



Petroleum Systems Modelling for Petroleum Prospectivity Analysis in the Cooper Basin, Australia

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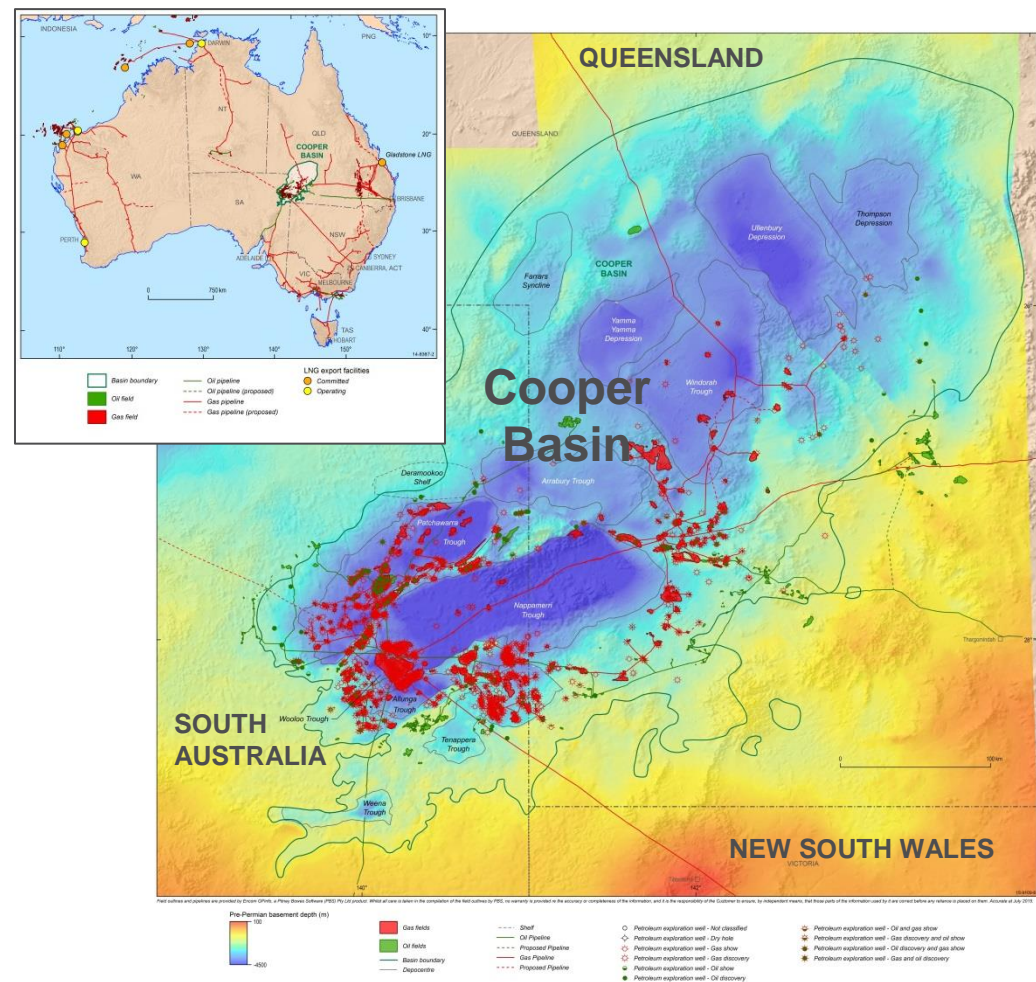
Acknowledgements:

3D Geo, Andrew Murray, Andrew Stacey, Bianca Reece, Bruce Radke, Jim Preston, Russell Korsch, Steve le Poidevin and many more



Cooper Basin

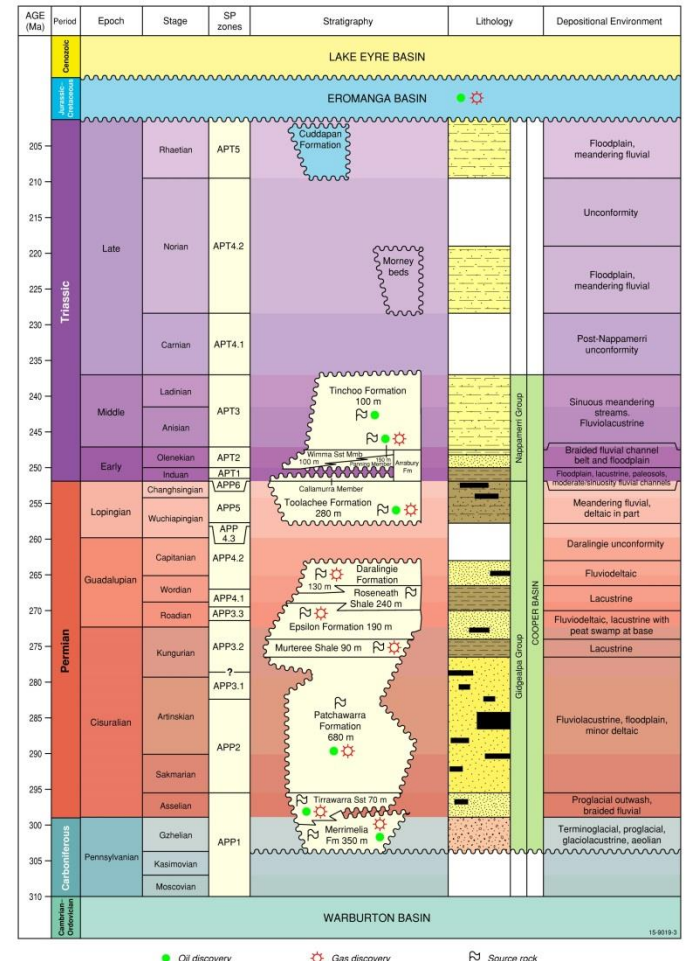
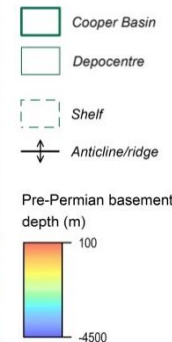
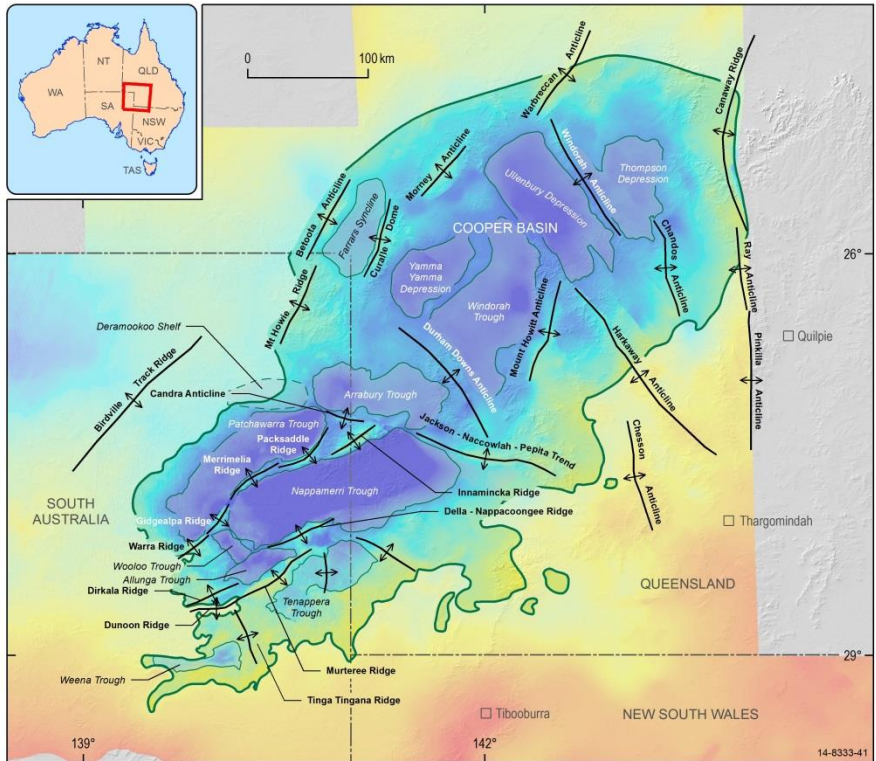
- Australia's largest onshore conventional gas and oil producer
- Unconventional exploration targets: shale gas, basin centred gas, deep coal seam gas plays
- Principal source rocks: Permian coals and coaly shales of the Gidgealpa Group
- Mapping the petroleum generation potential of these source rocks, together with describing the resulting fluid composition, is critical for understanding the hydrocarbon prospectivity of the basin



