

Stochastic approaches to seismic reservoir characterization for improved modeling and prediction

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Introduction

- *Improved oil recovery*: Several recovery methods to improve hydrocarbon flow and increase production after depletion and injection/flooding.
- More accurate physical/mathematical models can also improve the model prediction and allow optimizing the reservoir production.

Introduction

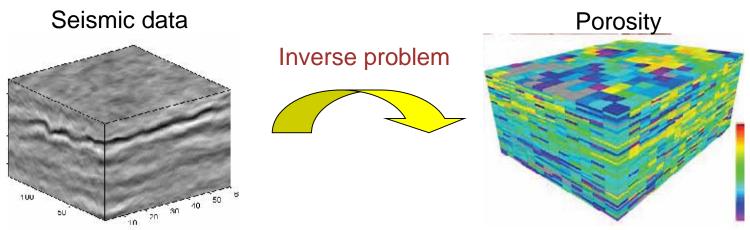
- Static (seismic) reservoir characterization: An initial static model (elastic and petrophysical properties) is built from geophysical data (prior to production).
- Reservoir monitoring: 4-D seismic data include repeated seismic surveys. Changes in saturation and pressure can be estimated from changes in elastic properties and seismic response.
- Dynamic modeling and seismic history matching: The static reservoir model is updated by assimilating production data and 4-D seismic data.

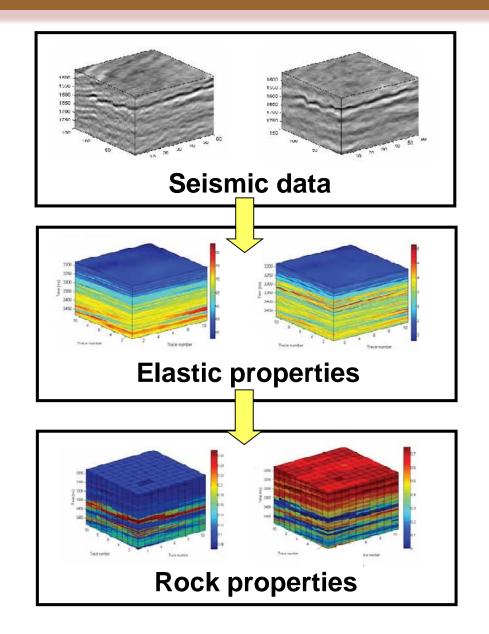
 Seismic data S depend on reservoir properties R through elastic properties m

- We can split the inverse problem into two sub-problems:
 - $\mathbf{m} = g(\mathbf{S})$ g seismic linearized modeling
 - $\mathbf{R} = f(\mathbf{m})$ f rock physics model

 $\mathbf{R} = f(g(\mathbf{S}))$

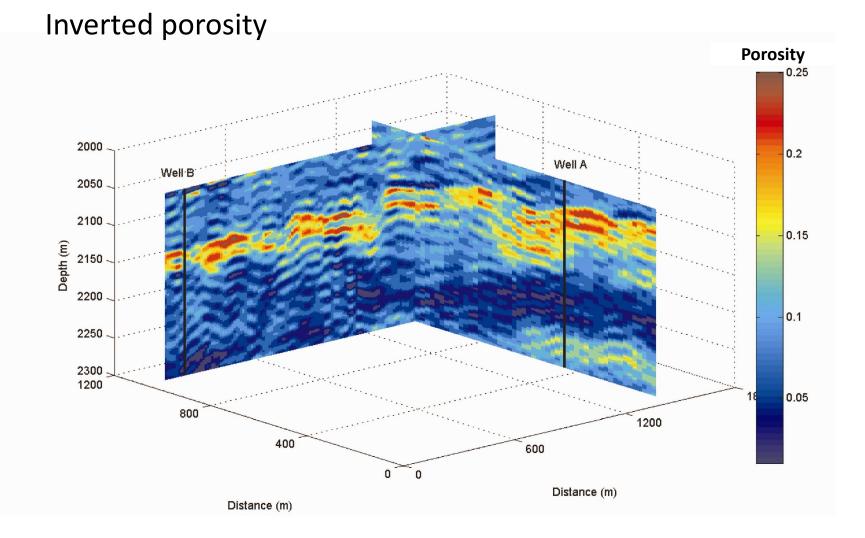
Seismic inversion: Estimation of elastic properties from seismic amplitudes and travel-time Petrophysical inversion: Estimation of petrophysical properties from seismic data or seismic velocities





