



Sponsors Meeting 2015

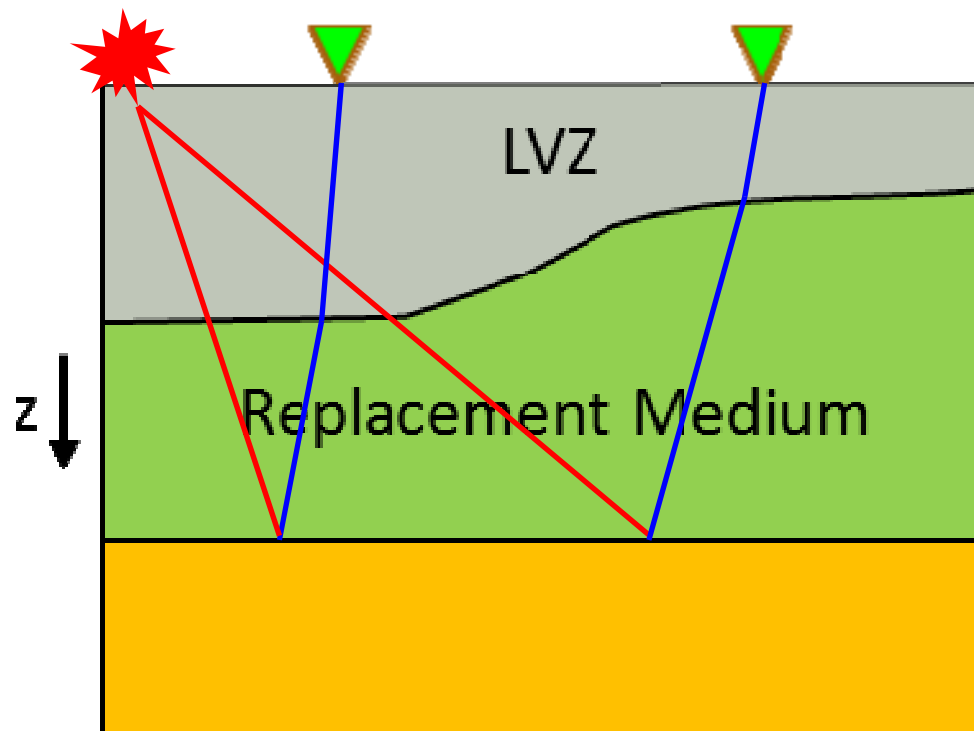
Shear wave near-surface corrections in the tau-p domain: a case study

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Xiucheng Wei
Kris Innanen**

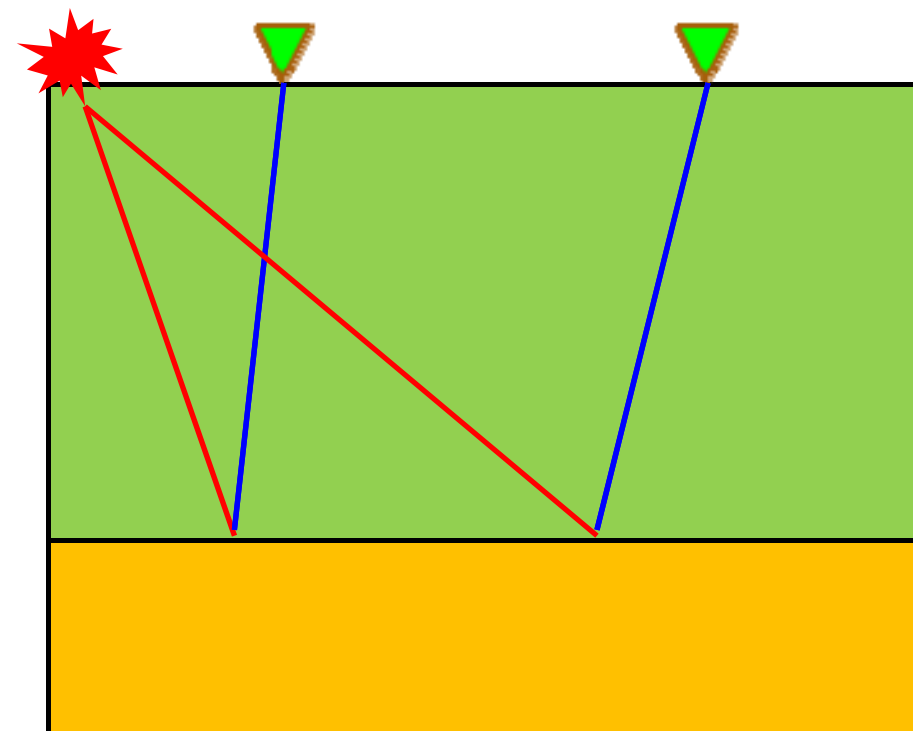
Banff, December 3rd, 2015

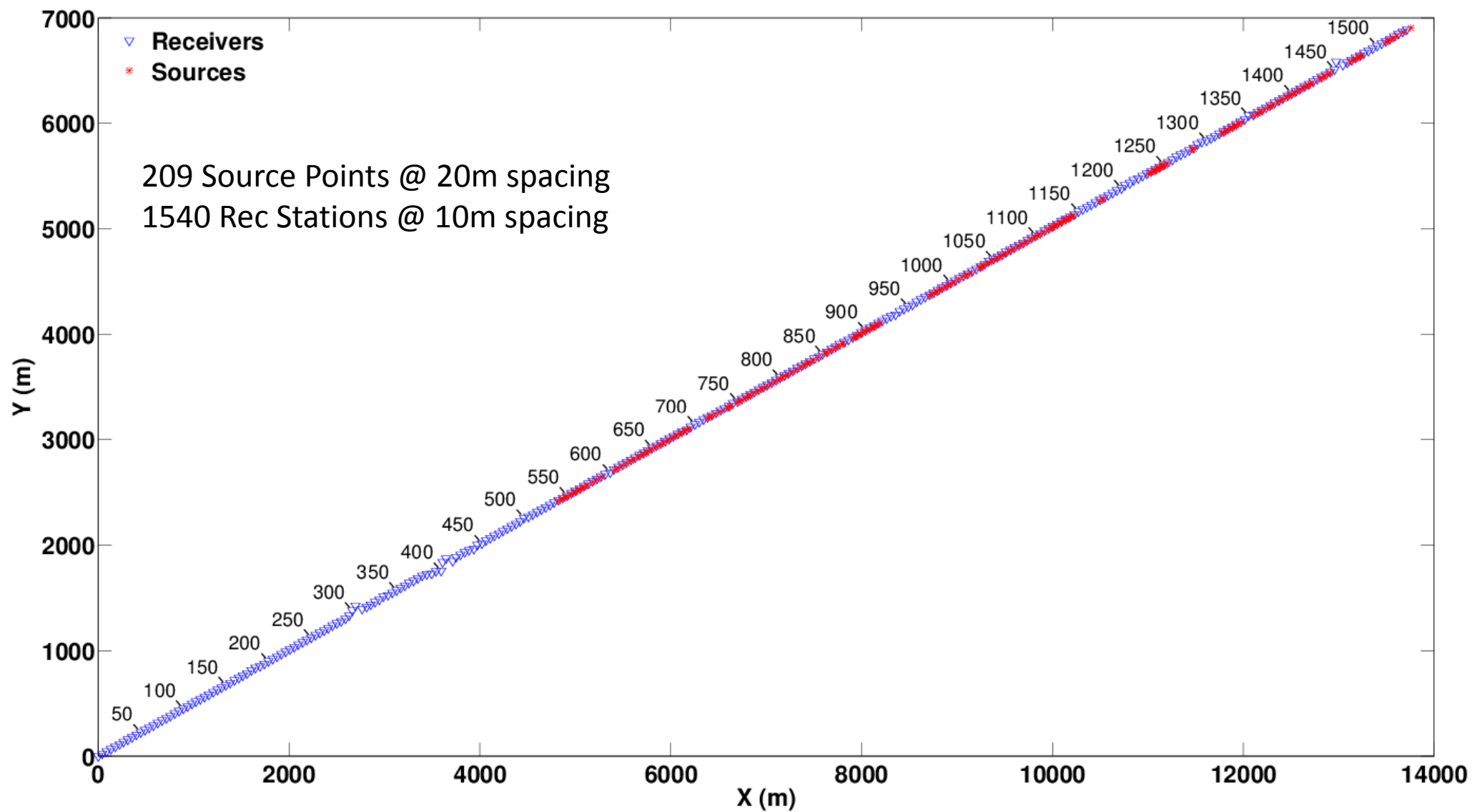
- Henley (2012) introduced a method to remove S-wave near-surface effects by using interferometric principles applied in the radial-trace (RT) domain.
- Cova et al. (2014) extended this idea to the τ -p domain, where no assumptions about the velocity model underlying the wave propagation are imposed.
- An important feature of this method is that near-surface effects are extracted from the reflected data (no first break picking is required).
- Can we use this method in fairly complex geological settings?

