

From: Merrill, Robert C
Sent: Mon Jul 05 22:56:09 2010
To: Baker, Kate H (Swift)
Cc: Mason, Mike C; Yeilding, Cindy
Subject: Depletion Review with James Dupree
Importance: Normal
Attachments: Modelling_Presentation_6July.ZIP
Attachments: Modelling_Presentation_6July.ZIP

Kate:

As promised, I enclose a set of slides for tomorrow's discussions. I will be here early (6:30-ish), so if you see anything that needs clarification, let me know and I will do my best to fix it before the meeting.

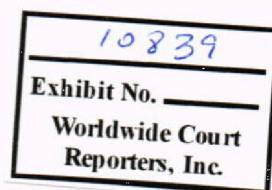
I assume that the meeting will not be before 8am? The last note didn't give a time.

Bob

Bob Merrill

Senior Advisor
Reservoir Engineering Community of Practice
BP EPT, Houston
Phone: +1 281-366-2049
Cell: +1 713-409-7340
email: merrirc@bp.com

CONFIDENTIAL



BP-HZN-2179MDL04804765

MDM945-000295

TREX 010839.0001



Preliminary Reservoir Model MC252

6-July-2010

CONFIDENTIAL

BP-HZN-2179MDL04804766

MDM945-000296

TREX 010839.0002

Outline



- Modelling approach & purpose
- Input Data & Model
 - Rock & Fluid Properties
 - Layering
 - Aquifer Support
- Results
- Impact on "tubing head" pressure
- Conclusions & Future Directions

DRAFT

CONFIDENTIAL

BP-HZN-2179MDL04804767

MDM945-000297

TREX 010839.0003

Model Approach & Purpose




- Model constructed to address impact of crossflow of M57B & M56A gas sands during "top kill"
 - Response of observed pressures
 - GOR variation with time
- Request to investigate whether depletion is consistent with known pressures below BOP
- Requested to avoid making assumptions regarding likely rates
 - Role of flowrate investigation team

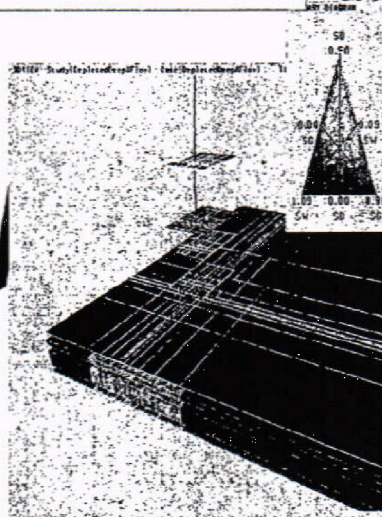
- Approach
 - Simple: tight timing, multiple unknowns
 - Single layer per reservoir (M57B to M56F, with intervening shales)
 - 10 x 12 x 17; no structure

DRAFT

Input Data

- Data provided by GoMx Reservoir Team
- Rock Properties
 - Developed from MC252 logs
 - Permeability
 - 275 mD in main M56E sand
 - 397 mD in M56A gas/oil sand (only 2.5')
 - 86 - 110 mD in other oil sands
 - Compressibility:
 - Cr: 6×10^{-6} psia⁻¹
 - Cw: 3×10^{-6} psia⁻¹
 - Cf: $\sim 13 \times 10^{-6}$ psia⁻¹
 - Fluid properties generated by EoS; volatile, near critical fluid
- tubing performance matched to GAP / Prosper work of T. Liao, A. Chitale & M Gokdemir 

DRM



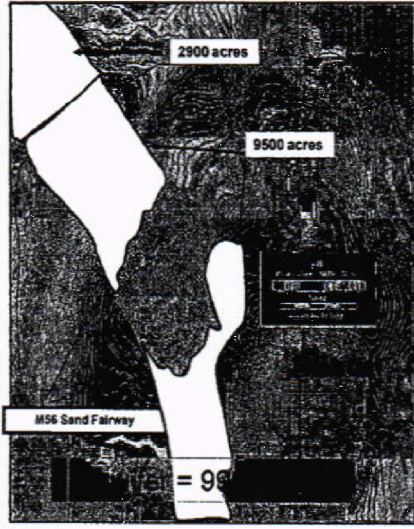
CONFIDENTIAL

BP-HZN-2179MDL04804769

MDM945-000299

TREX 010839.0005

**Macondo RF –
Aquifer Size**



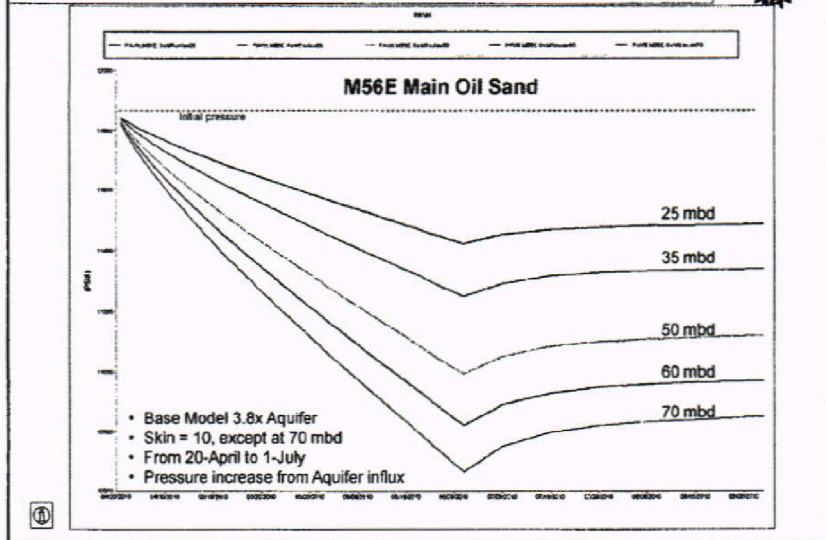
Oil Accumulation
110 mmstb = 258 mmb

9500 acre Aquifer		
Net Sand Thickness, ft.	Porosity, %	Aquifer Size
44	13	
44	17	2.0x
66	17	2.9x

12400 acre Aquifer		
Net Sand Thickness, ft.	Porosity, %	Aquifer Size
44	13	1.9x
44	17	2.0x
66	17	2.9x

Largest Aquifer Size – used as base case
(will minimise depletion)

