Deblending in CMP domain using Radon operators

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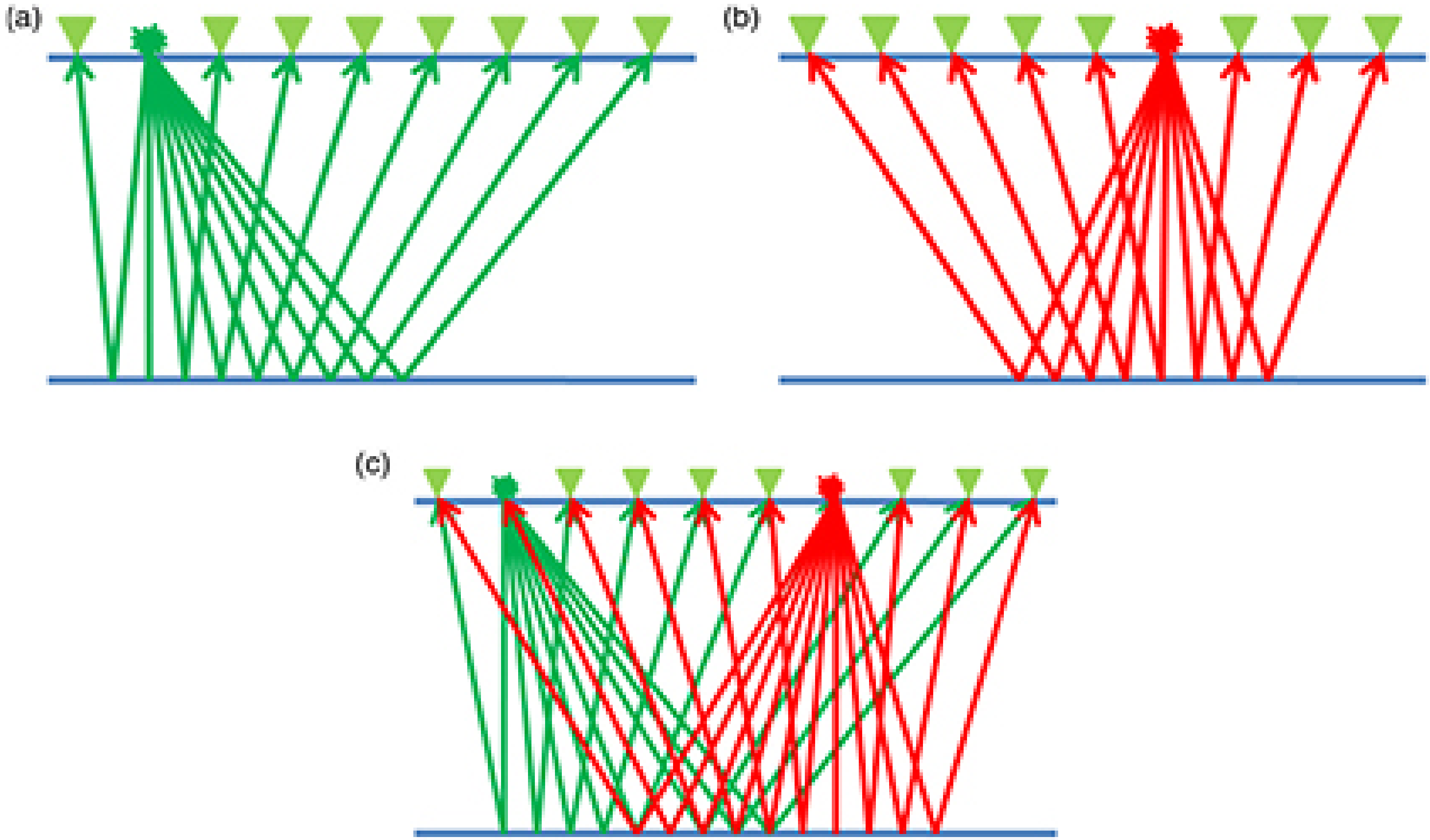
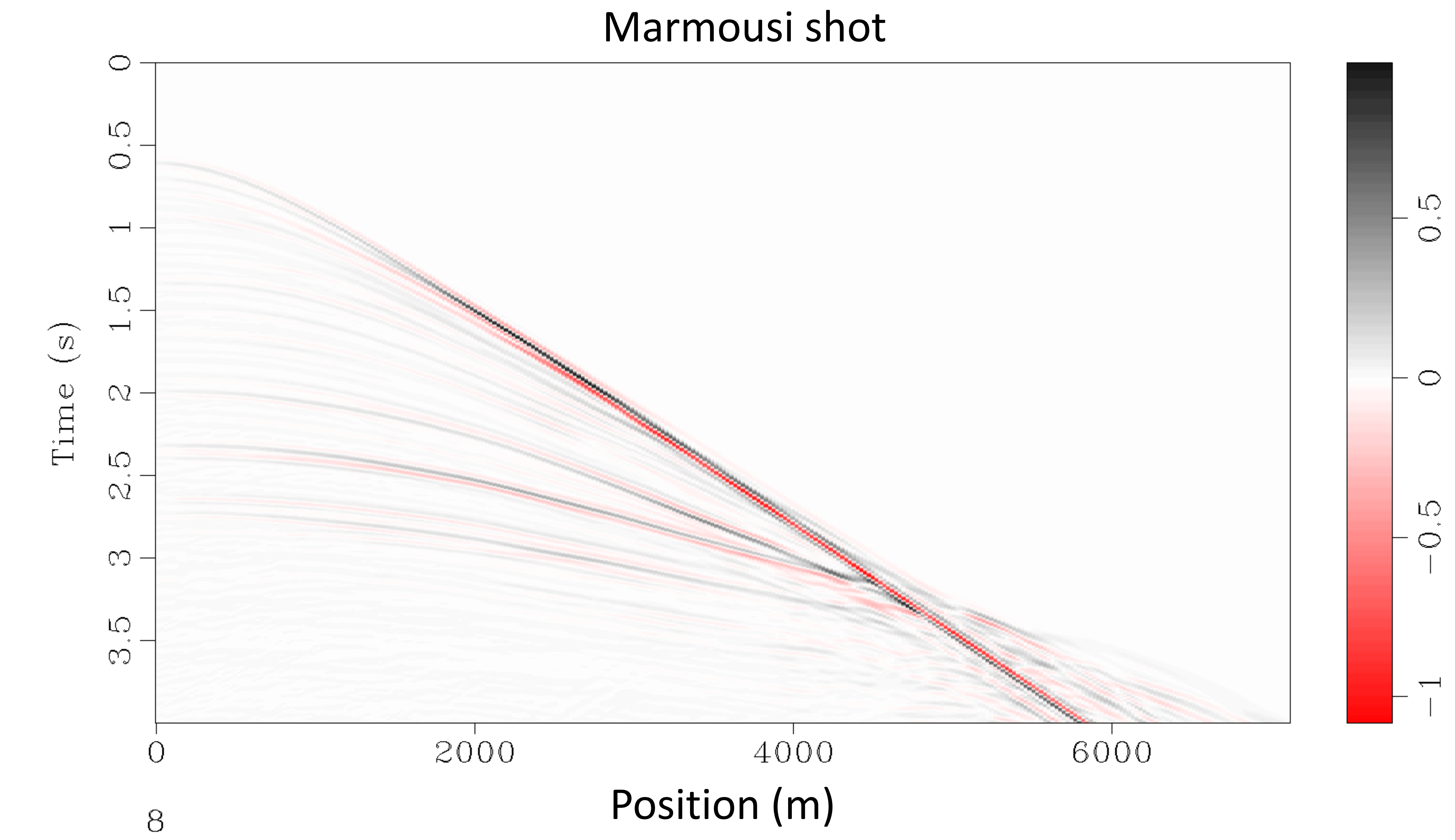
UNIVERSITY OF CALGARY
FACULTY OF SCIENCE
Department of Geoscience

What is Blended data?



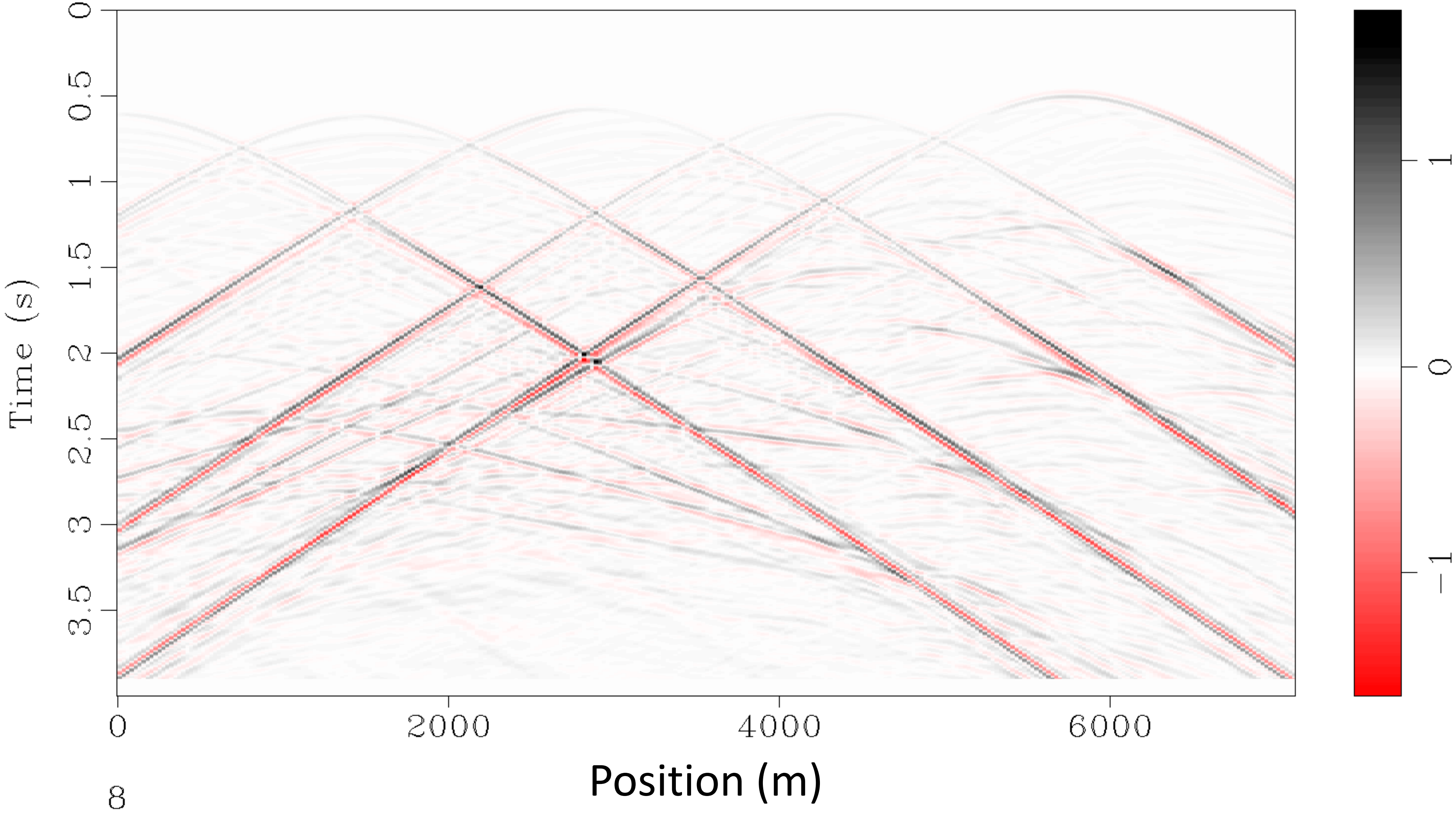
Journal of Geophysics and Engineering, Volume 12, Issue 2, April 2015, Pages 167–174, https://doi.org/10.1088/1742-2132/12/2/167

