

Seismic Acoustic Impedance Inversion in Reservoir Characterization Utilizing gOcad



Boonsville Field – Central Texas

Data Made Public Thru

The Bureau of Economic Geology

- 5.5 sq. Miles of 3D seismic data
- Vertical seismic profile (VSP) near center of survey
- Digital well logs from 38 wells
- Well markers for the Bend Conglomerate Group
- Perforations, reservoir pressures, production and Petrophysical data for the 38 wells



Contributing Companies and Organizations to This Public Domain Dataset



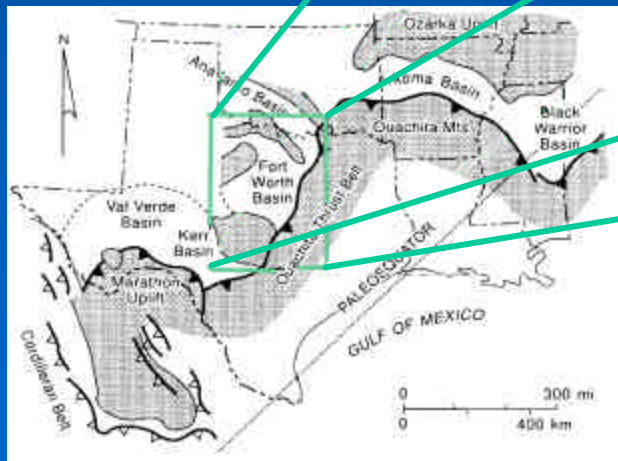
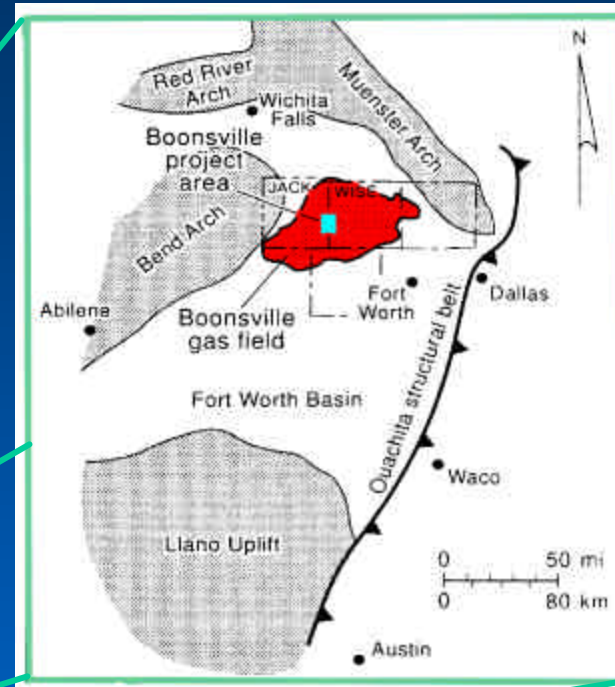
Arch Petroleum



Enserch

Boonsville Field Location Map

Middle Pennsylvanian
Paleogeography map
Showing the Fort Worth
Basin and the Boonsville
project area



Modified from
Lahti and Huber (1982)

Modified from
Thompson (1982)



Stratigraphic Column

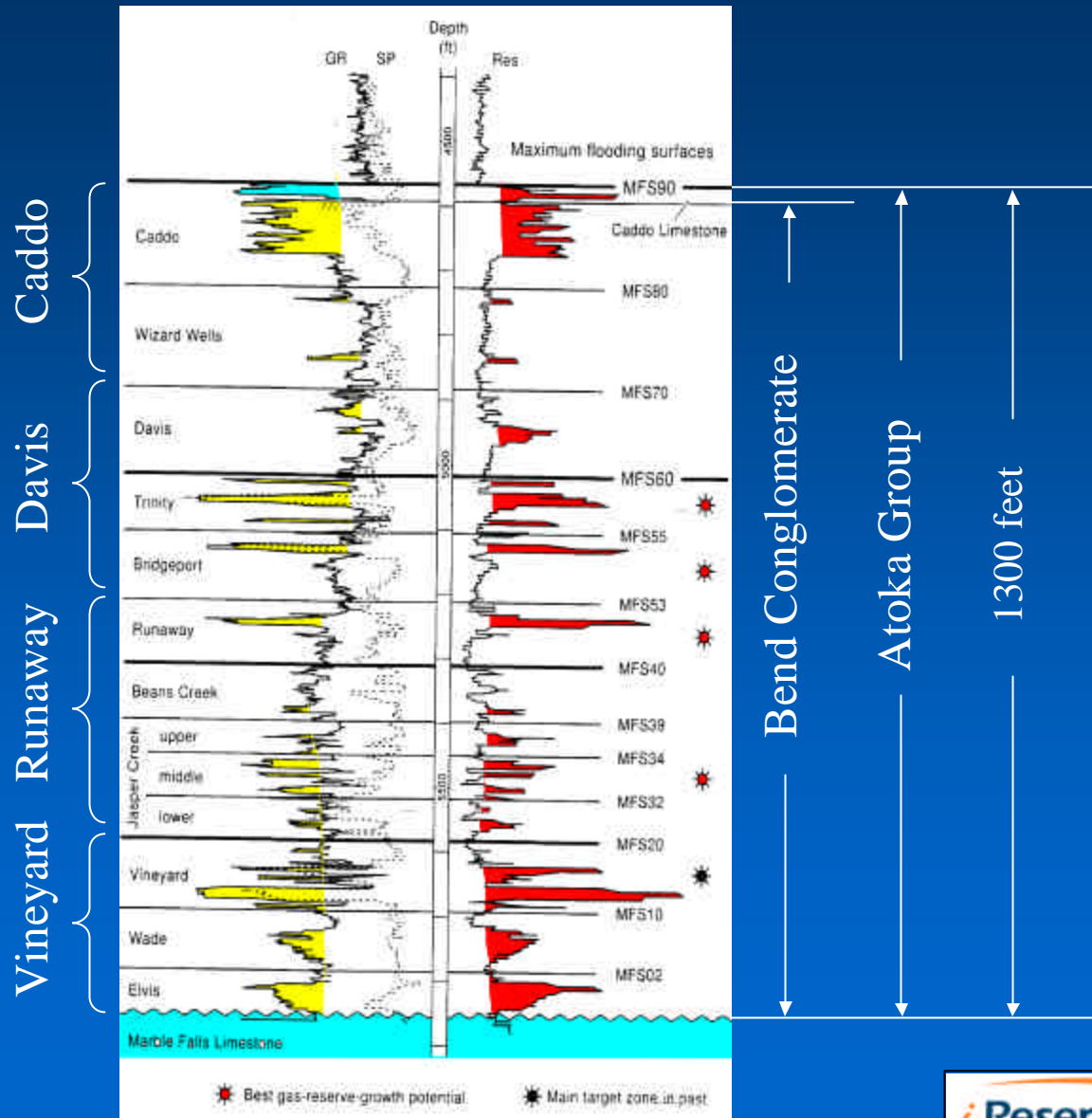
SYSTEM		SERIES	GROUP OR FORMATION
K		UNDIVIDED	
P		WOLFCAMPIAN	Cisco Group
IP	UPPER	VIRGILIAN	Canyon Group
		MISSOURIAN	
	MIDDLE	DES MOINESIAN	Strawn Group
		ATOKAN	Atoka Group
LOWER	MORROWAN	Marble Falls and Canyon Formation	
MISSISSIPPIAN			

} Gas from Bend Conglomerate Group

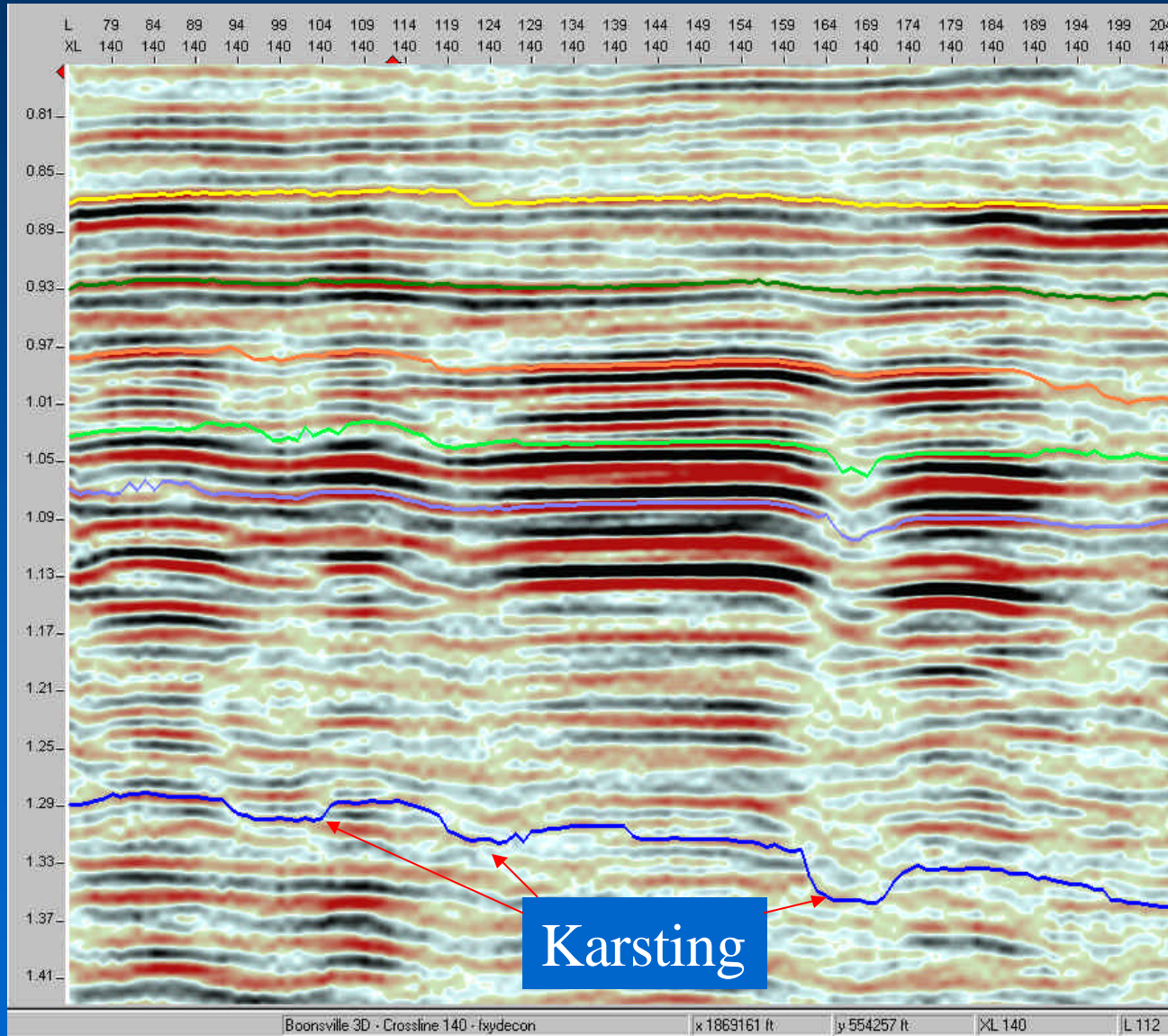


Type Log and Stratigraphic Nomenclature

BEG Sequence nomenclature to define Bend Conglomerate genetic sequences in Boonsville field



Example Seismic Line



3500 ft

Caddo
Davis
Runaway
Vineyard
Marble Falls LS
Ellenburger LS

Karsting

2.75 miles



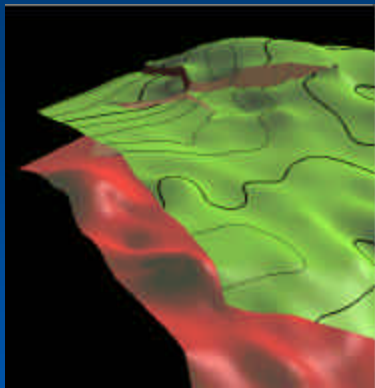
BEG's Major Conclusions

- Karsting from Ellenburger carbonates cause collapse features compartmentalizing the reservoir.
 - Large range of compartment sizes
- Need 3D seismic to image the collapse features.
- Seismic attributes can sometimes predict the reservoir facies
 - Upper Caddo: Amplitude
 - Lower Caddo: Inst. Frequency
 - Lower Bend Conglomerate sequences not definitive
- Reservoirs often exist as stacked compartments of genetic sequences.

