



# **Development of Donghae-1 Gas Field, Offshore Korea**

**30 March 2004**

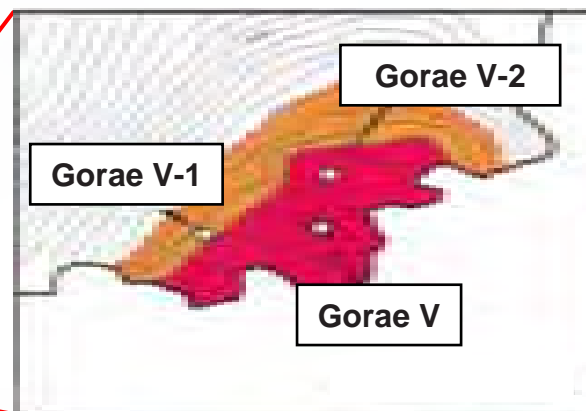
**KIGAM (Korea Institute of Geoscience & Mineral Resources)**

**KNOC (Korea National Oil Corporation)**

**The 3rd Workshop of the Cambodia PPM Case Study**

# Donghae-1 Gas Field

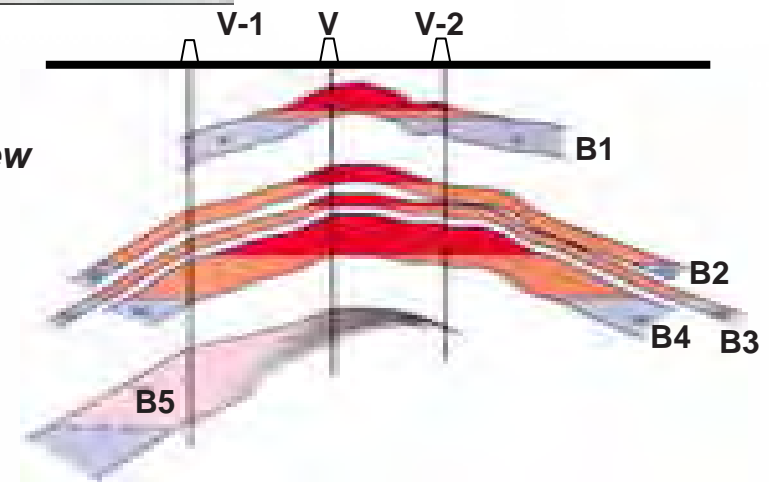
## Reservoir Location



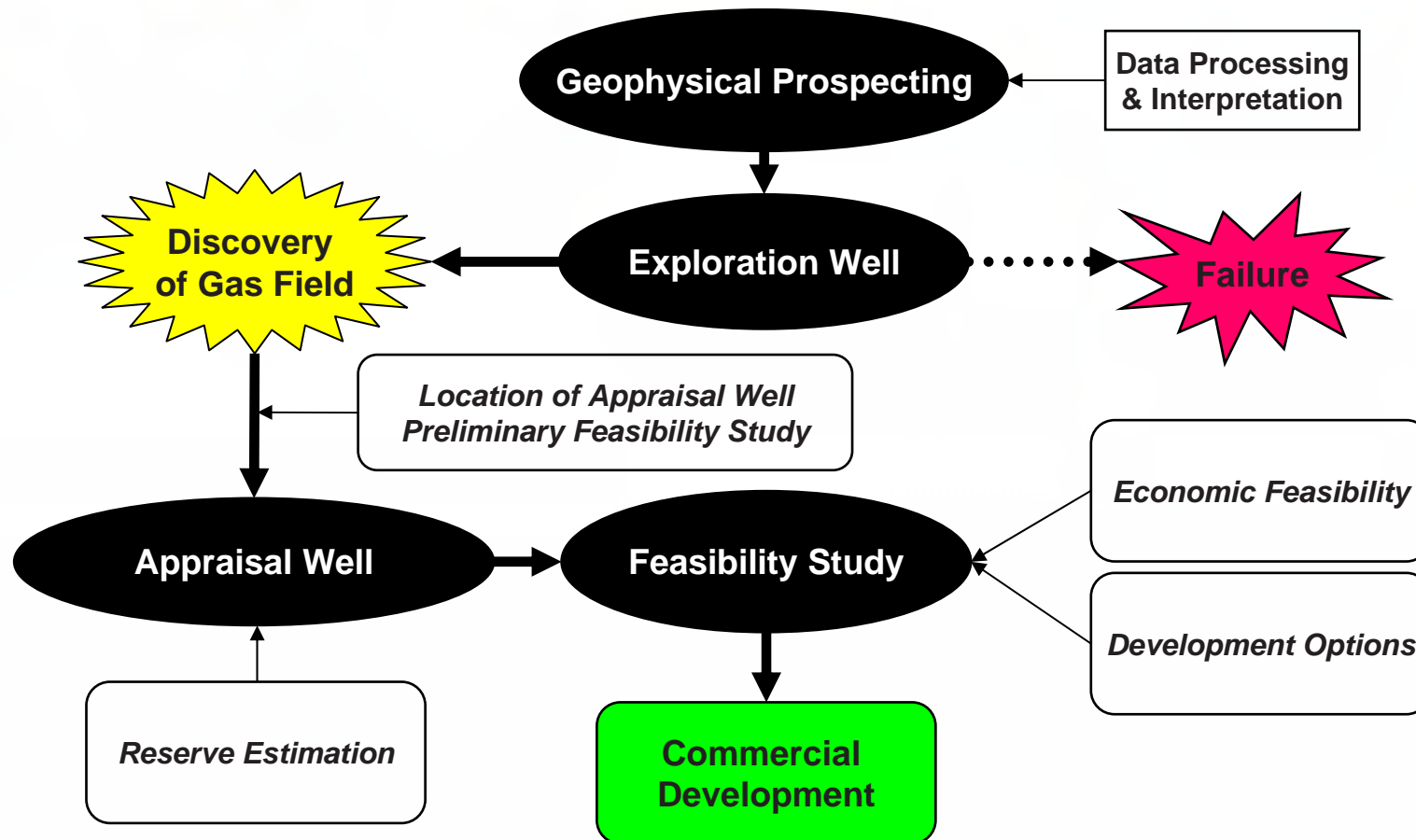
*Water Depth*

*Distance from Shore*

*Sectional View*



# DEVELOPMENT OF DONGHAE-1



# Table of Presentation

- **Introduction**
- **Deliverability Analysis**
- **Development Options**
- **Compositional Simulation**
- **Production Optimization**
- **Production Facilities**
- **Concluding Remarks**



# DELIVERABILITY ANALYSIS

## DST Data Analysis

- **DST & Deliverability Analysis**

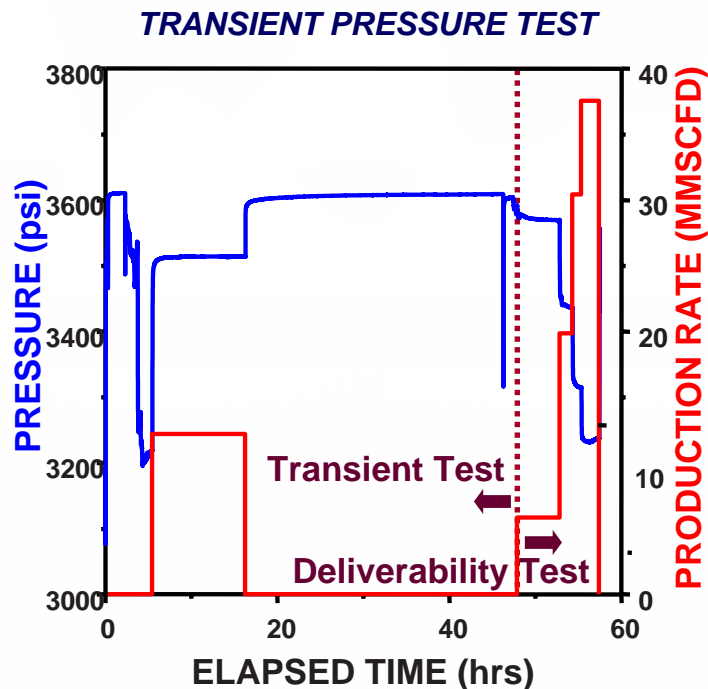
- ✓ **DST Data**
