

Geoscience

SPE Seminar: Introduction to E&P
The Geological Society
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Perenco

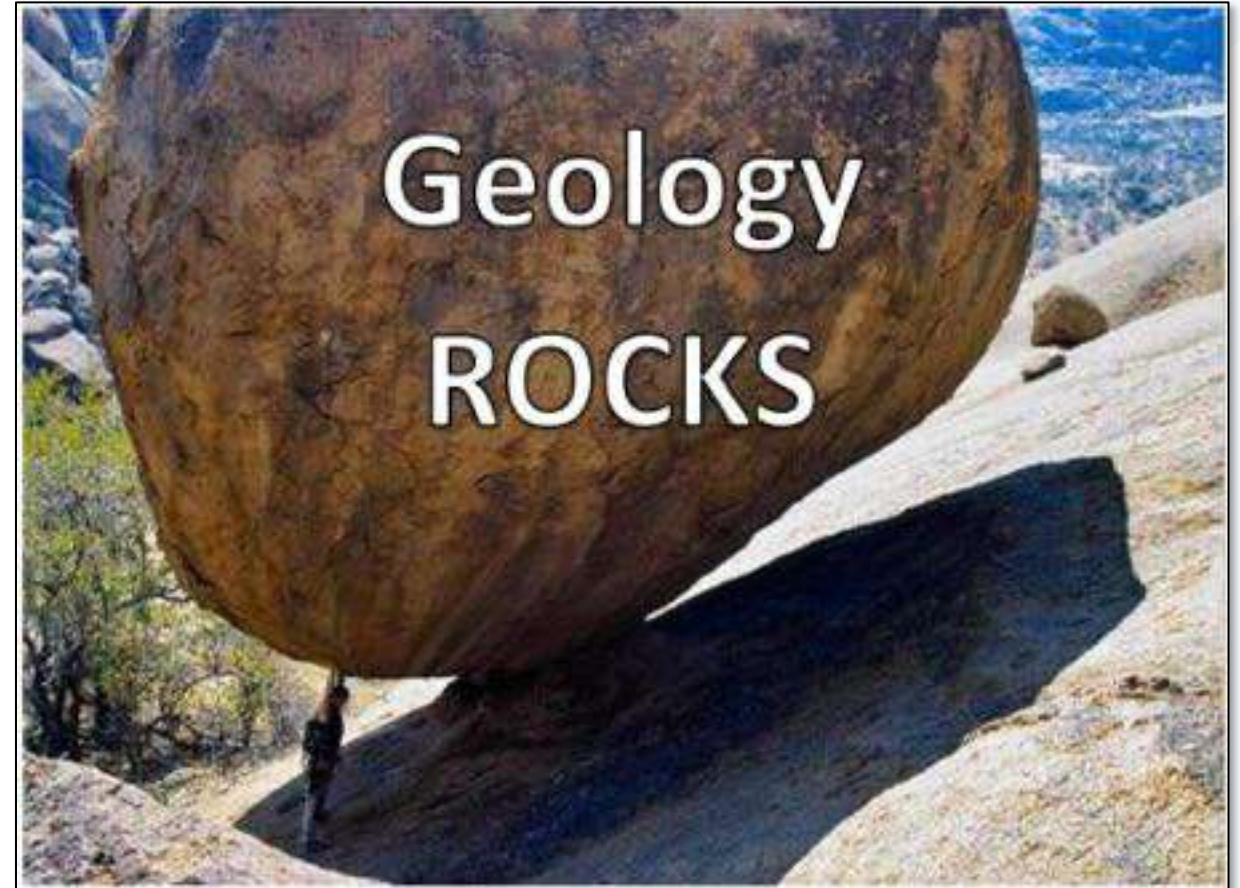
- Introduction to rock types

Hydrocarbon exploration and production industry

- **The petroleum system**
 - Source rock (incl. maturity, generation, expulsion)
 - Reservoir rock
 - Cap rock
 - Trap
- **Data and interpretation methods used by geoscientists**
 - Well data
 - Cuttings, core, log data
 - Log interpretation
 - Seismic data
 - Acquisition & processing
 - Interpretation
- **Petroleum system evaluation summary**

Geoscience in the Energy Transition

- Hydrogen
 - CCS
 - Wind
 - Geothermal
-
- **The Poseidon Project – a Perenco CCS project**





Igneous

- Forms from magma or lava solidification
- Hard, no layers



Granite

Intrusive
slow magma cooling



Obsidian

Extrusive
rapid lava cooling

Sedimentary

- Forms from sediment compaction
- Crumbly, layered



Sandstone

Clastic
compacted
broken rocks



Limestone

Chemical
compacted
dissolved minerals



Coal

Organic
compacted
biogenic matter

Metamorphic

- Forms by transformation of other rocks
- Relatively hard, may or may not have layers



Slate

Foliated
has layers

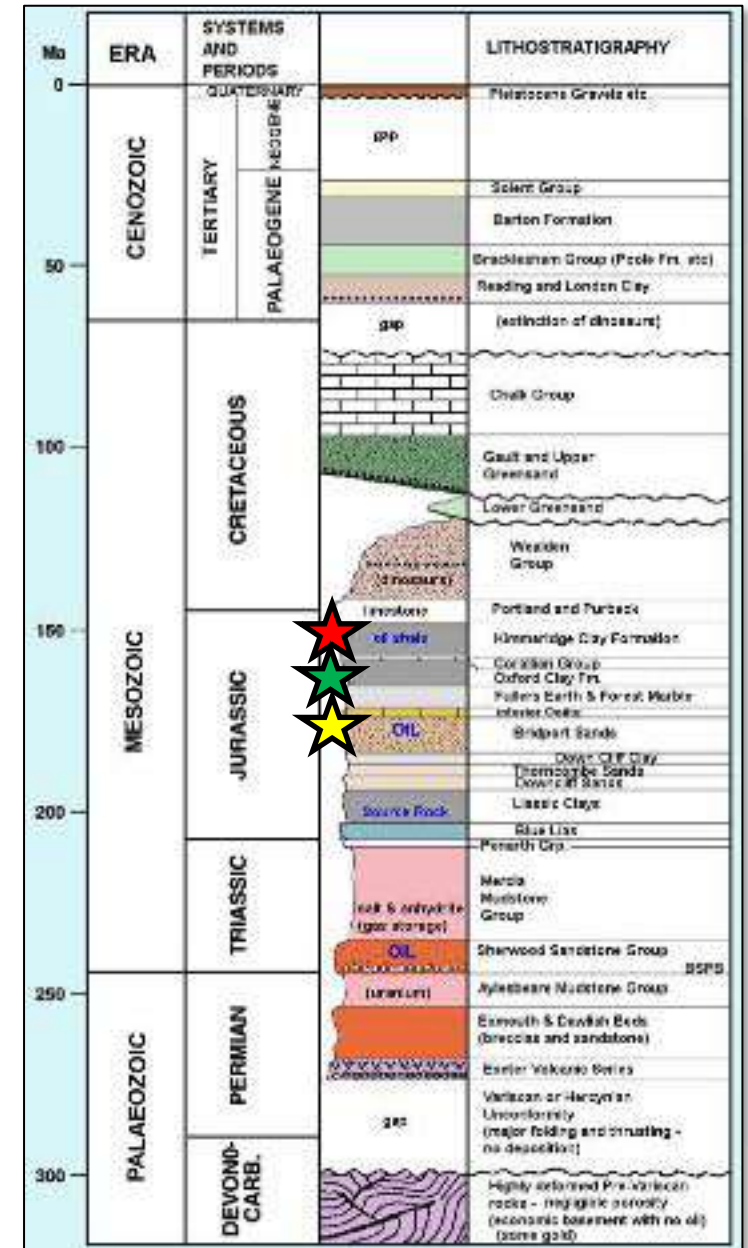
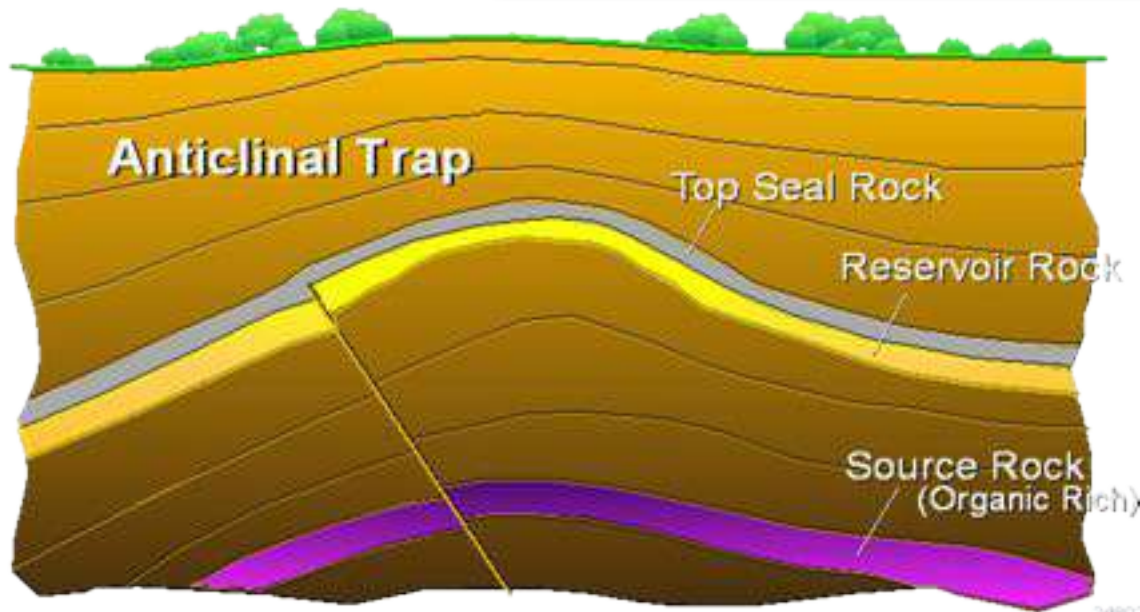
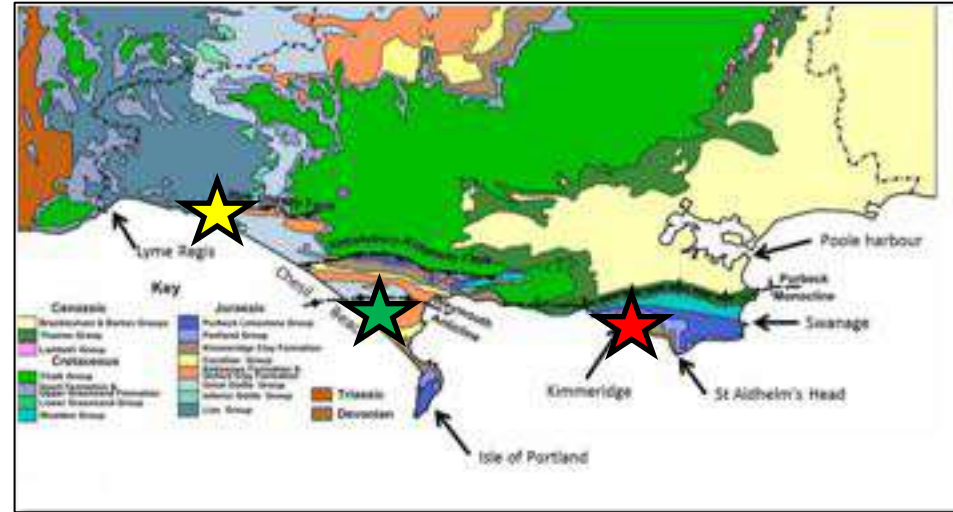


