

# Integrated Characterisation of Fractured Reservoirs

Steven Ogilvie

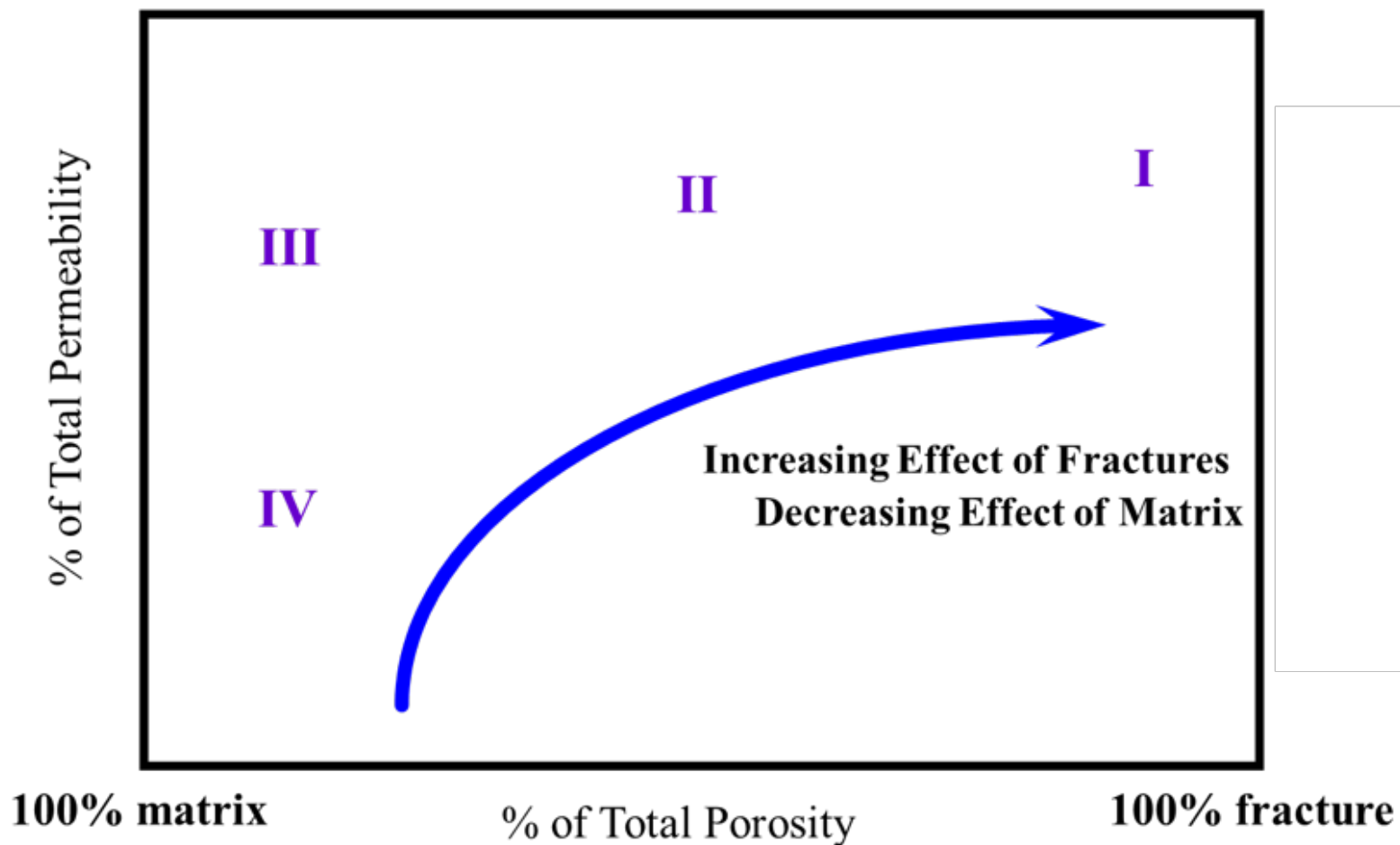
[www.ogilviegeoscience.com](http://www.ogilviegeoscience.com)  
[info@ogilviegeoscience.com](mailto:info@ogilviegeoscience.com)



# NELSON CLASSIFICATION

- Fractured reservoirs have some or all of their production from naturally occurring rock fractures
- Knowing which type is key to development strategy
- Knowing the conductive direction is a significant value-add to field development

100 % fracture

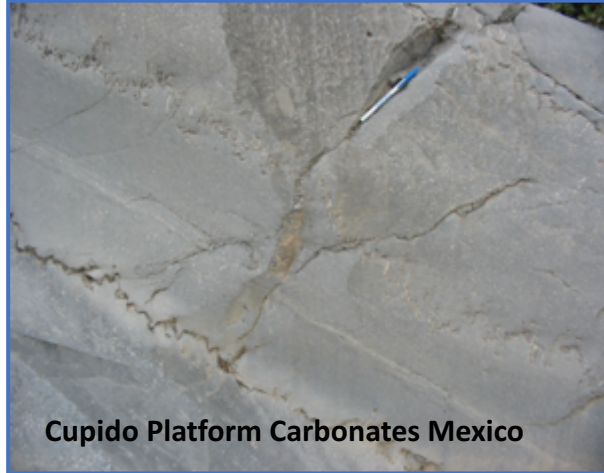


# COMPONENTS

- Fractures
- Integrated workflow
- Examples
- Conclusions

# FRACTURES

## Stylolites



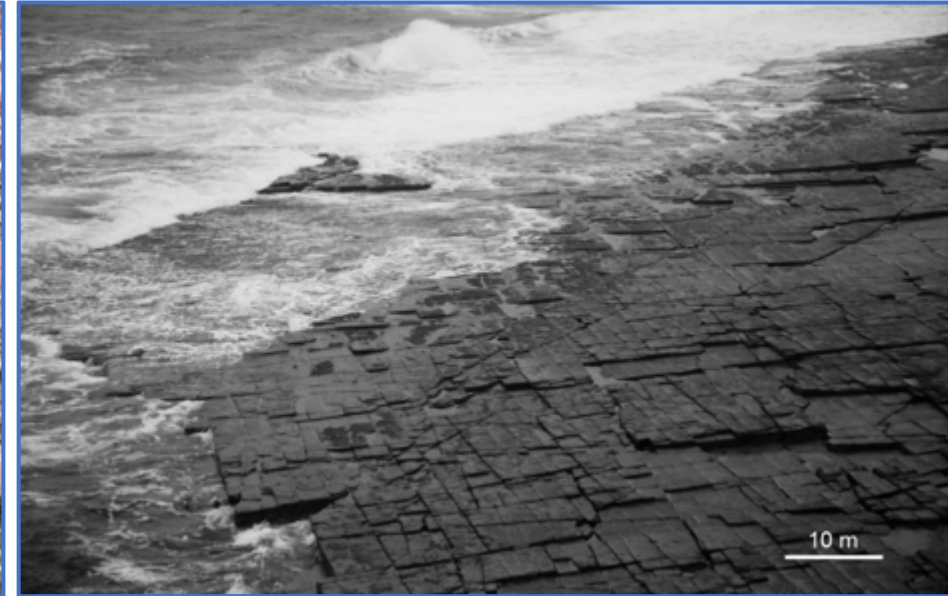
## Deformation Bands



## Faults



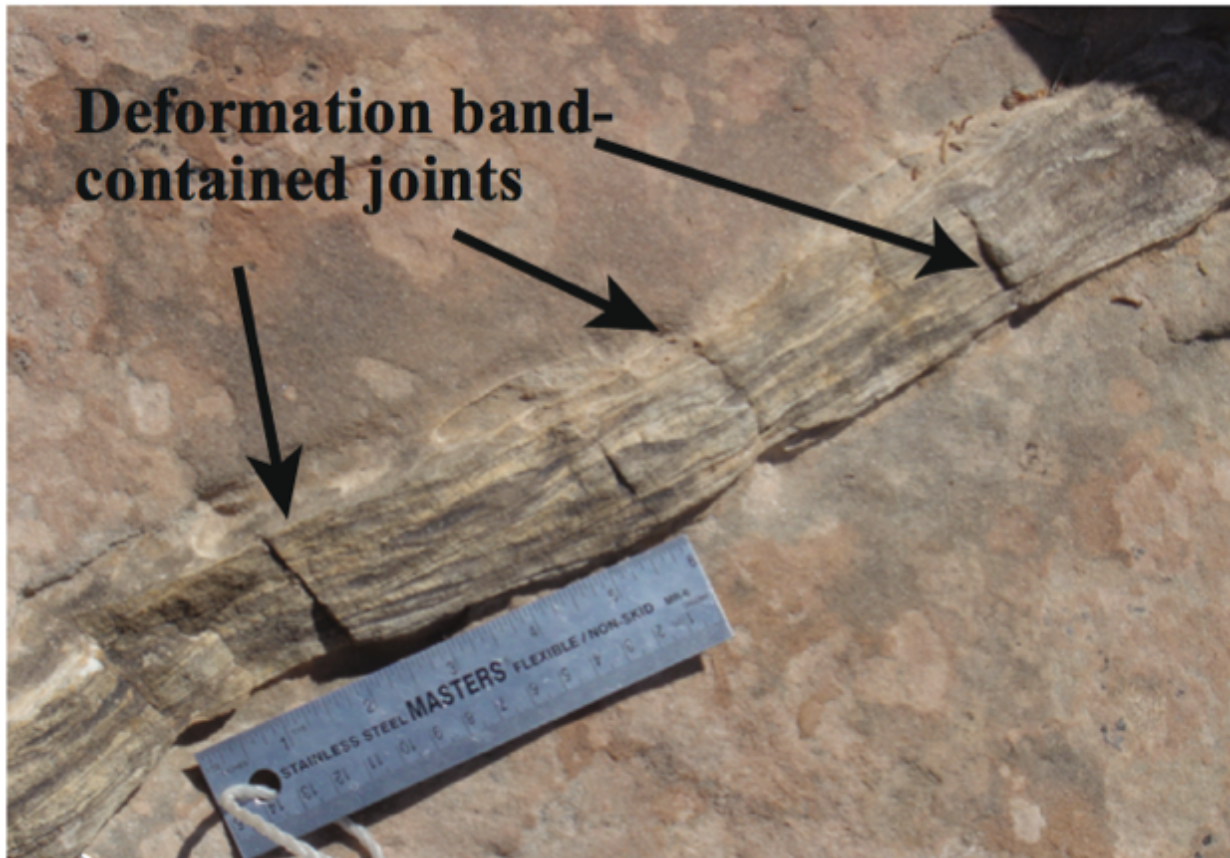
## Joints





# COMBINATIONS

Early formed deformation bands cut by open fractures



Sandstone, Colorado Plateau (*Tindall & Eckert, 2015*)

Tension gashes from stylolites



Sandstone, Barents Sea

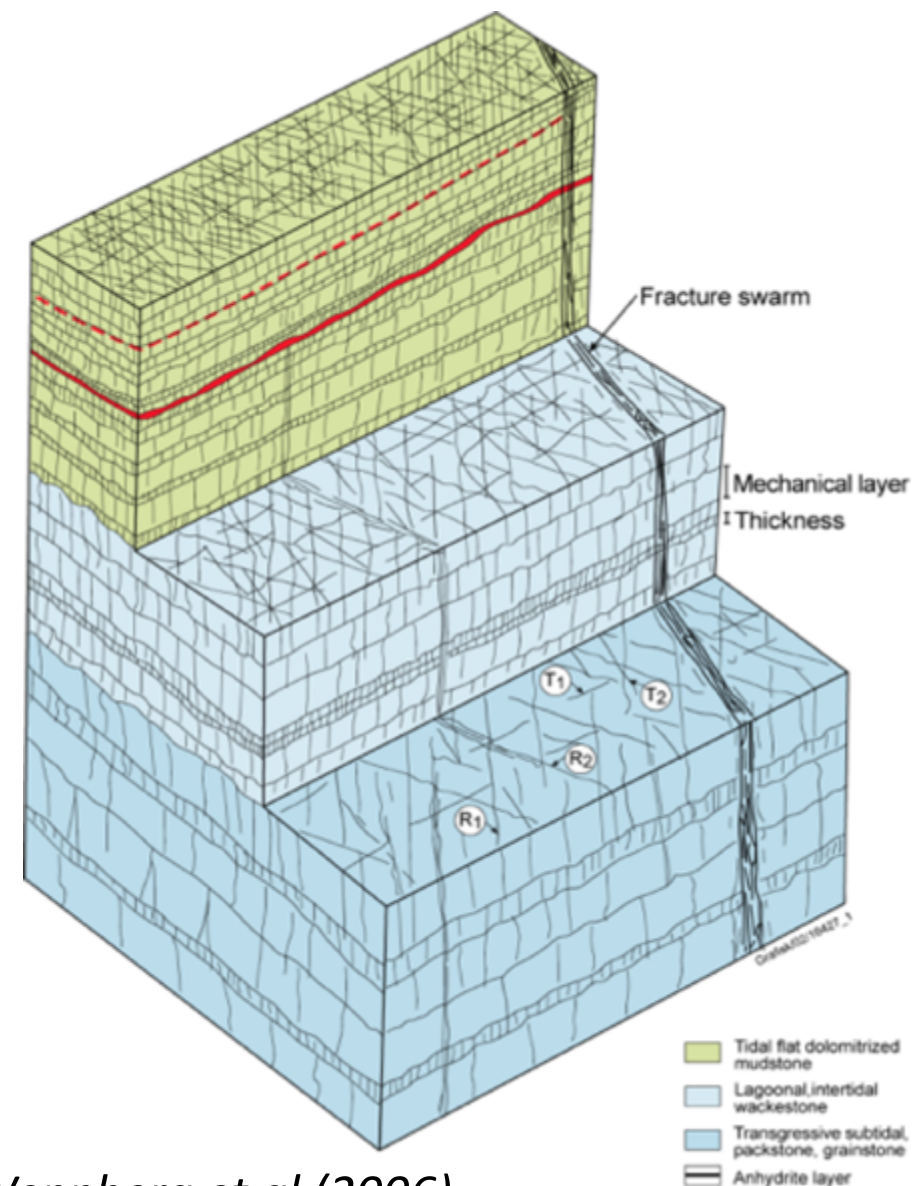


# BED THICKNESS

- Diffuse Fractures often strata-bound
- Fracture Swarms more through going



Carbonates, Asmari Fm, Iran (OP Wennberg)



