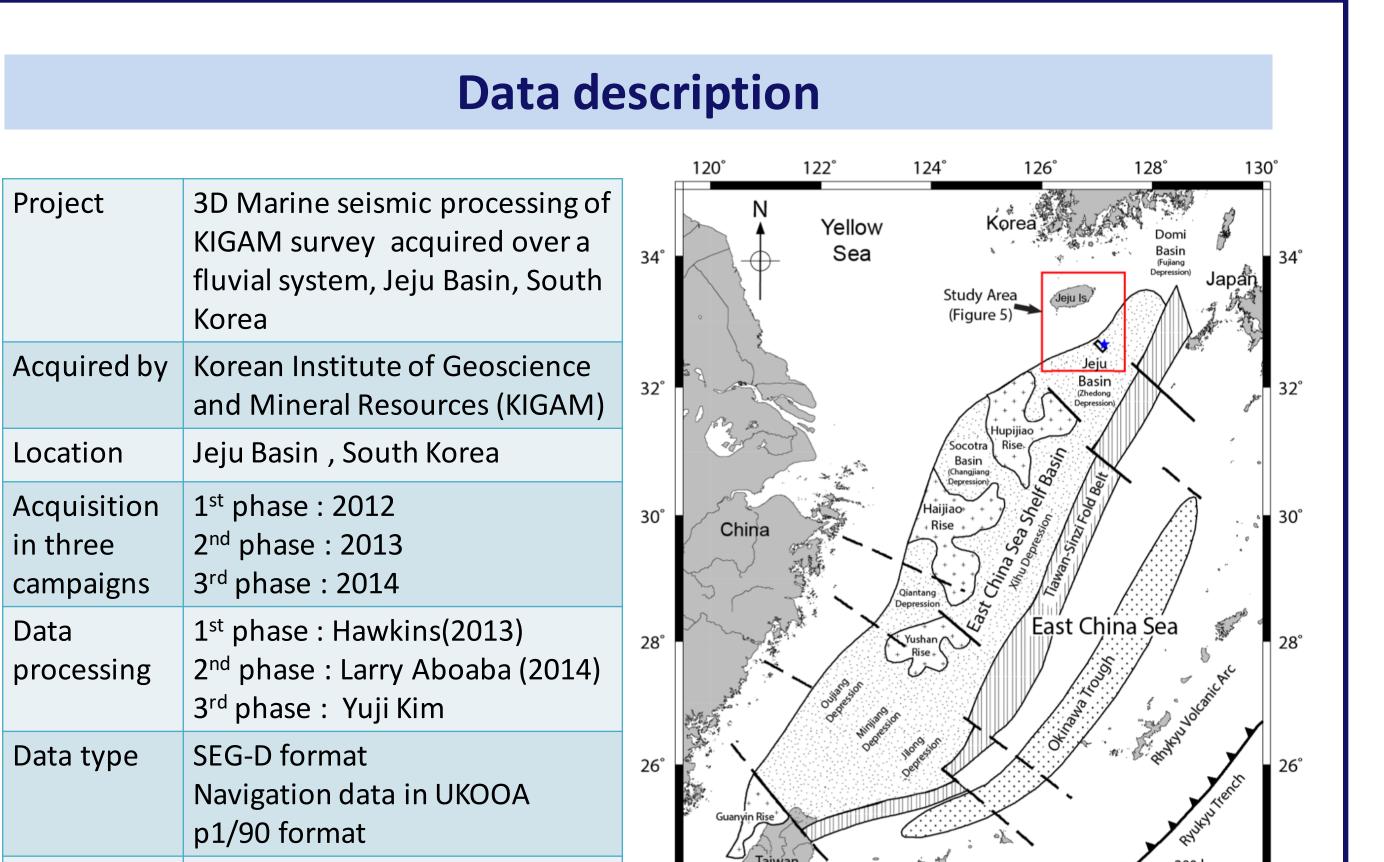


Well log

Seismic Processing and Interpretation of a Large 3D Jeju Basin Survey



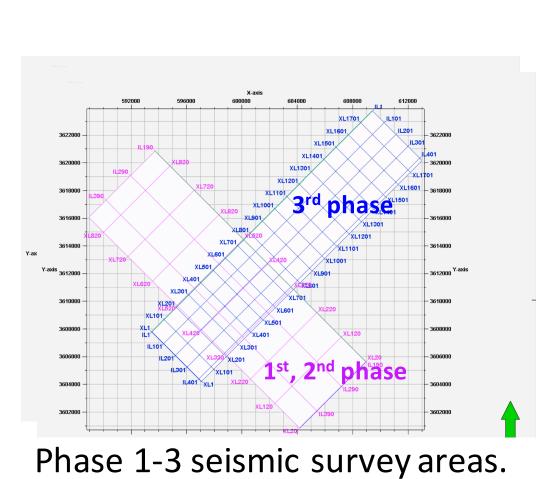
Yuji Kim*, Kurt J. Marfurt



Acquisition parameters

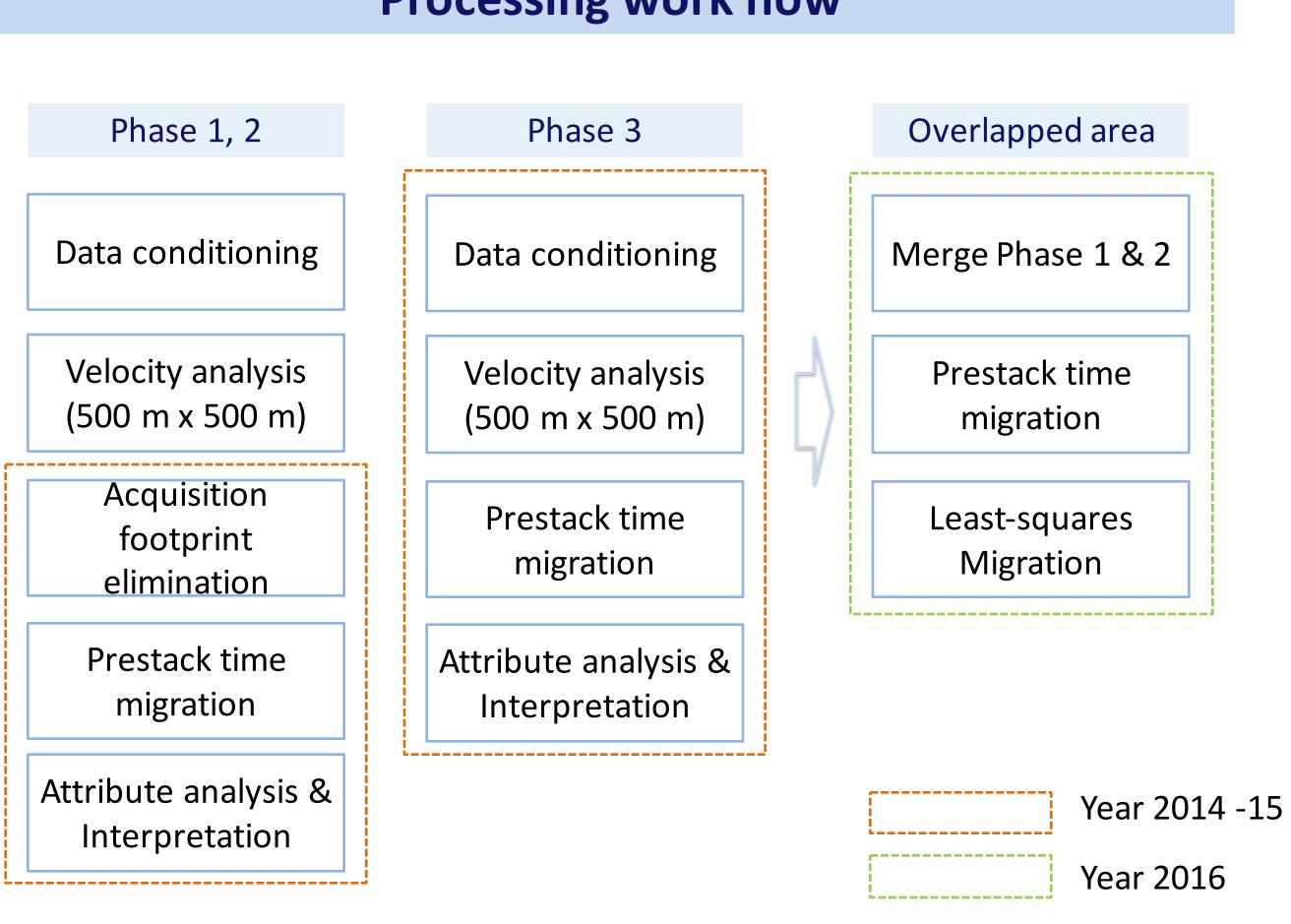
Streamer/Source 2/2 on figuration 2.4 km (1st, 3rd phase) Streamer length 2.1 km (2nd phase) Streamer depth 7 m 5 m Source depth Record length 5 s 2 ms Sample rate 12.5m Group interval 192 per streamer No of Groups 25 m Shot interval Bin size 6.25 x 25 m 135 / 315 degree (1st, 2nd phase) Sail direction 45 /225 degree (3rd phase)

