


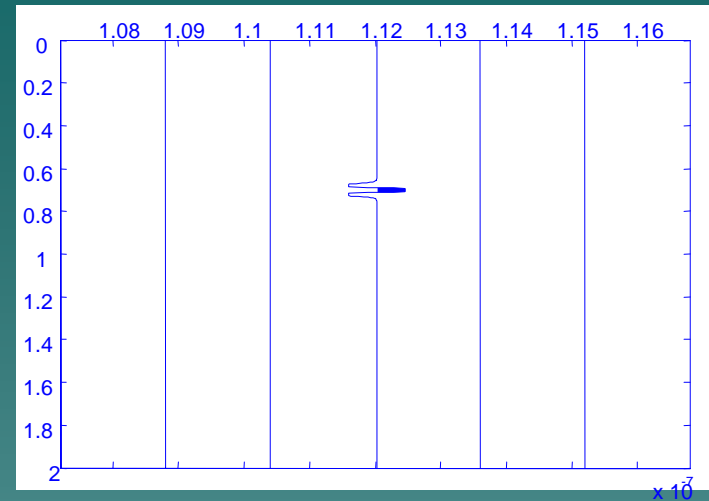
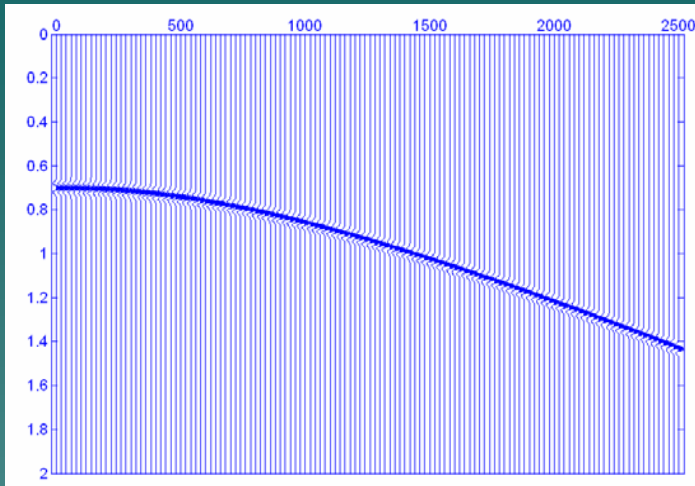
Multiple attenuation using a high-resolution time-domain Radon transform

Zhihong Cao
John Bancroft

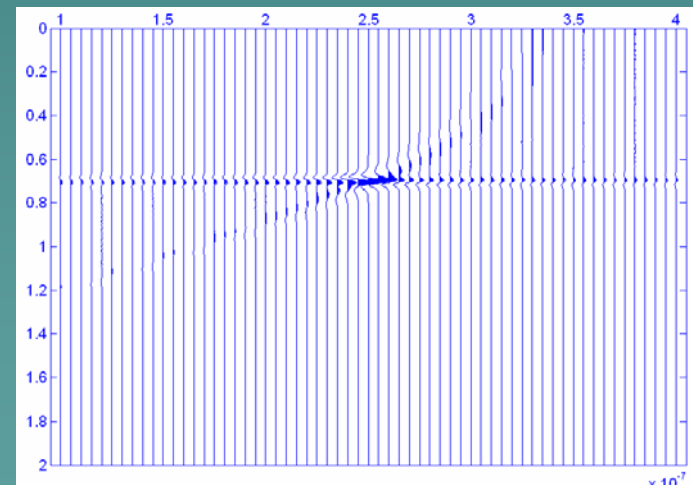
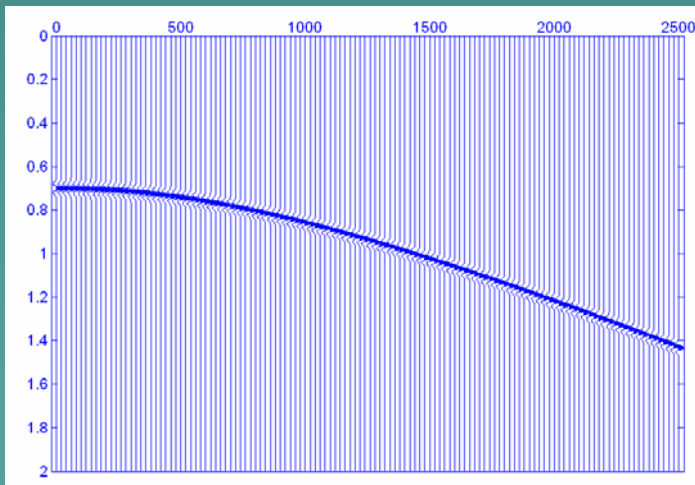
Outlines

- ◆ Brief review to the Radon transform
 - ◆ The high-resolution time-domain Radon transform
 - ◆ Data examples
 - ◆ Conclusions
 - ◆ Acknowledgements
- 

The Radon transform

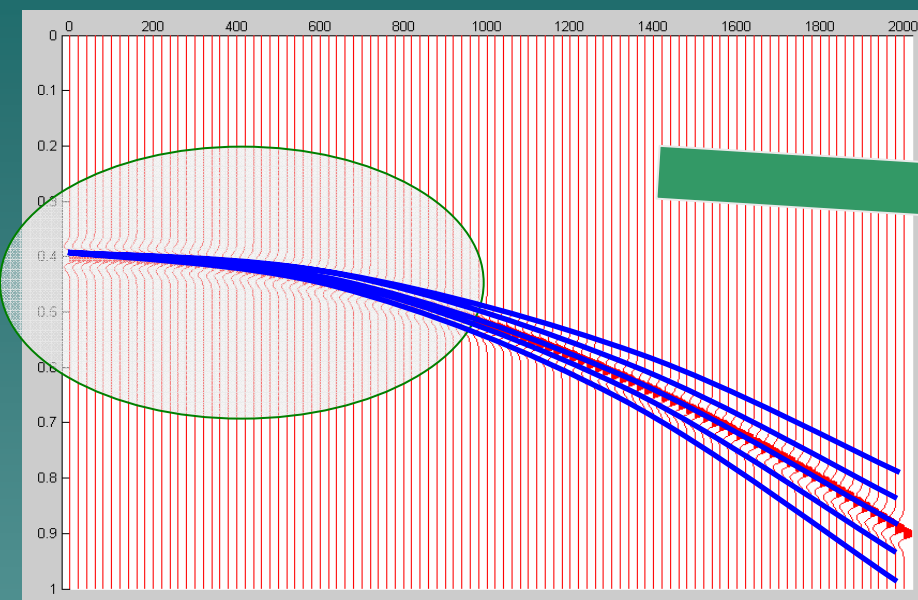


The ideal Radon transform

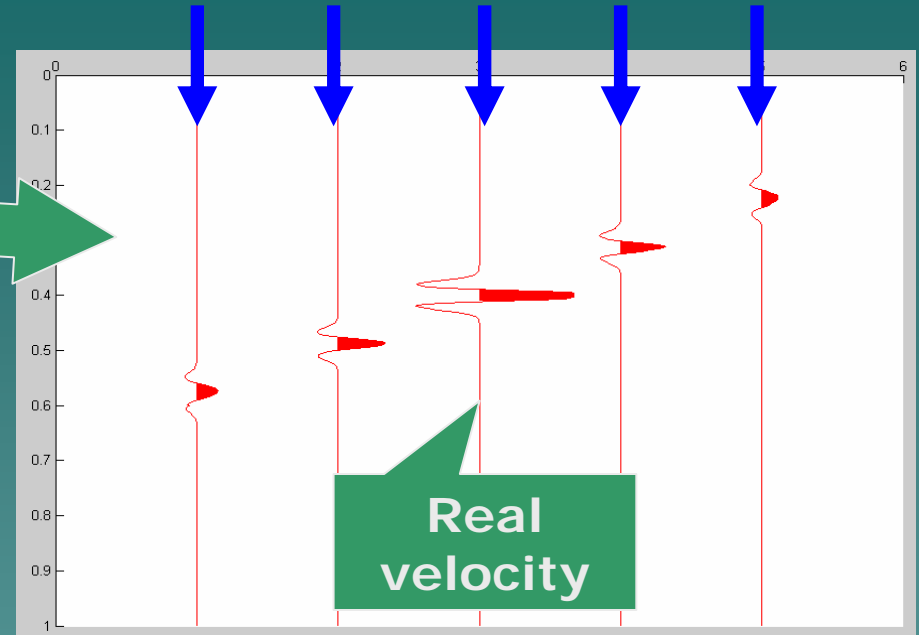


Why? What can we do about it?

The Radon transform



CMP gather



Radon panel

- Near offsets data are repeatedly transformed into the Radon domain;
- Near offsets energy sharing causes smearing problem.

