

2nd Generation SOV-DAS

Task 2: Core Carbon Storage and Monitoring Research (CCSMR), Project ESD14095

Julia Correa, Todd Wood

Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory

Roman Pevzner, Roman Isaenkov, Sinem Yavuz, Alexey Yurikov,
Konstantin Tertyshnikov

Curtin University and CO2CRC

Barry M. Freifeld

Class VI Solutions, Inc.

U.S. Department of Energy

National Energy Technology Laboratory

2021 Carbon Management and Oil and Gas Research Project Review Meeting

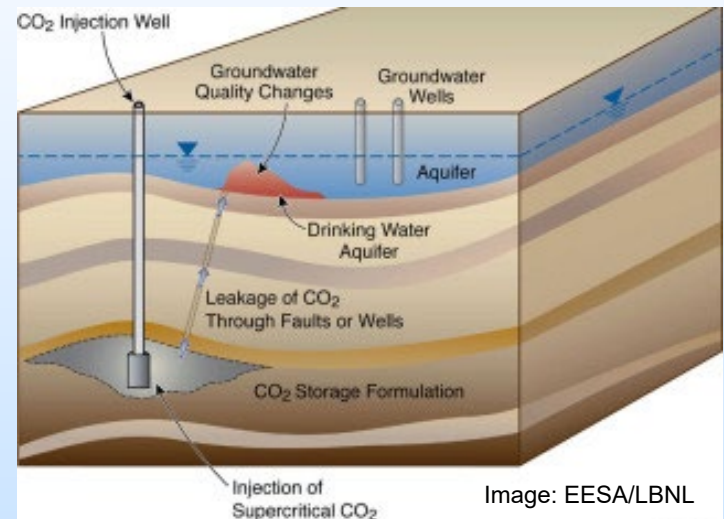
August 2021

Presentation Outline

- Motivation for SOV-DAS Technology
- Permanent monitoring at the Otway Project using SOV-DAS array
- 2nd Generation SOV-DAS
 - Signal-to-noise ratio
 - Automated processing
 - Repeatability
 - Frequency improvement
- Accomplishments and Lessons learned
- Project summary

Motivation

- Carbon Capture and Storage (CCS) requirements:
 - Ensure **safe containment** of the injected CO₂
 - Ensure there is **no CO₂ leakage** with time
- Continuous seismic monitoring
 - Improves understanding of **reservoir fluid flow**
 - Improves **temporal resolution**
 - Improves **safety** in operations
- We need to:
 - Find a **cost-effective solution** for real-time monitoring
 - Provide **minimally invasive** and **autonomously operated** technologies



Conventional Time-lapse Seismic vs SOV-DAS

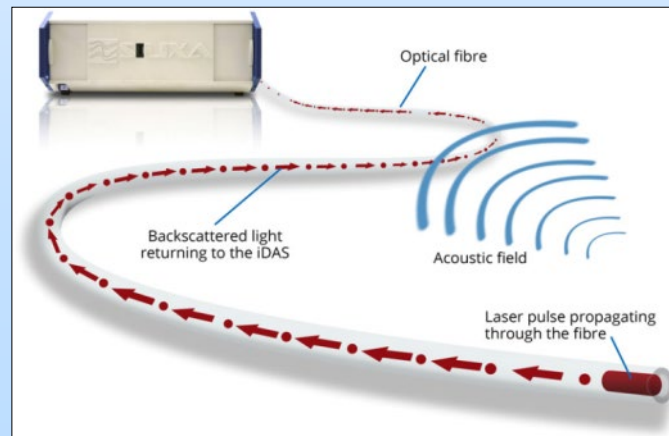
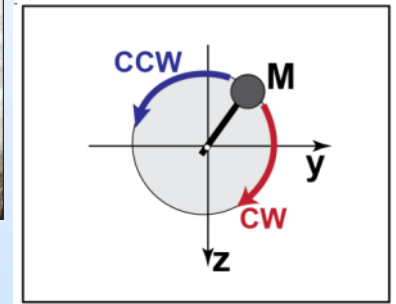
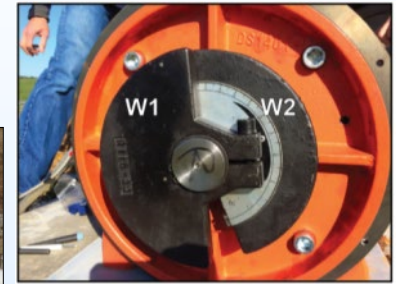
Conventional
campaign-based systems

