

***Preliminary analysis of a
crosswell seismic dataset: Noel
tight gas field, British Columbia***

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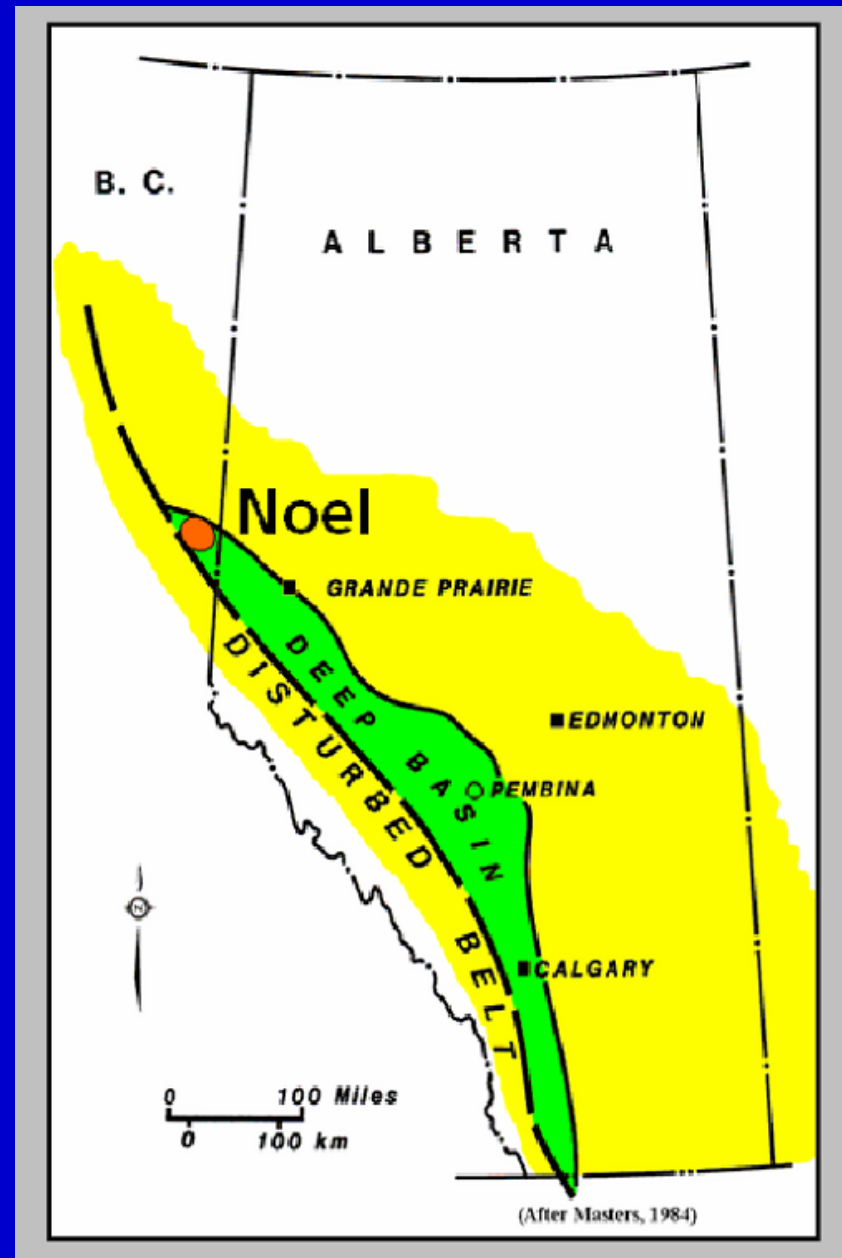
OUTLINE OF PRESENTATION

