An Integrated Workflow for Seismic Data Conditioning and Modern Prestack Inversion Applied to the Odin Field

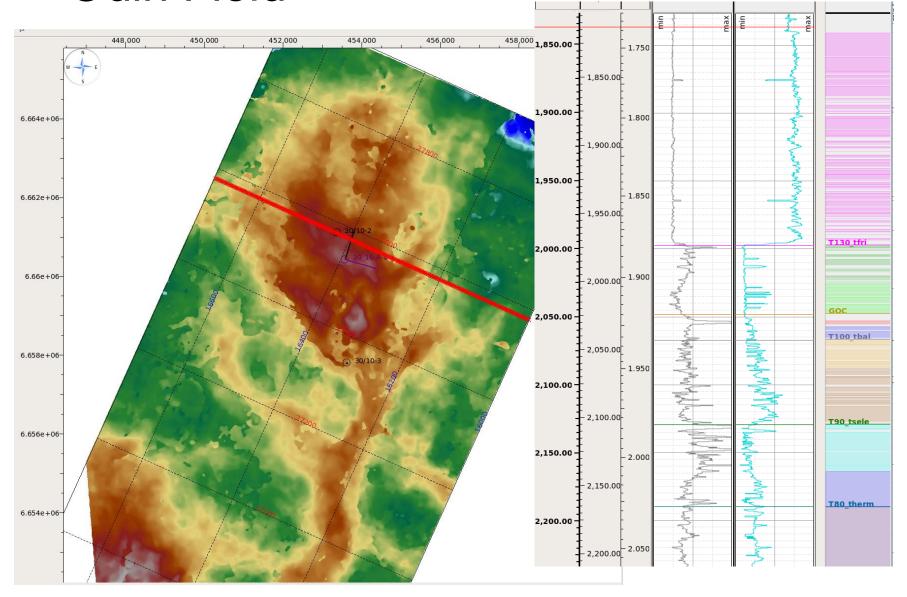
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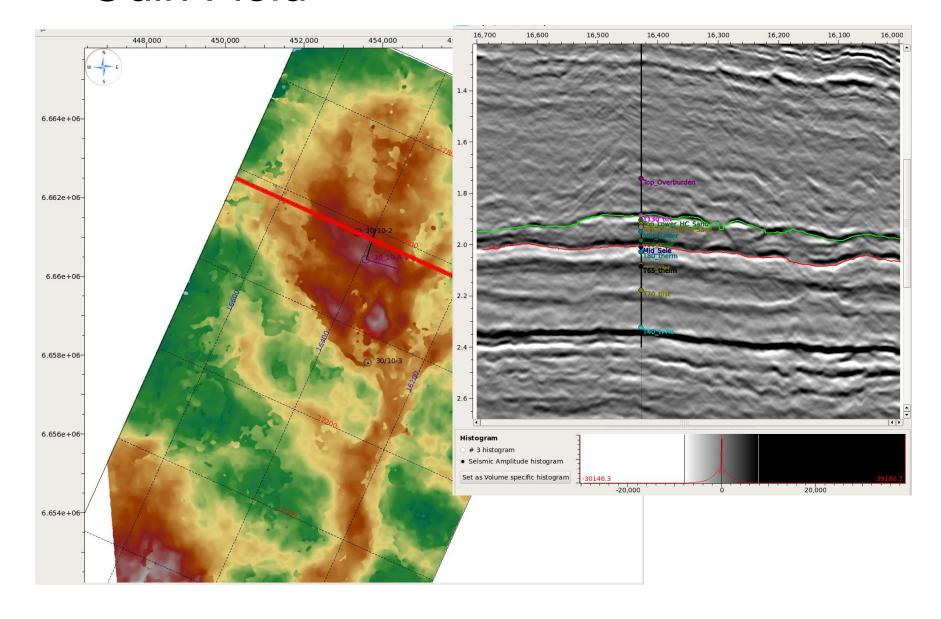
Talk Outline

- Introduction
- Motivation
- Introducing Pcube+
- Gather Conditioning
 - Workflow
 - Conditioning
 - Interpretation support
- Summary, Conclusions

