

Joint-inversion of simultaneous-source time-lapse seismic data

G. Ayeni, Y. Tang & B. Biondi

SEP138: pgs.157-170

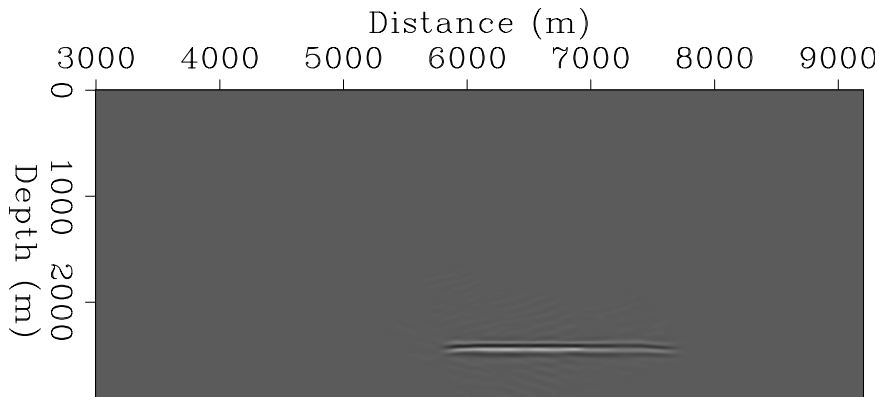


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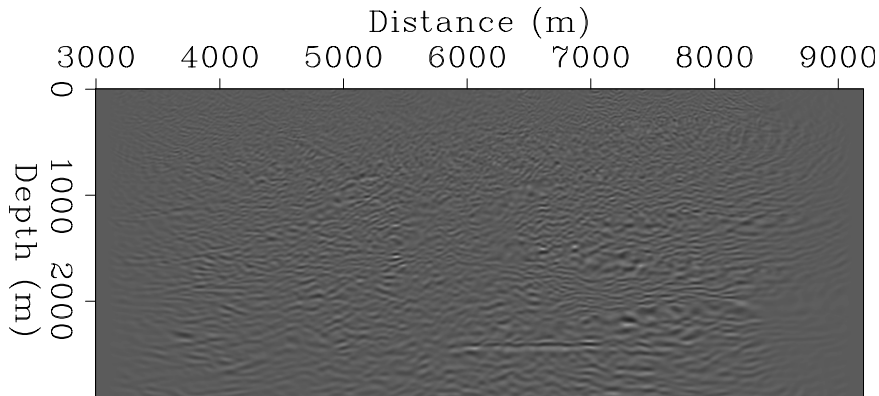
4D amplitude change: migration (separate sources)



(mig: separate 4d)



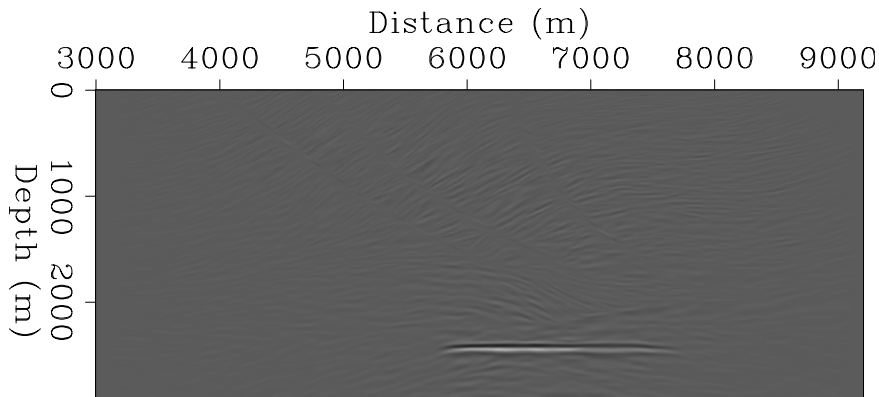
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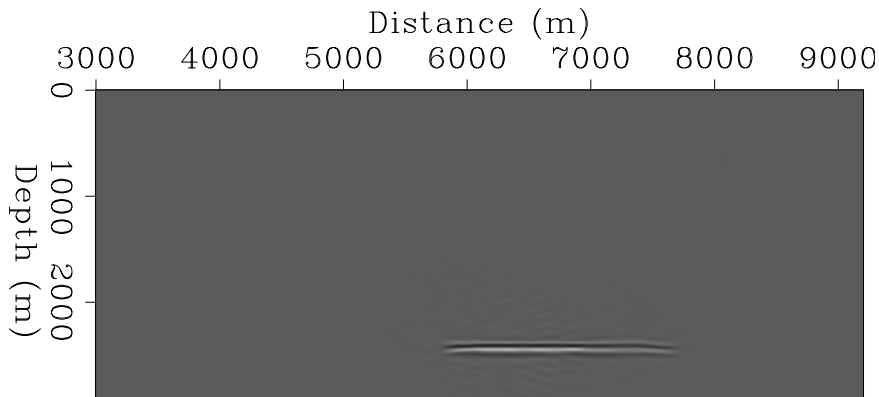
4D amplitude change: inversion (simultaneous sources)



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1 Objectives

2 Background

- Simultaneous-sources
- Time-lapse imaging
- Least-squares migration
- Joint least-squares migration

3 Examples

- Parameters
- Results

4 Conclusions

- Conclusions



Goals

- 1 **Develop** a framework for processing simultaneous-source time-lapse seismic data
- 2 **Test** the scheme on a 2D synthetic (*Marmousi*) model



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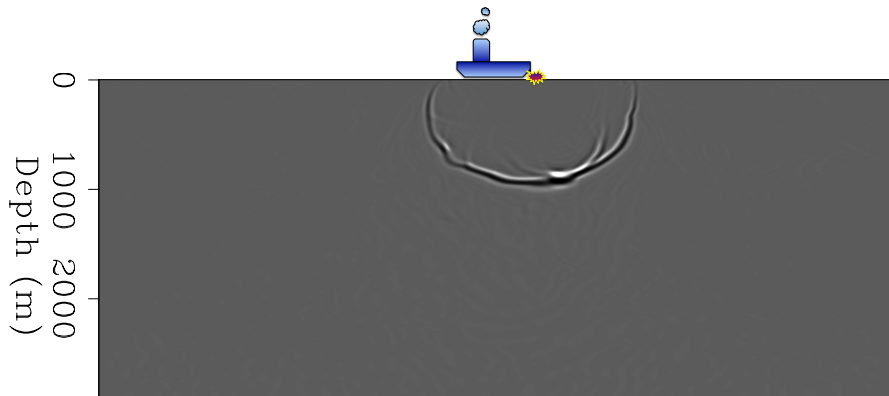
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- ① **Develop** a framework for processing simultaneous-source time-lapse seismic data
- ② **Test** the scheme on a 2D synthetic (*Marmousi*) model
- ③ **Apply** the scheme to a complex 3D synthetic model
- ④ **Convince** you to give us some relevant field data



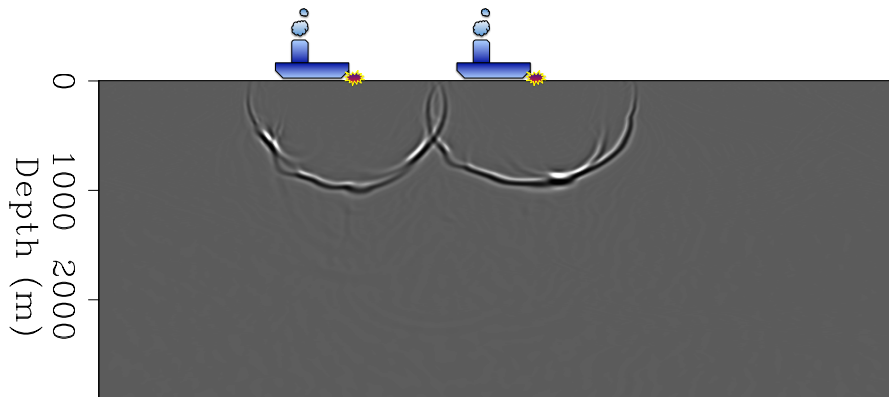
What is simultaneous shooting?

