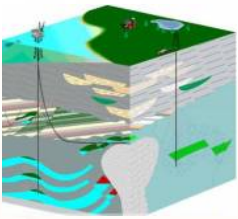


KMS Technologies – KJT Enterprises Inc.
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Marine time domain CSEM – Growth of and Old/New Technology

Allegar, N., Strack, K.-M., Mittet, R., Petrov, A., and
Thomsen, L.

EAGE Rome 2008 Annual Meeting



KMS Technologies

EMGS booth title:

Marine time domain CSEM – Growth of an Old/New Technology

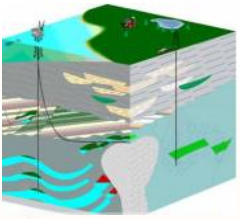
Norm Allegar¹, Kurt M. Strack¹, Rune Mittet², Alex Petrov³,
Leon Thomsen¹

¹KMS Technologies,

²EMGS,

³Soliton/EMMET





KMS Technologies



Session Title:

Marine time domain CSEM – The first two years of experience

Allegar¹, N., Strack¹, K.M., Mittet², R., & Petrov³, A.

¹KMS Technologies,

²EMGS,

³Soliton/EMMET



Objective

Overview of 6 years of marine time domain EM
Development and introduction of tCSEM™

Outline

- Early development of land time domain EM
- Understanding marine tCSEM™
- Data examples
- Conclusions & way forward

Early development land time domain EM

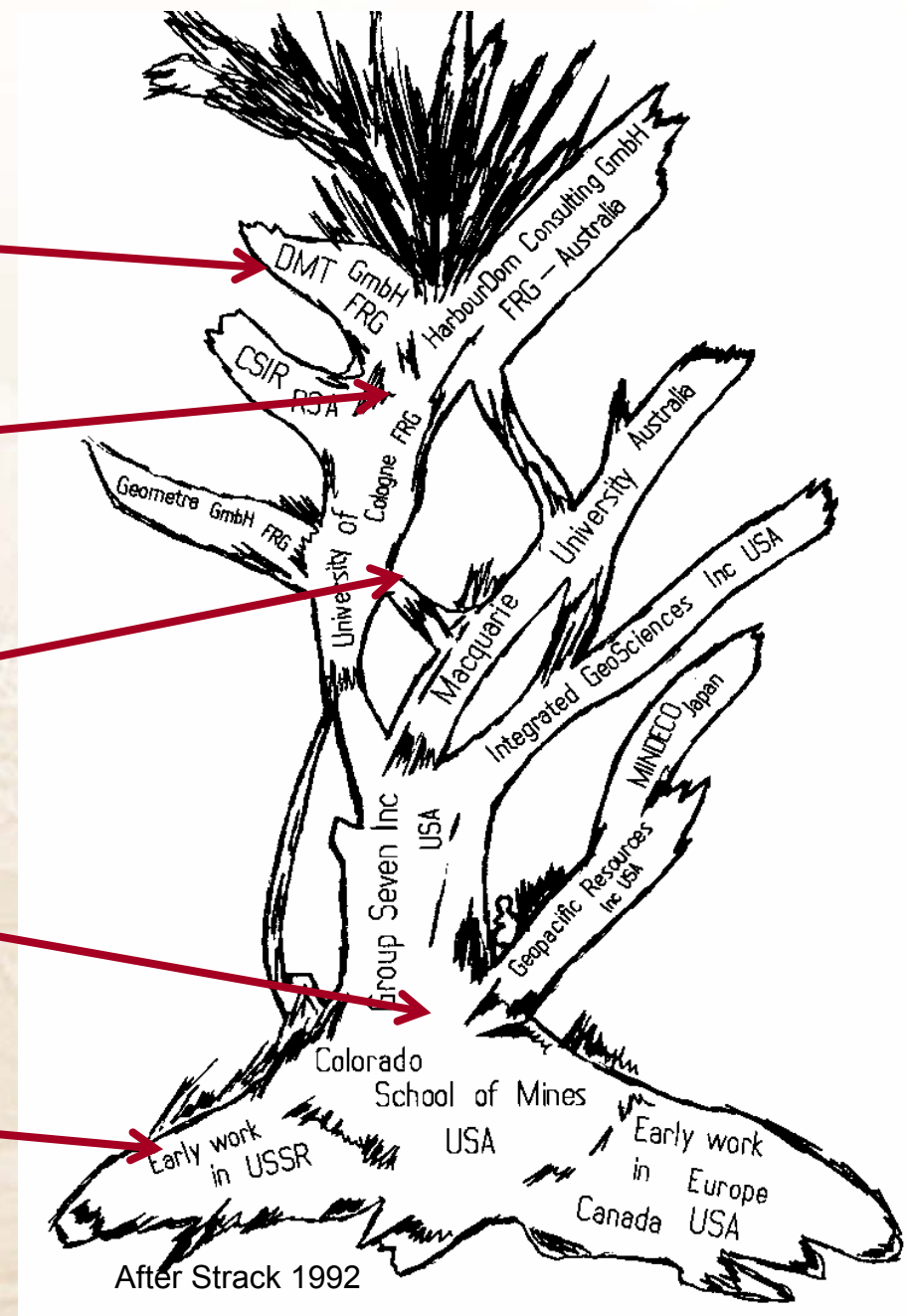
1990 – Teamex multi-channel patent spawned future systems

late 1980's – Australia & EU funded monitoring project → TU Delft & U. Edinburgh

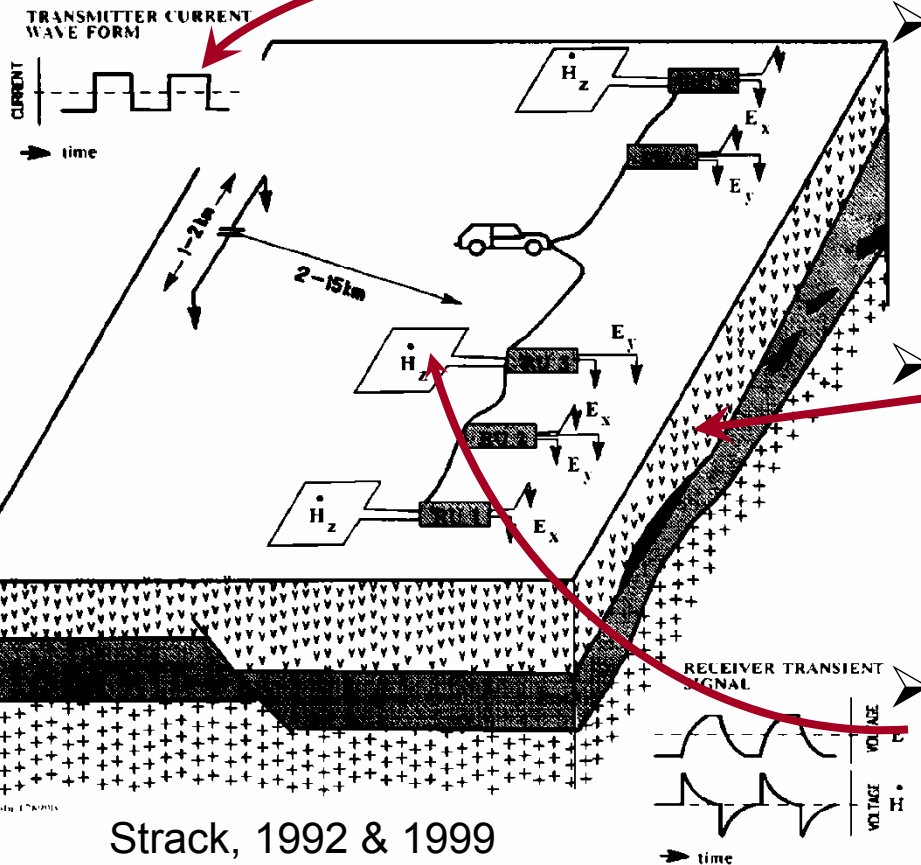
Mid to late 1980's – electric field integrated in Australia/Germany

Early 1980's – CSM, Group Seven, IGS, Inc

1960's – initial work in Russia



Long Offset Transient EM (LOTEM)



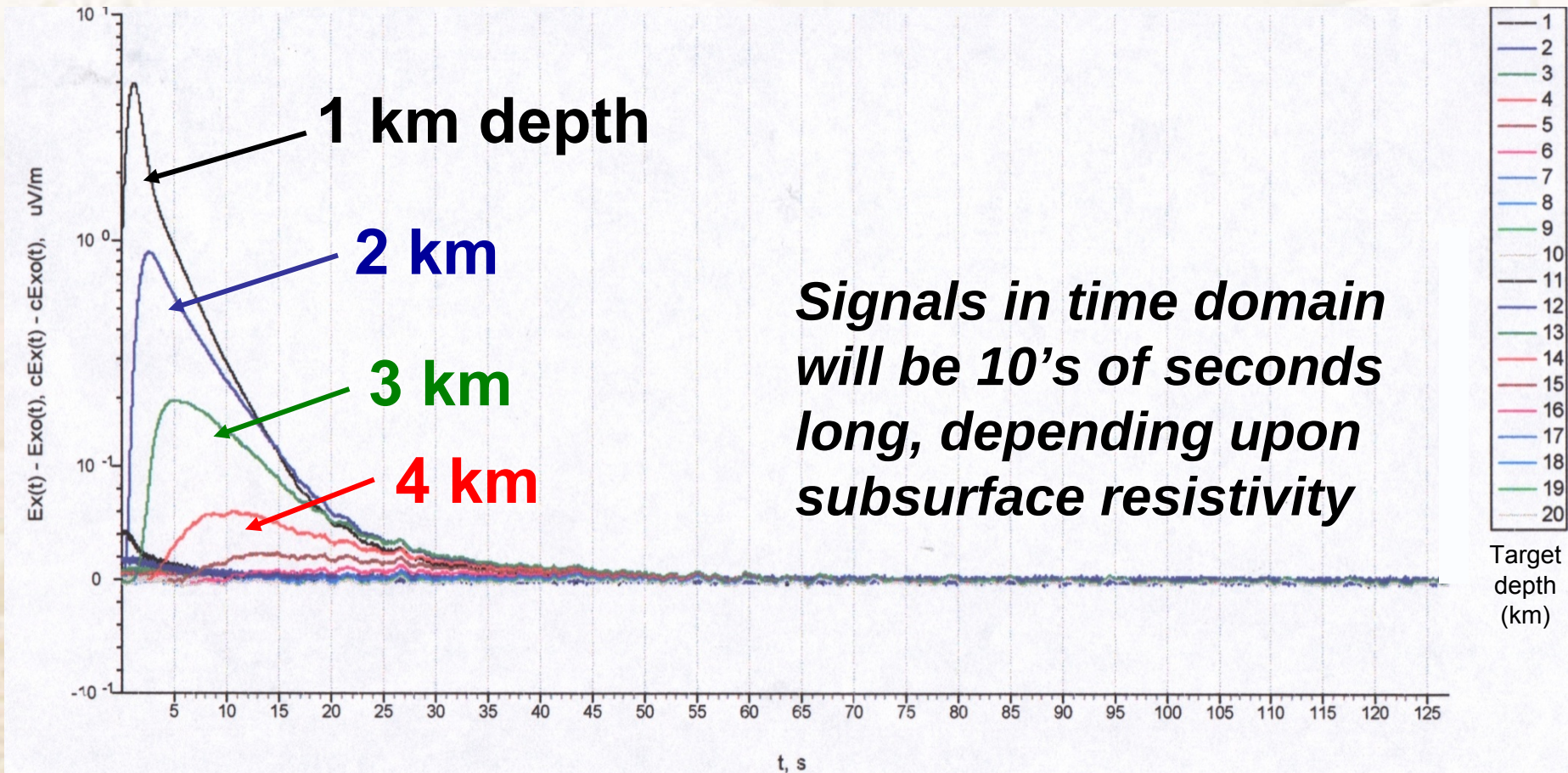
Tx square wave current induces currents in Earth, penetration increases with time;

