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



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

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Outline (E-Octopus phase III, GOM)

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

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Regional geological structure

Wilcox Fault Systems Upper Eocene Fault Systems Vicksburg Detachments Salt Domes/ Minibasins Oligocene Detachments Miocene Detachments Plio-Pleistocene Detachments Tabular Salt/ Minibasins Shallow Salt



Nominal acquisition settings



Courtesy of Schlumberger

Nominal acquisition settings, cont.



Courtesy of Schlumberger



Rose diagram, azimuth coverage



Overall source/receiver coverage



Overall source/receiver coverage

sources

receivers



Data regularization, reduce 11TB to 1.9TB

- 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 (Tpow)
- Using the frequency data in range [5Hz,20Hz], further reduce the data size and computation cost

Velocity model for migration



















The transform of offset -> 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):

$$\begin{bmatrix} k'_x \\ k'_y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos \phi & -\sin \phi \\ \sin \phi & \cos \phi \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} k_x \\ k_y \end{bmatrix}$$
$$k'_{hx} = k_z \sqrt{1 + (k'_y/k_z)^2} \tan \gamma$$
$$k'_{hy} = \frac{k'_y k'_x k'_{hx}}{k'_y^2 + k_z^2}$$
$$\begin{bmatrix} k_{hy} \\ k_{hy} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos \phi & \sin \phi \\ -\sin \phi & \cos \phi \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} k'_{hx} \\ k'_{hy} \end{bmatrix}.$$

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



 (γ, ϕ)

 (k_{hx}, k_{hy})



60 degs

80 degs cross-line

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80 degs

Conclusion

- We successfully applied our imaging algorithm on a largescale 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

- 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

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