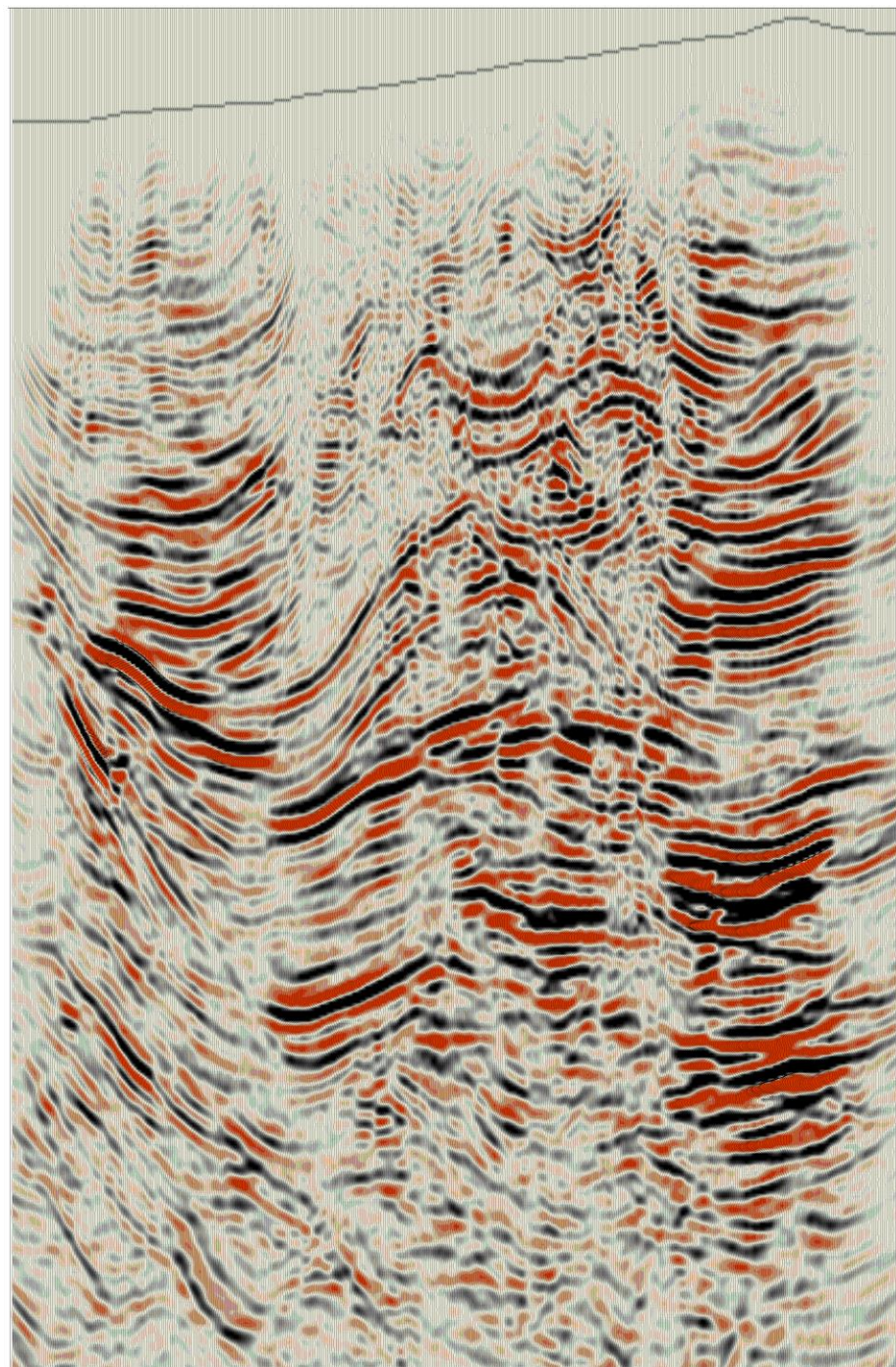
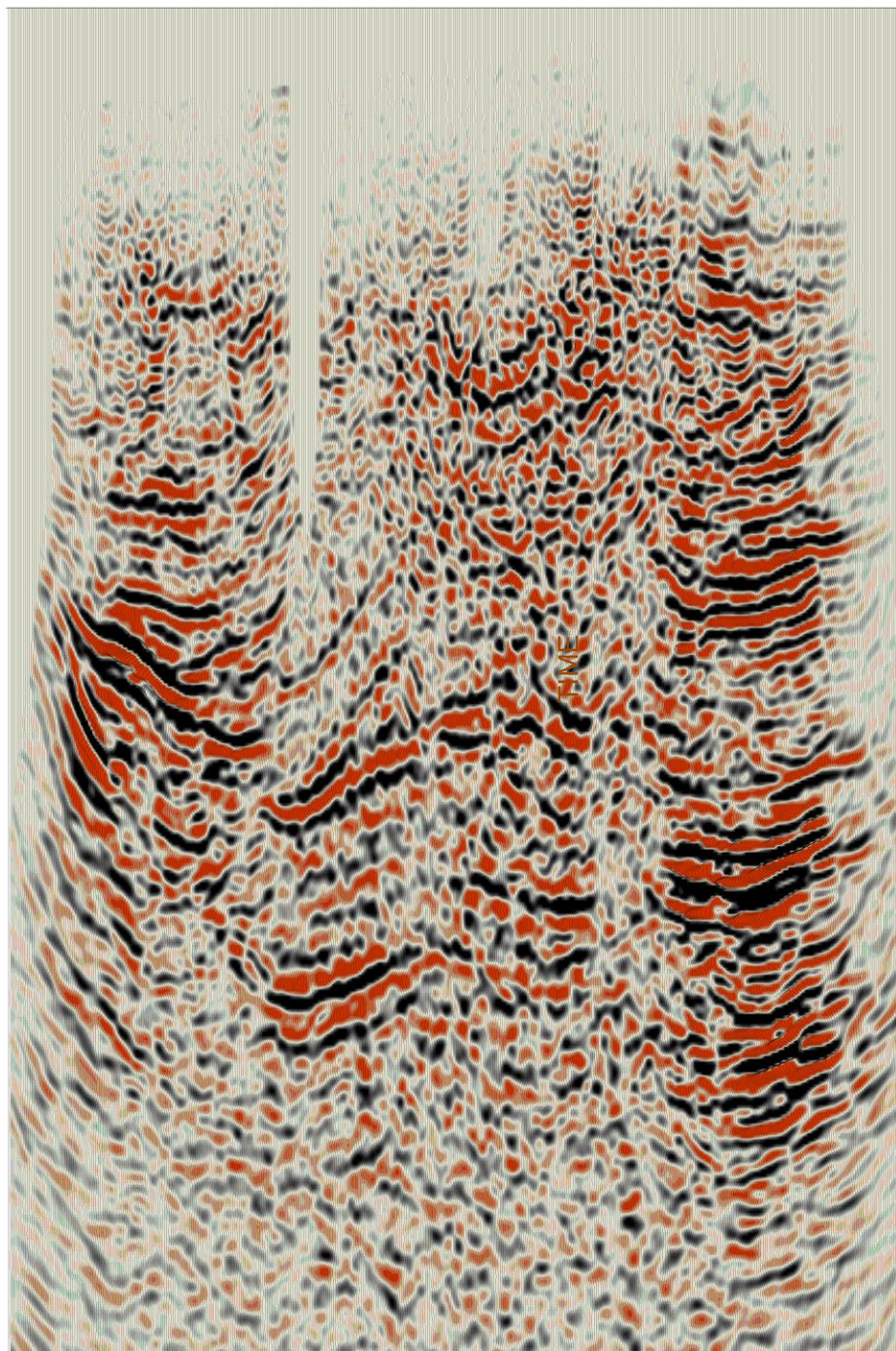


MultiFocusing Technologies

Dr. Marianne Rauch-Davies



Geomage products

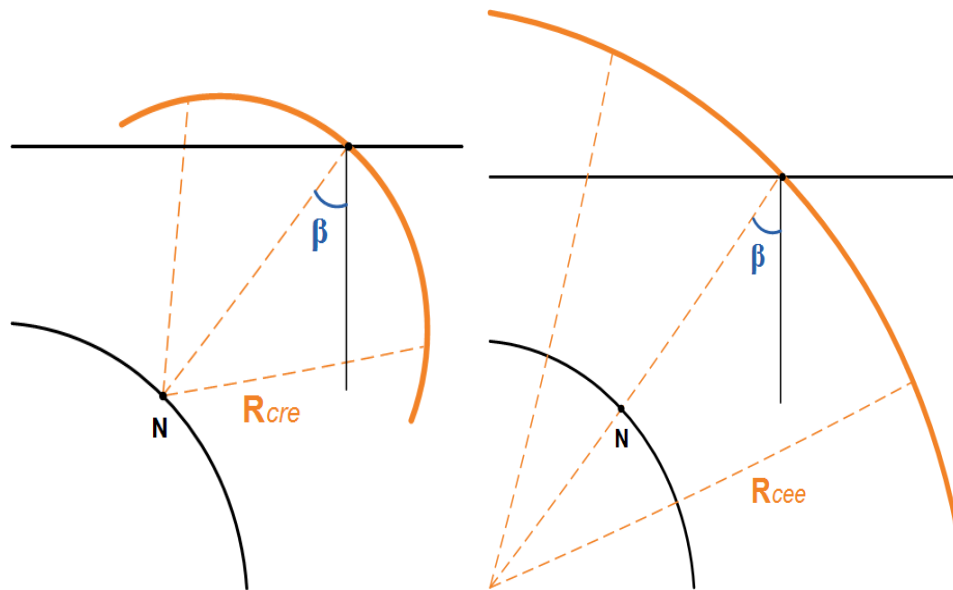


based on MultiFocusing

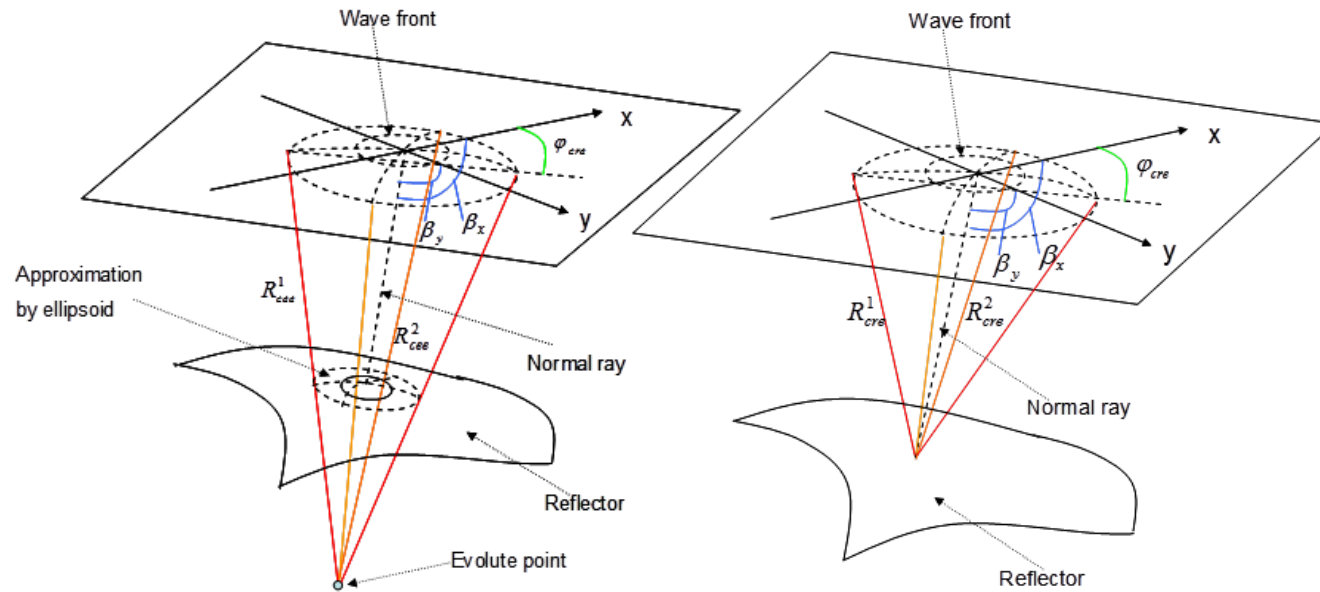
- MF PSTM Imaging
- MF Data Enhancement, including:
 - *Original or Regularized geometry*
 - *Preserved Amplitude*
 - *Preserved Azimuthal information*
- MF Multiple Attenuation
- MF Diffraction Imaging, including:
 - Diffraction vs. Azimuth
 - Diffraction Wavefront Anisotropy
- MF Depth Imaging

