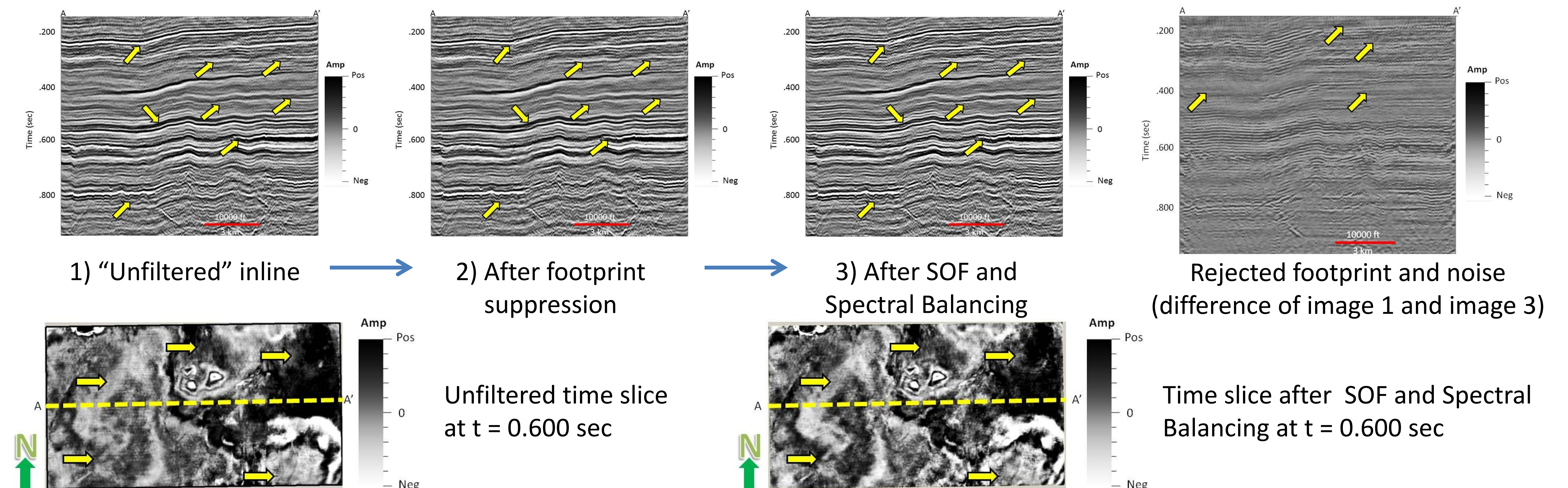


1. Abstract

The Mississippi Lime, located in parts of Oklahoma, Kansas, Arkansas and Missouri is one of the most recent unconventional plays, and is characterized by tight limestone, fractured chert, and high porosity tripolitic chert sweet spots. Exploited since the early 1920s, this formation has been rejuvenated by the advent of horizontal drilling, hydraulic fracturing, and efficient water disposal into the deeper karsted Arbuckle Formation.