- ***INTRODUCTION***
- ***FIELD ACQUISITION***
- ***PRELIMINARY RESULTS***
- ***FUTURE WORK***
- ***CONCLUSION***

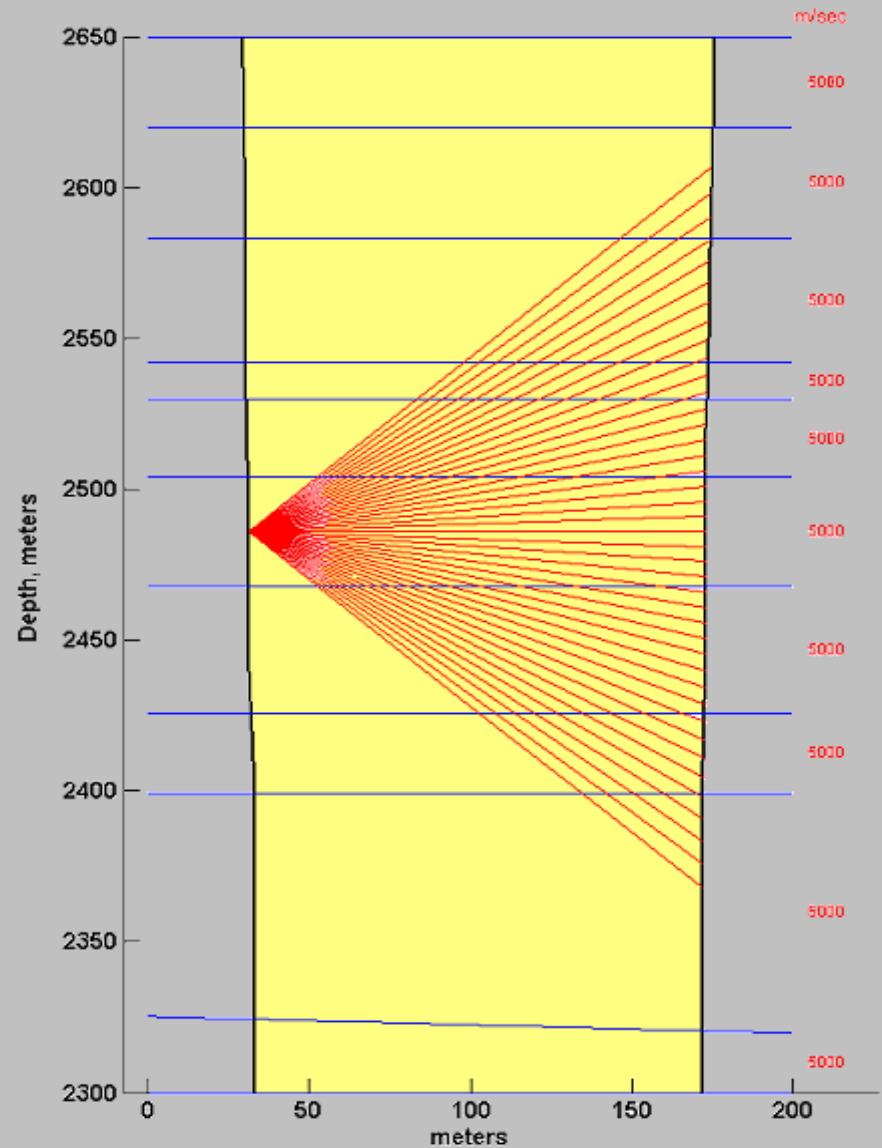
INTRODUCTION

- ***Purpose: high-resolution seismic imaging of tight gas sand channels at depths of 2400-2600m.***

***Crosswell seismic
survey location in NE
British Columbia***



Schematic diagram of crosswell seismic surveying



ACQUISITION

- *Piezoelectric source*
- *Hydrophone receivers*
- *Moving source : 10m/minute*
- *Source interval for recording = 0.75m*
- *Receiver spacing = 1.5m*

ACQUISITION

- *1.1 second sweep 100 to 2000 Hz*
- *1.6 second listen*
- *0.125 msec sampling*

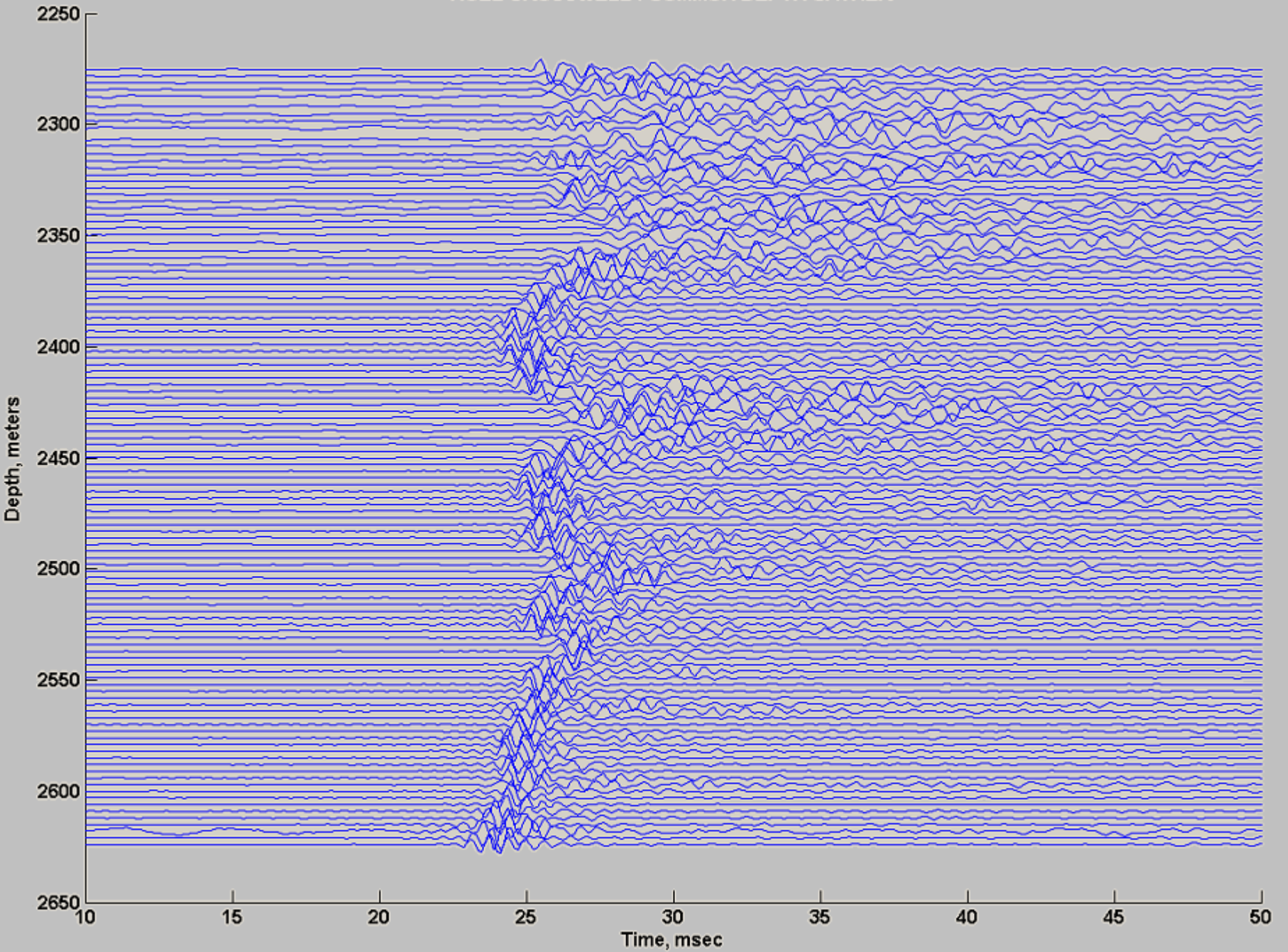
Preliminary processing includes :

