

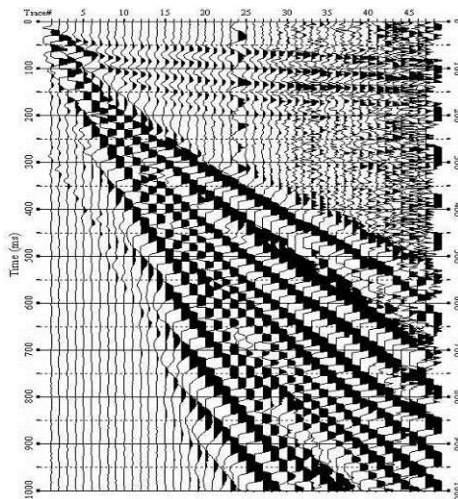
Applied Geophysics: University of Houston



Robert R. Stewart
Director, AGL



UNIVERSITY of HOUSTON



Presented to the
AGL Update Meeting

April 29th, 2011

Welcome to UH and AGL!

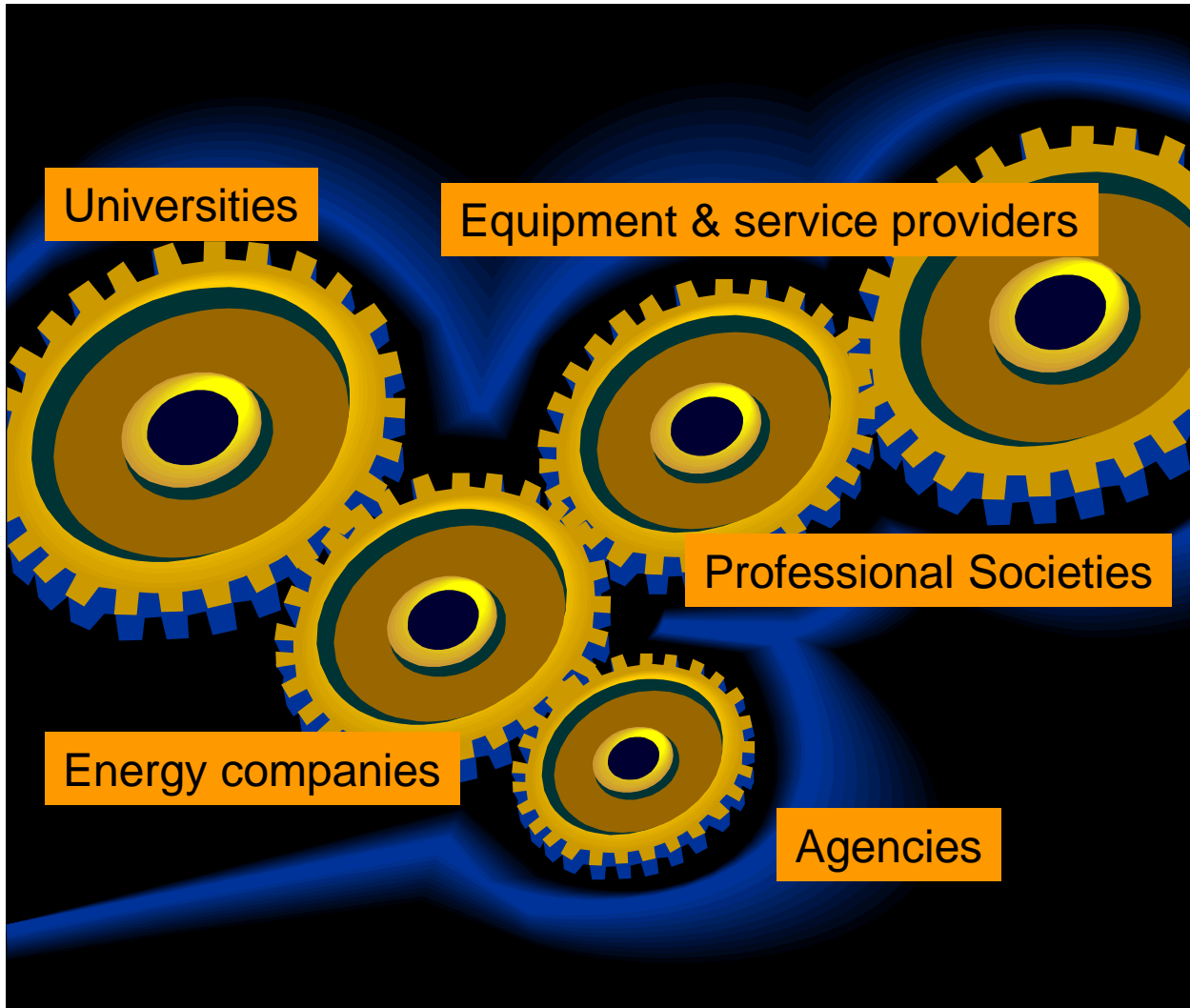
- Overview of the day

- 9:00am – 10:30am Technical session 1 *break*
- 10:45am – noon Session 2 *lunch (provided)*
- 12:45pm – 2:15pm Session 3 (AGL students) *displays, lab, posters*
- 3:00pm Dobrin lecture (Thomas Bowman – resource plays)
- 4:00pm Student awards, discussion
- 5:30pm Mucky Duck Pub reception

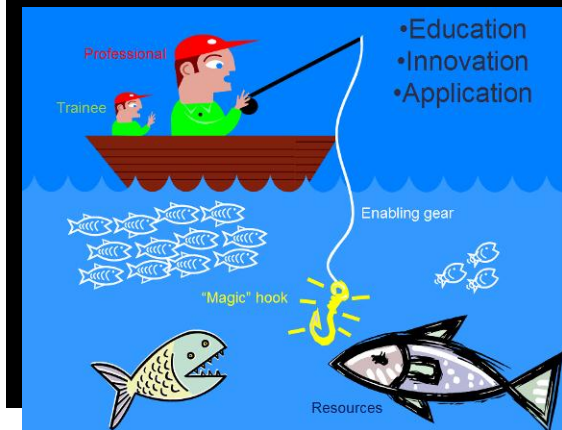
Thank you so much to our AGL supporters:



Interlocking geoscience partnerships



University's 4C
mandate:
Create
Conserve
Communicate,
Commercialize



UH/AGL geophysics faculty & their expertise

	Robert Stewart PhD, Massachusetts Institute of Technology Chevron, ARCO, Veritas, University of Calgary	Borehole geophysics (well logging, VSP, crosswell analysis), multicomponent seismic methods
	Christopher Liner PhD, Colorado School of Mines U. Tulsa, Aramco, Conoco, Western Geo	Seismic data processing, seismic interpretation, time series analysis, CO ₂ sequestration
	Aibing Li PhD, Brown University Woods Hole Institute	Seismic tomography, inversion, crustal structure
	John Castagna PhD, University of Texas at Austin ARCO, Fusion Geophysical	Rock properties, seismic attributes, AVO
	Evgeni Chesnokov PhD, Moscow State University University College of London, University of Oklahoma	Theoretical seismology, anisotropy, fracture monitoring
	Gennady Goloshubin PhD, Institute of Solid Earth, Moscow Western Siberian Institute	Seismic exploration, reservoir analysis, permeability prediction
	De-hua Han PhD, Stanford University Unocal, HARC	Laboratory rock properties, seismic monitoring
	Fred Hilterman PhD, Colorado School of Mines Geophysical Development Corp., Mobil	AVO, seismic processing, petrophysics
	Leon Thomsen PhD, Columbia University Amoco, BP, Delta Geophysics	Anisotropy, seismic processing, EM analysis
	Robert Wiley PhD, Colorado School of Mines Marathon Oil	Physical modeling, instrumentation, shallow seismic analysis