Conventional shooting (1 source)



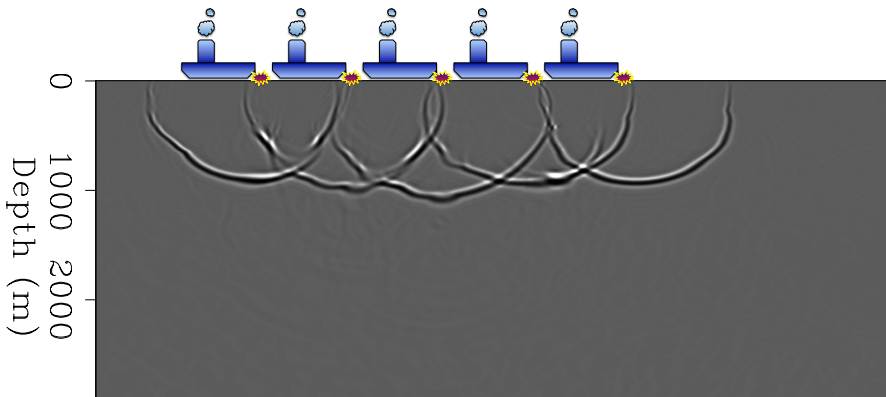
What is simultaneous shooting?

Simultaneous shooting [2 sources]



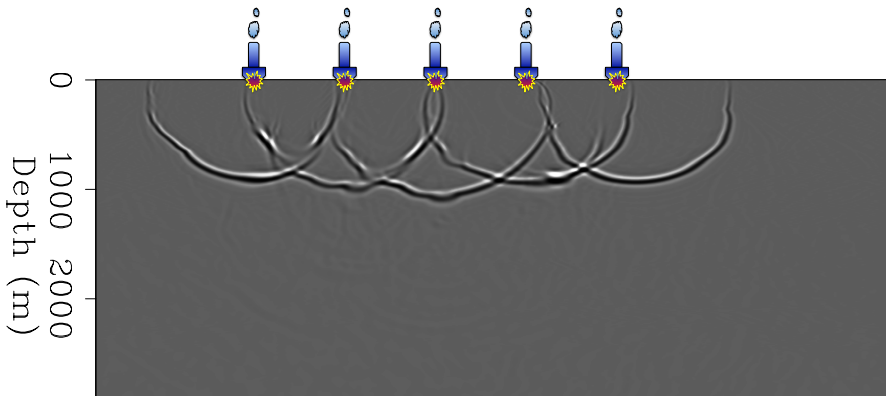
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Simultaneous shooting [5 sources]



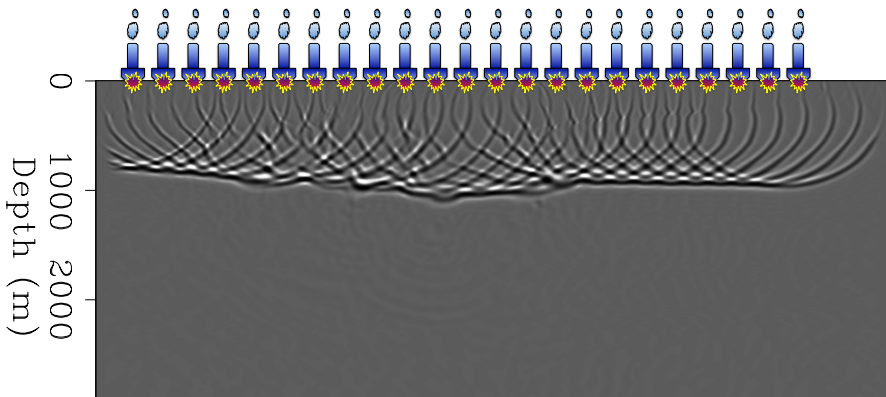
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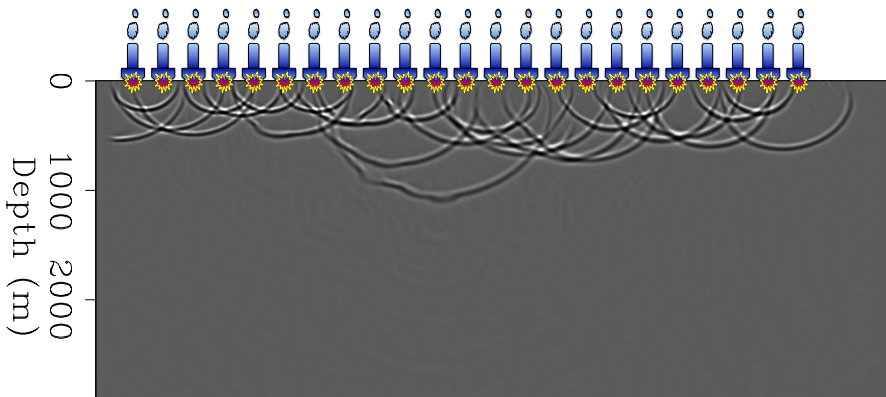
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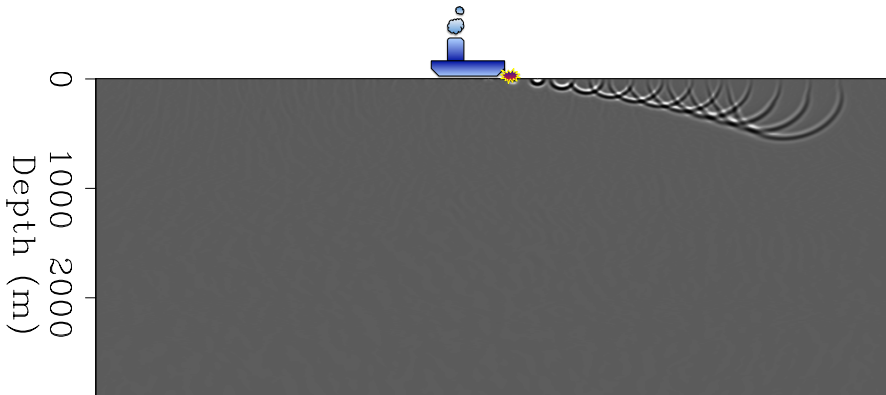
What is simultaneous shooting?