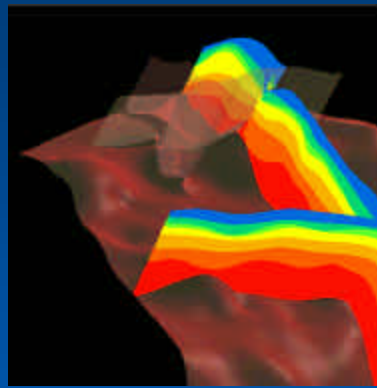


Overview of Reservoir Modeling

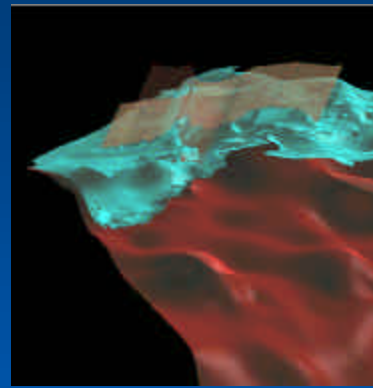
Structural Framework



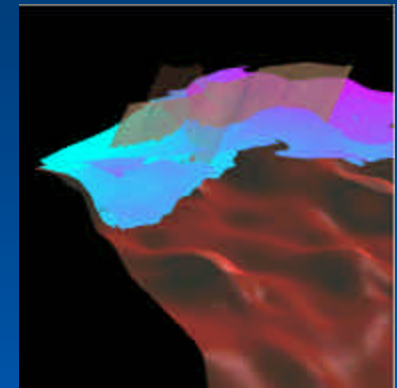
Stratigraphic Gridding



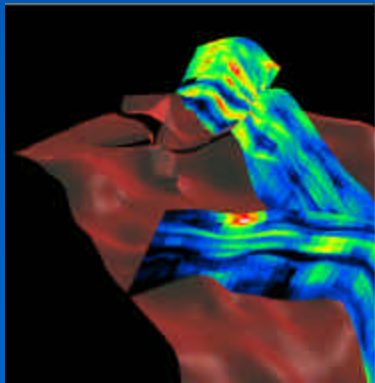
Lithology and Facies Mapping



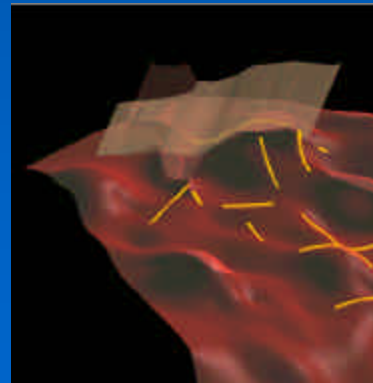
Pressure Field



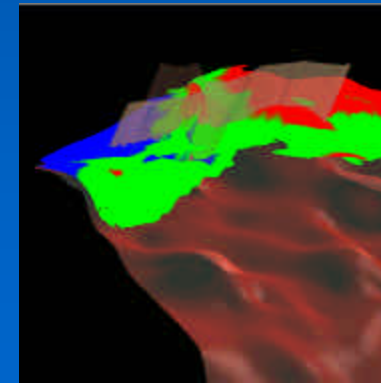
Rock Properties



Fracture Network & Stress Field



Reservoir Fluids & Dynamic Response



Motivation for Reservoir Modeling

- Technical -

- Integration of all relevant and available data.
- Merge data of different scales.
 - Cores.
 - Well logs.
 - Seismic.
 - Production.
- Dynamically update the model as new information becomes available.
- Measurement of errors and uncertainty as well as expected value.
- Specific workflows dependant on number and type of data available.

Motivation for Reservoir Modeling

- Business Case -

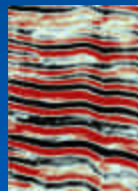
- Integration of different disciplines in team.
- Earth model serves as the focal point of inter-disciplinary communication.
- Better assessment of risk:
 - Lowering of risk.
 - Proper risk assessment.
- Make better business decisions.

Rock Properties Workflow

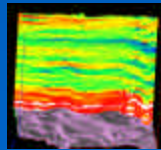
Input Data

Well Logs
(sonic, density,
RT, porosity)

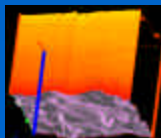
Seismic
Amplitude
Data



Background AI

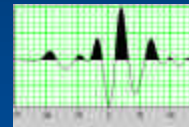


Velocity Field

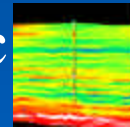


Process

Seismic to
Log
Calibration



Inversion
To Acoustic
Impedance

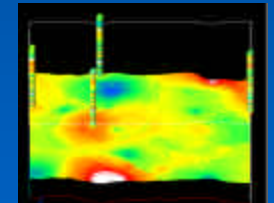


Depth
Conversion for
Correlation to
Logs



Product

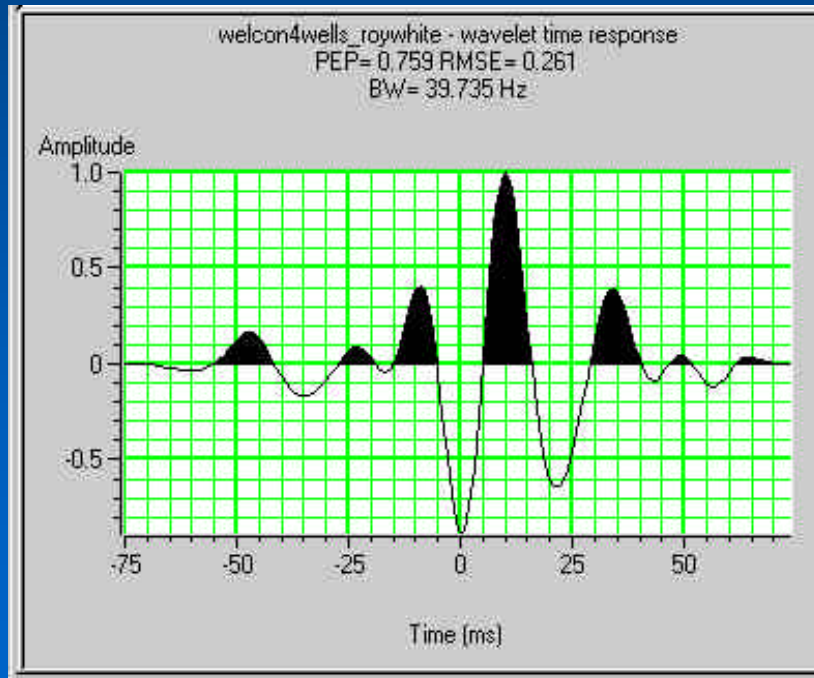
Rock Property
Model of
Reservoir in
Depth
Containing
Detailed Seismic
Information and
Faulted Network



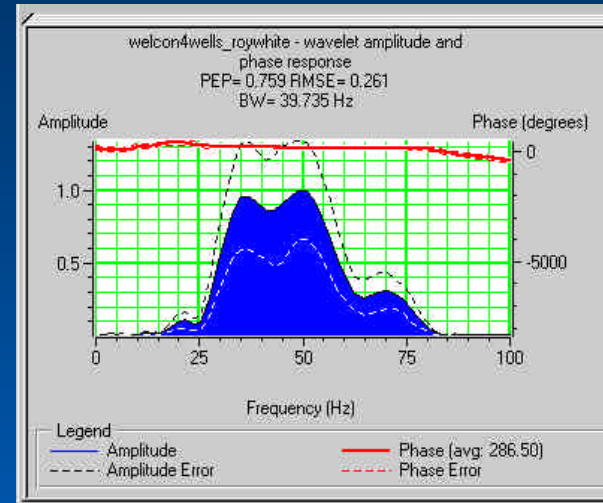
Seismic to Log Calibration

Final Seismic Wavelet Average of 4 Well Ties

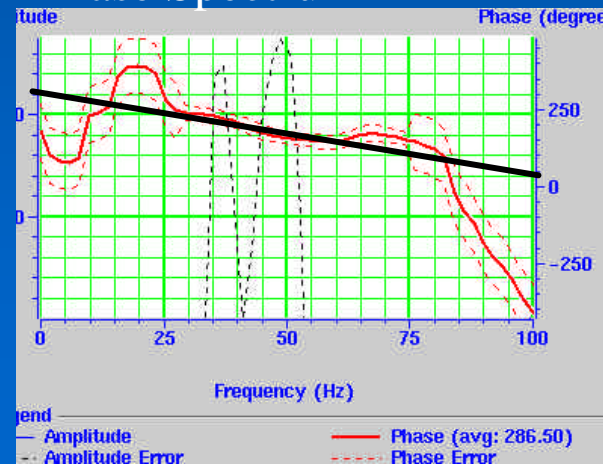
Time Domain Wavelet



Amplitude Spectrum (linear scale)



