Seismic Modeling, Migration and Velocity Inversion

Canadian Foothills

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Outline

(1) Canadian Foothills

- Location and Prospect Type
- The Early Days
- The Importance of Topography
- Yan and Lines Geophysics 2000
- Wells and Anisotropy Vestrum Geophysics 2006



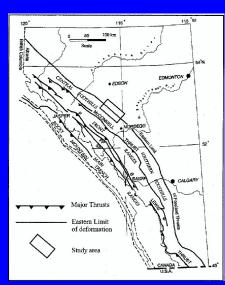
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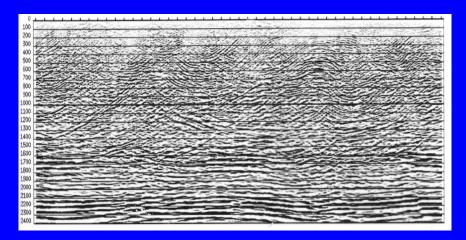
Foothills Location Map

- Compressional thrust system
- Nordegg, Viking, · · ·
 - ∘ ≈ 10,000,000 MCF/day
- 2.5 dimensional structure
 - Out-of-plane negligible
 - Long 2D lines
 - Fine sampling
 - Long recording times
 - 3D very use full
- Steep dips shallow
- Flat events deep
- Velocity follows structure
- Strong anisotropy
 - Time imaging difficult
 - Lateral misplacement



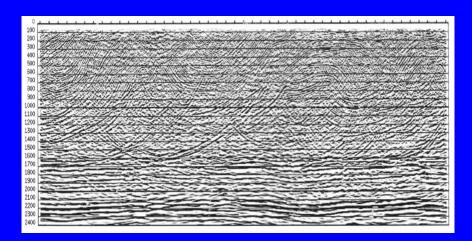


Typical Kirchhoff PSTM



Typical Kirchhoff PSTM around 1989-1990. Rapid lateral velocity change makes imaging difficult. Target is below the triangle zone in the right hand side of the figure.

Typical Kirchhoff PSDM



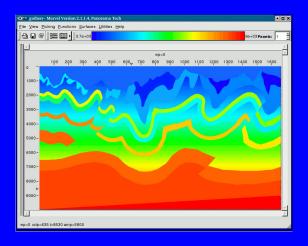
Typical Kirchhoff PSDM from datum around 1990-1993. Superior to PSTM only in that the right hand side triangle zone is somewhat better imaged.

Issues

- Poor pre-processing?
- Poor Velocity model?
- Refraction Statics?
- Poor Near Surface Model?
- Topography?
- All of the above?



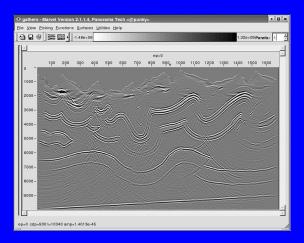
Canadian Foothills Thrust Model



BP's 2004 Canadian foothills thrust model

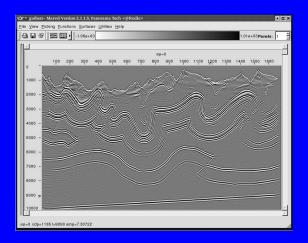


Canadian Foothills Thrust Model



Kirchhoff topographic migration of BP's 2004 Canadian foothills thrust model data.

Canadian Foothills Thrust Model



Full two-way topographic migration of BP's 2004 Canadian foothills thrust model data

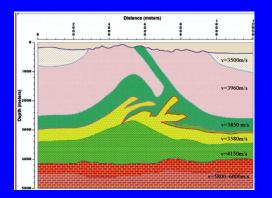
NE-SW 2D Exploration Line

- 240 channel split spread
- 4 seconds at 2 ms
- 25m group
- 100m shot
- Near offset 25m
- Far offset ≈ 3000m



The Initial Well Derived Model (Mobil)

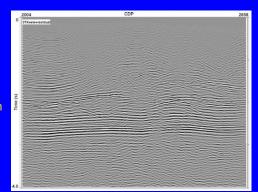
- Initial well derived model
 - Interpreter's view
 - Not a good idea
 - Not V_{nmo}





Pre-processed Stack

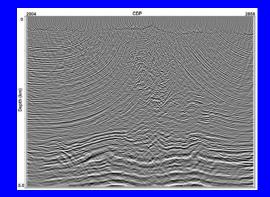
- Pre-processing
 - t-squared gain
 - Elevation statics
 - Residual statics
 - Surface consistent decon