Magnetic & electrical fields induced in the subsurface

Rx measures both magnetic & electrical fields, while source is off.

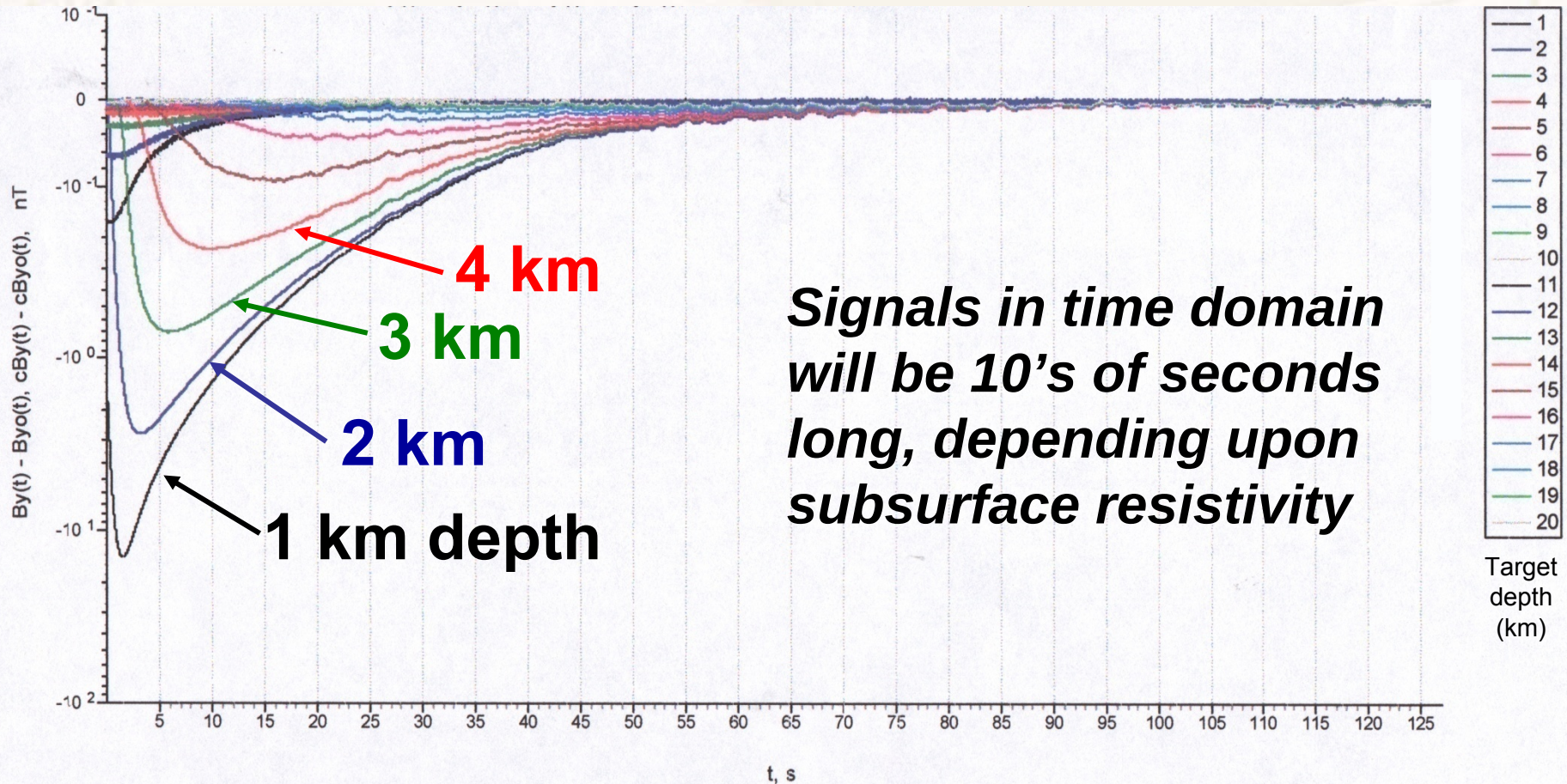
2002: predicting the time domain response

Depth of target varied: Electric fields (E_x)



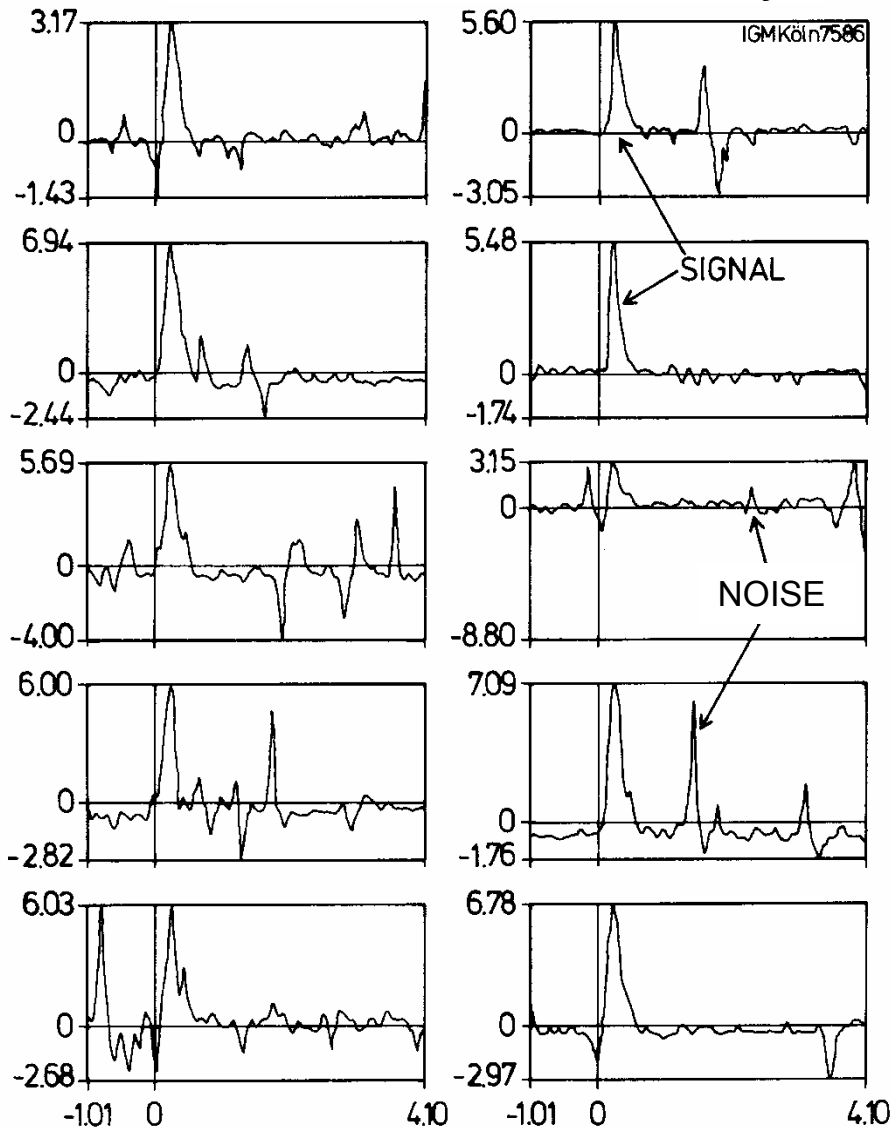
2002: predicting the time domain response

Depth of target varied: Magnetic fields (B_y)

