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Imam Khomeini International University Vol. 3, No. 4, Winter 2019, pp. 1-5

DOI: 10.30479/jmre.2019.1590

An Improvement In To The Common-Diffration-Surface (Cds) Stack Method

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(Received: 06 Jul. 2018, Accepted: 24 Oct. 2018)

Abstract: The Common Diffraction Surface (CDS) stack method has been introduced to solve the conflicting dip by merging the concepts of Common Reflection Surface (CRS) stack method and Dip Move-Out (DMO). The method proposed considers a continuous range of operators in pre-stack data set to simulate a Zero-Offset (ZO) sample which handle the conflicting dip problem in to full extent. However this method still contains artificial events and noise to the ZO stack section. As the coherence of each operator is available before stacking, it is proposed to use this coherence as criterion for accept or reject an operator for the stack. In this way the operators, which have not coherence with any seismic events, will be illuminated. By implementing the proposed method not only it is possible to solve the conflicting dip in to full extent but also the signal to noise ratio will be increased.

Keywords: Coherence, Conflicting dip, CRS, CDS.

INTRODUCTION

The development of the seismic reflection data processing was enterd to the new stage in 1962 by introducting the Common-mid-point (CMP) method [1]. This method, which was based on assumtion of horisontal reflectors, has been developed to consider the dipping refectors later on [2]. But the fan shape of Dip-Move-Out (DMO) operator can not calculte the reflector response appropriately. Based on two hypothetical wave front experiment [3] the traveltime of the wave has been calculated [4-8]. By using this traveltime the Common-Reflection-Surface (CRS) stack method has been introduced and applied on a real data set [9-13]. As the CRS method for each smaple just consider one operator, which has high coherence with seismci event for the stack to the Zero Offset (ZO) samples and neglect othere events, it can not handle the conflicting dip in the simulated ZO sections [9,10]. The conflicting dip cause to cover the tail of diffractor by high enrgy reflectors or vise versa [14]. Consignitely, it is porposed to use a range of operators for stacking, instead of one operator [9]. Afterward by integration the DMO and CRS, a method called Common-Diffracion-Surface (CDS) stack, has been introduced. The CDS method is applied on the real data with a very good results [15,16]. As the CDS method carries a data driven manner, it was very time consuming the model driven CDS has been intruduced, which uses the dynamic and kinematic ray tracing [14]. The model-based CDS has been applied on the Sigsbee2A synthetic data set [17] and can handel the



نشریه مهندسی منابع معدنی Journal of Mineral Resources Engineering (JMRE) confilicting dip in to full extent. As the CDS method consider many operator for the stacking, consiquitely it bring a lot noise to the simulated ZO stack section. In this paper we propose to use a number of operators for the stacking which has the coherecne more than a predefine thershold. In this way it is possible to make blance between solving the confilcting problem and the amount of the noise in the simulated ZO stack section.dfdf.

THEORY

Base on two hypothetical wave front so called kinematic wavefield attributes, the scond orther approximation of traveltime is obtained which read as:

$$t^{2}(x_{m},h) = \left[t_{0} + \frac{2sin\alpha}{v_{0}}(x_{m} - x_{0})\right]^{2} + \frac{2t_{0}\cos^{2}\alpha}{v_{0}}\left[\frac{(x_{m} - x_{0})^{2}}{R_{N}} - \frac{h^{2}}{R_{NIP}}\right]$$
(1)

where h is half offset, xm is the mid point of source and receiver, x0 and t0, is the ZO sample that the stacked amplitude is allocated, RN, RNIP, and alpha are the so called kinematic wave field attributes.

For a diffractor on a depth the RN is equal to RNIP hence the equation (1) is simplified to:

$$t^{2}(x_{m},h) = \left[t_{0} + \frac{2sin\alpha}{v_{0}}(x_{m} - x_{0})\right]^{2} + \frac{2t_{0}\cos^{2}\alpha}{v_{0}R_{CDS}}[(x_{m} - x_{0})^{2} - h^{2}]$$
(2)

It is possible to obtain the unknown parameter in equation (2) by kinematic and dynamic ray tracing efficiently [13].

IMPLEMENTATION

In CDS stack method the coherence of all operators is ready before stacking step. Hence, it is possible to use this coherence value as a criterion to accept or reject an operator to apply on the stacking process. In this way, the operators with no relation to the seismic event are neglected, which causes increasing the signal to noise ratio.

For this purpose, a threshold is considered for the coherence. The operator with higher coherence of this threshold is accepted and the operator with lower than this threshold is rejected for the stacking process. It is clear that if this threshold is low (close to zero) the signal to noise will not increase and if this threshold is high (close to one) the conflicting problem will not solve in the simulated zero offset stack section. Subsequently, the threshold should to be considered in such a way that there is a balance between solving the problem of conflicting dip and increasing the signal to noise ratio.

CASE STUDY

In this paper the proposed method is applied on the Sigsbee2A synthetic dataset, which was developed by the SMAART JV Company [16]. The stack section of this data set obtained by the model-based CDS whit the threshold of 0.0 is depicted in Figure 1.

The focus on the right hand side window in Figure 1 is illustrated for different coherence threshold i.e. 0.0, 0.03 and 0.06.

As depicted in Figure 2a and Figure 2b by increasing threshold many artifices and noises are diminished while the conflicting dip is still solved. By increasing the threshold from 0.03 to 0.06 in Figure 2b to Figure 2c the noise and artifices eliminated in to full extent. But the problem of conflicting dip is not solved. In Table 1 the signal to noise ratio with the respect of the threshold is compared.



Figure 1. The CDS stacked section with threshold 0.0



Figure 2. The stacked section of the right hand side of Figure 1 a) stacked with threshold 0.0, b)stacked with thershold 0.03, c)stacked with thershold 0.06

| Threshold | Signal to Noise ratio (dB) |
|-----------|----------------------------|
| 0.00 | 17.14 |
| 0.03 | 21.17 |
| 0.06 | 23.01 |

Table 1. Comparison of signal to noise ratio with the respect to threshold of the stacked sections

This table shows that by increasing the threshold the Signal to Noise ratio will increase. But it has to be considered that by increasing the threshold the conflicting problem will arise. Hence in this work the threshold 0.03 is an efficient one.

To have a better comparison, the sacked sections have been migrated. The migrated section is shown in Figure 3.

As it is illustrated from Figure 3a to Figure 3b many artifacts are removed but in Figure 3c some parts of the faults are not well imaged which are because of conflicting problem.



Figure 3. The right hand side migrated section in Figure 1 a) migrated the stacke section with the thershold 0.0, b) migrated the stacke section with the thershold 0.03, c) migrated the stacke section with the thershold 0.06

CONCLUSION

The common-diffraction-surface stack method considers a range of operators to simulate a Zero Offset sample, which causes to produce the artifice and noise in the Zero Offset stacked section. In this work, we proposed to use the coherence of each operator as a criterion to accept or reject an operator for the stack. In proposed method, a threshold for the coherence is considered, and then the operators which have the higher coherence than the assumed threshold are considered for the stacking and the operators which have the lower coherence are neglected. The results of this work in both stacked section and migrated section show that by defining an efficient threshold it is possible to remove the noise and artifice and still solve the problem of conflicting dip. As the coherence of operator in different Zero Offset samples has various coherences, it is possible to consider the operator for the stacking with the respect of the maximum coherence in each Zero Offset sample.

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