



**Sensitivity Tests Performed on Low Frequency Seismic LFS Data  
acquired in the Central North Sea to Delineate Hydrocarbon  
Deposits**

**Seismic  
2023**

Organiser  Supported by  

**Tenzor** **GEO**  
Subsea Microseismic Technology

By Dr Roy Bitrus

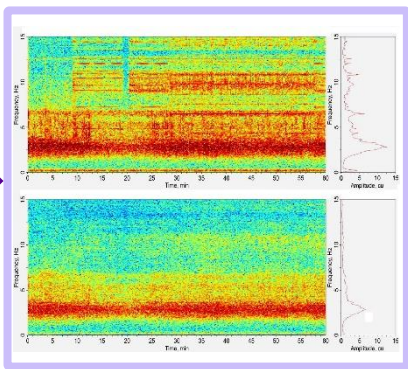
# Introduction – About LFS (Low Frequency Seismic)

Low frequency seismic sounding (LFS) technology is based on analysing spectral properties of low frequency between 0 – 10Hz of natural background seismic that changes above oil and gas deposits.

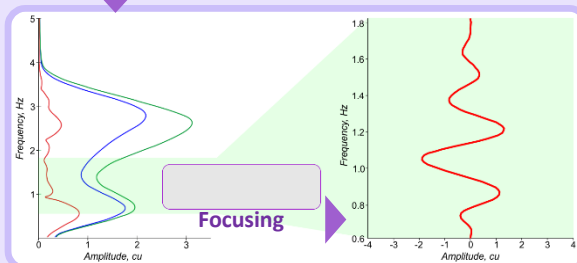
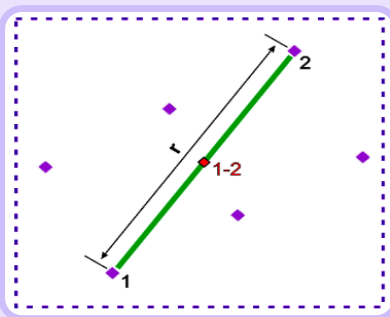
## Design and acquisition



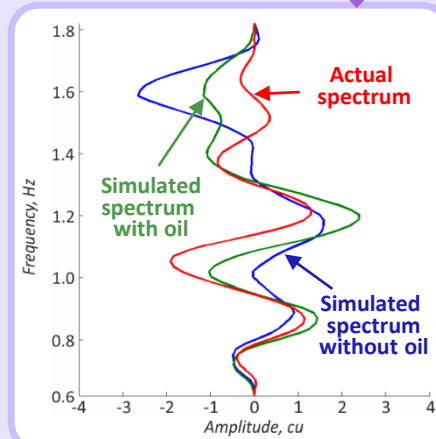
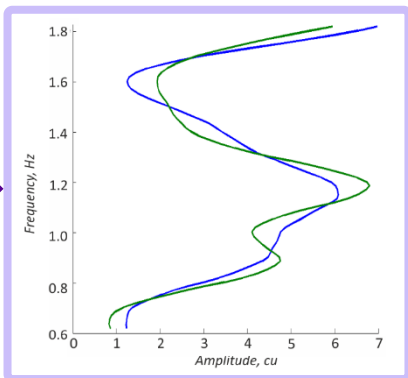
## Quasi-harmonic noise filtering



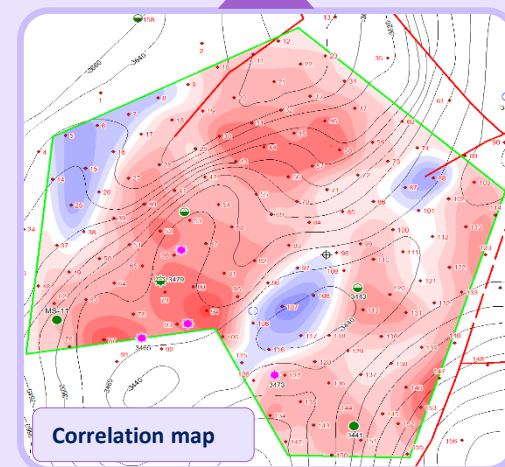
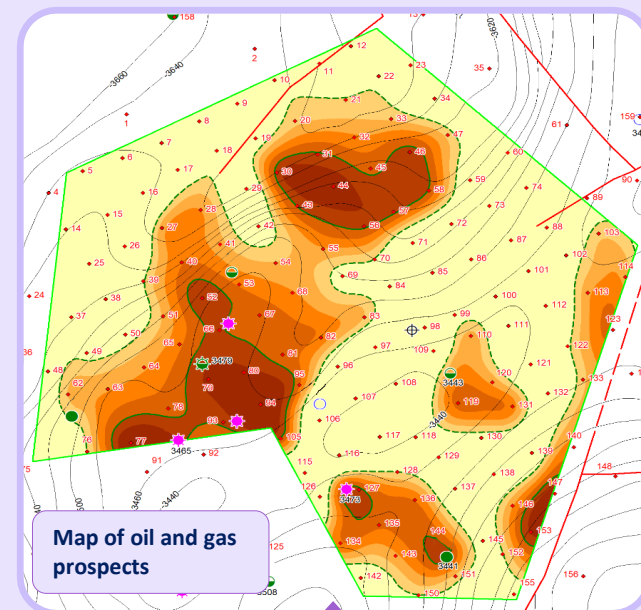
## Processing