- ***Crosscorrelation;***
- ***sorting and display of gathers;***
- ***first arrival time picking;***
- ***ties to geology and gamma logs;***
- ***creation of velocity tomogram.***

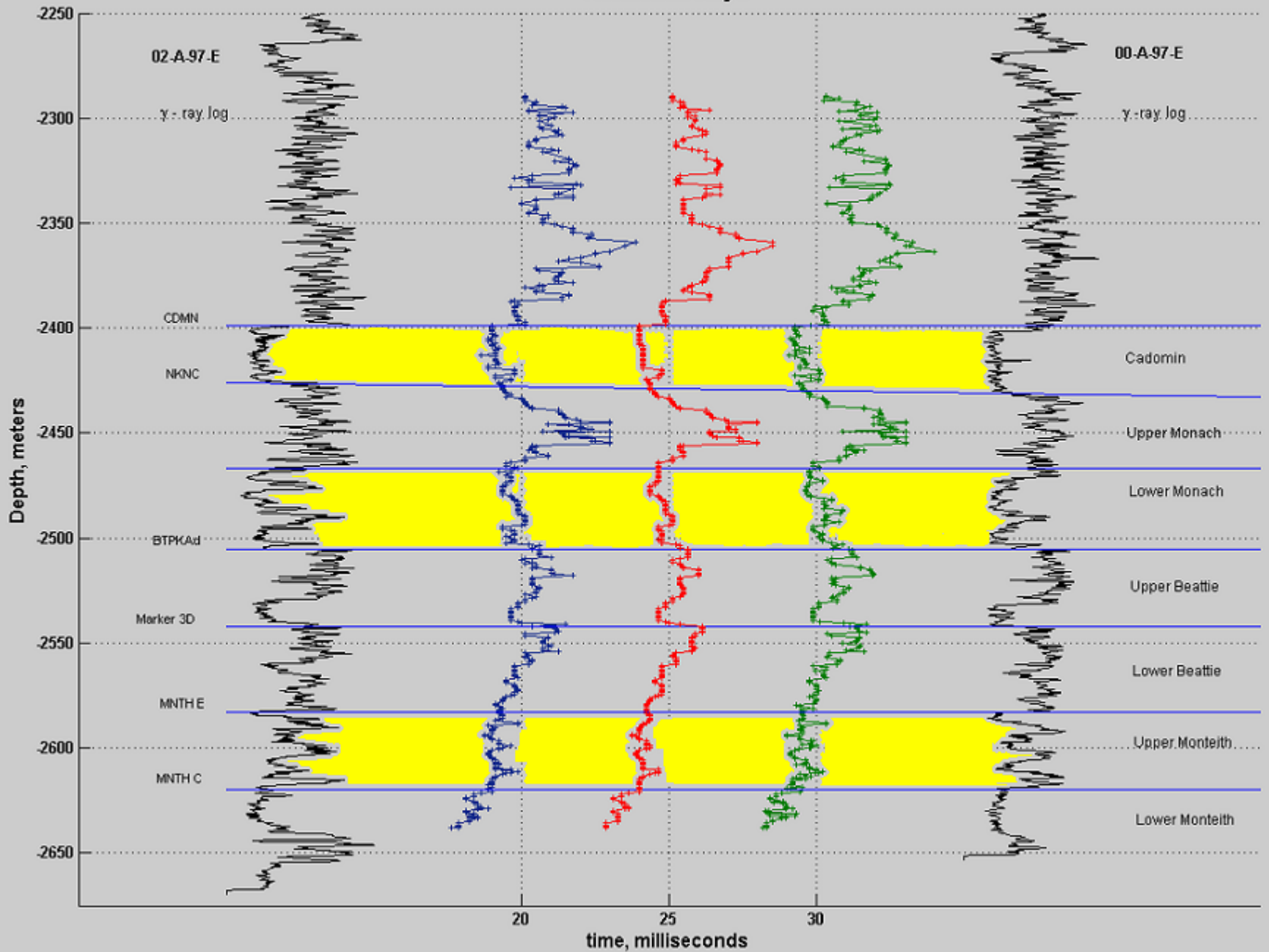
RESULTS

- *The next slide shows a common depth gather, indicating that the data is of high quality*
- *The following slide compares the natural gamma ray logs in the two wells with the first arrival times (three different estimates; the middle profile goes with the time scale) of the common depth gather.*
- *Also shown are the geological formations and boundaries. The target zones of exploration interest, the sands of the Cadomin, Lower Monach, and Upper Monteith formations, are high-lighted in yellow.*
- *The correlation of first arrival times with gamma ray response and geology is excellent.*

