

# RECENT WORKFLOW IMPROVEMENT FOR QUANTITATIVE 4D SEISMIC

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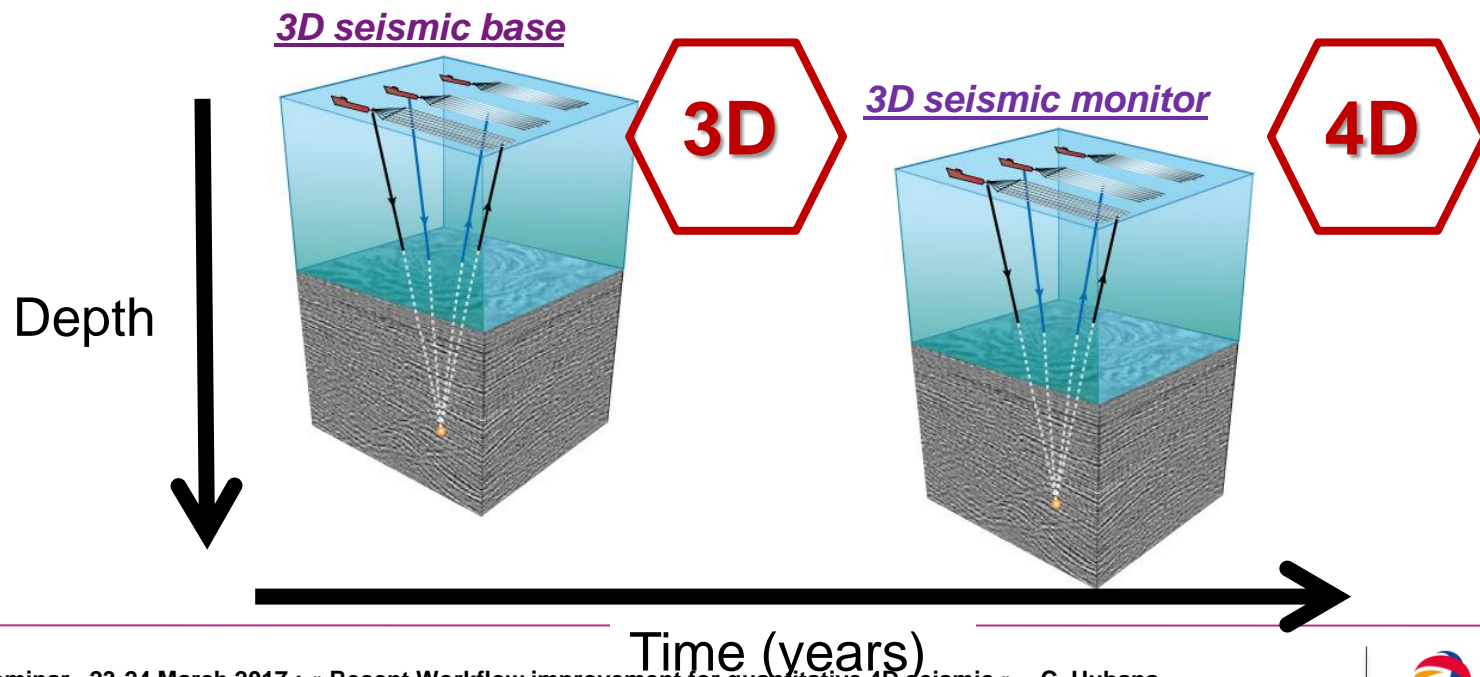
# CONTENT

- **1. What is 4D ?**
  
- **2. Deep offshore success :**
  
- **3. New challenges ?**
  - > 3.1 Carbonates
  - > 3.2 Complex structured area
  
- **4. Conclusions on TOTAL's specificities.**

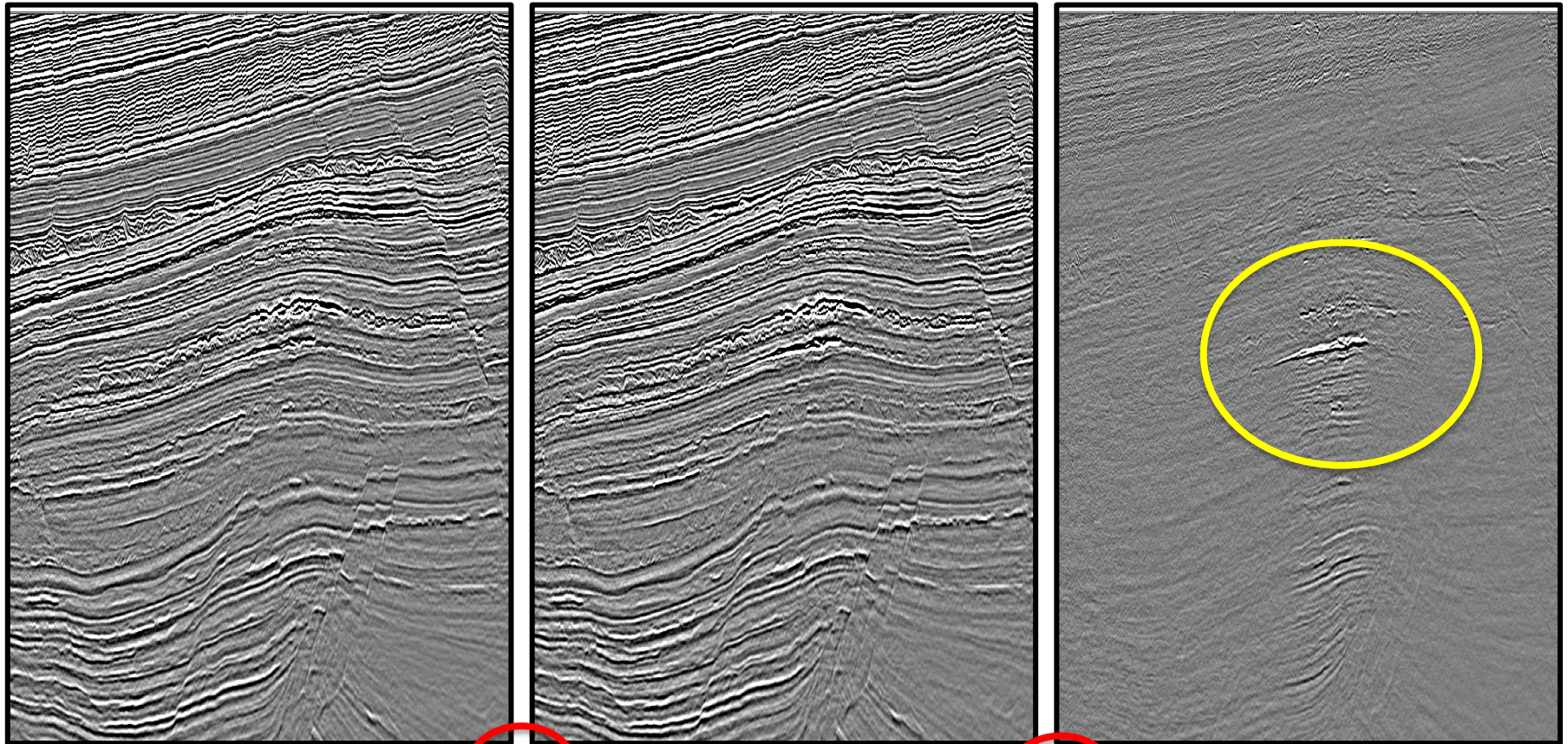
# 1 - WHAT IS 4D ?