Odin Field



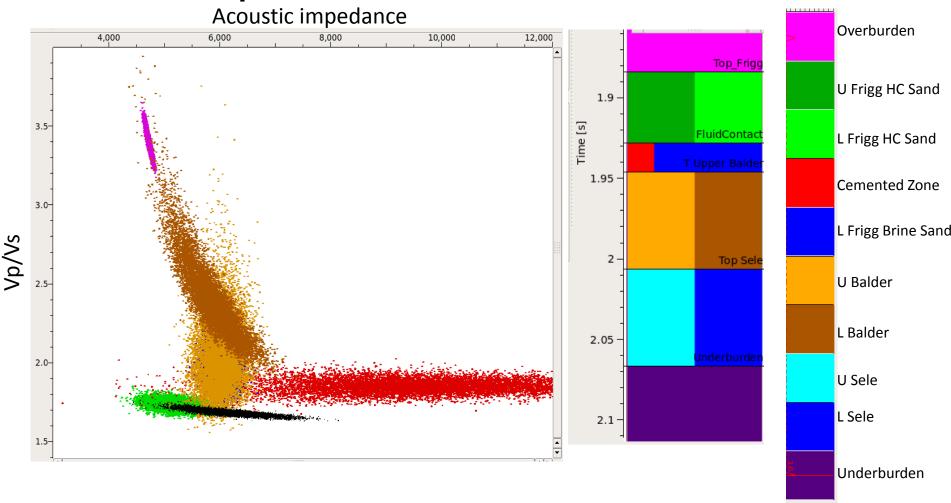
Odin Field



PCube+ Introduction

- PCube developed by Statoil & NR* ~9 years ago
- Pcube+ latest developments
 - LFC (Litho Fluid Classes) to define rock/fluid
 - Illegal vertical transitions geological rules
- Bayesian inversion
 - Updating prior probabilities with seismic amplitudes
 - Updating model layer thicknesses
- Inputs
 - Partial stacks
 - Seismic horizons
 - LFCs
 - Wavelets

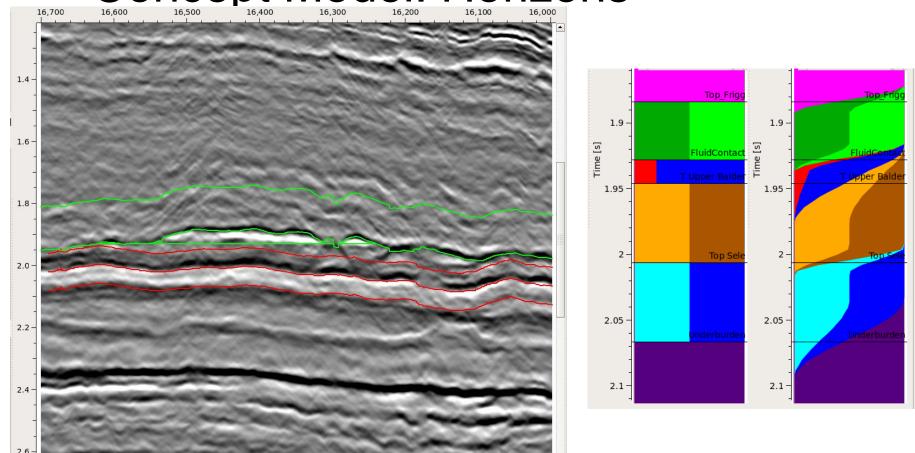
Concept Model: LFCs



LFCs are derived from well data. Within each zone, a 3D Gaussian is fitted to the elastic properties.

A layer model is populated with prior probabilities for each LFC.

