

Seismic Imaging Challenges along crooked-line surveys of Metal Earth project in Abitibi Greenstone belt-*Acquisition footprint*

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Laurentian University
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HARQUAIL School of Earth Sciences
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Mineral Exploration Research Centre

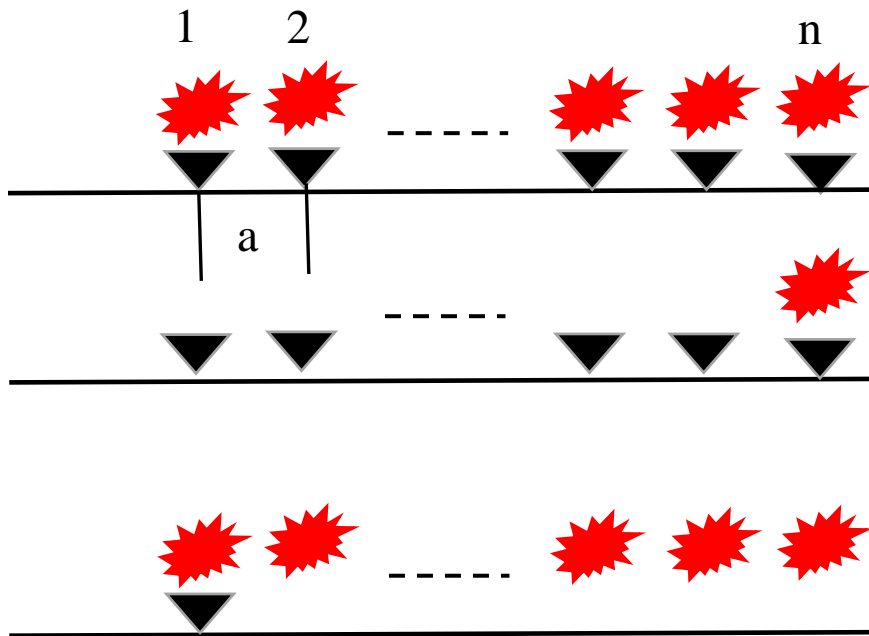
- Geometry of seismic survey (regularity/irregularity)
- Common-offset DMO corrections and prestack time migration (PSTM)
- DMO corrections and PSTM based on CMP offset distribution: Chibougamau survey
- A parallel geometry acquired in Metal Earth project: Matheson survey
- Seismic imaging in Chibougamau and Matheson