Marble

Non-Foliated
no layers

Petroleum System

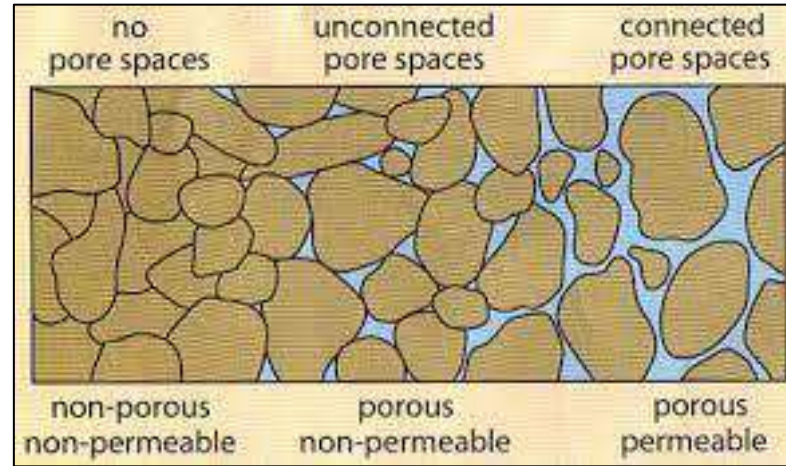
- Source Rock
- Reservoir Rock
- Seal / Cap Rock
- Trap



- Buried organic matter
- Anoxic conditions (lack of oxygen)
- Maturation through pressure & temperature
- Oil window: 60–120 °C, 2-4 km
- Gas window: 120–180 °C, 4-6 km



- Globally, nearly all reservoir rocks are either carbonates or sandstones
- Good porosity
 - Storage of hydrocarbons
- Good permeability
 - Flow of hydrocarbons



Source: UC Denver



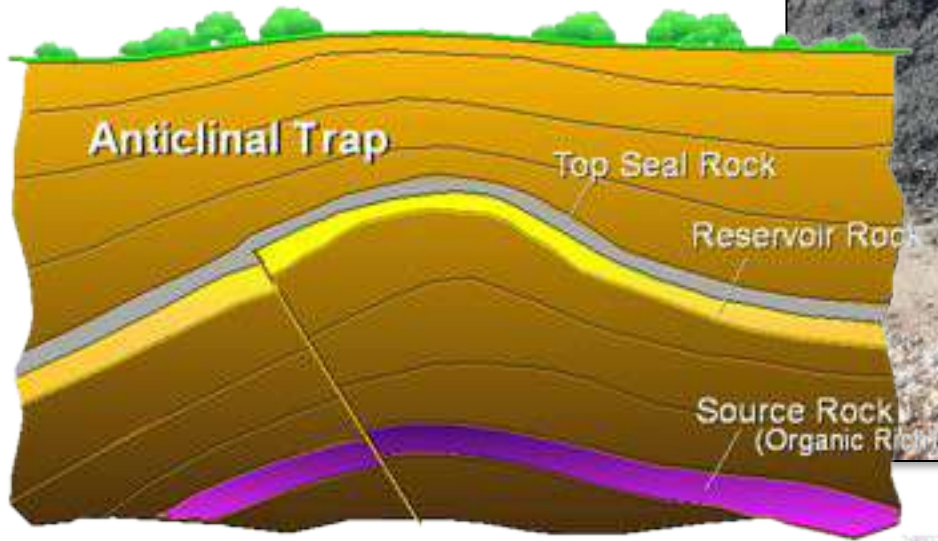
Bridport Sands



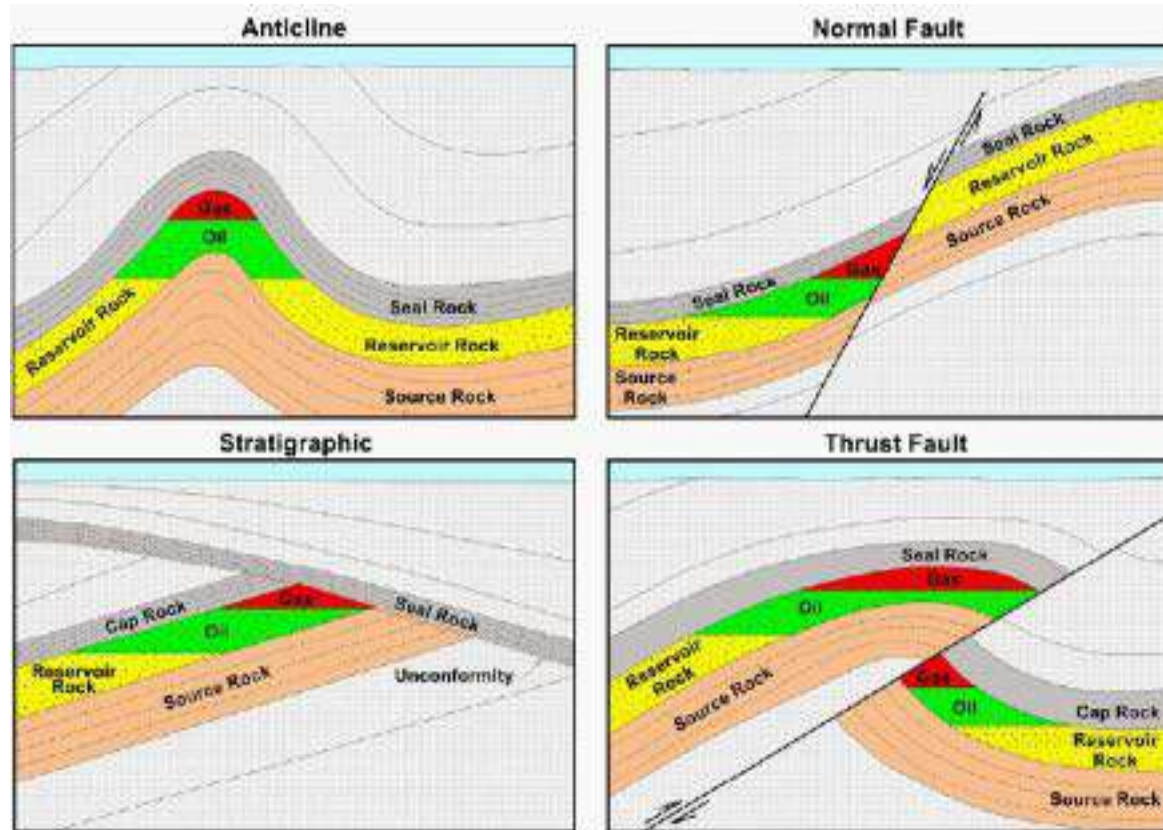
Photo: The Guardian online



- Impermeable layer above the reservoir rock
- Typically composed of shale, chalks, clays, anhydrite or salt



