

# **Development of a 1,000 Level 3C Fiber Optic Borehole Seismic Receiver Array Applied to Carbon Sequestration**

**DE-FE0004522**

**Björn N.P. Paulsson  
Paulsson, Inc.**

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**U.S. Department of Energy  
National Energy Technology Laboratory  
Carbon Storage R&D Project Review Meeting  
Developing the Technologies and Building the  
Infrastructure for CO<sub>2</sub> Storage  
August 21-23, 2012**



# Project Overview: Goals and Objectives

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- **Goals:** Design, build, and test a high performance borehole seismic receiver system to allow cost effective geologic Carbon Capture and Storage (CCS)
- **Objectives: A:** Develop technology to allow deployment of a 1,000 level drill pipe deployed 3C Fiber Optic Geophone (FOG) receiver array for deep boreholes. **B:** Build a 150 level 3C 15,000 ft long prototype system. Test the prototype system, and conduct a borehole seismic survey at a Carbon Capture and Storage site with the fiber optic borehole seismic prototype system



# Borehole Seismic Imaging with ultra long arrays

## More Receivers = Better Image



3,000 ft

Surface Seismic Receiver array

Surface (high noise level = low S/N ratio)

Shot

Weathering layer x 2 (high attenuation = low freq)

3,000 ft

Ultra Long Borehole Receive Array

Long array => large direct arrival angle range

Interferometric Imaging using receivers below weathering layer

Fault

Long array => the large reflection angle range needed for inversion of data

Micro Seismic event

Borehole (low noise level = high S/N ratio)

Weathering layer X 1 (low attenuation = high freq)

23,000 ft

Long Array Coverage

Short Array Coverage

TD 26,000 ft

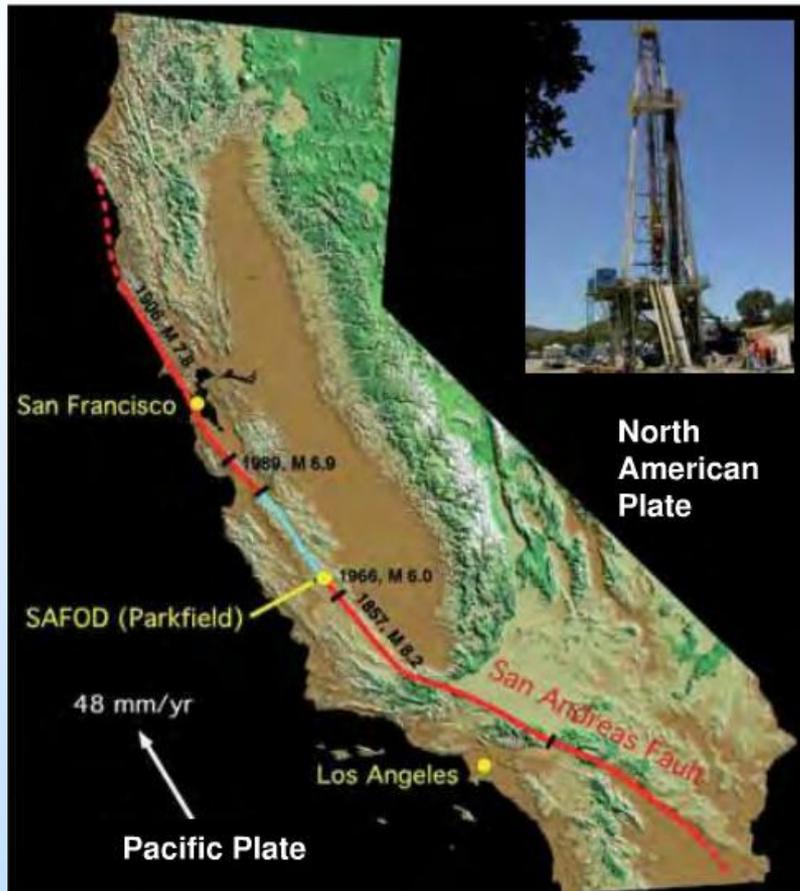


# **Micro Seismic – a closer look!**

## **Examples of Fault Imaging using Borehole Seismology**



# SAFOD Survey Site – Parkfield, California

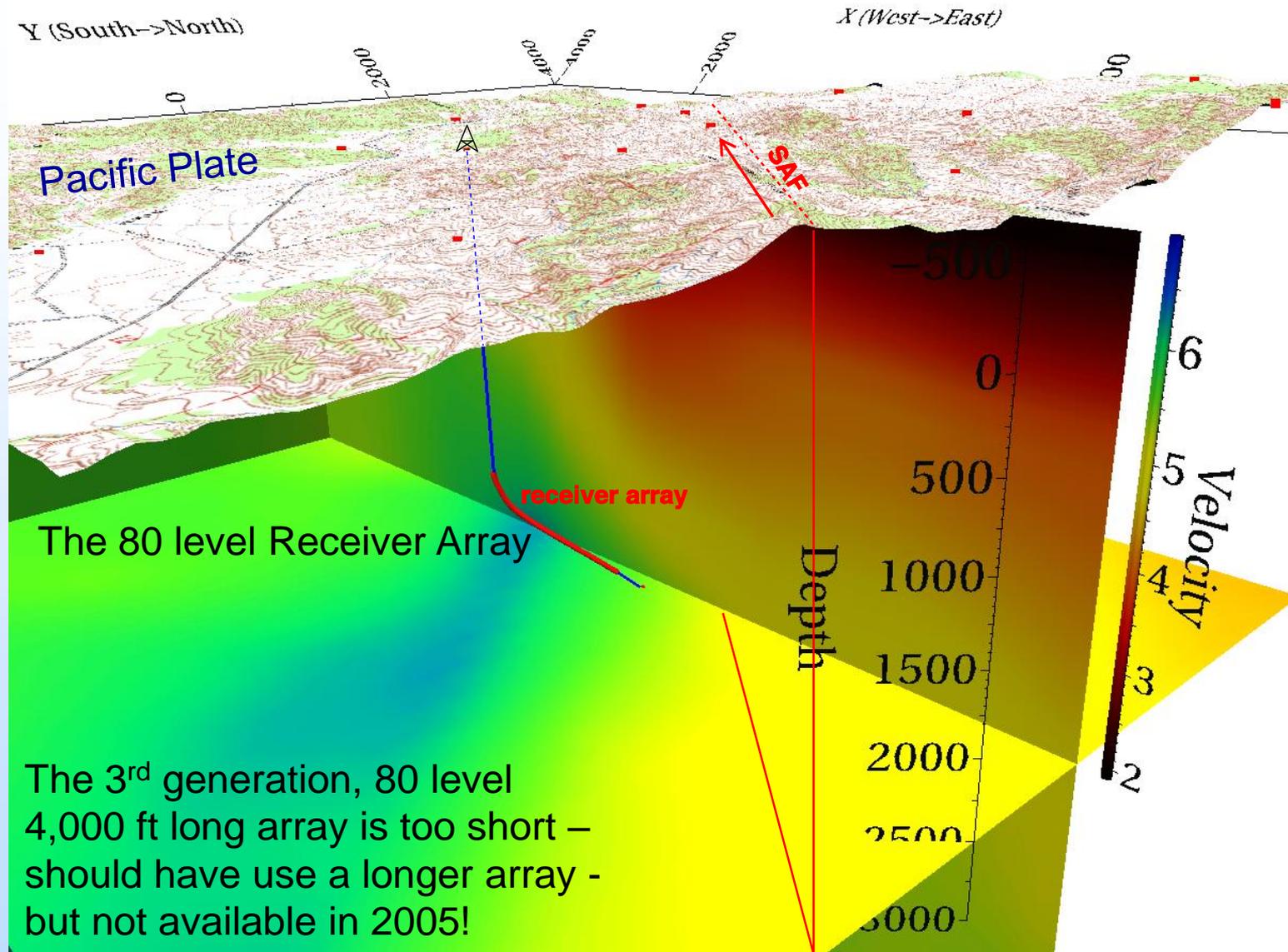


Zoback (2006)

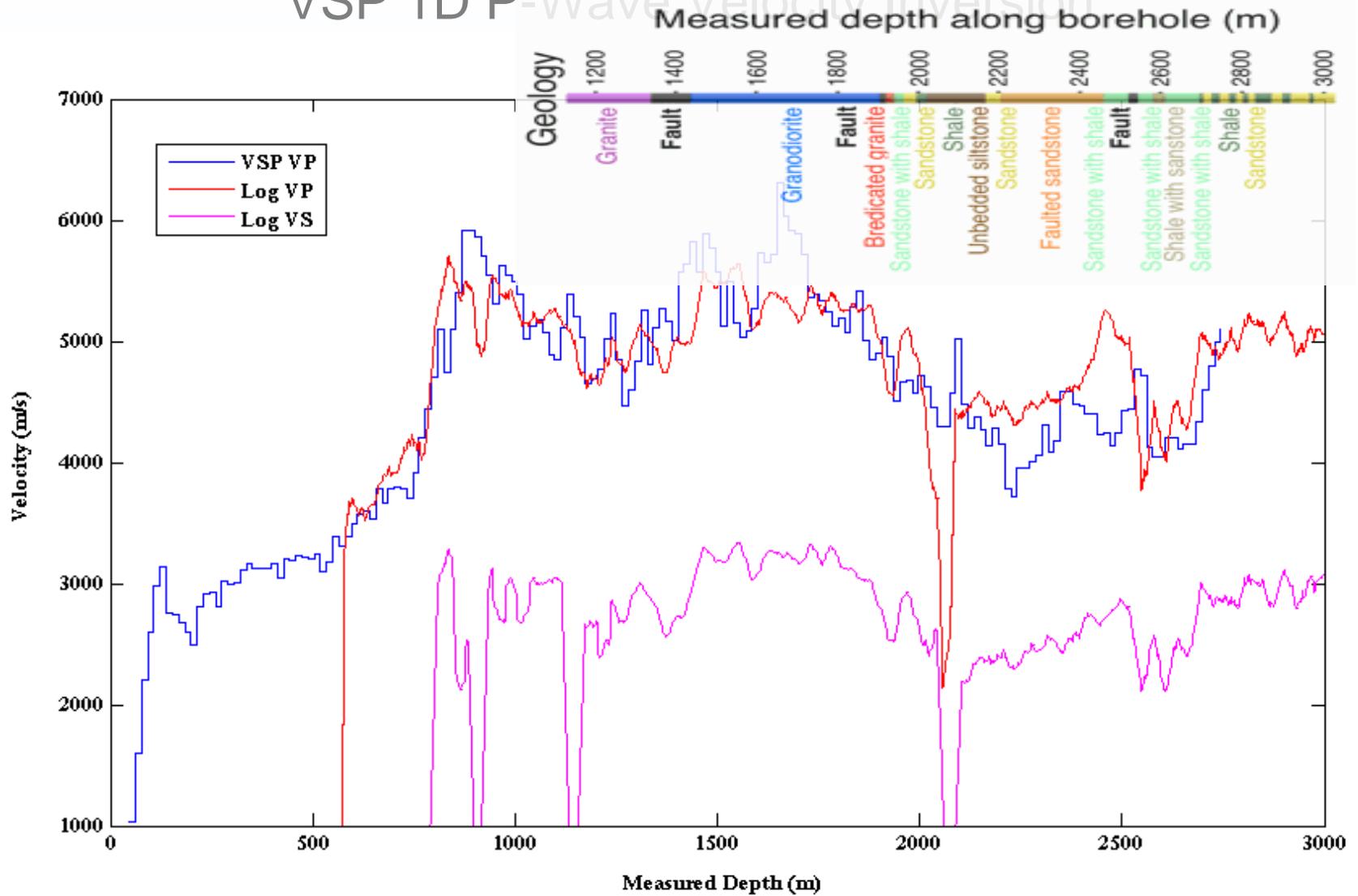


Alden (2009)

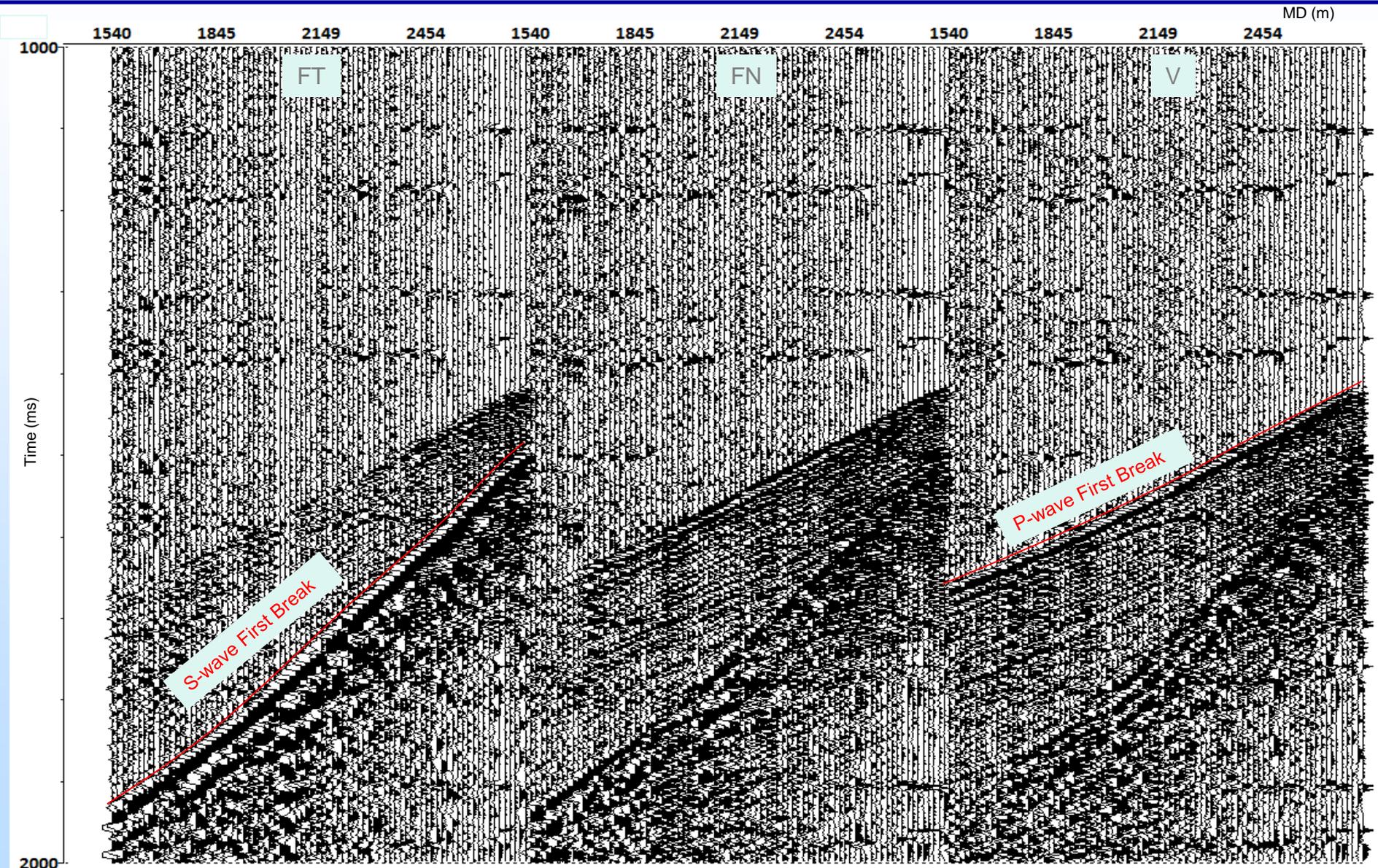
# San Andreas Fault Survey Site – Parkfield, California



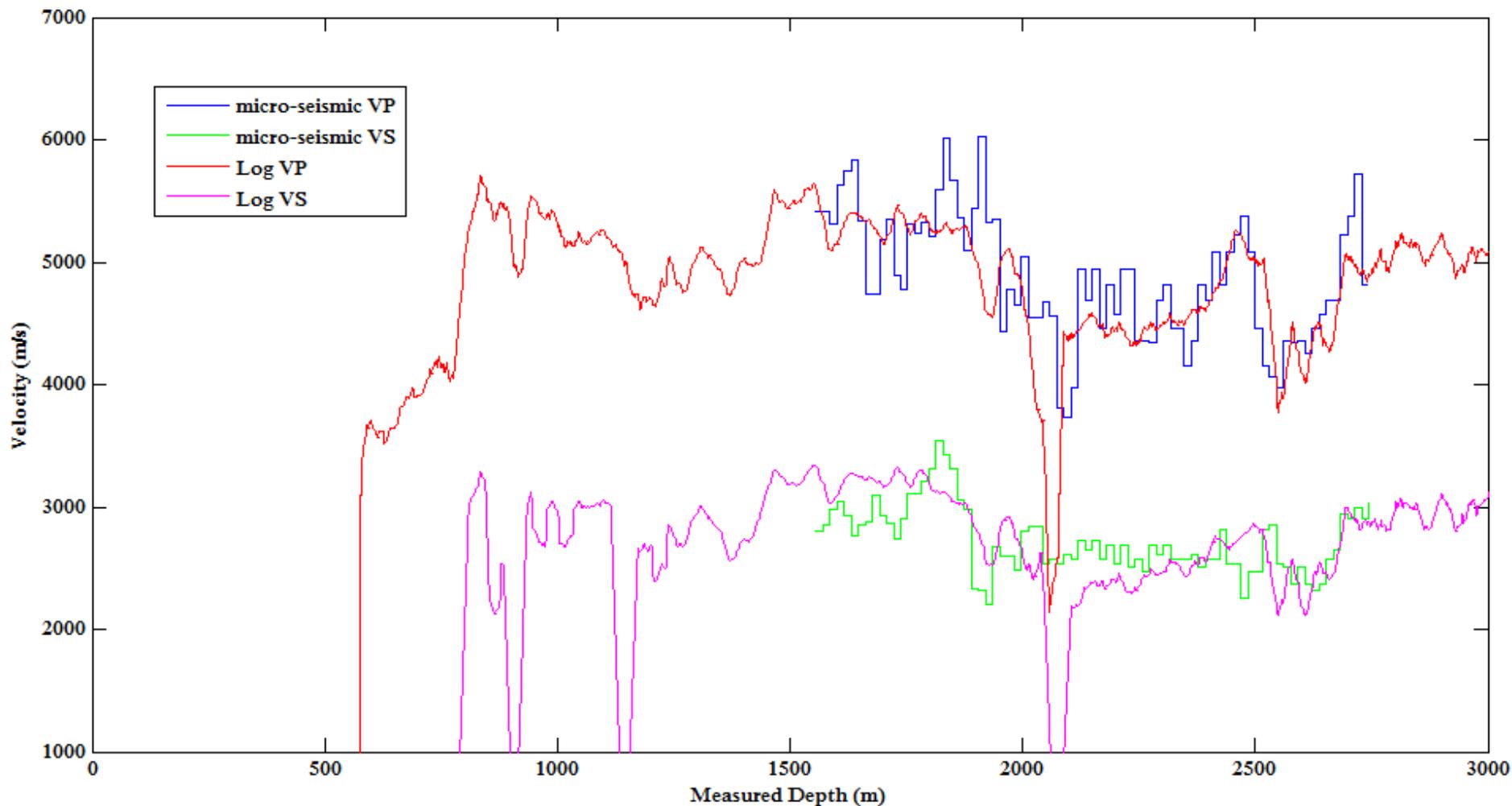
# VSP 1D P-Wave Velocity Inversion



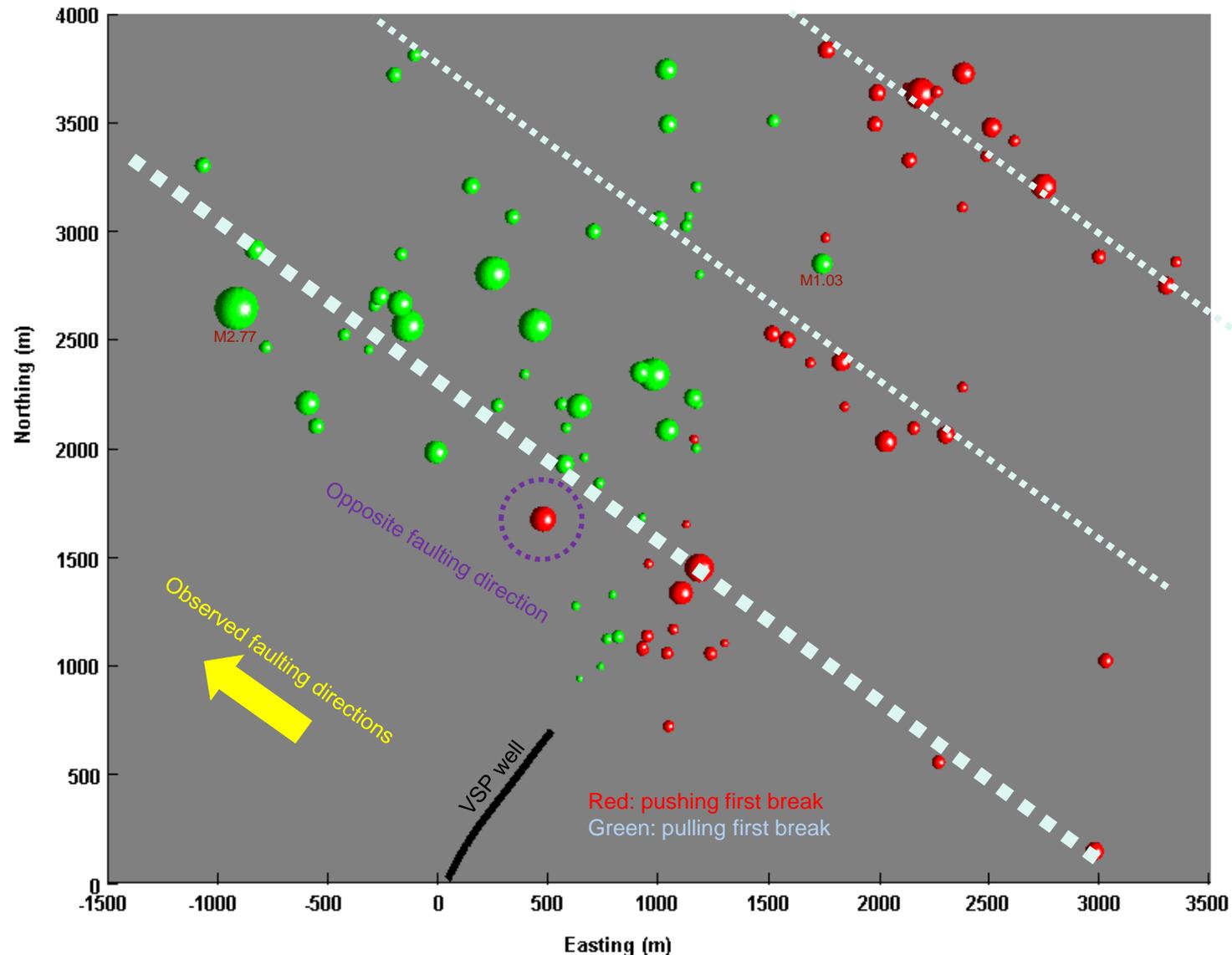
# A “Zero Offset” Micro Seismic Event Recorded on a Paulsson 3<sup>rd</sup> Generation Borehole Seismic Array



