

# Offset and Azimuth Diversity A Recipe for Complex Imaging

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## Outline

## Background

- Wide Azimuth Acquisition Styles
- Crystal Phase I,II and III
- Some Aspects of Wide Azimuth Pre-Processing
- Data Examples
- Recent Developments
- Summary and Conclusions

## Background

• Subsalt exploration has gained momentum due to a number of big discoveries

 Subsalt imaging has improved significantly with modern Depth Imaging Technology

• Challenges remain due to

Poor illumination from conventional acquisition geometries

The complex multiple wave-field limits the imaging quality



PSDM (WEM) of Conventional Streamer Data

#### **South Atlantic Tectonics**



Source: Adapted by Bernstein from an original image: Amante, C. and B. W. Eakins, ETOPO1 1 Arc-Minute Global Relief Model: Procedures, Data Sources and Analysis, National Geophysical Data Center, NESDIS, NOAA, U.S. Department of Commerce, Boulder, CO, August 2008.

## Wide Azimuth: *illumination*



## Wide Azimuth: multiple diffractions



#### **Narrow Azimuth Depth Slice**

Wide Azimuth (2.4km) Depth Slice

Ref. Carl Regone "Using 3D finite-difference modelling to design wide azimuth surveys for improved subsalt imaging", Geophysics, VOL 72, NO 5, 2007

## **Wide Azimuth Streamer Surveys**

The efficiency of modern streamer acquisition has made it possible to consider Wide Azimuth Streamer solutions

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First Sail-line Near Cross-line Pass



First Sail-line Near and Far Cross-line Passes





First Sail-line Second Sail-line Near and Far Cross-line Passes Near and Far Cross-line Passes



- 10 streamers, 8.1km length, 120m streamer separation
- 2 dual sources each, 60.0m source separation
  - Front and Tail Source staggered
  - 37.5m shot interval, 14 sec recording
  - Natural Acquisition bins 6.25m x 15.0m
- Source line separation 600m within each tile



Subsurface Coverage Nominal Fold 108 (6.25x30m) Cross-Line Fold : 2

#### Wide Azimuth Geometry - Dual Streamer Anti-parallel Template



#### Crystal III WATS - Shooting Pattern (to be viewed in slide show) (not to scale)



Acquisition continues in this fashion so that each shot point is acquired 4 times i.e. once by each source vessel

This means that the data from each shot point can be gathered into super shots...

## The SuperShot(s) or The Virtual Spread(s)



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## **Crystal Surveys I,II,III – Gulf o Mexico**



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## **Processing WATS Data**

- Pre-processing
  - Source de-signature
  - De-bubble
  - Seismic interference attenuation
  - True Azimuth 3DSRME
  - Enhanced High Density Radon de-multiple
  - MDA
  - Water column statics

#### Velocity Depth Model Building

- True Azimuth Tomography
- Migration
  - Beam
  - Kirchhoff
  - Implicit Finite Difference One Way
  - Reverse Time Migration

#### **True-azimuth 3-D Surface-Related Multiple Prediction**

For an arbitrary source and receiver pair (with azimuth) ...



... 3D multiples are predicted by convolving 3D common shot gathers with 3D common receiver gathers at all 'multiple contributions' and summing the results!

#### **True-azimuth 3-D Surface-Related Multiple Prediction**

The challenge in True-Azimuth 3-D SRME is to overcome

- The coarse sampling of cross-line sources & receivers
- The limited cross-line aperture of the receivers

using 3-D data reconstruction schemes.

## **Crystal WATS: Radon only KPSDM Inline**



#### **Crystal WATS: TA 3D SRME + Radon KPSDM Inline**



#### **Crystal WATS: Radon only KPSDM Xline**



## **Crystal WATS: TA 3D SRME + Radon KPSDM Xline**



#### **Velocity Depth Model Building**



#### **Connecting the Acquisition Geometry to the Migrated Data**



Input data binned in common vector offset

Geometry information (sx, sy, gx, gy, cvobin) of input data are stored in migration step and used in tomography

#### **True Azimuth Tomography**

- Input from either FastBeam or Kirchhoff migrations
- Operates on vector offsets; can handle NAZ, MAZ and WATS
- Multi-parameter RMO or direct  $\Delta z$  picking on gathers
- Uses acquisition geometry to connect migrated data with input data
- Inversion by pre-conditioned conjugate gradient solver

## **Crystal WATS – CRP gathers – 1<sup>st</sup> iteration / 3<sup>rd</sup> iteration**



#### SmartFlood<sup>™</sup> data – Gulf of Mexico



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## **Legacy Narrow Azimuth Data**



#### Wide Azimuth Data using NATS model - Fasttrack



#### Wide Azimuth Data using WATS model



#### **Further improvement**

- Use of Reverse Time Migration
- Inclusion of Anisotropic information in the subsurface model



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## **Current State of the Art Imaging Flow (2010)**

#### Pre-processing;

- Source designature & de-bubble
- Noise attenuation
- True Azimuth 3DSRME
- Enhanced HR Radon demultiple
- Multiple Diffraction Attenuation
- Water column statics

#### Velocity Depth Model Building;

- TTI sediment overburden modelling
- True Azimuth Tomography
- Multiple Salt body definition
- Sub-Salt velocity analysis

#### • Final Imaging;

- TTI RTM
- TTI Beam





#### **Isotropic RTM – Crystal WATS**



## **TTI RTM – Crystal WATS**



## Conclusions

- Compared to Conventional Data Wide Azimuth has delivered
  - -Improved illumination
  - -Better multiple suppression
  - -Better signal-to-noise ratio
- A Wide Azimuth Processing Flow includes
  - -Wide Azimuth Tomography (TTI Compliant)
  - -Wide Azimuth SRME
  - -TTI Compliant Imaging using
    - Beam for fast model building
    - WEM
    - RTM for final image



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## Thank You for Your Attention !

