



**"OPTIMIZATION OF SEISMIC PROCESSING
SEQUENCE USING SYNTHETIC SEISMIC SECTIONS"**

**A THESIS
SUBMITTED TO AWARD THE MASTER DEGREE OF SCIENCE
IN GEOPHYSICS**

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ABSTRACT

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In order to process synthetic seismic data using computer software "MATLAB CREWES", a synthetic model has to be created using a velocity subsurface model. The subsurface velocity model was established. Forward modeling was performed by the finite difference method to generate synthetic data. Then, sorting the data into different domains (shot, receiver and CMP domains) to be able to tackle different problems (for example, to remove the noises in the shot domain and also to apply velocity analysis and stacking). The seismic shots are updated with its geometry, then the data became ready for the processing steps.

A linear noise is inserted in the raw data, in-order to attenuate it using the **F-K** Fourier transform. Deconvolution was then applied to remove the effect of wavelet signature. Two types of deconvolution were tested on the data: 1- "spiking deconvolution" is applied in order to compress the wavelet" and 2- "predictive deconvolution" is applied to remove repetition.

Before stacking, the velocity is required to apply NMO correction on the CMP gathers. Constant and semblance (variable) velocity analysis were performed on the data. The semblance analysis gives the best velocity model result to be applied on the data. NMO corrected the CMP-gathers, that were stacked to obtain zero-offset stacks, in order to improve the signal to noise ratio and to prepare the data for the post stack migration.

Before migration, the velocity model should be smoothed. **Kirchhoff post stack migration** was run with different percentages of the smoothed velocity to test the best collapse result of the diffraction hyperbola. Post-stack enhancement is required to be applied to amplify the deep events relative to the shallow events, gain recovery was tested to give good stack balance response.

Two case studies with different structures were modeled, in order to illustrate the difference between the time and depth migration stacks. The depth migration gives a structural image, that is better for interpretation than the time migration image.

Note

The present thesis is submitted to Faculty of Science, Ain Shams University in partial fulfillment for the requirements of the Master degree of Science in Geophysics.

Beside the research work materialized in this thesis, the candidate has attended ten post-graduate courses for one year in the following topics:

1. Geophysical field measurements.
2. Numerical analysis and computer programming.
3. Elastic wave theory.
4. Seismic data acquisition.
5. Seismic data processing.
6. Seismic data interpretation.
7. Seismology.
8. Engineering seismology.
9. Deep seismic sounding.
10. Structure of the earth.

She successfully passed the final examinations in these courses.

In fulfillment of the language requirement of the degree, she also passed the final examination of a course in the English language.

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CONTENTS

ABSTRACT	
CONTENTS	i
TABLE OF FIGURES	iv
CHAPTER I	
INTRODUCTION	1
CHAPTER II	
FORWARD MODELING	4
2.1 Introduction:	4
2.2 Finite difference modeling:	4
Code 2.2.1	8
2.3 Geometry and sorting seismic data:	11
2.3.1 Definition of geometry shot headers:	12
Code 2.3.1	12
Quality control of the geometry shot headers.....	15
2.3.2 Sorting to different domains:.....	15
Code 2.3.2	15
Common shot and common receiver gathers	16
Quality control of the geometry headers for common receiver gathers	17
Common midpoint gathers	17
Fold.....	20

Code 2.3.3	20
CHAPTER III	
LINEAR NOISE ELIMINATION AND DECONVOLUTION	22
3.1 Introduction:	22
3.2 The spatial Fourier transform:	24
Code 3.2.1	28
3.3 Deterministic deconvolution in the frequency domain:	34
3.3.1 Convolution model:	38
Code 3.3.1	38
3.4 Deterministic Deconvolution in the time domain: Wiener filters	42
3.4.1 Spiking deconvolution.....	44
Code 3.4.1	45
3.5 Statistical deconvolution: predictive deconvolution:	48
Code 3.5.1	51
CHAPTER IV	
VELOCITY ANALYSIS	56
4.1 Introduction:	56
4.2 Normal move-out and velocity analysis:	56
4.2.1 NMO curve for single interface:.....	57
4.2.2 NMO curve for more than one interface:	58
4.2.3 Applying NMO correction:	62
4.2.4 Velocity estimation:	63
Code 4.2.3.1	66