Project Aims

- To use basin and petroleum systems modelling as a tool to investigate the petroleum prospectively of Permian source rocks in the Cooper Basin.
 - Workflow:
 - Basin architecture and evolution:
 - 3D regional basin model (structure surfaces, isopachs, lithofacies)
 - Source rock geochemistry:
 - Source distribution, thickness, type, quality, kinetics
 - Integrated basin and petroleum systems modelling:
 - Maturity maps, source rock yield, oil and gas generation potential
-
- **Improve understanding of basin scale hydrocarbon prospectivity**
 - **Underpin future resource assessment studies**

Structural Elements & Tectono-stratigraphy

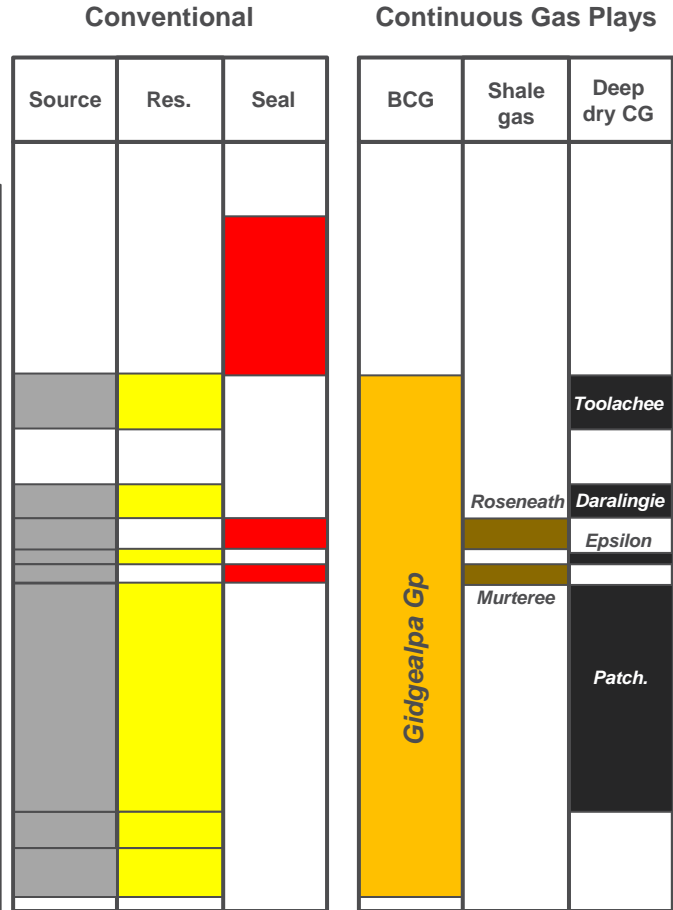
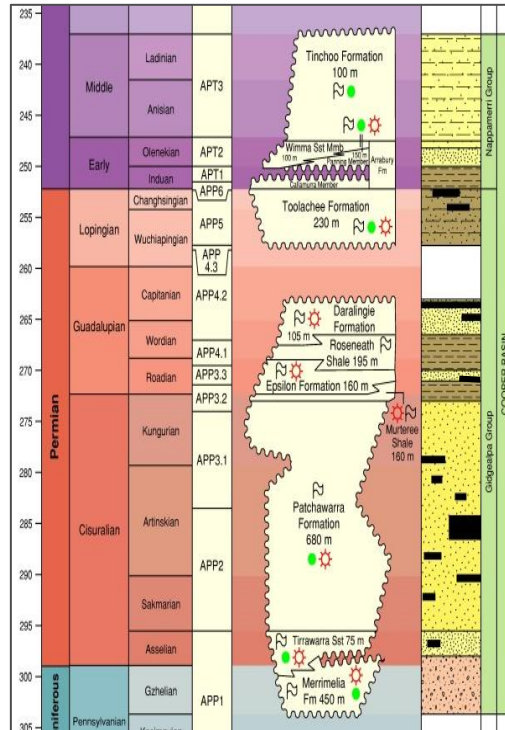


● Oil discovery ⚙ Gas discovery ⚡ Source rock

Cooper Basin Source Rocks

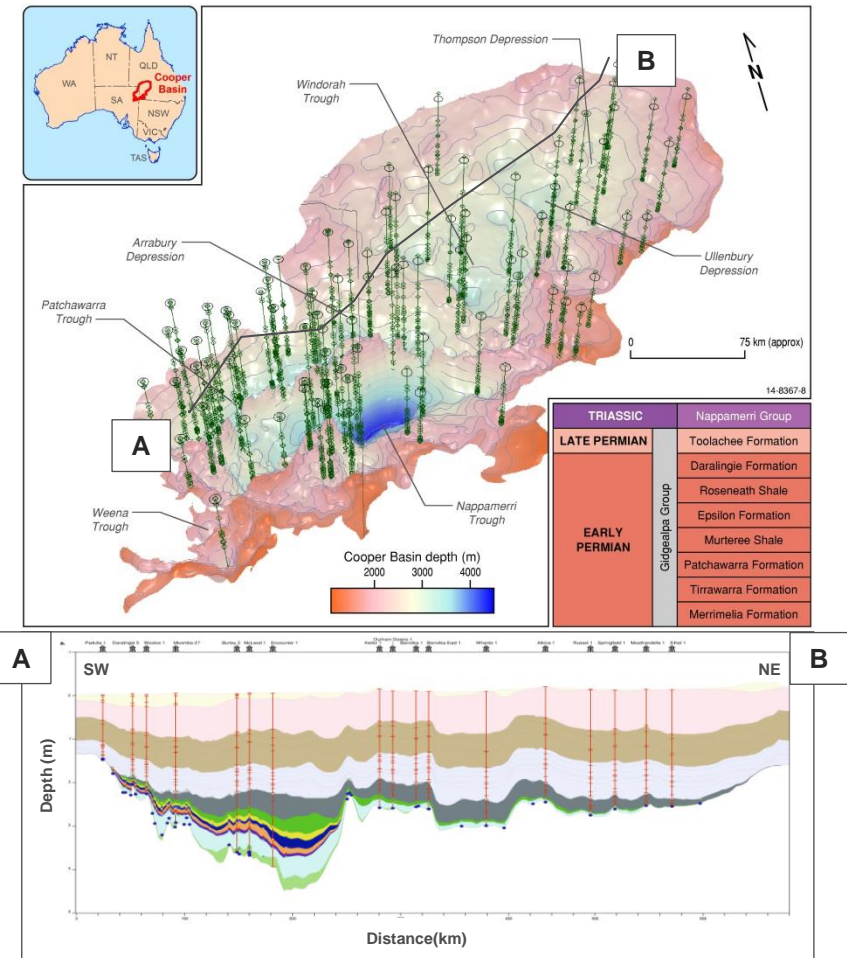
10 key Permian source rocks:

- Toolachee Fm coal
- Toolachee Fm coaly shale
- Daralingie Fm coal
- Daralingie Fm coaly shale
- Roseneath Shale
- Epsilon Fm coal
- Epsilon Fm coaly shale
- Murteree Shale
- Patchawarra Fm coal
- Patchawarra Fm coaly shale



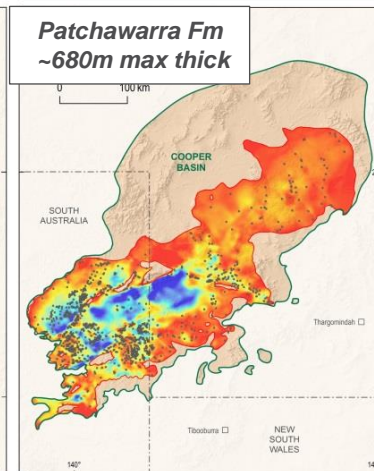
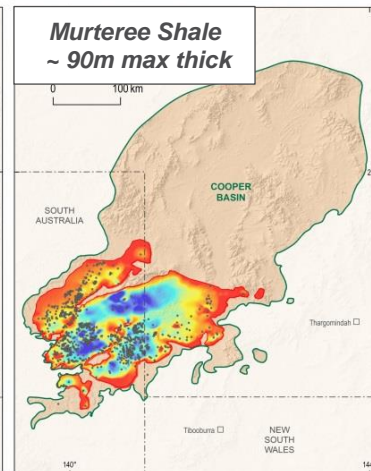
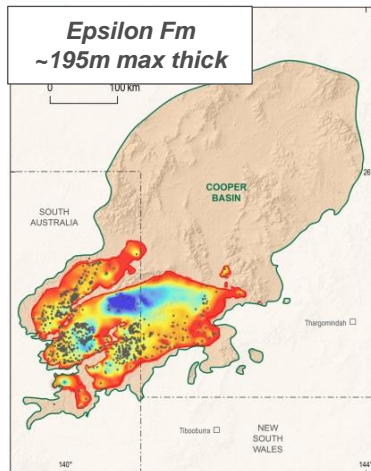
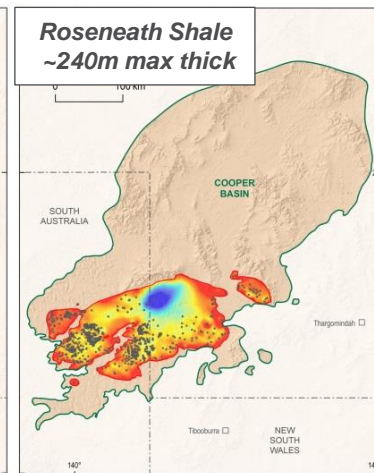
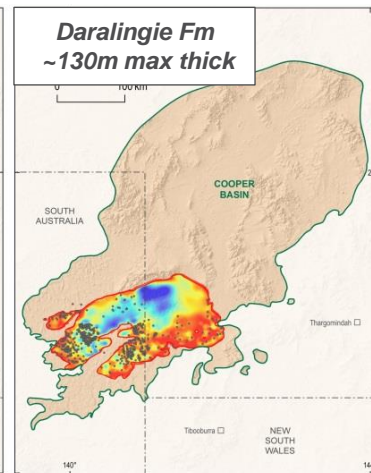
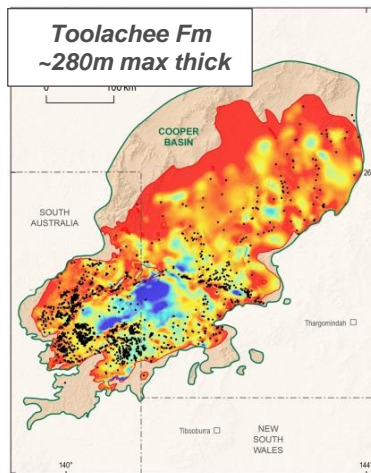
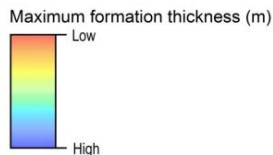
Regional 3D Basin Model

- Cooper Basin structure surfaces and isopachs:
 - Better integration of datasets across the state border
 - Incorporation of new open file well picks and seismic interpretation
- Eromanga and Lake Eyre Basin surfaces:
 - Modeled from existing seismic interpretation and well picks
- Unconformities (with uplift and erosion)
 - Based on existing studies; consistent with regional tectonic evolution
- Stratigraphic ages:
 - Updated to GTS 2012, inclusion of revised spore pollen zone ages



Source Rock Distribution

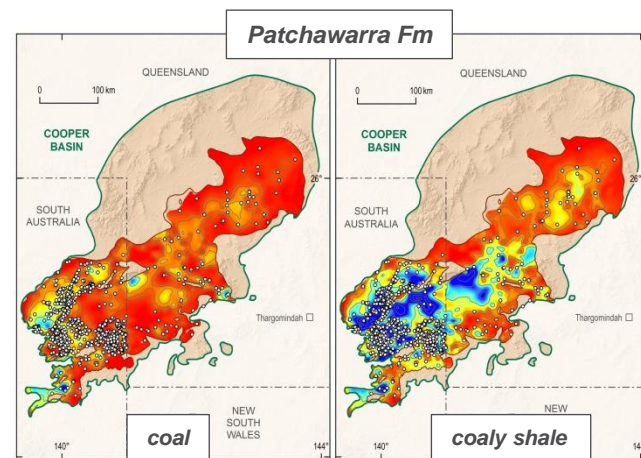
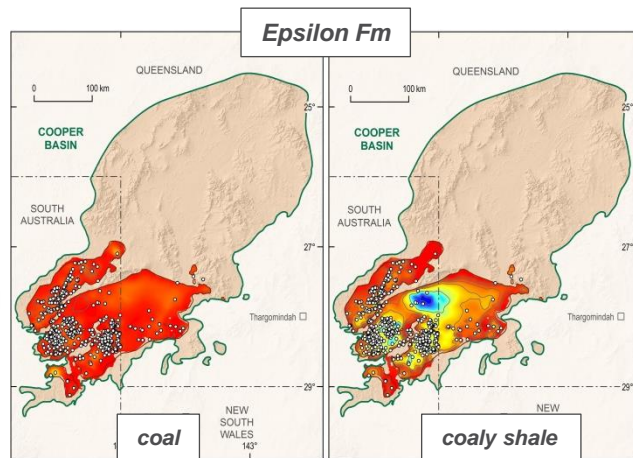
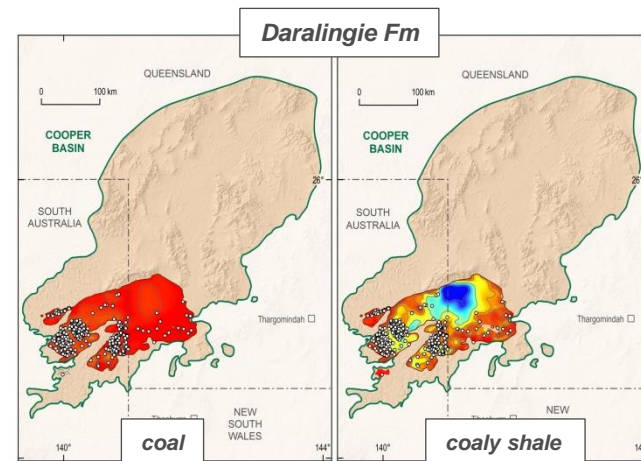
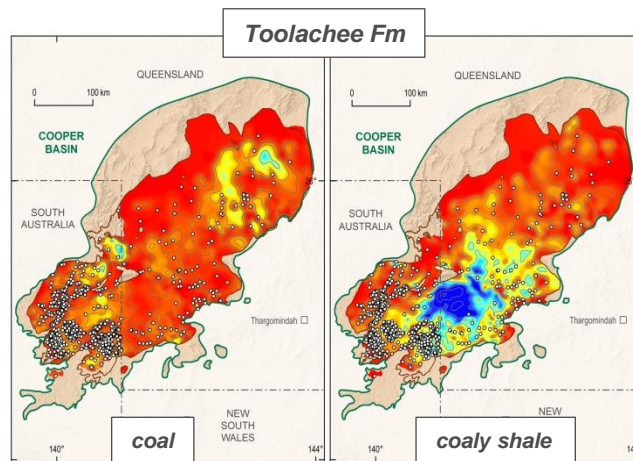
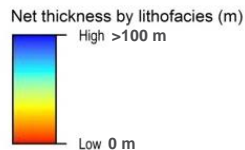
- Source rock extent and gross formation thickness from 3D model.
- Toolachee/ Patchawarra Fms thickest and most extensive units.
- Daralinige, Roseneath, Epilson and Murteree restricted to the southern part of the basin



