

PS Seismic Geomorphology by Spectral Decomposition Volume Interpretation for Basin-Scale Depositional System Delineation, Cuyo Group, Argentina*

Teresa Santana¹, Daniel L. Sanchez¹, and Walter Brinkworth¹

Search and Discovery Article #42257 (2018)**

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Abstract

Spectral decomposition analyzes a given signal by the summation of simple, well defined basis functions. The spectral content of seismic data is influenced by the acoustic properties in the Earth, and therefore significant information can be gained from the analysis of the seismic at different frequencies through spectral decomposition during seismic interpretation (Partyka et al, 1999). The ability to examine and compare the response at different frequency bands is critical to obtain information that otherwise is difficult to visualize on the full bandwidth data (Chopra et al, 2007). Volumetric RGB (Red-Green-Blue) blend of the optimum frequency cubes (Hall and Trouillot, 2004) rapidly assess and highlight the presence of geological features present in the seismic data. Seismic geomorphology facilitates the study of the subsurface by the extraction of geomorphologic insights from 3D seismic data (Posamentier et al, 2005).

The Cuyo Group is an Early to Middle Jurassic siliciclastic sedimentary sequence in the Neuquén Basin western Argentina, bounded by two regional unconformities (Intra Liassic and Intra Callovian at base and top respectively) that reaches 2500 meters of thickness and includes several transgressive-regressive cycles associated to thermal subsidence, the paleo-Pacific Ocean connection and a continuous contribution of sediments (Dellapé et al, 1979).

3D seismic and chronostratigraphic regional interpretation (nine sedimentary cycles) for the Cuyo Group were conditioned for spectral decomposition, as seismic data quality and interpretation have significant impact in the results. Individual surveys (+20) were analyzed and regionally integrated.

Canyons filled with channels of different geometries and sizes are clearly identified in the slope, while fans are observed in the deep-water area. Seismic geomorphology using spectral decomposition volume-based interpretation allows the connection of channels in the platform, canyons in the slope, and fans in the deep-water area used to populate its sedimentary cycle facies maps.

This study demonstrates the added value of spectral decomposition volume interpretation to better delineate the depositional system for the Cuyo Group in Argentina as input to future explorations efforts in the basin.

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- Posamentier, H., P. Laurin, A. Warmath, and A. Mehlhop, 2005, Seismic Geomorphology of Mid-Oligocene to Miocene Carbonate Buildups, Offshore Madura, Indonesia: Landforms, Depositional Environments, and Basin Fill Analysis: Program Abstracts, AAPG 2005 Annual Convention and Exhibition, Calgary, Alberta, June 16-19, 2005, [Search and Discovery Article #90039](#). Website accessed July 2018.

SPECTRAL DECOMPOSITION VOLUME INTERPRETATION FOR BASIN-SCALE DEPOSITIONAL SYSTEM DELINEATION. CUYO GROUP, ARGENTINA

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AAPG ACE, SALT LAKE CITY – MAY 2018

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ABSTRACT

Spectral decomposition analyzes a given signal by the summation of simple, well defined basis functions. The spectral content of seismic data is influenced by the acoustic properties in the earth, and therefore significant information can be gained from the analysis of the seismic at different frequencies through spectral decomposition during seismic interpretation (Partyka g. Et al, 1999). The ability to examine and compare the response at different frequency bands is critical to obtain information that otherwise is difficult to visualize on the full bandwidth data (chopra et al, 2007). Volumetric RGB (red-green-blue) blend of the optimum frequency cubes (Hall and Trouillot, 2004) rapidly assess and highlight the presence of geological features present in the seismic data. Seismic geomorphology facilitates the study of the subsurface by the extraction of geomorphologic insights from 3D seismic data (Posamentier et al, 2005).

The Cuyo group is an early to middle Jurassic siliciclastic sedimentary sequence in the Neuquén basin western Argentina, bounded by two regional unconformities (intra Liassic & intra Callovian at base & top respectively) that reaches 2500 meters of thickness and includes several transgressive-regressive cycles associated to thermal subsidence, the paleo-pacific ocean connection and a continuous contribution of sediments (Dellapé et al, 1979).

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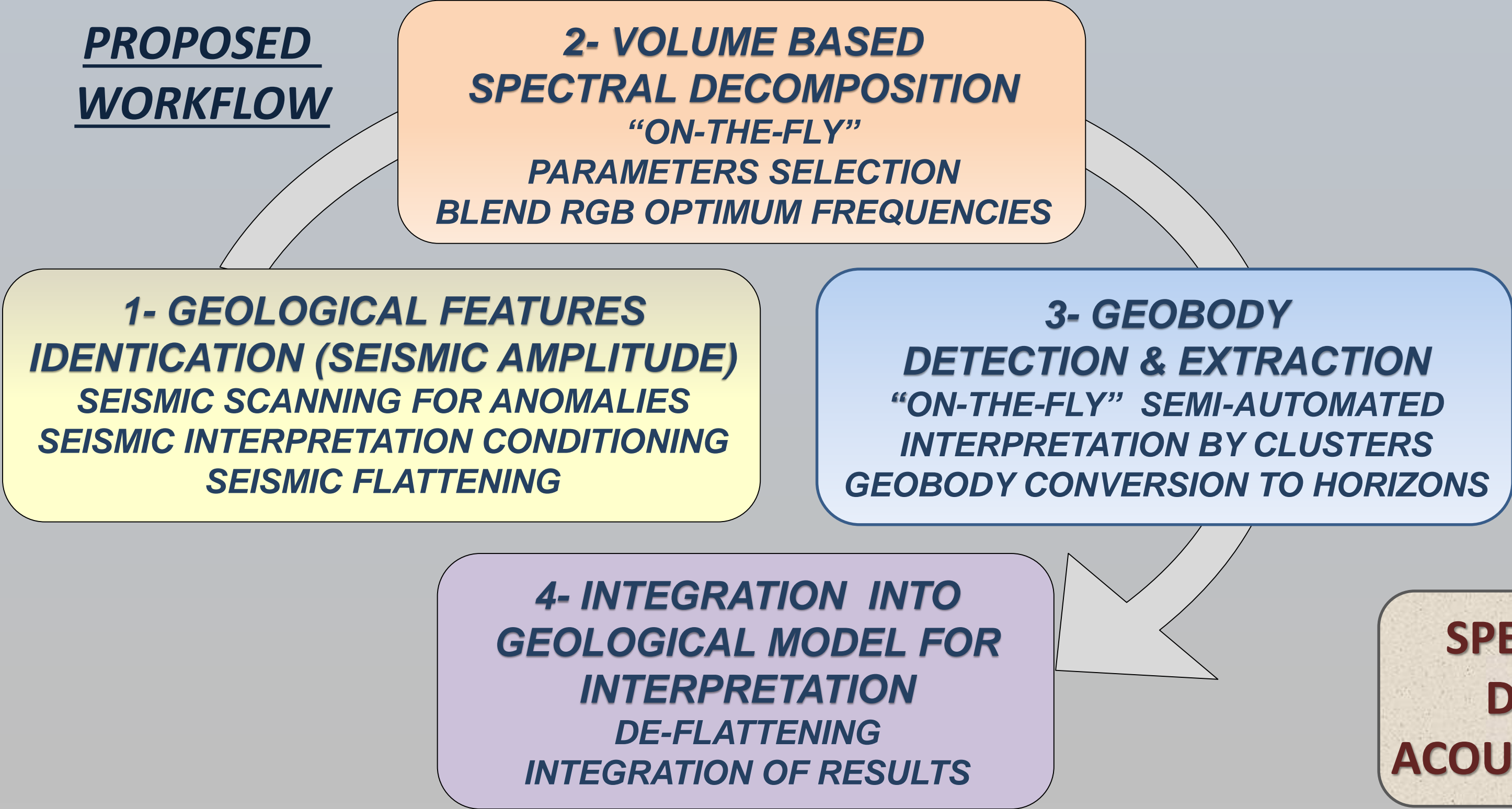
Canyons filled with channels of different geometries and sizes are clearly identified in the slope, while fans are observed in the deep water area. Seismic geomorphology using spectral decomposition volume based interpretation allows the connection of channels in the platform, canyons in the slope and fans in the deep water area used to populate its sedimentary cycle facies maps.

This study demonstrates the added value of spectral decomposition volume interpretation to better delineate the depositional system for the Cuyo group in Argentina as input to future explorations efforts in the basin.

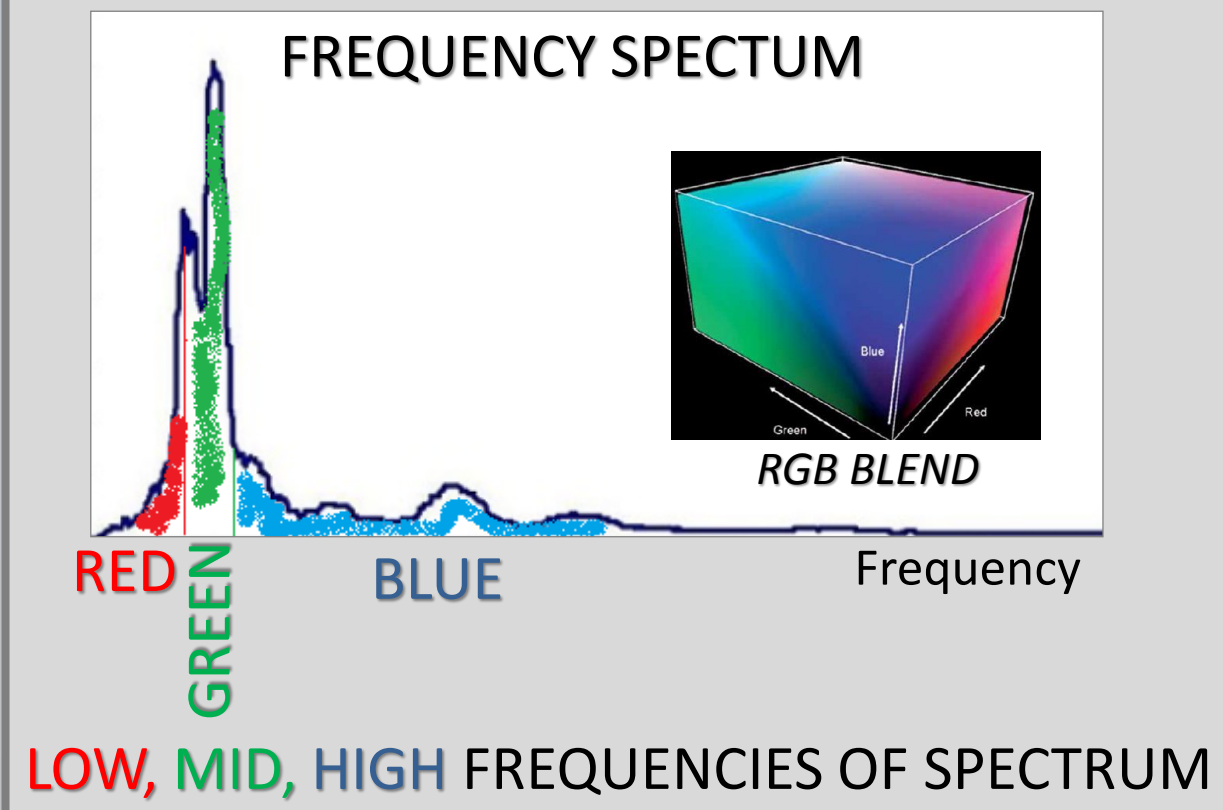
1- OBJECTIVES

- ❑ **MAXIMISE** THE **IMPACT** OF SEISMIC TO HELP **DELINEATE** THE GEOLOGICAL MODEL AT A BASIN SCALE
- ❑ **PROPOSE** METHODOLOGY TO SEARCH, INTERPRET AND EXTRACT 3D VOLUME GEOBODIES USING **SEISMIC SPECTRAL DECOMPOSITION**
- ❑ **DEMONSTRATE** THE **ADDED VALUE** OF SPECTRAL DECOMPOSITION VOLUME INTERPRETATION TO BETTER DELINEATE THE DEPOSITIONAL SYSTEM FOR THE CUYO GROUP IN ARGENTINA

PROPOSED WORKFLOW

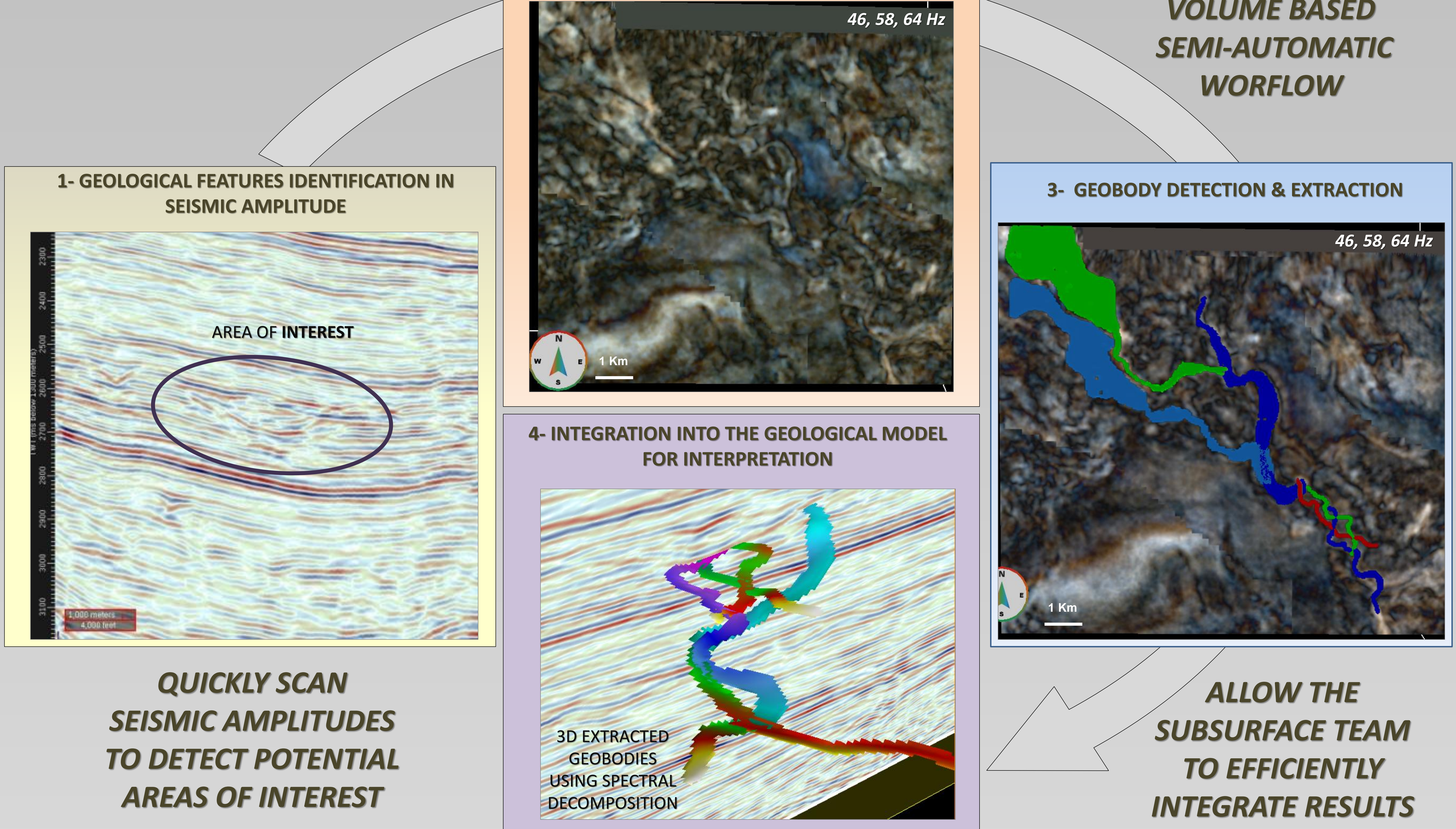


SPECTRAL DECOMPOSITION "BLEND RGB"