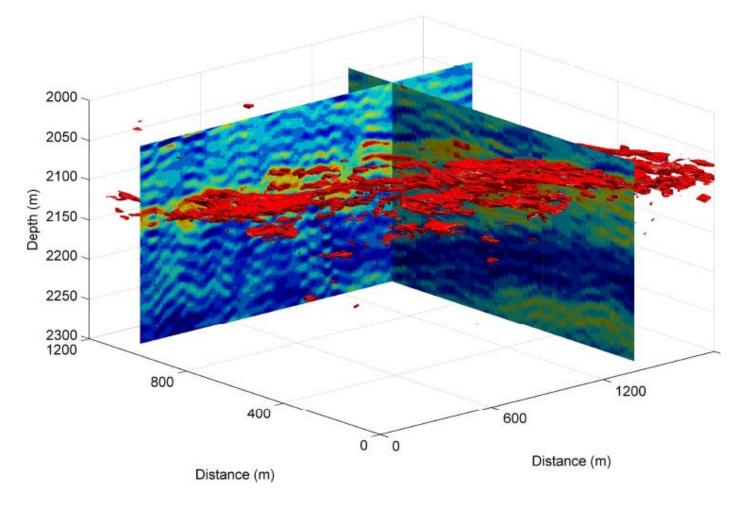
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- There are various approaches for *quantitative estimation of reservoir properties* from seismic data:
 - Linear or non linear regression
 - Bayesian methods
 - Stochastic optimization methods
- The *probabilistic framework* is ideally suited to model the uncertainty.
- Spatial variations in reservoir properties and interdependence between different properties are complex to model.



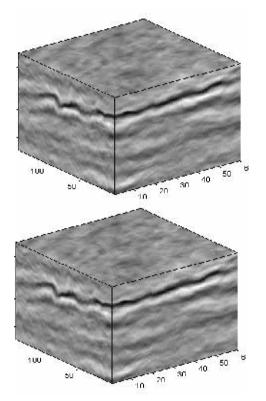
Bayesian petrophysical inversion

Isoprobability surface of 70% probability of hydrocarbon sand



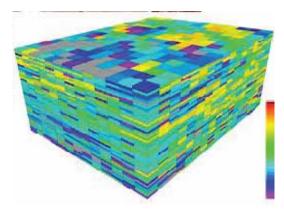
 In time-lapse reservoir modeling we aim to model reservoir property changes from repeated seismic surveys.