Source Rock Net Thickness

- Toolachee, Daralingie, Epsilon and Patchawarra Formations mixed lithology
- SA: Sun and Camac (2004) electrofacies mapping, with updated coal thicknesses
- QLD: new electrofacies maps consistent SA methodology

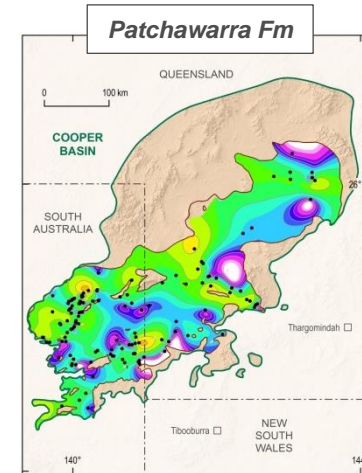
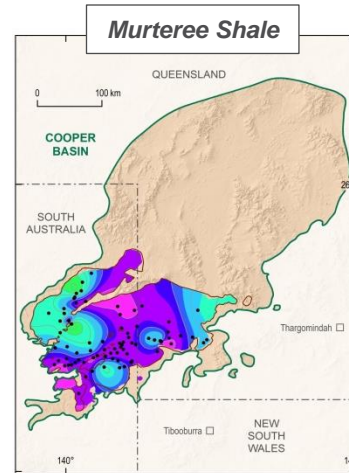
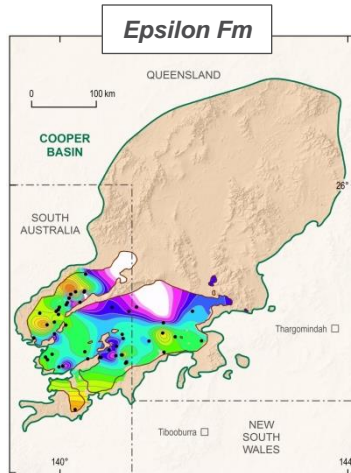
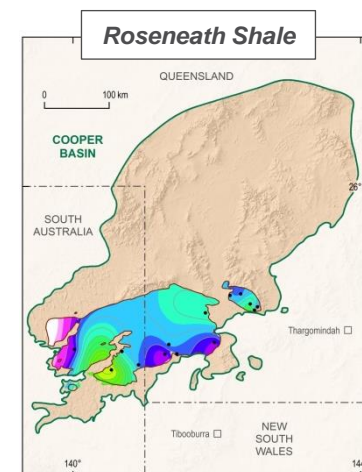
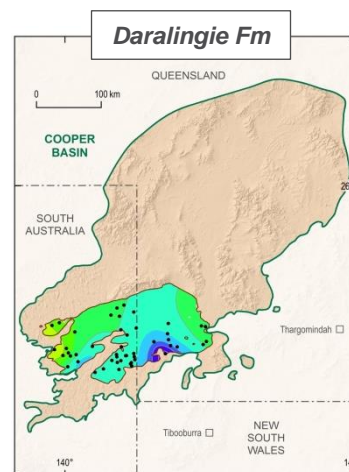
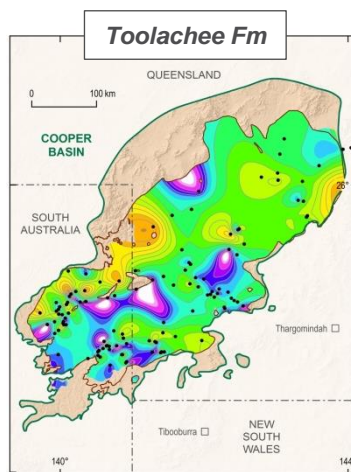
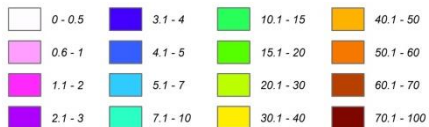
- Basin boundary
- Formation boundary
- Isopach contour
- TOC contour
- Well with electrofacies data
- Remaining HC generation potential



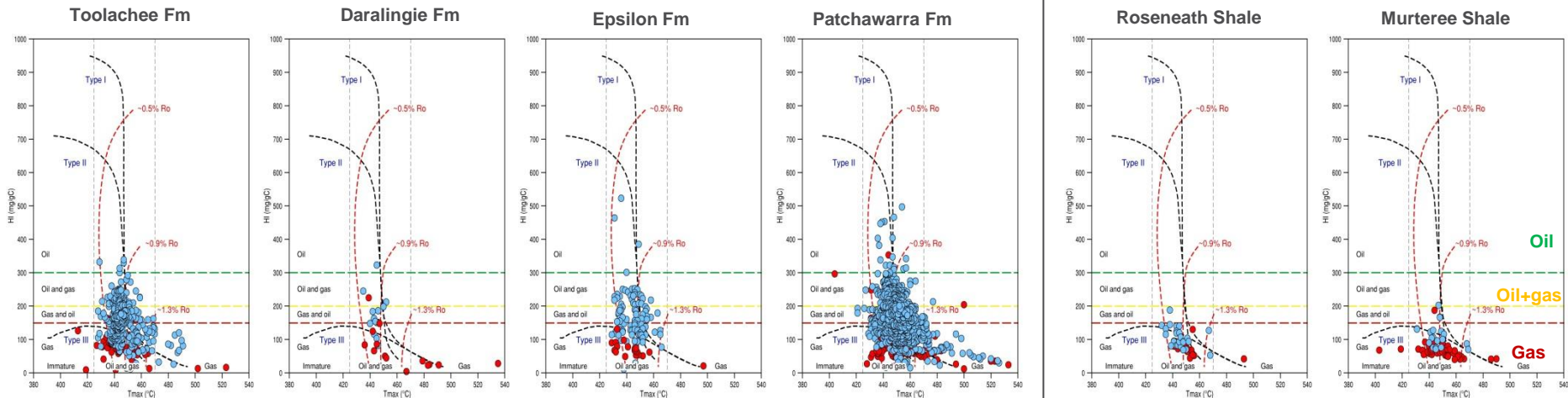
Source Richness

- Present day TOC maps by lithology:
 - Coal: average TOC ~ 70%
 - Shales and coaly shales: TOC maps formation.
- Good – excellent source potential across all formations (TOC > 2%)
- Highest TOCs associated with the Toolachee and Patchawarra coaly shales
- Original HI and TOC maps also generated for input into the petroleum systems modelling

Present day TOC (%)