SPECTRAL CONTENT OF SEISMIC DATA IS INFLUENCED BY THE ACOUSTIC PROPERTIES IN THE EARTH

2- WORKFLOW & EXAMPLES



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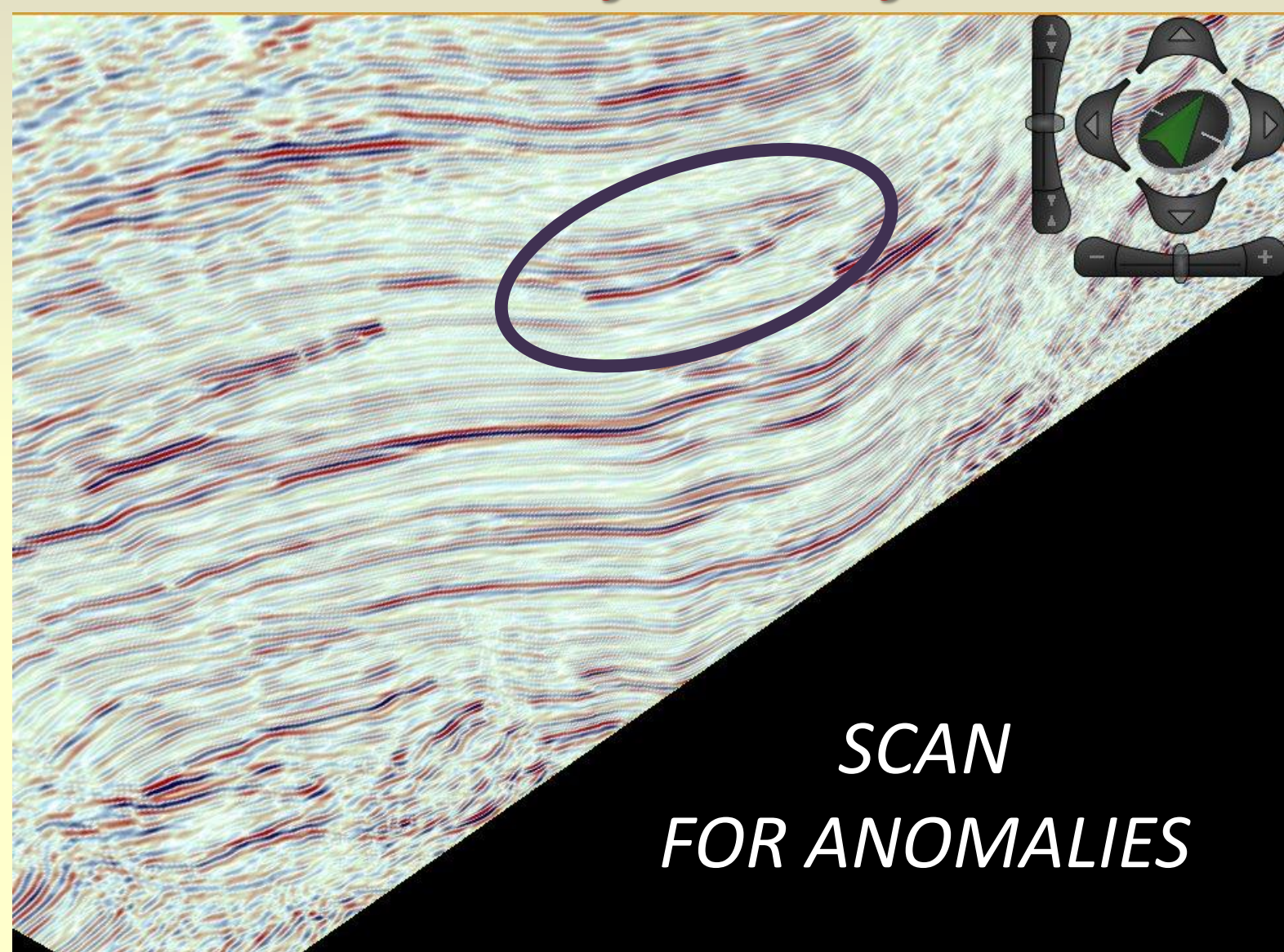
3- VOLUME BASED SPECTRAL DECOMPOSITION

