

Extending Low-Frequencies with a new seismic air source design

Susanne Rentsch-Smith, Ed Hager



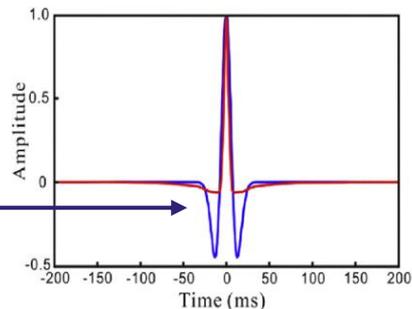
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Drivers for Low Frequencies – Extending Broadband

LOW FREQUENCIES:

Broader amplitude spectrum

- More octaves the better
- Lows reduce the side-lobes of the wavelet
- Smaller side-lobes improve the resolution



Seismic Inversion

- Inversion requires a flat spectrum from 0Hz
- Better lows improve the reliability of the inversion, less reliance on low-frequency models

Full-waveform Inversion

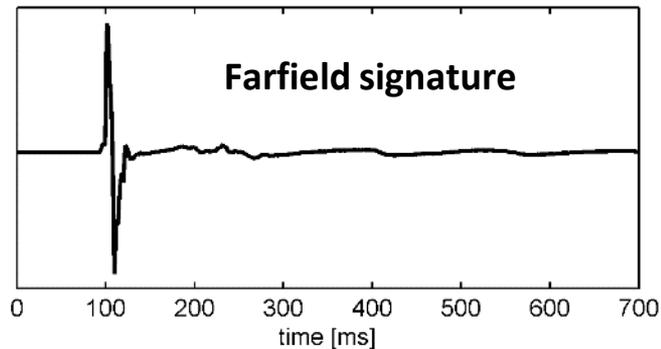
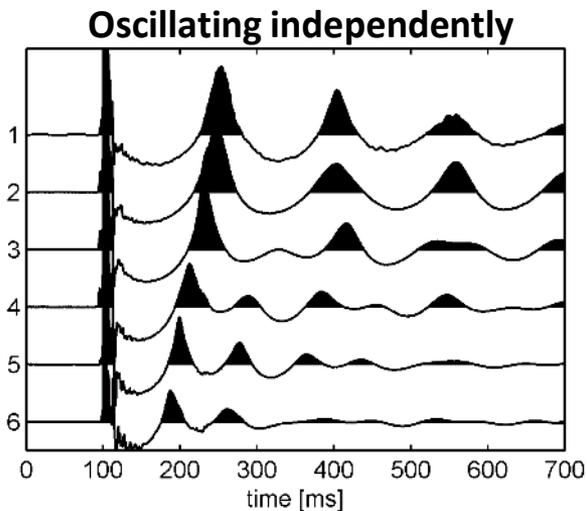
- Starting frequency can have a significant effect on the final result

