

Application of 3D-trend modelling feature in Petrel to obtain robust geological model and improve history matching accuracy in Pagardewa field.



BANGKITKAN ENERGI NEGERI

Rulliyansyah

Geoscientist - West Area Exploration – PT Pertamina EP
(rulliyansyah@pertamina.com)

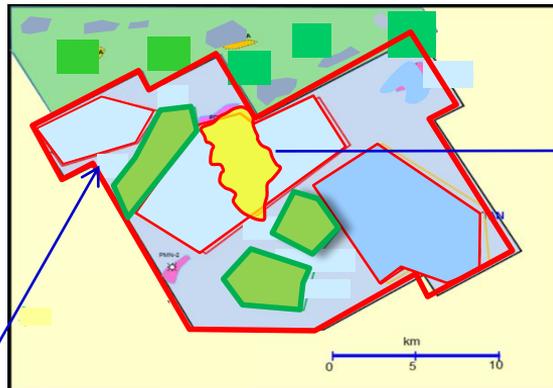
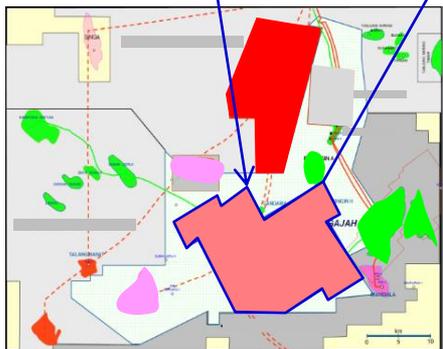


Highlights of Paku Gajah Area

Paku Gajah POD Complex: Phase-I (2012 – 2017)



- Located ± 60 km from Prabumulih City, South Sumatera.
- Total area of POD-I extent: 355 km².



 : POD Pakugajah Phase-1 & POFD Kuang Phase-2

 : POD Pakugajah Phase-2

 : Pagardewa Structure

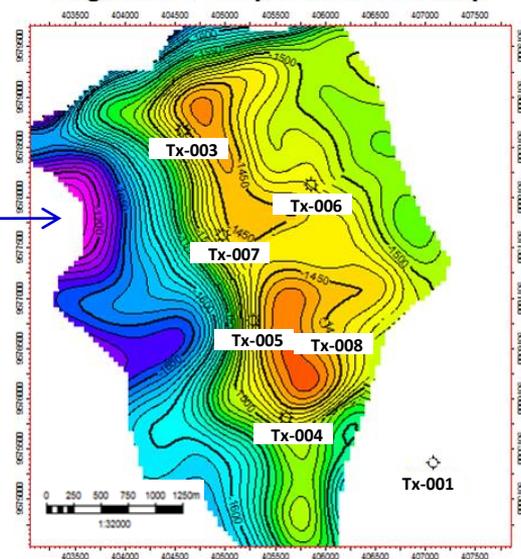
Areal extent : 14.46 km

Current prod. (2019) : ± 16 mmscf Gas & 99 bcpd Condensate.

Cumulative prod. : 53.6 bscf Gas & 857 mstb Condensate*

*(per 31 July, 2019).

Pagardewa - Depth Structure Map



Number of **productive wells**: 6

Reservoir : Baturaja Formation (BRF)

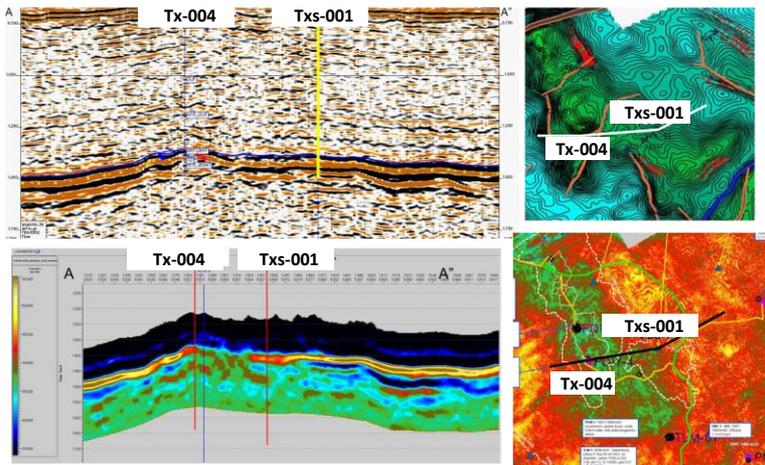
Gross thickness : 55 – 110 m (Avg. 72.5 m)