4.3 Stacking:.....	75
Code 4.3.1	77
CHAPTER V	
MIGRATION	79
5.1 Introduction:	79
5.2 Three simple configurations and their zero-offset time sections:.....	80
5.3 Diffraction stack.....	84
5.4 Zero offset migration and wave theory: exploding reflector model	85
5.5 Effects of wrong migration velocities	87
Code 5.5.1	89
5.6 Gain recovery:	92
Code 5.6.1	92
5.7 Case Studies:	94
5.7.1 Reverse fault:.....	94
code 5.7.1	95
5.7.2 Normal (Graben) fault:	98
Code 5.7.2	99
SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS.....	103
REFERENCES	107
ARABIC SUMMARY	

TABLE OF FIGURES

Figure 2.1: The velocity model created in code 2.2.1.	9
Figure 2.2: The shots records displayed every 50m.	11
Figure 2.3: Shows the sorted shot headers.	14
Figure 2.4: Shot gather measurement (from Drijkoningen, G.G.)	16
Figure 2.5: A geometry header for receiver gathers.	17
Figure 2.6: Midpoint definition in between the sources and receivers (from Drijkoningen, G.G.).....	18
Figure 2.7: Common midpoint gather (from Drijkoningen, G.G.).....	18
Figure 2.8: A Geometry header for common midpoint gathers.	19
Figure 2.9: The positions of CMP gather and their folds.	21
Figure 3.1: Three discretised plane waves of frequency 30 Hz with ray parameter $p = 0$, $p = 0.3 \cdot 10^{-3}$ and $p = 2.0 \cdot 10^{-3}$ s/m respectively in the time domain (upper part) and in the wavenumber domain (lower part). The time sampling is 4ms and the spatial sampling is 10m (from Drijkoningen, G.G.).....	26
Figure 3.2: A linear event in (t, x) (upper left) (f, x) (upper right) and (f, k_x) (lower) (from Drijkoningen, G.G.).....	27
Figure 3.3: The shot with time in seconds and the offset in meter.	29
Figure 3.4: The shot after muting the direct arrival.....	29
Figure 3.5: The shot after inserting the dipping event.....	30
Figure 3.6: Shows the result of the forward f - k transform using image scale where the wavenumber on the x -axis and the frequency on the y -axis, and show the dipping event and its aliasing.	31
Figure 3.7: Shows the right side of the k -axis is being zeroed after editing.....	32
Figure 3.8: Shows the complete editing for the seismic data "spec".....	33

Figure 3.9: Shows the data after applying Fourier transform.....	34
Figure 3.10: The effect of deconvolution in the frequency domain, in the presence of noise (from Drijkoningen, G.G.).....	35
Figure 3.11: Designing a desired wavelet via smoothing in the frequency domain (from Drijkoningen, G.G.).	37
Figure 3.12: The earth's response (reflectivity).....	40
Figure 3.13: The noise.....	40
Figure 3.14: The combination between the earth's response and the noise.....	41
Figure 3.15: The source signal (minimum phase wavelet).....	41
Figure 3.16: The synthetic seismogram.....	42
Figure 3.17: The graph shows the result of the deconvolution of earth's response with the different ranges of the filter length with a comparison with the earth's response and the reflectivity.....	46
Figure 3.18: The graph shows the result of the deconvolution of earth's response with the different ranges of stabilizer with a comparison with the earth's response and the reflectivity.....	47
Figure 3.19: Shows a comparison between two sections before deconvolution on the right side and after deconvolution on the left side.....	48
Figure 3.20: Reverberations in a water layer in the depth (left) and its effect on the seismic trace (right) (from Drijkoningen, G.G.).....	49
Figure 3.21: Autocorrelation of seismic response (x).	51
Figure 3.22: The graph shows the result of the deconvolved output trace with the different values of lag with a comparison with the earth's response and the reflectivity.	53
Figure 3.23: The graph shows the result of the deconvolved output trace with the different values of number of operator with a comparison with the earth's response and the reflectivity.....	54

Figure 3.24: Shows the deconvolved output trace with the best results of lag 12ms and number of operator 88ms.	55
Figure 3.25: Shows a comparison between two sections before deconvolution on the right side and after deconvolution on the left side.....	55
Figure 4.1: a) Distance in a subsurface model with one flate reflector. b) NMO curve for geometry of a) with depth 300m and velocity of 1500 m/s. the dashed line is the parabolic approximation of the hyperbola (from Drijkoningen, G.G.).	57
Figure 4.2: a) Distances in a subsurface model with two flate reflectors. b) NMO curve for second reflector with depth 300m of each layer and velocities of 1500 m/s and 2500 m/s in the first and second layer respectively. The dashed line is the hyperbolic approximation of the travelttime curve (from Drijkoningen, G.G.).	59
Figure 4.3: CMP gather with one reflection after NMO correction with too low, correct and too high velocities (from Drijkoningen, G.G.).	63
Figure 4.4: Common shot and common midpoint gather for horizontally layered earth (from Drijkoningen, G.G.).	64
Figure 4.5: CMP gather NMO corrected with a range of constant NMO velocities from 1300 to 2700 m/s with step of 200 m/s (from Drijkoningen, G.G.).	64
Figure 4.6: CMP gather with its velocity spectrum, using a semblance calculation with window length of 20ms (from Drijkoningen, G.G.).	65
Figure 4.7: The shot records displayed every 100m.....	68
Figure 4.8: CMP gather.....	68
Figure 4.9: The positions of CMP gather and their folds.	69
Figure 4.10: Shows CMP gather 1000 NMO corrected with a range of constant NMO velocities from 1500 to 2750 m/s with steps of 250 m/s.....	70
Figure 4.11: Shows CMP gather 1500 NMO corrected with a range of constant NMO velocities from 1500 to 2750 m/s with steps of 250 m/s.....	71

