

Reflection seismic



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Now tool for (non petroleum) geologist

- Up to 90 th, reflection was (only) used for oil prospecting for economic reasons
- This method became much more affordable for water, geotechnical investigations
- New digital seismograph
- Powerful personal computer
- Inexpensive processing software

Reflexion seismic usual applications

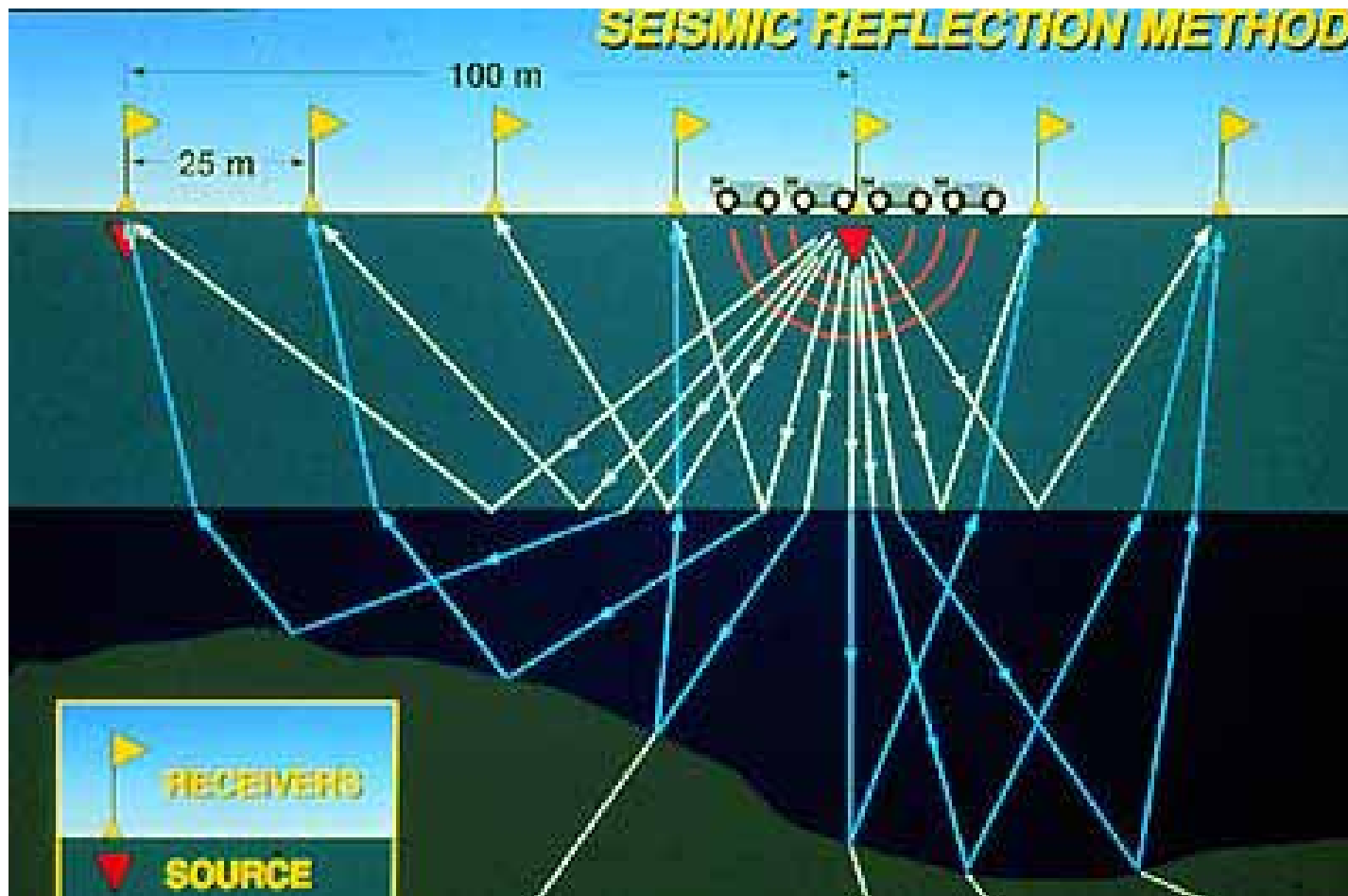
- Oil (From 1920 th)
- Deep water prospecting
- Deep geotechnical investigation
- High velocity layer on surface

Summary

- Principle
- Equipment
- Processing
- Examples



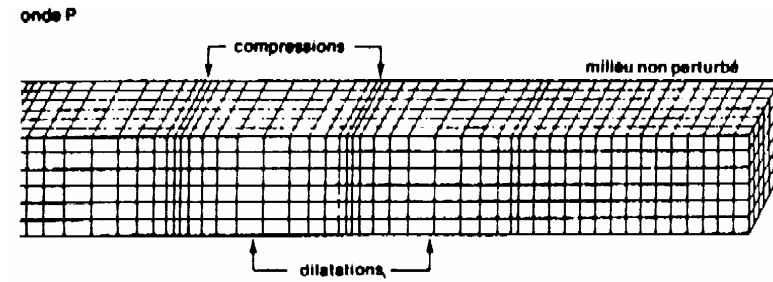
Principle



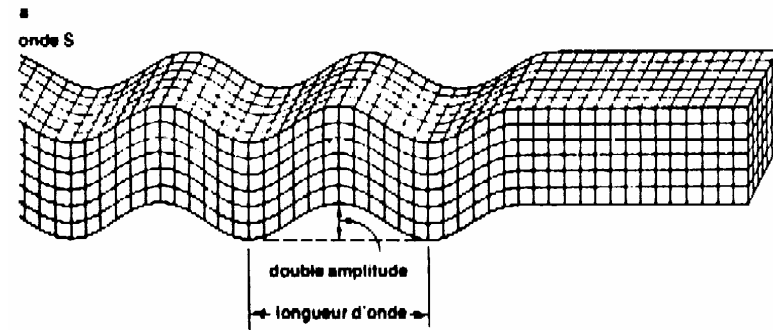
Seismic waves

Body

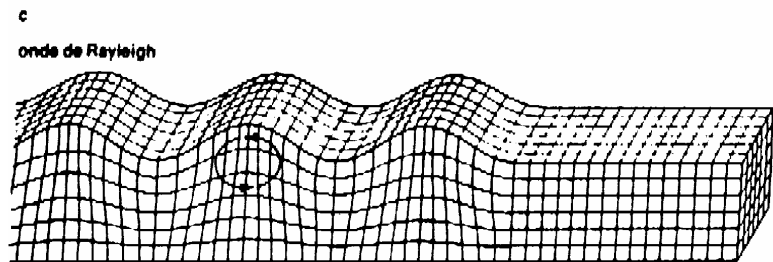
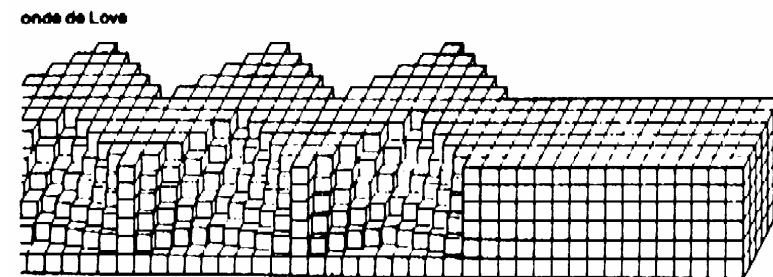
P

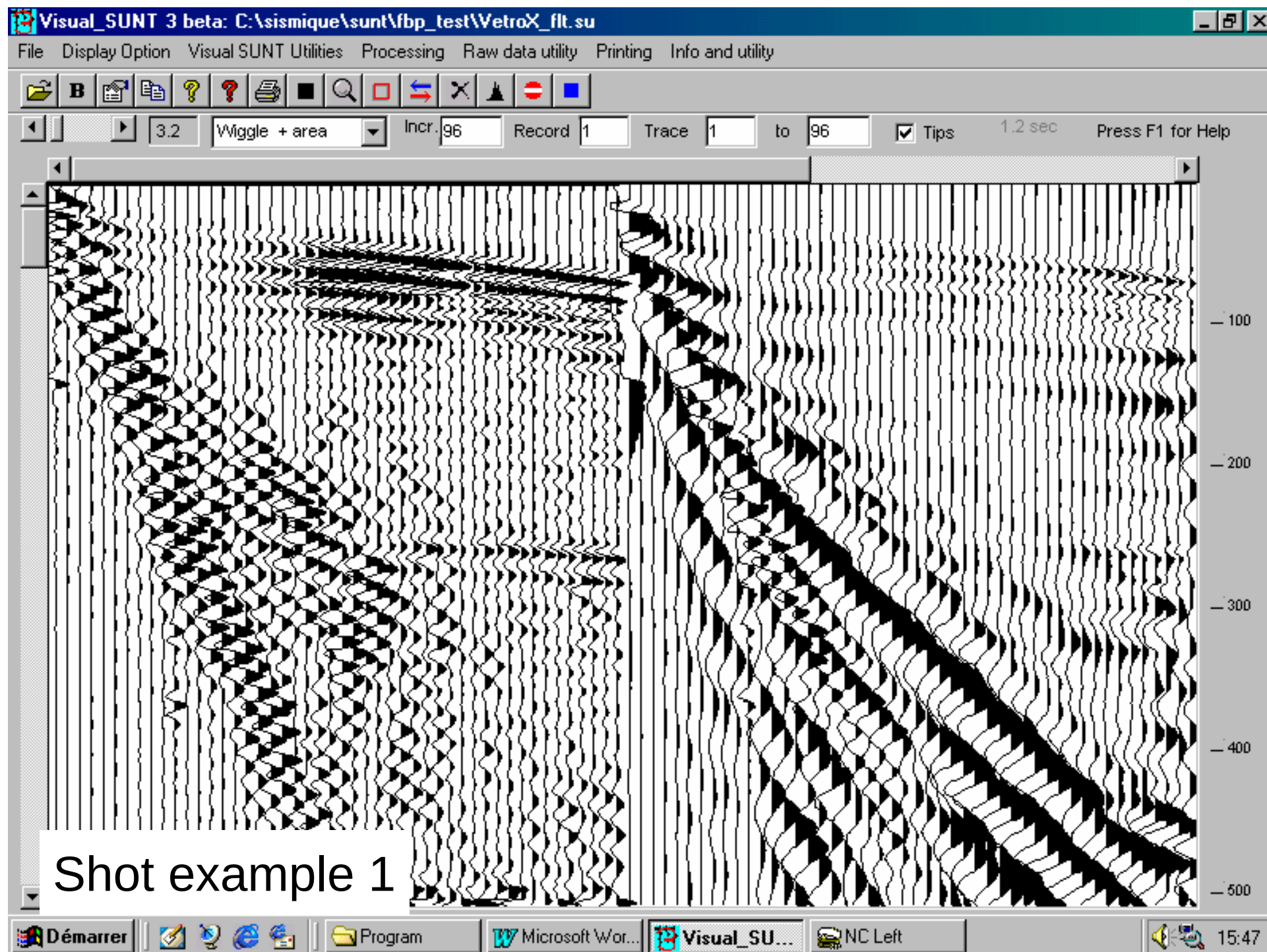


S



Surface





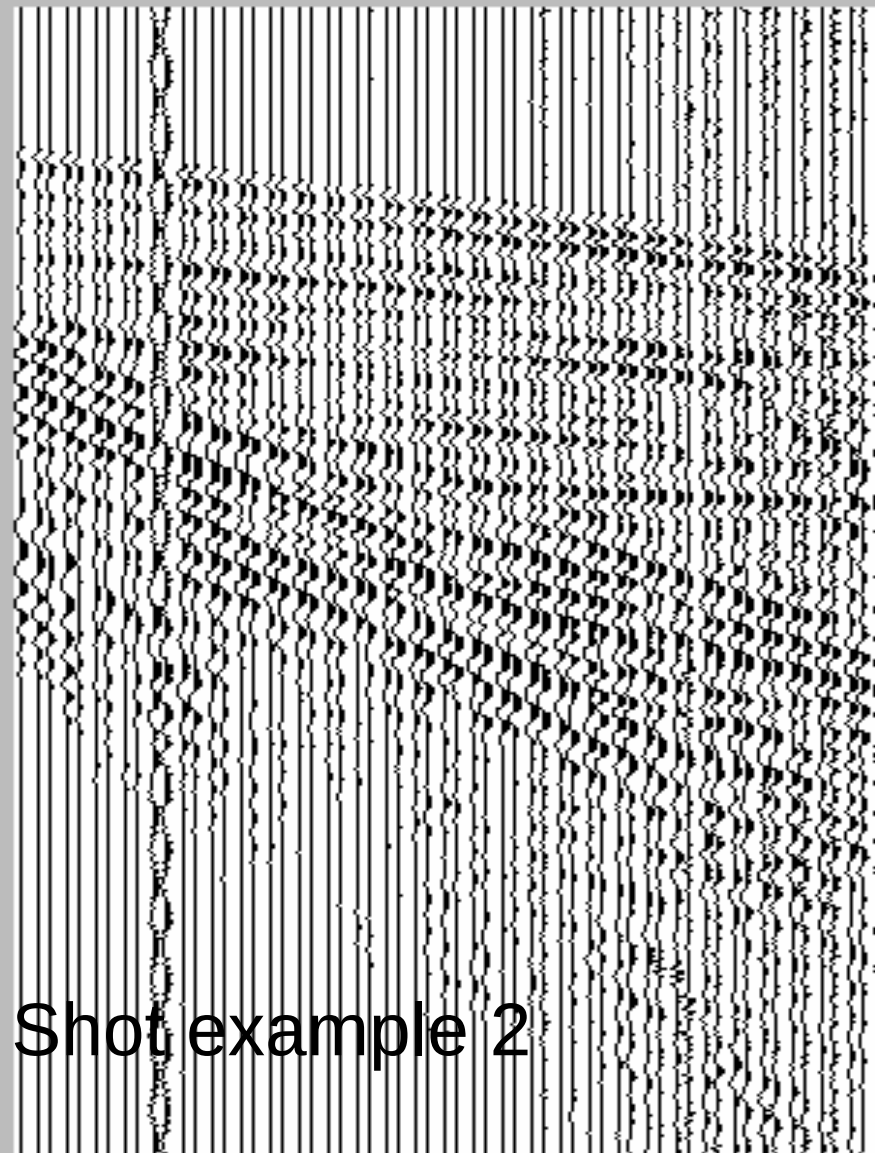
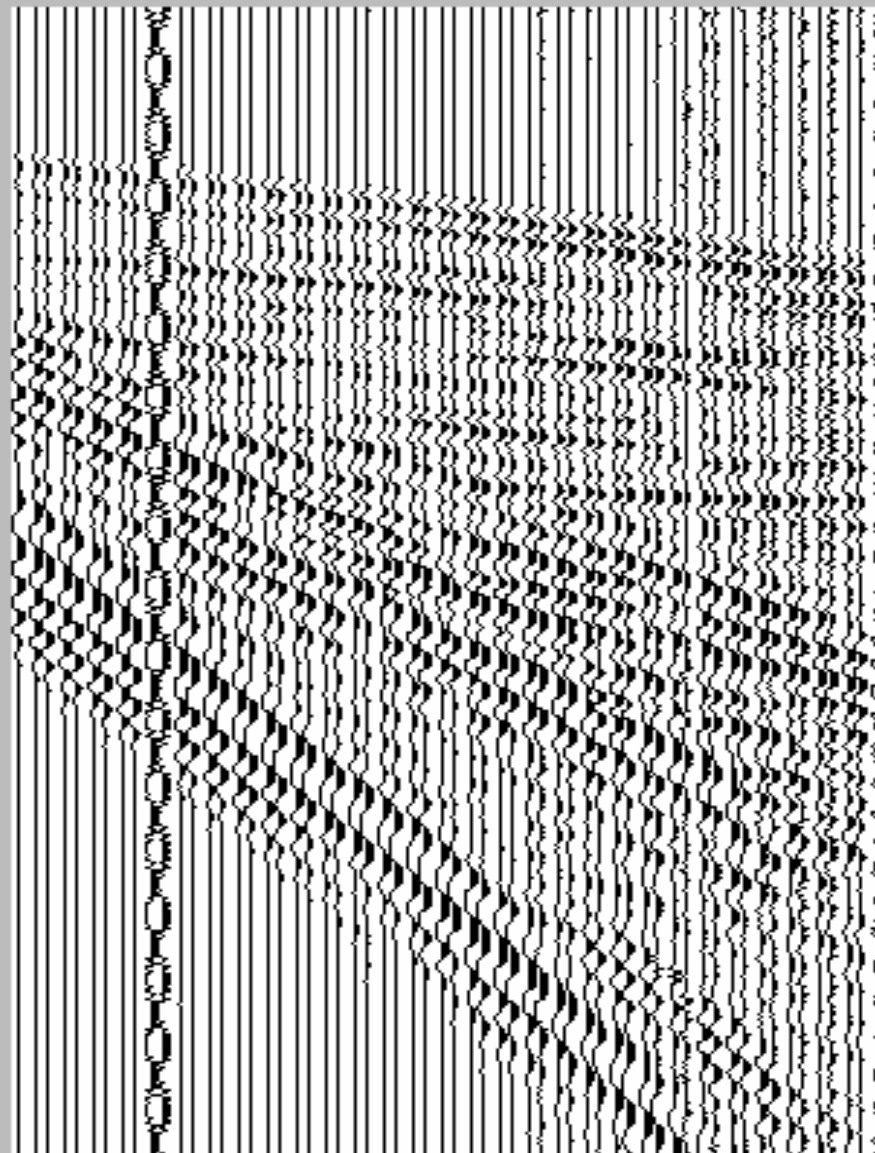
F-K Domain

