

# **Stratigraphic Architecture, Lithofacies, and Reservoir Quality: Tengiz and Korolev Fields, Caspian Basin, Kazakhstan**

By

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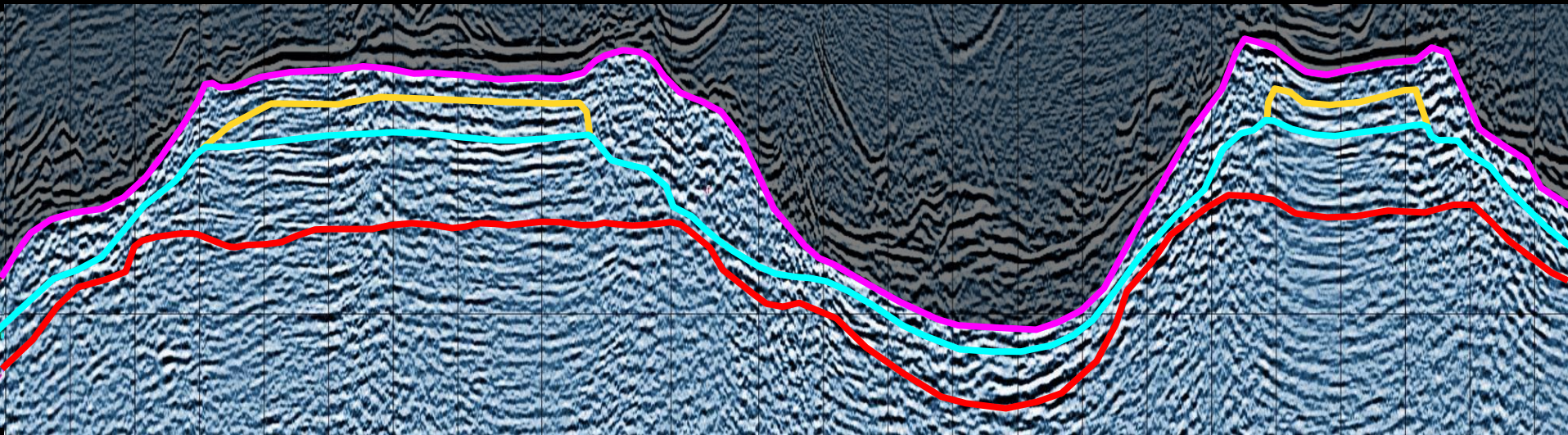
## **Abstract**

Tengiz and Korolev are isolated carbonate platform reservoirs separated by less than 15 kilometers in the southeastern portion of the PriCaspian basin. They have similar thickness and stratigraphic age range, but Tengiz is large (100 km<sup>2</sup>) compared to Korolev (7 km<sup>2</sup>).

Eight sequences are recognized within the Tengiz and Korolev platforms from seismic and well data: Devonian, Tournaisian, Visean D, Visean C, Visean B, Visean A, Serpukhovian, and Bashkirian. The Tournaisian through Visean C sequences form the transgressive portion of a second-order supersequence that culminated in near-drowning of both platforms. The Visean B through Serpukhovian sequences comprise the regressive part of the supersequence. This regressive phase is characterized by up to 2 kilometers of basinward progradation during the Serpukhovian; the progradation is asymmetrical and irregular at both platforms.

Reservoirs in the Visean A through Bashkirian sequences are dominated by interparticle porosity and matrix microporosity in grain-rich facies over much of the Tengiz platform, whereas vugs and solution-enlarged fractures produce drilling circulation losses in microbial boundstone slope facies surrounding the platform. Lost circulation greatly enhances well productivity and reservoir connectivity in this facies even though it is commonly associated with scattered, relatively thin, high-permeability zones. At Korolev, secondary pore-types and lost-circulation zones (LCZs) are present in both the platform and slope facies in the same reservoir intervals, resulting in increased connectivity throughout the field.

# Stratigraphic Architecture, Lithofacies, and Reservoir Quality: Tengiz and Korolev Fields, Caspian Basin, Kazakhstan



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Akmaral Zhumagulova<sup>3</sup>, Dennis J. Fischer<sup>3</sup>



1



2

**ExxonMobil**  
*Development*

3



# TALK OUTLINE

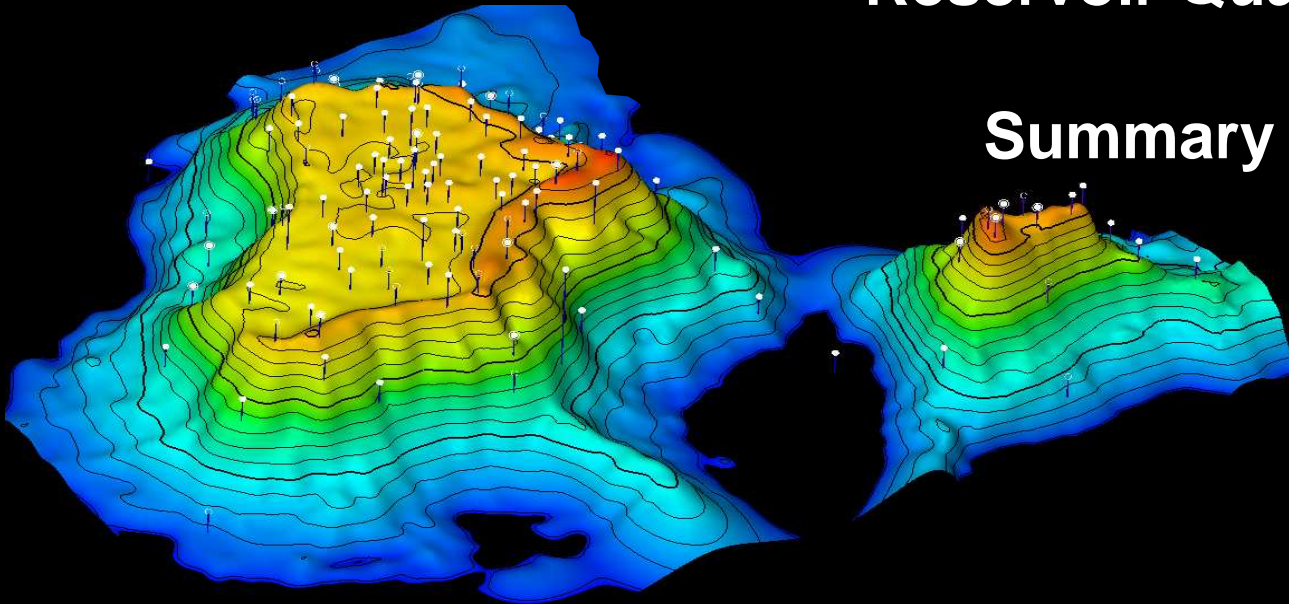
Introduction of Basin and Fields

Stratigraphic Architecture

Lithofacies

Reservoir Quality

Summary





# TALK OUTLINE

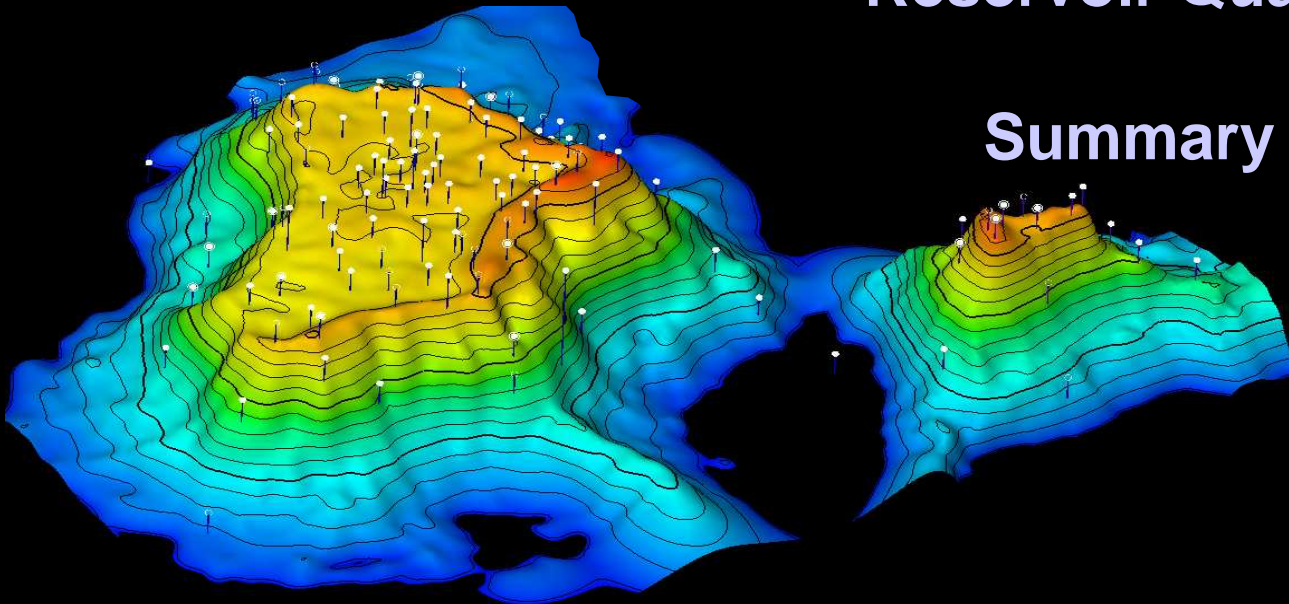
Introduction of Basin and Fields

Stratigraphic Architecture

Lithofacies

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# LOCATION OF CASPIAN BASIN AND MAJOR CARBONATE PLATFORMS



# PALEOLOCATION OF CASPIAN BASIN





## TENGIZ

110 km<sup>2</sup>

100+ wells

discovered 1979

50+ JV wells (incl. RE)

