

TCCS-6 Trondheim, 15th of June 2011

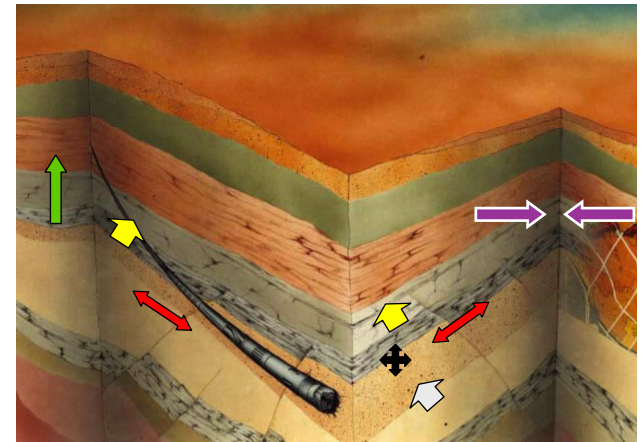
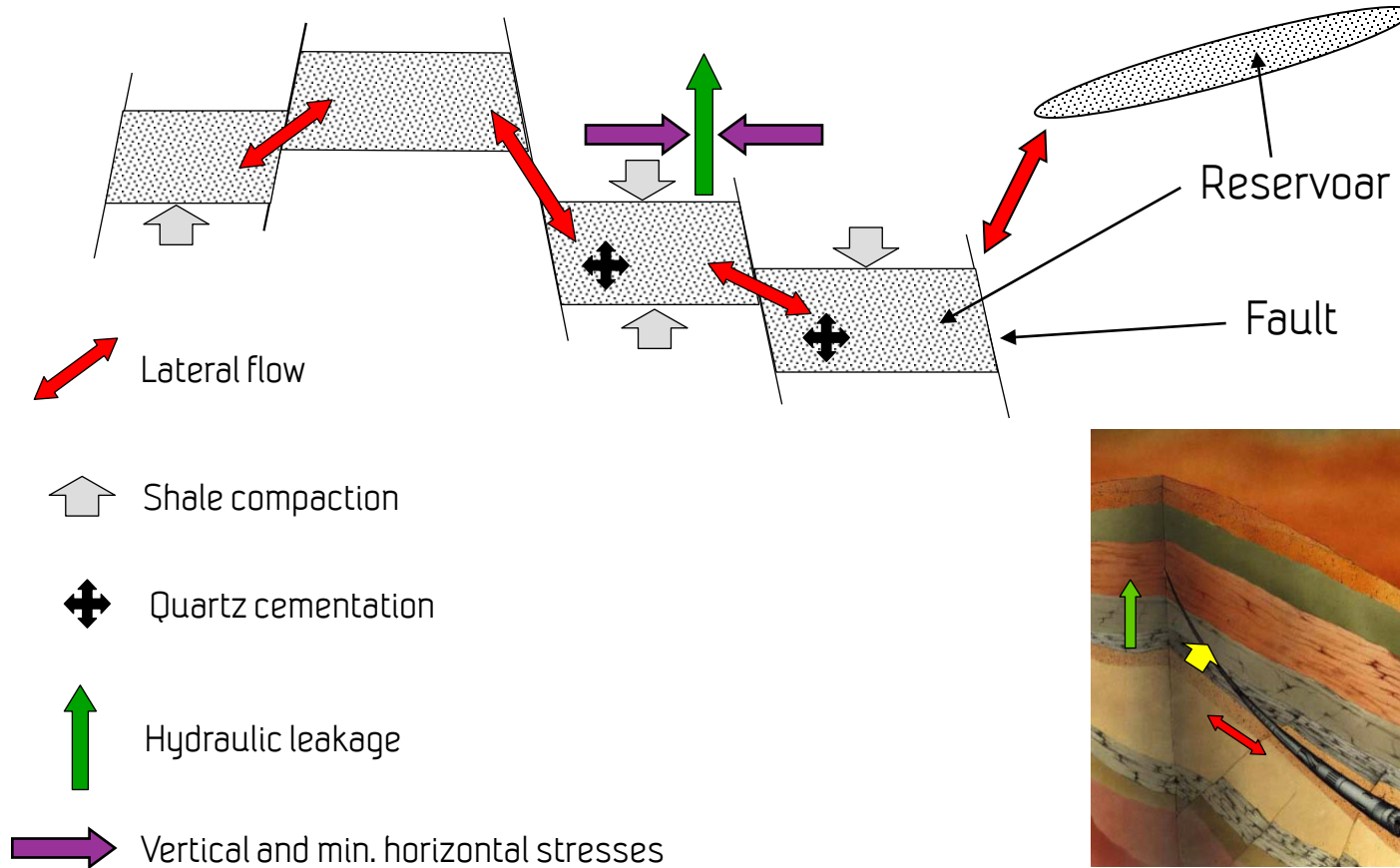
Pressure modelling in the Hammerfest Basin

Ane Lothe & Hans Borge

Outline

- Aim: Calculate water fluid pressure in 3D on basin scale
- Methods used: Pressim software
- Study area: Hammerfest Basin
- Results:
 - Pressure distribution maps
 - Pressure vs. time in the Snøhvit area
- Preliminary conclusions
- Further work

