

Surface Logging Services Drilling Solutions Lab Studies Innovation Hub

Application of Real Time Isotope Logging for Reservoir Evaluation in Central Luconia Province





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Introduction

- Central Luconia is an important geological province located offshore Sarawak. The main characteristic geologic feature of the Central Luconia province are reefs and carbonate build-ups of the Miocene to recent age,
- Cycle V is known for its hydrocarbon potential and pool of gas prone carbonate build.
- The **dominant lithology** of the **carbonate rocks** are mainly **limestone and dolomite**, and these carbonate buildups have high **porosity** some even in excess of **30%**.
- Column heights in the field appear to be controlled by several mechanisms
 - Charge access (migration focus),
 - > Aquifer overpressure
 - > Top seal competency
 - > Thief zones interbedded with sealing lithologies.



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 In this study, we propose a <u>quasi-real-time approach at wellsite</u> as an alternative to standard Isotubes collection and laboratory analysis, with an <u>overall gain in terms of response timings and data density</u>.

A continuous real time isotope

- > Methane isotopes easily distinguish between biogenic and thermogenic gas,
- Degree of mixing, which is extremely useful in establishing whether migrating gas has infiltrated the overburden, and to which stratigraphic level.
- Profile through overburden would greatly assist in <u>differentiating general seal failure due to overpressure</u>, from <u>discrete thief beds or absence of thermogenic charge</u>, in the event of a <u>dry hole</u>.
- > High sampling density, resulting in very high-resolution isotope log.
- > Reliable measurements need minimum of hundreds of ppm HC's.

Location of Wells





The main **objective** targets are **carbonate pinnacles of Middle-Late Miocene Cycle IV/V** in age.

Gas system configuration - Workflow







Geolsotopes Generalities



- **SEC2023** Divrig Ash Patific Energ # SINGAPORE 7 - 10 MARCH 2023
- Capable of measuring the isotopic ratios (¹³C/¹²C) of Methane, Ethane and Propane. The output is the isotopic ratio compared with the VPDB standard:

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$$\delta^{13}C = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{{}^{13}C_{sample}}{{}^{12}C_{sample}} - \frac{{}^{13}C_{standard}}{{}^{12}C_{standard}}\\ \frac{{}^{13}C_{standard}}{{}^{12}C_{standard}} \end{pmatrix} \times 1000\%$$

- Two different configurations:
 - C1 and C2 isotopic ratios
 - C1, C2, and C3 isotopic ratios
- Three modules:
 - IsoChromatograph
 - Isotopic Oxidator
 - Isotopic Spectrometer

Isotope Log wells

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Isotope Log wells



- Methane Isotopic Ratio -65‰ to -70 ‰
- Methane of Biogenic nature in the overburden.
- No C2 isotopes

- Methane Isotopic Ratio -65‰ to -70 ‰
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- in the overburden, diffusion of thermogenic methane from reservoir.
 - C2 isotope delta in reservoir -36‰ to -29‰

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• C3 isotope delta in reservoir -36‰ to -30‰

• Thermogenic gas in the overburden.

C2 isotope delta in reservoir -27‰ to -30‰

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Bernard Diagram



Well-1	
Well-2	
Well-3	
Well-4	

- <u>Well-1 and Well-2</u> shows Biogenic origin of Methane (Bacterial Activity).
- <u>Well-3</u> Methane isotope show a gradual trend to thermogenic gas, possible diffusion effect by leakage of Thermogenic gas from the deeper Reservoir (vertical migration).
- <u>Well-4</u> Methane isotope of thermogenic origin, late Mature.



Modify Bernard Diagram by Milkov

As per Modify Bernard Diagram by Milkov;

• <u>Well-1 and Well-2</u> Show Methane isotope of Biogenic origin (Bacterial Activity).

• <u>Well-3</u> Methane isotope show a gradual trend to thermogenic, possible

diffusion effect by leakage of Thermogenic gas from the deeper Reservoir (vertical migration).

• <u>Well-4</u> Presence of Methane of thermogenic origin.



Well-1

Well-2 Well-3

Well-4

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Primary

microbial

CR

100000

10000

1000:

100

10

0.1

-90

-80

c11(c2+c3)

SEAPEX

F

SM

Thermogenic

-40

deltaC-C1 [%]

-30

-50

-60

-70

0

10

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LMT

-20

-10

Abiotic

Gas Isotope Classifications- Schoell Chart



As per Gas Isotope Classifications- Schoell Chart;

- <u>Well-1 and Well-2</u> Presence of Biogenic gas along the whole section drilled.
- Well-3 The isotopic trend along the overburden suggest a diffusion effect

due to leakage from the thermogenic gas of the deeper reservoir section,

"mature gas".

• <u>Well-4</u> late mature Thermogenic gas along the section.



Well-1

Well-2

Well-3 Well-4

Schoell Maturity Chart

As per Schoell Maturity Chart;

- **Well-1 and Well-2** Biogenic origin of the gas throughout out All Sections.
- <u>Well-3</u> Mixing trend between a thermogenic and biogenic end member, in reservoir section data fall in "TC" area suggesting that the gas could be associated with Condensate.
- <u>Well-4</u> late Mature Thermogenic gas.



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Schoell Cross plot



As per Schoell cross plots;





-65 -60 -55-M. -50т **Increase** in **deltaC-C1 [%]** -40--35-Maturity TT. Md -30-TTh -25--20--15--40 -35 deltaC-C2 [%] -60 -55 -50 -30 -25 -20 -45 -15

Schoell Cross plots of $\,\delta$ 13C-C1 and δ 13C-C2 indicate ;

 Well-3, suggesting associated gas/ dry gas (mixing with bacterial Methane) in green zone but for Well-4 associated gas-highly mature dry gas in yellow zone.

Well-3

Well-4





Whiticar Chart of δ 13C-C1 and δ 13C-C2, indicate a Vitrinite reflectance %Ro;

• 0.8-0.9 maturity for Well-3, suggesting a fluid between wet gas and Condensate window. The well

Well-4 shows a more mature (%Ro 2) trending to late Mature Gas.



Well-3

Well-4

Whiticar Chart δ 13C-C2 and δ 13C-C3 and Lorant Diagram





• Lorand Diagram showing isotopic ratio of reservoir gas as result of primary cracking process.



• Whiticar Chart of δ 13C-C2 and δ 13C-C3, indicate a Vitrinite reflectance %Ro is 0.8-1 maturity, suggesting a fluid between wet gas and Condensate window.

Well-3



- The proposed methodology was applied in four wells in a Far East province, which resulted in two gas discoveries and two dry holes.
- Gas isotope profiles in seal sediments can be integrated with the basin model to provide insight into plumbing and failure mechanisms during post-well analysis, e.g., understanding the mechanism that controls the pinnacle reef reservoirs type or the sealing capacity of the overlying succession, in order to facilitate charge de-risking in undrilled targets.
- Using this information, it was possible to carefully decide the final drilling depth of the well and secure the well without further drilling related risks. This process allowed the asset team to decide on drop open-hole logs for both dry wells and enabled optimized sampling for further laboratory analyses in the other two wells, which lead to significant cost savings.



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