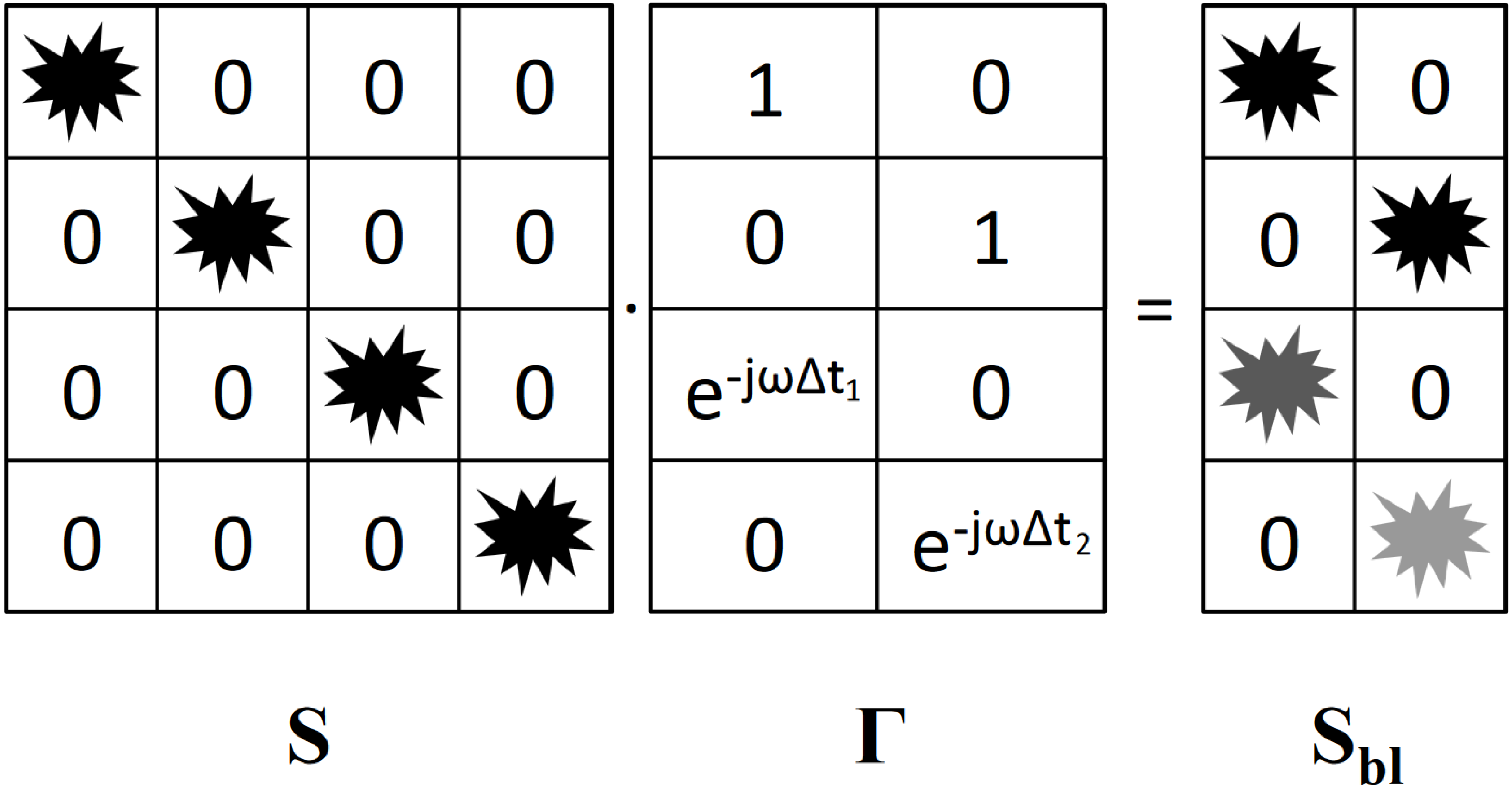
Standard acquisition



Blended acquisition

Blended Marmousi shot





Urruticoechea, C. R., 2015, Seismic blending and deblending of crossline sources: M.Sc. thesis, Delft University of Technology.

Deblending as Inversion

Forward model of Blending:

$$d = m\,\Gamma$$

Because the blending matrix Γ is underdetermined the direct inverse cannot be assessed

$$\mathrm{m} = d\Gamma^H(\Gamma\Gamma^H)^{-1}$$

Effects of Pseudo Deblending

$$m = \boxed{d\Gamma^H}\left(\Gamma\Gamma^H\right)^{-1}$$

Pseudo-deblending

$$S_{pdb} = \boxed{S_{bl}\Gamma^H},$$ Where $$S_{bl} = S\Gamma,$$

Therefore Pseudo deblending can be considered an operation on the pre-blended dataset:

$$S_{pbl} = S\Gamma\Gamma^H.$$

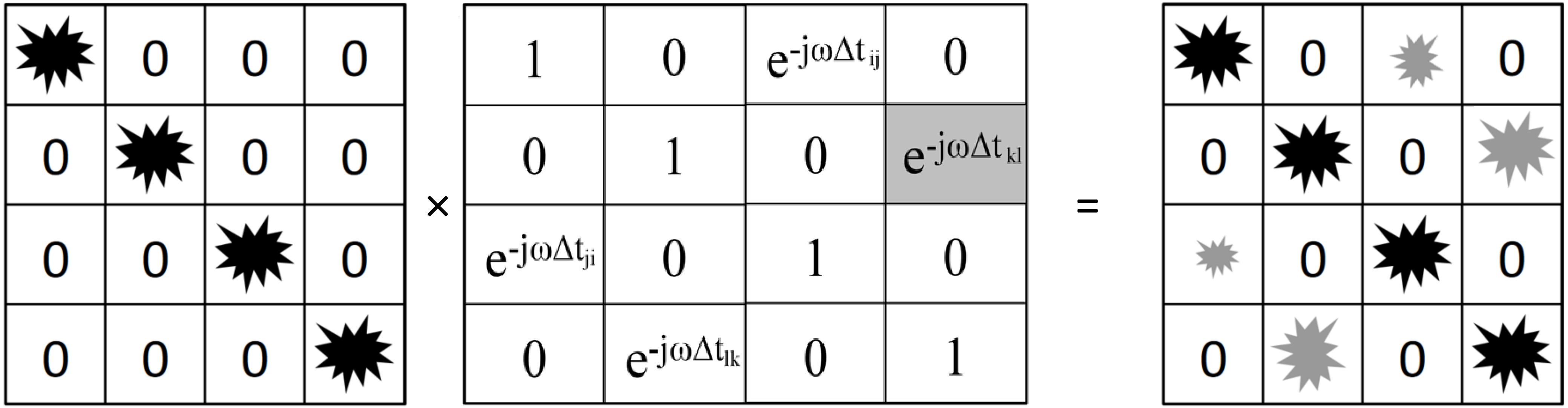
Effect of Pseudo Deblending

$$S_{pbl} = S\boxed{\Gamma\Gamma^H}.$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} e^{-j\omega\Delta t_i} & 0 \\ 0 & e^{-j\omega\Delta t_k} \\ e^{-j\omega\Delta t_j} & 0 \\ 0 & e^{-j\omega\Delta t_l} \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} e^{+j\omega\Delta t_i} & 0 & e^{+j\omega\Delta t_j} & 0 \\ 0 & e^{+j\omega\Delta t_k} & 0 & e^{+j\omega\Delta t_l} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & e^{-j\omega\Delta t_{ij}} & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & e^{-j\omega\Delta t_{kl}} \\ e^{-j\omega\Delta t_{ji}} & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & e^{-j\omega\Delta t_{lk}} & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Gamma \times \Gamma^{\mathbf{H}} = \Gamma\Gamma^{\mathbf{H}}$$

Urruticoechea, C. R., 2015, Seismic blending and deblending of crossline sources: M.Sc. thesis, Delft University of Technology.

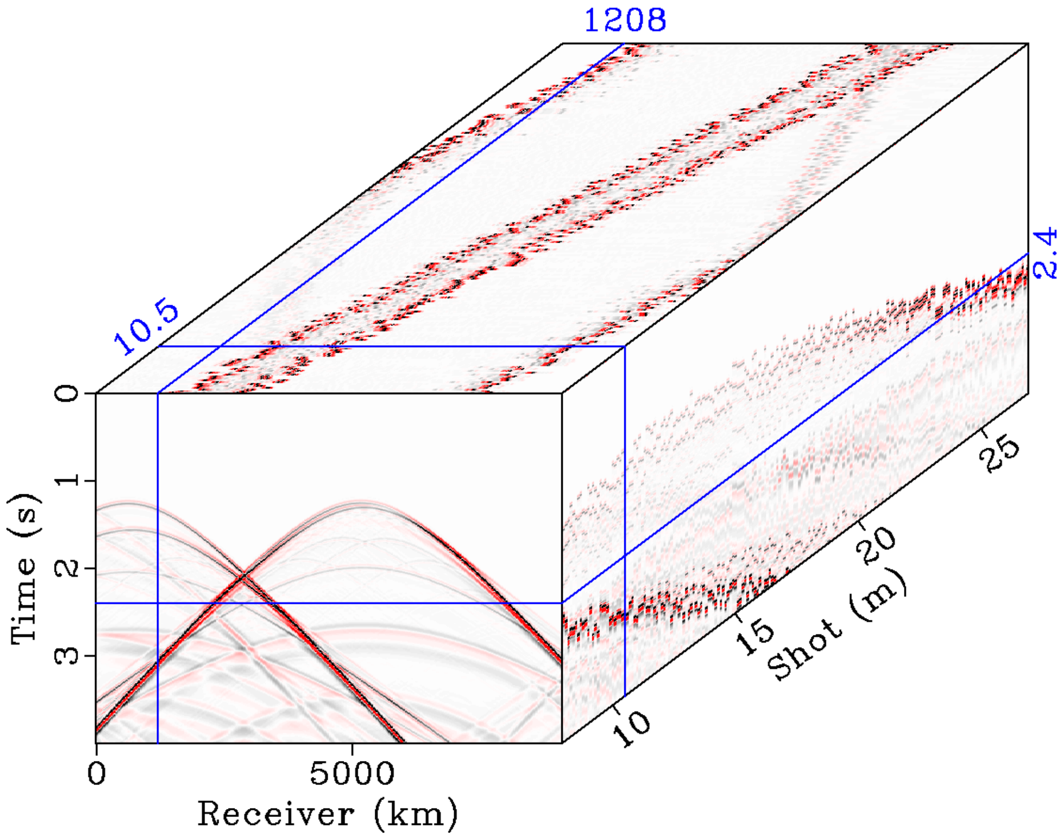


$$S\Gamma\Gamma^{H} = S_{pbl}$$

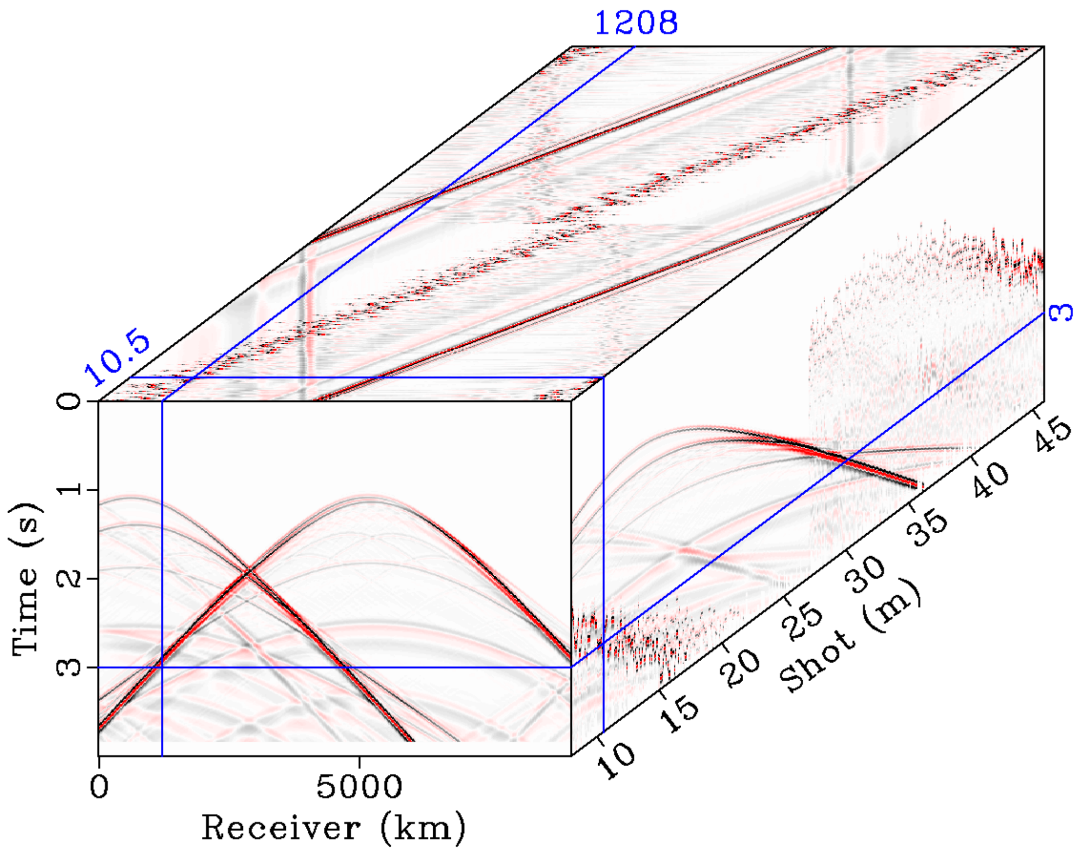
Urruticoechea, C. R., 2015, Seismic blending and deblending of crossline sources: M.Sc. thesis, Delft University of Technology.

