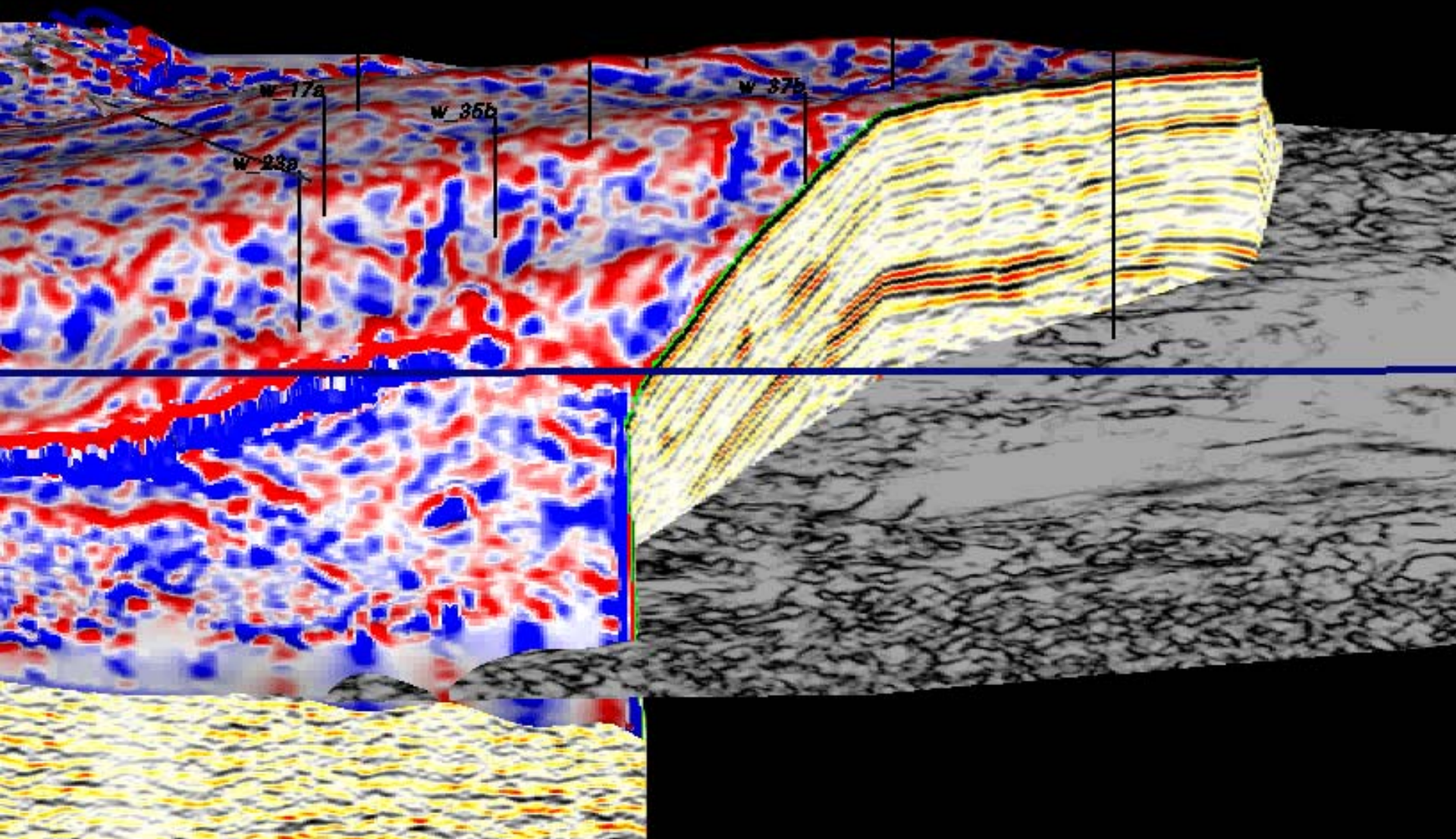


**2008 SMU Geothermal Energy
Utilization Assoc. with O&G**

***Galen Treadgold
Charles Sicking
Victoria Sublette
Gary Hoover**

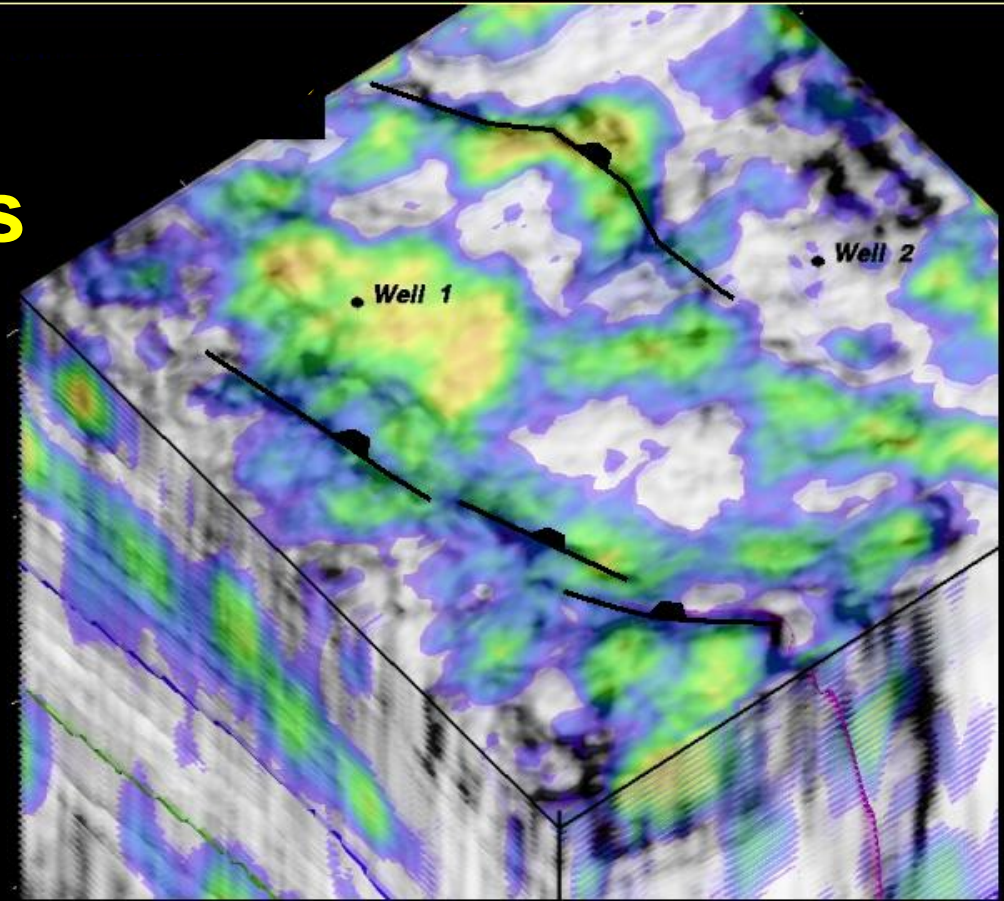
***Speaker**

Curvature and Coherence



Outline

- **Seismic and Fractures**
- **Velocity and Anisotropy**
- **Azimuthal Analysis**
 - **Methods**
 - **Imaging Results**



Azimuthal Velocity Variations

Velocity and Amplitude varies by Azimuth in the presence of Open Fractures

Map View



Seismic Based Fracture Prediction Technologies

- **Multi-Component – Shear Wave Splitting**
- **Azimuthal Analysis - TIME**
 - Pre-Migration Azimuthal Analysis
 - Migration based Azimuthal Velocity Analysis
 - Option 1 – Sectorized Azimuthal Migrations
 - Suffers from poor sampling
 - Option 2 – Isotropic Migration into azimuth and offset bins
 - Option 3 – Azimuthal Migration
 - Migration based Azimuthal AVO
- **Azimuthal Analysis - DEPTH**
- **Post-Stack:**
 - Curvature Analysis
 - Coherence Analysis
 - Inversion – Amplitude and Velocity Information

Best Seismic Technology for Fracture Detection???

?



- Depends on:
- Acquisition....
- Target Lithology
 - Sandstones....
 - Carbonates....
 - Shales....
- Structural Setting....
- Nature of Fracturing



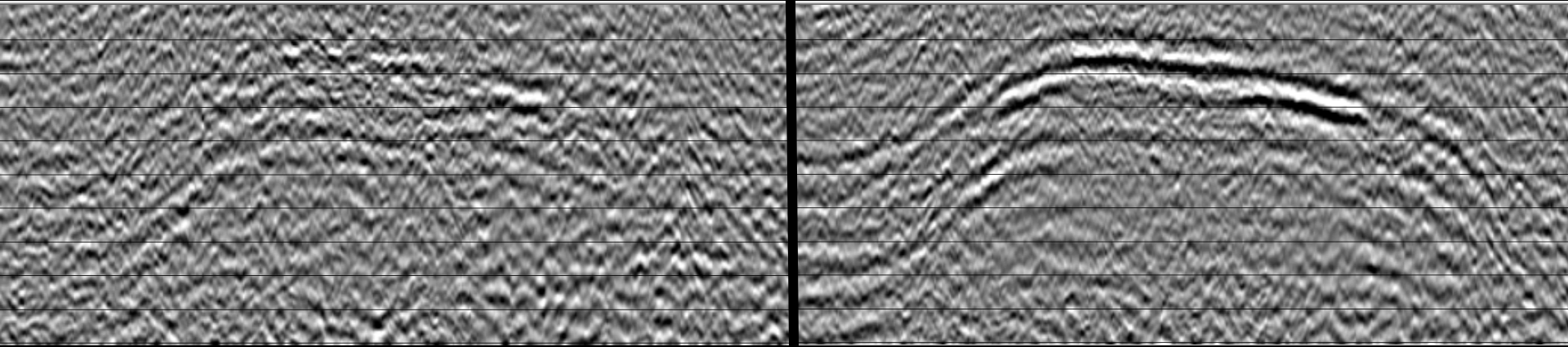
Robert Taylor - Halliburton

Bakken Fractures

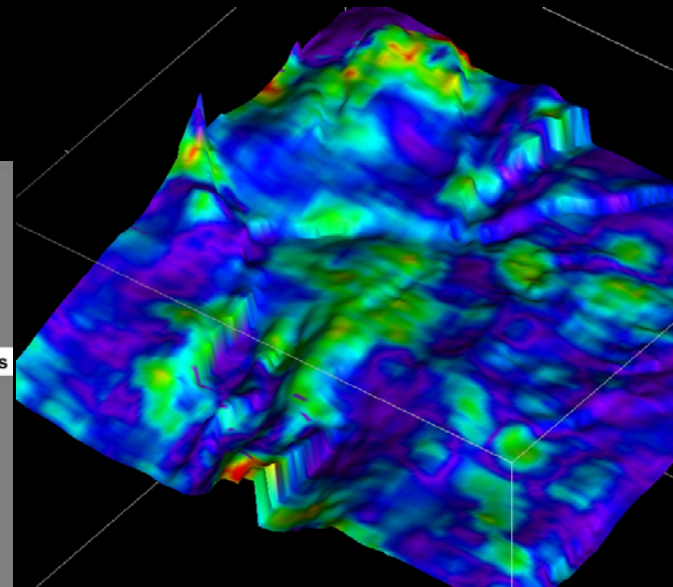
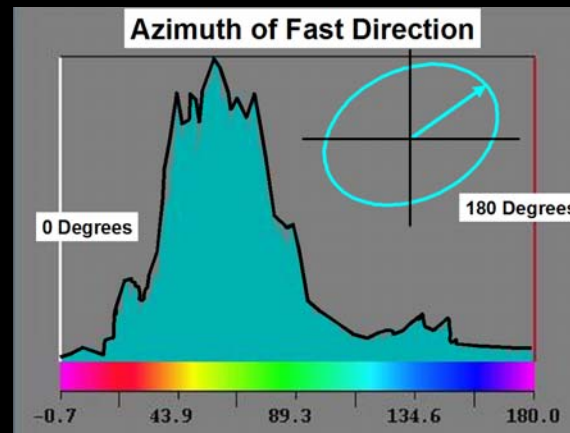


Goals for Azimuthal Analysis

- Better Image

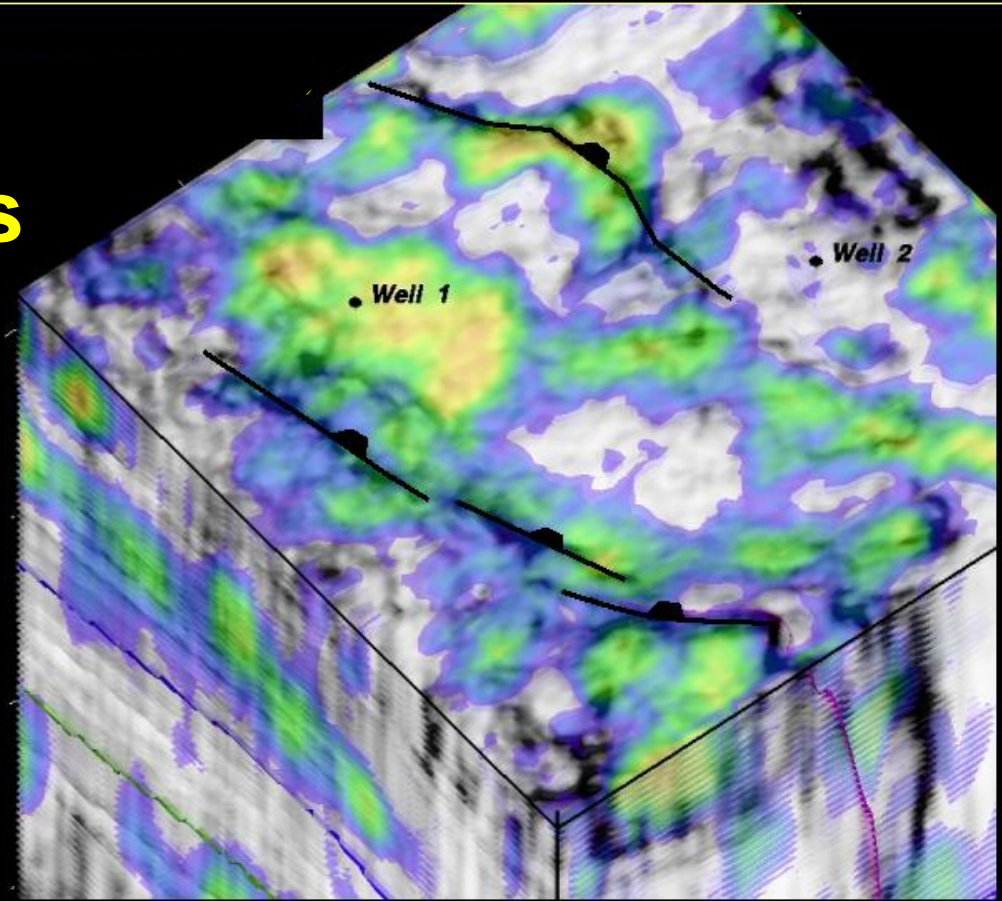


- Reservoir Information



Outline

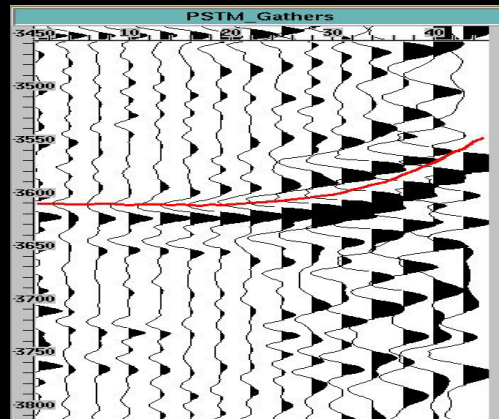
- Seismic and Fractures
- Velocity and Anisotropy
- Azimuthal Analysis
 - Methods
 - Imaging Results
- Azimuthal AVO



Some Definitions

- **VTI - Vertical Transverse Isotropy**

Offset, Time and Dip Dependent
Layer Anisotropy

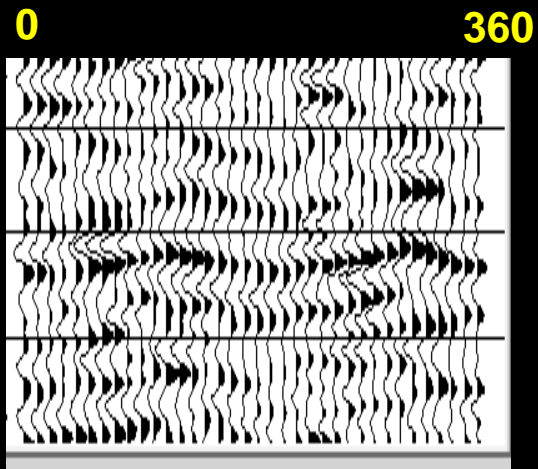


Migrated Gather
Sorted by Offset

- **HTI – Horizontal Transverse Isotropy**

Offset, Time and Azimuth Dependent
Stress and Fracture Sensitive

“Sinusoids”



