

# CCSMR Task 2: 2<sup>nd</sup> Generation SOV-DAS

Project ESD14095

<sup>1</sup>Julia Correa

<sup>1</sup>Barry Freifeld and <sup>2</sup>Roman Pevzner

<sup>1</sup>Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory

<sup>2</sup>Curtin University

---

U.S. Department of Energy

National Energy Technology Laboratory

Addressing the Nation's Energy Needs Through Technology Innovation – 2019 Carbon Capture,  
Utilization, Storage, and Oil and Gas Technologies Integrated Review Meeting

August 26-30, 2019

# Presentation Outline

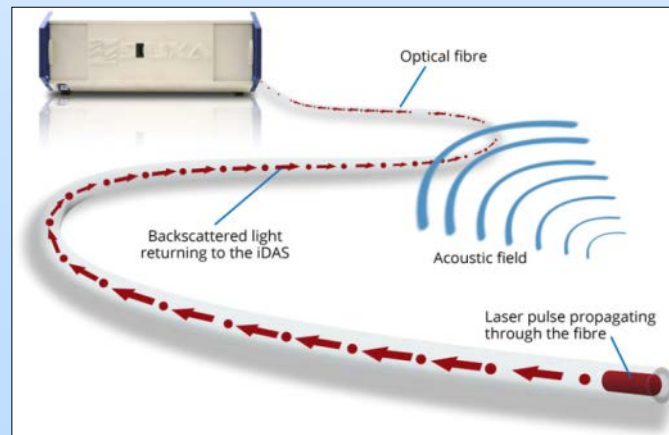
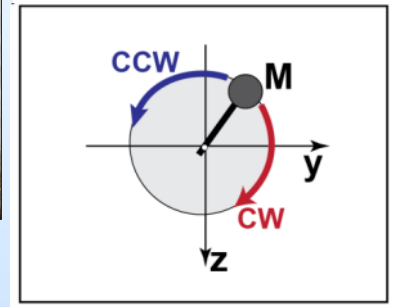
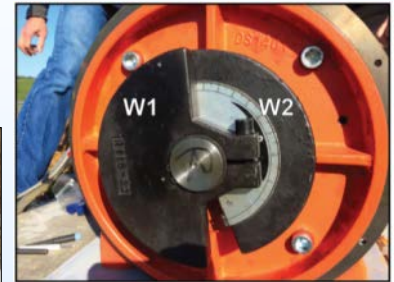
---

- Motivation for SOV-DAS Technology
- SOV-DAS for monitoring
  - Otway Stage 3 multi-well VSP monitoring
  - Synergistic developments at ADM
- New SOV
  - Redesign (swept  $S_H$  source)
  - Field trial of new technology - EFSL

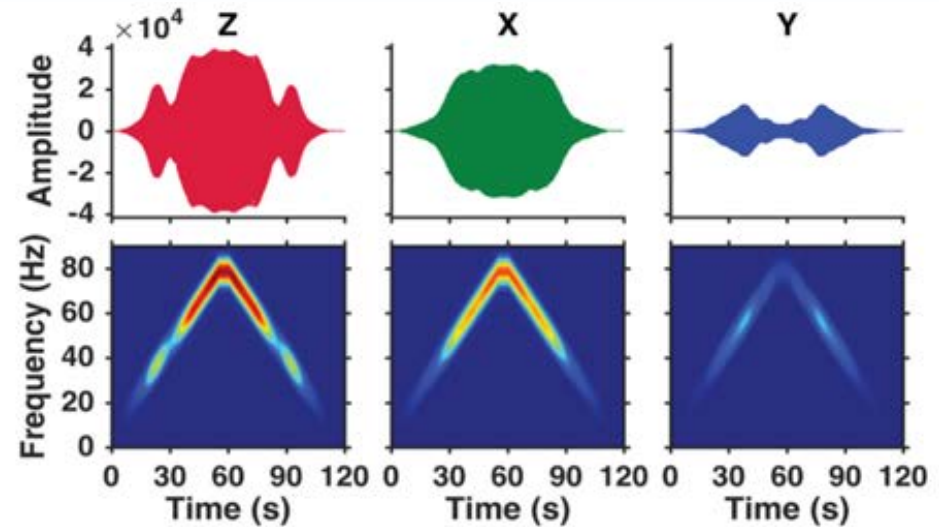
Conventional  
campaign-based systems  
small T, large N