Further geophysics faculty and their interests

Edip Baysal – seismic imaging

Stuart Hall – potential fields

Bob Sheriff – exploration geophysics

Jolante Van Wijk – tectonics

Three more geofaculty joining us: Rock physics; Tectonics & hydrocarbons; Remote sensing & seismic

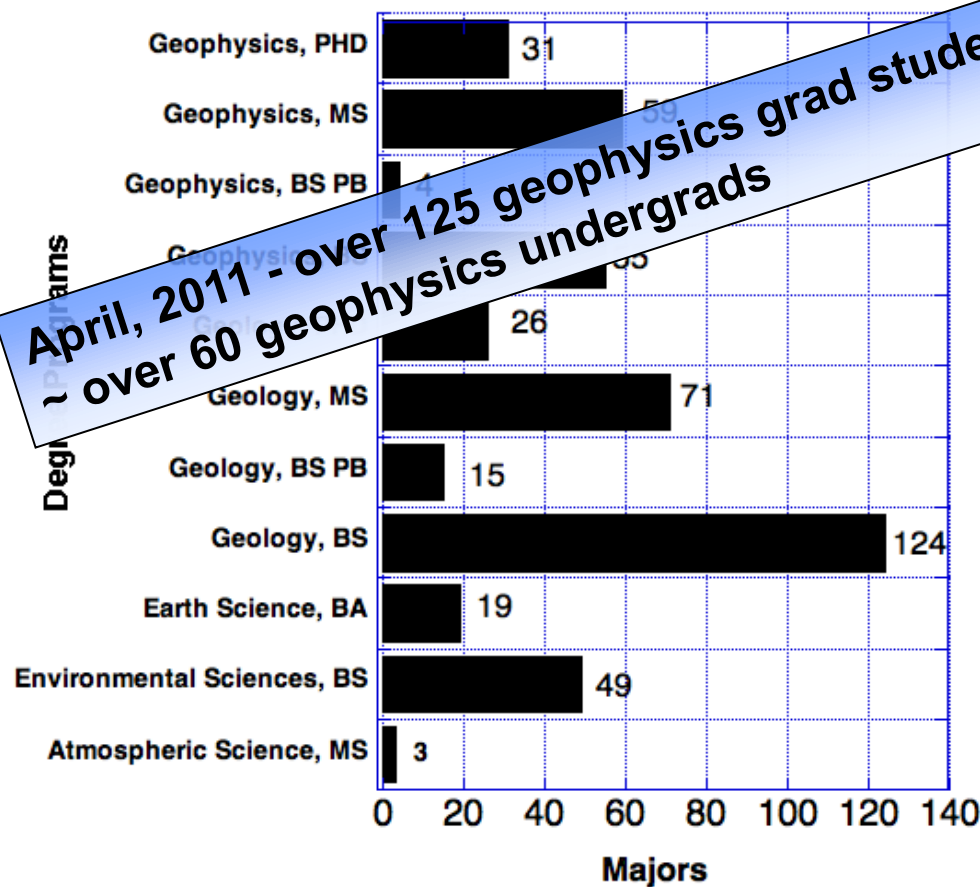
UH Graduate Geophysics Courses Fall 2011

3-D Seismic Exploration I	40	Liner
Remote Sensing	80	Khan
3-D Seismic Exploration II	32	Hilterman
Graduate Seminar (Applied Geophysics)	48	Castagna
Graduate Seminar (Solid Earth)	30	Khan
Computational Geophysics	30	Castagna
Multicomponent Seismic Exploration	60	Stewart
Rock Physics	60	Castagna/Chesnokov
Petrophysics & Formation Evaluation	32	Myers
Seismic Wave & Ray Theory	60	Chesnokov
Geophysical Data Processing	60	Liner
Geophysics of Plate Margins	30	Hall

Geoscience at the University of Houston

Enrollment by Degree Programs

April, 2011 - over 125 geophysics grad students
~ over 60 geophysics undergrads



Allied Geophysical Lab



Applied Geophysics Research, Education, and Application for Hydrocarbon Exploration

Research

Instrumentation, Robotic acquisition,
Field surveys

Near-Surface Methods

Signal Processing & Imaging

Multi-component Seismic Methods

Well-logging, VSP, and Petrophysics

Education and Training

Undergraduate (B.S.) and
Graduate (M.S., Ph.D.)
Programs

International Training

Continuous Professional
Learning

Professional Accreditation

Collaborations & Applications

Joint Projects/
Group Surveys

Sponsored-research Transfer

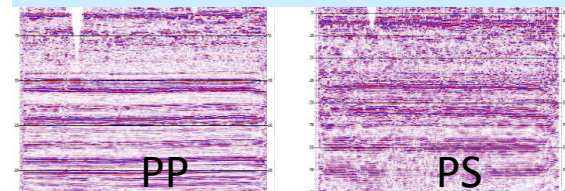
Other Institutions, Agencies,
and Companies



Summary

- Pressing needs for better subsurface imaging, assessment, monitoring and personnel development
- Remarkable team of geophysical researchers and students assembled in the Allied Geophysical Lab
- Lots of exciting developments in land & marine acquisition and imaging – research needed
- AGL is looking to create further collaborations and projects with you (y'all)!