The high-resolution Radon transform

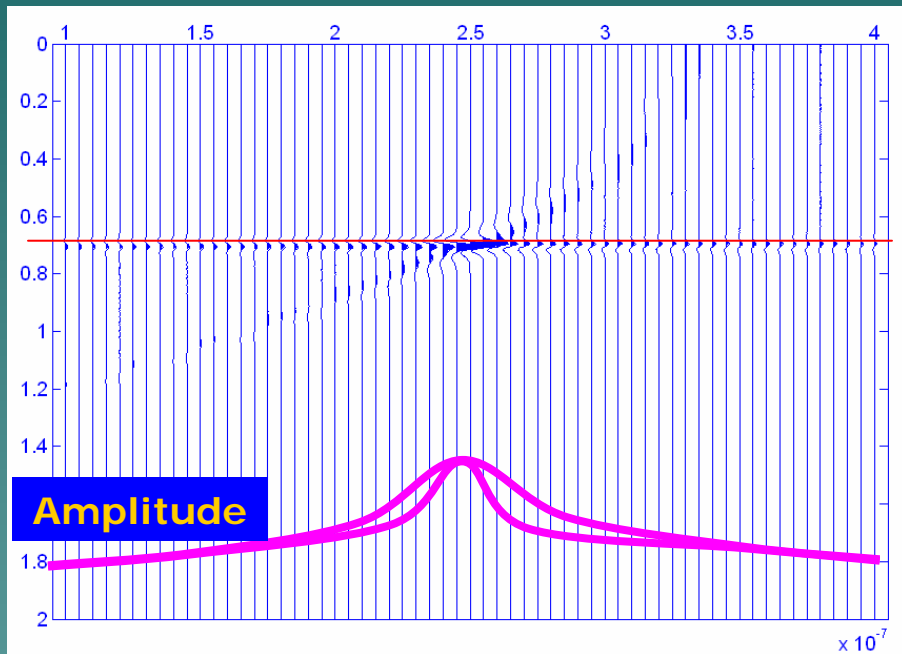
◆ Step 1 – semblance weighting

- Weighting the transform with the semblance of the input gather;
- Semblance is independent of amplitudes of events and ranges from 0-to-1;
- Semblance is coherency measurement.

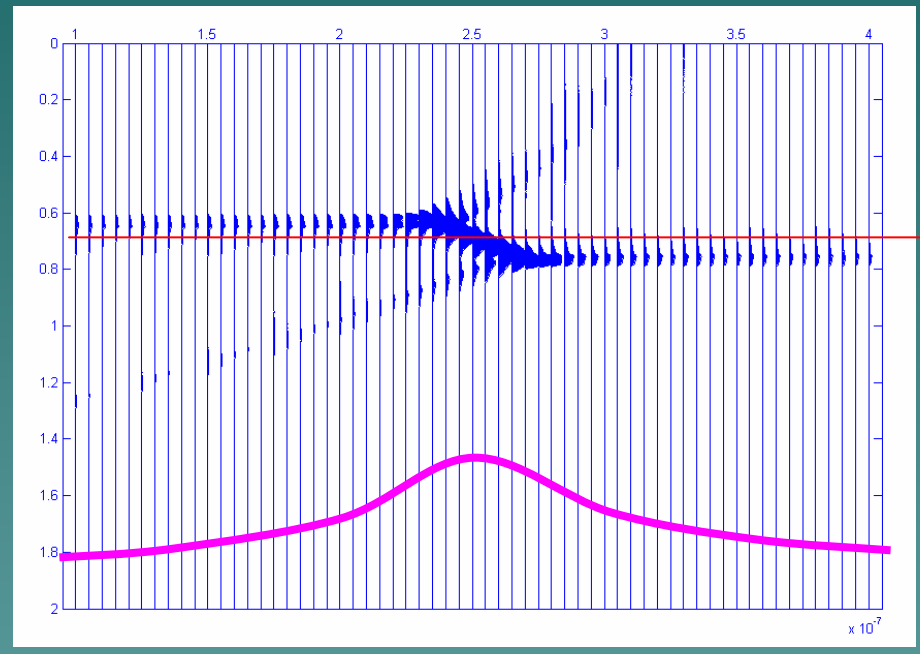
◆ Step 2 - sorting

- Find out the most important traces in the Radon domain;
- First transform data along these important traces and remove the corresponding data from the input gather.

The high-resolution Radon transform



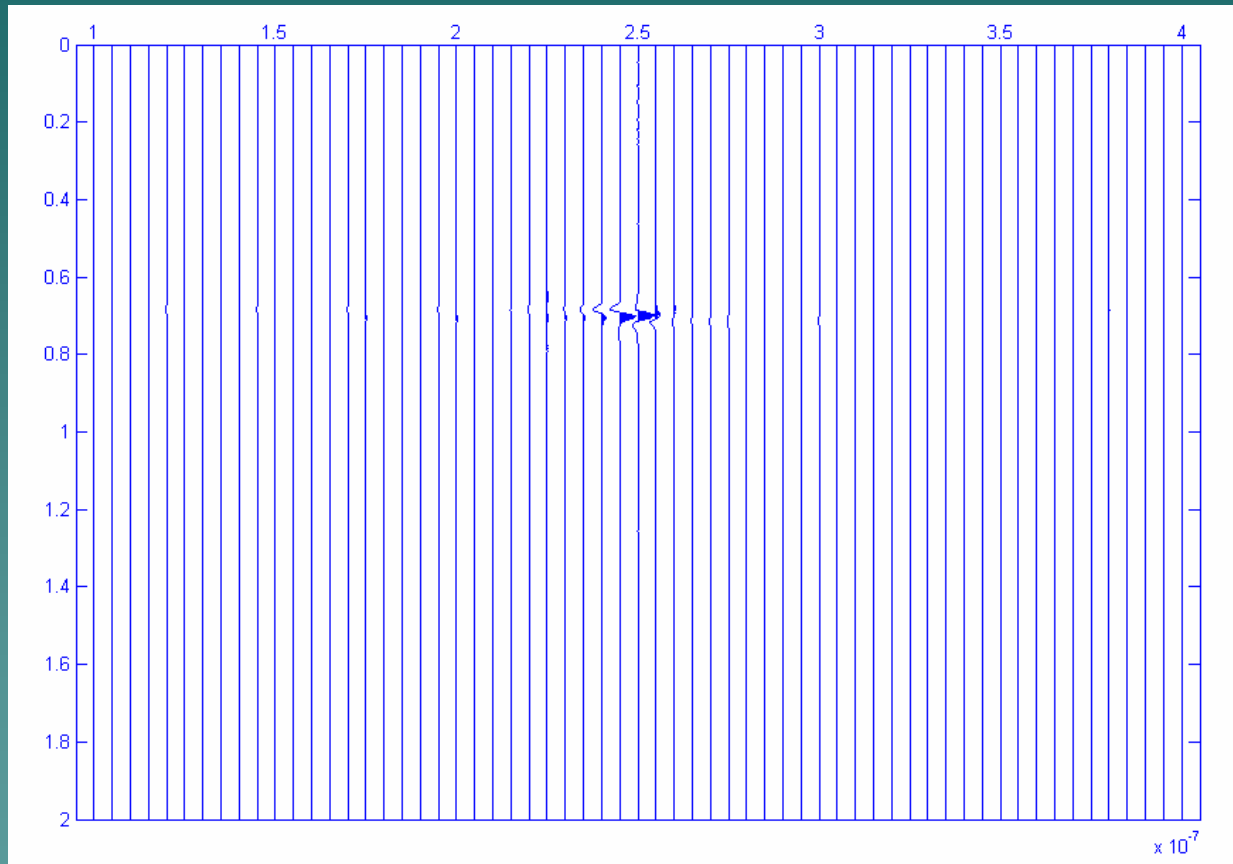
Radon panel



Semblance plot
0~1

What if we weight the Radon panel by the semblance plot?