Unmigrated Gather
Sorted by Azimuth

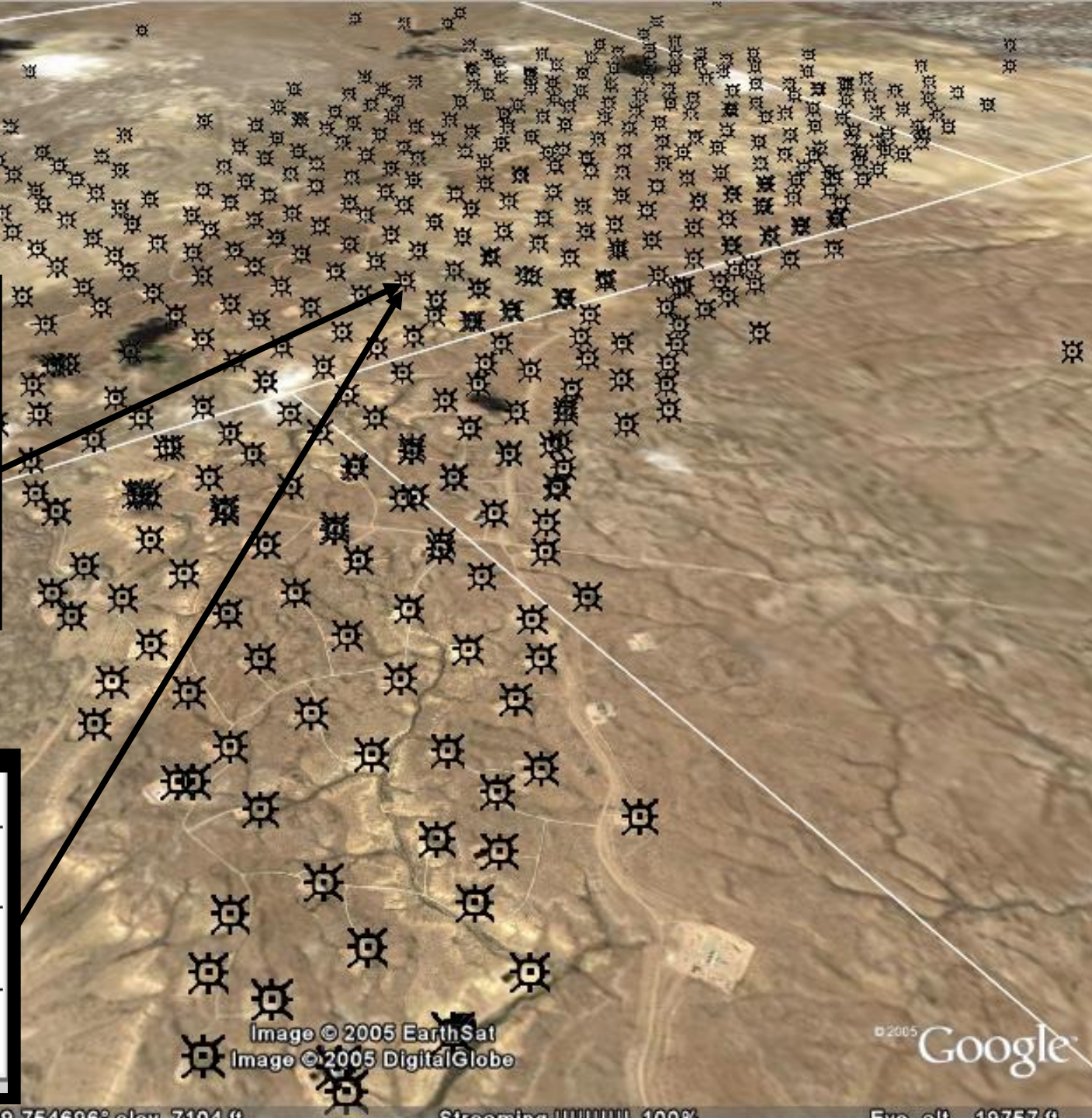
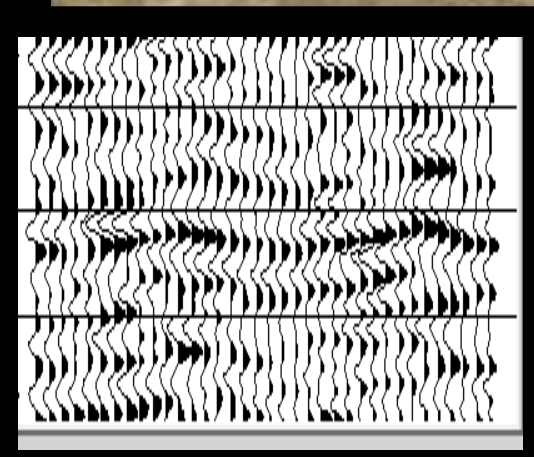
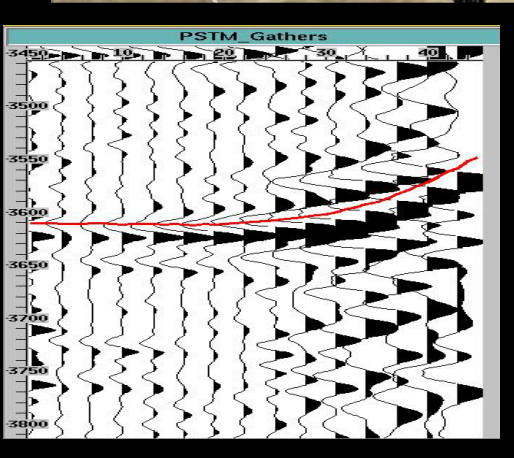
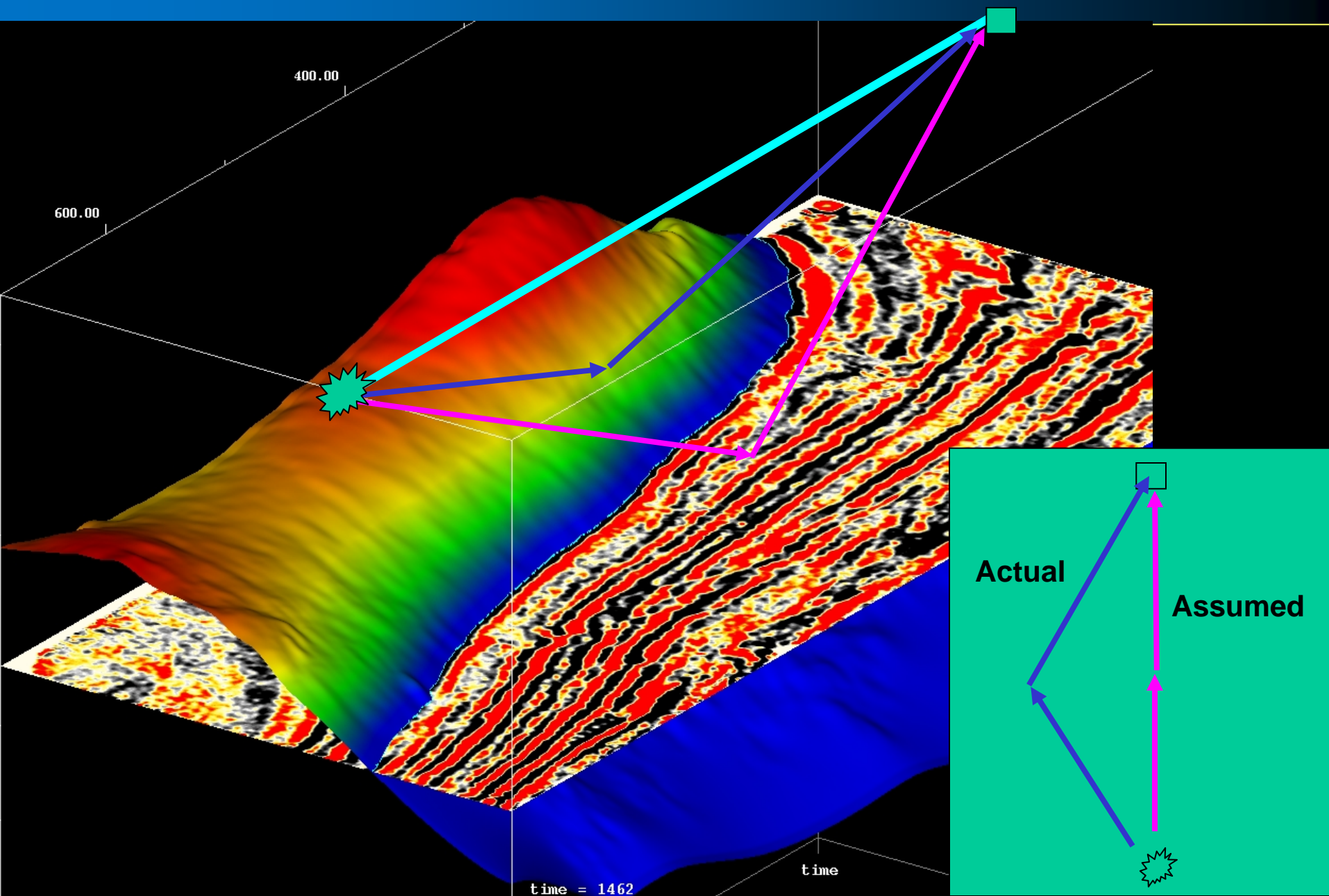


Image © 2005 EarthSat
Image © 2005 DigitalGlobe

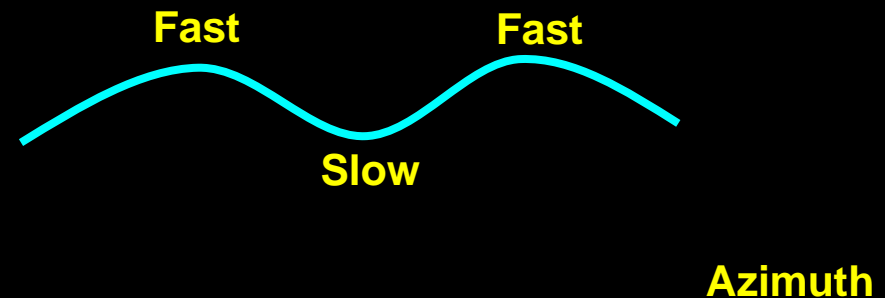
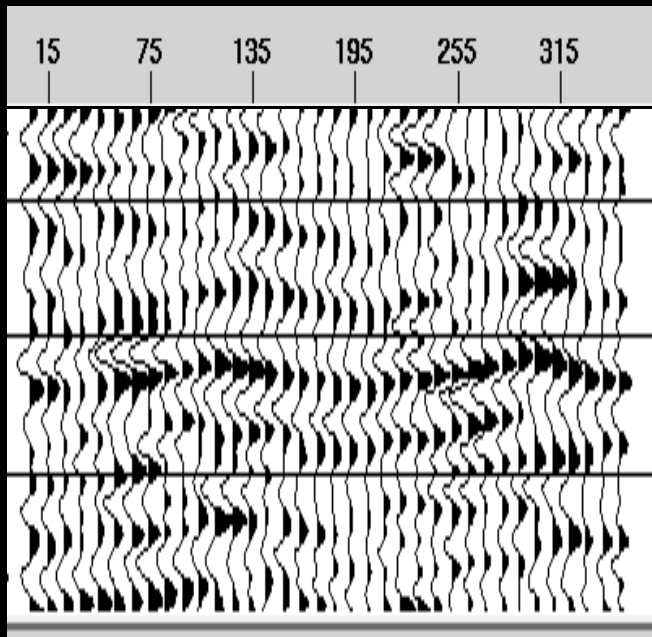
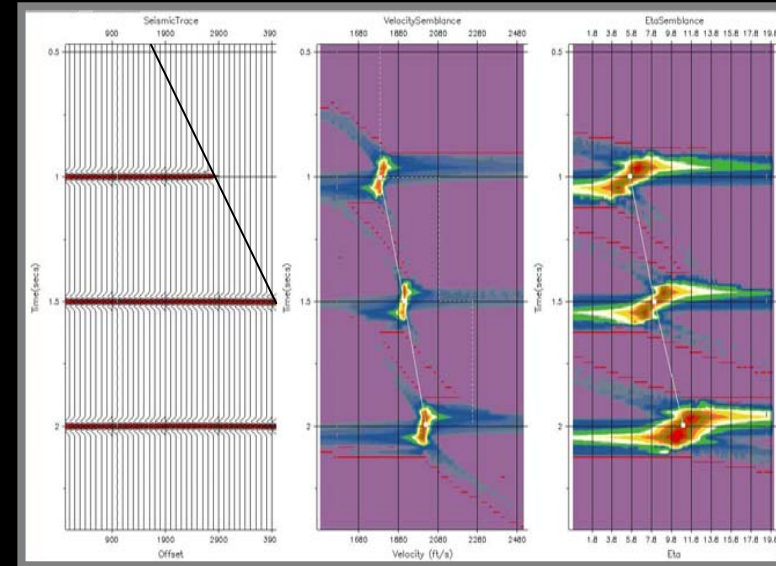
© 2005 Google

What Azimuth?

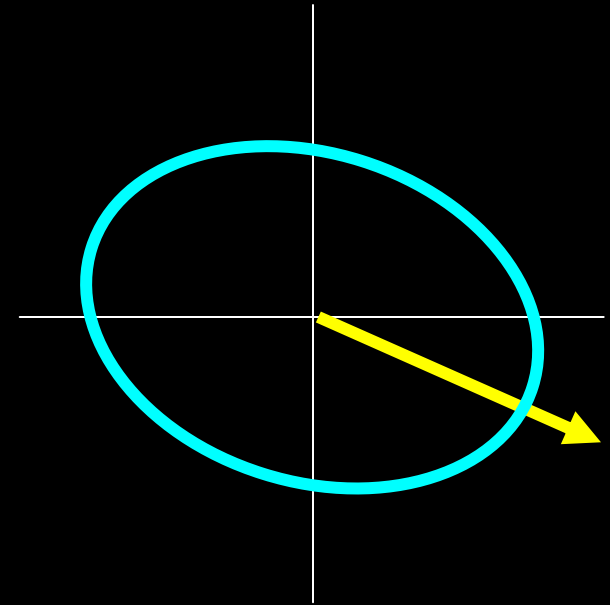
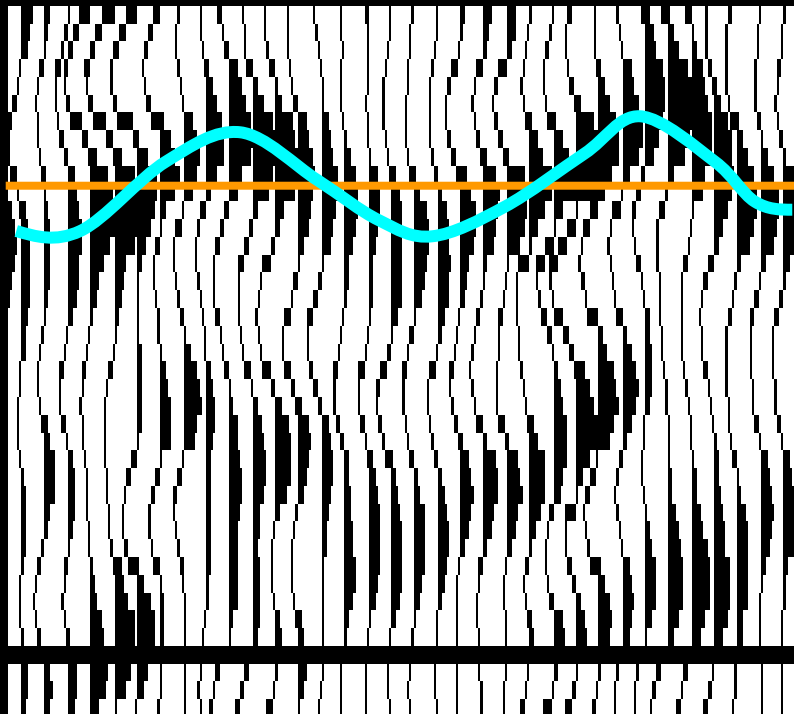
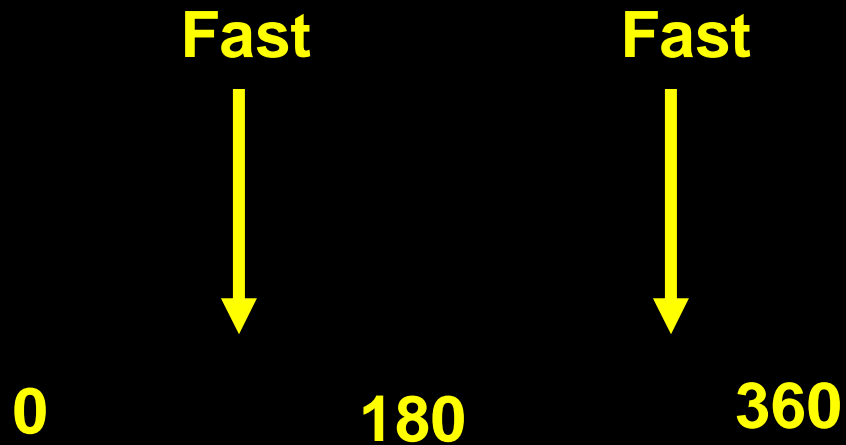


Velocities

- NMO – Normal Move-Out
- Ray Tracing – Higher Order NMO
- VTI – Higher Order NMO
- Azimuthal



