

# **Modern 3D Interpretation of a Mature, Structurally-Complex Oil Field: Whittier Field, Los Angeles Basin, California**

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# Focus of the Study

- **Create an Integrated 3D Model of a Very Mature, Complex Field.**
- **Understand:**
  - Structural Configuration.
  - Trapping Geometries.
  - Reservoir Distribution.
  - Fluid Distributions.
- **Quantify Optimal Targets for New Drilling.**
  - Design Multiple Infill Target Locations.



# Why Use 3D-Modeling?

- **Ancient, Incomplete Legacy Mapping (2D)**
- **Complex Structure**
  - Near-Vertical and Overturned Beds.
  - Surface and Subsurface Dip and Contact Data.
- **Difficult Stratigraphic Correlations**
  - Channelized Fan Complex (Bathyl) Turbidites Make Character Correlation Difficult.
  - Correlation Is Improved 3D Viewing Along Bedding.
    - Eliminates Log-Stretch Caused by Oblique Penetration.
- **Geostatistical Modeling Can be Used**
  - As an Aid to Understanding the Reservoir Geometry.
- **This Technology Is Now Practical for Small Operators and Consultants**
  - Computing-Power, Low-Cost and Software Make Full-Featured 3D-Modeling Attractive to Small Operators.



# Study Resources

## ▪ Available Data.

- Limited Proprietary Wireline Logs and Surveys:
  - SP, ILD, Gyro Surveys, and Dipmeters.
- Public Data:
  - Thesis Surface Mapping (Strikes, Dips and Contacts).
  - Digital Elevation Data (USGS).
  - Air Photos (USGS).
  - Published Depositional Studies.
- **No** Seismic Data.
- **Incomplete** Modern Mapping and/or Reservoir Studies.

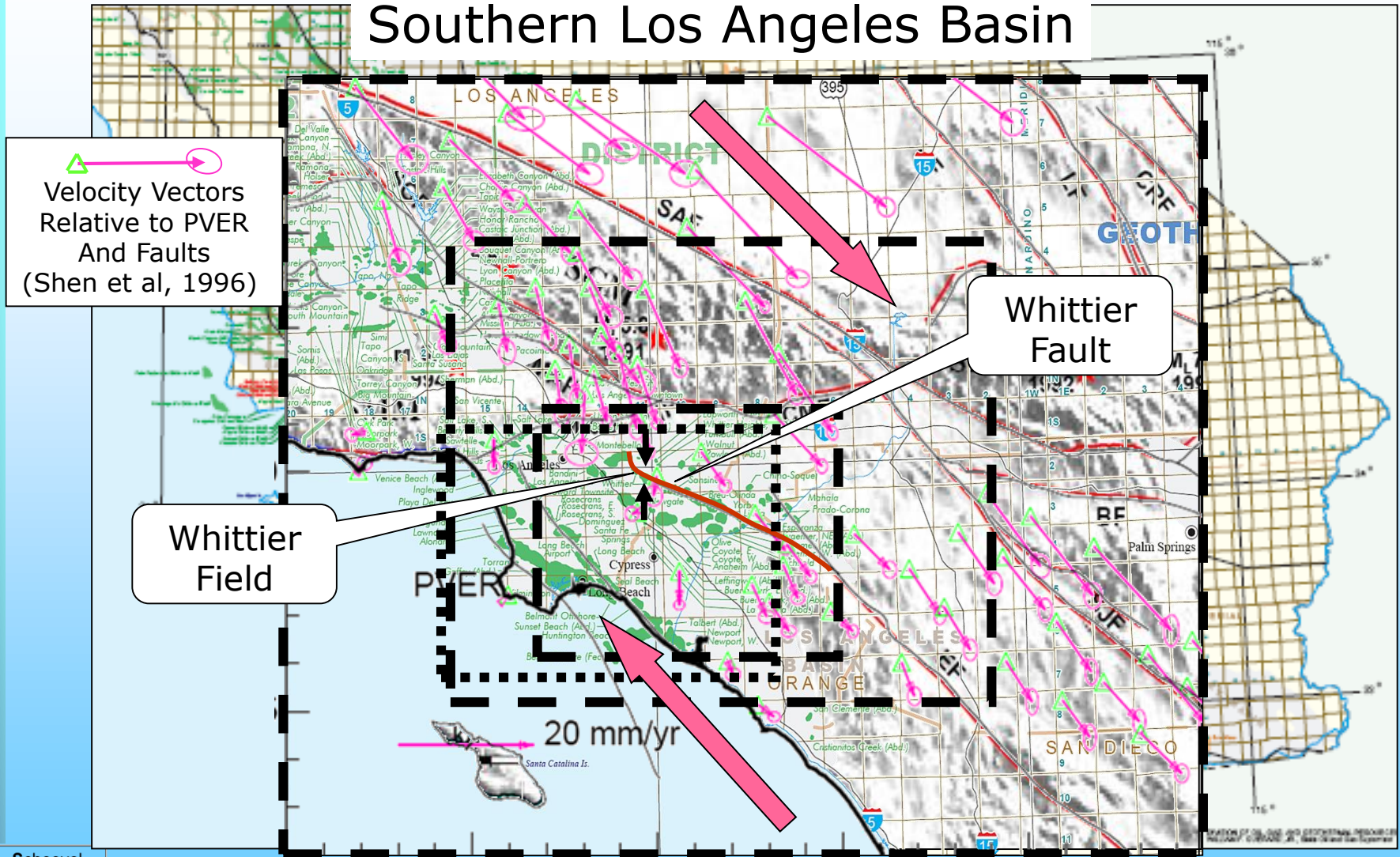
## ▪ Available 3D Modeling Software (goCad).

