

SUBMIT AN ABSTRACT

PAPG-SPE
ANNUAL TECHNICAL
CONFRENCE 2016
ISLAMABAD PAKISTAN

CALL FOR PAPERS NOW OPEN

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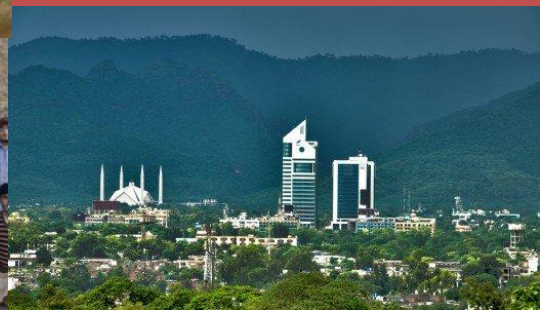
15 MAY 2016



CONFERENCE TECHNICAL CATEGORIES

GEOSCIENCES

1. ADVANCES IN REGIONAL GEOLOGY (SEDIMENTOLOGY, SEQUENCE AND BIO-STRATIGRAPHY, BASIN AND STRUCTURAL MODELLING, ETC.)
2. NEW EXPLORATION PLAYS (SUBTLE TRAPS, DEEP PLAYS, FIELD SATELLITE EXTENSIONS)
3. ROCK PHYSICS AND GEOMECHANICS FOR CONVENTIONAL RESERVOIRS
4. APPLICATION FOR BORE HOLE SEISMIC IN MITIGATING DRILLING RISK IN EXPLORATION PLAYS DEVELOPMENT/PRODUCTION
5. SEISMIC INVERSION IN RESERVOIR MODELLING
6. ADVANCES IN SEISMIC PROCESSING AND ACQUISITION, MINIMISATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS AND ENHANCEMENT OF VERTICAL RESOLUTION TO IMAGE THIN RESERVOIR ZONES
7. INNOVATION AND TECHNOLOGIES FOR SEISMIC INTERPRETATION
8. NON-SEISMIC TECHNOLOGIES (GRAVITY, MAGNETICS)
9. INTEGRATION OF GEOLOGY AND GEOPHYSICS THROUGH GEOSTATISTICAL INVERSION: SEISMIC ATTRIBUTES AND FACIES CLASSIFICATION
10. CHALLENGES AND SOLUTIONS IN EXPLORATION & RESERVOIR CHARACTERISATION
11. ADVANCES IN FORMATION EVALUATION AND PETROPHYSICS
12. DIRECT HYDROCARBON INDICATORS (DHI) IN GAS EXPLORATION.
13. ADVANCES IN RESERVOIR CHARACTERISATION (SCAL, RRT, CORE INTEGRATION, PNM, DIGITAL ROCK PHYSICS)
14. FAULTS AND FRACTURE CHARACTERISATION, FAULT SEAL ANALYSIS/DFN MODELLING
15. ADVANCEMENT IN REAL-TIME FORMATION EVALUATION (GEOSTEERING, WELL PLACEMENT, LOGGING TOOL SELECTION), CASE STUDIES
16. TIGHT RESERVOIRS, FRACTURE CHARACTERISATION AND MODELLING
17. SCAL/DRP AND FLUID ROCK INTERACTION
18. NEW APPROACHES AND WORKFLOWS IN CONSTRUCTING 3D FACIES MODELS OF CARBONATE RESERVOIRS
19. INTEGRATION OF MAGNETIC RESONANCE (CMR/NMR) LOGS, MICP, SCAL, CCA DATA IN DEFINING CARBONATE PETROPHYSICAL ROCK TYPING
20. ADVANCE APPROACHES IN ACQUISITION AND PROCESSING OF LOGGING SUITES TO EVALUATE LOW RESISTIVITY PAY RESERVOIRS
21. INTEGRATION & LOOPING OF STATIC AND DYNAMIC MODELS BASED ON LEARNING FROM PRODUCTION & INJECTION DATA, CASE STUDIES
22. GEOSTATISTICS AND STATIC MODELLING
23. BASIN ANALYSIS & MODELLING; SOURCE TO MIGRATION TO TRAPMENT
24. EXAMPLES OF NEW TECHNOLOGY APPLICATION IN EXPLORATION, CASE STUDIES
25. R&D: GEOSCIENCE TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT AND DEPLOYMENT