- ✓ **Reservoir Properties**
  - Horner Plot
  - Type Curve Matching
- ✓ **Radius of Investigation**
- ✓ **Wellbore Storage Effect**
- ✓ **Estimation of Deliverability**

DST No.	Target Layer	Gauge Depth (ft)	Net Pay Thickness (ft)	Deliverability Test
V DST#2	B4	8366.14	103.8	Flow After Flow Test
V DST#3	B2	7685.83	51.7	
V-1 DST#2	B3, B4	7868.44	137.4	
V-1 DST#3	B2	7781.27	48.4	Modified Isochronal Test
V-2 DST#1	B4	8014.07	92.7	
V-2 DST#2	B3	7923.85	28.3	
V-2 DST#3	B2	7843.44	42.3	

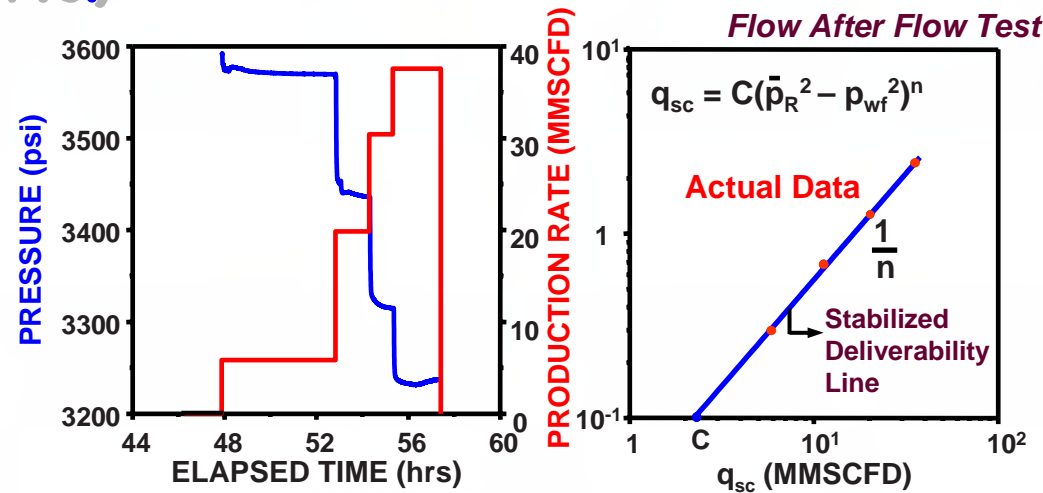


# DELIVERABILITY ANALYSIS

## Gorae V (DST#2)



### DELIVERABILITY TEST



	Pressure Transient Test	Deliverability Test	
$k$ (md)	37.49	$n$	0.865
$s'$	4.50	$C$	1.07e-4
$p^*$ (psi)	3608.79	<b>AOF (MMSCFD)</b>	152.80
$r_{inv}$ (ft)	853.92	Late time deviation: <b>shale effect</b>	
$t_{ws}$ (hrs)	0.0021	Wellbore storage effect is <b>not significant</b>	