- Adequate Experience with Modeling Techniques.
  - Structural and Geostatistical Methodologies



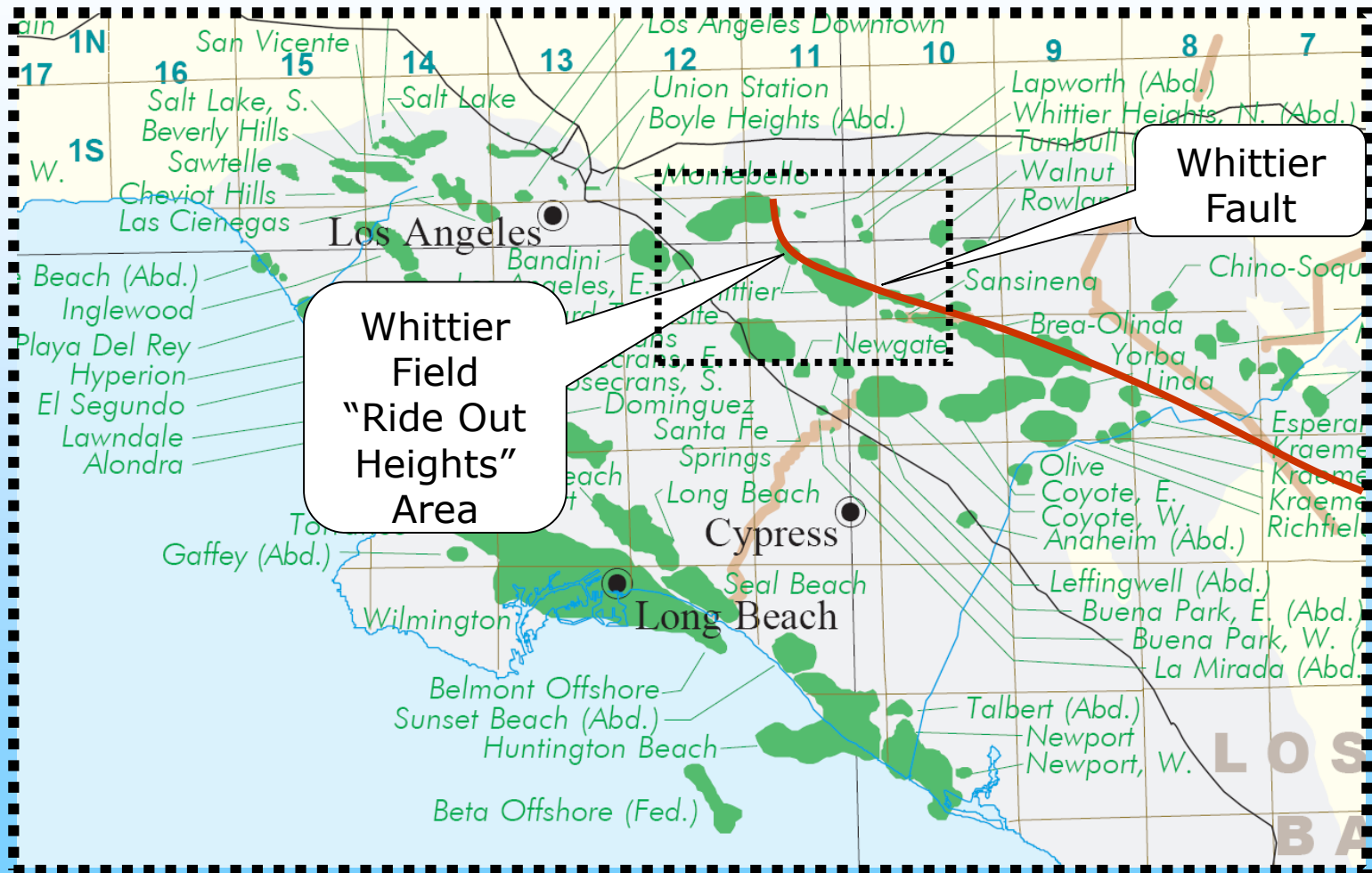
# Physical and Tectonic Setting

## Southern Los Angeles Basin



