# Offshore High-Resolution Multichannel Seismic Data Processing in *RadExPro* Software

Rev. 05.12.2013

Working with this tutorial you will need to use OffMCData.zip containing 2 files:

- *line5raw.sgy* is a data sample in SEG-Y format. This is a boomer line from the White Sea, acquired with 16 channel streamer. Channel spacing was 2 m, offset from the source to the first channel 14 m.
- *ship\_coords.txt* contains sample ship positioning information in ASCII format. The file contains 3 columns: shot point number (FFID), X coordinate of the ship, and Y coordinate of the ship. It looks as following:

FFID	X	Y	
1400	1000.00	0000	5500.00000
1401	1001.41	1421	5501.41421
1402	1002.82	2843	5502.82843

It is assumed that before working with this tutorial you have already got some basic theoretical knowledge of multichannel data processing.

For the details of individual modules mentioned here, please refer the latest version of the RadExPro User Manual available at <u>www.radexpro.com</u>.

Please note, that seismic processing is, to a large extent, data dependent so this tutorial cannot cover all possible cases or issues you can find in your data. What is described below is just a typical processing workflow that can be taken as a basic guideline for the real-life data processing.

In case of any questions, please contact us at <a href="mailto:support@radexpro.ru">support@radexpro.ru</a>

# Data Input and Visual Check

First, create a new project and load the input data (see "How To Create Project And Load Data" tutorial for the details).

We name our project 'OffshoreHiResMultiChan', but you can use any other name, of course. Within the project we created an area named *White Sea*, a line named *Line 5*, and a flow for data input:



Inside the flow we will read the data with SEG-Y Input, save it as a project dataset (we name it *raw* and save at the *Line 5* level) with Trace Output and finally display the data on the screen using Screen Display module:

C Offshore	HiResMultiChan/White	Sea/line 5/010 data input 🛛 – 🗖 🗙
<u>Help Options Database Too</u> SEG-Y Input <- line5raw.sgy Trace Output -> raw Screen Display	Trace Input SEG-Y Input SEG-Y Input SEG-D Input SEG-B Input SEG-2 Input SCS-3 Input Load Text Trace Data Input Trace Header Math	Data I/O ∧ Trace Output SEG-Y Output RAMAC/GPR JOГИC GSSI Input Super Gather Text Output Data Output Geometry/Headers Header<->Dataset Transfer
MB1 - Drag module; Ctrl+MB1 - C		- Module Parameters; MB2 - Toggle module; Ctrl-

The parameters of the modules in the flow are shown below:

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	<u></u>
	SEG-Y Input ×
File(s) DATAMine5raw.sgy	Sample format       Sample interval       0.05         Image: IBM Floating Point       Number of traces       0         Image: IBM Floating Point       Trace length       4000         Image: IBM Floating Point       Trace length       4000         Image: IBM Floating Point       Trace length       4000         Image: IBM Floating Point       Image:
Add Delete Load list Save	Ist Load remap Save remap
Trace Outpu	it X
File raw ; White Sea\line 5\raw Output	sample format 💿 R4 🔘 I2 🔘 I1
Display	x parameters
	display mode     Normalizing factor     Gain     0.3       VA     C None     Bias(%)     0
□ Variable spacing       field         □ Space to maximum ensemble width       ⓒ Grey         □ Ensembles' gap       2         □ Muliple panels       0         □ Use excursion       2.0         traces       □ Data/*	density display mode     Normalizing factor     Gain     0.3       O None     © Entire screen     Bias(%)     0       om     Define     O Individual
Plot headers Header mark Picks/polygons settings Save Template Load Template	Max.vel (m/s) 1500.0

Execute the flow using Run menu command. The data will be read from the file, saved to the project database and then displayed on the screen:



In the Screen Display window you see several raw shots displayed one after another. One can clearly see the direct wave (marked on the figure by blue arrow), seafloor reflection (marked by orange arrow) and some subbottom reflections below it.

Another thing one can notice here is the strong low frequency noise interfering with the data. Click at the spectrum button on the toolbar and then use left mouse button to select a rectangular area on the screen to calculate the average spectrum.



A new window with the average amplitude spectrum of the selected data fragment will open, and the rectangular area will be marked by a frame.

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Zoom in to the range of 0-1000 Hz in along the f axis of the spectrum window.



Now you can clearly see this strong low frequency noise below the 100 Hz. This is quite typical for the high-resolution offshore seismic data recorded without a low-cut analogue filter. This noise is believed to be related to the ship operation.

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#### RadExPro seismic software



Close the spectrum window now and click on the **H** toolbar button of the Screen Display and then on any trace on the screen. You will see a Header Display window. By default it shows all trace header fields associated to this trace. The list of headers is long, so the Header Display window is shown on the next page. Scrolling through the list and clicking on different traces on the screed you may check which information is available in the trace headers.

E Hea	aders Display
View	
AAXFILT	0.00000 ^
AAXSLOP	0.00000
AOFFSET	0.00000
BLOCKSHIFT1	0.00000
BLOCKSHIFT2	0.00000
ССР	0
ССР Х	0.00000
CCP_Y	0.00000
CDP	1535
CDP X	0.00000
CDP Y	0.00000
CHAN	8
CHANNEL SET	0
COMP	0
COR FLAG	0
DAY	194
DELAY	0.00000
DEPTH	0.00000
DSIND	0
dt	0.05000
EARLYG	0.00000
EPS	0.00000
FBPICK	0.00000
FFID	1403
	1403
HOUR	2
	2
ILINE_NO	-
Lat_D	0.00000
Lon_D	0.00000
MARKER	0
MATRIX_AZIMUTH	0.00000
MATRIX_H1X	0.00000
MATRIX_H1Y	0.00000
MATRIX_H1Z	0.00000
MATRIX_H2X	0.00000
MATRIX_H2Y	0.00000
MATRIX_H2Z	0.00000
MATRIX_PITCH	0.00000
MATRIX_ROLL	0.00000
MATRIX_VX	0.00000
MATRIX_VY	0.00000
MATRIX_VZ	0.00000
MINUTE	23
MS	0
NUMSMP	4000
OFFSET	0.00000
Path	0
PICK1	0.00000
PICK2	0.00000
PREAMP	0.00000
R LINE	0 ~

It may be not very convenient to examine such a long list of headers, so you may wish to see only those header fields which you will really need to check and correctly assign positioning information:

FFID – field record number/shot number;
CHAN – channel number;
SOU\_X/SOU\_Y – source coordinates;
REC\_X/REC\_Y – receiver coordinates;
OFFSET – source to receiver offset.
CDP – CDP number;
CDP X/CDP Y – CDP coordinates.

You may use View/Select headers menu command to define the list of headers you want to see in the Header Display window and then View/Show selected to actually display them. The result is shown below:



As we can see from this (much shorter and much more handy) list, we have correct shot numbers (FFID) and channel numbers (CHAN) read from the input file, however no coordinates or offsets are available. The CDP field seems to contain some nonsense arbitrary values which we will overwrite. We will use FFIDs and CHANs to assign positioning information (geometry) to the data on the next step.

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Close the Screen Display now as we are ready to follow to the next step. There is one last thing we recommend that you do here before exiting the flow: right-click on the Trace Output module in the flow to *comment* it. When the module is commented its name is typed in italic – it remembers its position in the flow and parameters but when the flow is executed next time the module will be skipped. This would ensure that we do not overwrite our *raw* dataset occasionally after we assign geometry to it at the next stage.

C Offshore	HiResMultiChan/White Sea/line 5	/010 data input 🛛 🗕 🗖 🗙
Help Options Database Tools	Run Flow mode E <u>x</u> it	
SEG-Y Input <- line5raw.sgy ***Trace Output -> raw Screen Display	SEG-Y InputSEG-SEG-D InputRANSEG-B InputJOISEG-2 InputGSSI	Data I/O A e Output Y Output IAC/GPR MC I Input er Gather
MB1 - Drag module; Ctrl+MB1 - Co	y module; MB1 DblClick - Module Param	eters; MB2 - Toggle module; Ctrl+MB2 🥢 🗸

#### **Geometry Assignment**

Create a new flow and call it "020 geometry assignment":



Enter the flow and in the list of modules on the right find a module called Marine Geometry Input (it is located in the Marine group):

<b>/</b>			Offsho	oreHi	ResMultiCha	n/White Sea	a/line 5/020	geometry assigneme	ent – 🗆 🗙
<u>H</u> elp	<u>O</u> ptions	<u>D</u> atabase	Tools	Run	Flow mode	E <u>x</u> it			
					Add White N Hodograph 2D Finite Difj		eling	Lamb: Solid Layer - So Add Event	
					Data Filter Comments			Add Zero Trace Resort*	——Data Manipulation
					First Breaks I	Picking			Auto Picking
					Marine Geor Dropped/Mi Zero-Offset L Gas Hydrate	ssed Shots C DeMultiple	orrection	Tides Import* Swell Filter DeGhosting	Marine
					Profile Interp	olation*		Spatial Interpolation	Interpolation
					Travel Time I	nversion*		Easy Refraction*	-Surface Wave Analysis
MB1 - [	Drag modu	ile; Ctrl+MB	1 - Copy	/ modu	ule; MB1 DblCli	:k - Module Pa	rameters; MB2	- Toggle module; Ctrl+Ml	B2 DblClick - Delete 🛛 🗸 🗸

The module name finished with a \*- this means, it is a stand-alone module, so it must be alone in the flow does not requiring any input or output routines. Add the module to the flow on the left by drag-and-drop. You will see the module parameter dialog:

Marine geometr	y input parameters	×
Ship navigation Source/streamer geometry		
Dataset		
	Coordinate smooth	
C "Dummy" coordinates Shot interval 5	Window length (points)	
<ul> <li>Real ship coordinates</li> <li>Ship navigation</li> </ul>	Rejection percent 30	
Selected file:		
Select matching	Notes	
Image: Time match Select date 07.11.2013 ↓ Julian day 311	In "Time match" mode the following headers must be filled: YEAR, DAY, HOUR, MINUTE, SECOND. Otherwise matching could not be performed.	
Use interpolated coordinates for traces with same time stamps	Header DAY must contain Julian day.	
C Header field match Select header FFID	The date specified corresponds to the first line of a navigation file.	
Shot report		
	OK Cano	;el

Click the ... button to the right of the dataset field to specify a dataset in the project database to assign geometry to. Select the *raw* dataset we have created at the previous step and click the Ok button:

Cho	ose dataset 🛛 🗙
Object <u>n</u> ame raw	
<u>O</u> bjects	Location
raw	<ul> <li>White Sea</li> <li>Ine 5</li> <li>010 data input</li> <li>020 geometry assignement</li> </ul>
Rename Delete	Ok Cancel

Now we need to select how our ship navigation will be matched to the dataset traces. There are two options available: Time match and Header field match. Since our sample file with ship positioning contains coordinates for each shot number, select the Header field match option. In the enabled Select header drop-down box select FFID header field:

Marine geometr	ry input parameters
Ship navigation Source/streamer geometry	
r Dataset	
White Sea\line 5\raw	
	Coordinate smooth
C "Dummy" coordinates Shot interval 5	Window length (points)
Real ship coordinates Ship navigation	Rejection percent 30
Selected file:	
Select matching	Notes
C Time match Select date 07.11.2013 -	In "Time match" mode the following headers must be filled: YEAR, DAY, HOUR, MINUTE,
Julian day 311	SECOND. Otherwise matching could not be performed.
Use interpolated coordinates for traces with same time stamps	Header DAY must contain Julian day.
Header field match	The date specified corresponds to the first line of a navigation file.
Select header FFID	
I▼ Shot report	
	OK Cancel

Click the Ship navigation... button to select a navigation file and specify its layout. The Edit navigation layout window will open:

		Edit	navigation layout	×
Definition of Field Mathching_field Ship GPS [UTM X] Ship GPS [UTM Y]	1 4	Columns © Delimited © Fixed width	Lines         Coordinate system           From         0         C Lon / Lat           To         0         O UTM Zone number         0           © UTM_X / UTM_Y         O UTM_X / UTM_Y         O UTM_X / UTM_Y	
		Field switch off Set column	Notes The value of switched off field wil be padded by zero.	
				^
٢			>	¥
Filename	Cancel		Load template Save template Select file	

At the bottom right, click the Select file... button and choose our sample ship positioning file – *ship\_coords.txt*. It content will be displayed inside the Edit navigation layout window.