Bakken shale (Hess & AGL)



SEG SRW 2011
summer research workshop
INVERTING THE RESERVOIR



Auberge Saint Antoine,
Quebec City, Canada
26-30 JUNE 2011



Society of Exploration Geophysicists
The international society of applied geophysics

Organizing Committee

P. Williamson (Total), A. C. Ramírez
(PGS), A. Cheng (Halliburton), S.
Mallick (U. Wyoming), R. Lu
(ExxonMobil), C. MacBeth (Heriot-
Watt), K. Hokstad (Statoil), R.
Stewart (U. Houston)

Time-lapse, 3C-3D imaging of SAGD reservoir changes

A. Kato¹ & R. Stewart²

¹JACOS, Tokyo

²University of Houston



Hangingsstone heavy oilfield, Alberta

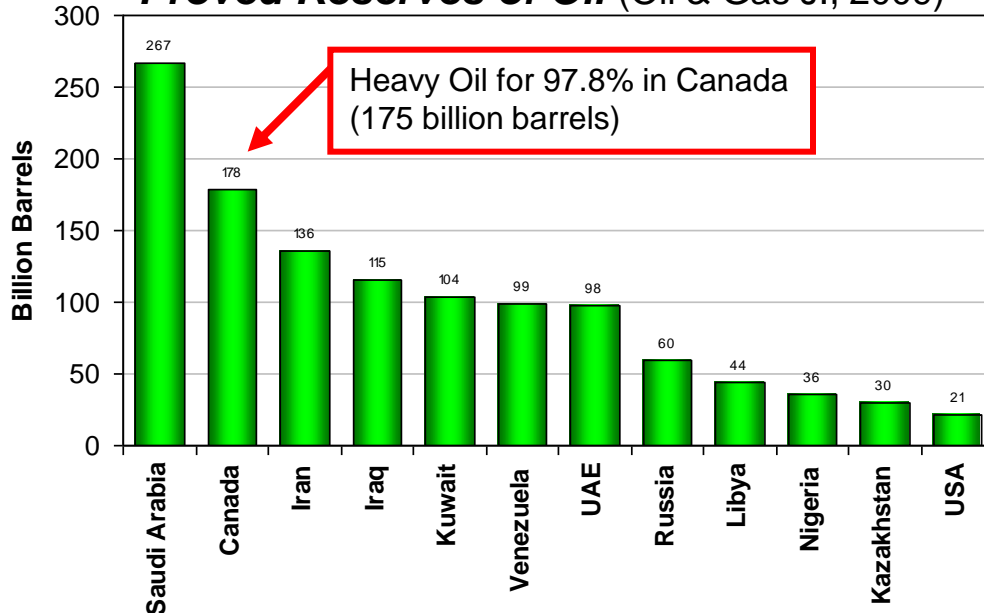
Primer on heavy oil

API gravity	
22.3°	920 kg/m ³
Heavy Oil	
10.0°	1000 kg/m ³
Extraheavy Oil	

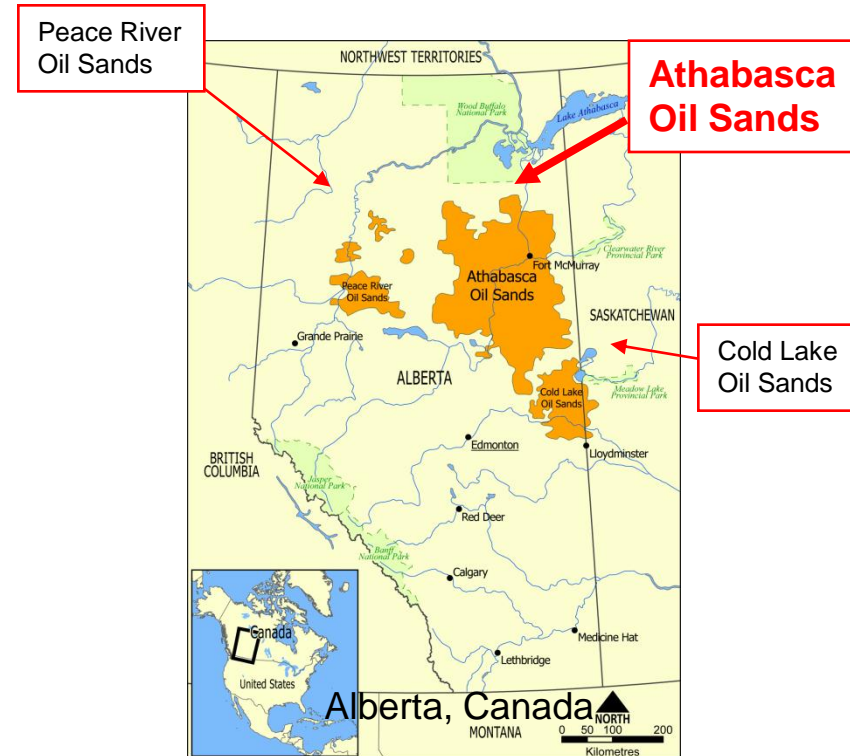
Heavy Oil Reservoirs

- 6 trillion barrels in place worldwide (= triple the total conventional oil/gas)
- Canada (1.7 trillion bbl)
- Venezuela (1.2 trillion bbl)

Proved Reserves of Oil (Oil & Gas J., 2009)



Einstein (2006)



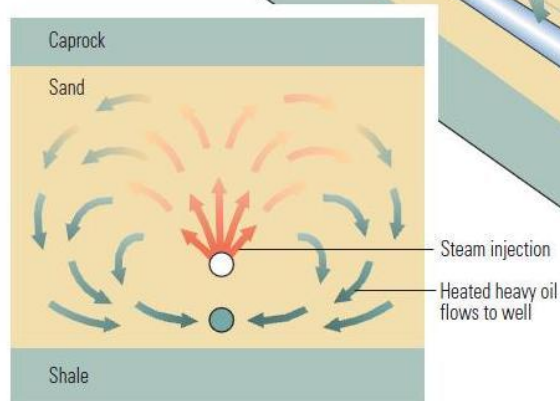
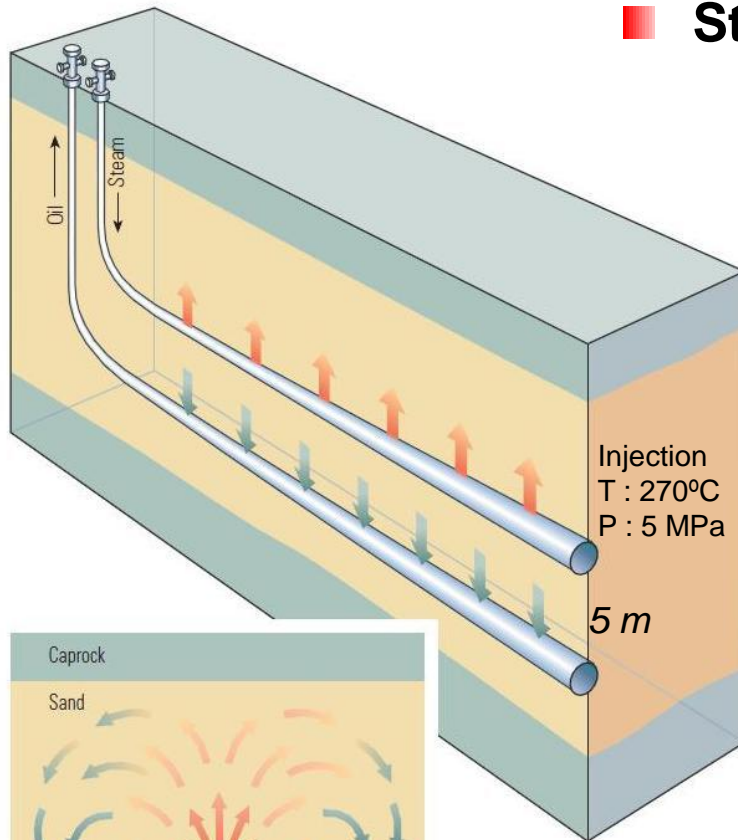
Athabasca Oil Sands

