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Reservoir Characterization of Bassein Formation in Mukta Field, Western Offshore Basin, India

Vinay Jain and Mohit Khanna

Iti Agrawal, Rajeev Lakhera, Anurag Grover and Ajay Kumar

BG-India, BG House, Hiranandani Business Park, Powai, Mumbai 400076

Contact: vinay.jain@bg-group.com

ABSTRACT

Mukta field is located in the Heera-Panna-Bassein (HPB) block in the western offshore basin of India was discovered in 1981 by ONGC based on 2D seismic data. The field came into production in the year 1991 from eastern part through MA platform. The field was awarded to JVs in 1995 first to ENRON and later on taken by BG in 2002.

The Middle Eocene to Late Oligocene limestone reservoirs of Bassein Formation deposited over the Panna clastic (Paleocene - Early Eocene) are the major targets as they were proven to be productive since discovery. The Bassein reservoir is the main pay horizon which has been further divided into three distinct subunits namely Bassein Upper, Middle and Lower (BU, BM and BL) separated by intervening tight zones (TZ3&TZ2).

Seismic interpretation of newly acquired 3D data has brought out the new structural style along with the identification of fault pattern in the entire seismic cube of Mukta field. Acoustic impedance derived from the seismic inversion studies has been used as a secondary variable to condition the properties (PHIT) and has been co-simulated by co-located co-kriging. Petrophysical evaluation has been carried out on the processed logs of all available wells, core studies of few key wells and reservoir parameter has been fixed based on few well test data. Poro-perm relation has been generated with limited core data and has been used for permeability modeling. Saturation height function from FWL has been made use of for creating water saturation from MB-1 core data. Based on these studies the 3D Geocellular model has been attempted for proper characterization of heterogeneities (vertical and horizontal) of Bassein Pay.

Reservoir in the Bassein B has been characterized and sweet spots in the entire field have been identified for exploitation of locked HC. The potential of three hydrodynamically separated reservoir viz. B Upper, Middle and Lower has been assessed. The static model has been used for simulation purpose to plan the development strategy within the field.

INTRODUCTION:

Mukta field is located to the west of the Panna Field and is separated from it by a syncline (FIG.1). The giant Bombay-High field lies to the west of Mukta. The Mukta Block is 777 sq.km. in area and has an average water depth of 65 meters. The main production from the Mukta block is from the three stacked oil pools in the Bassein B

limestone (Upper, Middle, Lower) at MA platform. Gas is also present in the Bassein A Zone and the Panna Formation (FIG. 2). The B57 structure comprising the MA, MB, MC and MD sectors is a basement high which plunges to the SW and spills towards Panna in the east (FIG.3). These sectors have been demarcated based on limit of the pool defined by well test, contacts and pressure data. Recently, the well MB-2 has been found to be HC bearing in Bassein B Middle and Upper reservoirs as depicted by log signature and MDT/mini DST. On the western part of the field two more discoveries comprising B-19 and B-126 structures have been identified and a number of E&A wells drilled on these structures turned out to be HC bearing from the Bassein reservoirs. However, the focus has been on the eastern side of the field for the exploitation of oil and gas in the first phase of development by installing MA platform in 1991. The MB high is a smaller independent closure located to the SW of the MA platform and is the focus area for near future development.

