

# **Kinematic structural forward modeling for fault trajectory prediction in seismic interpretation**

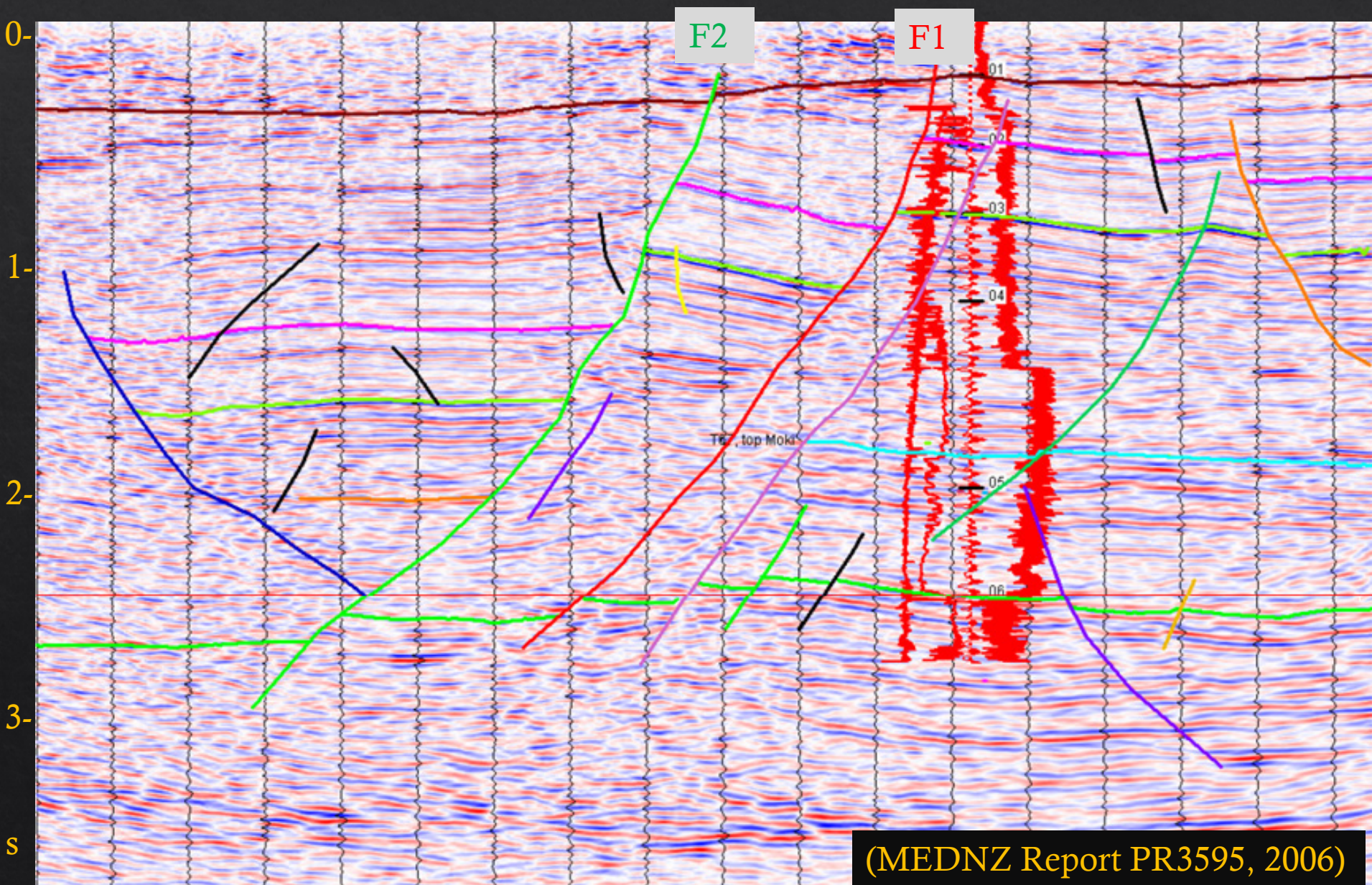
**Mohammed Alarfaj and Don C. Lawton**

**25th Annual CREWES Sponsor's Meeting**

**December 6, 2013**



# Fault interpretation near an exploration well



# Outline

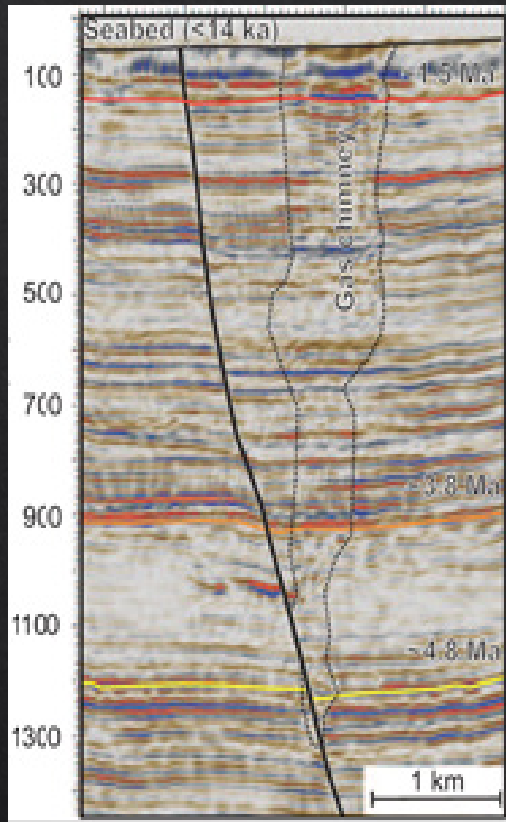
**Introduction**

**Kinematic modeling: extensional fault-bend fold**

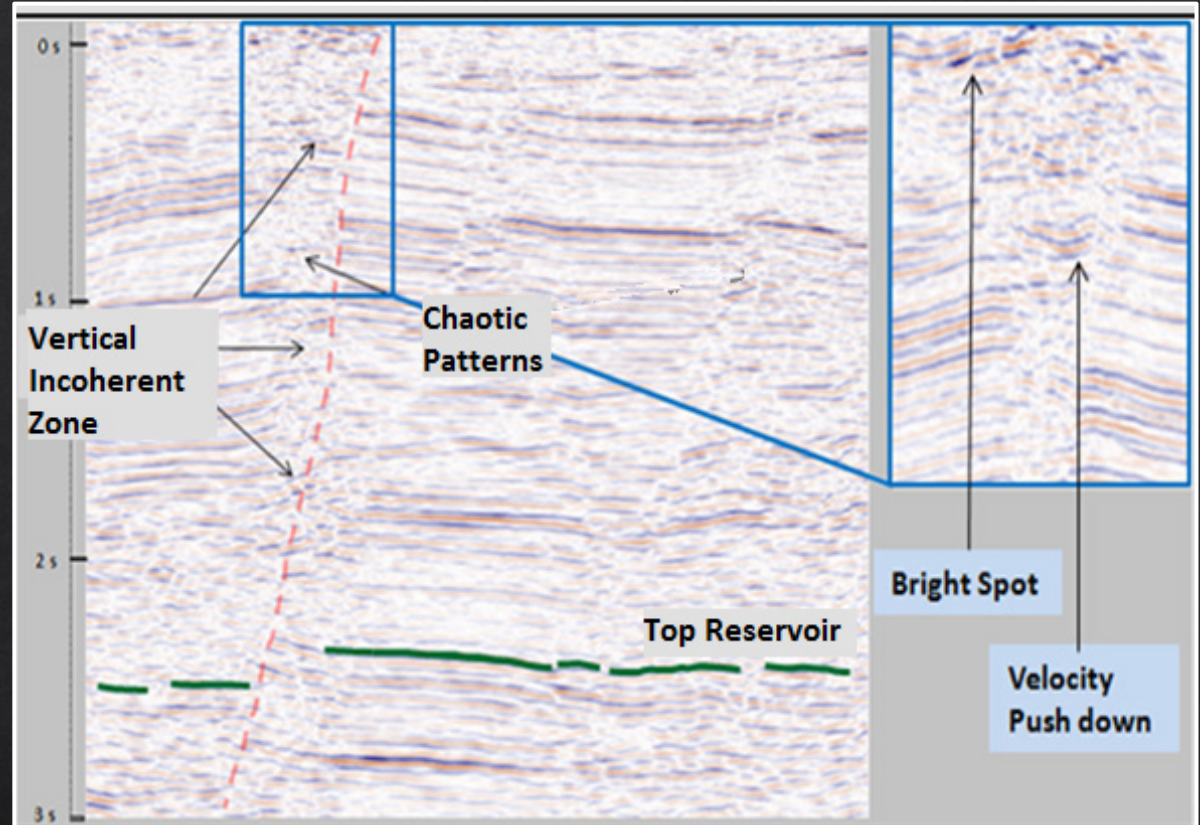
**Fault geometry prediction from seismic images**

