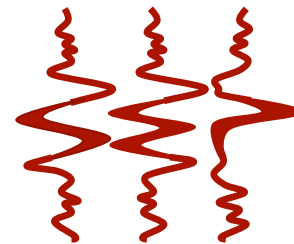


# RMO-based wave-equation MVA: A WAZ field data example. Part I

*Y. Zhang and B. Biondi*

*June, 2014*

*SEP-152, pp227-246*



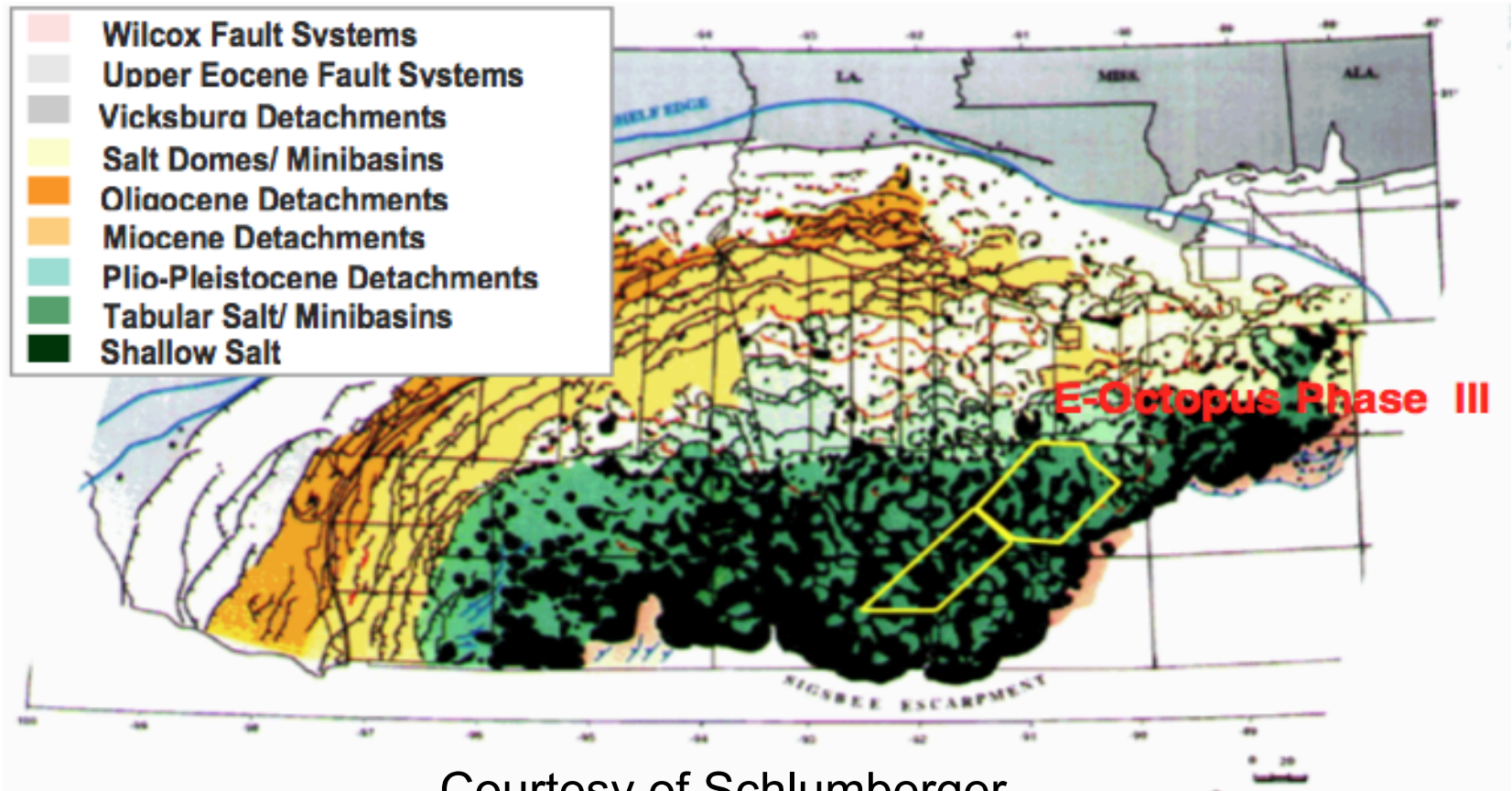
RMO: Residual moveout  
MVA: Migration velocity analysis  
WAZ: Wide azimuth

# Outline ( E-Octopus phase III, GOM)

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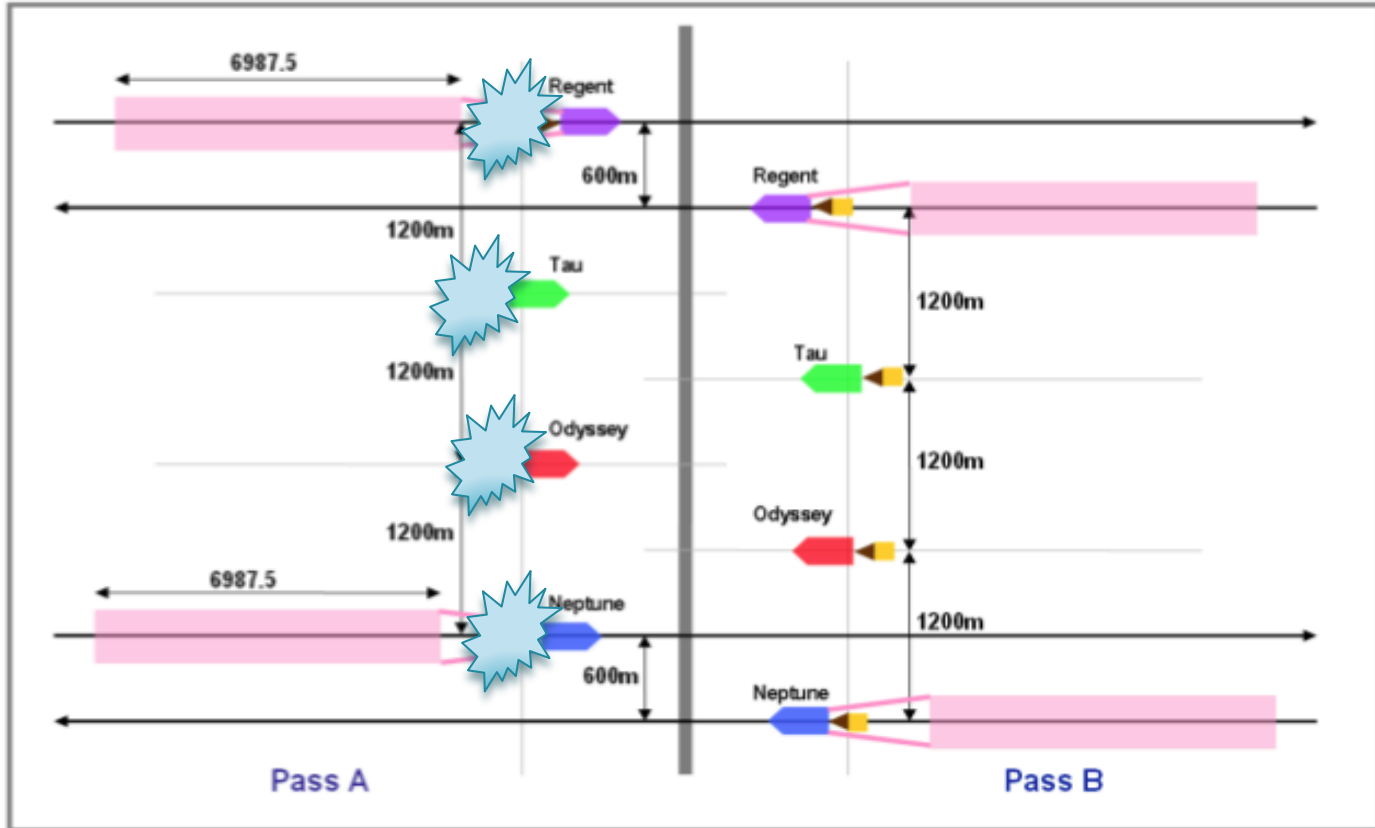
- Geological settings
- Acquisition geometry
- Data regularization
- Data pre-processing
- Initial migration and illumination study
- Target region identification
- 3-D ODCIGs and ADCIGs

