

Name:	
Enrolment No:	

UNIVERSITY OF PETROLEUM AND ENERGY STUDIES
Supplementary Examination, December 2023

Course Name: Geological & Geophysical Methods of Exploration	Semester: III
Programme Name: B. Tech APE-U	Time: 03 hrs
Course Code: PEGS2035	Max. Marks: 100

SECTION A (30 M)

- 1. Each question will carry 5 Marks**
- 2. Instruction: Attempt all questions**

S.No.	Questions	Marks	CO
Q 1	Define the term porosity and permeability	05	CO1
Q 2	List out the well logging methods for porosity measurements	05	CO2
Q 3	What is magnetic anomaly?	05	CO2
Q 4	What is role of magnetic method in hydrocarbon exploration?	05	CO3
Q 5	Write True/ False i) NMO stands for Normal Move Out (T/F) ii) P -wave velocity is proportional to porosity of formation (T/F) iii) Poisson's ratio is the ratio of longitudinal to tangential strain (T/F) iv) In AVO analysis, amplitude is independent to Poisson's ratio (T/F) v) Acoustic impedance depends on density and velocity of formation (T/F)	05 (5x1)	CO3

SECTION B (50 M)

- 1. Each question will carry 10 Marks**
- 2. Instruction: Write short note**

Q 6	Explain the process of carrying static and velocity corrections in seismic survey	10	CO4
Q 7	Explain about different types of gravity corrections in field measurements	10	CO4
Q 8	Describe in detail the procedure of geological mapping in a region	10	CO3
Q 9	Illustrate secondary migration and accumulation of hydrocarbons in a system	10	CO1
Q 10	Describe the general scheme of petroleum formation. <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> Evaluate the steps for seismic data processing	10	CO3

Section C (20 Marks)

- 1. Each question will carry 25 Marks**

2. Instruction: Write long answer

Q 11	<p>Give an overview of Geophysical methods in Petroleum Engineering. Evaluate the various applications of geophysical methods in Hydrocarbon exploration</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Explain:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a) Effect on porosity of grain size under Unconsolidated sediments vs consolidated sediments condition.b) For clay-free sands, the reduction in porosity with increasing sorting coefficient is greater for coarse sand than for fine sand.	25	CO5
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