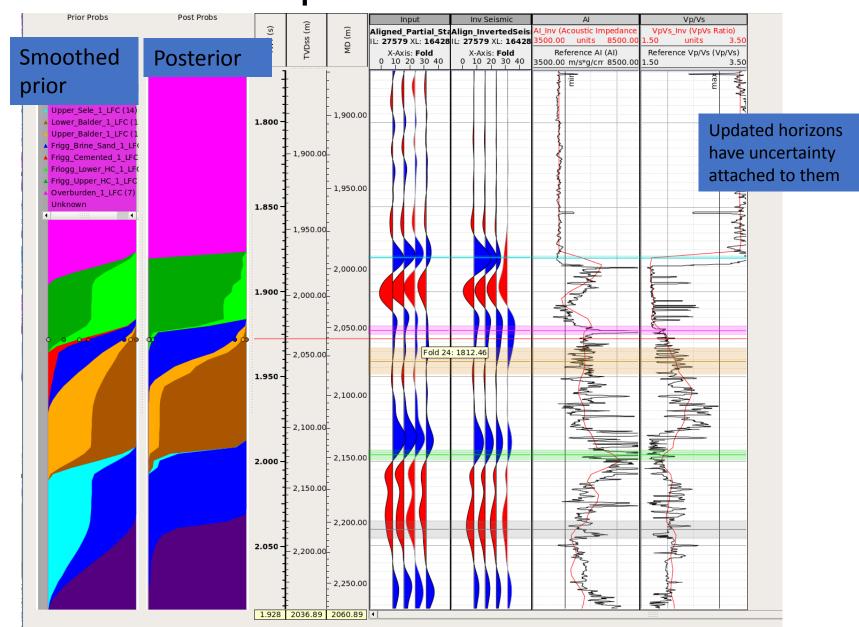
Concept Model: Horizons



Slave horizons are parallel to a few interpreted horizons. The concept model is smoothed vertically due to prior uncertainty in the horizon position.

These horizon positions are updated in the inversion.

Inversion Output



Likelihood Ratio

Prior model
$$P(m \mid d) = \frac{P(d \mid m)}{P(m)} = \frac{P(d \mid m)}{P(d)}$$

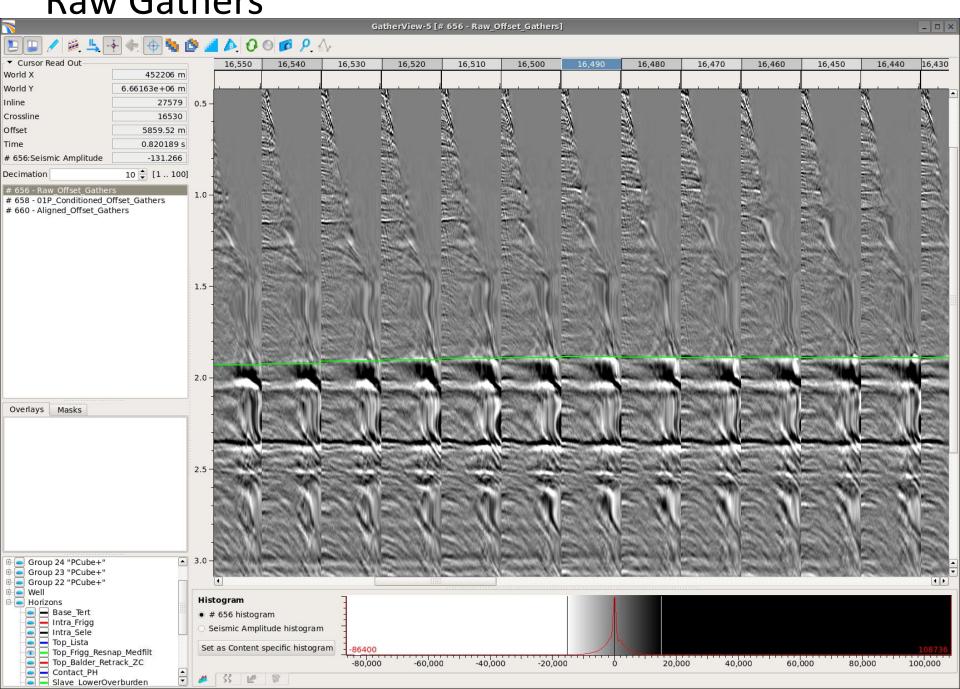
If this ratio is much different from 1, then the data are driving the result away from the prior model.