- **P and S Wave Velocity Inversions using Micro-seismic Data:**
- **This is only possible with an Ultra Long Borehole Seismic Array**

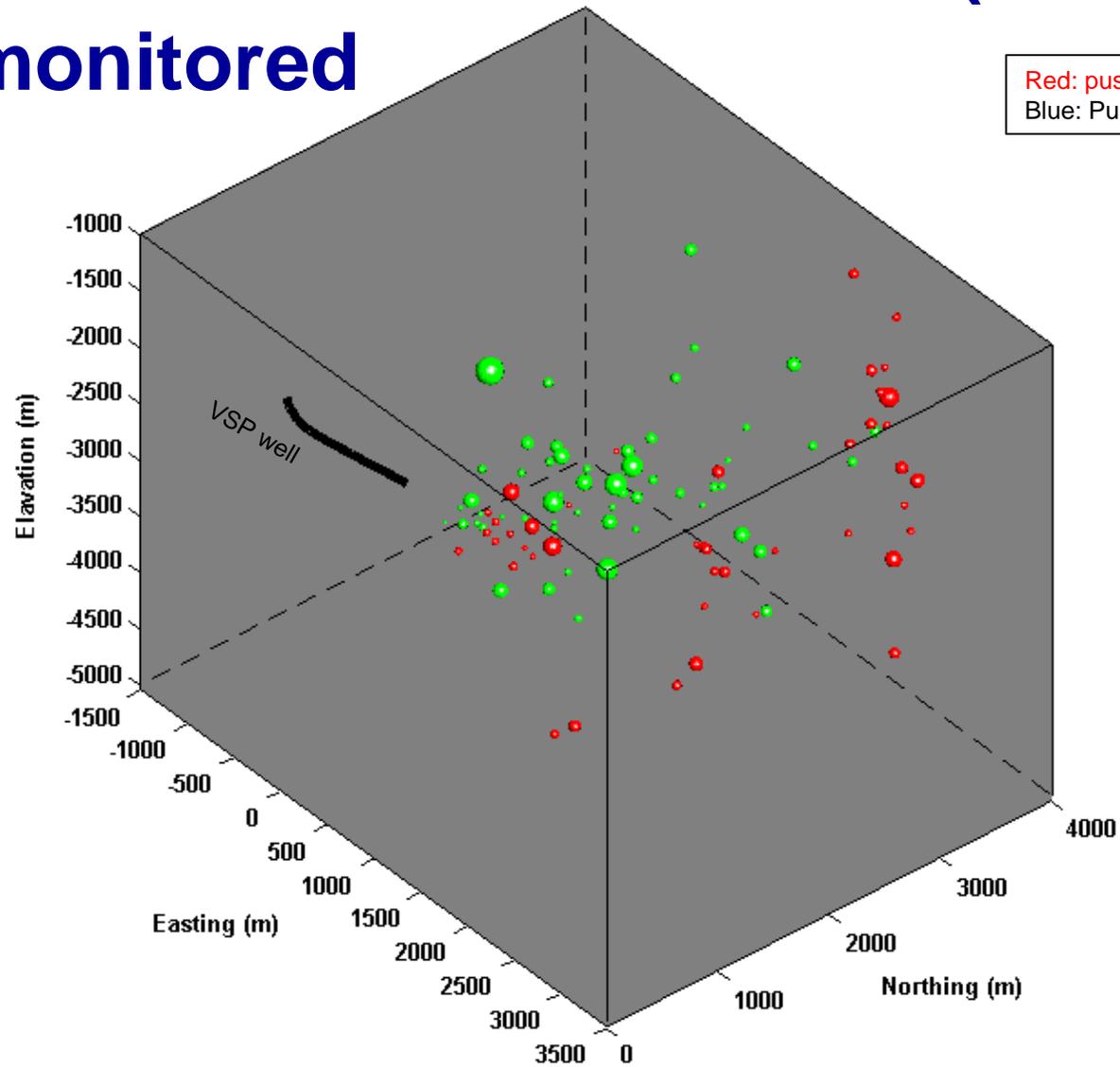


# Micro-Seismic Source Locations (Top View). Data from the 3<sup>rd</sup> Gen Paulsson Borehole Seismic Array

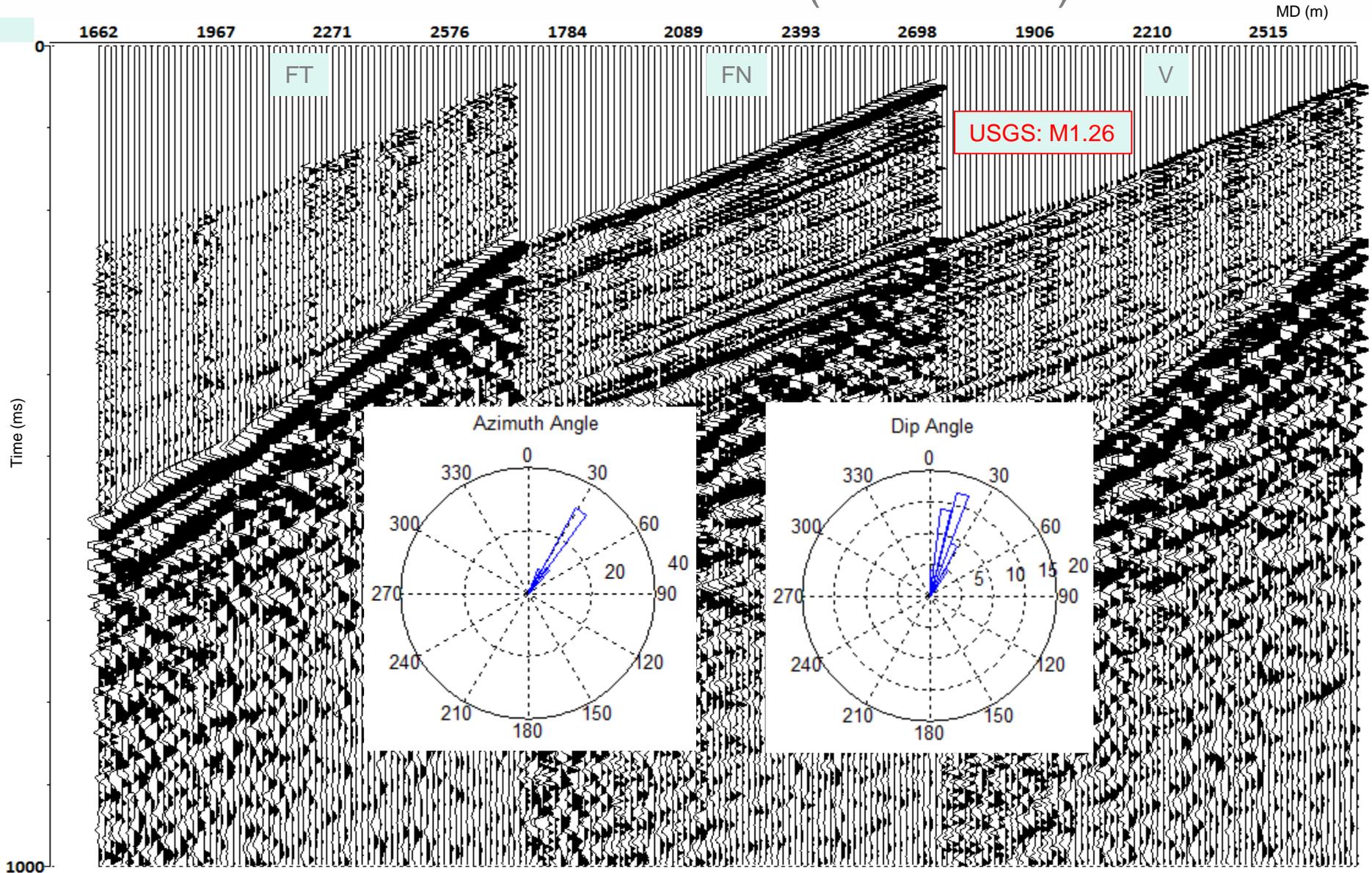


# Micro-Seismic Source Locations (3D View)

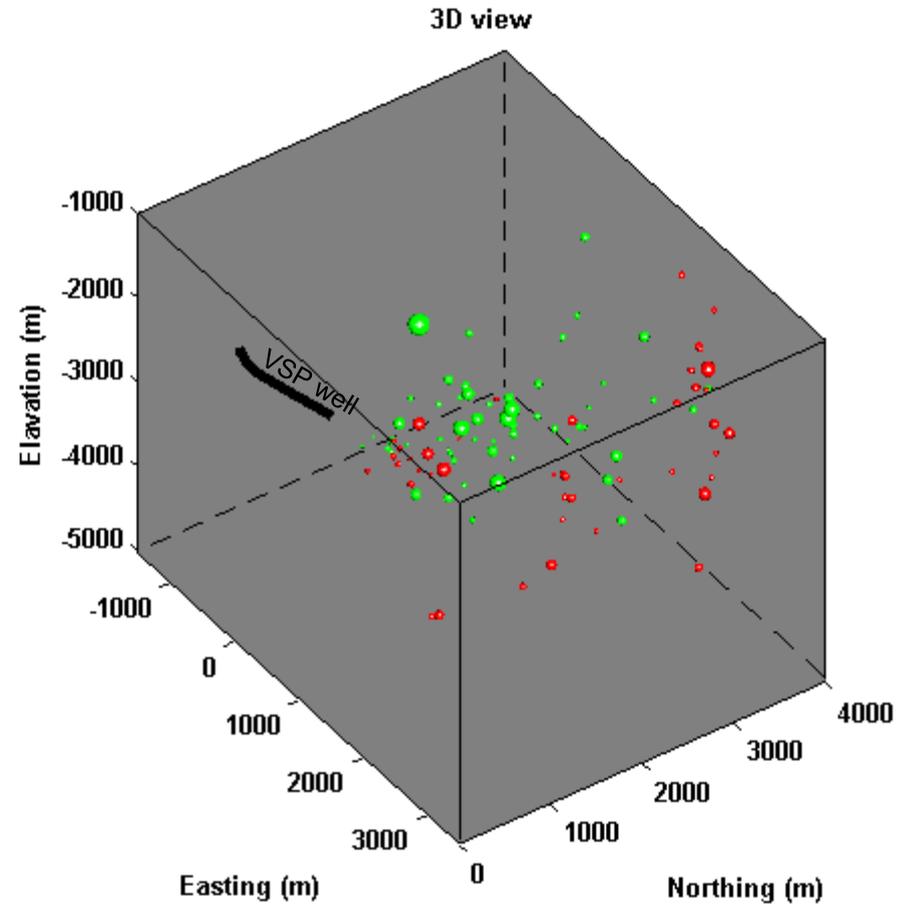
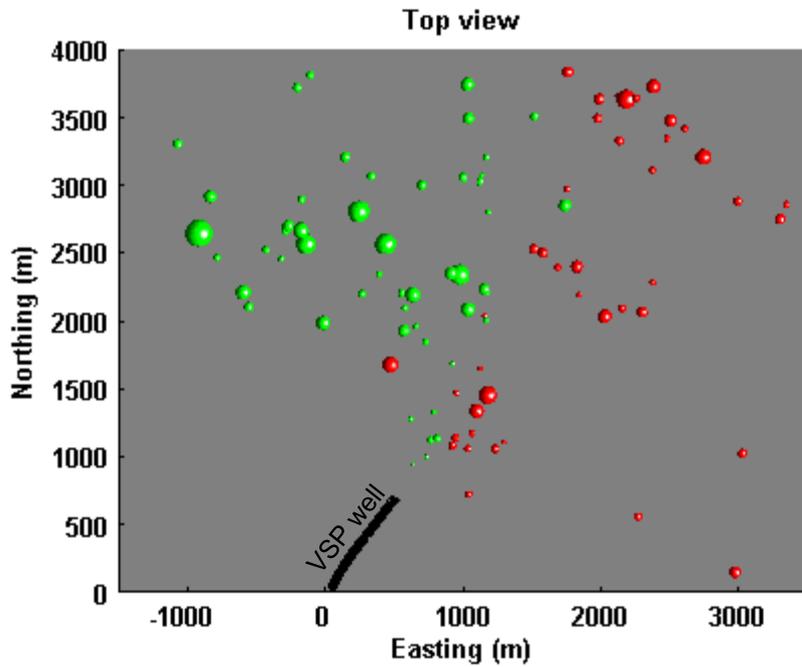
## 80 km<sup>3</sup> monitored



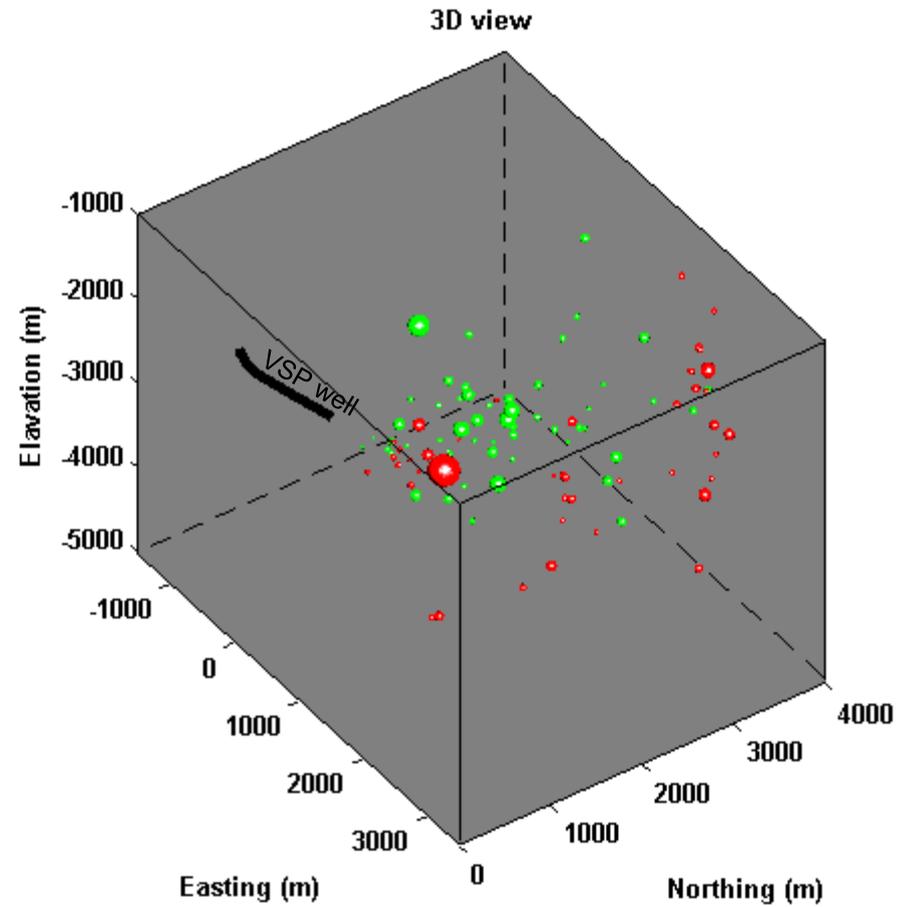
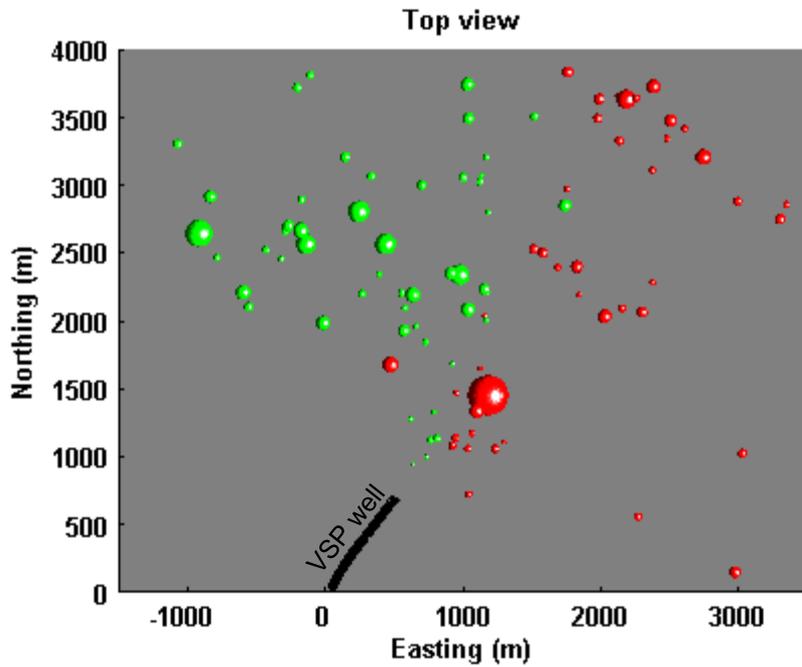
# A Micro-Seismic Event (5/1/2005 19:27)



# Micro-Seismic Source Locations

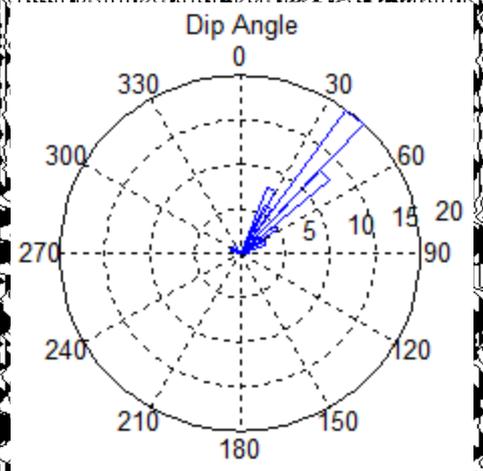
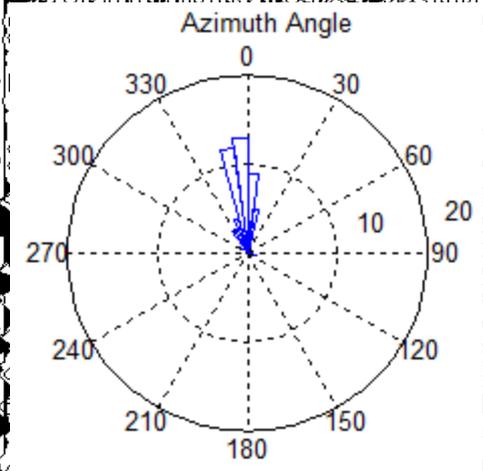
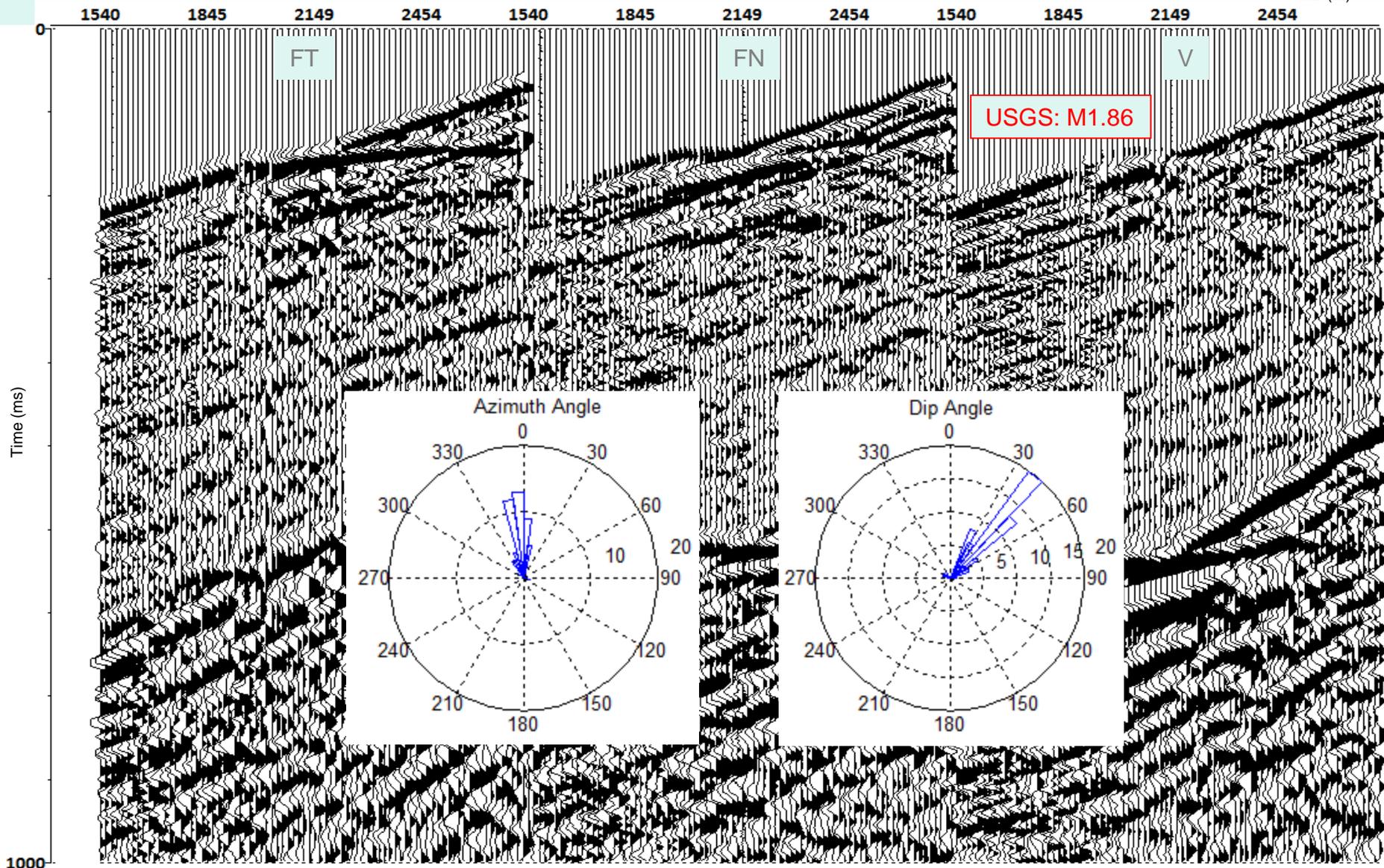


