

Advanced Seismic Interpretation and Reservoir Characterization

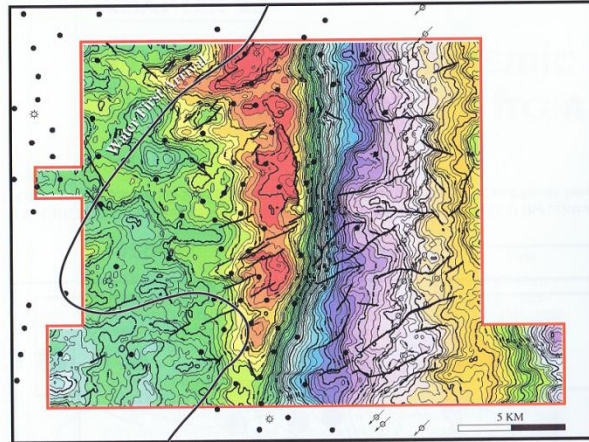
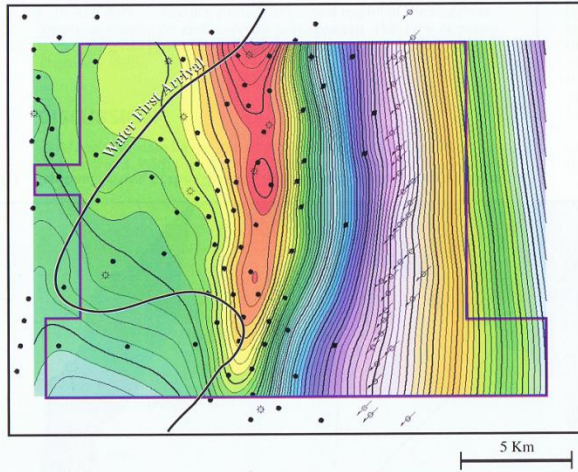
H. Roice Nelson, Jr.

Day 3 Session 5

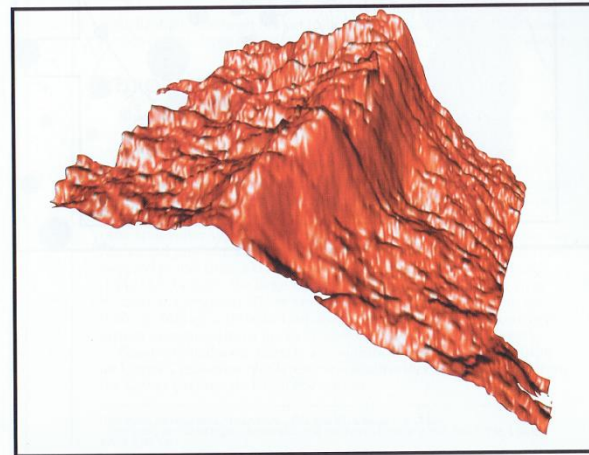
- Reservoir characterization and modeling
 - Lithology prediction
 - Fluid analysis
 - Reservoir geobodies
 - Porosity evaluation
 - Permeability prediction
 - Net Pay
- Advanced Interpretation
- Seismic petrophysics
- Data integration
- Characterization of carbonate reservoirs

Reservoir Characterization

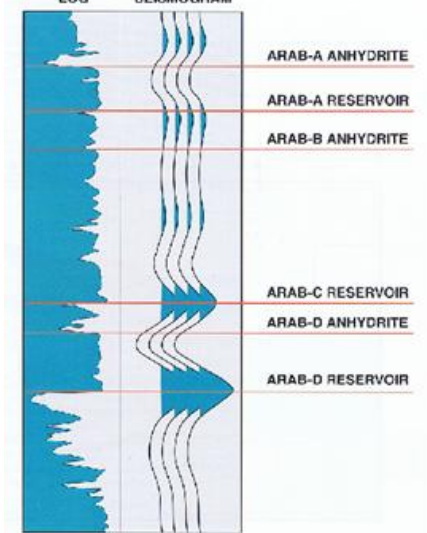
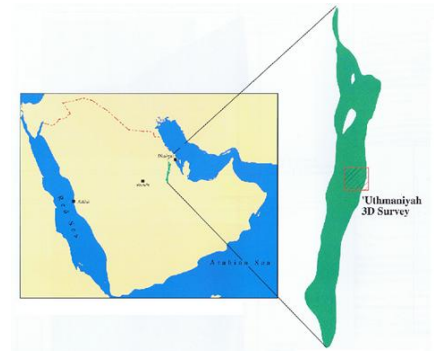
Ghawar Field, Saudi Arabia



Log Correlation Structure



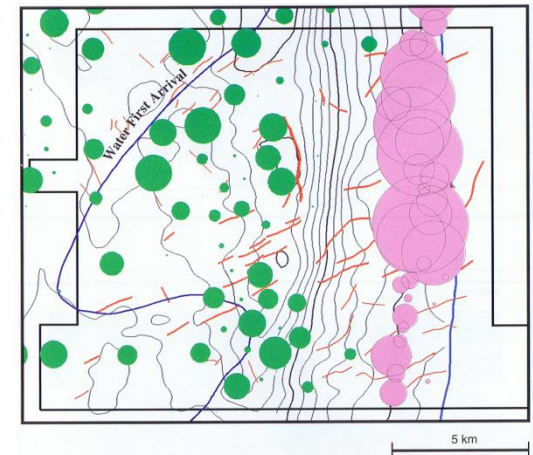
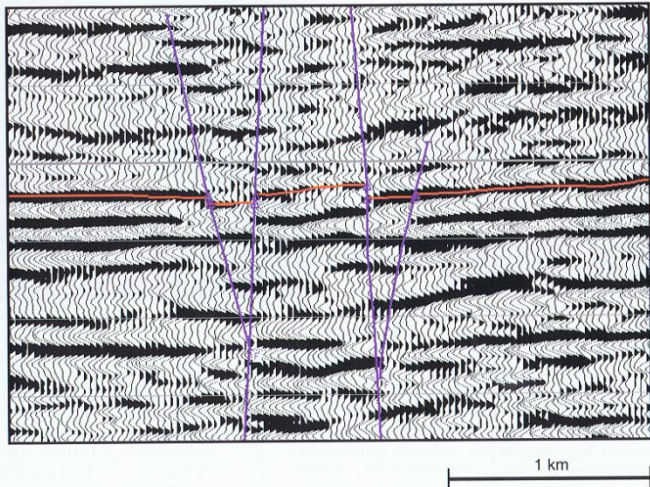
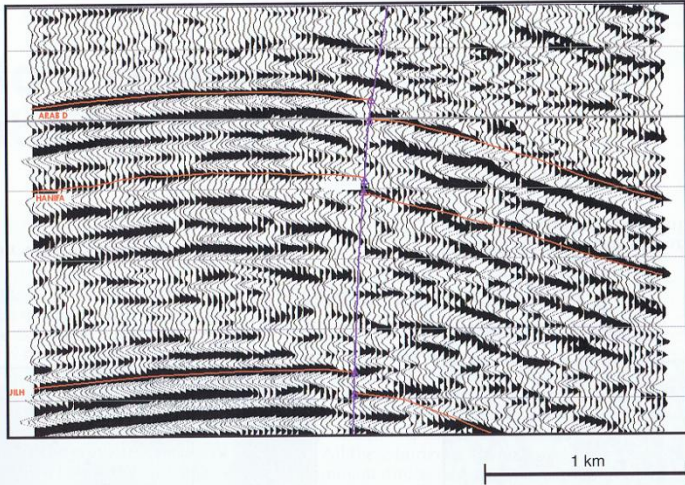
3-D Seismic Structure



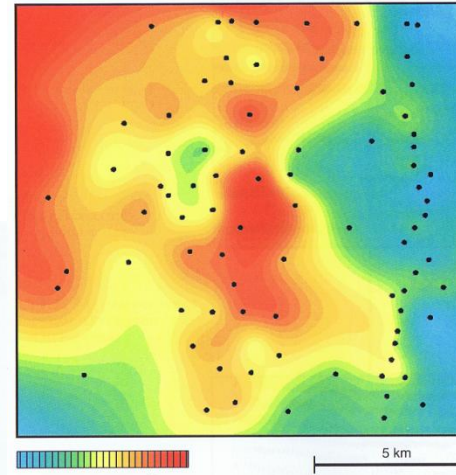
David W. Alexander in
**Application of 3-D
 Seismic Data to
 Exploration and
 Production**, pages 207-
 210, data from Aramco.

Reservoir Characterization

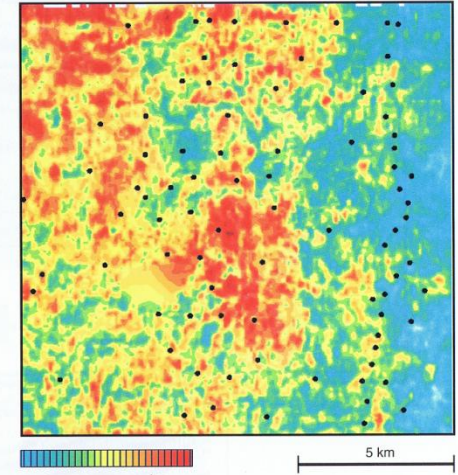
Ghawar Field, Saudi Arabia



Cumulative Production/Injection



INCREASING
Log Porosity Thickness

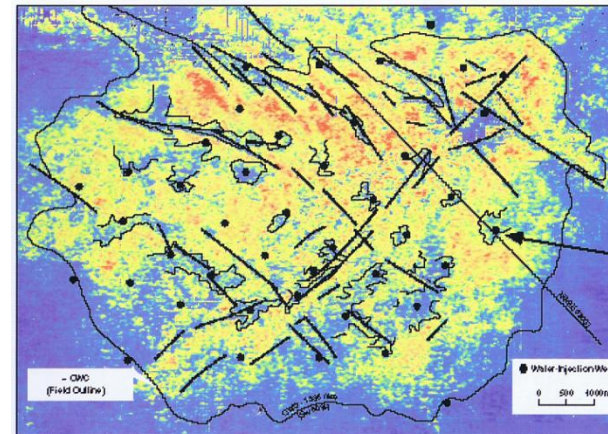
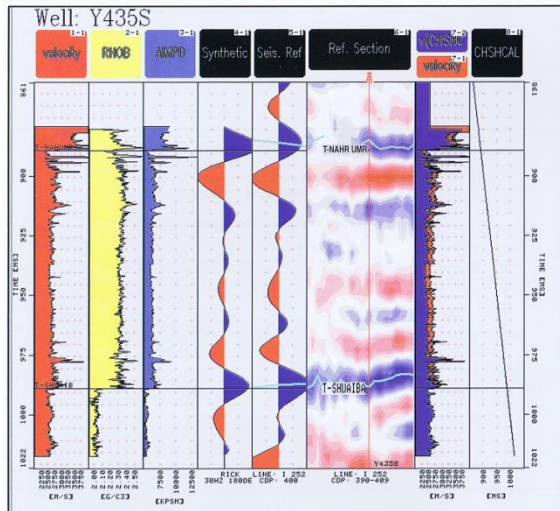
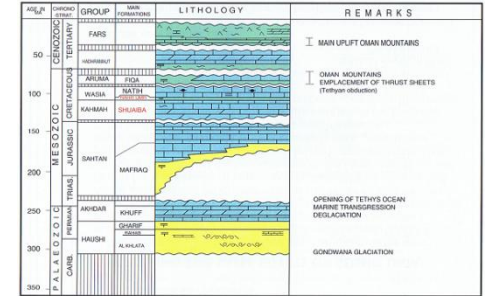
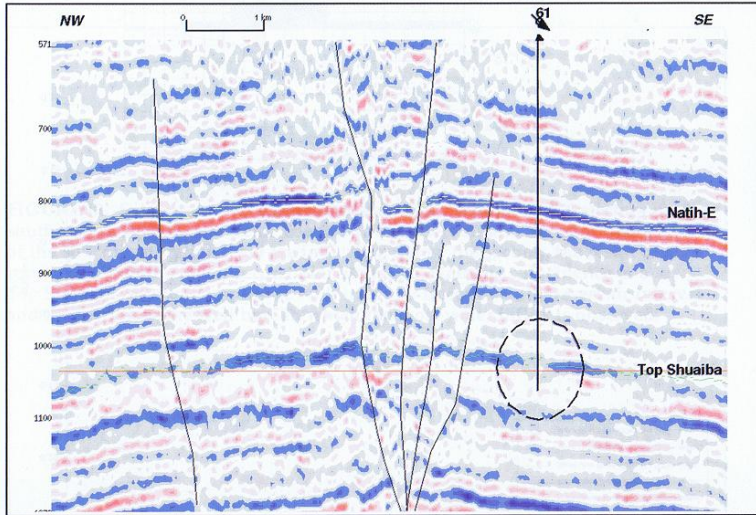


INCREASING
3-D Porosity Thickness

David W. Alexander in **Application of 3-D Seismic Data to Exploration and Production**, pages 207-210, data from Aramco.

3-D to Increase Ultimate Recovery

Yibal Shuaiba Reservoir, Oman



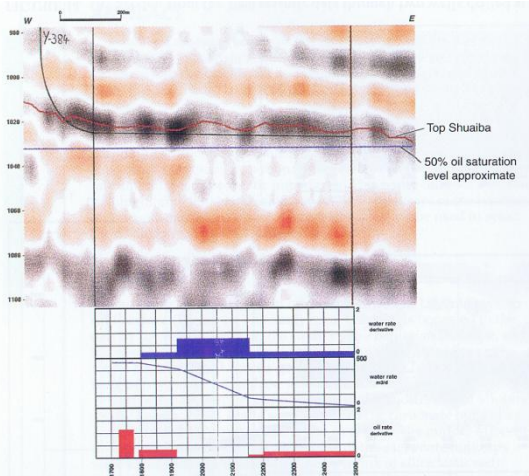
Low Amplitude
Around Injectors

Seismic Amplitudes

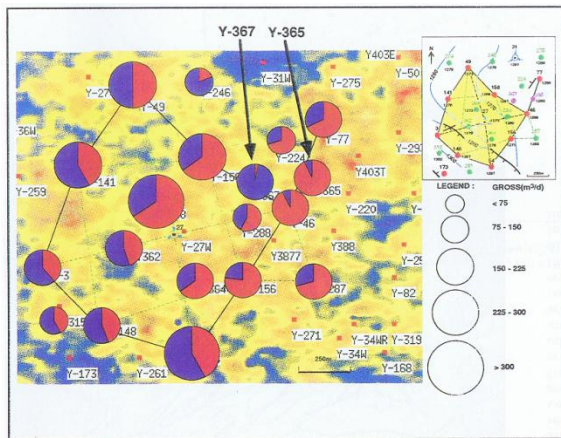
Dieter K. Skolaud in **Application of 3-D Seismic Data to Exploration and Production**, pages 214-217, data from PDO and Shell on Yibal Shuaiba Reservoir, Oman

3-D to Increase Ultimate Recovery

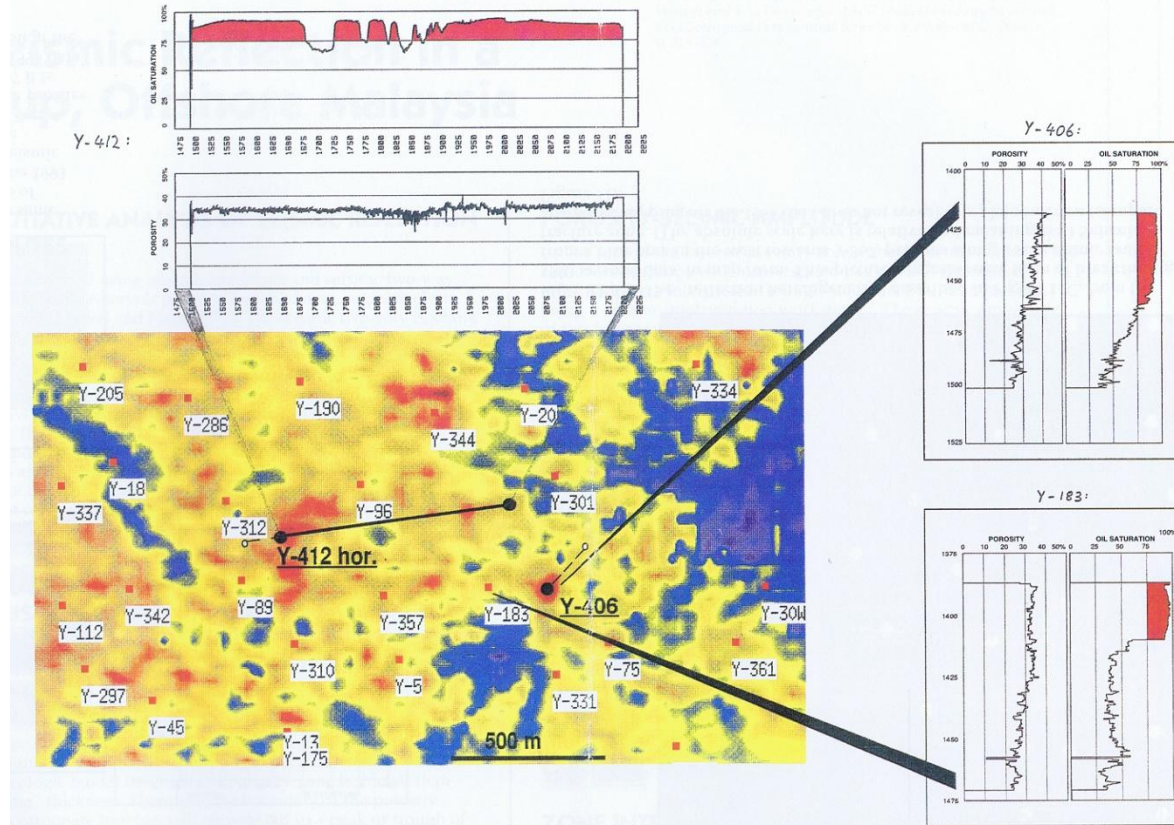
Yibal Shuaiba Reservoir, Oman



Yibal 384 Horizontal Well

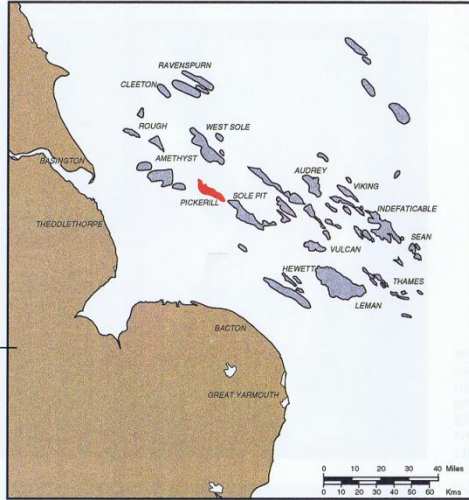


Bubble Production Data

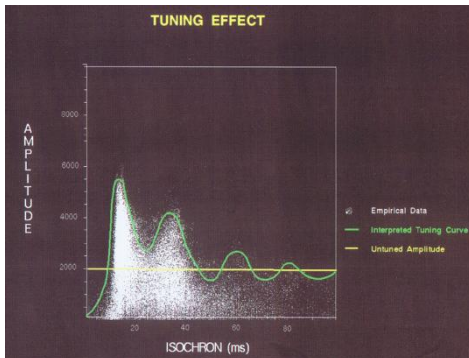
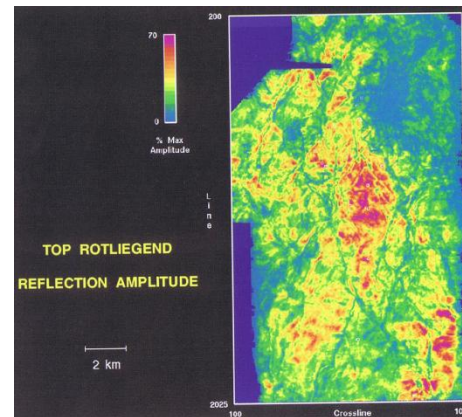
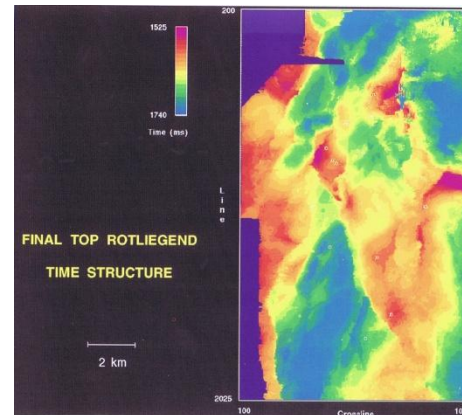