Time-Space Domain

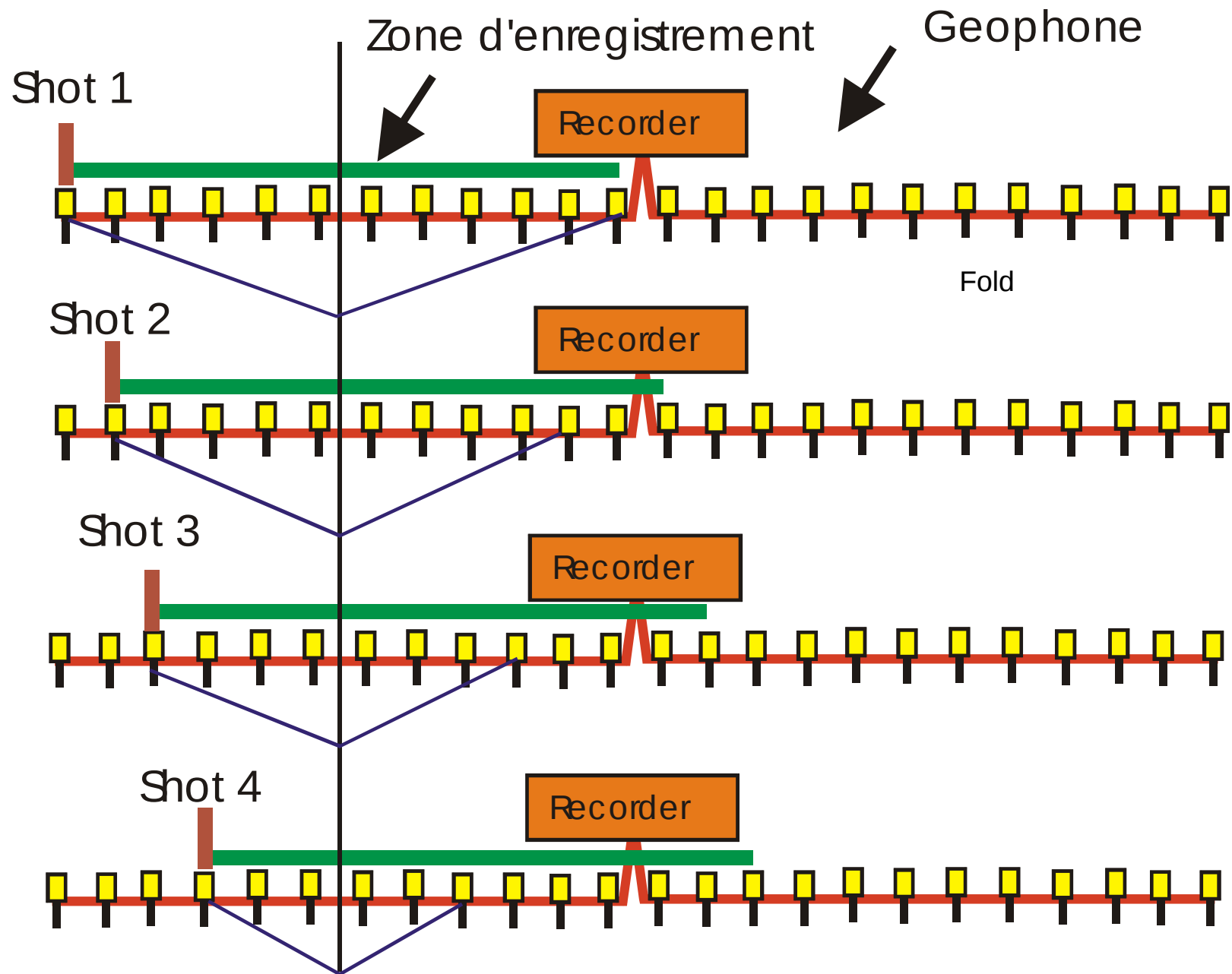
Original Datas

Save Filtered File

Filtered Datas

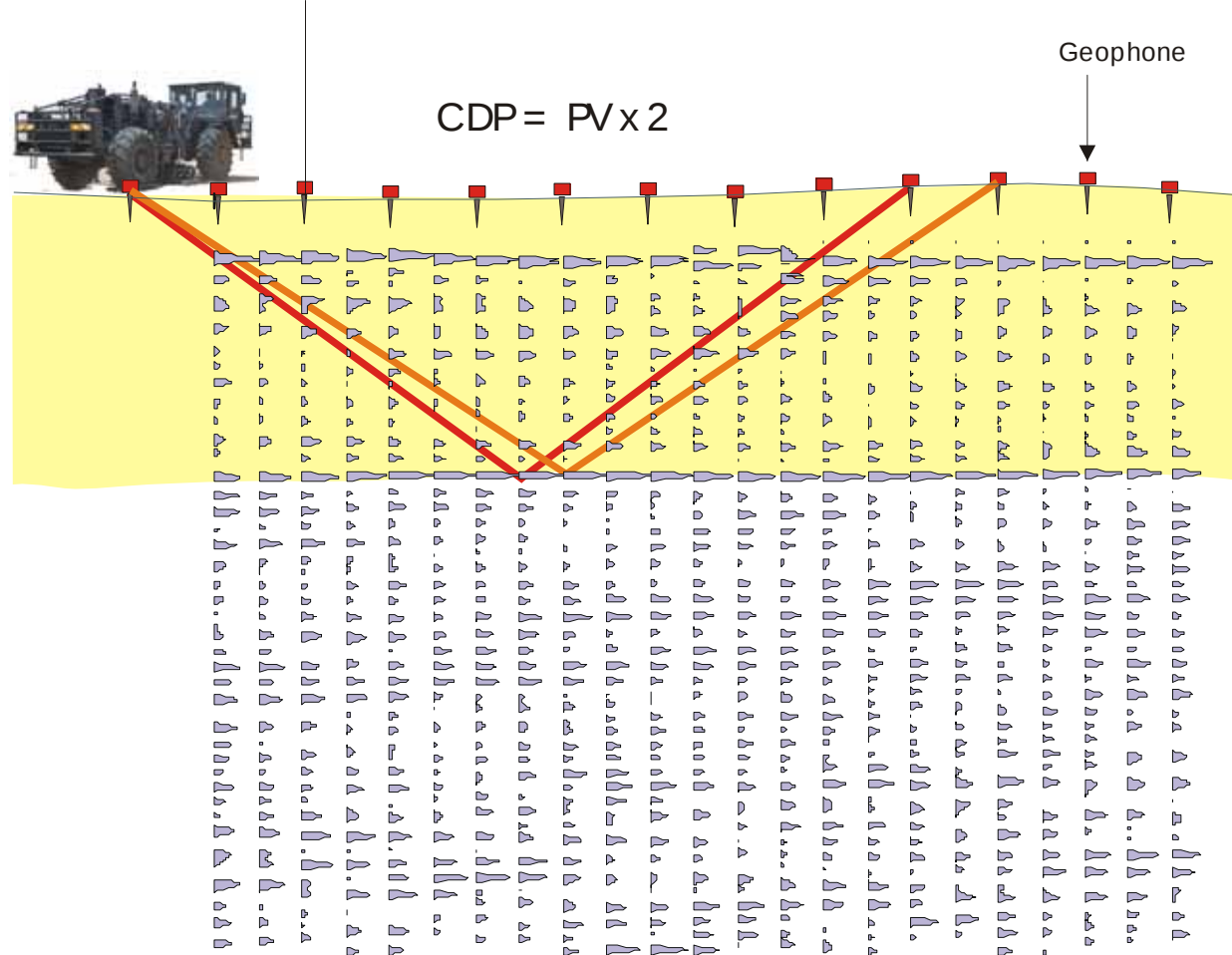


Shot example 2

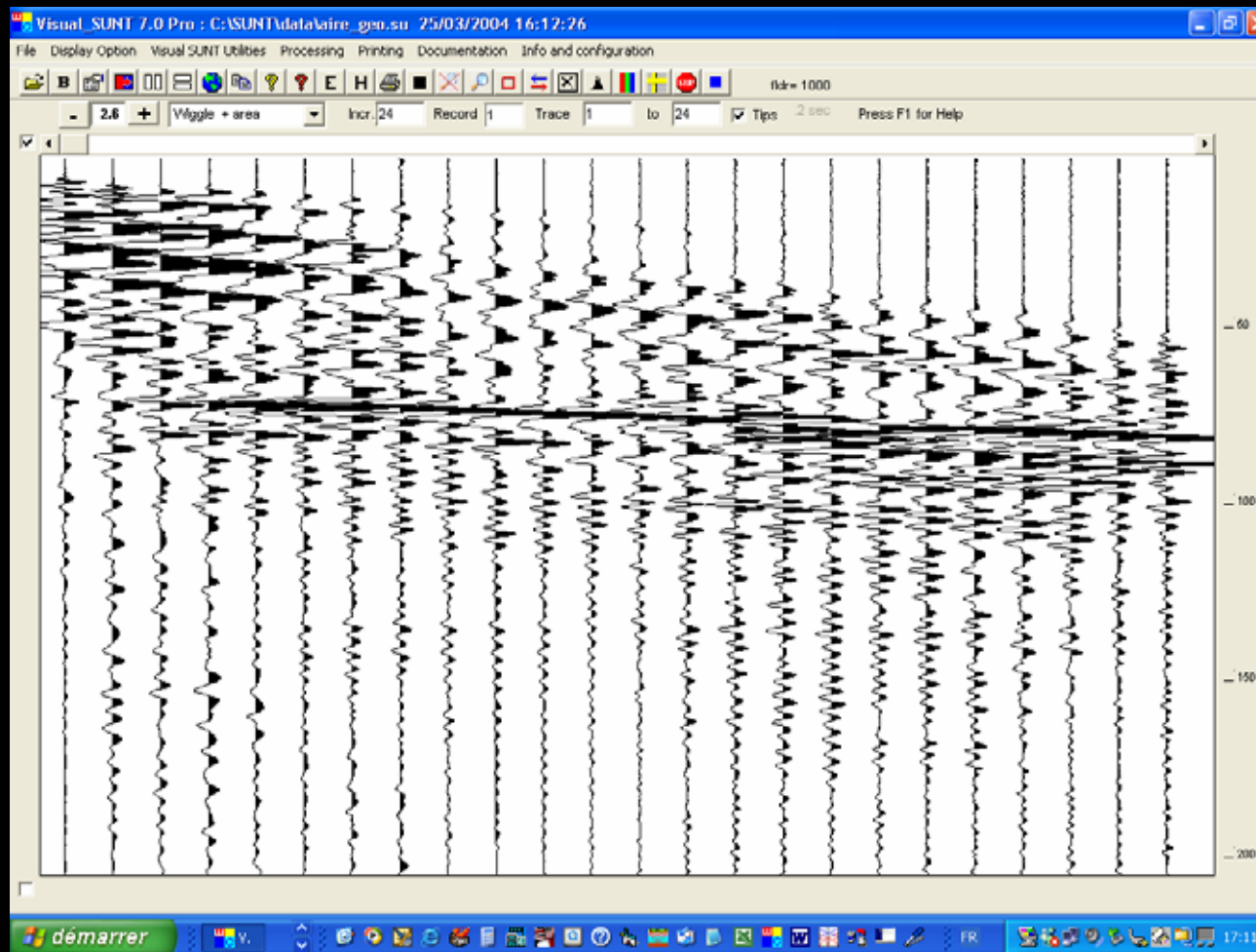


CDP

Distance	0m			10m				20m				30m				40m				50m				60m			
CDP		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26		
Point vibré	1		2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11		12		13		
Geophones	1		2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11		12		13		



Example of field record



Reflection VS refraction

- + Depth of investigation
- + Complex geology
- + Velocity inversion
- - Complex
- - Cost, equipment
- - Processing



Equipment

- **Geophones**
- **Seismic cables**
- **Seismograph**
- **Roll along**
- **Energy source**

Geophones





string

Geophone string

Seismic cables

**Usually CDP cables
including extension cables
Heavy and delicate equipment ...**



Seismograph

24 – 120 channels
Digital
Reliable
Screen control
(Autocorrelation)



