



**KING FAHD UNIVERSITY OF PETROLEUM & MINERALS**

**COLLEGE OF ENVIRONMENTAL DESIGN**

**DEPARTMENT OF CITY & REGIONAL PLANNING**

**Term Paper Presentation on**

# **GIS-Based Applications In Petroleum Exploration**

**Prepared By:**

**Abdallah Abdelkarim Hassan Abdelkarim**

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# **OUTLINES**

**OVERVIEW**

**GIS FOR OIL INDUSTRY**

**CASE STUDY I**

**CASE STUDY II**

**CONCLUSION**

**REFERENCES**

## **OVERVIEW**

- **GIS is a organized set of hardware, software, geographic information, and user to efficiently obtain, store, manipulate update, analyze and display geographic reference data.**
- **GIS is employed in petroleum industry in many aspects to improve the way of acquiring, processing, management, and delivering all information related to exploration, development and production .**
- **Evaluation of petroleum potentiality.**

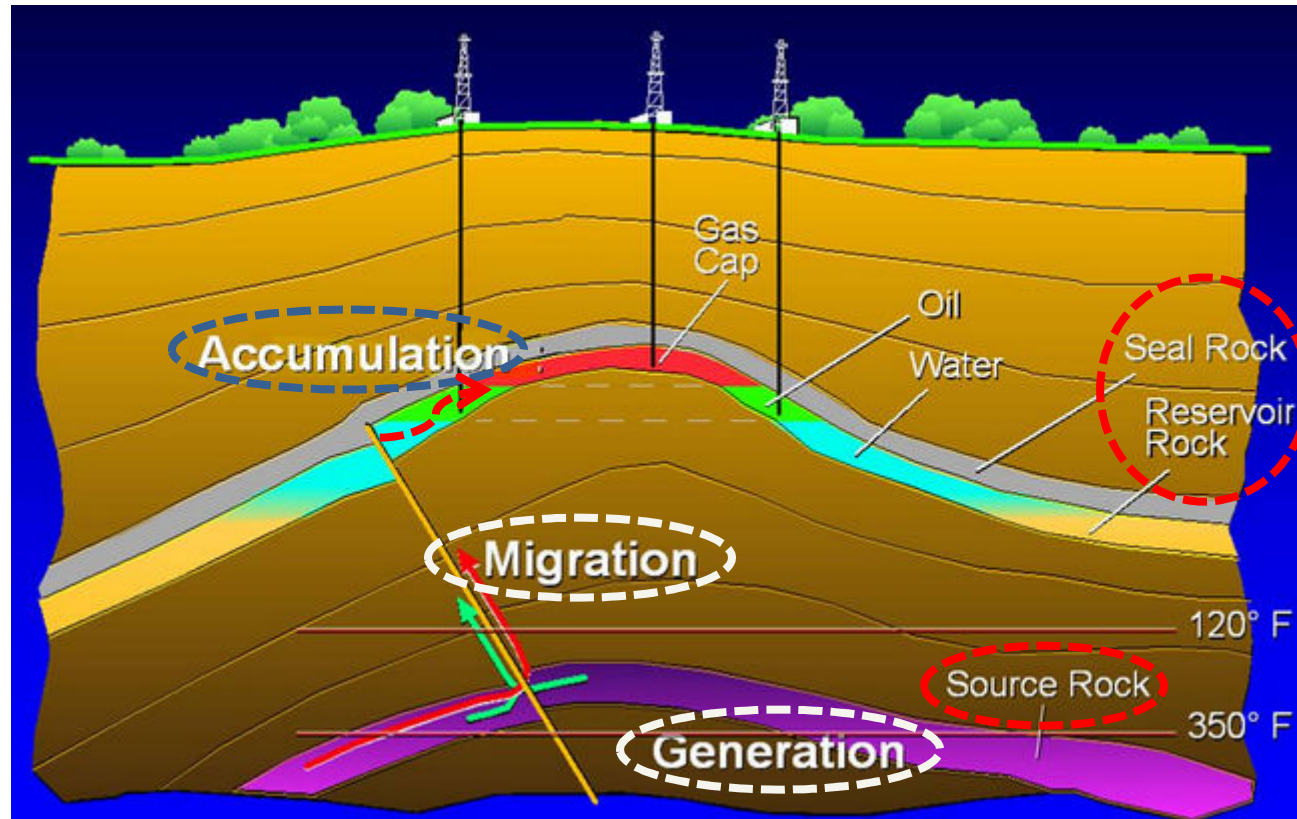
## **GIS FOR OIL INDUSTRY - example**

- ✓ **SAUDI ARAMCO: More than 10 yrs in developing GIS enterprise for exploration surveys, evaluate contractors performance, analyze field geophysical data.**
- ✓ **Petroleum Development Oman project (PDO): GIS for Mapping and Integration of well data and analyses of trap configuration For the productive fields.**
- ✓ **OMV Petrom Romania: using GIS applications for exploration and production to avoid data redundancy, allowing easy and multi-access ways to data, and developing the overall exploration and production work flow.**
- ✓ **Hurricanes in the Gulf of Mexico: GIS spatially represented the predictable hurricane passageways, evaluate risk factors to make petroleum companies awake for the future hurricanes.**

