Comparative Characteristics of 3D-Seismography and the "Deep Vision" Technology

1. Qualitative Characteristics

№	Parameters	3D-Seismography	"Deep Vision"
1	Topographical binding	+ (anomalies)	+
2	Construction of 3D models of objects	+ (anomalies)	+
3	4D-seismics (monitoring in time)	+	+
4	Drilling support	+	+
5	Search of non-structured traps of oil and gas	-	+
6	Detection of mineral deposits at regional stages of works	-	+
7	Detection of gas "caps" in oil horizons	-	+
8	Definition of gas pressure in gas "caps"	-	+
9	Definition of gas in gas-bearing horizons	-	+
10	Definition of oil temperature in a deposit	-	+
11	Definition of presence of oil mobility	-	+
12	Detection of water horizons over oil and gas deposits and water influx of oil- and gas-bearing deposits	-	+
13	Work possibility in any climate and geological conditions of an area	-	+

2. Quantitative Characteristics

№	Parameters	3D-Seismography	"Deep Vision"
1	Accuracy of land contours	Contours of anomaly	Contours of deposit ±10 m
2	Accuracy of definition of horizons occurrence	Depths of bedding of anomalies	≤ 0.5 %
3	Productivity of executed works	1.5	≥ 0.98
4	Duration of works (in a territory of 1 thousand sq. km and more)	2 years and more	~ 4 months
5	Specific cost of works	> $ 6 000 /sq. km	Several times cheaper. Decreases with increase of a surveyed territory
6	Average number of drillings of exploratory wells prior to discovery of a deposit	6	1
7	Expenditures saving on drilling in case of discovery of a deposit	-	$ 20-30 million
8	Expenditures saving during prospecting of deposit's reserves	-	> $ 20 million