

可控震源滑动扫描记录信号分离原理分析

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[摘要] 可控震源的滑动扫描方式通过多组震源实现在时间上的重叠扫描, 可大大缩短每次数据采集的平均时间从而提高生产效率。但与常规扫描方式不同, 由滑动扫描得到的多震源的合成地震记录存在着相互混叠。因此滑动扫描地震勘探的核心问题是如何选取合适的滑动时间, 既能缩短每次数据采集的平均时间, 又能尽量减少将合成地震记录分离成常规的单组震源记录中存在的混叠。以最常用的线性扫描信号为例, 从理论上分析了滑动扫描地震记录信号分离的原理, 讨论了各组记录之间存在相互混叠的原因, 并指出为了能有效地进行信号分离, 选取两组震源之间最小滑动时间和减少混叠的方法。

[关键词] 可控震源; 滑动扫描; 信号分离; 卷积

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滑动扫描方式是大规模可控震源地震勘探中一种高效的数据采集方法。与常规可控震源数据采集相比, 它不必等到前一组震源扫描结束后后一组震源才开始工作, 而是多组震源在时间上重叠扫描, 即在前一组震源的扫描过程尚未结束前, 后一组震源就开始了扫描, 两组震源之间的时间间隔称为滑动时间。这种扫描方式由于大大地缩短了每次数据采集的平均时间从而可显著提高生产效率。但由于这种多组震源重叠的工作方式, 使得所采集到的地震数据是由多组震源共同产生的合成记录, 与常规单组震源扫描方式的地震记录不同, 各组震源的记录存在着相互混叠。因此滑动扫描方式的核心问题是如何选取合适的滑动时间才既能缩短每次数据采集的平均时间, 又能尽量减少由这种多震源的合成地震记录分离成的常规单组震源记录中存在的混叠。为此笔者以最常用的线性扫描信号为例从理论上分析了滑动扫描合成地震记录信号分离的原理, 讨论了各组记录之间产生相互混叠的原因, 指出了为有效地进行信号分离选取两组震源之间的最小滑动时间以及减少混叠的方法。

1 可控震源常规扫描记录的相关处理

可控震源勘探的基本原理是脉冲压缩^[1]。它利用可控震源产生一个持续时间较长的非线性调相的带限信号并将其耦合进地层, 再通过脉冲压缩, 将信号转换成幅度大、有效持续时间短的脉冲信号, 从而达到勘探深度大、分辨率高的目的。脉冲压缩通过相关运算完成。

为了分析方便, 假设采用向上扫描的线性扫描信号 $s(n)$, 扫描长度为 M , 且 $s(n)$ 能不失真地耦合进地层, 用 $c(n)$ 表示地层滤波器, $c(n)$ 中包含了地层的信息。 $r_d(n)$ 为检波器采集到的地震记录, 设 $c(n)$ 的长度为 L_1 , 那么有^[2]:

$$\begin{aligned} r_d(n) &= c(n) * s(n) \\ n &= 0 \sim M + L_1 - 2 \end{aligned} \quad (1)$$

式中, 由于 $s(n)$ 是扫描信号, 卷积后使得 $c(n)$ 模糊, “ $*$ ”代表卷积。为了得到可用的听记录, 对 $r_d(n)$ 进行相关处理, 得到相关后的记录 (常称为听记录) $r_L(n)$:

$$r_L(n) = r_d(n) \otimes s(n) = [c(n) * s(n)] \otimes s(n) = r_s(n) * c(n) \quad (2)$$

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$$r_{ss}(n) = s(n) \otimes s(n)$$

(3)

$r_{ss}(n)$ 为扫描信号 $s(n)$ 的自相关子波,其中 \otimes 代表相关运算。若 $r_{ss}(n) = \delta(n)$,则 $r_L(n) = c(n)$ 。但这是做不到的,在实际工作中,总是希望选择 $s(n)$,使 $r_{ss}(n)$ 尽可能接近 $\delta(n)$, $r_L(n)$ 也就尽可能接近 $c(n)$ 。这样的 $r_{ss}(n)$ 应具有很短的有效时宽 和很高的脉冲幅度。这要求 $s(n)$ 经相关处理后具有很大的压缩比。