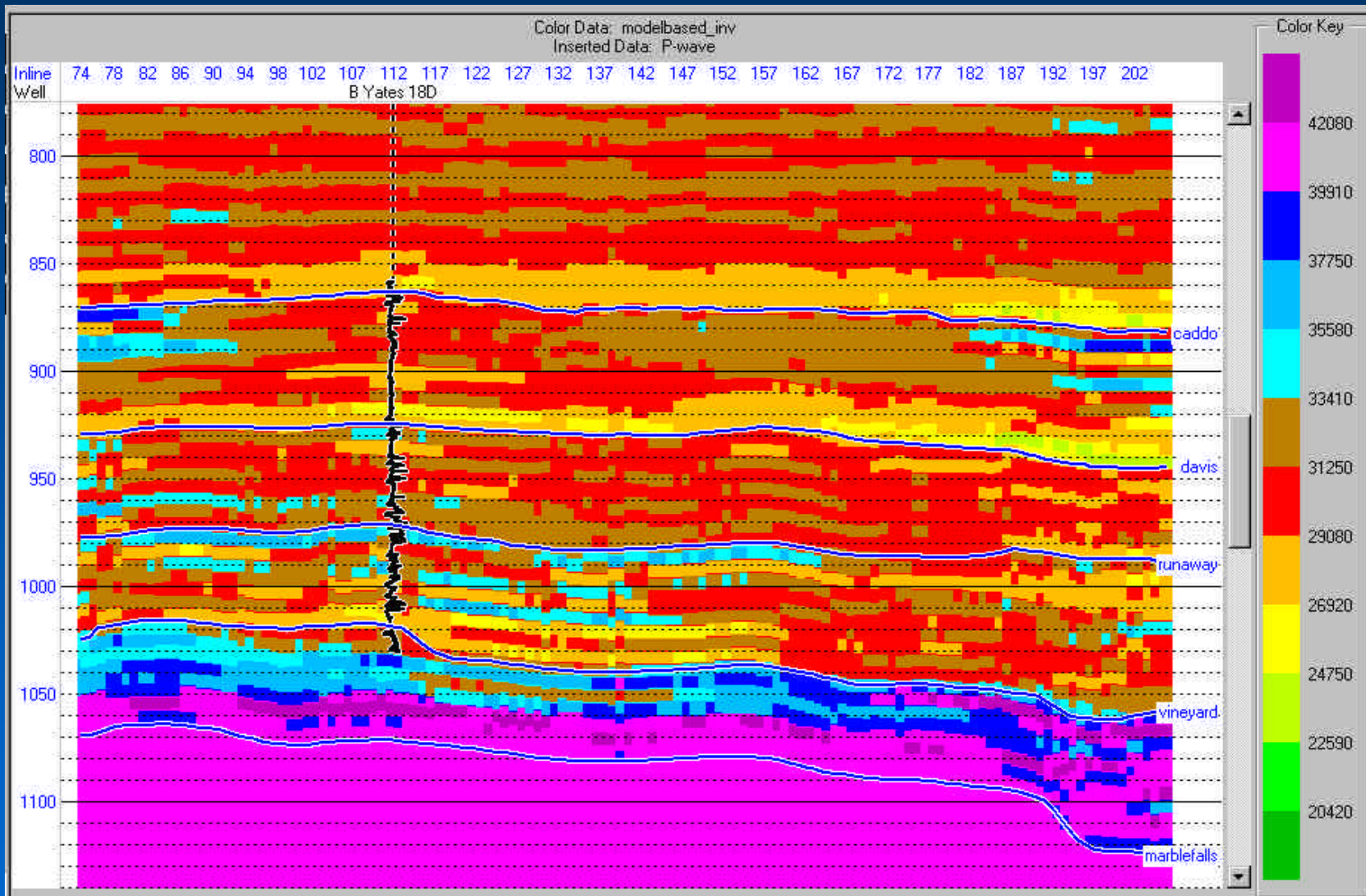
Phase Spectrum



Avg. Phase
 285°
(or -75°)



Model Based Inversion to Acoustic Impedance (AI)



Model Based Inversion to Acoustic Impedance (AI)

Zero-phase Seismic traces overlaid on AI



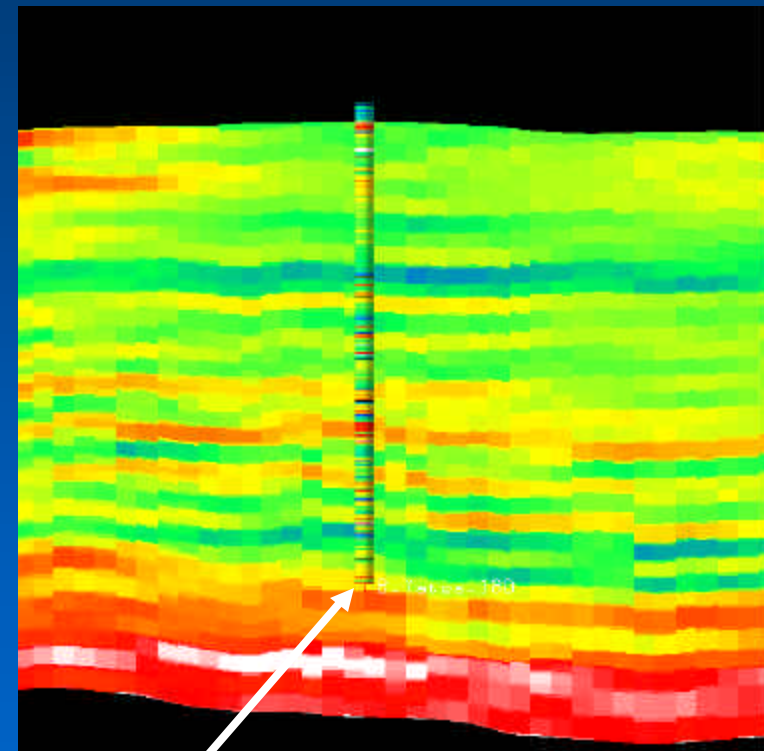
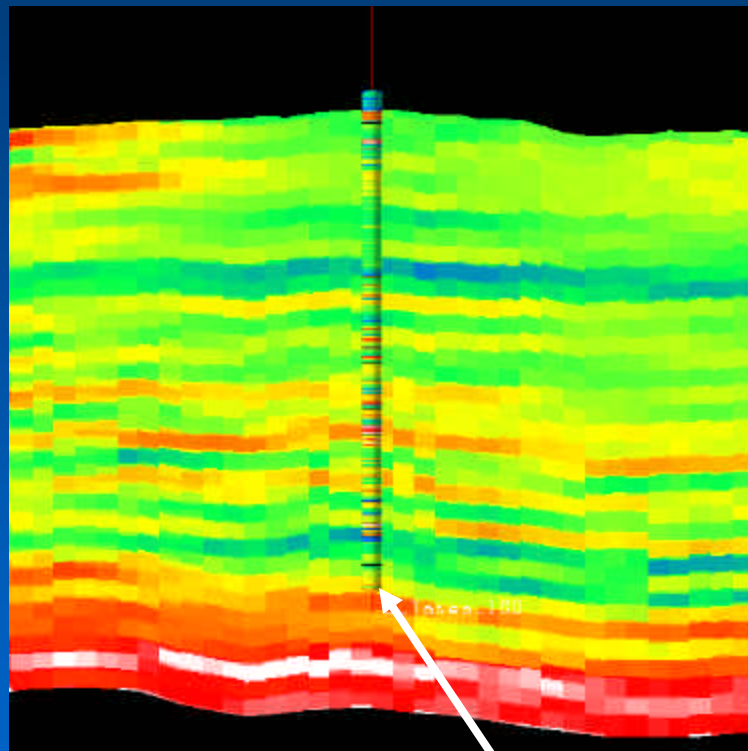
Note: Reflections
Are at layer
boundaries



Check on Inversion and Depth Conversion at Well: Yates 18D

Time Domain

Depth Domain



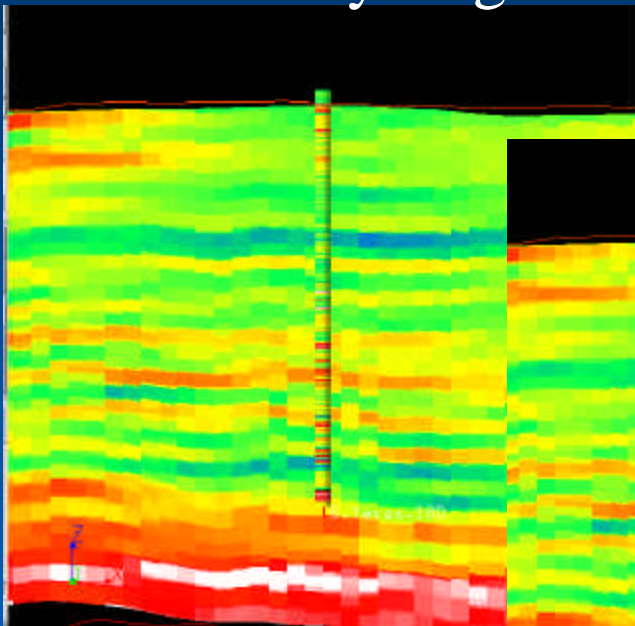
Caddo

Marble Falls LS

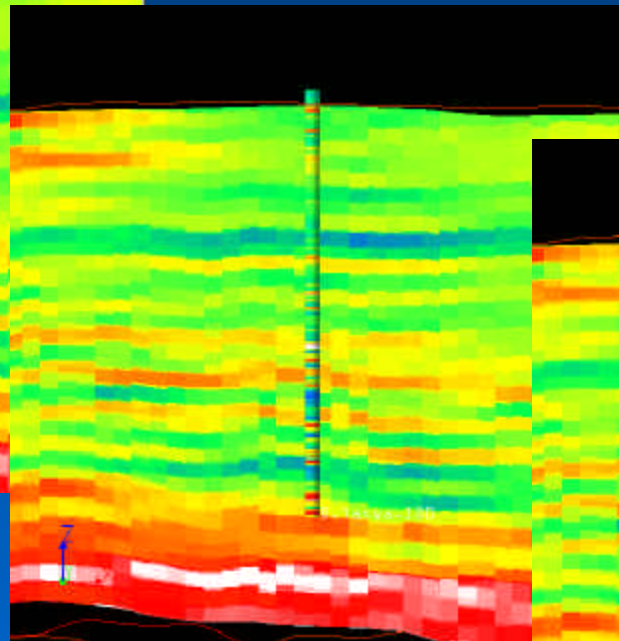
AI from Well Log

Well Log & Seismic AI Cross-Section at well: Yates 18D

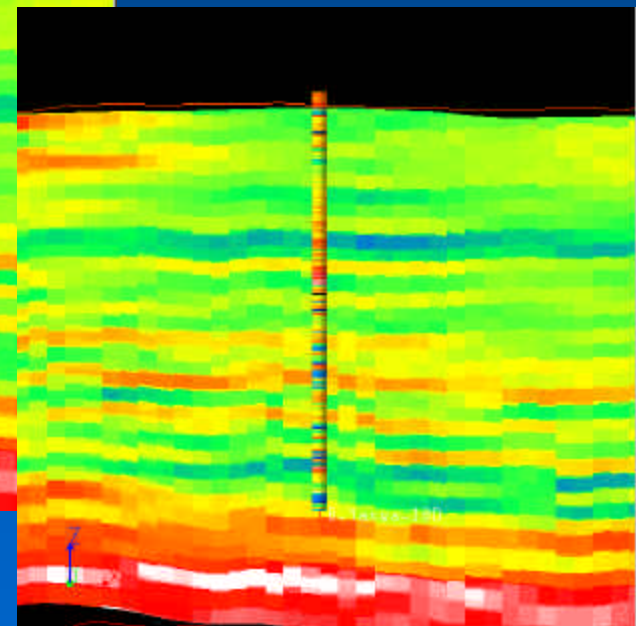
Gamma Ray Log



RT



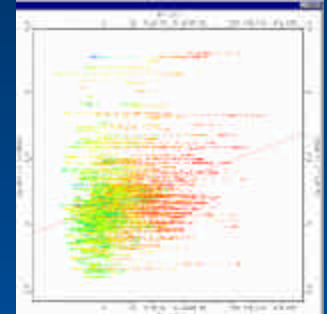
NPHI



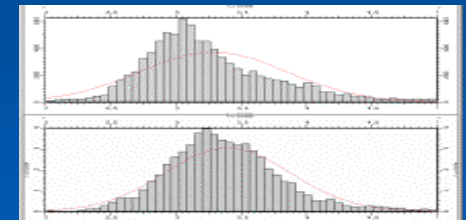
Depth Domain

Correlation of Seismic Inverted AI to Log Properties (Simple Gridding Model)

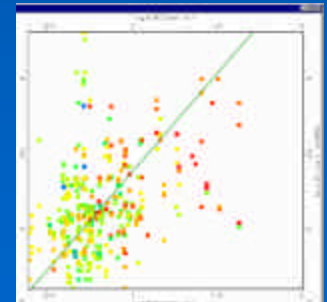
- Log scale properties cross-plotted with lower resolution seismic AI: (RT x AI) CC=0.31



