Successful 3-D Seismic Imaging: From Industry Selective Targeting to Academic Systematic Research (Part II)

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9 September 2005

LDEO, New York









Oil and Gas Development Program

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Acknowledgements

- Husky Energy, EnCana, ExxonMobil, Petro-Canada, Chevron Texaco, Shell Canada, Murphy, Norsk Hydro, CNOOC
- Renee Fergusson, Alistair Brown, Judith McIntyre, Fred Hynes, Peter Meehan, Paul and Davey Einarsson, Andy Skuce, Garth Syhlonyk, Reiner Tonn, Satinder Chopra, Kevin Meyer, Hugh Wishart, Nancy Harland, Larry Mewhort, Peter Pilch, David Emery, Jerry Smee, Duc Nguen, Vladimir Zmejkal, Sam Nader
- Geophysical Service Incorporated (GSI), WesternGeco,, PGS, Veritas DGC, ARCIS, SEG, CSEG, AAPG, CREWES
- Landmark Graphics, NSERC, PR-AC, C-NLOPB
- Pan-Atlantic Petroleum Systems Consortium (PPSC)

Survey Statistics Hibernia Field Seismic

<u>1964</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1991</u>	<u>2001</u>
• 1,500 m	• 2,300 m	• 3,000 m	• 4,050 m
• 9,195 km	• 4,099 km	• 21,247 km	• 43,938 km
• 283 days	• 118 days	• 127 days	• 63 days
• 32 km/day	• 35 km/day	• 167 km/day	• 697 km/day
Dense 2D	3D	3D	undersh.3D
What is a realistic target for the RS Langseth? 200km/day?			

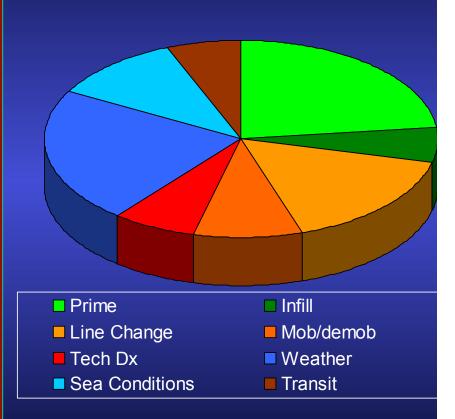
Worldwide statistics, 1980-2000

Modern acquisition :

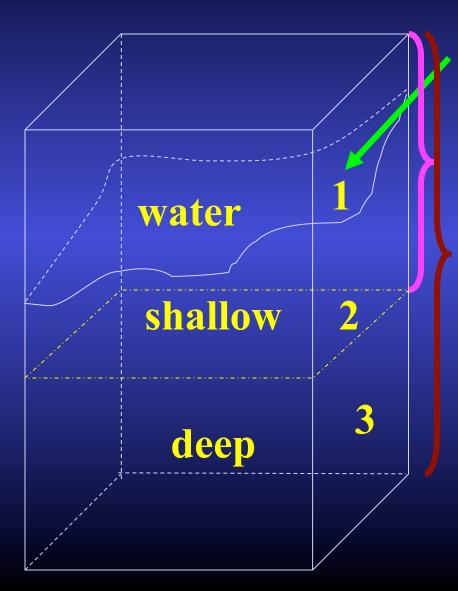
- Project duration average 6 weeks
- Exploration surveys increasing size
- Small, dense reservoir 3D projects

Vessel efficiency :

- <25% of time spent on prime lines
- Acquisition = prime + infill
 30% of the total time