METHODOLOGY TO CREATE “RGB BLEND” CUBE OF OPTIMUM FREQUENCIES

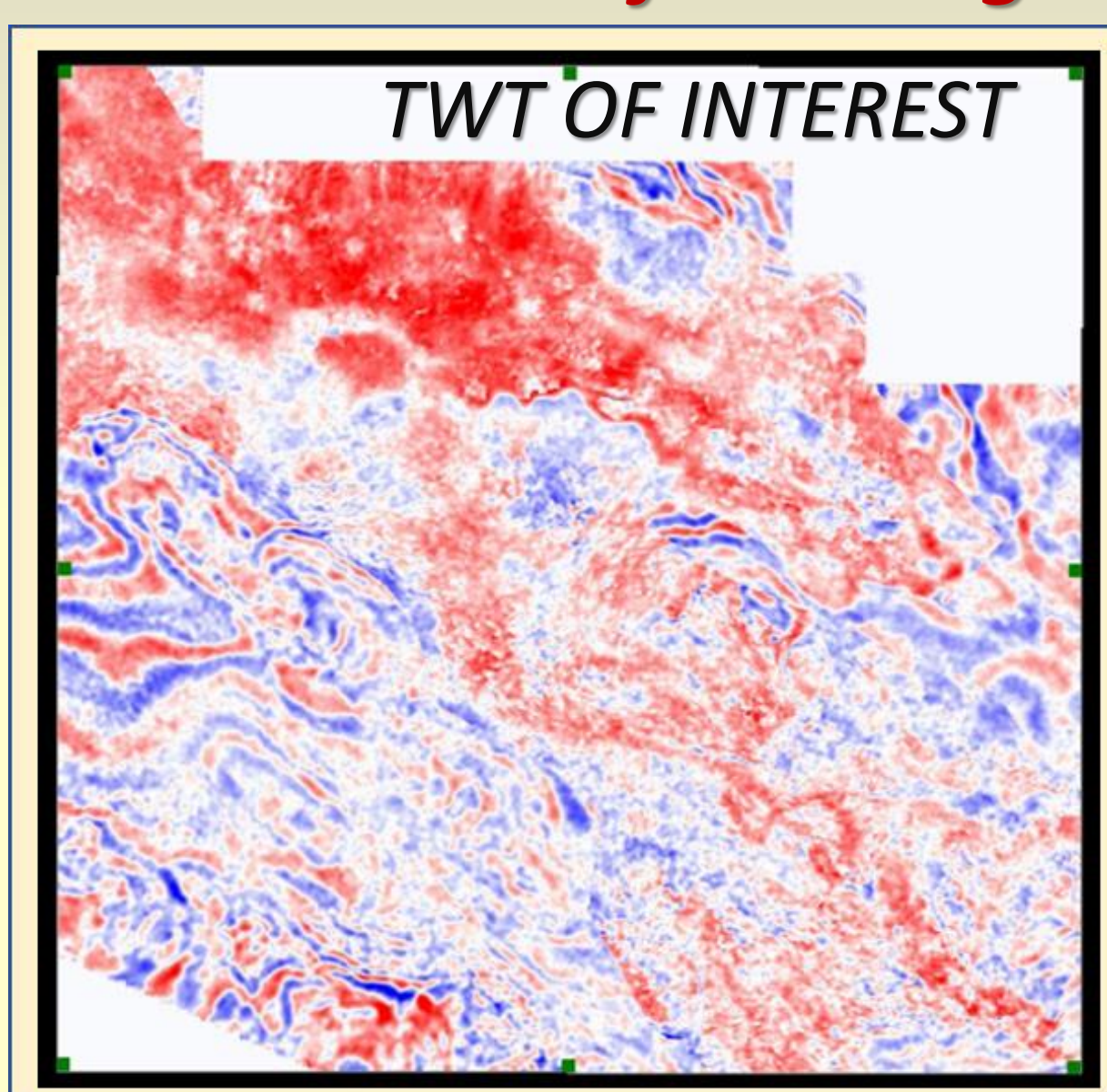
1- GEOLOGICAL FEATURES
 IDENTIFICATION

2- VOLUME BASED
 SPECTRAL DECOMPOSITION

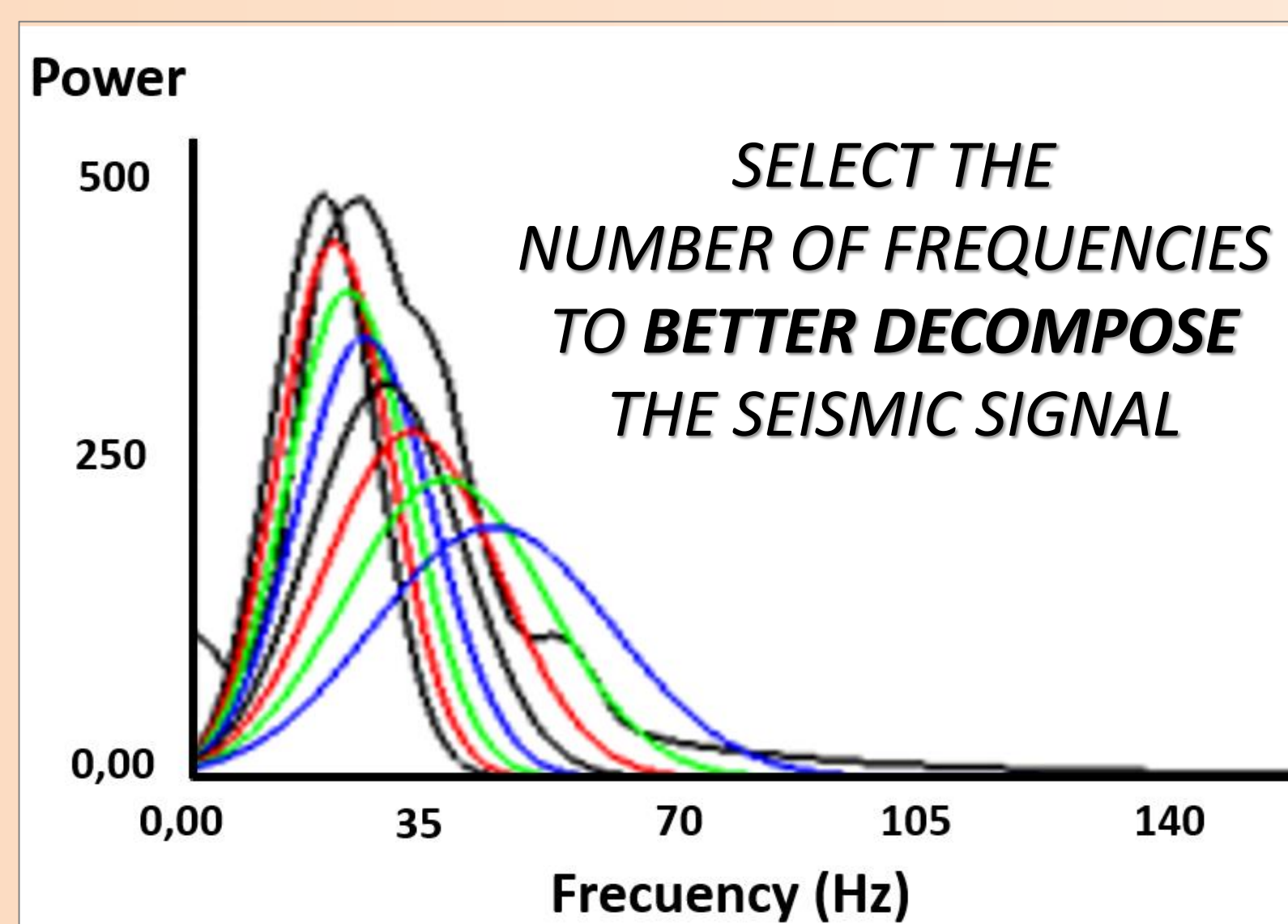
A- Selection of area of interest



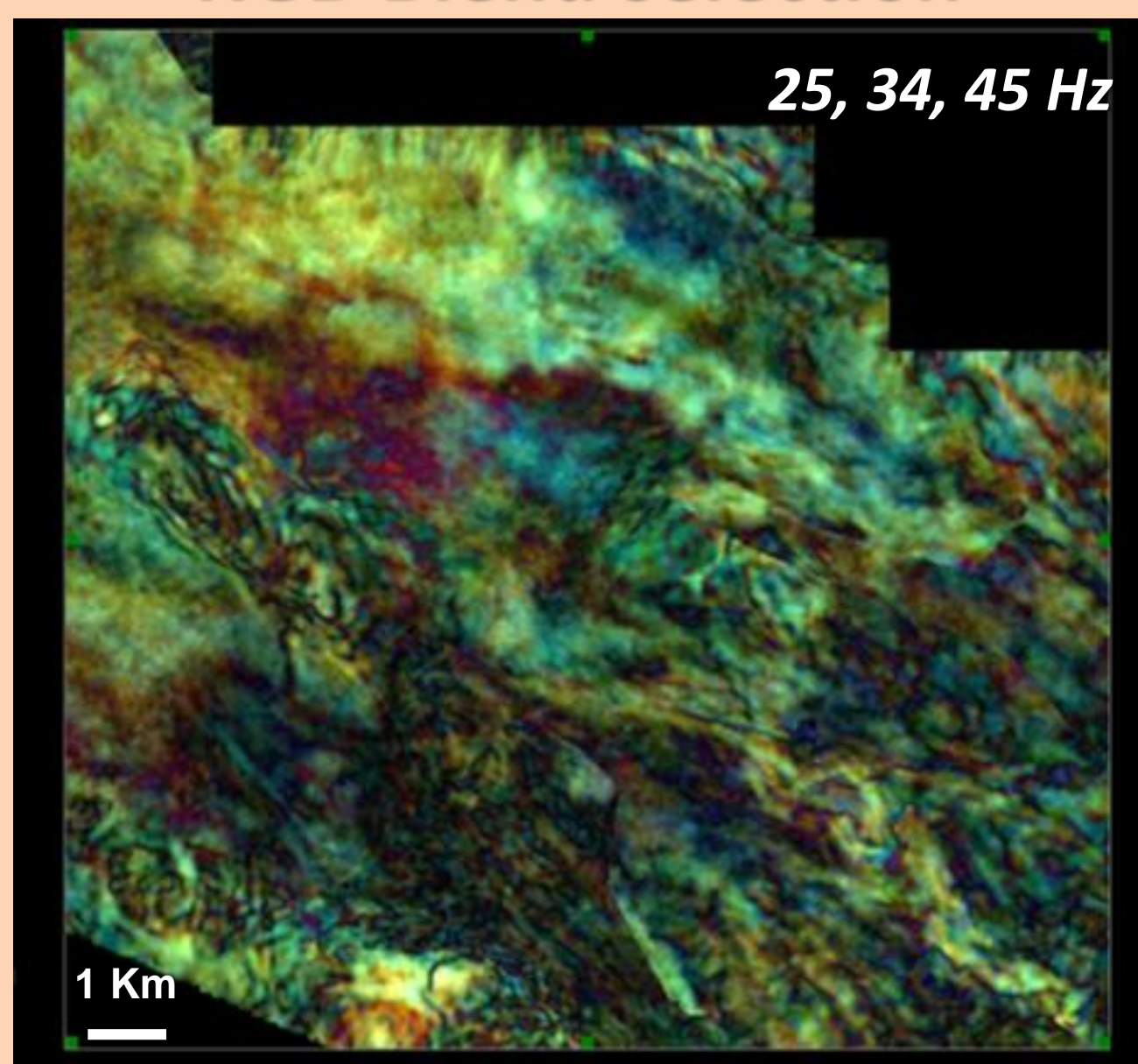
B- Seismic flattening



C- “on-the-fly” frequency spectrum

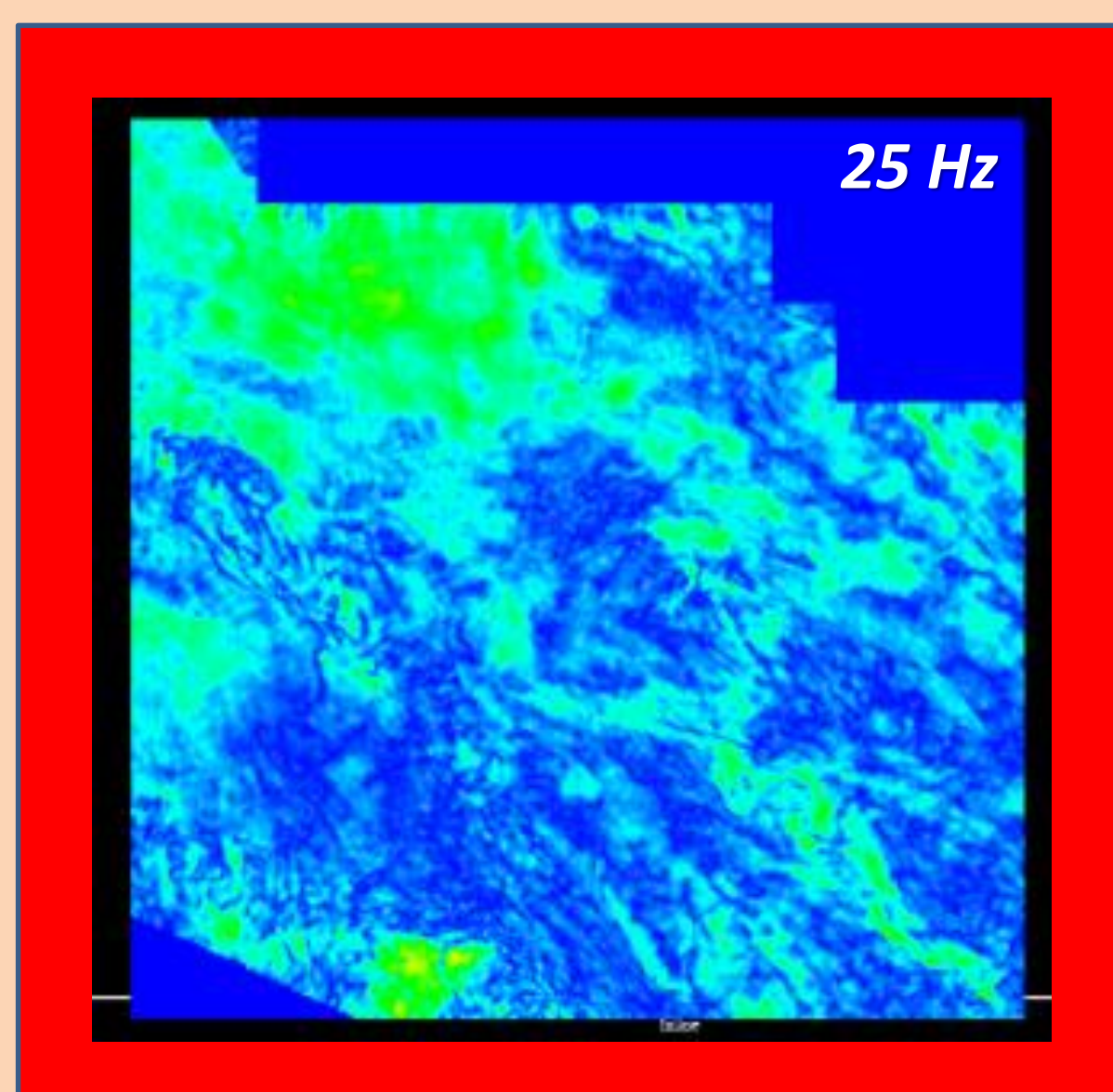


E- “on-the-fly” RGB Blend selection

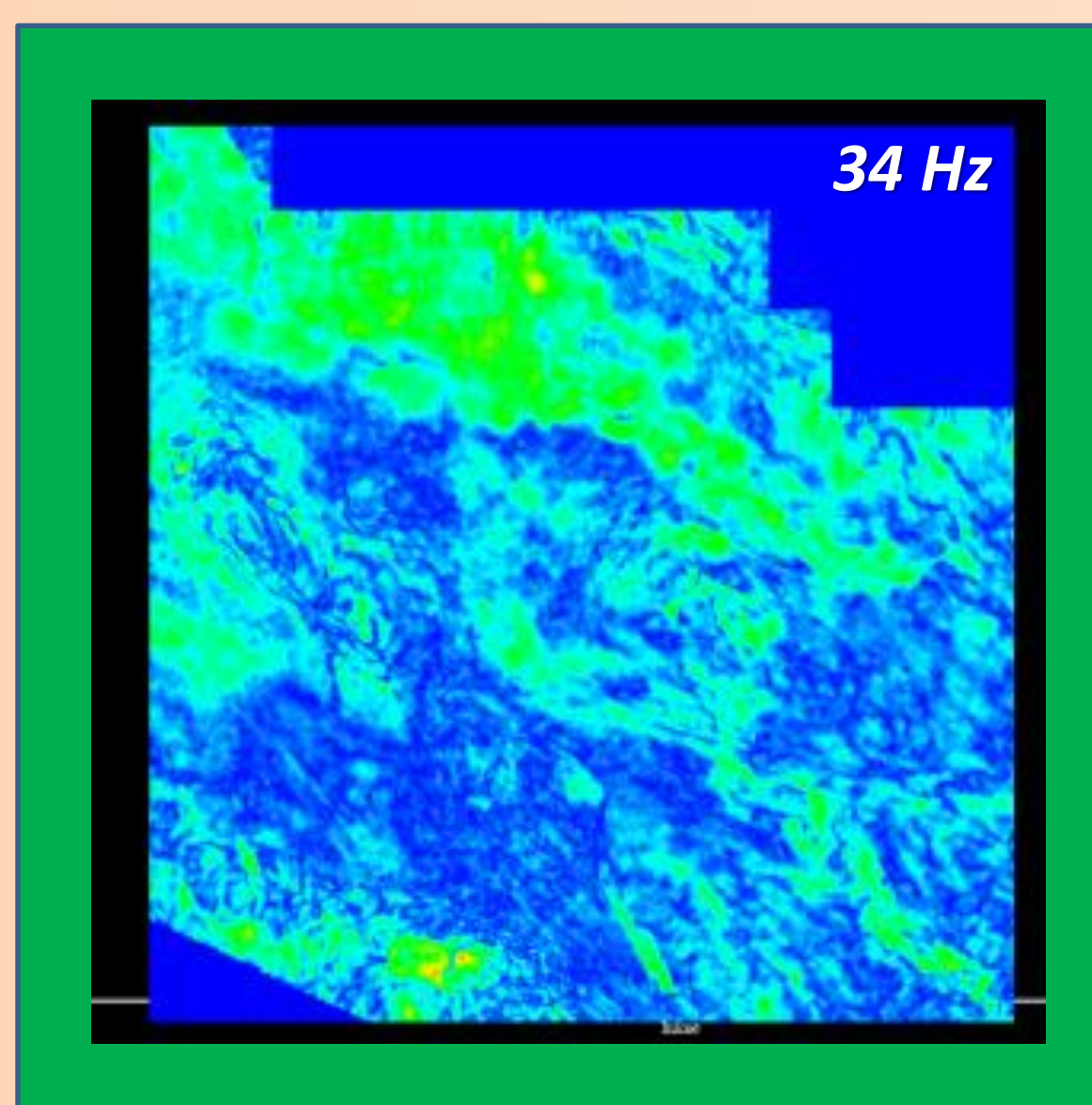


Optimum Frequencies

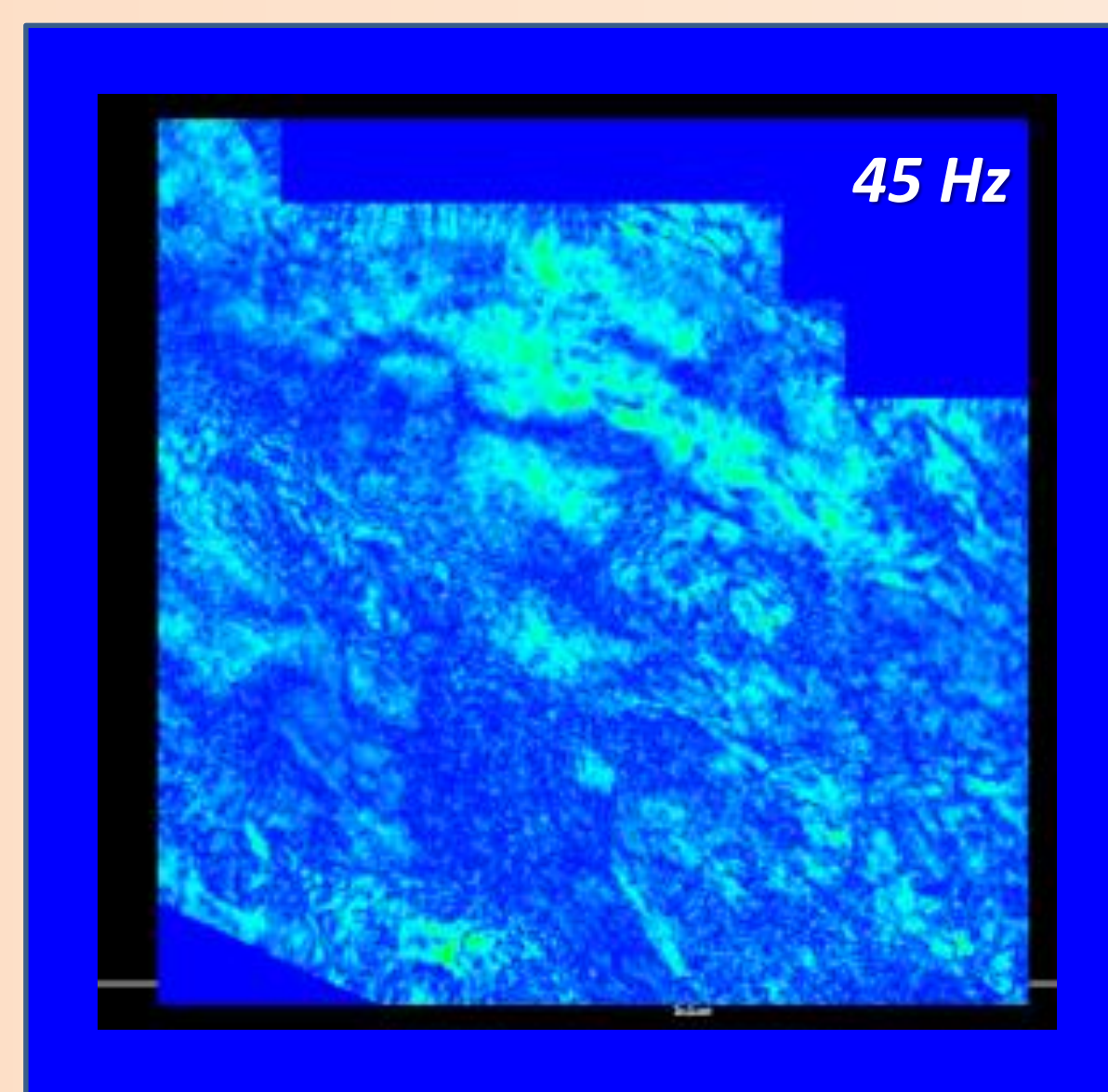
D- Individual frequencies magnitude cubes



Low (Red)



Medium (Green)



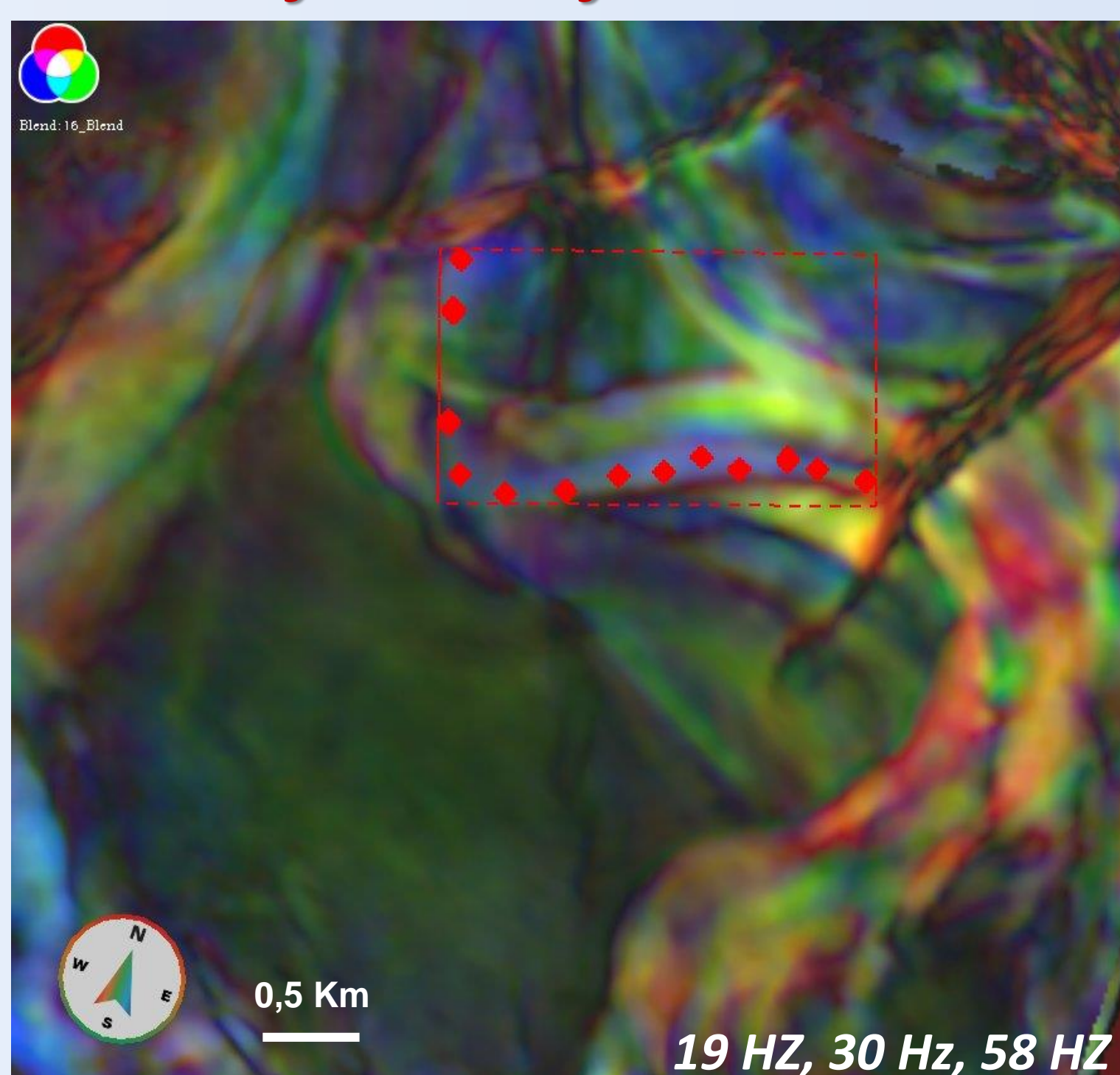
High (Blue)