Roll along & seismograph



Source

- Sledge Hammer
- Drop weight
- **Explosives**
- Buffalo gun
- Vibrator





**Drop
weight**

**PORTABLE
SEISMIC
SOURCE**

Vibrator

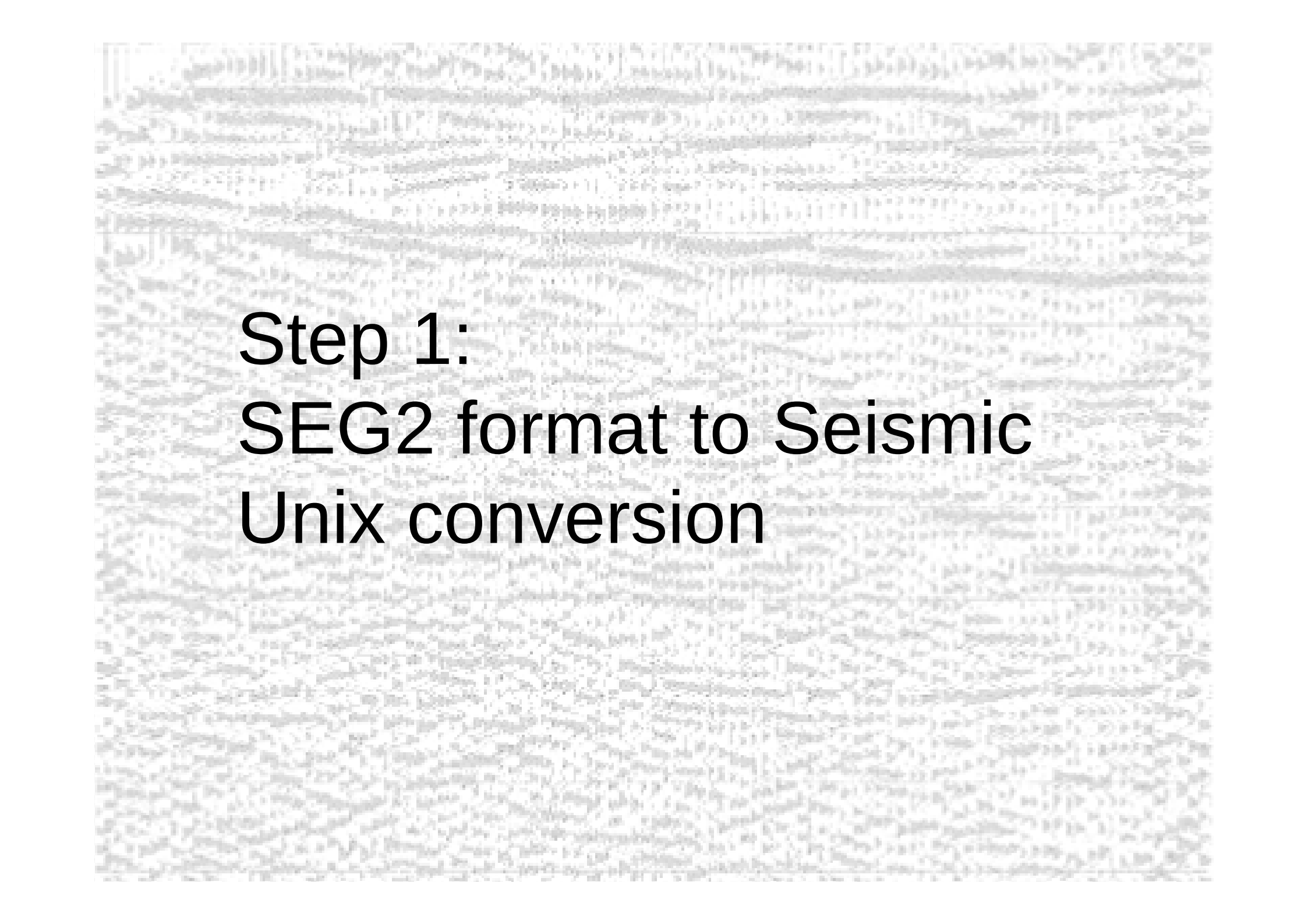


Mini-vibrator

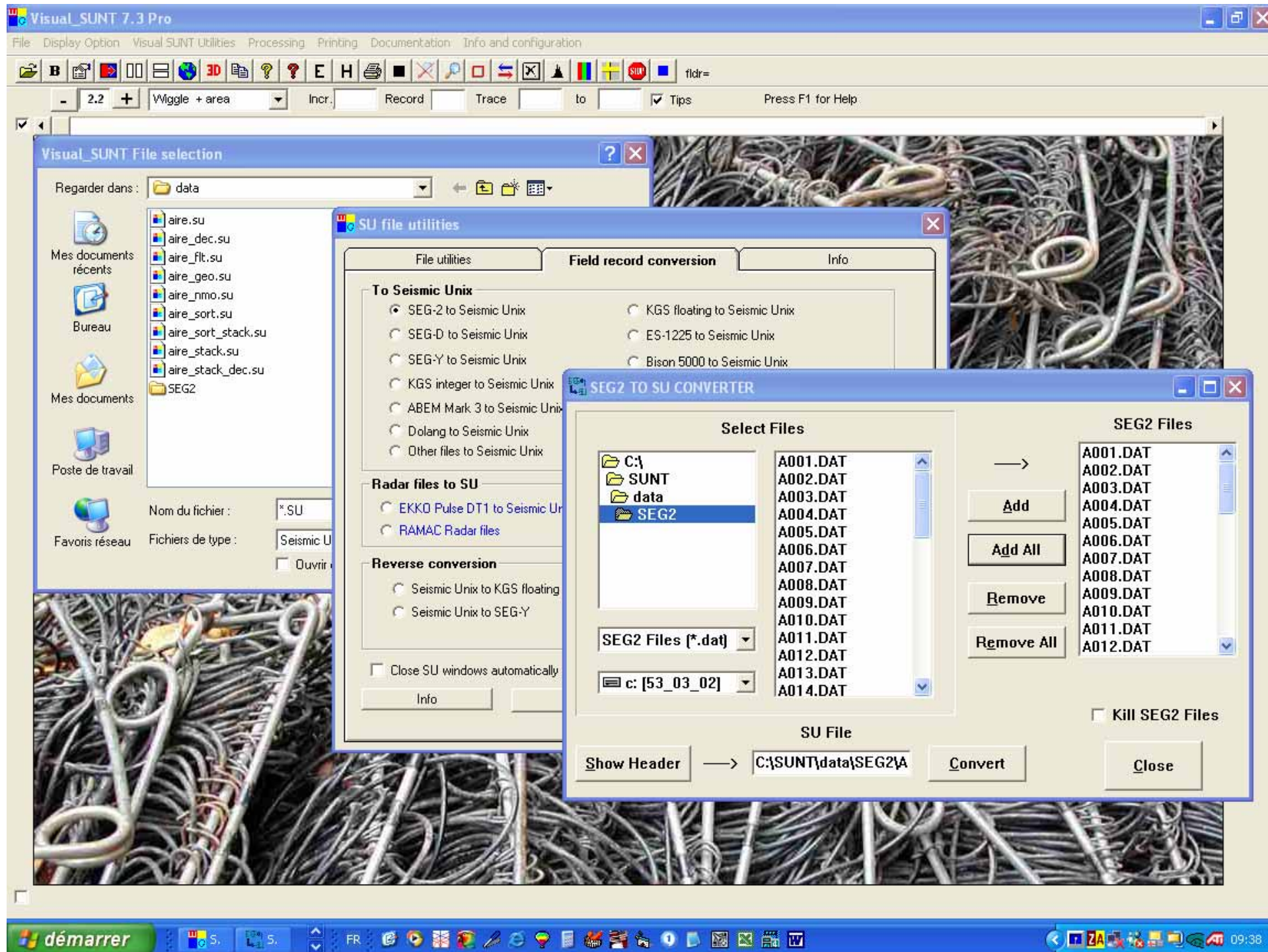


Data processing





Step 1: SEG2 format to Seismic Unix conversion



Seismic file structure

SEG-Y File structure

3200 bytes **EBCDIC** text header
400 bytes **binary** header
240 bytes **trace 1 header**
seismic trace 1 data
240 bytes **trace 2 header**
seismic trace 2 data
..

SU File structure

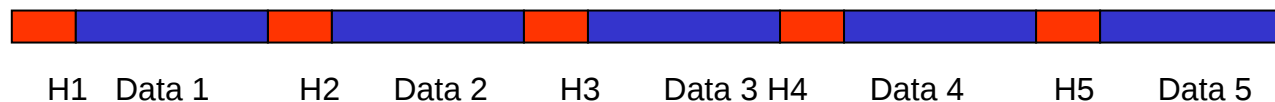
240 bytes **trace 1 header**
seismic trace 1 data
240 bytes **trace 2 header**
seismic trace 2 data
240 bytes **trace 3 header**
seismic trace 3 data

