

Techniques in Subsurface Mapping using Spectral Decomposition and Well Log Character: Case Study of Cenozoic Fluvial & Marginal Marine Reservoirs of Llanos Foothills, Colombia

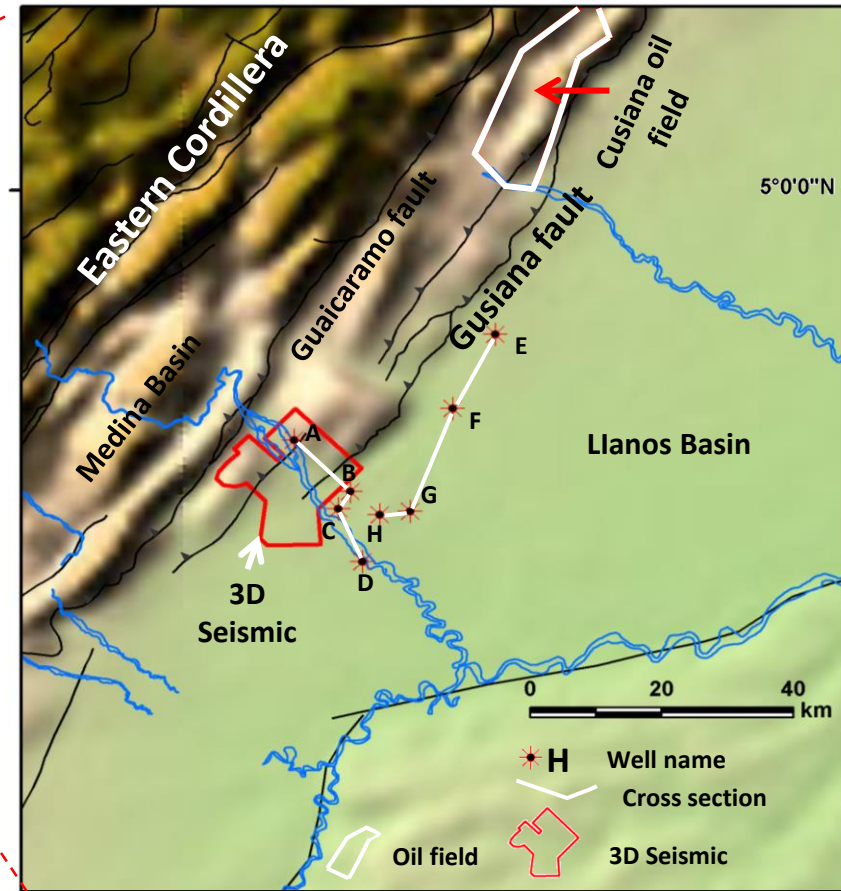
Southeastern Section - 68th Annual Meeting - 2019

SAEID, Essam, KELLOGG, James N., KENDALL, Christopher, DE KEYSER Thomas, HAFIZ, Ibraheem, ALBESHER, Ziyad and MARTINEZ, Jose Antonio⁵,



UNIVERSITY OF
SOUTH CAROLINA

Techniques in Subsurface Mapping using Spectral Decomposition and Well Log Character

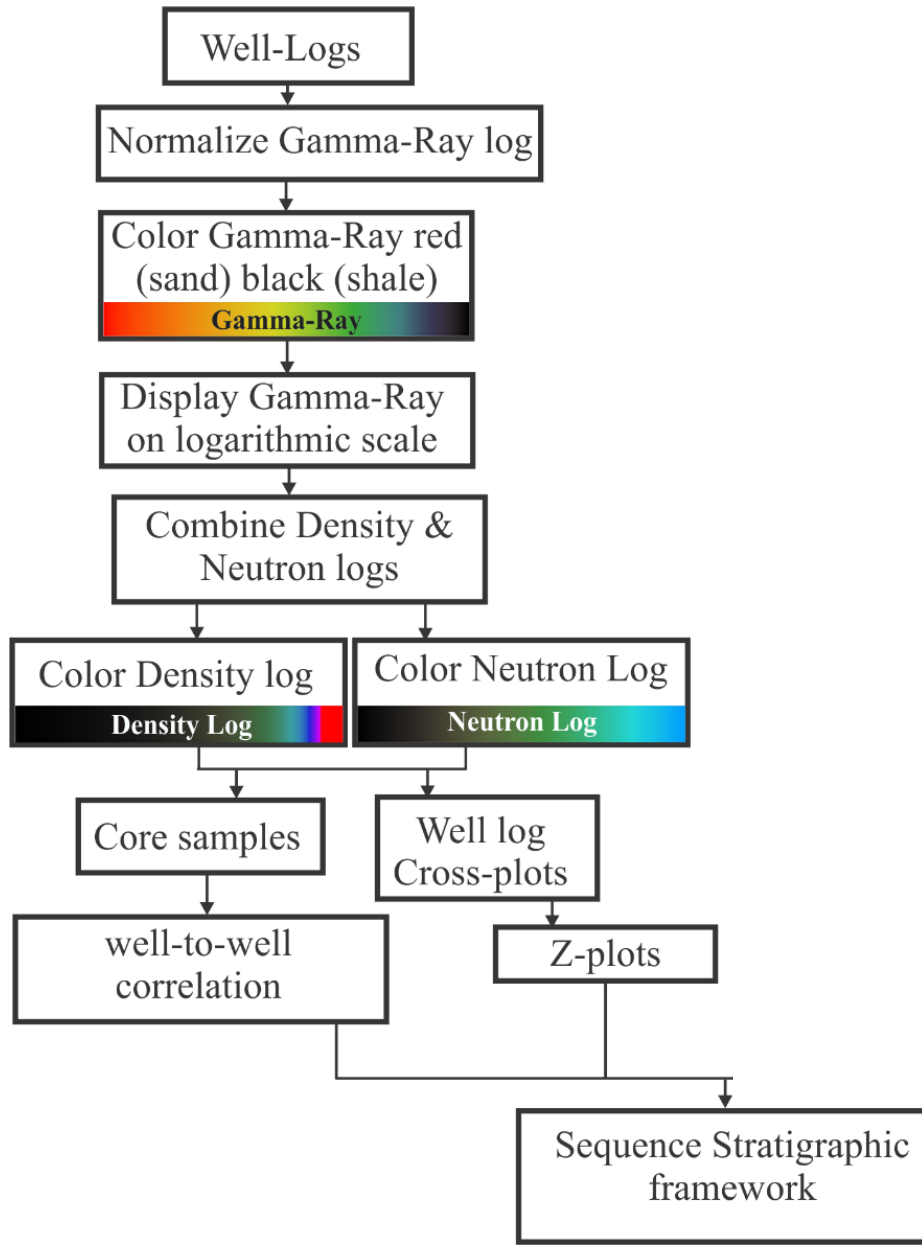


Objective of this study - use spectral decomposition method for subsurface mapping through frequency anomalies in a geologically and seismically challenging area - Llanos Foothills, Eastern Cordillera, Colombia

PRESENTATION OUTLINE

- New techniques of well-to-well correlation
- Spectral Decomposition
- Integration of Well logs and Spectral Decom as subsurface mapping techniques
- Spectral Decom. expression of Tectonic Deformation
- Conclusions

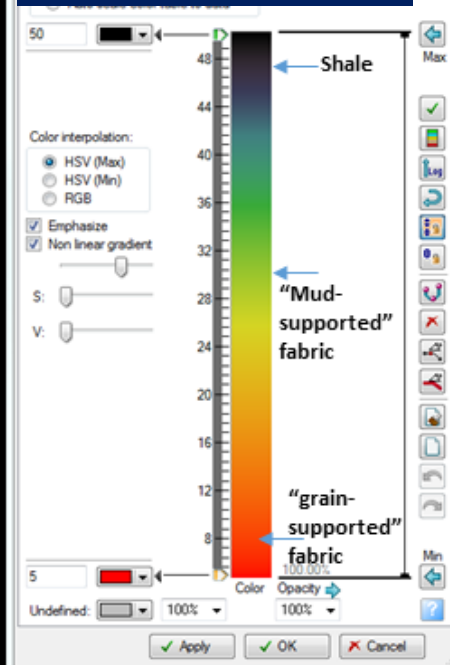
PROPOSED WORKFLOW



CHOOSING A COLOR SCALE

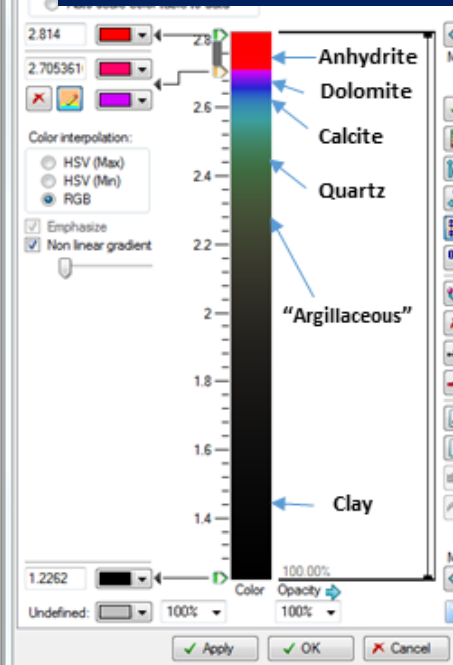
Well Logs Color Scale

Grain size Proxy



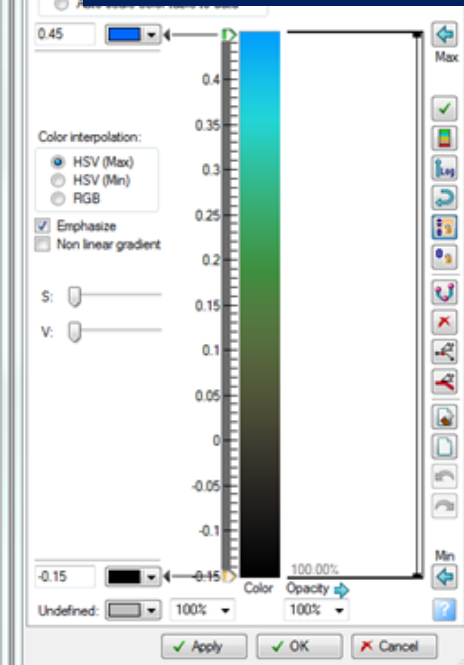
*Scale for GR: logarithmic,
1-500
(GR logs normalized)*