- *GIS best practice; GIS for Petroleum, ESRI 2007*
- *Kevin McLay et al., 2003*

# WE HAVE TO KNOW !

**Petroleum system = Elements + Processes**



*(Petroleumsupport.com)*

**CASE STUDY I** GIS-based modeling of secondary hydrocarbon migration pathways; northern Songliao Basin, northeast of China

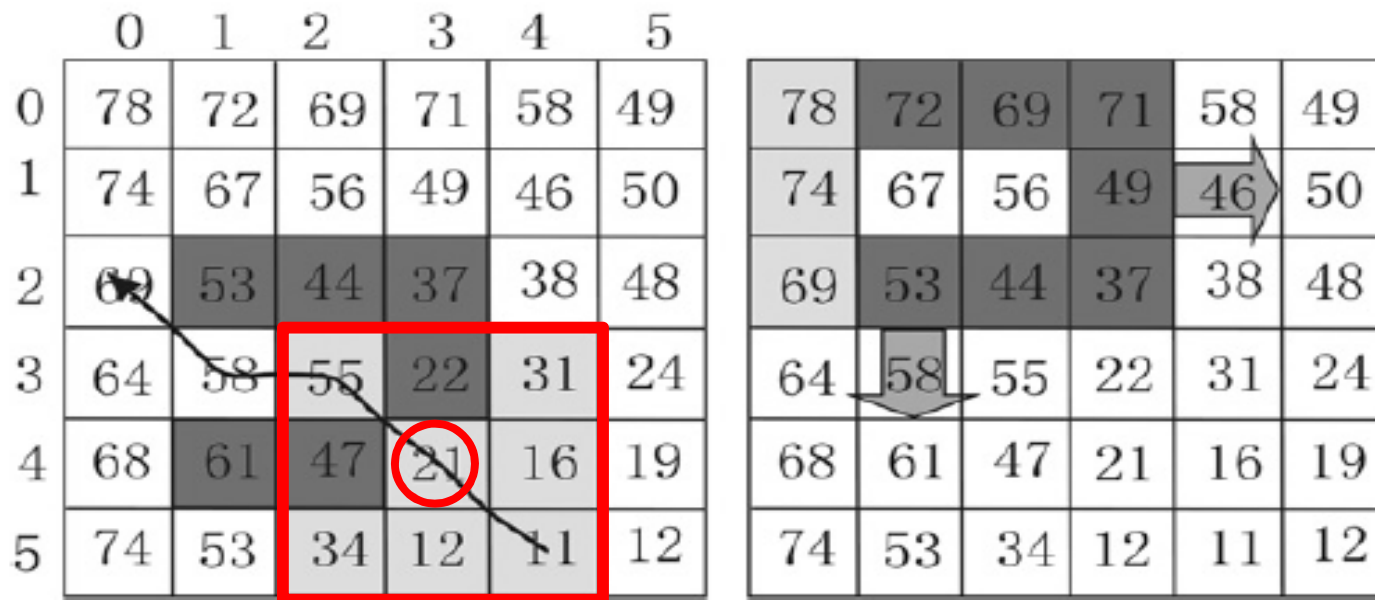
- **What's Hydrocarbon secondary migration?**
- **Movement of Hydrocarbon (oil or gas) within carrier bed to proper entrapment site (trap)**
- **modeling of migration pathways is important to locate the traps**

*(Richard C. Selly, 1998)*

## DEM algorithms

- **A GIS-based application model**
- **Used widely in hydrological modeling to analyze the directions of water flow**
- **This principle can be applied reversely in hydrocarbon migration modeling**

- Assume 3 x 3 search window
- Point source is a point in the carrier bed from which hydrocarbon begins to take definite route(s)
- Point source was put in the center of search window



