Seismic monitoring with continuous seismic sources

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Outline

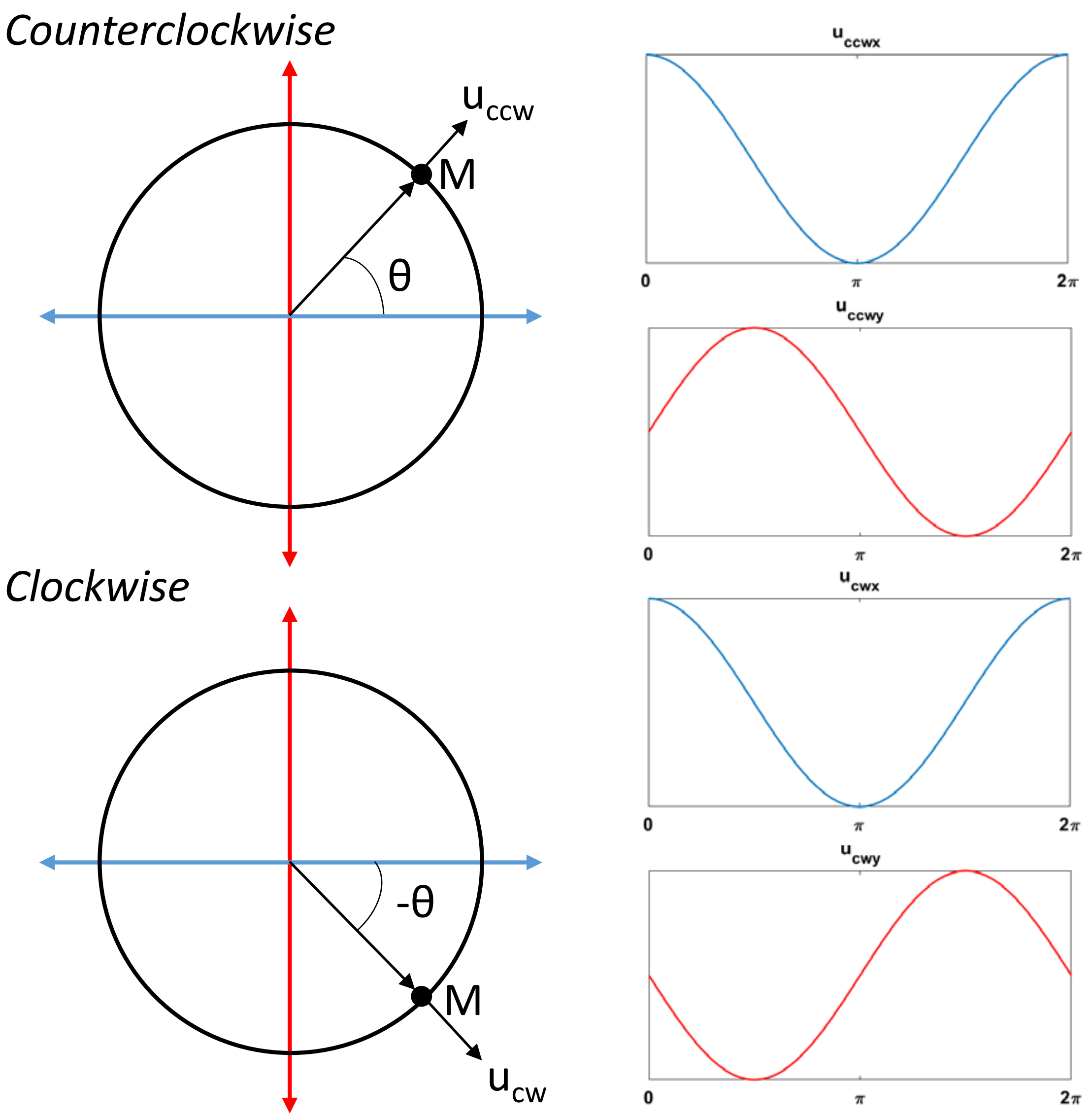
1. Motivations
2. Background
3. Field work
4. Future work
5. Conclusions

Motivations

- Active source monitoring (4D seismic) has many applications related to fluid injection & extraction:
  - Waterfloods
  - Steam chamber monitoring
  - Caprock integrity
  - CO_2 sequestration
- Two major issues with conventional 4D acquisition:
  1. Survey repeatability
  2. Time intervals between surveys
- Continuous seismic sources address both of these issues

Background

- Sources operate by rotating an eccentric mass around an axle which is fixed to the ground
- Source signature easily modelled by sinusoidal function
- Component of particle displacement can be boosted or cancelled by reversing rotation direction, then taking the sum or difference of the resulting data



Analogy: washing machine

- Clothes inside machine form eccentric mass
- Causes vibration of entire machine

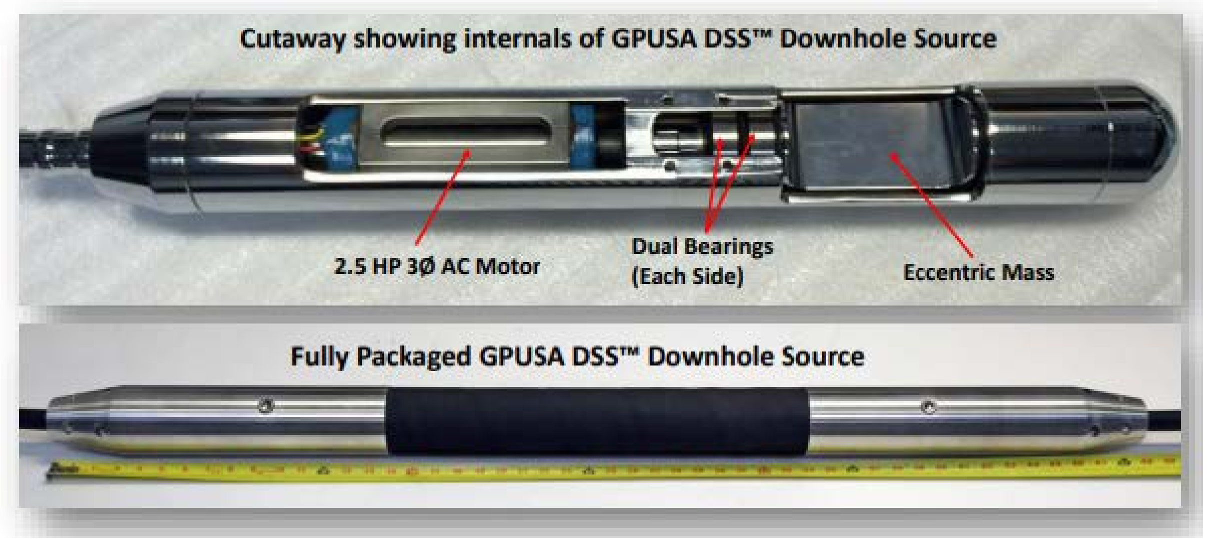
choice.com.au

realsimple.com

Background

- GPUSA orbital vibrators for continuous monitoring
- Installed in fixed location (surface, wells) and used in conjunction with permanent geophone array or DAS