Why Azimuthal Processing



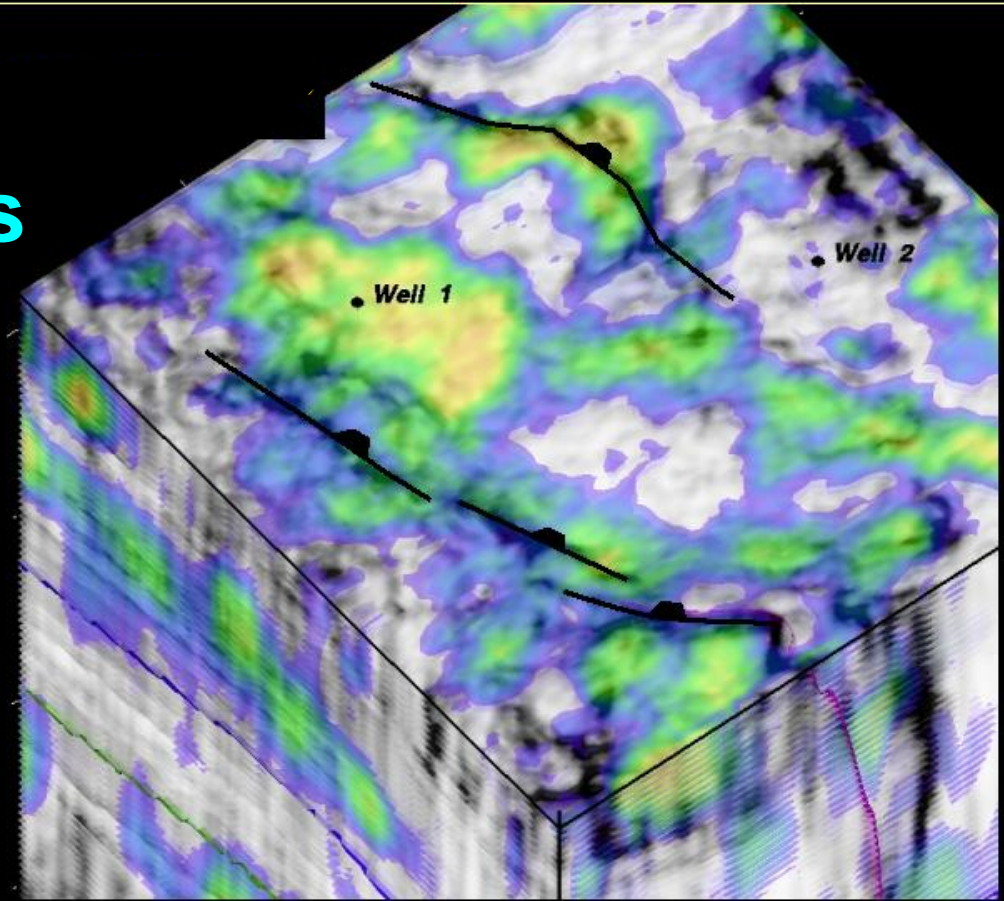
Gather Sorted
by Azimuth



Robert Taylor - Halliburton

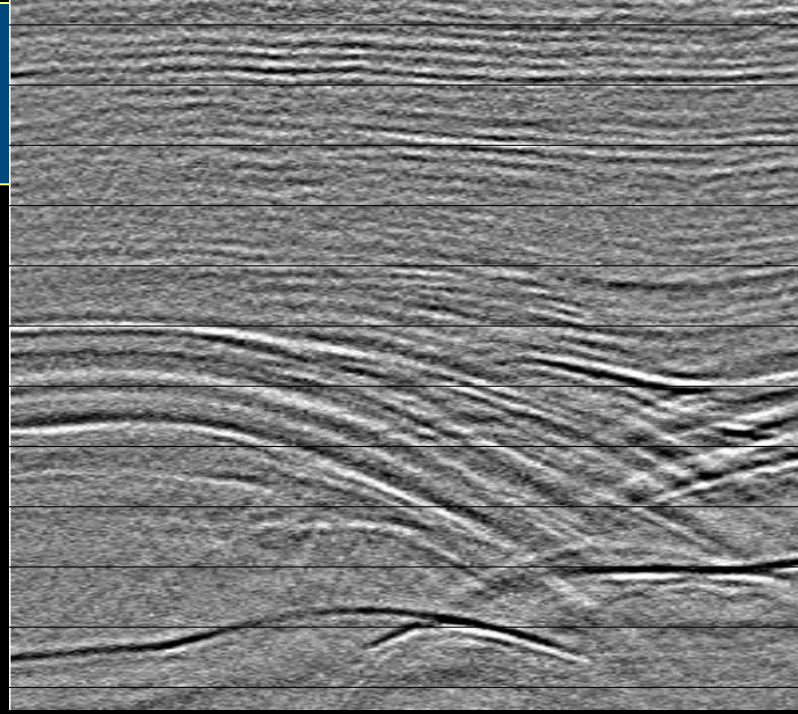
Outline

- **Seismic and Fractures**
- **Velocity and Anisotropy**
- **Azimuthal Analysis**
 - **Methods**
 - **Imaging Results**

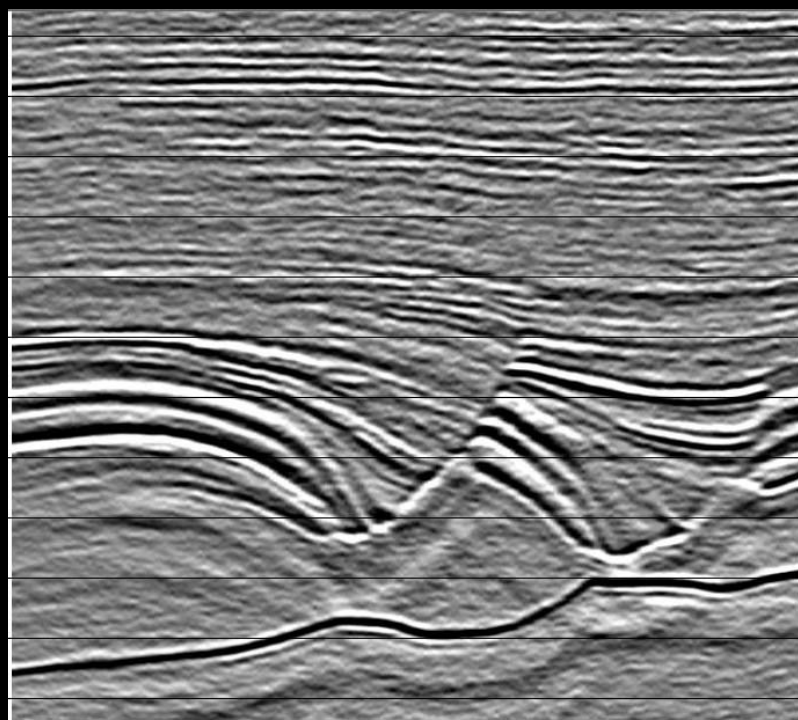


Azimuthal Velocity Analysis

No Migration



Migration

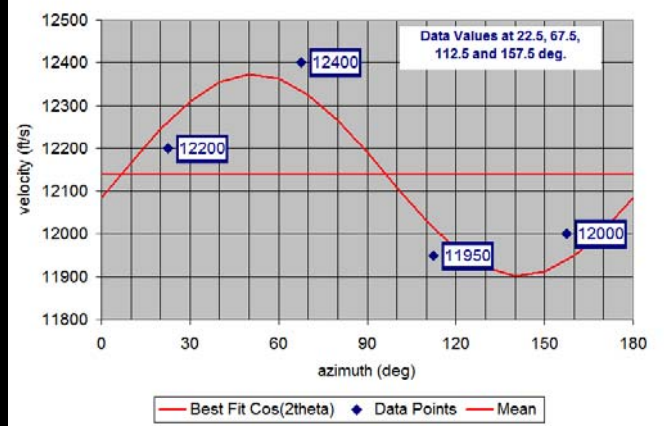
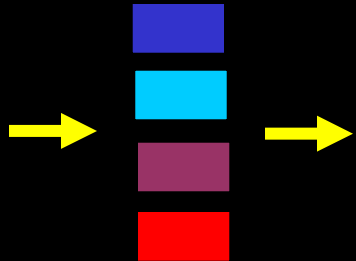
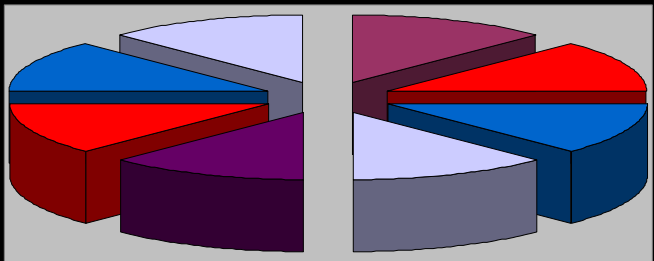


Azimuthal Migrations

From Walt Lynn, Lynn Inc.
SEG/San Antonio 2007 Annual Meeting

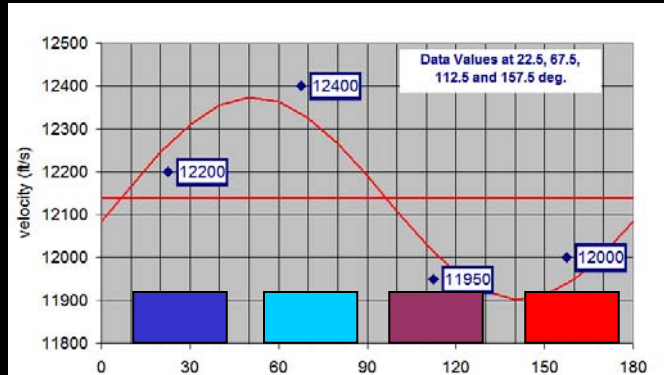
- Input Sectoring

4 Migrations



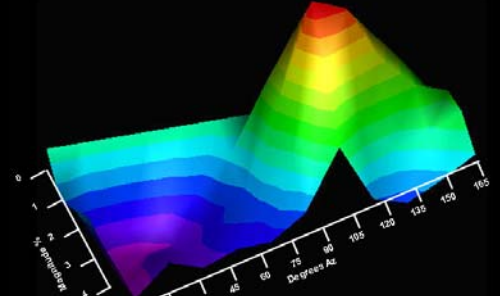
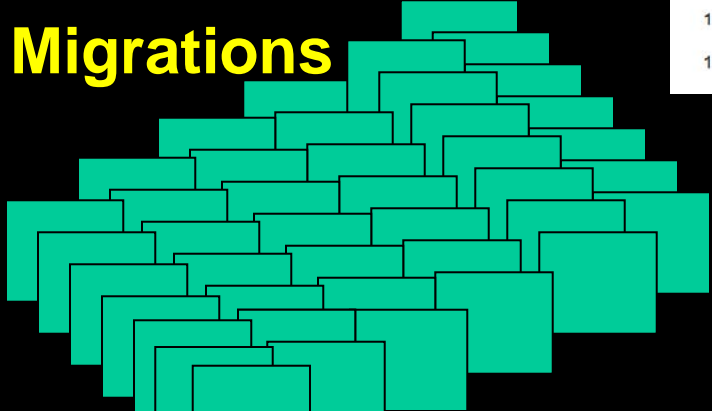
- Imaging into Azimuth and Offset Space

1 Migration

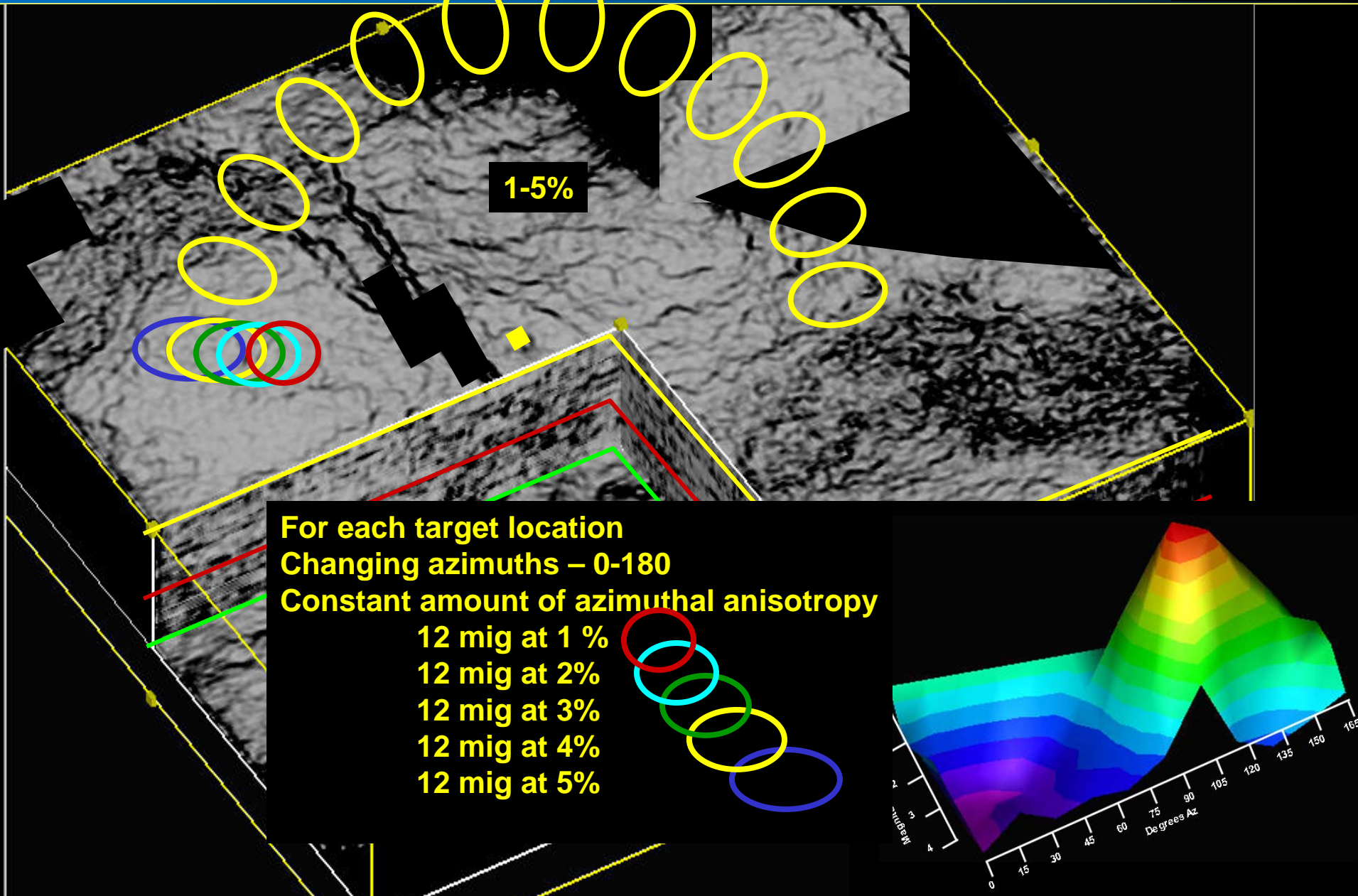


- Azimuthal Migrations

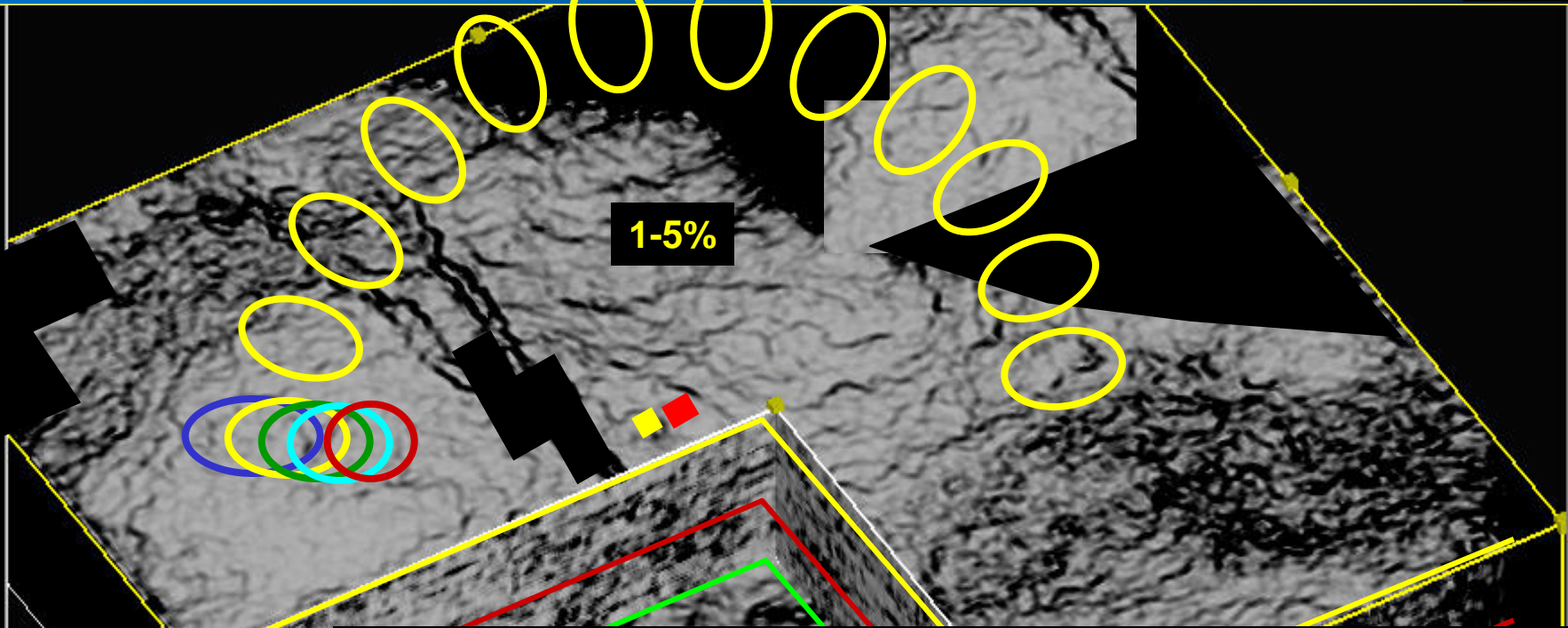
60-144 Migrations



Elliptical Migrations

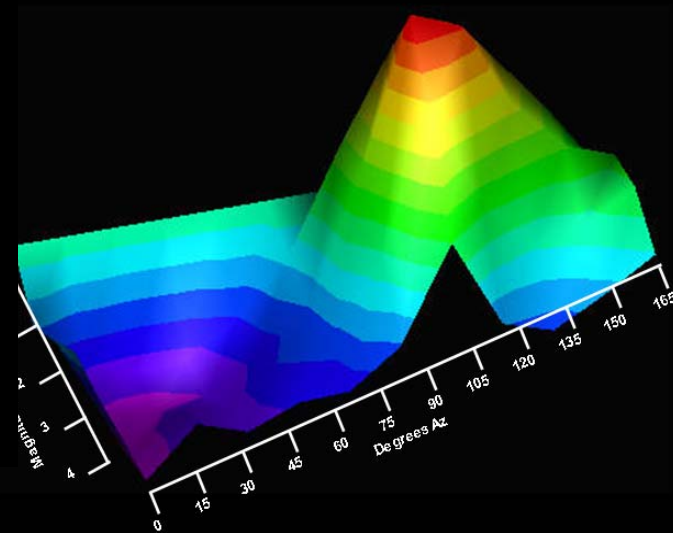
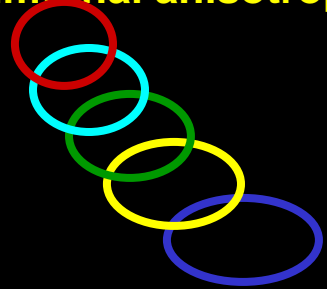