Blending and the importance of time dithering

Blended Data



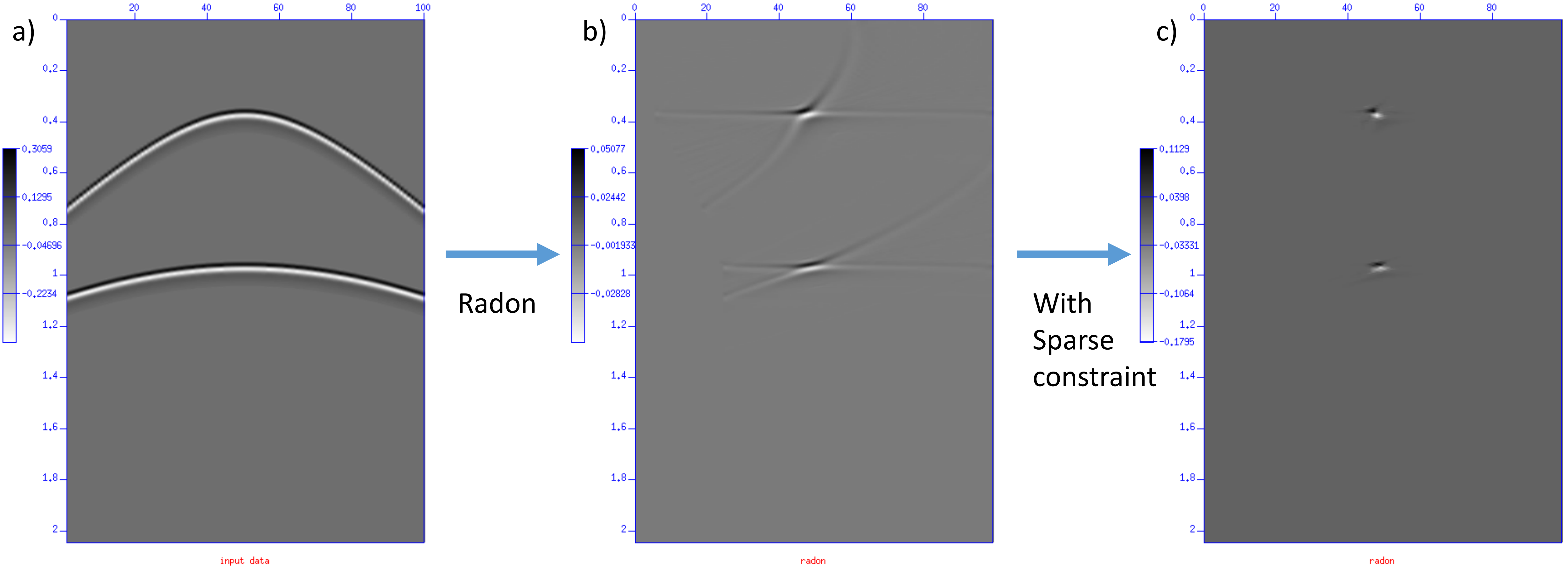
Pseudo Deblended Data



Sparse Hyperbolic Radon Transform

$$u(p,\tau) = \int_{h_1}^{h_2} d(h, t = \sqrt{\tau^2 + p^2 h^2})dh$$

where u(p,t) is the radon space data, p is the slowness, t is the two way travel time, h1 is the upper offset limit, h2 the lower offset limit, and d is the data space to be transformed. The slowness p is then defined as the inverse of velocity 1/V.



Denoising vs Inversion

Radon Denoising

$$\boxed{S_{pdb}} = \boxed{S_{bl}}\,\boxed{\Gamma}^{H}$$

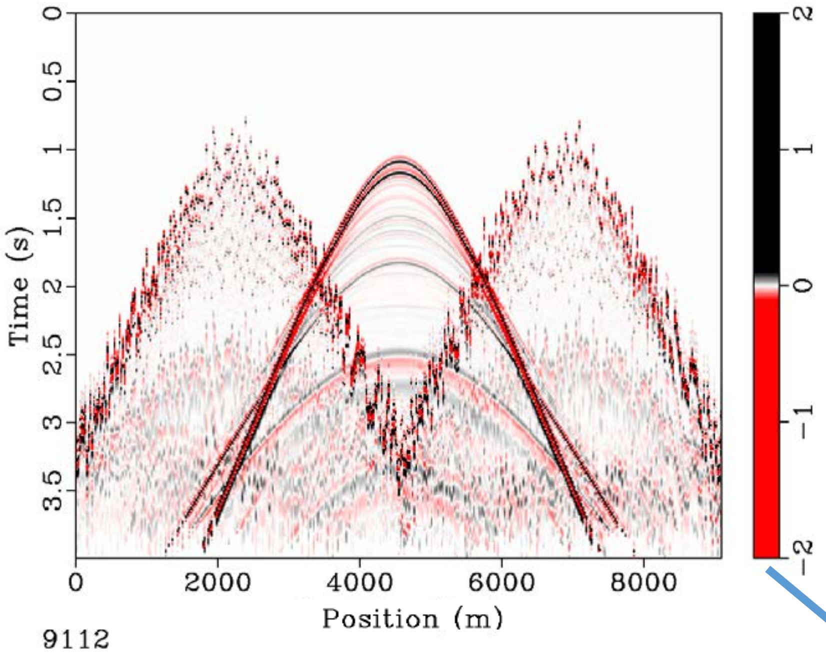
$$\left|\left|\boxed{S_{pdb}} - \boxed{R}m\right|\right|_2^2 + \mu||m||_1^1$$

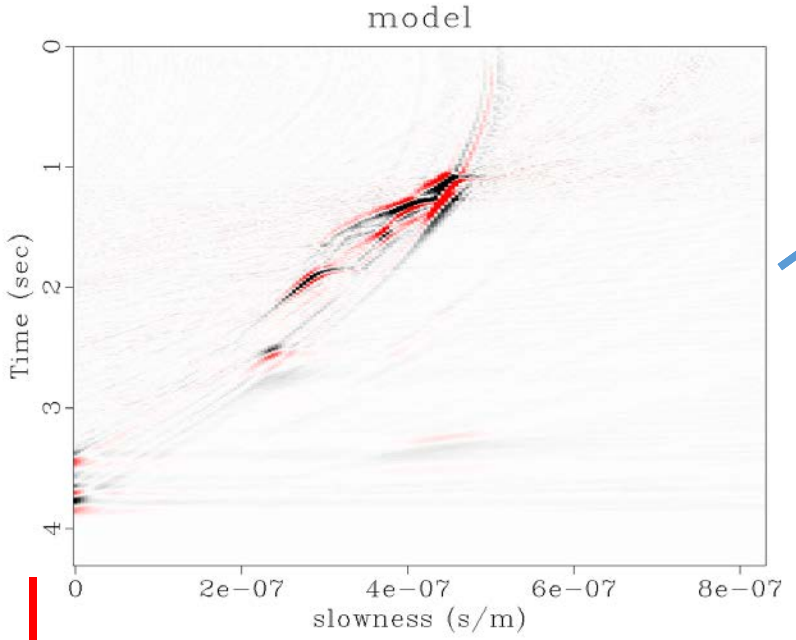
Radon Inversion

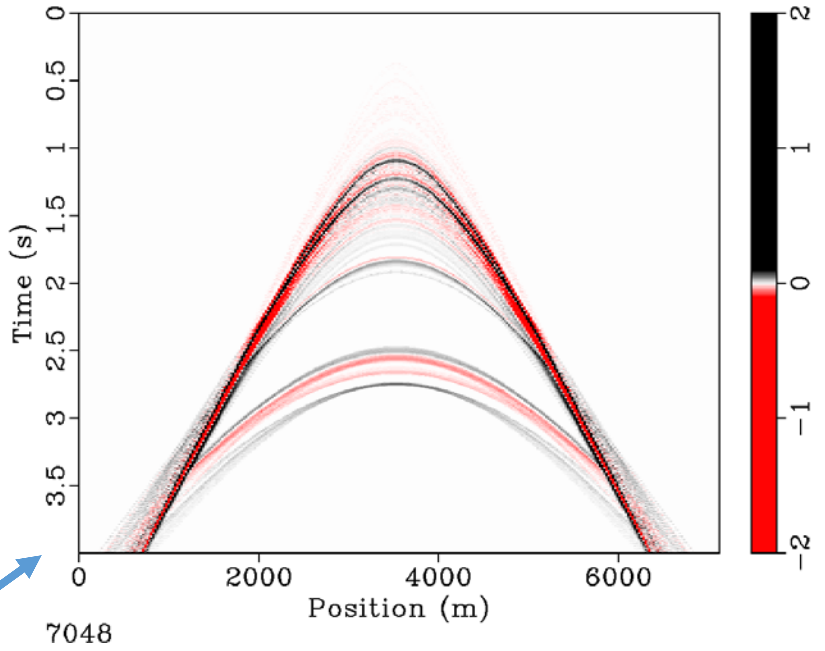
$$\left|\left|\boxed{S_{bl}} - \boxed{\Gamma}\,\boxed{R}m\right|\right|_2^2 + \mu||m||_1^1$$

