

Geomechanical-induced 4D time shifts

FORCE

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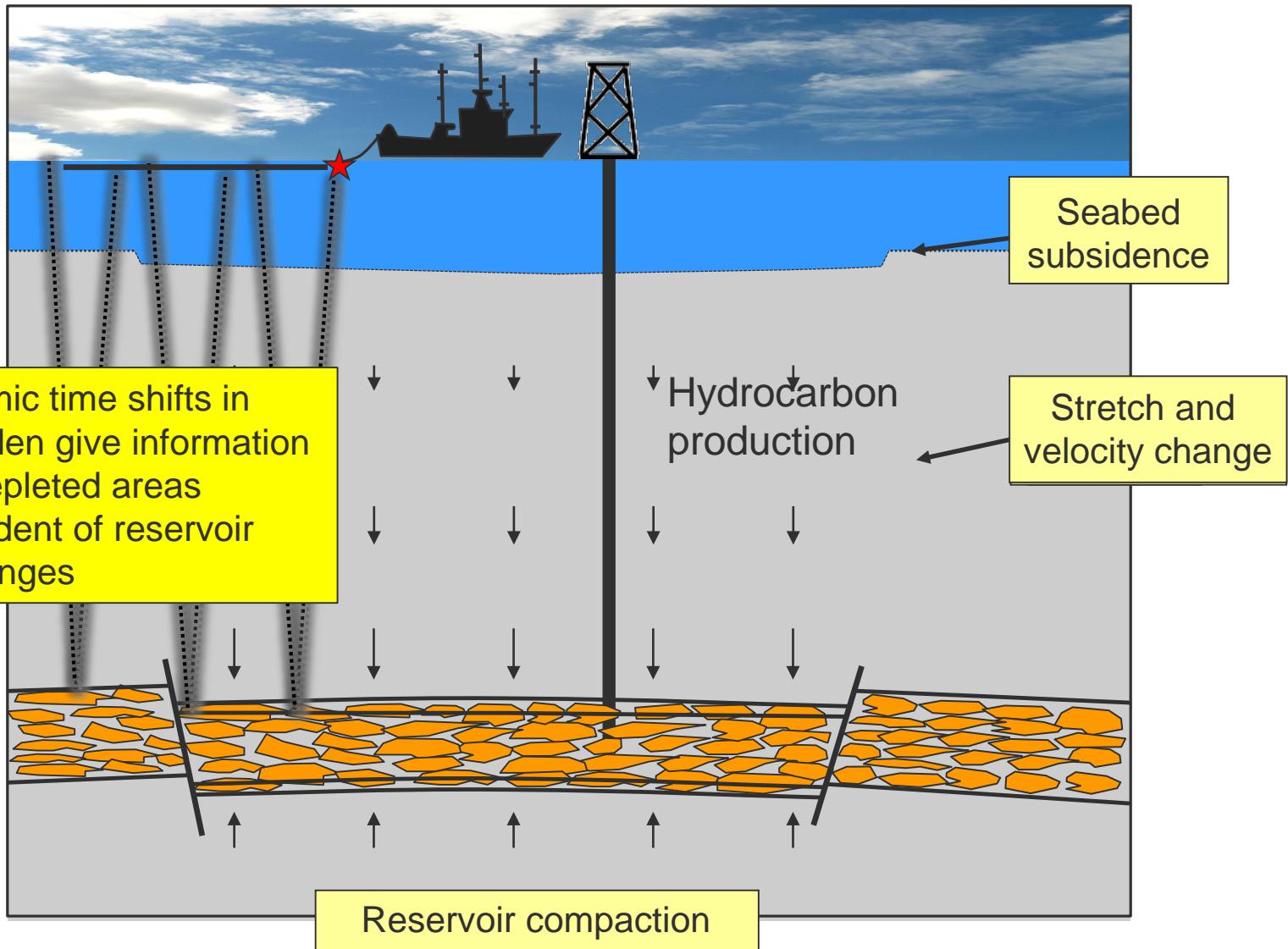


equinor

Outline

- Why monitor overburden?
- Time shifts and geomechanics
- Field examples
- Summary