Dieter K. Skolaud in **Application of 3-D Seismic Data to Exploration and Production**, pages 214-217, data from PDO and Shell on Yibal Shuaiba Reservoir, Oman

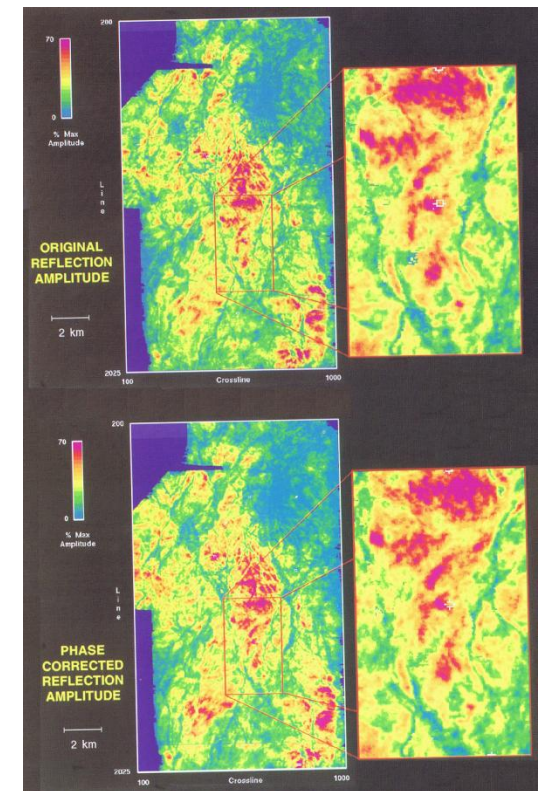
Reservoir Characterization Pickerell Field, North Sea



System	Age	Group	Lithology	Depth Sub-Sea (ft.)
Cretaceous	Late	Chalk Group	Chalk	1000
	Early		Claystone	2000
	Late	Hunter Group	Claystone	3000
Jurassic	Mid	West Soli	Interbedded Sand and Silt Sandstone	4000
	Early	Lias	Claystone	5000
	Late	Halsburgh Group	Claystone with Anhydrite Stringers	6000
Triassic	Early	Baton Group	Sandstone Interbedded With Claystone	7000
	Late	Zophthal Group	Hallite Dolomite	8000
	Early	Hullsgard	Hallite Anhydrite Sandstone	9000
Carboniferous	Late	Nemian	Shale with Sandstone and Coals	
	Early		Shale and Sandstone	

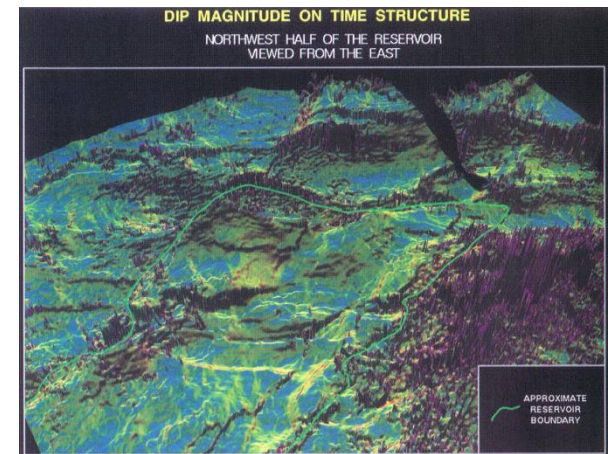
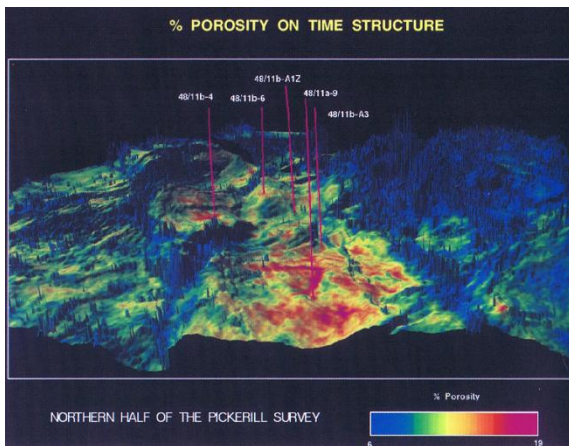
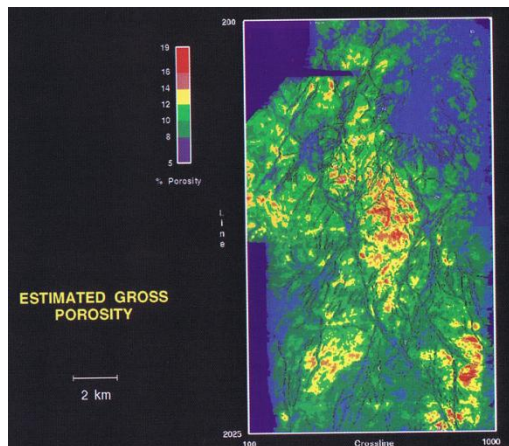
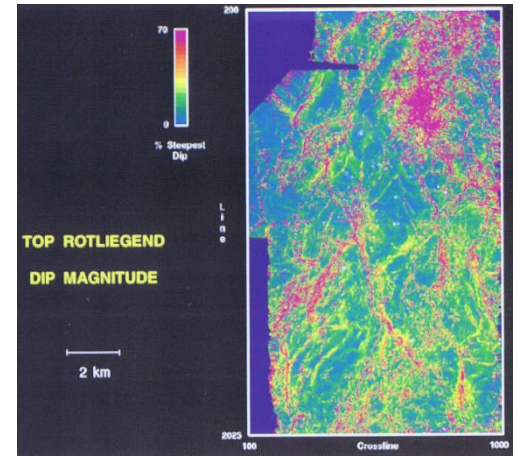
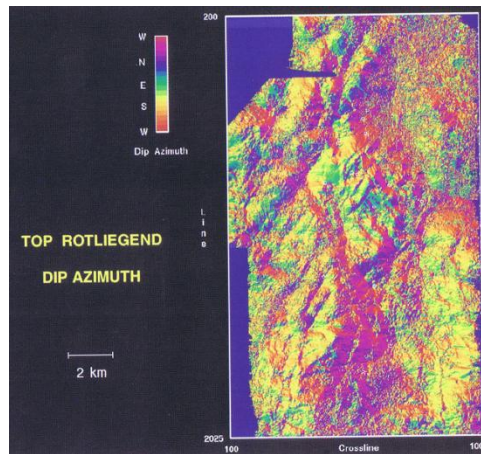
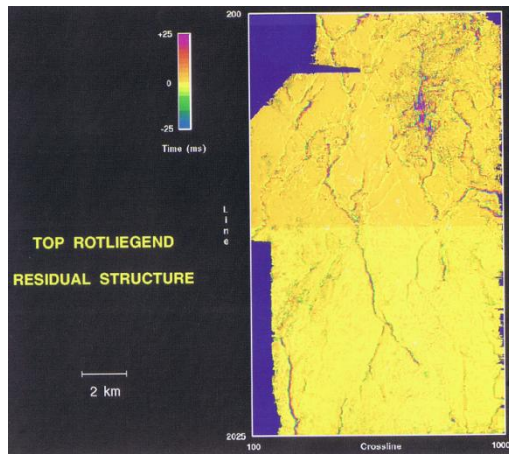


Amplitude Top Rotliegaend vs.
Isochron to Top Anhydride



Geoffrey A. Dorn, et. al.
in **Application of 3-D
Seismic Data to
Exploration and
Production**, pages 11,
13-16, 19-21.

Reservoir Characterization Pickerell Field, North Sea



Geoffrey A. Dorn, et. al. in
**Application of 3-D Seismic Data
to Exploration and Production,**
pages 11, 13-16, 19-21.

Reservoir Modeling

- Reservoir characterization and modeling
 - Lithology prediction
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Lithology Prediction from Seismic

A Specific Example from a Fred Hiltermann Formula

In the equation:

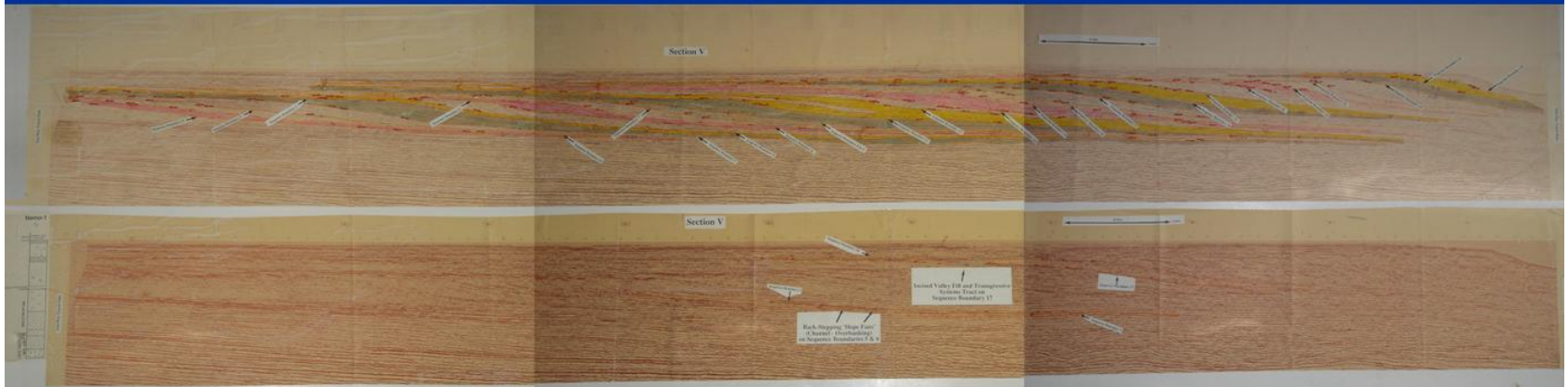
$$RC(\Theta) = NI_{vel} / \cos^2 \Theta + NI_{den} - (2\Delta\mu / \rho \alpha^2) \sin 2\Theta$$

μ = rigidity,

which shows up for $\Theta = 15^\circ$ - 30°

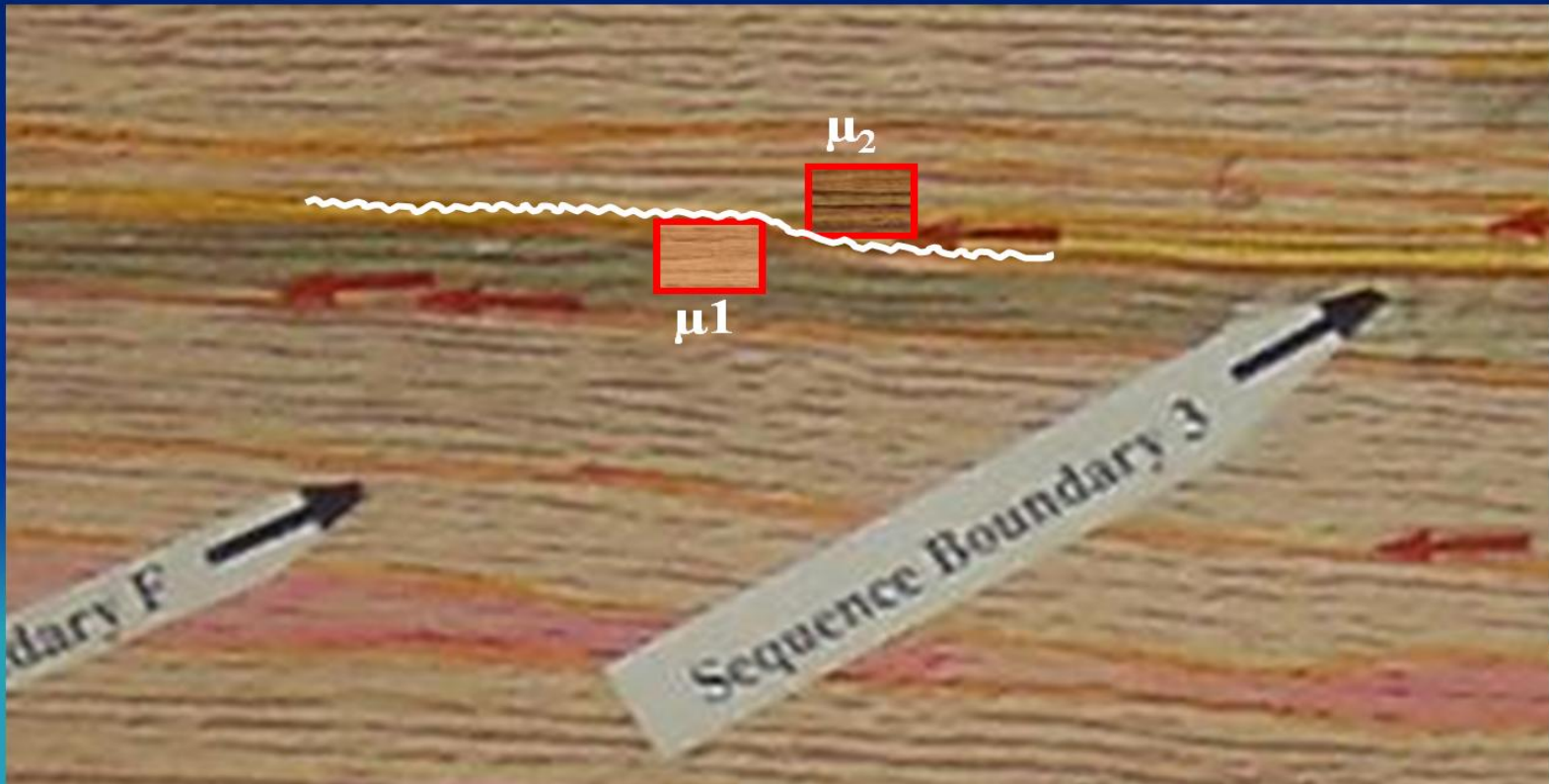
and booms for $\Theta = 40^\circ$ - 50° .

This has significant implications from a sequence stratigraphy view.



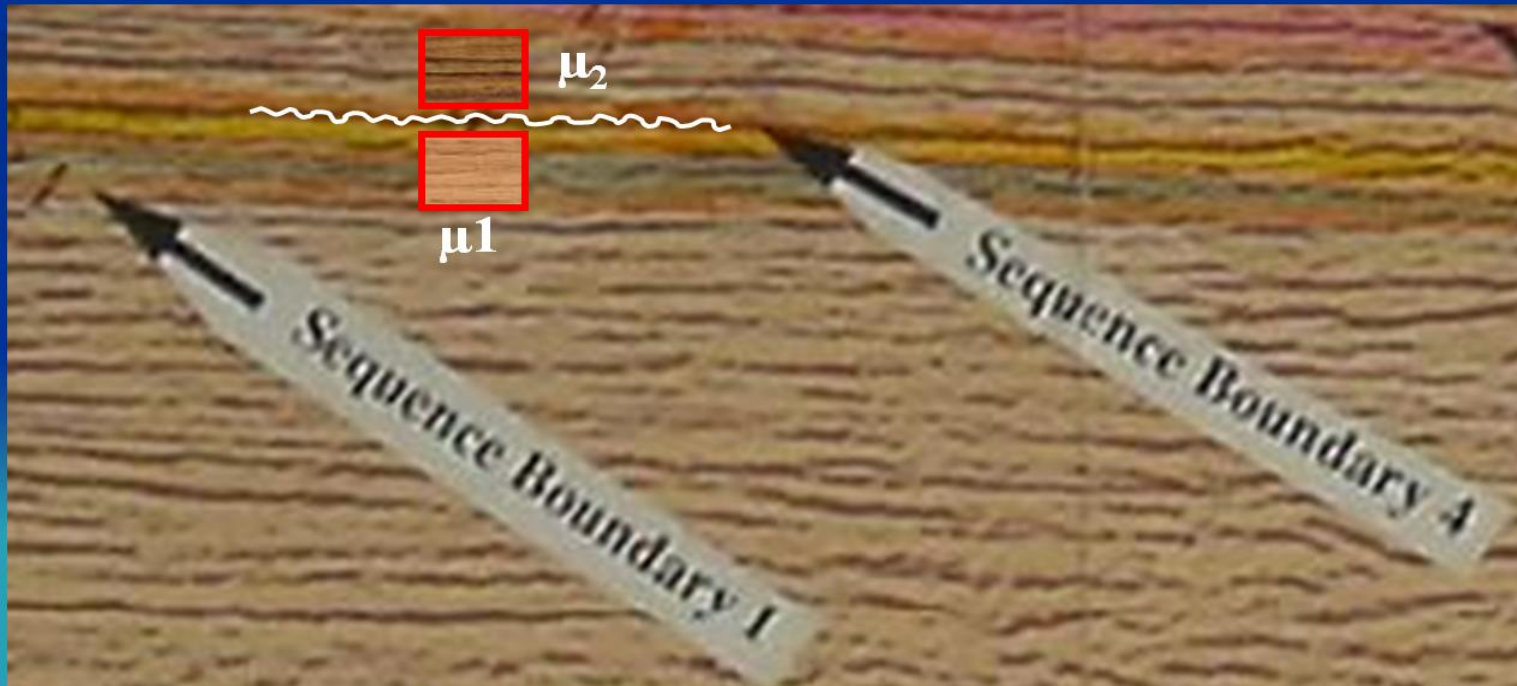
Lithology Prediction from Seismic

Depositional Weaving insures Sediments on Either Side of an Unconformity have High Rigidity. At Far Offsets, strong reflections come from the Unconformity Surface.