Depletion at Various Offtake Rates



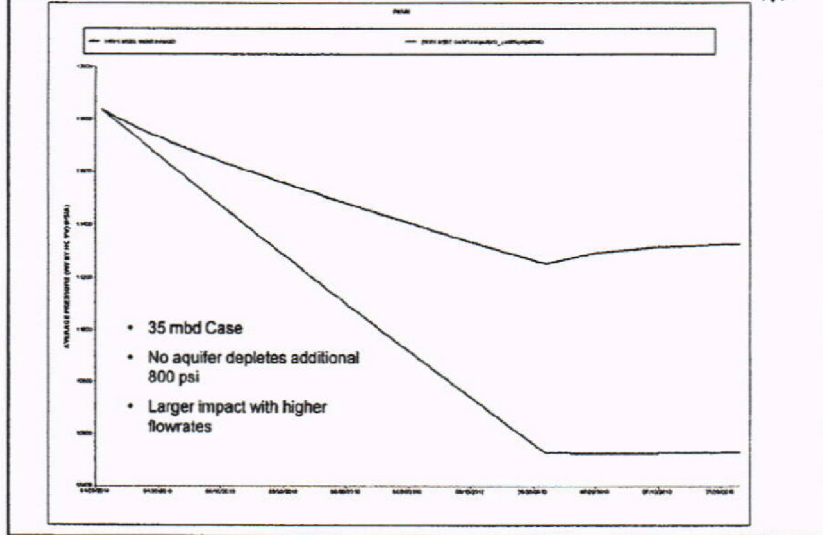
CONFIDENTIAL

BP-HZN-2179MDL04804771

MDM945-000301

TREX 010839.0007

Impact of Aquifer Size



CONFIDENTIAL

BP-HZN-2179MDL04804772

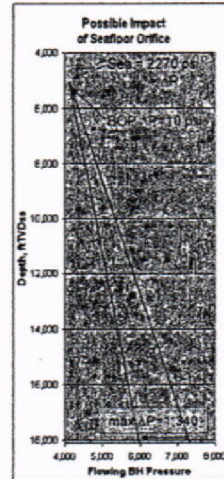
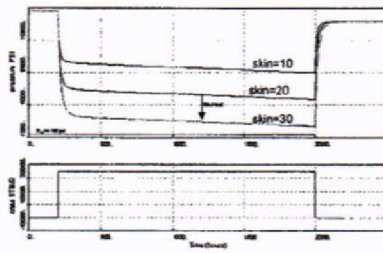
MDM945-000302

TREX 010839.0008

Depletion Response @wellbore



- PIE gives similar results to VIP
 - Constant compressibility (too low)
 - Single phase
- P_{wf} drops ~8 psi/day (for 35mbd case)
- Lack of observed depletion could be due to *fixed* seafloor pressure and *large* **DRAFT** *crisis*



Conclusions

- Actual reservoir depletion dependent on:
 - Flowrate
 - Oil column size
 - Aquifer
- Limited depletion observed in well could be controlled by no. of perforation mechanisms
 - Large orifice
 - Flowpath / choke between BOP & reservoir
 - Broken gauge
 - Crossflow
- Largest uncertainties: flowrate and pressure drop

2270 psi
ambient

Containment
Cap

LMRP

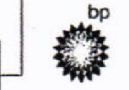
BOP

365 psi
gauge

18" Shoe
M110 Sand

M57
Gas Sand

M56
11850 psi
initial pressure



DRAFT

crossflow with
rupture disk failure

expected
crossflow

Back-Up



DRAFT

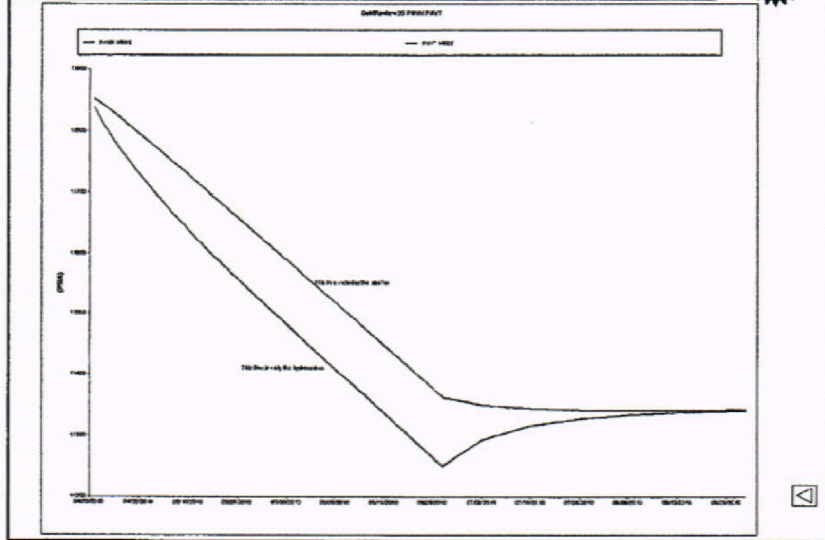
CONFIDENTIAL

BP-HZN-2179MDL04804775

MDM945-000305

TREX 010839.0011

Difference between Aquifer & H/C Pressure



CONFIDENTIAL

BP-HZN-2179MDL04804776

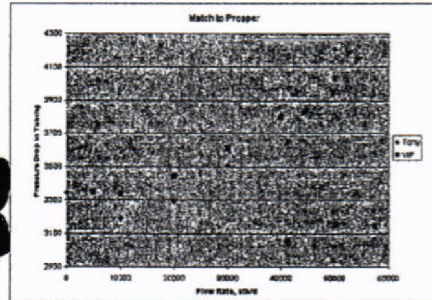
MDM945-000306

TREX 010839.0012

Match to "Tubing Performance"



- Flowpath is a major (principle?) source of THP uncertainty
- Various cases considered:
 - Annular flow
 - Casing flow
 - Annular + casing flow
- VIP wellbore modelling capability limited in comparison with Prosper / Gap
 - Matched lift with simple tubing string
 - Equivalent diameter & roughness



CONFIDENTIAL

BP-HZN-2179MDL04804777

MDM945-000307

TREX 010839.0013

Influences on Observable Shut-In Pressure



At Shut-In

High Wellhead Pressure

- Limited crossflow
- Well integrity above 18" shoe
 - small leak into small zone
- Large aquifer
- Lower production (higher skin)

Low Wellhead Pressure

- Integrity failure (crossflow into M110)
- Smaller aquifer
- Higher production (& lower skin)

Rising THP

- Fluid Segregation
 - Only if $P_{wp} < 6,650$ psia
 - Increase would begin at low rates or at flow cessation
- Reservoir Response (radius of investigation)
 - Aquifer size will influence P_{final}
- Cessation of crossflow (pressure equilibration)