Mineralogy Proxy



*Scale for RHOB: normal,
1.95 - 2.95
Shaded red above 2.8*

Porosity Proxy

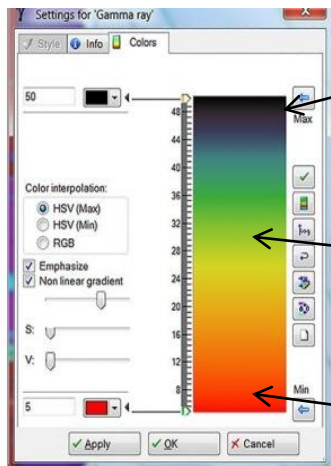


*Scale for NPHI: reverse,
-0.15 - 0.45*

Normalized GR & Display on Log Scale

Normalized GR
(Log Scale)

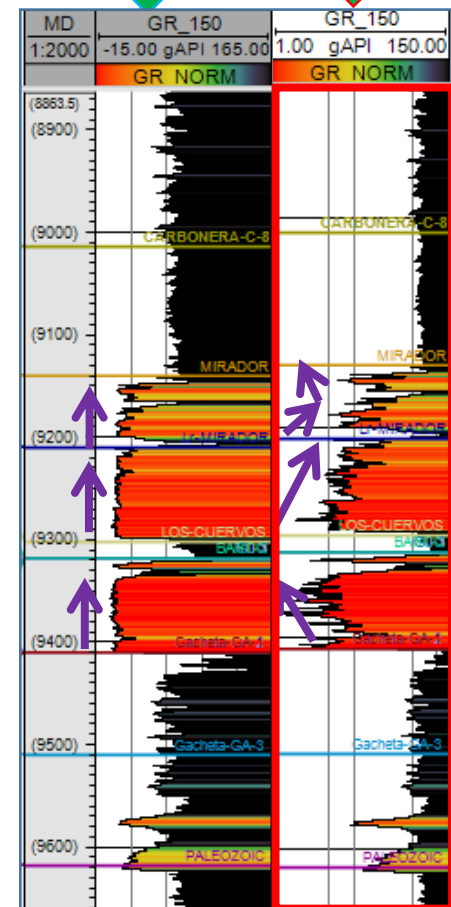
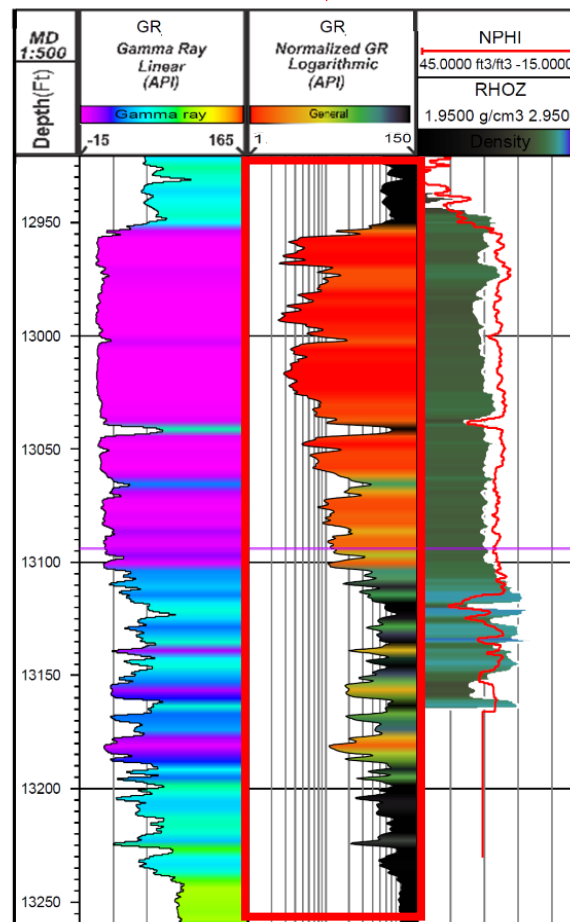
Normalized GR
(Log Scale)

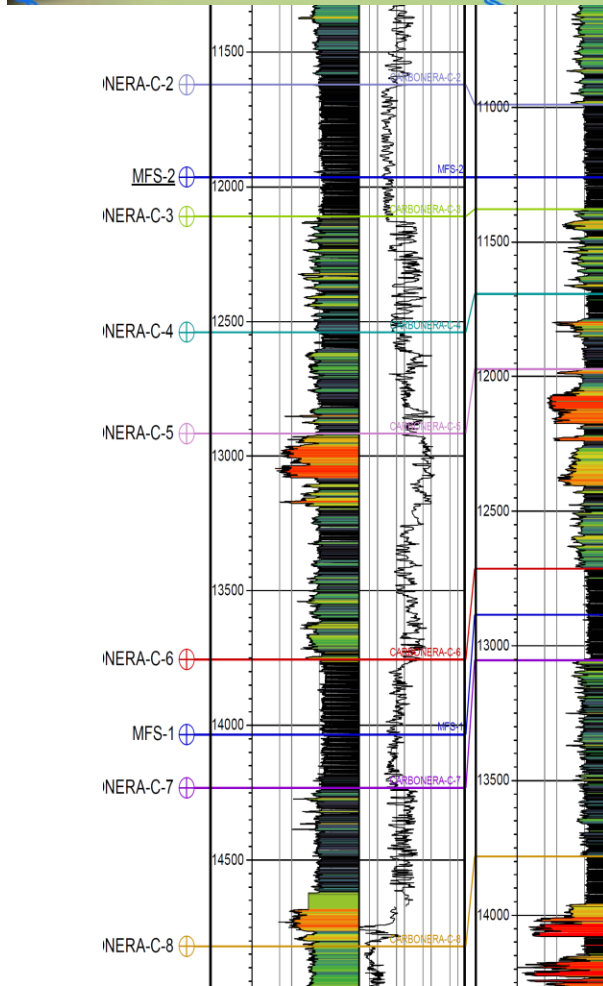


Shale

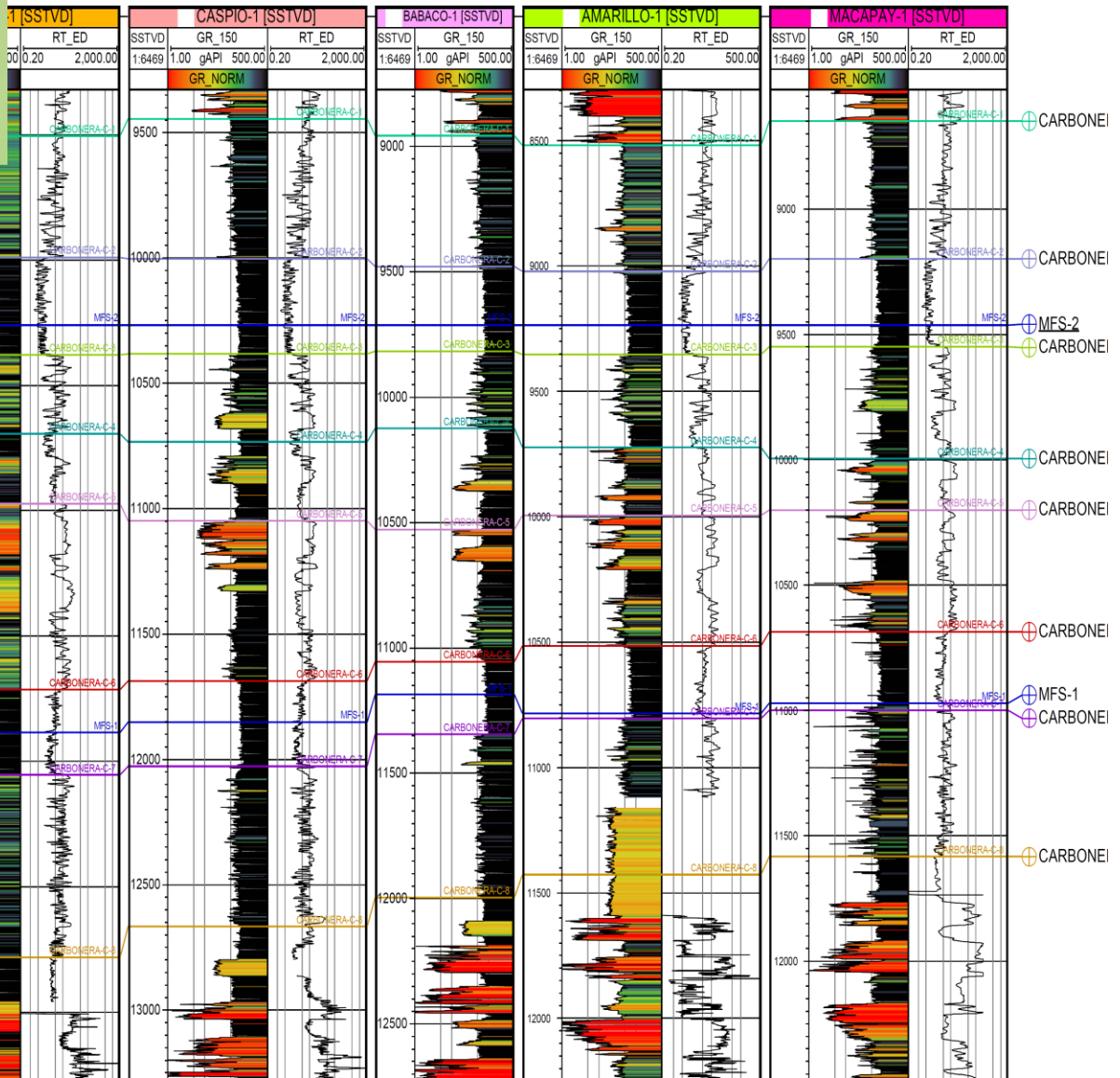
“Mud-
supported”
Fabrics

Sand
“grain supported”