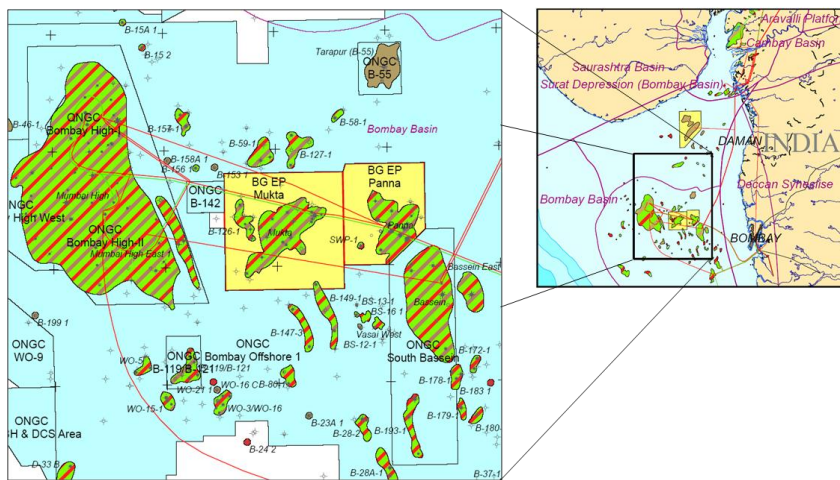


FIG: 1 Location Map of Panna-Mukta Fields in Western Offshore Basin

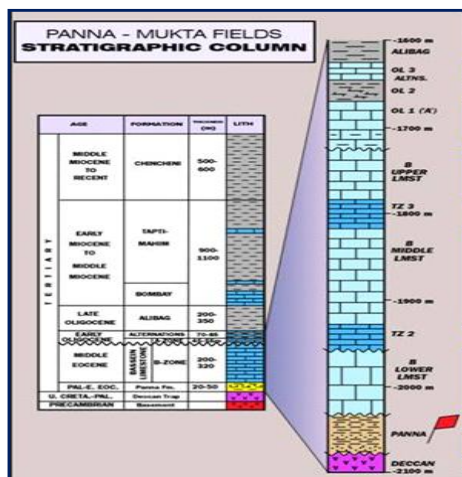


FIG: 2 Generalised Stratigraphy of Panna-Mukta Area

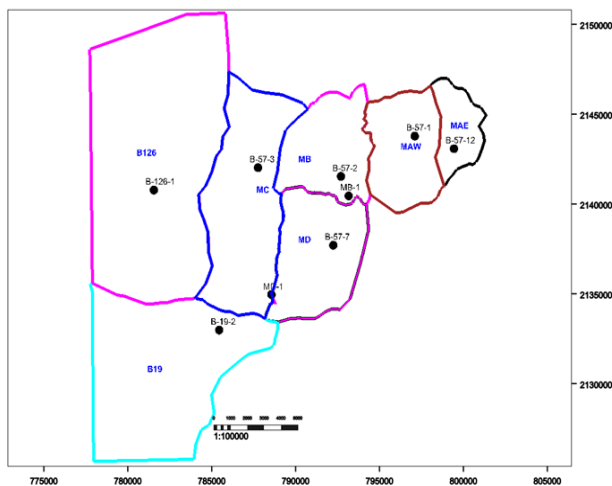


FIG: 3 Various sectors of Mukta Field

The present paper deals with the reservoir characterisation of Bassein B and A limestone which are the main pays in this field. The productivity of these reservoirs is

quite poor and the main reason attributed for the poor performance is due to poor reservoir properties.

PRESENT STUDIES:

Till date 49 wells have been drilled in the field with very poor primary recovery as the field has produced 15 MMBO oil and 54 BCF of gas so far over 20 years of production period from lone platform at MA. With an objective to study the feasibility of exploiting the untapped HC in other parts of the field, Geocellular model has been attempted as an input to reservoir simulation studies.

Reservoir Geology:

Each of the principal reservoir units (A, B-Upper, Middle and Lower) has been further subdivided into four zones stratigraphically to better characterise the reservoir. Bassein limestone was deposited as inner ramp to mid ramp deposits in a shallow marine environment with a cyclic depositional trend. As a consequence of the low depositional gradients over the field, the facies pattern is effectively uniform in the reservoir units.

The average thickness of A zone is about 50m. The average porosity is in the range of 10%. This is mainly a gas reservoir with a thin oil column. The Bassein B-Upper reservoir is typically 40-50 m thick. The upper surface of the Bassein B-Upper reservoir is the regional Middle Eocene unconformity surface. Log porosity ranges from 10-16% (average 13%) in most of the wells. The Bassein B Middle Zone has typically 80 m average thickness. Porosity ranges from 10-16% in the different sub layers of B Middle. Bassein Lower unit rests on the Basal Clastics and is overlain by tight zone TZ2. The average gross thickness of B-Lower unit is about 85m. The upper part of this reservoir exhibits the best porosity development (Av.11%). This reservoir is highly fractured in most of the field as suggested by the production performance from MA area.