## KOROLEV

7 km<sup>2</sup>

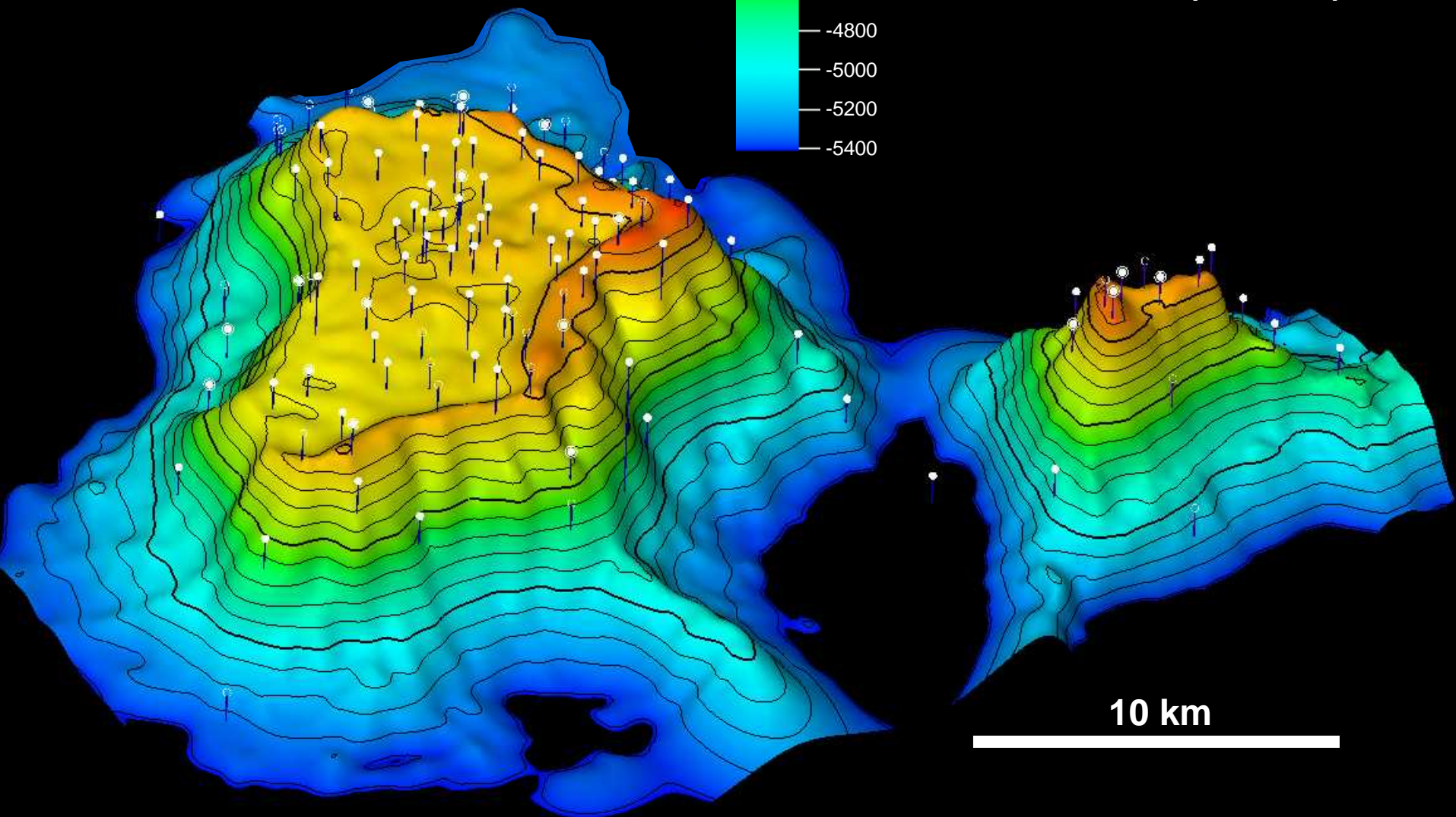
17 wells

discovered 1986

8 JV wells (incl. RE)

Depth

-3800 m  
-4000  
-4200  
-4400  
-4600  
-4800  
-5000  
-5200  
-5400



# TALK OUTLINE

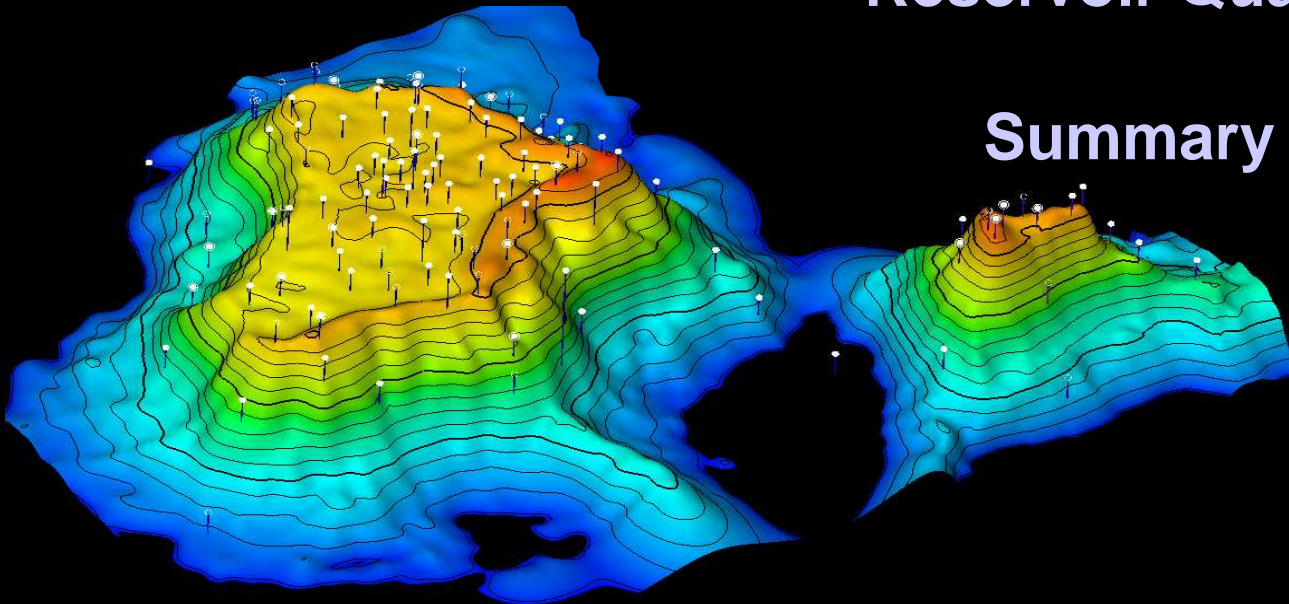
Introduction of Basin and Fields

Stratigraphic Architecture

Lithofacies

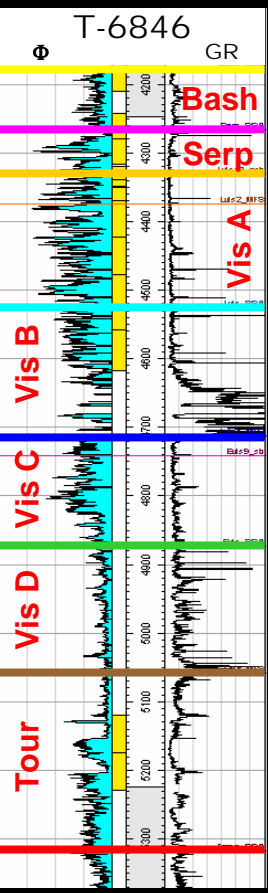
Reservoir Quality

Summary

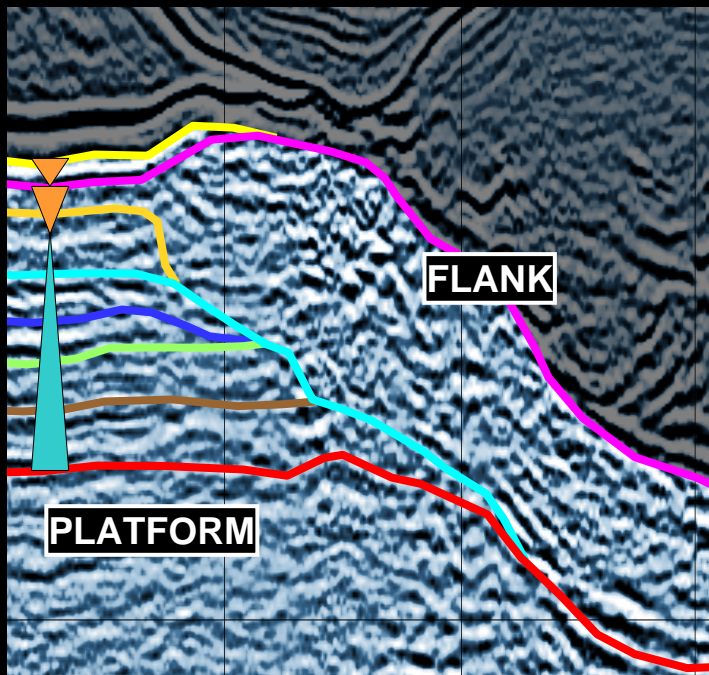




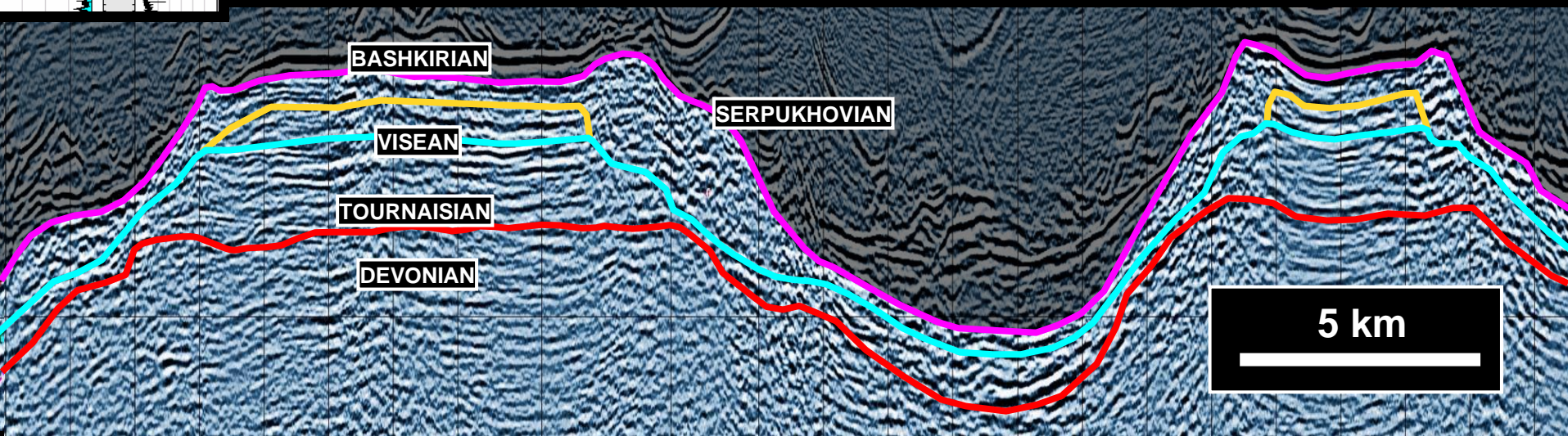
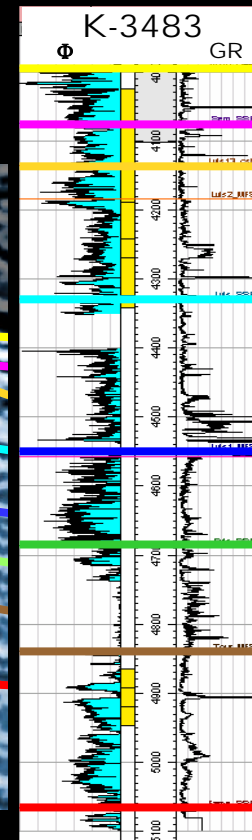
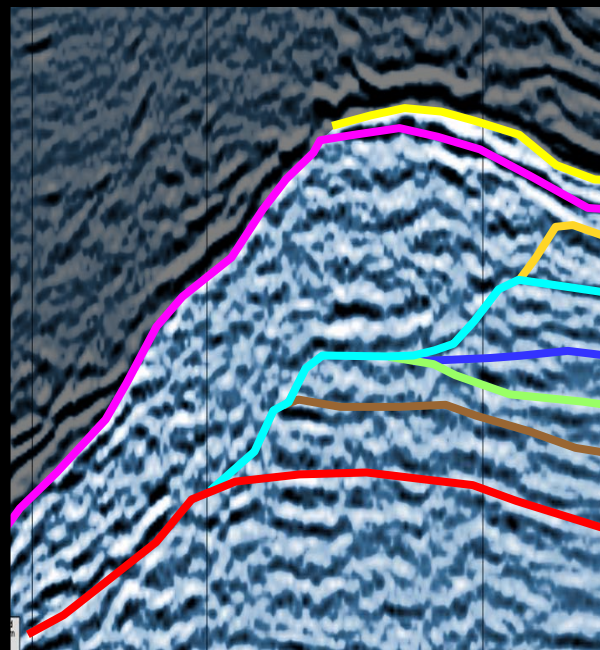
# PLATFORM ARCHITECTURE