2D MultiFocusing

CRE radius / CEE radius / Emergence angle

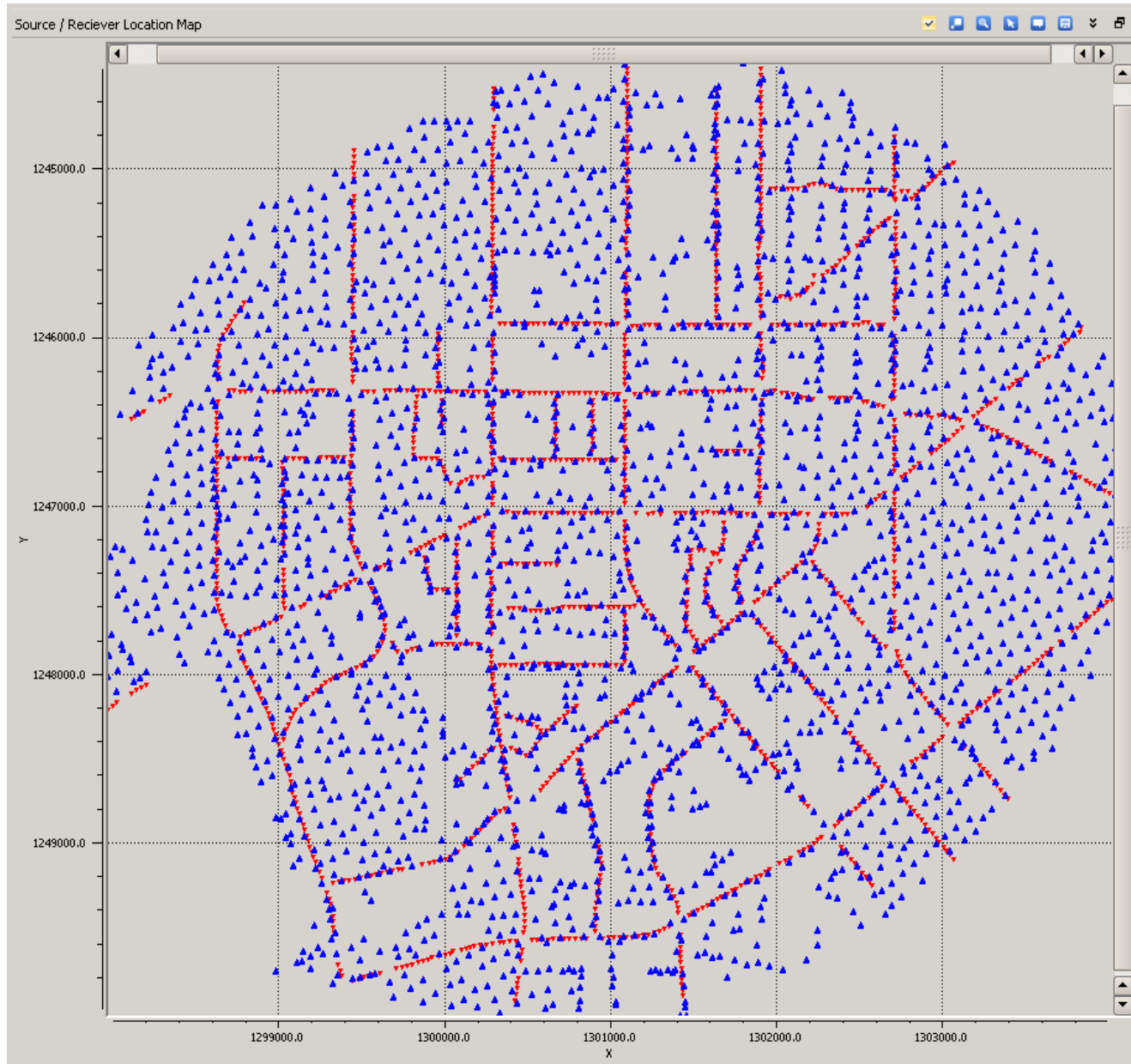


3D MultiFocusing

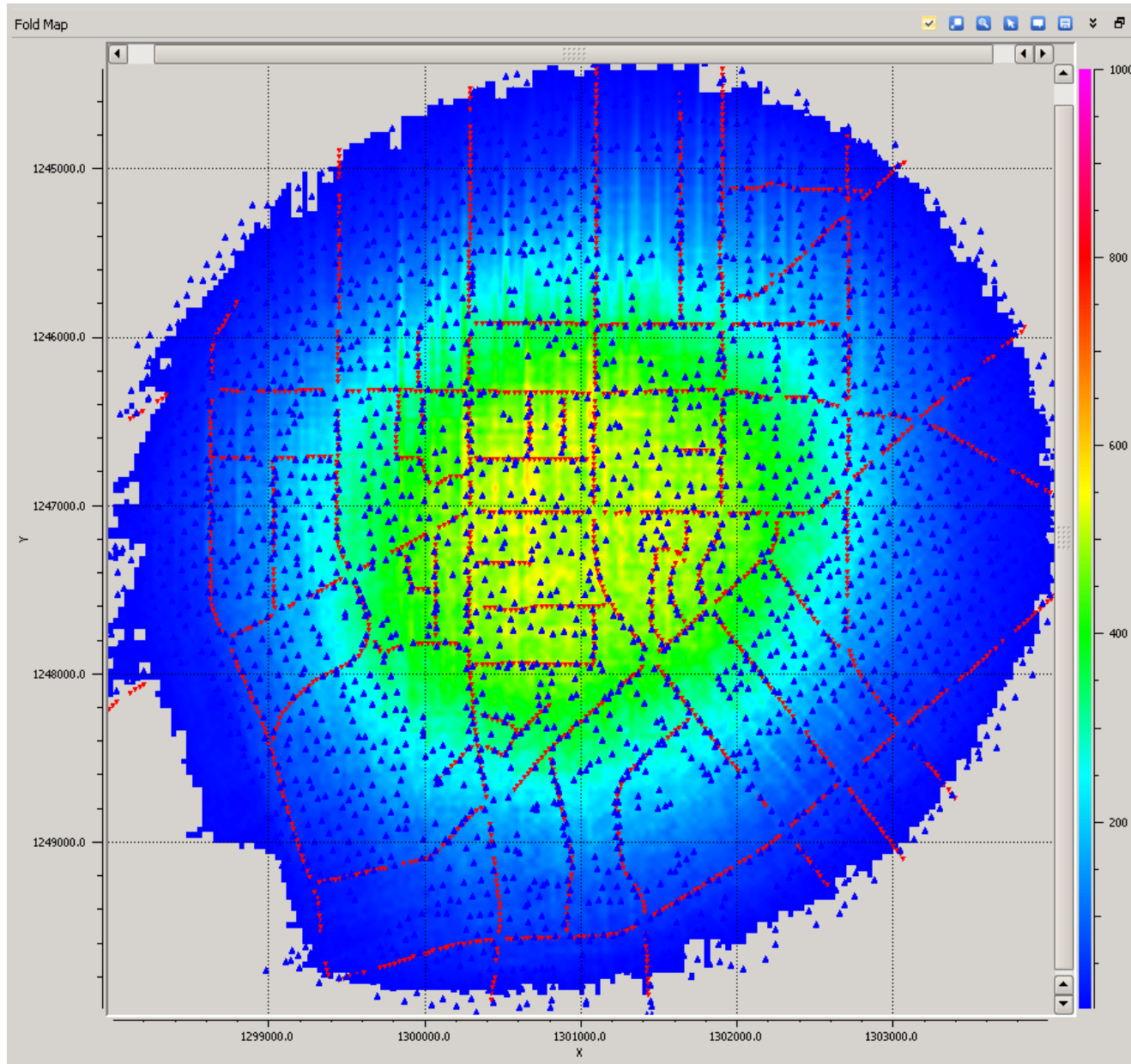


MultiFocusing applications

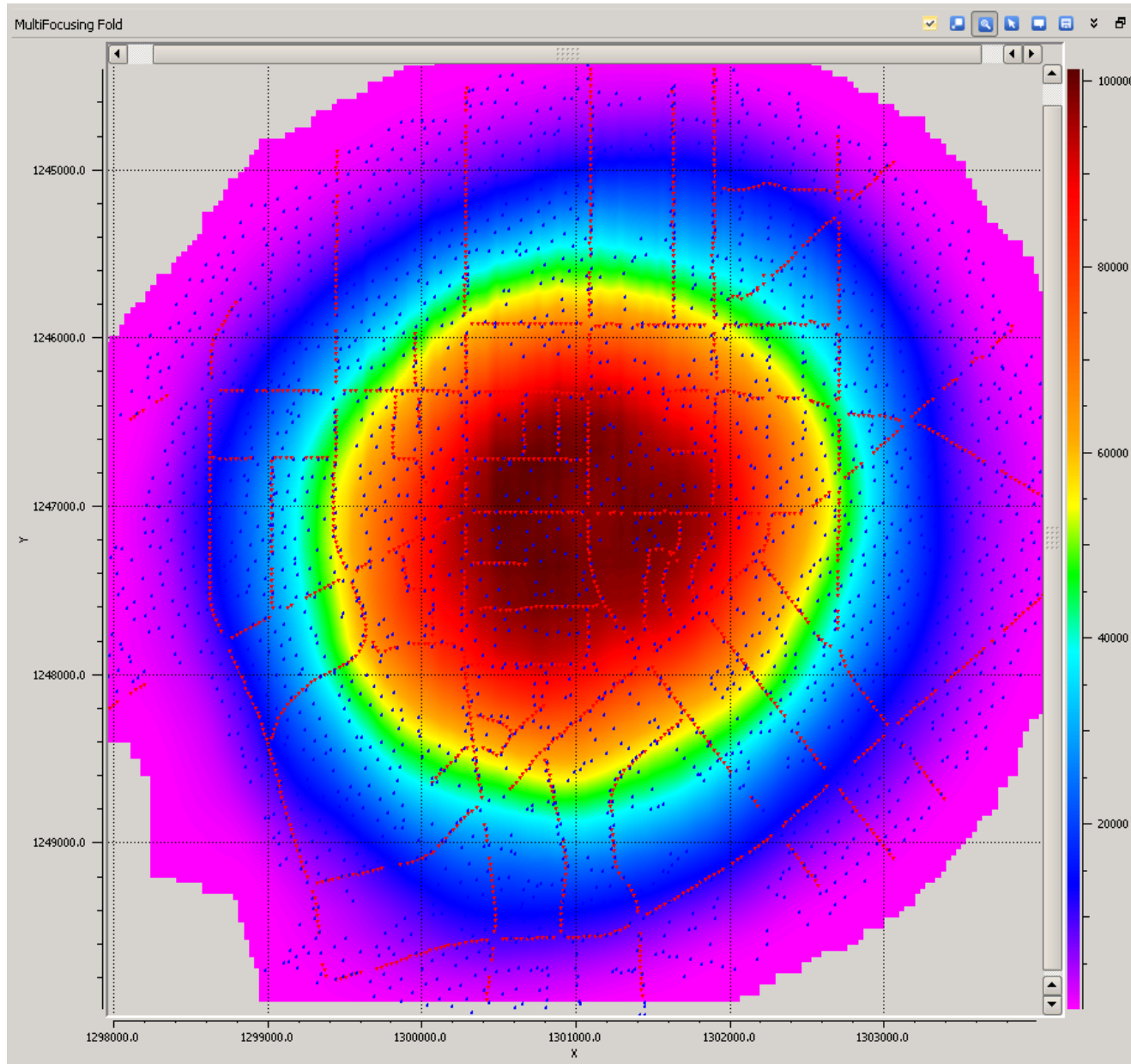
Acquisition design



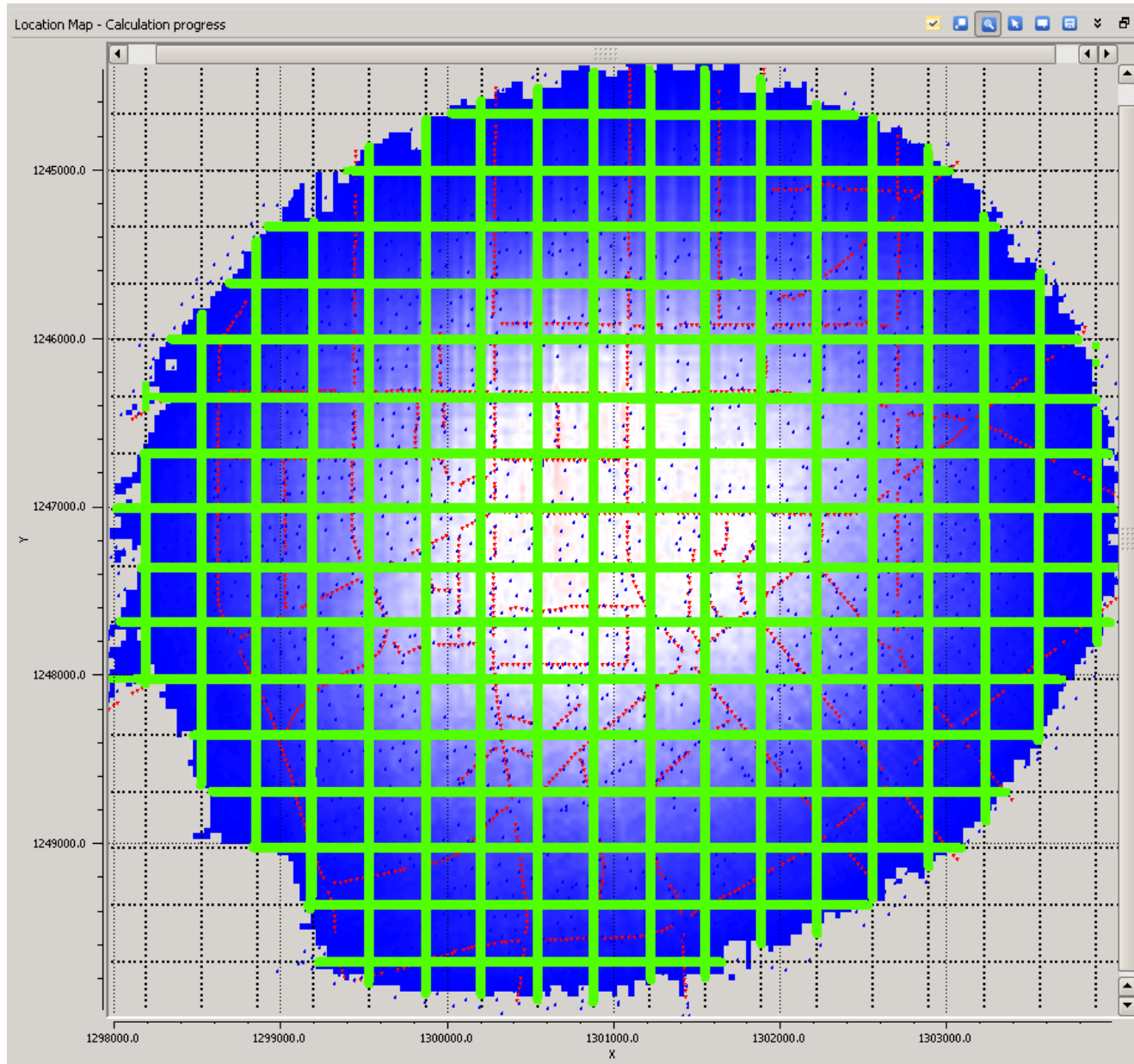
CDP fold map



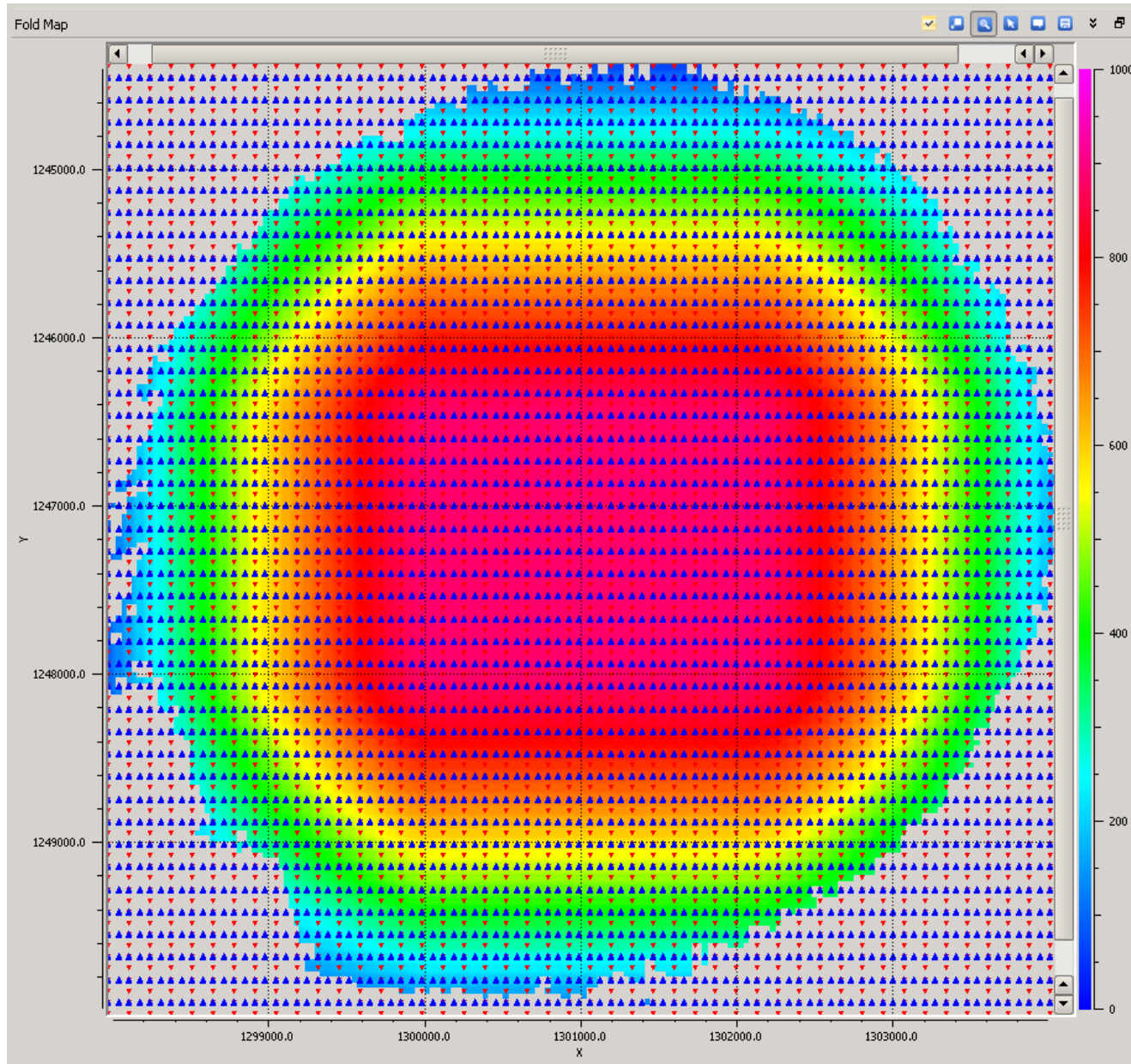
MF fold map



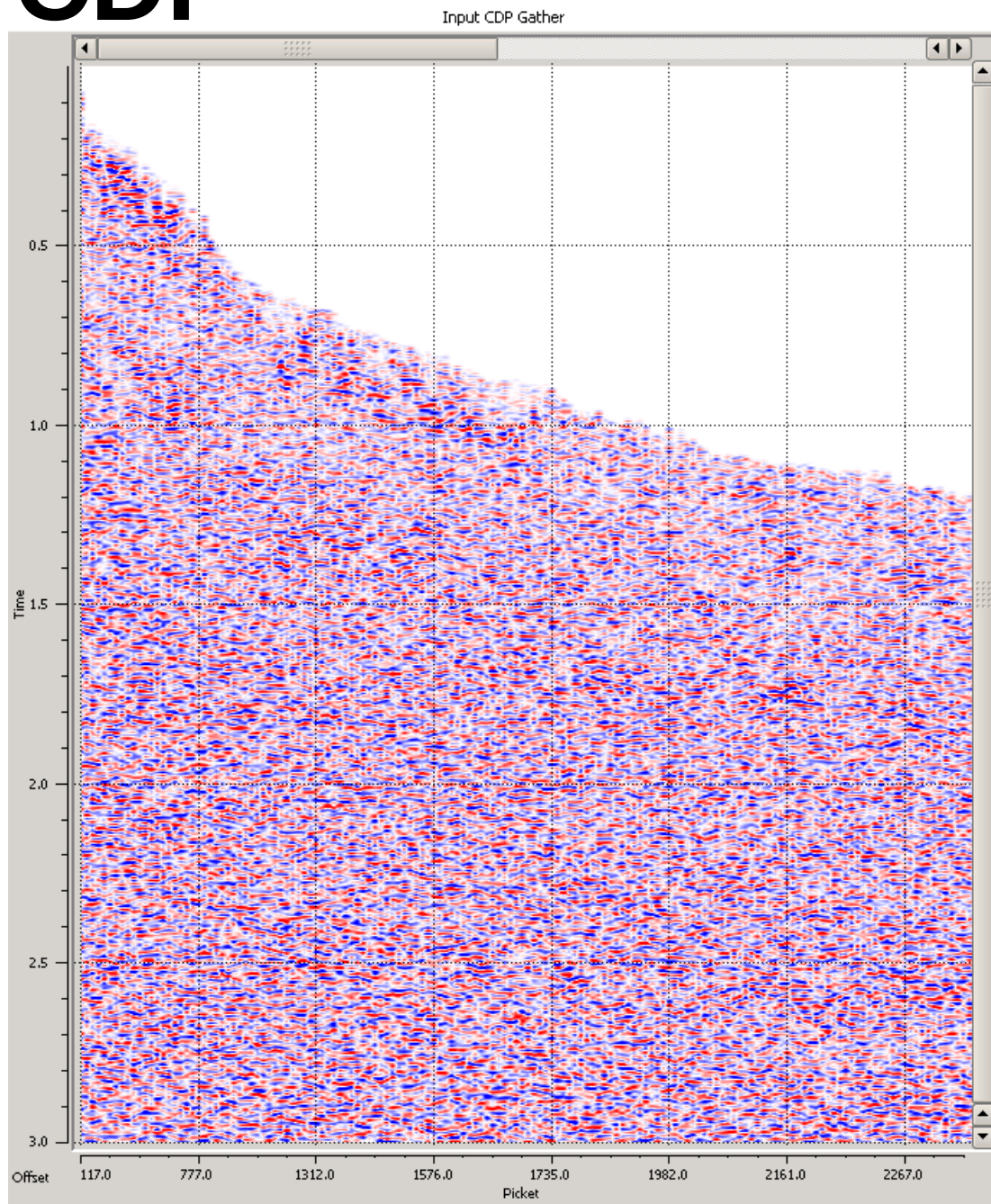
MF velocity picking



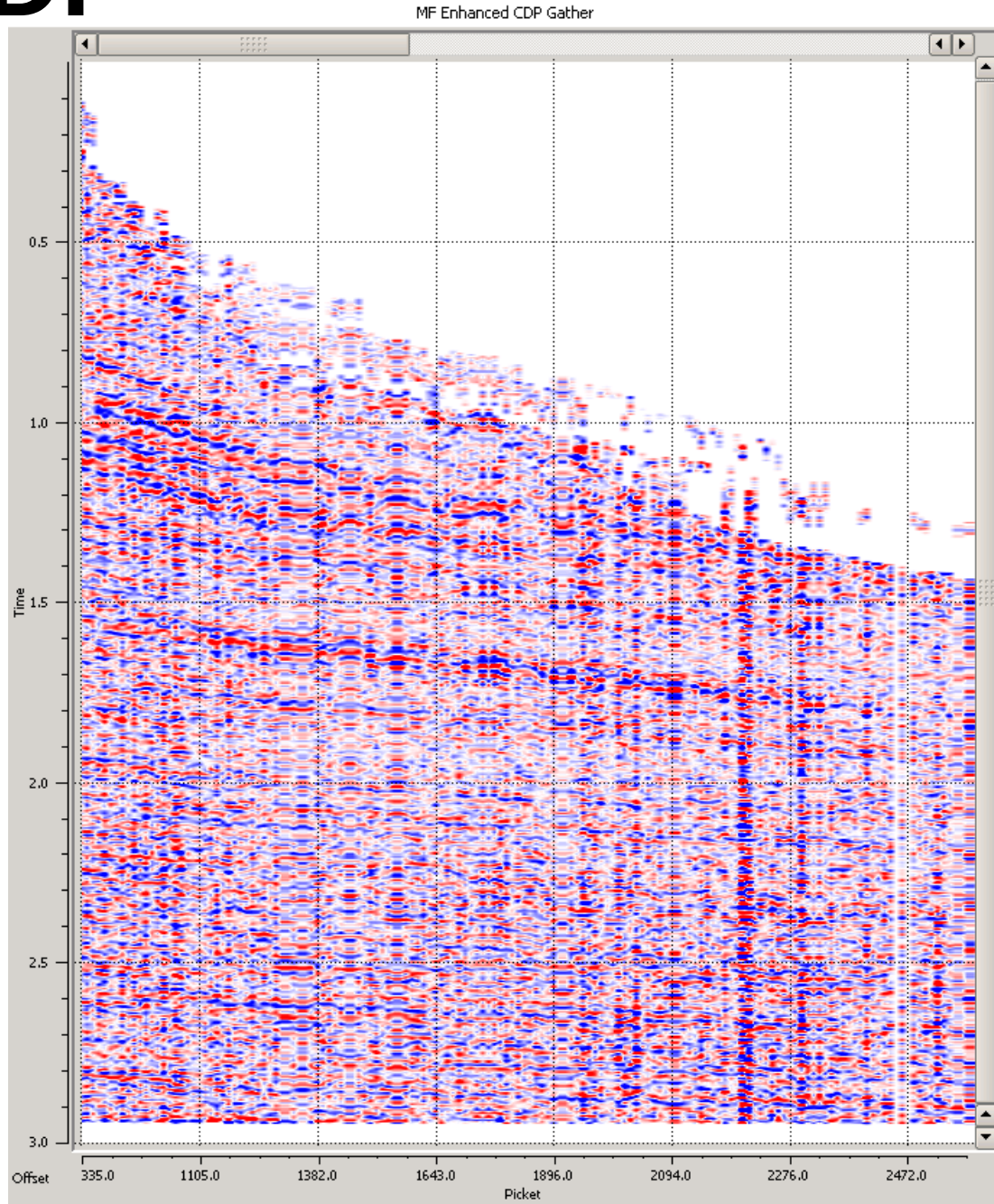
MF regularization



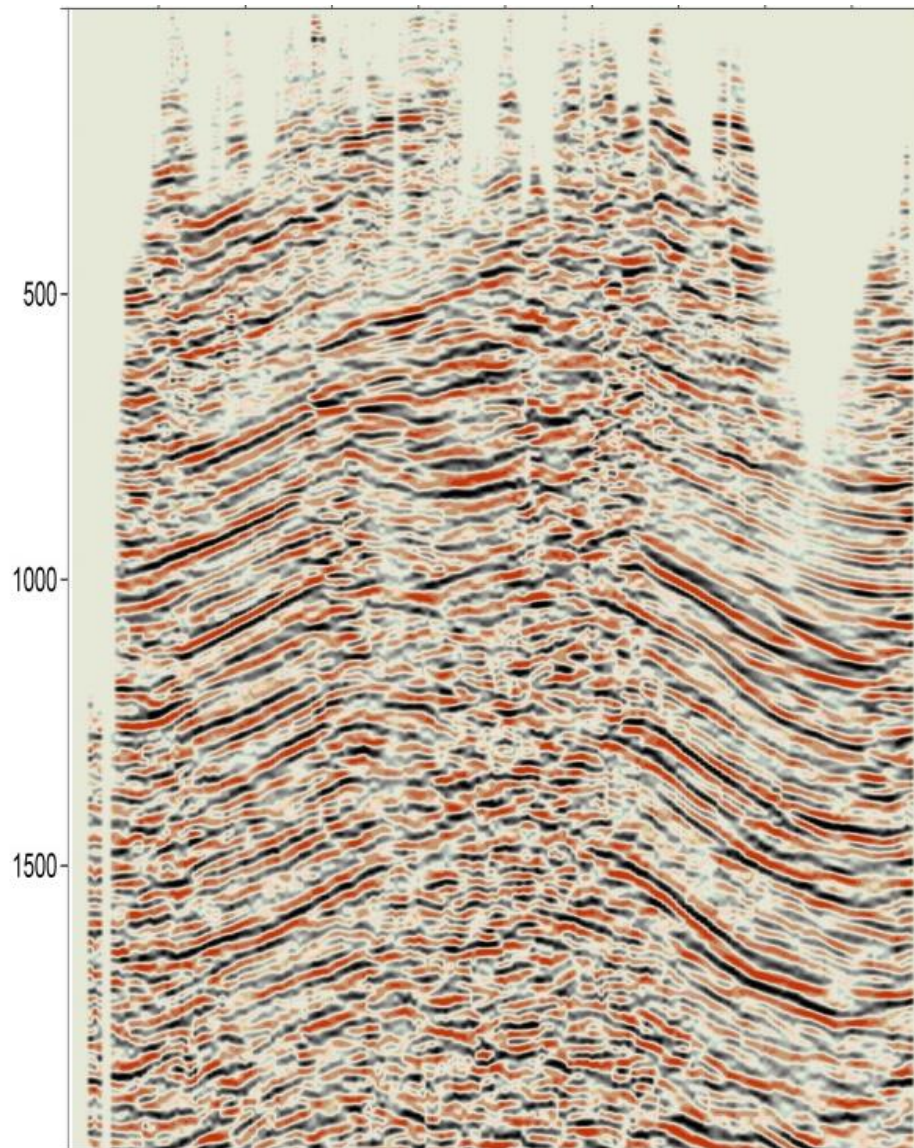
Input CDP



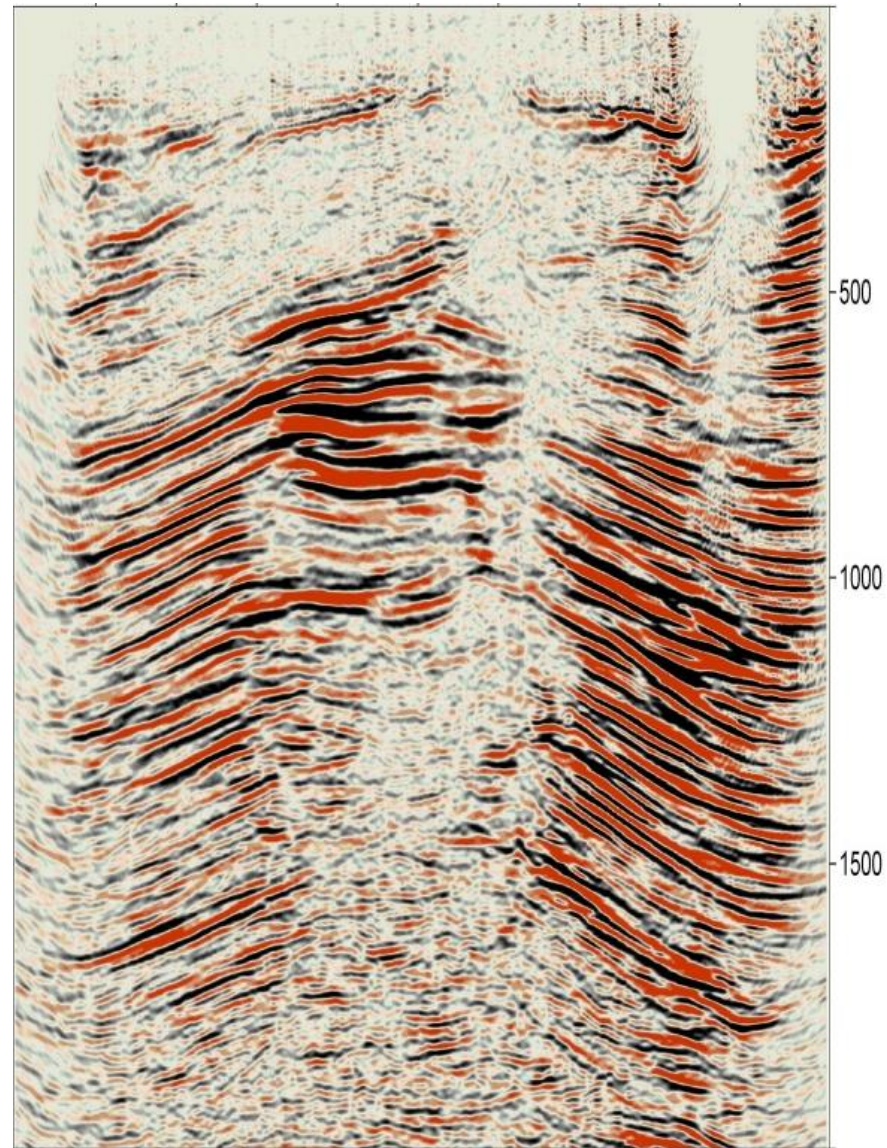
MF CDP



PSTM results



conventional



MultiFocusing

Velocity analysis

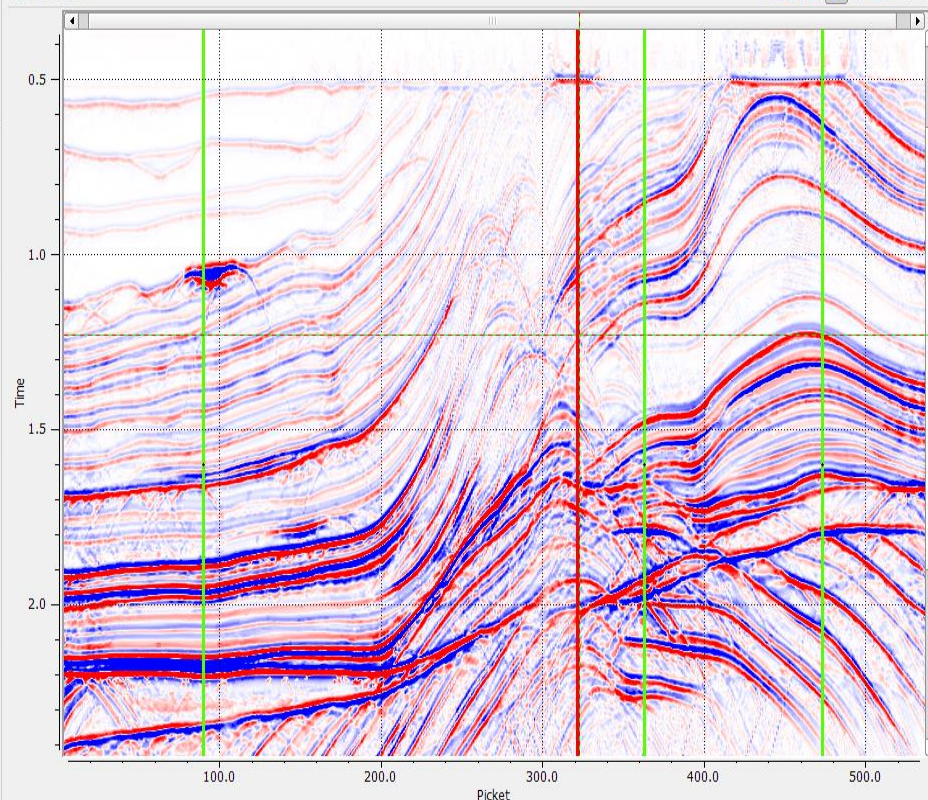
GNavigator [3.3.2.29_HF3] [Project: Velocity Picking : Velocity Picking [11]] - [Window 1]