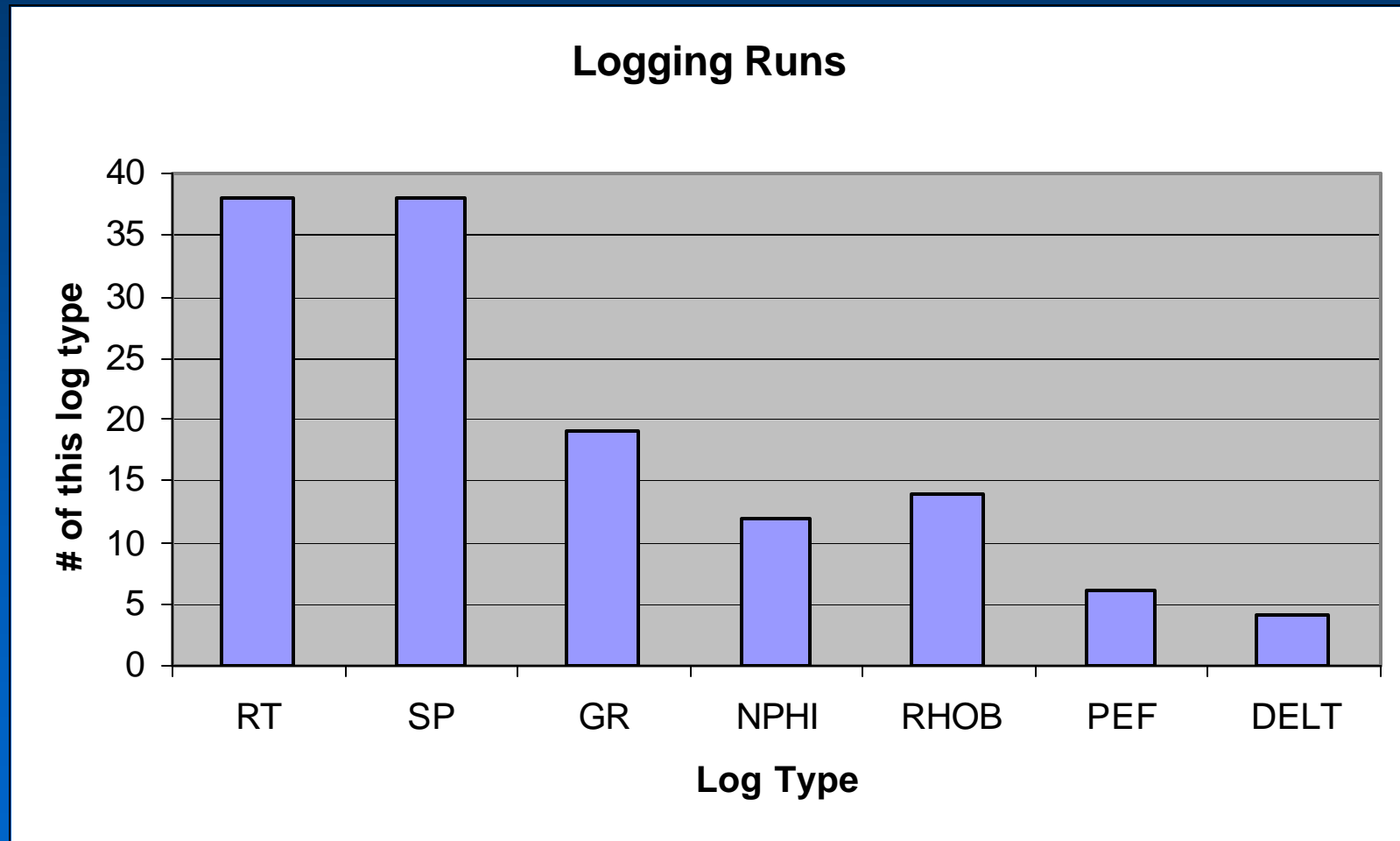
- Seismic resolution is a lowering of variance
 - Loss of 25% of rock property variance.



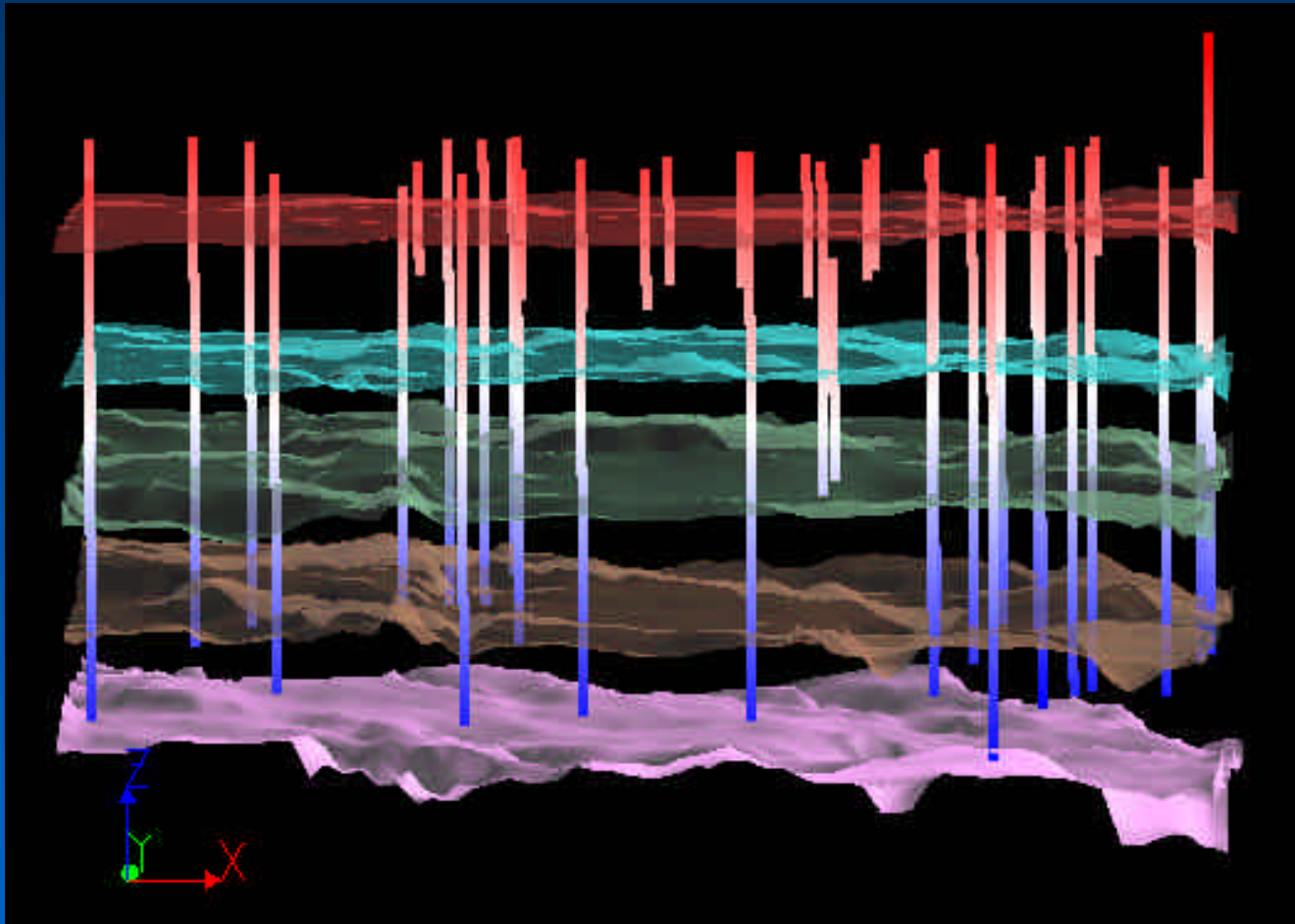
- Necessitates that the well logs be smoothed to the common resolution scale of the seismic data
 - Smoothed logs over 20ft: (RT x AI) CC=0.41
 - Still low Correlation Coefficient from sub-optimal seismic inversion.



Logging Runs in Boonsville Project Area



Well Penetrations



Caddo

Davis

Runaway

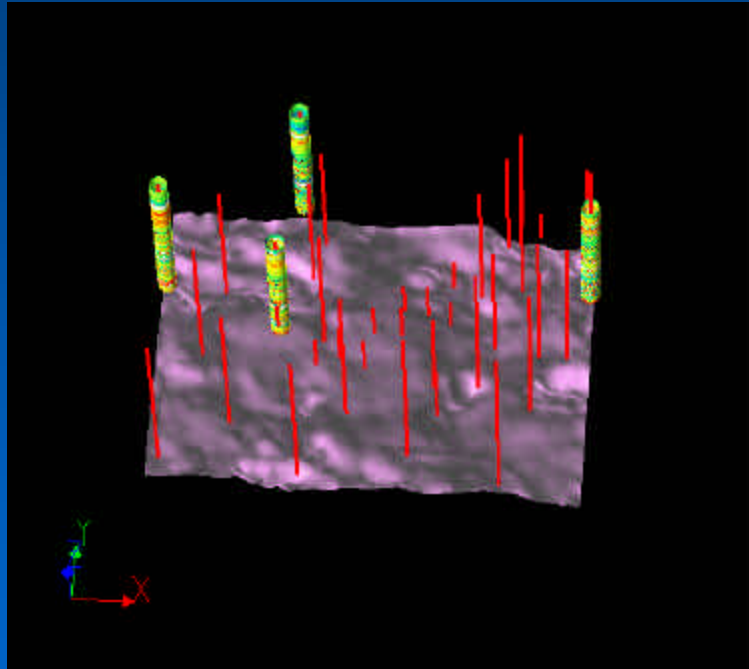
Vineyard

Marble Falls LS

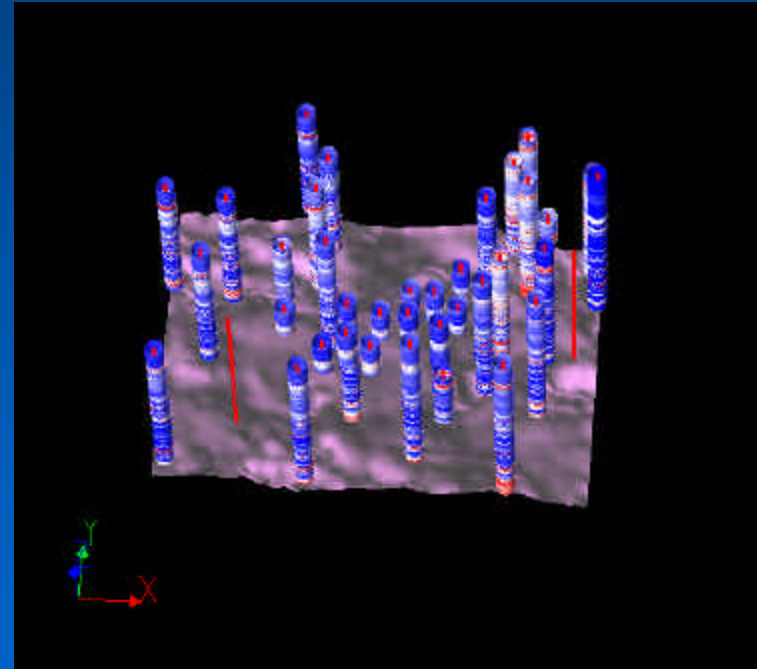
Many Caddo penetrations gives good log data coverage.
Fewer Vineyard penetrations needs seismic data
to constrain modeling

Build a Better Background Impedance Model

AI Logs (only 4 wells)