- Oil & gas less dense than water
- Structure required to retain/capture the hydrocarbons



GeologyIn (<https://www.geologyin.com>)



Photo: Ian Patterson (<https://www.geography.org.uk>)



Photo: Ian West (<https://wessexcoastgeology.soton.ac.uk/index.htm>)

- Cuttings
- Core Data
- Logging Data



Cuttings at the rig site



Photo: Geolotec (www.geolotec.com)



Photo: Geodata & Drilling (www.geodatadrilling.com)

Geologist: *Is a person that studies geology*

Core

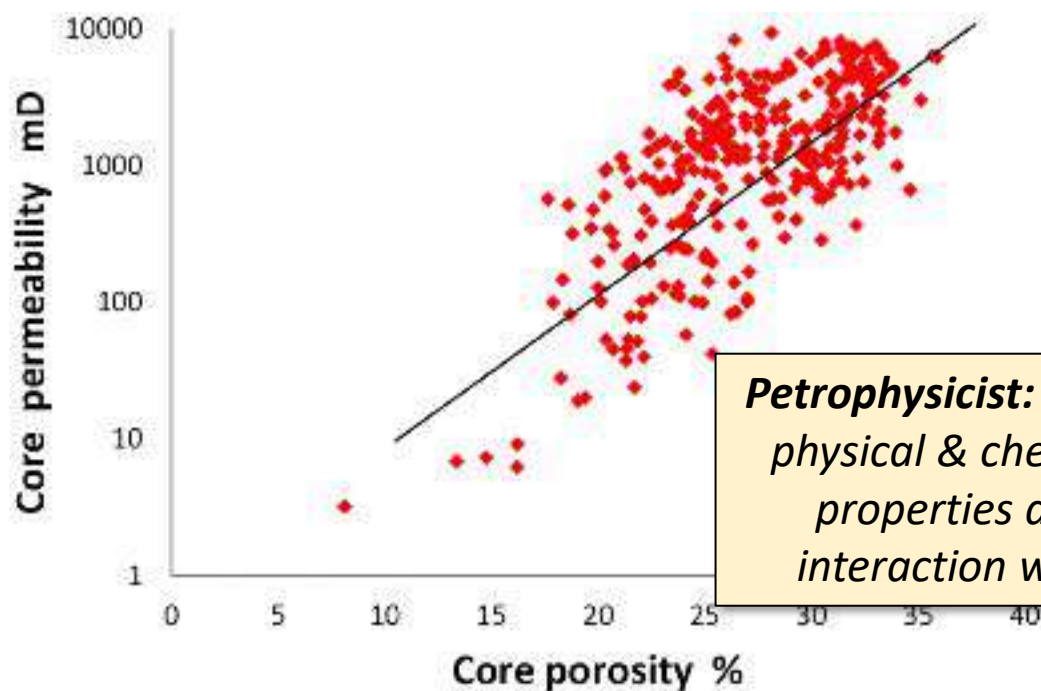


Photo: West Michigan University

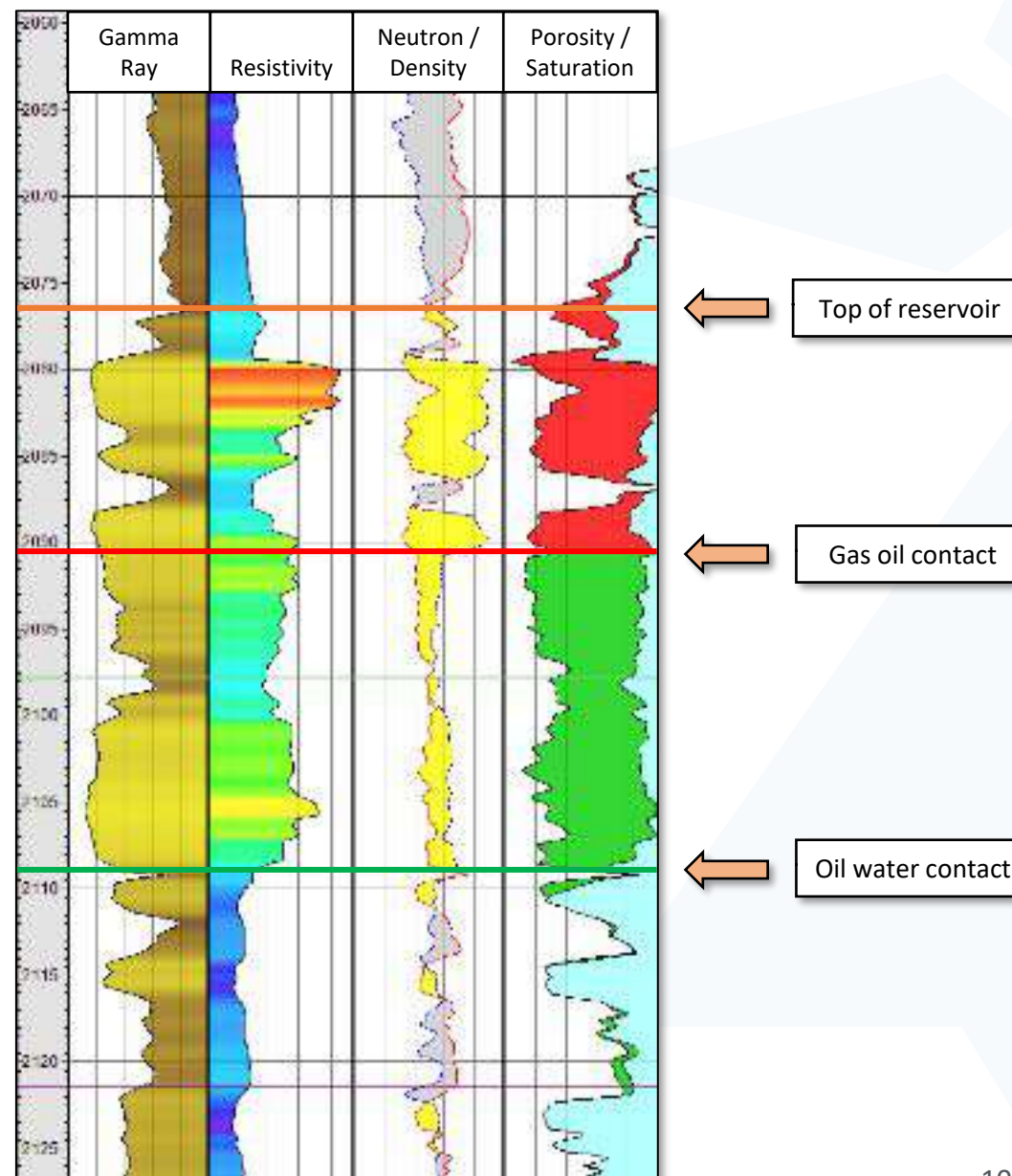
Logging Tools



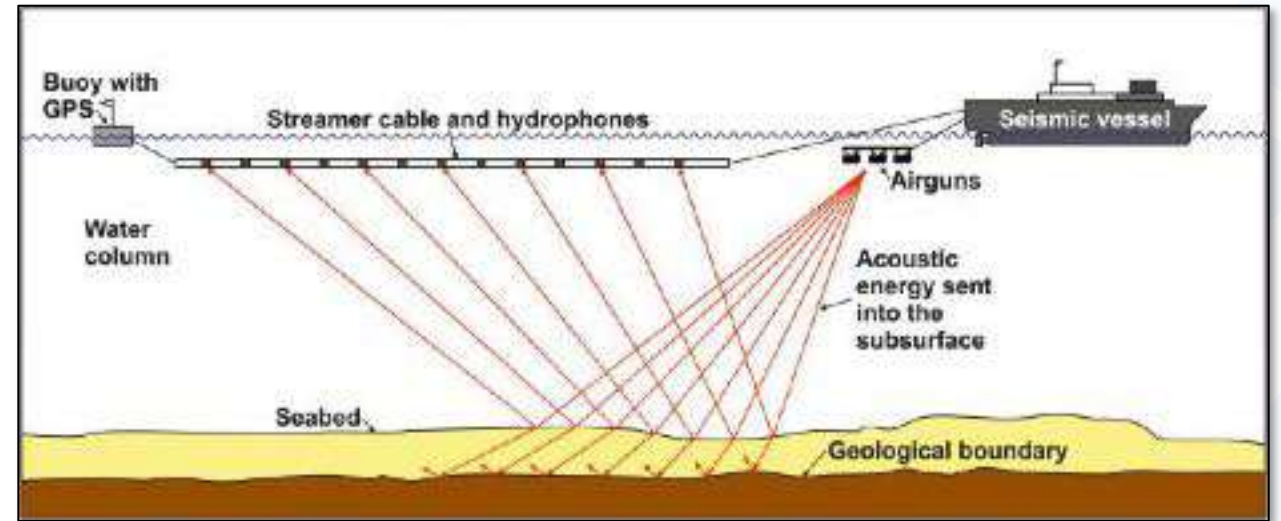
- Petrophysicist analyses the acquired log data
- Core data integrated with log interpretation