File View Tools Help

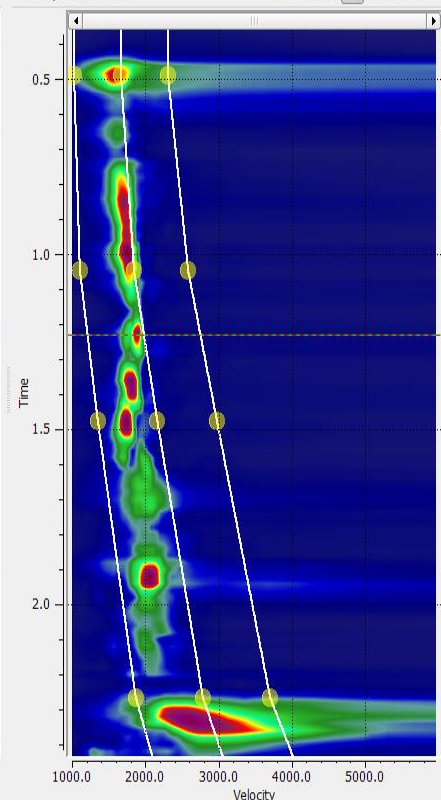
Procedure : Imaging

View Group 1

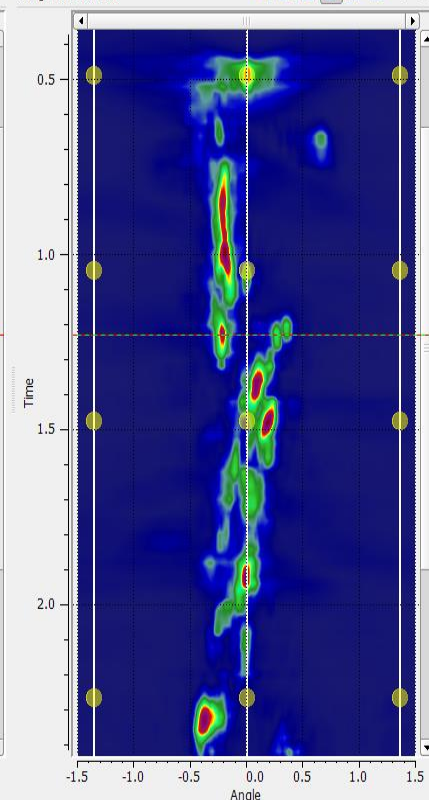
Stack Section



Velocity Semblance



Angle Semblance



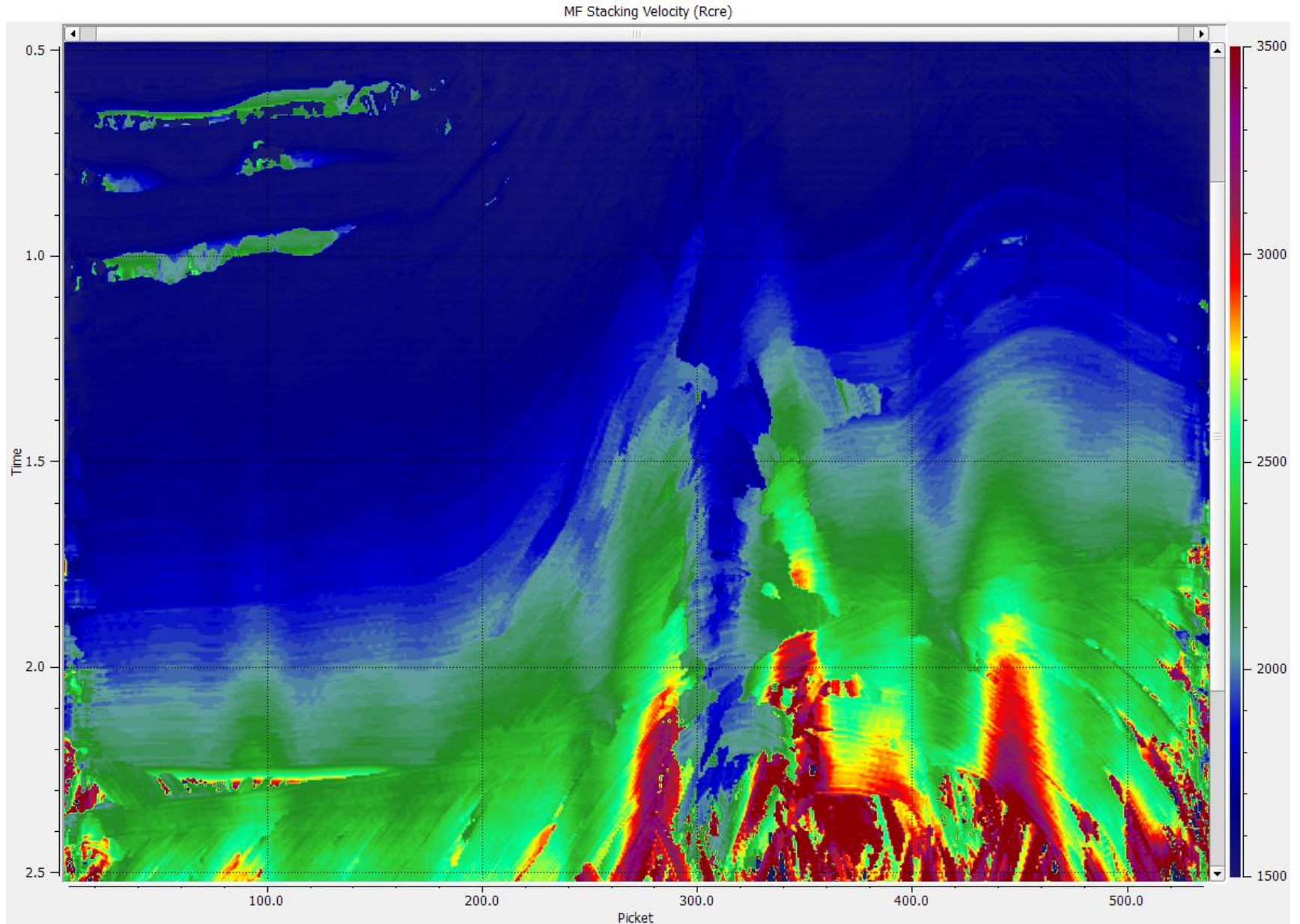
Location map



Output View Progress View

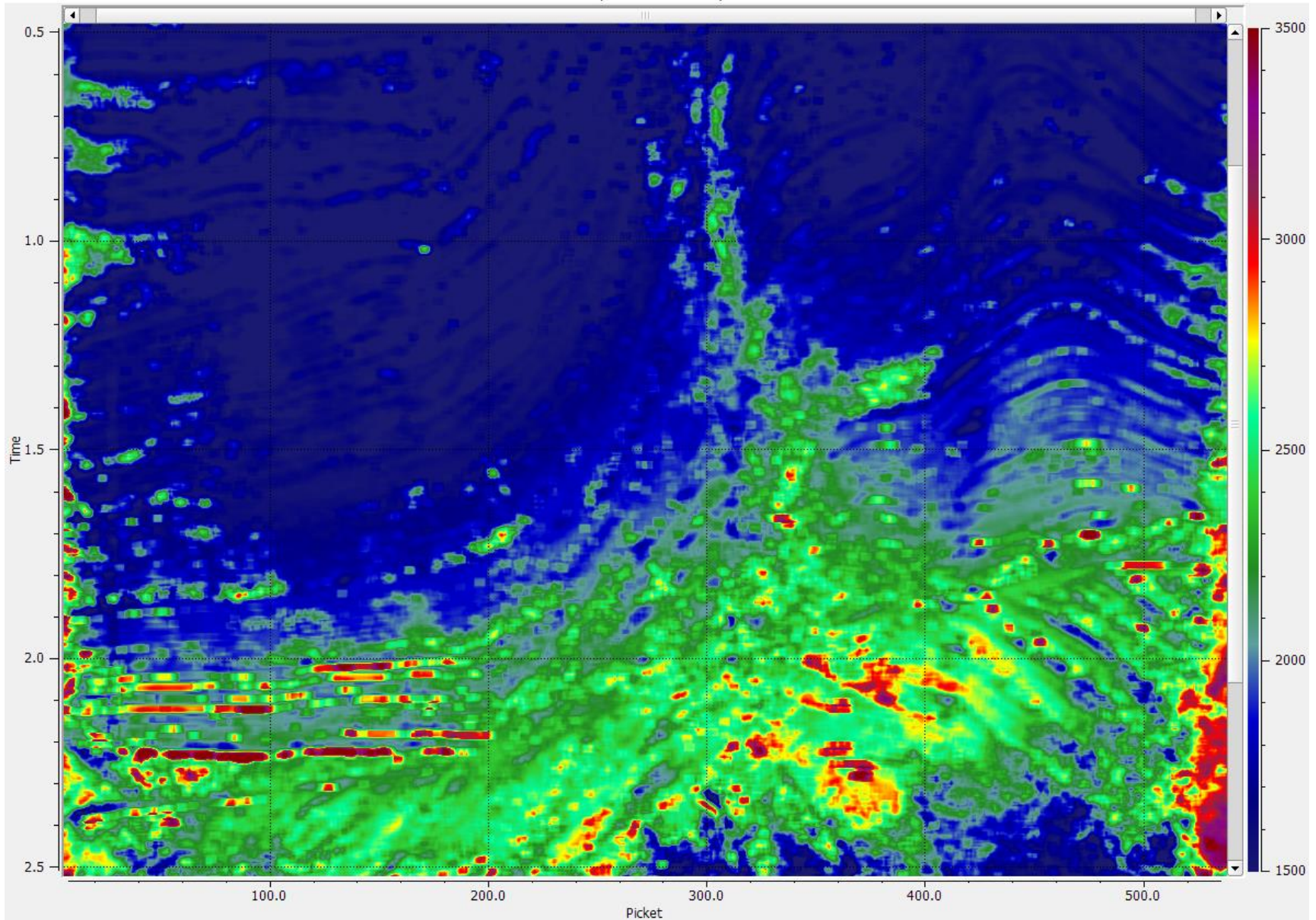
Stack Section: x = 322.7, y = 1.2

MF stacking velocities



MF dip corrected vels

Dip Corrected Velocity



Velocity selector

GNavigator [3.3.2.29_HF3] [Project: vel_sel_sm20x20_view : vel_sel_sm20x20_view [18]] - [Window 2]

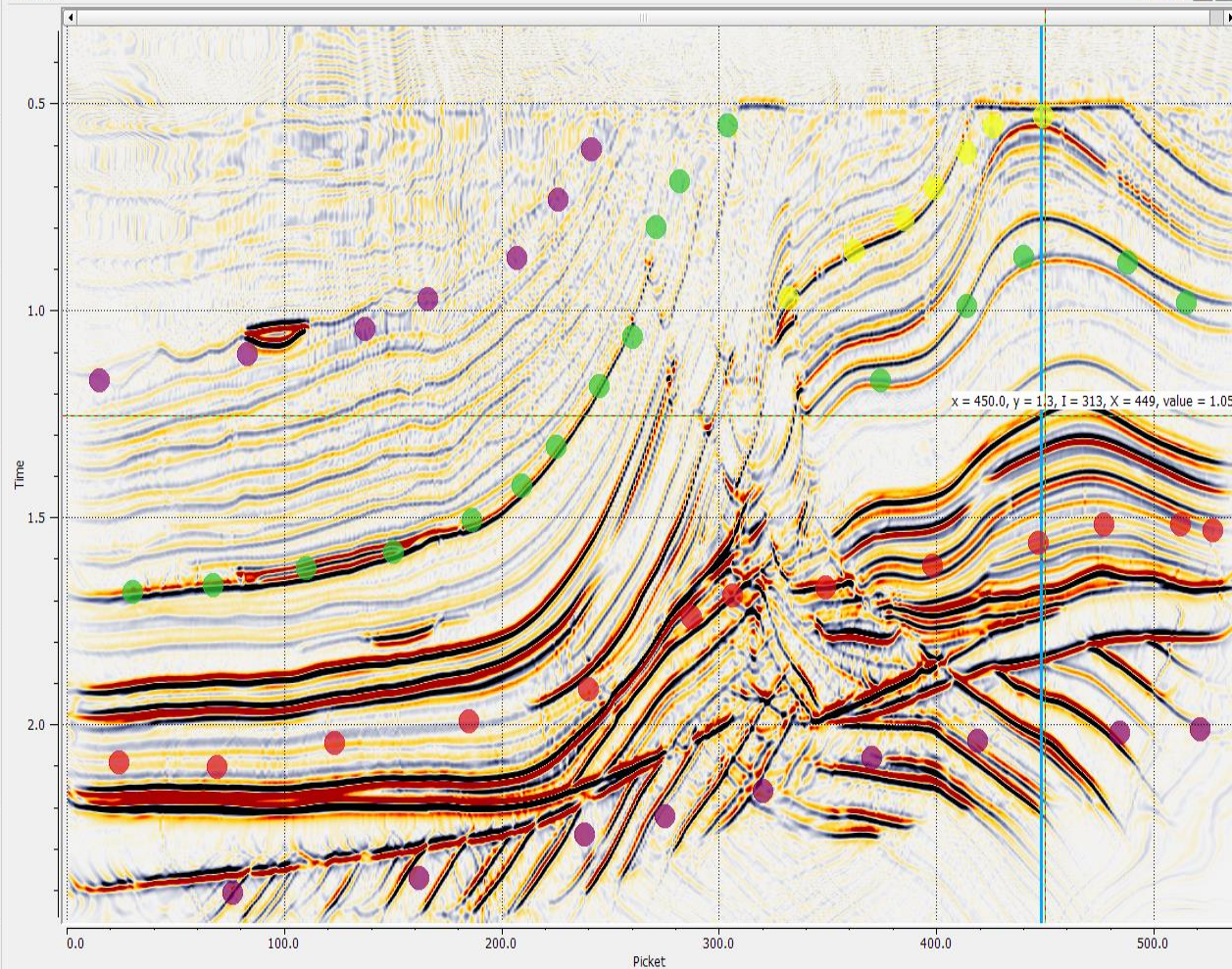
File View Tools Help

Procedure : Imaging

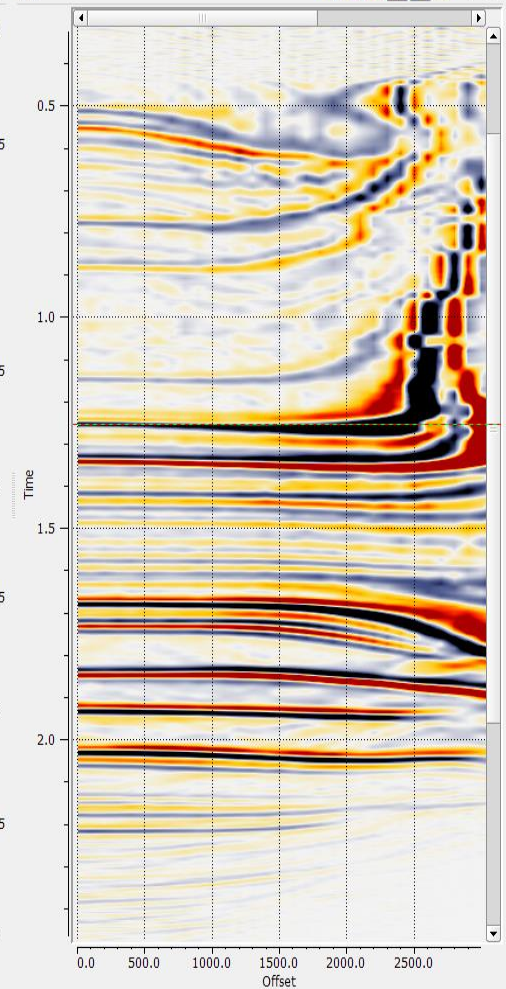


View Group 2

migration



cig



migration final velocity pre view final migration debug

View Trace sn-Time 6 cig

Output View Progress View

migration: $x = 450.0, y = 1.3, I = 313, X = 449, \text{value} = 1.0500$

Velocity selector

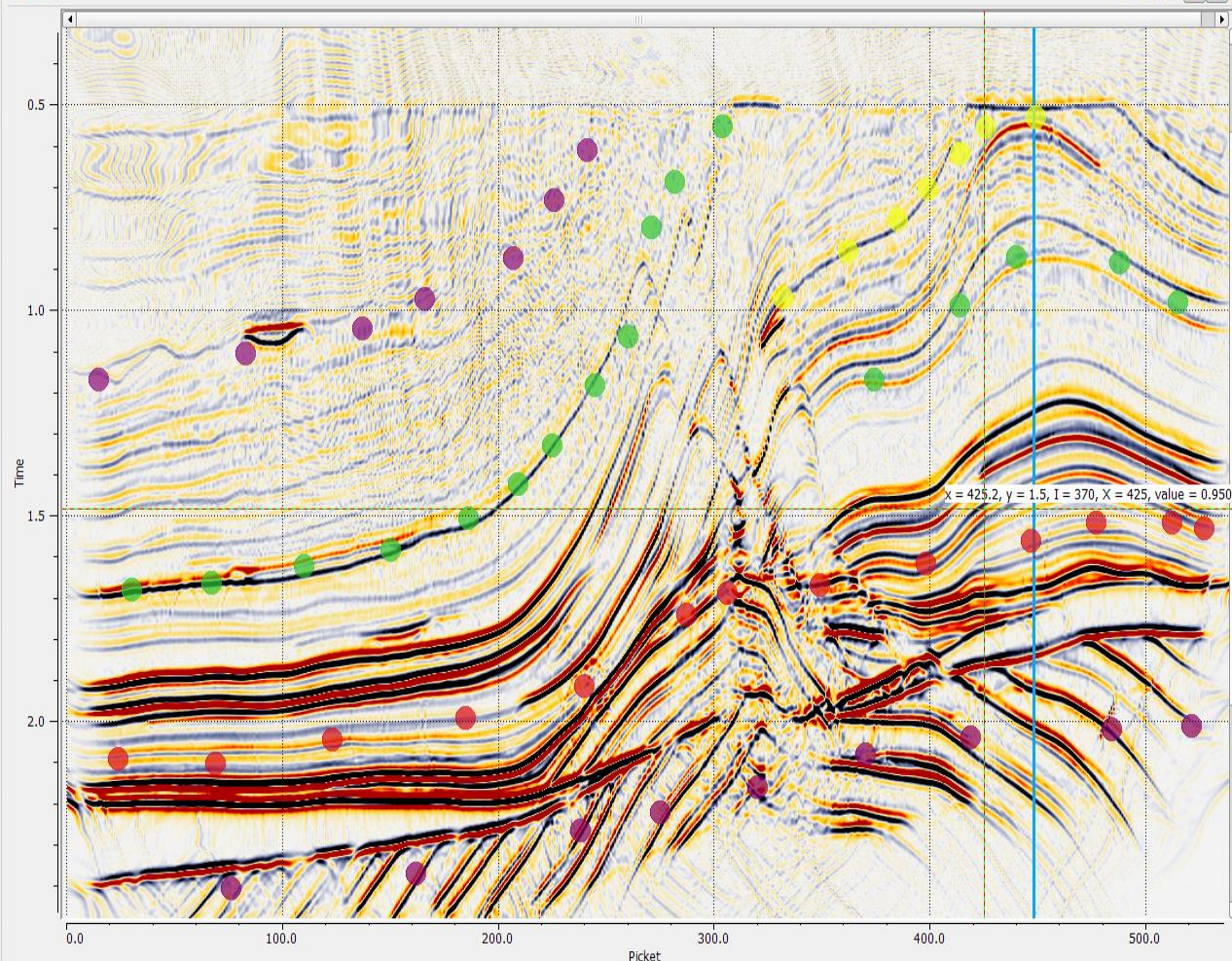
GNavigator [3.3.2.29_HF3] [Project: vel_sel_sm20x20_view : vel_sel_sm20x20_view [18]] - [Window 2]

File View Tools Help

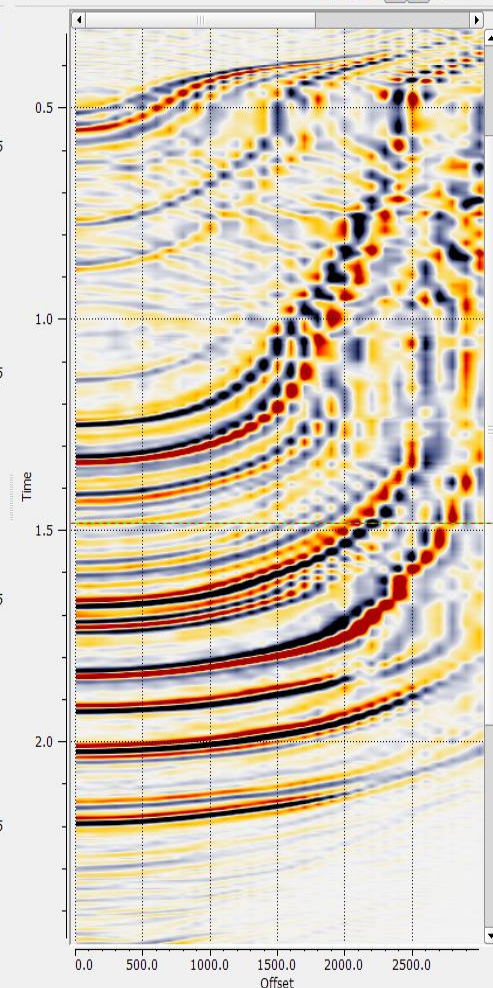
Procedure : Imaging

View Group 2

migration



cig



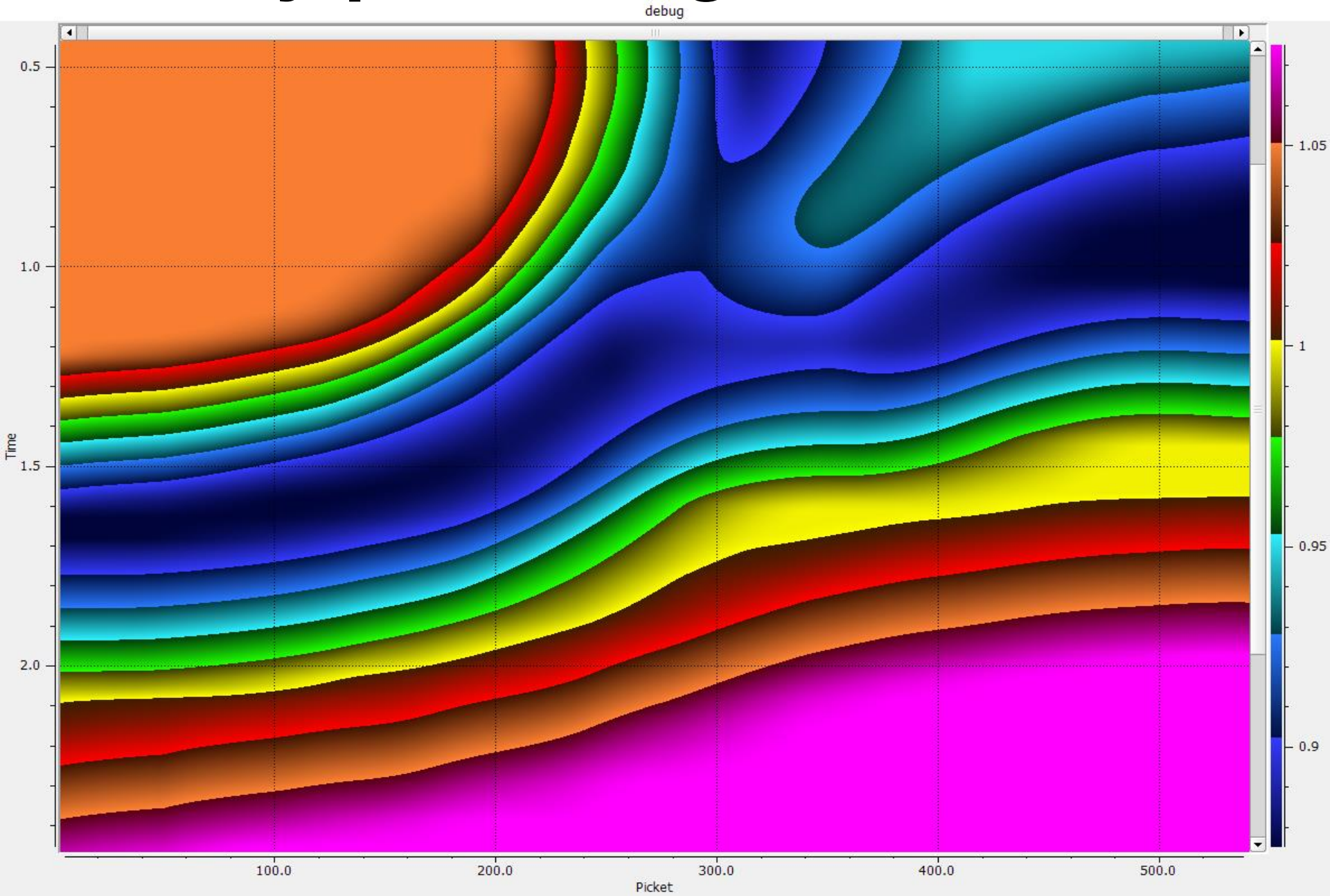
migration final velocity pre view final migration debug

