

DELFI G&G deployment helps reduce modeling time for multiple reservoirs by 92-96%

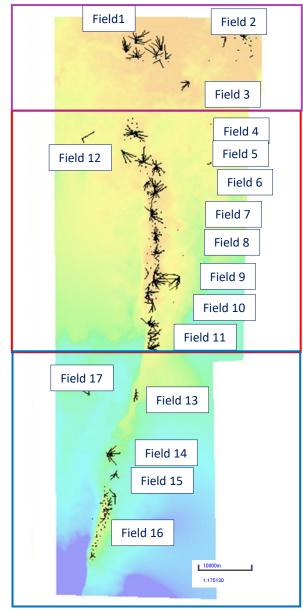
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- Asset background
- Geological Settings
- ➢ Main challenges
- ➢Workflows implemented in DELFI
- ➢ Results
- ➢ Conclusions

Project Background



□17 fields scattered over +100 Km (NS) ≈ 783 Km2

Seven reservoirs, 500 wells

Excellent quality reservoir properties: Phi=12-17%, K=200-700mD)

Gravity [API]= 33 -15

□Viscosity [cp]= Res1, Res2: 2.5 – Res 3-Res 6: 9 & Res7: 18

□Producer Mechanisms:

Res1 active aquifer

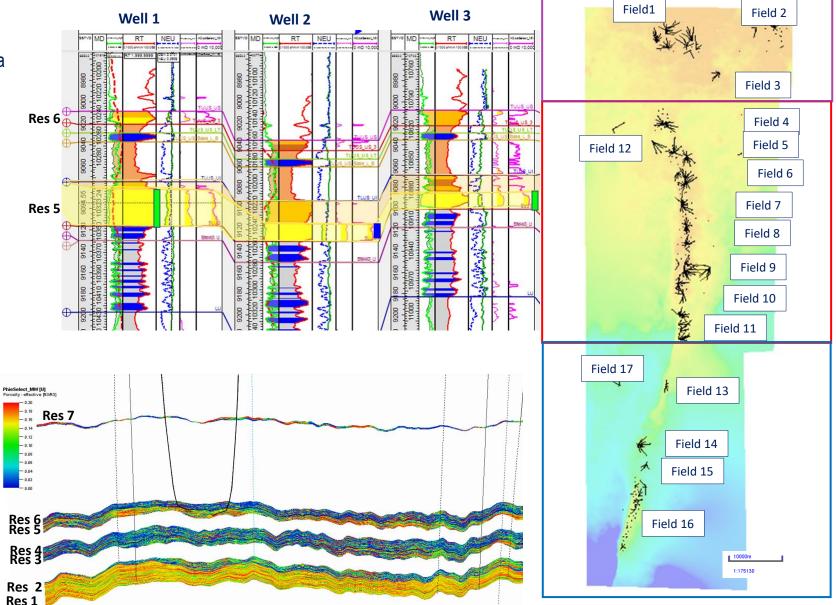
Res 2-Res 7: rock- fluid expansion solution gas drive.

Reservoir management currently migrated from primary to secondary recovery.