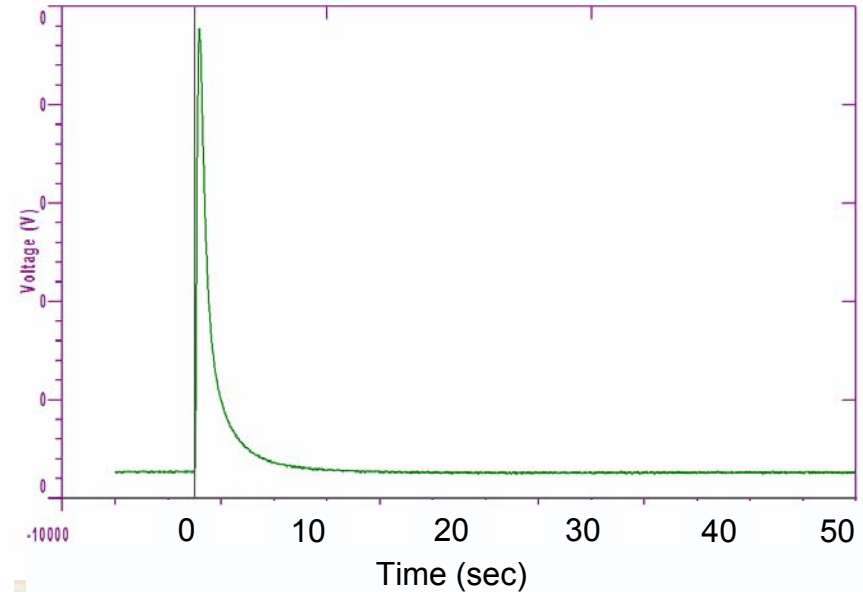


Comparing LOTEM to marine time domain data

Recorded LOTEM data (B_y)



Recorded marine CSEM data (B_y)



**Measured
signal**

=

**True
signal**

+

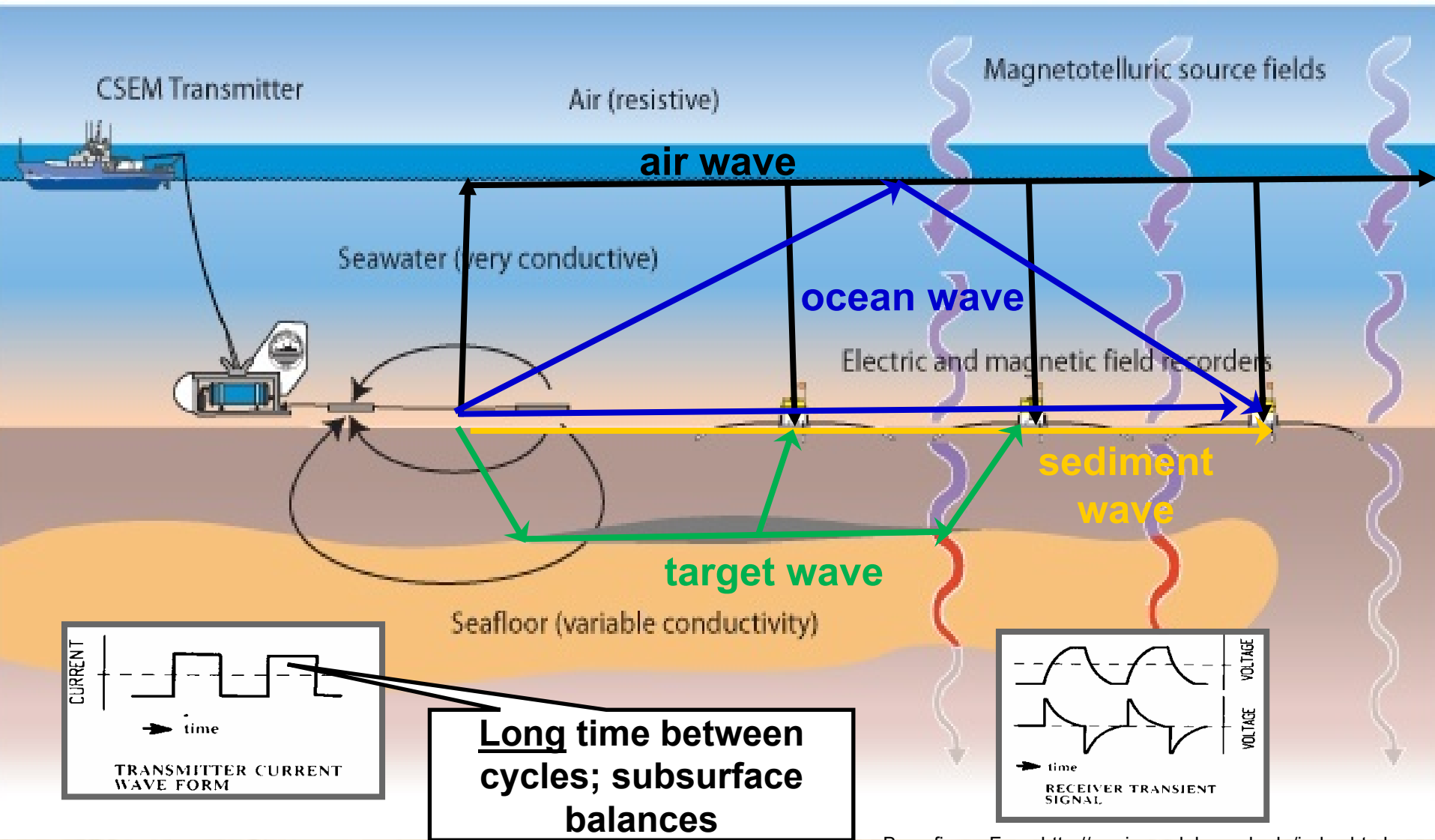
**Natural
noise**

*Significantly less noise
in marine environment*

Outline

- Early development of land time domain EM
- Understanding marine tCSEM™
- Data examples
- Conclusions & way forward

Marine time domain CSEM acquisition



Base figure From <http://marineemlab.ucsd.edu/index.html>

Time domain CSEM ‘wave’ concept

- At low frequencies, Maxwell’s 2nd - order equation reduces to the diffusion equation.
- The solution can be expressed as a set of *highly* damped, *highly* dispersive “waves”, *with* velocity of energy similar to seismic refraction velocity (Amundsen, Ellingsrud, Mittet, 2006)
- (By contrast, the seismic wave equation has solutions that can be expressed as a set of *weakly* damped, *weakly* dispersive waves.)

Time domain CSEM 'wave' concept (2)

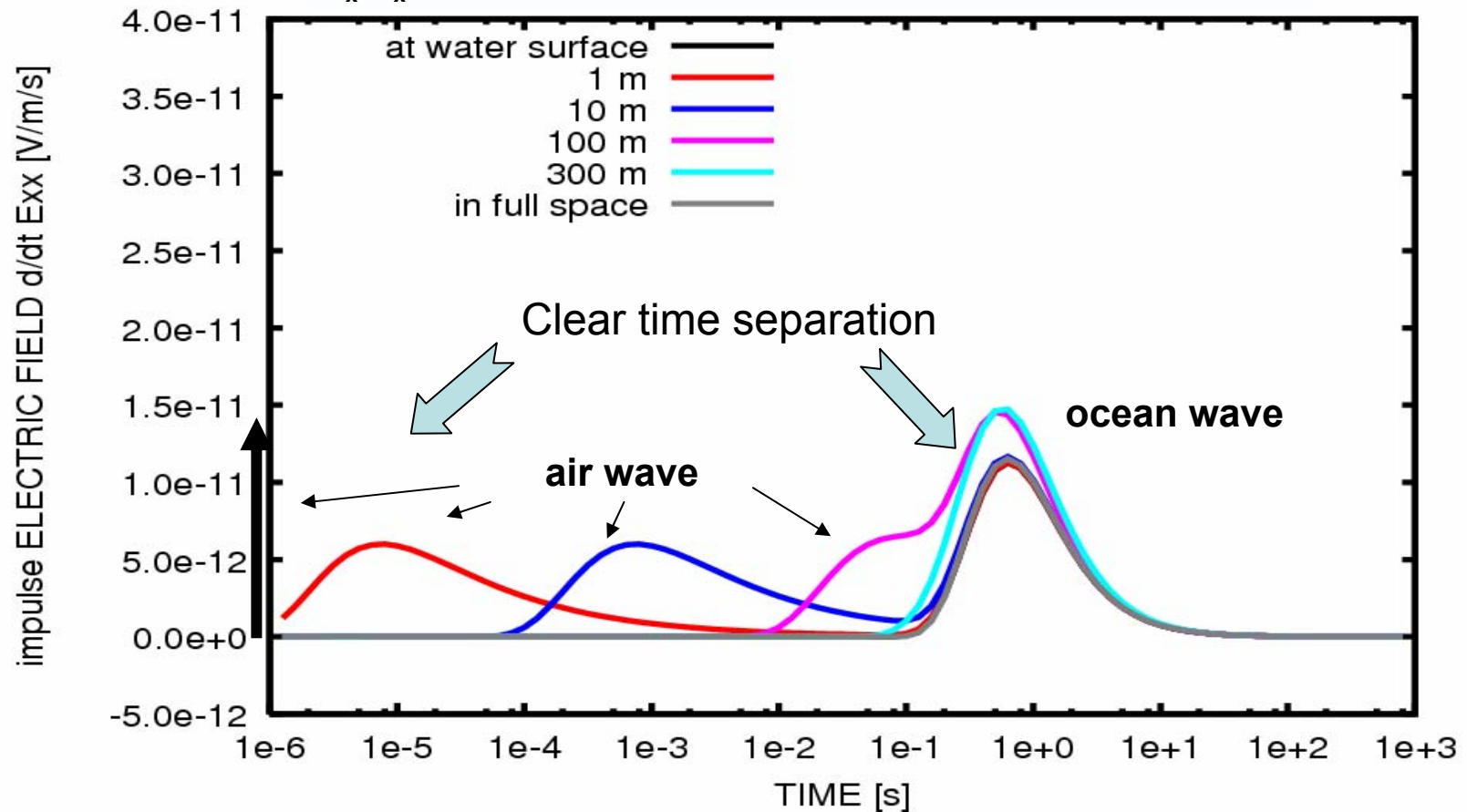
- Much of the same mathematics applies in both contexts
- Arrows in the cartoon should be understood as the (real parts of) wave-vectors, *not* as ray-vectors.
- Snell's law implies that refraction occurs at resistive layers (Eidesmo et al., 2002, Weidelt, 2007)