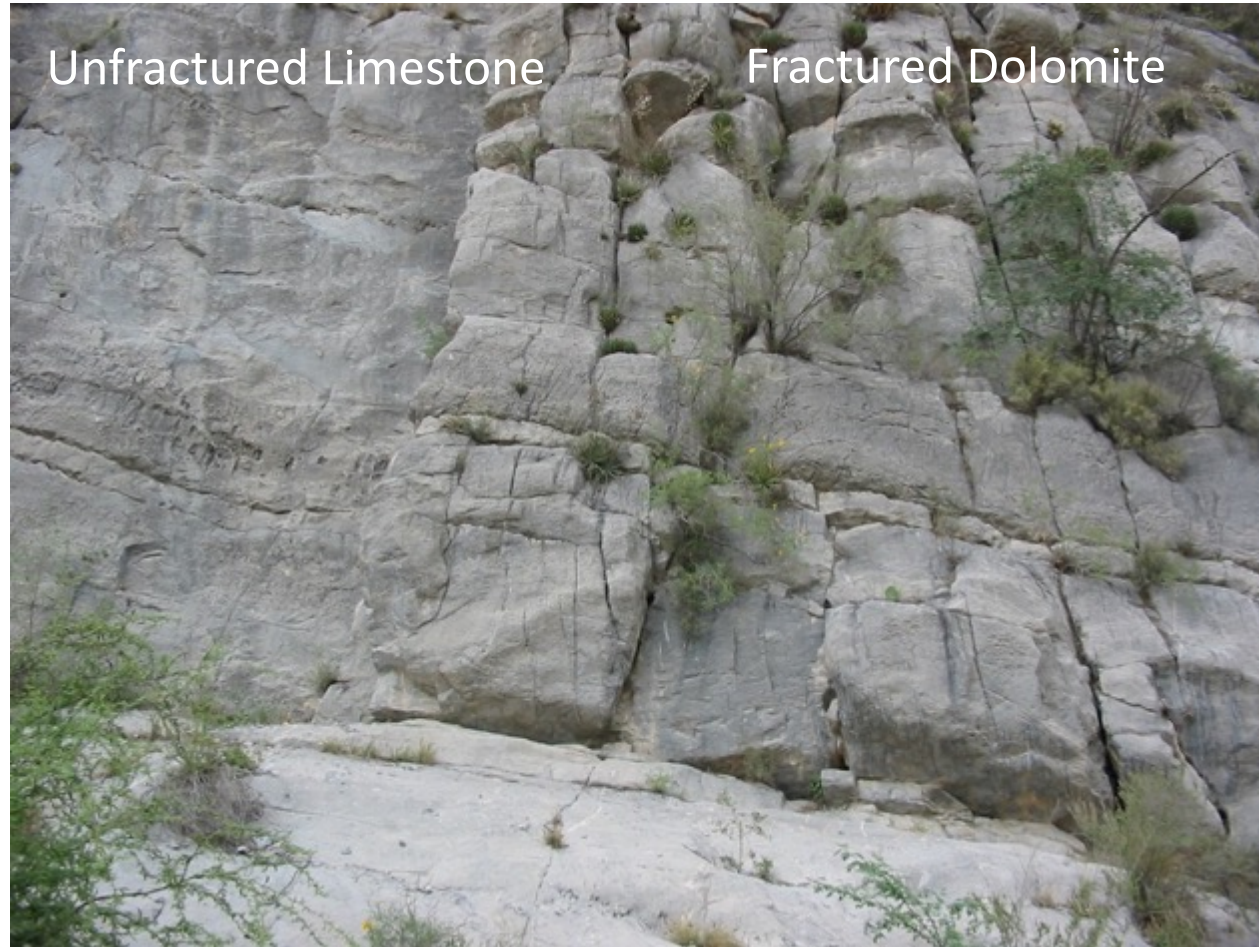
Wennberg et al (2006)



# LITHOLOGY

Unfractured Limestone

Fractured Dolomite

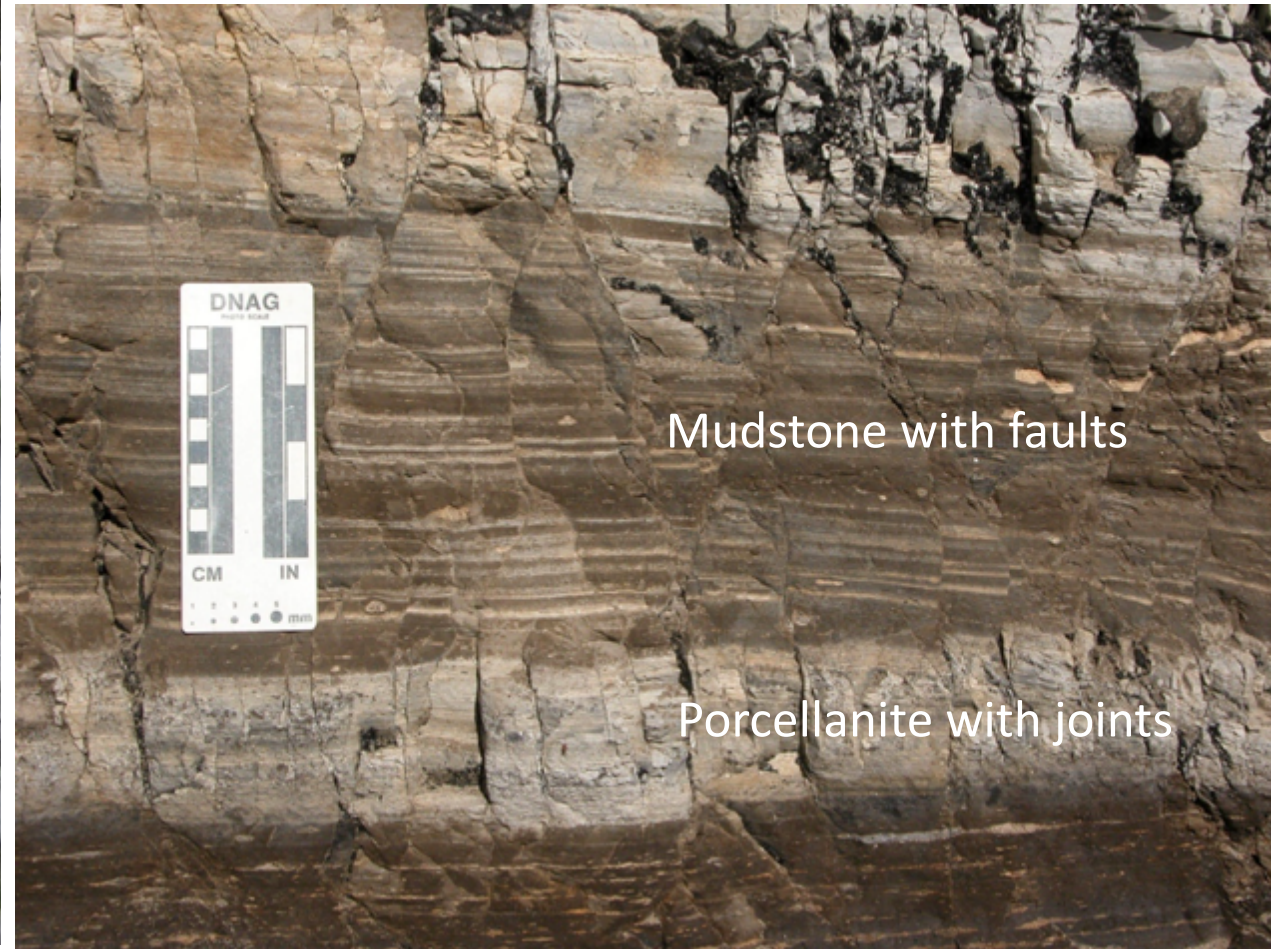


Cupido Platform Carbonates, Mexico



Mudstone with faults

Porcellanite with joints

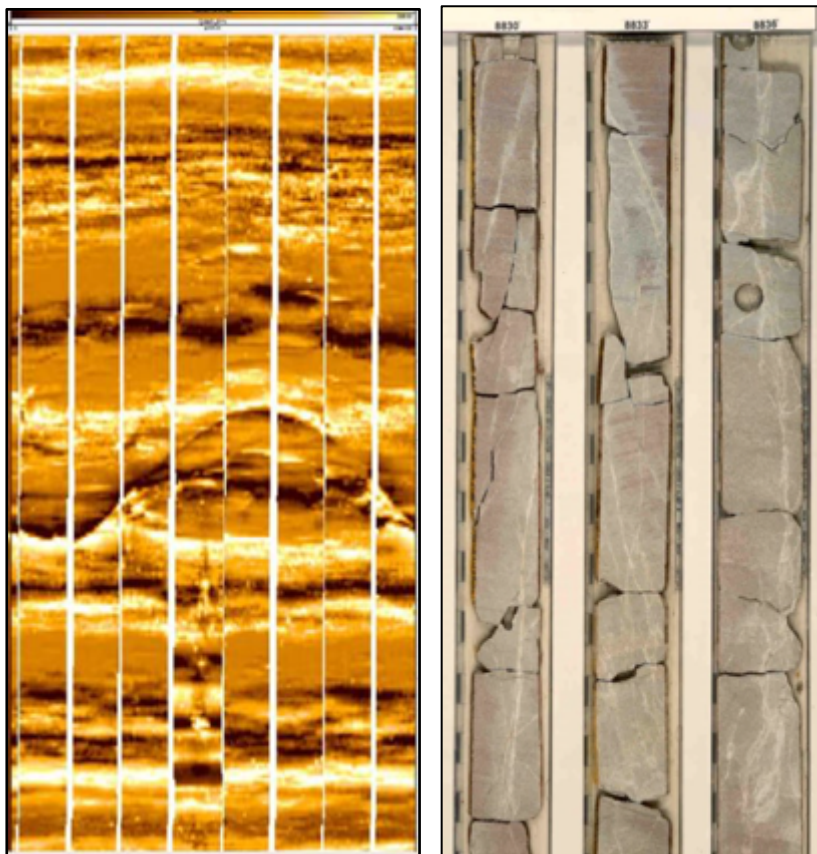


Monterrey Formation at Arroyo Burro Beach, Santa Barbara, CA (*M Gross*)



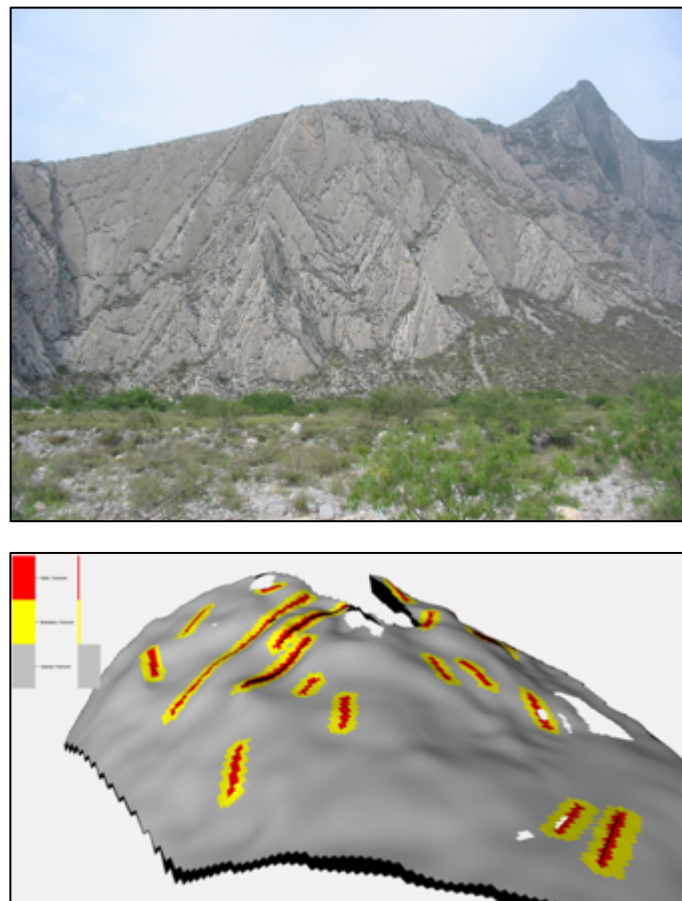
# INTEGRATED WORKFLOW

## Wells



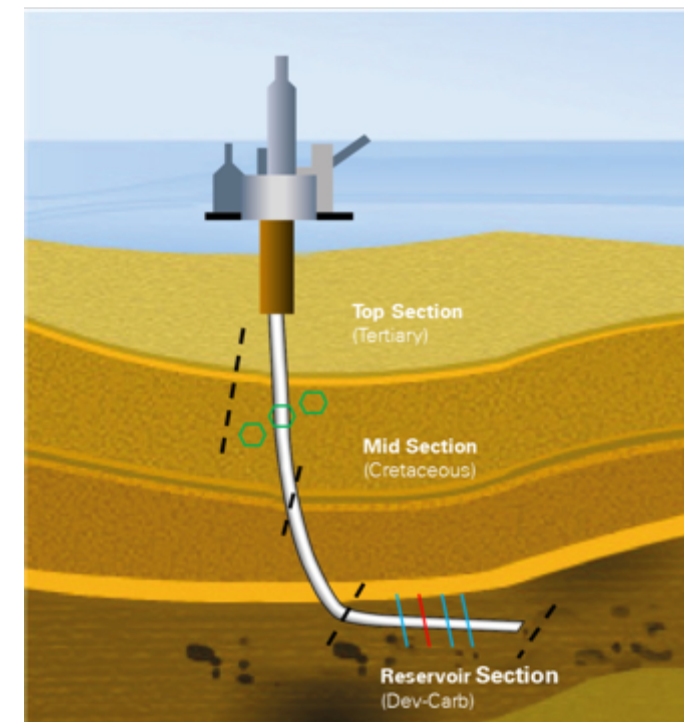
Fracture type, density, orientation, fracture sets

## Integrate



Type of Fractured Reservoir  
Different descriptions

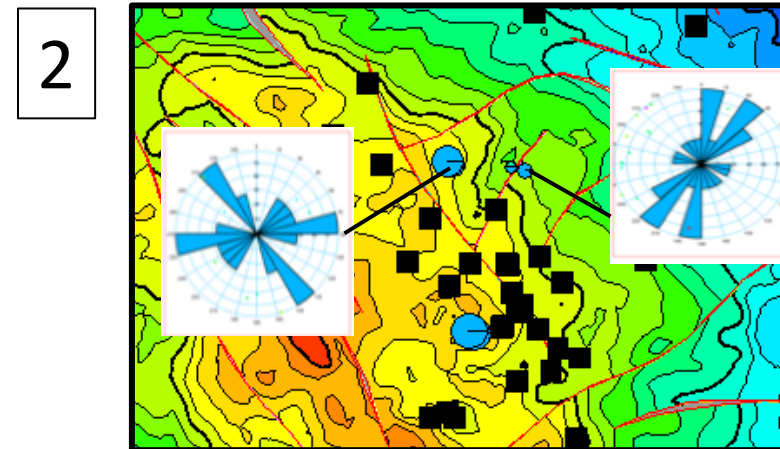
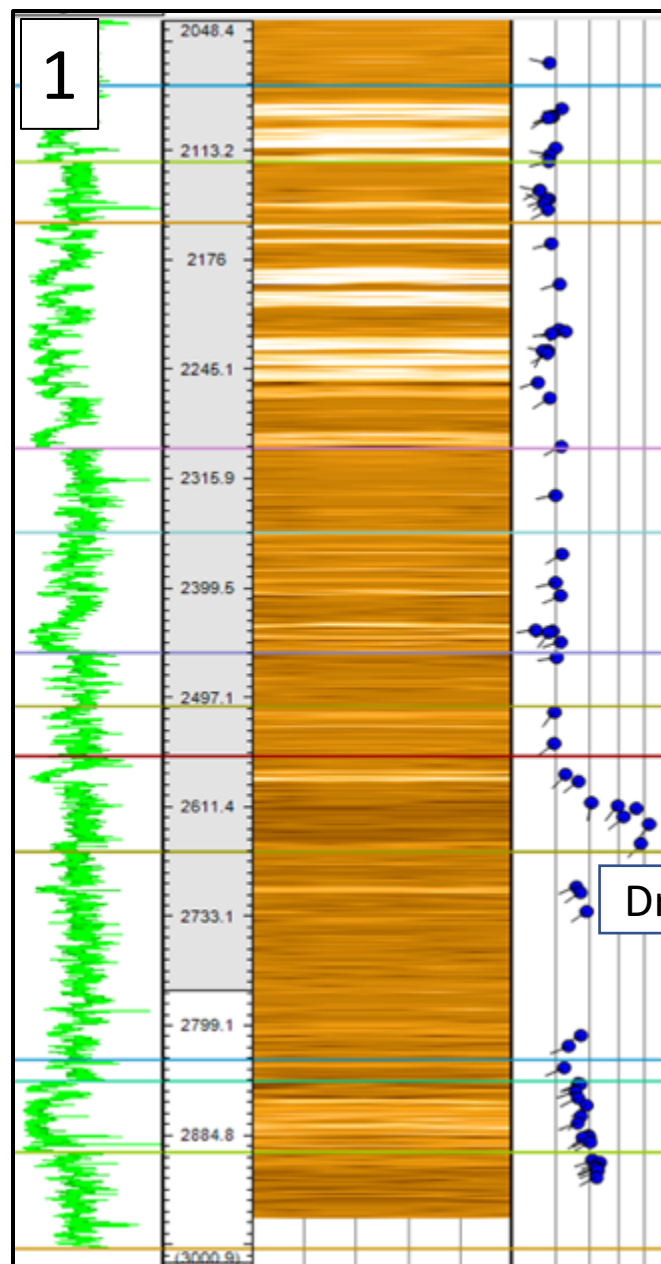
## Development



Number of wells, Rate, drainage pattern etc.