Simultaneous shooting [29 sources] (randomized)



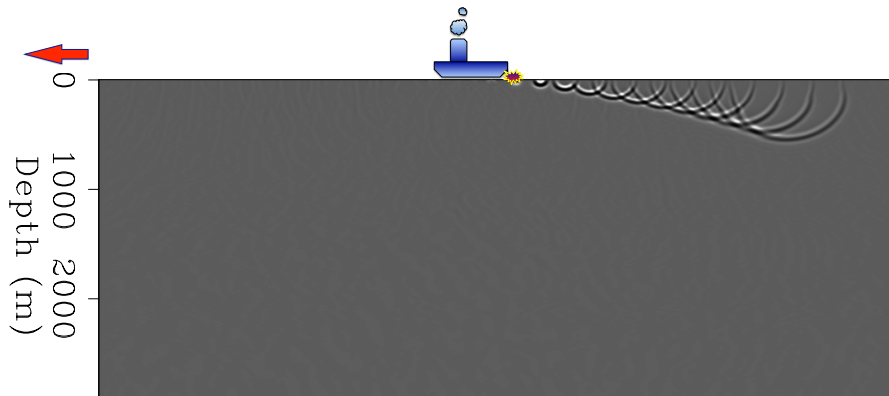
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Continuous/Blended acquisition [single boat]



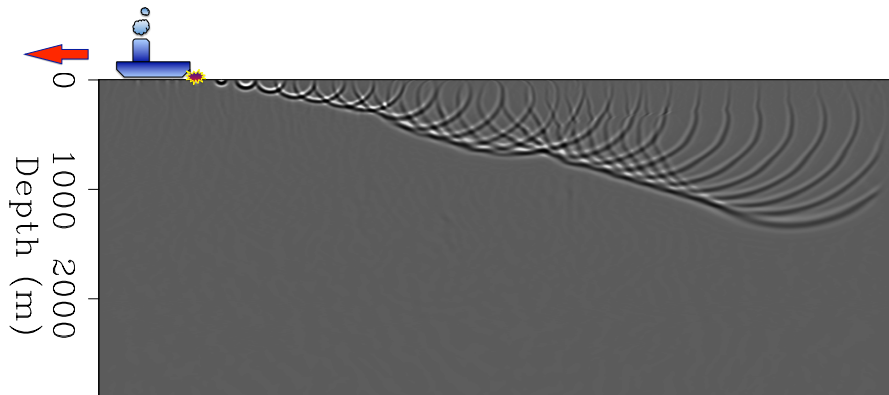
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Why simultaneous shooting?

- **Improved shot-sampling:** *reduces shot-interpolation requirement in conventional 3D narrow-azimuth acquisition*
- **Lower acquisition cost:** *enables simultaneous acquisition of multiple azimuths in 3D wide- or multi- azimuth data acquisition at lower cost*
- **Longer offsets:** *enables better imaging or improved AVO information*
- **Shorter acquisition time-window:** *makes acquisition practical where operational, climatic, political or other uncontrollable factors could have prevented it*



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Simultaneous-source non-repeatability hypothesis (Marine)

*“**geometry** and **relative shot-timing**, cannot be precisely repeated simultaneously for different surveys”*

$$\Delta X \Delta T \geq \gamma \quad (1)$$

ΔX : RMS-error in position (geometry non-repeatability)

ΔT : RMS-error in shot-timing (shot-timing non-repeatability)



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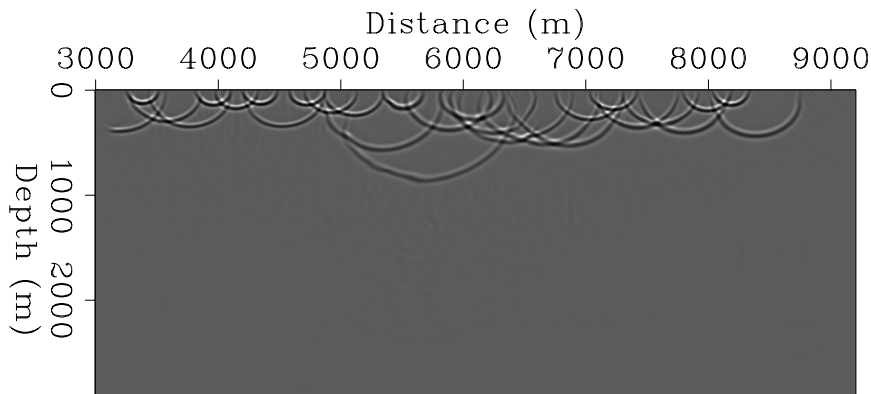
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Source wavefields at 0.4 sec [Baseline]

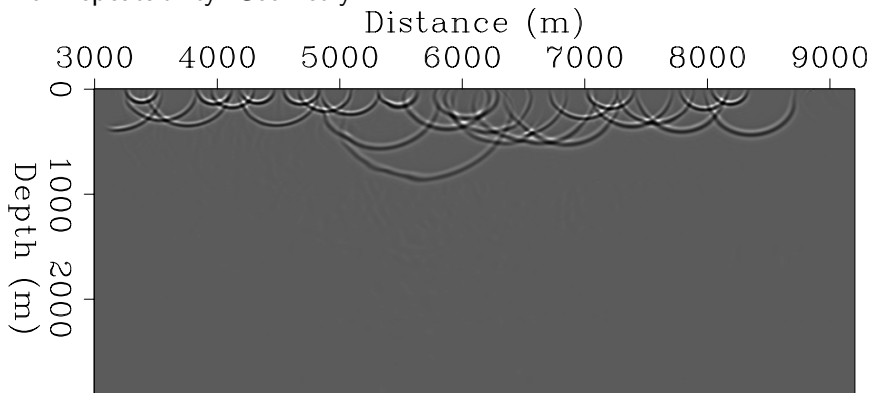


(geom-wav: encoded base)



Source wavefields at 0.4 sec [Monitor]

Non-repeatability: Geometry

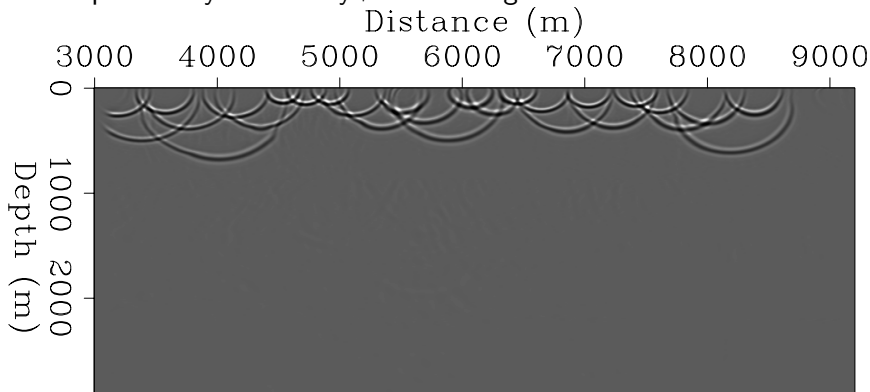


(geom-wav: encoded moni)



Source wavefields at 0.4 sec [Monitor]

Non-repeatability: Geometry+Shot-timing



(geom-time-wav: encoded moni)



Non-repeatability

*How well did you repeat the
 (i) geometry and
 (ii) shot-timing?*

$$WRMS = 2 \times \frac{\sqrt{b_{rms}} - \sqrt{m_{rms}}}{\sqrt{b_{rms}} + \sqrt{m_{rms}}} \quad (3)$$

b: baseline data

m: monitor data

rms: root-mean-square energy

non-repeatability due to differences in **relative shot/receiver positioning** and **relative shot-timing** at any surface position for different surveys