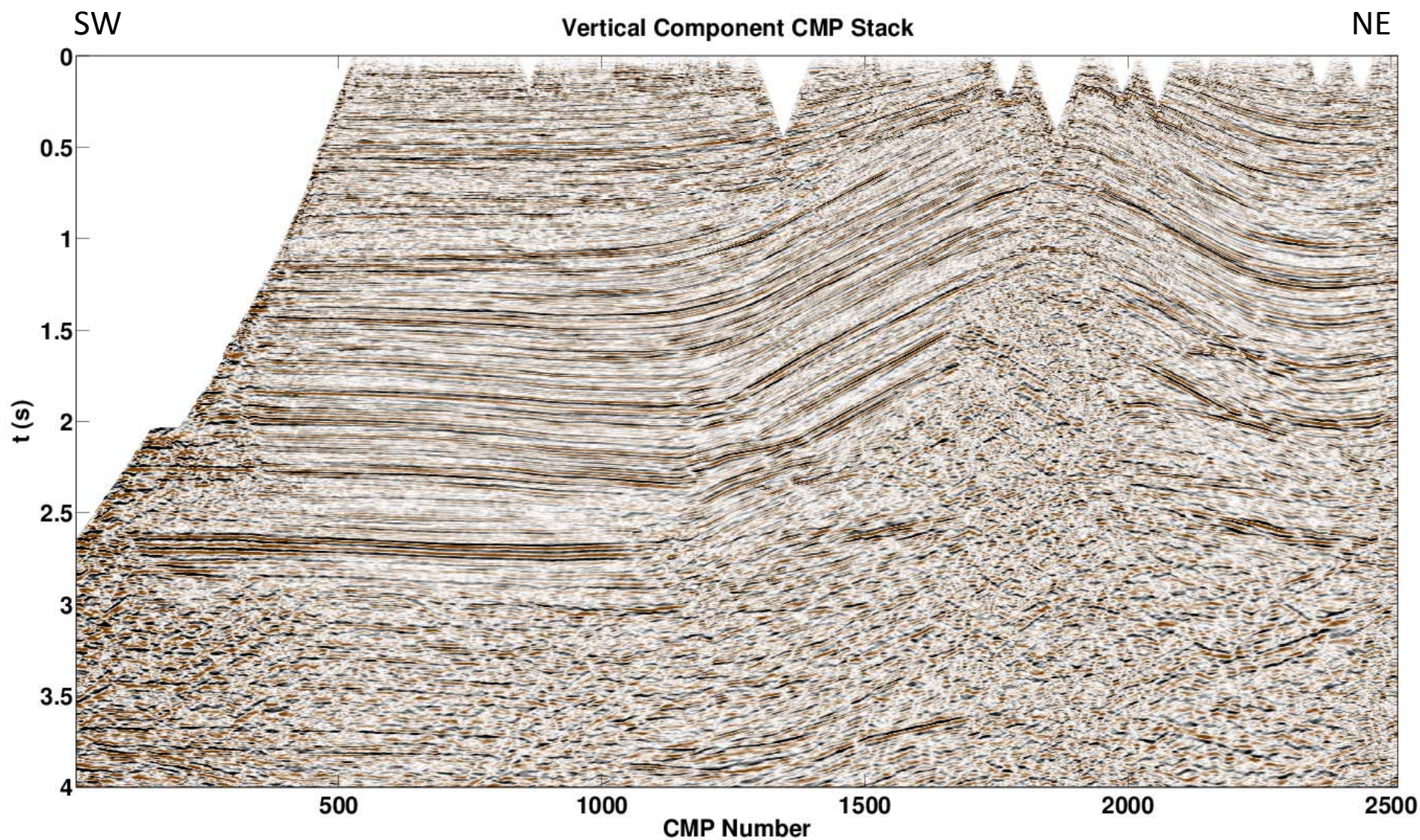
Near-surface effects

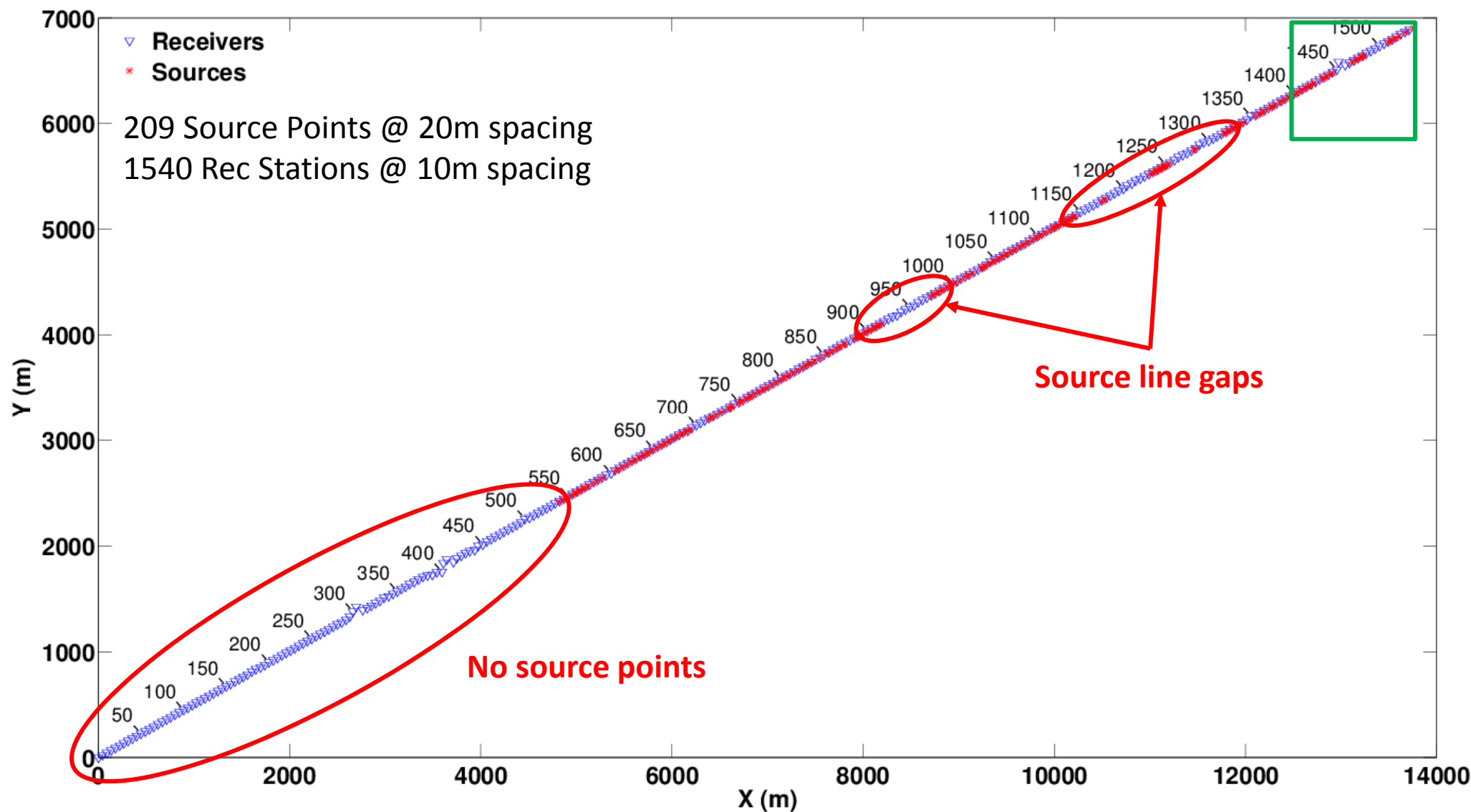


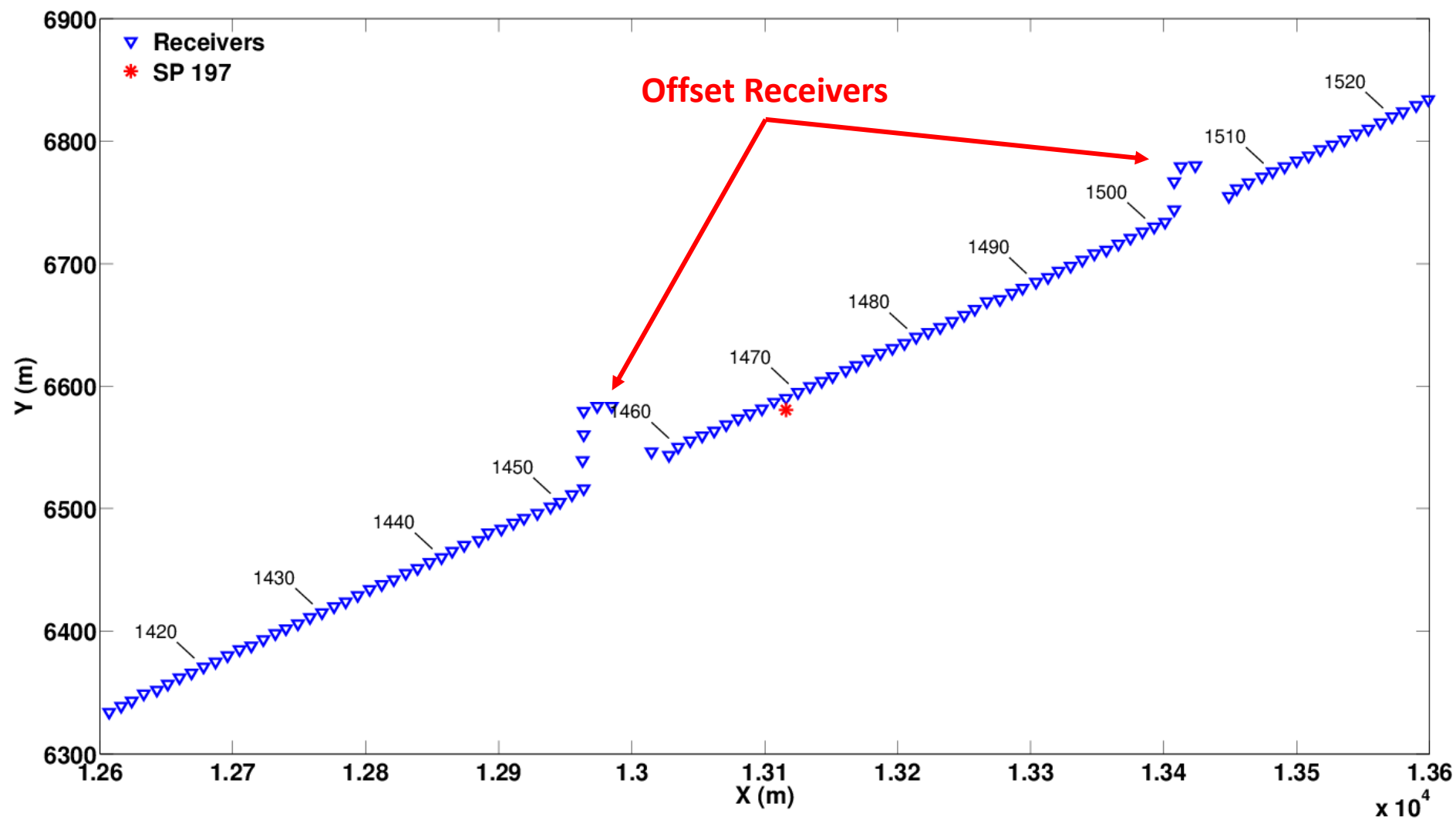
No near-surface effects

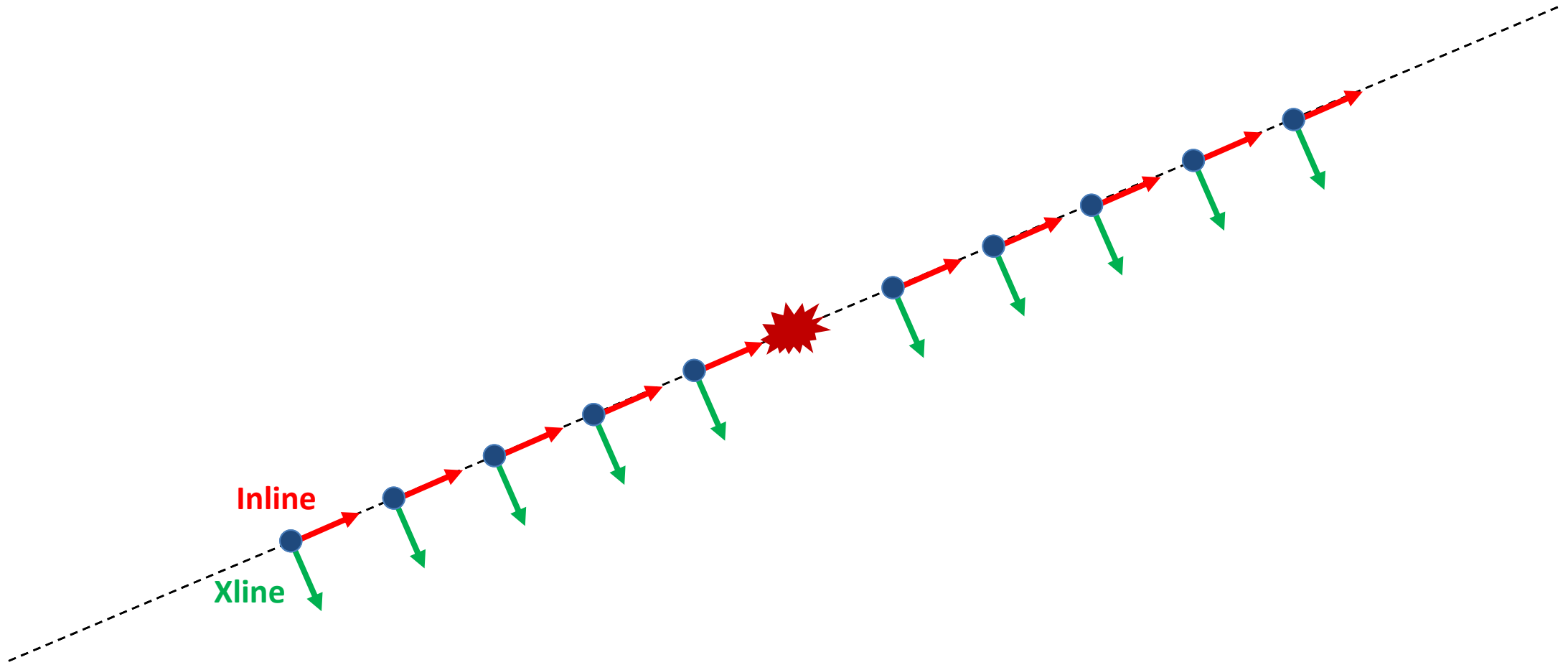


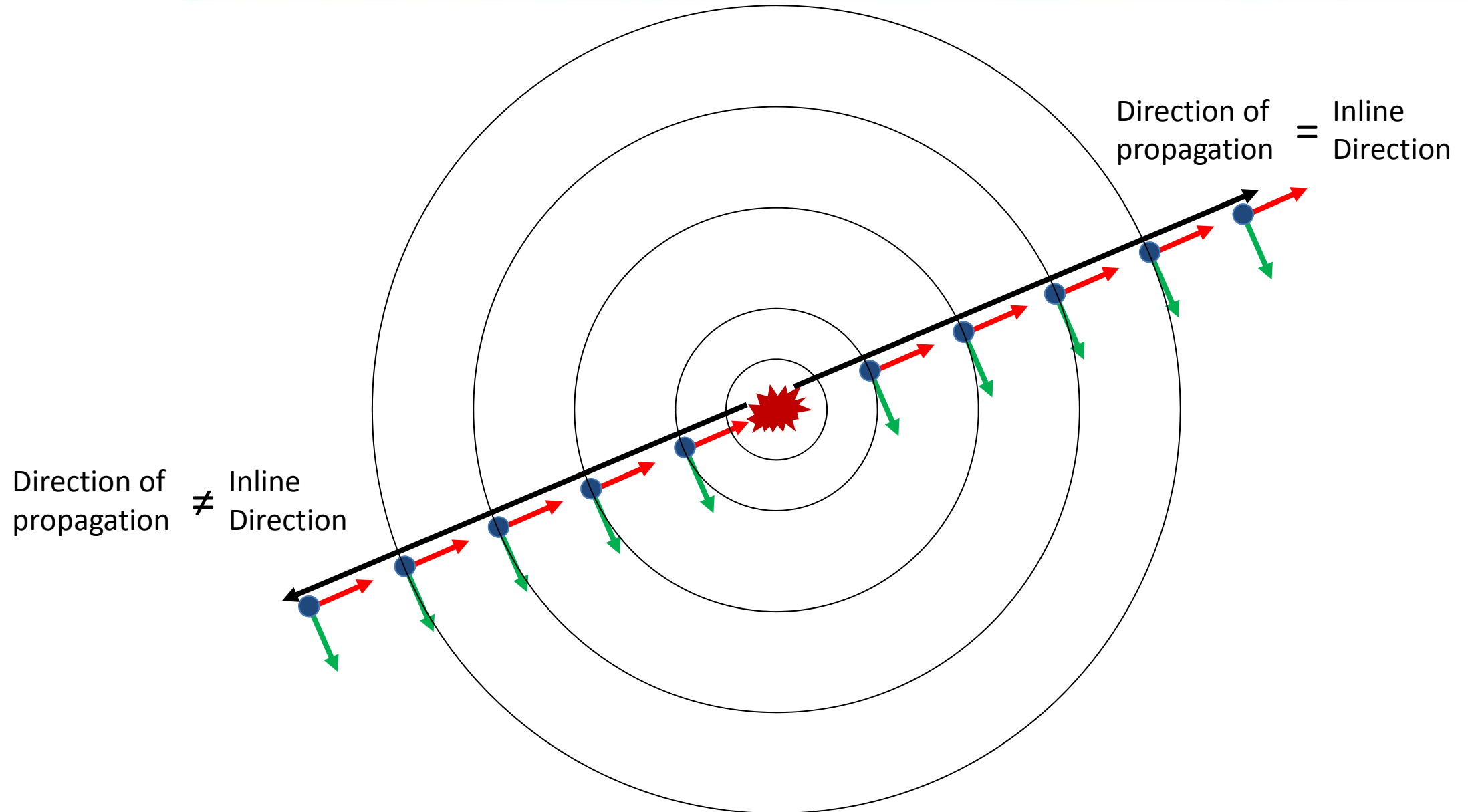


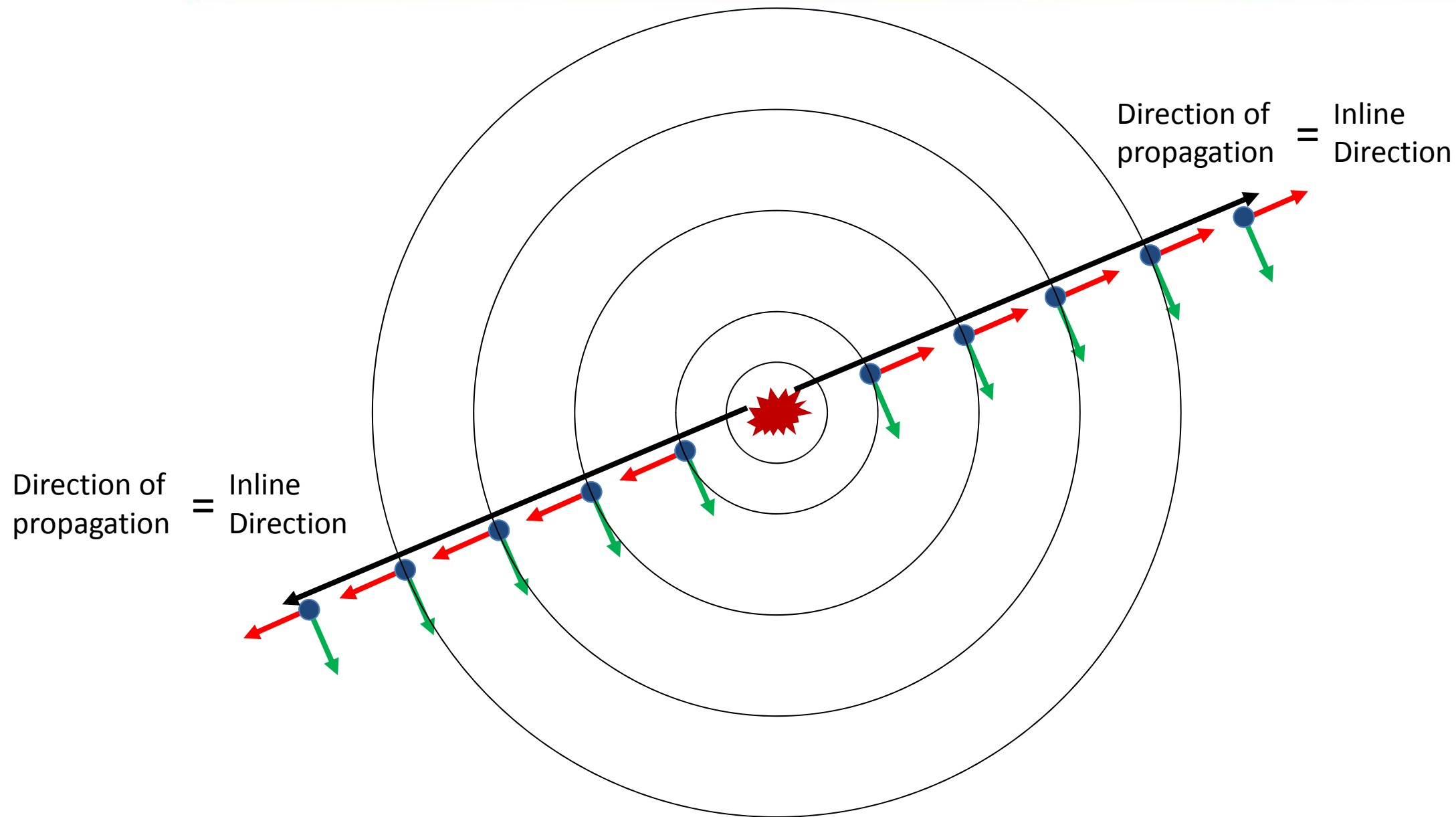