This is a useful QC

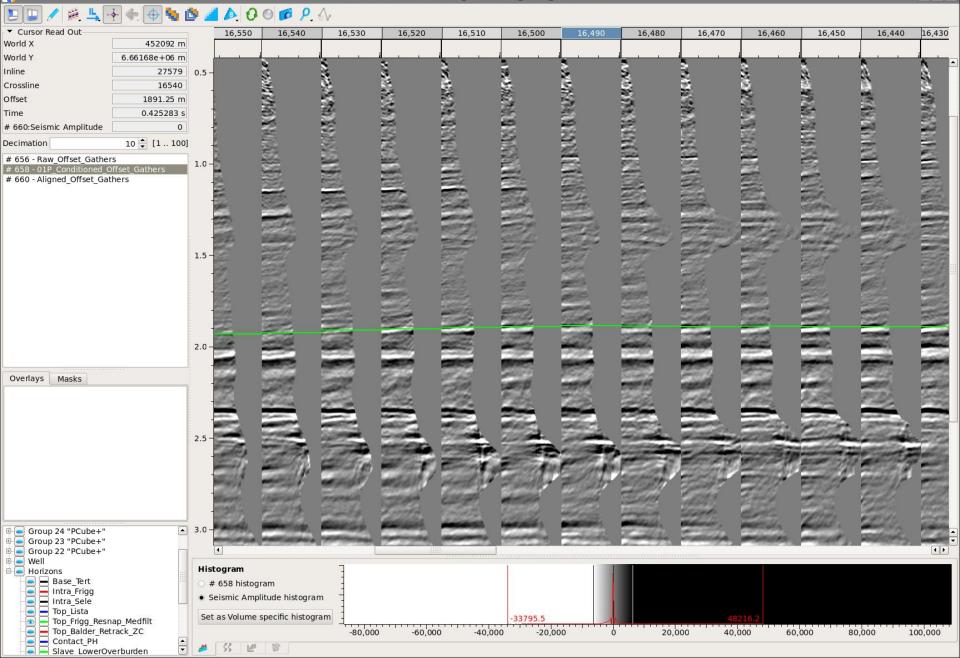
Seismic Data Conditioning

- Processes applied to the raw (time-migrated) gathers summarised below:
 - Angle mute at 50°
 - Radon de-multiple
 - Linear Radon noise reduction
 - Random noise reduction
 - Output conditioned gathers without alignment
 - Gather event alignment
 - Output conditioned gathers with alignment
- Partial stacks and Inversions on:
 - Raw Gathers
 - Conditioned gathers NO alignment
 - Conditioned gathers WITH alignment