# Micro-Seismic Source Locations

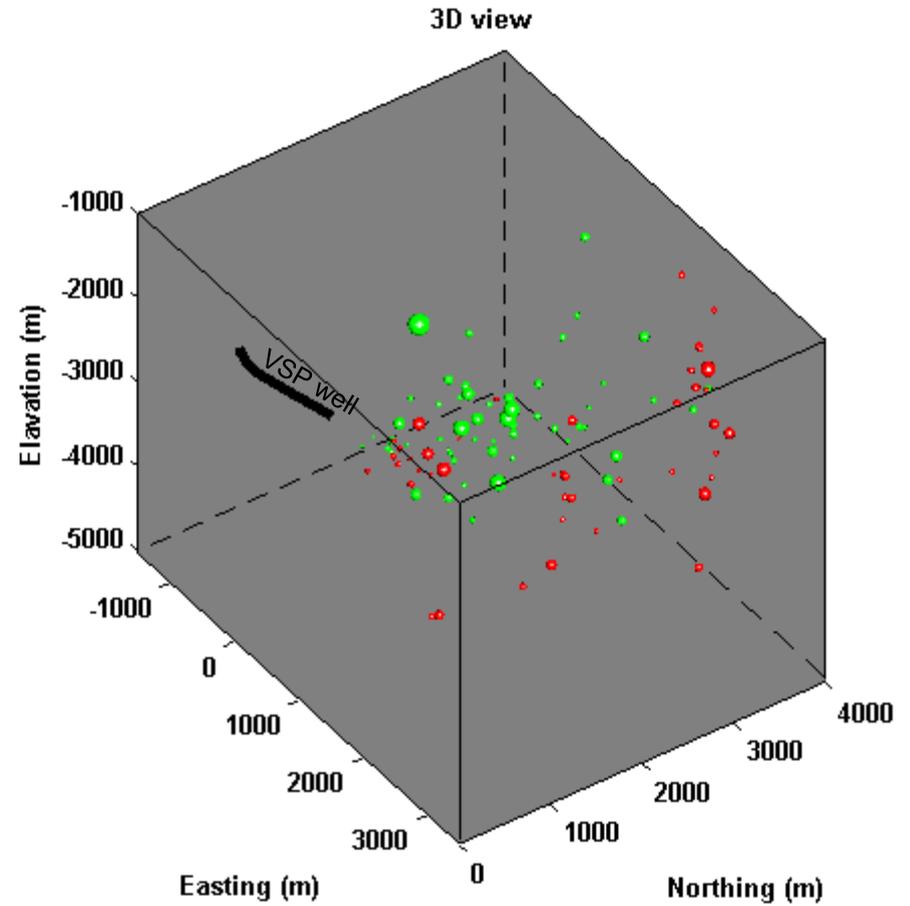
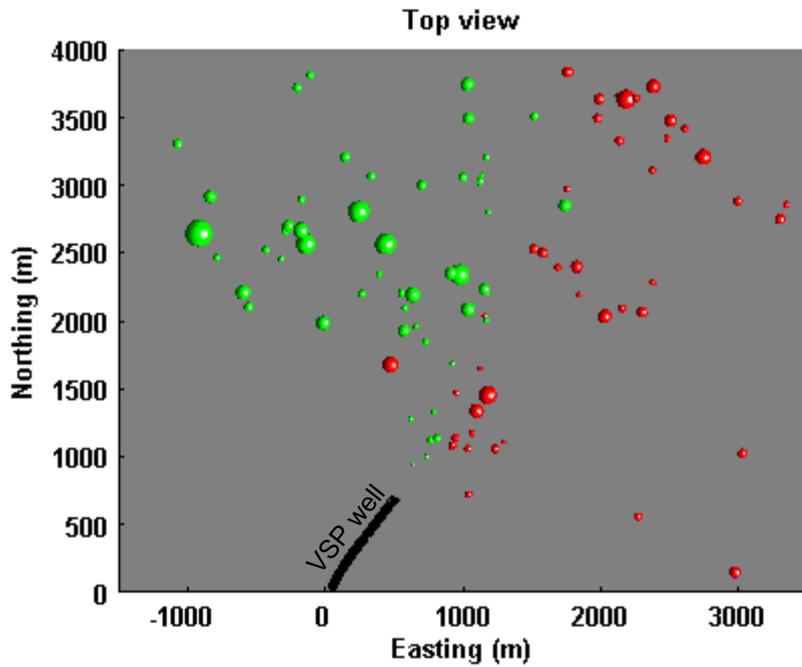


# A Micro-Seismic Event (5/4/2005 9:23)

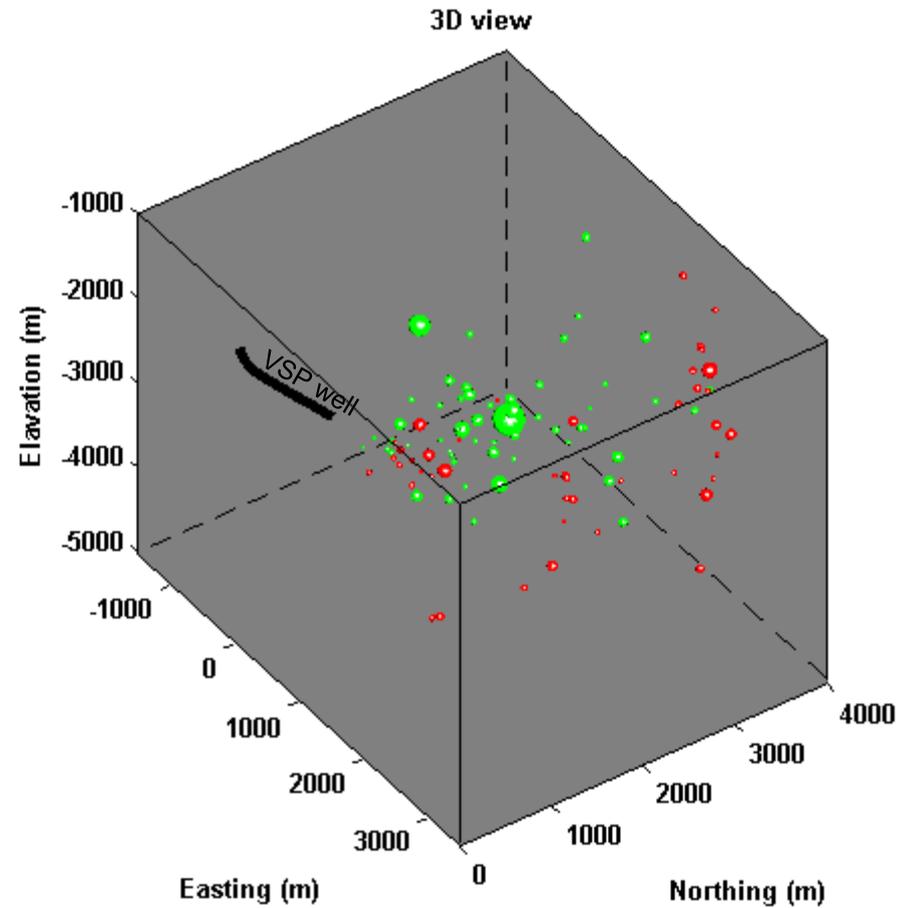
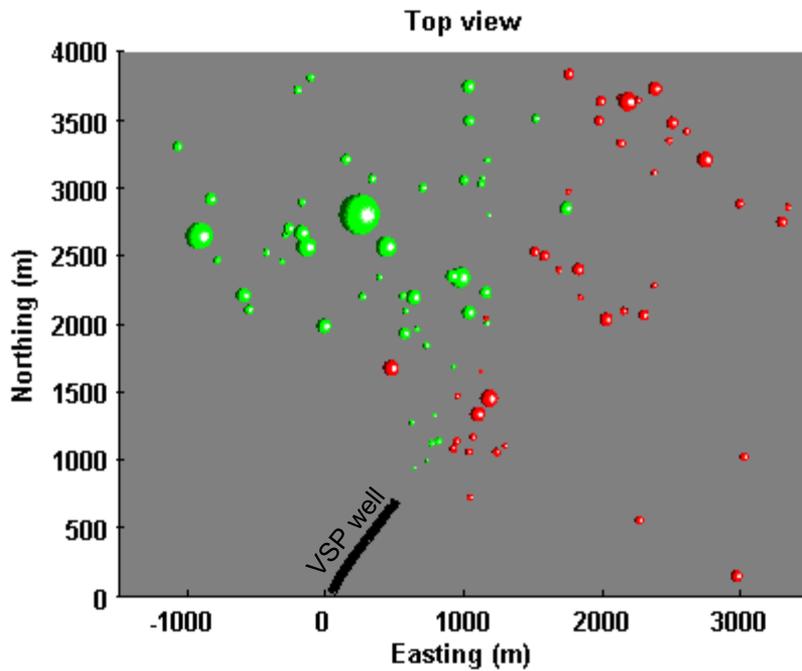
MD (m)



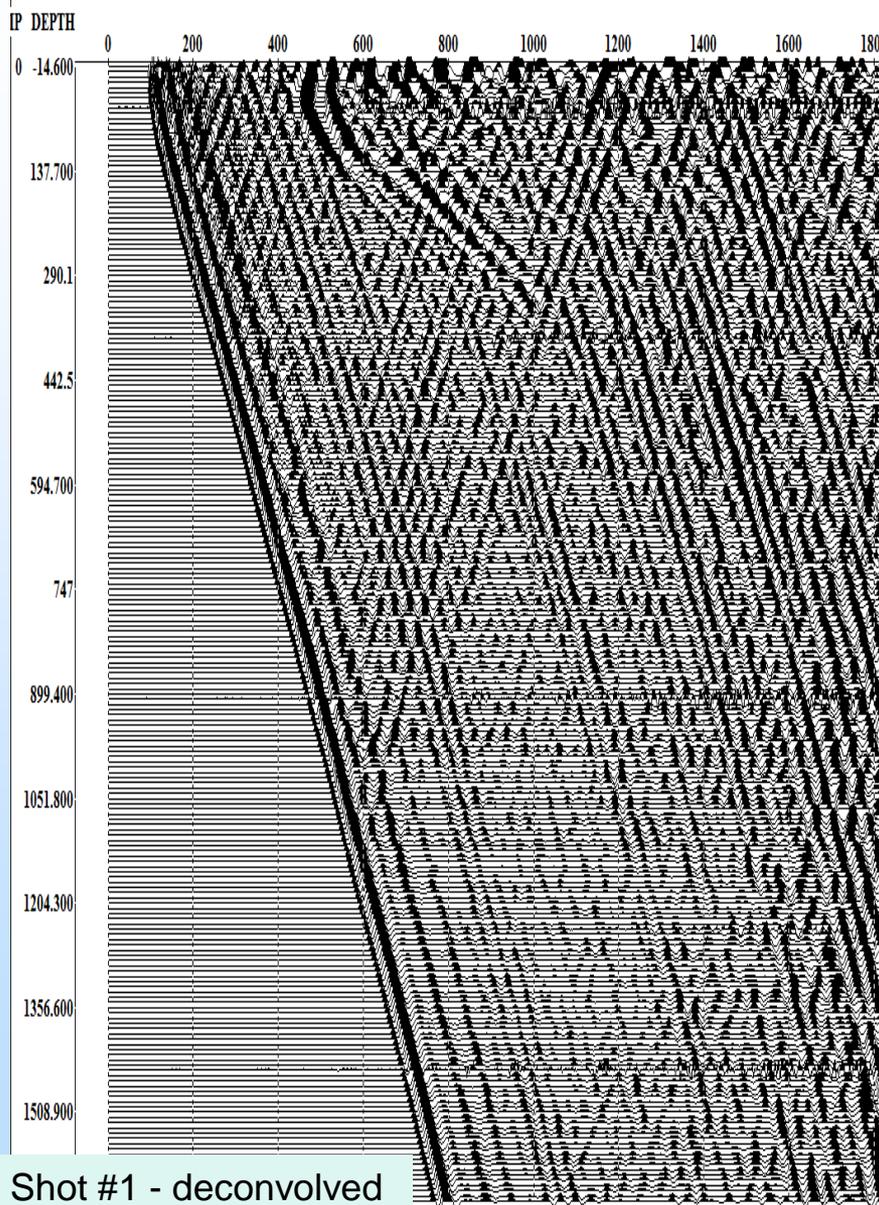
# Micro-Seismic Source Locations



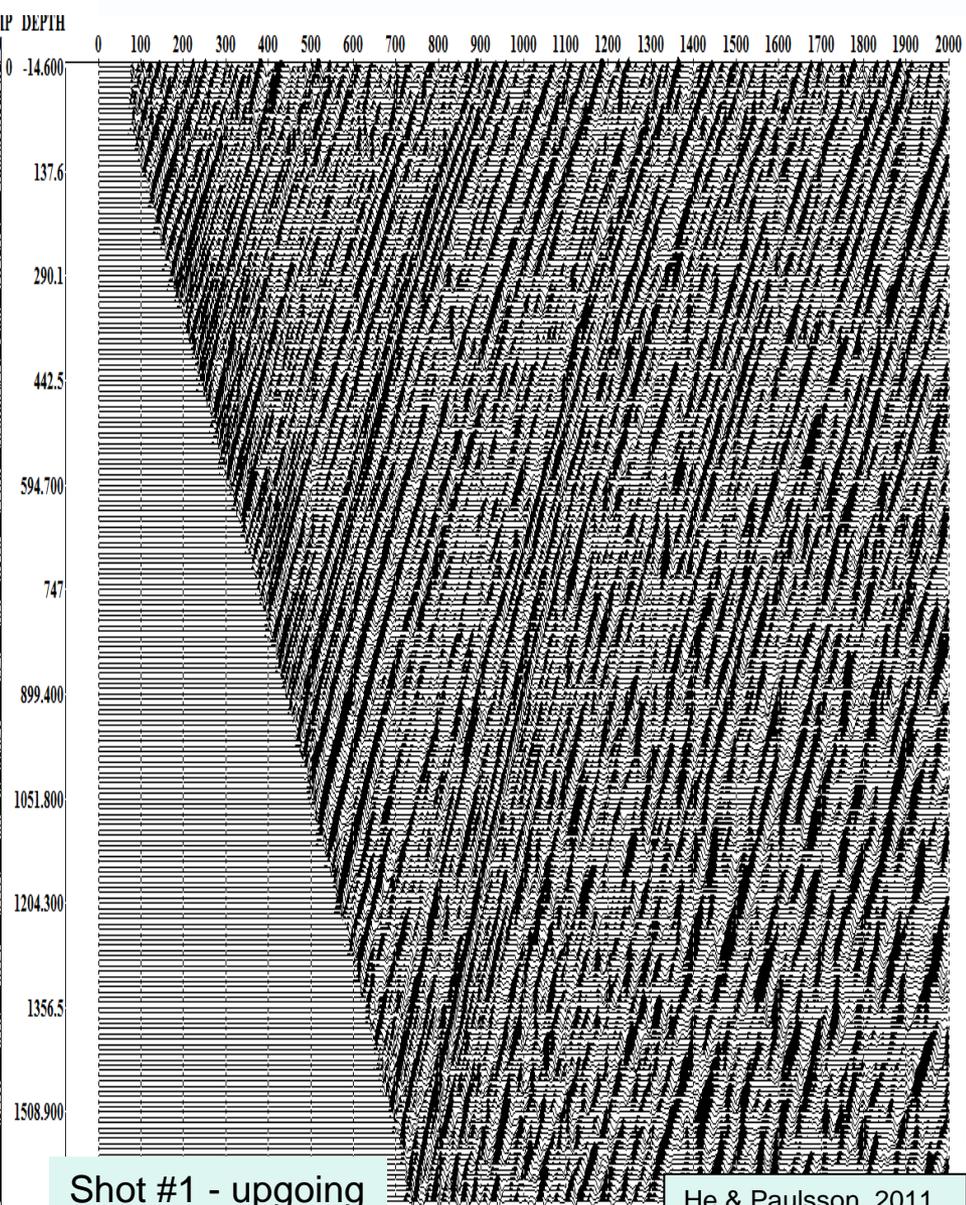
# Micro-Seismic Source Locations



# Frio CO2 Site, VSP Deconvolved + Upgoing P Waves Using Paulsson 3<sup>rd</sup> Generation Borehole Seismic Array



Shot #1 - deconvolved

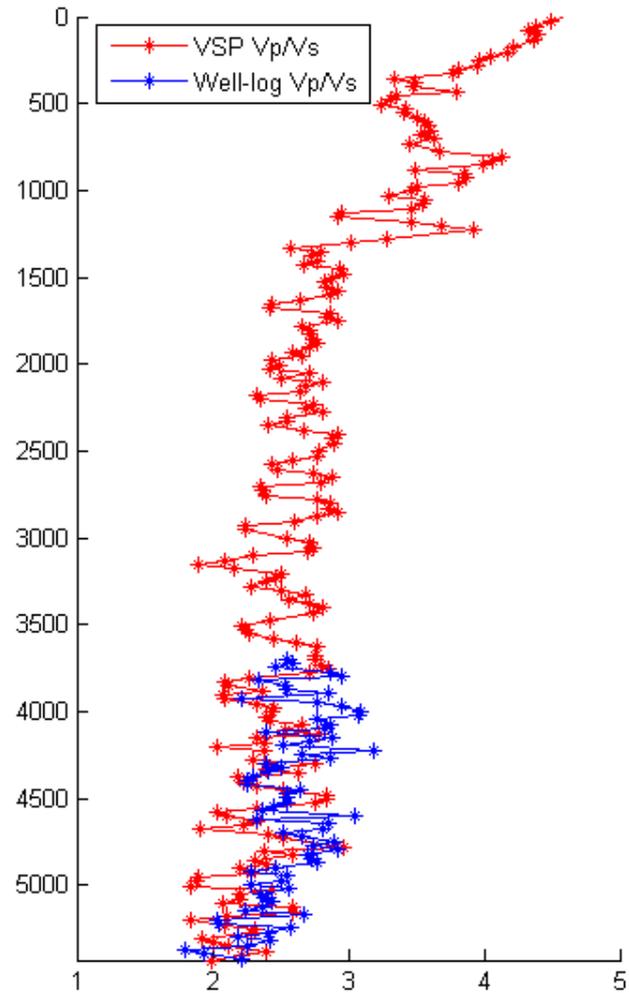
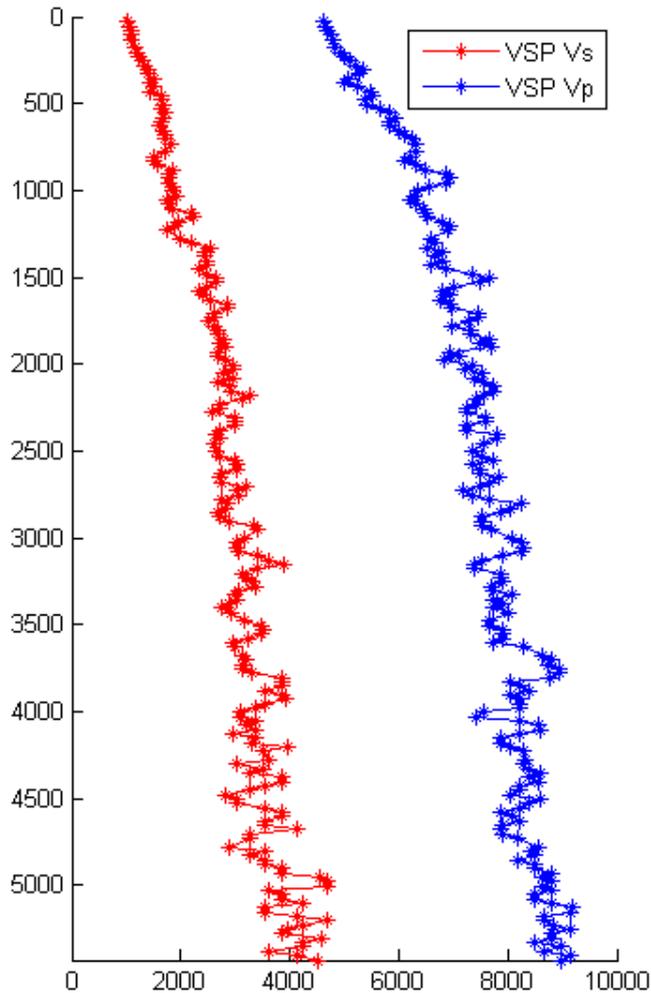


