Hybrid Model of Dolomitization, Permian Basin*

Robert F. Lindsay¹

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Abstract

A hybrid model of dolomitization is responsible for dolomitization of Permian carbonate strata via: 1) reflux-mechanical compaction dolomitization during the Permian; and 2) tectonic and topographic driven dolomitization during the Late Eocene to Early Miocene.

Reflux-Compaction Model:

Study of >3000 thin sections and >150 cores revealed that dolomitization of Permian strata was during initial burial as strata experienced mechanical compaction. Dolomitizing brine was sourced from a distant, broad, inner ramp lagoon-intertidal environment. During burial, Mg²⁺ rich brine was expelled by mechanical compaction to dolomitize down-dip carbonate strata. Proof was mechanical compaction of grains and mud prior to lithification by dolomitization and is herein called the reflux-mechanical compaction model of dolomitization. Dolomitization formed cloudy, inclusion-rich, E-planar, highly etched dolomite. Porosity was preserved in grain-rich strata, with additional porosity created as the brine became depleted with Ca²⁺ and CO₃²⁻, with partial dissolution of carbonate grains during dolomitization. Relative sea level fluctuations during late-highstand-early-lowstand restricted the inner ramp to form Mg²⁺ rich brine favored density-driven circulation of brines. Inner ramp strata are 1.25-3+ times wider than down-dip carbonate strata. A problem is the speed with which brine could move from up-dip to down-dip.

Tectonic and Topographic Driven Models:

During the Late Eocene-Early Miocene, uplift formed the Southern Rocky Mountain Epeirogen (SRME) and Rio Grande Rift (RGR) via crustal heating as intrusive plutons and extrusive volcanism formed the Trans-Pecos magmatic province and larger North American Cordilleran alkali igneous belt. By 38-35 Ma, an erosional surface extended across New Mexico to form an immense recharge area into the Permian Basin. Meteoric water heated to 113°-224° C by contact with plutons. During recharge, undersaturated meteoric water partially dissolved Permian dolomite and precipitated clear, inclusion-poor, E-planar, limpid dolomite cement. Area of meteoric recharge was 130 miles (209 km) wide and partially to completely swept Permian Basin oil fields of primary and secondary recovery oil to residual oil saturation to waterflood (Srow),

forming residual oil zones (ROZ's). Extension of RGR, during Middle-Late Miocene, destroyed the massive recharge area and allowed oil columns to partially to completely resaturate with oil or gas.

Selected References

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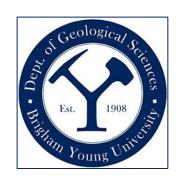
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Hybrid Dolomitization Permian Basin

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"Tight West Texas Dolomites Waterflood Well"

Ganesh Thakur
Past President SPE

Primary Recovery = 15-20% OOIP

Secondary Recovery = 15-20% OOIP

Tertiary Recovery = 10+% OOIP

Permian Basin Dolostone Reservoir:

Ave Porosity = <u>9%</u>, Range = <2-31%

Ave Perm = 6 mD, Range = 0.001-2000 mD

Outline:

- Data base
- Permian Reflux-mechanical compaction dolomitization
- <u>Late Eocene-Early Miocene</u> Tectonic-topographic drivenhydrothermal dolomitization
- Enhanced porosity-permeability, connectivity & productivity of strata & formed residual oil zones (ROZ's)
- Conclusions

Data base (Permian):

- 131 outcrop measured sections
- 150+ core descriptions
- 3000+ thin section petrography
- Scanning electron micrographs (SEM)
- High pressure mercury injection capillary pressure (MICP)
- Cathodoluminescence data
- Fluid inclusion data
- Geochemistry (oil-water)
- Engineering data
- Production data

Dolomitization Models

Machel (2004)

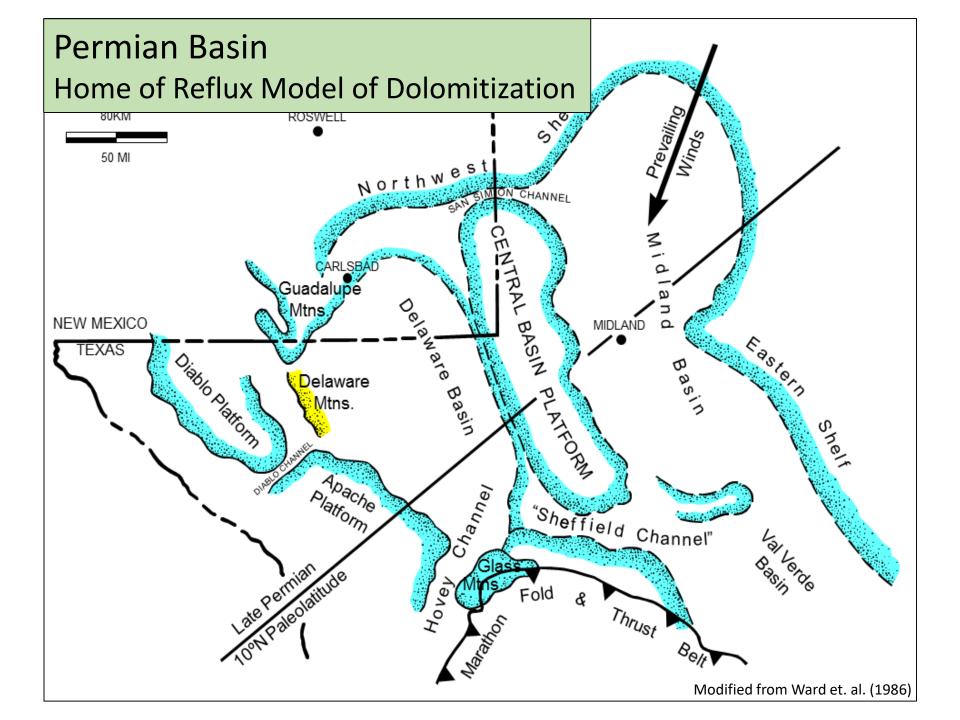
Penecontemporaneous to Shallow Burial

- Penecontemporaneous-Microbial/Organogenic
- Mixing Zone
- Reflux Permian
- Sabkha
- Seawater Dolomitization