NOEL CROSSWELL : COMMON DEPTH GATHER

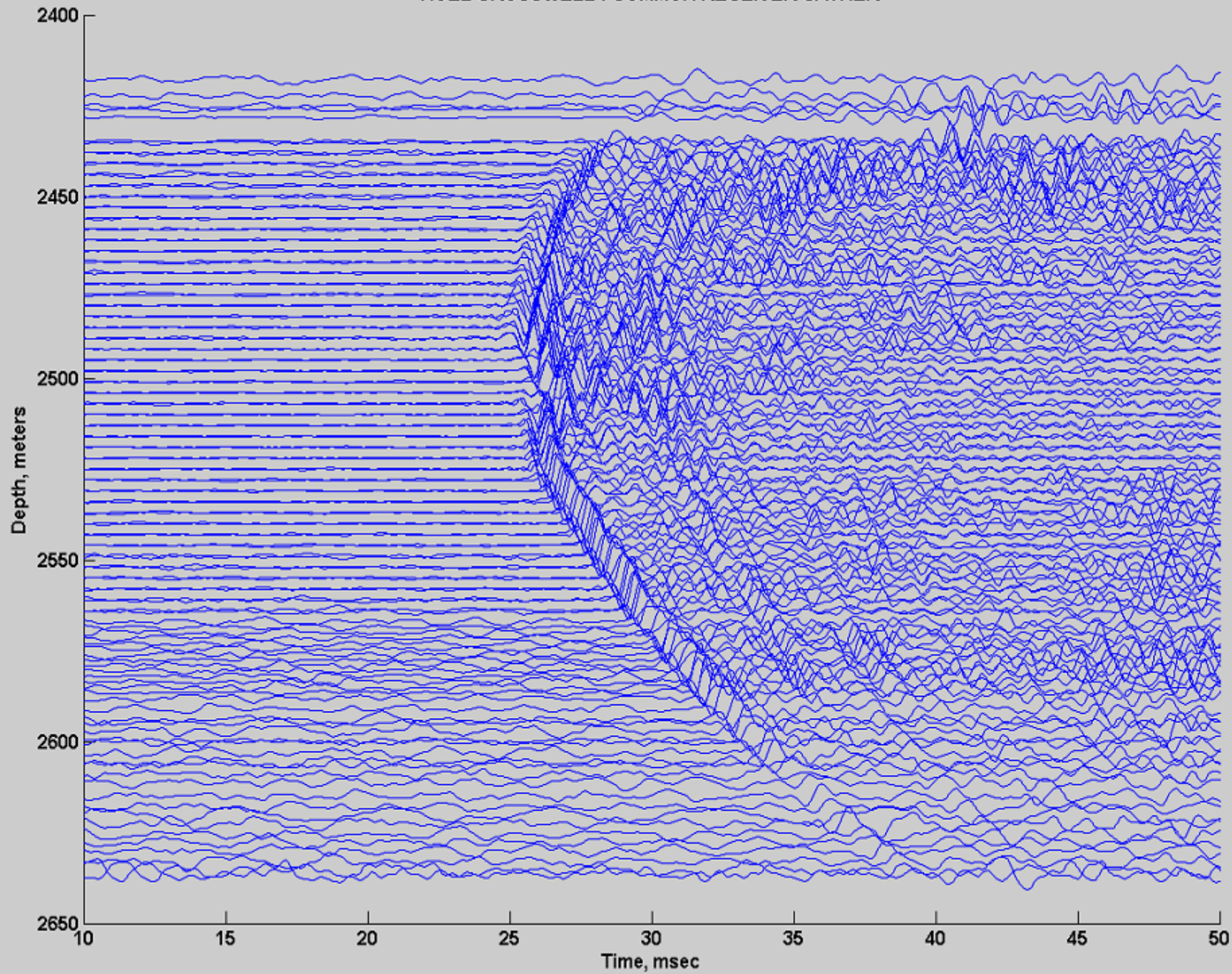


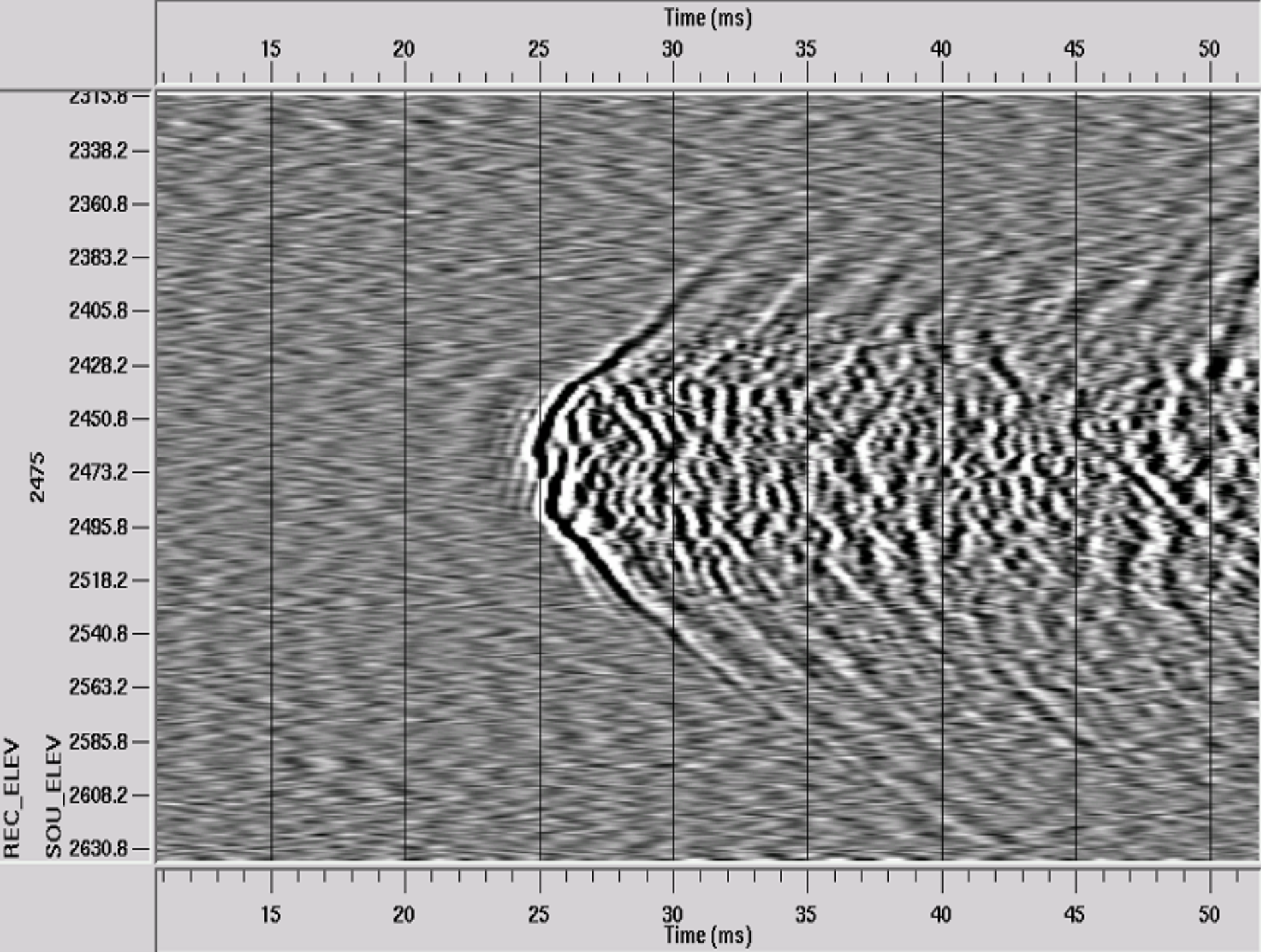
First Arrival Times, Horizontal Rays



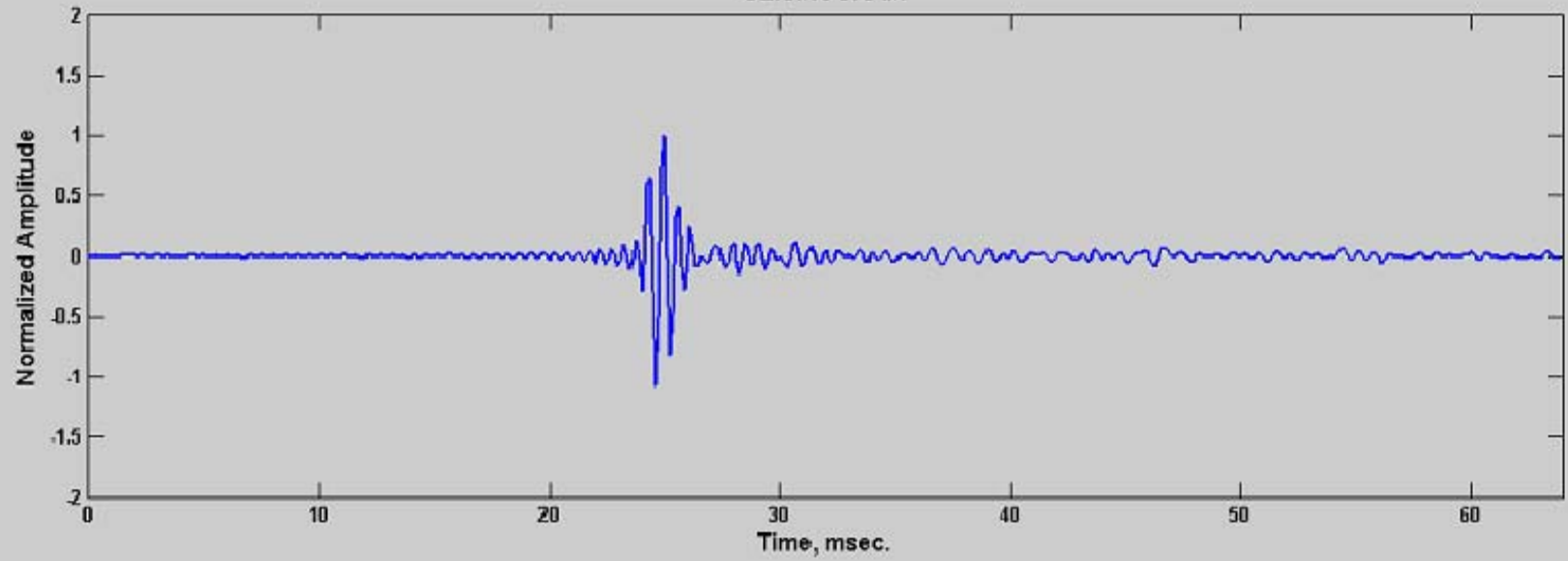
- *The next two slides shows common receiver gathers.*
- *The first CRG is a wiggle trace plot; the second CRG is a variable density grey scale display and shows a remarkable amount of detail.*
- *The spectrum of a typical seismic trace is shown next. There is energy in the 100 to 1500 Hz range, with dominant frequencies about 1700 Hz.*
- *The potential of this dataset for very high resolution imaging is great.*

