

Frequency-Domain Waveform Tomography in the Foothills: Velocity Model Estimation with Synthetic Long-Offset Data

Andrew Benders*
Queen's University, Kingston, ON
benders@geoladm.geol.queensu.ca

Sylvestre Charles
Talisman Energy Inc, Calgary, AB, Canada

and

R. Gerhard Pratt
Queen's University, Kingston, ON, Canada

Summary

In the Canadian foothills, conventional seismic data processing is inadequate, given the effects of steep dips, rough topography, and near-surface weathering. Depth imaging is often necessary, and an accurate estimation of the macro-velocity model is essential. Waveform Tomography (i.e., traveltimes tomography followed by frequency-domain waveform inversion) of long-offset data provides a possible solution. In order to investigate this, we generated synthetic data in a geologically realistic model exhibiting fold-thrust sheets, steeply dipping structures, and topographically elevated carbonate outcrops. Using this dataset, we demonstrate the efficacy of Waveform Tomography in determining both the macro-velocity model and near-surface velocities in a structurally complex geological setting. Real data, acquired with long-offsets and low-frequency sensors, may provide the necessary input for Waveform Tomography to succeed.

Introduction

The dominance of complex geological structures within the Canadian foothills, such as fold-thrust sheets, duplex structures, and tight box folds, combined with steeply dipping formations and rough topography, can lead to sub-standard results from conventional seismic processing. These results are often inadequate, resulting in the need for additional depth processing, such as pre-stack migration, requiring an accurate velocity model of the subsurface (e.g., Vestrum et al., (2004)).

Additional imaging challenges are present when seismic data are acquired over topographically elevated carbonate outcrops. These carbonate outcrops, often deeply weathered, are characterized by sharp velocity contrasts between the weathered layer and underlying formations. Source energy can become “trapped” in the near-surface, reducing the amount of energy propagating to deeper targets beneath these areas, resulting in poor quality signal recorded at the surface. The lack of

transmitted seismic energy is further complicated by the velocity inversion between the shallow carbonates and underlying (slower) clastics.

One solution is to “undershoot” the target area by acquiring data with long offsets. A shot gather from a 2-D line in the Alberta foothills is shown in Figure 1(a). The line was shot with longer than usual offsets (10 km split-spread), and illustrates the difficulties in acquiring clean data in areas of rough topography with significant near-surface weathering. Acquisition of long offset data presents further opportunities for improving the estimation of the sub-surface velocity model and resolution of the near-surface statics problem.

Methods of velocity estimation using refracted energy have recently attracted interest in the exploration community (e.g. Dell’Aversana et al. (2003), Pratt (2004)). Long-offset (wide-angle) methods provide extra information on the large- and medium-scale wavenumbers of the estimated velocity model, introducing stability before standard reflection processing. Previous studies of imaging with foothills-type data, such as the one described by Gray and Marfurt (1995), did not generate the long-offset data necessary for diving wave tomography methods to succeed. One promising method for velocity estimation with wide-angle data is Waveform Tomography (e.g., Brenders and Pratt (2007)).

Waveform Tomography

Waveform Tomography combines starting models obtained from travelttime tomography with full-waveform inversion to obtain an estimate of the subsurface velocity consistent with the seismic data recorded. Implemented in the frequency-domain, waveform inversion recovers a "best fit" model by iteratively minimizing the misfit between the observed waveform data and the modelled, synthetic waveforms. Forward modelling is performed using the acoustic wave equation, and a linearised gradient method is used to iteratively converge to a solution. Capable of resolving the subsurface with a resolution of wavelength order (Pratt, 1999), Waveform Tomography is an improvement over ray-based methods.

Waveform Tomography for velocity estimation has been successfully applied in both synthetic, blind tests (Brenders and Pratt, 2007), and to real, long-offset data in an exploration setting (Operto et al., 2004). Pratt and Stork (2006) have proposed this method, when combined with digital receiver technology, as a solution to the near-surface statics problem.

Using a geologically realistic model, synthetic, long-offset data were generated by a 2-D visco-acoustic frequency domain method (e.g., Pratt, 1999). These data provide a benchmark with which to test various strategies for velocity estimation and imaging. Upon obtaining a reasonable starting model, Waveform Tomography is applied to these data to explore the ability of the method to accurately estimate a foothills velocity model.