Temporally sparse / Spatially dense

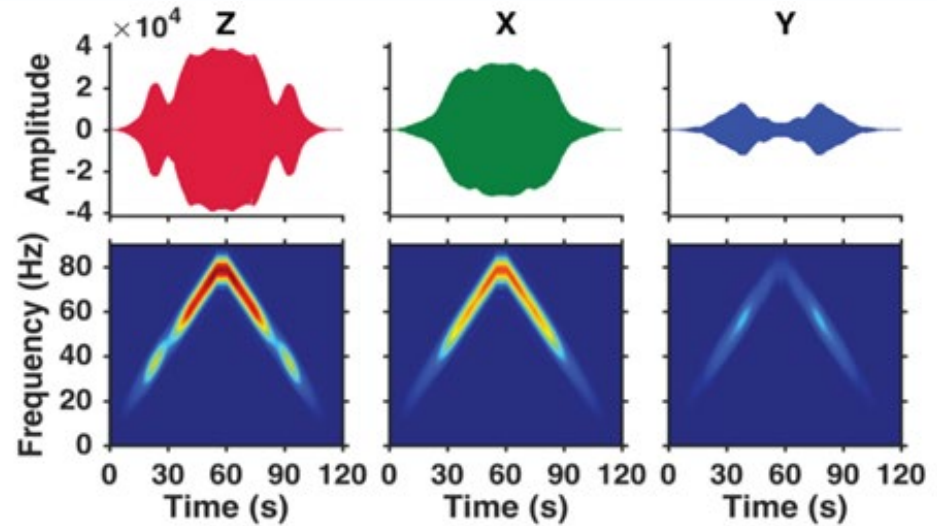


SOV-DAS permanent monitoring system

Temporally dense / Spatially sparse



Surface Orbital Vibrator (SOV) – Controlled AC Motor

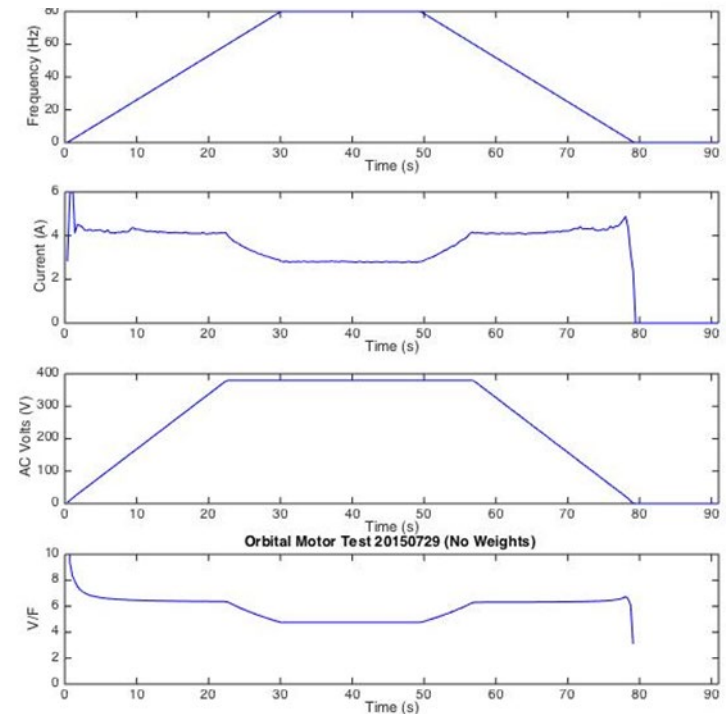


Max Frequency 80 Hz, Force (@80Hz) 10 T-f
Operate 2.5 hr/d



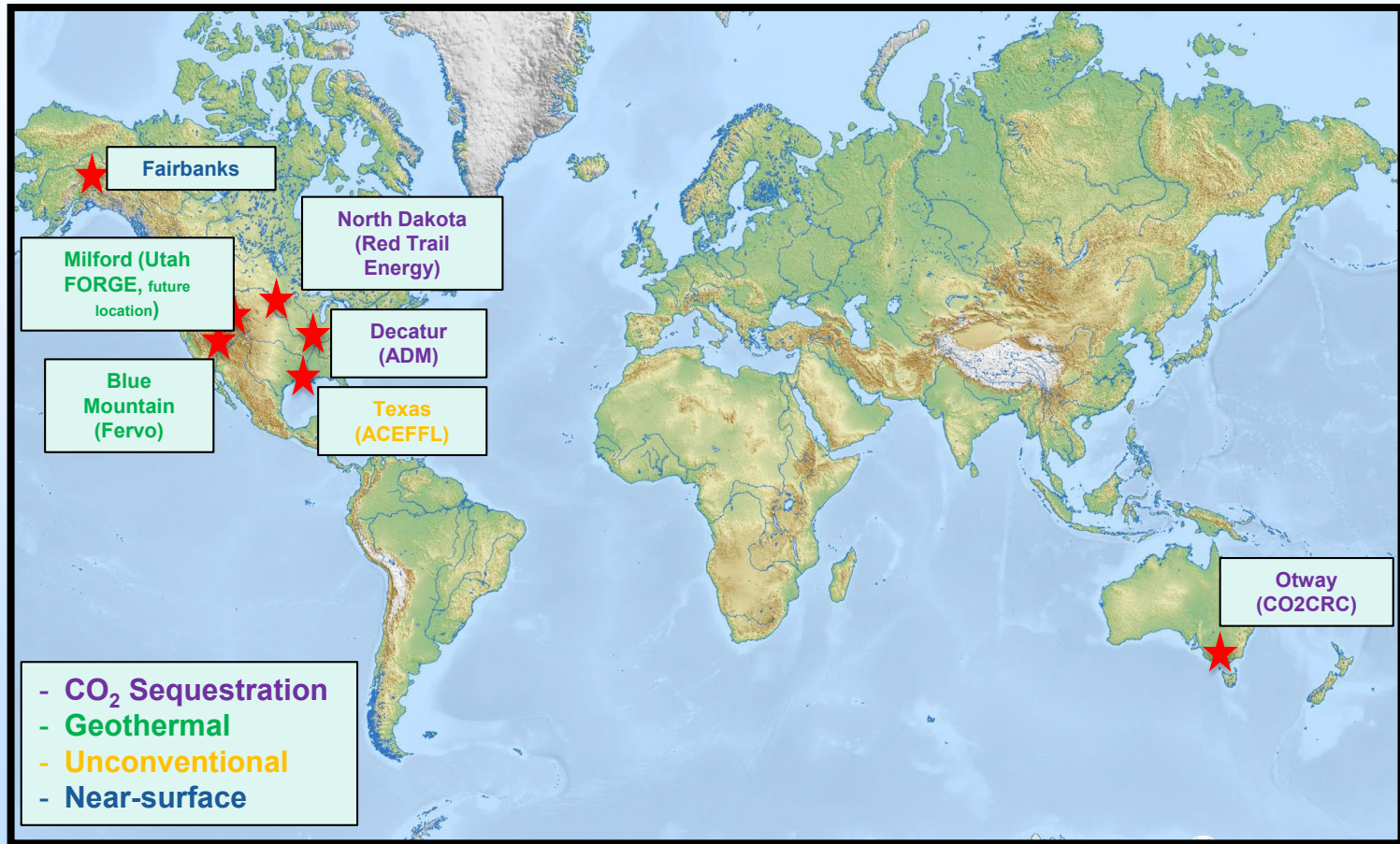
Force is adjustable