SOV-DAS permanent monitoring system  
large T, moderate N



# Surface Orbital Vibrator (SOV) – Controlled AC Motor

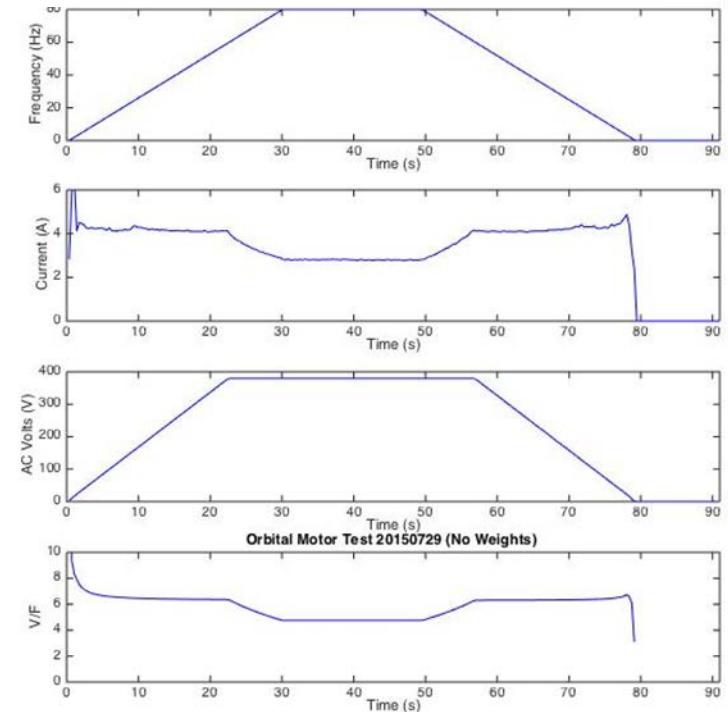


Max Frequency 80 Hz, Force (@80Hz) 10 T-f  
Operate 2.5 hr/d



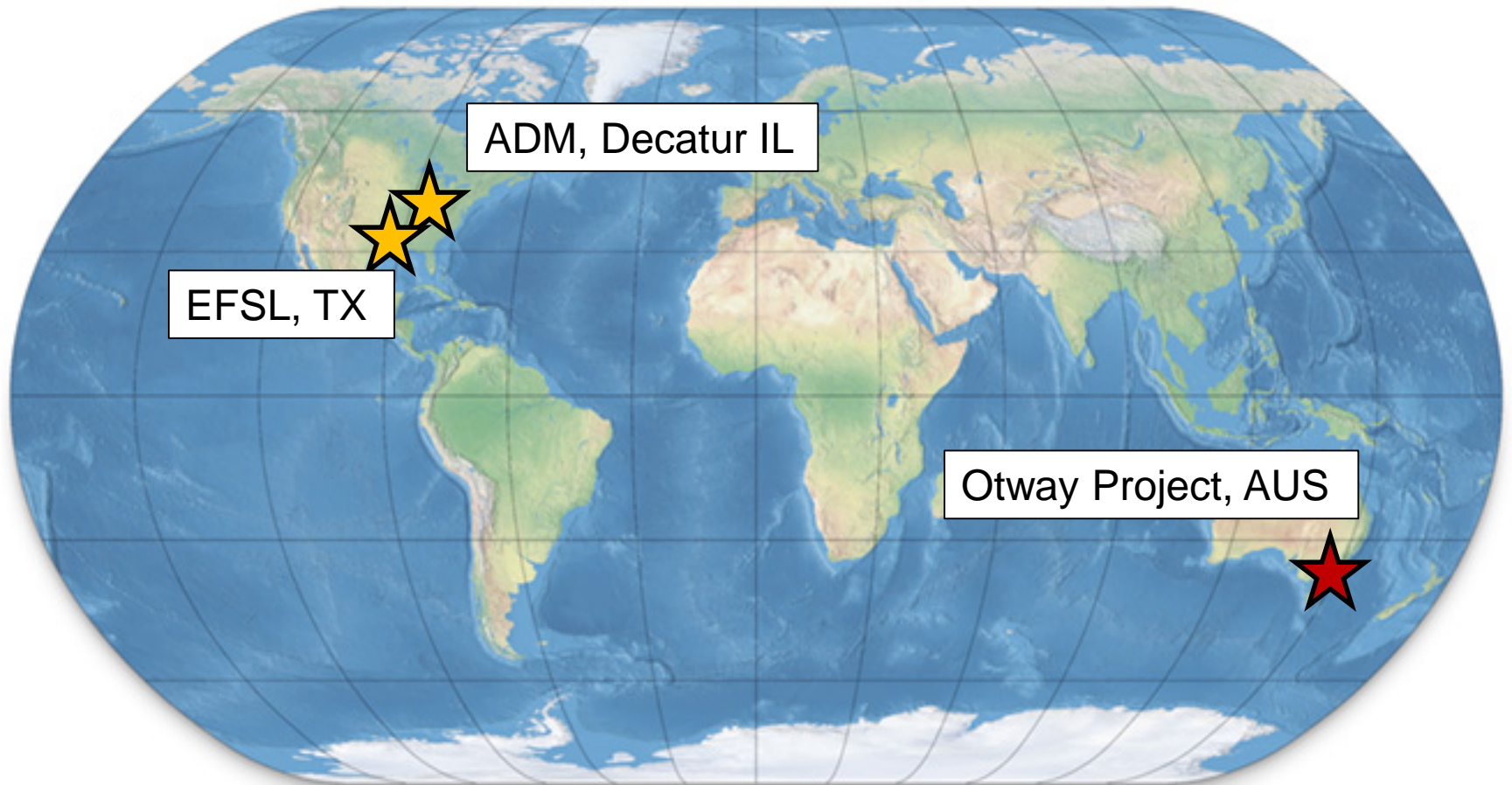
Force is adjustable

$$F = m\omega^2 r$$



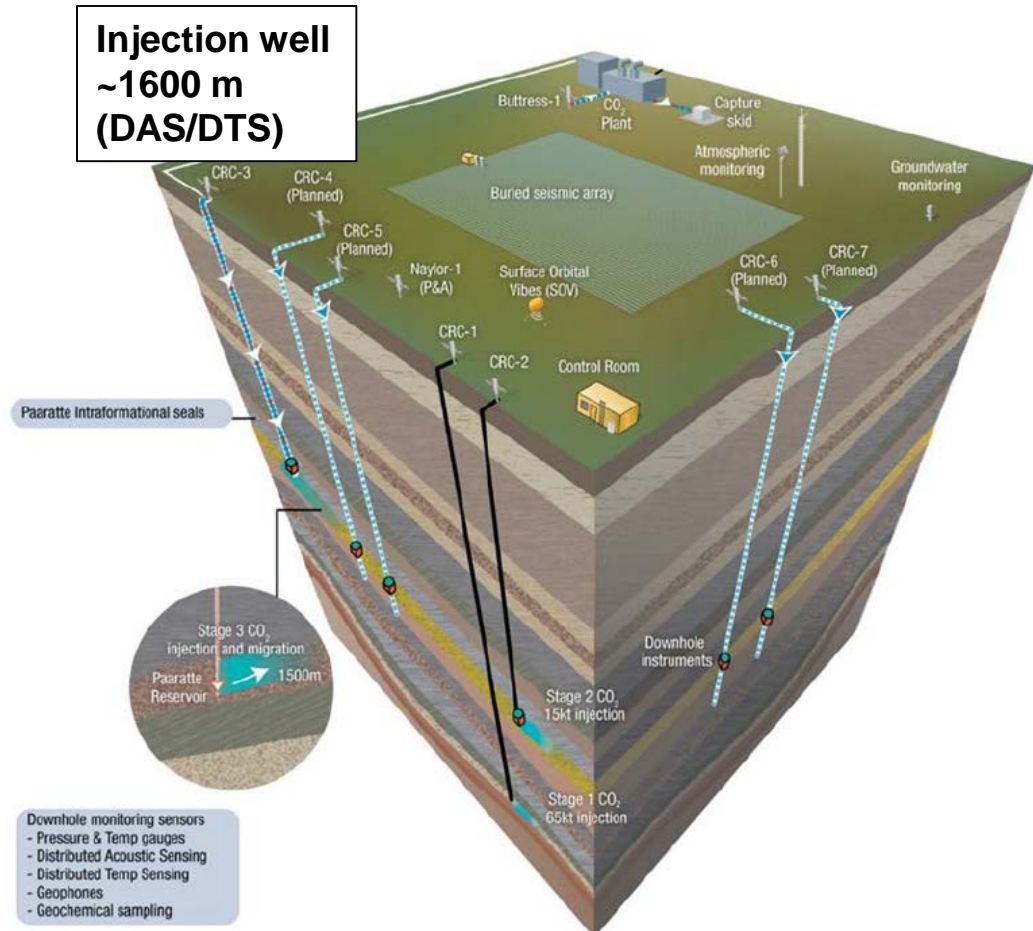


# DAS/SOV



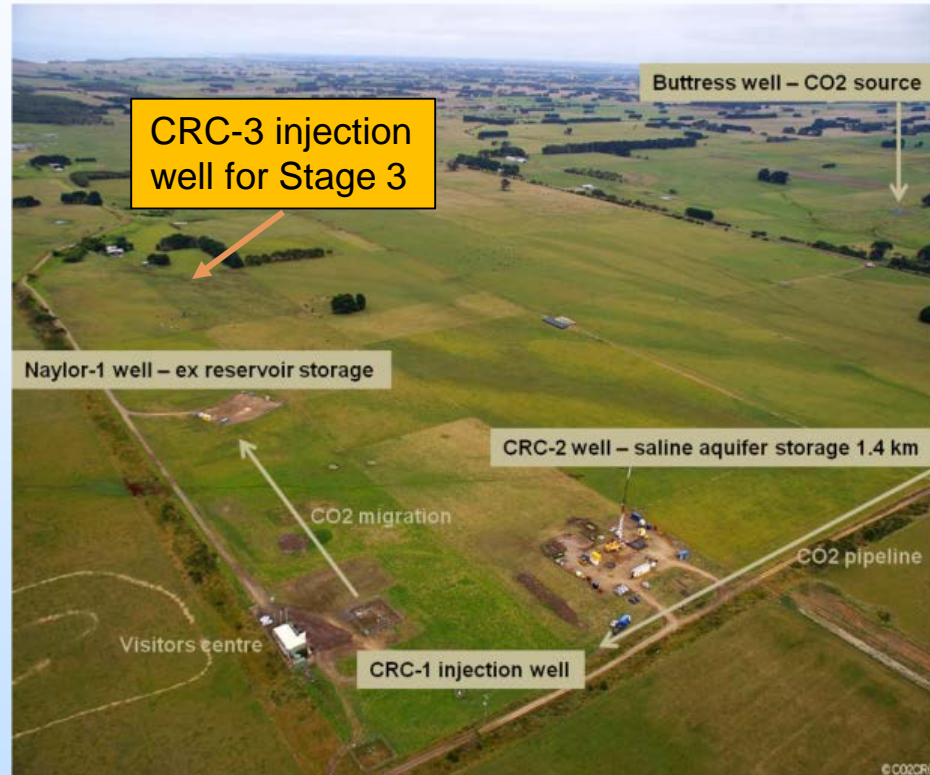
# Otway Project Stage 3 Concept

- Built on previous experience
- Multi-well seismic monitoring using 4D DAS VSP and SOV sources
- Seismic processing automation
- Reduction of cost and acquisition footprint



