


Seismic Interpretation,
Analysis and Modeling of Gas
Hydrates in the Deepwater
Gulf of Mexico

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Gas Hydrates Team at WesternGeco

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Overview

- Introduction Nader Dutta
 - Goals of the seismic project
- Re-processing 3D-seismic data Nader Dutta
 - Highlights
- Seismic interpretation Fred Snyder
- Quantitative modeling Jianchun Dai
 - Seismic inversion (FWPI)
 - Rock modeling
 - Gas hydrate saturation mapping
- Summary and Recommendations Nader Dutta

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Goals of the Seismic Program

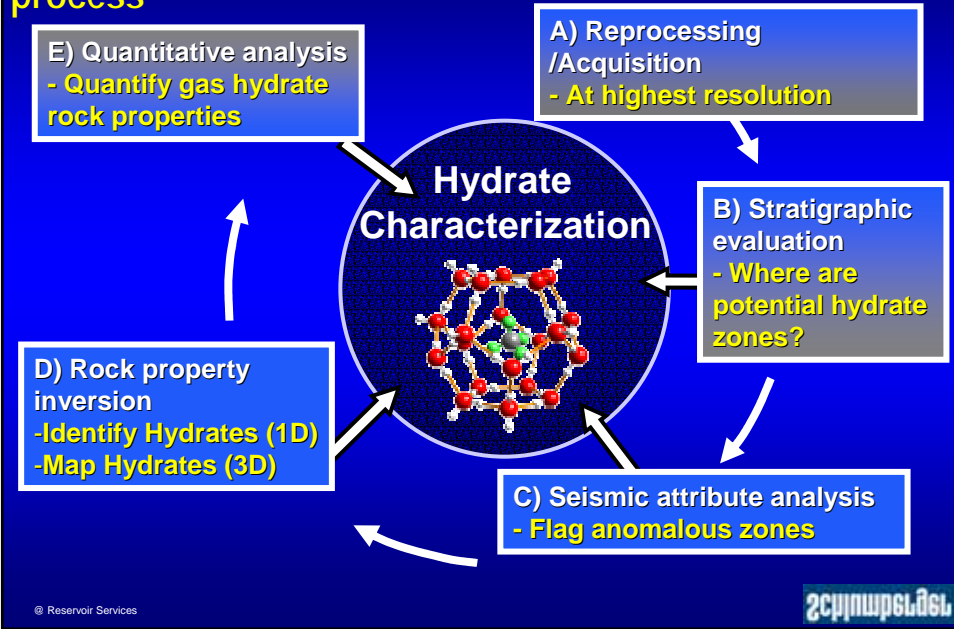
- Establish a geologic framework for gas hydrates detection
- Show whether available seismic data is adequate for gas hydrate detection and quantification
- Define processing flow of seismic data (shallow targets)
- Develop a procedure of gas hydrate characterization
- Help decide JIP drilling sites

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Gas hydrate seismic modeling & analysis: The 5-step process



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Re-processing of existing 3D-data

Amplitude Preservation

- Re-Processing Flow
 - SEG_D Conversion at 2 ms
 - Navigation
 - Trace editing
 - Swell Noise Attenuation (SWATT)
 - Signature Deconvolution
 - Noise Attenuation (multiples, etc.)
 - 3-D Binning (Flex only to remove redundant off-sets)
 - Migration velocity analysis
 - Kirchhoff Pre-Stack Time Migration
 - Velocity analysis (high density)
 - Stack
 - Convert to zero phase

Keathley Canyon **Reprocessing**

Tslice Reprocessing Original

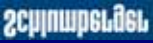
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Seismic Interpretation

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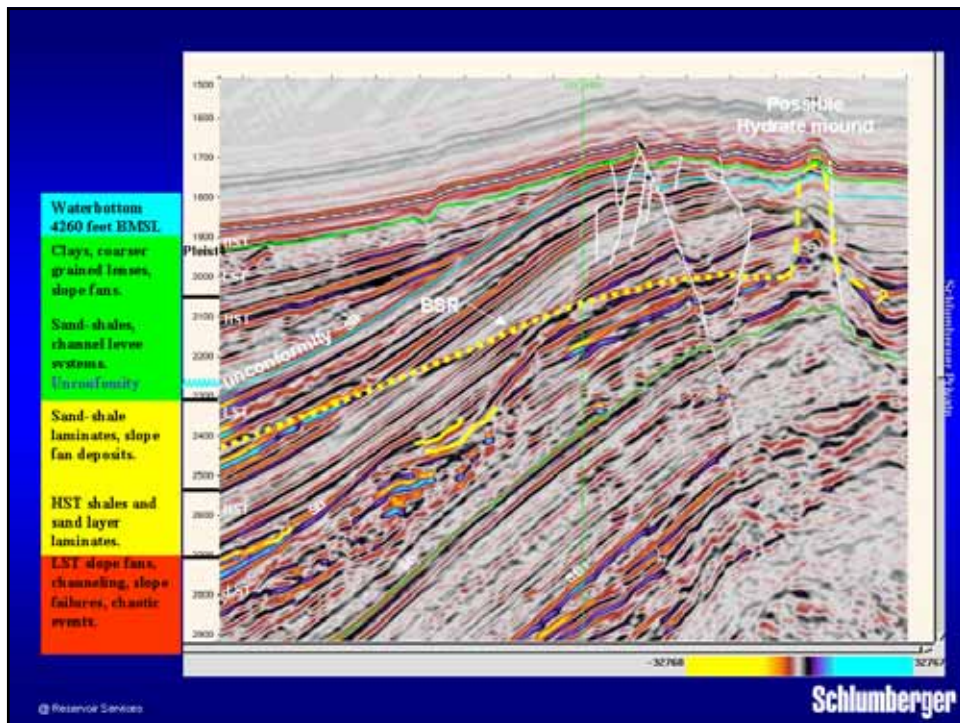
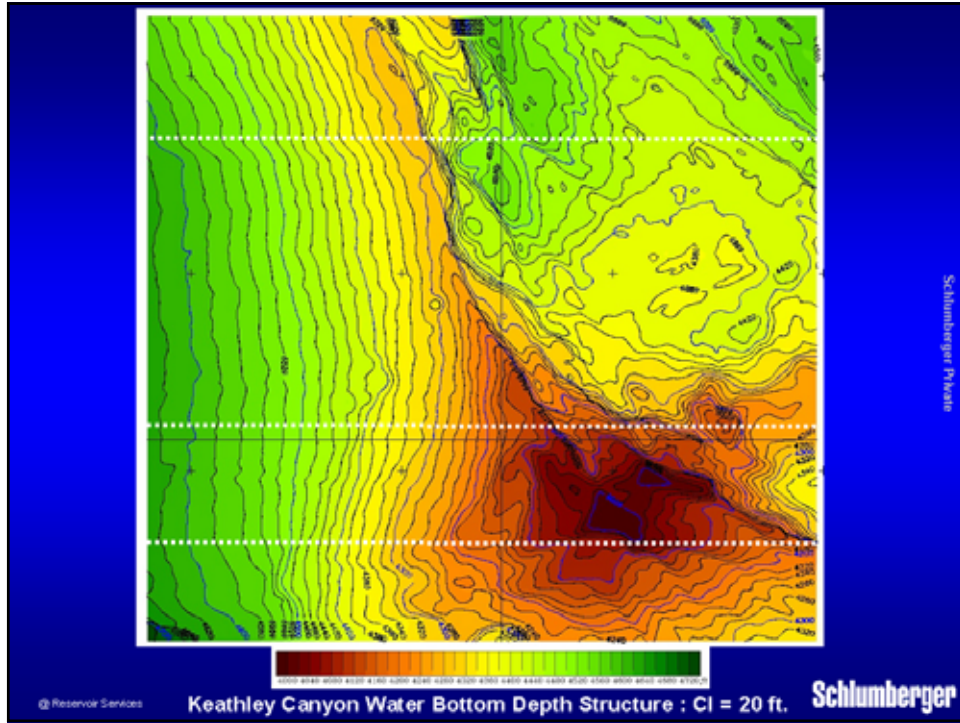