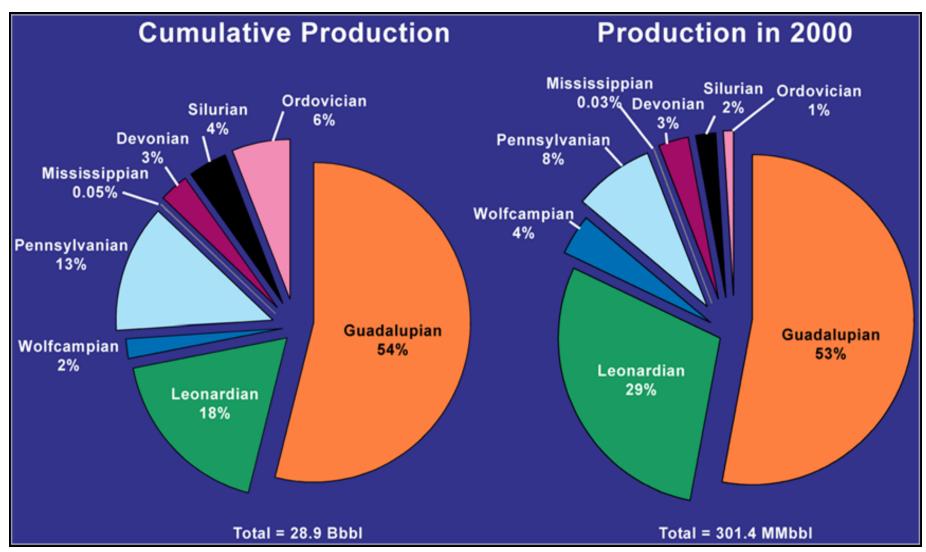
Intermediate to Deep Burial

- Compaction
- Thermal Convection
- **Tectonic**
- **Hydrothermal**

Topographic Driven | Late Eocene – Early Miocene



Permian Dolomitization

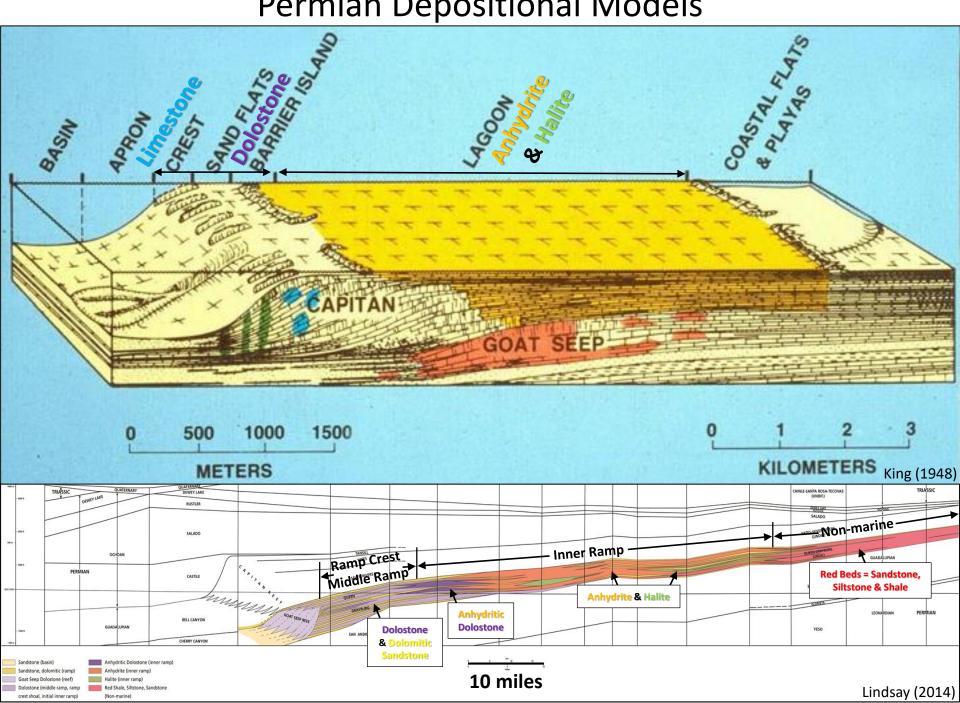


Conventional Reservoirs

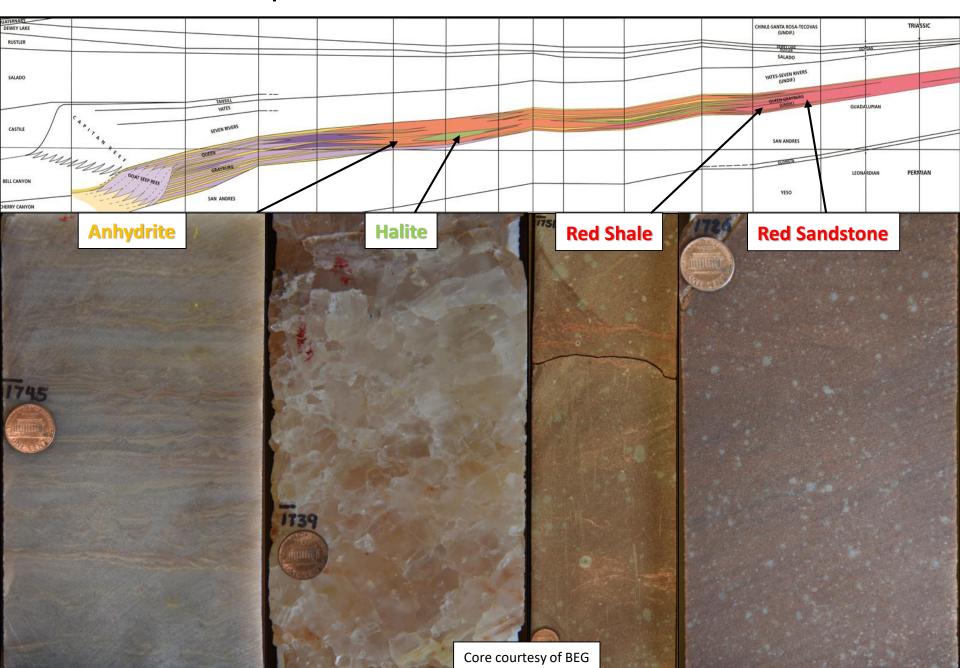
Dutton et al. (2004)

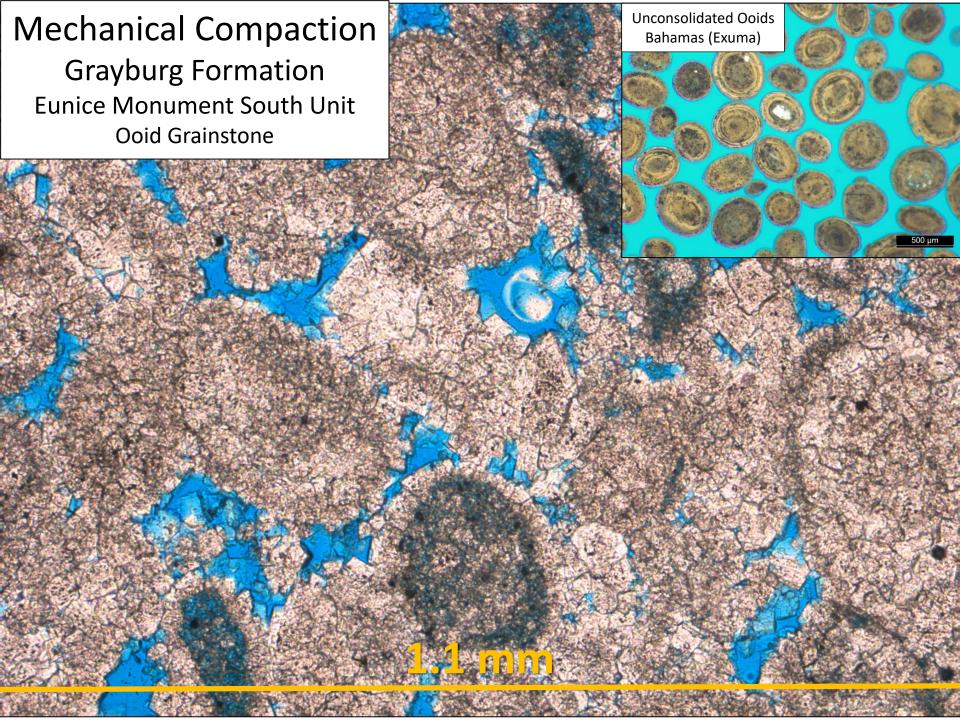
Undaform Clinoform Fondoform Warm Shallow Water Over Broad Gently Sloping Shelf 10-30° Slope Deep Water Slight Concentration of Water Bu Evaporation Losses Free Refluxion of Slight Concentrate Thinbedded Limestone Reflux - Adams & Rhodes (1960) Organic Limestone Nearshore Reflux Clastics Tolus King (1947) Basin Shales & Silts Vertical Scale Greatly Exaggerated Limestone Shelf - Open Marine Environment Clinoform Fondoform Undaform Land 10-25°Slope Deep Water Bittern Pan -Lagoon Water Surface Sea Level-2 Sea Level Limestone Reef Anhydrite Halite Basin Clastics 2. Reef Talus Reefwall Bedded Carbonate Fossils Increase Seaward 5. Anhydrite **Basin Sdstn** Nearshore Clastics Vertical Scale Greatly Exaggerated Bitterns 9. Fresh Water Blanket Limestone Shelf - Restricted Environment Shallow Very Broad Barred Lagoon Barrier Saline Vitasaline Fore Reef Penesaline Reef Evaporation Rapid Worm. Wafer 35% 35°C 300/00 353 % Lagoon 199 % 1.2138 (Woter Surface 1.1264 427%00 Cool + Cacon Clastics Cacoat Deep Reef Organic Water Impermeable Sea Floor Complex Limestone Seepage Refluxion Zone Aragonite & Mg Calcite Halite (Few Briterns) Halite & Anhy. Anhydrite Diagrammetic Only-Not Drawn To Scale Stratigraphy Adams and Rhodes (1960) Brine 1.17 an Evaporite Lagoon