GEOBODY DETECTION, EXTRACTION & INTEGRATION INTO MODEL

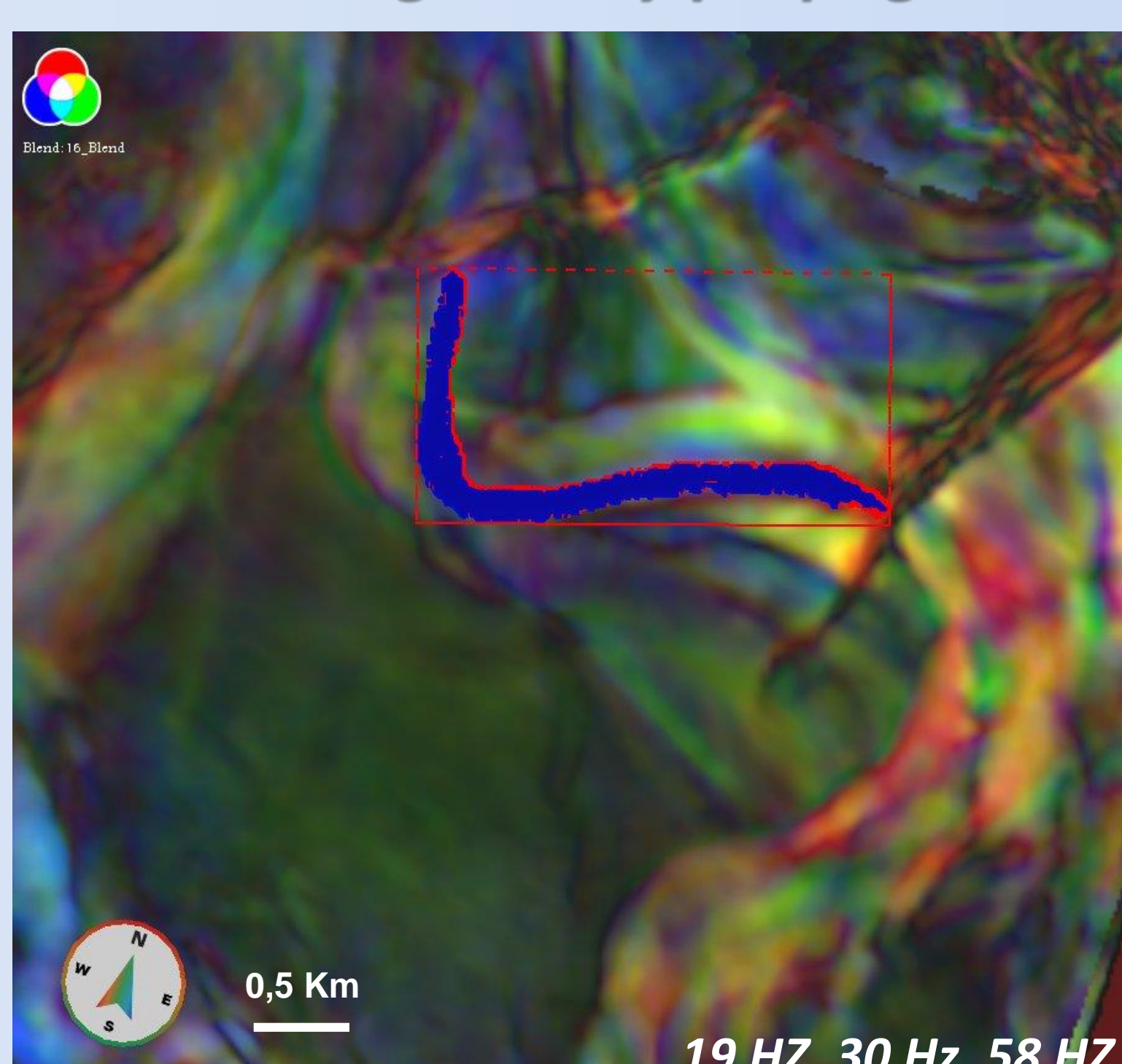
3- GEOBODY
 DETECTION & EXTRACTION

4- INTEGRATION INTO
 GEOLOGICAL MODEL

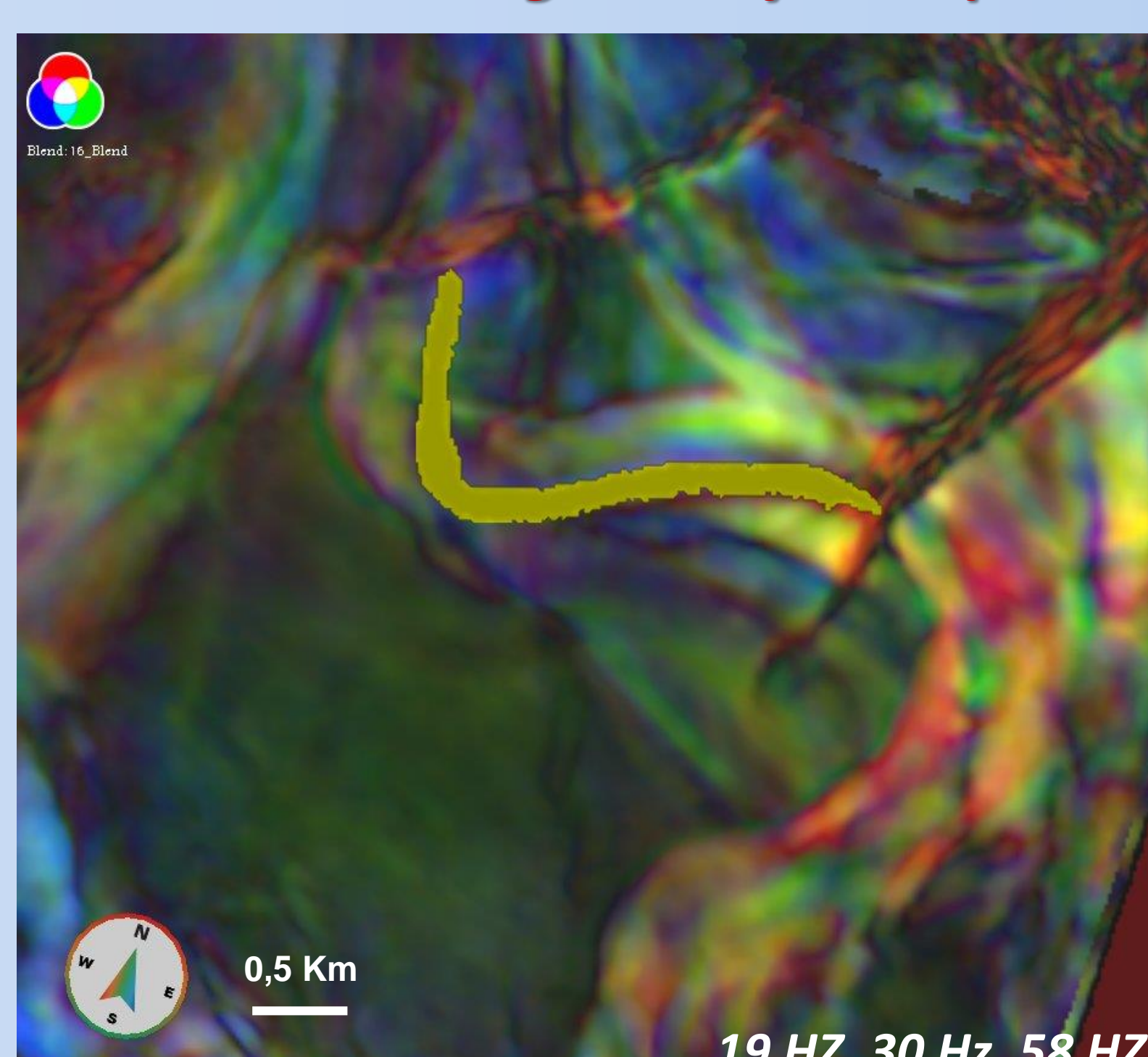
A- Definition of “seeds”



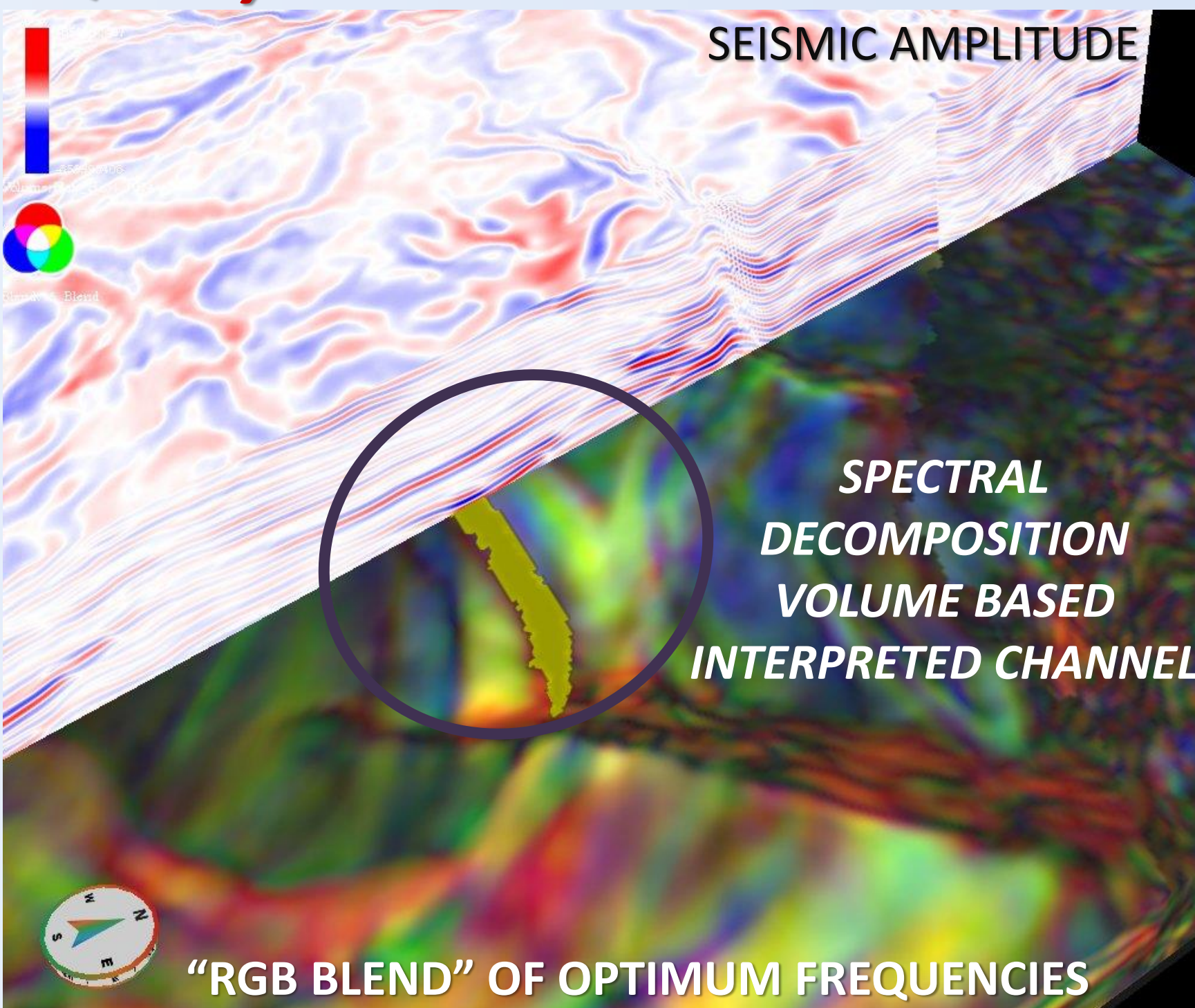
B- Interactive geobody propagation



C- Semi-automated geobody interpretation

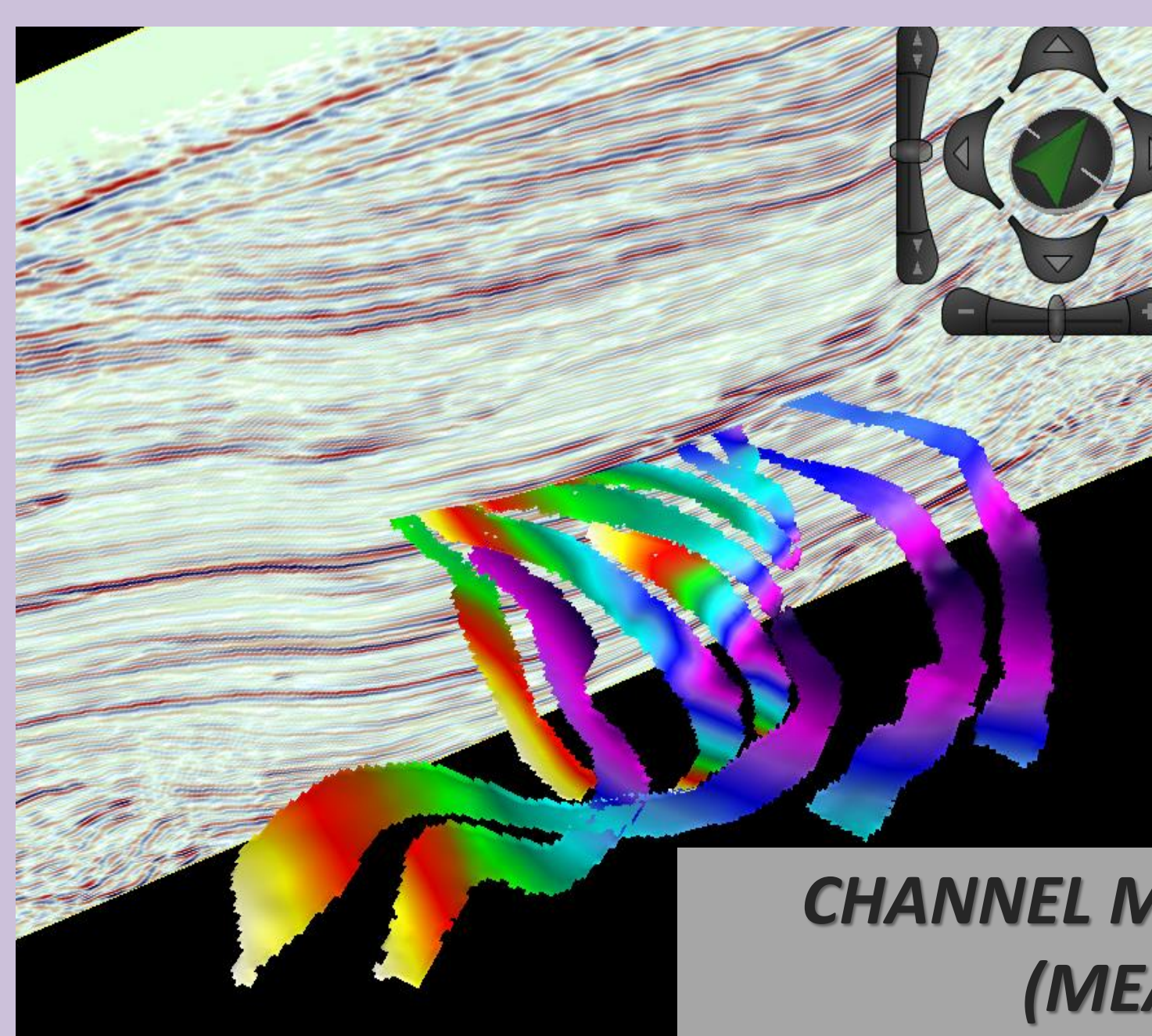


D- Quality Control - RGB Blend & Seismic Amplitudes



“RGB BLEND” AND
 SEISMIC AMPLITUDES
 SHOULD BE
CAREFULLY QUALITY
 CONTROLLED
 BEFORE INSERTION OF
 GEOBODIES INTO THE
 GEOLOGICAL MODEL

Insertion of geobodies into geological model for interpretation



DE FLATTENING OF GEOBODIES

INTERPRETATION AND
 INTEGRATION OF RESULTS INTO
 THE GEOLOGICAL MODEL

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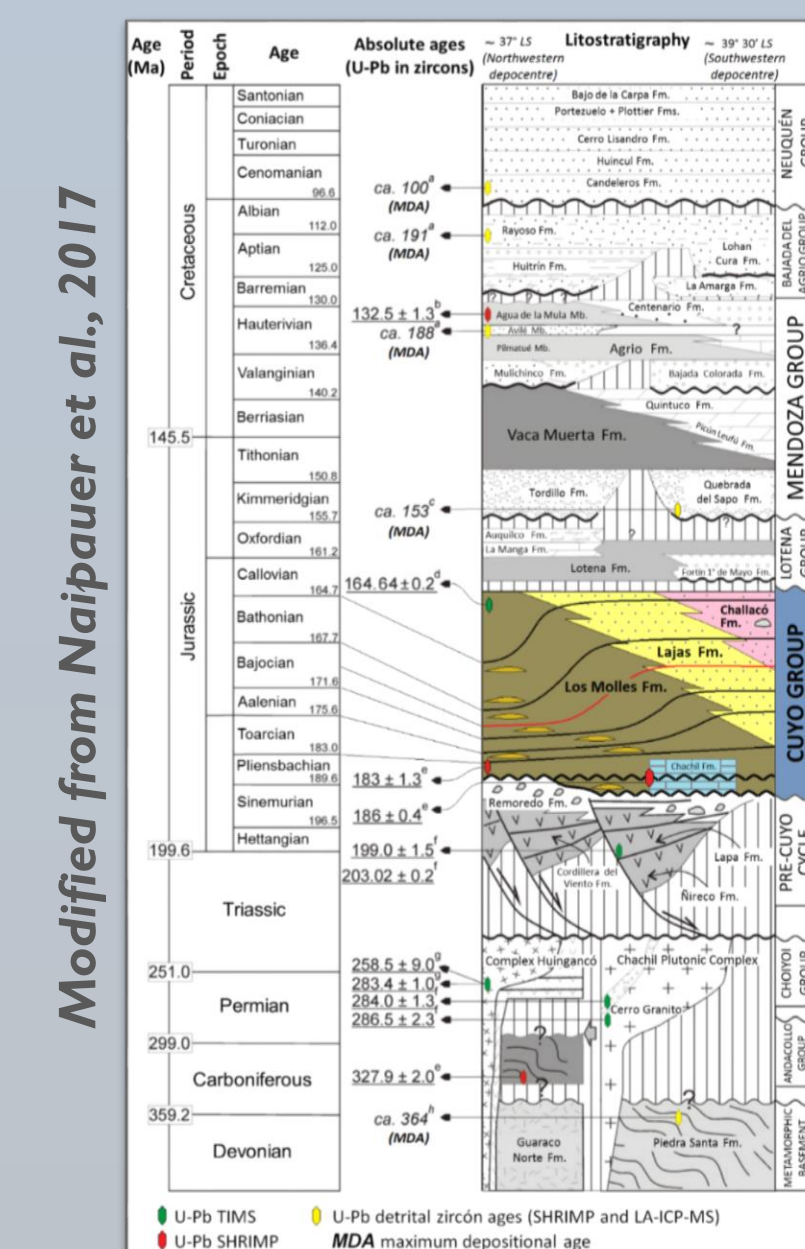
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4- CASE STUDY. GRUPO CUYO, NEUQUÉN BASIN, ARGENTINA