Figure 4.12: Shows CMP gather 2000 NMO corrected with a range of constant NMO velocities from 1500 to 2750 m/s with steps of 250 m/s.....	71
Figure 4.13: Shows on the right side the selected CMP gather for midpoint at 1000m, while on the left side its calculated semblance.....	72
Figure 4.14: Shows on the right side the selected CMP gather for midpoint at 1504m, while on the left side its calculated semblance.....	73
Figure 4.15: Shows on the right side the selected CMP gather for midpoint at 2000m, while on the left side its calculated semblance.....	74
Figure 4.16: Velocity model.....	75
Figure 4.17: CMP gather with 2 primaries and 1 multiple in the (x, t) and (f, k_x) domain before (a) and after (b) NMO correction and after stacking (c) (from Drijkoningen, G.G.).....	77
Figure 4.18: Shows a comparison with the muted stack which is on the upper side and the no muted stack which is on the lower side.....	78
Figure 5.1: A diffractor (left) and its seismic response (right), a hyperbola in the zero offset section (from Drijkoningen, G.G.).	80
Figure 5.2: Four point diffractors (left) and their seismic responses (right). Note the apparent dip from the hyperbolae (from Drijkoningen, G.G.).	81
Figure 5.3: Relation between the reflection points in depth (a) and the travel times in the zero offset section (b) for a dipping reflector (Yilmaz, 1987).	82
Figure 5.4: A syncline reflector (left) yeilds "bow-tie" shape in zero offset section (right) (from Drijkoningen, G.G.).	83
Figure 5.5: A stacked section (a) and its time migrated version (b) (from Yilamz, 1987).....	83
Figure 5.6: Exploding reflector model for zero offset data. A zero offset measurement can be considered as an exploding reflector response in a medium with half the velocity (from Drijkoningen, G.G.).	86
Figure 5.7: Stacked section and its migrated version with the correct and wrong velocities (from Drijkoningen, G.G.).	88

Figure 5.8: The velocity model before smoothing is at the upper side, while after smoothing using the exponential method with wsize=50 is at the lower side....	90
Figure 5.9: Stacked section and its migrated version with the correct and wrong velocities.....	91
Figure 5.10: The migrated stack section before gain in the upper side, while the migrated stack section after gain to the deeper part, which is from 0.6s to 1.4s.	93
Figure 5.11: Velocity model for reverse fault.	96
Figure 5.12: Stack before migration for reverse fault.	96
Figure 5.13: Shows the Kirchhoff's post-stack time migration for the reverse fault section.	97
Figure 5.14: Shows the depth migrated stack for reverse fault.	98
Figure 5.15: Shows the velocity model for graben section.	100
Figure 5.16: Shows the Stack before migration for the graben section.....	100
Figure 5.17: Shows the Kirchhoff's post-stack time migration for graben fault section.....	101
Figure 5.18: Shows the post-stack depth migration for graben fault.....	102

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

The target of this research “Optimization of seismic processing sequence using synthetic seismic sections” is to model and process seismic data using computer software.

Synthetic seismic data are used to optimize the seismic processing parameters through the following work plan:

1. Reading SEG-Y input and pre-processing to sort the data, define geometry and trace editing.
2. Noise elimination and deconvolution (spiking / predictive).
3. Velocity analysis and normal move-out stacking.
4. Velocity field smoothing and post stack time migration.
5. Trace scaling "Gain Recovery" (post stack).
6. Final stack ready for interpretation.
7. Case studies to show the difference between the time and depth migration stack.

Modeling of seismic data is an important step in:

1. Building the velocity model, which is essential for forward modeling and the creation of synthetic shots.
2. Studying the best surface acquisition geometry and the effect of acquisition parameters on the subsurface spatial data coverage.