*hydrocarbon migration*

*water flow*

*(after Xuefeng Liu et al., 2008)*

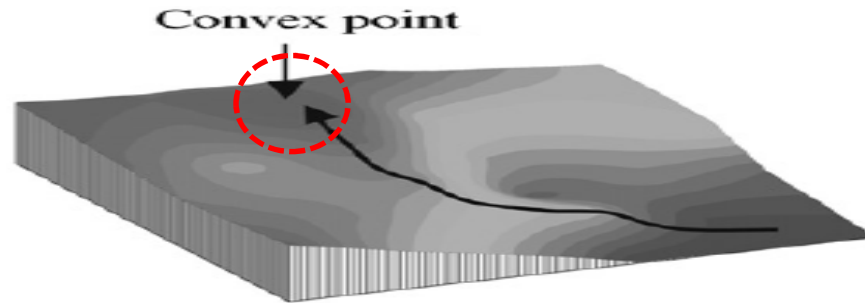


# migration Scenarios

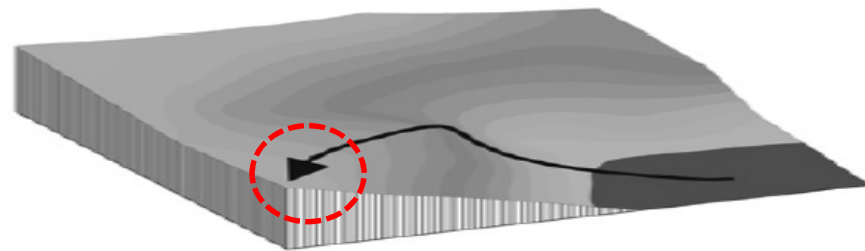
Termination point (convex point) means Possible trap

Convex point

78	<del>72</del>	<del>69</del>	<del>71</del>	58	49
74	<del>67</del>	85	<del>49</del>	46	50
69	<del>53</del>	<del>70</del>	<del>37</del>	38	48
64	58	60	22	31	24
68	61	47	20	16	19
74	53	34	12	11	12



78	72	69	71	58	49
74	67	56	49	46	50
69	53	44	37	38	48
64	58	55	22	31	24
68	61	47	21	16	19
<del>74</del>	53	34	12	11	12



Boundary point

Boundary point (migration expands out of algorithm)

## migration Scenarios

### Divergence point

	0	1	2	3	4	5
0	78	72	69	61	58	49
1	74	67	56	49	66	50
2	69	61	44	61	38	48
3	64	58	55	22	31	24
4	68	54	47	21	16	19
5	60	53	34	12	11	12

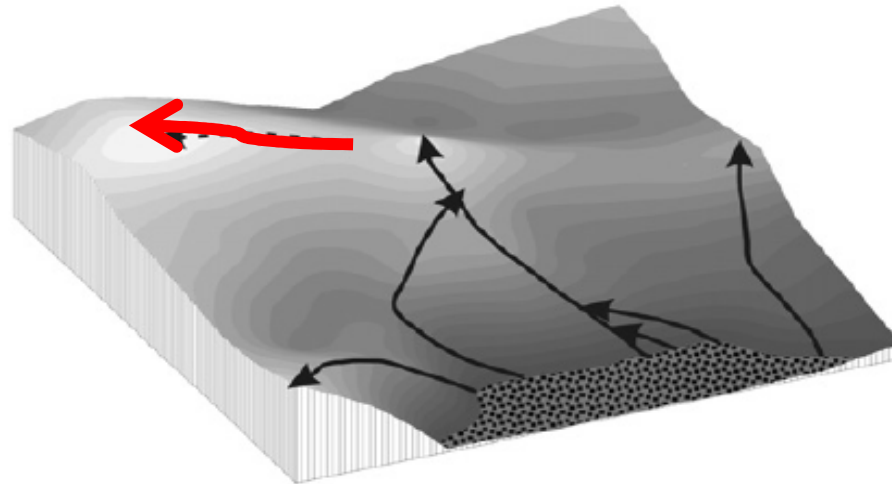
### Convergence point

	0	1	2	3	4	5
0	78	72	69	80	58	49
1	74	67	76	49	66	50
2	69	54	61	54	38	48
3	64	50	58	22	37	24
4	68	54	47	18	16	11
5	60	53	34	21	11	10