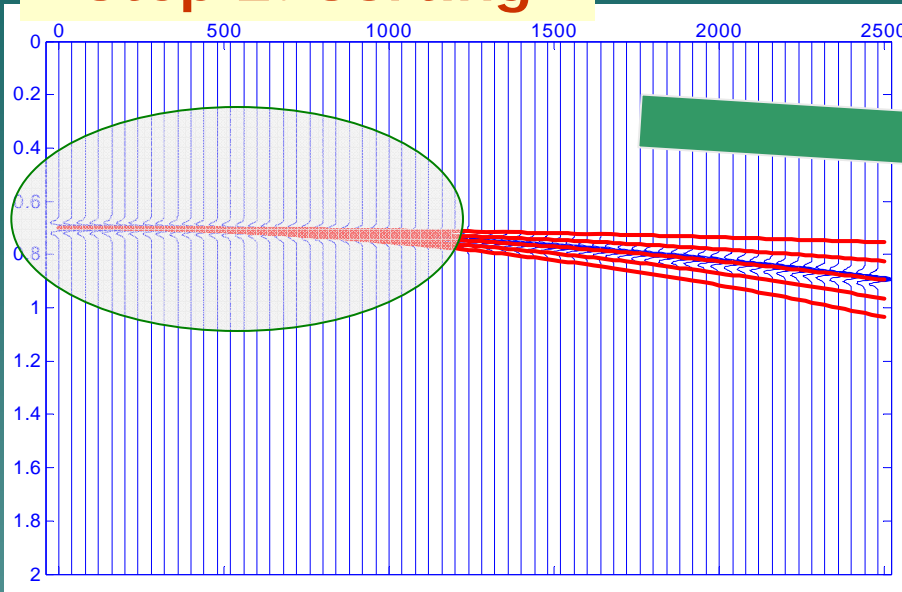
The high-resolution Radon transform



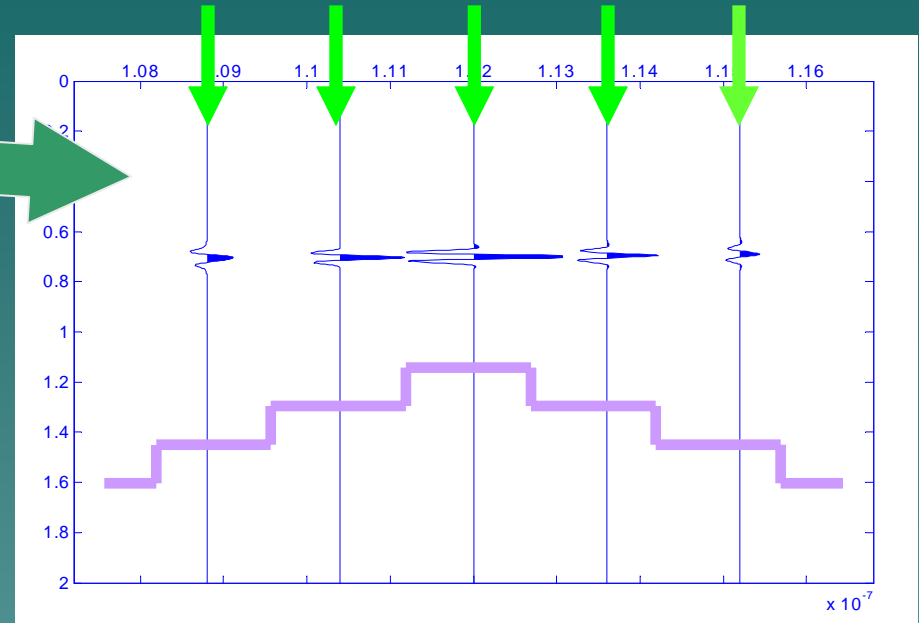
The Radon panel by weighting the conventional Radon transform with the semblance plot

The high-resolution Radon transform

Step 2: Sorting



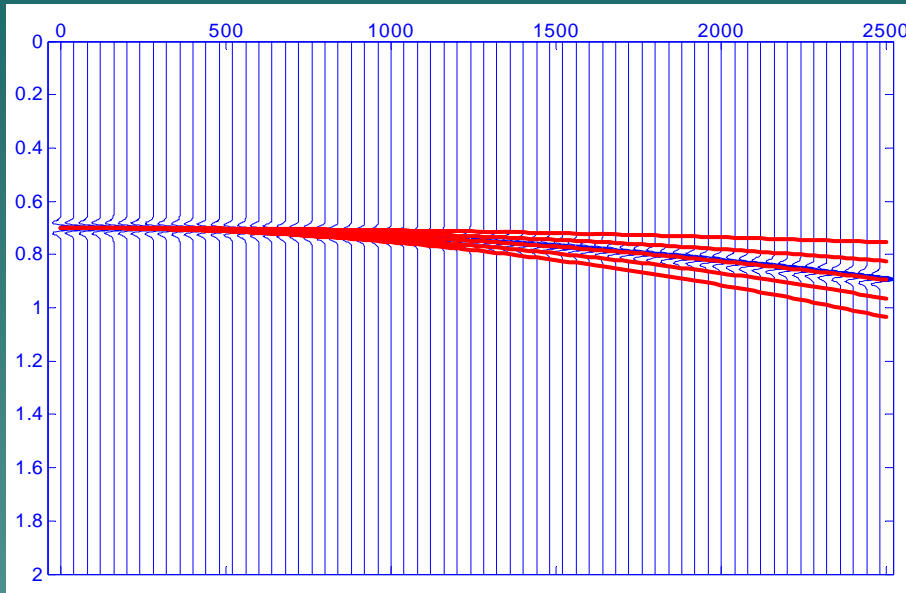
CMP gather



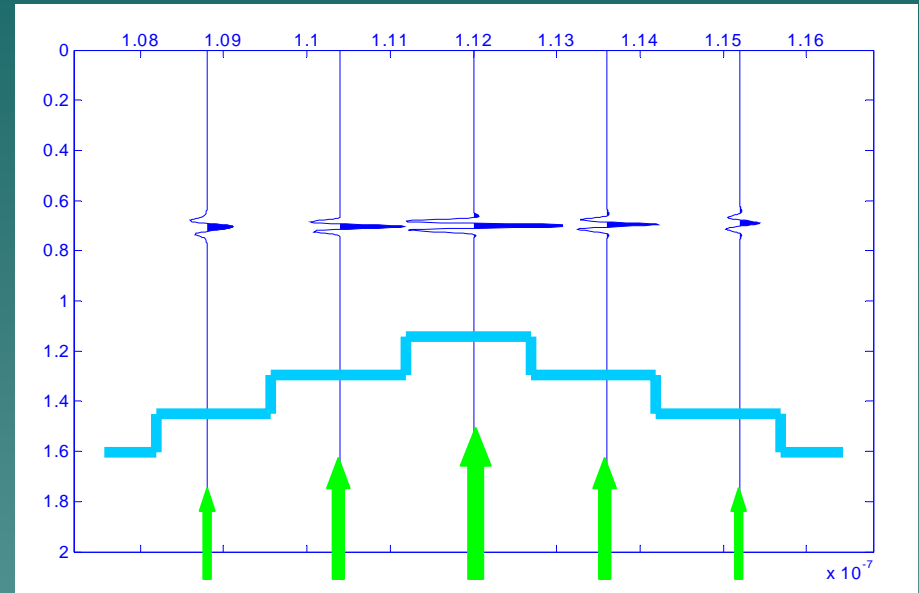
Radon panel

- Near offsets data are repeatedly transformed into the Radon domain, which causes smearing problem;
- How to avoid transforming data repeatedly?
- If it is avoided, can we reduce the smearing?

The high-resolution Radon transform



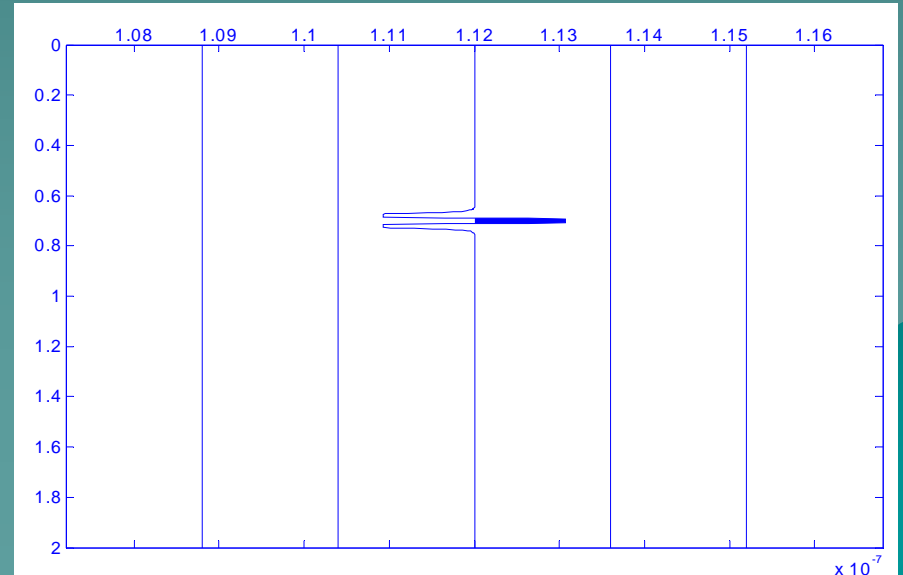
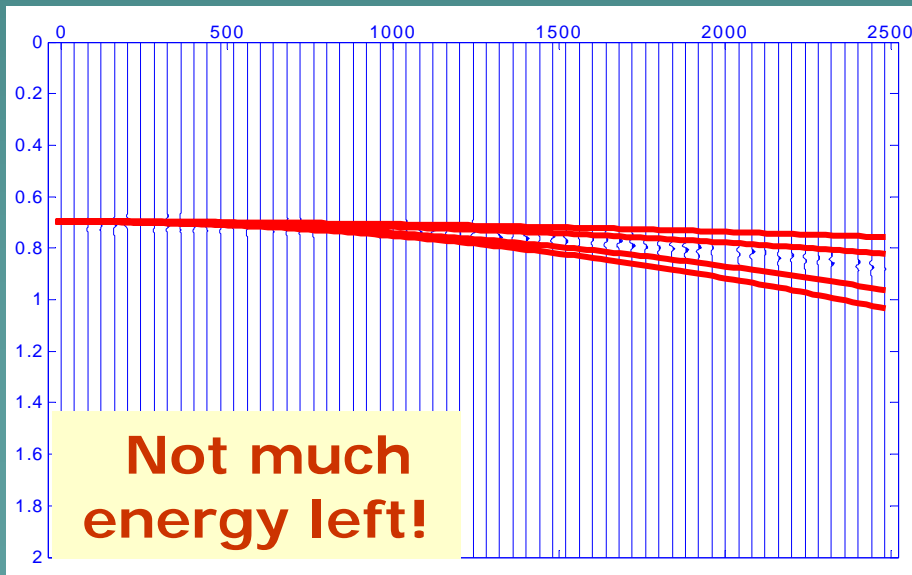
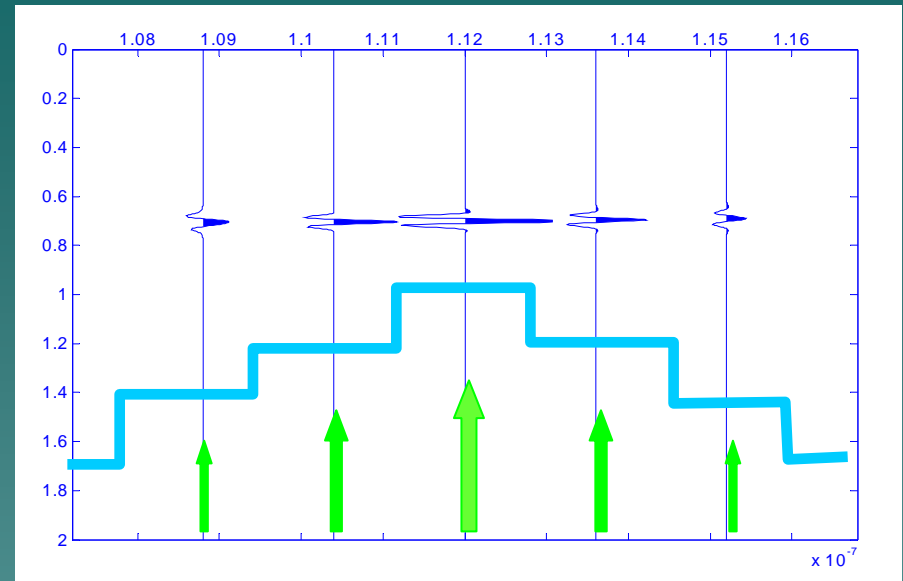
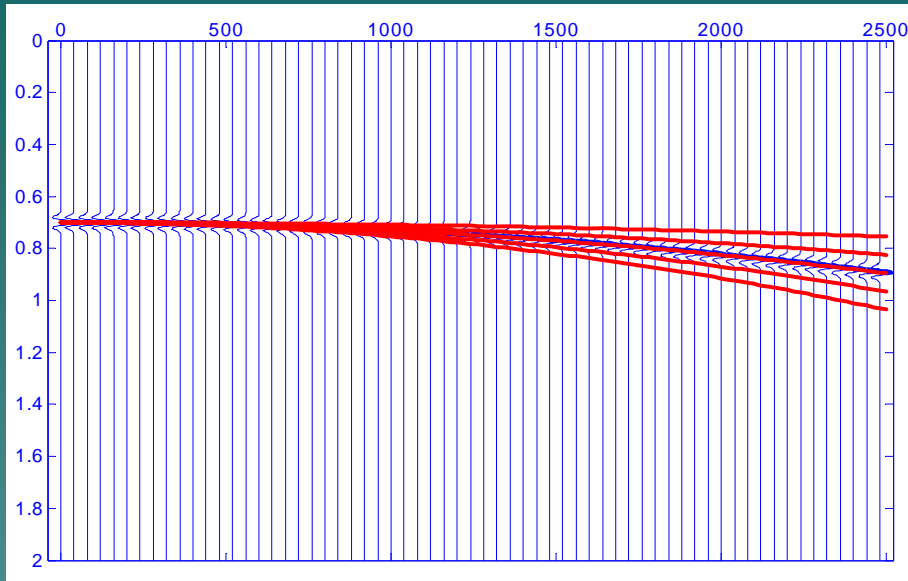
CMP gather



