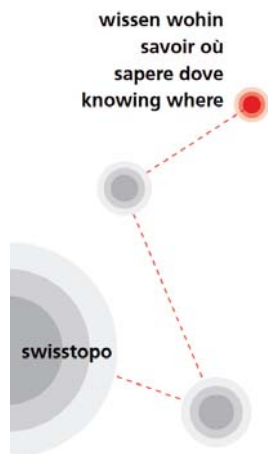




Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft  
Confédération suisse  
Confederazione Svizzera  
Confederaziun svizra

Bundesamt für Landestopografie swisstopo



# Collaborative 3D modeling: Hidden Pitfalls - A case study from Switzerland

Robin Allenbach

Roland Baumberger

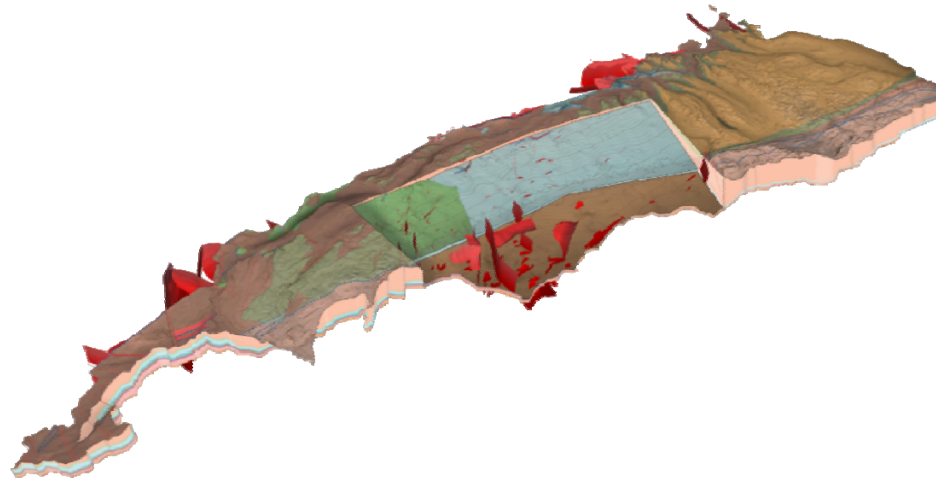
Lance Reynolds

22.02.2018



# GeoMol Switzerland

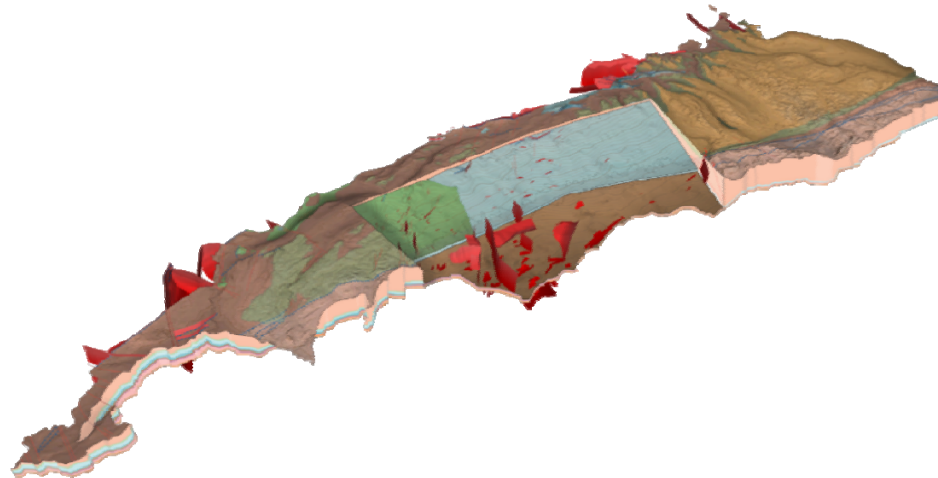
- A 3D geological model with...
- ...600+ faults...
- ...12 stratigraphic marker horizons...
- ...6 modelling areas and partners with different deadlines...
- ...5 shared boundaries.





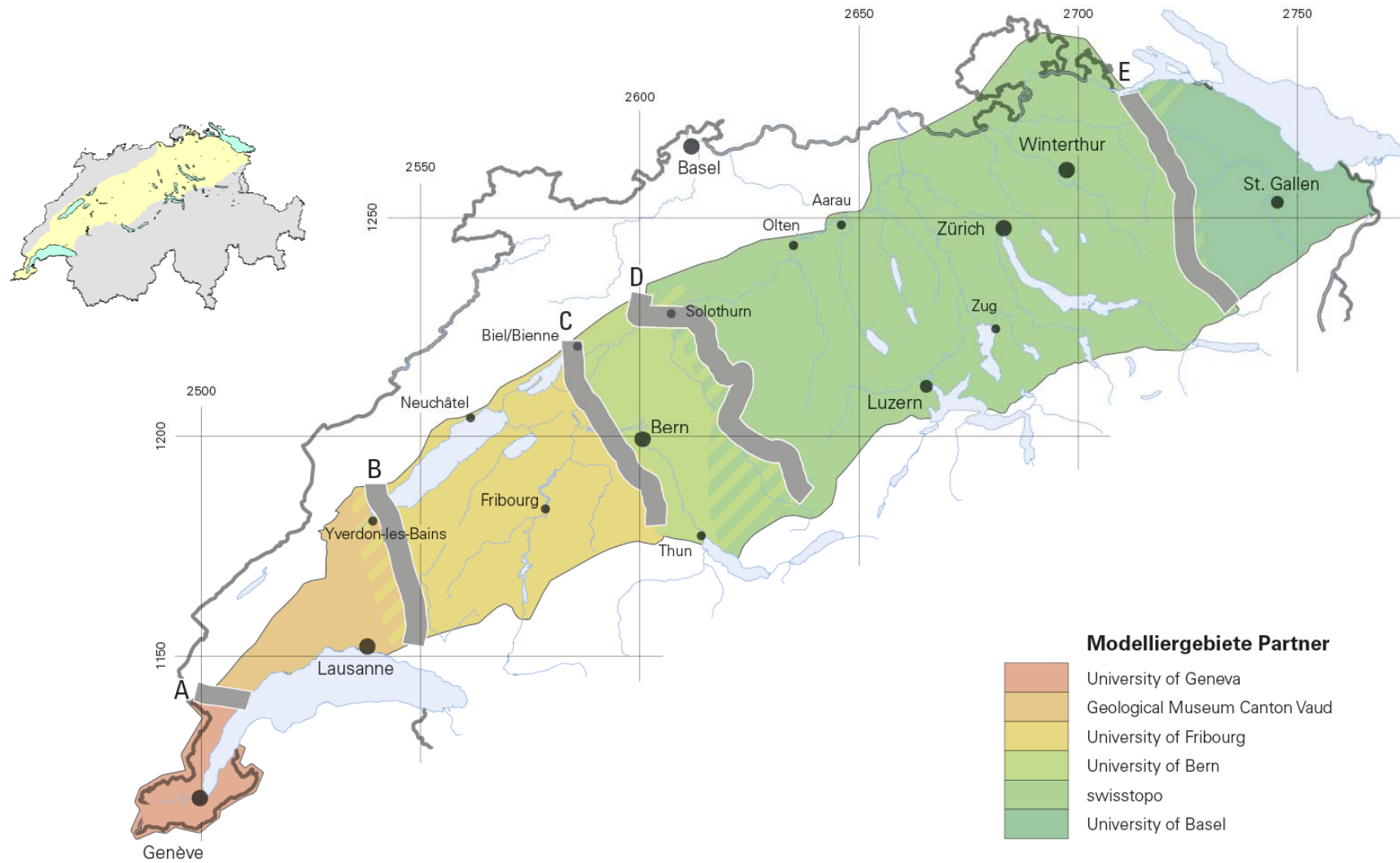
# GeoMol Switzerland

- ✓ Meetings
- ✓ Data harmonization
- ✓ Minimum requirements for deliverables
- ✓ QA checklists