Time-lapse seismic data



Inverse problem

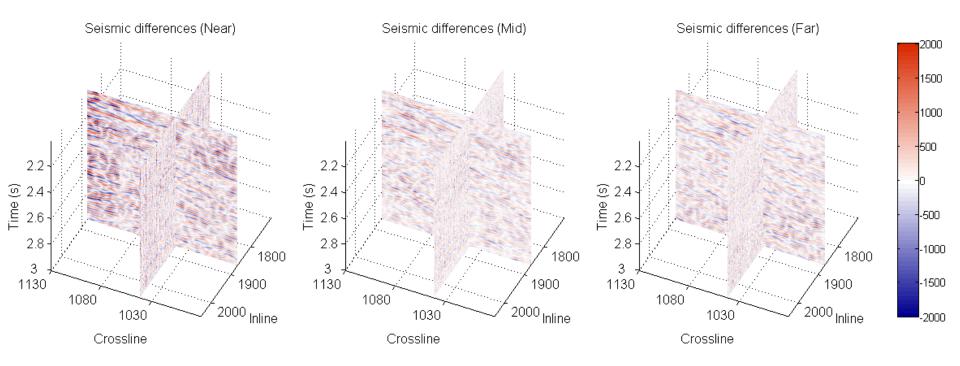




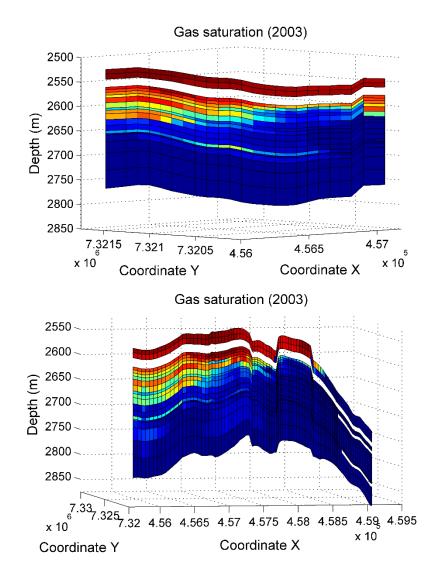
Reservoir property changes

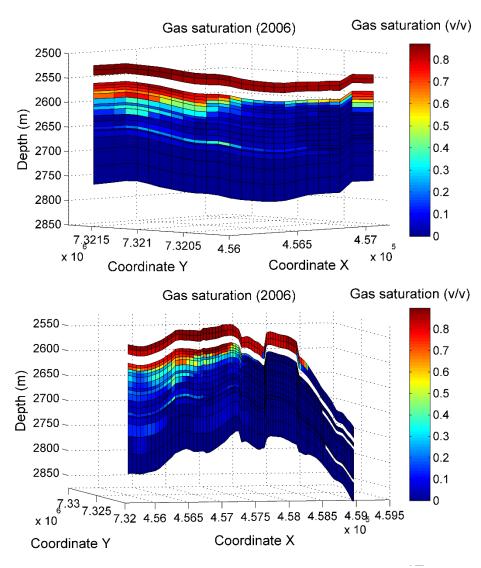
(saturation and pressure)

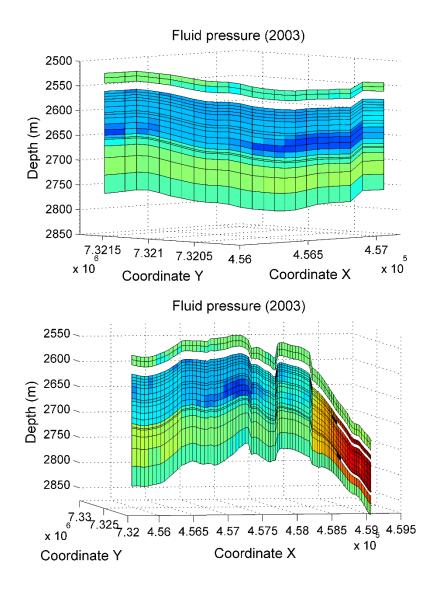
Seismic amplitude differences between 2003 and 2006 (3 angle stacks) after time-shift correction