LOCATION, GEOLOGICAL SETTING & DATA AVAILABILITY



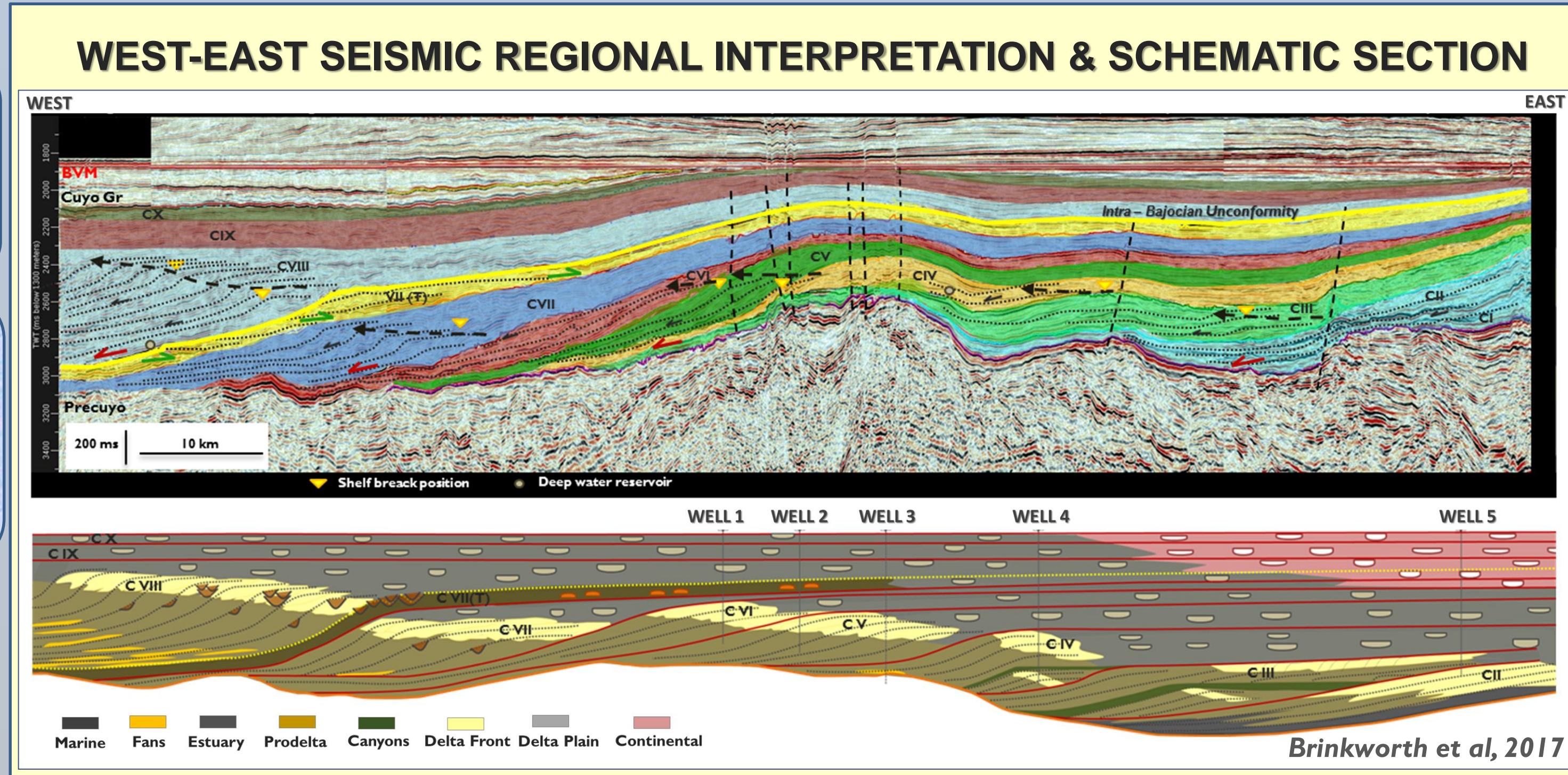
OBJECTIVE RESERVOIRS: CUYO GROUP
EARLY TO MIDDLE JURASSIC SILICICLASTICS,
BOUNDED BY TWO REGIONAL UNCONFORMITIES
(INTRA LIASSIC & INTRA CALLOVIAN)



DATA AVAILABILITY
✓ 3D SEISMIC DATA WITH
DIFFERENT ACQUISITION &
PROCESSING PARAMETERS
✓ REGIONAL SEISMIC
INTERPRETATION

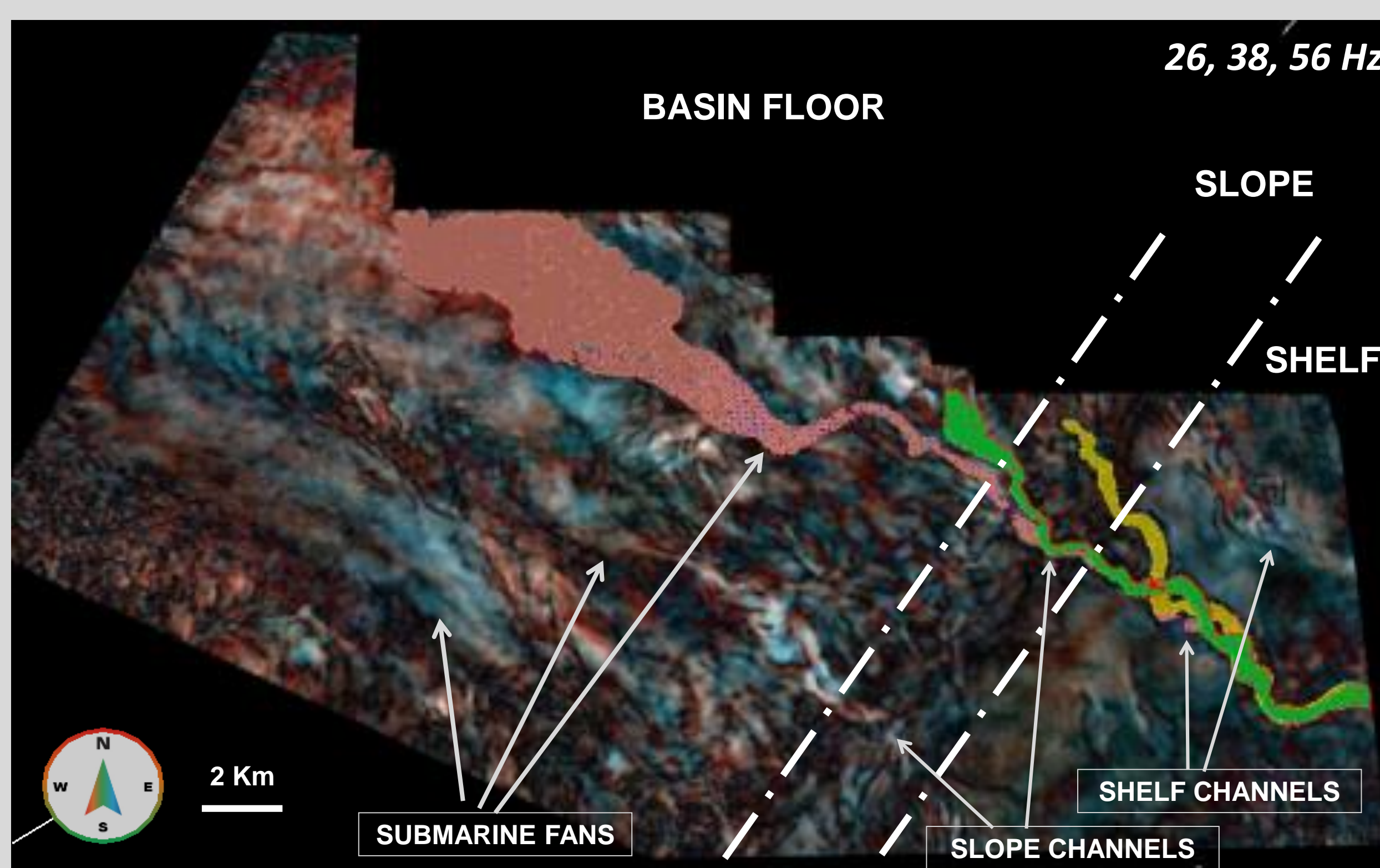
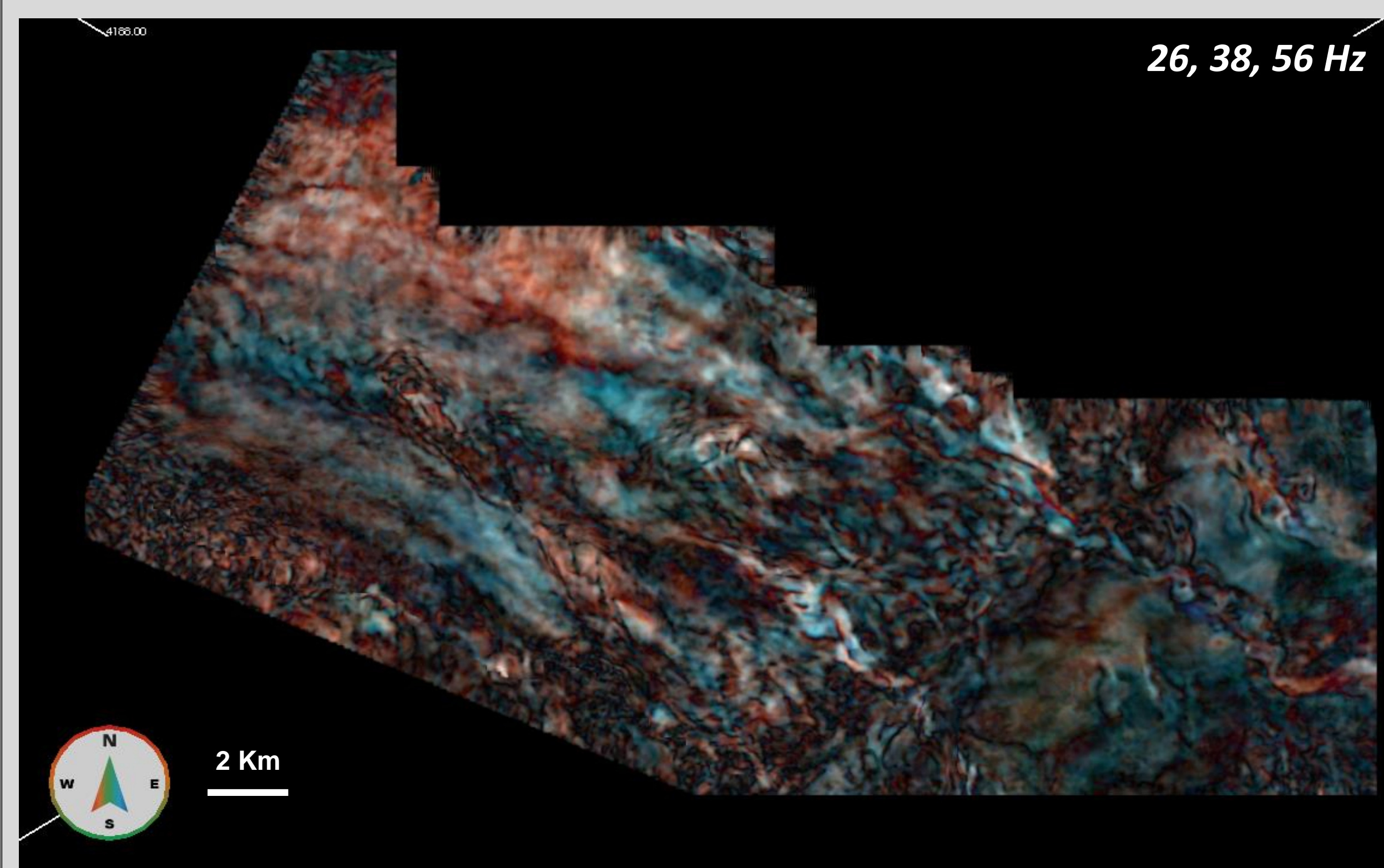
INTRA CALLOVIAN UNCONF.
↓
OBJECTIVE RESERVOIRS
↑
INTRA LIASSIC UNCONF.

**NEUQUÉN BASIN
STRATIGRAPHY**



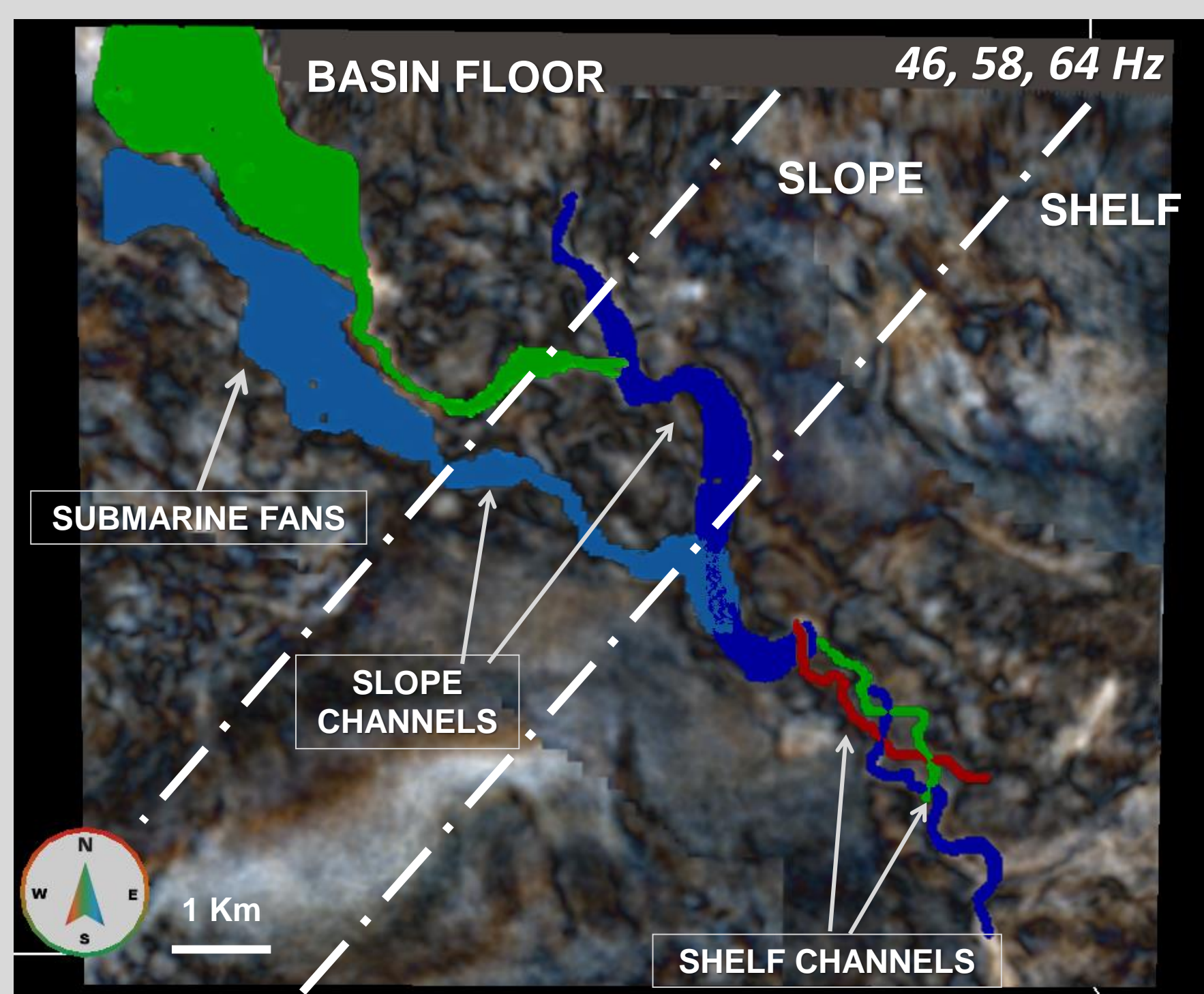
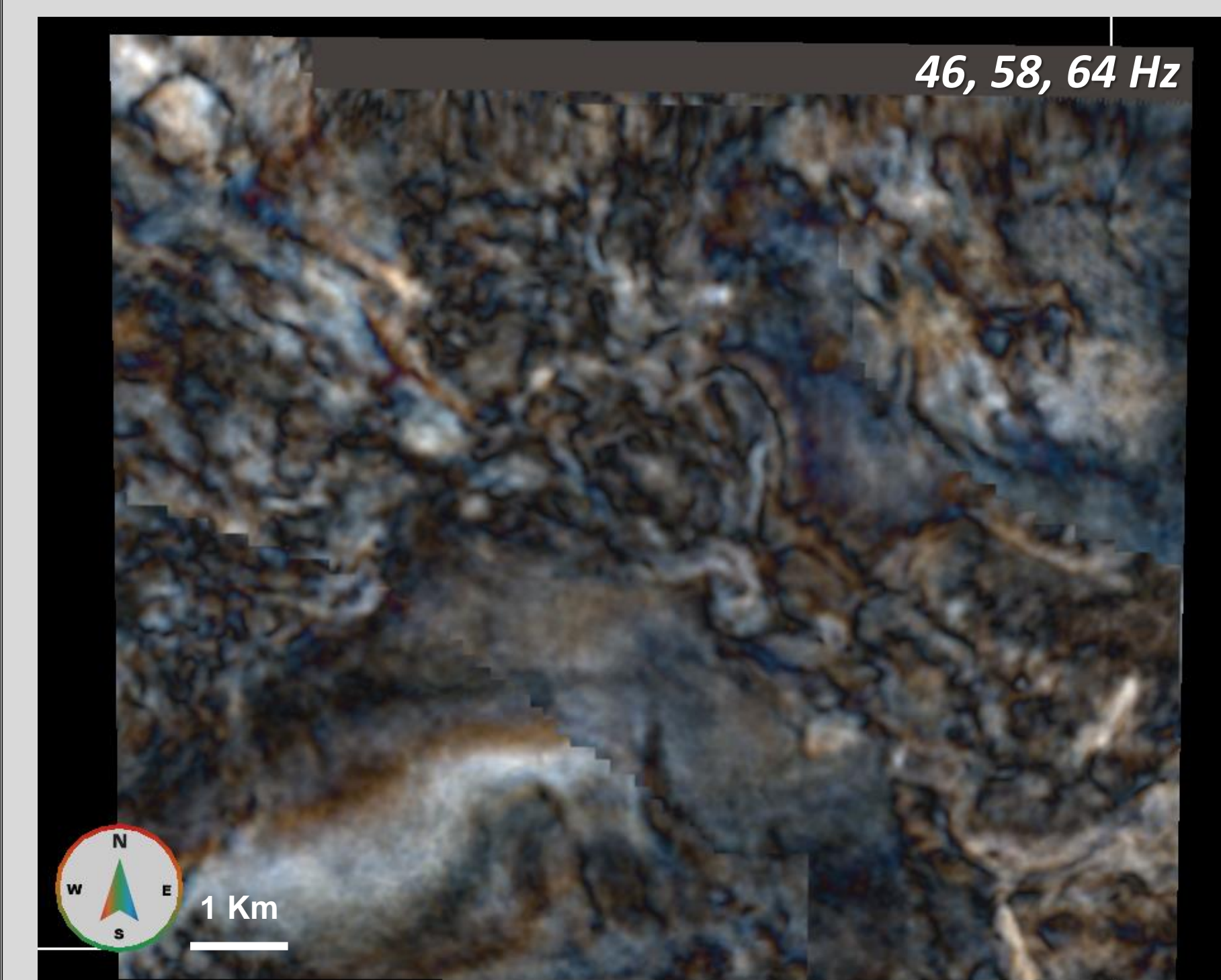
SEVERAL TRANSGRESSIVE-REGRESSIVE CYCLES ASSOCIATED TO THERMAL SUBSIDENCE,
PALEO PACIFIC OCEAN CONNECTION & A CONTINUOUS CONTRIBUTION OF SEDIMENTS