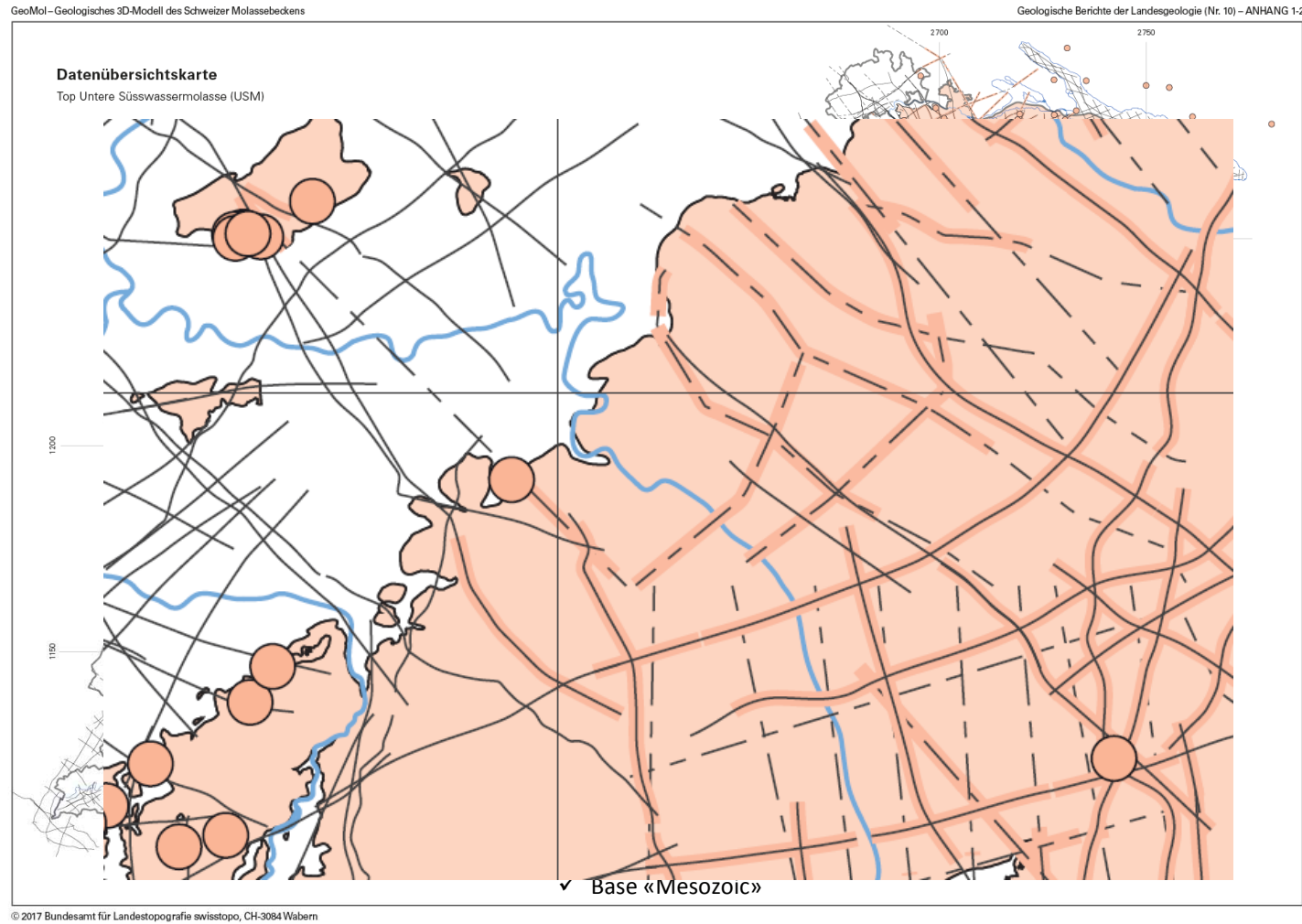


# Modelling areas



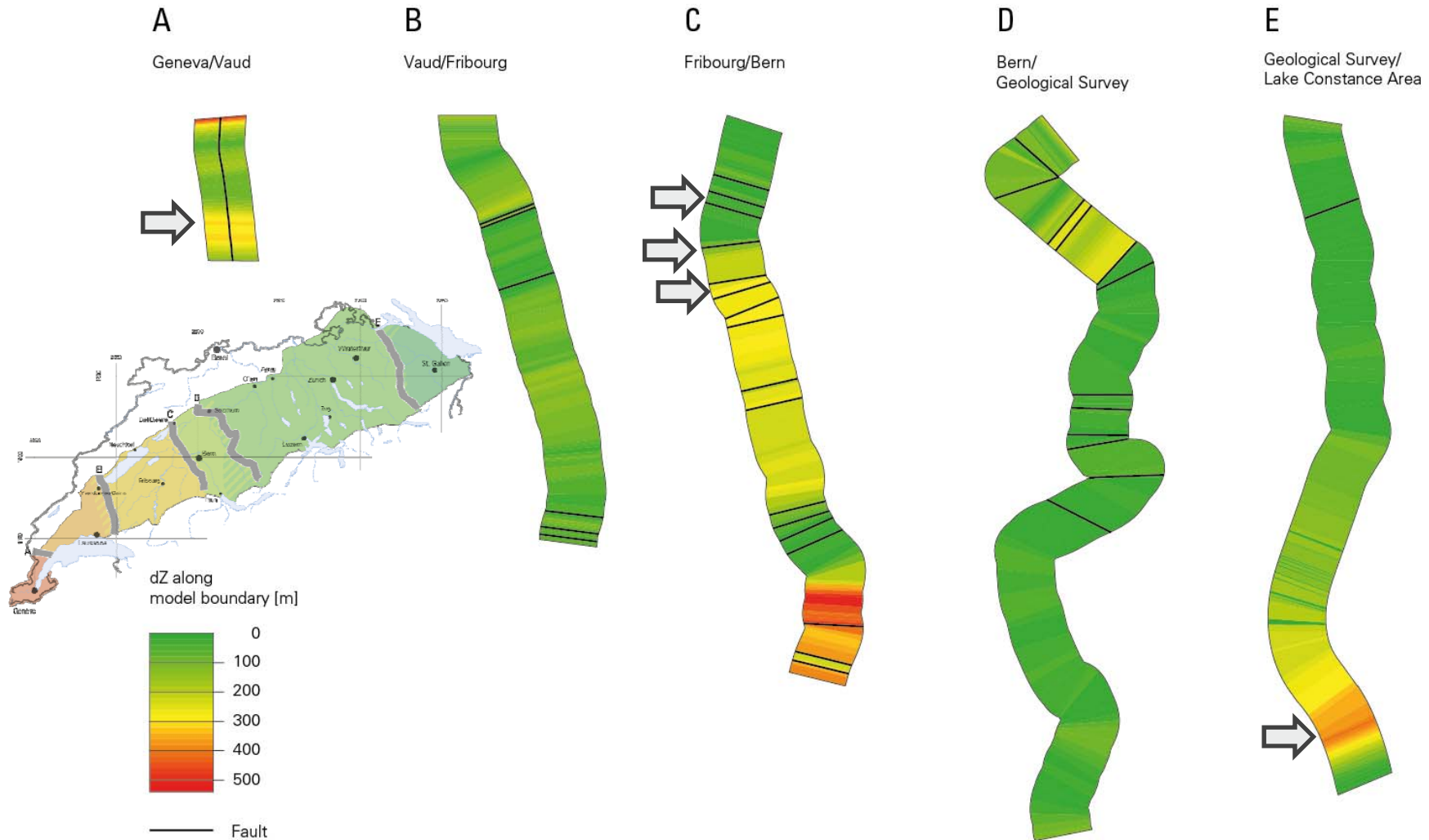


# Data coverage maps





# Join Boundaries – dZs (Top Dogger)





# Some Reasons for Differences

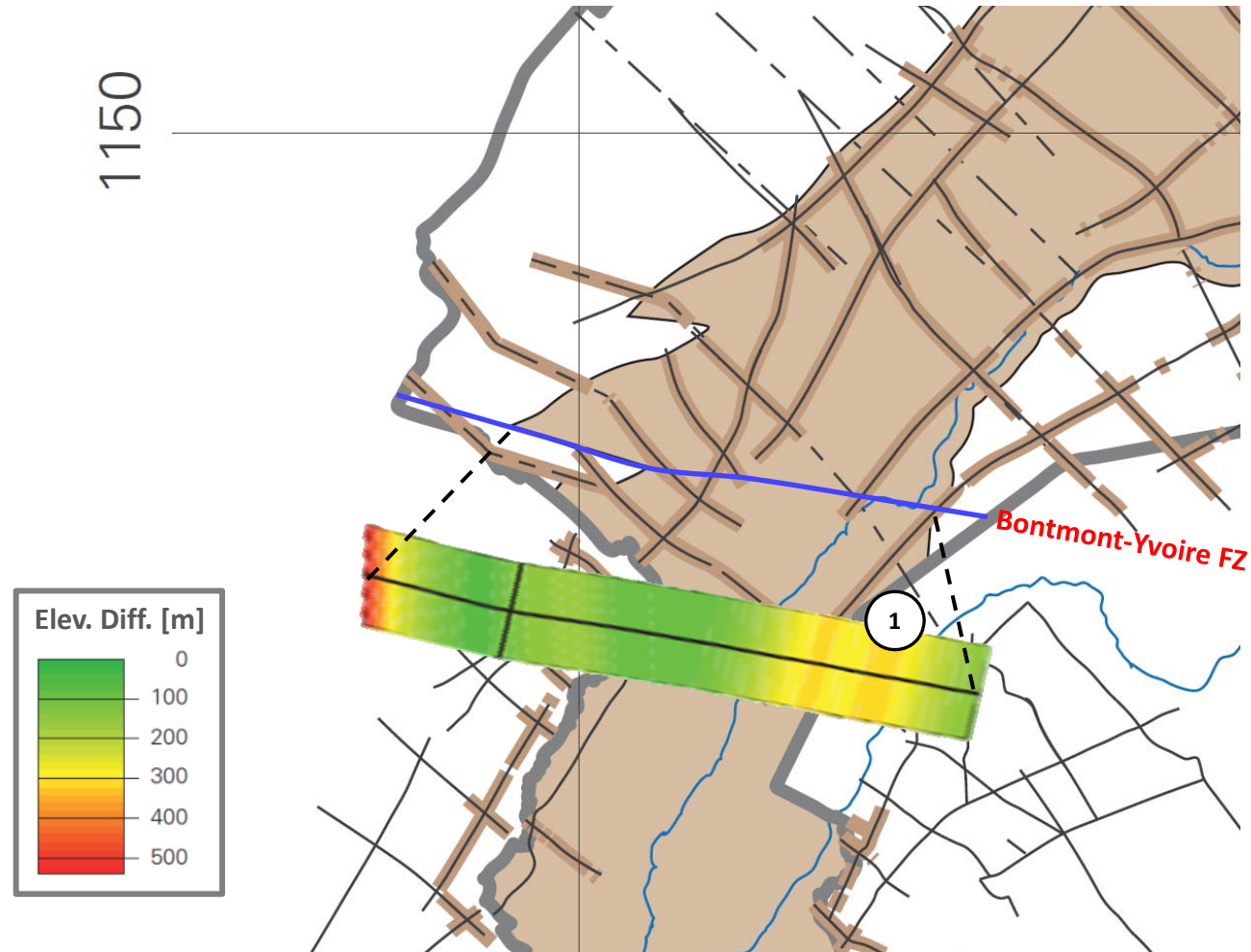
	Difference Type		Difference Type
⇒	Data type, distribution, quality or degree of correlation (tie-in) across the AOI		Surface generation methodology (gridding algorithm, parameters, resolution, smoothing)
⇒	Geological concepts		Include/exclude faulted horizon offsets
⇒	Different interpretations (horizons & faults in seismics, wells etc.)		Presence/absence of deep wells along JB
	Presence/absence of a geological structures along the JB		Choice of wells for the well-tie
	Extent of a geological structure		Include/Exclude surface mapping in the modelling process
	Degree of modelling detail	⇒	Different velocity models