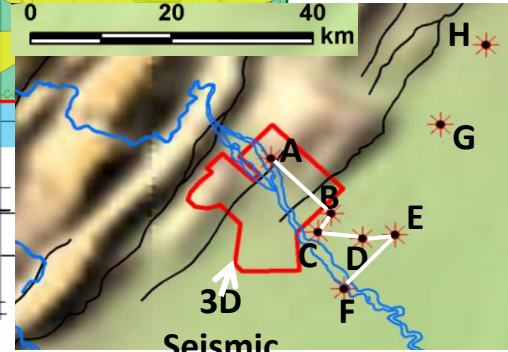




F (SE)



F (SE)



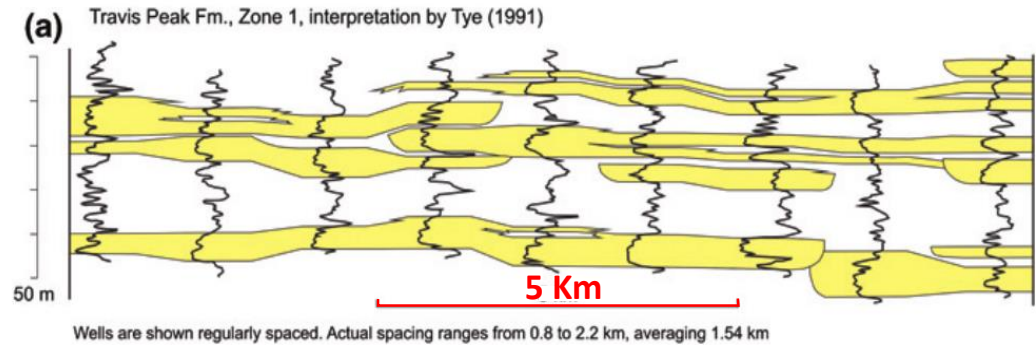
The Problem

- Well logs and cores can identify fluvial, estuarine and/or deep-water fans.
- It is impossible to predict channel orientation and correlate channels from well logs alone or from 3D seismic.
- My next slide shows 3 different interpretations by three experts interpreting the same geological section displaying fluvial sediments on well logs

Why this research is important?

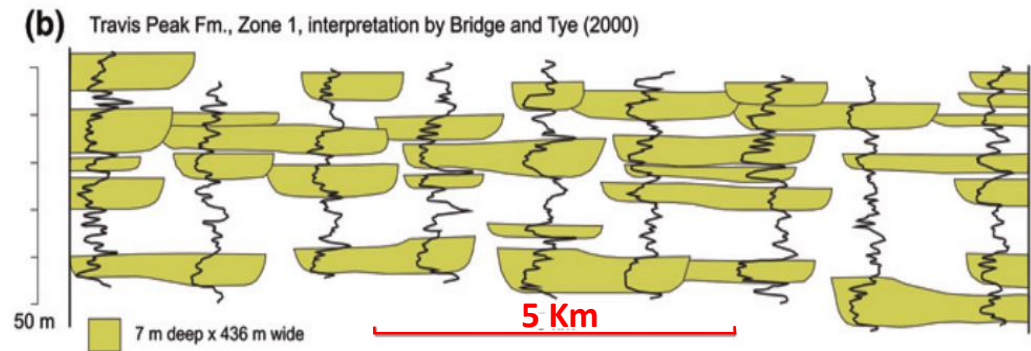
Three interpretations of the braided-fluvial deposits of the Travis Peak Formation TX.

Tye (1991)

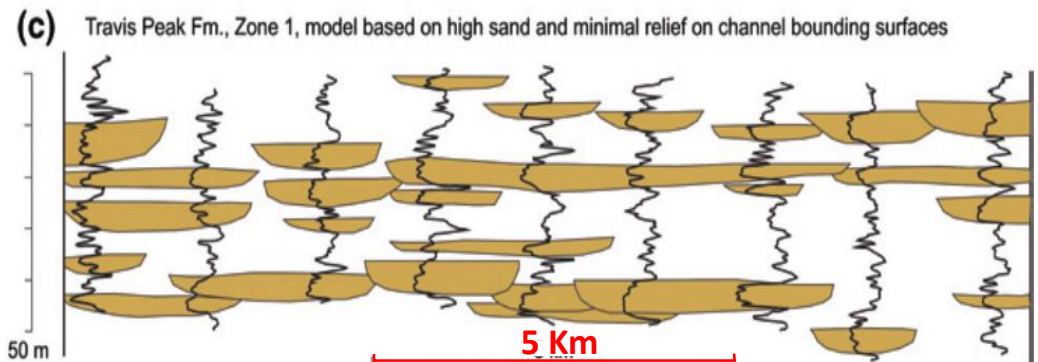


Sandstone connectivity
Is the major rule in oil
exploration and
production

Bridge and
Tye (2000)



