

ACQUISITION AND PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS OF THE CASTLE MOUNTAIN SHALLOW VSP DATASET

By

JOE WONG, HENRY BLAND, KEVIN HALL, SOO MIYONG, AND ROBERT STEWART

OUTLINE OF PRESENTATION

INTRODUCTION
INSTRUMENTATION
FIELD ACQUISITION
RESULTS
CONCLUSION

INTRODUCTION

PURPOSE:

Test a downhole 3C clamping geophone and hydrophone array by collecting a shallow VSP dataset.

Teach students to basic field procedures for VSP acquisition.







LODGE WELL

INSTRUMENTATION AND ACQUISITION



http://www.geostuff.com



FIELD RESULTS

FIXED SOURCE OFFSET VERTICAL SESIMIC PROFILE









FIXED RECEIVER WALK-AWAY PROFILE



OFFSET, m



BHG Depth = 15m. Transverse Component.

OFFSET, m



BHG Depth = 15m. Inline Component

OFFSET, m



BHG Depth = 40m. Inline Component



BHG Depth = 40m. Inline component.







Depth, m

Raw hydrophone data (AGC)





Wavefield Separation : (a) alignment of raw data to first arrivals;

- (b) AGC;
- (c) removal of first arrivals vai 15-trace median filter;
- (d) FK filter to enhance upgoing wavefield.

Down-going events aligned to first arrivals.

Up-going events aligned to first arrivals.



CONCLUSIONS

At this site, a hammer was an effect source for shallow VSP.

The BHG-2 triaxial geophone gave good P and S arrivals.

Hydrophones produced good P-wave first arrivals.

Velocities (unconsolidated overburden) are: 1000 to 1600 m/sec for P-waves; 350 to 400 m/sec for S-waves.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We thank the Castle Mountain Ski Resort for access to their property and water wells.

GEDCO for VISTA software

JODEX Applied Geoscience Limited provided essential support field equipment for the shallow VSP experiment.