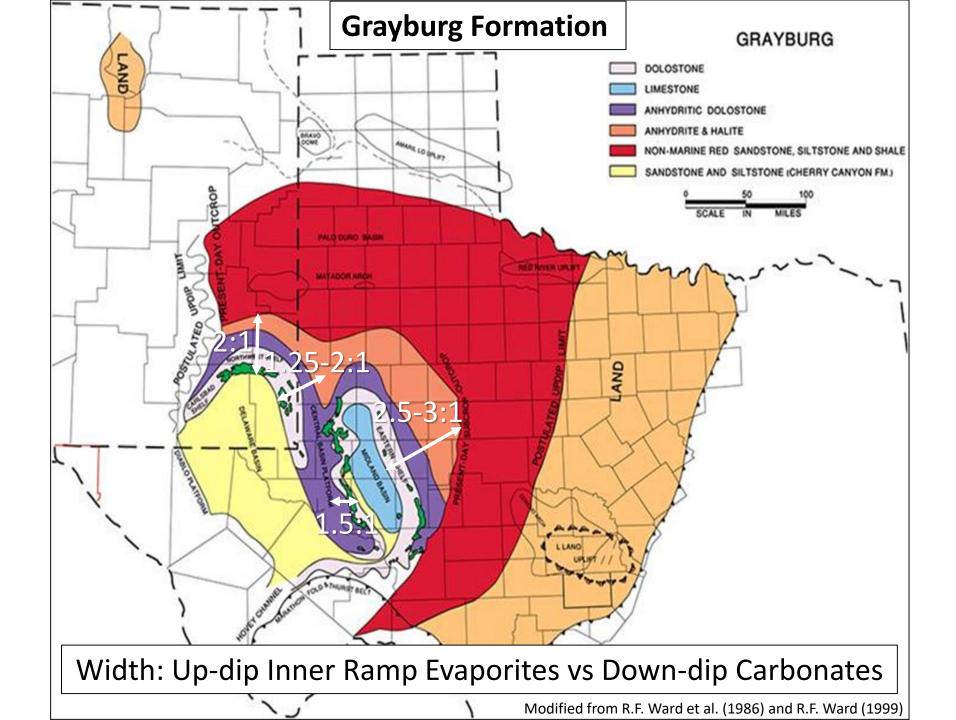
Permian Depositional Models



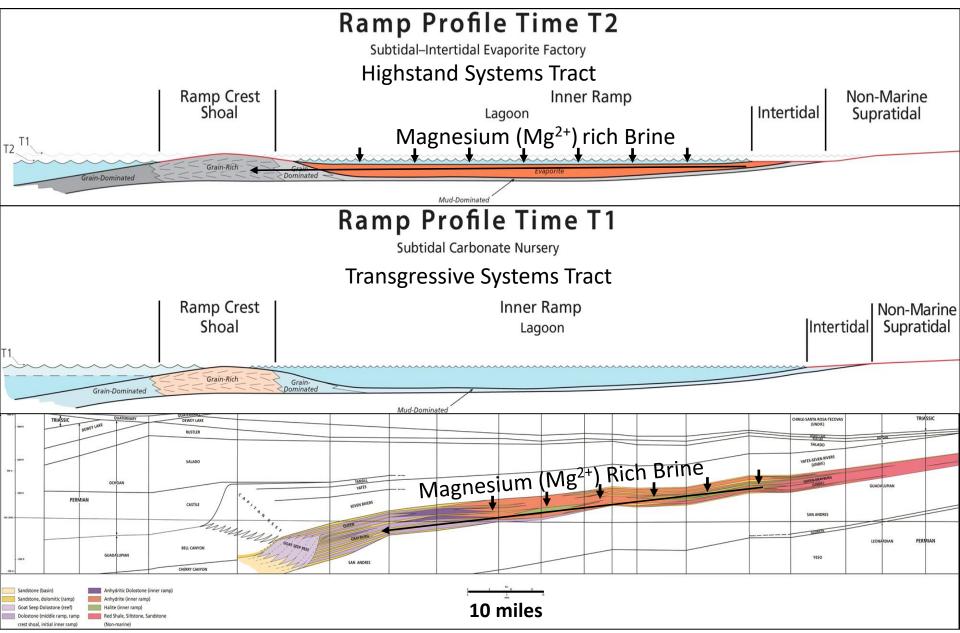
Inner Ramp & Non-marine Red Bed Lithofacies

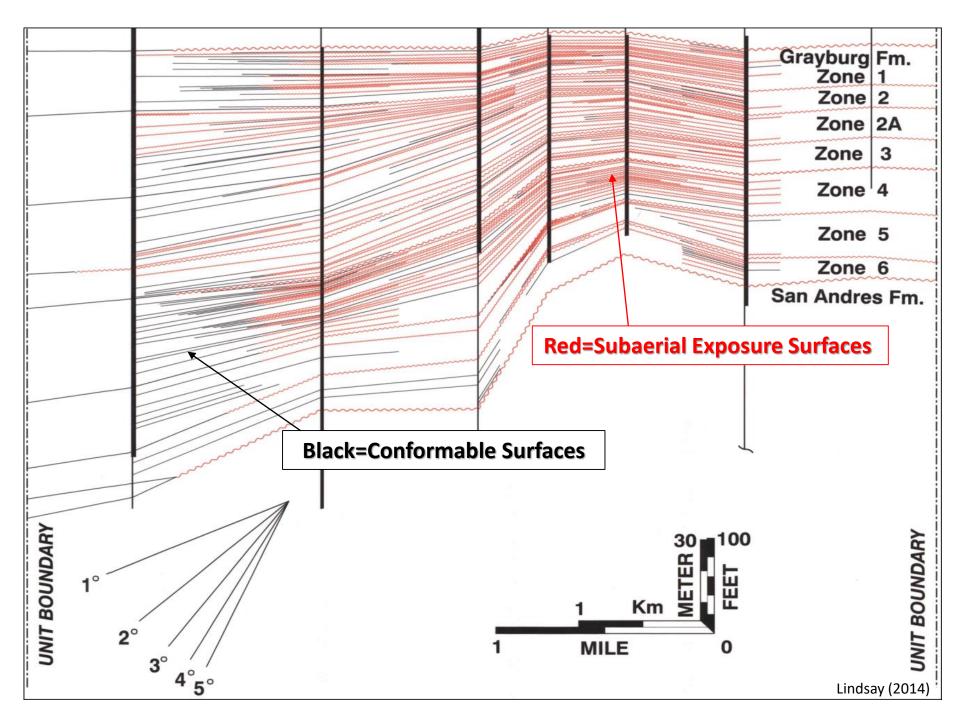




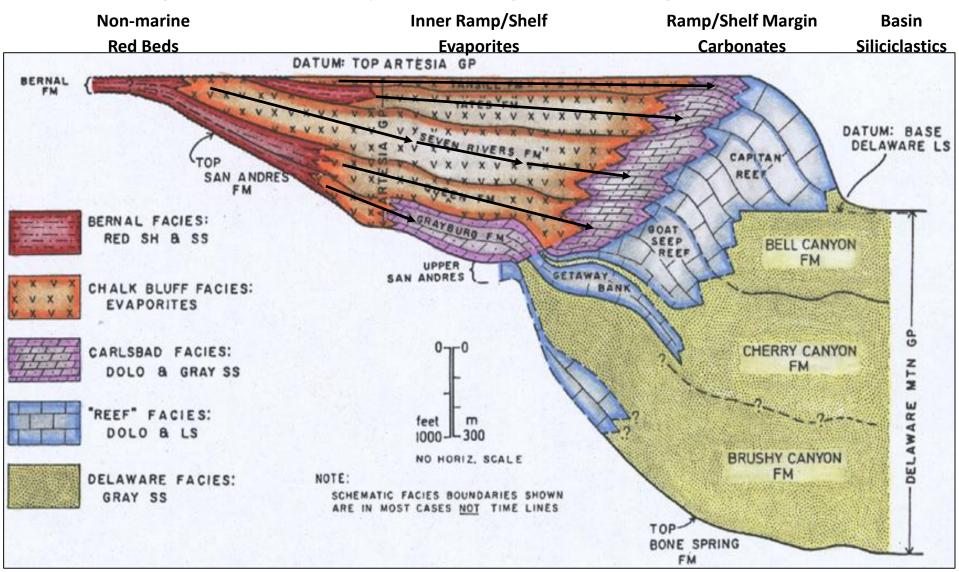


Permian Basin





Long Distance Transport of Magnesium (Mg²⁺) Rich Brine



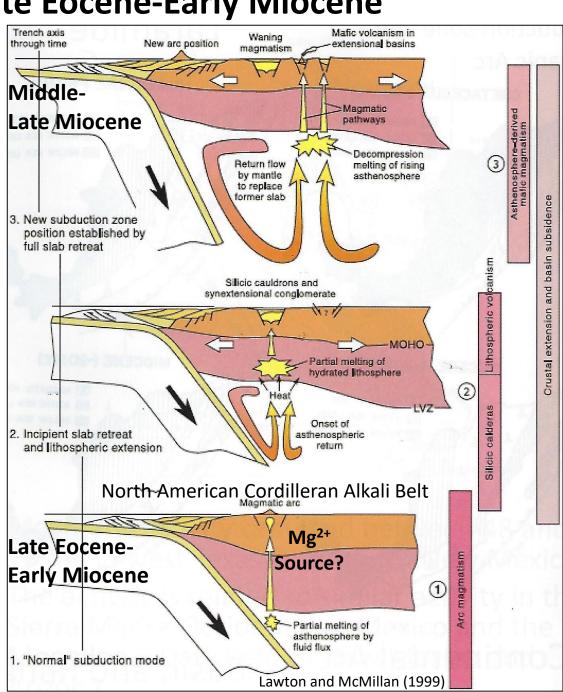
Reflux-Mechanical Compaction Dolomitization
Finely crystalline, E-planar dolomite
Preserved original rock fabric & porosity-permeability

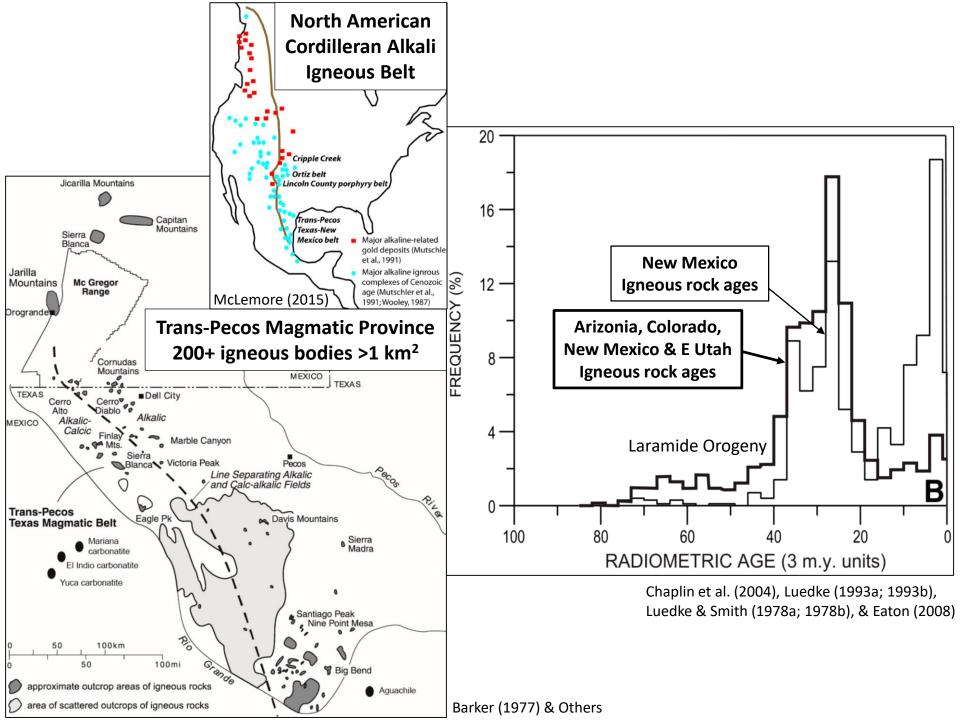
Meissner (1972)