Trace length = trace header 240
bytes + Nb Sample * 4 bytes

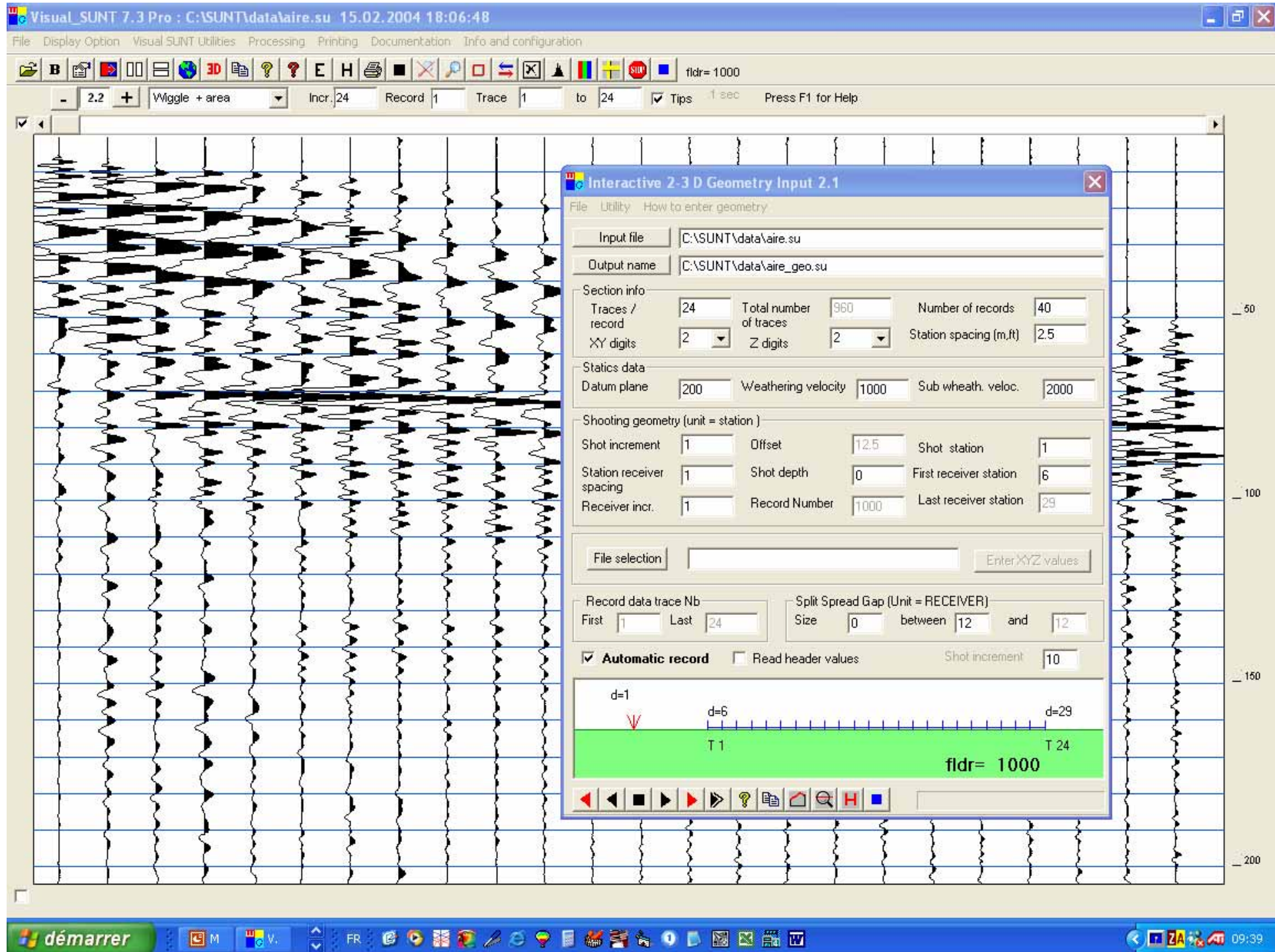
SEG-Y

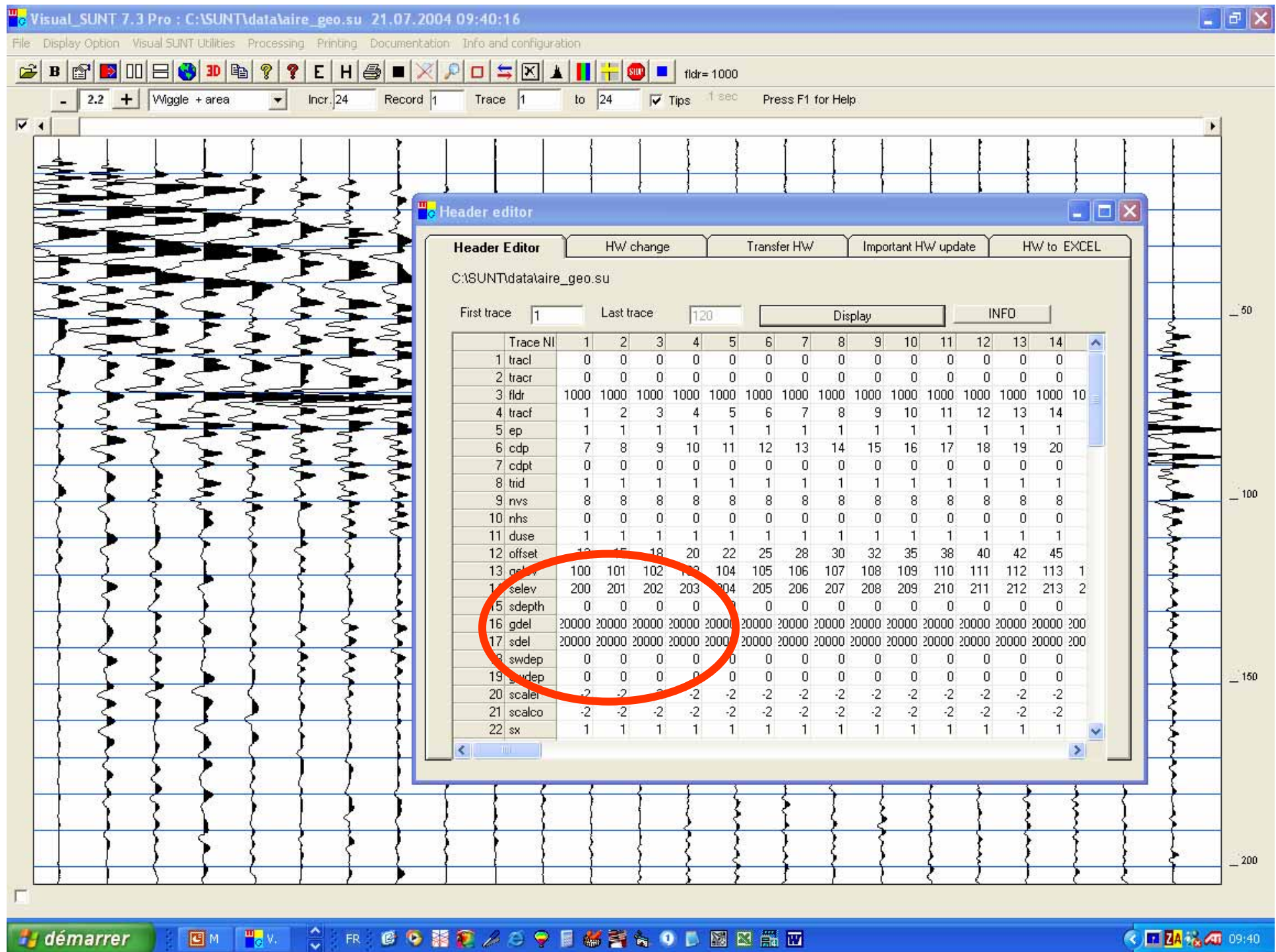


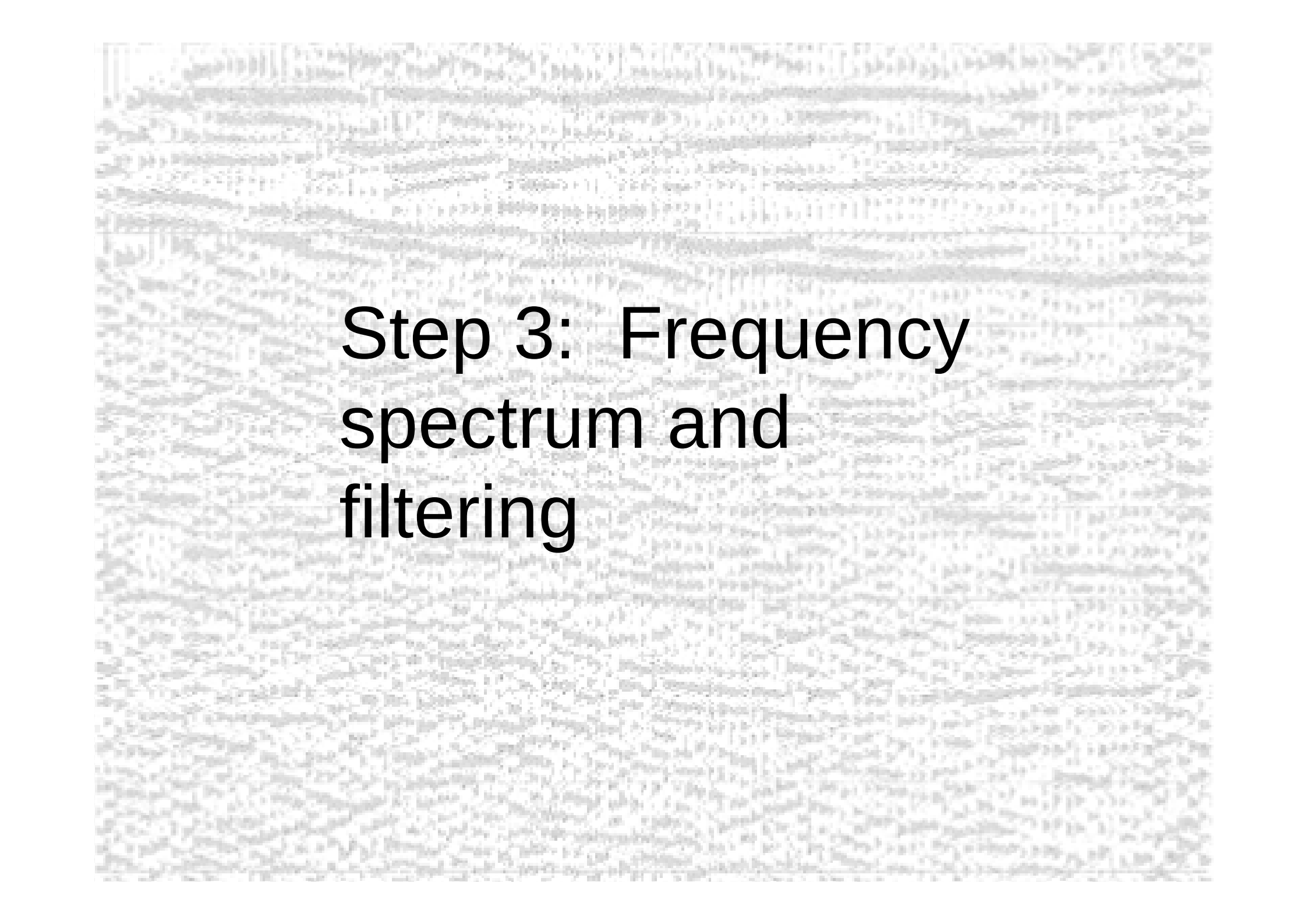
SU



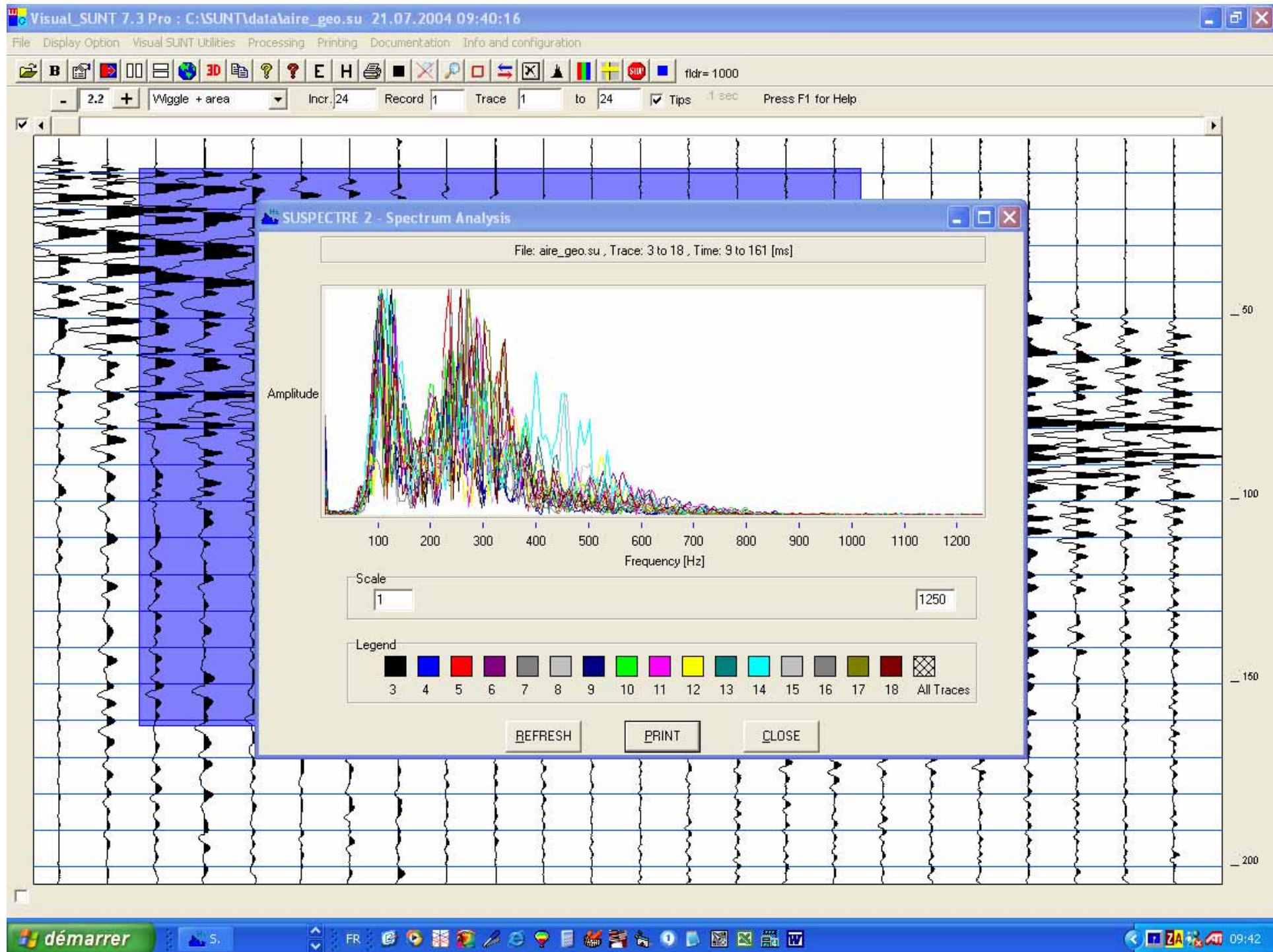
Step 2: Geometry input in trace header

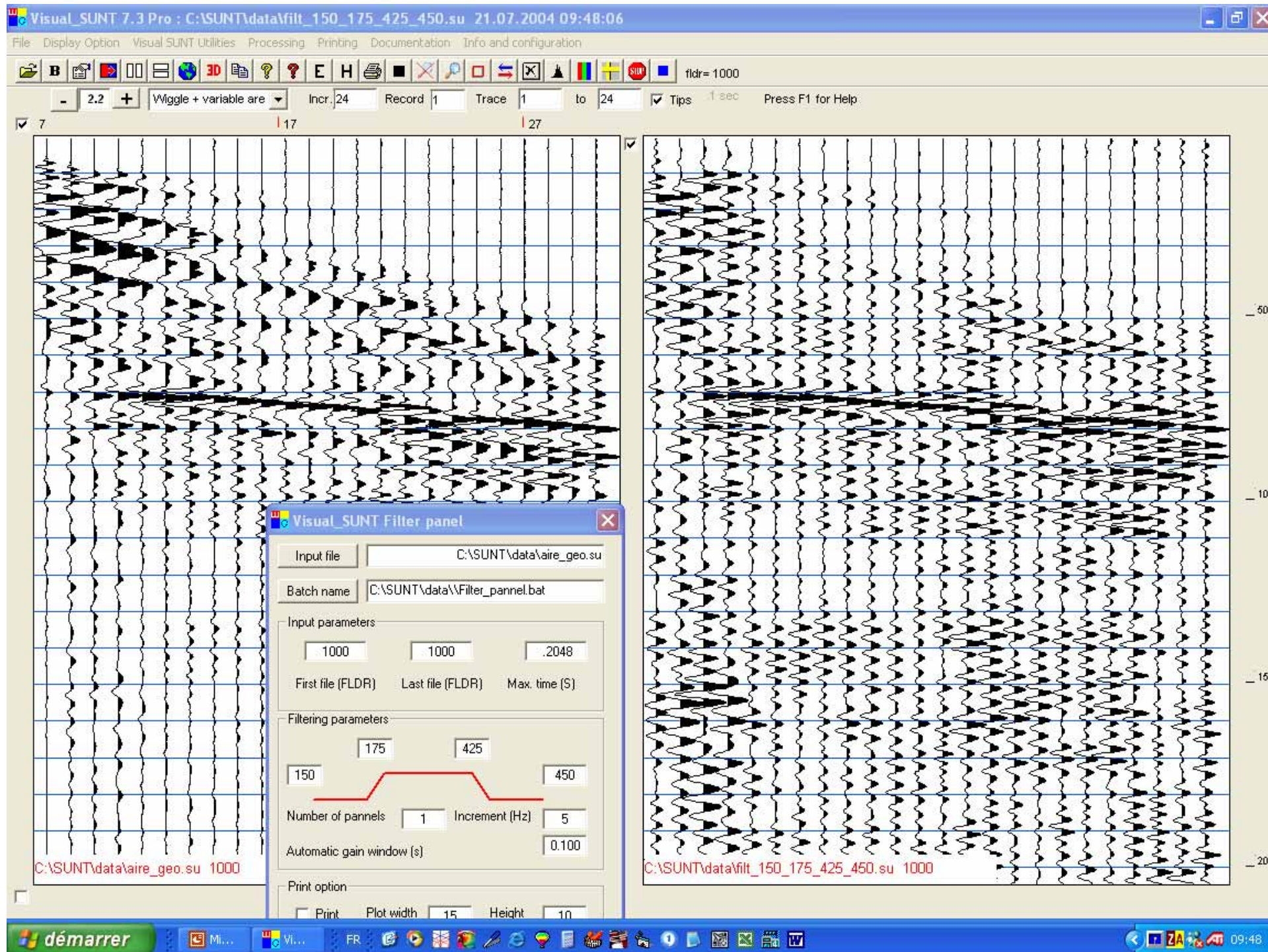






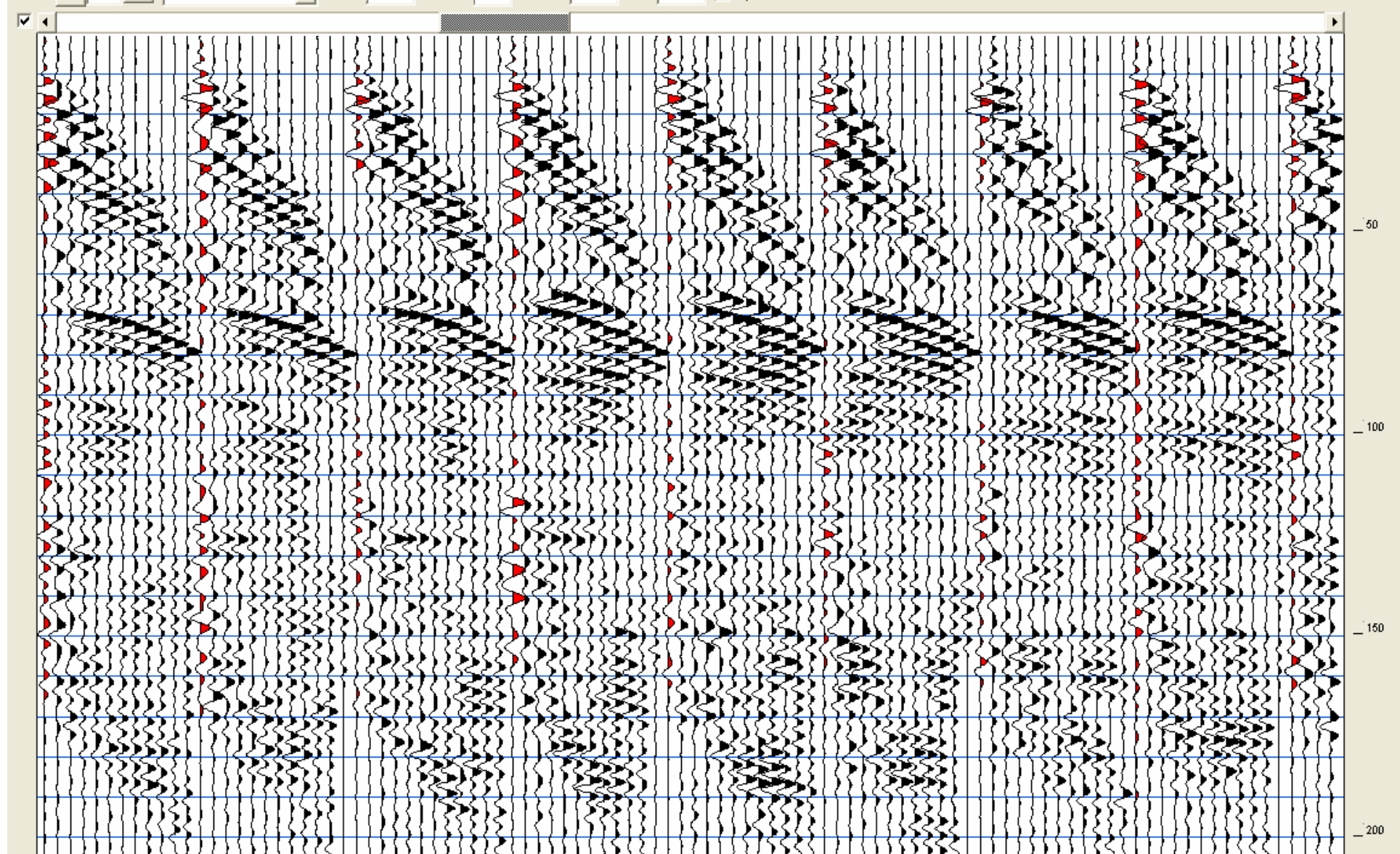
Step 3: Frequency spectrum and filtering