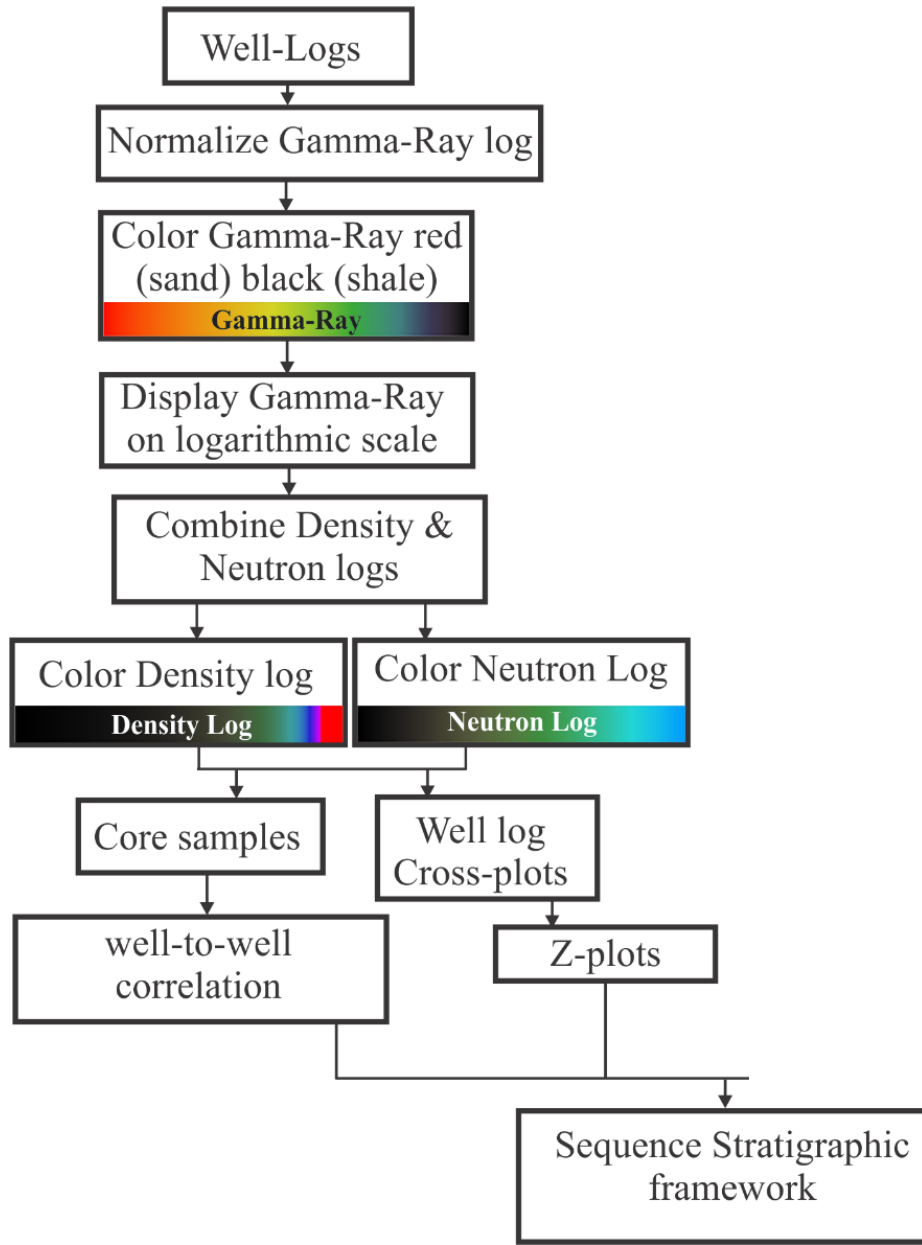
Miall 2006
& 2014



PRESENTATION OUTLINE

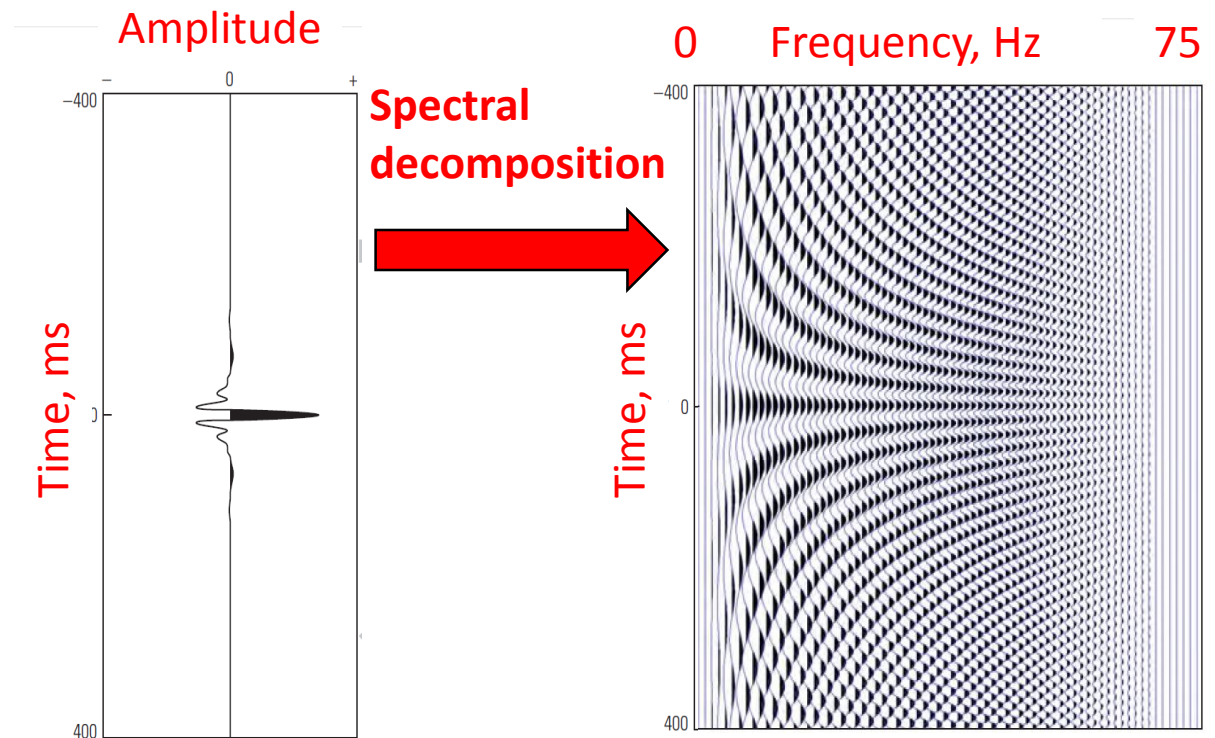
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PROPOSED WORKFLOW



□ What is Spectral Decomposition?

- A way of viewing the data contained in discrete sections of the 3D seismic data frequency spectrum



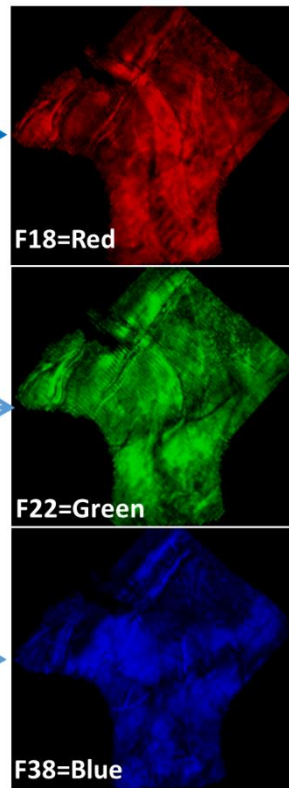
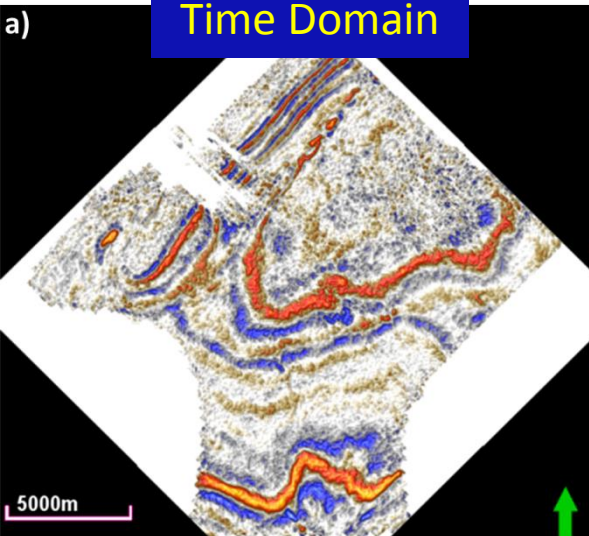
(Aarre et al., 2012)

Workflow of Spectral Decomposition

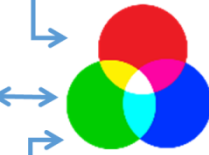
Extract (3) dominant frequencies,
break into 3 discrete frequency
volumes and flatten at the
horizon of interest

Identify seismic horizons

Time Domain

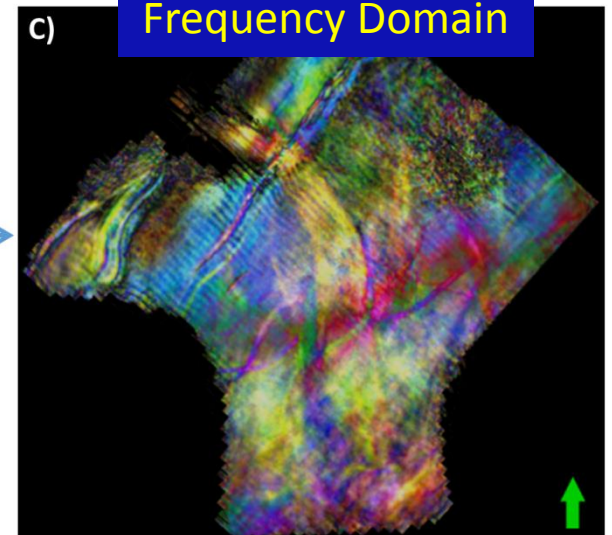


RGB



Frequency volume displaying
channels within flattened
horizons

Frequency Domain



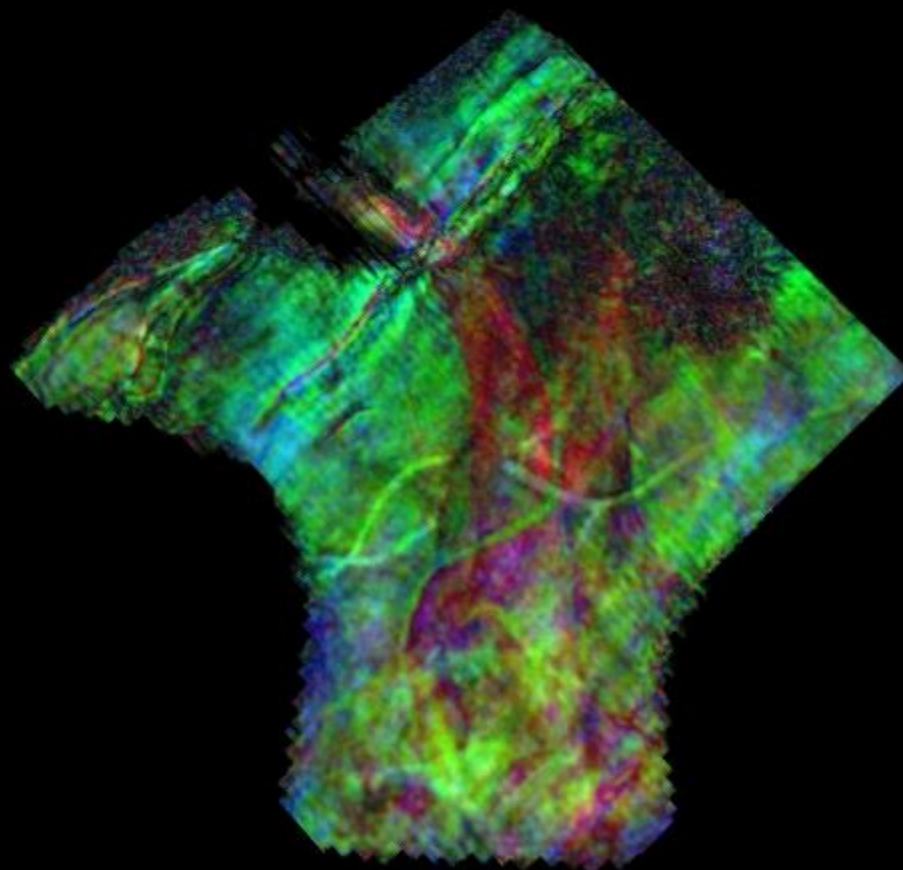
Blend dominant frequencies
volumes by **RGB** mixer