Surveys for Deepwater Drilling



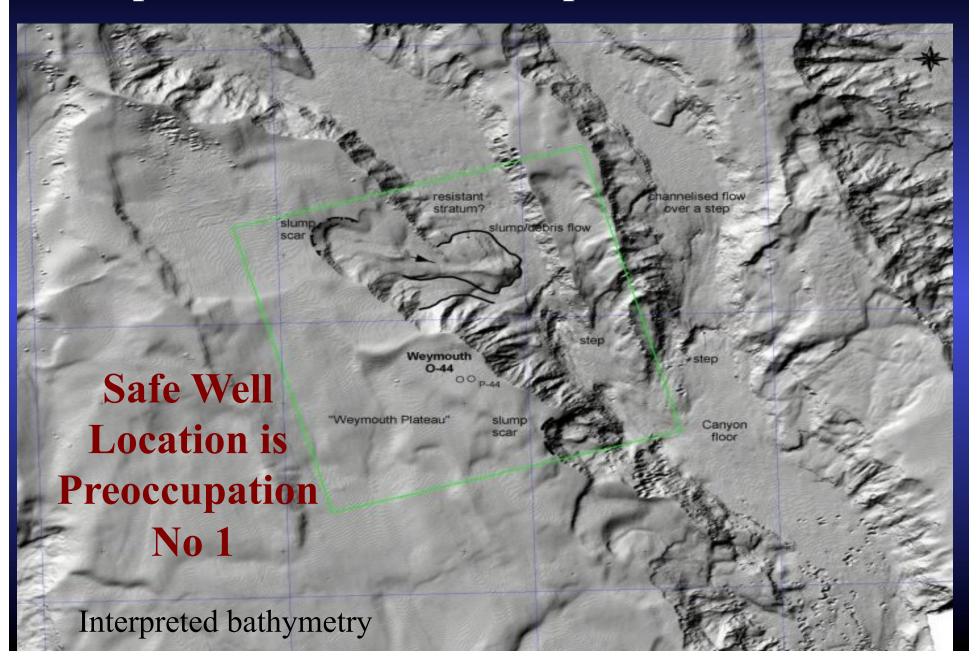
1. Multi-bean bath

2. 3D HR Site survey

3. Prospect 3D

All three are compulsory!

Deepwater Hazards – Slumps and Debris Flows



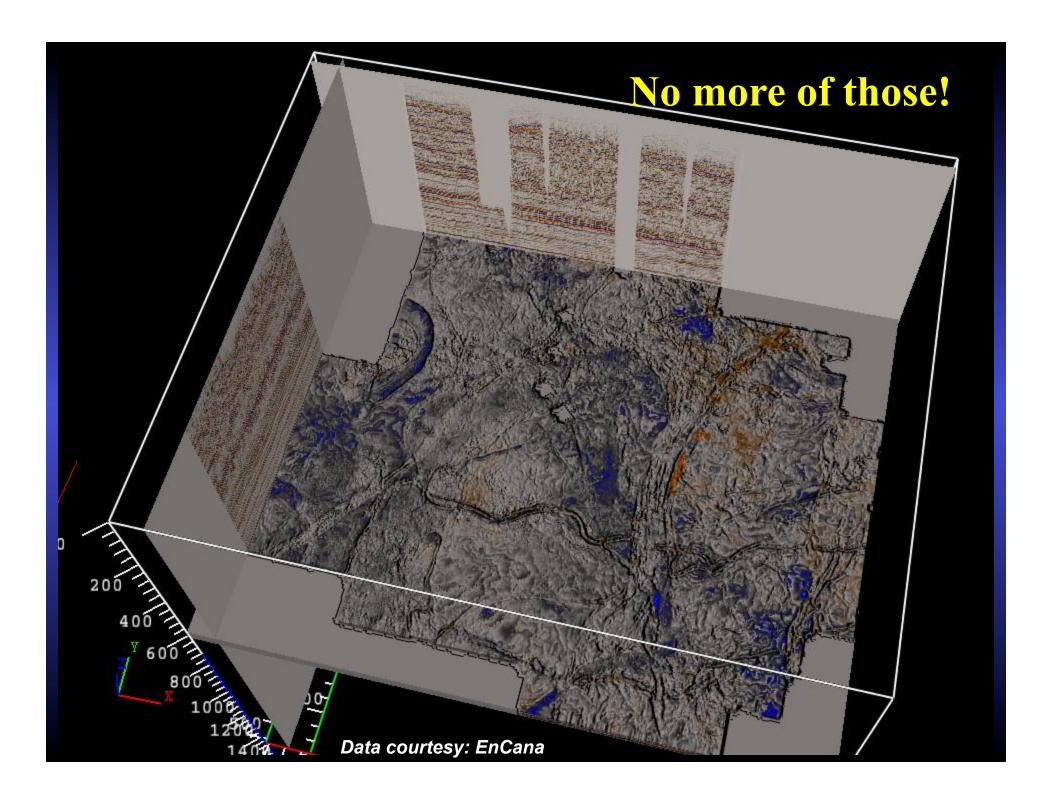
• Despite recent advancements in marine seismic acquisition methods and the use of multi-streamer vessels (up to 20 streamers were deployed) only a very small portion of the ocean and sea surface has been surveyed by 3D.