Geometrical attributes of a seismic survey

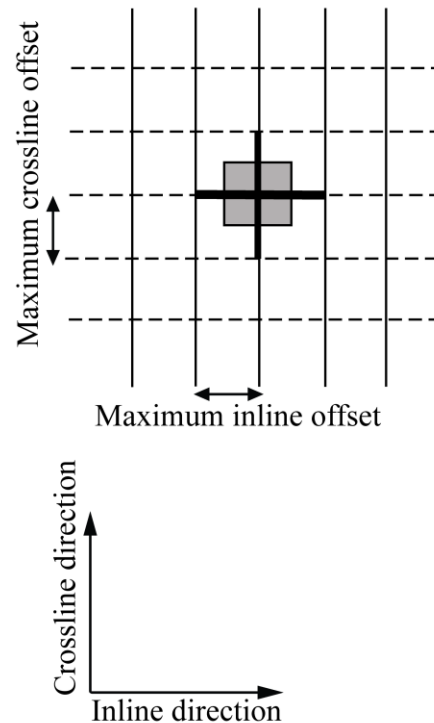


Wide and narrow azimuth geometry

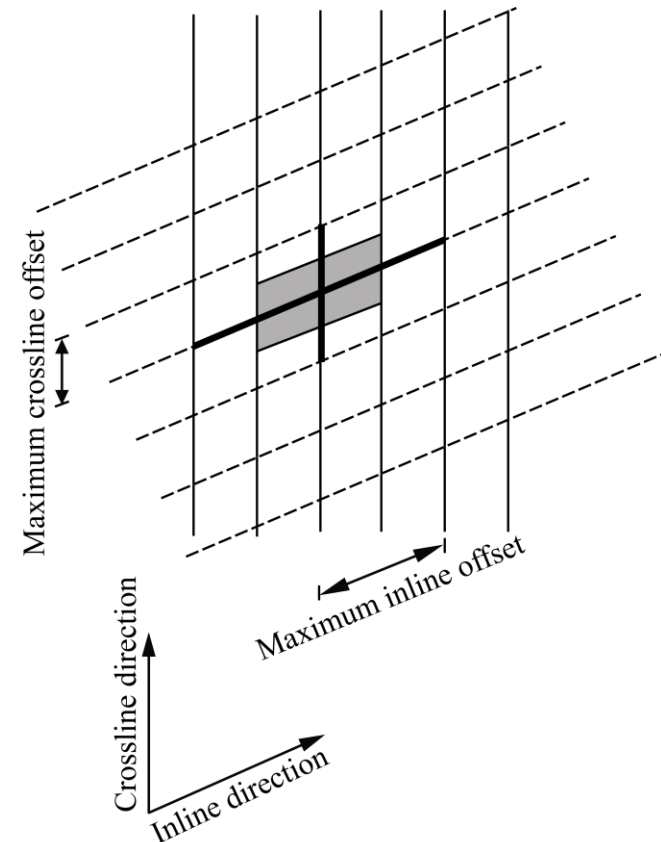
a) Reciprocity of 2D geometry



b) Orthogonal wide azimuth geometry



c) Non-orthogonal narrow azimuth geometry



Modified from Vermeer 1998

Symmetric sampling 2D and 3D seismic data



1. Wavefield sampling:

2D: $W(t, x_s, x_r)$

Continuous wavefiled sampling



Symmetric sampling

3D: $W(t, x_s, y_s, x_r, y_r)$

2. Reciprocity in shot and receiver domain in 2D sampling (symmetric sampling)



$$\Delta x = \frac{1}{2k_{max}} = \frac{V_{min}}{2f_{max}}$$

3. 3D symmetric sampling:

Aspect ratio

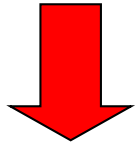


- a. Receiver point spacing/shot point spacing
- b. Receiver line spacing/shot line spacing
- c. Maximum inline offset/maximum crossline offset

Sparsity and irregular offset distribution

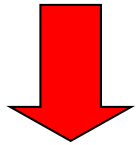


- Presence of natural obstacles
- Inaccessible areas
- Limited budget



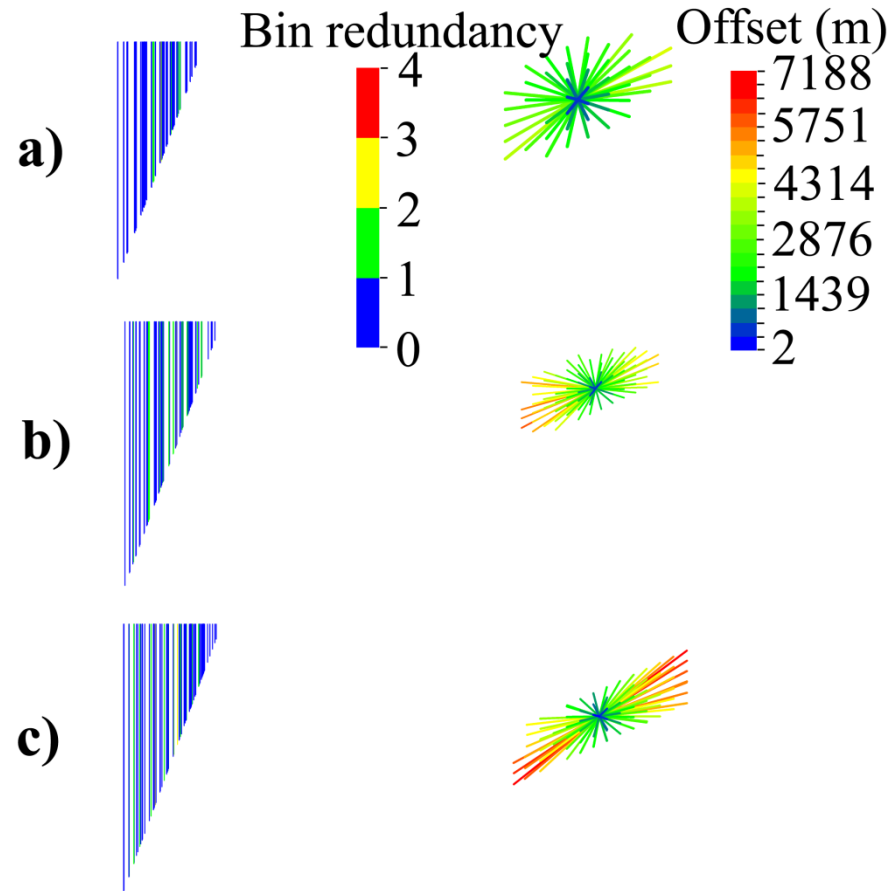
Sparsity

Larger shot and receiver line intervals are considered in which cause irregular offset and azimuth distribution



