



## AVO studies in Ketzin to discriminate fluid saturation and pore pressure related changes in 3D time-lapse data

Alexandra Ivanova (1), Peter Bergmann (1), Can Yang (2), Stefan Lüth (1), and Christopher Juhlin (2)

(1) GFZ German Research Centre for Geosciences, Potsdam, Germany, (2) Uppsala University, Uppsala, Sweden

3D time-lapse seismic data were acquired at the Ketzin pilot CO<sub>2</sub> storage site (a baseline (2005) and two repeat surveys (2009, 2012)). The CO<sub>2</sub> injection started in 2008. Over 60 ktons of CO<sub>2</sub> have been injected into a heterogeneous sandstones reservoir (saline aquifer) at a 650 m depth.

Surface seismic can monitor CO<sub>2</sub> at the Ketzin site. The time-lapse seismic signature has been interpreted as an anomaly caused by fluid saturation- related changes only. But CO<sub>2</sub> injection must always decrease effective or differential reservoir pressure, because CO<sub>2</sub> is injected at higher pressure than the original formation pore fluid pressure. We used AVO methods of Juhling&Young (1993) and Landro (2001) to discriminate between CO<sub>2</sub>-saturation- and pore-pressure- related effects in 3D time-lapse seismic data from Ketzin.