Source Characterisation



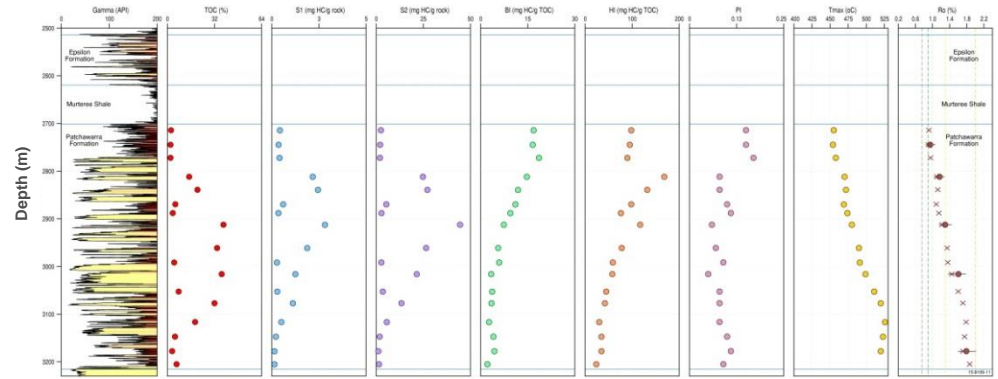
- Coals/ coaly shales. TOCs: 2 – 80%; (coals > 50%)
- HI > 250 mg/gC (little variation by lithology – highest HI values found in coals)
- Kerogen type II/III (non-marine) - Good gas to oil + gas source potential.
- **Toolachee, Daralingie, Epsilon and Patchawarra formations show similar source characteristics**

- “Shales”. TOC: 2 - 12 %;
- HI’s < 200 mg/gC
- Kerogen type III/IV (non-marine) - Gas prone
- **No “sweet” lacustrine shales observed**

Source Rock Kinetics

- Cooper basin kinetics (Malhstedt et al., 2015).
 - Consistent with Pepper and Corvi DE – F (Type II/III – IV; non-marine)
 - Potential for late primary gas generation
- Calibration with natural maturity sequence from new sampling

Down well geochemical and maturity profile: new sampling in Allunga Trough -1, SA



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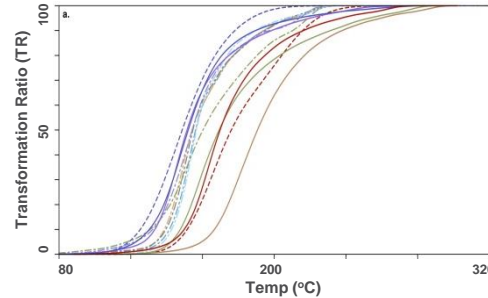
Malhstedt et al. (2015) GA Record
Download from www.ga.gov.au

Record 2015/10 | GeoCat 83891

Multi-component kinetics and late gas potential of selected Cooper Basin source rocks

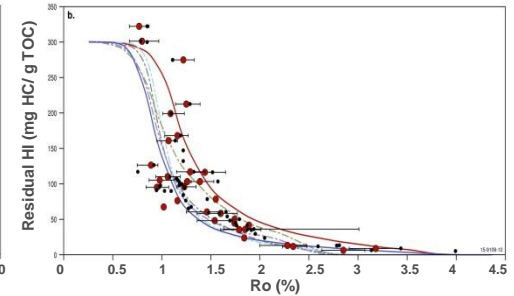
Malhstedt, N., de Pinsky, H., Horsfield, B. and Donham, C.J.

Bulk kinetics



- Malhstedt et al. (2015)
- Toolachee Formation (Vintage Crop 1)
 - Roseneath Shale (Battunga 1)
 - Murreee Shale (Wancoocha 1)
 - Patchawarra Formation (Forge 1)
 - Patchawarra Formation (Gidgealpa 6)
- Deighton et al. (2003)
- Toolachee Formation (Jackson 1C)
 - Murreee Shale (Murreee 1C)
 - Patchawarra Formation coal (Gidgealpa 6)
 - Patchawarra Formation shale (Gidgealpa 6)
 - Patchawarra Formation coal (Tinga Tingana 1)

Natural maturity sequence (HI vs Ro)

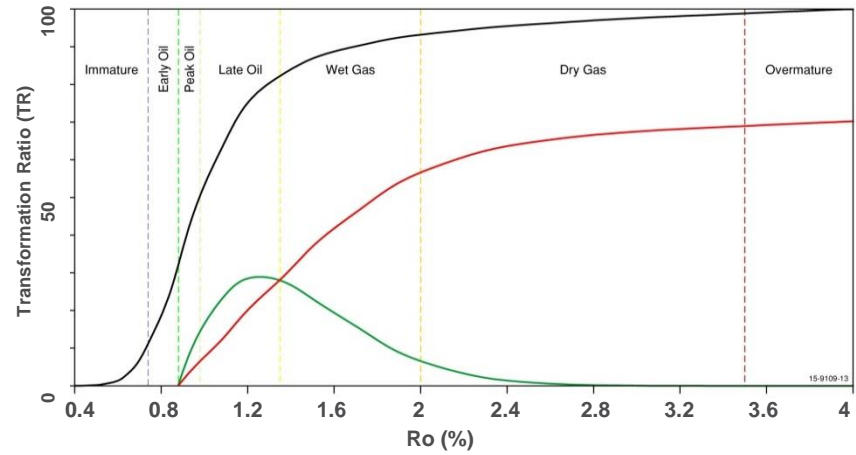
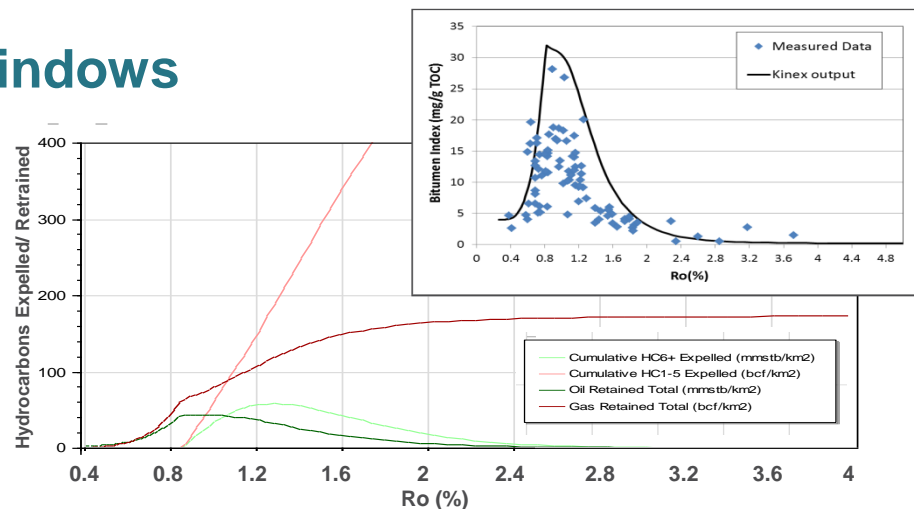


- Patchawarra Formation shale (Tinga Tingana 1)
- Pepper and Corvi (1995)
 - Organofacies DE
 - Organofacies F
- Natural maturity sequence - measured Ro (%)
- Natural maturity sequence - calculated Ro (%) from Tmax