Acquisition footprint

Generating repetitive or periodic artifacts after DMO processing

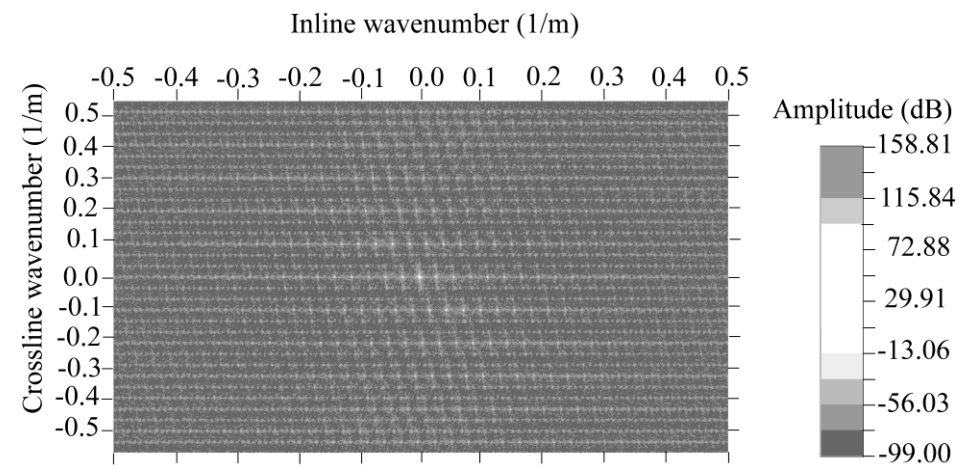


Modified from Cheraghi et al. 2012

Effects of acquisition footprint

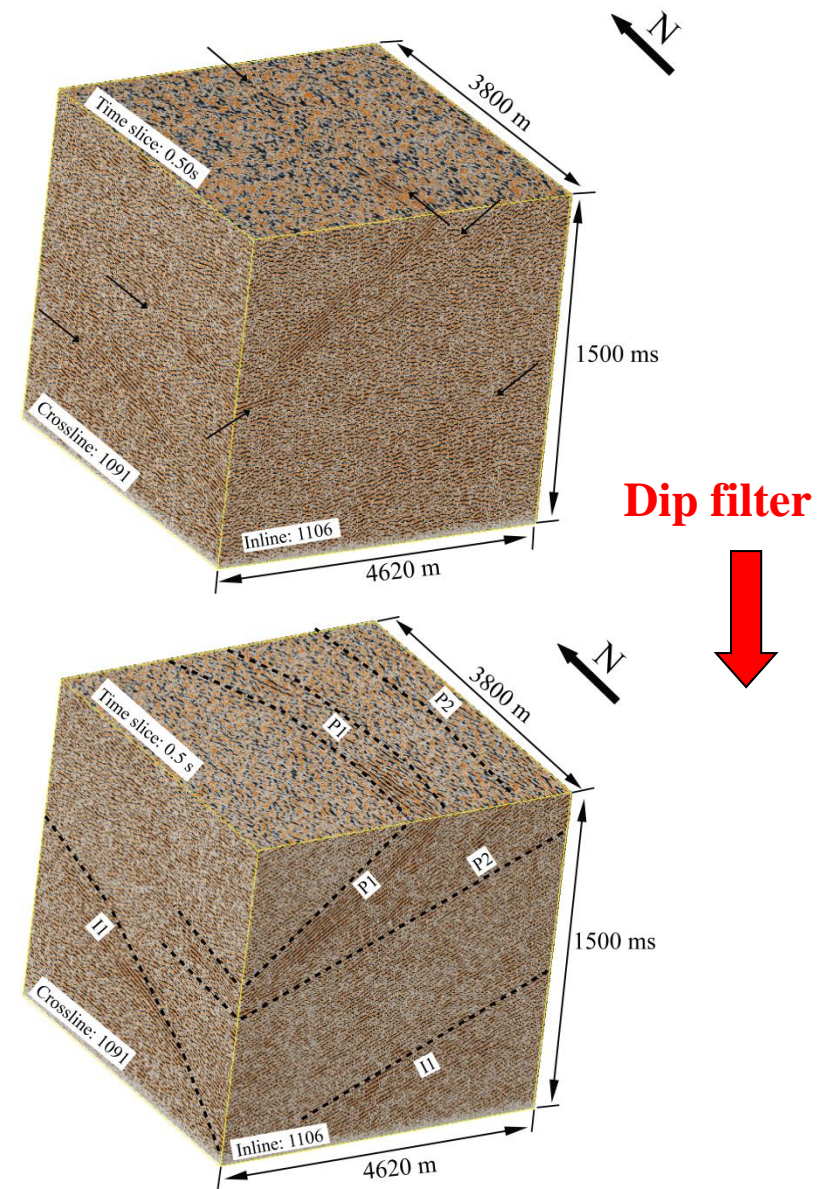


Kx-ky transformation
of trace midpoints



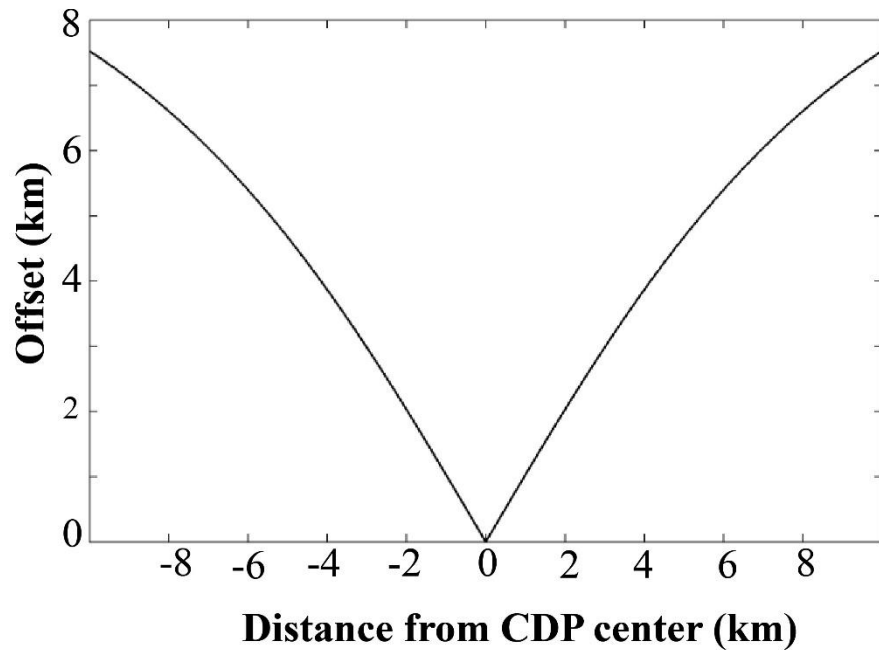
Bin size 11 by 30 m

Done based on a method introduced by