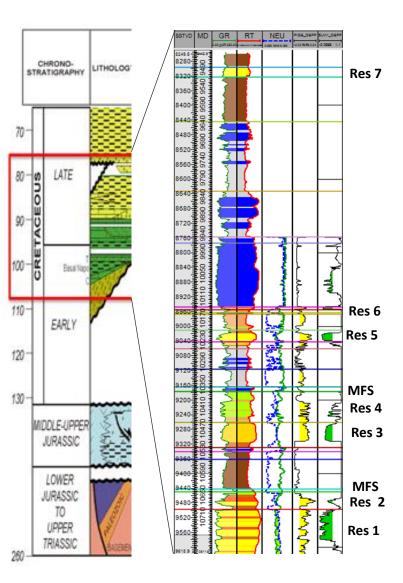
Main Challenges

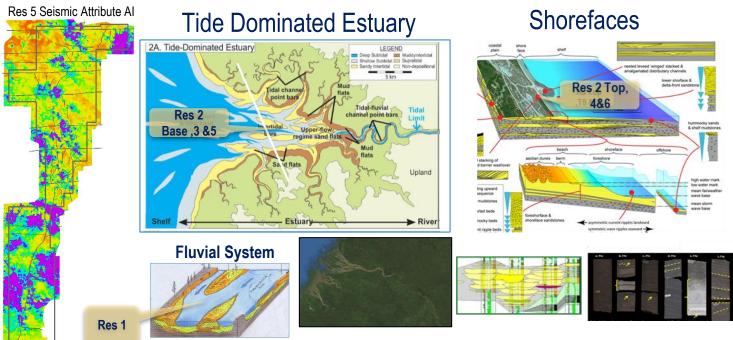
- □ 17 Fields: 3 North Area, 9 Central Area & 5 South Area
- Complex Reservoirs
- Drastic thickness changes
- Relatively heterogeneous with lateral facies
 variations, Lateral and vertical heterogeneity
- Multilayered w/7 clastic sequences (Res 1, Res 2, Res 3, Res 4, Res 5, Res 6 & Res 7)
- Highly depleted reservoirs with limited active aquifer (except Res 1)

A better assessment of the waterflooding strategy has been obtained, guiding the full-field implementation by integrating adequate Hydraulic Units (HU) identification, heterogeneity modeling, uncertainty management, and lessons learned from an existing pilot.



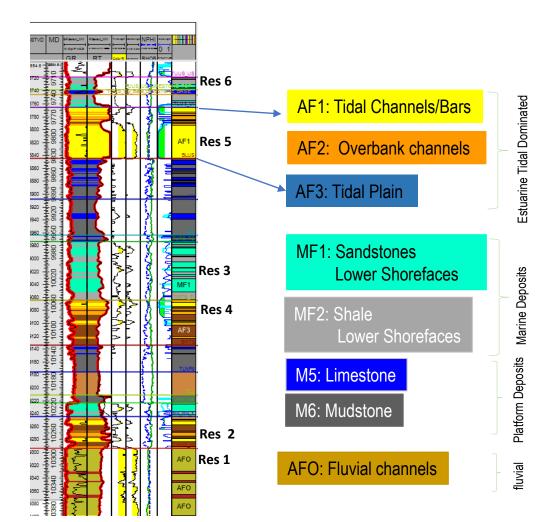
Geological Setting and Sedimentological Environments