Expulsion/ Retention & Oil/ Gas Windows

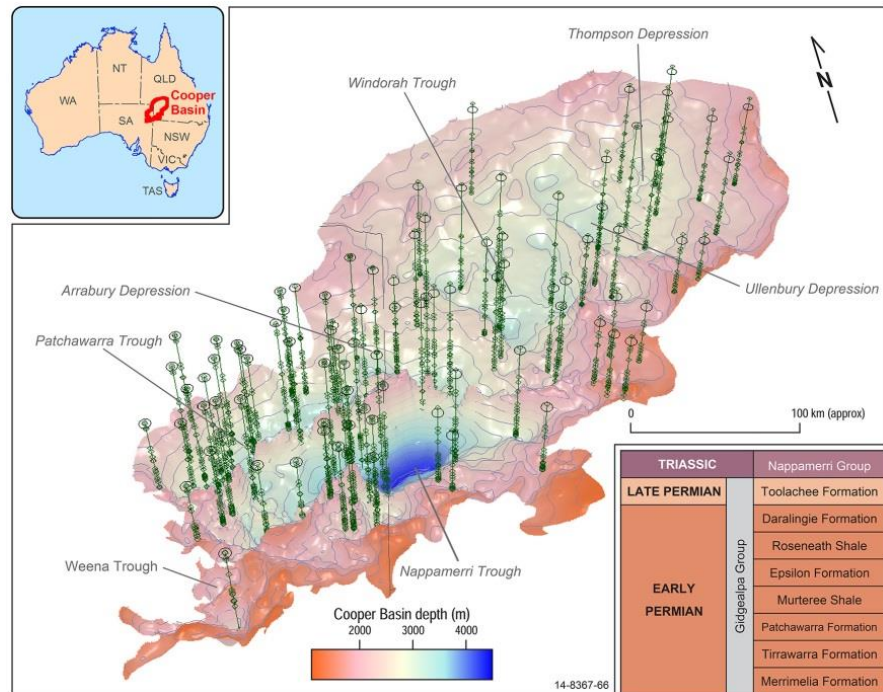
- Petroleum retained: free + adsorbed
 - Arco model (includes saturation of organic and inorganic porosity)
 - Calibration with observed data (BI vs Ro)
 - Need to better understand adsorption in coals
- Cooper specific maturity windows

Cooper Basin		
	Ro (%)	Tmax (°C)
Early oil	0.75 - 0.9	435 - 445
Peak oil	0.9 - 1	445 - 455
Late oil	1 - 1.3	455 - 475
Wet gas	1.3 - 2	475 - 530
Dry gas	2 - 3.5	530 - 650
Over-mature	> 3.5	> 650



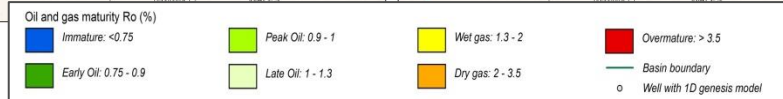
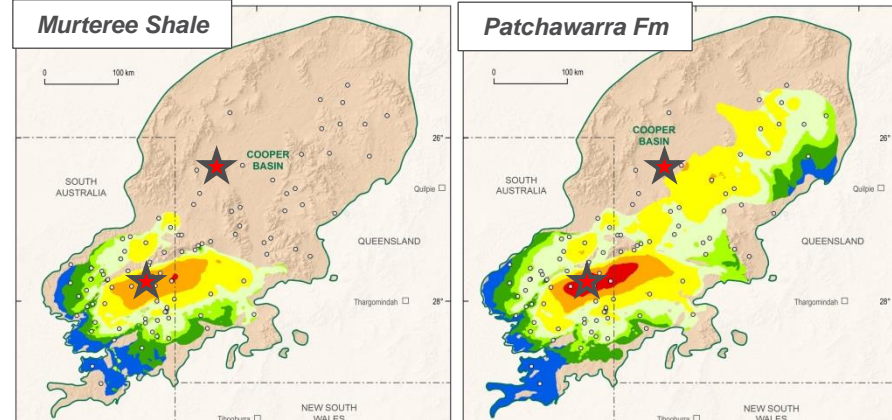
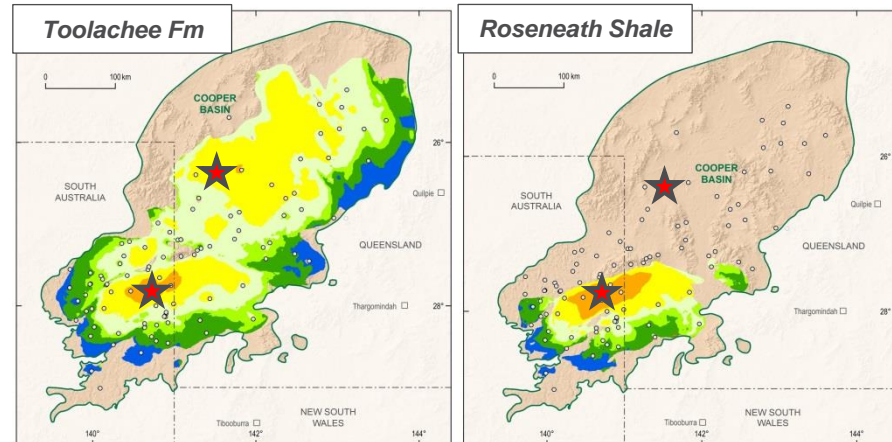
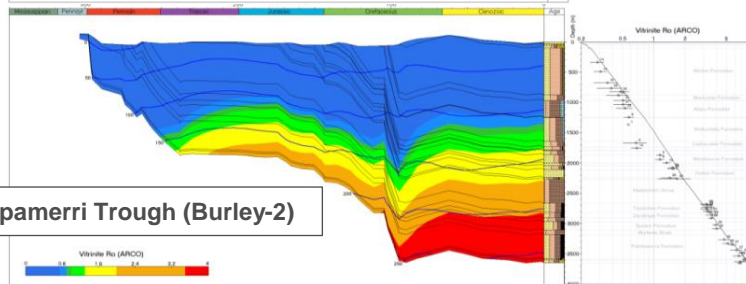
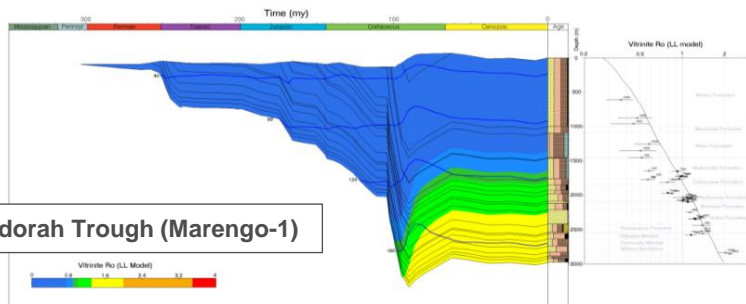
Burial and Thermal History Modelling Set Up

- 1D models for > 90 wells
- Model setup:
 - Thermal boundary conditions: transient heat-flow from base lithosphere.
 - Crustal thickness and radiogenic heat production properties from published studies
- Model calibration:
 - Present day corrected temp. and maturity indicators (R_o , T_{max}) (all wells).
 - Lithology calibration: velocity, density, thermal conductivity (key wells)
- Integration with 3D basin model to generate maturity maps