# WELLS

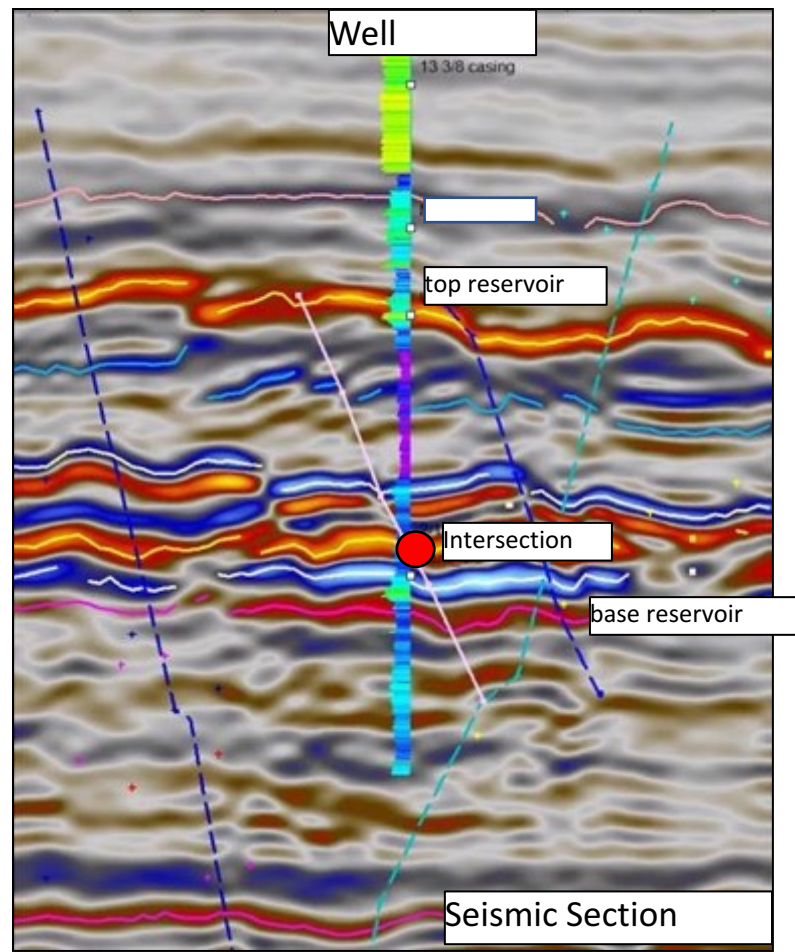
1. Picking fractures/faults & inferring from bed dip changes
2. Creating sets based upon fracture dip/strike
3. Cross-check with core for cementation, slickenlines



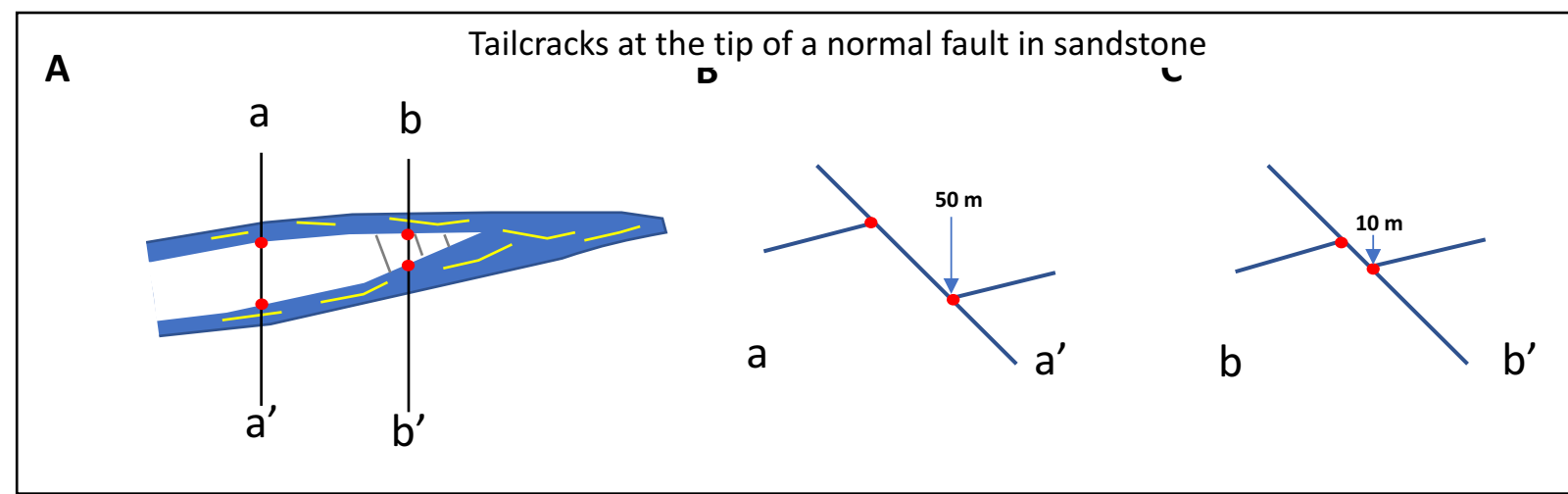
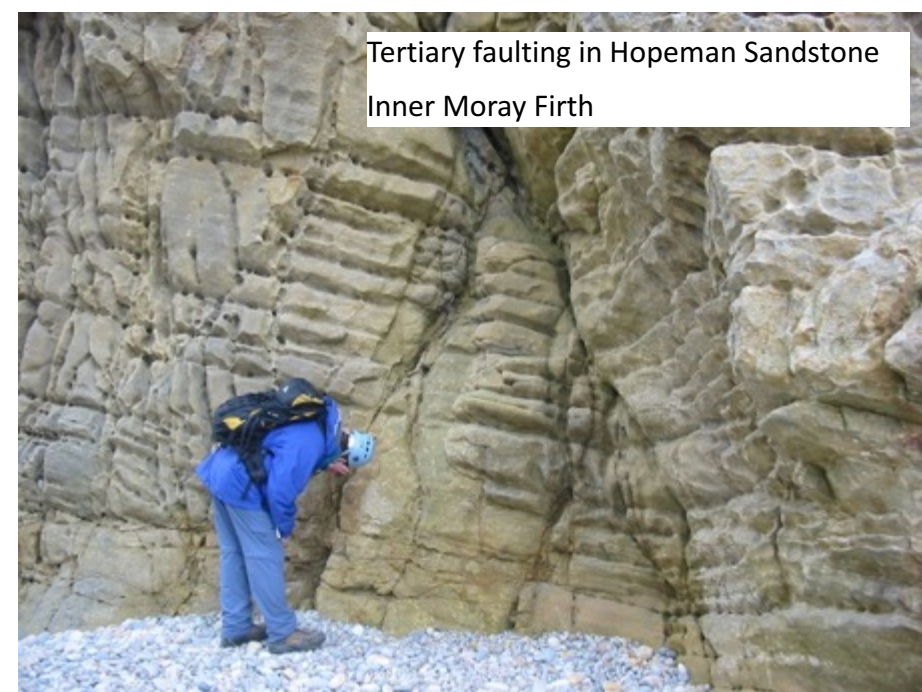


# INTEGRATE STATIC DATA

Check seismic for fault(s)

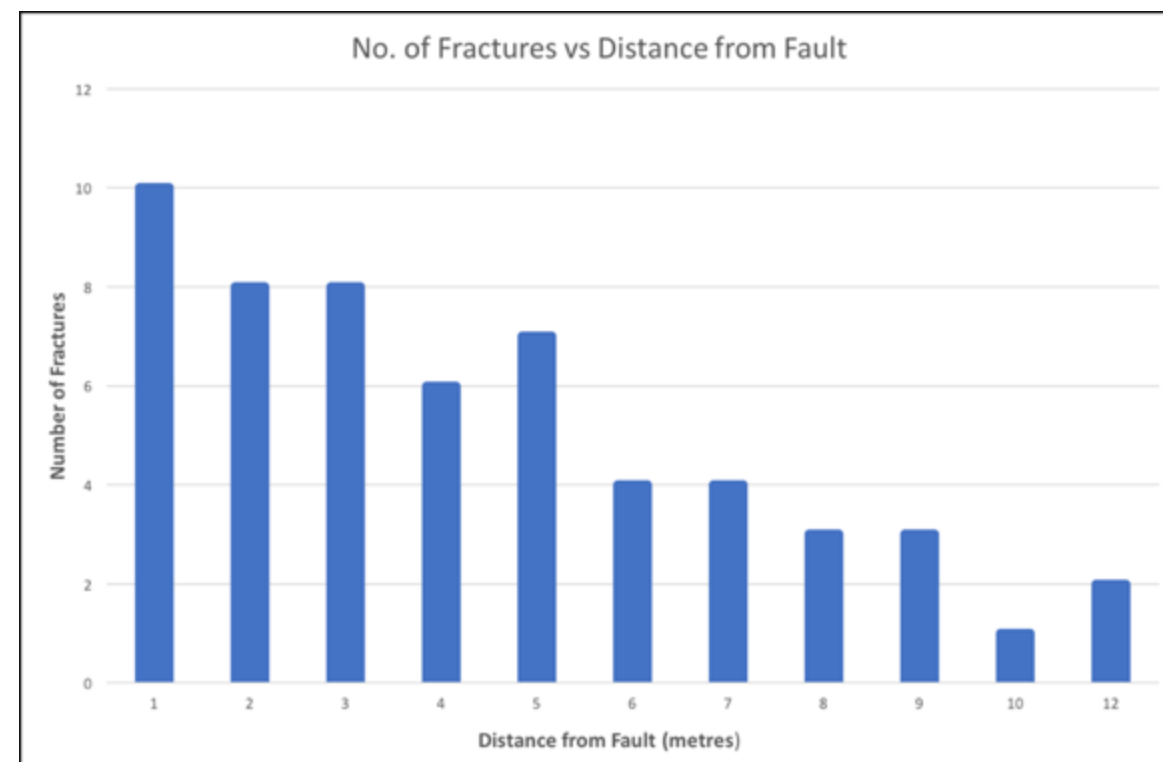


Factor in tailcracks ahead of fault tips



# INTEGRATE STATIC DATA

- Outcrops invaluable for fracture properties such as length, spacing, distance to faults

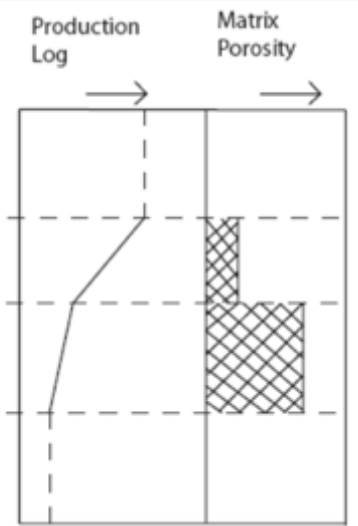
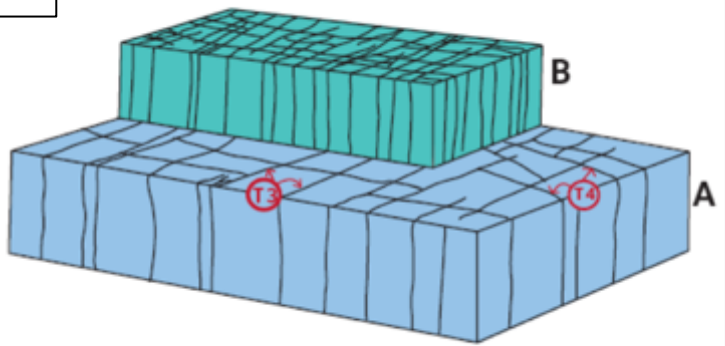