Why monitor overburden



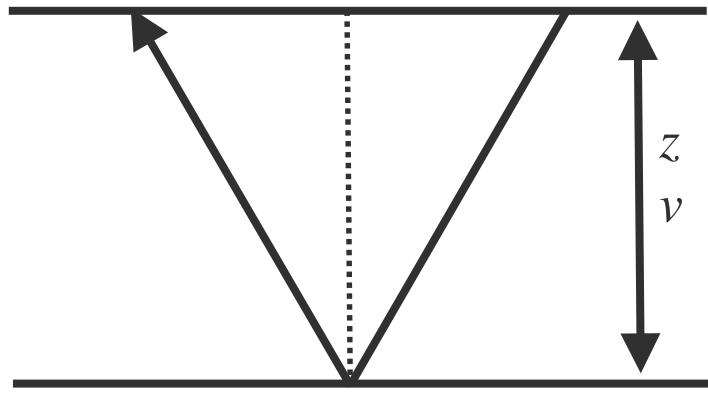
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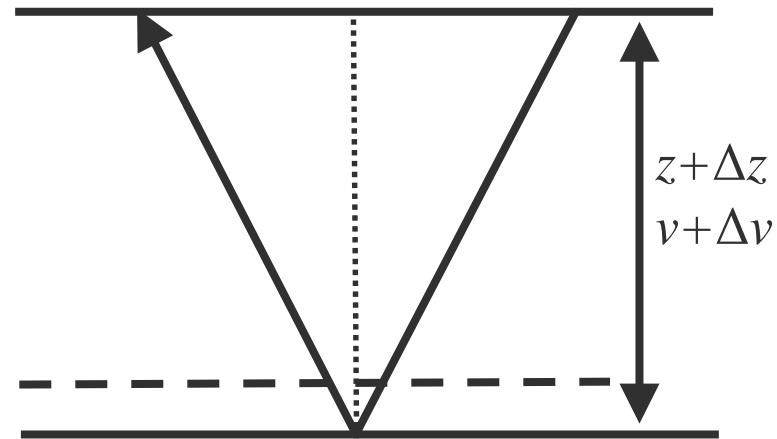
Time shifts and geomechanics

- 4D seismic time shifts capture changes in both thickness (z) and velocity (v)
- Røste et al. (2005) and Hatchell et al. (2005) independently assumed*:

$$\frac{\Delta v}{v} \approx -R\epsilon_{zz}$$



Baseline



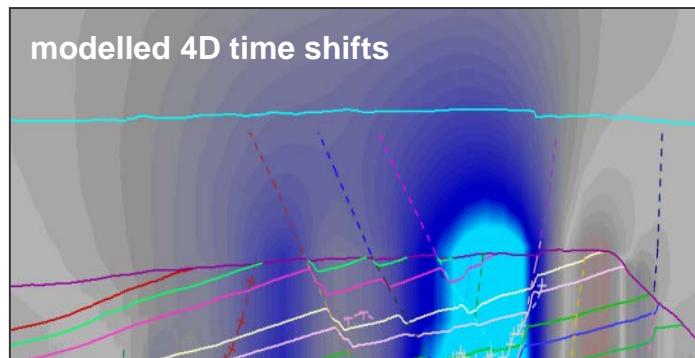
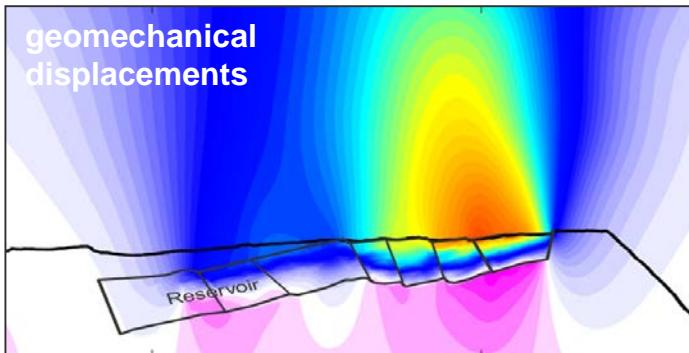
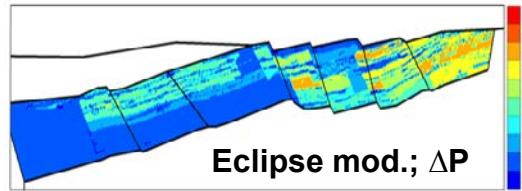
Monitor

* The dilation factor R is sometimes referred to as α .
The relation is $R = -\alpha$

Workflow for modelling time shifts

- Input:
 - Reservoir pressures
(Eclipse model)
- 4D geomechanical model:
 - Displacements
 - Stress changes
 - Strain (ϵ_{zz})
- Output:
 - Velocity changes (Δv)
 - Time shifts