# WHAT IS 4D SEISMIC OR TIMELAPSE SEISMIC ?

- **4D Seismic** corresponds to repeated seismic acquisition during the production of an oil field.
- Seismic acquisitions can be 1D, 2D or 3D
  - > 1D seismic (VSP) => Z or TWT
  - > 2D seismic => Z or TWT + X (or Y)
  - > 3D seismic => Z or TWT + X and Y



# 4D EFFECT EXAMPLE ON SEISMIC



Baseline 2011

-

Monitor 2012

=

4D effect

+ 4D noise !

# 4D SEISMIC: WHO IS INVOLVED?

## Petrophysicists

- Build RPM for 4D feasibility
- Check & update RPM with 4D

## Geophysicists

- Perform 4D feasibility
- Acquire 4D seismic data
- Process 4D seismic data
- Interpret 4D seismic data

## Geologists

- Participate to 4D feasibility
- Participate to 4D interpretation
- Update geological model according to 4D interpretation results

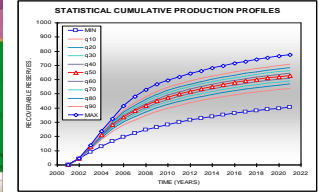
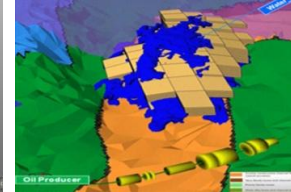
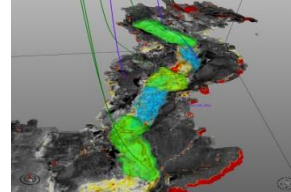
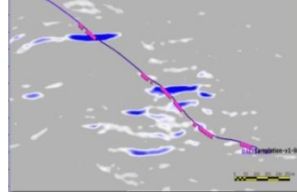
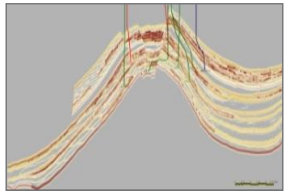
## Reservoir engineers

- Define monitoring needs
- Participate to 4D feasibility
- Participate to 4D interpretation
- Integrate 4D for reservoir model update and into the dynamic synthesis

## Managers

- Define monitoring needs
- Participate to 4D feasibility
- Integrate 4D inside the industrial project

# 4D TOTAL WORKFLOW



4D feasibility

4D acquisition & processing

4D warping & inversion

4D interpretation

4D integration into geomodels

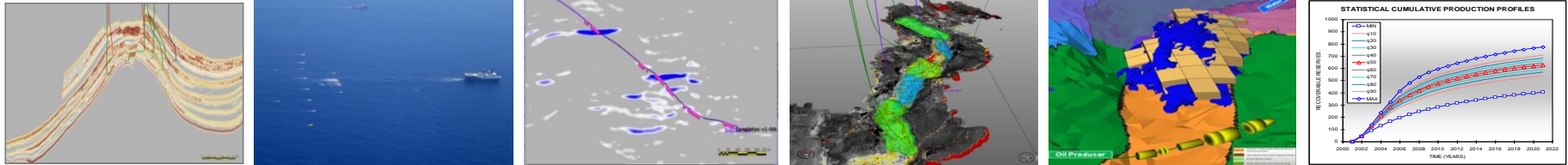
4D History Match



## 2 – DEEP OFFSHORE SUCCESS :



# 4D TOTAL WORKFLOW



4D feasibility

4D  
acquisition &  
processing

4D warping &  
inversion

4D  
interpretation

4D  
integration  
into  
geomodels

4D History  
Match

- **4D processing:** Several new processing approaches for different situations and to reduce costs & delay.