**Conclusions**

# Introduction: previous work and motivation



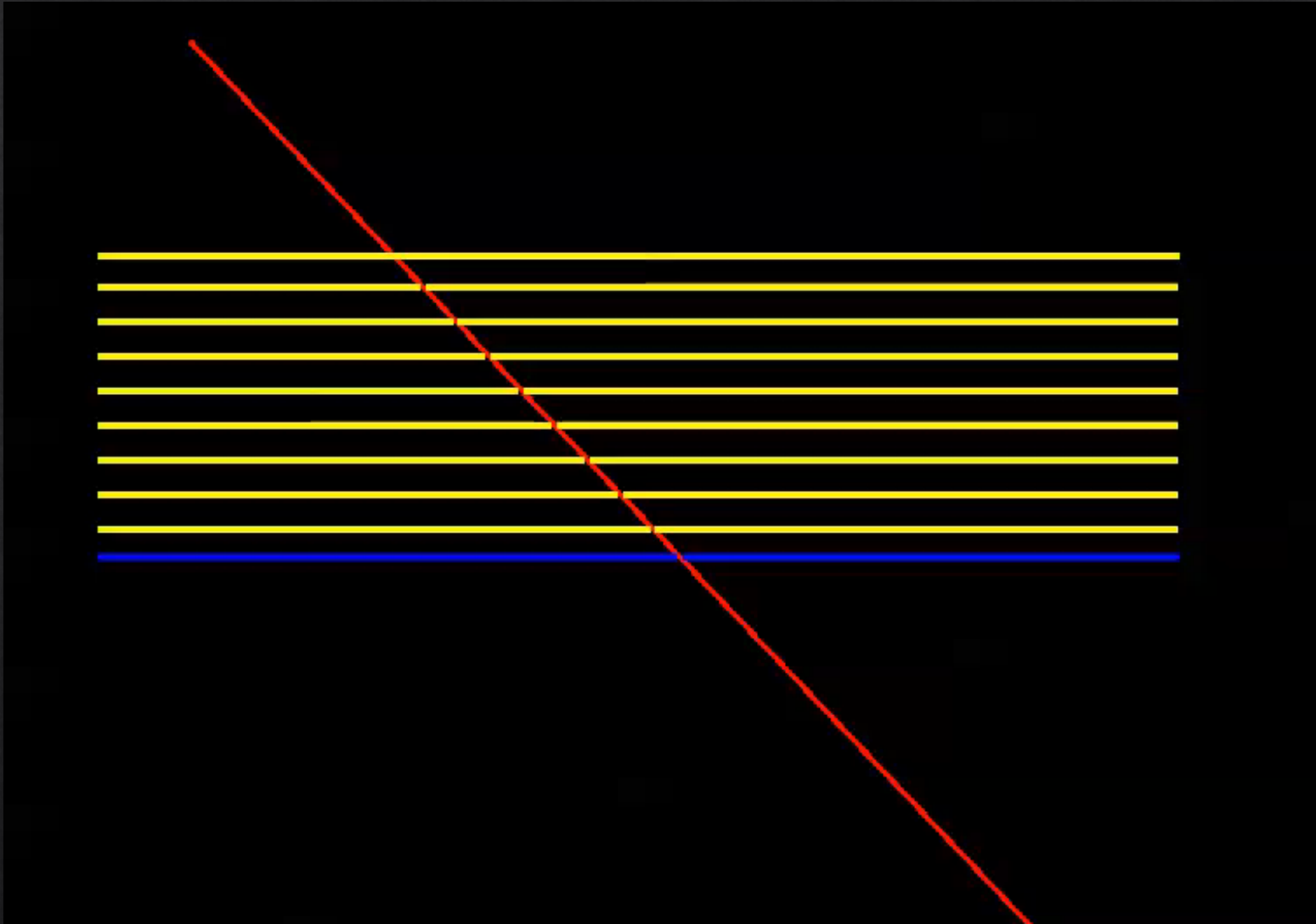
(Ilg et al., 2012)



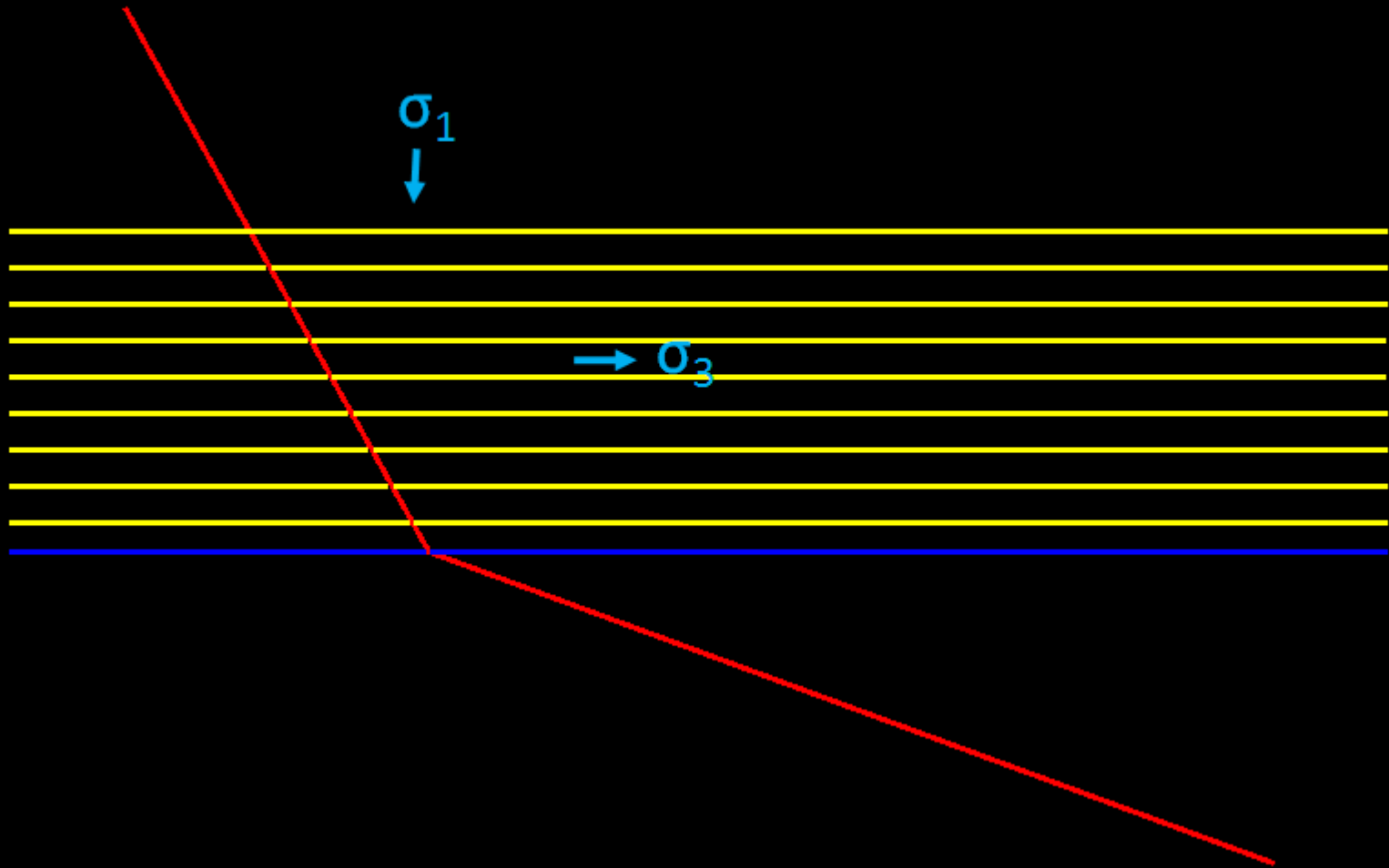
(Alarfaj and Lawton, 2012)

- Steeply inclined conical shape exhibiting low-amplitude and low coherency chaotic reflectors in the deep section
- Bright spots in the shallow section
- reduced p-wave velocities, increased p-wave attenuation, and increased scattering of acoustic energy.