NOEL CROSSWELL : COMMON RECEIVER GATHER

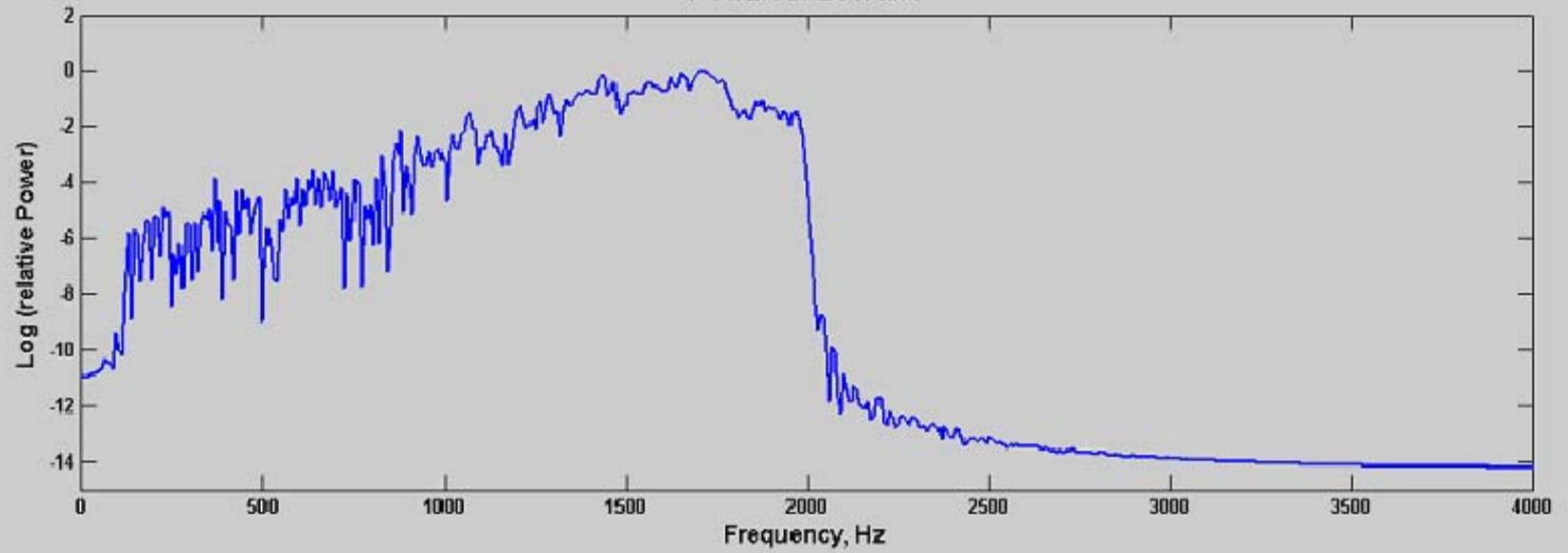




SEISMOGRAM

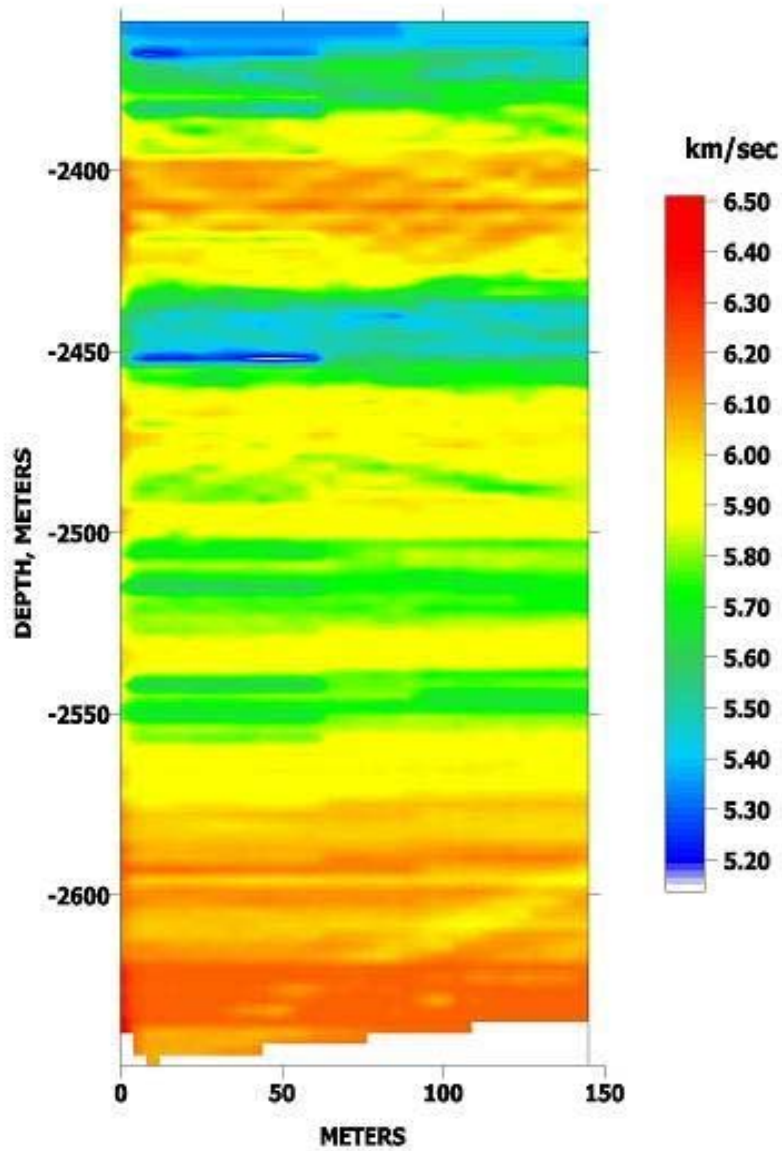


POWER SPECTRUM

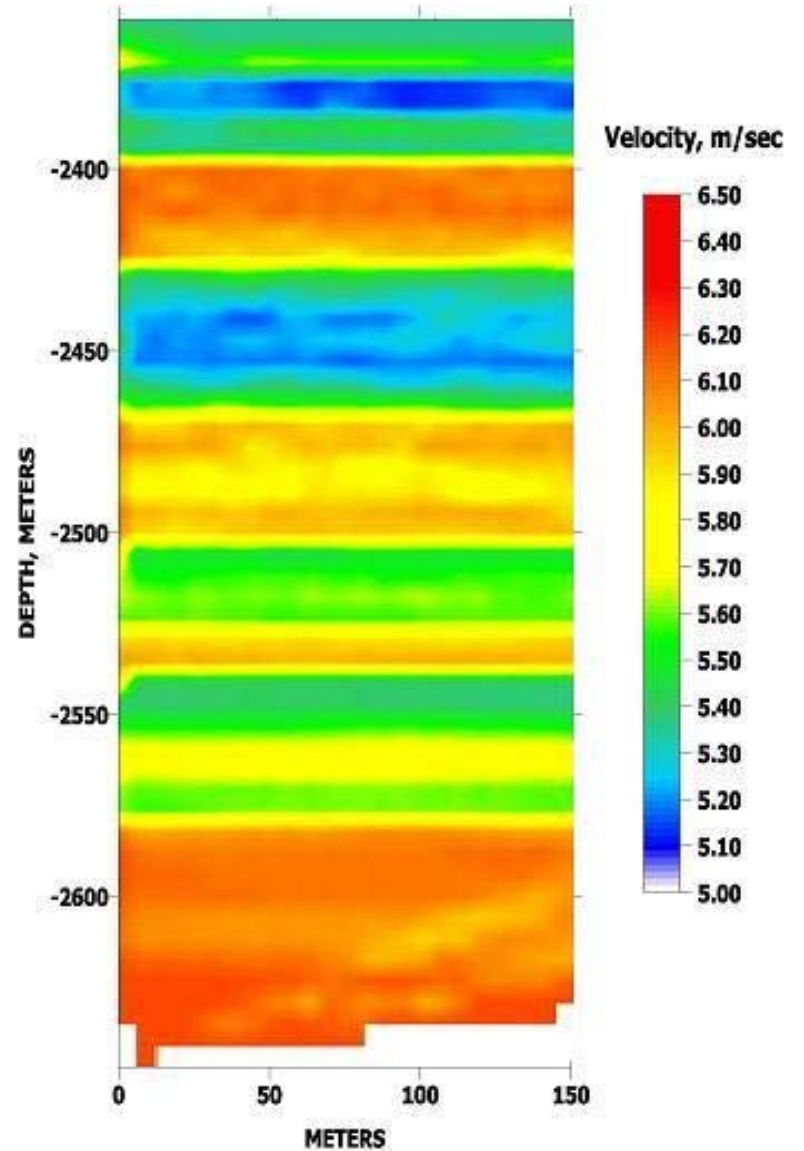


- *Two velocity tomograms are shown in the next slide.*
- *The first tomogram was created by straight-ray back-projection with strong emphasis on the horizontal rays.*
- *The second tomogram was created the same way except that the first arrival times through the low velocity zones have been corrected (approximately) for the refraction paths through the adjacent high velocity zones.*