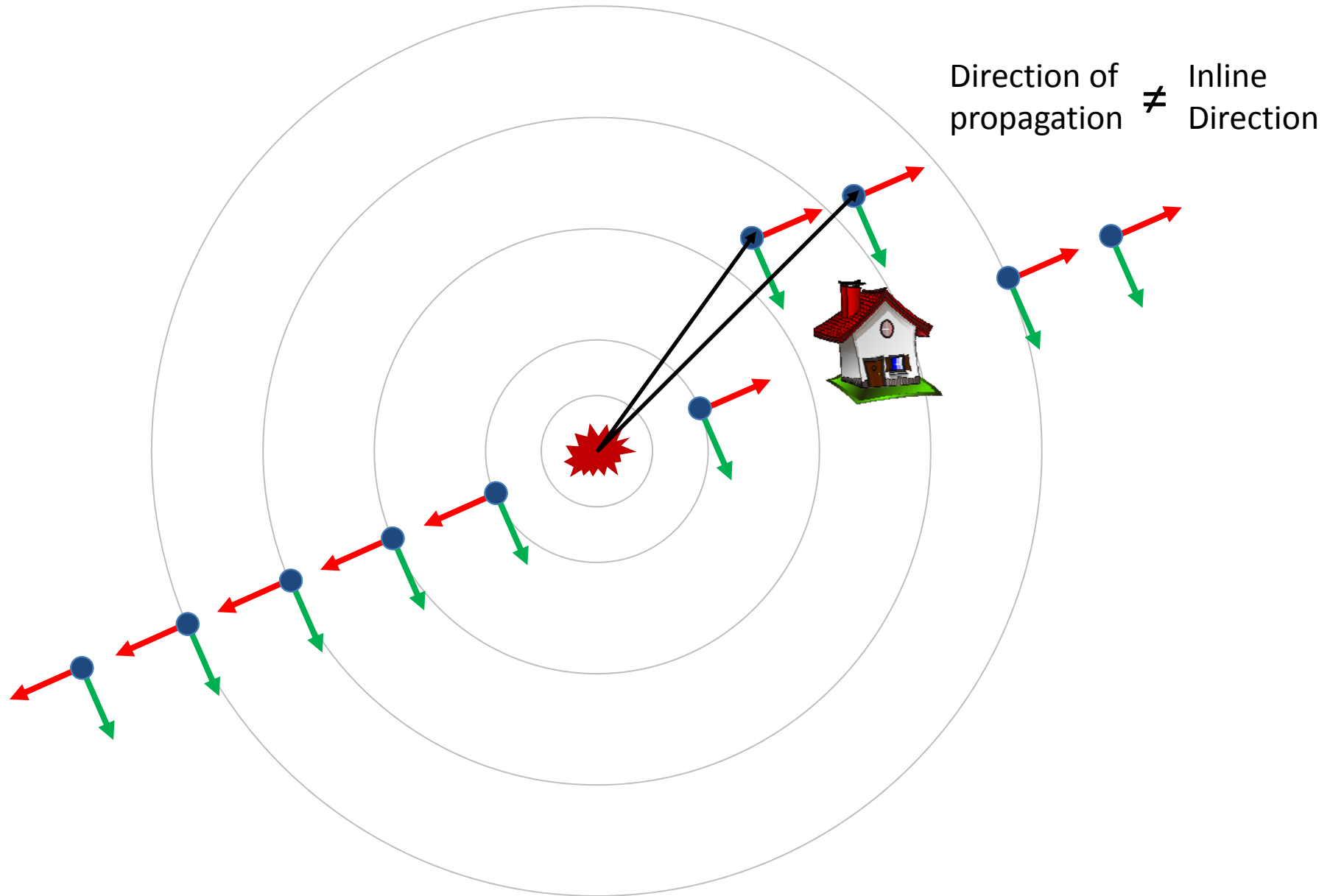


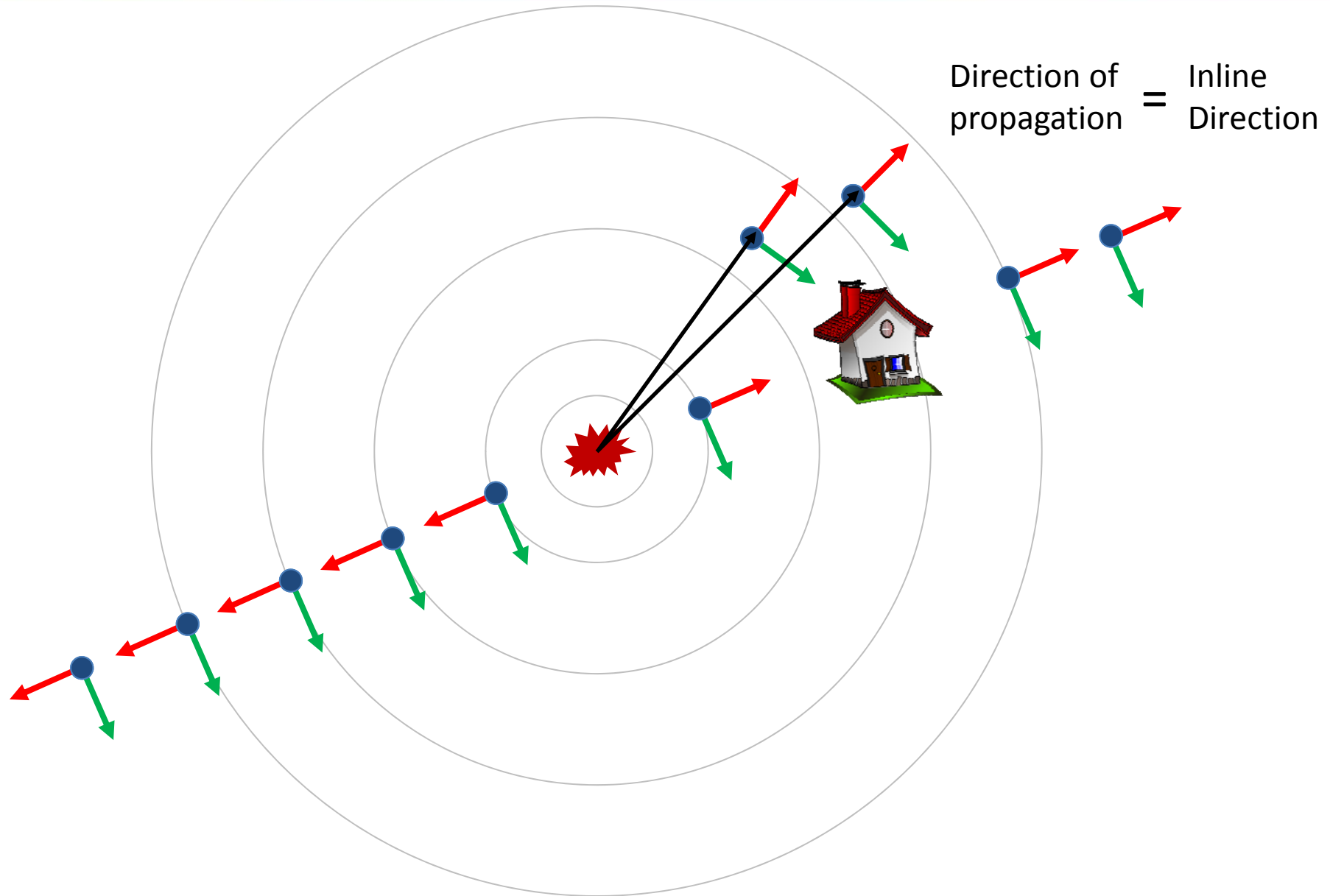


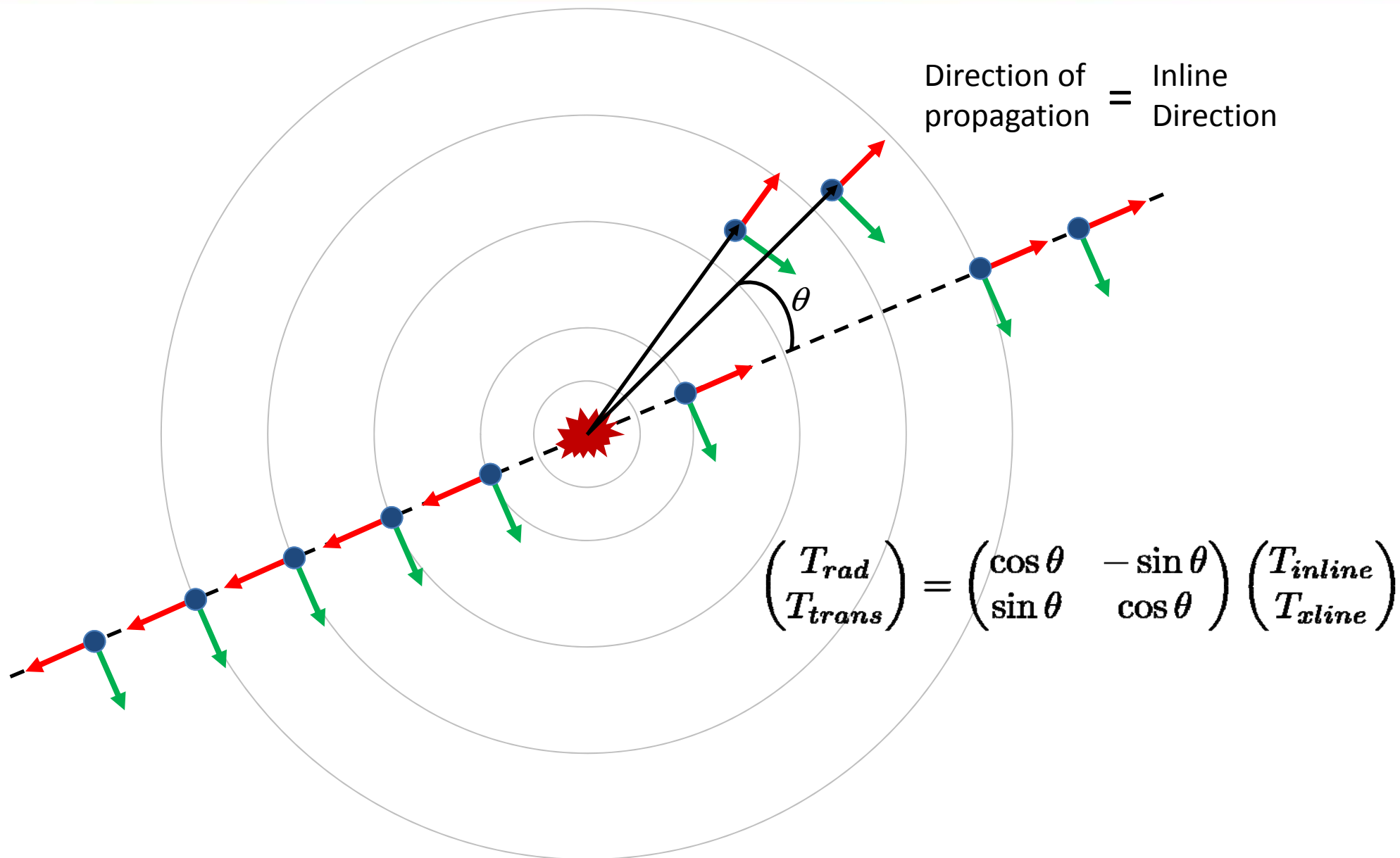


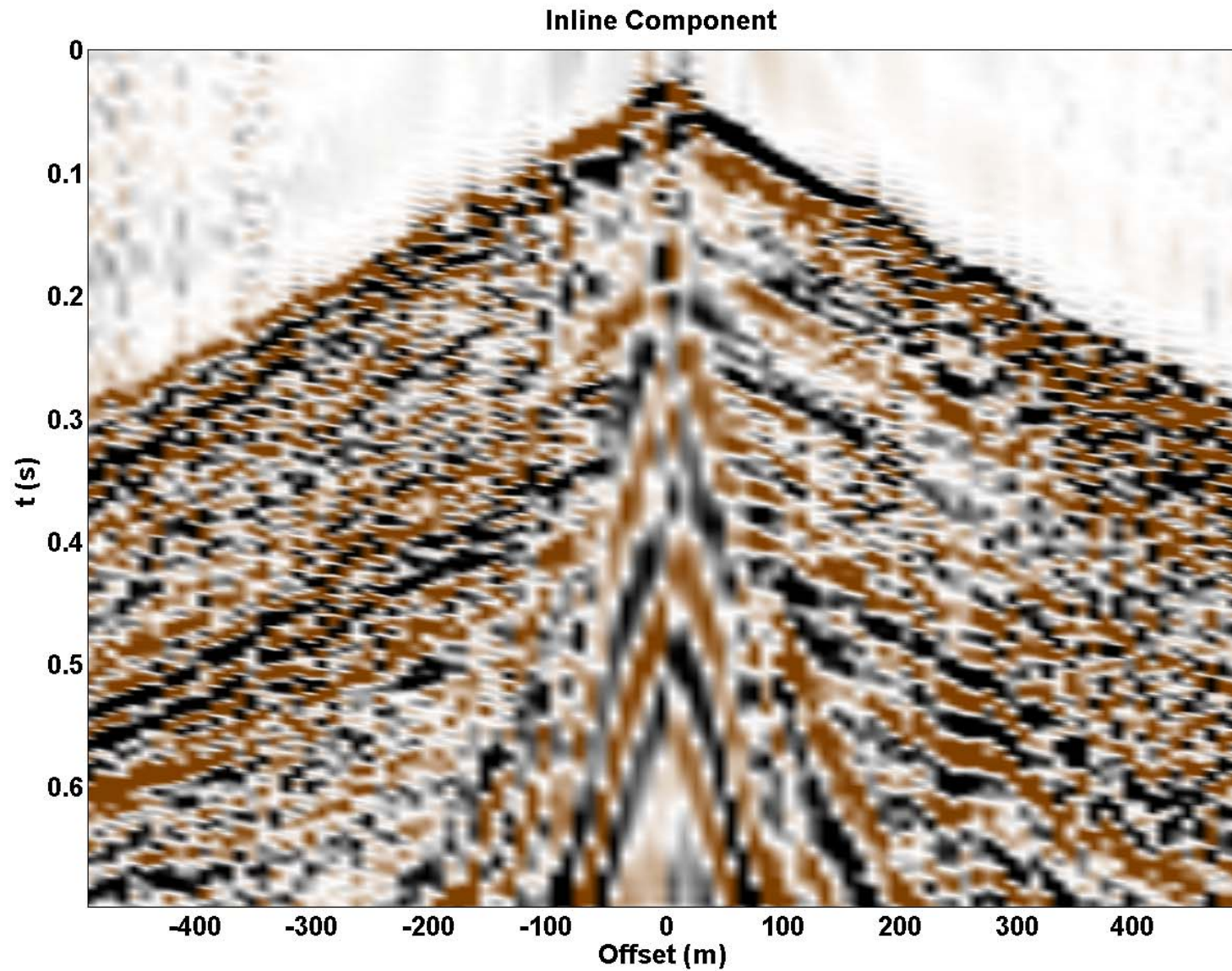


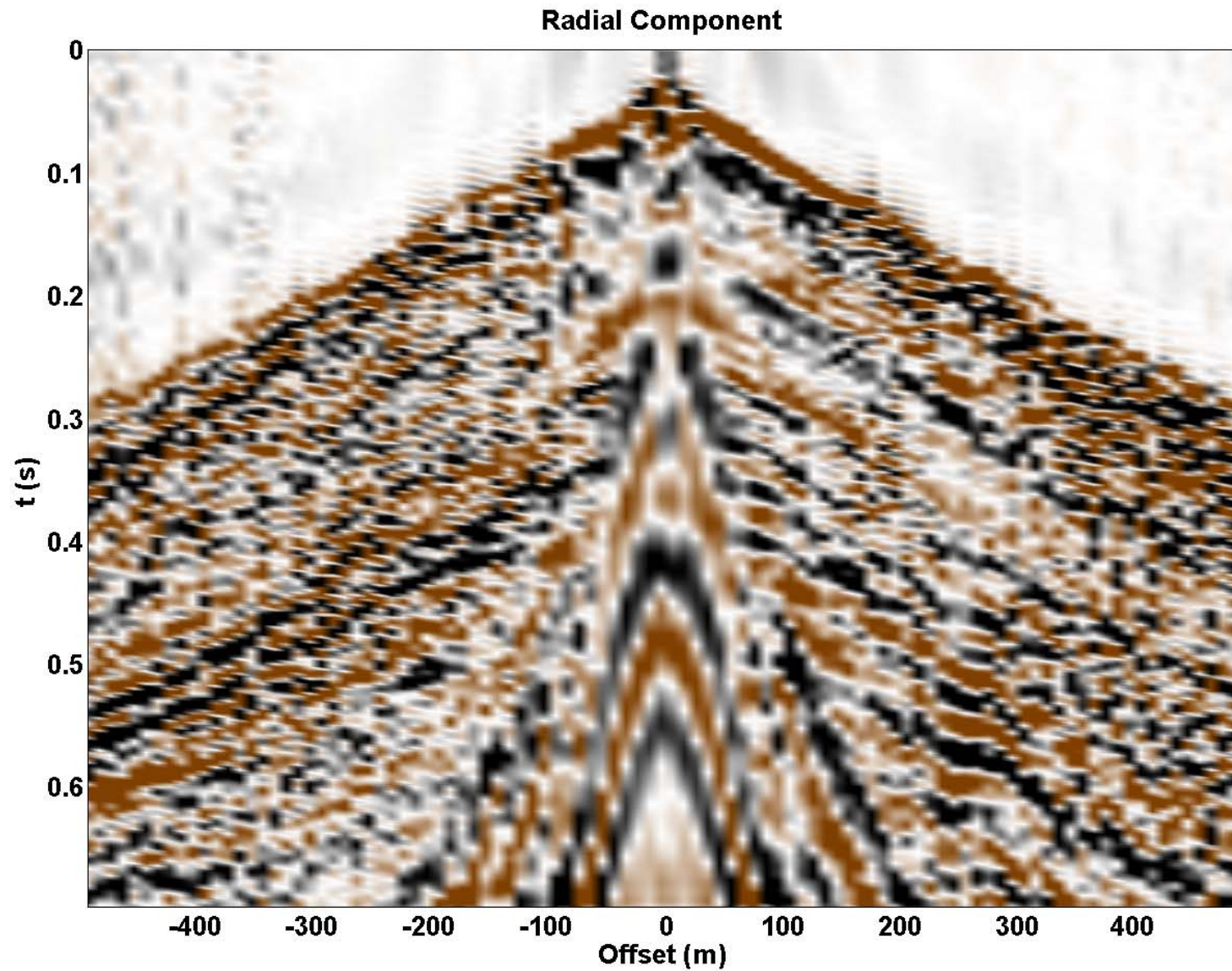


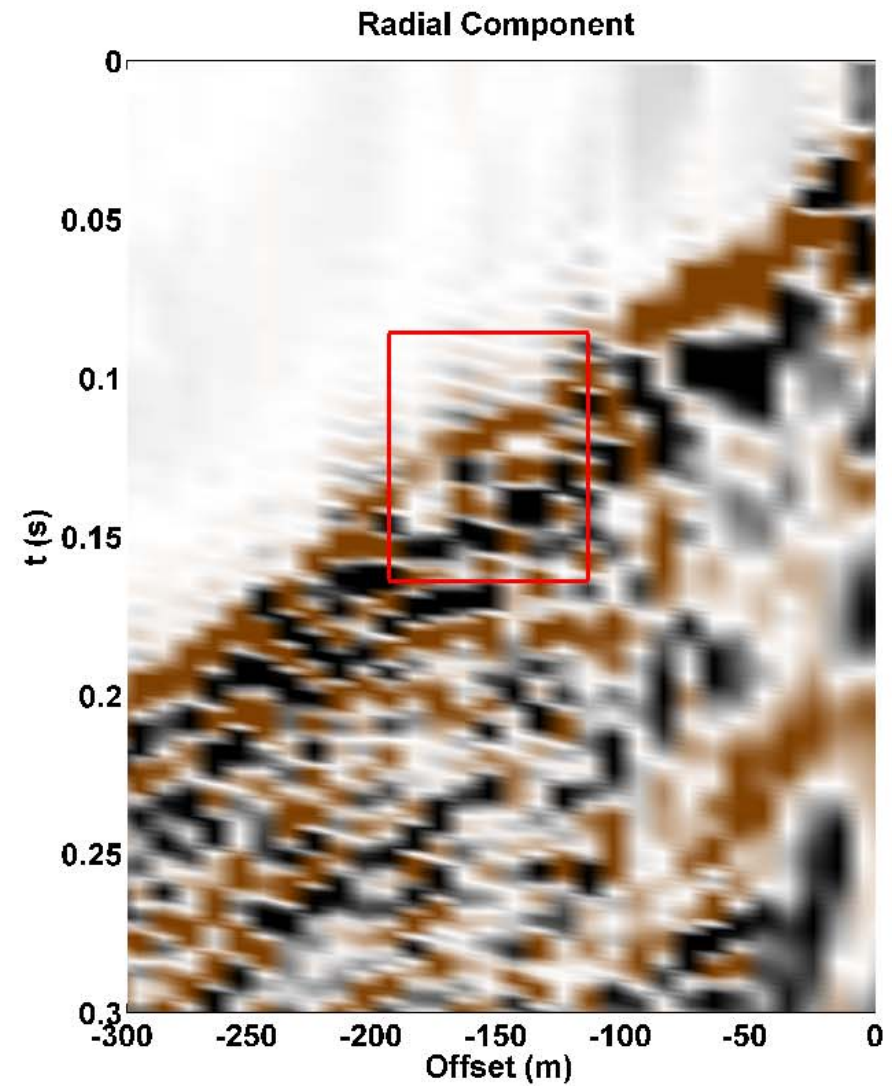
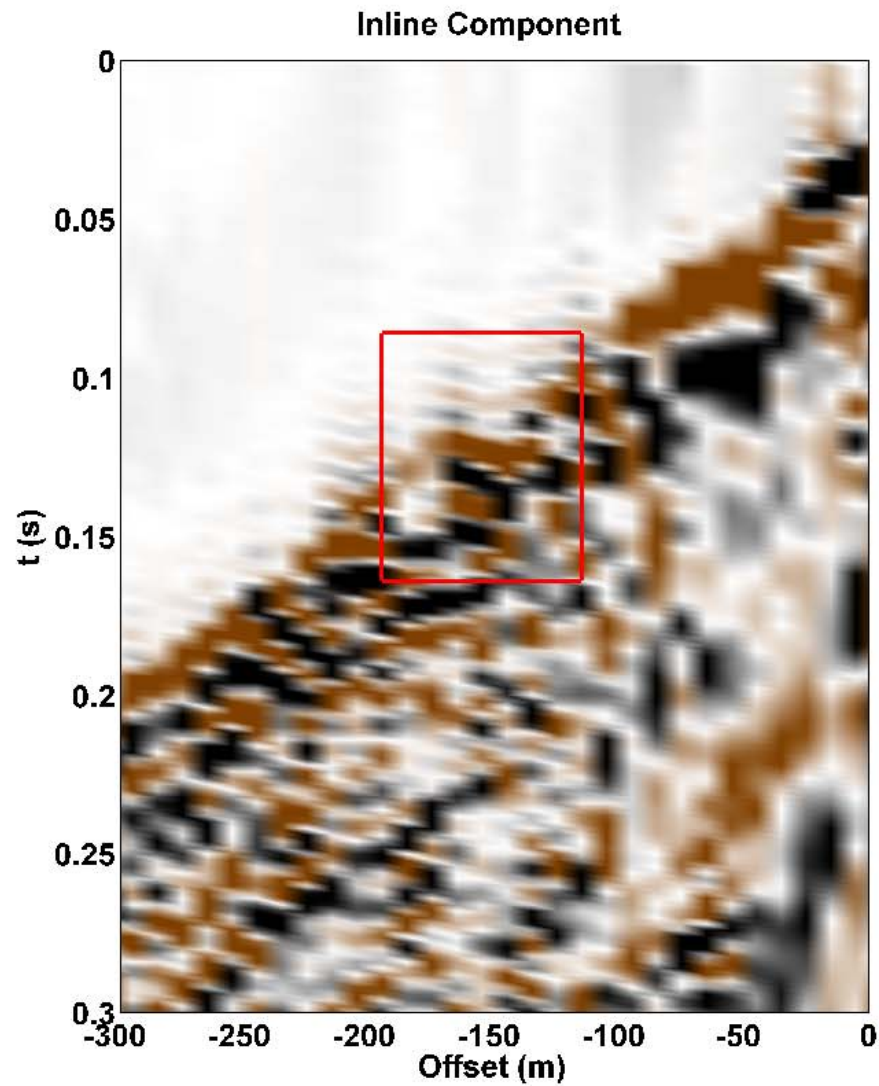


