2717776 Basin Modelling in Marginal Basins of the Norwegian Southern North Sea: Post Mortem studies of Selected Wells and Areas.

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This study investigates how predictive a basin modelling study of good quality can be in an area with marginally mature source rocks. The Danish-Norwegian Basin, Egersund Basin, Ling Graben and Sele High was selected as study area (Figure 1). This is one of the oldest exploration provinces of the Norwegian Continental Shelf, where exploration is still active. The province, which is bordered by two prolific petroleum systems in the South-West (the Central Graben) and the North-West (the South Viking Graben), has many dry wells, often due to lack of effective source.

The investigation was done by comparing predictions made from a basin modelling study carried out in 2007 with subsequent well results. In the 10 year period between 2007 and 2017 approximately fifteen exploration wells were drilled in the area. Ten of these wells were selected for post mortem examination: 8/5-1 (dry), 8/10-3 (dry), 8/10-4 S (oil), 9/1-1 S (dry), 10/4-1 (dry), 11/5-1 (dry), 16/8-3 S (dry), 16/10-5 (dry), 17/6-1 (oil shows), 26/10-1 (gas). One well (8/10-4 S) made a commercial discovery, the Oda field.

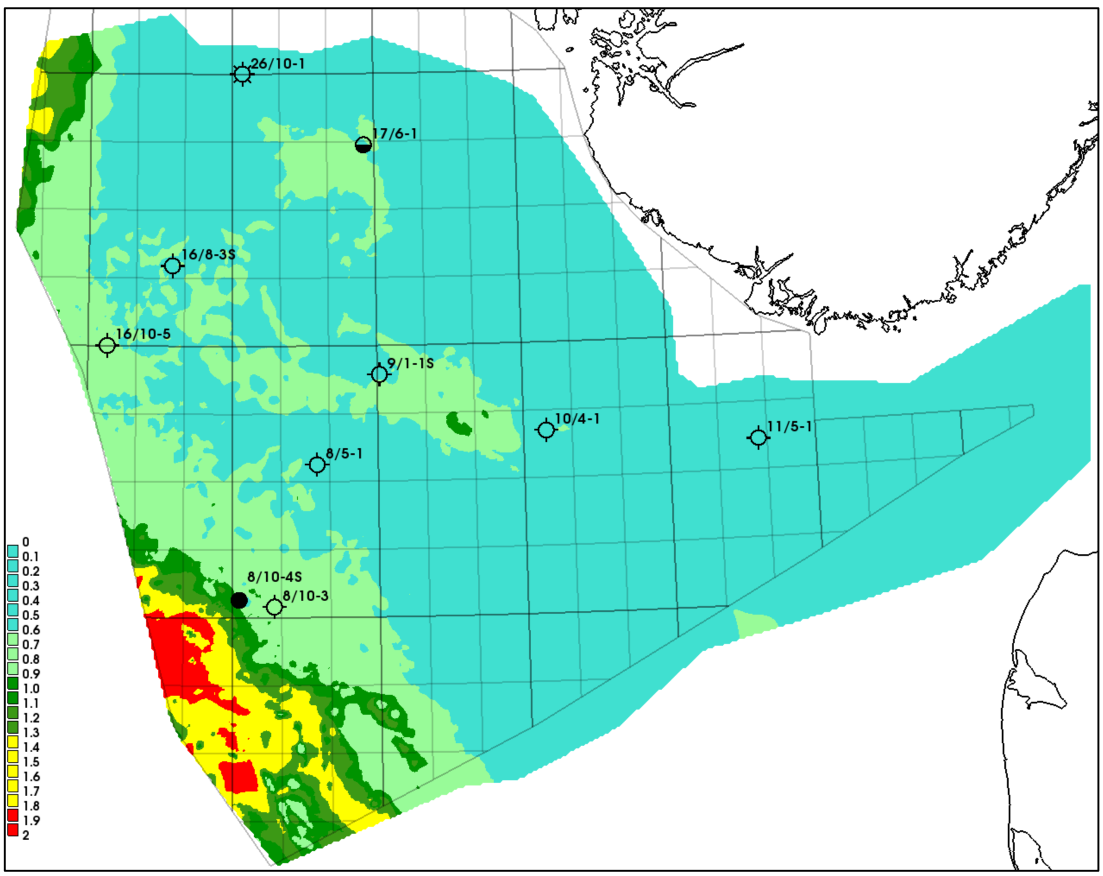

Figure 1: Vitrinite reflectance maturity on Top Mandal and study well locations.

The 2007 study used a map based pseudo 3D basin modelling system, integrating 1D basin modelling results and geochemistry data with sequence stratigraphy well tops and seismic horizons. The software and methods were similar to those used by Dahl and Meisingset 1996 and Justwan et al. 2006.

Technical summary:

- Temperature and maturation histories were modelled by 1D basin simulation, with optimisation against vitrinite reflectance, sterane and hopane isomerization plus temperature.

- The 3D model consisted of 25 horizons from Seafloor to Basment, of which 11 were interpreted from seismic and 14 constructed from isochores. Structural reconstruction versus geological time was made for all the layers.

- Depth conversion was done with a high quality regional velocity model.
- The proven Upper Jurassic source rock (Mandal, Farsund, Haugesund and time equivalents) were subdivided into 4 isochronous events. For each event the organic matter, after reconstruction to its original potential, was mapped and further subdivided into type II, type III and IV (dead organic matter).
- Four component kinetic models were assigned to each organofacies type, modified from Burnham and Dahl, 1993 and Justwan et al. 2006.
- Erosions, magnitude and timing, were assessed using shale compaction, assisted by the velocity model outside of wells and tested with 1D basin modelling in appropriate wells.
- Generation and expulsion was calculated at a set of time steps, resulting in grids of expelled (primary migrated) amounts of oil and gas components.

Post mortem evaluations of the ten wells drilled after the study were done in a standard prospect evaluation workflow, using public domain information from the NPD and structure maps from the 2007 study. These structure maps were based on a regional 2D seismic interpretation, and lack some details with respect to the desired detailed topography of the fields and prospects. However, the larger structural forms are correct.

The post mortem evaluation of well 8/10-4 S in the Oda field is shown in Figure 2 with a depth structure map and oil migration flowlines. The colour scale for the flowlines has a unit of kg/m2. Secondary migration loss has been assumed, but does not affect the result. The generated volume in Oda's catchment area is excessive and the flow lines focusing oil from the southern part of the drainage area straddles the Oda discovery polygon and suggest an oil accumulation. Well 8/10-4 S targeted Upper Jurassic sands of the Ula Formation and found oil. This outcome is predicted by the 2007 study.

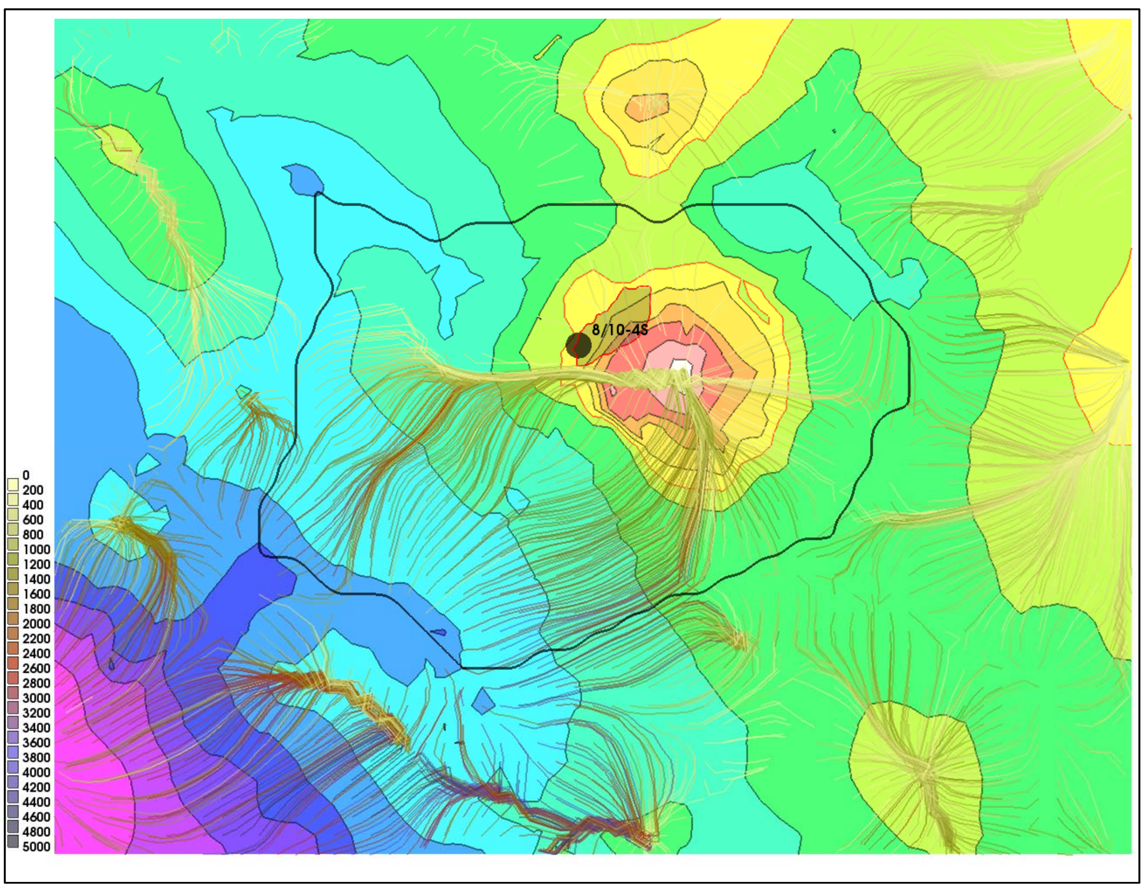

Figure 2: Well 8/10-4 S with the Oda discovery and its drainage area and migration flow lines.

A similar plot from the area of well 9/1-1 S is shown in Figure 3. This well was drilled on the Gardorfa prospect on the Northern edge of the Egersund Basin, testing middle Jurassic Bryne sandstones, and was a dry. The migration direction and its intensity shows that is not reaching the prospect. However, a focusing element to the east is dircting oil into a small 4-way closure in whitch a minor accumultion or shows could be expected. The post mortem evaluation predicts a dry well when a moderate secondary migration loss is taken into consideration. Without migration loss the prediction would have been a (small) oil discovery.

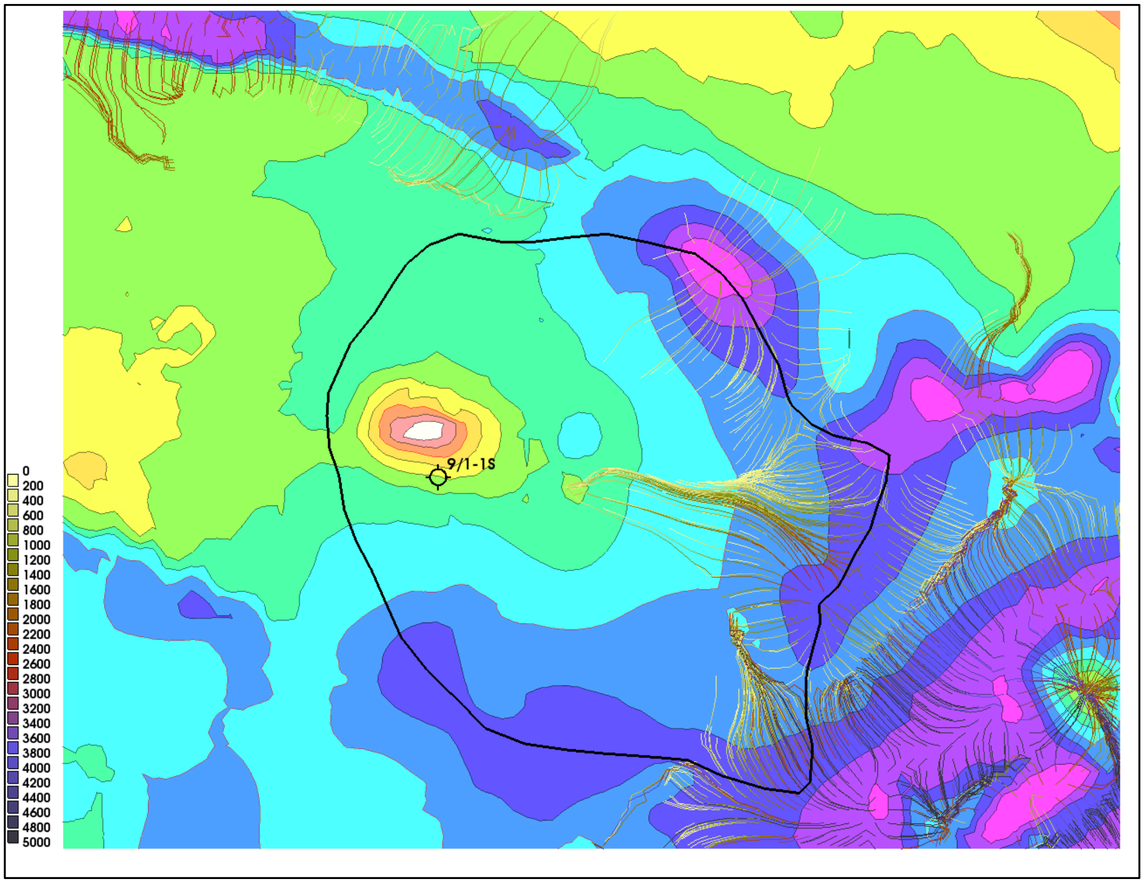

Figure 3: Well 9/1-1 S on the Gardrofa prospect with migration flow lines and catchment area.

The 2007 basin modelling study also evaluated two hypothetical source rocks. The Permian Kupfersciefer is present in many wells in the study area, but it is very thin (2m in average) and is not known to be an effective source. In the Farsund Subbasin a hypothetical Toarcian source was modelled. This is a strike-slip basin along the northern tip of the Fjerritslev fault, with an unknown basin fill. Toarcian rocks with source potential have been encountered in the region (e.g. in Well 9/2-1, Egersund Basin), and the study considered that a more substantial Toarcian source might be present in the area.

Two of the ten wells, 8-10/3 and 16/8-3 S, tested hypothetical Permian or Carboniferous source rocks, and both were dry. These were predicted dry by the 2007 study, based on two observations. 1) Many wells have been drilled targeting the Permian in this area since the 1960's, and all have been dry. There is no evidence of an effective source rock at that level. 2) Also, the modelling of the hypothetical Kupferschiefer shows that it is too thin to expel enough oil and gas to support significant secondary migration.

One well, 11/5-1, tested the Farsund Subbasin and was dry. This basin is close to the Norwegian mainland, and might have been subjected to uplift and erosion. With sufficiently large Neogene erosion the source rocks might have been mature at maximum depth of burial such that oil and gas have been generated. If not by the Upper Jurassic source system, then hopefully by the deeper Toarcian potential source rock. The 2007 study considered this, using shale compaction, and found that there were no data to support such an erosion hypothesis. The basin was predicted to be immature at both levels, and the well was predicted to be dry.

Well 26/10-1 tested a Miocene sand in a location where the study suggested a “migration shadow” from mature source rocks. This shadow occur when both lateral and vertical migration is considered. The well discovered biogenic gas, something the 2007 study did not consider and could not predict.

The remaining wells were conventional Jurassic sand / Upper Jurassic source tests. Dry well 8/5-1 tested a local source kitchen which appeared to be deep enough to generate oil. The 2007 study predicted no expulsion in this basin, as a result of insufficient source rock quality. The expulsion threshold was not overcome in the model. Well 10/4-1, drilled on the Southern edge of the Egersund Subbasin, was similar to well 9/1-1 S. Not enough oil expelled within the drainage area to overcome a moderate secondary migration loss, and the model successfully predicted it as dry. Well 17/6-1 in the Åsta Graben drains from a local basin with marginally mature source, and had oil shows. The model predicts a dry well, for the same reason as in wells 9/1-1 S and 10/4-1, lack of generated petroleum and secondary migration loss.