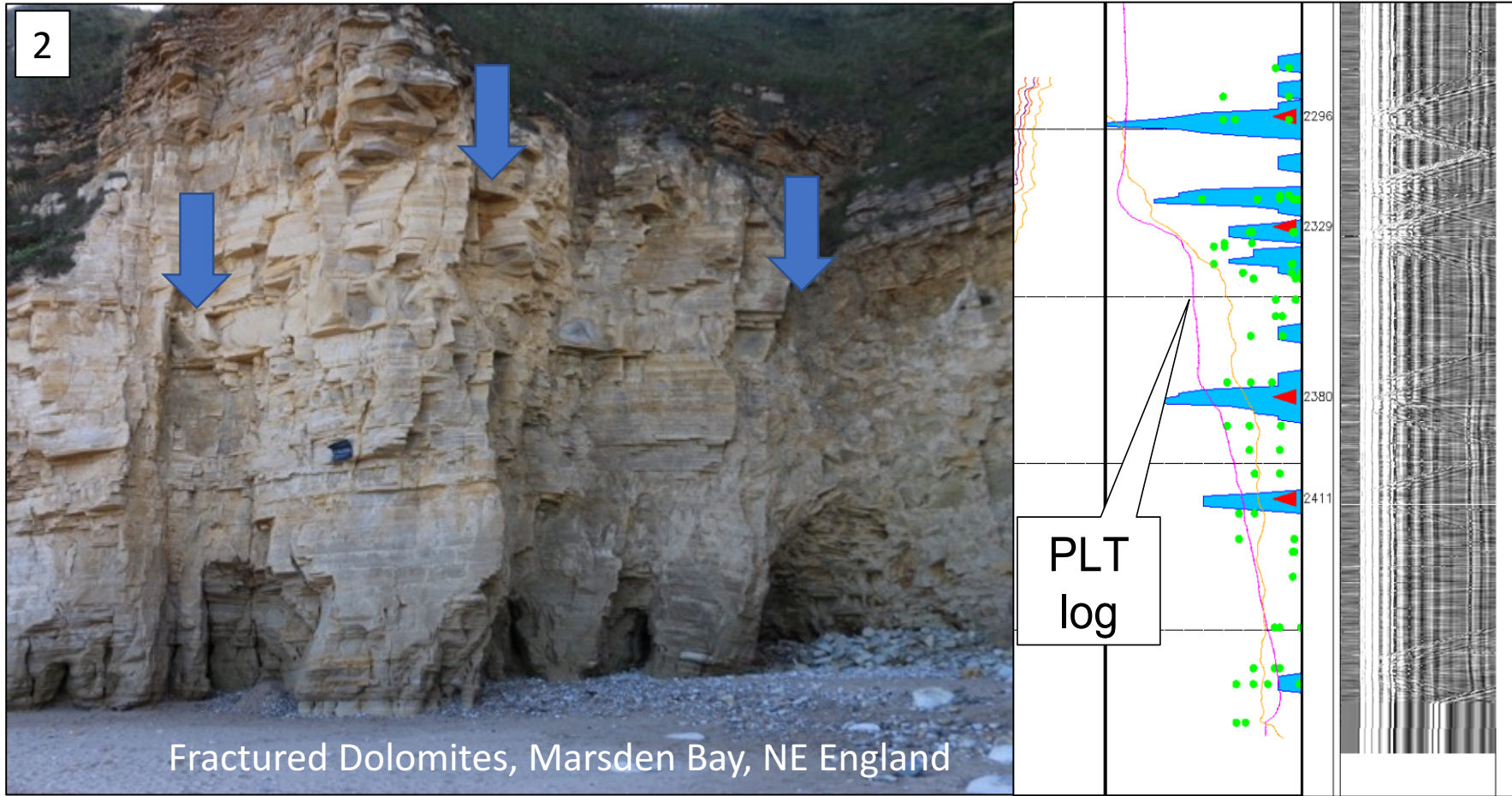
# INTEGRATE DYNAMIC DATA

- Welltest perm > matrix perm ? Dual porosity response ? Egya et al (2017) – cannot rely upon it !
- Production Log Tests (PLTs) have quite different response in fractured reservoirs [1] Big flow contribution over small intervals can indicate fracture swarms, and other data such as mudlosses [3] can help distinguish them from diffuse fractures [2]. Stoneley waves to distinguish open from closed fractures [4]

1

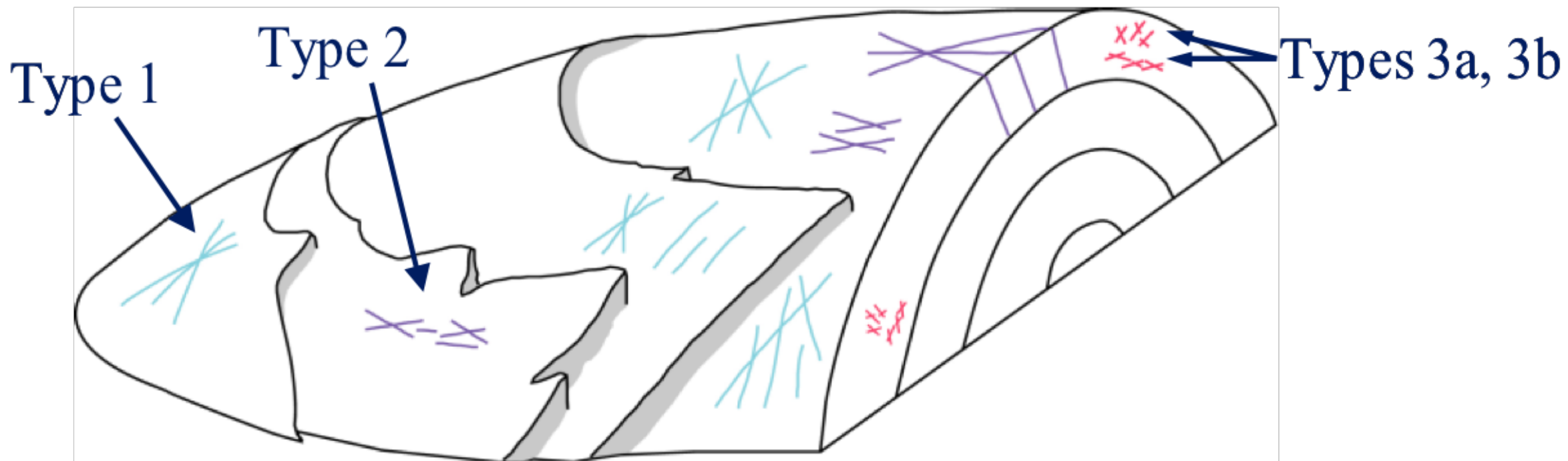


2



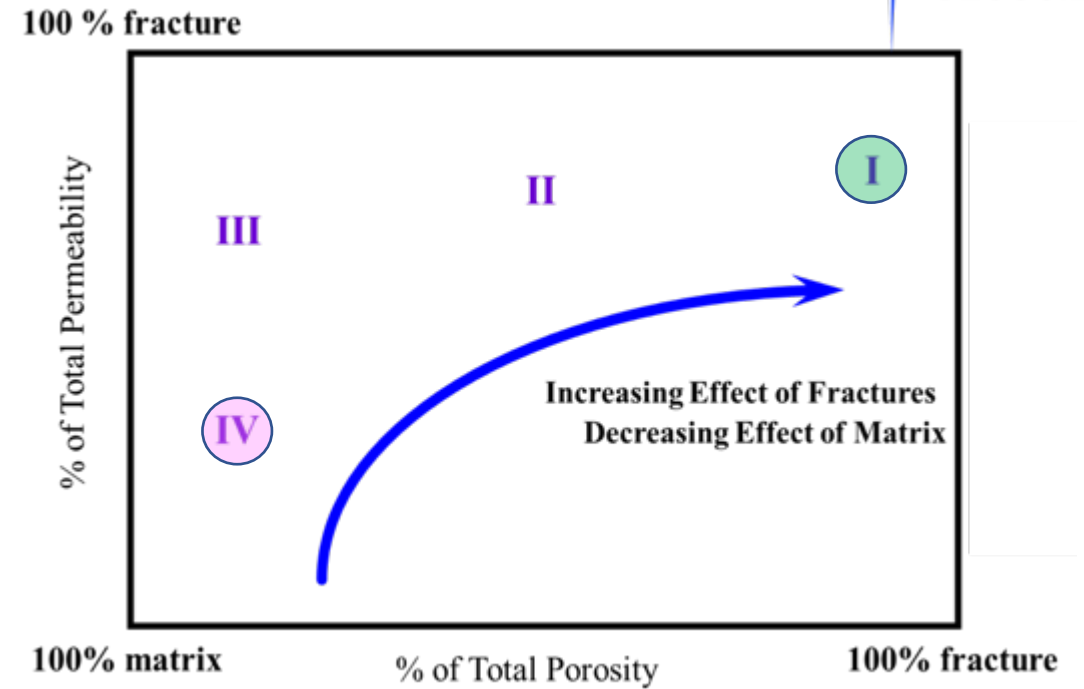
# MODELS

- Conceptual Model e.g., based upon Stearn's study on Teton Anticline, Wyoming



# DEVELOPMENT

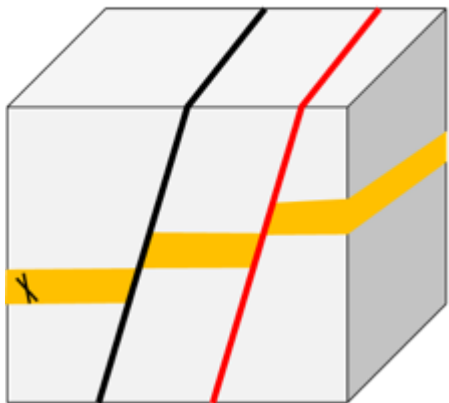
- Carry a range of reservoir descriptions
- Assign probabilities