For each of the fields in the list on the top left of the window (one matching field and two coordinates) specify its column in the file. For that: (1) select a field in the list, (2) click on the corresponding column in the file contents and (3) click the Set column button to save your selection. The selected column number will be displayed in the list.

After each field is assigned with its column, specify the line range to be used. In our file, the first line contains the names of the columns and, therefore, shall be omitted. Click on the second line of the file content and click the Lines From button to remember your selection. You may keep the Line To as 0 - this means that the module will try to read the file until the end.

Finally, you Edit navigation layout dialog shall look like the following:

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		Edit navigation layout	×
Definition of Field     Column       Mathching_field     1       Ship GPS [UTM X]     2       Ship GPS [UTM Y]     3	Columns C Delimited C Fixed wid	UTM Zone number	0
(2, 39) Selection: -	Field switch		
FFID 1400 1401 1402 1403 1403 1404 1405 1406 1407 1408 1409 1410	1001.41421 1002.82843 1004.24264 1005.65685 1007.07107 1008.48528 1009.89949 1011.31371 1012.72792	Y 5500.00000 5501.41421 5502.82843 5504.24264 5505.65685 5507.07107 5508.48528 5509.89949 5511.31371 5512.72792 5514.14214	~
DATA\ship_coords.txt	Cancel	Load template Save template	Select file

Click the OK button to save the layout.

Now, go to the Source/streamer geometry tab of the module parameter dialog to specify the acquisition system geometry. Select the parameters of the acquisition system as shown on the figure below:

	Marine geometry inp	ut parameters	5	×
Ship navigation Source/streamer geo	ometry			
X Negative X	1 2 SOURCE	STREAME	IG Positive Y	
Streamer shape	Receiver geometry		Source geometry	
C Straight line	First receiver dx (m)	0	Source dx (m)	
Follow ship track	First receiver dy (m)	20	Source dy (m) 6	
Heading calculation Choose base 1	Number of receivers Distance between receivers (m)	16 2	CDP Binning Bin size (m) 1	
			OK Cance	ł

When you click on a geometry parameter here, it will be high-lighted on the scheme. We specify that our 16-channel streamer with 2 m channel spacing was towed 20 m behind the ship GPS antenna. The source was towed 6 m behind the antenna (which gives us 14 m offset of the nearest channel). Both the source and the streamer were towed on the same line with the GPS antenna (otherwise, we would like to define their side offsets, indicated as dx, as well).

Finally, we indicate the desired bin size – normally it is selected as half the receiver spacing, which in our case is 1 m. For 16 channel streamer this would result in 8-fold CDP gathers.

Click the OK to complete the parameter settings. Your flow shall look as following:

C OffshoreHiResMulti	Chan/White Sea/line 5/020 geometry assigne	ement – 🗆 🗙
<u>H</u> elp <u>O</u> ptions <u>D</u> atabase Tools	Run Flow mode E <u>x</u> it	
Marine Geometry Input*	Data Filter Add Zero Trace Comments Resort*	——Data Manipulation 🗼
	First Breaks Picking	Auto Picking
	Marine Geometry Input* Tides Import* Dropped/Missed Shots Correcti Swell Filter	Marine
	Zero-Offset DeMultiple DeGhosting Gas Hydrate Stability Zone	
MB1 - Drag module; Ctrl+MB1 - Cop	oy module; MB1_DblClick - Module Parameters; MB2 - 1	Interpolation

Click the Run menu command to execute the flow. After the geometry assignment is complete you will see the following report window:

Marine Geometry Input results		
Geometry assigned to Shots: 1101 Traces: 17616	Can't assign geometry to Shots: 0 Traces: 0	
Close	Vew log	

# **Geometry Check**

Create a new flow and call it '030 geometry check'.

RadExPro 2013.3 >>> OffshoreH	iResMultiChan – 🗆 🗙
Help Options Database Tools Exit	
MB1 DblClick - Default action; MB2 - Context menu;	

The easiest way to check that the assigned geometry is correct is to (1) calculate theoretical first breaks of the direct wave basing on assigned offsets and the velocity in the water (1500 m/s) and (2) plot them on top of the seismic data in time scale to check if they match the observed direct wave or not. That is what we are going to do in this flow.

Inside the flow, we will add the following modules:

- Trace Input to read the data, from the project database.
- Trace Header Math to calculate theoretical first break time for each trace and save it into a trace header field.
- Bandpass Filtering to filter out the low frequency noise that disturbs data display.
- Screen Display to view the data and plot the theoretical first breaks on top of it.

Add the Trace Input module into the flow. We will read the data from our *raw* dataset where we just have assigned geometry to, so add this dataset to the list of Data Sets. We want to have our data sorted first by shot number (FFID) and the, within each shot gather – by channel number (CHAN), so select FFID and CHAN as Sort Fields.

After you add 2 sort fields, the Selection edit string will be set to \*:\* indicating that for both sorting keys we are going to read the whole range of data: all FFIDs and all CHANs. However, we want just to check our geometry here, so we probably don't need to read all shots – every, say, 20<sup>th</sup> shot would be enough. So change the selection sting and make it as following:

#### 0-100000(20):\*

This selection mask indicates that the module will read every 20<sup>th</sup> shots (FFIDs) within the whole available range (literally, from 0 to some very big number that definitely exceeds the maximum FFID value in the data). And within each shot, all channels will be input into the flow.

	Trace Input ×
Data Sets	Sort Fields FFID CHAN I I Number of Ensemble Fields I I Note: Ensembles will be defined by this number of sort fields.
Add Delete	Add         Delete                • Selection               • 100000(20):*
OK Cancel	C Select from file File C Database object Choose C Get all

Finally, the module parameter dialog shall look as following:

Add the Trace Header Math – this module is a built-in formula editor for trace headers. We are going to calculate theoretical first breaks here and save the values to a header called FBPICK. For that we will use the following formula: FBPICK=[OFFSET]/1.5

OFFSET trace header was filled in by Marine Geometry Input module, it is defined in meters. Sound velocity in water is 1.5 km/s = m/ms, so the resulting values will be in ms. Header field names in the right part of the equation shall always be in [square brackets]. The module dialog shall look as following:

Trace Header Math	×
FBPICK= [OFFSET]/1.5	^
	~
Line 1 Pos 21	
OK Cancel Check syntax Load template Save temp	late

Add Bandpass Filtering module with the following parameters:

В	andpass filtering	×
Filter type C Simple bandpass filter O Ormsby bandpass filter C Butterworth filter O Notch filter	Filter parameters         50         (Hz)           Low-cut ramp:         0%         50         (Hz)           100%         100         (Hz)         (Hz)           High-cut ramp:         100%         5000         (Hz)           0%         10000         (Hz)	
OK Cancel		

This would filter out most of the low frequency noise, while the high-frequency part of the signal will not get affected – we remember that the useful frequencies end at about 2500 Hz.

Add Screen Display at the end of the flow. This time we will change some parameters. First we will switch on the Ensemble boundaries option to see the data divided by ensembles. Ensembles in RadExPro are defined in the Trace Input module by a specified number of first sorting keys. (In our case, number of ensemble keys is set to 1 while the first sorting key is FFID. This makes shot gathers to become the ensembles.)

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	Display parameters	×
From t= 0.0 to 0.0 to t Scale 10 Number of traces 100 X Scale 10 Rotate	WT/VA display mode     Normalizing factor     Gain     0.3       O WT     O None     Bias(%)     0       O VA     O Individual     Show every     1	
Ensemble boundaries	N-th trace	
□ Variable spacing       field         □ Space to maximum ensemble width         Ensembles' gap       2         □ Muliple panels       0         ☑ Use excursion       2.0         ▲xis       Show headers         Plot headers       Header mark         Picks/polygons settings	Variable density display mode       Normalizing factor       Gain       0.3	
Save Template Load Template Cancel		

This time, we want to see FFID values along the horizontal scale. Click the Axis... button in the Display parameters dialog to set the scale parameters. Set one of the two Traces scale fields to FFID, set the radio-button to the right to Different – this means that the module will put a label on the horizontal scale with an FFID value whenever the value changes. Make sure that the appropriate Values tick-box is on, otherwise the values will not display. You may also like to label the time axis – set Primary lines dt to 100 ms and switch the appropriate tick box on. The Axis Parameters dialog shall look as following:

Axis Parameters	
Time dt Values Primary lines 100.0	Traces FFID
Secondary lines 100.0	C Different
Font size 15	Margins Left axis 20 mm Top axis 20 mm margin 20 mm

Finally, let us set up the first-break plotting. Click the Plot headers... button in the Display parameters dialog and in the Header plot window that opens add FBPICK header (where our calculated first breaks will be stored) to the list of Curves to plot. It the Curve parameters switch on the Time scale option and don't forget to switch on the Plot headers option in the General parameters – otherwise no plots will be displayed. The Header plot window shall look as shown below:

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	Header plot	×
General parameters Plot headers Fill backgorund Curve parameters ✓ Time scale Color Plot area position (%) Plot area width (mm) ✓ Whole range Min scale value Max scale value Scale position Value marks orientation © Left © Right ✓ Autoscale Marks distance	Curves to plot         Curves to plot         FBPICK       Add         Remove         0         100         10	
	OK Cancel	

The complete flow is shown here:

C OffshoreHiResMul	tiChan/White Sea/line 5/030 geometry check	- 🗆 🗙
<u>H</u> elp <u>O</u> ptions <u>D</u> atabase	Tools Run Flow mode E <u>x</u> it L	— Data I/O 🔺
Trace Input <- raw Trace Header Math Bandpass Filtering Screen Display	Trace InputTrace OutputSEG-Y InputSEG-Y OutputSEG-D InputRAMAC/GPRSEG-B InputЛОГИСSEG-2 InputGSSI Input	
MB1 - Drag module; Ctrl+MB1 - Copy module; MB1 DblClick - Module Parameters; MB2 - Toggle mod 🅢 🗸		

Click Run to execute it, you will see the following display:



The yellow line here is the theoretically calculated direct wave arrival time curve. Click Zoom In toolbar button and select an area with the direct wave for a blow up. You can clearly see that the theoretical direct wave arrival time, based on the geometry, fits nicely to the observed direct wave, which means that the assigned geometry is correct.