# STANDARD 4D SEISMIC WORKFLOW

**Acquisition**

**Processing**

**4D attributes**

**Qualitative interpretation**

**Quantitative interpretation**

1 to 2 m

3 to 10 m

1 to 6 m

2 to 6 m

6 to 24 m

4 to 16 m

Time scale

The value of 4D information is decreasing

Impacts on field management

# STANDARD 4D SEISMIC WORKFLOW

**Acquisition**

**Processing**

**4D attributes**

**Qualitative interpretation**

**Quantitative interpretation**

1 to 2 m

2 m

0.5 m

2 to 6 m

6 to 24 m

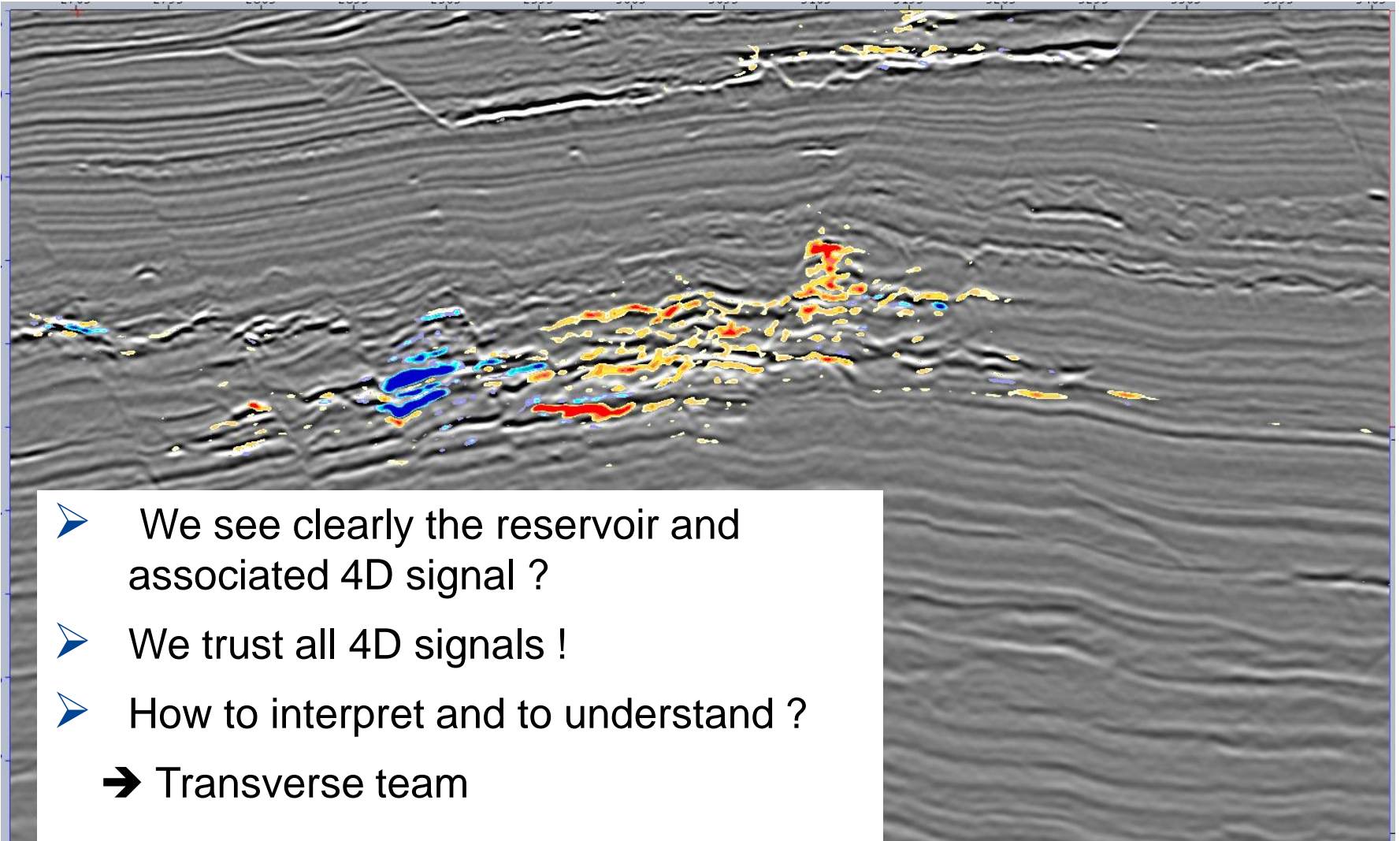
← 2.5 m →

Time scale

The value of 4D information is decreasing

Impacts on field management

# One example in deep offshore



# 3 – NEW CHALLENGES ?

## NEW CHALLENGES FOR 4D ?

- 1. Carbonates.
- 2. Onshore fields.
- 3. Complex structural context (subsalt)
- 4. Non conventional
- And very often 2 or 3 challenges are mixeded !

# NEW CHALLENGES FOR 4D ?

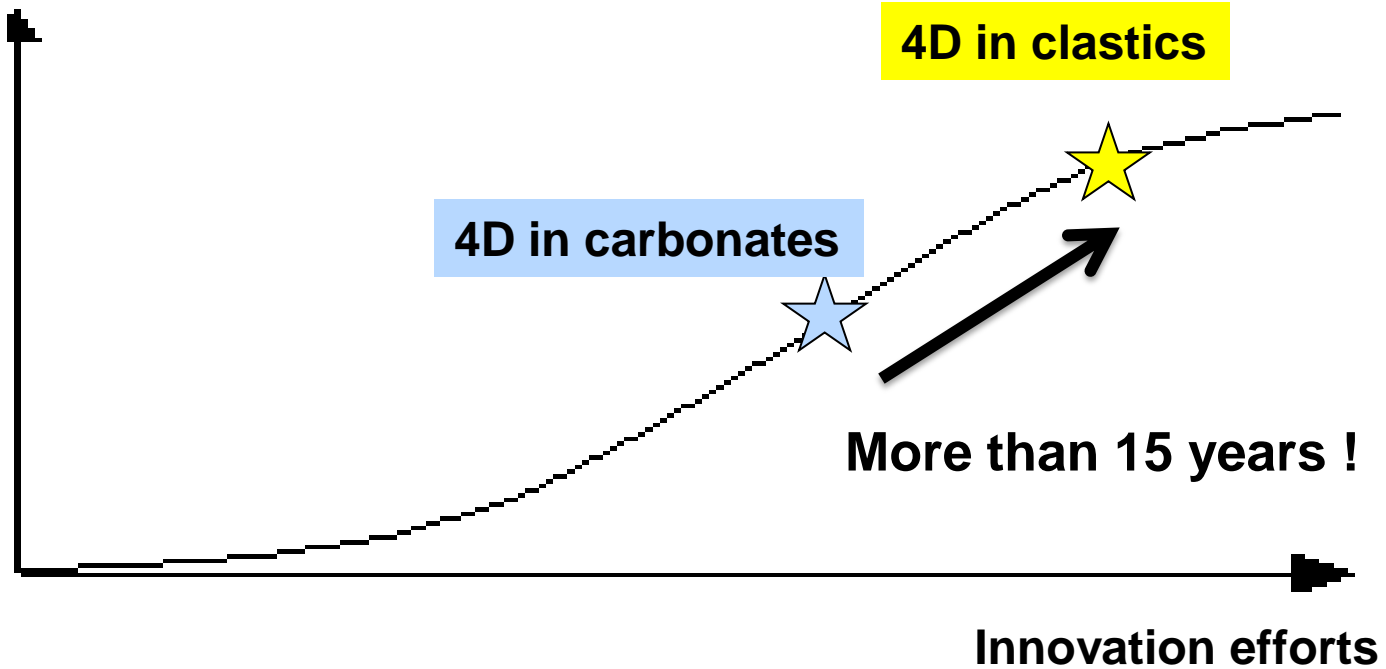
- **1. Carbonates.**
- 2. Onshore fields.
- **3. Complex structural context (subsalt)**
- 4. Non conventional
- And very often 2 or 3 challenges are mixed !

# 3.1 – CARBONATES



# 4D SITUATION TO DAY

Efficiency



## 4D in clastics

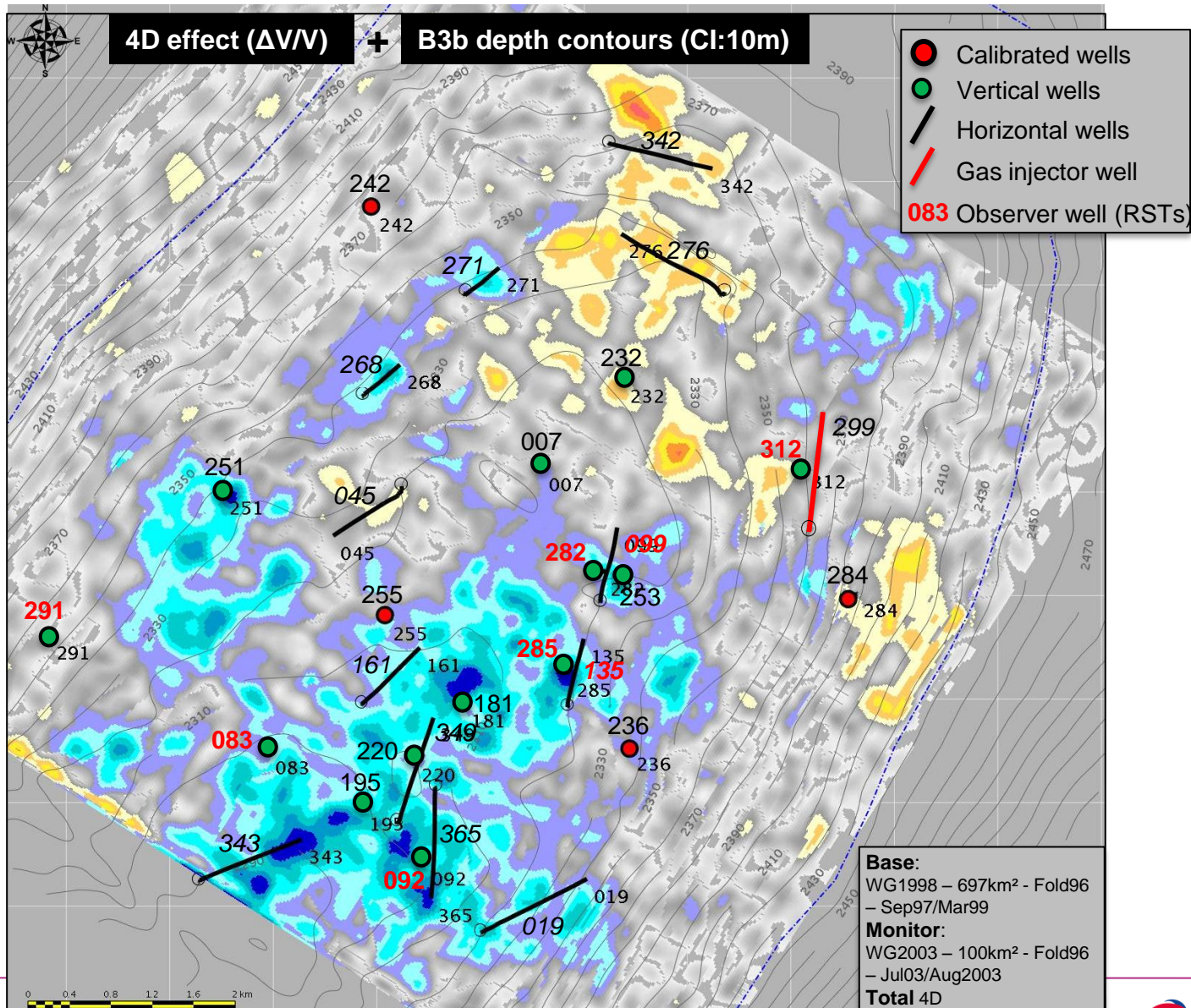
Late 80's ⇔ first acquisition  
Late 90's ⇔ Many field acquisitions