# DELIVERABILITY ANALYSIS

## DST Results

- **Excellent agreements between *type curve matching method* and *Horner method***
  - ✓ Permeability: moderately ranged from 23.0 to 65.3 md
  - ✓ Skin factor: 4.64 to 21
  - ✓ AOF: 21.2 to 152.8 MMSCFD
- **Substantial productivity: more than 60 MMSCFD**
  - ✓ V-2 (DST #2): 21.2 MMSCFD



# DEVELOPMENT OPTIONS

## Considerations

- **Engineering Data**
  - ✓ **Reserve, Rock and Fluid Properties**
- **Gas Sales Specifications**
  - ✓ **Marketplace, Supply, Price**
- **Design Specifications**
  - ✓ **Temperature, Pressure, Processing Capacity of Facilities**
- **Environmental Data**
  - ✓ **Weather, Subsea Condition**
- **Economic Parameters**
  - ✓ **Cost of Capital, Operating Expenses**





# DEVELOPMENT OPTIONS

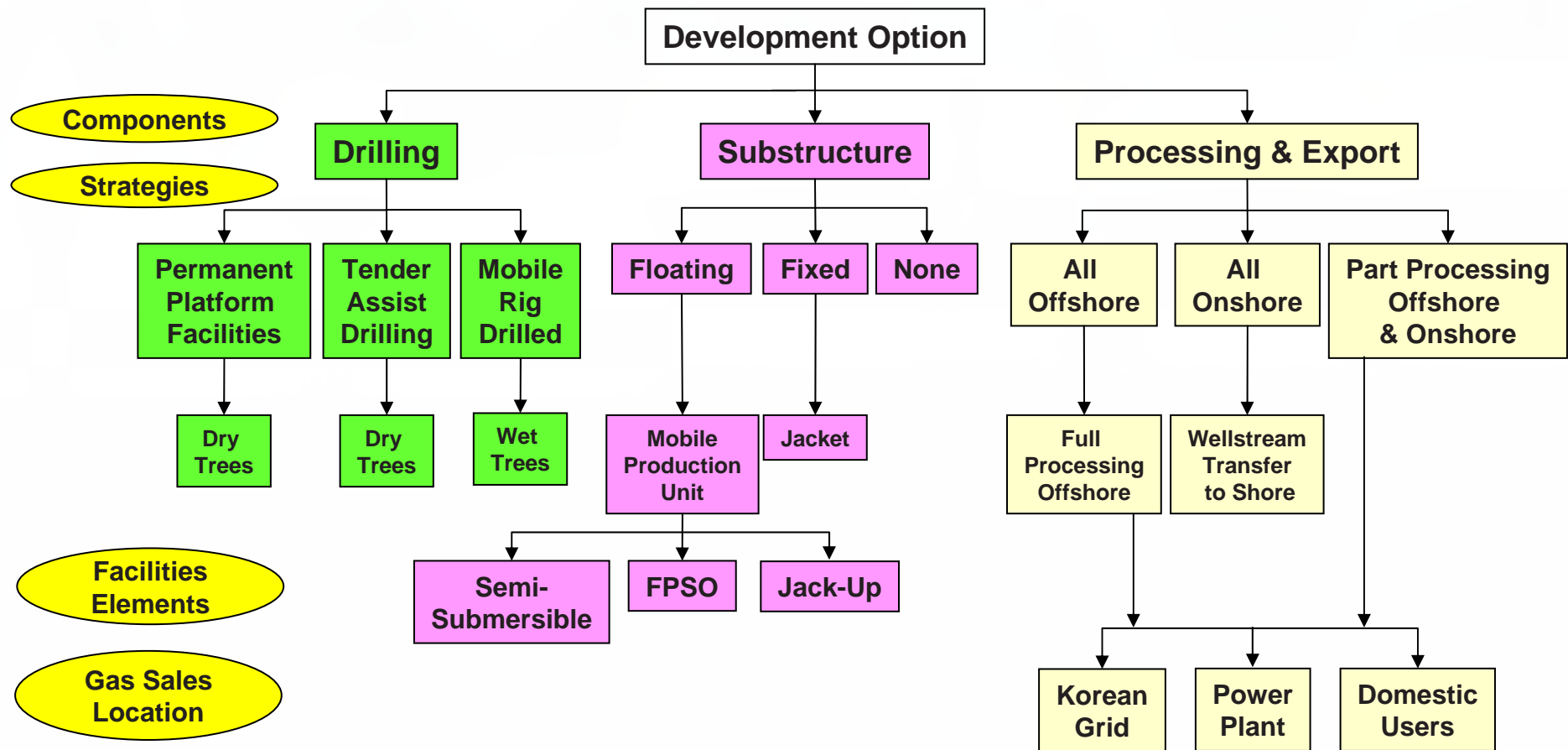
## Selection Process

- **1<sup>st</sup> Stage : Identification of All Feasible Development Options**
  - ✓ **Substructure System Type**
  - ✓ **Drilling Methods**
- **2<sup>nd</sup> Stage : Selection of Favorable Process**
  - ✓ **Option Screening**
  - ✓ **24 Production Options**
- **3<sup>rd</sup> Stage : Optimized Development Concept**
  - ✓ **Selection of Preferable Process Option**