pressim

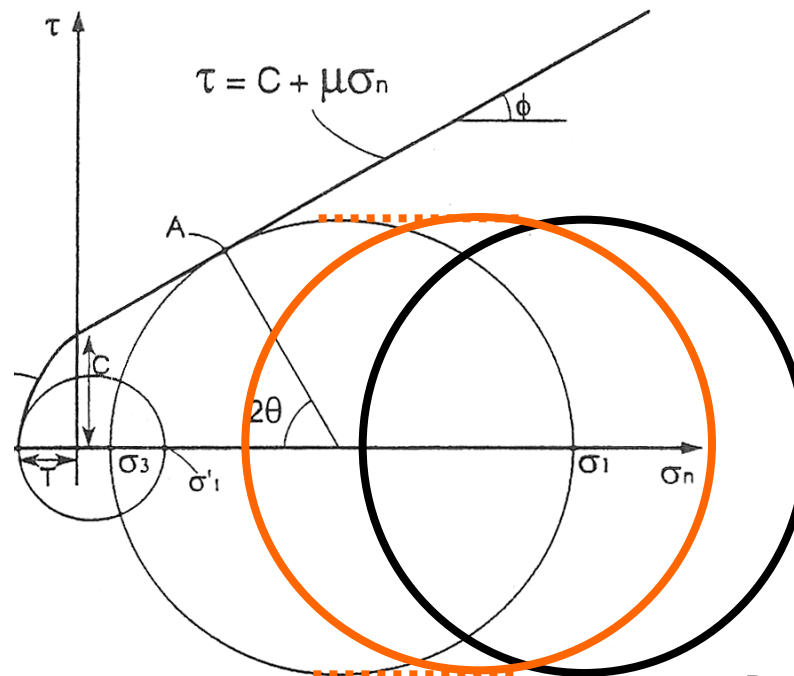


Pressim models all processes for pressure generation and dissipation – *unique features related to modelling of 3D fluid flow*

Failure criteria

■ Combined Griffith-Coulomb failure criteria

Use a composite failure envelope, which is parabolic in the tensile regime (Griffith) and a straight line in the compressive regime (Coulomb).



High overpressure

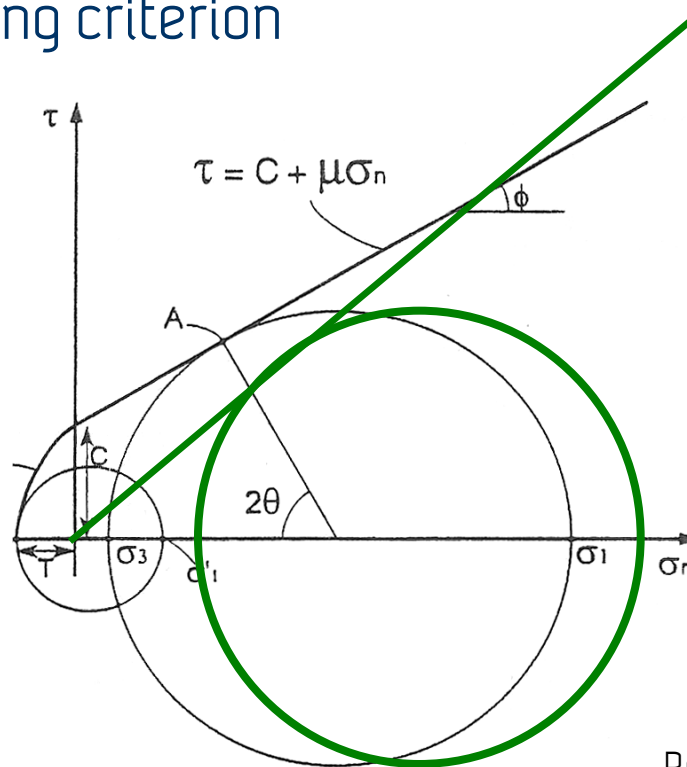
Reworked from Cosgrove (1998)

Failure criteria

- Combined Griffith-Coulomb failure criteria

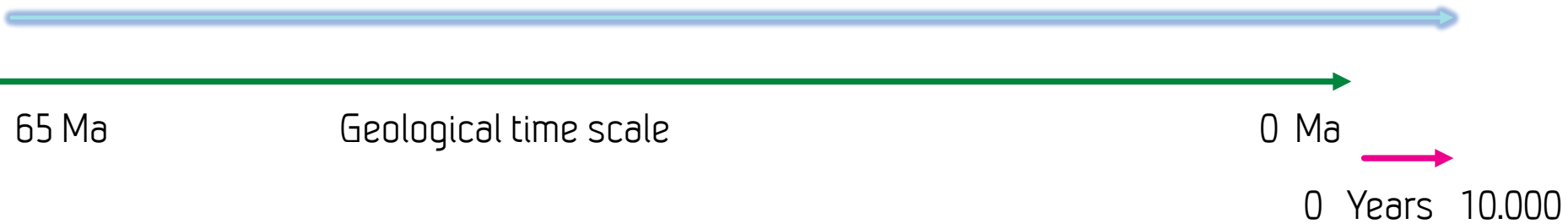
Use a composite failure envelope, which is parabolic in the tensile regime (Griffith) and a straight line in the compressive regime (Coulomb)