Impulse response E_x -inline



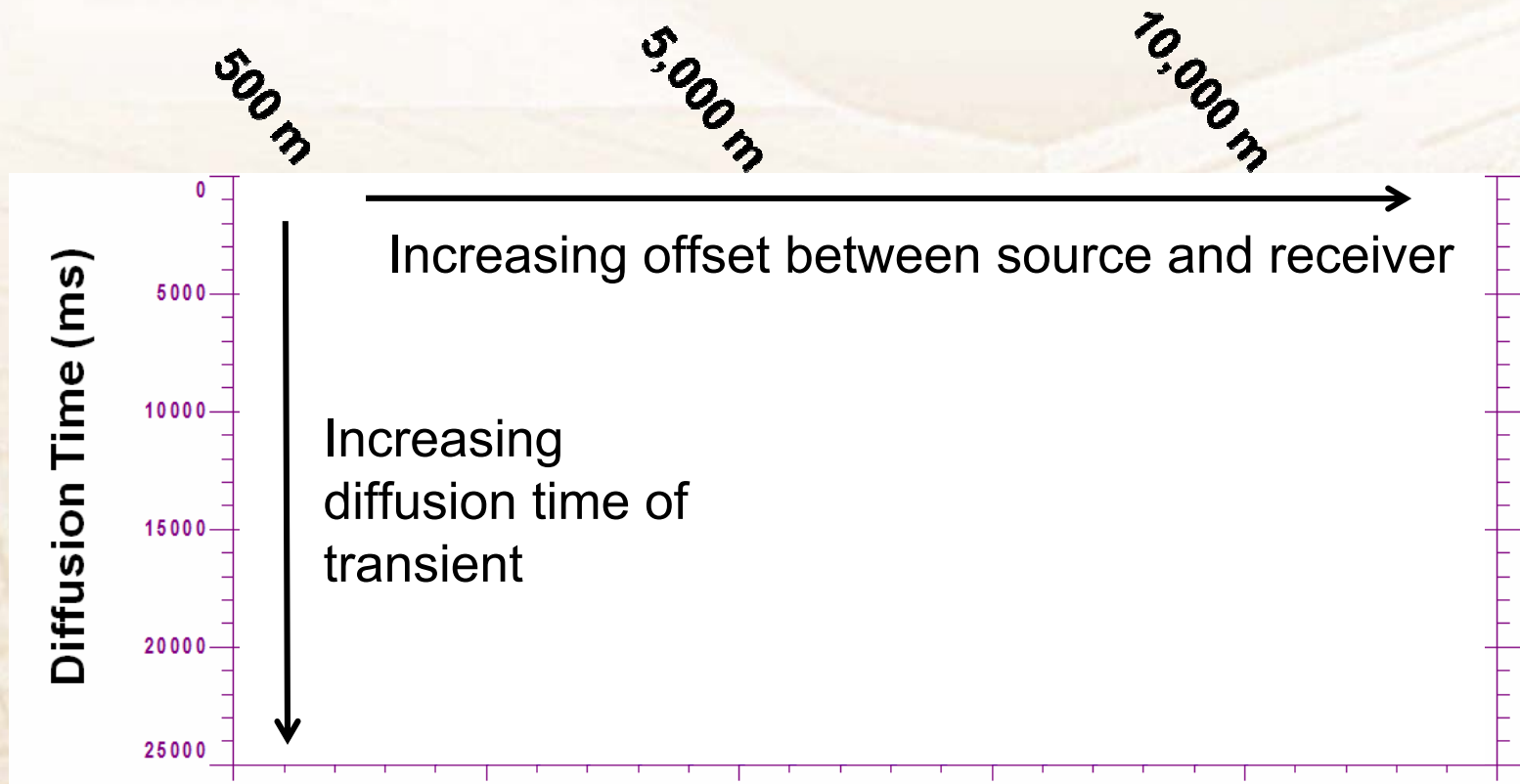
↕ Sea depth varied

T_x - R_x both variable depths in water half-space, 1000 m offset

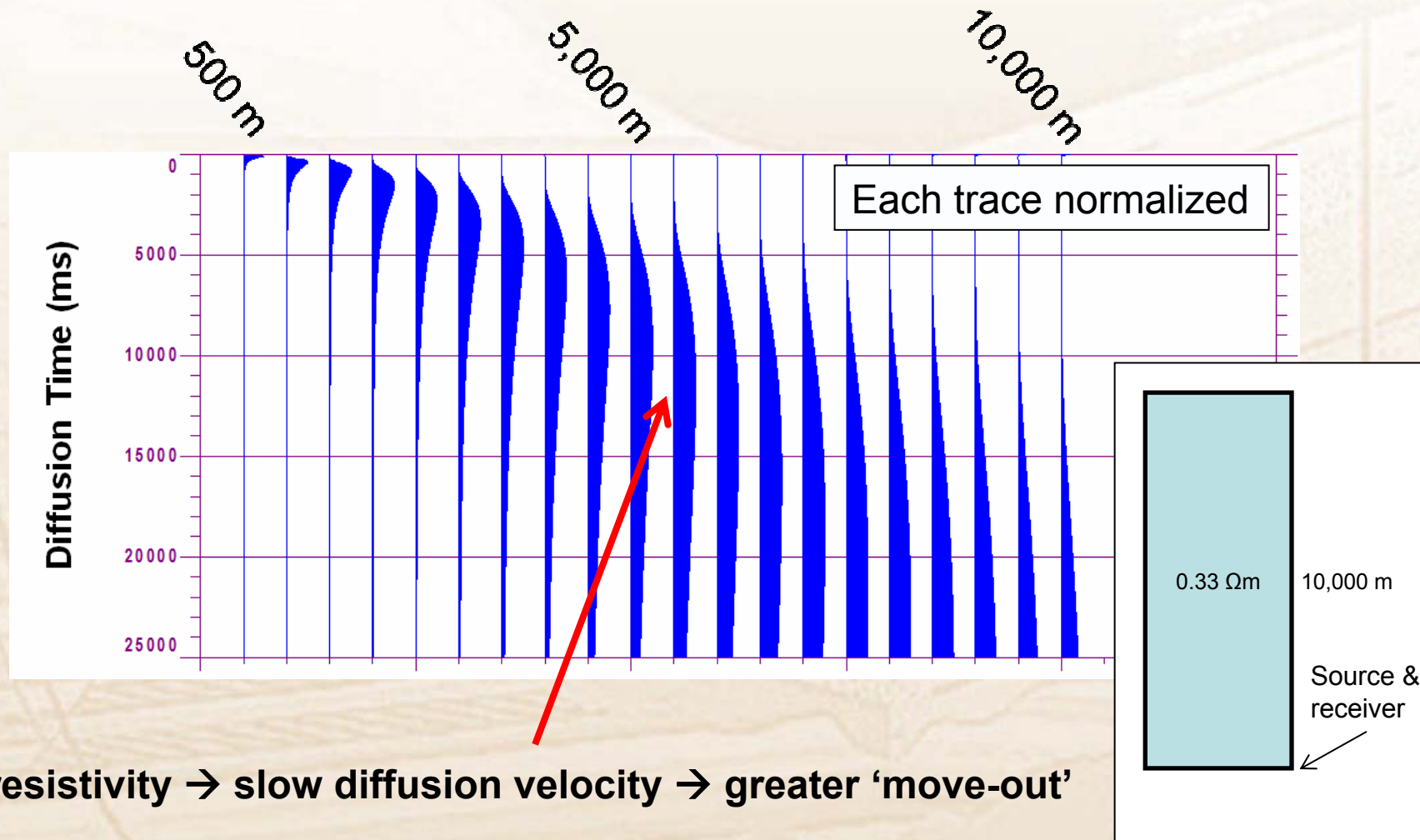


“Wave concept” with seismic style displays

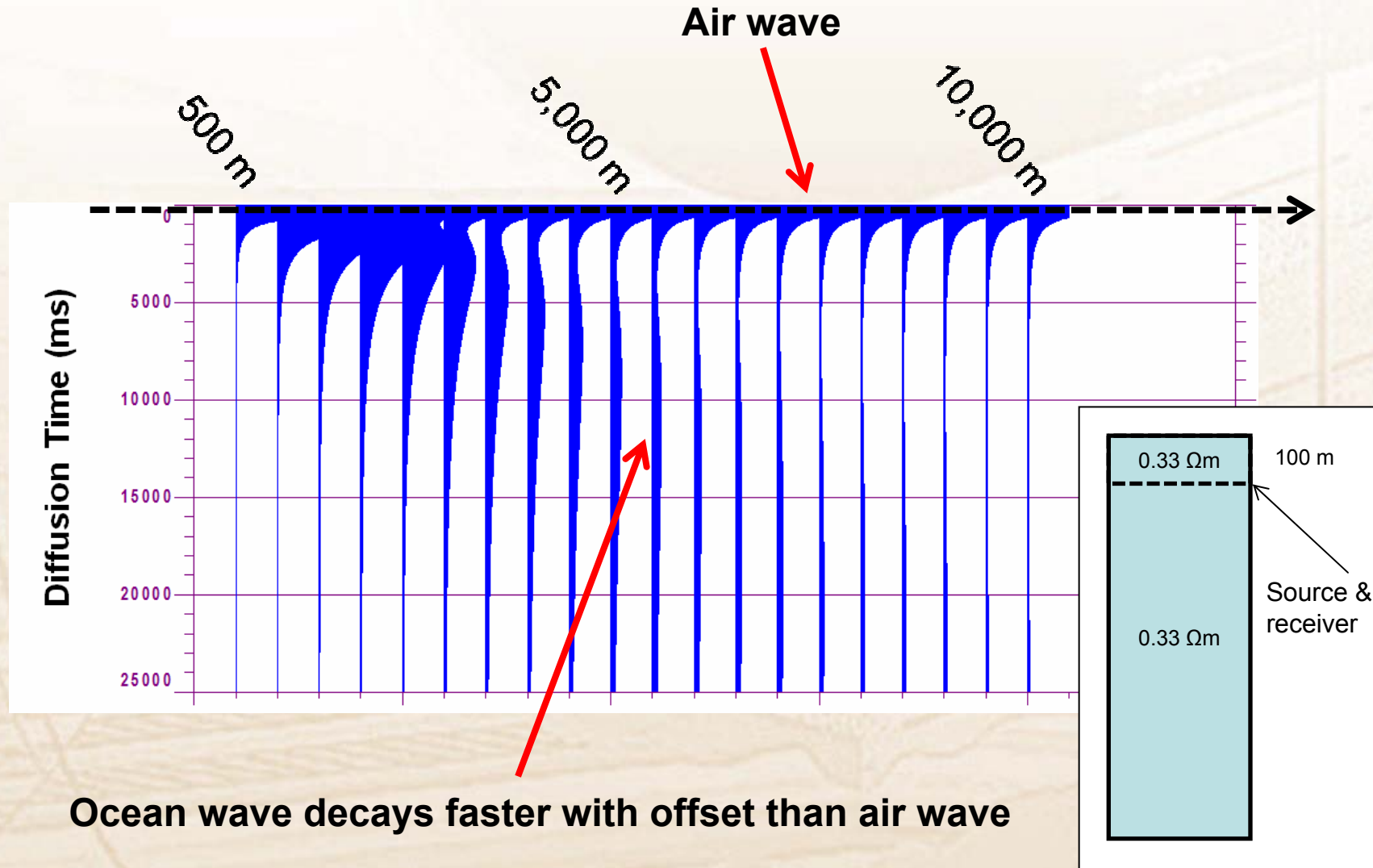
With time domain CSEM we collect transients at multiple offsets