- Results of well data analysis tell us:
 - Depth of reservoir
 - Porosity
 - Saturation (ratio of hydrocarbons to water)
 - Reservoir thickness (gross & net)
 - Hydrocarbon type



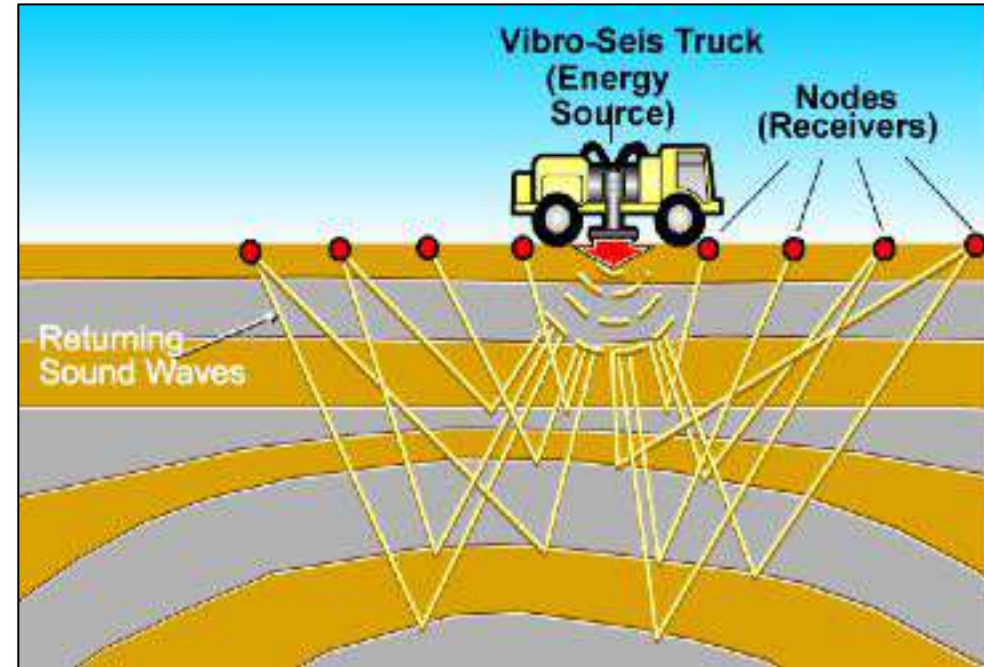
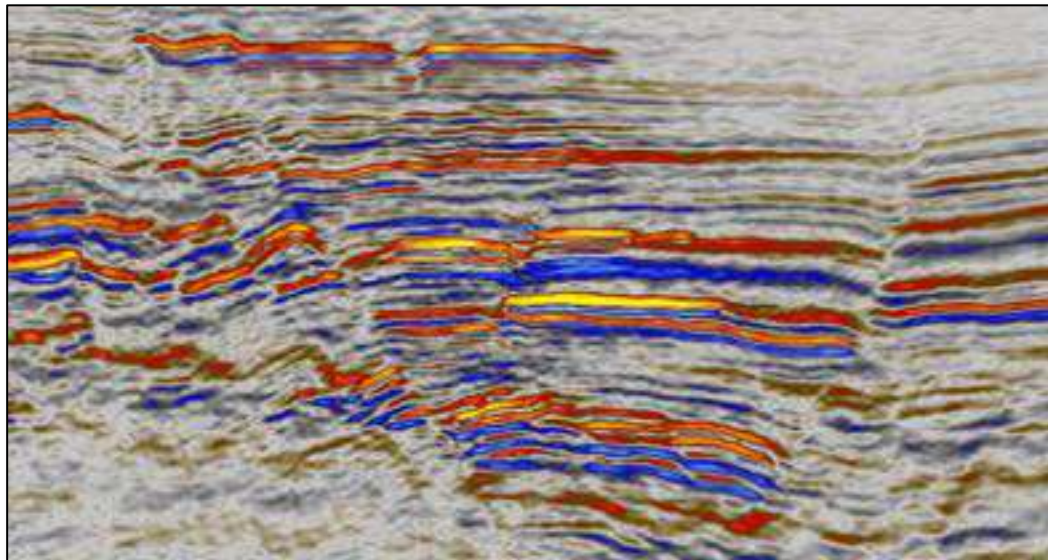
Petrophysicist: Studies the physical & chemical rock properties and their interaction with fluids



- **Technique uses sound energy:**
 - Sound energy is transmitted into the earth with energy reflected back off rock layers
- **Seismic surveys can be undertaken onshore & offshore**
- **Extensive data processing undertaken to produce an image of the subsurface / rock layering**
- **Surveys undertaken as 2D profiles or 3D volumes**



Cox, D., et. al., 2020



GeoSiam (<https://www.geosiamservices.com>)