## 4D in carbonates

Late 90's ! ⇔ feasibility studies  
2005 ⇔ first field pilots  
2007-16 ⇔ full field acquisitions



# 4D IN CARBONATES : MAP OF 4D ANOMALIES

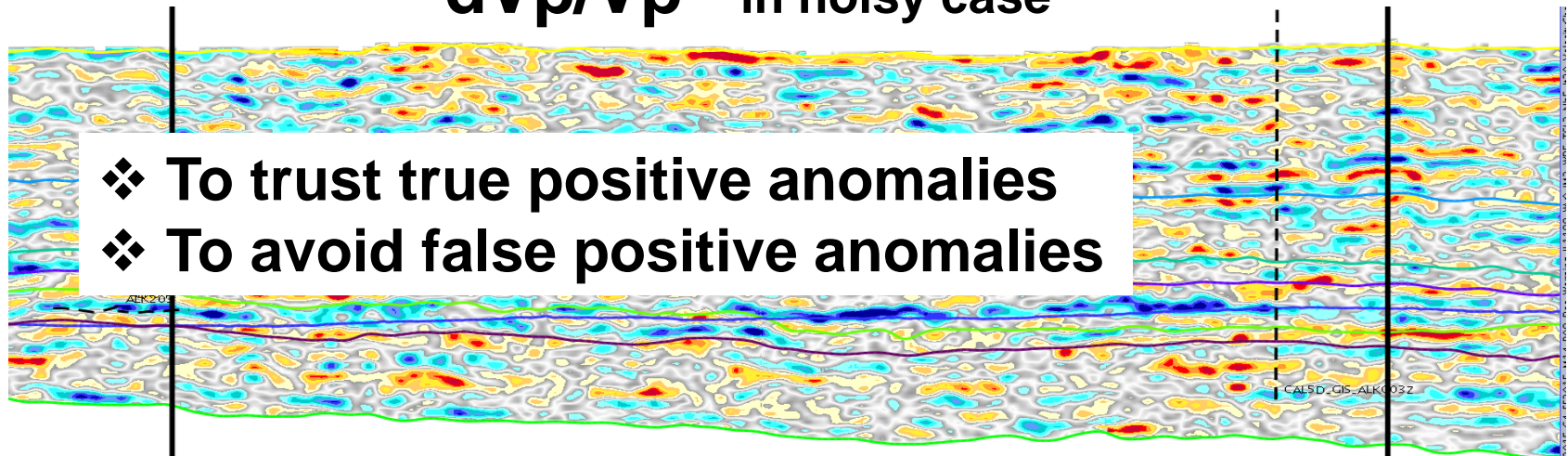






## 4D CAN ALSO LOOKS LIKE :

$dV_p/V_p$  in noisy case



- ❖ To trust true positive anomalies
- ❖ To avoid false positive anomalies

### ● Questions :

- ➔ Where is the reservoir ?
- ➔ Are all these anomalies true ?
- ➔ How to recognize them ?
- ➔ Can we trust ?

### ● Answers :

- ➔ **picked on 3D, calibrated on wells.**
- ➔ **There is certainly true anomalies.**
- ➔ **Consistency with geology ?**
- ➔ What is the noise ?

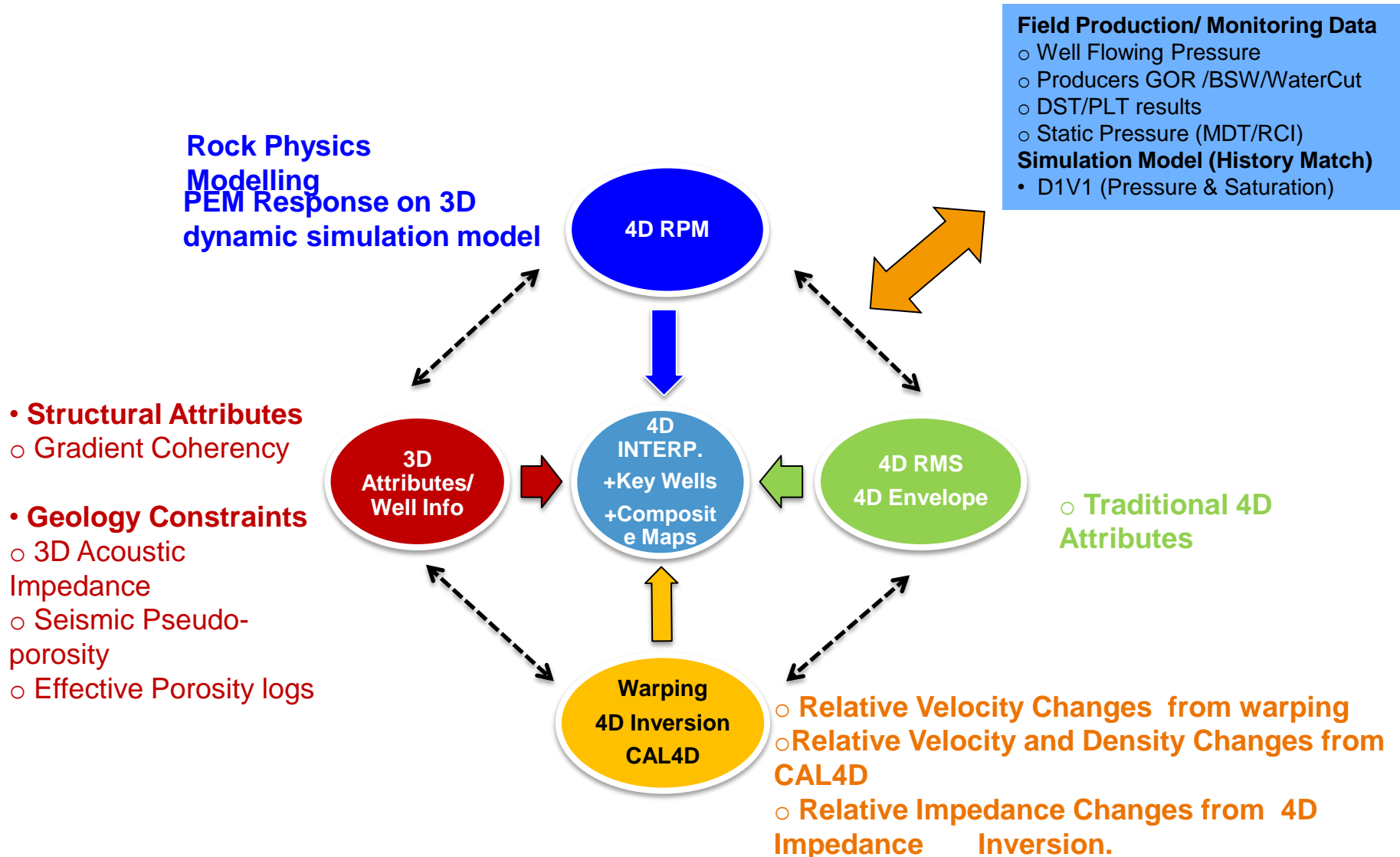
## WHY CARBONATES ARE MORE DIFFICULT ?