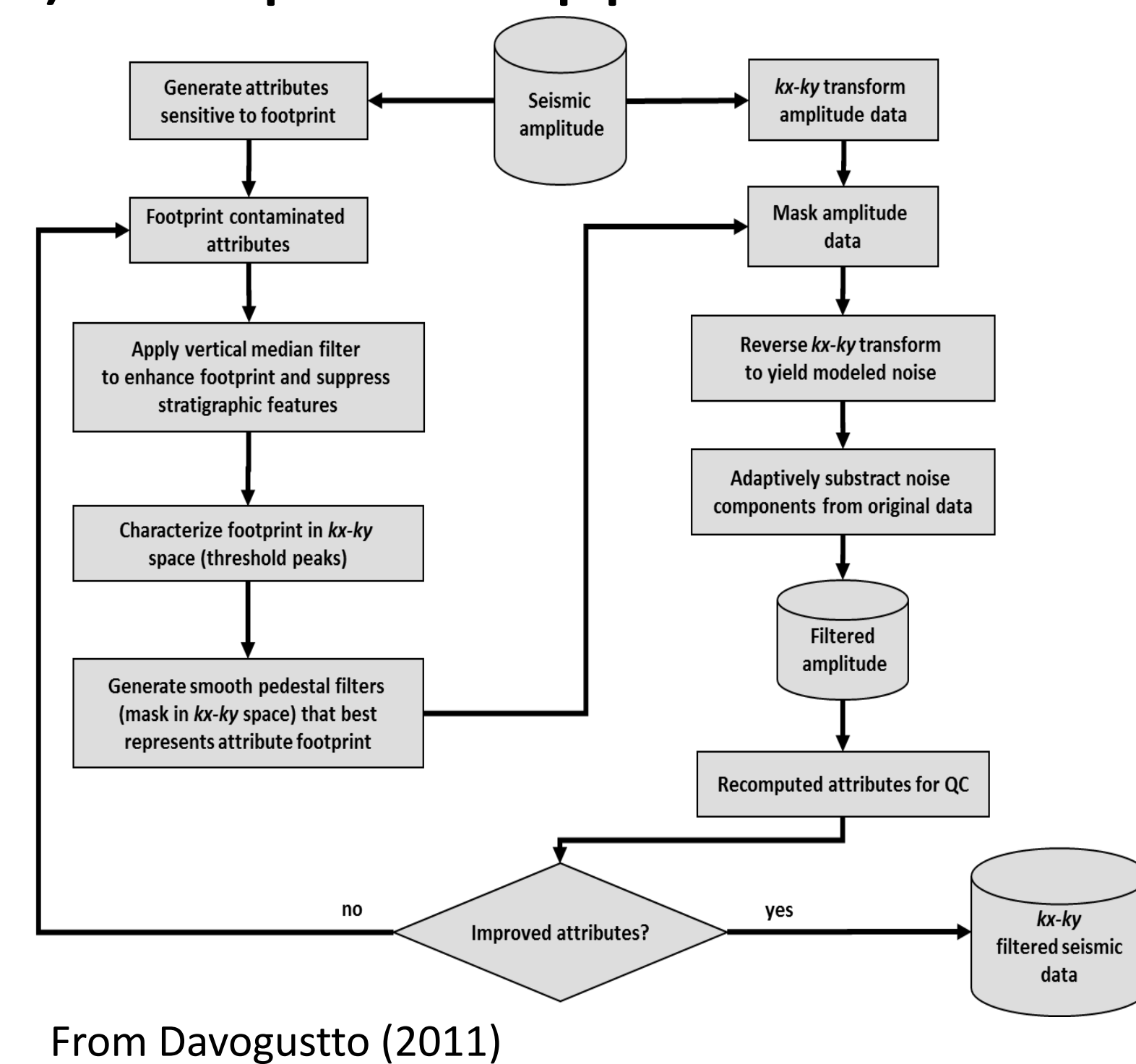
Seismic attributes exacerbate the effect of footprint on seismic data. For poststack migrated data, acquisition geometry is no longer contained in the trace headers. By taking the $k_x k_y$ transform of a similarity attribute, such as Sobel filter, and the $k_x k_y$ transform of the seismic volume, a noise filter can be designed in $k_x k_y$ space, which gives rise to an estimated noise pattern. This noise pattern can then be adaptively subtracted from the seismic volume, resulting in a reduction of the footprint signature. Further improvements can then be made by structure-oriented filtering coupled with spectral balancing.