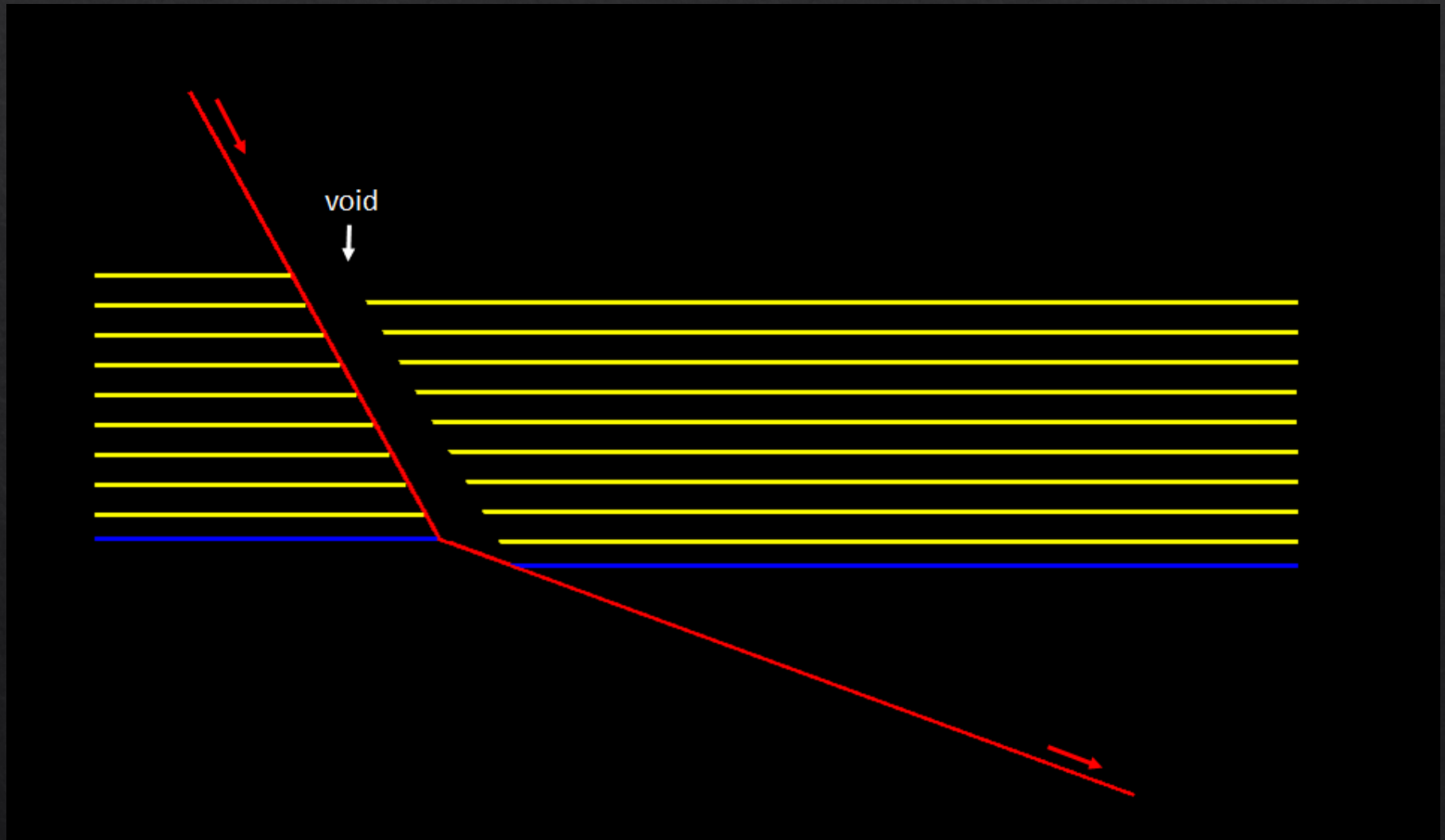
# Modeling: Planar Normal Fault



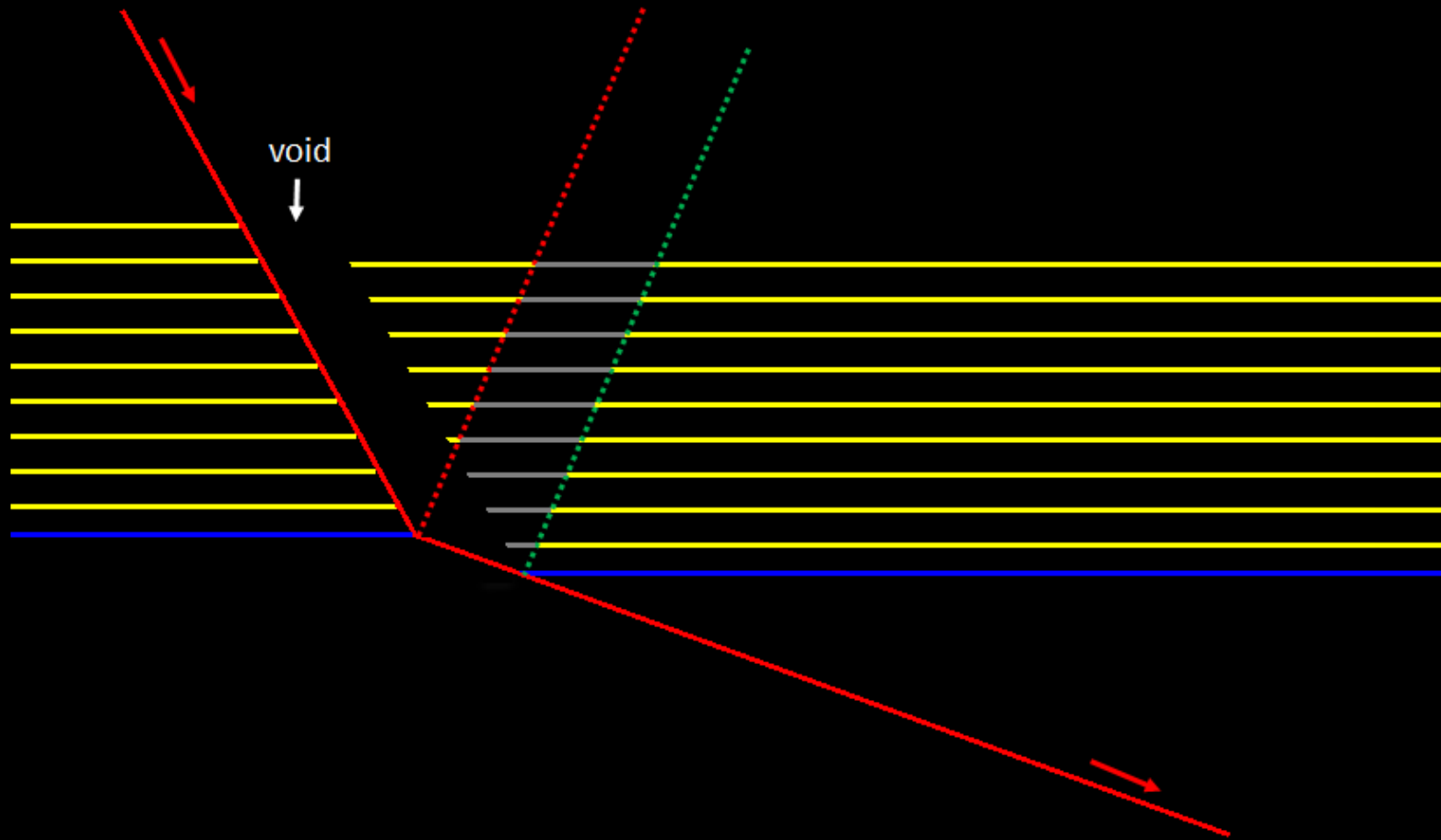
# Modeling: Non-planar fault (concave-upward bend)



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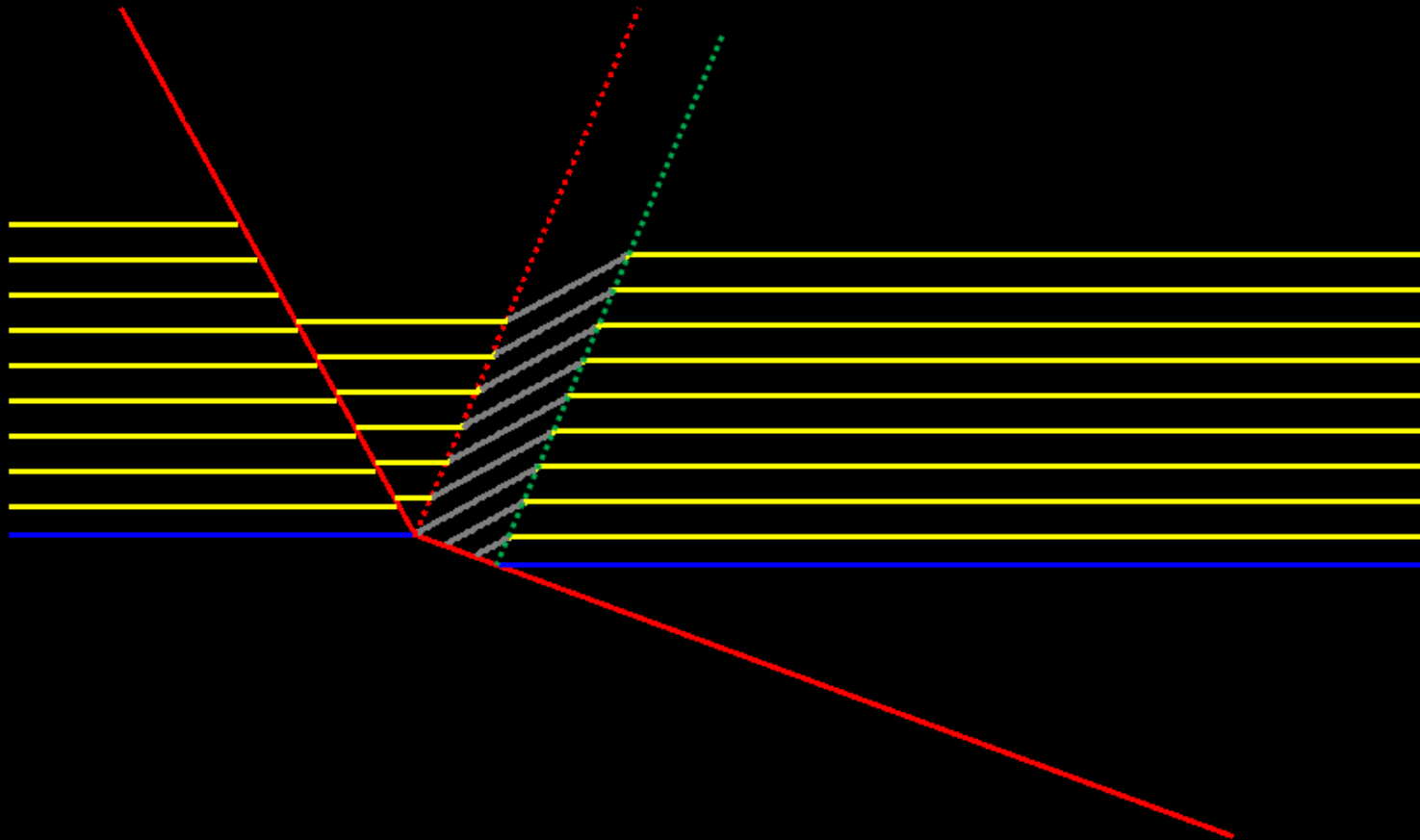