# DEVELOPMENT OPTIONS

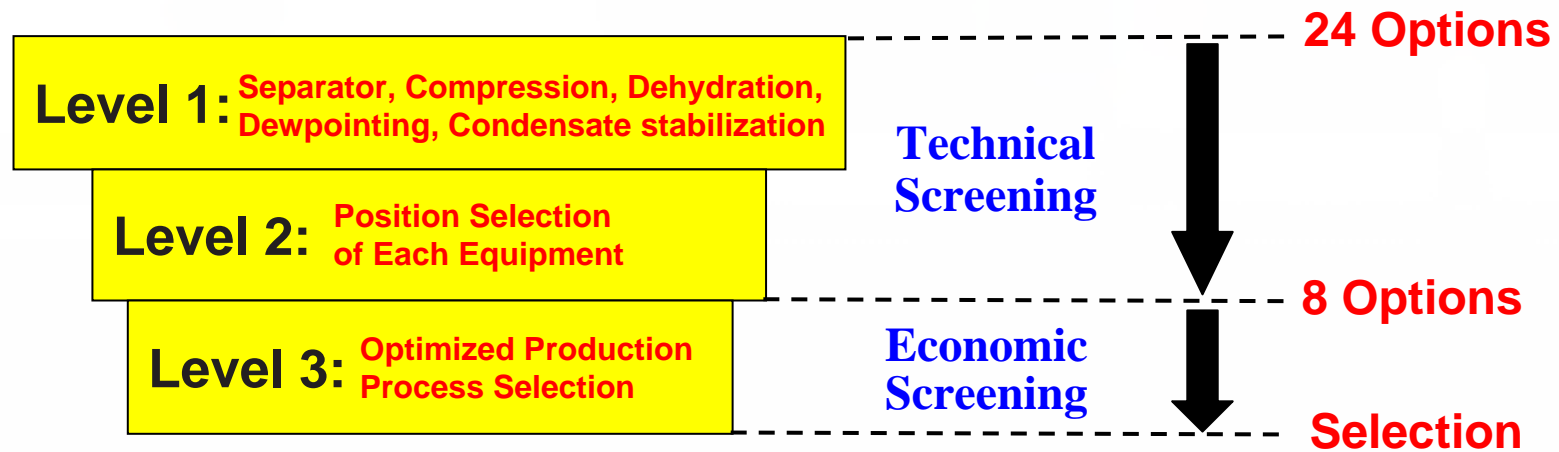
## 1) Identification of Development Options