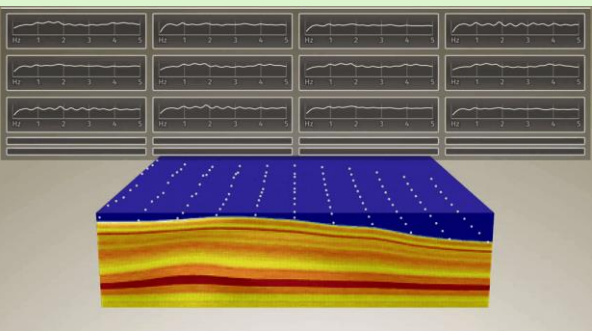
## Simulated spectra



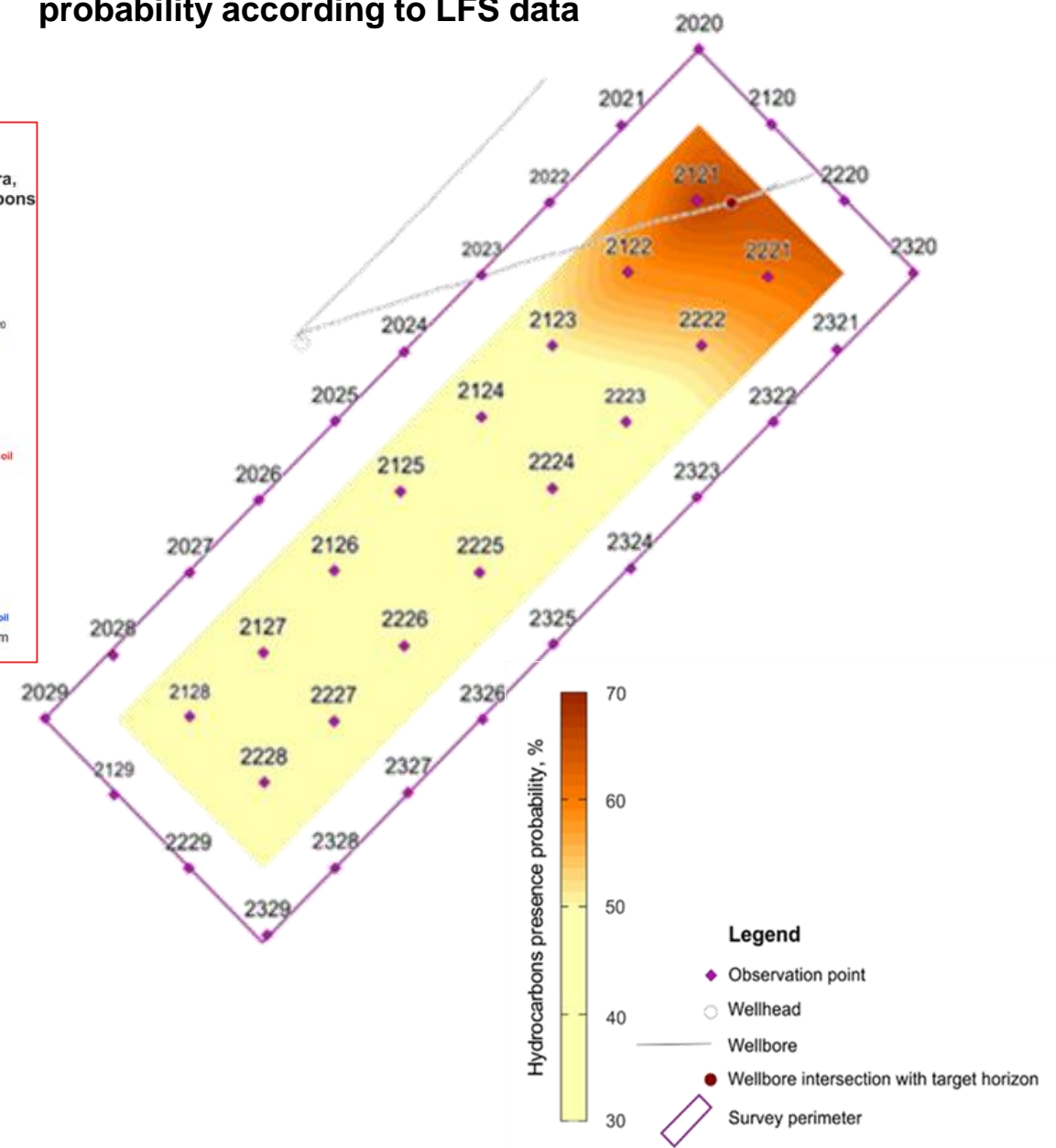
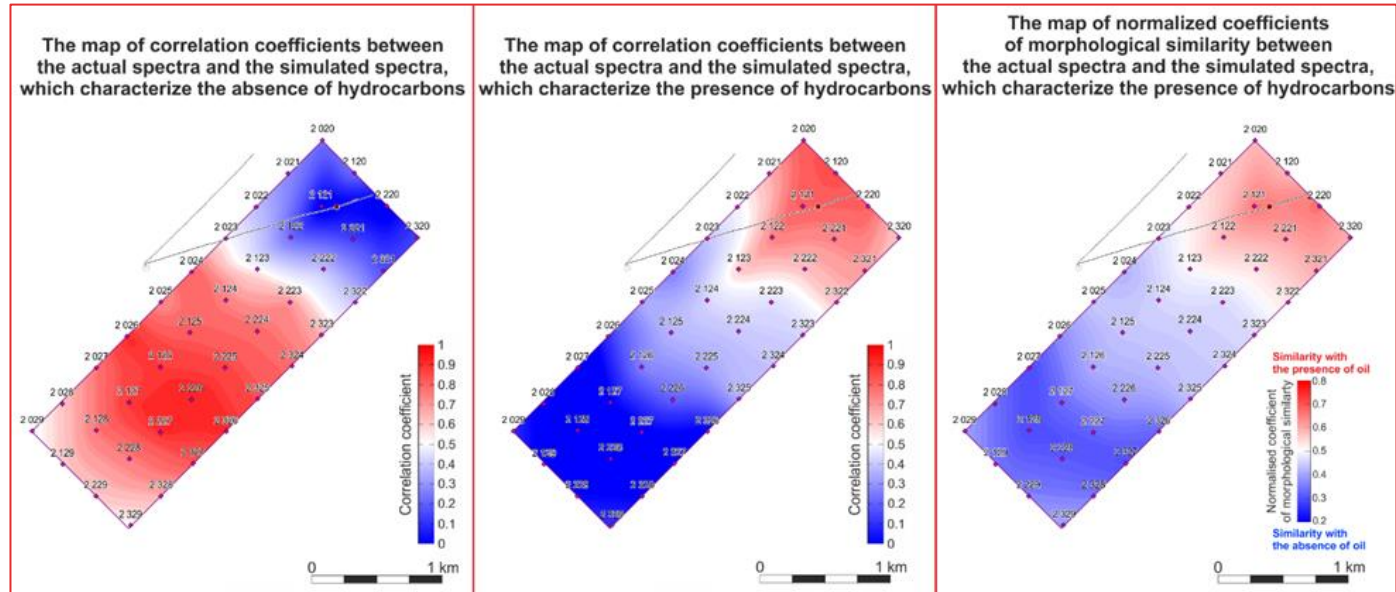
## Outcomes