Industry covered 1% from world oceans Academic Research left with 99%

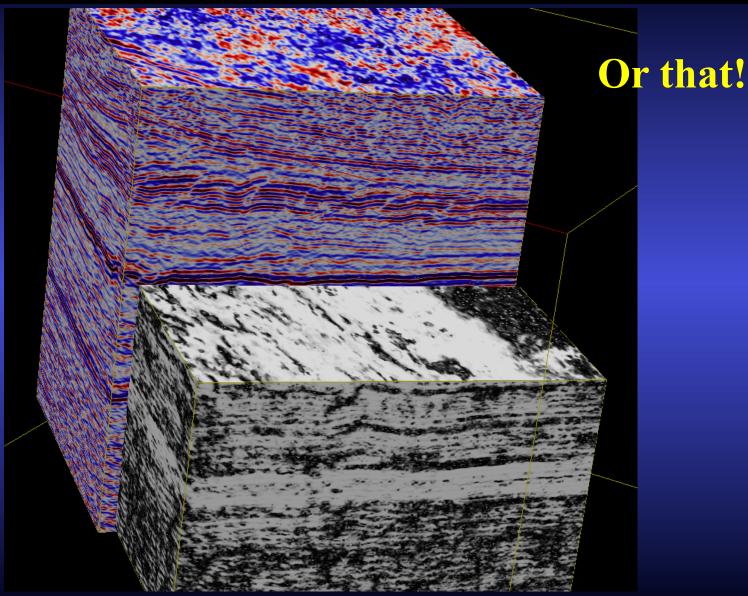
- Most of the industry generated 3D seismic cubes have yet to be fully mined for geoscience information, as petroleum geoscientists are primarily focused on those particular zones that are recognized to contain petroleum.
- Moreover, the petroleum industry is active only in sedimentary basins with recognized petroleum potential and 3D seismic is selectively targeted to structures and stratigraphic features that have been pre-selected from dense MCS 2D surveys or to areas near existing oil and gas discoveries.

- Where to do 3D?
- Are enough money allocated to operate ship?
- Is academia prepared to do 3D processing?
- Work in blue water and English speaking countries, seismic friendly jurisdictions
- Integrated science; closely related to IODP as 3D interpretation deserves ground- truthing!
- Education an important aspect: USA consumes 25 % of world oil graduate; less than 100 graduates every year, while exploration professionals are required in greater numbers

- Academic 3D can provide fundamental data to researchers from areas and environments that are unlikely to be surveyed by the petroleum industry.
- Certain depositional environments, suture zones and subduction zones that are non-conducive to deposition of petroleum reservoir and source rocks have been ignored by the 3D seismic industry.
- Many geological provinces under the world's seas and oceans including those with thinner sedimentary cover, volcanic terranes, or located on distal parts of the continental slope, within transitional zones, serpentinized peridotite ridges, oceanic crust domain, large igneous provinces, transform zones or mid-oceanic ridges, to mention only a few, remain to be investigated by 3D seismic in order to reveal their in depth constitution and spatial architecture.