Dragon-1 well (1993)



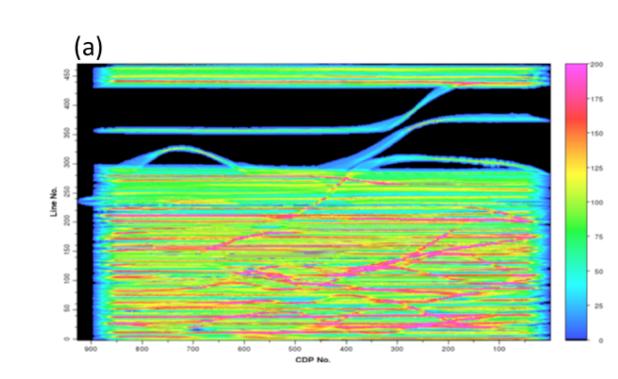
Regional map of the East China Sea.

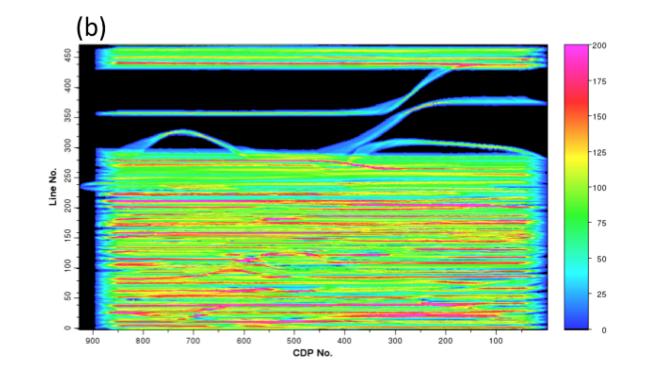
Processing work flow



Acquisition footprint elimination (Phase 1-2)

Cable feathering results in irregular acquisition geometry and fold coverage.
 Such irregularities can contaminate subsequent quantitative analysis using stacked amplitude or energy attributes; thus, we removed irregular acquisition lines and remigrated the data

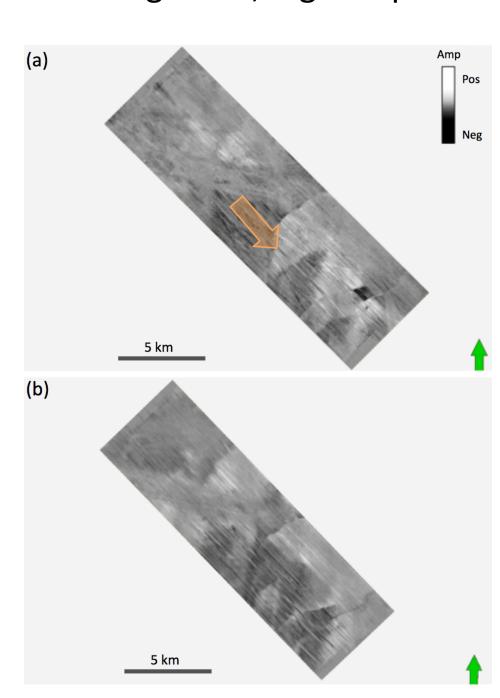




Fold map of the phase 1-2 survey area: (a) original data, (b) with irregular seismic lines removed