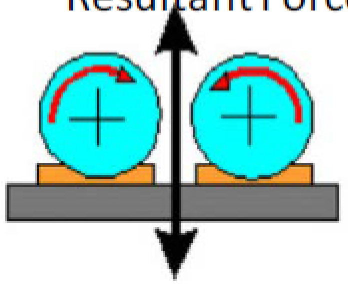
Borehole continuous source for crosswell monitoring



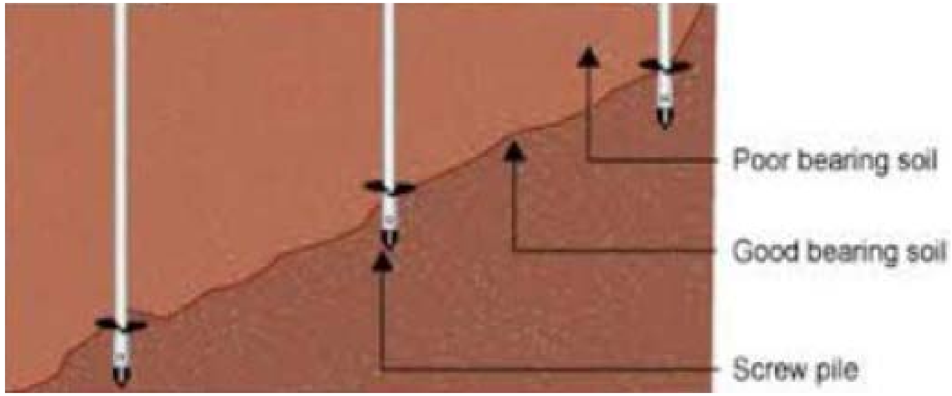
Photos courtesy GPUSA

✓ Survey repeatability

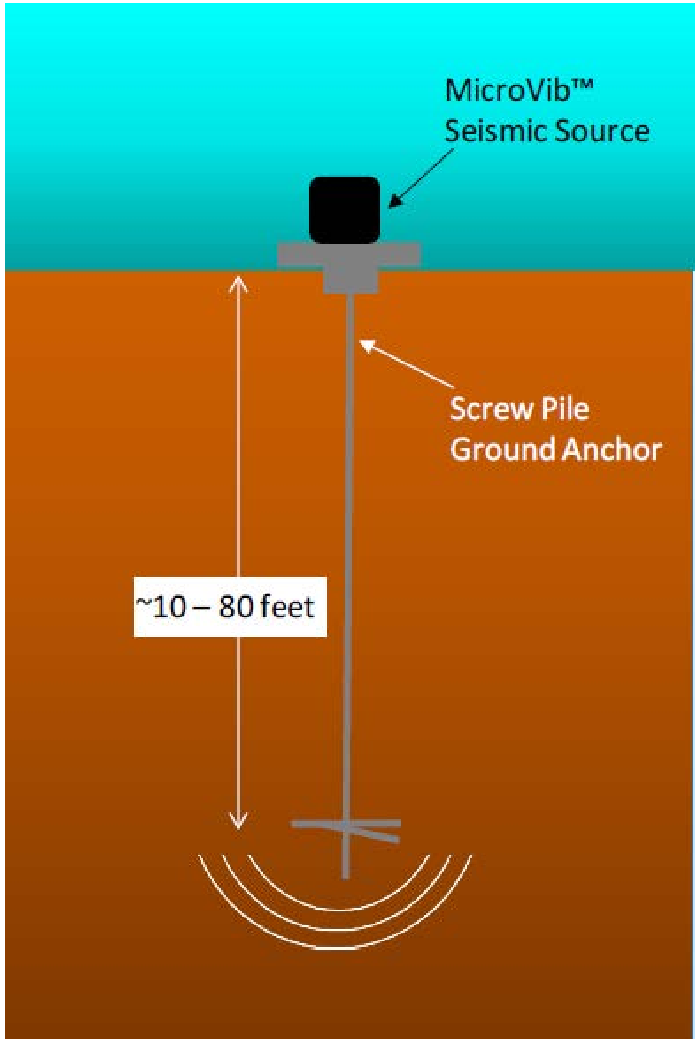
Linear vibrators installed at surface



Background



Images courtesy GPUSA

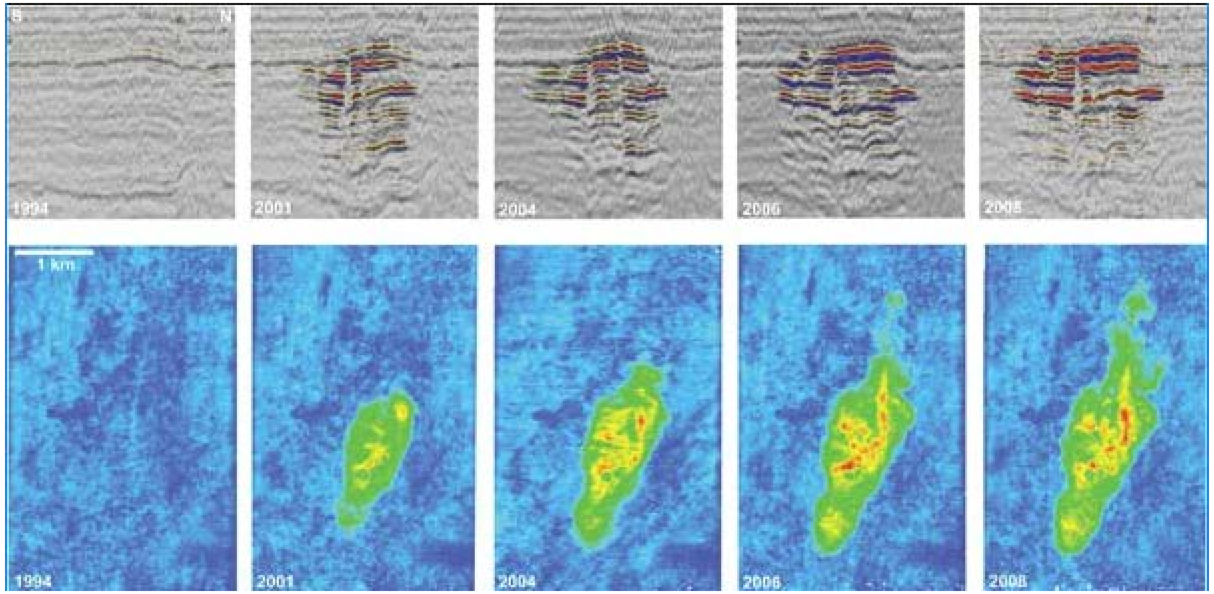