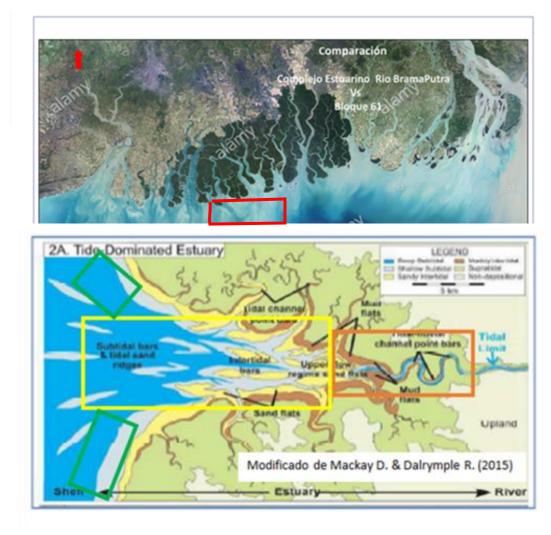




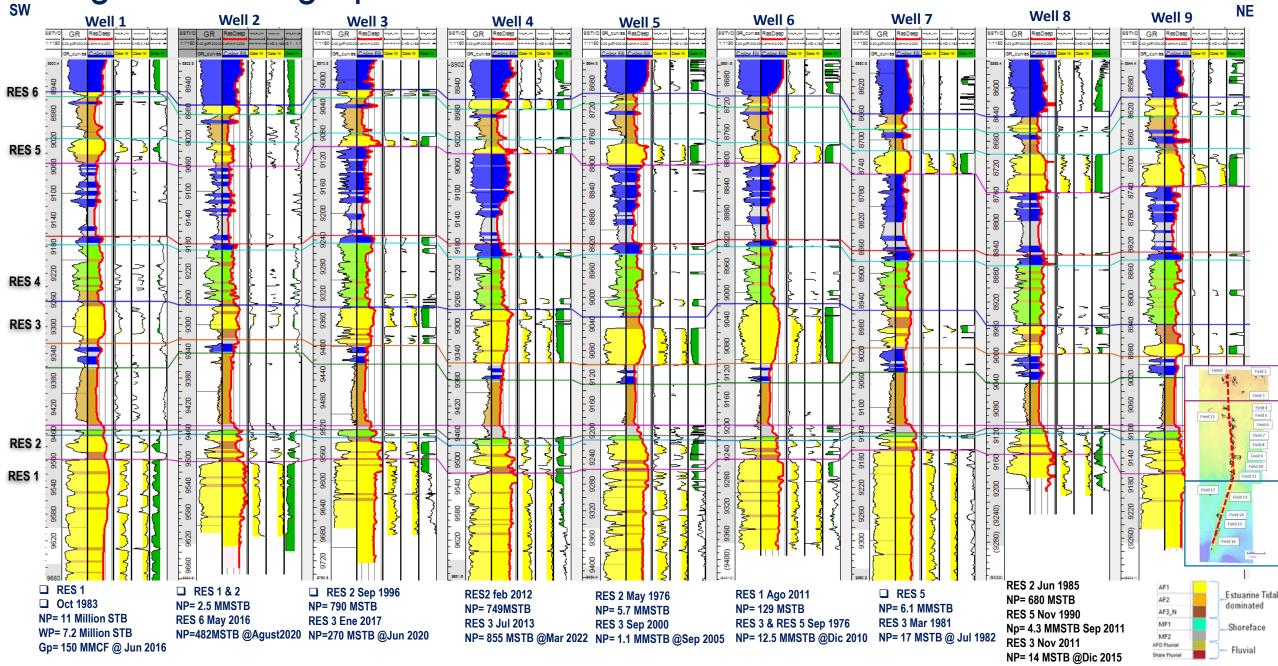
- D 7 Clastic Reservoirs: Res 1, Res 2, Res 3, Res 4, Res 5, Res 6 & Res 7
- Source Rock: The interbedded Napo shales are rich in organic matter type II and III,
- □ Seal: Interbedded cretaceous marine shales
- Res 1: Fluvial Environment channels/bar with distal positions to the tops, tidal influences
- Res 2 Base: Estuarine tidal dominated. Top: Lower Shorefaces, marine System
- Res 3 & Res 5 are interpreted as tide dominated estuary that grade to marine deposits Res 4 & Res 6.
- Res 7 It is the result of a rapid progradation (tidal deltaic facies).

Log Type and facies

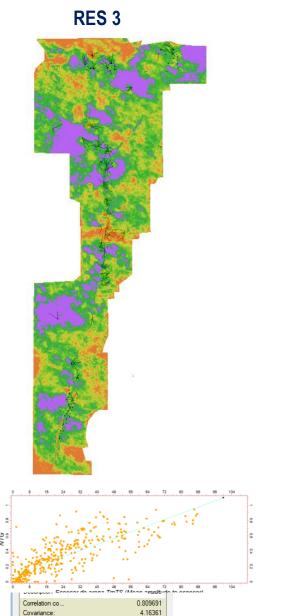




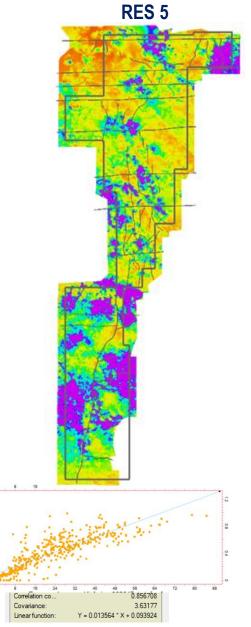
Regional Stratigraphic Wells Section

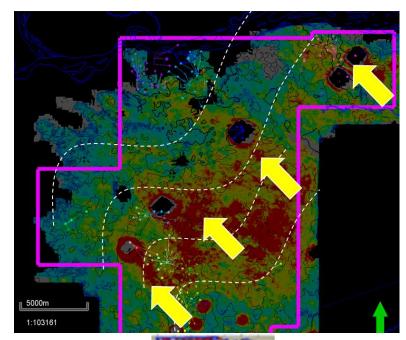


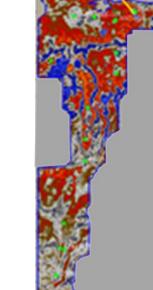
Seismic atributes correlation Well to Seismic