3. Footprint Suppression & Structure-oriented filtering

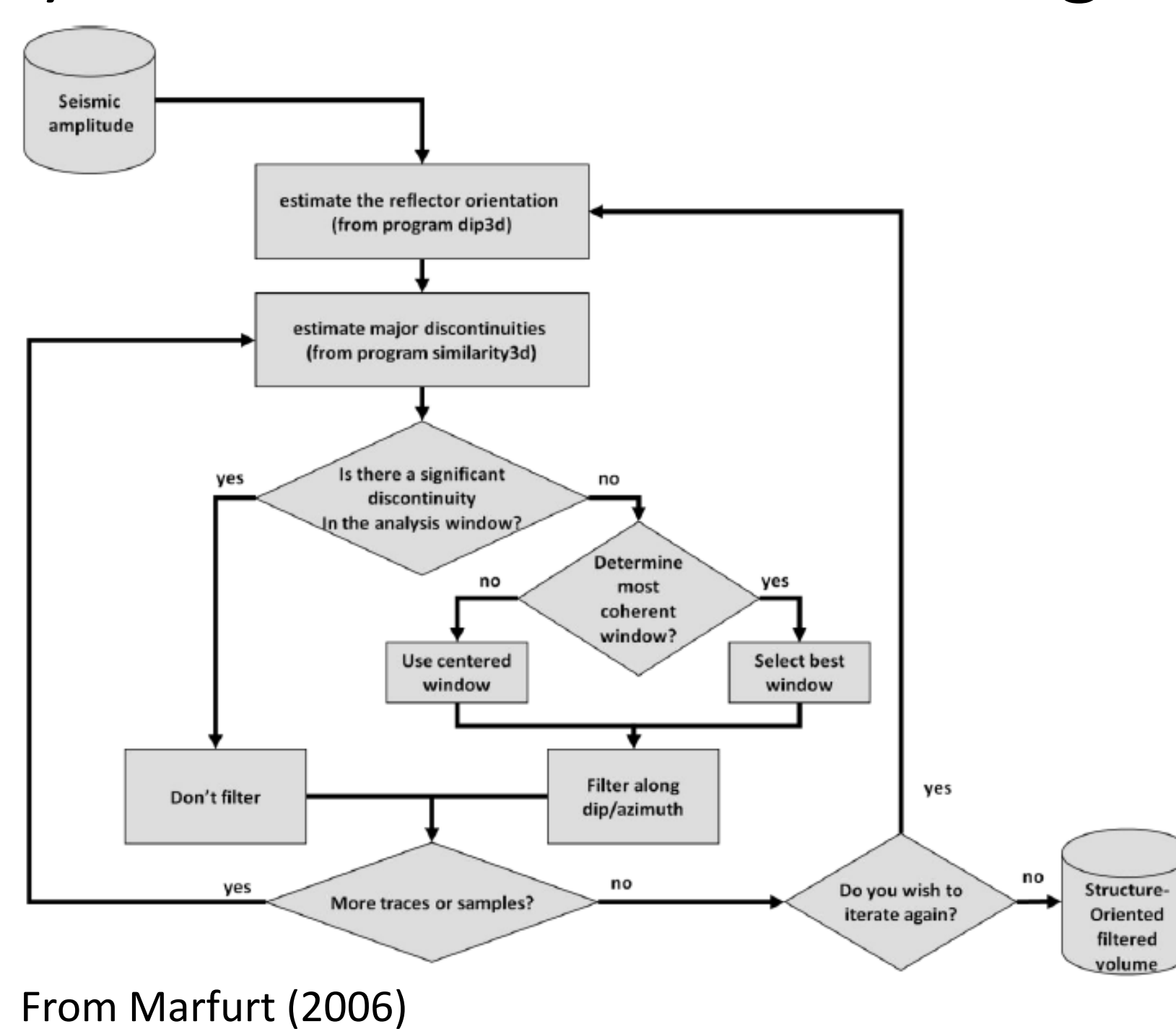


2. Workflow

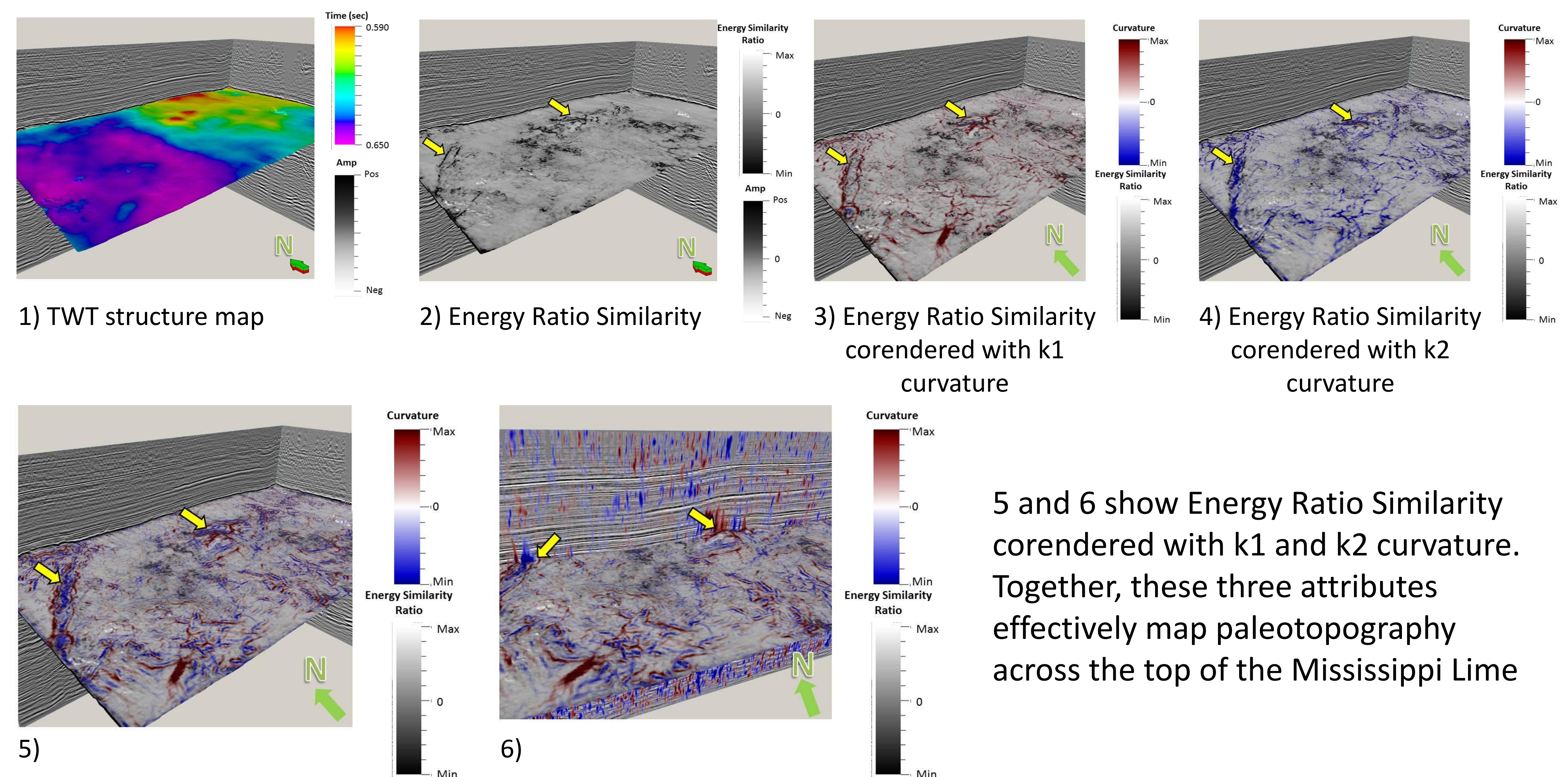
1) Footprint Suppression



2) Structure-oriented filtering



4. Mapping Paleotopography – Top of Mississippi Lime



5 and 6 show Energy Ratio Similarity corendered with k_1 and k_2 curvature. Together, these three attributes effectively map paleotopography across the top of the Mississippi Lime

5. Conclusions

- Footprint suppression coupled together with structure-oriented filtering and spectral balancing improve the quality of the poststack time migrated survey
- Energy Ratio Similarity corendered with k_1 and k_2 curvature is an effective means for mapping paleotopography

Acknowledgements: We wish to thank the University of Oklahoma, the ConocoPhillips School of Geology and Geophysics, the Osage Nation, Spyglass Energy, Schlumberger, and the sponsors of the AASPI consortium for their interest in this research effort. I would like to thank my advisor, Dr. Kurt J. Marfurt for his guidance and never-ending supply of patience, as well as my colleagues and friends at OU, especially Dr. Tim Kwiatkowski and Oswaldo Davogustto, for their much appreciated help and support.

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