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

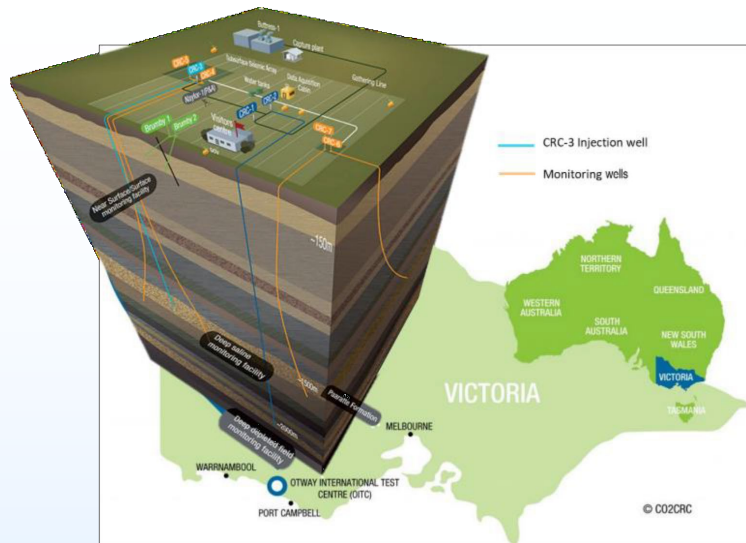


SOV/DAS

locations and applications

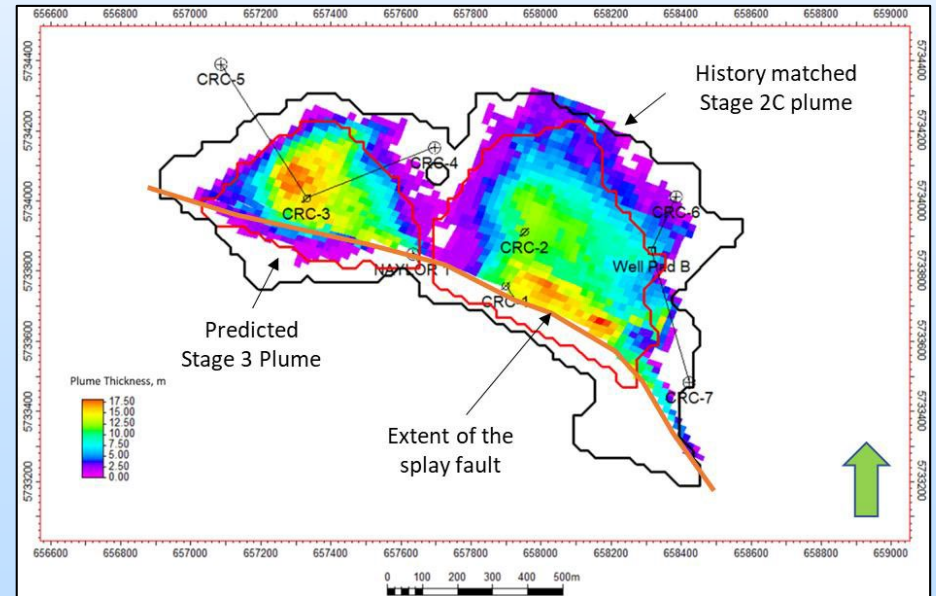
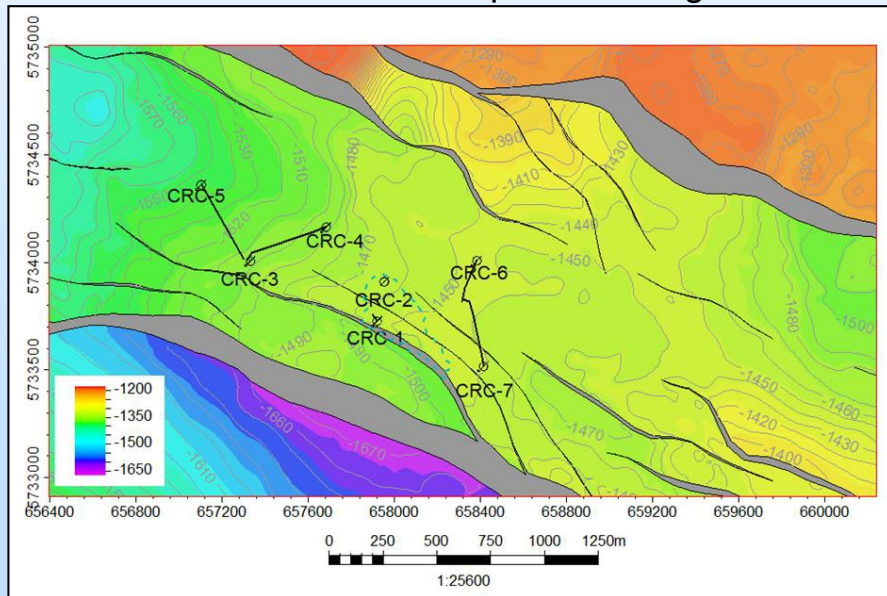


CO2CRC Otway Project Stage 3



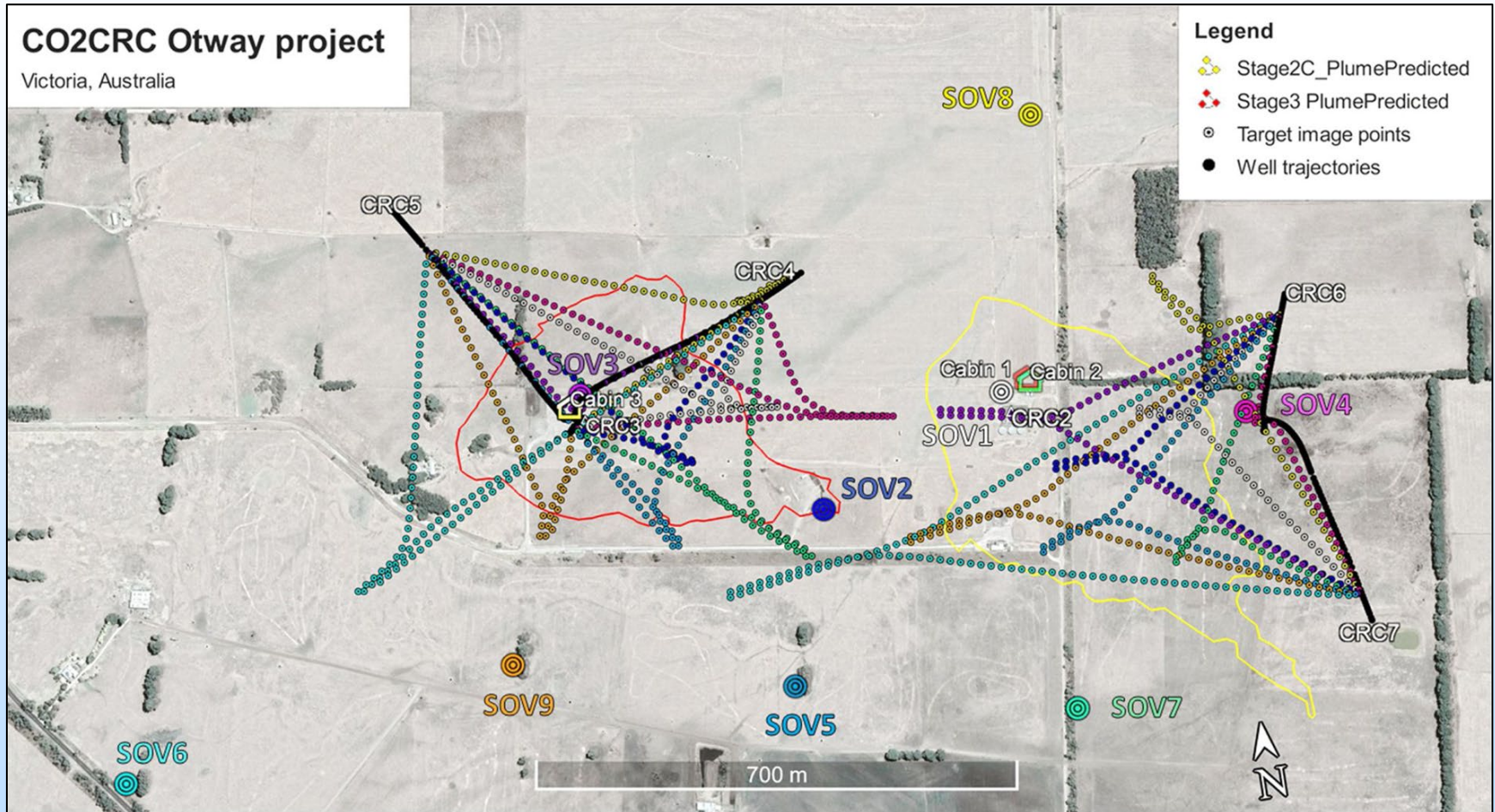
Well locations and trajectories over structure surface of Parasequence 1 target.

