

# Three and Five Source Towed Streamer Acquisition Techniques

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Howard Davies - DownUnder GeoSolution

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*Symposium Reflections on Seismic Acquisition*  
*Utrecht, NL*  
*February 23, 2017*

# Enhancing Operational Efficiency and Overall Seismic Trace Density

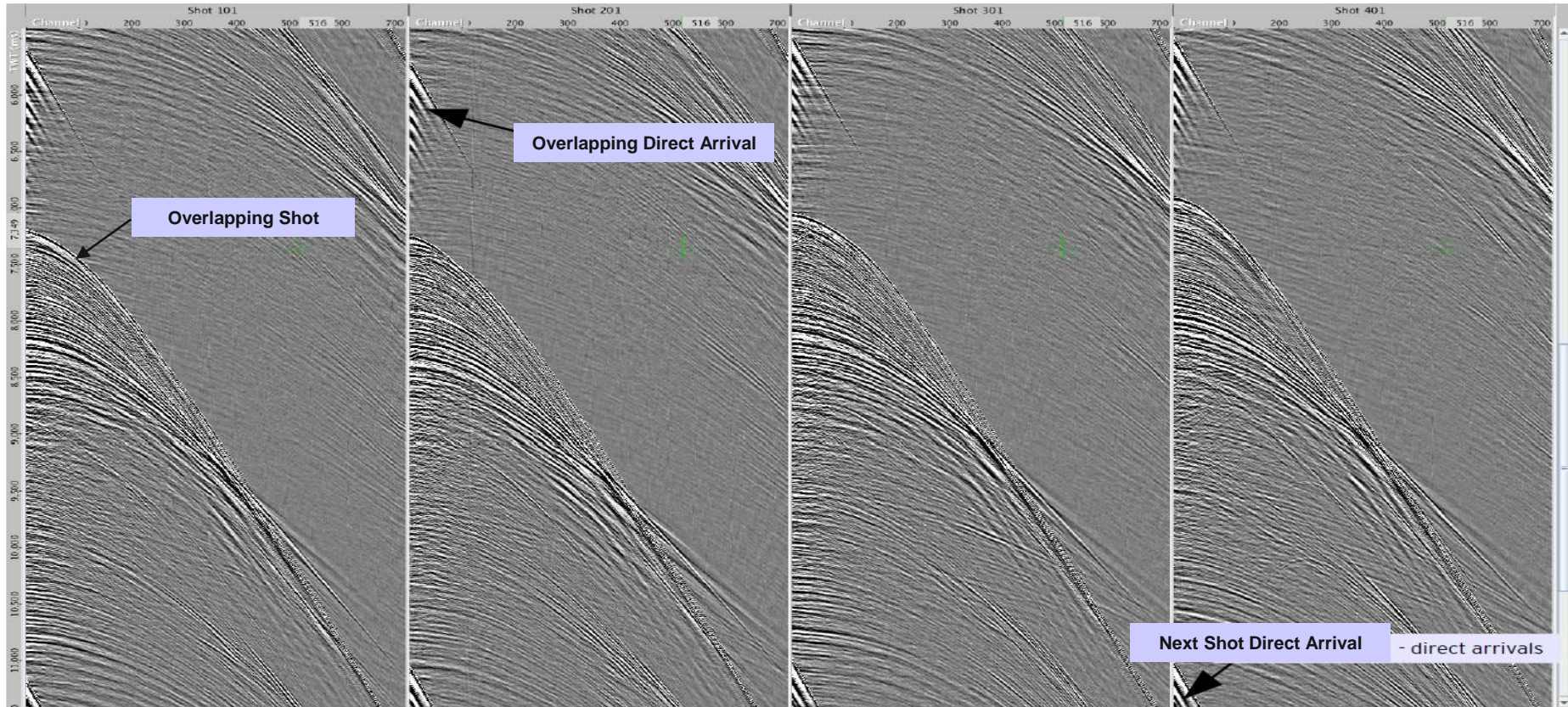


Cross-Line Sampling with Extra Sources

Leveraging De-Blending of Overlapping Shots

# Overlapping Shot Records

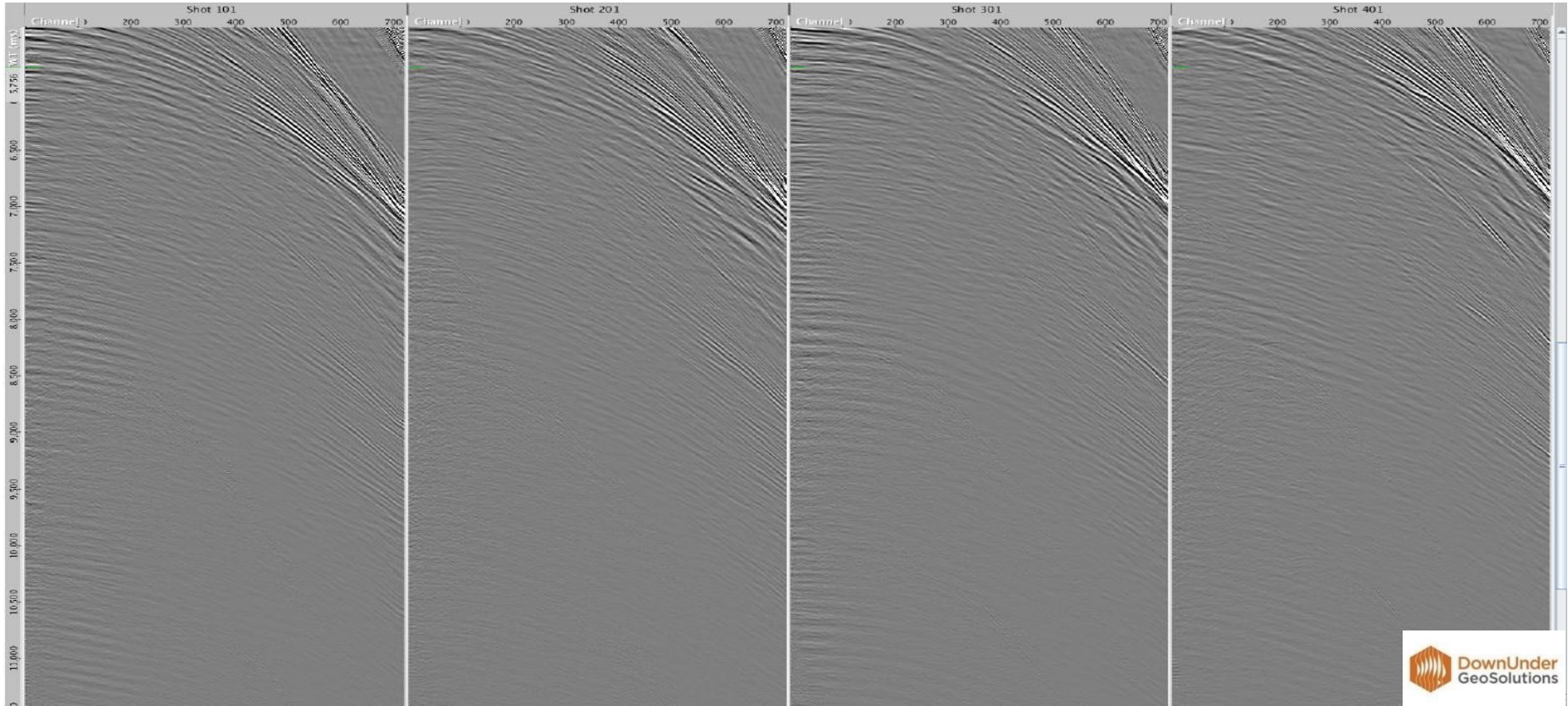
*Raw 12-second Shot Records*





# Overlapping Shot Records

*Deblended 12-second Shot Records*



# De-Blending Technology

2016 Session at SEG

- - SPNA 1 - Deblending and Marine Noise Attenuation



## **Inversion-based 3D deblending of towed-streamer simultaneous source data using sparse Taup and wavelet transforms**

[Can Peng](#), [Jie Meng](#)

pp. 4607-4611 (5 pages)

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1190/segam2016-13866688.1>

[Abstract](#) | [References](#) | [PDF \(5234 KB\)](#) | [PDF w/Links \(1511 KB\)](#) | [Permissions](#)

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## **Focal deblending using smart subsets of towed streamer 5D data**

[Apostolos Kontakis](#), [Dirk Verschuur](#)

pp. 4612-4617 (6 pages)

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1190/segam2016-13945960.1>

[Abstract](#) | [References](#) | [PDF \(1221 KB\)](#) | [PDF w/Links \(1228 KB\)](#) | [Supplemental Material](#) | [Permissions](#)

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## **Towards better deblending: Application of wave equation based demigration**

[Chao Peng](#), [Yuan Yao](#)

pp. 4618-4622 (5 pages)

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1190/segam2016-13872538.1>

[Abstract](#) | [References](#) | [PDF \(5953 KB\)](#) | [PDF w/Links \(5954 KB\)](#) | [Permissions](#)

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## **Data studies of simultaneous source separation using robust linear algebra**

[Ian Moore](#), [Robin Fletcher](#), [Craig Beasley](#), [Clara Castellanos](#)

pp. 4623-4627 (5 pages)

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1190/segam2016-13779503.1>

[Abstract](#) | [References](#) | [PDF \(1521 KB\)](#) | [PDF w/Links \(1525 KB\)](#) | [Permissions](#)

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## **Rank-reduction deblending for record length extension: The example of the Carnarvon basin**

[Margherita Maraschini](#), [Audrey Kielius](#), [Sergio Grion](#)

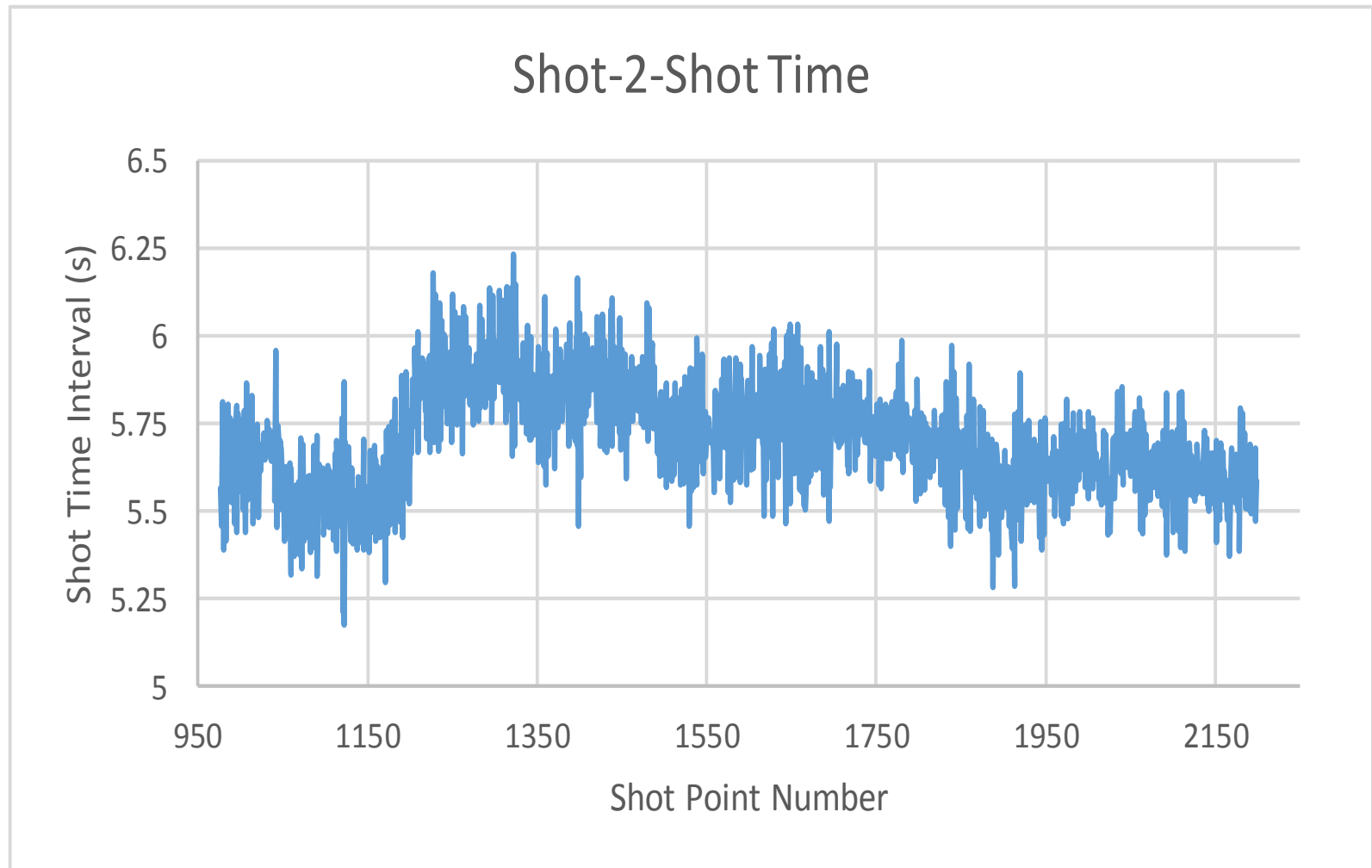
pp. 4628-4632 (5 pages)