Denoising – sparse radon transform

$$\left|\left|S_{pdb} - \boxed{R}m\right|\right|_2^2 + \mu||m||_1^1$$





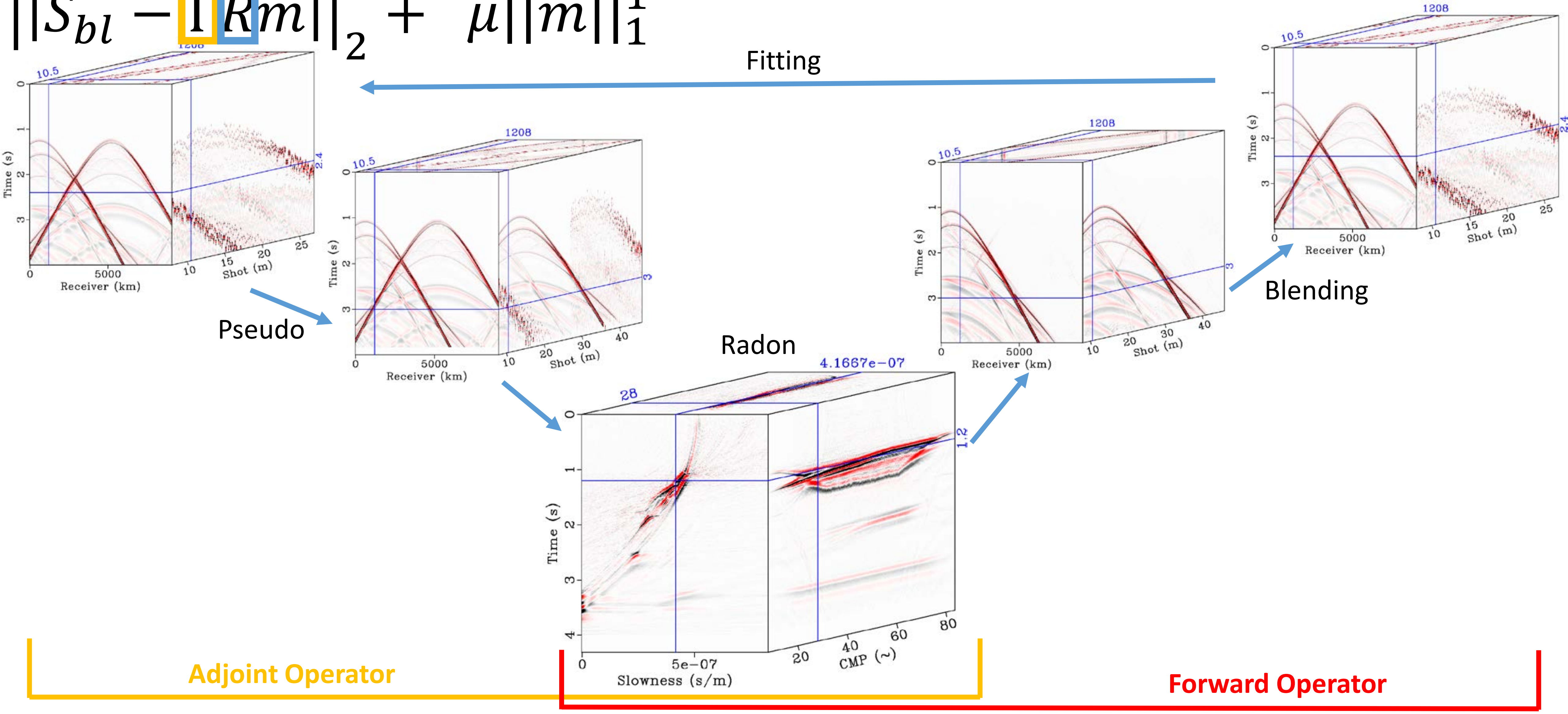


Adjoint Operator

Forward Operator

Sparse Inversion

$$||S_{bl} - \boxed{\Gamma}\boxed{R}m||_2^2 + \mu||m||_1^1$$



Advantages of CMP domain

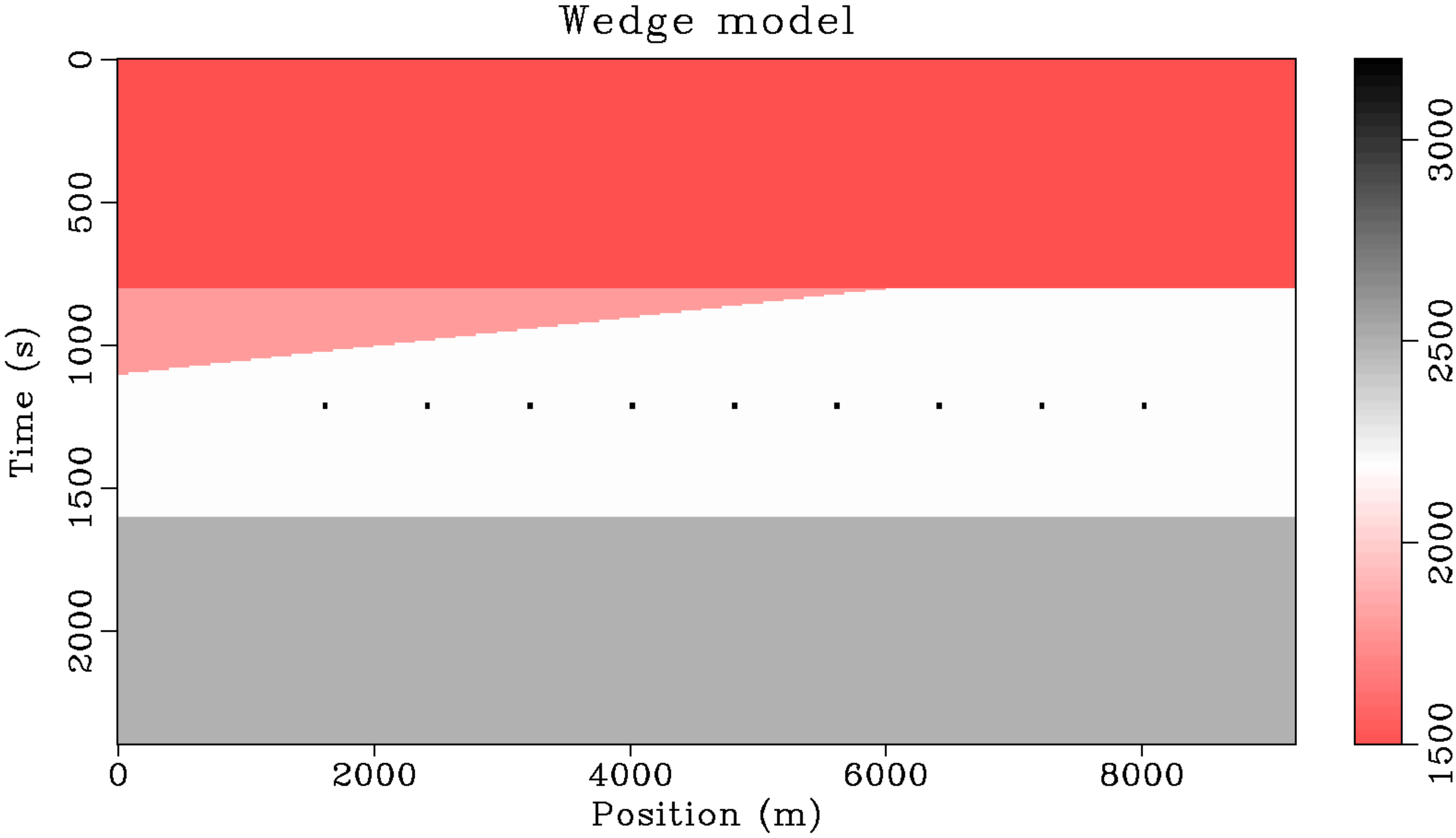
- Events are centered
  - Dipping and complex geometries are centered for the most part with no shifted apexes
- Radon operator
  - Relatively simpler, just hyperbolic instead of apex shifted
    - Reduces computational time

- 3D data is normally sorted into CMP bins for processing

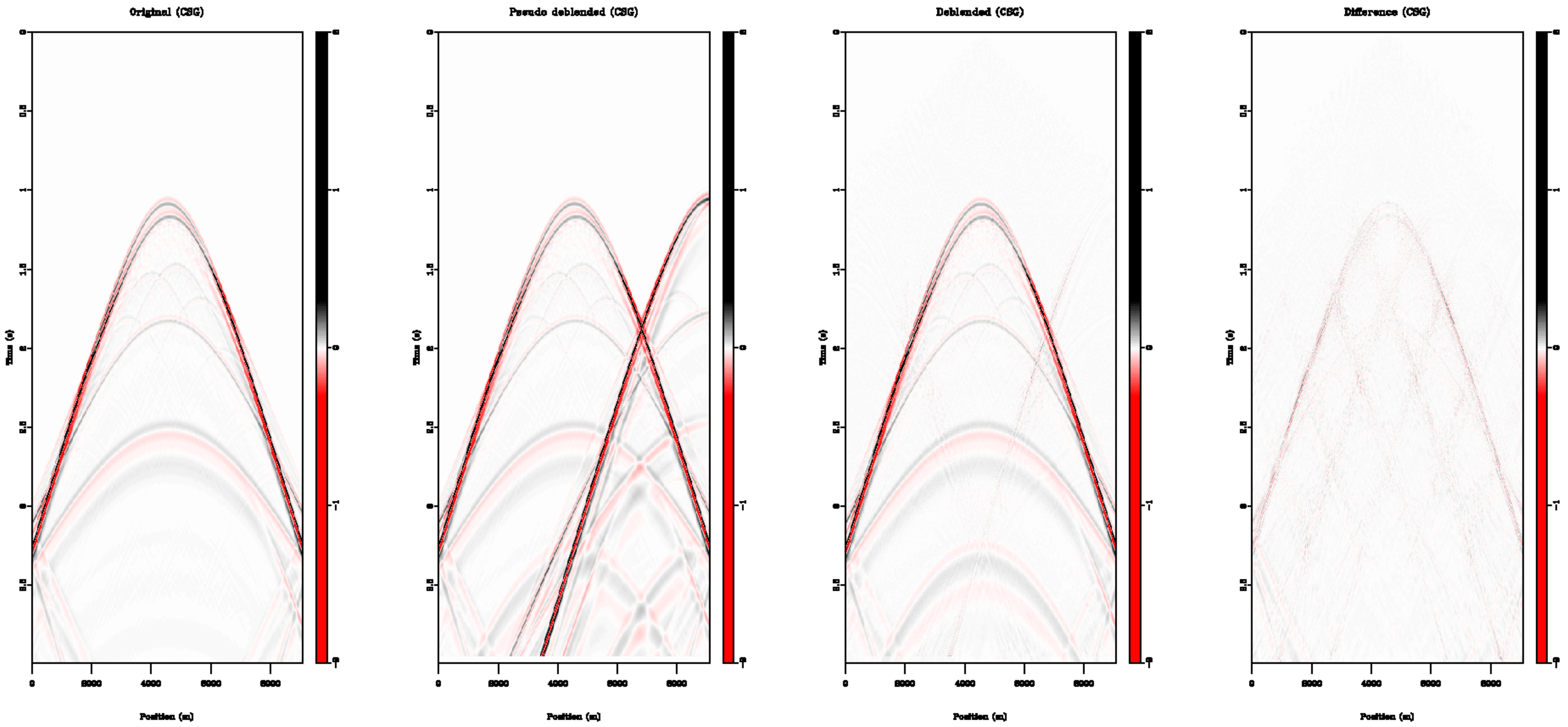
Drawbacks of CMP domain

- Traces per CMP not consistent
  - Traces per CMP varies based on location within survey
  - Very few traces at the edges
- Aliasing
  - CMP domain has worse sampling interval compared to receiver/domain
  - High likelihood events will be aliased