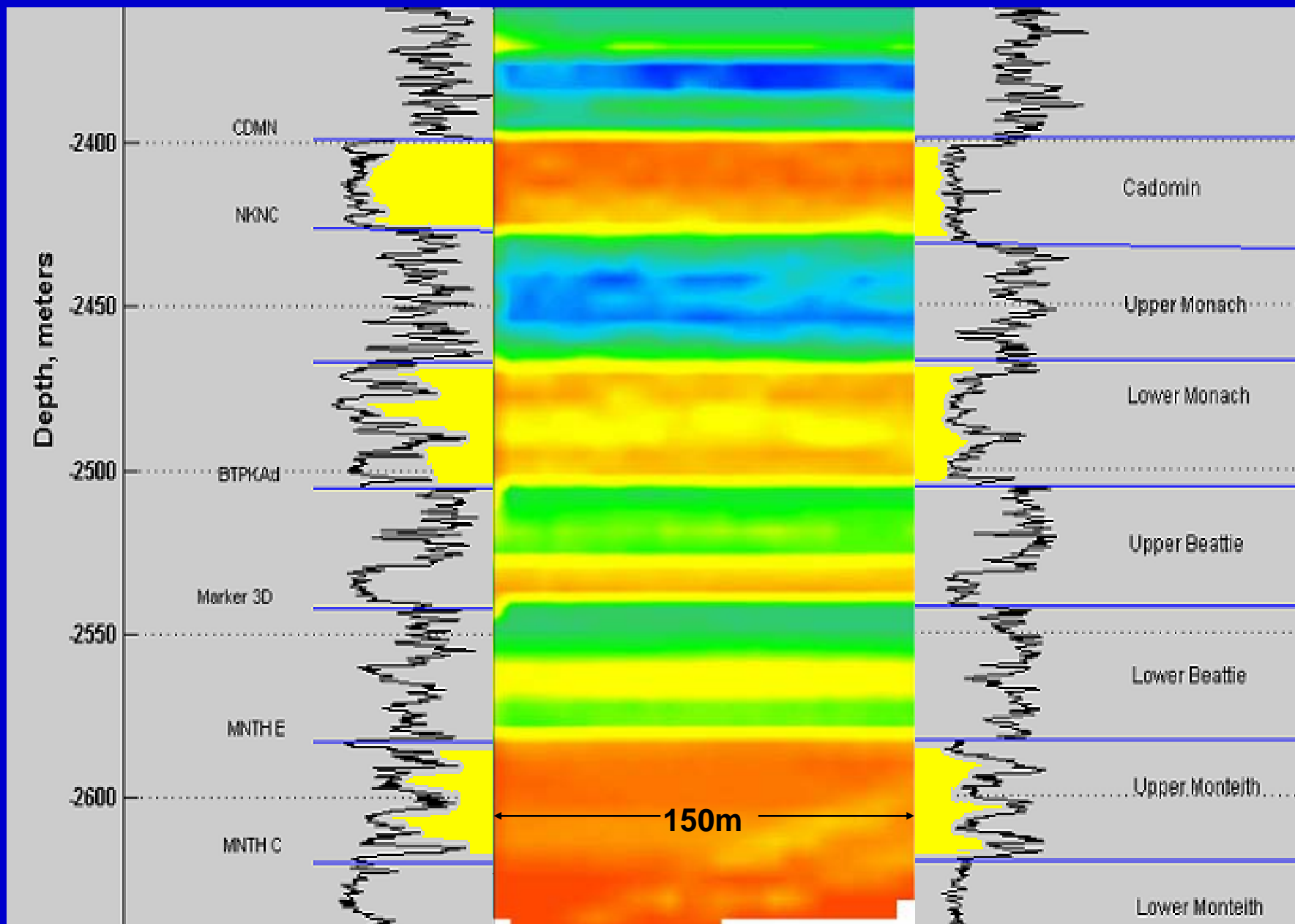
STRAIGHT-RAY TOMOGRAM



TOMOGRAM AFTER REFRACTION CORRECTION



Tomogram inset between γ -ray logs



CONCLUSIONS

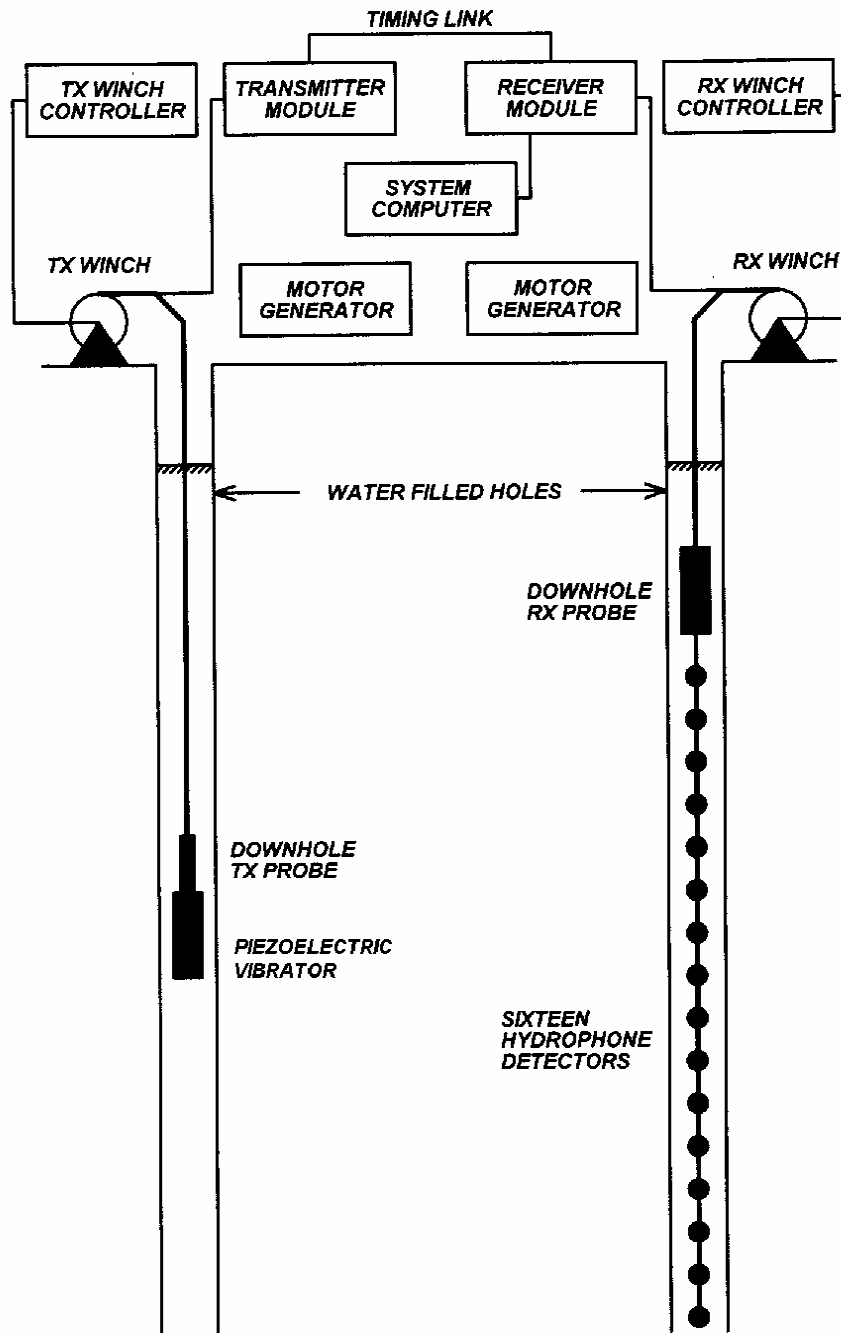
- *The crosswell dataset is of good quality*
- *First arrival times correlate well with the geology and natural gamma logs.*
- *Tight sampling in depth (.75m intervals) and high frequencies indicate excellent resolution potential*
- *P-wave velocity tomogram clearly delineates the boundaries between sandstone and siltstones & shales*

FUTURE WORK

- *Improve the P-velocity tomogram (anisotropy, improved modeling)*
- *Separate up- and down-going reflected wavefields*
- *Reflectivity imaging via mapping and migration of both wavefields*
- *Search for and use S-waves*
- *Fully integrate with well logs and geology*
- *Estimate gas saturation*

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

We wish to thank BP Canada Energy Company, in particular Geoff Fraser, for permission to use this crosswell dataset.





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