TENGIZ

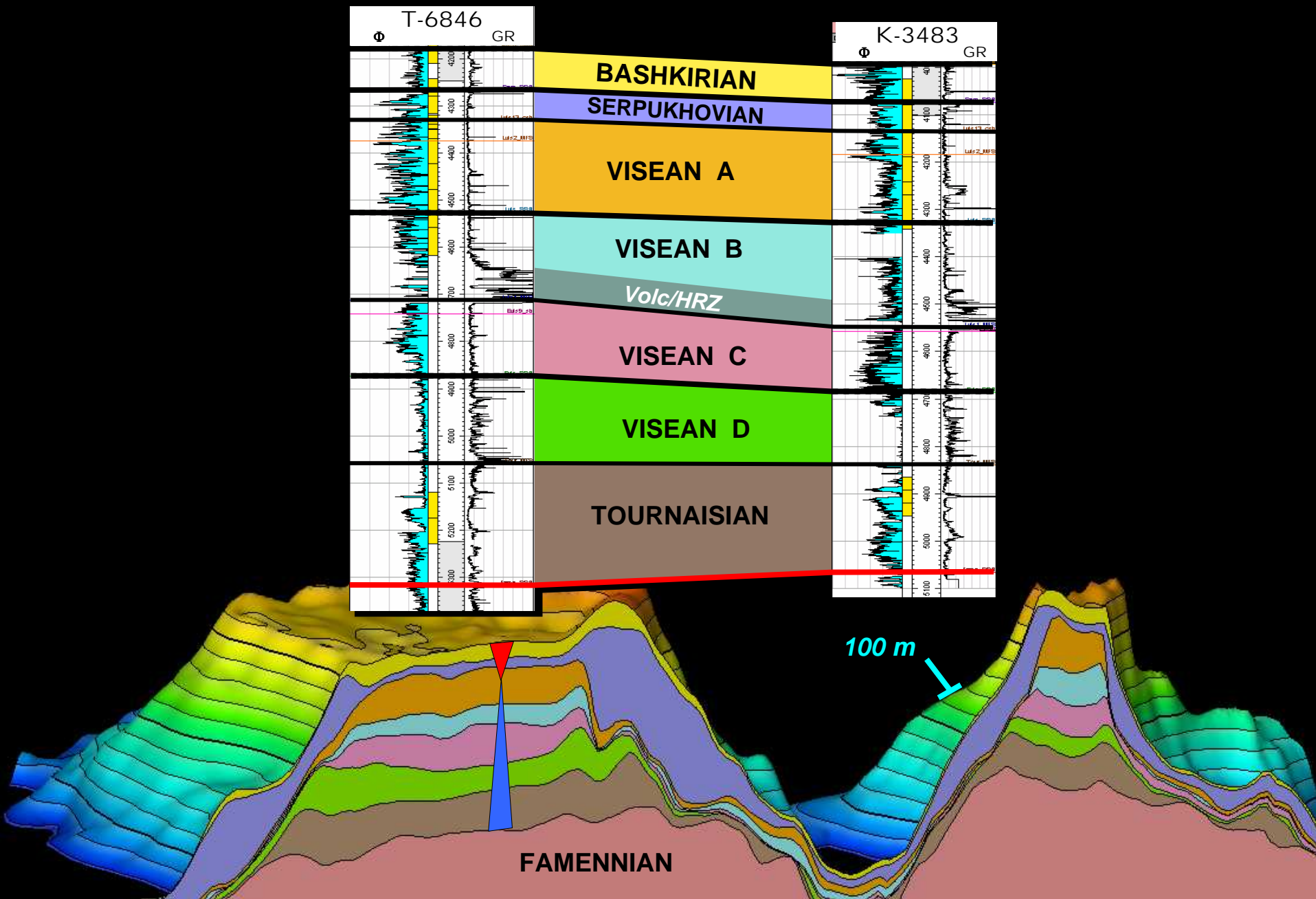


KOROLEV

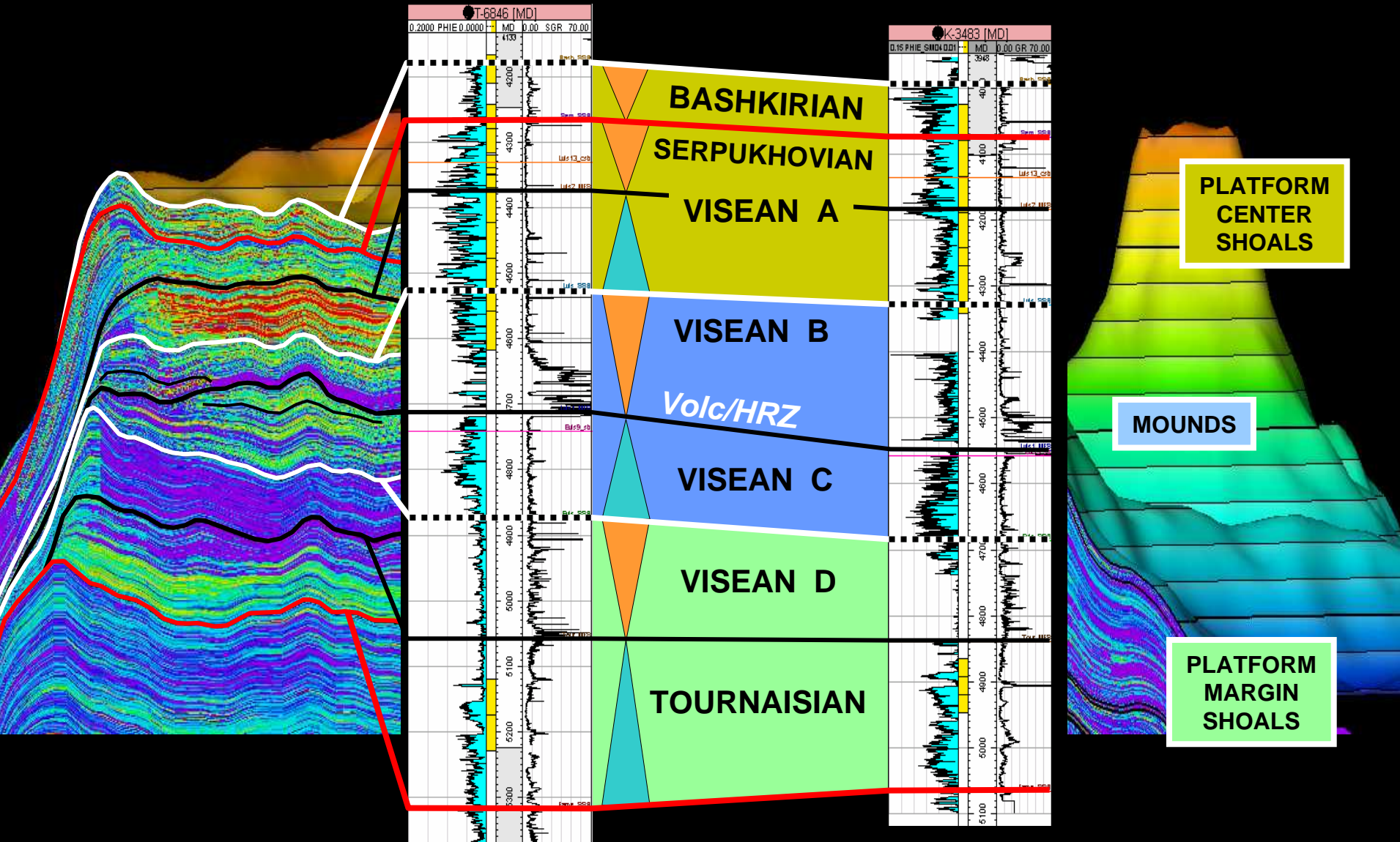




# 2nd-ORDER STRATIGRAPHIC ARCHITECTURE



# 3rd-ORDER STRATIGRAPHIC ARCHITECTURE



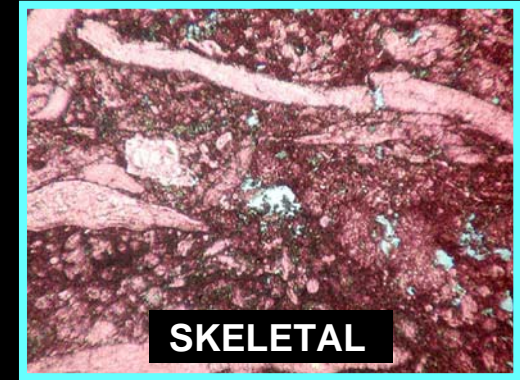


# 4th-ORDER PLATFORM SEQUENCES

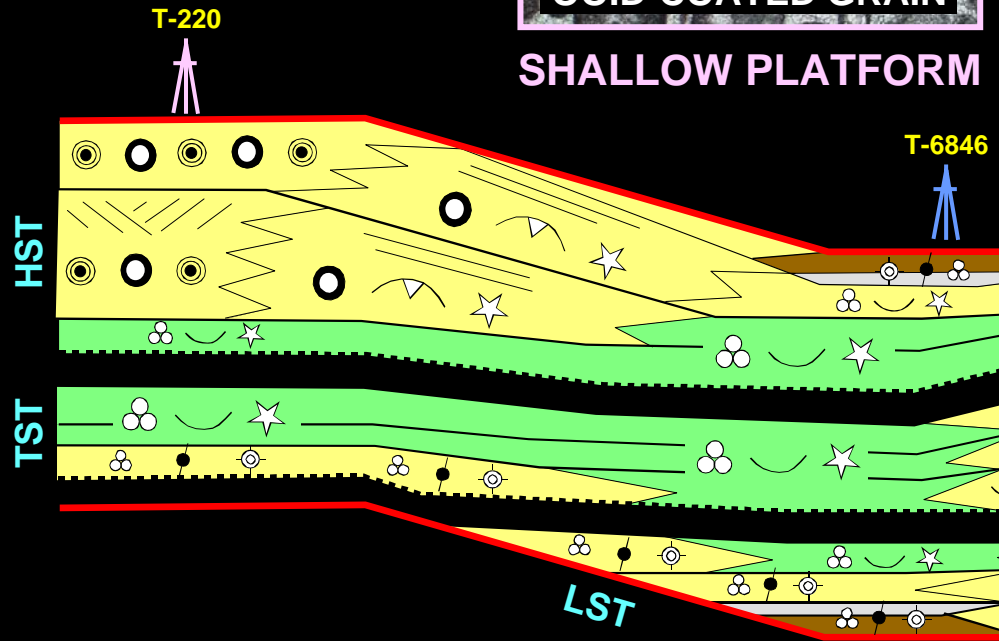
- BOUNDSTONE
- GRAINSTONE
- PACKSTONE to GRAINSTONE
- PACKSTONE
- WACKESTONE













SHALLOW PLATFORM



DEEPER PLATFORM



-  microbes
-  forams
-  crinoids
-  coated grns
-  ooids
-  peloids
-  calcspheres
-  skeletal undiff.
-  algae
-  brachs

**Platform EOD's**  
**Paleo-Relief Indicated by Grain-Type**  
**Assemblages and Textural Variation**

# TALK OUTLINE

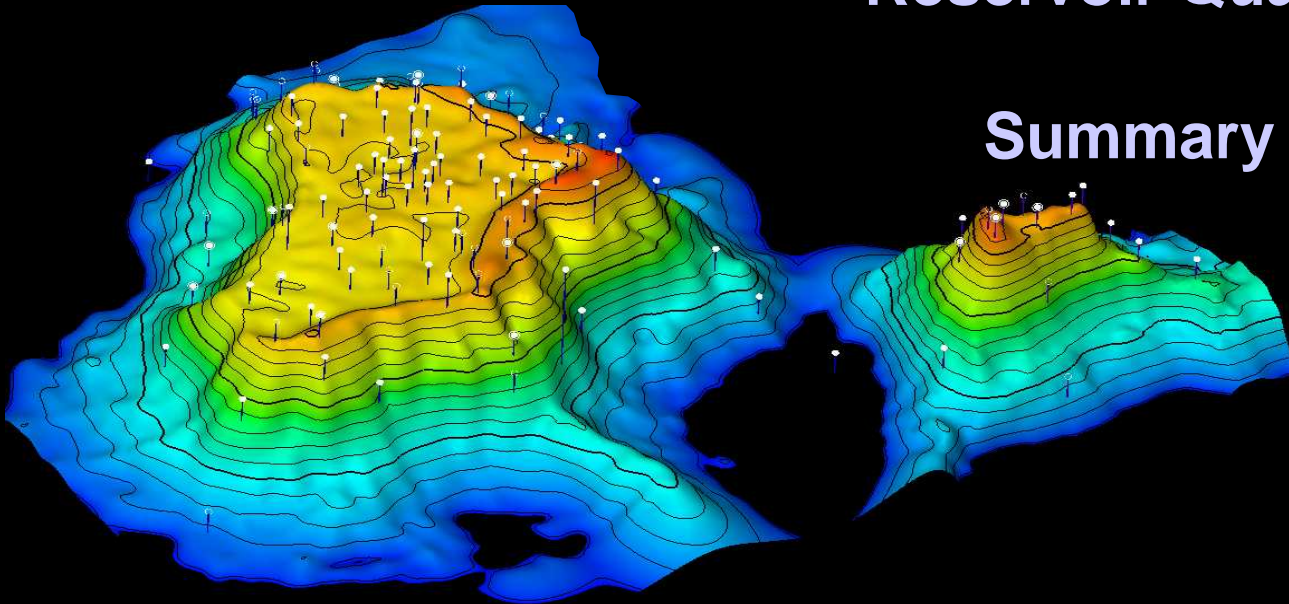
Introduction of Basin and Fields

Stratigraphic Architecture

Lithofacies

Reservoir Quality

Summary





# PLATFORM ARCHITECTURE

The figure displays a geological map of the platform architecture, showing the TENGIZ and KOROLEV fields. The map is overlaid with a grid and color-coded regions. Key features include the FLANK and PLATFORM areas. The map is bounded by a scale bar indicating 5 km. The map is overlaid with a grid and color-coded regions. Key features include the FLANK and PLATFORM areas. The map is bounded by a scale bar indicating 5 km.

