

*Preparation for a pilot project of CO2 geological storage in the Czech Republic* 

Lessons from constructing a 3D geological model of LBr-1, a depleted oilfield from the 1960s - is this at all possible?

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**Overview of the work - Activity 2** December 2015 – April 2016



- 1. Old vs. New understanding of the field
  - Archival data → Database
  - 3D static model Tops
    - Petrophysical properties in maps
    - Oil and gas types

### 2. Production history for individual wells

- Pressure data

### 3. Well completion after abandonment

- casings, perforations

# Sequence stratigraphic interpretation of well log data

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### Seismic Stratigraphy – Unconformities, Pinchouts, Faults

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Transformation of the mapped seismic boundaries, horizons and faults from time to depth domain



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#### Mapping of seismic horizons and stratigraphic boundaries



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### Comparison of Archival and New Interpretation

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### **History Matching**

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## Average daily production per monthwell BR 89Perf. 1101-1102 m1084-1087.5 m



Oct 1965



### Production, pressure and test data individual wells with time





Sep 1965

July 1969

Calibration data for the History matching of gas production





### Overburden details by Seismic Stratigraphy



#### Attributes analysis

### Attributes analysis



*Maximum Absolute Amplitude*  Kurtosis in Amplitude

Lower Sarmatian incised channel filled with sand (small reservoir with gas)





## Hydrogeology – evidence of closed vs. open system for migration

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from 1 000 to 3 000 mg.l<sup>-1</sup>, brackish water – over 3 000 mg.l<sup>-1</sup>





## Conclusions



- 1. Improved **porosity and permeability maps** based on well tests and production, clarification of pinch-out zones are provided as input for the Dynamic modeling
- Production history gas pressure directly measured
  in oil wells needs to be calculated from well head data + height oil and mud column
- 3. Details on well design in GIS for Risk modeling