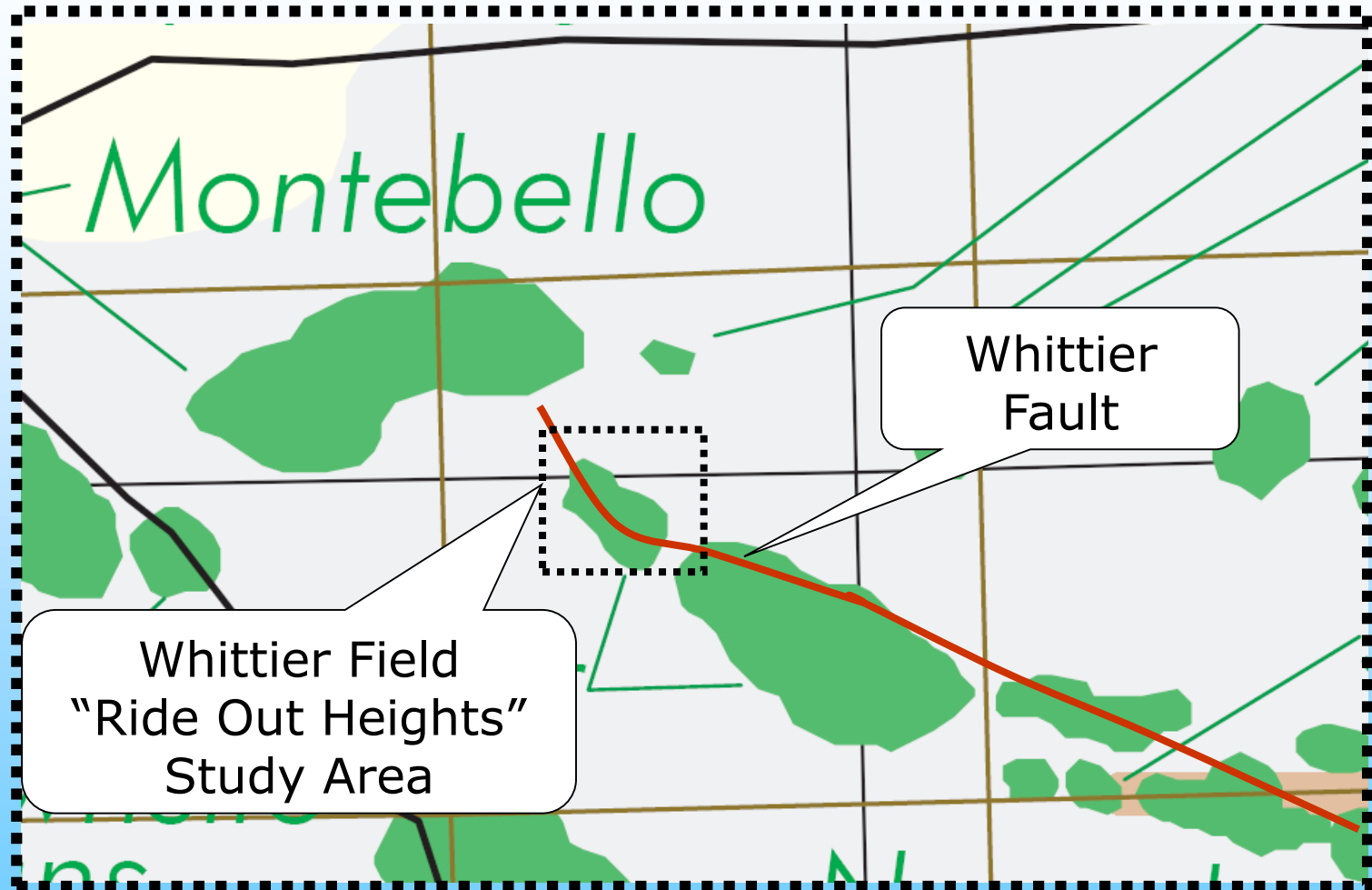


# Physical and Tectonic Setting





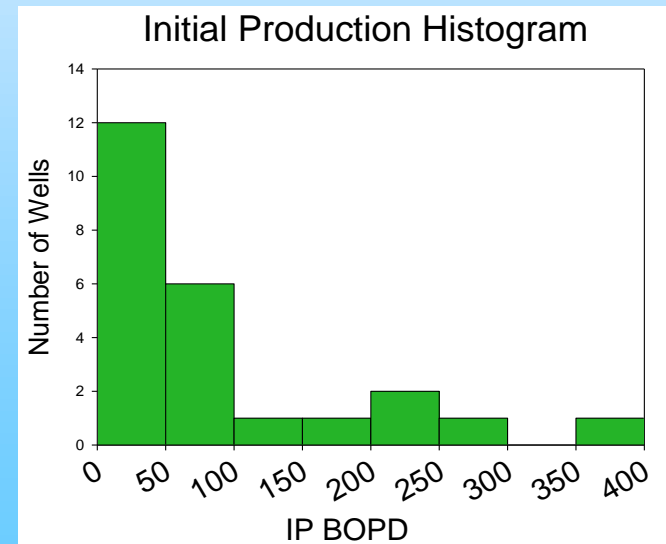
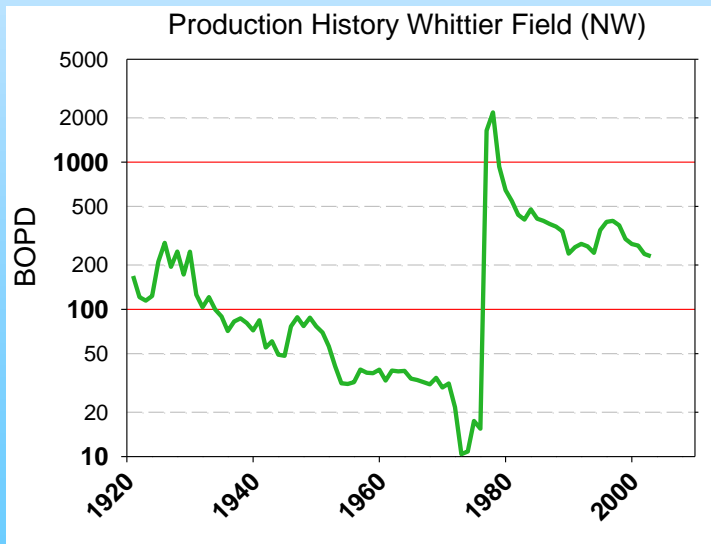
# Physical and Tectonic Setting