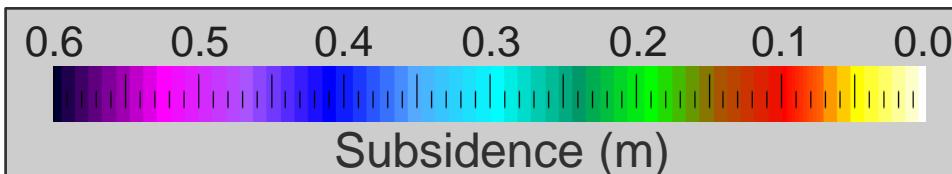
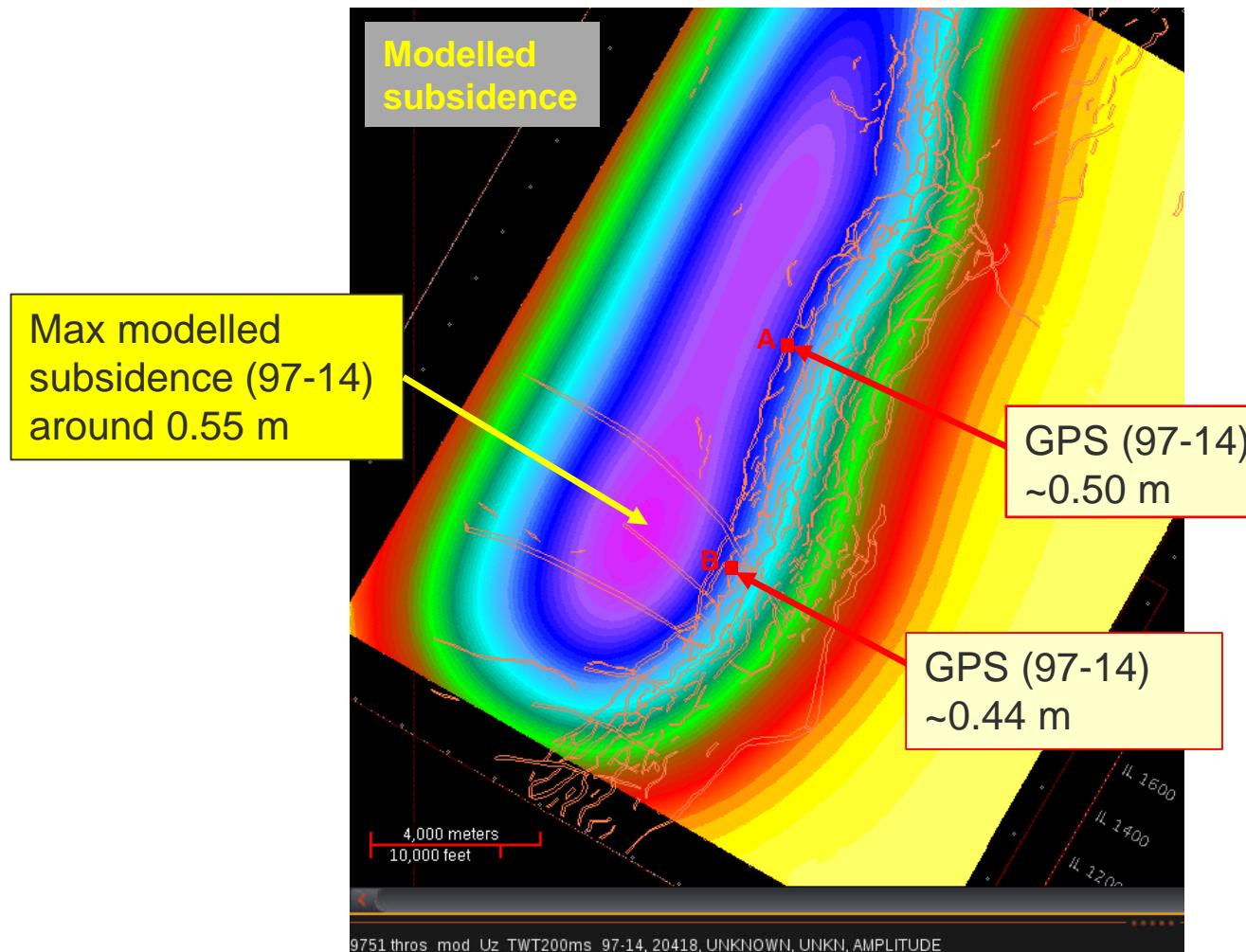
$$R\text{-factor model: } \Delta v/v \approx -R\epsilon_{zz}$$



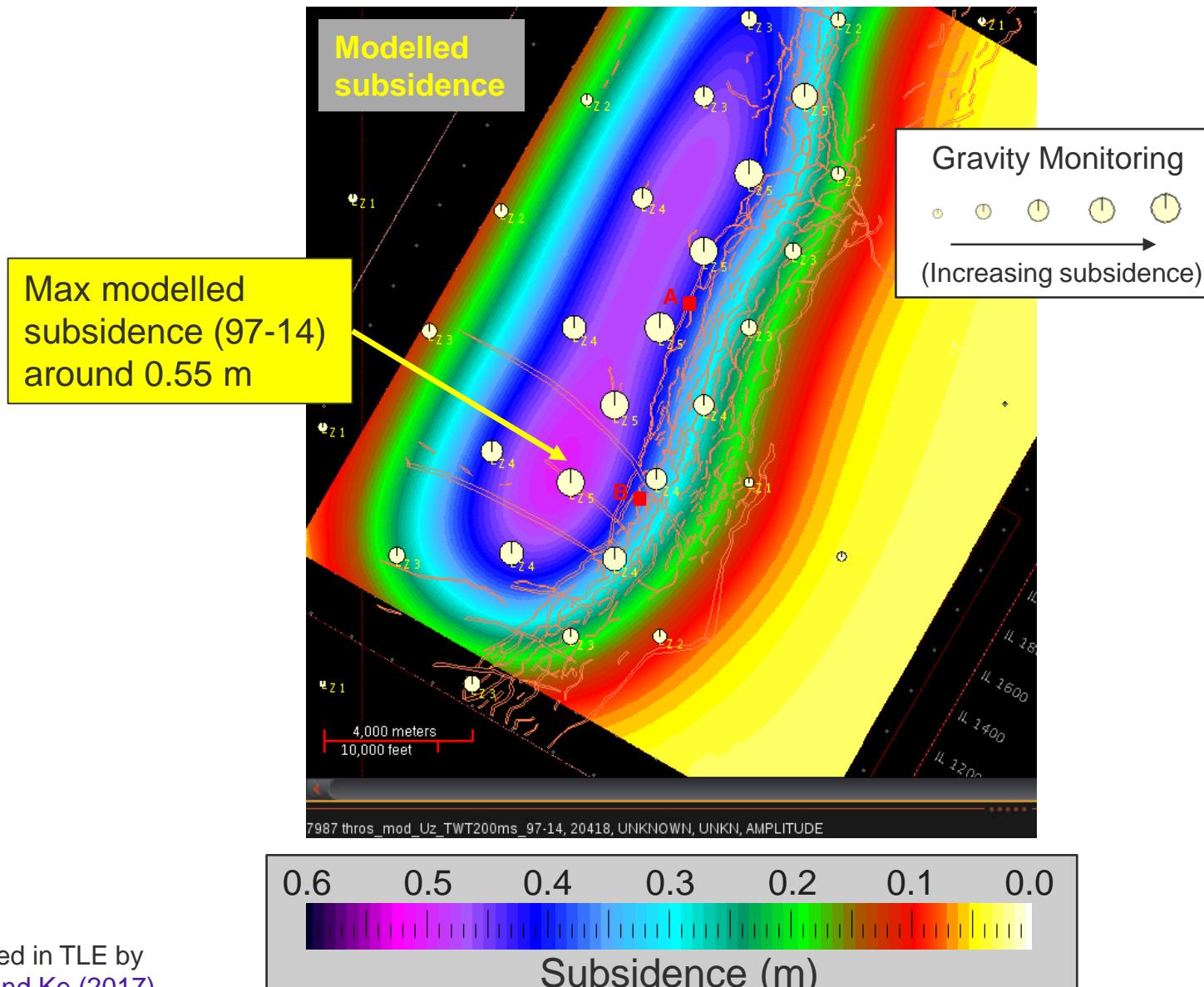
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Geomechanical model (97-14)