# Regional geological structure



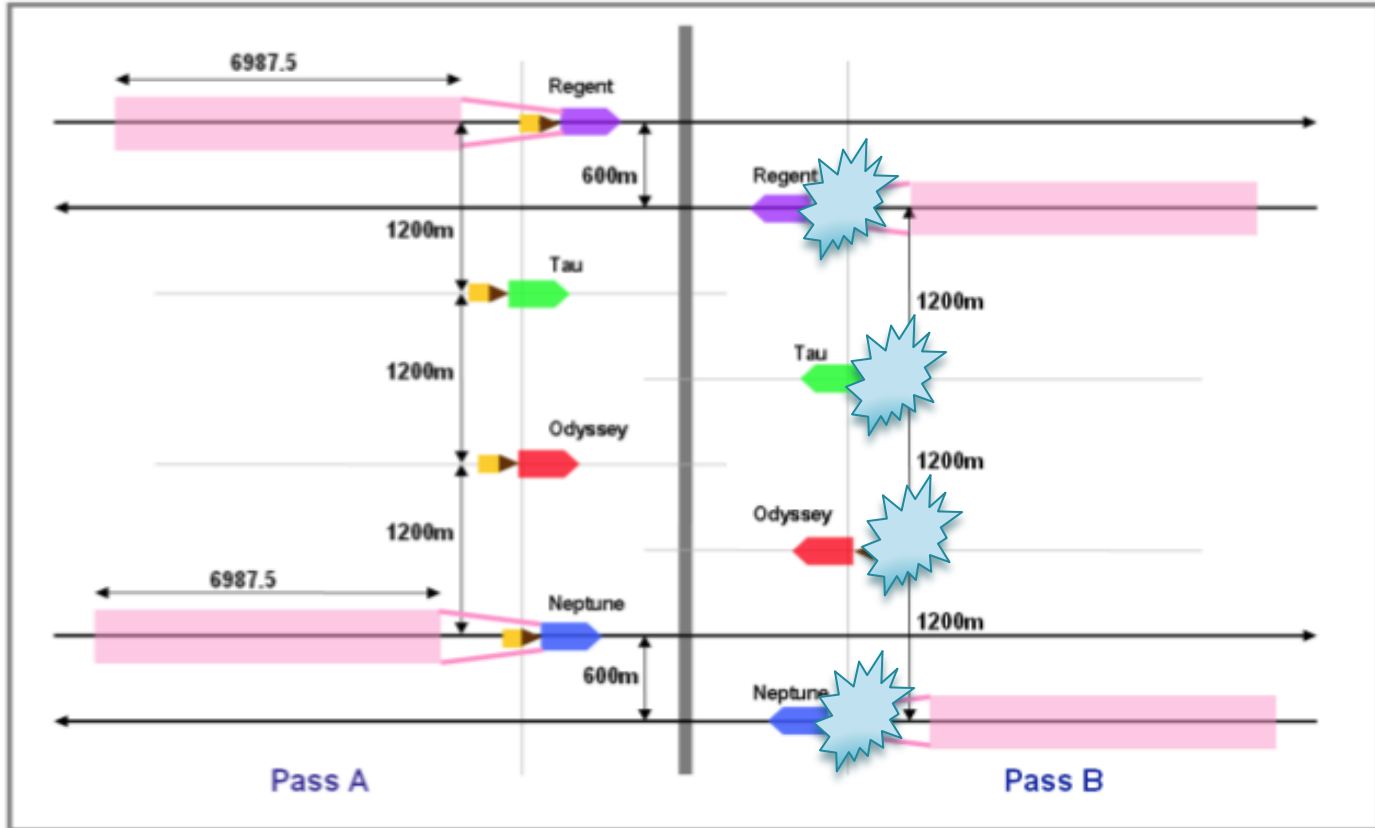
Courtesy of Schlumberger

# Nominal acquisition settings

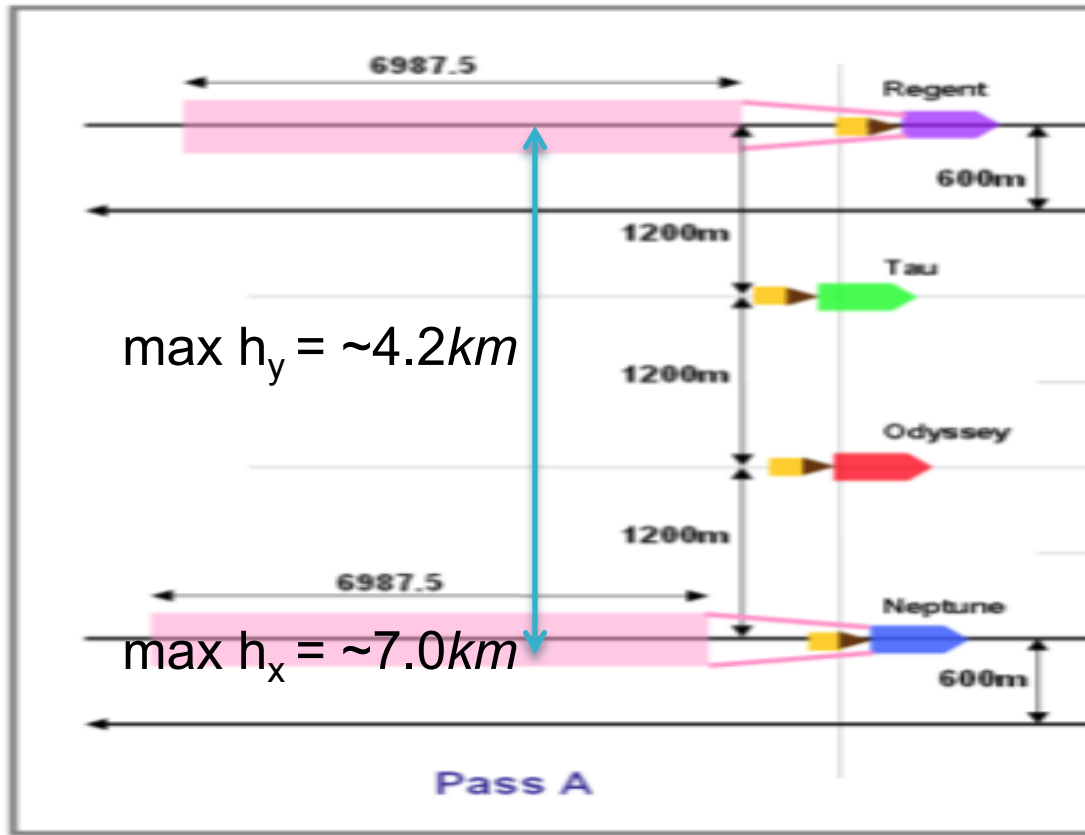


Courtesy of Schlumberger

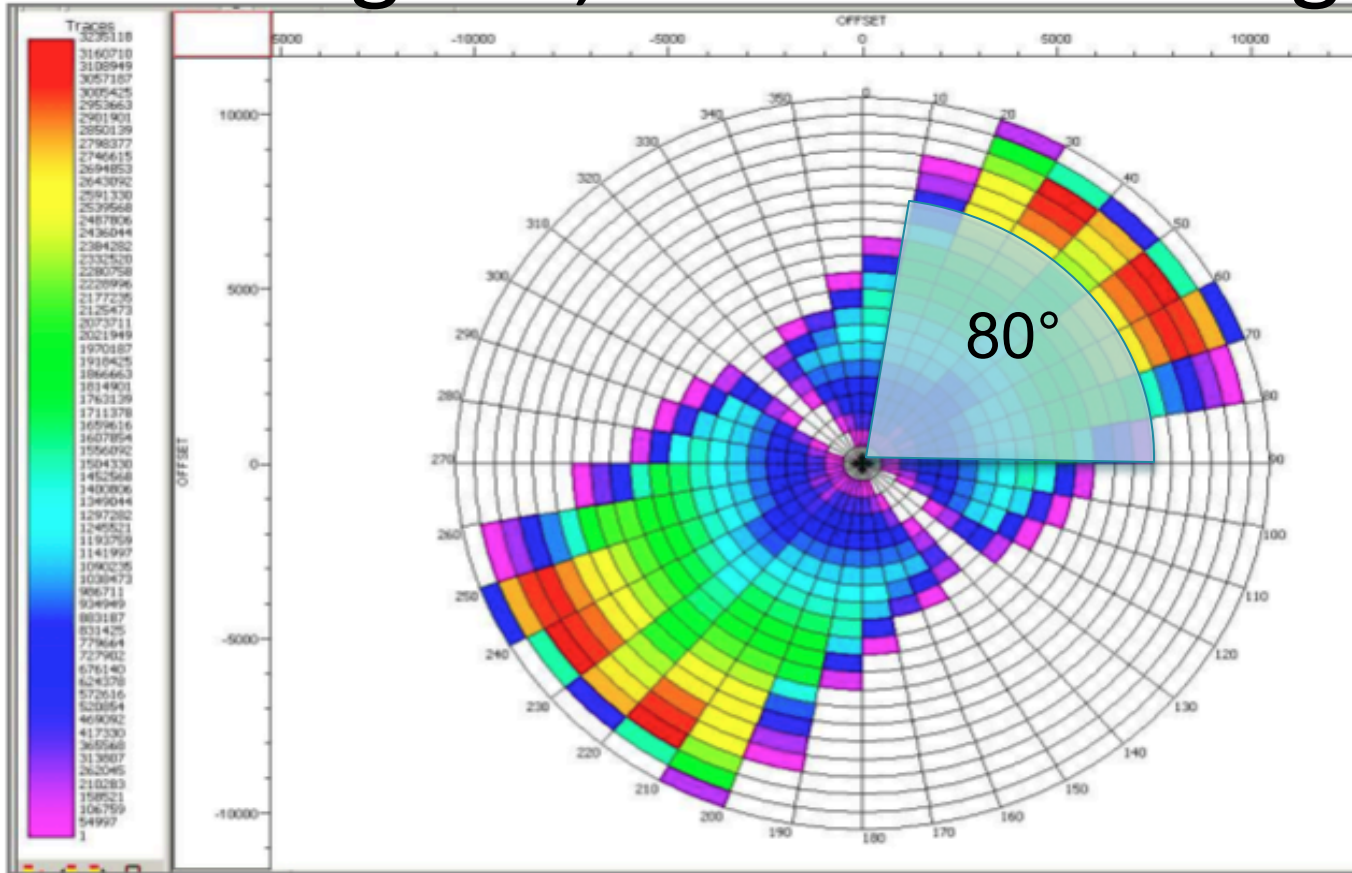
# Nominal acquisition settings, cont.