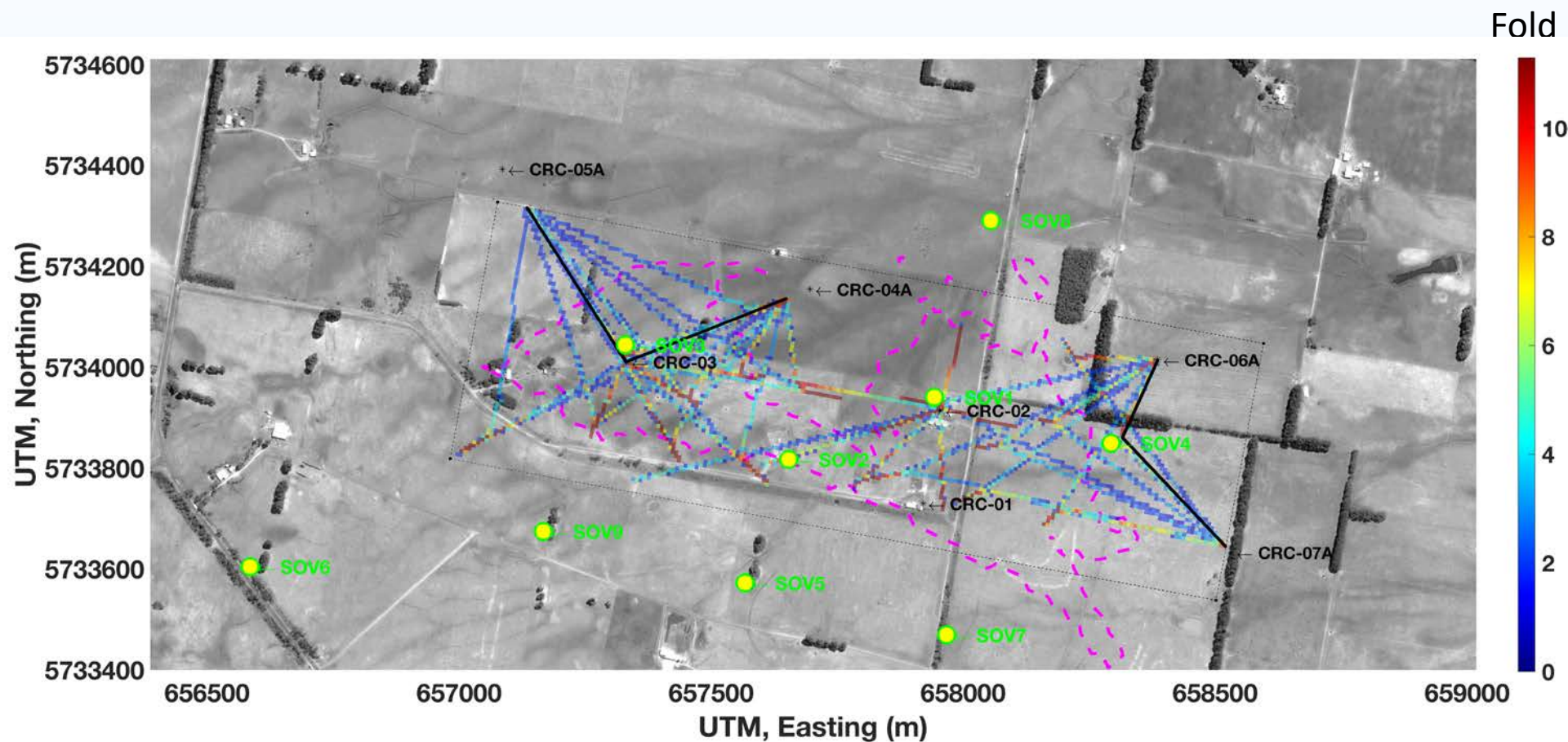
# Otway Project Stage 3

- Injection of 15 kt of supercritical CO<sub>2</sub>
- Drill 4 wells at the CO2CRC Otway test site, to form a subsurface monitoring array
- CO2CRC purchased 7 new SOVs (9 in total) to be operated daily
- LBNL will install SOVs and provide technical support
- LBNL and Curtin University (Australia) will generate processing flows for daily 2D images of the CO<sub>2</sub> plume in subsurface





# Seismic coverage by 9 permanent sources and 6 wells instrumented with DAS





# CRC-3 well – injection well for Stage 3

DTS

**Constellation Fiber**

**Single-mode fiber**

**Single-mode fiber**

DAS&DTS cable 2  
2 SMF, 2 MMF,

DAS&DTS cable 1  
Constellation fibre  
1 CF, 3 SMF, 2 MMF

1430m MD

1640m MD

- CRC-3 configuration

- Cable 1: Constellation fiber, single-mode, multi-mode
- Cable 2: single-mode, multi-mode

- 4 additional wells planned for October



# Field trials

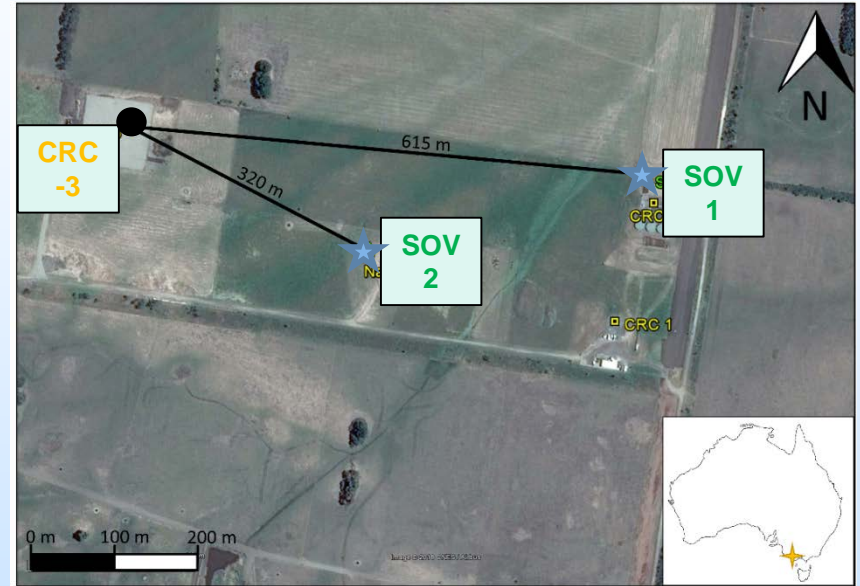
## Optimizing SOV/DAS acquisition

Field trials for **testing optimal parameters** for SOV/DAS acquisition

- 1- Engineered (Constellation) fiber vs Conventional (single-mode) fiber
- 2- Different motors and sweep frequencies on conventional fiber
- 3- Different motors and sweep frequencies on engineered fiber

# Conventional SMF vs Constellation (May 2017)

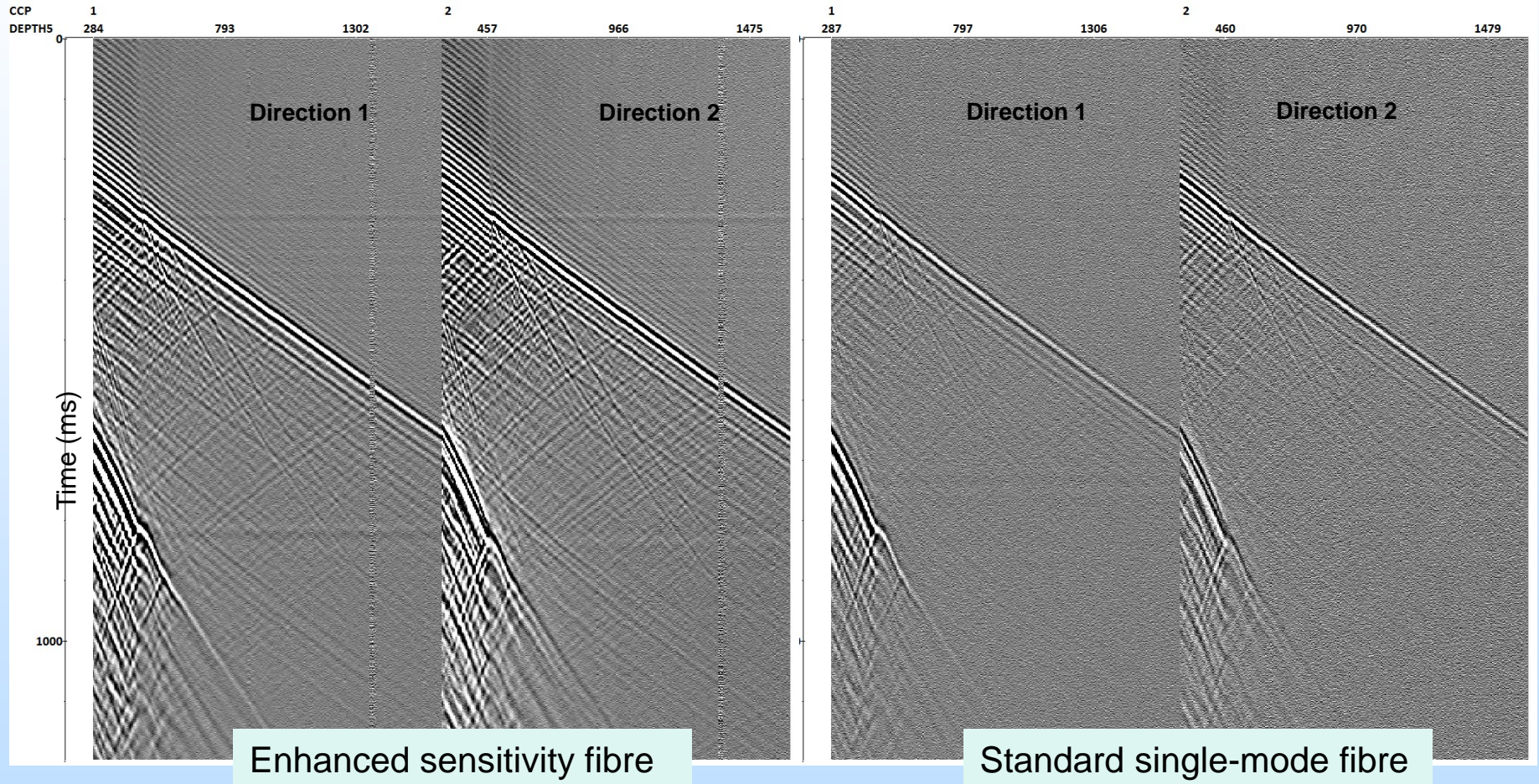
- Sweep design:
  - Up to 80 Hz
  - ~10 t force at 80 Hz
  - 150 s sweep (30 s upsweep, 120 s downsweep)
- 14 sweeps stacked in each direction