# Viewing the Track Line in CrossPlots module

Sometime, you may wish to have a look at your track line, viewing simultaneously the source, receiver and CDP locations. This is another way to check your geometry. In RadExPro this can be done using the CrossPlot\* module. Similarly to the Marine Geometry Input\* this is a stand-alone module so we will create a new flow for it and call it '040 positioning cross plots'.

RadExPro 2013.3 >>> OffshoreHiResMultiChan	- 🗆 🗙
Help Options Database Tools Exit	
<ul> <li>White Sea — line 5 ☐ 010 data input</li> <li>-020 geometry assignement</li> <li>-030 geometry check</li> <li>-040 positionning cross plots</li> </ul>	
MB1 DblClick - Default action; MB2 - Context menu; MB1 - Drag flow	to line to copy 🅢 🗸

Enter the flow and add CrossPlots\* module (if you start typing the name of the module while the cursor in within the list of modules, you will see a list of those matching your typing; otherwise you can find it in the QC group of modules). You will see the parameter dialog: select Get trace headers from dataset and select the same *raw* dataset with geometry:

Cro	ssPlot Parameters 🛛 🗕 🗖 🗙
Get trace headers from dataset	Get trace headers from ASCII file
First Reference Header TRACENO	Second Reference Header TRACENO

Click the OK to save the parameters and then run the flow. You will see the CrossPlot Manager window.

CrossPlot Manager	-> White Sea\line 5\raw
	Show all
	Hide all
	New Crossplot
	Edit Crossplot
	Delete Crossplot
	Canvas
Save	

Click the New Crossplot... button and select a pair of headers to be displayed as the main headers of the crossplot that would define the scales (we will add additional pairs of headers to the same cross-plot later). Select SOU\_X for X axis and SOU\_Y for Y axis:

New CrossPlot						
First header (X axis)	Second header (Y axis)					
Number of Columns:	100 🗖 Histogram					
🔿 Column Width:	1 Point properties					
ОК	Cancel					

Click the Point properties button and set Radius to 5 – we want to have source locations thick enough to be hidden by receiver and CDP locations we are going to add later).

Points Pro	operties ×
Radius 5	
ОК	Cancel

Click OK here and in the New CrossPlot dialog to finish the cross-plot creation. You will see it on the screen:



For this training project we used artificial straight line coordinates, so all our sources sit on the same straight line. Our receivers and CDPs will sit on the same line as well. In the real life with real coordinates the track plot will look more interesting.

Anyway, now we will add receiver and CDP coordinates to the same cross-plot. Select View/Extra headers menu entry and in the Extra headers dialog select REC\_X and REC\_Y for X and Y axes. Set their point radius to 3 and click the Add button:

Extra headers	X
First header (X axis)     Second header (Y axis)     Point radius       REC_X     REC_Y     3	Color
REC_X vs. REC_Y	Add Remove
OK Cancel	

The same way add CDP\_X and CDP\_Y coordinates, set their radius to 1, change color to green and Add this pair of headers to the list:

Extra headers	x
First header (X axis)     Second header (Y axis)     Point radius       CDP_X     Image: CDP_Y     Image: CDP_Y	Color
REC_X vs. REC_Y	Add Remove
OK Cancel	

Click the OK and see the result on the screen:

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As we expected, sources, receivers and CDPs all sit on the same straight line. Using left-mouse button select a small area to zoom-in at the beginning of the line which is the left bottom corner of the cross-plot:



Now we can see our track in details – it looks exactly as one would expected, with the streamer (orange) being behind the source (blue) and the CDP locations at and in between of the source and receiver locations:



Close the cross-plot and the CrossPlot Manager. When closing the Manager window you will be prompted if you want to save your cross-plots. You may wish to save them to see the same windows again when you re-run the flow.

# Viewing Geometry Information in Geometry Spreadsheet

Before we can go further with the processing we want to check the range of CDPs available – we will need to have an idea of it on the next stage. For that we will open the *raw* dataset in the built-in spreadsheet tool called Geometry Spreadsheet. This tool generally is used for control and editing of any trace header information.

Either from the flow editor window of from the main program window with the project tree call the Database/Geometry spreadsheet... menu item.

<u>/</u>	OffshoreHiResMultiChan/W								
Help	Options	Data	base	Tools	Run	Flow mode			
Cross	Plot* <- V		Load						
			Save.			t i			
			Add	data file					
			Geometry spreadsheet						
			Data	base ma	nager				
			Datas	set histo	ry	ŀ			
			DXF	export					
< MB1 - I	Drag modu		Edit I	neader fi	elds				
	-		Data	base ma	nagem	ent 🕨			

In the open dialog select the *raw* dataset and click the OK.

Choose dataset 🛛 🗙					
Object <u>n</u> ame raw					
<u>O</u> bjects	Location				
raw	<ul> <li>White Sea</li> <li>Ine 5</li> <li>010 data input</li> <li>020 geometry assignement</li> <li>030 geometry check</li> <li>040 positionning cross plots</li> </ul>				
Rename Delete	History Ok Cancel				

If you open the Geometry Spreadsheet for the first time you will see one default header column: TRACENO (otherwise, it will remember the last set of headers you used):

Н	raw - Geometry Spreadsheet 🛛 🗕 🗖 🗙
<u>F</u> ields <u>E</u> dit <u>T</u> ools E <u>x</u> it	
	^
TRACENO	
22385	
22386	
22387	
22388	
22389	
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	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·

Select Fields/Add field menu to select those headers you want to see from the list (you can use Ctrl and Shift keys for multiselect). Our main interest here is the CDP range, however you may wish to open the complete set of important headers related to the line geometry to check them once again. Select the following headers in the list:

# FFID, CHAN, SOU\_X, SOU\_Y, REC\_X, REC\_Y, OFFSET, CDP\_X, CDP\_Y, CDP

After you click the OK, the Geometry Spreadsheet shall look as following:

Edit Tools	- LAIL									
TRACENO	FFID	CHAN	SOU_X	SOU_Y	REC_X	REC_Y	OFFSET	CDP_X	CDP_Y	CDP
22385	1400	1	995.75736	5495.75736	985.85786	5485.85786	14.00000	990.80761	5490.80761	16
22386	1400	2	995.75736	5495.75736	984.44365	5484.44365	16.00000	990.10051	5490.10051	15
22387	1400	3	995.75736	5495.75736	983.02944	5483.02944	18.00000	989.39340	5489.39340	14
22388	1400	4	995.75736	5495.75736	981.61522	5481.61522	20.00000	988.68629	5488.68629	13
22389	1400	5	995.75736	5495.75736	980.20101	5480.20101	22.00000	987.97918	5487.97918	12
22390	1400	6	995.75736	5495.75736	978.78680	5478.78680	24.00000	987.27208	5487.27208	11
22391	1400	7	995.75736	5495.75736	977.37258	5477.37258	26.00000	986.56497	5486.56497	10
22392	1400	8	995.75736	5495.75736	975.95837	5475.95837	28.00000	985.85786	5485.85786	9
22393	1400	9	995.75736	5495.75736	974.54416	5474.54416	30.00000	985.15076	5485.15076	8
22394	1400	10	995.75736	5495.75736	973.12994	5473.12994	32.00000	984.44365	5484.44365	7
22395	1400	11	995.75736	5495.75736	971.71573	5471.71573	34.00000	983.73654	5483.73654	6
22396	1400	12	995.75736	5495.75736	970.30152	5470.30152	36.00000	983.02944	5483.02944	5
22397	1400	13	995.75736	5495.75736	968.88730	5468.88730	38.00000	982.32233	5482.32233	4
22398	1400	14	995.75736	5495.75736	967.47309	5467.47309	40.00000	981.61522	5481.61522	3
22399	1400	15	995.75736	5495.75736	966.05887	5466.05887	42.00000	980.90812	5480.90812	2
22400	1400	16	995.75736	5495.75736	964.64466	5464.64466	44.00000	980.20101	5480.20101	1
22401	1401	1	997.17157	5497.17157	987.27208	5487.27208	14.00000	992.22183	5492.22183	17

Double-click on the CDP column to have the lines sorted according to the CDP numbers. You will see that the starting CDP is 1. Scroll down until the end of the window to see the last CDP – it is 2216.

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											_
TRACENO	FFID	CHAN	SOU_X	SOU_Y	REC_X	REC_Y	OFFSET	CDP_X	CDP_Y	CDP	
39992	2500	8	2551.39228	7051.39228	2531.59329	7031.59329	28.00000	2541.49278	7041.49278	2209	
39937	2497	1	2547.14964	7047.14964	2537.25014	7037.25014	14.00000	2542.19989	7042.19989	2210	
39955	2498	3	2548.56385	7048.56385	2535.83593	7035.83593	18.00000	2542.19989	7042.19989	2210	
39973	2499	5	2549.97807	7049.97807	2534.42172	7034.42172	22.00000	2542.19989	7042.19989	2210	
39991	2500	7	2551.39228	7051.39228	2533.00750	7033.00750	26.00000	2542.19989	7042.19989	2210	
39954	2498	2	2548.56385	7048.56385	2537.25014	7037.25014	16.00000	2542.90700	7042.90700	2211	
39972	2499	4	2549.97807	7049.97807	2535.83593	7035.83593	20.00000	2542.90700	7042.90700	2211	
39990	2500	6	2551.39228	7051.39228	2534.42172	7034.42172	24.00000	2542.90700	7042.90700	2211	
39953	2498	1	2548.56385	7048.56385	2538.66436	7038.66436	14.00000	2543.61411	7043.61411	2212	
39971	2499	3	2549.97807	7049.97807	2537.25014	7037.25014	18.00000	2543.61410	7043.61410	2212	
39989	2500	5	2551.39228	7051.39228	2535.83593	7035.83593	22.00000	2543.61410	7043.61410	2212	
39970	2499	2	2549.97807	7049.97807	2538.66436	7038.66436	16.00000	2544.32121	7044.32121	2213	
39988	2500	4	2551.39228	7051.39228	2537.25014	7037.25014	20.00000	2544.32121	7044.32121	2213	
39969	2499	1	2549.97807	7049.97807	2540.07857	7040.07857	14.00000	2545.02832	7045.02832	2214	
39987	2500	3	2551.39228	7051.39228	2538.66436	7038.66436	18.00000	2545.02832	7045.02832	2214	
39986	2500	2	2551.39228	7051.39228	2540.07857	7040.07857	16.00000	2545.73543	7045.73543	2215	
39985	2500	1	2551.39228	7051.39228	2541.49278	7041.49278	14.00000	2546.44253	7046.44253	2216	

You may wish to check other values as well, or may be check the fold for different CDPs – the Marine Geometry Input has calculated it and saved into the TR\_FOLD header. You can do it yourself if you like, we will continue to the next processing step.