SORT

**Traces must be sorted by CDP
instead Shot to continue the processing**

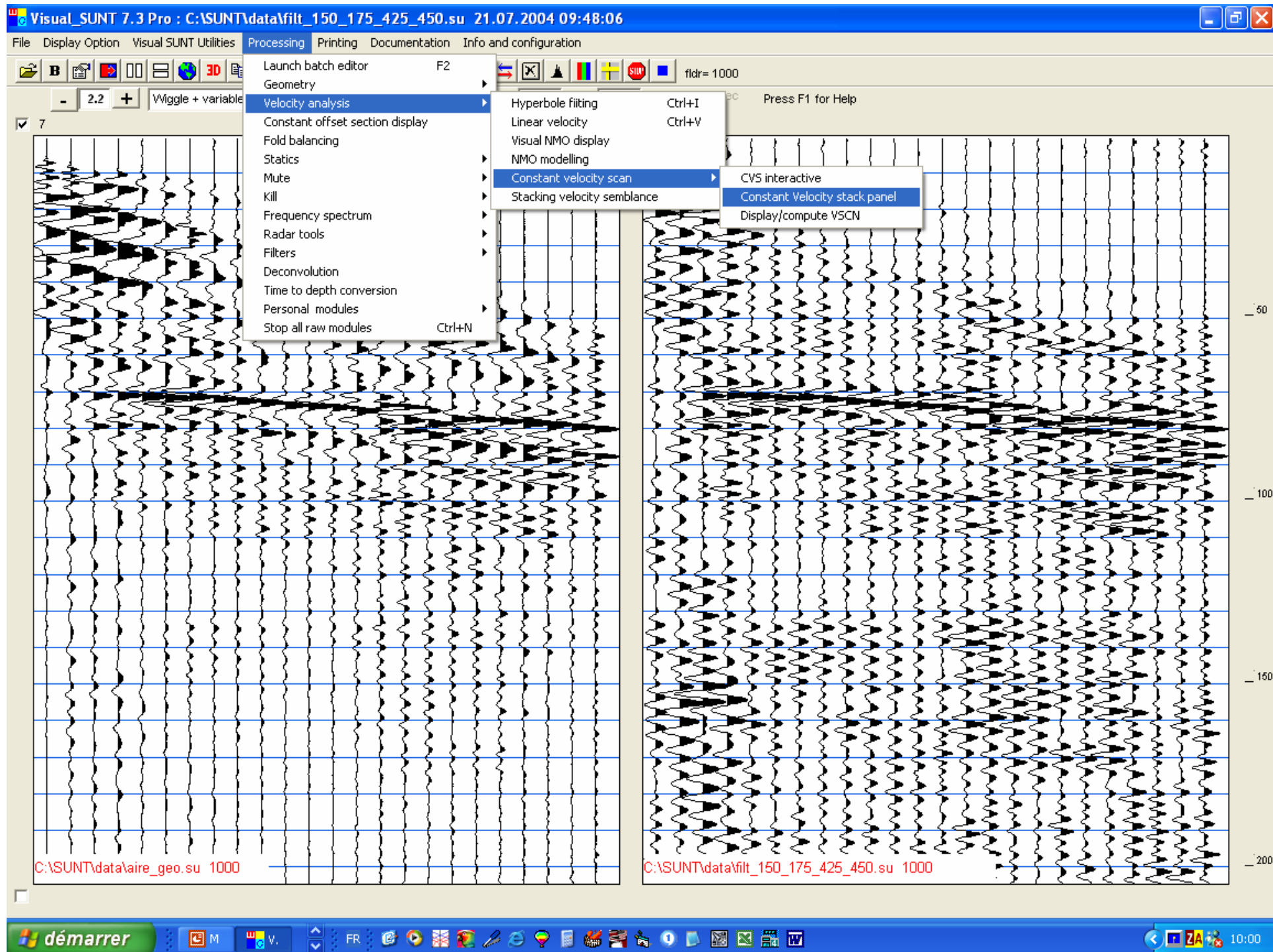


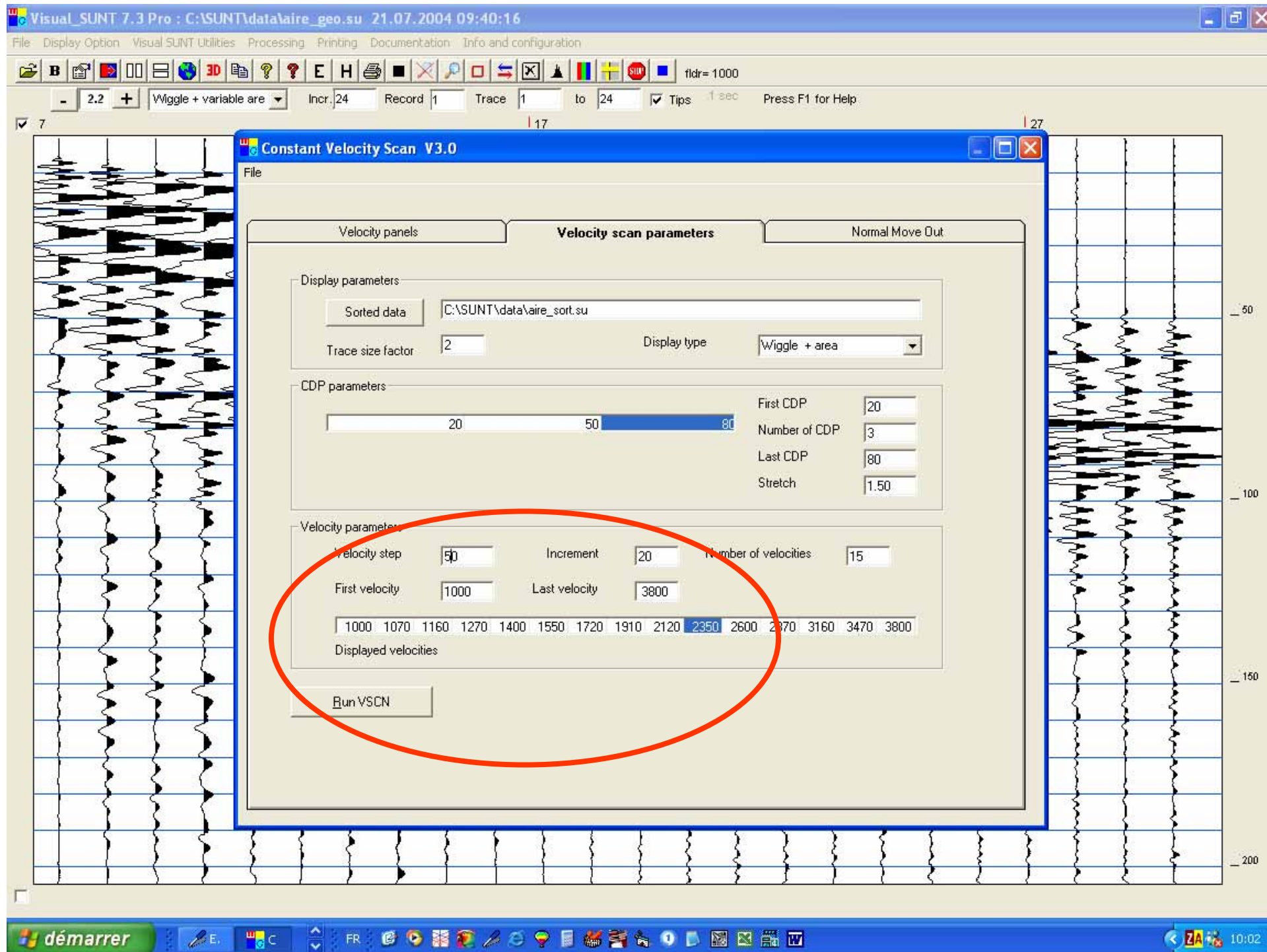
Step 4: Velocity scan

You must select a SORTED file

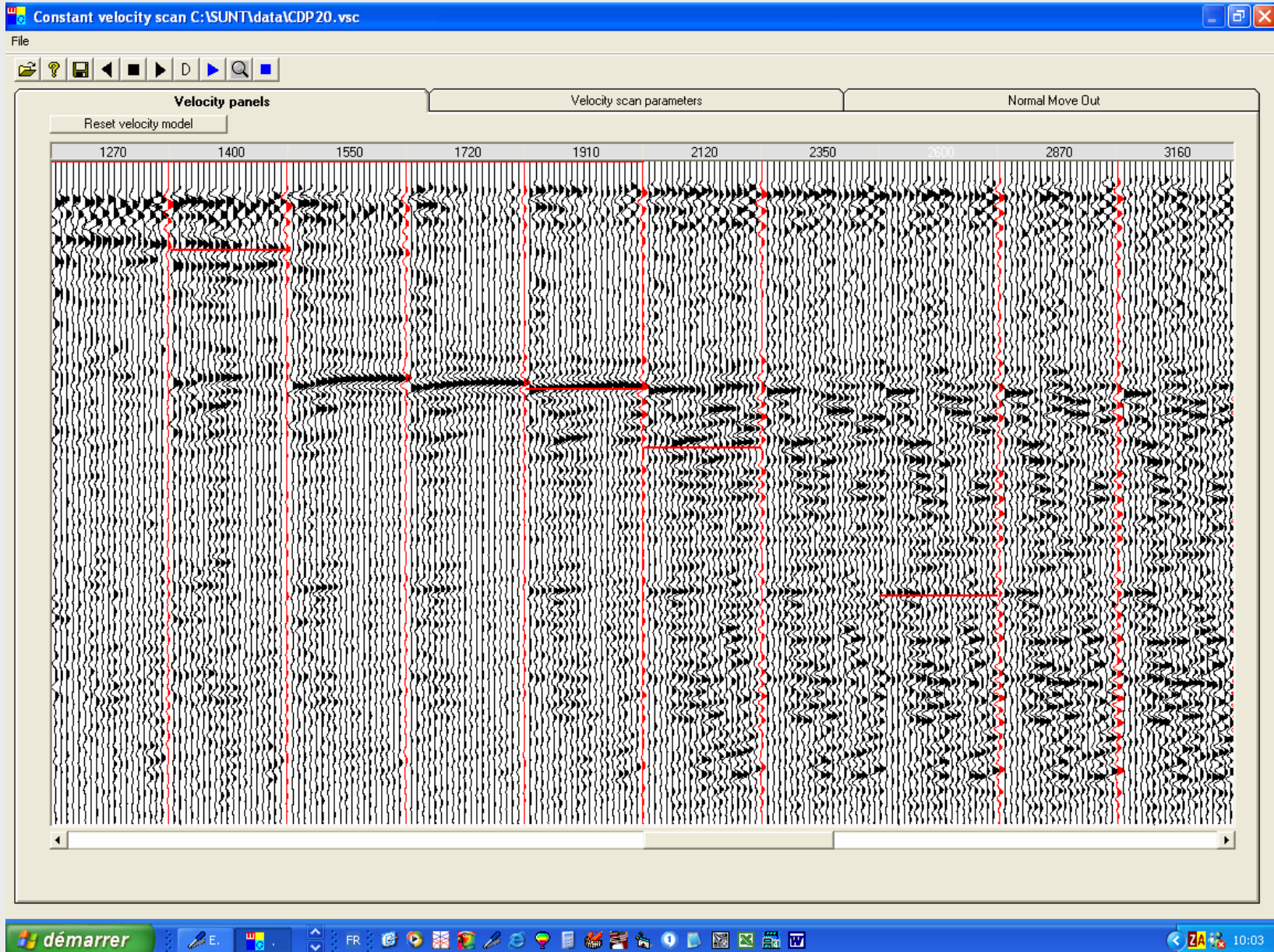
**There are any many tools to
determine NMO velocities:**