EXAMPLES: SHELF CHANNELS, SLOPE CHANNELS & CANYONS, AND SUBMARINE FANS



EXAMPLE 1

CHANNELS
FROM THE
SHELF, WHICH
CONTINUE INTO
THE SLOPE ARE
CLEARLY
CONNECTED TO
SUBMARINE
FANS

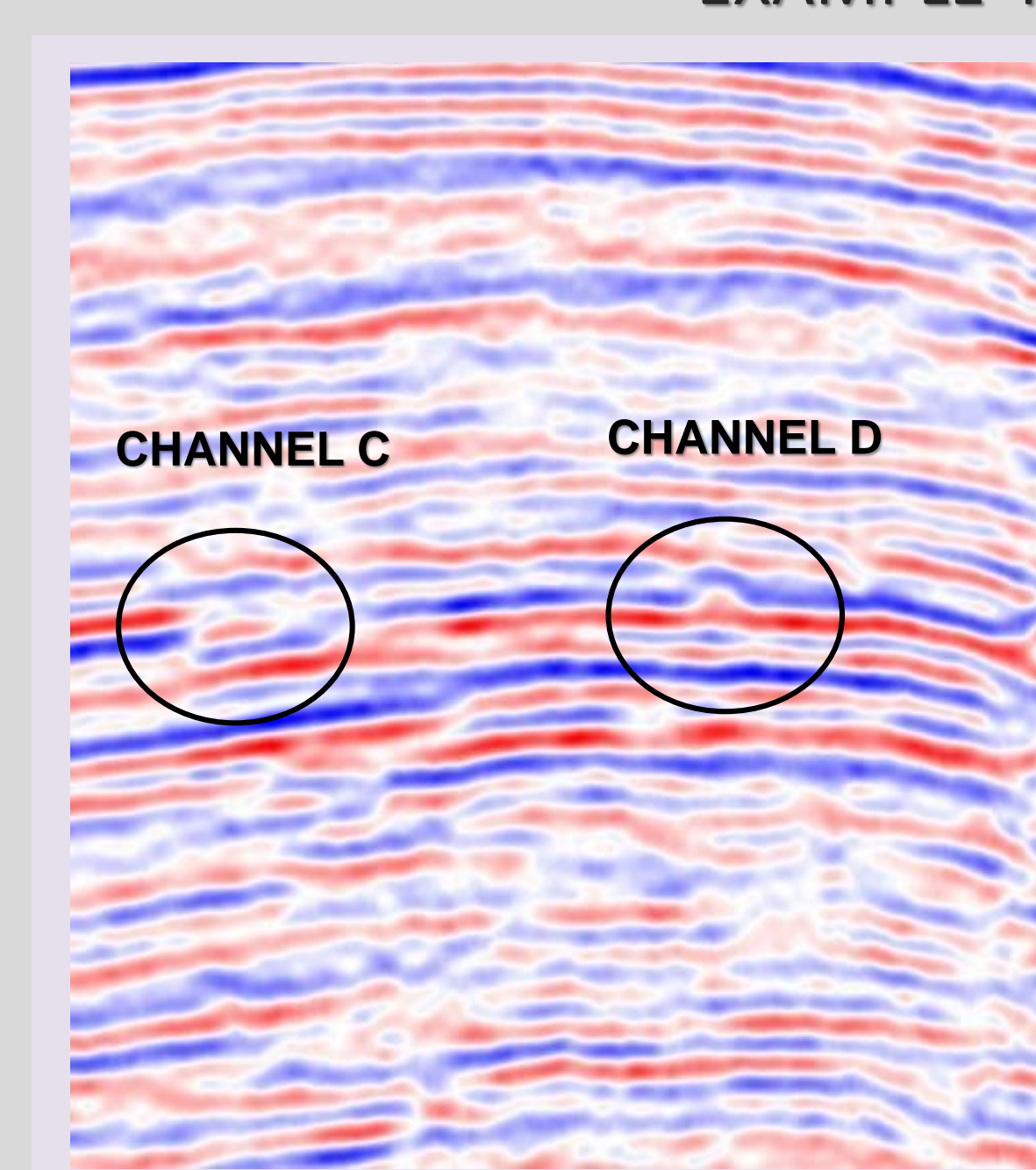


EXAMPLE 2

SEVERAL
INTERCONNECTED
CHANNELS

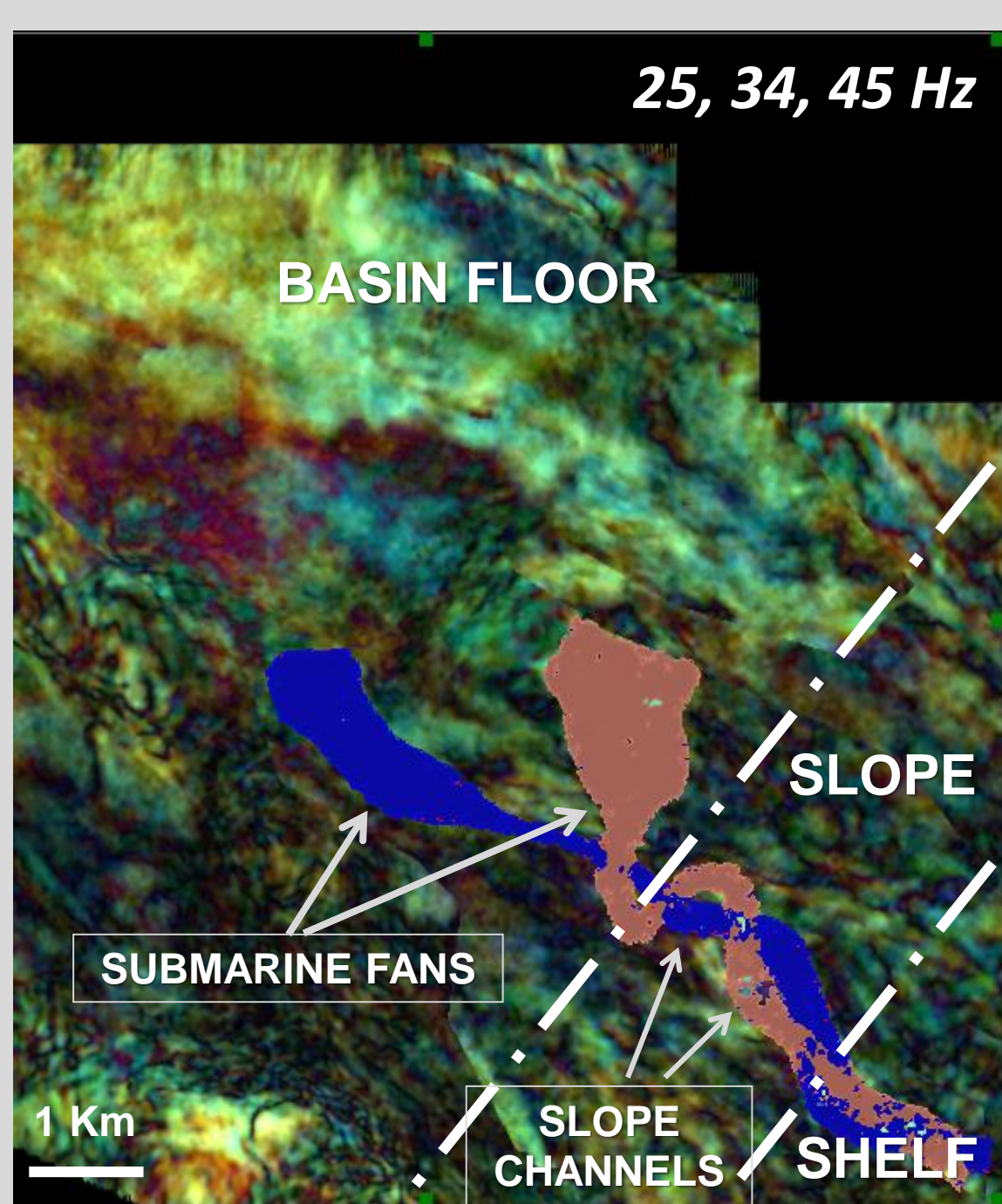
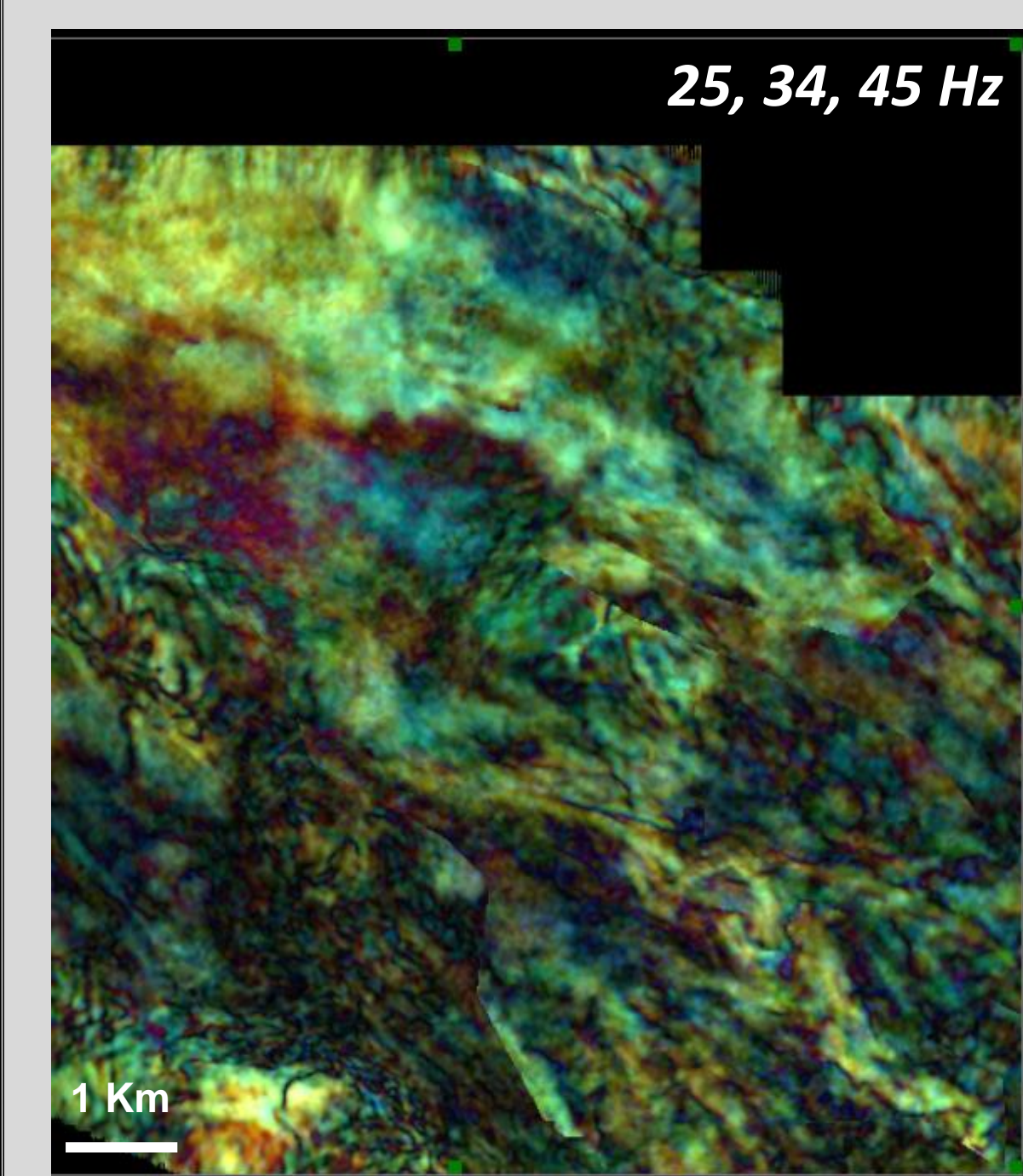
FROM SHELF TO
SLOPE