# Conventional SMF vs Constellation (May 2017)

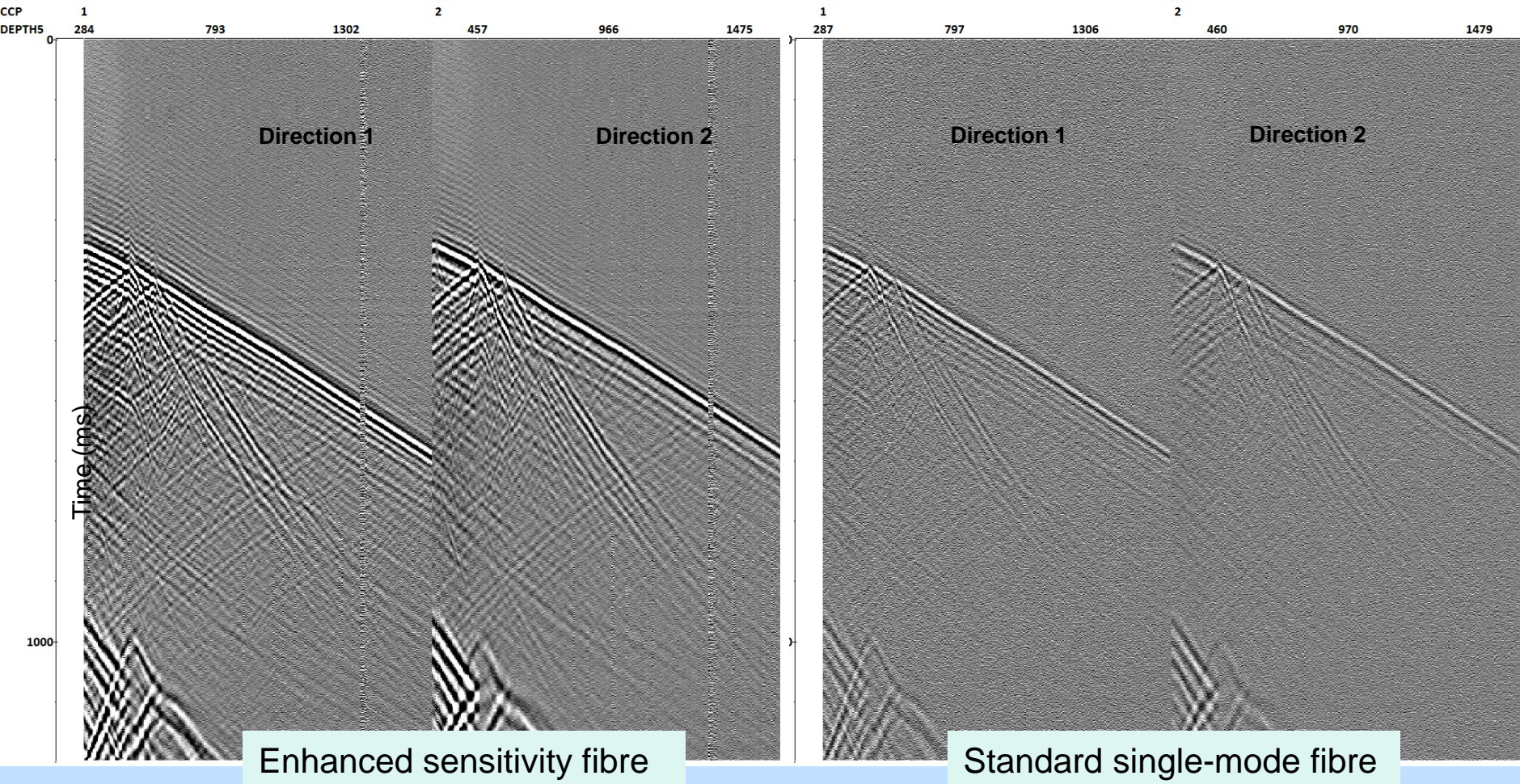
*SOV 2 (150 s to 80 Hz sweeps), stack 14 sweeps*





# Conventional SMF vs Constellation (May 2017)

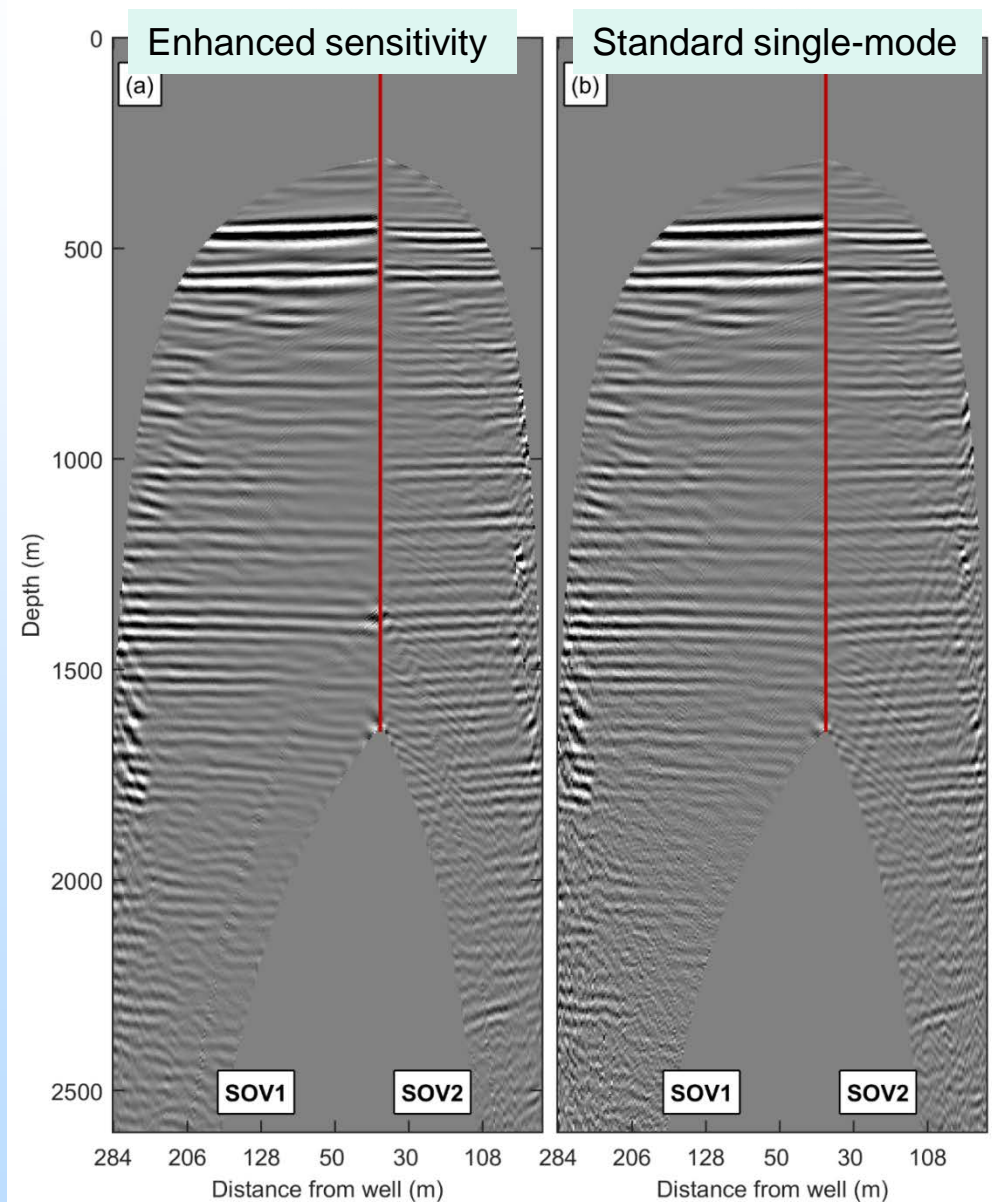
*SOV 1 (150 s to 80 Hz sweeps), stack 14 sweeps*