Porosity : 5 – 22 %

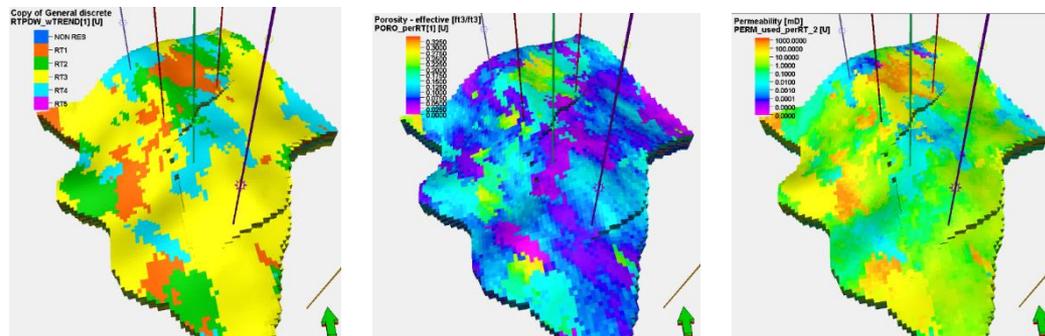
Permeability : 0.001 – 150 mD

Geological setting, subsurface data, and modeling

Previous modeling attempts



Low-Relief carbonates platform with gentle slope topograph



Facies model

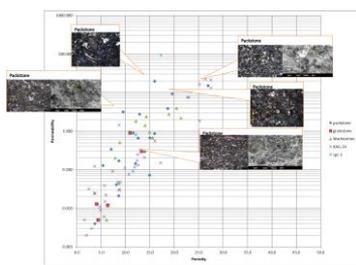
Porosity model

Permeability model

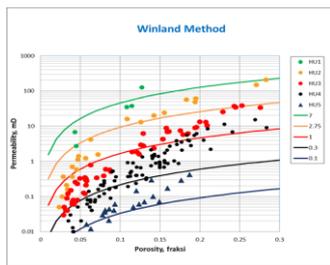
Facies / Rock Type driven: poorly defined reservoir body, loss in porous area, difficult to match volume and pressure, longer simulation runtime.

Using better algorithm i.e.: **Truncated Gaussian Simulation (TGS)** → better result: smooth property increment, nevertheless, still significant loss of porous area occurred.

Using trend from **Acoustic Impedance and other seismic surface attributes** was not successful in obtaining large Porous area.