- Seismic surveys undertaken onshore and offshore

Onshore: Vibroseis Truck



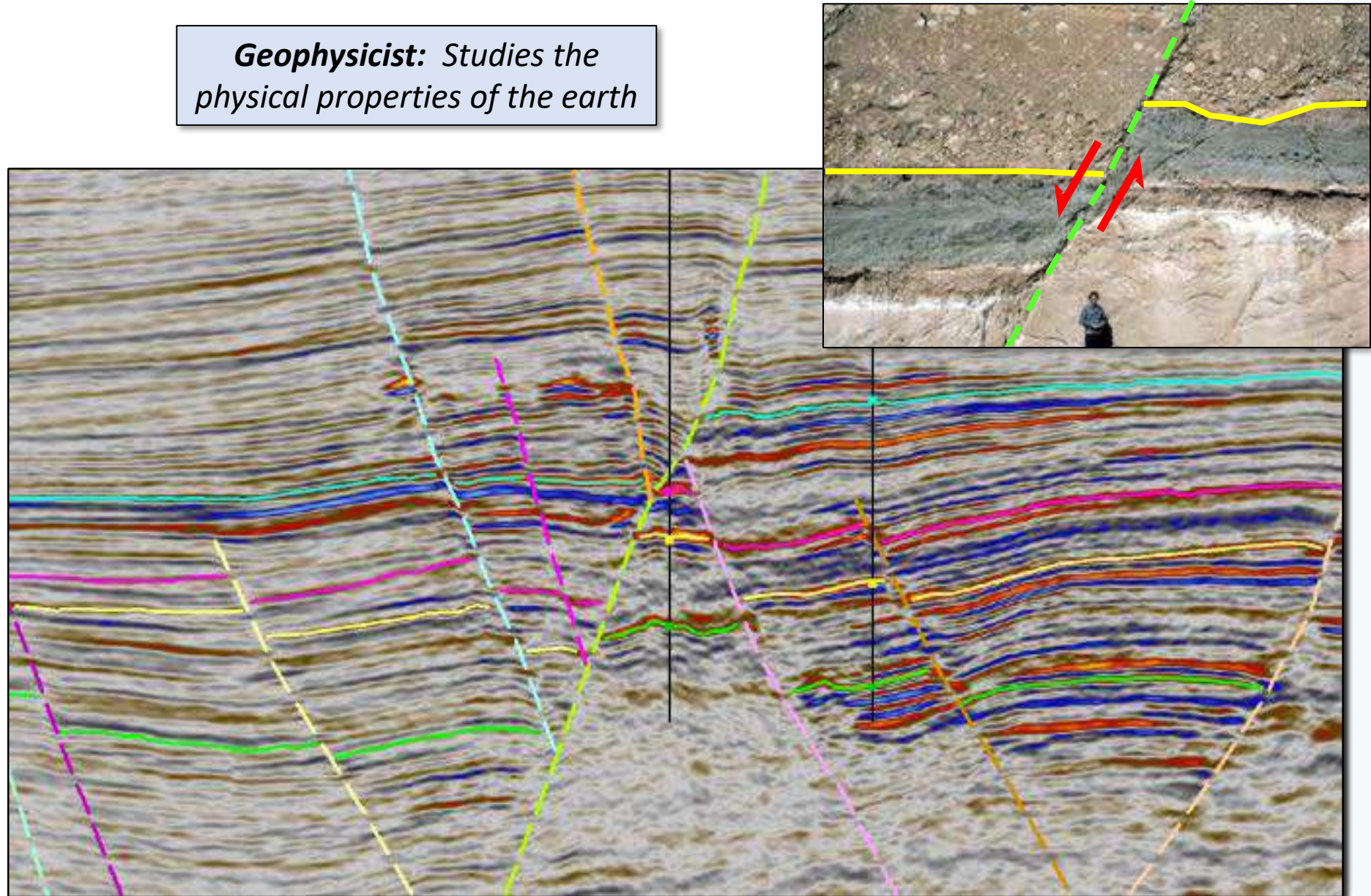
Offshore: Seismic Vessel



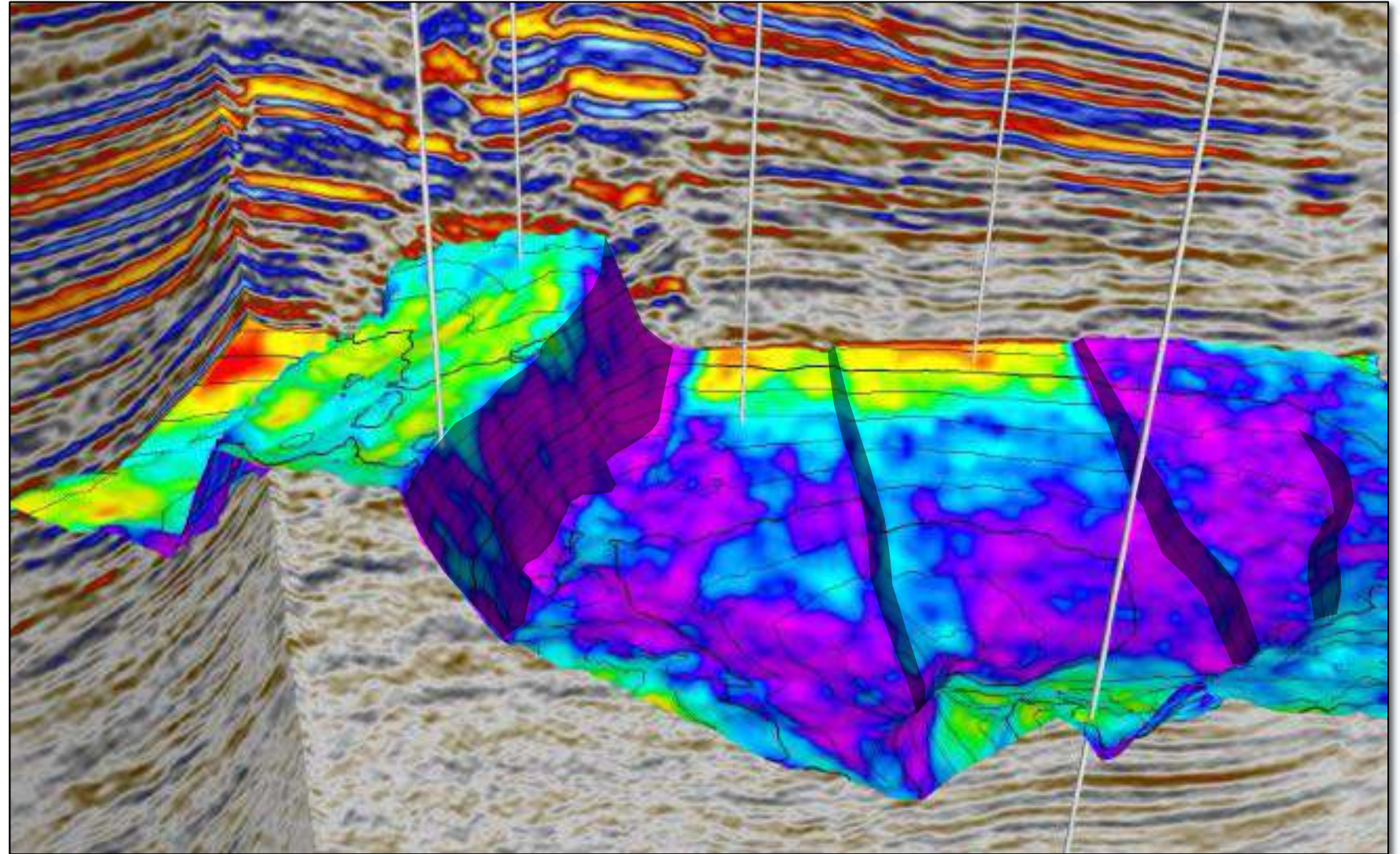
Onshore: Urban Acquisition

Geophysicist: *Studies the physical properties of the earth*

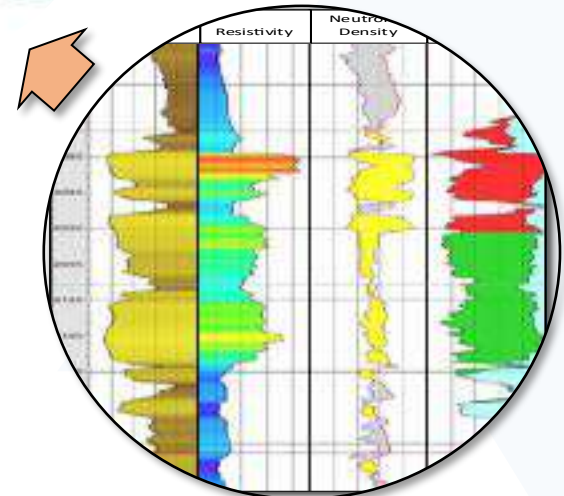
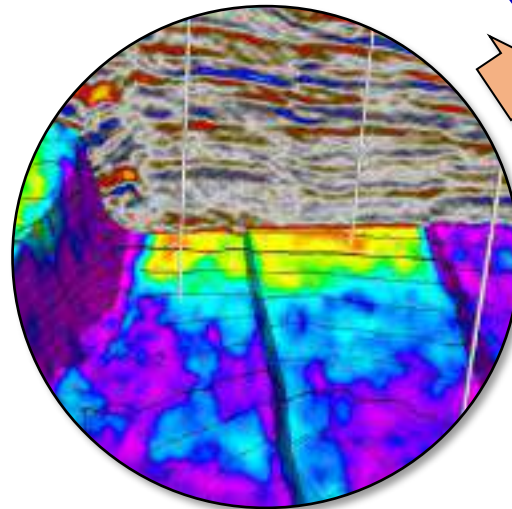
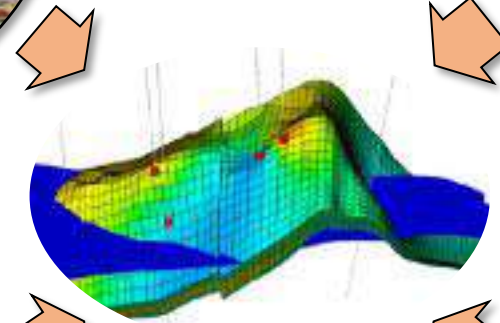
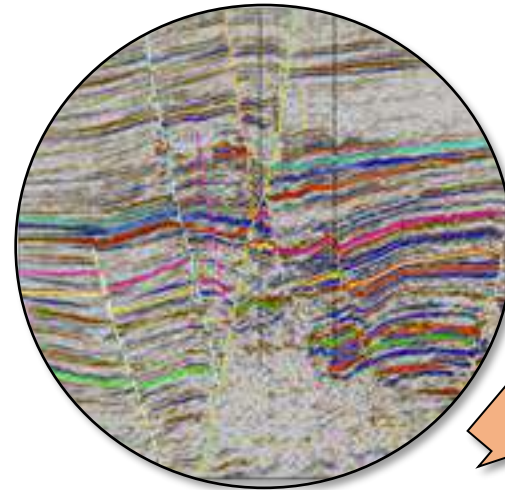
- Well data guides interpretation (well-to-seismic tie)
- Interpret faults
- Interpret horizons
 - Representing rock layer boundaries