#### Preprocessing

The preprocessing is aimed in improving signal-to-noise ratio and compensating for amplitude attenuation. We will make here only some minimal processing that is absolutely required, not to over-process the data. Additional processing can be added at later stages if necessary.

Create a new flow – '050 preprocessing'. Add Trace Input module and select sorting keys: CDP:OFFSET – we are going to work with CDP gathers now. For parameter tests we will input first 200 CDPs only (when we are happy with the parameters, we will run the flow for the whole dataset):

	Trace Input
Data Sets	Sort Fields  CDP  OFFSET  I  Number of Ensemble Fields  I  Note: Ensembles will be defined by this number of sort fields.
Add Delete	Add Delete Selection  1-200
OK Cancel	Select from file File      Database object Choose      Get all

Put a Screen Display at the end. Switch on ensemble boundaries option to see the gaps between CDP gathers. You may also with to label CDPs along the horizontal scale, the same way as we did with FFIDs when we were checking geometry.

#### Now the flow looks as following:

Contraction OffshoreHiResMu	ultiChan/White Sea/line	e 5/050 preprocessing 🛛 🗕 🗖 🔜	۲
<u>H</u> elp <u>O</u> ptions <u>D</u> atabase	Tools Run Flow mode	Exit	
Trace Input <- raw Screen Display	Trace Input SEG-Y Input SEG-D Input SEG-B Input SEG-2 Input SCS-3 Input	Data I/O Trace Output SEG-Y Output RAMAC/GPR ЛОГИС GSSI Input Super Gather	^
MB1 - Drag module; Ctrl+MB1	- Copy module; MB1 DblClic	ck - Module Parameters; MB2 - Toggle modu 🅢	¥





We need to add bandpass filtering to the flow to filter out the low frequency noise. You may wish to look at the data spectrum here once again to get more accurate parameters.

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# We will use the following parameters of the filter:

Bandpass filtering					
Filter type         Simple bandpass filter         Image: Simple bandpass filter         Butterworth filter         Notch filter	Filter parameters       75       (Hz)         Low-cut ramp:       0%       75       (Hz)         100%       150       (Hz)         High-cut ramp:       100%       2500       (Hz)         0%       5000       (Hz)         OK       Cancel       100%				

The flow now shall look as following:

C OffshoreHiResMi	IltiChan/White Sea/line 5/050 preprocessing 🛛 🗕 🔍
<u>H</u> elp <u>O</u> ptions <u>D</u> atabase	Tools Run Flow mode E <u>x</u> it
Trace Input <- raw Bandpass Filtering Screen Display	Data I/OTrace InputTrace OutputSEG-Y InputSEG-Y OutputSEG-D InputRAMAC/GPRSEG-B InputЛОГИСSEG-2 InputGSSI InputSCS-3 InputSuper Gather
MB1 - Drag module; Ctrl+MB1	- Copy module; MB1 DblClick - Module Parameters; MB2 - Toggle modu 🥢 🗸

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Run it once again to see the filtering result:

		-			Off		liResMu	ultiChan,	/White S	ea/line 5,	/050 prep	processing	[16:55:	5]		-	×
Zoom	n <u>C</u> ommoi	n paramete	rs V	iew <u>T</u> o	ools Ex	tit/ <u>S</u> top fl	ow E <u>x</u> it										<u>H</u> elp
<b>E</b>	0			) 📖	(Ab)			<b>A</b>	90		🖉 (Н						^
					1	-							Ē		_		
																	_
CDP	1 2 0T	3 4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
			ANNUAL MARKAN MANAGAMAN ANA ANA ANA ANA ANA ANA ANA ANA ANA														
Tr:46 ≪	Sam:3952	Amp:-35.	3 t:19	7.6ms													//. *

You may wish to try different parameters of the filter and run the flow several times, comparing the results and selecting the one you like most. If you have several Screen Displays open, you can always use the View/History menu command to view the very flow that resulted in this particular instance of the Screen Display:



You can double-click on any module in the Flow History and see its parameters:

#### RadExPro seismic software www.radexpro.com - 🗆 🛛 -^-OffshoreHiResMultiChan/White Sea/line 5/050 preprocessing [16:55:55] Tools Exit/Stop flow Exit Zoom Common parameters.. View Help $\left[ \Theta_{s} \right]$ Ð, ^ 余 $\widehat{}$ 6 0 Η D R CDP 16 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 17 18 19 0 ă Flow History Trace Input <- raw Bandpass Filtering Screen Display Bandpass filtering Filter type Filter parameters Low-cut ramp: 0% 75 (Hz) C Simple bandpass filter 100% 150 (Hz) PAYMWWWWWWWWWWWWWWWWWWWWWWWWW PATRIAN A KACAMANANA WARRAN WERE AND THE A THE REAL FOR THE R A WARDOW AND A DAMAGE AND REAL C Butterworth filter WANTER A VERY AND A VERY AND A High-cut ramp: 100% 2500 (Hz) O Notch filter 0% 5000 (Hz) ΟK Cancel Tr:70 Sam:784 Amp:-15.8 t:39.2ms // ¥ > ::: <

Now we shall compensate amplitude attenuation due to spherical divergence. We will use the Amplitude Correction module for that with the following parameters:

Amplitude Correction
Action to apply       Image: Spherical divergence correction       Image: Exponential correction (dB/ms)       Image: Automatic gain control
Operator length (ms)       Type of AGC scalar       Basis for scalar application         0       MEAN       CENTERED         Trace equalization
Basis for scaling Time gate start time (ms) Time gate end time (ms)       MEAN    0
Time variant scaling Specify amplifying law along trace (t - (ms)) Example format: t1:k1,t2-t3:k2,,tN:kN
OK Cancel

The module shall be placed after the Bandpass Filtering and in front of the Screen Display:

C OffshoreHiResMu	IltiChan/White Sea/line	5/050 preprocessing	- 🗆 🗙
<u>H</u> elp <u>O</u> ptions <u>D</u> atabase	Tools Run Flow mode	E <u>x</u> it	
Trace Input <- raw Bandpass Filtering Amplitude Correction Screen Display	Trace Input SEG-Y Input SEG-D Input SEG-B Input SEG-2 Input SCS-3 Input	Trace Output SEG-Y Output RAMAC/GPR ЛОГИС GSSI Input Super Gather	Data I/O 🔺
MB1 - Drag module; Ctrl+MB1	<ul> <li>Copy module; MB1_DblClie</li> </ul>	ck - Module Parameters; MB2 -	• Toggle modu 🅢 🗸





Again, feel free to try out different types of amplitude corrections here and select the result you like most.

Finally, when we are happy with the preprocessing result we need to process the whole dataset and save the result. For that, first, open the Trace Input module at the beginning of the flow at change the

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selection mask to read the whole range of CDPs:

	Trace Input	×
Data Sets	Sort Fields CDP OFFSET I Number of Ensemble Fields I Note: Ensembles will be defined by this number of sort fields.	
Add Delete	Add Delete Selection  **	-
OK Cancel	<ul> <li>C Select from file</li> <li>C Database object</li> <li>C Get all</li> </ul>	

Then place the Trace Output module at the end of the flow and select the output dataset. We will call it *preproc*:

Trace Output ×
File preproc ; White Sea\line 5\preproc
Output sample format 📀 R4 🔿 I2 🔿 I1
OK Cancel

And finally, right-click on the Screen Display in the flow to comment it – when we run the flow this time we don't need to see the result. The flow shall look like this:

C OffshoreHiResM	ultiChan/White Sea/line 5/050 p	preprocessing – 🗆 🗙
<u>H</u> elp <u>O</u> ptions <u>D</u> atabase	Tools Run Flow mode E <u>x</u> it	
Trace Input <- raw Bandpass Filtering Amplitude Correction Trace Output -> preproc ***Screen Display	SEG-Y InputSEGSEG-D InputRANSEG-B InputJOISEG-2 InputGSS	Data I/O A Ce Output -Y Output MAC/GPR TVC I Input er Gather
MB1 - Drag module; Ctrl+MB1	- Copy module; MB1 DblClick - Modu	ile Parameters; MB2 - Toggle modu 🅢 🗸

Run it to preprocess the *raw* dataset and save the result as *preproc* dataset. This may take few minutes.

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NOTE: If it takes too slow, you may wish to terminate the flow (by clicking on X button of the flow status window) and change the flow execution mode to Framed (using Flow mode... menu) before you run the flow. In the Framed mode, the flow reads only a frame of data of specified size at once which prevents the system from extensive memory usage and creating of swap files.

# **Velocity Analysis**

Create a new flow – '060 velocity analysis'.

RadExPro 2013.3 >>> OffshoreHiResMultiChan	- 🗆 🗙
Help Options Database Tools Exit White Sea line 5 010 data input 020 geometry assignement 030 geometry check 040 positionning cross plots 050 preprocessing 060 velocity analysis	
MB1 DbIClick - Default action; MB2 - Context menu; MB1 - Drag flow to line to copy	TRASH

In order to obtain more coherent velocity spectra (semblances), it is a common practice to input the data to the velocity analysis by ensembles containing several adjacent CDP gathers (so-called 'super-CDPs' or 'super-gathers'), rather than single CDPs. For that we will start the flow with a Super Gather module:

		×
Super gather		
2D Gather	X Start 0 X End 2216	-
	X Step 100 X Range 5	
C 3D Gather	Y Start 0 Y End 0	-
	Y Step 0 Y Range 0	
🔲 Bin offsets	Off. Start 0 Off. End 0	
	Off. Step 0 Off. Range 0	
Dataset	preproc	
Save te	mplate Load template OK C	ancel
Here we select *preproc* dataset for the data input. Then we indicate starting and ending CDPs (X Start = 0 and X End = 2216) as well as the interval in CDPs between the neighboring velocity analysis stations (X Step=100) and a number of adjacent CDP gathers to be included into each super-gather (X Range=5).

NOTE: We know that the seafloor bathymetry along this line is changing abruptly, so we select only 5 CDPs per super-CDP – otherwise CDPs from very different places will get mixed together disturbing the resulting semblances. If when you process your data the bathymetry is less sharp, you may try to increase the number of CDPs per super-gather.

Add Screen Display at the end of the flow so we can check how our super-gathers look like. Switch on the ensemble boundaries option and set horizontal scale to 300 traces per screen:

	Display parameters	×
From t= 0.0 to 0.0 □ t Scale 10 Number of traces 300 □ × Scale 10 □ Rotate	WT /VA display mode     Normalizing factor     Gain     0.3       C WT /VA     C None     Bias(%)     0       C WT     C Individual     Show every     1	
Image: Second Secon	Variable density display mode       Normalizing factor       Gain       0.3         O R/B       O Lustom       Define       O Individual       Bias(%)       0         O None       O Individual       Palette range       Min.vel (m/s)       500.0         Max.vel (m/s)       1500.0	
Picks/polygons settings Save Template	ad Template	

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#### The result of the flow execution is shown below:



We can see that some super-gathers look disturbed – this is because of abruptly changing bathymetry. However, even those disturbed supergathers demonstrate rather consistent reflection hyperbolas.

Before we can start velocity analysis we need to additionally prepare the data. Generally, the only thing we are interested here is the coherency of the reflections, whatever will be the wavelet and the resolution. So, before we run velocity analysis we would make some strong additional processing that will be used only here – it will not propagate to the stack.