**Note:** geological structure = e.g. fault, anticline/syncline etc.



# Analysis

## Join Boundary A – DCM and dZ (TDo)

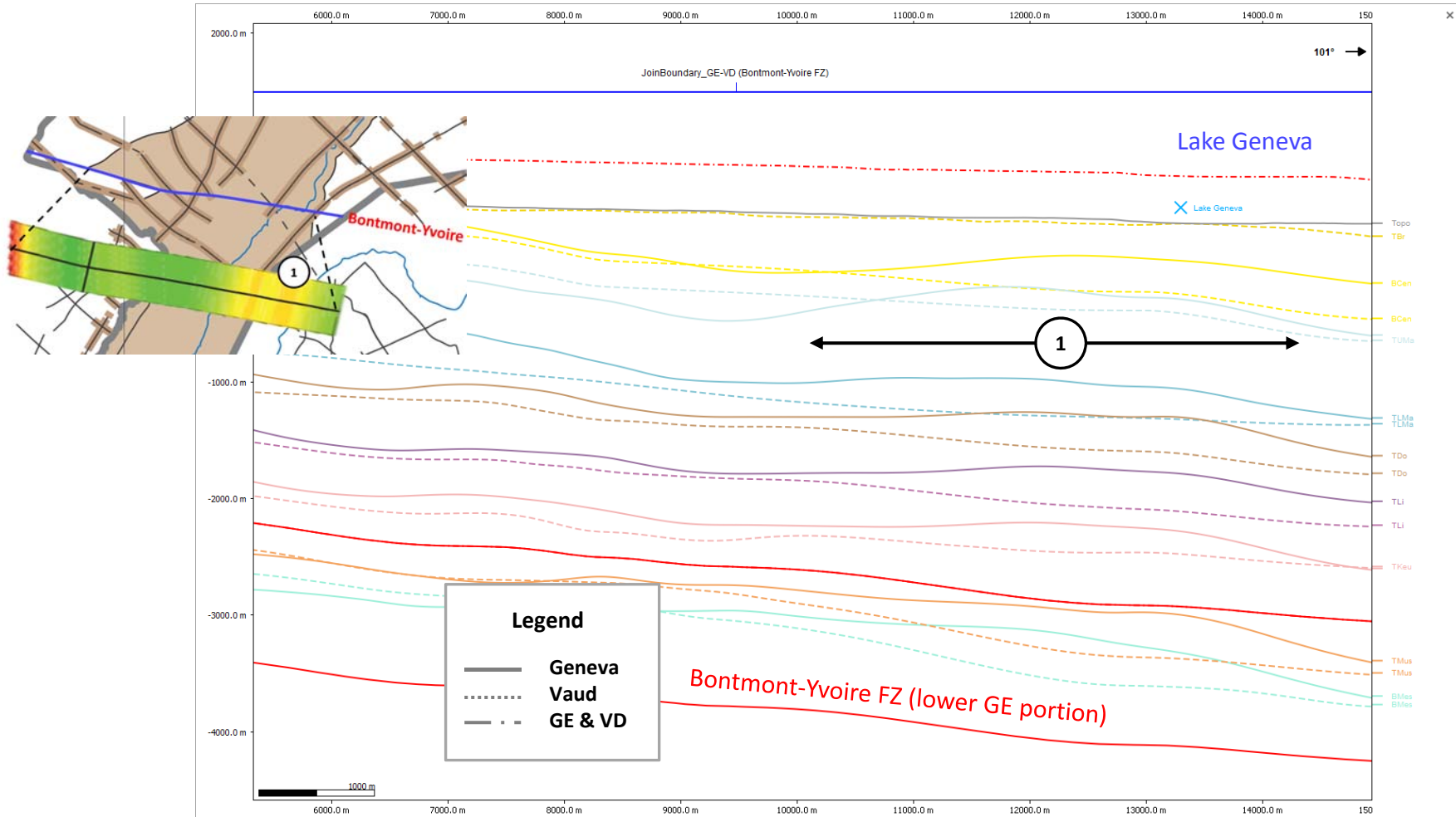






# Analysis

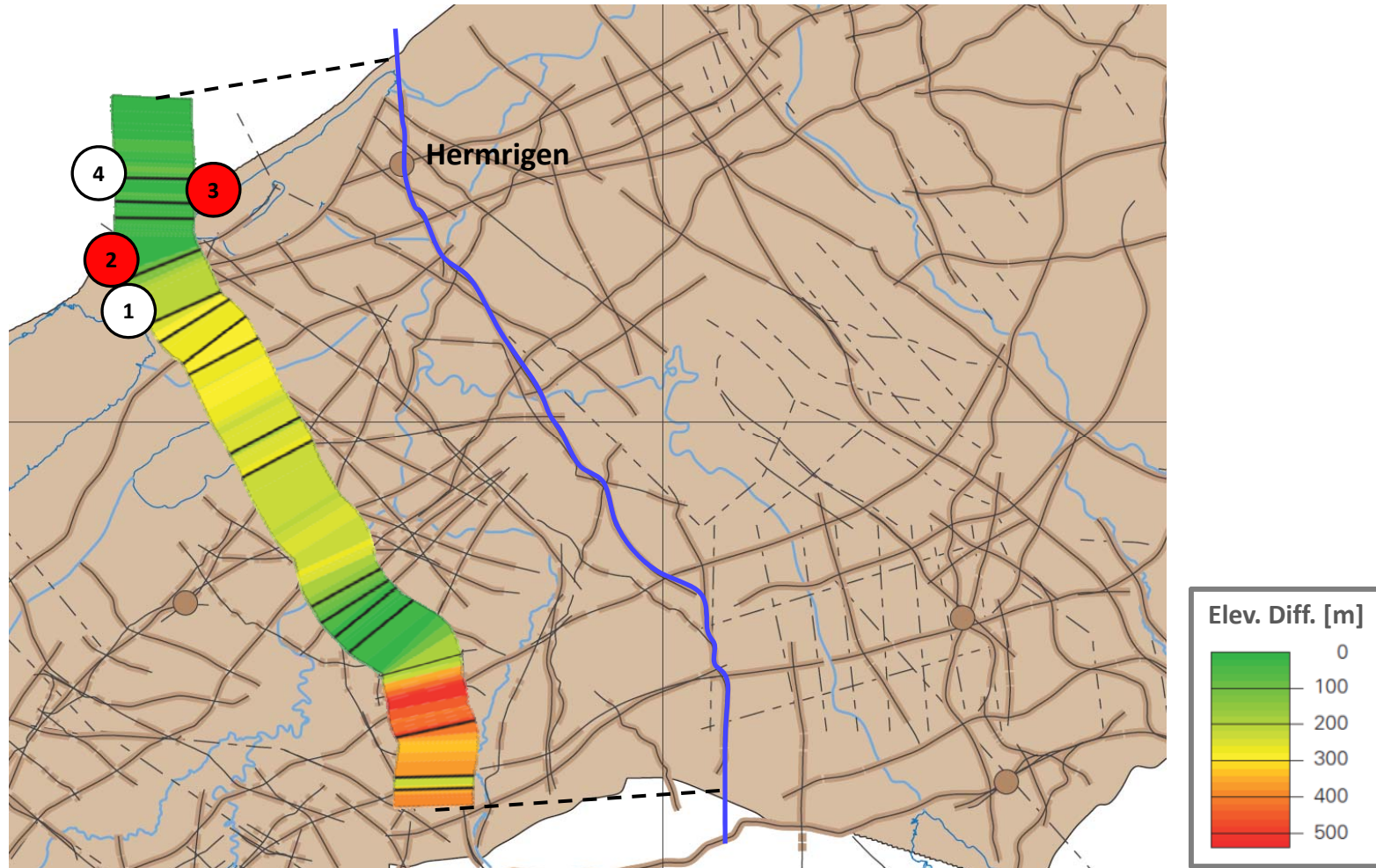