Courtesy of Schlumberger



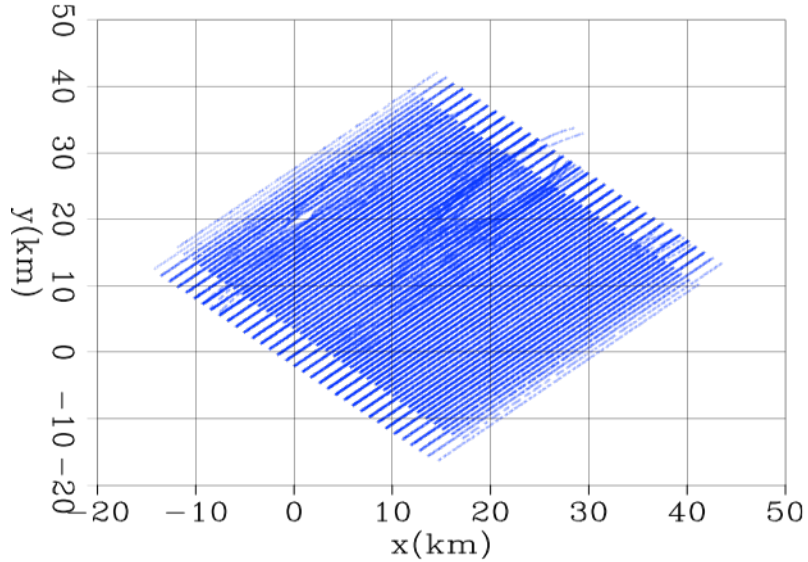
# Rose diagram, azimuth coverage



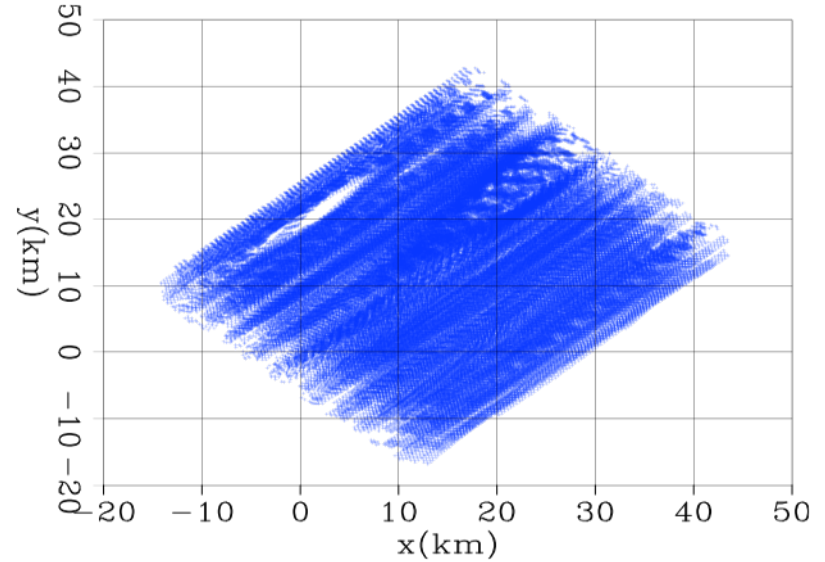
Courtesy of Schlumberger

# Overall source/receiver coverage

sources



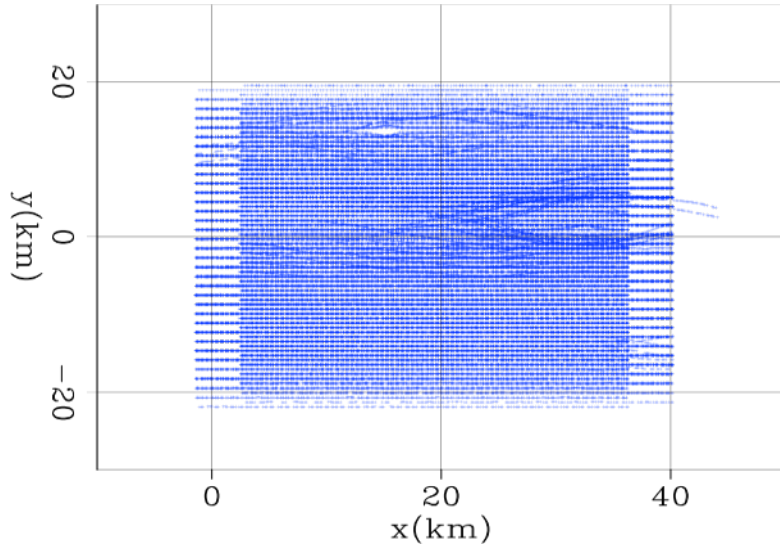
receivers



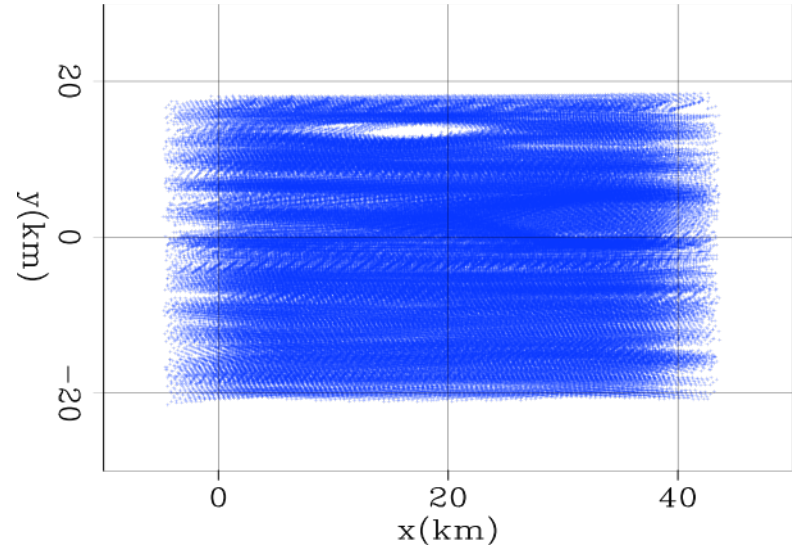


# Overall source/receiver coverage

sources



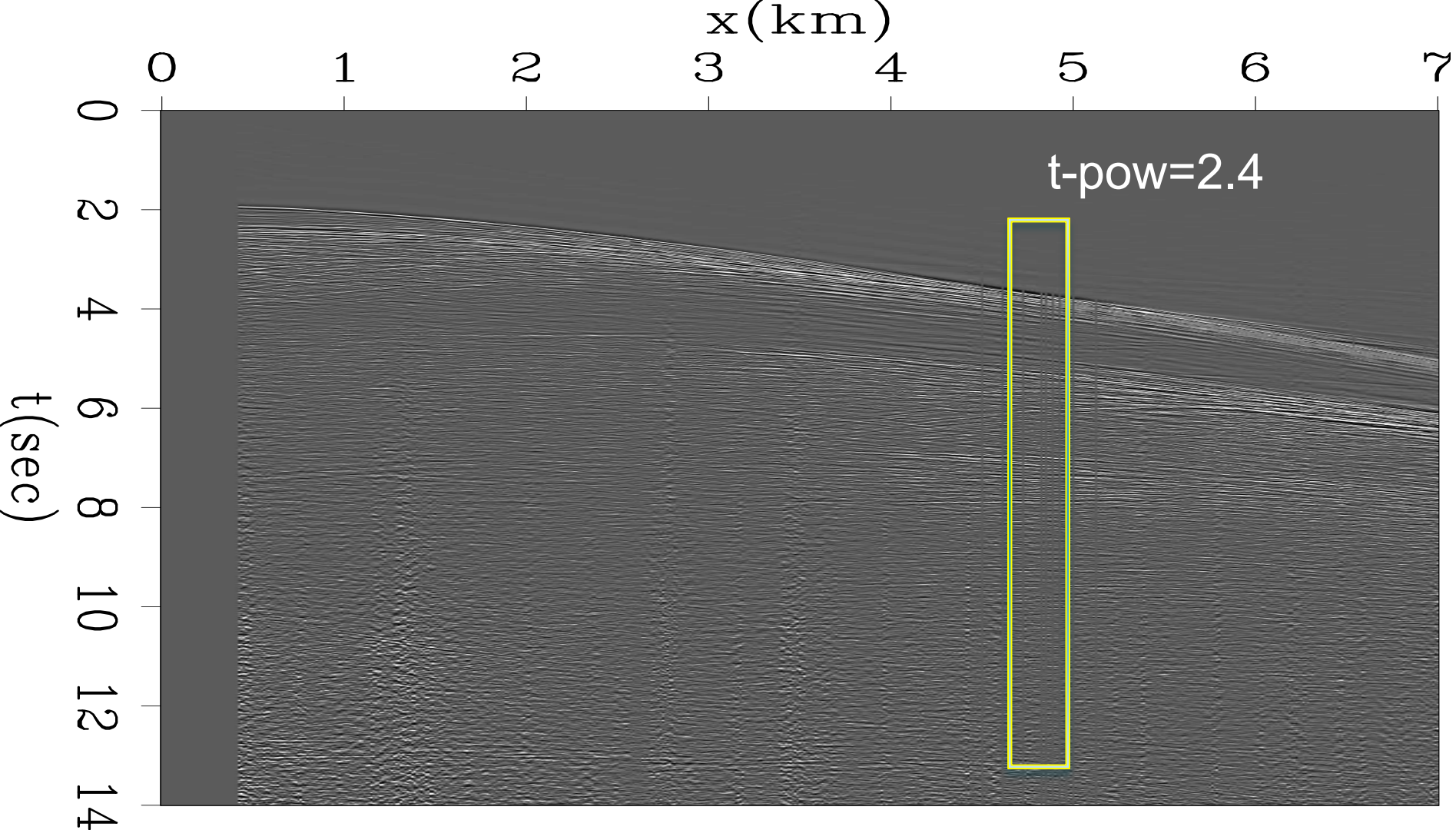
receivers

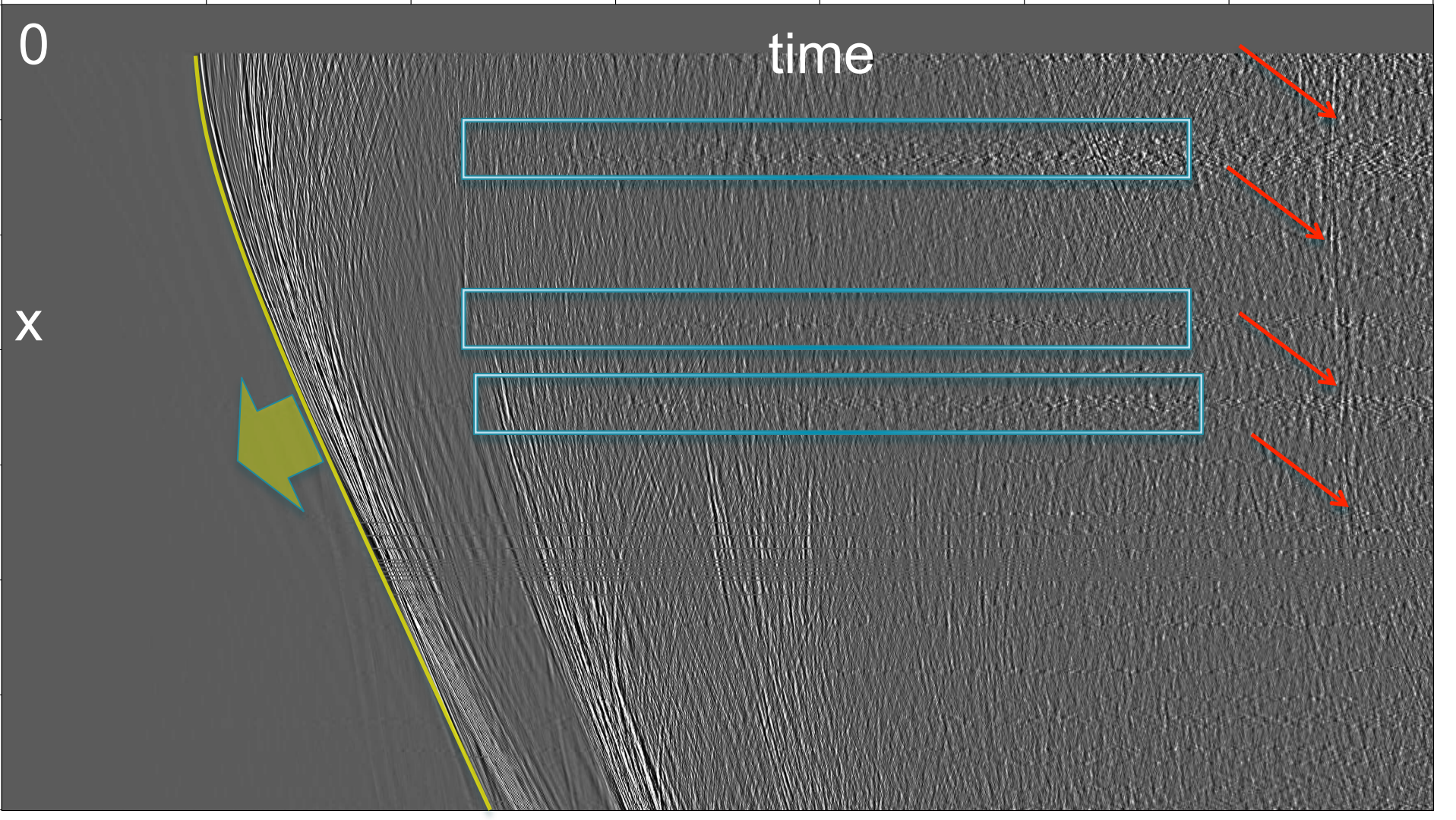


# Data regularization, reduce 11TB to 1.9TB

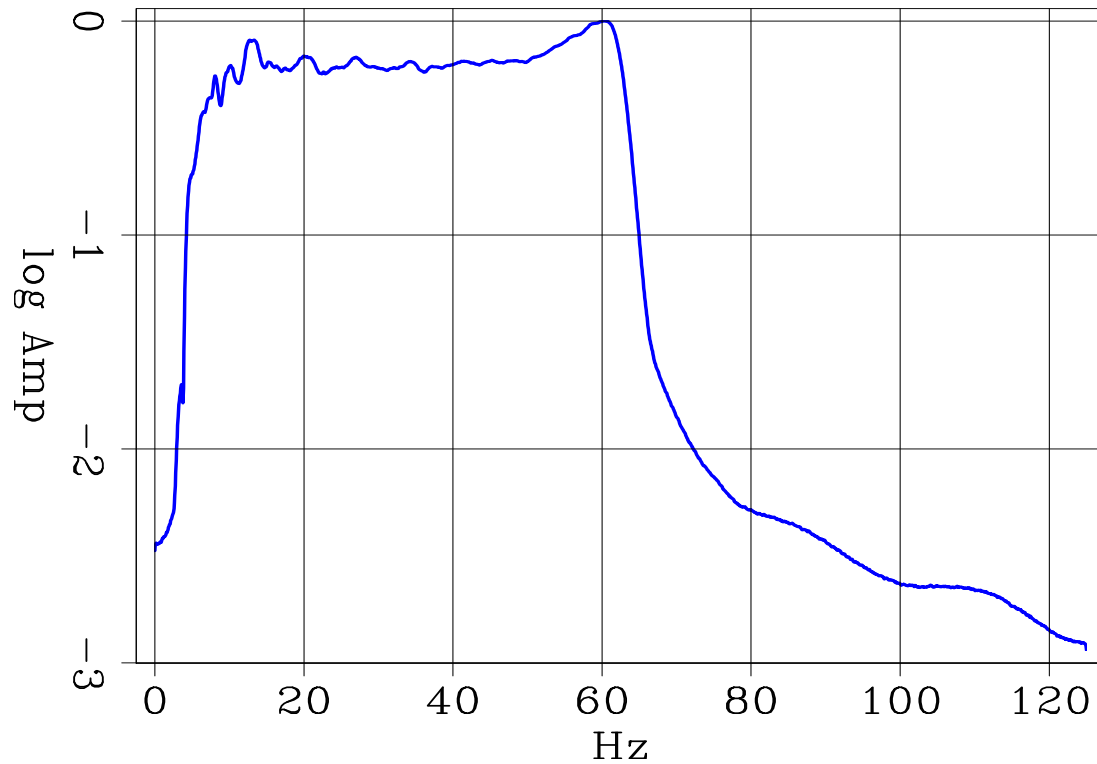
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- Geometry rotation
- Sort by common-shot gathers. Pass A shot lines and Pass B shot lines separately.
- Increase inline receiver spacing to 25m
- Discard source-receiver pairs far away from the velocity model
- Group four neighboring shots (<75m inline) into one, reduce total No. of shots by 4x