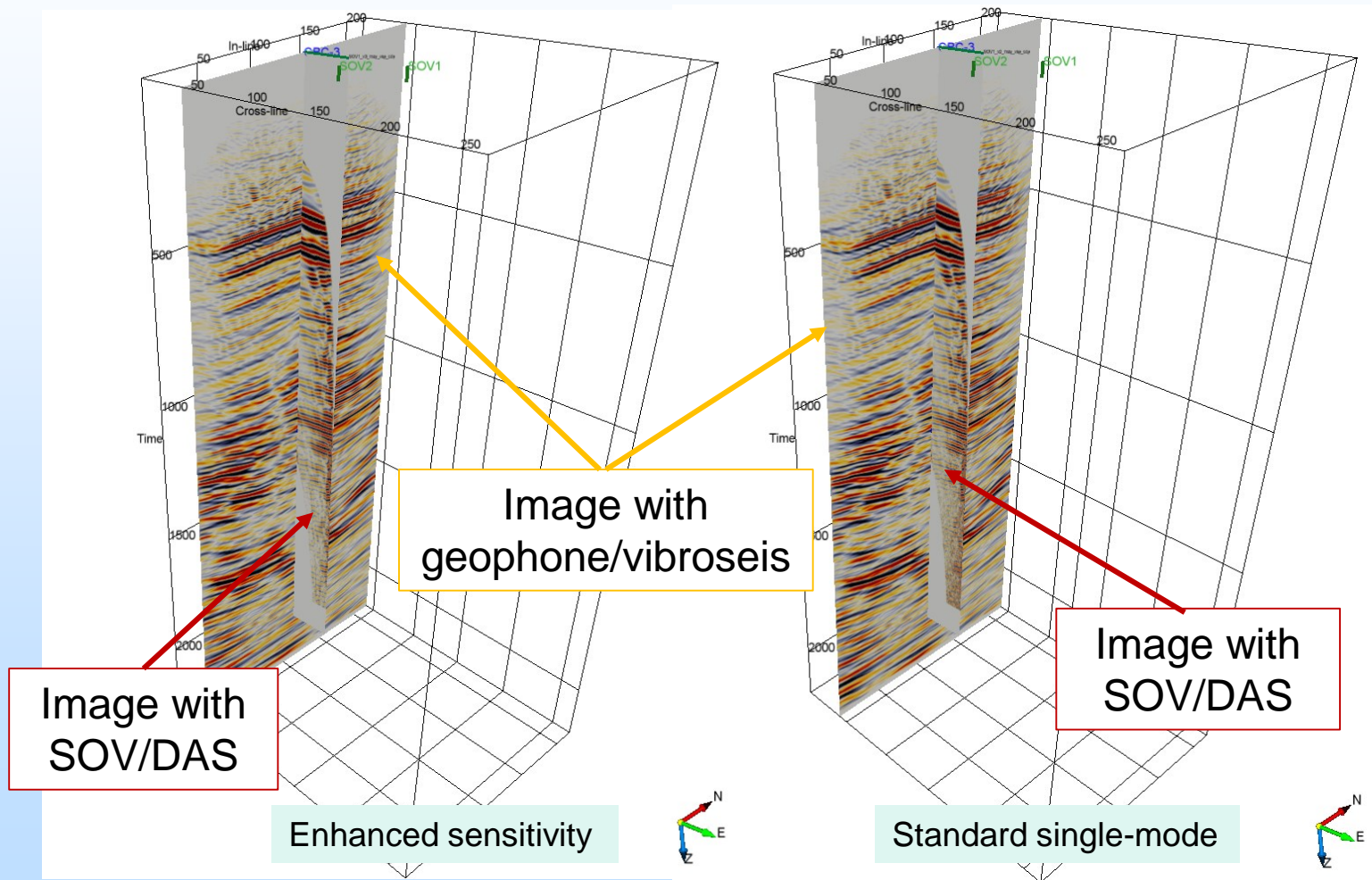


# 2D line from SOV/DAS records

- VSP to CDP transform of SOV/DAS records
- The 2D line correspondent to SOV1 and SOV2 are displayed side by side. Well path displayed in red.



# Comparison of SOV/DAS with conventional (geophone) technology



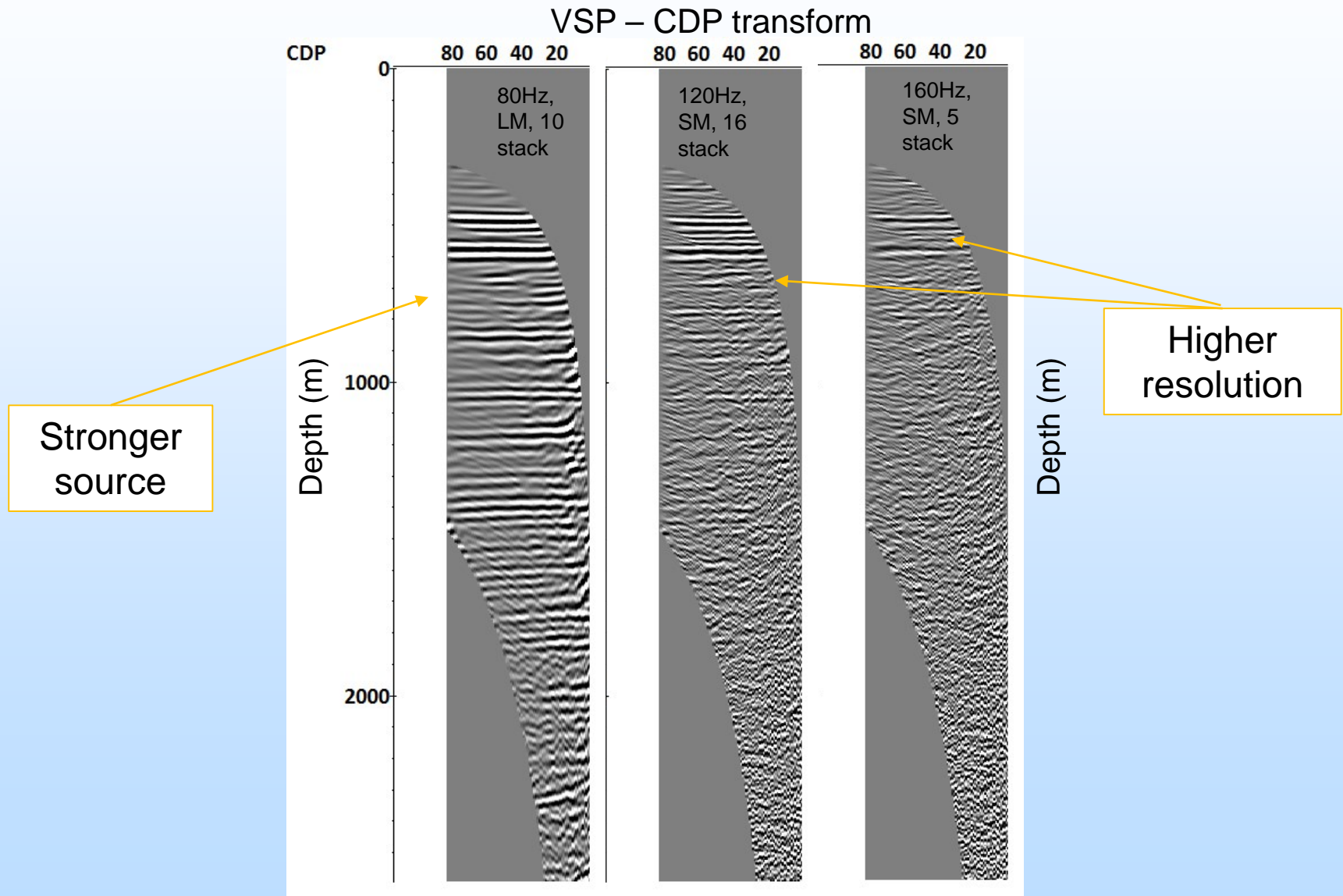
# Performance of small and large motors: field trial in November 2017



November test	
SOV 1	SOV 2
Large motors 0 – 80Hz	Large motors 0 – 80Hz
Small motors 0 – 120 Hz; 50% peak force	Small motors 0 – 120 Hz; 50% peak force
	Small motors 0 – 160 Hz; 50% peak force