Elliptical Migrations



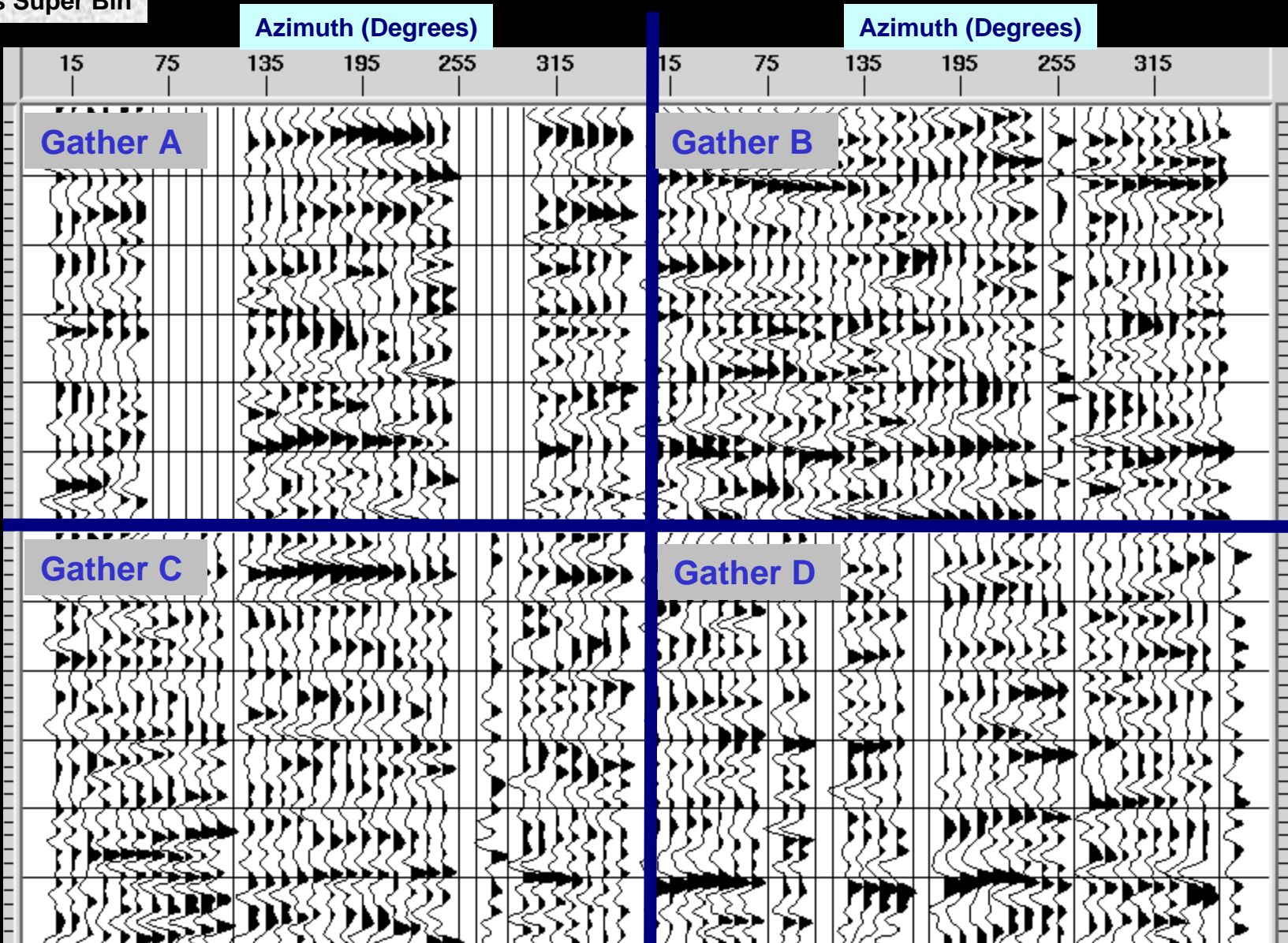
For each target location
Changing azimuths – 0-180
Constant amount of azimuthal anisotropy