A Synthetic Benchmark for the Canadian Foothills

A processed and structurally interpreted 2-D seismic line from an area of exploration interest was made available by Talisman Energy Inc., forming the basis of our geologically realistic foothills model. Estimates of velocity and density were made from available well logs, and the model was defined on a 1 x 1m grid (Figure 2(a)), extending 26 km horizontally and 6.5 km vertically. S-wave velocities and anisotropy parameters (δ and ϵ), were also specified, for future elastic modelling. Topographic relief of 767 m is present, as well as low-velocities in the near-surface representing weathering and sub-weathering layers of maximum thicknesses of 25 and 100 m, respectively.

Economic targets within the model include a tightly folded fault-propagation structure and several duplex structures. The model is characterized by steeply dipping formations with large lateral

velocity variations, and a velocity inversion near surface, with high-velocity carbonates overlaying low-velocity clastic sediments.

Ray tracing was performed within the model (see Figure 2(b)), illustrating the first-arrival ray paths of the diving wave energy within our model. Several shadow zones can be seen through which no rays pass, indicating the areas within the model most likely to benefit from Waveform Tomography. Ray tracing also illustrates the inherent limitations of refracted / diving wave methods in the foothills: shallow, high-velocity contrasts inhibit the early arrival energy from propagating to target depths.

Synthetic Seismic Data

The acquisition geometry of our synthetic experiment was designed to record data with both longer offsets and denser spatial sampling intervals than in real data. Shots were spaced every 25 m along the model, at a depth of 20 m below topography. Receivers were spaced every 12.5 m, located on the topographic surface. Data were recorded for all offsets, from 0 to 26 km. Modelling was performed with a frequency-domain, visco-acoustic method (Pratt, 1999), from 0.083 Hz to 16 Hz. Complex frequencies were used to reduce temporal aliasing, and the resulting frequency-domain data were transformed by discrete Fourier transform to the time-domain.

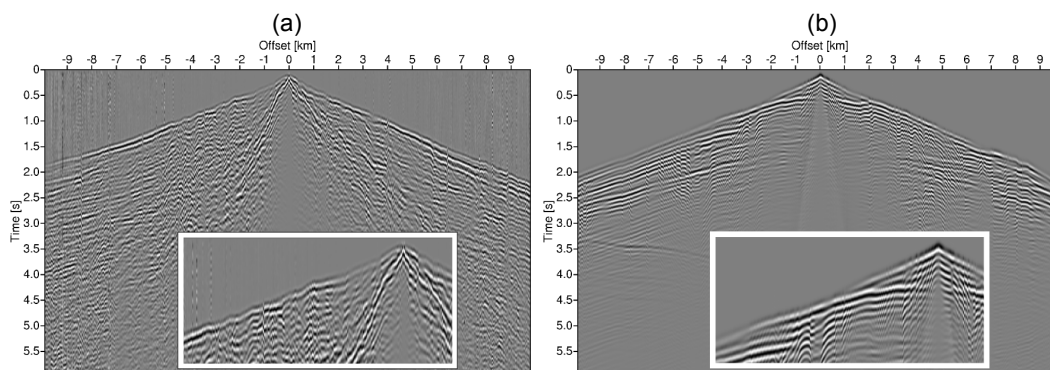


Figure 1: Long-offset shot gathers from (a) a real dataset collected in the Canadian foothills, and (b) a shot gather modelled in the velocity model in Figure 2(a).

Figure 1(b) illustrates a forward-modelled shot gather with offsets ranging from -9.9 to 9.9 km, comparable to those recorded in the real shot gather in Figure 1(a). When comparing the early portions of the waveforms to those of the shot gather from a real foothills dataset (see insets, Figures 1(a) & (b)), we observe a number of the complex characteristics typically observed in foothills data, such as diffractions caused by rough topography and steeply dipping formations, albeit with a negligible amount of noise.

Waveform Tomography of Synthetic Foothills Seismic Data

The starting model for waveform tomography is shown in Figure 2(c). It is a smoothed version of the true mode; further work using starting models derived from the data is currently underway. A 2 s window of data after the first arrival was used as the input for Waveform Tomography, after increasing the shot and receiver intervals to 100 and 25 m, respectively. Figure 2(d) shows a result from Waveform Tomography of the synthetic data. The true velocity model contours have been overlain for comparison. Frequencies from 1.0 to 4.0 Hz were inverted, in groups of 3 frequencies (i.e., 1.0, 1.1, 1.2 Hz). Data from 26 km of offset were used.

The results are promising, especially in the recovery of both the fault-propagation fold target and the anticlines overlying the duplex target structures on the right hand side of the model. Problems occur with the recovery of the high-velocity outcropping carbonates, and with the deeper, high-velocity basement. Additional preconditioning of the data or modification of the tomography strategy may provide further refinement or improvement.