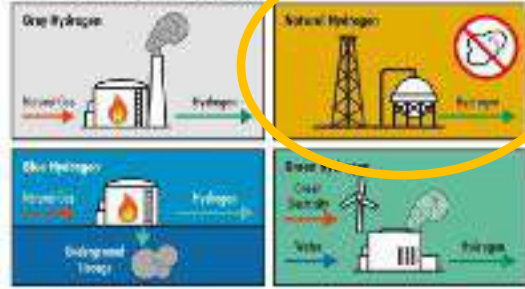
- Make a structure map
- Project seismic attributes onto map
- Sound waves can be impacted by the fluid fill in the reservoir rock
 - DHI (Direct Hydrocarbon Indicator)



- Integrate all geological & geophysical data and interpretations
 - Petroleum system evaluated
- Results in a subsurface model - Used for:
 - Prospect size & risk
 - Field development
 - Well locations

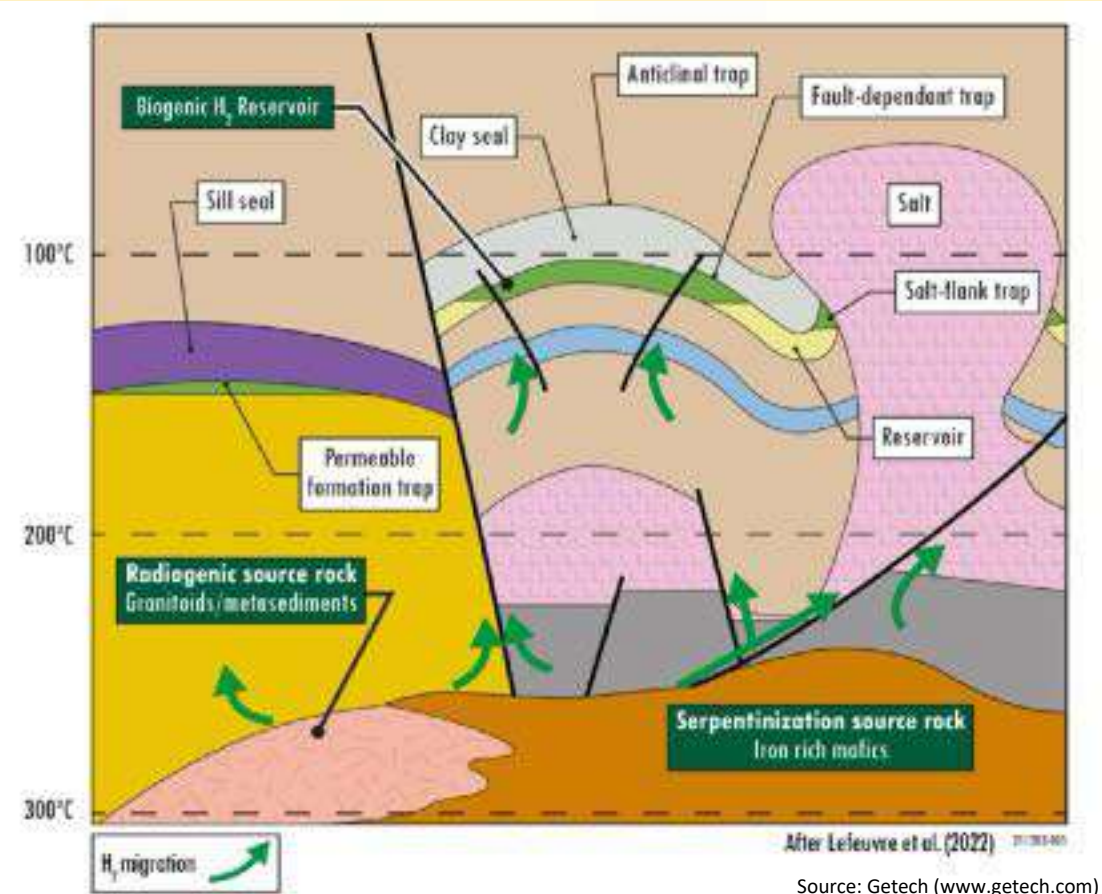


The Colours of Hydrogen



Natural Hydrogen / Gold Hydrogen

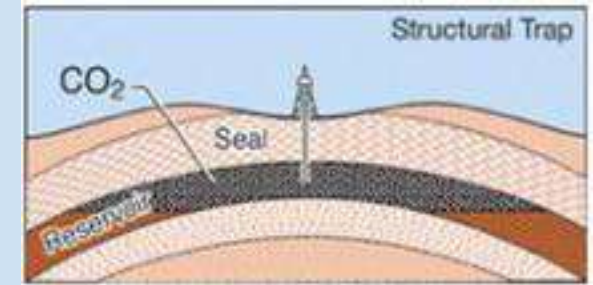
- Analogous to the petroleum system



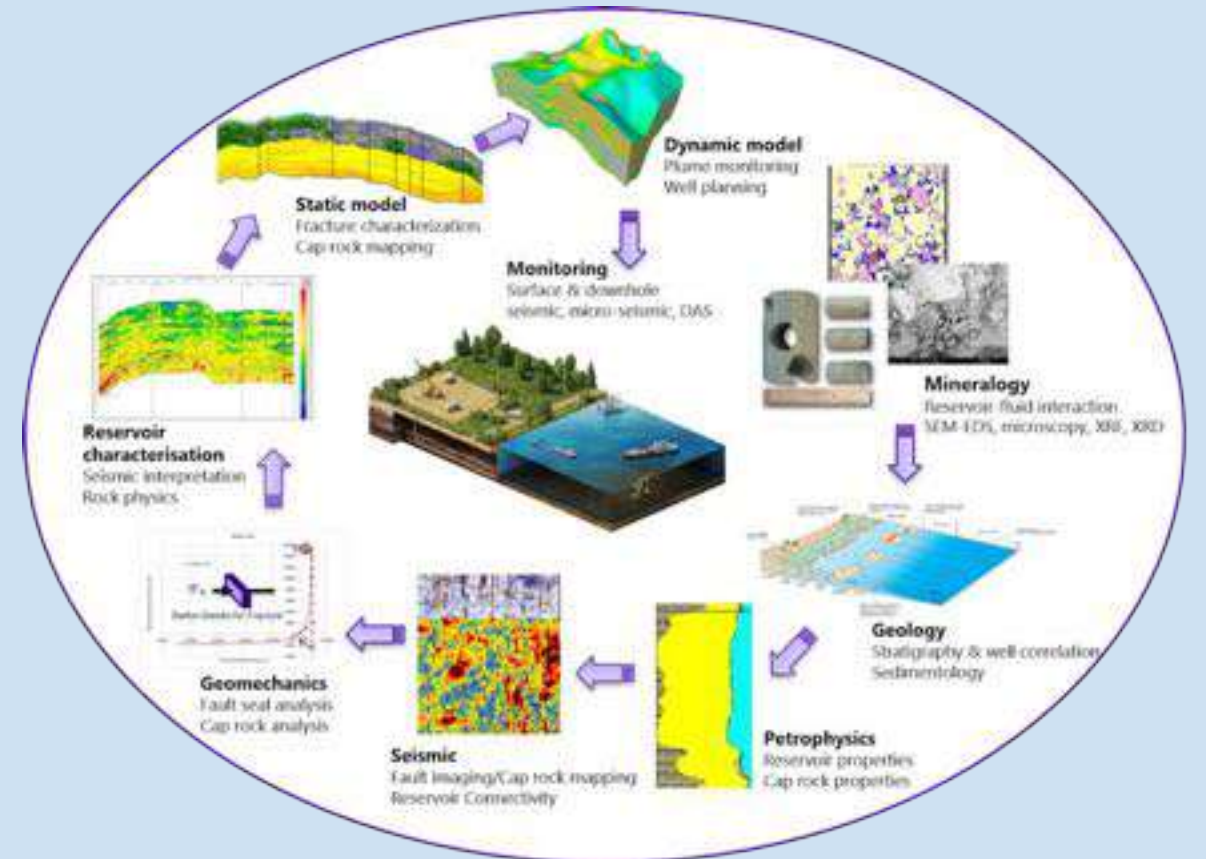
Source: Getech (www.getech.com)