# Data frequency spectrum

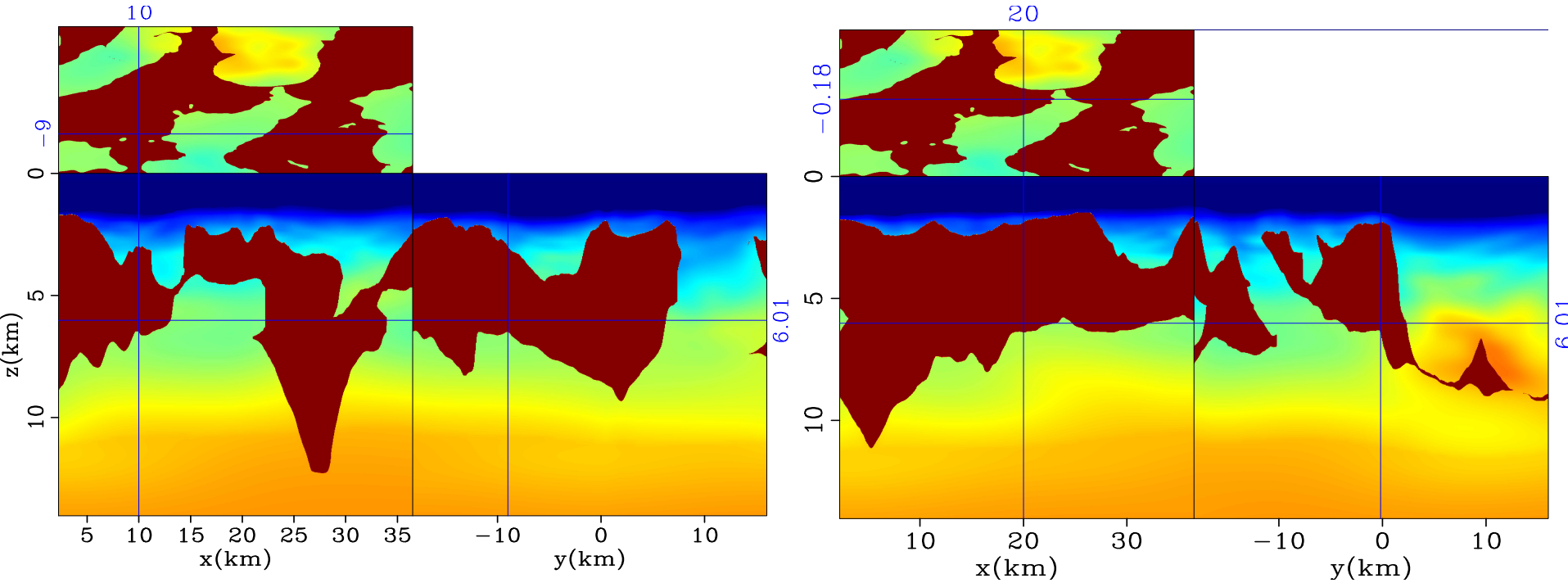


# Data pre-processing before migration

---

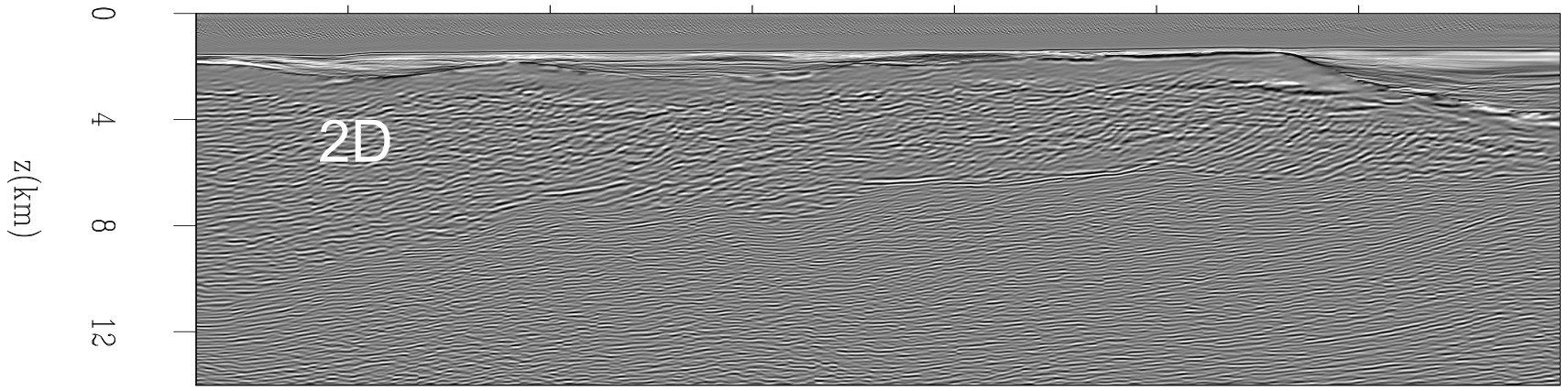
- Mute all events above water-bottom reflections
- Gain the data at later time value ( $T_{pow}$ )
- Using the frequency data in range  $[5Hz, 20Hz]$ , further reduce the data size and computation cost

# Velocity model for migration



x(km)

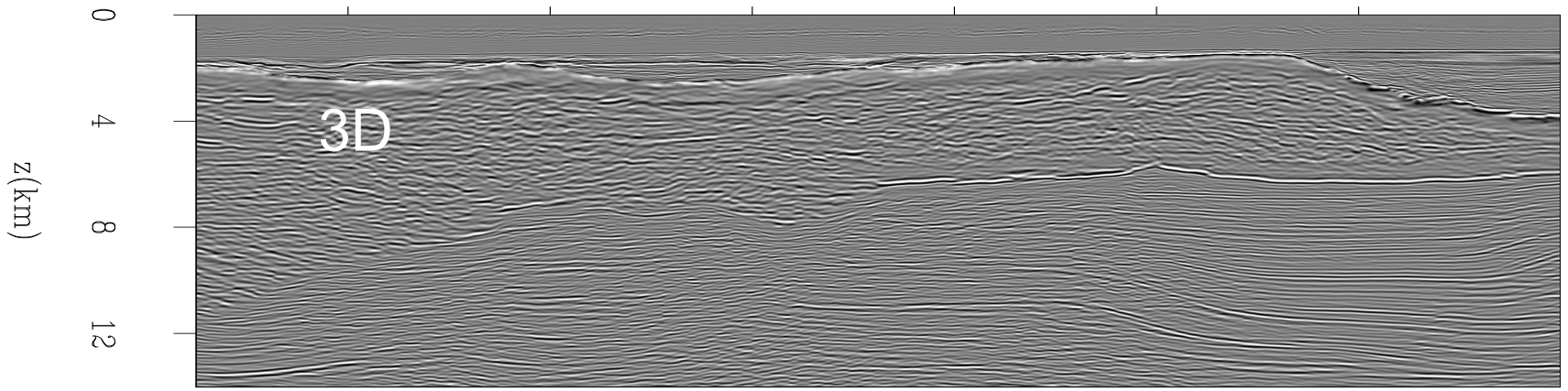
8 12 16 20 24 28



(a)

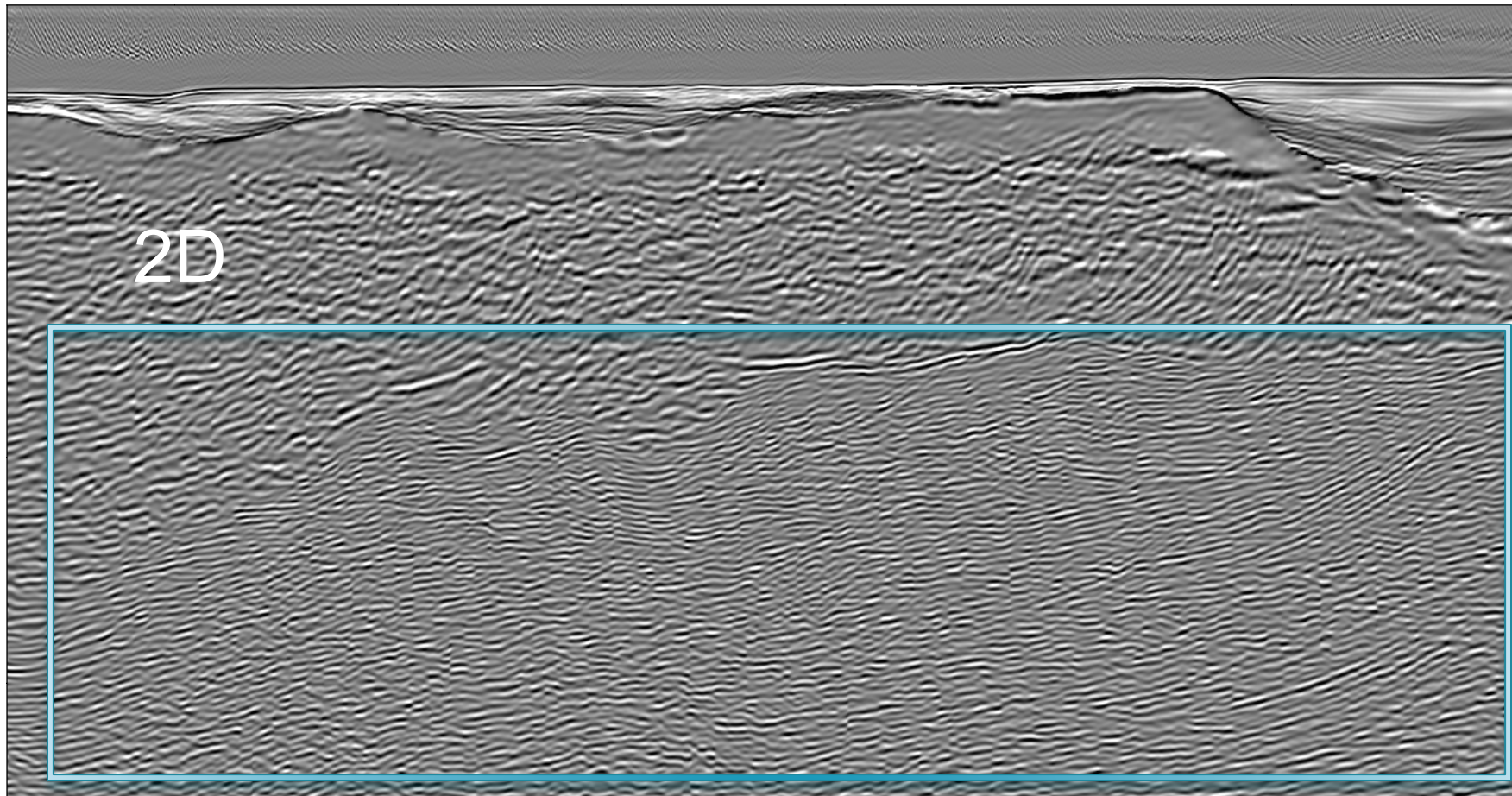
x(km)