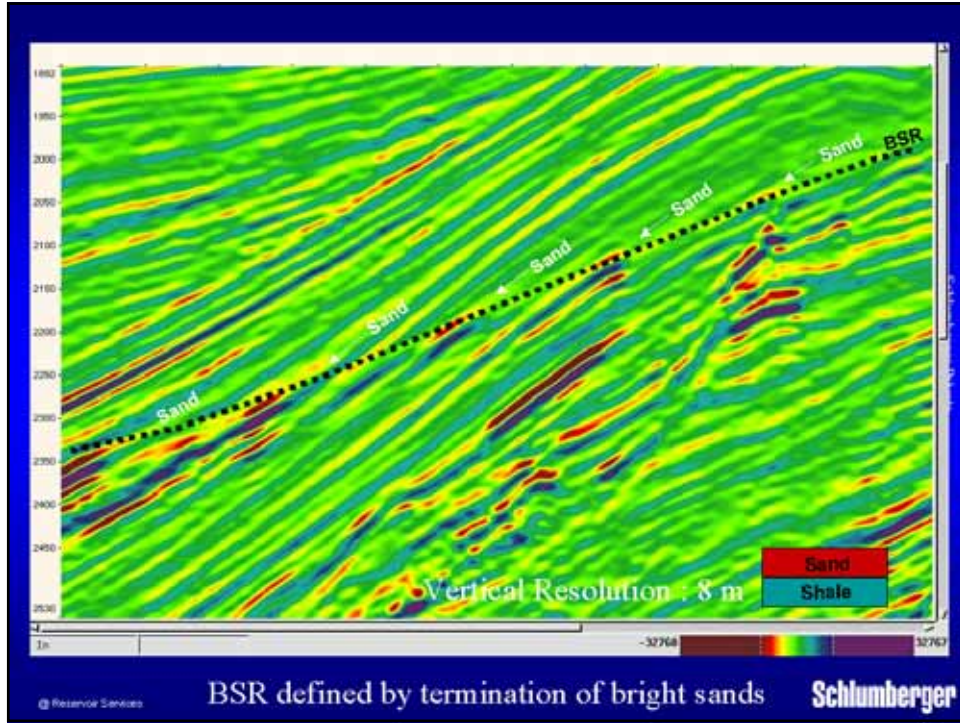
Keathley Canyon

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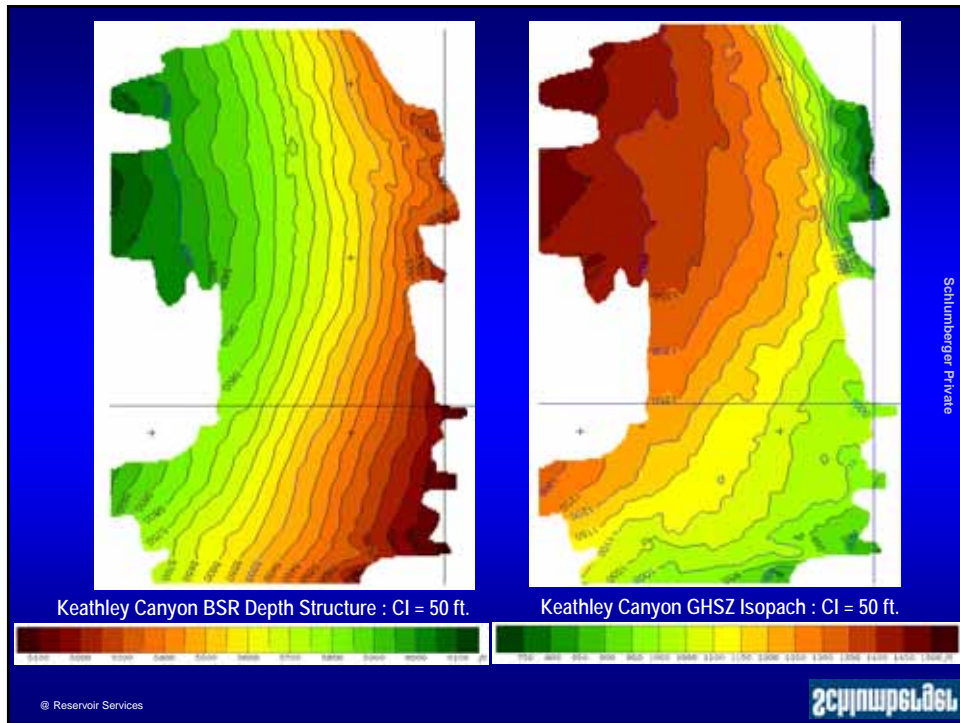
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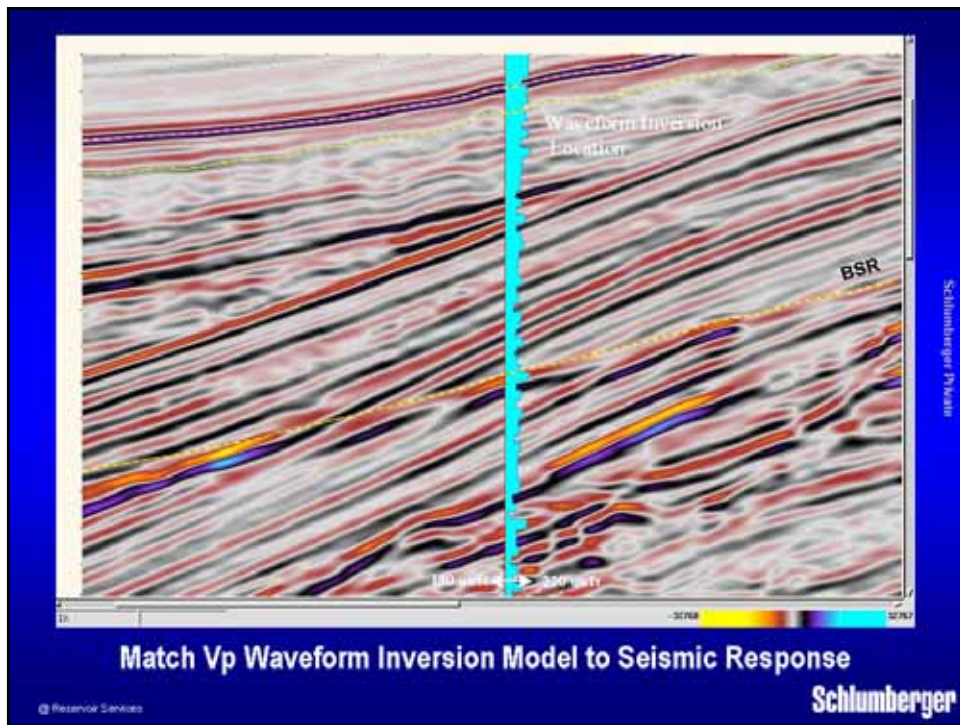
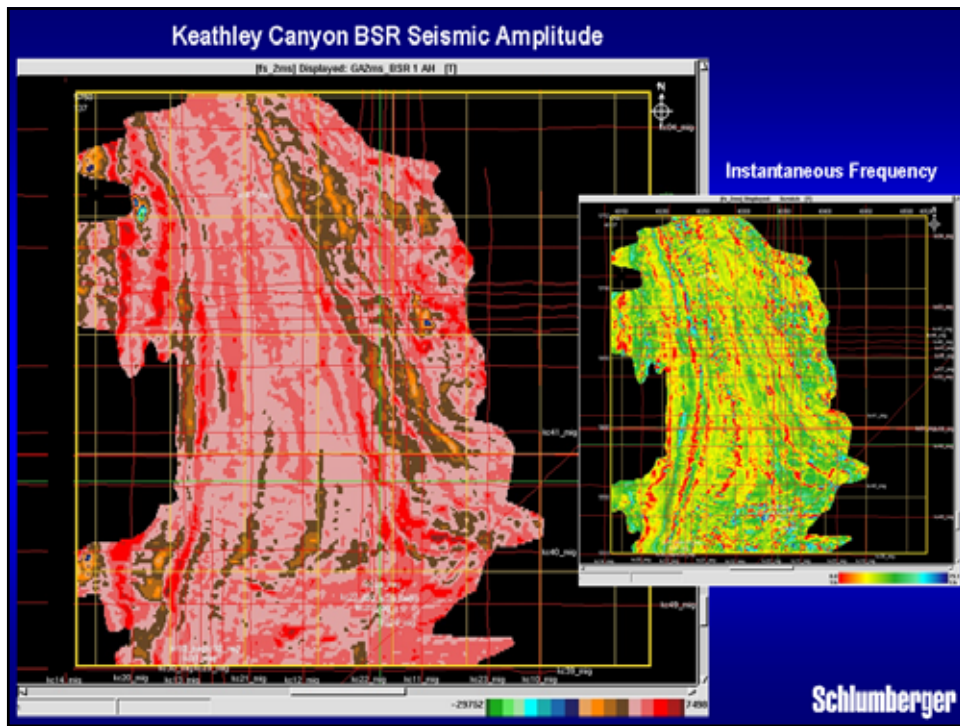