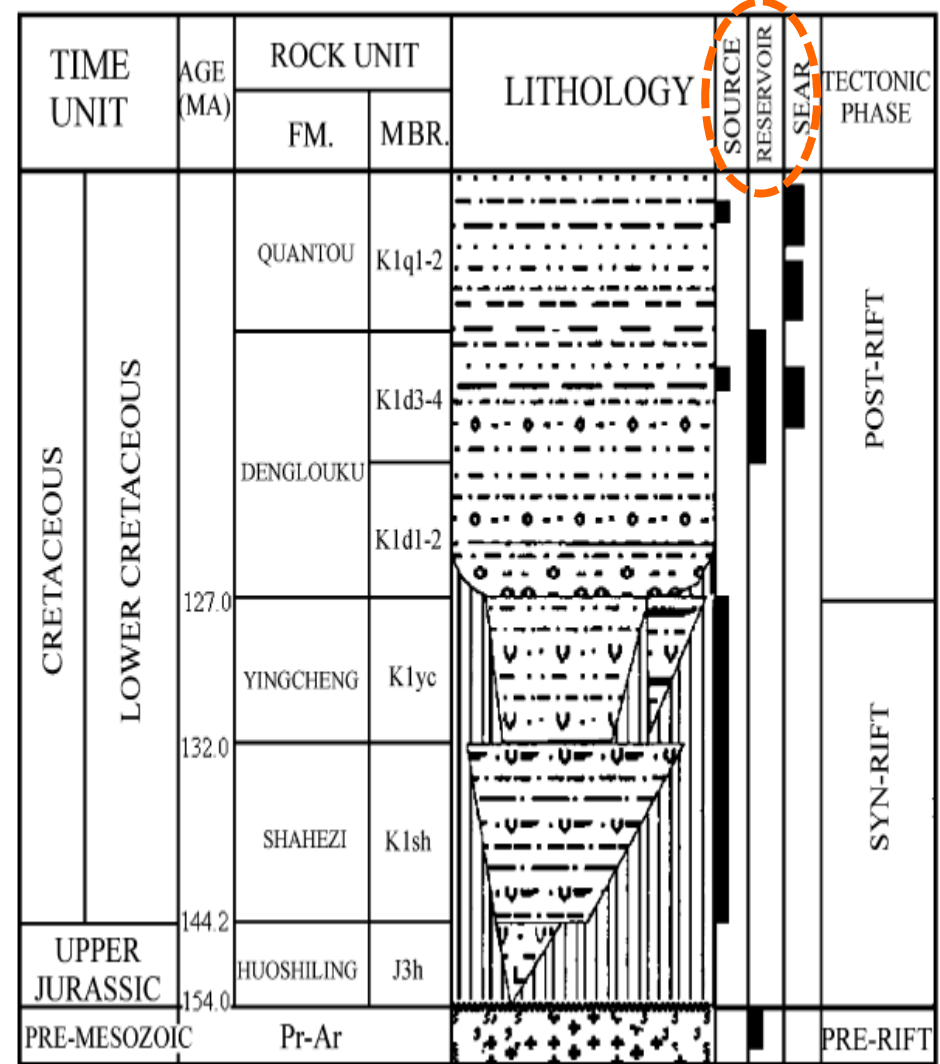
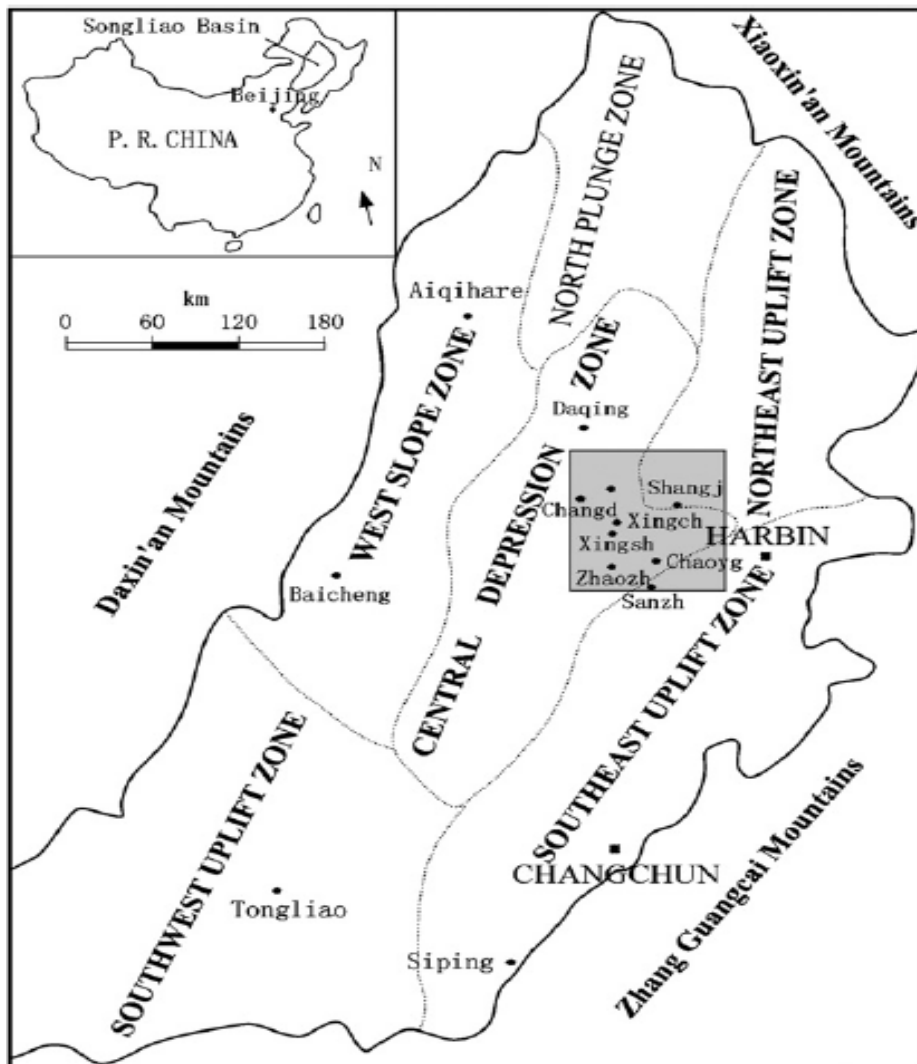
## Real life (complex model)