Linear function: Y = 0.0101643 * X + 0.0796475

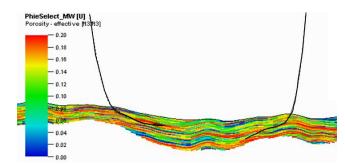


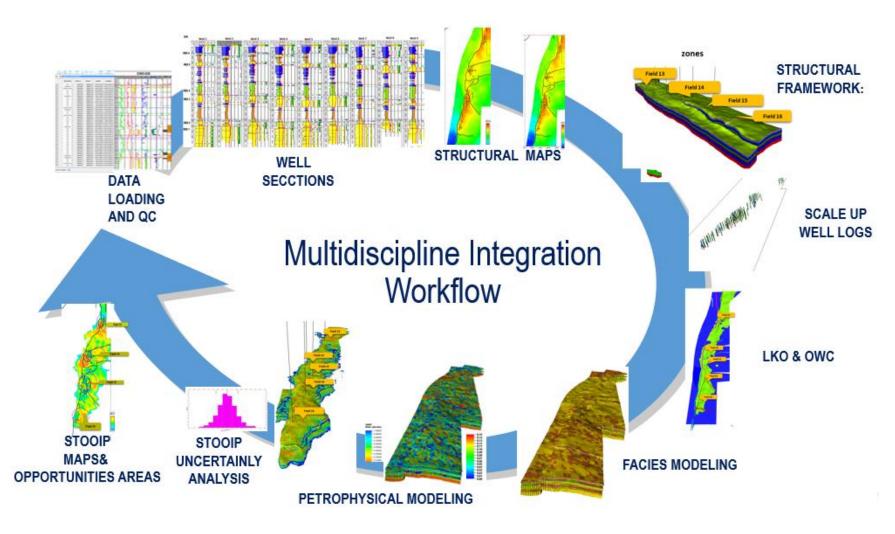




Geological Modeling Workflow

For run this workflow for Regionals
 Static Models (Several fields
 Integrated) is necessary to have
 powerful computation processing
 capacity as is only available in the
 virtual Machine in DELFI