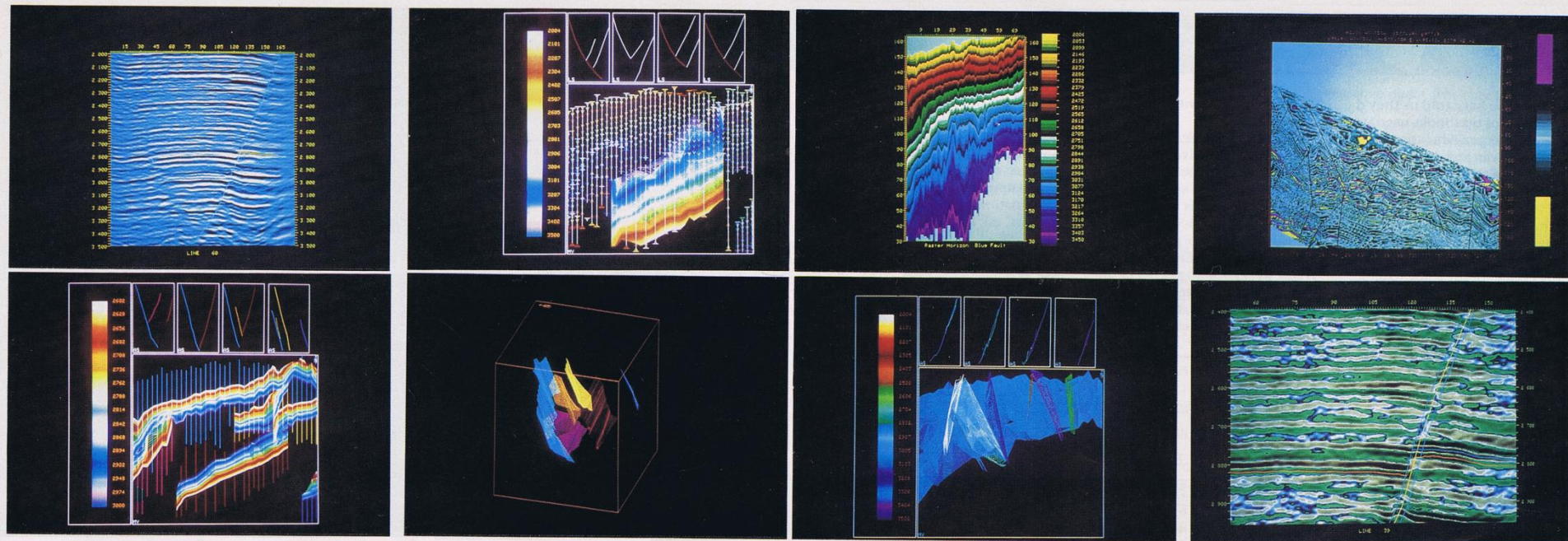


Lithology Prediction from Seismic

Pete Vail taught seismic reflections come from sequence boundaries. Fred's formula defines why. Depositional weaving and rigidity occurs at sequence boundaries where there is no erosion.



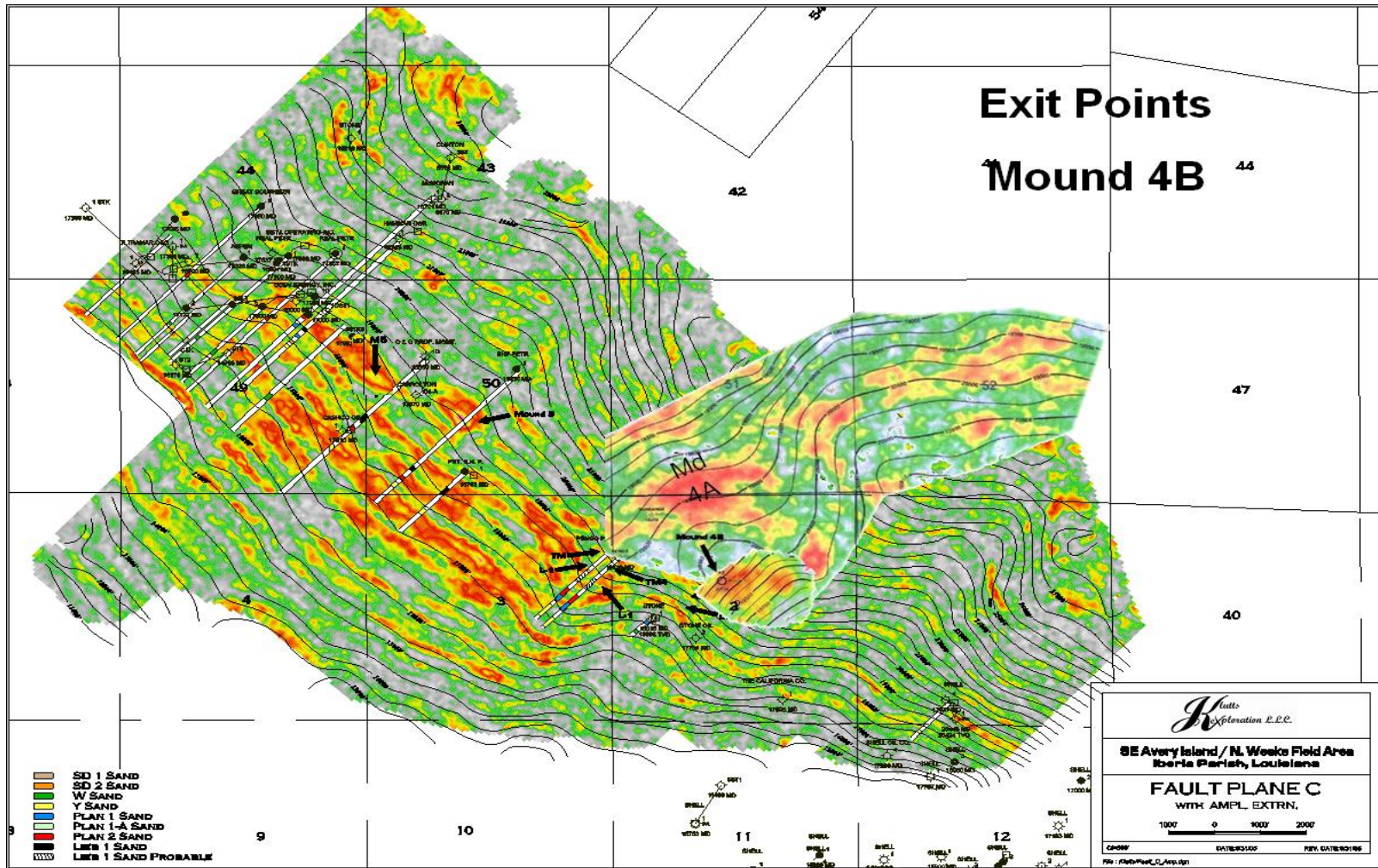
Fault Plane Amplitudes Offshore Louisiana



From left to right, each row: Line 60, Fig. 1; first fault plane, Fig. 3; fault plane map, Fig. 4; fault planes perspective, Fig. 5; blue fault map, Fig. 6; transverse faults, Fig. 7; FMAP transverse faults, Fig. 8; Line 39, Fig. 9.
70 Oil & Gas Journal, Apr 6, 1987

C.J. Nick & H.R. Nelson, Jr., Interactive Fault Interpretation and Seismic Amplitudes,
Oil & Gas Journal, Apr 6, 1987.

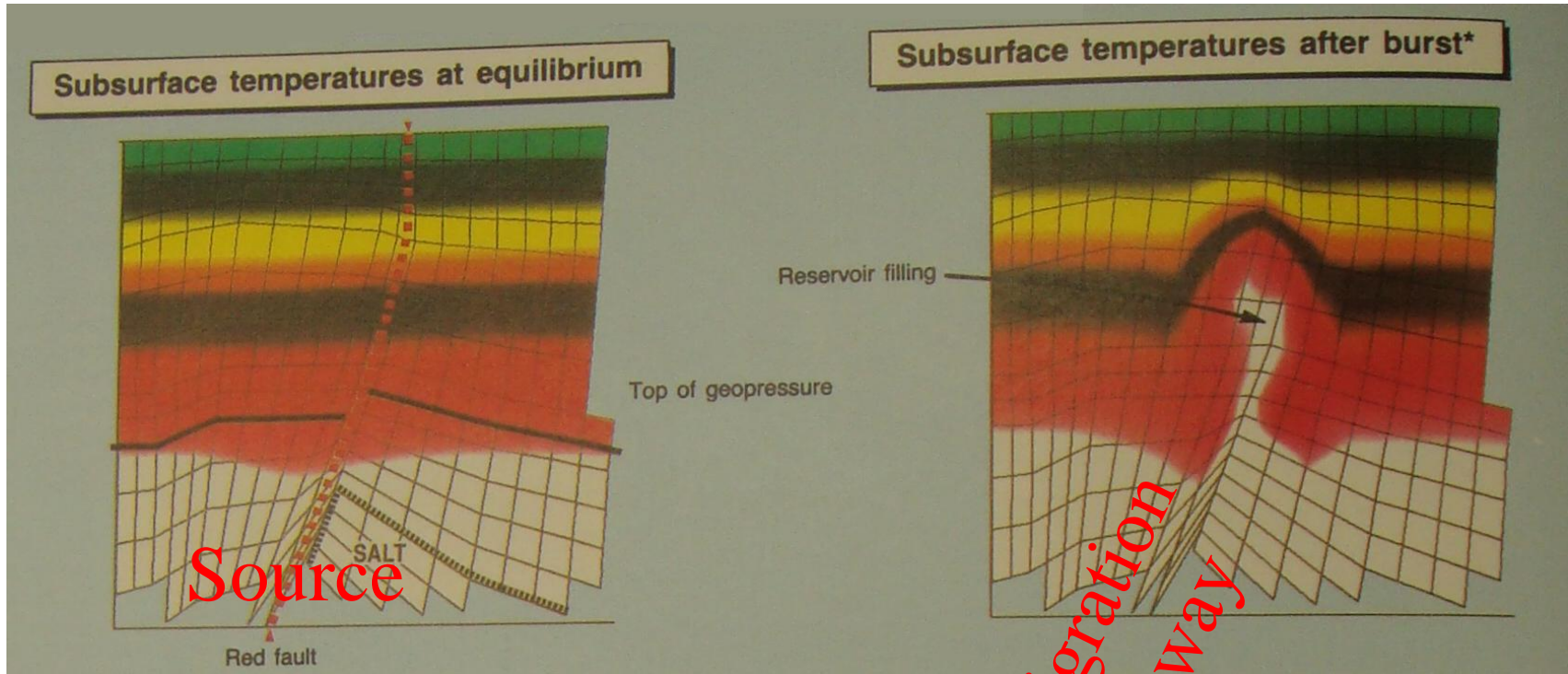
Fluid Migration South Louisiana



Example from Joe Klutts, Personal Communication.

Fluid Pulses

EI-330 Offshore Louisiana

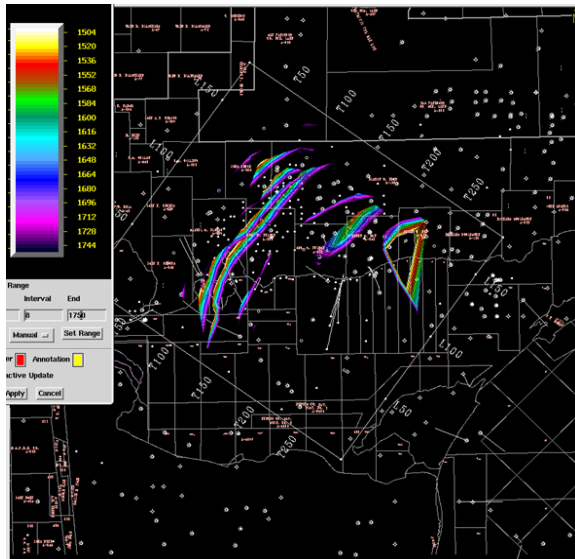


Location to Possibly Drain Deeper Pay South Texas

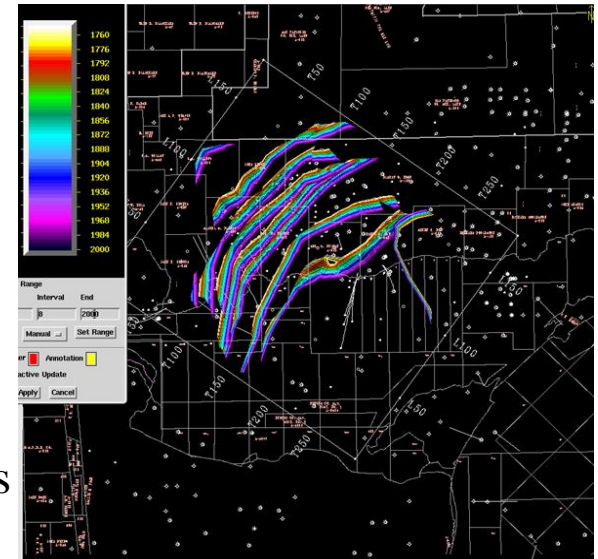


Fault Planes Possibly Draining Deeper Pay

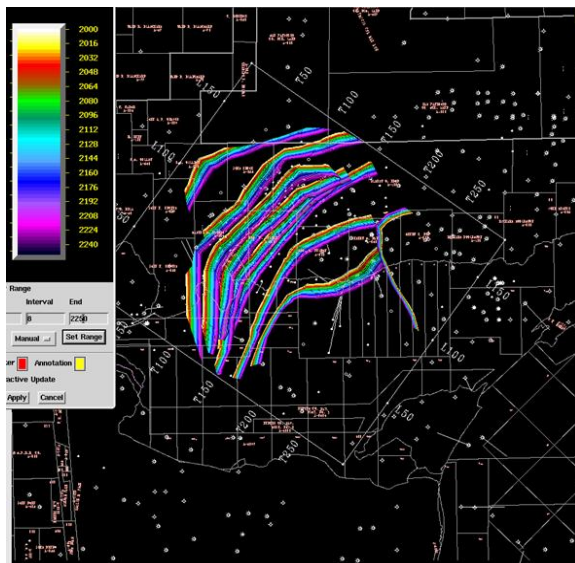
South Texas



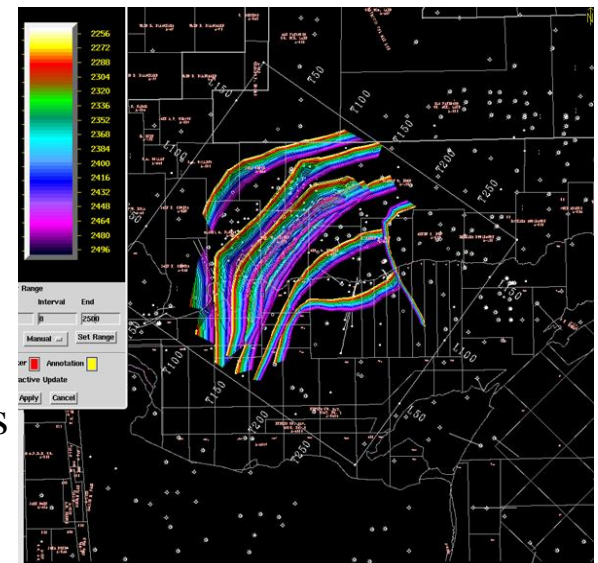
1500-1750 ms



1750-2000 ms



2000-2250 ms



2250-2500 ms

Key Horizons, Possibly Deeper Pay

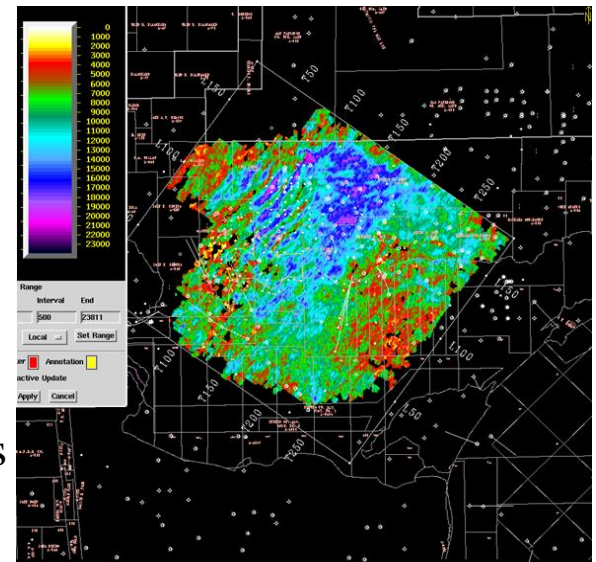
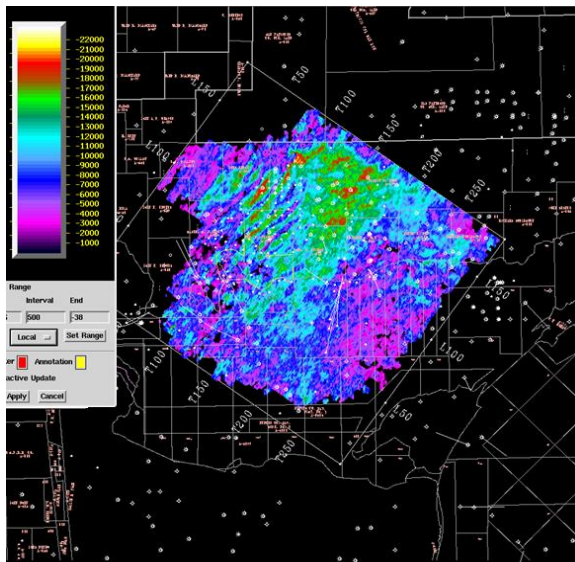
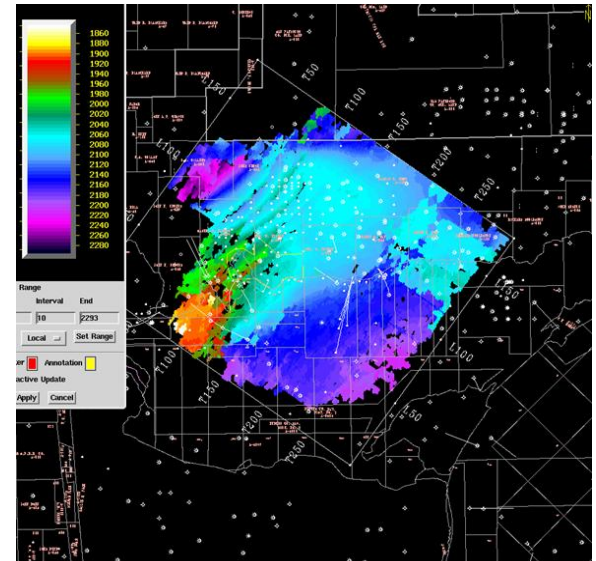
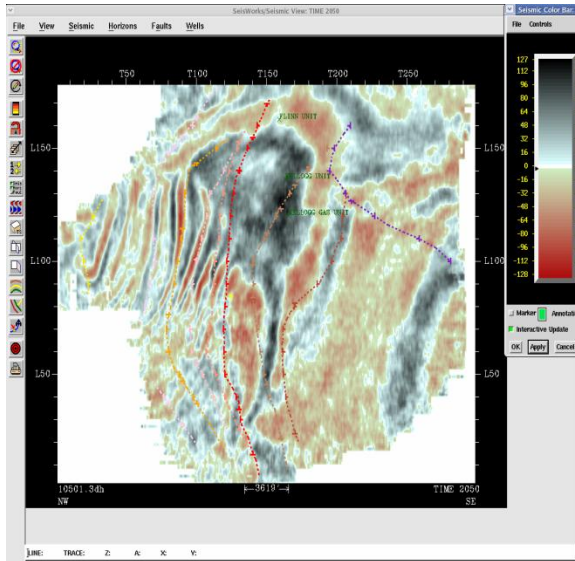
South Texas