- Use frictional sliding criterion



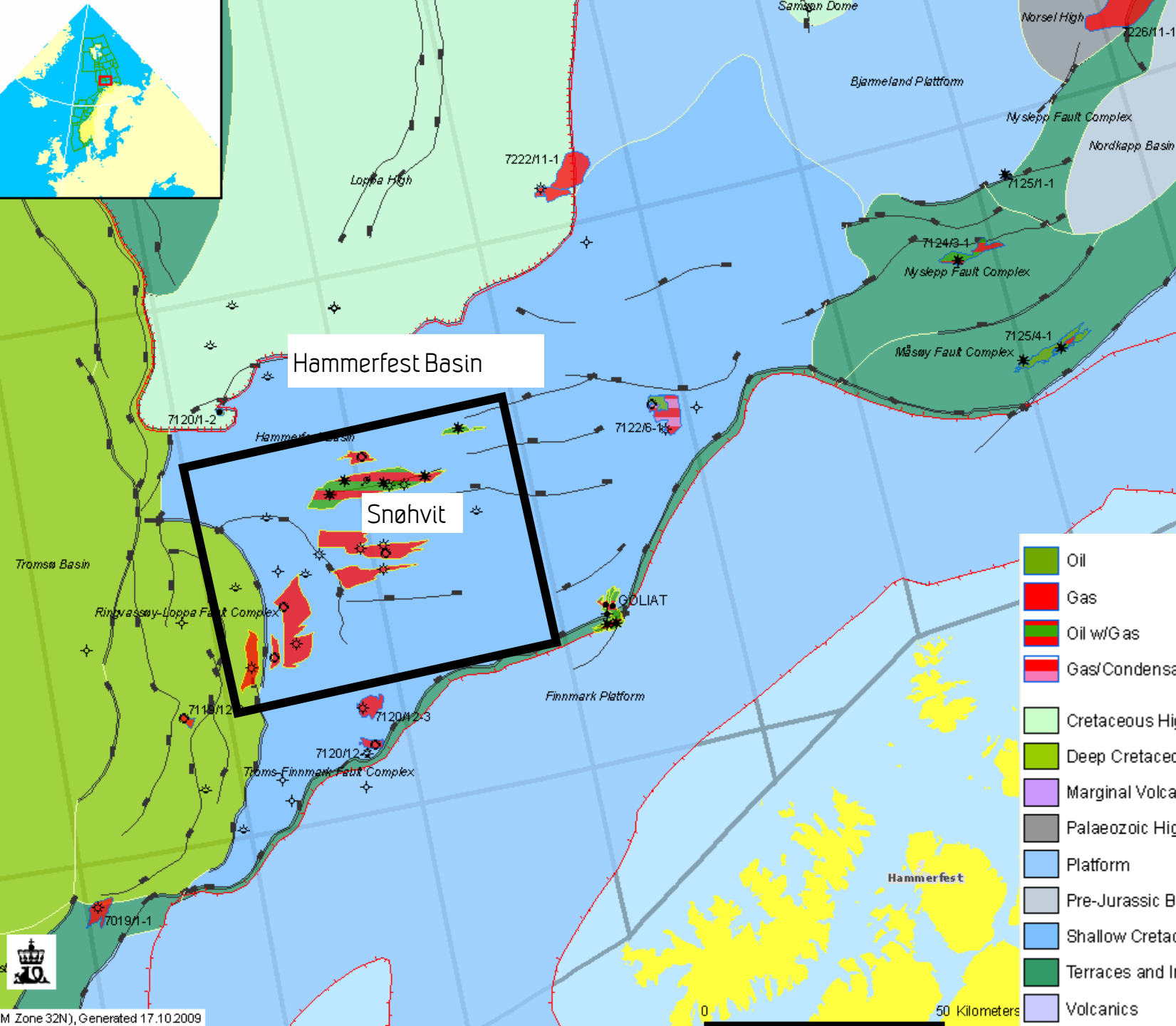
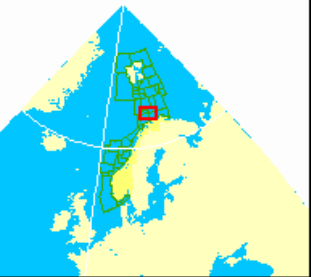
Reworked from Cosgrove (1998)

Simulate water fluid pressure on...



- Use decompacted maps and run forward modelling with burial history, uplift and erosion
- Simulate pressure generation and dissipation
- Calculate fluid flow every 1000 years
- Calculate hydraulic fracturing and leakage
- Faults are very important!

- Use present geomodel with quartz cementation and pressure developed over geological time scale
- No generation due to mechanical burial is assumed
- The major faults will act as barriers to flow
- CO₂ will be injected (localized pressure build-up)
- Potential pressure dissipation through fractures will be simulated