Radon panel

- Once a Radon panel is obtained by the semblance-weighted method, energy along each trace is estimated;
- A new turn of Radon calculation is first performed along the most powerful trace and corresponding data will be removed from the input.

The high-resolution Radon transform

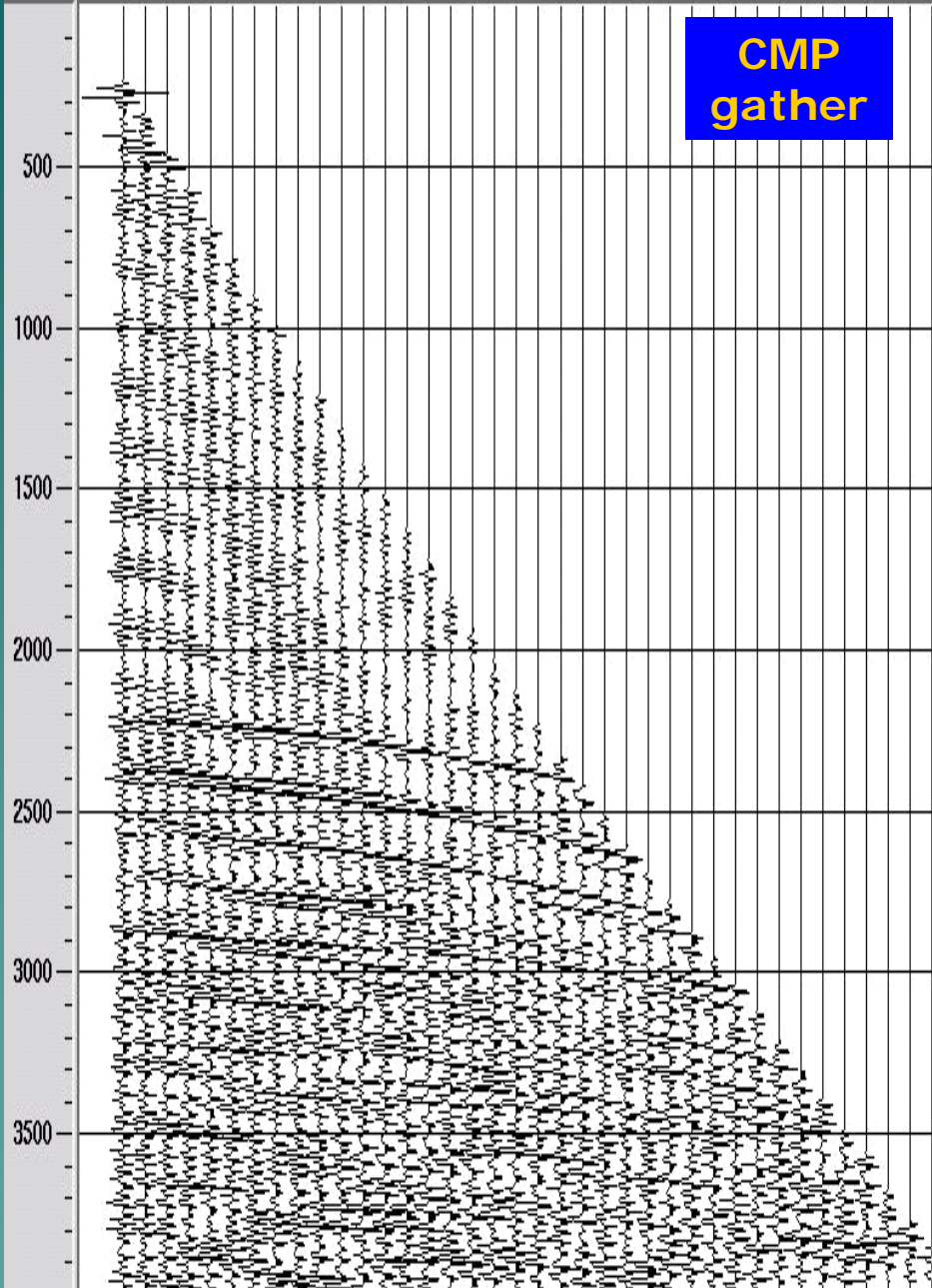


Data Example

- ◆ The high-resolution time-domain Radon transform is applied to the White Rose seismic dataset. The water-bottom and peg-leg multiples have strong effects on data quality.
- ◆ Multiple attenuation becomes one of the key issues for seismic interpretation.