Initial Picking Grid

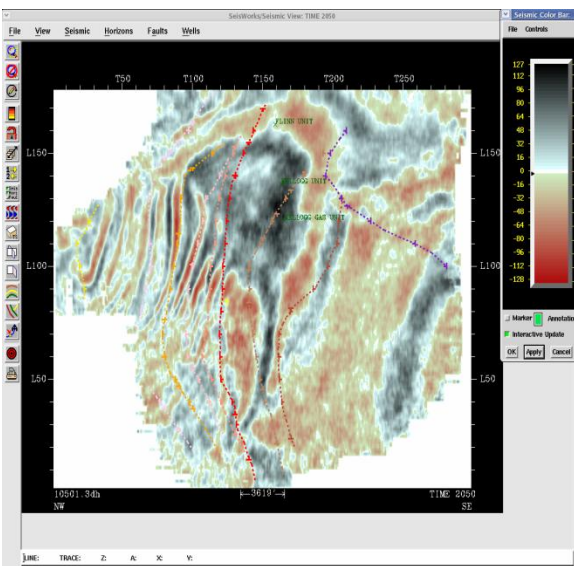
ZAP Horizon Grid

Seismic Amplitudes

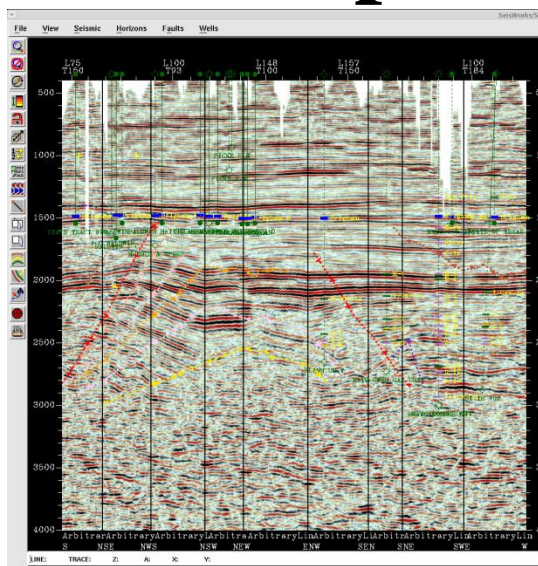
Cepstrum Amplitudes



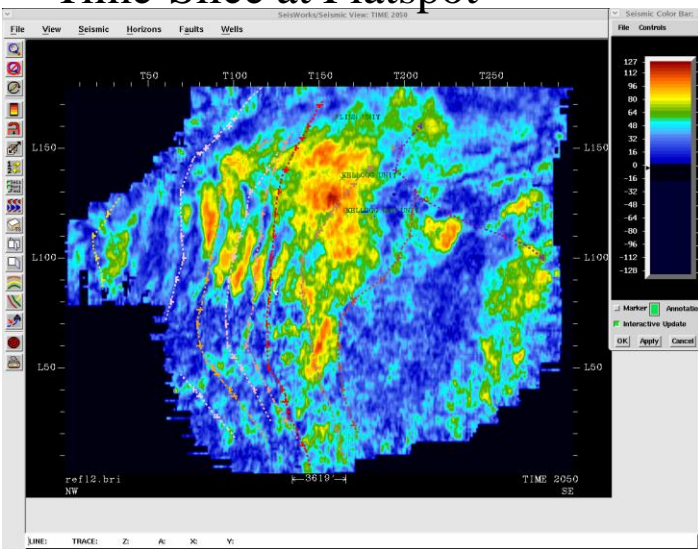
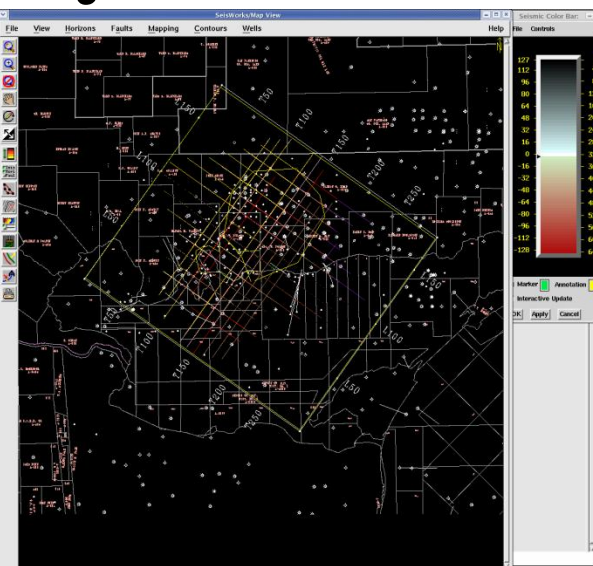
Flatspot at Deeper Pay



Time-Slice at Flatspot

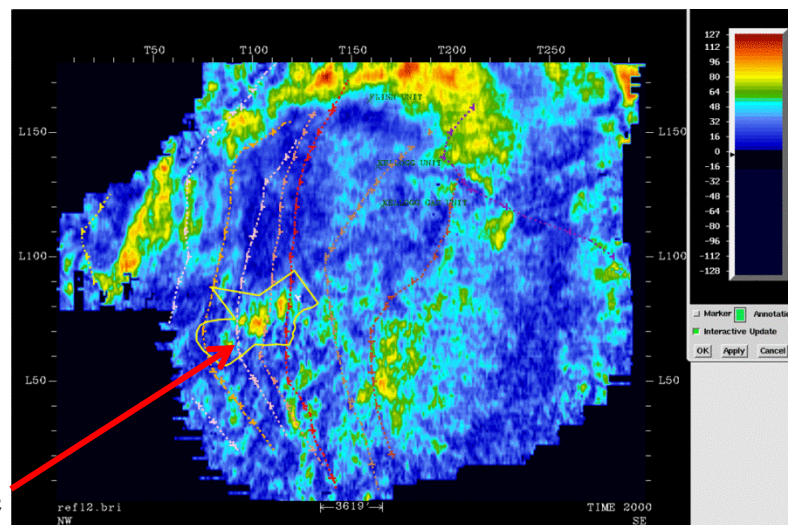


Sections Around Flatspot Boundary

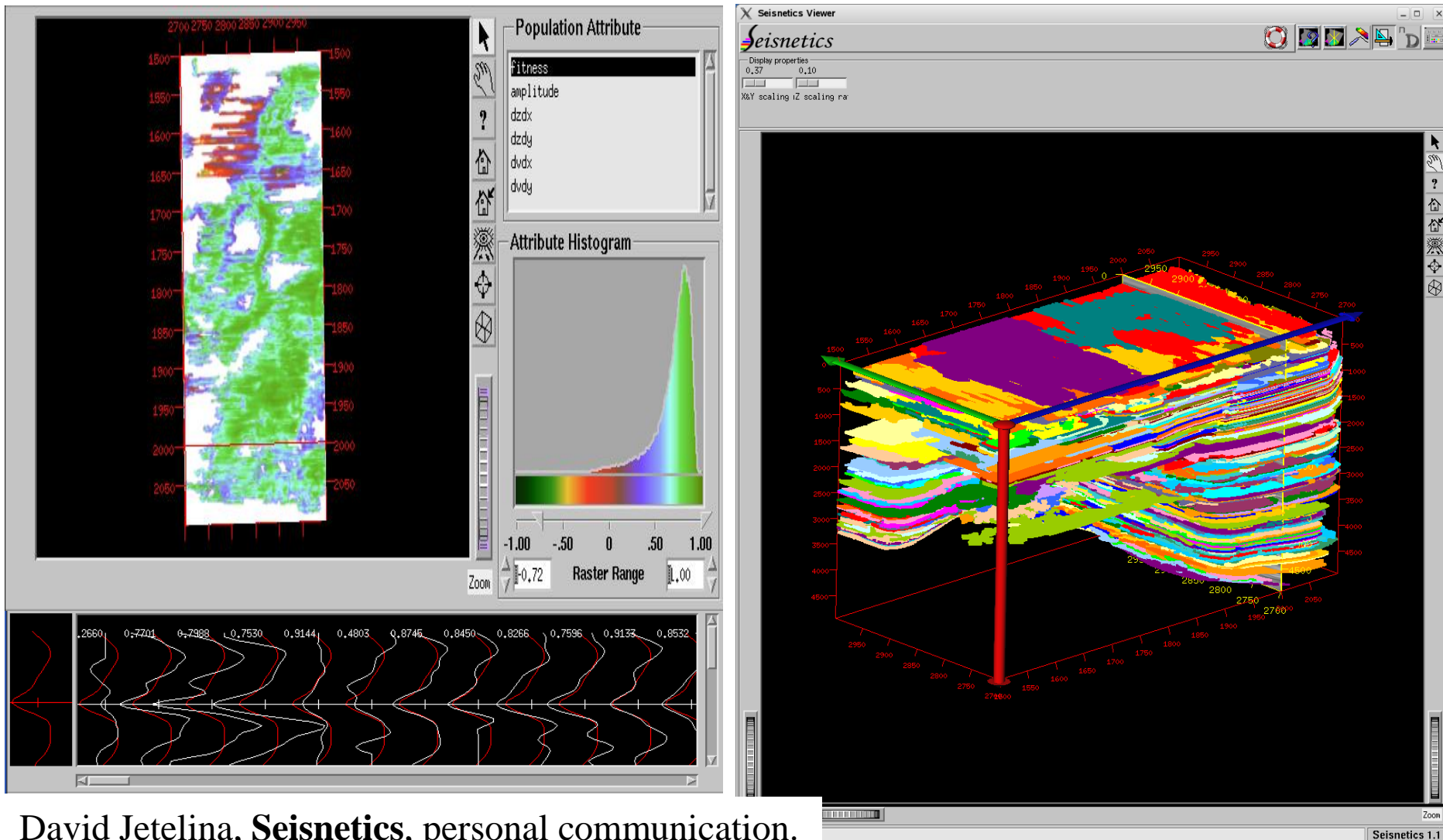


Ceptstrum
Time-Slice at
Flatspot

Ceptstrum
Time-Slice at
Top of Amplitude



Wavelet Genotype to Reservoir Geobodies



David Jetelina, **Seisnetics**, personal communication.

Common Contour Binning (*CCB) Example



CCB plugin

Objective:

- Detect subtle hydro-carbon related anomalies and pin-point contacts (GWC, GOC and OWC)

Principle:

- Seismic traces that penetrate the top reservoir at the same depth (i.e. lie on the same contour line) have identical hydro-carbon columns.
- Stacking traces along the same contour line thus enhances possible hydrocarbon effects while stratigraphic variations and noise are cancelled.

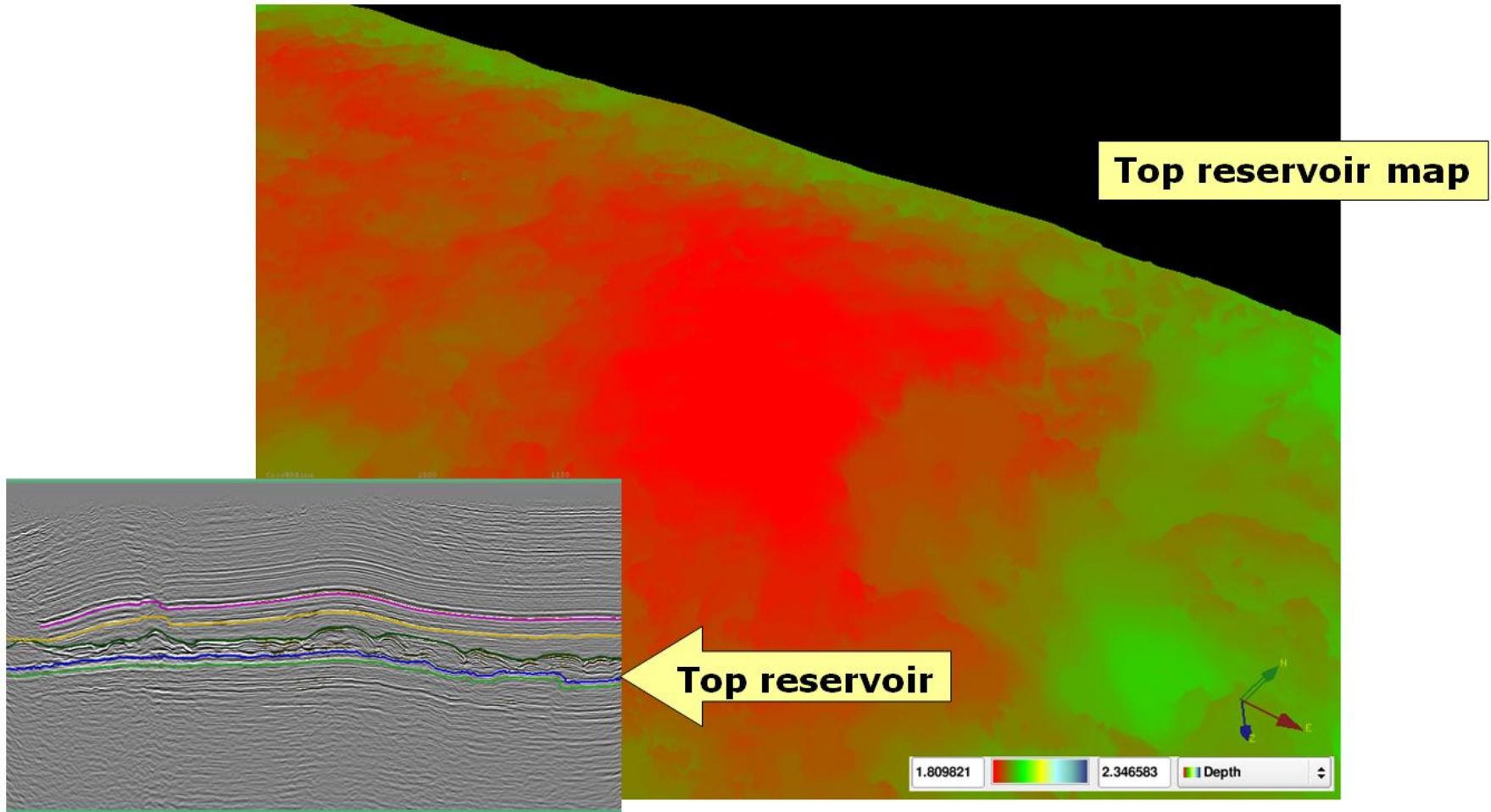
CCB Outputs:

- New 3D volume with stacked traces along contour lines
- CCB stack = 2D section with stacked traces



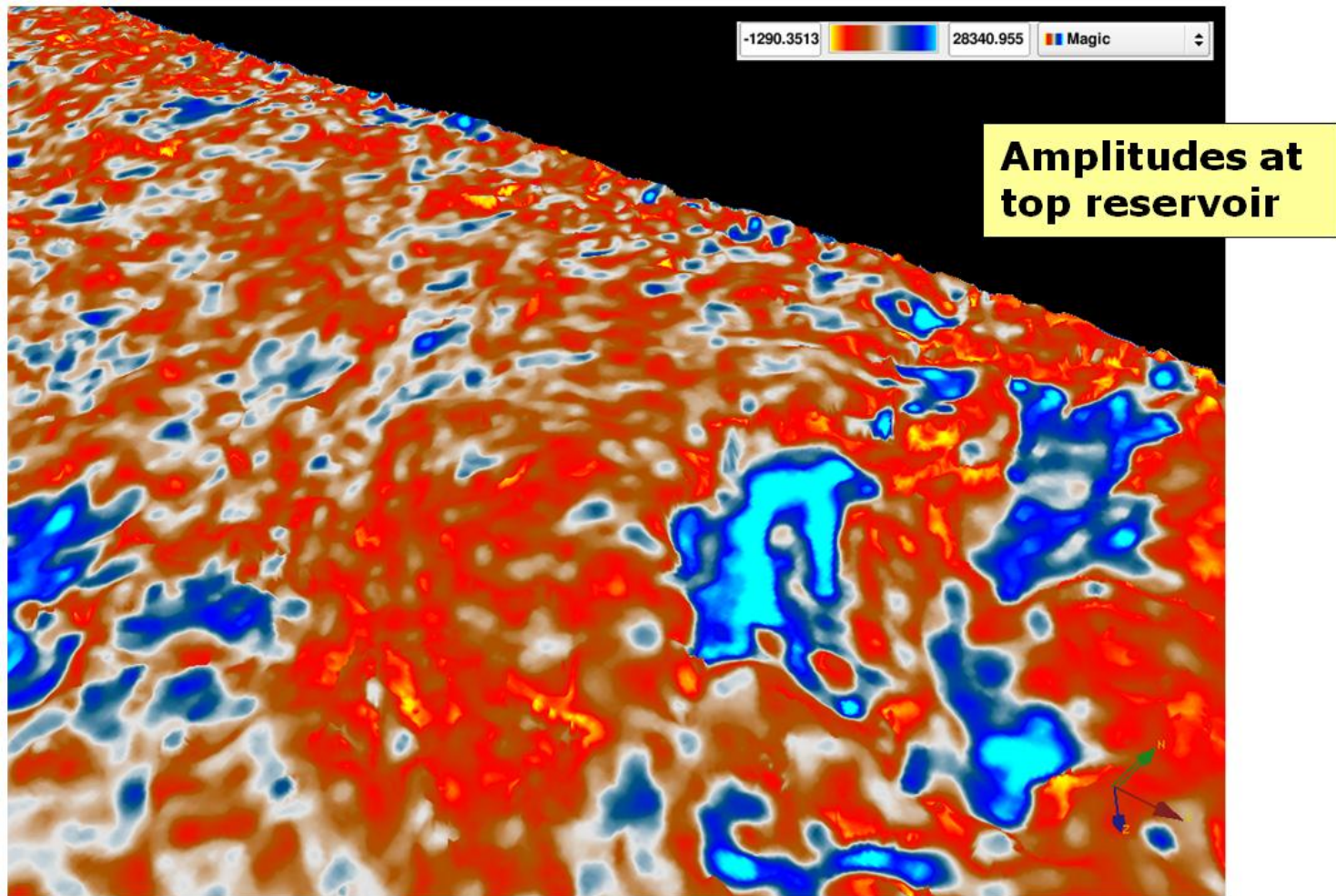
Jan Gabe van der Weide and Andries Wever ideas, *Intellectual Property of Wintershall Noordzee BV, presentation from Open-dTect, www.dgb-group.com.