在可控震源地震勘探中,为了能从采集到的记录 $r_d(n)$ 中,通过相关处理正确地得到听记录 $r_L(n)$,要求 $r_d(n)$ 的长度 N 与 $s(n)$ 的扫描长度 M 以及 $r_L(n)$ 的长度 L 之间的关系为^[2]:

$$N \geq M + L - 1$$

(4)

在常规的可控震源地震勘探中,2 组震源振动的时间间隔都大于 N 个样点数,因此每次相关的结果听记录都是分开的,互不相干。

2 滑动扫描记录的相关处理

滑动扫描工作方式采用多组震源同时振动,各组扫描在时间上相互重叠,图 1 给出了 3 组震源同时工作的时序图(图 1 中 F 为频率, t 为时间),并对前后两组震源振动之间的间隔即滑动时间进行了说明。

由于滑动扫描各组的振动是相互重叠的,因此其检波器检测到的记录也是重叠的,为了将各组的记录分开,在进行相关处理时,它根据辅助道中的时断(TB)信号,对原始记录按不同的时间进行

剪切并与各自时刻的引导扫描信号相关^[3,4],从而将各组的听记录分开,如图 2 所示。

图 2 给出了 4 组震源共同工作信号的相关过程:

图 2 (a) 为采集的原始合成记录; 图 2 (b) 为启动各组震源工作的时断脉冲信号($TB1 \sim TB4$); 图 2 (c) 是按 TB 信号对原始记录进行的分组剪切记录($P1 \sim P4$);

图 2 (d) 是相对于各组震源的引导扫描信号($S1 \sim S4$);