- 12 mig at 1 %
- 12 mig at 2%
- 12 mig at 3%
- 12 mig at 4%
- 12 mig at 5%



Far Offsets Azimuth Gathers – Isotropic NMO

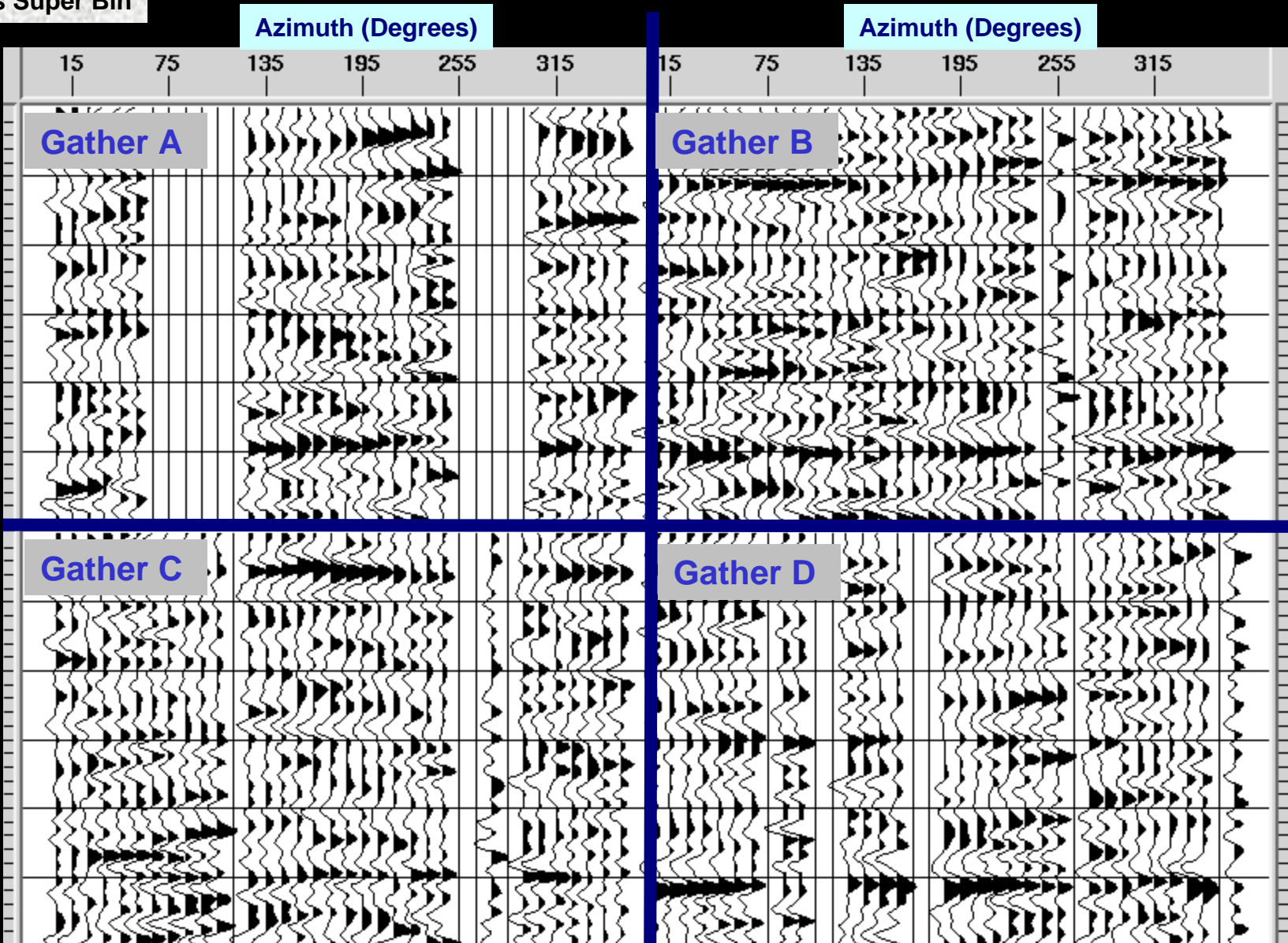
Far Offsets Super Bin



Far Offsets Azimuth Gathers – Azimuthal NMO

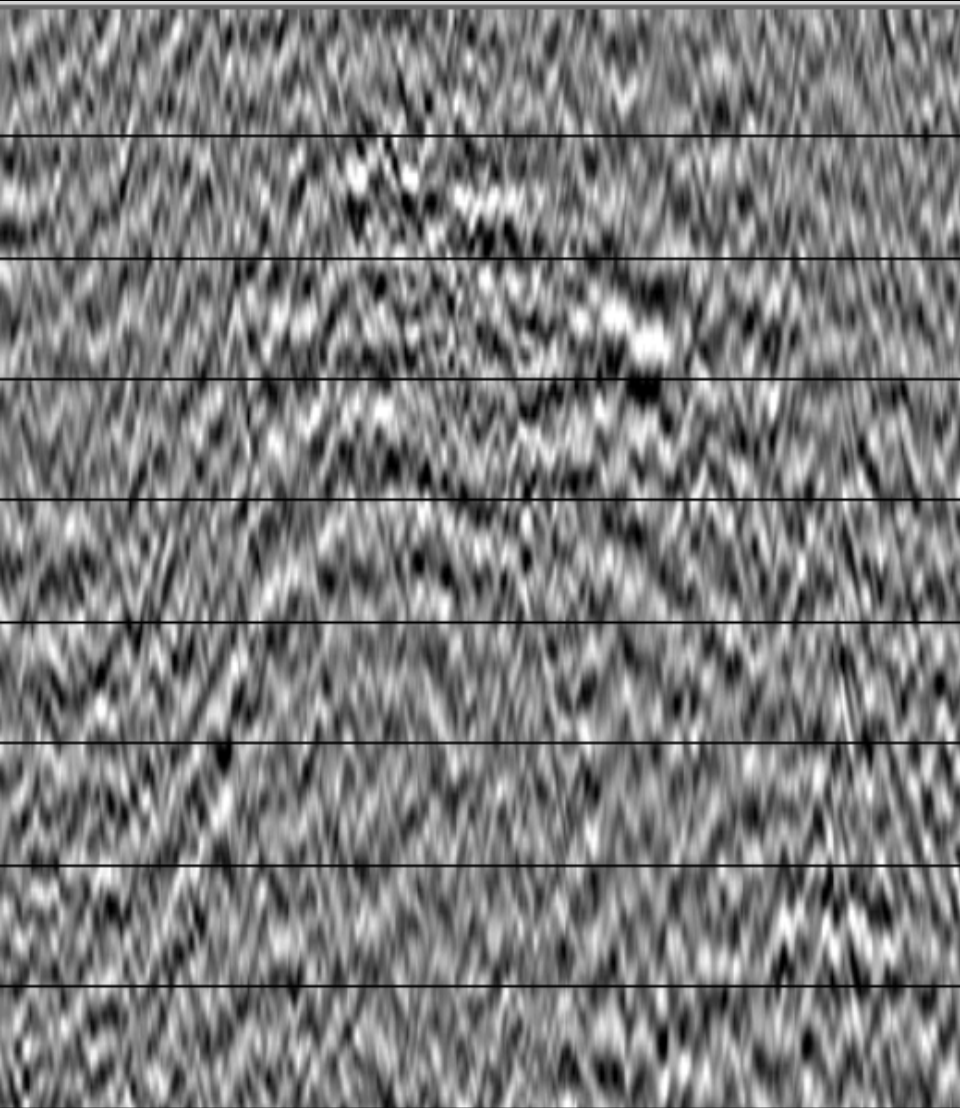
Quality Check on Derived Parameters

Far Offsets Super Bin

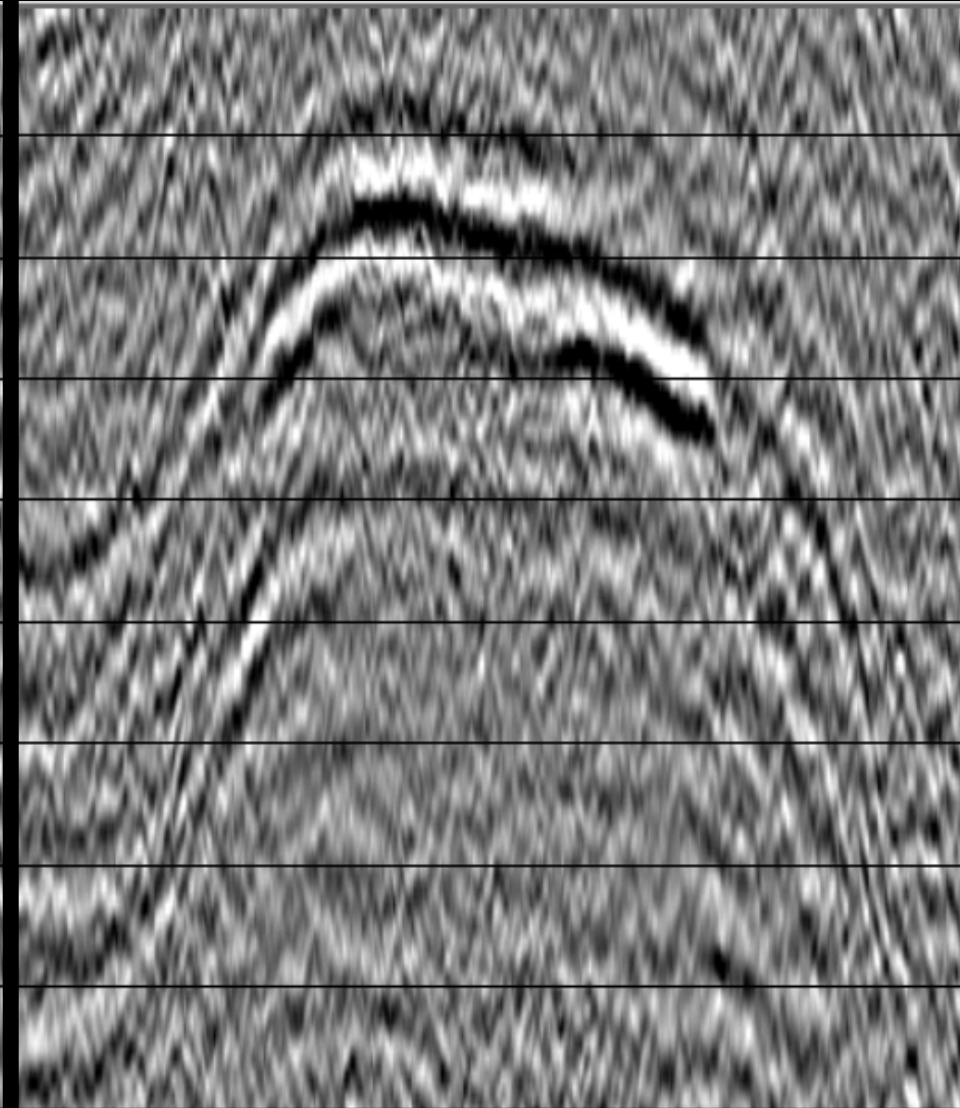


Far Stack Comparison

Isotropic Imaging versus Azimuthal Imaging

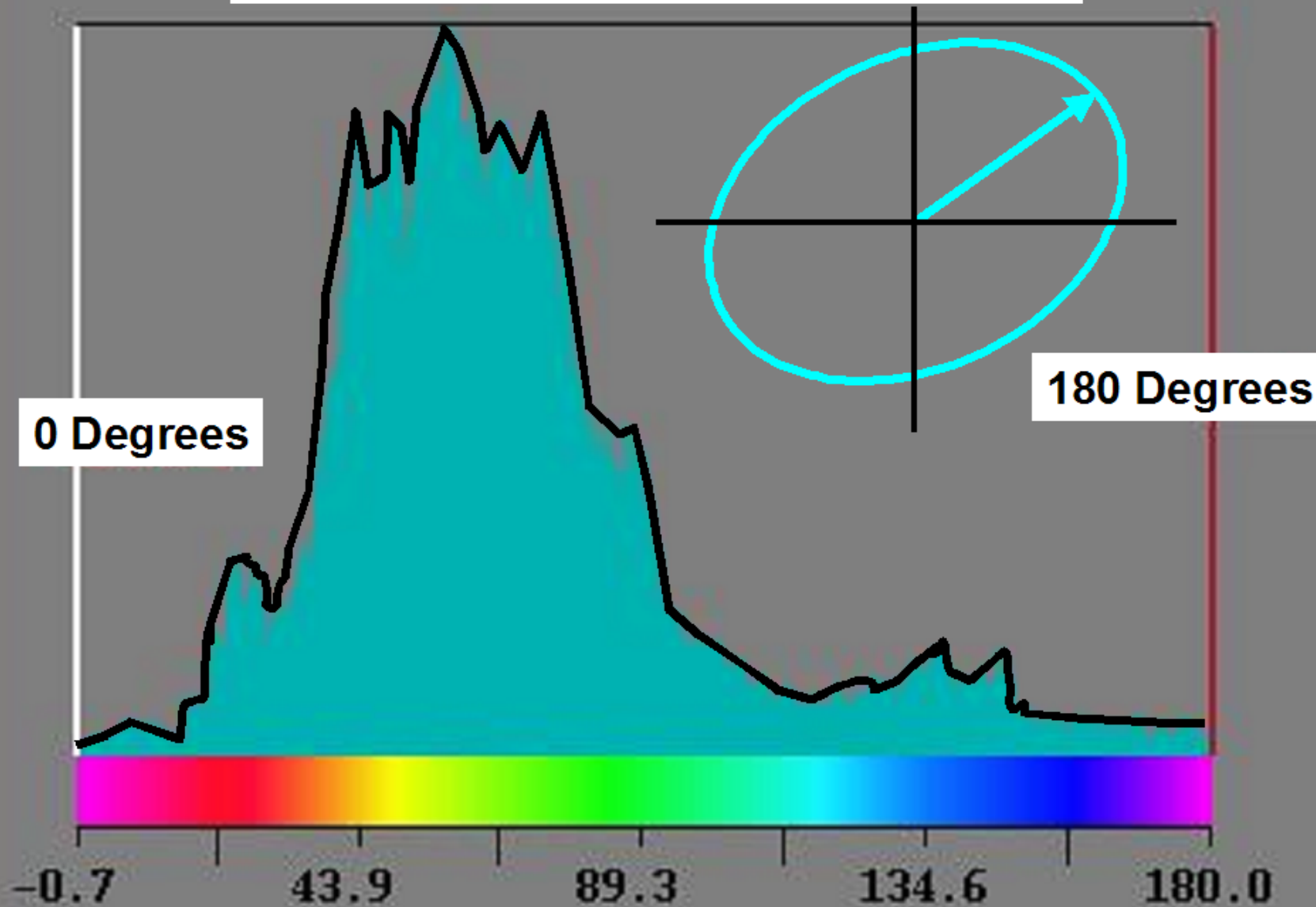


Isotropic PSTM



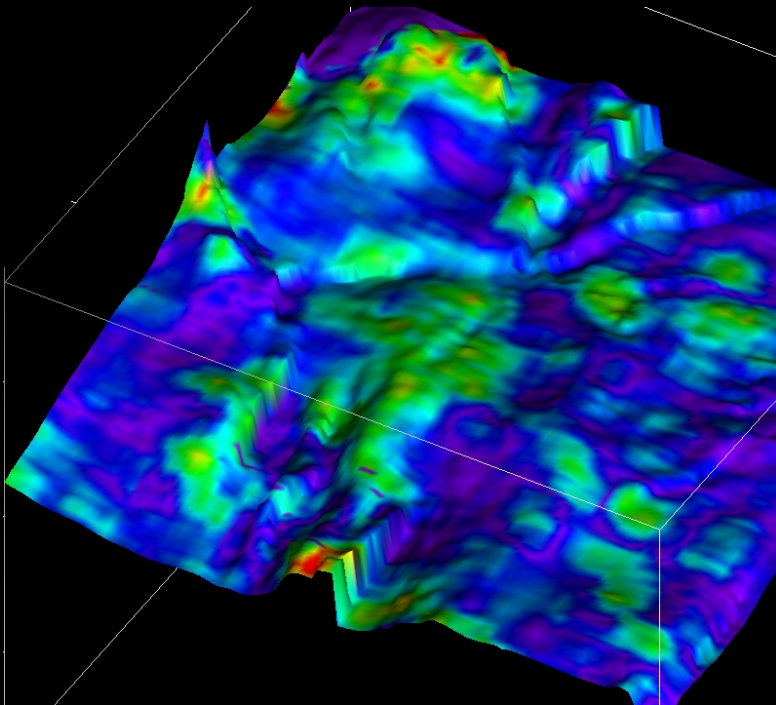
Azimuthal PSTM

Azimuth of Fast Direction

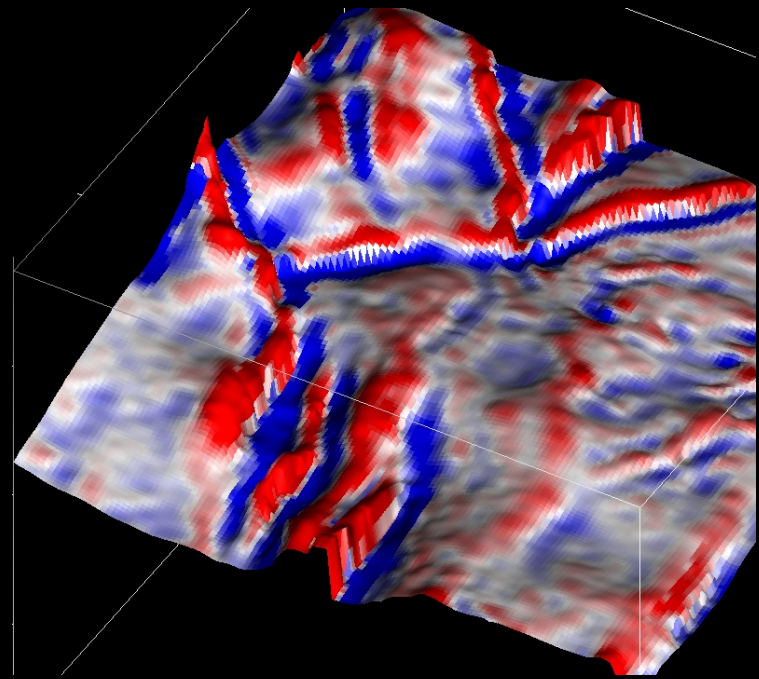


Complex Faulting Carbonate Reservoir

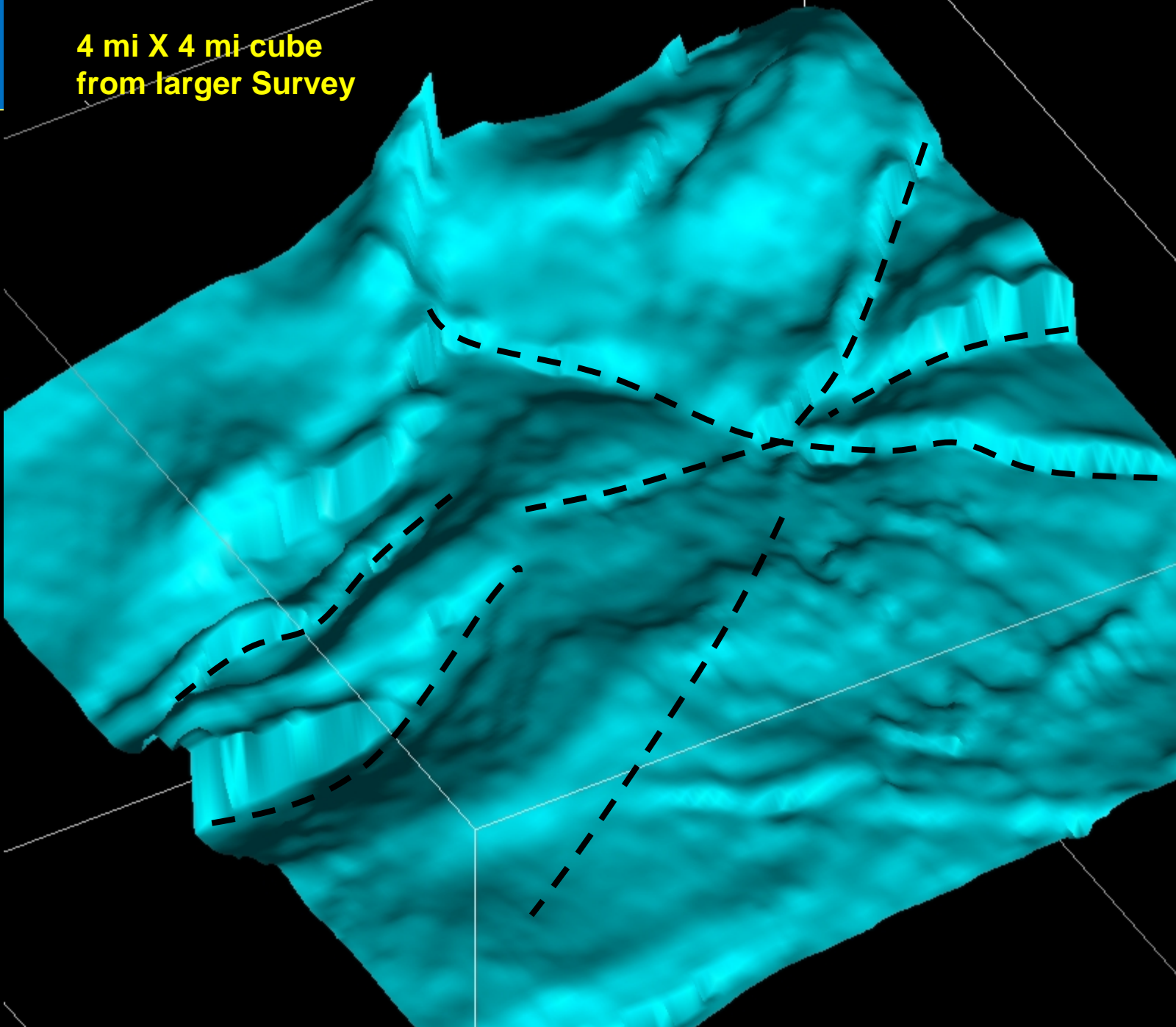
Azimuthal Velocity Anomaly Volume