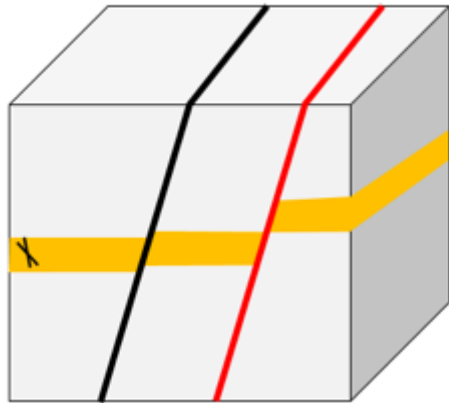
Downside

Most Likely

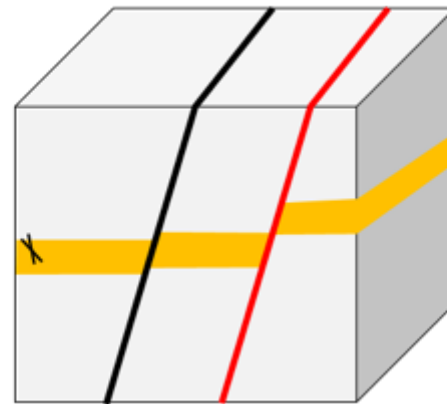
Upside



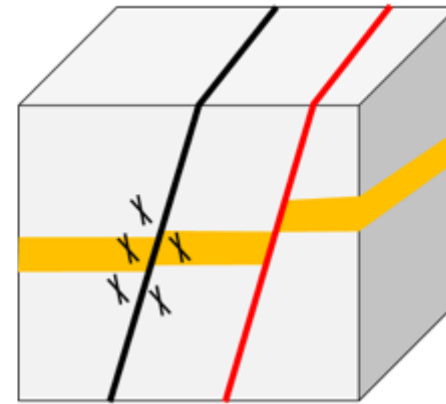
Juxtaposition Seal



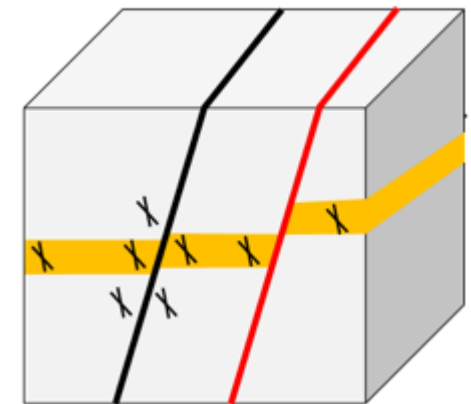
Process Seal



Sand on sand



Fractures around fault

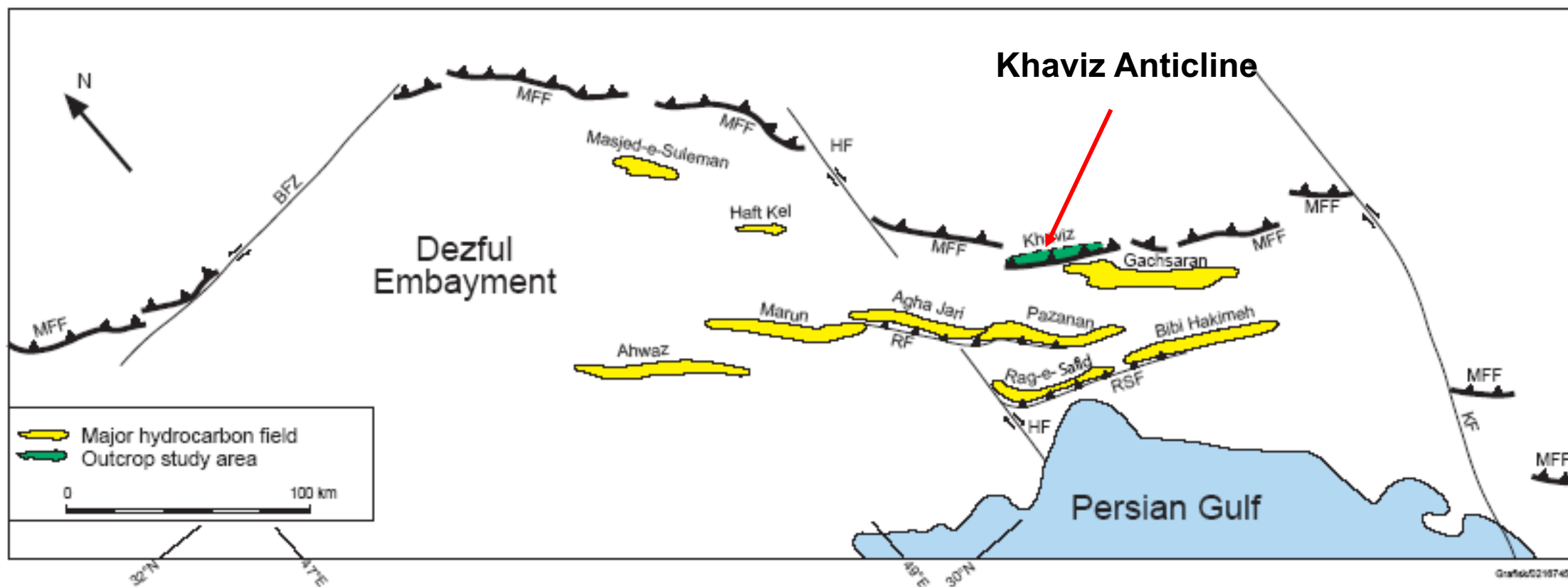


Pervasive fracturing



# MIDDLE EAST ANTICLINE ELEMENTALS

- Giant fault propagation folds in Zagros mountains, Iran

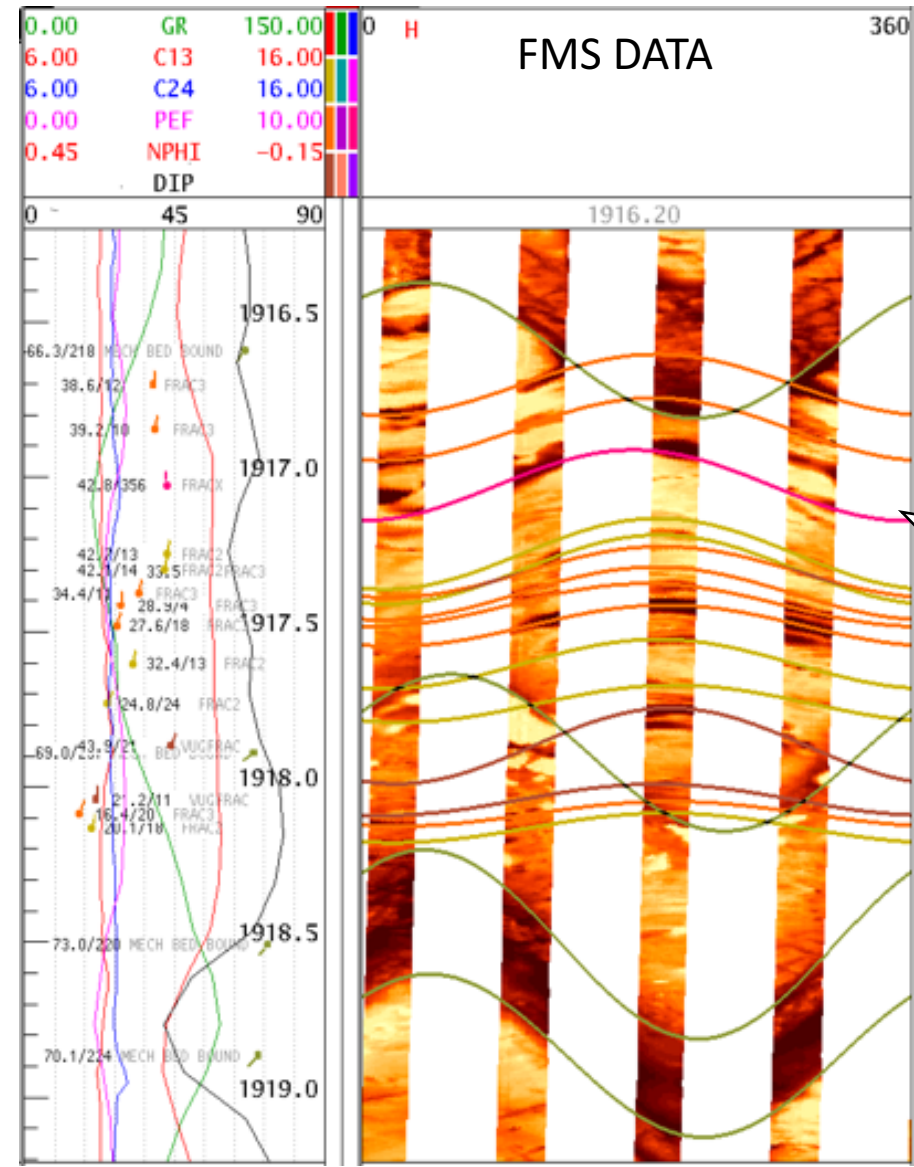
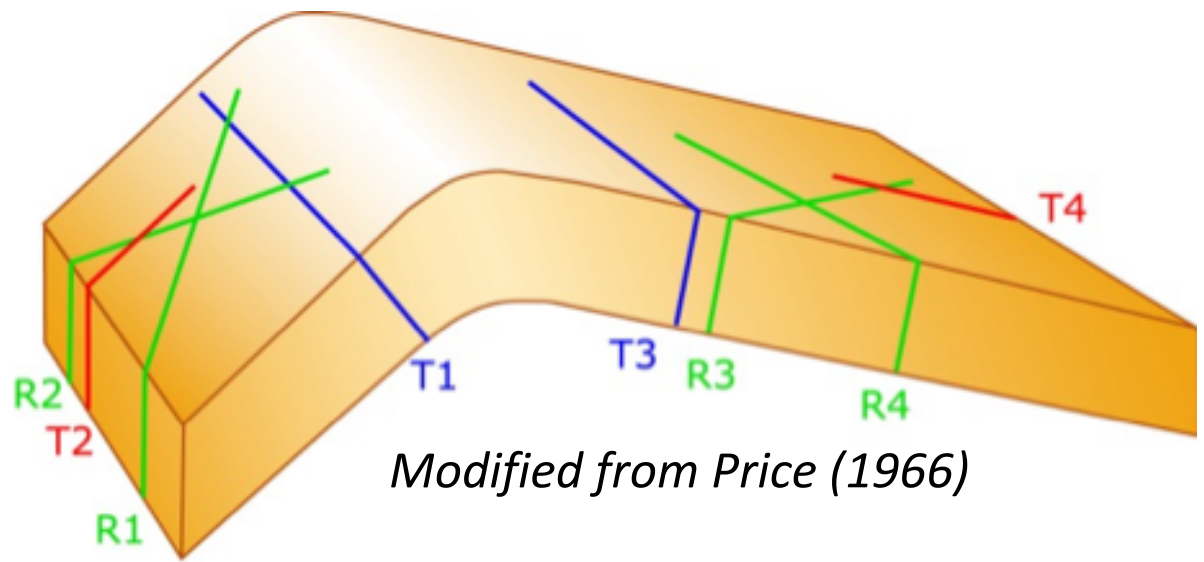


Wennberg et al (2006)

# MIDDLE EAST ANTICLINE

## WELLS & INTEGRATION

- Definition of fracture sets from image logs and from outcrop, consistent with the Price (1966) model.
- Tensional (T) fractures related to outer-arc extension and driven by curvature
- Shear (R) fractures abundant on flanks caused by flexural slip and driven by dip.

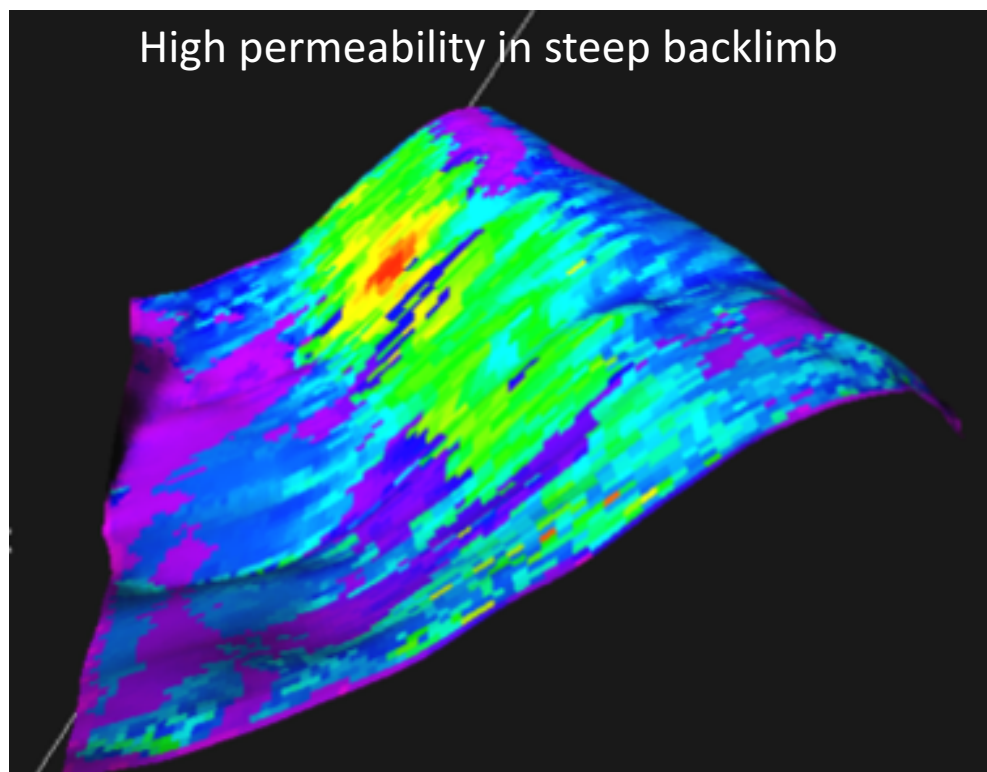


1

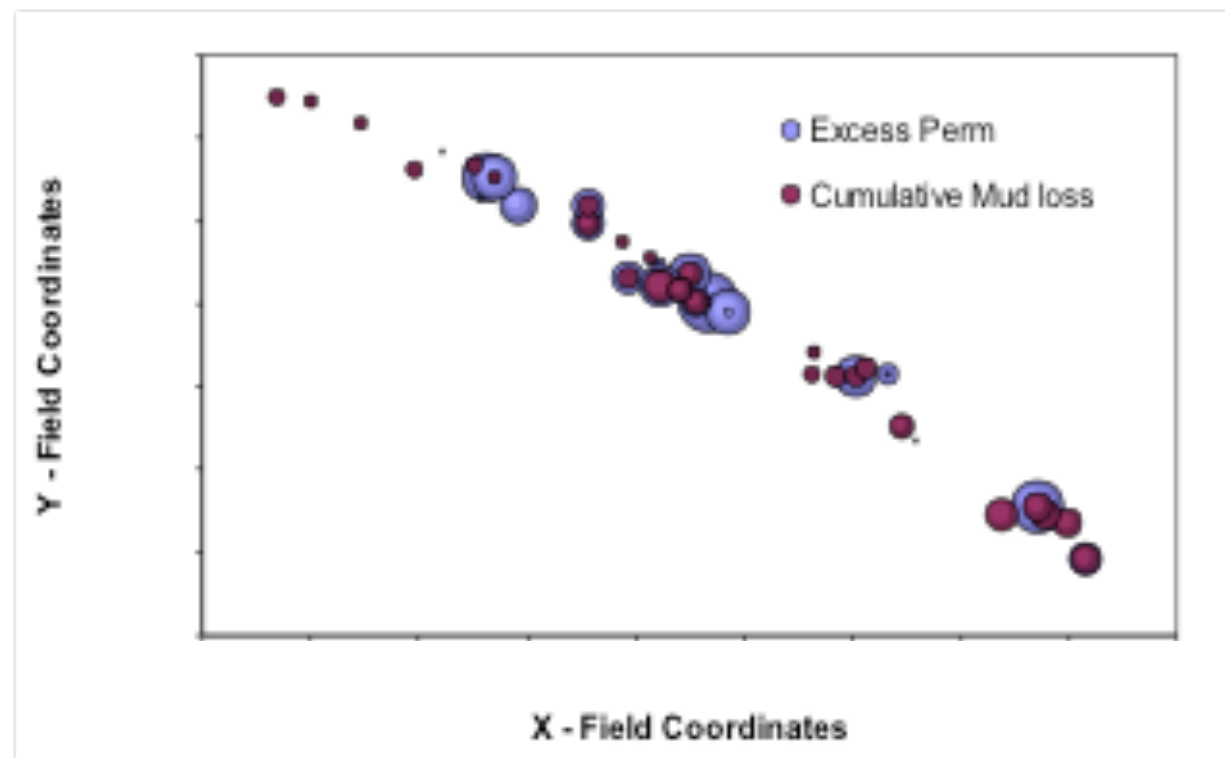
# MIDDLE EAST ANTICLINE

## WELLS & INTEGRATION

- Where these fractures intersect (mid flank position) as a result of high strain = high productivity.
- Consistent with dynamic data e.g., mudlosses, Pls



*From Wennberg et al (2006)*





# MIDDLE EAST ANTICLINE

## WELLS & INTEGRATION

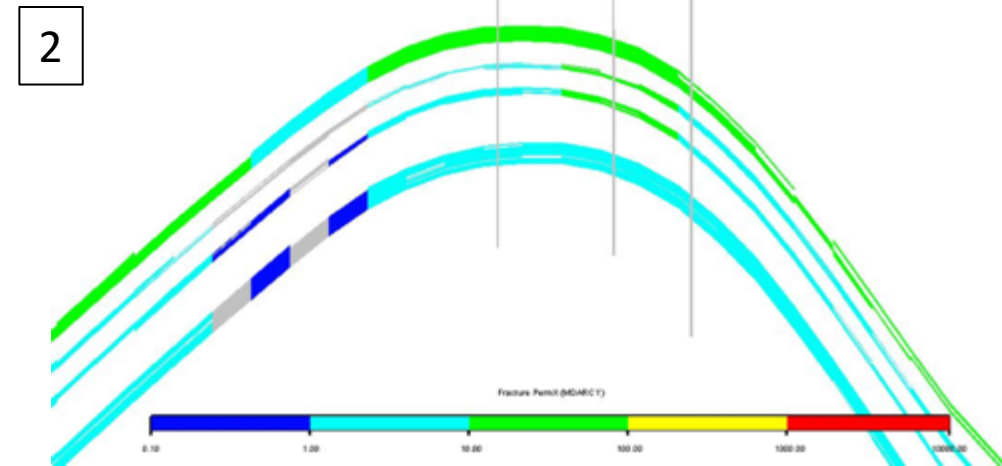
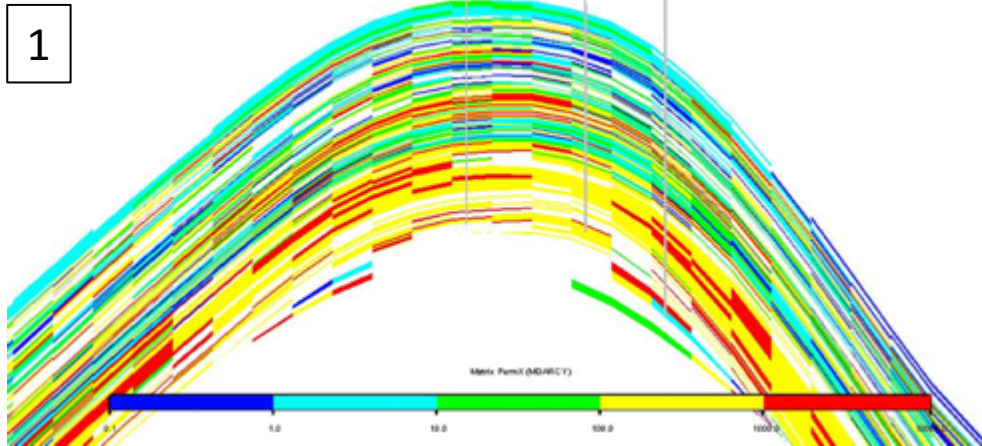
- Forelimb often more fractured as experienced higher strain



Fault propagation fold in dolomite, Marsden Bay, England

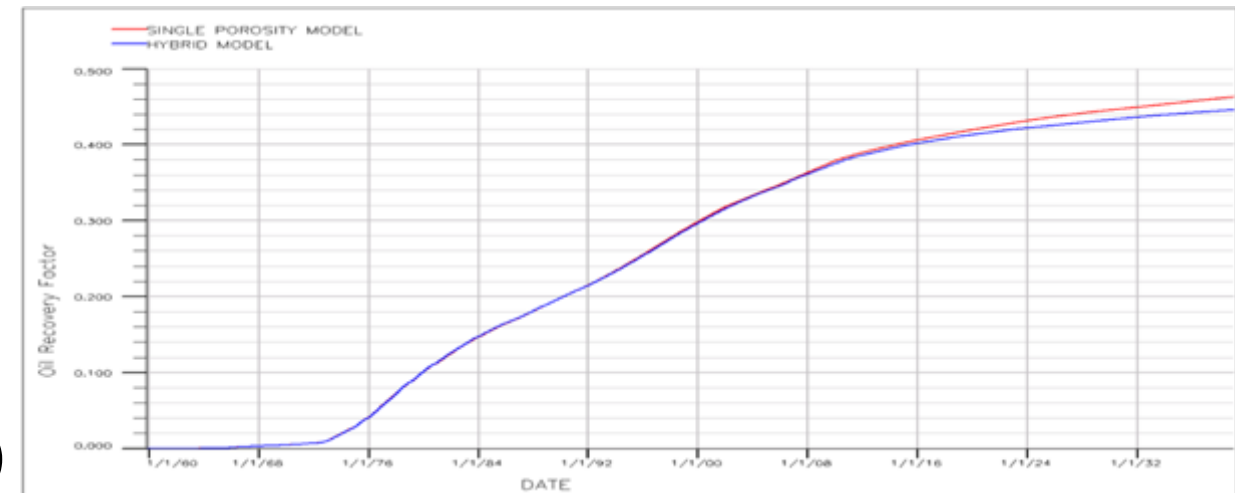
# MIDDLE EAST ANTICLINE DEVELOPMENT

- Large uncertainty handled by 2 models in highly fractured sector [1] Single porosity all layers, [2] Dual porosity carbonate layers



- Good history match can also be obtained with a hybrid formulation and this may influence predicted performance of new drainage strategies.