## Join Boundary A





# Analysis

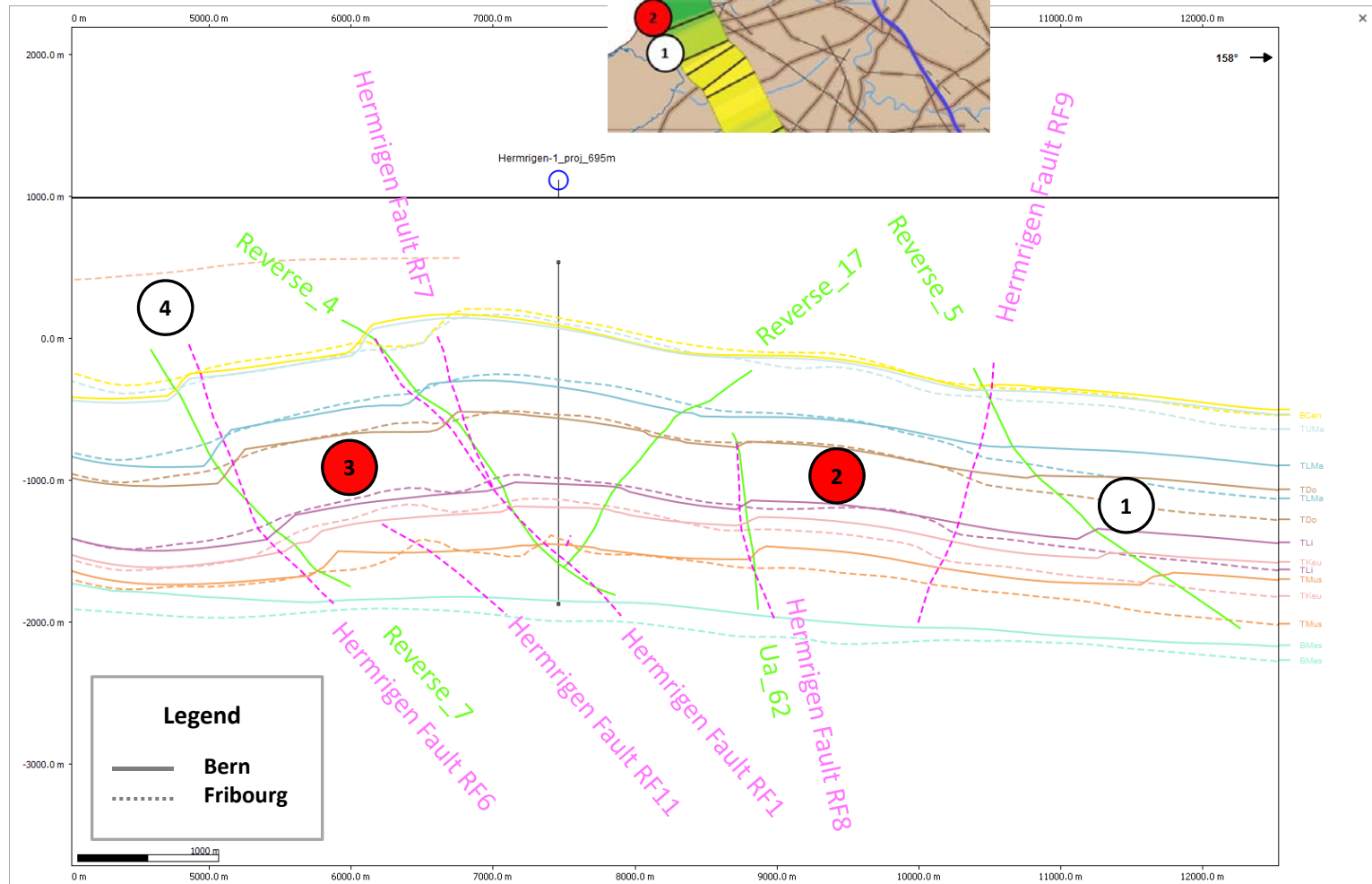
## Join Boundary C – DCM and dZ (TDo)





# Analysis

## Join Boundary C

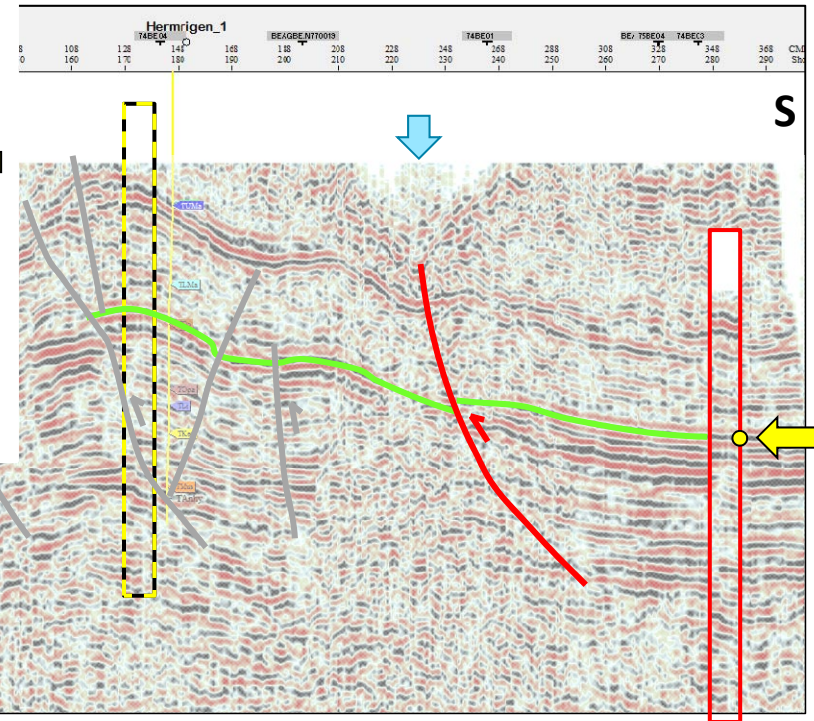
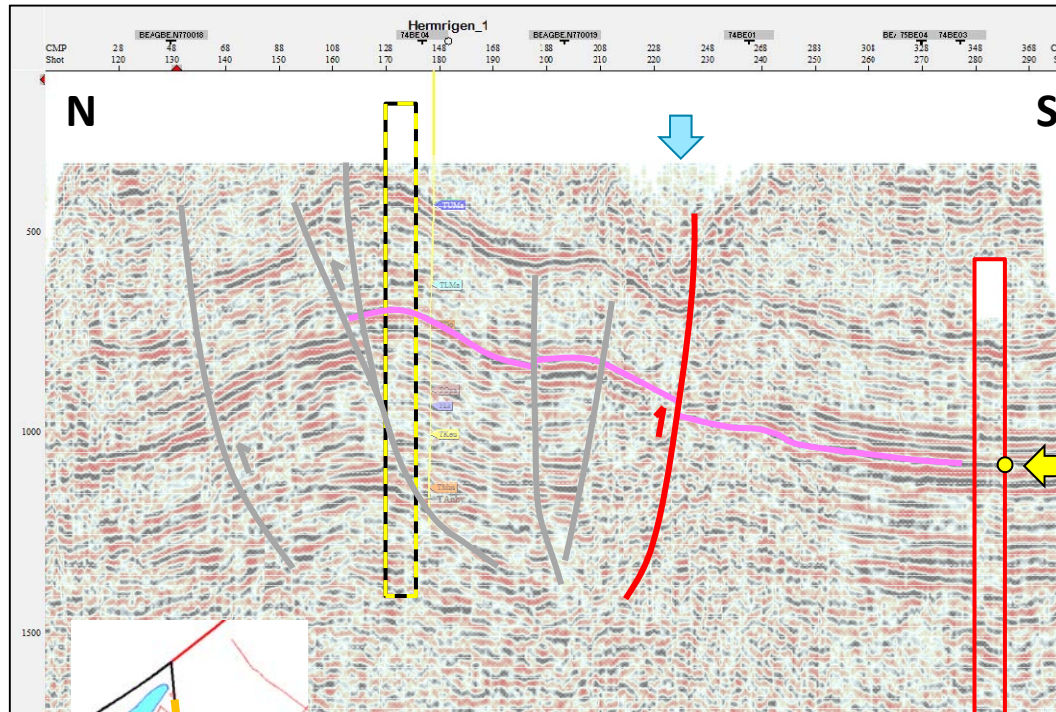




