

Abstract

A high-angle fracture prediction method, a computer device and a computer-readable storage medium, comprising: performing a first azimuthal anisotropy inversion on wide azimuth seismic data based on a constructed isotropic low-frequency model, to acquire a first anisotropy intensity; performing P-wave fast and slow velocity anisotropy analysis, to acquire anisotropy of P-wave fast and slow velocity difference and a fast P-wave velocity direction; fitting the first anisotropy intensity and the anisotropy of P-wave fast and slow velocity difference, to acquire a P-wave fast and slow velocity difference-based anisotropy intensity; establishing an azimuthal P-wave anisotropic low-frequency model according to the P-wave fast and slow velocity difference-based anisotropy intensity and the fast P-wave velocity direction; performing a second azimuthal anisotropy inversion on the wide azimuth seismic data based on the azimuthal P-wave anisotropic low-frequency model, to acquire a second anisotropy intensity and a second anisotropy direction; analyzing the second anisotropy intensity and the second anisotropy direction, to acquire a fracture prediction result. This solution solves the technical problem of the prior art that it is impossible to provide a reasonable low-frequency model in the process of anisotropy inversion fracture prediction.

The drawing of ABSTRACT is FIG.1