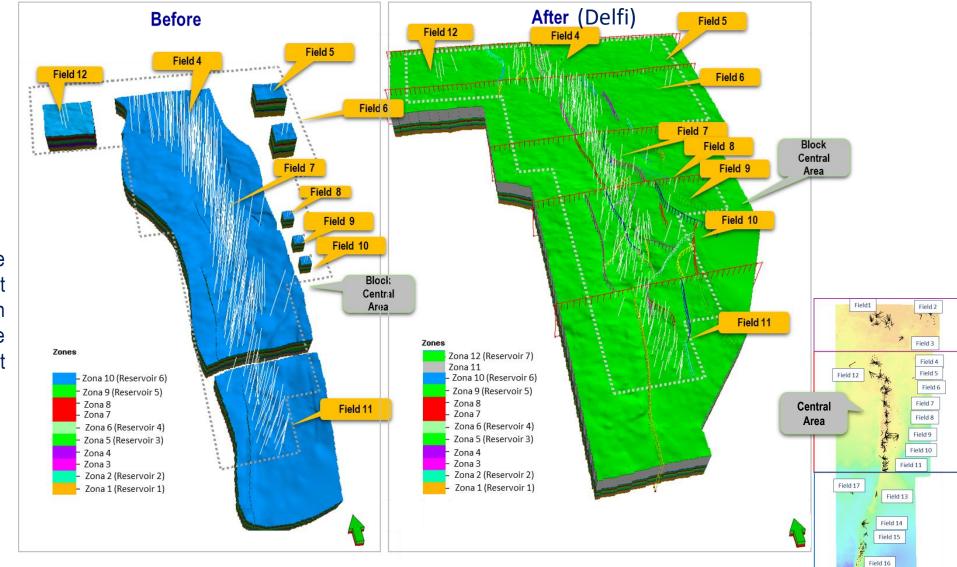


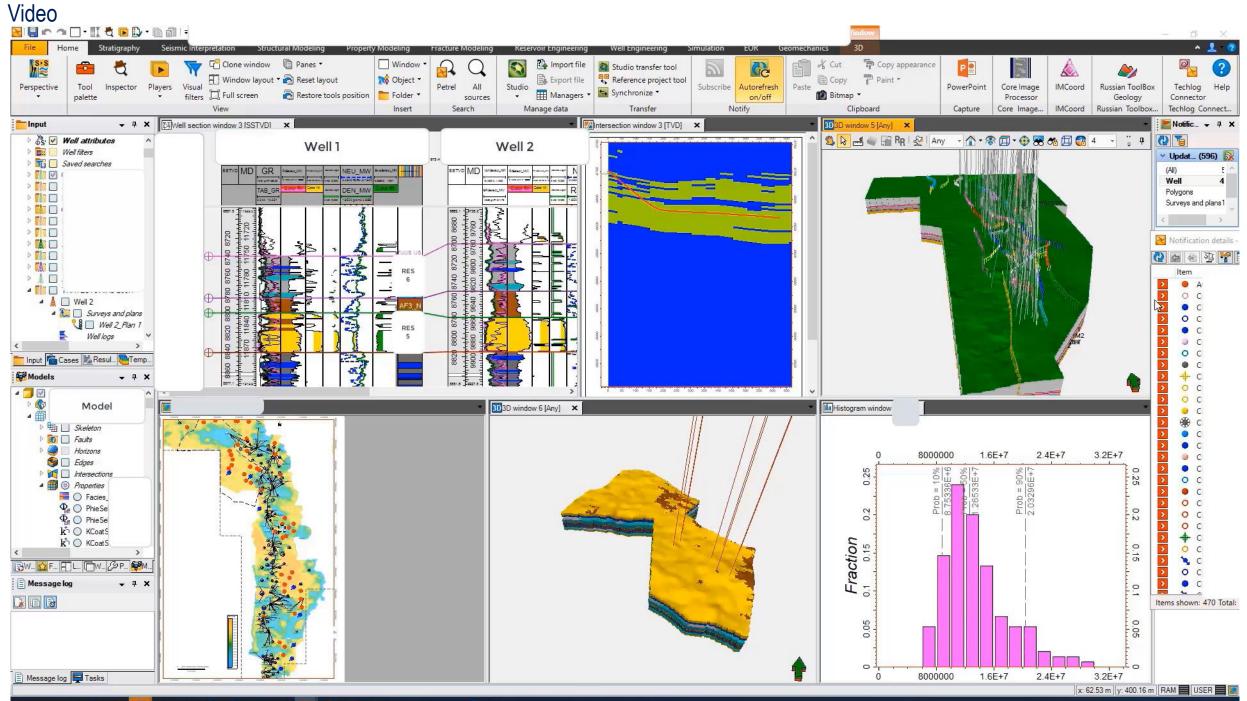


Comparison Sector Models Vs Integrated Regionals Models

■ Before For Central Area: 8 Statics Model with 9 fields and only 6 reservoirs, 269 wells, Cells size: 100 x 100 m, 3 ft average cell height, Total Cells =12.2 million

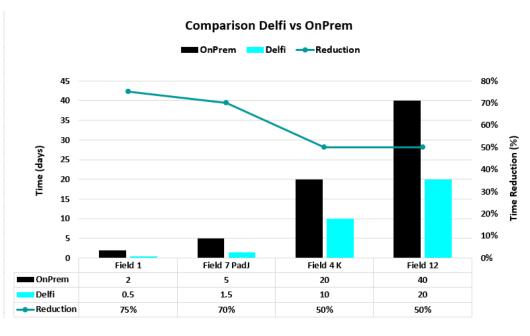
□ Currently for the Central Area there is only one Regional Static Model that includes the 9 integrated fields with their 7 Reservoirs, 286 wells, Cells size 50 x 50m, 1.5 ft average cell height Total Cells =54 million.