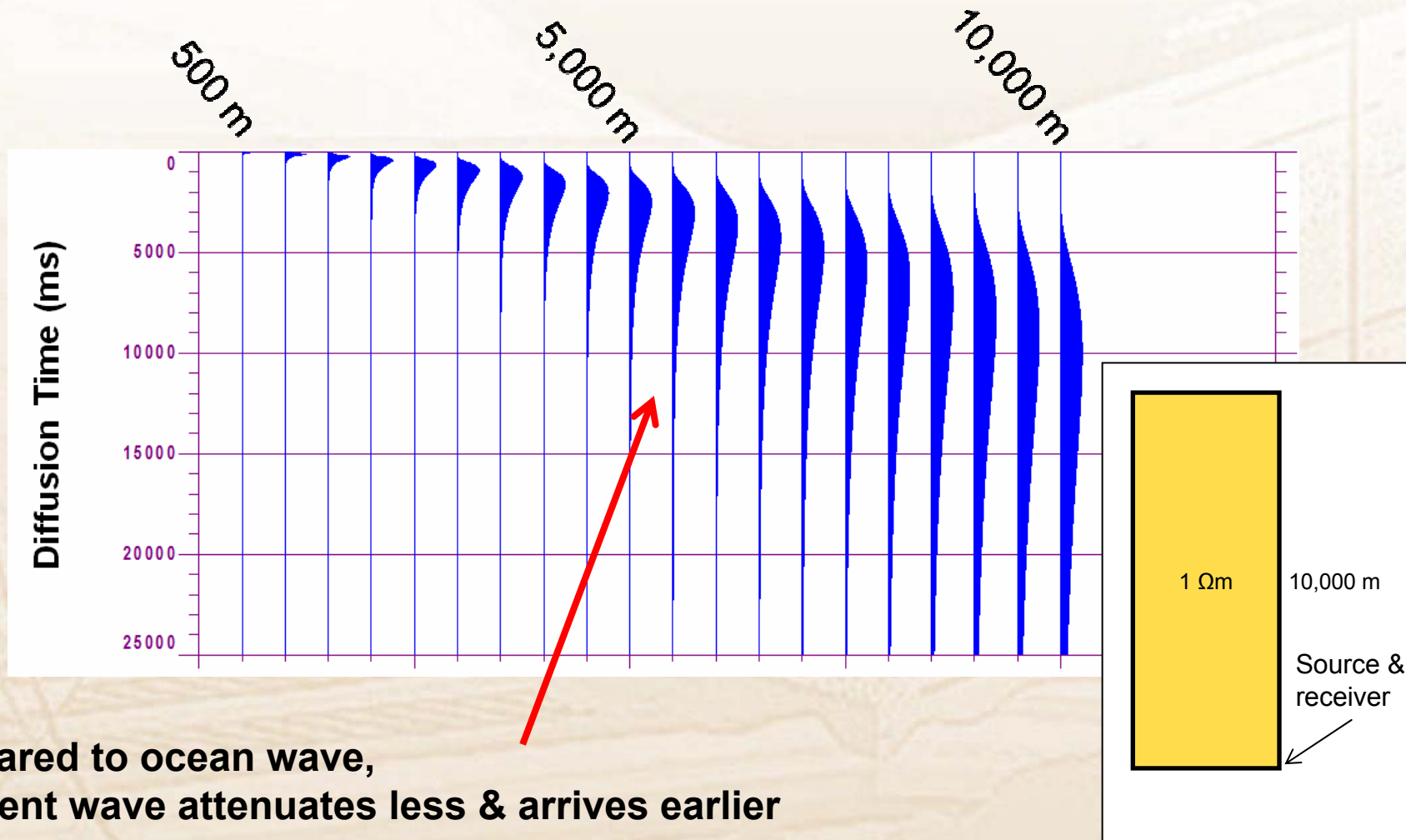
Ocean-only wave (0.33 Ωm)



Ocean & air waves

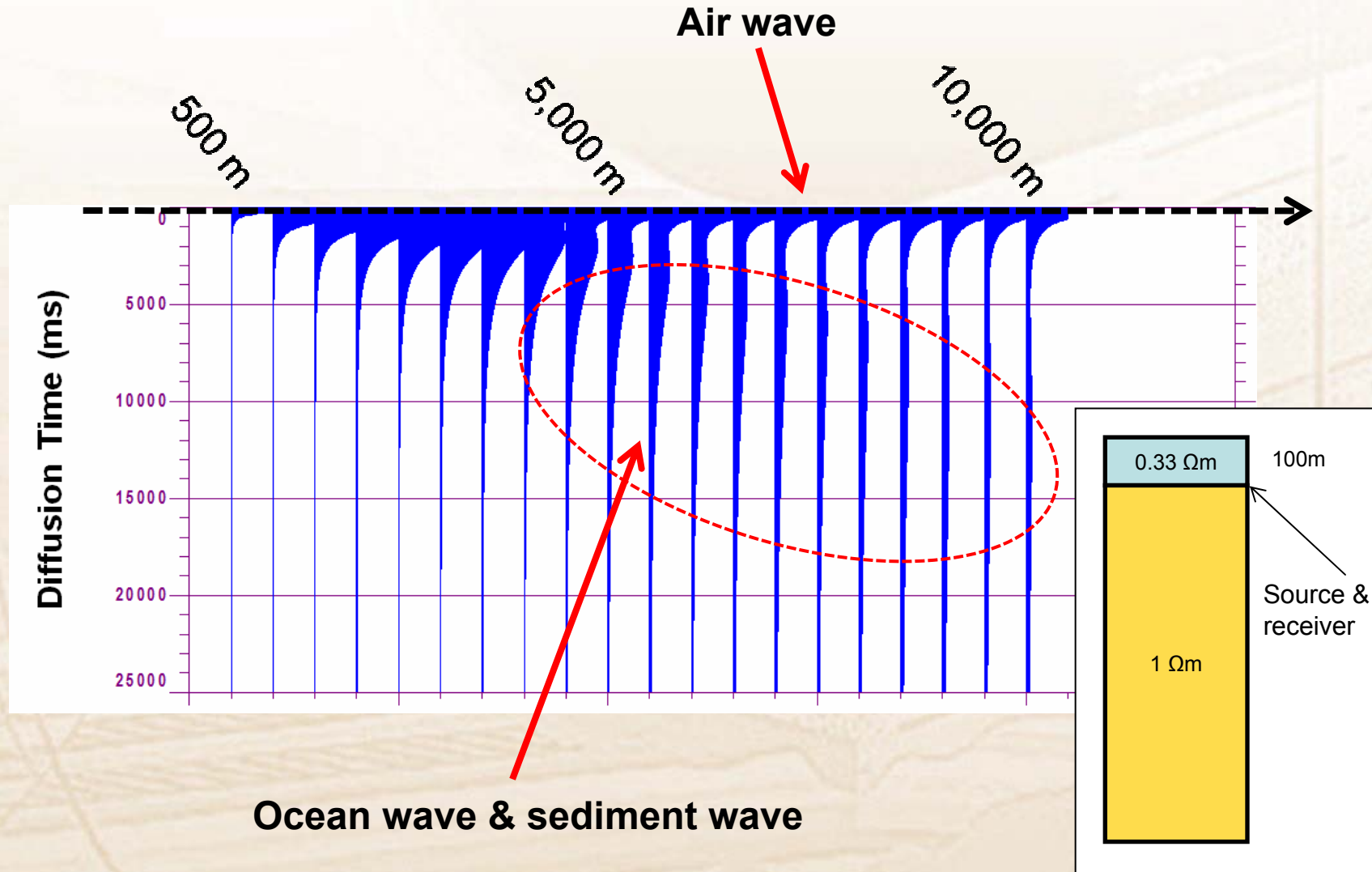


Sediment-only wave (1 Ω m)