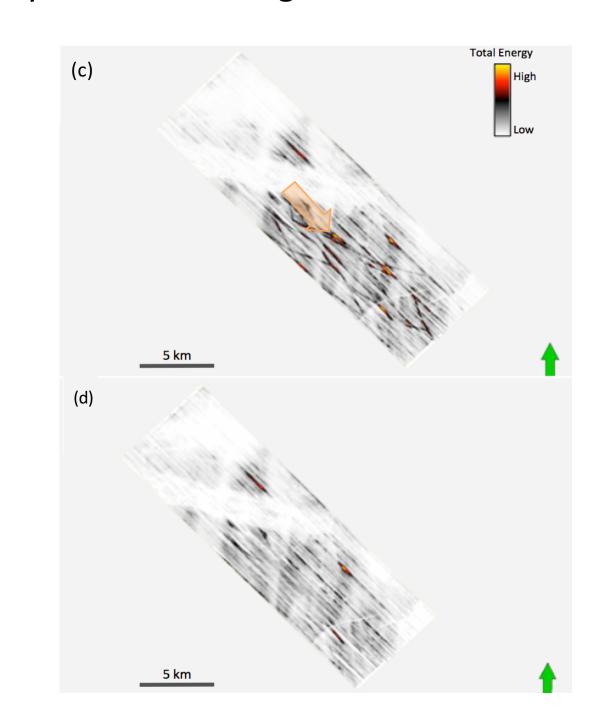
Remigration and generating attribute volume

• After remigration, high amplitude caused by cable feathering is somewhat reduced