## Full waveform numerical simulation 3D or 1D.



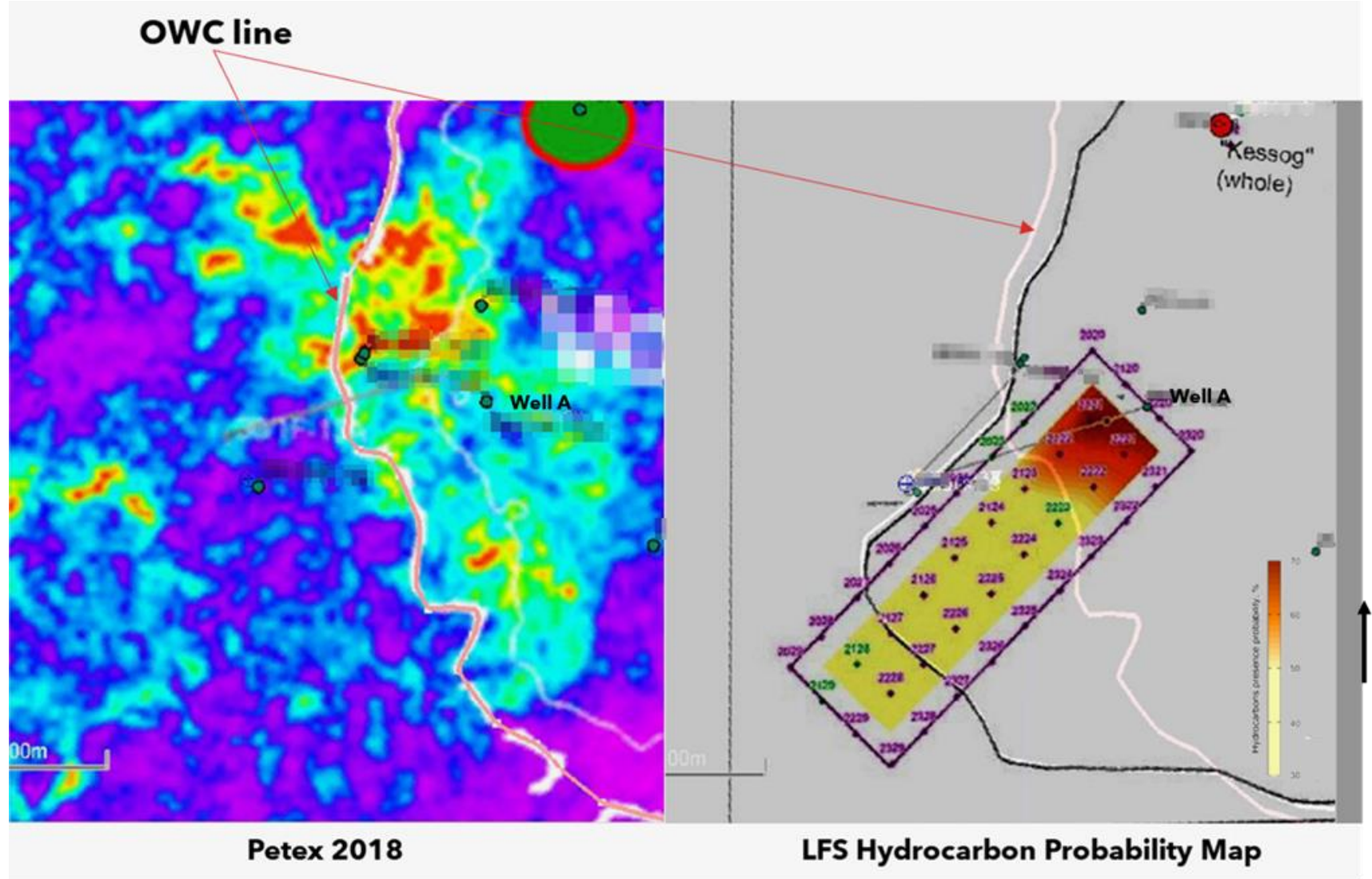
Map of hydrocarbons presence probability according to LFS data



Perform sensitivity tests on base case model of the target field

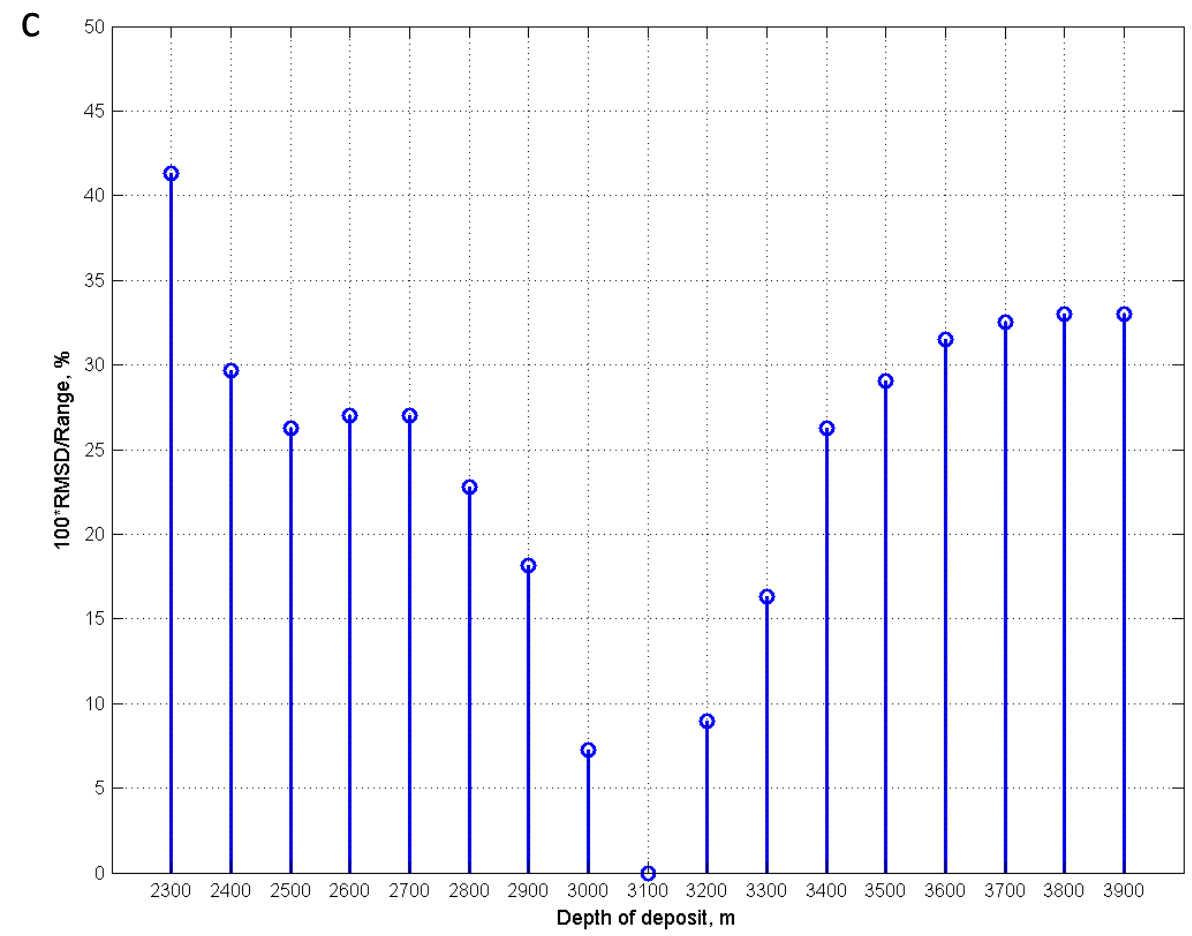
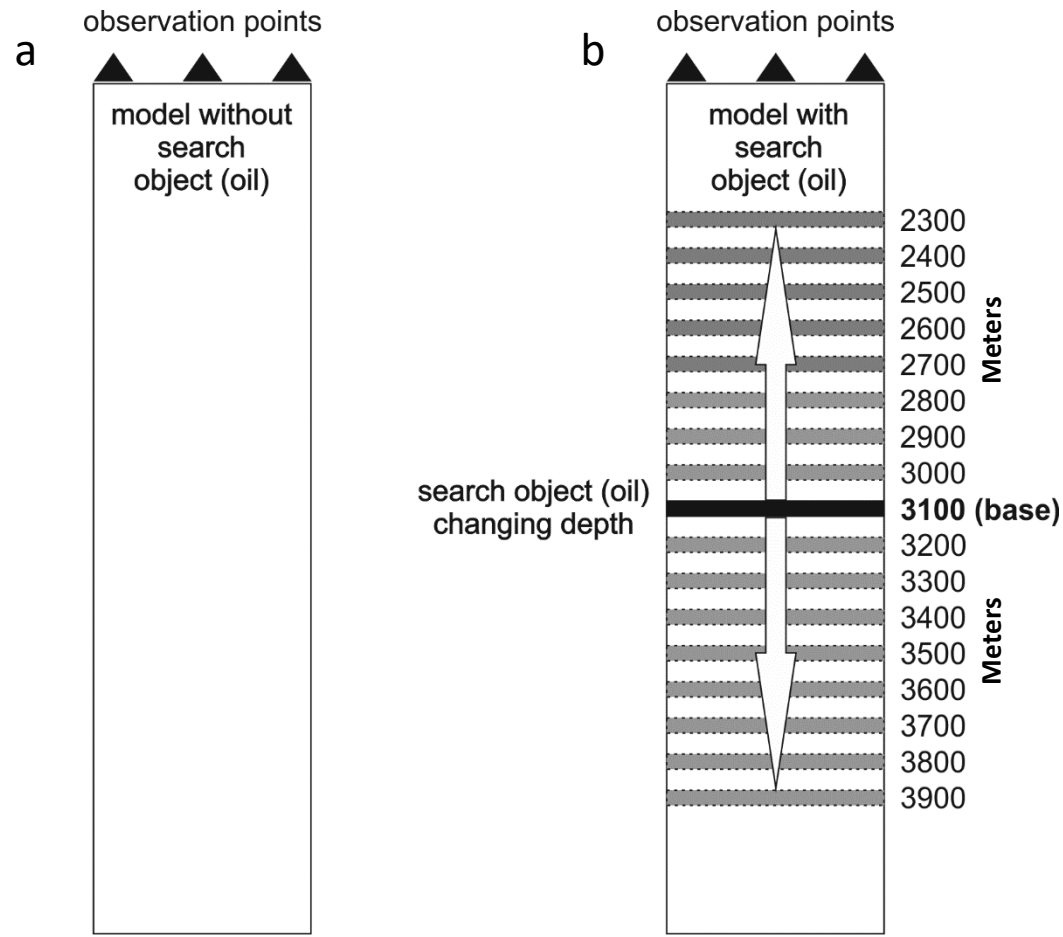
**Primary Aim:**