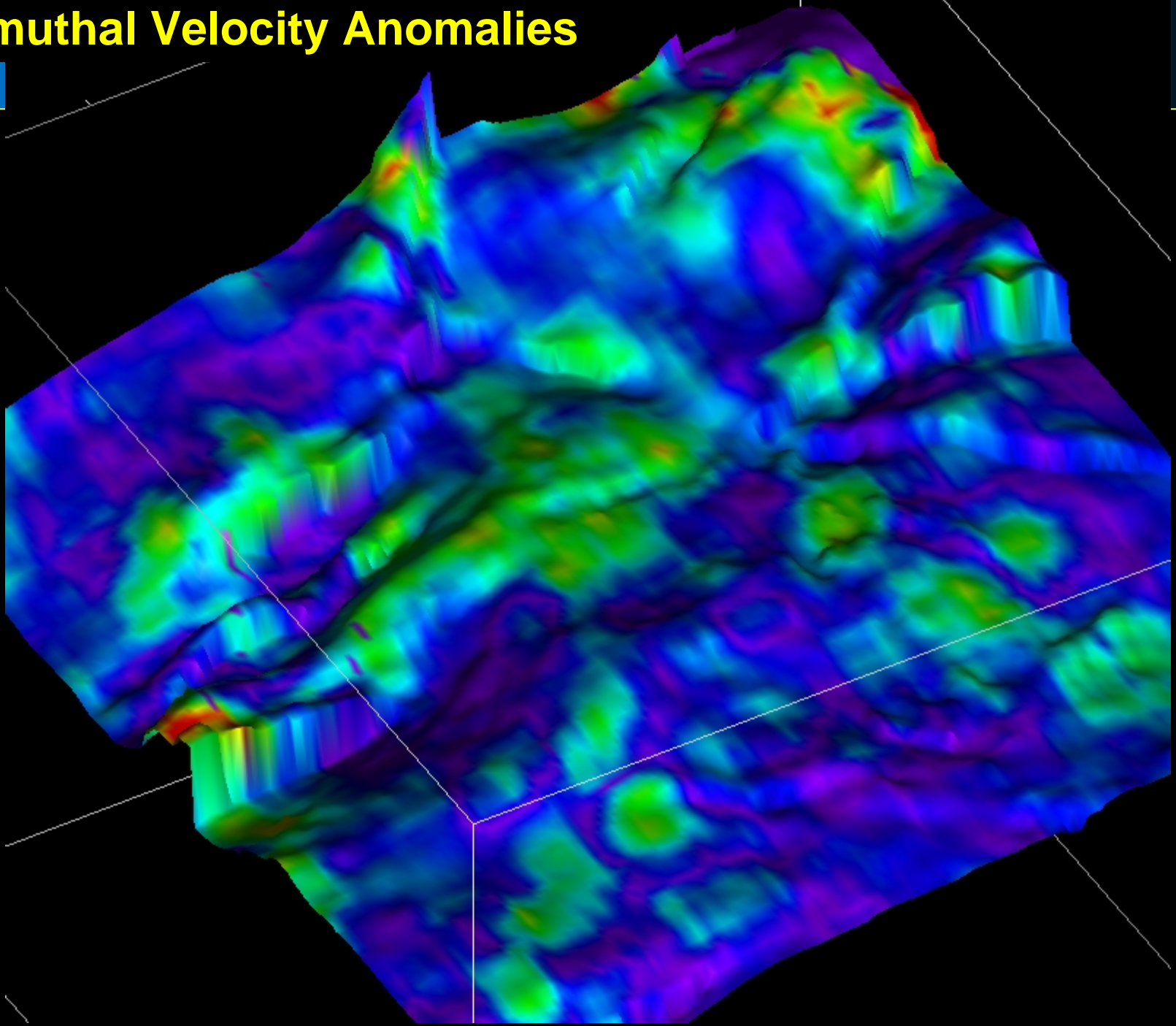
Curvature



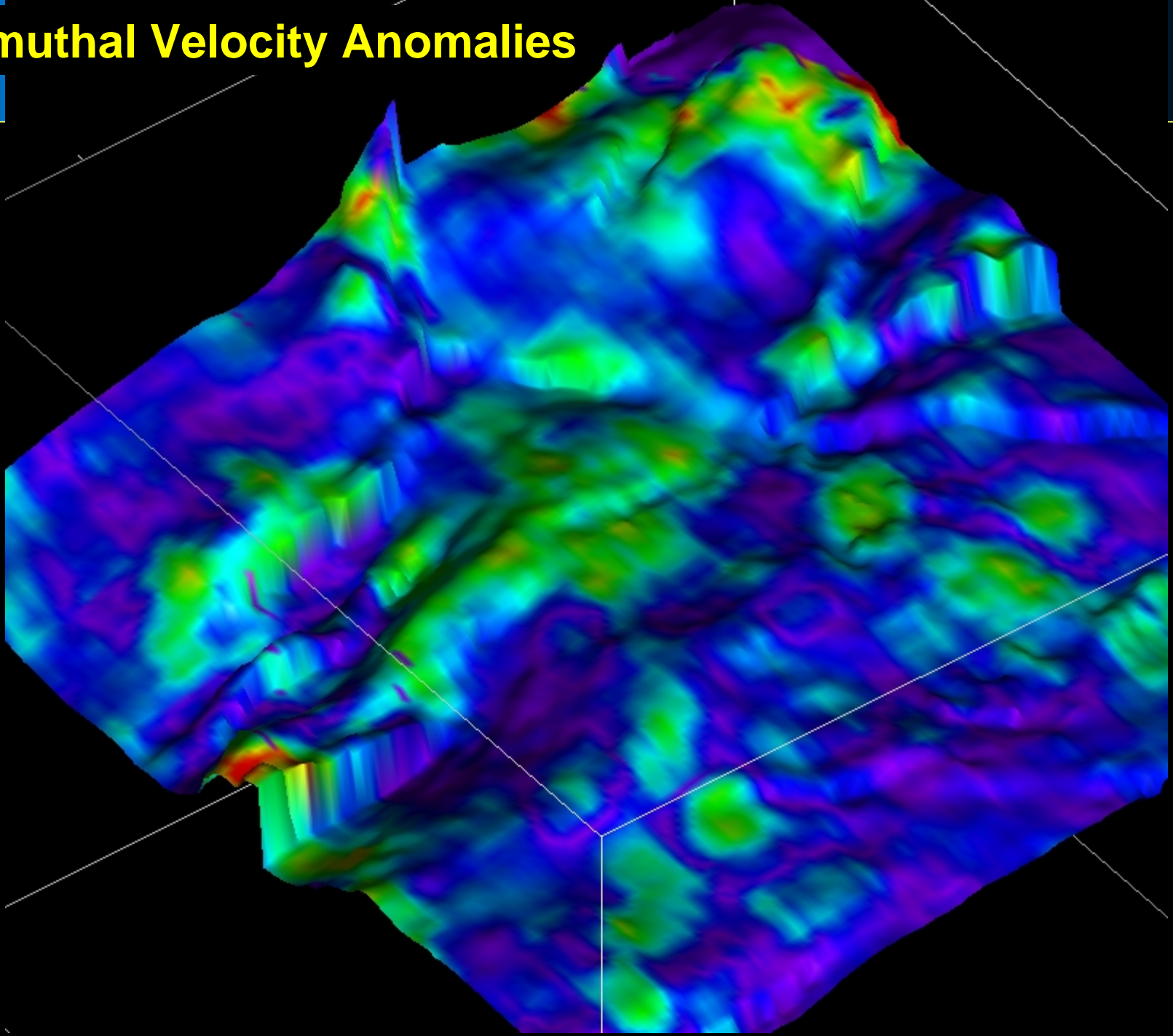
4 mi X 4 mi cube
from larger Survey



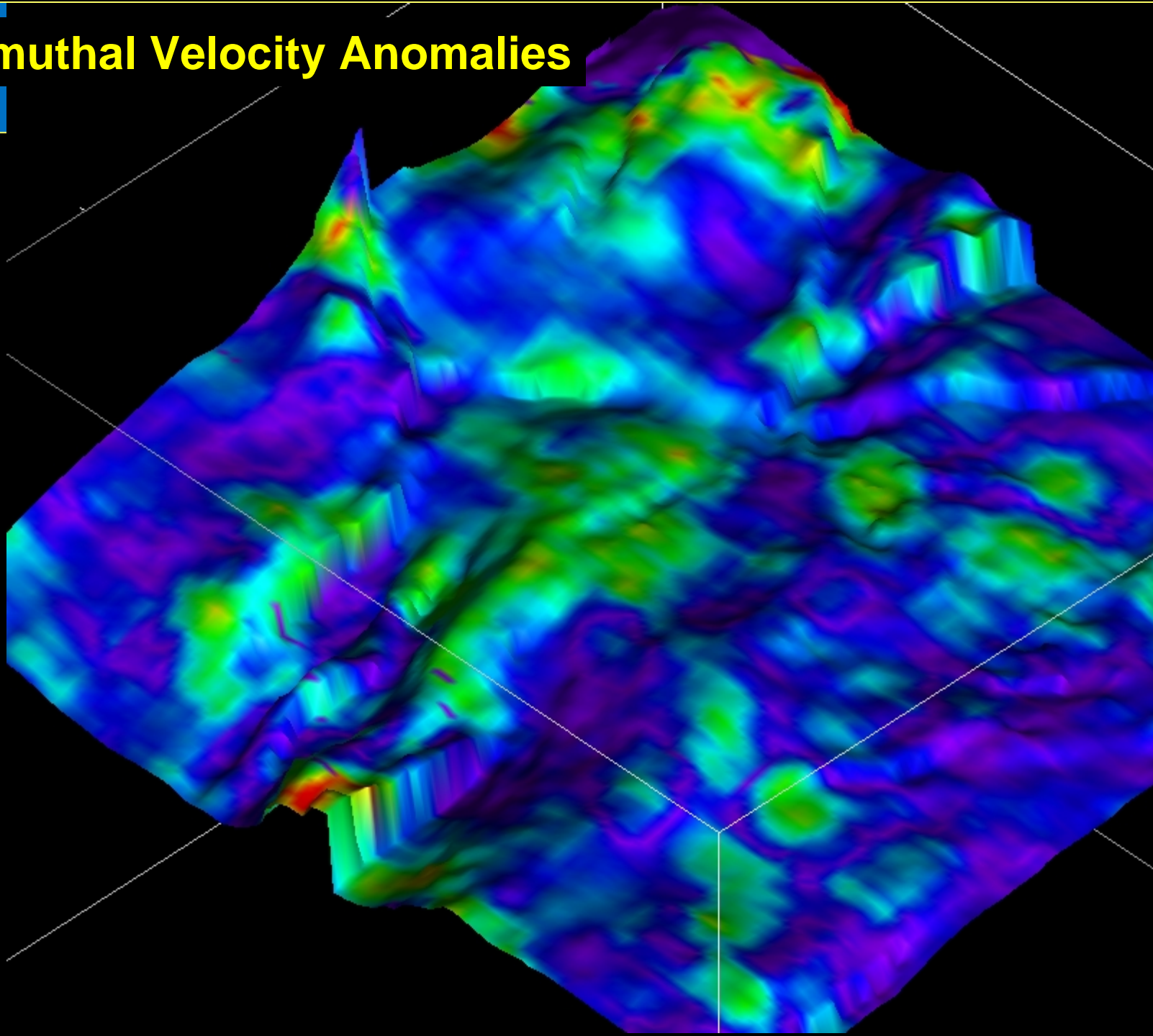
Azimuthal Velocity Anomalies



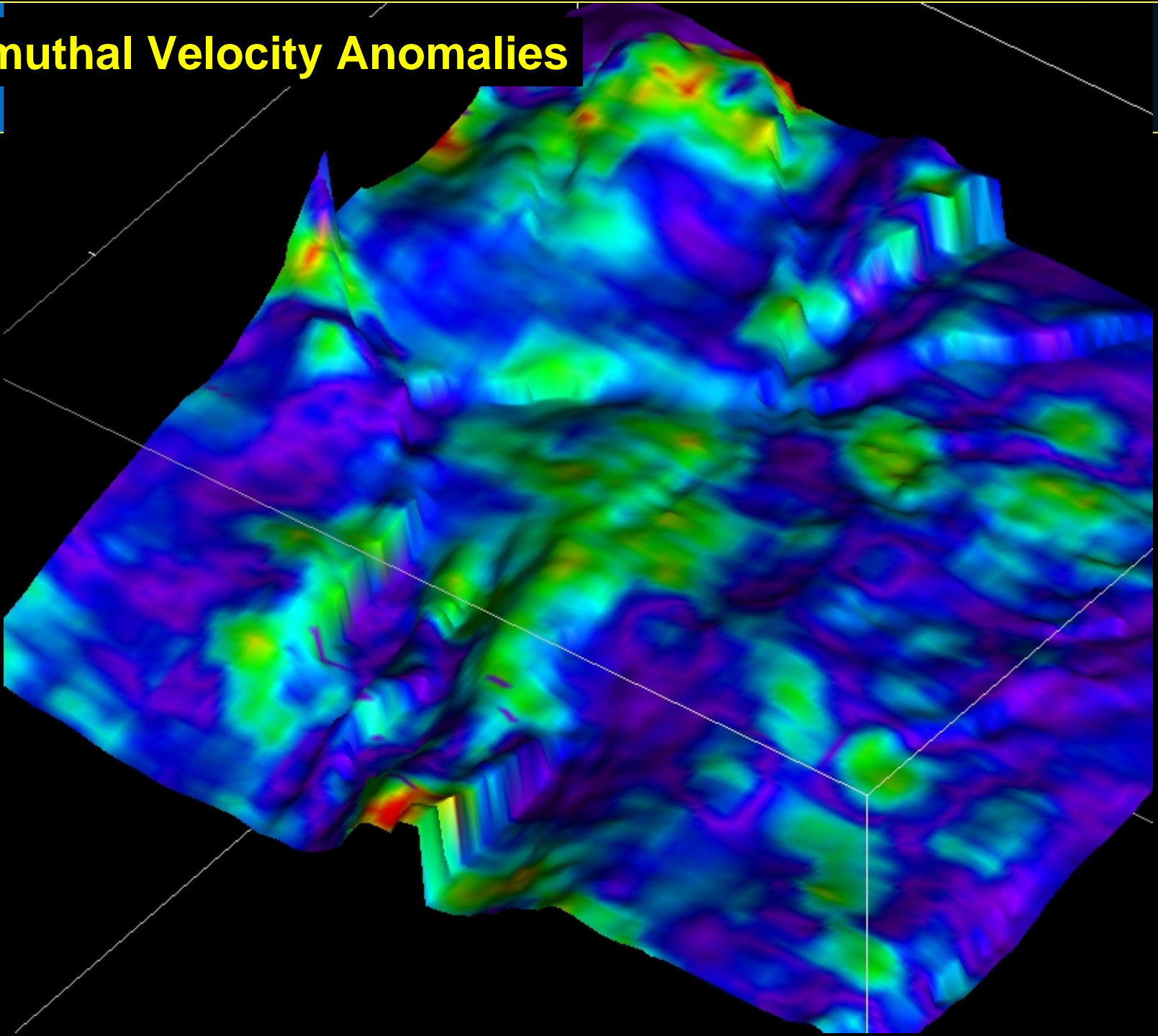
Azimuthal Velocity Anomalies



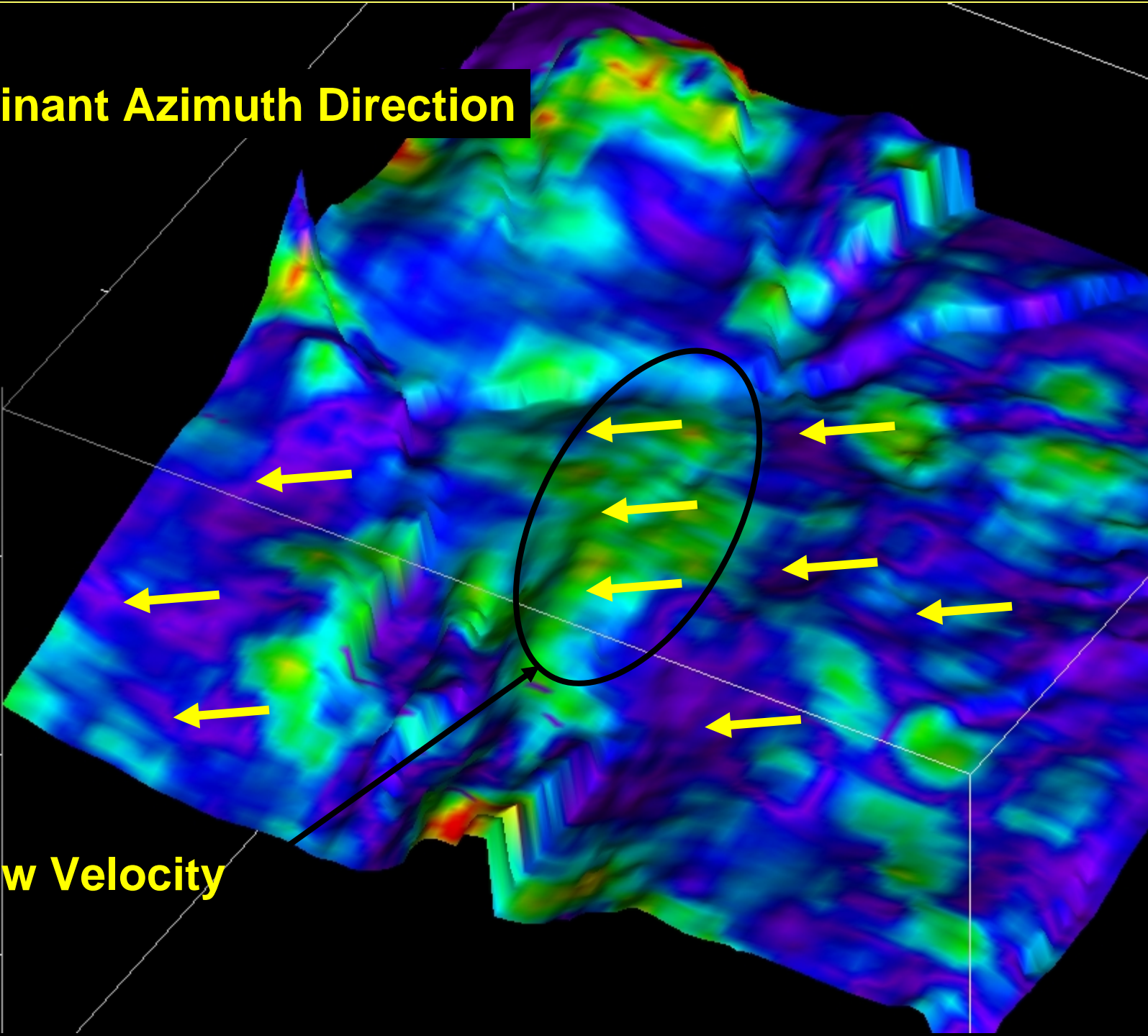
Azimuthal Velocity Anomalies



Azimuthal Velocity Anomalies

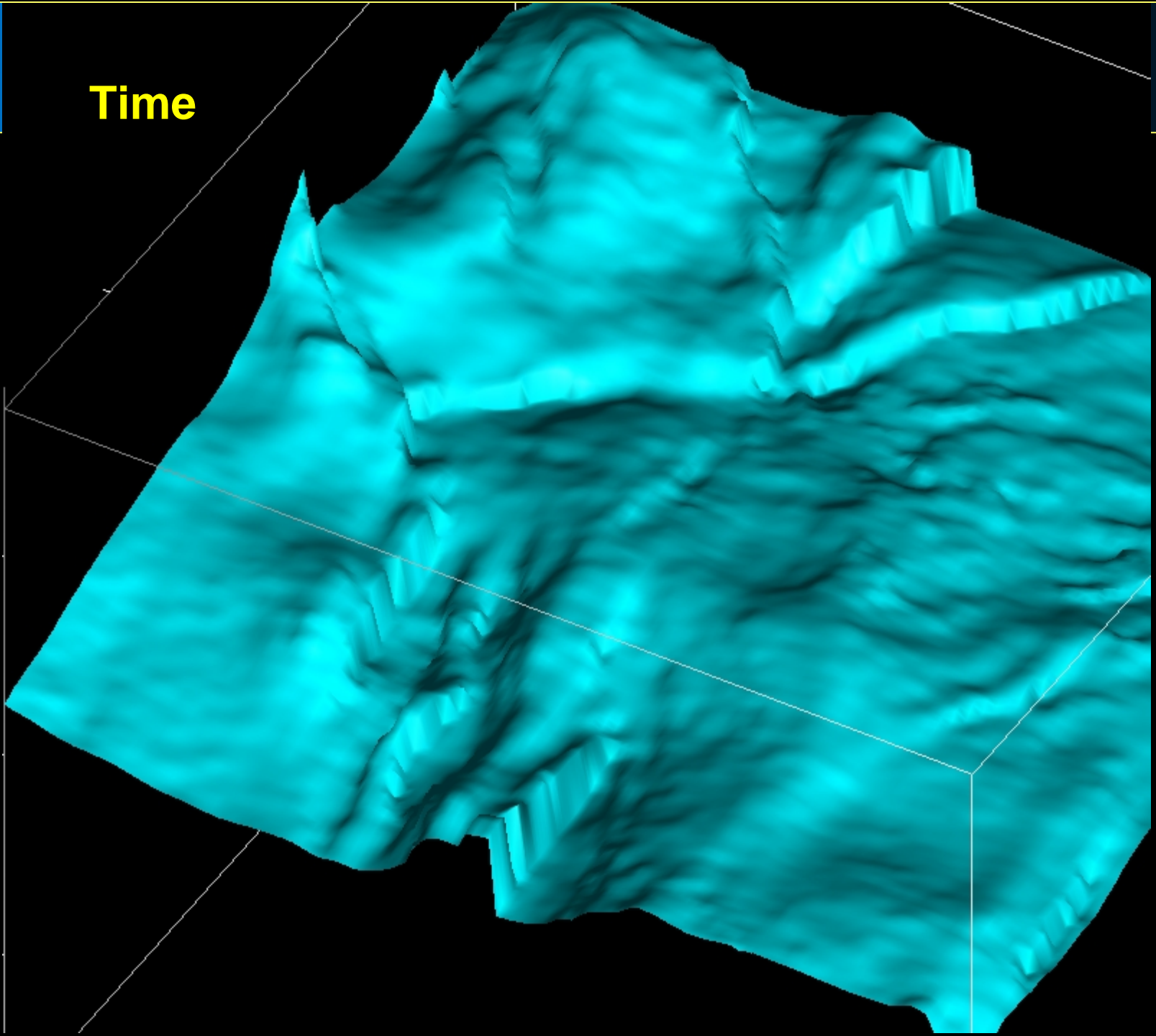


Dominant Azimuth Direction

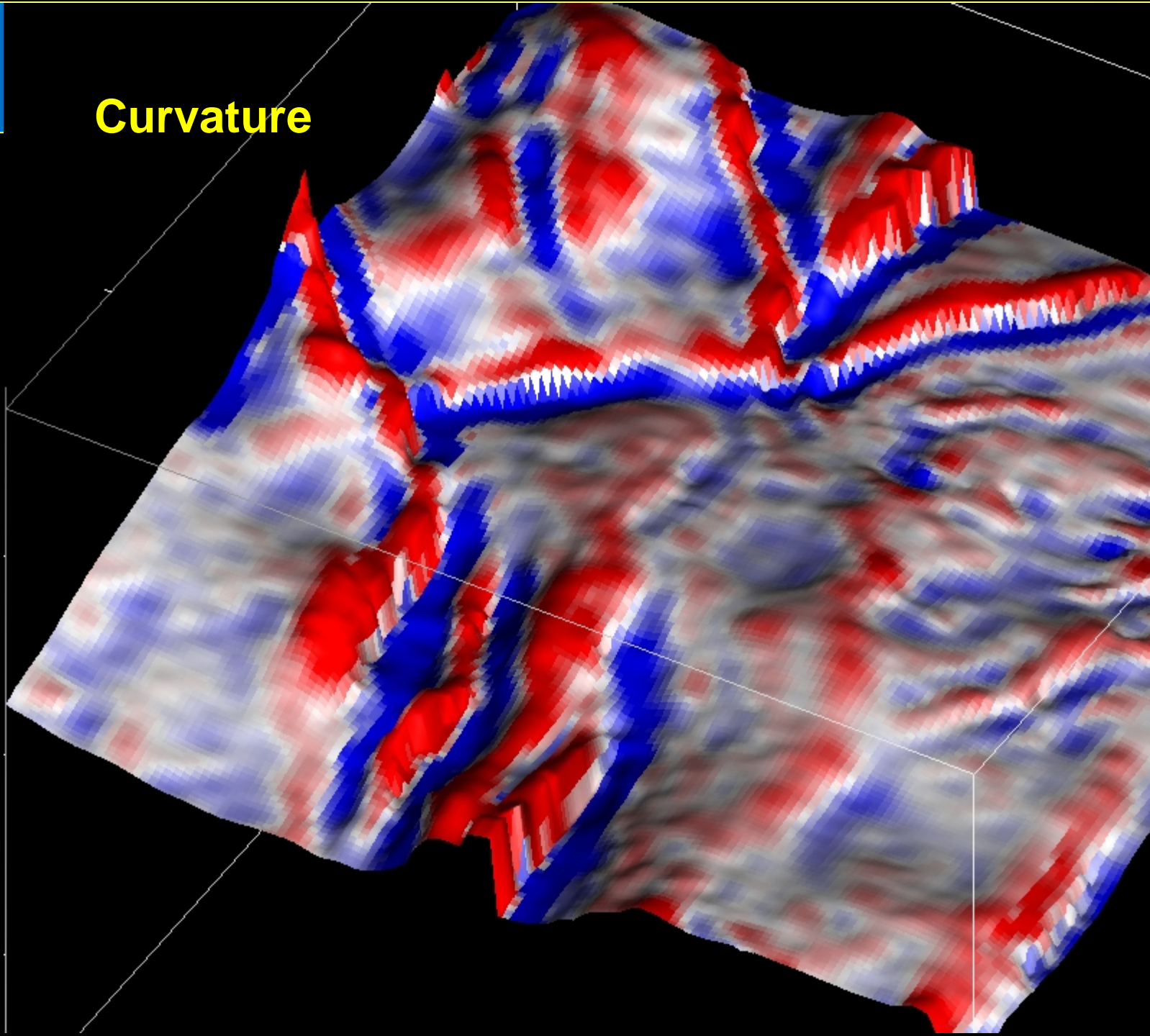


Low Velocity

Time



Curvature



Complex Faulting

Carbonate Reservoir

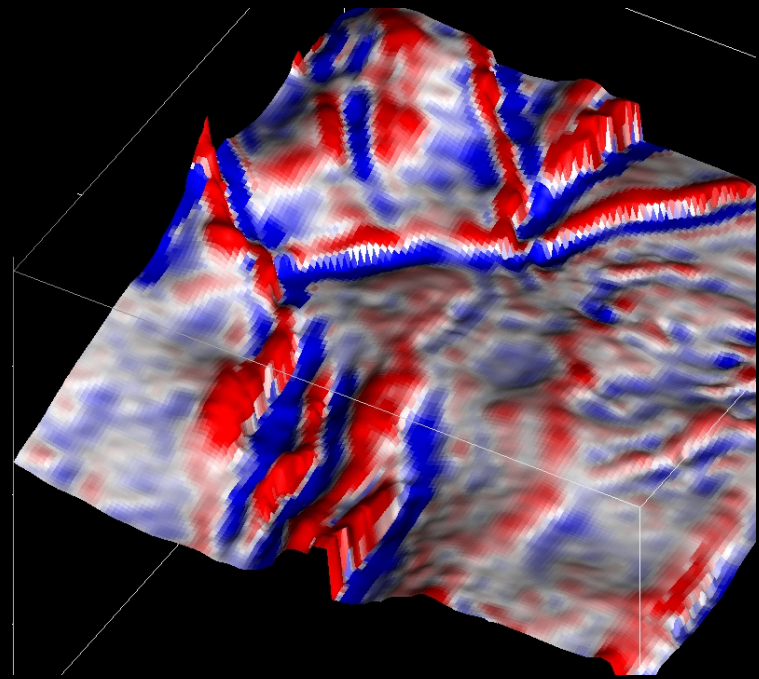
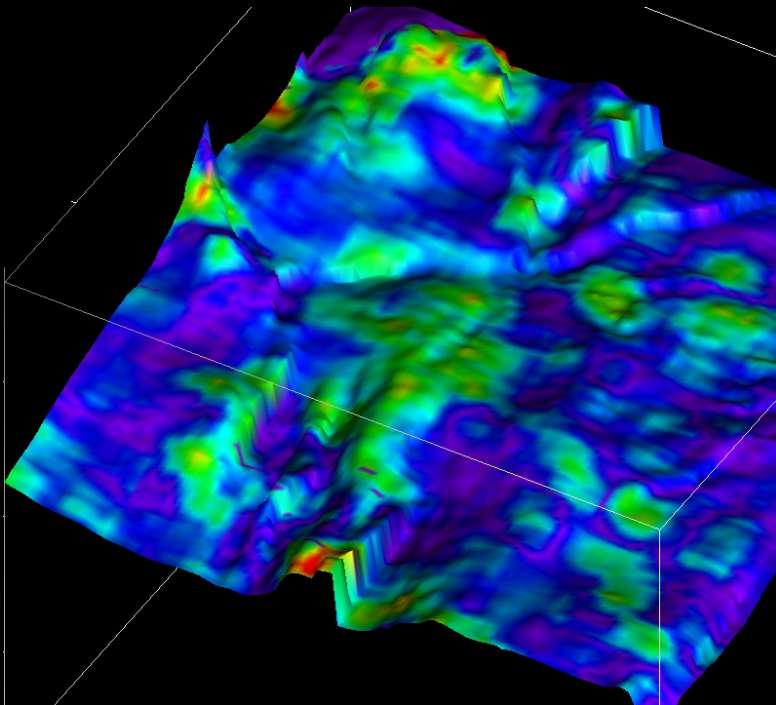
Azimuthal Results:

Minimal Imaging Impact

Azimuthal Anomalies agree with some low velocity zones