Shot #1 - upgoing



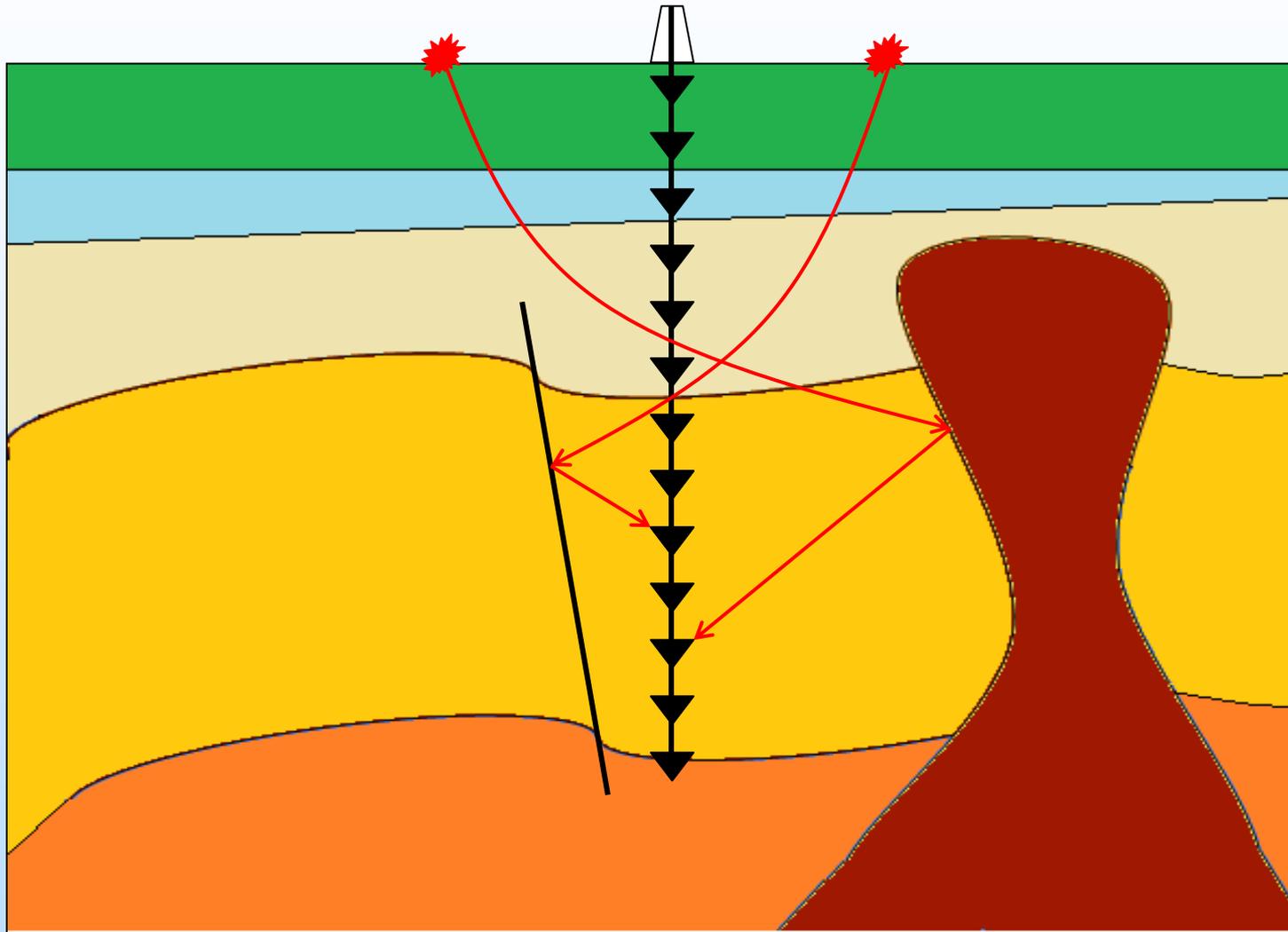
# Frio VSP: P & S Velocity Models

## Using Paulsson's 3<sup>rd</sup> Generation Array

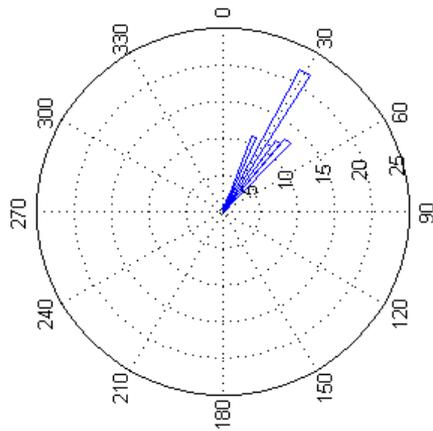


High Quality Velocity Model needed to map Micro Seismic Events

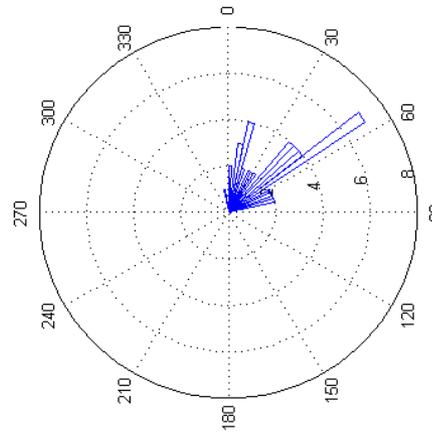
# Generalized Interferometric Migration (GIM) of Side Reflections in VSP Data



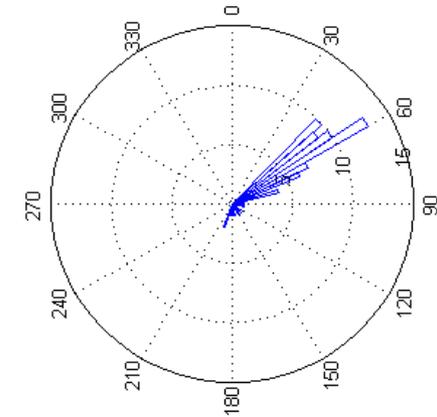
# Paulsson 3<sup>rd</sup> Generation Borehole Seismic Data Hodograms to Determine Vector of Reflection



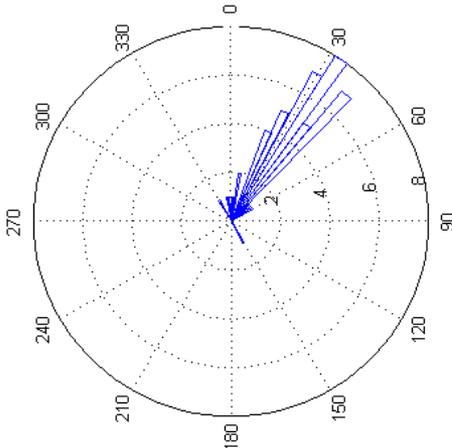
S1



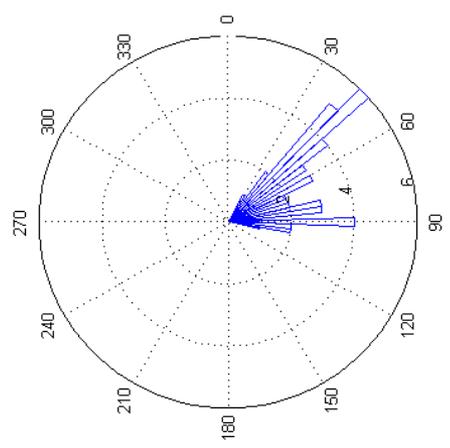
S2



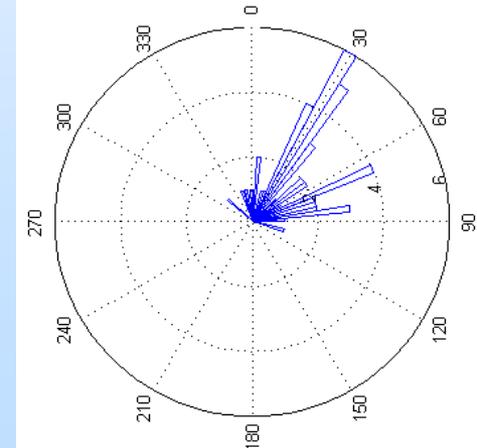
S3



S4

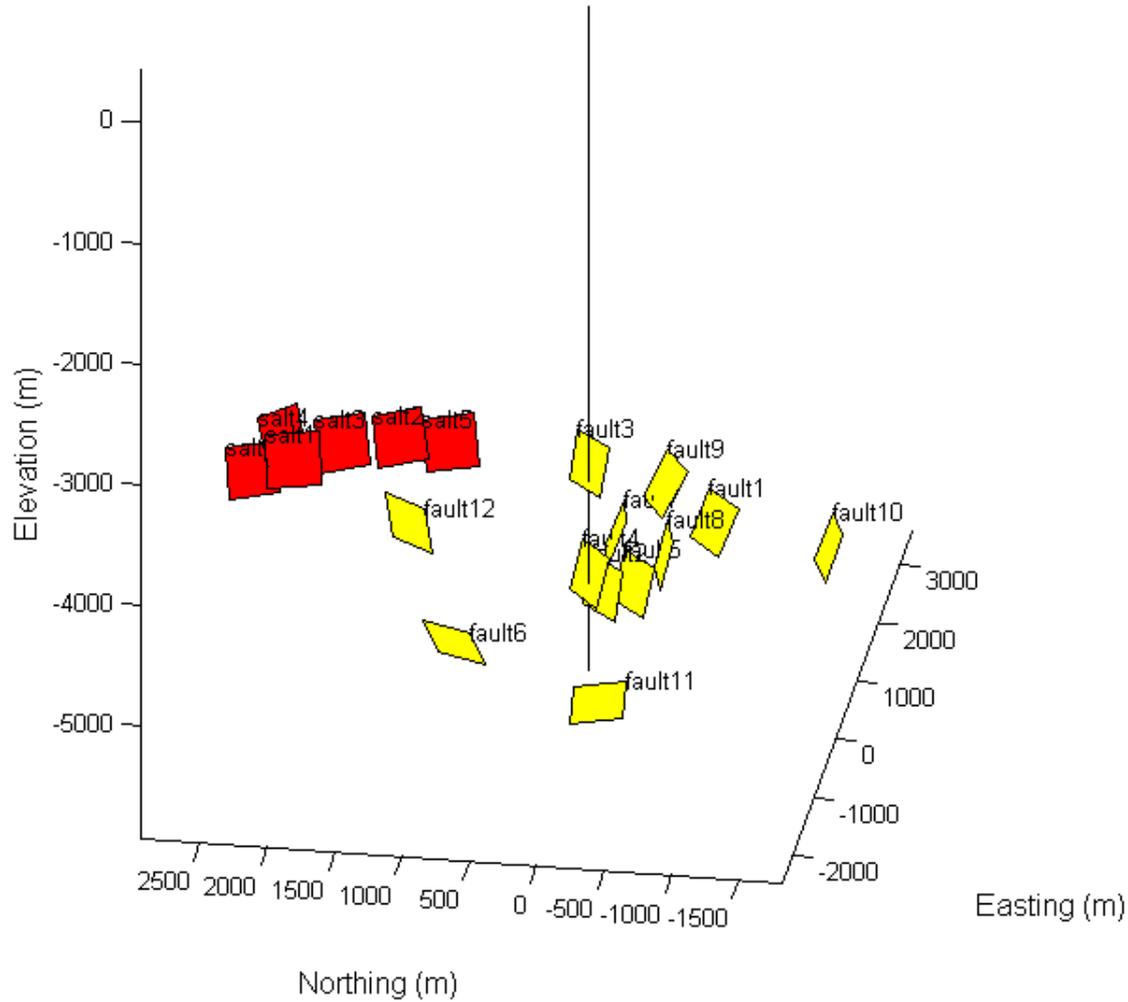


S5

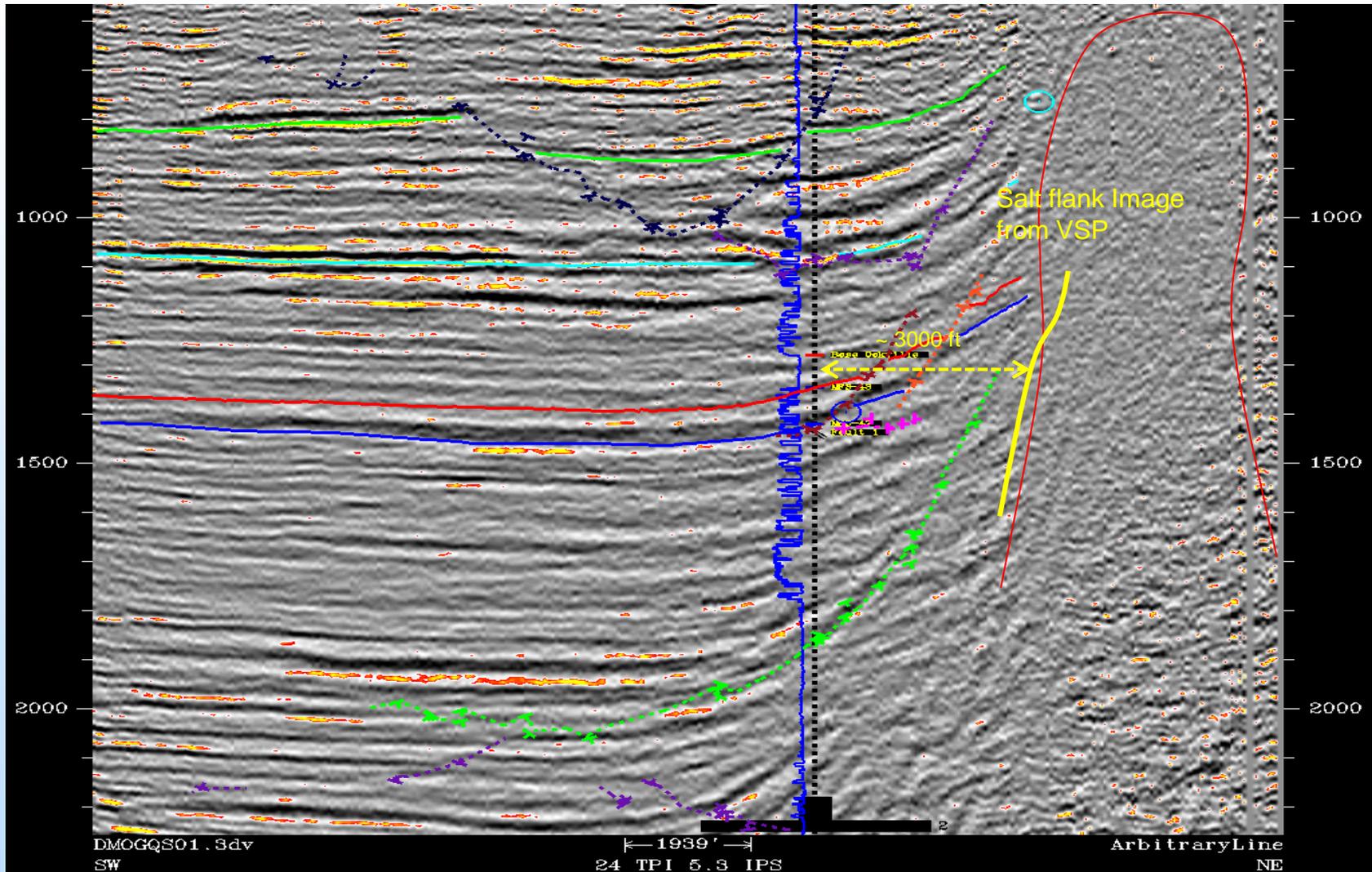


S6

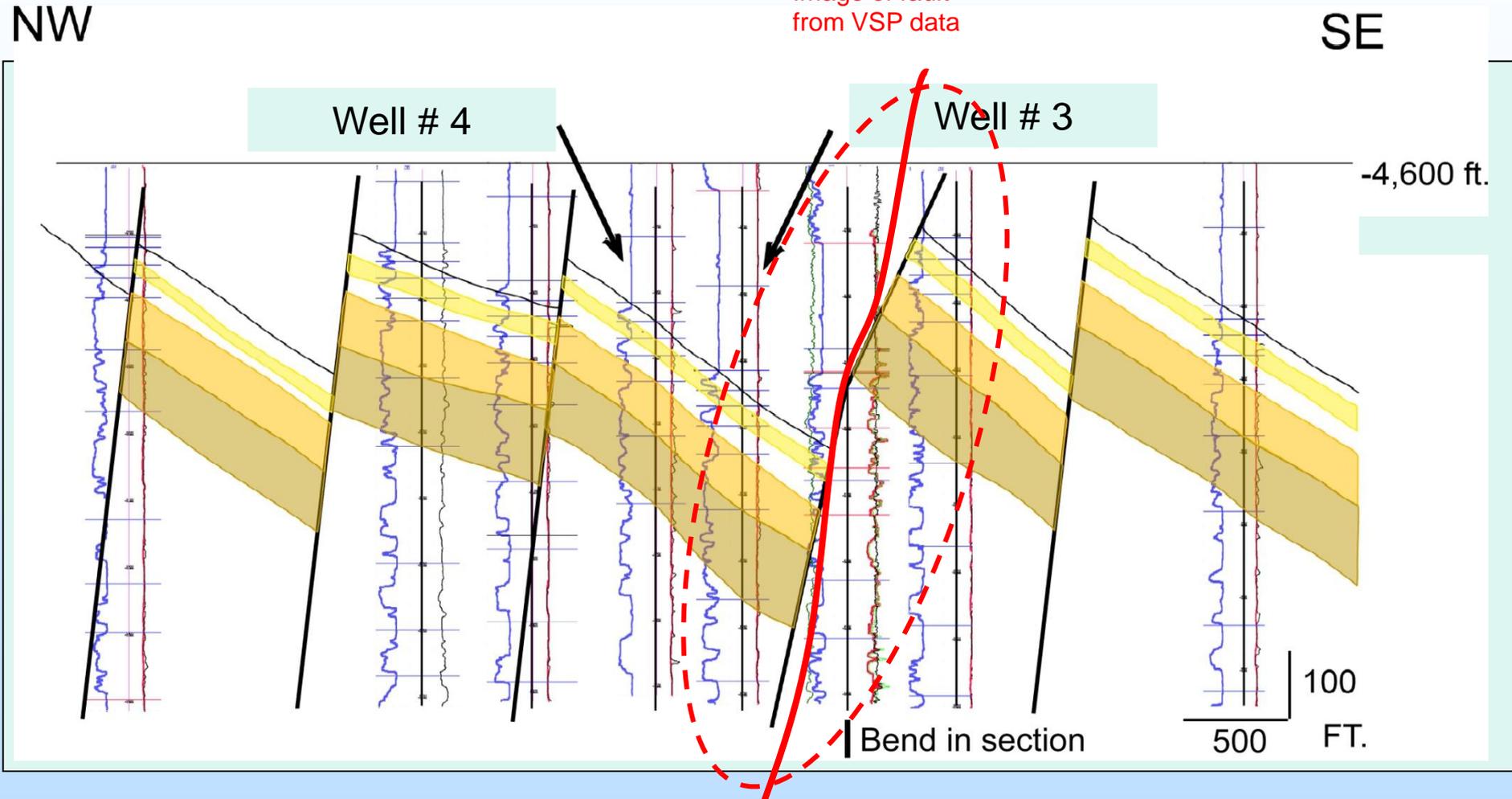
# VSP Generalized Interferometric Migration (MIG) of a Salt Flank (red) & Faults (yellow)