Plume modelling combining both Stage 2C and Stage 3 plumes. Black and red outlines are the P90 and P50 plume extents, respectively.



SOV-DAS

Seismic array for every-day plume tracking



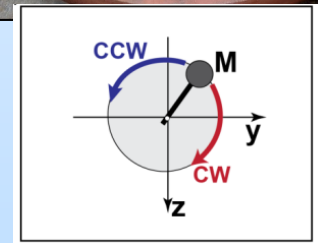
(Isaenkov et al., 2021)

Surface Orbital Vibrators advancements

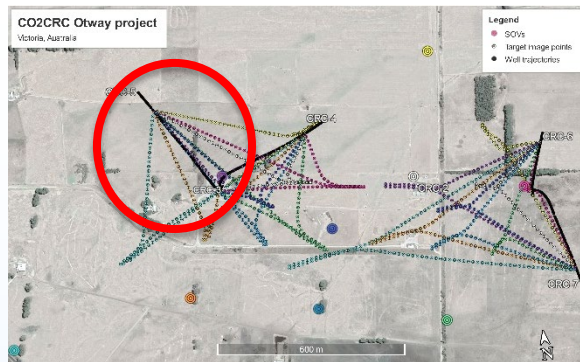
SOV 1st Generation – SOV1 & SOV2 (deployed 2016)



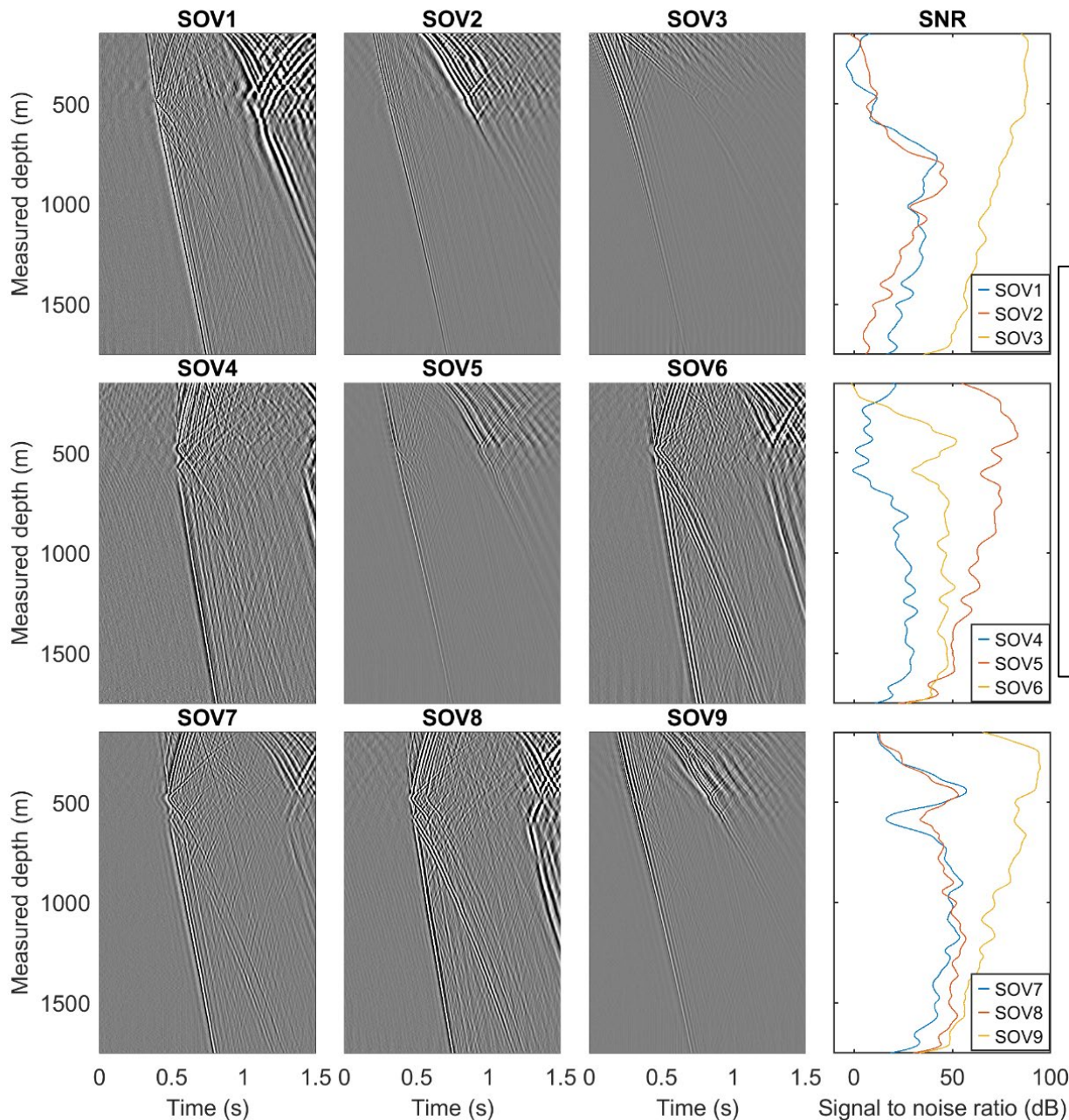
SOV 2nd Generation– SOV3 – SOV9 (deployed early 2020)



SOV/DAS VSP data



- SOV1 and SOV2 are single-motor (1st generation installation)
- SOV 3 to SOV9 are double-motor
- Signal-to-noise ratio is 50 db to 100 db at mid- to near-offset locations