图 2 (e) 是分组剪切记录与对应的引导扫描信号相关后得到的各个单组的输出听记录($R1 \sim R4$)。

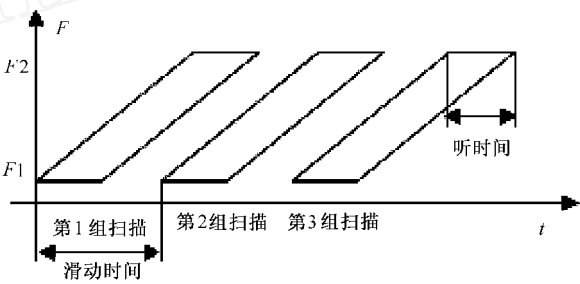


图 1 滑动扫描工作时序图

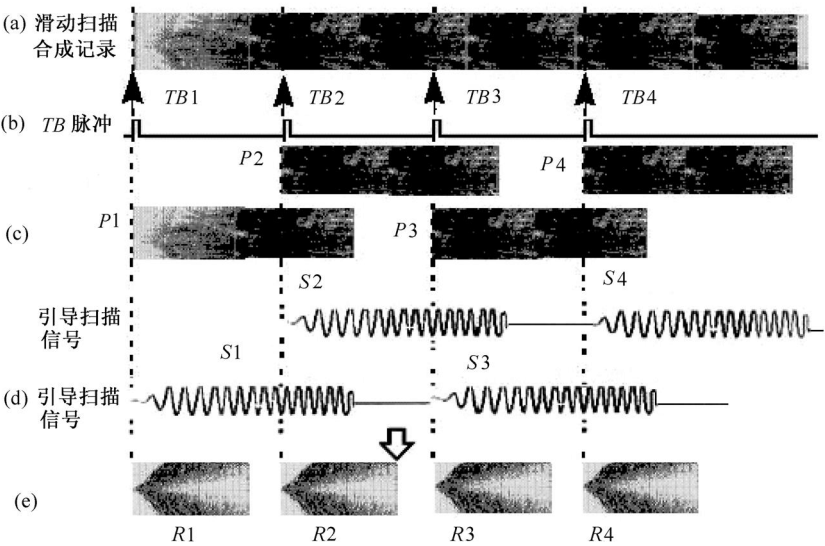


图 2 滑动扫描原始记录相关处理示意图

3 滑动扫描记录信号分离的原理

从表面上看,各组记录是相互重叠的,那么按照图 2 所示的相关处理,是否就能将各组记录分开呢?下面分析其基本原理。

假定在滑动扫描中各组震源振动采用相同的引导扫描信号 $s(n)$ 控制,并假定第 1 组振动开始的时刻为零,第 2 组振动开始的时刻为 L ,第 3 组振动开始的时刻为 $2L$, ..., 等等。在分析中,为了方便,只讨论前 3 次振动。按上述假定,这 3 组引导扫描信号分别为:

$$S1 = s(n) \quad S2 = s(n - L) \quad S3 = s(n - 2L)$$

它们振动后产生的反射信号将叠加在一起。由于在同一工作地区、相同的时间,地层滤波器 $c(n)$ 保持不变,这样由检波器检测到的地震记录 $r(n)$ 应等于:

$$r(n) = c(n) * [s(n) + s(n - L) + s(n - 2L)] = r_a(n) + r_a(n - L) + r_a(n - 2L) \quad (5)$$

可见,此时由检波器检测到的地震记录 $r(n)$ 是由单组振动产生的反射信号的延时之和组成。设按照图 2 的方式进行相关时,得到各组的相关记录分别为 $r_1(n)$ 、 $r_2(n)$ 、 $r_3(n)$,则有^[5]:

$$\begin{aligned} r_1(n) &= r(n) \otimes s(n) = c(n) * [s(n) \otimes s(n) + s(n - L) \otimes s(n) + s(n - 2L) \otimes s(n)] \\ &= c(n) * [r_{ss}(n) + r_{ss}(n - L) + r_{ss}(n - 2L)] \\ &= r_L(n) + r_L(n - L) + r_L(n - 2L) \quad n = 0, \dots, L - 1 \end{aligned} \quad (6)$$

同理可得:

$$r_2(n) = r(n) \otimes s(n - L) = r_L(n + L) + r_L(n) + r_L(n - L) \quad n = 0, \dots, L - 1 \quad (7)$$

$$r_3(n) = r(n) \otimes s(n - 2L) = r_L(n + 2L) + r_L(n + L) + r_L(n) \quad n = 0, \dots, L - 1 \quad (8)$$

注意,相对于原始记录的时间 $r_1(n)$ 、 $r_2(n)$ 、 $r_3(n)$ 记录时间的起点是不同的, $r_1(n)$ 从时间零开始, $r_2(n)$ 、 $r_3(n)$ 则分别从时间 L 和 $2L$ 开始。但对于它们各自的听记录来说,都是从时间零开始。观察式(6)、(7)、(8)可见,各组的听记录 $r_1(n)$ 、 $r_2(n)$ 、 $r_3(n)$,相当于单个震源产生的听记录延时后进行叠加,然后再取前 L 点。举式(6)为例来说,若 $r_L(n)$ 、 $r_L(n - L)$ 、 $r_L(n - 2L)$ 不产生混叠,那么, $r_1(n) = r_L(n)$,从而,第 1 组的听记录被分开。但实际上这只有在 $r_{ss}(n) = \delta(n)$ 的理想情况下才可得到。因此,在实际上混叠是存在的。下面以线性扫描为例分析产生混叠的原因及其影响。

4 产生混叠的原因与最小滑动时间

从式(6)可知, $r_1(n)$ 是由 $c(n)$ 与 $[r_{ss}(n) + r_{ss}(n - L) + r_{ss}(n - 2L)]$ 的卷积获得,之所以产生混叠就是因为相关子波 $r_{ss}(n)$ 具有一定的持续长度,因而 $r_{ss}(n)$ 、 $r_{ss}(n - L)$ 、 $r_{ss}(n - 2L)$ 在 $[0 \sim L - 1]$ 范围内产生了混叠。