- Surface sources anchored below near surface layers to reduce attenuation

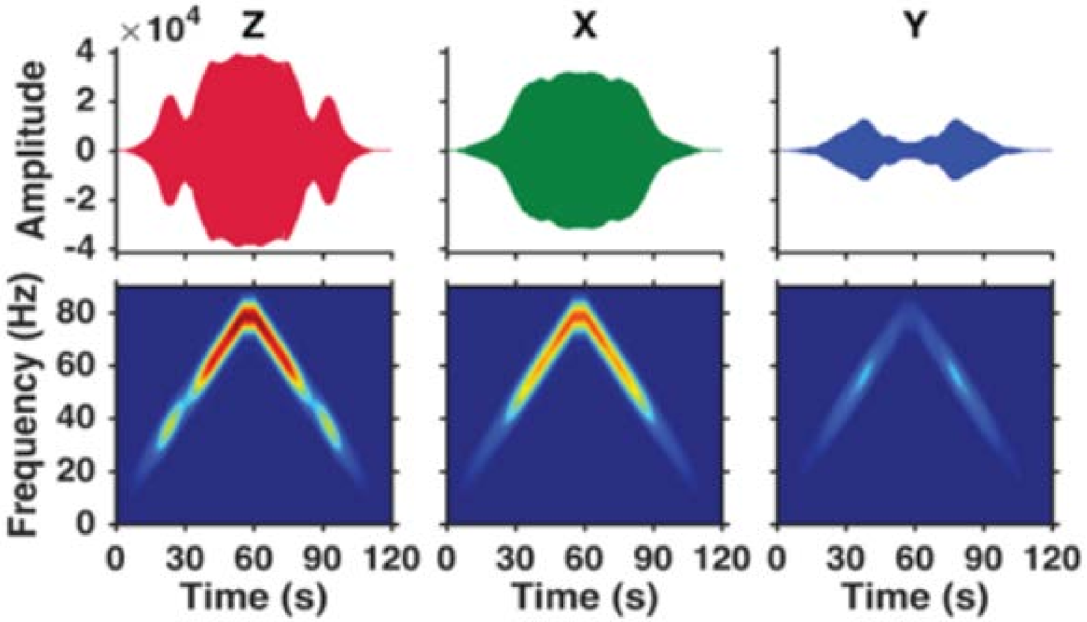
Background

"Conventional" 4D seismic program:
- 1+ years between surveys
- Survey geometry that attempts to recreate baseline

Continuous source 4D seismic program:
- Create daily/weekly/monthly stacks
- Permanent source & receiver geometry