CCS (Carbon Capture & Storage)

- Same geological & geophysical data, and interpretation & modelling techniques to the petroleum system evaluation



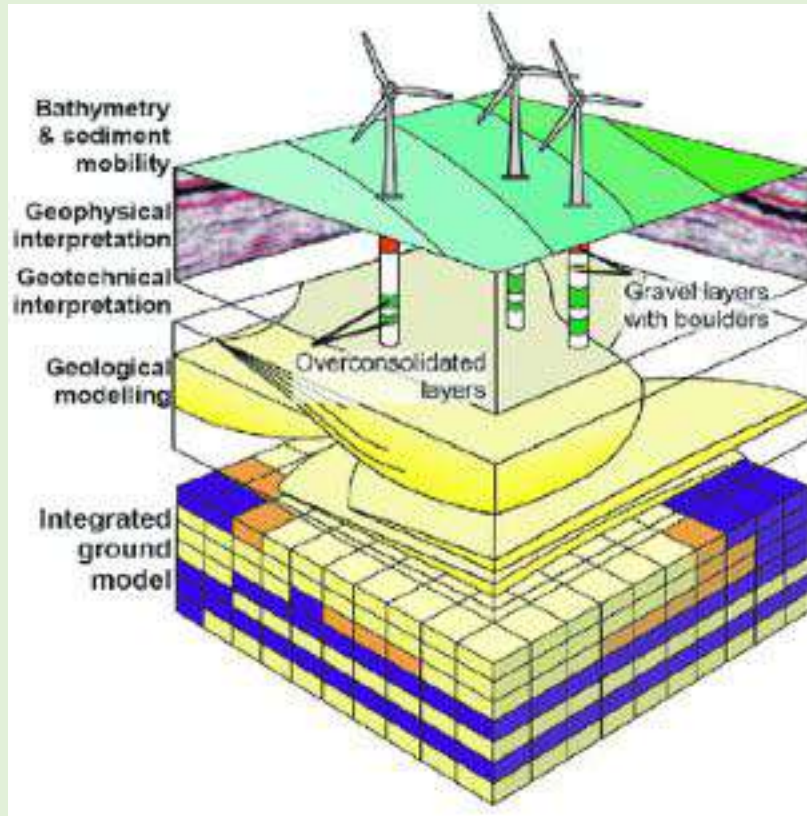
Source: National Energy Technology Laboratory (<https://netl.doe.gov/>)



Source: CGG (www.cgg.com)

■ Wind Energy

- Same data types, interpretation methods as used to evaluate the petroleum system
- Applied at a different scale and for a different purpose



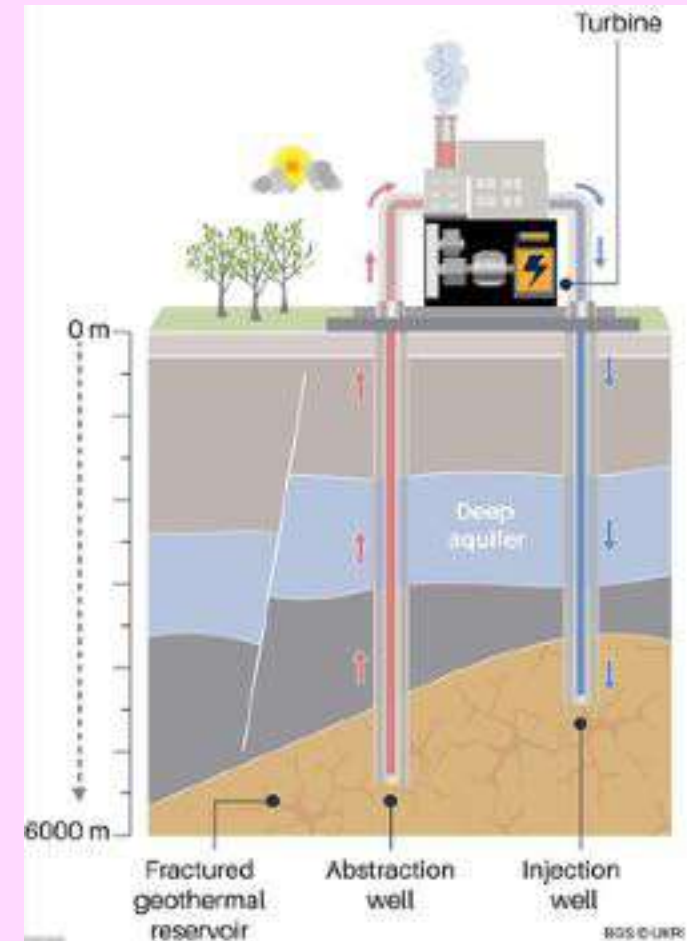
Valenturf et al., 2021 (Geoscience Solutions for Sustainable Offshore Wind Development. Earth Sci. Syst. Soc. 1:10042)

■ Geothermal Energy

- Understanding the geology key to the success of geothermal projects



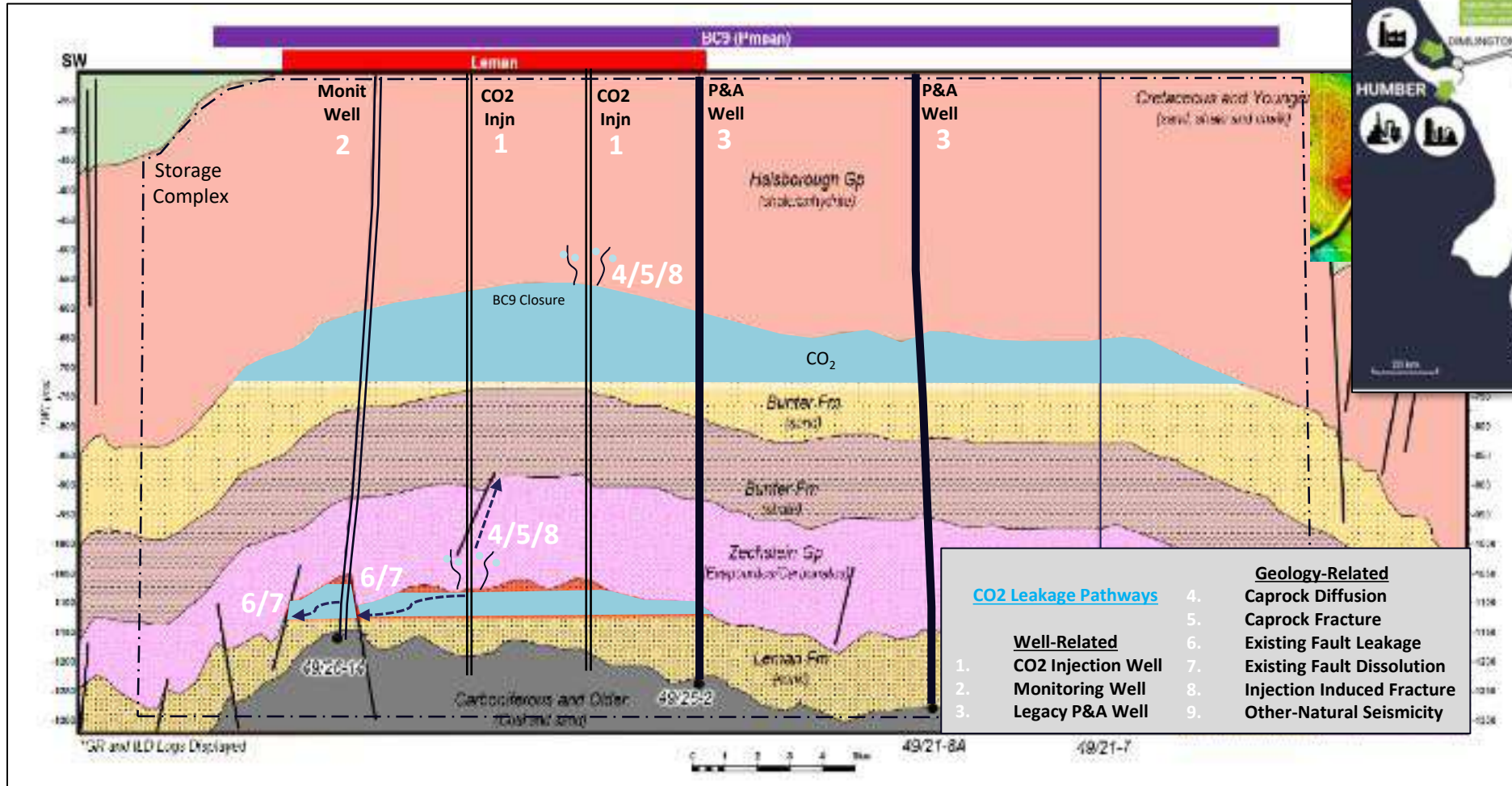
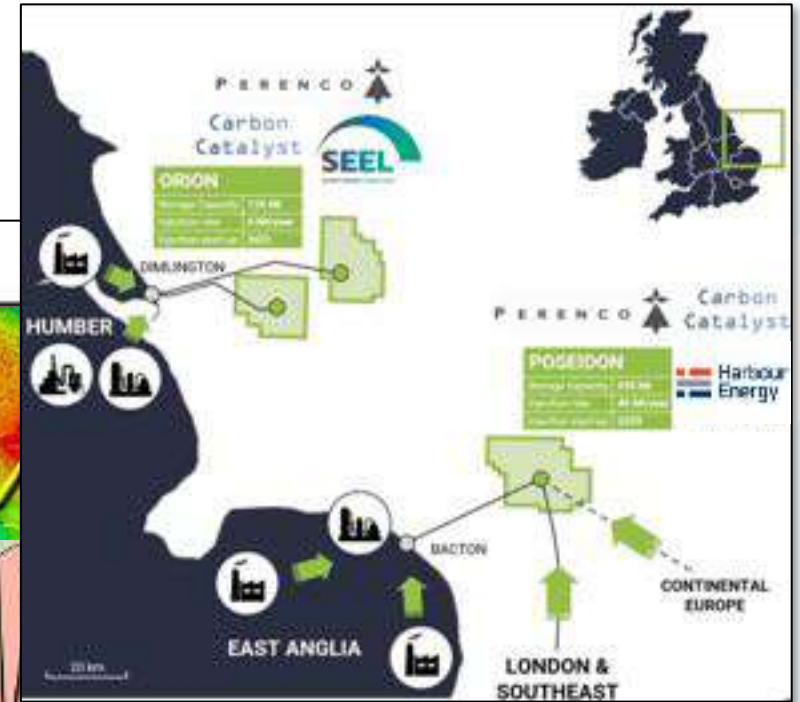
Photo: Geograph (www.geography.org.uk)