stratigraphical and structural

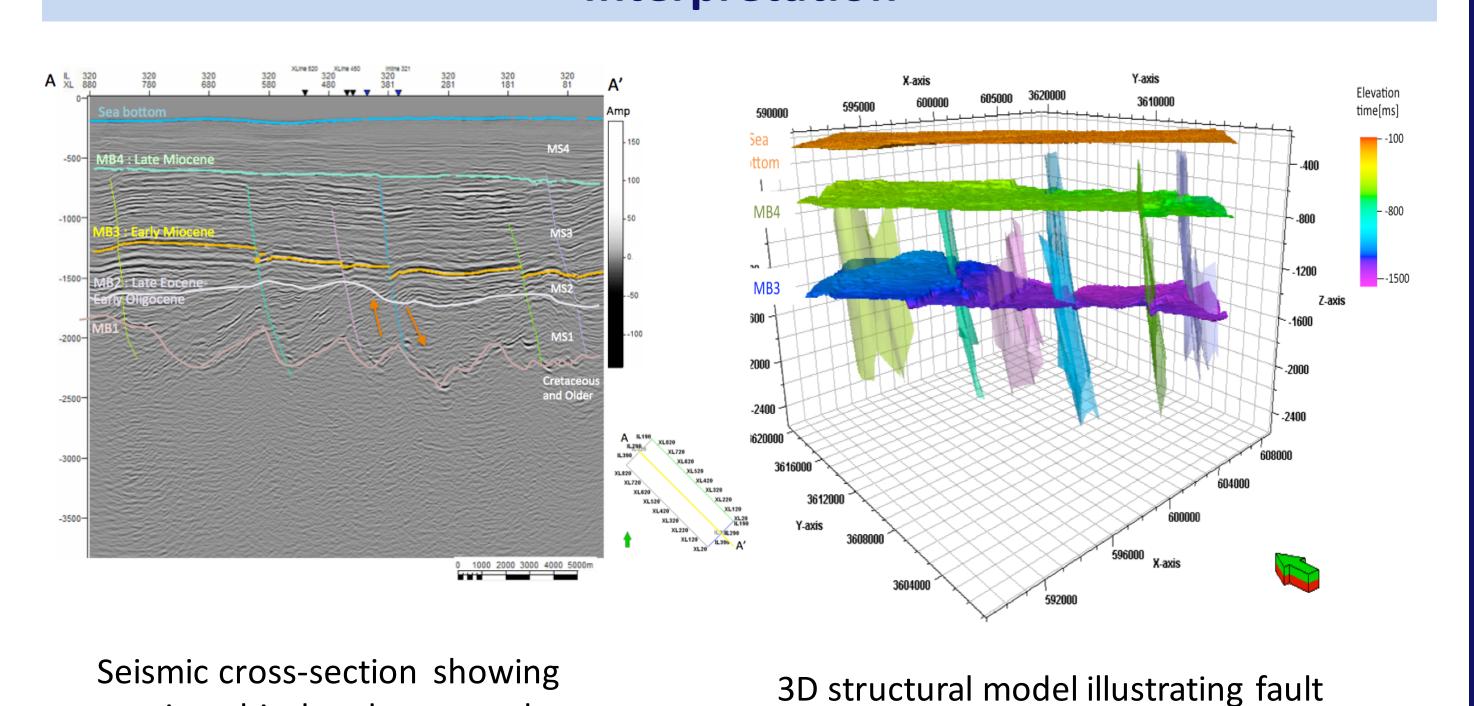
interpretation in study area



Time slices at t = 400 ms through amplitude (left) and total energy (right):

(a) and (c) migration stack of original data, (b) and (d): migration stack after irregular acquisition lines were removed