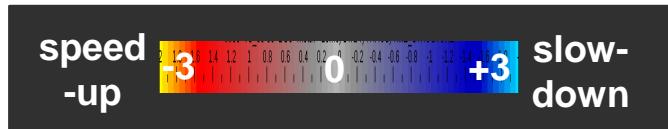
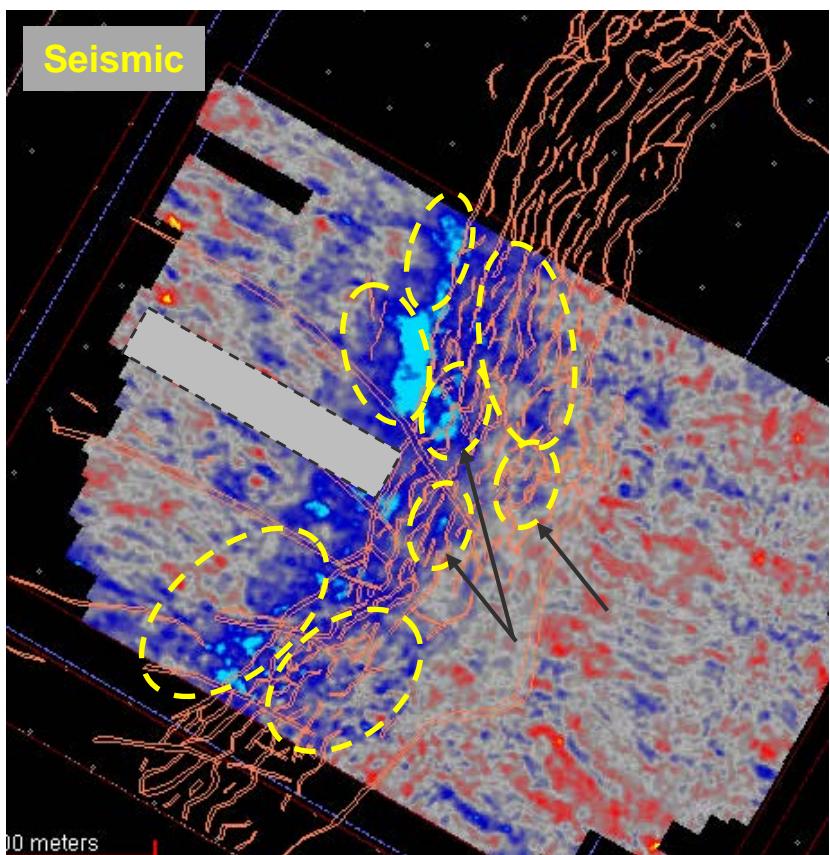
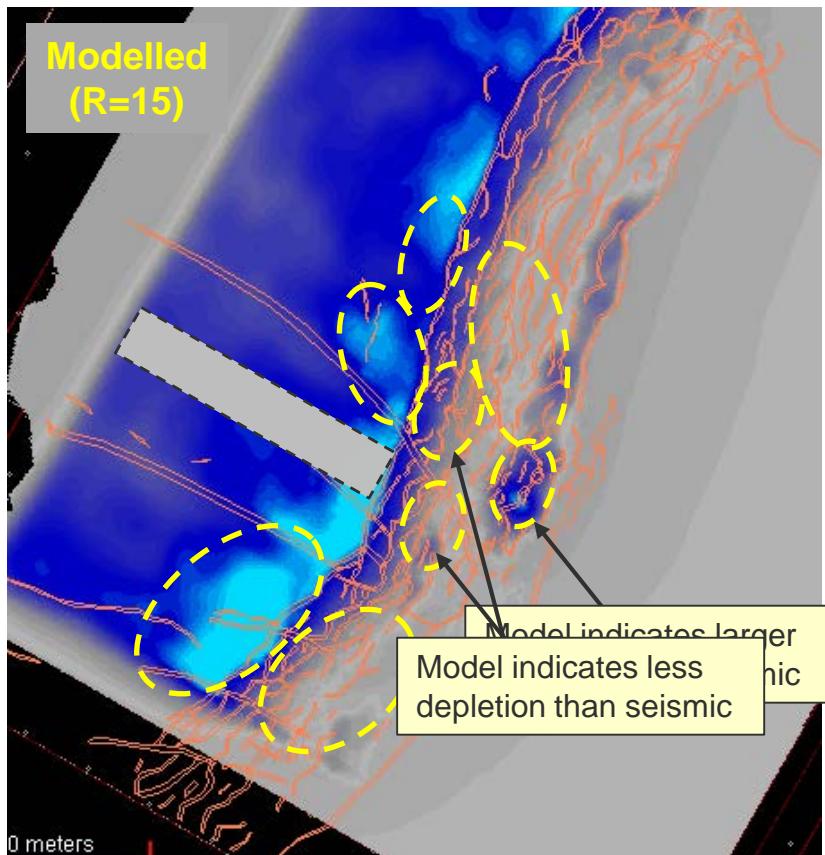