Gulunay et al. (2006)



Modified from Cheraghi et al. 2012

DMO corrections and prestack time migration (PSTM)



$V = 5500$ m/s

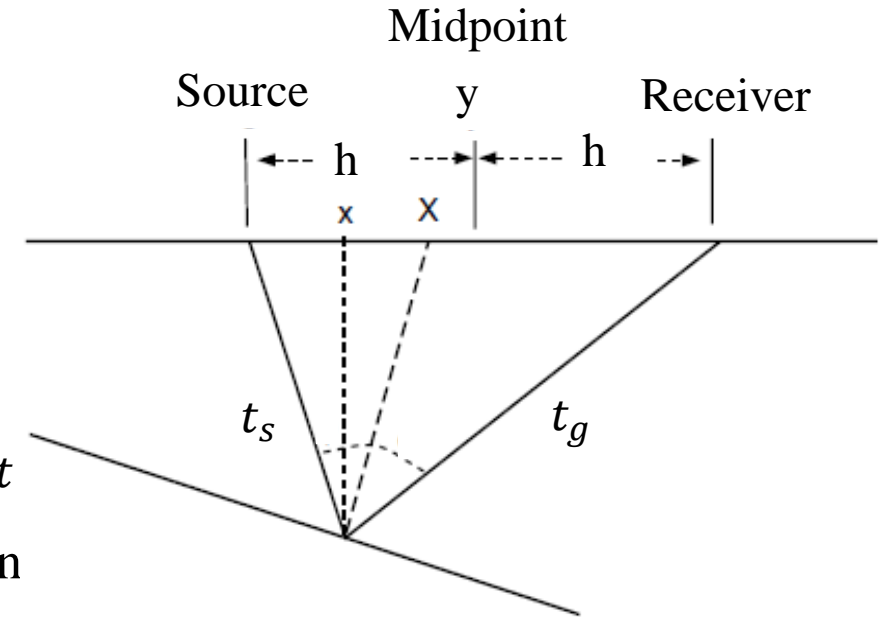
Sampling interval = 2 ms

$t = 4$ s

Target depth = 1 s

DMO and PSTM: midpoint and offset distribution

h : Offset/2
 V : velocity
 $t = t_s + t_g$
 X = zero-offset
 x = imaging point
 y = midpoint position