We will add a narrow band frequency filtering and a narrow window Automatic Gain Control (AGC) to improve the reflection coherency. For the filtering here we will use Bandpass Filtering with the following parameters:

Bandpass filtering			
Filter type Simple bandpass filter Timesby bandpass filter Butterworth filter Notch filter	Filter parameters         [150]         (Hz)           Low-cut ramp:         0%         100%         (Hz)           100%         300         (Hz)           High-cut ramp:         100%         700         (Hz)           0%         1000         (Hz)		
OK Cancel			

# It will follow with the Amplitude Correction where we make the AGC with 10 ms operator:

Amplitude Correction ×
Action to apply
Spherical divergence correction
Exponential correction (dB/ms)
Automatic gain control
Operator length (ms)     Type of AGC scalar     Basis for scalar application       10     MEAN     CENTERED
Trace equalization
Basis for scaling     Time gate start time (ms)     Time gate end time (ms)       MEAN     0     0
Time variant scaling Specify amplifying law along trace (t - (ms)) Example format: t1:k1,t2-t3:k2,,tN:kN
OK Cancel

The flow shall look now as it is shown below:

C OffshoreHiResMu	ltiChan/White Sea/line	5/060 velocity analysis 🛛 🗕 🔍 🗙	
<u>H</u> elp <u>O</u> ptions <u>D</u> atabase	Tools Run Flow mode	Exit	
Super Gather Bandpass Filtering Amplitude Correction Screen Display	Trace Input SEG-Y Input SEG-D Input SEG-B Input SEG-2 Input SCS-3 Input Load Text Trace Data Input	Data I/O Trace Output SEG-Y Output RAMAC/GPR JOFIC GSSI Input Super Gather Text Output Data Output Geometry/Headers	~
MB1 - Drag module; Ctrl+MB1	- Copy module; MB1 DblCli	ck - Module Parameters; MB2 - Toggle modu 🥢	<b>~</b>

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Run it to see how the coherency of the reflections was improved:



Now we can switch off the Screen Display (we are happy with what we saw there) and put a module called Interactive Velocity Analysis at the end of the flow.

The Interactive Velocity Analysis (IVA) can operate in 2 modes: first, it can operate as a conventional module in the flow with the Super Gather used for data input. This mode of operation is convenient and intuitive, however the disadvantage is that the IVA would be calculating semblance each time you switch from one super-gather to another – when the super-gathers are big enough it can be time-consuming and annoying.

Another way, is to first use the Velocity Analysis Precompute module to pre-compute all super-gathers at once and then use the IVA as a stand-alone module that takes the pre-computed semblances as an input. This makes navigation through super-gathers much faster, however if the pre-compute was made with the wrong parameters, you will need to make it once again from the very beginning, which takes time as well.

For this reason, what we are going to do now is to, first, run the IVA in the interactive mode in the flow to make sure that the semblance parameters are correct. Then, when we are happy with the semblances we will pre-compute them for the whole dataset and run the IVA in the stand-alone mode.

When the Interactive Velocity Analysis is added into the flow, you will see its multi-tab parameter dialog open at the Output velocity tab.

Interactive Velocity Analysis
PS/PP velocities         Semblance Display         Gather Display         STCK Display         CVS Display           Super gather         Input velocity         Output velocity         Semblance
C Single velocity function
O Use file:
Browse
Database - picks     Browse
C Database - grid Browse
Velocity domain         Velocity type           ⊙ Time         ○ Depth         ⊙ RMS         ○ Interval
Save template Load template OK Cancel

Here you will need to select where the module will save the resulting velocity function. Select 'Database – picks' option to save it a database option, click Browse... button and specify a name for the database velocity pick. We will call it v1 and save at the line level:

Choose velocity picks ×		
Object <u>n</u> ame v1		
<u>O</u> bjects	<u>L</u> ocation	
v1	<ul> <li>White Sea</li> <li>ine 5</li> <li>010 data input</li> <li>020 geometry assignement</li> <li>030 geometry check</li> <li>040 positionning cross plots</li> <li>050 preprocessing</li> <li>060 velocity analysis</li> </ul>	
Rename Delete	Cancel	

Interactive Velocity Analysis
PS/PP velocities         Semblance Display         Gather Display         STCK Display         CVS Display           Super gather         Input velocity         Output velocity         Semblance
C Single velocity function
C Use file:
Browse
Database - picks v1      Browse
C Database - grid Browse
Velocity domain     Velocity type       Image: Time     Depth       Image: Time     Depth
Save template Load template OK Cancel

Now switch to the Input velocity tab, switch on the 'Database – picks' option and select the same velocity pick object that you have specified for the output. This will ensure that you can interrupt your work and then run the flow once again to continue from the same place.

Interactive Velocity Analysis ×		
PS/PP velocities Semblance Display Gather Display STCK Display CVS Disp Super gather Input velocity Output velocity Semblance	lay	
O Single velocity function		
O Use file:		
Browse		
Database - picks v1 Browse		
C Database - grid Browse		
Velocity domain     Velocity type       Image: Constraint of the second		
Save template Load template OK Cance		

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Switch to the Semblance tab to set the main parameters of the semblance computation. Set the velocity range from 1300 to 2500 m/s, with the velocity step of 5 m/s and time step of 1 ms. Additionally, set the desired number of Constant Velocity Stacks (CVS) – we will set this to 20.

Interactive Velocity Analysis ×
PS/PP velocities         Semblance Display         Gather Display         STCK Display         CVS Display           Super gather         Input velocity         Output velocity         Semblance
Use precomputed data
,
Semblance parameters
Start velocity 1300 End velocity 2500
Velocity step 5 Time step 1
CVS Parameters
Number of CVS 20
Save template Load template OK Cancel

Finally, we will adjust the display parameters at the corresponding tabs.

	Interactive Velocity Analysis	×
Super gather PS/PP velocities Se Display mode O WT/VA O WT O VA Color Palette	Input velocity Output velocity mblance Display Gather Display STCK Display Scaling None Entrire Screer Individual Additional scalar 1 Bias 0	Semblance CVS Display
	Save template Load template OK	Cancel

Semblance display:

### Super-gather display:

Interactive Velocity Analysis ×		
Super gather       Input velocity       Output velocity       Semblance         PS/PP velocities       Semblance Display       Gather Display       STCK Display       CVS Display         Display mode       O WT/VA       O None       Maximum       Maximum         O WT       VA       Individual       Mean       MRS         Palette       Bias       O       Minimum       Minimum		
Save template Load template OK Cancel		

Here click the Palette... button to select (or set manually) a color pallet you like. The pre-defined palettes are stored inside the RadExPro program folder in the PALETTES subfolder. We will use the black-white-orange palette from the 'blkwtord.pal' file.

We will use the same display parameters for the super-gather (Gather display), dynamic stack (STCK Display) and constant velocity stacks (CVS Display).

Now your flow shall look as following:

C Offshore	liResMultiChan/Wh	nite Sea/line 5/060 velocity analysis	>	<
<u>Help Options Database Tools</u> Super Gather Bandpass Filtering Amplitude Correction ***Screen Display	Run Flow mode Trace Input SEG-Y Input SEG-D Input	Exit Trace Output SEG-Y Output RAMAC/GPR	——Data I/O	^
Interactive Velocity Analysis	SEG-B Input SEG-2 Input y module; MB1 DblClin	ЛОГИС GSSI Input Sumar Cathor ck - Module Parameters; MB2 - Toggle module	; Ctrl+MB2 Dbl //	•

#### Run it to see the Interactive Velocity Analysis window:



This is the very first super-gather with not enough fold – that is why the semblance at the left looks strange. Use the drop-down list in the top right of the window to switch to any super-gather in the middle of the line, where the fold is complete, to estimate the quality of our parameters – we will go to the SCDP=500:



We can see that the semblance looks quite consistent with enough vertical resolution. We might wish to decrease the gain here – click the ... toolbar button to see the module parameter dialog and in the Gather display tab set screen gain ('Additional scalar') to 0.6. The result is shown below:

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	Interactive Velocity Analysis	SCDI	<sup>o</sup> = 500	, ILINE	= 500	, XLINI	E = 0			-	×	
File Velocity Field NMO Help												
← → N … 🖬 +\ ∑) •i						SCDP = 500, ILINE = 500, XLINE = 0						
Velocity (m/s)	Offset (m)			CVS (m/s)						<u>_</u>		
1500 2000	25 20 30	40			1500	17	50	200	10 	2250	25	
Time(m <sup>2</sup>									11. F.F. R		211 (111 (111)) 	
25			-					112 54				
23												
50					194							
30											활활할	
75					100			11				
100											***	
125								44	24			
										EE		
150												
175							EE					
				4								
V = 1300 T = 0 SCDP = 0, ILINE		الكر الك	ار المتنا									

We can see that the semblance calculation parameters we have chosen are reasonable, so now we can exit the IVA module, pre-compute semblances with the same parameters and then run the IVA once again in the stand-alone mode.

For that, add Velocity Analysis Precompute module to the flow and set its parameters as shown below:

Velocity Analysis Precompute								
Semblance								
Start velocity (m/s)	1300	End velocity (m/s)	2500					
Velocity step (m/s)	5	Time step (ms)	1					
		Mute percent	30					
Constant Velocity Stacks								
Number of CVS stacks	20							
Bin offsets								
Start offset	0	End offset	0					
Offset step	100	Offset range	100					
VA Precompute result								
White Sea line 5 \semblance_precomputed								
	ОК	Cancel						

We will save the precompute result as a database object called *semblance\_precomputed*.

Now comment the Interactive Velocity Analysis and run your flow (it shall look as shown below):

C Offshore	iResMultiChan/White Sea/line 5/060 velocity analysis	- 🗆 🗙
<u>H</u> elp <u>O</u> ptions <u>D</u> atabase Tools	Run Flow mode E <u>x</u> it	
Super Gather Bandpass Filtering Amplitude Correction ***Screen Display ***Interactive Velocity Analysis Velocity Analysis Precompute	Trace Input Trace Output SEG-Y Input SEG-Y Output SEG-D Input RAMAC/GPR SEG-B Input ЛОГИС SEG-2 Input GSSI Input SCS-3 Input Super Gather	——Data I/O 🔺
MB1 - Drag module; Ctrl+MB1 - Copy	module; MB1 DblClick - Module Parameters; MB2 - Toggle module;	; Ctrl+MB2 DbICI 🅢 🗸

The pre-compute will take few minutes. After it is complete, uncomment the Interactive Velocity Analysis module and comment all other modules in the flow – now the IVA is going to operate as a stand-alone module. Double-click on the module name to open its parameter dialog and on the Semblance tab switch on the Use precompute data tick-box and select the database object with the semblances we just have created:

Interactive Velocity Analysis ×
PS/PP velocities         Semblance Display         Gather Display         STCK Display         CVS Display           Super gather         Input velocity         Output velocity         Semblance
White Sea Vine 5 \semblance_precomputed
Semblance parameters
Start velocity 1300 End velocity 2500
Velocity step 5 Time step 1
CVS Parameters
Number of CVS 20
,
Save template Load template OK Cancel

You may also want to decrease the semblance display gain to 0.6 as we have done before.