- Constant velocity scan**
- Semblance**
- Hyperbola fitting**

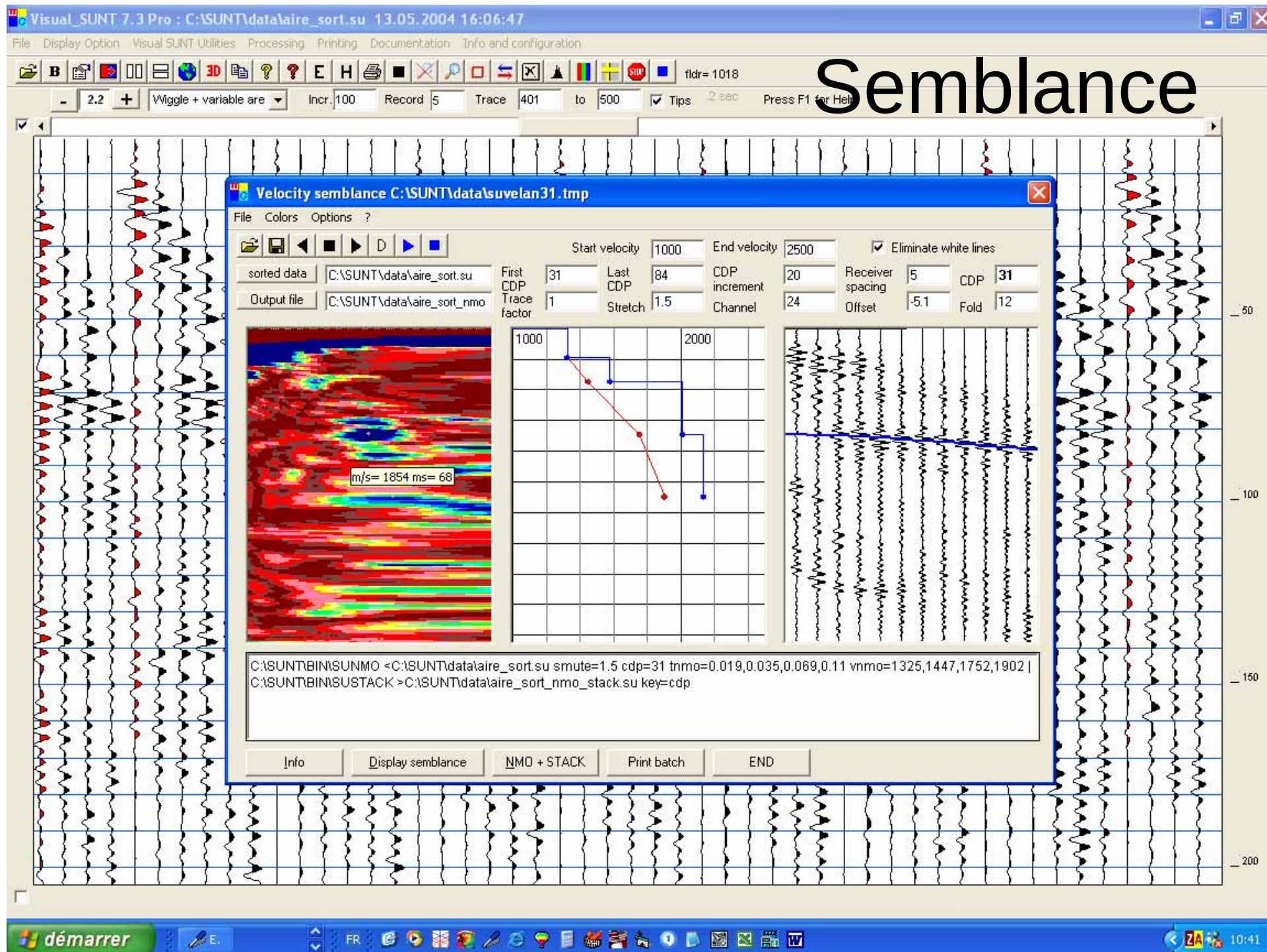


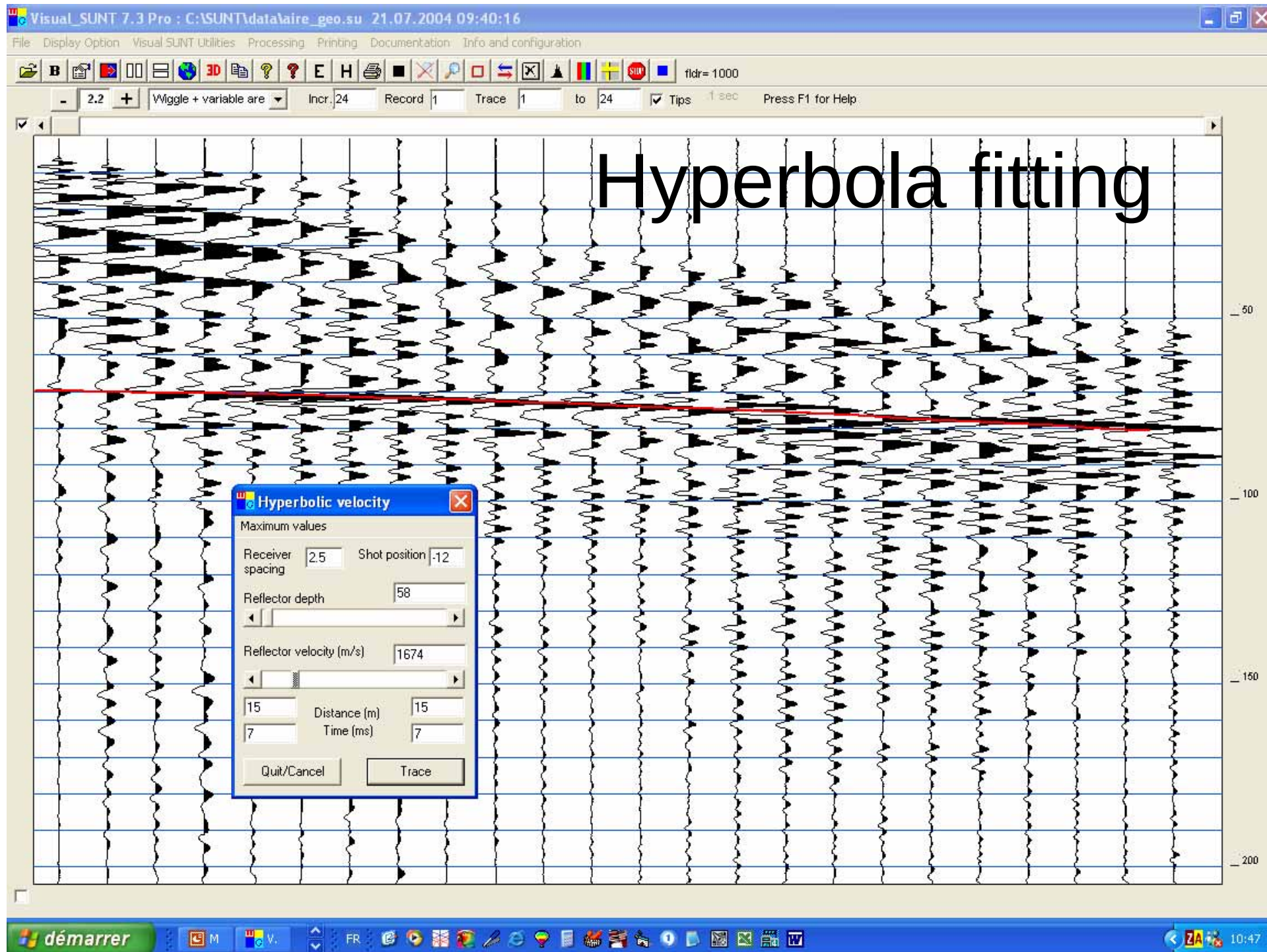


1 column= 1 velocity for the first CDP group



Semblance



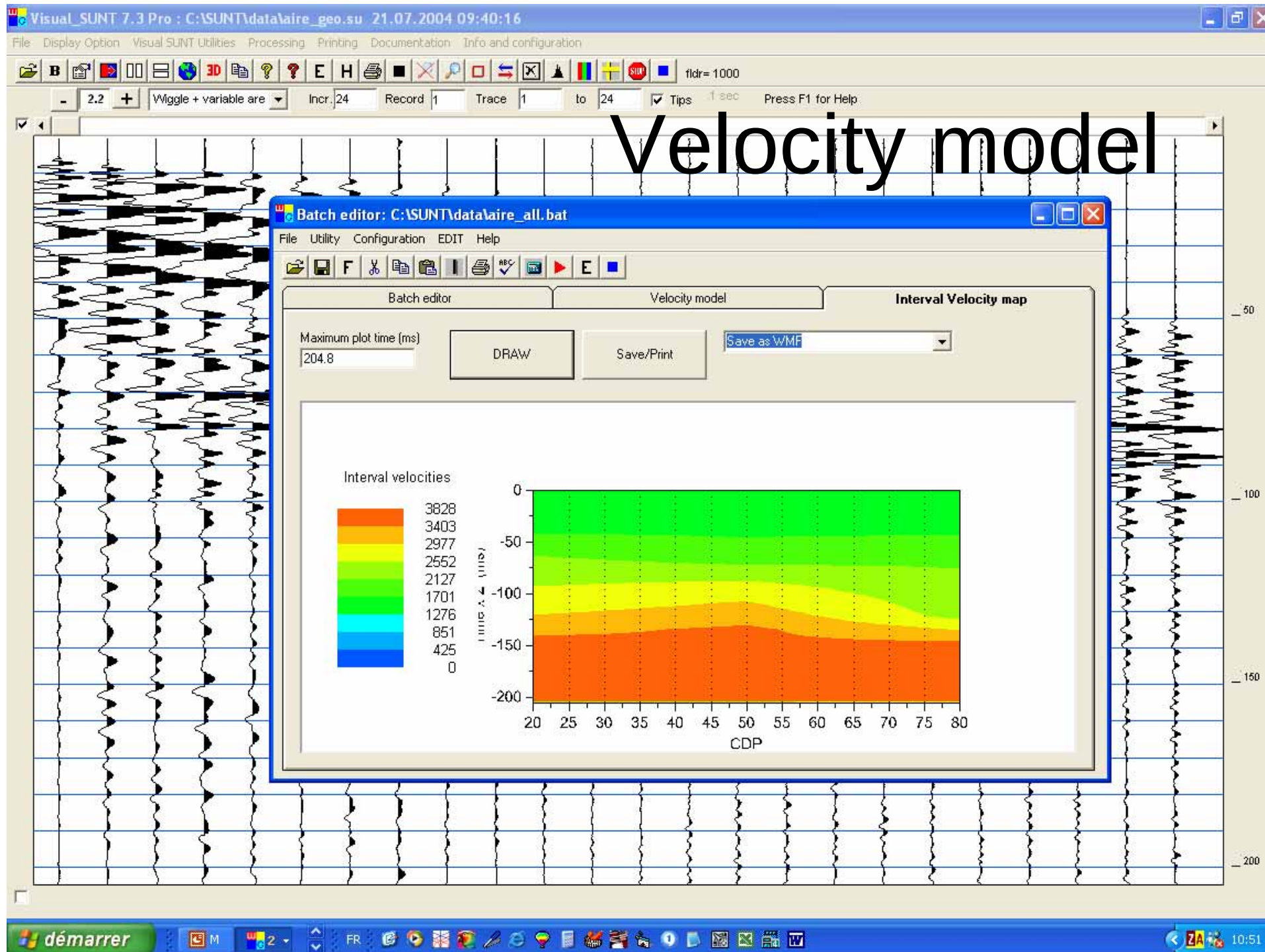


Normal Move Out

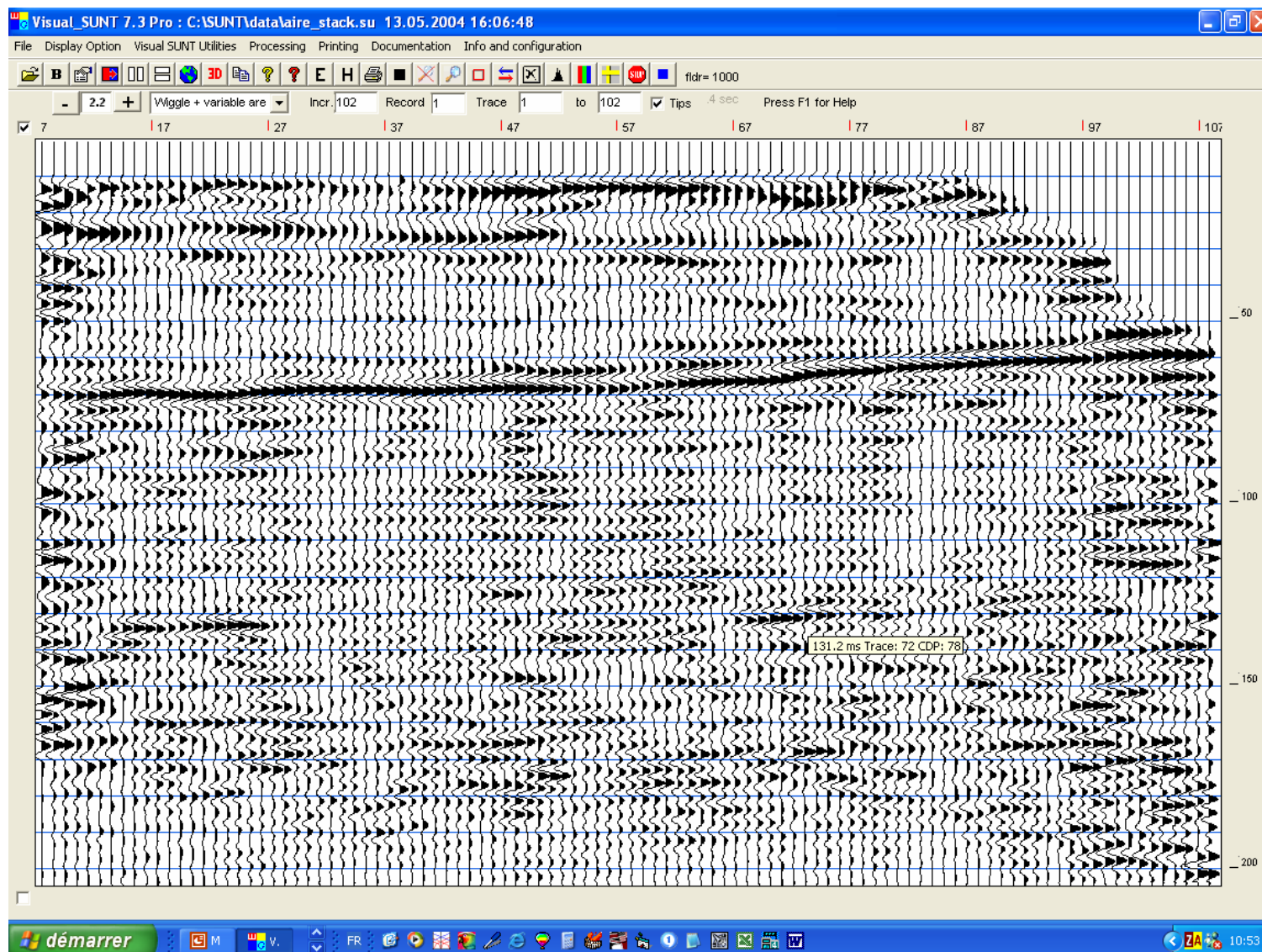
Velocity determination is a great challenge in Reflection seismic processing.

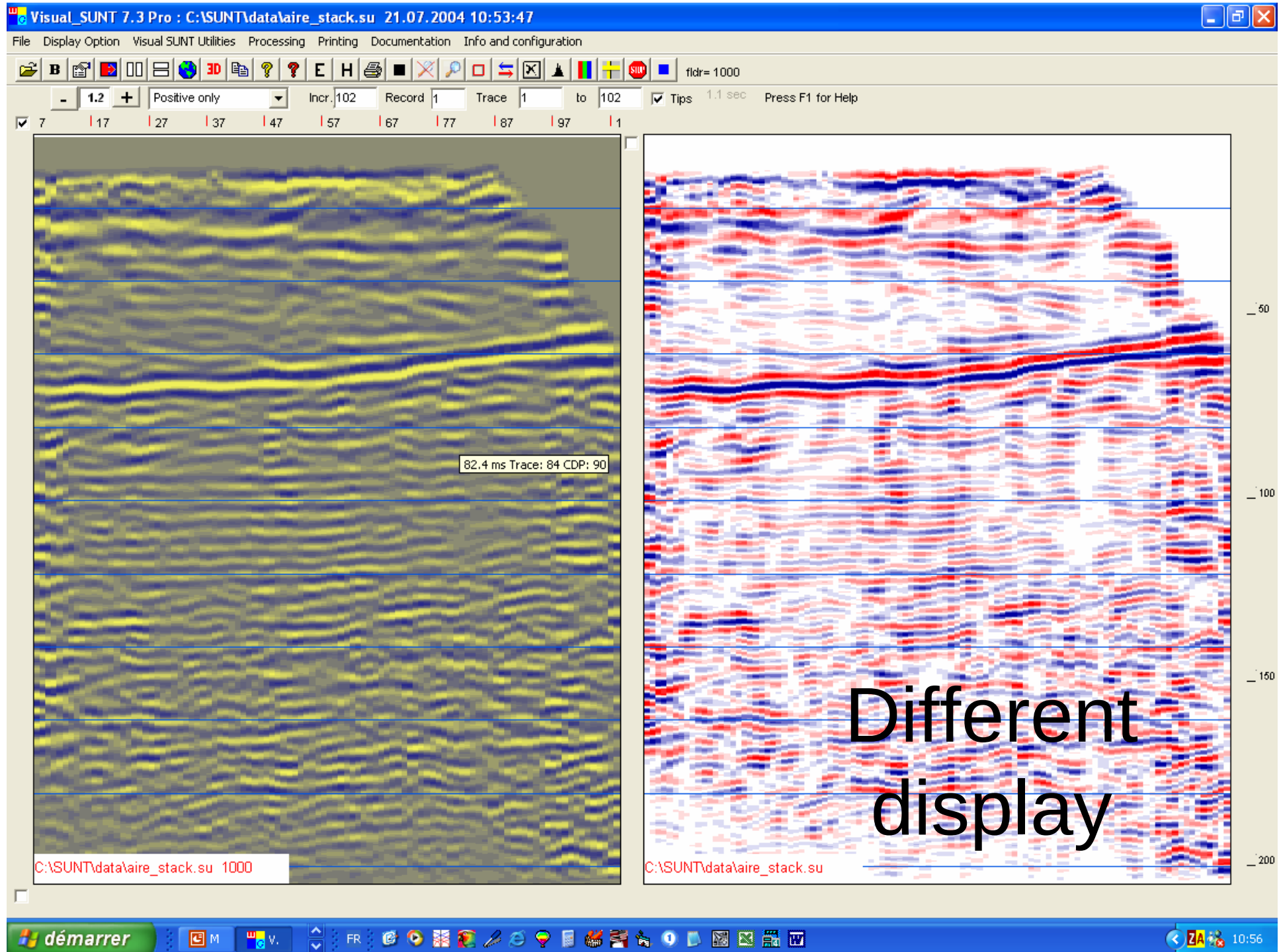
Particularly with high resolution shallow seismic

Now we can STACK (add)
traces with the same CDP



Now we can see the STACKED section!