Test at what point the OWC correspondence is broken or the misfits are too large

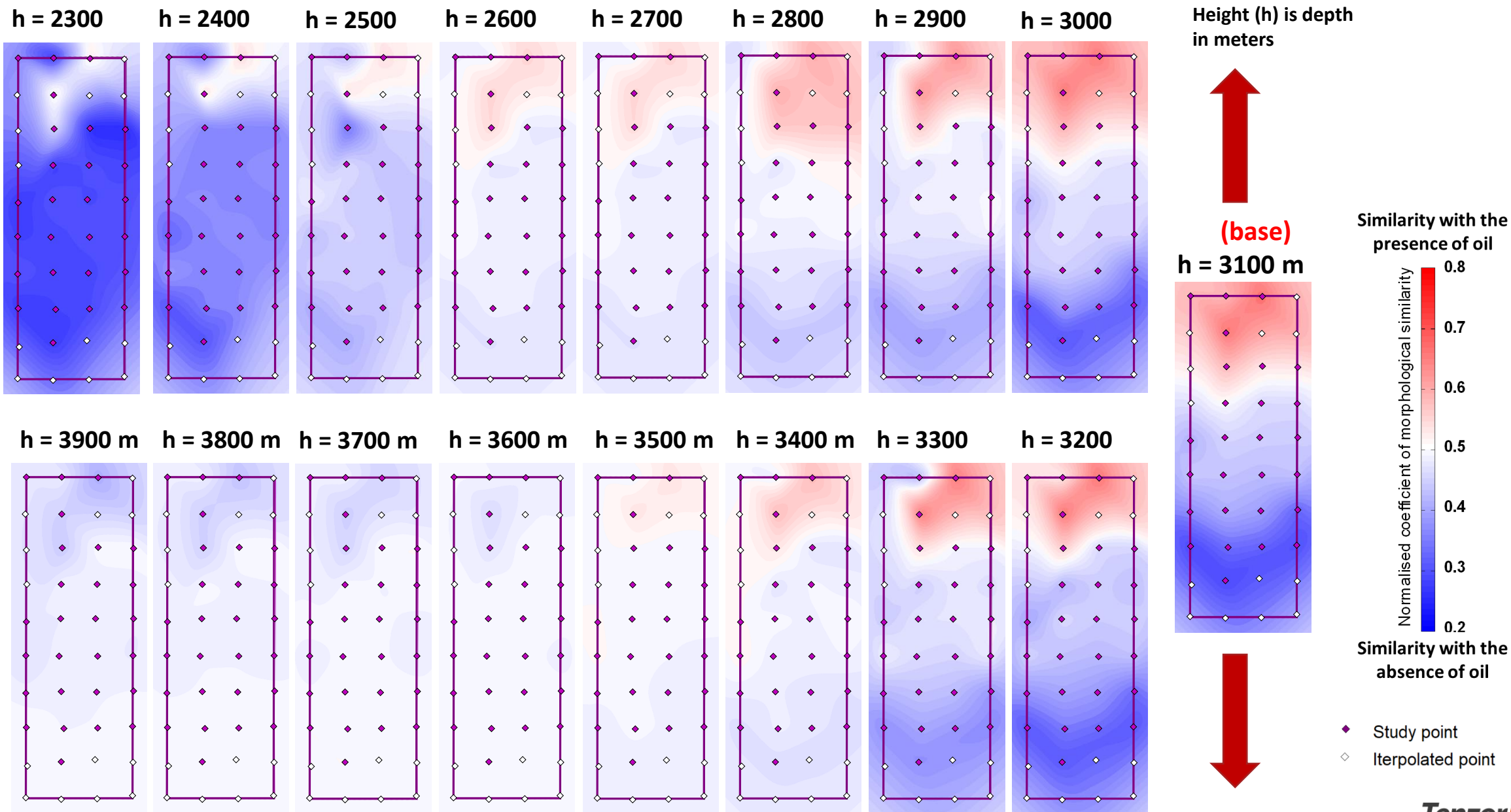


# Test 1: Test the vertical sensitivity of the data acquired in the field

**Objective:** To evaluate how the hydrocarbons probability map will change if a studied deposit is located at a different depth than assumed depth of the deposit.