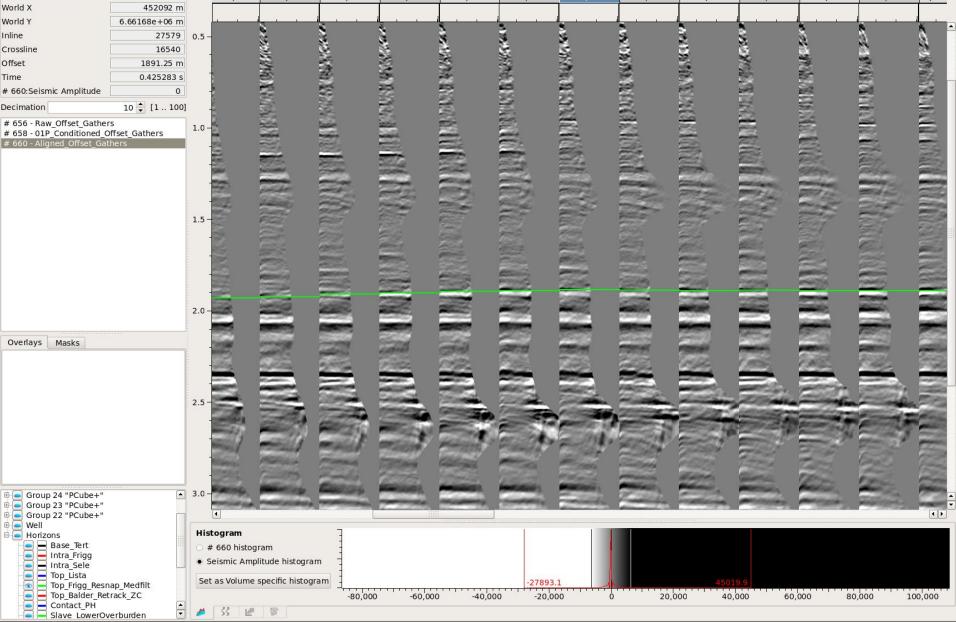
Raw Gathers



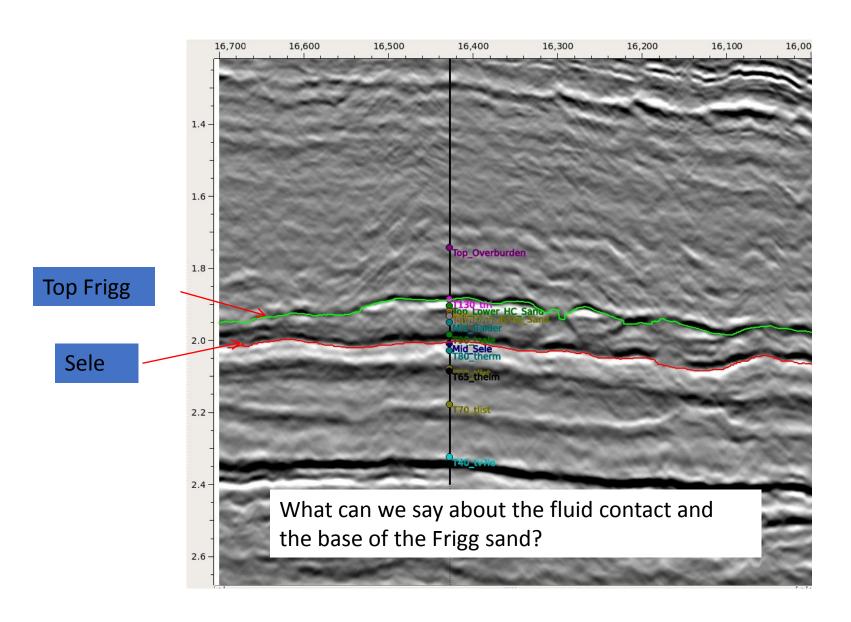
Conditioned Gathers, No Alignment
GatherView-5 [# 658 - 01P_Conditioned_Offset_Gathers] A 00 0 PA 16,530 16,520 16,510 16,500 16,430 16,470 16,460 452092 m 6.66168e+06 m 27579 16540 1891.25 m 0.425283 s 10 \$ [1.. 100] Masks Group 23 "PCube+" Group 22 "PCube+"