Using coherence and the seismic volume to understand the distribution of faults in 3D space



(Image courtesy: Arcis Corporation, Calgary; Data courtesy: Olympic Seismic, Calgary)

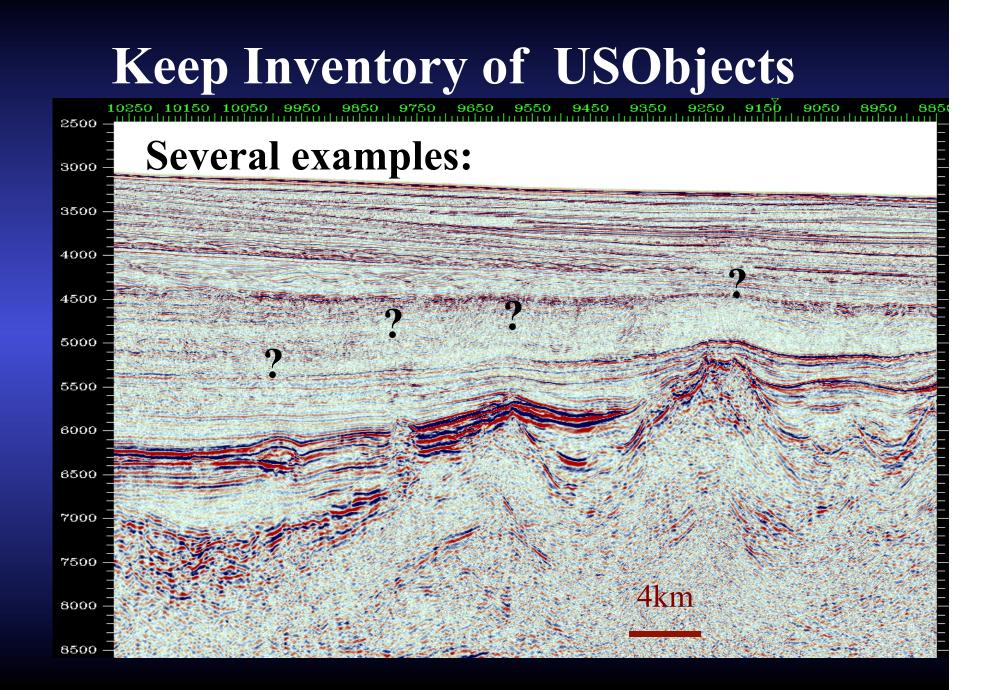
- Thick sedimentary accumulations located on plate margins including non-disturbed passive margin sequences or the distal part of the fans of major fluvial systems (e.g. Bengal, Indus) also remain to be studied by this method.
- Other lines of research that can benefit from systematic study by 3D seismic include process geoscience studies such as investigating source to sink depositional processes, shallow depth sedimentary processes, modern rift systems, earthquake generation by known and blind fracture zones, climate change, etc.