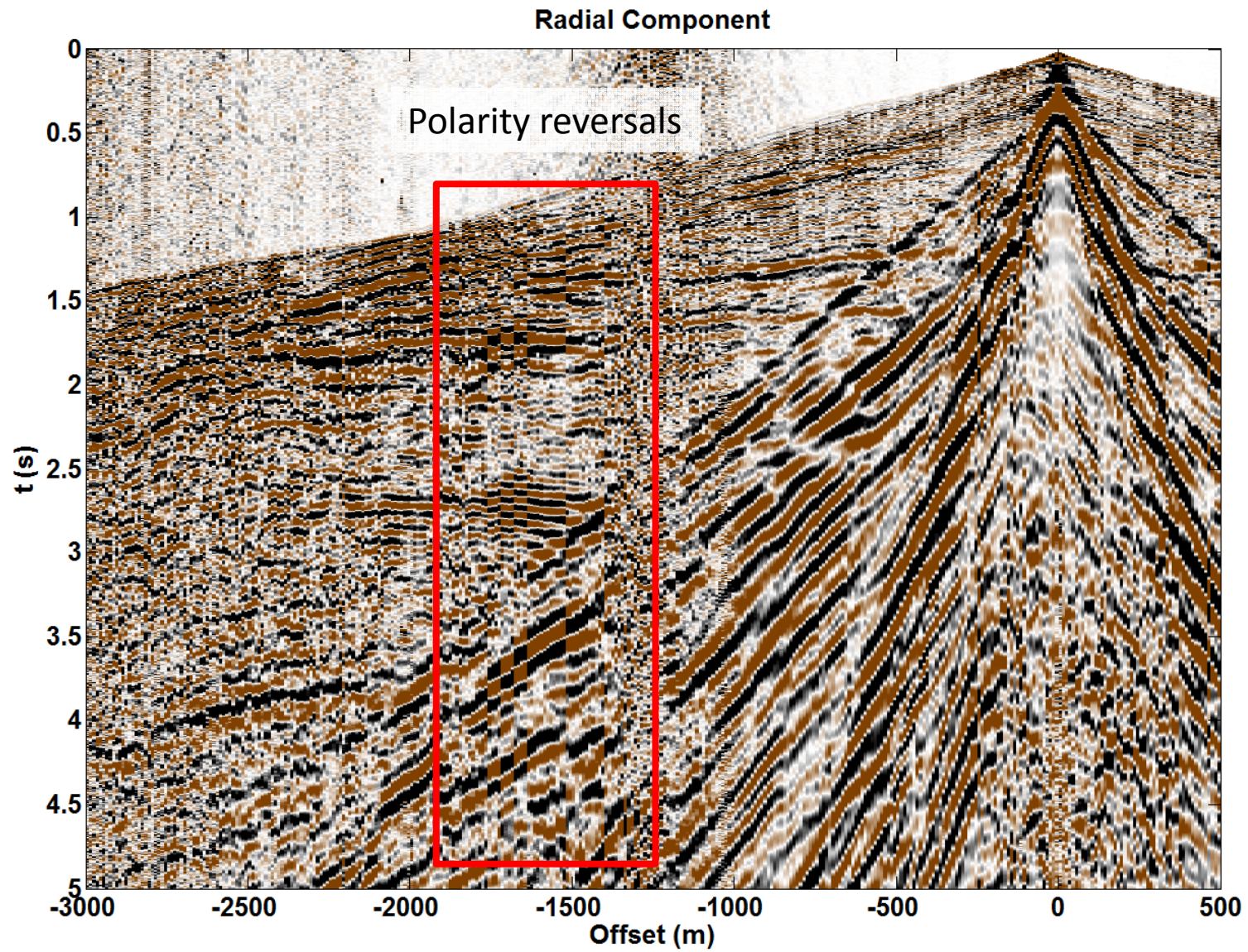


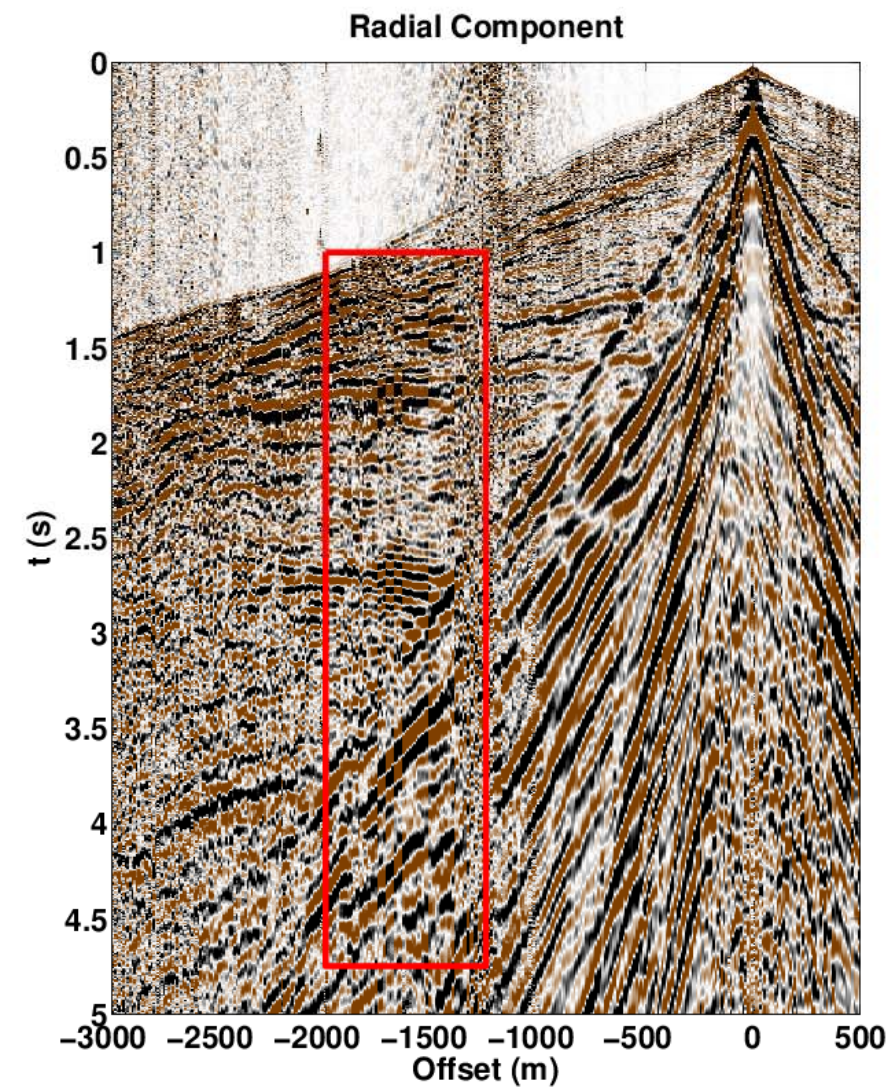
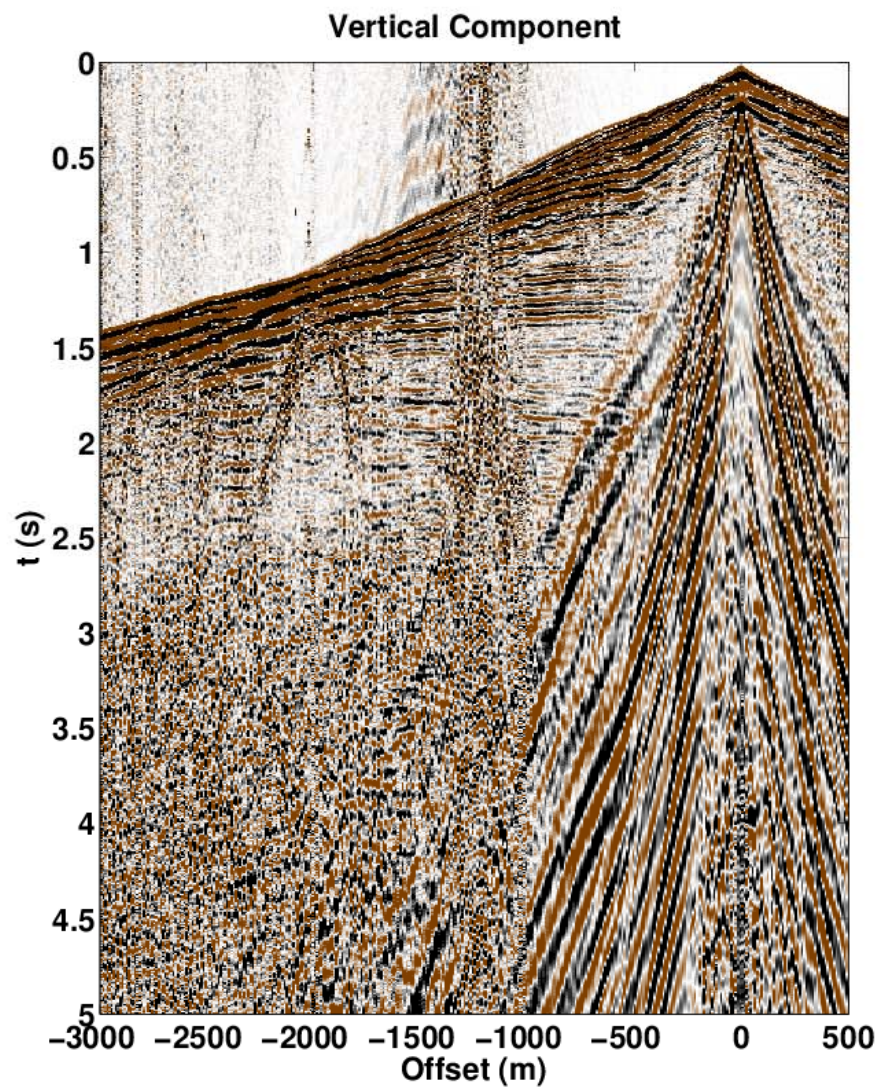