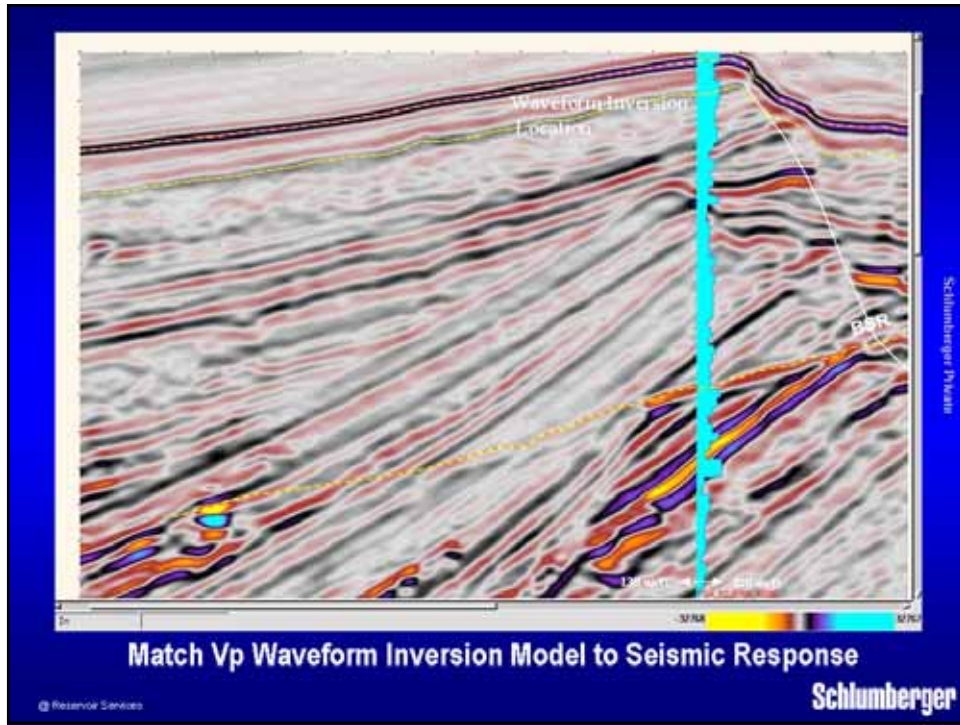




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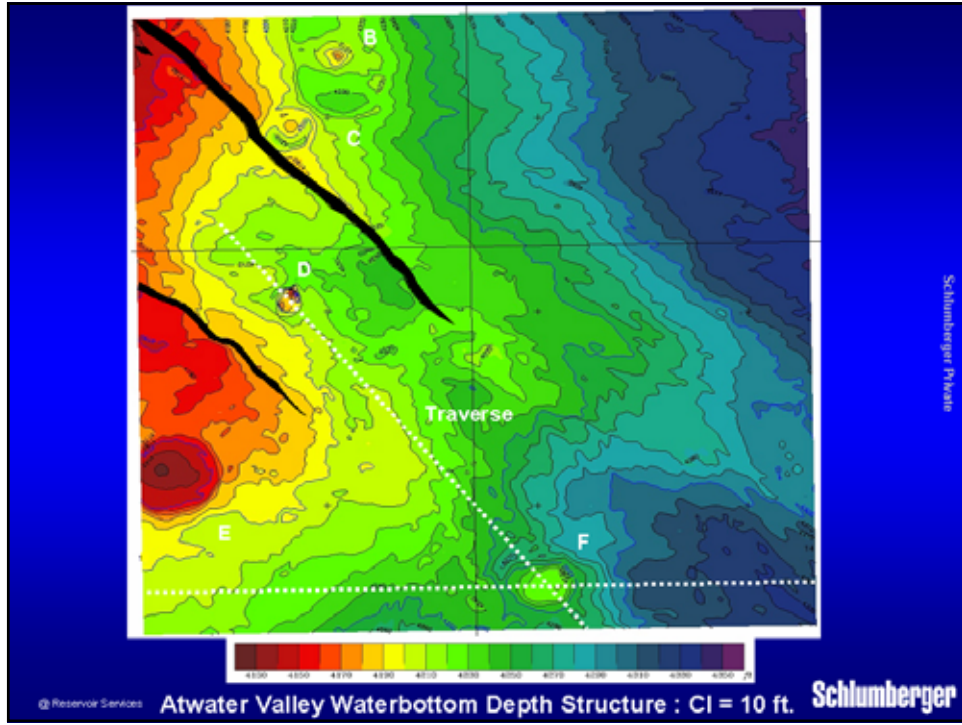
Atwater Valley

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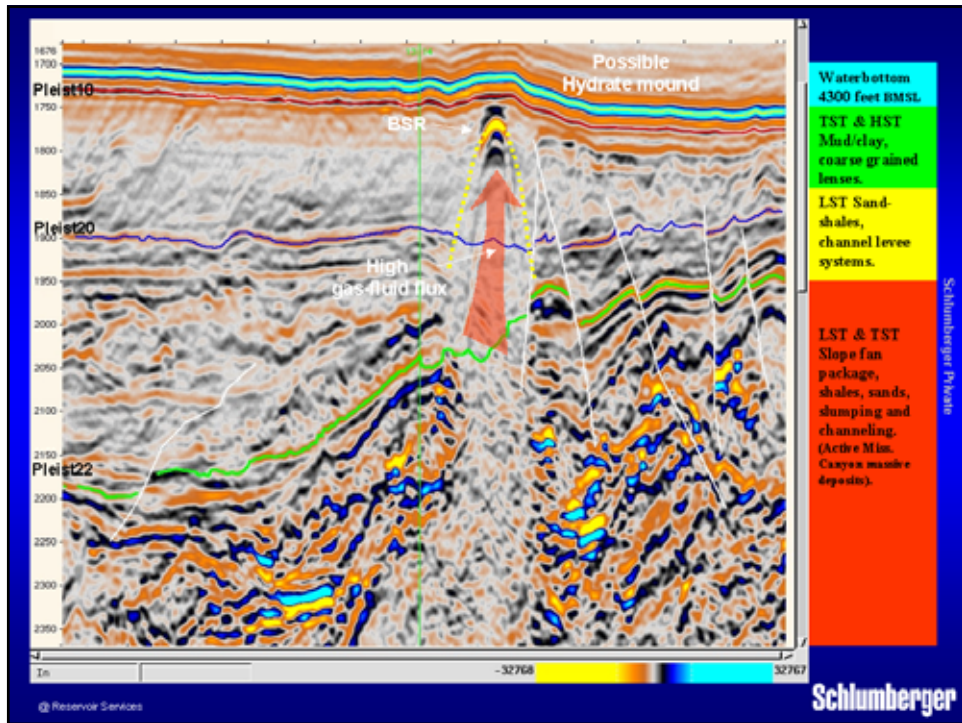
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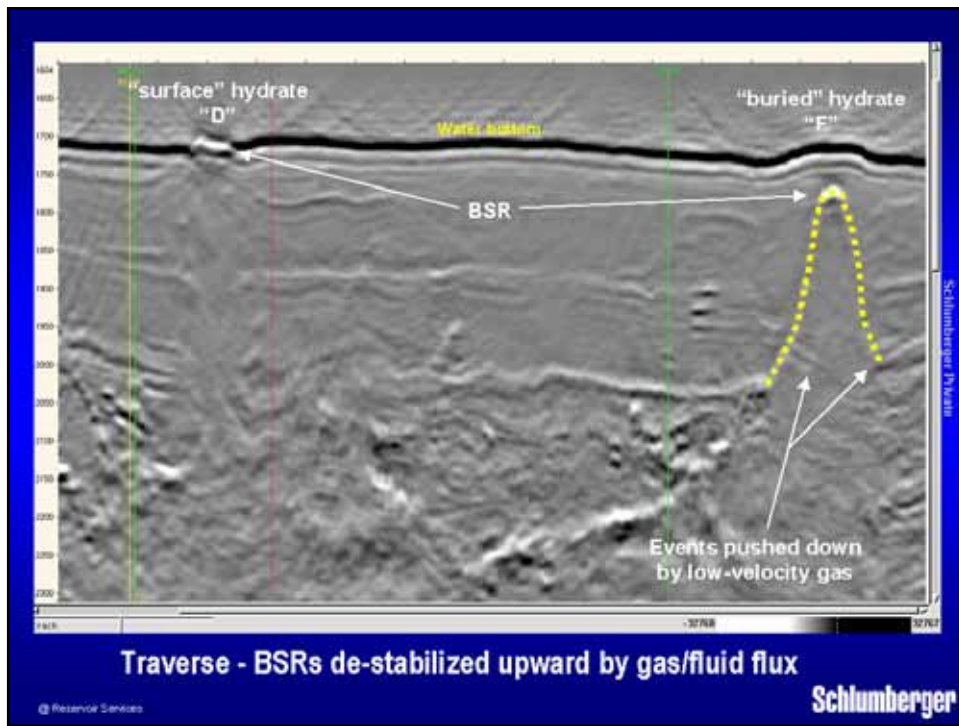
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Quantitative Modeling

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The Workflow Overview

- Rock physical models of gas hydrate bearing sediments.
- Full waveform prestack modeling and inversion (v_p , v_s , density)
- Hybrid inversion of gas hydrate bearing sediments (3D)
- Gas hydrate saturation estimation