- **Higher stiffness of the matrix** ⇔ smaller fluid sensitivity !  
→ but non zero !  
⇔ smaller pressure impact !

**4D signal is smaller than for turbidites !**

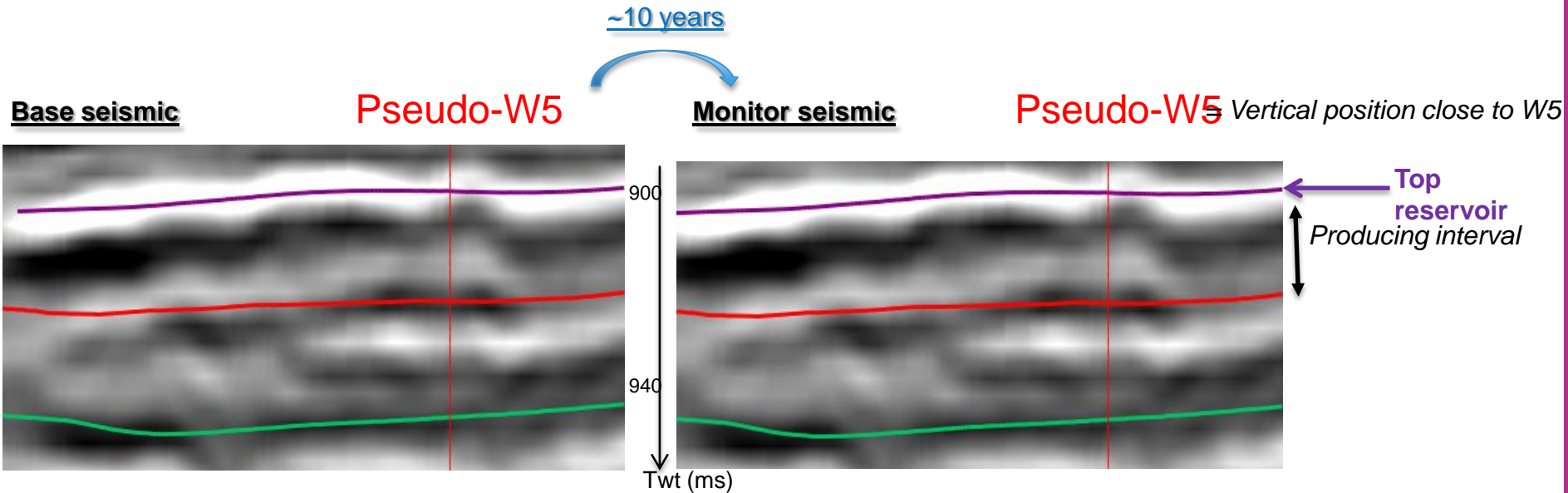
- **High internal multiples energy :**  
**4D coherent noise is larger than for deep offshore**
- **Complexity of porous media** ⇔ difficulty to understand  
**4D signal less readable than for turbidites**

# WORKFLOW: An Integrated Interpretation Approach





# EXAMPLE IS A CARBONATE RESERVOIR

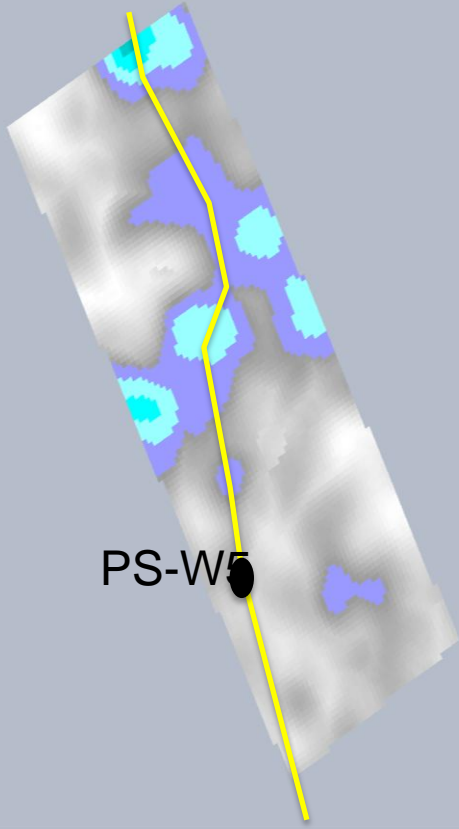


## Complete inversion chain :

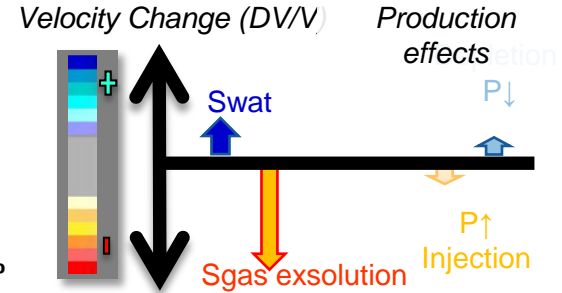
- 1 - pure Data driven inversion : Warping →  $dV_p/V_p$
- 2 - 4D seismic inversion @ wells to integrate well knowledge.
- 3 - 4D seismic inversion on stratigraphic model →  $dI_p/I_p$

# VELOCITY CHANGE INTERPRETATION & LIMITS

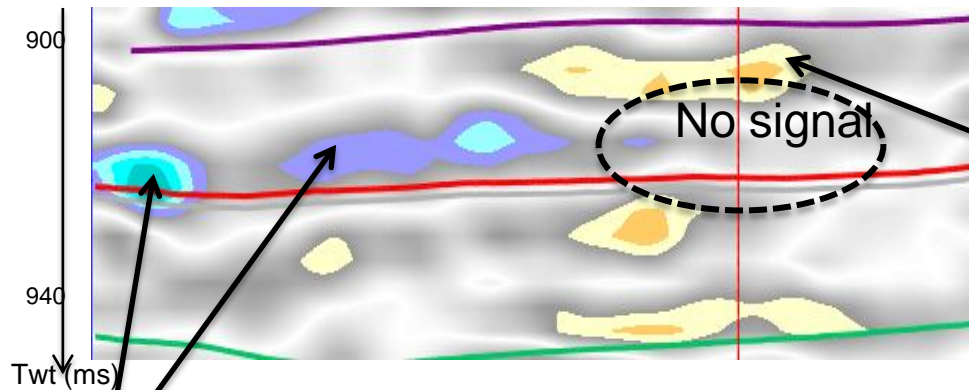
Max dV/V on reservoir interval



DV/V color scale:



Pseudo-W5 Vertical position close to W5

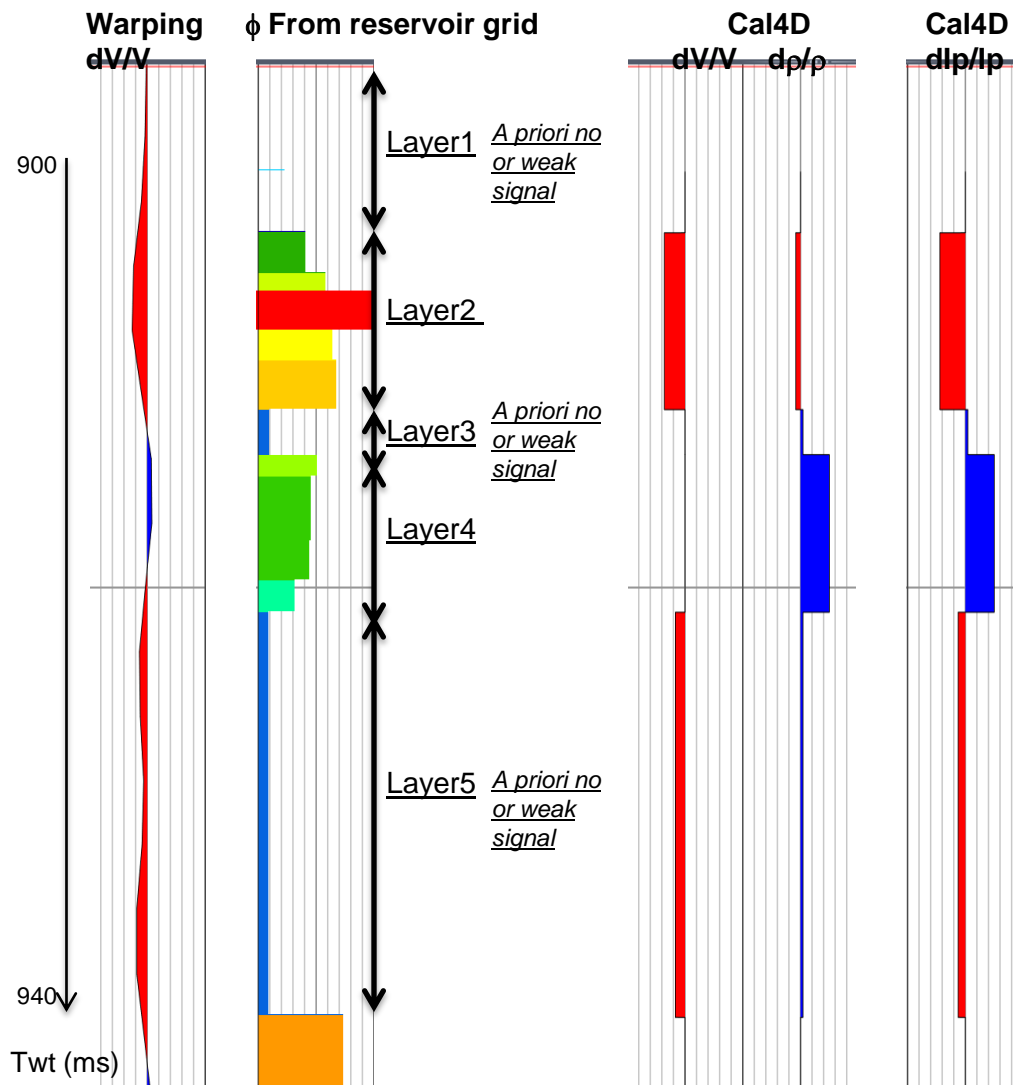


Negative dV/V interpreted as gas in solution  
P@monitor < Bubble Pressure

Positive dV/V  
Interpreted as water sweeping

- W5 is producing water @ monitor time!
- Are we really able to monitor the water front?

# CAL4D INVERSION AT PSEUDO-W5 LOCATION



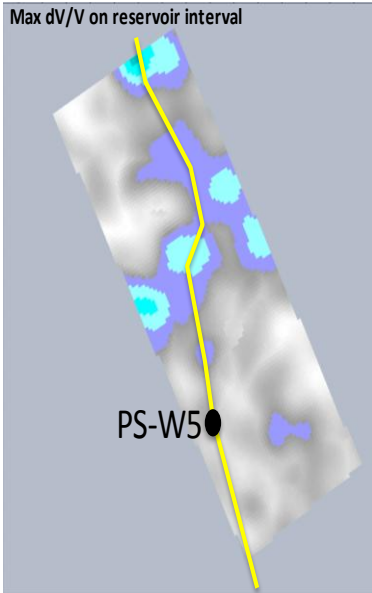
- Cal4D: layer-based inversion

- Less artifacts:

- no tuning effect
- no side lobes

- Velocity and density changes inversion, even from low angle stacks

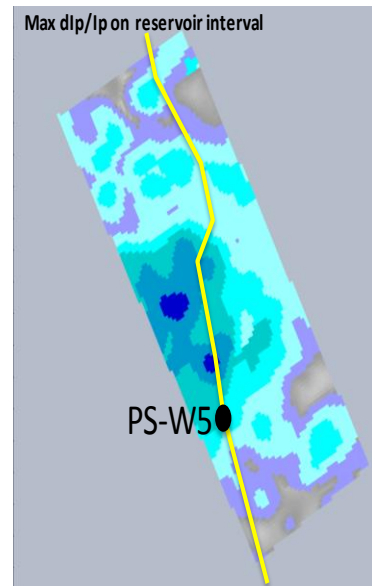
# IMPEDANCE CHANGE INTERPRETATION



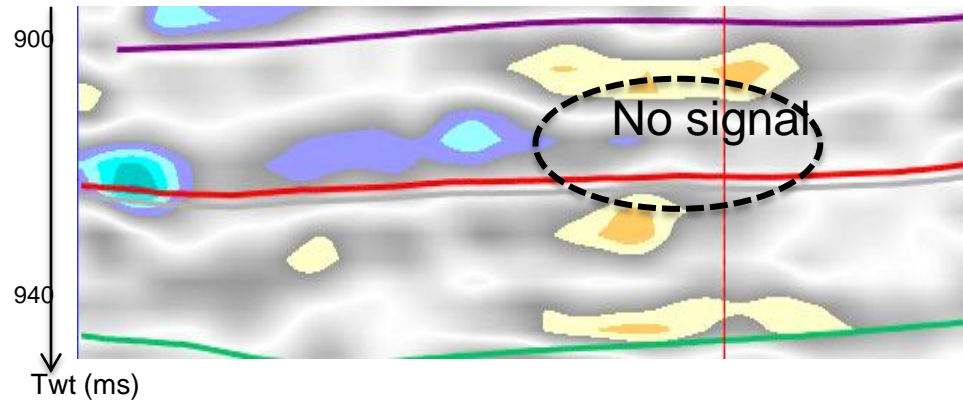
DV/V color scale:



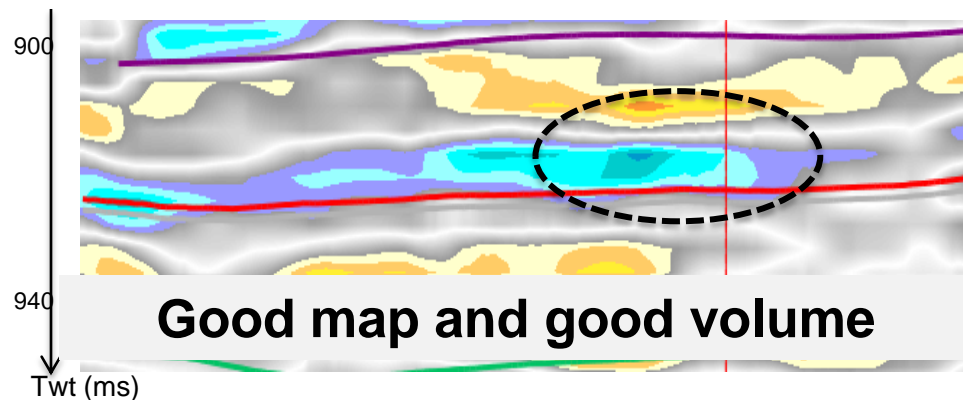
Dlp/lp color scale:



**Pseudo-W5** Vertical position close to W5



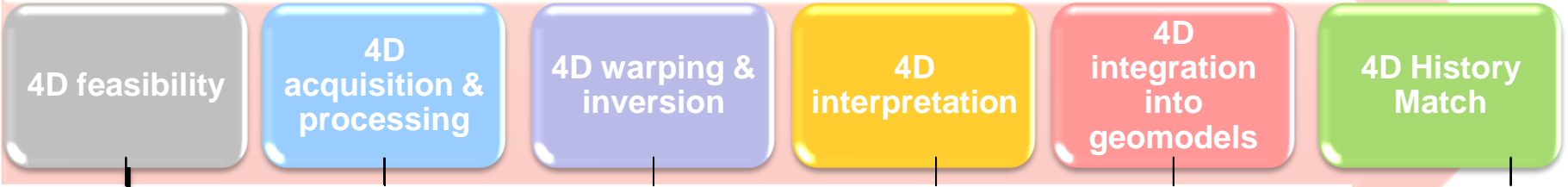
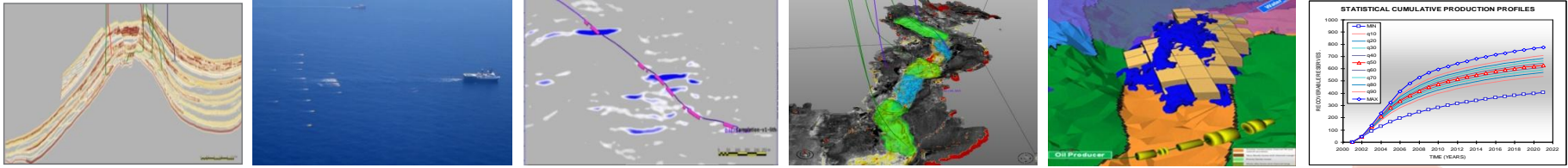
Water seeping not visible on velocity change  
Compensation effect



Water seeping visible on impedance change  
Density effect

## 3.2 – COMPLEX STRUCTURAL CONTEXT

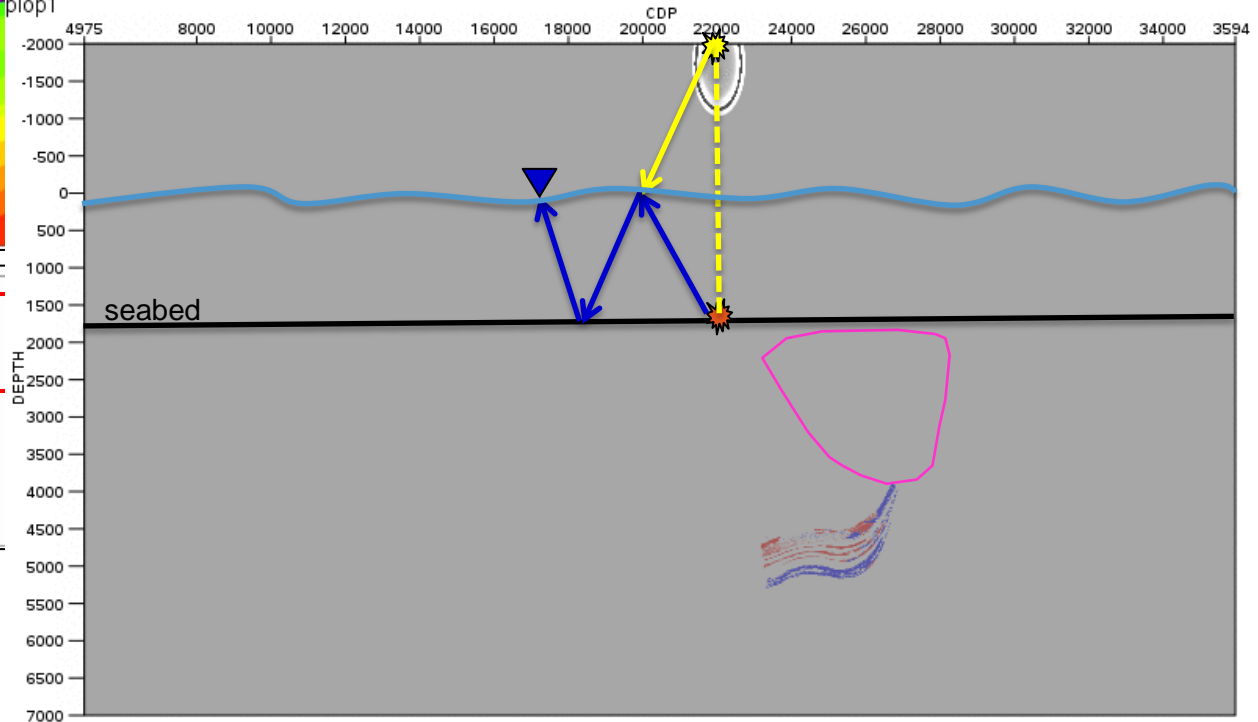
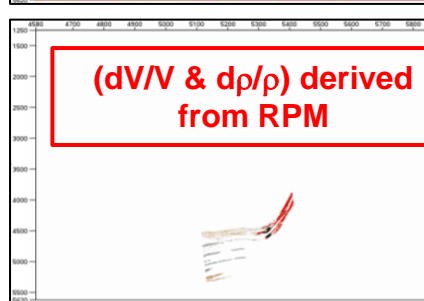
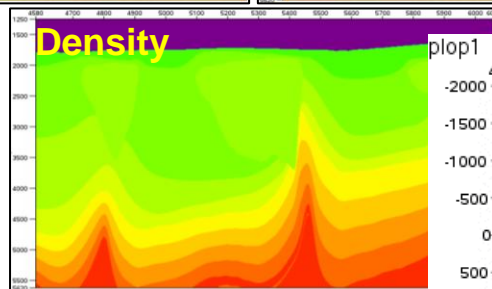
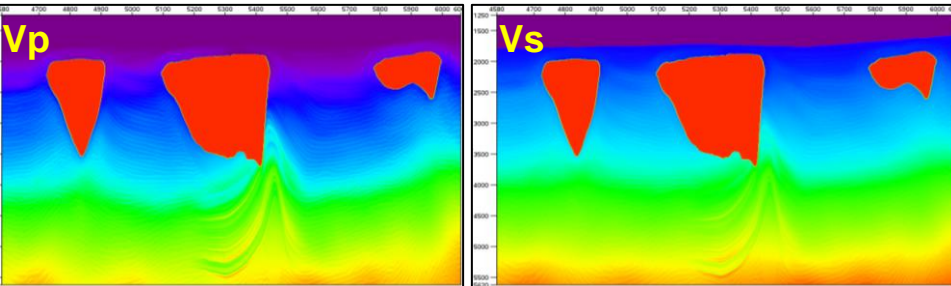
# 4D TOTAL WORKFLOW