Poststack Depth of Stacked Section

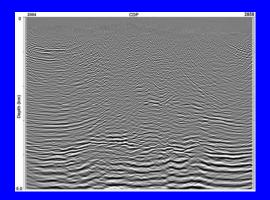
- Initial Mobil model
- From datum





Prestack Depth with Initial Model

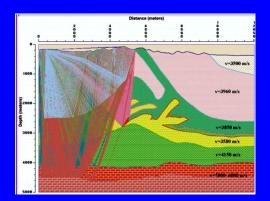
- Model?
- Algorithm?
 - Depth doesn't work
- Pre-processing





Modeling for algorithmic testing

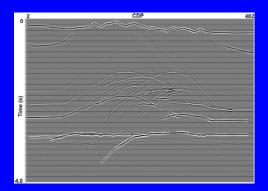
- Generate synthetic
 - By raytracing
- Verify algorithms





Zero-Offset Raytrace Section

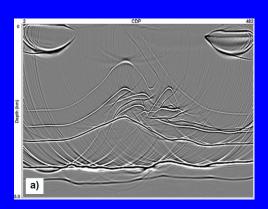
Zero-offset section





Poststack Depth

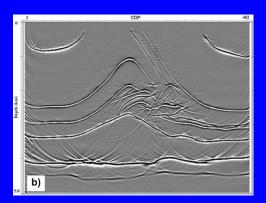
- Kirchhoff poststack
- Initial model
- Poor Quality
- Bad raytrace amplitudes
- Poor quality raytracer
- Coarse sampling





Poststack Depth

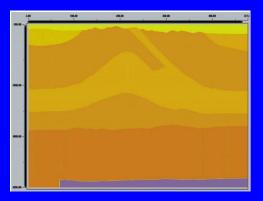
- FX poststack
- Initial model
- Better Quality
- Bad raytrace amplitudes
- Poor quality raytracer
- Coarse sampling





New Macro Model

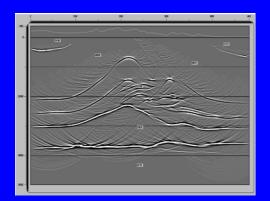
- Four iterations
- Time shift gathers
- Layer stripping
- Surface based
- Near surface detail
 - Refraction tomography
- From topography





Poststack Depth with Macro Model

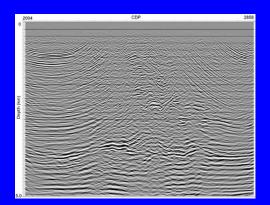
- FX migration
- From topography
- Macro Model
- Best result?
 - Average velocities





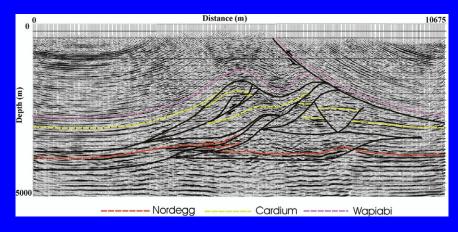
Prestack Depth

- Final FX migration
- From topography
- Macro Model
- Improved image





Prestack Depth with Interpretation

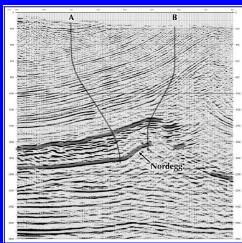


Final Prestack FX depth migration using Macro Model with interpretation overlay.



Isotropic PSTM

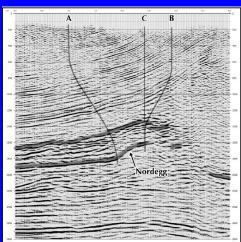
- Beginning PSTM
- Initial Well B
 - Nordegg objective
 - Well chosen on PSTM
- Objective missed





Isotropic PSDM

- PSDM
 - Position not changed
- Objective improperly imaged

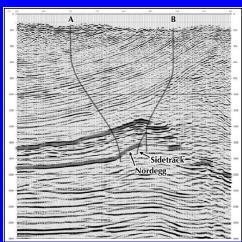




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Anisotropy PSDM

- \circ δ negligible
- $\circ \epsilon = .1$
- \circ ϵ scans .025 ightarrow .3
- Objective shifted 250m (left)
- Side track successful





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Questions?