Interpret the Top Reservoir



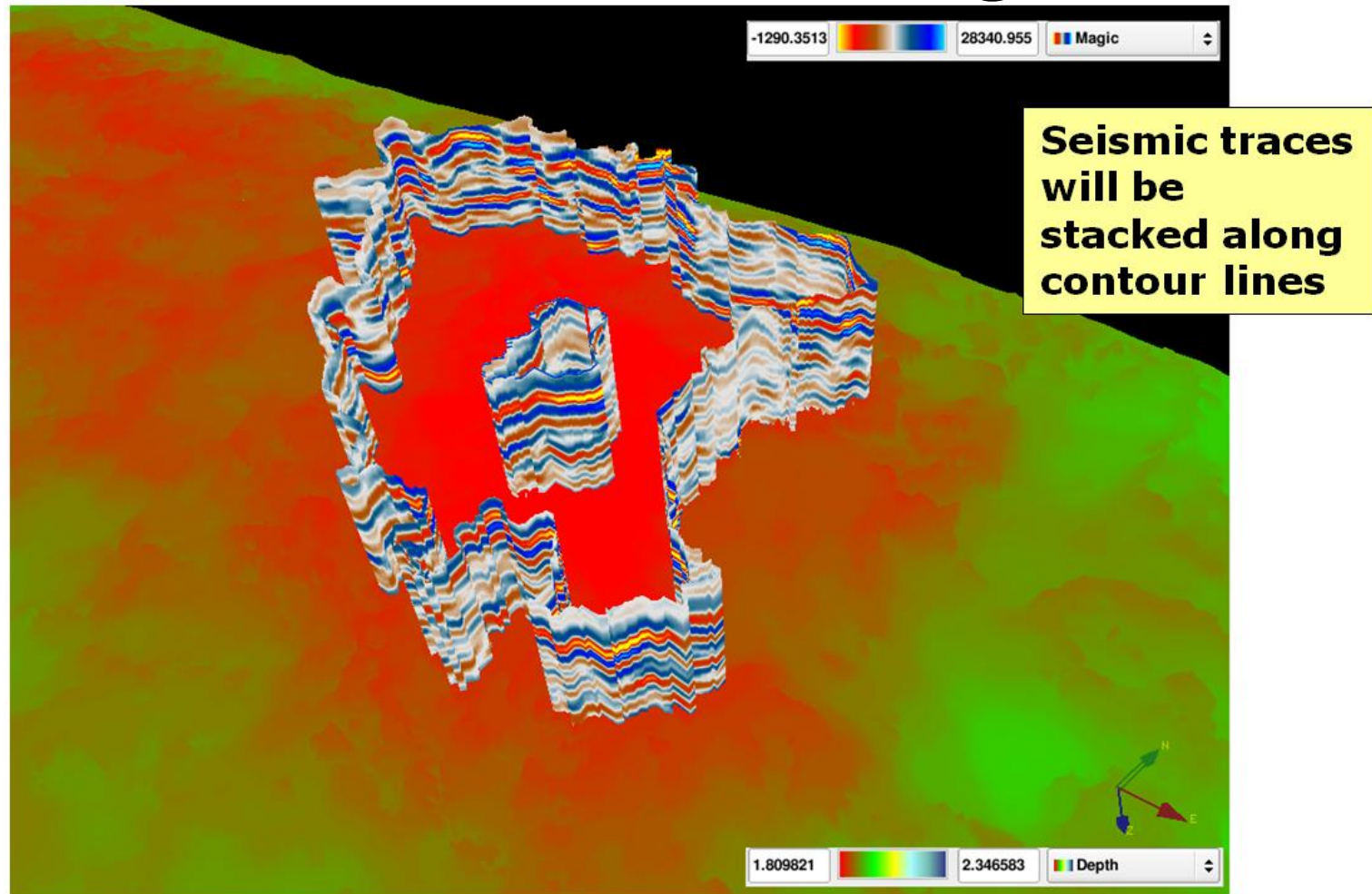
Jan Gabe van der Weide and Andries Wever ideas, *Intellectual Property of
Wintershall Noordzee BV, presentation from Open-dTect, www.dgb-group.com.

Extract Amplitudes at Top Reservoir Horizon



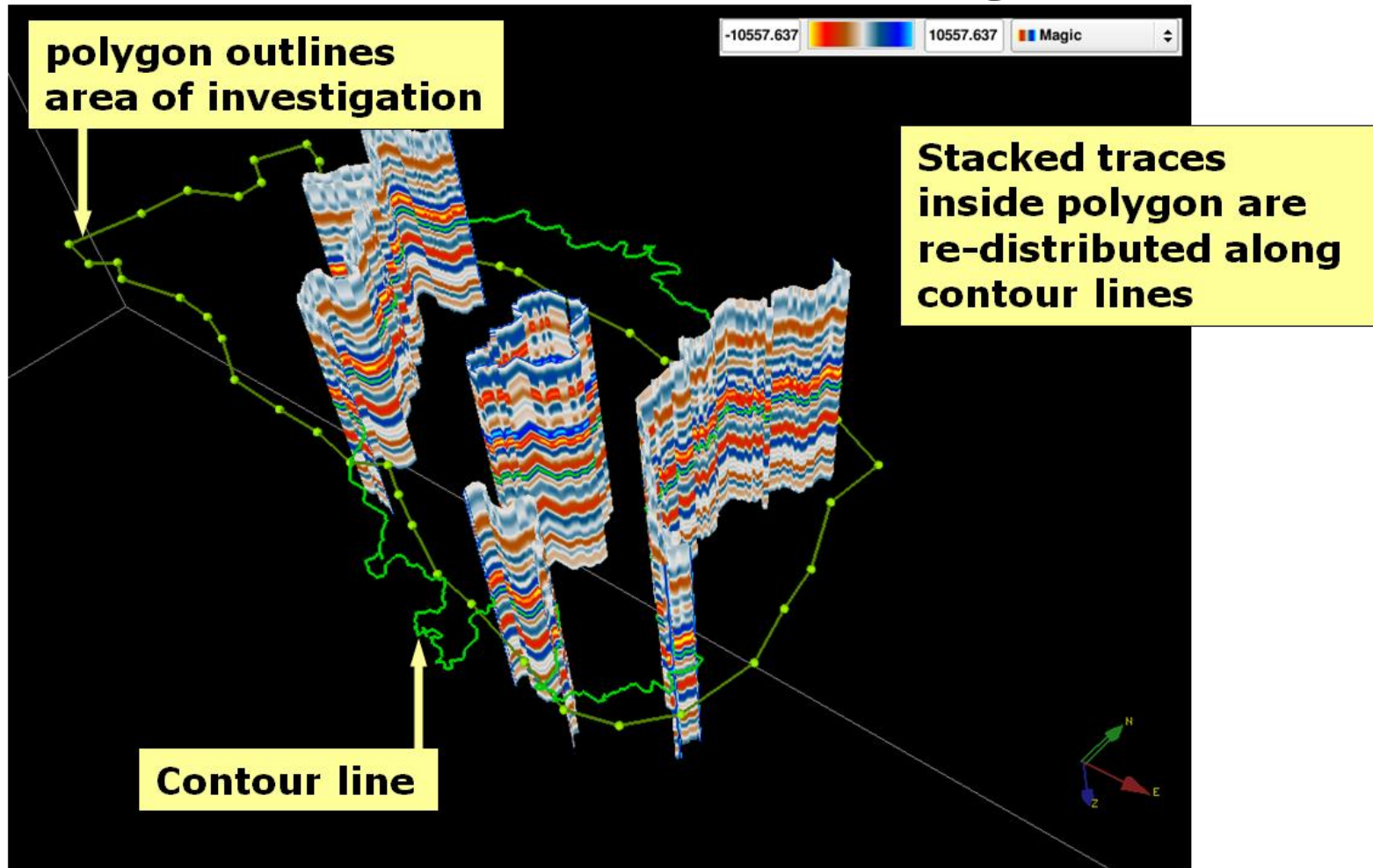
Jan Gabe van der Weide and Andries Wever ideas, *Intellectual Property of Wintershall Noordzee BV, presentation from Open-dTect, www.dgb-group.com.

Extract Seismic Traces Along Contours



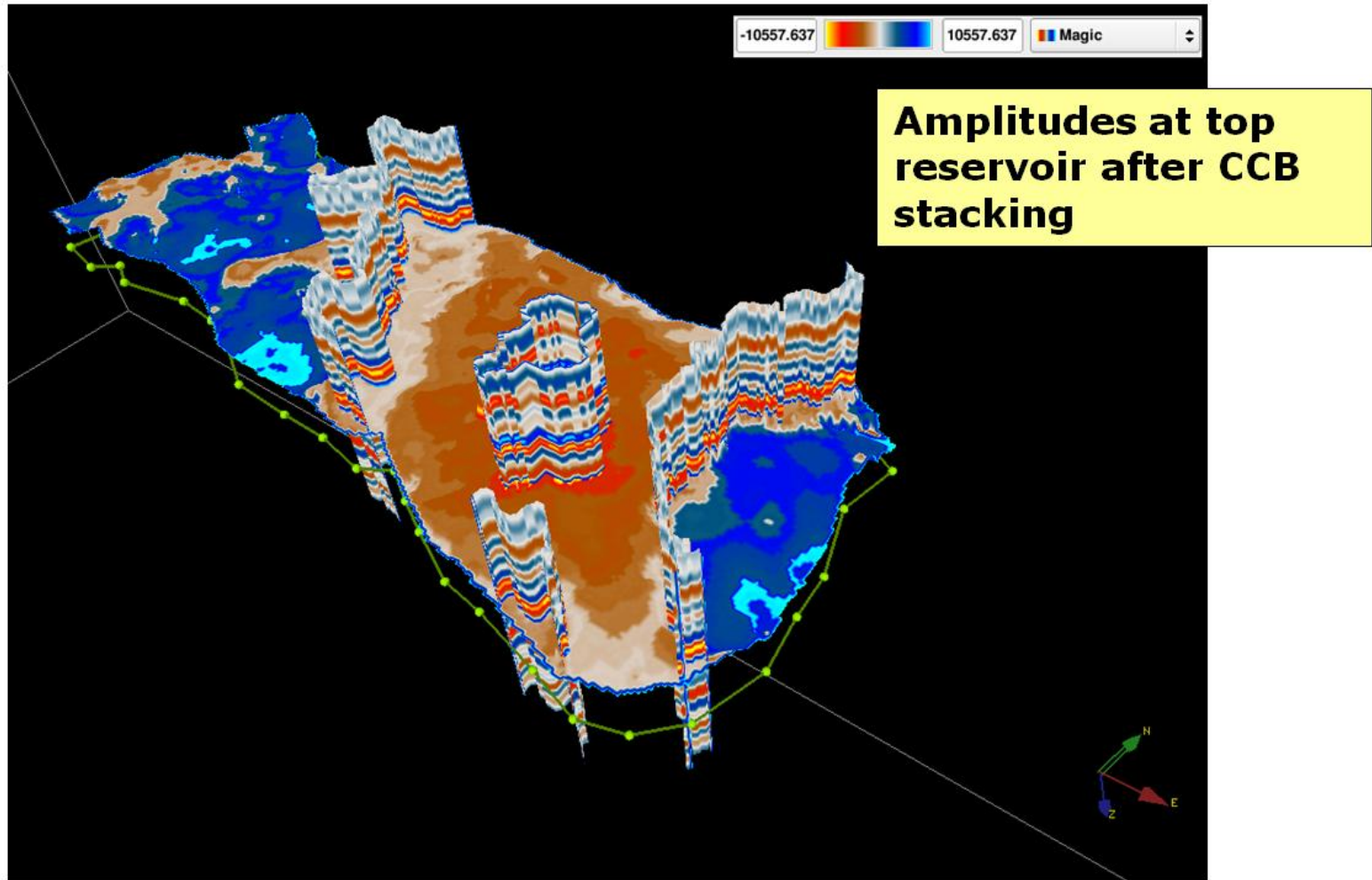
Jan Gabe van der Weide and Andries Wever ideas, *Intellectual Property of **Wintershall Noordzee BV**, presentation from Open-dTect, www.dgb-group.com.

Redistribute Stacked Traces Along Contour Lines



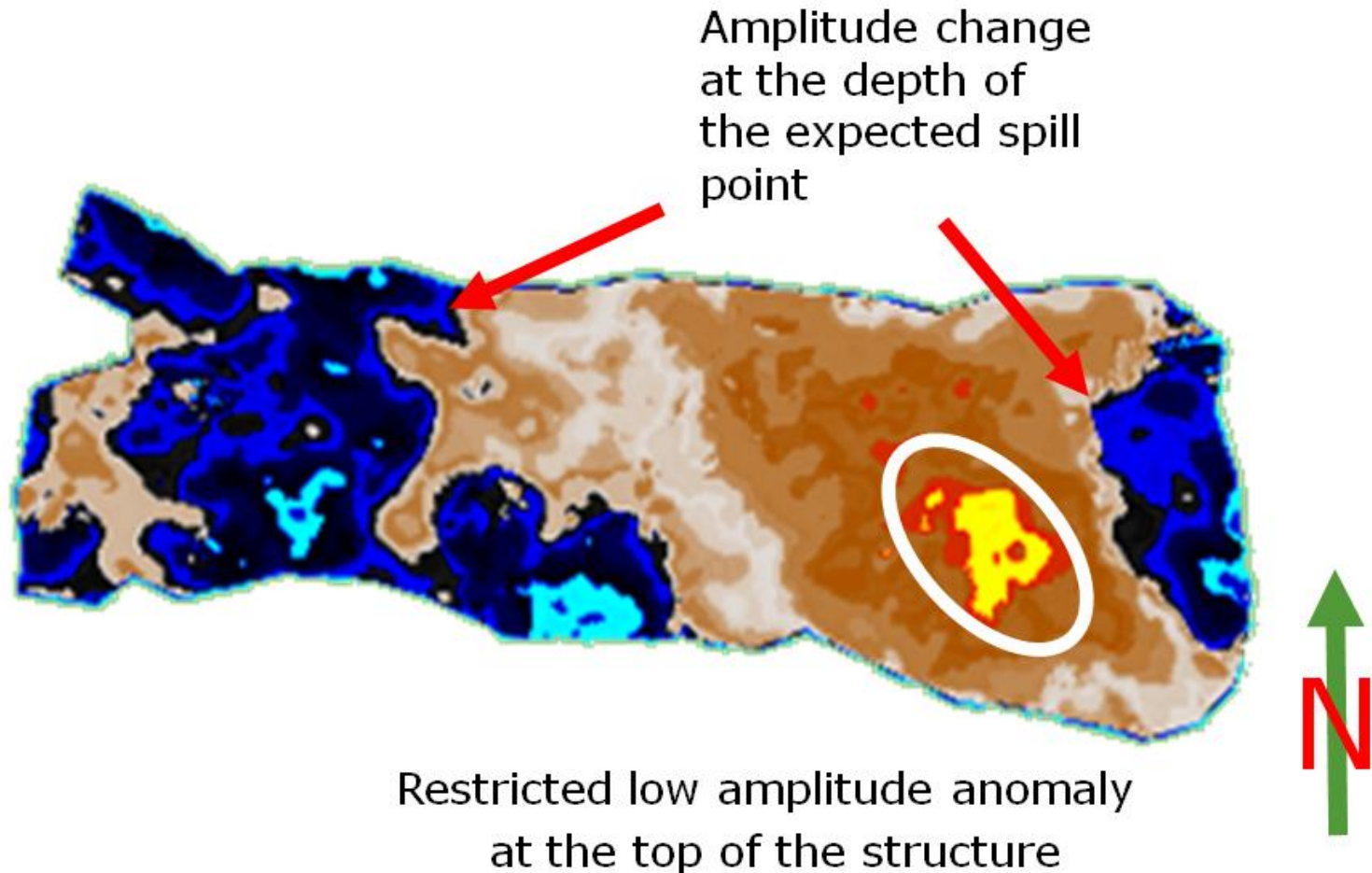
Jan Gabe van der Weide and Andries Wever ideas, *Intellectual Property of Wintershall Noordzee BV, presentation from Open-dTect, www.dgb-group.com.