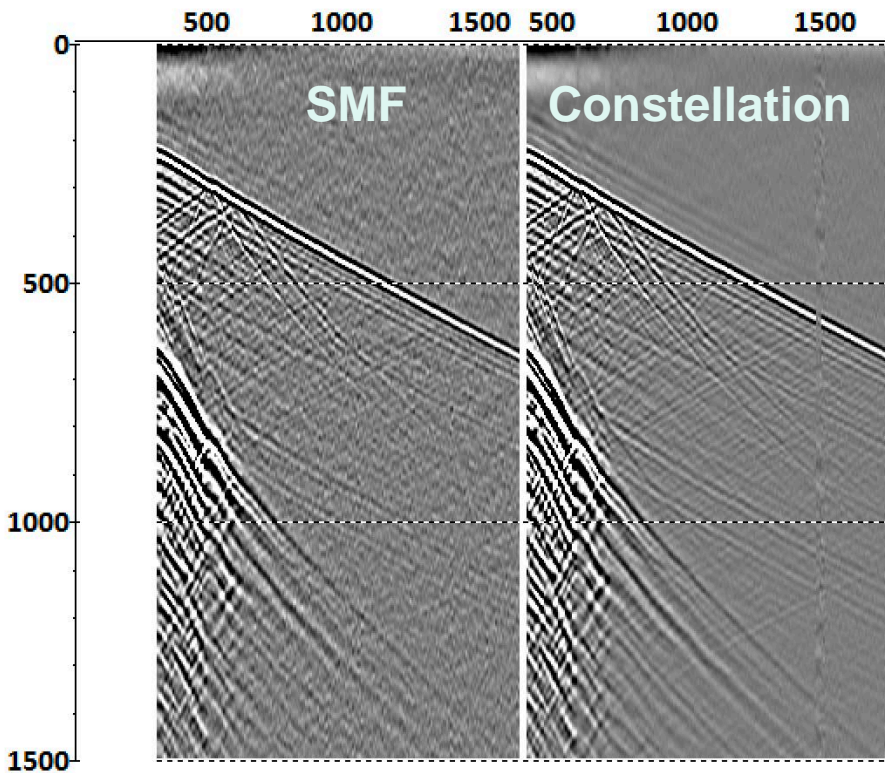
# DAS VSP (standard fibre) and SOV 2



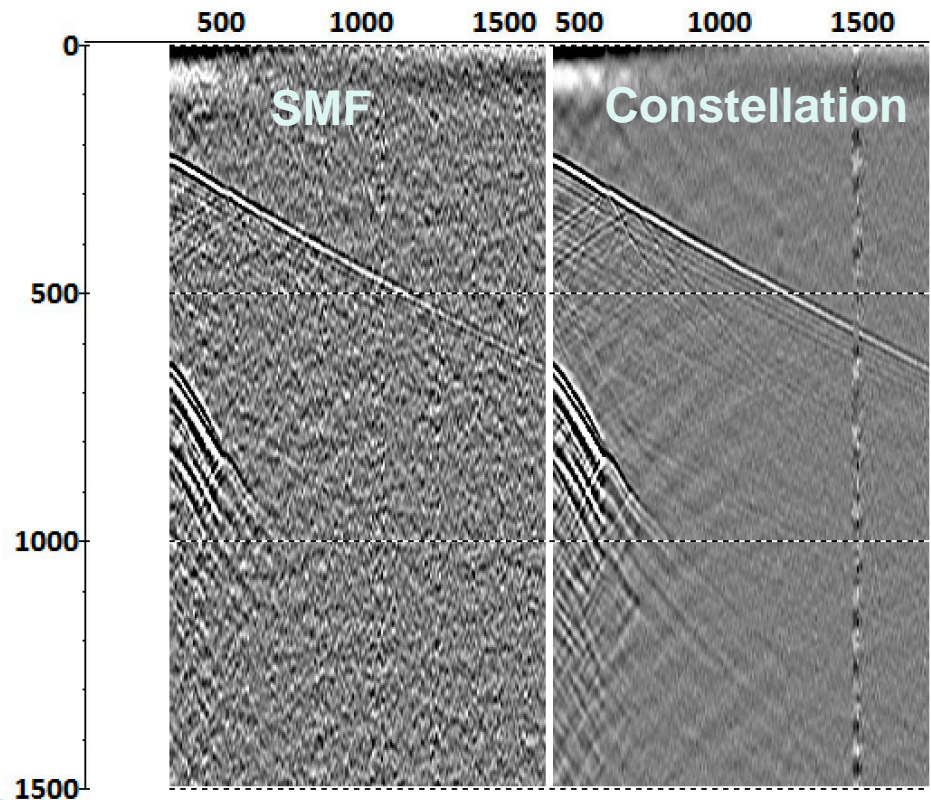
# Engineered fiber would allow to use combination of small and large motors