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1190/segam2016-13685251.1>

[Abstract](#) | [References](#) | [PDF \(1683 KB\)](#) | [PDF w/Links \(1687 KB\)](#) | [Permissions](#)

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# Shot-to-Shot Time Variations

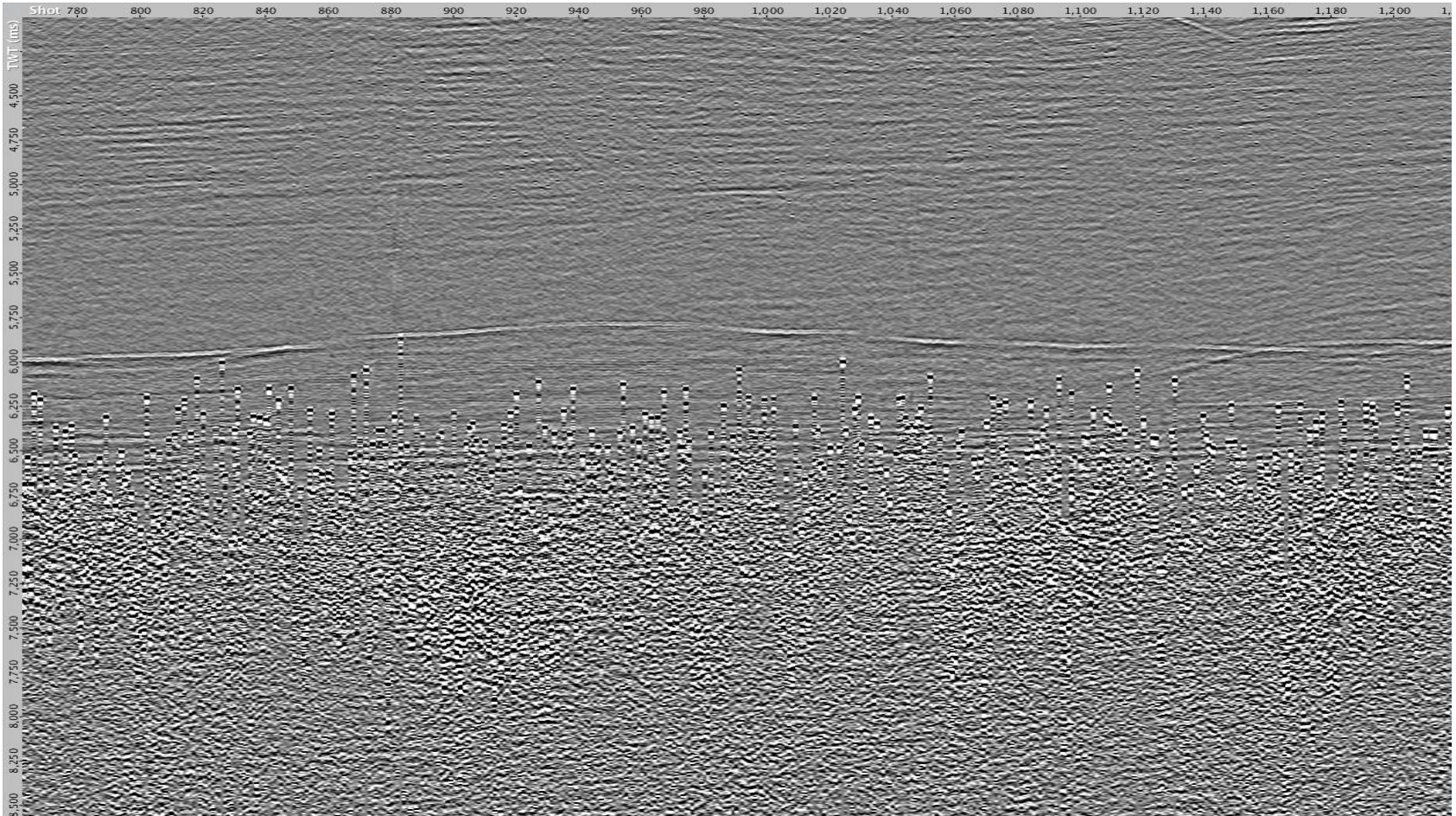




# Overlapping Shot Records

*Channel Display : Input Channel 130*

4.2s

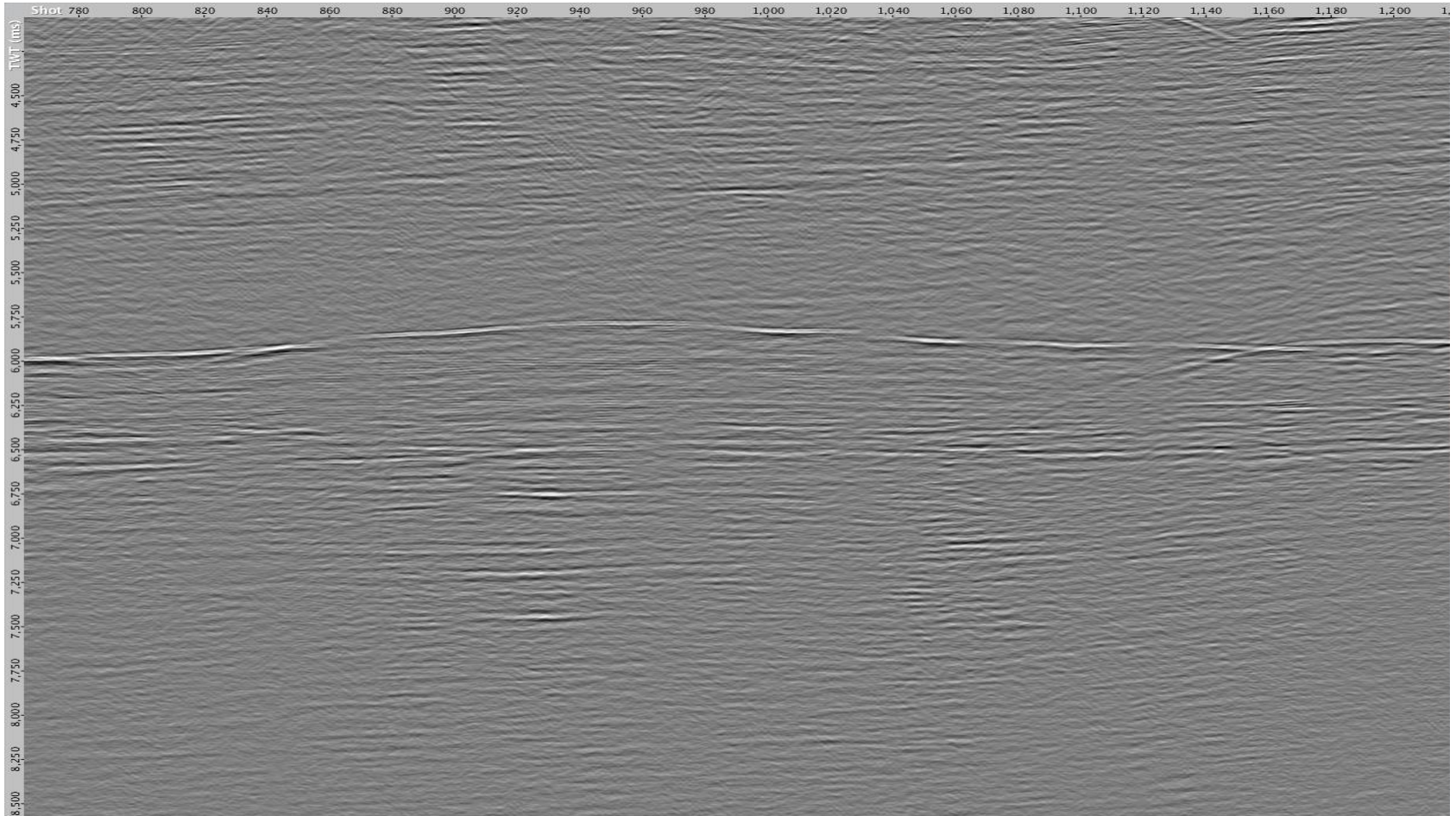


8.7s

# Overlapping Shot Records

*Channel Display : After Deblending Channel 130*

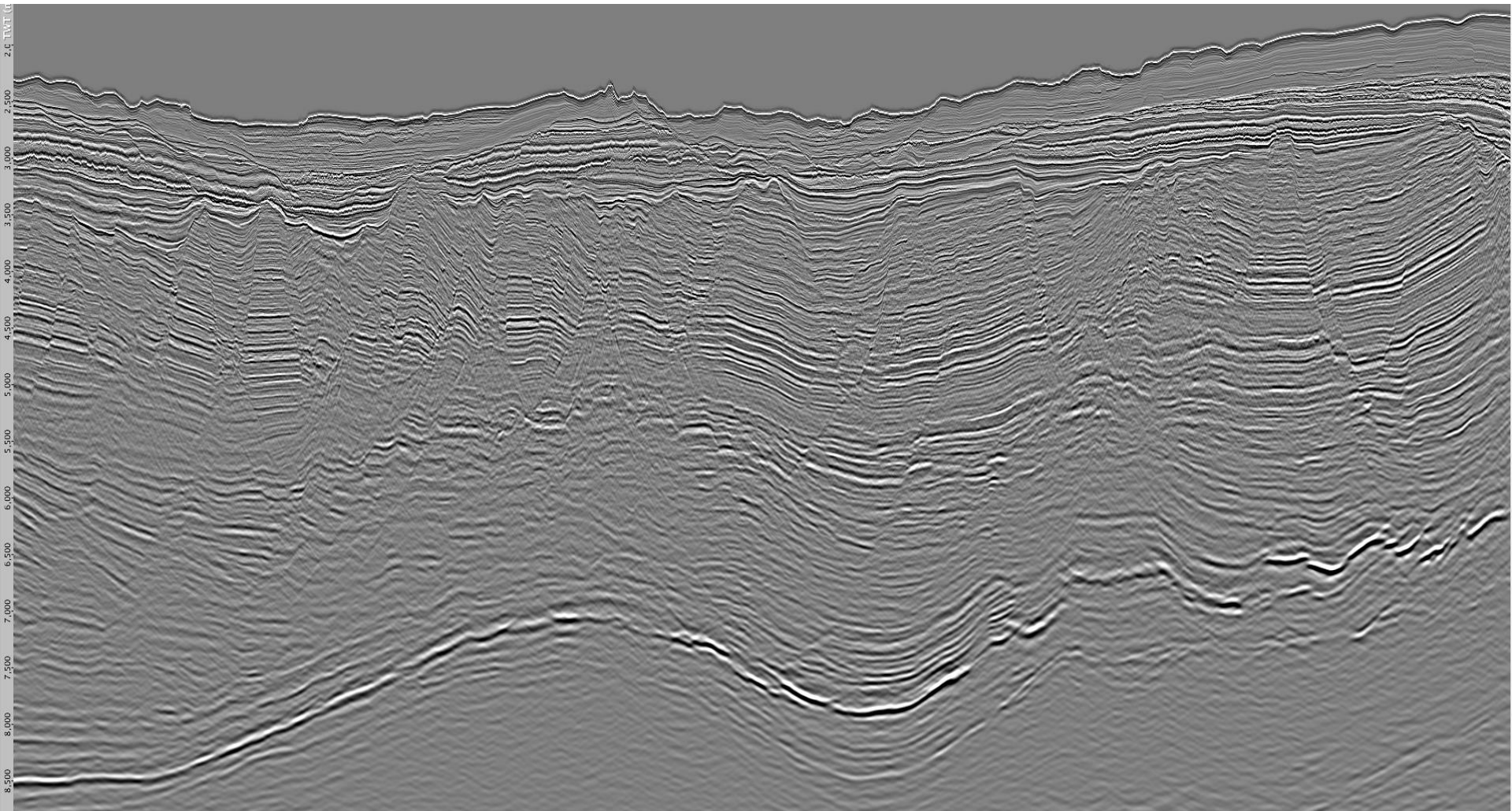
4.2s



8.7s

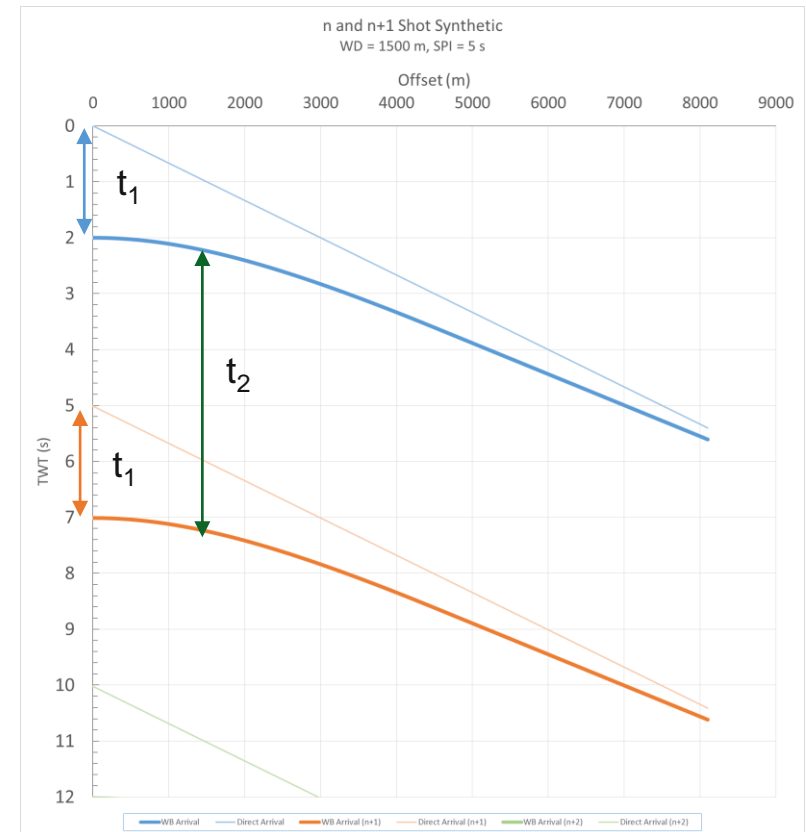
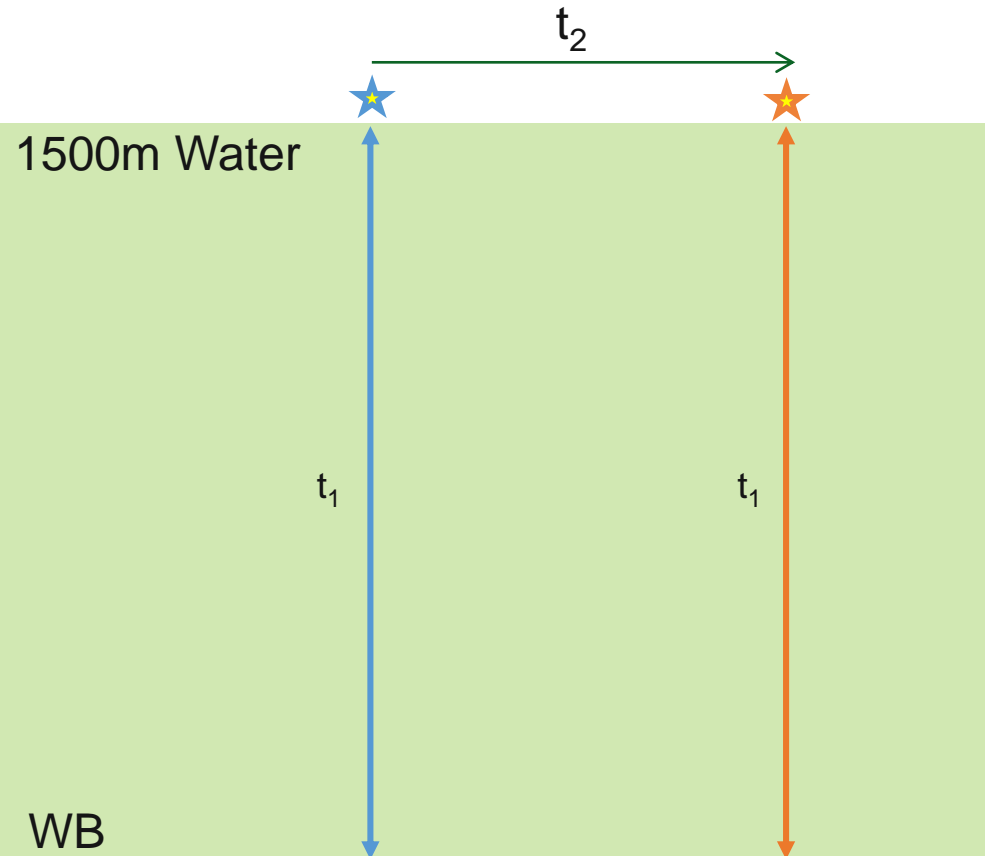