Geomechanical model (97-14)

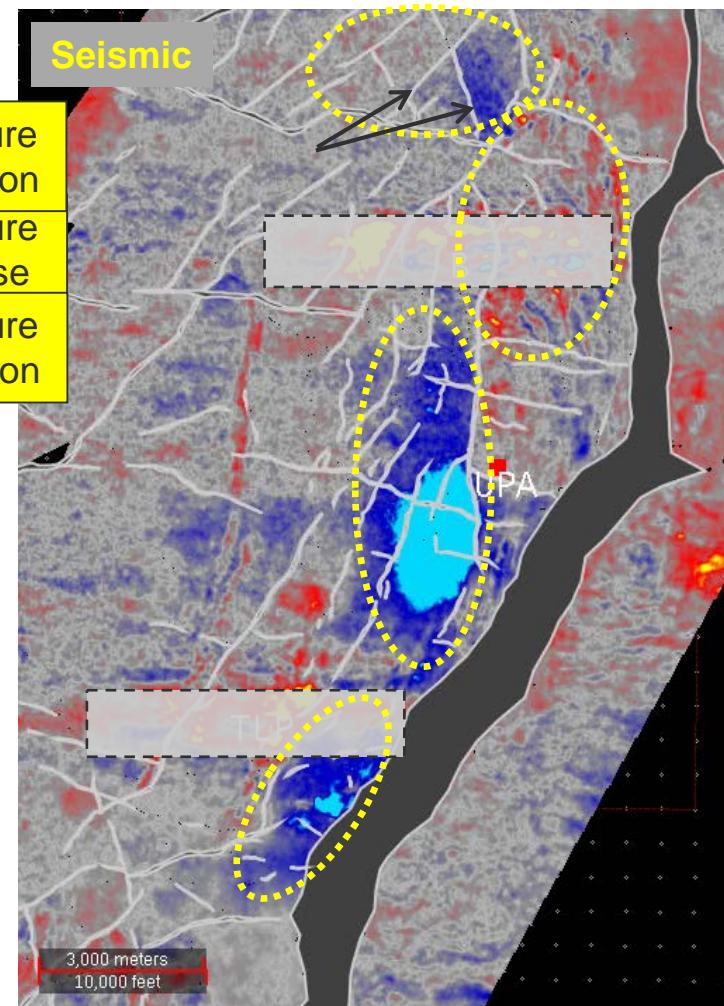
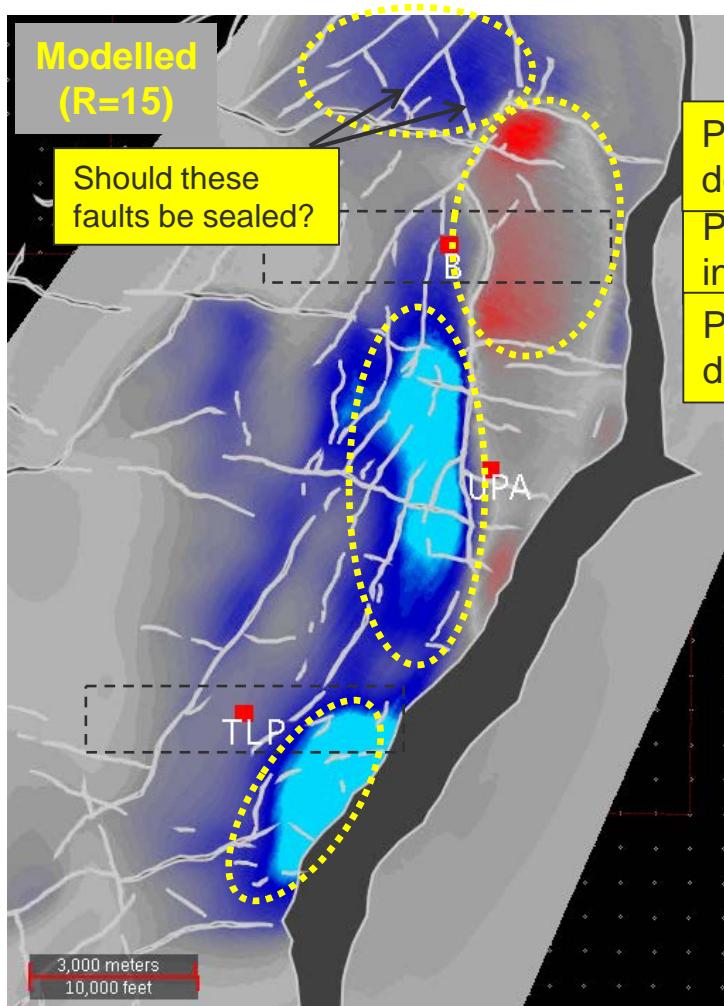