Basic source design

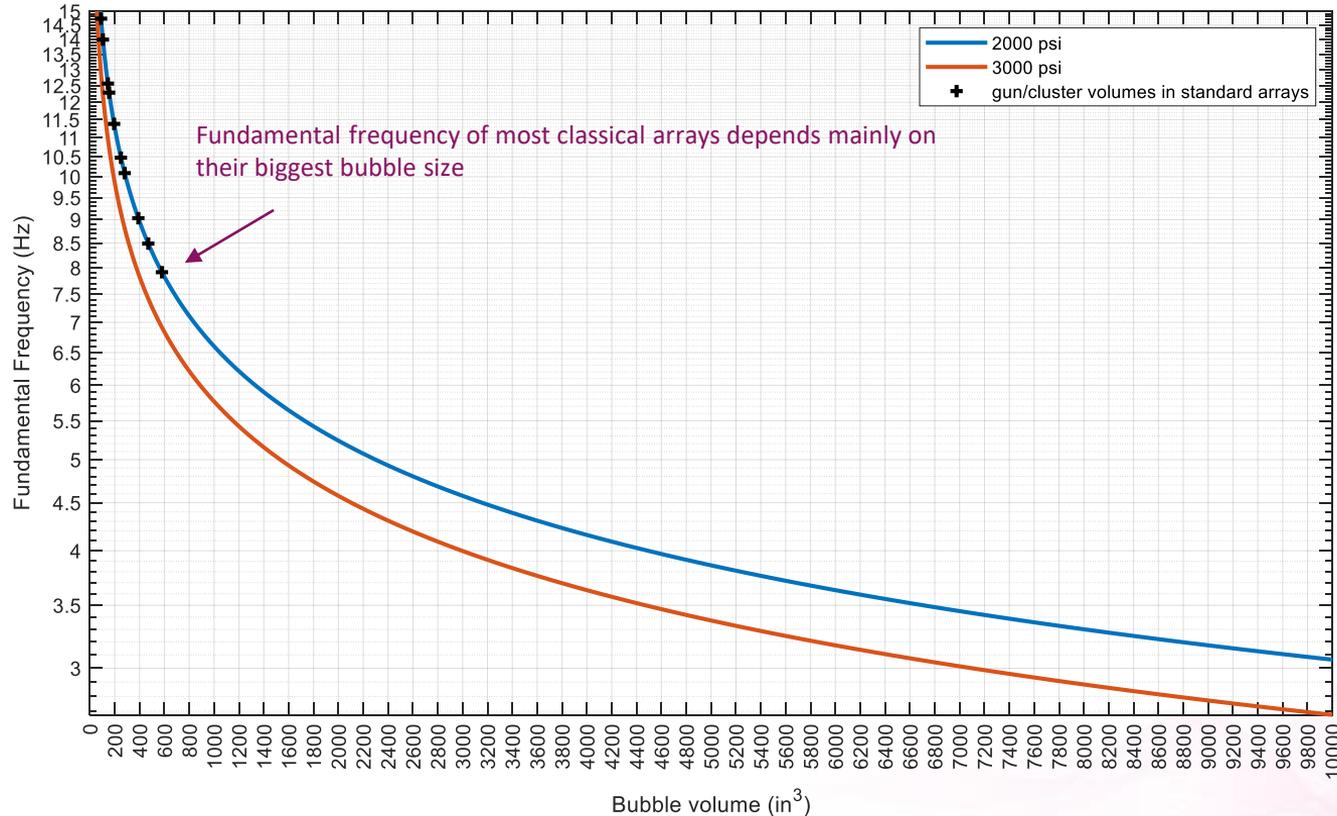
- Amplitude is linearly proportional to the number of guns
 - Amplitude is linearly proportional to the firing pressure
 - Amplitude is proportional to the cube root of the volume
 - Frequency output of an airgun is proportional to its volume
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- More guns are better than big guns
 - Big guns have better low frequency output
 - If two guns are near enough to each other, their bubbles coalesce
 - Output frequency is the same as if it was a single gun of the combined volume
 - Power output is up ~60% over a single gun

Classical airgun arrays

- We want to tune out the bubble effect –sharp spike
 - Bubbles oscillate with different frequency.
 - Bubble frequencies chosen for maximum destructive interference.
 - Gun distances chosen to ensure that the bubbles oscillate independently.



Fundamental frequency vs. Gun/Bubble volume



Rayleigh-Willis formula

$$f_0 = k \frac{(1 + d/10)^{5/6}}{(P \cdot V)^{1/3}}$$

P = airgun firing pressure
 V = airgun fire chamber volume
 d = airgun depth
 k = empirical factor depending on gun type and volume

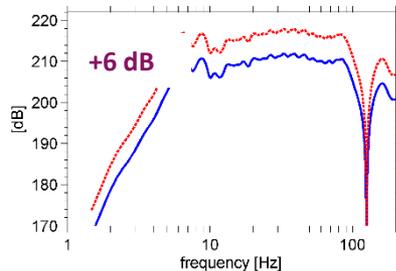
Ways to change the low frequency output

Increase Total Volume

More of the same

Limited by compressor capacity

Lifts entire spectrum



Depth Changes

- Bubble frequency varies as cube-root of effective volume
- tow deep and the hydrostatic pressure increases=small bubble=less lows
- ..but better zero notch
- tow shallow, bigger bubble
- ...but operational constraints

Increase Bubble Size

Bubble frequency varies as cube-root of effective volume.