- Large deposit of heavy oil
- McMurray formation
- Estimated reserves : 133 billion bbl

SAGD Method

■ Steam Assisted Gravity Drainage (SAGD)

- 2 parallel horizontal wells
- Inject steam to heat reservoir and improve mobility of heavy oil
- Heated oil and condensed steam drain by gravity
- Steam movement is highly affected by geological heterogeneities within reservoirs (impermeable shale)



For reservoir management

Before
Production

Reservoir Delineation

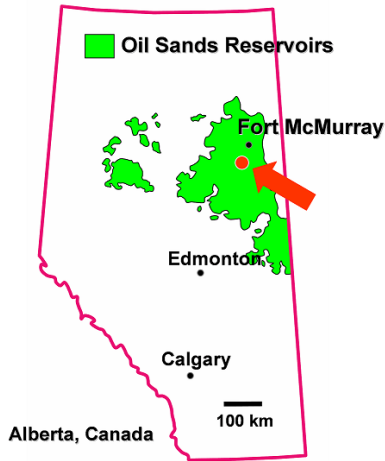
During
Production

Steam Monitoring



3D Surface Seismic Data

Study Area (Hangingstone Heavy Oilfield)

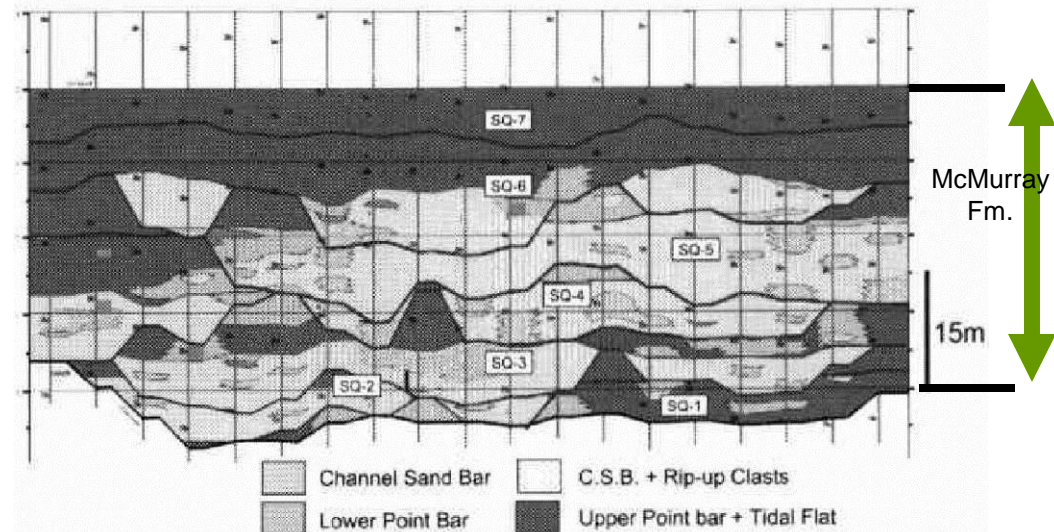


Geology

- Formation :
 - Lower Cretaceous McMurray formation
 - Low-stand, fluvial-estuarine incised valleys
- Heavy Oil Reservoirs :
 - Vertically stacked channel sands
 - Horizontally and vertically very complex distribution
 - About 300 m deep

Hangingstone Oilfield

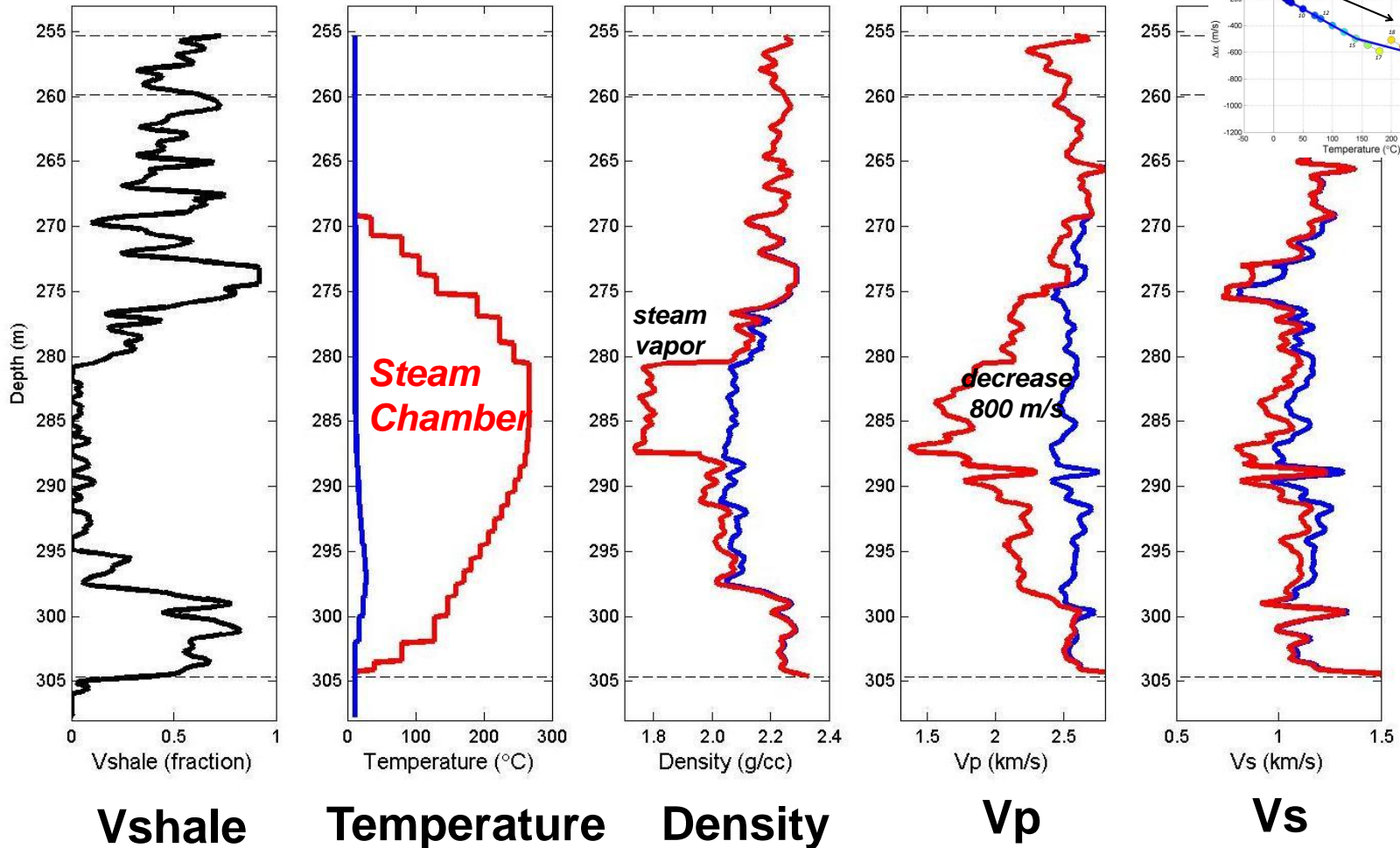
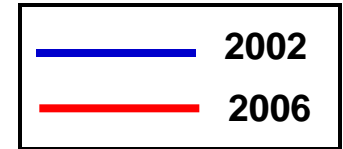
- JACOS has operated
- (Extra) heavy oil of 8.5° API gravity
- SAGD Production
- 10,000 barrels/day