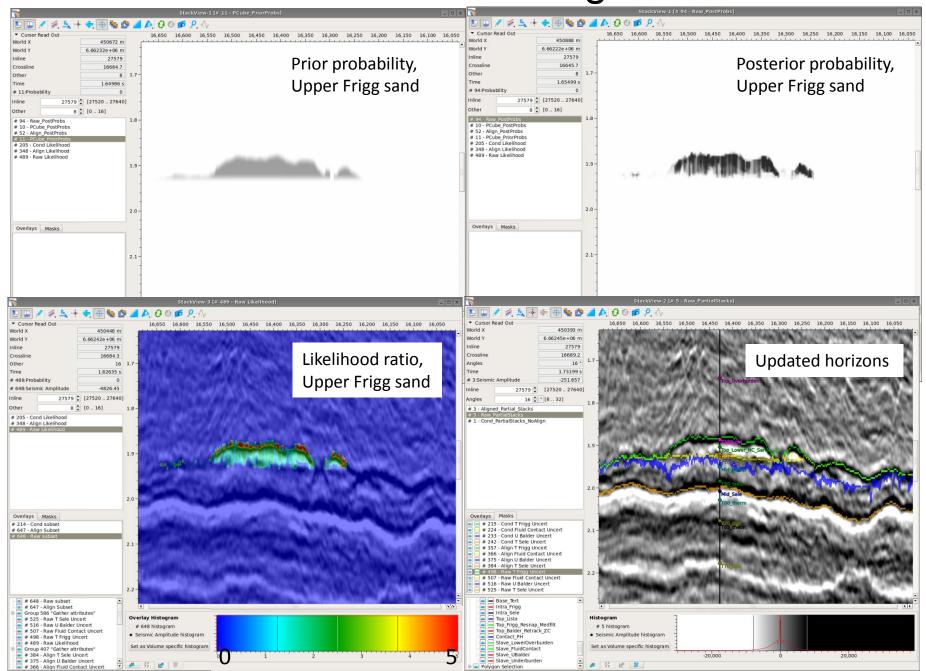
Conditioned Gathers, With Alignment
GatherView-5 [# 660 - Aligned_Offset_Gathers] DO 0 0 PA 16,540 16,530 16,520 16,510 16,500 16,470 16,430 16,460 16,450 452092 m 6.66168e+06 m 27579 16540 1891.25 m 0.425283 s 10 \$ [1.. 100] Masks Group 23 "PCube+" Group 22 "PCube+" Histogram Base Tert # 660 histogram



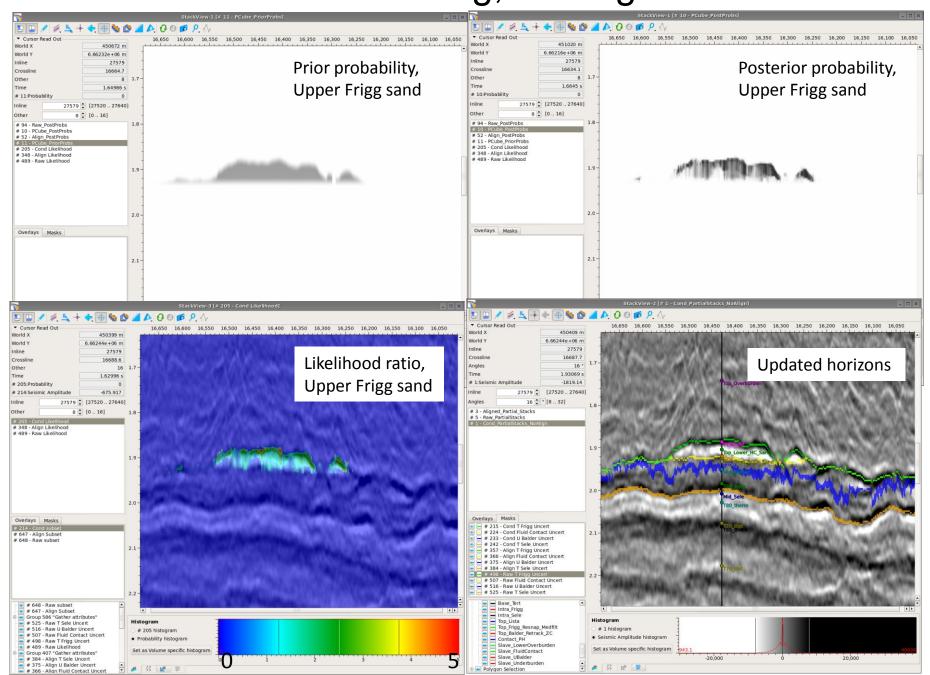
Conditioned Partial Stack, With Alignment