<u> </u>	OffshoreHiResMultiChan/White Sea	- • ×	
Help Options Database Tools Run Flow mode Exit			
<pre>***Super Gather ***Bandpass Filtering ***Amplitude Correction ***Screen Display Interactive Velocity Analysis &lt;- semblance_precomputed ***Velocity Analysis Precompute</pre>	Trace Input SEG-Y Input SEG-D Input SEG-B Input SEG-2 Input SCS-3 Input Load Text Trace	Trace Output SEG-Y Output RAMAC/GPR JOFIC GSSI Input Super Gather Text Output	Data I/O 🔺

# Now your flow shall look as following:

Run it to get back to the Interactive Velocity Analysis. The navigation between super-gathers will be much faster now.

Skip the very first SCDP (with incomplete fold) and go the next one. For navigation you can use either the <- and -> arrow buttons at the toolbar or the drop-down list opf all available SCDPs at the top right of the window:



Here you can see from left to right: the semblance, the super-gather, the dynamic stack (consisting of one stack trace for each CDP gather of the current super-gather), and a set of constant velocity stacks.

### You may wish to zoom in the useful time range along the vertical axis:



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Start picking velocities on the semblance panel – you will see the corresponding hyperbola on the supergather panel and the cursor at the corresponding position on the constant velocity stacks panel. You may decide sometimes to increase the semblance display gain to better resolves weaker maximums. Here is the result of velocity picking for this super-gather:



While picking you may wish to click the N button on the toolbar to apply real-time NMO-correction using the current velocity function to the super-gather. This is the way to see how your hyperbolas are flattened (or not) and adjust the velocity function when needed:



	Interactive Velocity Analysis	SCDP = 200, ILINE = 200, XLINE = 0 -
File Velocity Field NMO Help		
←→ N ··· 🖬 ↔ Σ	pix 🛛 🗙	SCDP = 200, ILINE = 200, XLINE = 0
Velocity (m/s 1500 2000	25 20 30 40	SCDP = 0, ILINE = 0, XLINE = 0           SCDP = 100, ILINE = 100, XLINE = 0           SCDP = 200, ILINE = 200, XLINE = 0           SCDP = 300, ILINE = 300, XLINE = 0           SCDP = 000, ILINE = 400, XLINE = 0
90		SCDP = 500, ILINE = 500, XLINE = 0           SCDP = 600, ILINE = 600, XLINE = 0           SCDP = 800, ILINE = 700, XLINE = 0           SCDP = 900, ILINE = 800, XLINE = 0           SCDP = 1000, ILINE = 1000, XLINE = 0           SCDP = 1000, ILINE = 1000, XLINE = 0
		SCDP = 1100, ILINE = 1100, XLINE = 0 SCDP = 1200, ILINE = 1200, XLINE = 0
110		
120		
130		
140		
150		
160		
170		
180		
V = 1538 T = 86 SCDP = 100, I	LINE = 100, XLINE = 0	

When you are finished with picking velocities at this supergather, go to another one. In the drop-down list the SCDPs with existing velocity functions are marked with \*\*\*:

### Here is the result of velocity picking for the super-gather 200:

Ele Vela	ocity Field NM		ve Velocity Analysis	SC	DP = 200,	ILIN	E = 3	200,	XLINE =	= 0		-	- 🗆	x
		<u>+) Σ) οίχ</u> 🕅	x		SCD	P = 20	0, IL	INE = 2	00, XLIN	E=0 *	** 🔻			
	Vel: 1500	ocity (m/s) 2000 2	Offset ( 5 20 30	m) 40	ľ		15	00	175	CVS (m )	l/s) 2000	225	50	25
100	5					1		-			1 22	1 27	1 27	12 1
110	3					12.21	151	A			1000	187	187	187
120	4	>				11.19	100	12.1					1. C. C.	2.7.8
130		*				1.1.1.1	1111	10107						
140						4.4.5	3.0		13 (1)	000	10.00			1
150						2010	197							2.2.2
160							10.00	1000			27.5			No.
170									Į.		NC AN		14.62	14.42
180	$ \geq $					118.13	12.1.5							111
190						11/13-1								0.0
200 (	<				Þ	<ul> <li>✓</li> </ul>	10				××	Ĩ		
= 1719	T = 193 SCE	DP = 0, ILINE = 0, XL	NE = 0											

Continue the same way until the end of the line. If there is any supergather where you cannot pick velocities – simply skip it. The resulting velocity field will be interpolated and extrapolated for the whole line basing on the points where the velocity functrions were defined. However, be aware of the fact that it is the accuracy of the velocity picking that is crutial for the quality of the resulting stack.

When you exit the IVA module you will be prompted to save your velocity function. Click YES to save the result:

Warning ×
WARNING: velocity law was modified. Would you like to save it before exit
Yes <u>N</u> o Cancel

## Stacking

Now, when we have velocities available, we can apply NMO-corrections to the data and make a CDP stack. Create a new flow for that: '070 stacking':



	Trace Input
Data Sets	Sort Fields CDP OFFSET I Number of Ensemble Fields I Note: Ensembles will be defined by this number of sort fields.
Add Delete	Add     Delete       Selection
OK Cancel	Select from file     File     Database object     Choose     Get all

Then we will add NMO/NMI module to apply the NMO-correction. On the Velocity tab select the *v1* velocity we have created at the previous step:

NMO/NMI	×
NMO Velocity	
C Single velocity function	
500-1000:2.5, 2000:2.7, 3000:2.9	-
C Use file:	_
Browse	
Database - picks v1     Browse	וכ
C Database - grid Browse	
Velocity domain Time C Depth C RMS C Interval	
Save template Load template OK Cance	*

On the NMO tab you may wish to set Mute percent to 30. This is the stretch muting parameter –parts of the traces that stretched by NMO-correction for more than 30% will be muted out. This would allow us to mute the direct wave out, although at this data it is probably not that important – the direct wave here is not interfering with the reflection anyway:

NMO/NMI	×
NMO Velocity	
NMO Mute percent 30	
C NMI	
Use coordinate interpolation	
Save template Load template OK Cance	

After the data is corrected for the NMO, it can be stacked using Ensemble Stack module. Add it to the flow.

The Ensemble Stack module stacks all traces of each ensemble into one trace. The ensemble is defined in the Trace Input at the beginning of the flow. Since the Number of Ensemble Field there is set to 1 and

the first Sort Field is set to CDP, our ensembles will be CDP gathers and the result of stacking will be a CDP stack.

In the module parameters, we would recommend that you set the Mode of stacking to Alpha trimmed with 30% rejection percentage. This would reject 30% of maximum and minimum amplitudes of each sample before stacking of the remaining values. In most cases, this mode brings a clearer, less noisy stack, although takes a little bit more computation time:

Ensemble Stack	×
⊂ Mode ⊂ Mean ⊂ Median	
Alpha trimmed     30     %	
C Coherent stack	
Window (traces) 3	
Filter length (ms) 60	
✓ Treat zero as result of muting	
Cancel	

Add Trace Output to save the stacking result. We will call the dataset new *stack*:

Trace Output ×
File stack ; White Sea\line 5\stack
Output sample format 💿 R4 IO I2 IO I1
OK Cancel

Finally, add a Screen Display to see the result one the screen. Set Number of traces as 2300 to see all traces on the screen at once. You may also wish to adjust scales to have horizontal lines marking every 50 ms of TWTT along the vertical scale and having every CDP labeled along the horizontal scale.

### You flow shall look like this:

C OffshoreHiResM	lultiChan/Wł	nite Sea/line	5/070 stacking	>	<b>K</b>
<u>H</u> elp <u>O</u> ptions <u>D</u> atabase	Tools Run	Flow mode	E <u>x</u> it		
Trace Input <- preproc NMO/NMI Ensemble Stack Trace Output -> stack Screen Display	Trace Input SEG-Y Input SEG-D Input SEG-B Input SEG-2 Input SCS-3 Input		Trace Output SEG-Y Output RAMAC/GPR ЛОГИС GSSI Input Super Gather	—Data I/O	^
MB1 - Drag module; Ctrl+M	31 - Copy modu	ile; MB1_DblCli	ck - Module Parameters;	MB2 - Togg	~

D		11				
Kun it a	and see	the	result	on	tne	screen:



This is our stack. What we can see here is a complex structure with a lot of diffraction hyperbolas – migration will definitely be a need for this data. Another problem we can see is a pretty wide wavelet with a prominent ghost-wave:



We will try to address this problem as well at the post-stack processing stage.

# Seafloor Pick for Top Muting

Before we continue further with the processing, let us prepare a seafloor pick that we will use later for top muting. We will pick the seafloor automatically, check the result and edit it when necessary.

For automatic picking we will need to define 2 things: (1) the search gate defined as a start horizon and a search window of a constant length below it, and (2) amplitude threshold that will be used for seafloor detection.

Create a new flow and call it '080 seafloor pick'. Add Trace Input to input the *stack* dataset sorted by CDP.

Add Screen display, set number of traces to 2200 to make sure all of them fit the screen.

Run the flow to see the data on the screen and define the autopicking parameters. You can create an approximate horizon above the seafloor to use it as the start horizon, however in this particular case it seems to be reasonable to use a constant value of 80 ms for that gate top. Then we can search for the seafloor within 40 ms window, that is we will be detecting the seafloor between 80 and 120 ms TWTT. This iunterval where we will be searching for the seafloor reflection is shown here:



When you move mouse cursor over the screen, note the status bar showing the current trace number, sample number, amplitude and TWTT.



Compare the amplitudes at the seafloor and above it. If you have used the same processing parameters as we did, you will see that the peak amplitudes at the seafloor are of the order of  $10^4$ , while those above the seafloor are typically less than 1000. This give us a clue about the threshold we can use for the seafloor detection – let us try up with 1000 and see how it works.

Note: if you have used different processing, the amplitudes will be different! Check them yourself, before using the numbers we recommend.

Ok, now we know everything we need to make a flow for automatic seafloor detection. Close Screen Display, and add First Break Picking module to the flow. Set the following parameters:

First Breaks Picking			
First Break time (header word): FBPICK  First Break amplitude (header word): PREAMP			
Horizon (header word): PICK1  Window length 40  Treshold C Derevative			
Treshold       1000         Type       O Min         Image: Comparison of Max       Replace trace with derivative         Image: Comparison of Treshold       Treshold			
OK Cancel			

Here, 'Horizon (header word)' is the trace header from where it will read the start horizon values. We select PICK1 header here, but until now it is empty. Before we can run the flow, we need to write the value 80 there, and we need to do it before the First Break Picking.