# DEVELOPMENT OPTIONS

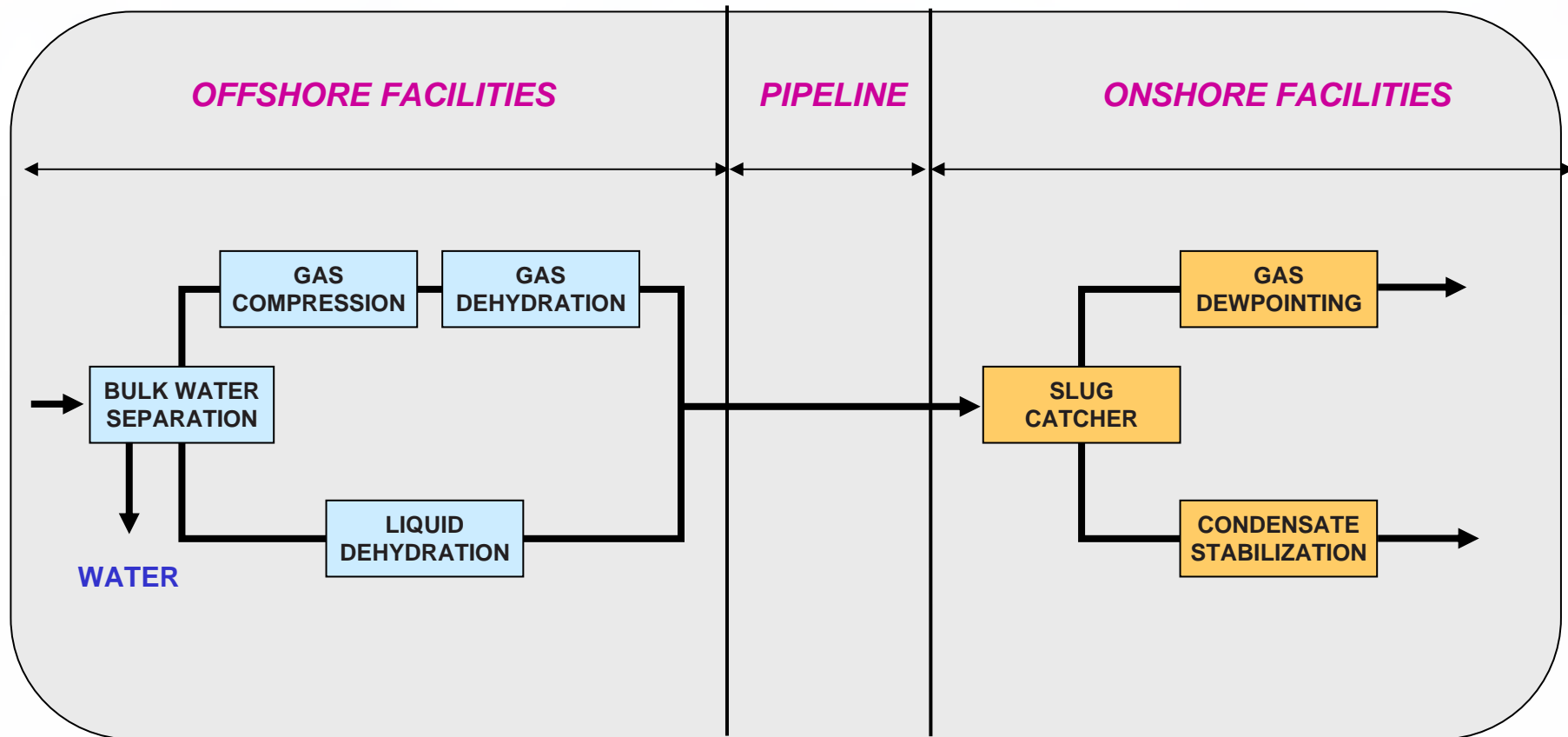
## 2) Screening

**Brainstorm  
Exercise**



# DEVELOPMENT OPTIONS

## 3) Diagram of Preferred Process Scheme



# COMPOSITIONAL SIMULATION

## Objectives

- **Phase I**

- ✓ Estimation of the gas and condensate reserves (GIIP) of Donghae-1 Gas Field

- **Phase II**

- ✓ To evaluate the field's development including optimal well locations, various sensitivities and water coning & partially penetrating wells



# COMPOSITIONAL SIMULATION

## Reservoir Properties

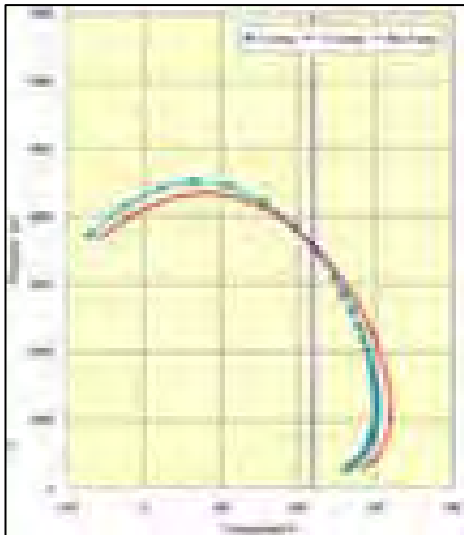
### EOS Modeling

- 11 Components (CO<sub>2</sub>, N<sub>2</sub>, C<sub>1</sub>~C<sub>6</sub>, C<sub>7</sub>+)
- 5 Pseudo-Components  
(Non-HC, C<sub>1</sub>, C<sub>2</sub>/C<sub>3</sub>, C<sub>4</sub>/C<sub>5</sub>, C<sub>6</sub>+)