The post mortem evaluation shows a very good match between predictions from the 2007 basin modelling study and well results. If the study had been applied as-is with no questions asked only the Oda field discovery well 8/10-4 S would have been drilled, and there would have been no dry wells. The Miocene biogenic gas discovery would, however, have been missed.

Several of the dry wells show some expulsion of oil within their drainage areas, and only a small change in the basin model could have led to an oil discovery prediction. An important observation with regards to this is the importance of secondary migration loss modelling. This appears to be necessary in a marginally mature basin.

The conclusion from this study is that a basin modelling study of good quality can be predictive in an area with marginally mature source rocks. Carefully executed basin modelling is obviously a tool which can lead to fewer dry wells and improve exploration success rate.

References Cited

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Dahl, B and I.Meisingset, 1996, Prospect resource assessment using an integrated system of basin simulation and geological mapping software: examples from the North Sea, in A.G. Doré (Editor), Quantification and Prediction of Hydrocarbon resources, Proceedings of the Norwegian Petroleum Society Conference, 6-8 December 1993, Stavanger, Norway.

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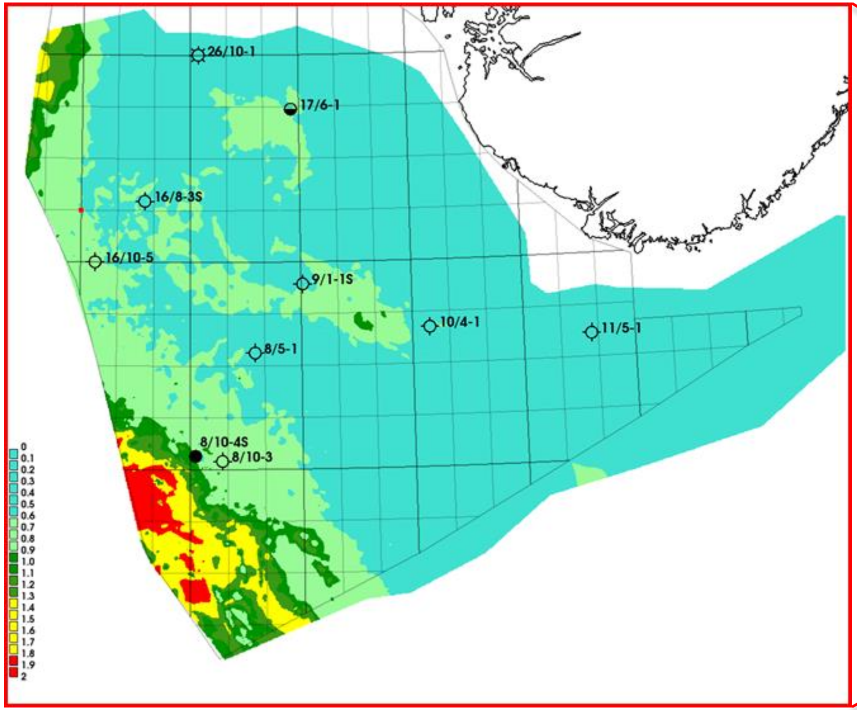
Basin Modelling in Marginal Basins of the Norwegian Southern North Sea: Post Mortem studies of Selected Wells and Areas

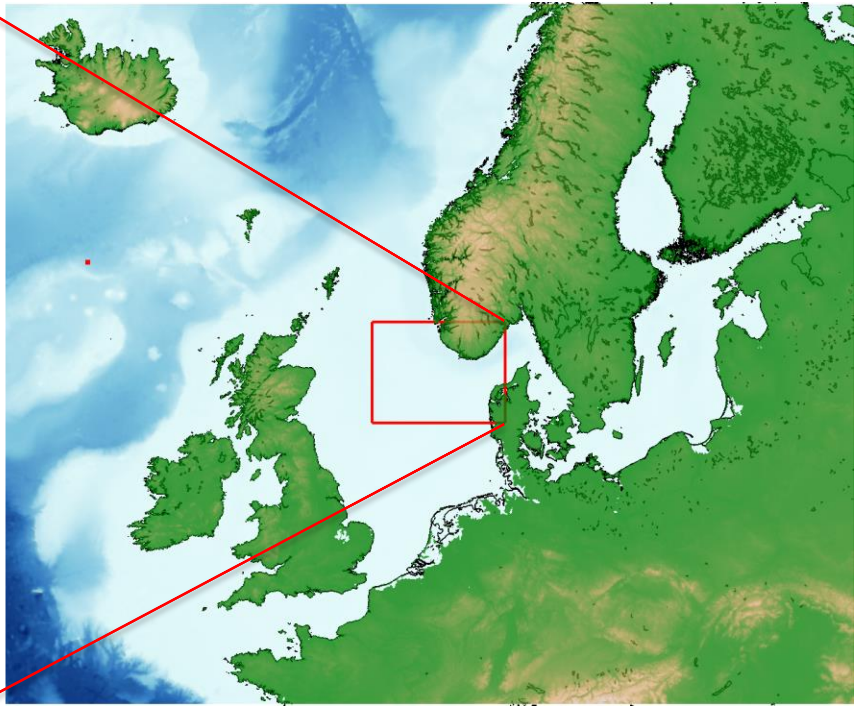
Ivar Meisingset (ModelGeo) and Birger Dahl (Pegis AS)

Objectives

- Investigate how predictive a basin modelling study of good quality can be in an area with marginally mature source rocks
  - Study area: the Southern sector of the Norwegian North Sea
- Compare predictions made from a 2007 basin modelling study with exploration well results between 2007 and 2017

Study area



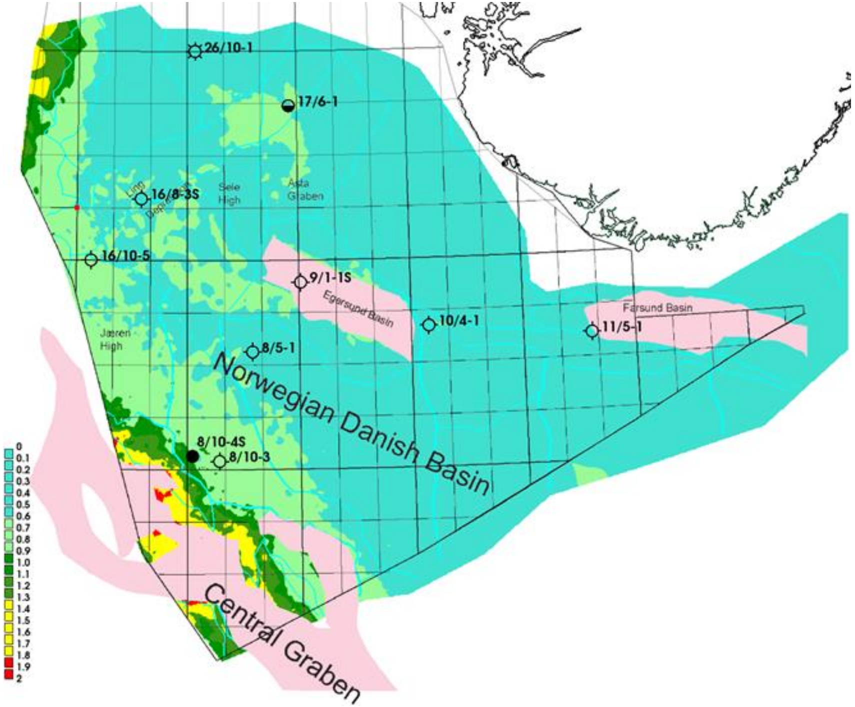


Vitrinite reflectance maturity on Top Mandal and study well locations

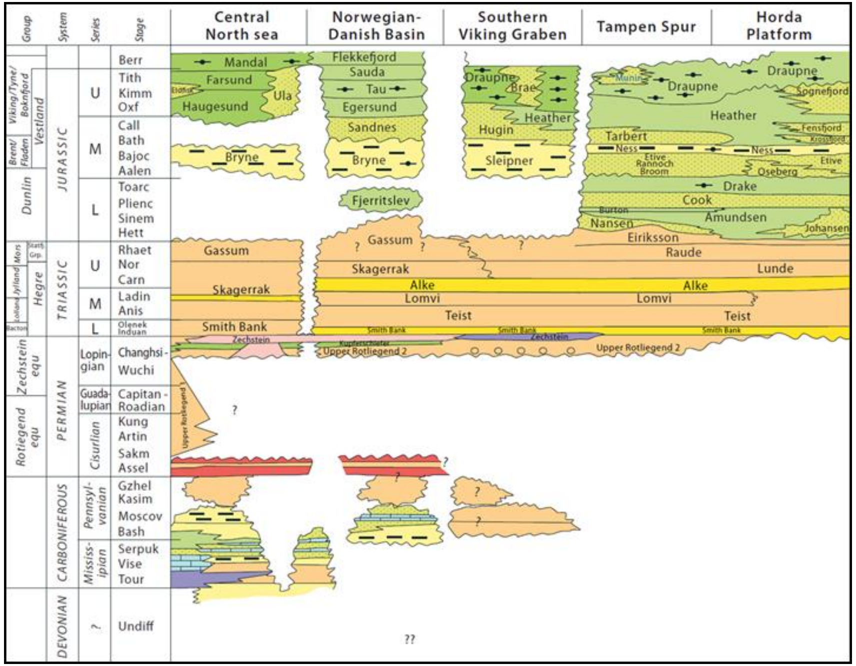
2007 basin model

- Map based 3D basin model with 25 events
- Heat flow variation in time and area from 1D basin modelling
- Depth conversion with a high quality regional velocity model
- Erosion estimate from shale compaction (velocity vs. depth)
- Four layer Upper Jurassic source rock model with isochores and organic facies maps, with reconstructed S2 and HI to original potential
- Four component kinetic model, CH_4 (methane), C_2-C_5 (wet gas), C_6-C_{14} (light oil) and C_{15+} (heavy oil)
- Generation and expulsion was calculated at time steps, resulting in grids of expelled hydrocarbon for each component

Source rocks

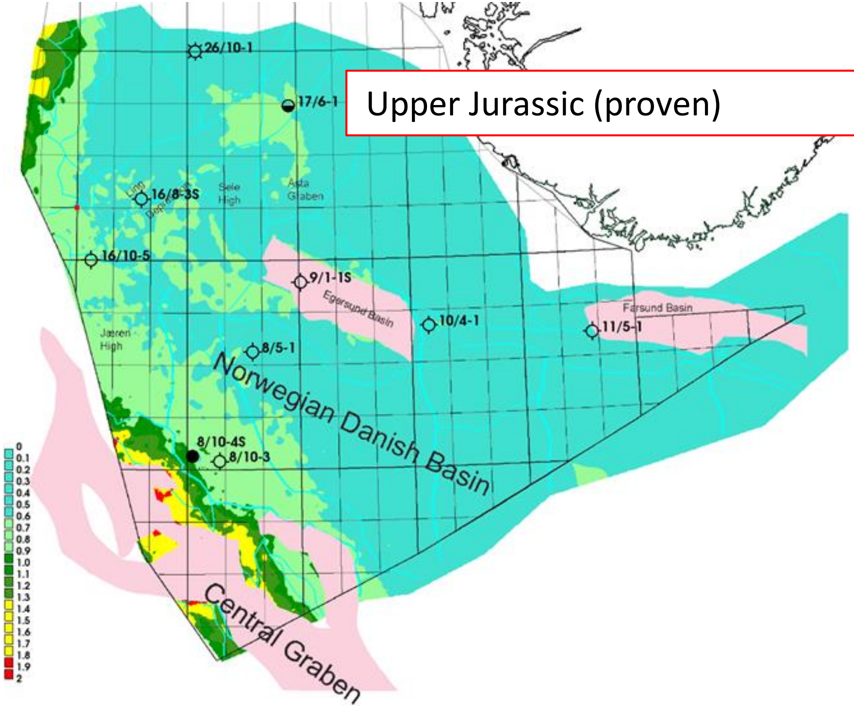


Main structural elements

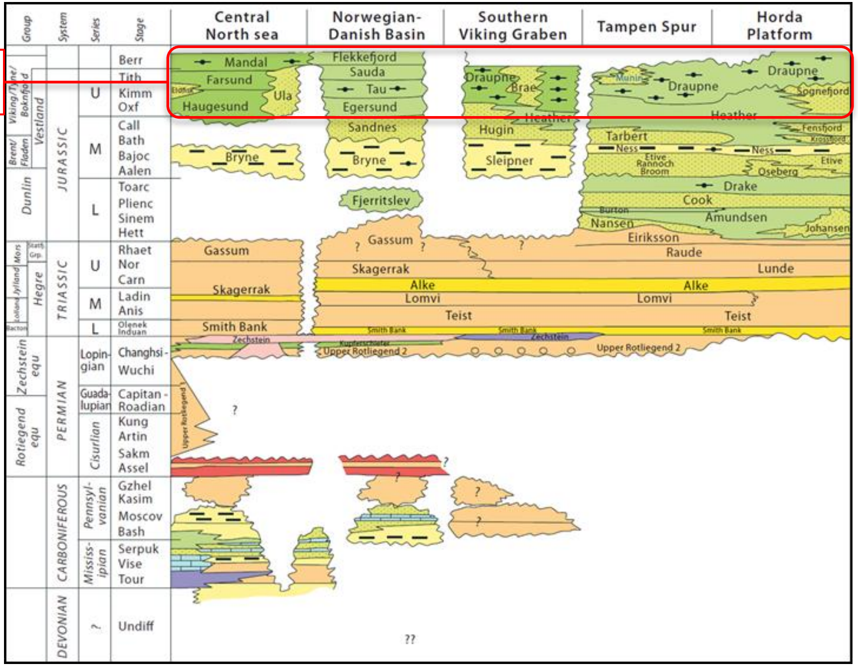


Source rocks

Source rocks



Upper Jurassic (proven)

