

# **Field acquisition, processing and interpretation of VSP data.**

**Five Day VSP Training Course and Workshop**

**Illustrated by processing of real VSP data**

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## **1. Vertical Seismic Prospecting – origination and development (E.I. Galperin)**

1. History of VSP origination
2. VSP as bridge between logs and surface seismic  
/Logging by downgoing waves, primary reflections, true signature for surface seismic, time to depth for surface seismic, anisotropy from VSP/
3. VSP as method of prospecting the near borehole space.  
/Offset VSP, Walkaway VSP, 3D VSP/
4. VSP as third dimension in seismic prospecting (2D + VSP, 3D + VSP)

## **2. Field acquisition**

1. Down hole geophones  
/Pressure and temperature resistance clamping, resonances, inclination resistance, polarity, right hand configuration, frequency band, dynamic range, digitizing, transmission/.
2. Acquisition 1D, 2D, 3D and 2D + VSP, 3D + VSP geometries  
/Downhole and auxiliary channels, stacking, visual control, operators report/
3. Signature, time and amplitude control.  
/Reference geophone, geometry and special notes/.
4. Depth control.  
/Cable depth, registration, control acquisition/.
5. Quality control .  
/Signal to noise ratio in different frequency bands/.

## **3. Processing**

1. Preprocessing
  - 1.1. Description of well and acquisition geometry, headering
  - 1.2. Editing of frequency resonances and amplitude spikes.
  - 1.3. Static corrections from reference geophone
  - 1.4. Signature and amplitude corrections from reference geophone.
2. First break peaking
  - 2.1. Direct peaking and correlation.
  - 2.2. Determination and subtraction of correlated noises before first breaks
  - 2.3. First break peaking under complicated conditions  
/Modules XYZ, Modules XY, Low frequencies/
3. Polarisation and orientation.
  - 3.1. Local, geographic, PRT and SP-oriented XYZ coordinate system;
  - 3.2. Polarization parameters.
  - 3.3. Orientation;
4. Static corrections
  - 4.1. Principles of static corrections
  - 4.2. Static corrections for SP from model joint optimization;
  - 4.3. Static corrections by smoothing of hodograph;
  - 4.4. Static corrections from symmetry of downgoing and upgoing waves;

## 5. Velocity models

- Interval, layer and average velocities from VSP, vertical hodograph;
- Calibration of sonic log;
- Layering of logs;
- Combining of VSP and sonic log models;
- Anisotropy (TLA);
- Anisotropy : transversely isotropic media
- Geometries of models;
- Joint optimization for several SP;

## 6. Wave field analysis.

### 6.1. Elements of wavefields:

- P, S, PS down going and upgoing waves;
- Tube waves;
- Sideway waves;
- Vibrations of uncemented casing;
- Surface waves;
- Waveguide back dispersion;
- Frequency resonances;
- Amplitude spikes;
- Random noises;
- Gas discharges;

### 6.2. Principle of additive iterative subtraction analysis.

### 6.3. Polycor correlation of waves.

### 6.4. Determination and subtraction of waves

- 2D Fourier filtering;
- Polycor weighting;
- Sliding base determination and subtraction along hodograph combining Fourier filtering and Polycor weighting.

## 7. Deconvolution

### 7.1. Prediction error statistical deconvolution

### 7.2. Prediction error and spike signature deconvolution

### 7.3. Surface seismic to VSP deconvolution

## 8. Migration

### 8.1. Ray migration

### 8.2. Kinghoffer migration

### 8.3. Finite difference migration

## 9. Inversion

### 9.1. Inversion of reflectivity

### 9.2. Inversion of sections

### 9.3. Full vector inversion

## 10. Anisotropy study

### 10.1. Transversal isotropic media with horizontal axis of symmetry

### 10.2. Transversal isotropic media with vertical axis of symmetry

### 10.3. Splitting of shear waves

### 10.4. Study of fast to slow waves

#### **4. Wavefield modeling**

1. Reflectivity modeling
2. Wavefield equation
3. Mathematical modeling
4. Ray method
5. Finite difference modeling

#### **5. Interpretation and presentation of results**

1. VSP to log matching
2. VSP to surface seismic matching
3. Traditional interpretation of 2D and 3D VSP
4. Anisotropy estimates.

## Training Schedule.

### Monday

9.00 - 9.45	History of VSP origination. Prof.E.I. Galperin
10.00 - 10.45	VSP versus LOGs and Surface Seismic
11.00 - 11.45	Integration of VSP, LOGs and Surface Seismic
12.00 - 13.00	
13.00 - 13.45	Downhole geophones – special claims
14.00 - 14.45	1D, 2D, 3D, and 2D+VSP, 3+VSP geometries
15.00 -15.45	Signature, time and amplitude control
16.00 - 16.45	Quality control

### Tuesday

9.00 - 9.45	Preprocessing : descriptions and headering
10.00 - 10.45	Preprocessing : correction by reference geophone
11.00 - 11.45	Preprocessing : frequency and amplitude edition
12.00 - 13.00	
13.00 - 13.45	First breaks determination and correction
14.00 - 14.45	Polarization and orientation
15.00 -15.45	Static corrections
16.00 - 16.45	Velocity models

### Wednesday

9.00 - 9.45	Principles of additive iterative subtraction analysis
10.00 - 10.45	Elements of wavefields
11.00 - 11.45	Polycor correlation of waves
12.00 - 13.00	
13.00 - 13.45	2D Fourier filtering
14.00 - 14.45	Polycor weighted stacking
15.00 -15.45	Weighted subtraction of waves
16.00 - 16.45	Automotive model based selection

### Thursday

9.00 - 9.45	Deconvolution : statistical approach
10.00 - 10.45	Deconvolution : signature approach
11.00 - 11.45	Migration
12.00 - 13.00	Inversion
13.00 - 14.00	
14.00 - 14.45	Anizotropy : TLA
15.00 -15.45	Anizotropy : vertical symmetry
16.00 - 16.45	Anizotropy : horizontal symmetry

### Friday

9.00 - 9.45	VSP to LOG matching
10.00 - 10.45	VSP to Surface Seismic matching
11.00 - 11.45	Tying up of surface reflections to depth section
12.00 - 13.00	
13.00 - 13.45	Wavefield equation and dispersion coefficients
14.00 - 14.45	Reflectivity modelling
15.00 -15.45	Mathematical modelling
16.00 - 16.45	Ray tracing modelling
17.00 - 17.45	Finite difference modelling