Falling THP

- Wellbore temperature equilibration (cooling)
- Large leak with limited inflow

DRAFT



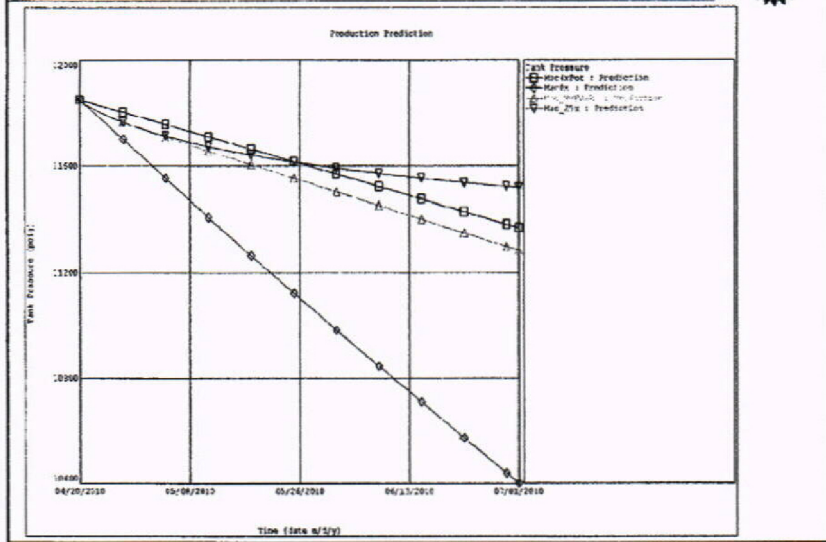
CONFIDENTIAL

BP-HZN-2179MDL04804778

MDM945-000308

TREX 010839.0014

MBal Results for Various Aquifers

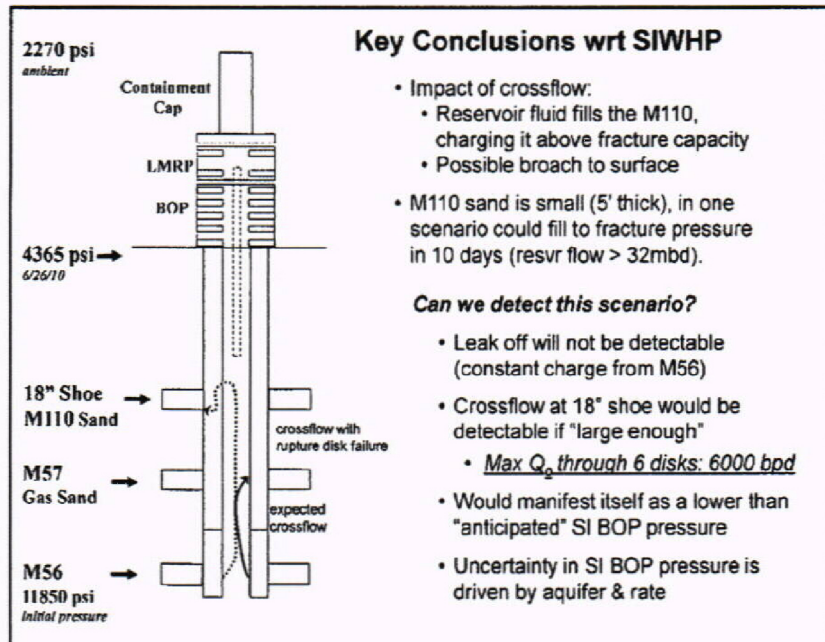


CONFIDENTIAL

BP-HZN-2179MDL04804779

MDM945-000309

TREX 010839.0015



Key Conclusions wrt SIWHP

- Impact of crossflow:
 - Reservoir fluid fills the M110, charging it above fracture capacity
 - Possible broach to surface
- M110 sand is small (5' thick), in one scenario could fill to fracture pressure in 10 days (resvr flow > 32mbd).

Can we detect this scenario?

- Leak off will not be detectable (constant charge from M56)
- Crossflow at 18" shoe would be detectable if "large enough"
 - Max Q_c through 6 disks: 6000 bpd
- Would manifest itself as a lower than "anticipated" SI BOP pressure
- Uncertainty in SI BOP pressure is driven by aquifer & rate

bp



Preliminary Reservoir Model MC252

6-July-2010

MDM945-000311

TREX 010839.0017



Outline

- Modelling approach & purpose
- Input Data & Model
 - Rock & Fluid Properties
 - Layering
 - Aquifer Support
- Results
- Impact on “tubing head” pressure
- Conclusions & Future Directions