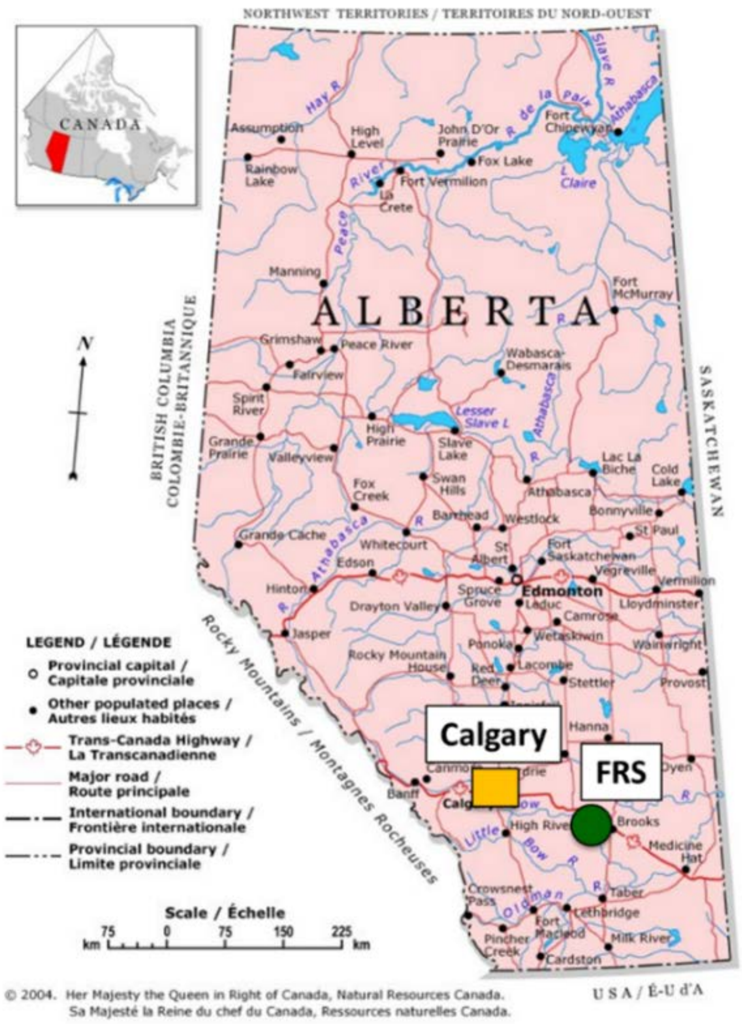
Chadwick et al., 2010



Freifeld et al., 2016

✓ Time interval between survey

Field work



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LEGEND / LÉGENDE