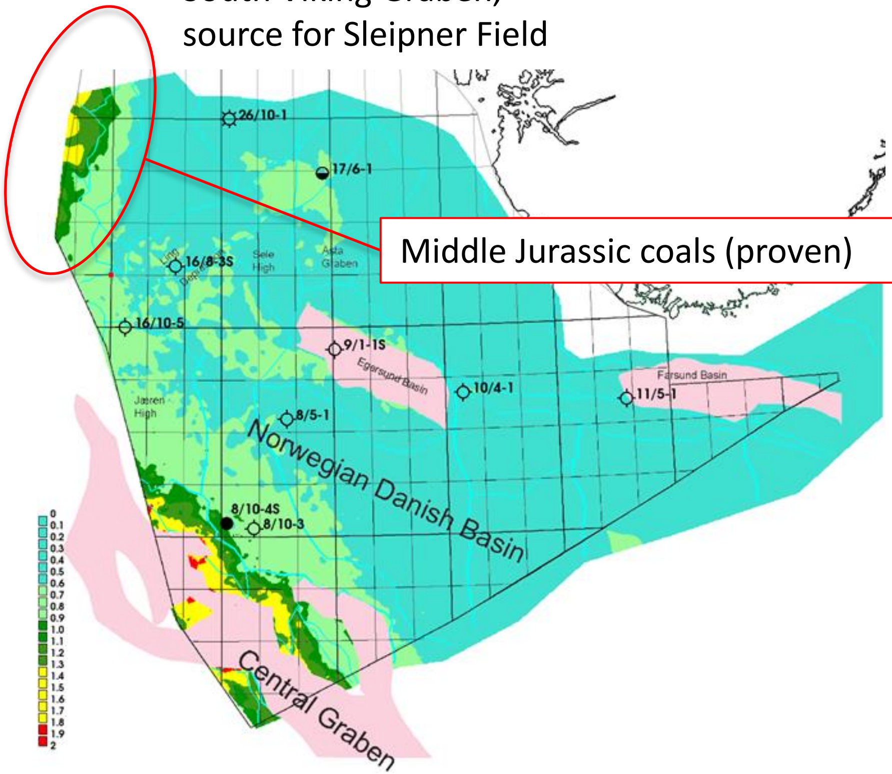


Main structural elements

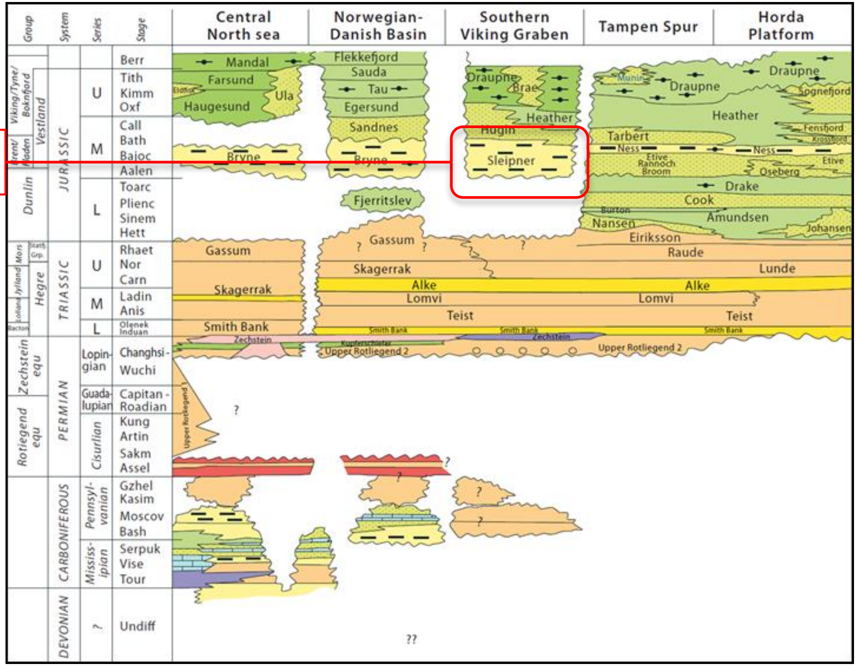
Source rocks

Source rocks

Locally developed in South Viking Graben, source for Sleipner Field



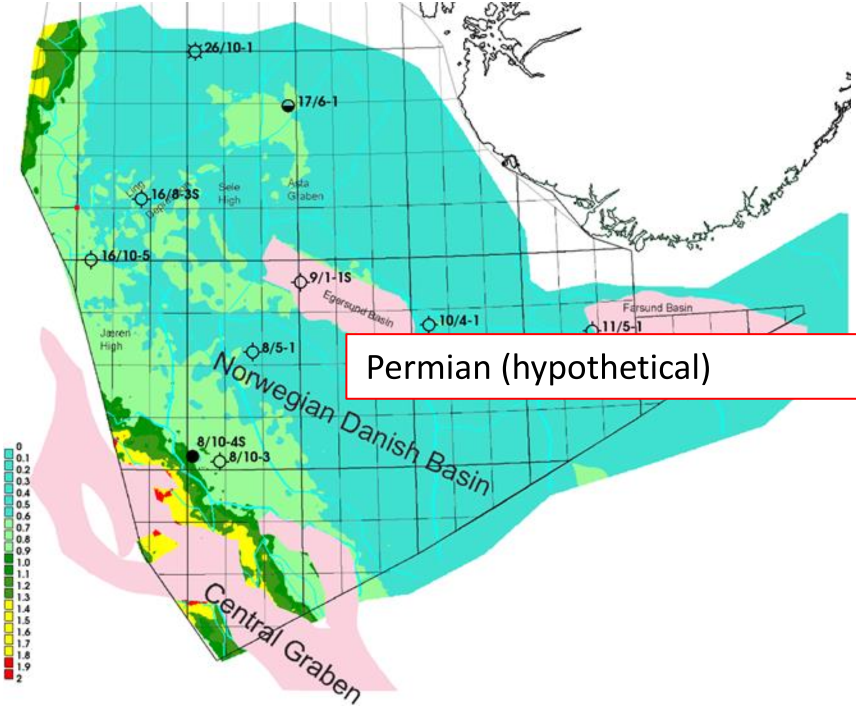
Middle Jurassic coals (proven)



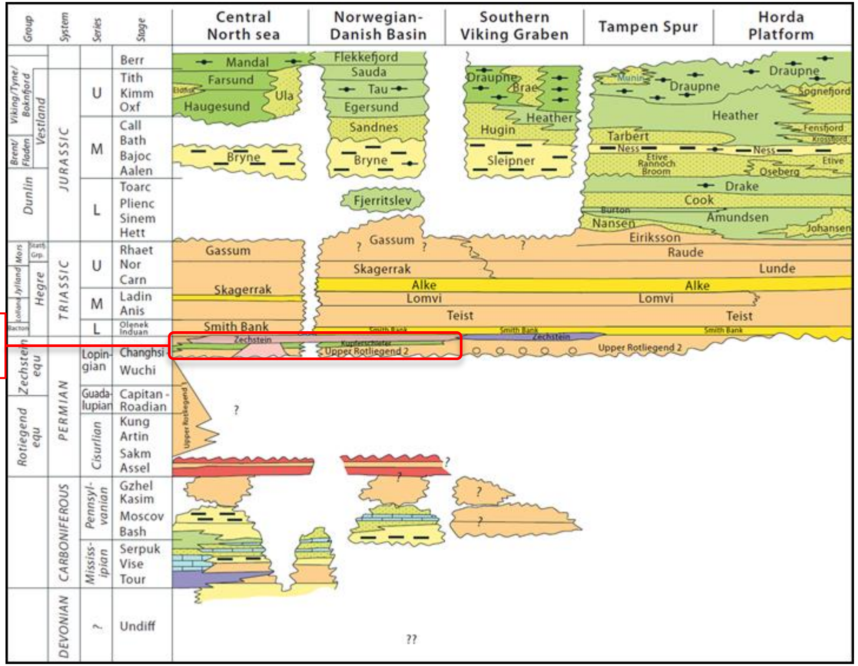
Main structural elements

Source rocks

Source rocks

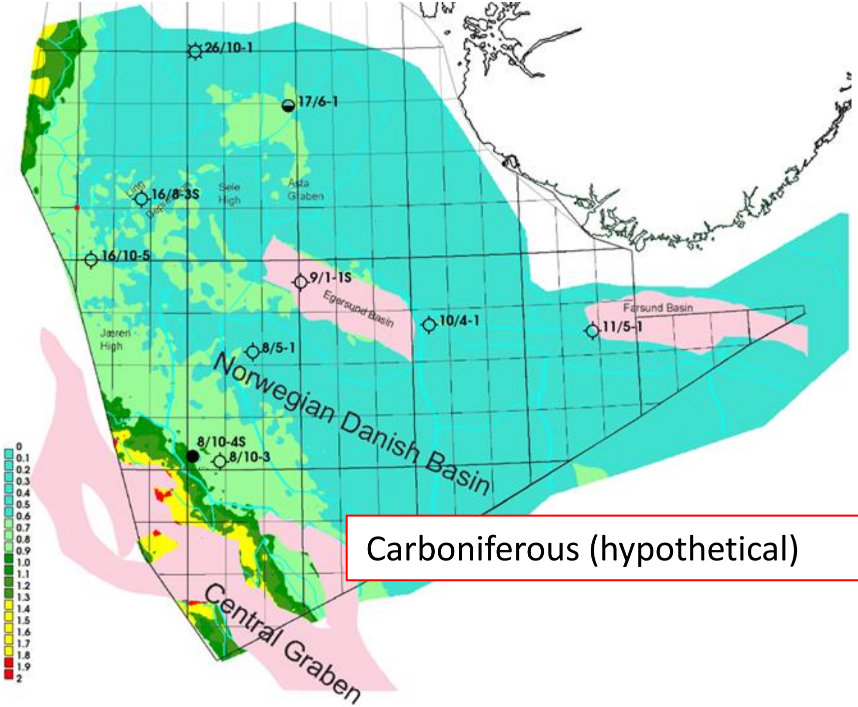


Main structural elements

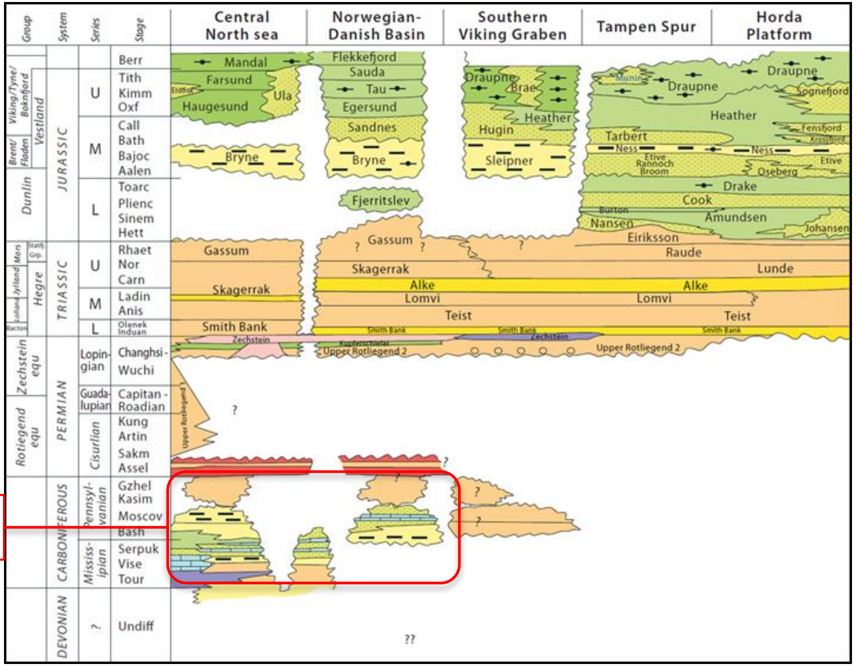


Source rocks

Source rocks



Carboniferous (hypothetical)

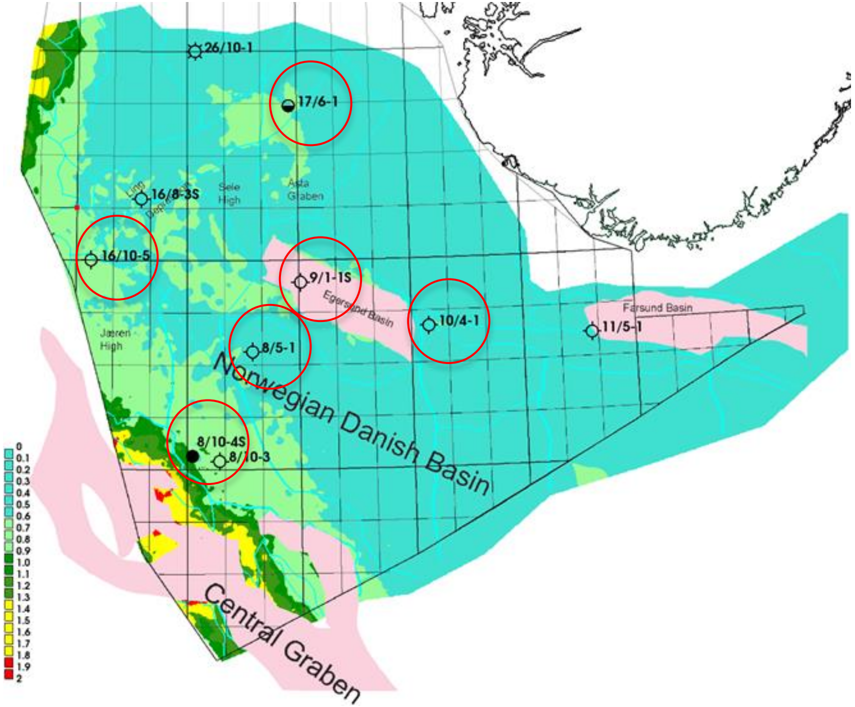


Main structural elements

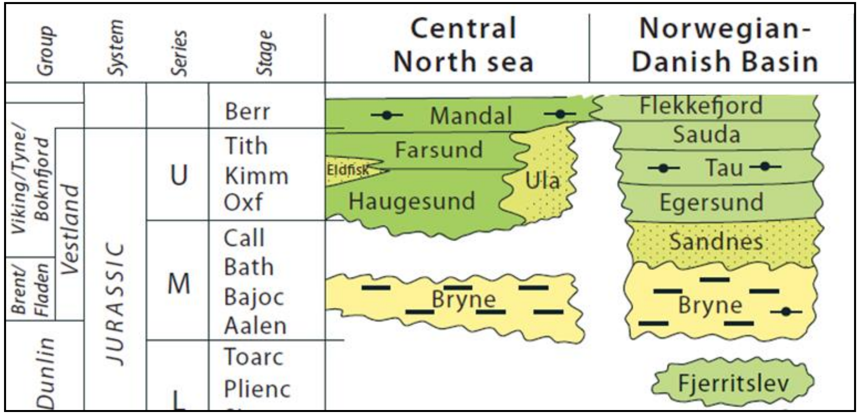
Source rocks

Post mortem wells

Wells with Upper Jurassic source and Upper – Middle Jurassic reservoir



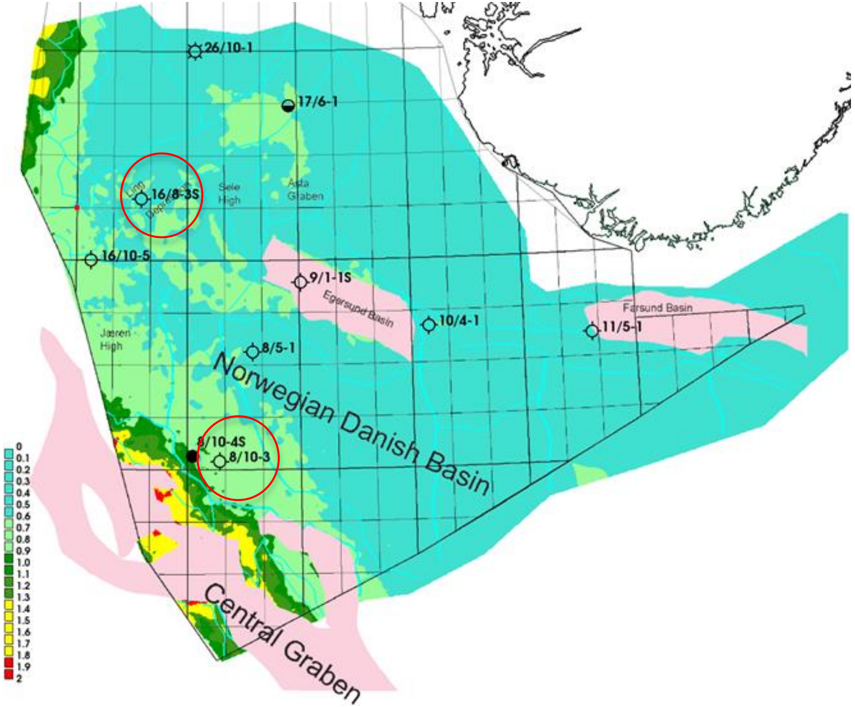
Main structural elements



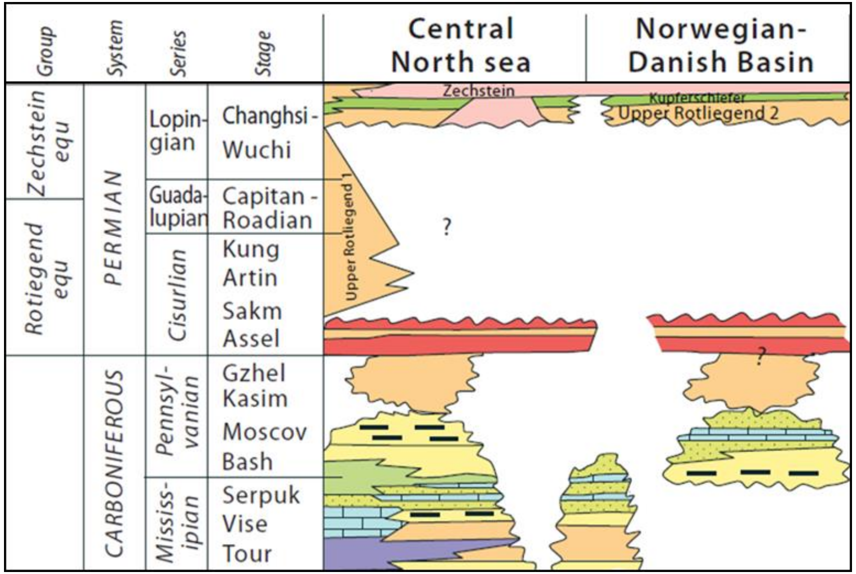
Wells: 8/10-4 S (oil), 8/5-1 (dry), 9/1-1 S (dry), 10/4-1 (dry), 16/10 S (dry), 17/6-1 (oil shows)