# De-Blended Migrated Section



# Shotpoint Interval and Overlap

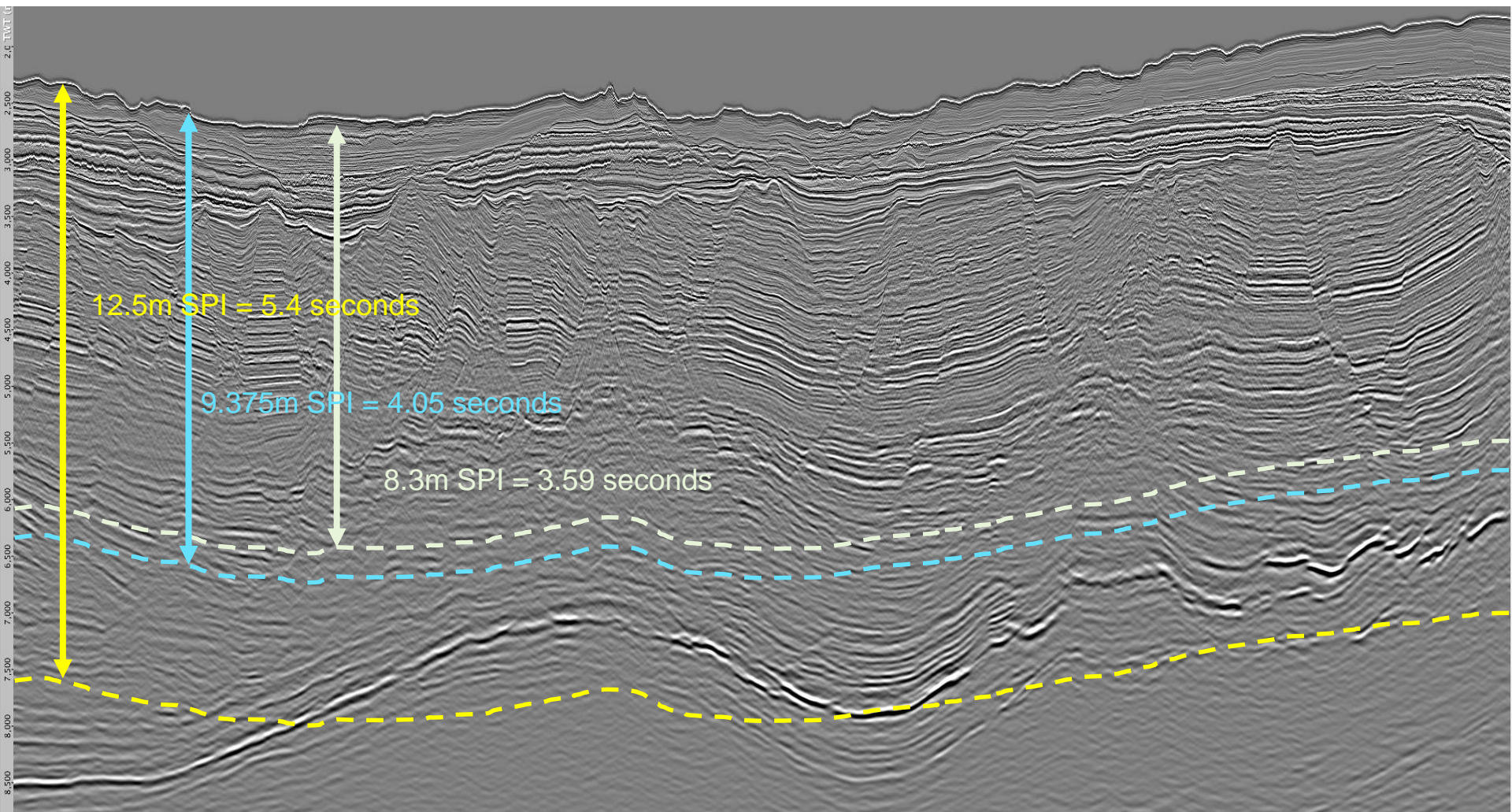
1500 m water depth, 5 s shot interval time



$t_2$  = shot interval time = “unblended” zone =  $\text{SPI} / \text{vessel speed}$

# Deblended Migrated Section

*Shot Record Overlap Determined by Shot Point Interval*



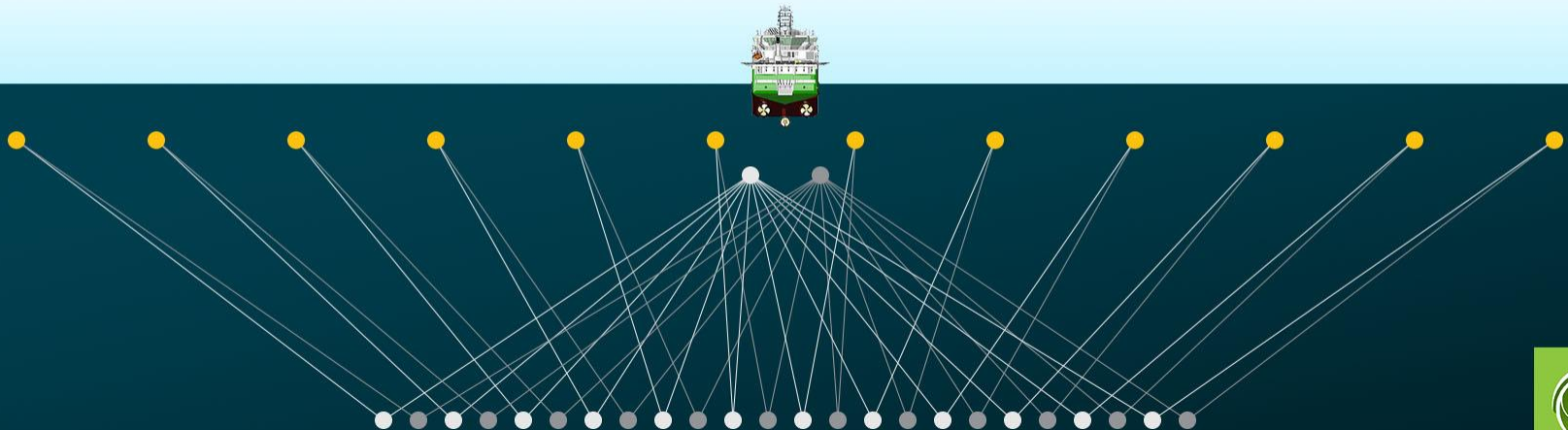


# Dual-Source

*Multi-Source Acquisition : Higher Geophysical Fidelity*

- Designed to provide closer cross-line sampling and more unique ray-paths than dual sources on the same streamer configurations
- Dual-source cross-line sampling =  $1/4$  of streamer separation
- Triple-source cross-line sampling =  $1/6$  of streamer separation