Seismic Interpretation:

Newly acquired 3D seismic data has been used for recent interpretation. The horizons mapped include top of Panna Formation, TZ-3, A-zone, Alternations and few shallow horizons (FIG. 4). Vertical to sub-vertical faults have also been mapped in the Mukta area and most of these faults extend from the Deccan top till the Alternations. Inversion of seismic data has been attempted in-house to extract porosity from the new 3D volume and then conditioned with the well data. It is observed that negative correlation exists between the porosity and the acoustic impedance as depicted in FIG.5

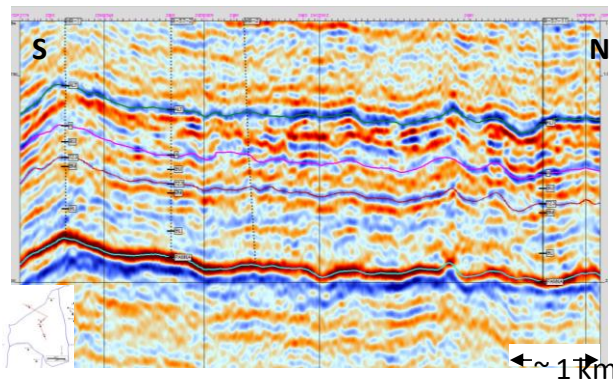


FIG: 4 Representative seismic line through the MB development area.

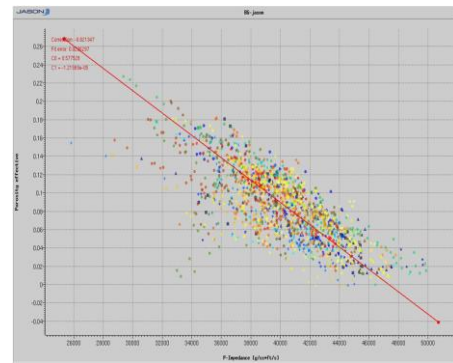


FIG: 5 Acoustic Impedance vs PHIT in BU

Fluid Distribution:

Understanding the fluid distribution is one of the most difficult /challenging problem in the field as the fluids do not seem to be distributed uniformly and these seem to defy accepted concepts. Oil down to situation prevails in most of the drilled wells and varies in different parts of the field; hence numbers of contacts are observed in the wells. Long transition zones, variable oil-water contacts, oil pool limits vis-à-vis structural definition and drastic areal porosity changes are the key issues in the field.

GEOMODEL:

The main objective of the Geomodel of Mukta field was to prepare a fine scale geocellular model to better characterize the reservoirs in Mukta and also to assess the hydrocarbon potentialities of the Bassein reservoirs. Generation of Geocellular model involved the following steps:

- Generation of structural model
- Generation of modeling grid
- Upscaling of well logs to the grid resolution(Blocking)
- Petrophysical Modeling

The interpreted surfaces (Alternation, A, TZ3 and Panna) and faults mapped in seismic interpretation has been taken for building the structural model in Roxar RMS. Stratigraphic framework has been created by amalgamating seismic interpreted horizons, geologically modelled isochors, & fault model for generation of intervening surfaces of other reservoir units (FIG.6).