# Frio CO2 Site: Surface Seismic Image with VSP mapped Salt Flank location

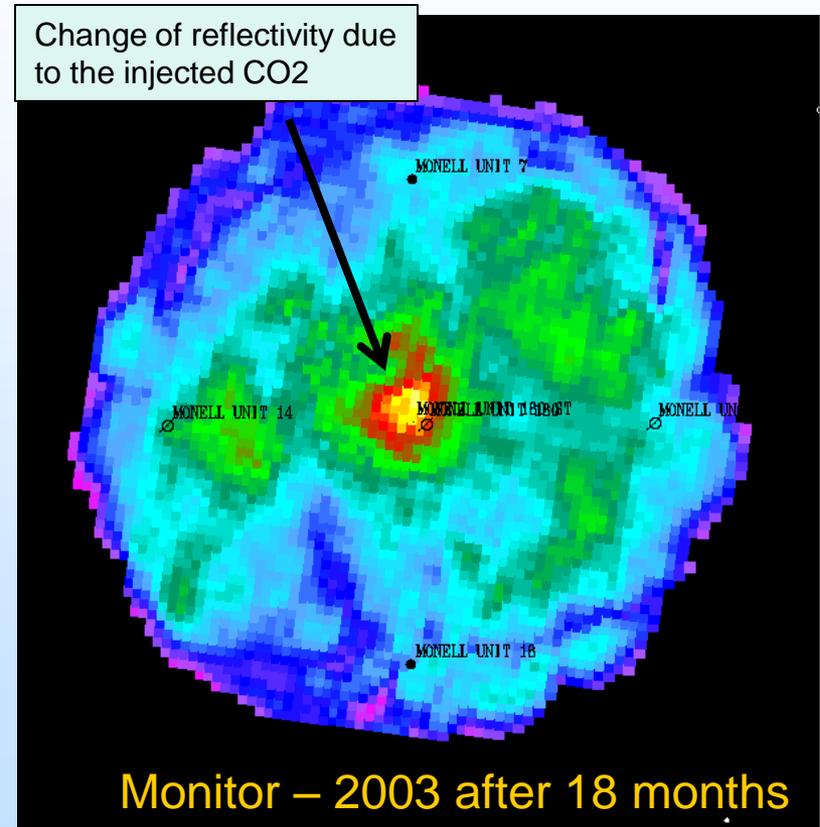
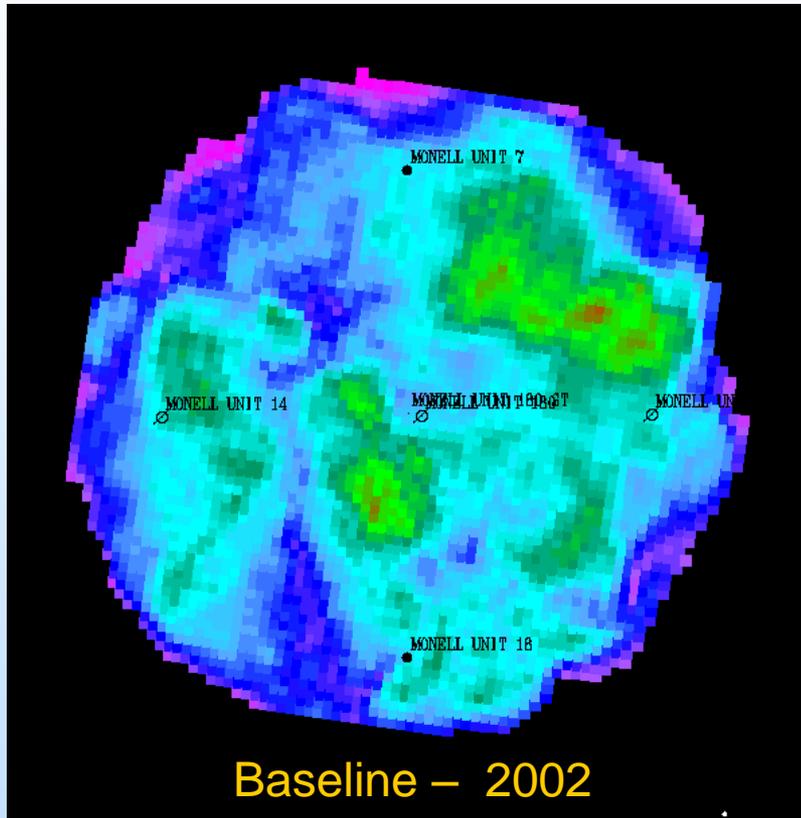


# Frio Well Ties: Compare Fault image from well log geology and from VSP imaging



# Paulsson 3<sup>rd</sup> Generation Borehole Seismic arrays used for CO<sub>2</sub> Time Lapse Monitoring Surveys

## Depth Amplitude Maps showing the CO<sub>2</sub> Injection



# Accomplishments to Date

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- **Developed an Ultra Sensitive Fiber Optic Geophone**
- **Tested the Fiber Optic Geophone at High Temperature at large Range of Frequencies and Loads**
- **Developed a Facility to Manufacture High Performance Fiber Optic Geophone (FOG's) Arrays**
- **Designed and built a 30,000 psi capable 3C geophone pod for the Fiber Optic Geophones**
- **Developed a Deployment System strong enough to deploy a 1,000 level 3C borehole seismic arrays in vertical and horizontal boreholes.**
- **Manufactured components for a five level FOG array**

- 1. Fiber Optic Sensor Development**
- 2. Deployment System Development**



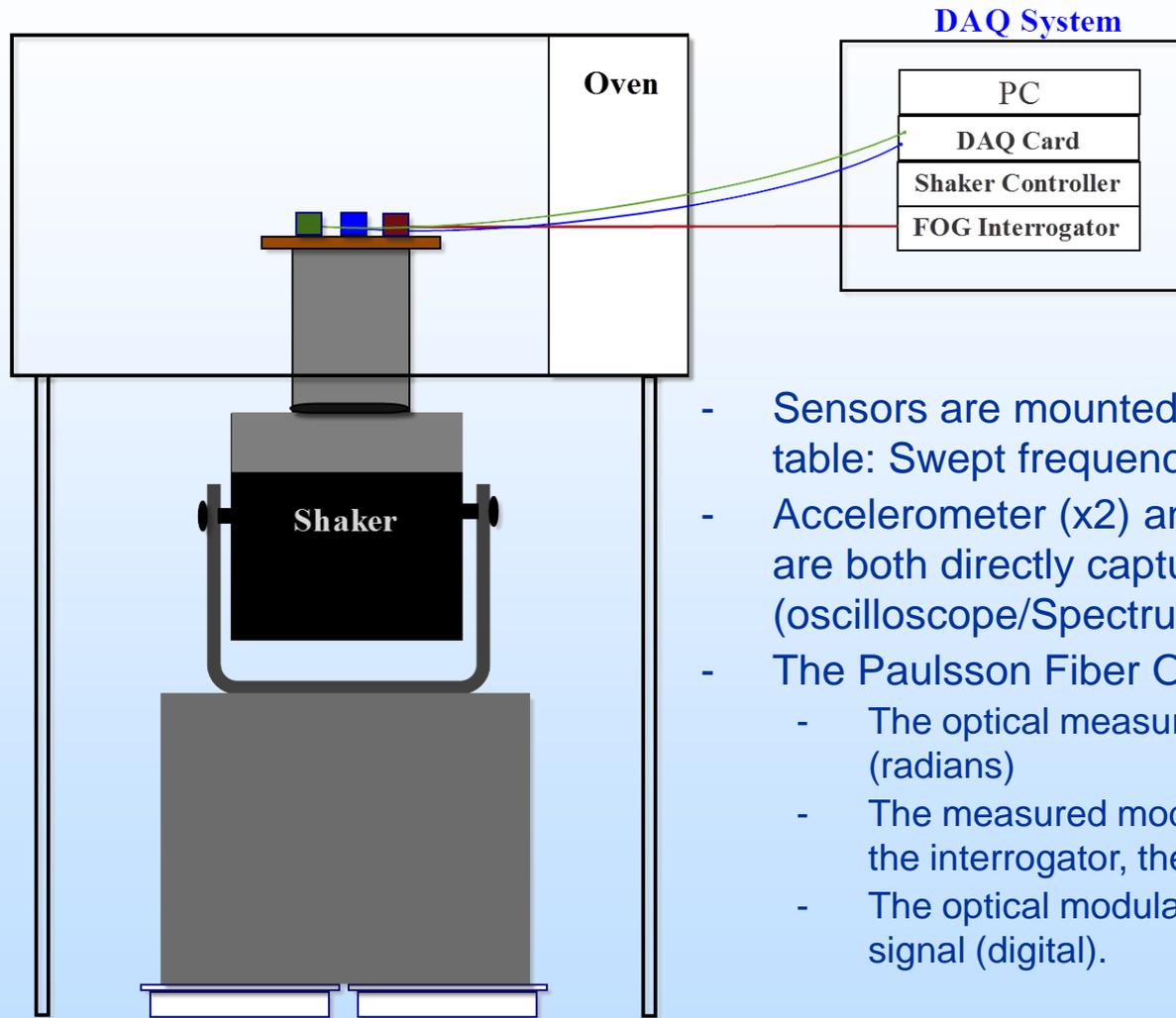
# The Clean Room for the Manufacturing of the 300°C Fiber Optic Borehole Geophones



# The 300°C Dynamic Test Station for the 300°C Fiber Optic Borehole Geophones



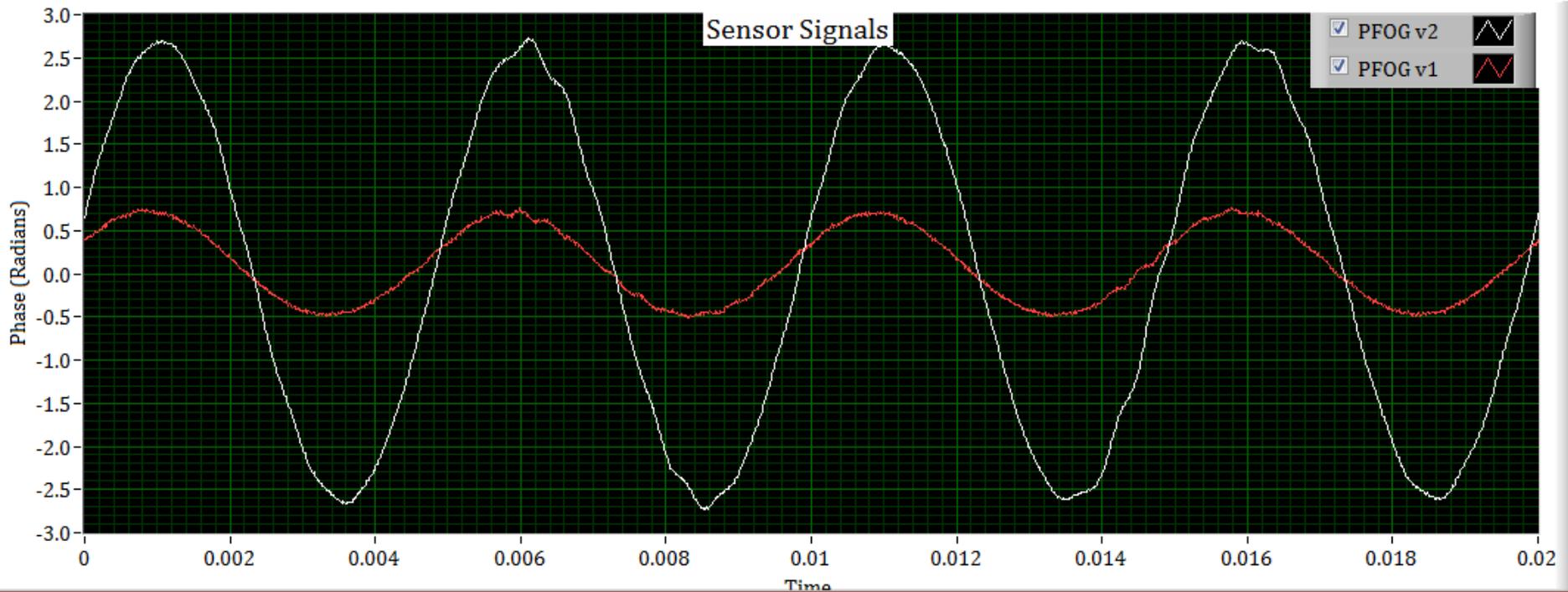
# Dynamic Test Facility



- Sensors are mounted onto a plate on the shaker table: Swept frequency (0 up to 4kHz)
- Accelerometer (x2) and Electric Geophone signal are both directly captured by the DAQ system (oscilloscope/Spectrum Analyzer).
- The Paulsson Fiber Optic Geophone signal:
  - The optical measurement is the differential phase (radians)
  - The measured modulated phase is first analyzed by the interrogator, then
  - The optical modulation is then converted to electric signal (digital).



# Paulsson Fiber Optic Geophone (PFOG) Improved Sensor's Sensitivity > 4x in V2 vs. V1

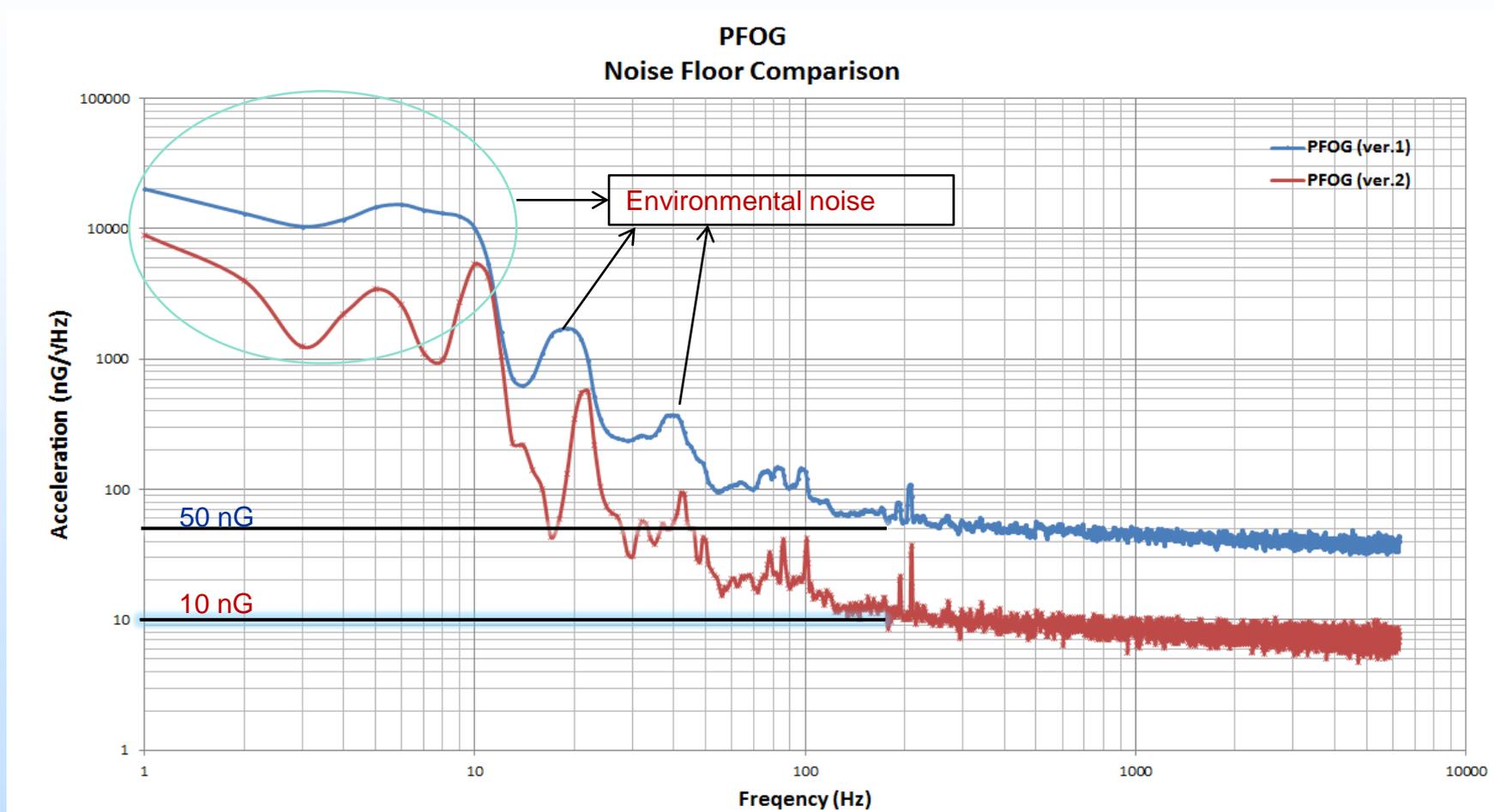


Both sensors being driven @ 10mG and 200 Hz

- Great Improvements in sensitivity in V2 (> 4x Improvement!) compared with V1.
- Sensor will be better isolated in a down-hole environment where the temperature will also be stable

# Fiber Optic Geophones and Interrogator Noise Floor

## Sensor's Sensitivity and noise floor improvement

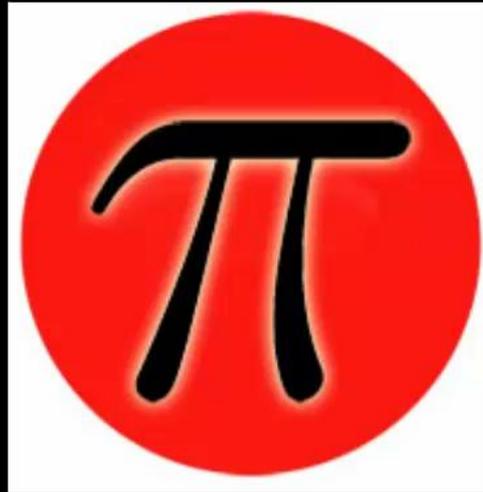


- Great Improvements in noise floor in V2 compared to V1
- As expected, we still experience higher environmental noises in our lab at low frequencies.
- Sensor will be better isolated in a down-hole environment where the temperature will also be stable
- We are confident, we can reduce the noise floor to < 10 nG for the whole band in the near future

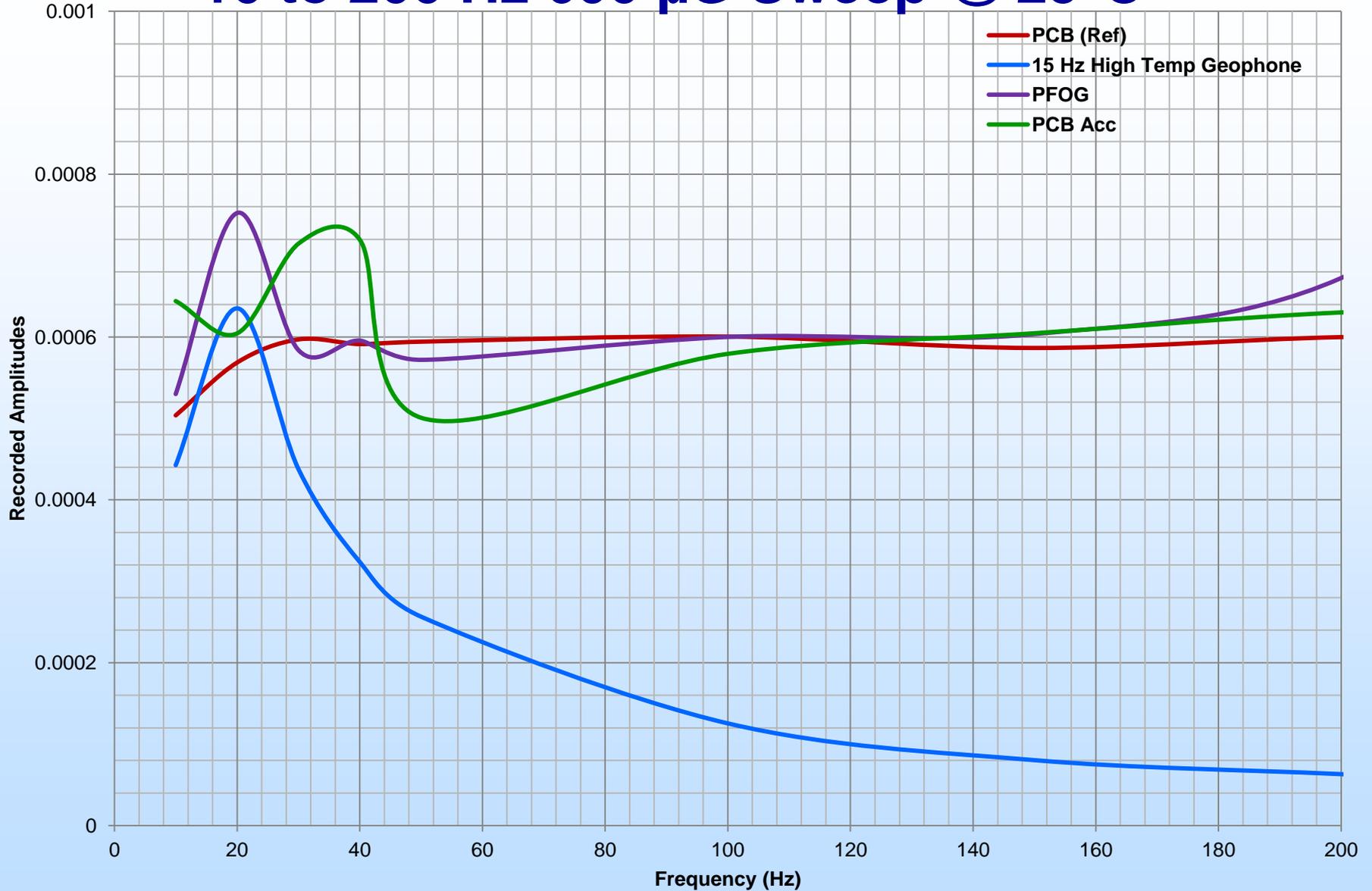
**THE PAULSSON FIBER OPTIC  
GEOPHONE  
VS.  
OTHER SENSORS  
@ 25°C**