Dual-Source Configuration

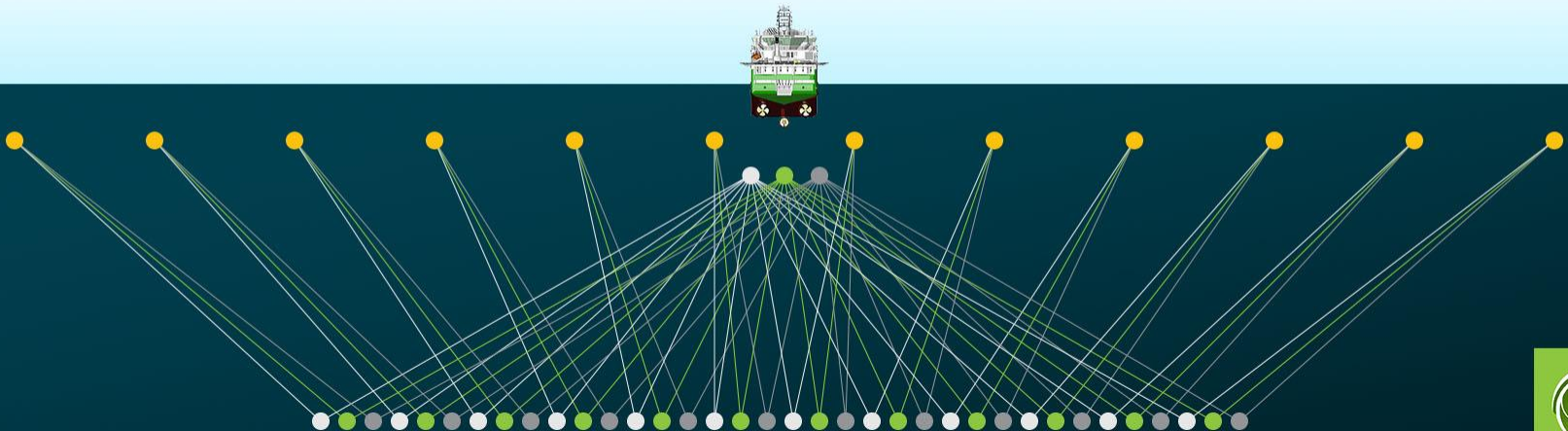


# Triple-Source

*Multi-Source Acquisition : Higher Geophysical Fidelity*

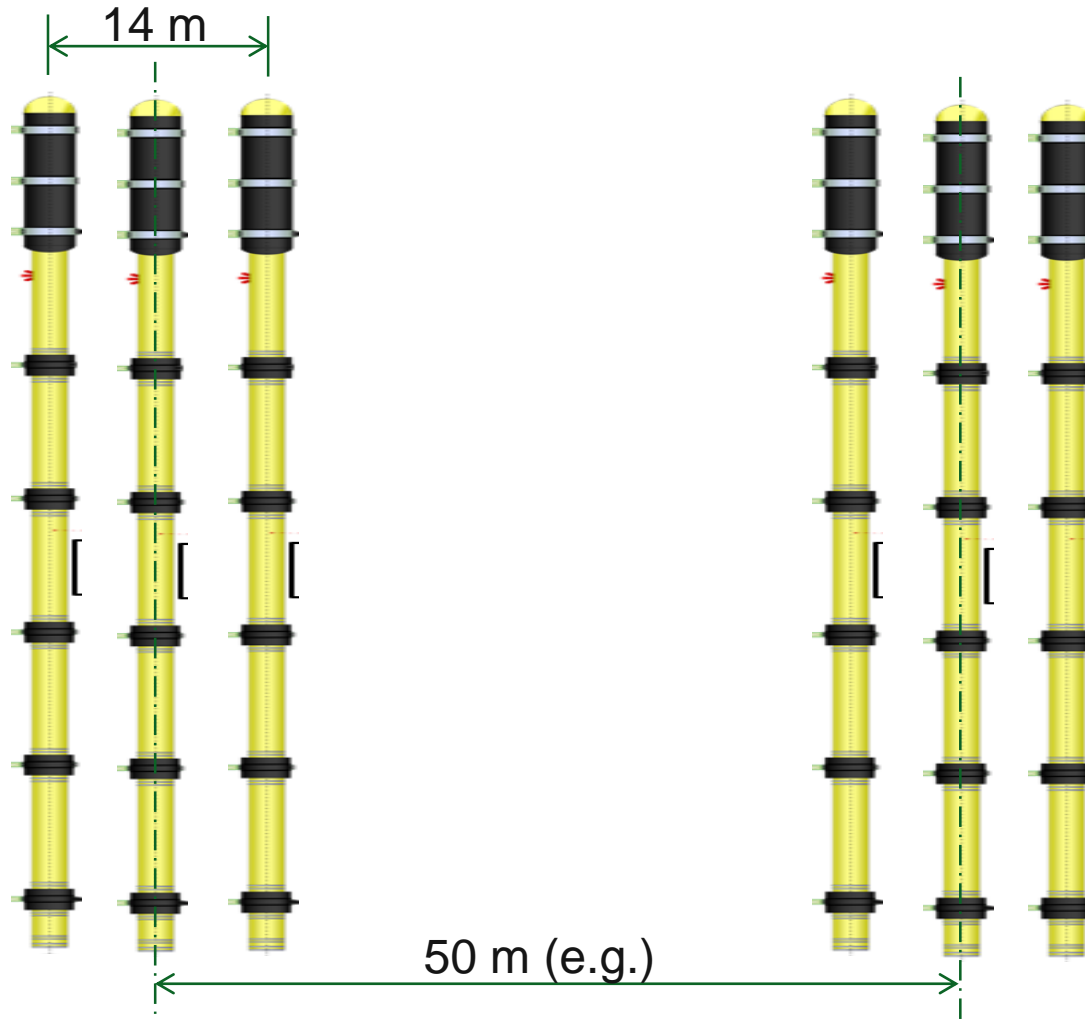
- Designed to provide closer cross-line sampling and more unique ray-paths than dual sources on the same streamer configurations
- Dual-source cross-line sampling =  $1/4$  of streamer separation
- Triple-source cross-line sampling =  $1/6$  of streamer separation

Triple-Source Configuration



# Dual-Source Array Configuration

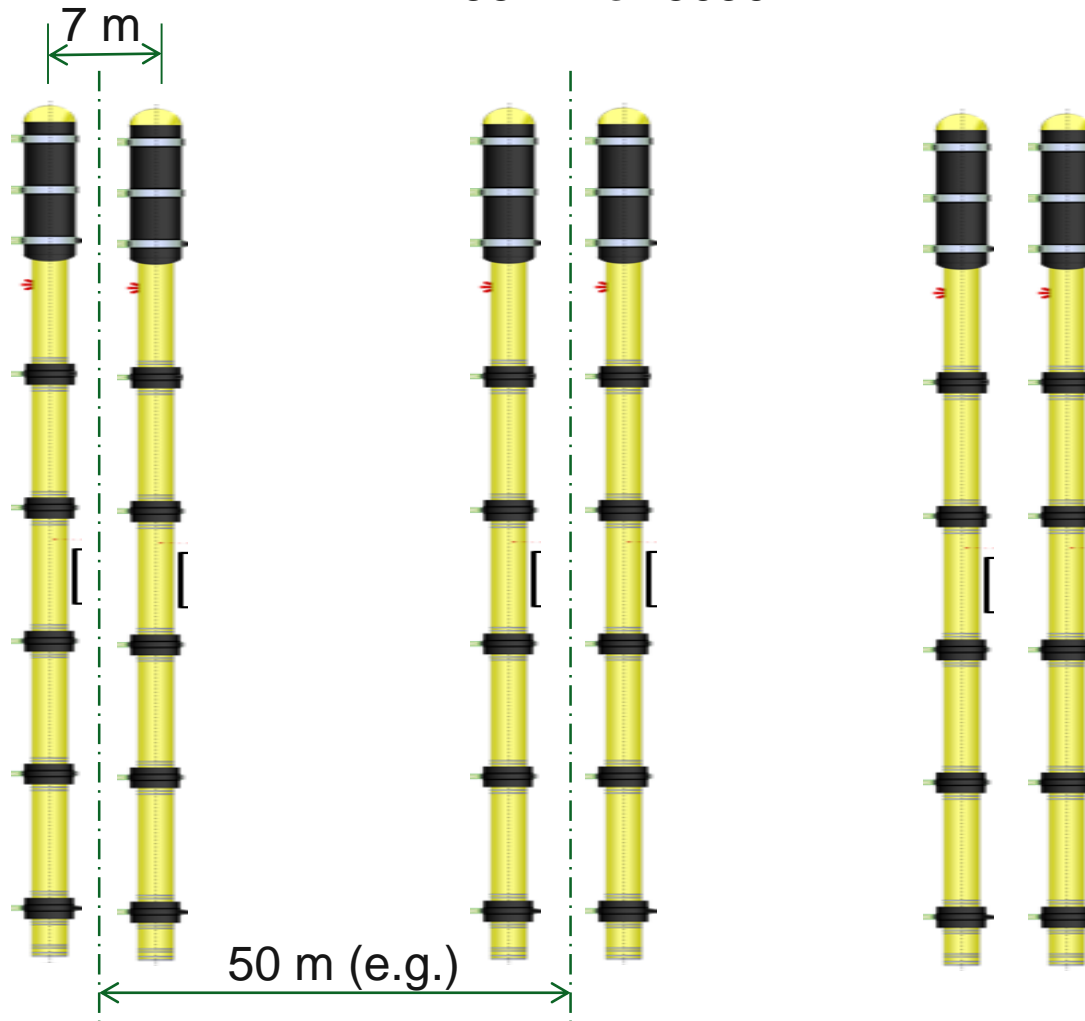
3480 in<sup>3</sup> or 4240 in<sup>3</sup>