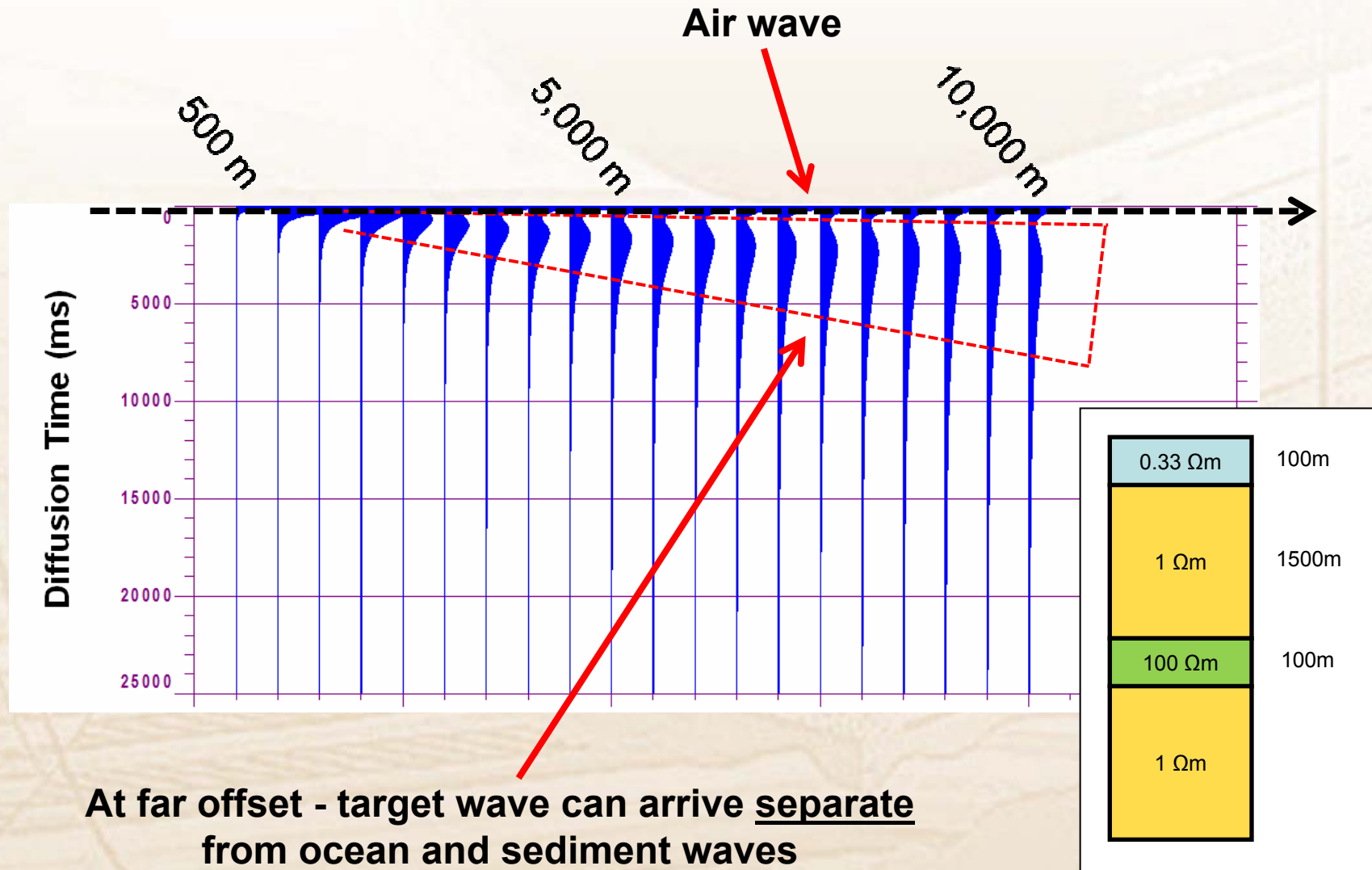


**Compared to ocean wave,
sediment wave attenuates less & arrives earlier**

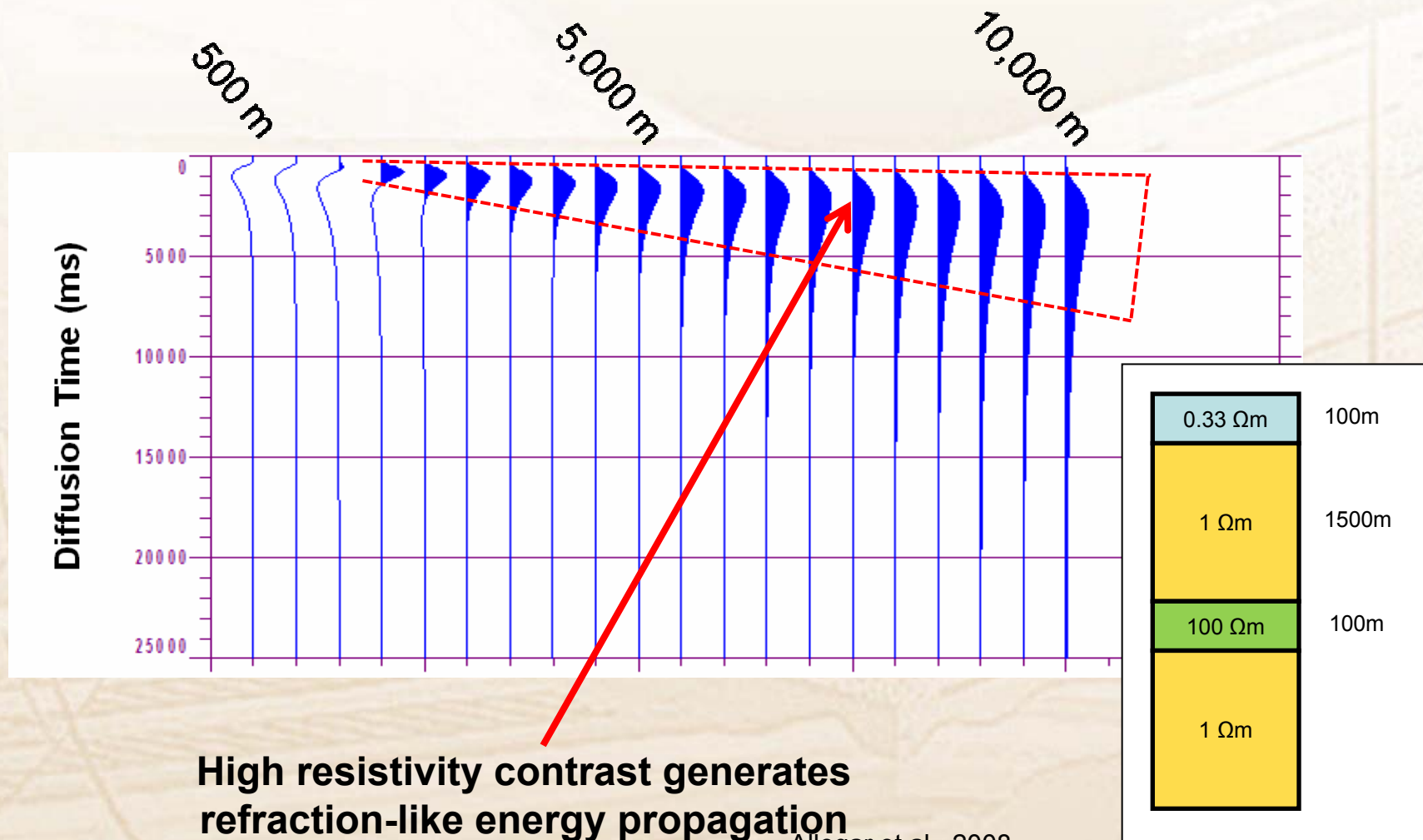
Ocean, air & sediment waves



Ocean, air, sediment, & target waves



100 Ωm target-only response



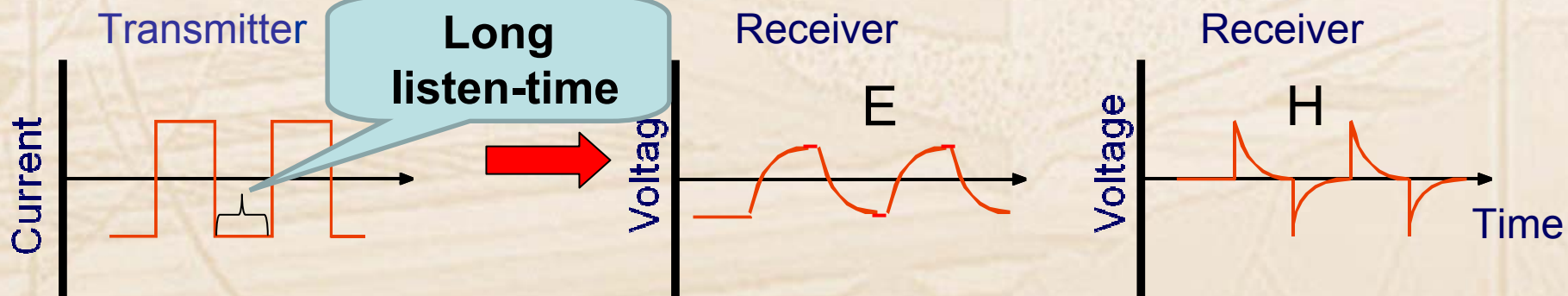
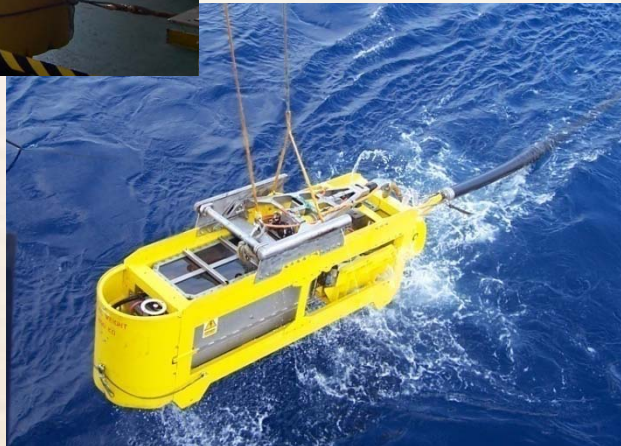
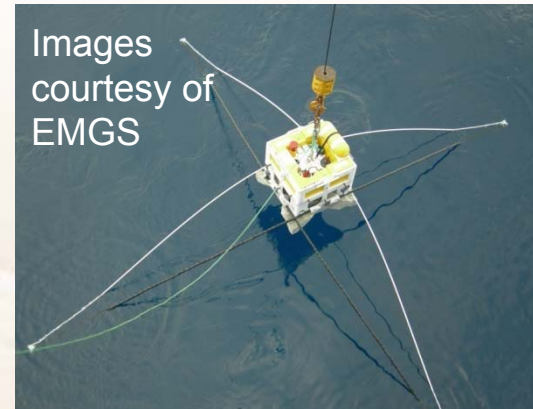
Outline

- Early development of land time domain EM
- Understanding marine tCSEM™
- **Data examples**
- Conclusions & way forward