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Time-lapse (4D) imaging

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{L}_0 \mathbf{m}_0 &= \mathbf{d}_0 \\ \mathbf{L}_1 \mathbf{m}_1 &= \mathbf{d}_1 \end{aligned} \quad (4)$$

$$\Delta \mathbf{m} = \mathbf{m}_1 - \mathbf{m}_0 \quad (5)$$

$$\Delta \tilde{\mathbf{m}} = \tilde{\mathbf{m}}_1 - \tilde{\mathbf{m}}_0 \quad (6)$$

\mathbf{L}_i : modeling (acquisition) operator

\mathbf{d}_i : seismic data

\mathbf{m}_i : earth reflectivity model

$\tilde{\mathbf{m}}_i$: migrated image ($\mathbf{L}'_i \mathbf{d}_i$)

$\Delta \mathbf{m}$: time-lapse image

$i=0$: Baseline

$i=1$: Monitor



Conventional 4D processing

- **Data regularization**
- **Image alignment**
- **Match-filtering**

E.g. [Rickett and Lumley, 2001]

We **think** these methods are inadequate for simultaneous source data because of the strong non-repeatability



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Recent 4D methods: inversion

- **Wave-equation velocity analysis** [Albertin et al., 2006]
- **Spatio-temporal ray-tomography** [Ajo-Franklin et al., 2007]
- **Sequential inversion** [Oldenborger et al., 2007]
- **Contrast-source waveform inversion** [Abubakar et al., 2008]
- **Joint wave-equation inversion** [Ayeni and Biondi, 2009]



LSQ migration Applications

- **Incomplete data** [Nemeth et al., 1999]
- **AVA inversion** [Kühl and Sacchi, 2003]
- **Amplitude-preserving migration** [Mulder and Plessix, 2004]
- **Sub-salt imaging** [Clapp, 2005]
- **Target-oriented imaging** [Valenciano, 2008]
- **Blended data imaging** [Tang, 2009]



Least-squares (LSQ) migration

$$\mathbf{Lm} = \mathbf{d} \quad (7)$$

$$\mathbf{L}'\mathbf{L}\hat{\mathbf{m}} = \mathbf{L}'\mathbf{d} \quad (9)$$

L: modeling/acquisition operator

L': migration operator

d: seismic data

m: earth reflectivity model



Least-squares (LSQ) migration

$$\mathbf{Lm} = \mathbf{d} \quad (7)$$

$$S(\mathbf{m}) = \|\mathbf{Lm} - \mathbf{d}\|^2 \quad (10)$$

L: modeling/acquisition operator

L': migration operator

d: seismic data

m: earth reflectivity model

S: L_2 norm



Least-squares (LSQ) migration

$$\mathbf{Lm} = \mathbf{d} \quad (7)$$

$$S(\mathbf{m}) = \left\| \begin{array}{c} \mathbf{Lm} - \mathbf{d} \\ \epsilon \mathbf{Am} - \mathbf{0} \end{array} \right\|^2 \quad (11)$$

L: modeling/acquisition operator

L': migration operator

d: seismic data

m: earth reflectivity model

S: L_2 norm

A: regularization

ϵ : regularization strength



Least-squares (LSQ) migration

$$\mathbf{Lm} = \mathbf{d} \quad (7)$$

$$S(\mathbf{m}) = \left\| \begin{array}{c} \mathbf{LCp} - \mathbf{d} \\ \epsilon \mathbf{p} - \mathbf{0} \end{array} \right\|^2 \quad (12)$$

L: modeling/acquisition operator

L': migration operator

d: seismic data

m: earth reflectivity model

S: L_2 norm

C: preconditioner

ϵ : regularization strength

p: preconditioned variable



Least-squares (LSQ) migration

$$\tilde{\mathbf{L}}\mathbf{m} = \tilde{\mathbf{d}} \quad (8)$$

$$S(\mathbf{m}) = \left\| \begin{array}{c} \tilde{\mathbf{L}}\mathbf{C}\mathbf{p} - \tilde{\mathbf{d}} \\ \epsilon\mathbf{p} - \mathbf{0} \end{array} \right\|^2 \quad (13)$$

$\tilde{\mathbf{L}}$: modeling/acquisition operator (encoded)

$\tilde{\mathbf{L}}'$: migration operator (encoded)

$\tilde{\mathbf{d}}$: seismic data (encoded)

\mathbf{m} : earth reflectivity model

S : L_2 norm

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Least-squares (LSQ) migration

$$\tilde{\mathbf{L}}\mathbf{m} = \tilde{\mathbf{d}} \quad (8)$$

$$\tilde{\mathbf{L}}\mathbf{m} = \sum_{\mathbf{s}=\mathbf{a}}^{\mathbf{b}} a(\varphi_{\mathbf{s}})\mathbf{L}\mathbf{m} = \tilde{\mathbf{d}}_{\mathbf{s}_{\mathbf{a}\mathbf{b}}} \quad (14)$$

$$a(\varphi_{\mathbf{s}}) = e^{i\varphi_{\mathbf{s}}} = e^{i\omega t_{\mathbf{s}}} \quad (15)$$

\mathbf{s} : shot

$a(\varphi_{\mathbf{s}})$: time-delay function

$t_{\mathbf{s}}$: time-delay at shot \mathbf{s} .



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NOTE: *geometry non-repeatability results of differences in $\tilde{\mathbf{L}}$*



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NOTE: *shot-timing non-repeatability results of differences in $a(\varphi_{\mathbf{s}})$*



Joint least-squares (LSQ) migration

$$S(\mathbf{m}) = \left\| \begin{bmatrix} \tilde{\mathbf{L}}\mathbf{C}\mathbf{p} - \tilde{\mathbf{d}} \\ \epsilon\mathbf{p} - \mathbf{0} \end{bmatrix} \right\|^2 \quad (16)$$

$$\tilde{\mathbf{L}} = \begin{bmatrix} \tilde{\mathbf{L}}_0 & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} & \tilde{\mathbf{L}}_1 \end{bmatrix} \quad (17)$$

$$\tilde{\mathbf{d}} = \begin{bmatrix} \tilde{\mathbf{d}}_0 \\ \tilde{\mathbf{d}}_1 \end{bmatrix} \quad (18)$$

$i=0$: Baseline

$i=1$: Monitor



Joint least-squares (LSQ) migration

$$S(\mathbf{m}) = \left\| \begin{array}{c} \tilde{\mathbf{L}}\mathbf{C}\mathbf{p} - \tilde{\mathbf{d}} \\ \epsilon\mathbf{p} - \mathbf{0} \end{array} \right\|^2 \quad (16)$$

$$\mathbf{C} = \left[\begin{array}{c} \left(\begin{array}{cc} \mathbf{C}_0 & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{C}_1 \end{array} \right) \left(\begin{array}{cc} \mathbf{I} & \mathbf{\Lambda} \\ \mathbf{\Lambda} & \mathbf{I} \end{array} \right) \end{array} \right] \quad (19)$$

$i=0$: Baseline

$i=1$: Monitor

$0 < \Lambda_{kk} < 1$: Diagonal leak-operator



Joint least-squares (LSQ) migration

$$S(\mathbf{m}) = \left\| \begin{bmatrix} \tilde{\mathbf{L}}\mathbf{C}\mathbf{p} - \tilde{\mathbf{d}} \\ \epsilon\mathbf{p} - \mathbf{0} \end{bmatrix} \right\|^2 \quad (16)$$