Elastic Property Changes

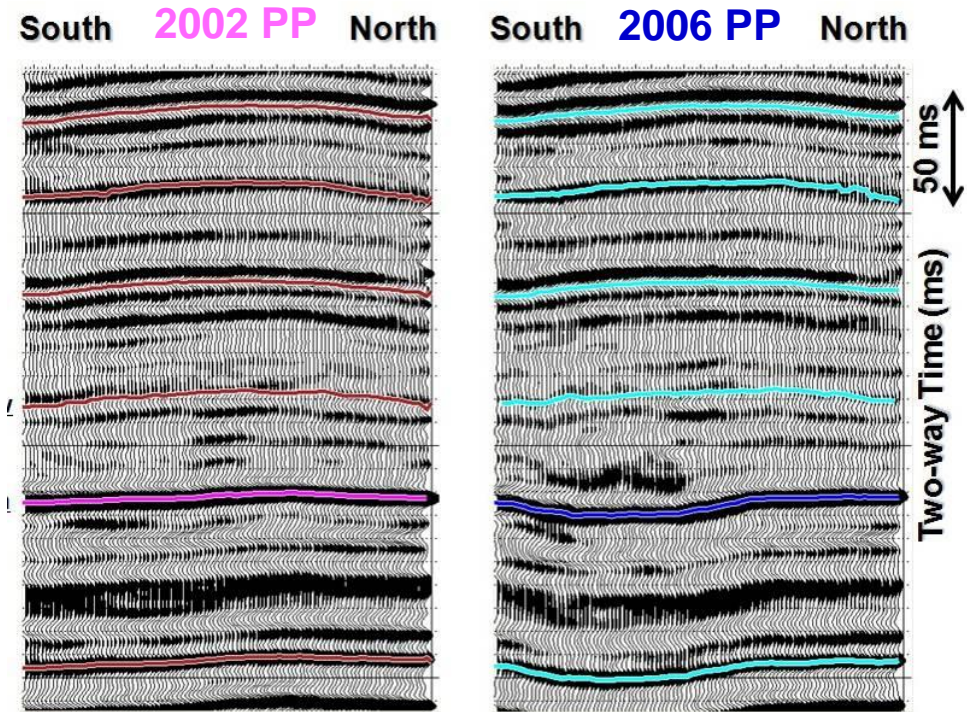
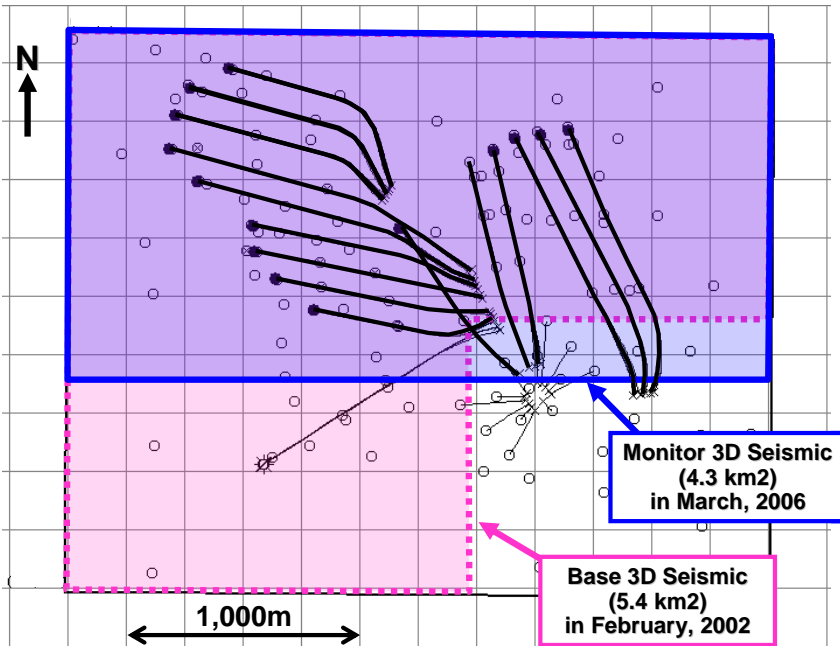
Well B (10 kHz)

Heavy oil is assumed to be replaced by injected steam at higher temperatures than 200C.



Study Area (Hangingstone Heavy Oilfield)

Field Map



Nakayama et al. (2008)

Time-lapse seismic data

- ❑ Base Survey (2002) : PP
 - Analog geophone array
- ❑ Repeat Survey (2006) : PP + PS
 - 3 C digital sensors

Three-term AVO Inversion

- Perform P-P and P-S joint three-term AVO inversion
- Use Bayesian theorem for constraints

Linear system

$$\mathbf{d} = \mathbf{Gm}$$

$$\mathbf{G} = \mathbf{WAD}$$

G : Forward modeling operator
 m : model parameter
 d : Observation data
 W : wavelet matrix
 D : derivative operator

AVO coefficients based on AR's approximation

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{a}_\alpha(\theta_1) & \mathbf{a}_\beta(\theta_1) & \mathbf{a}_\rho(\theta_1) \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ \mathbf{a}_\alpha(\theta_m) & \mathbf{a}_\beta(\theta_m) & \mathbf{a}_\rho(\theta_m) \\ \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{b}_\beta(\theta_1) & \mathbf{b}_\rho(\theta_1) \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{b}_\beta(\theta_m) & \mathbf{b}_\rho(\theta_m) \end{bmatrix}$$