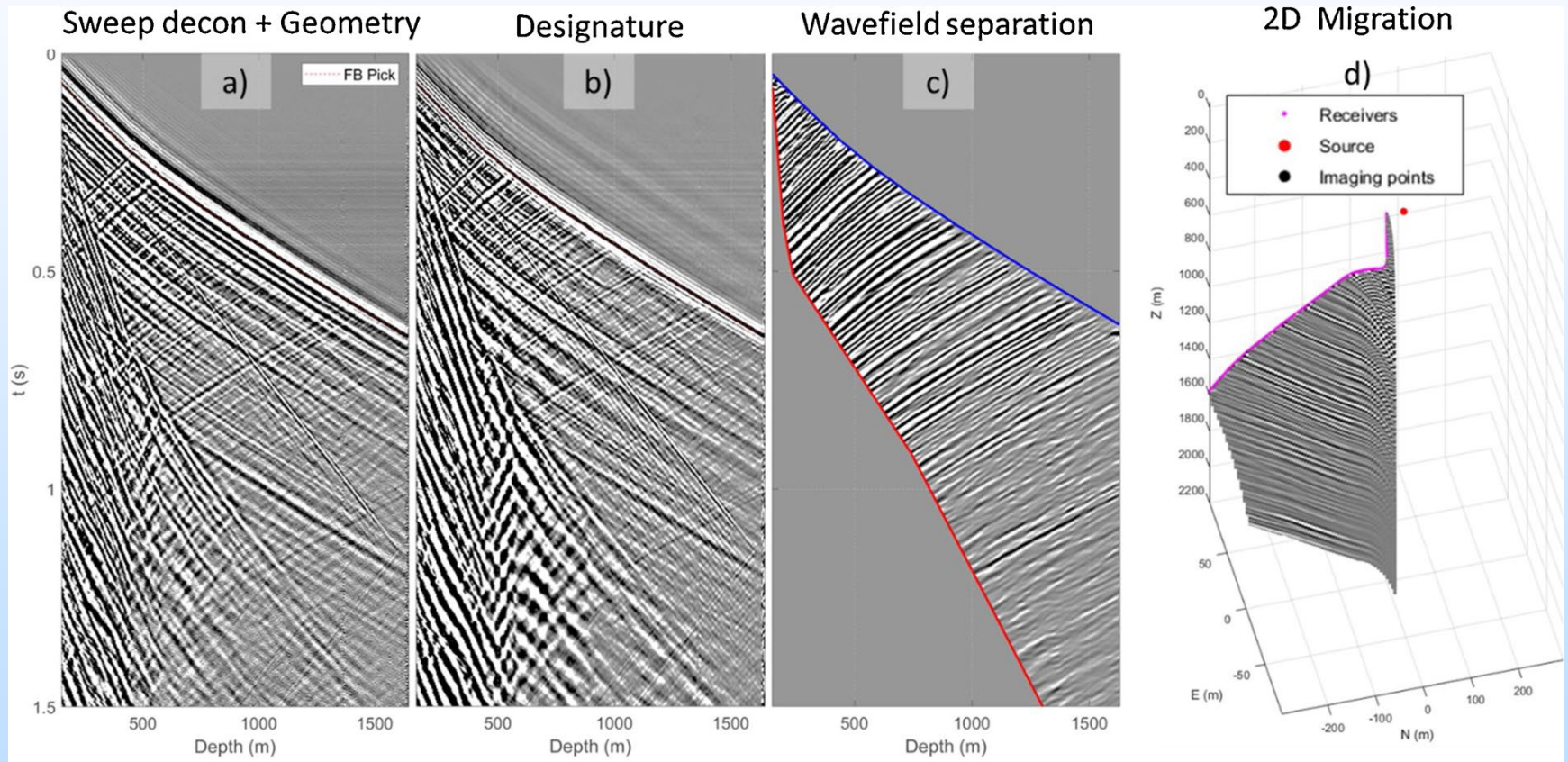
Automated processing

Geometry

Signature deconvolution

Wavefield separation

2D Depth imaging

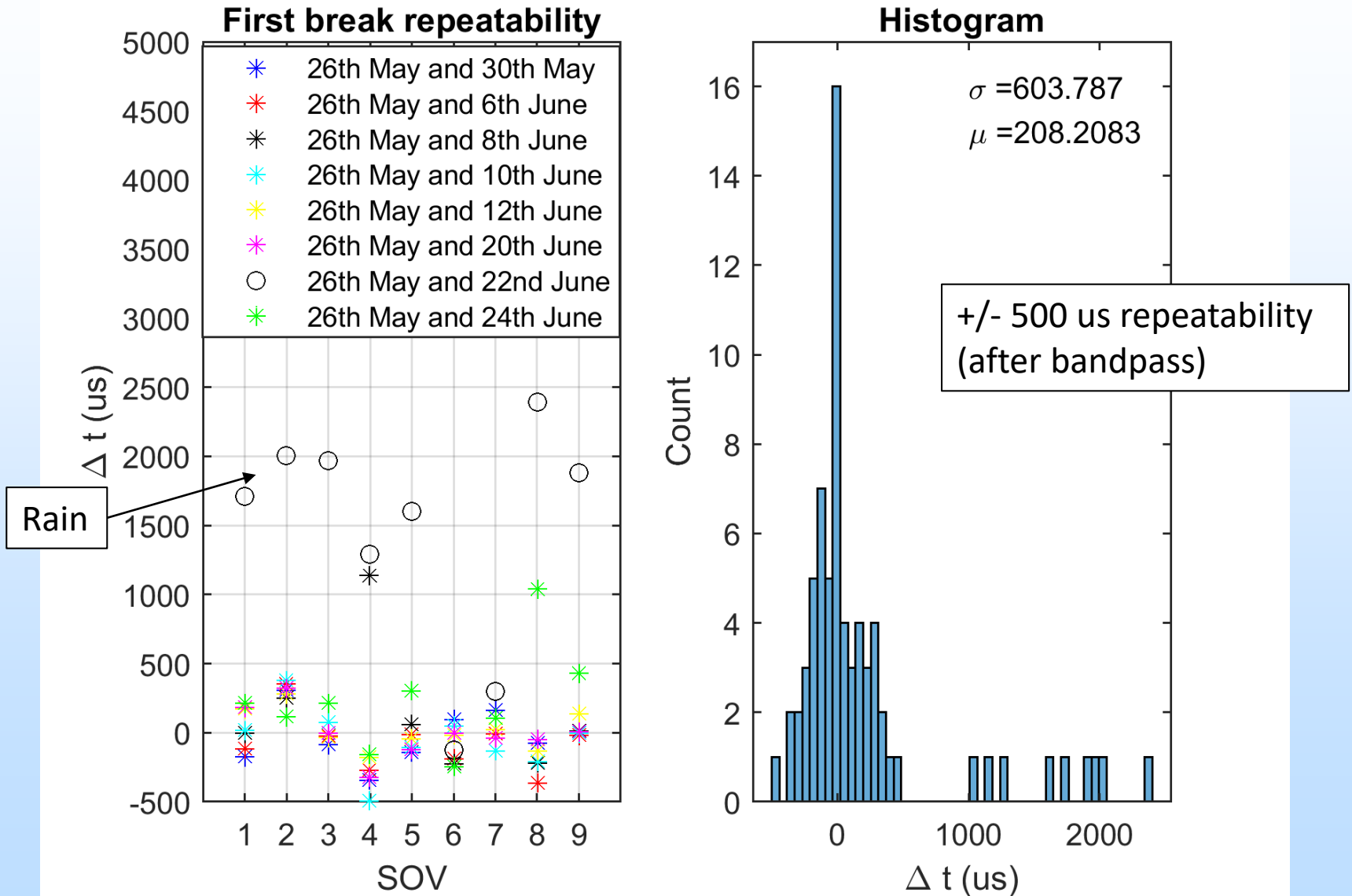


(Isaenkov et al., 2021, *IJGG*)