# Modeling: Non-planar fault (concave-upward bend)

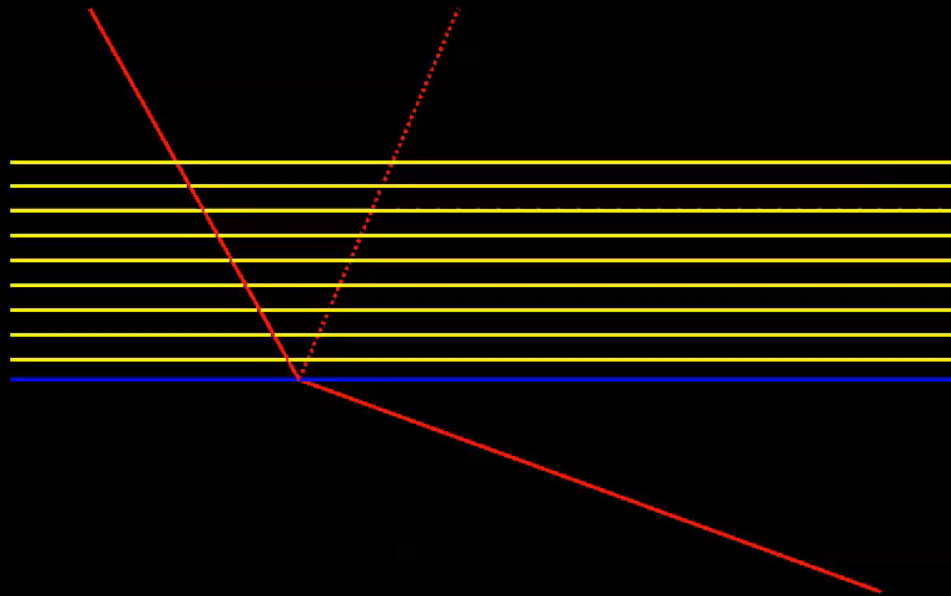




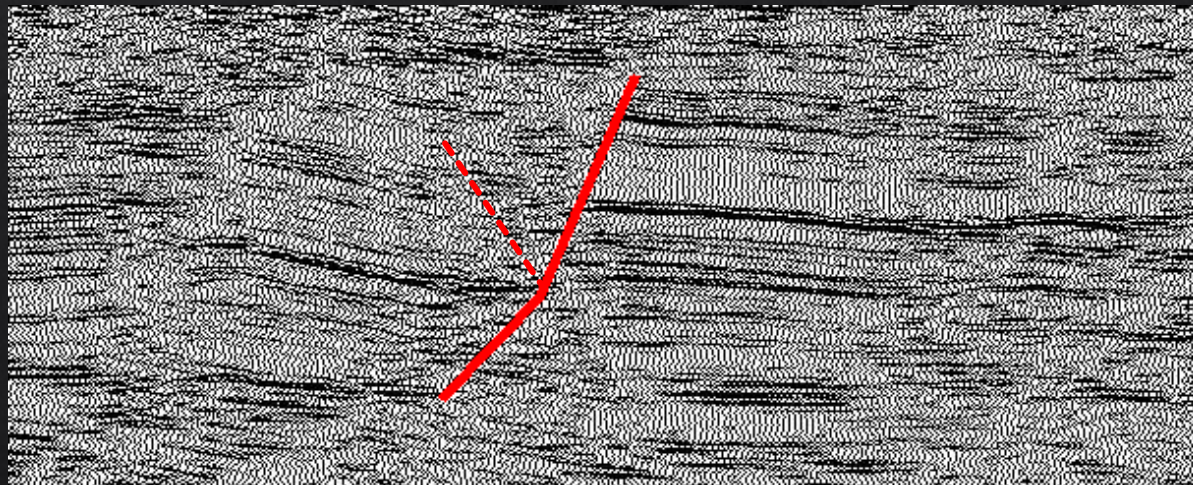
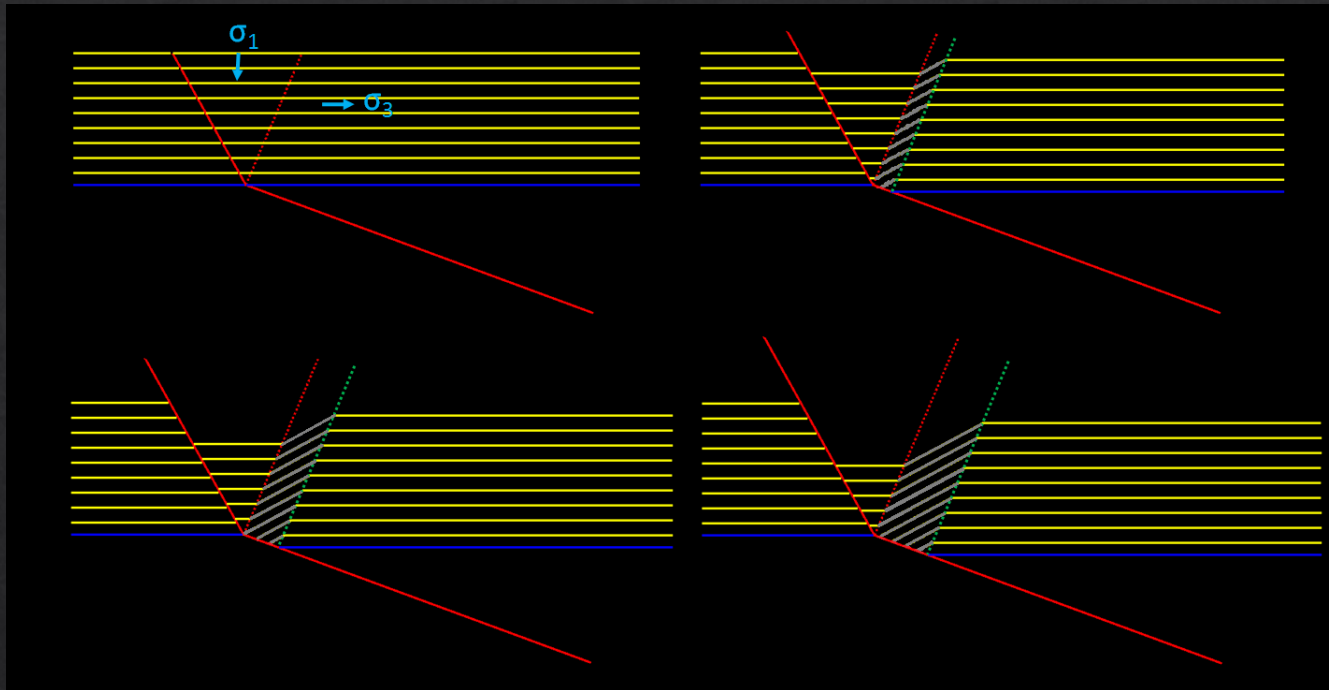
# Modeling: Non-planar fault (concave-upward bend)



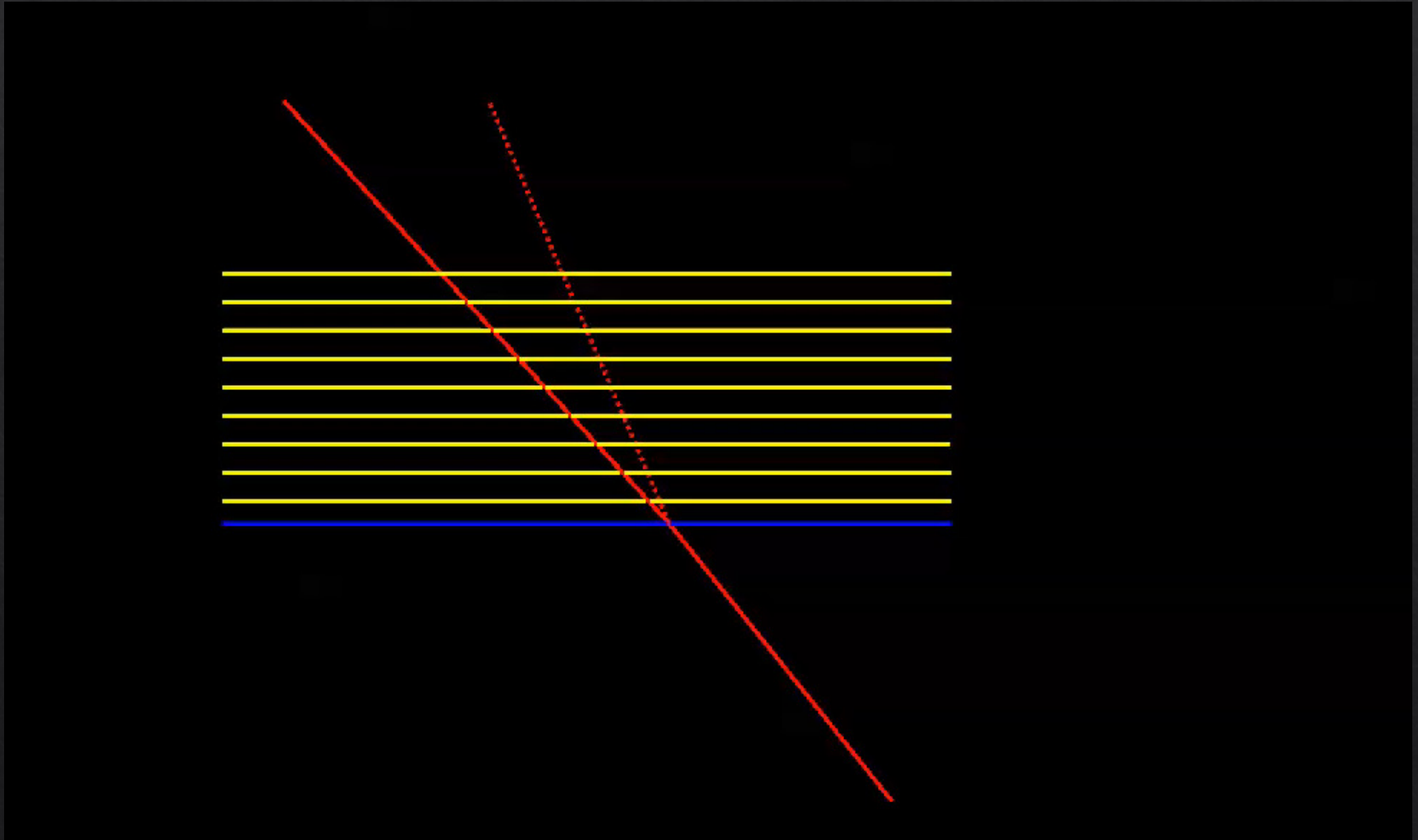
# Modeling: Non-planar fault (concave-upward bend)