Post stack processing

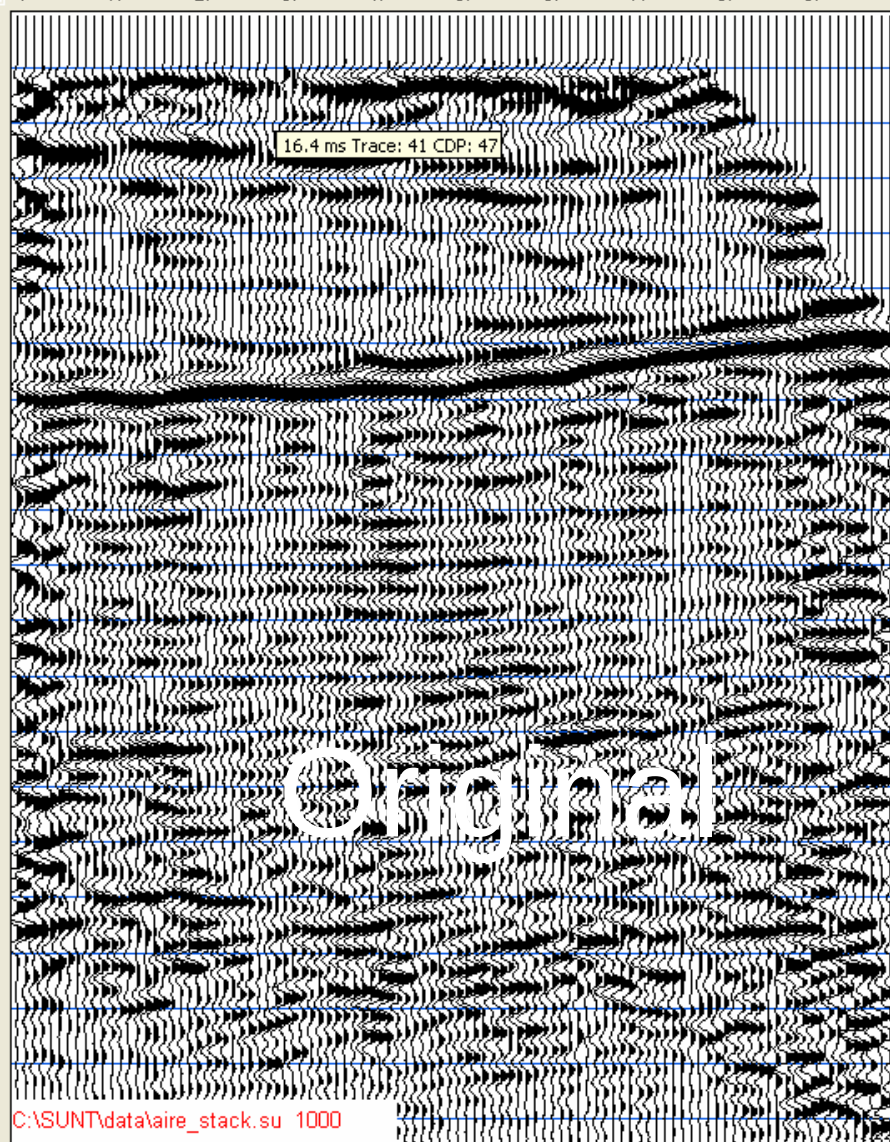
Filtering

Deconvolution

Migration

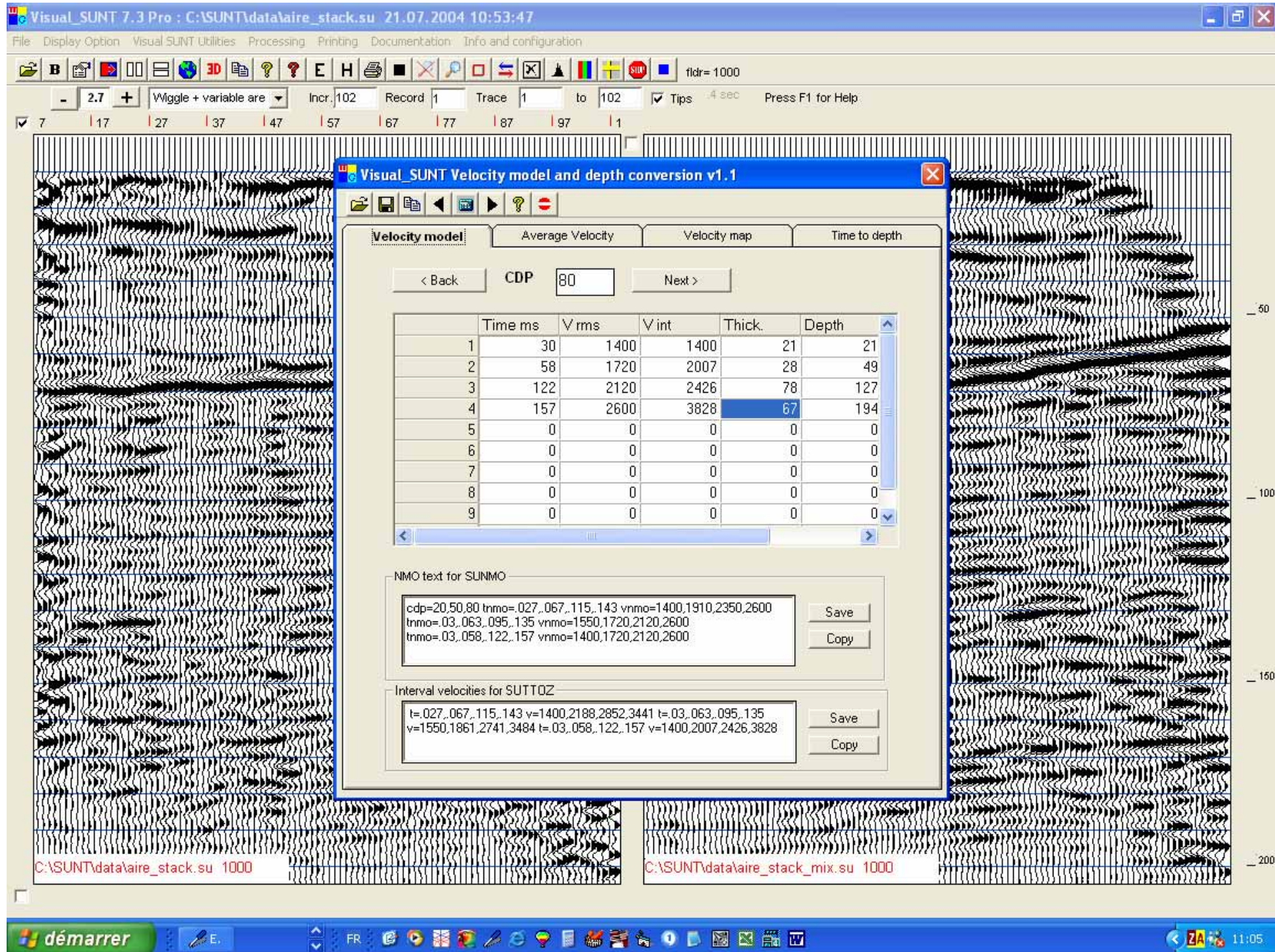
Trace mix

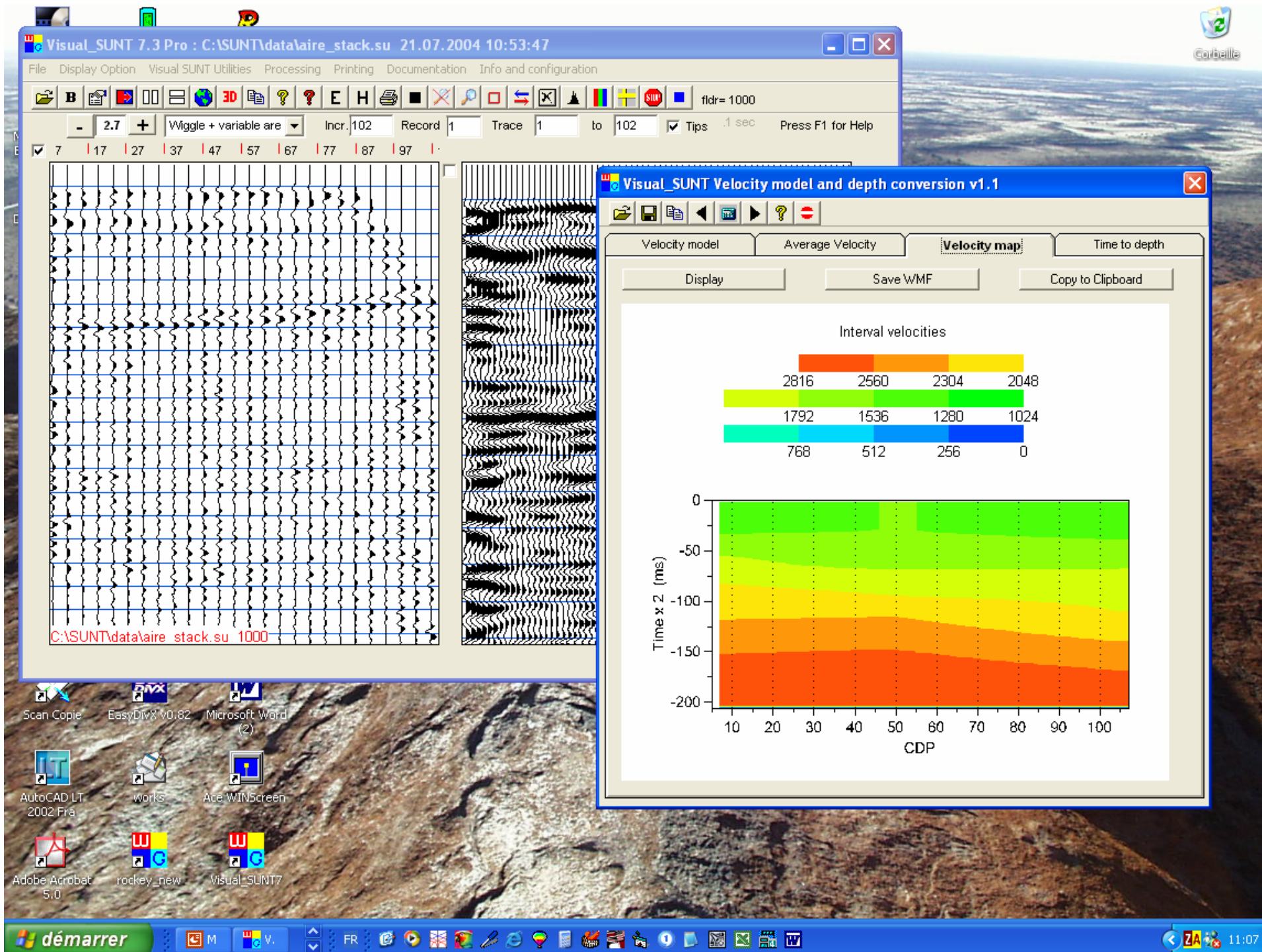
Residual statics

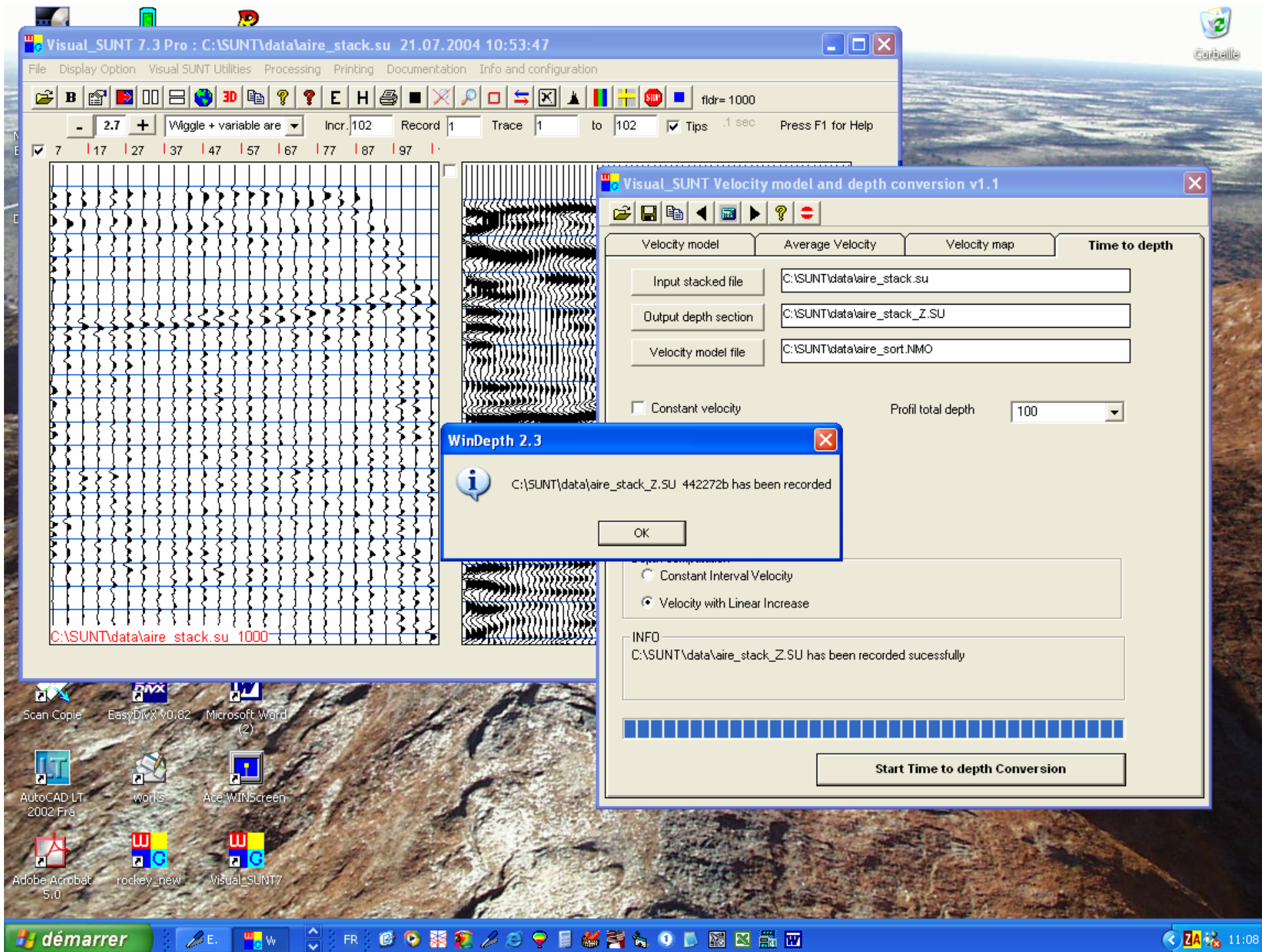


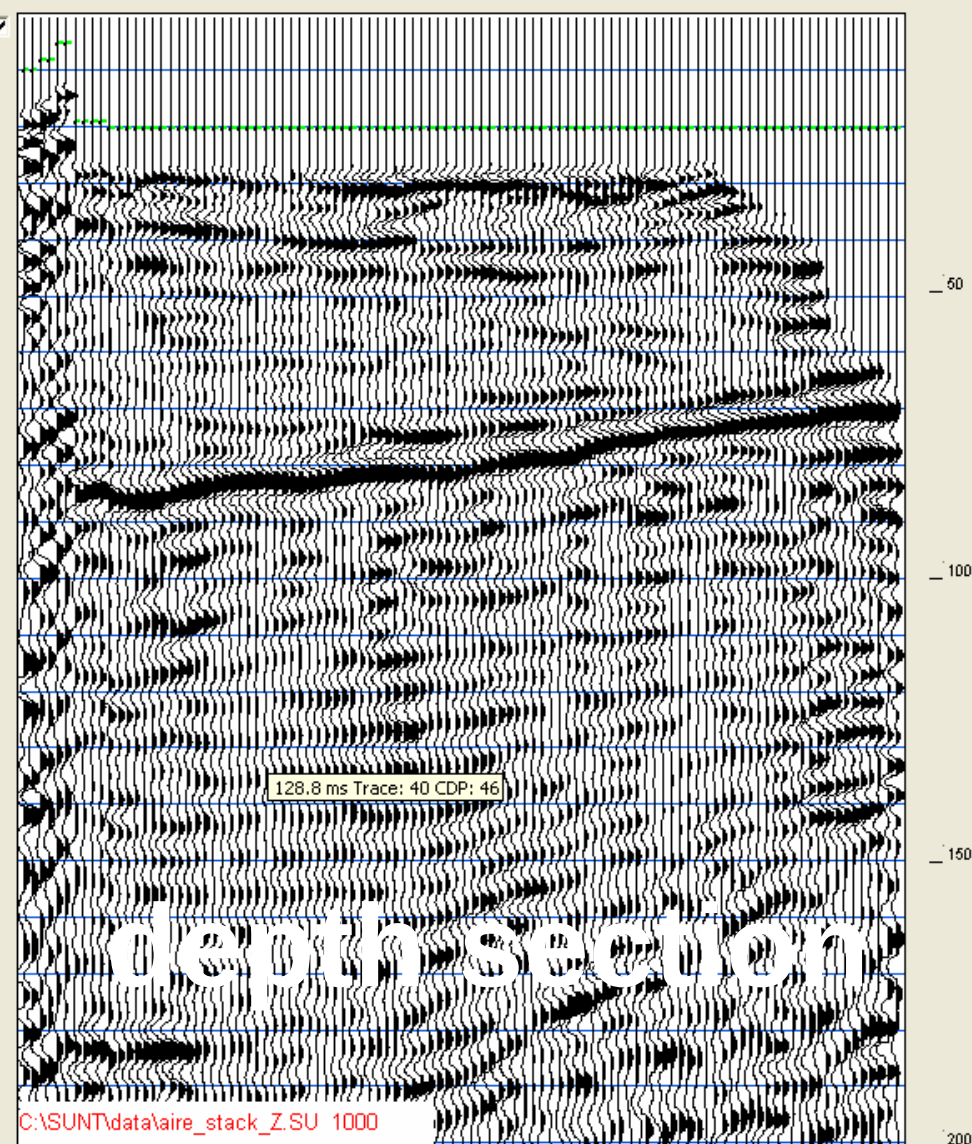
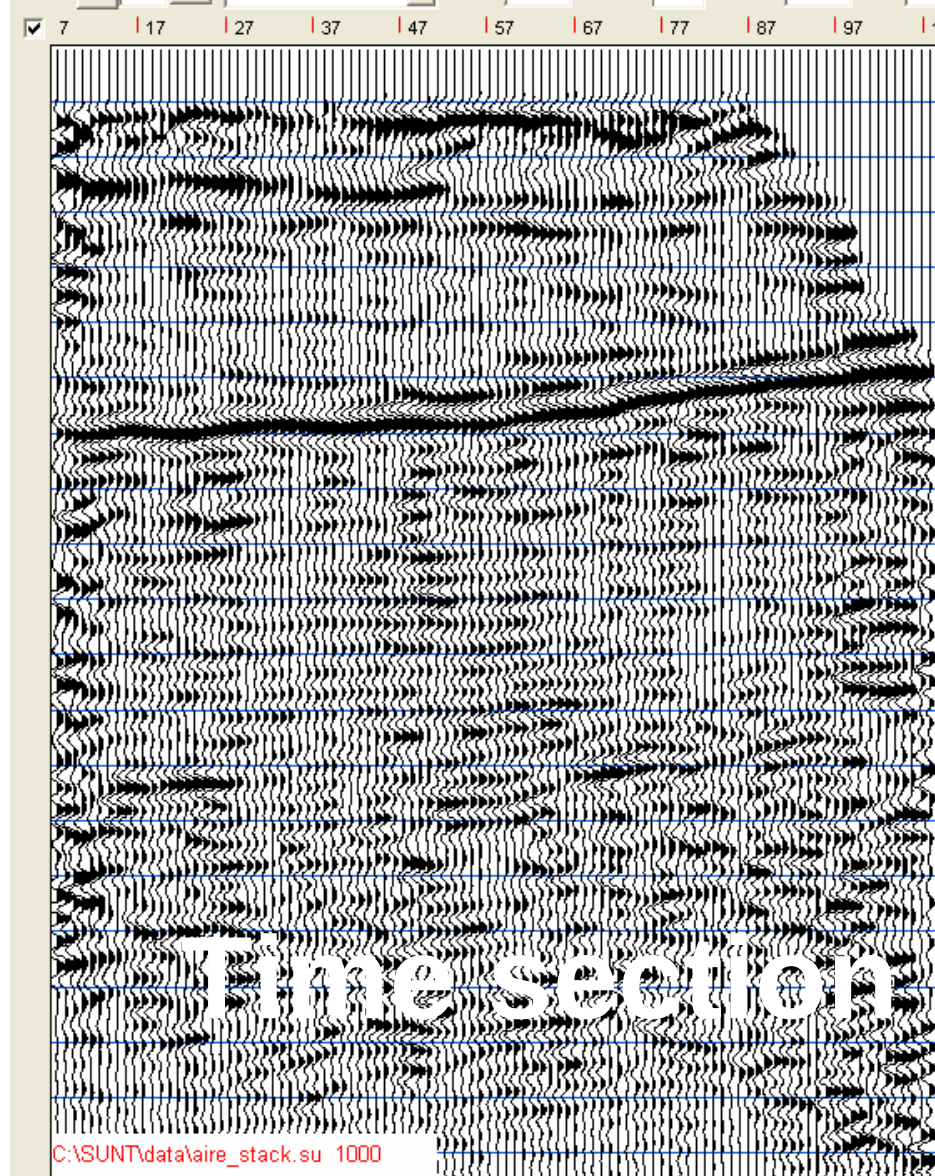
Time to depth conversion

requires a velocity model to convert time
to depth









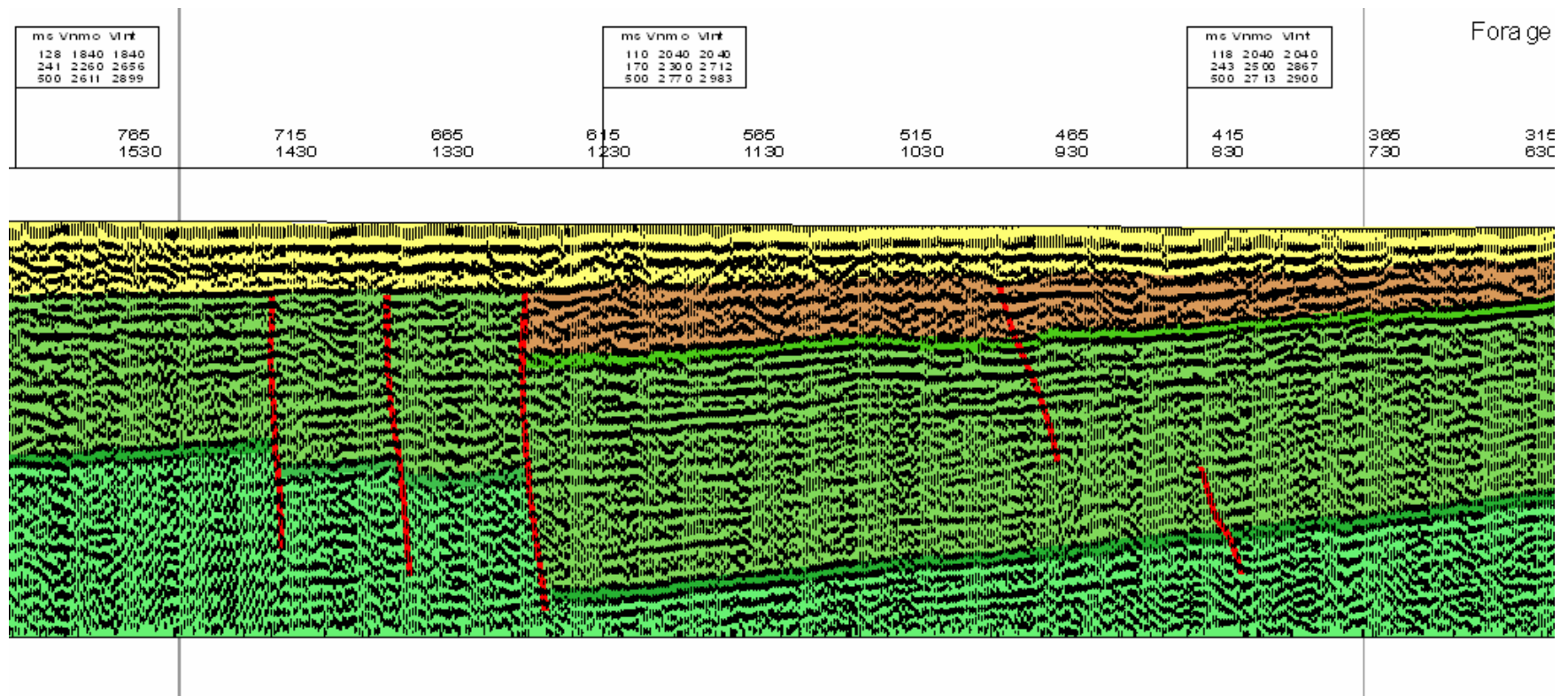
Examples



A large, white, tracked vehicle, possibly a military or research vehicle, is parked in a vast, arid desert landscape. The vehicle has a boxy, industrial design with a large cabin and multiple sets of heavy-duty tracks. In the background, a smaller white vehicle is parked, and a few people are visible standing nearby. To the right of the main vehicle, a person is bent over, possibly examining the ground. The terrain is sandy with sparse, low-lying desert vegetation. The sky is clear and blue, suggesting a bright, sunny day. The overall scene conveys a sense of exploration or military presence in a remote, desert environment.