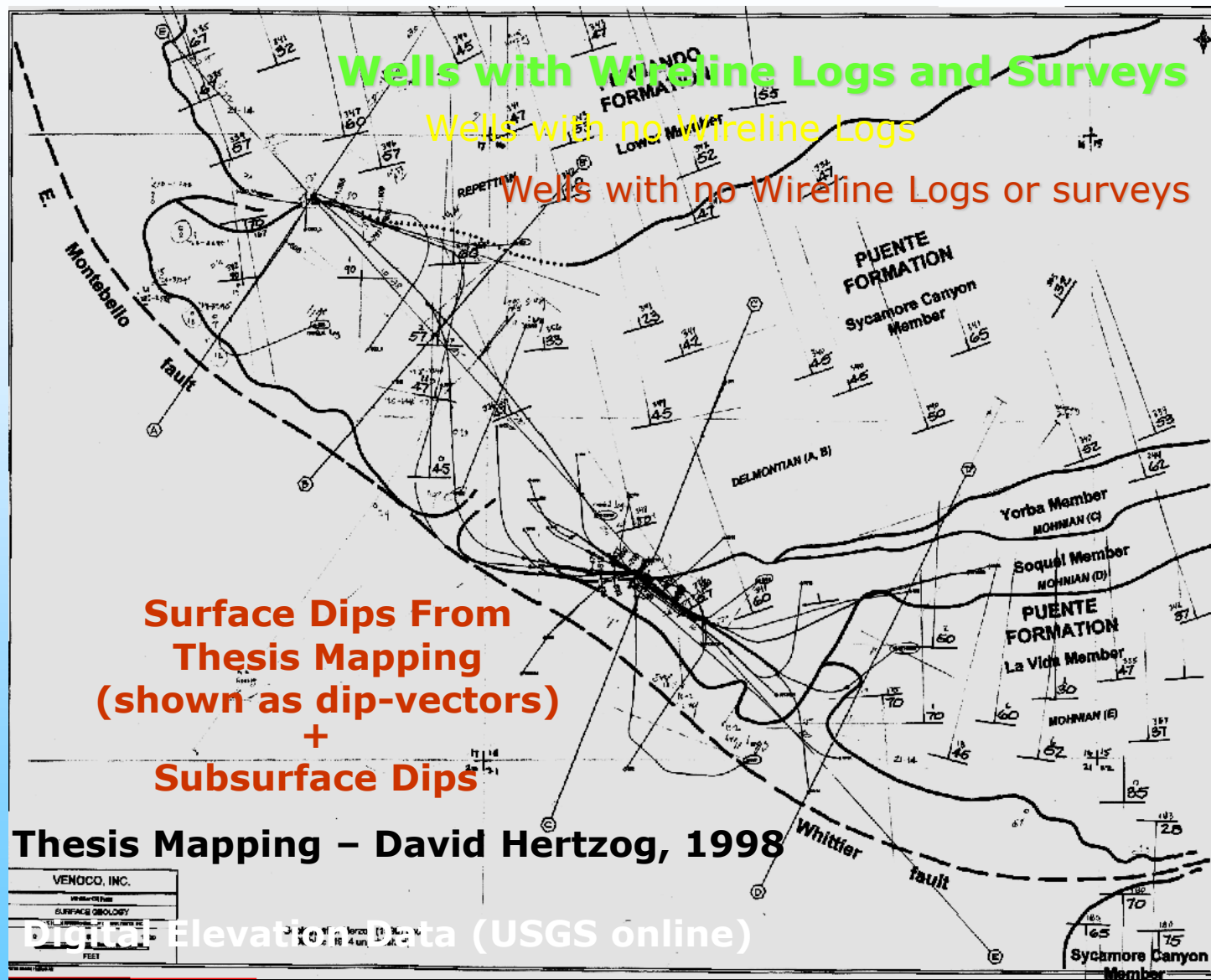
# Field Background

- Whittier Field (Ride Out Heights Area)
  - First Producer in 1919 (Central Whittier 1896)
  - Multiple Operators (Current Operator: Matrix Oil)
  - Low Volume Wells (Miocene and Pliocene Turbidites)
    - 1919-1973 few wells (1 to 7)
    - Post-1973 many wells (22-27)
    - Average Well IP 90 BOPD
    - Average Well Cum. Production 110 MBO
    - Current Production ~230 BOPD
  - Long Life (88 years so far) Cum. Approx. 6.5 MMBO





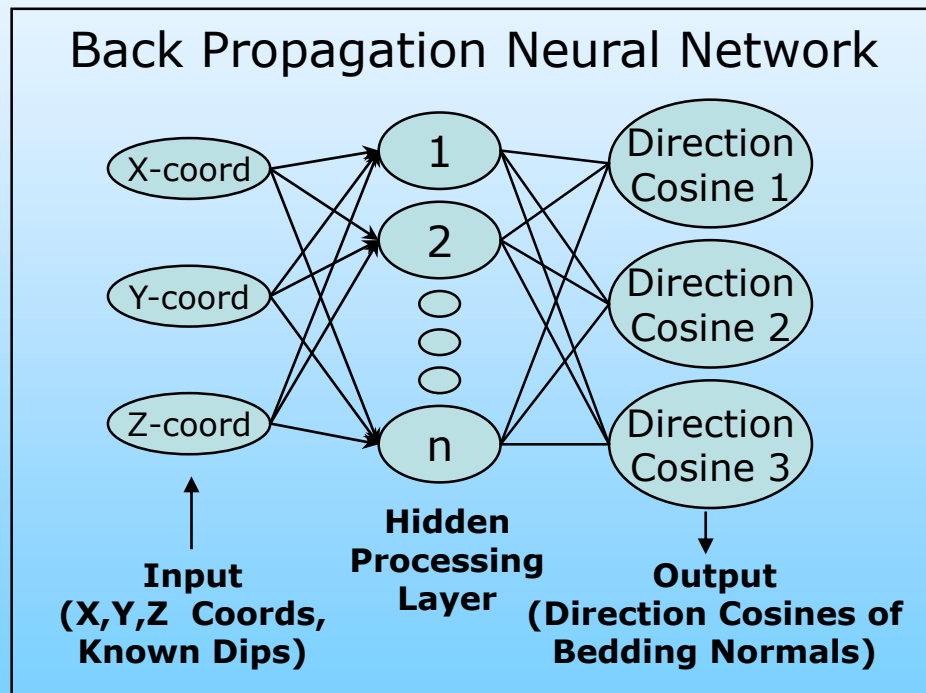
# Raw Data





# 3D Dip Interpolation from Dipmeters

- ***via* Neural Network (NN) Parameterization**



- NN is “trained” using dipmeter data from the wellbore measurements.
- After training, the NN can predict bedding dip/azimuth at any location in the study volume.