**TENGIZ**

**KOROLEV**

**FLANK**

**PLATFORM**

**5 km**

**WELL LOGS:**

- T-6846 GR:** Includes logs for Bash, Serp, Vis A, Vis B, Vis C, Vis D, and Tour.
- K-3483 GR:** Includes logs for Vis A, Vis B, Vis C, Vis D, and Tour.

GR

GR

# KOROLEV

# KOROLEV

## PLATFORM

**SERPUKHOVIAN**

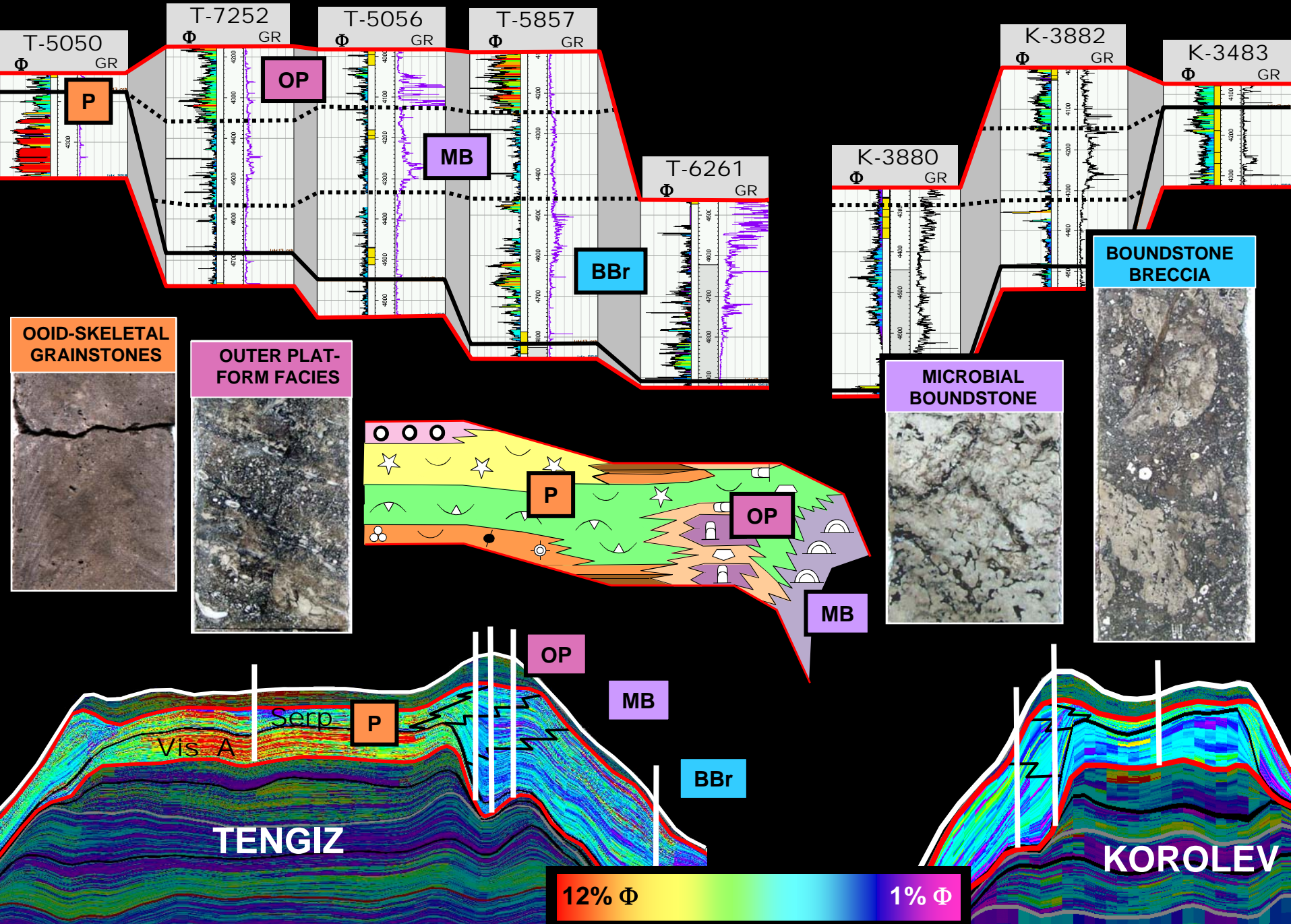
# WISEAN A

**5 km**

**5 km**

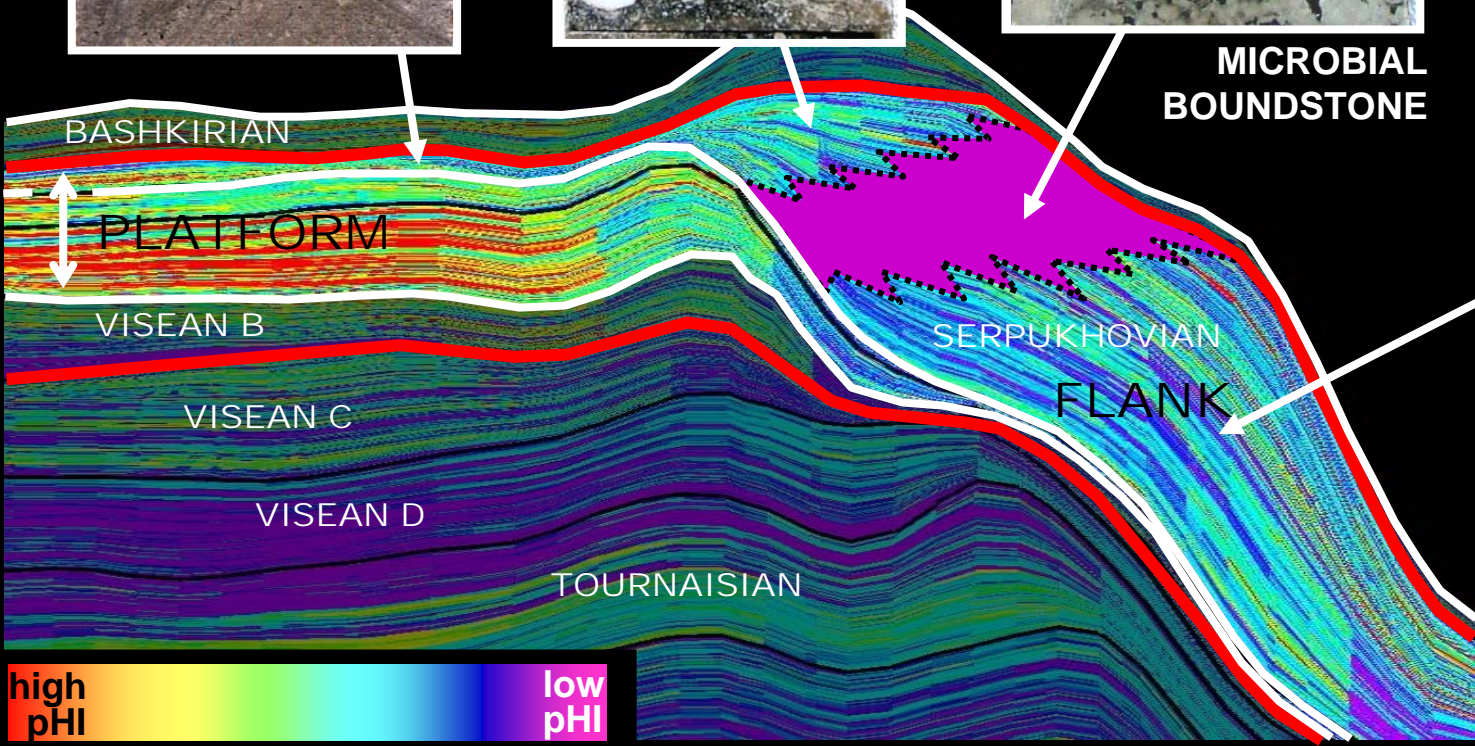


# **VISEAN A - SERPUKHOVIAN RESERVOIRS**





# WISEAN A - SERPUKHOVIAN FACIES



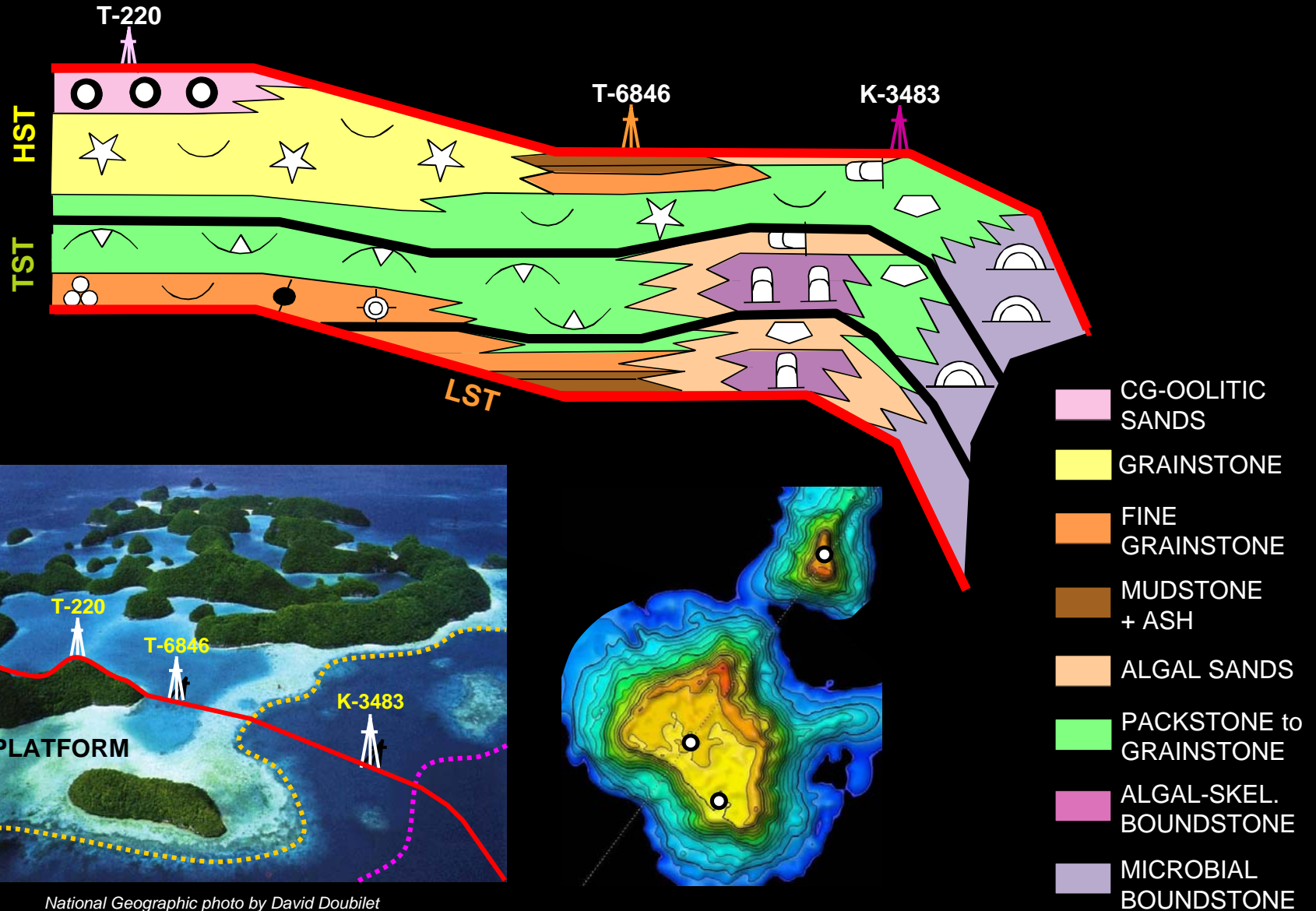


## WISEAN A – SERP. PLATFORM ENVIRONMENTS

# SHALLOW PLATFORM

# DEEPER PLATFORM

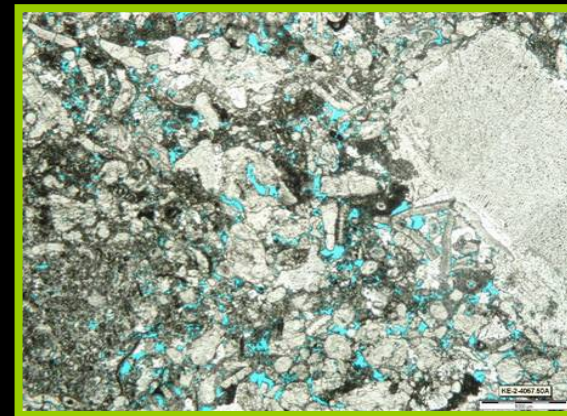
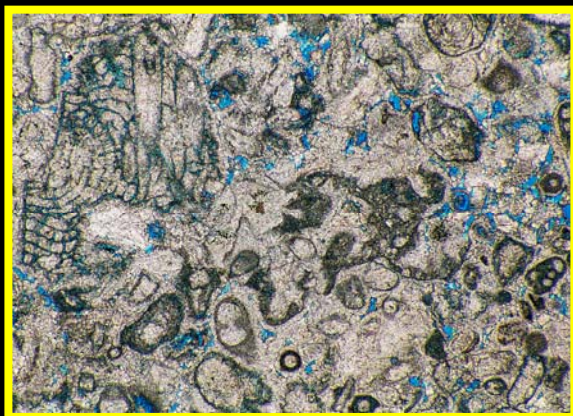
## OUTER PLATFORM



*National Geographic photo by David Doubilet*



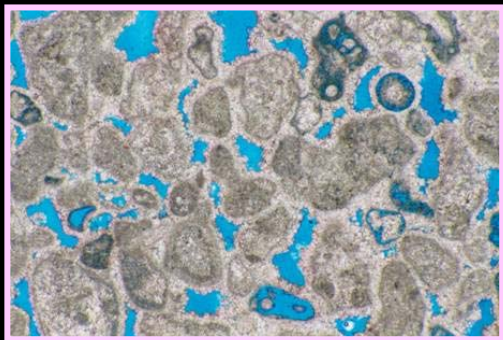
# SKELETAL GRAINSTONE





# TENGIZ SHALLOW PLATFORM SEQUENCE BOUNDARY

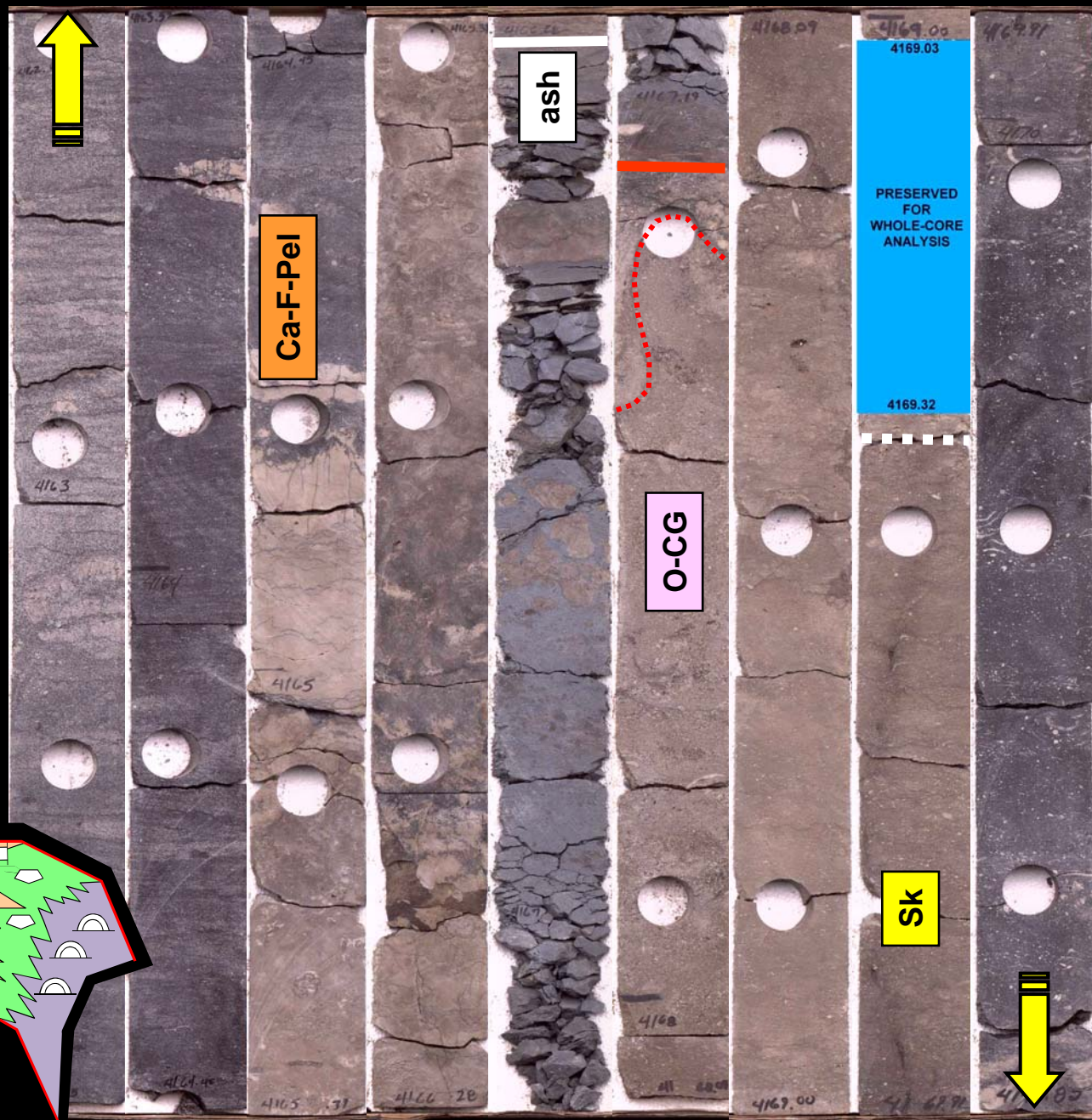
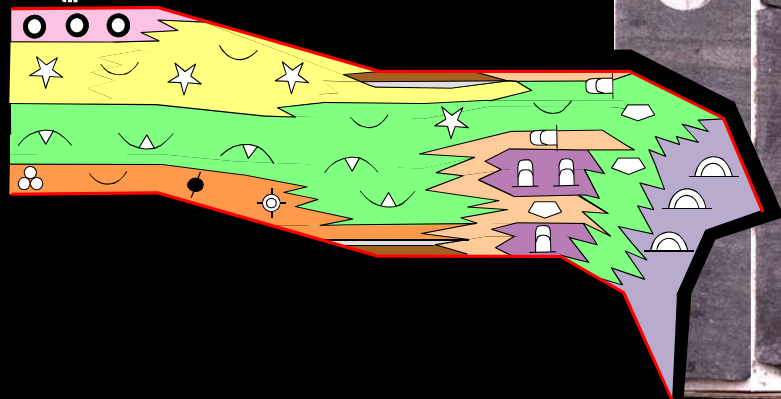
SHALLOW  
PLATFORM