P-P wave
P-S wave

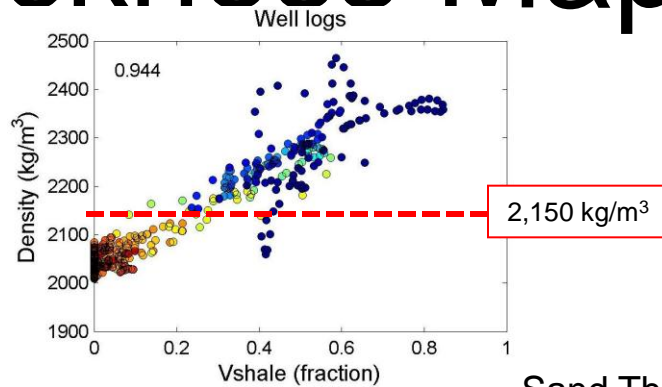
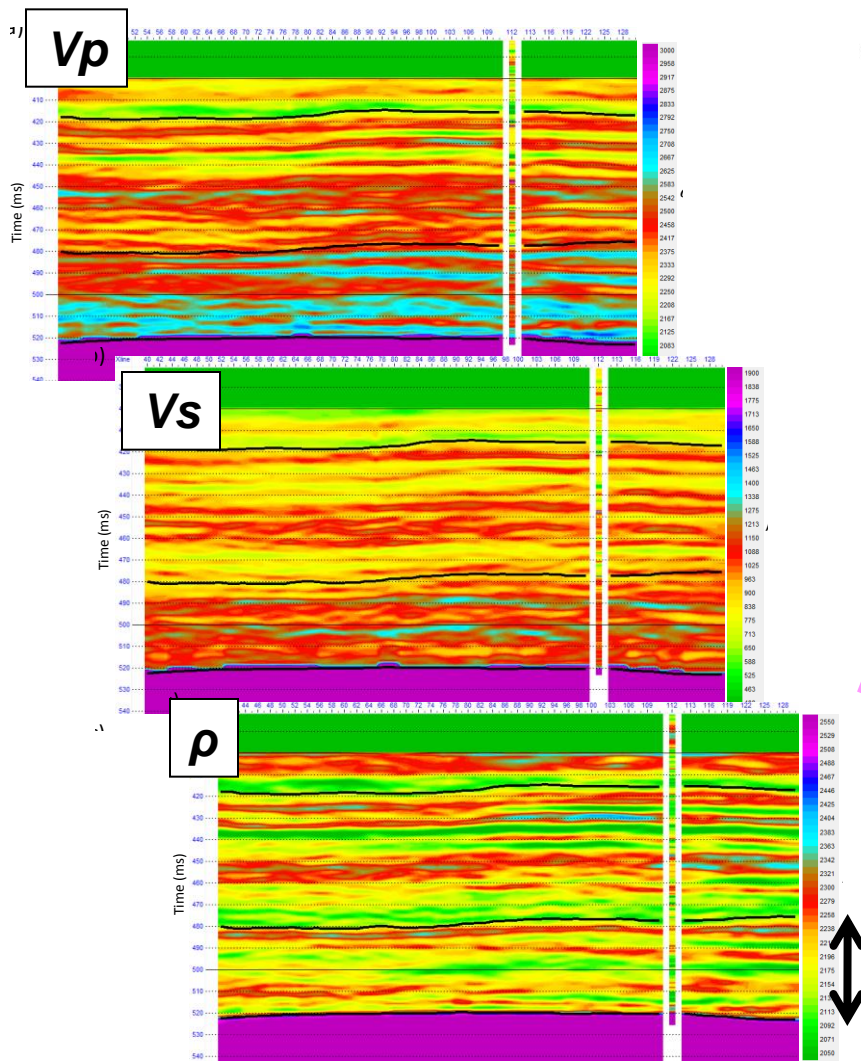
Bayesian inversion

$$\hat{\mathbf{m}} = \left(\mathbf{G}^T \mathbf{C}_n^{-1} \mathbf{G} + \mathbf{C}_m^{-1} \right)^{-1} \left(\mathbf{G}^T \mathbf{C}_n^{-1} \mathbf{d} + \mathbf{C}_m^{-1} \mathbf{m}_0 \right)$$

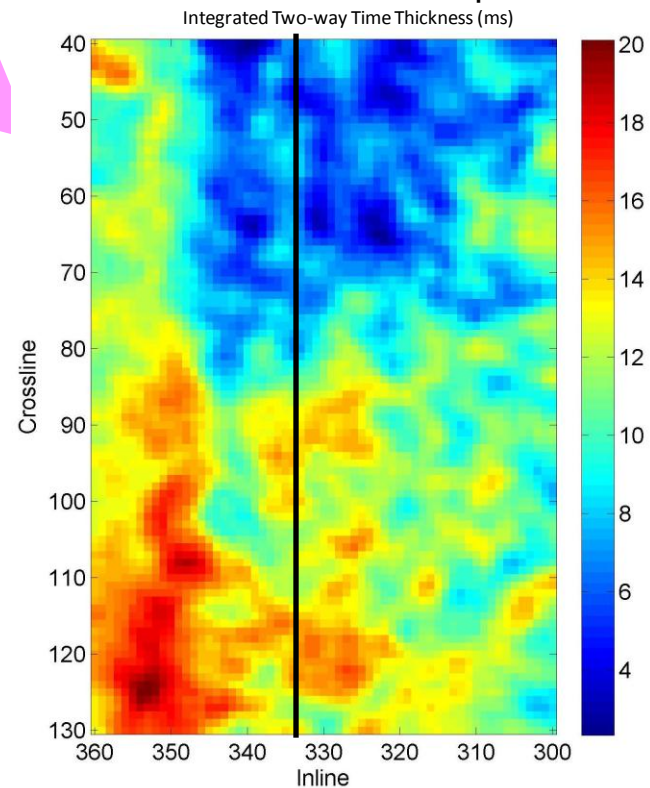
C_n : Data covariance matrix (**Data Uncertainties**)
 C_m : Model covariance matrix (**Prior information**)
 m_0 : A prior mean values (**Background model**)

Sand Thickness Map

Joint Inversion Result



Sand Thickness Map



Basic concept of the method

■ P-P time lapse data

$$\begin{bmatrix} d_{PP02} \\ d_{PP06} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} A_{\alpha 1} & A_{\beta 1} & A_{\rho 1} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ A_{\alpha 2} & A_{\beta 2} & A_{\rho 2} & A_{\alpha 2} & A_{\beta 2} & A_{\rho 2} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} L_{\alpha} \\ L_{\beta} \\ L_{\rho} \\ \Delta L_{\alpha} \\ \Delta L_{\beta} \\ \Delta L_{\rho} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$R_{PP} = A_{\alpha}(\theta)L_{\alpha} + A_{\beta}(\theta)L_{\beta} + A_{\rho}(\theta)L_{\rho}$$

$$R_{PS} = B_{\beta}(\theta)L_{\beta} + B_{\rho}(\theta)L_{\rho}$$

■ If P-S data is available in the repeat survey,

$$\begin{bmatrix} d_{PP02} \\ d_{PP06} \\ d_{PS06} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} A_{\alpha 1} & A_{\beta 1} & A_{\rho 1} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ A_{\alpha 2} & A_{\beta 2} & A_{\rho 2} & A_{\alpha 2} & A_{\beta 2} & A_{\rho 2} \\ 0 & B_{\beta 2} & B_{\rho 2} & 0 & B_{\beta 2} & B_{\rho 2} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} L_{\alpha} \\ L_{\beta} \\ L_{\rho} \\ \Delta L_{\alpha} \\ \Delta L_{\beta} \\ \Delta L_{\rho} \end{bmatrix}$$