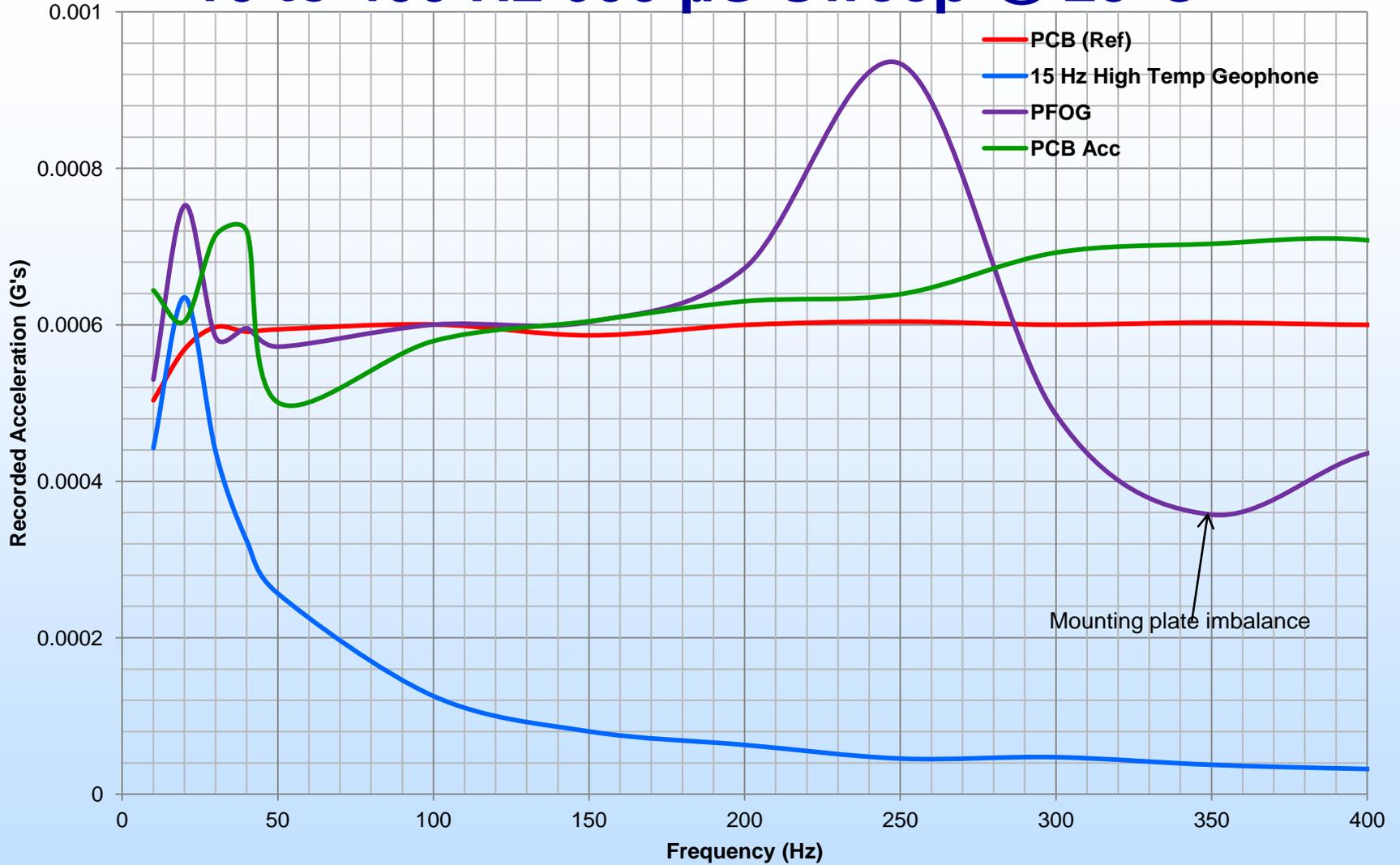
# All Sensors - Frequency Response (10 Hz → 400 Hz) using a 600 $\mu$ G Acceleration @ 25°C



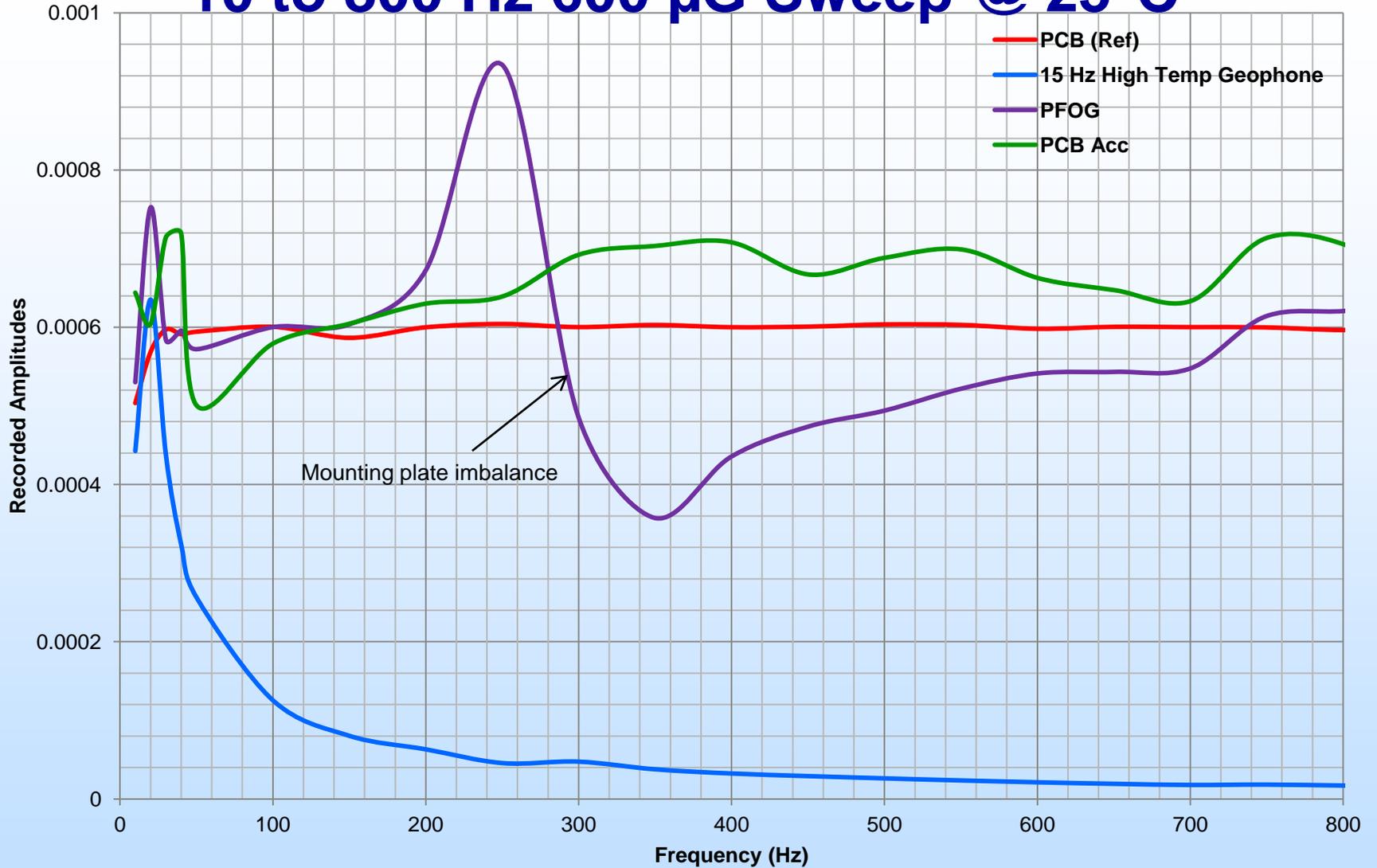
# 10 to 200 Hz 600 $\mu$ G Sweep @ 25°C



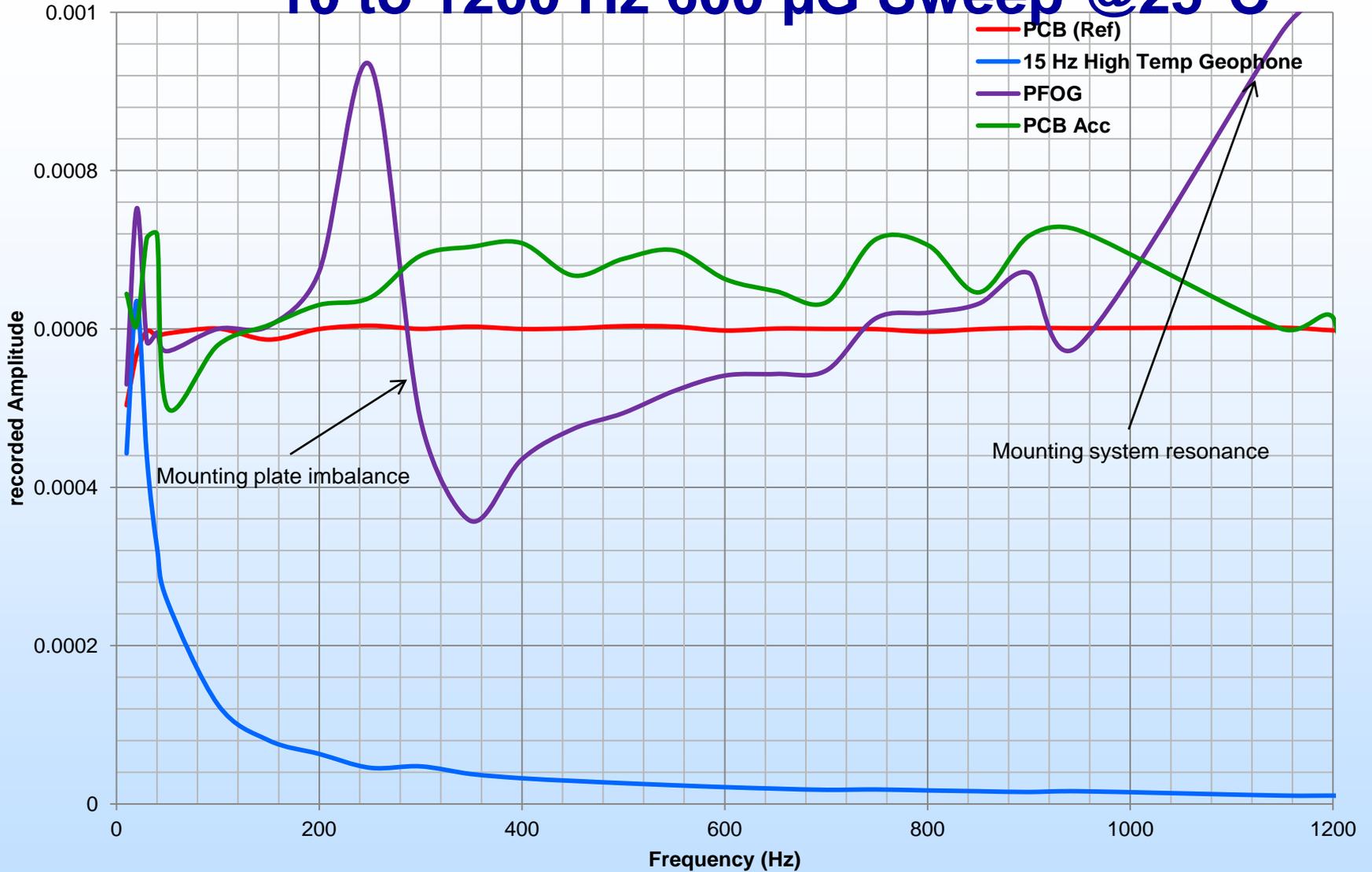
# 10 to 400 Hz 600 $\mu$ G Sweep @ 25°C



# 10 to 800 Hz 600 $\mu$ G Sweep @ 25°C



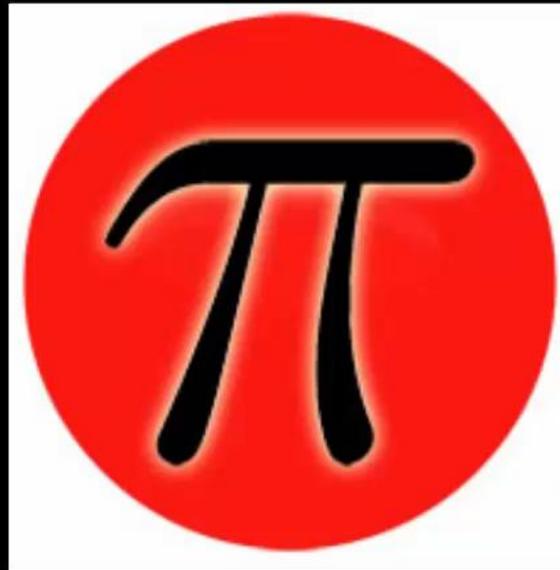
# 10 to 1200 Hz 600 $\mu$ G Sweep @25°C



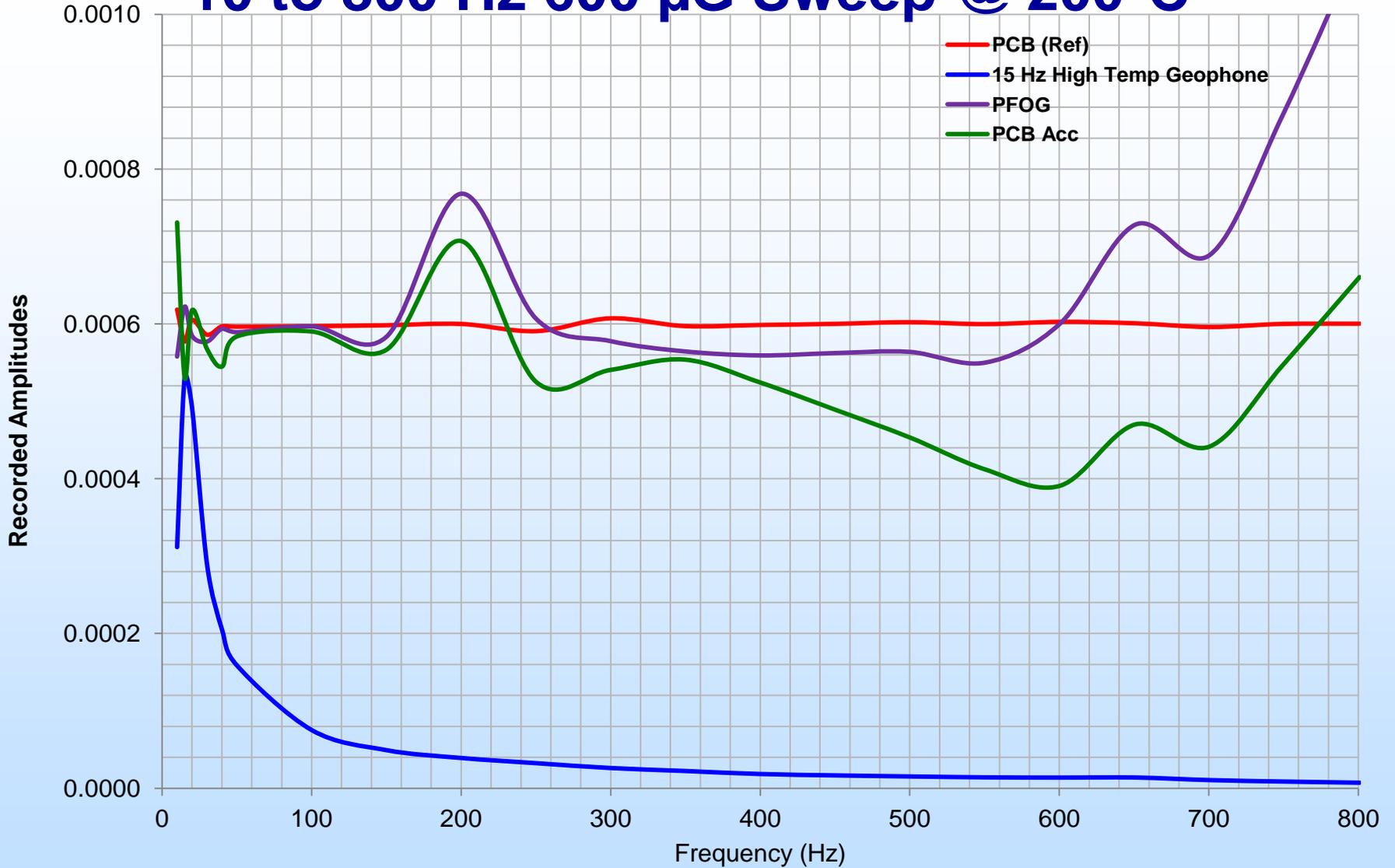
**THE PAULSSON FIBER OPTIC  
GEOPHONE  
VS.  
OTHER SENSORS  
@ 200°C**



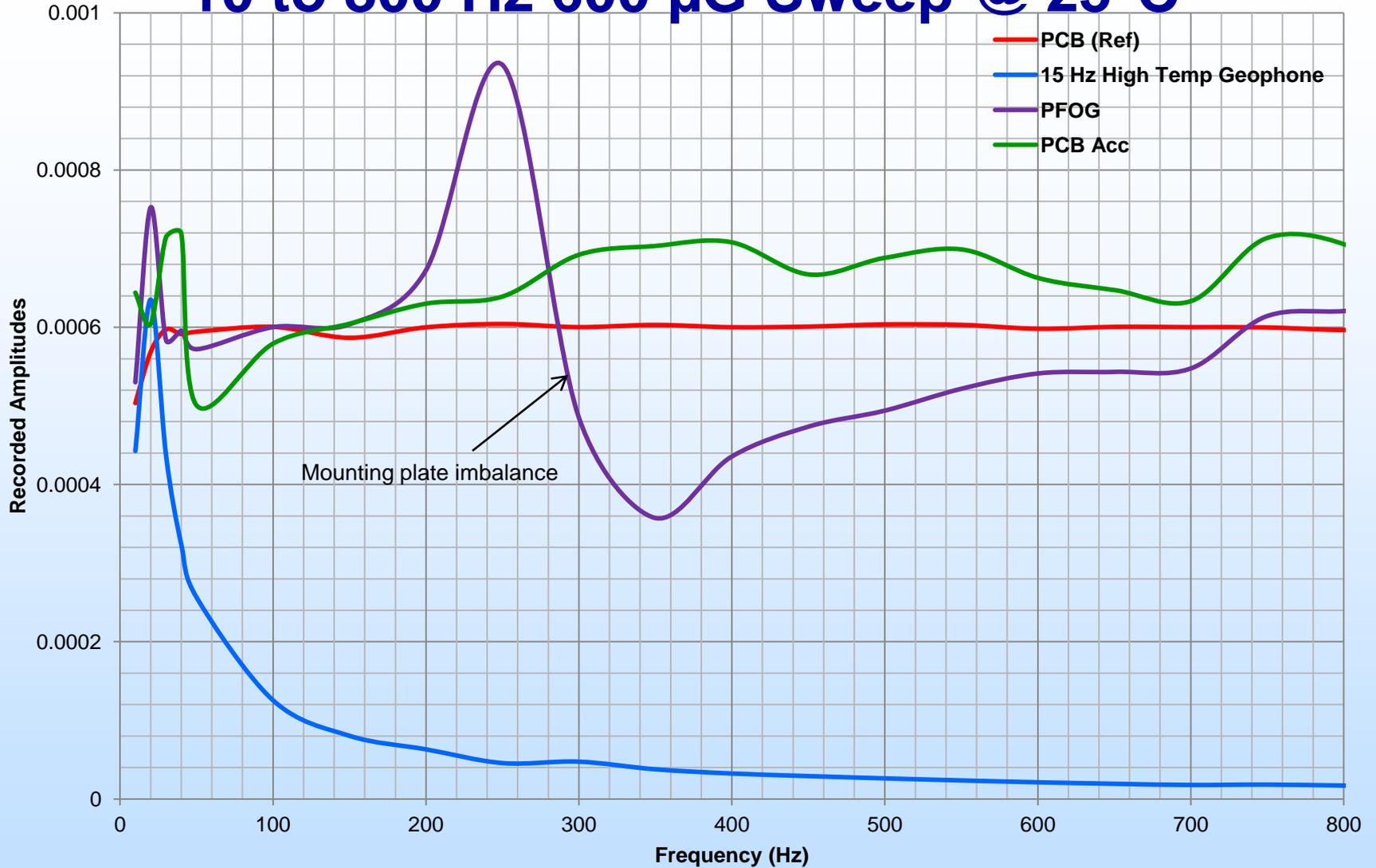
# All Sensors - Frequency Response (10 Hz → 400 Hz) using a 600 $\mu$ G Acceleration @ 200°C



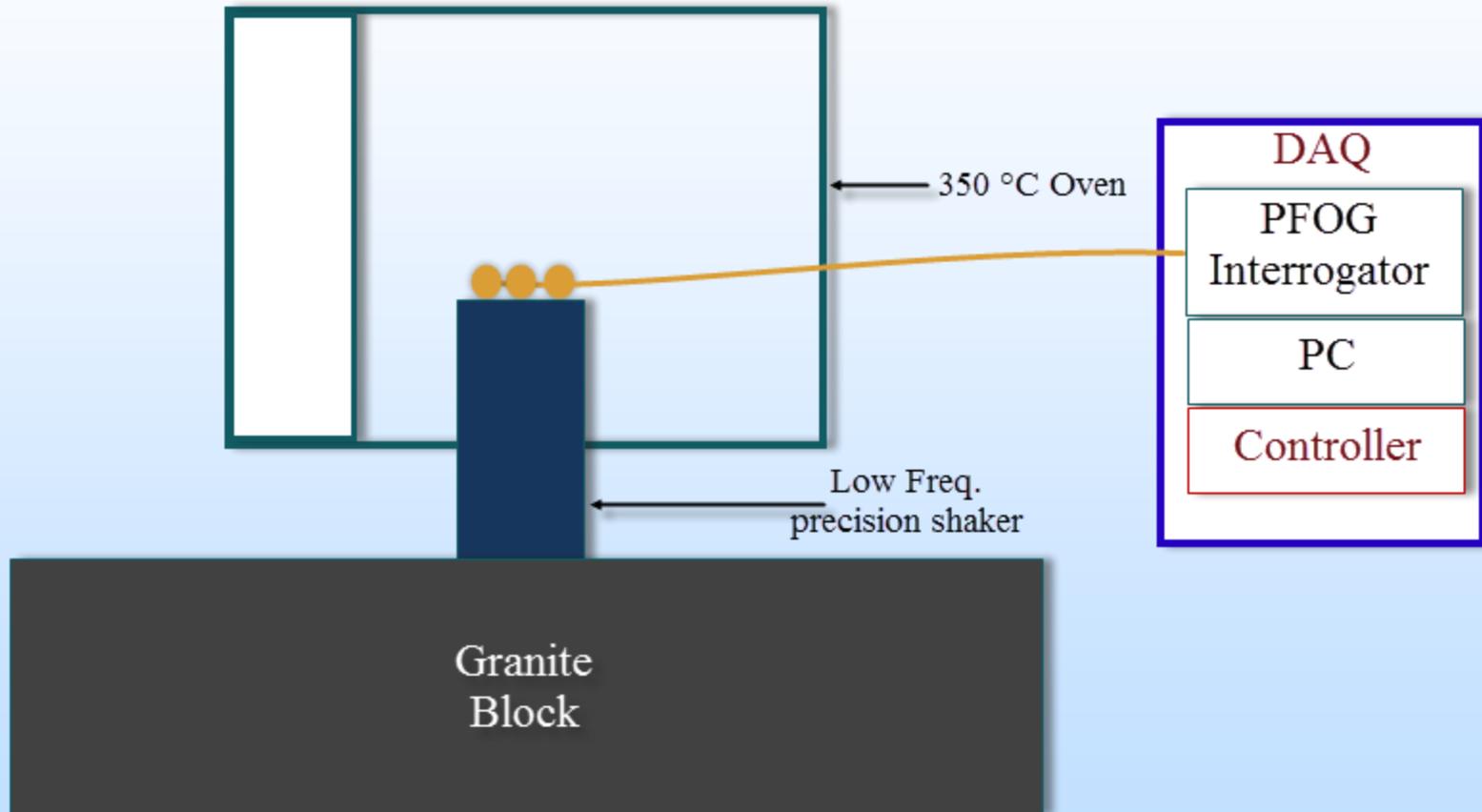
# 10 to 800 Hz 600 $\mu$ G Sweep @ 200°C