Azimuth Direction showed agreement with regional stress field

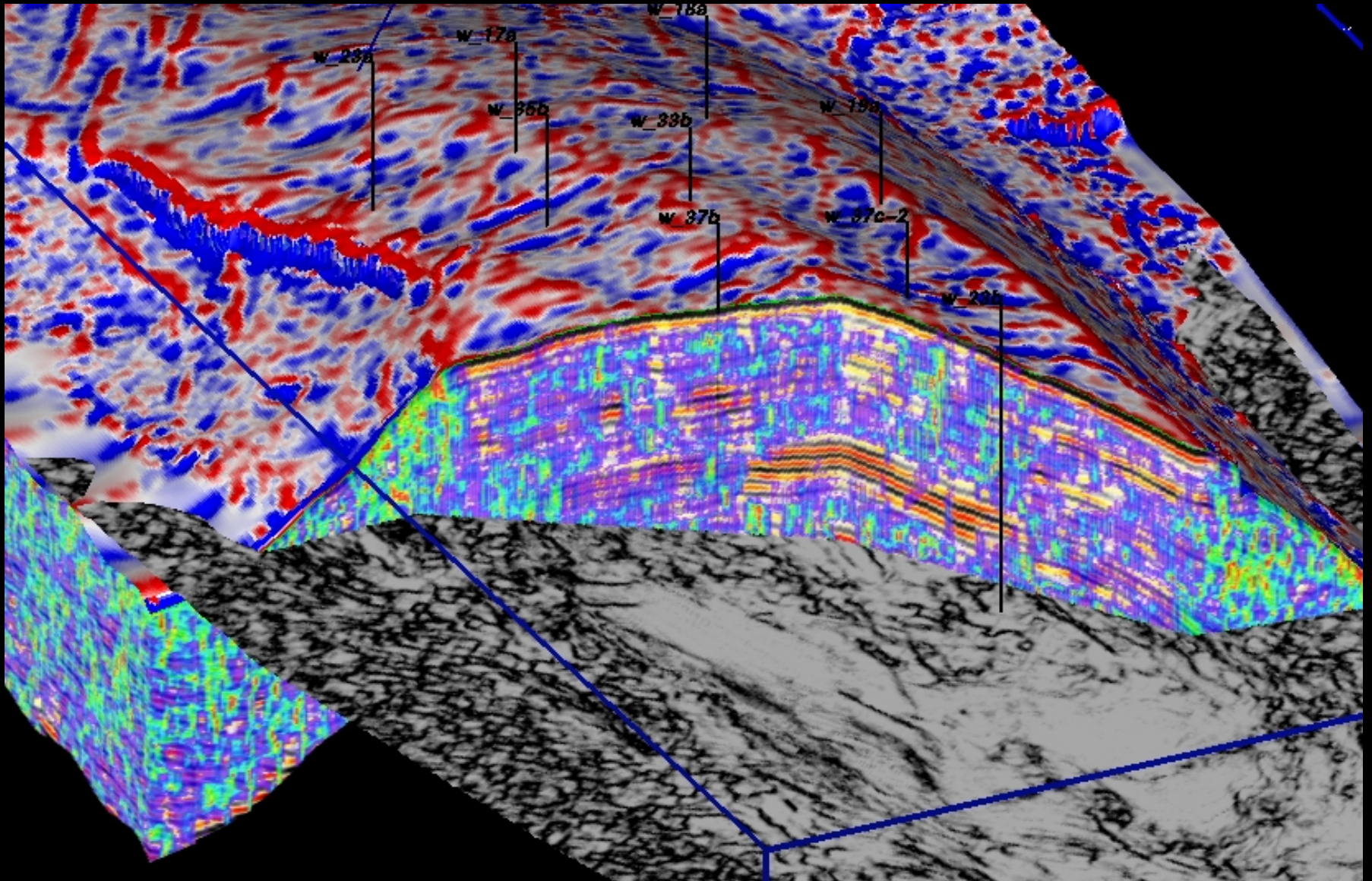
Better anomalies don't correlate with Curvature results



Azimuthal Processing - Conclusions

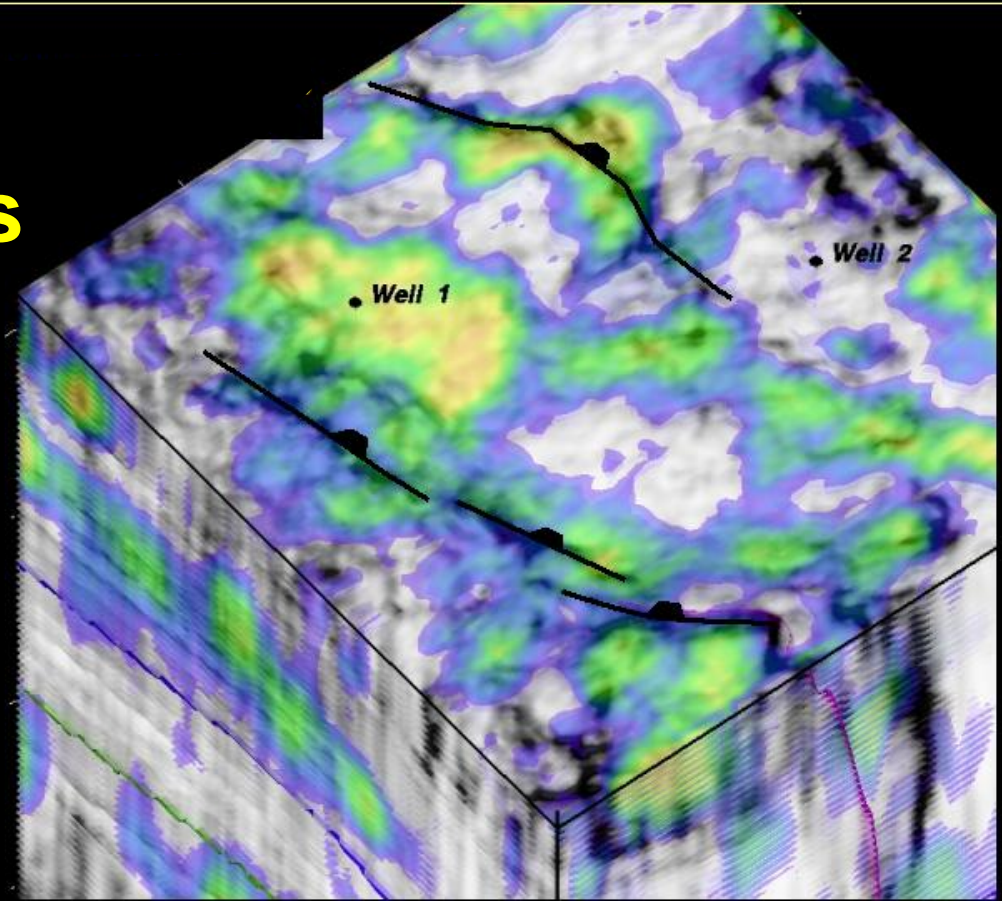
- **Imaging Improvement ?**
 - No difference → Huge Difference
- **Fracture and Stress Field Prediction**
 - Barnett, Marcellus, Bakken, Woodford, Fayetteville, Haynesville
 - Fractured Carbonates and Sandstones
- **Future**
 - Integration of Azimuthal Cubes into Reservoir Simulation
 - Simultaneous Inversion for VTI and HTI
 - Depth Migration and Azimuthal Analysis

Thanks!



Outline

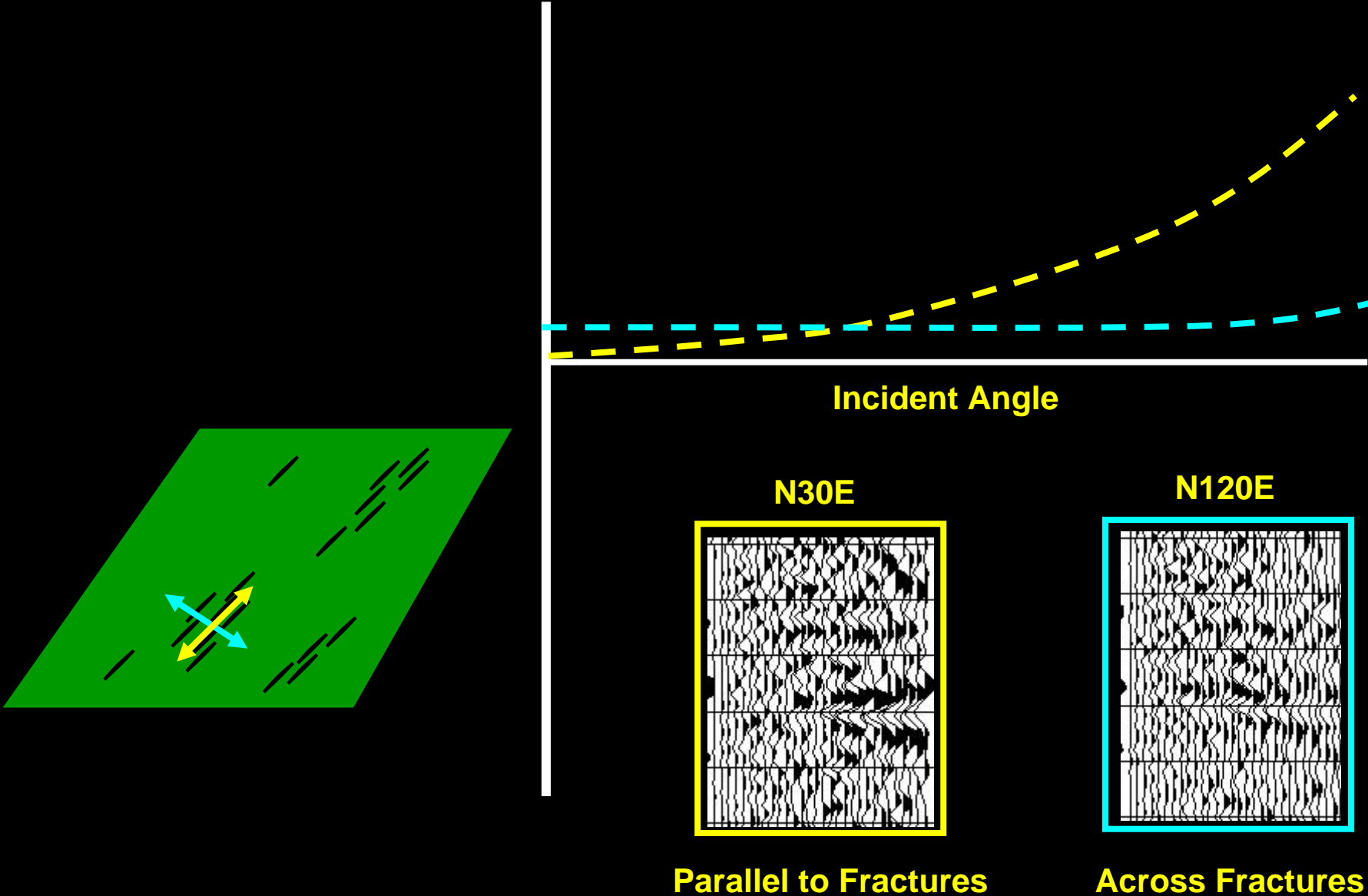
- Seismic and Fractures
- Velocity and Anisotropy
- Azimuthal Analysis
 - Methods
 - Imaging Results
- Azimuthal AVO