OOID-COATED GRAIN

SHALLOW PLATFORM  
PALEO-RELIEF

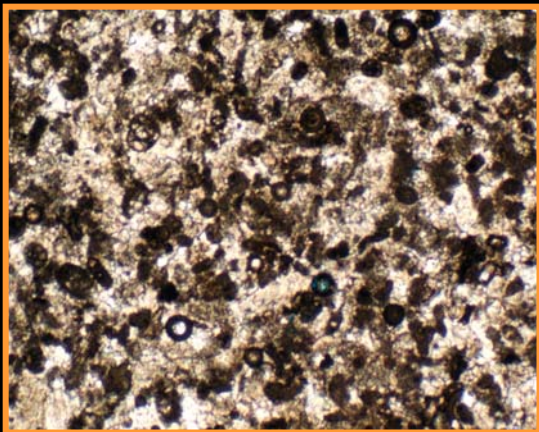
T-220





# TENGIZ DEEPER PLATFORM SEQUENCE BOUNDARY

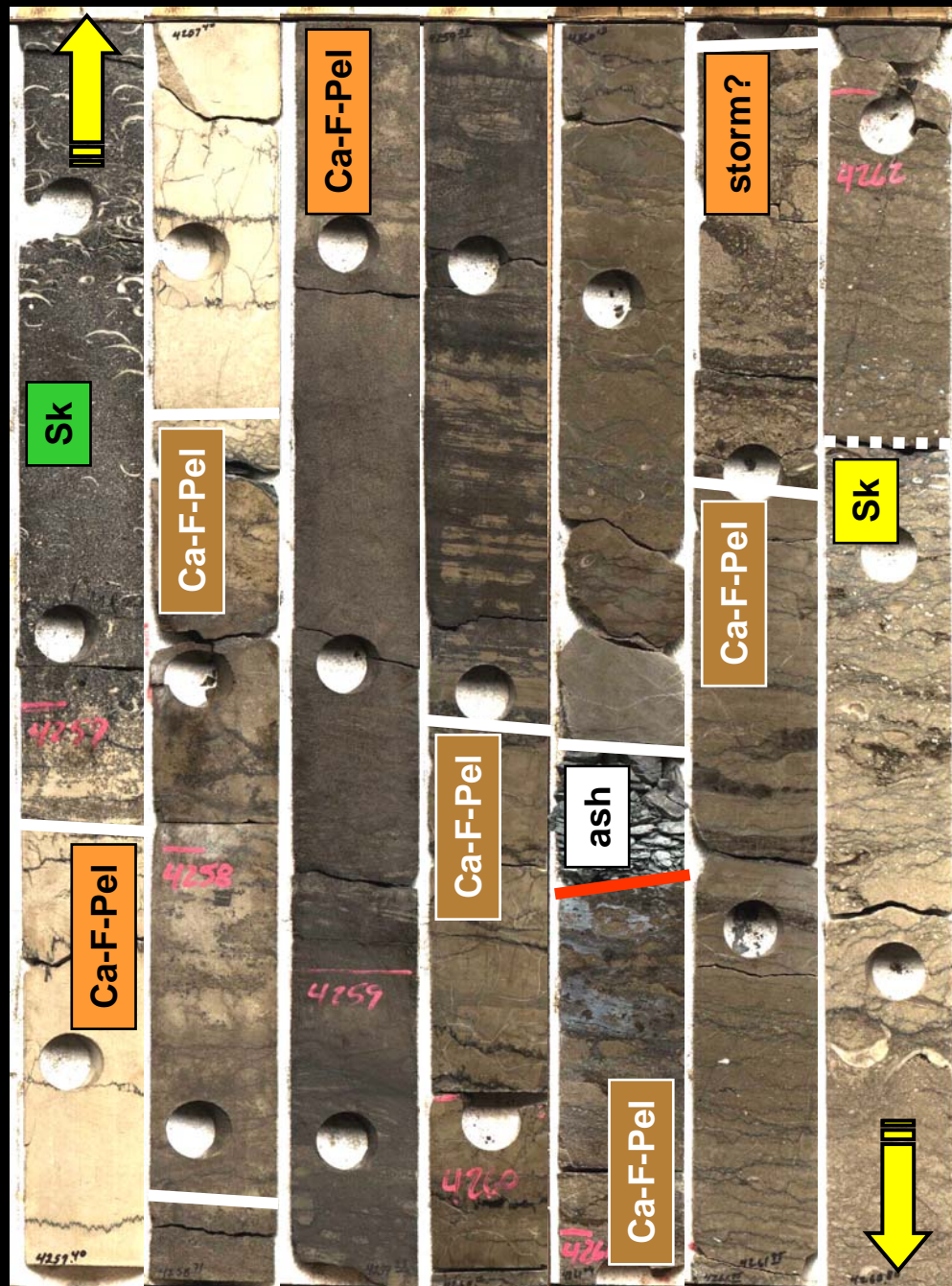
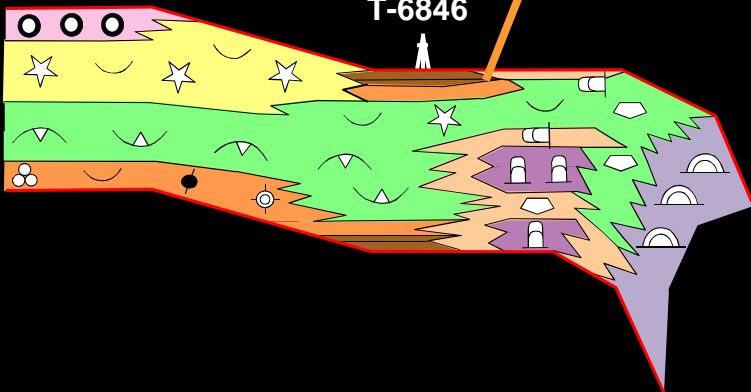
DEEPER  
PLATFORM



CALCISPHERE-FORAM-PELOID

DEEPER PLATFORM  
PALEO-RELIEF

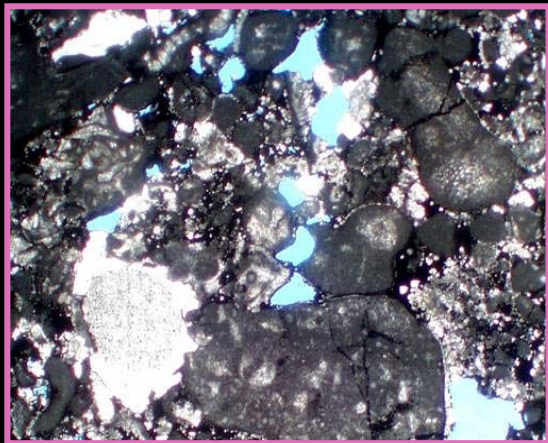
T-6846





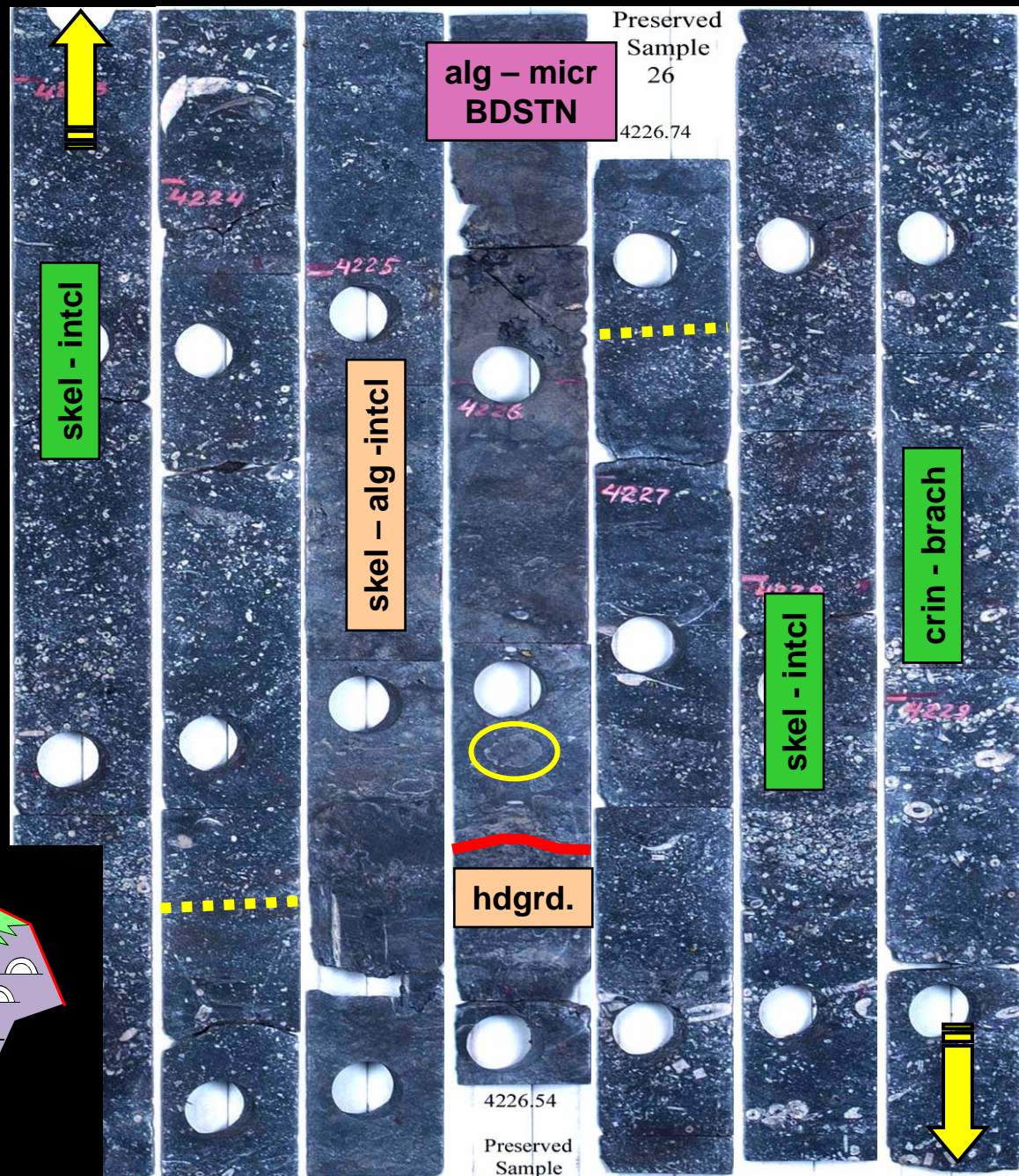
# KOROLEV OUTER PLATFORM SEQUENCE BOUNDARY

OUTER  
PLATFORM



SKELETAL-ALGAL-INTRACLAST

K-3483





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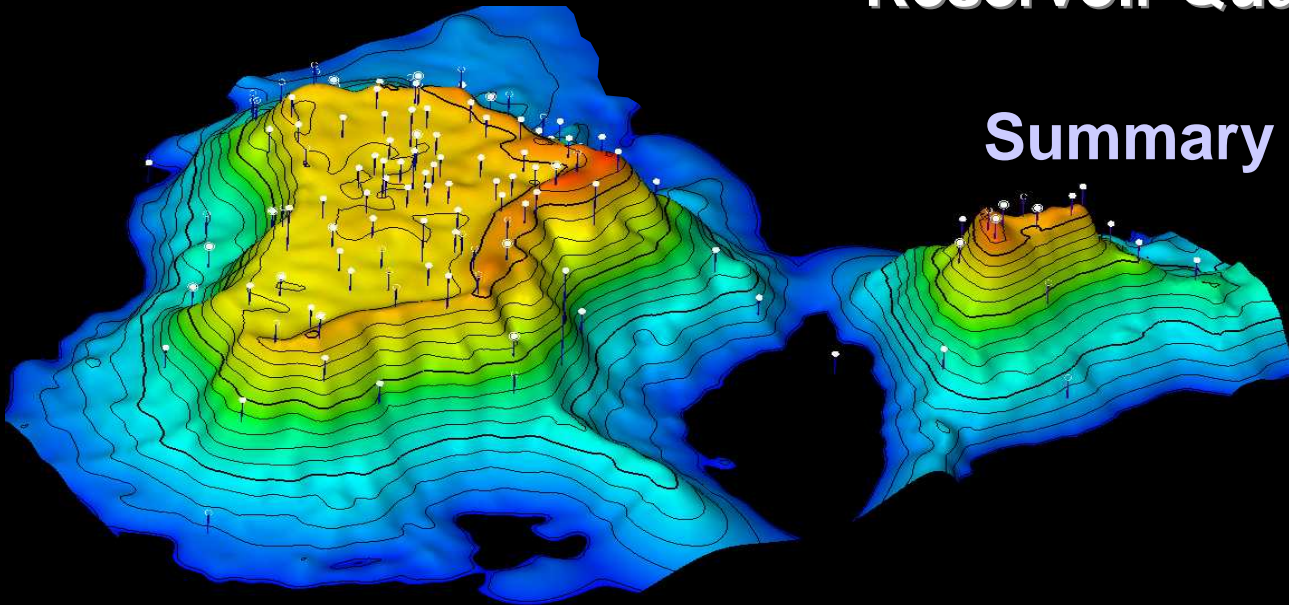
Introduction of Basin and Fields