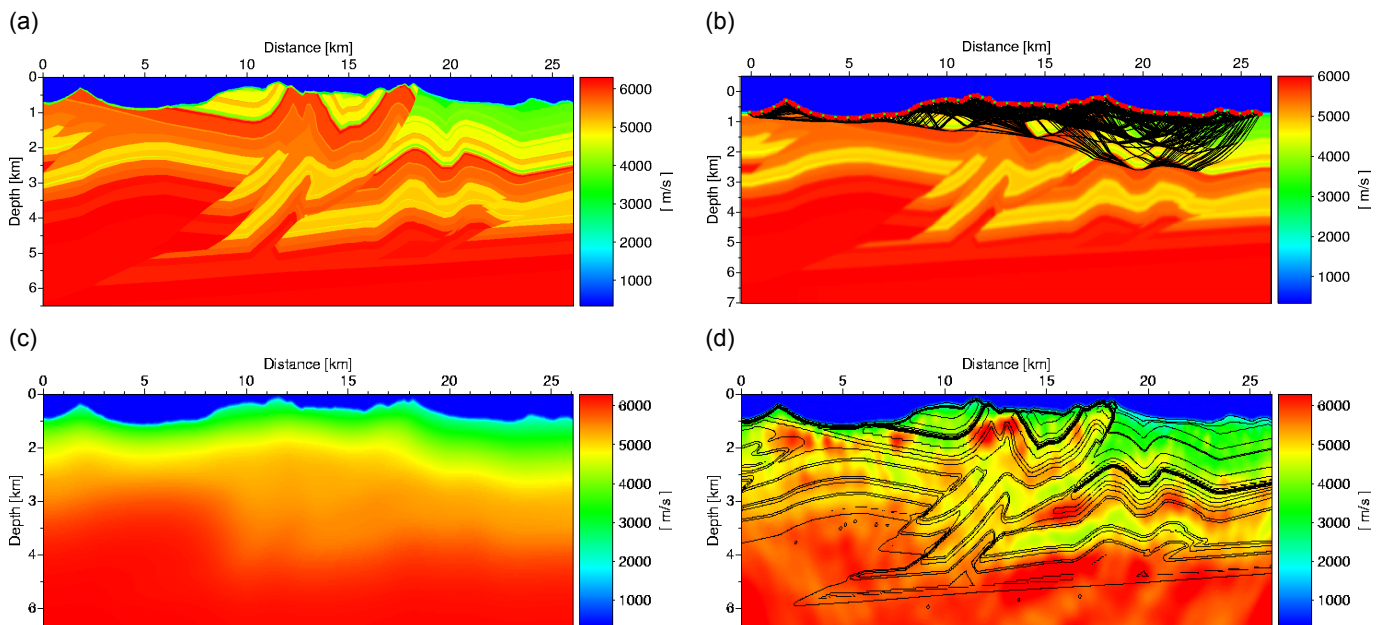


Figure 2: (a) A synthetic velocity model for the Canadian foothills, and (b) ray tracing within this model. (c) The starting model used for Waveform Tomography, and (d) a result from Waveform Tomography, using frequencies from 1 to 4 Hz.

Discussion and Conclusions

Our frequency-domain modelled data were generated using an isotropic, acoustic wave equation, allowing no S-wave energy to be included in our input data. We did not explicitly model a free surface above topography. However, even with these limitations, our approximate (acoustic) method can generate synthetic data exhibiting characteristics similar to those observed in seismic data recorded in the Canadian foothills (Figure 1).

The steeply dipping clastic formations of the Canadian foothills are generally known to possess anisotropy. Vestrum (2004) has demonstrated the effects of tilted transverse isotropy (TTI) on imaging in the Canadian foothills, and Charles et al. (2006) examined its impact on velocity analysis of 3-D foothills data. Recent work by Operto et al. (2007) has extended frequency-domain waveform modelling to account for 2-D TTI anisotropic media. Implementation of this method within Waveform Tomography of a real foothills dataset is a goal of future work, and may in fact be required for accurate velocity estimation and successful imaging within the Canadian foothills.

Waveform Tomography shows promise for resolving near-surface structure in the Canadian foothills, given long offsets and low-frequency data. Several questions arise: 1) Can we still obtain useful results with field data without ultra-low frequencies (i.e., < 3 Hz)? 2) Given the geological structures present in the Canadian foothills, the maximum depths of penetration for diving wave methods are limited. To what extent can accurate shallow velocity models aid in the imaging of deeper structures? The benchmark data and model described in this paper will allow these questions to be investigated.

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