Re-extract Amplitudes After CCP Stacking



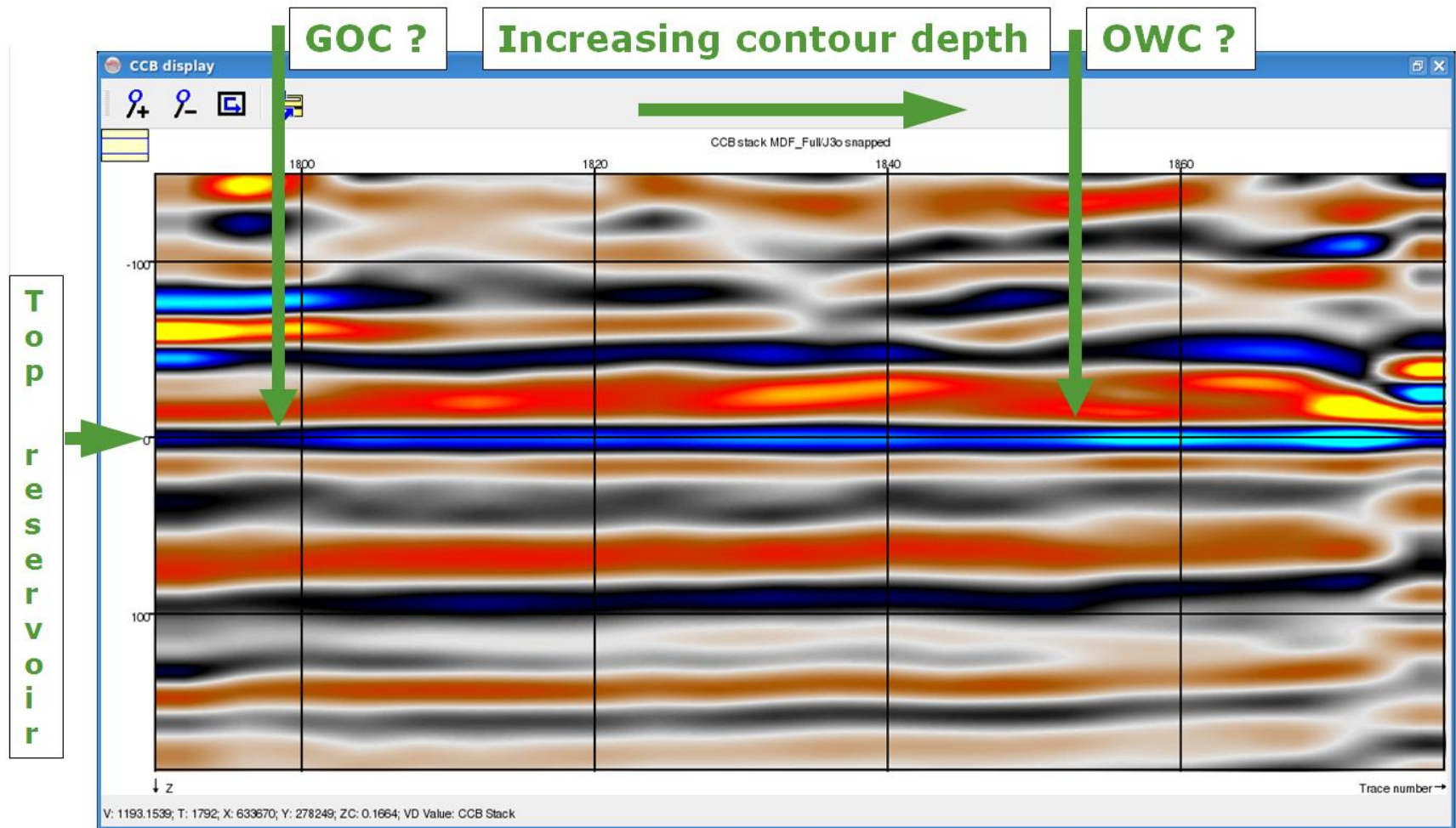
Jan Gabe van der Weide and Andries Wever ideas, *Intellectual Property of Wintershall Noordzee BV, presentation from Open-dTect, www.dgb-group.com.

New Extracted Amplitude Map



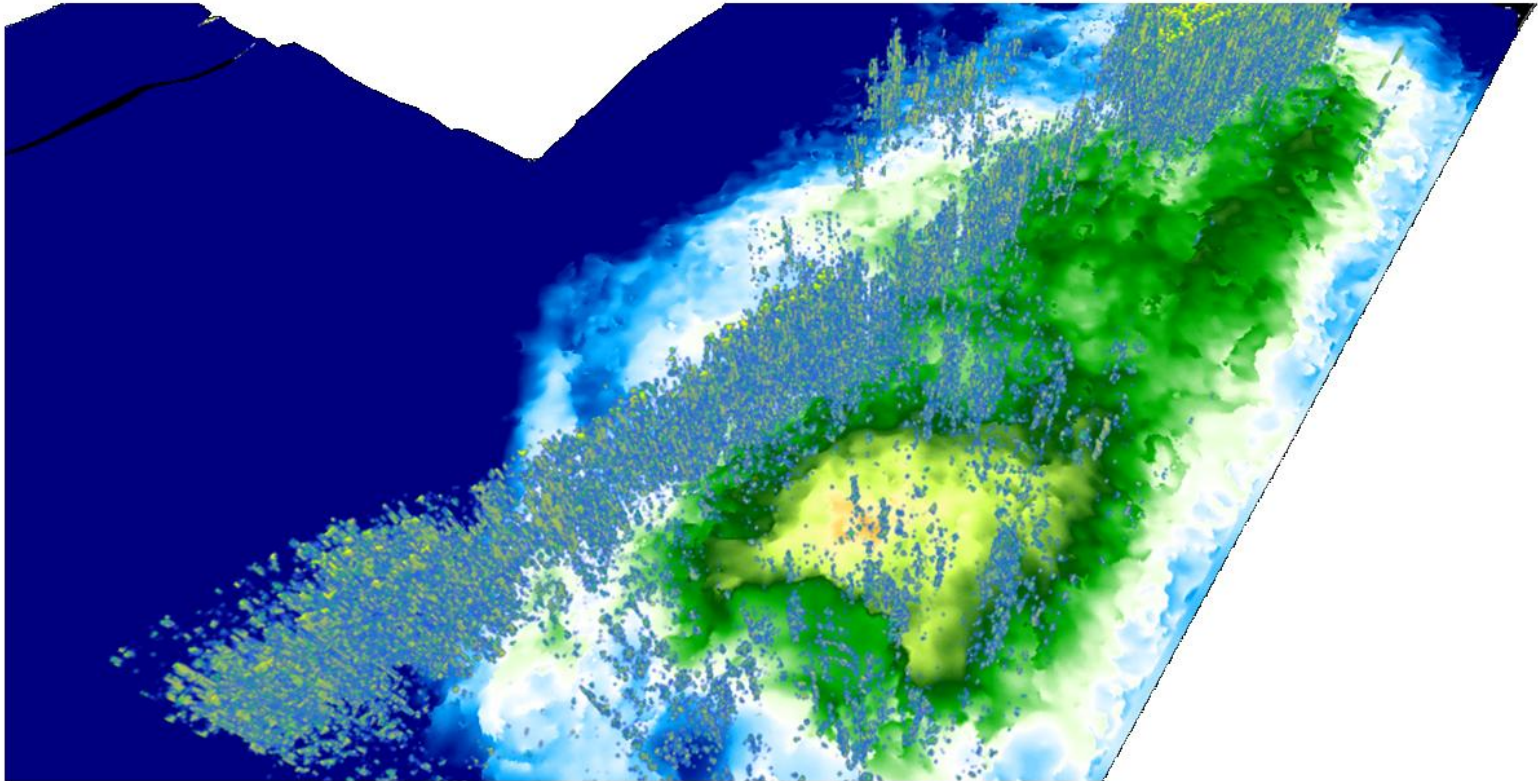
Jan Gabe van der Weide and Andries Wever ideas, *Intellectual Property of
Wintershall Noordzee BV, presentation from Open-dTect, www.dgb-group.com.

Wavelet Near Top Reservoir After CCB Stacking



Jan Gabe van der Weide and Andries Wever ideas, *Intellectual Property of Wintershall Noordzee BV, presentation from Open-dTect, www.dgb-group.com.

Relationship of Gas Chimneys and Structure

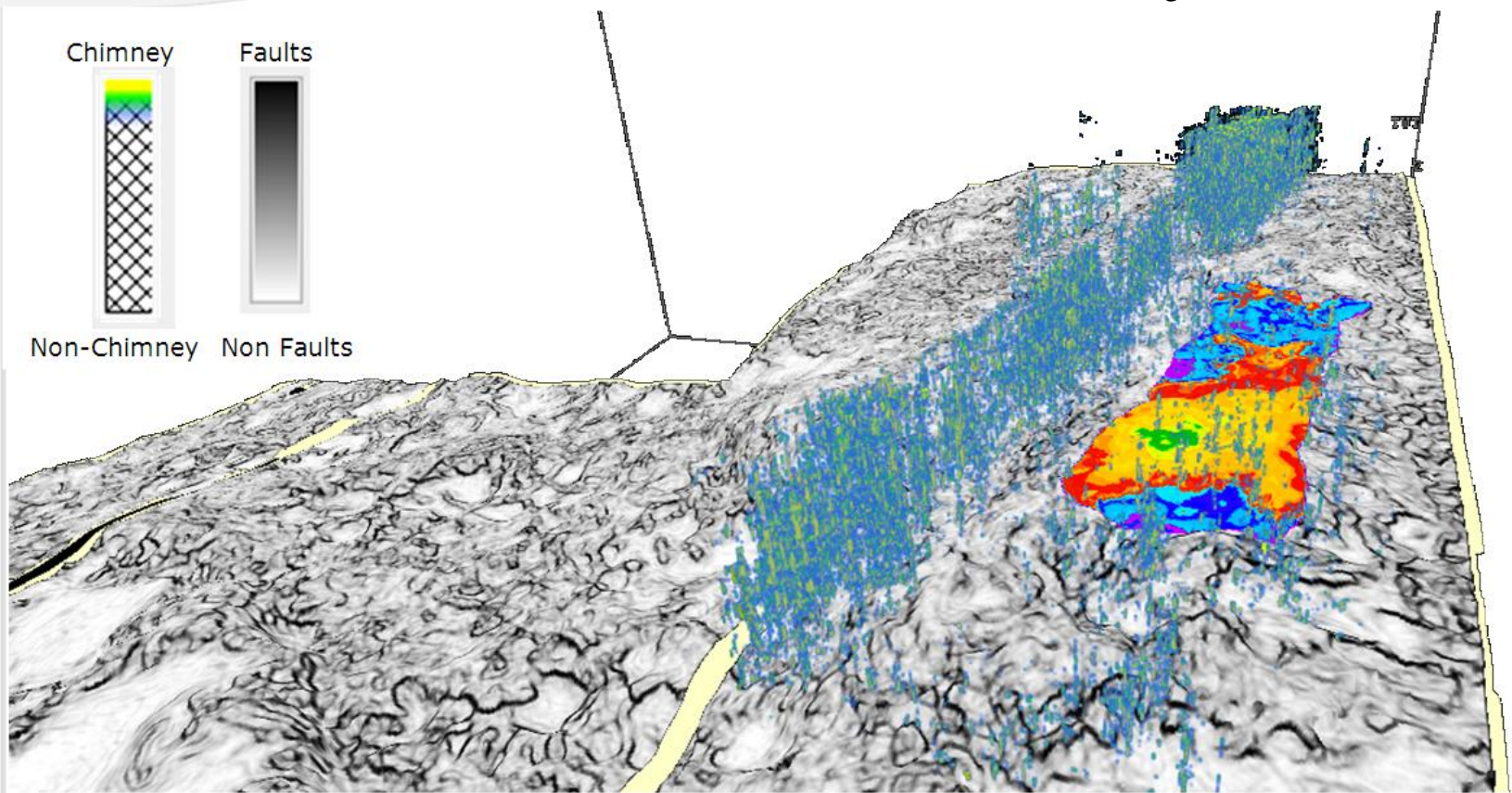


Observations:

1. **No chimneys above the structure -> good top seal**
2. **Leakage occurs along the fault down-dip of the structure**

Jan Gabe van der Weide and Andries Wever ideas, *Intellectual Property of Wintershall Noordzee BV, presentation from Open-dTect, www.dgb-group.com.

Faults Tie To Gas Chimneys



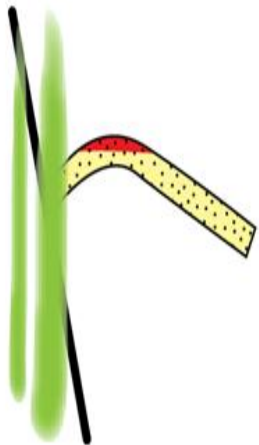
Observation:

1. Anomaly coincides with onset of chimneys along the fault

Jan Gabe van der Weide and Andries Wever ideas, *Intellectual Property of Wintershall Noordzee BV, presentation from Open-dTect, www.dgb-group.com.

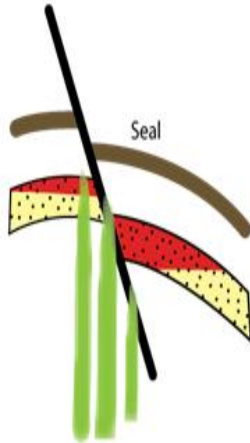
Gas Chimney Classification

Non-fault Seal
Trap (HIT)



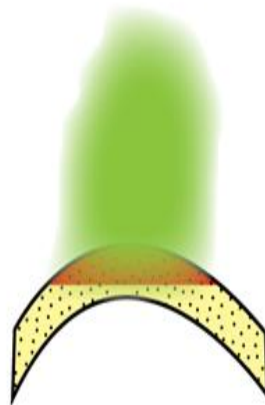
94% Discoveries
n=18

Fault Seal Trap
(HIT)



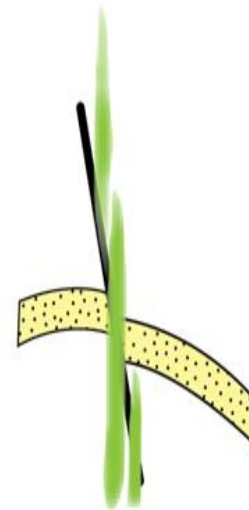
93% Discoveries
n=30

Gas Cloud Trap
(Oil prone MIT)



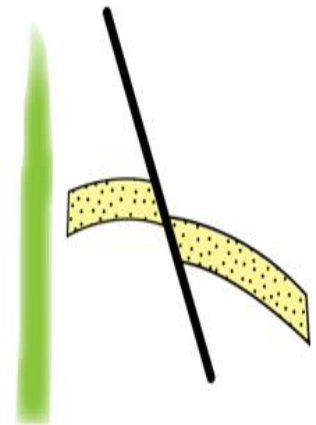
97% Discoveries
n=42

Fault Leak Trap
(LIT)



27% Discoveries
n=19

Non Chimney
Trap



57% Discoveries
n=14

HIT, MIT, LIT: High, Medium, Low Integrity Trap

Jan Gabe van der Weide and Andries Wever ideas, *Intellectual Property of
Wintershall Noordzee BV, presentation from Open-dTect, www.dgb-group.com.

Data Integration

- Most Geoscience and Engineering Data is:
 - A Point (x,y,z,a) : e.g. top, perforation, fault cut, sample location, lightning strike location, etc.
 - A Line $([x_1,y_1,z_1],a_1; [x_2,y_2,z_2],a_2; \dots; [x_n,y_n,z_n],a_n)$: e.g. outcrop transverse, well path, log, seismic trace, dynamic data from a reservoir, etc.
 - A Section $([x_1,y_1],z_1,a_1; [x_2,y_2],z_2,a_2; \dots; [x_n,y_n],z_n,a_n)$: e.g. 2-D seismic section, geologic cross-section, etc.
 - A Volume $(x_1,y_1,z_1,a_1; x_2,y_2,z_2,a_2; \dots; x_n,y_n,z_n,a_n)$: e.g. 3-D geologic model, seismic volume, reservoir model, etc.
 - A Time-Lapse Volume $(x_1,y_1,z_1,t_1,a_1; x_2,y_2,z_2,t_2,a_2; \dots; x_n,y_n,z_n,t_n,a_n)$: e.g. palinspastic or geochronostratigraphic geologic model reconstruction, 4-D seismic volume, reservoir modeling run, etc.
- Integration is the process of reducing different data sets to a common coordinate system and merging the different data sets into one project, where the different data sets can be turned on and off.