Observation Data
Forward Modeling Operator
Model Parameters

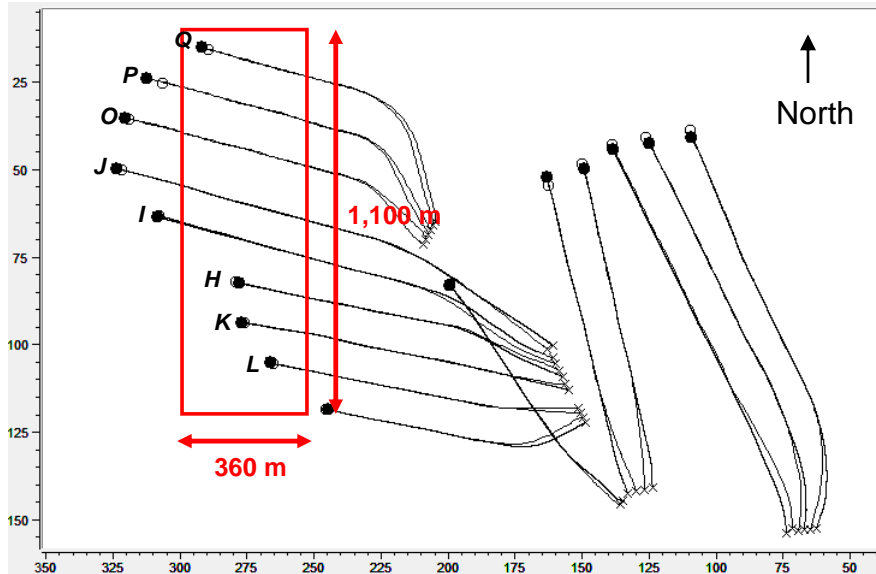
Linear system

$$\mathbf{d} = \mathbf{Gm}$$

This process is repeated at each time step for angle-dependent amplitude data

Implementation with Field Data

■ **Study Area** : (1,100 m x 360 m)



8 SAGD well pairs penetrate the study area

Well	Steam injection start
<i>H, I</i>	<i>Feb. 2002</i>
<i>J, K</i>	<i>Aug. 2003</i>
<i>L</i>	<i>Jun. 2004</i>
<i>O, P, Q</i>	<i>Aug. 2005</i>

■ **Combination of PP and PS waves used in the inversion**

$$1) 02PP \longrightarrow (\alpha, \beta, \rho)$$

$$2) 02PP + 06PP \longrightarrow (\alpha, \beta, \rho) + (\Delta\alpha, \Delta\beta, \Delta\rho)$$

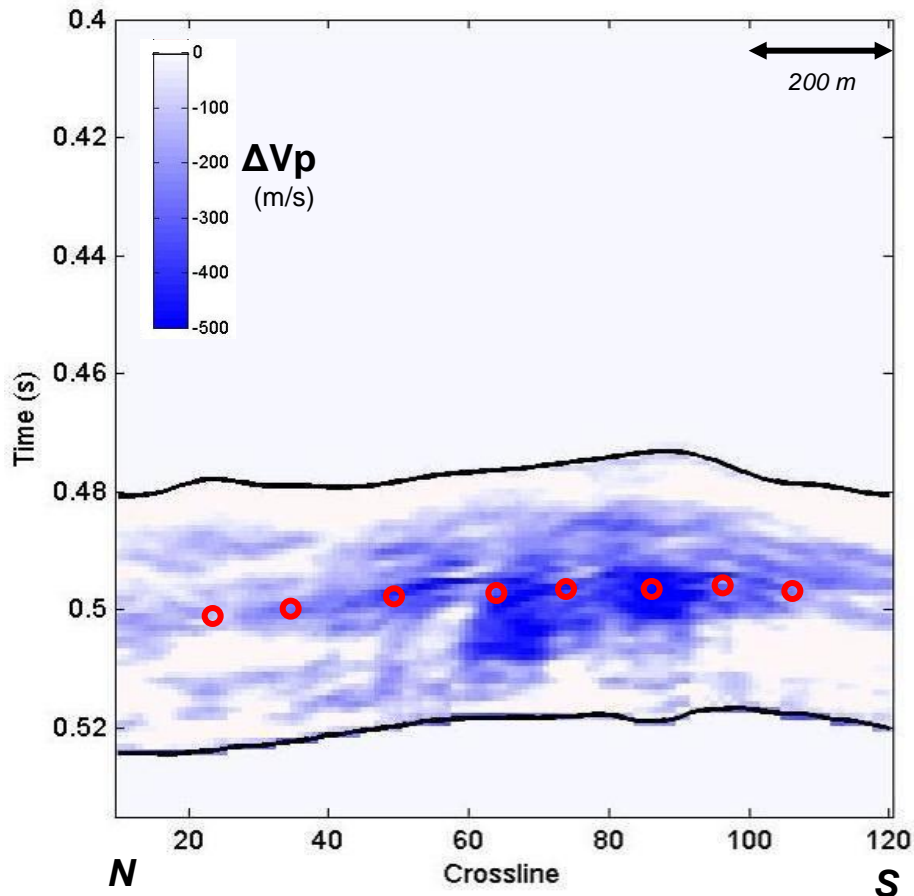
$$3) 02PP + 06PP + 06PS \longrightarrow (\alpha, \beta, \rho) + (\Delta\alpha, \Delta\beta, \Delta\rho)$$