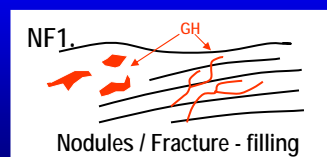
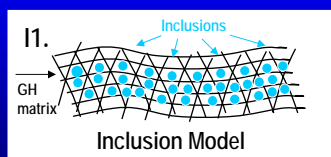
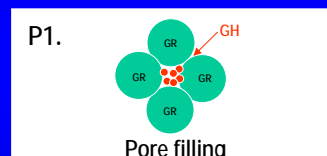
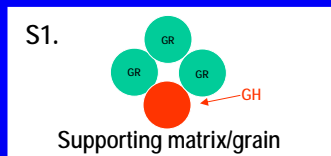
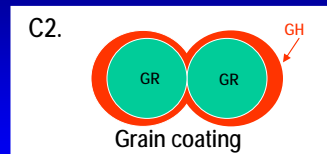
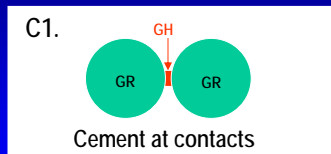
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Major models of gas hydrate distribution in sediments

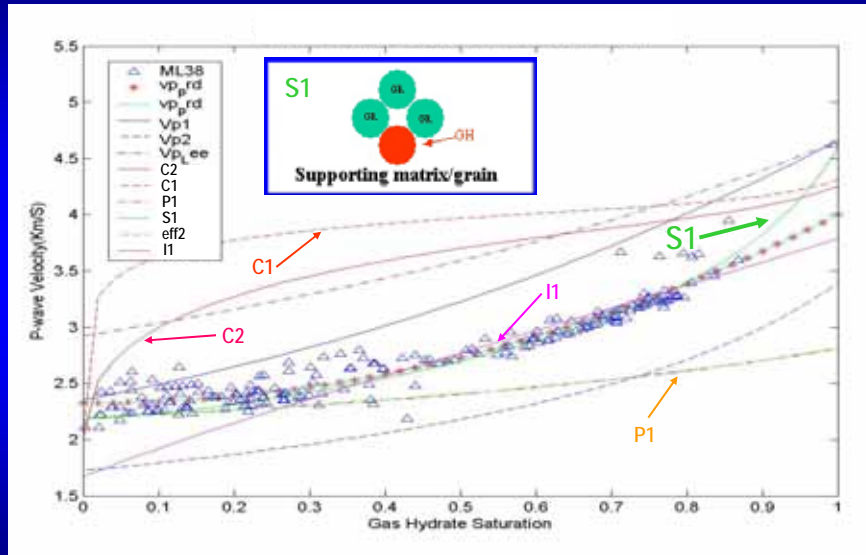


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Vp estimation of all models



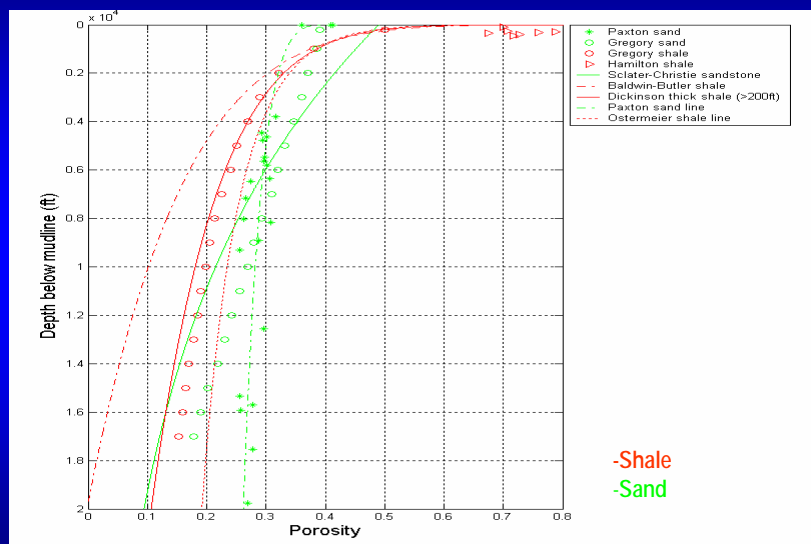
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Depth trend construction, porosity profile

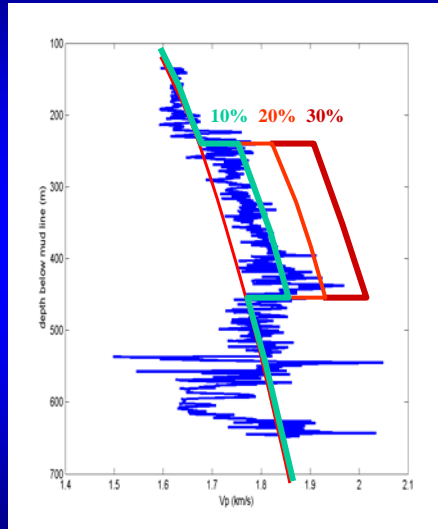
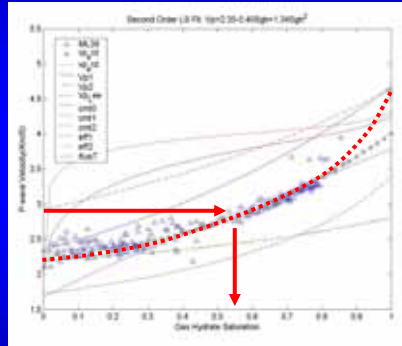


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Validation of gas hydrate saturation estimation using Blake Ridge well



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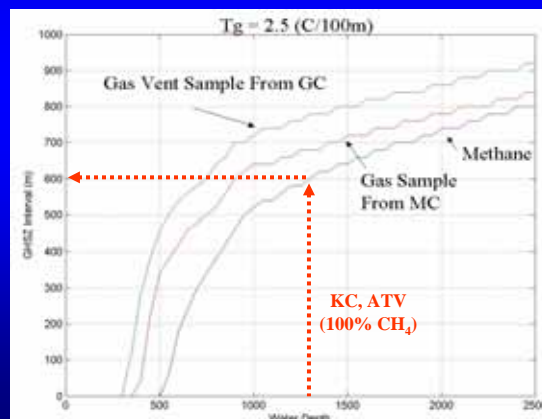
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Gas hydrate stability zone

GHSZ is determined by:

- Temperature (thermal gradient & sea floor temperature)
- Formation pressure (burial depth below mudline)
- Chemical composition of natural gas
- Fluid properties