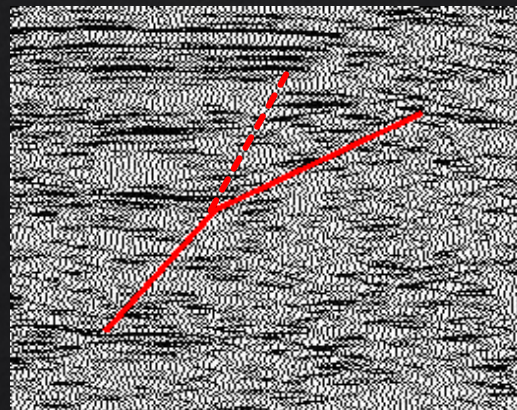
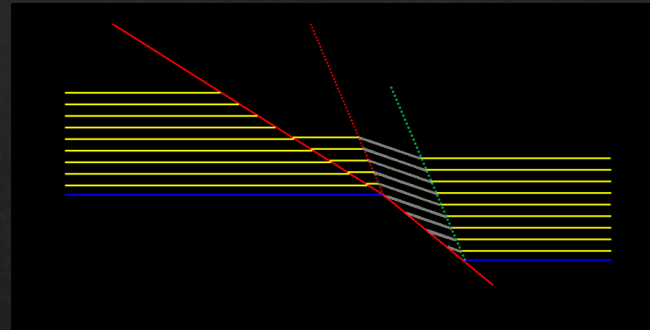
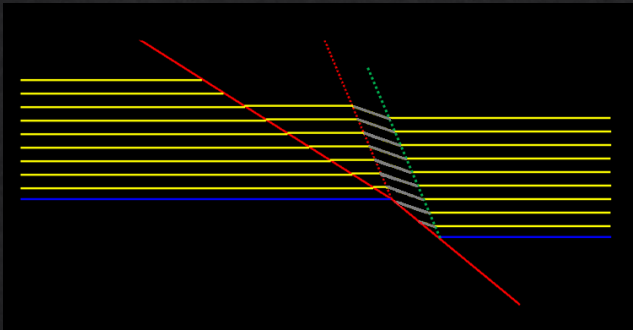
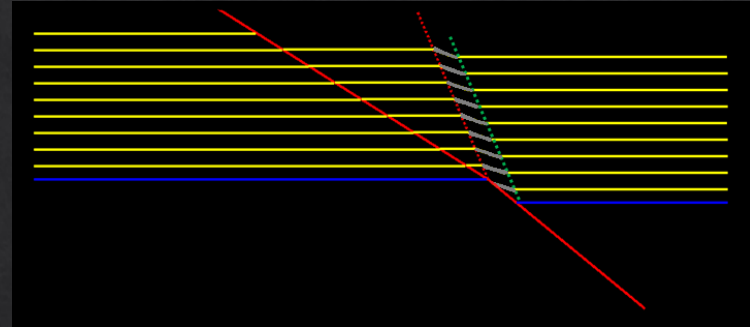
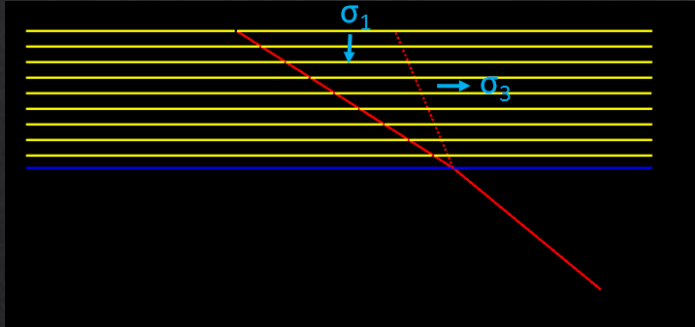
# Modeling: concave-upward bend (seismic reflections)



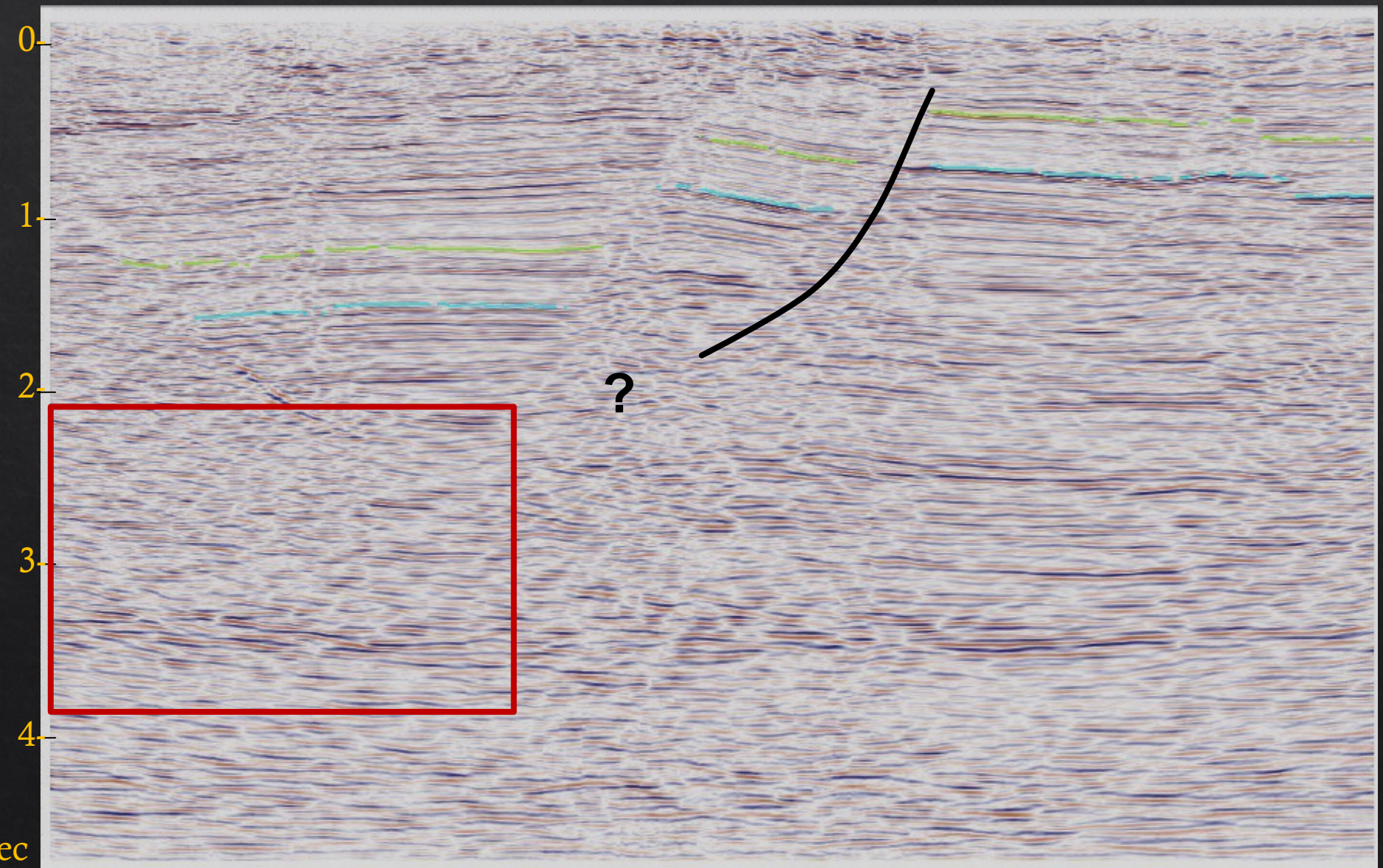
# Modeling: Deformation over Convex-upward Bend



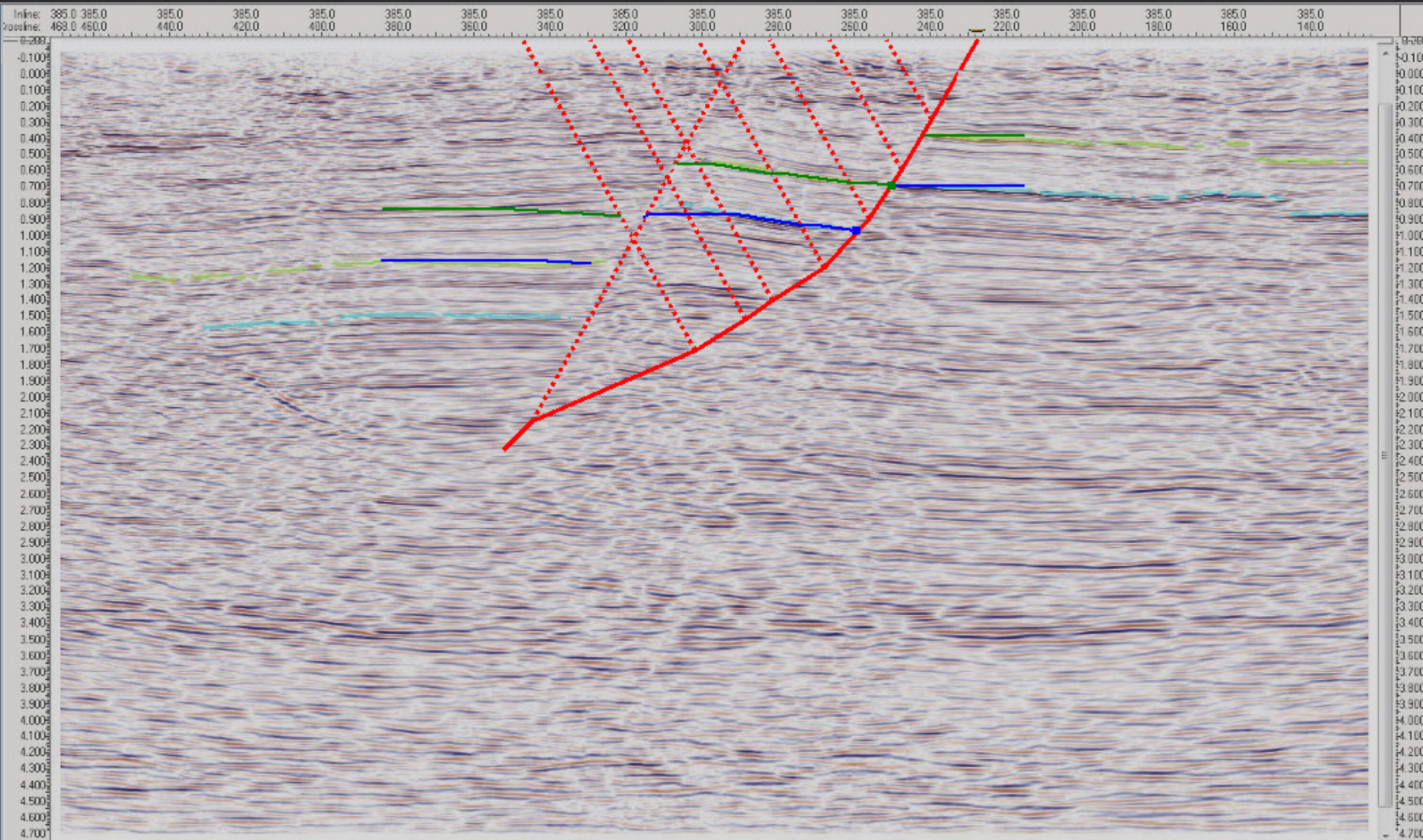
# Modeling: convex-upward bend (seismic reflections)