DMO correction:
$$t_D^2 = t^2 + \frac{4(y - X)^2}{V^2} - \frac{(y - X)^2 t^2}{h^2}$$

Modified from Hale, 1991

$$t_{\text{Kirchhof-mig}} = t^2 - \frac{4h^2}{V^2} - \frac{4(y - x)^2}{V^2} + \frac{16h^2(y - x)^2}{V^4 t^2}$$

Modified from Fowler, 1997

DMO corrections and prestack time migration (PSTM)



The **regularity/irregularity** of an acquired geometry for Kirchhoff PSTM algorithm or DMO corrections can be defined basically as a concept of an integral summation (Canning and Gardner, 1998):

$$f(x, y, z) = \int w \frac{d}{dt} f(S, R, \tau) dS dR$$

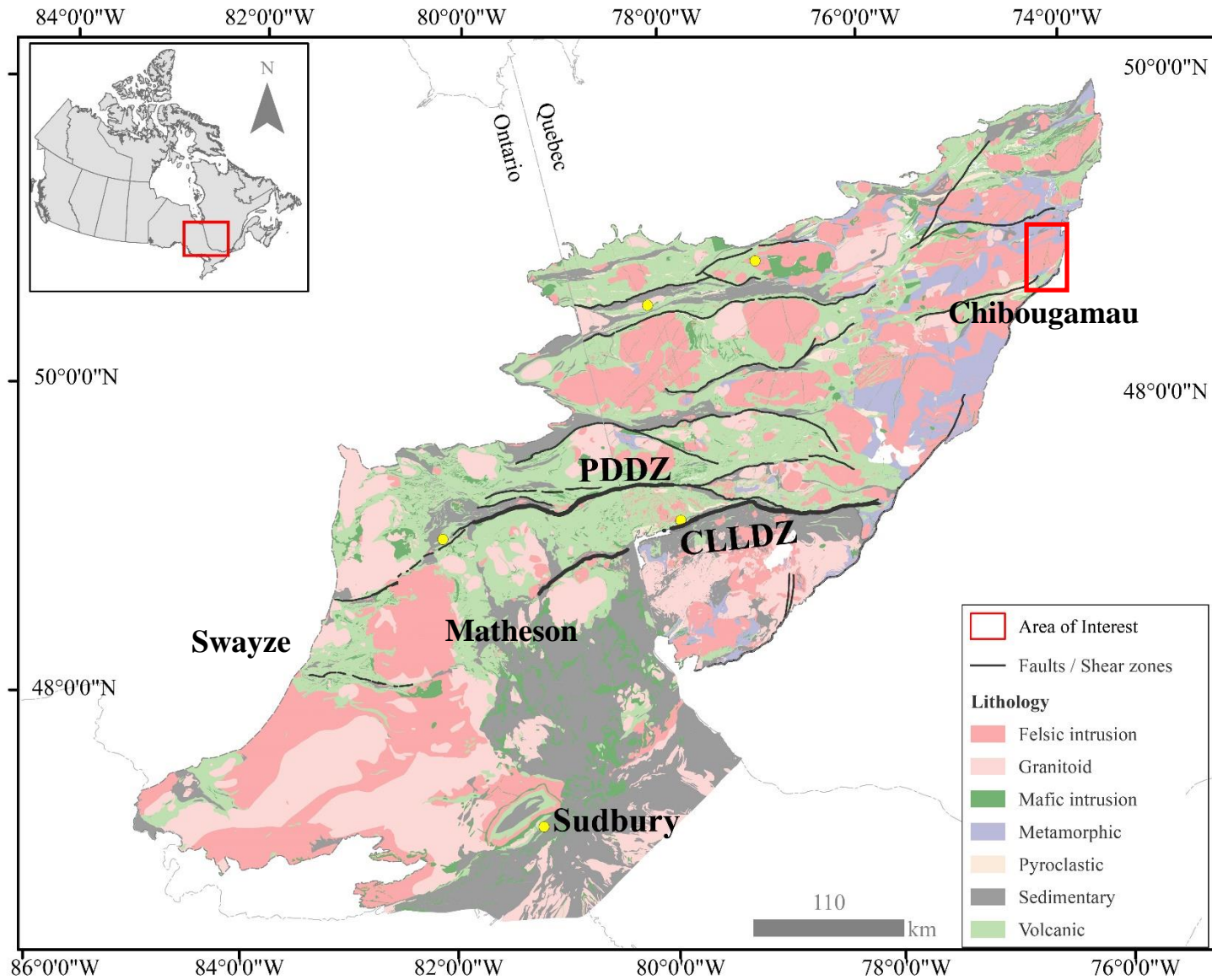
(x, y, z) is a imaging point

τ is travel time

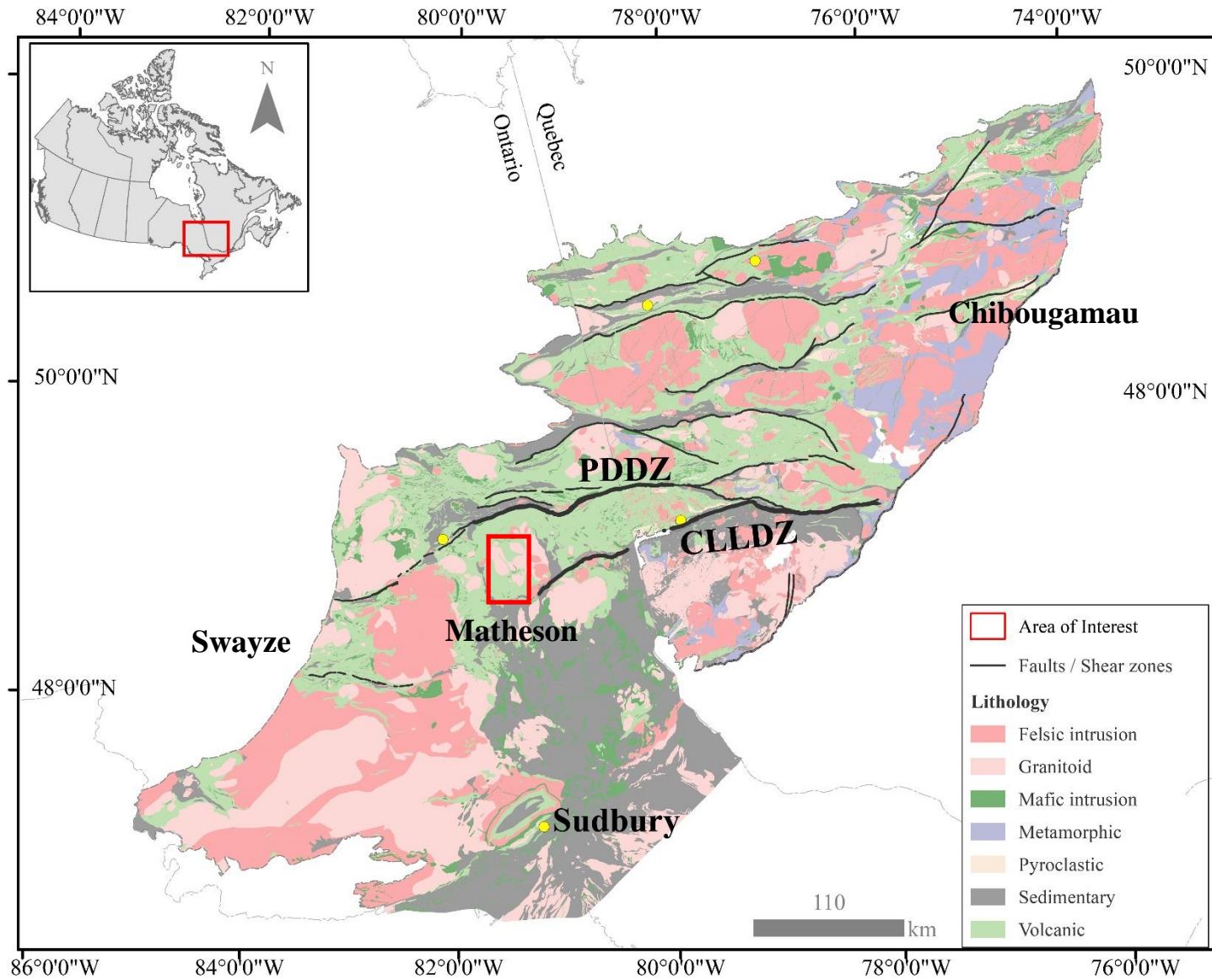
$dS dR$ will be CMP coordinate, i.e. $dx_m dy_m$