Stratigraphic Architecture

Lithofacies

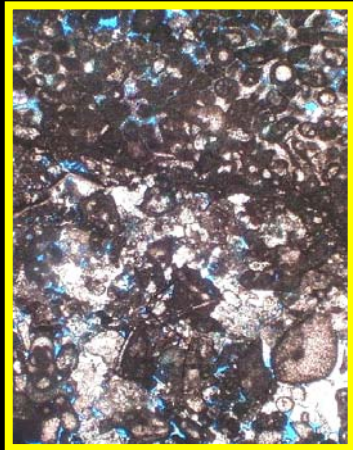
Reservoir Quality

Summary



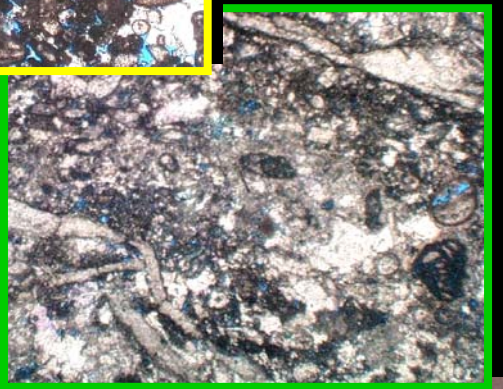


# WISEAN A – SERP. PLATFORM RESERVOIR

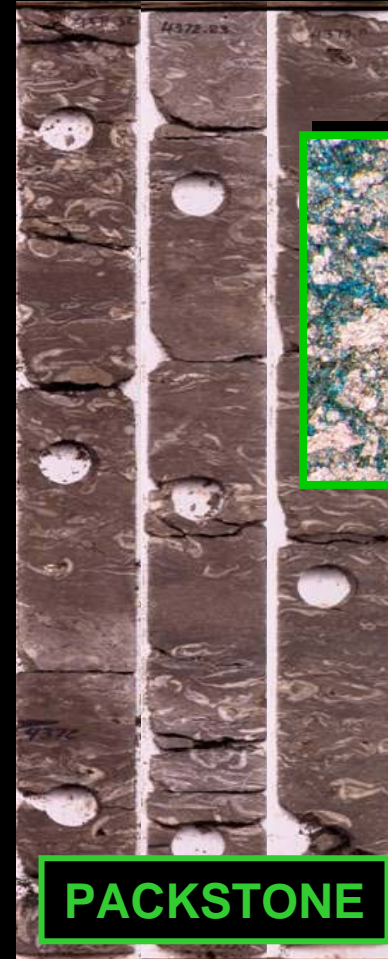
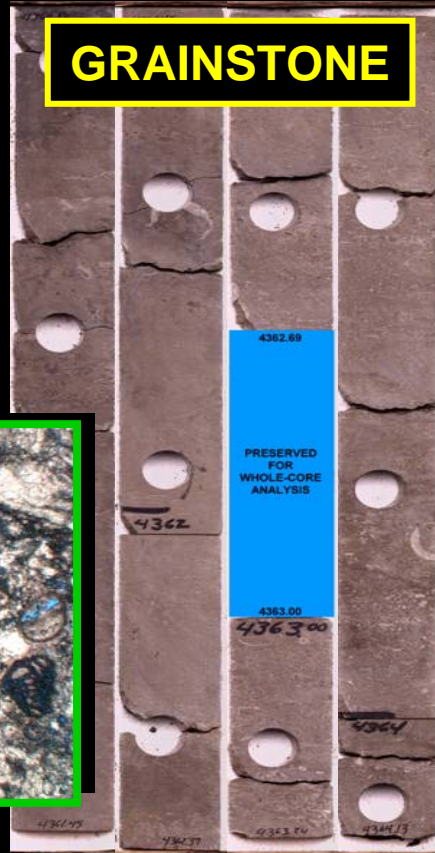


**GRAINSTONE**

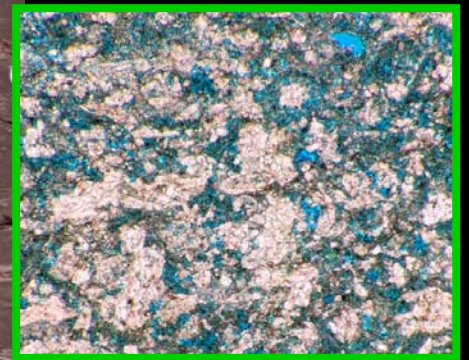
POROSITY  
VARIATIONS  
ASSOCIATED WITH  
DISSOLUTION