DRAFT

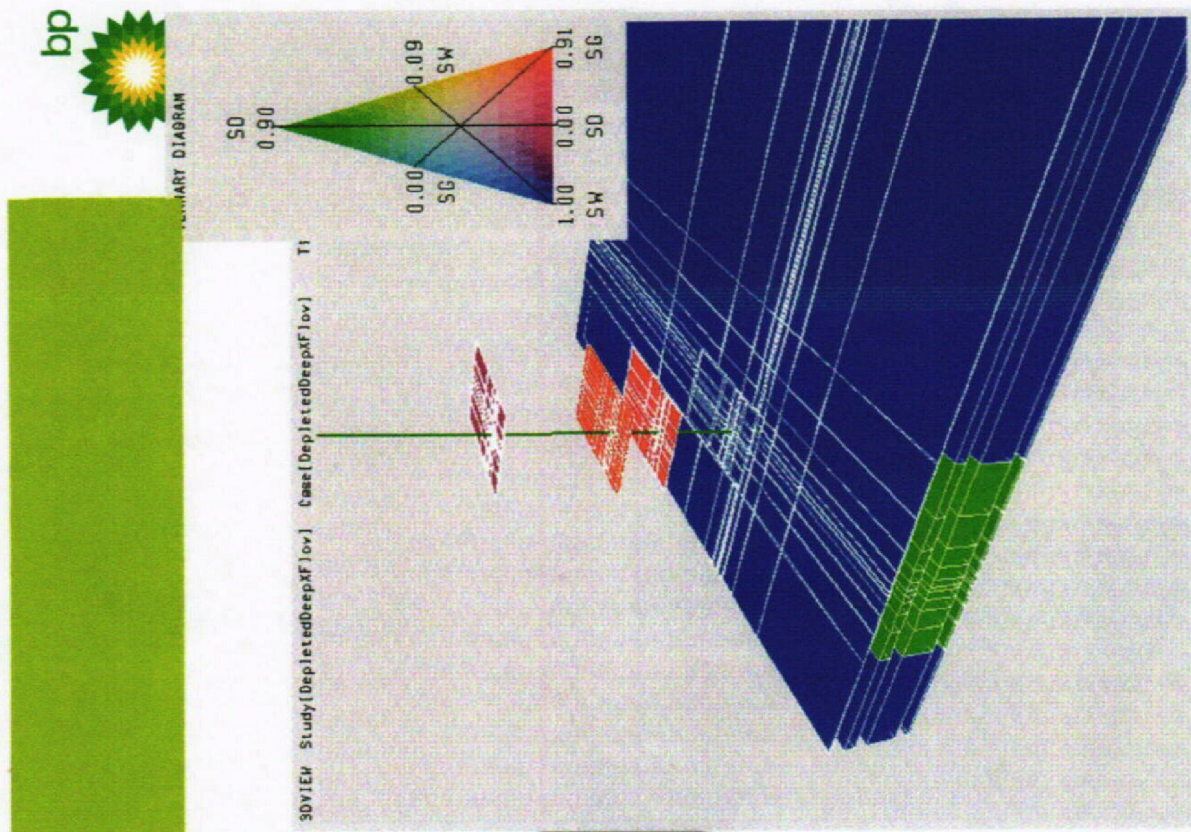
Model Approach & Purpose



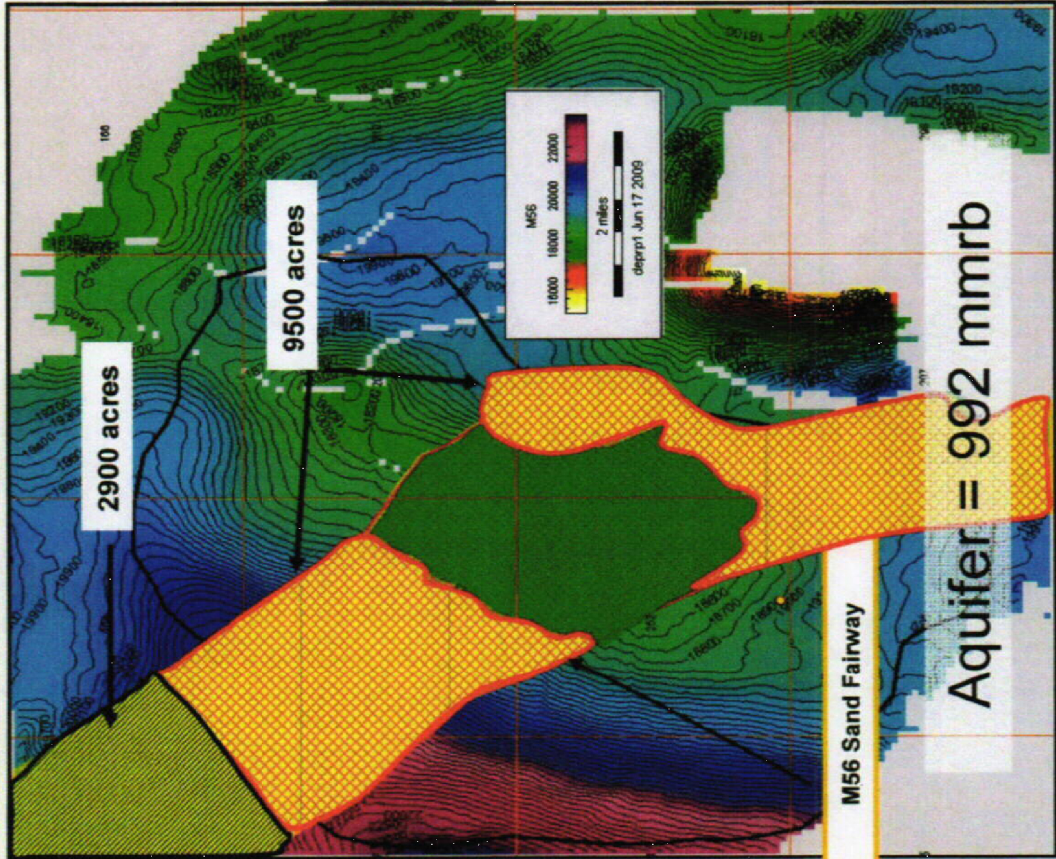
- Model constructed to address impact of crossflow of M57B & M56A gas sands during “top kill”
 - Response of observed pressures
 - GOR variation with time
- Request to investigate whether depletion was consistent with known pressures below BOP
- Requested to avoid making any conclusions regarding likely rates
 - Role of flowrate investigation team
- Approach
 - Simple: tight timing, multiple unknowns
 - Single layer per reservoir (M57B to M56F, with intervening shales)
 - 10 x 12 x 17; no structure

Input Data

- Data provided by GoMx Reservoir Team