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$i=0$: Baseline

$i=1$: Monitor

$\hat{\mathbf{m}}_0$: inverted baseline

$\hat{\mathbf{m}}_1$: inverted monitor



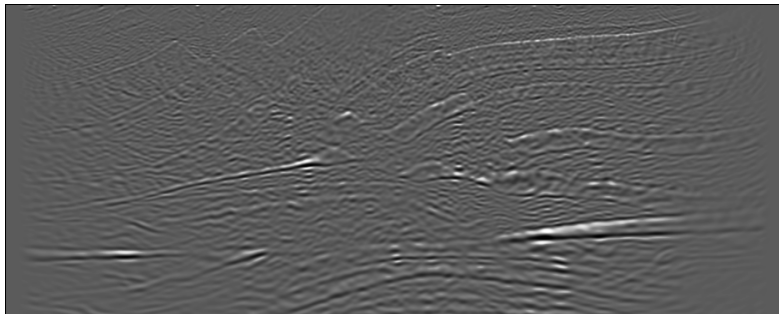
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 - Dips estimated on *interpretable* baseline image



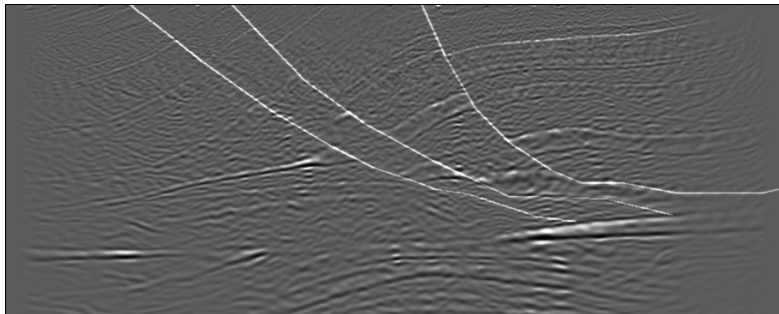
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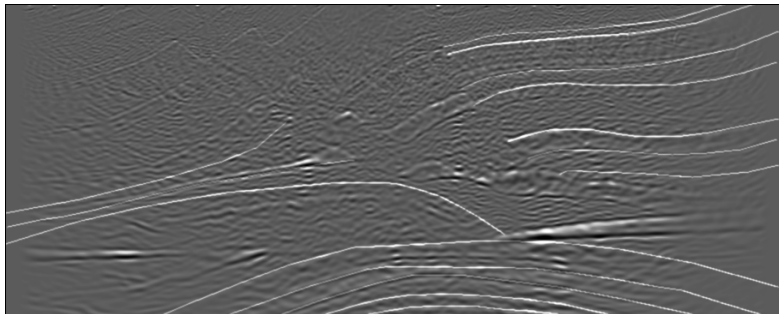
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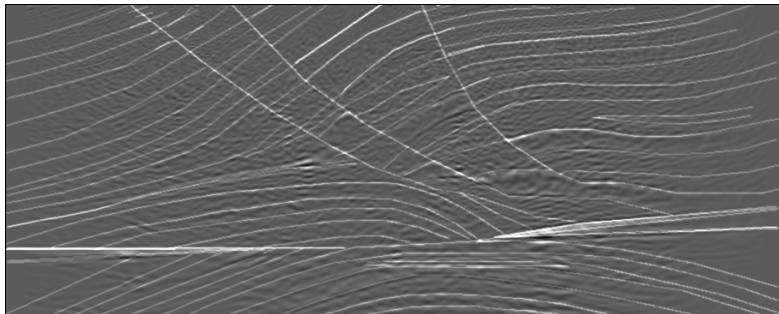
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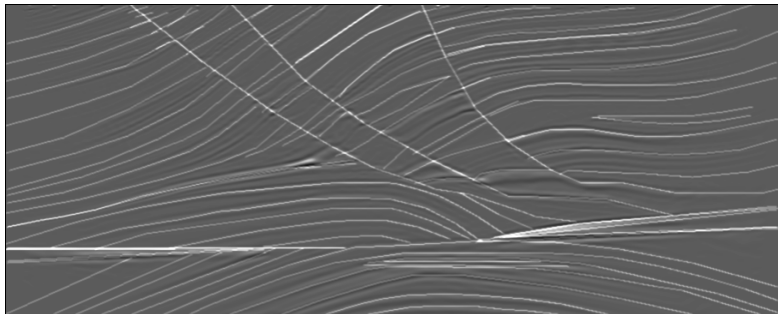
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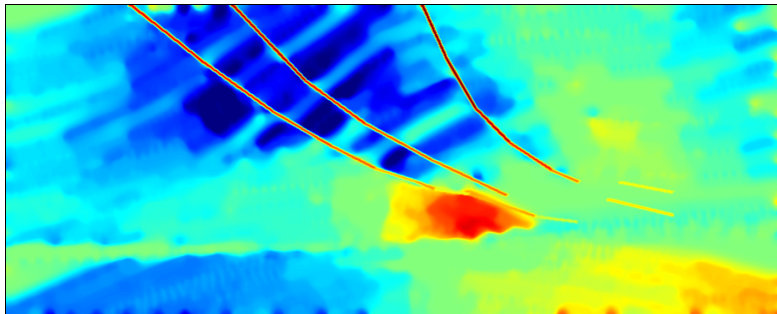
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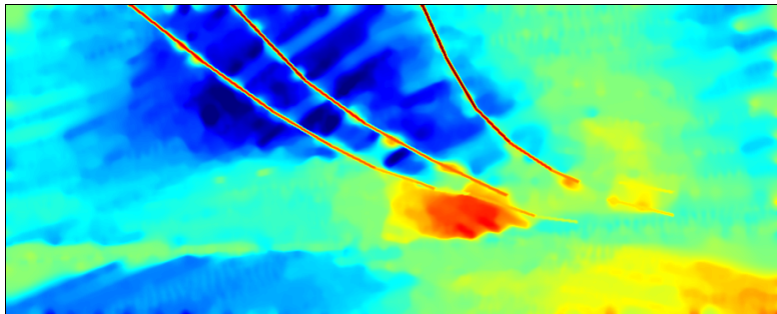
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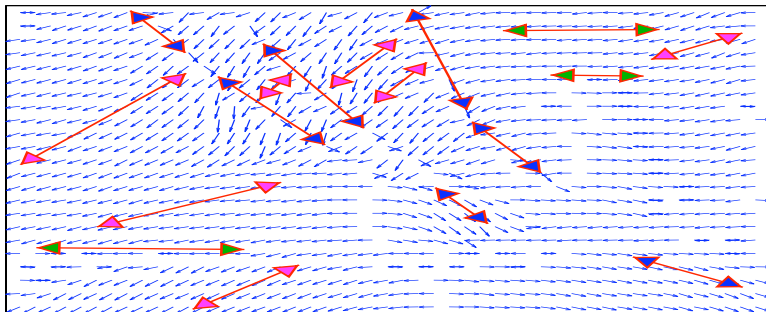
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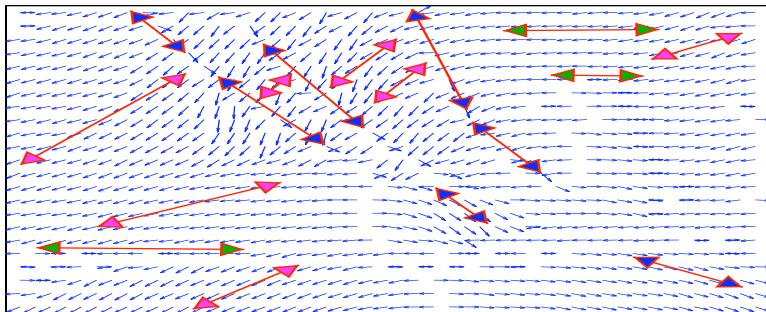
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Preconditioners