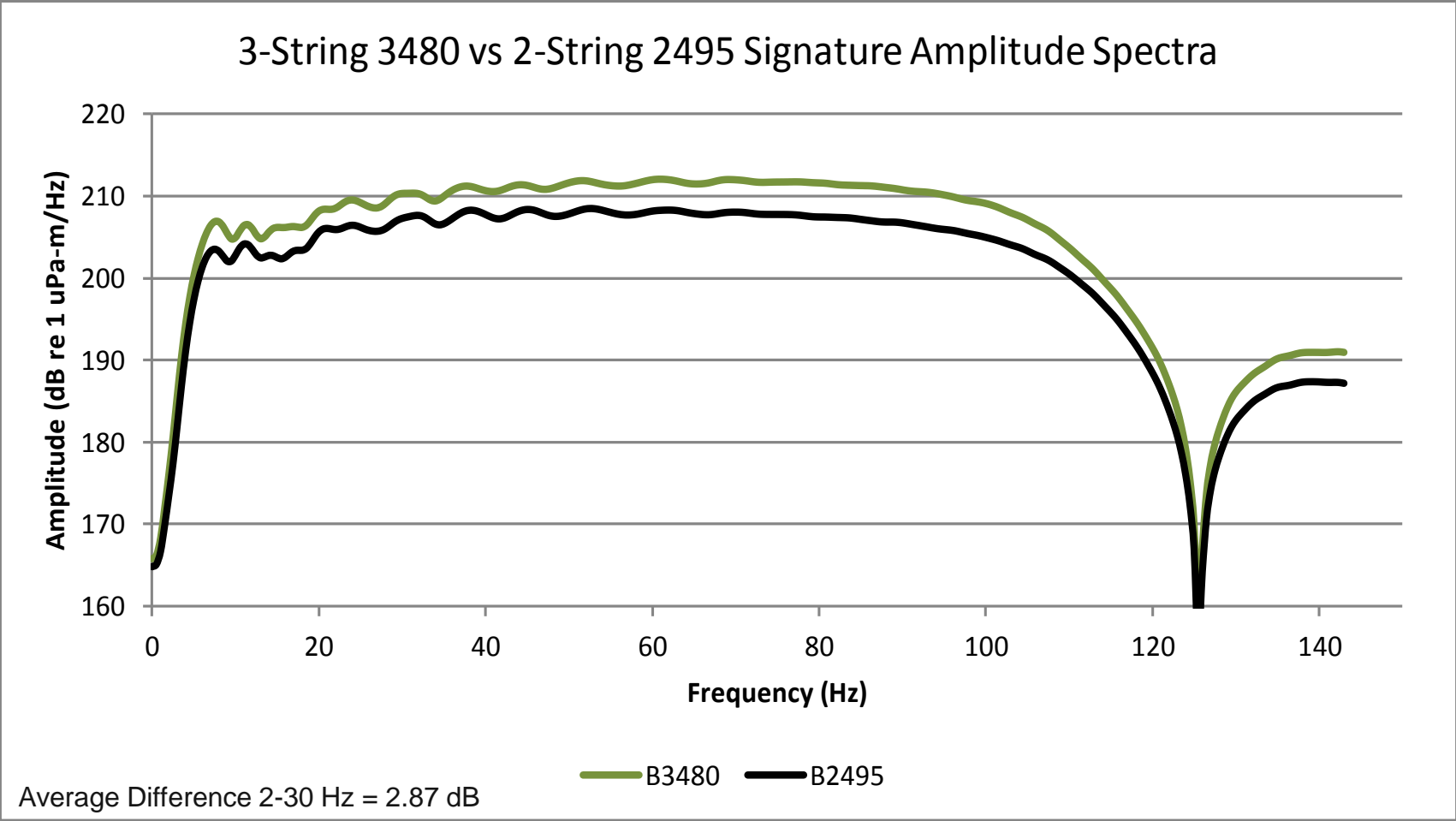
# Triple-Source Array Configuration

2495 in<sup>3</sup> or 3090 in<sup>3</sup>



# Bolt 3480 vs Bolt 2495 Signature Amplitude Spectra

## 6m Tow Depth and DFS-V Filter



We N101 06

## Triple-Source Simultaneous Shooting (TS3), A Future for Higher Density Seismic?

J. Langhammer\* (TGS) & P. Bennion (TGS)

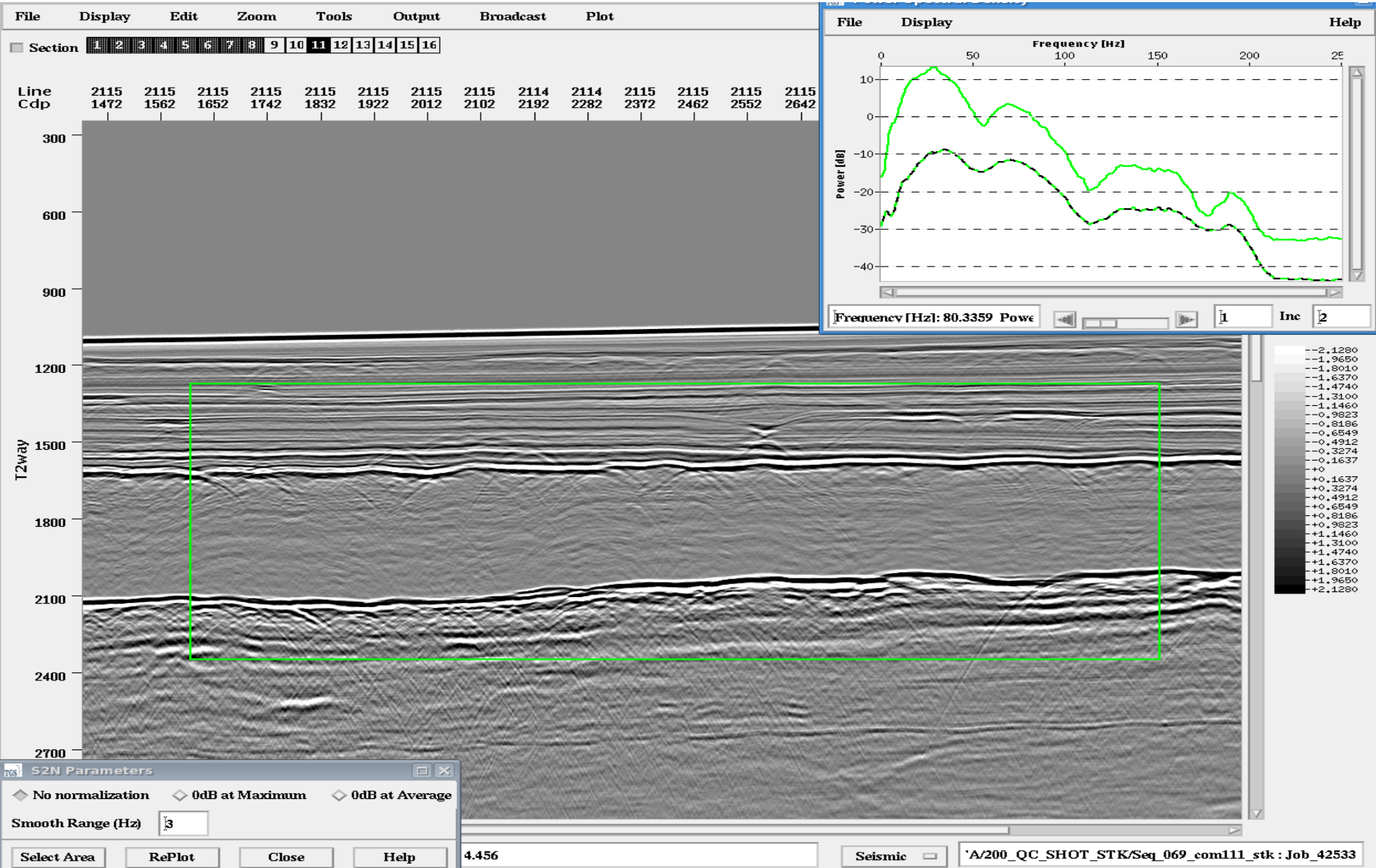
### SUMMARY

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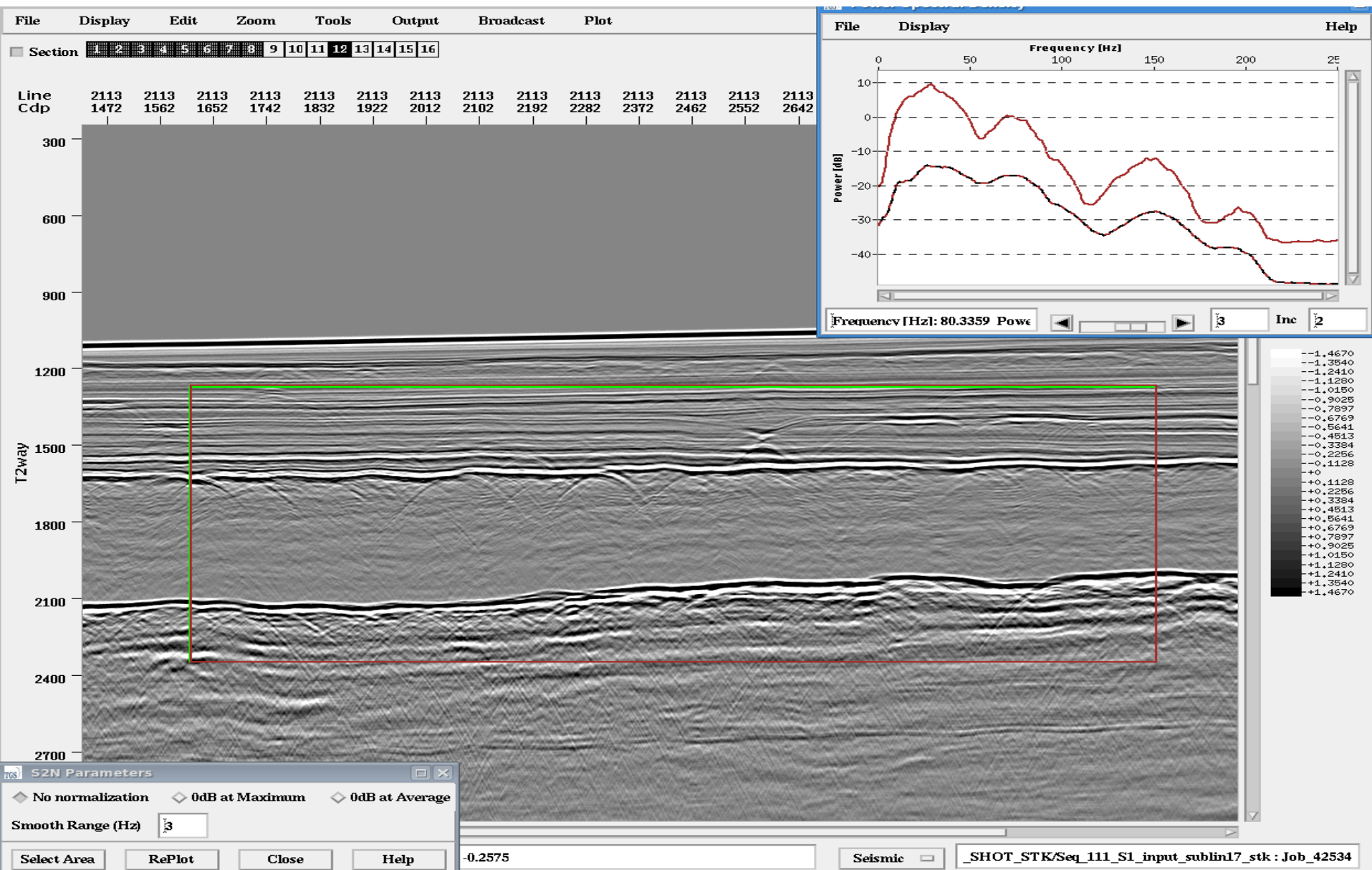
The use of triple-sources in marine seismic streamer acquisition has been tested in the past, but with no significant commercial success compared to dual-source acquisition. With the introduction of new and better low noise streamers, in addition to the ability to record and deblend simultaneous source data, it is time to revisit the use of triple-sources in marine seismic exploration for decreased crossline bin-size leading to better spatial resolution. The data from the triple-source configuration flip-flop-flap sequential firing mode, is similar in quality compared to flip-flop conventional dual-source acquisition mode. When firing off the triple-sources in simultaneous mode, giving reduced shot-point interval, the results appear to be better than for dual-source flip-flop mode mainly due to increased fold and less aliasing of pre-stack gathers. A triple-source configuration can find its application in shallow and deeper water areas for imaging of targets where reduced crossline spacing and higher fold may be required.



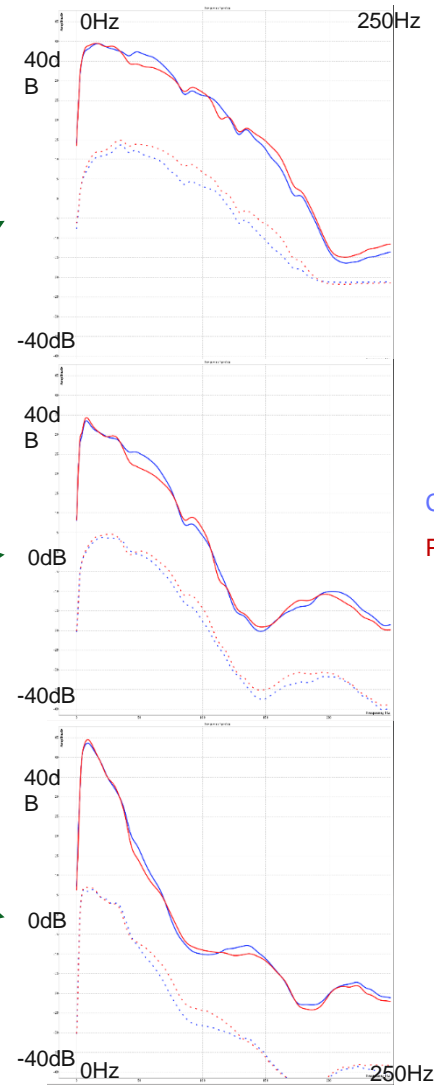
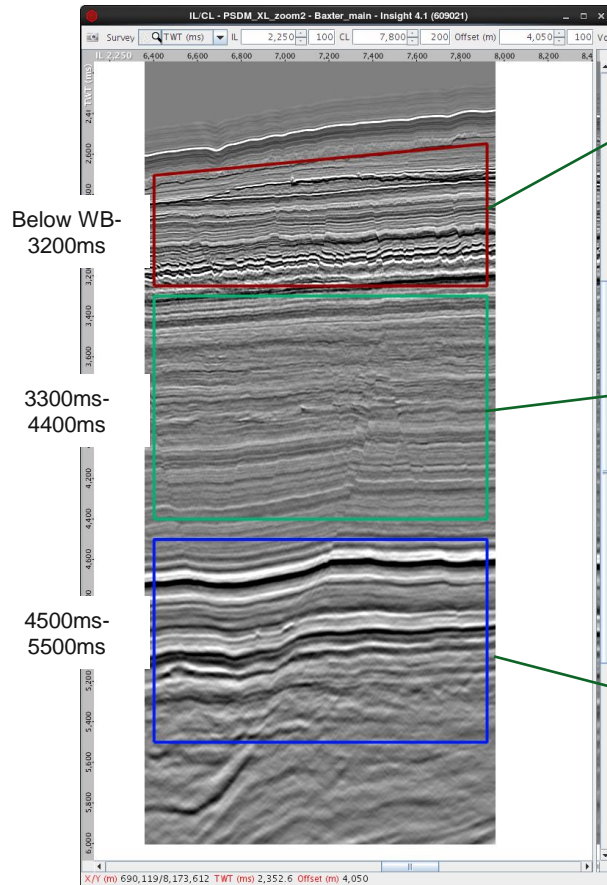
# Seq 069: Stack Dual-Source Flip-Flop Sequential