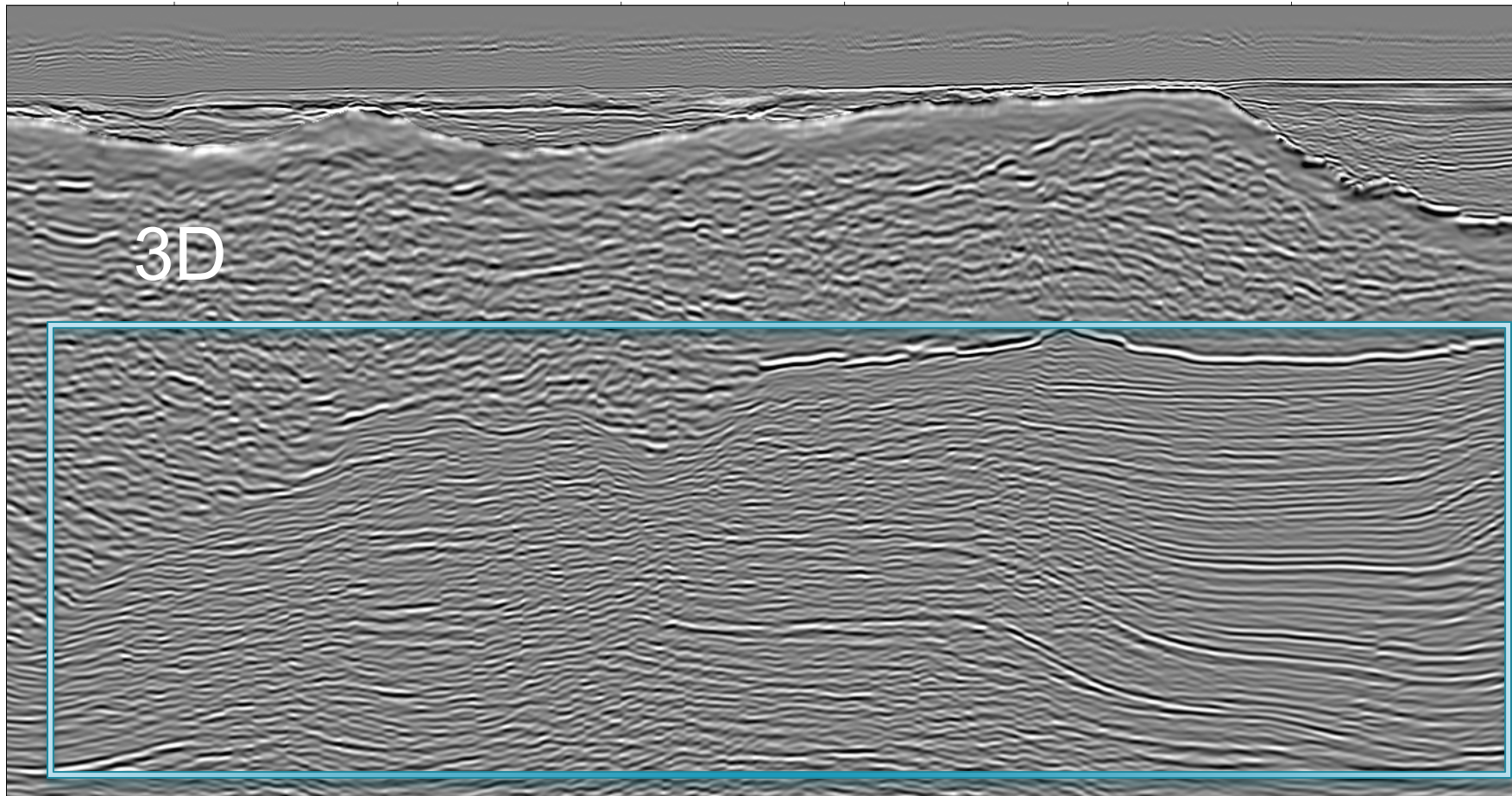
8 12 16 20 24 28



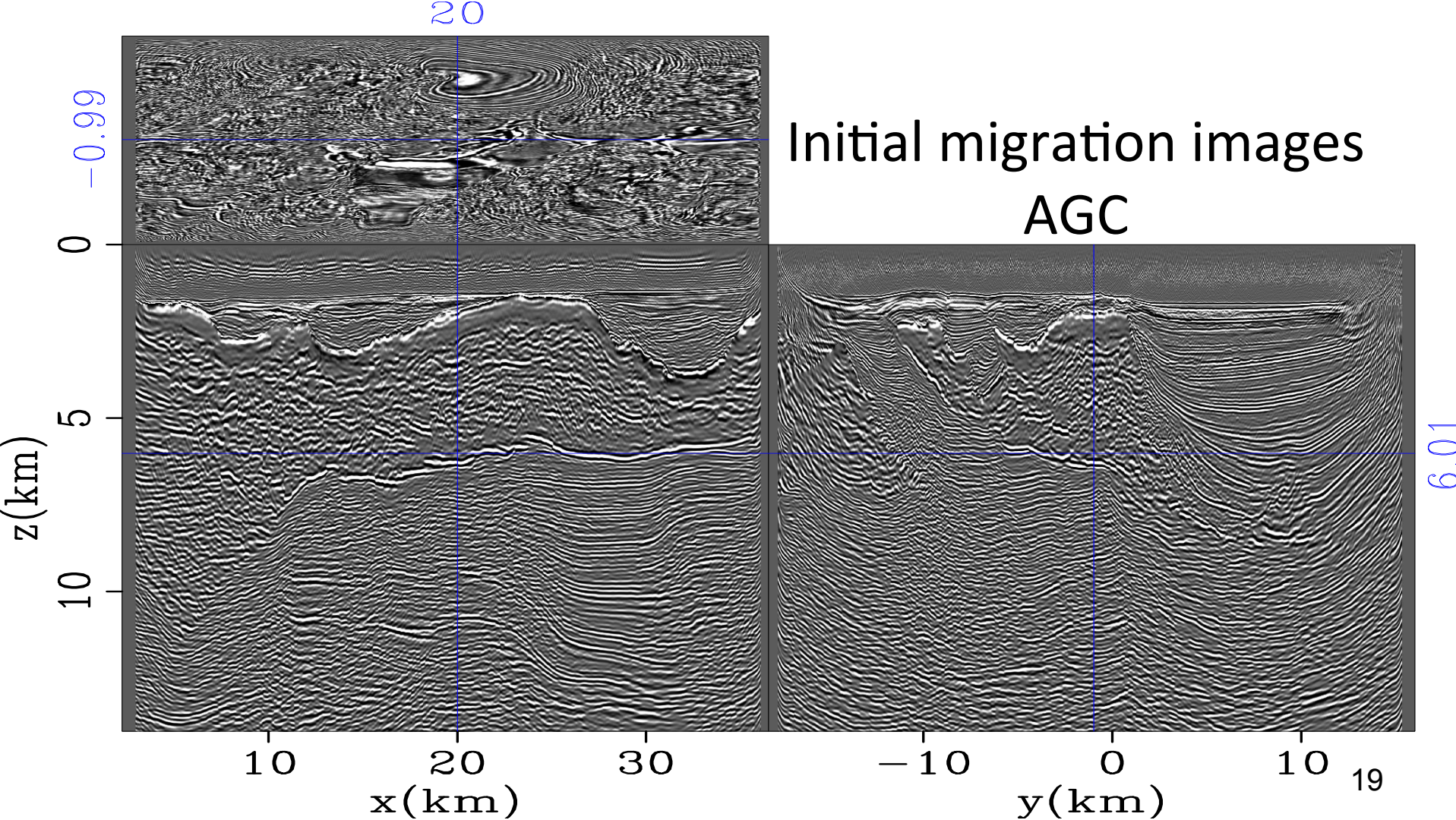
(b)