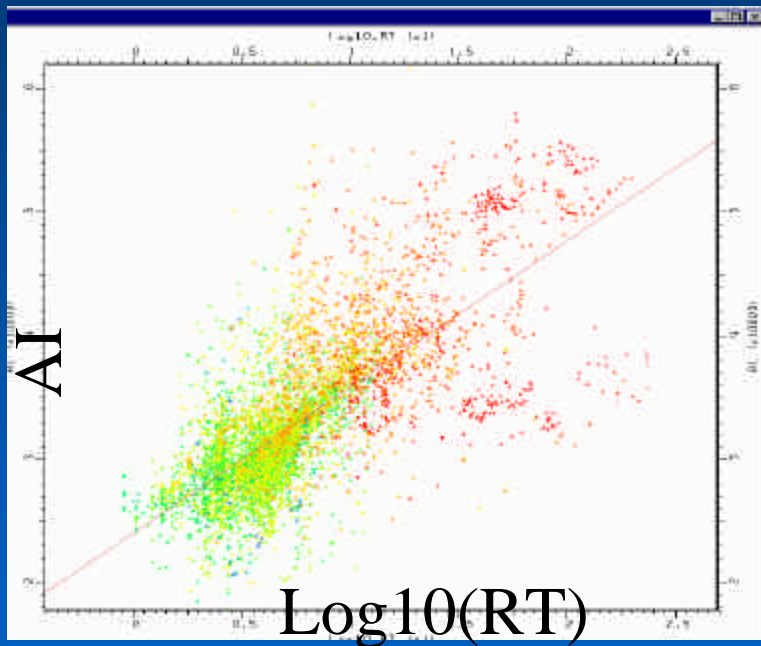


RT Logs – many more wells



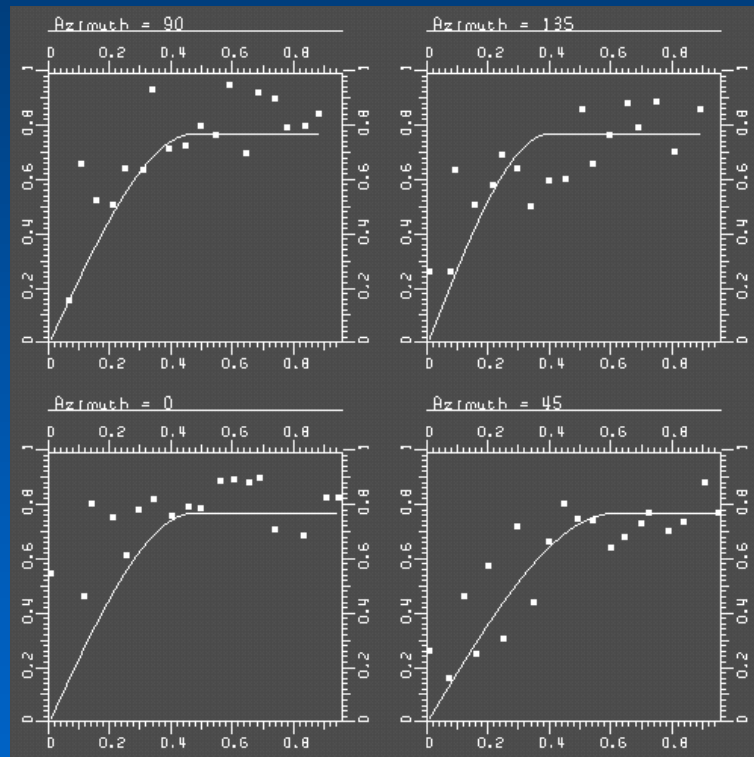
Build a Better Background Impedance Model

Use RT as a proxy for AI



CC = 0.72
(from well log data)

Variogram Model for RT Logs

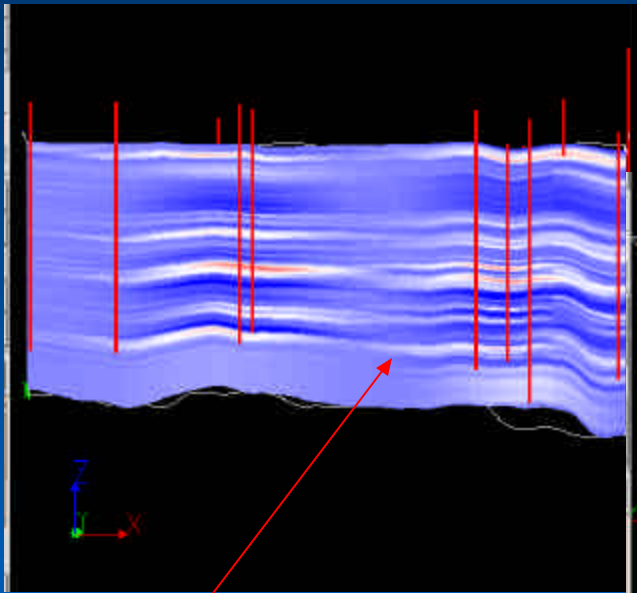


Variogram Parameters

- Anisotropy Direction N45E
- UVW Space Transform
- Ranges = 0.6 & 0.4
- Sill = 0.8 (normalized)