# Seq. 111: Stack Triple-Source Flop-Flap-Flap Sequential



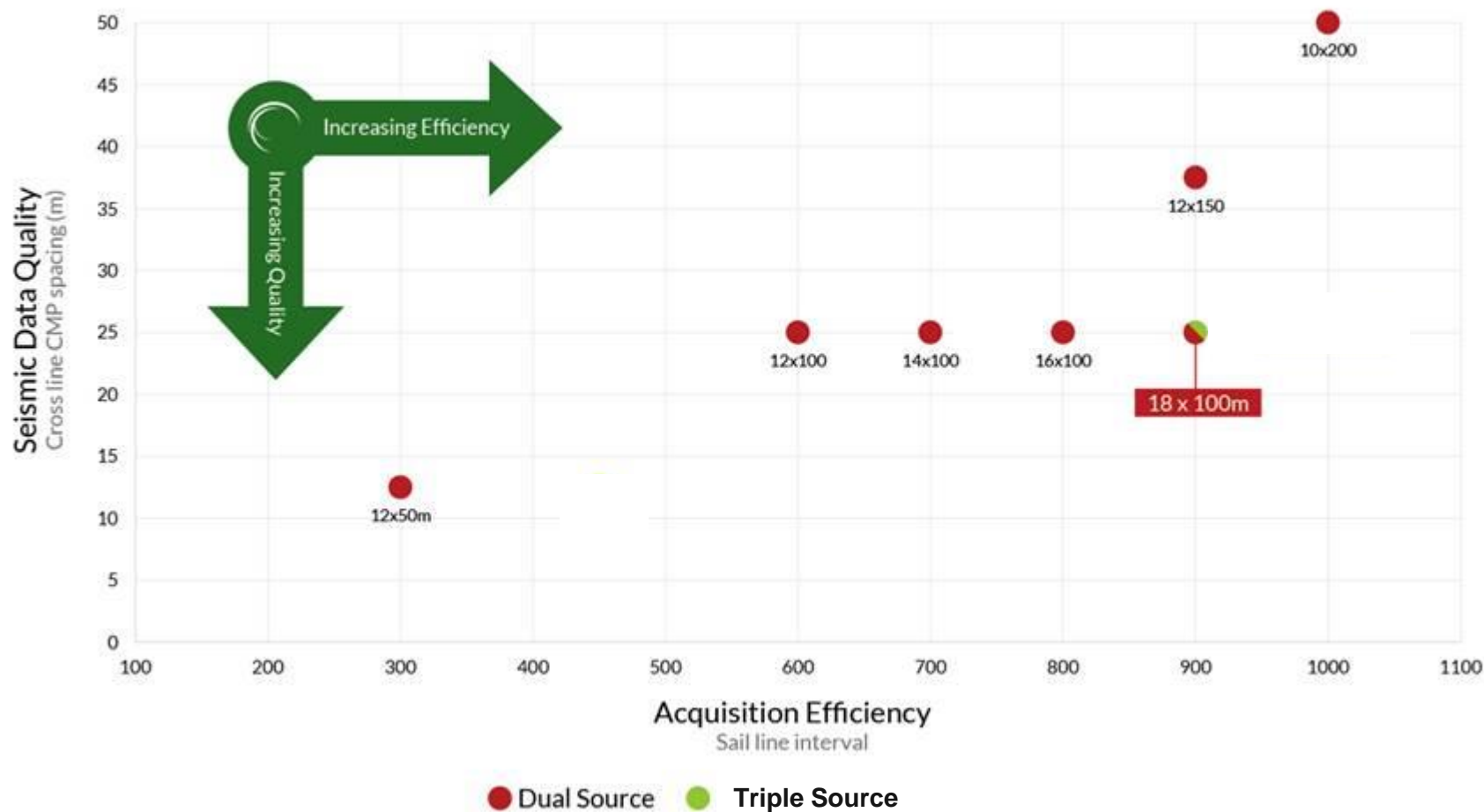
# Estimated S/N PSDM processing





# Triple Source Efficiencies

Redefining exploration efficiency and data quality



# Triple Source Efficiencies

*Reduced Operational Risk and HSE Exposure*



# Shot Interval vs Overlap Time vs Trace Density

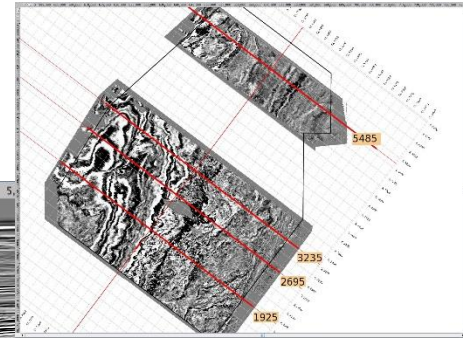
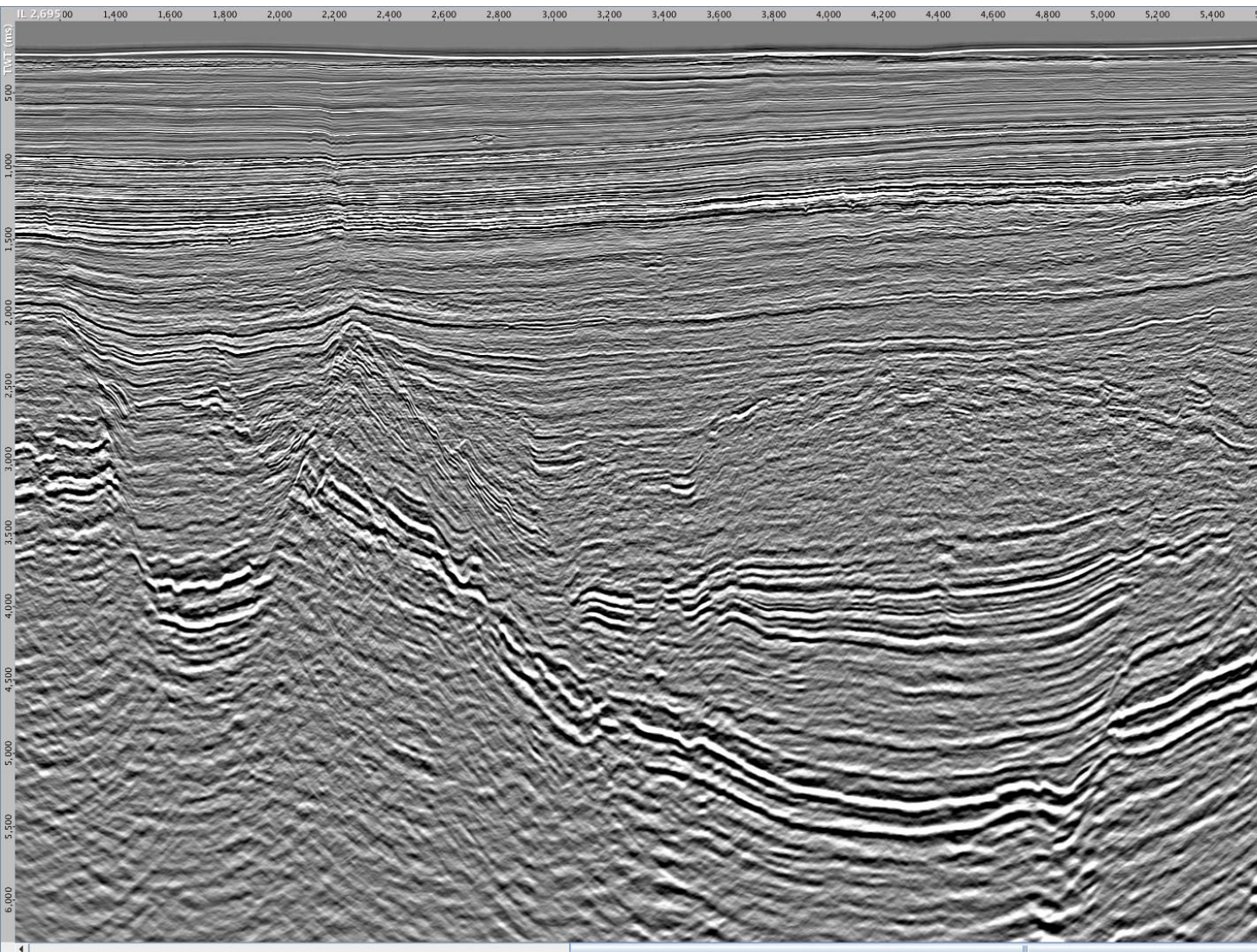
## 14x100 Dual Source vs 10x150 Triple Source

Streamer Spread	Number of sources	Source Separation (m)	Cross-line CMP (m)	Shot Interval (m)	Source Interval (m)	Nominal Bin Fold*	Shot Overlap Time (s)**	Sail-Line Interval (m)	Trace Density (traces/sq km)
Dual Source									
14x100	2	50	25	25.000	50.00	81	10.80	700	518,200
16x100	2	50	25	25.000	50.00	81	10.80	800	518,400
Triple Source									
10x150	3	50	25	12.500	37.50	108	5.40	750	691,028
10x150	3	50	25	9.375	28.13	144	4.05	750	921,371
10x150	3	50	25	8.300	24.90	163	3.59	750	1,036,957
Nominal Bin Fold*	Based upon 8100m streamer length and 12.5m group interval								
Shot Overlap Time (s)**	Shot interference occurs at this time below mud-line for 4.5kt vessel ground speed								

Trace Density = Num of Streamer Channels x Num of Inline shots/km x Num of Crossline sail line/km



# Final PreSDM, Inline 2695 Cygnus Triple Source Survey



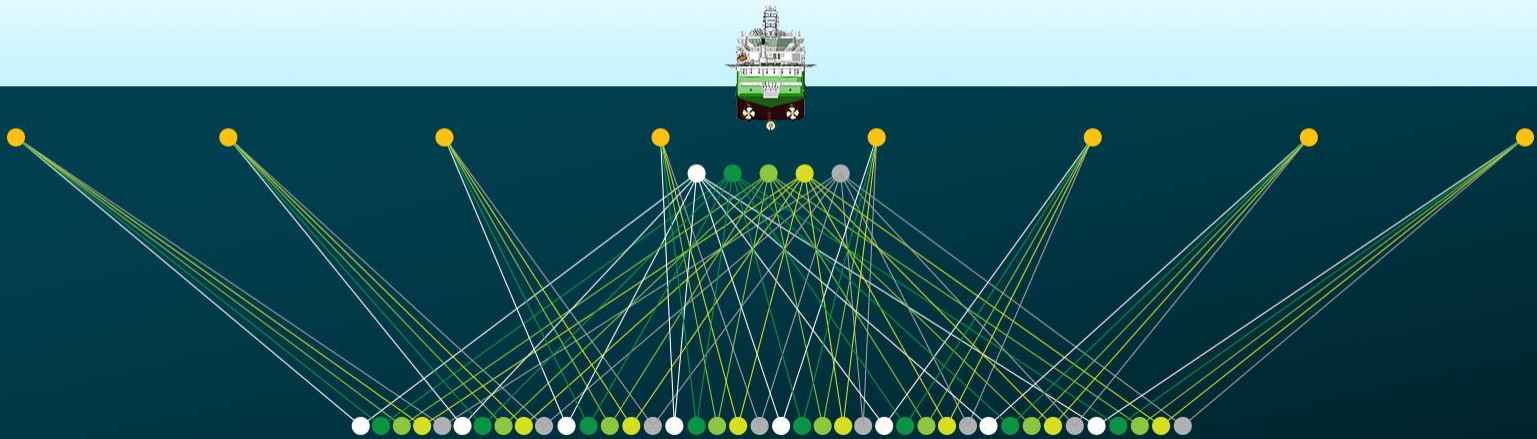


# Penta-Source

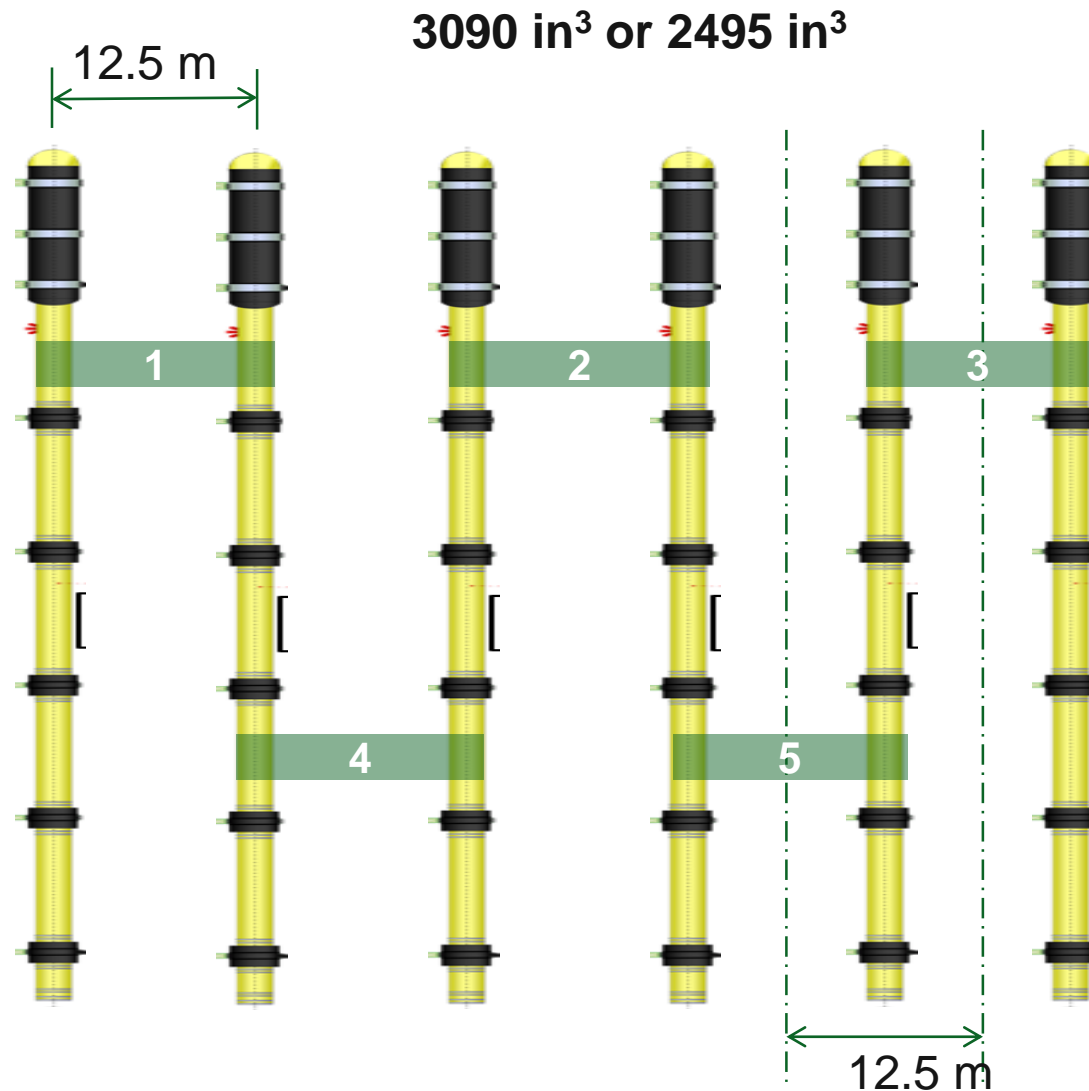
*Multi-Source Acquisition : Higher Geophysical Fidelity*

- Designed to provide 6.25-meter cross-line sampling with real data using conventional streamers