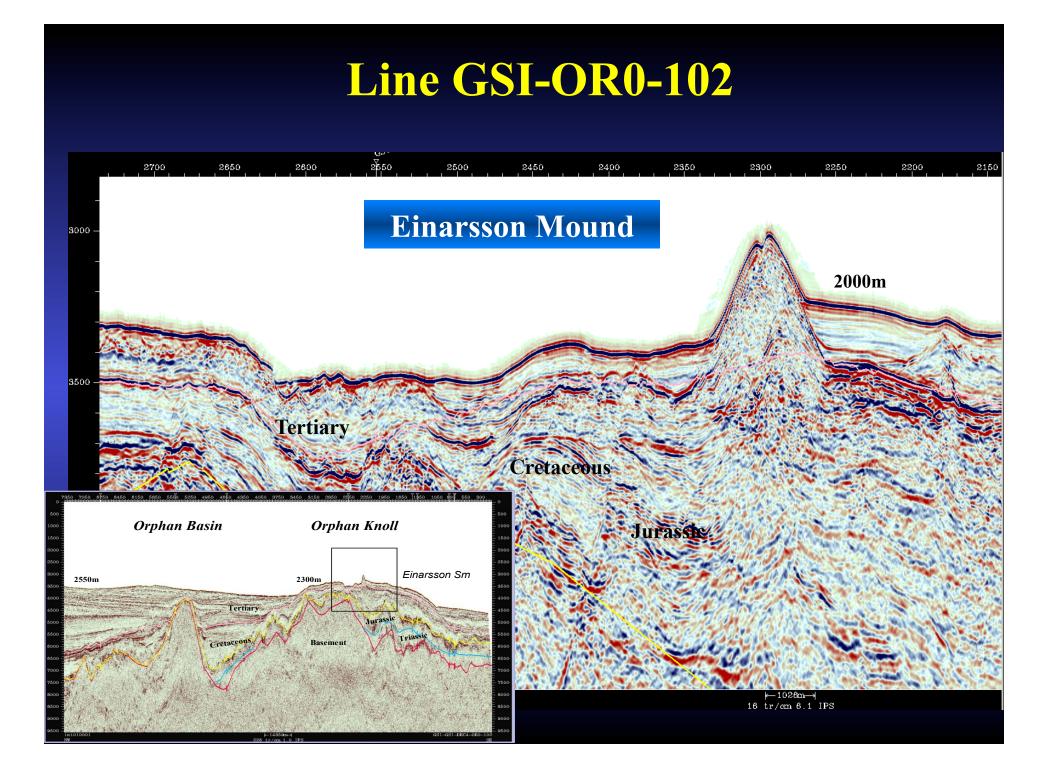
Areas of high interest

- Earthquakes and tsunami triggering faults
- Hurricane induce changes in deltaic and shelf environments
- Monitoring growth of volcanic islands
- Active rift systems
- Accretionary prisms

Work in "Friendly" Areas

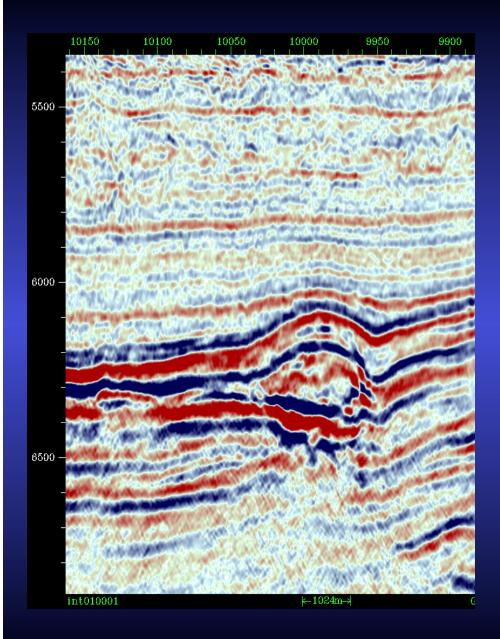
- Continental margins in safe areas: countries/states/ provinces with friendly attitude toward research and exploration. Example: Newfoundland and Labrador, Greenland, Norwegian Sea, certain South Atlantic countries
- International seas with high IODP priority targets
- Start with "not to complex geology, not to noisy areas" to demonstrate capability and establish a research flow of events and costs





Academic Limitations and Recommendations

- Research 3D is limited only by 1) money,
 2) personnel and 3) time; You will be the unique scientific acquisition outlet
- There are many interpretation labs: Rice, Cardiff, Memorial, CSM, Imperial College, U of Texas: Use them!
- Work in teams of geoscientists
- Make data sets public /do not hoard!



If any artist should let himself believe that he was able to stare up in himself all the forms and effects of nature, certainly he would seem to me to be possessed of great ignorance; because those effects are infinite and our memory is not of sufficient capacity

> Leonardo da Vinci (1452-1519)

(First geoscientist)

A Look Ahead

- These are but a few potential applications; the range of possible investigative projects is immense and new research is almost certain to bring surprises and more than a few breakthroughs.
- However, benefits will be limited without integration with other geophysical methods and broad access to data by geoscientists with different interests and specializations.
- The International Ocean Drilling Program, which provides essential ground truthing for the modern geological paradigm, is in great need of a year-round, reliable and cheaper alternative to contracting industry 3D seismic programs for project definition and drillhole guiding.
- The oil industry can be counted on to provide some access to proprietary data in areas of lesser exploration interest, but 21st century geoscience will benefit greatly from permanent access to a US publicly funded 3D seismic vessel.
- With dedicated operators and committed research community, the academic use of the 3D seismic method will considerably improve our knowledge of the earth's crust and advance understanding of our evolving planet.

Welcome to 3D surveying, keep it safe for all involved!