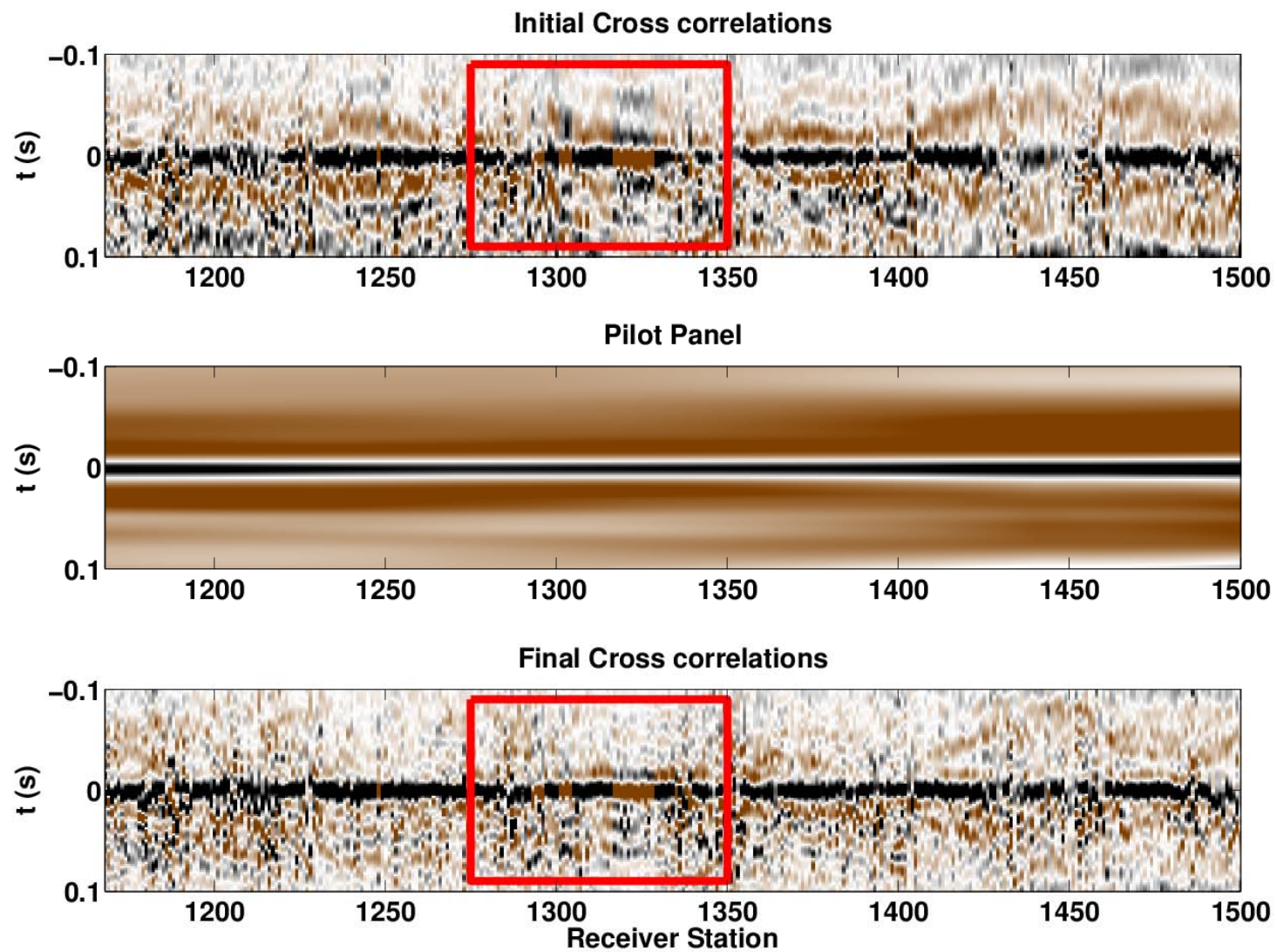


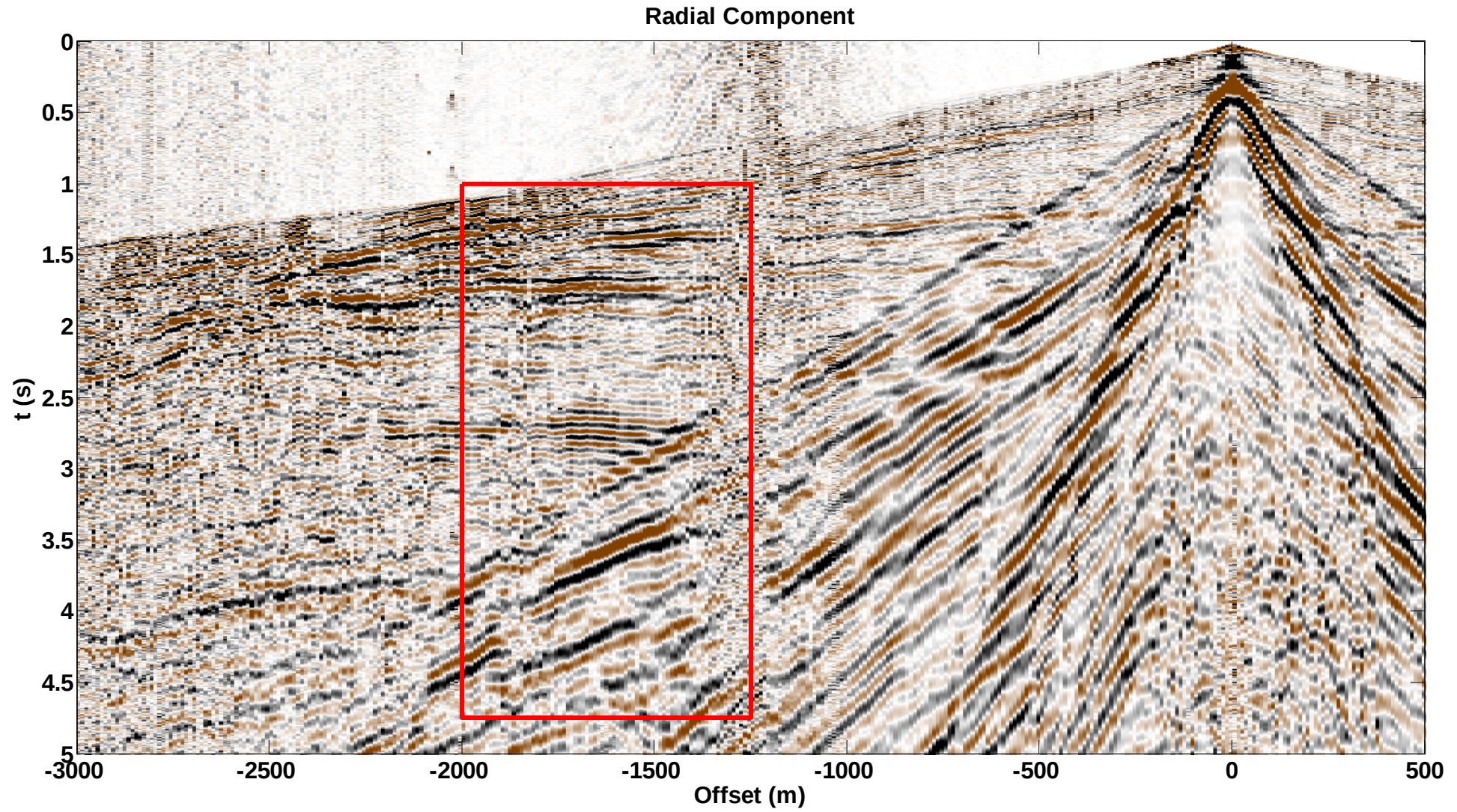


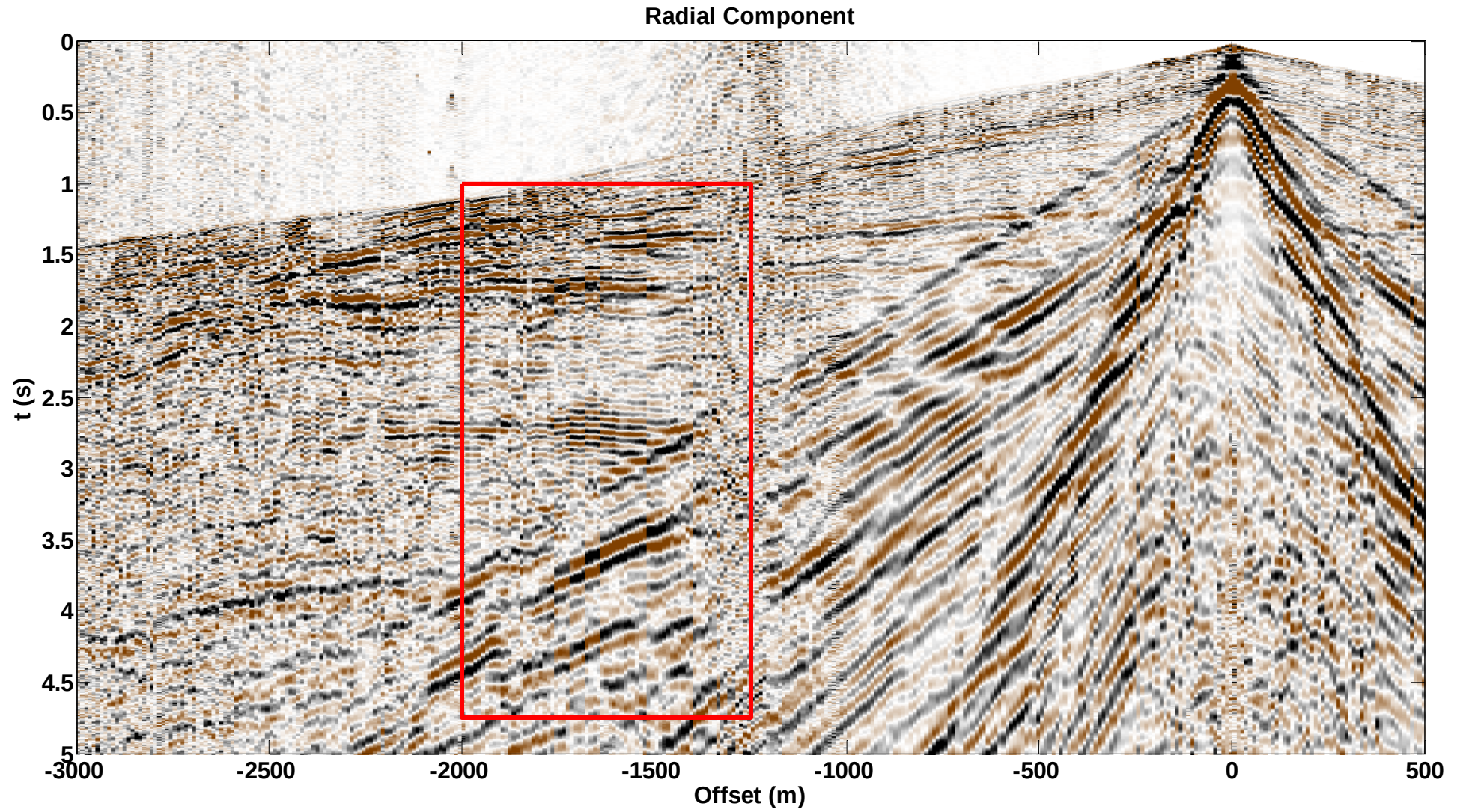


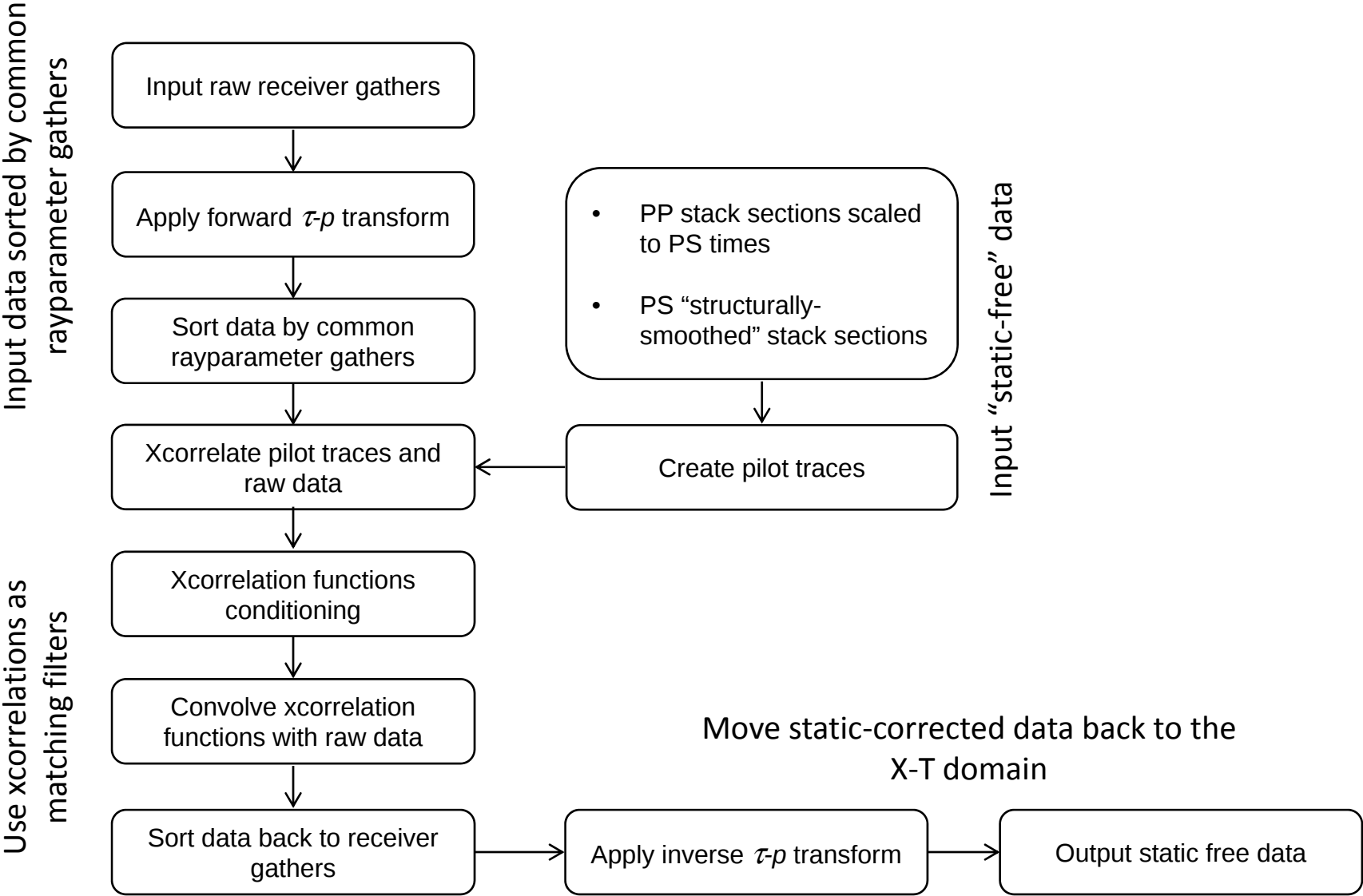


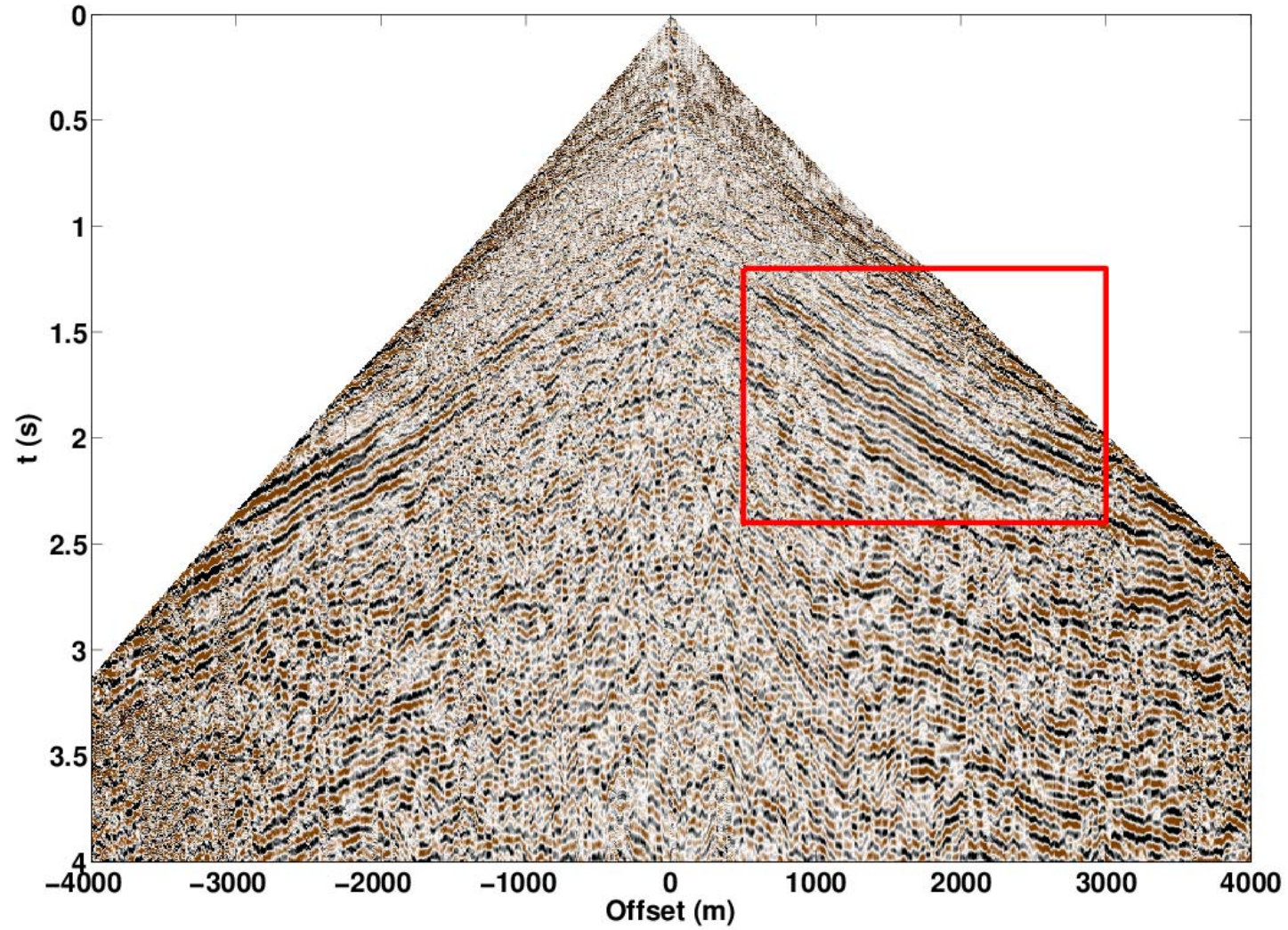


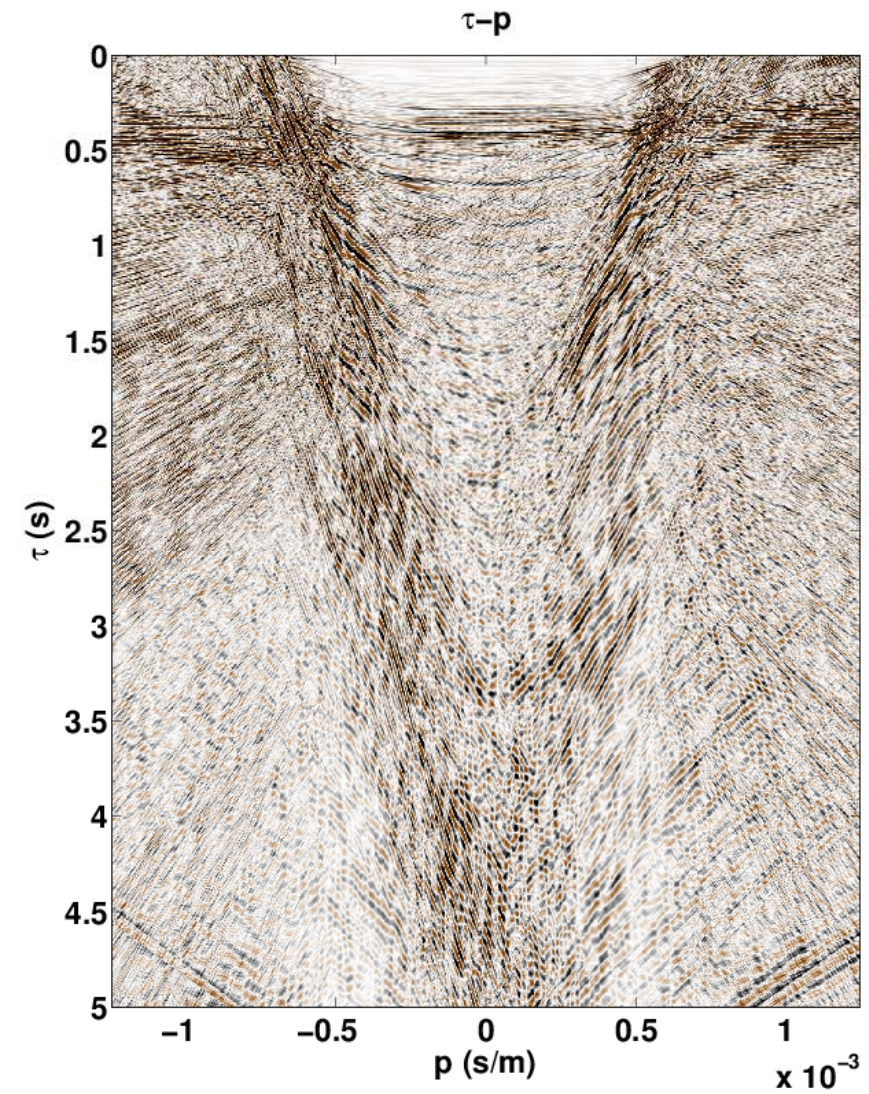
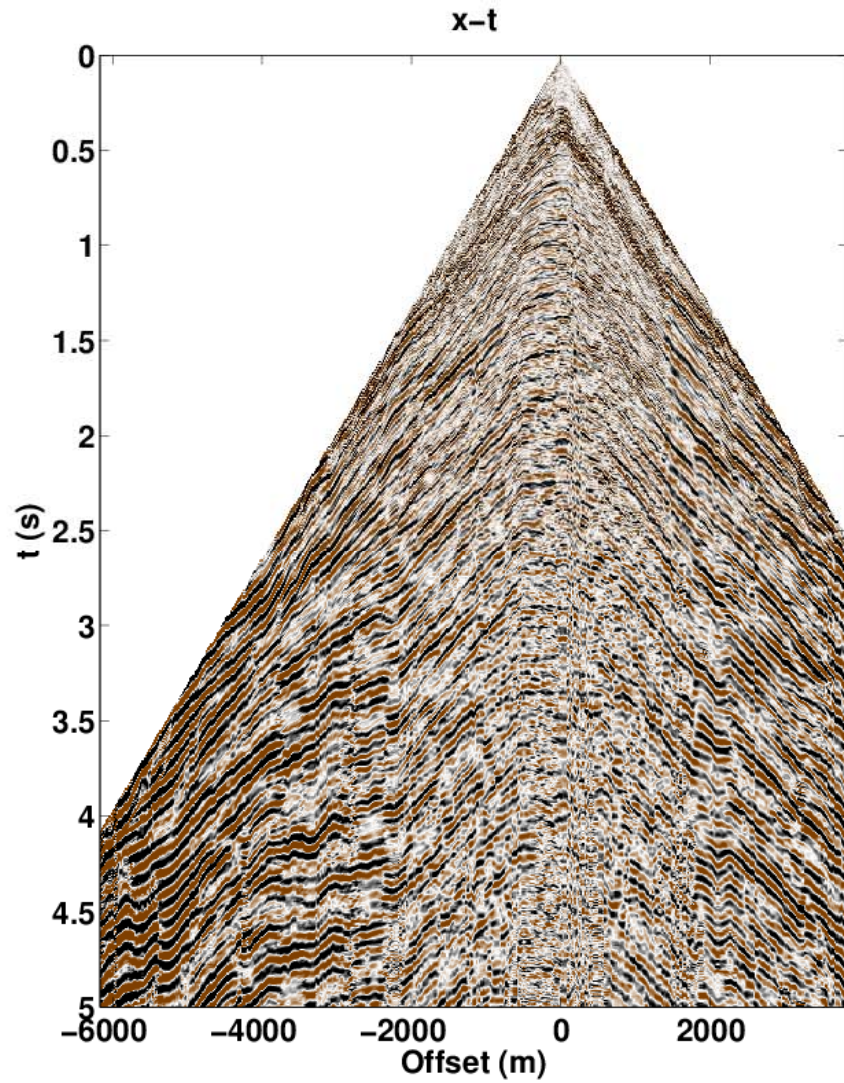


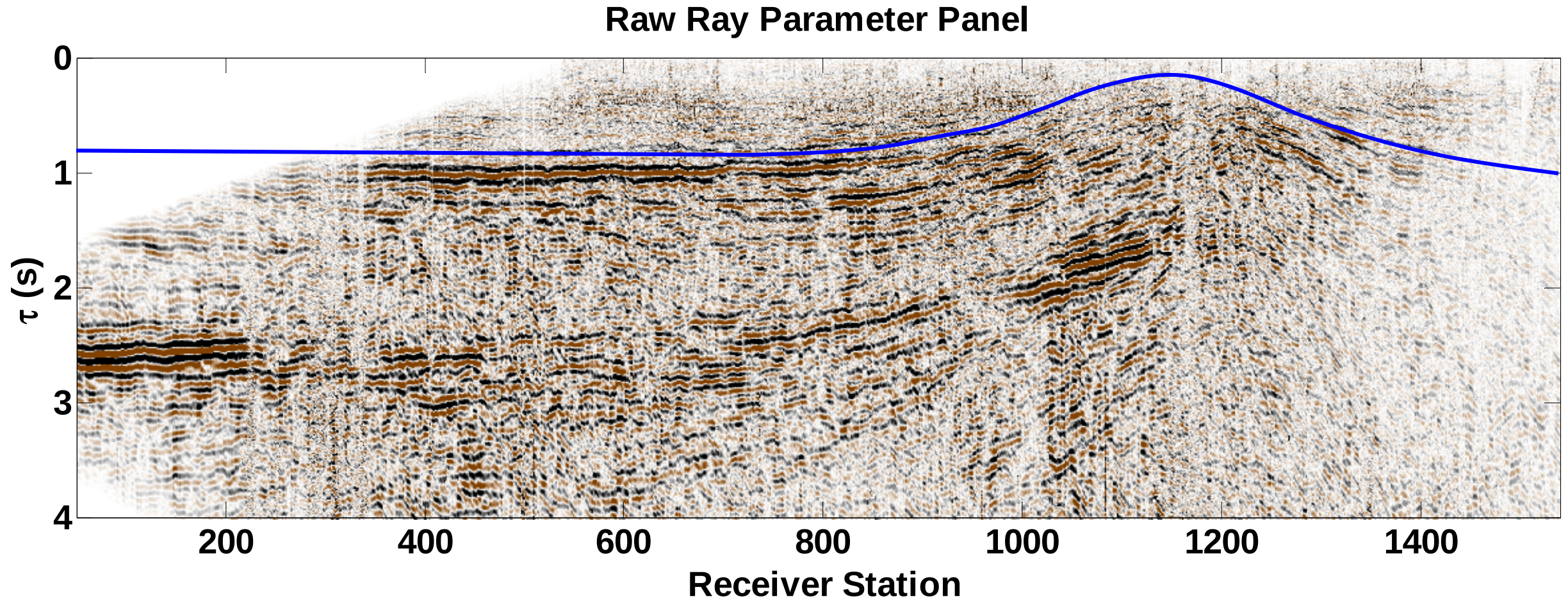


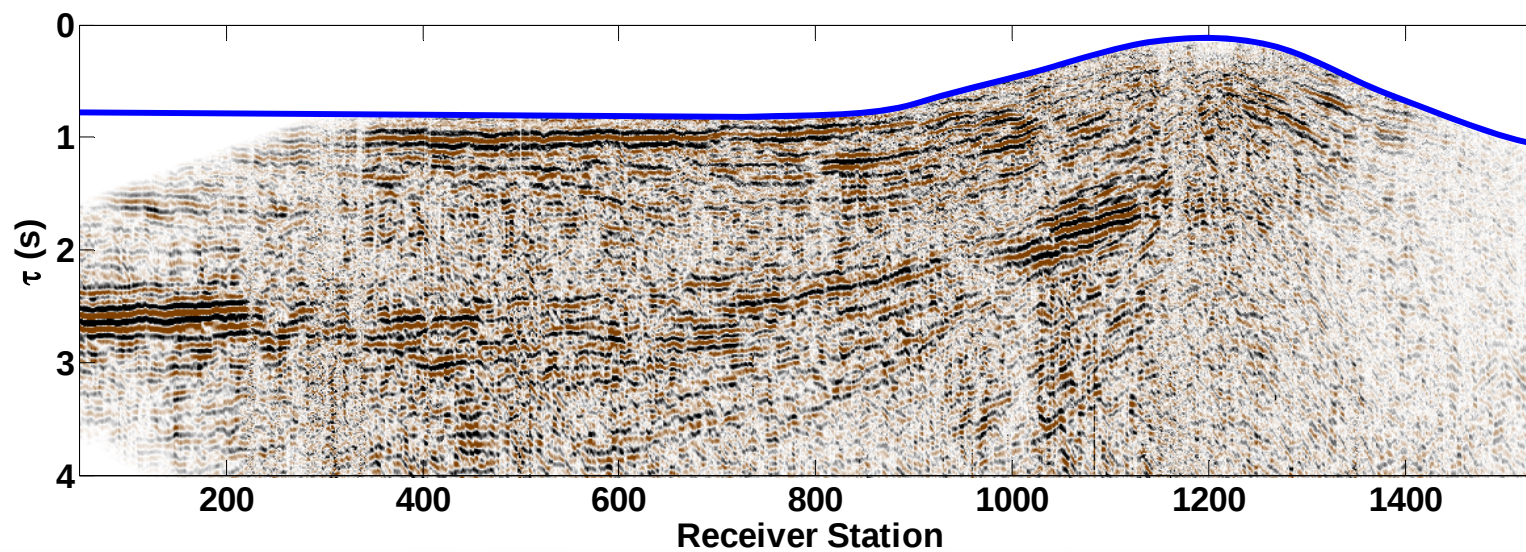
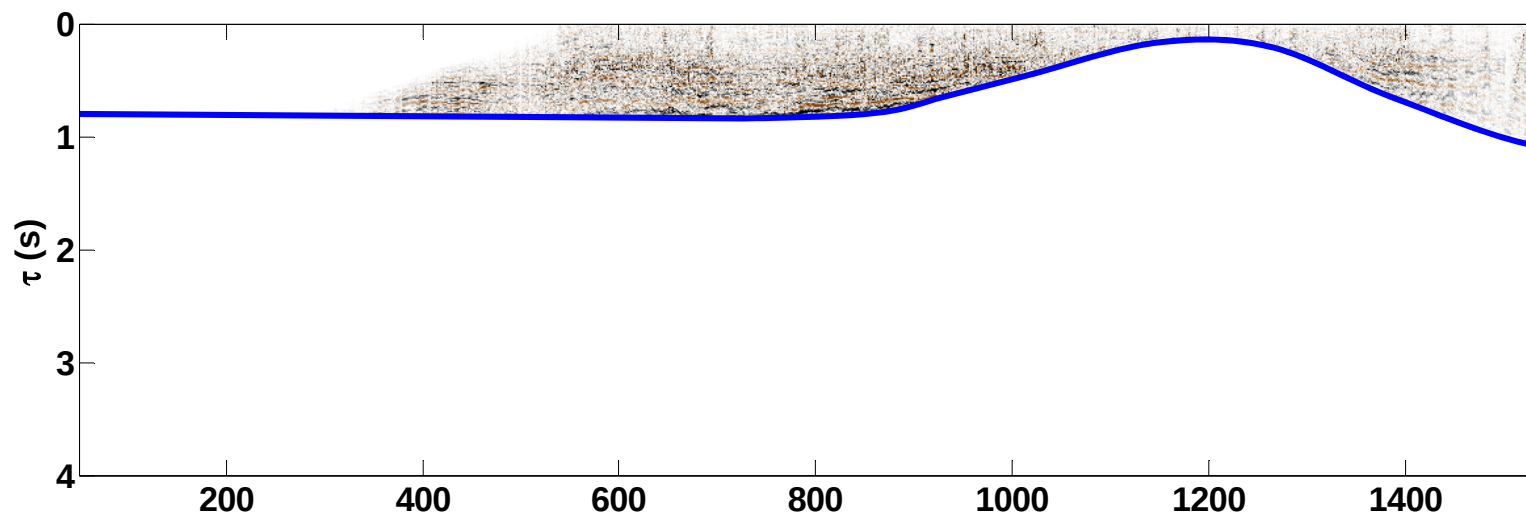