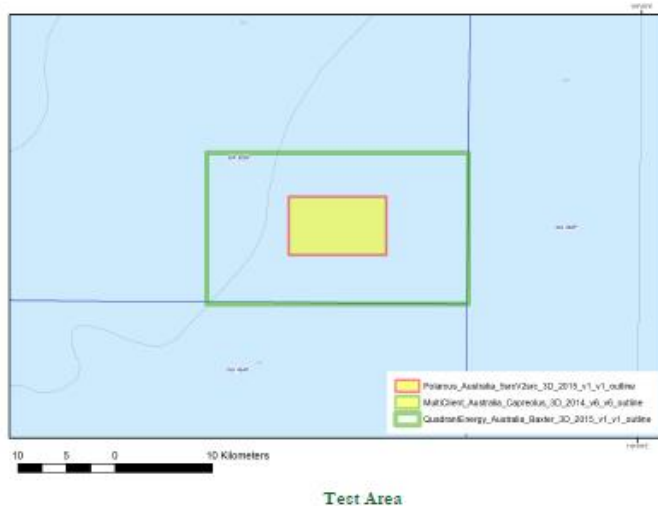
Penta-Source Configuration



# Penta-Source Array Configuration

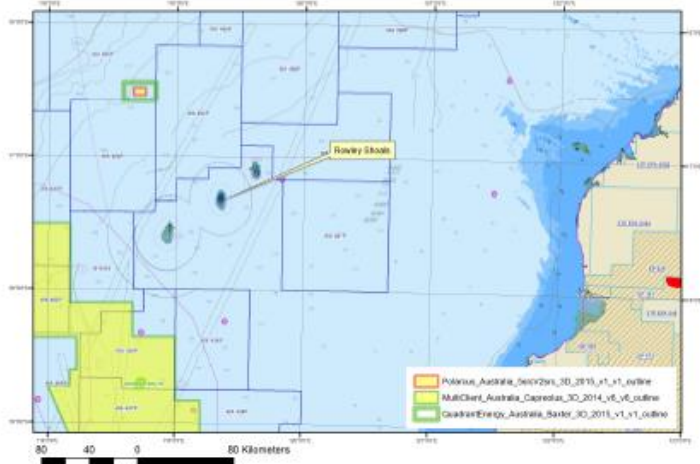


# Baxter Five-Source Survey



Main Area in Green = 417 km<sup>2</sup>  
Acquired with Penta-Source configuration for  
6.25m cross-line with 9,000m streamers

Conventional "Control Area" in yellow = 60 km<sup>2</sup>  
Acquired with 10 x 100 x 9,000m and dual 3-  
string source arrays



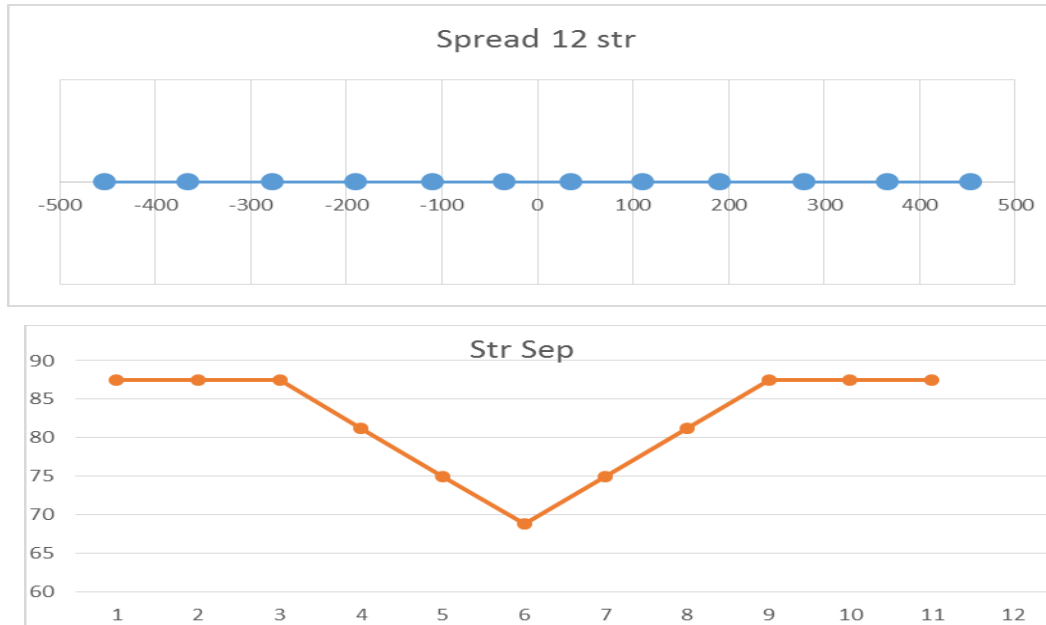
SEG 2016 - Dallas

**Baxter: a high-resolution penta-source marine 3D seismic acquisition**

*Ed Hager, Polarcus; Rob Kneale, Laurence Hansen, Quadrant Energy; Troy Thompson, DownUnder GeoSolutions*

# Streamer Separation

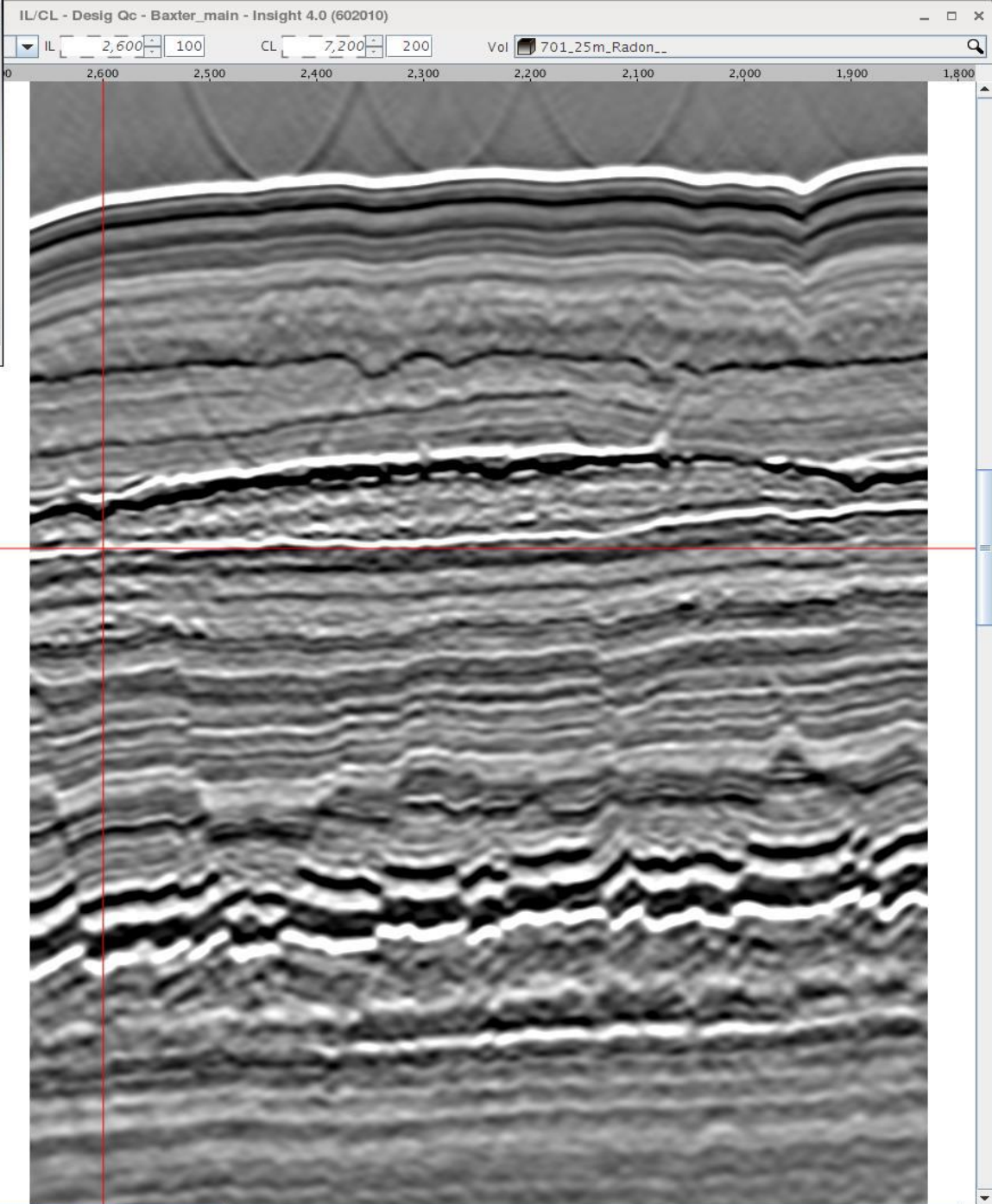
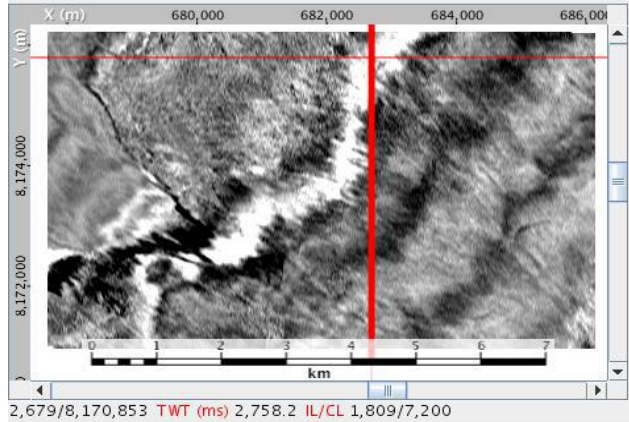
- Efficiency gained by hit-5 miss-2 sub-surface lines
- Closer separation on the inner cables, use wider on outer to give reasonably even coverage with fan



Streamer Sep #column  
(@6.25)

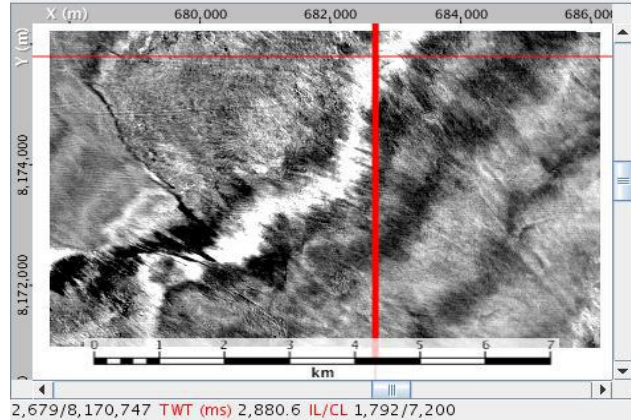
1		
	87.5	14
2		
	87.5	14
3		
	87.5	14
4		
	81.25	13
5		
	75	12
6		
	68.75	11
7		
	75	12
8		
	81.25	13
9		
	87.5	14
10		
	87.5	14
11		
	87.5	14
12		





## Penta-Source Case Study

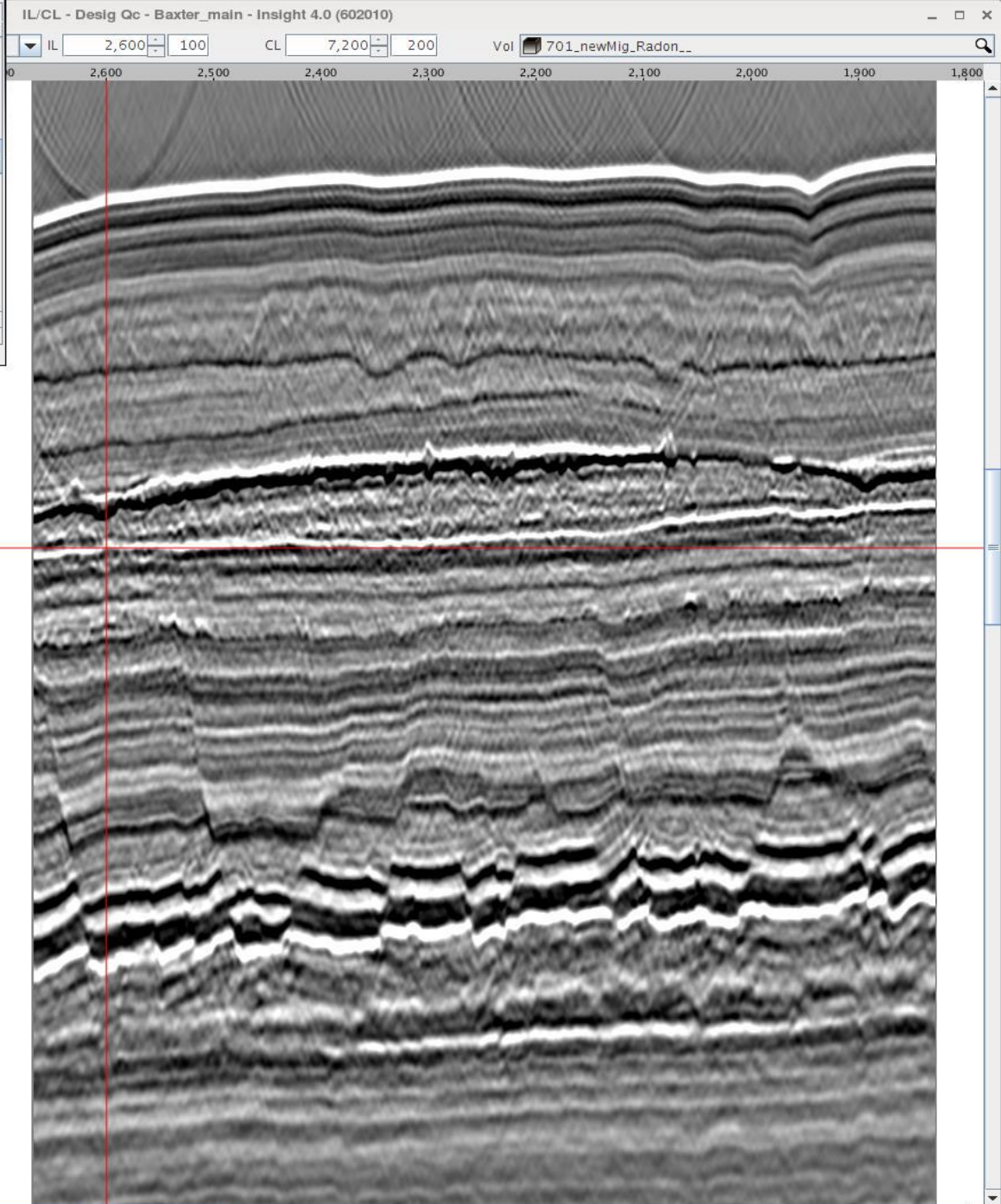
Preliminary PSTM  
X-line 7200, Conventional