SPECTRAL
DECOMPOSITION
FACILITATES A
MORE DETAILED
SEDIMENTARY
ANALYSIS



EXAMPLE 4

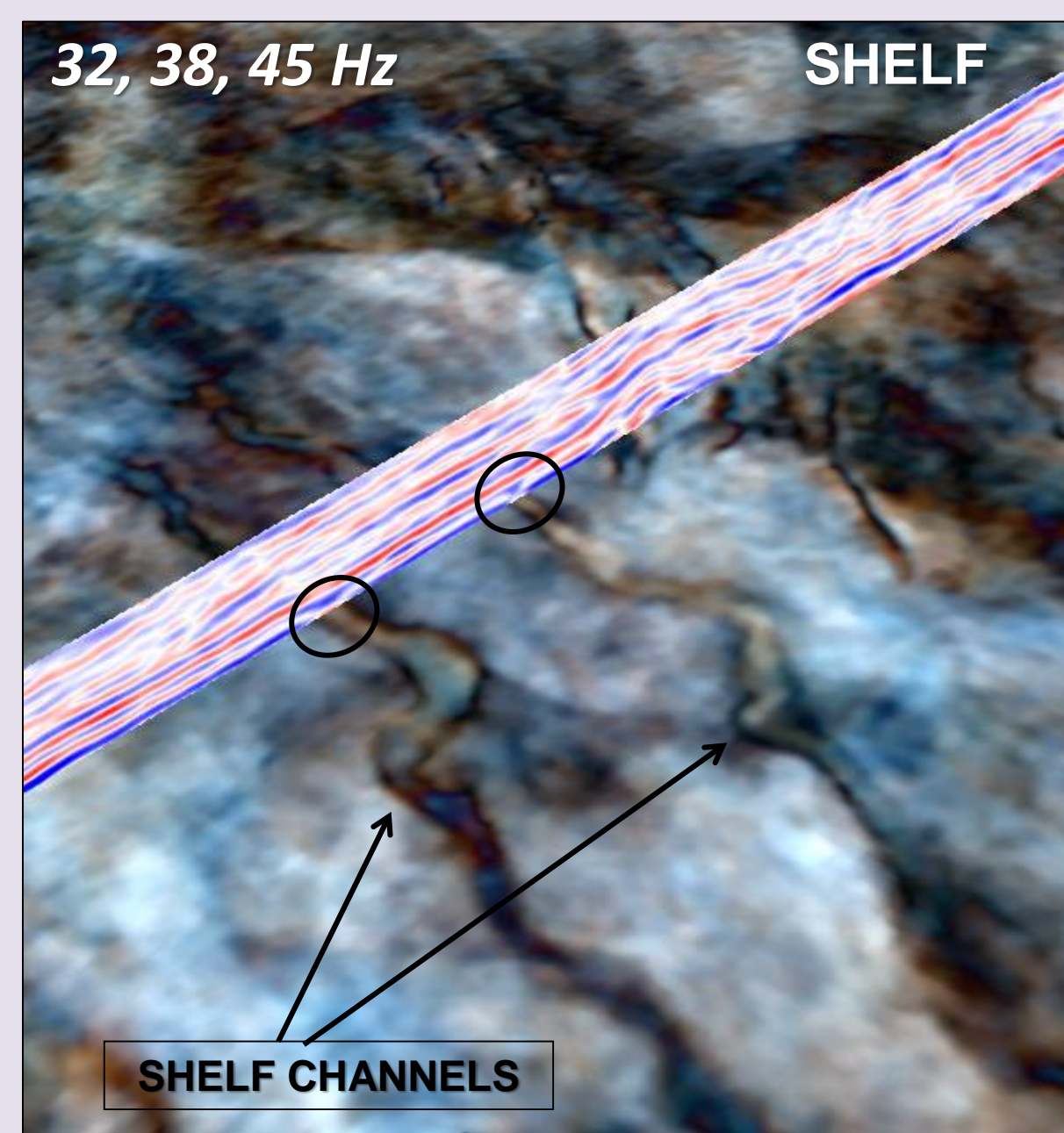
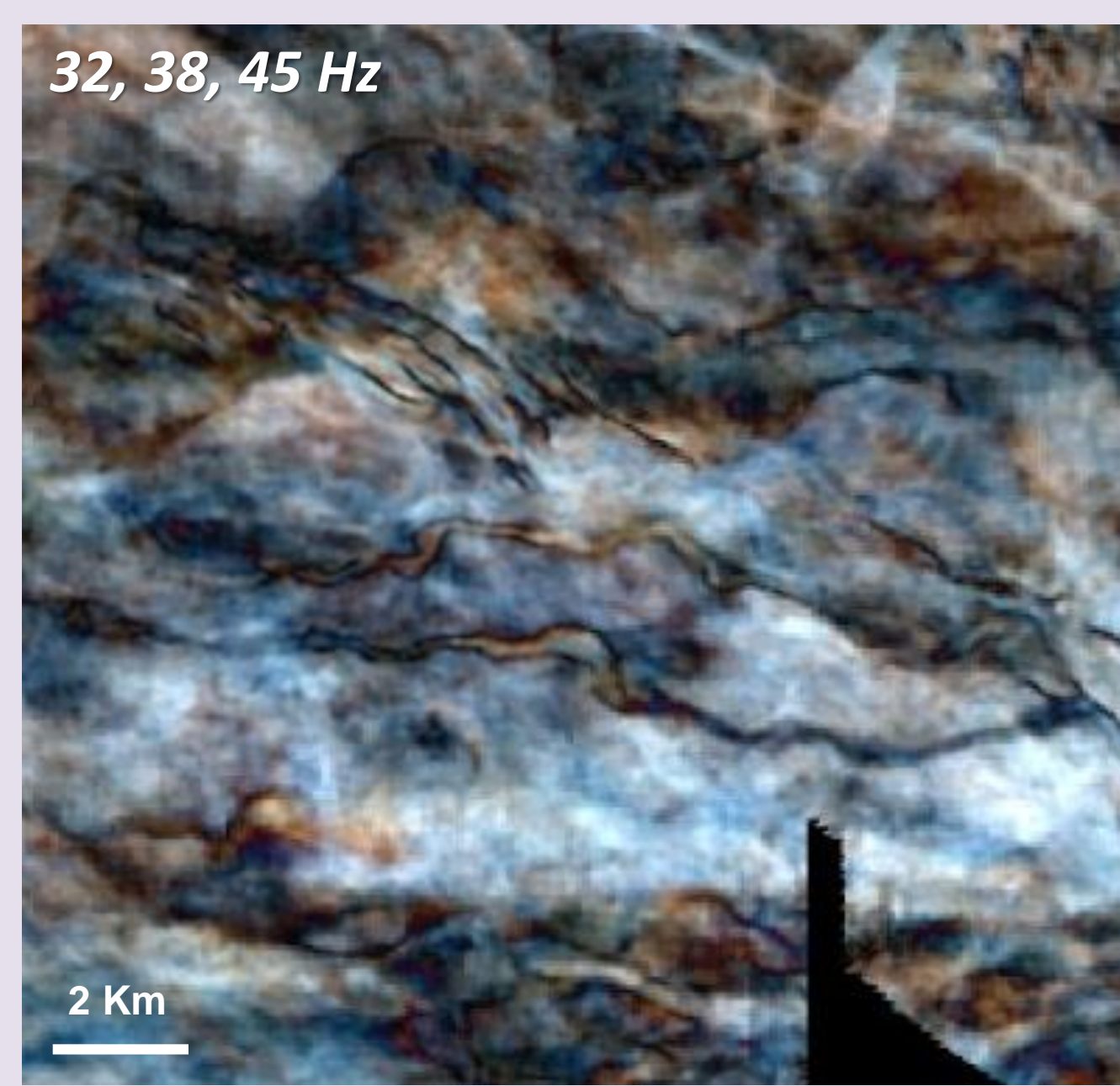
SHELF CHANNELS BETTER
DEFINE BY SPECTRAL
DECOMPOSITION



EXAMPLE 3

TWO CHANNELS
FROM SHELF TO
BASIN FLOOR

SPECTRAL
DECOMPOSITION
ENABLES A
MORE DETAILED
CHANNEL
MIGRATION
ANALYSIS



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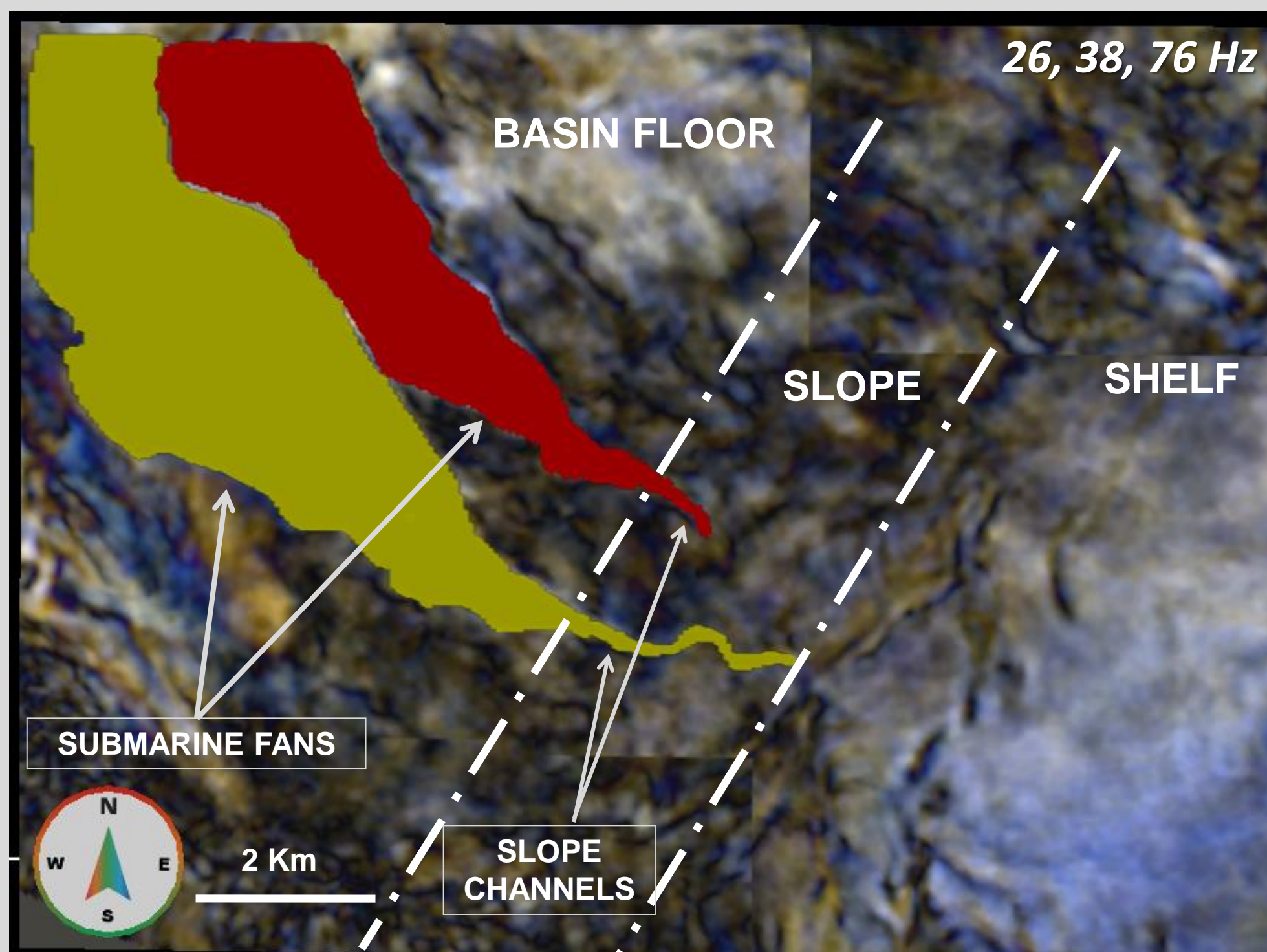
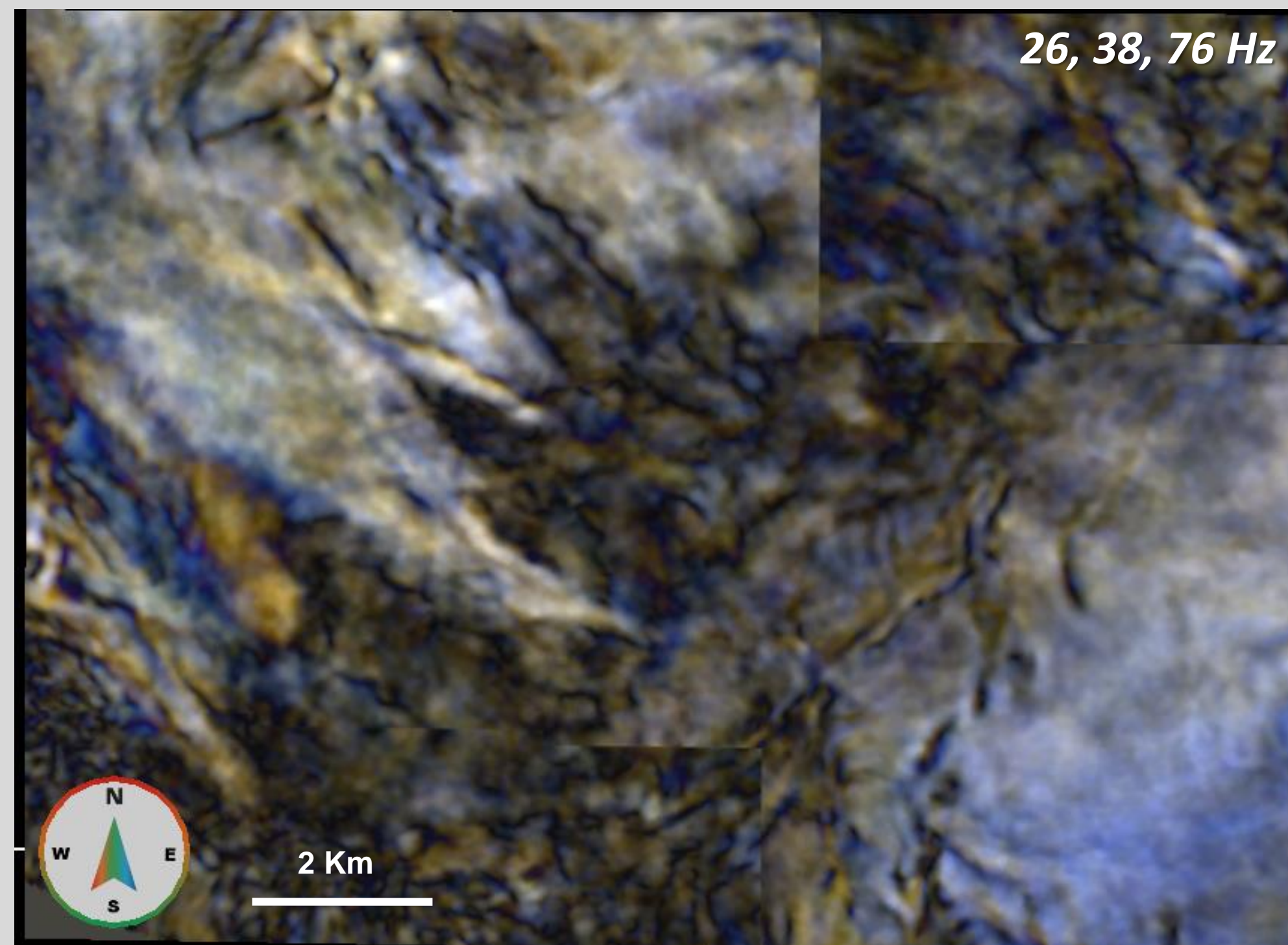
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4- CASE STUDY. GRUPO CUYO, NEUQUÉN BASIN, ARGENTINA

EXAMPLES: SHELF CHANNELS, SLOPE CHANNELS & CANYONS, AND SUBMARINE FANS (CONT.)