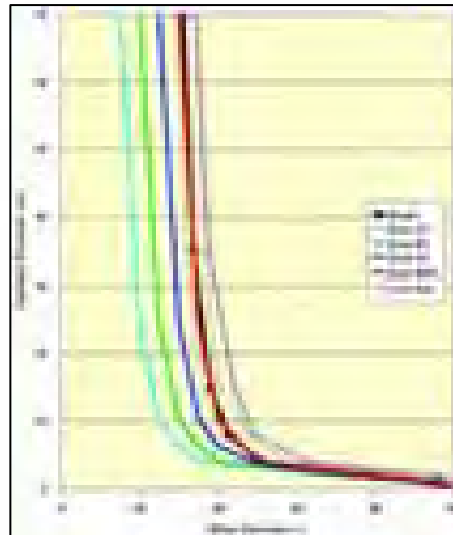
### Capillary P ( $P_c$ ) : SCAL

### Relative Permeability

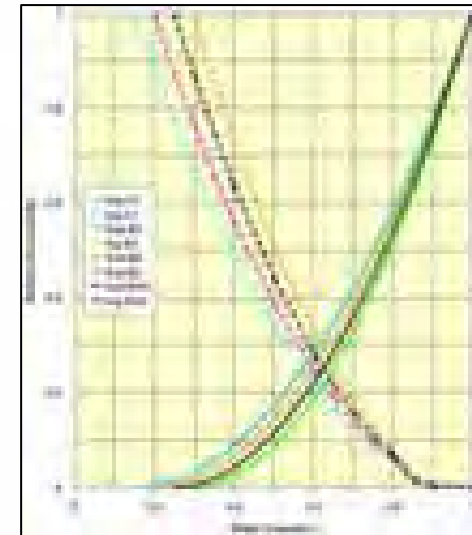
#### Dew-point Phase Diagram



#### Gas Water $P_c$



#### Gas Water $k_r$ (Corey Eq.)

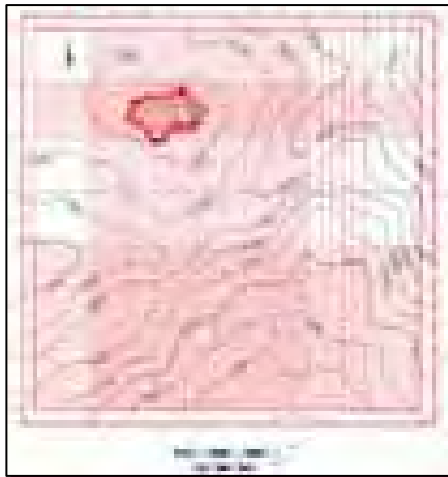


# COMPOSITIONAL SIMULATION

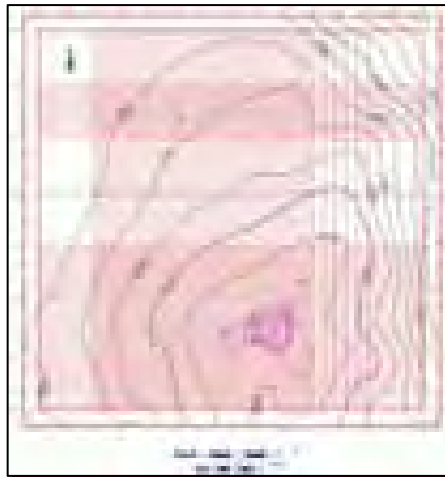
## Model Grid System

- ❑ Grid : 47x43x15
- ❑ Layers : C1, B1, B2, B3/4
- ❑ Constant Thickness

C1: Structure/Isopach/Grid



B1 Reservoir



B2 Reservoir



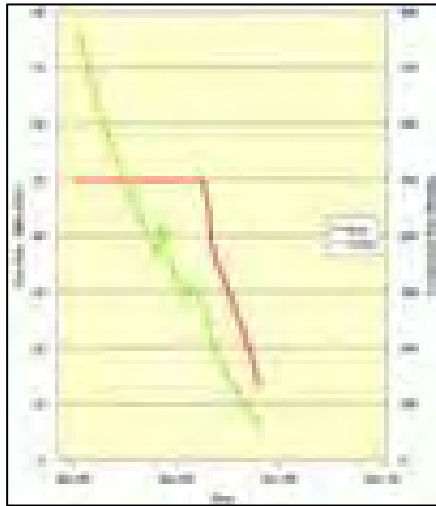
B3/4 Reservoir



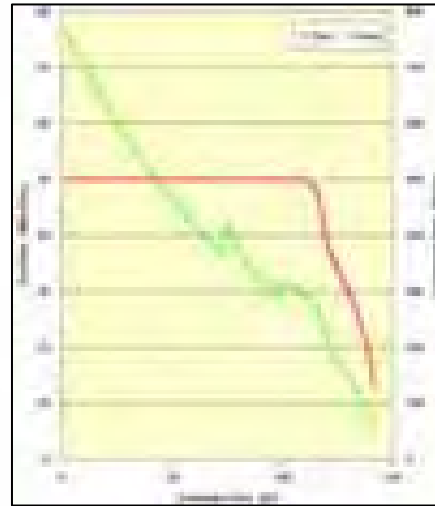
# COMPOSITIONAL SIMULATION

## Base Case Run

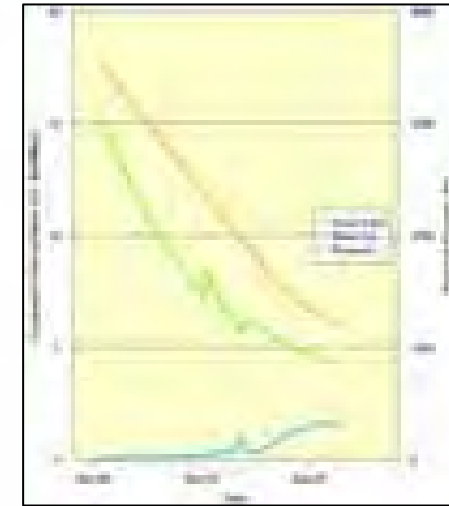
Gas & Condensate  
Production vs. Time



Gas & Condensate Rate vs.  
Cumulative Gas Production



Condensate Yield, Water Cut  
& Average Reservoir Pressure



### Base Case Results

- Ultimate Gas Recovery : 142 Bcf (68% of GIIP)
- Period of Production Plateau : 6 years
- Condensate Recovered : 1.2 MMbbl (37% of In-Place)
- Water Production Less Than 1.7 bbl/MMscf





# COMPOSITIONAL SIMULATION

## Sensitivity Analysis – 13 Cases

- **Permeability**
  - ✓ **Production Performance vs. Horizontal Permeability**
- **Gas Initially In-Place**
  - ✓ **Production Performance vs. GIIP**
- **Surface Operating Pressure**
  - ✓ **Production Performance vs. FWHP**
- **Plateau Production Rate**
  - ✓ **Production Performance vs. Field Rate**
- **Strength of Aquifer**
  - ✓ **Aquifer Strength Sensitivity**
  - ✓ **Effect of Aquifer Strength & Rate on Recovery**
- **Effect of  $k_v$  and Selective Well Completion**