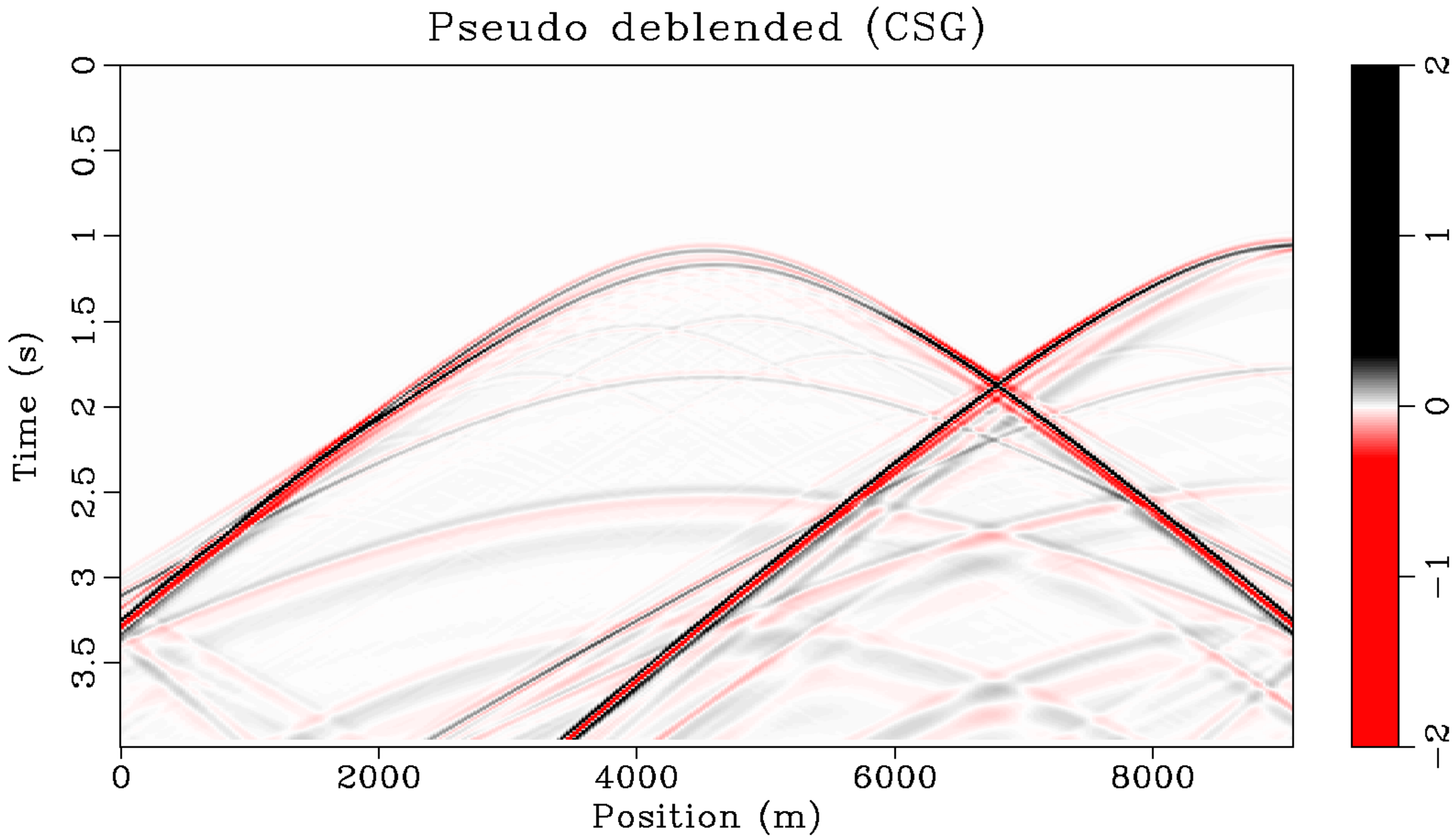
Results – Wedge Model



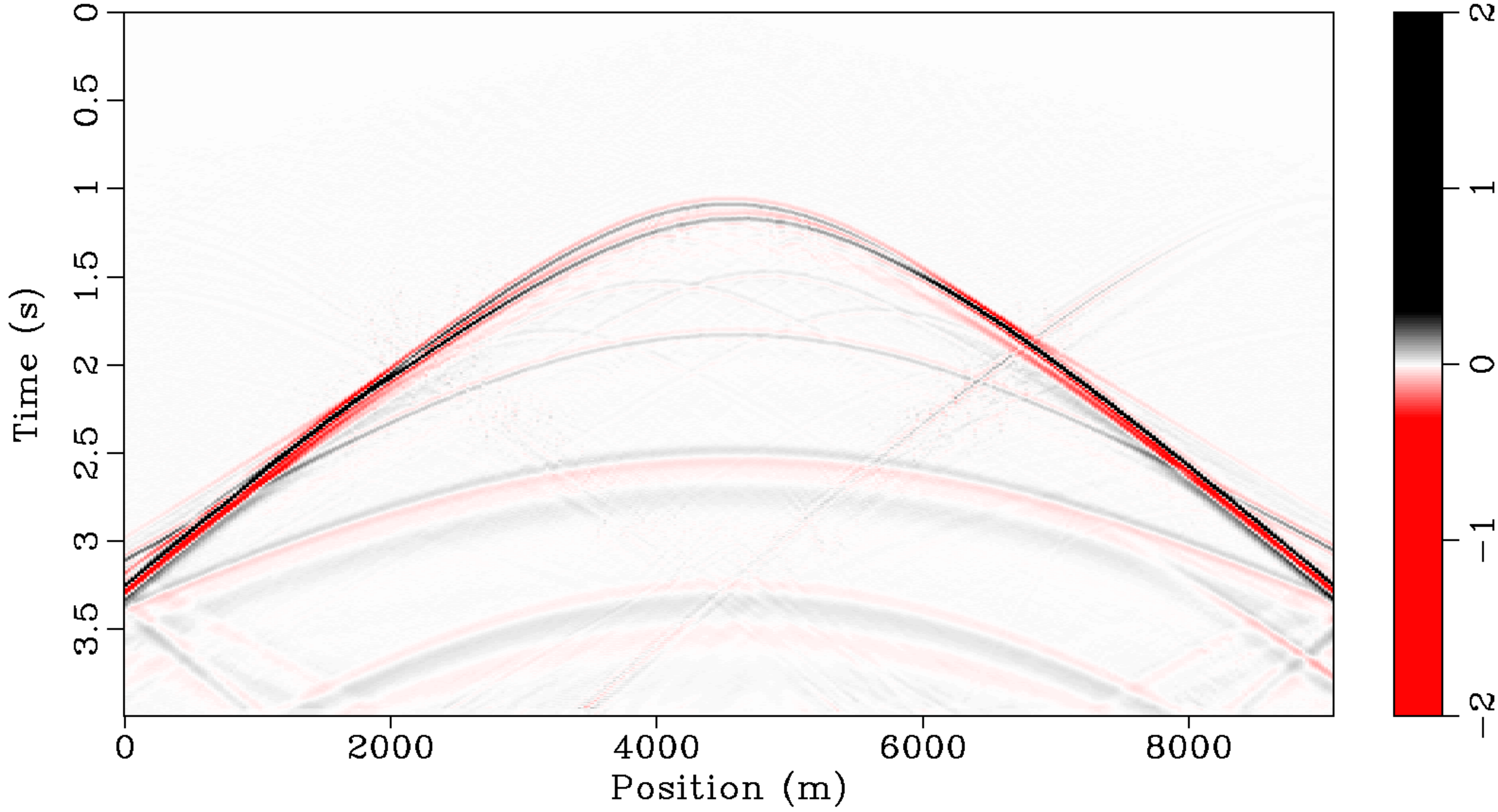
Results – Wedge Model

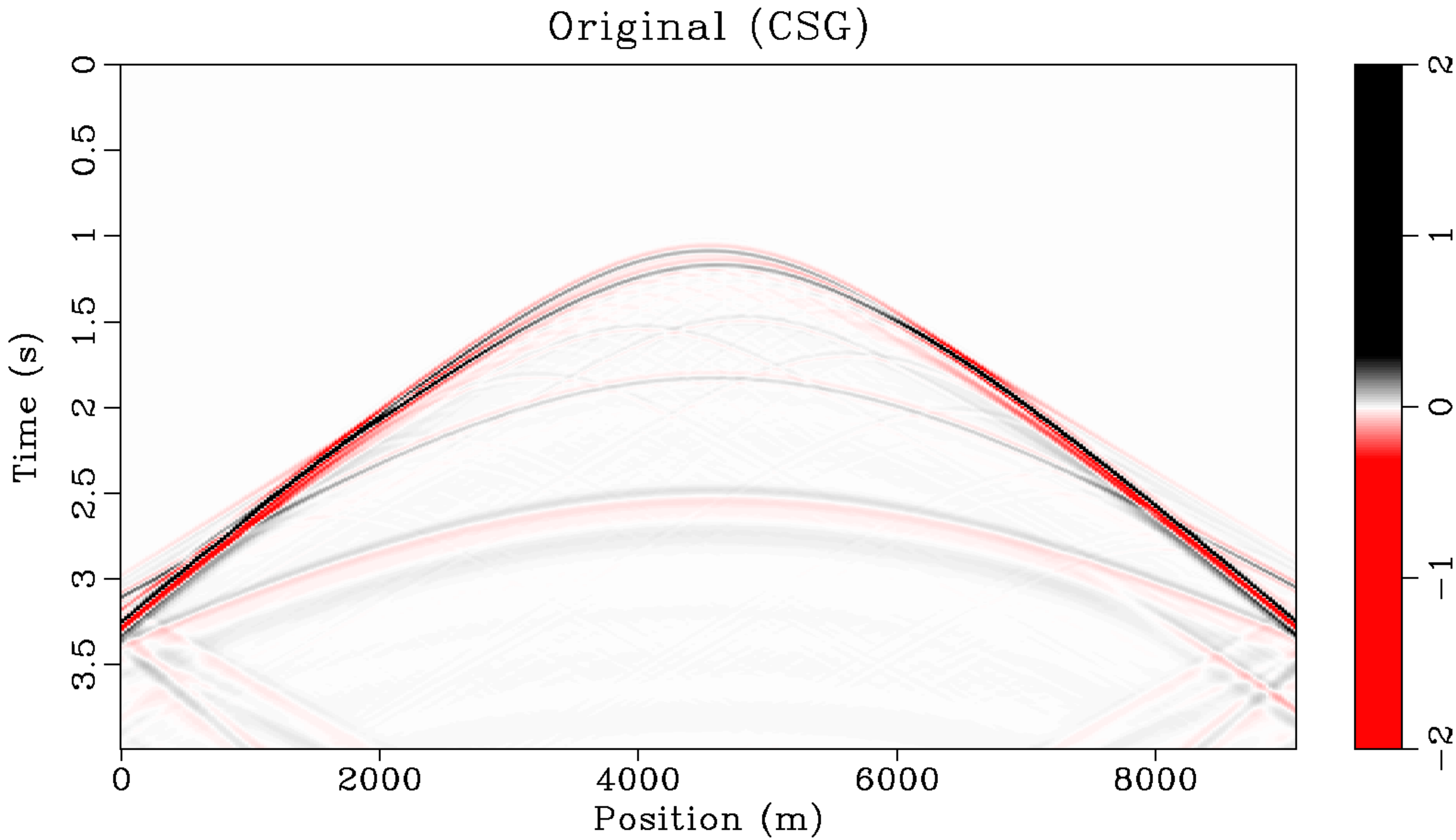


Results


Pseudo deblended (CSG)
Time (s)
0
0.5
1
1.5
2
2.5
3
3.5
0
2000
4000
6000
8000
Position (m)
2
1
0
−1
−2

Deblended (CSG)




Original (CSG)
Time (s)
0
0.5
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1.5
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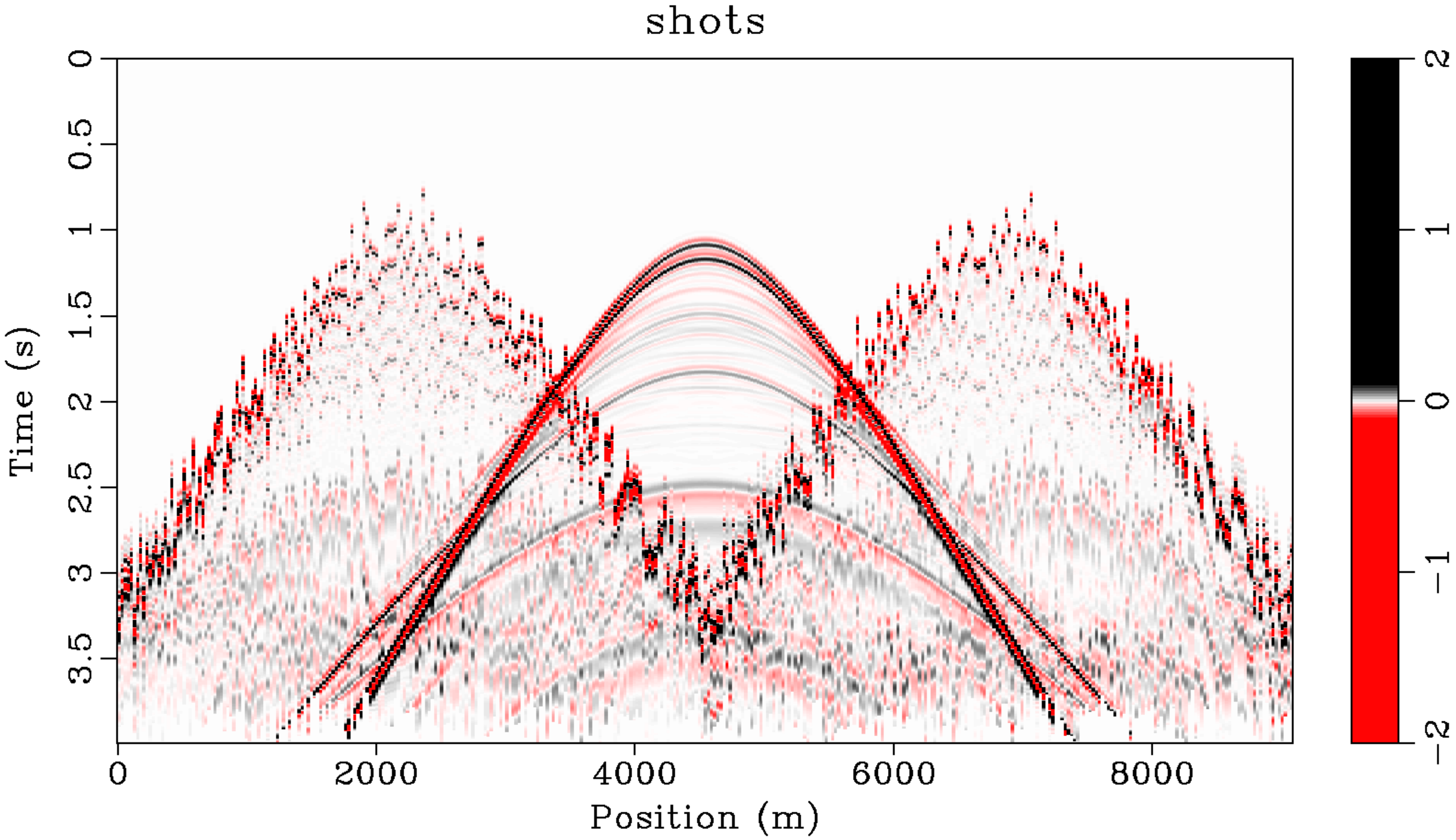
2.5
3
3.5
Position (m)
0
2000
4000
6000
8000
2
1
0
−1
−2