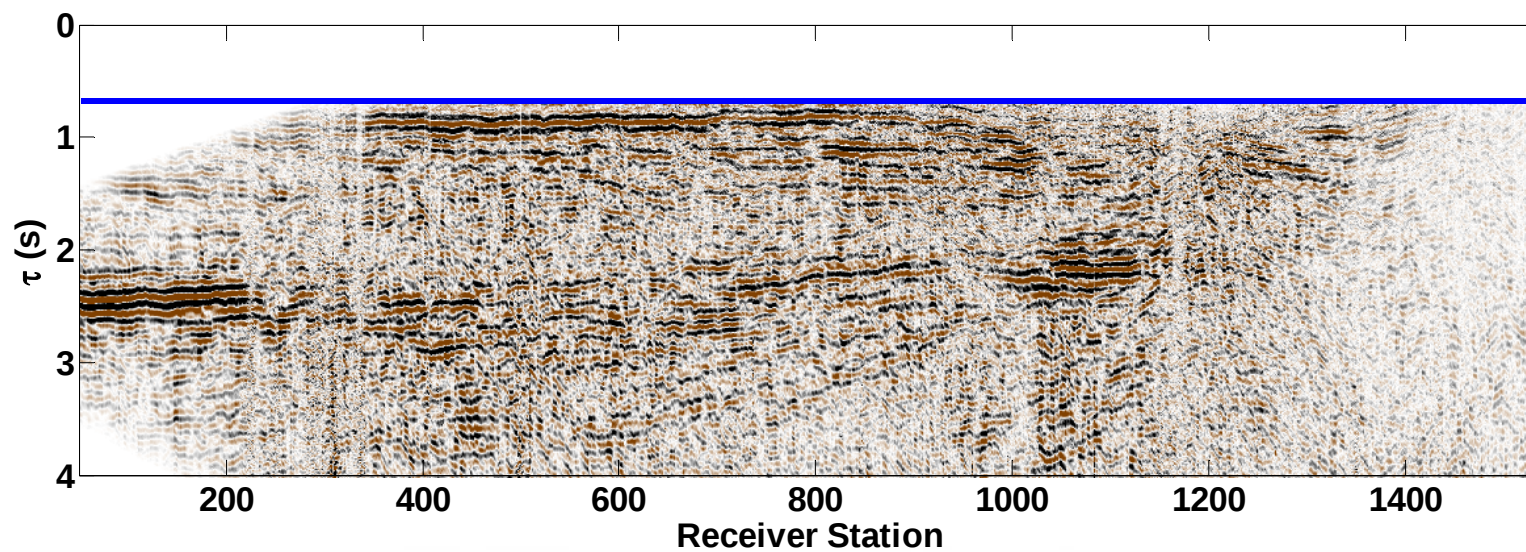
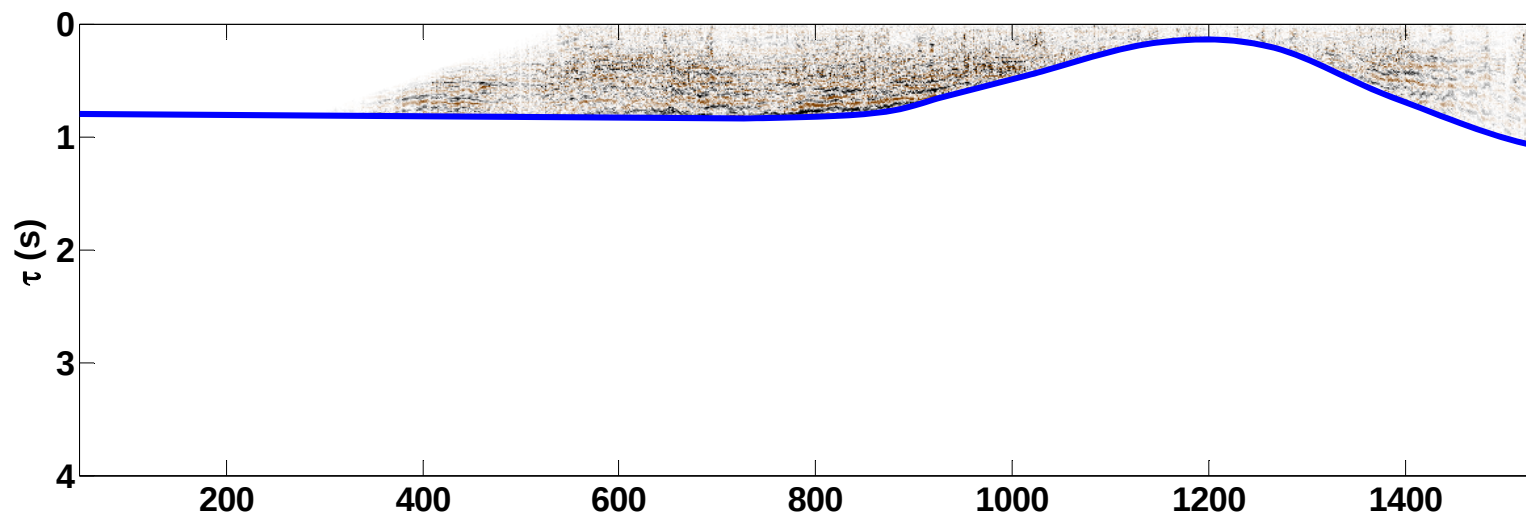


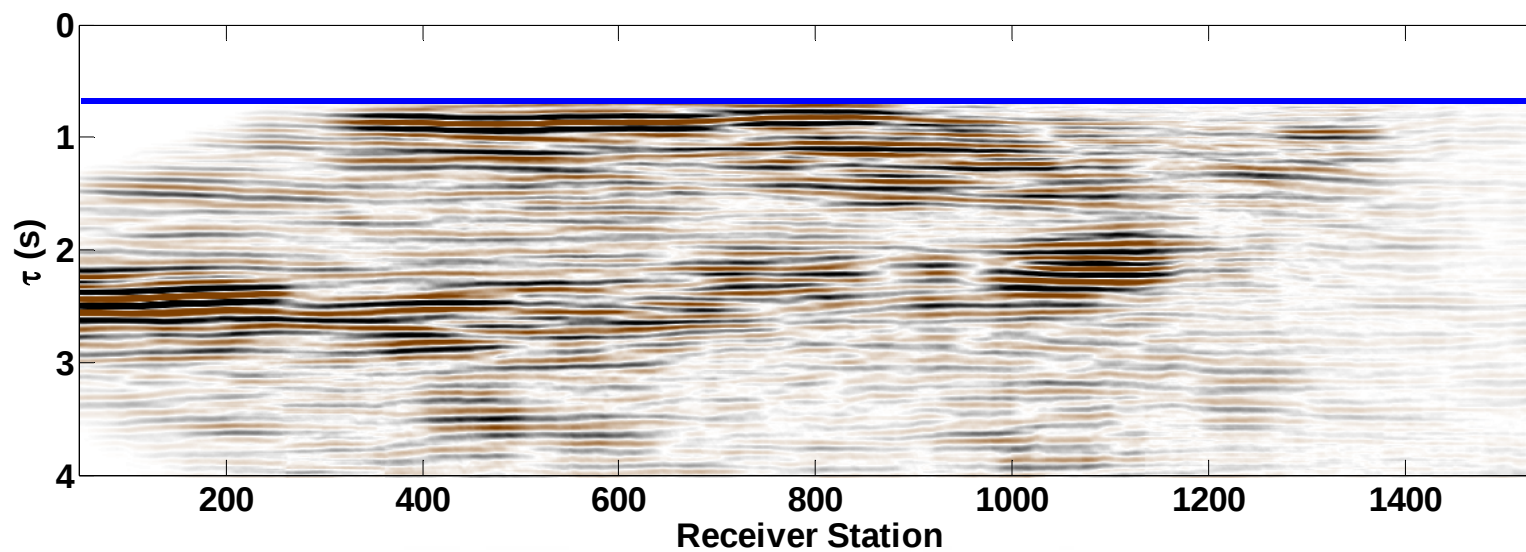
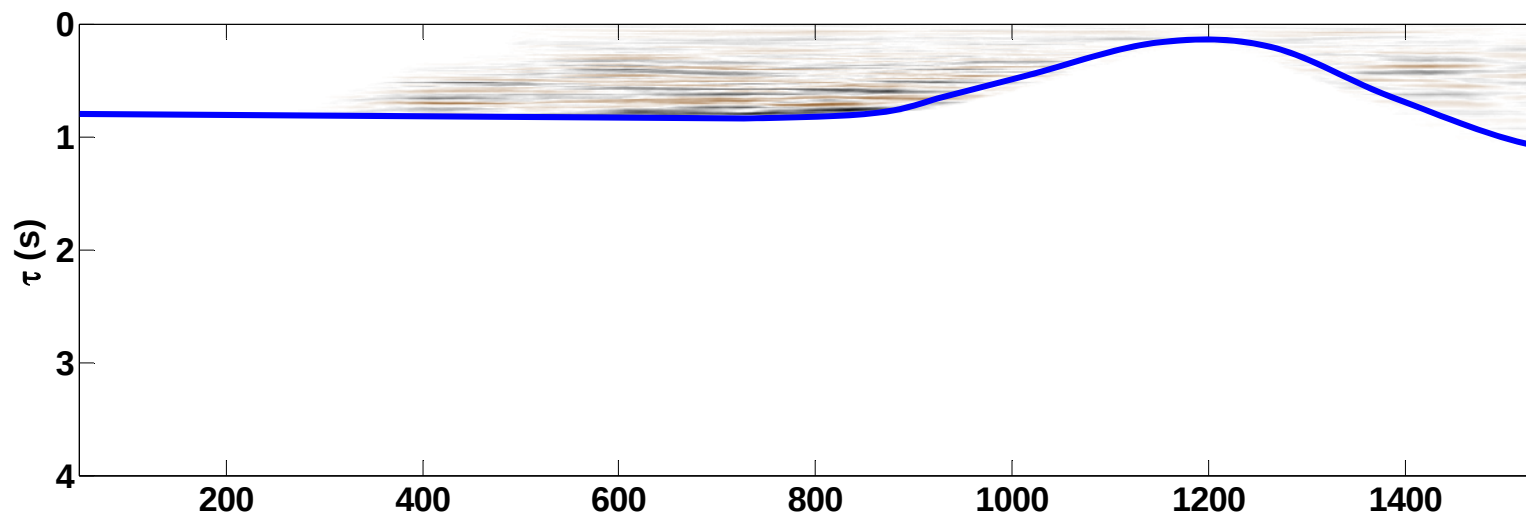


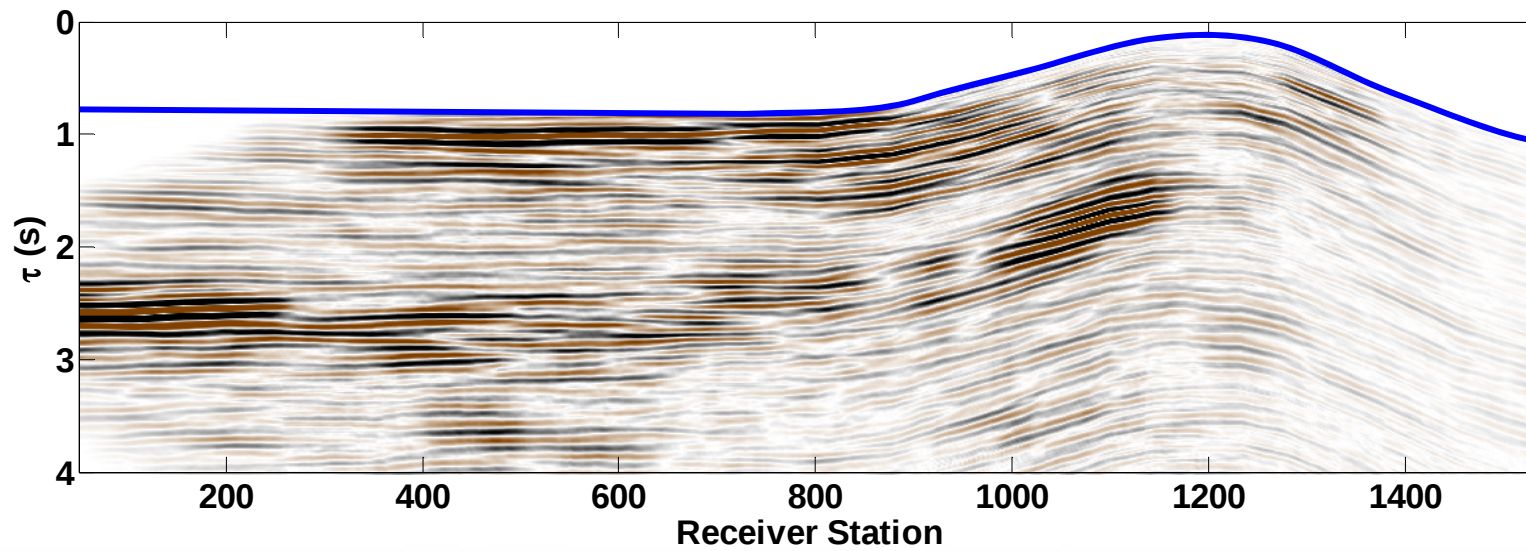
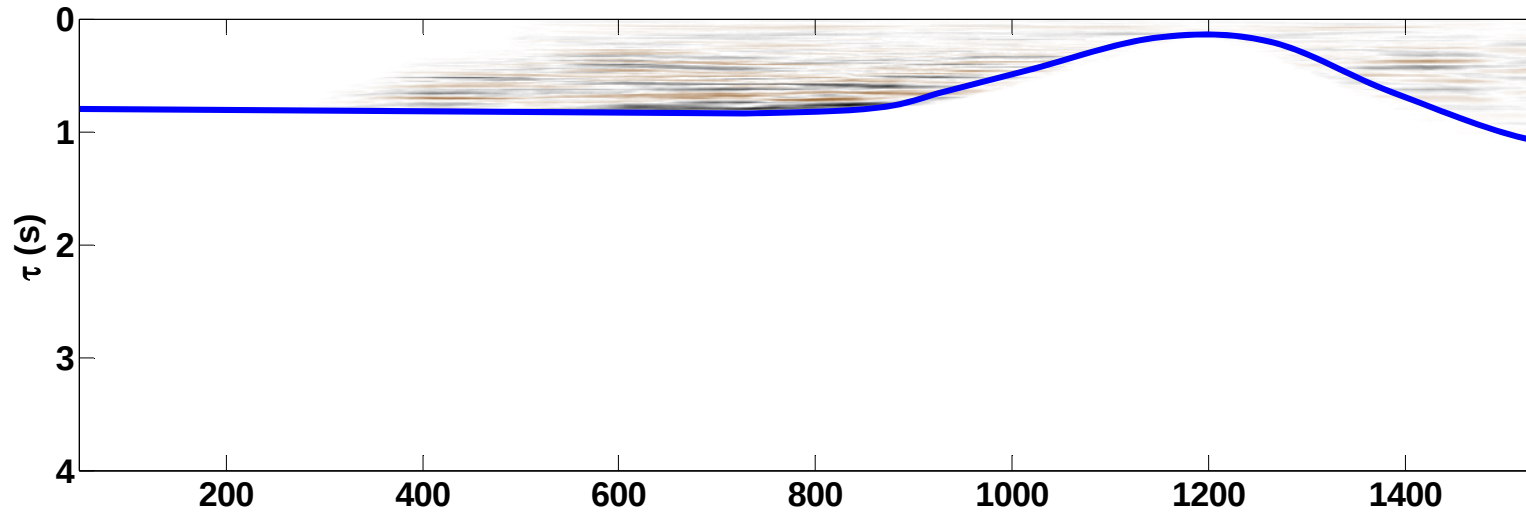