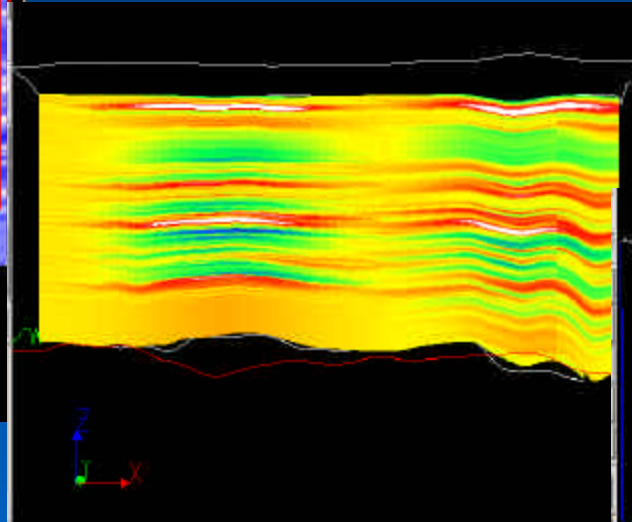
Co-Kriging the RT and AI Log Data

$\text{Log}_{10}(\text{RT})$ Kriged Model

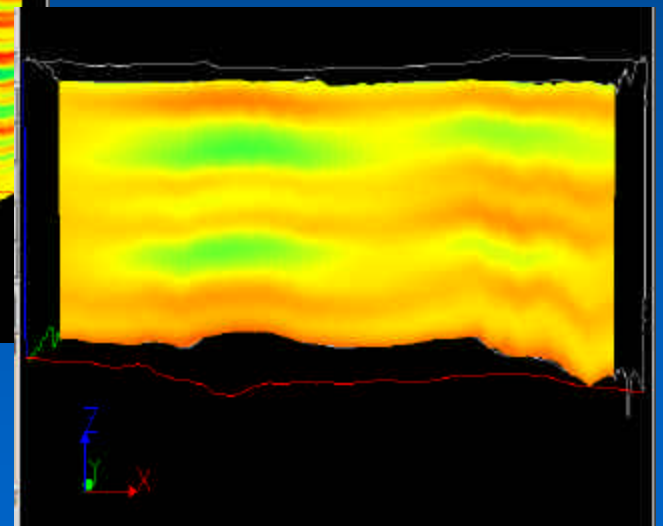


Subdued
response due to
far distance from
well control

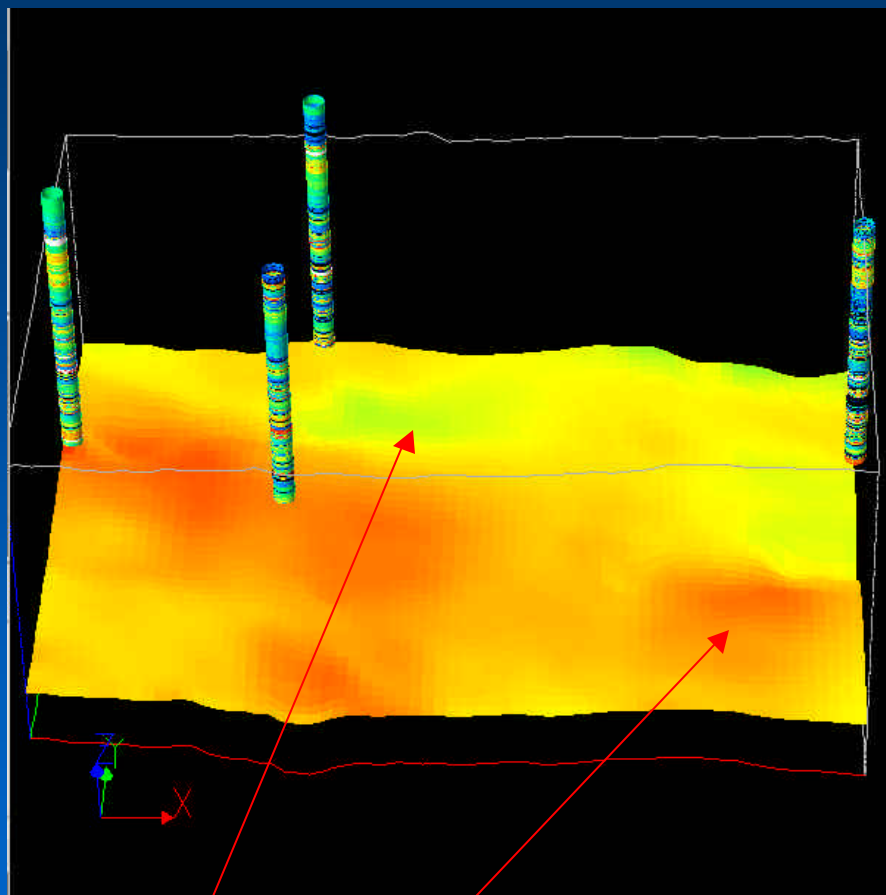
Co-Kriged to AI



Filtered back to 0-20Hz



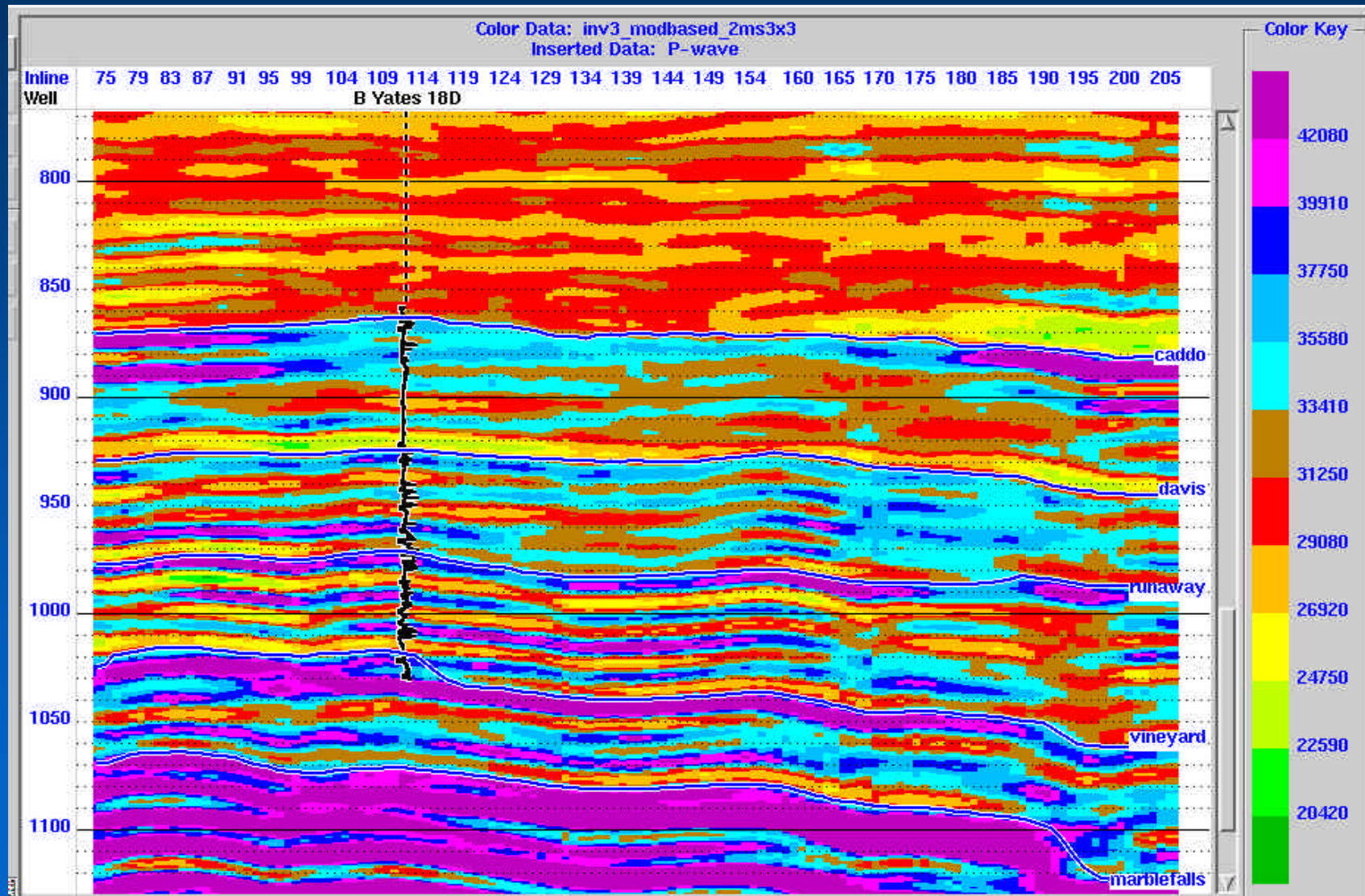
AI Model From Co-Located Co-Kriging of Well Log RT and AI Data (Filtered back to 0-20 Hz)



Map View with
the 4 wells
that have AI log
data

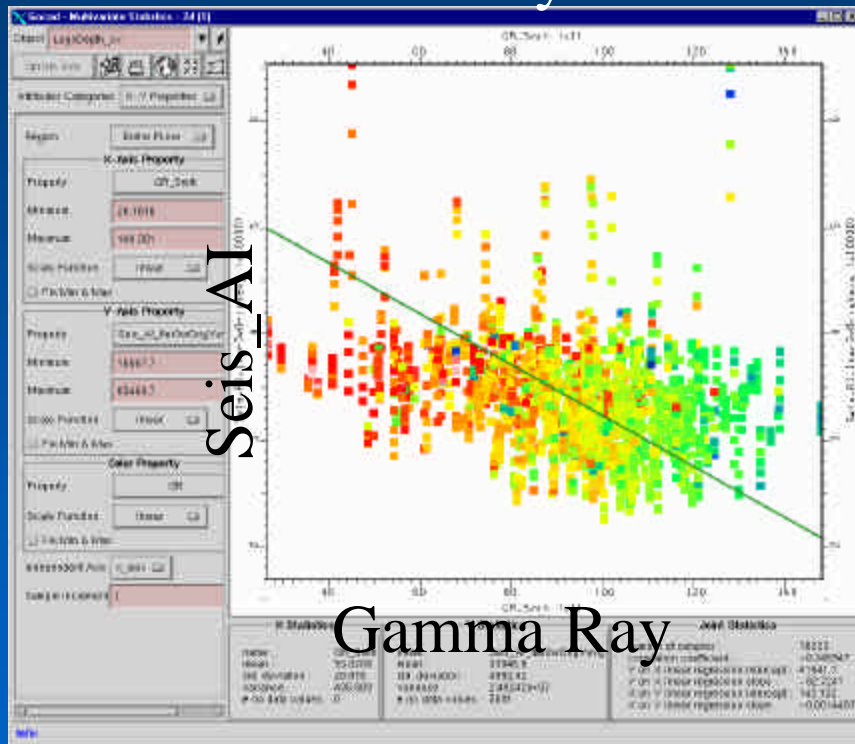
Both Low and High AI areas captured
by incorporating the RT logs in the modeling

2nd Iteration: Model Based Inversion to AI



Correlation of Seismic Inverted AI to Log Properties

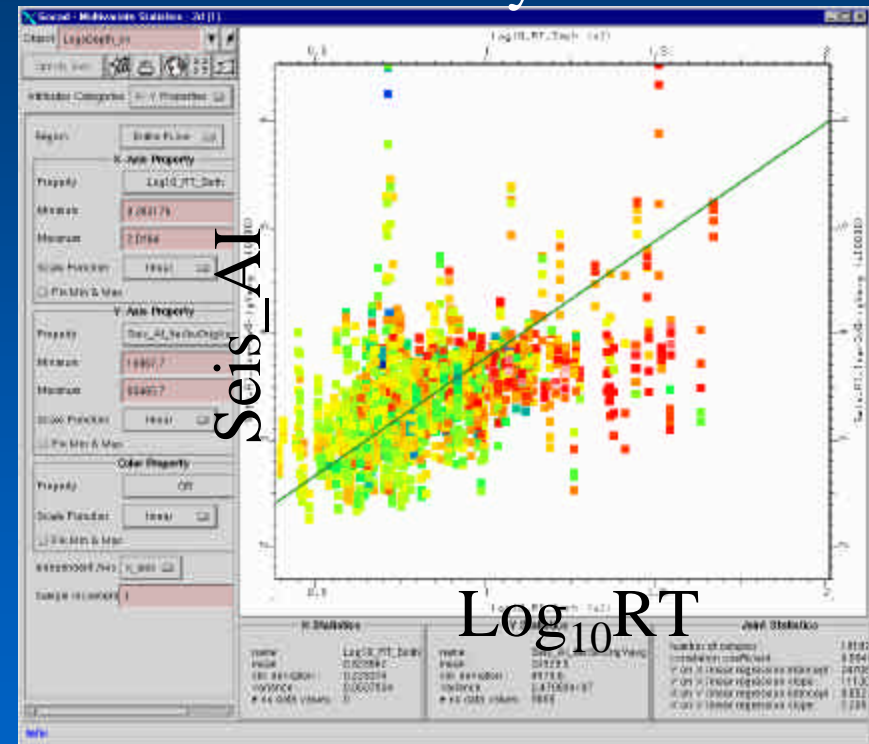
AI vs. Gamma Ray



CC=-0.35

Colored by
Gamma Ray Log
(Red to Orange = Sand
Green to Blue = Shale)

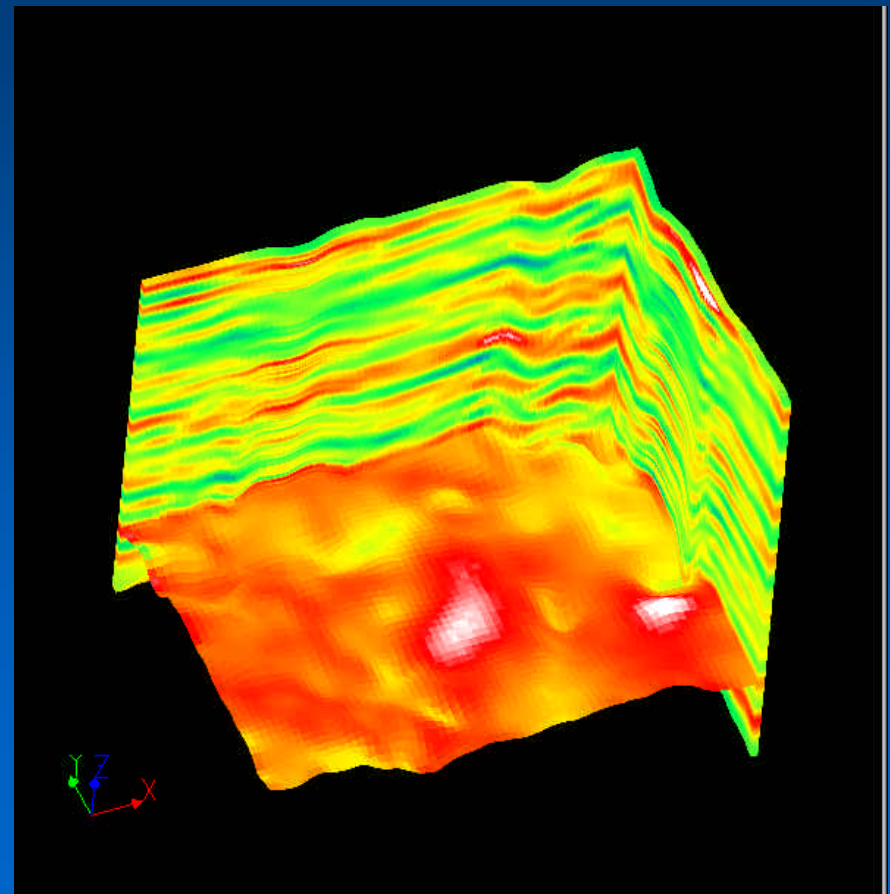
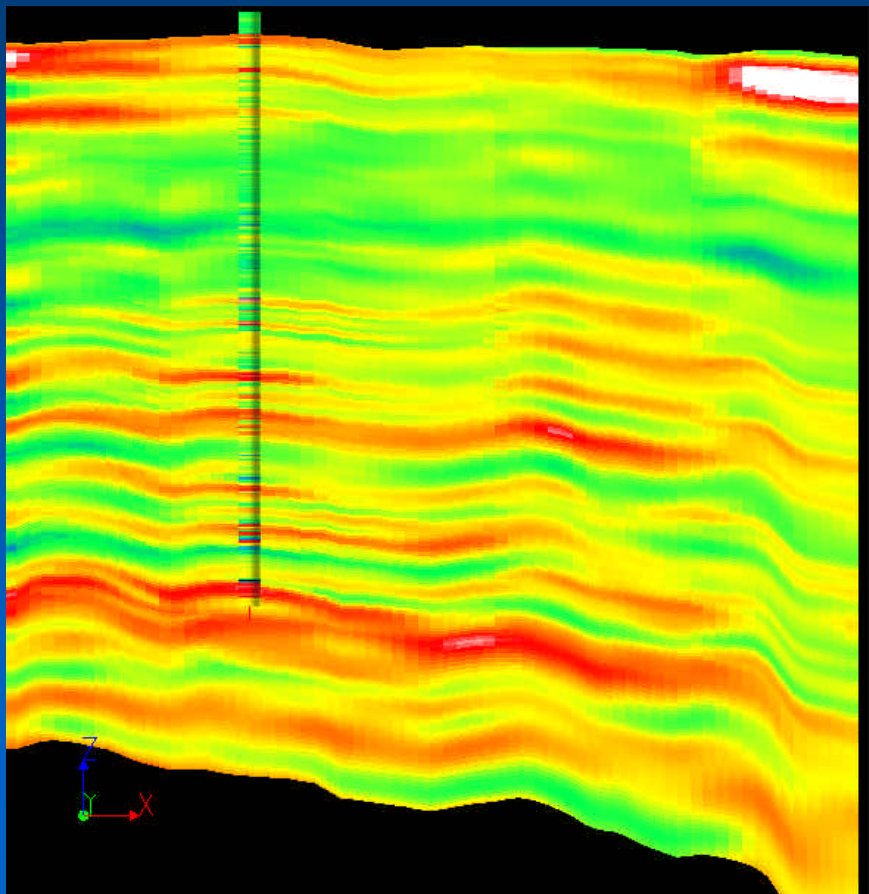
AI vs. Resistivity