Late Eocene-Early Miocene

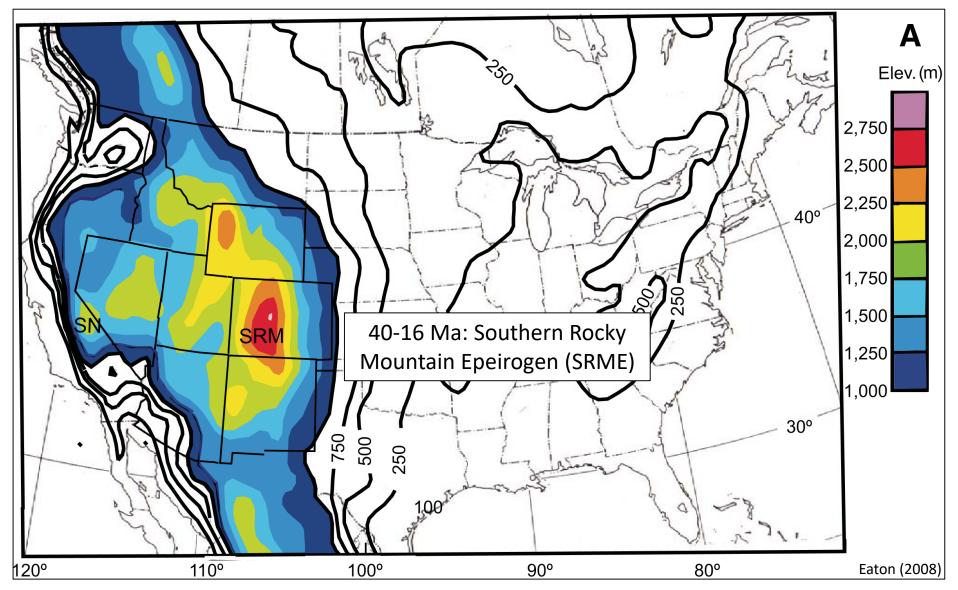
Subduction & Magmatic Arc

Created North American Cordilleran Alkali Belt Tectonic-Topographic **Driven-Hydrothermal** Dolomitization

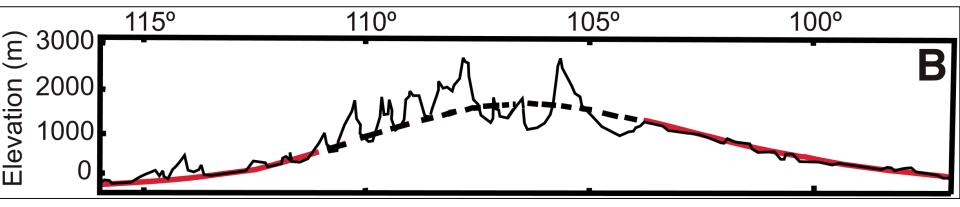




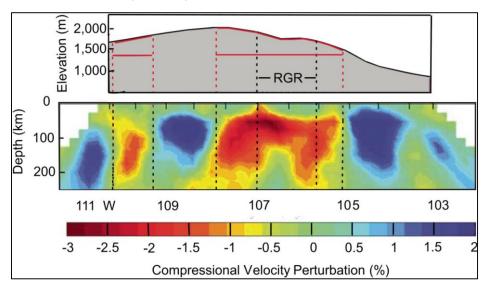
Southern Rocky Mountain Epeirogen



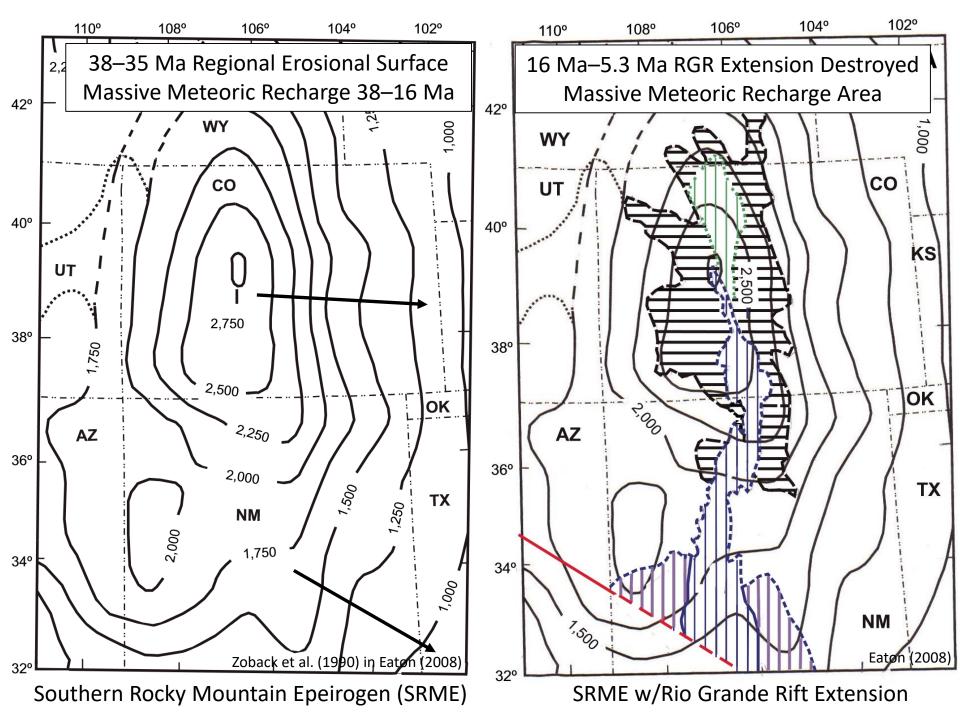
Uplift provided by: North American Cordilleran Alkali Igneous Belt



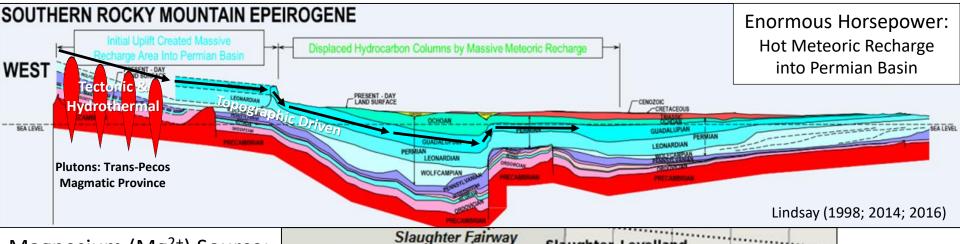
West to east topography and smoothed topography of Southern Rocky Mountain Epeirogen (SRME) at latitude 33°N. From Eaton (2008).



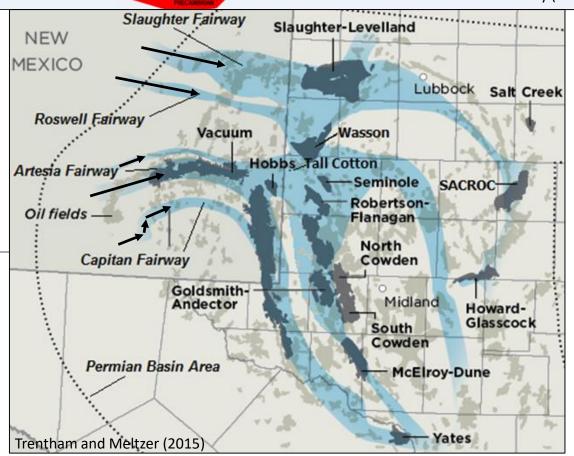
SRME smoothed topography and P velocities to 250 km, red = low P velocity. RGR = Rio Grande Rift. From Eaton (2008).