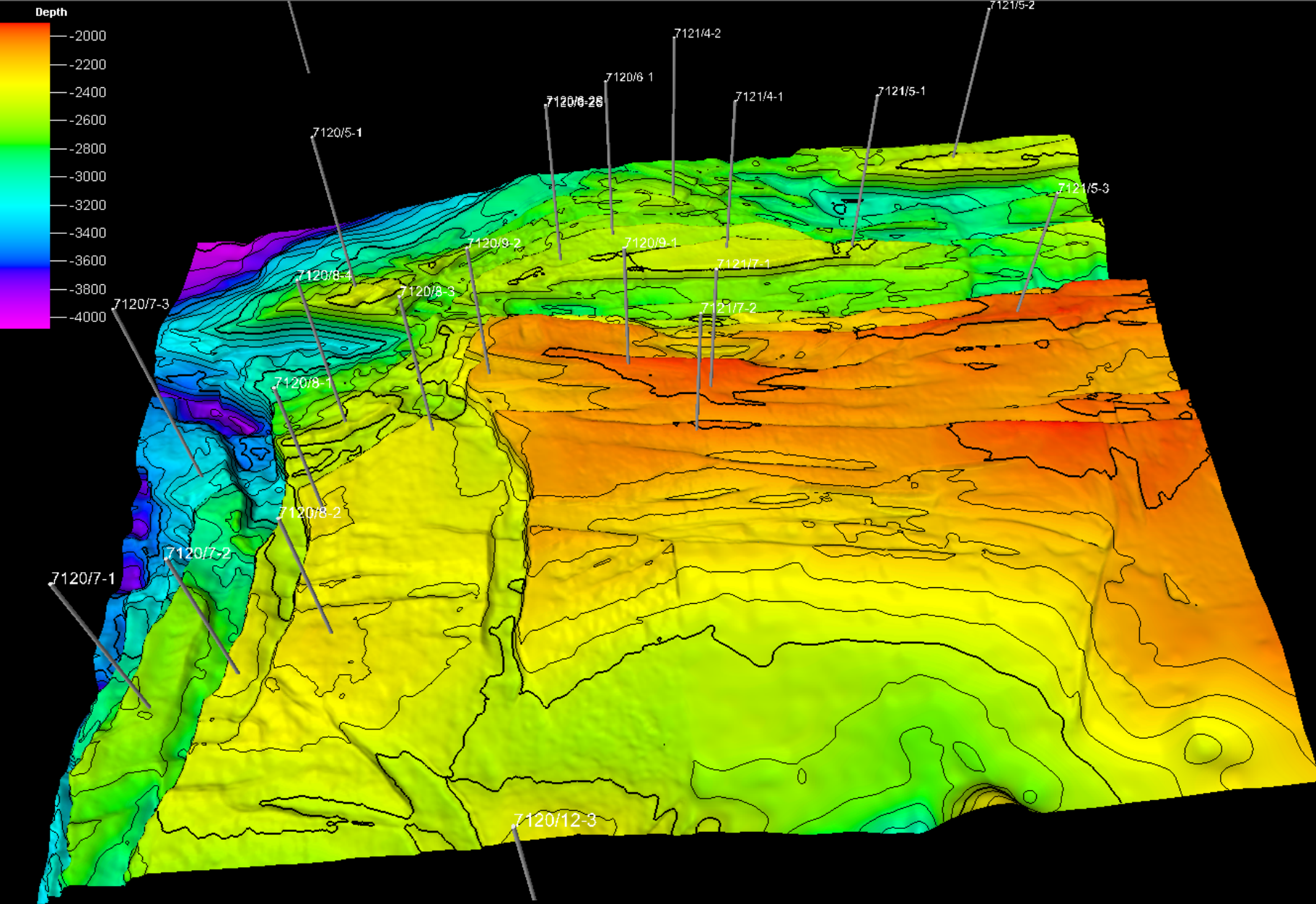


Hammerfest Basin

Snøhvit

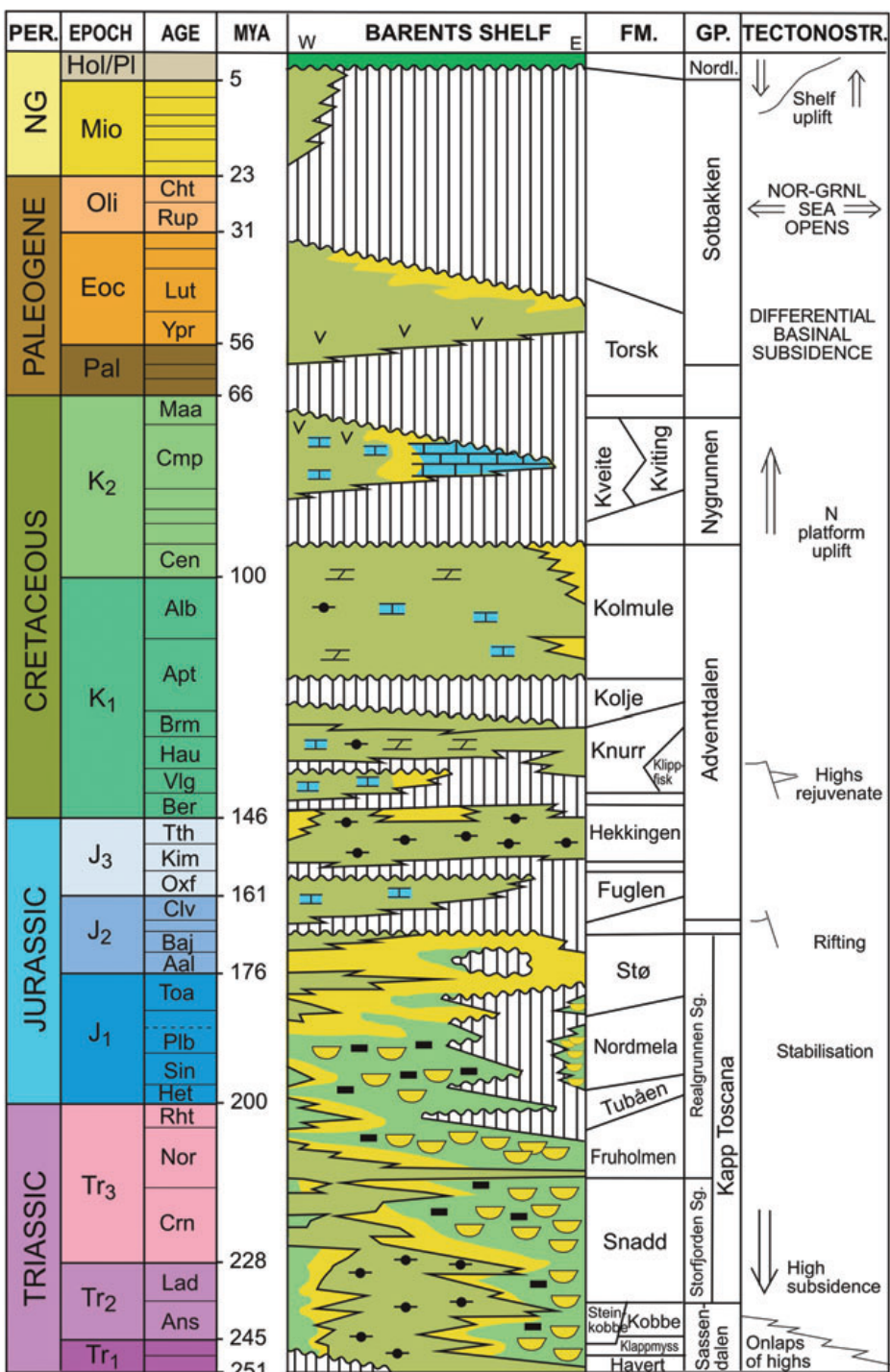
GOLIAT

- Oil
- Gas
- Oil w/Gas
- Gas/Condensate
- Cretaceous High
- Deep Cretaceous Basin
- Marginal Volcanic High
- Palaeozoic High in Platform
- Platform
- Pre-Jurassic Basin in Platform
- Shallow Cretaceous Basin in Platform
- Terraces and Intra-Basinal Elevations
- Volcanics