Time Shifts (97-14) @BCU

Statfjord

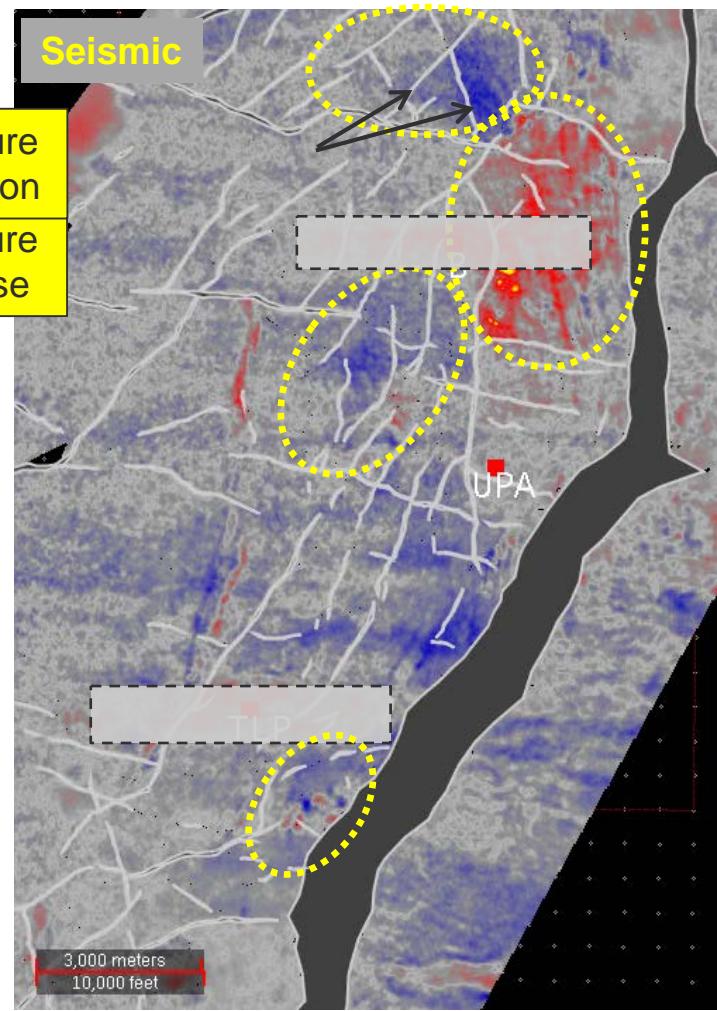
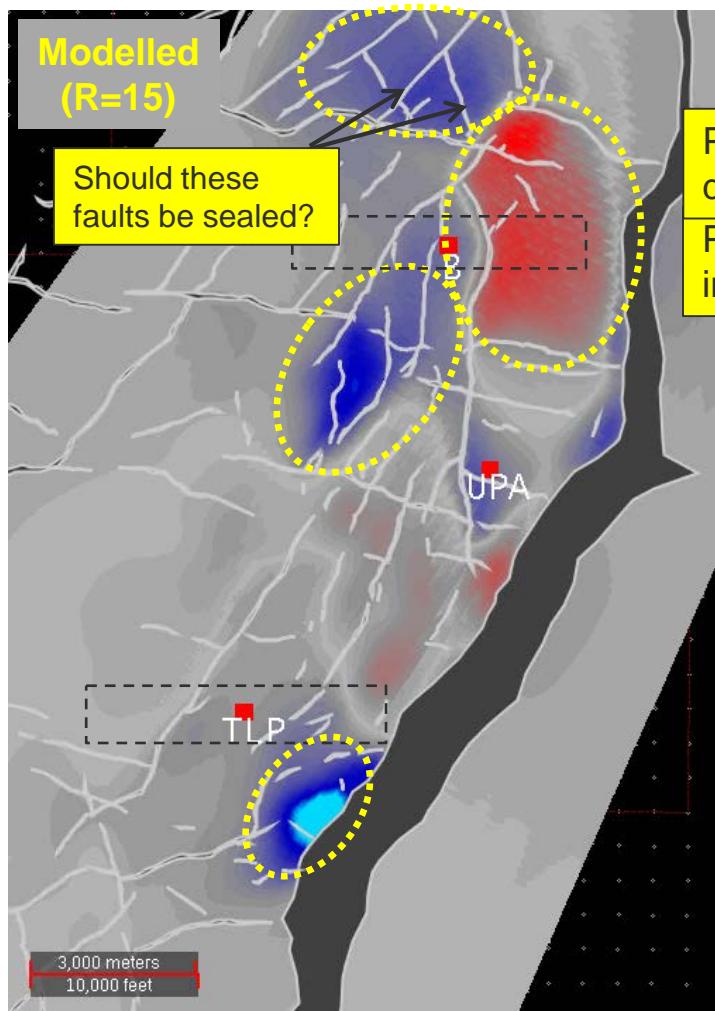