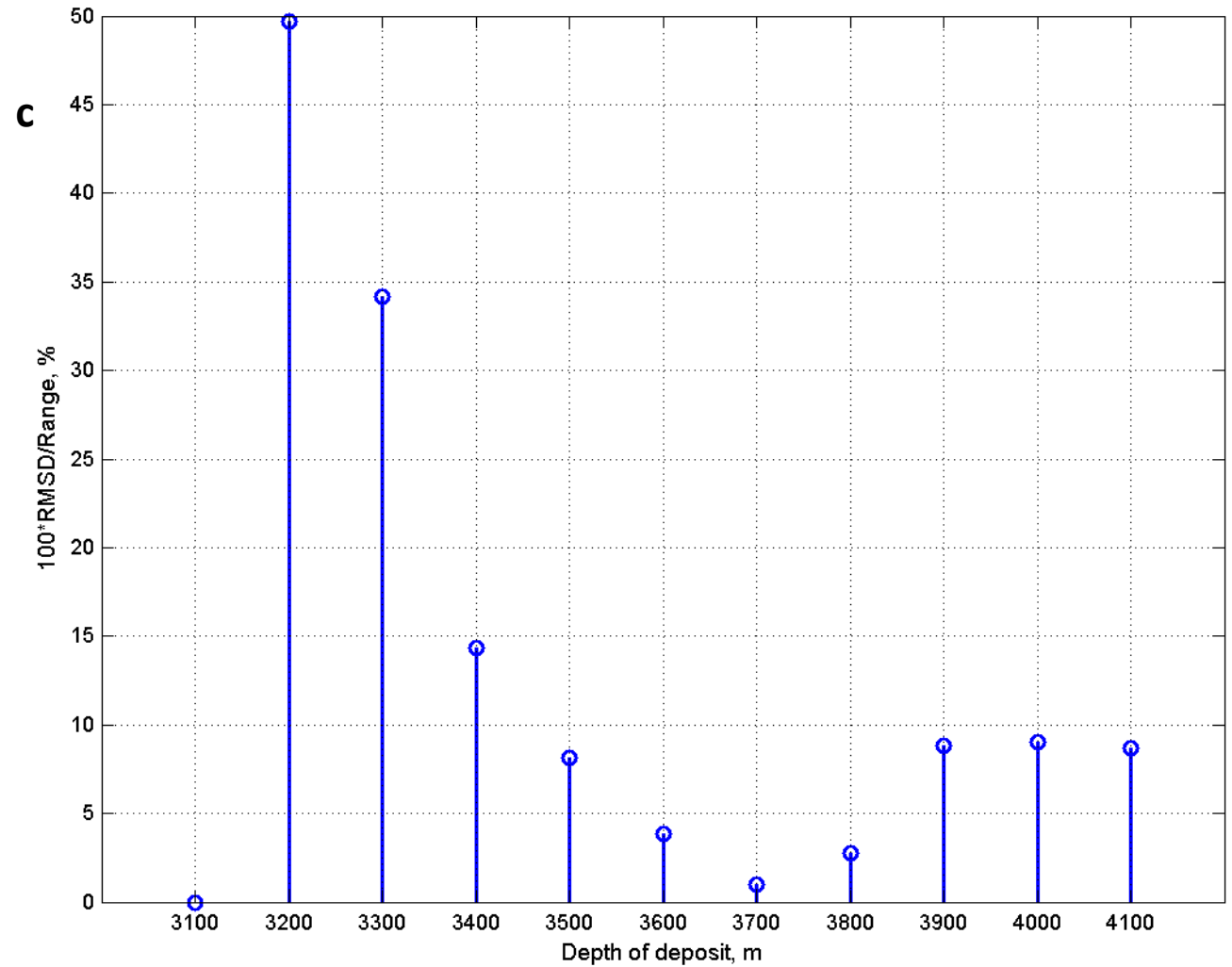
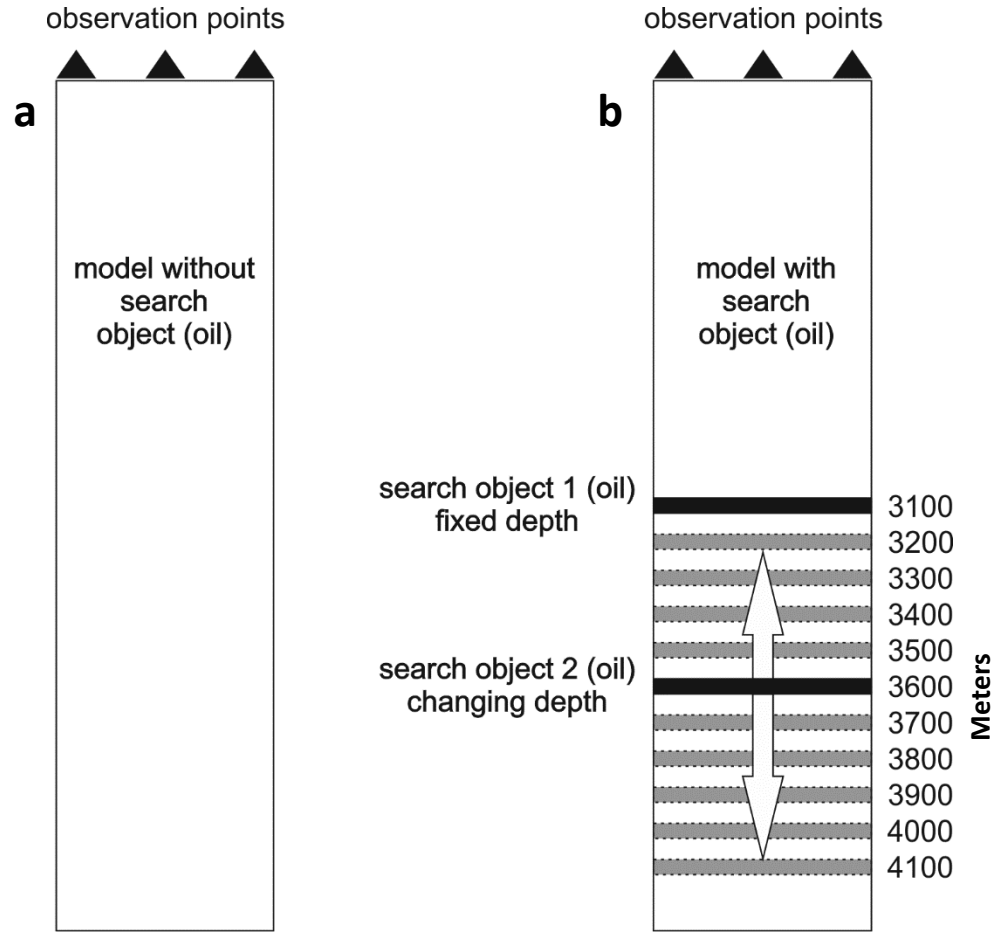
# Test 1: Test the vertical sensitivity of the data acquired in the field



**Test 2:** Insert other oil-bearing reservoirs deeper in the section and re-calculate misfit and the effect the random hydrocarbon probability layer will have on the known result.