# Analysis

## FR-BE Join Boundary

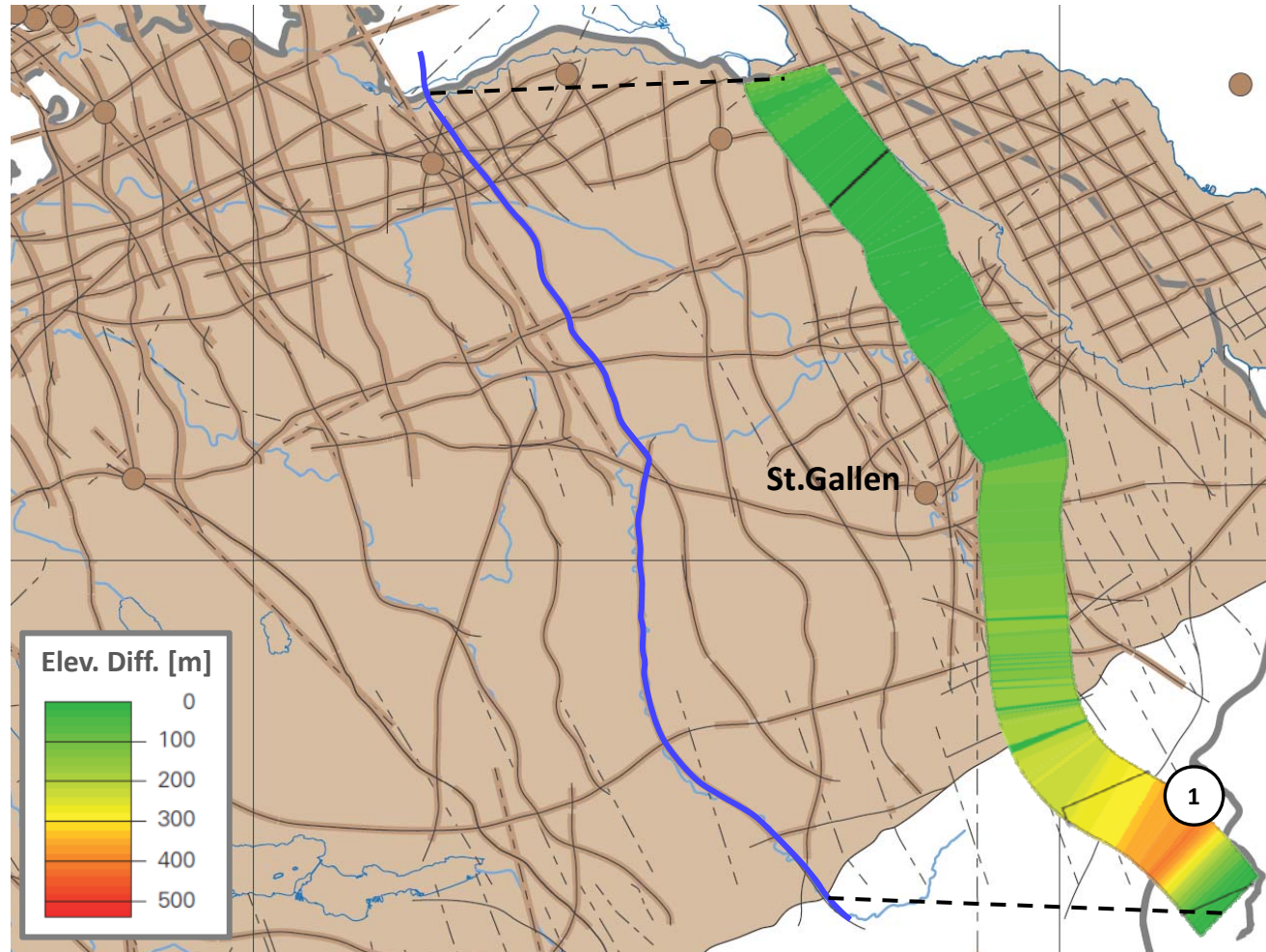
### Obs. 1 - 4: Geological concepts and seismic interpretation





# Analysis

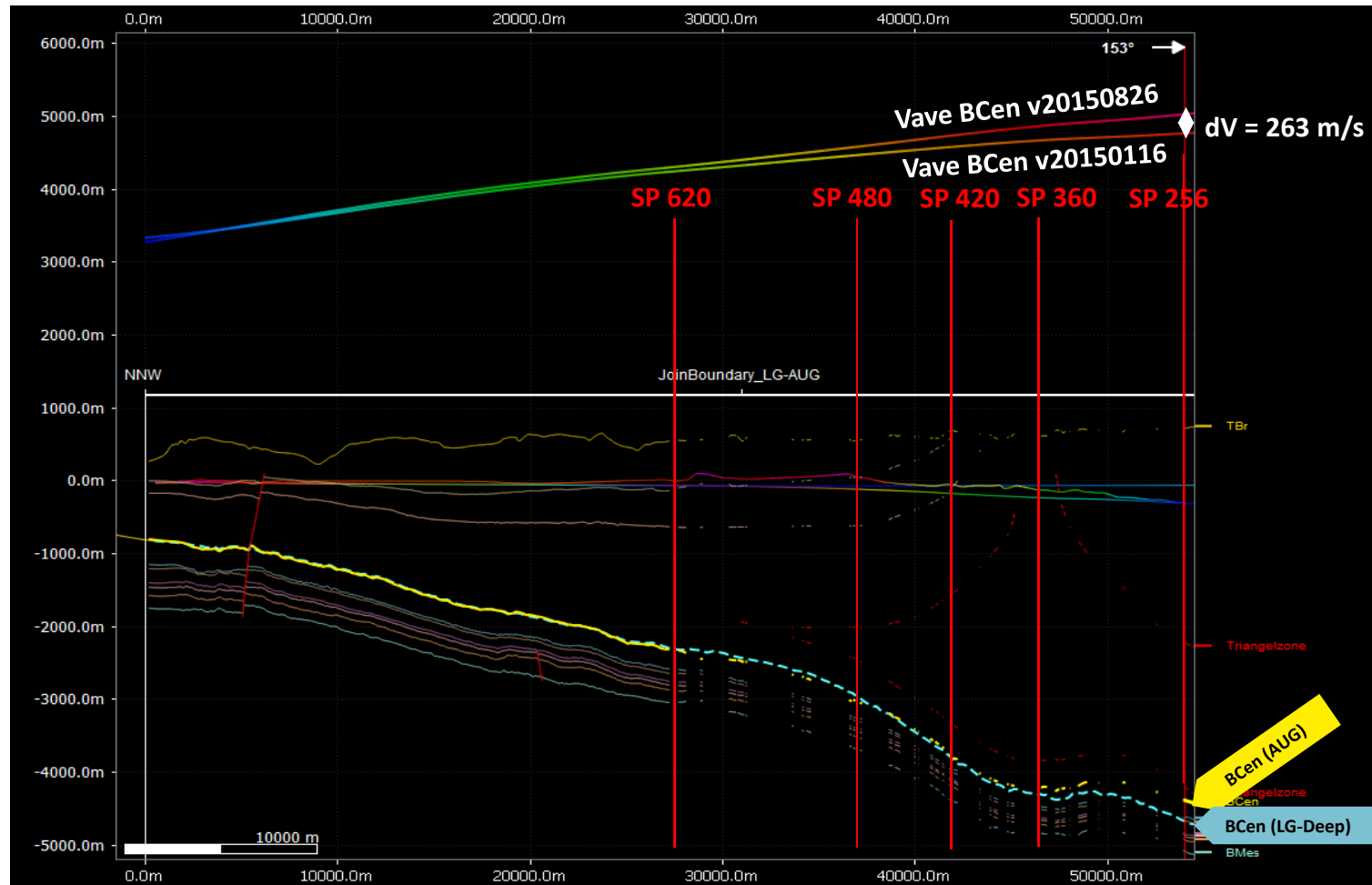
## Join Boundary E – DCM and dZ (TDo)





# Analysis

- Different velocity models and seismic interpretations





# Lessons Learned

## General Comments:

- The majority of issues observed in this analysis relate to the **inconsistent modelling of fault zones** (and associated horizon offsets) across boundaries
- High levels of cross-boundary **interaction resulted in fewer** inconsistencies along boundaries.