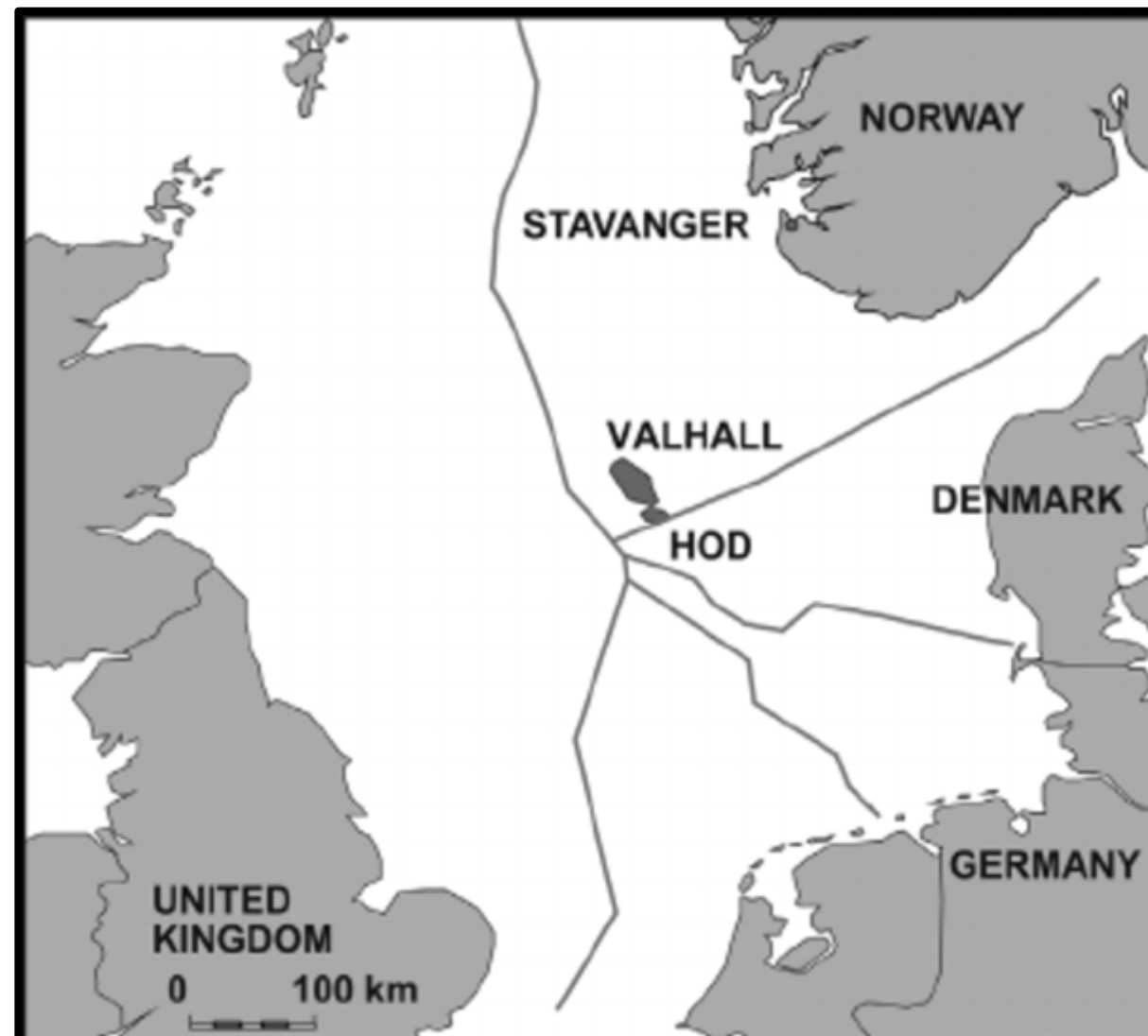
• From Haugse & Ogilvie (2004)





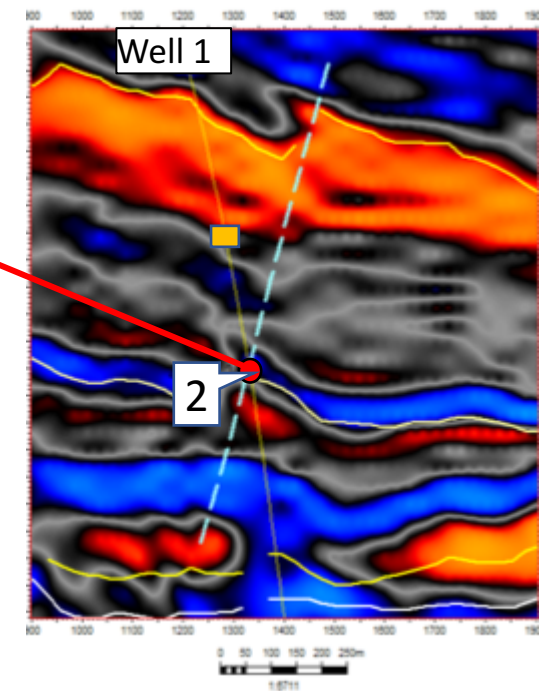
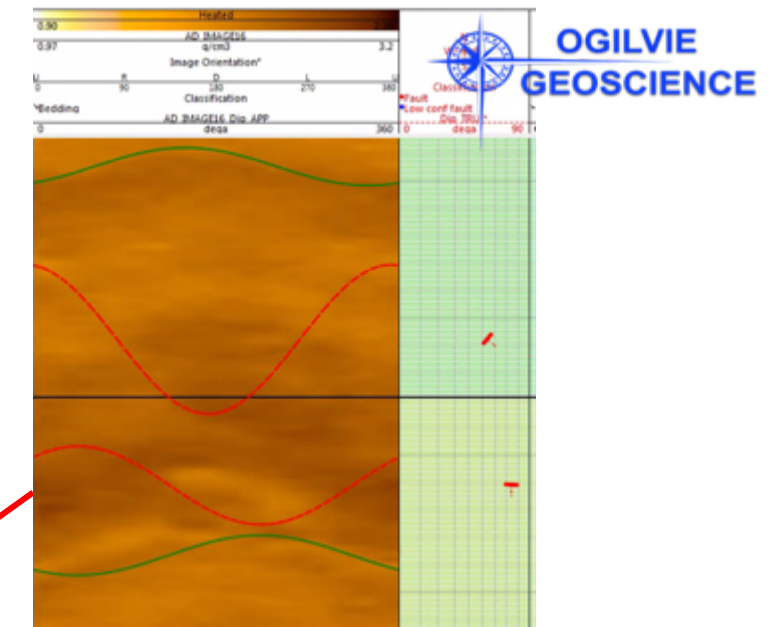
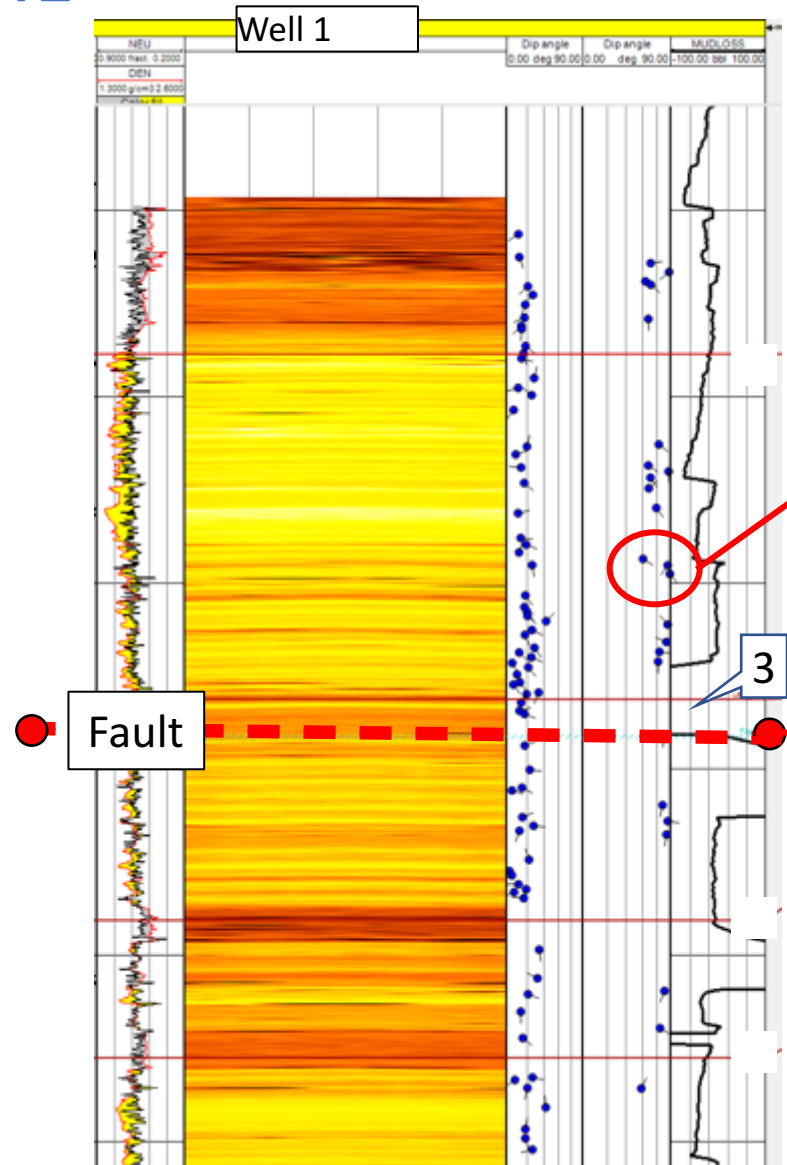
# NORTH SEA MUDSTONE ELEMENTALS

- Oil-bearing (Miocene) diatomaceous mudstone in shallow section of the Valhall Field
- Whose main development unit are variably fractured Cretaceous chalks

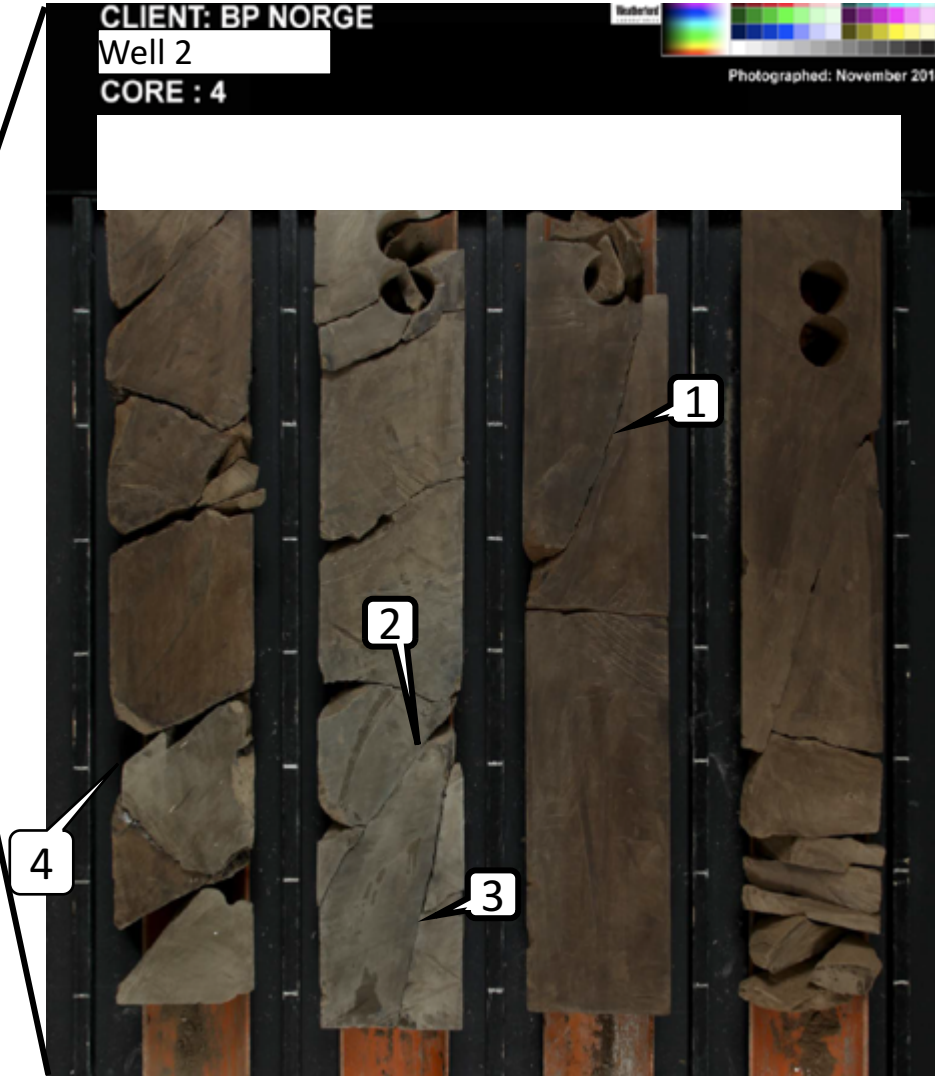
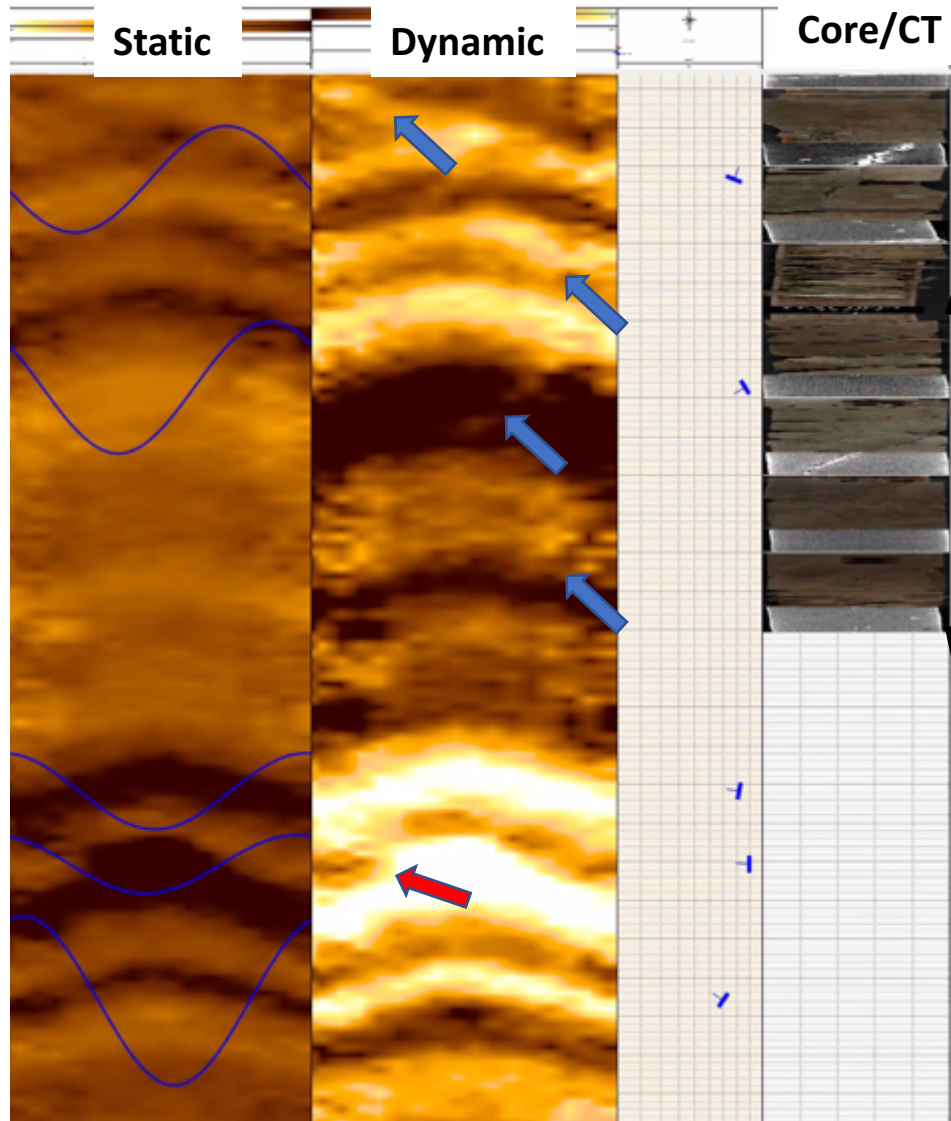


