OVERVIEW
An operator has been drilling multiple wells in a mature carbonate field on the Norwegian continental shelf, with a long history of production and water injection. The field exhibited significant dislocations of the reservoir formations due to fractures, slumping structures, and faults. Variable permeability further complicated the distribution of fluids. The complex resistivity distribution, associated with lateral changes in the fluids and lithology, made well-placement decisions very challenging. The complex structure also made predictions of future production very difficult.

While the operator had previously used ultra-deep resistivity and quad-combo logging-while-drilling (LWD) tools for well placement and geomapping of surrounding formations, the results were limited to 2D cross-sectional plots along the wellbore. It would take 3D inversion visualization capabilities to gain a true picture of the reservoir for efficient exploitation of remaining reserves. Halliburton Sperry Drilling recommended the EarthStar™ ultra-deep resistivity service, which can provide real-time information about the resistivity distribution within the reservoir on a scale not possible with any other type of measurement. This service is proven to map reservoir and fluid boundaries up to 225 feet (68 meters) from the wellbore — over twice the depth of investigation of the previous industry standard. It is also combined with 3D inversions for enhanced reservoir understanding.

CHALLENGES
» Maximize offshore production in a mature carbonate field
» Understand reservoir changes from water flooding over time

SOLUTION
EarthStar™ ultra-deep resistivity service, proven to detect and map reservoir and fluid boundaries up to 225 feet (68 meters) from the wellbore, combined with 3D inversions for enhanced reservoir understanding

RESULTS
» Generated a 3D representation of the reservoir, showing formation and fluid boundaries in all directions
» Revealed 3D structural features that would previously have been overlooked or misinterpreted
» Highlighted potential for dramatic improvements in well-placement decision making, based on more advanced inversion processing

Operator Significantly Enhances Reservoir Insight from 3D Inversions
EARTHSTAR™ ULTRA-DEEP RESISTIVITY SERVICE COMBINED WITH UNIQUE, INDUSTRY-LEADING 3D INVERSIONS SHEDS NEW LIGHT ON MATURE RESERVOIR
NORWEGIAN CONTINENTAL SHELF

CASE STUDY
EarthStar™ 3D inversion results for the heel section of the trial well, showing a vertical cross-section along the well path (top), a horizontal cross-section (plan view) along the well path (lower left), and a vertical cross-section across the well path, looking forward along the well (lower right). The results clearly indicate an oil-bearing zone above and to the right of the wellbore.
NEW 3D VISUALIZATION DATA ENHANCES RESERVOIR UNDERSTANDING

Halliburton utilized ultra-deep LWD resistivity data, delivered by the EarthStar service, to conduct an in-depth, post-well study on a trial well, applying 3D inversion techniques to the EarthStar measurements. The most revealing discovery was a tilted oil-water contact near the heel of the well, which meant that the traditional assumption, that the contact would be horizontal, did not apply. More significantly, the 3D inversion demonstrated that this tilted contact crossed the well path laterally at an oblique angle, indicating that an azimuthal adjustment of the well path would have provided significantly greater hydrocarbon exposure. The results showed that faults separating zones of water invasion also crossed the well at an oblique angle. Anticipation of such faults would have reduced drilling risks and allowed for better-informed well-placement decisions. Finally, the operator was able to see that some parts of the well passed close to oil-water contacts associated with water-flood fronts, which were visible to one side of the wellbore. This was critical information, essential for determining how to best complete the well and predict future production.

This innovative technique resulted in an excellent representation of the subsurface geology and fluids, by calculating and displaying the distribution of resistivity around the wellbore. It clearly demonstrates that 3D inversion data helped the operator enhance reservoir understanding by delivering valuable insight into the characteristics of the reservoir compared to 2D inversions, maximizing asset value.

This case study includes data from technical paper SPWLA-2019-HHH prepared for presentation at the SPWLA 60th Annual Logging Symposium held in The Woodlands, Texas, USA, June 2019.