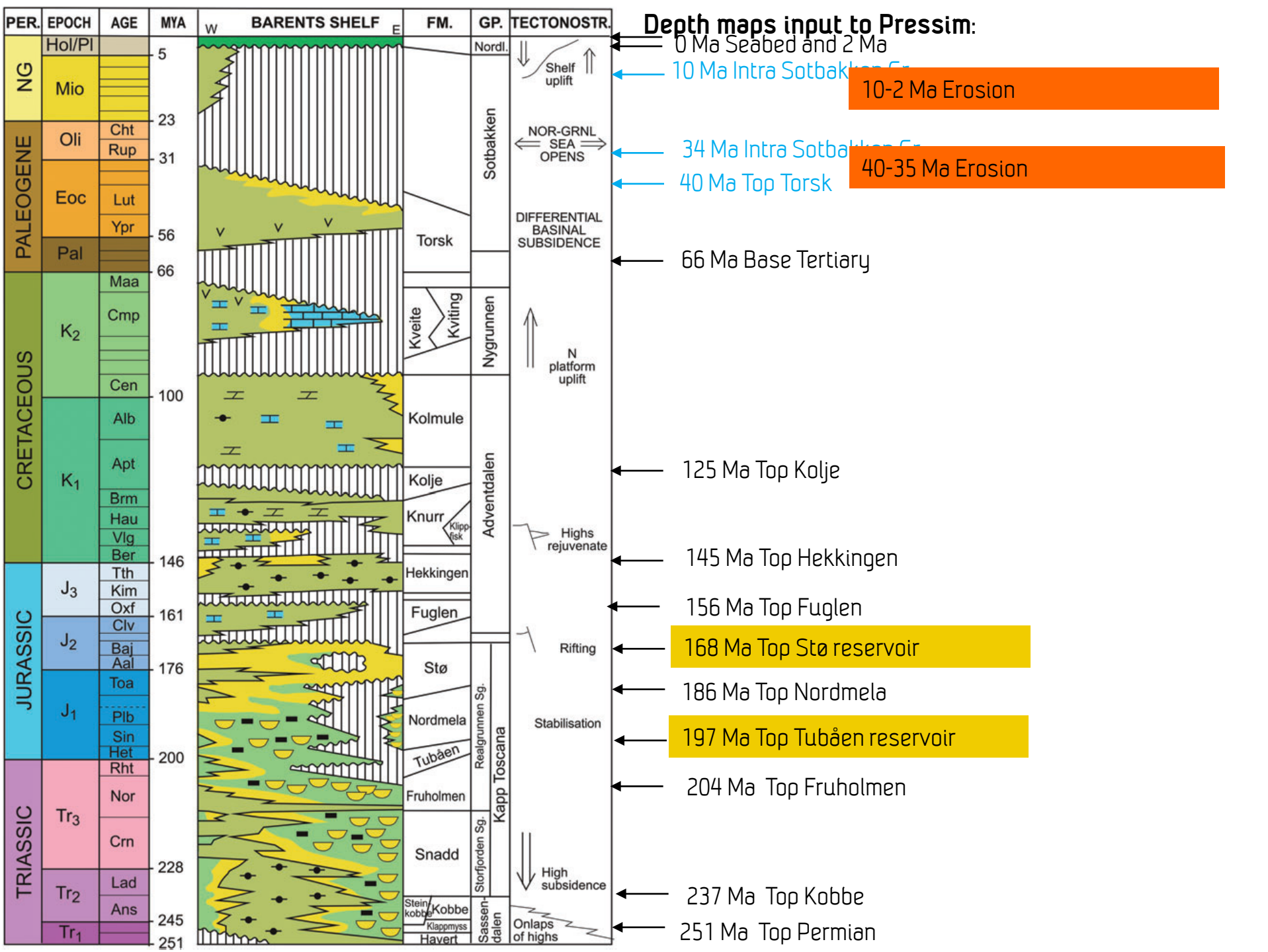


Study area – depth map top Tubåen Fm



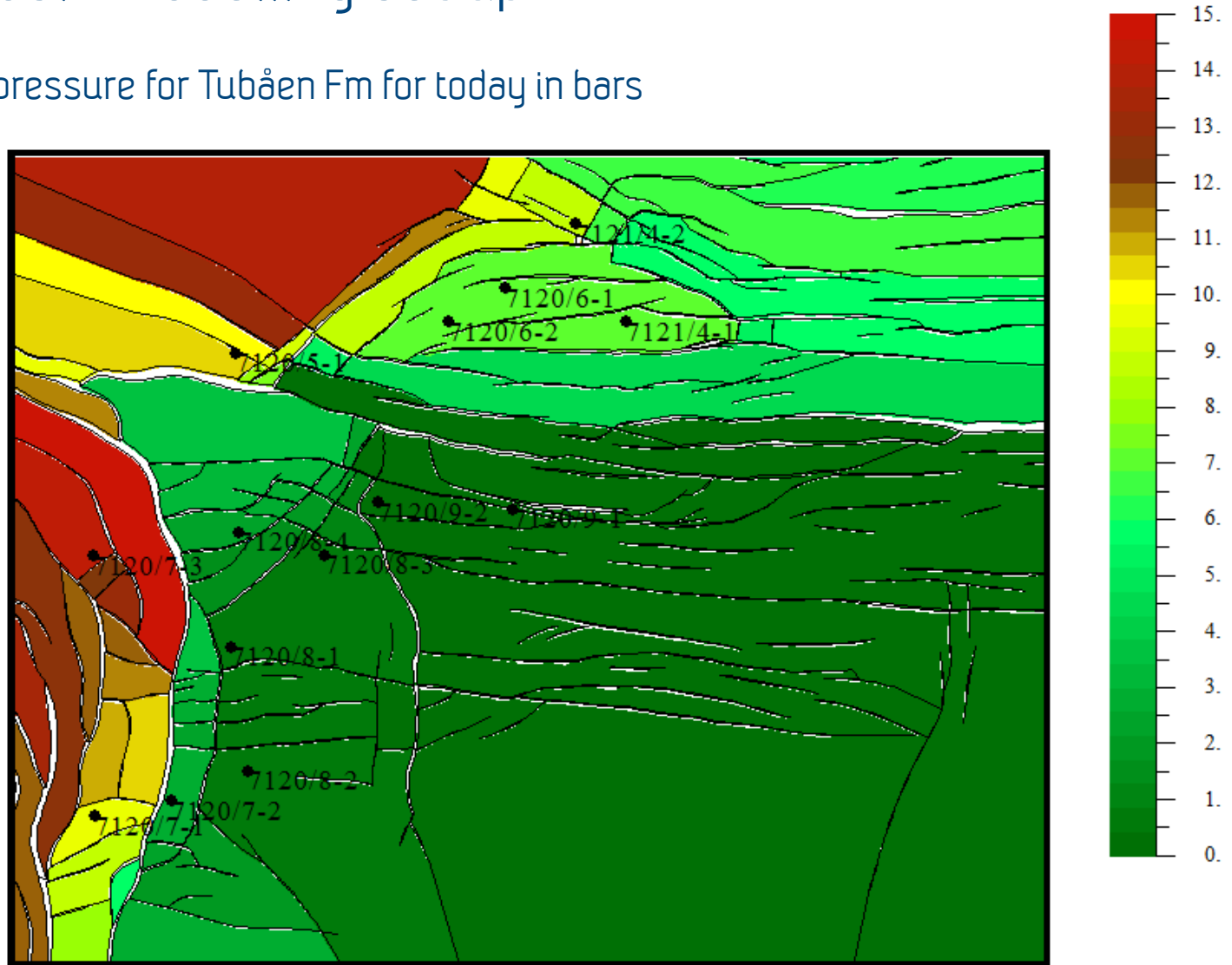


Reworked from Worsley (2008), Nøttvedt et al. (1993), time scale; Gradstein et al. (2004)