shots
Time (s)
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6000
8000
Position (m)
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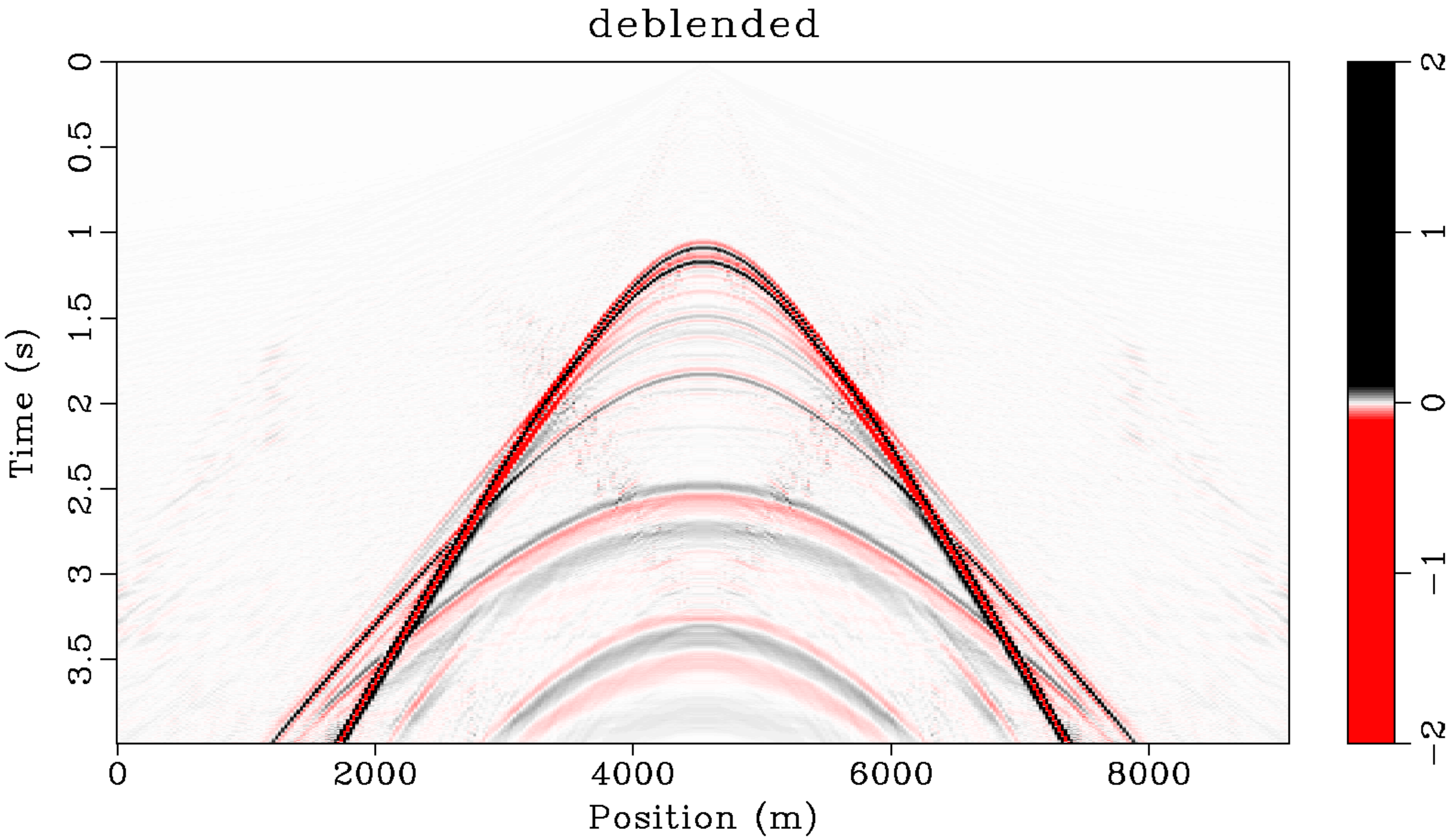
0
−1
−2



deblended
Time (s)
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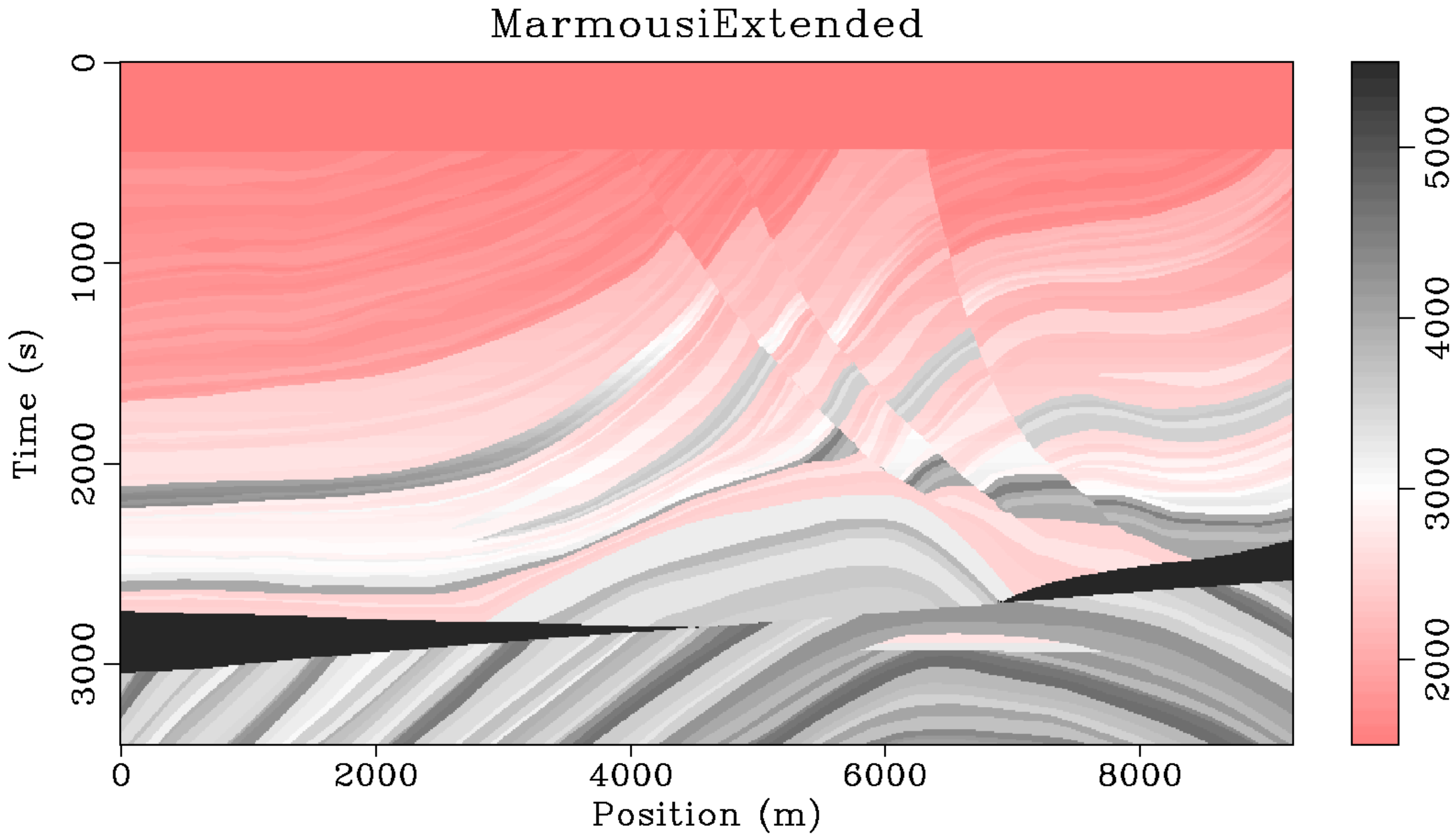
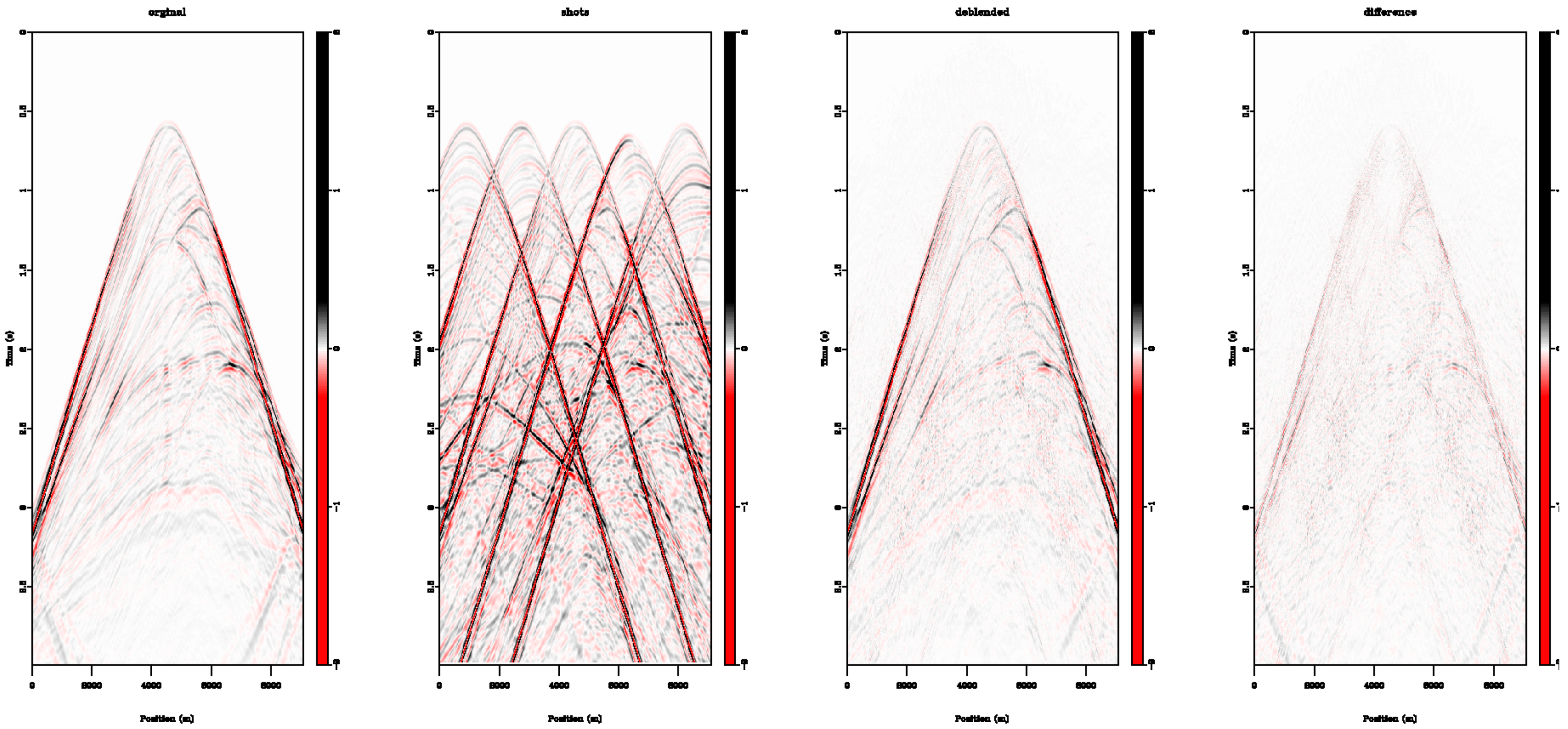
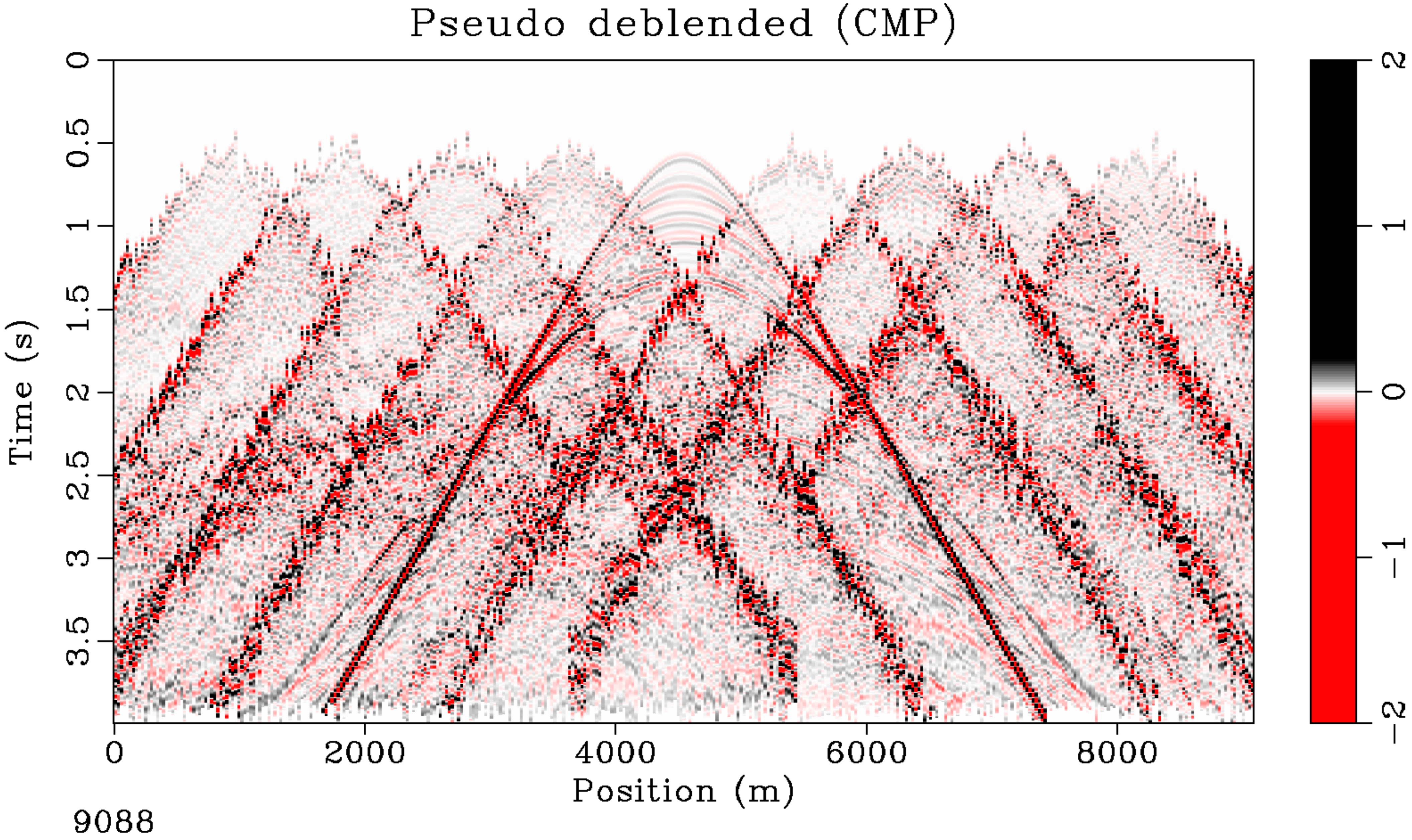
2000
4000
6000
8000
Position (m)
2
1
0
−1
−2