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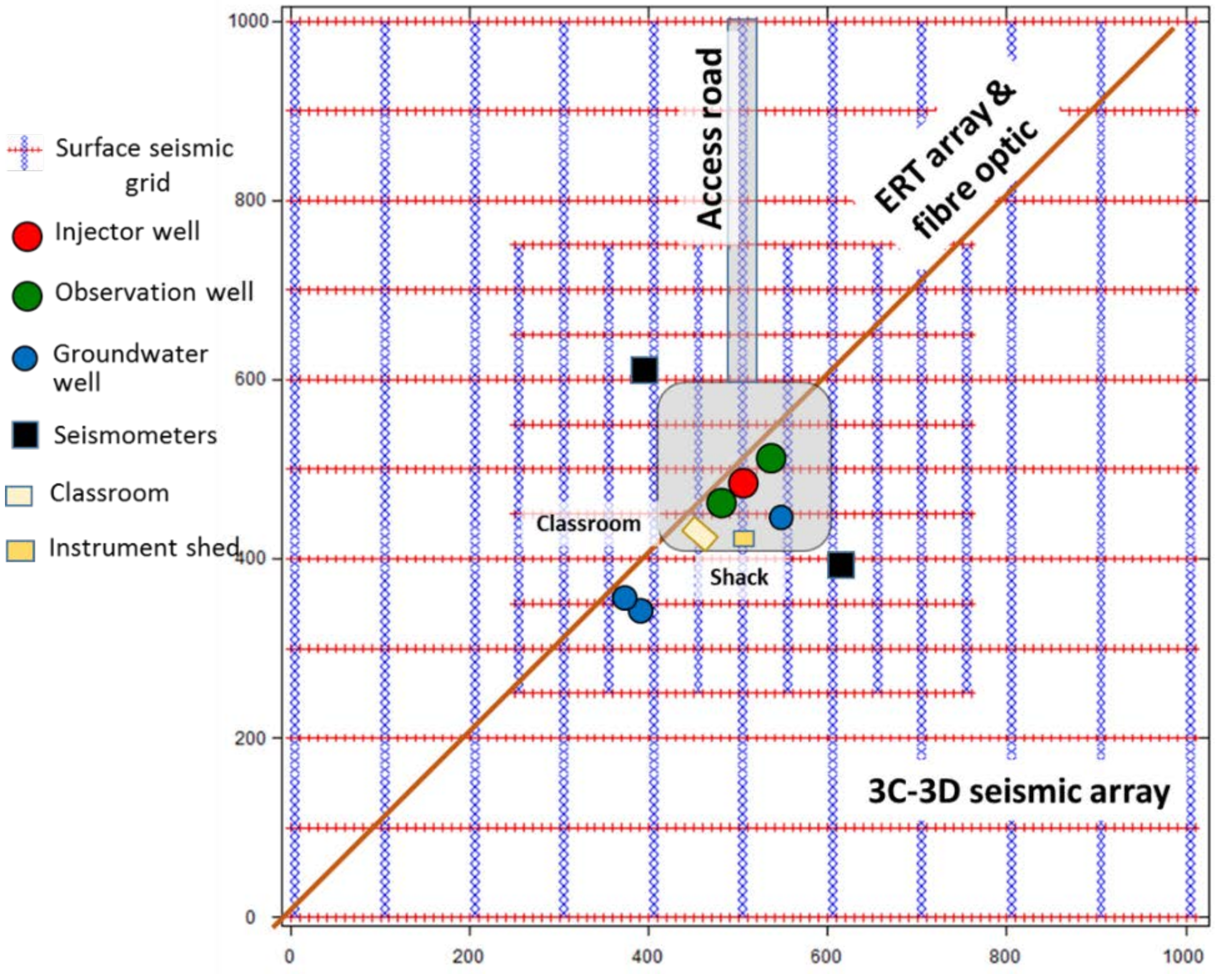
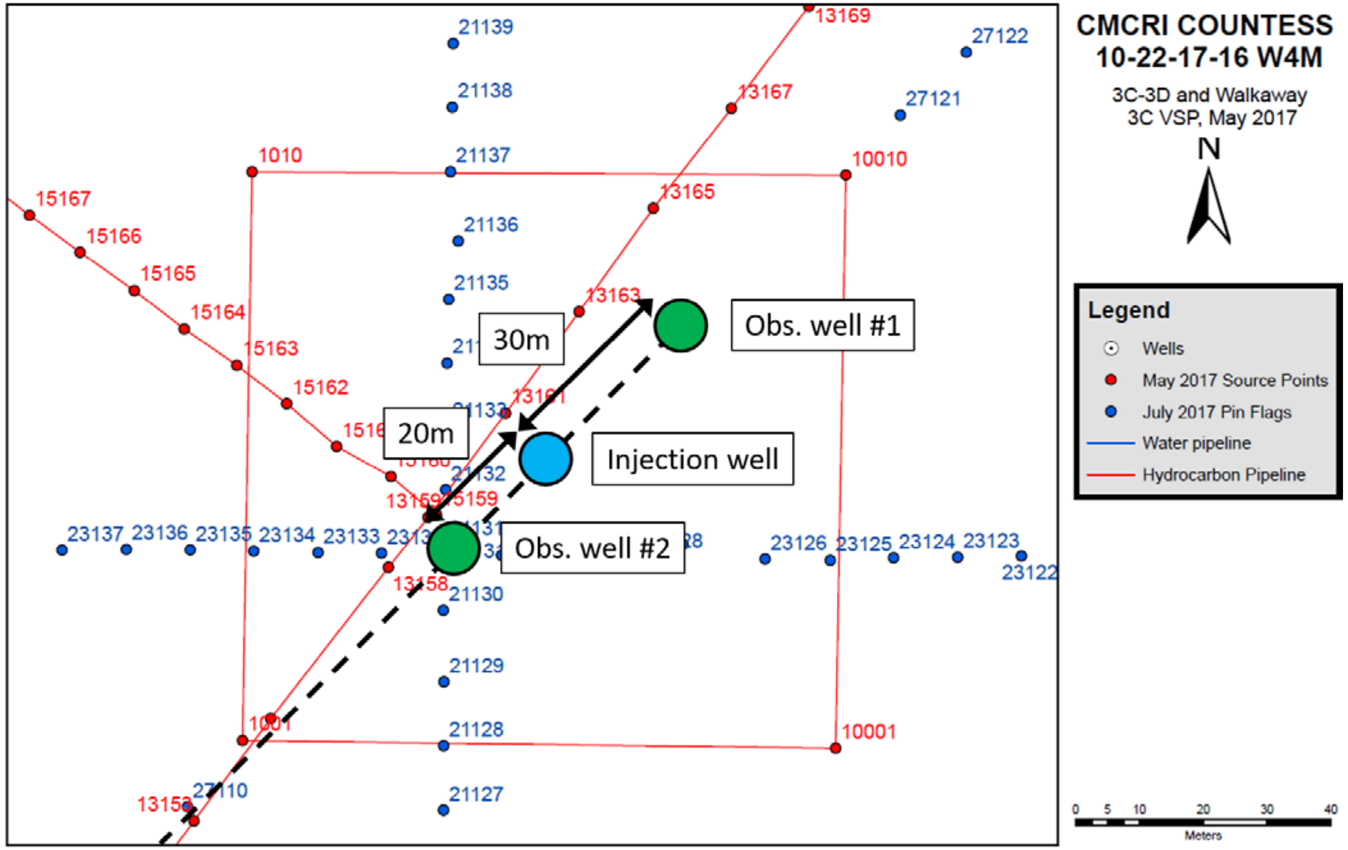
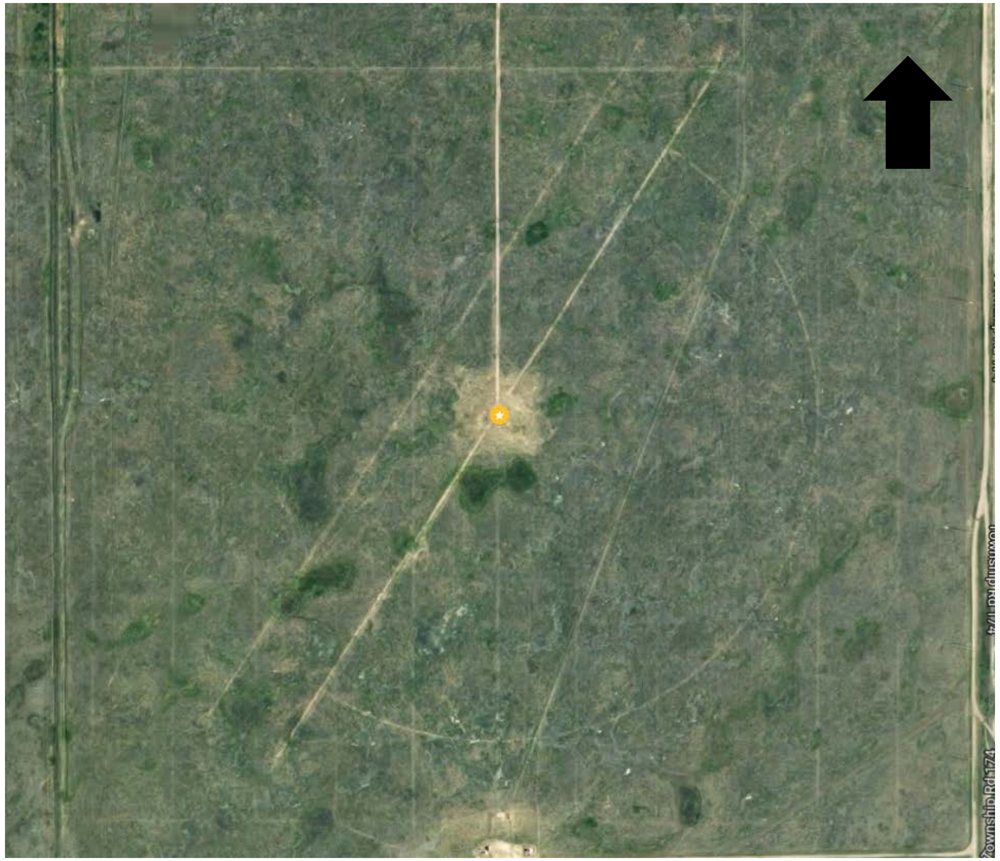