Time Shifts (97-09) @BCU

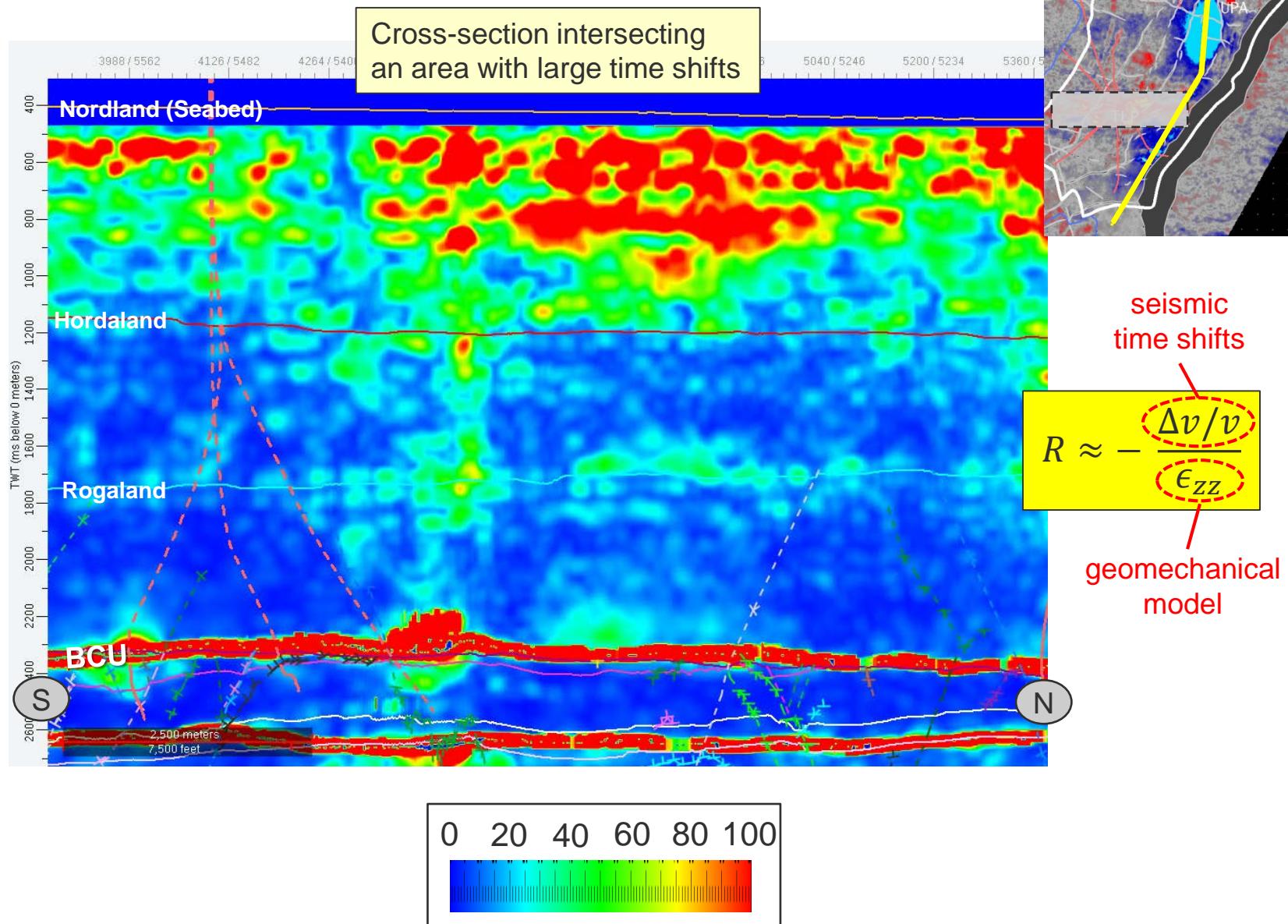


Time Shifts (06-09) @BCU

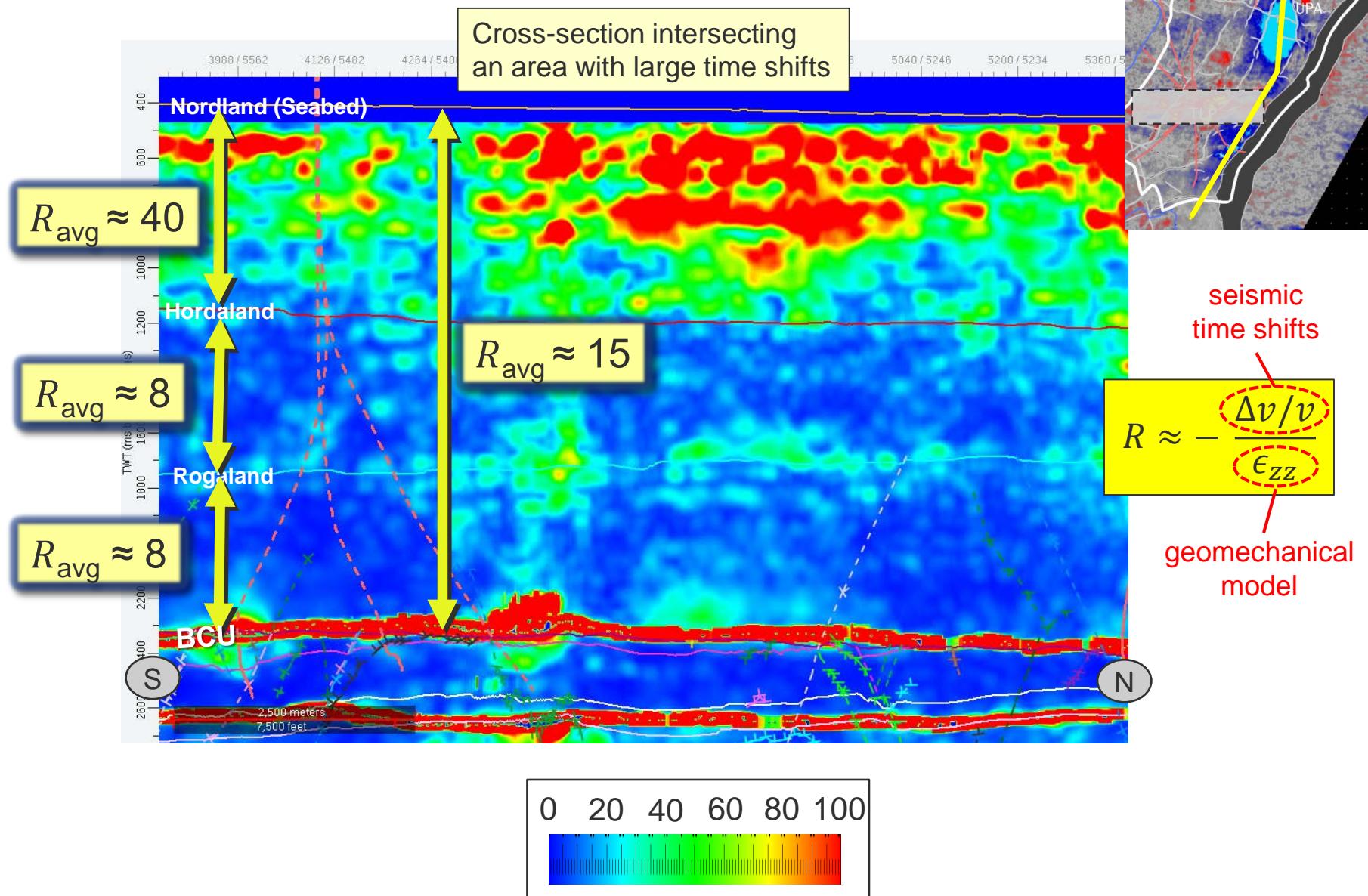
Snorre



R inverted - Snorre



R inverted - Snorre

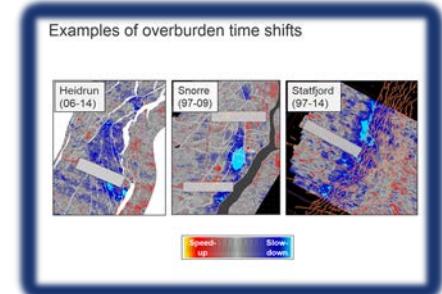
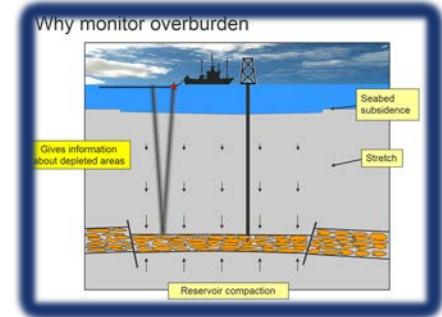


Outline

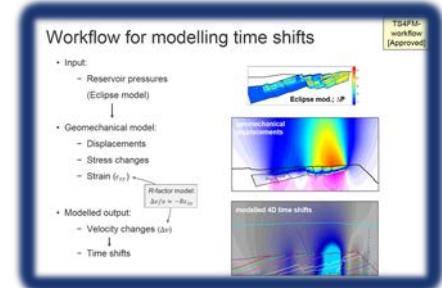
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Summary

- Overburden geomechanical changes:
 - Occur for all fields
 - Might indicate depleted areas
 - Detected as 4D seismic time shifts



- Time shift workflow:
 - Useful for updating reservoir model
 - Indicates $R_{avg} \approx 15$ for overburden



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References

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