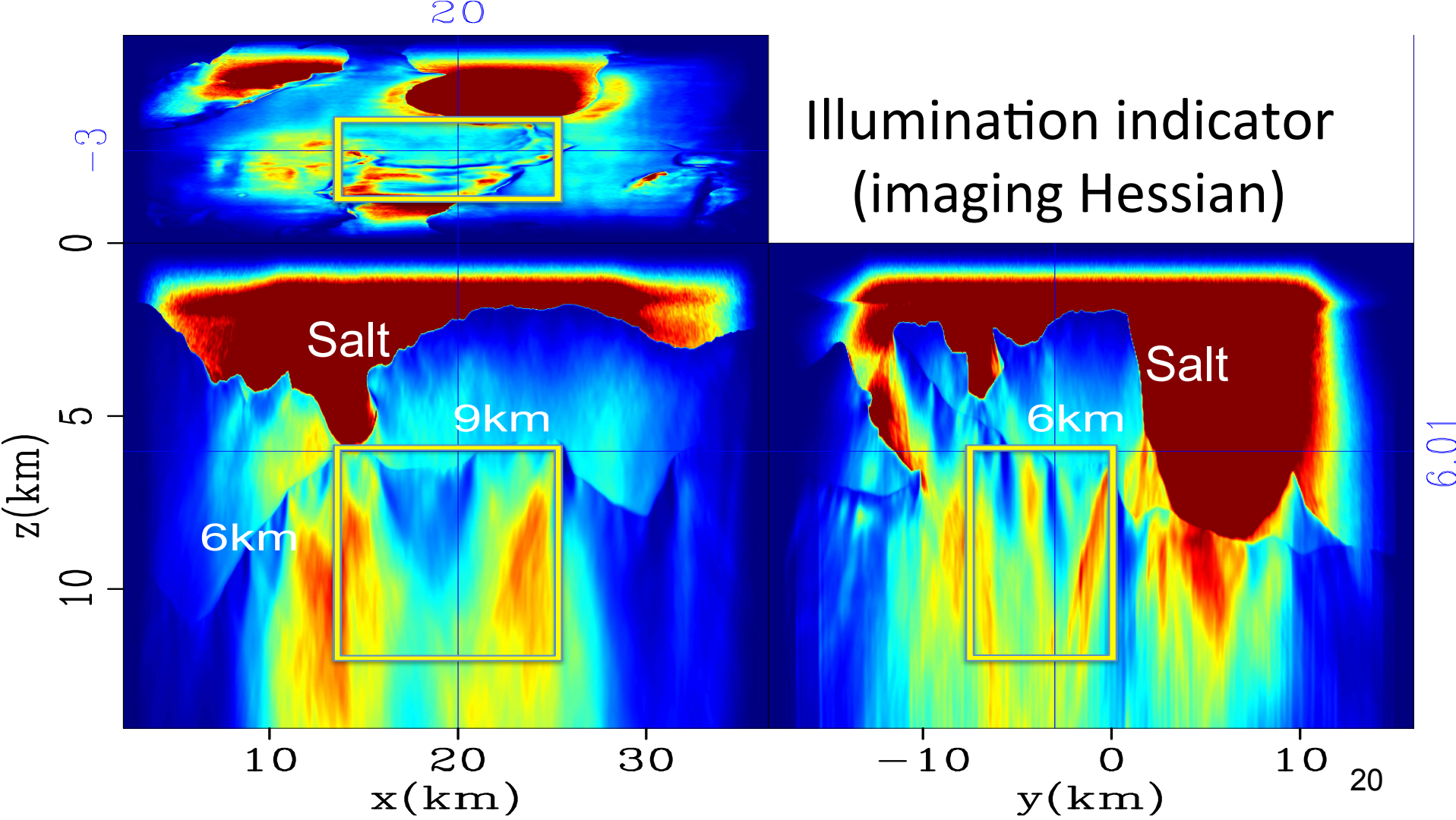


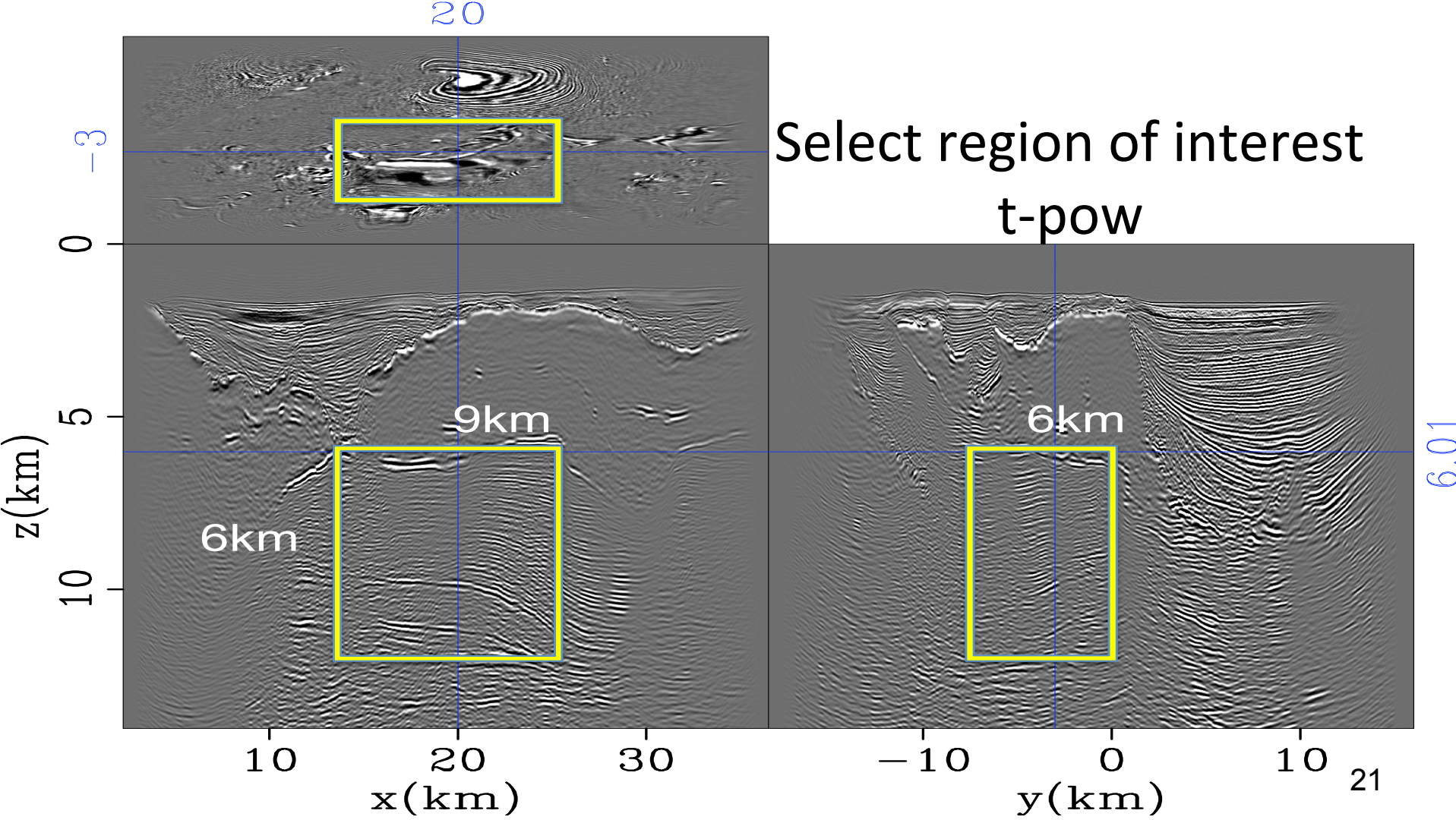


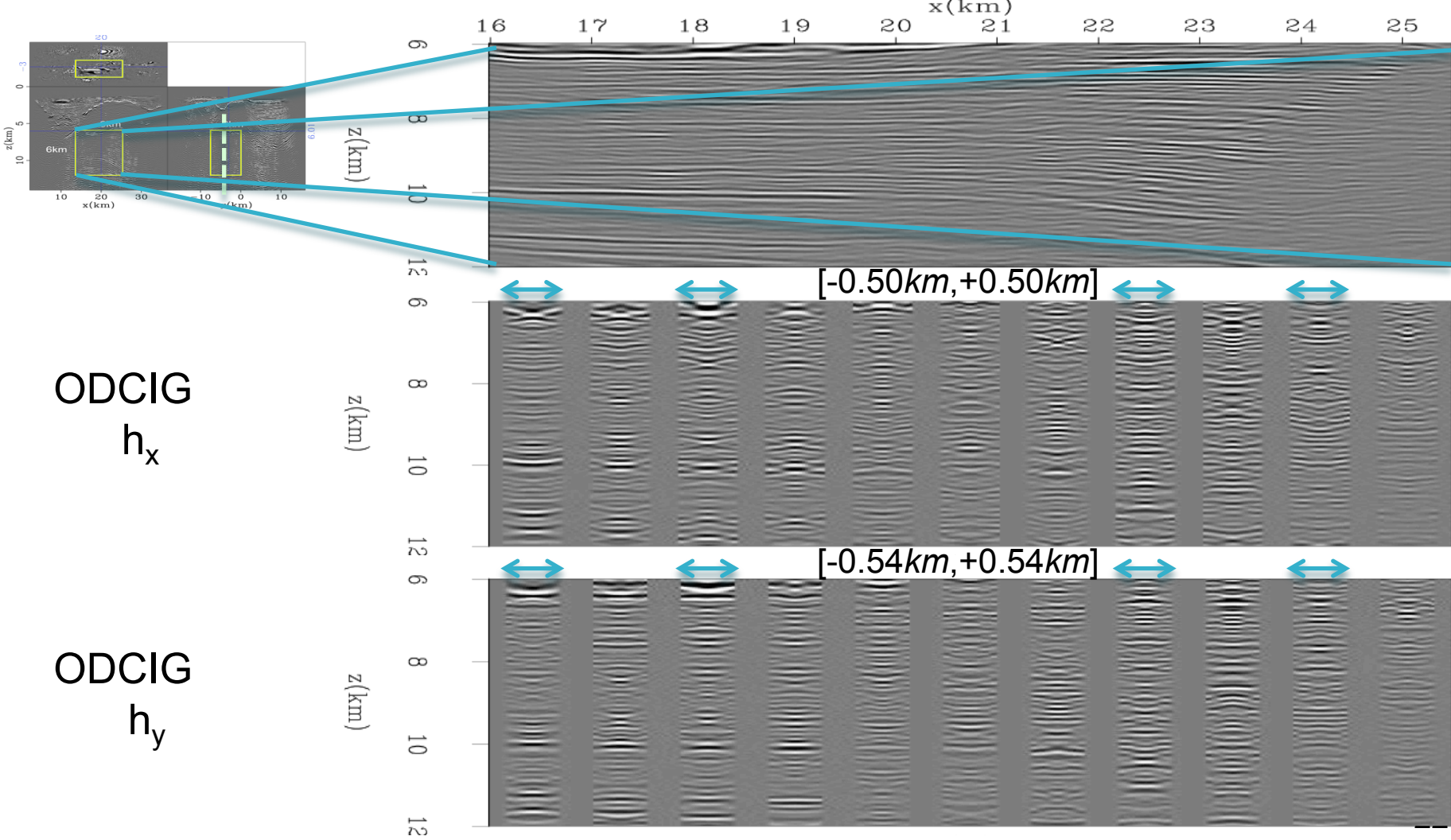


3D









# The transform of offset $\rightarrow$ angle 3D CIGs

1. Perform Fourier transform  $I(hx, hy, x, y, z) \rightarrow I(hx, hy, k_x, k_y, k_z)$ .
2. For each  $(k_x, k_y, k_z)$ ,
  - apply Fourier transform  $I(hx, hy) \rightarrow I(k_{hx}, k_{hy})$
  - map  $I(k_{hx}, k_{hy}) \rightarrow I(\gamma, \phi)$  based on the following relations (Tisserant and Biondi, 2003):

$$\begin{bmatrix} k'_x \\ k'_y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos \phi & -\sin \phi \\ \sin \phi & \cos \phi \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} k_x \\ k_y \end{bmatrix}$$

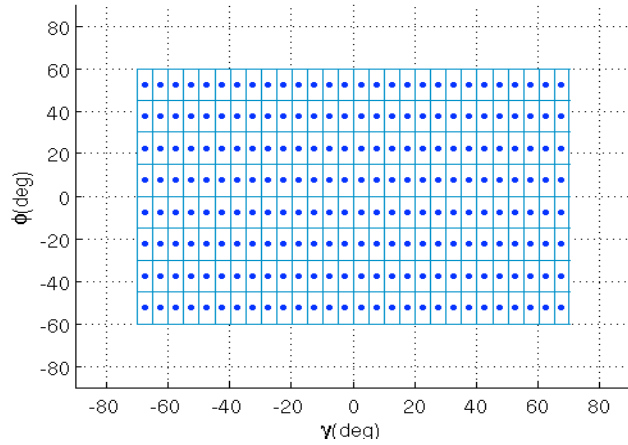
$$k'_{hx} = k_z \sqrt{1 + (k'_y/k_z)^2} \tan \gamma$$

$$k'_{hy} = \frac{k'_y k'_x k'_{hx}}{k_y'^2 + k_z^2}$$

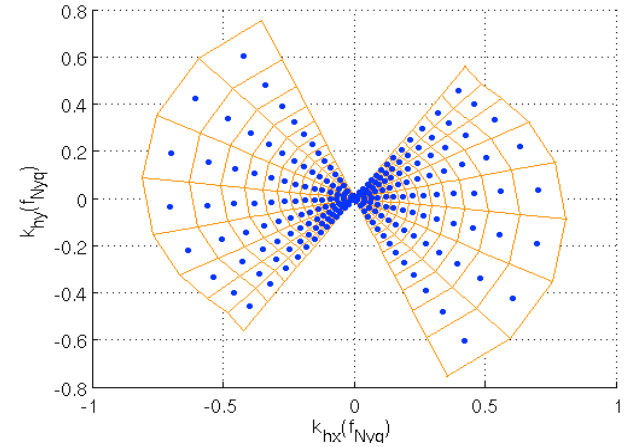
$$\begin{bmatrix} k_{hy} \\ k_{hx} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos \phi & \sin \phi \\ -\sin \phi & \cos \phi \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} k'_{hx} \\ k'_{hy} \end{bmatrix}.$$