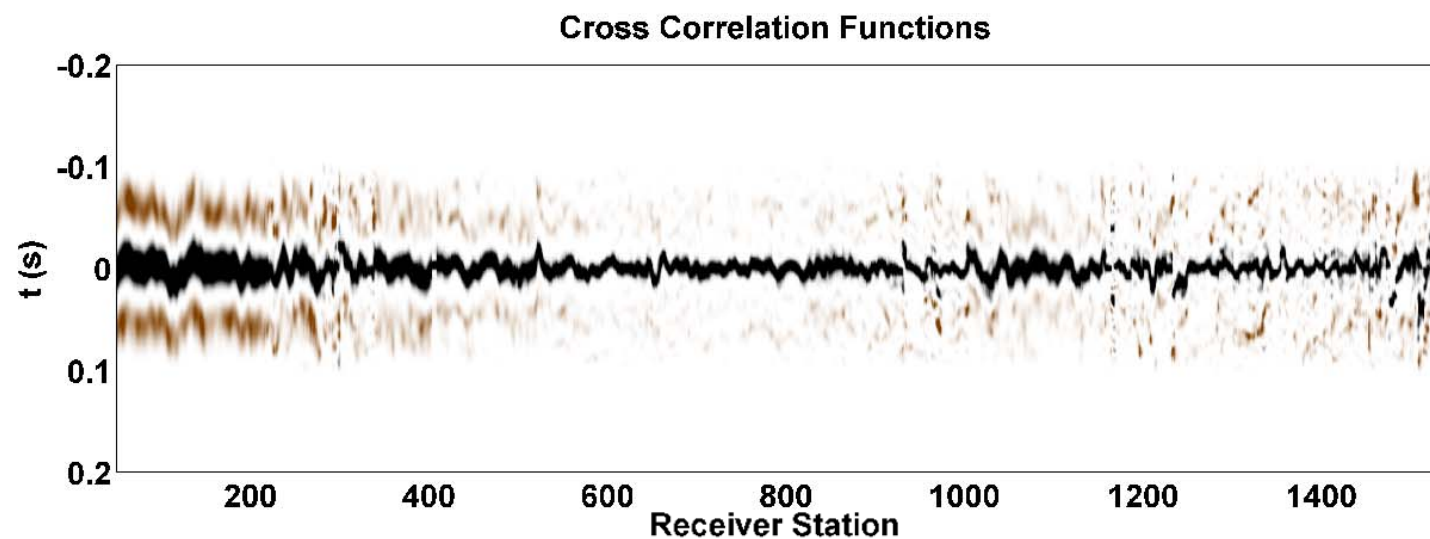
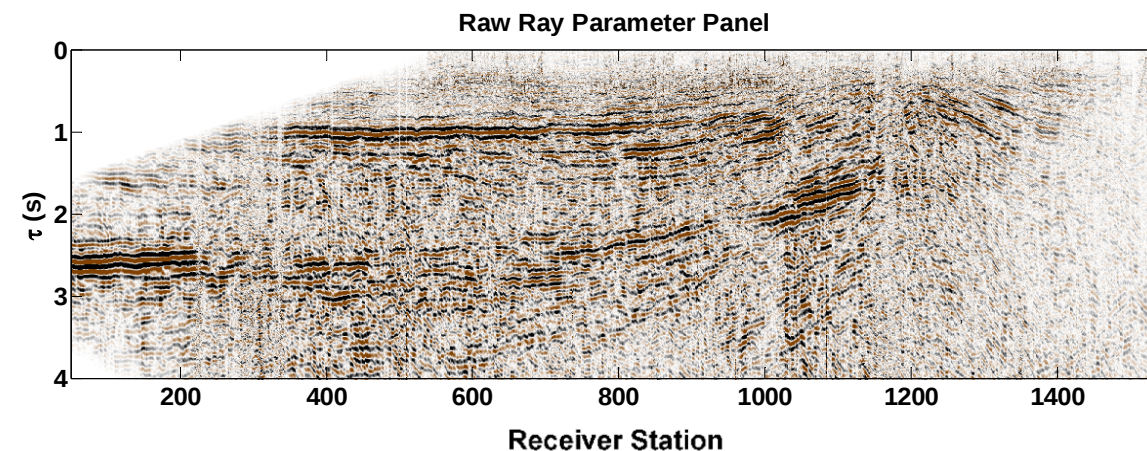
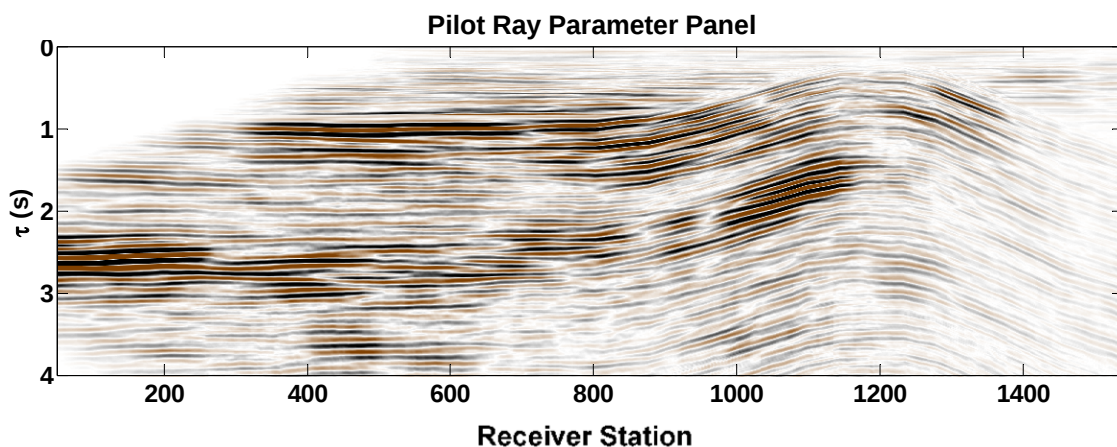