# 10 to 800 Hz 600 $\mu$ G Sweep @ 25°C

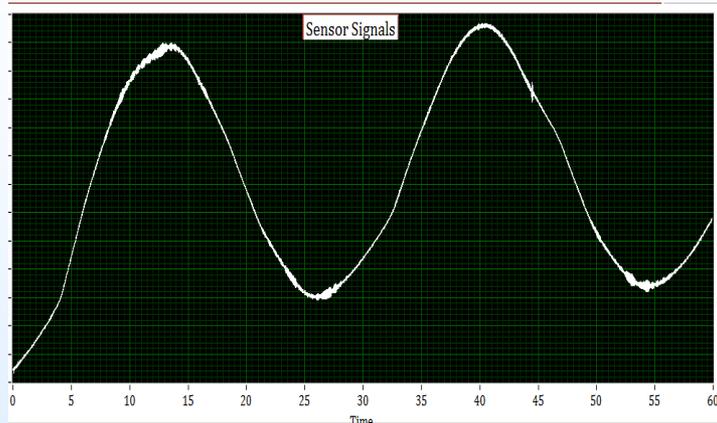


# High Precision Low Frequency Vibration System @ Low Amplitude

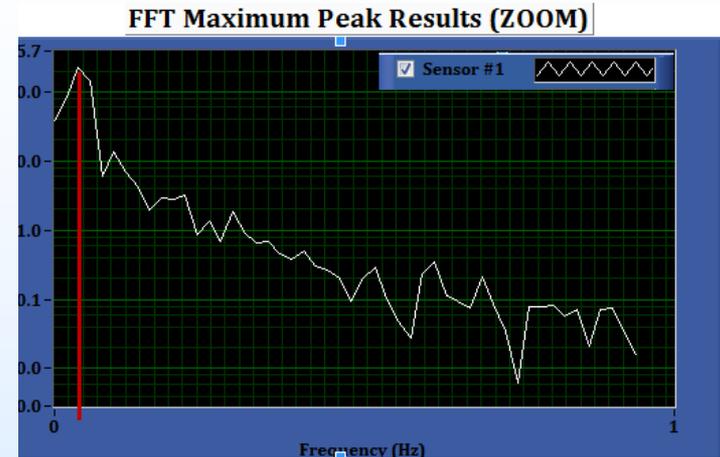


# PFOG Performance Test at Frequencies < 1 Hz

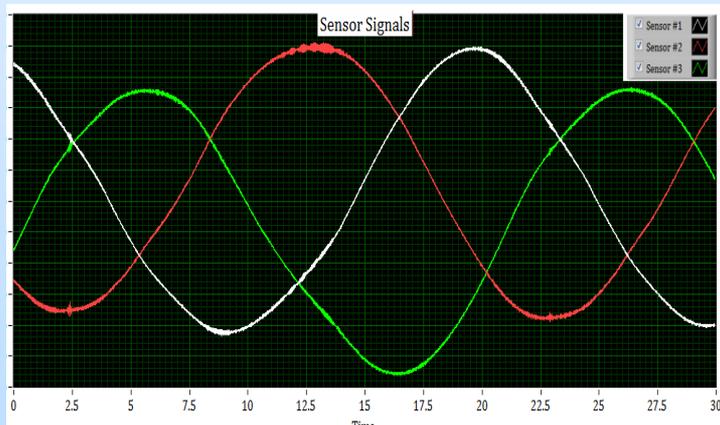
- Single PFOG sensor modulated at 0.03 Hz (33 seconds period)
- The Actuator is controlled by a PC at all frequencies (from <1 Hz to higher frequencies)



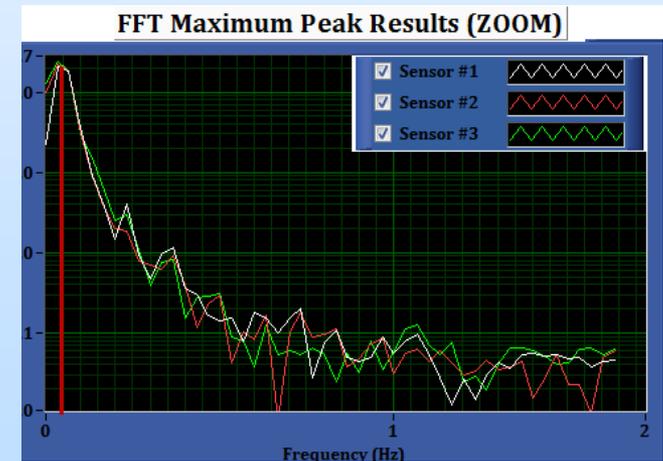
Test @  
0.03 Hz



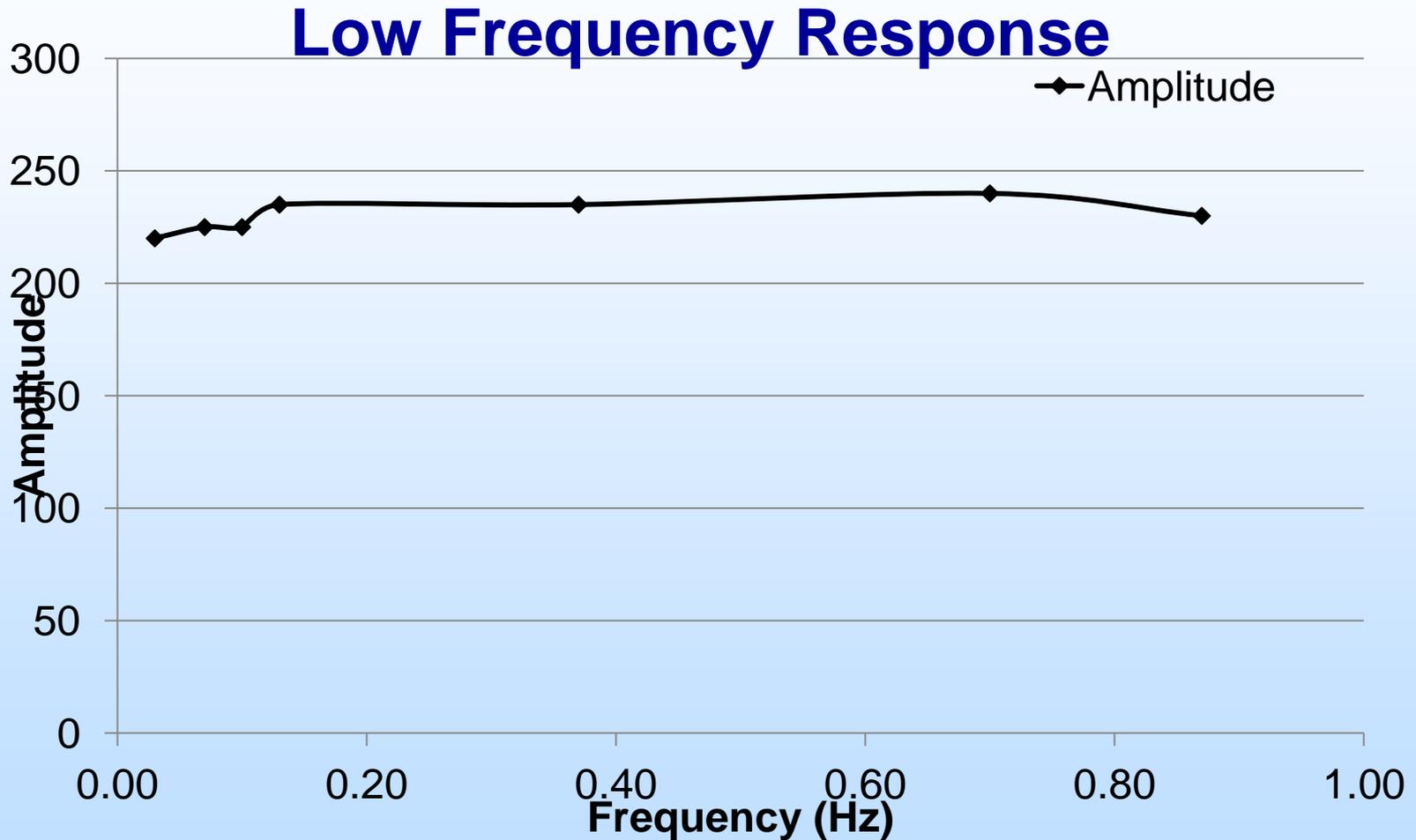
- 3 PFOGs are mounted axially to motion and modulated at 0.03 Hz
- The motion is controlled by a PC at all frequencies (from <1 Hz to higher frequencies)



Test @  
0.03 Hz

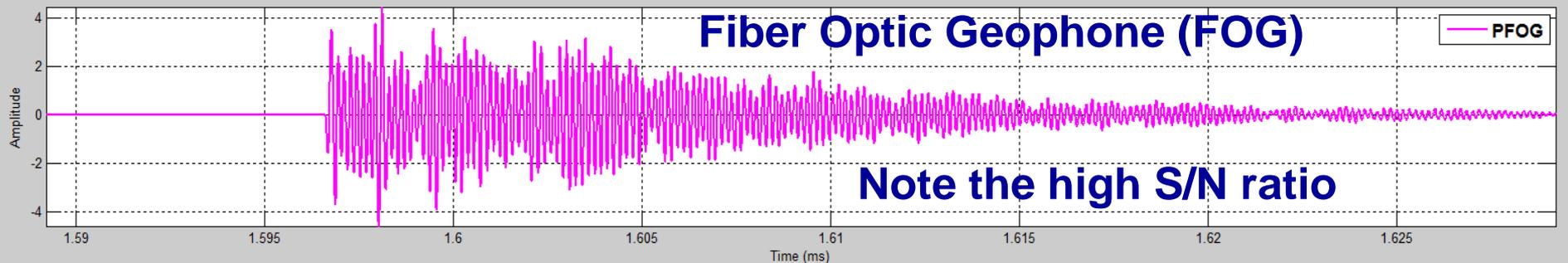
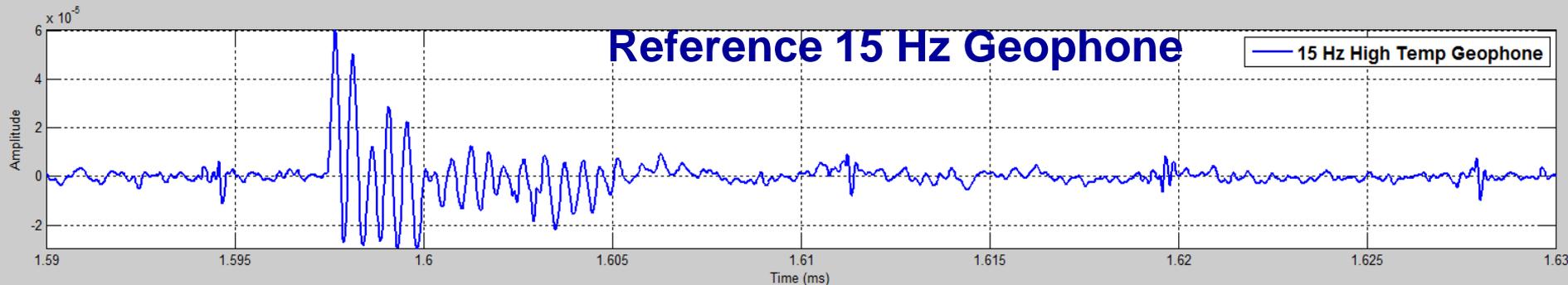
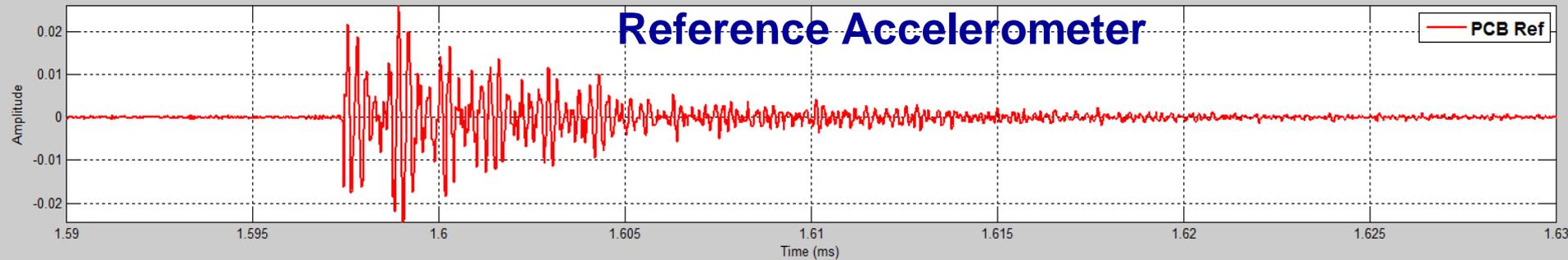


# PFOG Test @ 0.03 – 1 Hz (33 – 1 sec period)



# Seismic Traces from Tap Test

Simultaneous Acquisition of all sensors; Band Pass Filter: 5 – 2,500 Hz



# Conclusions

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- 1. Fiber-Optic Geophone's design is successful**
  - a. Flat frequency response over a large frequency range**
  - b. Low Frequency performance**
  - c. Very high sensitivity**
  - d. High Signal to Noise ratio**
  
- 2. Outstanding Issues**
  - a. Resonances in the test setup**
  - b. Facility's environmental noise**
  - c. Interrogation system tuning**



# The OpticSeis™ 3C Pod For The Fiber Optic Geophone



**1. Fiber Optic Sensor Development**

**2. Deployment System Development**



# Drill Pipe Based Borehole Seismic Deployment System



# The Borehole Seismic Deployment System

## Drill Pipe Based Deployment System

Pipe Strength: 140,000 lbs (verified July 25, 2011)

Depth Capability: 30,000 ft

Pressure Rating: 30,000 psi

Clamping Actuators: 572°F (300°C)

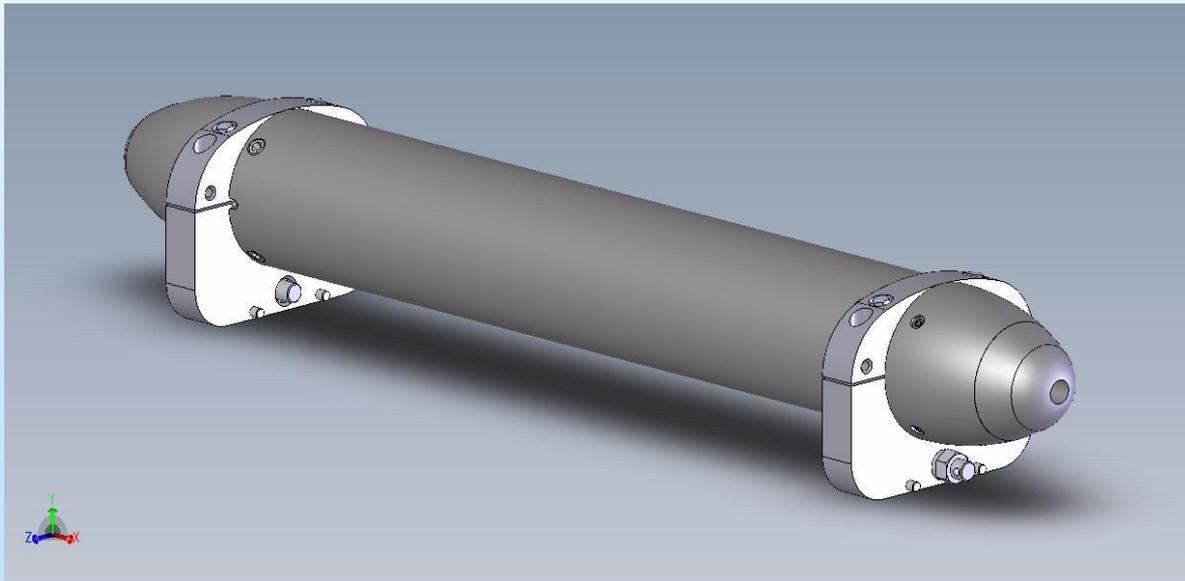
Temperature for Optical System: 572°F (300°C)

Optical 3C Levels: 1,000

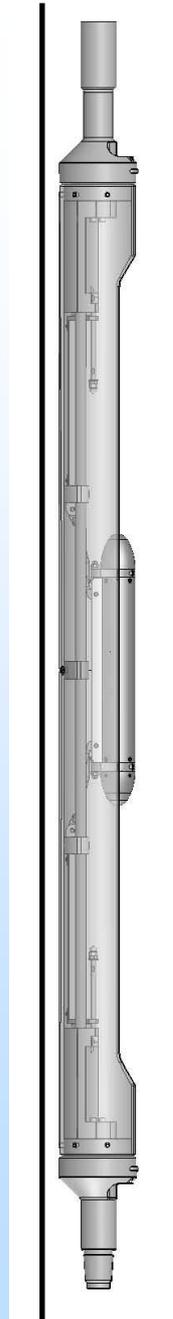
Deployable in both Vertical and Horizontal wells



# Geophone Pod Housing and the Fiber Optic Pod Geophone pod



Casing

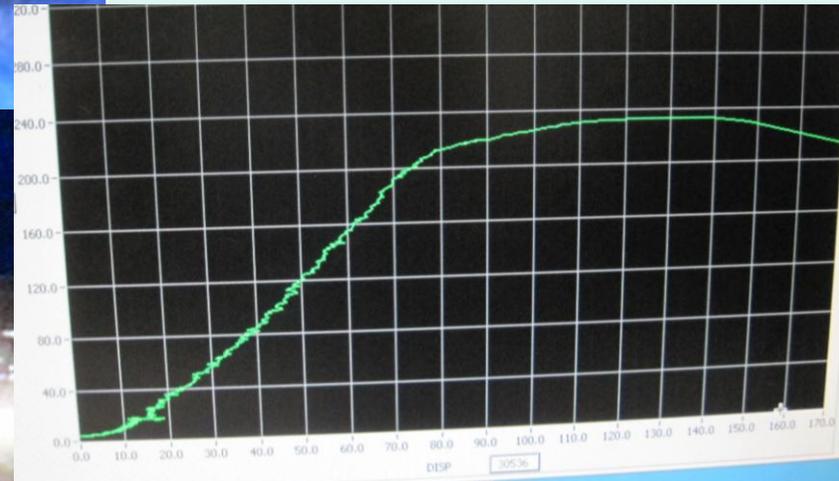
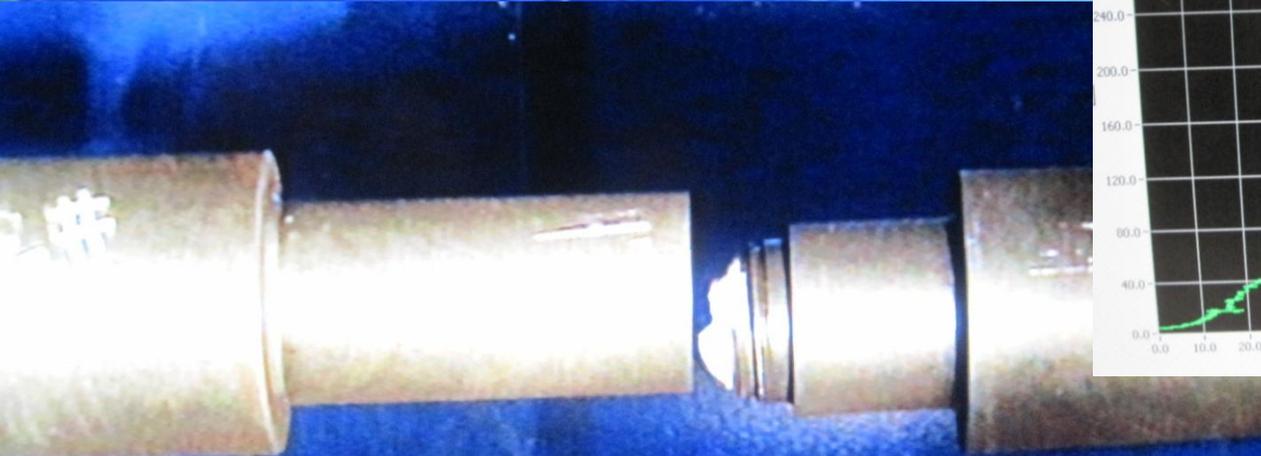