View Trace sn-Time 6 cig

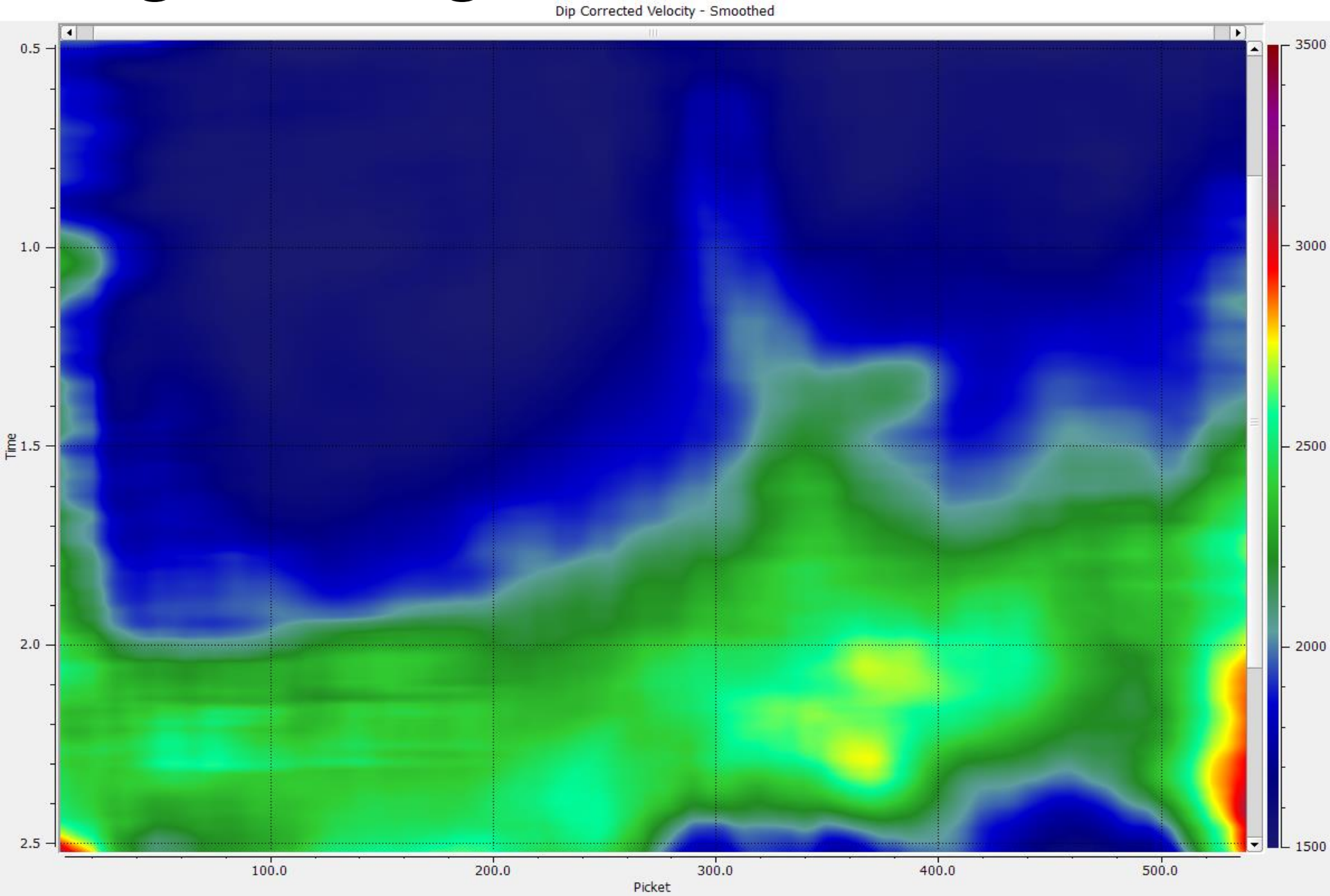
Output View Progress View

migration: $x = 425.2, y = 1.5, I = 370, X = 425, \text{value} = 0.9500$

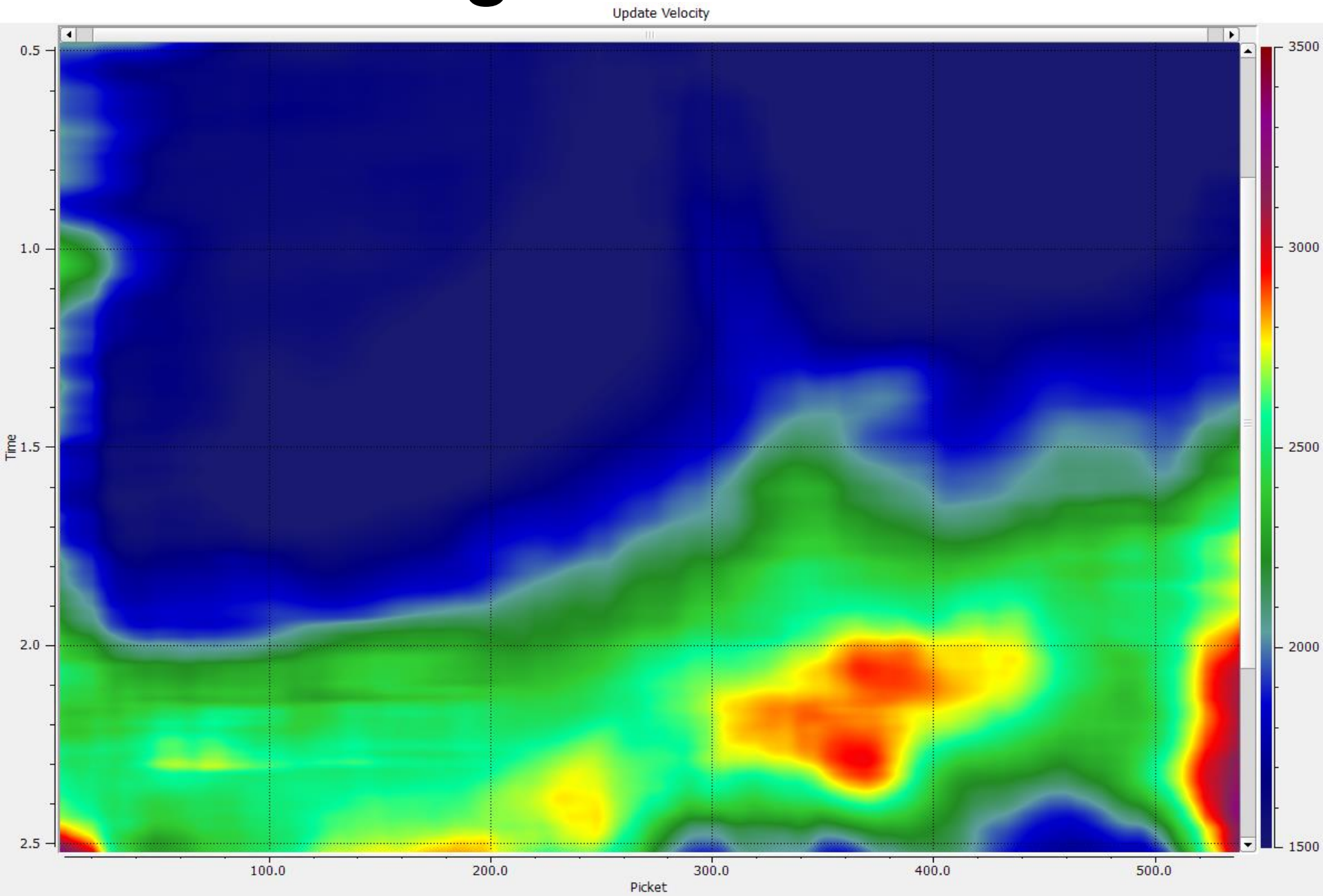
Velocity percentage



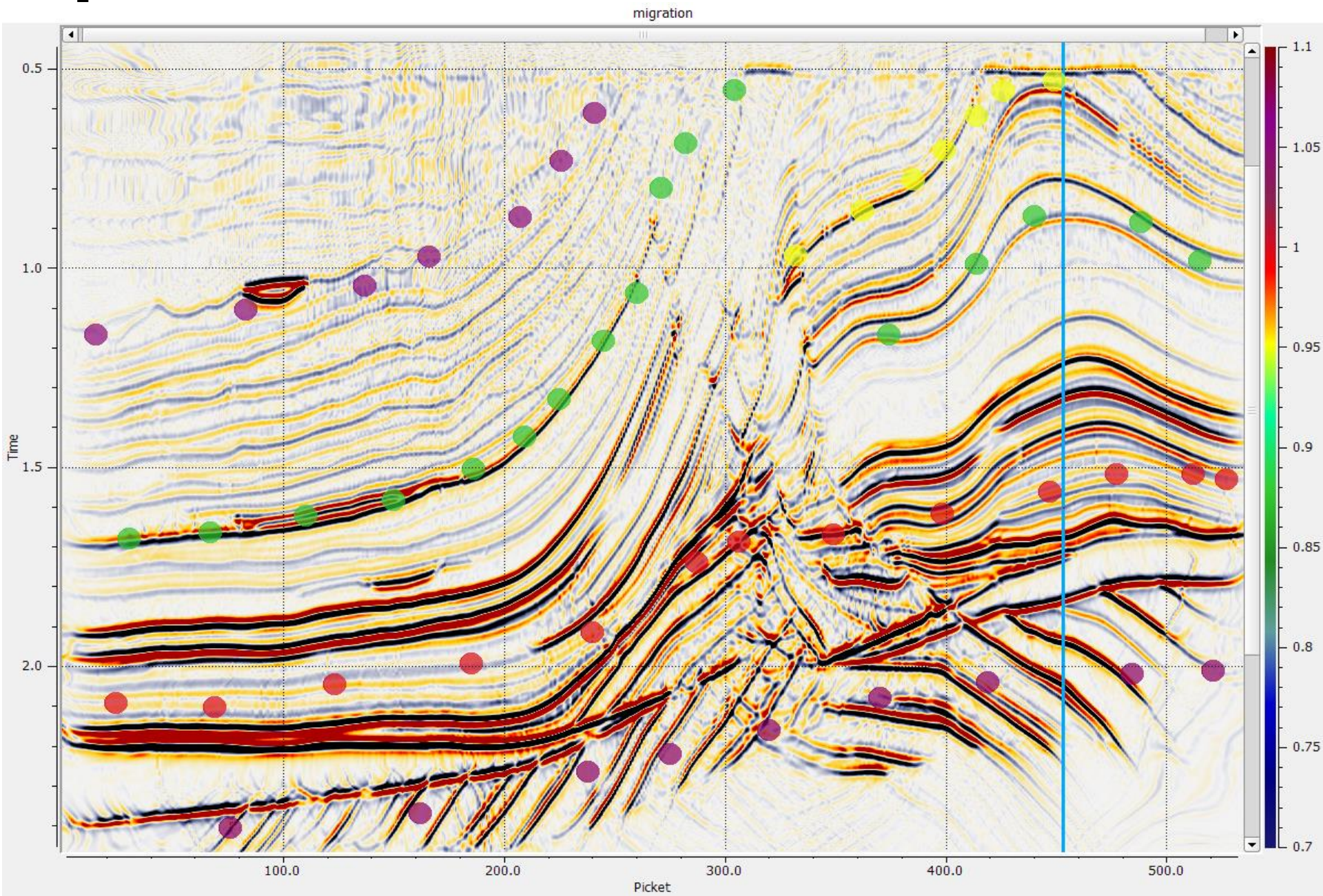
Original migration vels



Modified migration vels



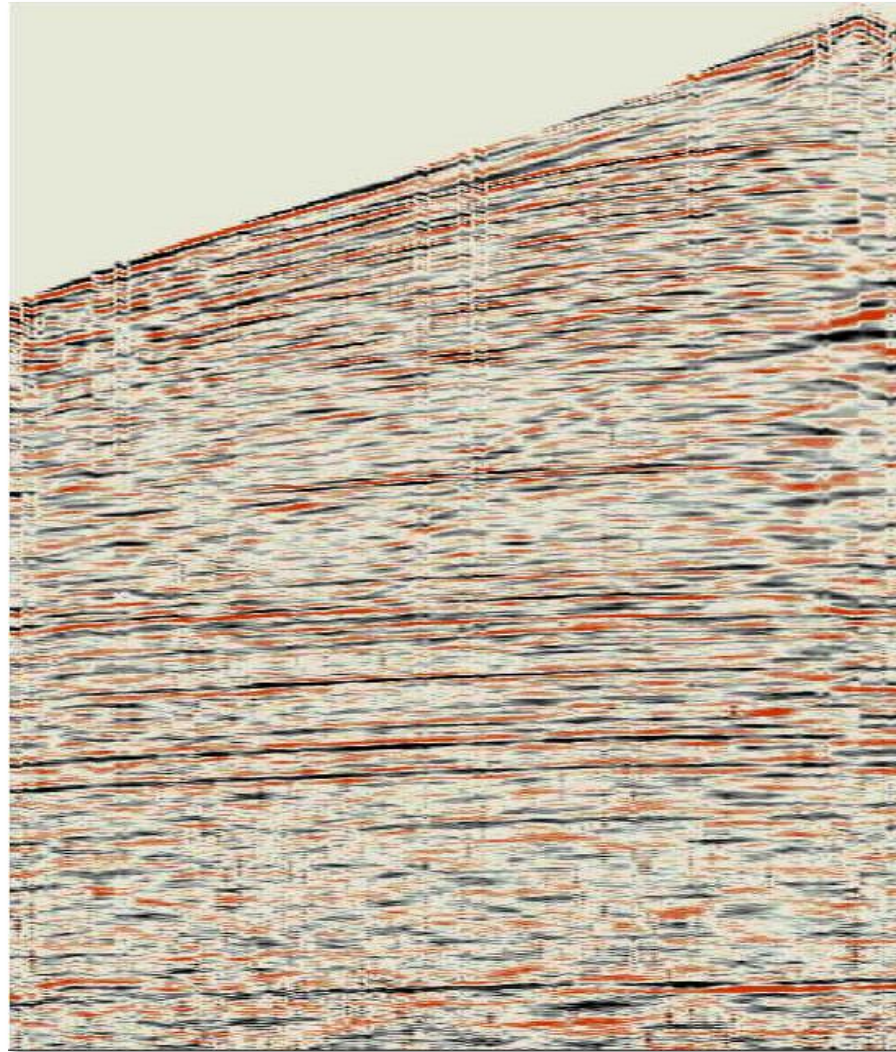
Updated PSTM



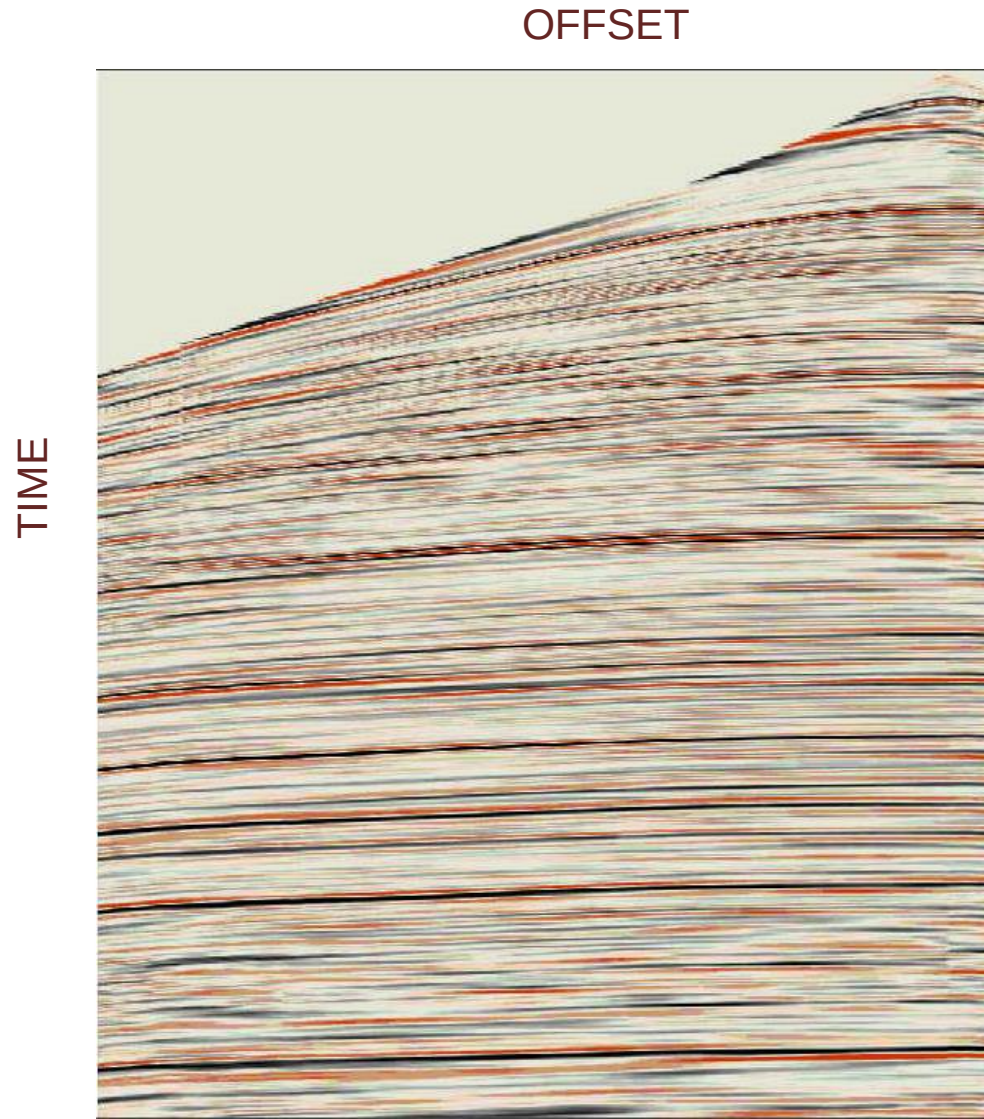
Original gather

OFFSET

TIME



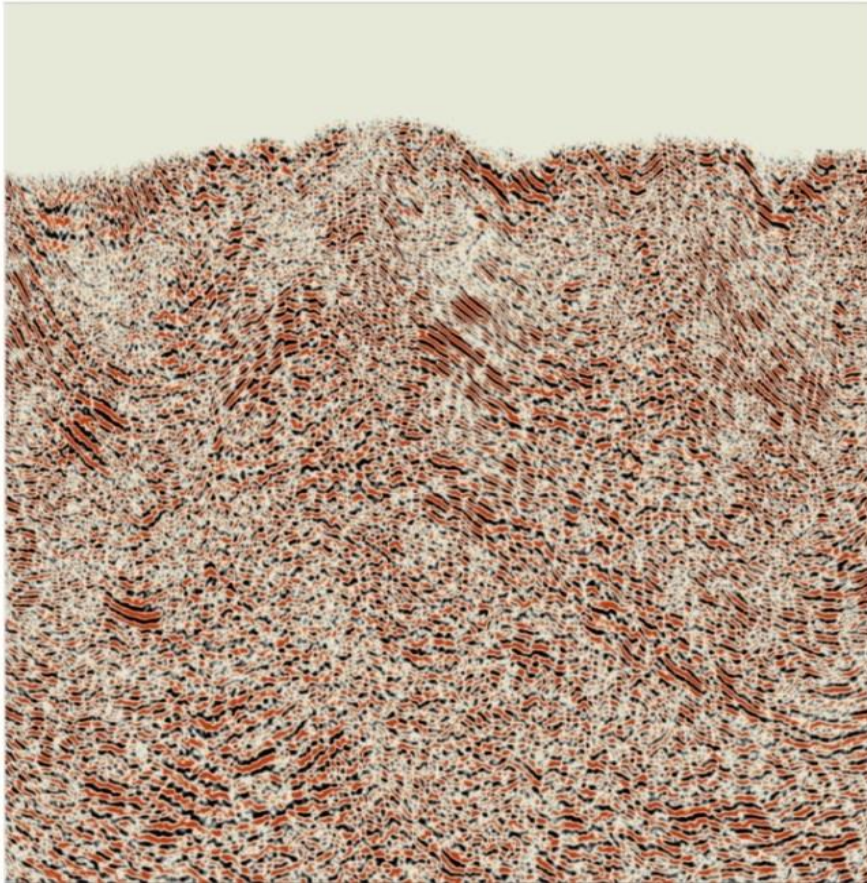
MF enhanced gather



On-Shore

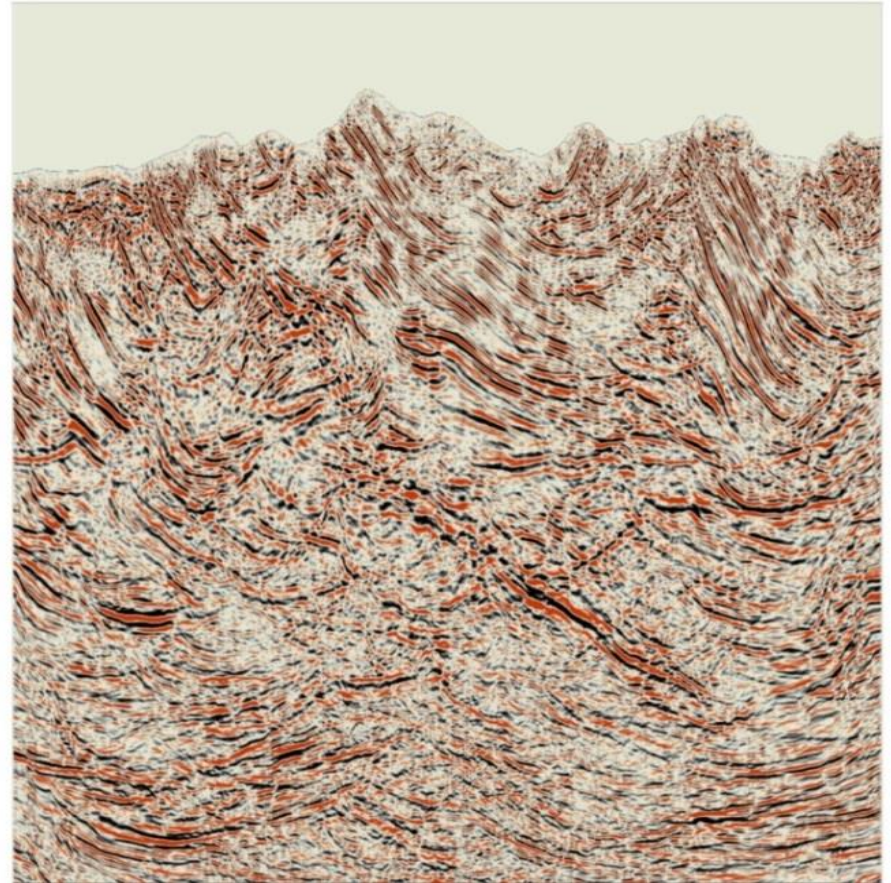
South-East Asia

CMP Location



conventional PSTM processing

CMP Location



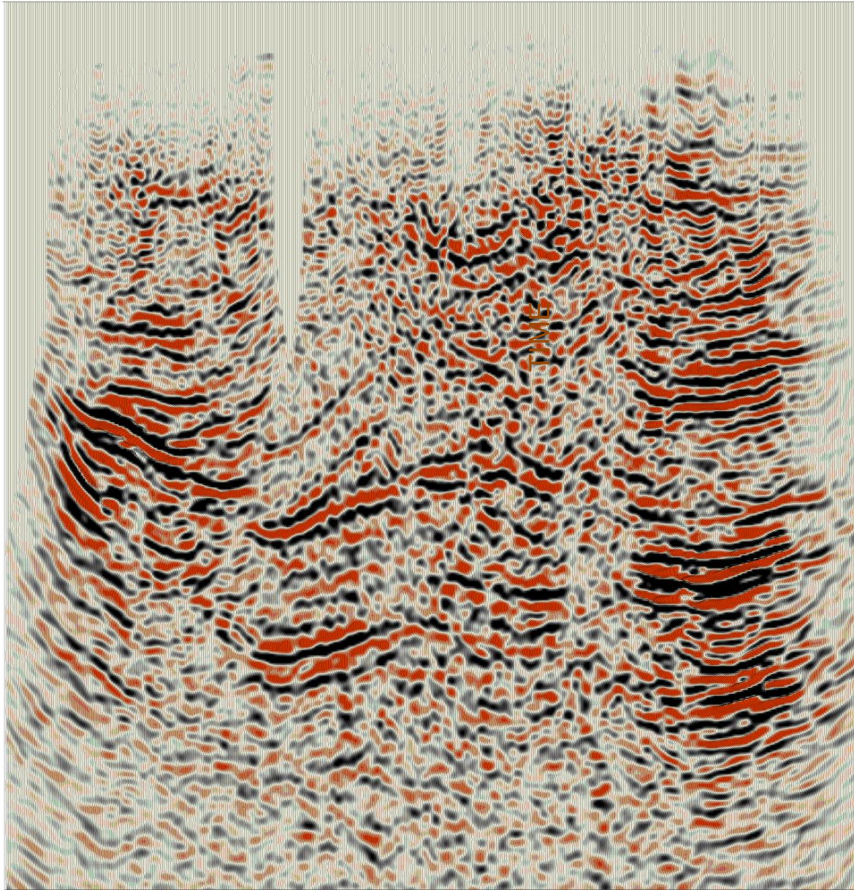
MultiFocusing PSTM processing

On-Shore

USA

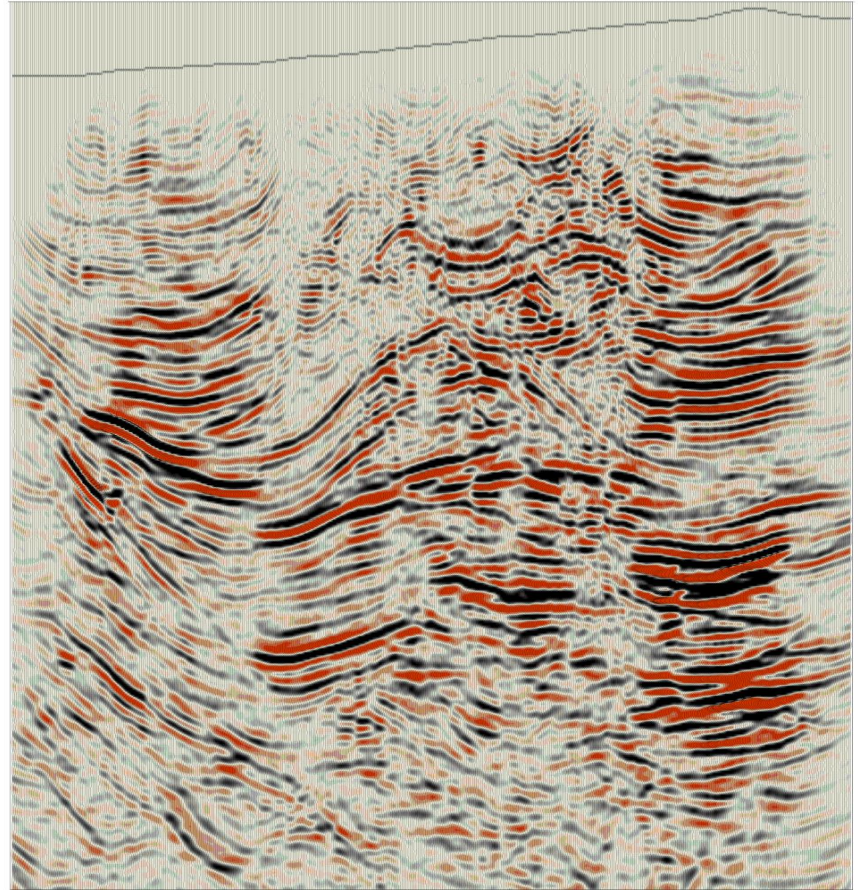


CMP Location



conventional PSTM processing

CMP Location



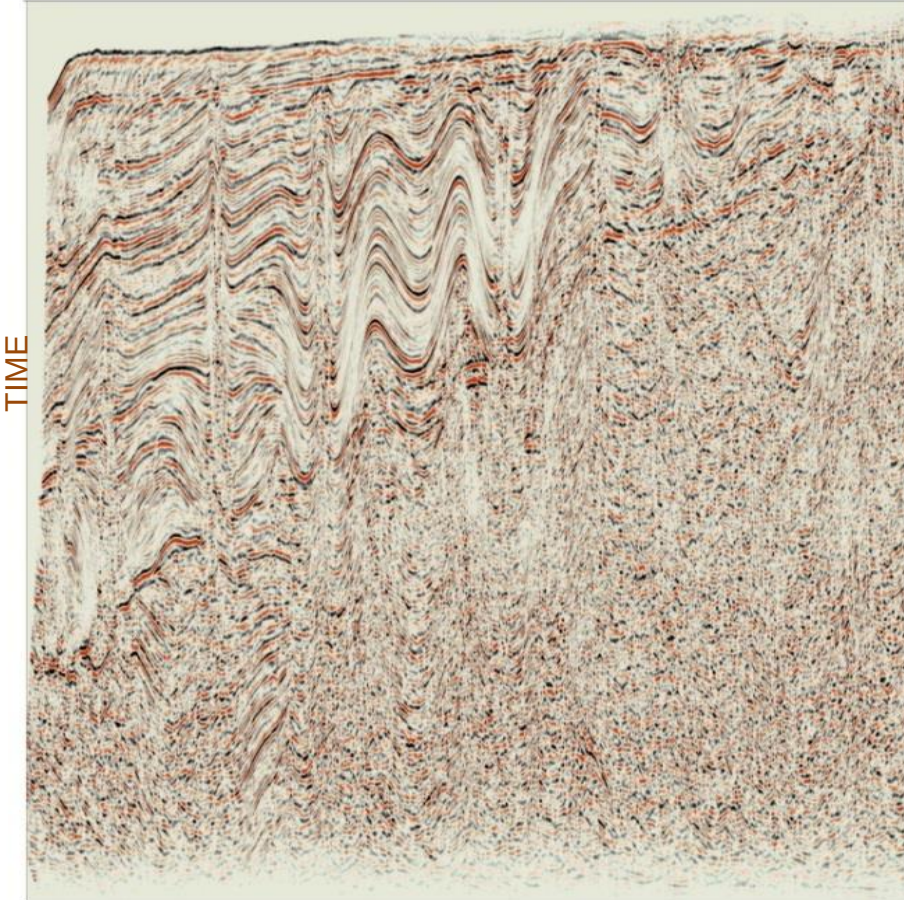
MultiFocusing PSTM processing

Off-Shore

West Central Africa

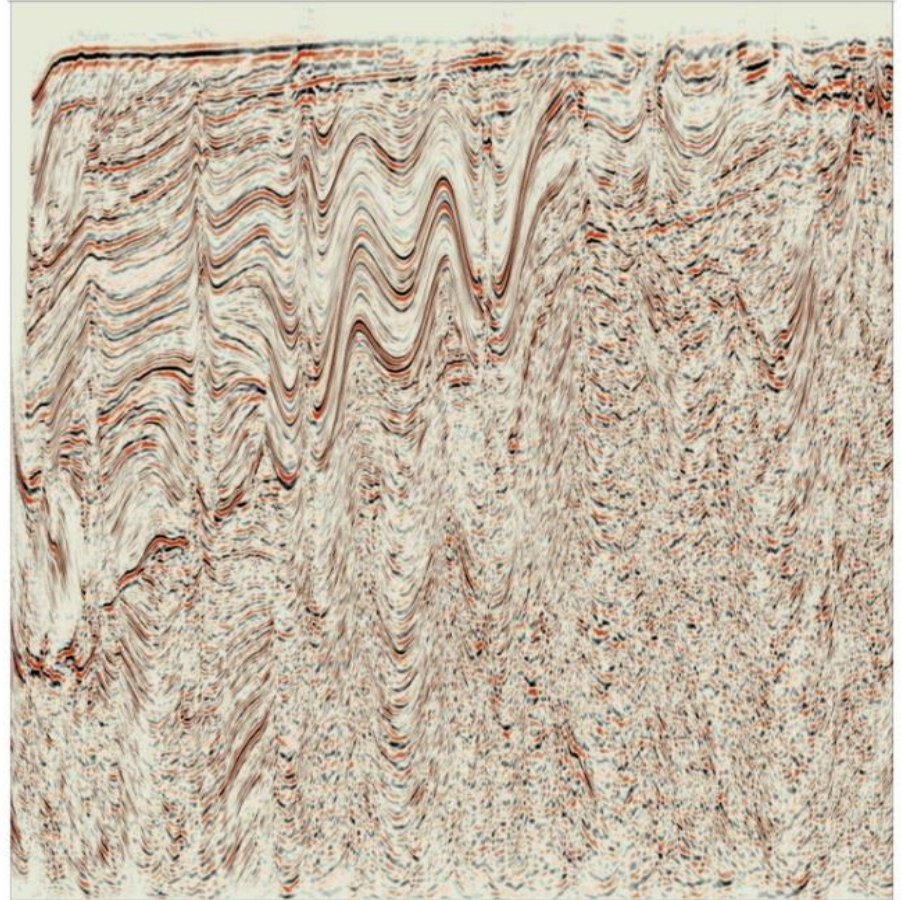


CMP Location



conventional PSTM processing