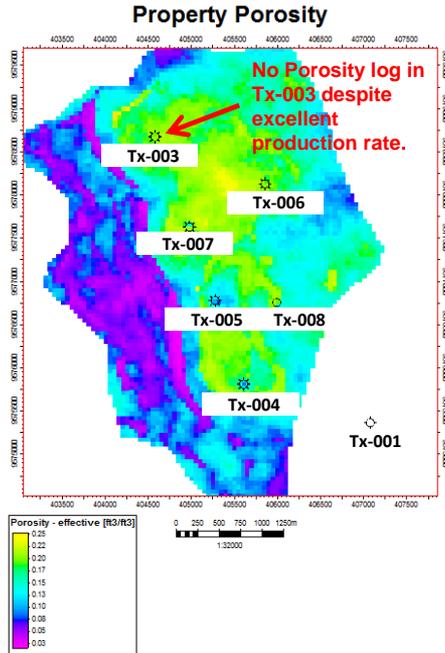


Lithology (core) and petrographic description



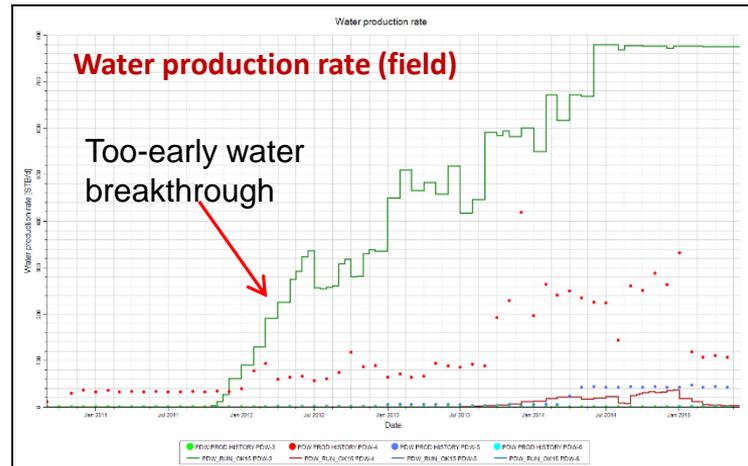
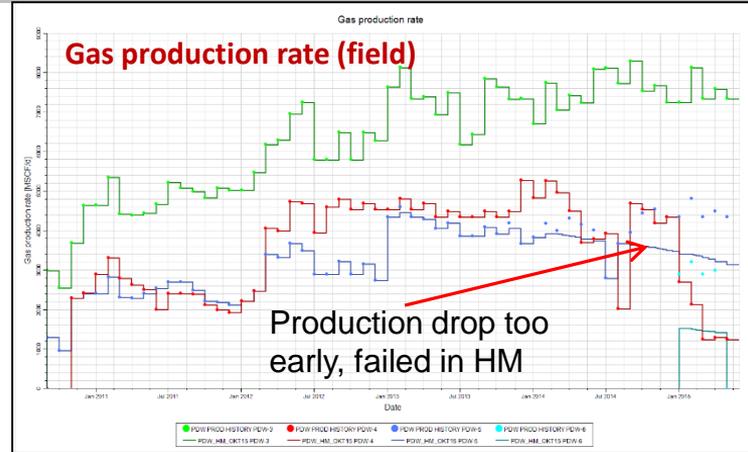
Rock types data (Winland; R35)

Challenges in Reservoir Modeling



Some major challenges include:

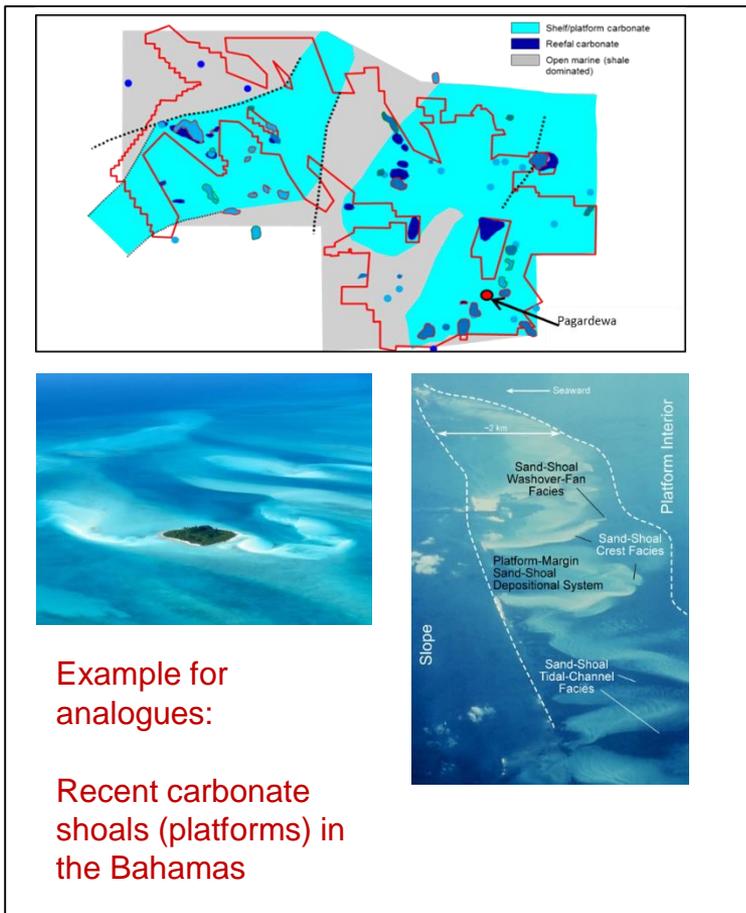
1. Maintain large porous area
2. Prevent early water breakthrough
3. Maintain smooth property increment away from wells