Results - Marmousi



Results - Marmousi

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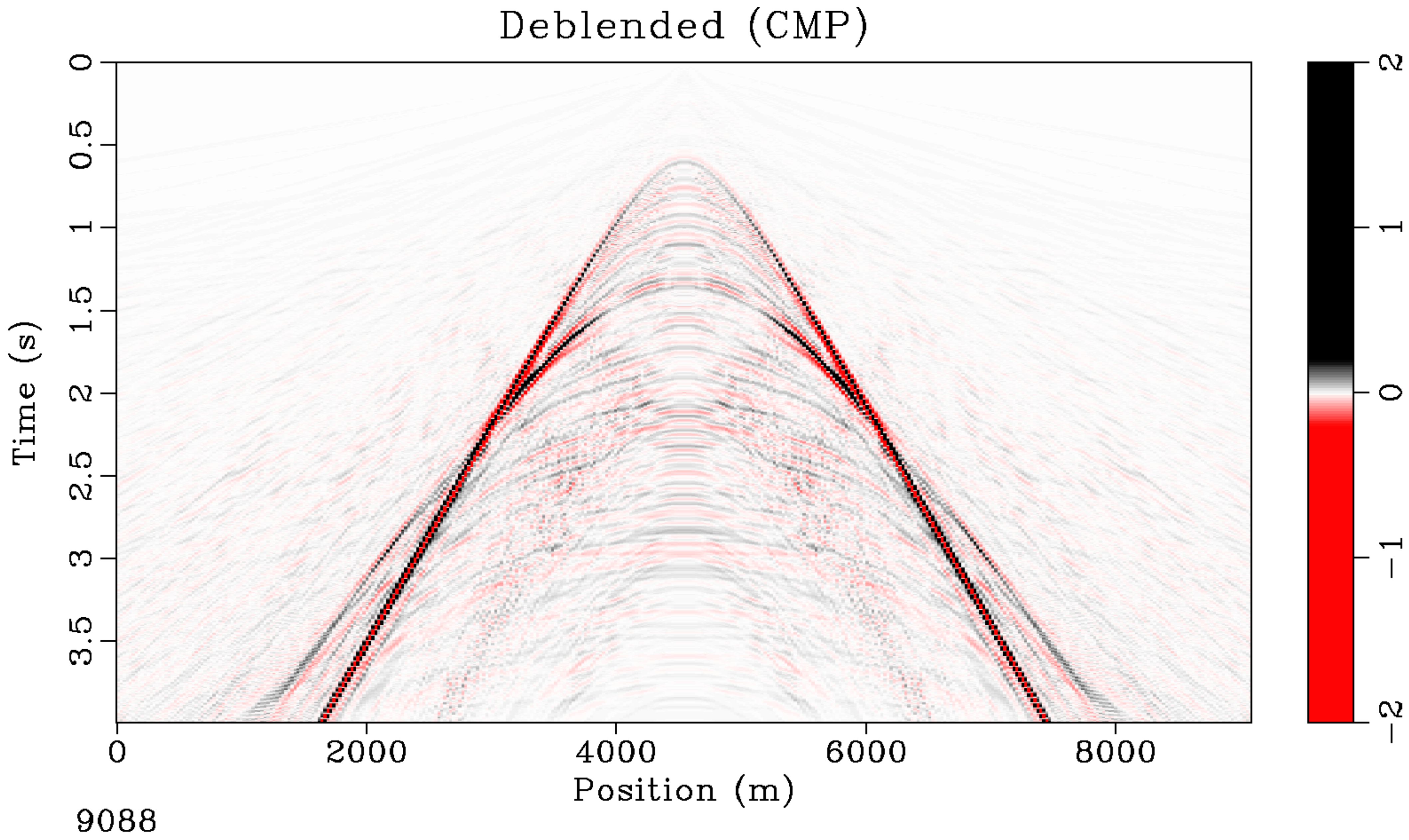