Larger guns – reliability trade off

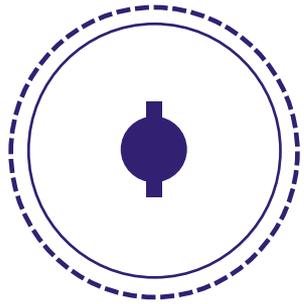
Clustering – limited # of guns in a cluster

Frequency locking¹

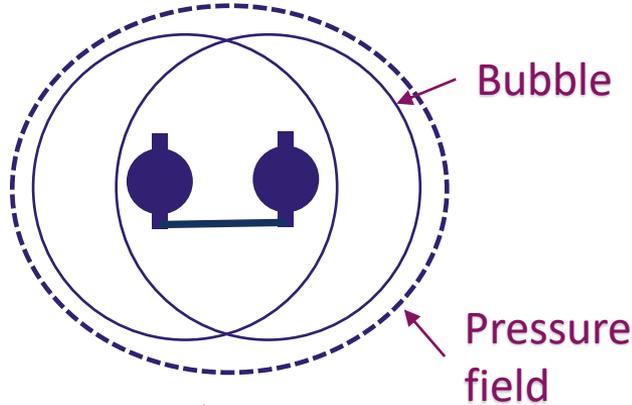
¹ Laws, Hatton and Haartsen, 1990

Bubble Interaction Changes the Oscillation Frequency

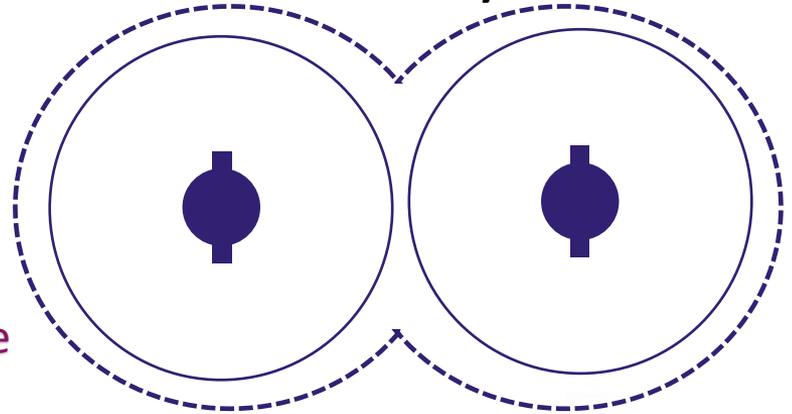
Single airgun



Clustered airguns



Harmony



Standard source