Problems Statement

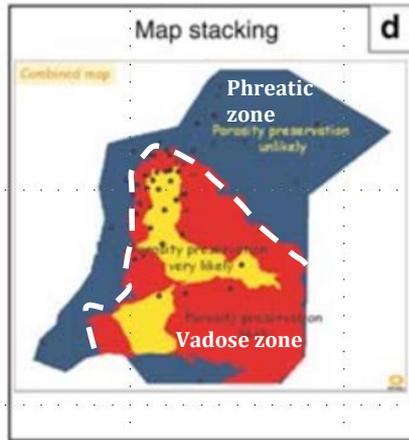
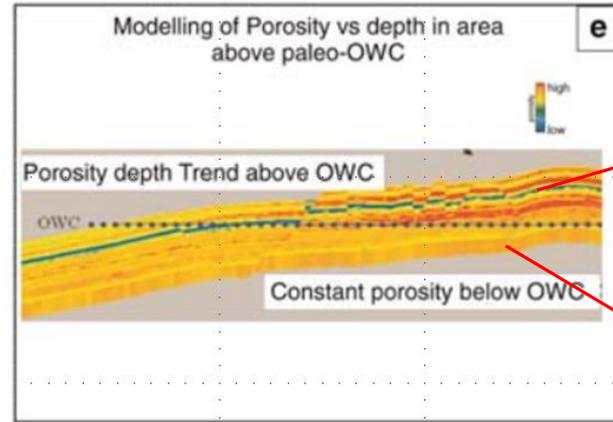
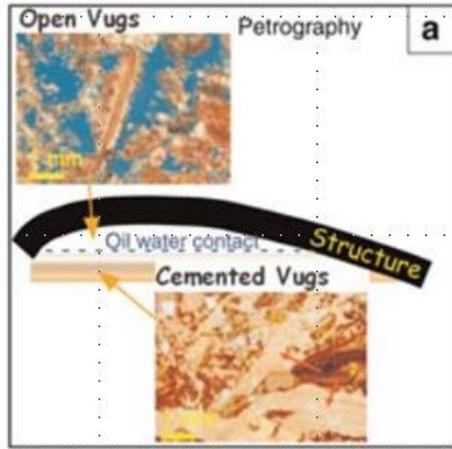
- **Significant loss of porous area, how to obtain and preserve it better in our model ?**
 - Maintain porous area as optimum as possible by **creating trend** that will preserve it better.
 - Use **Variogram + 3D trend concurrently** during facies and property modeling.
- **How to overcome pervasive water breakthrough from the area below HC contact?**
 - Create trend that will define clearly **Phreatic** vs. **Vadose** zone → lower porosity and permeability in the **phreatic** zone, hence, limiting the hydrodynamic of water.