Initial elastic properties

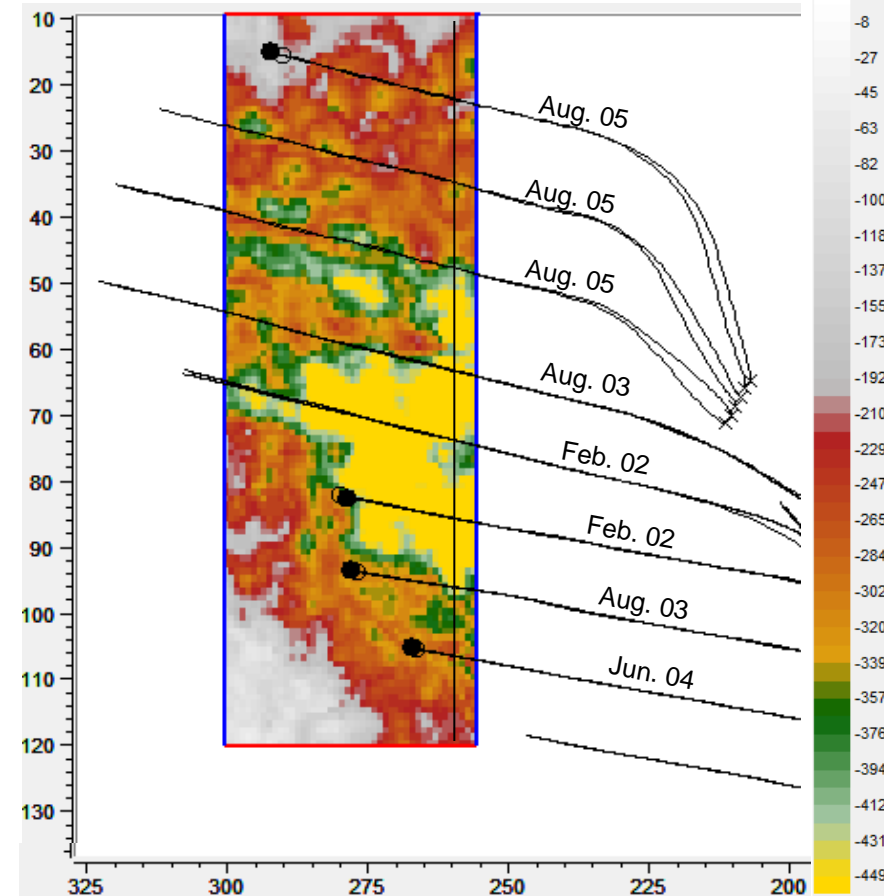
Elastic property changes

Time-lapse inversion result

■ Vertical Section of Vp Change



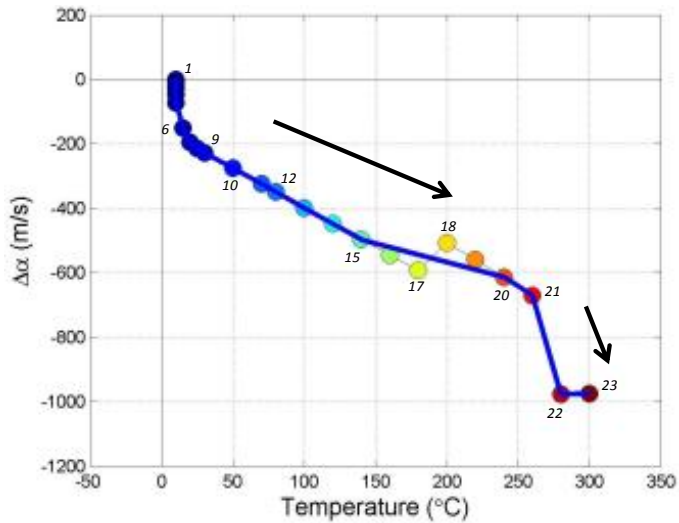
■ Map of Vp decrease



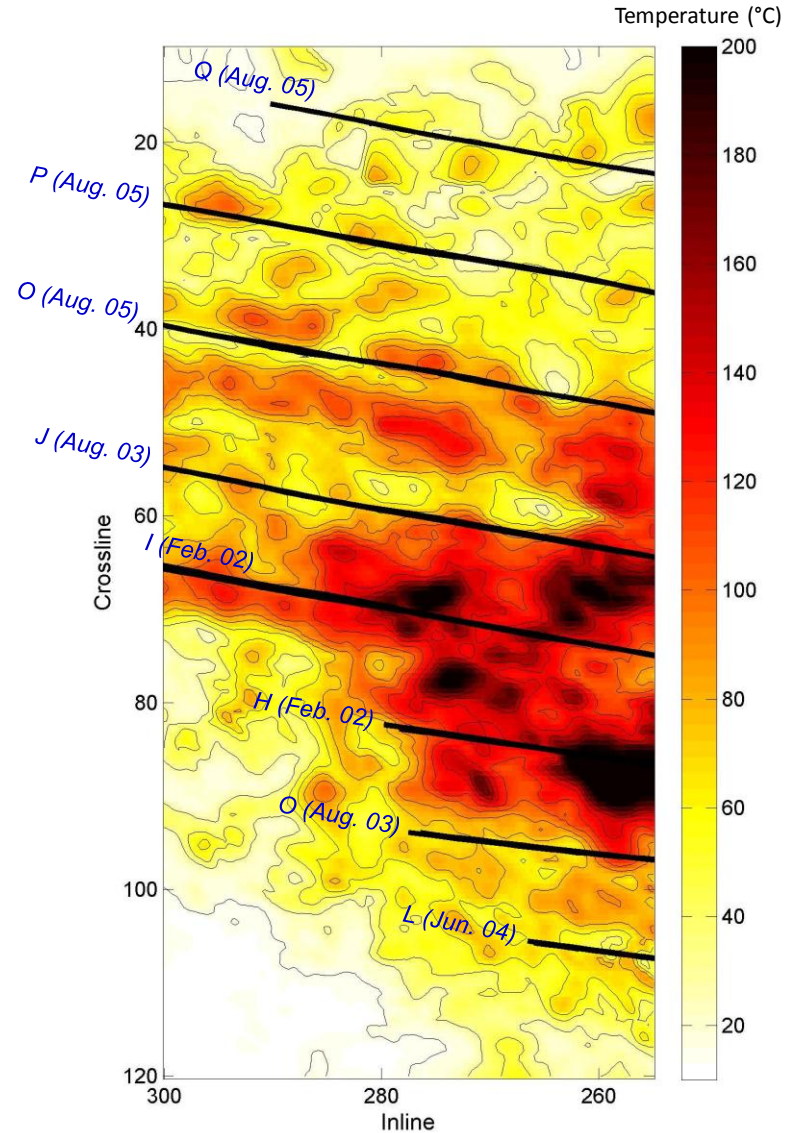
Vp change is consistent with interpretation based on start time of steam injection

Temperature Map

Based on Rock Physics Model



Using ΔV_p – temperature,
Convert ΔV_p to temperature maps



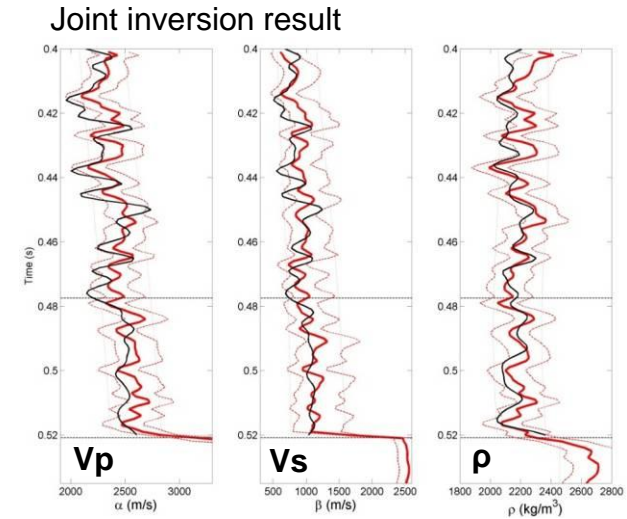
Initial reservoir temperature : 11C

Summary: 4D-3C thermal mapping

❑ Reservoir Delineation

- Developed P-P and P-S joint AVO inversion
Bayesian inversion method
- Implementation with field data

➔ **Reservoir distribution map**



❑ Steam Monitoring

- Develop time-lapse AVO inversion
Bayesian inversion method
- Implementation with field data

➔ **Temperature map**