- Sometimes we can get a remigration point
- The amount of accumulated petroleum is greater than trap capacity

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
0	70	80	70	54	40	54	60	65	70
1	80	90	80	70	54	42	56	60	65
2	90	89	90	80	70	55	45	46	49
3	78	72	69	71	90	70	60	54	55
4	74	67	55	59	65	50	55	60	68
5	69	53	45	60	62	45	41	42	38
6	64	45	50	30	48	40	35	36	32
7	68	61	47	58	19	13	12	30	25
8	79	53	13	11	11	11	11	13	20

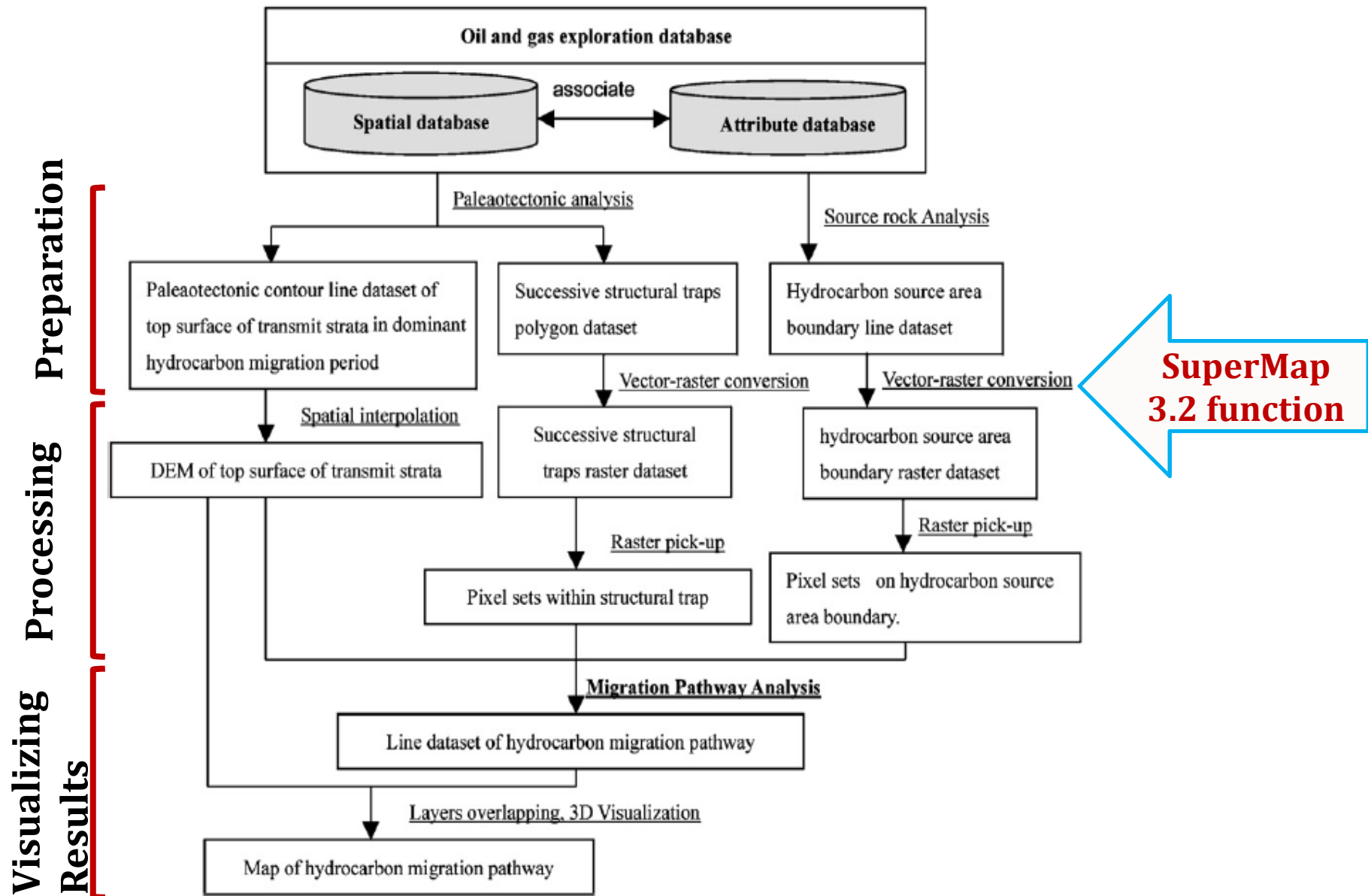


# Songliao Basin, NE China



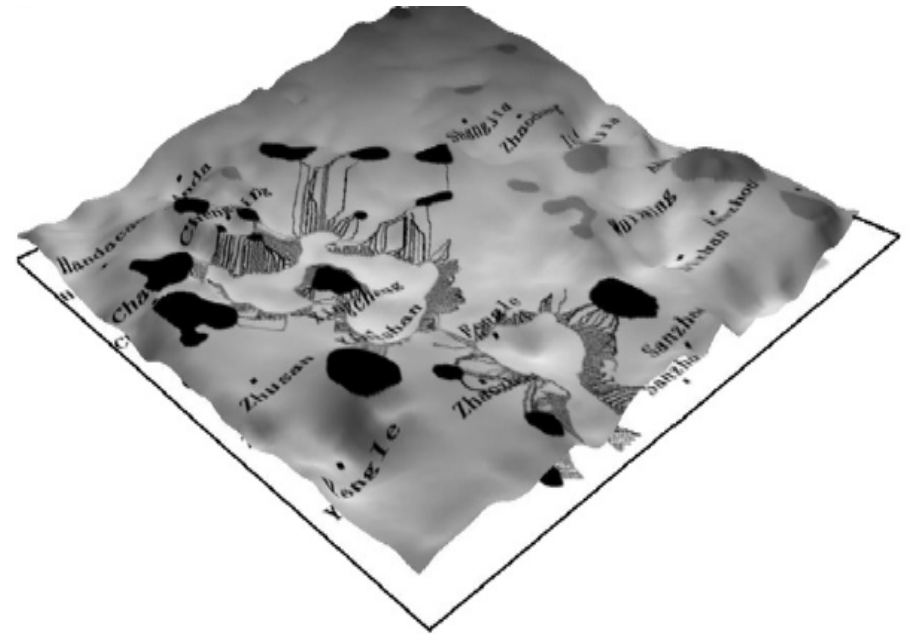
(After Xuefeng Liu et al., 2008)