## Technical (scenario: multiple model regions and project partners):

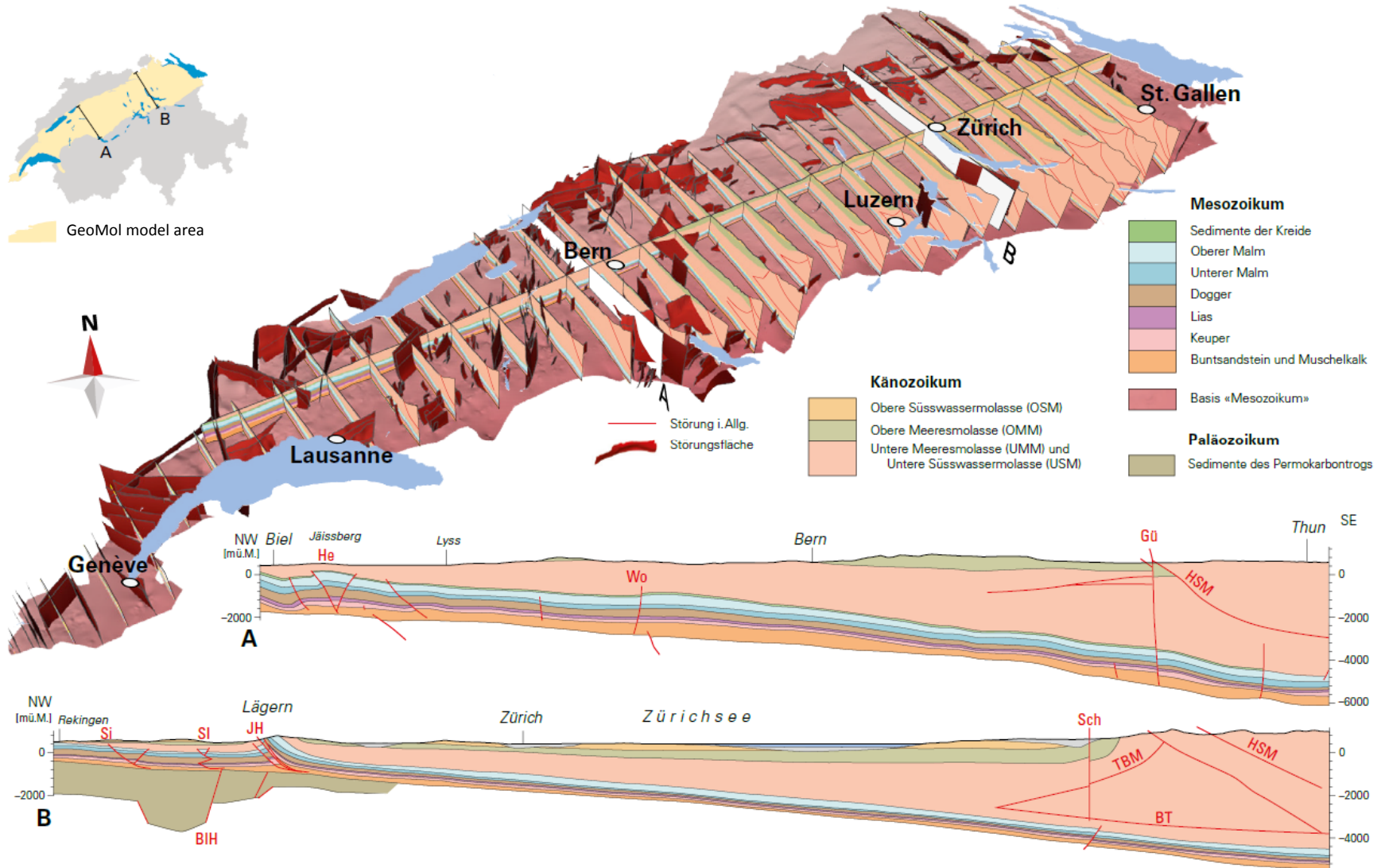
- **Geological concepts** need to be agreed upon before interpretation & modelling commences
- Mixed data sets need additional work for **cleanup and harmonization**
- If possible, the use of **different velocity models should be avoided**
- Effort needs to be put into **harmonizing fault structures** during all modelling phases. Focus on: TWT interpretation, Depth interpretation; fault orientation, vertical and horizontal extents, horizon offsets.

## Project management:

- A detailed **minimum “harmonized geology” criteria** list for the output model would reduce the amount of adjustments when combining models
- All involved partners need to have the **same deadlines.**



# GeoMol 17



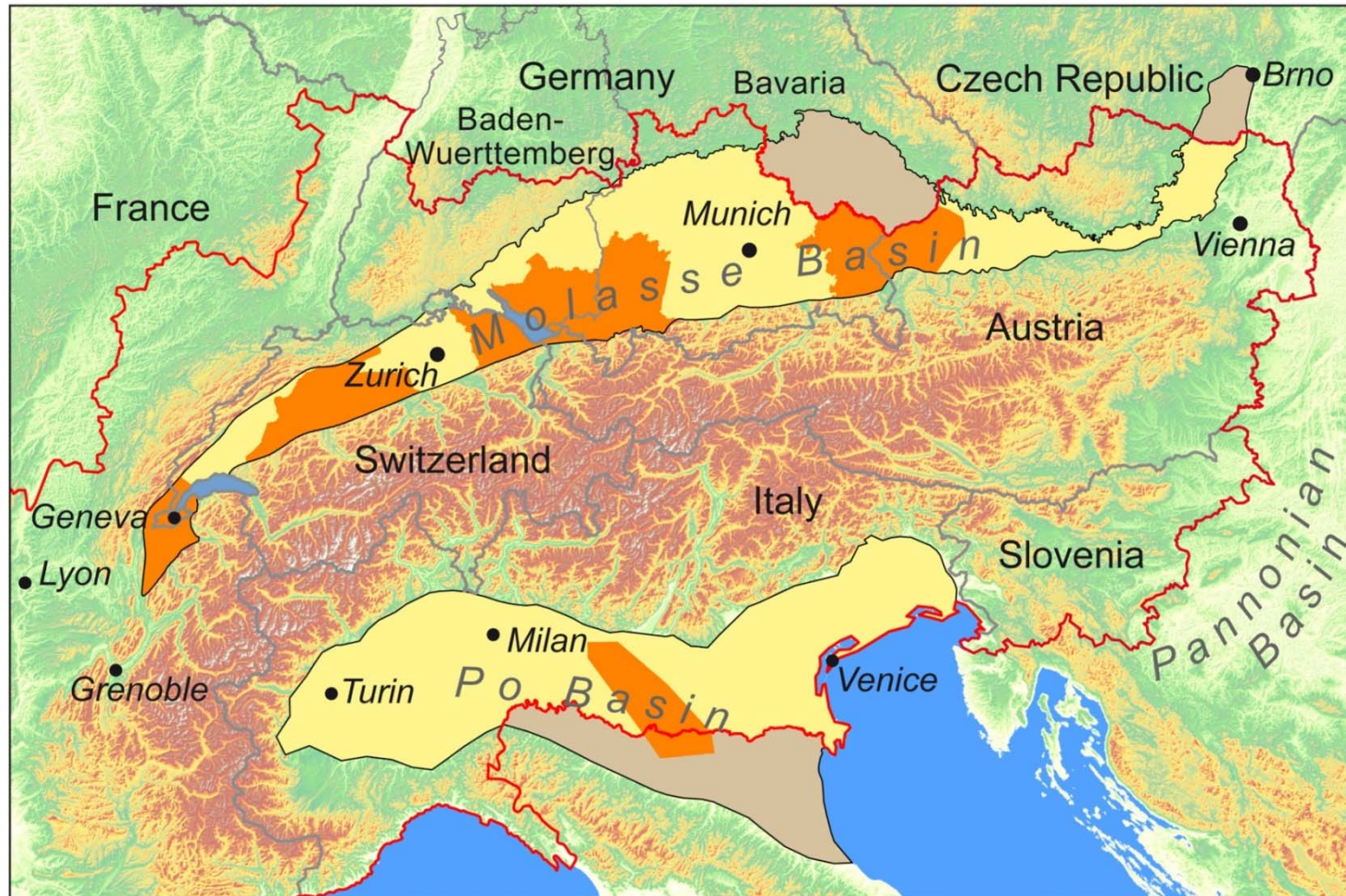




[end]

