IMMI: the role of well calibration in the context of high geological complexity

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Outline

- Introduction
 - IMMI
 - Objective
- FWI process
- Well calibration
- Conclusions
- Future work



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• IMMI was introduced by Margrave, Innanen, & Yedlin in 2012 (chapter 70, CREWES report).

IMMI

- IMMI stands for iterative, modelling, migration and inversion, which can be seen as the cycle of FWI.
- IMMI proposes the incorporation of standard processing techniques into the process of FWI.
- Examples of IMMI's approach are the use of any migration method to obtain the gradient and the use of well velocity to calibrate it.





Objective

To evaluate the role of well calibration in the context of increasingly complex geology





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FWI process



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Observed shots

Inversion process

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1st step: Modelled shots

Inversion process

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1st step: Modelled shots

Inversion process

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1st step: Modelled shots





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2nd step: Migrate and stack data residuals

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Inversion process



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2nd step: Migrate and stack data residuals

Inversion process



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IMMI's approach

Well calibration

vs Line search method or an approximation of the inverse Hessian matrix



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Inversion process





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Inversion process





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Inversion process

An Amplitude scalar a so that δvel – ag is mimimized by least squares

A phase rotation φ , so that, δ vel and the calibrated gradient have a similar phase





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Inversion process





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Inversion process





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4th step: Updated velocity model

Inversion process



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4th step: Updated velocity model

Inversion process





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Spatial distribution of the error



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9000

m/s 5000

> 4000 3500

3000

2500

2000

Model 2





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Spatial distribution of the error





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m/s 5000 4500

> 4000 3500

3000

2500

2000

Model 3





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Spatial distribution of the error









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m/s 5000

> 4500 4000

> 3500

3000

2500

2000

Comparison of horizontal error

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- We found a consistently low error in the well location even for the most complex model.
- Well calibration satisfactorily performs in the presence of moderate lateral velocity changes (Model 1 and 2).
- The error increases in the presence of high velocity contrasts.



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What if the calibration well is in another location? Model 3



Spatial distribution of the error





Calibration well at 4000 m





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What if the calibration well is in another location? Model 3



Spatial distribution of the error





Calibration well at 5800 m



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m/s 5000

> 4500 4000

> 3500 3000

2500 2000

What if the calibration well is in another location? Model 3



Spatial distribution of the error





Calibration well at 6800 m



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m/s 5000

> 4500 4000

3500

2500 2000

Using the three wells to obtain one match filter



Spatial distribution of the error





Average match filter

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m/s 5000

> 4500 4000

> 3500 3000

2500 2000

Using the three wells to obtain one match filter





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From 0 to 3000 m





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From 500 to 1800 m



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m/s 5000

> 4500 4000

3500

2500 2000





From 1000 to 2300 m



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m/s 5000

> 4500 4000

3500

2500 2000







1500



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m/s 5000

> 4500 4000

3500

2500 2000

Conclusions

- The gradient, calculated with a one-way wave migration method (PSPI) with a deconvolution imaging condition, points to the right direction in order to minimize the objective function in the FWI scheme.
- A scalar, estimated with well information, calibrates the gradient and produces suitable velocity perturbations to update the model. This was confirmed by consistently low errors in the well location even for the most complex model.
- Well calibration satisfactorily performs in the presence of moderate lateral velocity changes, such as in Model 1 and 2.
- Well calibration works in strong lateral velocity contexts, providing that the well is representative of the geology of the zone of interest.
- A match filter that varies both laterally and vertically may be a worthy option if we have multiple wells available and wide vertical coverage.




Future work

- We will address the elastic case. The goal will be, following IMMI's philosophy, to incorporate the knowledge and experience in AVO analysis and inversion into the FWI process.
- We will investigate how the integration of AVO information into the process of FWI can help finding a better scalar in a multi-parameter context.





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