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- Temporal: Leaky integrator



Preconditioners

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- Temporal: Leaky integrator
- Cascaded precondition operators
 - Temporal leak-rate increases as a function of iteration
 - Decrease in temporal regularization with iteration
 - Dip discrimination reduces as a function of iteration
 - Decrease in spatial regularization with iteration



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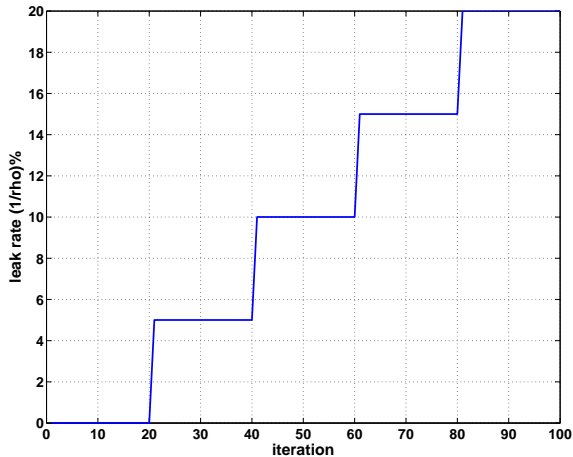
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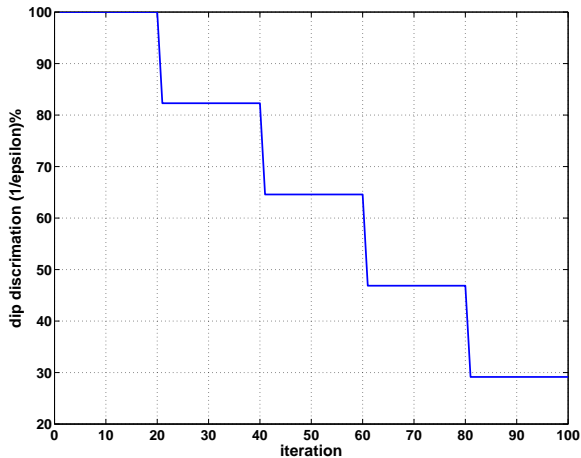
Cascaded preconditioners

Temporal leak rate

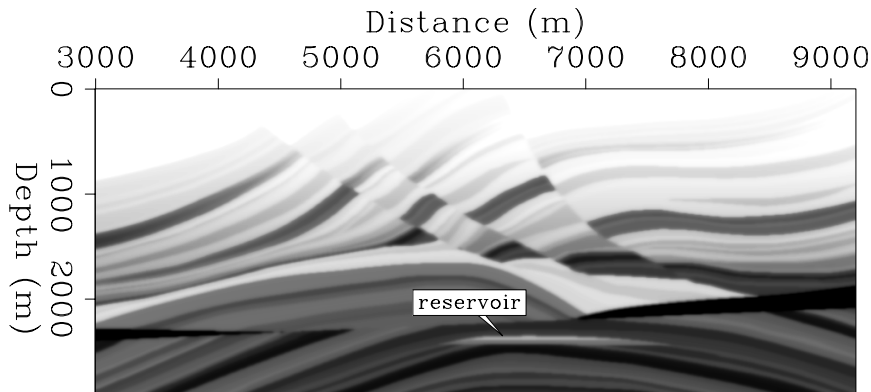


Cascaded preconditioners

Dip discrimination



2D velocity model (Baseline)



(vel: marmousi base)



2D data summary

Table I: Modeling parameters

	Shots	Receivers
Number	29	776
spacing (m)	80	8

Maximum relative shot-time delay: 1.0 s

Maximum shot-displacement: 32 m

Model grid-size: 8x8 m

All shots encoded



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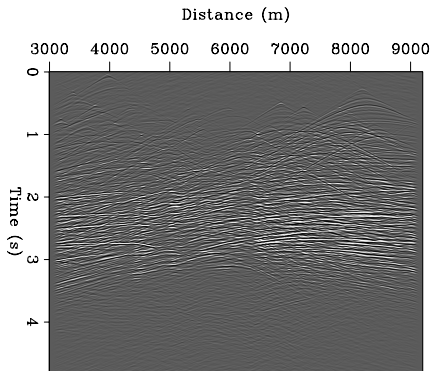
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All shots encoded

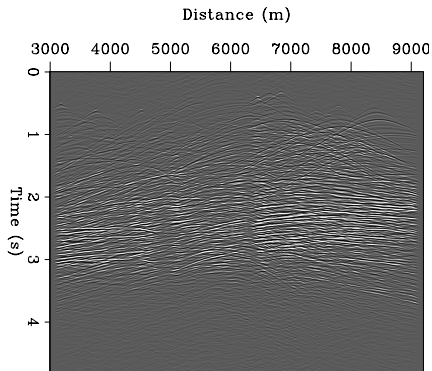
Neglect geomechanical changes



Encoded baseline (left) and monitor (right) encoded data



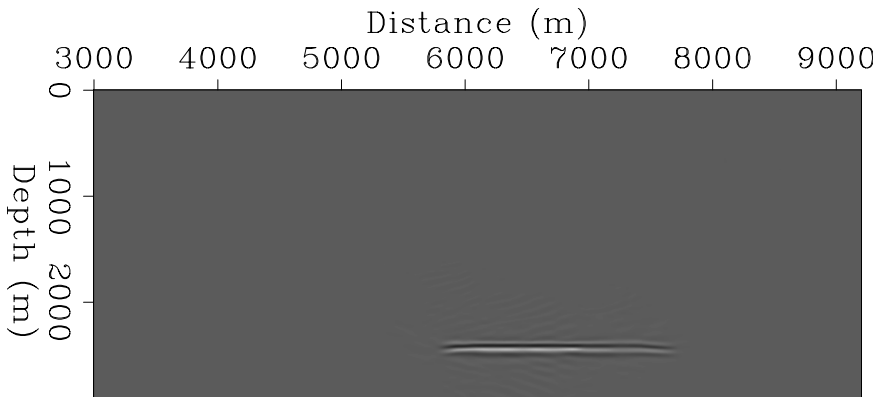
(dat: encoded base)



(dat: encoded moni)



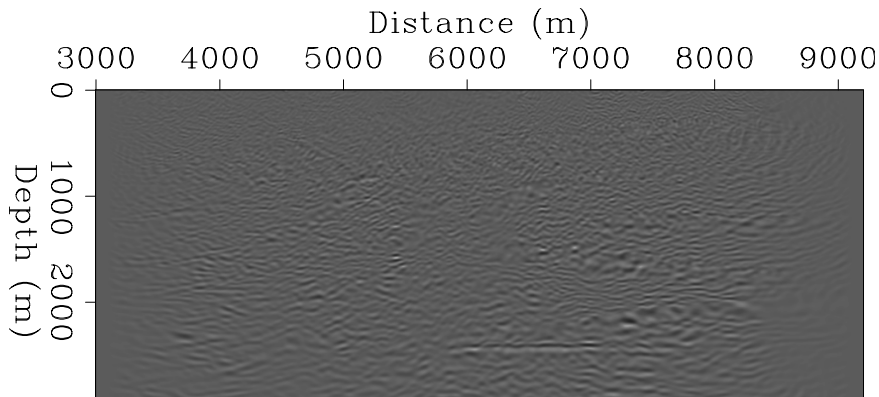
4D amplitude change: migration (separate sources)