Single elements/clusters do not interact through pressure field

Frequency Locking

No bubble interaction
Pressure fields interact and “lock”¹



Atlantic Deep Water Test

- Endurance testing
- Full source deployment

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Test objectives

Reliability testing

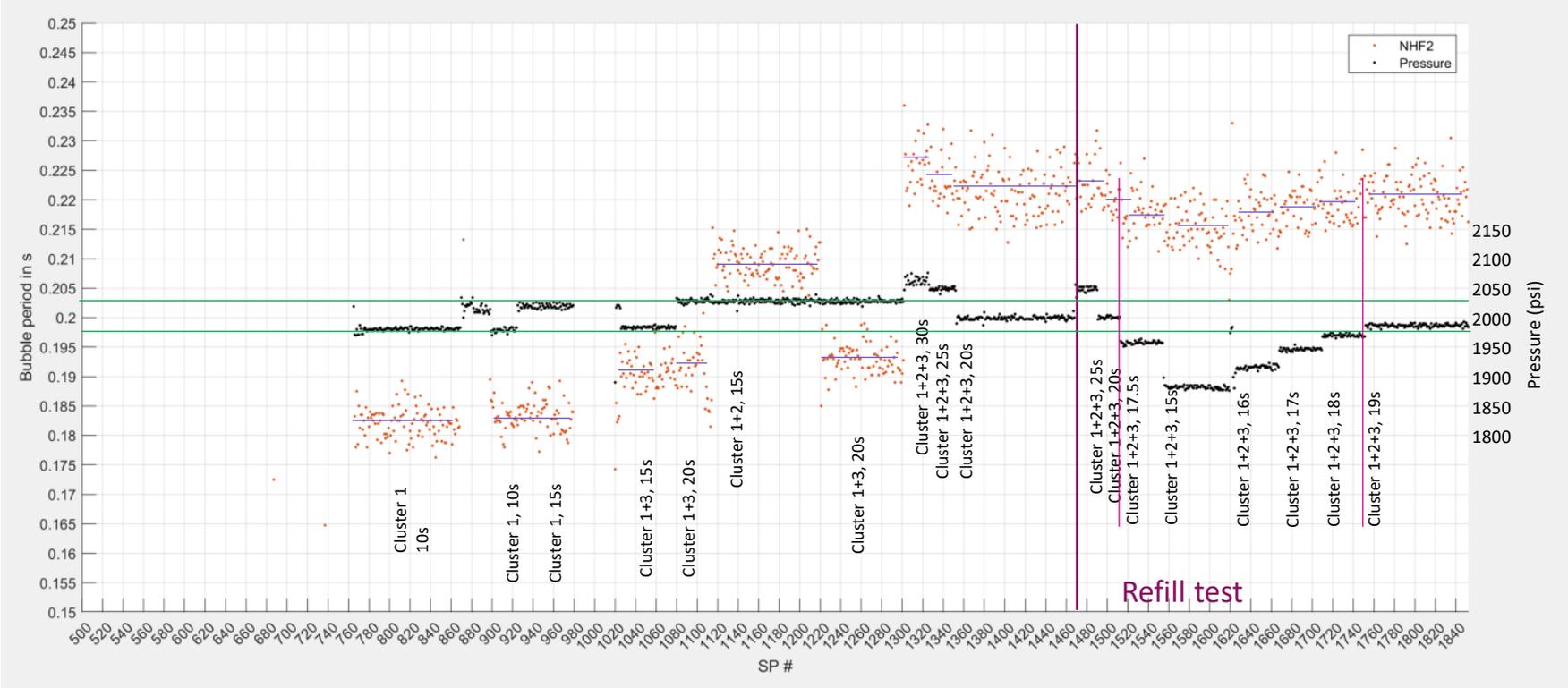
Refill times

Different cluster configurations

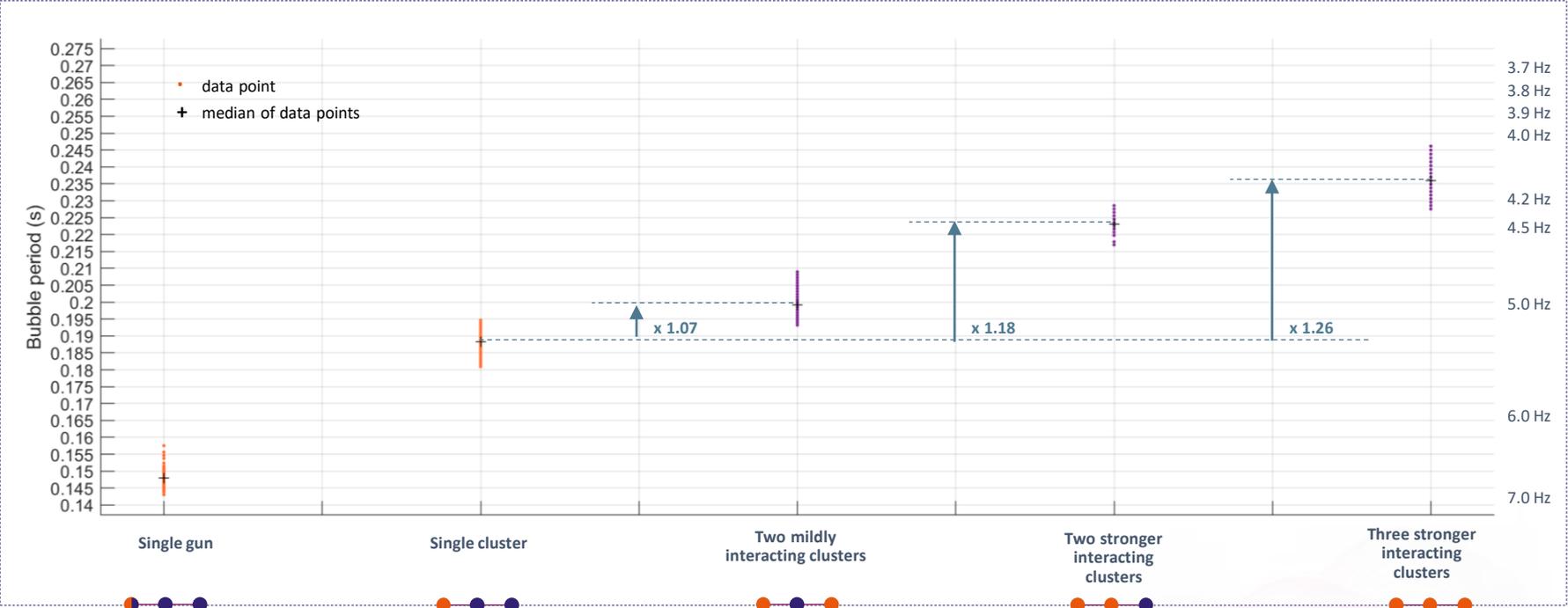