**Objective:** The main objective here is to confirm the sensitivity of the resulting hydrocarbons probability map to the presence of a possible “unknown” hydrocarbon reservoir below the target hydrocarbon horizon.

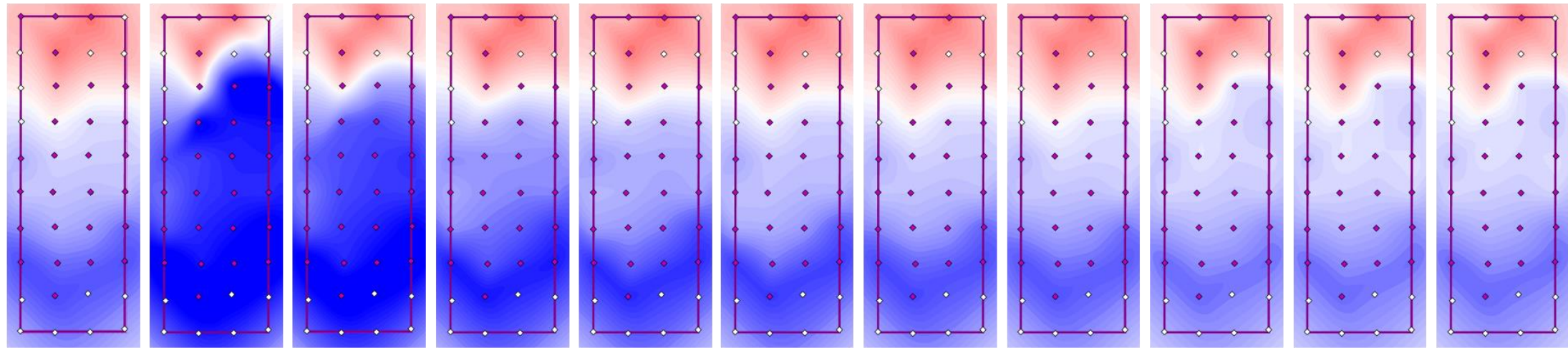
## Stage 1



**Test 2: Insert other oil-bearing reservoirs deeper in the section and re-calculate misfit and hydrocarbon probability**

**a**

h1 = 3100 m (base)    h1 = 3100 m    h1 = 3100 m    h1 = 3100 m    h1 = 3100 m    h1 = 3100 m    h1 = 3100 m    h1 = 3100 m    h1 = 3100 m    h1 = 3100 m    h1 = 3100 m  
 h2 = 3200 m    h2 = 3300 m    h2 = 3400 m    h2 = 3500 m    h2 = 3600 m    h2 = 3700 m    h2 = 3800 m    h2 = 3900 m    h2 = 4000 m    h2 = 4100 m



Similarity with the presence of oil  
 0.8  
 0.7  
 0.6  
 0.5  
 0.4  
 0.3  
 0.2  
 Normalised coefficient of morphological similarity  
 0.2  
 Similarity with the absence of oil