Surface seismic grid
Injector well
Observation well
Groundwater well
Seismometers
Classroom
Instrument shed
Access road
ERT array & fibre optic
Classroom
Shack
3C-3D seismic array
1000
800
600
400
200
0
0
200
400
600
800
1000

Field work

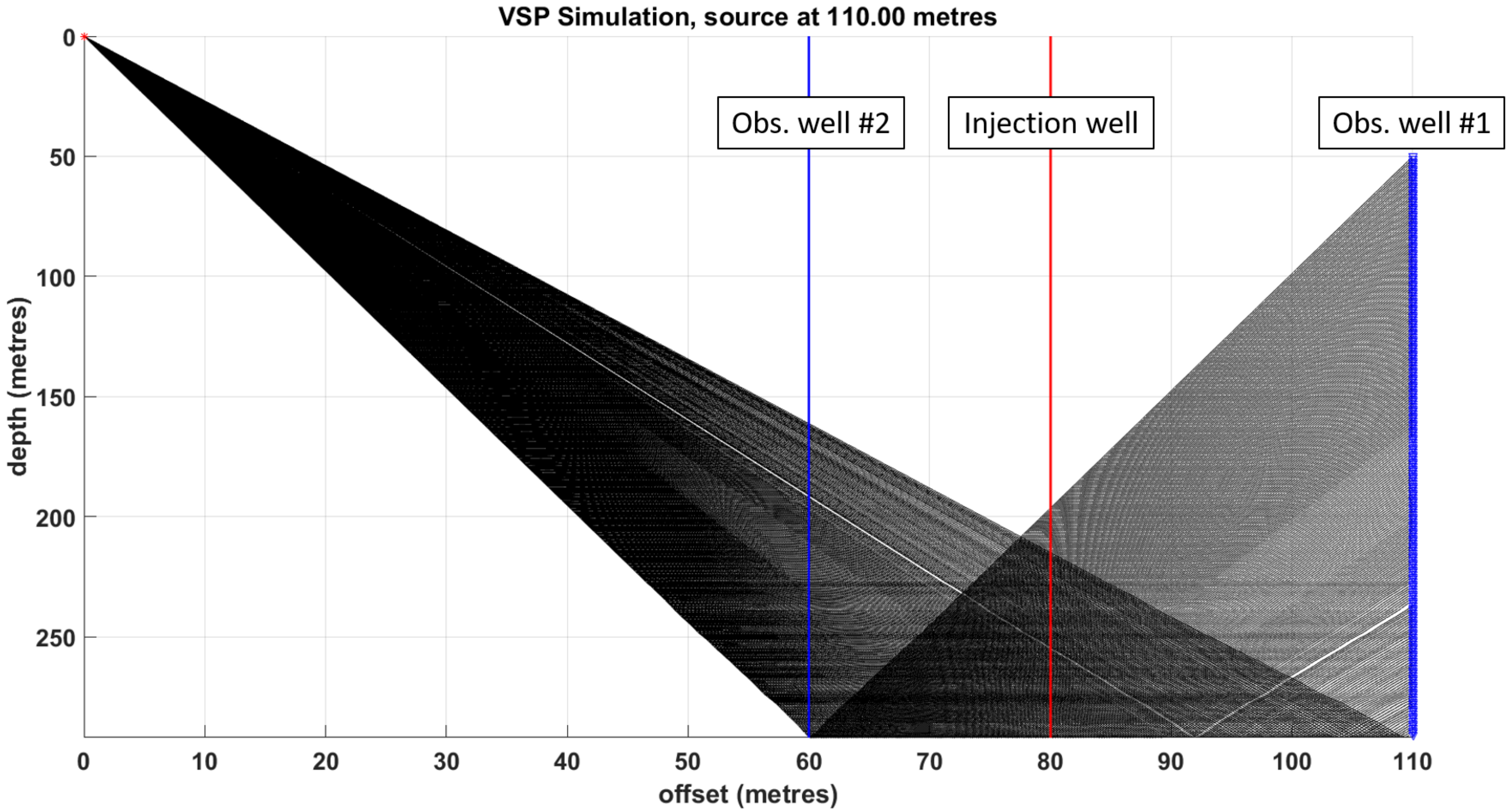




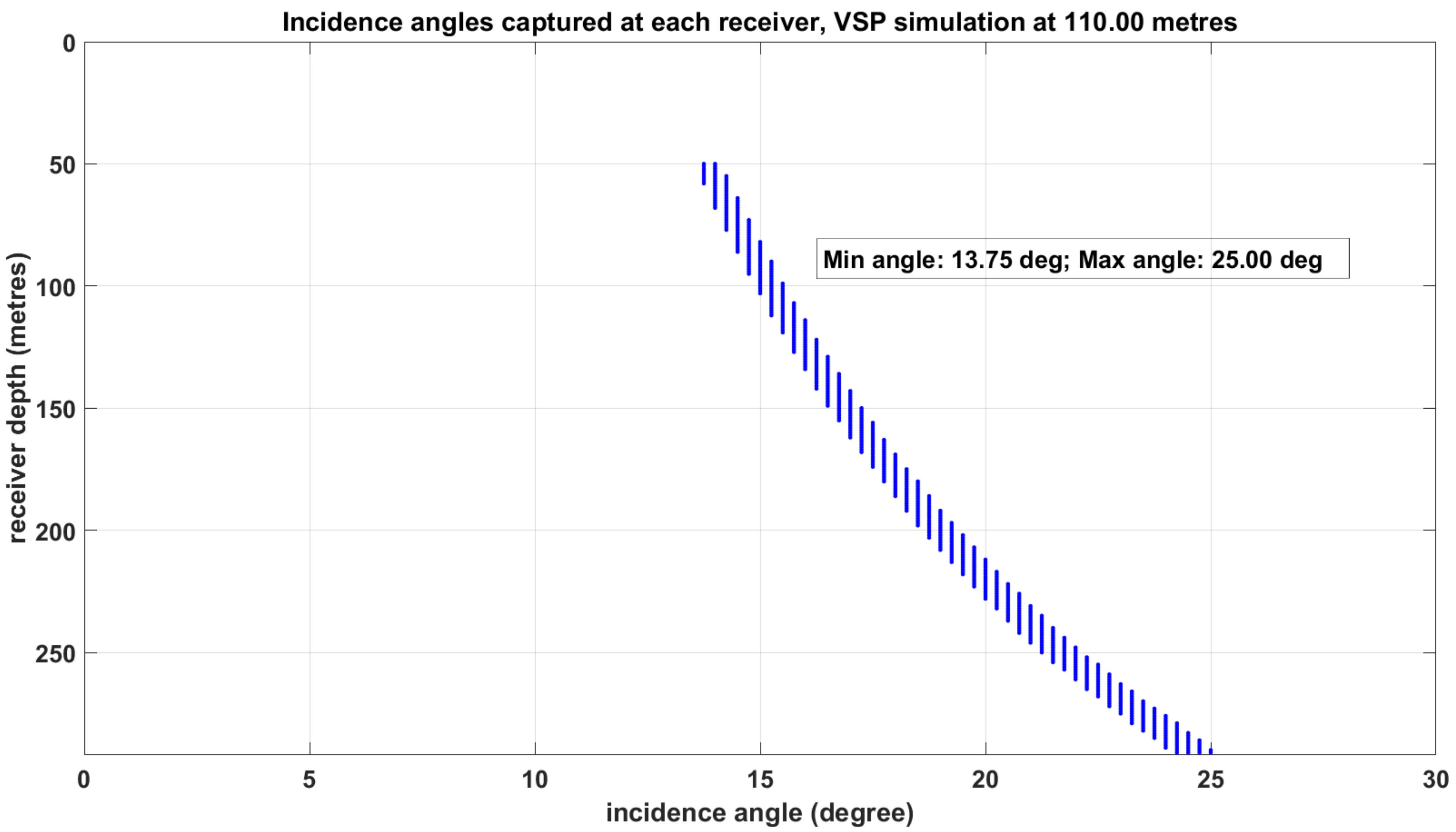
Google, 2017.

Field work

- Test a range of offsets to find the optimum balance between:
  1. Maximizing spatial coverage of injected CO_2 plume
  2. Maximizing angle content to capture potential AVO/AVA effects