OFFSET
301 801 1300 1801 2302 2775 3301 3802

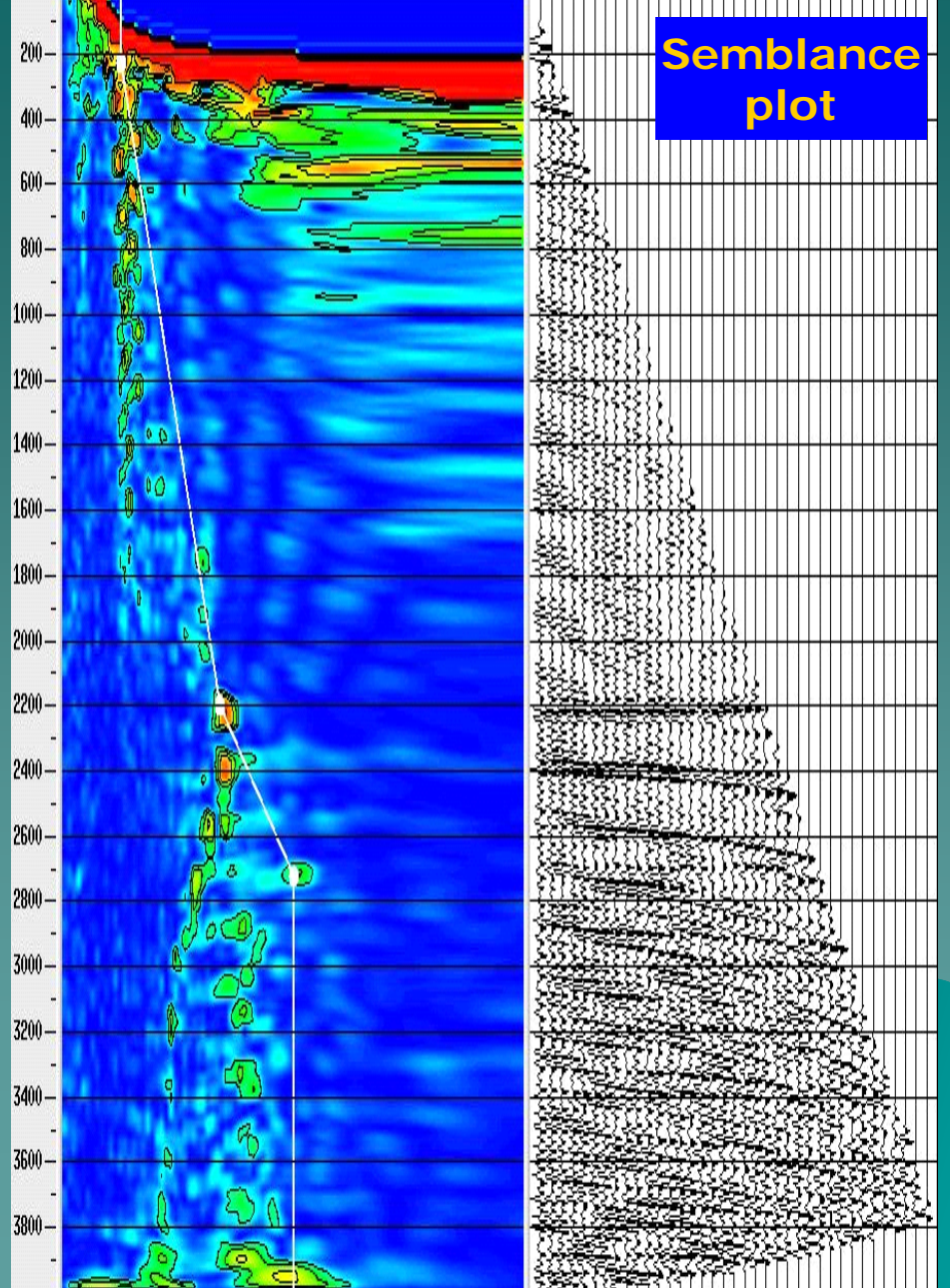
CMP
gather



Velocity (m/s)
1500 2000 2500 3000 3500 4000 4500

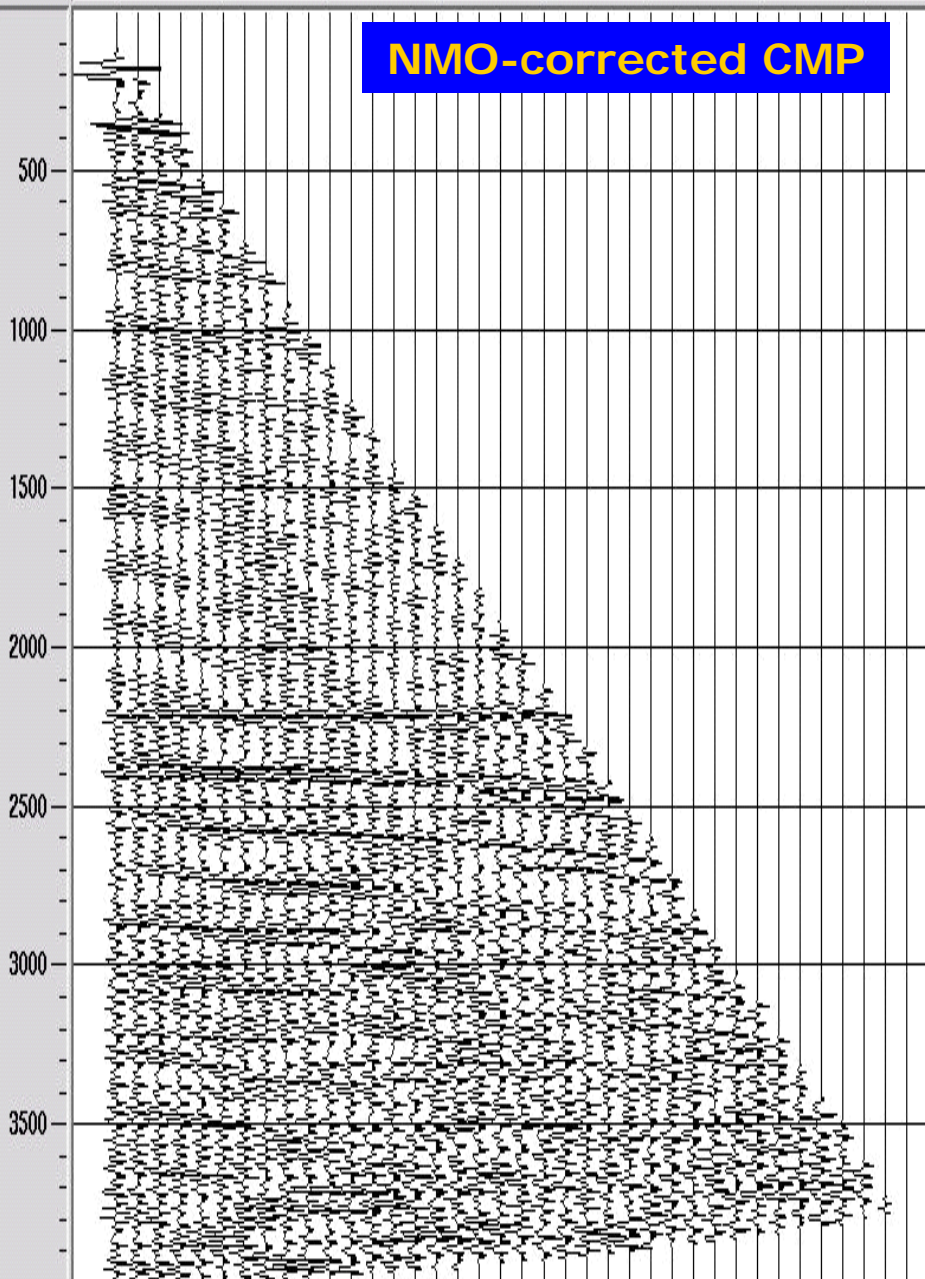
Offset (m)
500 1000 1500 2000 2500 3000 3500 4000

Semblance
plot



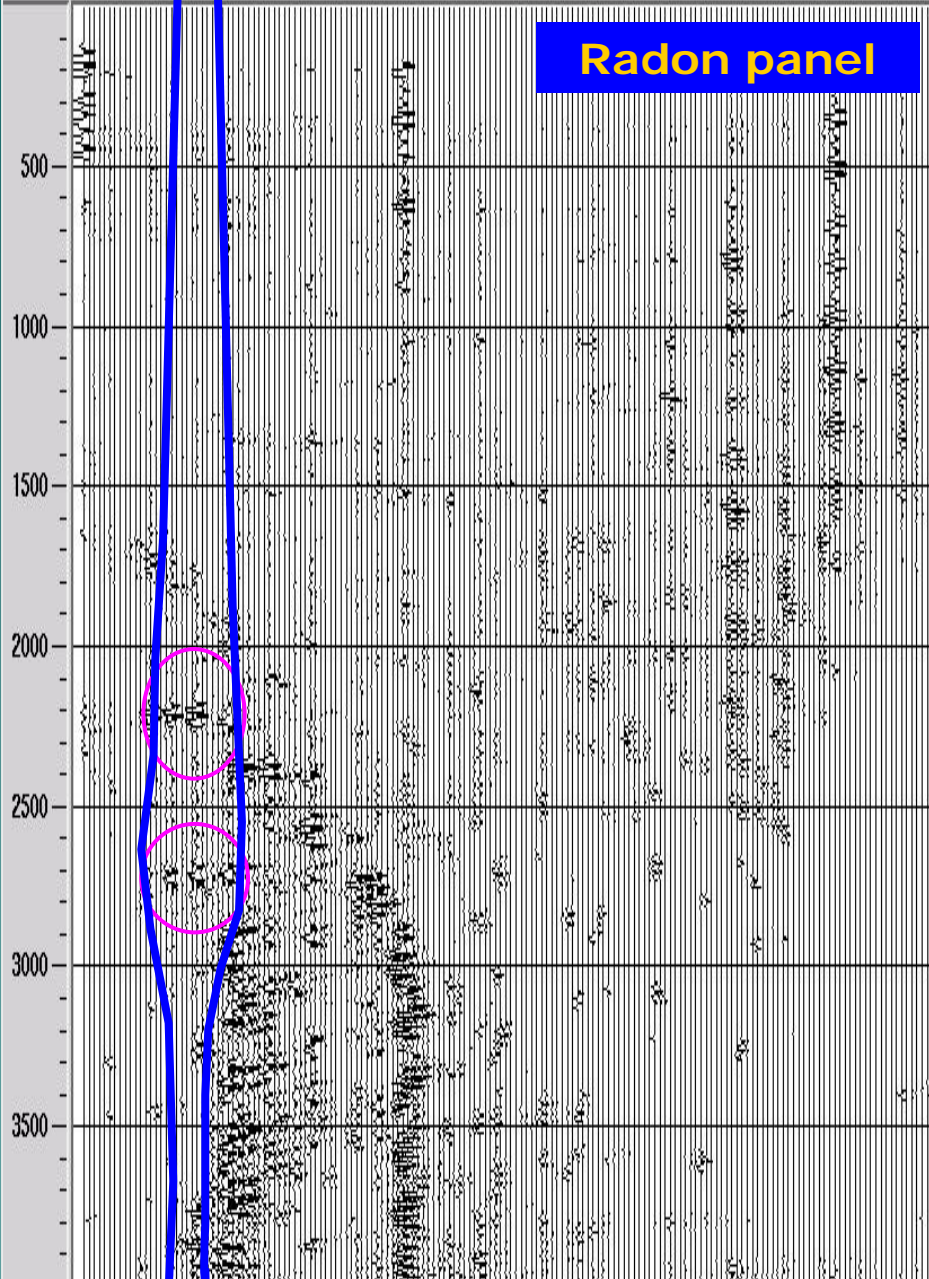
OFFSET
301.41 800.96 1300.1 1800.6 2301.6 2775.4 3301.4 3802.3