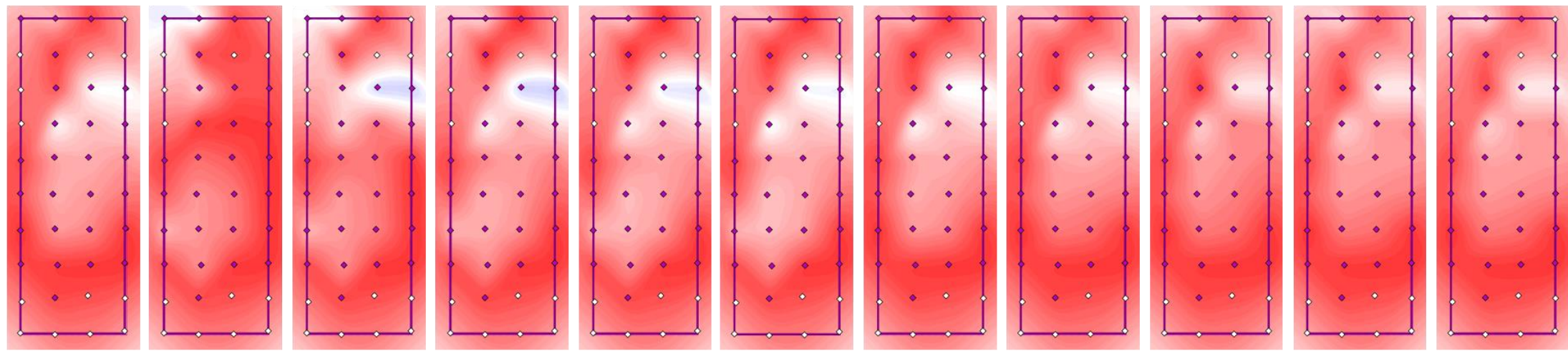
**H = Depth in Meters**

◆ Study point  
 ◇ Interpolated point

**H = Depth in Meters**

**b**

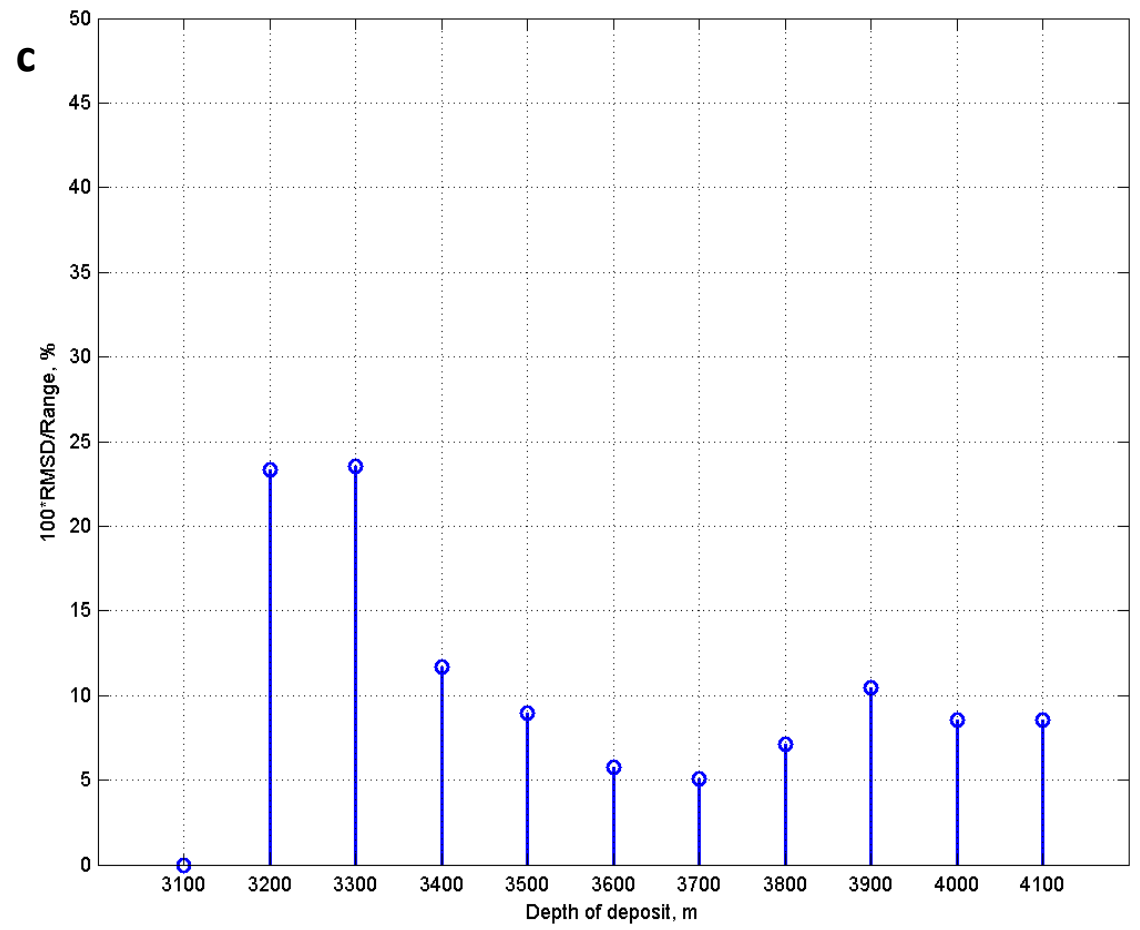
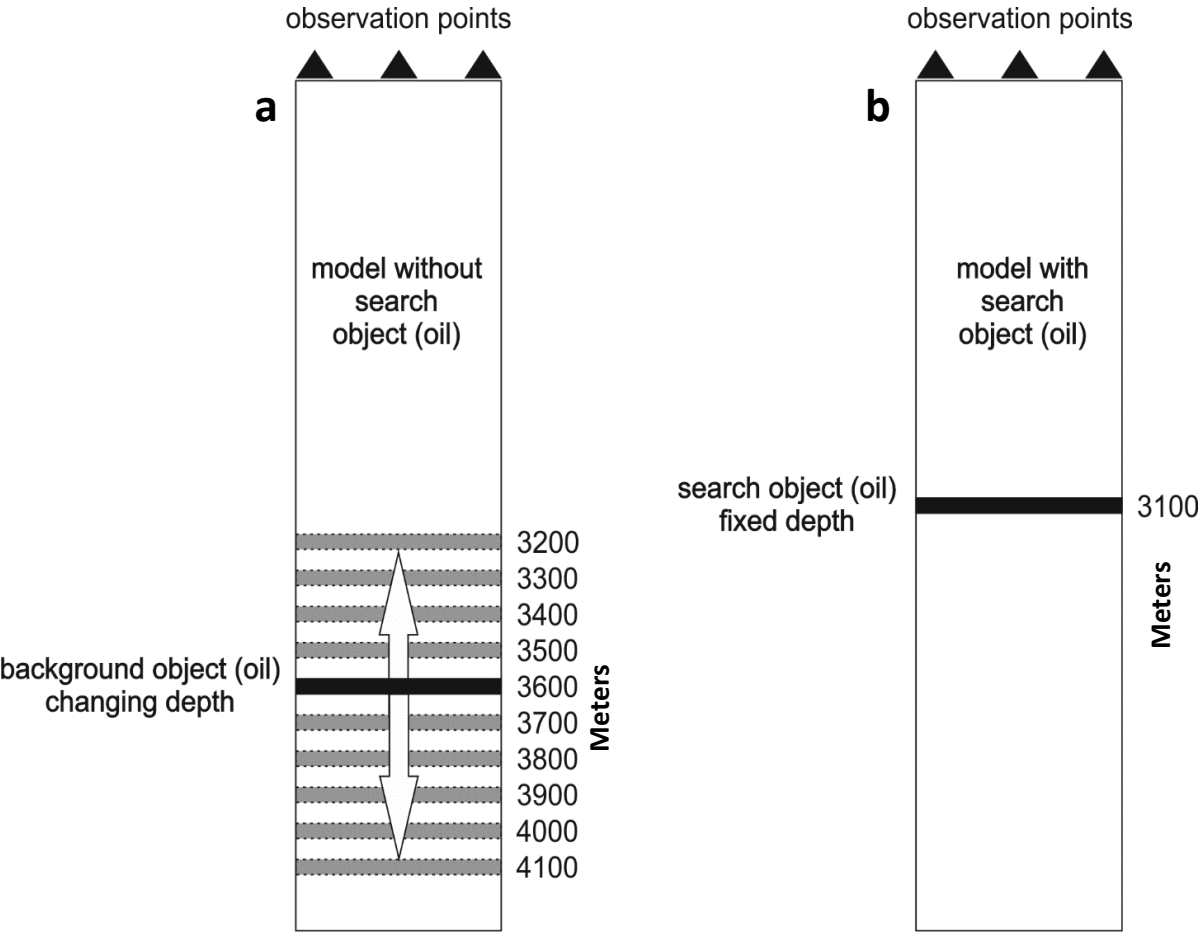
h1 = 3100 m (base)    h1 = 3100 m    h1 = 3100 m    h1 = 3100 m    h1 = 3100 m    h1 = 3100 m    h1 = 3100 m    h1 = 3100 m    h1 = 3100 m    h1 = 3100 m    h1 = 3100 m  
 h2 = 3200 m    h2 = 3300 m    h2 = 3400 m    h2 = 3500 m    h2 = 3600 m    h2 = 3700 m    h2 = 3800 m    h2 = 3900 m    h2 = 4000 m    h2 = 4100 m



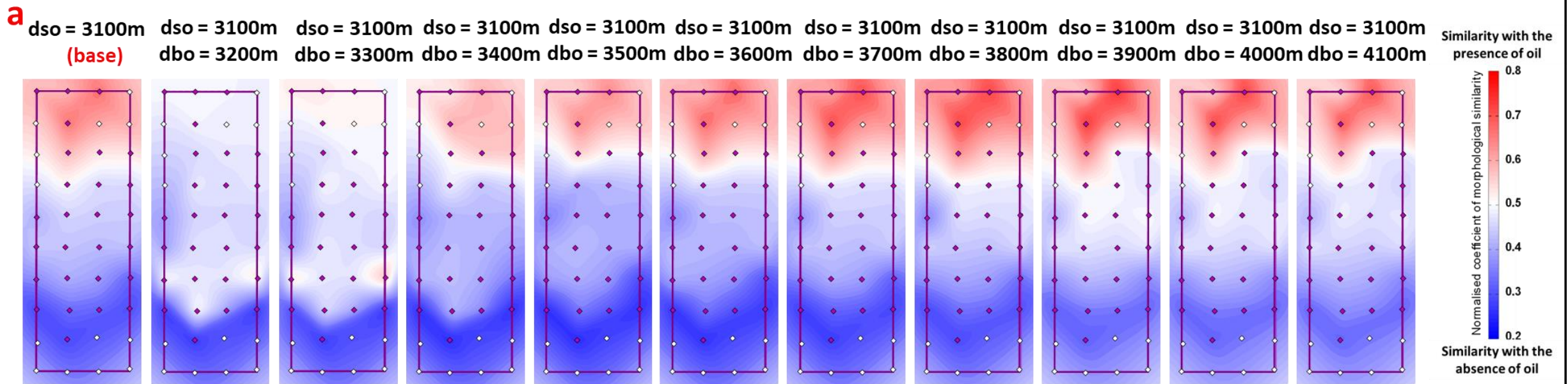
1.0  
 0.9  
 0.8  
 0.7  
 0.6  
 0.5  
 0.4  
 0.3  
 0.2  
 0.1  
 0.0  
 Correlation Coefficient