# NORTH SEA MUDSTONE WELL 1

- Highest confidence fractures from ALD image [1] related to fault with clear seismic offset (c. 20 m throw), [2].
- Mudlosses significantly increase [3]



# NORTH SEA MUDSTONE WELL 2 INTEGRATION



CORE NOT SCRIBED, CHALLENGING TO ORIENTATE WITH THE IMAGES





# NORTH SEA MUDSTONE

## WELL 2, INTEGRATION

### 19 m Fault Core Zone



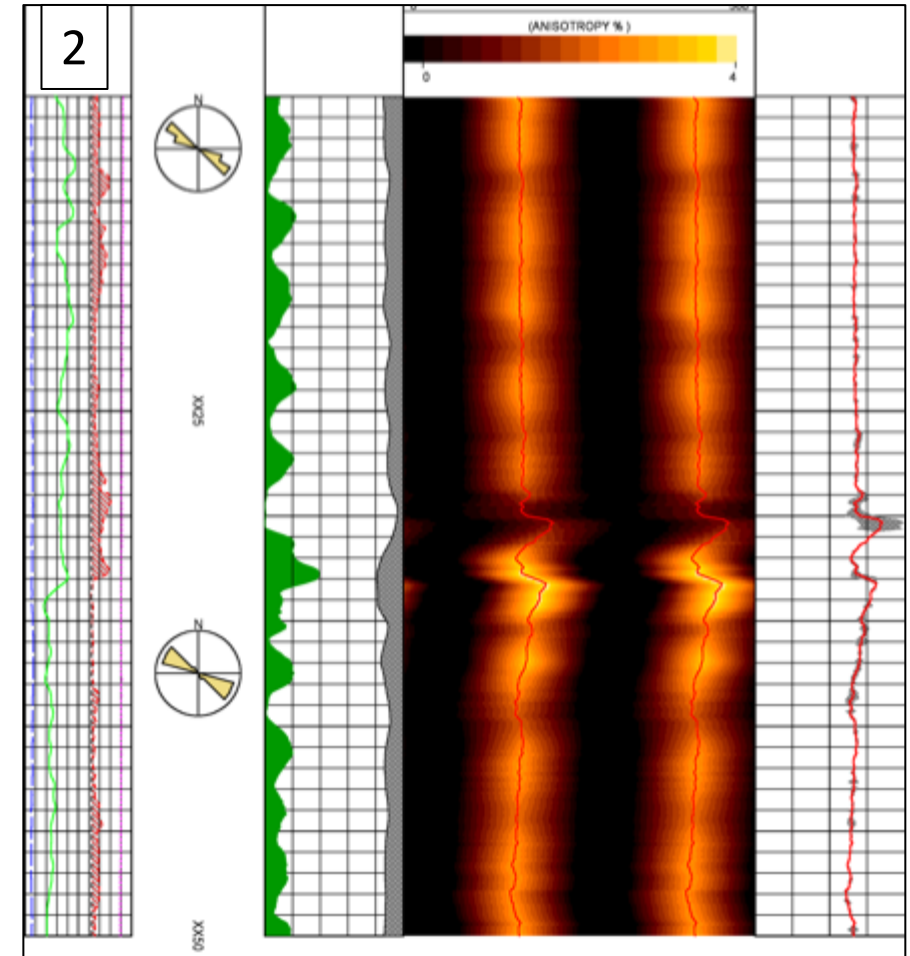
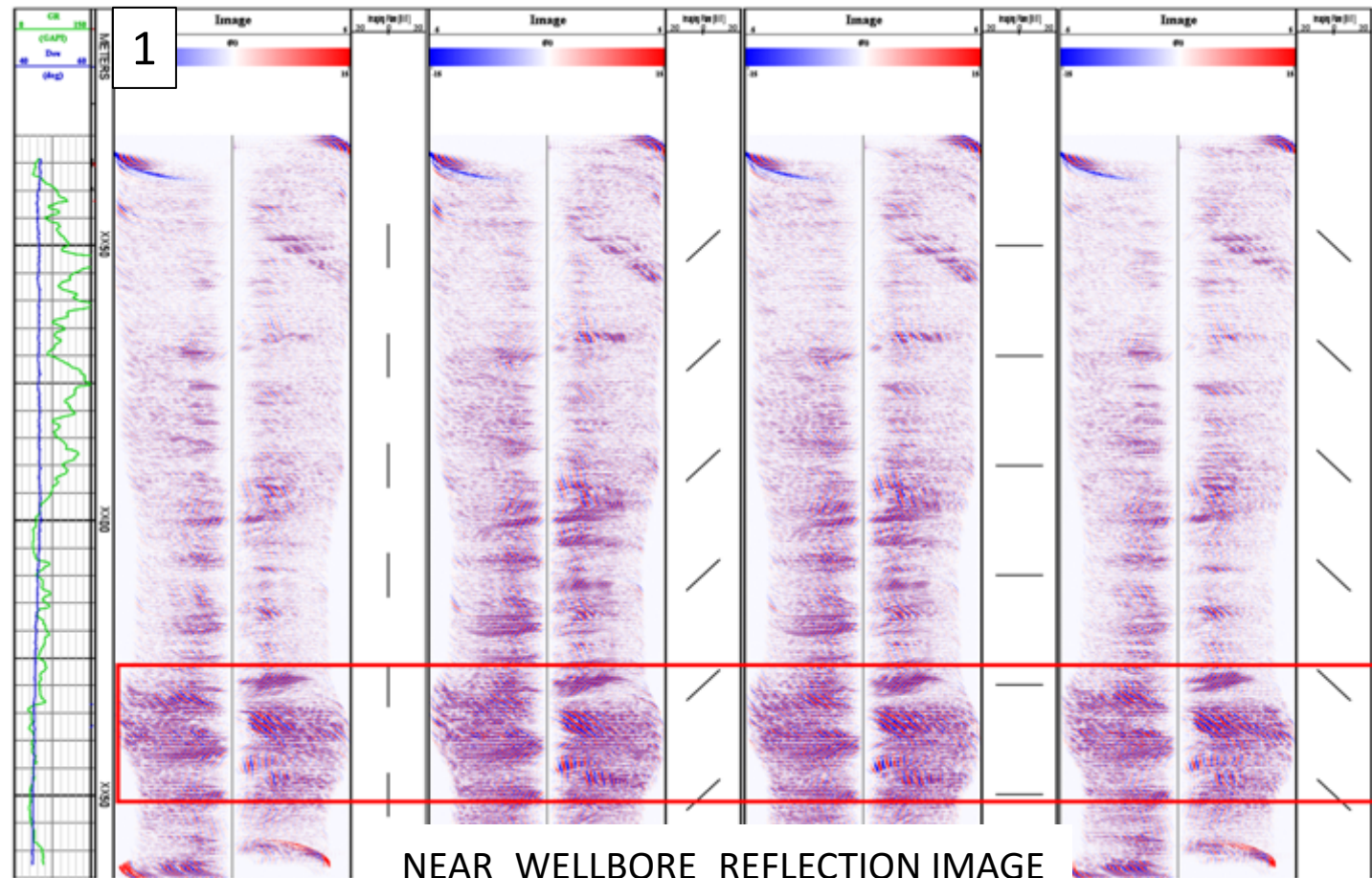
### 8 m Damage Zone

Slickensided Shear Fractures in intact core  
Extends below cored section (image log)



# NORTH SEA MUDSTONE WELL 2, INTEGRATION

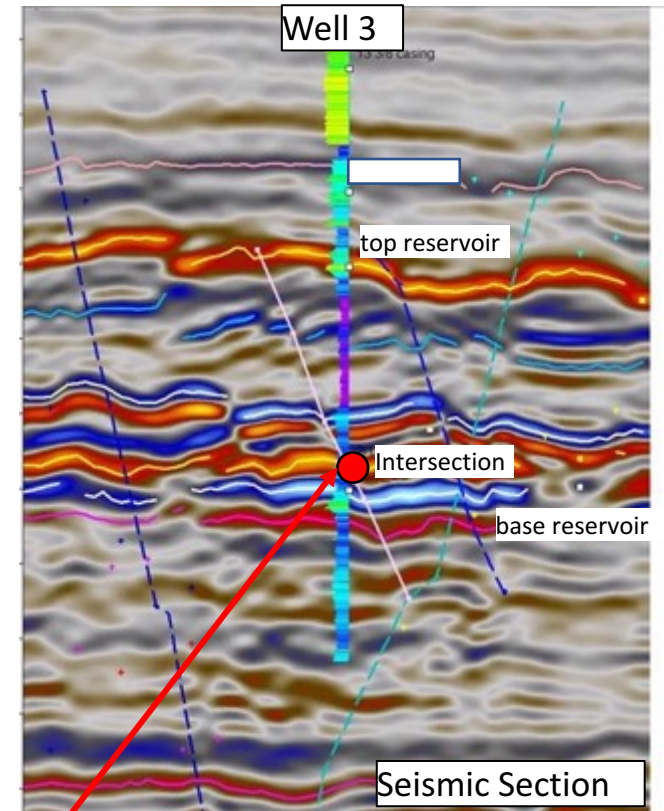
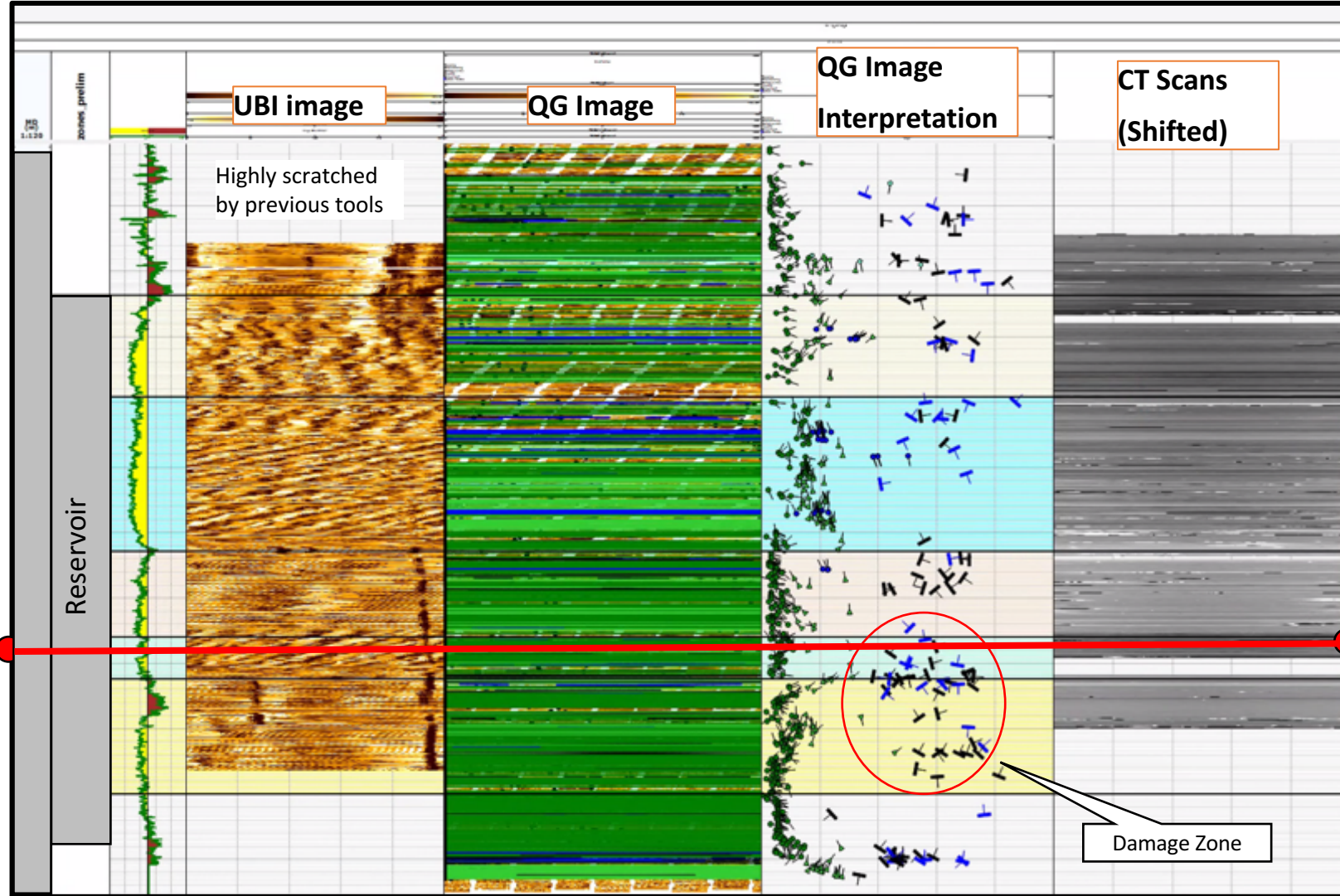
- Strong reflection observed in all planar orientations [1]
- Fast wave direction 120 degrees [2] consistent with Shmax from wellbore breakouts