10^6 data reduction



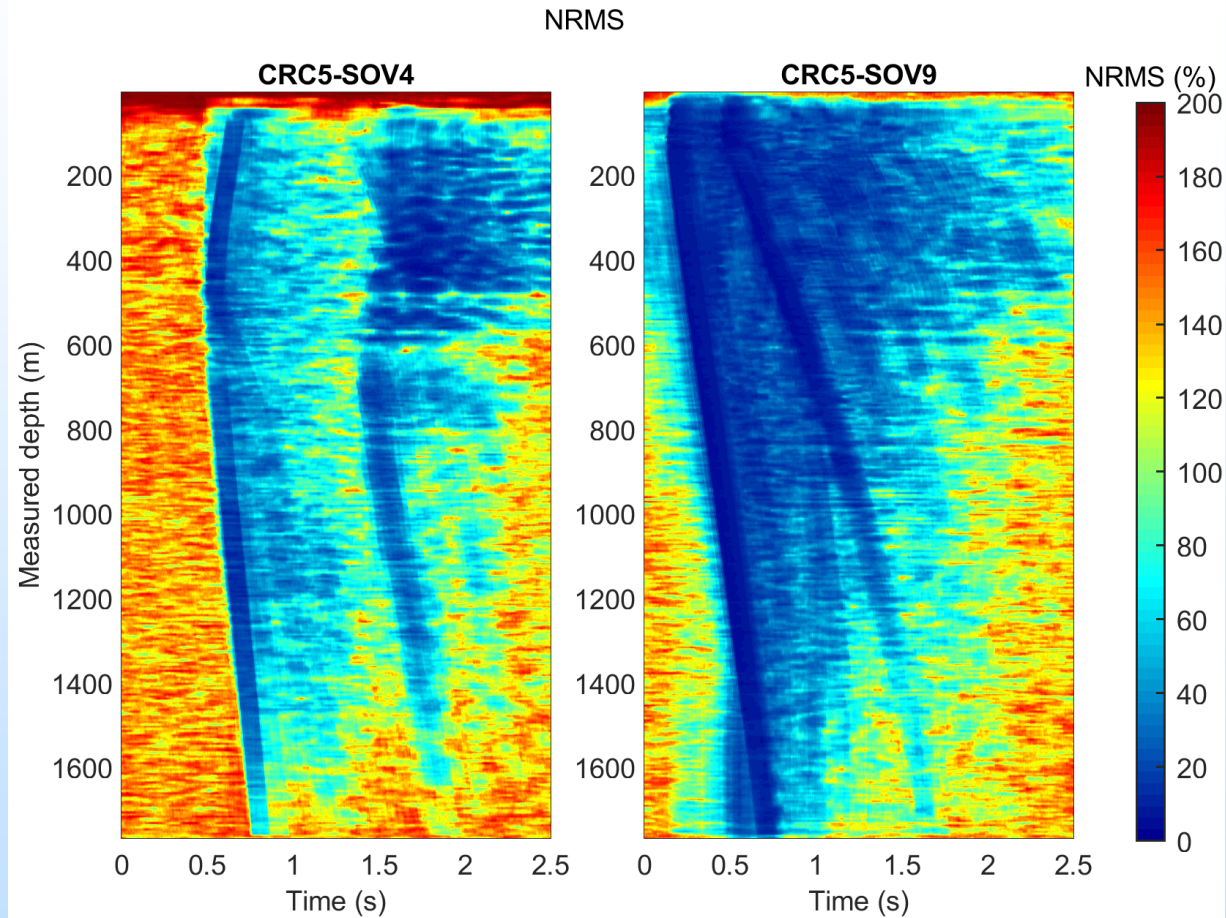
DAS/SOV repeatability



DAS/SOV repeatability

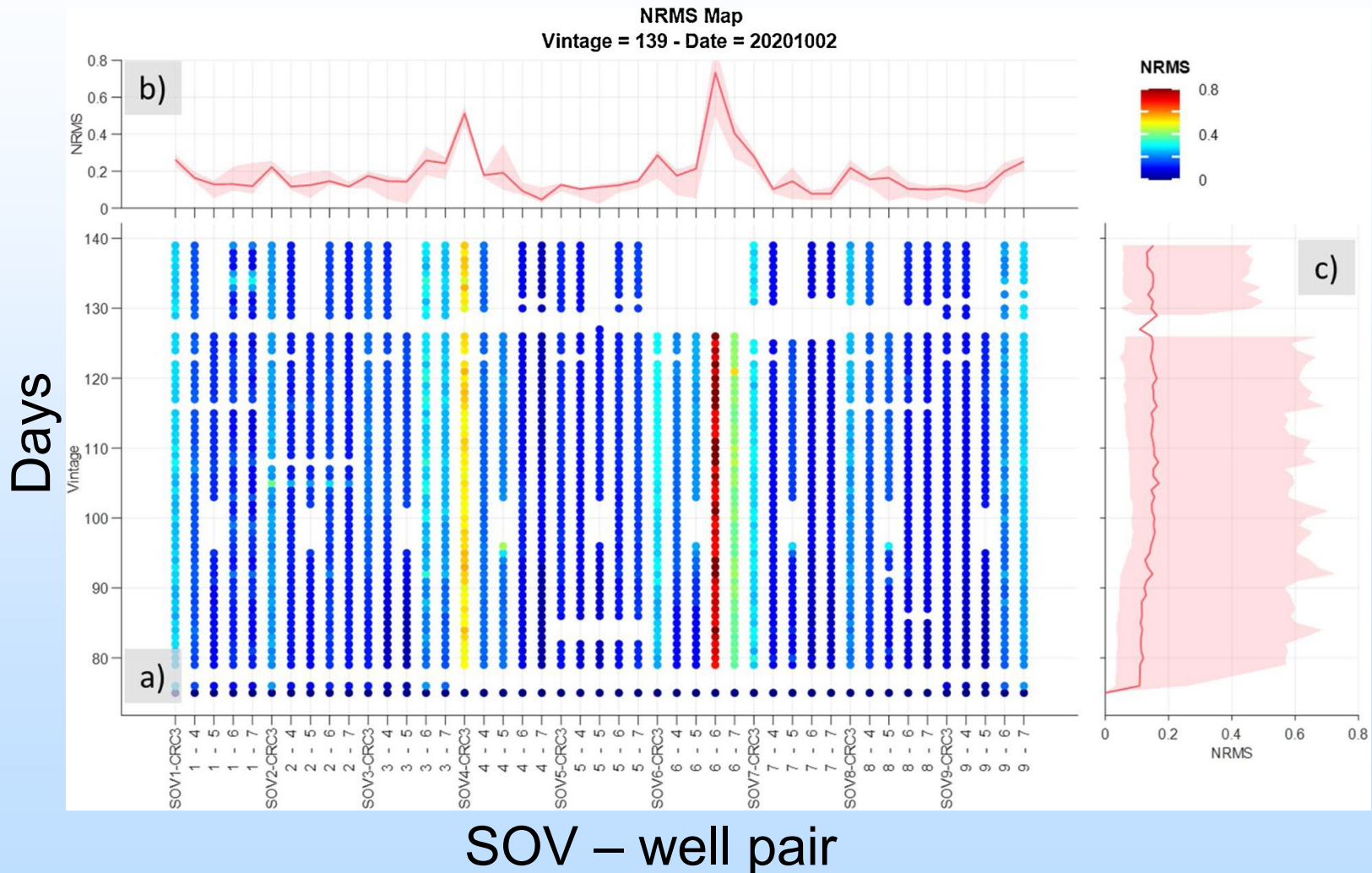
- Far-offset example: CRC5-SOV4
- Near-offset example: CRC5-SOV9