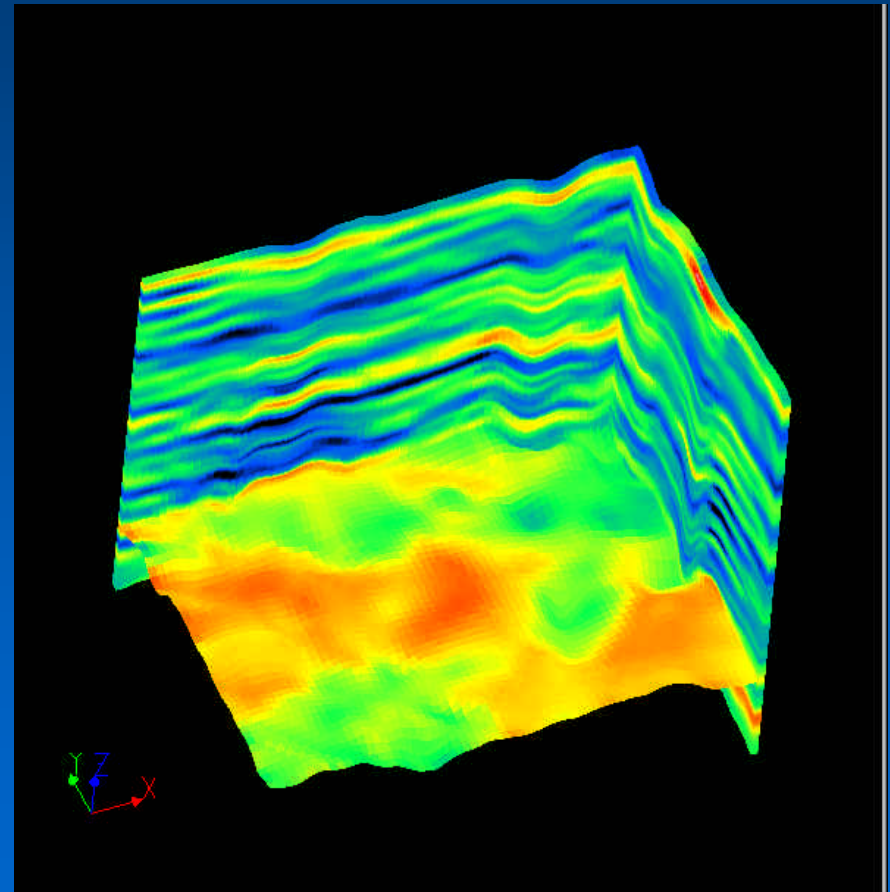
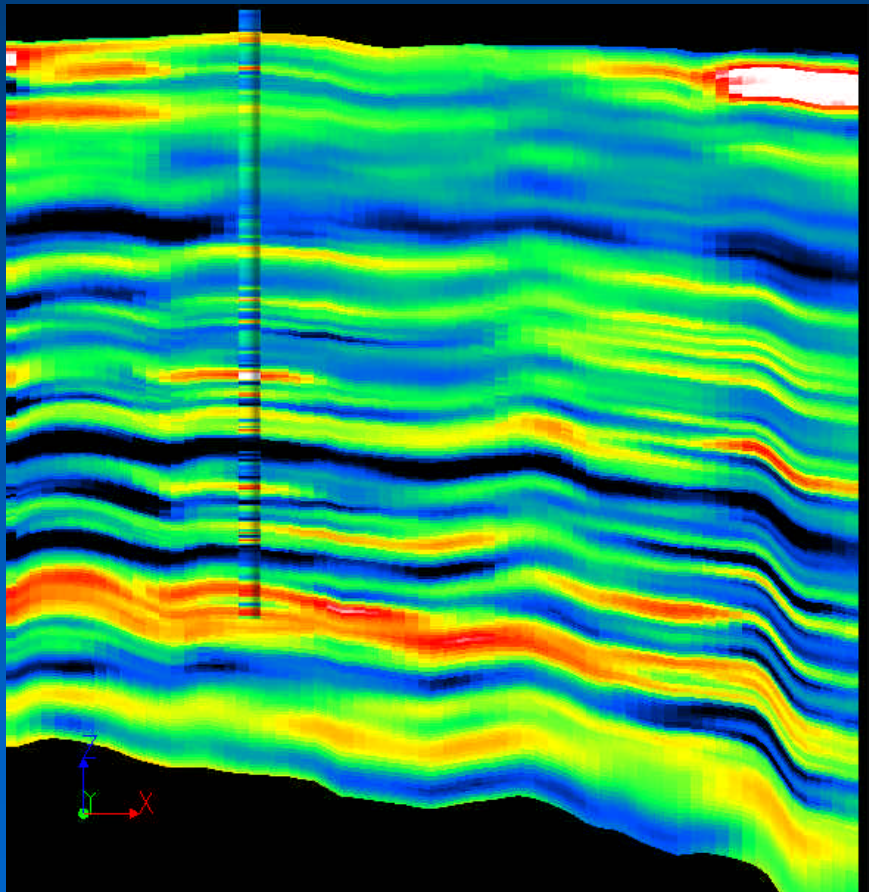
CC=0.50

Smoothed Logs (20ft average)

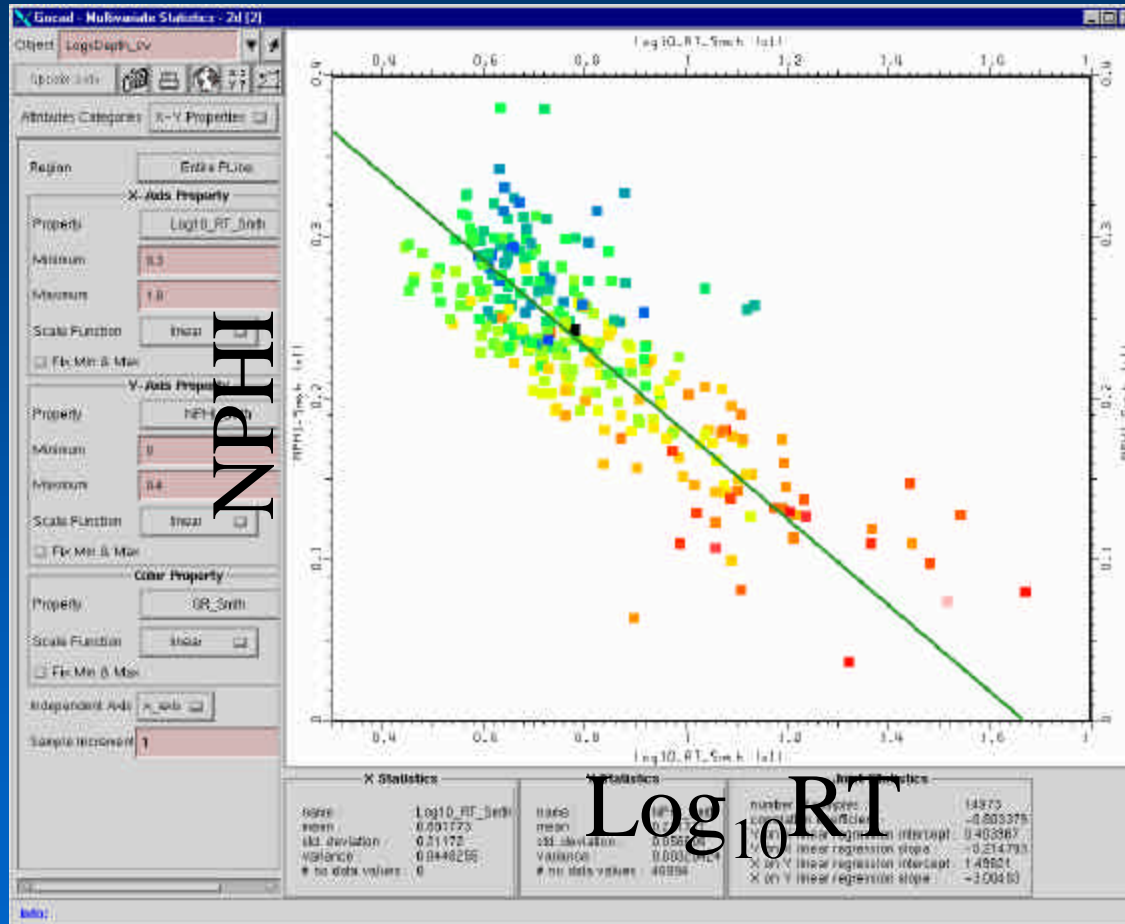
Building a Gamma Ray Model w/ Co-Located CoKriging Seismic AI



Building a Resistivity Model w/ Co-Located CoKriging Seismic AI



Relationship of Porosity to RT

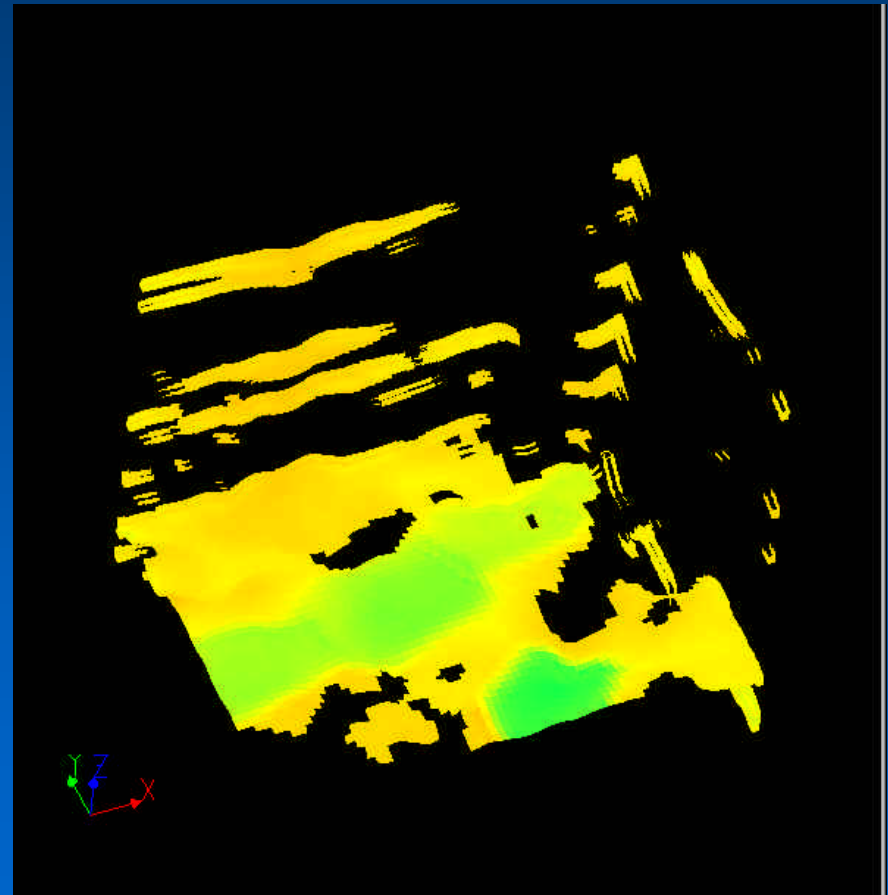
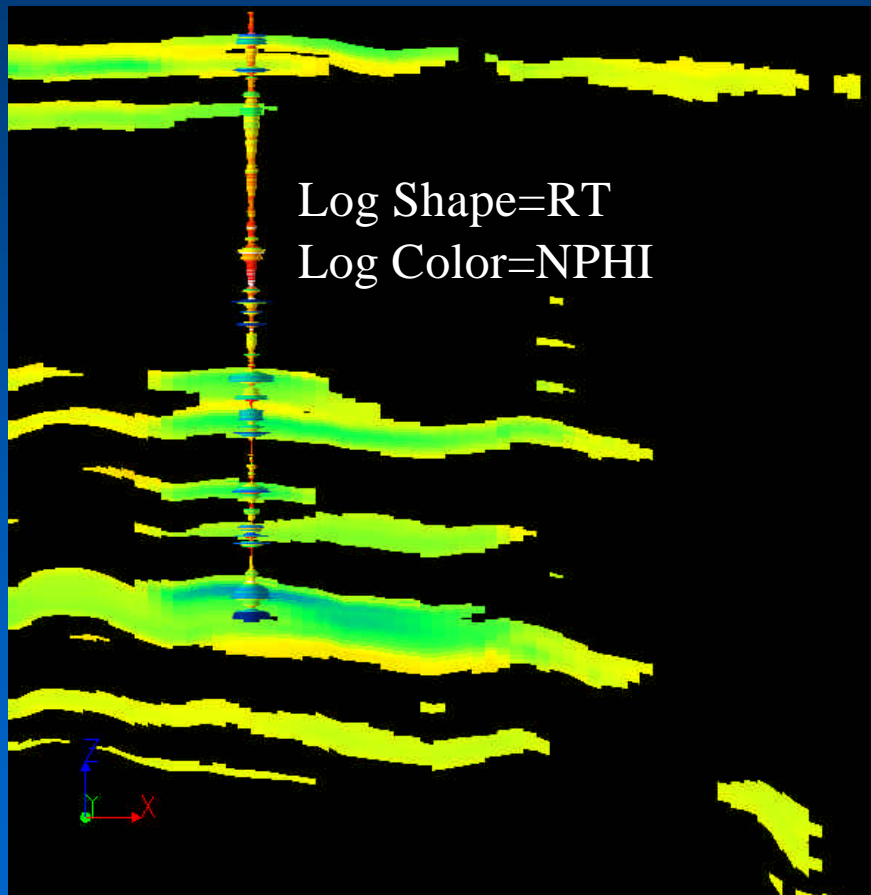