Gabès (Tunisia)

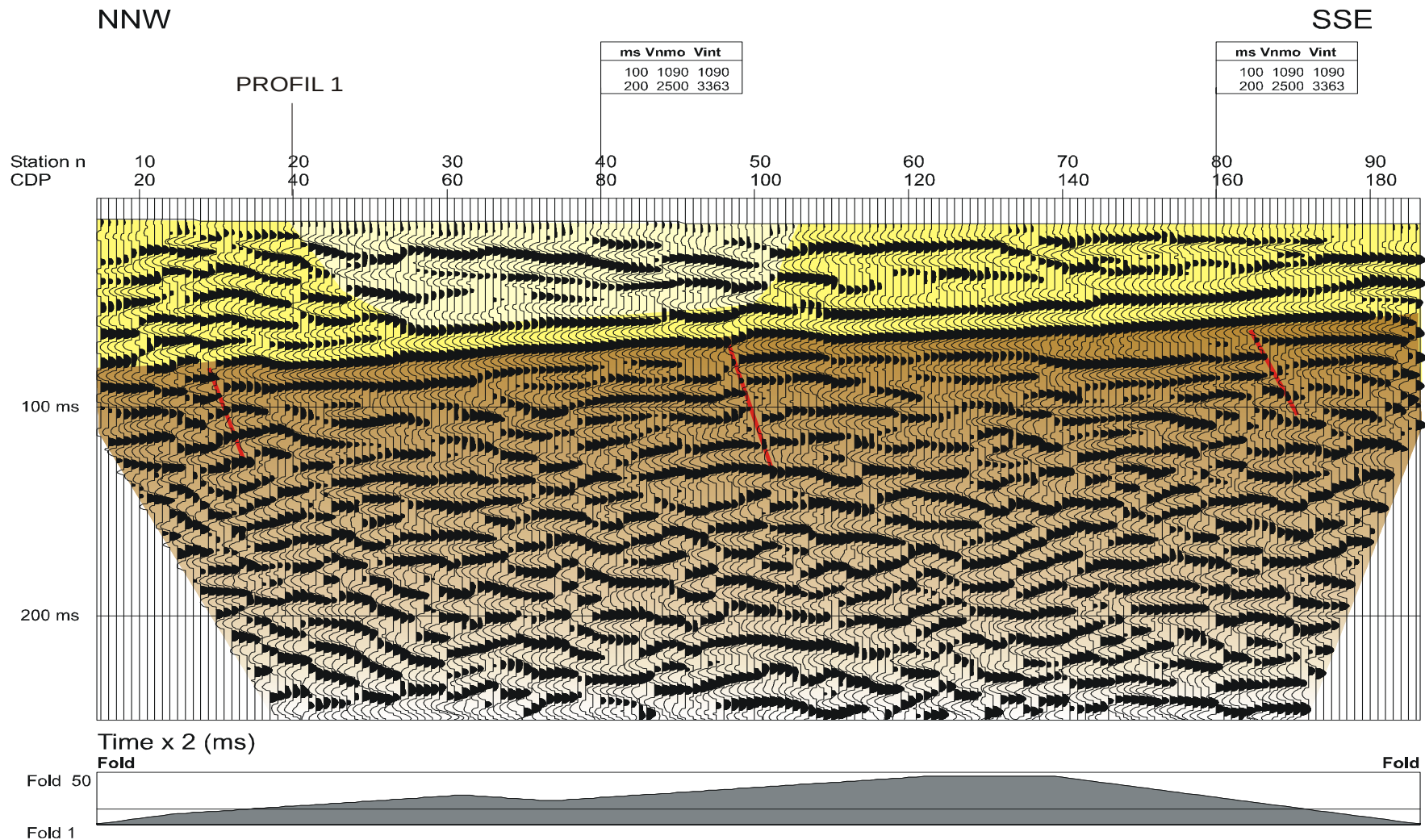
Shot and trace spacing 5m, Energy Vibrator, 48 channels



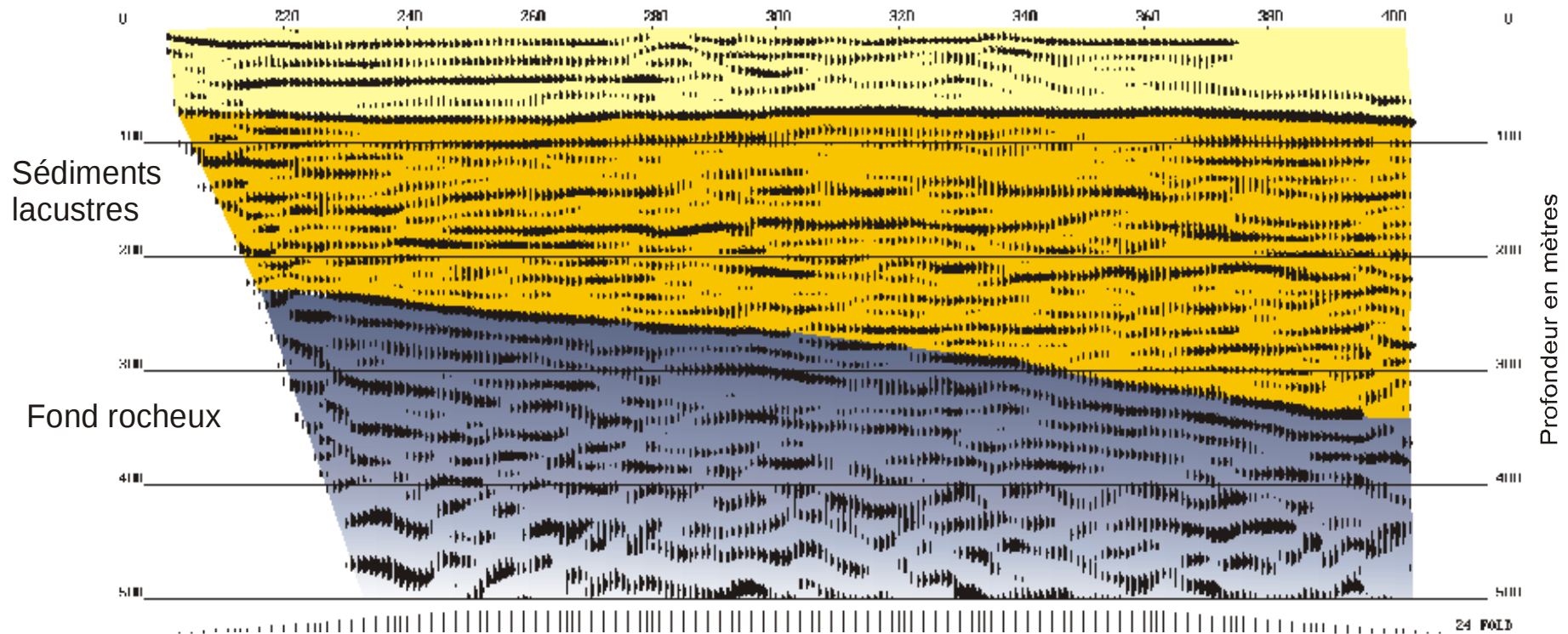


Fribourg (Switzerland)

- Geophone spacing 1 m Fold 24
- Energy Sledge hammer
- Investigation depth 20 m



Rhone valley (CH): 2 m/trace, Buffalo gun fold 24

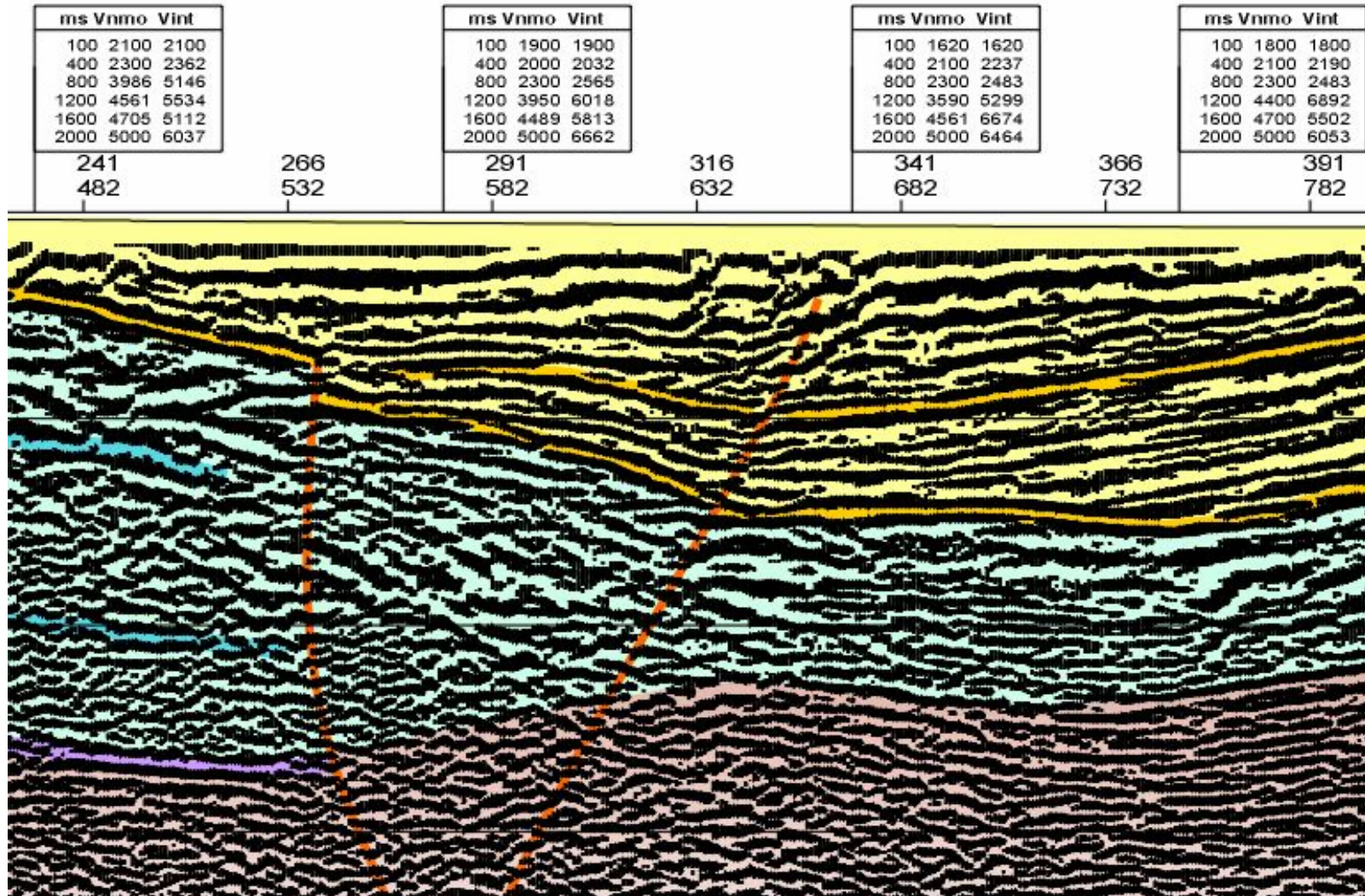


Distance / Depth section

Morocco



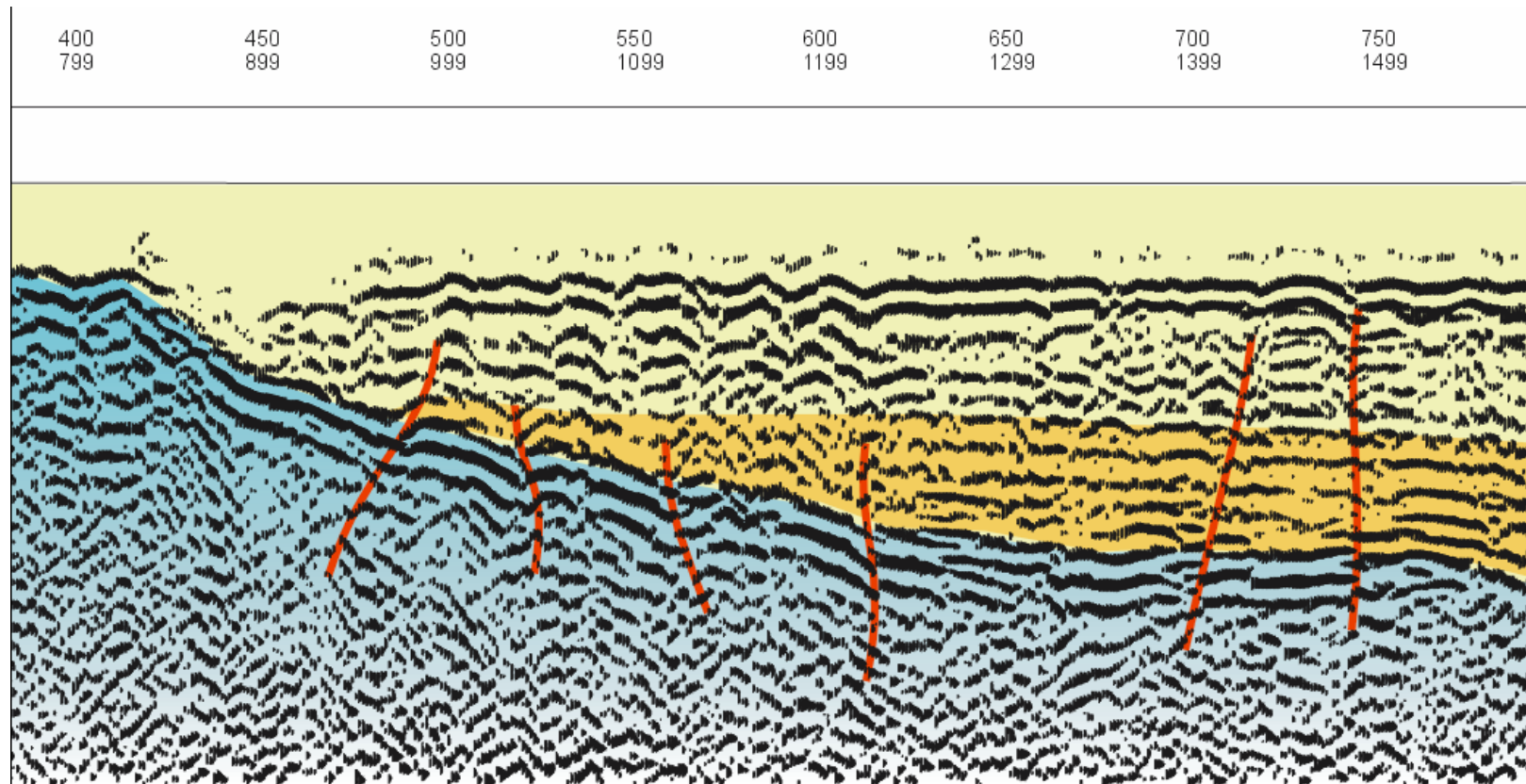
5 vibrators, 15 m spacing, 60 channels,
12 geophones / string Scope: deep water



Quetta (Pakistan)



Shot/geophone spacing 5 m,
Energy 1 vibrator, 60 channels
Scope: deep water



Field pictures



Pakistan



Drilling

Loading explosive





Explosive (Sahara)



Recording truck



Jura field work

Vibrators Litton (Morocco)





Cables & geophones

Fin