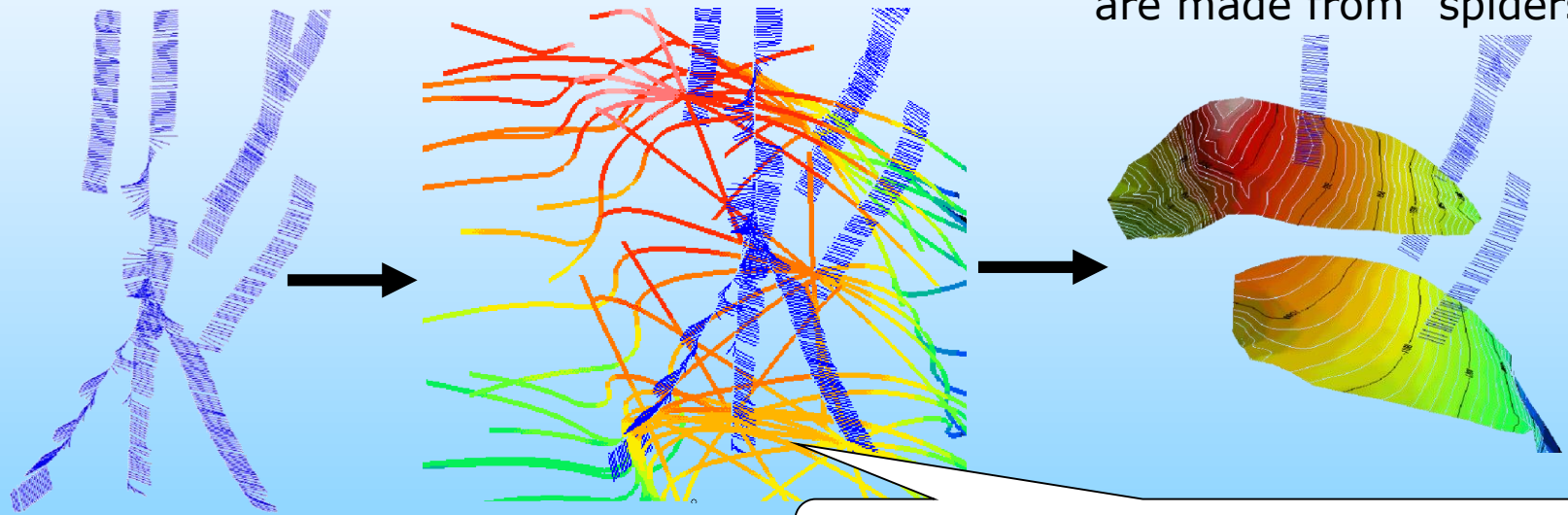


# Structural Geometry Using Neural Network Dip Prediction

Input Well  
Dips in 3D

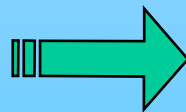
Layer-Geometry predictions

Detailed 3D Surfaces  
are made from "spiders"