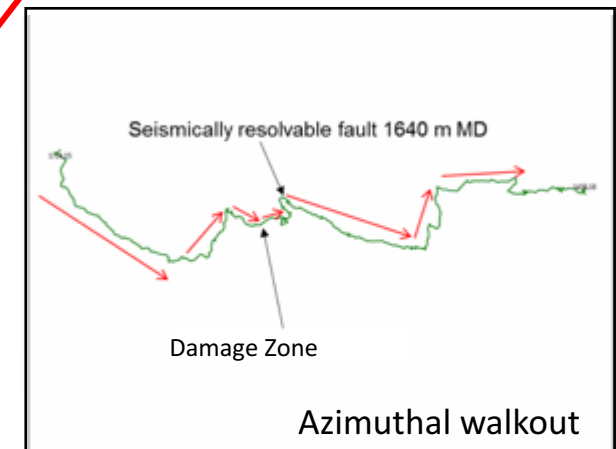
AZIMUTHAL ANISOTROPY



# NORTH SEA MUDSTONE WELL 3, INTEGRATION



**Fault**





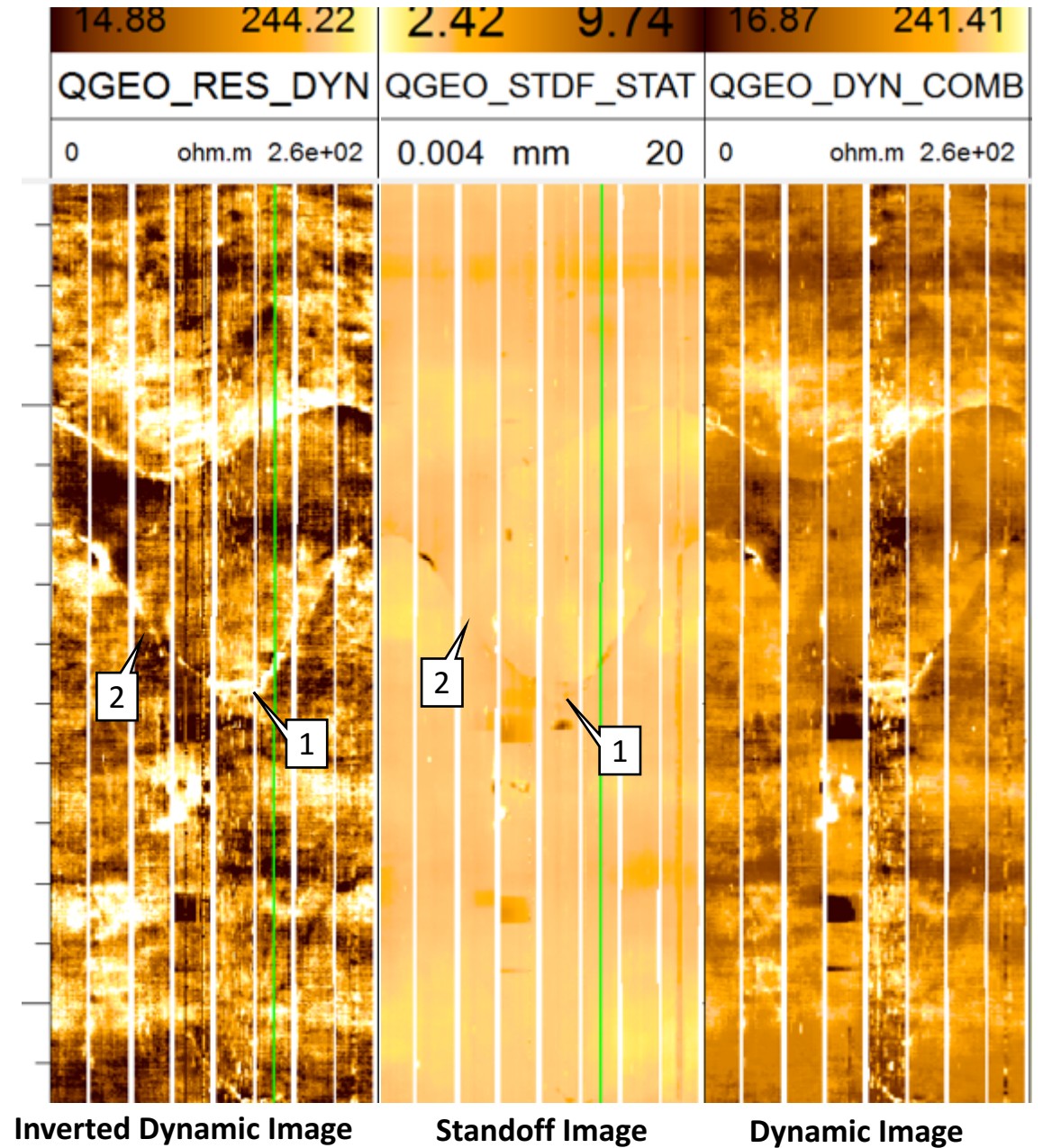
# NORTH SEA MUDSTONE

## WELL 3, INTEGRATION

- If standoff from pad to formation is high and fracture is resistive, then likely open fracture (mud filled) [1]
- Initial results suggest this fracture could be partially filled with minerals as the standoff is low in places [2]
- Minor open fault (cf. to partially filled open fracture) as slickenlines in core [3]

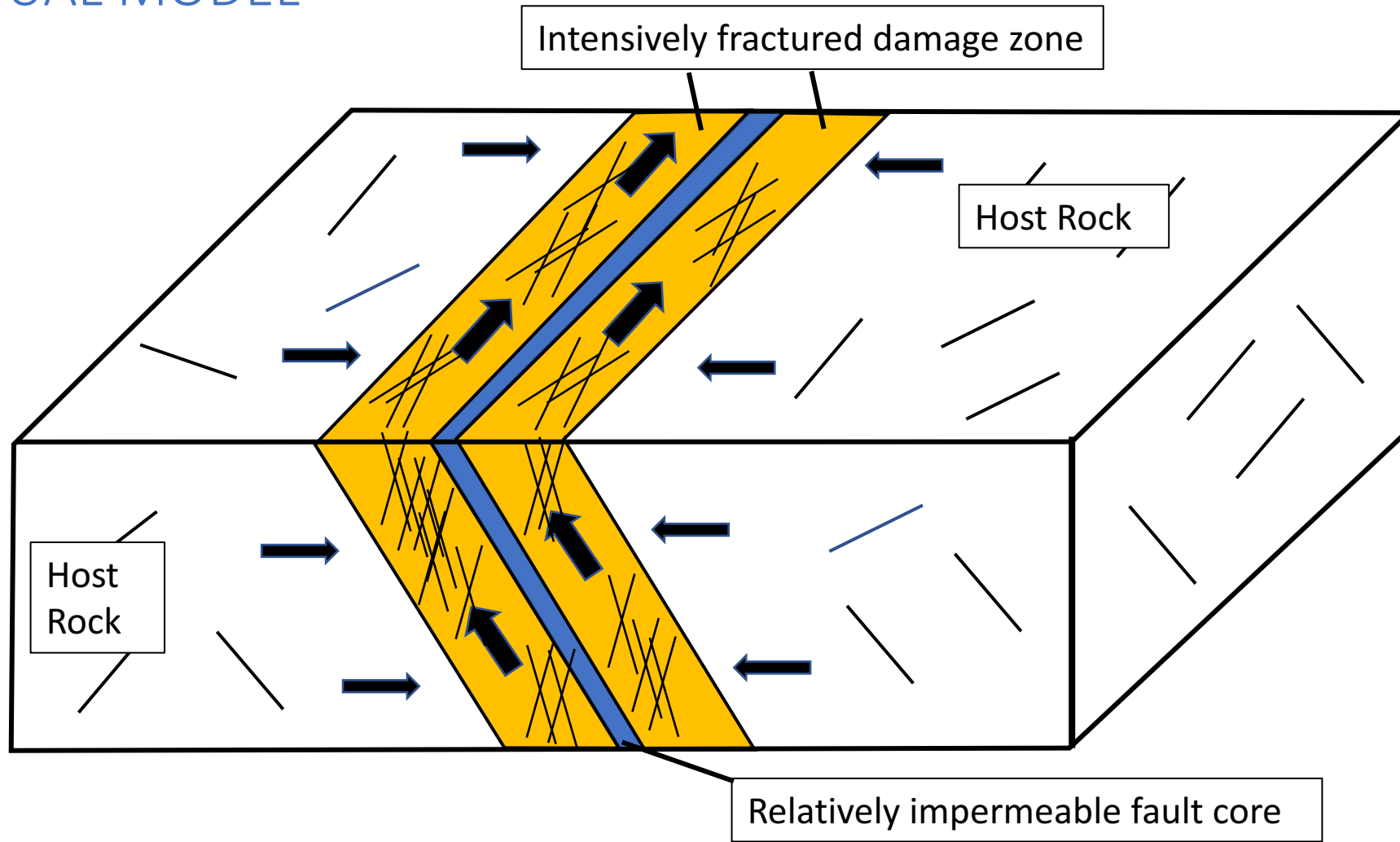


Images used to orientate the core



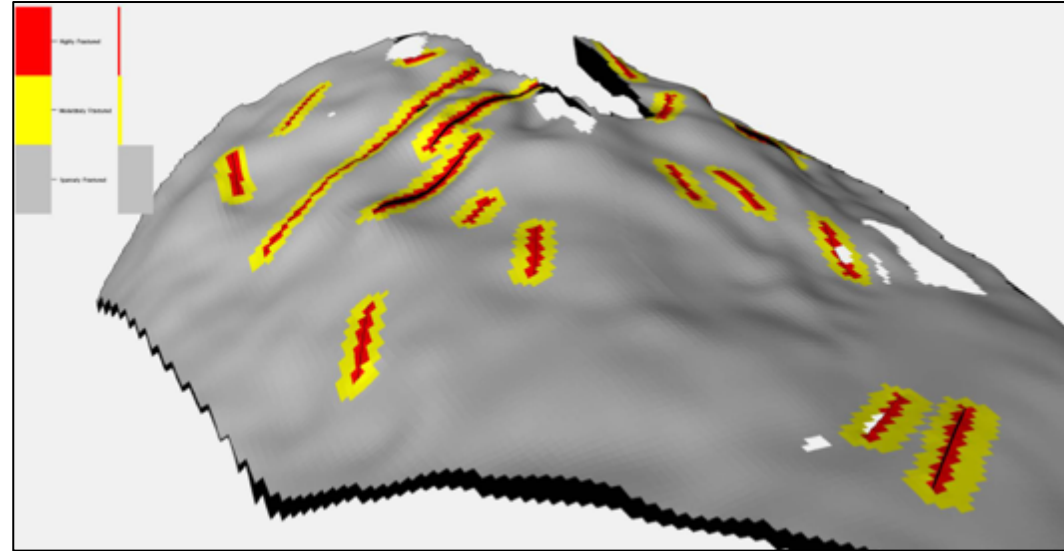


# NORTH SEA MUDSTONE CONCEPTUAL MODEL



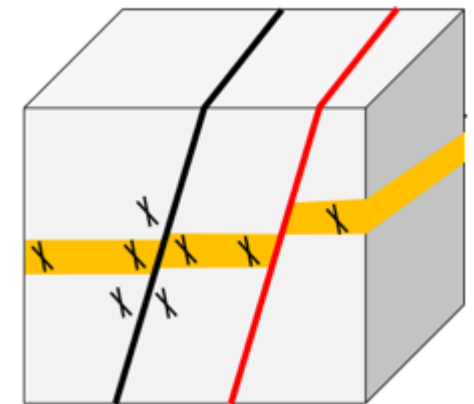
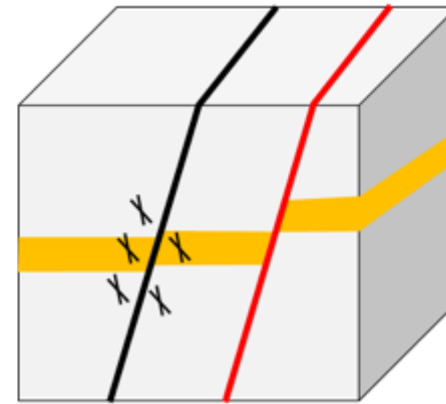
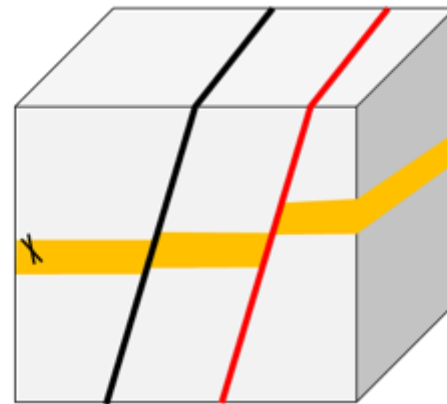
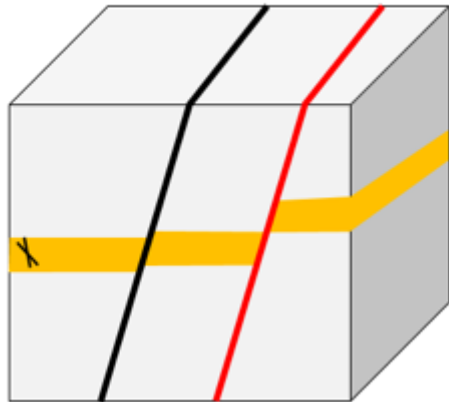
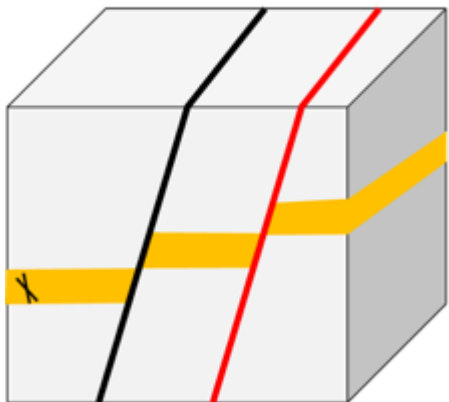
*Modified from Johri et al (2014).*

# NORTH SEA MUDSTONE GEOCELLULAR MODEL/DEVELOPMENT



Downside

Upside





# CONCLUSIONS

- Knowing whereabouts of natural rock fractures in a reservoir very valuable for development planning
- Successful line of evidence and integrated approach – rarely a silver bullet !
- Spending time on conceptual models has considerable value – this will save lot of time during the geocellular modelling process
- The often large uncertainty in fracture contribution needs handling through series of geologically realistic models