Resolving Reservoir Geometry: Porous Area



- The abundant of micritic matrix & Neomorphism indicates Early diagenesis, in dominantly Phreatic setting (freshwater/marine).
- Change in porosity laterally may not be as heterogeneous as previously thought. **Need to maintain smooth increment of property away from wellbore.**
- The extent of porous & permeable facies are more than what could be resolved by Variogram or Seismic Attribute. **Need to increase the area of porous carbonate body.**

Resolving Early Water Breakthrough

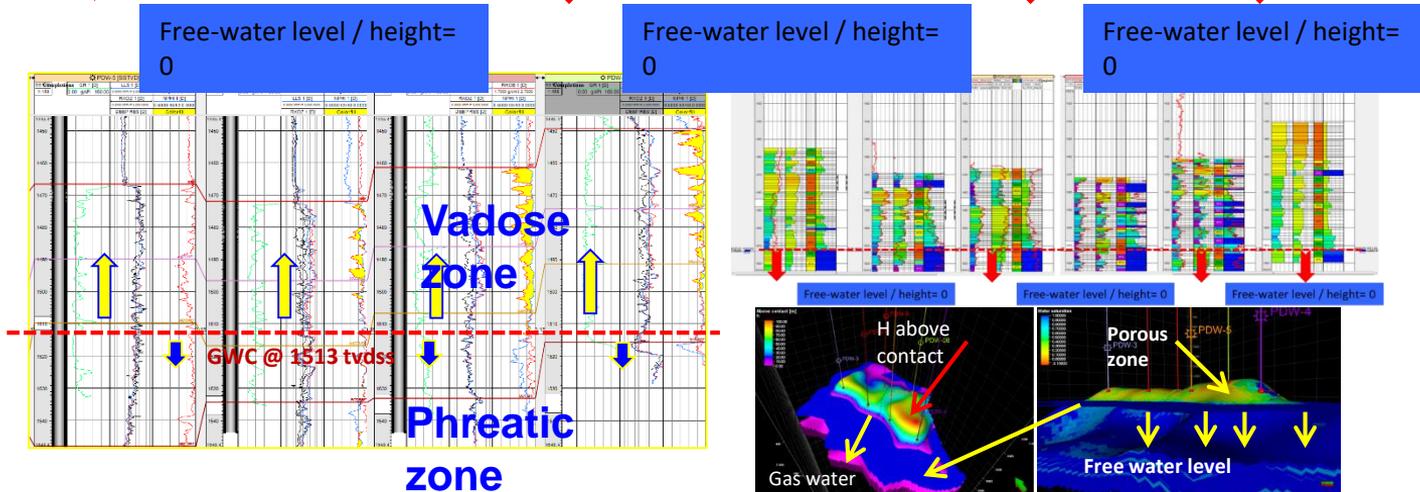
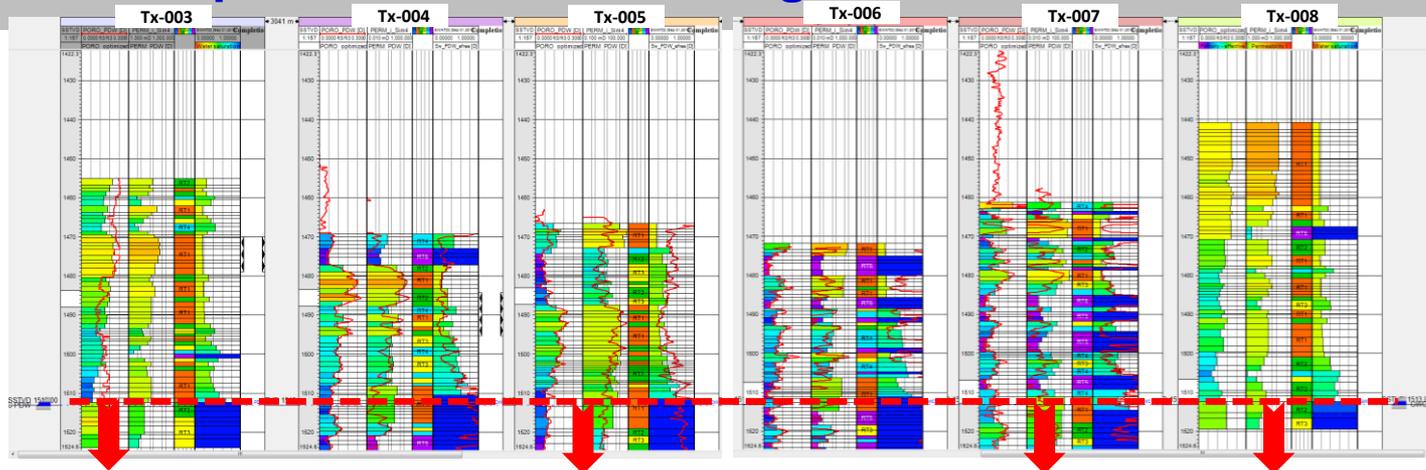