So, we will add Trace Header Math module to the flow, between the Trace Input and the First Break Picking and will fill PICK1 header with 80:

Trace Header Math	×
PICK1=80	^
Line 1 Pos 6	¥
	template

### The flow shall look like this:

C OffshoreHiResMu	ltiChan/White Sea/line 5/	/080 seafloor pick 🛛 🗖 🗙	
<u>H</u> elp <u>O</u> ptions <u>D</u> atabase	Tools Run Flow mode	Exit	
Trace Input <- stack		Data I/O ^	
Trace Header Math		Trace Output	
First Breaks Picking	-	SEG-Y Output RAMAC/GPR	
Screen Display		логис	
	SEG-2 Input	GSSI Input	
MB1 - Drag module; Ctrl+MB1 - Copy module; MB1 DblClick - Module Parameters; MB2 - Toggl 🥢 🗸			

The last thing before we run the flow – let's setup header plot in the Screen Display to see the detected seafloor on top of the data. In the Screen Display parameters click the Plot headers... button and select

# FBPICK to be plotted in time scale:

Header plot			
General parameters General parameters Fill backgorund Curve parameters Time scale Color	Curves to plot		
Plot area position (%)       0         Plot area width (mm)       100         ✓       Whole range         Min scale value       0         Max scale value       0         ✓       Show scale         Scale position       0			
Value marks orientation	Current static Applied static Total static		
<u> </u>	] Cancel		

Run the flow. The result is shown below:



As you can see, the seafloor detection was almost ok, but in some places it failed reaching the threshold too early. Close Screed Display, open First Break Picking parameters, increase the threshold up to 2000 and run the flow once again. The result looks much better:



There is still a couple of small rebounds in the middle of the line:



We will fix them by alpha-trimmed averaging of the pick values: the algorithm first rejects a certain percentage of maximums and minimums and then averages the rest. For the purposes of top muting this approach is good enough, because the pick shall not be too precise. Alternatively, you may try to fix the rebounds by further increase of the threshold.

To apply alpha-trimmed averaging the FBPICK values we add a module called Header Averager to the flow just after the First Break Picking. Correct parameters are shown below:

Header Averager		
Trace Header FBPICK   Honor ensemble boundaries Type Mode		
Running Average     Alpha Trimmed (% 50     Subtraction		
Cancel		

#### Running the flow once again finally gives us the accurate seafloor pick:



You may wish to zoom in and check that the pick is correct everywhere. Now, we need to move it a little bit upwards to have it just above the seafloor reflection (we don't want to cut the wavelet with the muting) and save the result.

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Get back to the flow and add one more instance of the Trace Header Math (place it after the Header Averager). Here we will move our pick 1.3 ms upwards:

Trace Header Math	
FBPICK=[FBPICK]-1.3	
Line 1 Pos 20	
OK Cancel Check syntax	Load templ

Until now we have only been modifying FBPICK trace header values in the flow and observed the result on the screen without any output. Now we need to save the result. Of course, we can add Trace Output module at the end of the flow to make a copy of the stack with the modified header, however since the data itself was not modified here, we would better save only the headers without creating an extra copy of the data. This we can do using a module called Header<->Dataset Transfer:

Header<->Datas	et Transfer ×
Header transfer direction C FROM dataset TO header	• FROM header TO dataset
Dataset	
CDP Assign fields	
FBPICK	
OK Cancel	

Here we will record header values from the flow back to the input dataset. Select *stack* dataset where the header will be saved, set CDP as the only matching field (the dataset is the CDP stack) and FBPICK as the only assign field.

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#### Switch off Screen Display – we don't need it anymore. The flow shall look like this:

Z Offsh	oreHiResMultiChan/White S	Sea/line 5/080 seafloor pick	- 🗆 🗙
Help Options Database Tools Run Trace Input <- stack Trace Header Math First Breaks Picking Header Averager Trace Header Math ***Screen Display Header<->Dataset Transfer -> stack	Flow mode Exit Trace Input SEG-Y Input SEG-D Input SEG-B Input SEG-2 Input SCS-3 Input Load Text Trace Data Input	Trace Output SEG-Y Output RAMAC/GPR ЛОГИС GSSI Input Super Gather Text Output Data Output	——Data I/O 🔺
MB1 - Drag module; Ctrl+MB1 - Copy modu	ile; MB1 DblClick - Module Param	eters; MB2 - Toggle module; Ctrl+MB2 DblCli	ck - Delete 🏼 🏿 🗸 🗸

Run it to detect the seafloor, fix the rebounds, move the pick above the seafloor reflection and save the result back to the input dataset.

### De-Ghosting

Let us address the problem of long wavelet with a ghost wave. Create a new flow – '090 deghosting'. There are several methods that can be used to suppress the ghost wave in the software – here we will use predictive deconvolution.

However, before doing this we will try the top muting that we have prepared at the previous stage. Create a flow with the Trace Input (select *stack* dataset sorted by CDP) and Screen Display (set 2300 traces per screen, From t=80):

	Display parameters ×			
From t= 80.0 to 0.0 to t Scale 10 Number of traces 2300 X Scale 10 Rotate Ensemble boundaries	WT/VA display mode     Normalizing factor     Gain     0.3       O WT     O None     Bias(%)     0       O VA     O Individual     Show every     1			
✓ Variable spacing       field         ✓ Space to maximum ensemble width         Ensembles' gap       2         ✓ Muliple panels       0         ✓ Use excursion       2.0         Axis       Show headers         Plot headers       Header mark	Variable density display mode       Normalizing factor       Gain       0.3         © Br/B       © None       Bias(%)       0         © Lustom       Define       © Individual       Bias(%)       0         © None       © Individual       Palette range       0         © Display data       Palette range       Min.vel (m/s)       500.0         Max.vel (m/s)       1500.0			
Picks/polygons settings Save Template Load Template Ok Cancel				

Insert a module called Trace Editing in between of this two – this is the module where we will actually apply our top muting. On the Trace Editing Parameters tab set Muting type as Top muting and Taper

Trace Editing ×
Trace Editing parameters Horizon
Muting Top muting Bottom muting
C Muting in window 10 ms Taper window length 1
Editing C Zero padding C Inverse C Trace killing
Save template Load template OK Cancel

window length of 1 ms:

Then switch to the Hozion tab to specify the muting horizon:

Trace Editing ×
Trace Editing parameters Horizon
Pick in database Select      Trace header FBPICK Browse
C Specify CDP 0-50:500,70:300
Save template Load template OK Cancel

Our pick was saved to the FBPICK header field, so switch on the Trace header option and click the Browse button to select the FBPICK header there.

For the moment our flow looks as following:

🧷 OffshoreHiResMultiChan/White Sea/line 5/090 deghosting 🛛 🗖 💌								
<u>H</u> elp <u>O</u> ptions <u>D</u> atabase	e Tools	Run	Flow mode	E <u>x</u> it				
Trace Input <- stack Trace Editing Screen Display	Trace In SEG-Y Ir SEG-D II SEG-B Ir SEG-2 In SCS-3 In	nput nput nput nput nput	SE RA ЛС GS	G-Y C MAC DГИС SSI Inp	utput Dutput CGPR Dut Gather	— D	ata I/O	^
MB1 - Drag module; Ctrl+MB1 - Copy module; MB1 DblClick - Module Parameters; MB2 - T 🏸 🗸								





You can move the mouse cursor through the area above the seafloor to make sure that the amplitudes there are all 0 (the amplitude at the cursor position is displayed in the status bar).

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We need to estimate the delay between the primaries and the ghost waves. Zoom in somewhere to the seafloor reflection:



Click the button of the toolbar and set vertical scale primary lines to 1 ms:

Axis Parameters					
Primary lines	Traces field ○ Different dx Values ⓒ Interval 10.0 □ ○ Multiple				
Secondary lines 100.0	C Different field  ○ Interval 100.0 ○ Multiple				
Font size 15	Margins Left axis 20 mm Top axis margin 20 mm margin 20 mm				

Now you can see that the gap between the primary seafloor reflection and the ghost wave is about 1.5 ms.



We can try this value as a prediction gap in the deconvolution.

Close the Screen Display and insert Predictive Deconvolution module above the Trace Editing. Set the Prediction Gap to 1.5 ms (according the estimated ghost wave delay) and increase White Noise Level to 0.1 to make the result less noisy:

Predictive Deconv	volution Parameters ×
Start Time 0	End Time 0
Prediction Gap	1.5
Deconvolution Operator Length	50
"White Noise" Level	0.1 %
ОК	Cancel

Run the flow. The result is shown below:

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As you can see, the ghost has been efficiently suppressed and the resulting wavelet became narrower, however the result is a bit noisier than the original record.



If you take the spectrum of any useful part of the record, it would look similar to what is shown below:

We would apply a bandpass filter to slightly increase the singal-to-noise ratio and limit the spectrum (this is important for the migration that we will do at the next step). Insert the Bandpass Filtering

### module between the Predictive Deconvolution and Trace Editing with the following parameters:







We may not necessarily see a big difference in the signal-to-noise level, however we can see in the spectrum window that we have cutted high-frequency noise oscillations and kept the useful frequency band nearly untouched.

Finally, exit the Screen Display, switch it off in the flow and add the Trace Output to save the result as *stack\_dgh*. The flow shall look as following:

Help       Options       Database       Tools       Run       Flow mode       Exit         Trace Input <- stack       Data I/O       ^         Predictive Deconvolution       Trace Input       Trace Output         Bandpass Filtering       SEG-Y Input       SEG-Y Output         Trace Editing       SEG-D Input       RAMAC/GPR         Trace Output -> stack_dgh       SEG-B Input       ЛОГИС         ****Screen Display       SEG-2 Input       GSSI Input	🖉 OffshoreHiResMultiChan/White Sea/line 5/090 deghosting – 🗖 🔀						
MB1 - Drag module; Ctrl+MB1 - Copy module; MB1 DblClick - Module Parameters; MB2 - Toggle module; Ctrl+MB2 DblClick - // v	Trace Input <- stack Predictive Deconvolution Bandpass Filtering Trace Editing Trace Output -> stack_dgh ***Screen Display	Trace InputTrace OutputSEG-Y InputSEG-Y OutputSEG-D InputRAMAC/GPRSEG-B InputJOFIACSEG-2 InputGSSI InputSCS 2 InputSuper Gather					

Run the flow once again to deghost the data and output the result.

### Migration

The data demonstrate rather complex topography and subbottom structure with a number of diffraction hyperbolas, so the migration is needed to place refection boundaries to their real positions. There are several migration algorithms available in the software. We will use the Kirchhoff migration as it allows both vertical and lateral changes of migration velocities.

Create a new flow – '100 migration'.



Enter the flow and add the module called Kirchhoff Migration\*. This is a stand-alone module. The parameters are shown below:

Migration p	parameters ×					
Input Dataset White Sea \ine 5\stack	k_dgh Browse Dimension					
C manual    From DB	© 2D					
View table V1	Browse C 3D					
X step (m) Y step (m)   Line	ear Anti-aliasing ear Use Antialiasing filter					
	sine 📀 Triangle 🔿 BoxCar					
Increment: CDP 1 Iline 1 Max freq. to migrate (Hz) 3500						
Migration aperture	Migration aperture					
Angle aperture (deg) 90	Angle aperture (deg)     90     Angle aperture tapering (deg)     10					
X: Range aperture (m) 100	X: Range aperture (m) 100 Y: Range aperture (m) 100					
Range aperture tapering (m)     5     Range aperture tapering (m)     50						
Output Dataset White Sea\ine 5\stack_migr Browse						
OK Cancel						

Select our deghosted stack (*stack\_dgh*) as the input dataset.