Post mortem wells

Wells with hypothetical Permian Kupfersciefer or Carboniferous source and Rotliegend reservoir



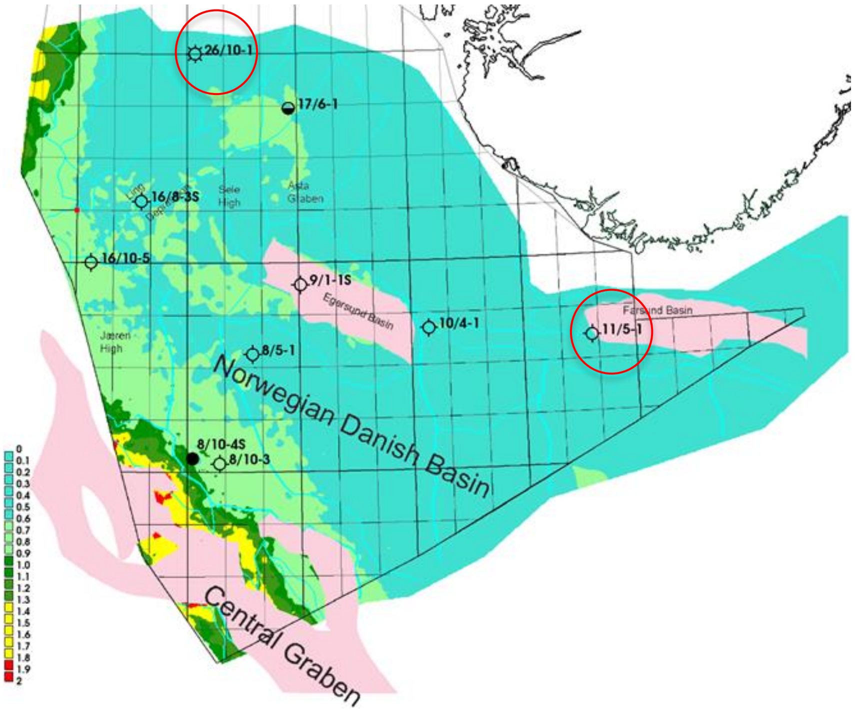
Main structural elements



Wells: 8/10-3 (dry), 16/8-3 S (dry)

Post mortem wells

New play wildcats



Main structural elements

Well 11/5-1 was drilled to test the prospectivity of the Farsund Basin, which has an unknown Jurassic? fill which could include a local source rock

Well 26/10-1 was drilled on a Miocene prospect in an area with no known mature source rocks

Wells: 11/5-1 (dry), 26/10-1 (biogenic gas)

Method

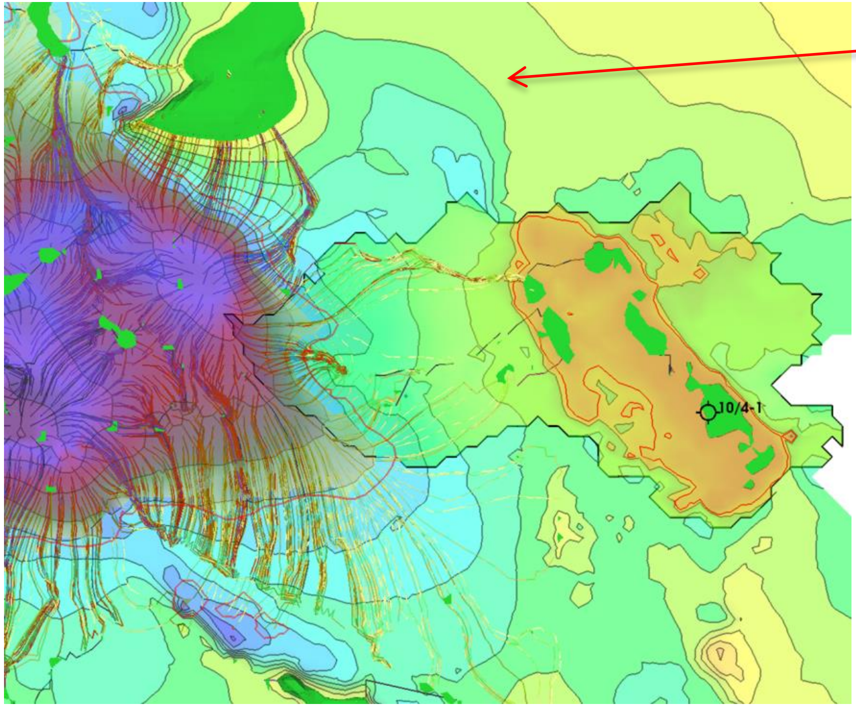
Rule of thumb

- Assumptions for a viable oil prospect in the study area:
  - At least 100 MMBbl oil in place
  - 10% - 20% migration efficiency
- This translates to a rule of thumb based on expulsion volumes:
  - Over 1000 MMBbl: **yes** to prospect
  - Between 1000 and 500: **maybe**
  - Less than 500 MMBbl: **no**

Migration modelling

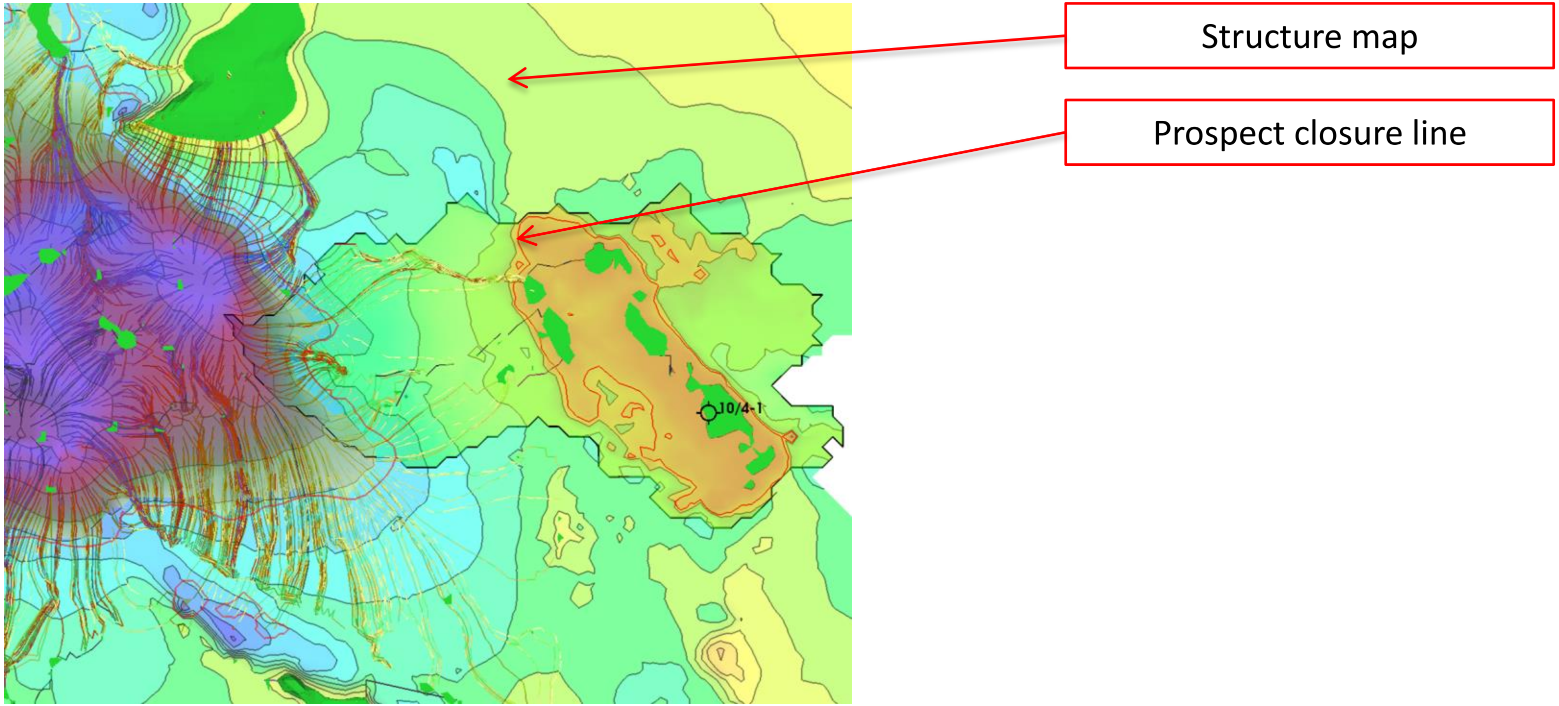
- Expelled hydrocarbons have been migrated with migration loss
  - A treshold to overcome before secondary migration starts
  - A loss pr. distance during migration
- Migration with zero loss has been used to calculate expulsion volumes for the closures at the well locations