CMP Location



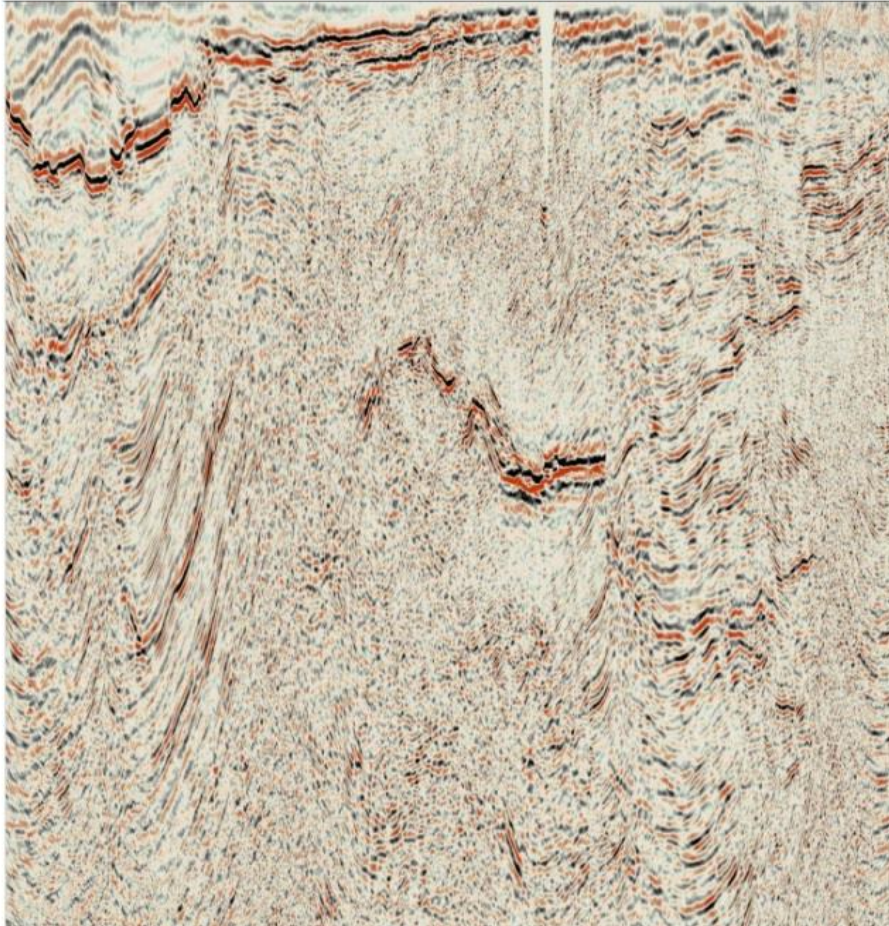
MultiFocusing PSTM processing

On-Shore

Argentina

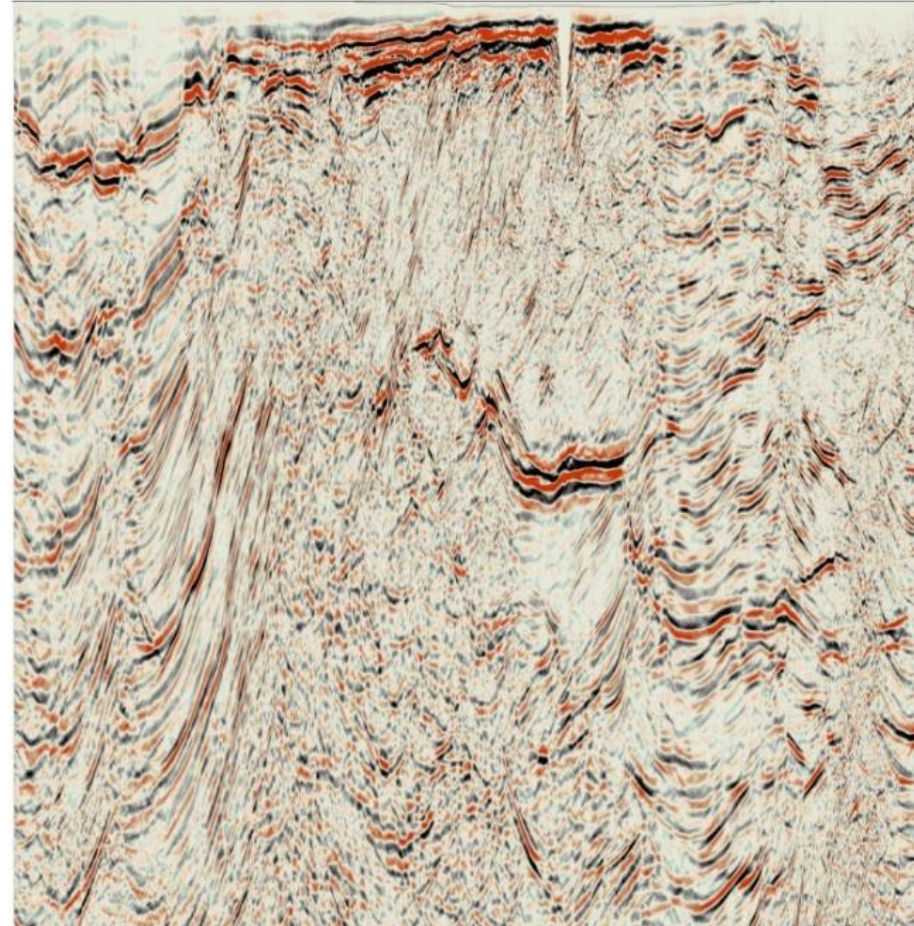


CMP Location



conventional PSTM processing

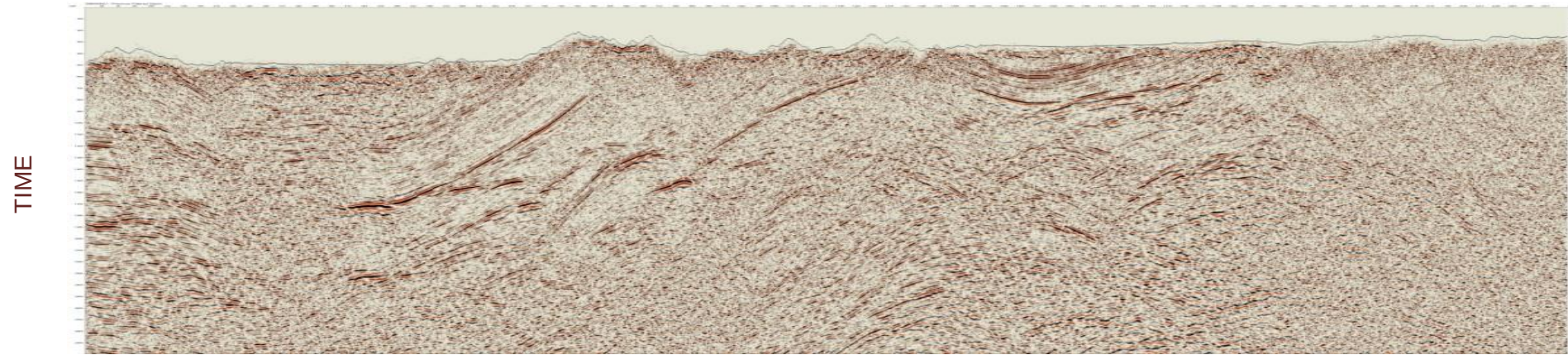
CMP Location



MultiFocusing PSTM processing

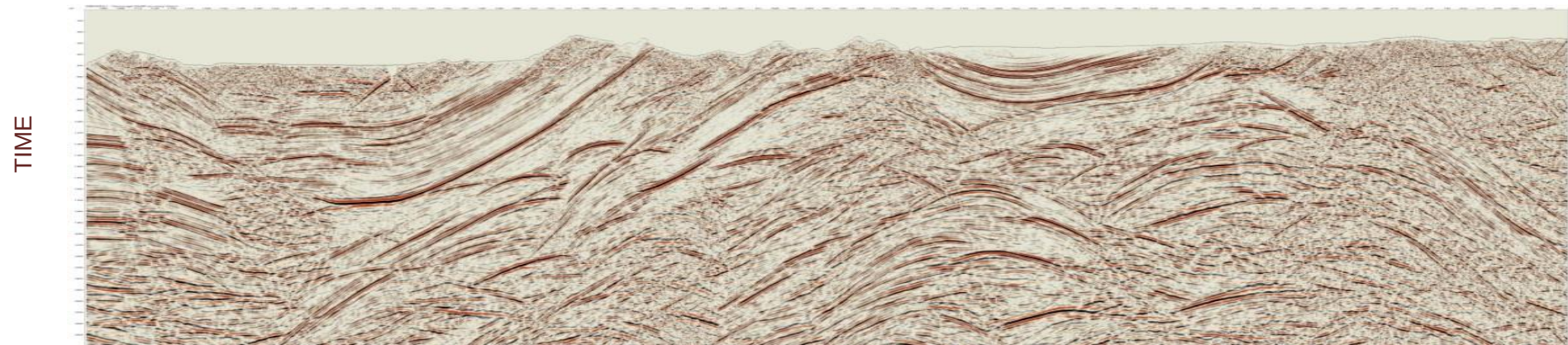
Pakistan

CMP Location



conventional Processing

CMP Location

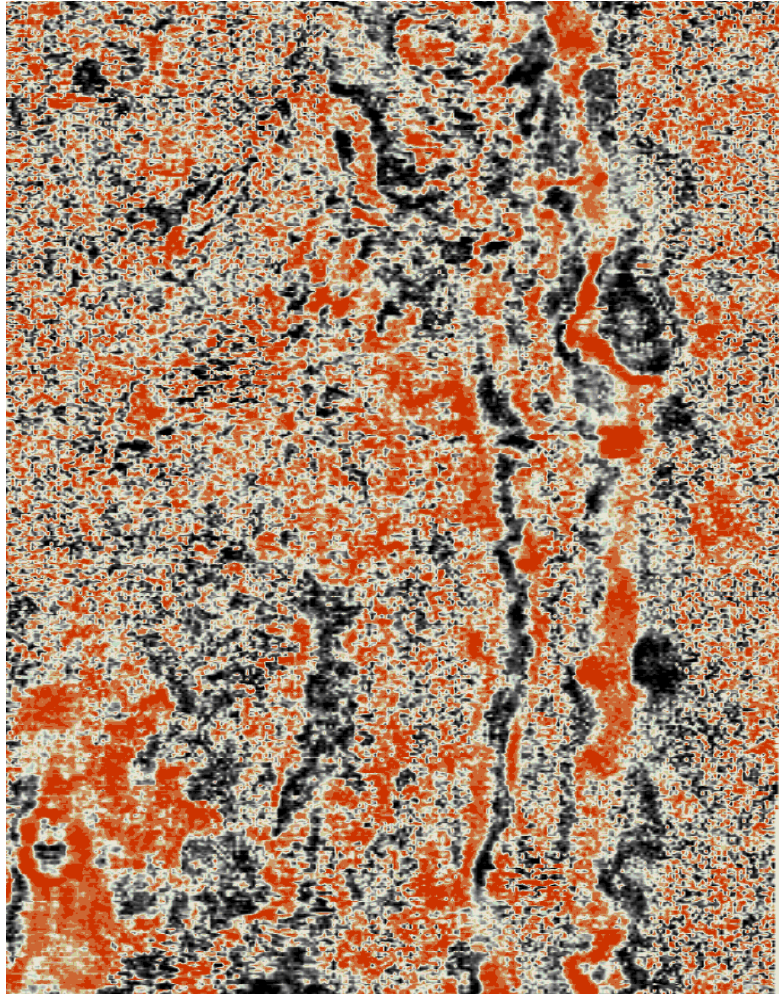


GeoMAGE MF Processing

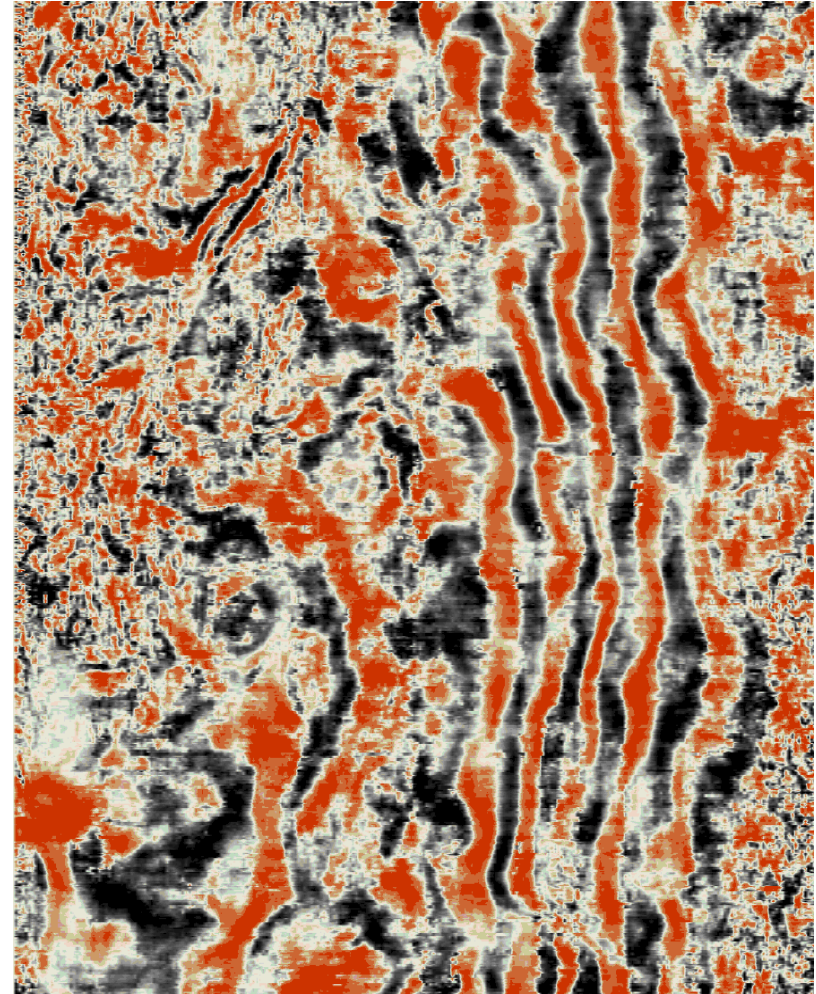
Time Slice

Russia

Time slice at 550 ms



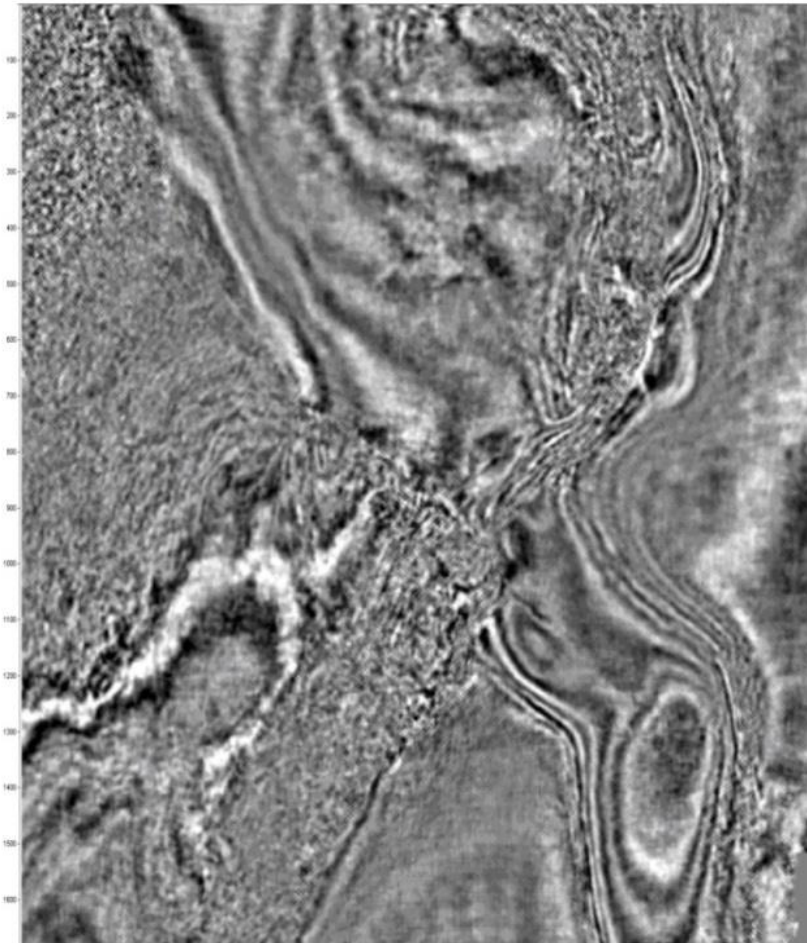
conventional



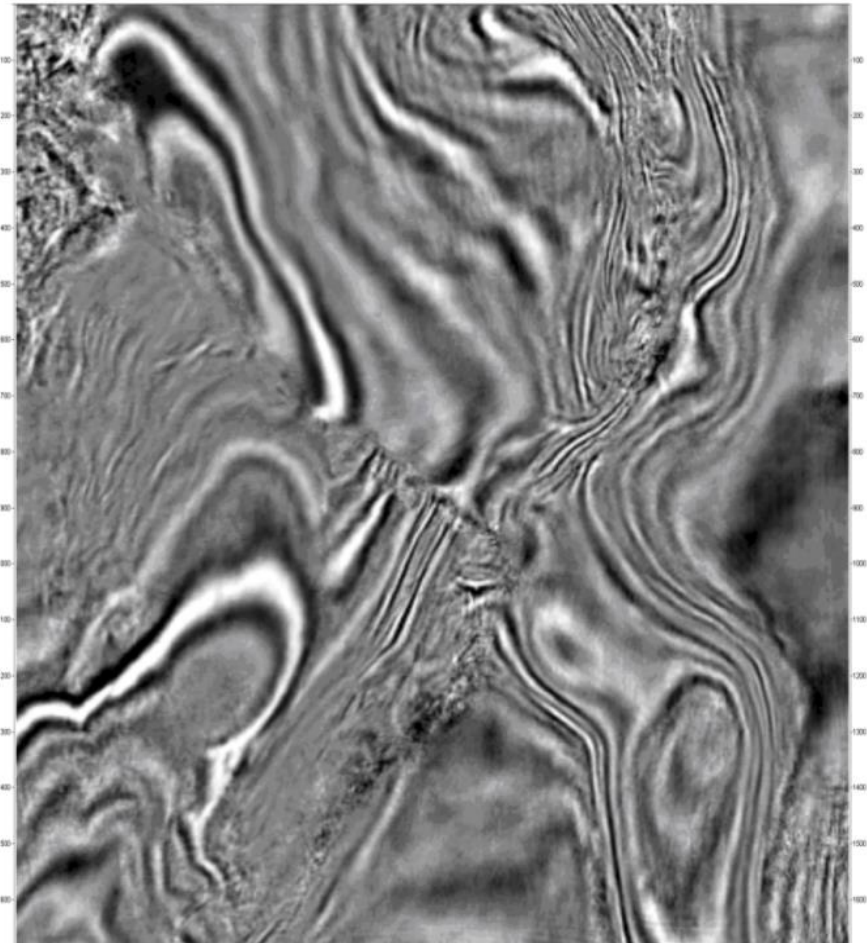
MultiFocusing

Depth Slice

Kazakhstan



conventional PreSDM



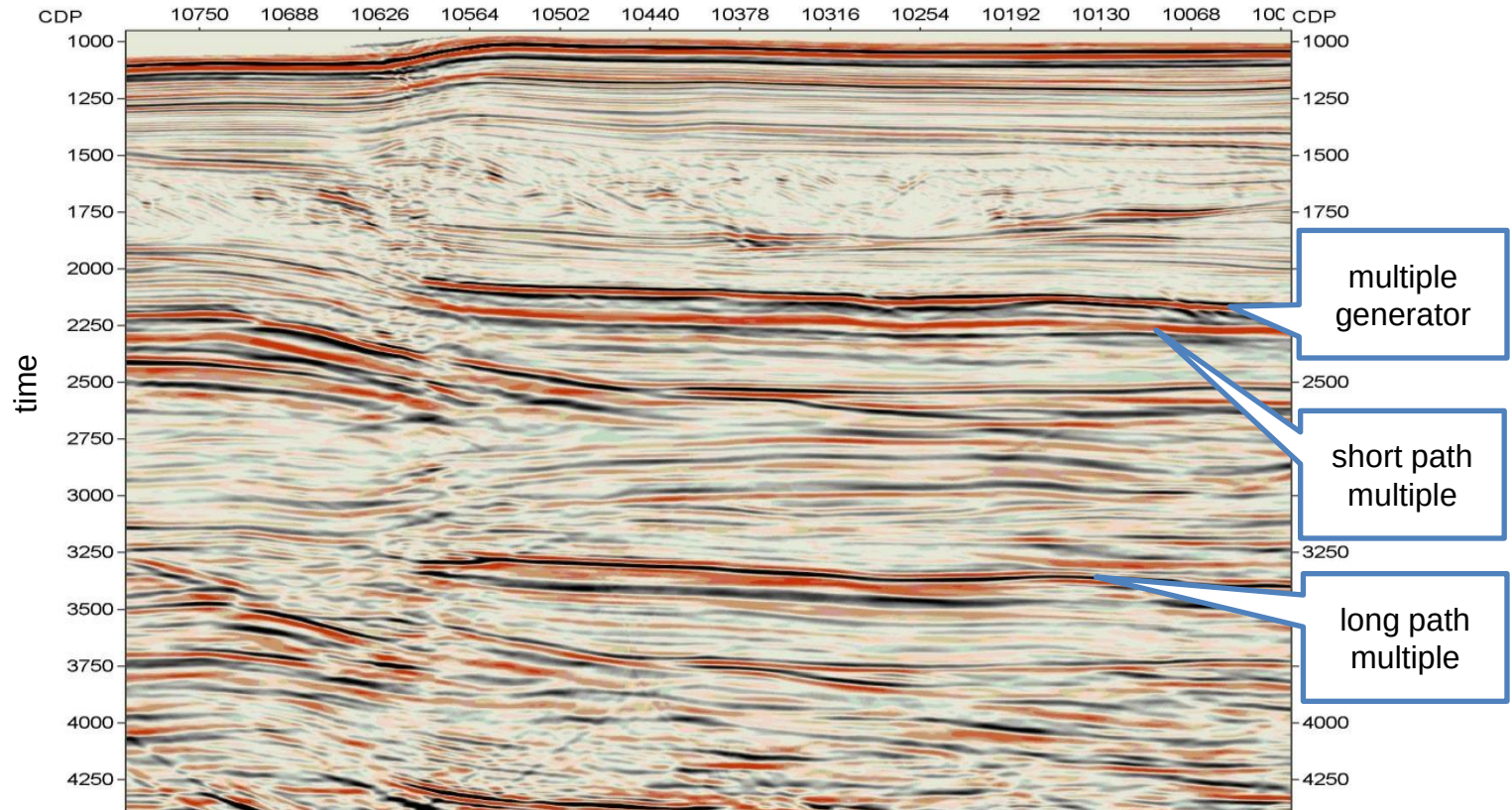
MF-PostSDM

MultiFocusing multiple attenuation

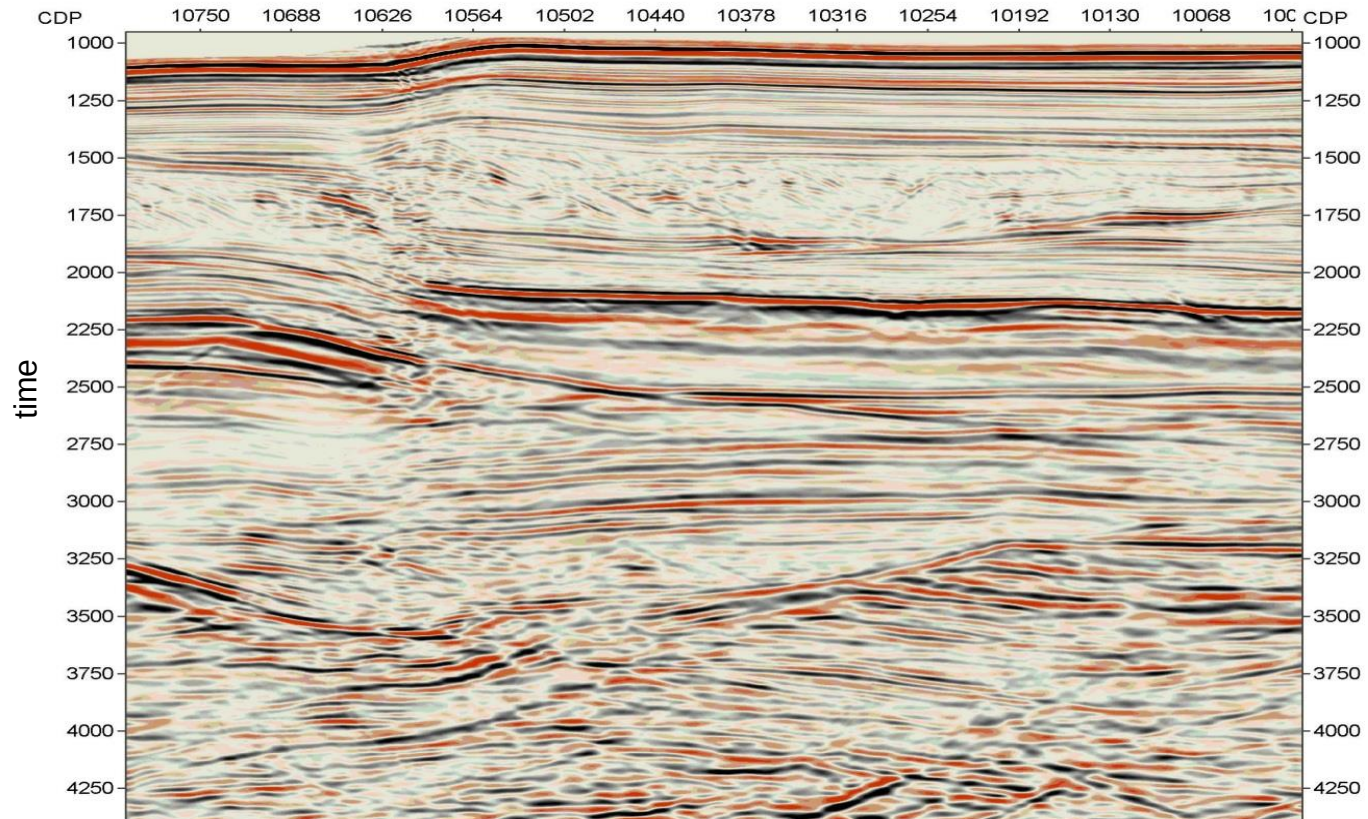
MF multiple attenuation

- multiples can be separated from the primary events by
 - velocities
 - emergence angle
- modeled multiples are subtracted using an adaptive least squares method in the pre-stack domain