We will take the migration velocities from the project database – select the v1 velocity function that we created in the Interactive Velocity Analysis module.

The 'X step' is the spatial increment between traces, it shall be equal to our CDP spacing (bin size) that is 1 m.

Set the 'Max freq. to migrate' to 3500 Hz. This will guarantee that all useful frequencies (high-cut at 3000 Hz) are included into the migration.

One of the most important migration parameters is the range aperture. There is a general rule of thumb that migration aperture shall be taken at least as big as 0.6 of the maximum expected depth of interest. Here the seafloor is at around 100 ms which is 75 m, and the overall record length is 200 ms with the RMS velocities increasing from 1500 m/s at the seafloor to around 2000 m/s. This would give us a reasonable estimate of the maximum depth as around 150 m, so the aperture shall be at least 90 m. We would set it to 100 m to be on the safe side.

Range aperture tapering shall be small relative to the aperture. Set it to 5 m.

The output dataset we will call *stack\_migr*.

### Run the flow.

<u>/</u>	C OffshoreHiResMultiChan/White Sea/line 5/100 migration – 🗖 🗙									
<u>H</u> elp	<u>O</u> ptions	<u>D</u> atabase	Tools	Run	Flow mode	E <u>x</u> it				
Kirchi	noff Migra	ation*	SEG-	e Inpu Y Inpu D Inpu	ıt	S	race Output EG-Y Output AMAC/GPR	——D	ata I/O	^
MB1 - Drag module; Ctrl+MB1 - Copy module; MB1 DblClick - Module Parameters; MB2 - Toggle moc 🅢 🗸										

This processing step is relatively time consuming – it will take several minutes to complete:

Y         OffshoreHiResMultiChan/White Sea/line 5/100 migration - Flow Status	- 🗆 🗙		
Kirchhoff Migration* - Running; Migration (17:17:13); 4%;			

# Migration Result and Post-Processing

Let us check the result of the migration and apply some final post-processing, if needed. Create a new flow – '110 postprocessing', add Trace Input to input the *stack\_migr* dataset sorted by CDP.

Add Screen Display, number of traces – 2:	500, 1101111 – 80 ms, Gam – 0.2.
	Display parameters
From t= 80 to 0.0 to t Scale 10 Number of traces 2300 X Scale 10 Rotate	WT/VA display mode     Normalizing factor     Gain     0.3       C WT/VA     C None     Gain     0.3       C WT     C Entire screen     Bias(%)     0       C None     C Individual     C
Ensemble boundaries	Show every 1 N-th trace
<ul> <li>✓ Variable spacing</li></ul>	Variable density display mode       Normalizing factor       Gain       0.2
Use excursion 2.0 traces  Axis  Plot headers  Picks/polygons settings	Display data     Display velocity     Set velocity     Palette range     Min.vel (m/s) 500.0     Max.vel (m/s) 1500.0
Save Template Loa	ad Template Ok Cancel

Add Screen Display, number of traces – 2300, From T = 80 ms, Gain = 0.2:

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Click Axis... to set scale parameters:

Axis Parameters					
Time dt Values Primary lines	Traces     O Different     dx     Values       CDP     O Interval     100.0     Image: Constraint of the second				
Secondary lines 100.0	C Different field  ○ Interval 100.0 ○ Multiple				
Font size 15	Margins				
Ok Cancel	Left axis 20 mm Top axis 20 mm margin 20 mm				

Run the flow to see the migration result:



There are some slight migration artifacts above the seafloor – we would mute the out using Trace Editing module with exactly the same parameters as in the '090 deghosting' flow. The result is shown below:

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If you like to compare it with the unmigrated stack, without closing the Screen Display go to the flow editor. Copy the Trace Input in the flow with Ctrl+Left Click, comment one of the trace inputs and in the other one change the input dataset from *stack\_migr* to *stack\_dgh*. Run the flow again to see the stack before migration:



Now you can switch between the 2 displays using the standard Windows Alt+Tab command.

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Finally, we may wish to whiten the spectrum of the final stack to slightly improve the resolution and make the image better looking, more 'focussed'. There are several modules that you can use for broadening and whitening of the data spectrum in RadExPro including Spectra Whitening, Spectral Shaping, and several types of deconvolution. Here we will use on of the most simple means of spectral whitening – one of the modes of the F-K Amplitude Power module.

The F-K Amplitude Power module raises either F-K domain or F-X domain amplitude spectrum to an arbitrary power and then performs the inverse Fourier transform (2D or 1D) to the original T-X domain. Depending on the exponent value and the domain it is applied, the result of the algorithm will vary from noise suppression to spectrum whitening: generally, spectral whitening is achieved with exponent values <1, while exponent values >1 make spectrum narrower suppressing the noise. Choosing between F-K and F-X domain brings additional flexibility.

The most obvious way to whiten the spectrum using the F-K Amplitude Power module is to rise the frequency spectrum of each trace to a power less than 1. Let us use it with the following parameters:

barameteror
F-K Amplitude Power
Exponent 0.5
▼ FX domain only
Get by ensemble
OK Cancel

We will use in the FX domain, that is the algorithm will be applied to the frequency spectrum of each individual trace. Exponent 0.5 is equivalent of square root of the amplitude spectrum.

The module shall be places just before the Trace Editing.

Finally, we will add Trace Output module to save the result as *stack\_final* dataset. The resulting flow shall look as following:

C OffshoreHi	iResMultiChan/White Sea/lin	e 5/110 postprocessing	- 🗆 🌅	k 📃		
	Is Run Flow mode Exit Trace Input SEG-Y Input SEG-D Input SEG-B Input SEG-2 Input	Trace Output SEG-Y Output RAMAC/GPR ЛОГИС GSSI Input	——Data I/O	^		
MP1 Deep medule: Chili MP1 Co	SCS-3 Input Load Text Trace	Super Gather Text Output	Index Chells MI			
MB1 - Drag module; Ctrl+MB1 - Copy module; MB1 DblClick - Module Parameters; MB2 - Toggle module; Ctrl+Ml 🥢 🗸						

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#### Run it to save the processing result and see it on the screen:



The image looks a bit more 'sharp' and 'focused' than before. If you have not yet closed the previous display of the same migrated stack without spectral whitening, you may wish to zoom in to different parts of the records and compare them.

You may wish to compare the spectrums of the data before and after the spectral whitening with the F-K Amplitude Power. The result should look similar to what is shown below (the spectrums are zoomed in to 0-5000 Hz interval):



### Before spectral whitening:

After spectral whitening using F-K Amplitude Power module



You may wish to try the alternative ways of spectral whitening yourself. For example, instead of the F-K Amplitude Power try to use Spectral Whitening module.

# Plotting

Finally, let us print the processing result. In the RadExPro there is a dedicated stand-alone module for printing of seismic sections to any Windows-compatible printer or plotter. If you install one of the numerous 'virtual printers' available from the Internet (some of them are free even for commercial use with or without certain limitations), you can use the same module to output the result to PDF, JPG, BMP and a number of other formats.

Create a new flow – '120 plotting'. This is the last flow in this tutorial. If you have been following all the steps and kept the flow naming, your project by now shall look like this:



### Enter the flow and add the Plotting\* module:

Plotting parameters ×					
Dataset					
White Sea\ine 5\stack_final					
Sort fields CDP Selection *					
Delete From t= 0 to 0 (ms)					
Variable spacing     field     Additional scalar     0.2     Display mode       O WT/VA     O WT					
Ensemble boundaries Bias 0 C VA					
Ensembles' gap 2 traces Gray					
Use excursion 2 traces Line width (mm) 0.01 C R/B C Custom Define					
Normalizing         Scales           O None         T Scale         12 ms/cm					
Entire set     X Scale     60     traces/cm     T Axis     Plot headers					
C Individual X Scale 60 traces/cm X Axis					
Microsoft XPS Document Writer Print setup					
Display traces in Layout Preview Layout Preview					
OK Cancel					

Select the *stack\_final* dataset to be printed sorted by CDP. Adjust printing gain ('Additional scalar') the way you like – here we set it to 0.2.

Select a printer (here we select the Microsoft XPS Document Writer included into Windows starting from XP SP2 that is a virtual printer that will generate an XPS document).

After a dataset and a printer were selected, you may click the Layout Preview... button to preview the printing result. You can change any parameter and update the preview to see how it will affect the output.

# Click the T Axis... button to set up the vertical scale:

T Axis parameters					
Show axis					
Major ticks Step 50	Tick length (mm)	2	✓ Show values	Scale font	
	Tick line width (mm)	0.2	Show grid lines		
Minor ticks Number per primary	Tick length (mm)	1.5	Show values	Scale font	
Title	Tick line width (mm)	0.1	Show grid lines		
Show title	Title	TWT (ms)		Title font	
OK Cancel					

# The same way, click the X Axis... button for the horizontal scale parameters:

			)	X Axis param	eters		×
G Linear axis C Time axis	Hour Minute	CDP  HOUR KINUTE KECOND	Step	□ 100 □ Different □ Interval ⓒ Multiple	✓ Show values Show grid lines Scale font	Tick length (mm) Tick line width (mm) Axis width (mm) Title font	3 0.1 15
C Time axis	Field Hour Minute	CHAN	Step	10 C Different © Interval C Multiple	Show values Show grid lines	Tick length (mm) Tick line width (mm) Axis width (mm) Title font	3 0.1 15
C Time axis	Hour Minute	TRACENO V HOUR V MINUTE V SECOND V	Step	C Different © Interval C Multiple	Show values Scale font Cancel	Tick length (mm) Tick line width (mm) Axis width (mm) Title font	3 0.1 15

### Click the General layout... button. Here you can set up extra margins, label and a logo:

General Layout parameters						
General Margins						
Top 0 mm						
Label						
🔽 Left side	Fields					
🕅 Right side	Company name	DECO Geophysical Software Company				
Label font	Project Title	High-Resolution Offshore Data Processing Tutorial				
Text block width	Project Location	White Sea				
100 mm	Comments	SEG-Y Input <- line5raw.sgy Geometry Assignement BPF 75-150-2500-5000				
Left 10 mm Right 10 mm		Spherical Divergence Correction IVA				
Right 10 mm Top 30 mm		NMO-correction v				
	Label Logo       BMP file       DATA\DECO_SC_LOGO_175x84.bmp					
Logo Height 100 mm Constrain proportions Logo Position						
	(• Left					
Logo Width 30 m	IM	C Right				
OK Cancel						

We select to display the label on the left side of the image and manually fill in the label fields: company name, project title, project location and comments. In the comments we have manually typed the processing history of the section to be printed – you can do the same if you like (unfortunately, for the moment there is no way to place the history there automatically).

Finally, we have added our logo from a BMP file that is located in the DATA folder of the demoproject. You can use your logo instead or any nice picture in the BMP format. After you finish with the settings click the Layout Preview button to see the preview of the print-out:



If you unzoom you can see the whole document separated into pages by dashed lines. Here we are going to have 2 landscape-oriented A4 pages:



After you are happy with the settings and the preview, close the Plotting Parameter dialog. Like any other module, the Plotting\* will not operate until you actually execute the flow. Run the flow to start the printing job.