Stack of 9 sweeps

Large motors, 0-80 Hz



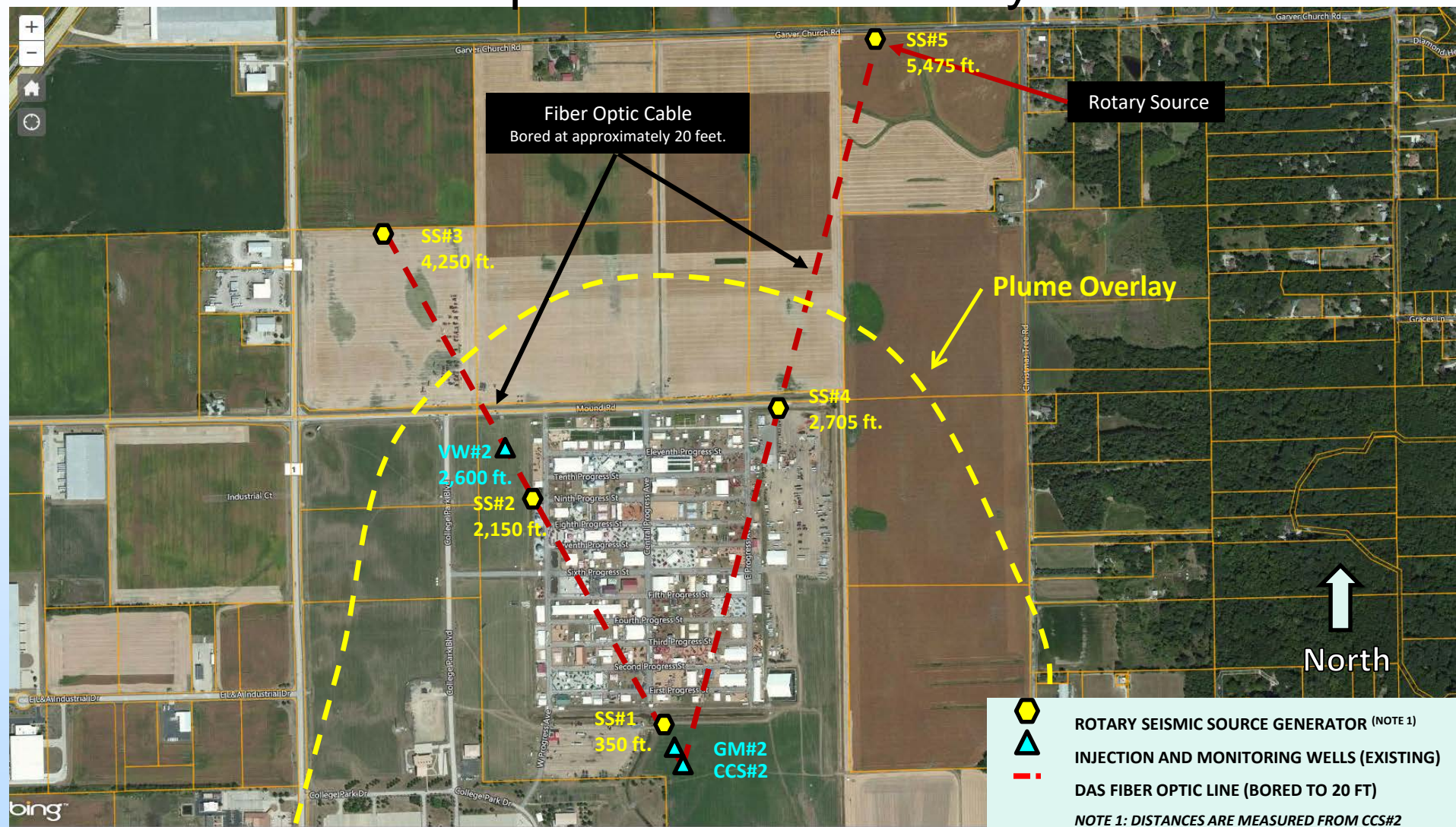
Small motors, 0-120 Hz





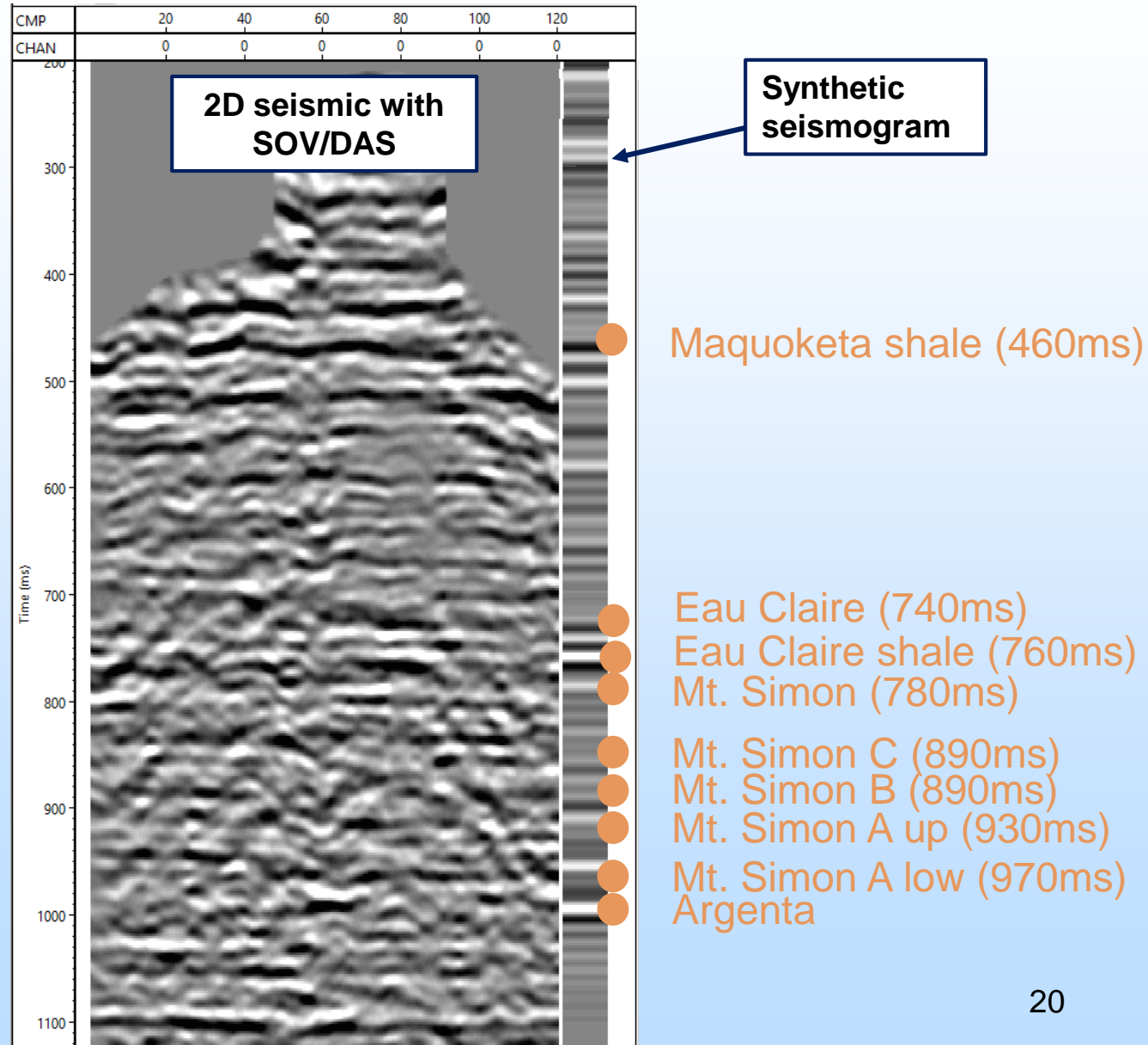
# ADM IMS Project

## Fiber Optic and CASSM Layout



Talk **Thursday at 5:10pm**: Intelligent Monitoring Systems and Advanced Well Integrity and Mitigation (FE0026517)

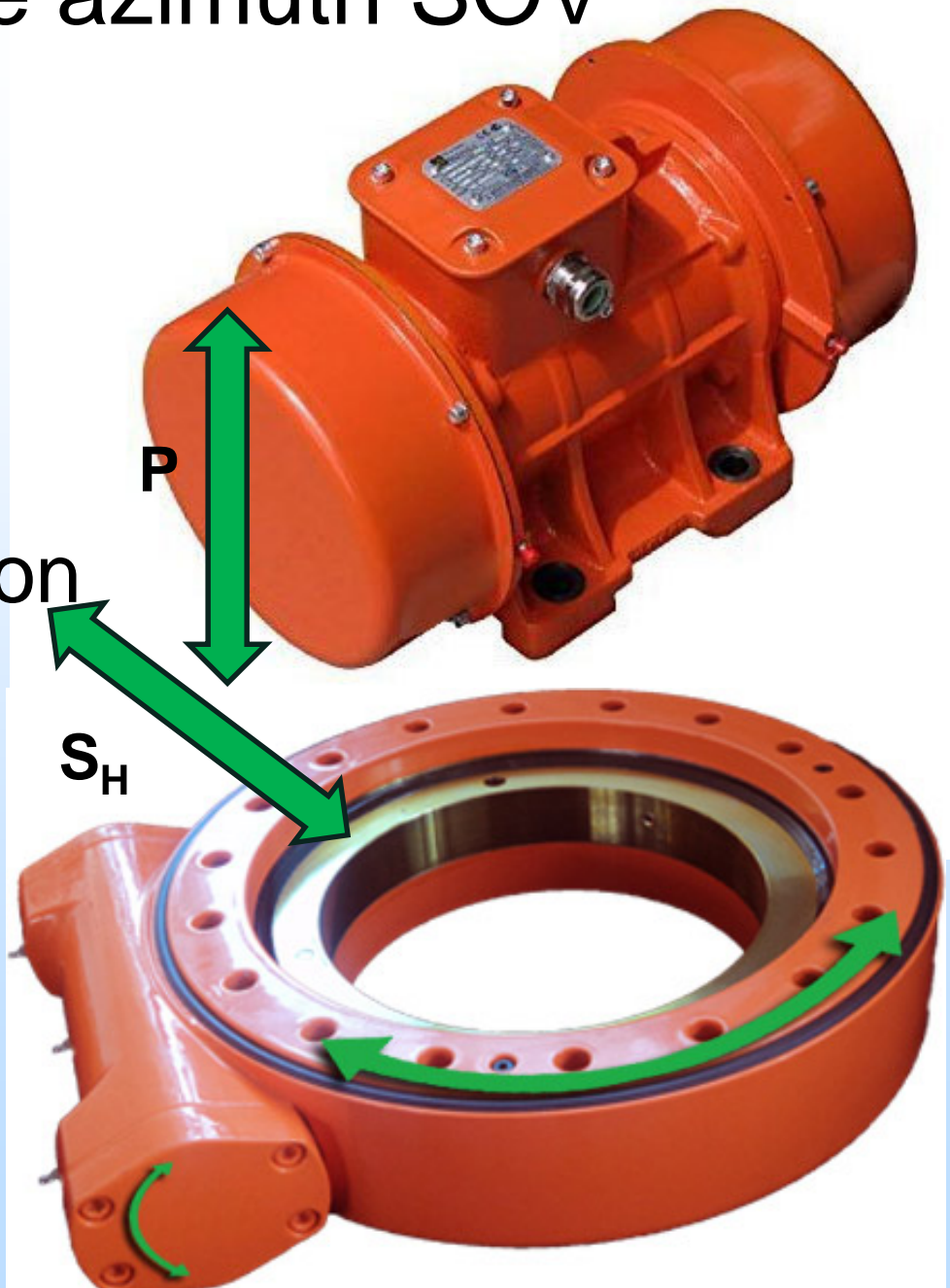
# Engineered fiber can allow for imaging deep reflectors when using surface cables





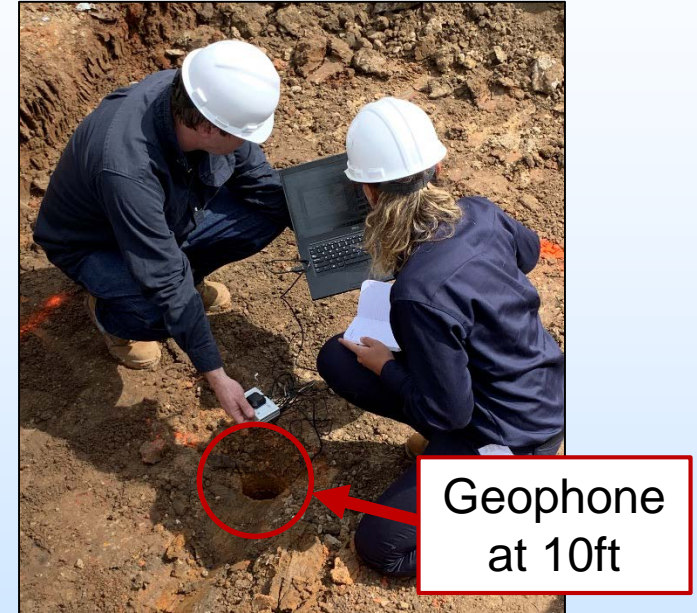
# Variable azimuth SOV

- Allow for swept azimuthal orientation of  $S_H$
- Detect anisotropy using shear wave splitting