Migration modelling, explanation

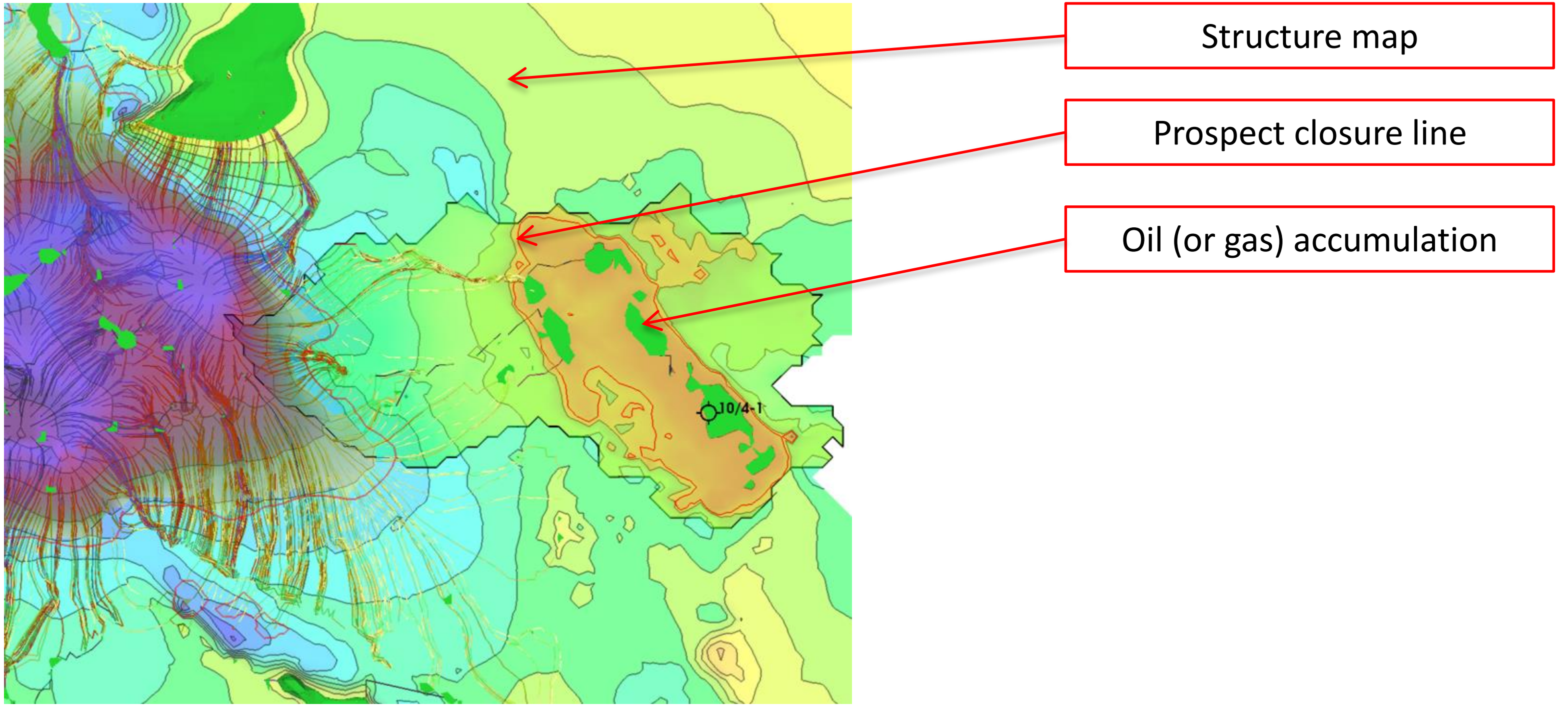


Structure map

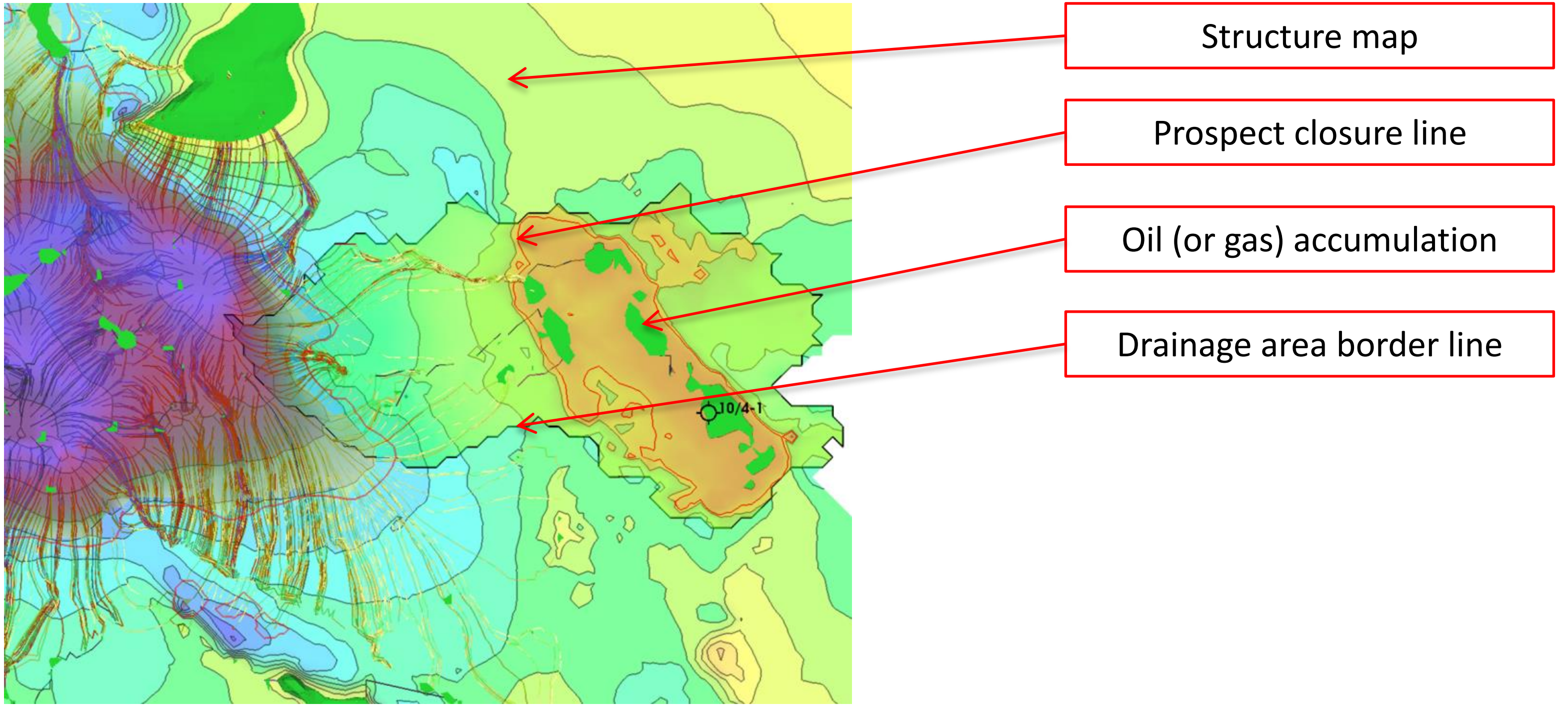
Migration modelling, explanation



Migration modelling, explanation



Migration modelling, explanation



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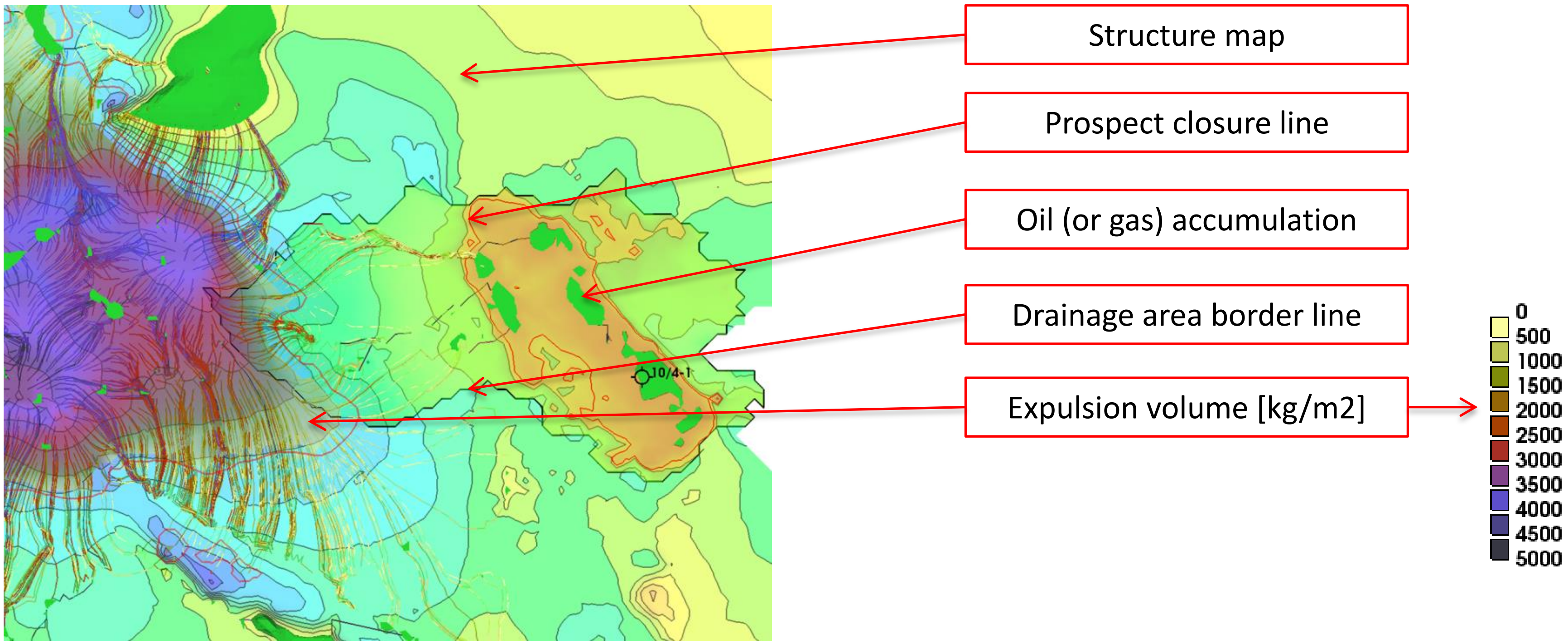
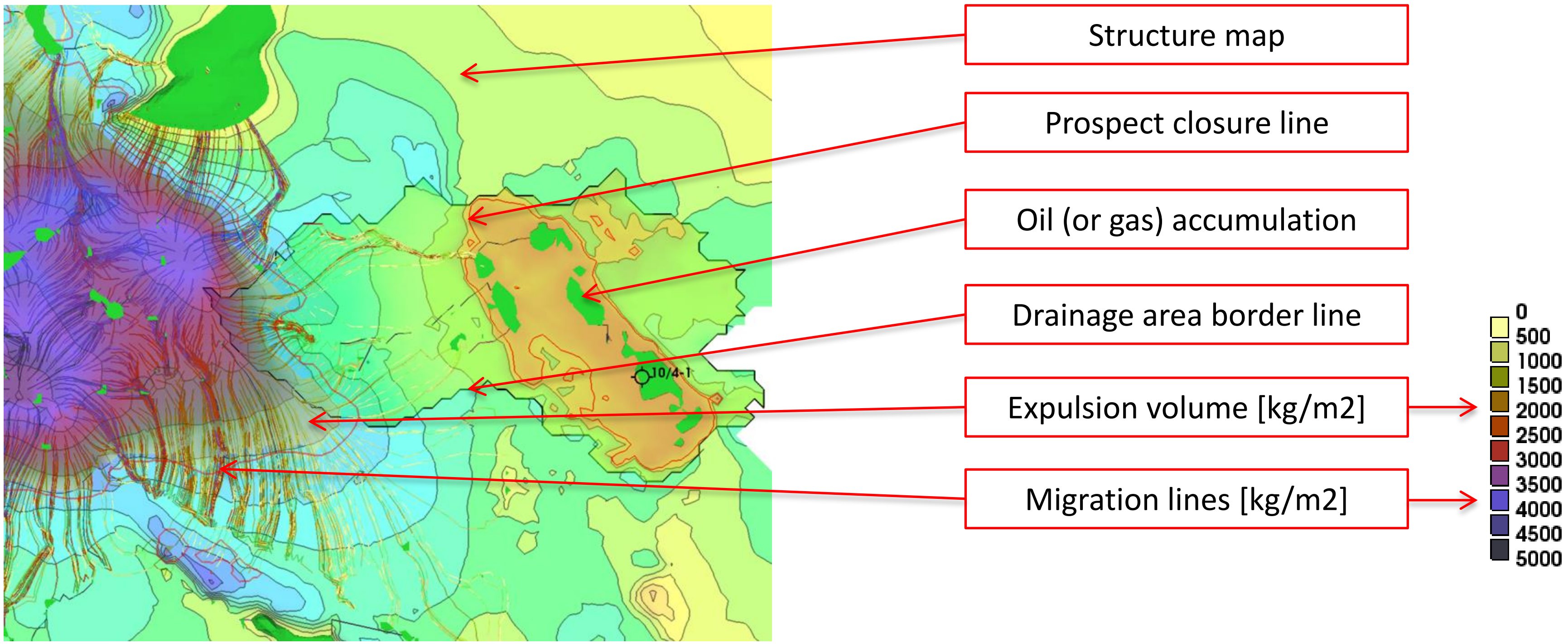
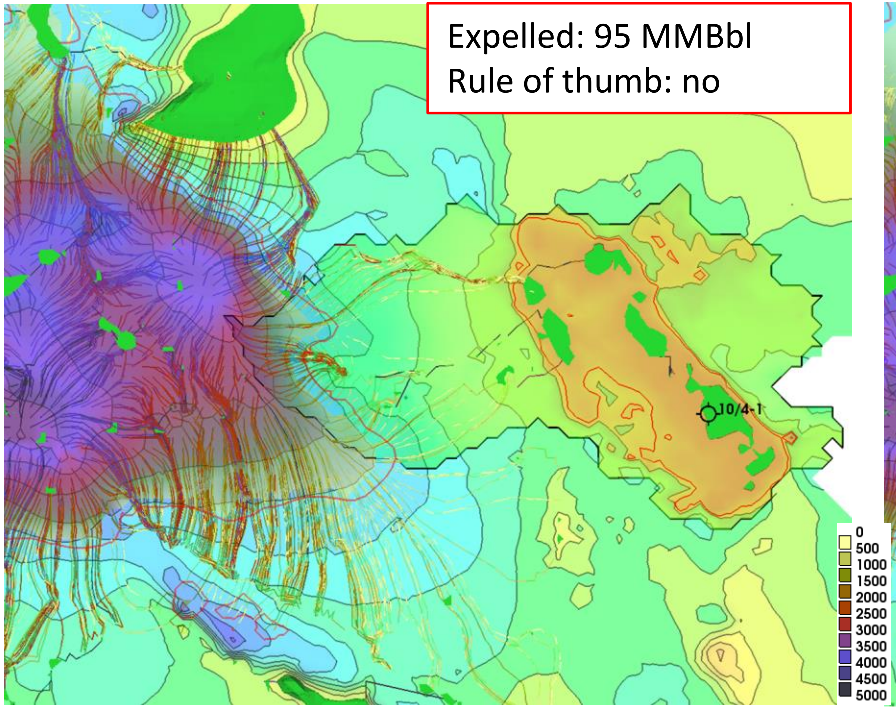


Migration modelling, explanation

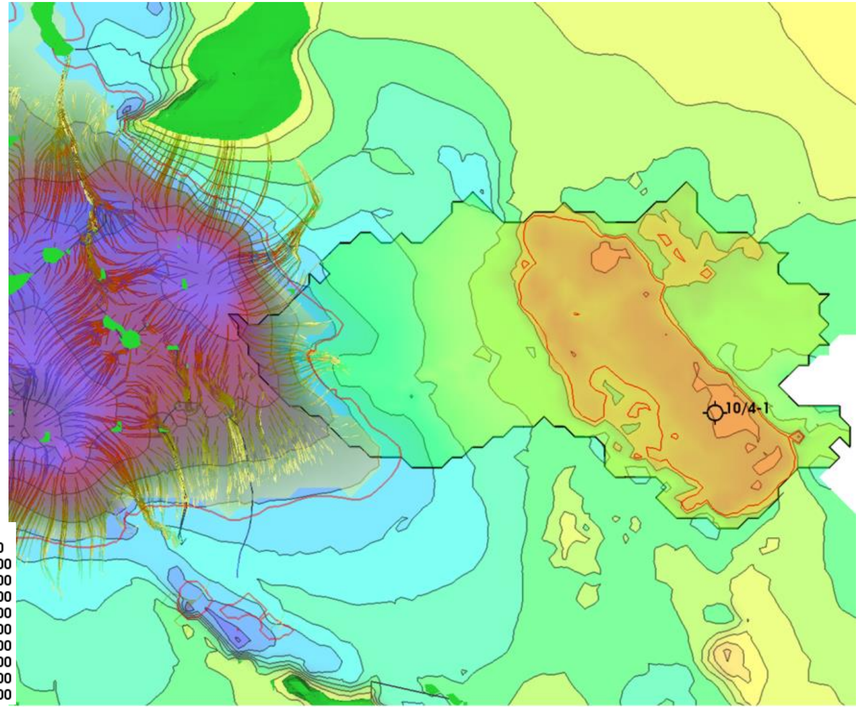


Migration modelling, 10/4-1 (dry)

Upper Jurassic source



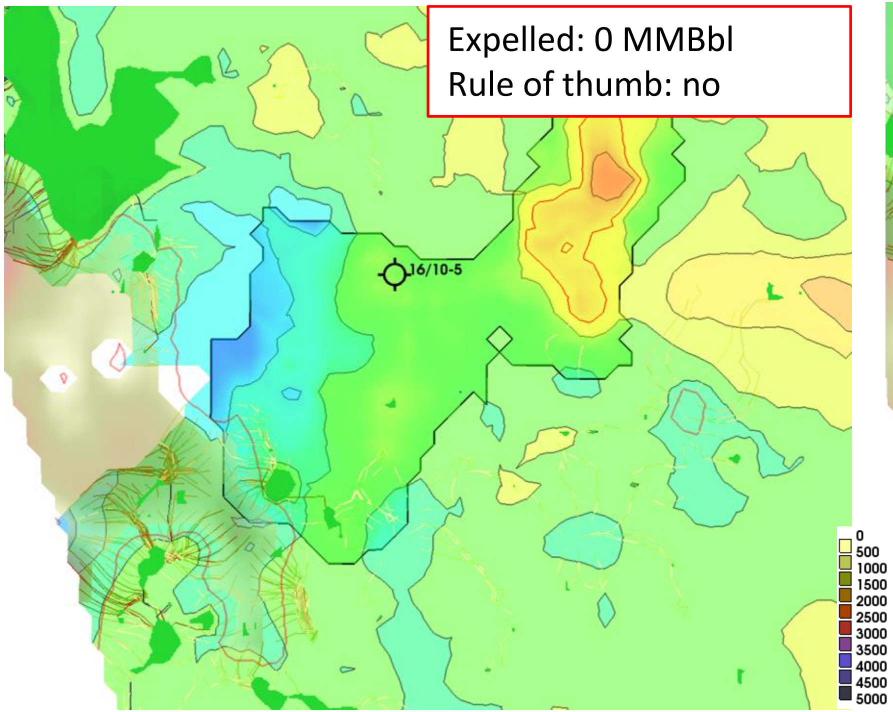
All expelled hydrocarbons (zero loss)



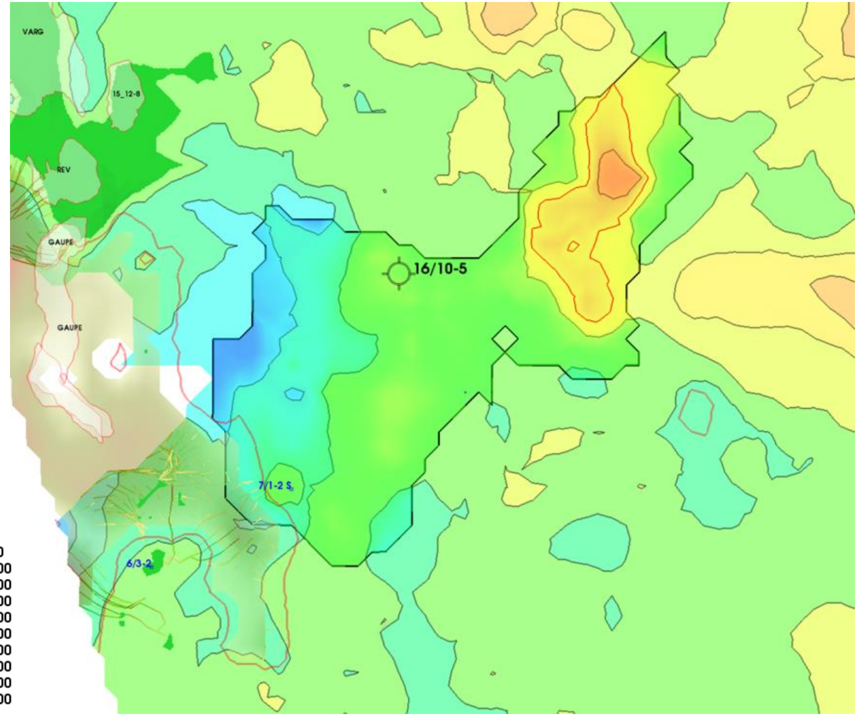
With migration loss

Migration modelling, 16/10-5 (dry)