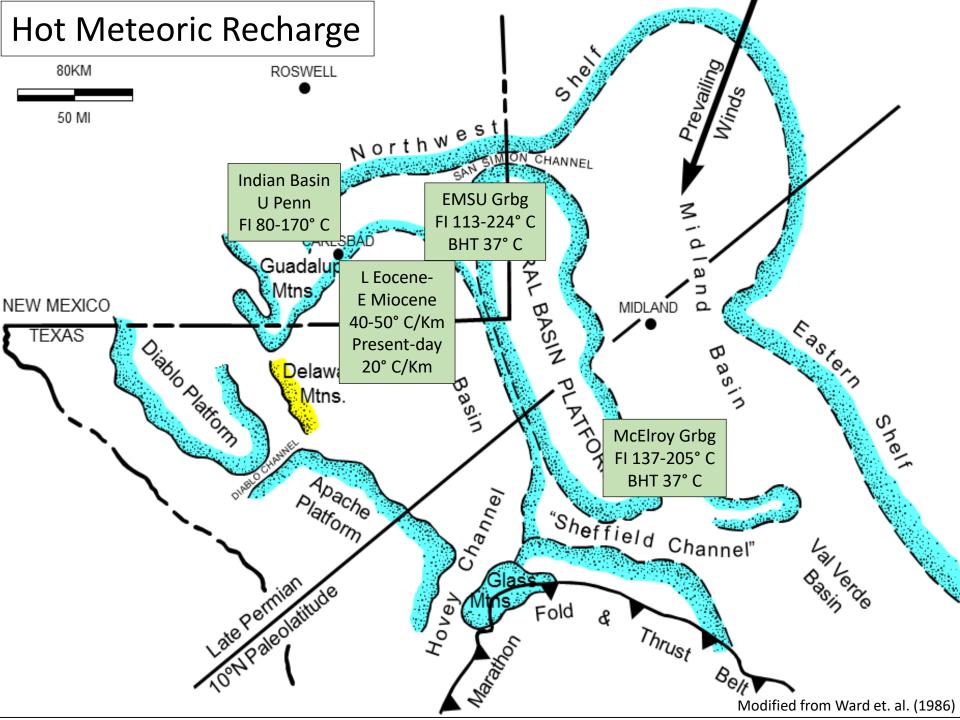


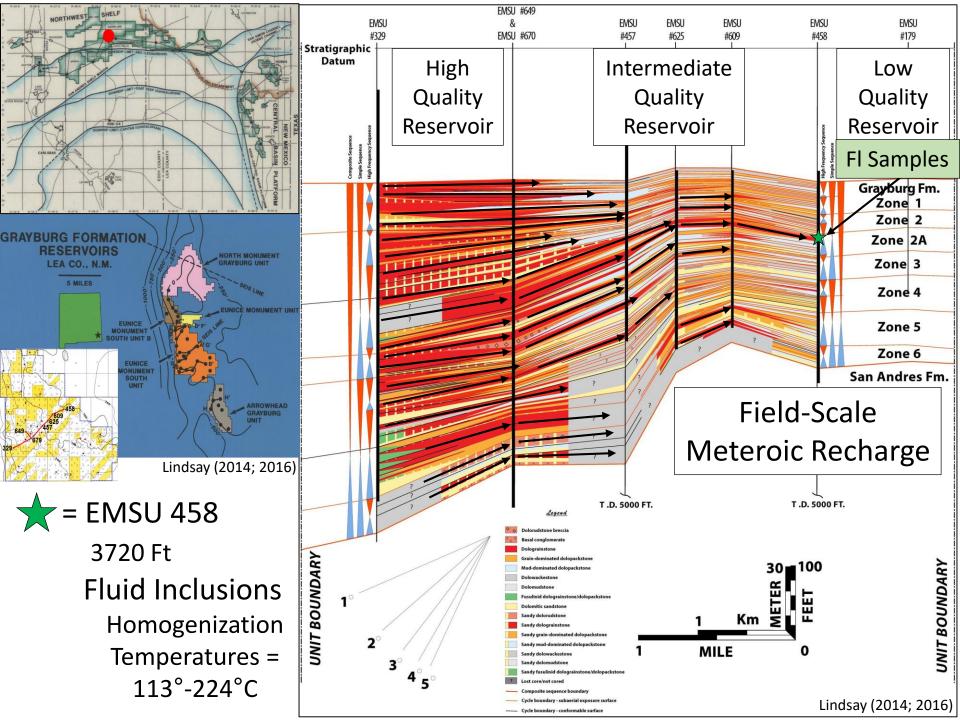
Permian Basin

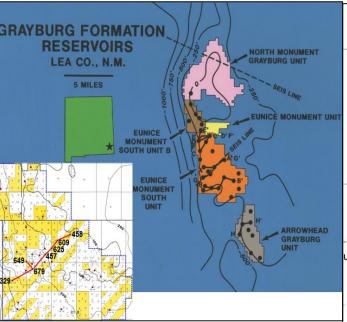


Magnesium (Mg²⁺) Source:
Partial Dissolution of
Permian Dolomite by
Undersaturated Hot
Meteoric Water & Precipitation (Recrystallization)
of Dolomite (inclusion-rich & inclusion-poor)









EMSU: Present-day Oil & Water Production & ROZ

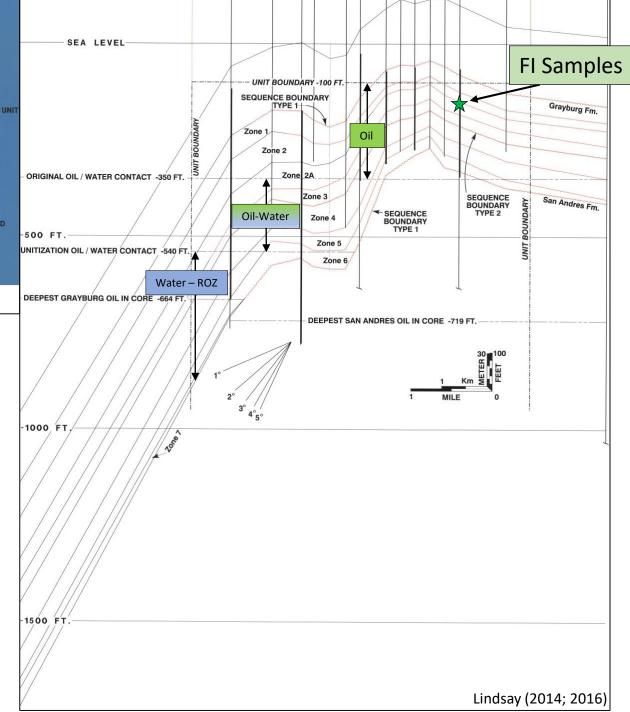


3720 Ft

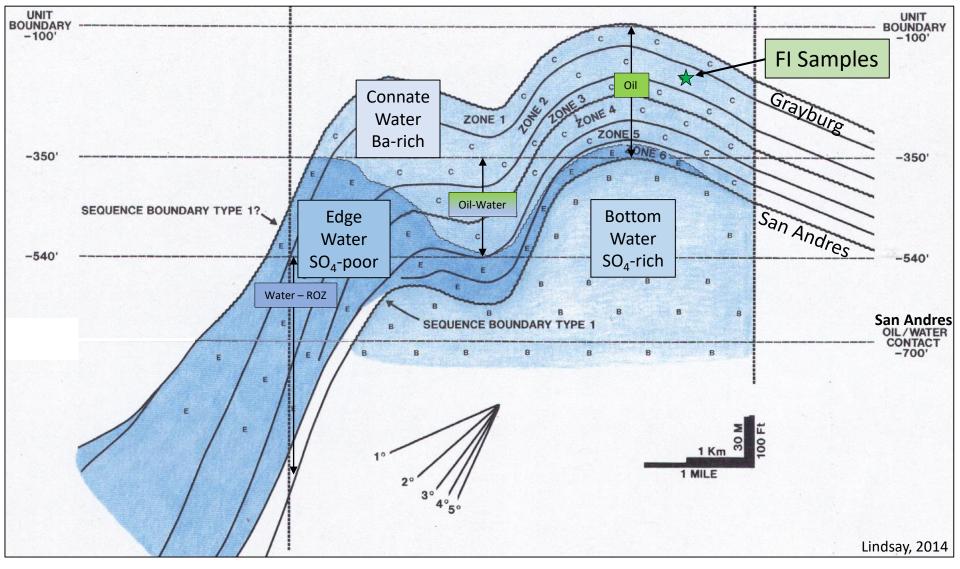
Fluid Inclusions

Homogenization

Temperatures = 113°-224°C



EMSU



Present-day Edge Water Entry Via pressure drop within reservoir

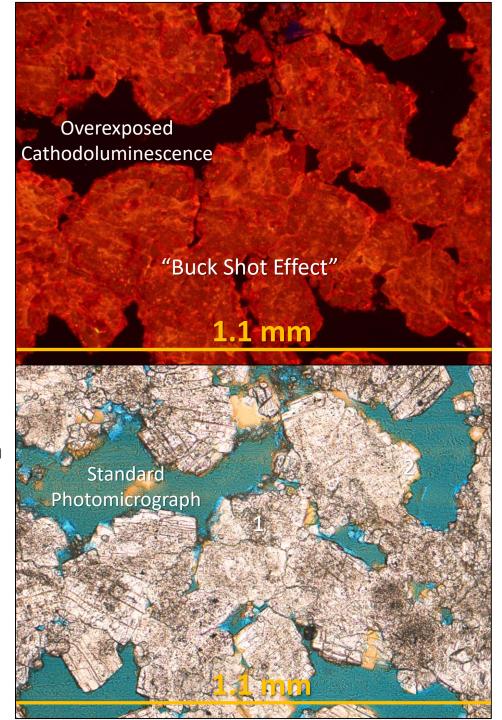
Eunice Monument South Unit (EMSU)

Grayburg Formation EMSU-458 3720 ft

Homogenization Temps = 113° – 224° C

Dolomite Crystals

- 1. Inclusion-rich = Oil Column
- 2. Inclusion-poor = ROZ



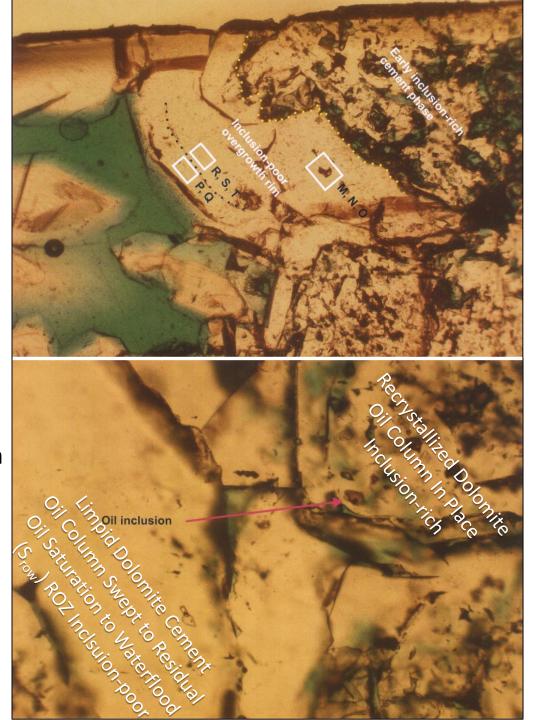
Fl Sample Eunice Monument South Unit (EMSU)