Inspiring work from: [Poppelreiter et.al., 2008.](#)

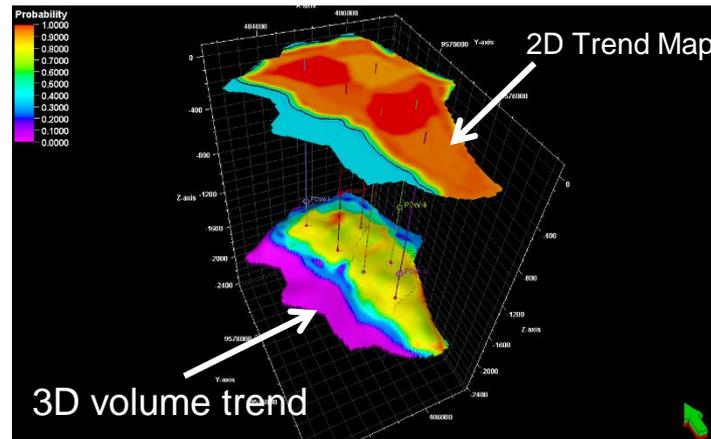
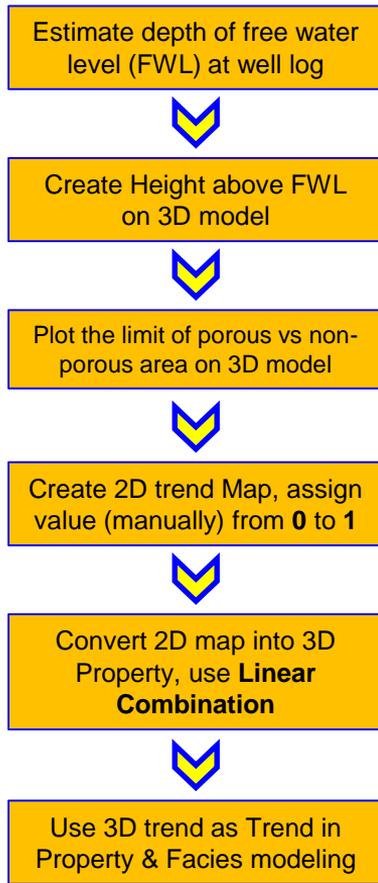
Realizing complex carbonate facies, diagenetic and fracture properties with standard reservoir modelling software