- **4D signal feasibility:** Evaluation of 4D signal in the complex context
- **4D acquisition feasibility:** at the same time big issue on acquisition design : Wide azimuth, VL offsets, Nodes, PRM

# FULLWAVE MODELING

## Base and monitor models



2D & 3D acoustic & elastic to validate.

S-R are inverted.

For downgoing wave modeling we compute the node image as a source

Exploding Reflector

## CONCLUSIONS OF THIS FEASIBILITY STUDY

### Evaluation of 4D signal and non repeatability impact !

- 4D signal is small
- We can detect it by very good repeatability design :
  - Nodes on seabed
  - PRM
- For imaging very strong dips below salt we need very far offsets
- Business shows that retrievable nodes and/or PRM is expensive,
  - → V.O.I. study
  - → cost reduction ?
- Original solution : 3D repeated VSP with permanent design.



# SUBSURFACE CONTEXT AND 3D VSP RATIONALES

Improved 3D VSP illumination and resolution than surface seismic. Effective and cost efficient 4D monitoring

## Subsurface context:

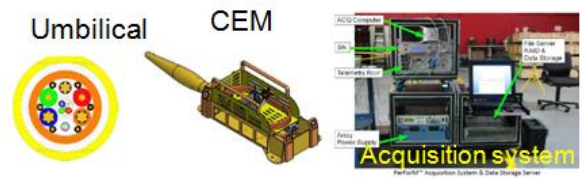
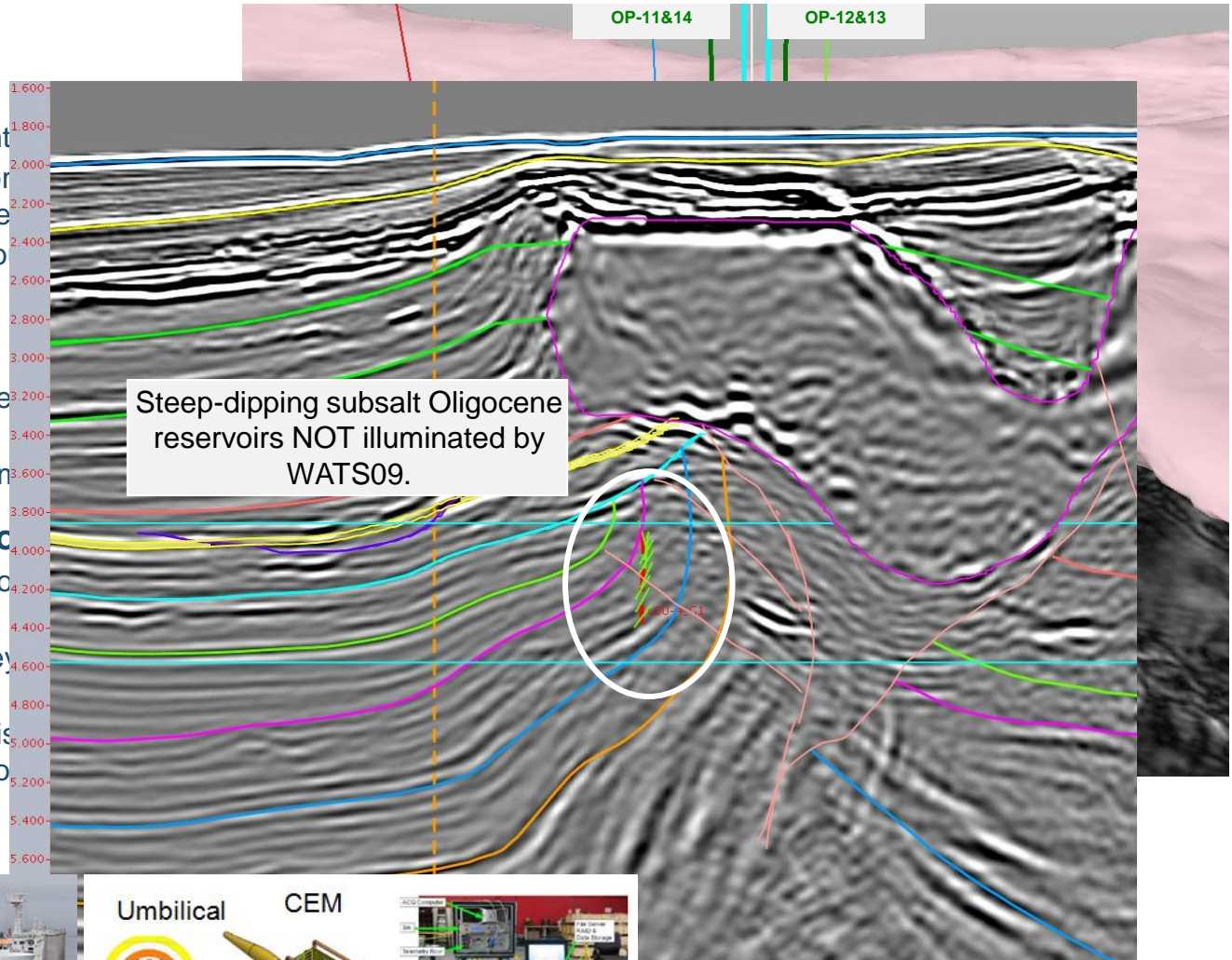
- Field underneath allochthonous
- HC stakes towards poor to 70-80° have been measured
- Development layout around channel complexes

## 3D VSP Purpose:

- De-risk development well possibilities
- Field recovery management

## Acquisition Means: well

- Permanent installation of well UC (W12)
- Streamer less 3D survey only is required
- Rig less borehole acquisition via an umbilical cable (ocean bottom node)



# TOTAL'S SPECIFICITIES

- Total has developed a very wide and transverse workflow for 4D interpretation.
- The detailed and quantitative interpretation results are possible thank to the 4D attributes quality :
  - Acquisition & processing care.
  - Warping and 4D inversion patented technics.
- This is a marvellous opportunity to gather all geosciences people in front of the same workstation and data to build the best possible understanding of reservoir behavior. (4D Toolbox..!)
- Research program are going on to reduce cost & delay and to adapt this workflow in different geological context as :
  - Subsalt
  - Carbonates

# ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS/THANK YOU/QUESTIONS

- Thank you for your attention !