- Rock Properties
 - Developed from MC252 logs
 - Permeability
 - 275 mD in main M56E sand
 - 397 mD in M56A gas/oil sand (only 2.5')
 - 86 – 110 mD in other oil sands
 - Compressibility:
 - Cr: 6×10^{-6} psia⁻¹
 - Cw: 3×10^{-6} psia⁻¹
 - Cf: $\sim 13 \times 10^{-6}$ psia⁻¹
 - Fluid properties generated by EoS; volatile, near critical fluid
- tubing performance matched to GAP / Prosper work of T. Liao, A. Chitale & M Gokdemir 



Macondo RF – Aquifer Size



Oil Accumulation
110 mmstb = 258 mmb

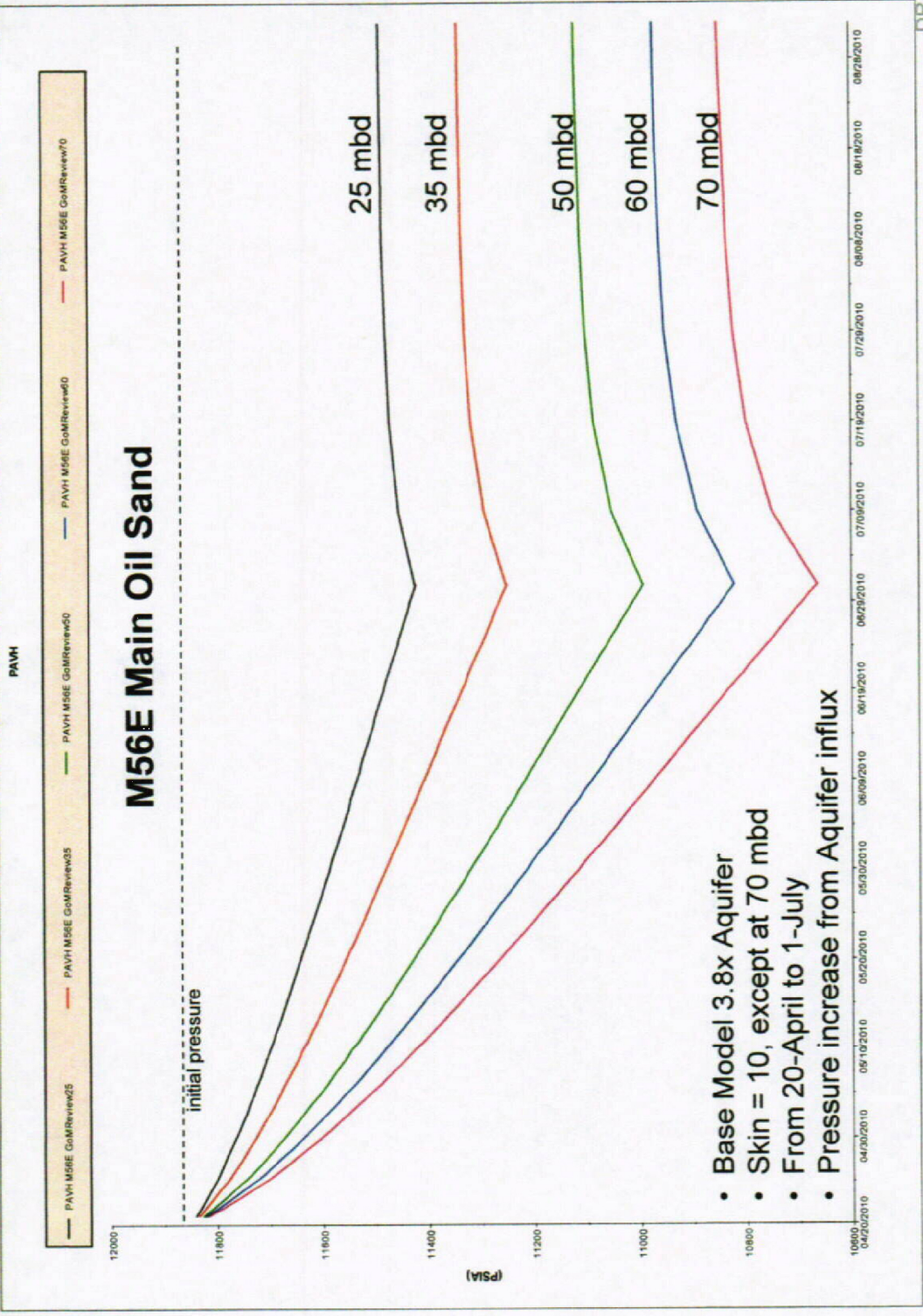
9500 acre Aquifer		
Net Sand Thickness, ft.	Porosity, %	Aquifer Size
44	13	1.5x
44	17	2.0x
66	17	2.9x