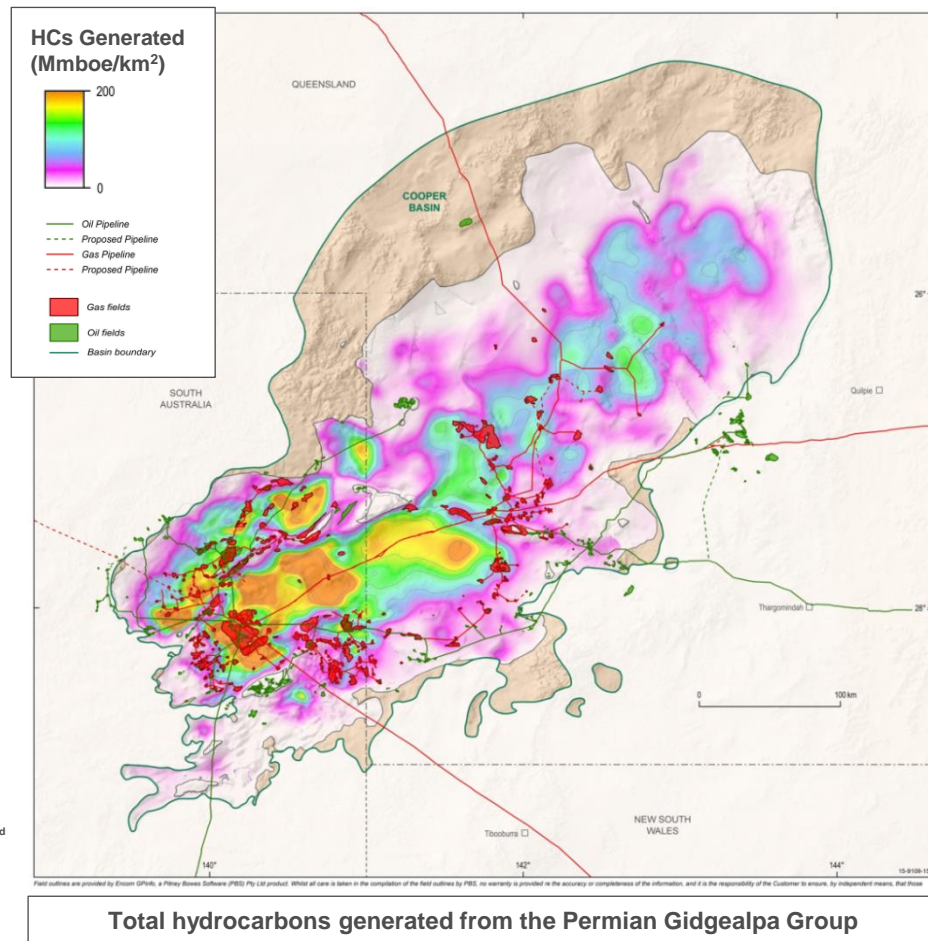
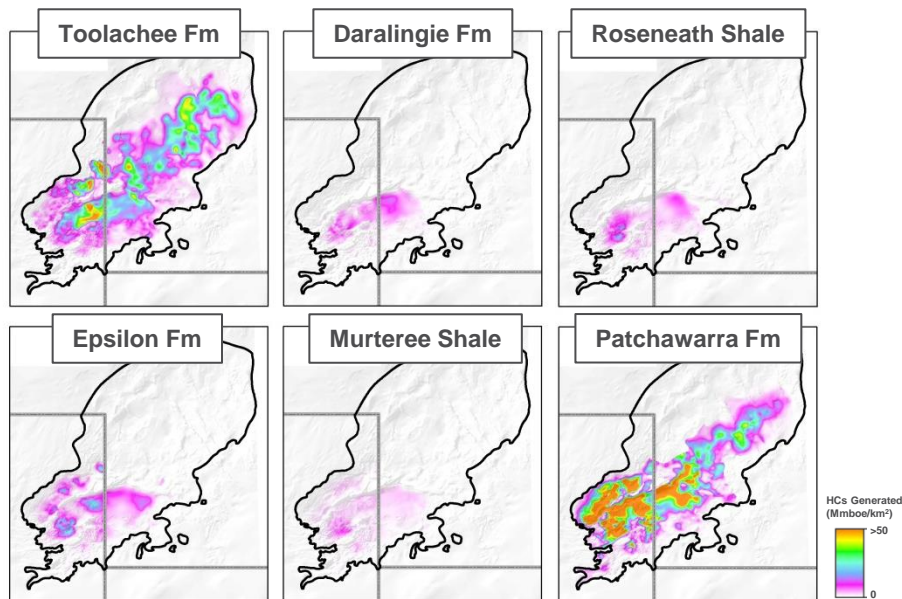
Maturity Modelling Results

- Major variation in thermal history between depocentres.
- Key influences: Big Lake Suite Granodiorites, Late Cretaceous uplift and erosion, thermal blanketing effect of thick Permian coals.

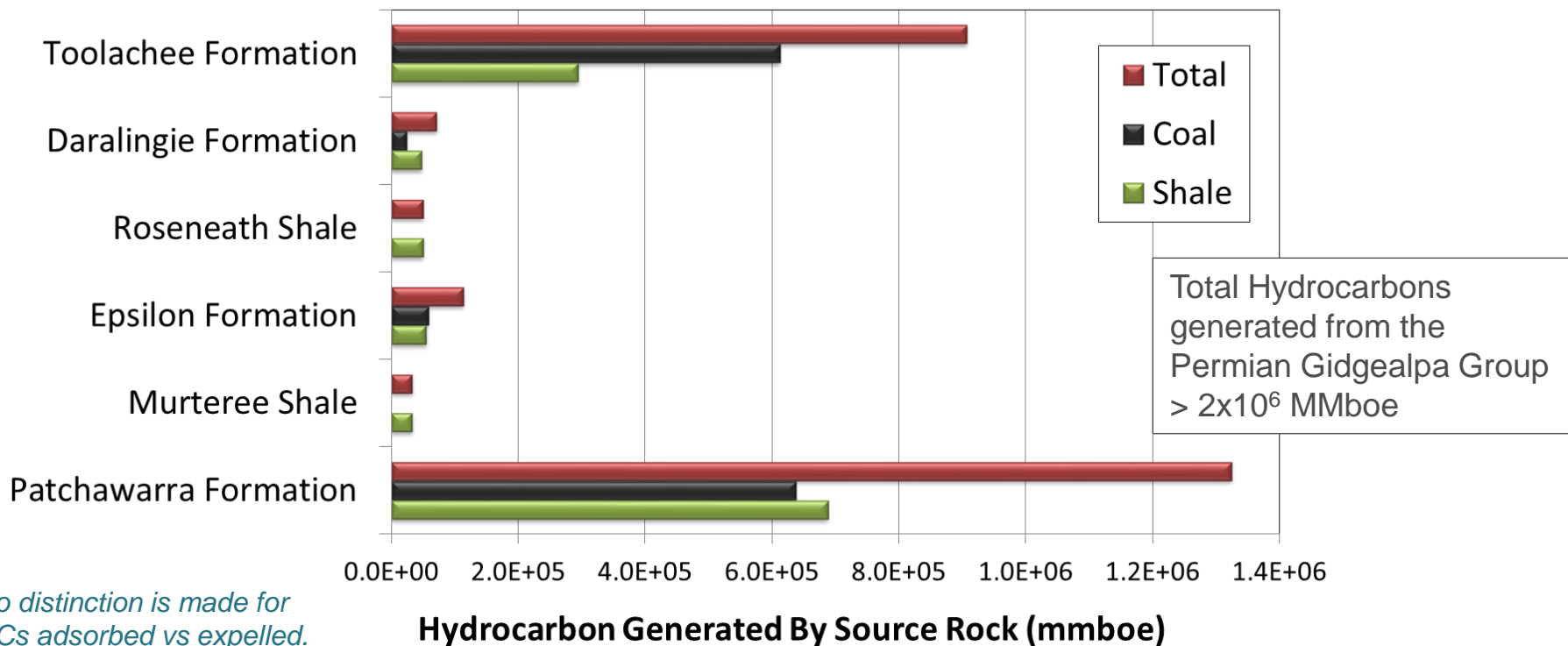


Hydrocarbon Generation

- Integration with source rock properties and 2-component kinetics => hydrocarbons generated