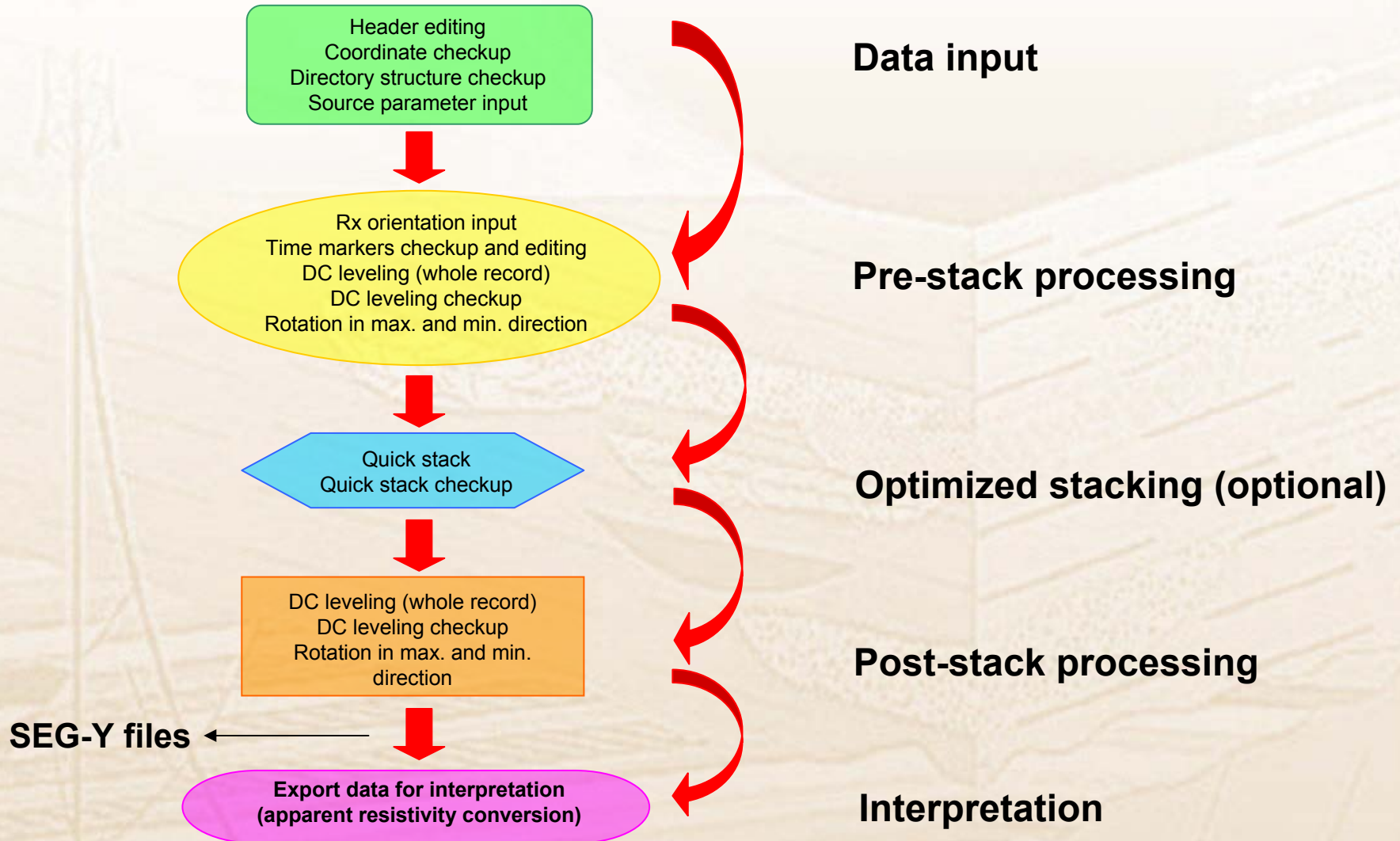
KMS/EMGS marine time domain surveys

- 2006, Egypt commercial
- 2006, Caspian Sea DOE funded
- 2007, Gulf of Mexico (2) commercial
- 2008, North Sea commercial

Time domain CSEM collected with commercial nodal acquisition system

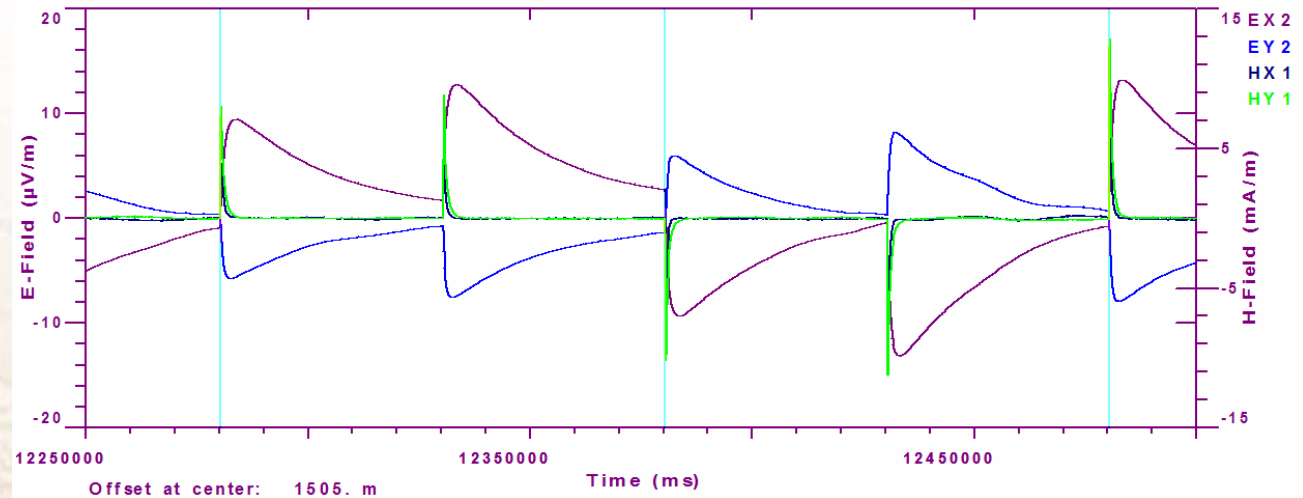


Data processing: general flow

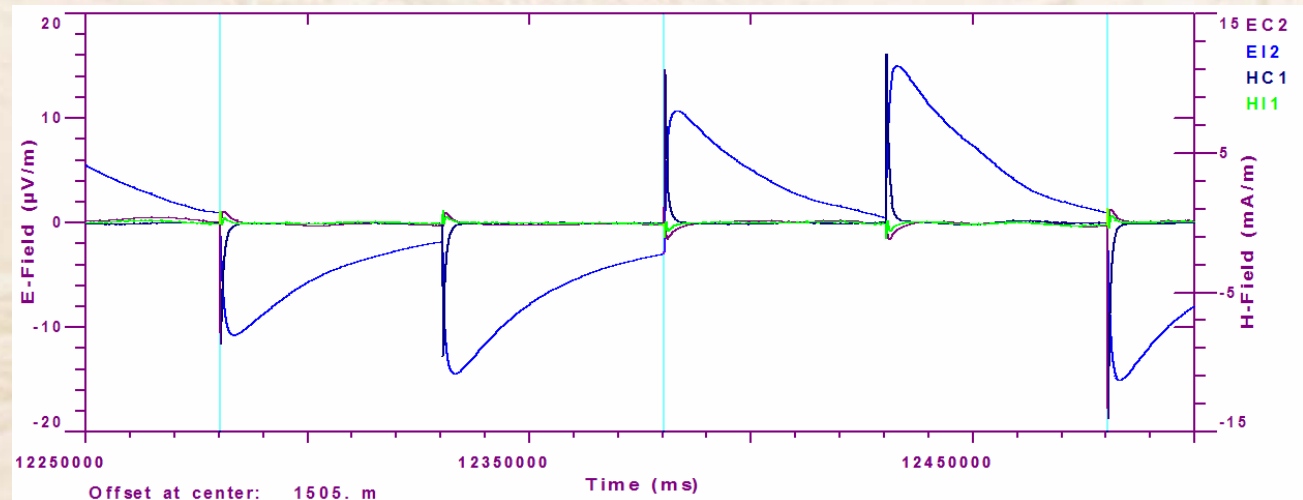


Data processing: rotation

➤ Before rotation
(Ex,Ey,Hx,Hy)



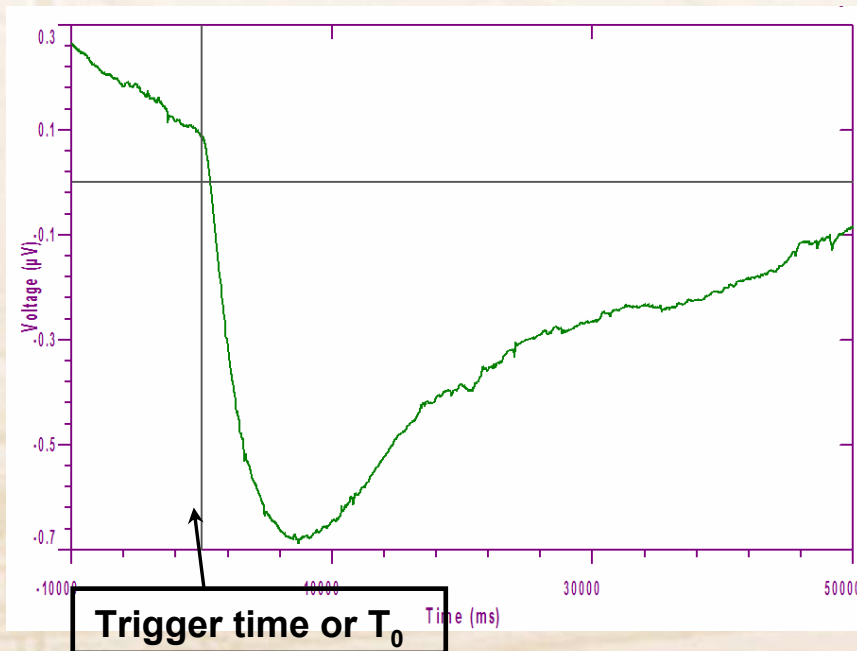
➤ After rotation
(EI,EC,HI,HC)