# Fault Prediction from Seismic Data

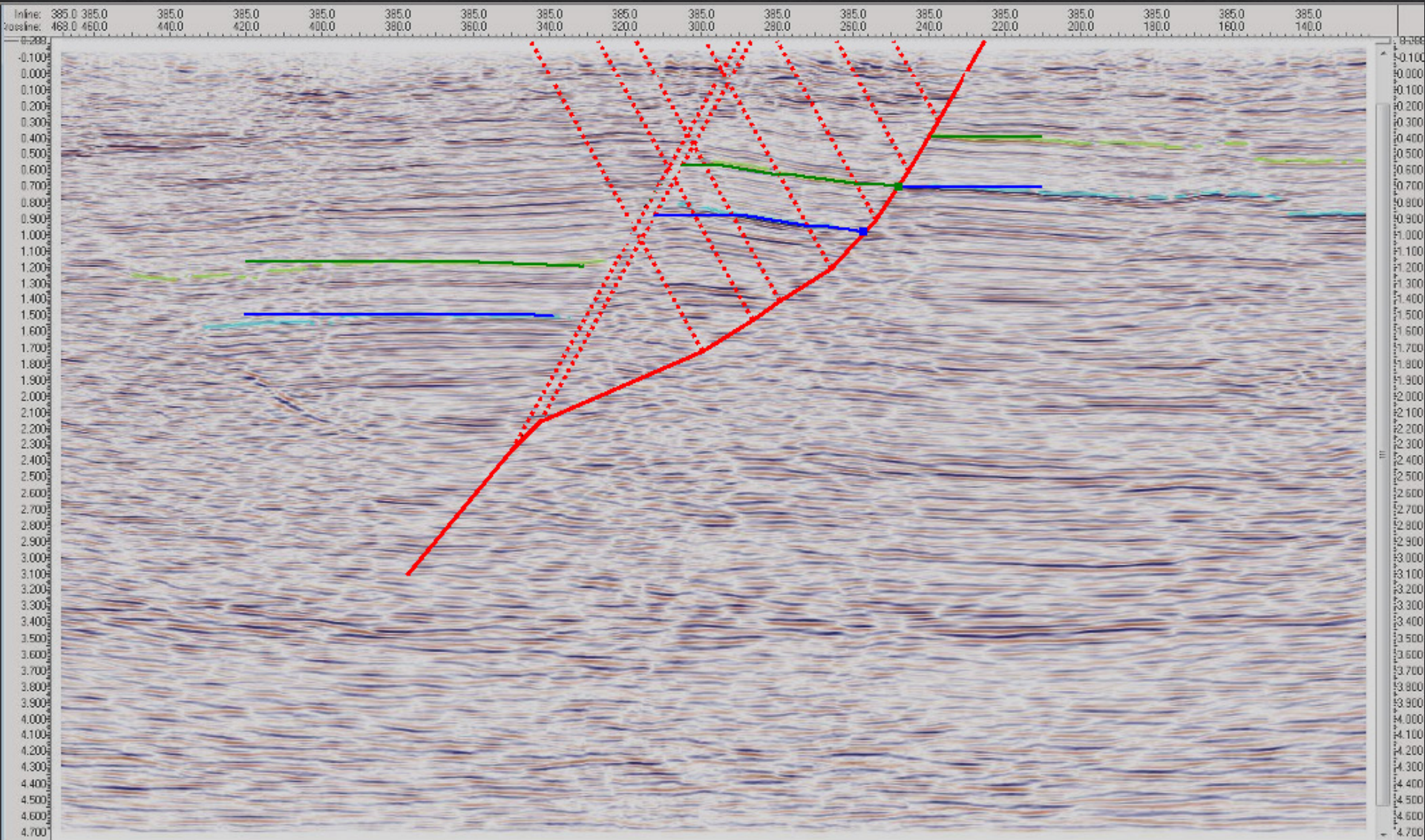


# Fault Prediction



**Interpreted (light color) and modeled (dark color) horizons**

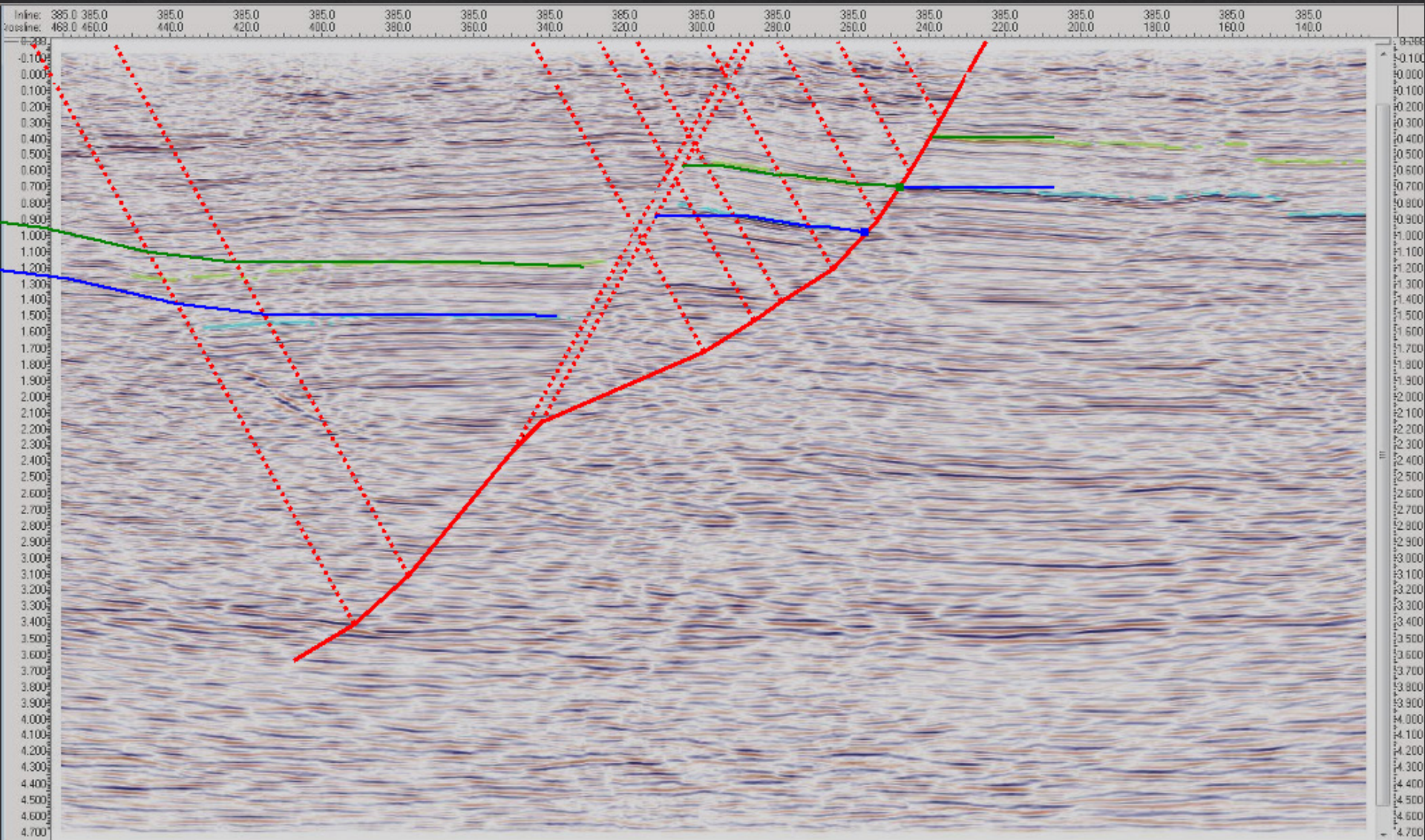
# Fault Prediction



**Interpreted (light color) and modeled (dark color) horizons**

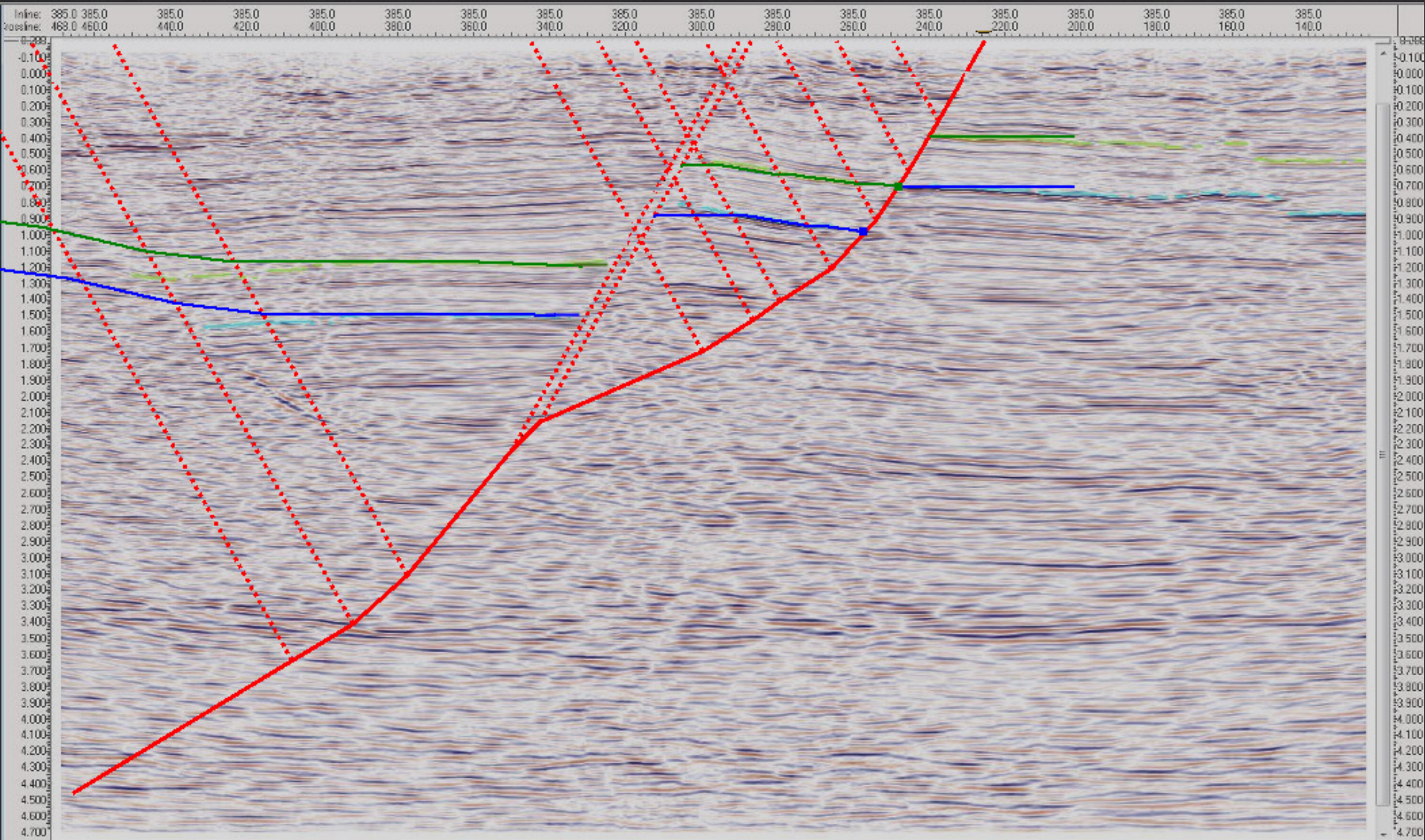


# Fault Prediction



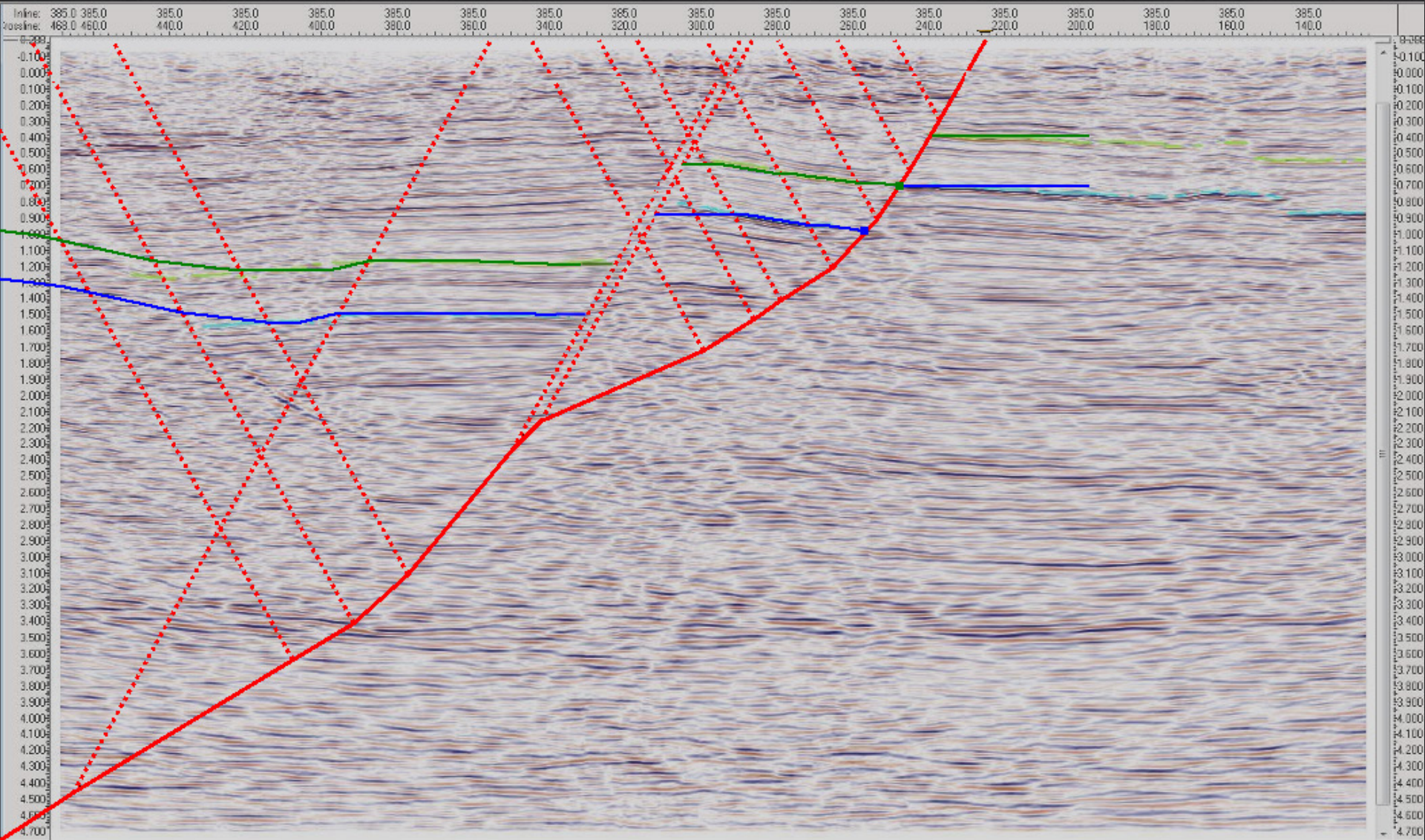
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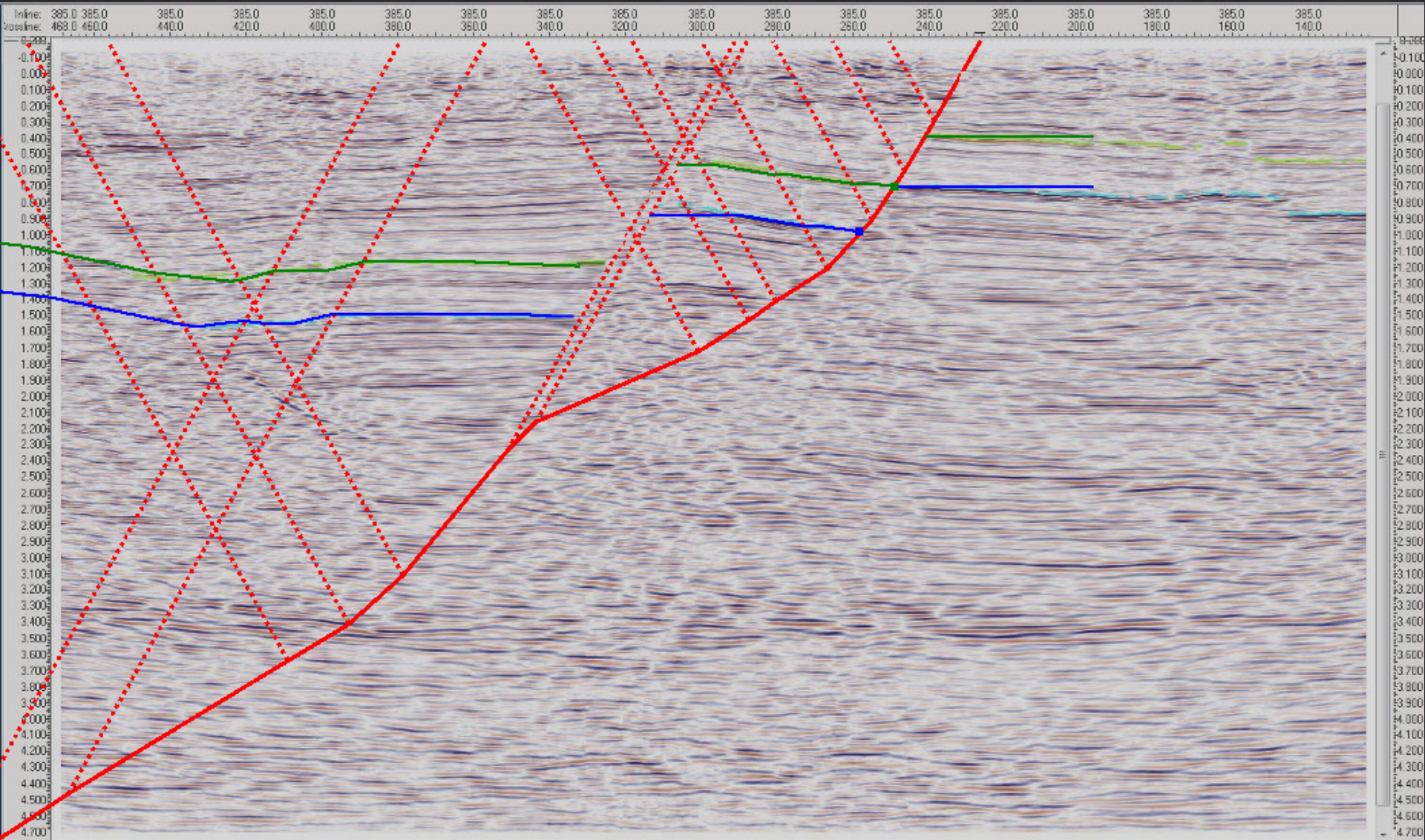