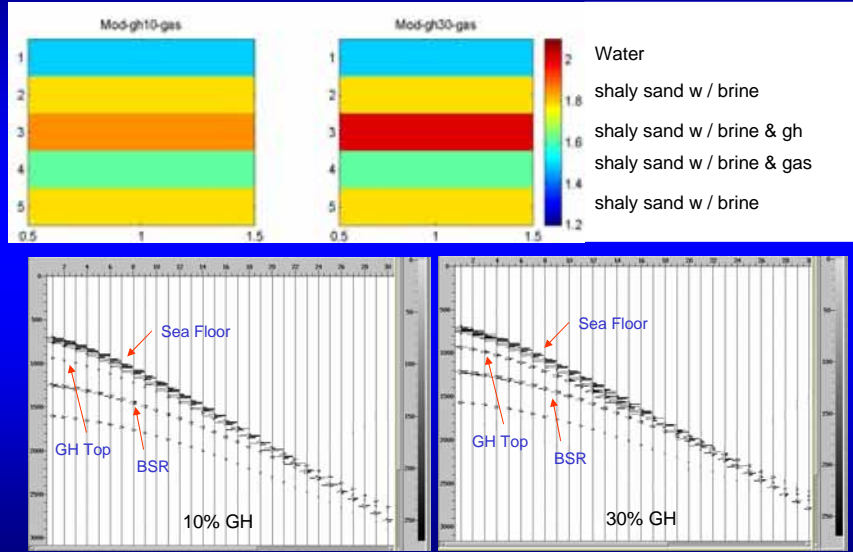


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Example case for full waveform modeling



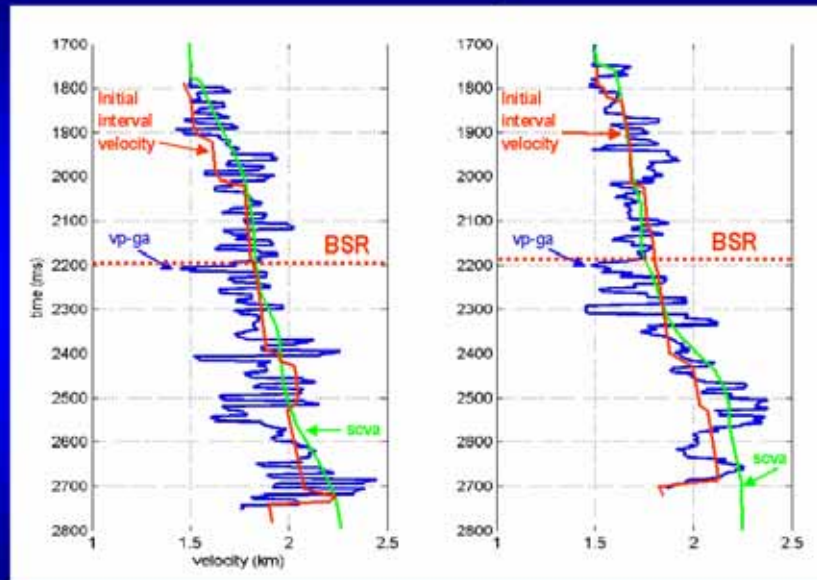
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Mechanism of full waveform prestack inversion

