MICRO JEOPHYSICS CORPORATION

ANIMAS, NEW MEXICO SEISMIC INTERPRETATION

TEC-17



MICROGEOPHYSICS CORPORATION

ANIMAS, NEW MEXICO

NGM 264 Gry NEM 262,

14 - 14 19 - 1

SEISMIC INTERPRETATION

MARCH 12, 1981

PAUL LARRY BROWN

TABLE OF CONTENTS

		PAGE
1.0.0	INTRODUCTION	1
2.0.0	GEOLOGIC BACKGROUND	3
3.0.0	PROCESSING	8
4.0.0	RESULTS	13

1.0.0 INTRODUCTION

In the fall of 1980 MicroGeophysics was contracted to process and interpret a seismic section gathered in Animas County, New Mexico. See Index and Location Map Figure 1.

The data was collected by GSI. The prospect is named Pyramid and its original client was Cockrell. The data was collected 6/13/77.

The fault has a total offset of nearly 2000'. The interbasin formed to the east of the ridge is terminated further east by a thrust into the mountains. The data however is not of sufficient quality to determine the details of the structure on the far east side of the line.

MICROGEOPHYSICS



Figure 1.1

2.0.0 GEOLOGIC BACKGROUND

The location of the seismic east-west line is shown in Figure 2.1. The location of a well (the Cockrell well) is also shown. An outline of the lithology is shown from a depth of 2610' to 7390' from the Cockrell well, in Figure 2.2. A velocity log is also shown for this well in Figure 2.3.

The following paragraph is a summary of the geologic setting of the Animas seismic line.

The Animas Valley is an elongated north-south graben within the Basin and Range province. The valley is about 18 km wide and is flanked by the Peloncillo Mountains on the west and the the Pyramid Mountains on the east.

The Peloncillo Mountains consist of Precambrian granite, Paleozoic and early Cretaceous sedimentary rocks, Tertiary intrusive rocks, and late Cretaceous and Tertiary volcanic rocks. The Basin and Range system of faults which bounds the Peloncillo Mountains horst block can be observed south of this area.

The Pyramid Mountains are a complex pile of volcanic and intrusive rocks. Part of the range is Cretaceous to late Tertiary volcanic rock, and some of the silicic volcanic rocks to be younger than Basin and Range faulting. LINE LOCATION MAP



Figure2,I



FIGURE 2.3

6

Velocity (km/sec)

The description log of the Cockrell Corporation No. 1 Federal Pyramid oil test well 245 19W31.230 (after Summer 1976) is as follows:

Depth	Description				
0-576	Valley fill				
576-1766	Volcanic Rock				
1766-2173	Paleozoic Rock				
2173-2254	Precambrian Rock				

MICROGEOPHYSICS

.0.0 PROCESSING

A summary of the processing is shown in the following:

Processing Steps:

- 1) Format conversion
- 2) Quality control of shot records and shot/trace editing.
- 3) Generation of stacking chart and resequence in CDP gathers domain.
- 4) Velocity analysis on a suite of 20 CDP gathers
 - a. Auto mute @ 0.3 sec. ramp
 - Deconvolution: no additive noise; spiking decon. 100msec. operator.
 - c. Filter 10-45 HZ
 - d. Time variant scaling. AGC with 500 msec. gate.
 - e. CDP gathers moved out with a suite of velocities ranging from 5000 to 17,000 ft/sec. and displayed as constant velocity stacks.
 - f. Picking of stacking velocity function.
- 5) Velocity from (4e) applied to entire line BRUTE STACK
- 6) Analysis of Brute Stack and detailed velocity analysis on entire line as in (4e)
- 7) Application of detailed velocities and residual static analysis.
- 8) Stack with removal of residual statics
- 9) Wave equation Migration

The following information is the processing information:



PROCESS 1 = ISEX

INPUT SEG-EXCHANGE						
DATA FORMAT			38	BIT	FLOATING	POINT
LOGICAL TAPE UNIT	(INPUT)	#	1			
TAPE DENSITY		=	1600	BPI		

PROCESS 2 = DCOM

DECONVOLUTION TIME-INVARIANT DECONVOLUTION HAMMING SMOOTHING OF AUTOCORRELATIONS SOLUTION TYPE IS SPIKING DESIGN WINDOW OPERATOR LENGTH 200 MSEC PREWHITENING PERCENTAGE = Ø SPACE-VARIANT PARAMETERS DEFINED AT 1 CDP CDP 50 AUTOCORRELATION START TIME 400 STEPOUT SLOPE (MSEC/100) AUTOCORRELATION END TIME Ø 1700 STEPOUT SLOPE (MSEC/100) Ø 200 PROCESS 3 = FILTTIME DOMAIN FILTERING

TIME-INVARIANT FILTERING TYPE IS BAND PASS LENGTH LOW CUT FREQUENCY ROLL-OFF LENGTH

- -







NO VELOCITY FUNCTIONS DEFINED

The following table lists the intial velocities and the final stacked velocity for the west end of the line to the east end of the line. An explanation of our entry is shown on the figure.

Vtime in milliseconds 0 10200 250 11000 700 1215 10300 1650 17000 700 10677 10500 $(\exists \emptyset$ VELF 0 VELF 104 12000 940 13000 1030 14000 1175 a result-12510 ing vel-20232 ocity at 10359 10677 18881 -22505 48 ms ... 19709-19915 22005-22995 23894 24193 26578 interval VELF 10000 300 11000 540 12000 825 16000 1880 17000 2500 VELF * VELF 210 9000 1270 10000 1480 11000 16000 2300 17000 2500 20000 0 7000 450 1870 14000 2025 VELF 11000, 1720 VELF 15000 2170 15820_{m} * VELF 250 ġ. VELF 8000 1220 10000 1475 1590 13000 1815 17000 2500 VELF 15000 2170 S6633 * VELF 297 -1 õ VELF VELF 0 5002 165 1100 10000 1350 9000 | 11000 1585 17000 2500 20000 ์ <u>ร</u>ื่ออื่อ

WAVE EQUATION MIGRATION

1 west end

3 middle SAMPLE RATE IS 8 MS TRACE LENGTH IS 2496 MS. LAYER THICKNESS IS 48 MS 5 east end TRACE SEPERATION IS 110.

DATA FROM Ø MS. TO 2496 MS. WILL BE MIGRATED MIGRATION WILL BE THROUGH LAYERS 0 MS.) TO 52 (2496 MS.) 1 (

MIGRATION OF PANEL 768 TRACES ARE MIGRATED THROUGH . 52 LAYERS

input velocity feet per second

4.0.0 RESULTS

The results of processing are shown on two plates. One is a simple playback section. The other is an interpreted section. Two interfaces are shown on the interpreted section; one, the shallowest, is the paleozioc boundary, the second and deepest is the precambrian. Depths at the stacked velocity points are shown. The depths in the basin are shown at 7,000' near the center of the basin and 6,000' near the eastern boundary of the line. Several depths were picked from the Cockrell well near the large displacement fault.







Animas Seismic Line