CONFERENCE TECHNICAL CATEGORIES

DRILLING AND COMPLETION TECHNOLOGY

1. WELL INTERVENTION ADVANCES: INNOVATION IN W/L, COIL, RIG, RIG LESS, SNUBBING
2. BEST PRACTICES IN WELL DELIVERY; FROM CONCEPT TO PRODUCTION
3. NEW PROTOCOLS AND TECHNOLOGY IN WELL CONTROL
4. STEP CHANGE IN DRILLING EFFICIENCY
5. EXTENDED REACH TECHNOLOGY AND BEYOND MRC
6. REAL VALUE OF REAL-TIME DRILLING OPERATIONS
7. ADVANCES IN DRILLING BIT TECHNOLOGY AND DEPLOYMENT
8. DRILLING BEYOND THE LIMIT
9. MANAGING WELLBORE STABILITY IN CHALLENGING ENVIRONMENTS (REACTIVE SHALE, SALT, HIGH PRESSURE, LOW PRESSURE)
10. CHALLENGES IN DEEP SOUR GAS DRILLING AND TESTING
11. ADVANCES IN DRILLING FLUID AND CEMENTING TECHNOLOGY
12. LAND RIG DESIGN, LAYOUT TO FIT CLUSTERING, OPTIMUM CLUSTERING AND PAD DRILLING, UAE EXPERIENCE VS. OVERSEAS
13. MANAGED PRESSURE DRILLING ADVANTAGES VS. UNDER BALANCE DRILLING APPLICATION FOR SOUR FIELDS
14. ADVANCES IN MULTISTAGE FRACTURING AND STIMULATION
15. INTELLIGENT COMPLETIONS: DESIGN, IMPLEMENTATION AND PERFORMANCE
16. WELL TESTING CHALLENGES (HEAVY OIL, HIGH PRESSURE, SOUR GAS)
17. DRILLING WASTE MANAGEMENT AND ZERO DISCHARGE DRILLING TECHNOLOGY
18. ADVANCEMENTS IN RIG EQUIPMENT DESIGNS
19. CASING DRILLING, LINER DRILLING AND DIRECTIONAL CASING DRILLING
20 ARTIFICIAL LIFT/COMPLETION AND MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS
21. SUCCESS ON DIRECTIONAL PERFORMANCE DURING GEOSTEERING OPERATION FOR LONG HORIZONTAL WELLS
22. DRILLING ENGINEERING IN REAL-TIME TO MAXIMIZE DRILLING PERFORMANCE
23. DRILLING PROJECT AND MANAGEMENT REVIEW IN FRONT OF THE CURRENT OIL MARKET TRENDS, HOW TO OPTIMIZE WELL COST?
24. ADVANCED DRILLING TECHNIQUES TO DEVELOP GAS RESOURCES

CONFERENCE TECHNICAL CATEGORIES

FIELD DEVELOPMENT

1. CHALLENGES OF FIELD DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR RESERVOIRS UNDER DEPLETION AND RECYCLE MODE
2. IMPROVE THE CONDENSATE RECOVERY FOR RICH GAS RESERVOIRS OR RETROGRADE GAS RESERVOIRS
3. CHALLENGING DEVELOPMENTS: GAS RESERVOIRS WITH THIN OIL RIMS, MARGINAL FIELDS, COMPLEX RESERVOIRS, PALEO OIL
4. DEVELOPMENT PLAN OPTIMIZATION OF THE RESERVES & PROJECT ECONOMICS
5. INTEGRATED ASSET MODELLING FOR OIL & GAS RESERVOIRS: COUPLING SURFACE FACILITIES WITH SIMULATION MODELS
6. CHALLENGES OF GAS INJECTION & PRODUCTION/PROCESS OPTIMIZATION
7. NITROGEN, CO2 INJECTION FOR RESERVOIR PRESSURE MAINTENANCE AND ENHANCED OIL RECOVERY
8. MAXIMIZING VALUE FROM MATURE FIELDS REVITALIZATION, REDEVELOPMENT, AND END-OF-FIELD LIFE PLANNING
9. MAXIMIZING RECOVERY WITH ADVANCED WELL ARCHITECTURE
10. ADVANCES IN WATER FLOODING MANAGEMENT (CAPTURING LEARNINGS FROM MATURE RESERVOIRS)
11. ACHIEVING EXCEPTIONAL RECOVERY—CASE STUDIES
12. MAXIMIZING PRODUCTION—DOWNTIME MANAGEMENT AND WELL UTILISATION
13. RESERVOIR MODELLING, SIMULATION, AND HISTORY MATCHING
14. FLUID CHARACTERIZATION, SCAL, AND FLUID-ROCK INTERACTION
15. CCS AND OPPORTUNITIES FOR EOR
16. ADVANCES IN CHEMICAL FLOODING, SMART WATER INJECTION
17. COMPLEX WELL MODELLING
18. EOR (LOW SALINITY MODELLING)
19. FIELD DEVELOPMENT—UNCERTAINTY ANALYSIS
20. LOW SALINITY WATER FLOODING—CASE STUDIES
21. WELL TESTING AND PRODUCTION LOGGING (FRACTURED RESERVOIRS WITH HORIZONTAL WELLS)
22. EXTENDING THE ECONOMIC LIFE OF MATURE FIELDS
23. INNOVATIVE DEVELOPMENT SOLUTION FOR MARGINAL FIELDS AND RESERVOIRS
24. DIAGENETIC CONTROL IN RESERVOIR DEVELOPMENT
25. DATA-DRIVEN ANALYTICS; APPLICATIONS IN RESERVOIR MODELLING AND RESERVOIR MANAGEMENT
26. UNCONVENTIONAL GAS AND OIL EXPLORATION AND APPRAISAL; ACHIEVING THE OBJECTIVES WITH COST-EFFECTIVE PROGRAMMES