Casing

# Destructive Testing of Tool Joints

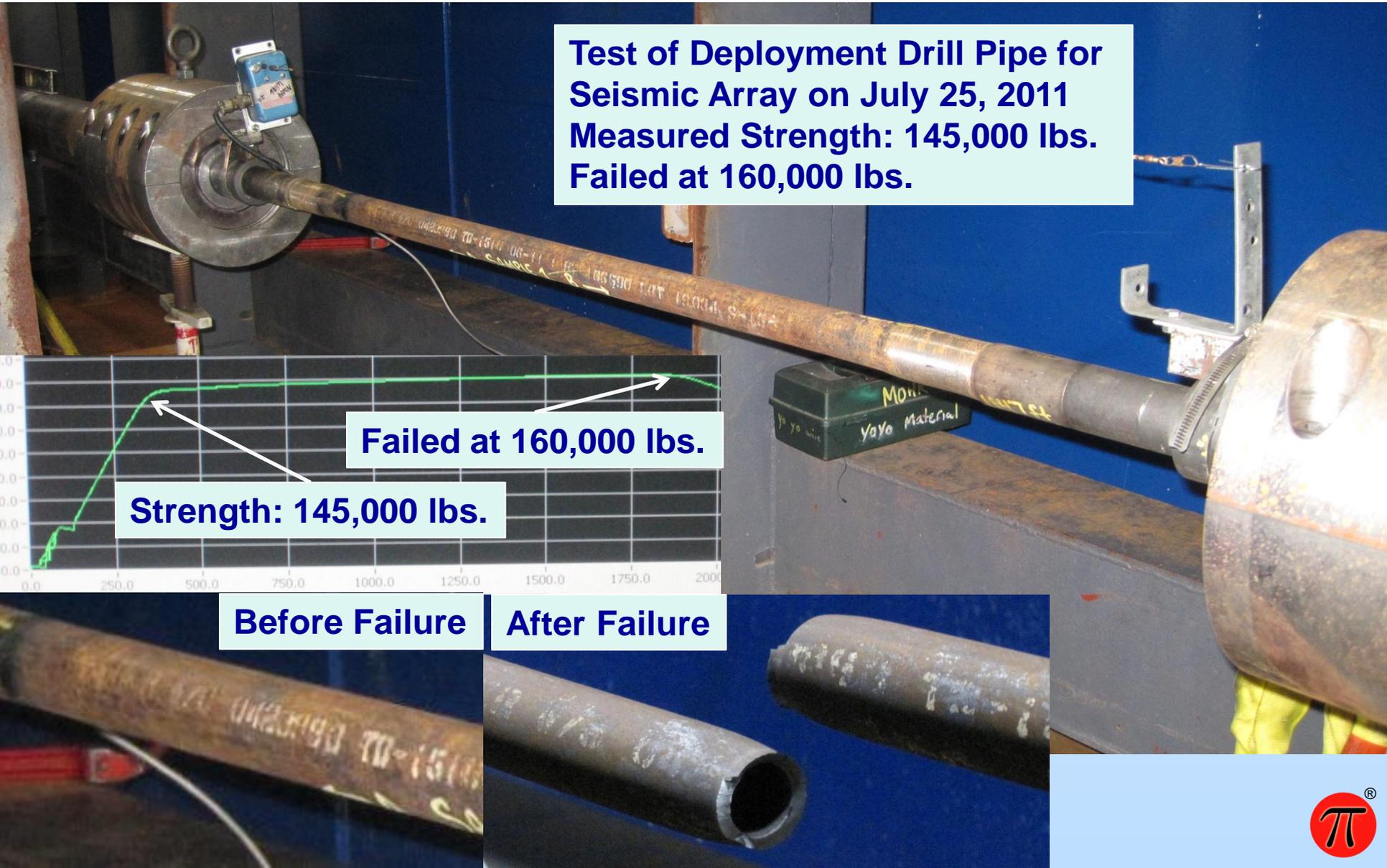


Test of Tool Joints for  
Seismic Array on Nov. 22, 2010  
Measured Strength: 210,000 lbs.  
Failed at 238,000 lbs.



# Destructive Testing of Deployment drill pipe

Test of Deployment Drill Pipe for Seismic Array on July 25, 2011  
Measured Strength: 145,000 lbs.  
Failed at 160,000 lbs.



Before Failure

After Failure

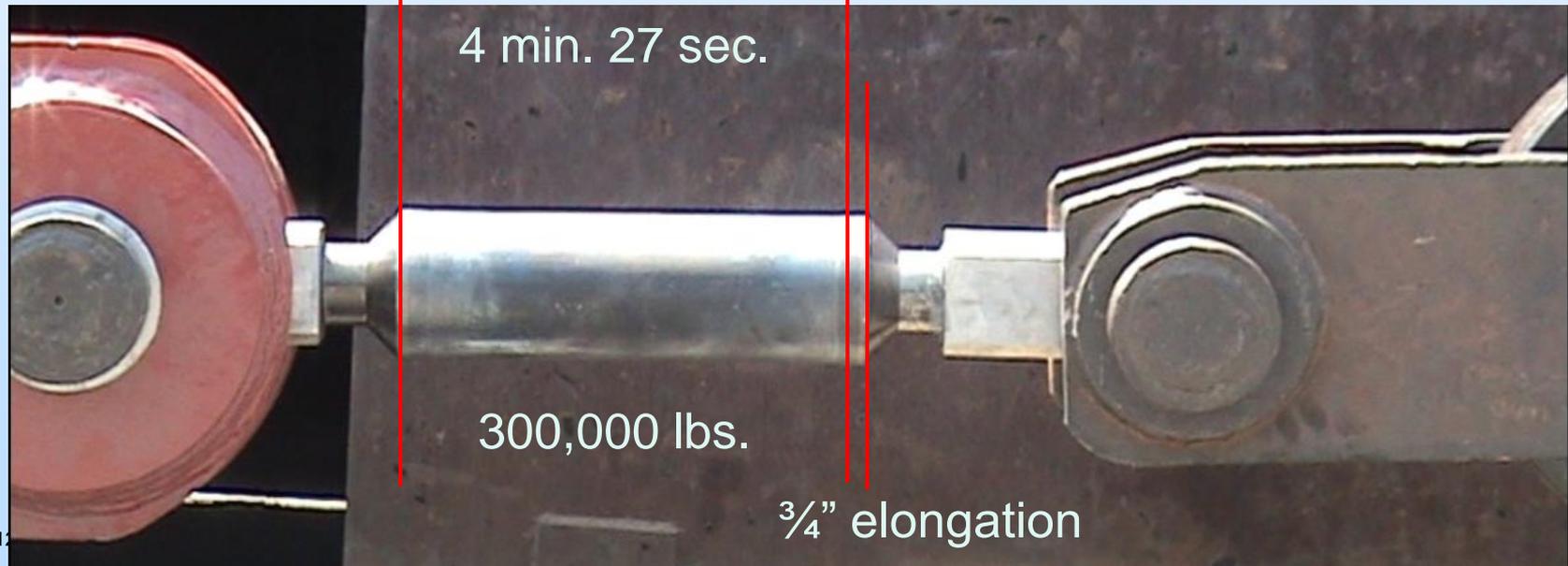
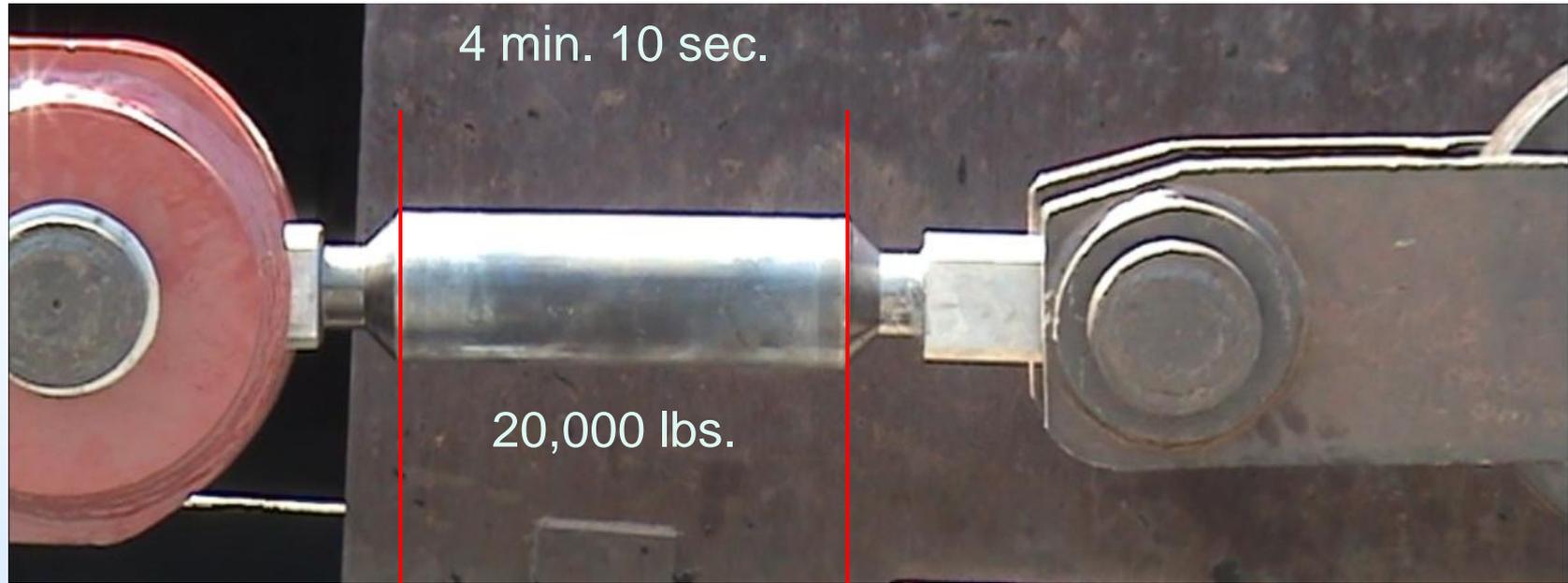
# Deployment Drill Pipe During Manufacturing



# 15,000 ft of Deployment Drill Pipe



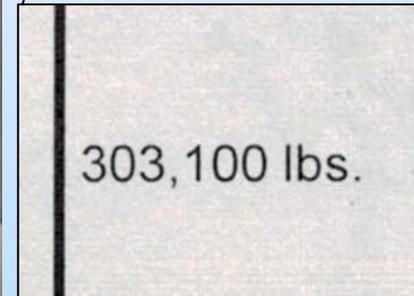
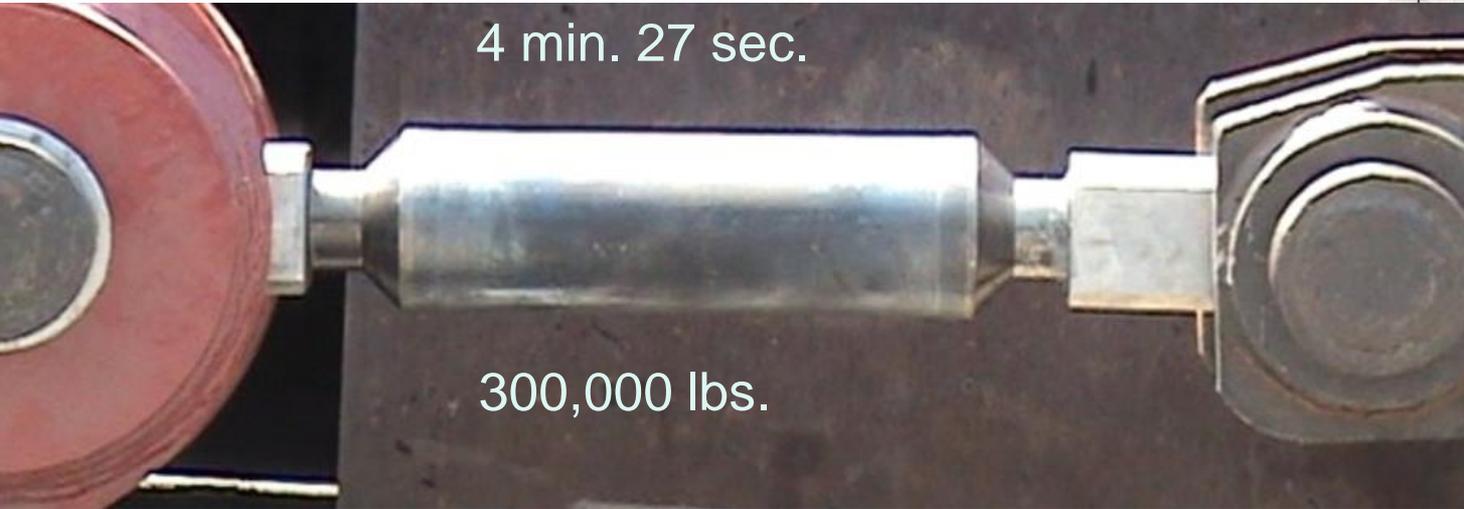
# Destructive Test of Geophone Pod Housing



# Destructive Test of Geophone Pod Housing

## July 30, 2012

TEST CERTIFICATE No. 16465	OUR WORK No. T-27548	THIS CERTIFICATE PROPERLY EXECUTED BY A QUALIFIED PERSON AS ACCEPTED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND ISSUED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE REQUIREMENTS OF AN OIGV 91-28 (A), 91-27-28 (A) & 28 CFR 18A.12 (A)	AND U.S. FORM NO. 4, PREPARED BY THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR FOR CERTIFICATION WHICH IS SUBJECT TO THE REQUIREMENTS OF 29 CFR PART 18A.
FOR: Paulson, Inc.		P. O. # 407	
CERTIFICATION DATA			
DESCRIPTION OF GEAR*	Number Tested	Maximum Load Applied	Remarks
01 With Adapters, # 8-08-008	1	303,100 lbs.	Failed at weld 4 which was connected at the anchor end of the machine.
By:  7.30-12 Paulson, Inc.			



# Paulsson Project Summary

- **Fiber Optic Geophones (FOG's) are more sensitive than regular geophones**
- **FOG's can operate at high temperature**
- **FOG's have a very large band width: 0.03 Hz – 4kHz**
- **Lessons Learned:**
  - Require a high quality measurement and calibration system
  - Manufacturing is expensive
  - Manufacturing takes a long time and must be carefully tracked
- **Currently Building a Five Level 3C Array**
- **Plan to test Five level array in September 2012**
- **Complete a 150 level 3C FOG array in 2013**

**Thank you!**

**[www.paulsson.com](http://www.paulsson.com)**



# Appendix

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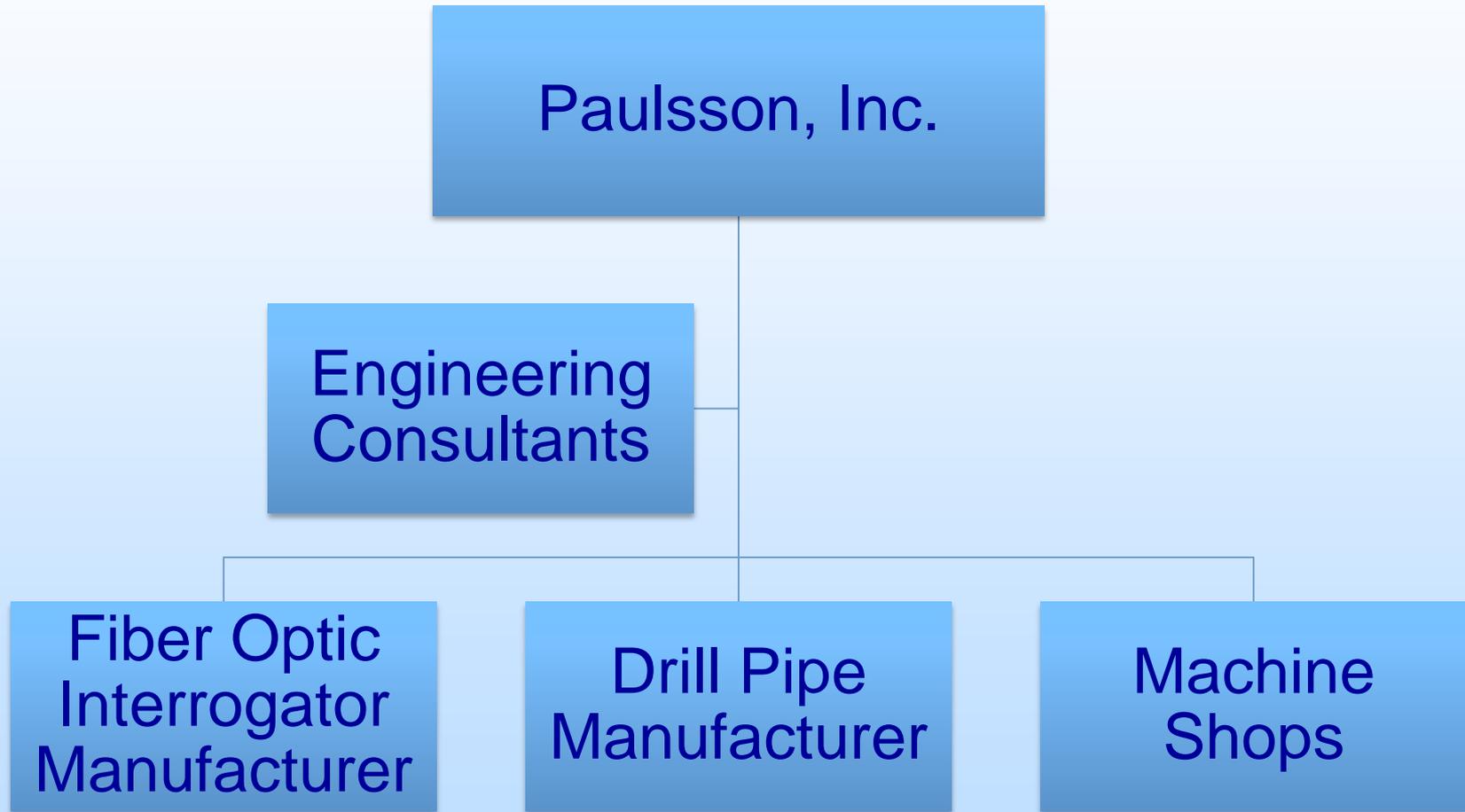
- These slides will not be discussed during the presentation, **but are mandatory**

# Project Team and Project Organization

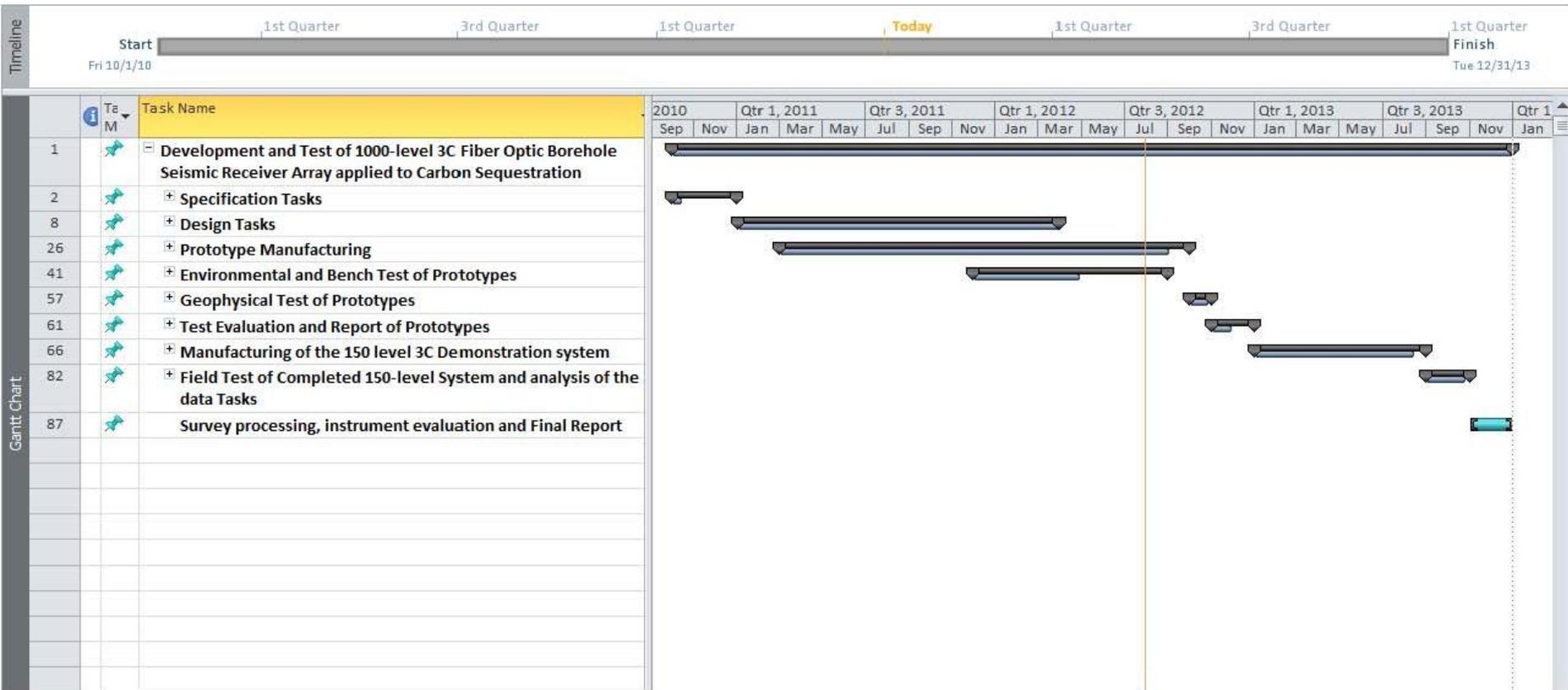
- **Project Team**
  - **Paulsson, Inc.**
    - Principal Investigator, System design, Fiber Optic Sensor Design and Manufacturer, Design geophone pods
  - **Fiber Optic Interrogator Manufacturer**
    - System noise abatement, Interrogator design & manufac.
  - **Drill Pipe Manufacturer**
    - Design tool joints, manufacture drill pipe and related components
  - **Machine Shops**
    - Manufacture geophone pods, geophone pod housings and other components



# Paulsson Organization Chart



# Paulsson Fiber Optic Geophone Project Gantt Chart



# Bibliography

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List peer reviewed publications generated from project per the format of the examples below

- First Publication Expected in 2013