假定线性扫描信号采用向上扫描, f_2 、 f_1 、 f_s 分别为扫描信号的终止和起始频率以及采样频率, T 为扫描长度,则离散的扫描点数为 $Tf_s = M$,带宽 B 为 $B = (f_2 - f_1)$,离散线性扫描信号的表达式为:

$$s(n) = A \sin 2 \left[f_1 + \frac{(f_2 - f_1)n}{2Tf_s} \right] \frac{n}{f_s} \quad (9)$$

可求得线性扫描的自相关函数为:

$$r_{ss}(n) = \frac{A^2}{2} \frac{T \sin(Bn/f_s)}{Bn/f_s} \cos 2 \left(\frac{f_1 + f_2}{2} + \frac{B}{2T} \right) \frac{n}{f_s} \quad (0 \leq n \leq Tf_s = M) \quad (10)$$

式中, $r_{ss}(n)$ 的幅度是按 $\left| \frac{\sin(Bn/f_s)}{Bn/f_s} \right|$ 变化的,也就是说与时间 n 成反比。

若将图 2 中的主瓣宽度定义为等效时宽 $2T$,可以证明^[6]:

$$T = 4/B \left(\text{或等效样点数: } n_1 = \frac{4f_s}{B} \right) \quad (11)$$

同时注意到,对自相关子波 $r_{ss}(n)$ 而言,它是关于 $n = 0$ 对称的,而对自相关子波 $r_{ss}(n - L)$ 、 $r_{ss}(n - 2L)$ 而言,它们是分别关于 $n = L$ 和 $n = 2L$ 对称的。因此当每组记录的间隔为 L 时,按照前面的推导,对于第 1 个听记录,后面从 $L - 1$ 点到 $L - T$ 点将混有 $r_{ss}(n - L)$ 的内容。由于 $r_{ss}(n)$ 的幅度与时间 n 成反比,因此 $r_{ss}(n - 2L)$ 对 $r_{ss}(n)$ 的叠加可忽略。对第 2 炮, $r_{ss}(n + L)$ 对 $r_{ss}(n)$ 的叠加也可忽略。根据以上分析,为了避免 $r_{ss}(n)$ 与 $r_{ss}(n - L)$ 的混叠,2 组震源之间的间隔或滑动时间 T_d 至少要大于:

(下转第 58 页)

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(上接第 52 页)

$$T_d = L + T \quad (12)$$

举例来说,若扫描带宽 $B = 100 \text{ Hz}$, 采样率 $f_s = 500 \text{ Hz}$, $T = 40 \text{ ms}$, T 等效的采样点数等于 20。

5 结 论

1) 在滑动扫描数据采集的施工中, 滑动时间越大混叠越小。为了提高施工效率并保证进行有效地信号分离, 滑动时间不能小于式 (12) 给出的 T_d , 也就是说必须大于听记录长度 L 。

2) T_d 的选取与扫描信号相关子波的等效时宽 T 有关, 它是产生信号混叠的主要原因。因此, 为了减少混叠, 可选择等效时宽 T 小, 也就是压缩比大的扫描信号。相关可控震源扫描信号的选择可参考文献 [1, 6]。

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Algorithm to compute all-time resistivity rapidly and accurately was developed. This technique searches a resistivity value whose electromotive force fits the actual value by reduction of half the possible resistivity ranged to reduce computation time. Computed results of theoretic data show that this technique is rapid and accurate, which takes only 1 minute and with less than 0.1 % relative error.