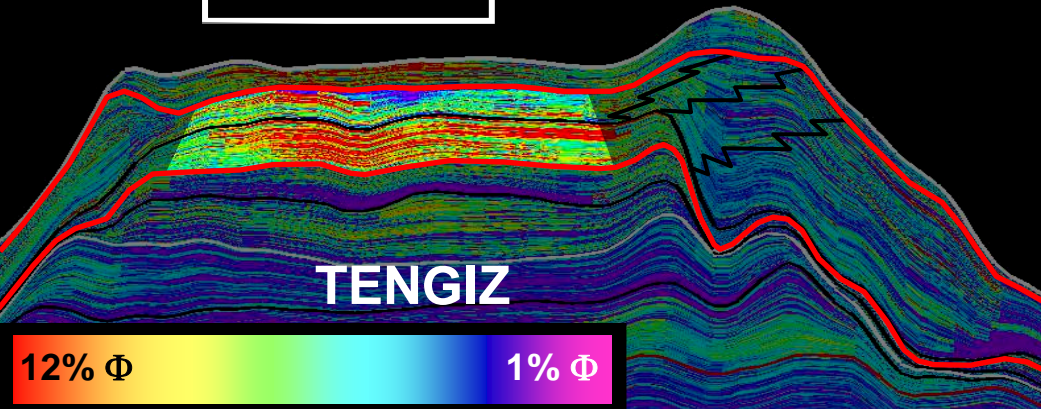
**LOWER  $\Phi$**



**HIGHER  $\Phi$**

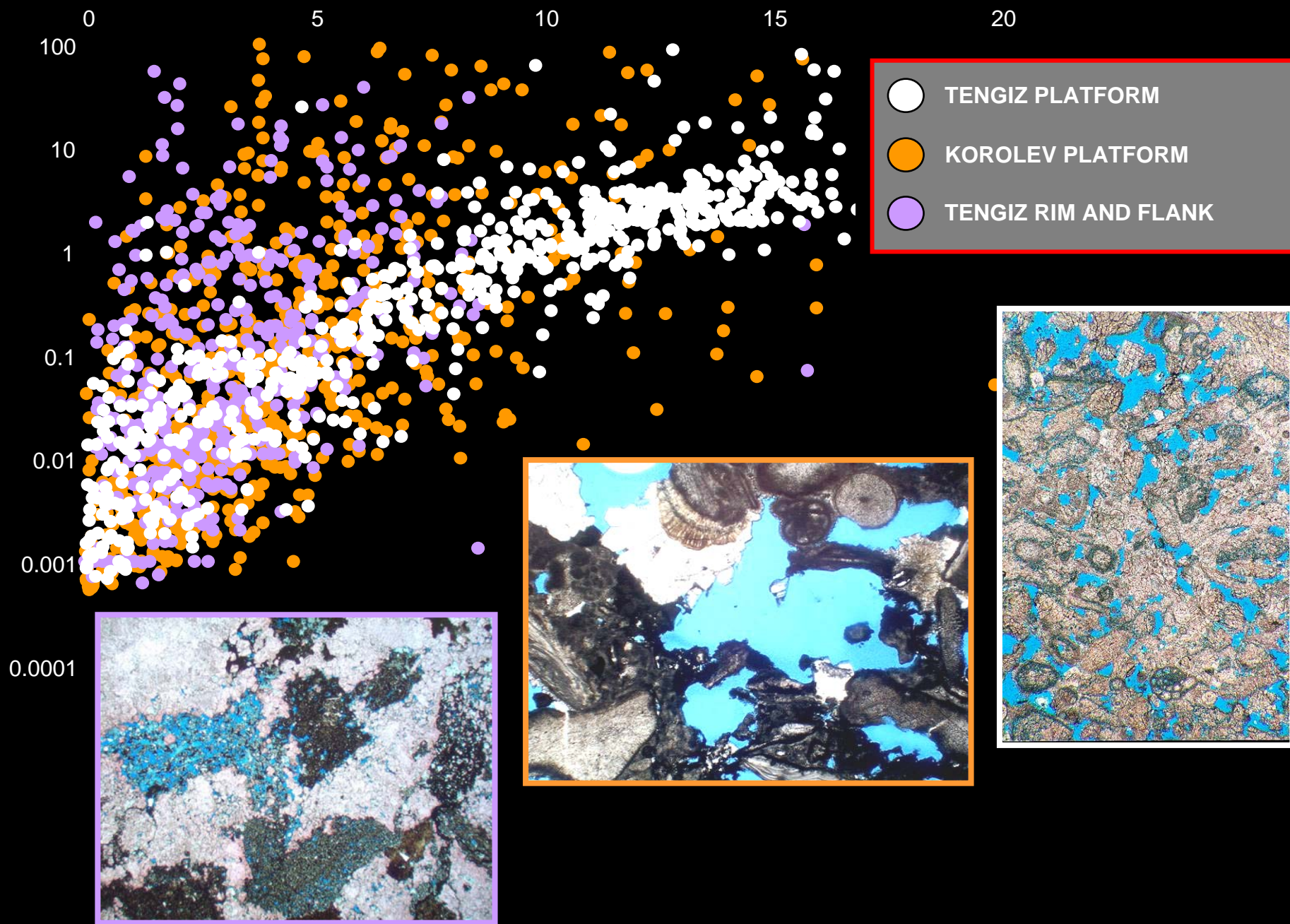


**PACKSTONE**





# RESERVOIR QUALITY

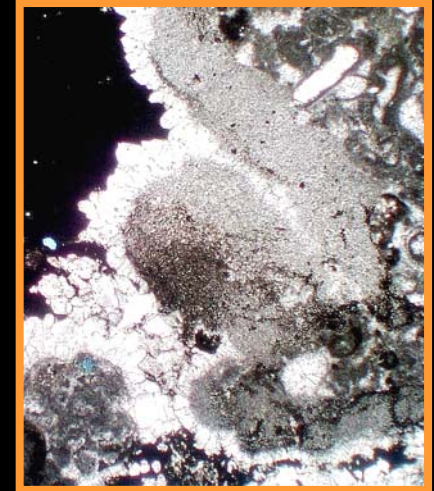




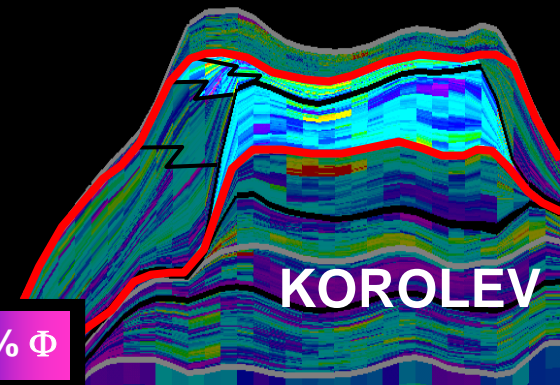
# WISEAN A – SERP. PLATFORM RESERVOIR



Solution-Enlarged Fractures  
Corrosion  
LCZs



Pervasive Bitumen  
in Grainy Platform  
Facies

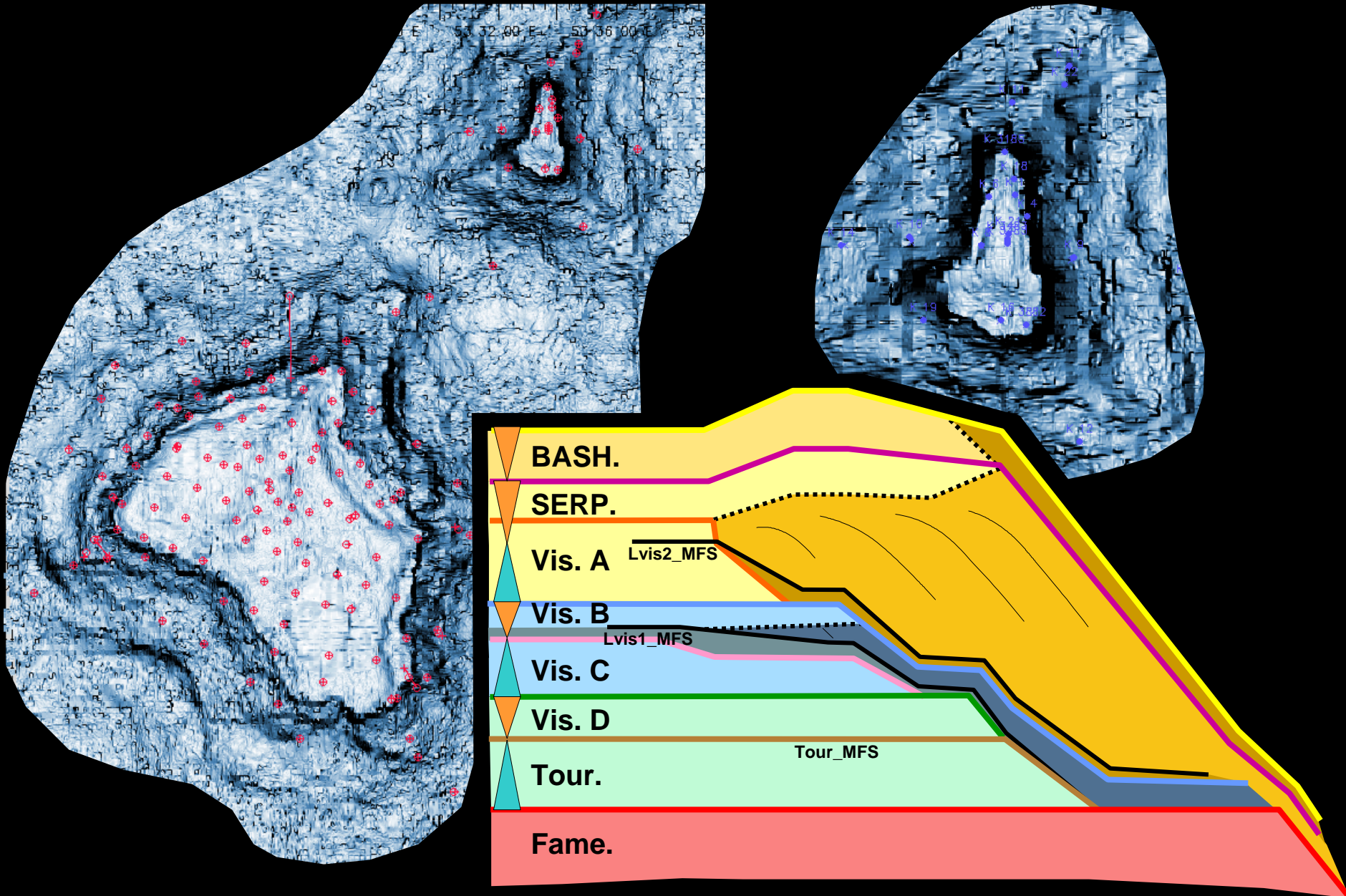


12%  $\Phi$

1%  $\Phi$



# STRATIGRAPHIC COMPARISON: SERPUKHOVIAN FLANK





# SERPUKHOVIAN FLANK RESERVOIR

TENGIZ BOUNDSTONE



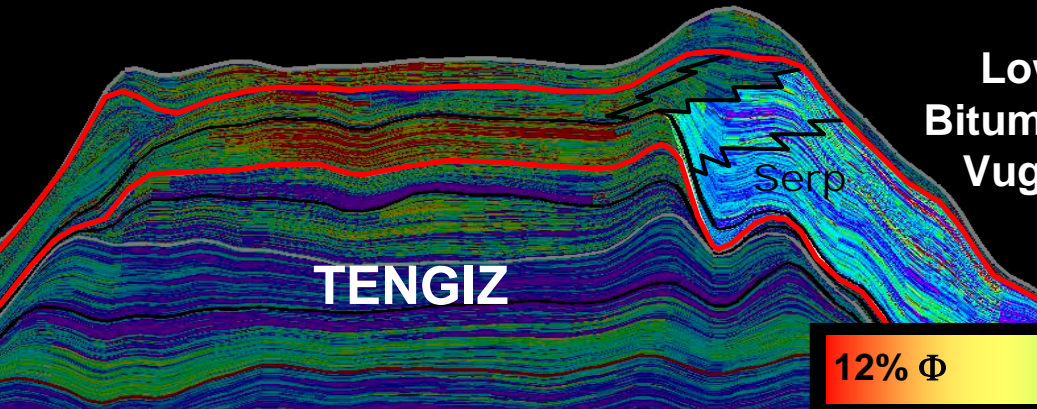
TENGIZ BRECCIA



TENGIZ BRECCIA



KOROLEV BOUNDSTONE

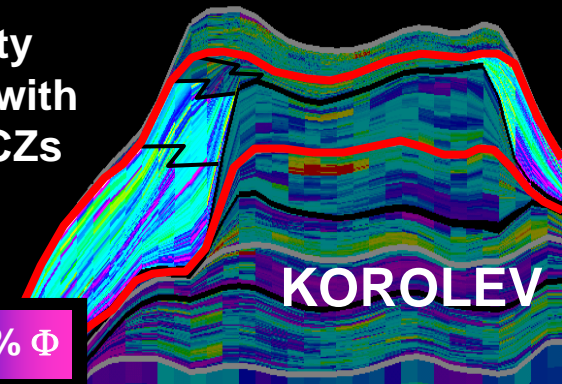


TENGIZ

Low Matrix Porosity  