**"spider" lines** radiate along all azimuths parallel to predicted bedding.

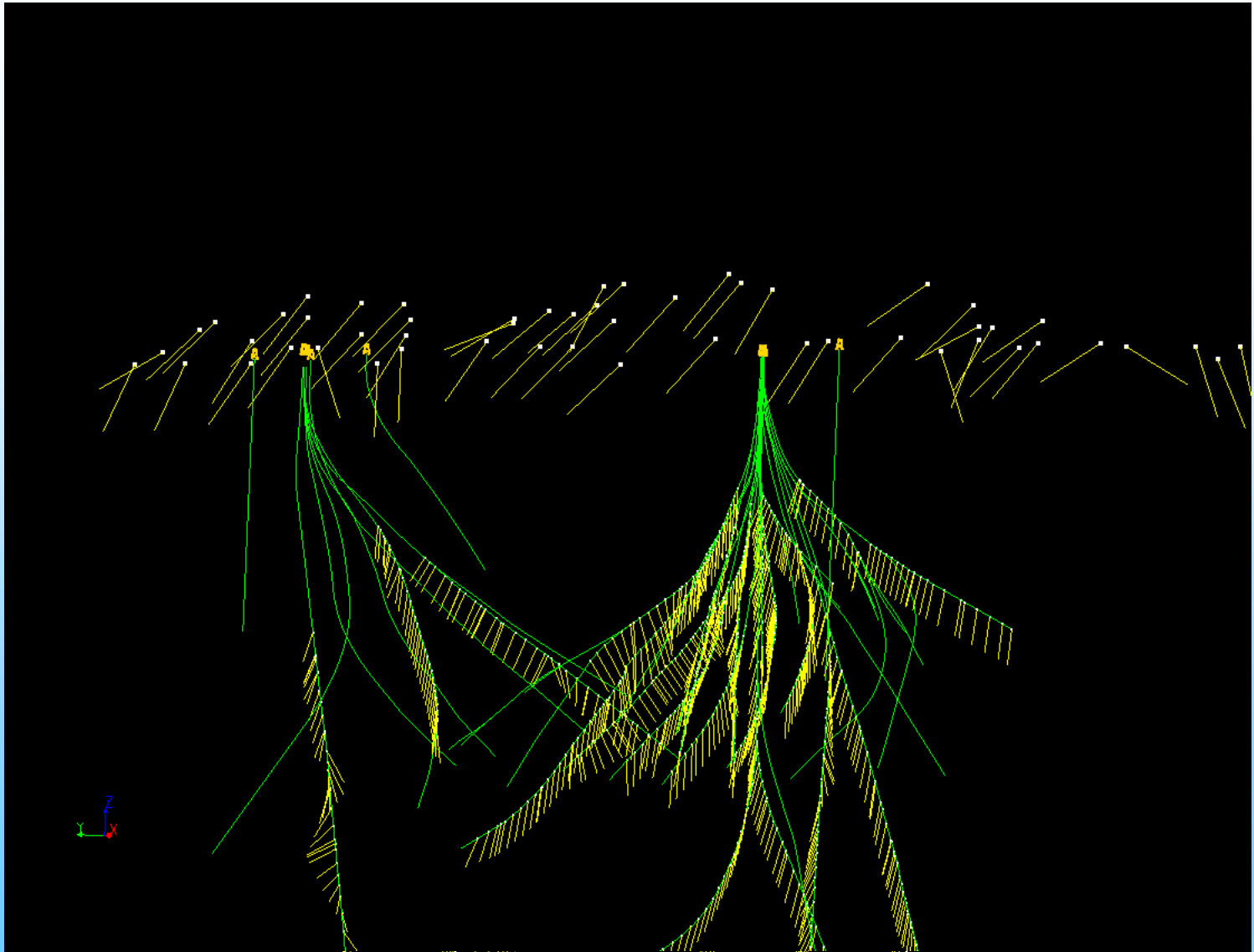
**Before** NN Training



**After** NN Training (NN predictions)

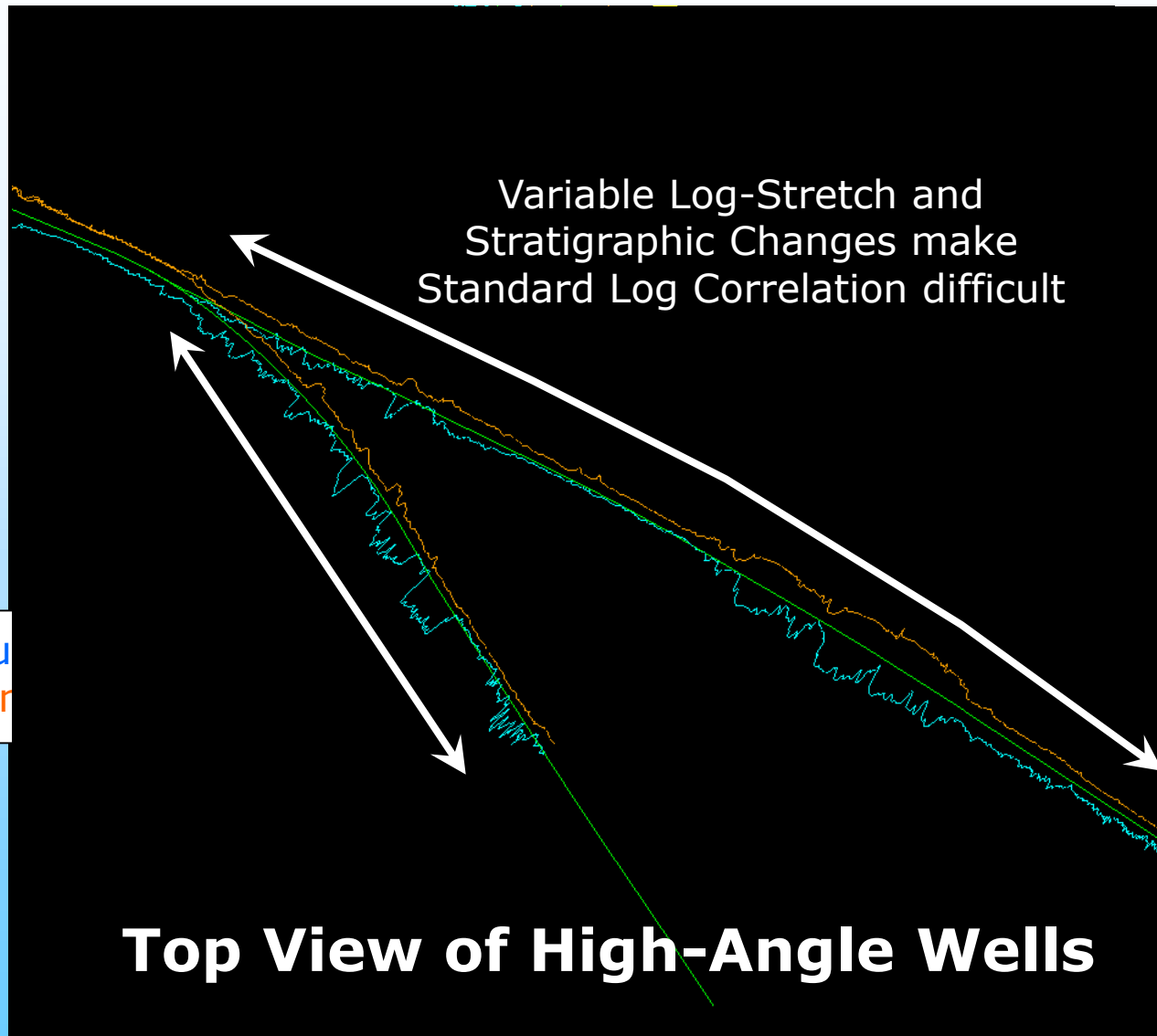


# Surfaces From Dip Interpolation



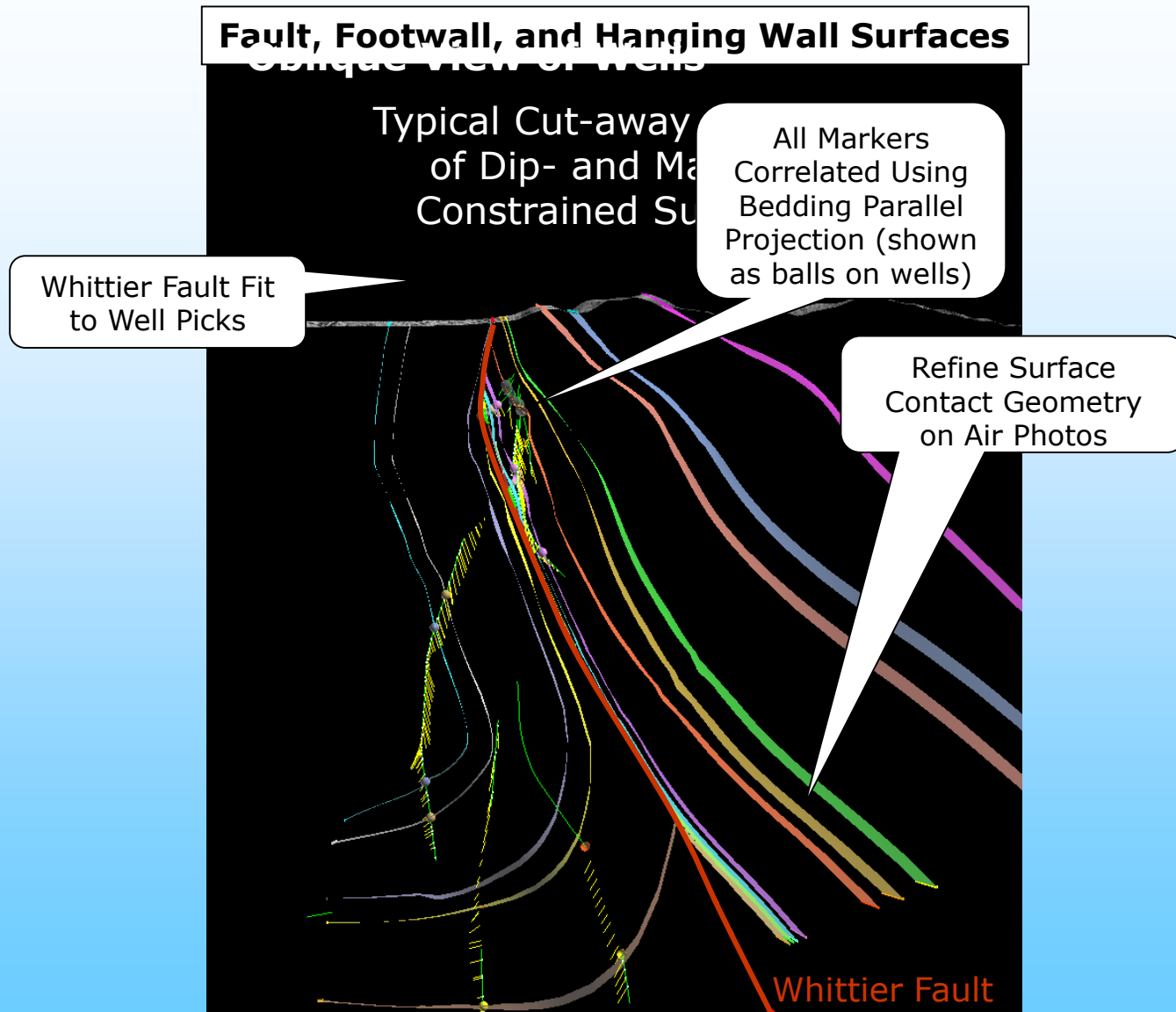


# Marker Correlation By Projecting Along Layering



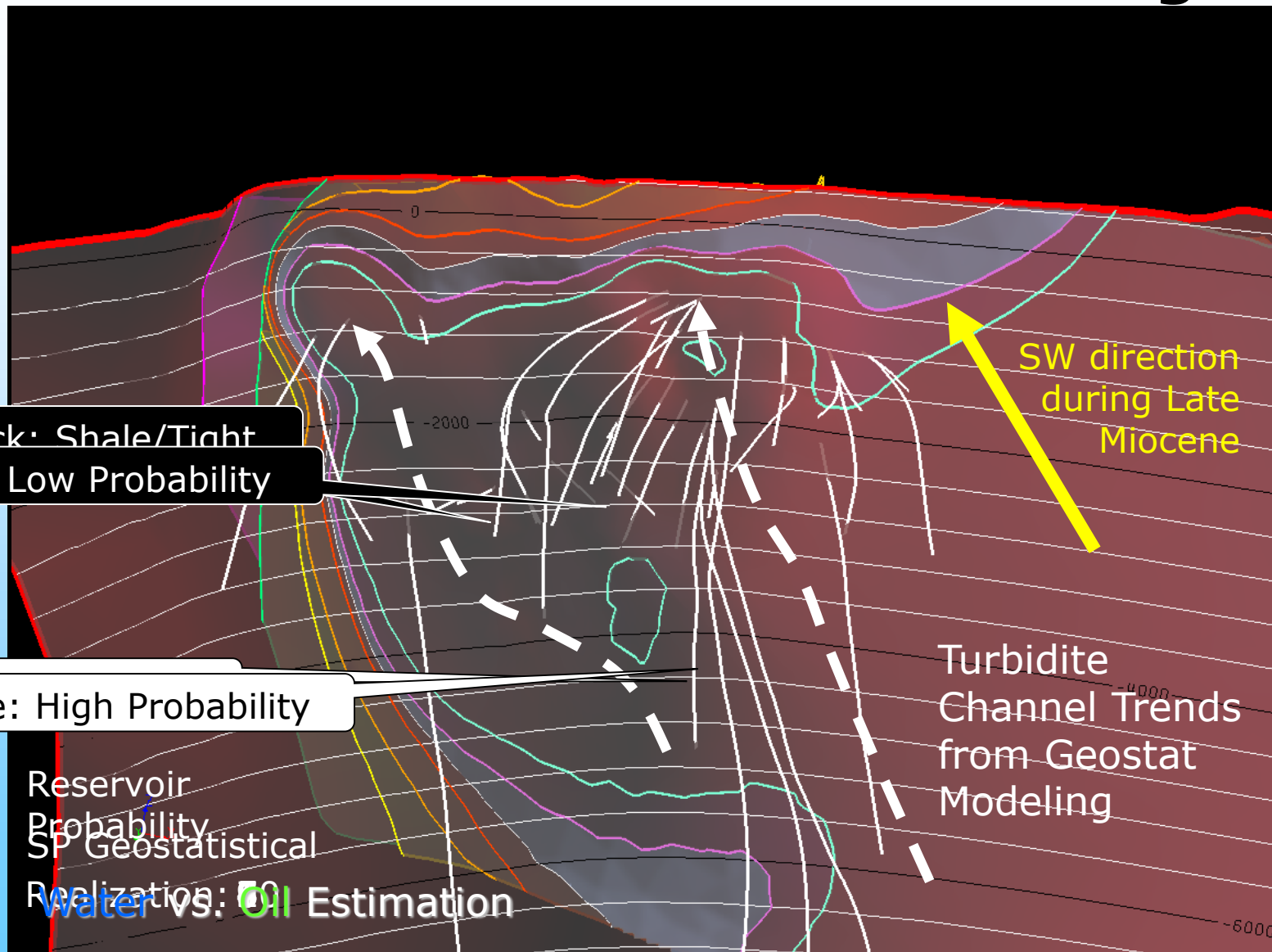


# Surfaces Construction Using Marker Picks and Dip Constraints





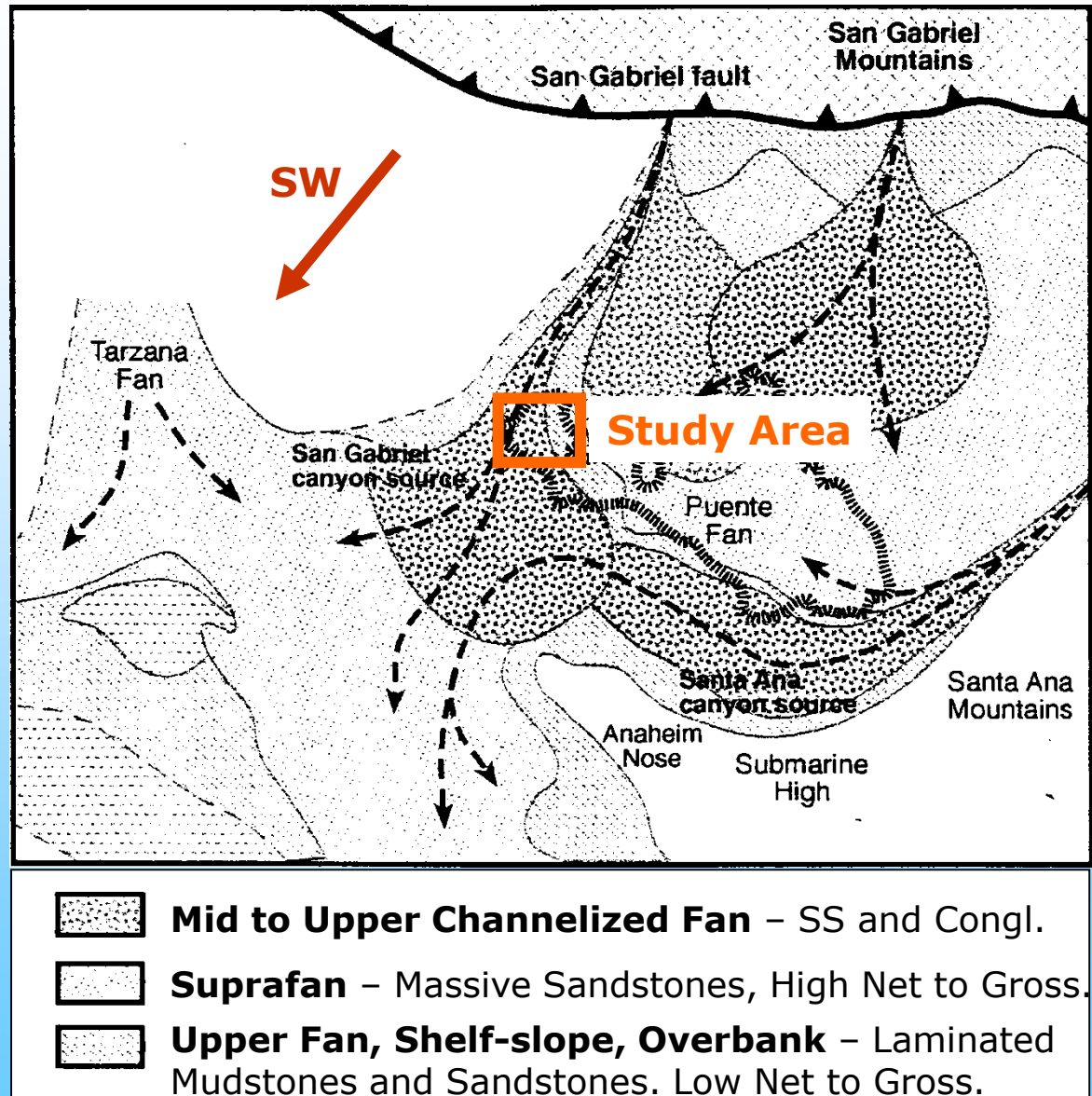
# Stratigraphic Gridding and Geostatistical Reservoir Modeling





# Paleo Depositional Trends Late Miocene

From Herzog, 1990  
after Redin, 1991 and  
Critelli et al., 1995





# Well Planning from Model

Reservoir Probability Cube  
Constructed from All Stratigraphic Grids  
and All Reservoir Realizations

Black: Low Probability

White: High Probability





# Results

- **3D Model Construction Reveals:**
  - Correlatable Stratigraphic Zones are Mappable.
  - Lateral Reservoir Limits Segregate the Field.
  - Traps are Sand Lobes Trapped by Fault Cutoffs Updip.
  - Undrilled Pay Can be Identified and Delineated.
- **4 Well Infill Program Designed from Model.**
  - Two Wells Drilled So Far (Early 2007).
    - Both Wells Encountered Pay as Modeled.
    - Both Wells Encountered Structure nearly as Modeled.
    - Virtually no Geosteering Required.
    - Preliminary Analysis Indicates Field Production will Double from These 2 Wells Alone.



# Conclusions

- **Integrated 3D Modeling is a Practical Tool for Old Low Volume Fields.**
  - Value is Compounded in Fields with Little or no Modern Mapping and Structural Complexity.
  - May Provide High Value Even in Low Volume, Mature Fields.
  - Can be Used Effectively by Small Operators and Consultants.