Constant_Bandwidth_18-44-61_Blend



PSTM_LL31

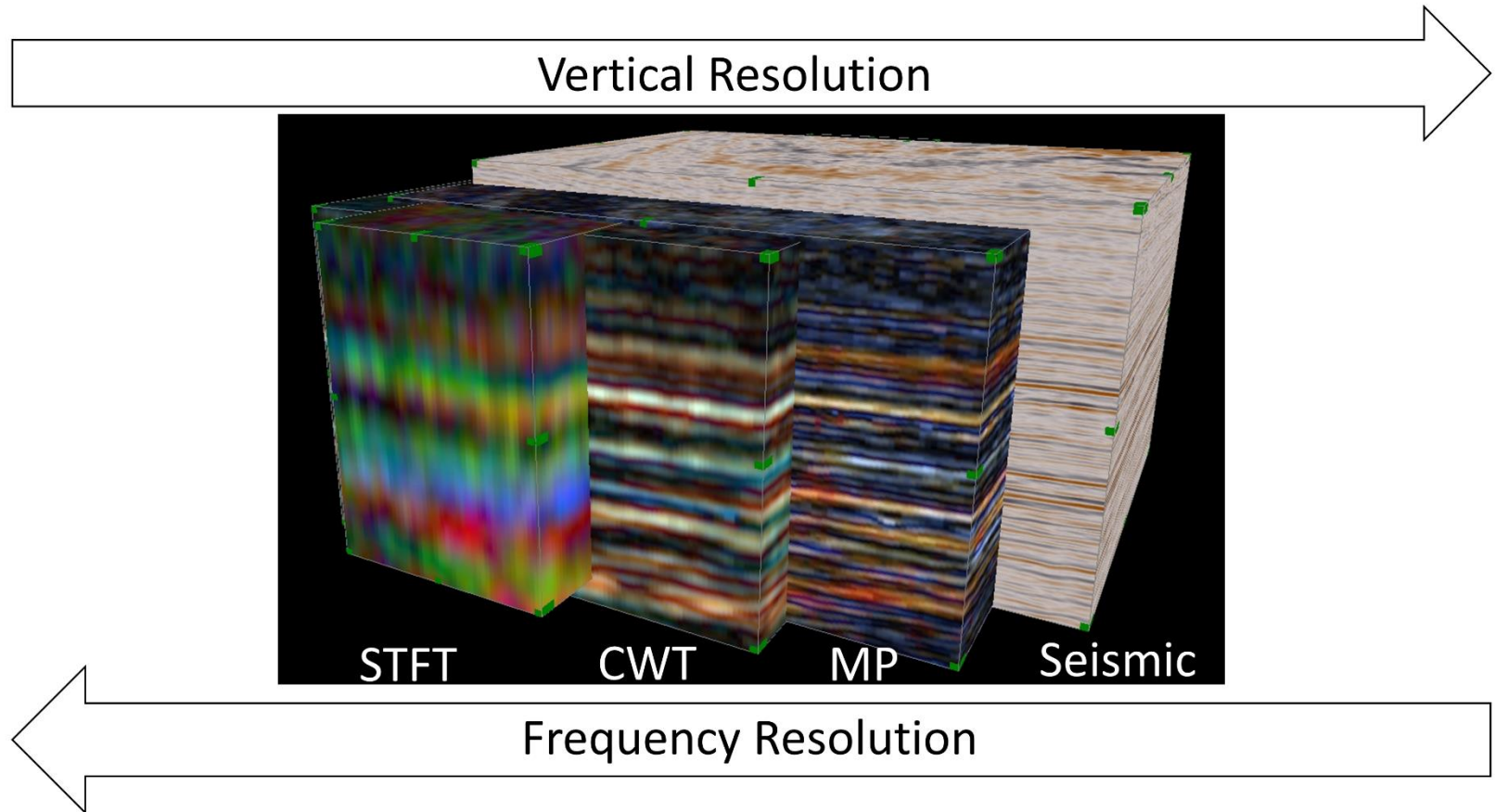


Types of Spectral Decomposition

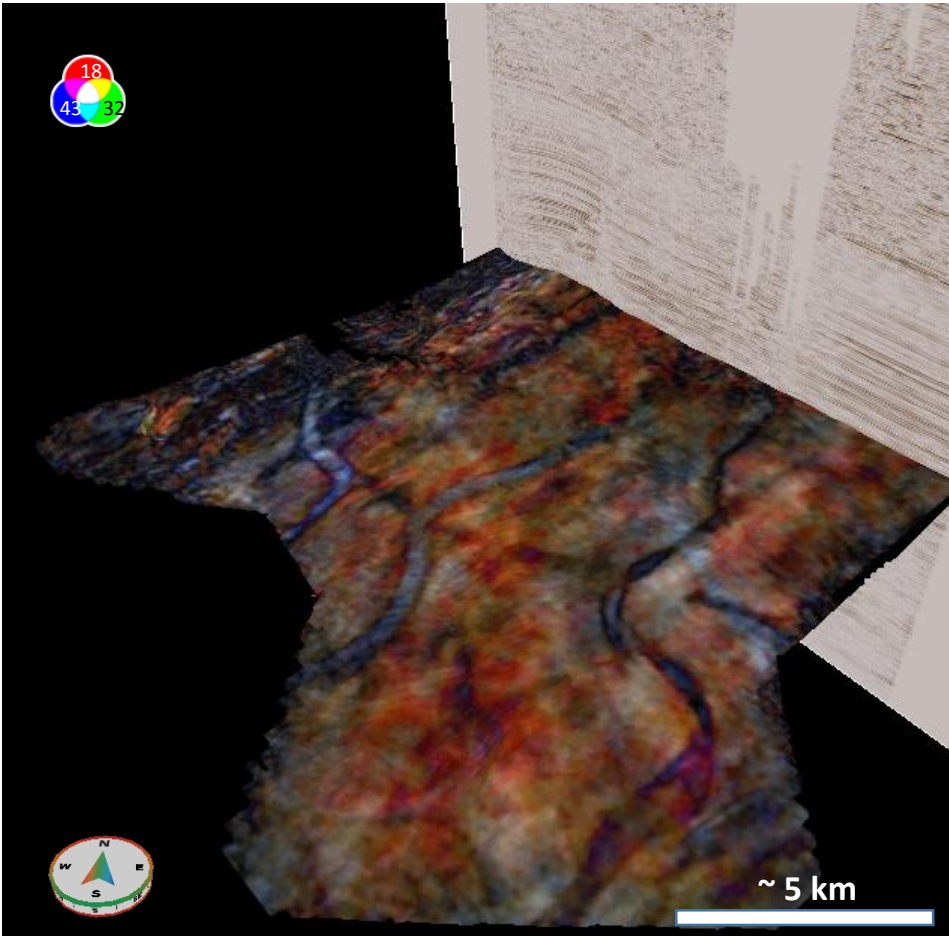
1-STFT= Short Time FT

2-CWT= Continuous wavelet

3-MP= Matching pursuit



Spectral Decomposition results similar to modern fluvial analog from Peru



Ucayali River Peru



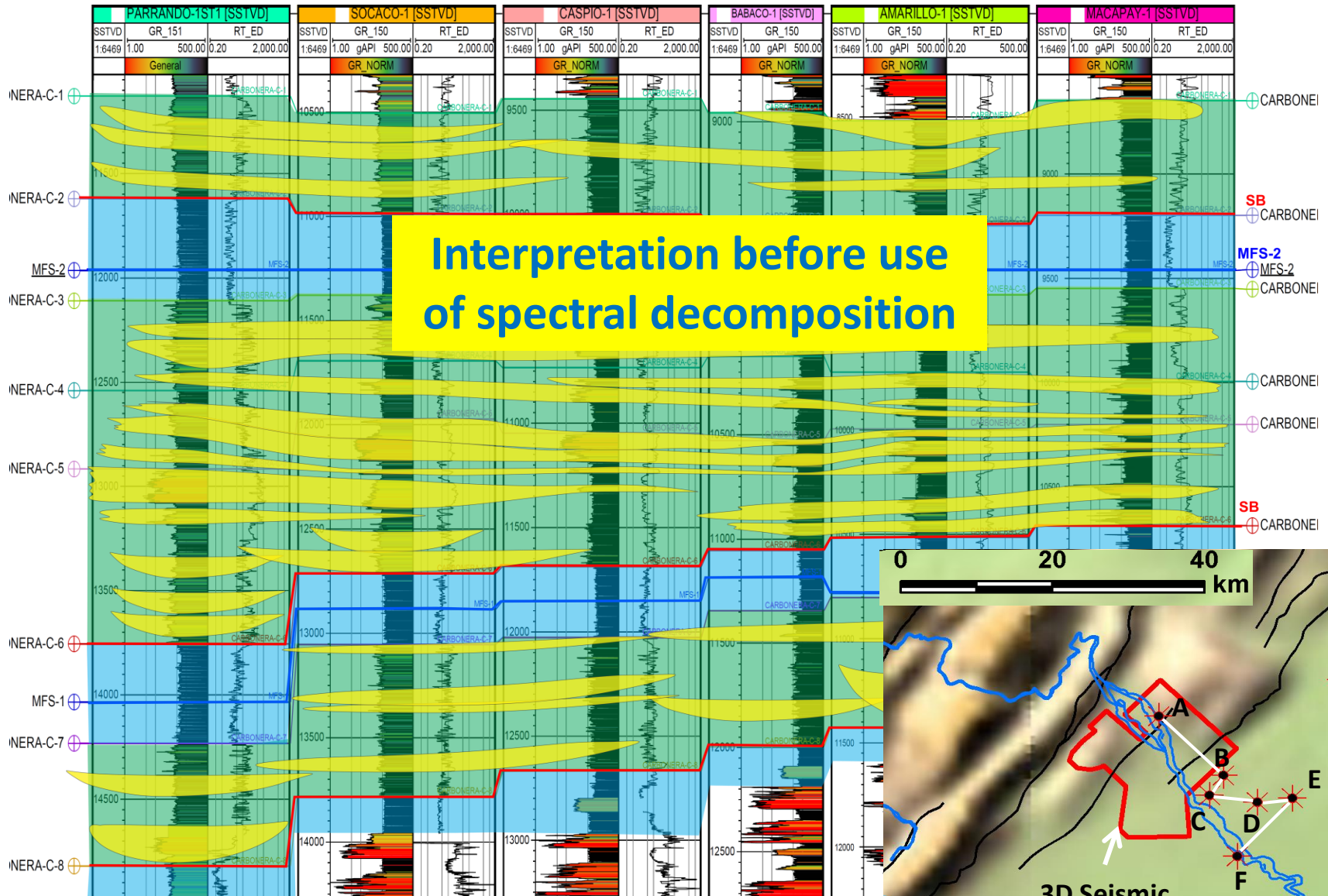
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Connecting the potential reservoirs based on well logs