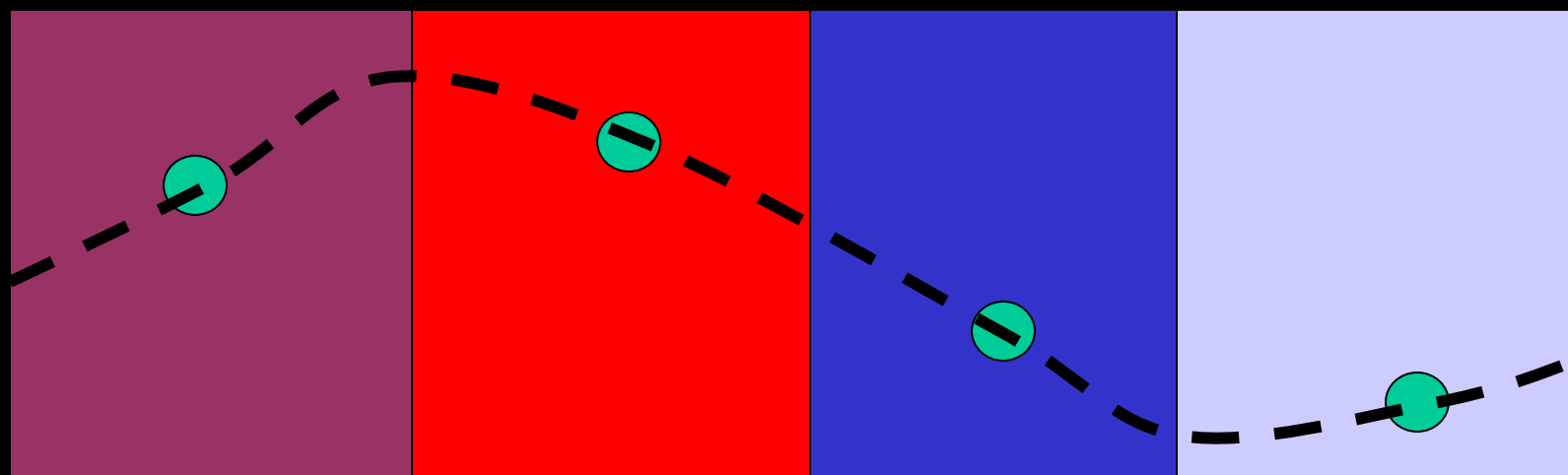
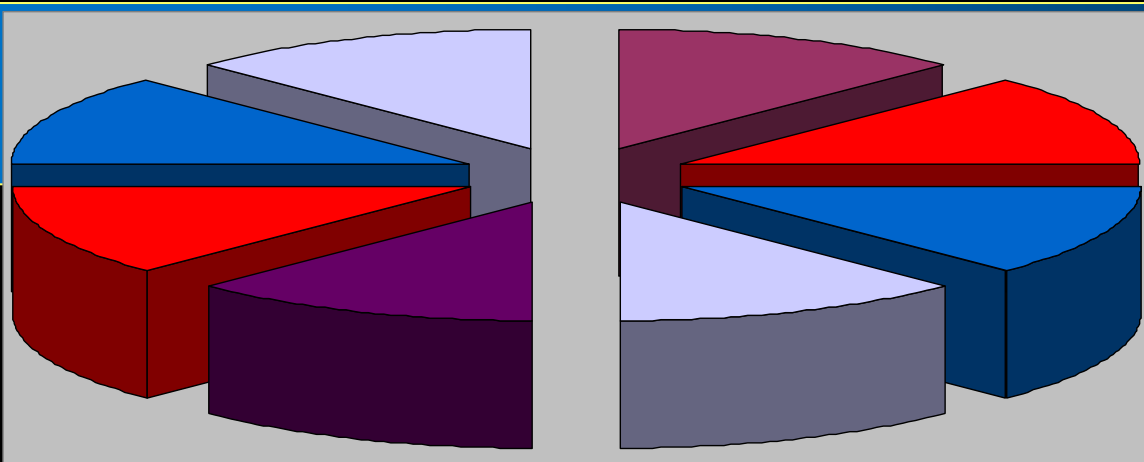


Seismic Based Fracture Prediction Technologies

- **Multi-Component – Shear Wave Splitting**
- **Azimuthal Analysis**
 - **Pre-Migration Azimuthal Analysis**
 - **Migration based Azimuthal Velocity Analysis**
 - **Option 1 – Sectorized Azimuthal Migrations**
 - **Suffers from poor sampling**
 - **Option 2 – Isotropic Migration into azimuth and offset bins**
 - **Option 3 – Azimuthal Migration**
 - **Migration based Azimuthal AVO**
- **Post-Stack:**
 - **Curvature Analysis**
 - **Coherence Analysis**
 - **Inversion – Amplitude and Velocity Information**

Azimuthal AVO



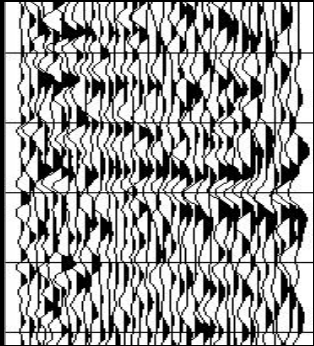


0

180

AVOA requires azimuth sectoring

Input Gathers



All Azimuths
In Gather

- CDP Gathers are Very Noisy – Sorting into Azimuth Ranges Makes the Analysis Very Difficult

Input Gathers for Azimuth Sort Ranges

30

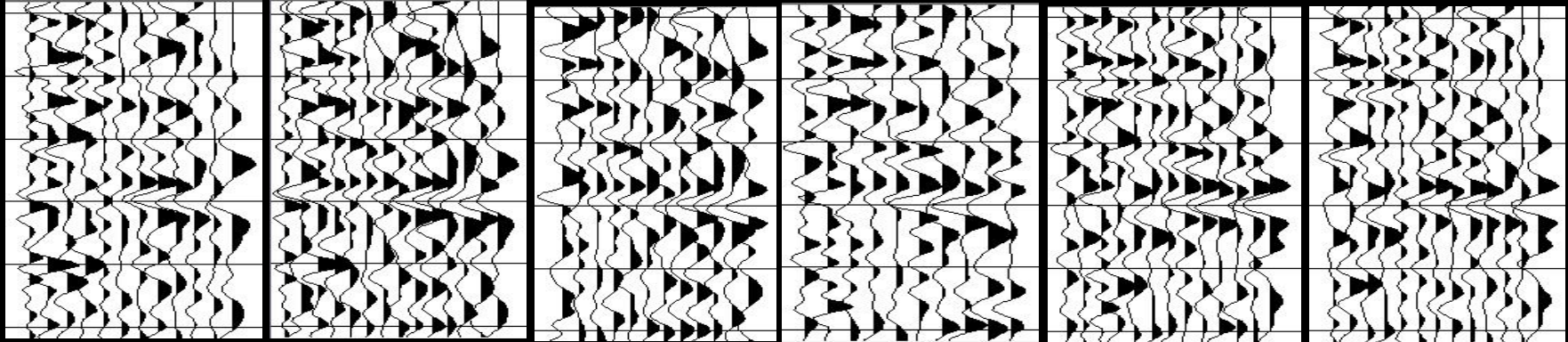
60

90

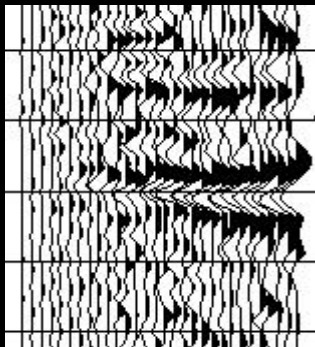
120

150

180



Azimuthally Imaged Gathers



All Azimuths Imaged

- Improves the Signal to Noise by a Factor of 10 or more
- Yields A Very Strong Signal for Velocity and AVO Analysis



Imaged Gathers – Az (Degrees)

30

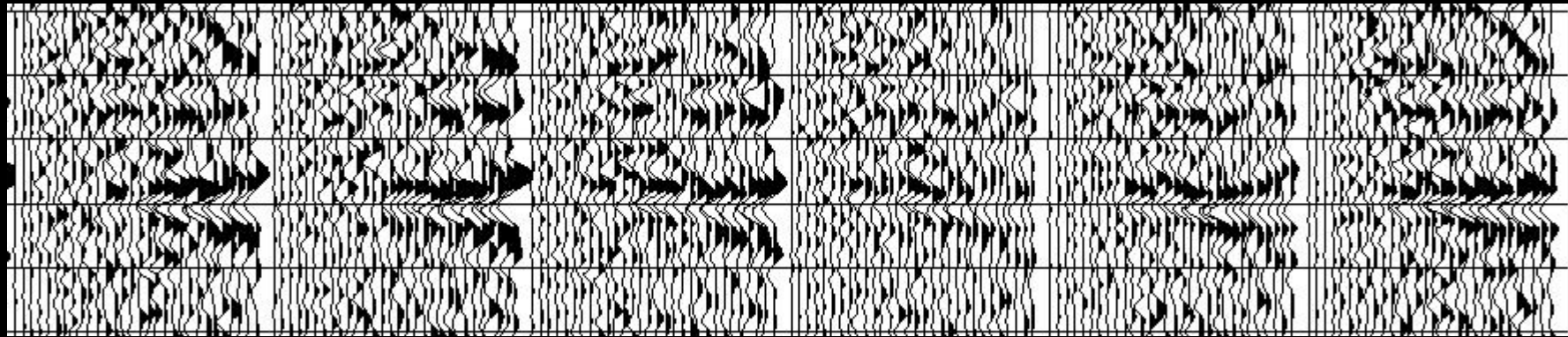
60

90

120

150

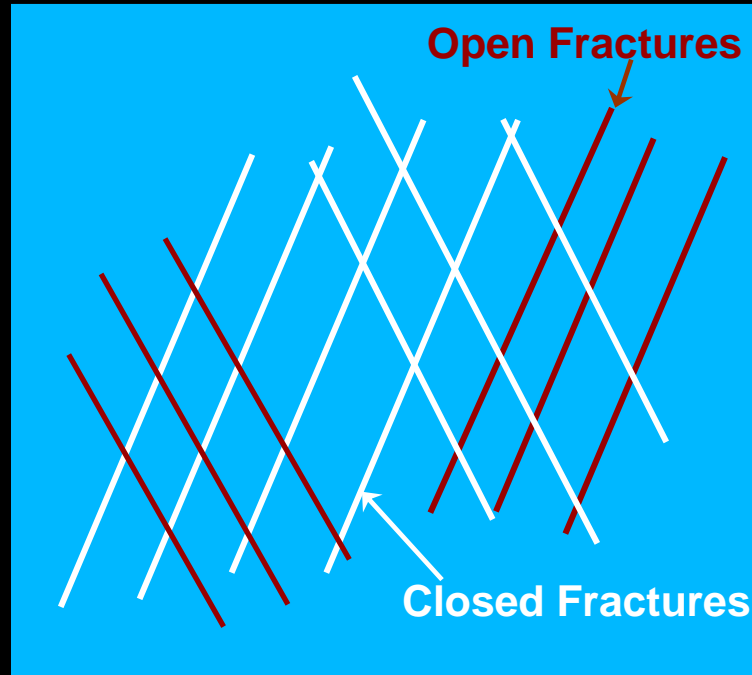
180



In Line With
Fracture
Direction

Cross
Fracture
Direction

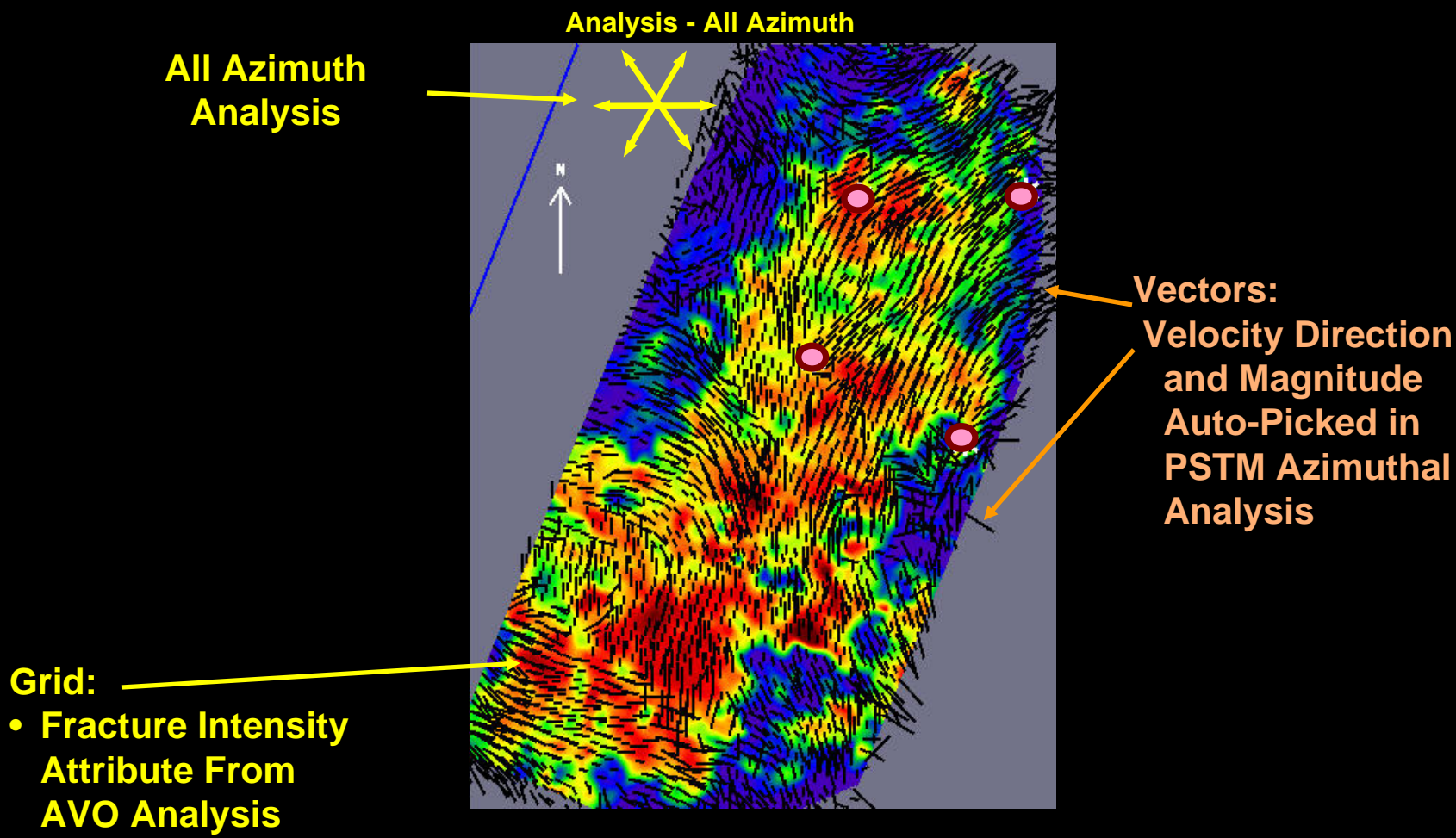
Fracture Sets – Open Direction



- The Fractures Will Normally be Open in Only One of The Directions

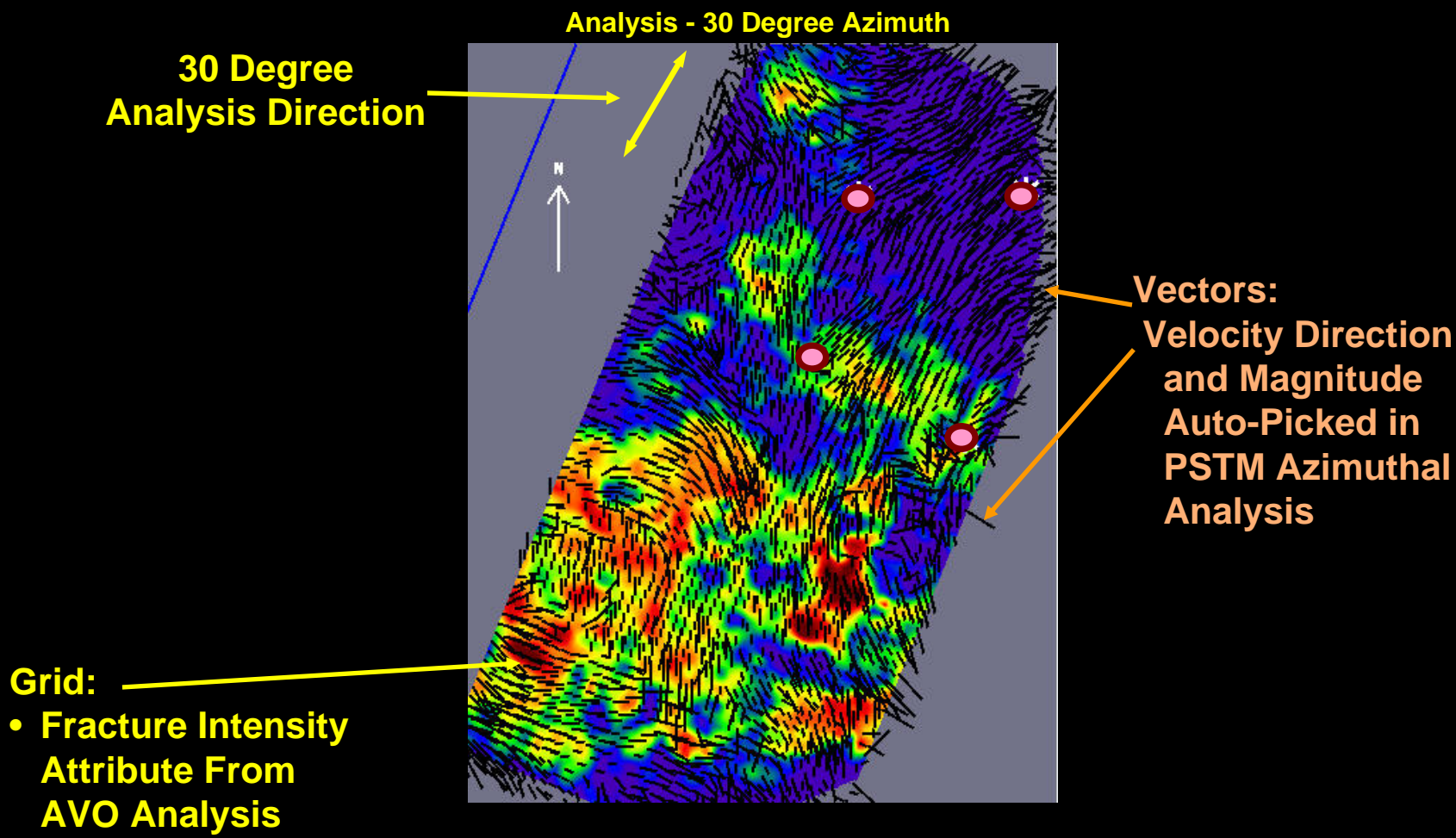
PreStack Fracture Map –

All Azimuth AVO Analysis



PreStack Fracture Map – 30 Degree Azimuth AVO Analysis

Direction Vectors From Azimuthal Analysis Correspond to Directional AVO



PreStack Fracture Map – 150 Degree Azimuth AVO Analysis

Direction Vectors From Azimuthal Analysis Correspond to Directional AVO