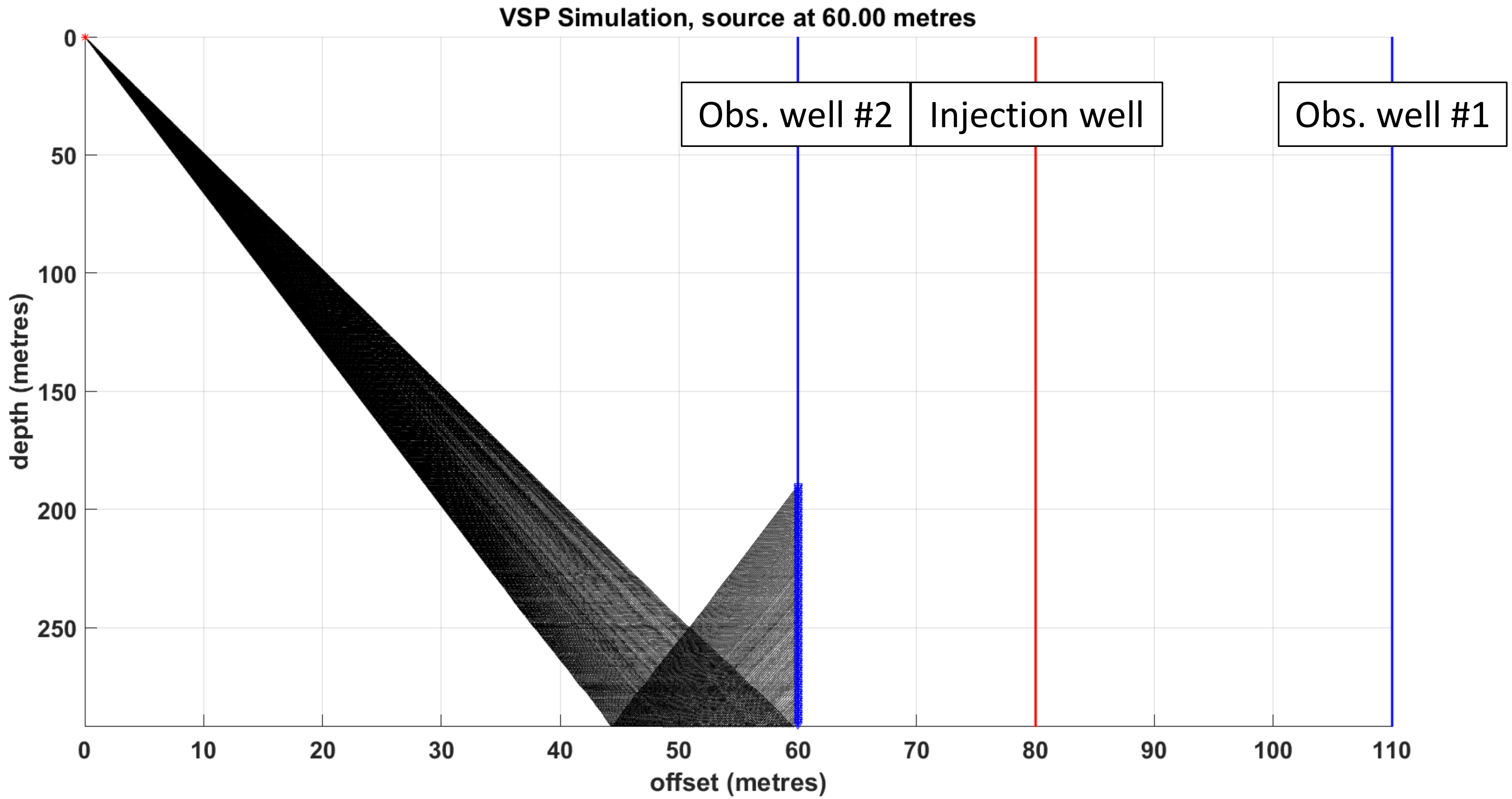


Field work


Incidence angles captured at each receiver, VSP simulation at 110.00 metres
Min angle: 13.75 deg; Max angle: 25.00 deg
receiver depth (metres)
0
50
100
150
200
250
0
5
10
15
20
25
30
incidence angle (degree)

Field work

- VSP into observation well #2
- DAS fibre & geophones



Field work

- Mateeva et al. (2012): recorded amplitude in straight DAS fibre varies as $\cos^2(\theta)$, where θ is the angle between the incident ray and the fibre
- From raytracing with source at 110m offset, incidence angles at the fibre:

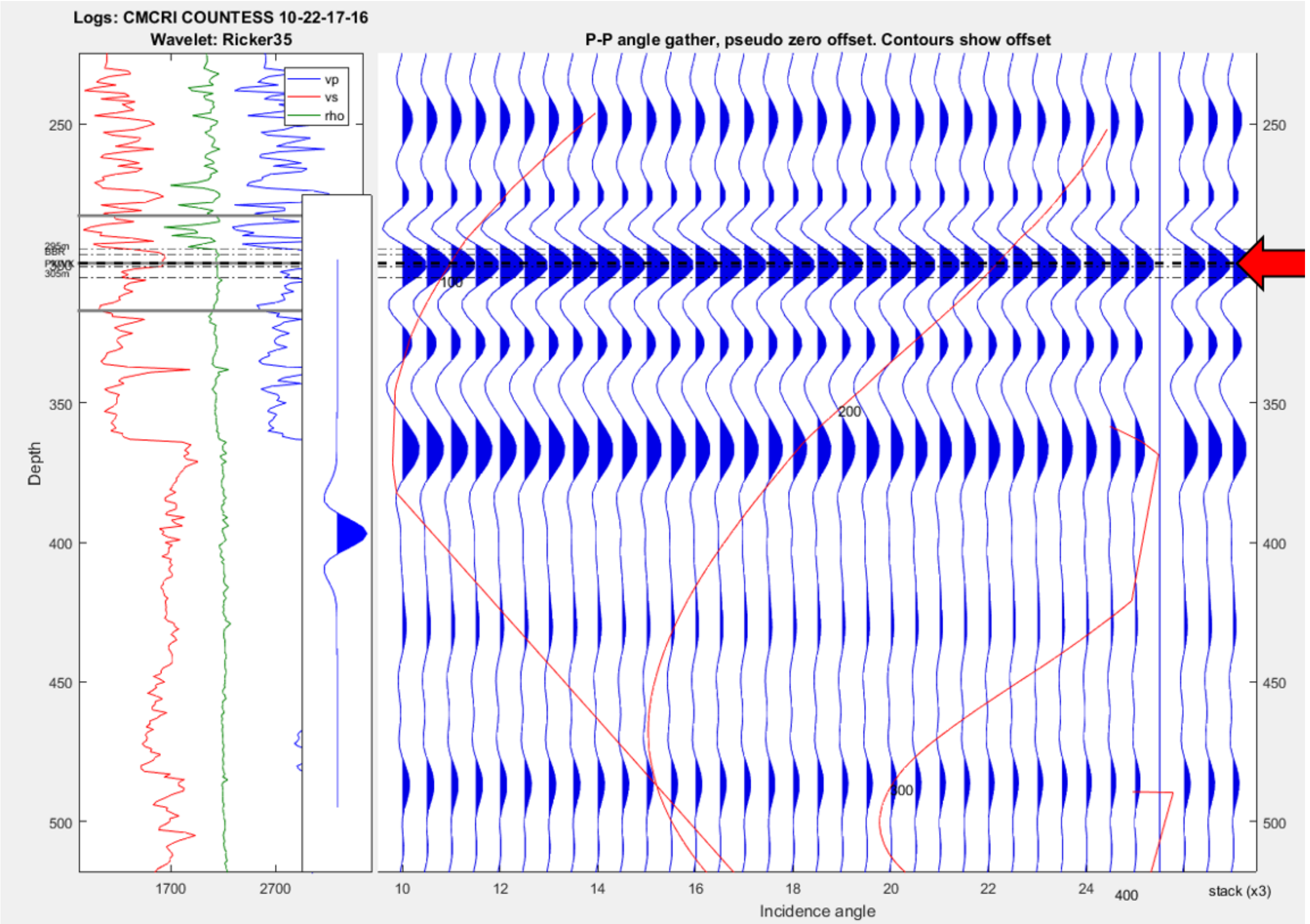
	Angle (degrees)	Amplitude scalar
Minimum	11.5	0.96
Maximum	24.5	0.83