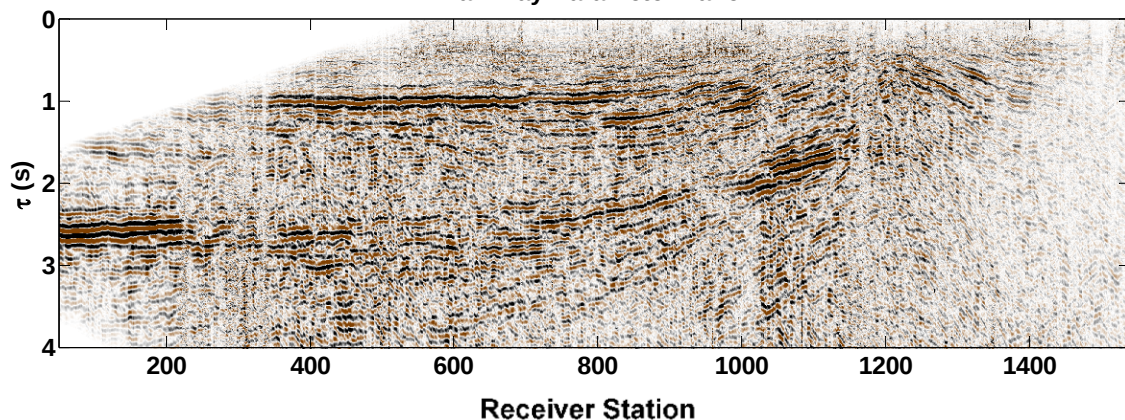


Computing Cross correlation Functions

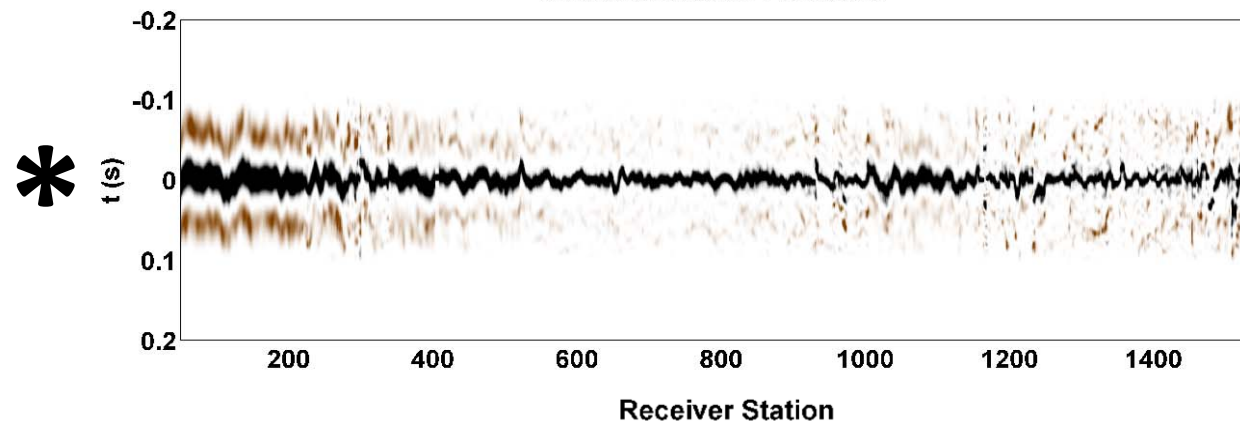


Removing the Near-surface Effects by Convolution

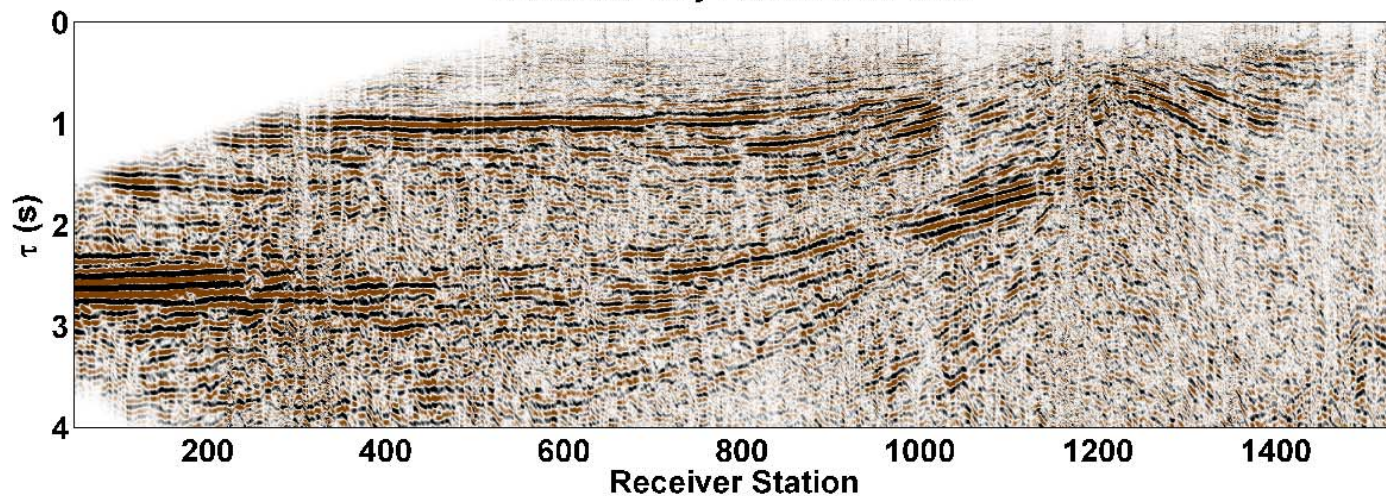
Raw Ray Parameter Panel

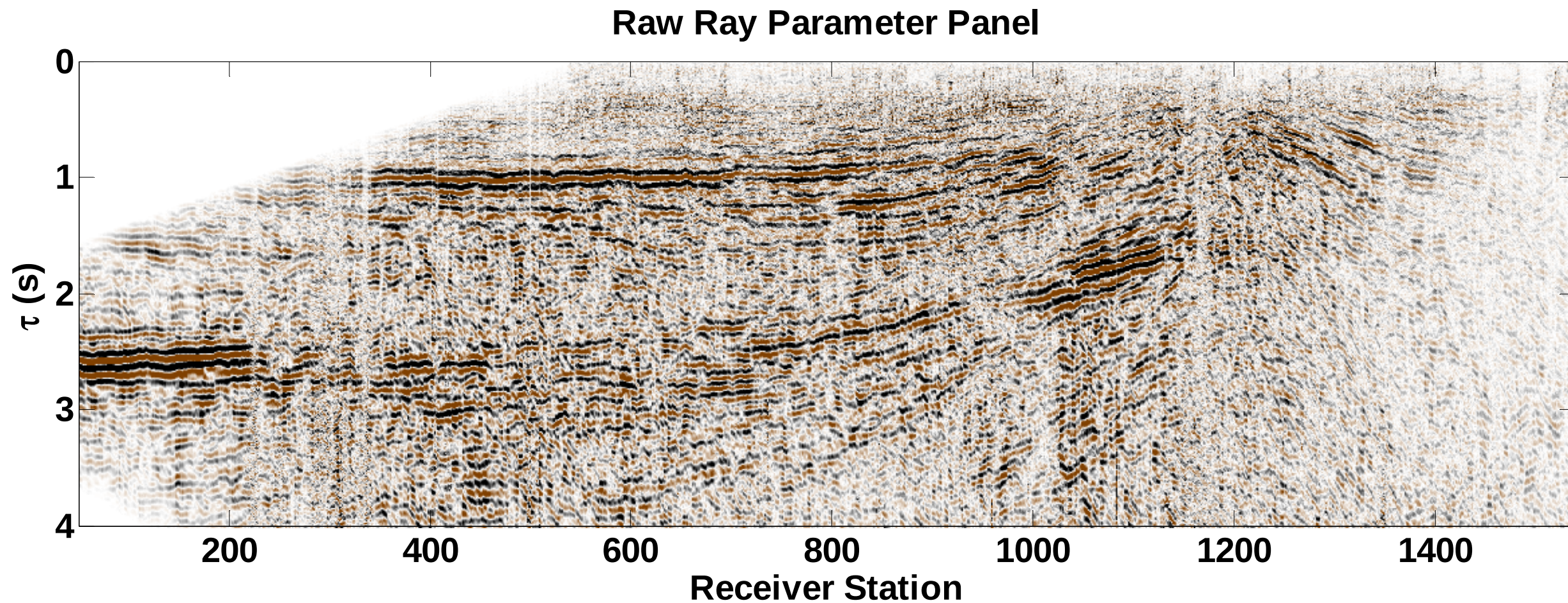


Cross Correlation Functions

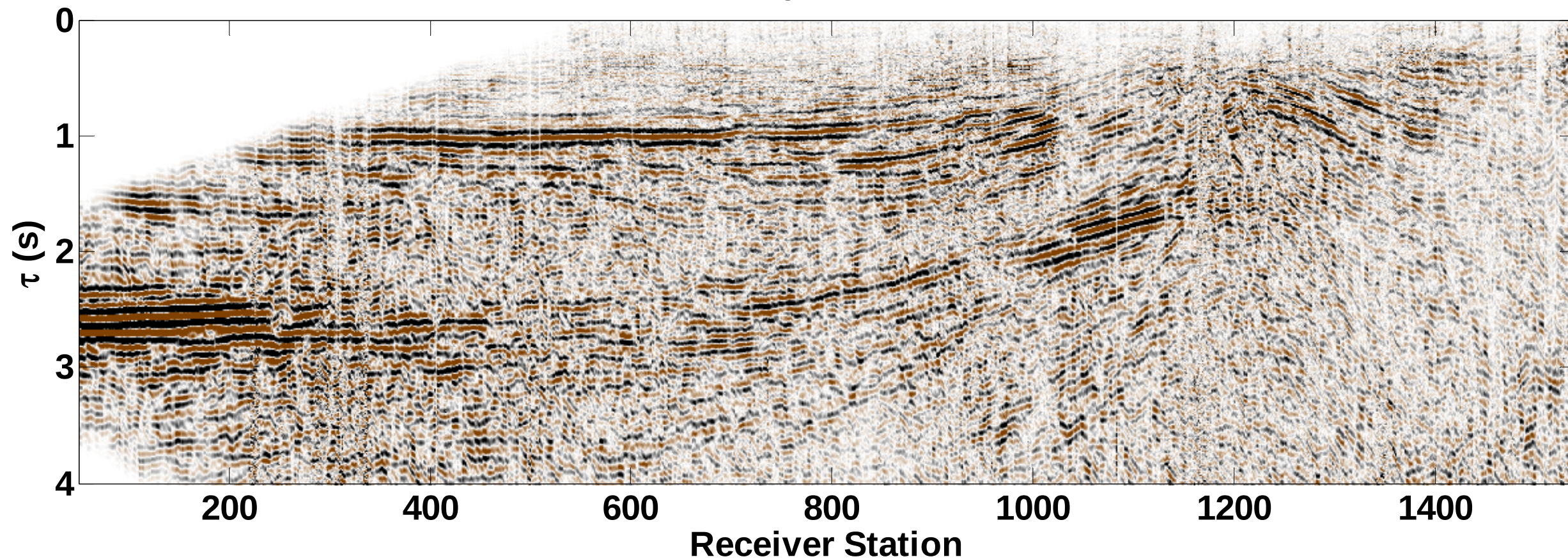


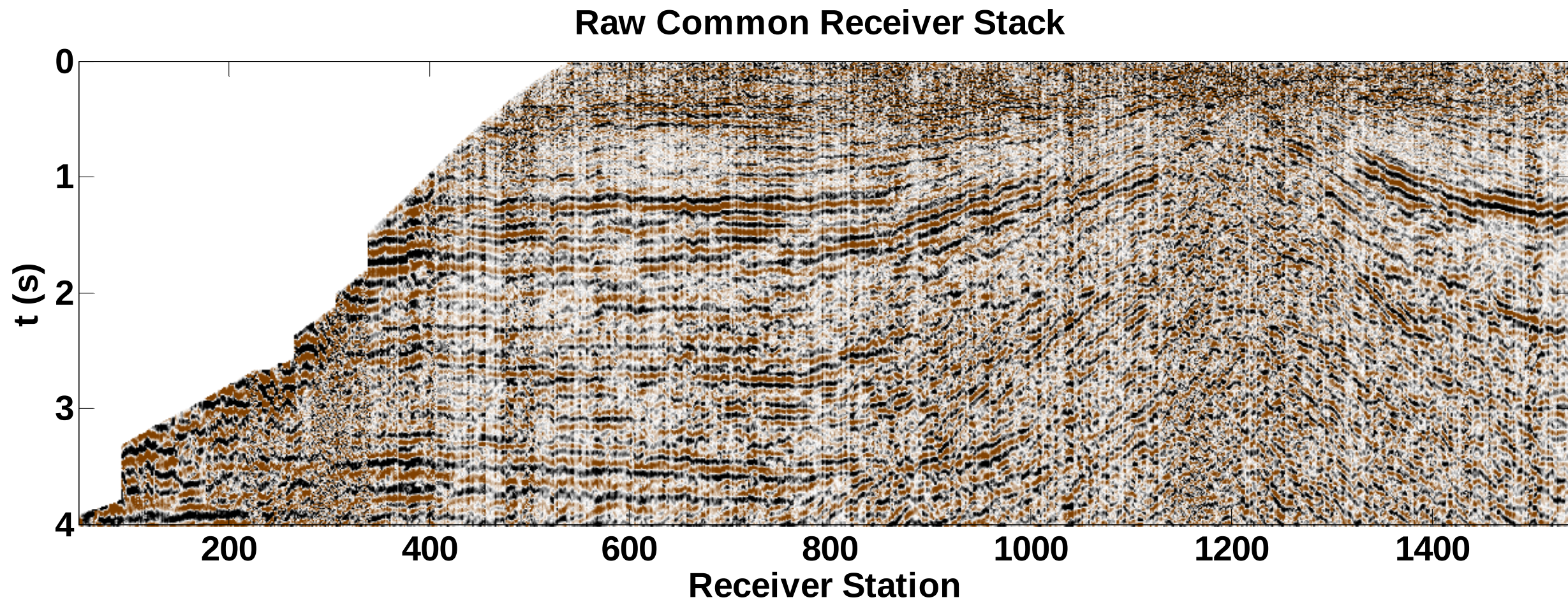
Corrected Ray Parameter Panel



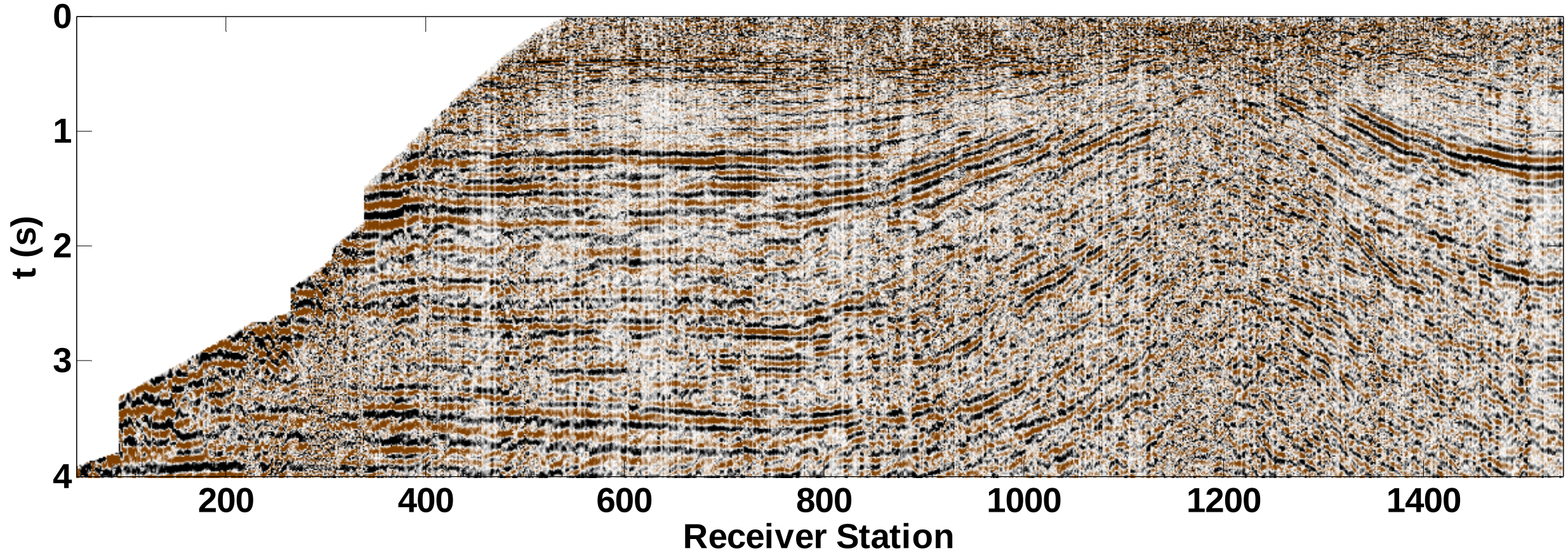


Corrected Ray Parameter Panel

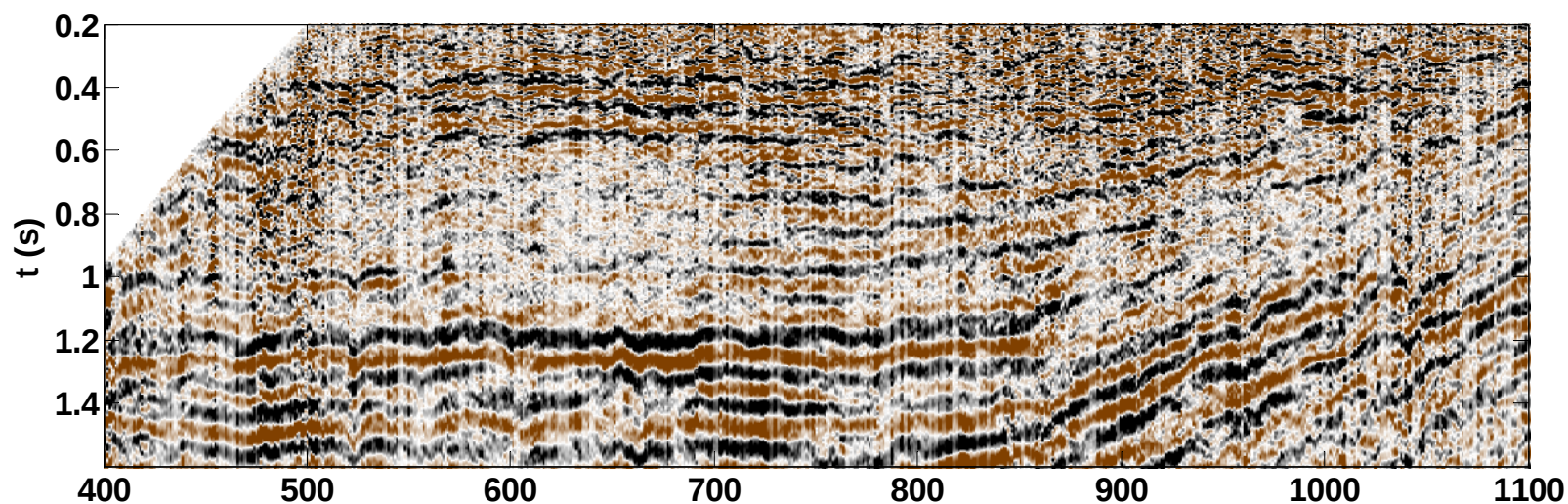




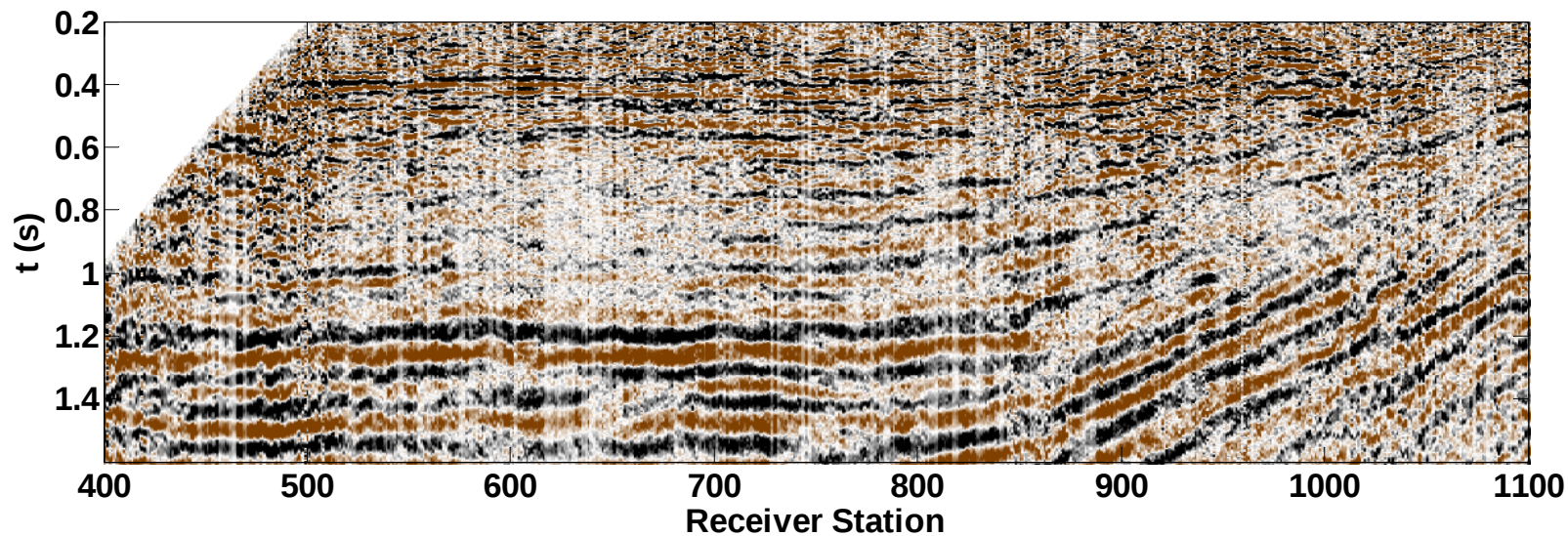
Corrected Common Receiver Stack

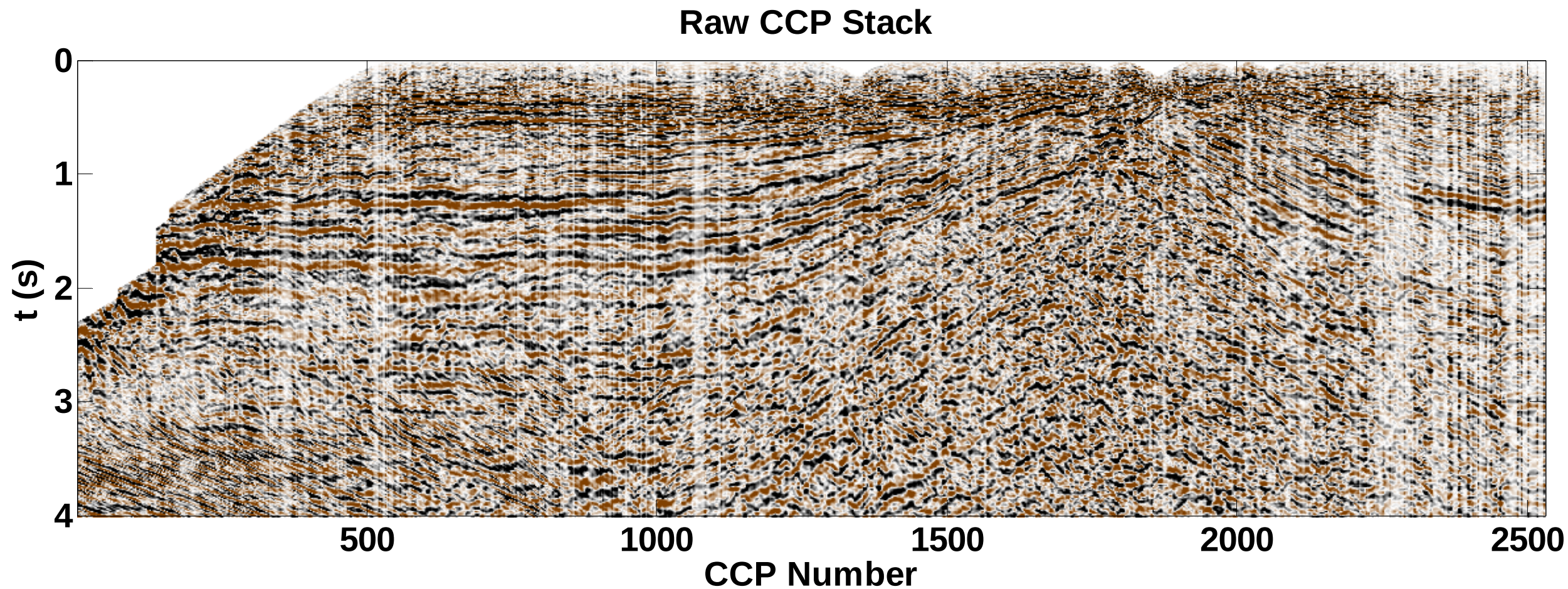


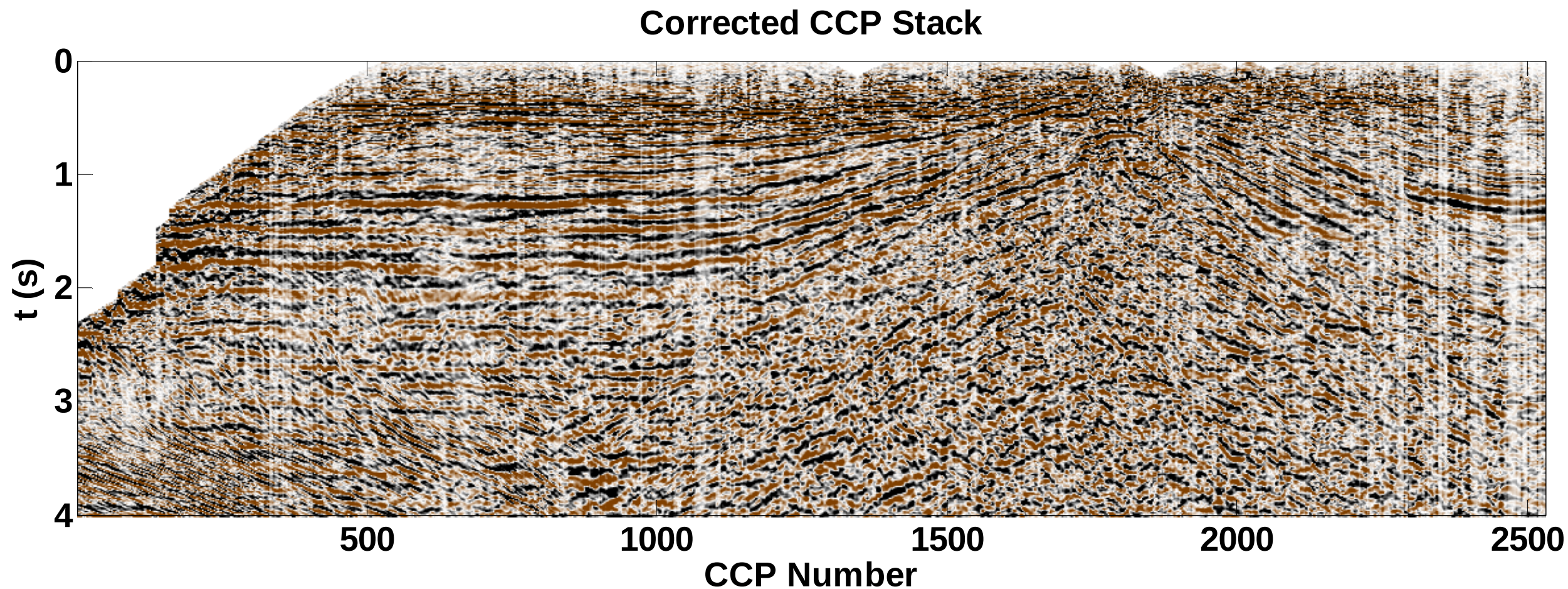
Raw Common Receiver Stack



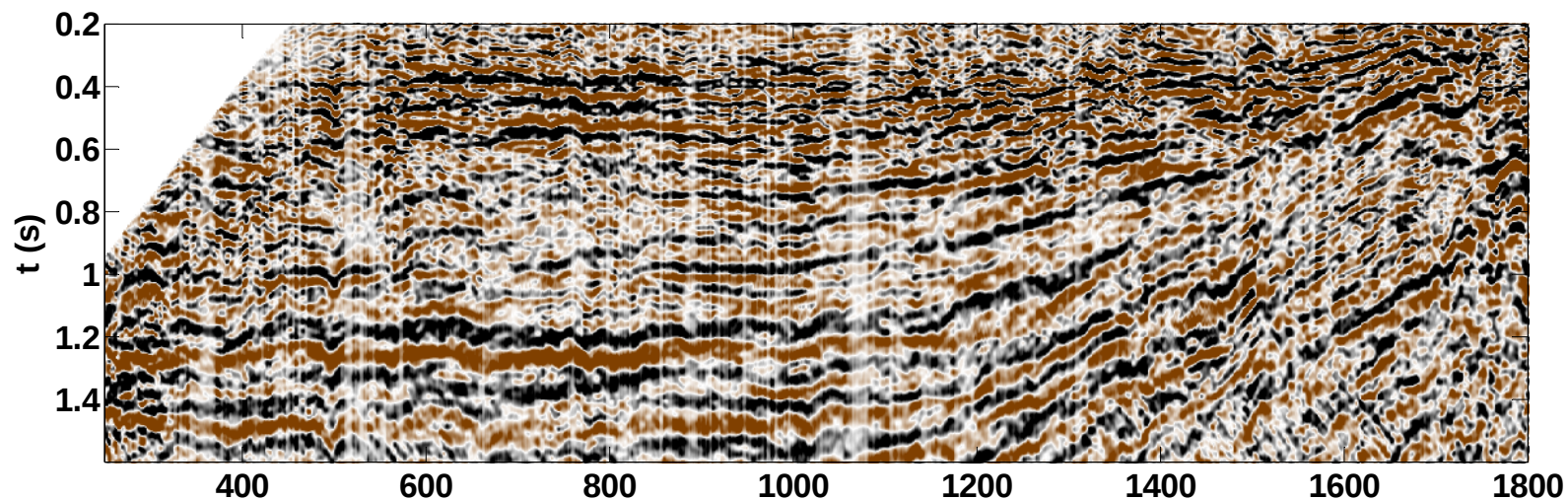
Corrected Common Receiver Stack



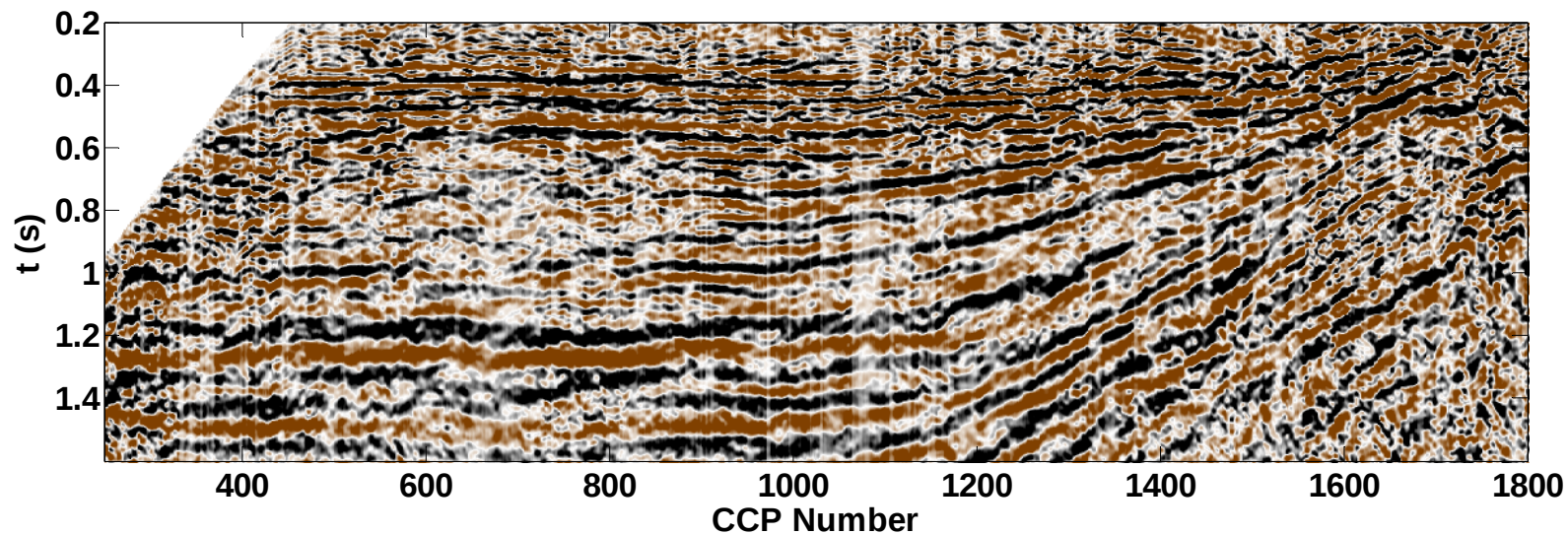




Raw CCP Stack



Corrected CCP Stack



- Changing the polarity of the receivers in one end of the spread does not consider the fact that some receivers may be outside of the plane defined by the survey.
- A full 2D rotation was needed to properly distribute the recorded amplitudes into the radial and transverse direction.
- In the processing of deep reflection data the assumption of vertical raypath angles may be sufficient for the use of a surface consistent approach.
- However, the very low velocity of S-waves and the ability of shallow events to reach wider reflection angles requires a ray-path dependent framework.
- Processing the statics in a raypath-consistent framework enabled us to remove near-surface effects for shallow and deep events simultaneously.

- SINOPEC
- David Henley
- NSERC (Grant CRDPJ 461179-13)
- CREWES sponsors
- CREWES faculty, staff and students.

Thanks!!!