# COMPOSITIONAL SIMULATION

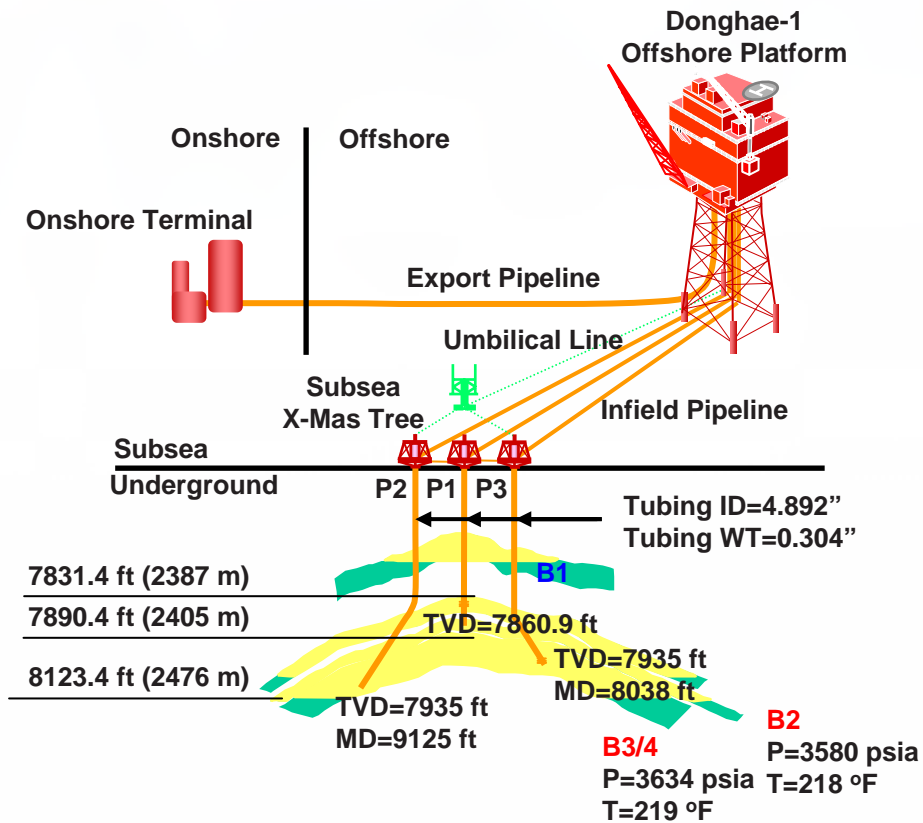
## Compositional Simulation Results

- Probable Reserve of Donghae-1 (Gorae V & V-3 Field) :
  - ✓ 208 Bcf of Gas, 1.77 MMbbl of Condensate
  - ✓ Minimum FWHP of 700 psi & Minimum Allowable Gas Well Rate of 5 MMscf/day Assumed
- 4 Wells Required in the 4 Zones :
- Retrograde Condensation :
  - ✓ 2.5 MMbbl of condensate to remain in the reservoir in a liquid state at the end of primary depletion.
  - ✓ 1% of HCPV, immobile and no effect on gas deliverability
- Due to the modest  $k$ , the Aquifer Strength Weak
  - ✓ Insensitive to Plateau Rate, GIIP
- Relatively high  $k_v/k_h$ 
  - ✓ No Effect on the Ultimate Gas Recovery, regardless of penetration



# PRODUCTION OPTIMIZATION

## Integrated Network Model



# PRODUCTION OPTIMIZATION

## Integration of Reservoir and Surface Model

### Compositional Fluid Model

- Gas-Condensate Flow
- Peng-Robinson Cubic EOS (1976)
- Flash Calculation
- Gas (g) & Condensate (L) Fugacity  $f_i$

$$\ln\left(\frac{f_i^k}{z_i p}\right) = b_i \frac{z^k - 1}{b} - \ln(z^k - B) - \frac{A}{2.82843B} \left[ \frac{2\Psi_i}{\Psi} - \frac{b_i}{b} \right] \ln\left[ \frac{Z^k + 2.414B}{Z^k - 0.414B} \right]$$

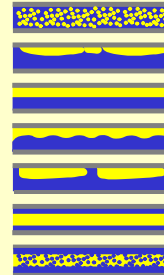
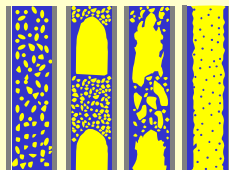
### Subsurface Reservoir Model

- Multi-Component Tank Model
- Assumptions
  - Homogeneous, Isotropic, Cylindrical Reservoir
  - No-Flow Boundary Condition
  - No Water & Condensate Flow
- Cumulative Gas Production

**INTEGRATION**

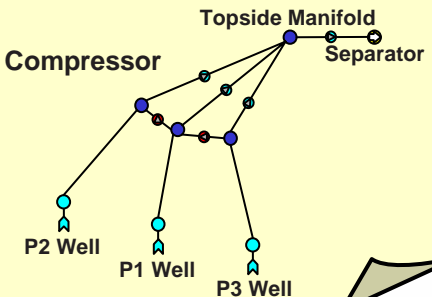
### Multi-Phase Pipeline Flow Model

- Vertical Pipeline (Production Well) – PIPESIM
- Horizontal Pipeline – Multiphase Flow Model
- Vertical & Horizontal Flow Patterns