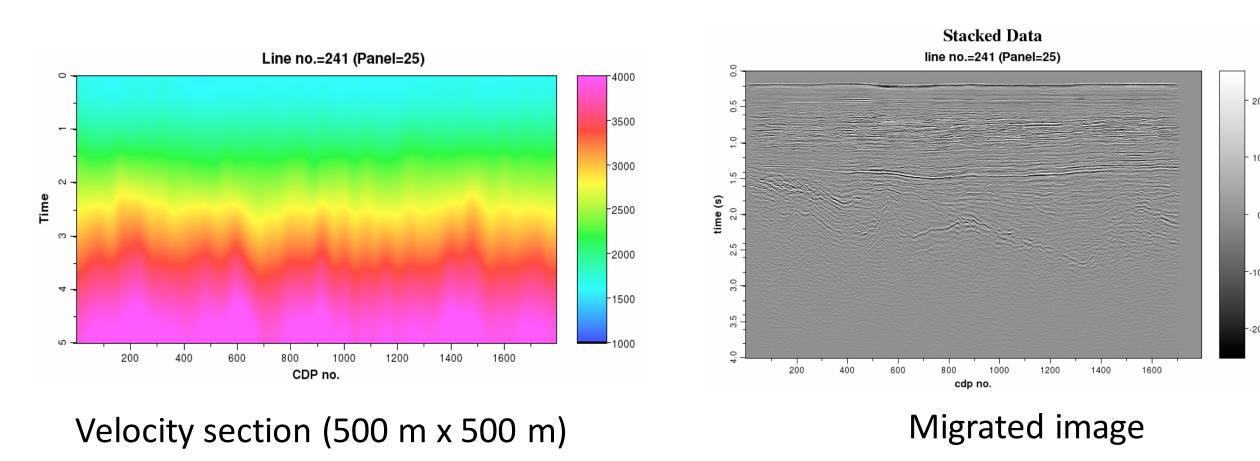
Interpretation



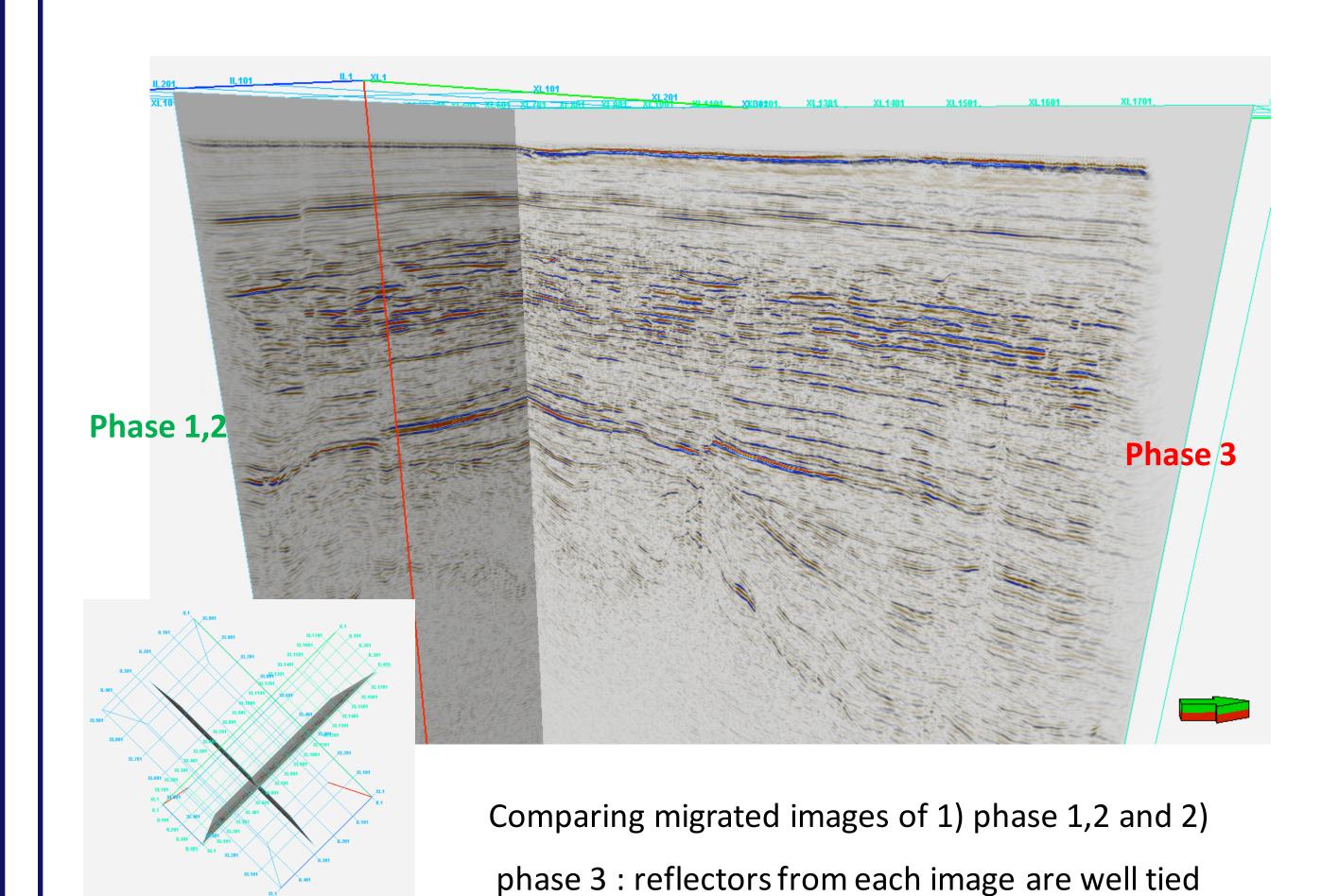
models and horizons

Seismic imaging (Phase 3)

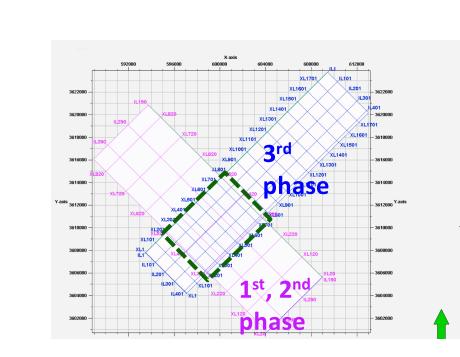
Velocity analysis and Kirchhoff time migration



Migrated image (Phase 1-3)



Work plan for year 2016



- Merging phase 1,2 + phase 3 area
 Velocity analysis and PSTM for overlapped area
 - Application of Least-squares migration
- Attribute volume generation and stratigraphic Interpretation