Upper Jurassic source



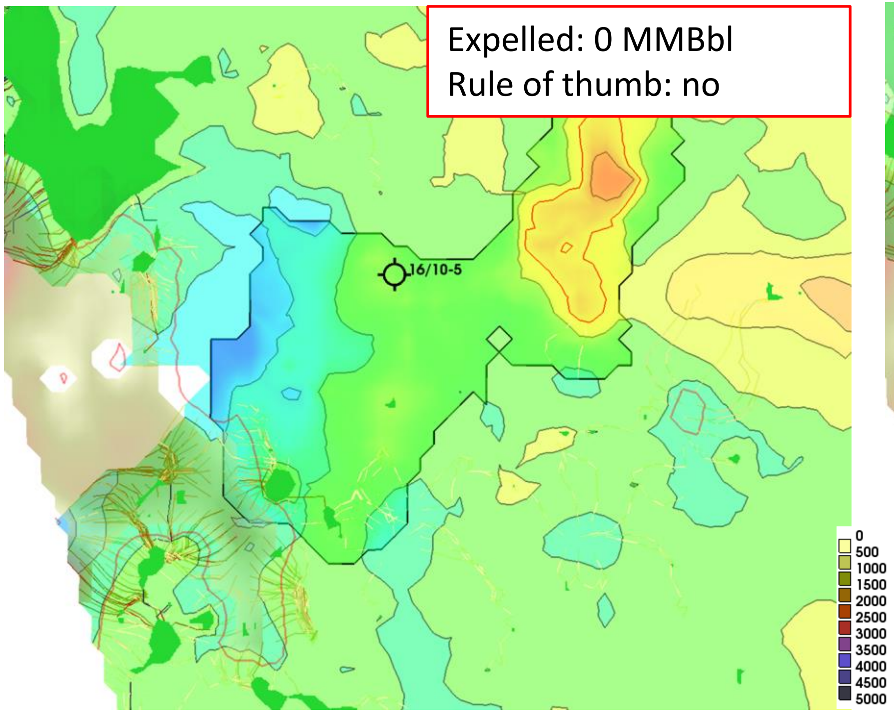
All expelled hydrocarbons (zero loss)



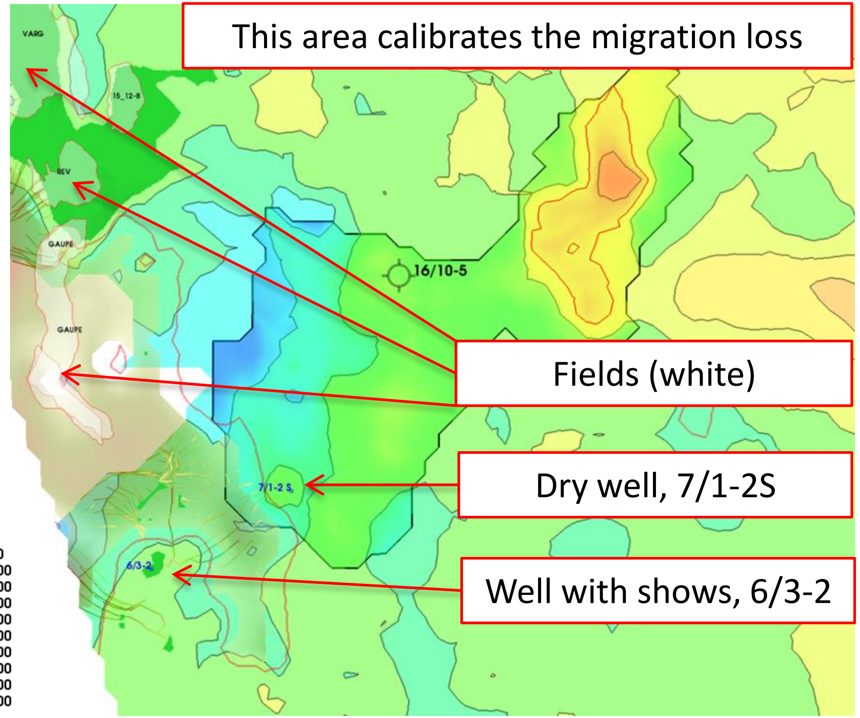
With migration loss

Migration modelling, 16/10-5 (dry)

Upper Jurassic source



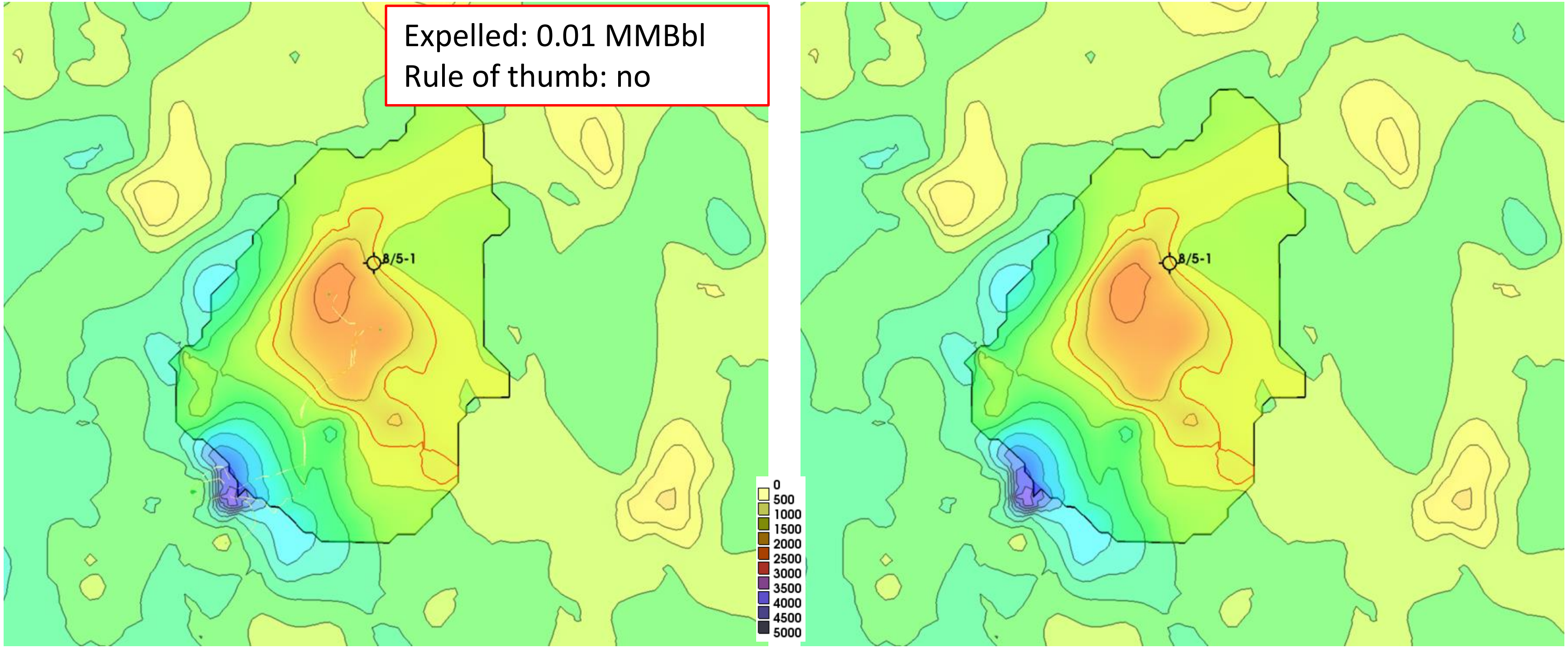
All expelled hydrocarbons (zero loss)



With migration loss

Migration modelling, 8/5-1 (dry)

Upper Jurassic source

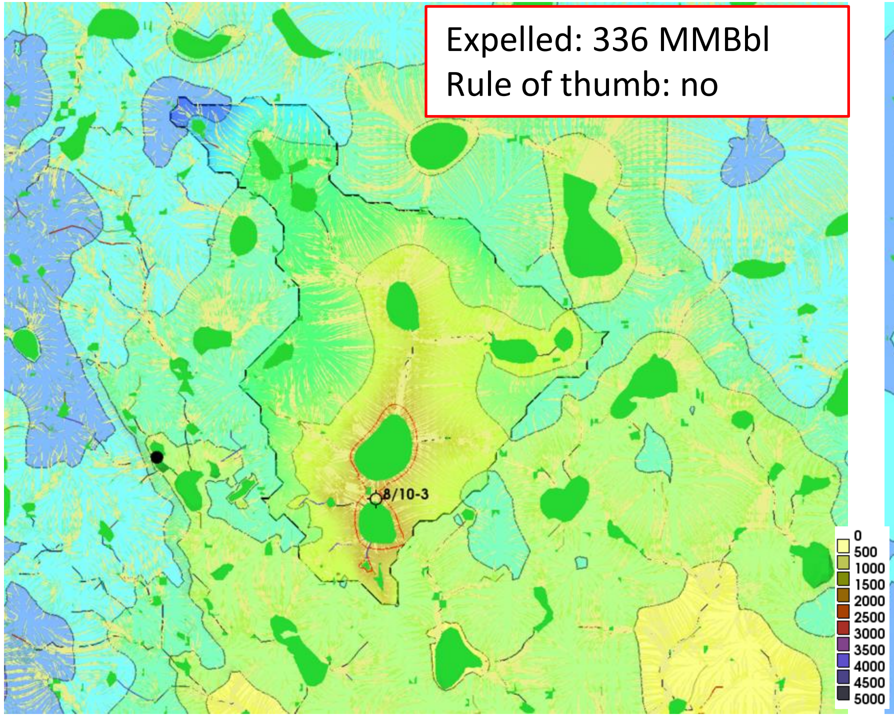


All expelled hydrocarbons (zero loss)

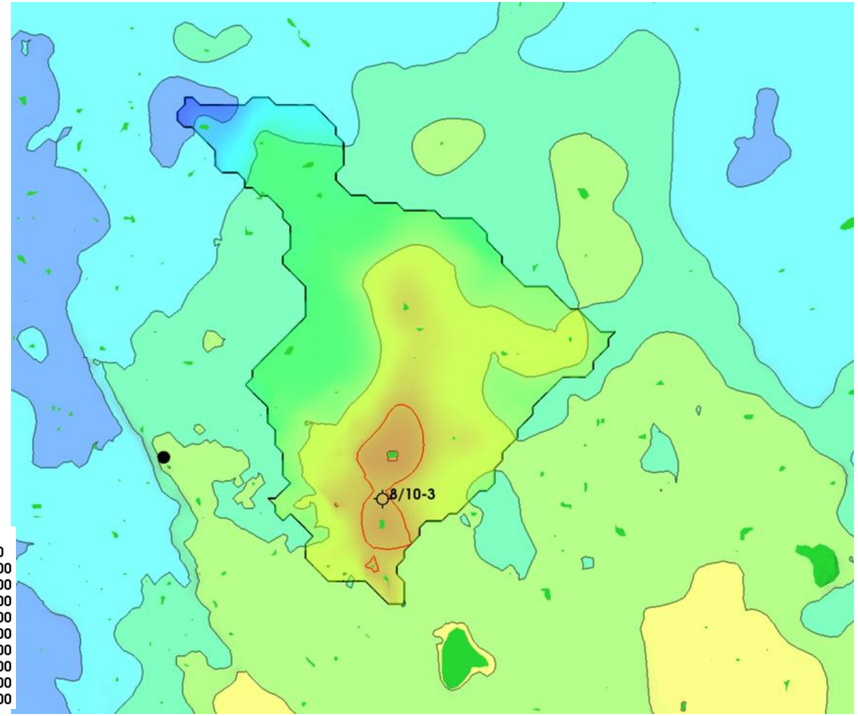
With migration loss

Migration modelling, 8/10-3 (dry)

Carboniferous or Permian Kupferschiefer hypothetical source



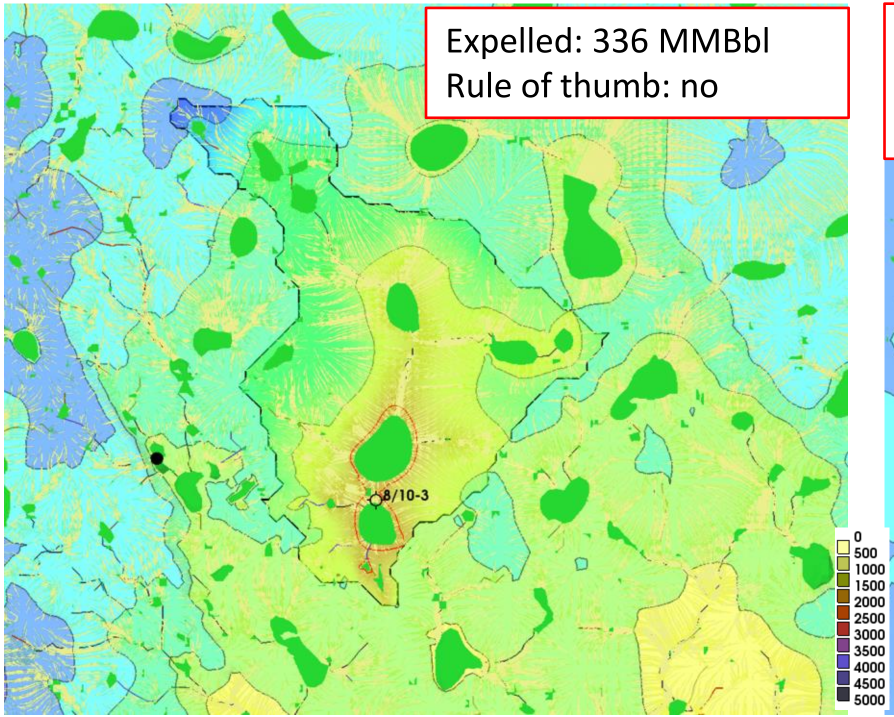
All expelled hydrocarbons (zero loss)



With small migration loss (1/3 of Jurassic)

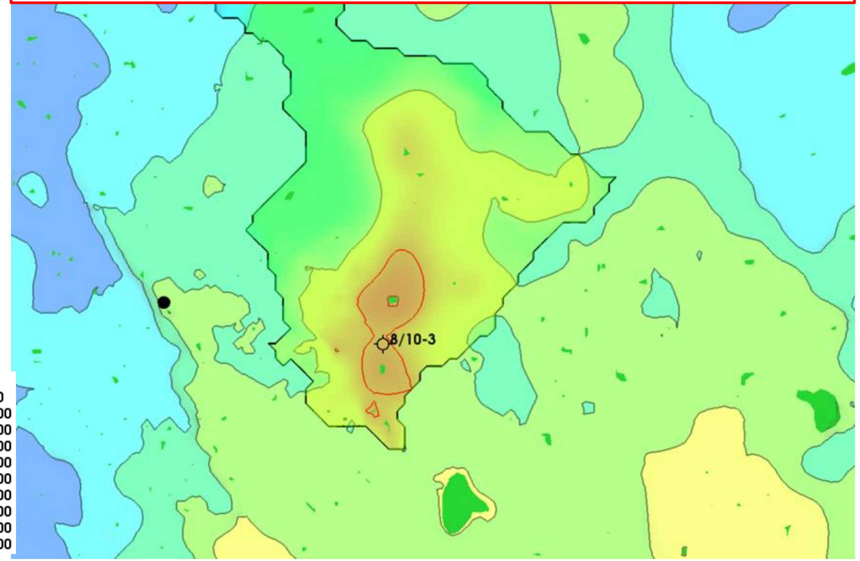
Migration modelling, 8/10-3 (dry)

Carboniferous or Permian Kupferschiefer hypothetical source



All expelled hydrocarbons (zero loss)

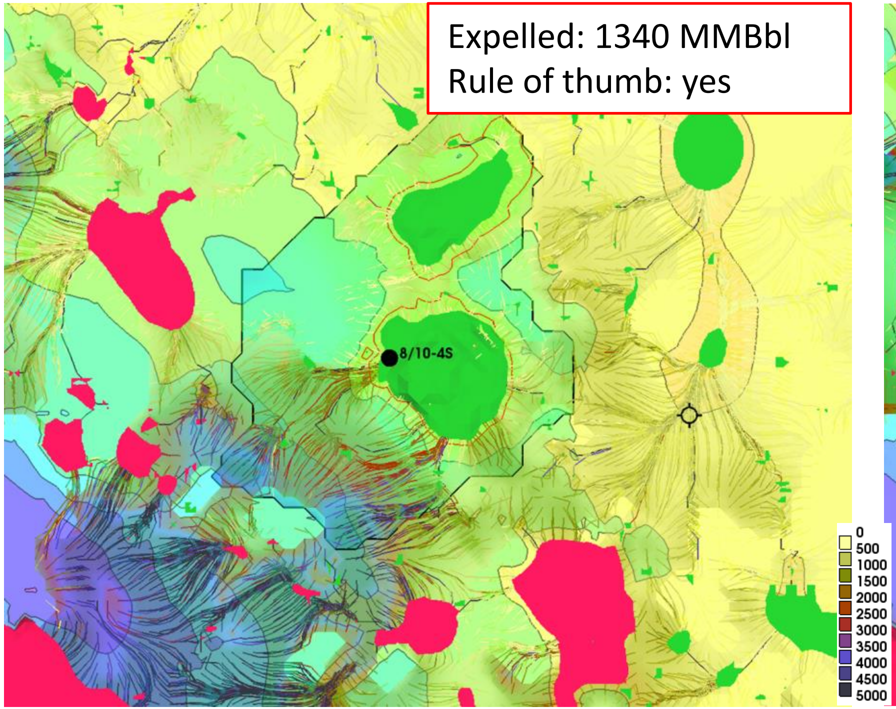
The Kupfersciefer is only 2m thick on average, and does not generate enough to support migration. It may “sweat” oil in places and stain the reservoir.