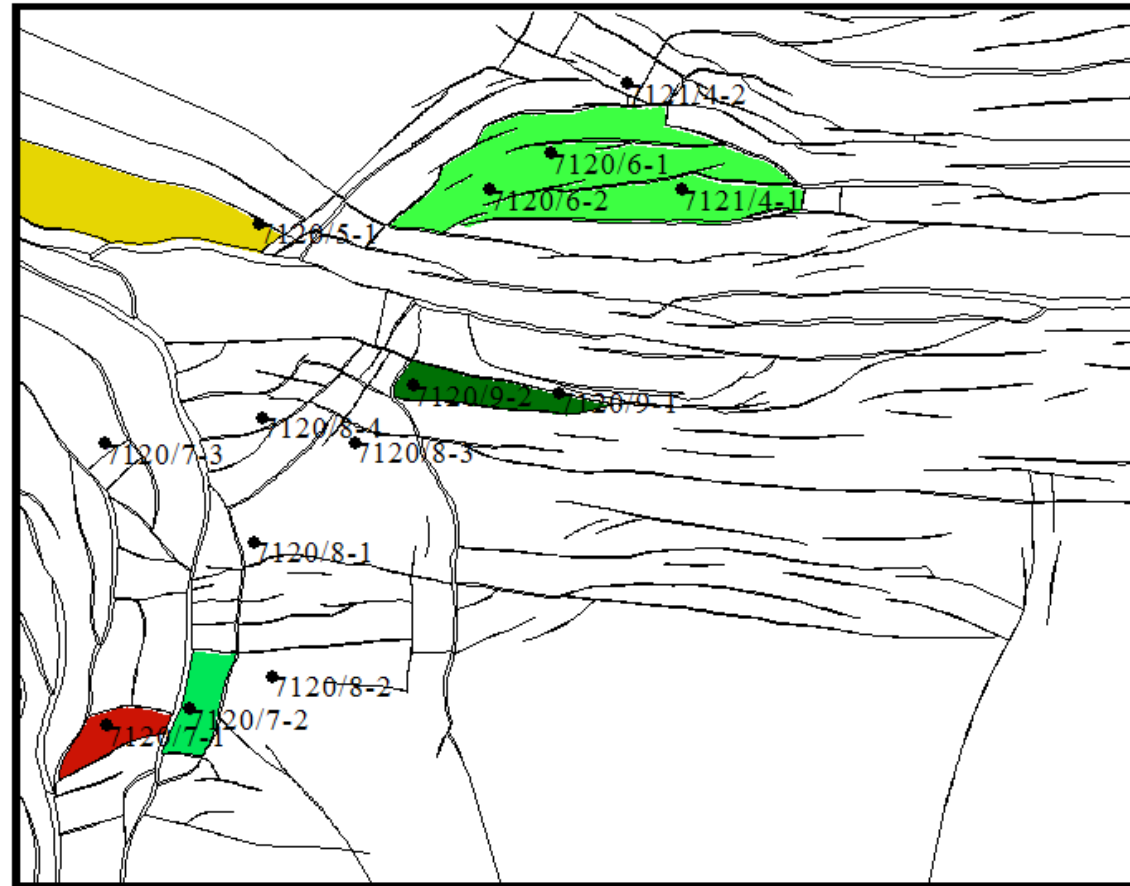
Results – basin modelling set up

- Simulated overpressure for Tubåen Fm for today in bars



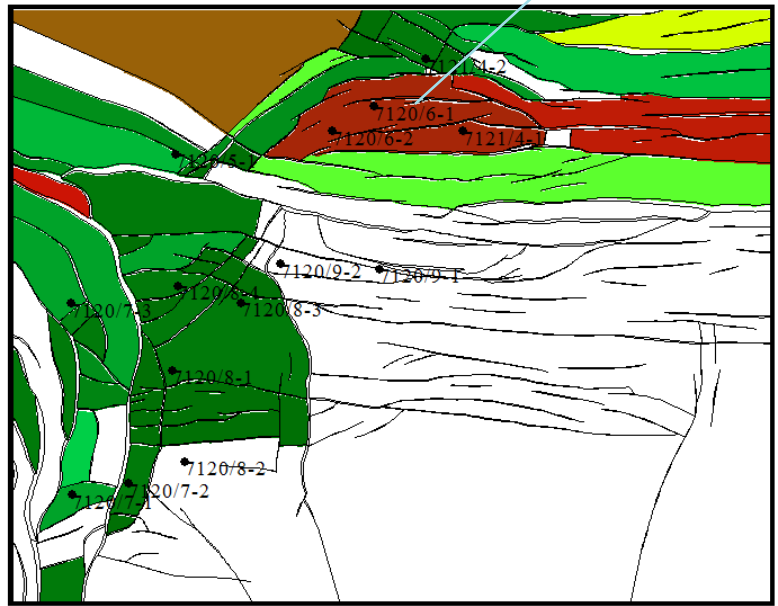
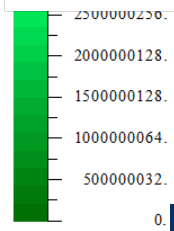