Multiple Attenuation

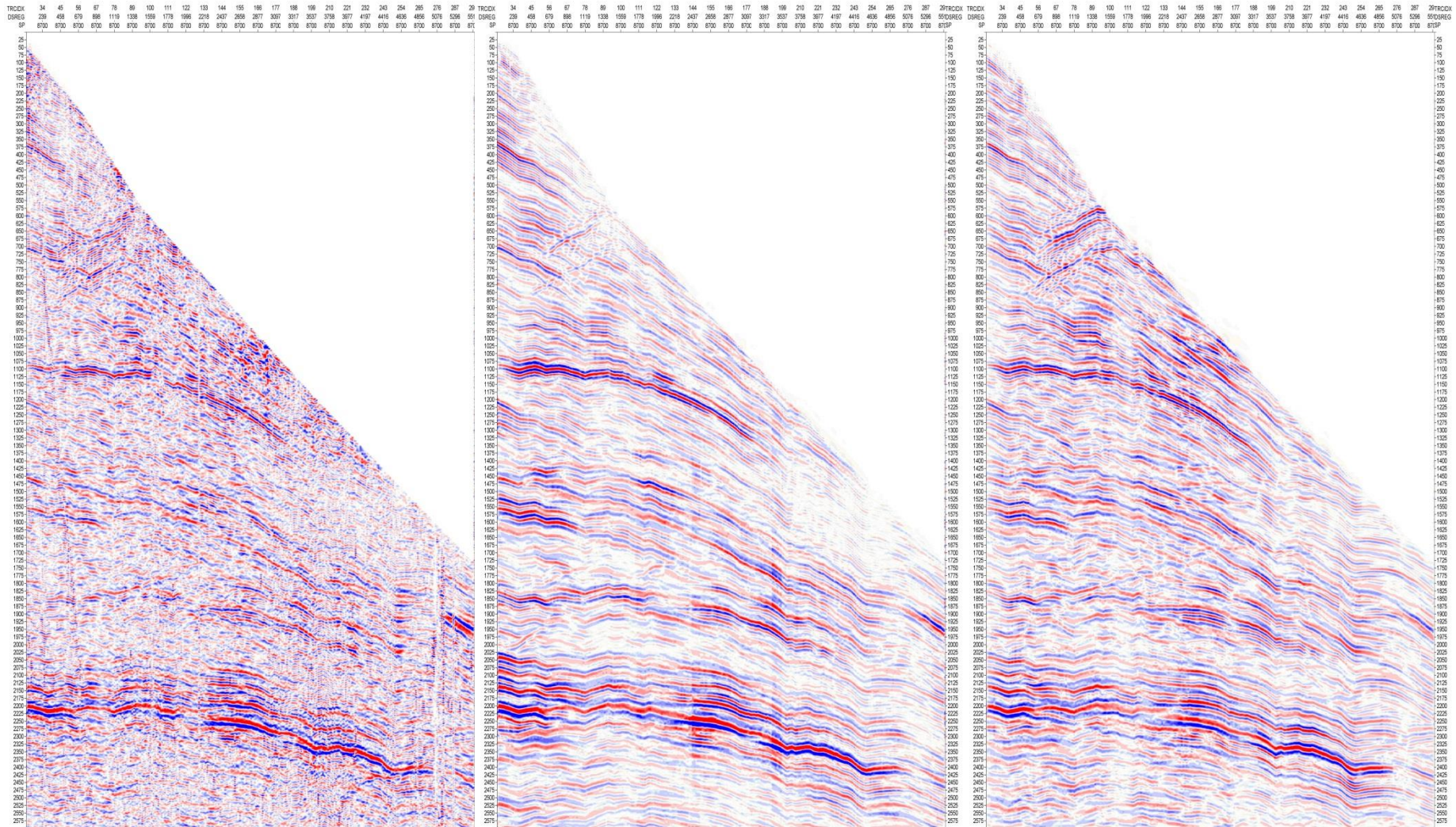


Multiple Attenuation



Common offset MF COMF

Pre-stack

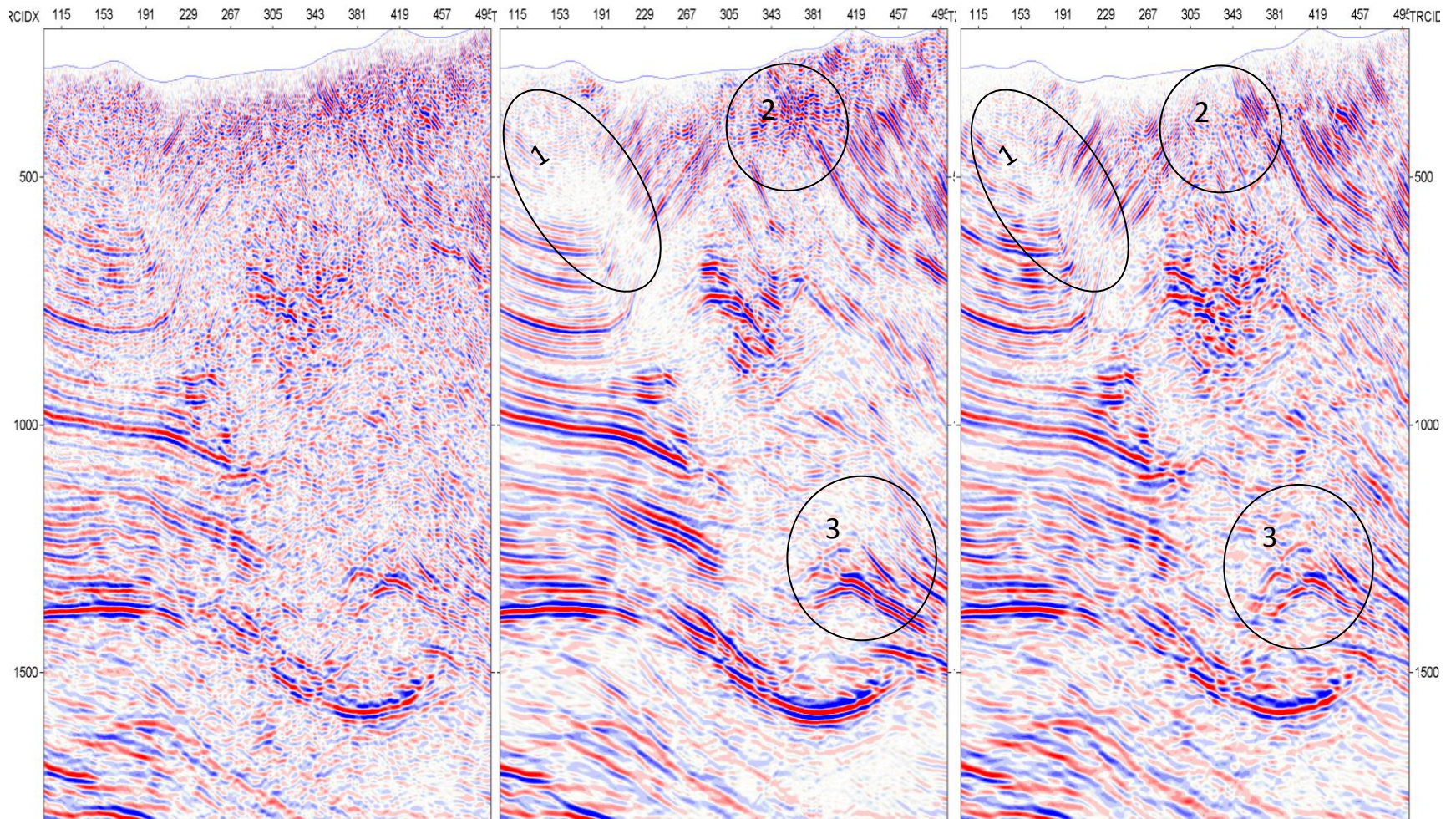


Original data

zero offset MF

common offset MF

PSTM



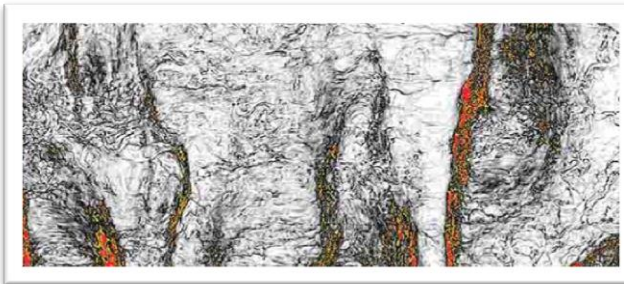
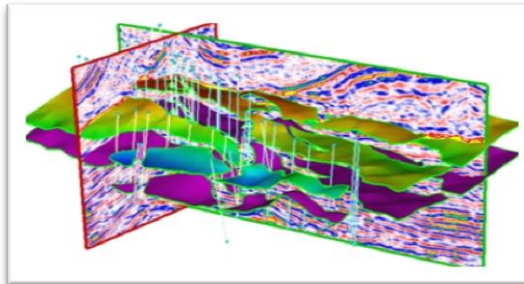
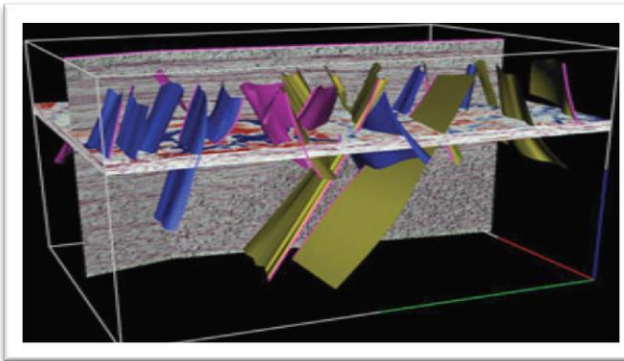
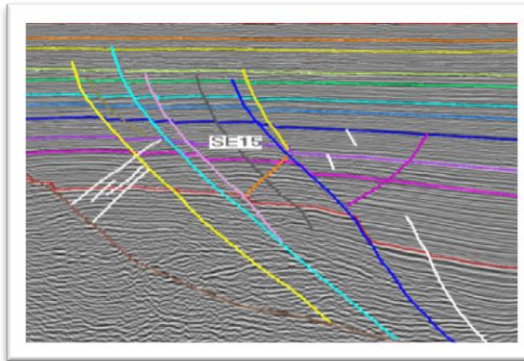


Reservoir Characterization:

MF Diffraction Imaging

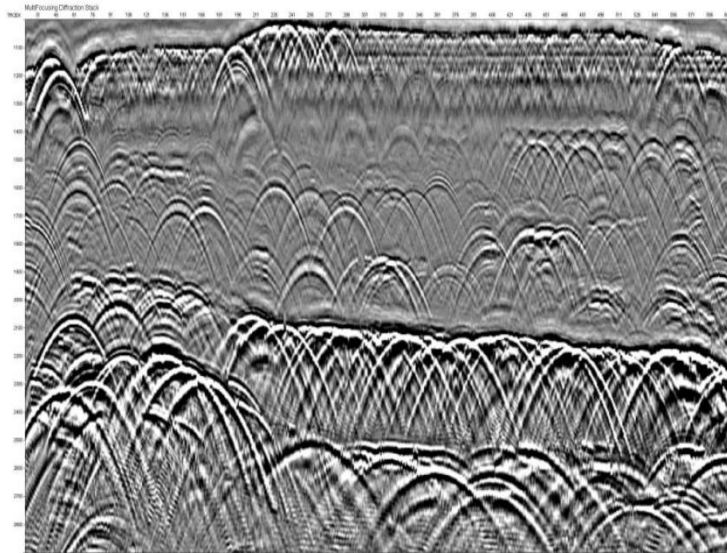
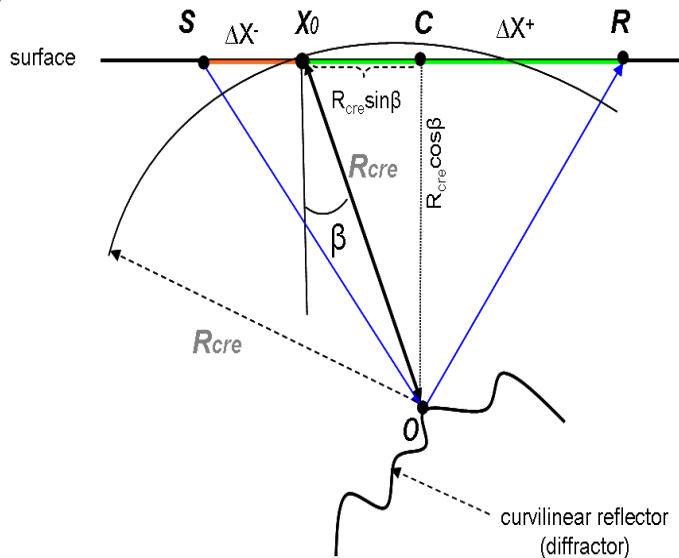
How do we identify discontinuities?

All these
methods are
indirect
indicators of
small scale
subsurface
features



Diffraction stacking

a special case of MultiFocusing stacking



Diffraction moveout coincides with MultiFocusing moveout when the reflection interface shrinks to a point, i.e., when $R_{CRE} = R_{CEE}$.

Diffraction MultiFocusing

The MF diffraction operator is derived from the MF operator assuming emergence angle to be equal to 0 and radii for normal incident point and normal waves are equal:

$$\vec{\beta} = 0$$

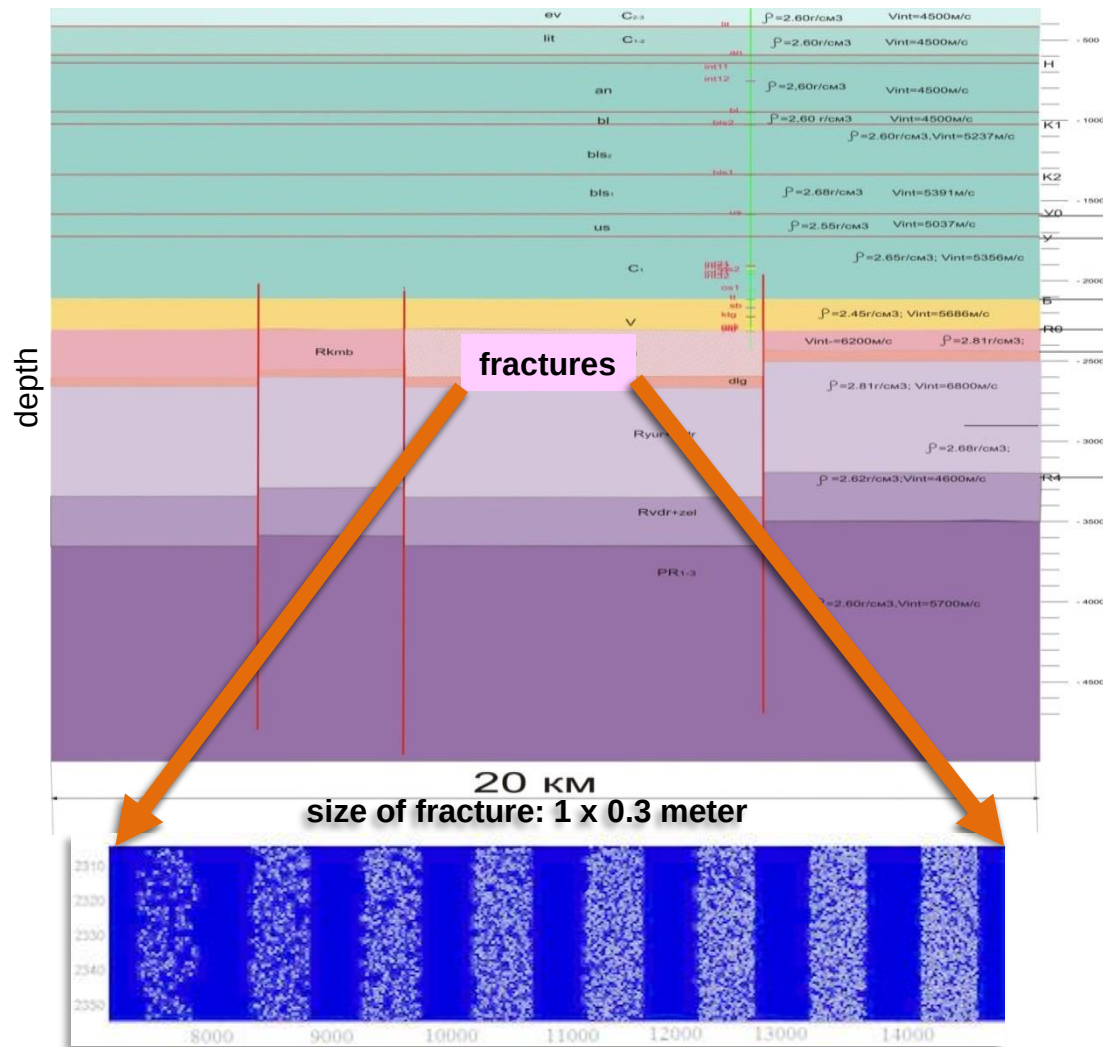
$$\vec{R}_{CRE} = \vec{R}_{CEE}$$

$$T(\vec{x}_0, \vec{x}_s, \vec{x}_r) = F(\Delta\vec{x}_s, \Delta\vec{x}_r, \vec{R}, V_0)$$

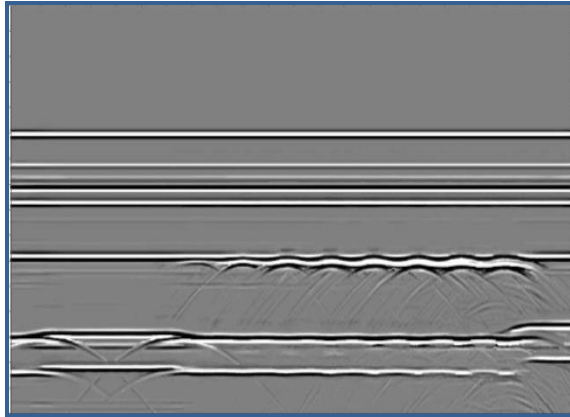
Synthetic model

- Elastic model
- Finite difference with varying cell size over zone of interest

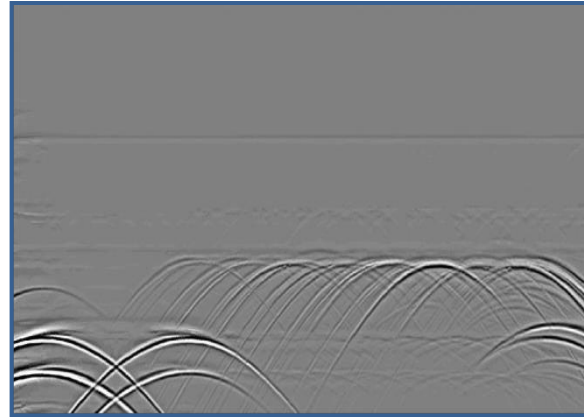
CMP



MultiFocusing stack



MultiFocusing diffraction stack



MultiFocusing diffraction migration

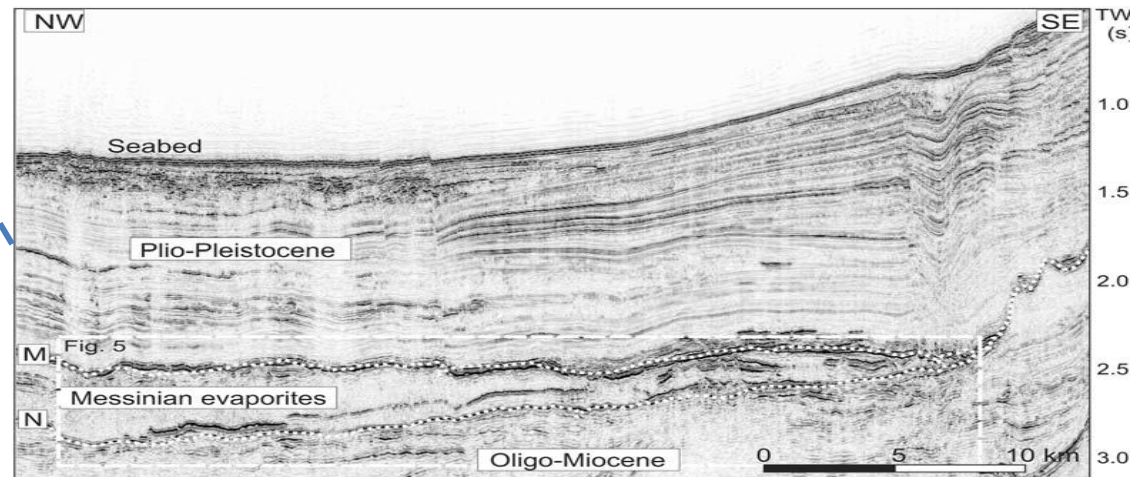
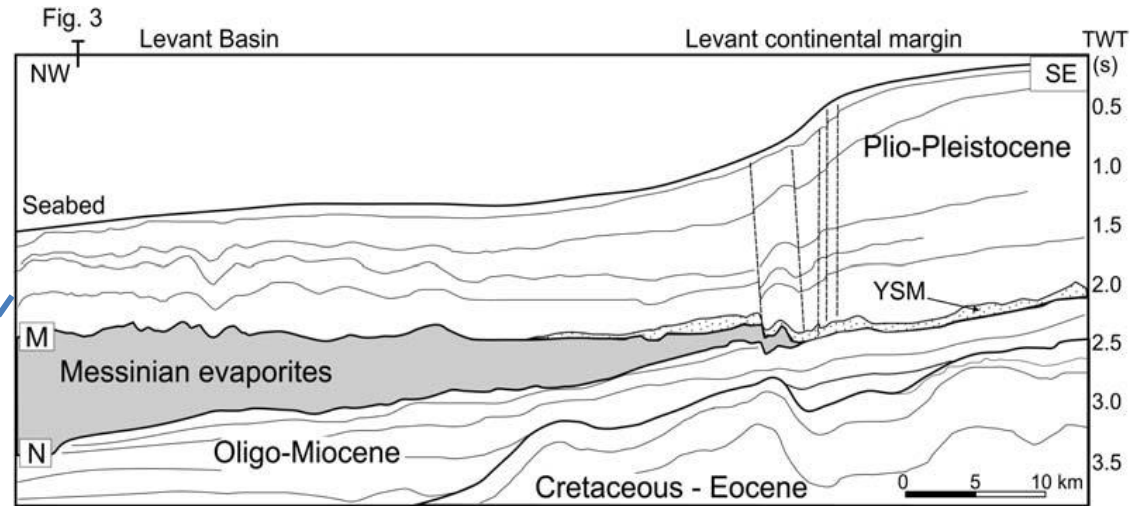


Case 1

Mediterranean

Case study 1:

Levant Basin

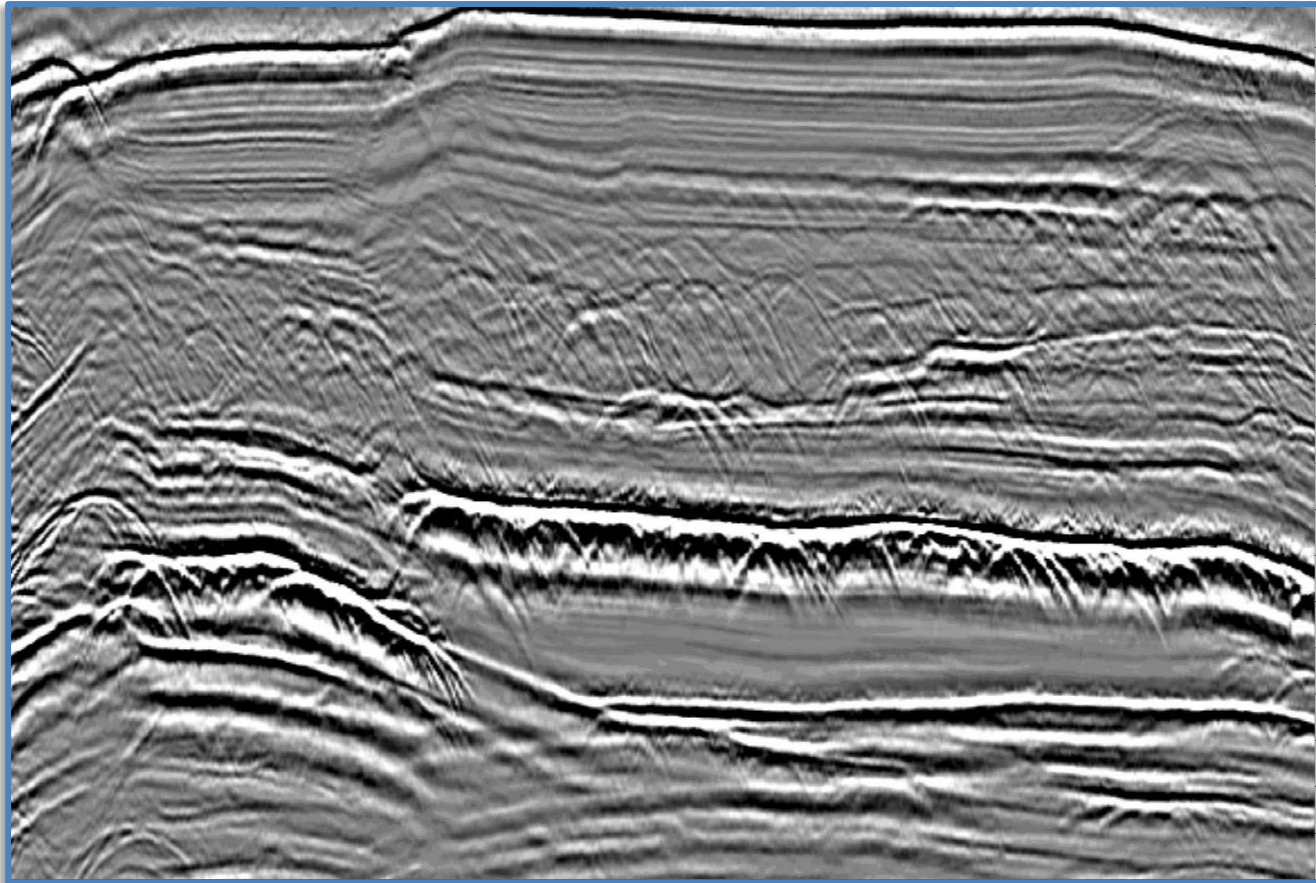


MultiFocusing

structure stack

line direction

two way time

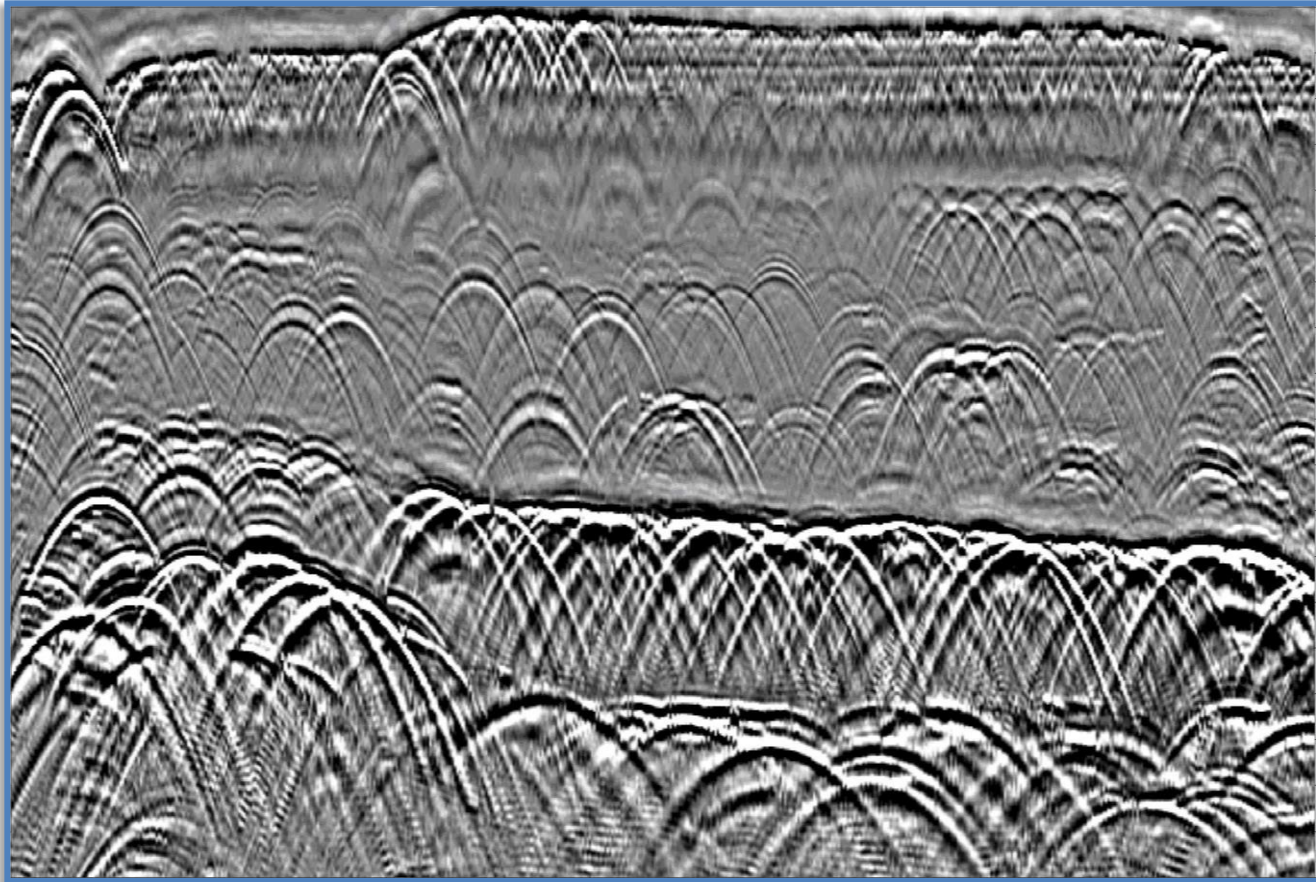


MultiFocusing

diffraction stack

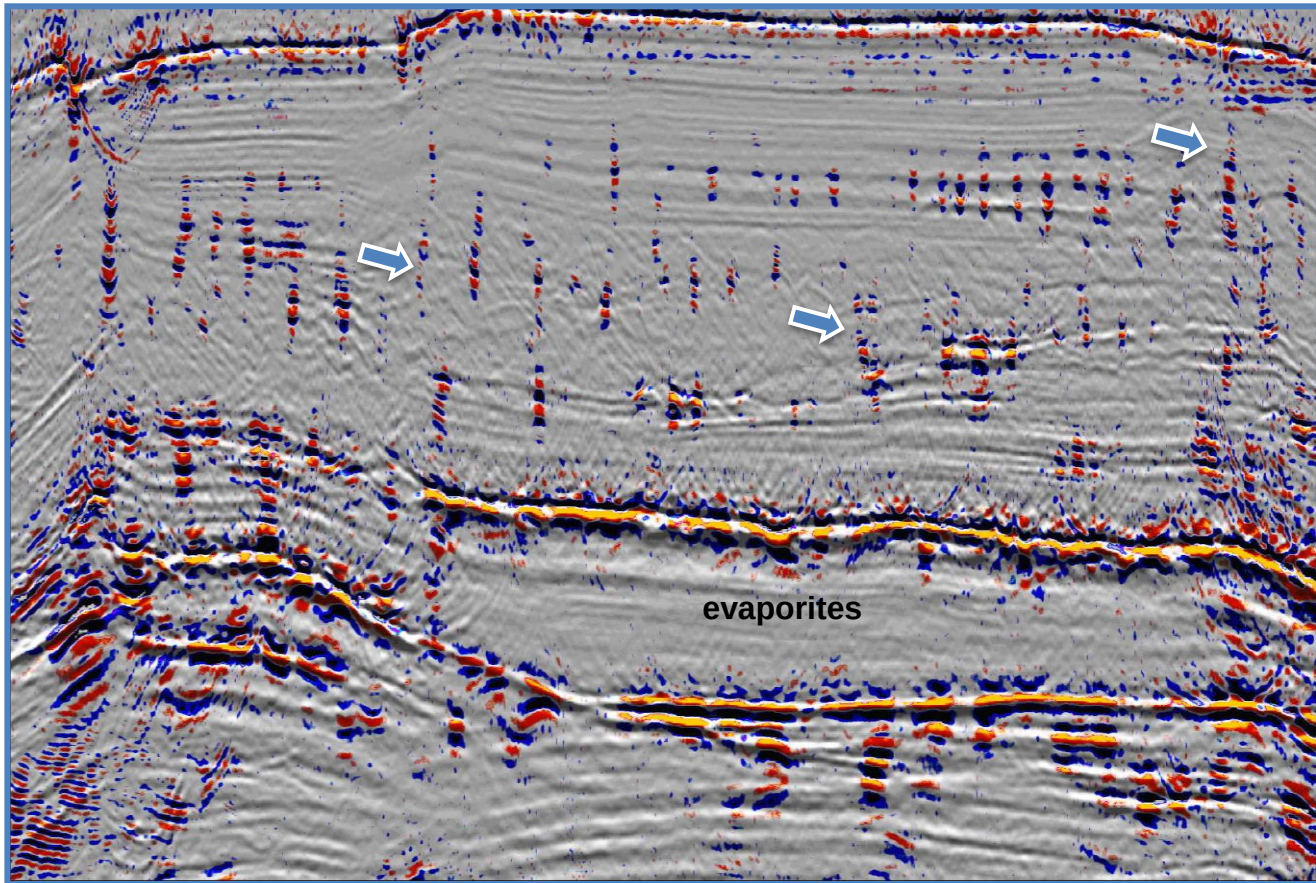
line direction

two way time



MultiFocusing

diffractivity with PSTM



diffractivity in color on migrated MF stack

Case 2

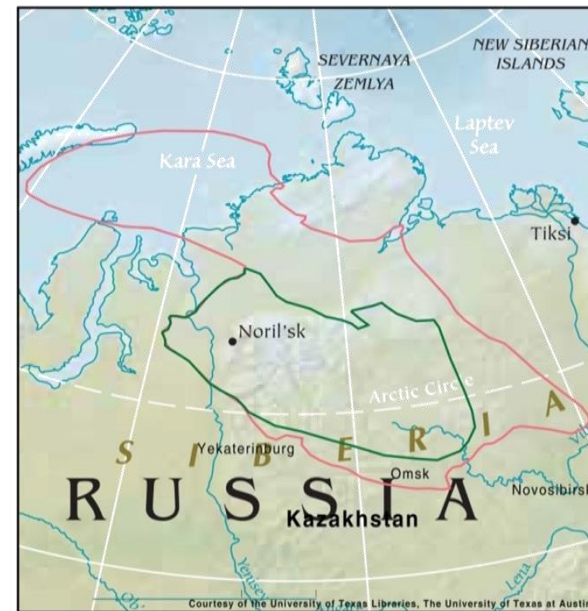
Siberia

Bazhenov Formation

Geology

Bazhenov formation – upper Jurassic

- 2.3 million square kilometers
- at a depth of 2700 m – 2800 m
- average thickness of 40 m
- inter-bedded reservoir beds 0.5-3 meters thick
- rich in organic matter
- estimated 126 trillion barrels of oil in place
- natural fractures produce better flow rates