A (NW)

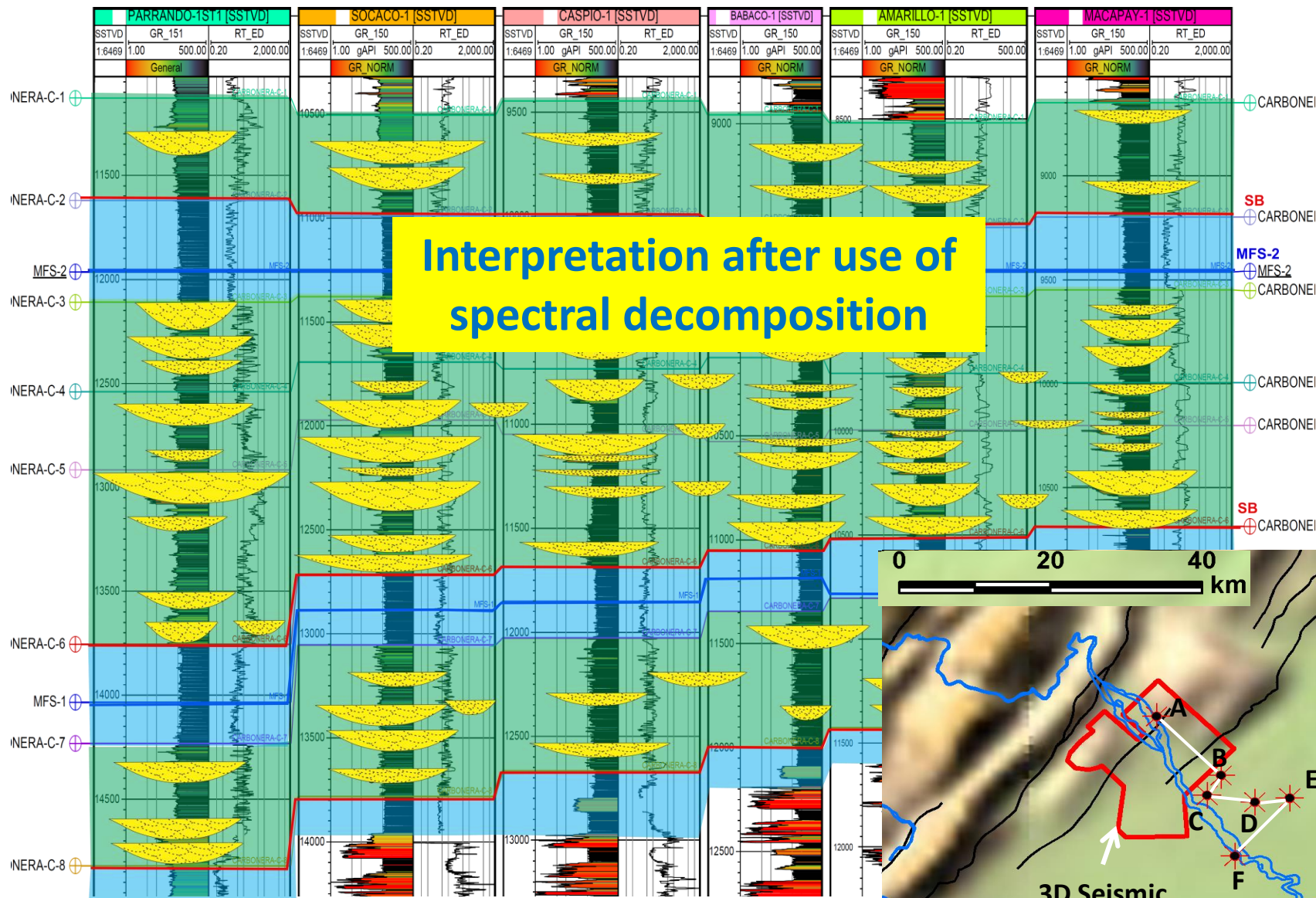
F (SE)



Connecting potential reservoirs based on spectral Decomposition

A (NW)

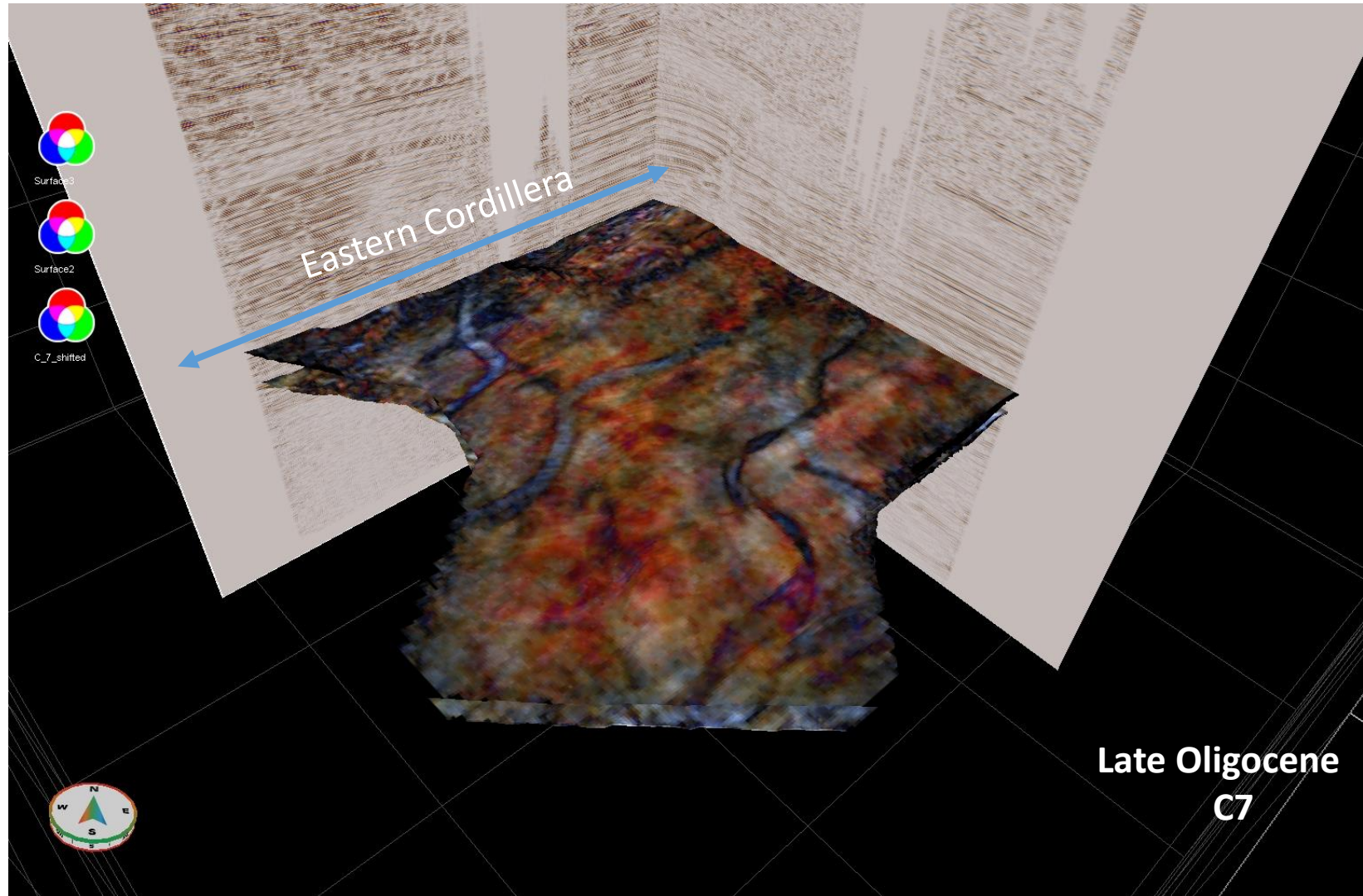
F (SE)