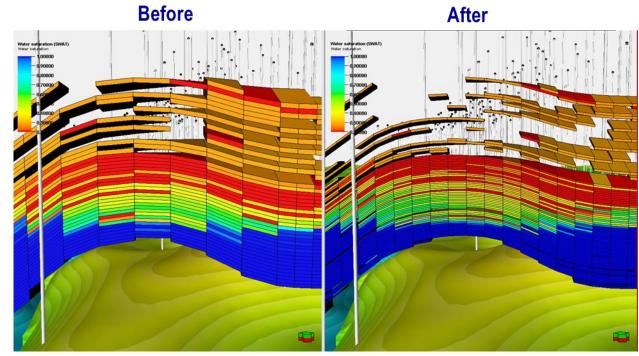


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Reservoir Model



- ❑ The time that took to finish a specific sensitivity analysis (evaluation of well performance) with 100 runs on average.
- ❑ The use of DELFI had significantly decreased the time (50 75%) for this analysis allowing more time to evaluate additional scenarios.

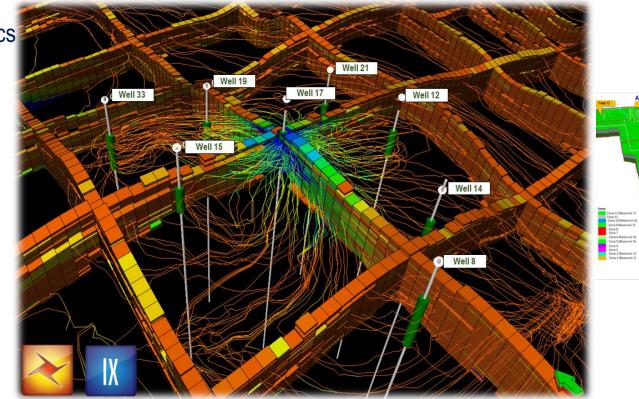


Dynamic Model Before and after

Before: A coarse grid reservoir model that was used on a sector-based simulation to be able to run and produce a forecast for field development. After high resolution required for waterflooding optimization capturing the correct interaction between fields for optimum analysis in field development planning.

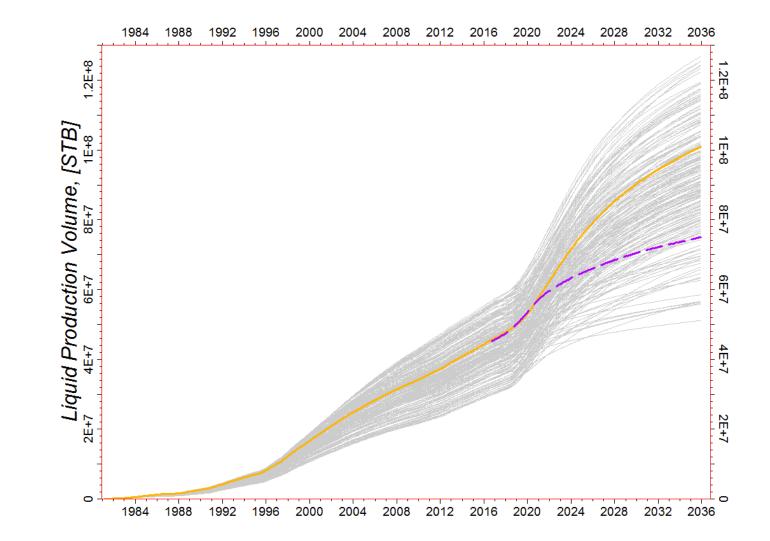
Regional Reservoir Model can be done only in DELFI