3. Apply inverse Fourier transform  $I(\gamma, \phi, k_x, k_y, k_z) \rightarrow I(\gamma, \phi, x, y, z)$ .

# Angle to offset mapping, irregularity

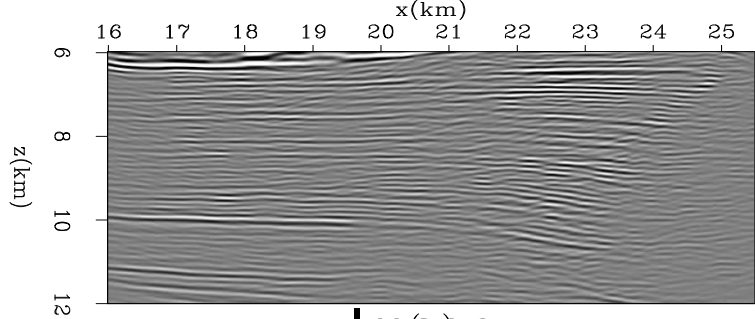


$(\gamma, \phi)$



$(k_{hx}, k_{hy})$



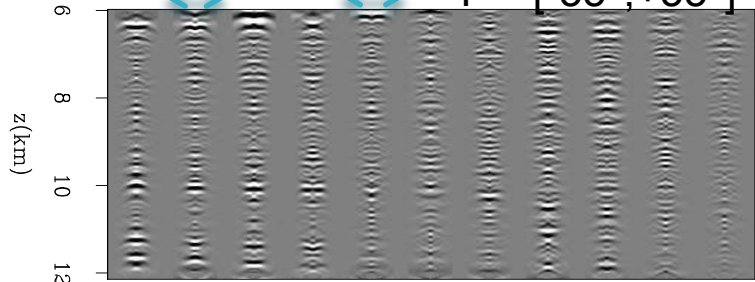


Image

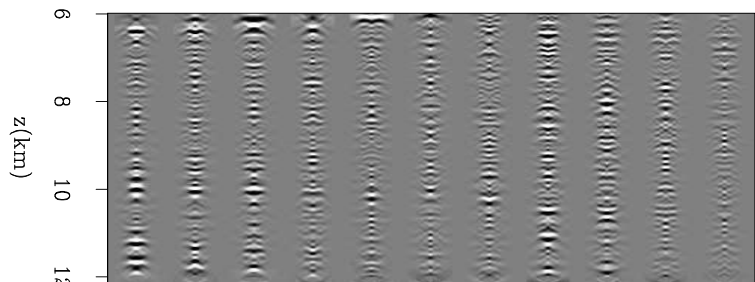
$\gamma = [-35^\circ, +35^\circ]$



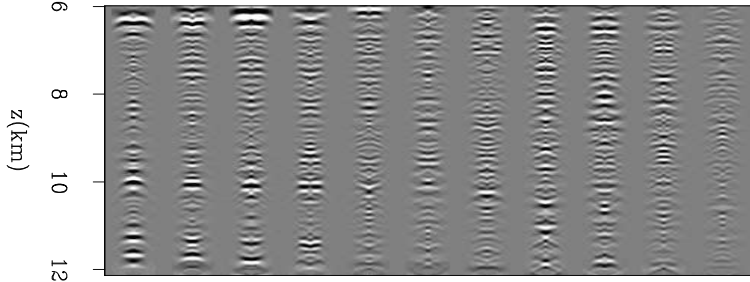
ADCIGs



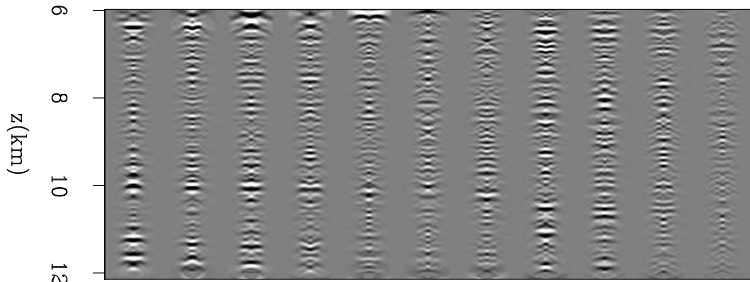
20 degs



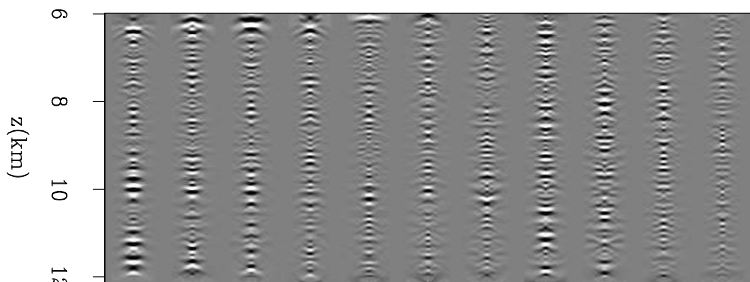
60 degs



00 degs inline

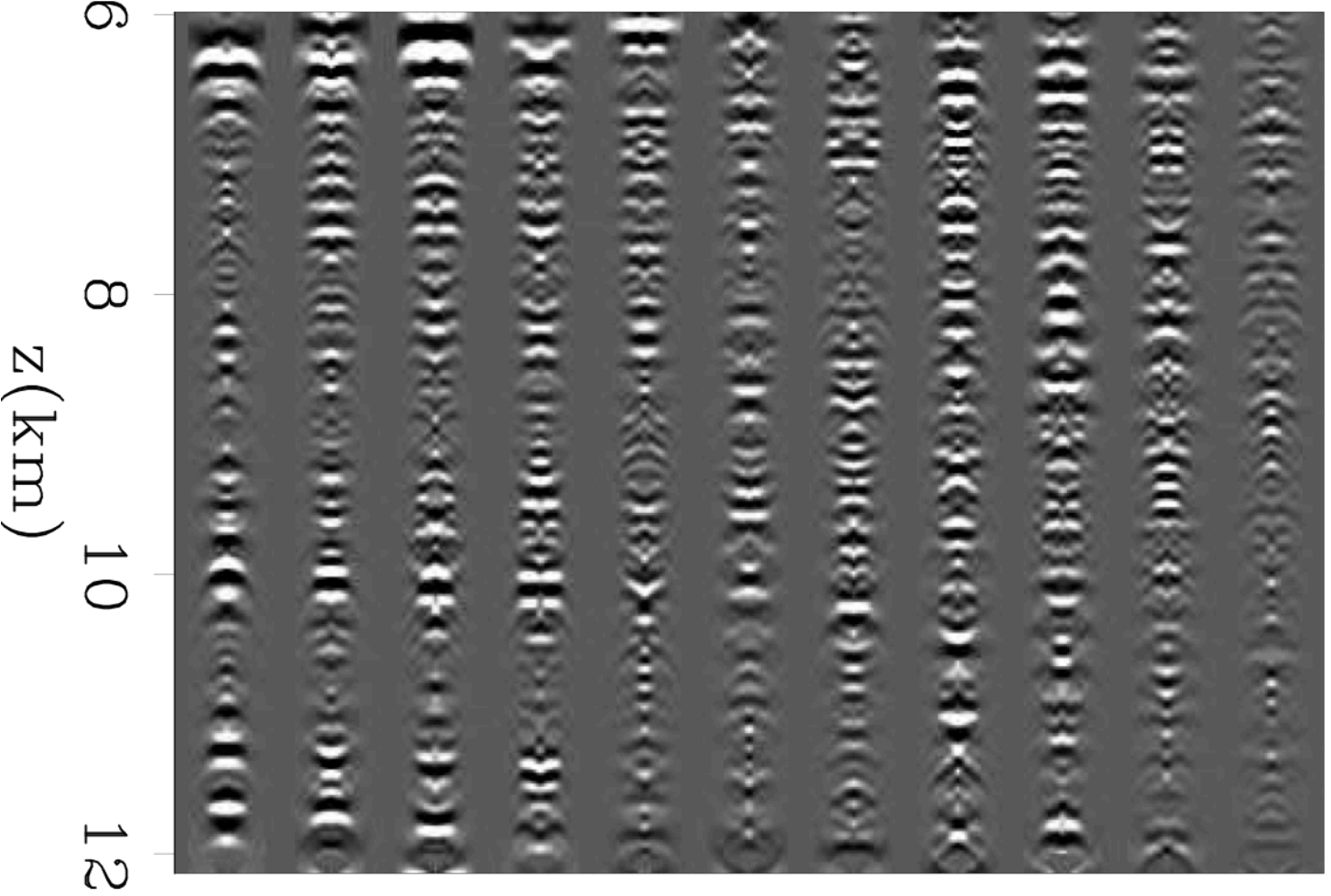


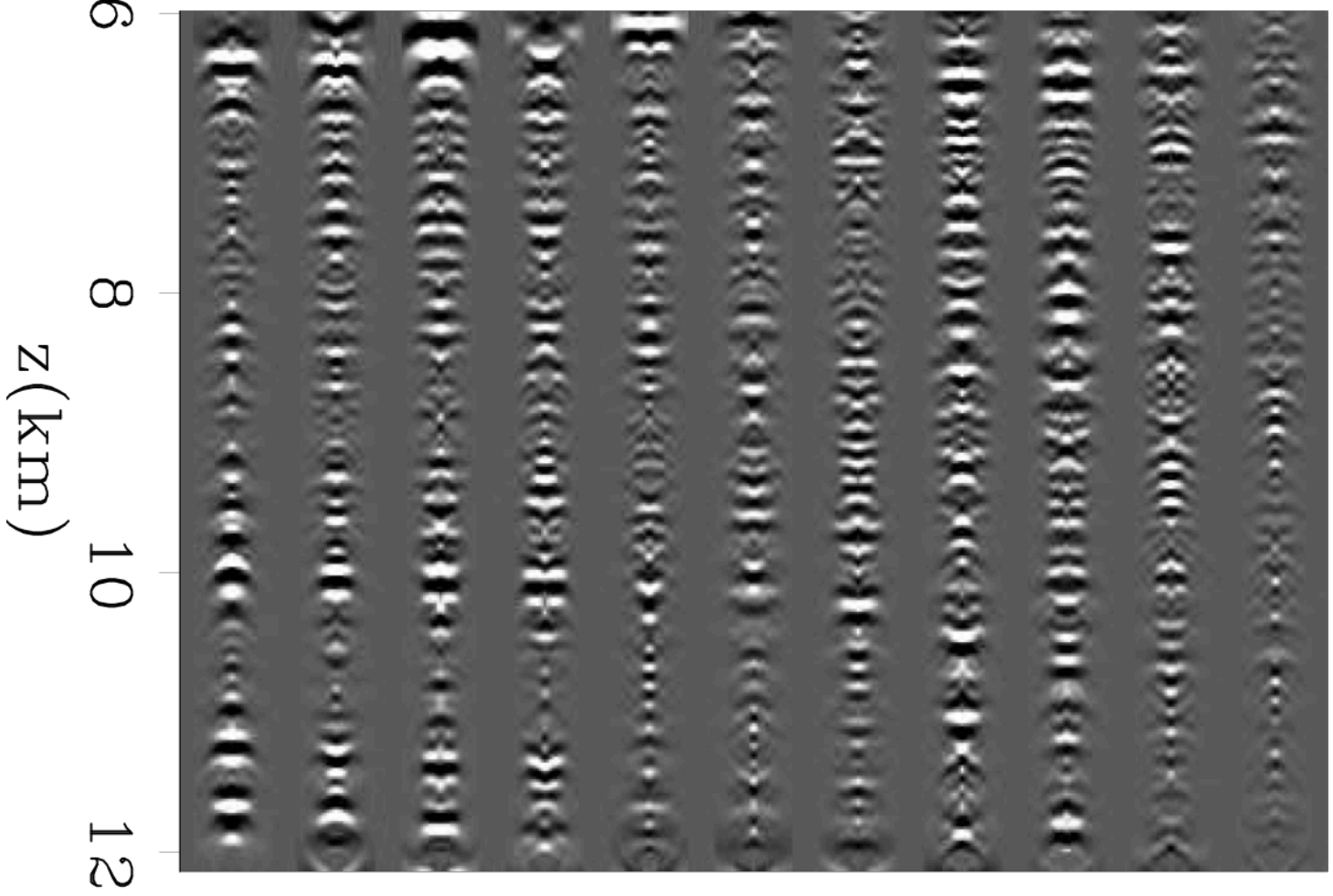
40 degs

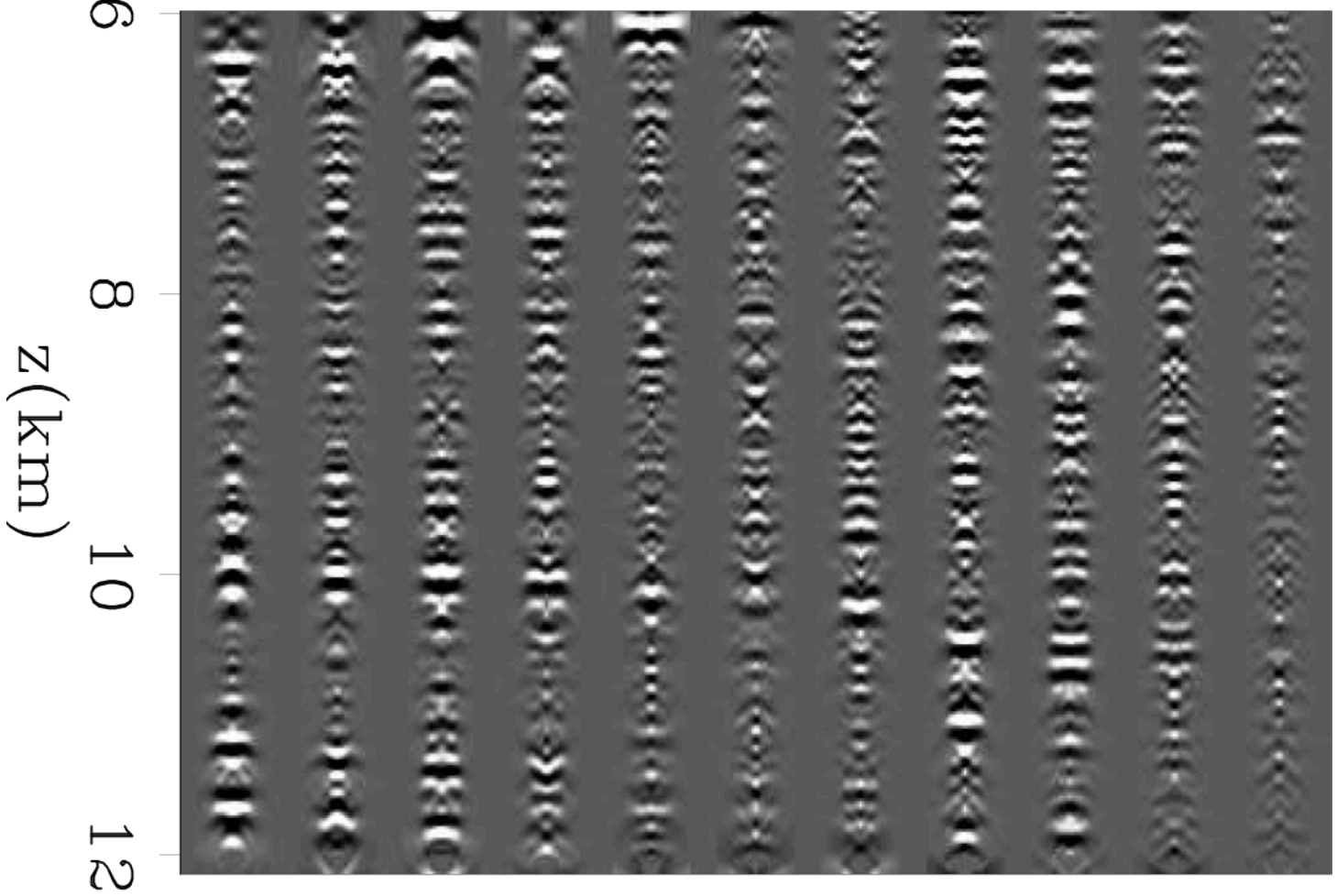


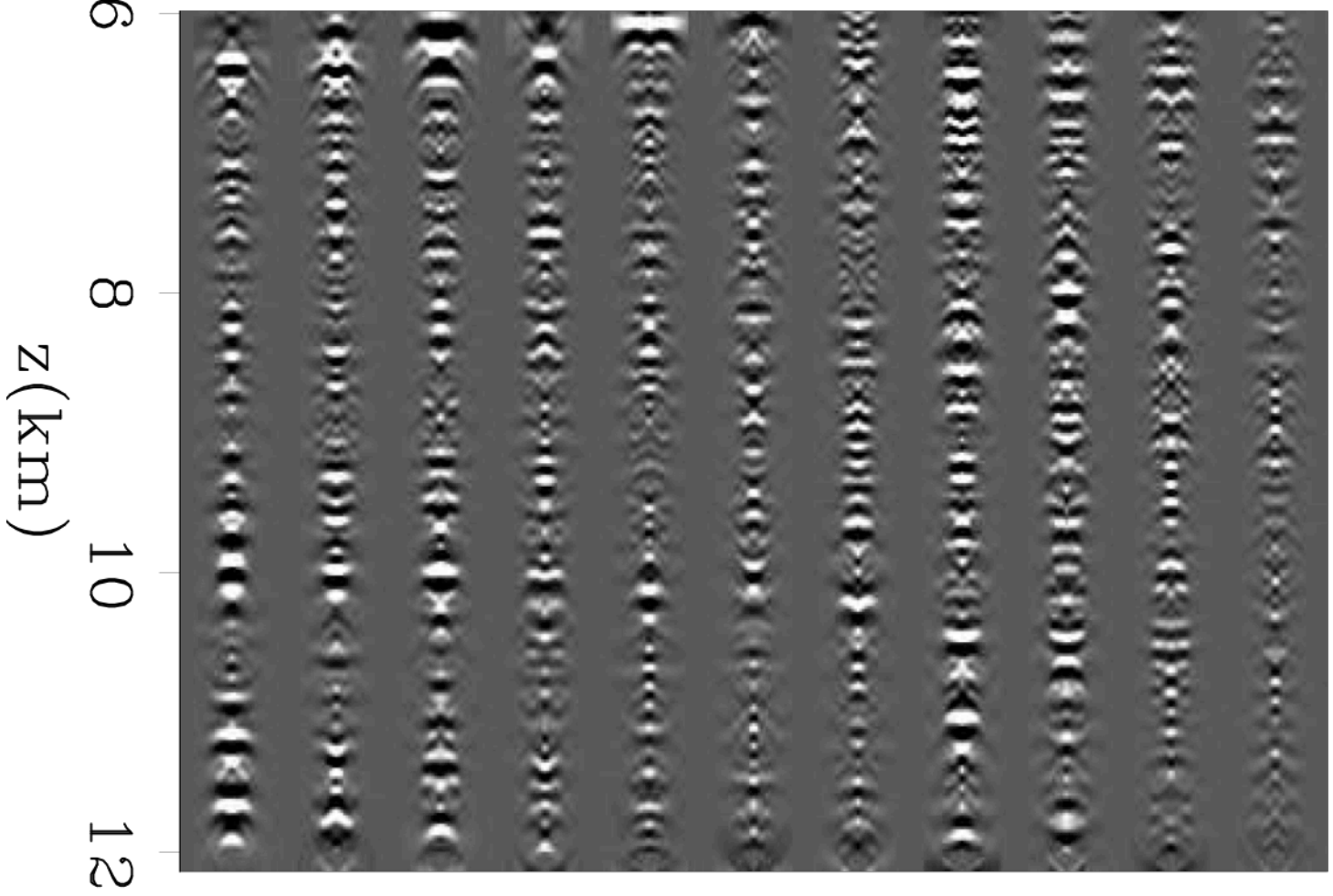
80 degs cross-line

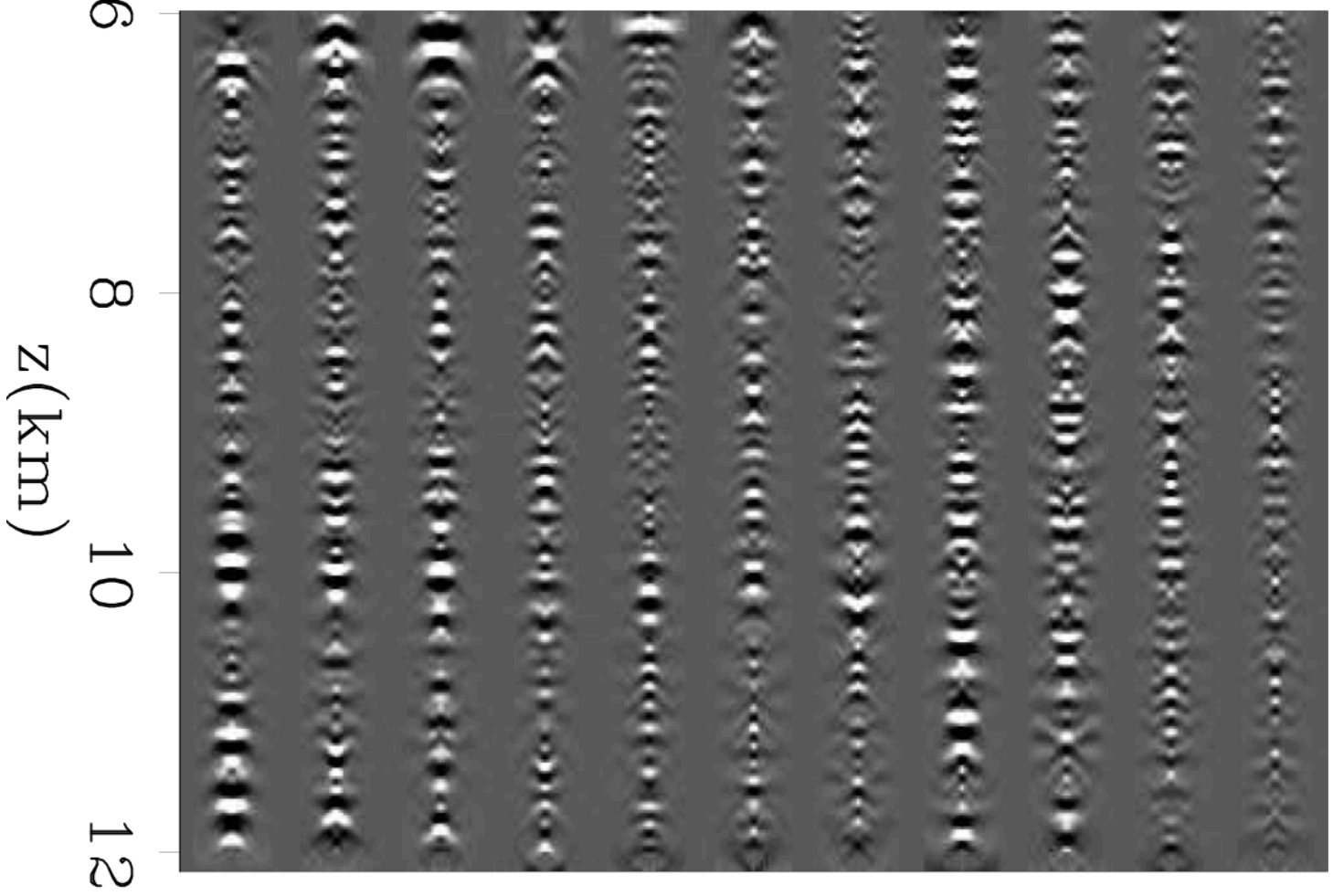
25











80 degs

# Conclusion

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- We successfully applied our imaging algorithm on a large-scale 3-D field WAZ data set
- By careful data regularization and pre-processing, we are able to make the computational cost affordable on our academic computing cluster
- The computed 3-D ADCIGs demonstrated clearly indicates the room for velocity improvement in the target subsalt area

# Future work

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- Further tune our RMO-based WEMVA method on this data set to achieve more model improvement
- Test the compressive-sensing based ADCIGs reconstruction on this 3-D imaging example



# Acknowledgement

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- Schlumberger
- Bob Clapp, Dave Nichols, Elita Li, Yaxun Tang

Questions?

# Questions?

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