PRESENTATION OUTLINE

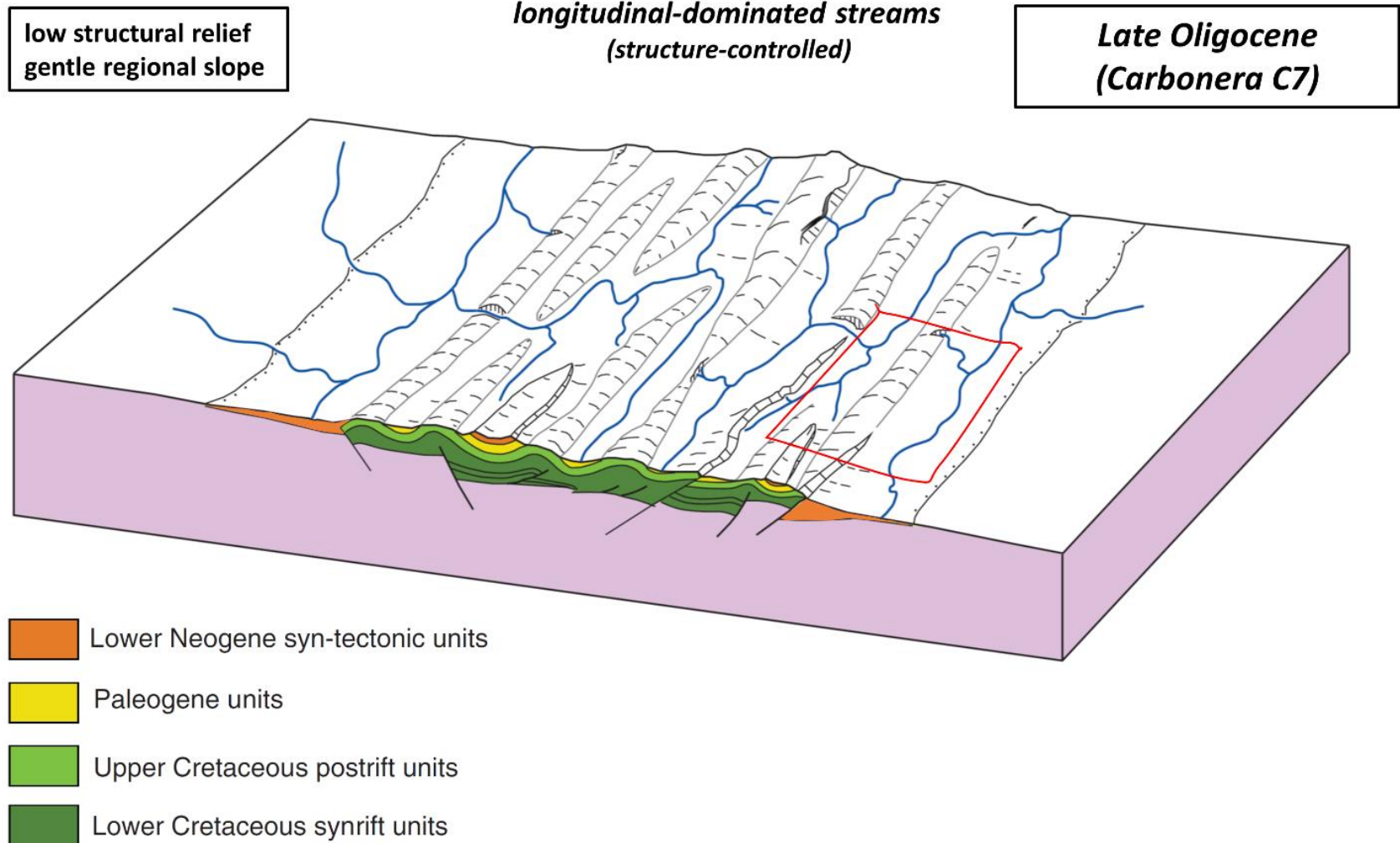
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Spectral Decomposition Expression of Tectonic Deformation

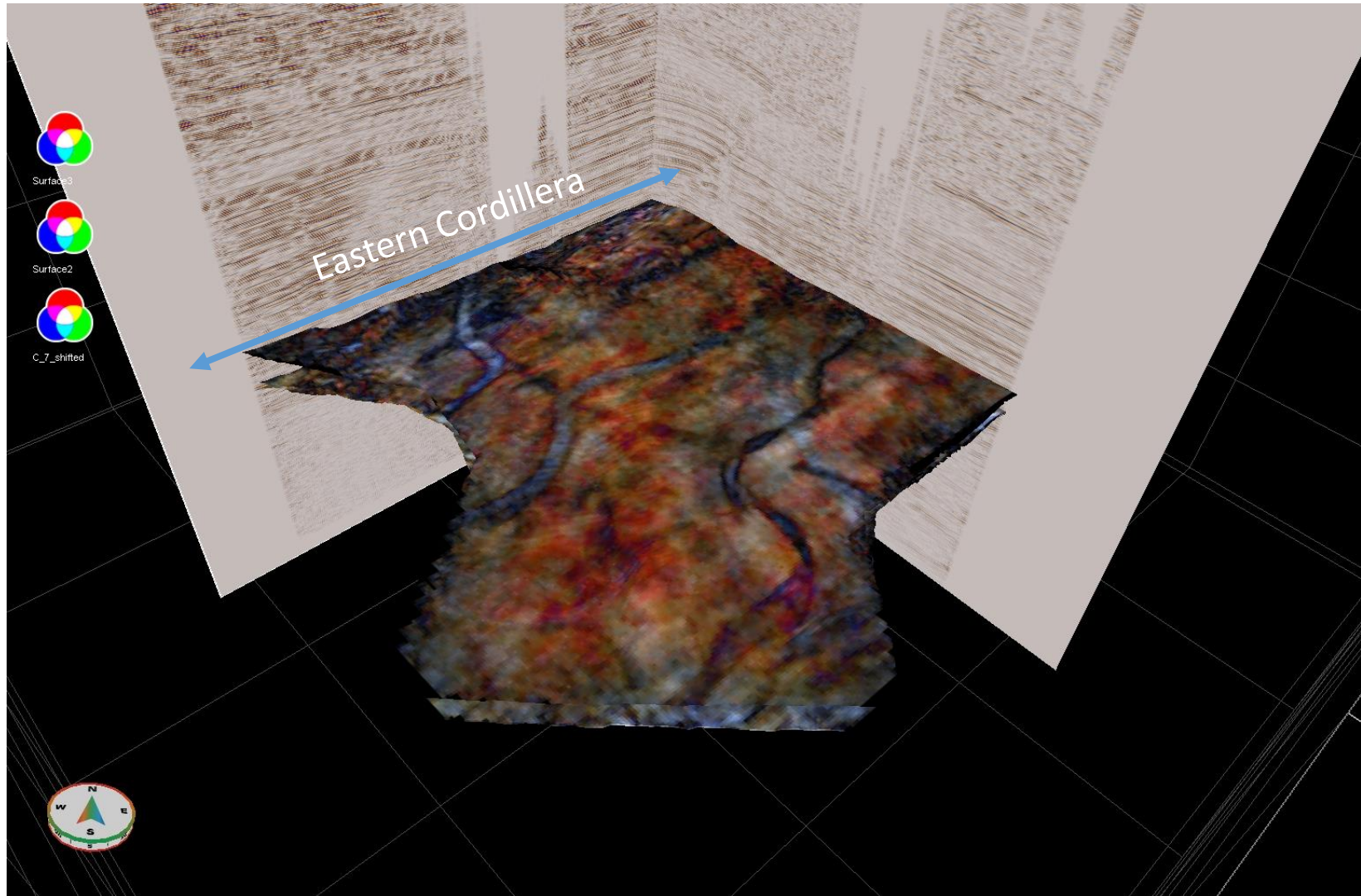


Conceptual model of fluvial drainage versus tectonic structure and regional slope