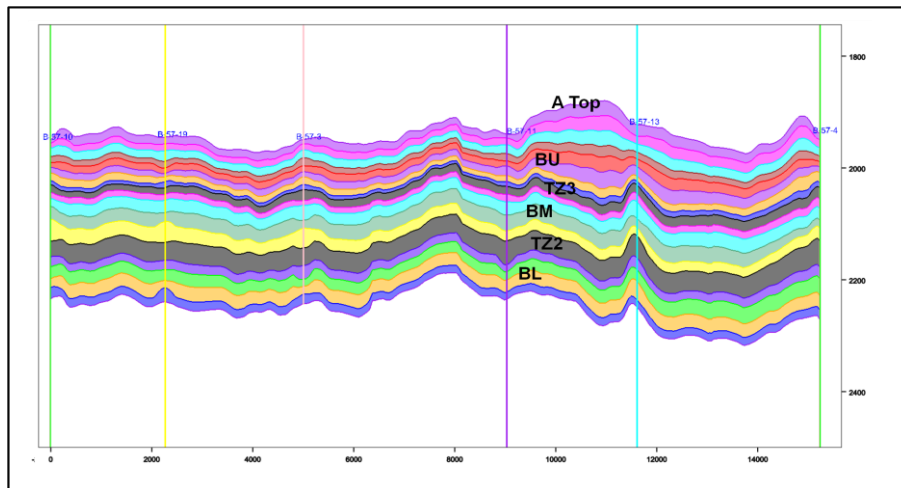


FIG: 6 Sub zonation in the Mukta Model between A Top to Panna Top

A modelling grid of 100m * 100m with 144 layers is constructed giving rise to about 8.5 million cells. The vertical resolution of the layers range 1.6-2.3 m in Bassein B Zone. The well data has been scaled up (blocked) to the resolution of the 3D grid layout. In this model, blocking is done for PHIE, PHIT, VSHALE and ZONELOG.

Petrophysical Modeling:

The correlation of PHIT with acoustic impedance (AI) derived from the seismic inversion study has been used and the correlation values from these cross plots have been used in modelling. The AI has then been co-simulated with PHIE, PHIT and VSHAL by co-located co-kriging. PHIE extracted from model has been compared with the processed logs in B57 representative wells and a good match is seen between the two (FIG.7). Lateral and vertical distribution of PHIE has been shown in the cross sections in FIG.8.

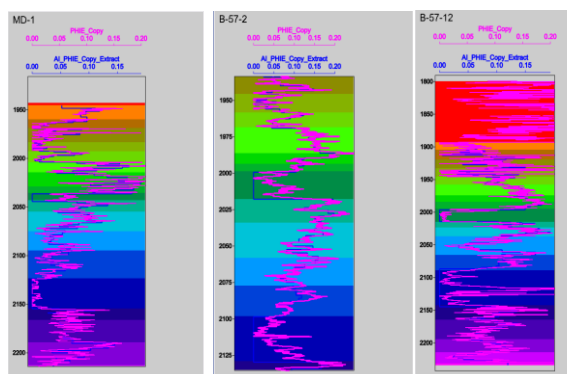


FIG: 7 Comparison of Log Porosity with the Model Porosity.

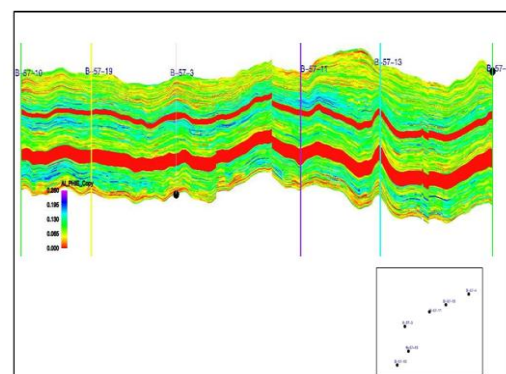


FIG: 8 Effective Porosity (PHIE) Distribution across the field

Porosity-permeability relation from available core data (RCA/SCAL) of MB-1 and MD-1 is used to model permeability. Poro-perm relation so derived from core studies has been used for population of permeability (Fig. 9) based on the AI conditioned porosity on each cell.