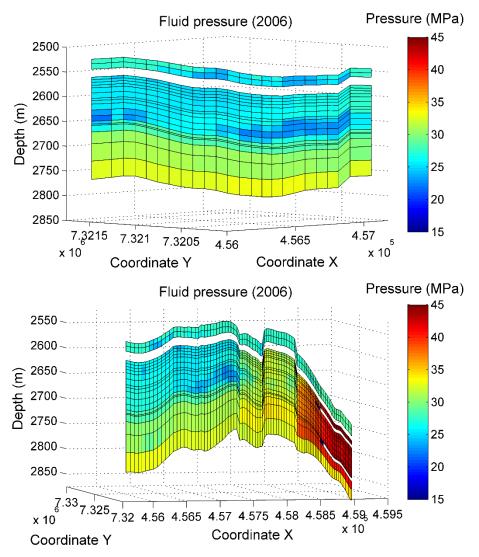


Norne dataset, processed by Gboyega Ayeni, PhD thesis, Stanford University

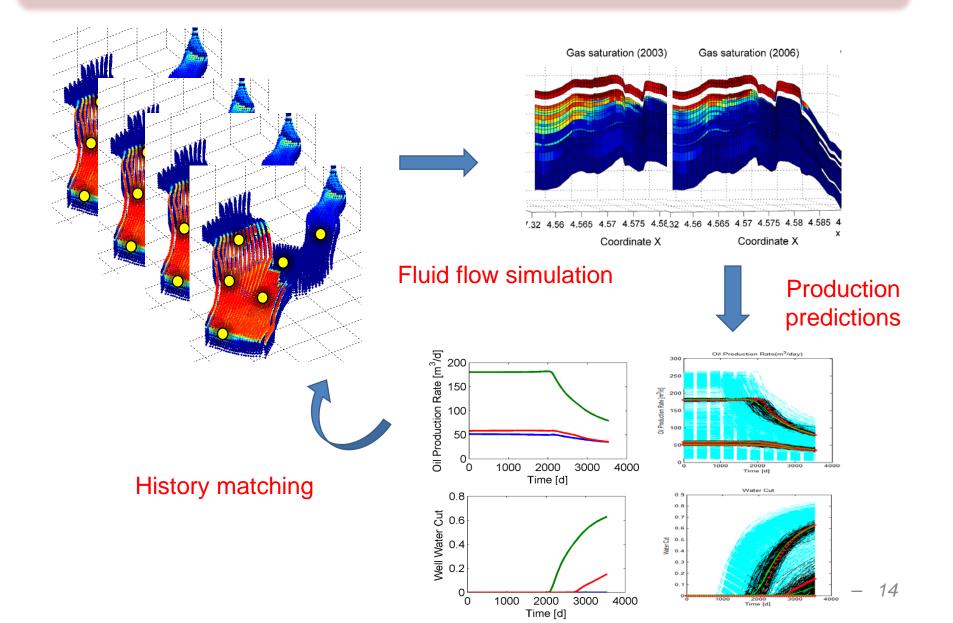




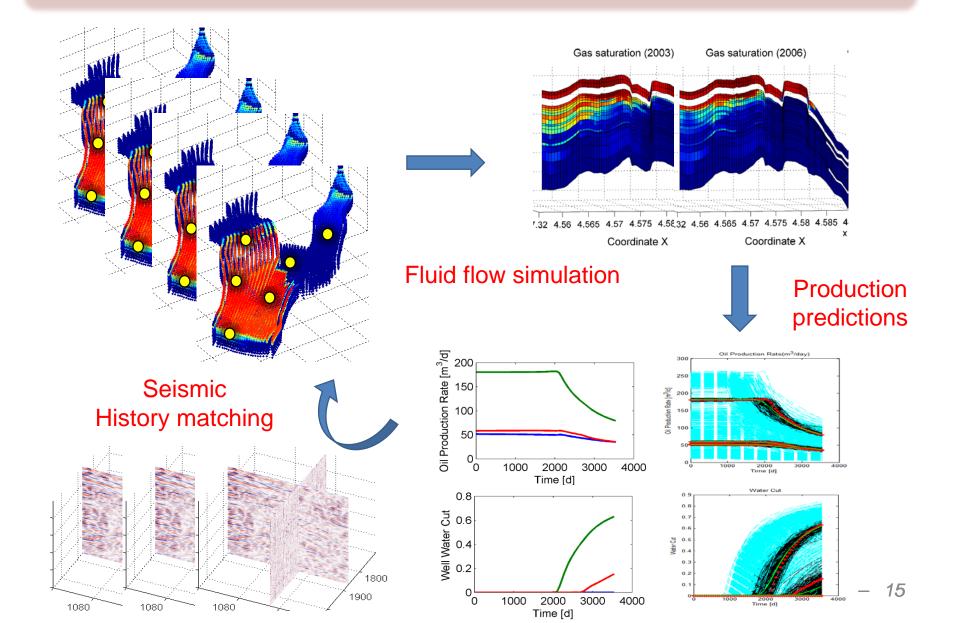


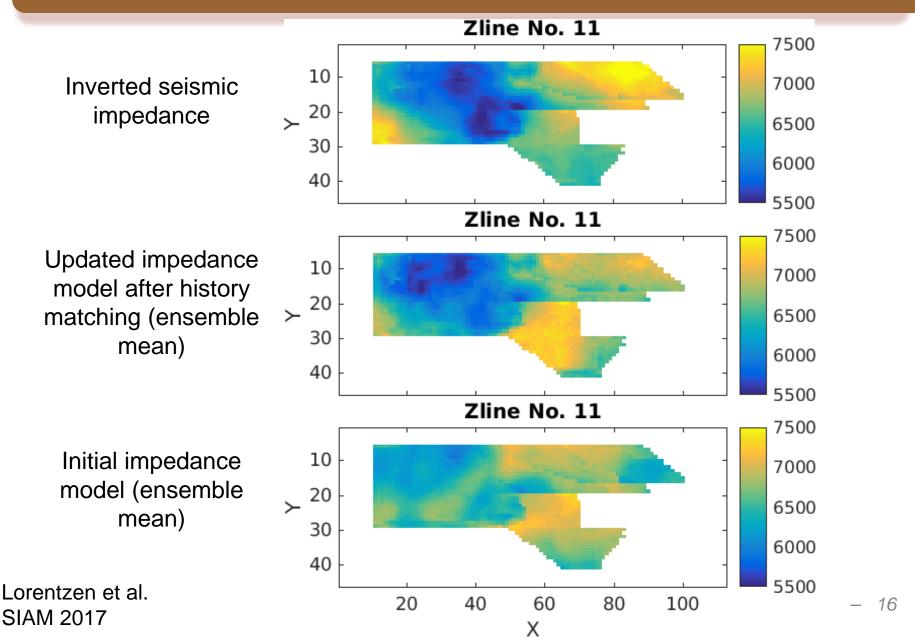


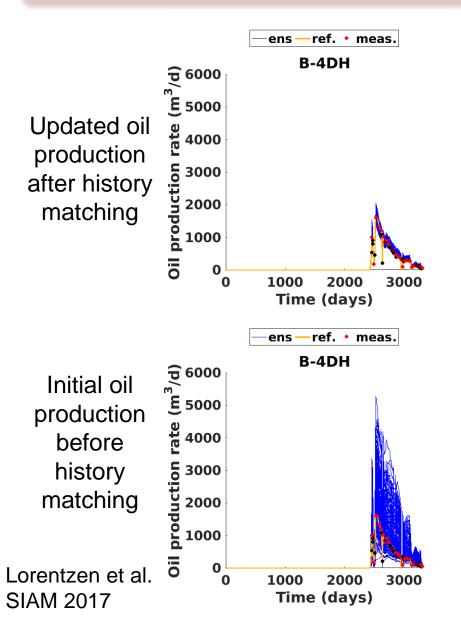
History matching