Bitumen Associated with  
Vugs, Fractures, LCZs

12%  $\Phi$

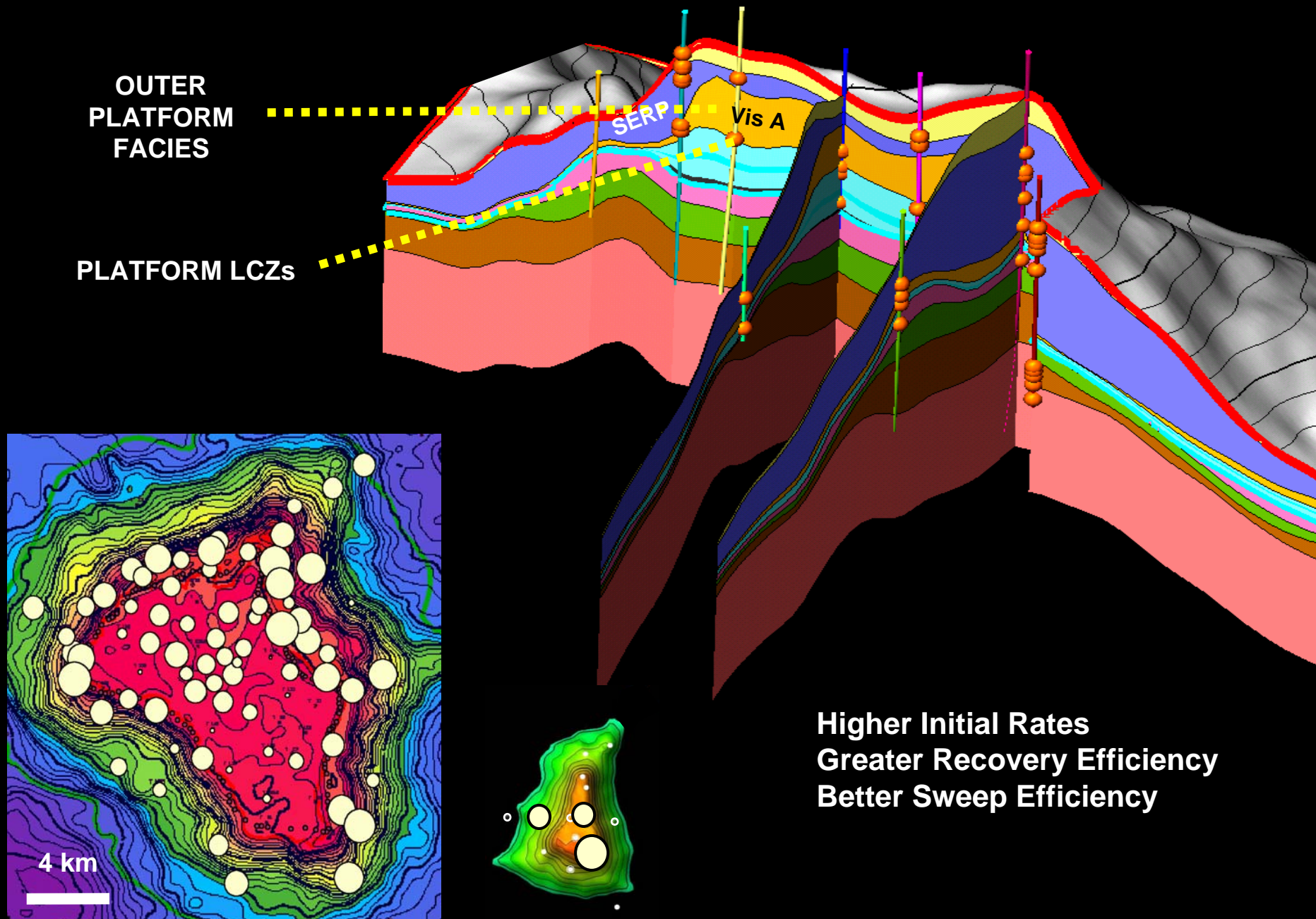
1%  $\Phi$



KOROLEV



# KOROLEV: IMPROVED RESERVOIR CONTINUITY





# TALK OUTLINE

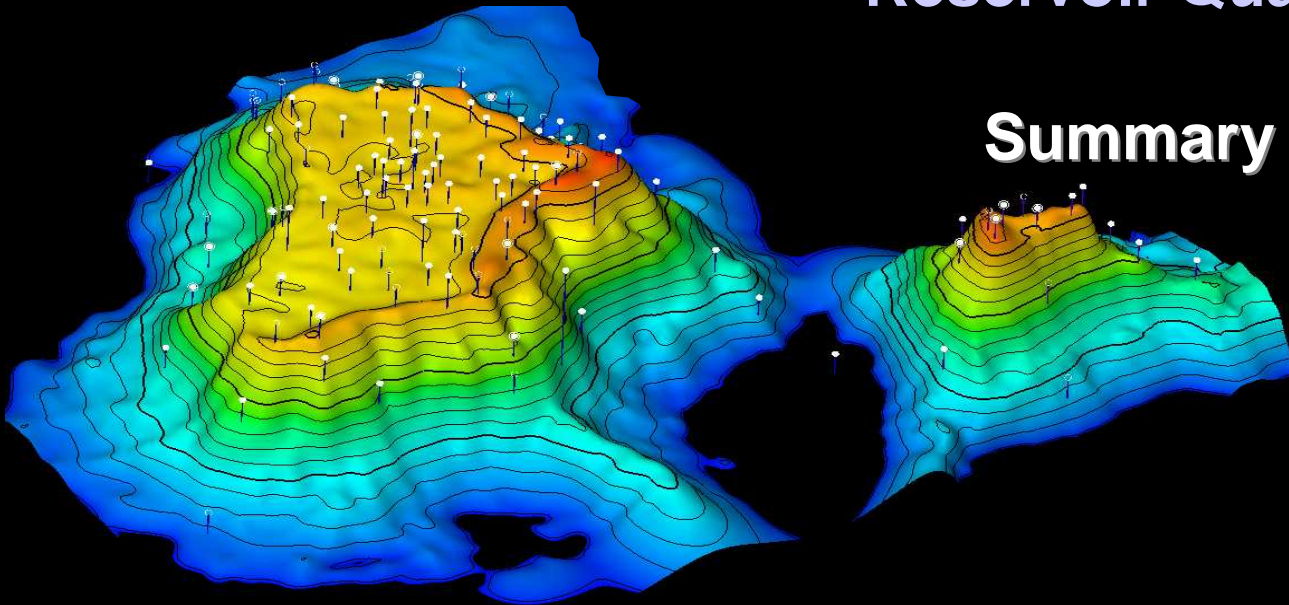
Introduction of Basin and Fields

Stratigraphic Architecture

Lithofacies

Reservoir Quality

Summary



# CONCLUSIONS

## SIMILAR STRATIGRAPHIC ARCHITECTURE

### COMPLEX PLATFORM FACIES:

- cyclic variations
- “matrix”- dominated
- high Kh component

### TRANSITIONAL RESERVOIR AT PLATFORM MARGIN:

- reduced perm contrast
- LCZs

### PERVASIVE TRANSITIONAL RESERVOIR

- cyclic variations suppressed
- excess perm LCZs

### SIMILAR FLANK RESERVOIR

- low matrix  $\Phi$
- fractures and vugs (LCZs)
- high Kv component