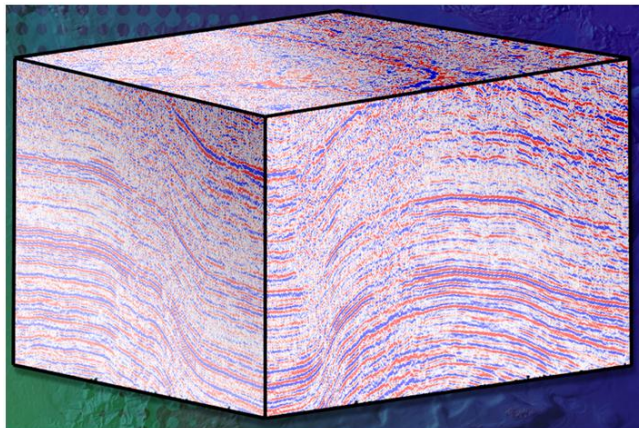
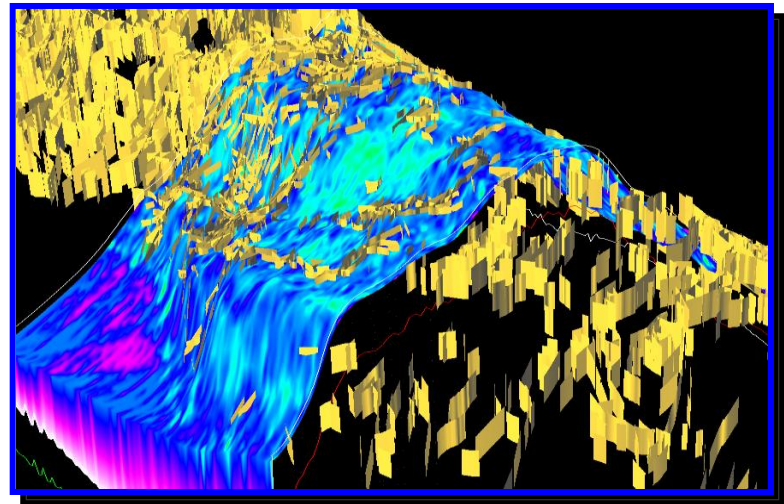
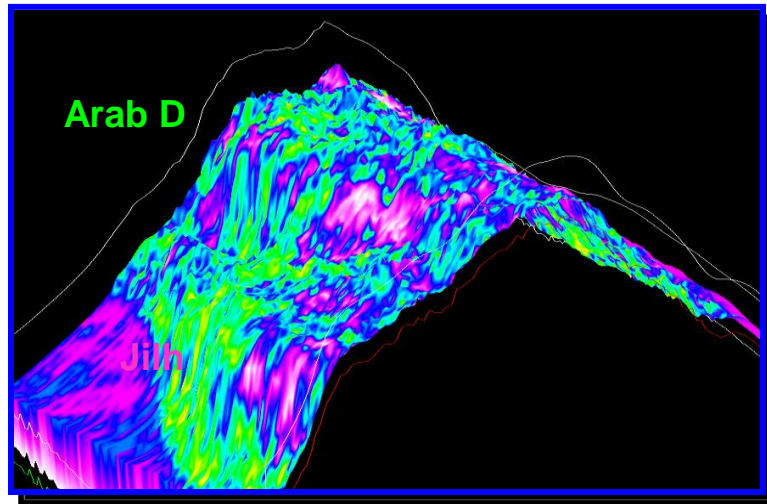
Display Concepts

University of Louisiana at Lafayette LITE

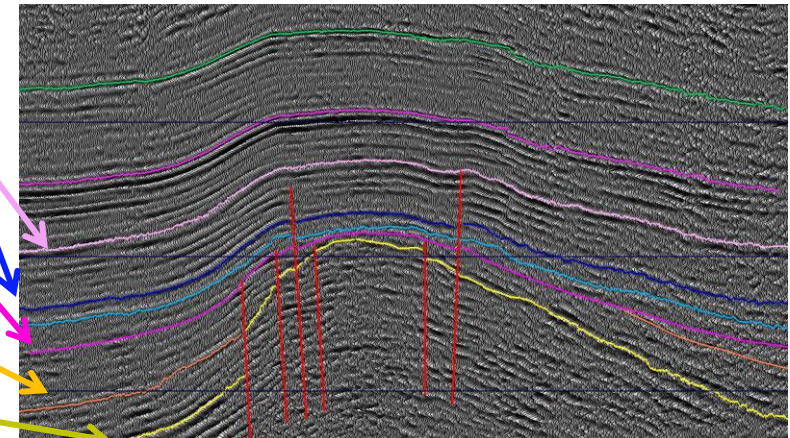


Porosity and Fault Mapping

Example of Characterization of a Carbonate Reservoir Haradh Field Saudi Arabia



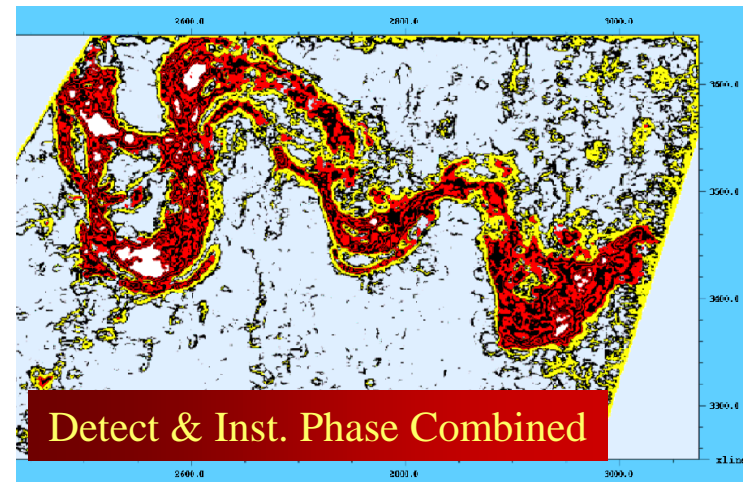
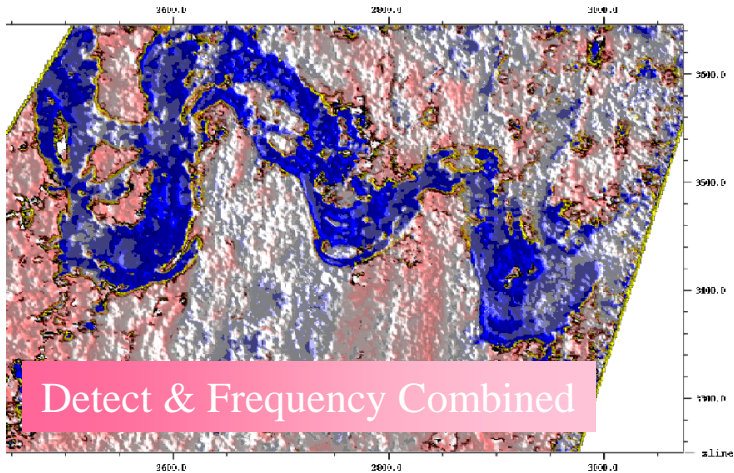
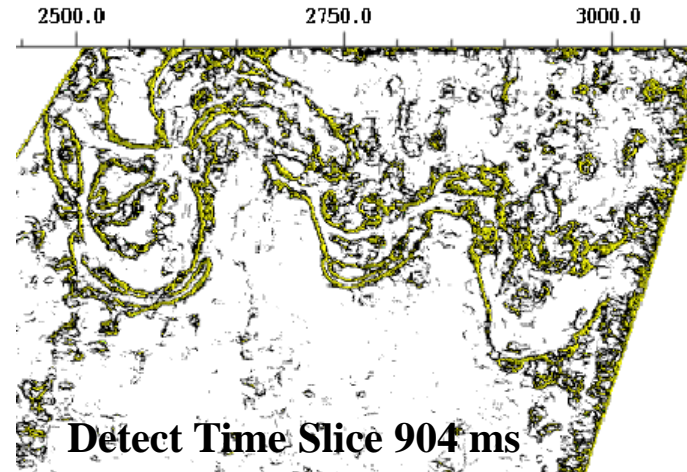
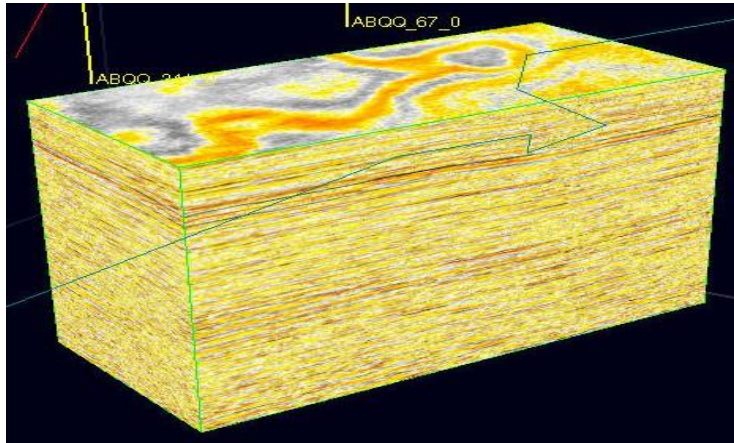
Top Khuff
Base Khuff
Unayzah B
Hercynian
Unconformity
Base Qusaiba



Shiv Dasgupta, formerly at Aramco, personal communication.

Paleozoic Clastics

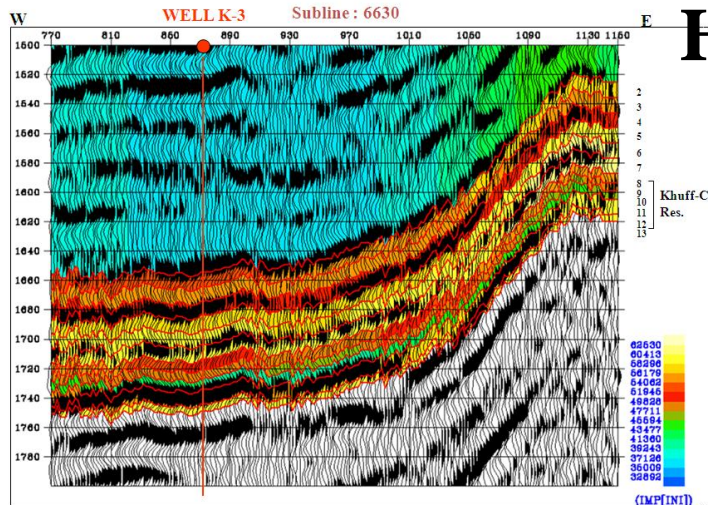
Showing Meandering Channels, Haradh Field, Saudi



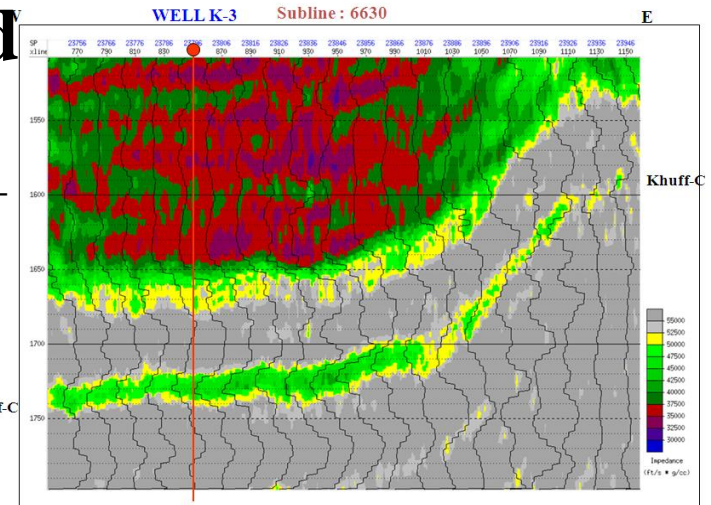
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Amplitudes, Acoustic Impedance, & Inversion

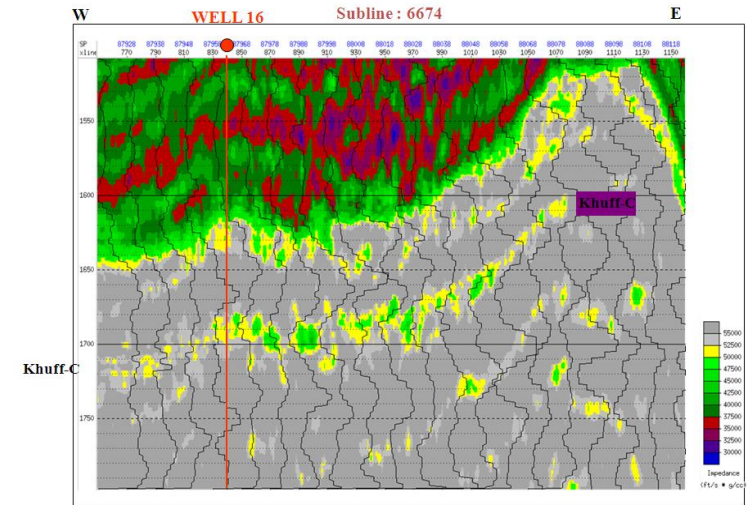
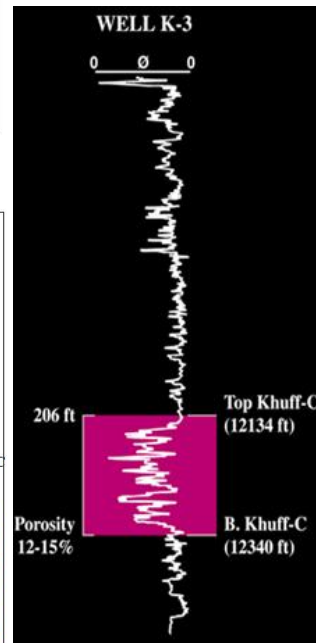
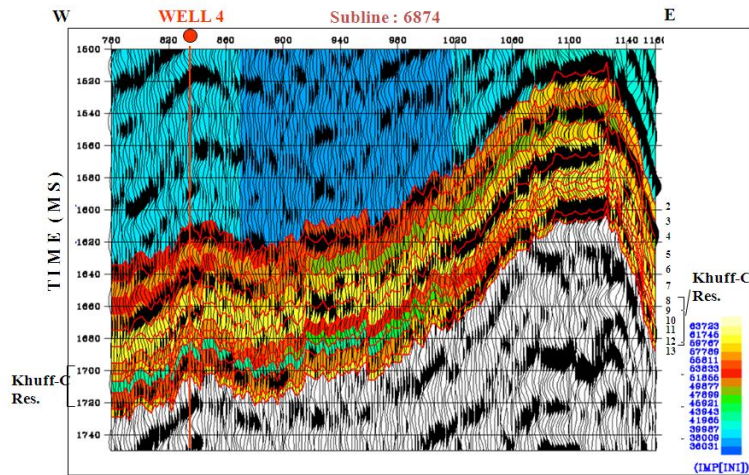
Haradh Field



Acoustic
Impedance –
Amplitude
Inversion



Seismic Amplitude + Initial Model



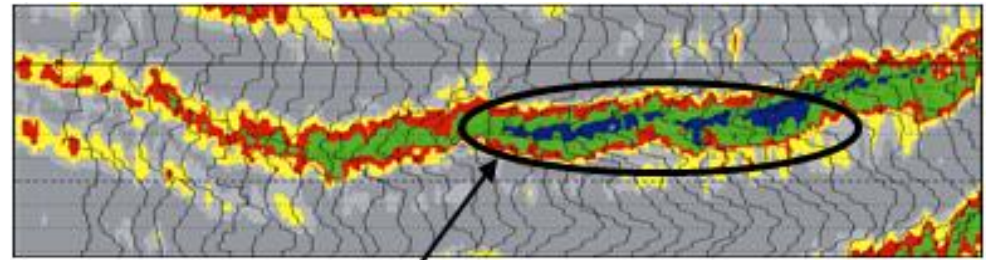
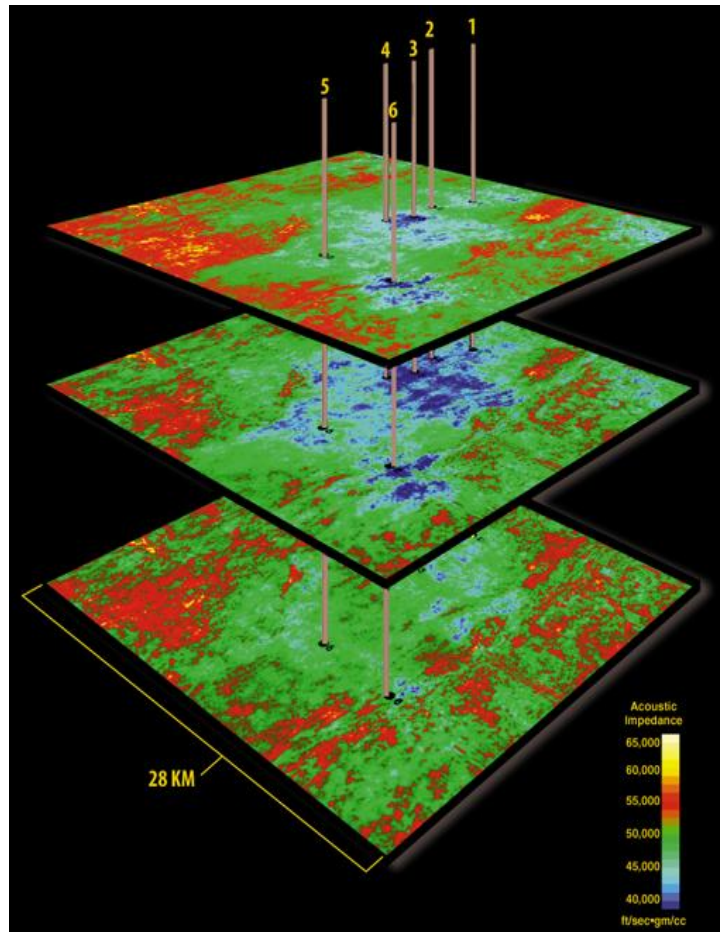
Seismic Amplitude + Initial Impedance