offsets are shown by w

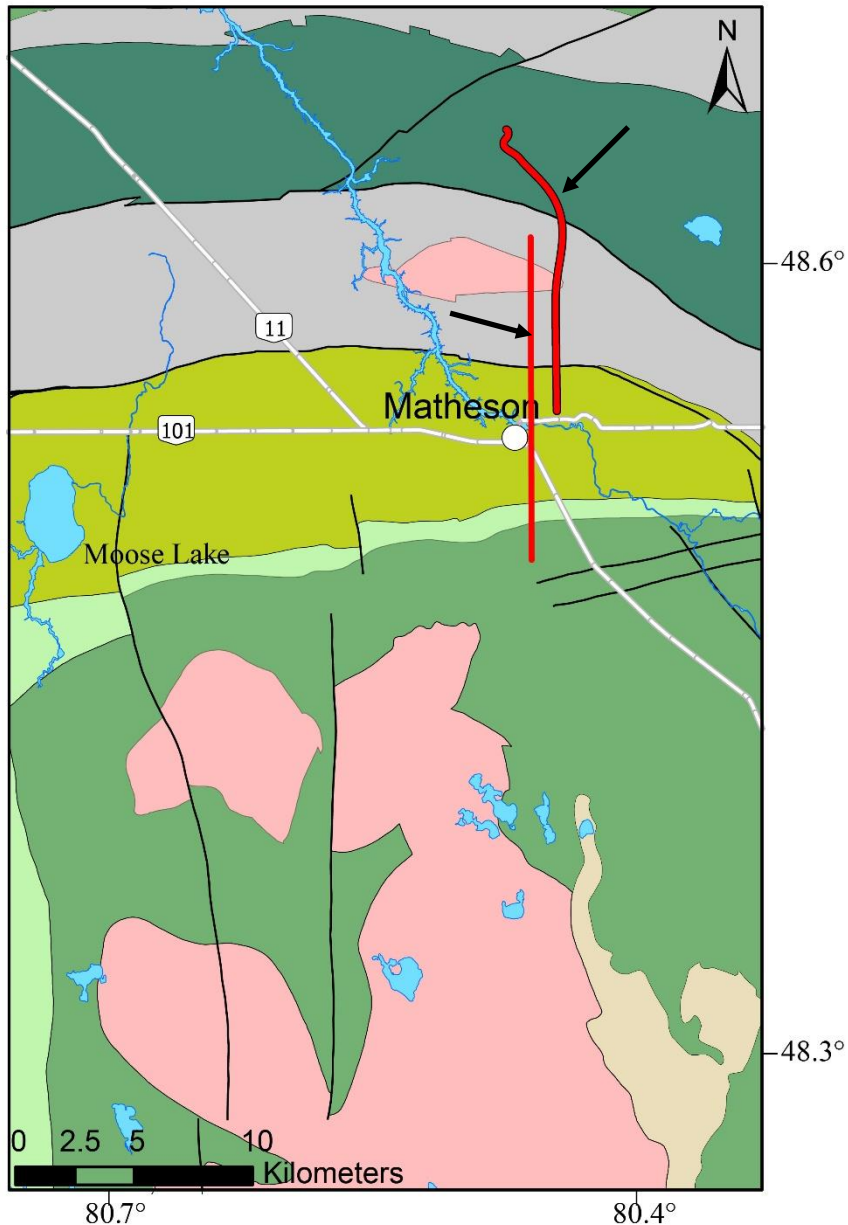
Location of Chibougamau research area



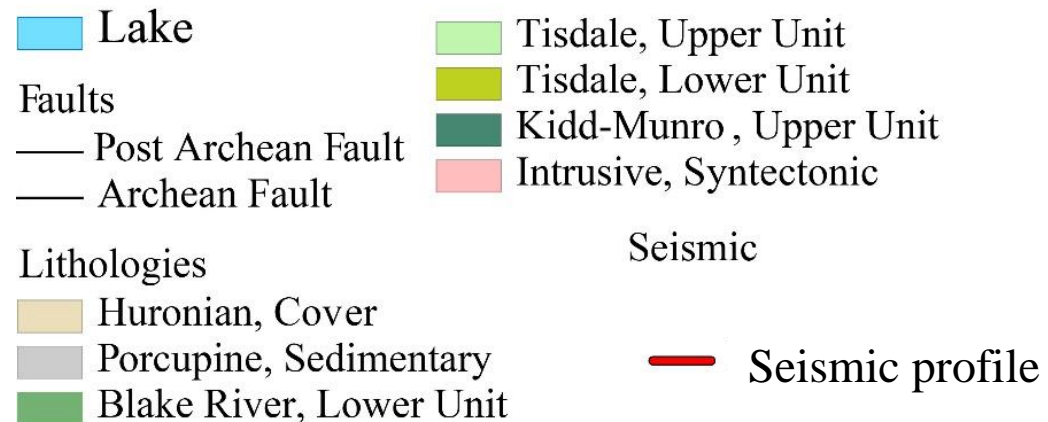
Location of Matheson research area



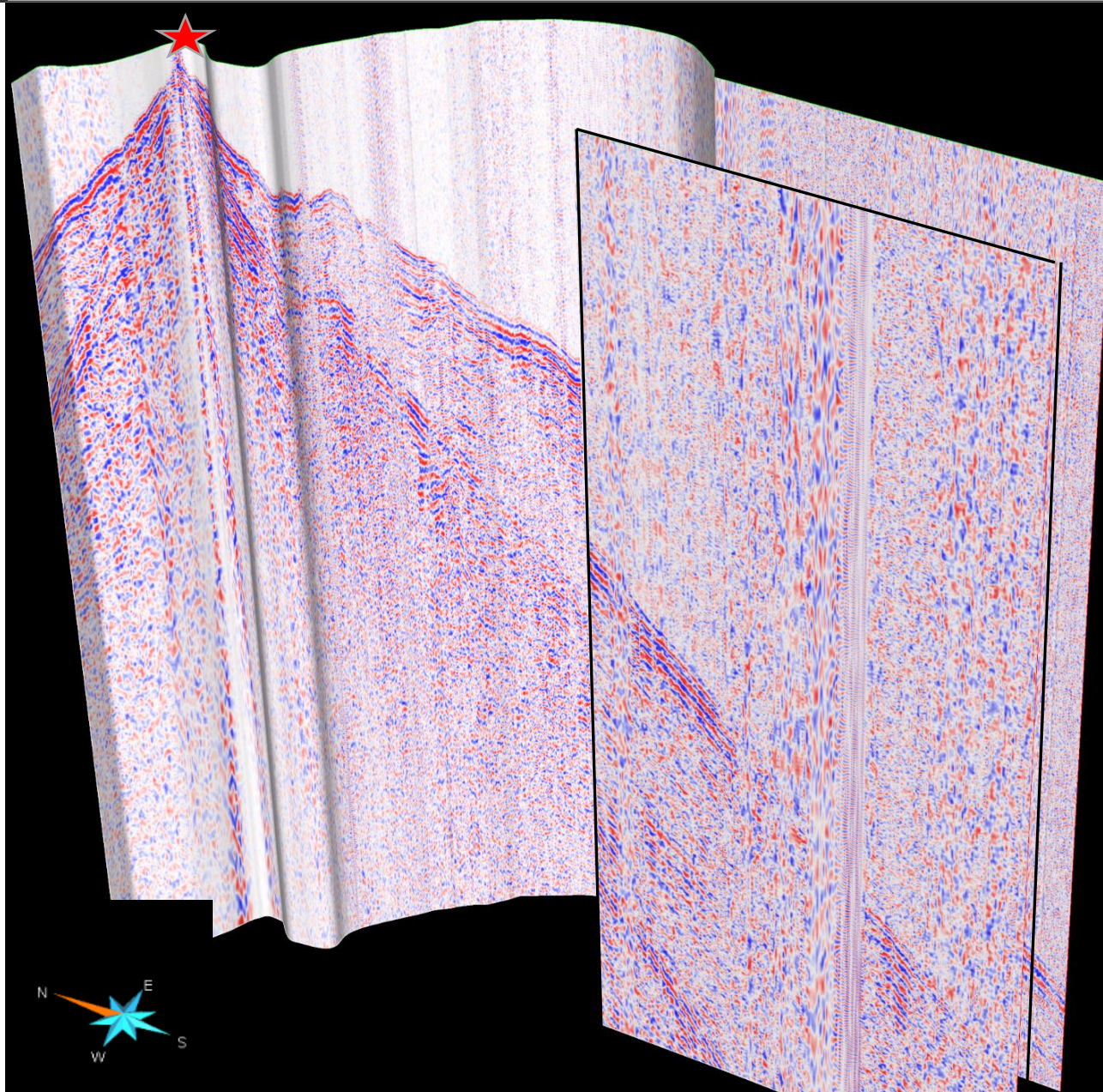
Matheson geological survey



- **Totally 1829 shots were acquired**
- **Number of receivers per shots: 2667**
- **Shot spacing: 6.25 m**
- **Receiver spacing: 12.5 m for the east survey and 25 m for the west survey**



Acquired shots in Matheson survey



First shot in the survey

East profile: 978 receivers, 12.5 m spacing

West profile: 213 receivers, 25 m spacing

The distance between two profile is ~ 2 km



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Thank you

