In situ SIMS Oxygen Isotope Analyses Reveals a Continuous 300 Ma History of Carbonate Cementation and Dolomitization in the middle Bakken

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Outline

- Middle Bakken: Reservoir Quality
- In Situ Oxygen Isotopes using Secondary Ion Mass Spectrometry
 - Temperature/timing of calcite and dolomite formation? Continuous or punctuated diagenesis? Dolomite: primary cement or dolomitization of calcite? Closed or open geochemical system?
- Petrophysics



Williston Basin





Bakken Formation



Low shoreface B Low - mid shoreface C Mid shoreface **D**1 Mid shoreface D2 & Storm Deposit Low shoreface E

> Durham University

Middle Bakken: Porosity





Calcite and Dolomite Define Bakken Reservoir Quality





Calcite Cement is Early





Early Calcite





5 – 50 Micron Dolomite Crystals





Oxygen Isotopes Preserve Information about Fluid and Temperature

$$\delta^{18}O_{water} = 0\%$$



 $\begin{array}{l} \delta^{18} O_{mineral} \text{ depends on:} \\ \delta^{18} O_{water} \\ \hline \text{Temperature} \end{array}$



IF We Know $\delta^{18}O_{H2O}$: We Know Precipitation Temperature(s) and Time(s)





Conventional Analytical Techniques Analyse Mixed Phases

Dental drill



Selective leaching





Determining $\delta^{18}O_{(Carbonate)}$

Secondary Ion Mass Spectroscopy





Example SIMS Pit







$\delta^{\mbox{\tiny 18}}\mbox{O}$ of Calcite and Dolomite





 $5 - 9 \ \% \ \delta^{18}$ O Range Over 5 Millimetres



Colours represent sample/facies



Precipitation Temperatures Require $\delta^{18}O_{H20}$

- $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{mineral}}$ depends on:
- $\delta^{18}O_{water}$
- Temperature



 δ^{18} O of = -1.5‰ for Late Devonian

seawater





300 Ma Cementation and Dolomitization History



Kinetics: Dolomitization of Platform Carbonate by Geothermal Convection





Whitaker and Xiao (2010)

Dolomitising Fluids





Cementation: Summary

- Oxygen isotopic variations as great on millimetre scale as metre scale
- Many previous studies will have yielded smudged isotopic/diagenetic histories
- Dolomitisation: ultra-slow process in very sluggish flow systems /almost closed chemical systems



Petrophysical Implications



Pore Size and Estimated Permeabilities





Displacement (Capillary Entry) Pressure





How Did The Middle Bakken Fill?





Petroleum Generation: Volume Change



Simplistic closed-system calculations, without compaction: 10-17 MPa increase in pressure to mid oil window 30-40 MPa in late oil window 50 MPa+ in early gas window

Okiongbo (2004)



Wetting State: Oil and Water on Oil-wet Leaf







Wetting State of Tight Oil Carbonate: Environmental SEM











Comments & Questions?