NMO-corrected CMP



q
200 -50 99 250 399 550 700 850 1000 1150 1300 14

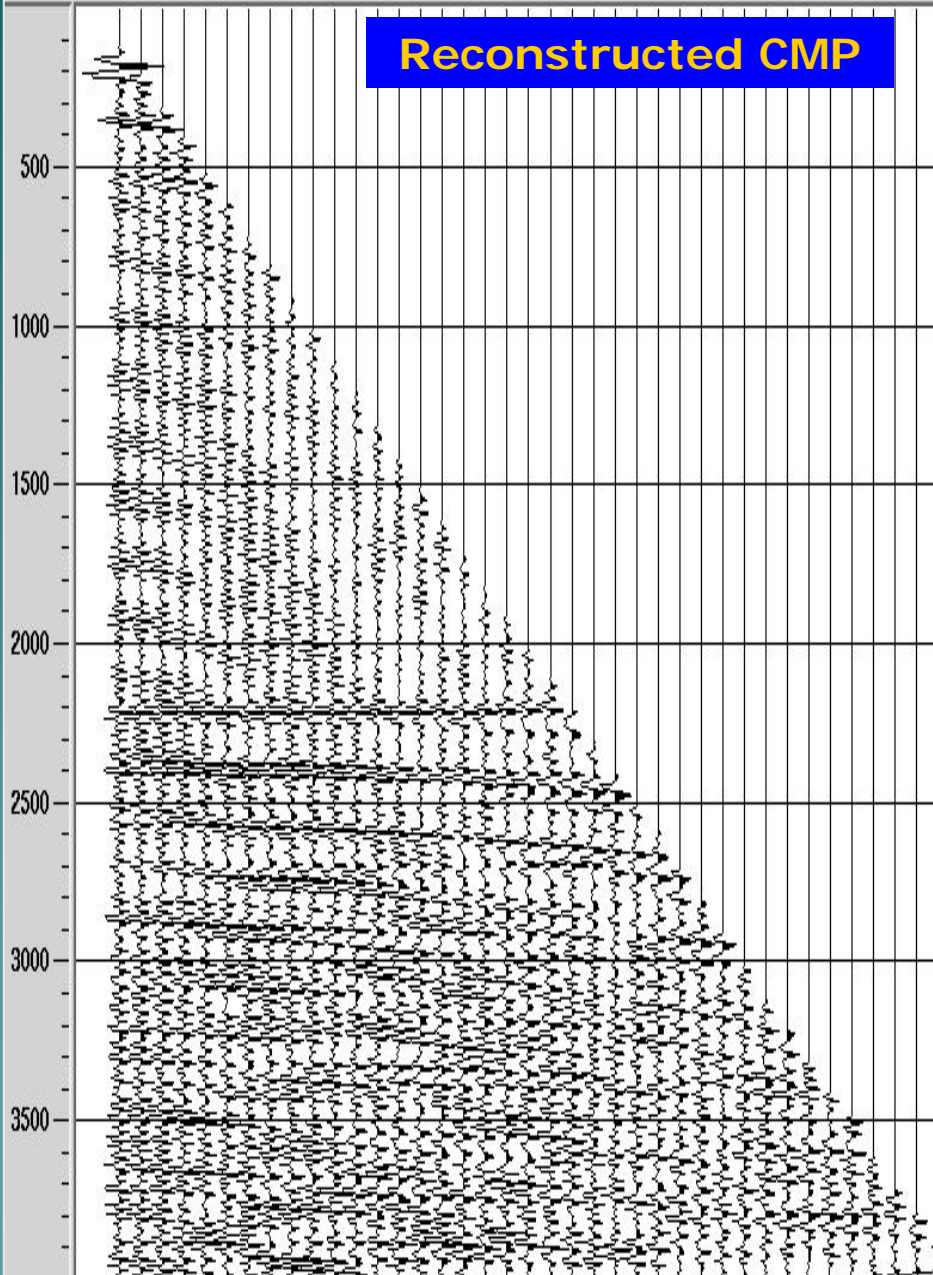
Radon panel



OFFSET

301 801 1300 1801 2302 2775 3301 3802

Reconstructed CMP

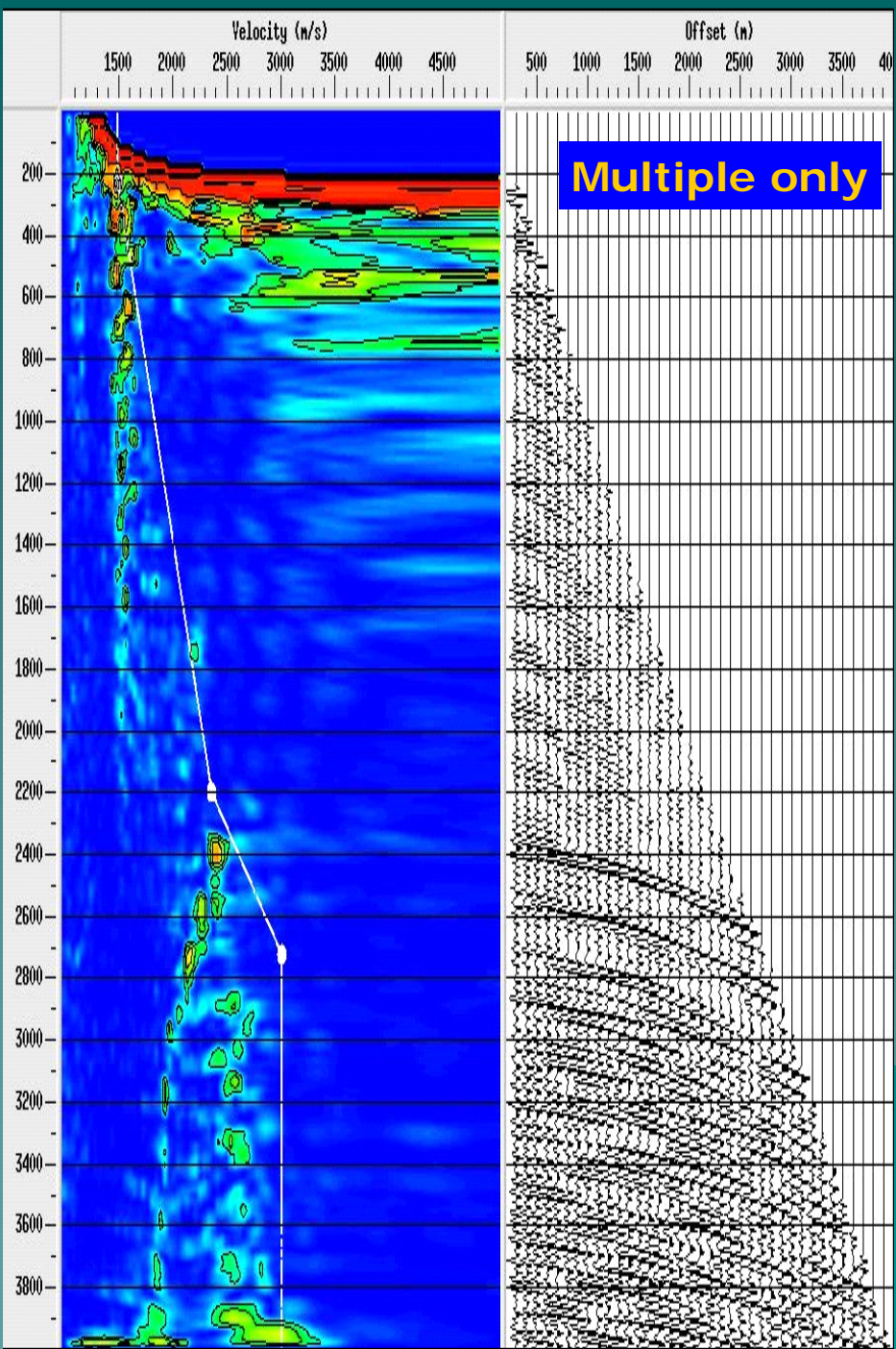
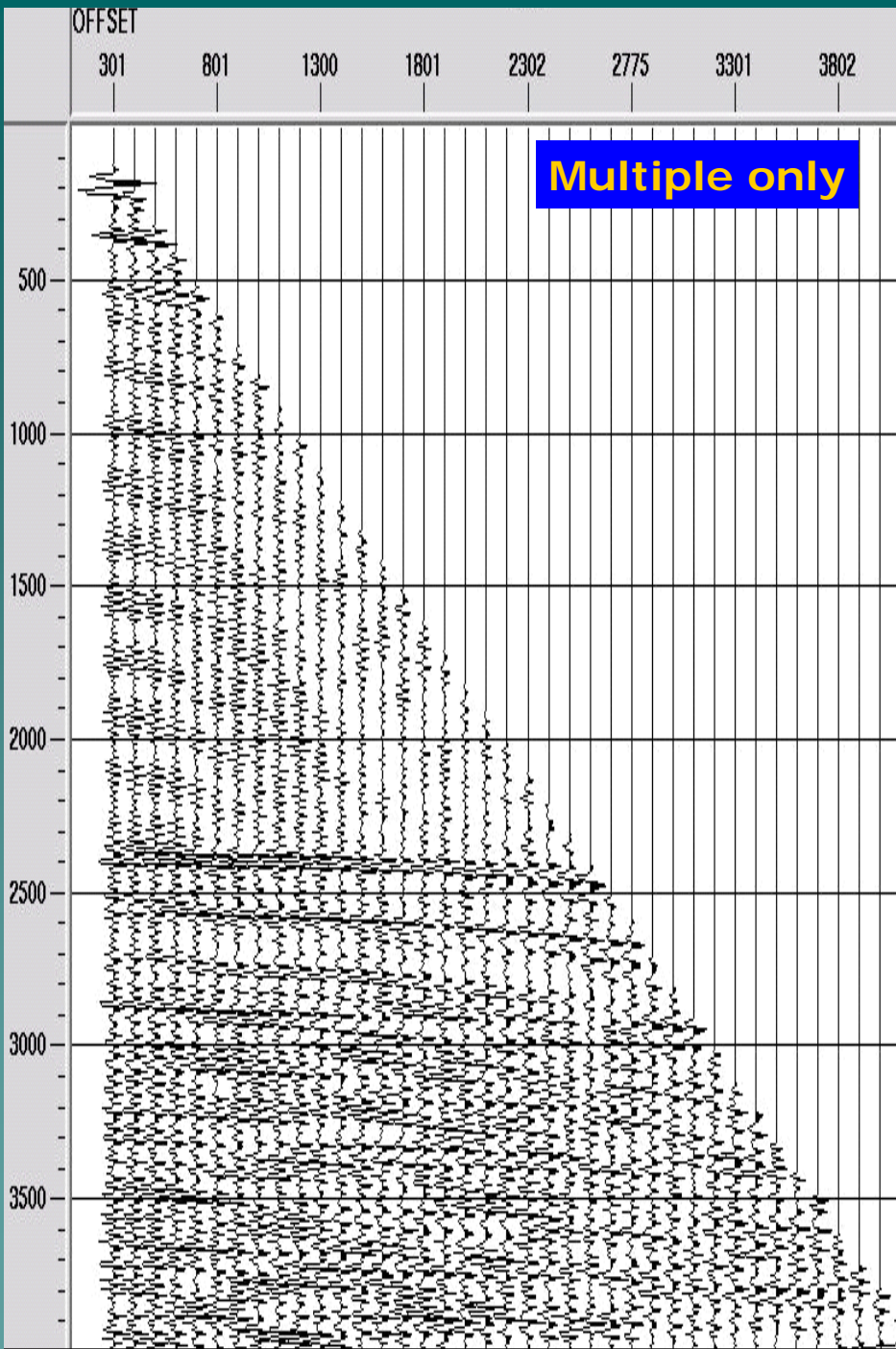