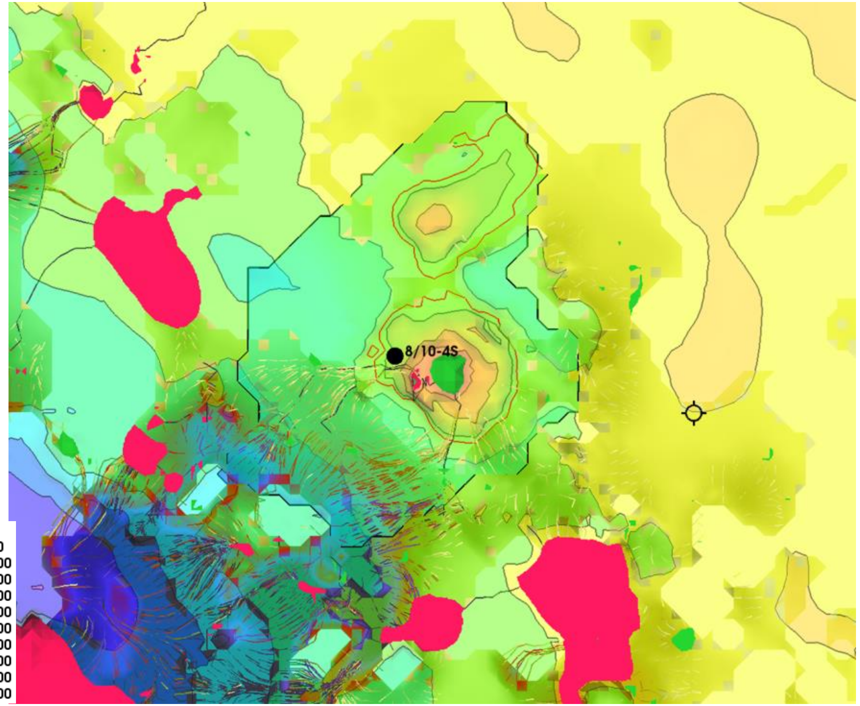
With small migration loss (1/3 of Jurassic)

Migration modelling, 8/10-4 S (oil)

Upper Jurassic source



All expelled hydrocarbons (zero loss)

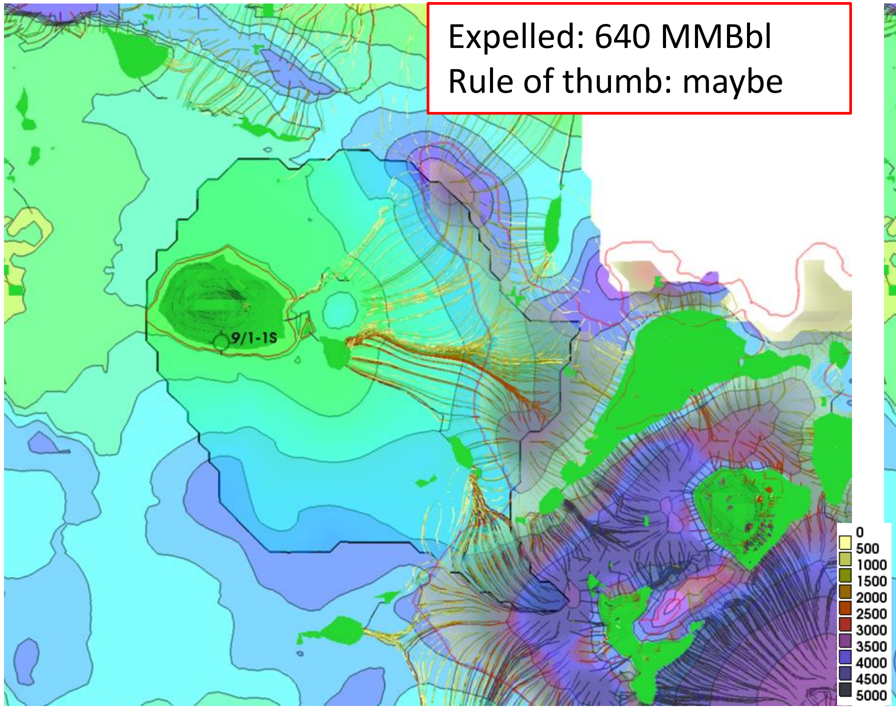


With migration loss

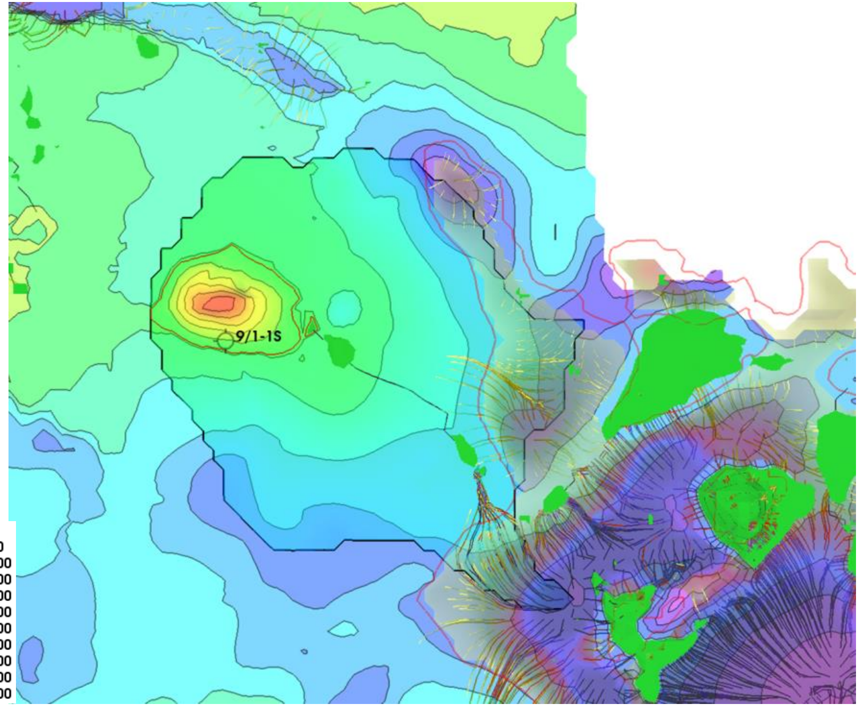
Migration modelling, 9/1-1 S (dry)

Upper Jurassic source

Expelled: 640 MMBbl
Rule of thumb: maybe



All expelled hydrocarbons (zero loss)

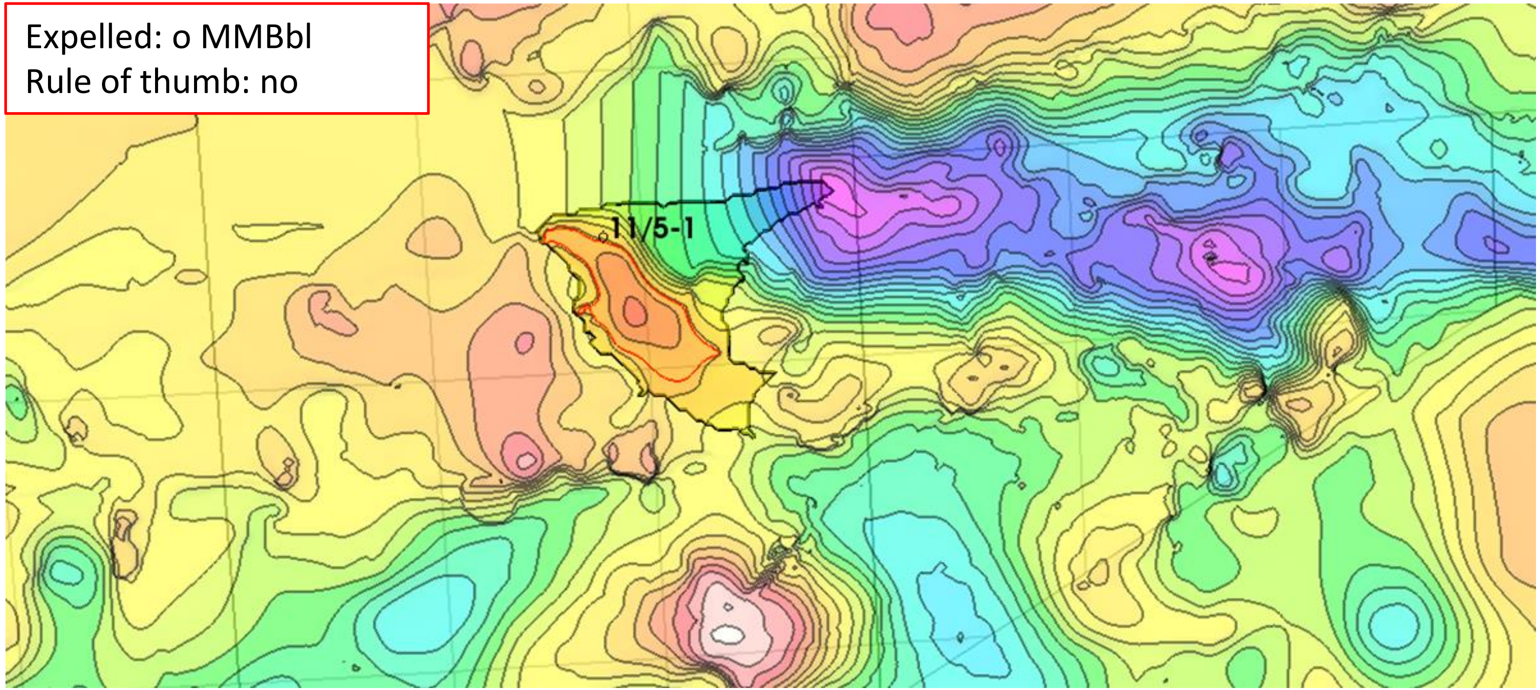


With migration loss

Migration modelling, 11/5-1 (dry)

New play wildcat in Farsund Basin, hypothetical Lower Jurassic? source

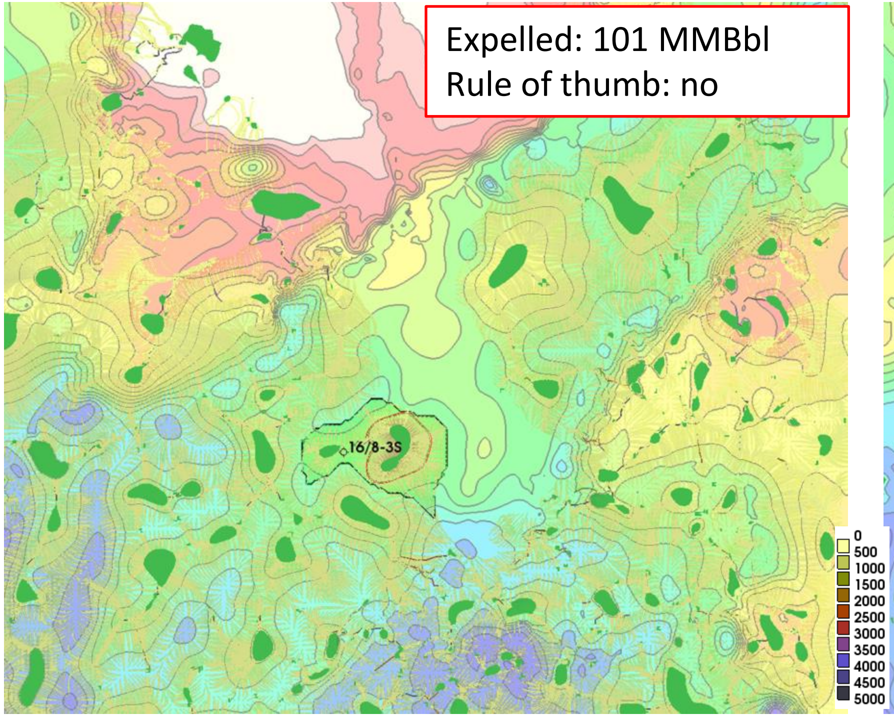
Expelled: o MMBbl
Rule of thumb: no



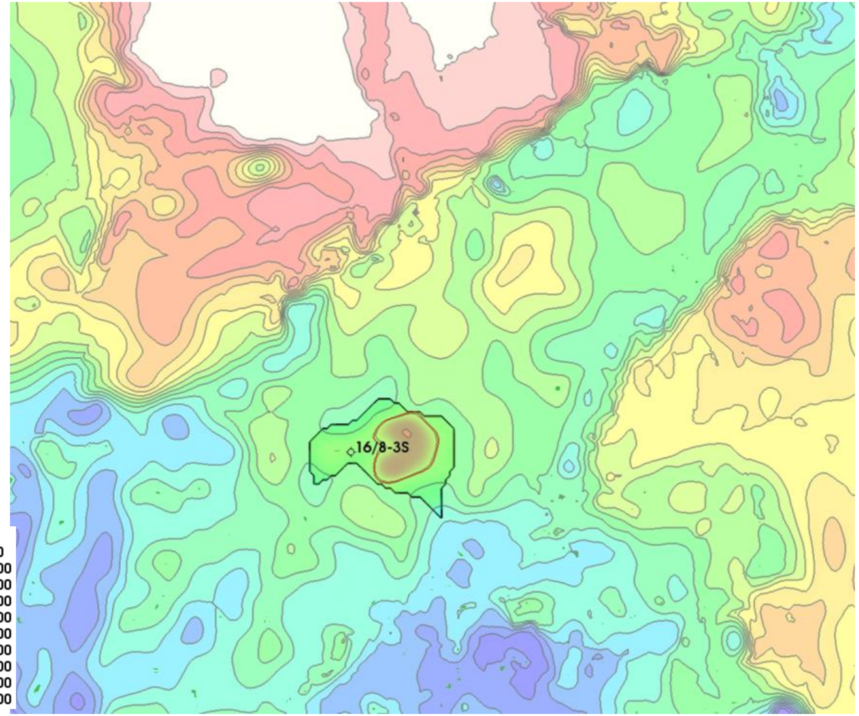
No hydrocarbons appear to have been generated (this was predicted in 2007 basin model)

Migration modelling, 16/8-3 S (dry)

Permian Kupferschiefer hypothetical source



All expelled hydrocarbons (zero loss)