Key words: transient electromagnetic methods; all-time apparent resistivity; algorithm; central loop

50 Analysis of Signal Separating Principle for Slip-sweep Records of Vibrator

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Abstract: By using several groups of vibrator overlapping scanning in time, the slip-scanning mode of vibrators could decrease the average cycle time of each datum acquisition and increase productivity significantly. The key problem of slip-scanning mode is how to select slip-time that can shorten the average cycle time of each datum acquisition as well as reduce signal aliasing when separating the compound records of multi-groups of vibrators into a record of single-group of vibrators. As an example, this paper analyzes signal separating principle for slip scanning seismic records in theory with most commonly used linear scanning signal. It discusses the causes of producing aliasing between records of each group of vibrators and points out the minimum slip-time between two groups of vibrators in order to separate the signal efficiently as well methods for decreasing signal aliasing.

Key words: vibrator; slip-scanning; signal separation; convolution; correlation

53 Waveform Inversion for Q Estimation on Walkaway VSP and Surface Seismic Data

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Abstract: Traditional Q estimation methods were generally based on VSP data or stacked surface seismic data. They are incapable of extracting wavelets and distinguishing the inherent attenuation from the scattering attenuation in the presence of thin interbeds. To obtain a more reliable Q image, a waveform inversion method was developed for estimating Q from the walkaway VSP and surface seismic data. By calculation with theoretical model, the effects of thickness and Q value of the initial mode, as well as the noise on the inversion results were discussed. Theoretical modeling indicates that the waveform inversion for Q estimation can avoid the difficulties in first break pickup and wave field separation by fully utilizing the kinematic and dynamic information of seismic waves. It can also reduce the possible artificial errors, and improve calculation accuracy. The method is used in a certain oil field for estimating the Q from the walkaway VSP and surface seismic data, the result shows that the quality factor Q corresponds well with petrophysics characters of reservoirs.

Key words: walkaway VSP and surface seismic exploration; quality factor (Q); waveform inversion

59 Effect of Seismic Velocity of Seismic Imaging in the Center of Junggar Basin

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Abstract: There existed a problem of big difference from high extent to low extent on time domain and tectonic domain in Well Xianyan 3. Based this problem, after the pre-research was carried on 3D poststack processing and a three-dimensional velocity model was used to build a variable velocity structure map, by which bases was provided for drilling the Well Xianyan 3. After drilling, it was found that structural height of Well Xianyan 3 was not existed. The reason was that the structure was complicated, lateral change of seismic velocity was big and conventional poststack time migration could not make the reflective wave correctly migrate. It is pointed out that velocity stack is the key and a responding velocity modeling measure is provided, by which the disagreement of structural depth and dual seismic time in the area is solved, basis is provided for consequent well drilling.

Key words: Junggar Basin; seismic imaging; geological interpretation; static correction; velocity modeling prestack depth migration

63 Techniques for Forecasting the Upper Member of Guantao Formation of Xinbei Oilfield in Bohaiwan Basin

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Abstract: In view of the characters of rapid changes of fluvial sands and less exploration wells and the problems of multi-solutions to forecast channel sands, prediction techniques were researched in Xinbei Oilfield. Based on seismic data analysis and starting from accurate seismic horizon calibration, fine structure interpretation is made by coherence analysis. In combination with geological conclusion, channel sands nearby faults are identified, amplitude extraction analysis and sparse spiking inversion are used to detect the reservoir. Both of them can well reflect boundary and change of sand bodies, and have good corresponding relationship, by which good prediction effect is achieved.

Key words: fluvial sands; seismic reflection features; coherence; attribute analysis, sparse spiking; inversion; Xinbei Oilfield;

67 Data Mining Based on Emergent Self-organizing Map: A New Method for Identifying Lithology By Using Well Logs

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Abstract: A data mining method based on Emergent Self-Organizing Map (ESOM) was presented for identifying lithology by using well logs. The boundless toroid map with large neurons was adopted as the map architecture; the U-matrix was then used to provide an intuitive visualization of the map; and the clustering and classification were finally made interactively. The application in the volcanic identification of Ludong-Wucaiwan Area in Junggar Basin shows that the prediction accuracy is above 90 %. The method can discover hidden patterns in the high dimensional data space and is especially suitable for tackling the complex lithology identification.

Key words: emergent self-organizing map; data mining; U-matrix; well log; lithology identification