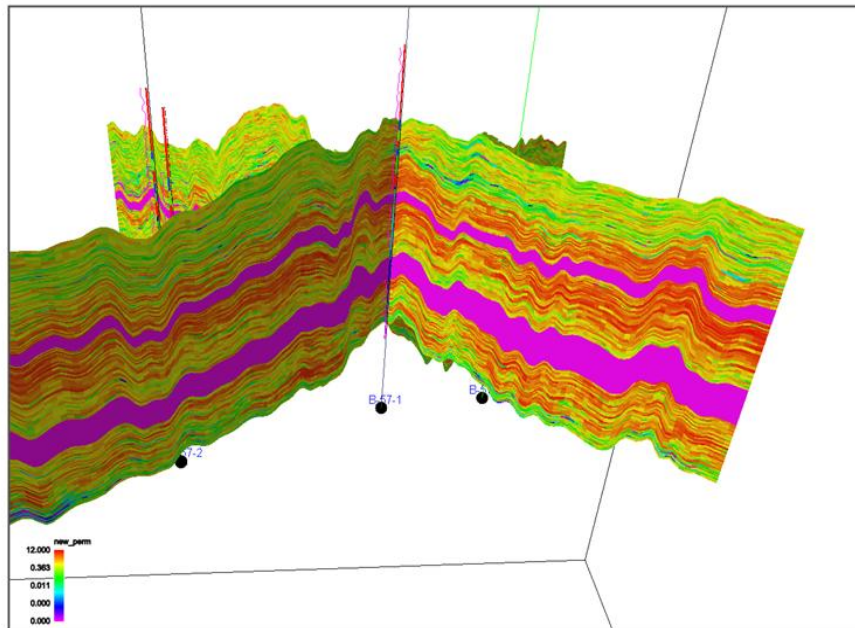


FIG: 9 Permeability Distributions

The J function was used to predict saturation trends in well MB-1. Capillary pressure measurements are performed on each core plug and then converted to J values for each sample and plotted against saturation. A fourth order equation has been estimated to show the relation of saturation with calculated J function and the same has been used in Geomodel for the population across the field. Comparison of model saturation overlaid on the log saturation is shown in FIG.10 and the water saturation across the field is shown in the FIG.11.

$$SWN = 0.4079J^4 - 6.3055J^3 + 35.184J^2 - 86.496J + 99.641$$

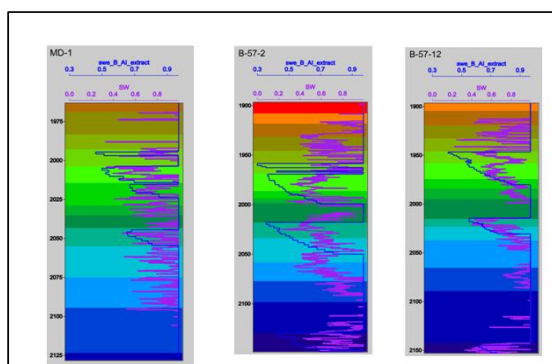


FIG: 10 Comparison of Log Saturation with the Model Saturation.

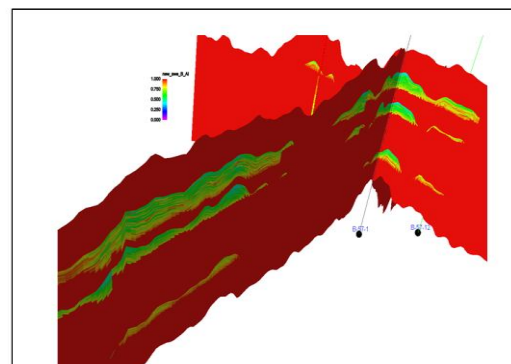


FIG: 11 Water Saturation Distribution

DISCUSSION:

Bassein B reservoir is around 200-250 meter thick in Mukta field and is subdivided into three hydrodynamically separated reservoirs. The reservoir heterogeneity has been defined by the Geocellular model which depicts vertical and lateral variation of

reservoir properties in term of their petrophysical parameters viz. porosity, permeability and water saturation. Acoustic impedance derived from seismic inversion studies has been conditioned with porosity and has been populated by co-located co-kriging. The log derived and model based properties depicts good match and validates the Geomodel. The distribution of these properties located in the favourable structural position have been identified. The static model was exported to RE and dynamic model has been prepared by simulation study.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS:

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