MICHAEL C. PÖPPELREITER¹, MARIA A. BALZARINI², BIRGER HANSEN³ & RONALD NELSON⁴

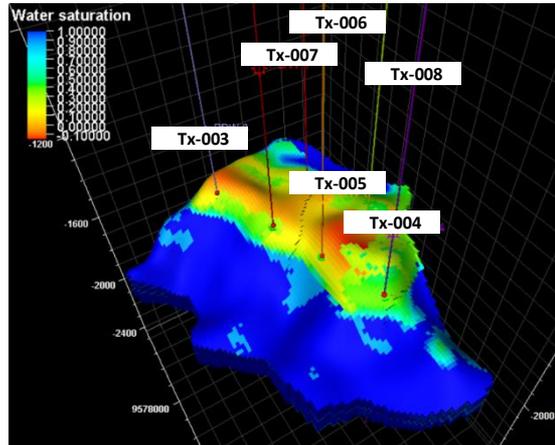
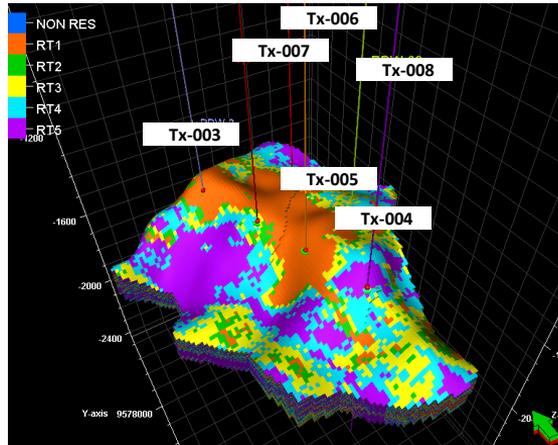
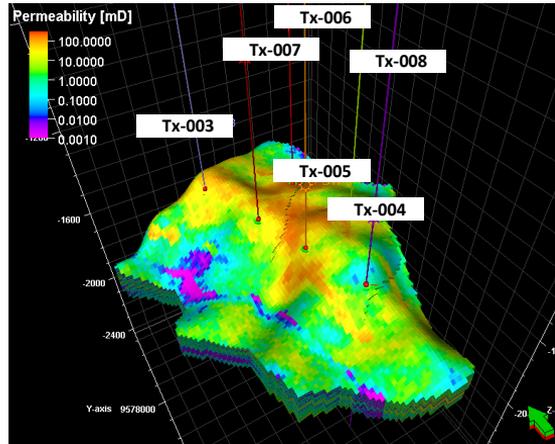
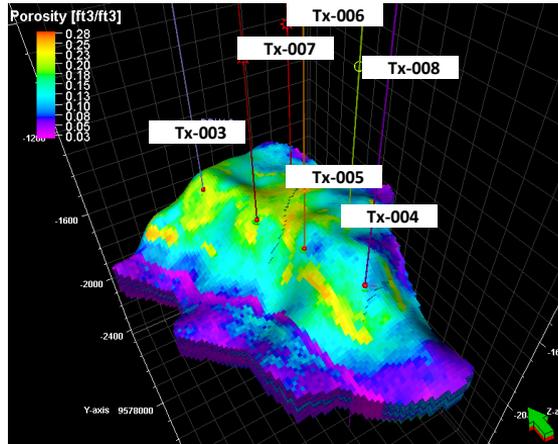
Proposed solution: isolating Phreatic from Vadose



Adaptive Workflow using Petrel's 3D Trend modeling tool



Results: Static Reservoir Properties

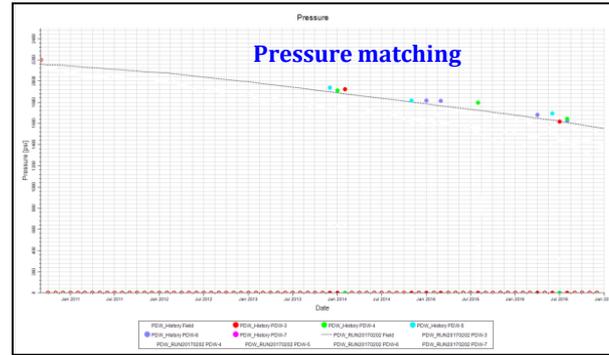
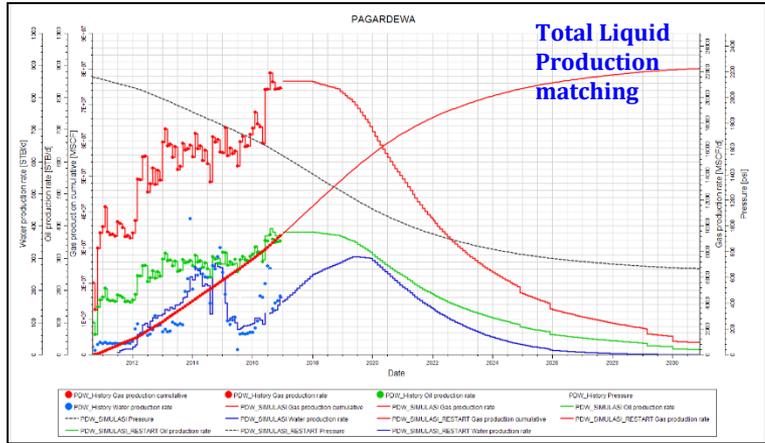