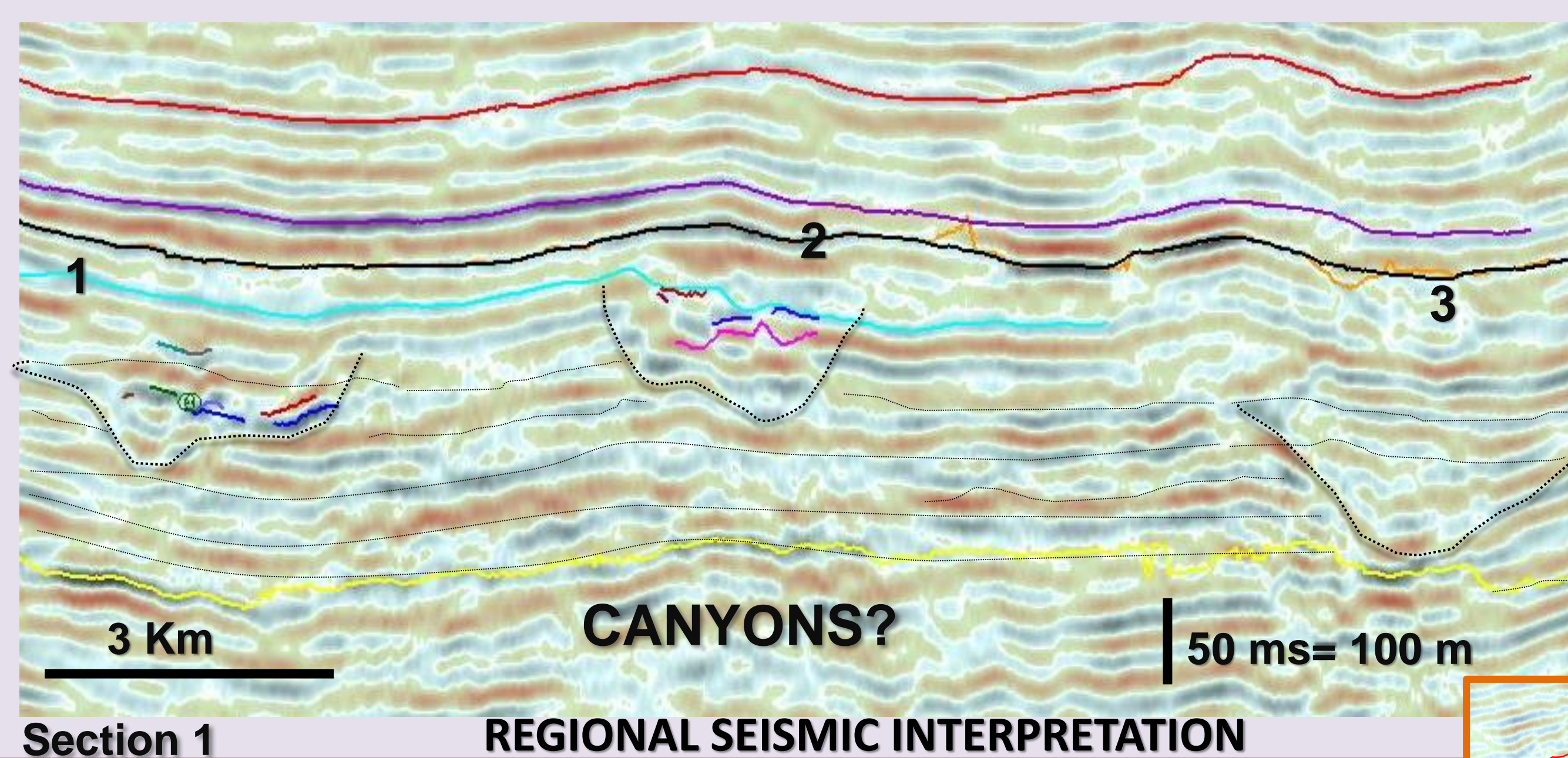
EXAMPLE 5

SUBMARINE FANS ARE CLEARLY IDENTIFIED, VOLUME BASED INTERPRETED AND EXTRACTED IN THE DEEP WATER AREA

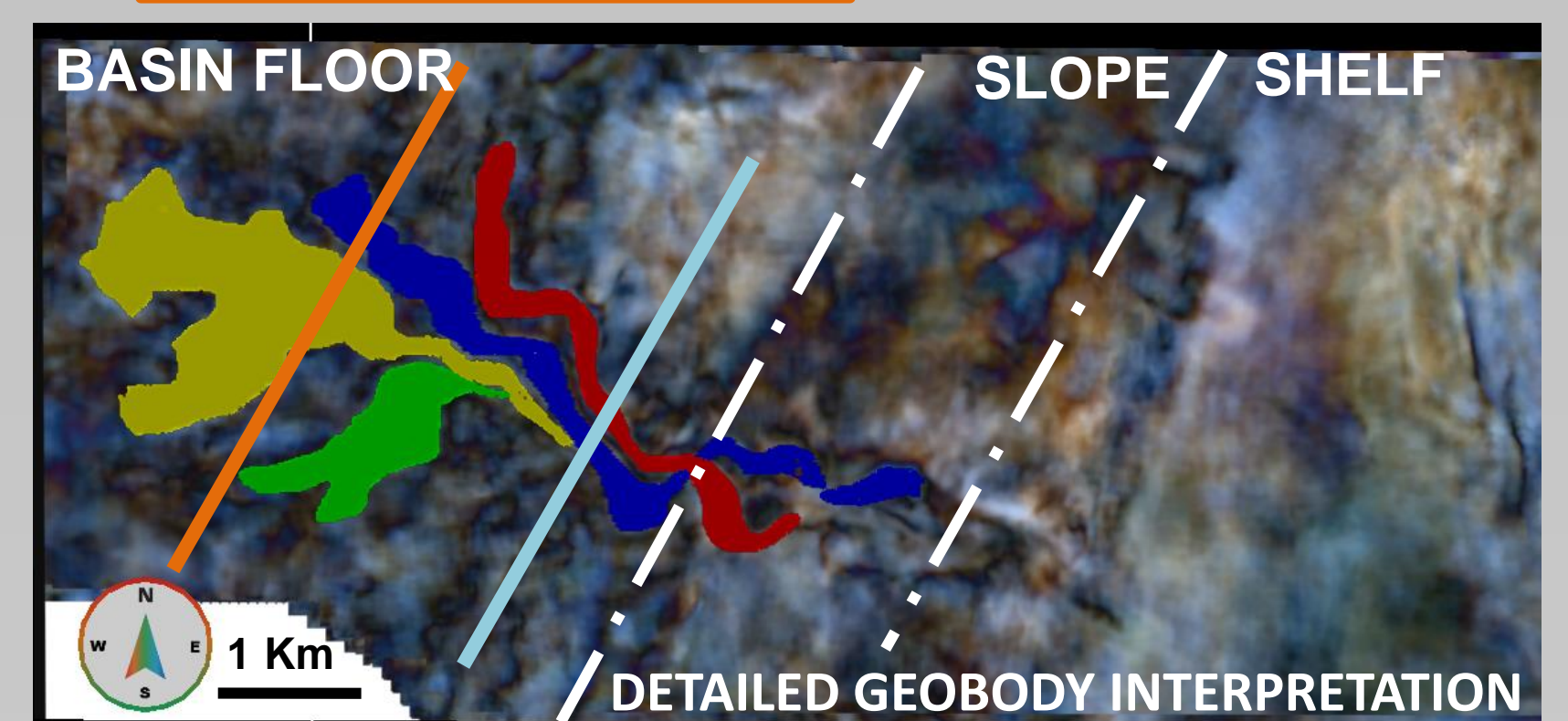
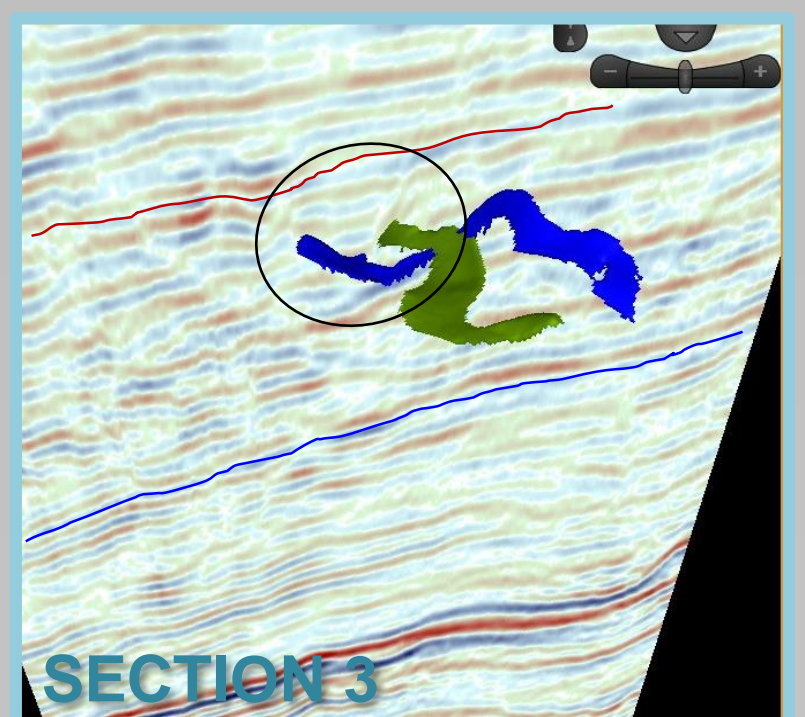
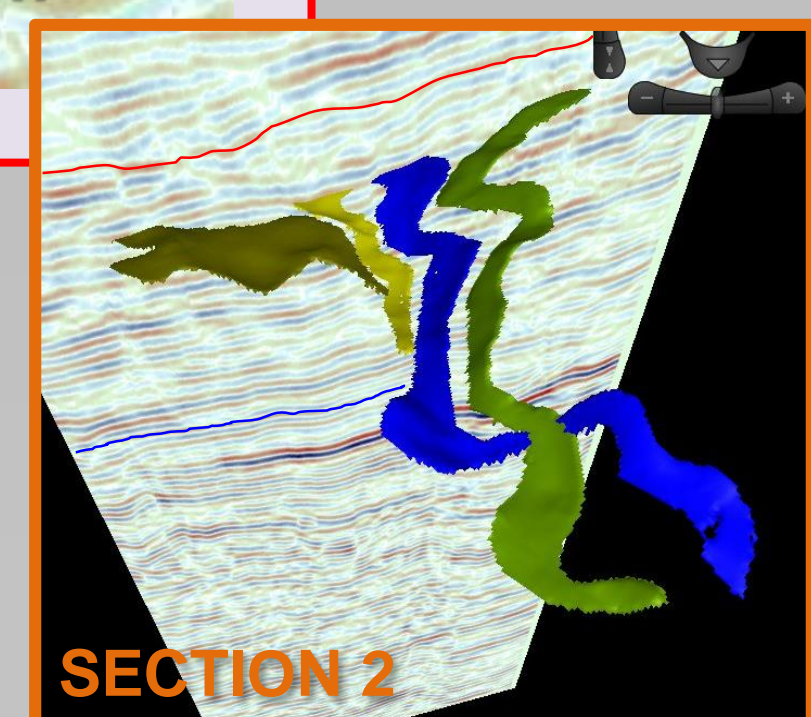
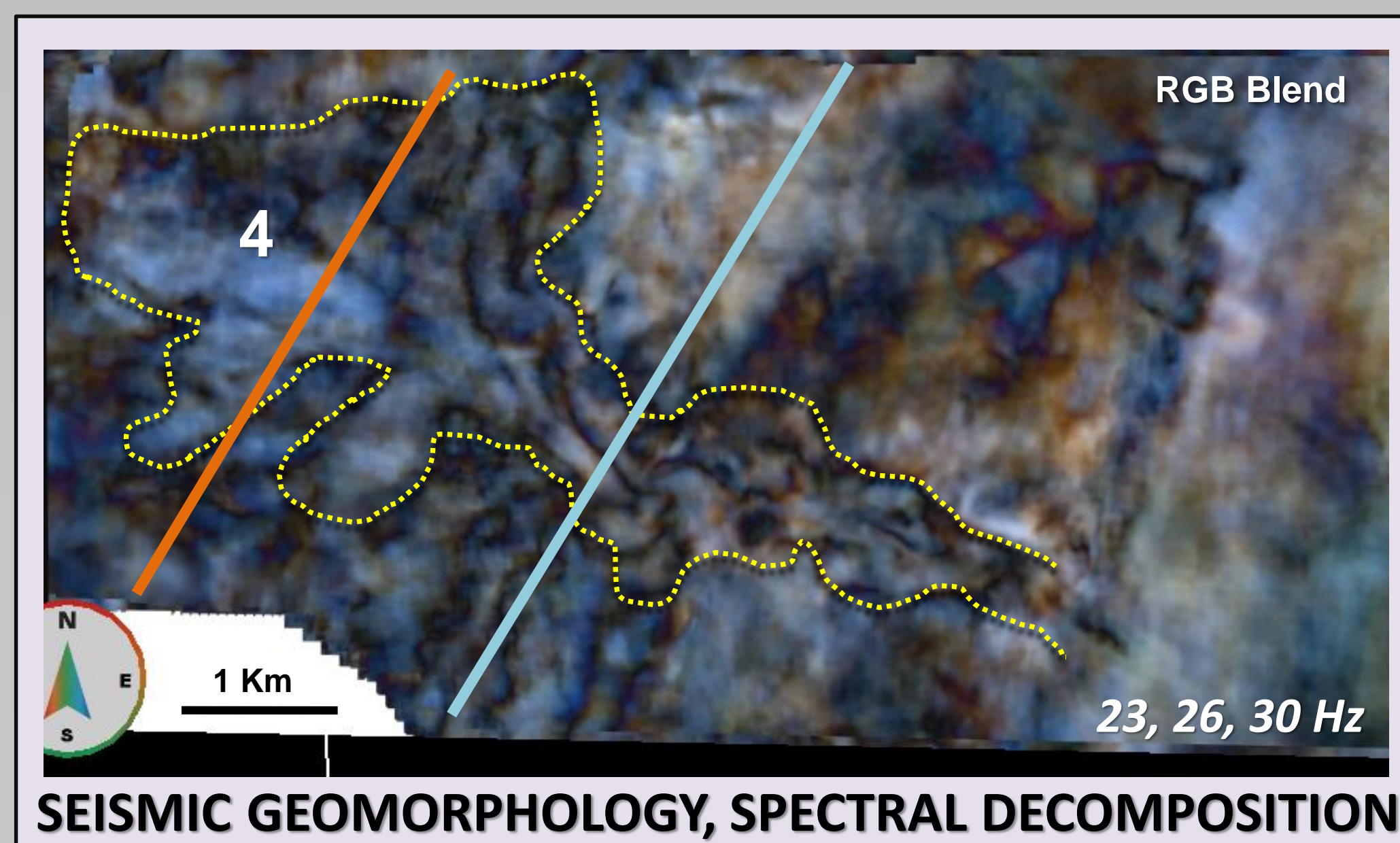
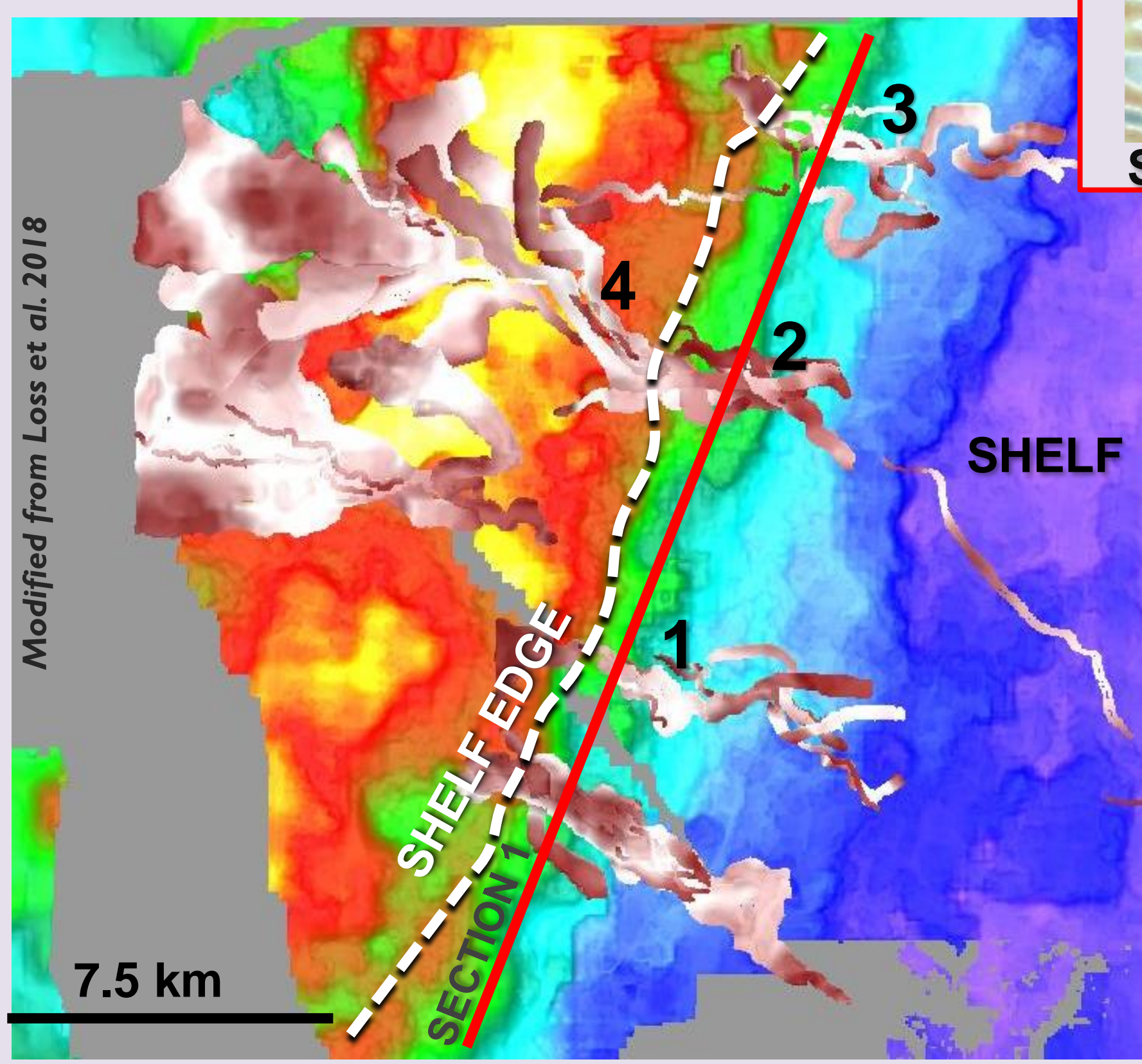
CONNECTION TO SLOPE CHANNELS IS OBSERVED

SPECTRAL DECOMPOSITION ACCELERATES THE INTEGRATION OF DETAILED SEDIMENTARY ANALYSIS INTO THE REGIONAL GEOLOGICAL MODEL

INTEGRATION OF RESULTS TO HELP DEFINE THE BASIN-SCALE GEOLOGICAL MODEL



SEISMIC GEOMORPHOLOGY BY SPECTRAL DECOMPOSITION CLEAR SHOWS THE CONNECTION BETWEEN PLATFORM & SLOPE CHANNELS AND BASIN FLOOR FANS



5- CONCLUSIONS

- ✓ Spectral decomposition using “Blend RGB” helps to identify subtle geological features not discernible with traditional seismic interpretation techniques, such as horizon slices in seismic amplitudes, RMS amplitudes, etc.
- ✓ A workflow to identify, interpret, and extract volume-based spectral decomposition geological features to help delineate the regional model is presented.
- ✓ More than 20 surveys with different acquisition and processing parameters were conditioned and analyzed following the proposed workflow for the Cuyo Group, Neuquén basin in Argentina, resulting in more than 200 interpreted geobodies (shelf channels, slope channels & canyons, submarine fans).
- ✓ Canyons filled with channels of different geometries and sizes are clearly identified in the slope. Fans are observed in the deep water area. Shelf channels are also interpreted. Examples from shelf & slope channels and submarine fans are presented.
- ✓ Seismic geomorphology using spectral decomposition volume based interpretation clearly show the connection between channels in the platform, canyons & channels in the slope and fans in the deep water area.
- ✓ This study demonstrates the added value of spectral decomposition volume interpretation to better delineate the depositional system for the Cuyo Group, Argentina as input to future explorations efforts in the basin.

6- ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We would like to thank YPF S. A. for the permission to present this work. Many thanks to our colleagues for their feedback, and my family for their support.