Acoustic Impedance – Amplitude Inversion

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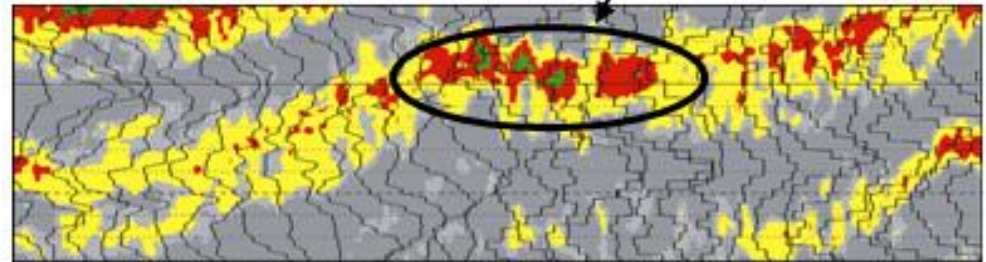
Porosity Determination

from 3-D Inversion, Haradh Field, Saudi Arabia



Good Porosity

Poor Porosity



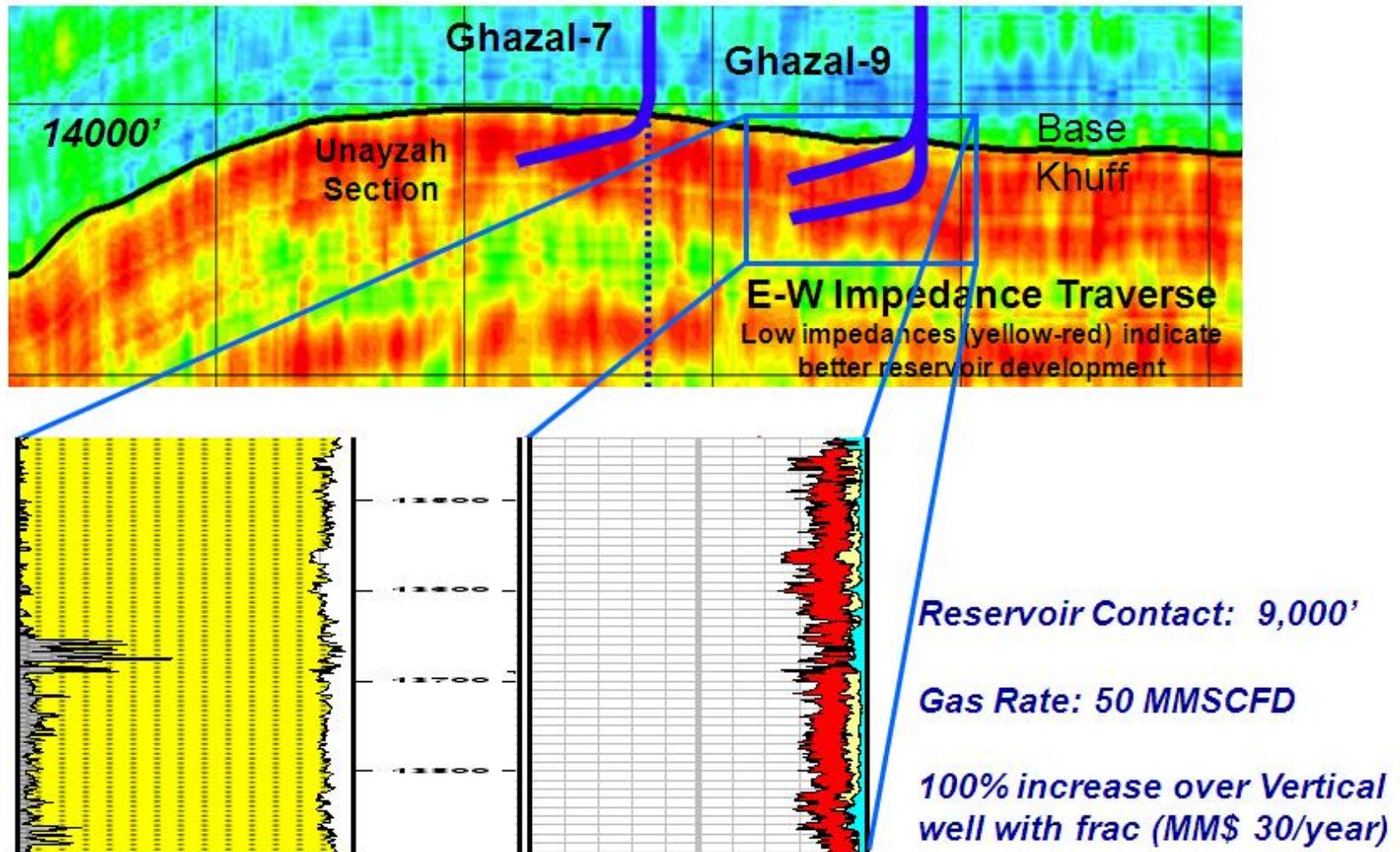
Porosity Development
Khuff C Inverted Impedance

‘Uthmaniyah Khuff-C Layers

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Deep Multi-Lateral Gas Well in Clastics

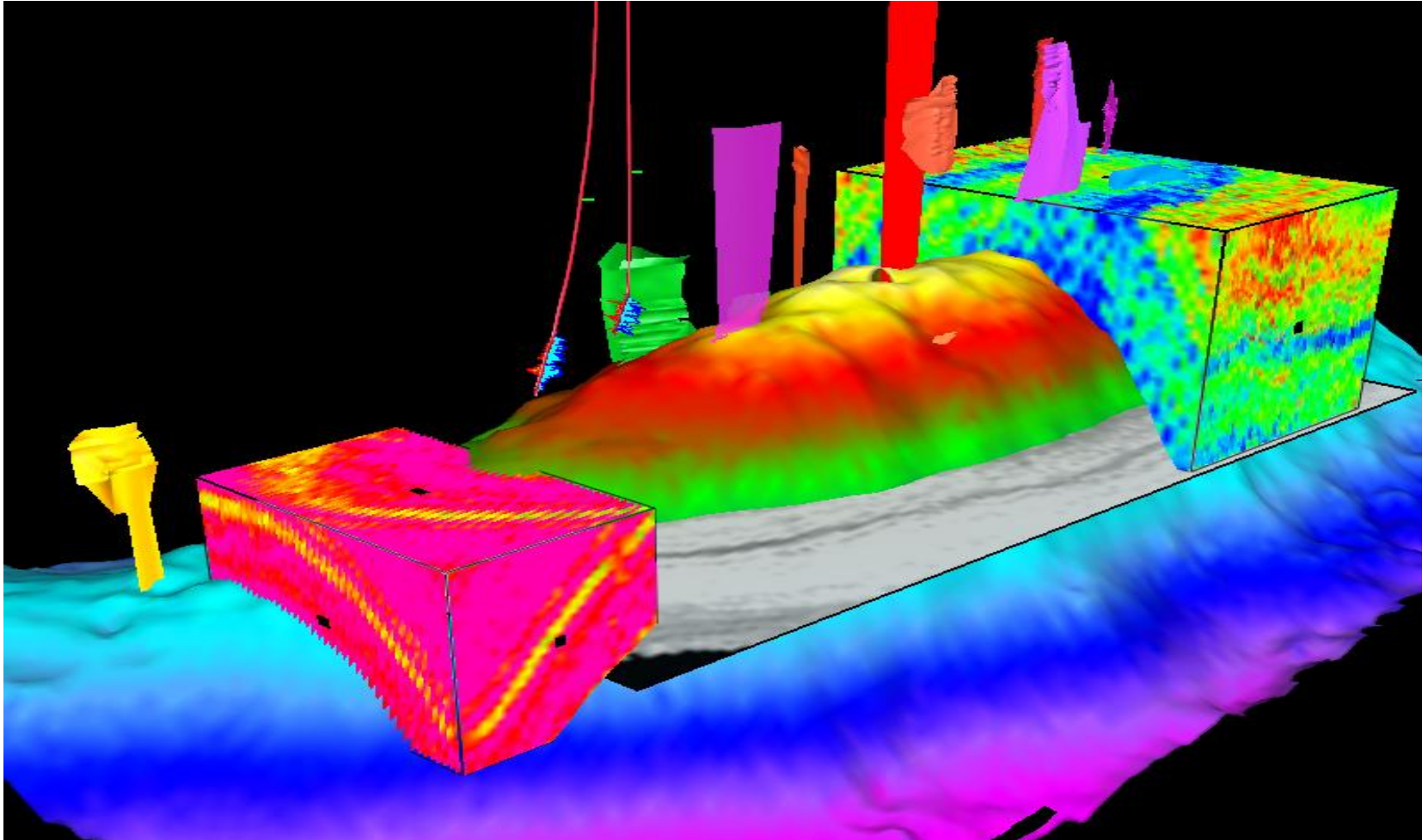
Haradh Field, Saudi Arabia



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G & G Integration

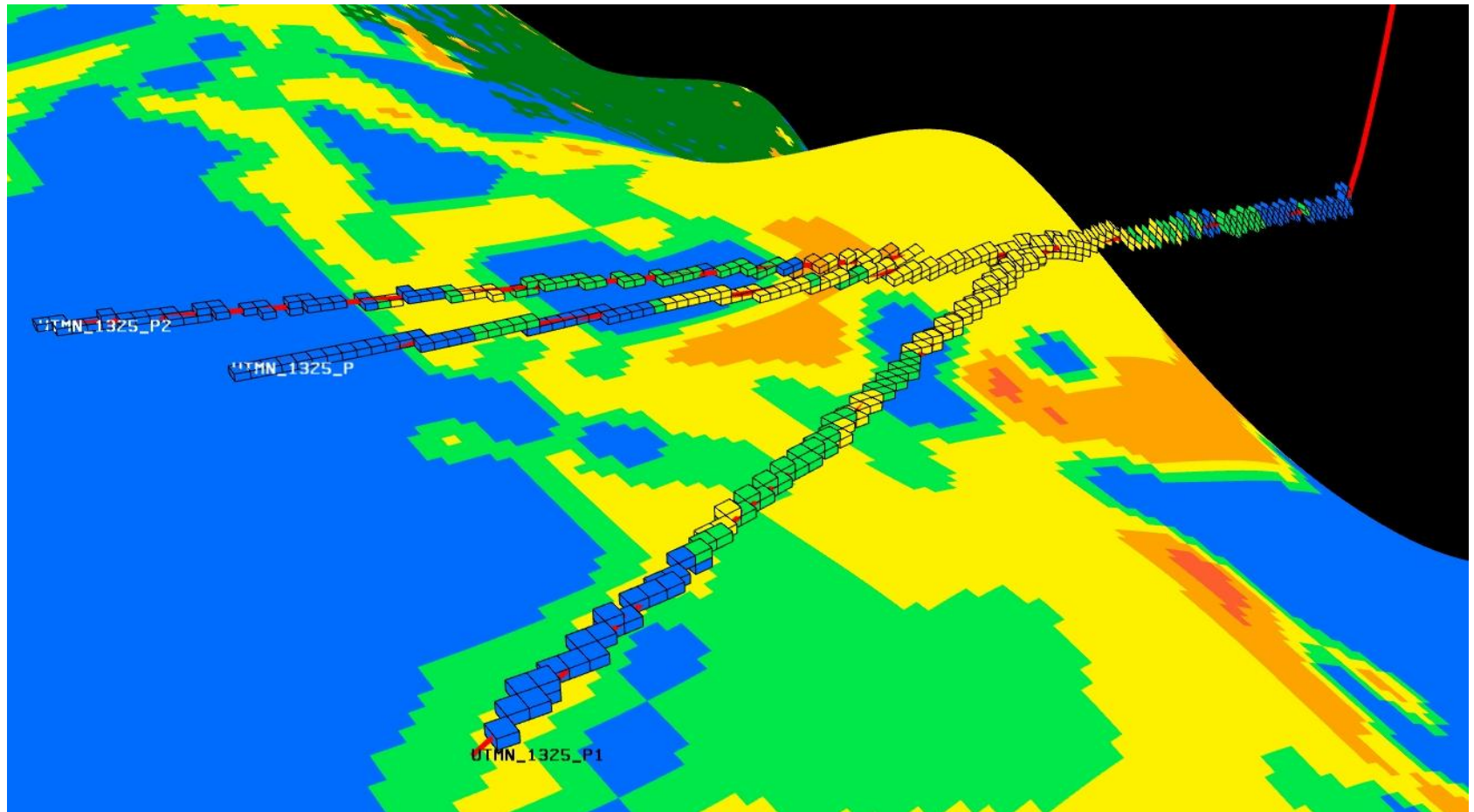
Saudi Aramco



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Predicted Well Body before Drilling

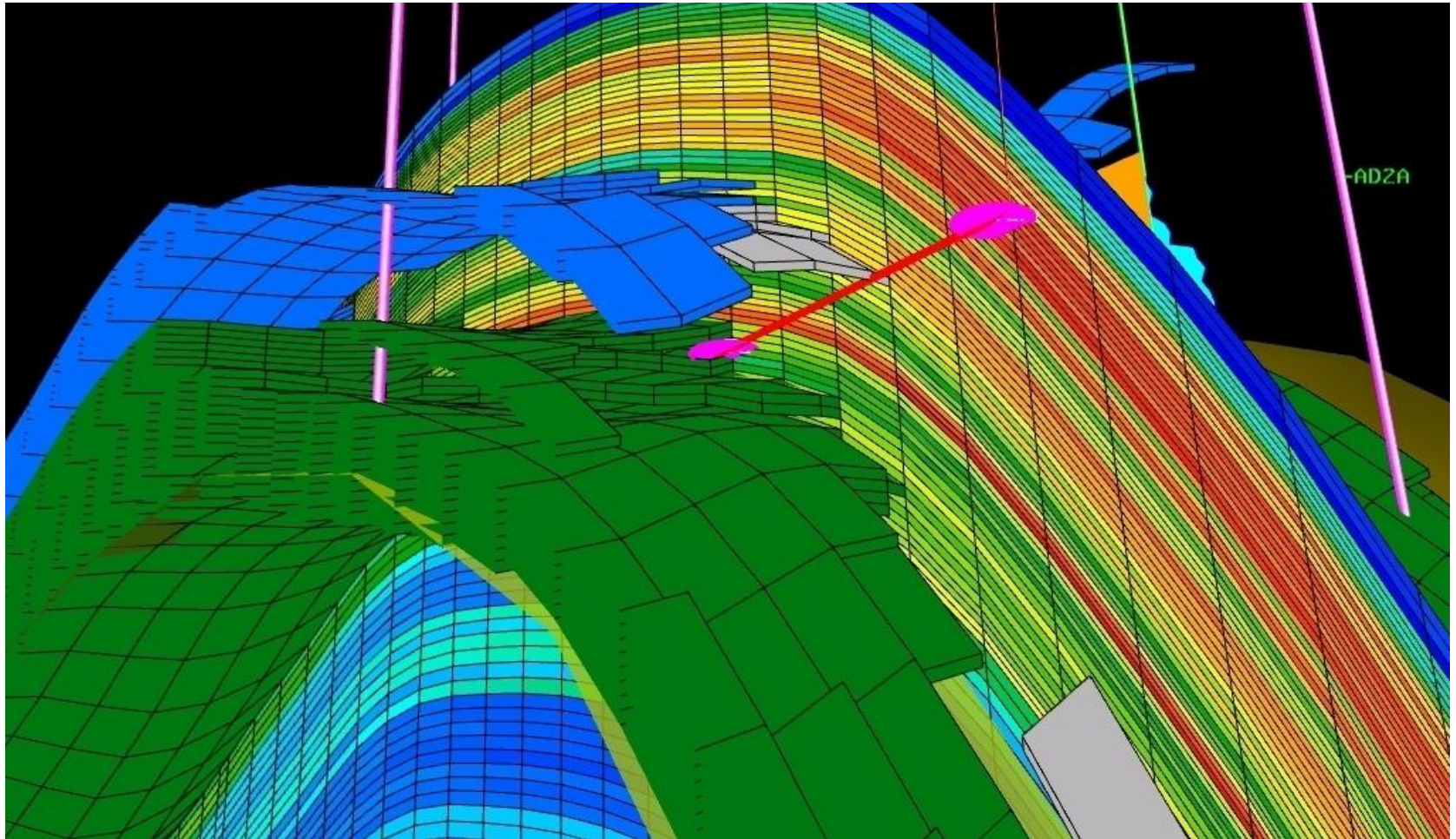
Haradh Field, Saudi Arabia



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Well Planning

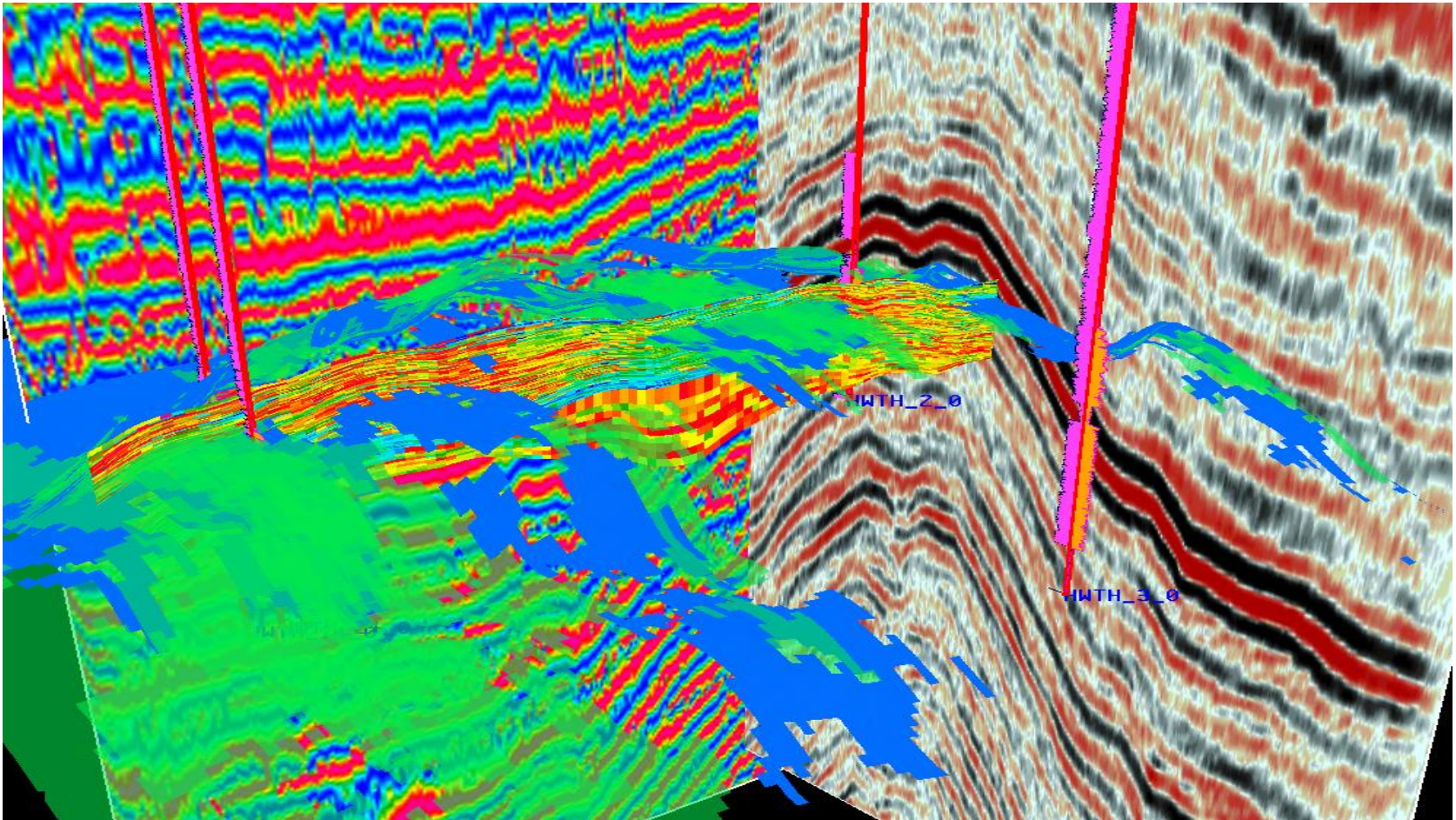
Saudi Arabia



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Geobody Extraction of Reservoir

Haradh Field NW Development, Saudi Arabia



Good Porosity and Good Permeability

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Review of Discussion

- Reservoir characterization and modeling
 - Lithology prediction
 - Fluid analysis
 - Reservoir geobodies
 - Porosity evaluation
 - Permeability prediction
 - Net Pay
- Advanced Interpretation
- Seismic petrophysics
- Data integration
- Characterization of carbonate reservoirs