- ✓ High-resolution reservoir model with detailed Physics
- ✓ Capture complex geology
- ✓ Robust model definition
- \checkmark Model construction automation
- \checkmark Significantly reduce calibration process
- ✓ Faster new wells update
- ✓ Assess commingled opportunities
- ✓ Waterflooding strategy Optimization
- ✓ Faster decision making

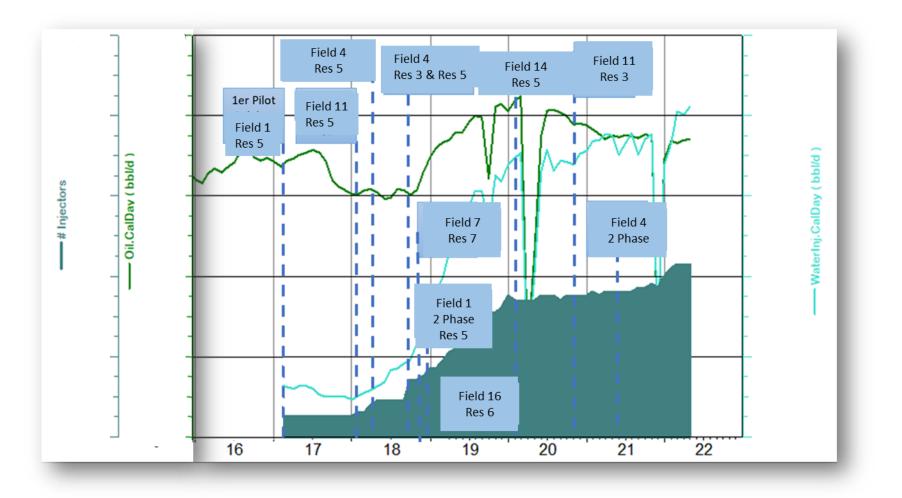


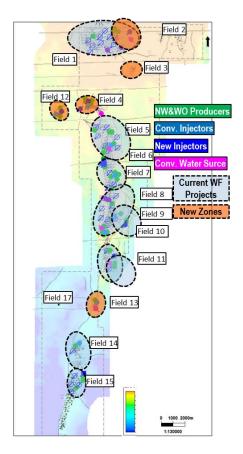
Managing Field Uncertainty : Probabilistic results

- Orange line is the base Case HM and FDP WF case
- Purple case is the primary scenario (New and existing wells, without water injection)
- Run >200 cases with not limitations in time and computing power due to the cluster available in **DELFI**



Production profile





- □ Waterflooding has been certainly the biggest success in the block
- □ Currently higest historical Injection
- **D** Total Incremental average production stable (last months) due to best practice in pattern balancing

Conclusions

DELFI has significantly advantages and benefits:

- ✓ G&G faster and parallelized computations:
 - ✓ Update 3D Regional Statics model (several fields): time is reduced from 1 day down to 2 hours
 - ✓ Run Original Oil in Place Uncertainty in those regional static models (Probabilistic result): time is reduced from 1 Week down to 6 hours.
 - ✓ Run Original Oil in Place Uncertainty in 1 Fields time is reduced from 2 Hours down to 6 minutes.
 - ✓ DELFI G&G deployment helps reduce modeling time for multiple reservoirs by 92-96%
- ✓ Powerful VM no need workstations
 - ✓ Accessibility y portability
 - ✓ Centralized & QC' Data (Repository) & Sharing data through VM, is simpler compared to other traditional means (Mail, OneDrive, Disc...)
 - ✓ Regionals 3D Models with Several Fields & multireservoirs can be processing only in DELFI.
- ✓ No longer working in silos and removing manual work giving geoscientists more time to collaborate, to explore, and to improve subsurface characterization/representation.
- ✓ DELFI Petrotechnical Suite and On Demand Reservoir Simulation drastically reduce modelling and simulation times by 50-75%.
- This solution allows better planning and support to operations and permit to have integrated strategy (combining horizontal, directionals wells and waterflooding) changed significantly the production trend in the area which then allowing for better field development plans and more robust portfolio opportunities for production and reserves increase.