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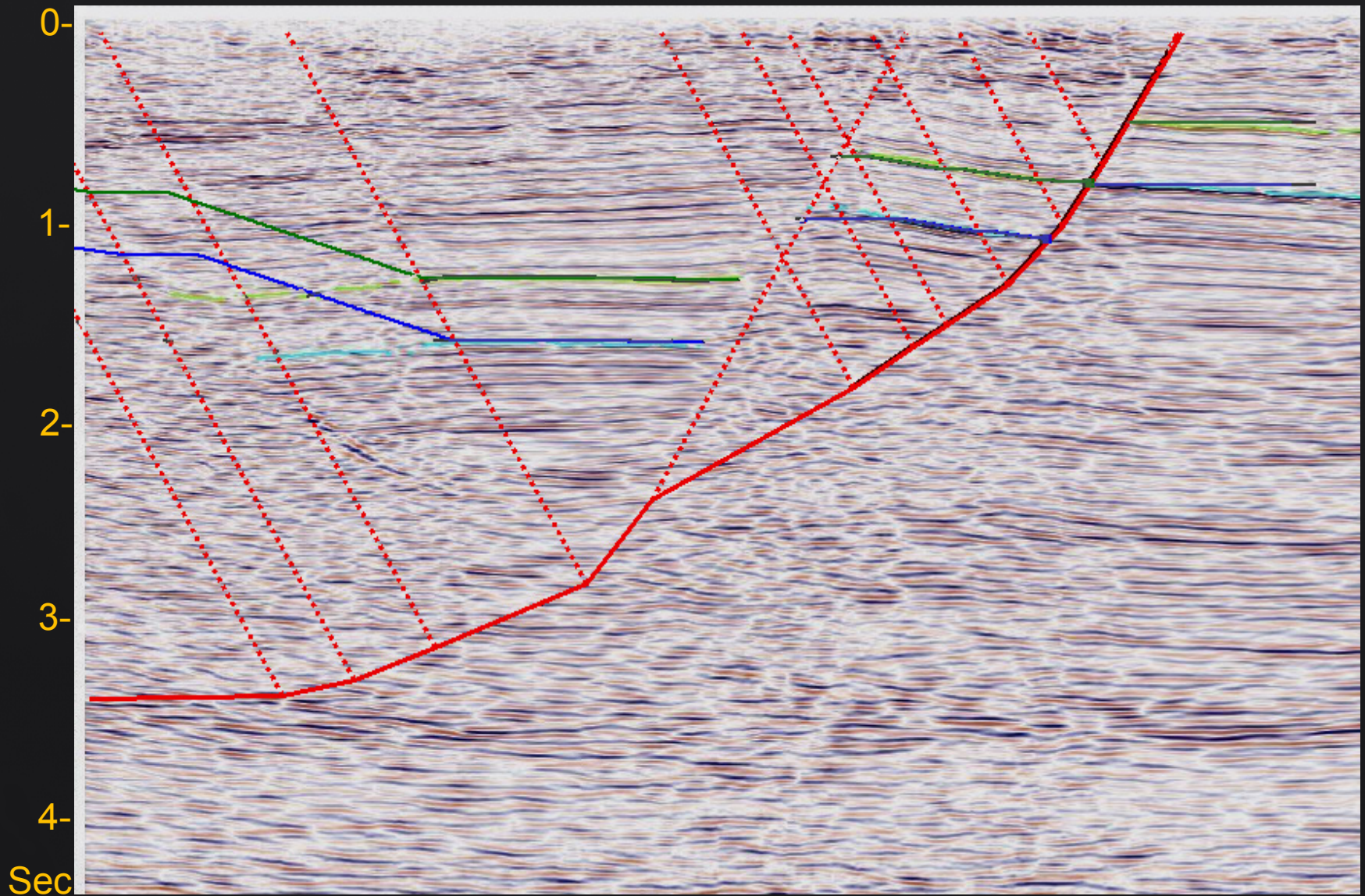
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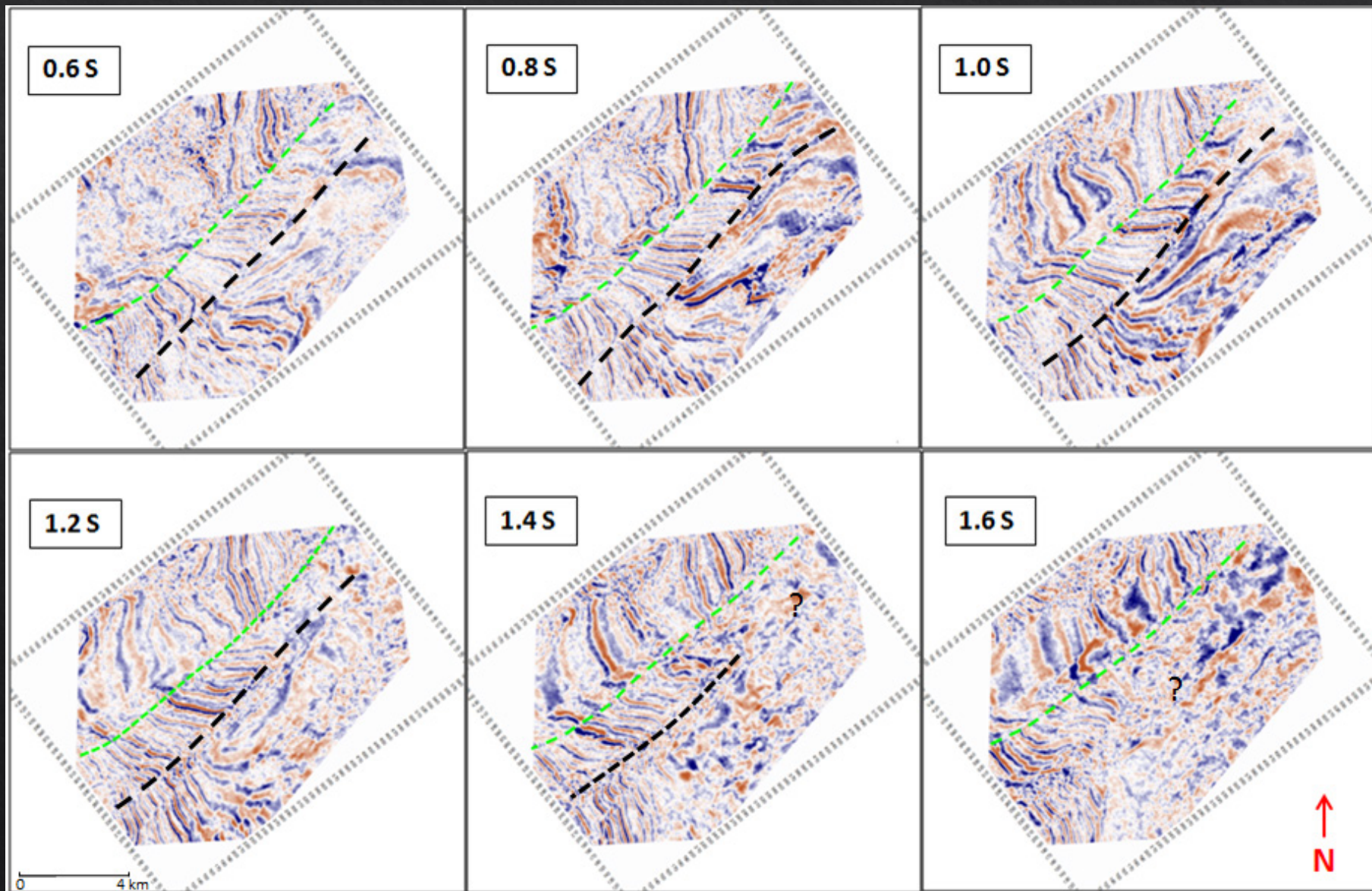
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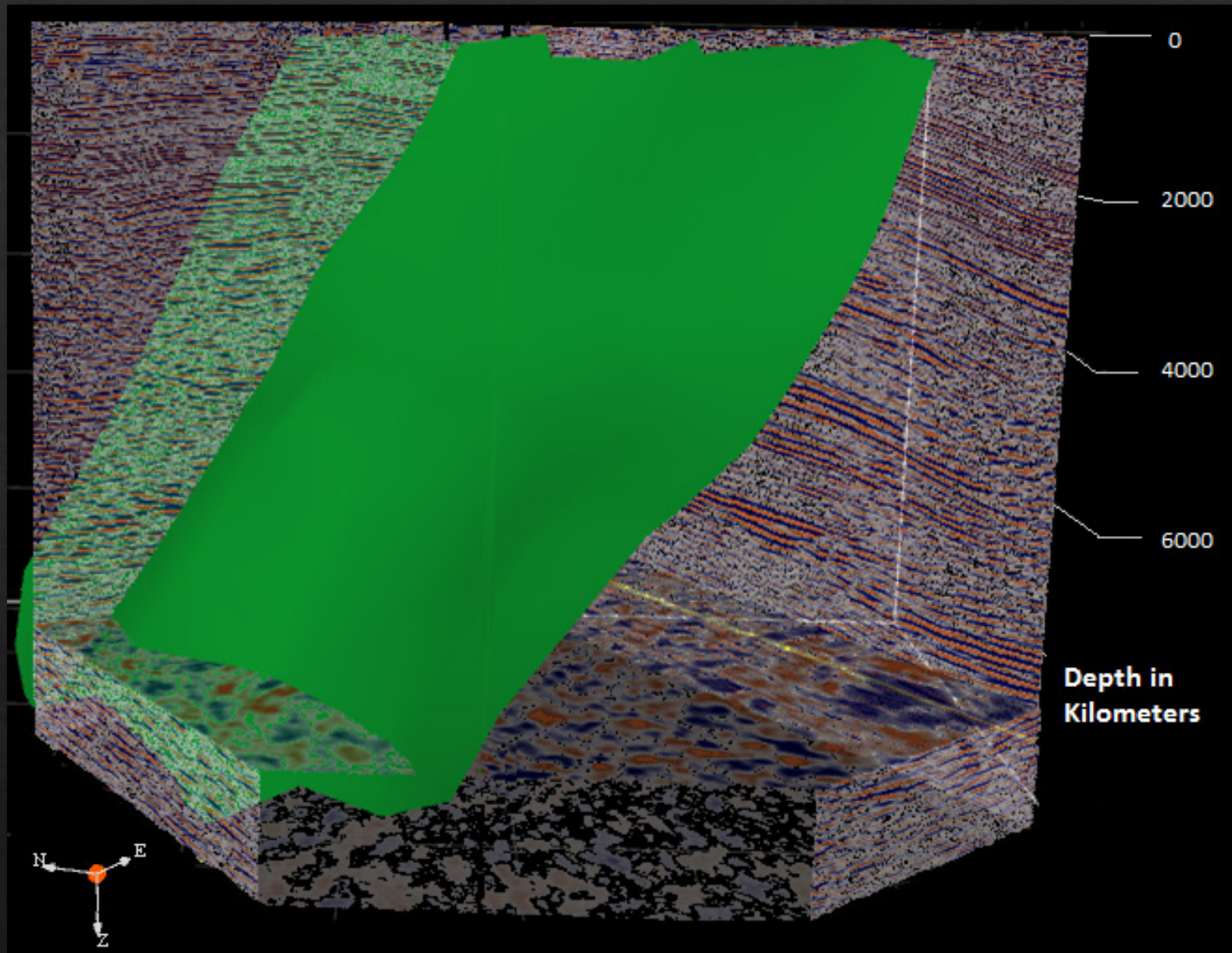


Interpreted (light color) and modeled (dark color) horizons

# Fault geometry throughout the survey



# Fault Geometry in 3D



# Conclusions

- Kinematic forward model explains the unique relationship between a fault's shape and deformation in its hangingwall
- Fault geometry can be predicted at depth by modeling the interpreted seismic reflections and dip domains of shear axial surfaces
- The main fault in the modeled seismic data appears to have a ramp-flat geometry and offset the deep reflectors



# Acknowledgements



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