## Stage 2

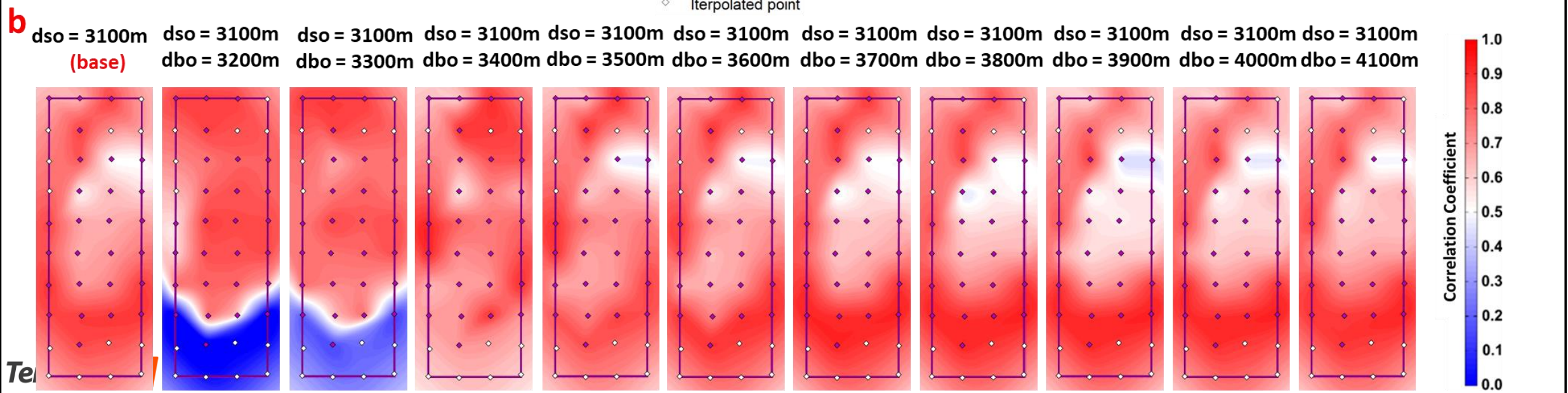


**Test 2: Insert other oil-bearing reservoirs deeper in the section and re-calculate misfit and hydrocarbon probability**



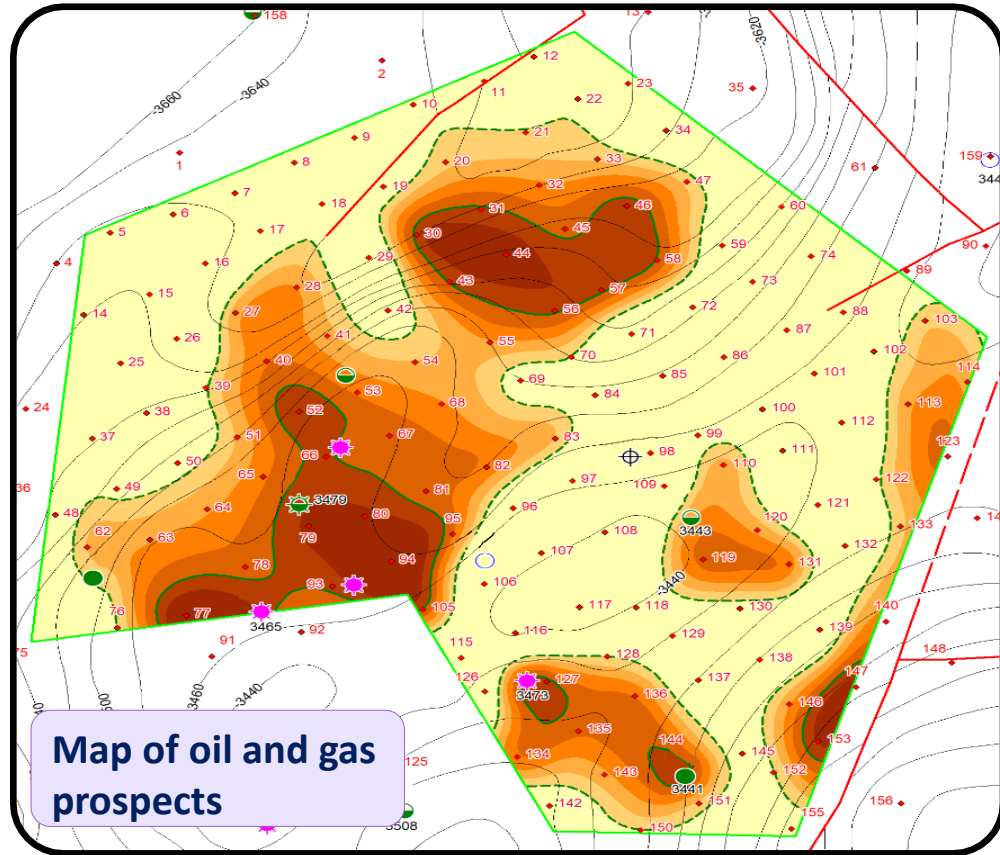
Depth search obj (dso), Depth background obj (dbo)

◆ Study point  
◇ Interpolated point



# Conclusion

LFS technology uses natural low-frequency (0.1 – 10Hz) of vertically propagated P-waves and applying the sensitivity analysis on the acquired data gives an indication of the vertical resolution of the resulting data and its application in visualising the hydrocarbon potential of a reservoir.



**Environmental Friendly**



**Vertical Sensitivity**



**Integrate with seismic to derisk drilling**



**Improve visualisation of the subsurface to replenish reserves**



**Model has vertical sensitivity to help locate new and existing reservoirs.**

For more info refer to publication:

Bitrus et al., 2023; Sensitivity Tests Performed on Low Frequency Seismic LFS Data acquired in the Central North Sea to Delineate Hydrocarbon Deposits, First Break Vol 41, Issue 4, April 2023, p 71 – 77. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.3997/1365-2397.fb2023027>



# QUESTIONS

## GET IN TOUCH

Dr Roy Bitrus

T: +44 (0)7854859911

E: [roy.bitrus@tenzorgeo.co.uk](mailto:roy.bitrus@tenzorgeo.co.uk)