CONFERENCE TECHNICAL CATEGORIES

UNCONVENTIONAL RESOURCES &TIGHT MIGRATED HYDROCARBONS

1. ALTERNATIVE FLUIDS FOR HYDRAULIC FRACTURING
2. FRACKING TECHNIQUES, PLUG AND PERF AND COMPARTMENTALISATION
3. DRILLING SHORT RADIUS WELLS
4. SEISMIC TECHNIQUES FOR UNCONVENTIONALS
5. HSE CONSIDERATIONS FOR UNCONVENTIONALS (TRAFFIC, FRAC WATER, PRODUCED WATER, ETC.)
6. UNCONVENTIONAL GAS EXPLORATION AND APPRAISAL IN THE MIDDLE EAST
8. UNCONVENTIONAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT: METHODS TO ESTIMATE GAS VOLUMES IN PLACE AND ULTIMATE RECOVERY
9. HORIZONTAL DRILLING EFFICIENCY FOR SHALE GAS
10. GEOMECHANICS, HORIZONTAL DRILLING & HYDRAULIC FRACTURING IN SHALE GAS PLAYS
11. OPTIMISED INFRASTRUCTURE & LOGISTICS IN SUPPORT OF UNCONVENTIONAL GAS
12. UNCONVENTIONAL OIL EXPLORATION & APPRAISAL IN PAKISTAN
13. TIGHT MIGRATED OIL AND GAS OPPORTUNITIES IN PAKISTAN
14. COAL AND ENERGY GENERATION
15. COAL RESOURCES AND VOLUME ASSESSMENT OF GAS
16. DISCOVERY AND OPTIMIZATION OF COAL AGE AND QUALITIES FOR GAS RESOURCE

CONFERENCE TECHNICAL CATEGORIES

GAS TECHNOLOGY

1. RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN GAS PROCESSING
2. LPG, CHEMICAL GAS, CNG & LNG PRODUCTION CHALLENGES
3. PREVENTING GAS HYDRATES FORMATION
4. CARBON CAPTURE & STORAGE TECHNOLOGY – CAN CO2 BE OVERCOME POSITIVELY?
5. RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN GAS TO LIQUID (GTL) CONVERSION
6. ADVANCES IN GAS SWEETENING AND DEHYDRATION
7. EFFICIENT UTILISATION OF ENERGY IN GAS PROCESSING
8. SOUR GAS FILTRATION & SEPARATION
9. IMPROVEMENTS & ADVANCES IN SOUR GAS PROCESSING
10. RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN COMPRESSING NATURAL GAS
11. ASSURING LONG-TERM RELIABILITY OF DRY GAS SEAL IN GAS COMPRESSOR
12. IMPROVING COMPRESSORS/DRIVERS AVAILABILITY
13. APPLICATION OF AERO-DERIVATIVES GT AS A NATURAL GAS COMPRESSOR DRIVER
14. DESIGN IMPROVEMENT: COMPRESSOR AND TURBINE BEARINGS
15. LATEST TRENDS IN MACHINERY HEALTH MONITORING
16. ADVANCES IN CENTRIFUGAL GAS COMPRESSORS
17. METERING AND INSTRUMENTATION (FLOW MEASUREMENT, GAS QUALITY MEASUREMENT, TECHNOLOGIES)