12400 acre Aquifer		
Net Sand Thickness, ft.	Porosity, %	Aquifer Size
44	13	1.9x
44	17	2.5x
66	17	3.7x

Largest Aquifer Size – used as base case
(will minimise depletion)

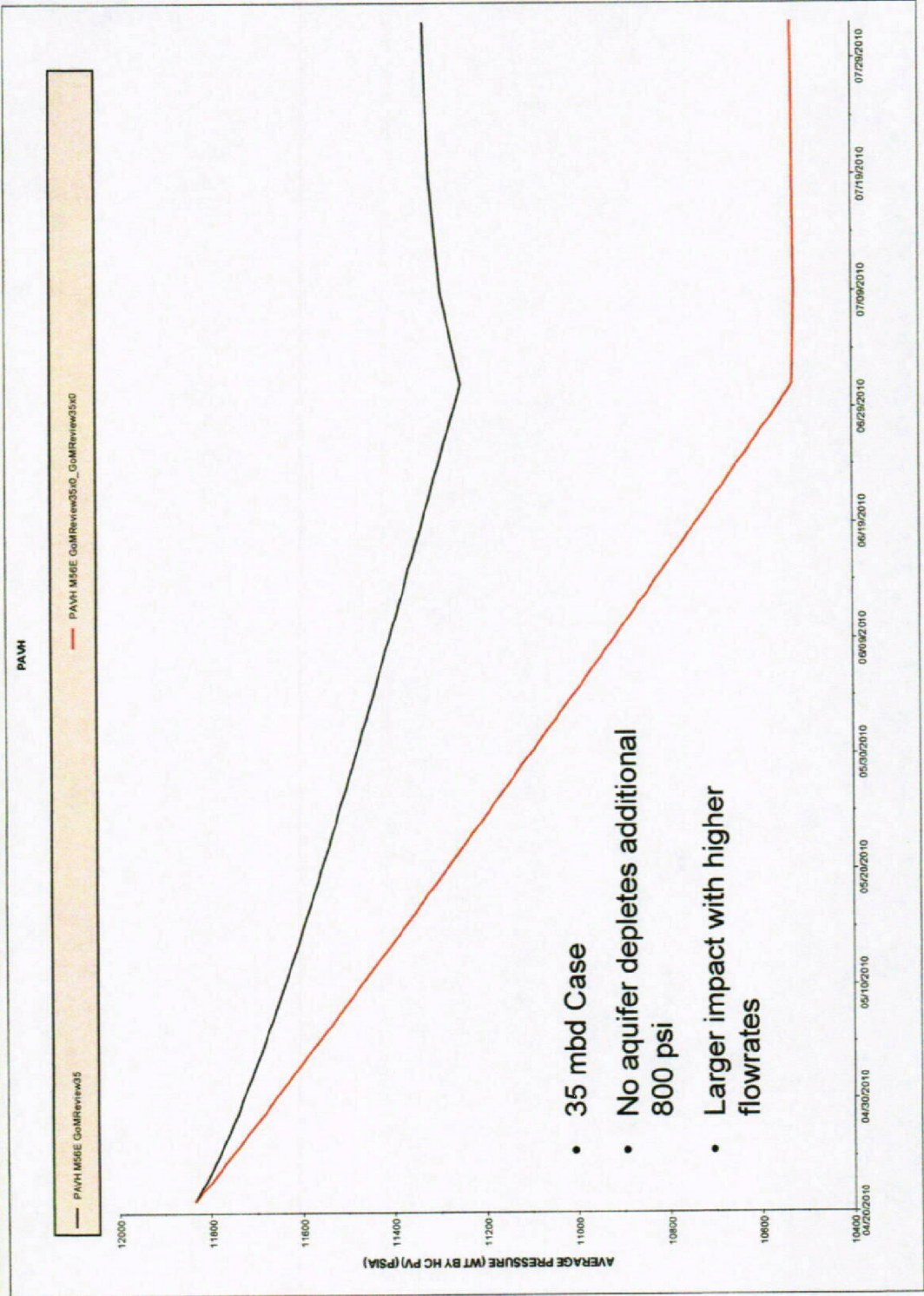
DRAFT

Depletion at Various Offtake Rates



DRAFT

Impact of Aquifer Size



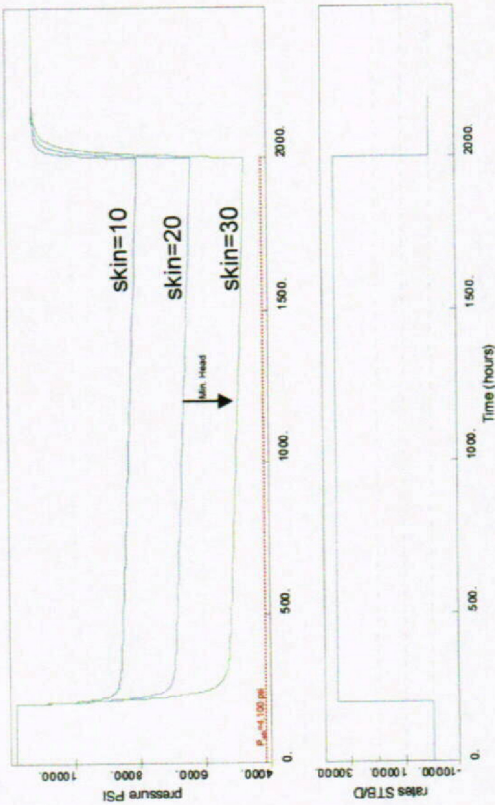
DRAFT

Depletion Response @wellbore

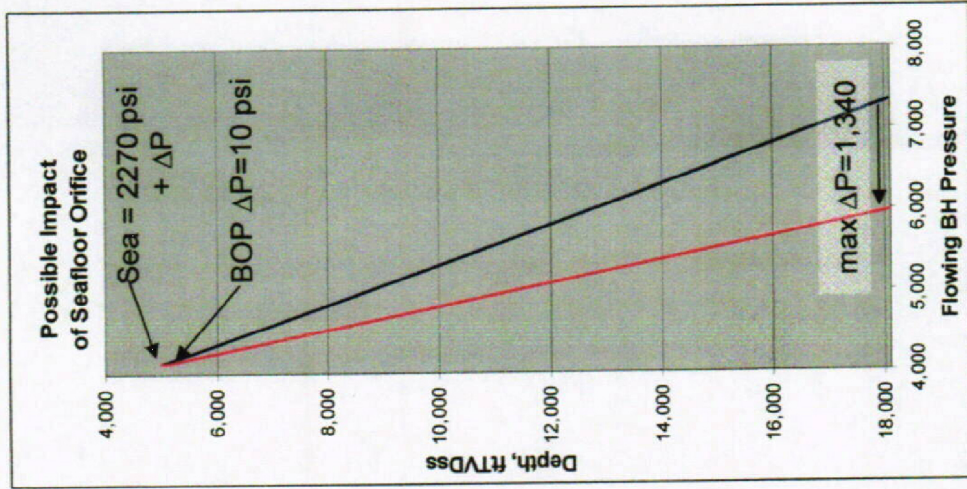


- PIE gives similar results to VIP
 - Constant compressibility (too low)
 - Single phase
- P_{wf} drops ~8 psi/day (for 35mmbd case)
- Lack of observed depletion could be due to fixed seafloor pressure and large orifice

20100711 2:18:00: OIL



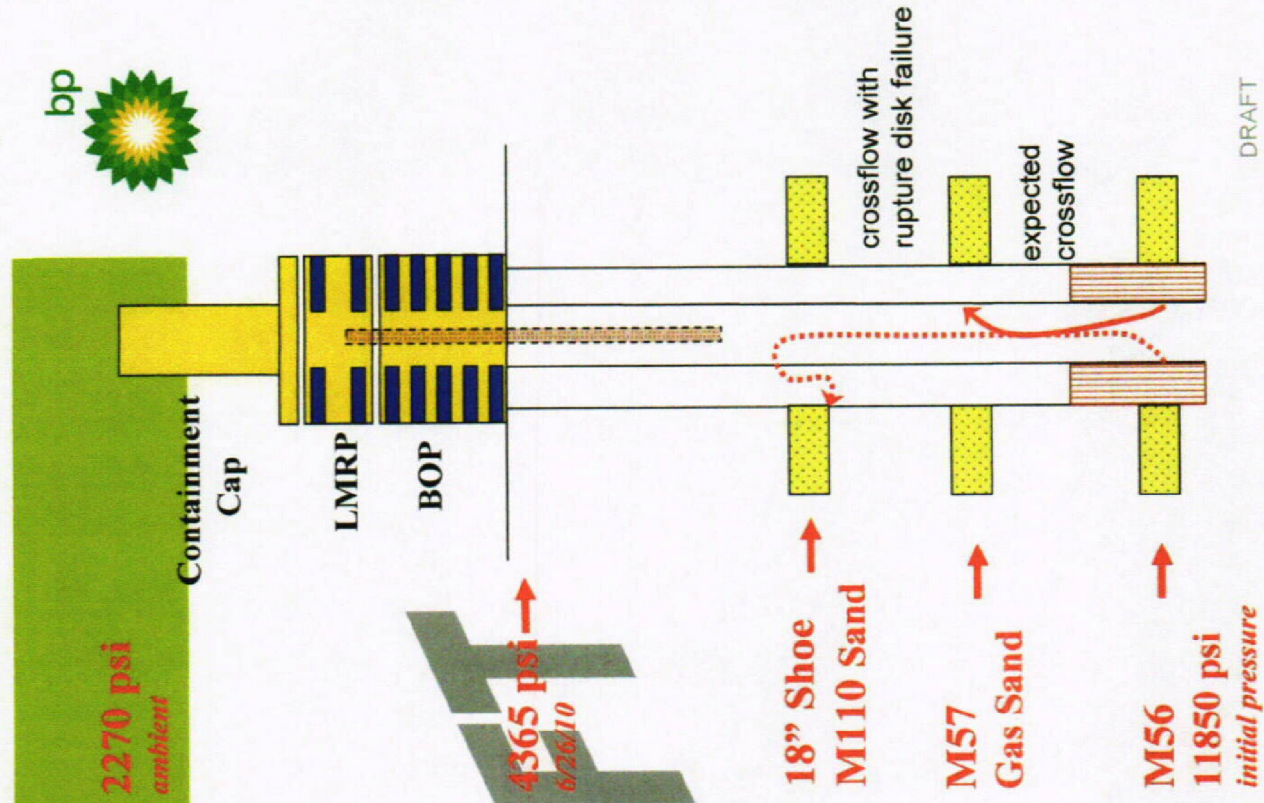
Macondo M1 Shut-In



DRAFT

Conclusions

- Actual reservoir depletion dependent on:
 - Flowrate
 - Oil column size
 - Aquifer
- Limited depletion observed in wellhead could be controlled by non-reservoir mechanisms
 - Large orifice
 - Flowpath / choke between BOP & reservoir
 - Broken gauge
 - Crossflow
- Largest uncertainties: flowrate and pressure drop