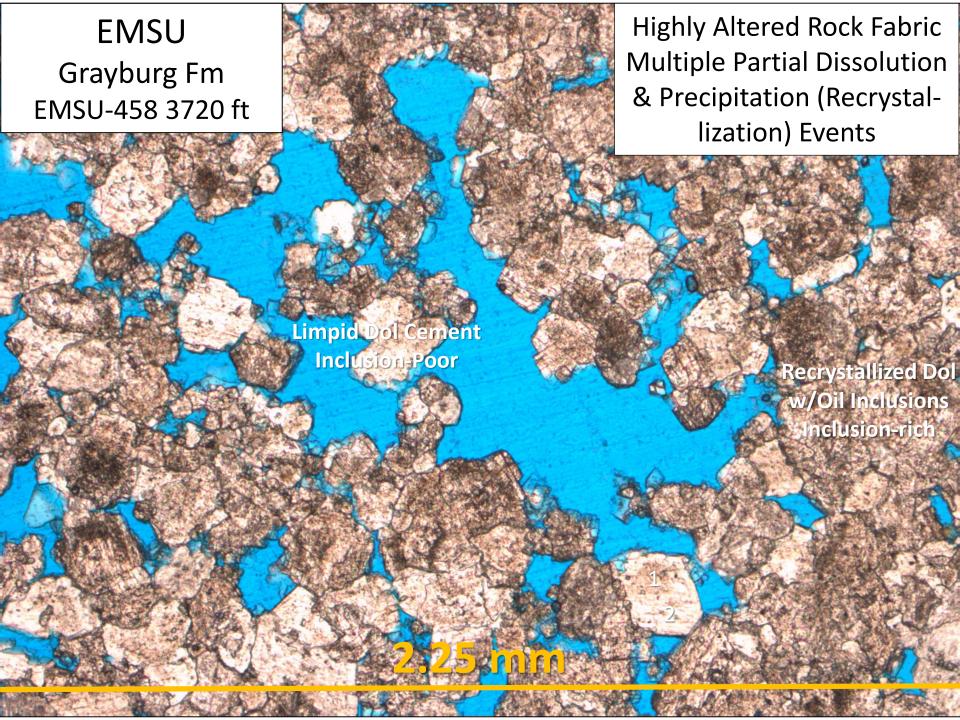
Grayburg Formation EMSU-458 3720 ft

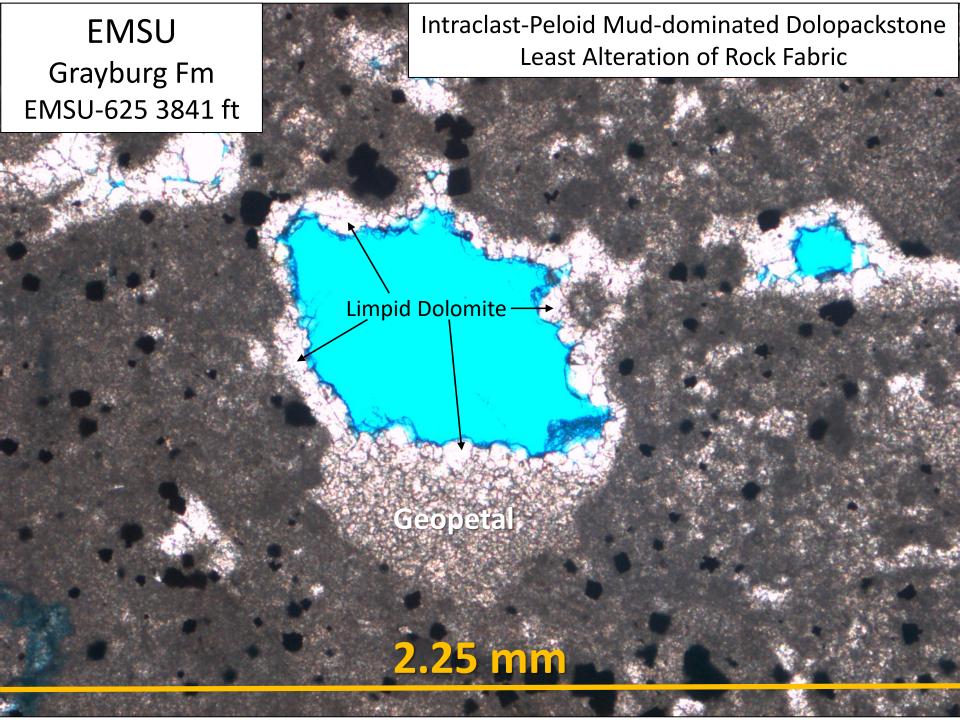
Homogenization Temps = $113^{\circ}-224^{\circ}$ C

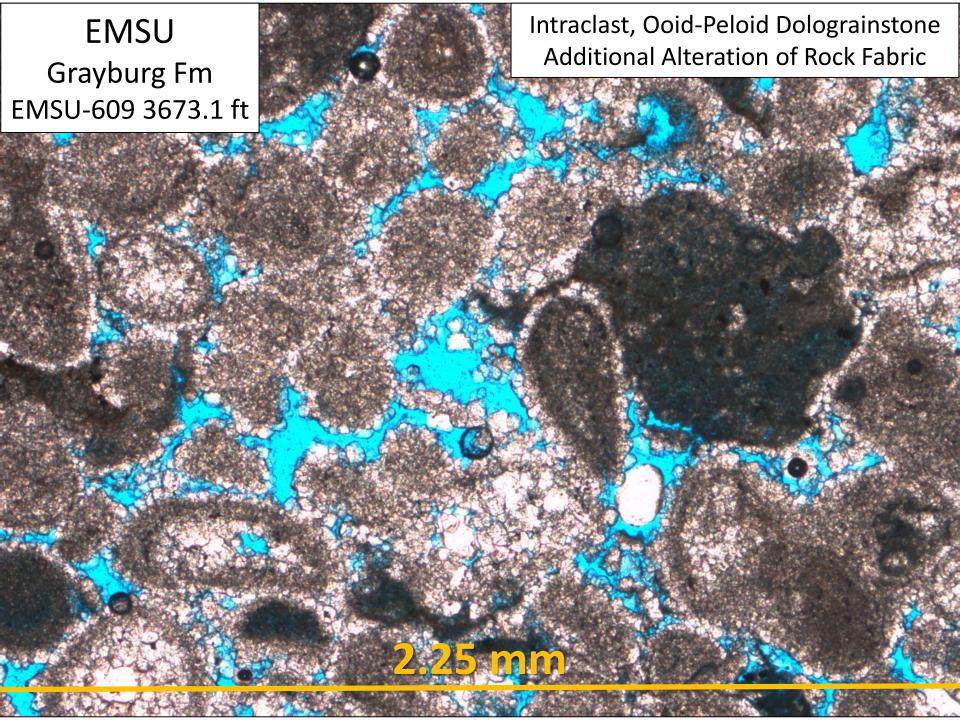
Dolomite Crystals

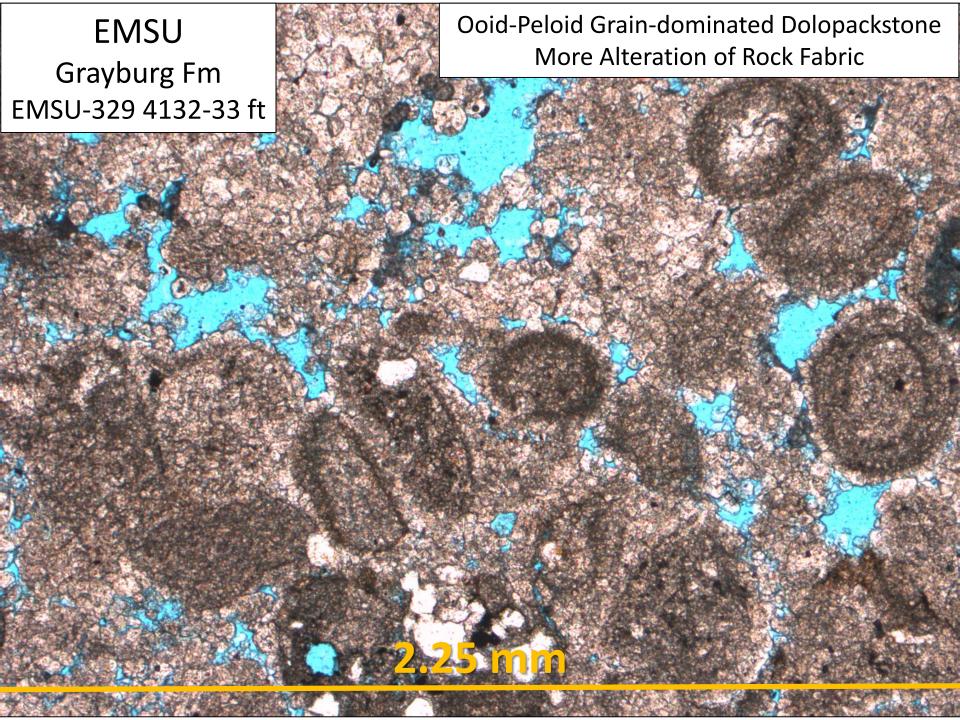
- 1. Inclusion-rich = Oil Column
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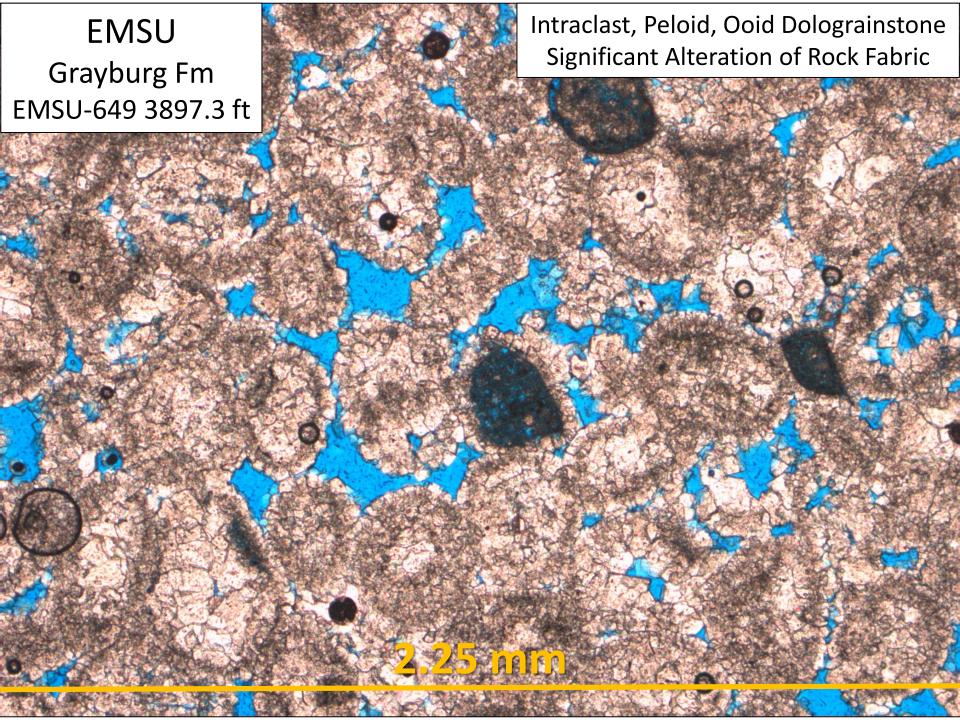