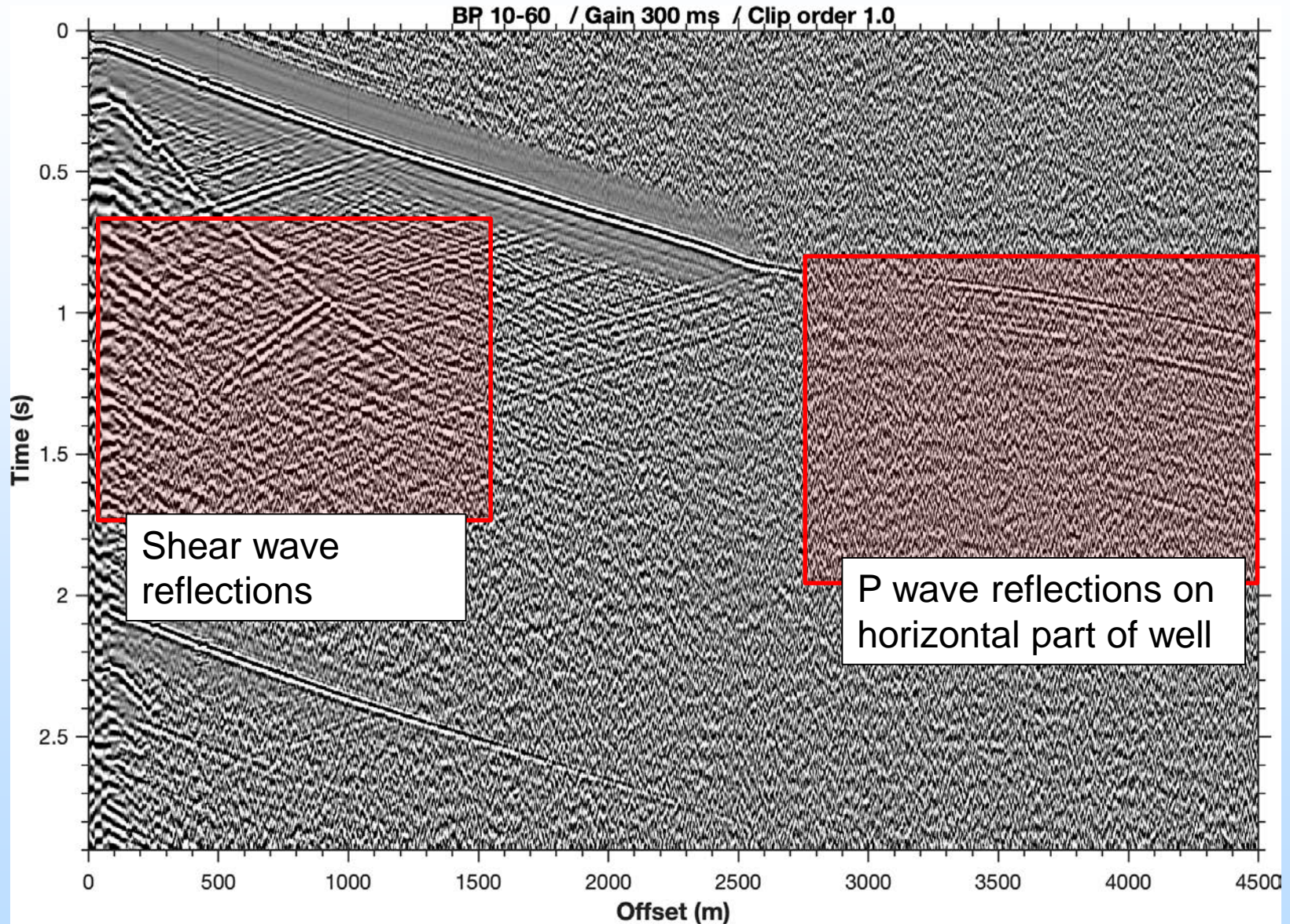


# Eagle Ford Shale Laboratory – First field trial with new SOV





# EFSL – SOV/DAS



# Accomplishments to Date

---

- Testing of optimal parameters for SOV/DAS acquisition
- Developing automated seismic processing flow for quasi-real time DAS/SOV processing
- Supported first SOV with slewing bearing for directional  $S_h$



# Lessons Learned

---

- Geophone for recording SOV pilot trace when installed directly below the SOV provides better recording of the wavelet
- Installing pre-made concrete yields poor coupling as the ground needs to be enough compacted
- Engineered fibers can be used with the small motors to record higher frequencies
- Engineered fiber can enable the acquisition of surface seismic with DAS

# Synergy Opportunities

---

- SOVs were used in the Eagle Ford Shale Laboratory project (Texas A&M, LBNL and Chesapeake Energy)
- The ADM CCS project has been investing in SOV/DAS based monitoring
- Enhanced geothermal system (EGS) projects, such as at FORGE, could benefit from the oriented  $S_H$  SOV to identify anisotropy and evaluate fracture stimulation
- University of North Dakota EERC (Energy and Environmental Research Center) SOVs at Bell Creek Field, Montana

# Project Summary

---

- Time-lapse VSP acquired with SOV can be used to conduct continuous reservoir monitoring (with automated acquisition and data processing);
- Acquiring VSP surveys using DAS and SOV sources offers an alternative to surface vibroseis surveys for TL monitoring;
- DAS/SOV provide datasets sufficient to image injection depth;



# Appendix

---

- These slides will not be discussed during the presentation, **but are mandatory.**

# Benefit to the Program

---

- Goal (1) Develop and validate technologies to ensure 99 percent storage permanence by reducing leakage risk through early detection mitigation.
- Goal (2) Develop technologies to improve reservoir storage efficiency while ensuring containment effectiveness by advancing monitoring systems to control and optimize CO<sub>2</sub> injection operations.
- Successful development of SOV-DAS will enable more cost effective monitoring and can serve to either reduce or replace more expensive traditional 4D seismic methods.

# Project Overview

## Goals and Objectives

---

- Project Goal: To improve the performance of SOV-DAS by trialing new field hardware and data processing methodologies. Develop best practice and guidance for incorporating SOV-DAS into permanent reservoir monitoring programs.
- This project will be considered a success if it is able to improve SOV-DAS performance such that it provides equal or better quality data as compared to current state-of-the-art approaches to seismic acquisition.



# Organization Chart

---

- Julia Correa, LBNL PI
- Julia Correa, LBNL, Data processing and analysis
- Todd Wood, LBNL, Electrical engineering and software development
- Paul Cook, LBNL, Mechanical engineering
- Michelle Robertson, Project Scientists – field logistics and operations management
- Collaborators:
  - Australian CO2CRC and Curtin University (Roman Pevzner lead scientist for Otway Stage 3 experiment)
  - Paul Barraclough CO2CRC Project Leader for Stage 3

# Gantt Chart for LBNL

## Target Research Program

Milestone Reporting accompanies Quarterly report	Q1 FY19			Q2 FY19			Q3 FY19			Q4 FY19			FY20			
Subtask Description	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Task 1 Project Management and Planning																
Task 2 SOV-DAS									A*			B	C	D		
Task 3 Monitoring Leakage: Joint EM and Seismic												A		B/C	D	
Task 4 Monitoring Technology for Deep CO <sub>2</sub> Injection									A			B			C	D
Task 5 US-Japan CCS Collaboration on Fiber-Optic Technology									A/B			C/D	E	F/G	H	

Task	Milestone Description*	Fiscal Year 2019				FY20	Planned Start Date	Planned Completion Date (Reporting Date)**	Actual Start Date	Actual End Date	Comment (notes, explanation of deviation from plan)
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4						
<b>Milestone 2-1 (A)</b>	SOV/DAS automated data processing algorithms and workflows			x			10/1/2018	6/30/2019 (1/31/2020)			AOP Tracked
<b>Milestone 2-2 (B)</b>	Data report on SOV/DAS baseline surveys and initial testing of 2nd Gen SOV				x		10/1/2018	9/30/2019 (10/31/2019)			
<b>Milestone 2-3 (C)</b>	Data acquisition and analysis covering monitoring period					Q1	10/1/2018	12/31/2019 (1/31/2020)			
<b>Milestone 2-4 (D)</b>	CO <sub>2</sub> plume detection - difference of DAS/SOV surveys					Q2	10/1/2018	3/31/2020 (4/30/2020)			
* No fewer than two (2) milestones shall be identified per calendar year per task (per previously separate project)											**Note: Milestone reporting accompanies quarterly report, one month after end of quarter.

# Bibliography

- Yavuz, S., Freifeld, B., Pevzner, R., Dzunic, A., Ziramov, S, Bóna, A., Correa, J., Tertyshnikov, K., Urosevic, M., Robertson, M., Daley, T., (2019) The initial appraisal of buried DAS system in CO2CRC Otway Project: the comparison of buried standard fibre-optic and helically wound cables using 2D imaging, Exploration Geophysics (50) 1, <https://doi.org/10.1080/08123985.2018.1561147>
- Correa, J., Pevzner, R., Bona, A., Tertyshnikov, K., Freifeld, B., Robertson, M., and Daley, T., (2018) 3D VSP acquired with das on tubing installation: a case study from the CO2CRC Otway Project, Interpretation (7) 1, <https://doi.org/10.1190/INT-2018-0086.1>
- Correa, J., Freifeld, B., Pevzner, R., Wood, T., Tertyshnikov, K., Bona, A., (2018) Continuous DAS VSP monitoring using surface orbital vibrators: field trials for optimal configuration at the CO2CRC Otway Project, 80th EAGE Conference & Exhibition 2018 Workshop Programme, DOI: 10.3997/2214-4609.201801917
- Correa, J., Tertyshnikov, K., Wood, T., Yavuz, S., Freifeld, B., Pevzner, R., (2018) Time-Lapse Vsp with Permanent Seismic Sources and Distributed Acoustic Sensors: Co2crc Stage 3 Equipment Trials, 14th Greenhouse Gas Control Technologies Conference Melbourne (GHGT-14)