DRAFT

bp



Back-Up

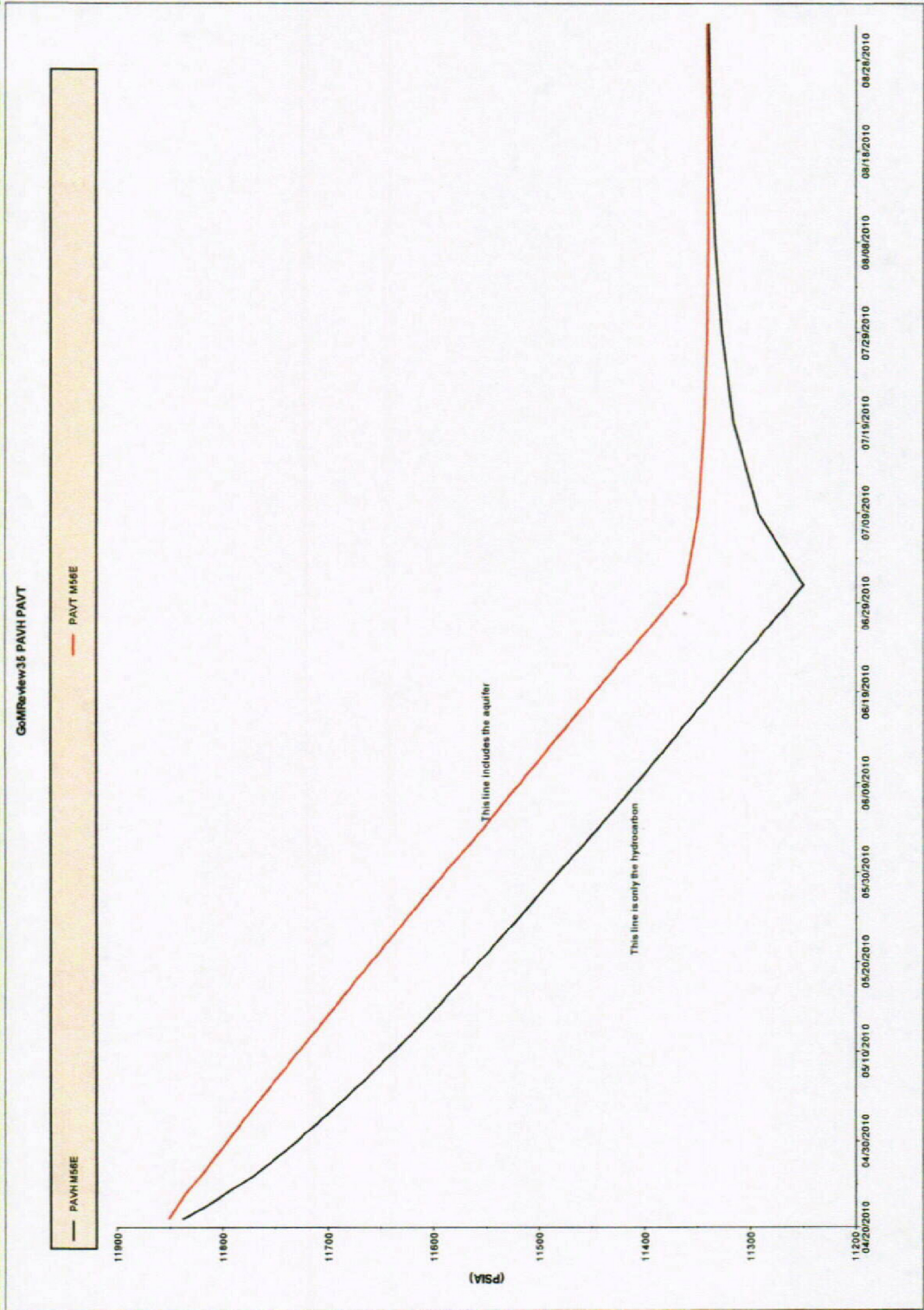
DRAFT

DRAFT

MDM945-000320

TREX 010839.0026

Difference between Aquifer & H/C Pressure



DRAFT

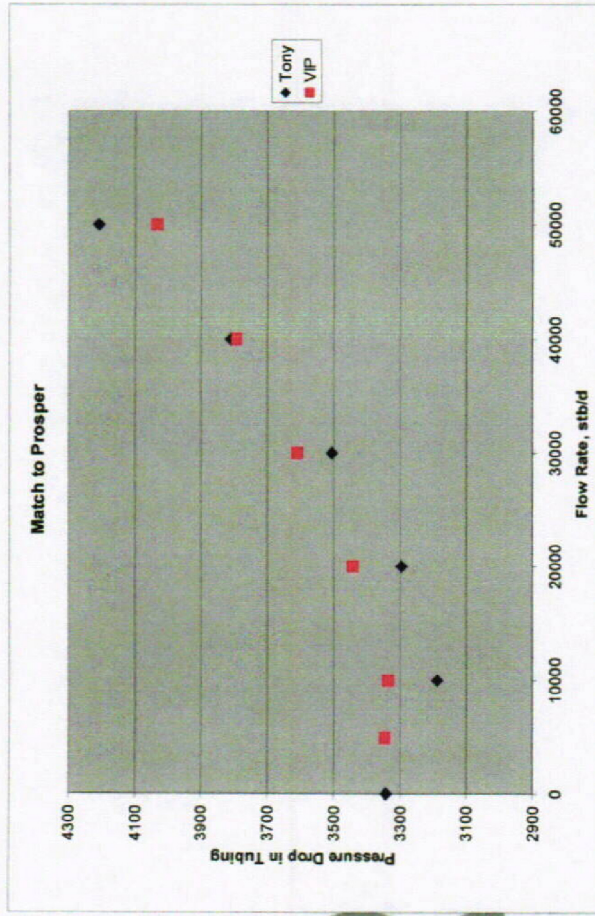
MDM945-000321

TREX 010839.0027

Match to "Tubing Performance"



- Flowpath is a major (principle?) source of THP uncertainty
- Various cases considered:
 - Annular flow
 - Casing flow
 - Annular + casing flow
- VIP wellbore modelling capability limited in comparison with Prosper / Gap
 - Matched lift with simple tubing string
 - Equivalent diameter & roughness



DRAFT

Influences on Observable Shut-In Pressure



At Shut-In

High Wellhead Pressure

- Limited crossflow
- Well integrity above 18" shoe
 - small leak into small zone
- Large aquifer
- Lower production (higher skin)

Low Wellhead Pressure

- Integrity failure (crossflow into M110)
- Smaller aquifer
- Higher production (& lower skin)

After Shut-In

Rising THP

- Fluid Segregation
 - Only if $P_{thp} < 6,650$ psia
 - Increase would begin at low rates or at flow cessation
- Reservoir Response (radius of investigation)
 - Aquifer size will influence P_{final}
- Cessation of crossflow (pressure equilibration)