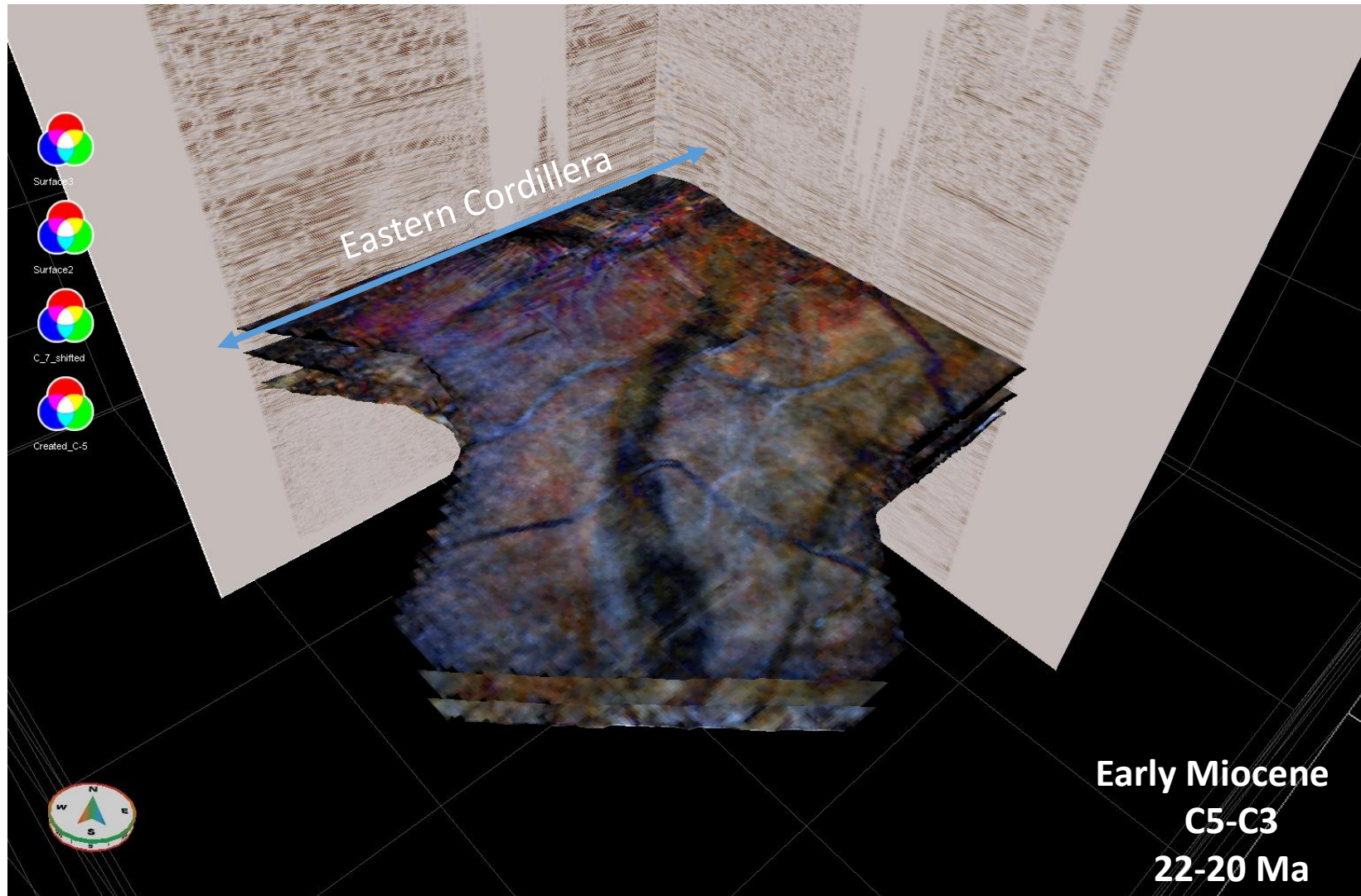
A. Early rift inversion



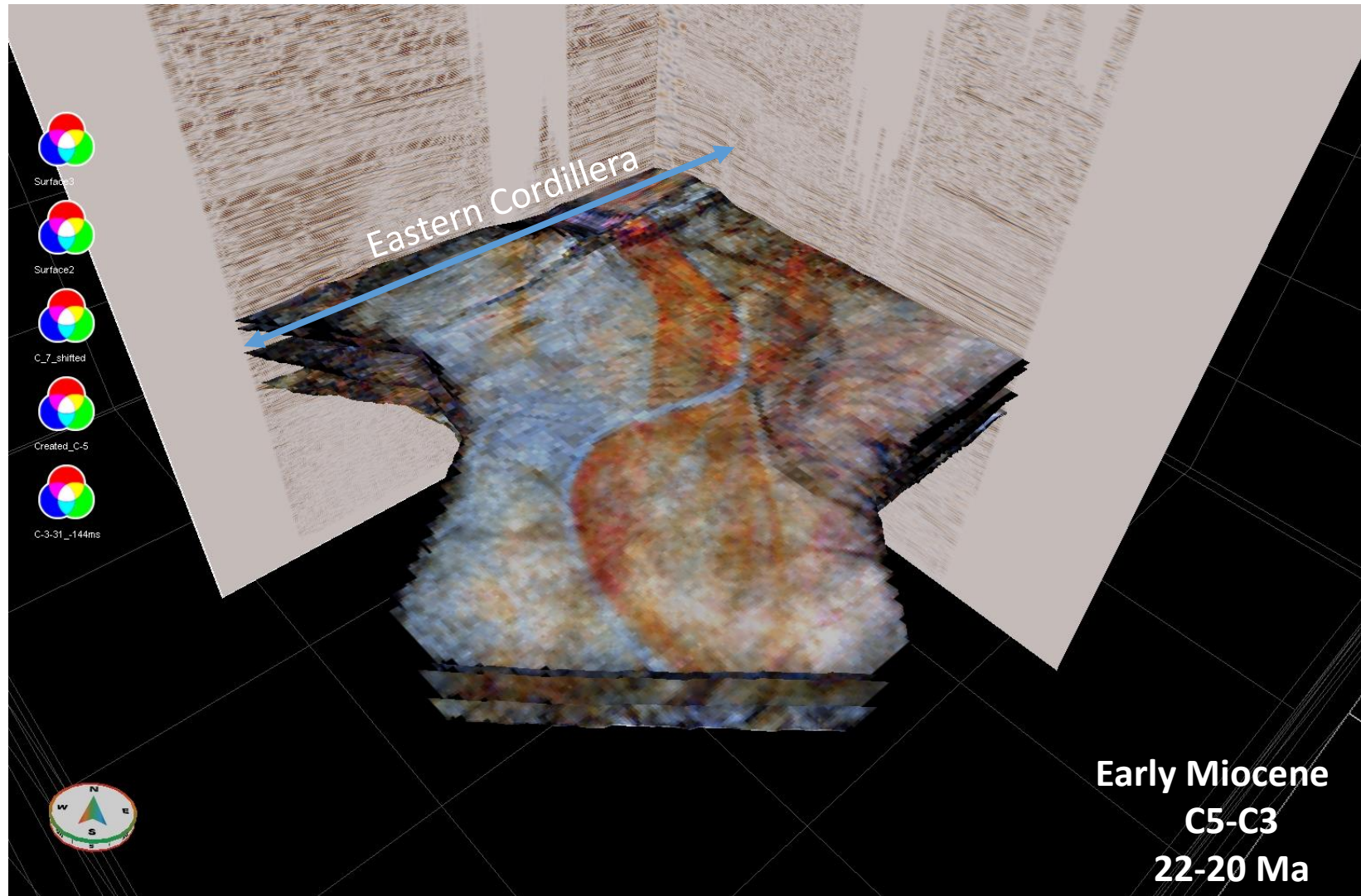
Spectral Decomposition Expression of Tectonic Deformation



Spectral Decomposition Expression of Tectonic Deformation



Spectral Decomposition Expression of Tectonic Deformation



Conceptual model of fluvial drainage versus tectonic structure and regional slope

B. Mature rift inversion

high structural relief
steep regional slope

*transverse-dominated streams
(slope-controlled)*

*longitudinal river
in active thrust sheet
or thrust-top basin*

*remnant longitudinal catchment
being reduced by capture*

*Early Miocene
(Carbonera C5-C3)*



Lower Neogene syn-tectonic units

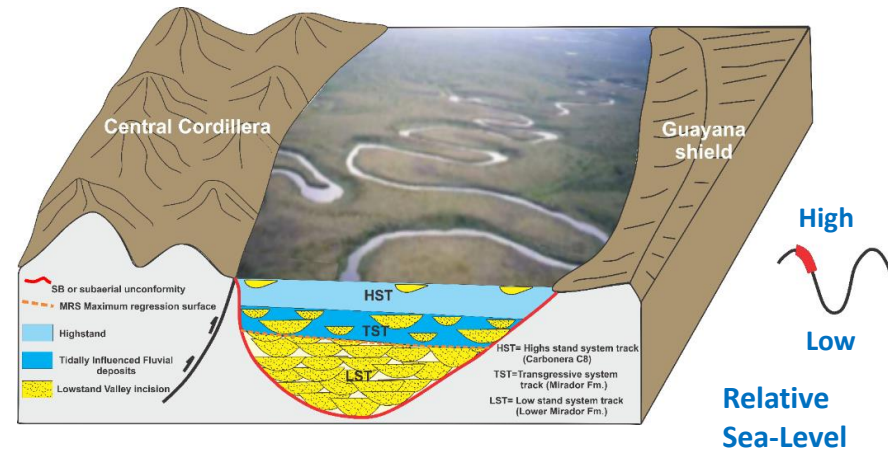
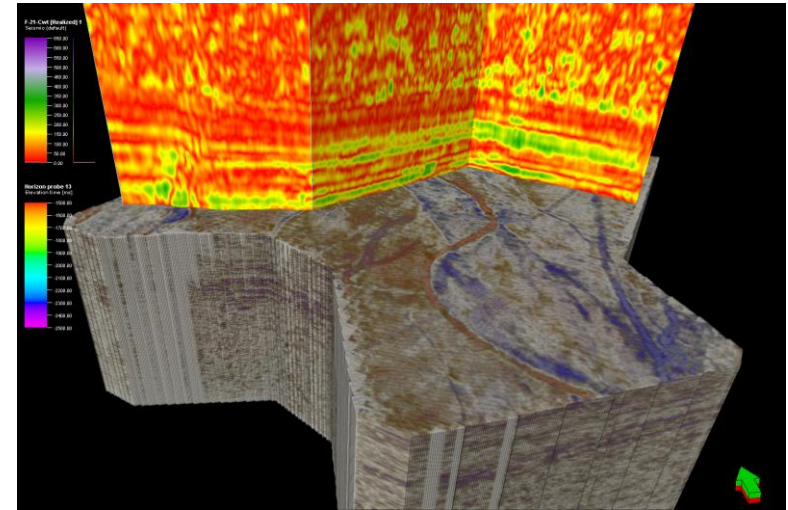
Paleogene units

Upper Cretaceous postrift units

Lower Cretaceous synrift units

CONCLUSION

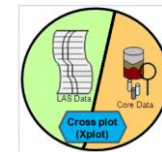
- By using spectral decomposition we can detect subtle stratigraphic features undetectable in the time domain seismic data and correlate the sand bodies from well to well.
- The integration of spectral decomposition and well character are powerful subsurface mapping techniques that make it possible, at last, to resolve the subsurface configuration of the Llanos Foothills of Colombia.



ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS



Ministry of High
Education - Libya



Thank You