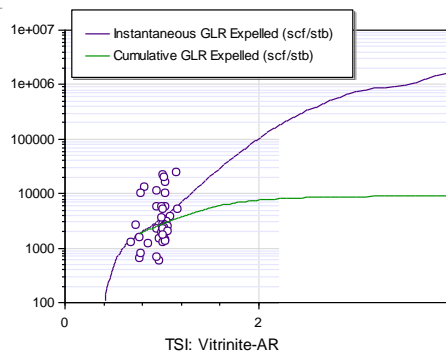
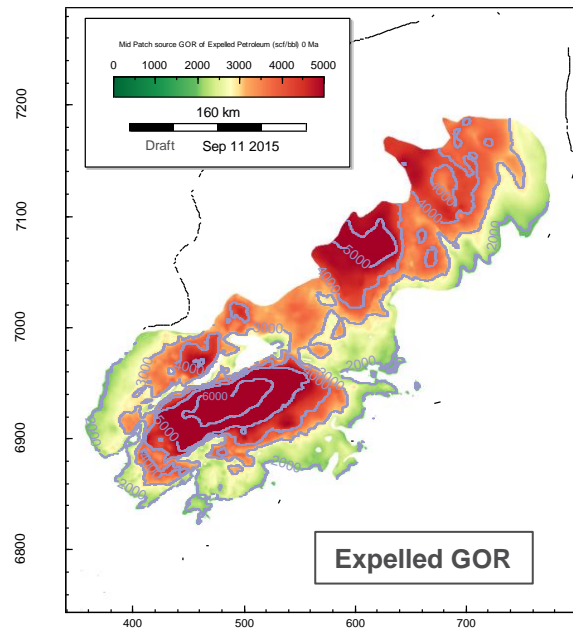
Hydrocarbons Generated by Source Rock



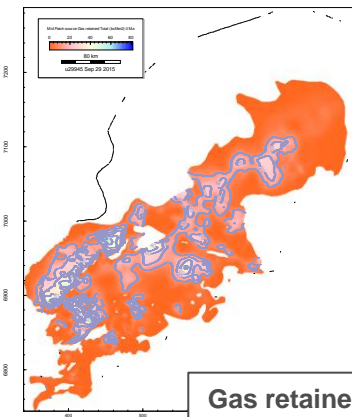
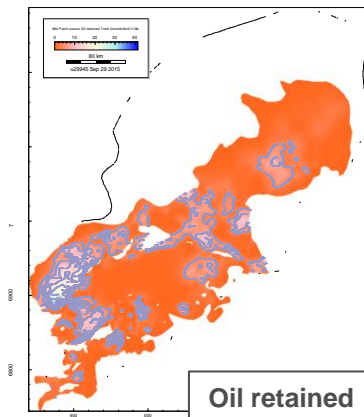
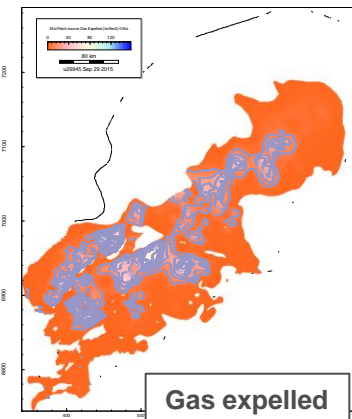
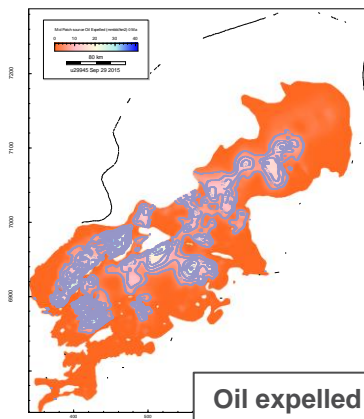
No distinction is made for HCs adsorbed vs expelled.

Fluids Expelled/ Retained & GOR

- Test case: Patchawarra Formation coals
- GOR: instantaneous/ in situ fluid vs cumulative expelled
- Need to calibrate with observed data



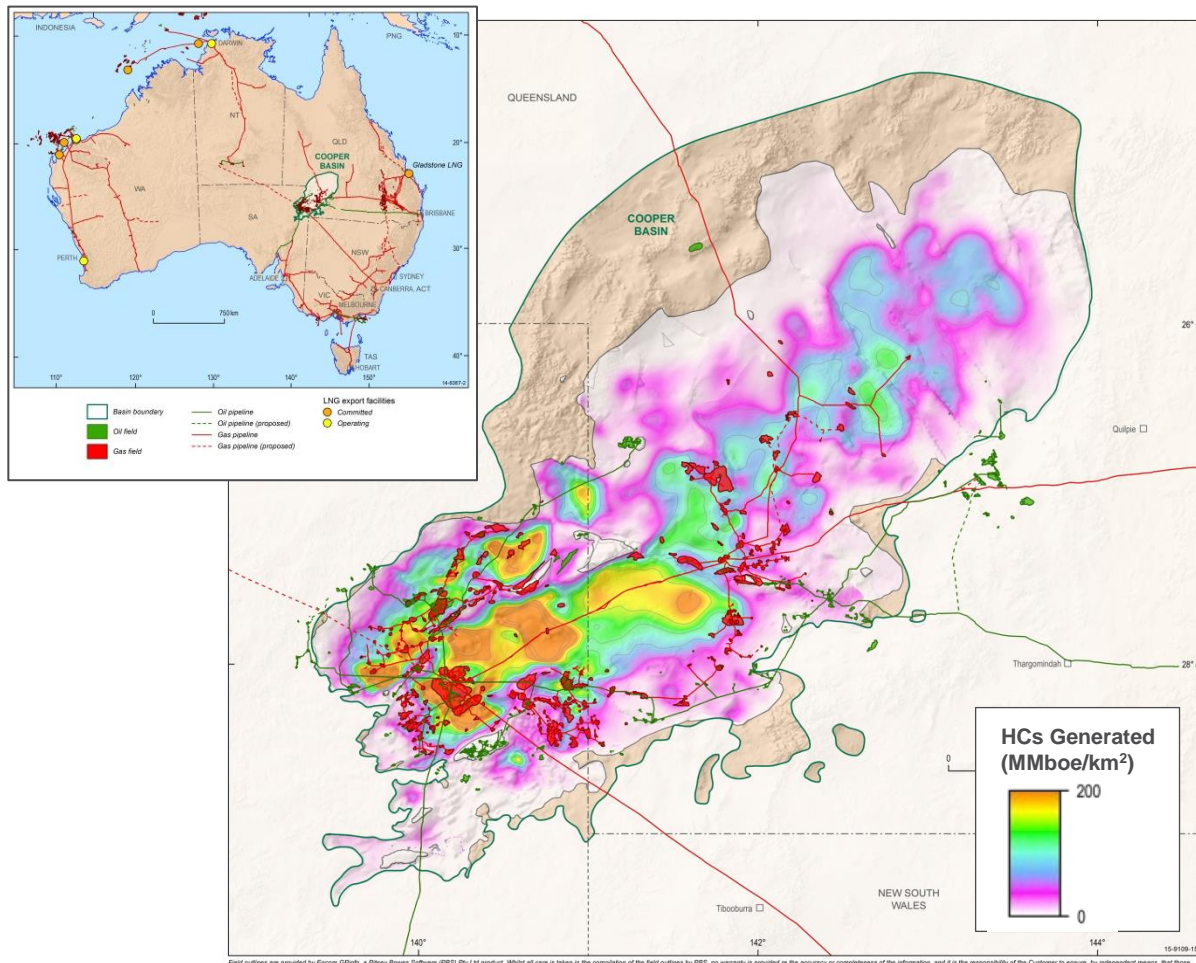
Outputs modified depending on the play type being assessed



Work in progress – Patchawarra coal

Conclusions

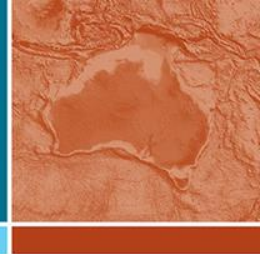
- Map of cumulative hydrocarbons generated from all Gidgealpa Gp source rocks highlights the broad extent of the source kitchen
- Largest contribution from Toolachee and Patchawarra coals and coaly shales.
- Results show the importance of BPSM as a predictive tool for understanding the regional petroleum resource potential.
- Work in progress:
 - improve expulsion models to map hydrocarbons expelled and retained, along with fluid composition
 - application of Monte Carlo simulations to capture model uncertainty





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