$$NRMS = 200 \frac{RMS(b - m)}{RMS(b) + RMS(m)}$$



DAS/SOV repeatability

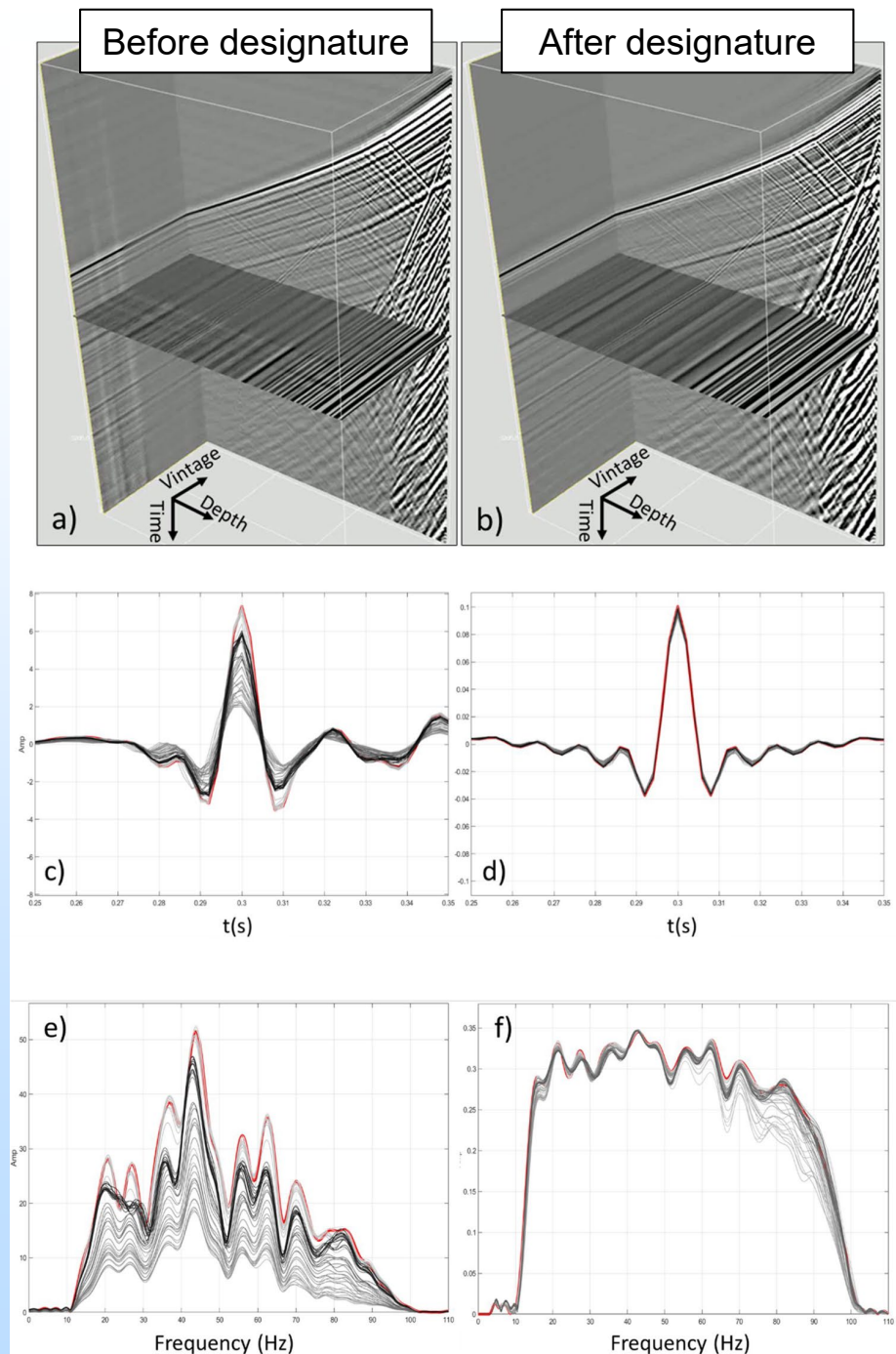
After processing (designature)



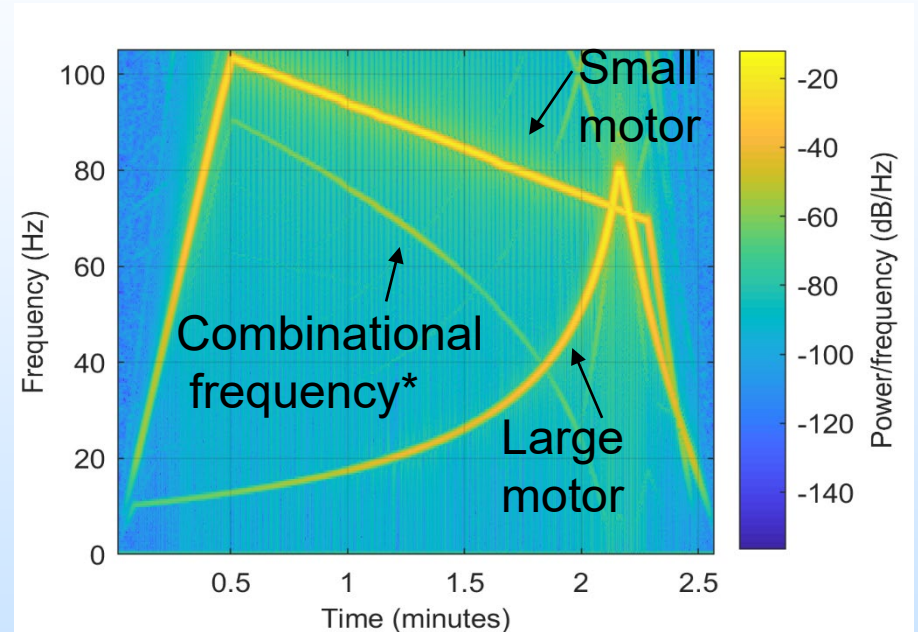
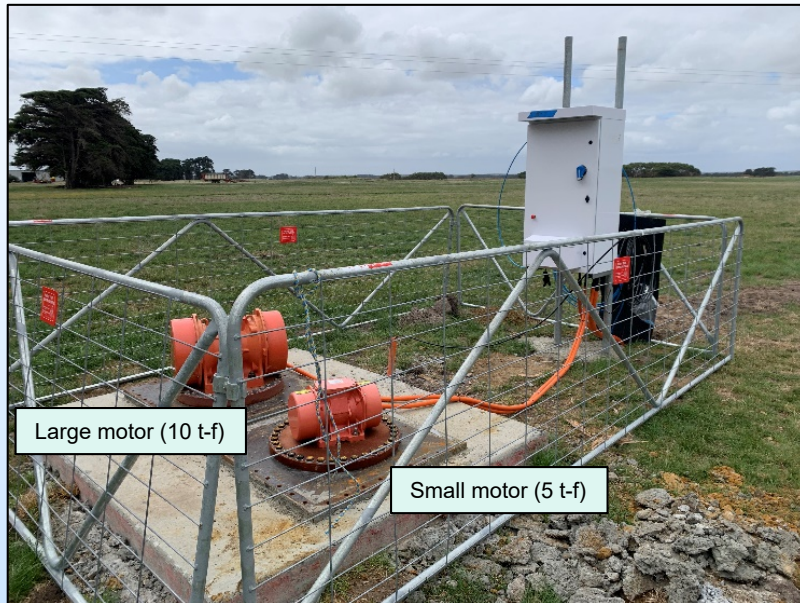
DAS/SOV repeatability