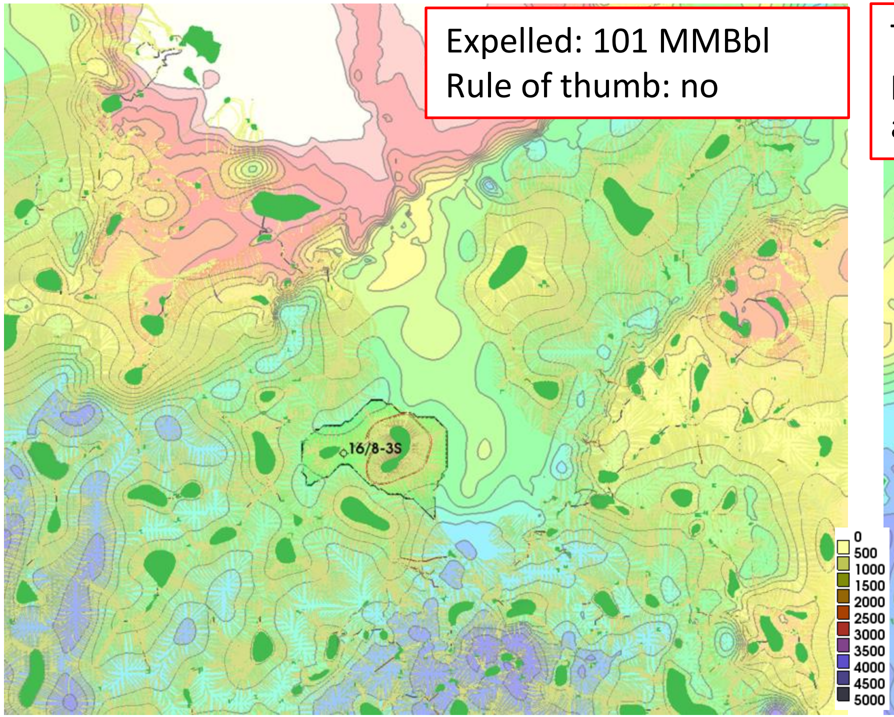
With small migration loss (1/3 of Jurassic)

Migration modelling, 16/8-3 S (dry)

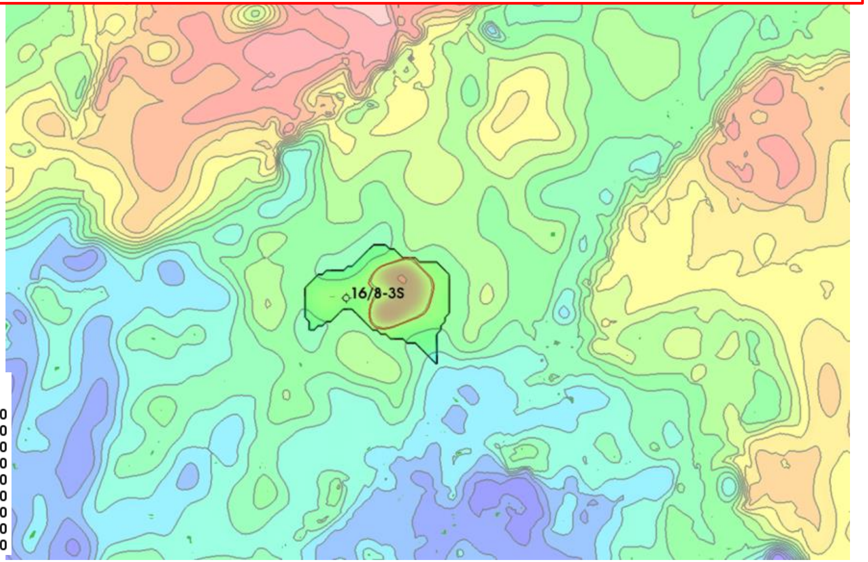
Permian Kupferschiefer hypothetical source

Expelled: 101 MMBbl
Rule of thumb: no

This well tests the Kupfersciefer source in an optimal position with regards to maturity, timing of generation and proximity to wells where it has been penetrated



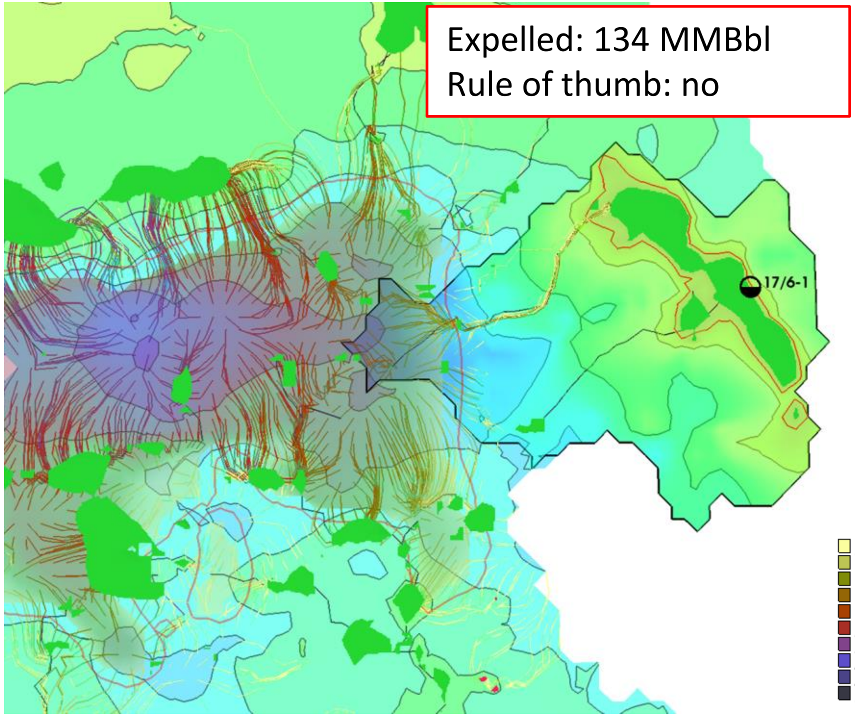
All expelled hydrocarbons (zero loss)



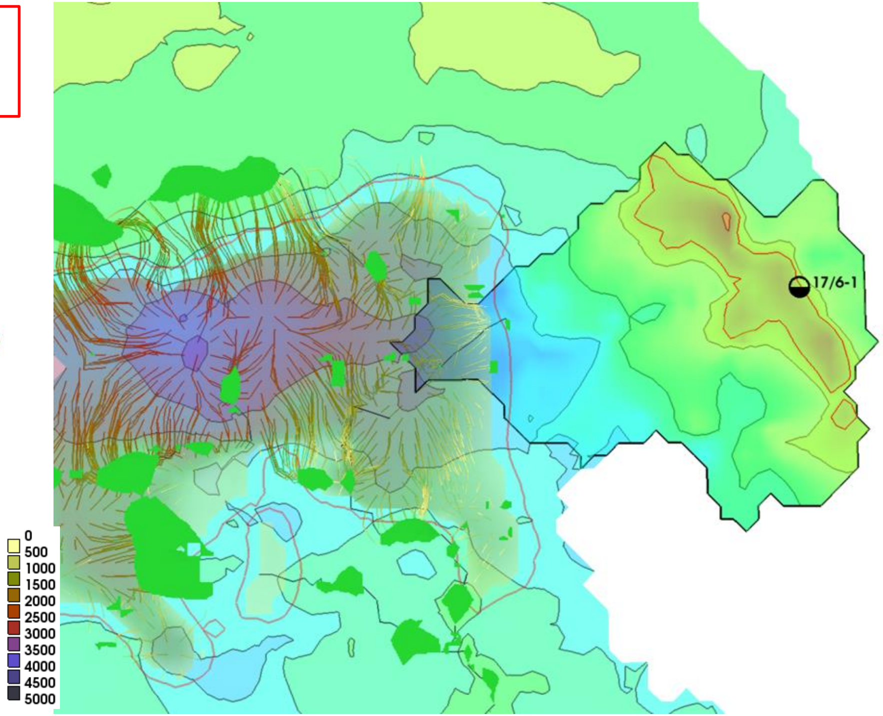
With small migration loss (1/3 of Jurassic)

Migration modelling, 17/6-1 (shows)

Upper Jurassic source



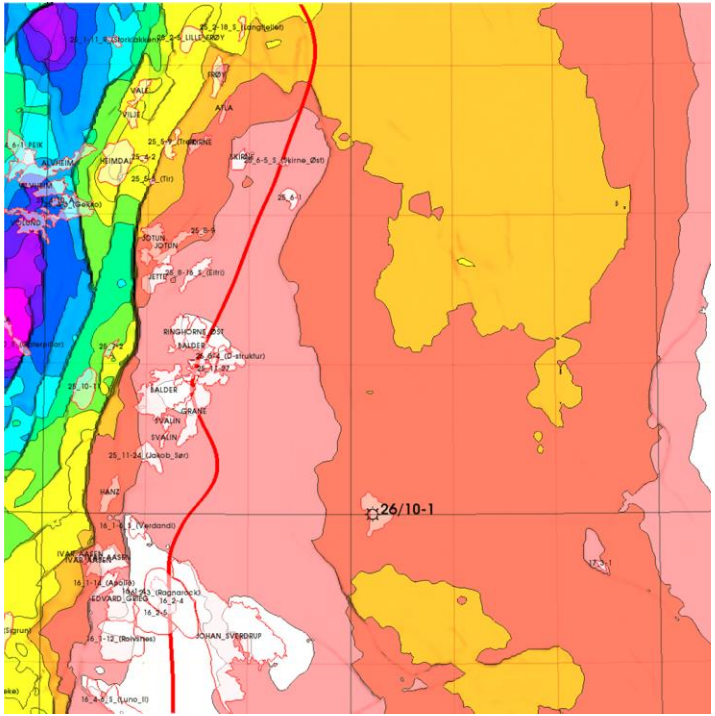
All expelled hydrocarbons (zero loss)



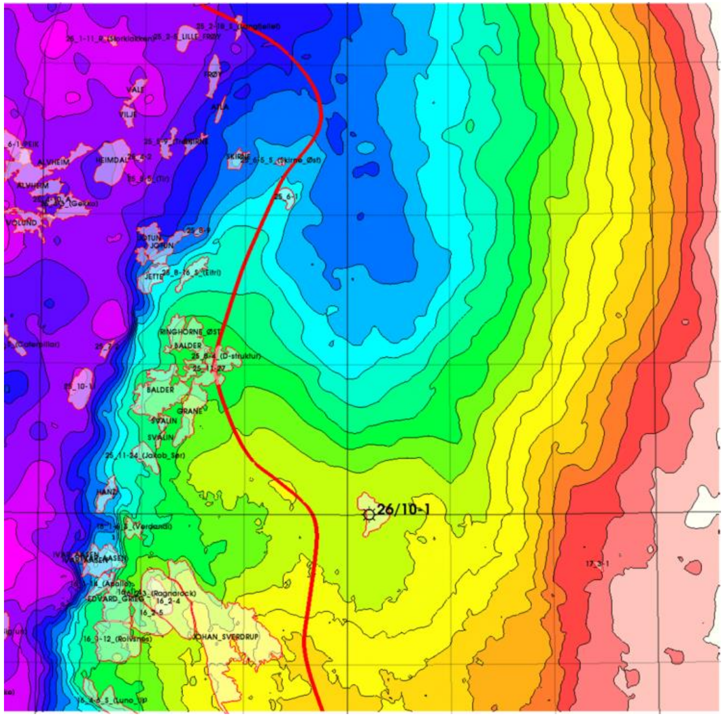
With migration loss

Migration modelling, 26/10-1 (gas)

New play wildcat, Miocene target, biogenic gas discovery not predicted in 2007 study



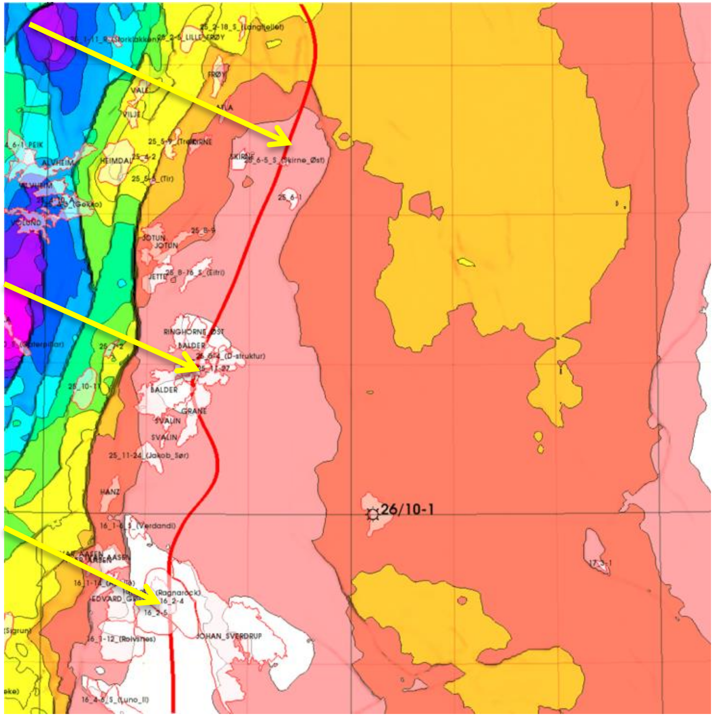
Middle Jurassic level



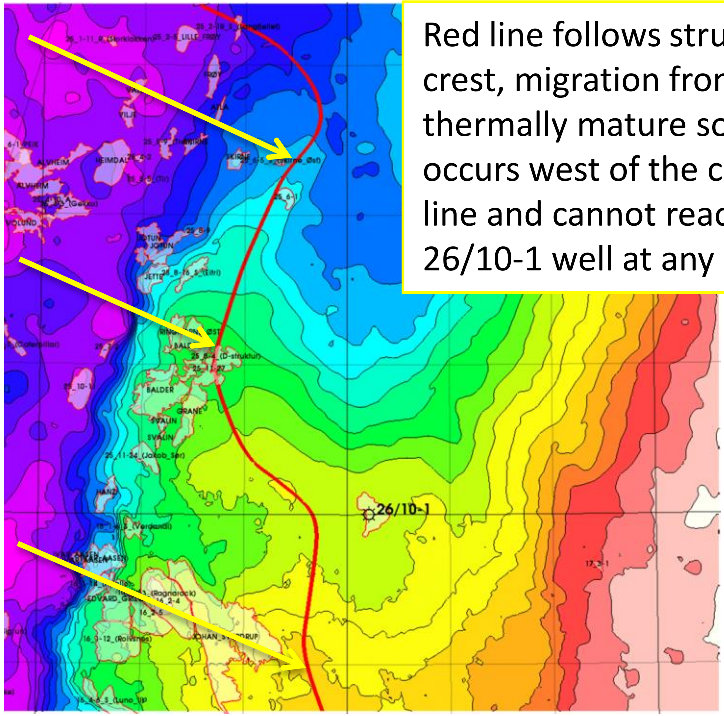
Base Tertiary level

Migration modelling, 26/10-1 (gas)

New play wildcat, Miocene target, biogenic gas discovery not predicted in 2007 study



Middle Jurassic level



Red line follows structural crest, migration from thermally mature source occurs west of the crest line and cannot reach the 26/10-1 well at any level

Base Tertiary level

Post mortem results

Well	Content	Source	Expelled	Rule of thumb			Migration			Recommendation		Prediction	
			[MMBbl]	Yes	maybe	No	Oil	Gas	Dry	Drill	Not drill	Correct	Wrong
8/5-1	dry	Upper Jurassic	0.01			X			X		X	X	
8/10-3	dry	Carboniferous + Permian	336			X			X		X	X	
8/10-4 S	oil	Upper Jurassic	1340	X			X			X		X	
9/1-1 S	dry	Upper Jurassic	640		X				X	X			X
10/4-1	dry	Upper Jurassic	95			X			X		X	X	
11/5-1	dry	Lower Jurassic?	0			X			X		X	X	
16/8-3 S	dry	Permian	101			X			X		X	X	
16/10-5	dry	Upper Jurassic	0			X			X		X	X	
17/6-1	oil shows	Upper Jurassic	134			X			X		X	X	
26/10-5	gas	Biogenic	0			X			X		X		X

Success rate: 20%

Prediction success from basin modelling: 80%

Conclusion

- The post mortem evaluation shows a very good match between predictions from the 2007 basin modelling study and well results
- An important observation is the importance of secondary migration loss modelling, this appears to be necessary in a marginally mature basin
- Carefully executed basin modelling is obviously a tool which can lead to fewer dry wells and improve exploration success rate

Acknowledgement

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