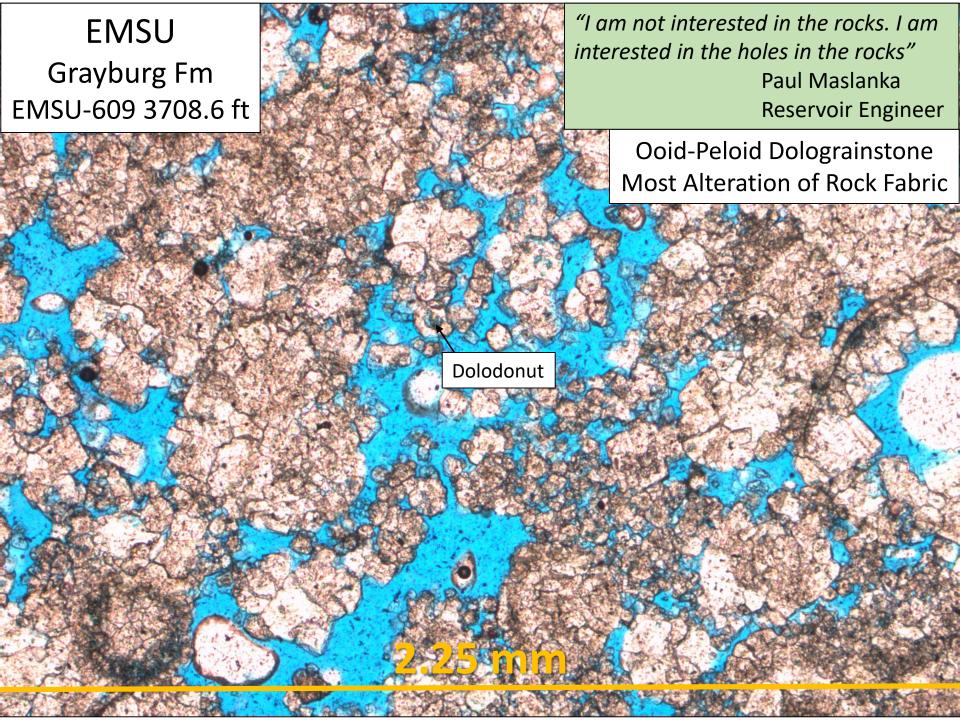


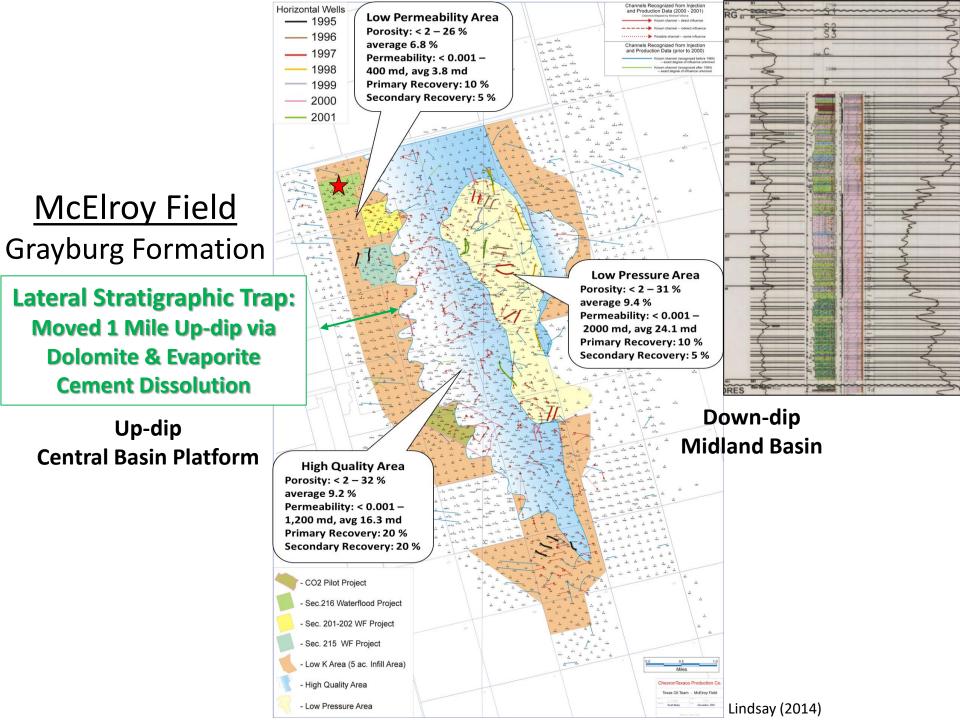


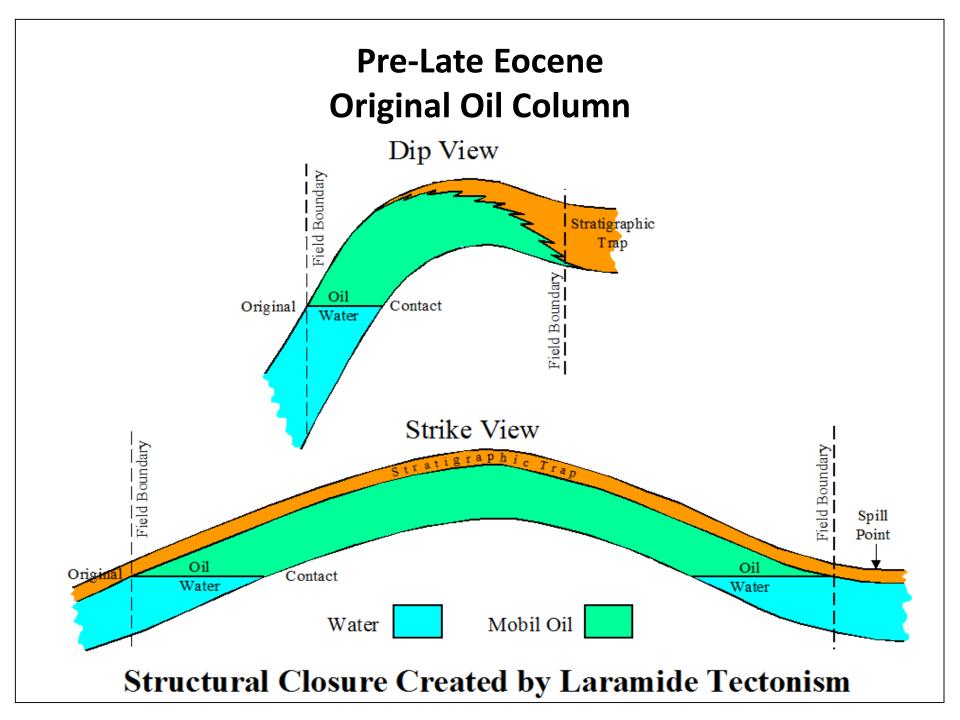




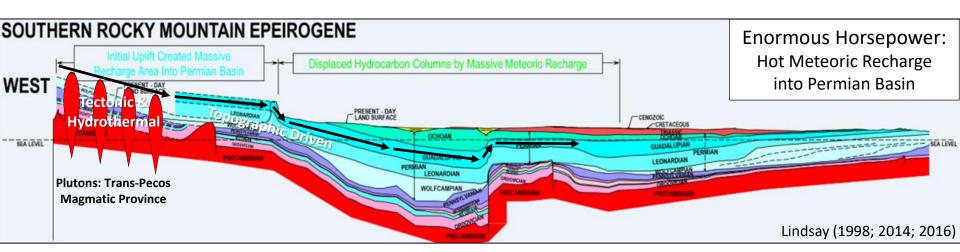






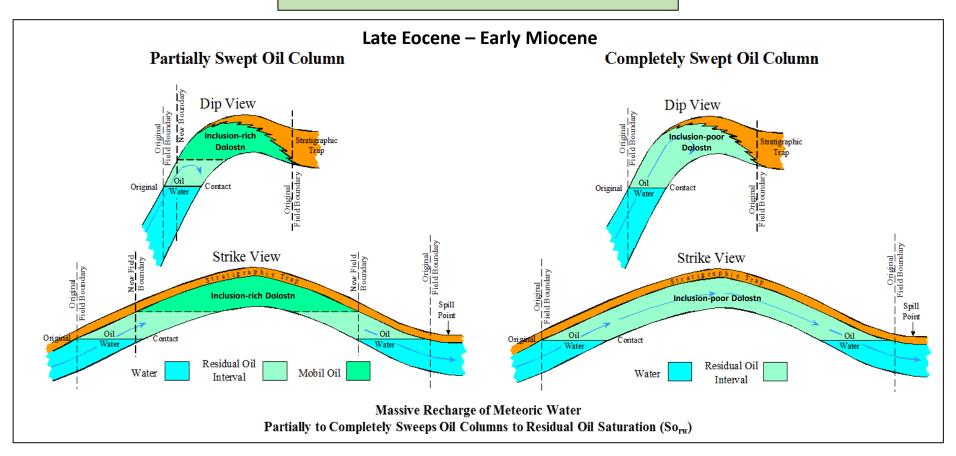


Permian Basin West-East Cross Section



Massive Recharge Area Half Width of Permian Basin

"All you need is horsepower" Ganesh Thakur Past President SPE



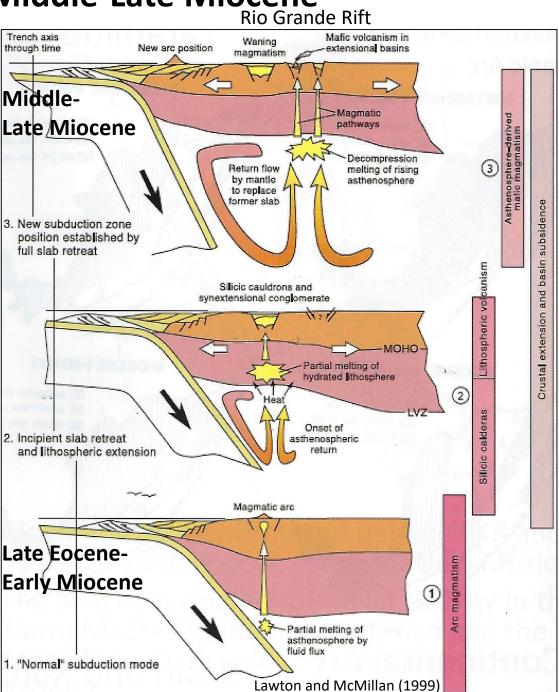
Hot Meteoric Recharge into Permian Basin

Middle-Late Miocene

Rio Grande Rift Extension

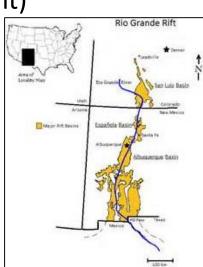
Destruction of Massive Meteoric Recharge Area

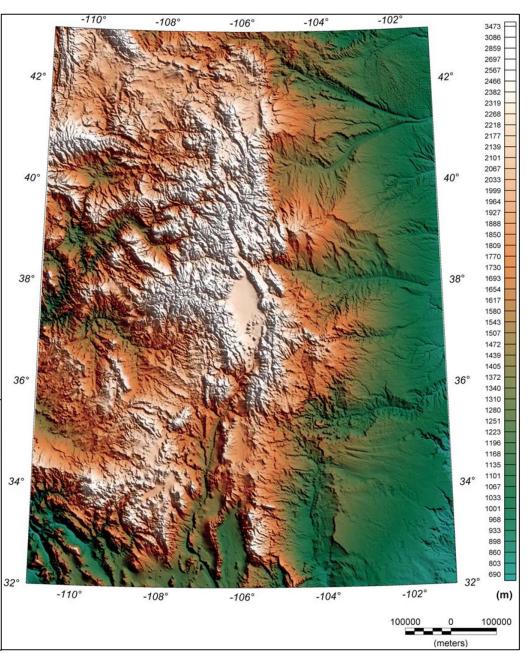
Fault Development of Horsts & Grabens



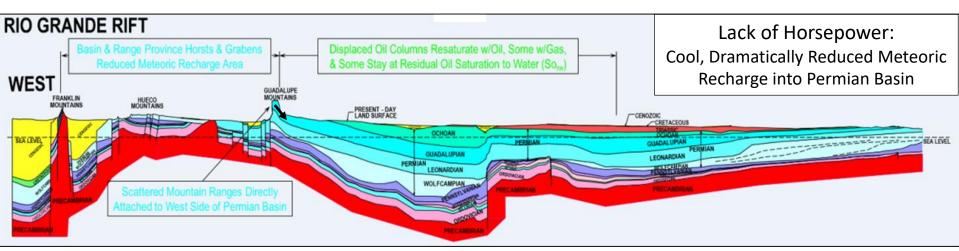
Rio Grande Rift

- 1st Phase: Initial Uplift & Tilting (28.4 to 16 Ma, Late Oligocene-Early Miocene)
- 2nd Phase: Rapid Extension-Transtension formed Horsts & Grabens (16 to 5.33 Ma, Middle-Late Miocene)
- 3rd Phase: Quiescennce, Erosion, Stream Entrenchment & Piracy (5.33 Ma to Present, Pliocene-Recent)



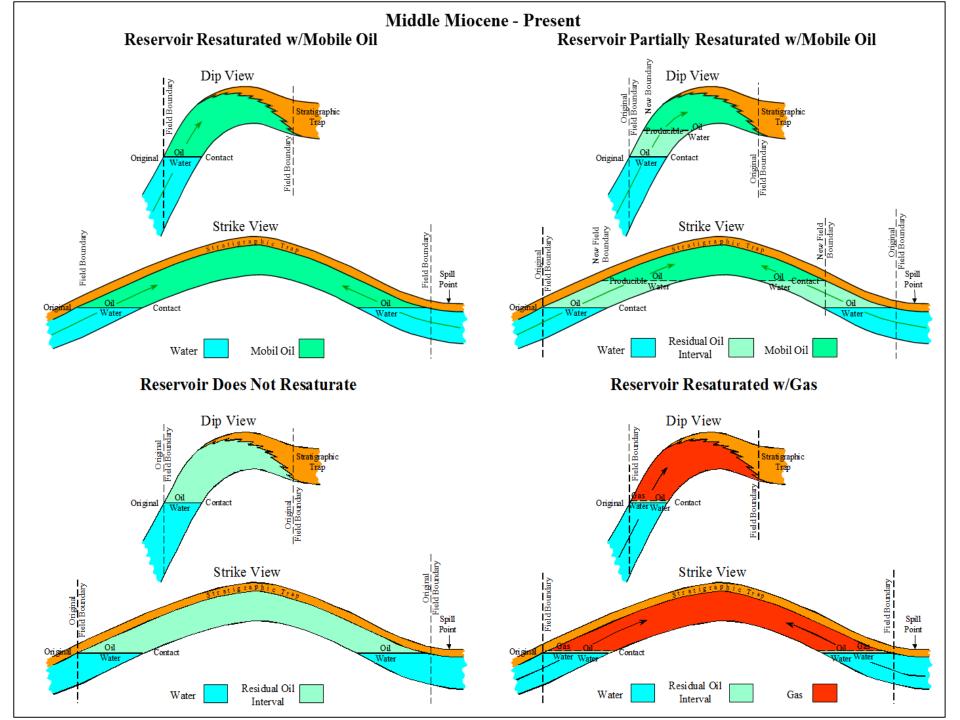


Permian Basin West-East Cross Section



Lindsay (1998; 2014; 2016)

Sacramento, Guadalupe, Sierra Diablo, Delaware, Apache & Glass Mtns Attached to Permian Basin