Normal source QC over time

Test for frequency locking

Bubble Period estimates NFH2 only (peak to peak pick) 06/07/2021



Partial Frequency Locking Increments on Raw NFH Bubble Period

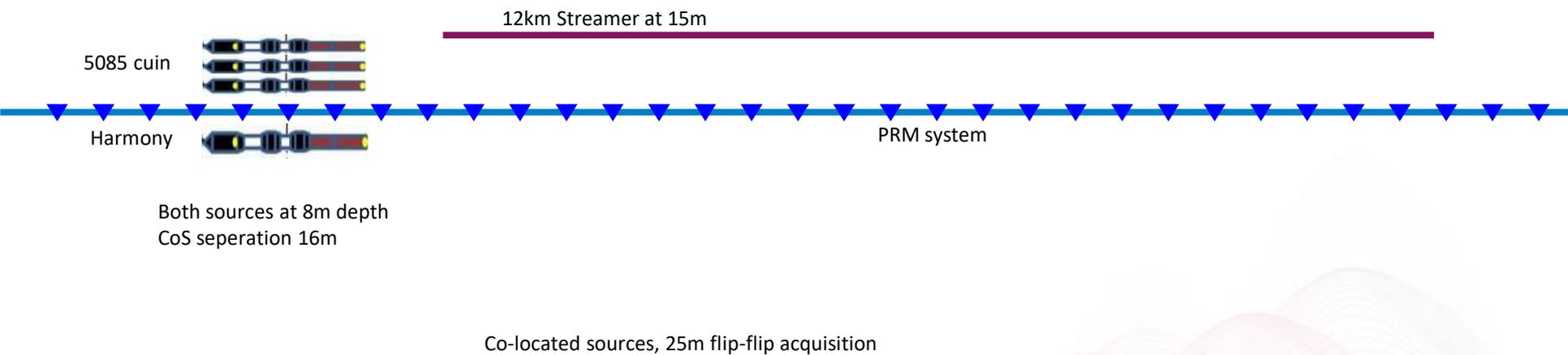


Johan Sverdrop Test

- Endurance testing
- Full source deployment

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Johan Sverdrop Test configuration