Obs. well #1

	Angle (degrees)	Amplitude scalar
Minimum	8.1	0.98
Maximum	13.8	0.94

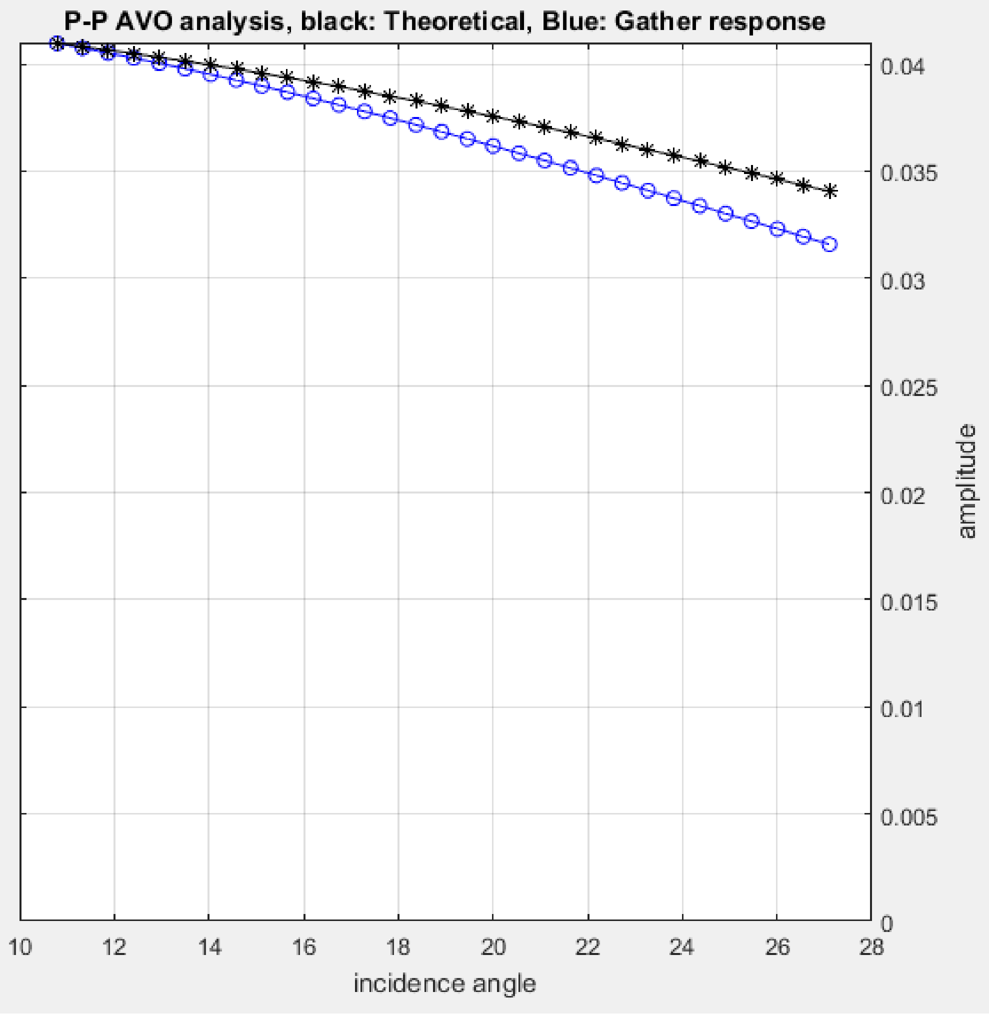
Obs. well #2

Field work

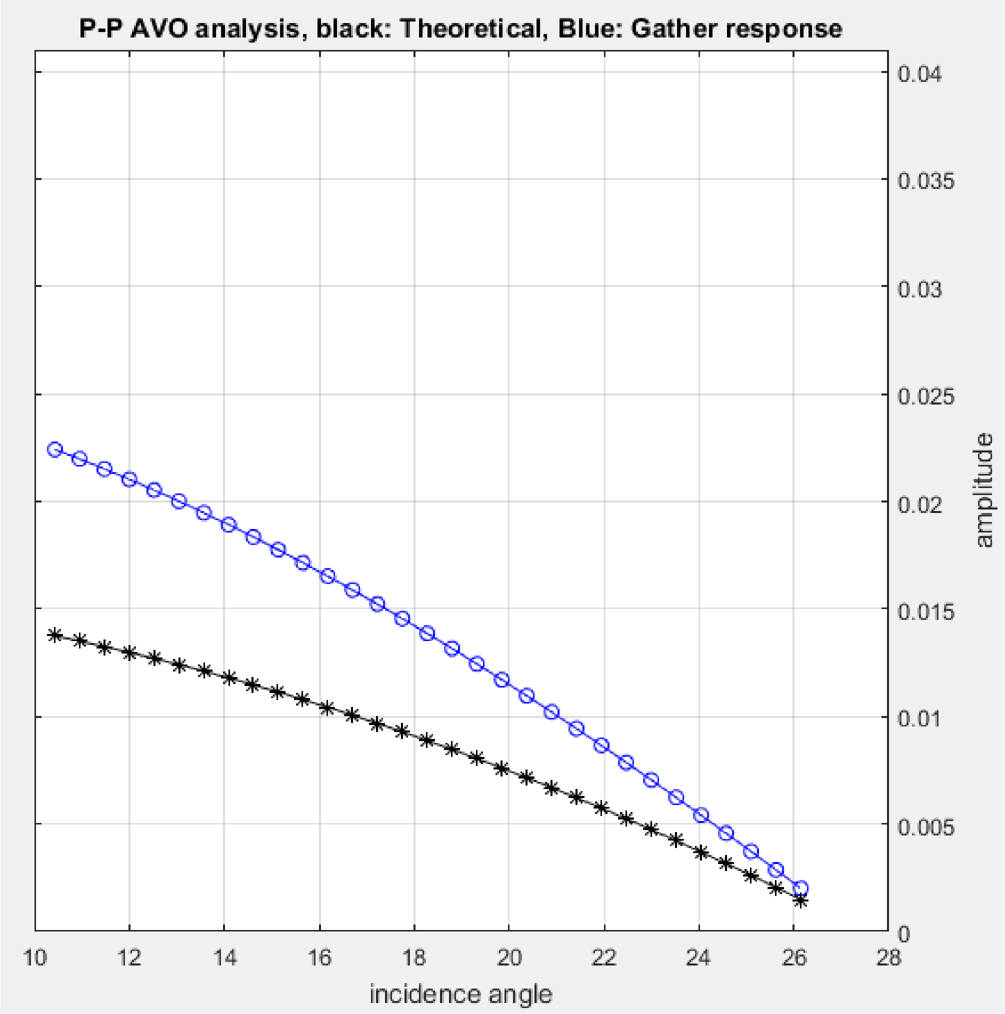


- Non-zero offset synthetics modeled using injector well logs
- Two endmembers: 100% water saturation, 100% CO_2 saturation
- Attempt to identify if there is potential for AVO anomalies

Field work



100% water saturation (pre-injection case)



100% CO_2 saturation (post-injection case)

Future work

- Begin acquisition using continuous sources in late 2017/early 2018
- Develop processing routine that requires minimal user inputs
- How to handle large quantities of data?

Conclusions

- Continuous seismic sources offer significant improvement over conventional 4D seismic programs in survey repeatability, time interval between surveys
- Continuous source data can be easily modelled using a sinusoidal source function, thus can boost or suppress a selected component of the data by reversing the rotation direction
- Offset of 110 metres between observation well #1 and continuous source provides optimal combination of:
    1. Spatial coverage of predicted high-saturation area around injector
    2. Angle content in recorded data
    3. Minimal reduction in amplitudes recorded in straight fibre

Acknowledgements

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