Falling THP

- Wellbore temperature equilibration (cooling)
- Large leak with limited inflow



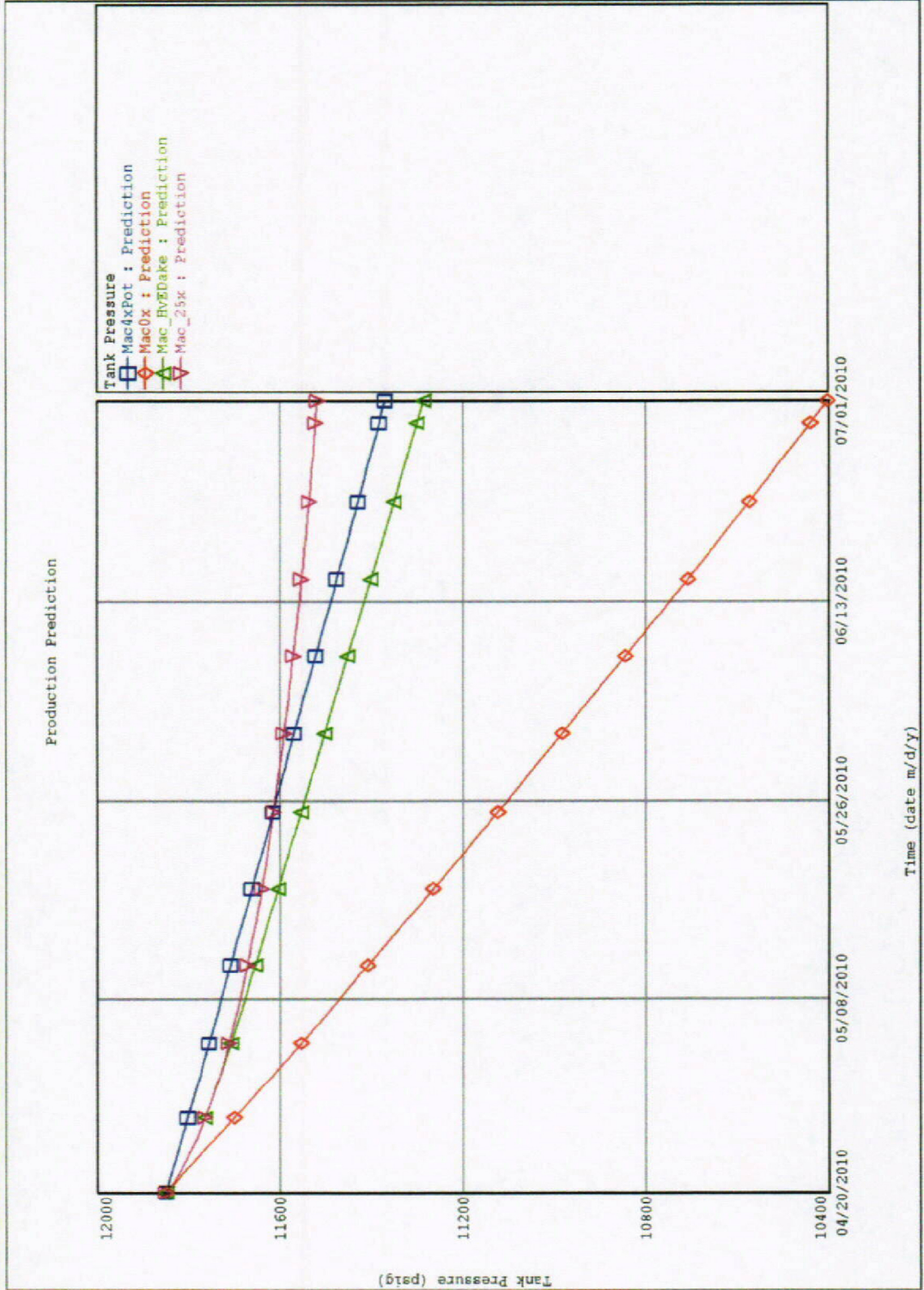
DRAFT

MDM945-000323

TREX 010839.0029



MBal Results for Various Aquifers



DRAFT

MDM945-000324

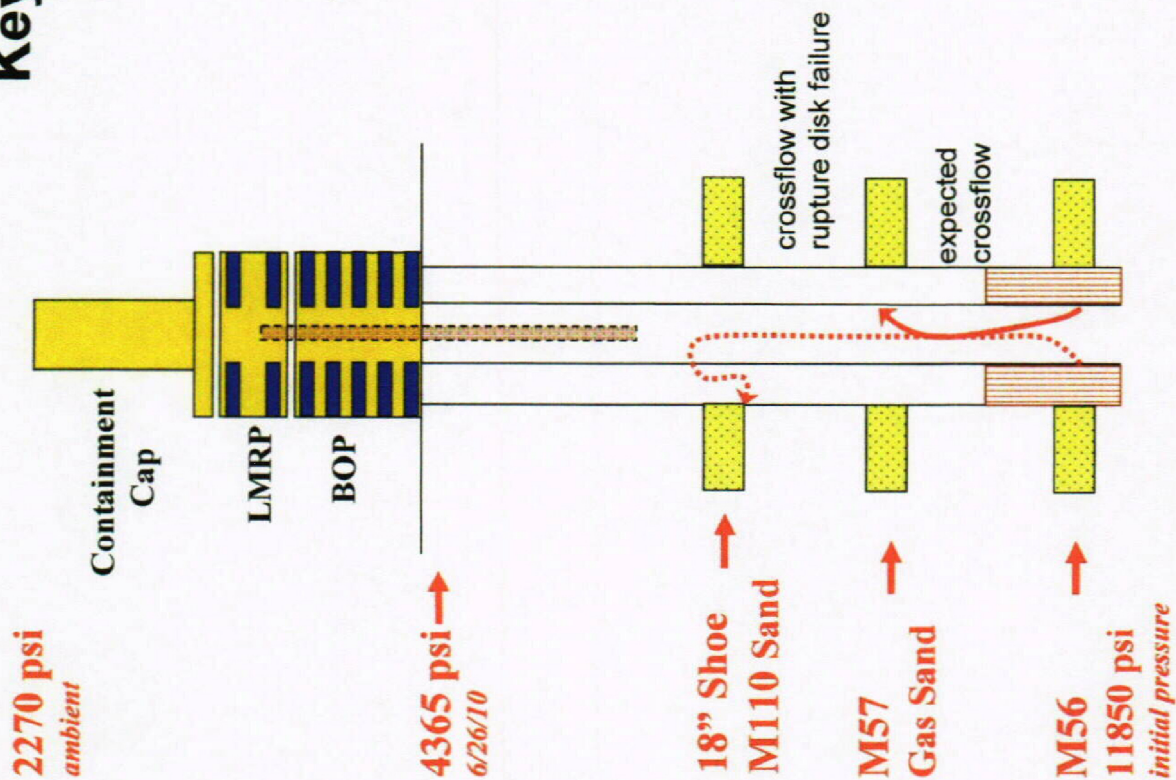
TREX 010839.0030

Key Conclusions wrt SIWHP

- Impact of crossflow:
 - Reservoir fluid fills the M110, charging it above fracture capacity
 - Possible broach to surface
- M110 sand is small (5' thick), in one scenario could fill to fracture pressure in 10 days (resvr flow > 32mbd).

Can we detect this scenario?

- Leak off will not be detectable (constant charge from M56)
- Crossflow at 18" shoe would be detectable if "large enough"
 - Max Q_o through 6 disks: 6000 bpd
- Would manifest itself as a lower than "anticipated" SI BOP pressure
- Uncertainty in SI BOP pressure is driven by aquifer & rate



MDM945-000325

TREX 010839.0031