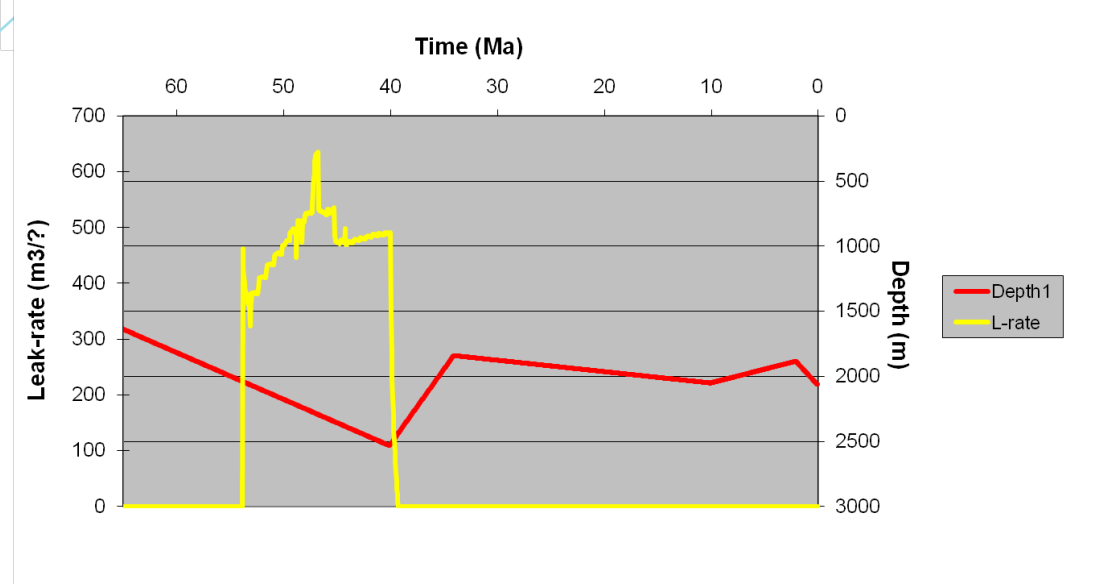
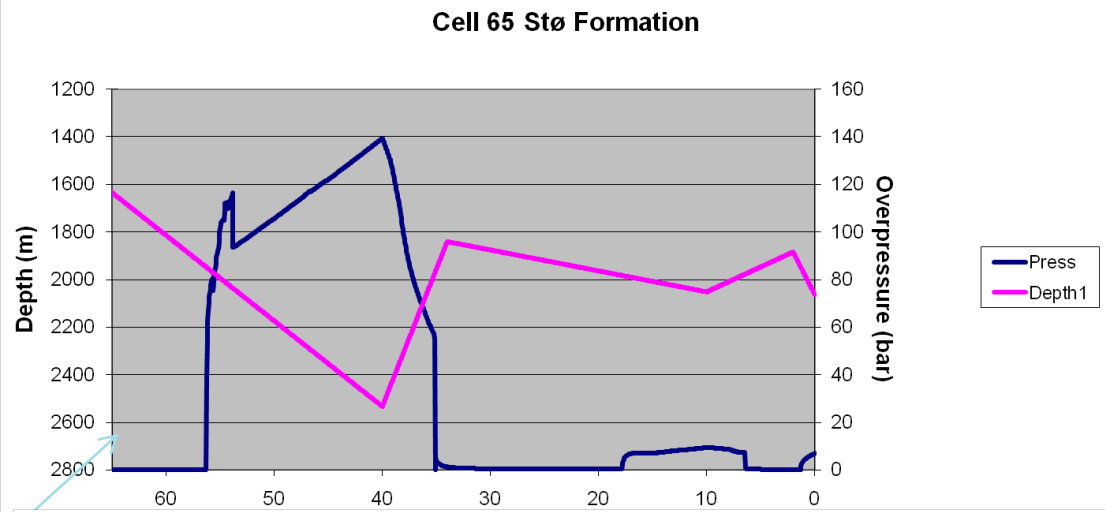
Results – basin modelling set up

- Deviation between simulated pressure and observed pressures.
- Colour scale in bars
- **Very good match!**