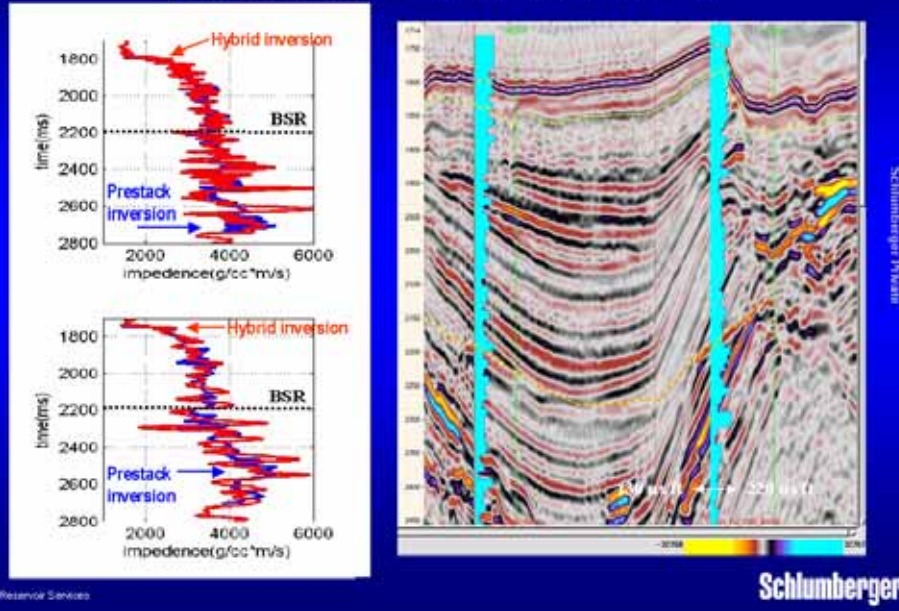


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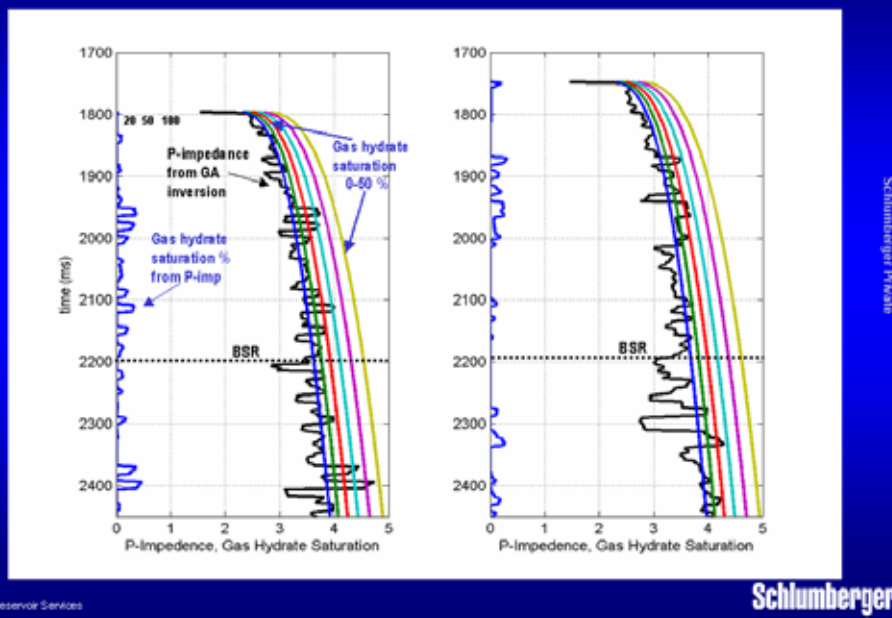
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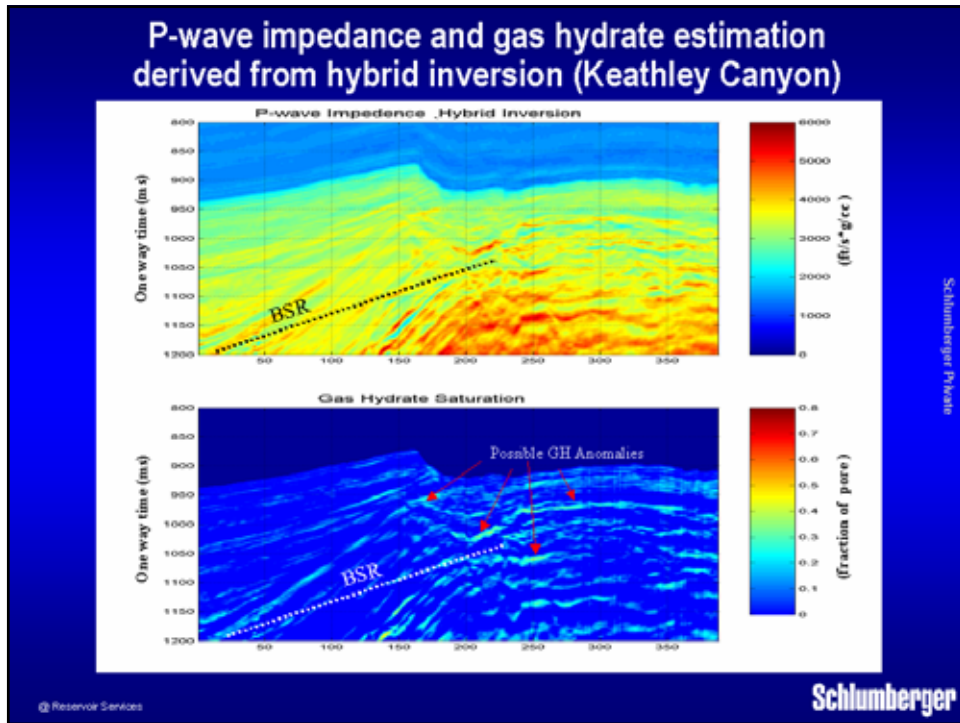
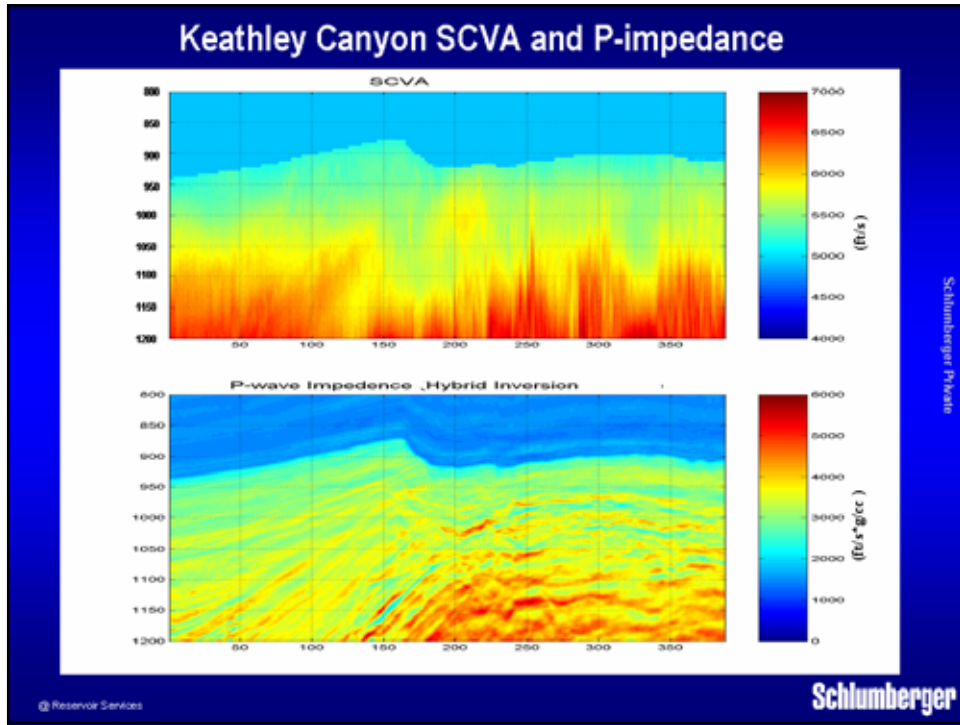
Examples of P wave impedance from full waveform prestack inversion & hybrid inversion



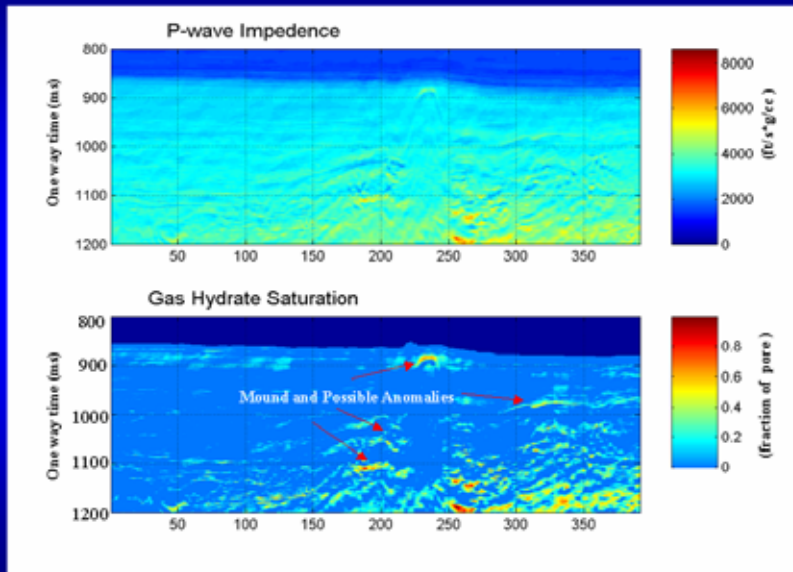
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Gas hydrate estimation from P-wave impedance derived from full waveform inversion





P-wave impedance and gas hydrate estimation derived from hybrid inversion (Atwater Valley)



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Summary and way forward

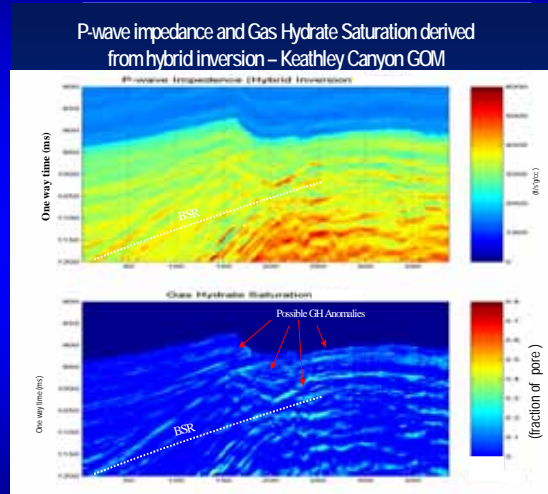
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Summary