"Tight West Texas Dolomites Waterflood Well"

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Past President SPE

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Secondary Recovery = 15-20% OOIP

Tertiary Recovery = 10+% OOIP

Permian Basin Dolostone Reservoir:

Ave Porosity = <u>9%</u>, Range = <2-31%

Ave Perm = 6 mD, Range = 0.001-2000 mD

Conclusions:

- Hybrid dolomitization of Permian Basin strata
- 1st Permian Reflux-mechanical compaction dolomitization
- Preserved rock fabric & porosity-permeability
- <u>2nd Late Eocene-Early Miocene</u> Tectonic-topographic drivenhydrothermal dolomitization
- Multiple pore volumes Hot meteoric recharge into Permian Basin
- Partially dissolved Permian dolomite (Mg²⁺ source): Precipitated inclusion-rich dolomite (aqueous & hydrocarbon inclusions)
- Once oil columns were swept to residual oil saturation to waterflood (So_{row}): Precipitated inclusion-poor limpid dolomite
- Dissolution Altered rock fabric, enhanced porosity-permeability, connectivity of strata, producibility of reservoirs & formed ROZ's
- Rio Grande Rift extension Destroyed meteoric recharge area
- Oil columns resaturated w/oil or gas, or did not resaturate & created ROZ's

Thank You