Source: BGS (www.bgs.ac.uk)

CCS – The Poseidon Project

- Carbon Storage project in Leman gas field
- Potential to store ~1000Mt of CO₂
- First CO₂ injection test successfully took place between February and April this year



- Reservoir rock
 - Leman Fm Sandstone
- Structure
 - 4-way dip closure
- Seal / Cap rock
 - Zechstein Gp Evaporites

Major Challenge – CO₂ Leakage

VSP

First application with optic fibre



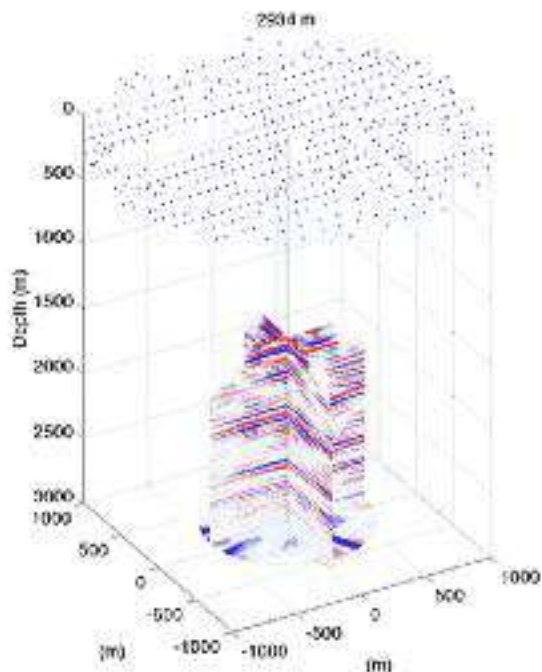
Purpose

To image and monitor CO2 plume as it moves out of the injector well through the reservoir

Data

Detailed 3D seismic image close to the injector well

200-300m radius



Courtesy of Silixa (www.silixa.com)

Spot Seismic

First application

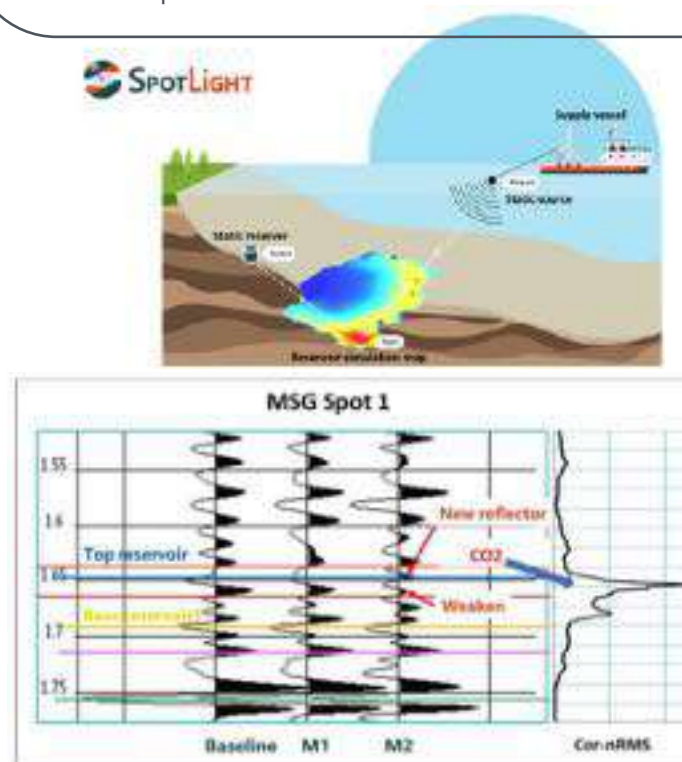


Purpose

Monitor CO2 plume at spot locations further from the injector well (beyond the range of the VSP)

12 selected spots away from the injector well – modelling used to define placement

Change in seismic response over repeat surveys is a response to the CO2 plume movement



Courtesy of Spotlight (www.spotlight-earth.com)

Passive Seismic

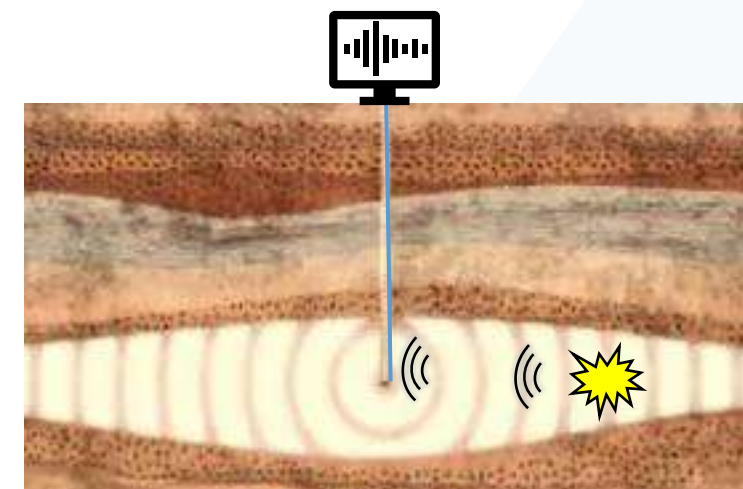
First application with optic fibre



Purpose

To record micro-seismic events during and between injection

Micro-seismic event can be caused by fracturing of the reservoir during CO2 injection



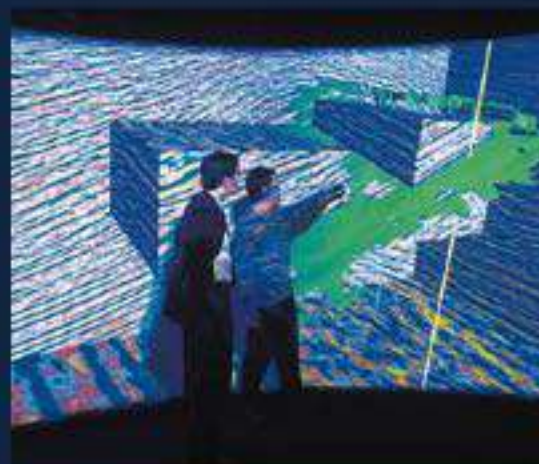
Geologist



What my friends think I do



What society thinks I do



What my boss thinks I do



What my spouse thinks I do



What I think I do



What I actually do