Deblended (CMP)
Time (s)
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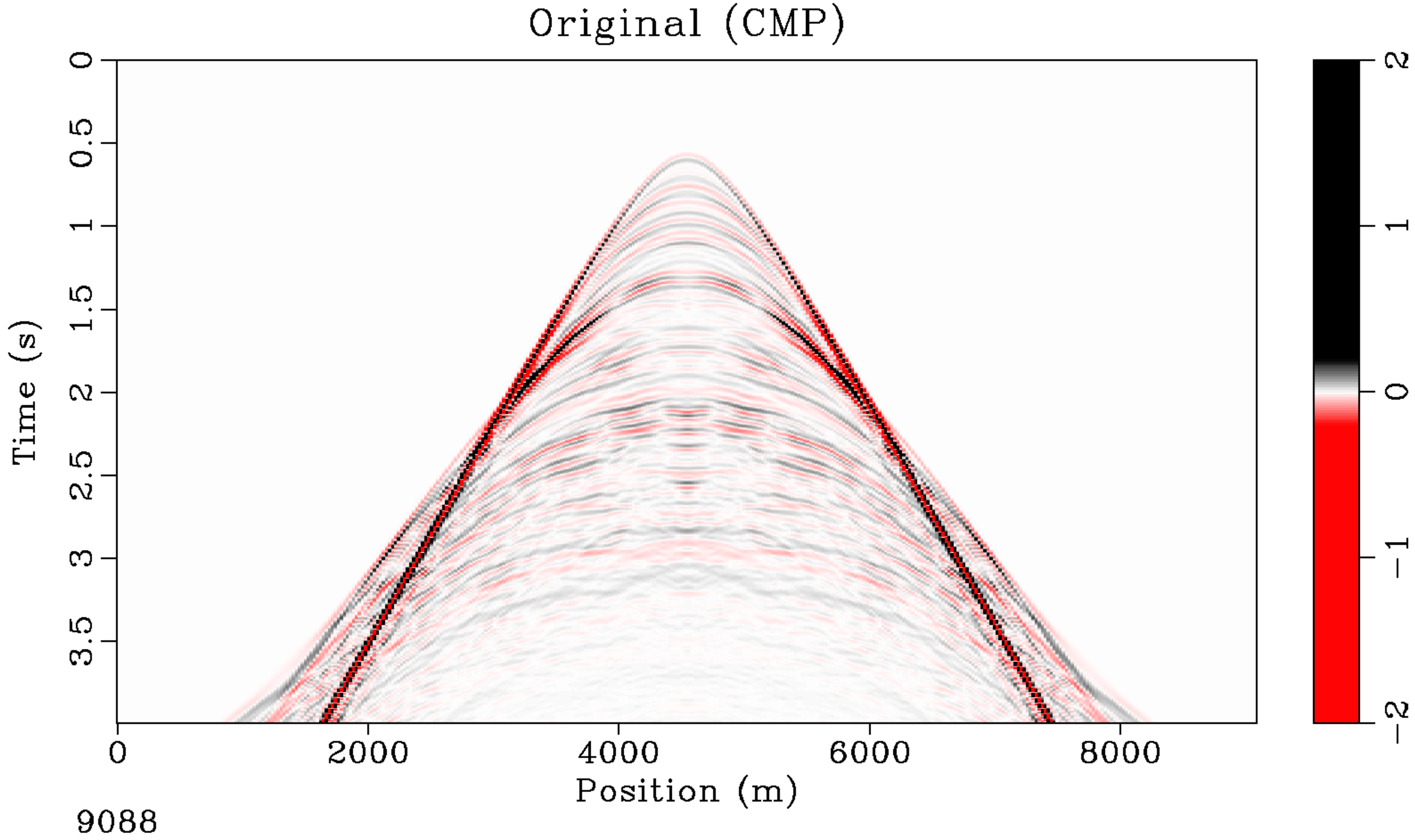
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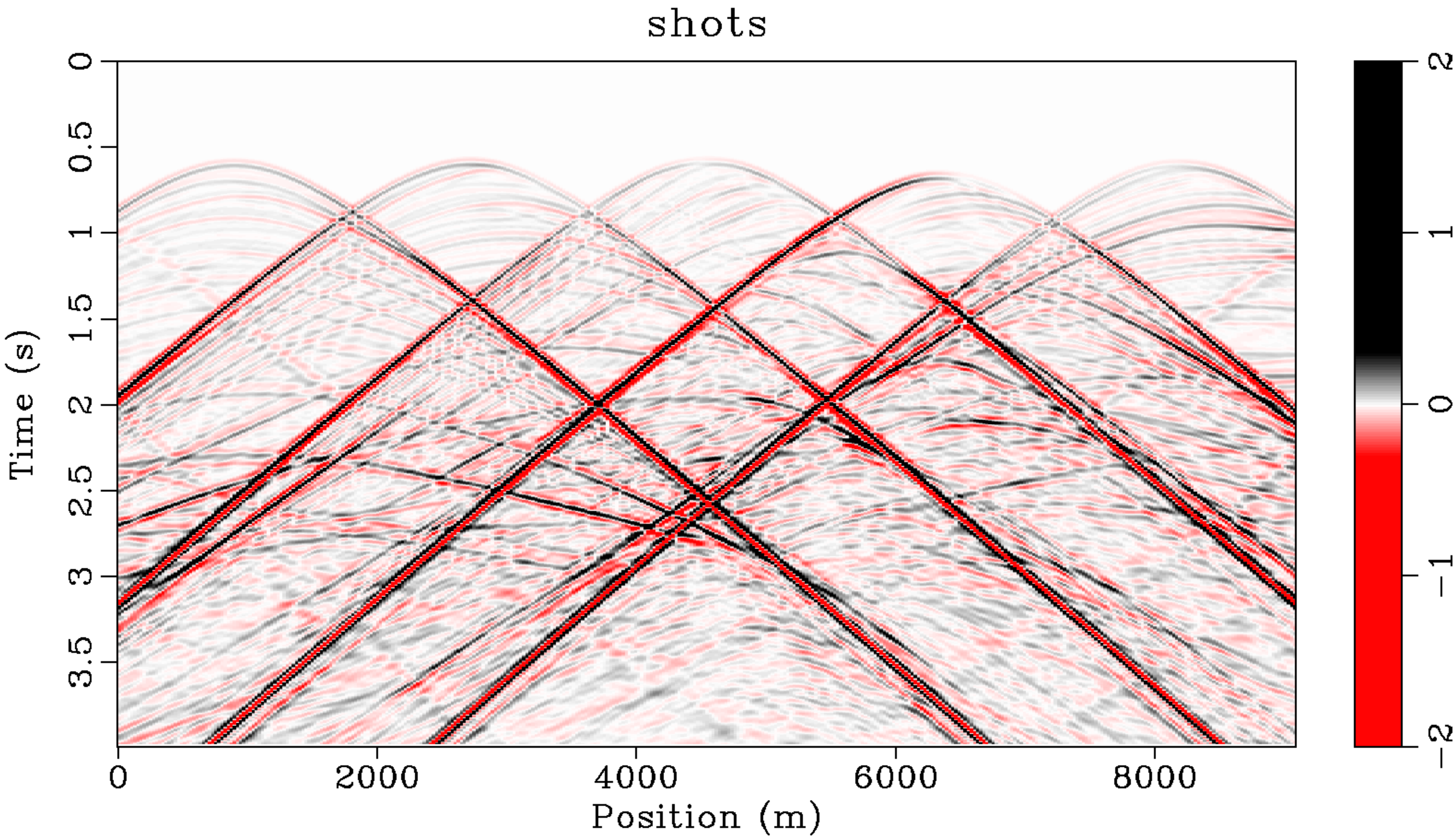
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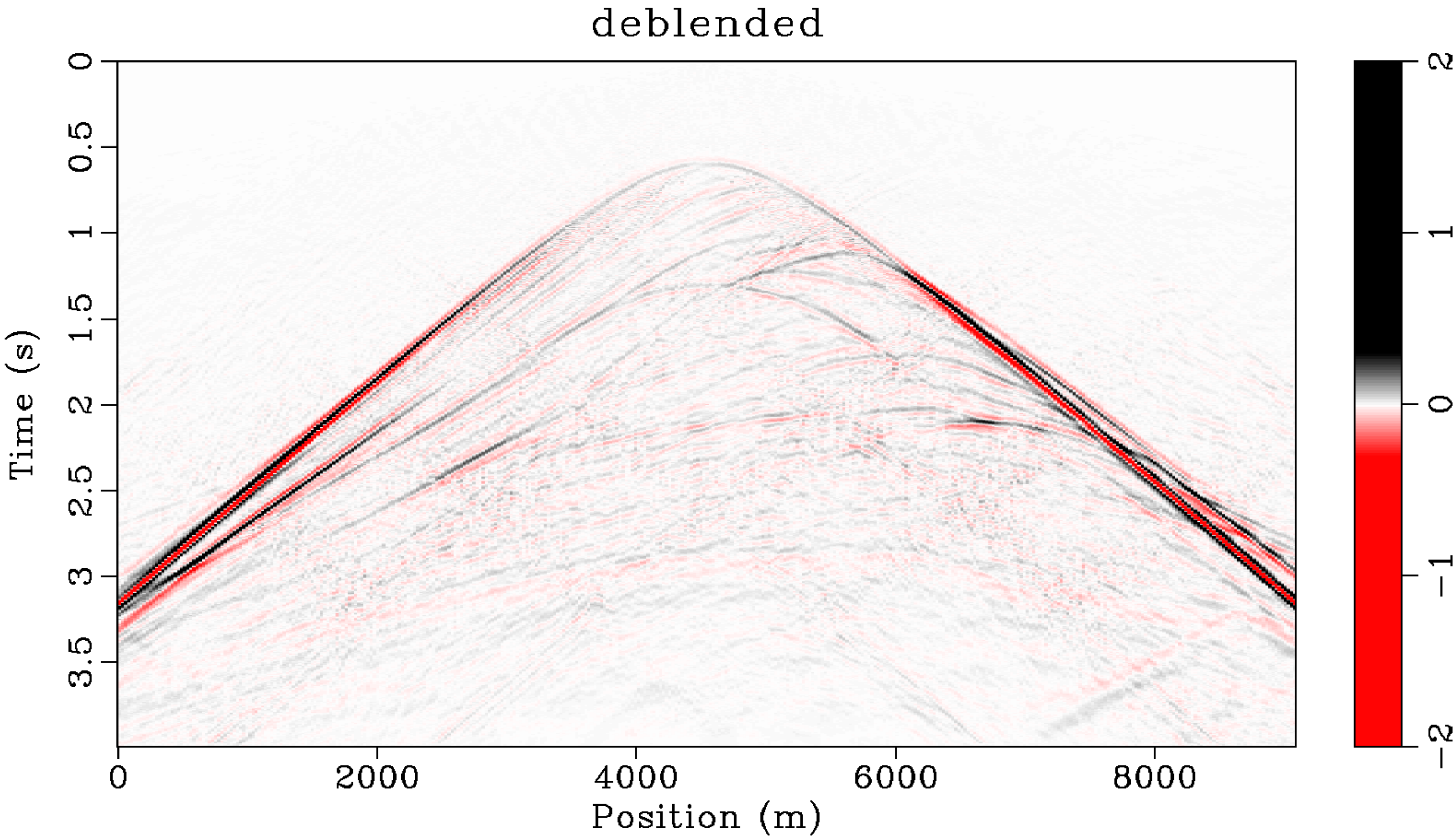
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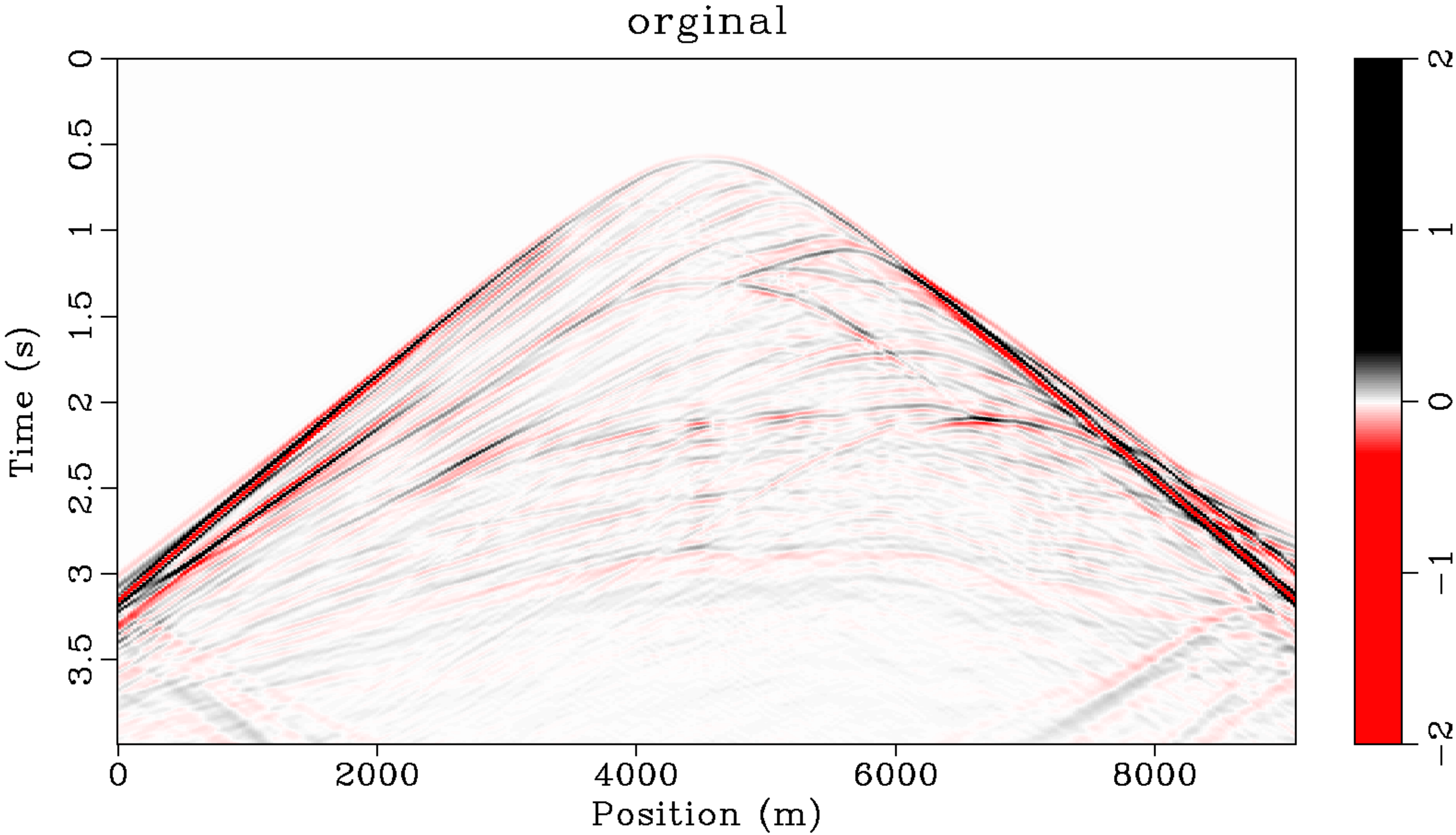
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Position (m)
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0
−1
−2

Future Work

Extend Radon deblending to 3D applications

First need to find best high efficiency operator outlined below

Hybrid Radon transform

Using a hybrid linear-hyperbolic radon to map ground roll and direct arrivals as well as reflections for separation

Local windowing using linear radon

To deal with amplitude issues with diffractions using local instead of global helps preserve low amplitude events