- New processing flow
- Assessment of rock physics models for gas hydrates
- Acoustic parameter extraction from inversion of prestack seismic data
- Gas hydrate saturation mapping in 3D
- Selection of coring sites



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Summary

- Seismic detection using quality, high resolution data is the key for identifying and characterizing gas hydrates.
- The gas hydrate stability zone and hydrate occurrences can be reasonably predicted using seismic data interpretation techniques and attributes.
- Full waveform prestack inversion correctly ties to the seismic data without the benefit of actual well data.
- Potential drilling locations can be picked as a result of this study.
- Integration of geology, geophysics, gas hydrate rock physics and geochemistry is necessary for properly delineating gas hydrate occurrences.
- Gas hydrate rock physics provides the link between the elastic anomaly derived from the seismic analysis and the quantitative estimation of gas hydrate.
- Fullwave prestack inversion and hybrid inversion generate elastic volumes that can be used to estimate gas hydrate saturation in shallow sediments.
- All gas hydrate models need to be tied to **REAL DATA** (well logs, soil studies, cores, thermal and geochemical data, etc.) to ensure that the models are properly calibrated to the seismic response.

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Observations

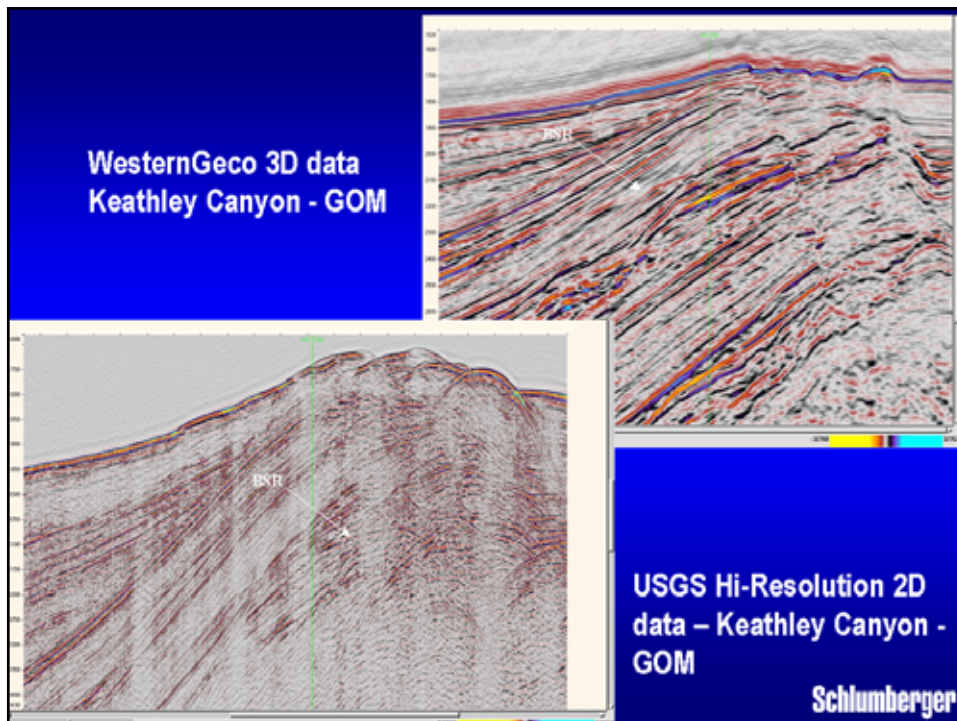
- High resolution data will add value for shallow seismic applications
- Multi-component data will add value in areas where imaging is difficult (gas chimneys, e.g.)
- Processing and modeling techniques developed in this study can be applied to other areas for gas hydrate identification

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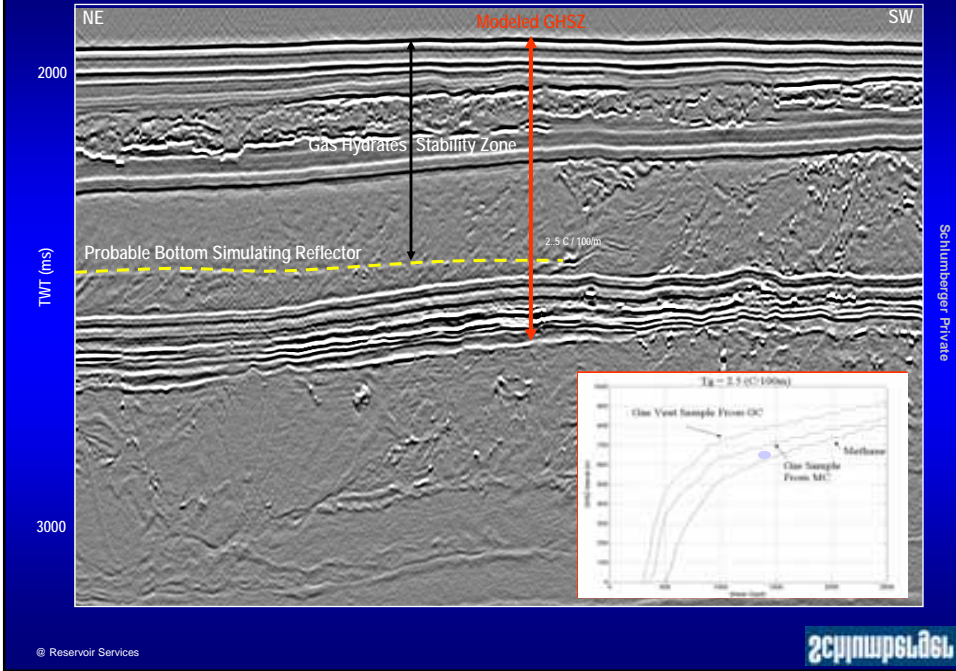
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Shallow drilling hazards & gas hydrates (GOM): Q-data



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Recommendations

- Carry out detailed pseudo-logs (inversion) and high-density VA at drill sites for well planning
- Use pre-stack depth migration at drill sites for accurate imaging and T/D analysis
- Integrate seismic results with those from Georgia Tech laboratory work
- Calibrate the results of this study with the well information obtained in the Phase 2 drilling program to verify and modify the results, as needed.
- Identify, screen and model new areas for gas hydrate identification using the methods and processes developed in this study for Phase 2

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