# SuperMap 3.2



*(After Xuefeng Liu et al., 2008)*

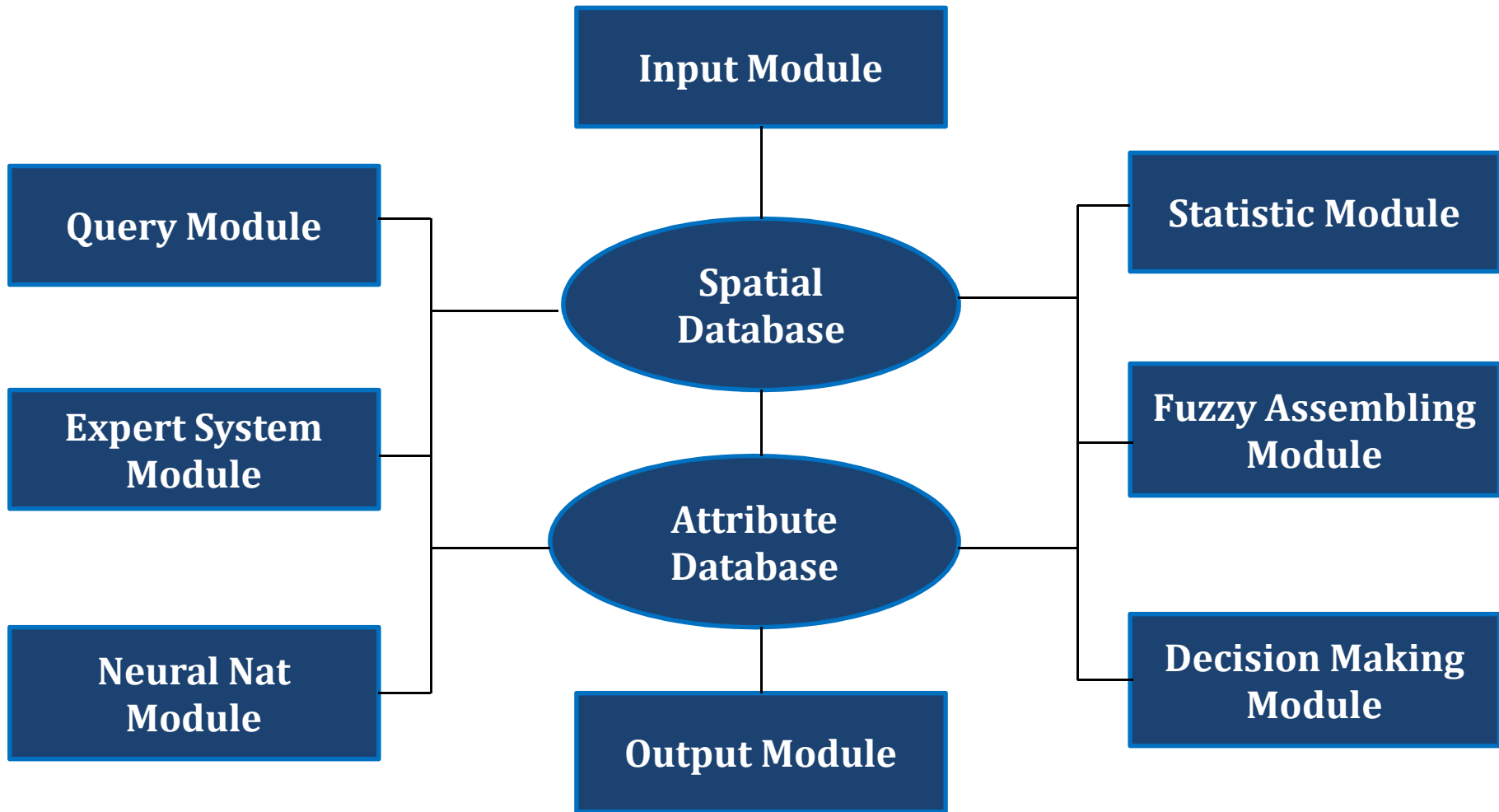
## SuperMap 3.2 visualize function



-  Depth contour
-  The modeled migration pathways of natural gas
-  The Predicted accumulation areas of natural gas by modeling
-  The source areas of natural gas
-  Location of gas-producing drilling wells
-  Town and its annotation
-  The structures outside the predicted accumulation areas

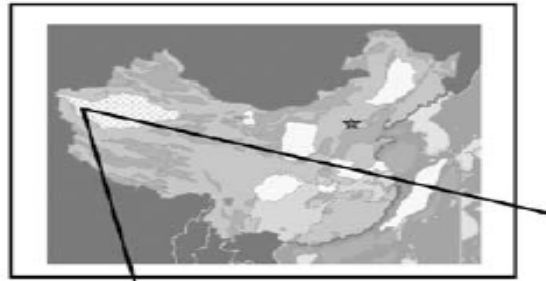
*(after Xuefeng Liu et al., 2008)*

**CASE STUDY 2: The establishment of a trap information system based on GIS**

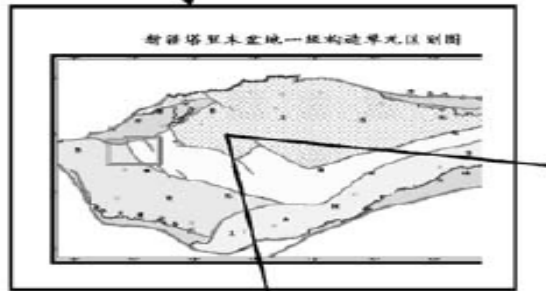


*Basic framework of the GIS-based trap system*





Get tectonic map of Talimu



Get map of northeast region

Query Talimu basin

Basin	Trap number	Oil reserves	Gas reserves
XX	XX	XX	XX
XX	XX	XX	XX
XX	XX	XX	XX

Query northeast region

Tectonic region	Trap number	Oil reserves	Gas reserves
XX	XX	XX	XX
XX	XX	XX	XX
XX	XX	XX	XX