Harmony Spectra

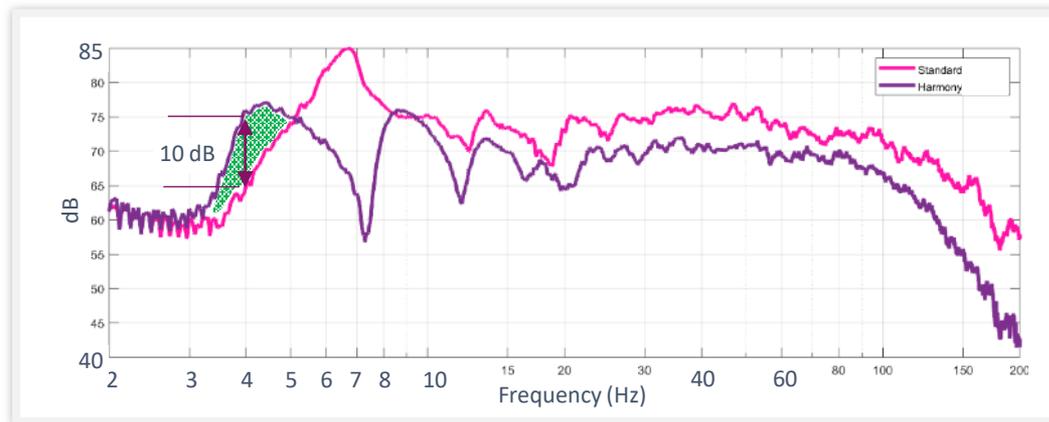
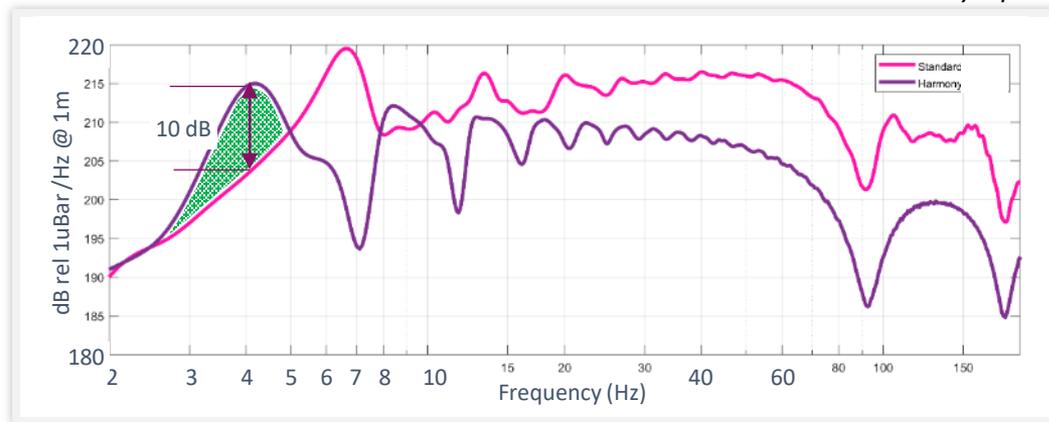
- Farfield signatures computed from nearfield hydrophones

