# **The Seismoelectric Effect**

for Inferring Contrast Values between Layers of Porous Rock

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#### **First type of Seismoelectric Coupling: Coseismic**



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## **Origin: Microscale**







### Second-type of Coupling: Interface Response Fields









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## Signal types and key challenges

#### 1. Coseismic Signals:

- Generated locally, e.g. inside seismic wave
- Local information only (close to the receivers)
- Local applications, e.g. boreholes

#### 2. Interface Response:

- Independent electromagnetic field
- Second-order coupling effects
- Information at depth

#### 3. Direct source-converted EM-fields

Low signal-to-noise ratio Complex physical phenomenon Coseis

Coseismic Field

Interface Response Field

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electrodes

Layer 1

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## Why should we care?

#### **Poroelasticity coupled to electromagnetics**

- Seismic resolution and electromagnetic fluid sensitivity at the same time
- Information on <u>crucial reservoir parameters</u>:
  - Porosity
  - Permeability
  - Pore-fluid content (e.g. viscosity)
- More sensitive to thin-beds than seismics → enhanced imaging?
- Better near-surface models?









## **Investigating the added value**

- Compare coupled seismo-electromagnetic signals vs. pure seismic (e.g. poroelastic)
- Not directly comparable:
  - Either; sources that generate wavefields NOT equivalent
  - Or; receivers (and recorded fields) NOT equivalent
    - E.g. seismic [m/s], seismoelectric [V/m]
- Idea:
  - coseismic reflected fields are **similar** to the poroelastic (seismic-seismic) reflected fields
  - Seismoelectric interface response fields are different -
  - $\rightarrow$  Try to compare reflection coefficients
  - $\rightarrow$  Observe where added value comes in





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## **Comparing Reflection Coefficients**

- Analytically  $\rightarrow$  Not straightforward, but under progress
- Numerically
  - E.g. compare ratios of coseismic reflected fields with interface response fields
  - Different parameter contrasts of interest
  - Do seismoelectric signals have higher sensitivity to viscosity than poroelastic-seismic?







### **Poroelastic:** v<sub>1</sub><sup>f1b</sup>

- Dynamic viscosity solid density contrasts
- Different viscosity contrasts for a single density contrast

 $\Delta \rho^s = +450 \text{ kg/m}^3$ 

→ No visible sensitivity to the viscosity contrasts



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### **Seismoelectric:** E<sub>1</sub><sup>f1b</sup>

- Dynamic viscosity solid density contrasts
- Different viscosity contrasts for a single density contrast

 $\Delta \rho^s = +450 \text{ kg/m}^3$ 

→ Variations for different viscosity contrasts



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#### Seismoelectric zero-offset trace: E<sub>1</sub><sup>f1b</sup>

- PIR and SIR values show strong variability with viscosity contrasts
- Coseismic reflections show no visible variability
  - $\Delta \rho^s = +450 \text{ kg/m}^3$
- $\rightarrow$  How about changing the solid density contrast?



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### Seismoelectric: E<sub>1</sub><sup>f1b</sup> for varying viscosity-density

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#### Numerical analysis of zero-crossings SIR



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#### Conclusions

- The two kinds of seismoelectric fields exhibit clearly a <u>different reflectivity</u> to relevant reservoir-parameter contrasts, like a contrast in viscosity
- This can be used to investigate the Value of Information of seismoelectric data, as compared to e.g. purely seismic data
- Numerical analysis shows there exists a <u>unique quasi-impedance relation</u> between dynamic viscosity and solid density
- Seismoelectric data seems useful for remotely **inferring crucial reservoir properties**





### **Future directions**

- Find an (approximate) analytical expression for various • quasi-impedances of interest
- Derive & analyze analytical reflection coefficients
- Seismoelectric inference of crucial reservoir parameters

- Use those parameters for example for updating a reservoir model
- Morphological Component Analysis to isolate the seismoelectric interface response
  - Synthetic models with noise
  - Borehole or field data (?)

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From: https://smartsdk.eu/wp-content/uploads/sites/8/2016/11/Road-Ahead.jpg

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#### **Questions?**



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E<sup>f1b</sup><sub>1</sub>[V/m] t= 0.039[s] ×10<sup>-4</sup> 0 200 400 depth [m] 0 600 800 1000 -1 -250 0 250 500 -500 offset [m]