CC = -0.80

Smoothed Logs

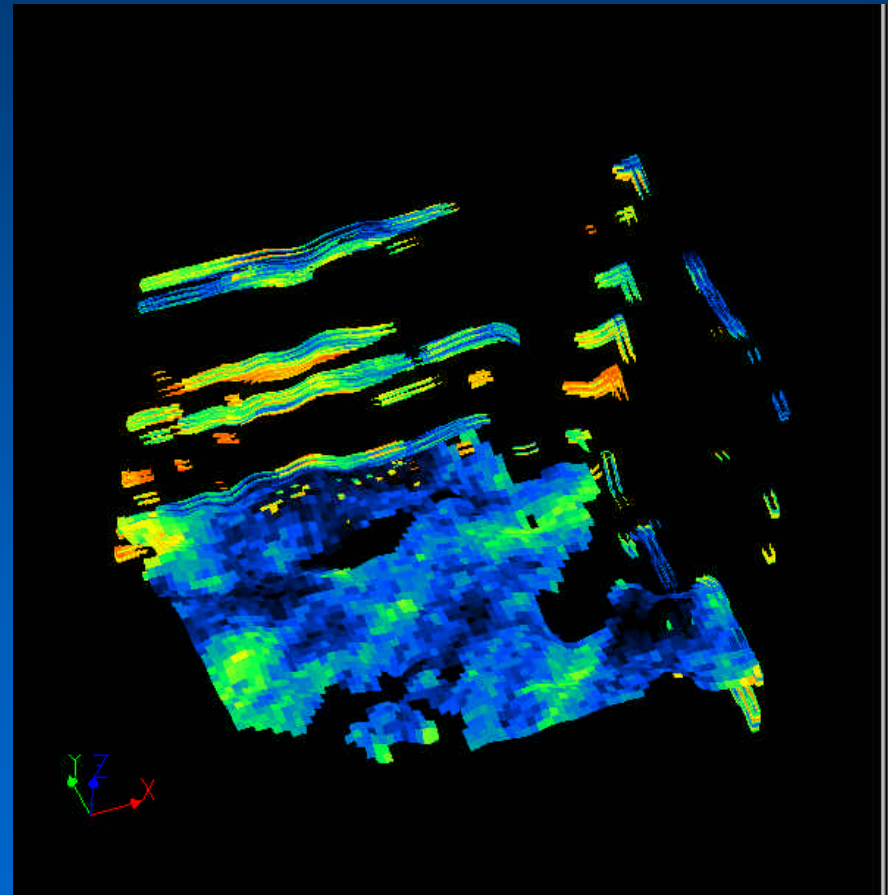
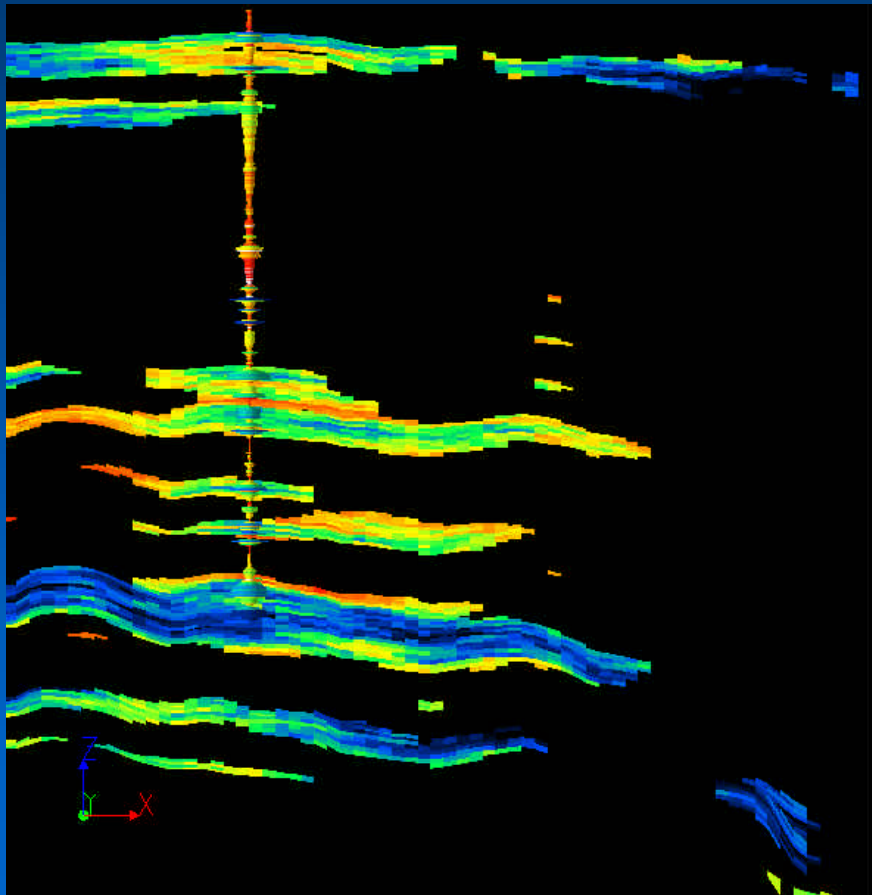
Building a Porosity Model

CoKriging with $\text{Log}_{10}(\text{RT})_{\text{Smth}}$ Model



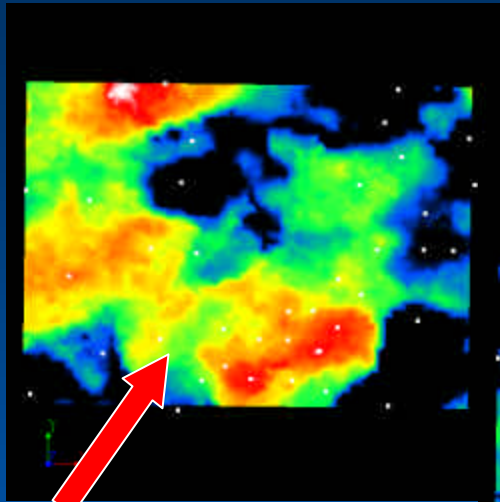
Shales have porosity set=0%

Sequential Gaussian Simulation (sGs) For Porosity Model



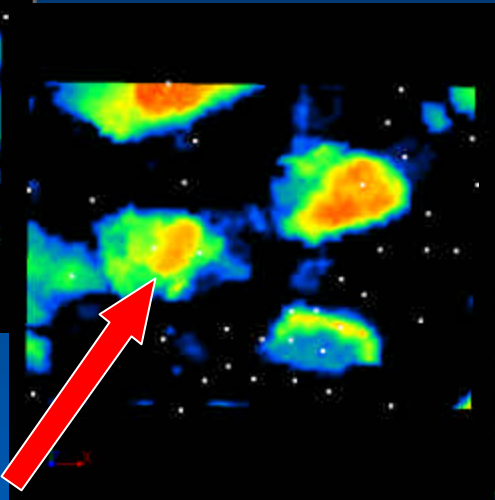
Interval Average $\phi * h$ Maps

Caddo



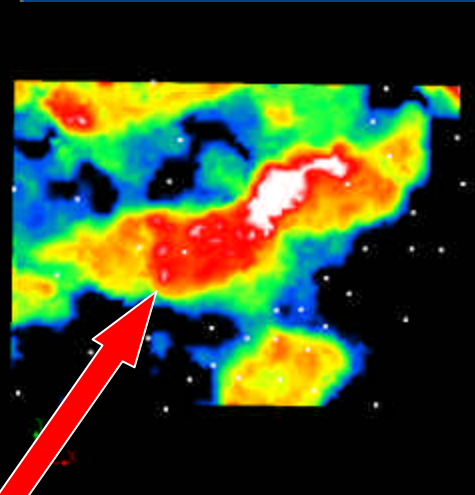
Meander Belt w/
Point Bars

Davis



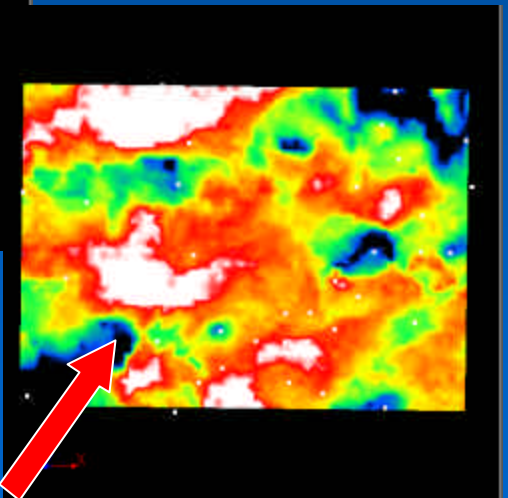
Offshore Sand Bars

Runaway

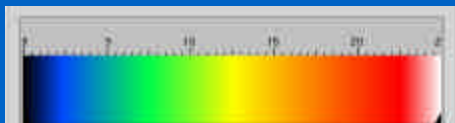


Delta Front Sandstones

Vineyard



Valley Fill System



$\phi * h$

Conclusions

- Seismic inverted acoustic impedance (AI) improves the interwell reservoir modeling.
- Integration of all the well log data improves the seismic inversion.
- Rock property modeling provides a detailed 3D model of this heterogeneous reservoir.