~uplift approx. 10dB @4Hz

- Spectra from common shots, permanent reservoir monitoring nodes

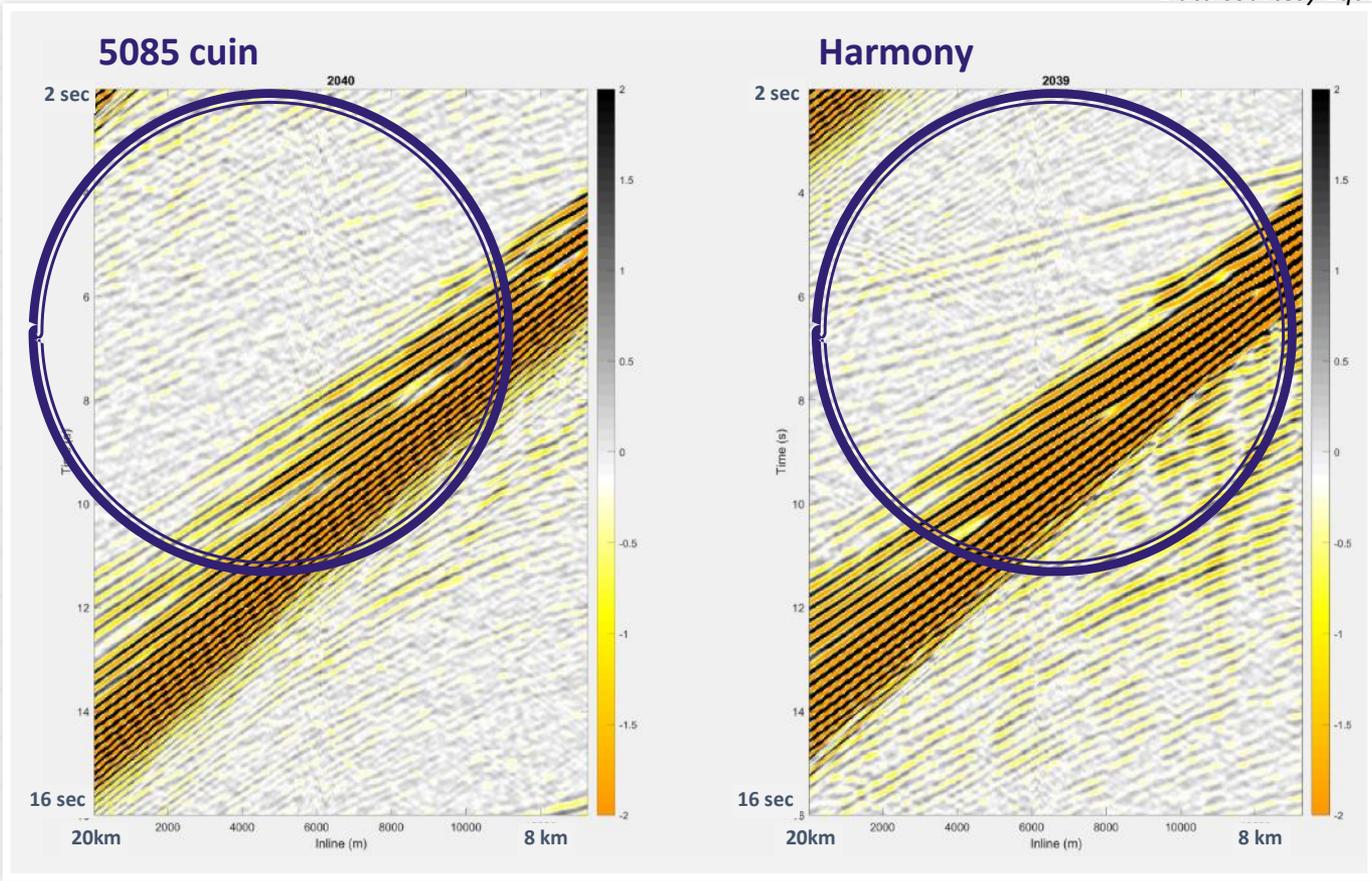
Reference high-output source
5085cuin, 3 sub-arrays, 24 elements

Data courtesy Equinor



Shot gathers
Full Bandwidth

PRM system
Max offset ~20km



Harmony Flexible by Design

● Design

- Uses equipment suitable for fleet-wide deployment
 - Harmony occupies a single sub-array position (+hot spare if required)
 - Field tested for endurance and reliability
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● Standalone broadband source

OR

● Incorporate with standard sources

Summary

- Low-frequency rich source
- Enabled by frequency locking
- One sub-array design –flexible options