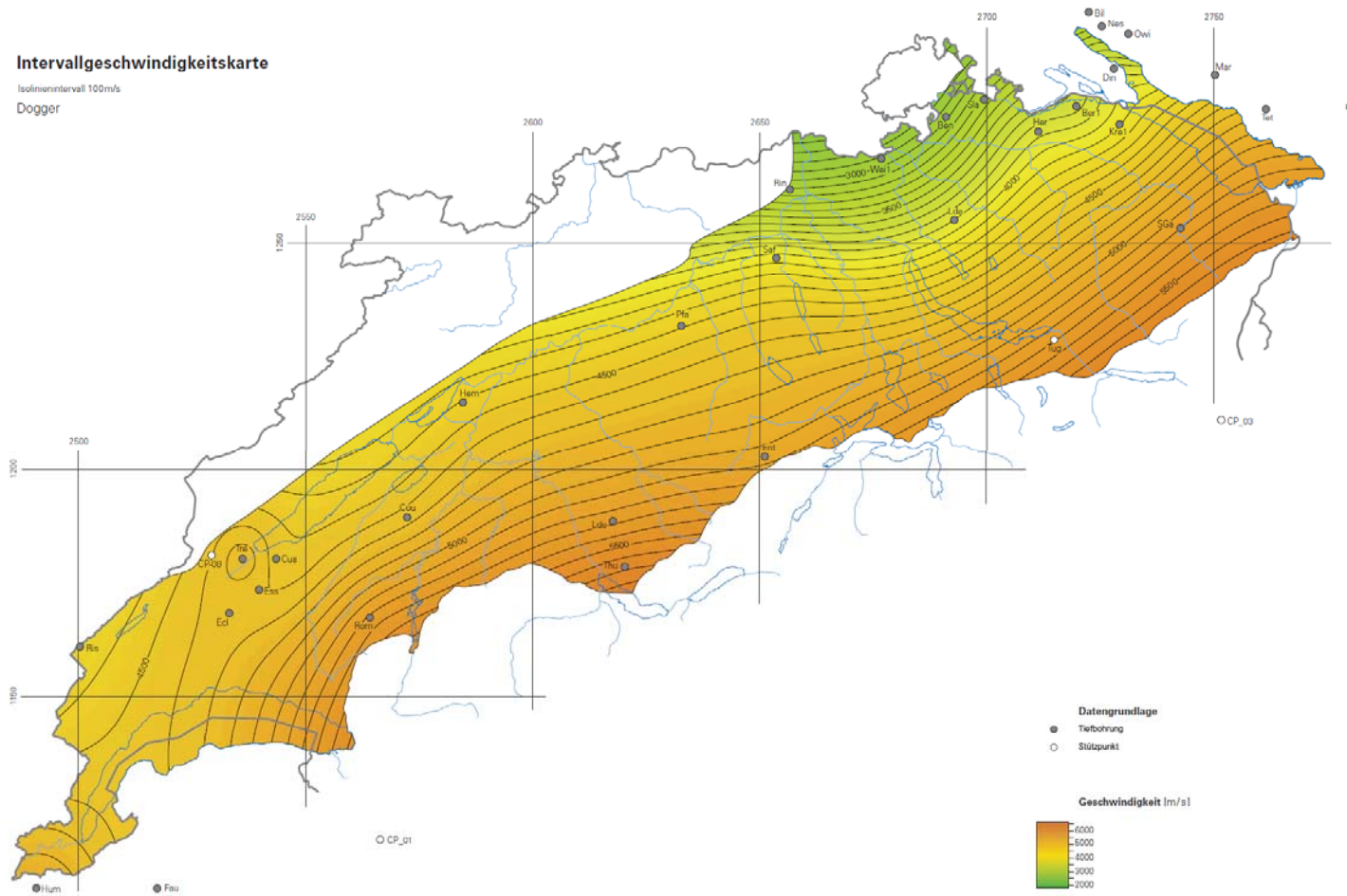


# Background GeoMol EU





# V<sub>int</sub> Dogger



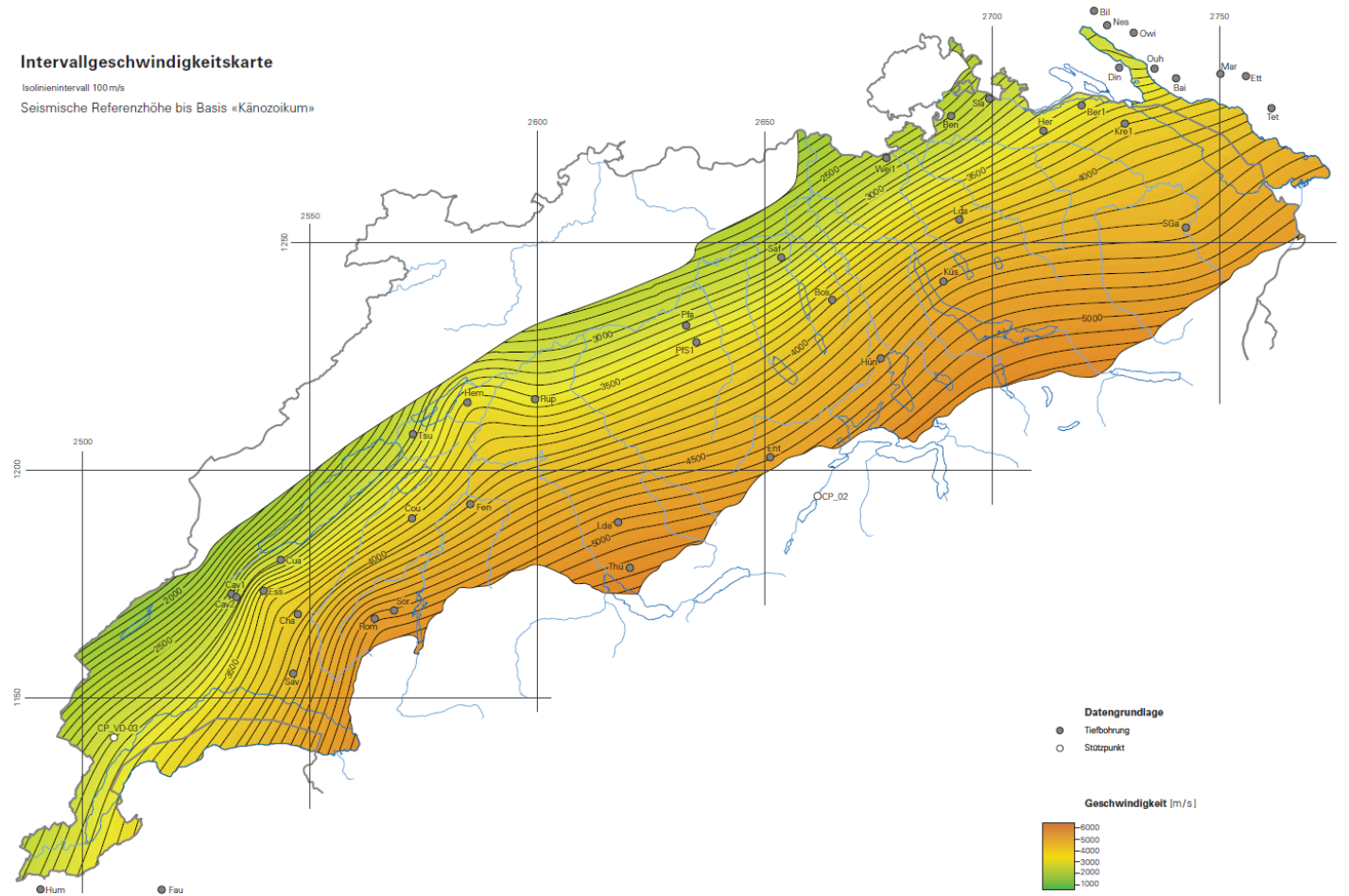


# V<sub>int</sub> Cenozoic

## Intervallgeschwindigkeitskarte

Isolinienintervall 100 m/s

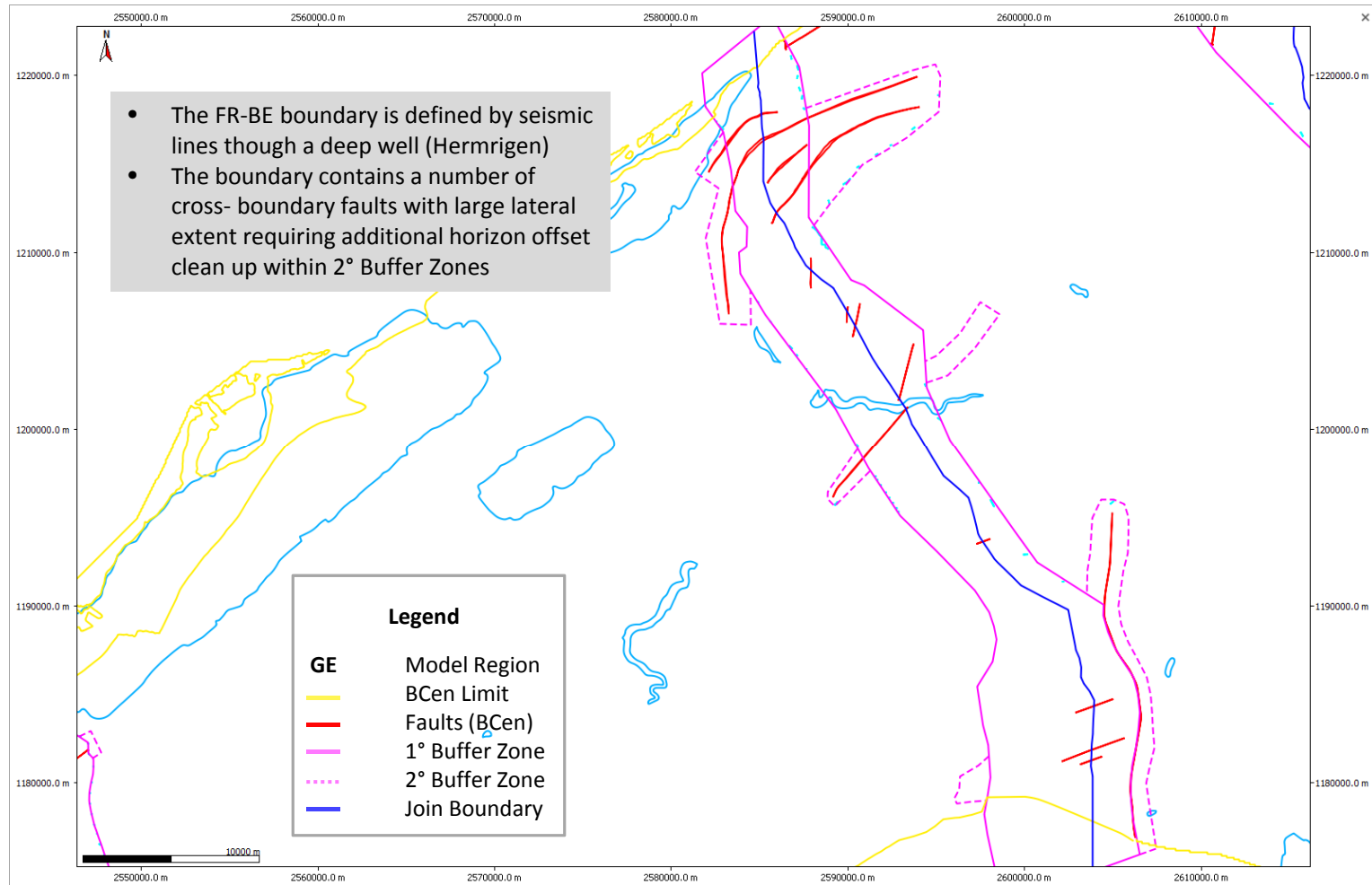
Seismische Referenzhöhe bis Basis «Känozoikum»