More homogeneous facies and property model have been obtained in Pagardewa Structure.

The **smooth change in facies and porosity- permeability** has been able to optimize porous and permeable distribution area throughout the structure.

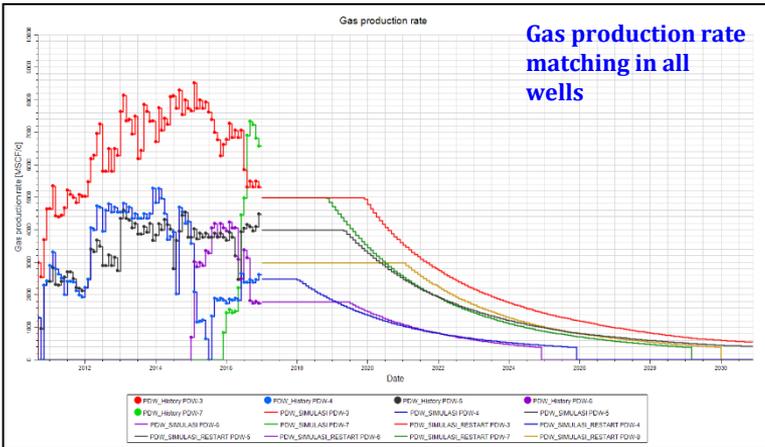
Utilization of 3D Trend modelling tool has been proven to be useful in maintaining **accurate property distribution, porous area, and reduce hydrodynamic** of water below HC contact.

Results: Dynamic Simulation



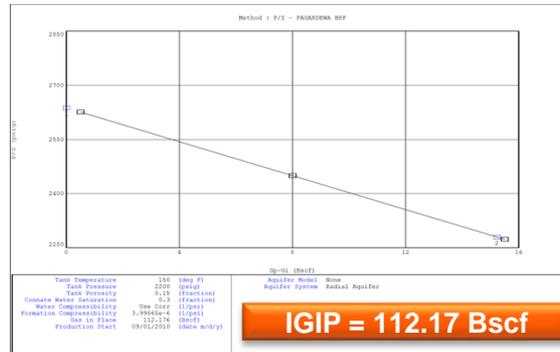
Results after running Dynamic Simulation and History matching show good agreement on Static Volumetric vs. Dynamic Volume.

There is also reasonably good level of matching in Pressure and Production Rate in all wells and the whole field.



Volume matching: static & dynamic

No	Struktur	IGIP, Bscf MBAL	IGIP, Bscf	
			Statik	Dinamik
A	POP			
1	Pagardewa	112.17	113.70	114.23



Conclusion

- **Implementing fundamental concepts of carbonate sedimentology and how the diagenesis works has brought significant impact in improving level of accuracy of the geological model.** This has been tested and verified during reservoir simulation and history matching processes.
- What's more important, is **to bring all the concepts into a suitable/unique workflow that is technically feasible to be executed by software**, and can be easily replicated by other workers or other field with reasonably similar case.
- An enhanced modelling tool that may resembles specific reservoir body and enable geoscientists to build **unique geometry of porous body** and inserting particular diagenetic information (i.e. carbonates setting), may be the next 'big leap' in the competitive world of commercial earth-modeling software.



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