OFFSET

301 801 1300 1801 2302 2775 3301 3802

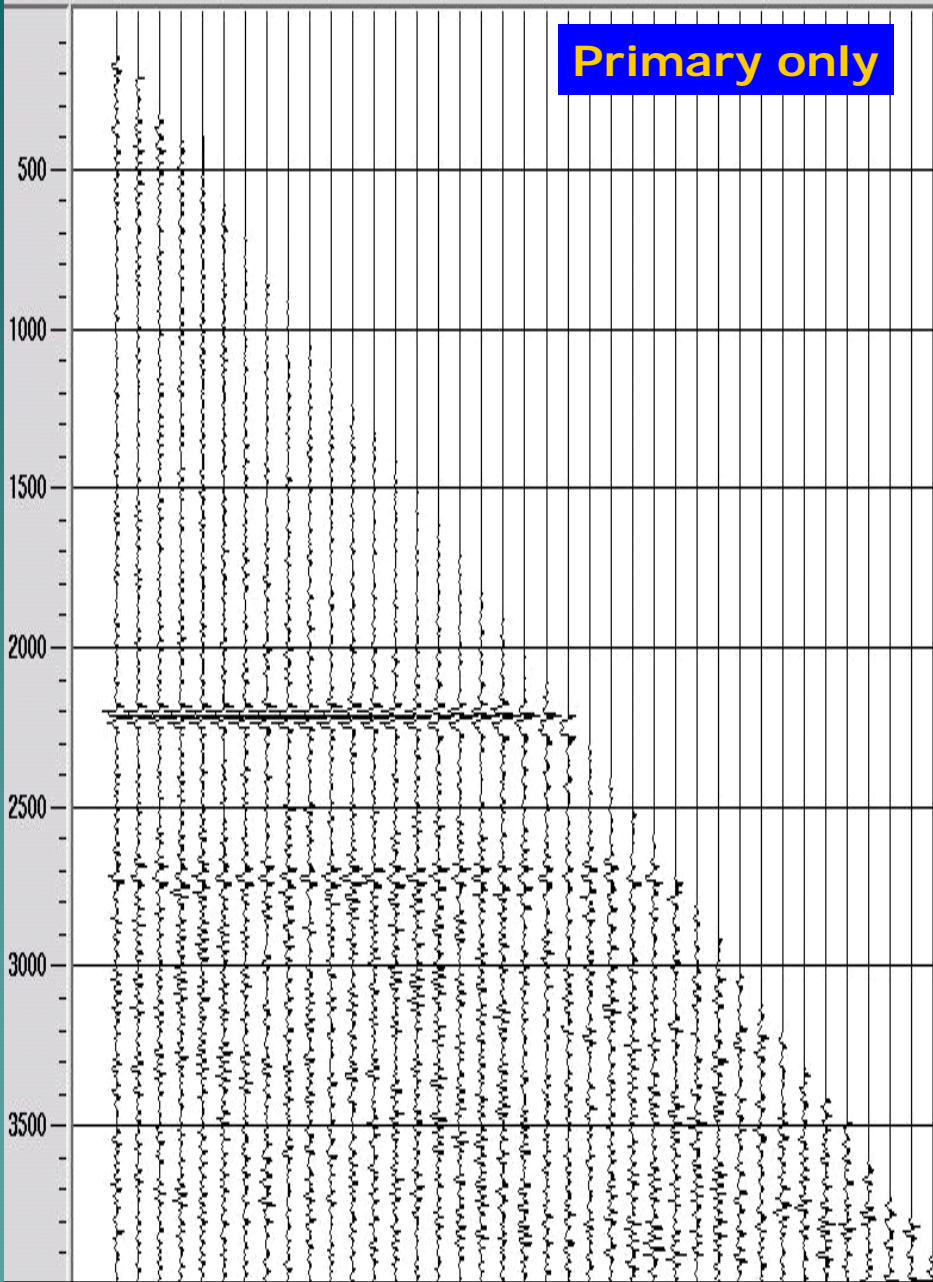
Residual gather





OFFSET
301 801 1300 1801 2302 2775 3301 3802

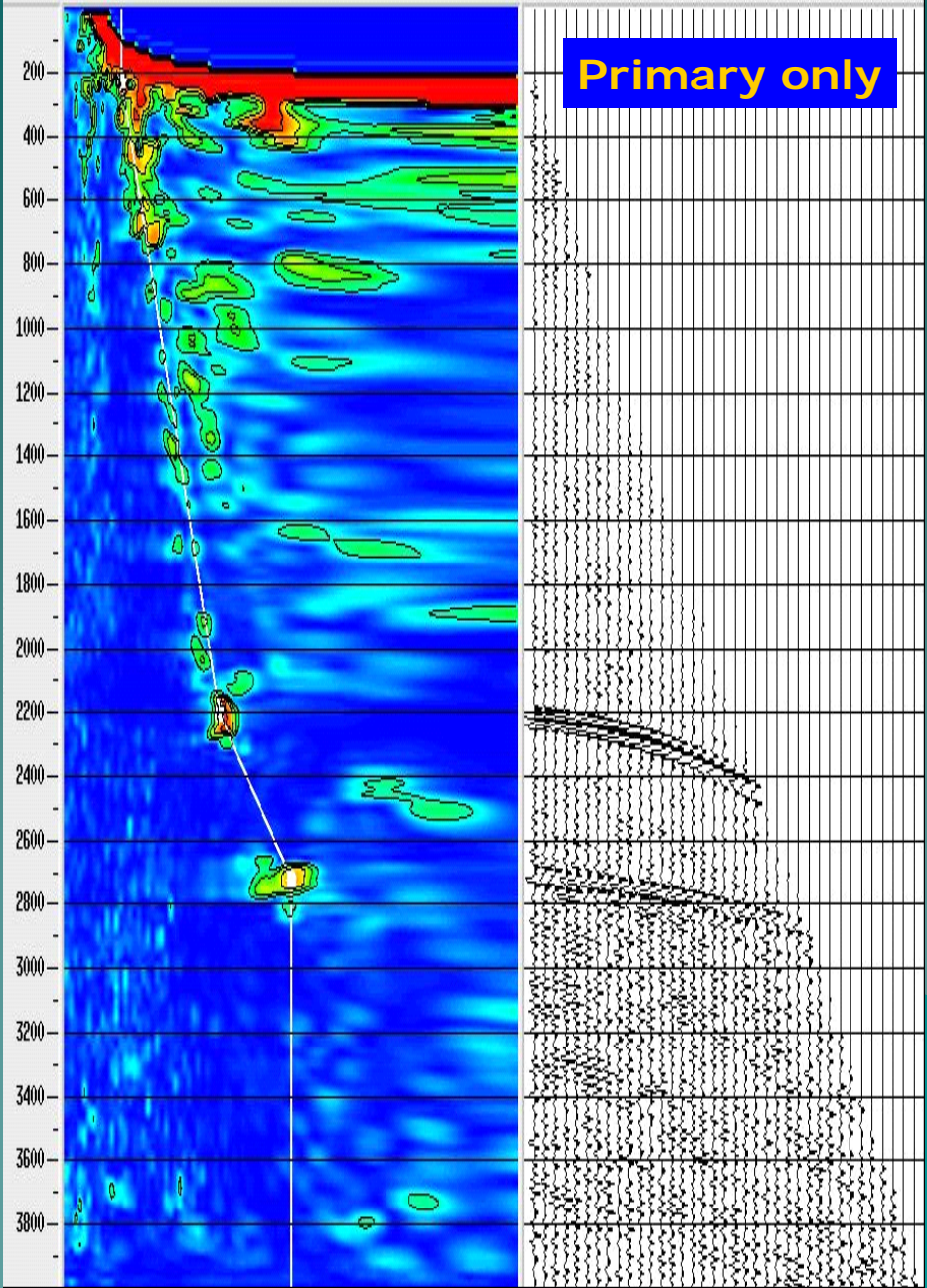
Primary only

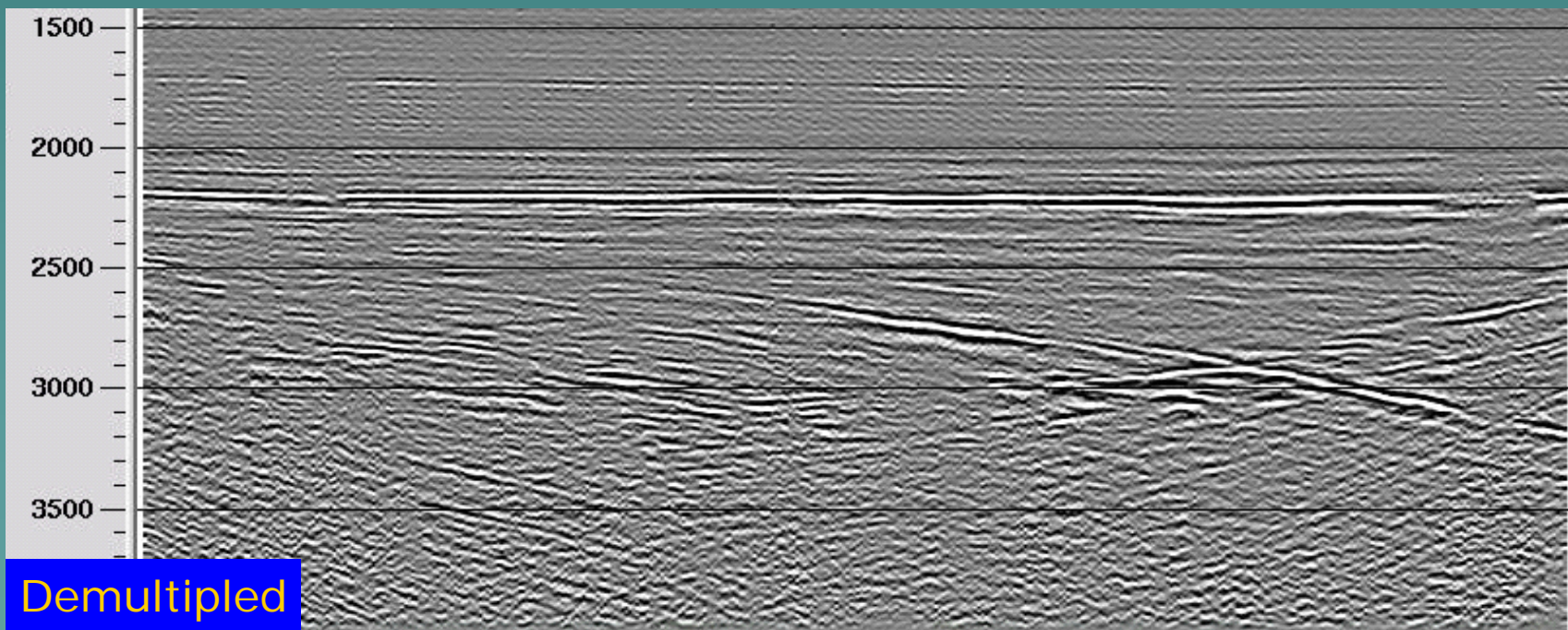
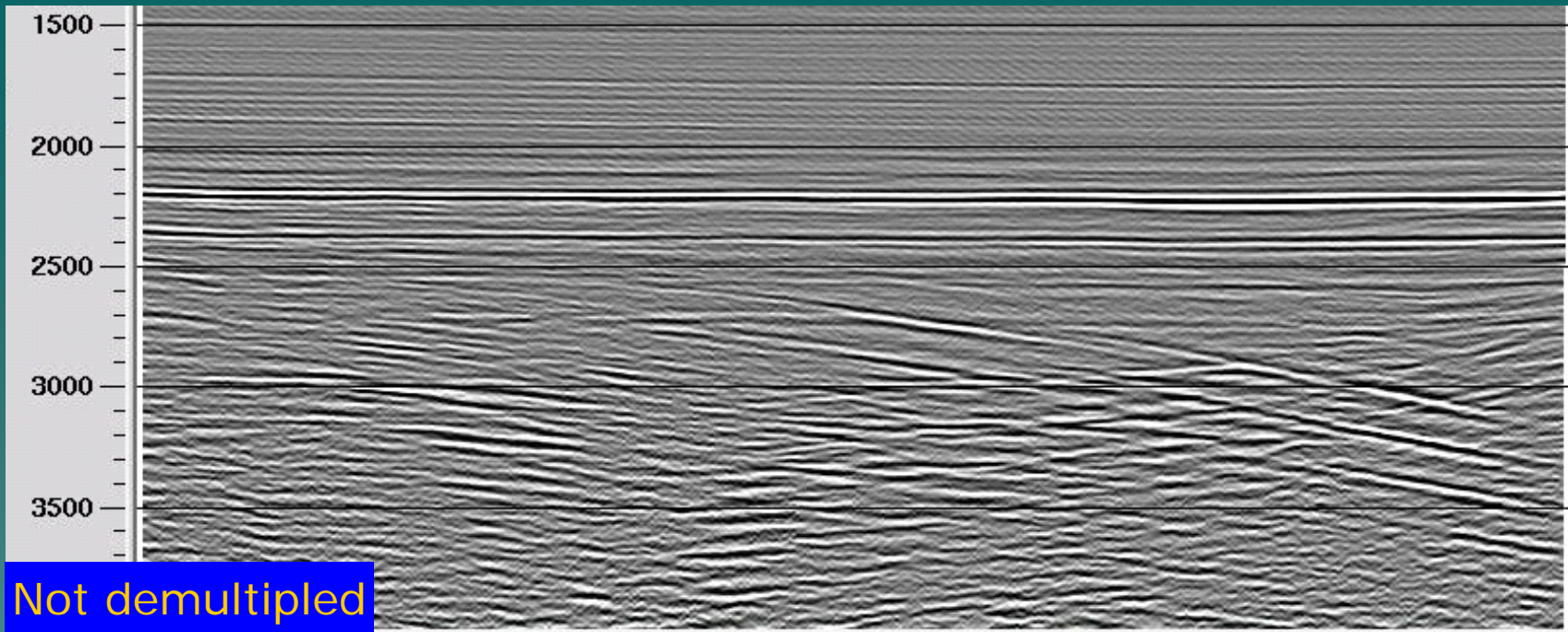


Velocity (m/s)
1500 2000 2500 3000 3500 4000 4500

Offset (m)
500 1000 1500 2000 2500 3000 3500 4000

Primary only





Conclusions

- ◆ The Radon transform is reviewed;
- ◆ The estimation and utilization of the energy power along the q axis lead to the high resolution in the Radon domain;
- ◆ The application of the high-resolution Radon method to a real dataset approved the validity of the algorithm.

Acknowledgements

- ◆ Mark Ng (GeoX) and Daniel Trad (Veritas DGC)
 - ◆ CREWES staffs
 - ◆ CREWES Project and CREWES Sponsors
 - ◆ University of Calgary, SEG and CSEG
 - ◆ Imperial Oil for sponsoring my trip
- 
- A stylized silhouette of a mountain range in shades of teal, located at the bottom right of the slide.