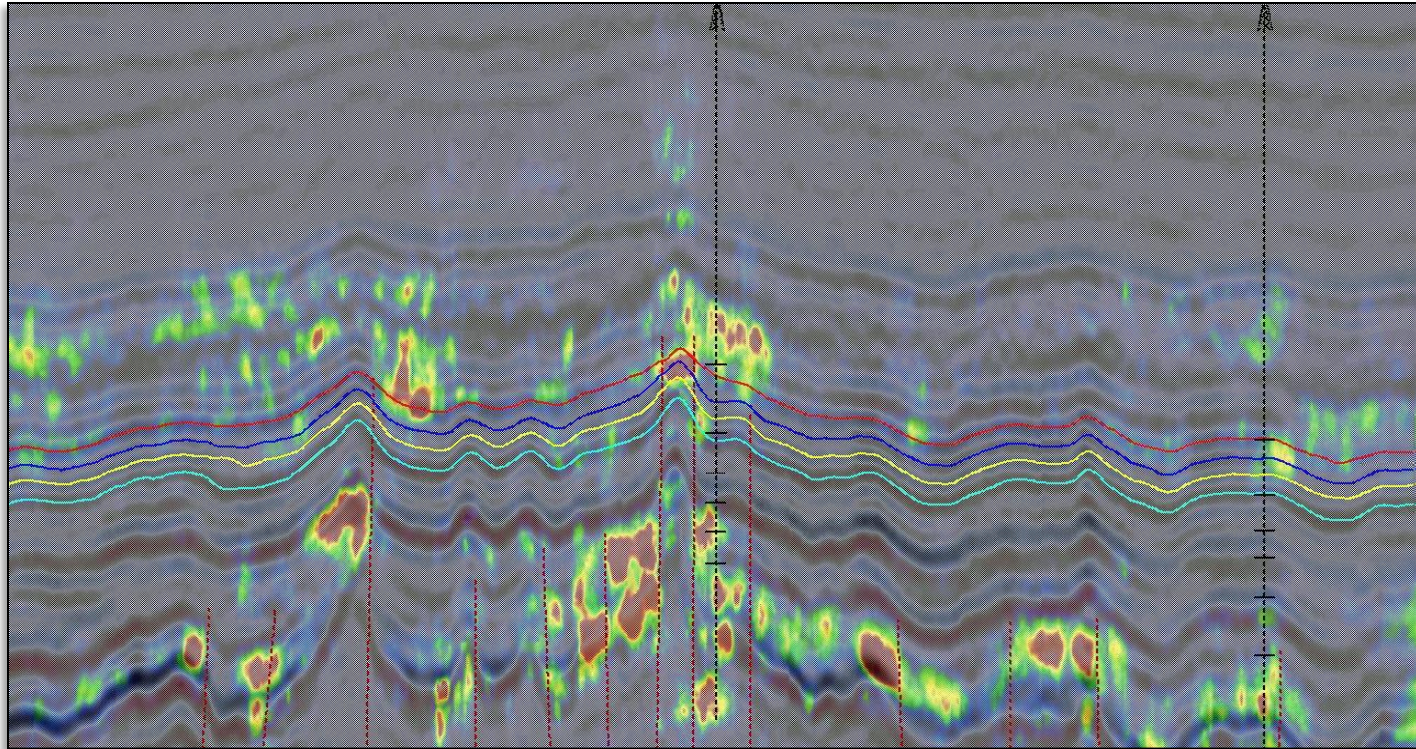


- Fractured Bazhenov reservoir
- Siberian Basin

PSTM in background diffractivity in color

arbitrary line direction

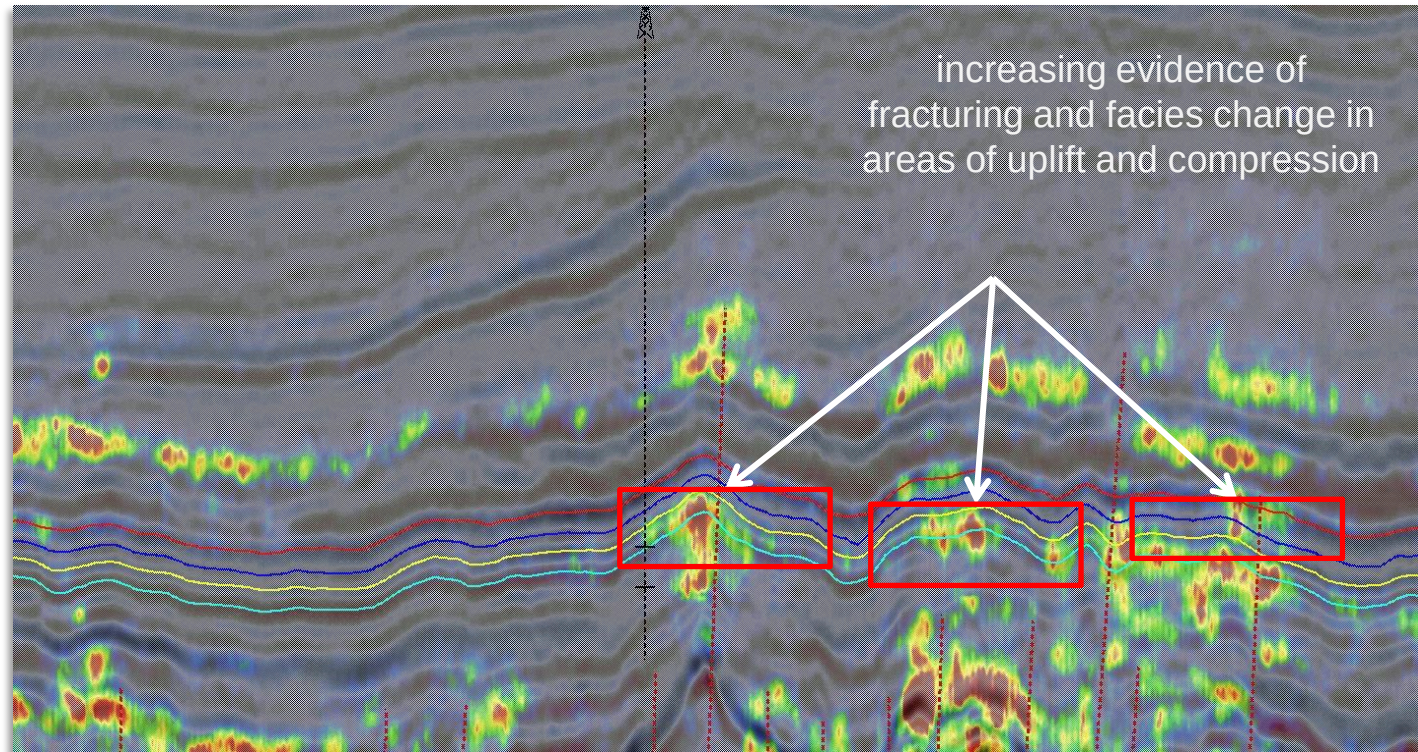
two way time



PSTM in background diffractivity in color

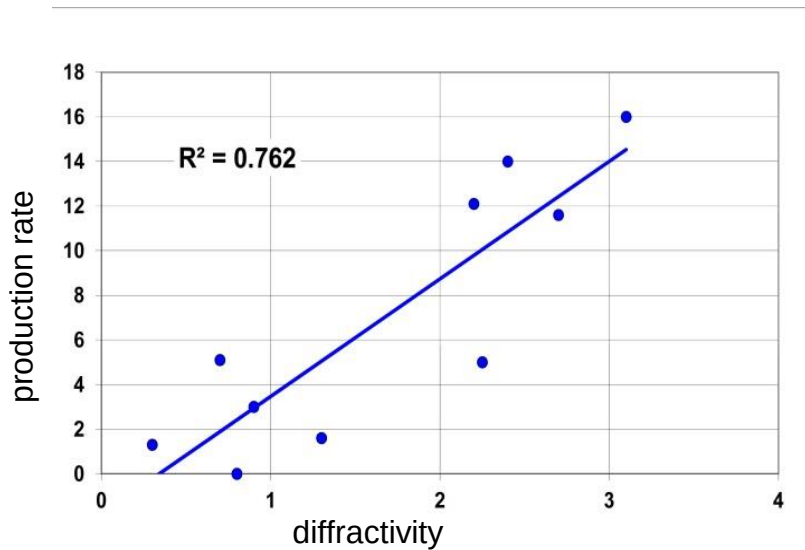
arbitrary line direction

two way time



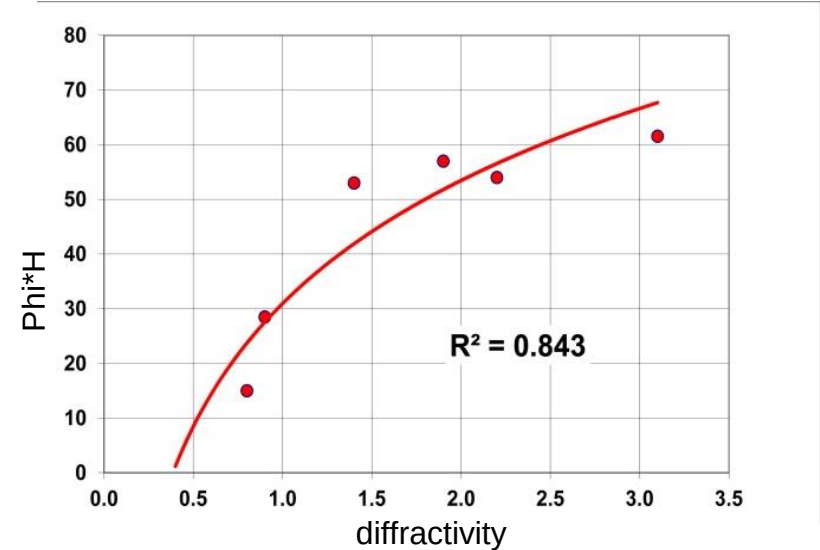
Diffraction cross-plots

production rate vs diffractivity



correlation coefficient: 0.8

calculated fracture ϕ over column height ($\Phi \cdot H$) vs diffractivity

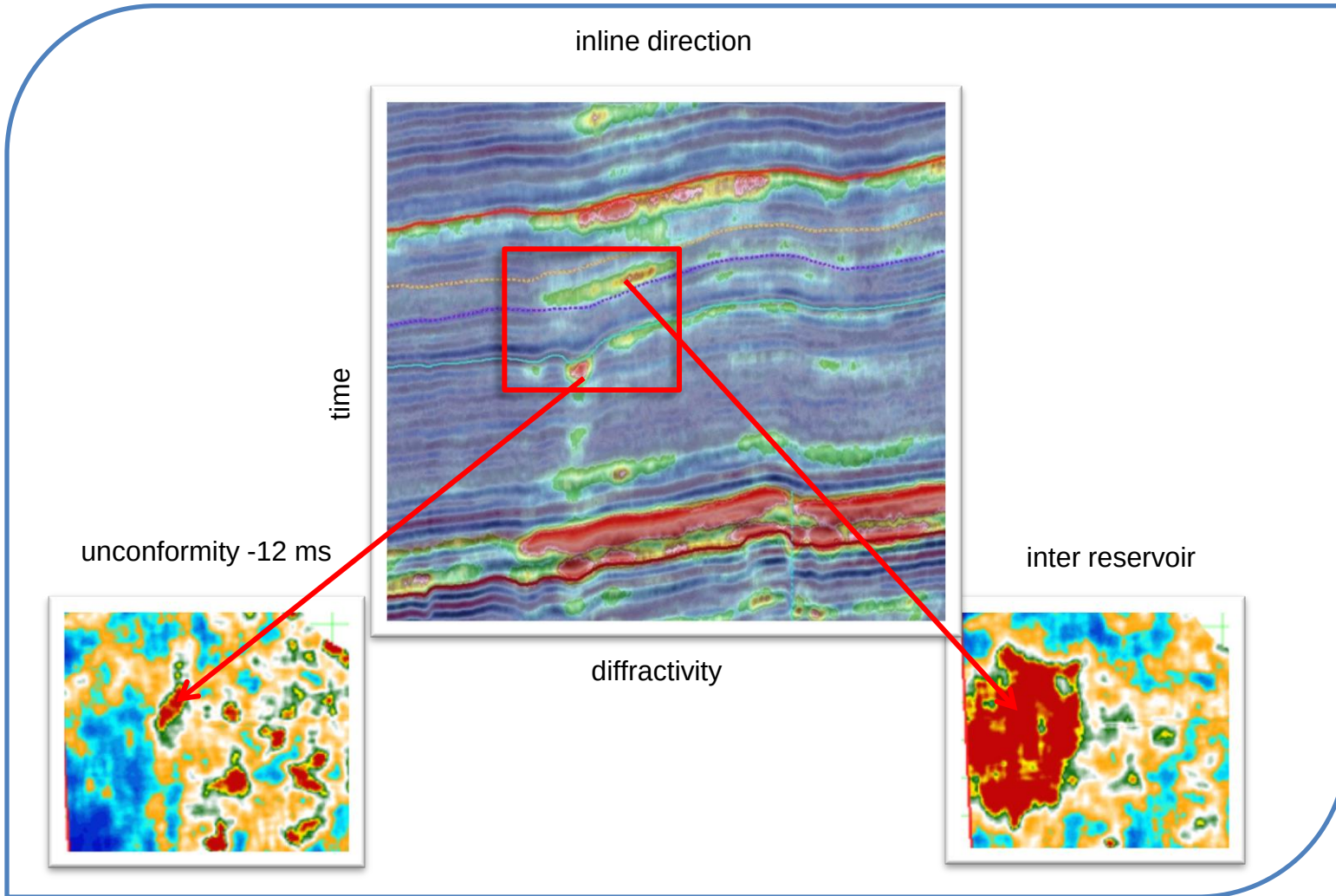


correlation coefficient: 0.8

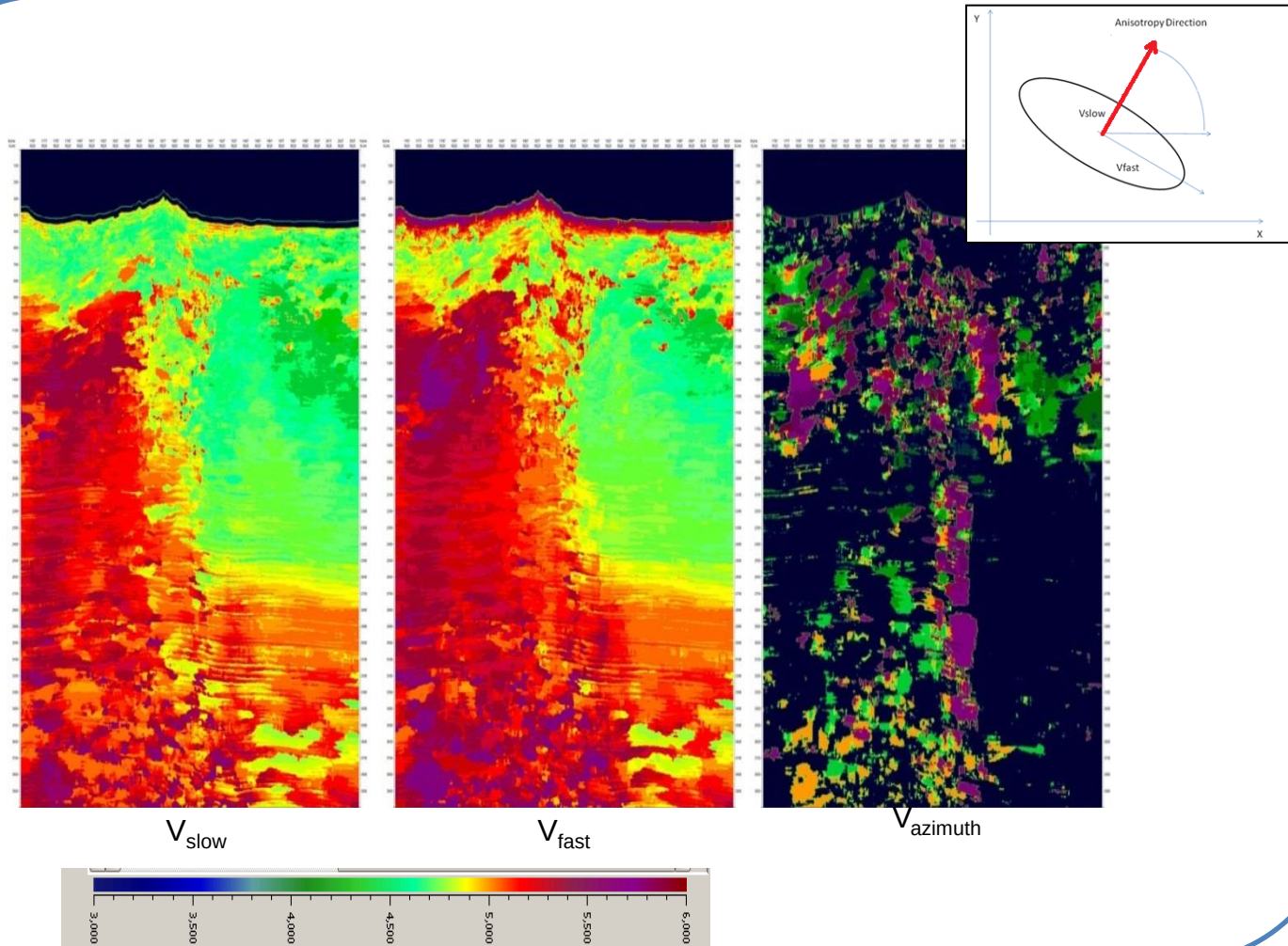
Case 3

North American shale formation

Diffraction interpretation

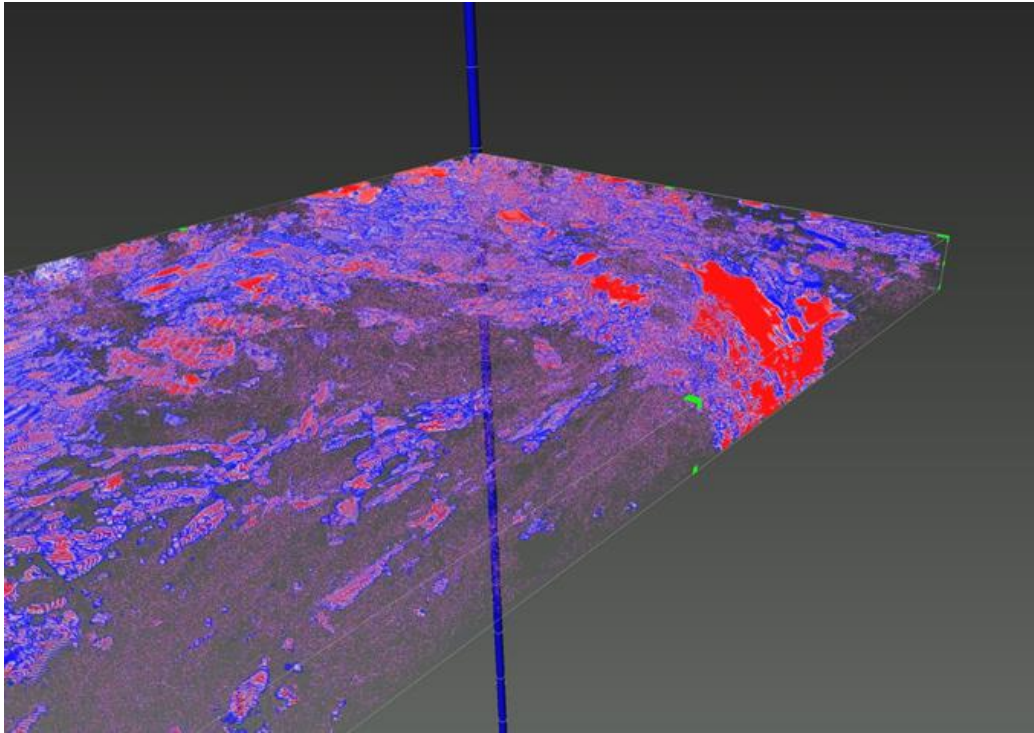


Anisotropy v_{azimuth}



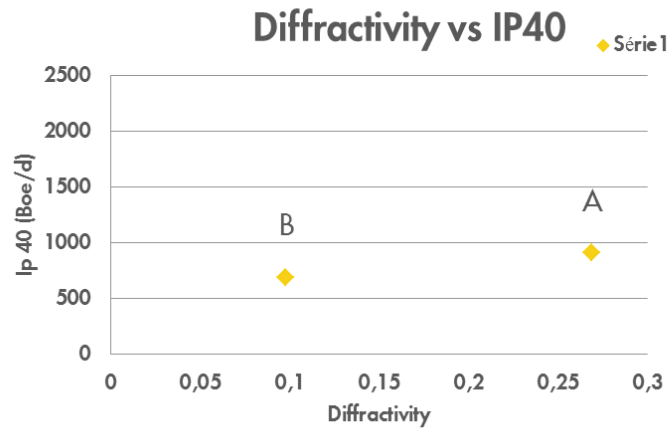
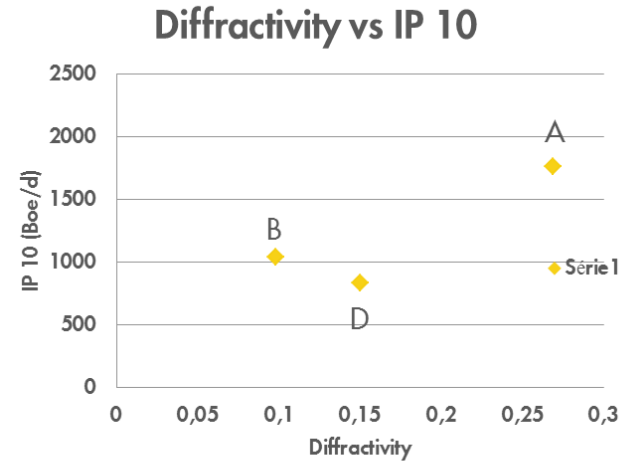
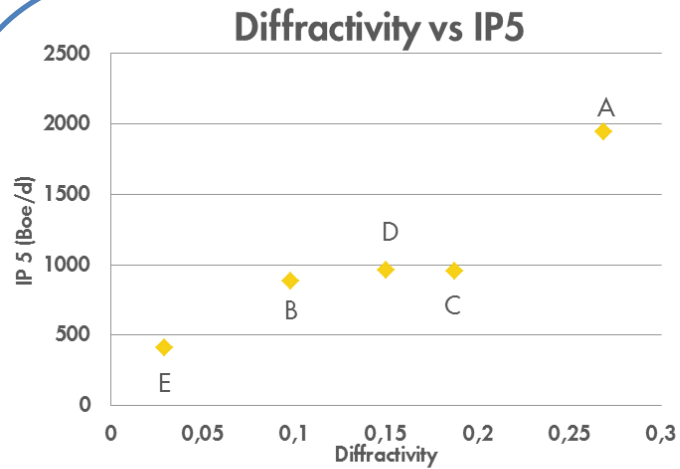
Anisotropy attributes

3D view of reservoir

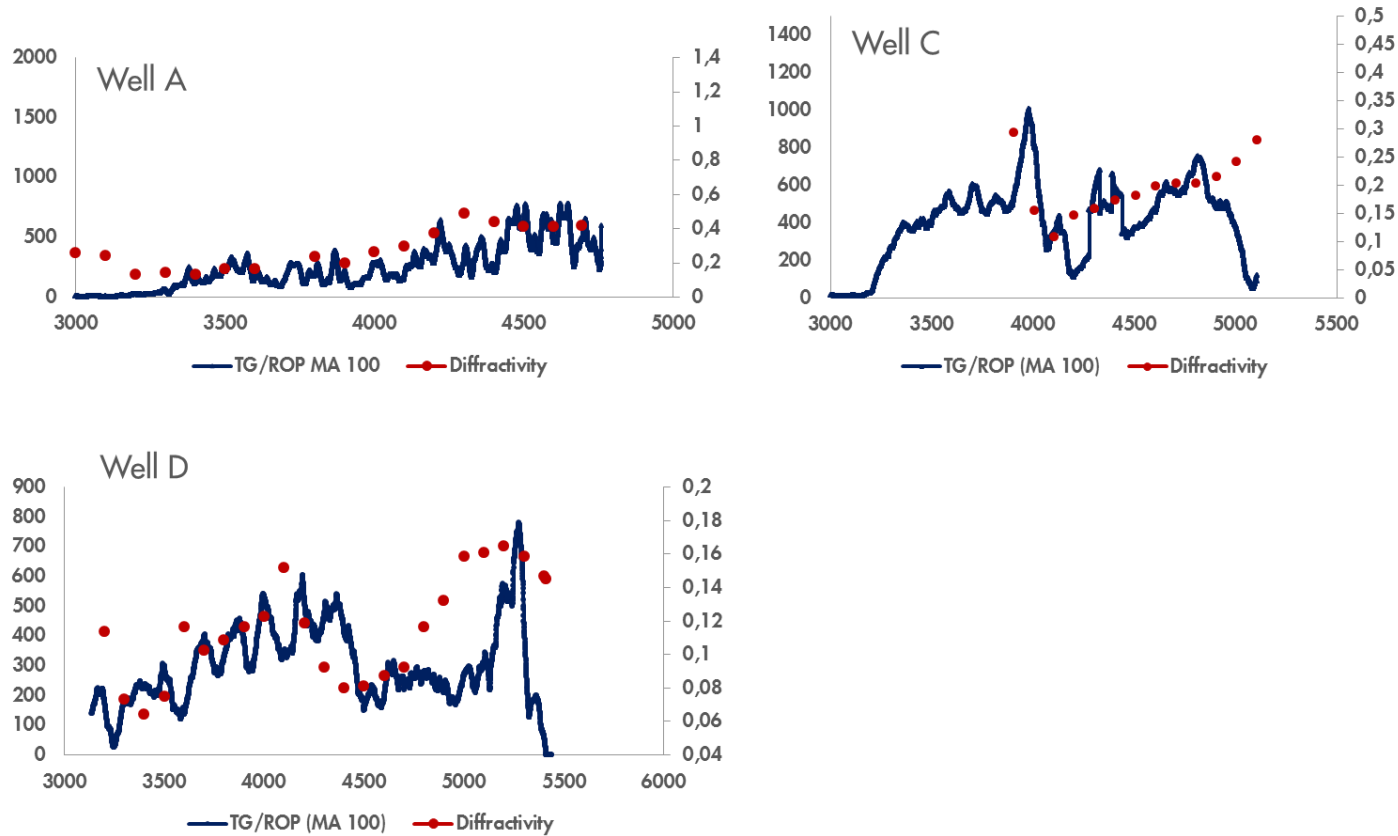


$V_{\text{slow}} / V_{\text{fast}}$

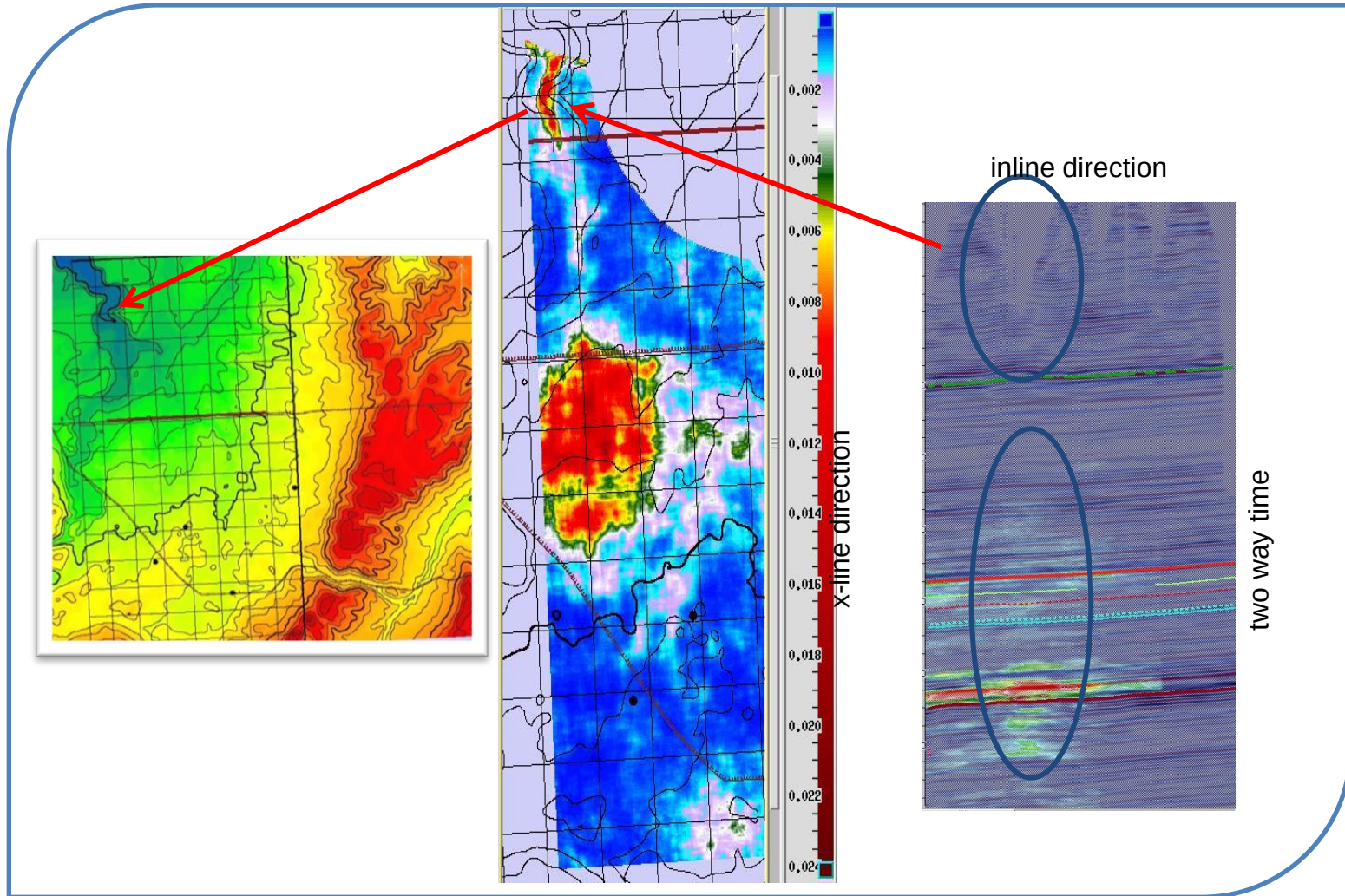
Cross-plot production data and diffractivity



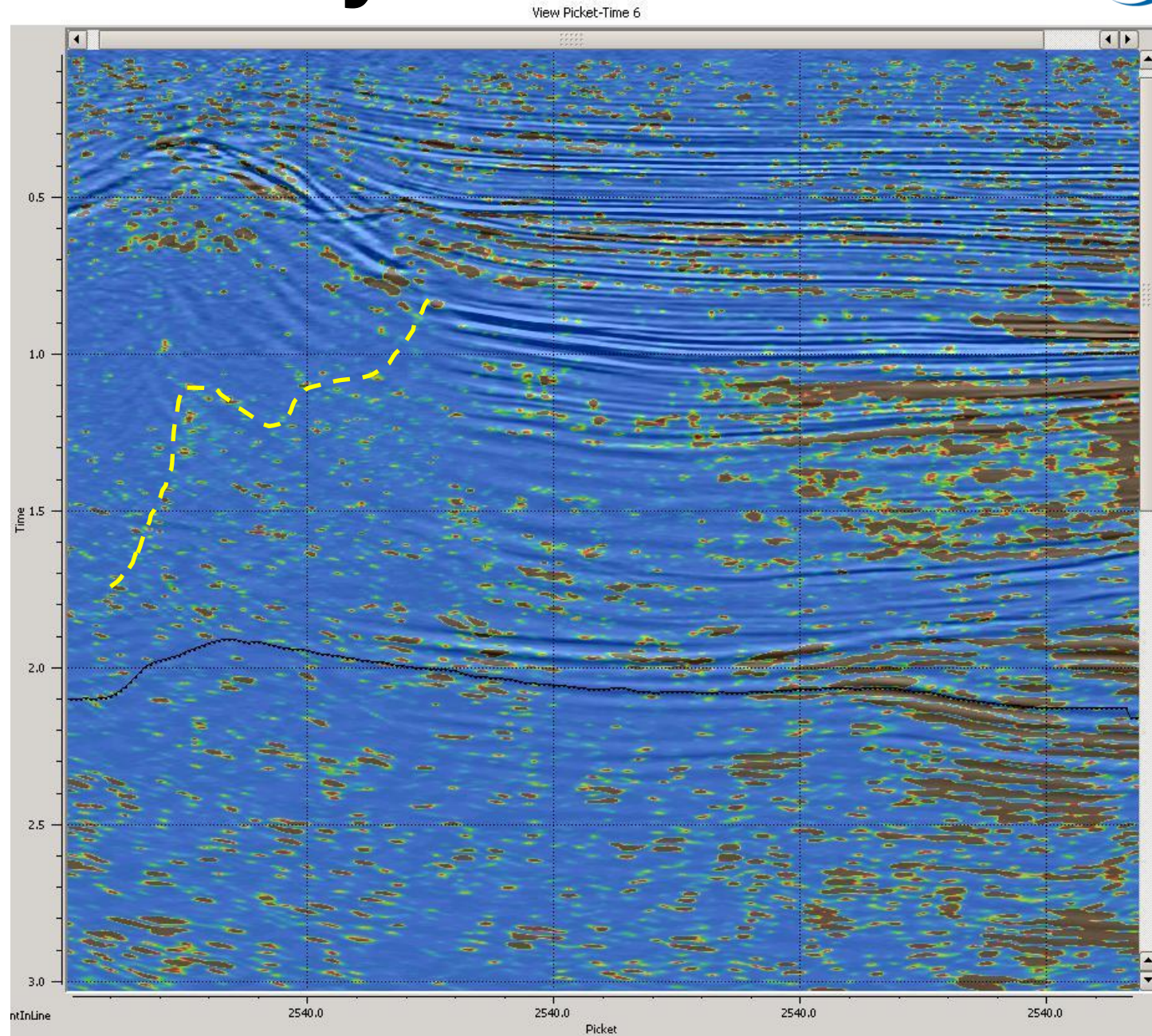
Gas shows versus DI along well path



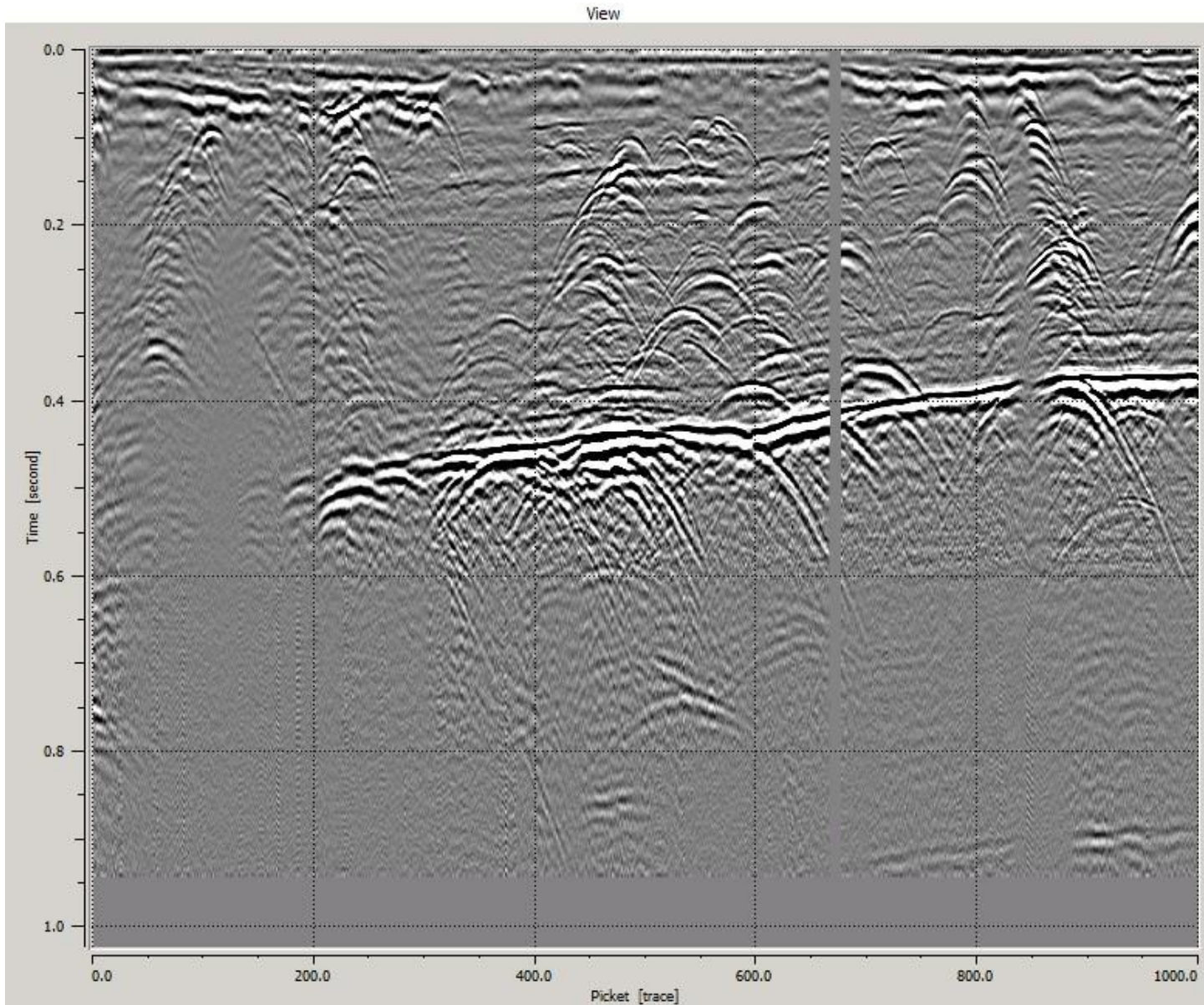
Integrating surface (DEM)



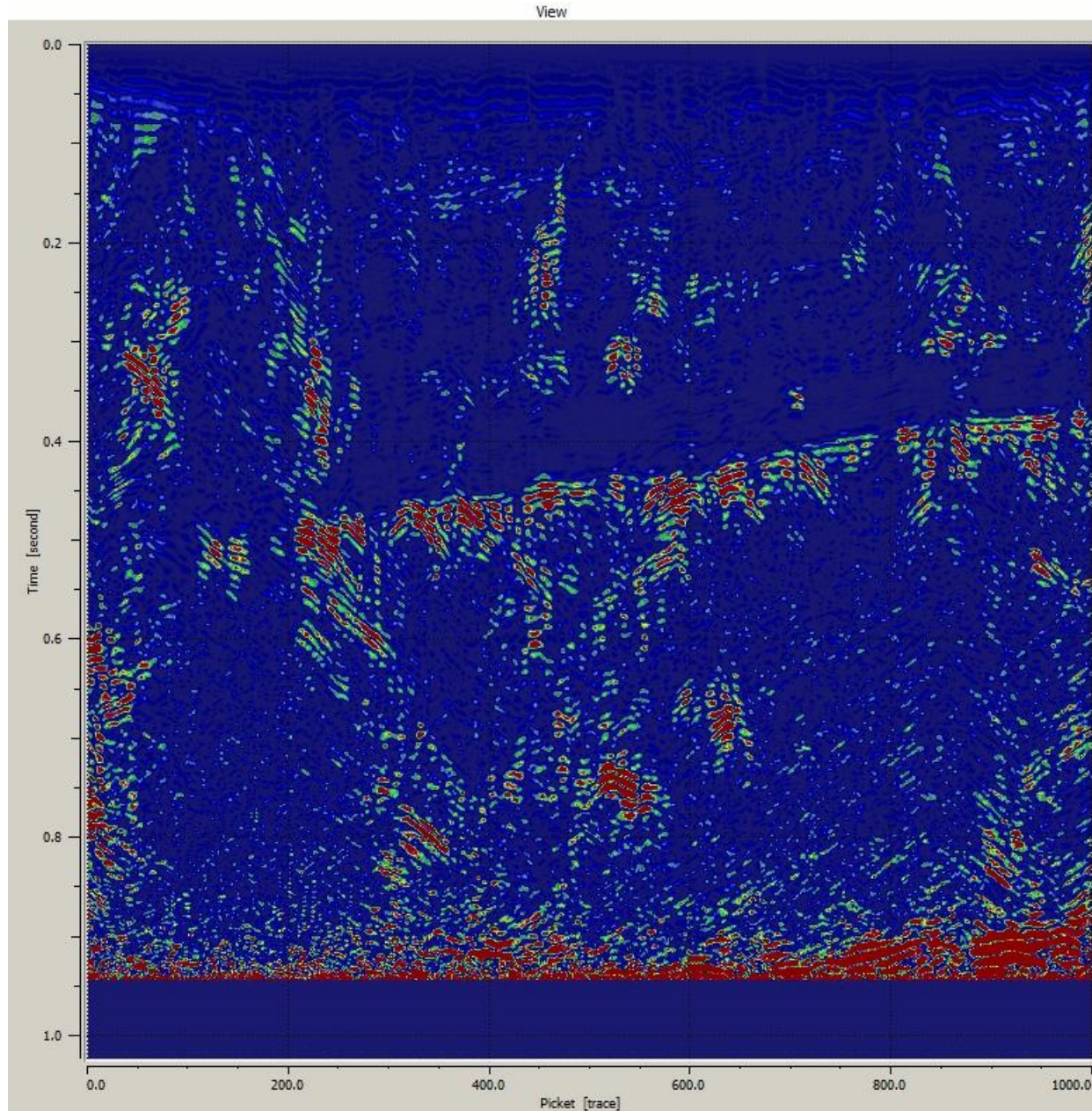
Diffraction



MF structure stack



Azimuthal diffractivity



Conclusions

Conclusions

- MF is most powerful random noise attenuator. Especially useful in difficult terrain, low fold, vintage data
- Prediction of discontinuities such as fracture swarms, corridors, folds, salt overhangs using diffractivity
- Geomage is a technology and software development company and constantly develops new high end products