CONFERENCE TECHNICAL CATEGORIES

HSE

1. MANAGING BIODIVERSITY WHILE OPERATING IN SENSITIVE ENVIRONMENT
2. MINIMIZING ENVIRONMENTAL FOOTPRINT
3. CARBON TRADING AND AIR EMISSION MANAGEMENT
4. NEW APPROACHES FOR ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT AND MANAGEMENT
5. MANAGING THE ROAD SAFETY RISKS
6. NON ACCIDENTAL DEATHS (NAD) REDUCTION
7. HUMAN FACTORS IN HSE PERFORMANCE
8. PROMOTING SAFETY CULTURE: CHANGE IN MINDSET
9. CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY (CSR)/SUSTAINABILITY
10. MANAGING CONTRACTORS AND SUBCONTRACTORS HSE PERFORMANCE
11. THE CHALLENGE OF PROVIDING SUFFICIENT WATER FOR COST-EFFECTIVE MULTISTAGE FRACKING JOBS
12. EFFECTIVE CONCEPTS FOR OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH MANAGEMENT
13. MANAGING THE ASSET INTEGRITY RISKS ASSOCIATED WITH CO2, H2S AND HIGH BWS (WELLS & FACILITIES)
14. INTEGRATING ASSET INTEGRITY AND HSE MANAGEMENT
15. BUSINESS CONTINUITY AND CRISES MANAGEMENT
16. BEST PRACTICES IN EMERGENCY PLANNING AND CRISIS MANAGEMENT
17. ACCIDENT PREVENTION & "LESSONS LEARNT" IN SAFETY (ONSHORE & OFFSHORE)
18. BEST PRACTICES IN GAS FLARING AND EMISSION REDUCTION
19. MINIMIZING GAS FLARING DURING WELL TESTING
20. MAJOR ACCIDENTS PREVENTION AND LESSONS LEARNT

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SUBMIT AN ABSTRACT

Dead line:- 15TH May 2016

TERMS AND CONDITIONS

A. ELIGIBILITY

Professional Category

E & P SECTOR PROFESSIONALS

Student Category

G & G AND PE TEACHERS & STUDENTS

Abstract of articles required with following information

1. **TITLE WITH SELECTED CATEGORY.**
2. **AUTHOR (S) NAME WITH EMAIL AND MOBILE INFO.**
3. **COMPANY / ORGANIZATION / ACADEMIC INSTITUDE NAME.**
4. **EXTENDED ABSTRACTS WILL BE PREFFFERED FOR SELECTION**
5. **UNDERTAKING AND DEPARTMENTAL APPROVAL AFTER SELECTION.**
6. **CONTENTS MUST WITH BE COVERING OBJECTIVE OF STUDY, DATA USED, FINDINDS AND RESULTS OF YOUR RESEARCH WORK**
7. **SELECTION WILL DONE BY TECHNICAL COMMITTTEE MEMBERS.**

B. MAILING INFO.

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SPECIMEN ABSTRACT

Fracture Characterization and their genetic relationship with overall Structure using High Definition Imaging Log

Authors:------

Company name -----

Email ------

Study area lies in the western margin of prospective Lower Indus Basin which is located on the continental shelf of the Indo-Pak plate (the northwest slope of the Indian Shield). The area is located at fore-bulge of Kirthar Fold Belt and is under-explored for Cretaceous/Jurassic reservoirs. Reservoirs are considered to have fair to good reservoir potential in the area but proved either tight or water bearing in nearby blocks. An attempt is made in this paper to shed a light on the importance of imaging tools in fracture characterization and defining their genetic relationship with overall structure of the field.

Borehole Images are of great importance in understanding structures either depositional (sedimentary) or post depositional, this paper however discusses latter. The recognition of structures like faults, unconformable surfaces, fractures (natural / induced / types / attributes / development) with precision requires a tool that can work in tough/extreme borehole and geological environments. Extreme environments that cannot be clearly imaged with conventional microresistivity imaging technology, such as wells drilled with salt saturated muds or high resistivity and presence of low porosity/dense reservoirs, can now be seen in high fidelity and detail-revealing clarity with the high-definition formation microimager.

High definition imaging is acquired in both vertical (A) and sidetrack section (B) of one well in Lower Indus Basin to get clean, high resolution and sharp images of fractures and porosity types. 'A' Hole intersected only a few fractures whereas Hole 'B' that is just ~200m offset from Hole 'A' at Chiltan level, intersected a large number of fractures/fracture sets. The fractures are, high angle, striking largely in NE-SW direction, which is oblique to the main bounding normal fault.

The model is prepared using well trajectories, fractures and structural beds' orientation to analyze the presence of fractures and establish the genetic relation between fault pattern and fractures / fracture system. The fracture development is interpreted to be the product of the right- lateral strike slip movement along the N-S bend in strike of main bounding normal fault. The attributes and appearance of fractures also suggest that they possibly form Fracture Corridors. One of such corridor is intersected by 'B' Hole, which is deviated. The 'A' Hole did not intersect such a corridor possibly due to 1) being vertical, 2) being located between two fracture corridors, 3) reduced fracture density away from fault.