(mig: separate 4d)



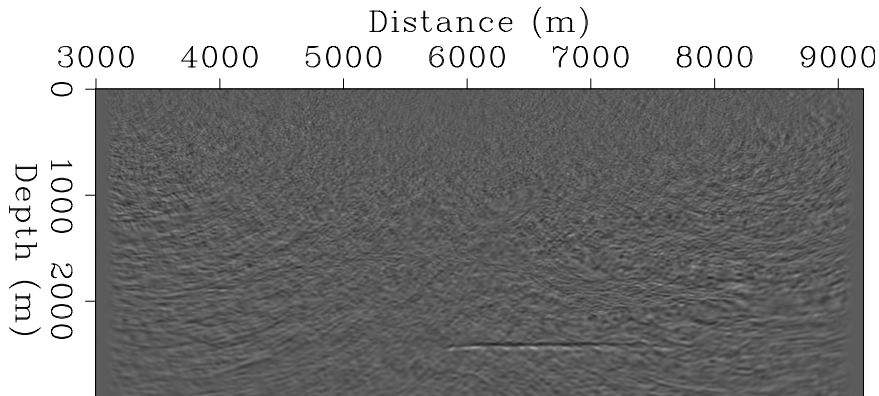
4D amplitude change: migration (simultaneous sources)



(mig: encoded 4d)



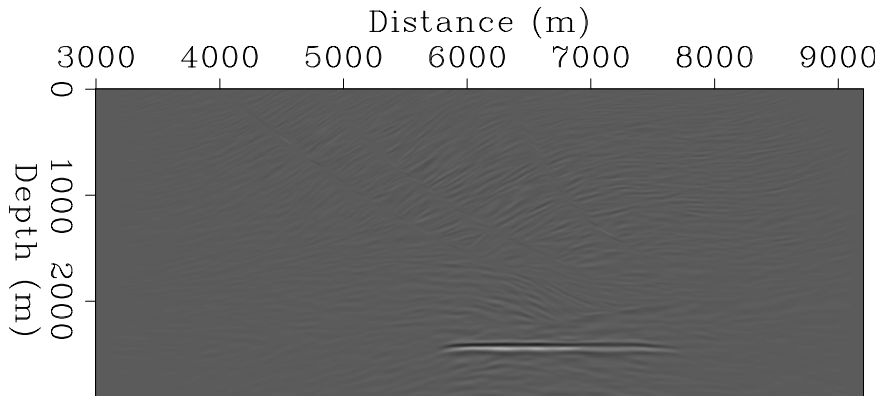
4D amplitude change: separate inversion



(sep-inv: encoded 4d)



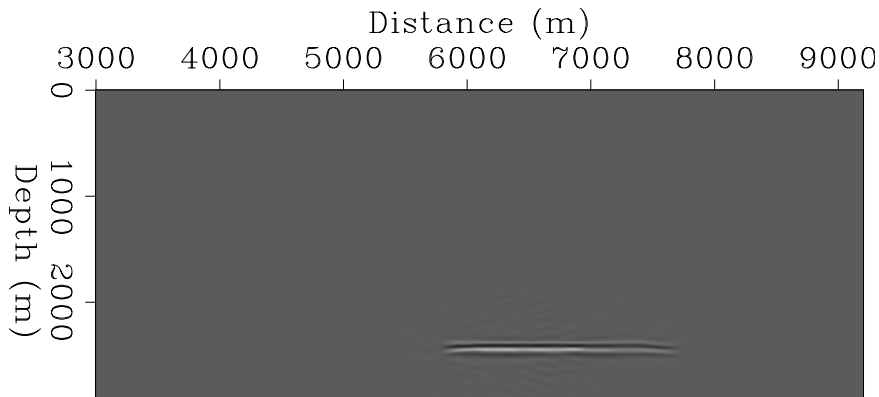
4D amplitude change: J-PLSI



(pre-inv: encoded 4d)



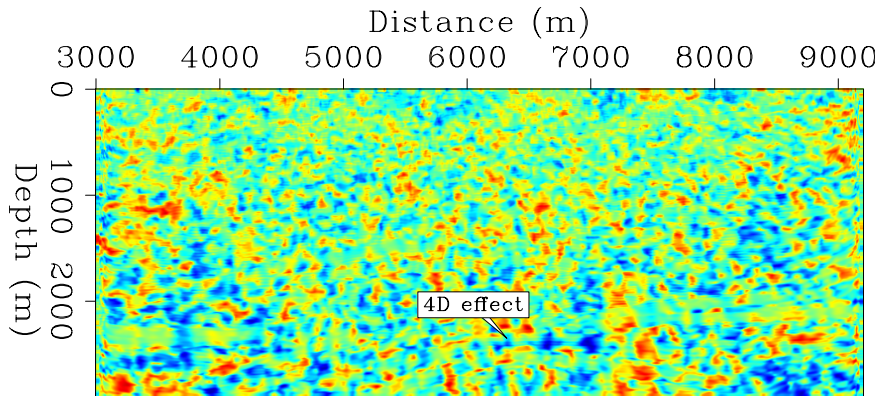
4D amplitude change: separate sources



(mig: separate 4d)



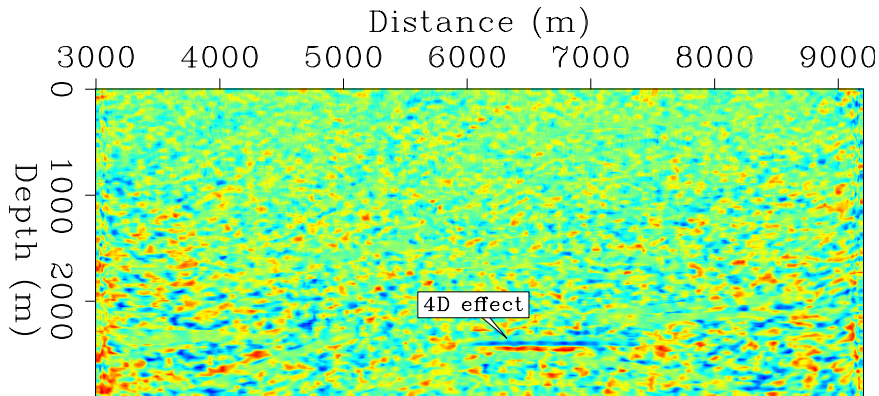
Repeatability (WRMS): migration (simultaneous sources)



rep: encoded mig



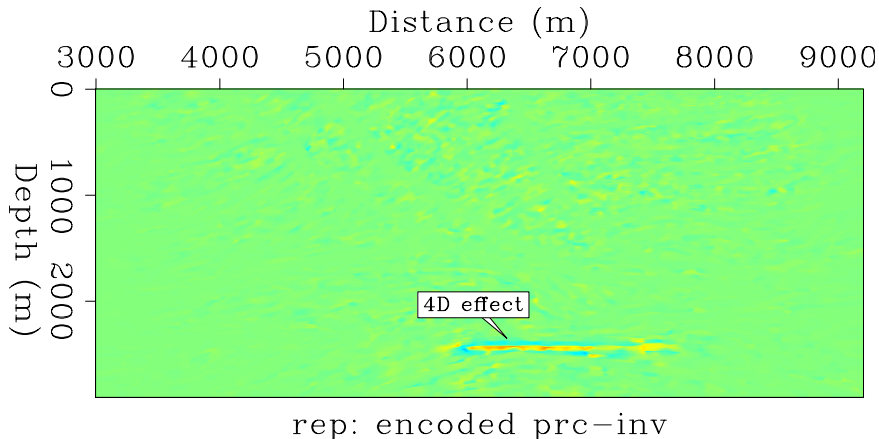
Repeatability (WRMS): separate inversion