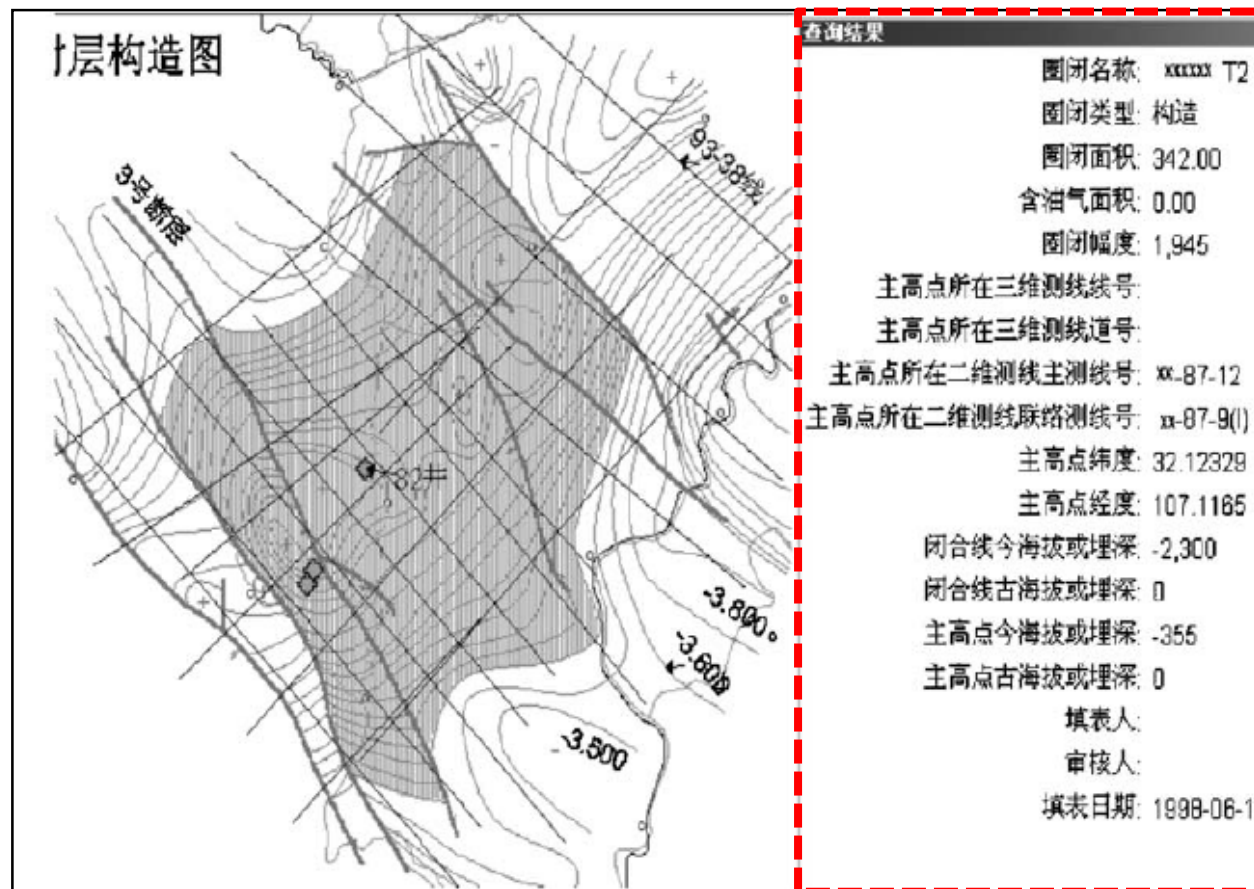
*some function of user map interface*

*(W. Chuan & P. Suping, 2003)*

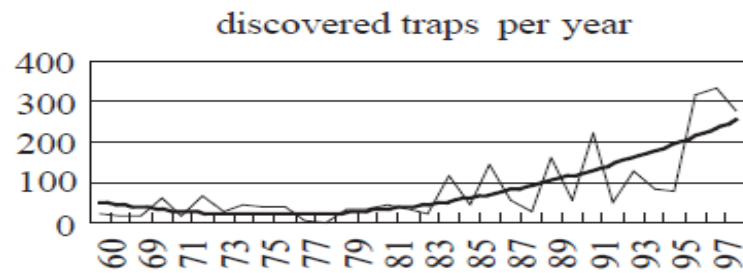
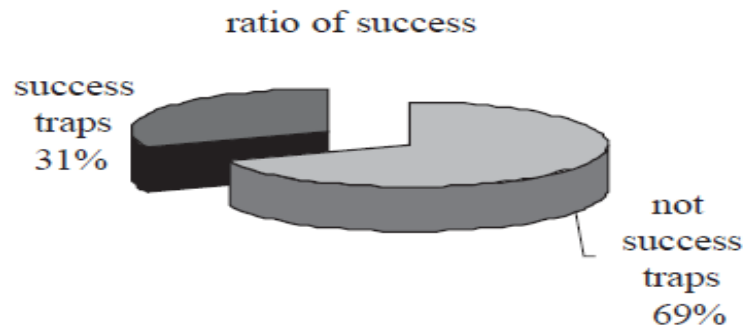
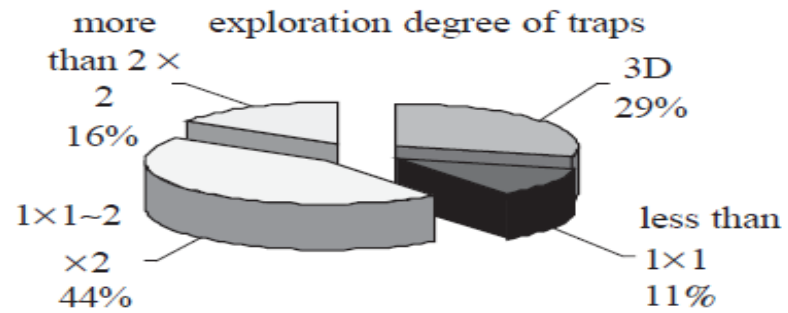


## Results of trap query

- User can search attribute data
- Shape of trap
- location of trap
- examine some related images such as faults, seismic lines, and wells.



(W. Chuan & P. Suping, 2003)



## Statistical diagrams of trap information

*(W. Chuan & P. Suping, 2003)*

## **CONCLUSION**

- **GIS approved as an effective technique in tracking the secondary migration pathways.**
- **GIS modeling was applied on known traps, so results corresponded with geological data.**
- **Beside altitude and geometry data, migration modeling need significant data as burial depth, capillary pressure, permeability and faults distribution (if found).**
- **GIS ability of storing, updating, manipulating, analyzing and displaying had been invest to establish a functional trap information system.**

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