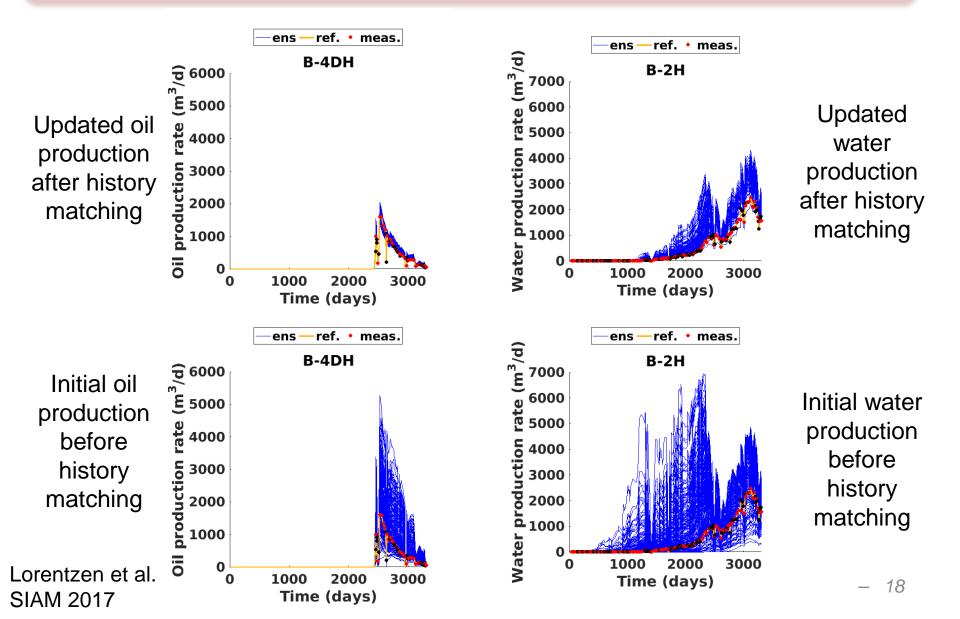


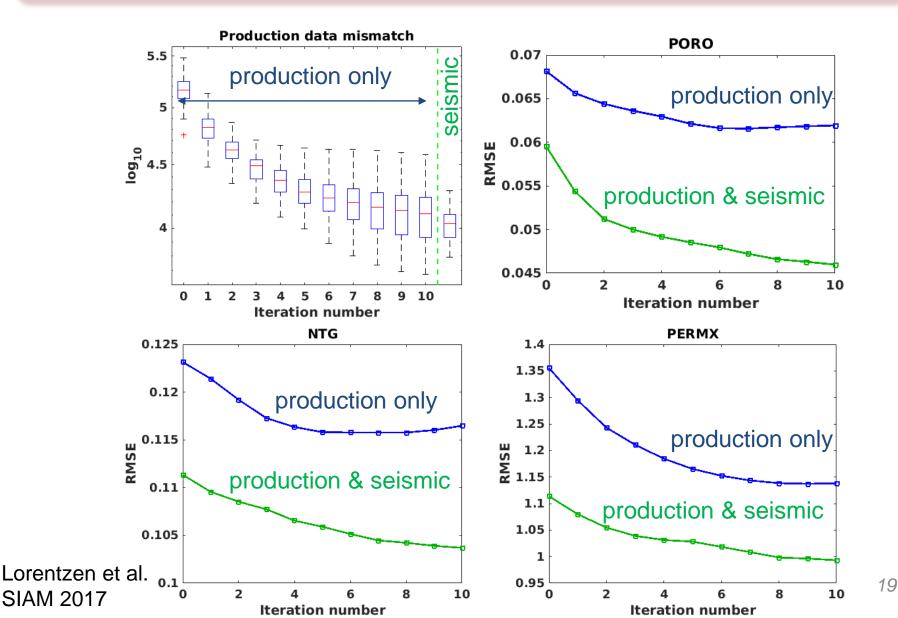
Seismic history matching











Future work

- To investigate data re-parameterization model to reduce the number of ensemble members.
- To investigate advantages and disadvantages of different model parameterizations to obtain more accurate results.
- To develop methods that can provide geologically consistent reservoir models.
- To study the value of information of seismic data.

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The 2018 user partners and observers:







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