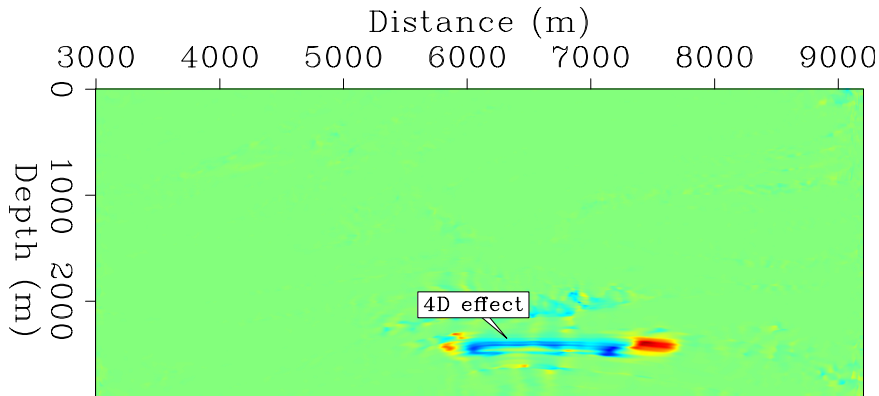
rep: encoded sep-inv



Repeatability (WRMS): J-PLSI



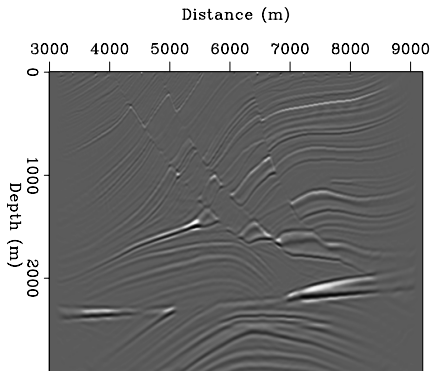
Repeatability (WRMS): migration (separate sources)



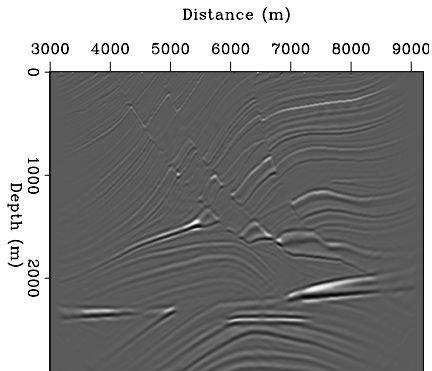
rep: separate mig



Baseline and monitor: migration (separate sources)



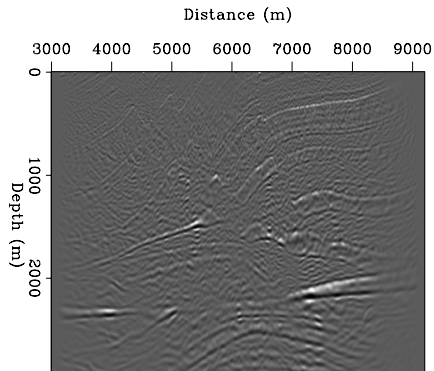
(mig: separate base)



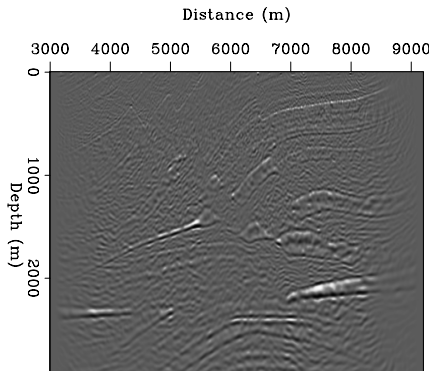
(mig: separate moni)



Baseline and monitor: migration (simultaneous sources)



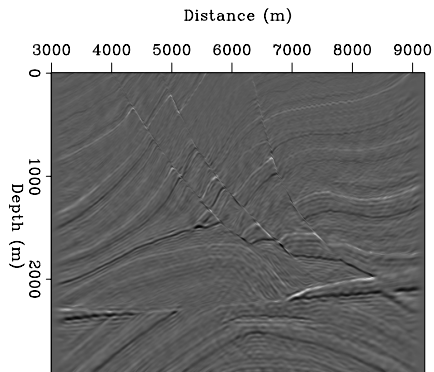
(mig: encoded base)



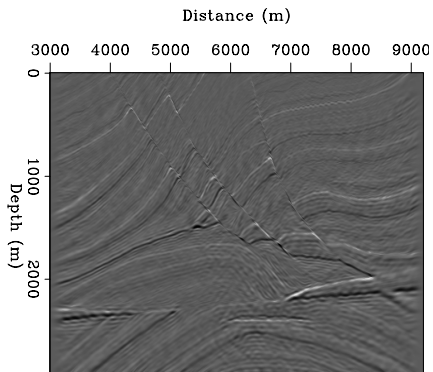
(mig: encoded moni)



Baseline and monitor: J-PLSI



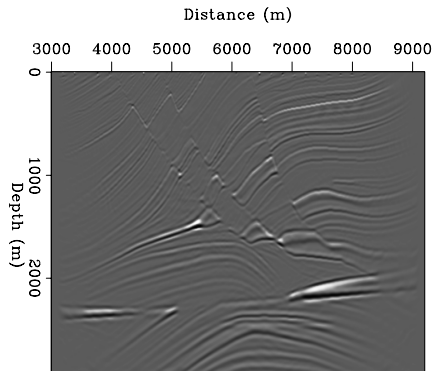
(pre-inv: encoded base)



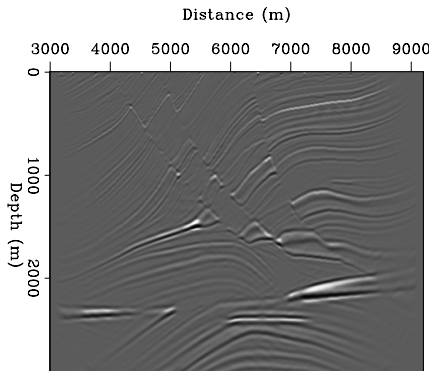
(pre-inv: encoded moni)



Baseline and monitor: migration (separate sources)



(mig: separate base)



(mig: separate moni)



Conclusions

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Thanks for your attention

Questions?

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Joint-inversion of simultaneous-source time-lapse seismic data

G. Ayeni, Y. Tang & B. Biondi





SEP138: pgs.157-170













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