### Pipeline Network Model

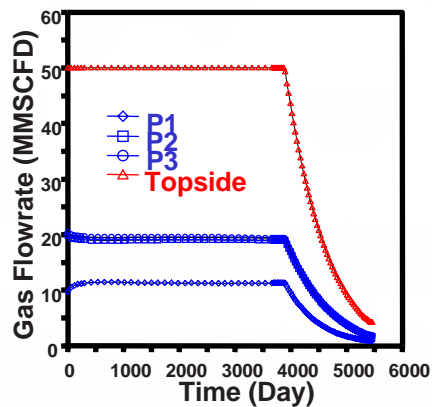
- PIPESIM (Build 26, 1999)
- Transport Pipeline, Production Line, Riser
- Branch System
- Modeling of Separator, Pump, Compressor



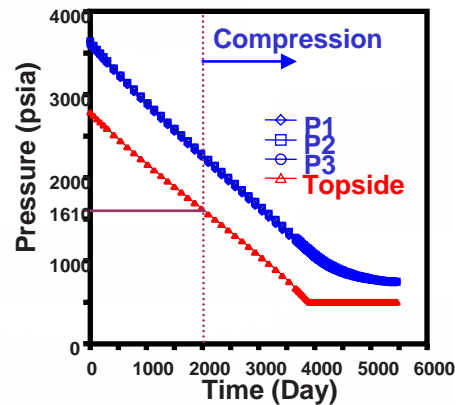
# PRODUCTION OPTIMIZATION

## Production Allocation & Compressor Installation

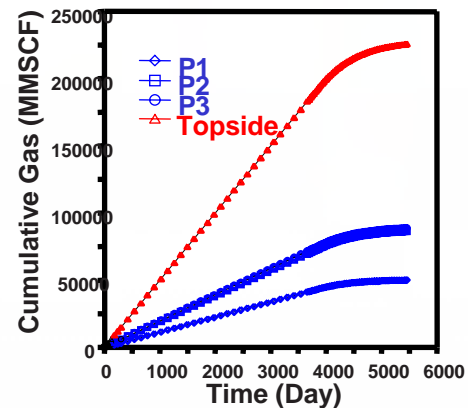
Allocation of Gas Production



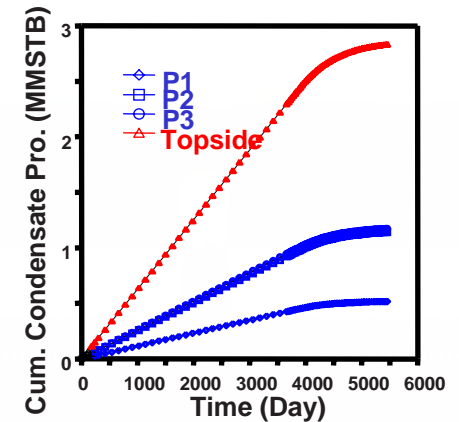
Pressure Profile at Separator



Cum. Gas Production at Separator



Cum. Condensate Pro. at Separator



### Production Scenario

- Total Production Rate: 50 MMscf/D
- BD12, BD13 Line: Detour Line for Emergency
- Platform Minimum Pressure: 500 psia
- Allocation of Optimized Gas Production Rate

### Optimized Production Rate

- Plateau Period: 3900 Days
- Compressor Installation: 2000 Days (5.5 yrs)
- Cumulative Gas Production (During Plateau Period)
- Cum. Condensate Pro. (During Plateau Period)



# PRODUCTION FACILITIES



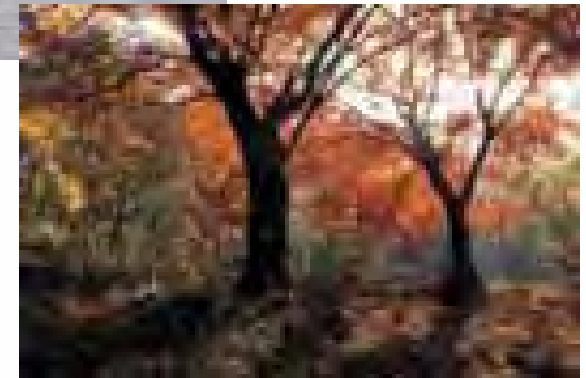
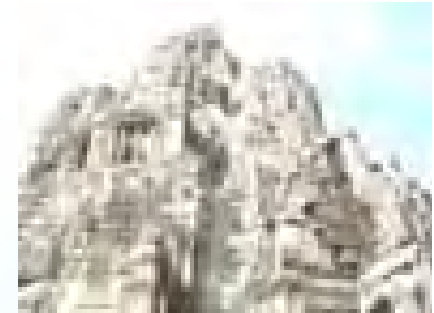
# CONCLUDING REMARKS


- **Donghae-1 Gas Field, Offshore Korea**

- ✓ **Production Options**
- ✓ **DST**
- ✓ **Reservoir Simulation**
- ✓ **Integrated Network Modeling**
- ✓ **Facility Design**

 **Gas & Condensate Production (2004)**

- **We are willing to actively involve in PPM Case Studies: collaborative work with Host Countries**



An offshore oil rig is silhouetted against a vibrant sunset sky. The sun is low on the horizon, creating a bright orange and yellow glow that reflects on the dark blue water. The rig's derrick and other structures are visible on the left side of the frame.

The End  
Thank You.