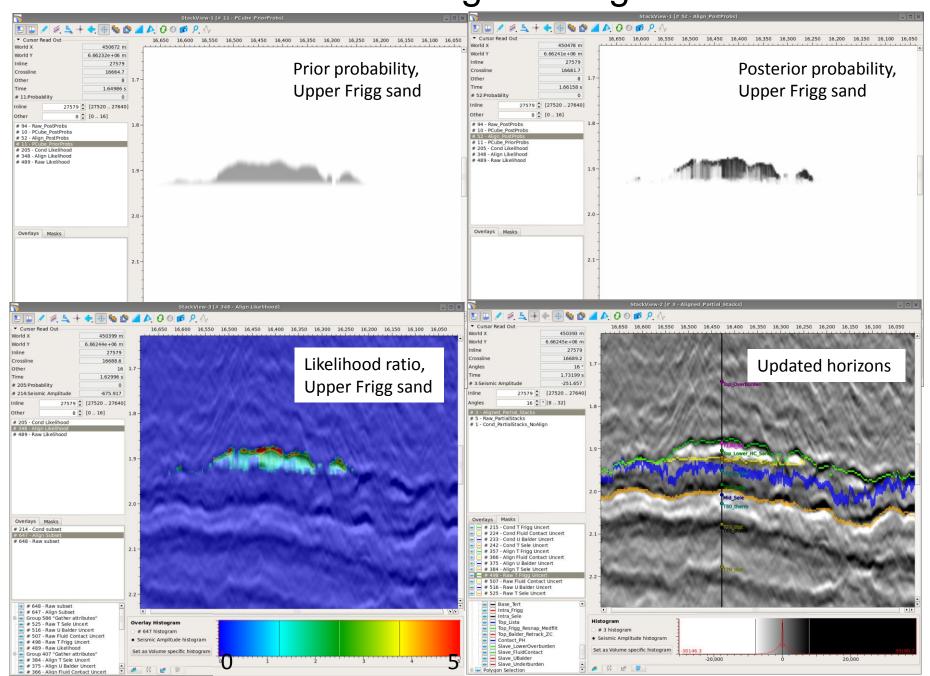
Results: No Gather Conditioning



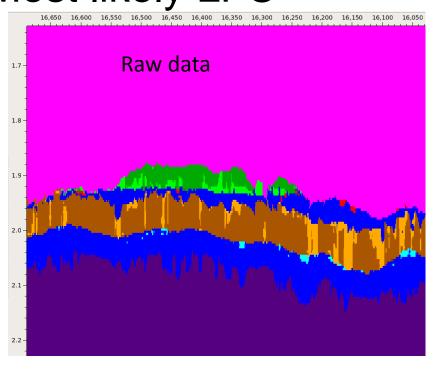
Results: Gather Conditioning, No Alignment