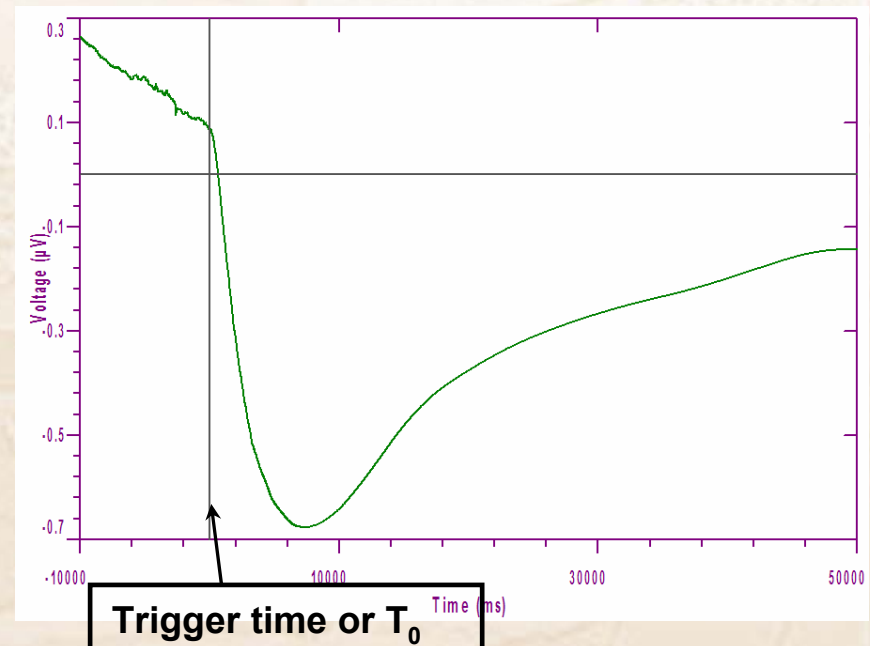
Data processing: smoothing

- Smoothing of transients where necessary:

➤ Before smoothing



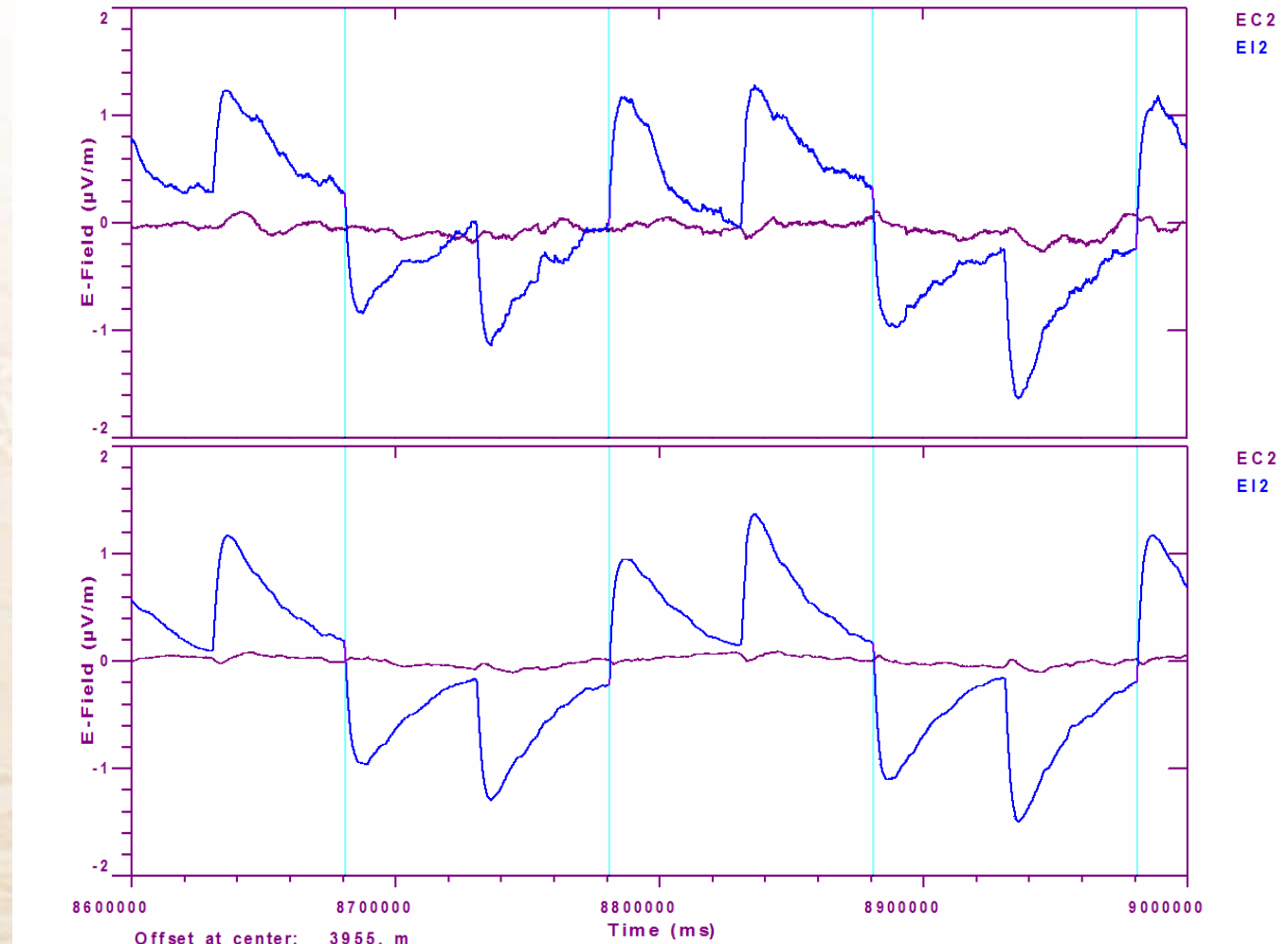
After



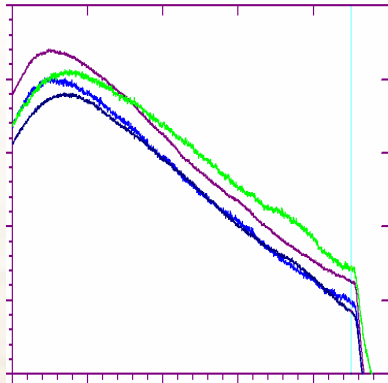
Data processing: stacking (horizontal)

➤ Pre-stack

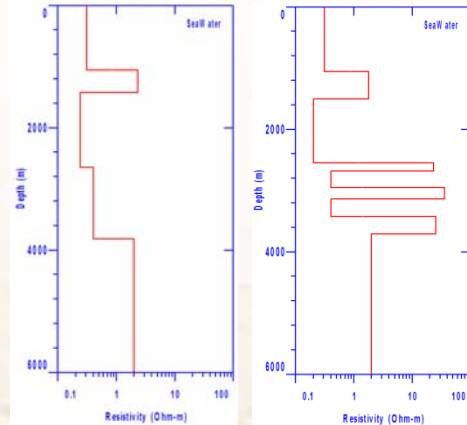
➤ Post-stack



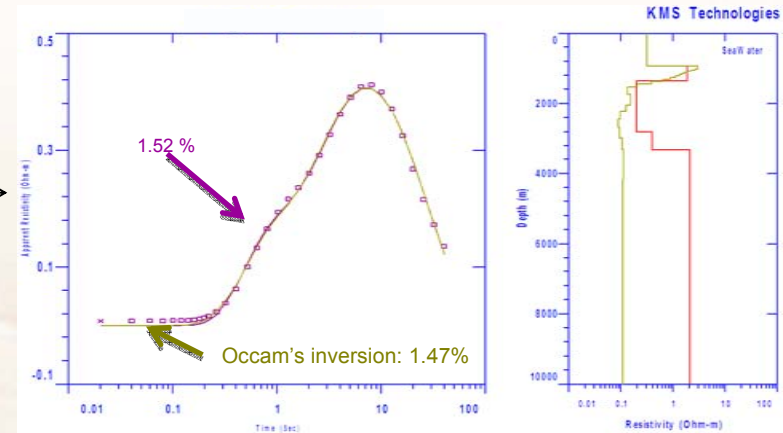
Interpretation: inversion



Transient

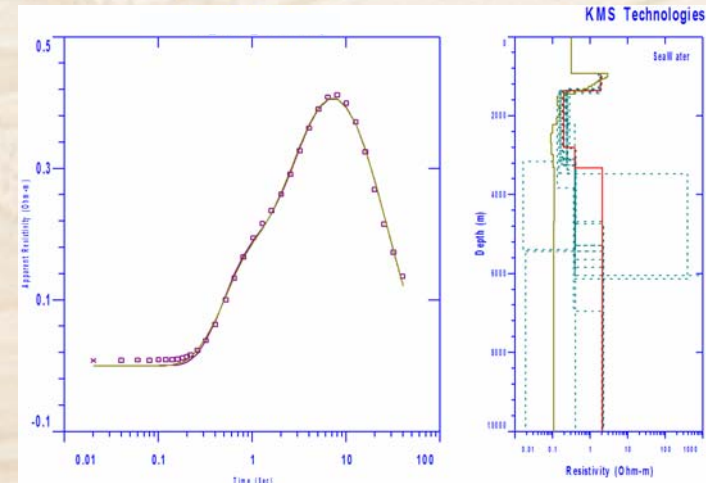


Starting models



Inversion of data

Testing inversion robustness



- Locate resistors
- Identify hydrocarbons

Outline

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- Conclusions & way forward

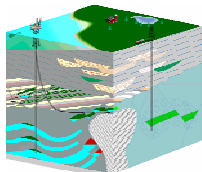
Conclusions & way forward

- High quality marine transient CSEM has been successfully collected
- The data matches theoretical anticipations
- Transient CSEM data offers a complementary solution to the shallow water CSEM problem
- Seismic style processing may hold promise for isolating the target wave
- Research is continuing aggressively.

Acknowledgements

- We would like to thank EMGS & KMS Technologies for permission to show these results
- By the time that you get home, this presentation will be posted on <http://KMSTechnologies.com>





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