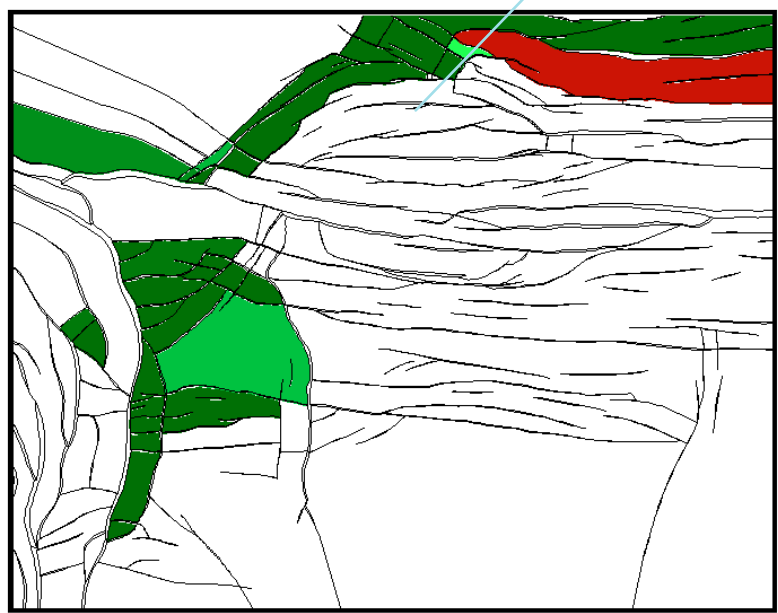
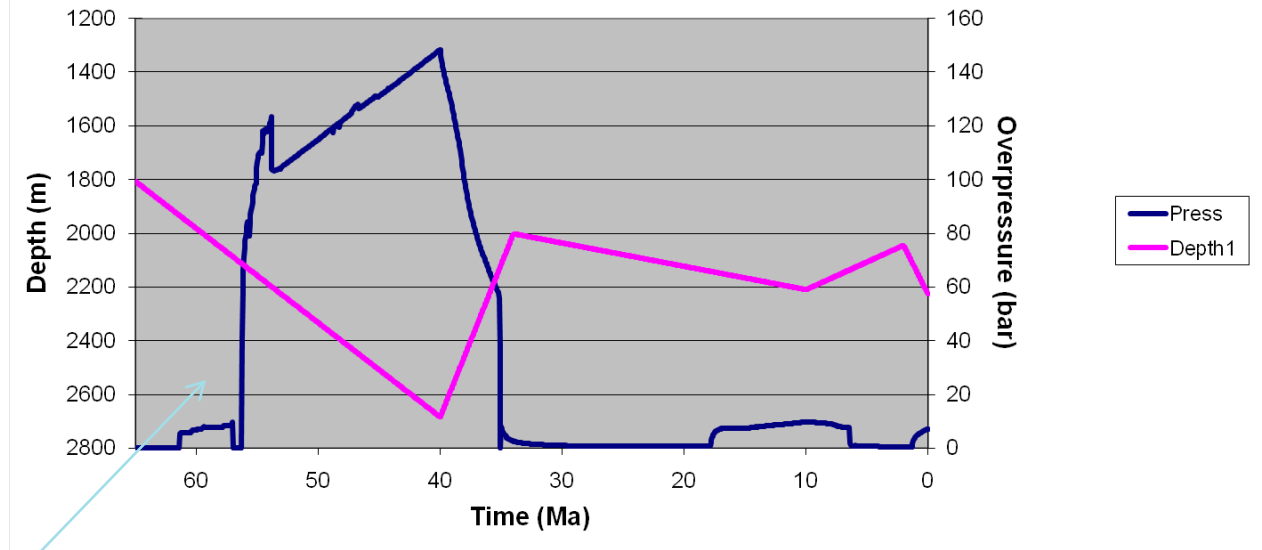
Overpressure vs. Time for Stø Fm,

Cum. leakage Stø Fm.



Overpressure vs. Time for Tubåen Fm,

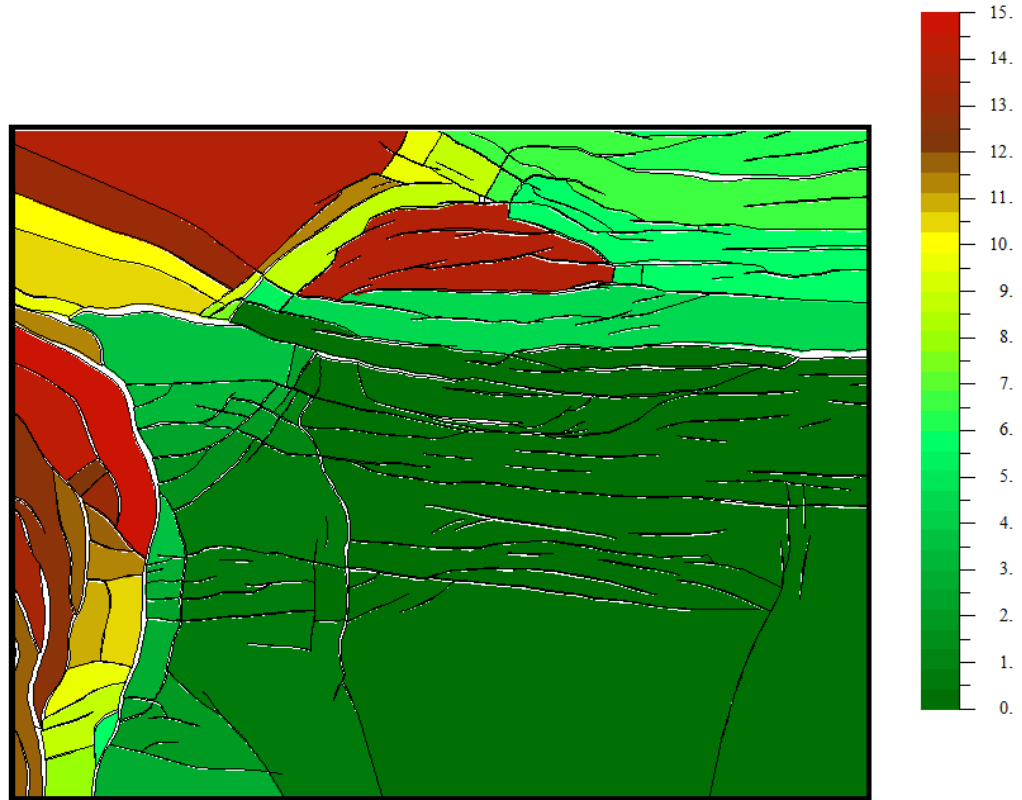
Cell 65 Tubåen Formation



- Leakage from the shallower Stø Fm, prevent leakage from the Tubøen Fm.

Preliminary results – injection in a site – forward modelling

Simulated overpressure (bar)
– after 5 years



Preliminary conclusions

- Can use the geomodel from basin modelling as a starting point
- Benefit: have the effect of erosion and uplift
- Failure criteria for hydraulic fracturing and leakage are in place

Further work (a lot!)

- Need to introduce gridding internally in the reservoir
- Check effect of varying properties in the reservoir units
- Study effect of injection rate, timing, pressure build up e.g.
- Need to compare results with standard reservoir simulators
- Introduce CO₂ in gas phase (and/or try to combine it with SEMI)