Results: Gather Conditioning and Alignment



Most likely LFC



L Frigg Brine Sand

U Balder

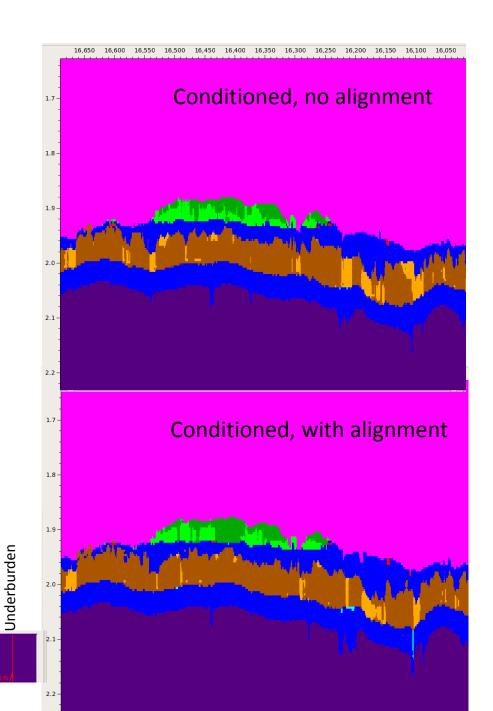
L Balder

Cemented Zone

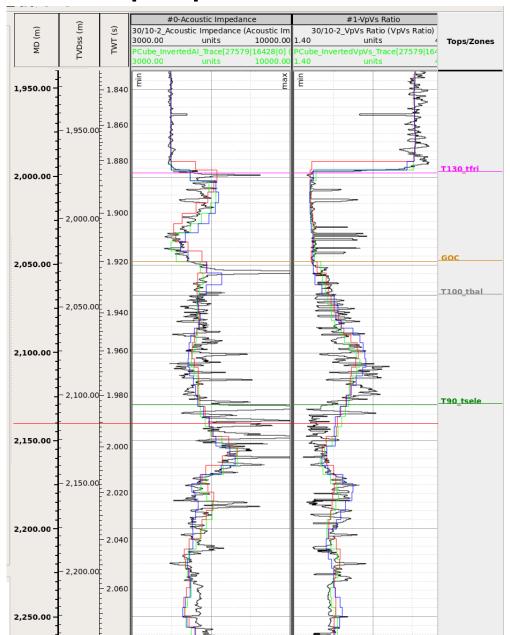
L Frigg HC Sand

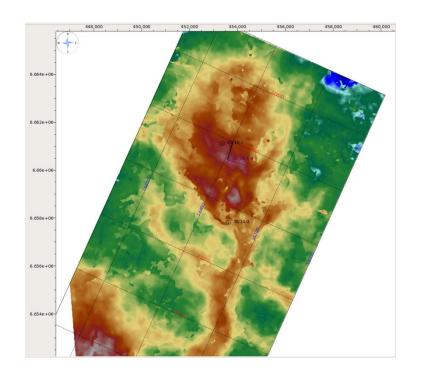
U Frigg HC Sand

Overburden



Elastic properties at well



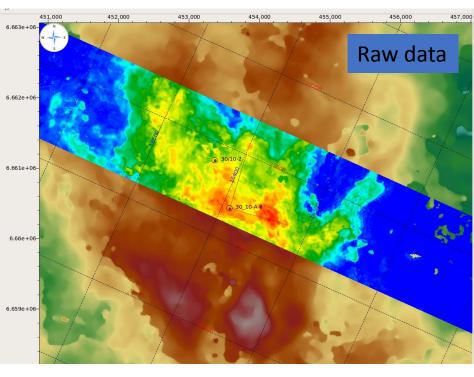


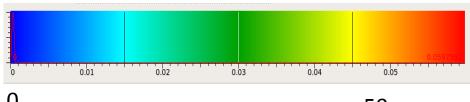
BLUE: Raw

GREEN: Conditioned, NO Align

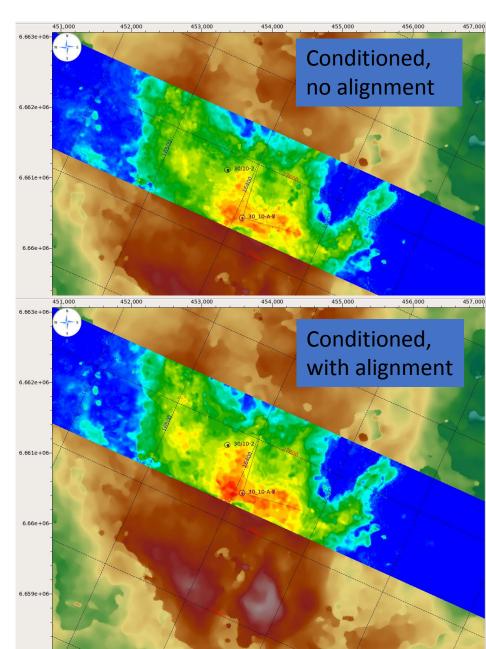
RED: Conditioned WITH Align

Reservoir time thickness









Summary & Conclusions

- We describe a Bayesian pre-stack inversion that improves the characterisation of sand bodies in complex stratigraphy
- Comparing inversion results from raw and conditioned gathers demonstrates the benefits of the conditioning processes.
 - General de-multiple and de-noise processing improves the geological consistency of the results
 - Gather alignment sharpens the results, reducing uncertainty in thickness & and volumetric estimates, and improves the information supplied to the drillers.
 - It is important to close the loop from inversion results back to seismic gathers
- Quantification of probabilities could carry forward to reservoir modeling and flow simulation
- Pre-stack interpretation is providing new insights into likely rock property distribution