# Analysis

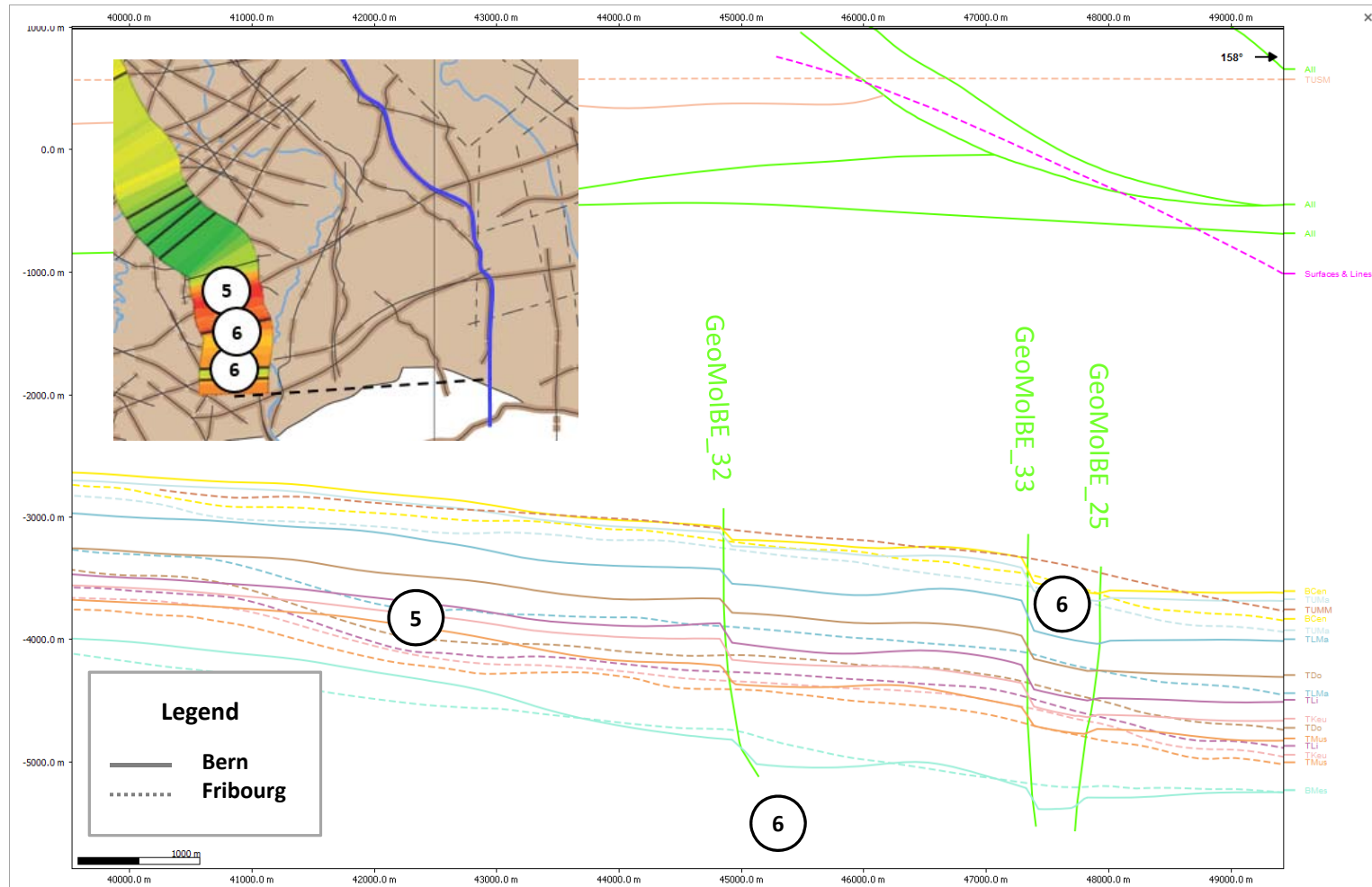
## FR-BE Join Boundary





# Analysis

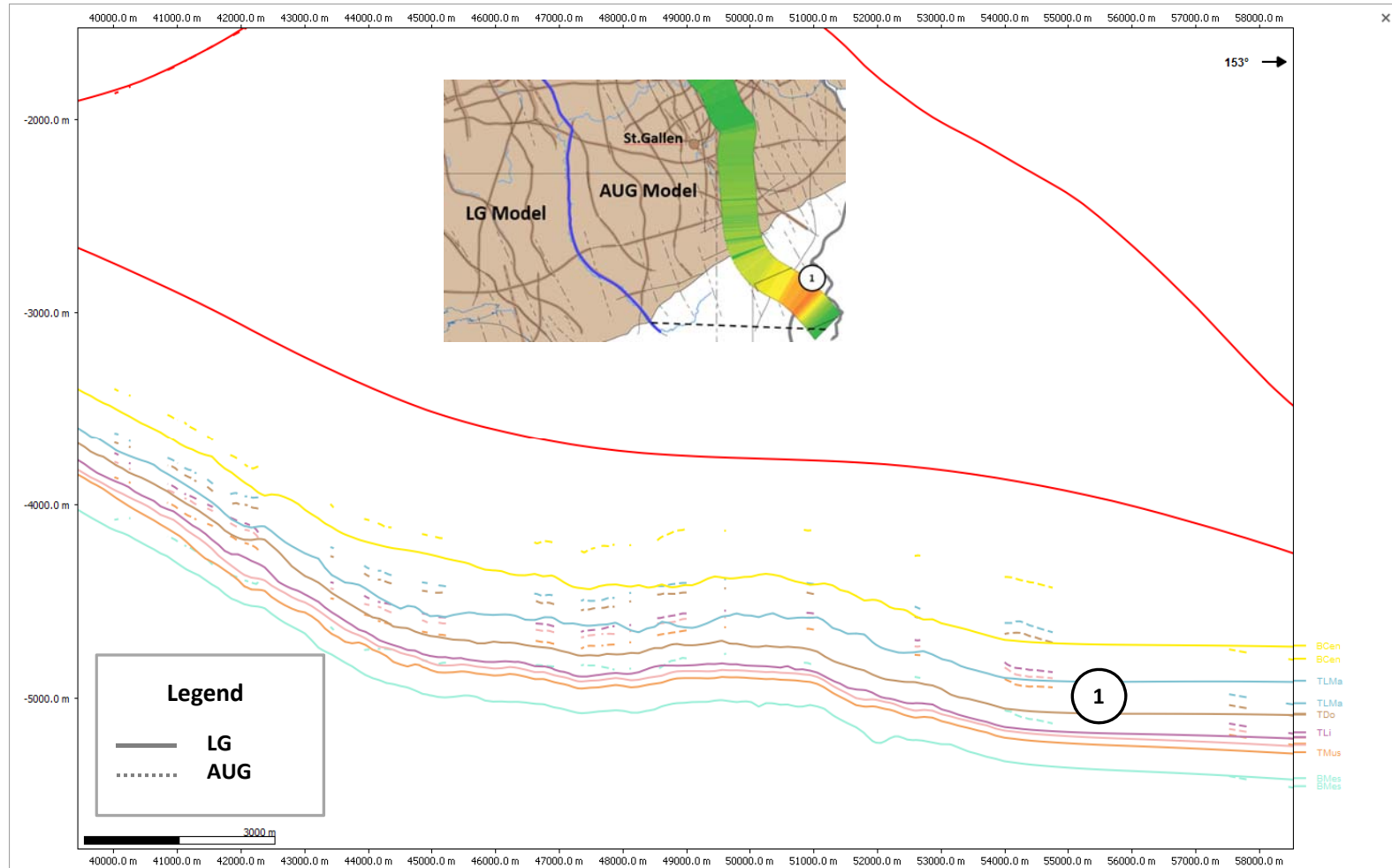
## FR-BE Join Boundary





# Analysis

## LG-AUG Join Boundary





# Analysis

## LG-AUG Join Boundary