- “Vintage” axis shows seismic data in every two days
- Amplitude of the signal varies over time due to changes in the near surface
- Designature process is essential to improve repeatability
- “Slow-time axis” visualization offers easy way for detecting changes in the seismic signal over time

(Isaenkov et al., 2021)

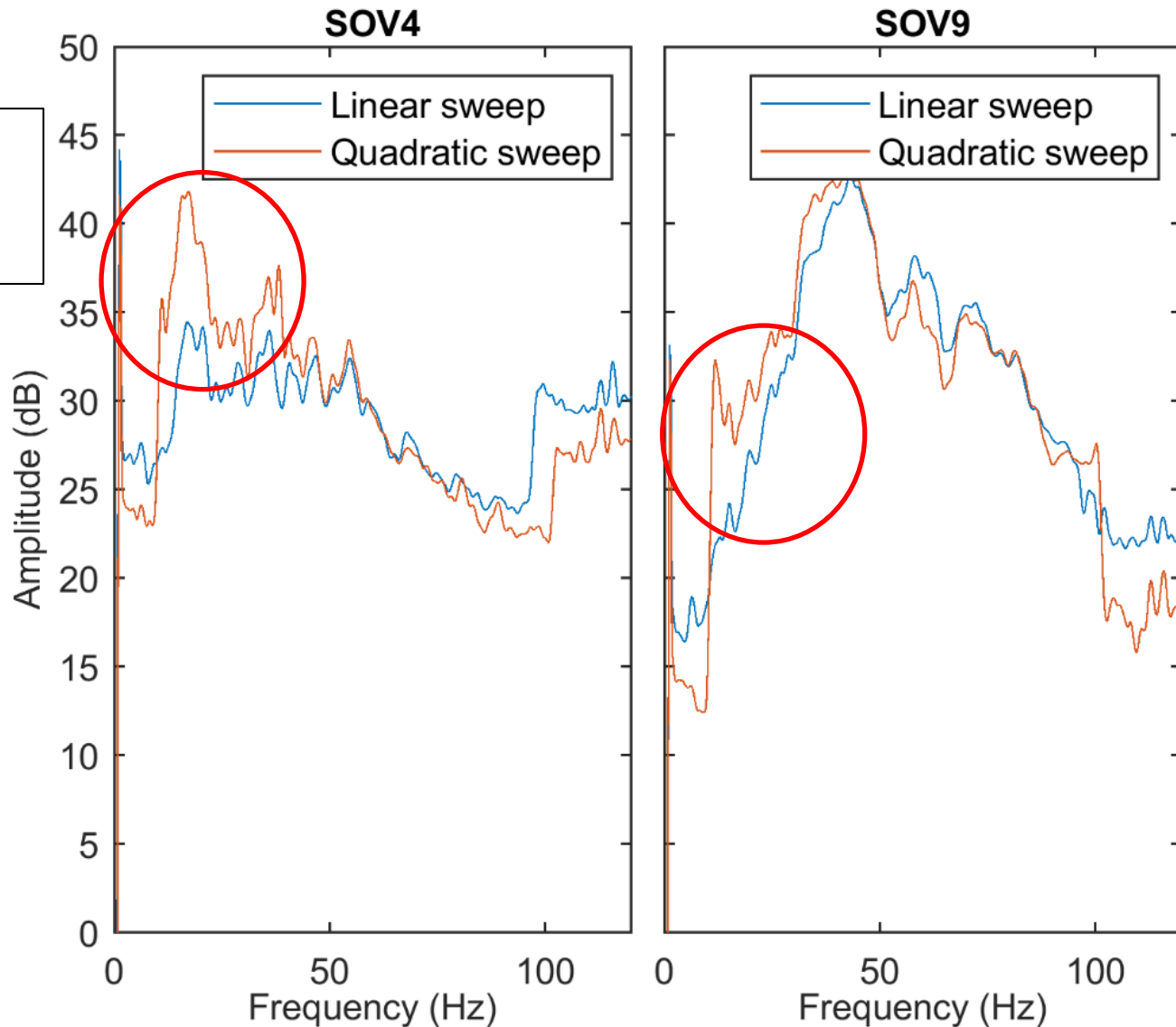


Dual-motor: Improving the frequency range



Can we use combinational frequency to augment source frequency range?

Linear vs Quadratic sweep



Stronger low frequency response on quadratic sweep

Accomplishments to Date

- Detection of the injected CO₂ plume with volume as low as 580 ton using the SOV/DAS data (as reported in the FY21Q3 quarterly report)
- Quadratic sweep design allows for flatter frequency response at low frequencies
- Improved VSP repeatability with optimized seismic processing
- Remote operation and acquisition of SOV/DAS for quasi-real time monitoring
- Over a year of successful continuous operation

Lessons Learned

- Near field geophone highly affected by near-surface conditions
- Repeatability of the SOV source signal should be further explored and understood
- Quadratic sweep design can improve frequency spectrum in the lower frequencies
- Interaction between the two motors could be further explored to improve the frequency range

Synergy Opportunities

- SOVs will be used in the Eagle Ford Shale Laboratory project (Texas A&M, LBNL)
- The ADM CCS project used 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 CO₂ 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 Task Leader
- 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:
 - Curtin University (Roman Pevzner lead scientist for Otway Stage 3 experiment)
 - CO2CRC (Paul Barraclough Project Leader for Stage 3)

Gantt Chart for LBNL Target Research Program

Task	Milestone Description*	FY20	Fiscal Year 2021				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					
Milestone 2-1 (A)	SOV/DAS optimized data processing and workflows	Q3FY20					Started	6/30/2020 (7/31/2020)			Completed as reported in Q3FY20 report.
Milestone 2-2 (B)	Data report on SOV/DAS baseline surveys and initial testing of 2nd Gen SOV	Q3FY20					Started	6/30/2020 (7/31/2020)			Completed as reported in Q3FY20 report.
Milestone 2-3 (C)	Data acquisition and analysis covering monitoring period				x		Started	3/31/2021 (4/30/2021)			Completed as reported in Q3FY21 report.
Milestone 2-4 (D)	CO ₂ plume detection - difference of DAS/SOV surveys					X	Started	9/30/2021 (10/31/2021)			Partially met.

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