2,679/8,170,747 TWT (ms) 2,880.6 IL/CL 1,792/7,200

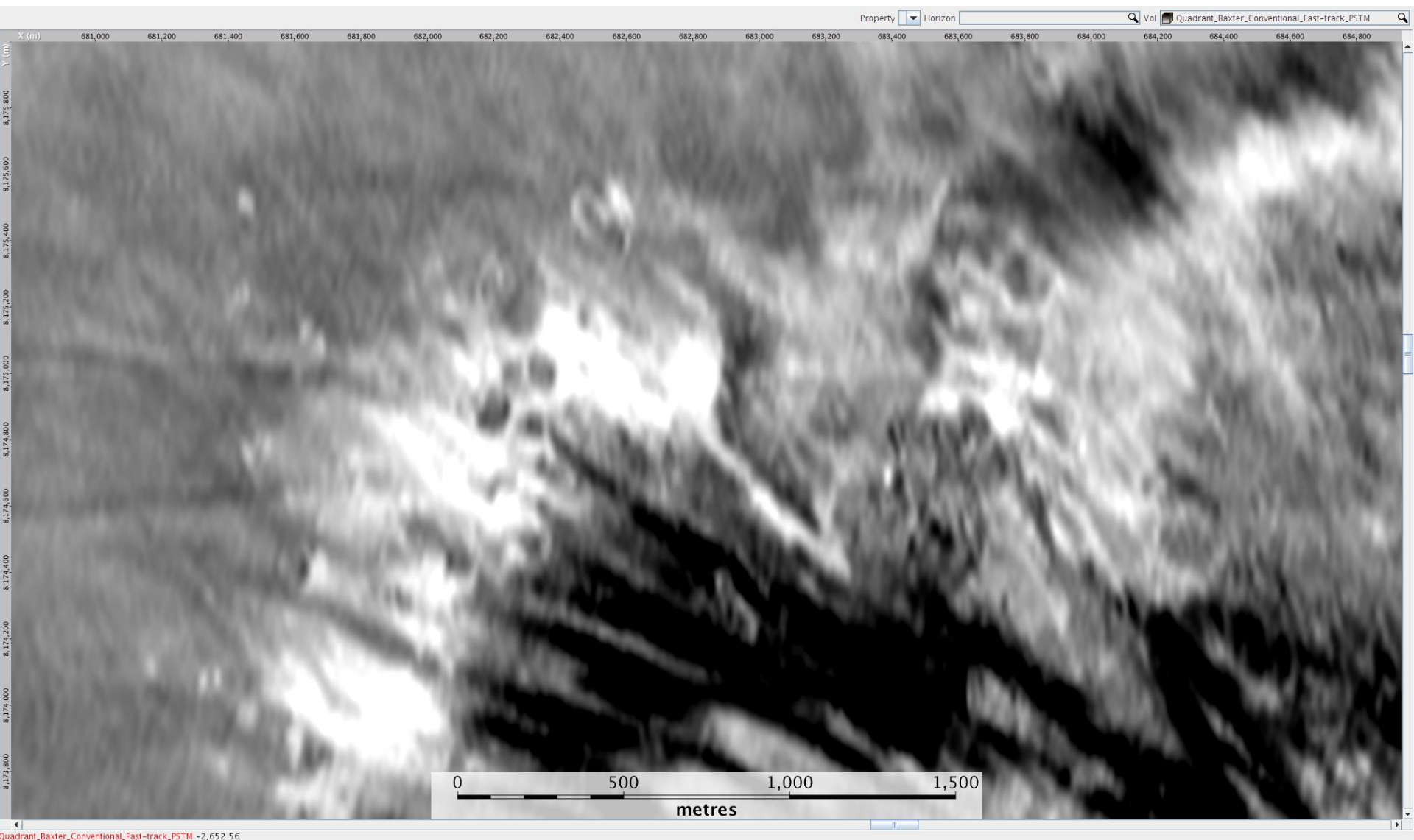
## Penta-Source Case Study

### Preliminary PSTM X-line 7200, Penta

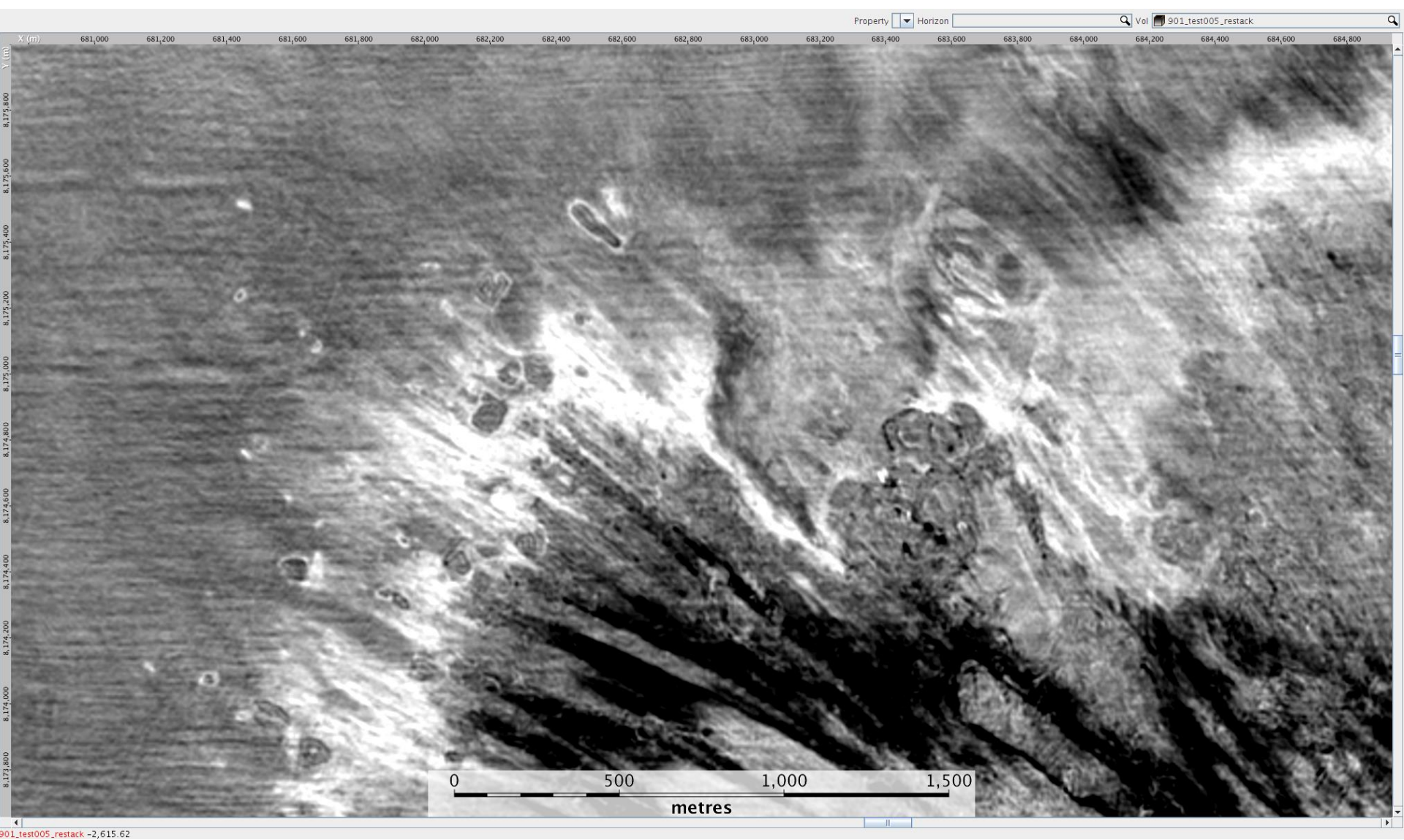




# Penta-Source : Case Study : Time Slice 2720 ms, Conventional

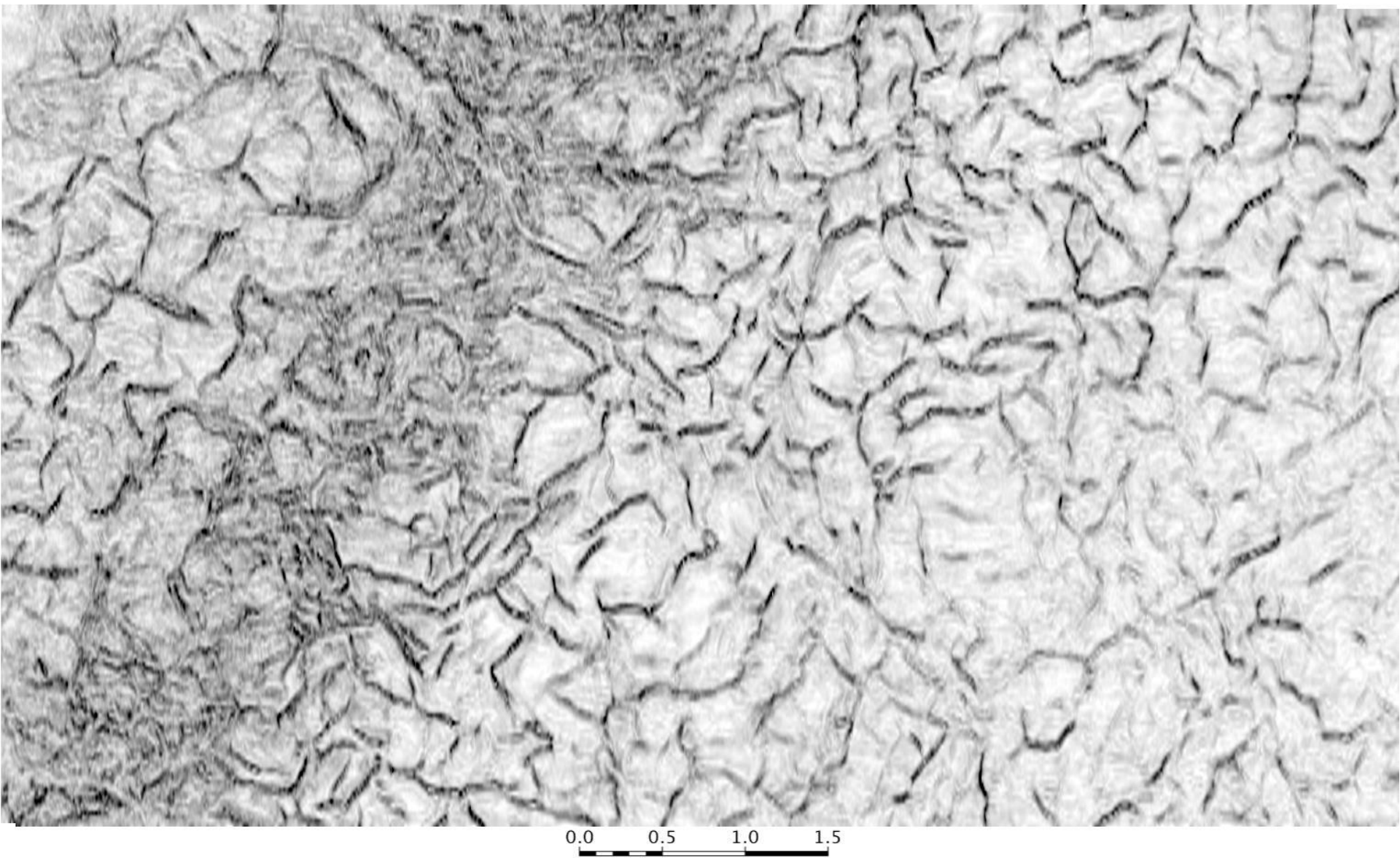


# Penta-Source : Case Study : Time Slice 2730 ms, Penta-Source

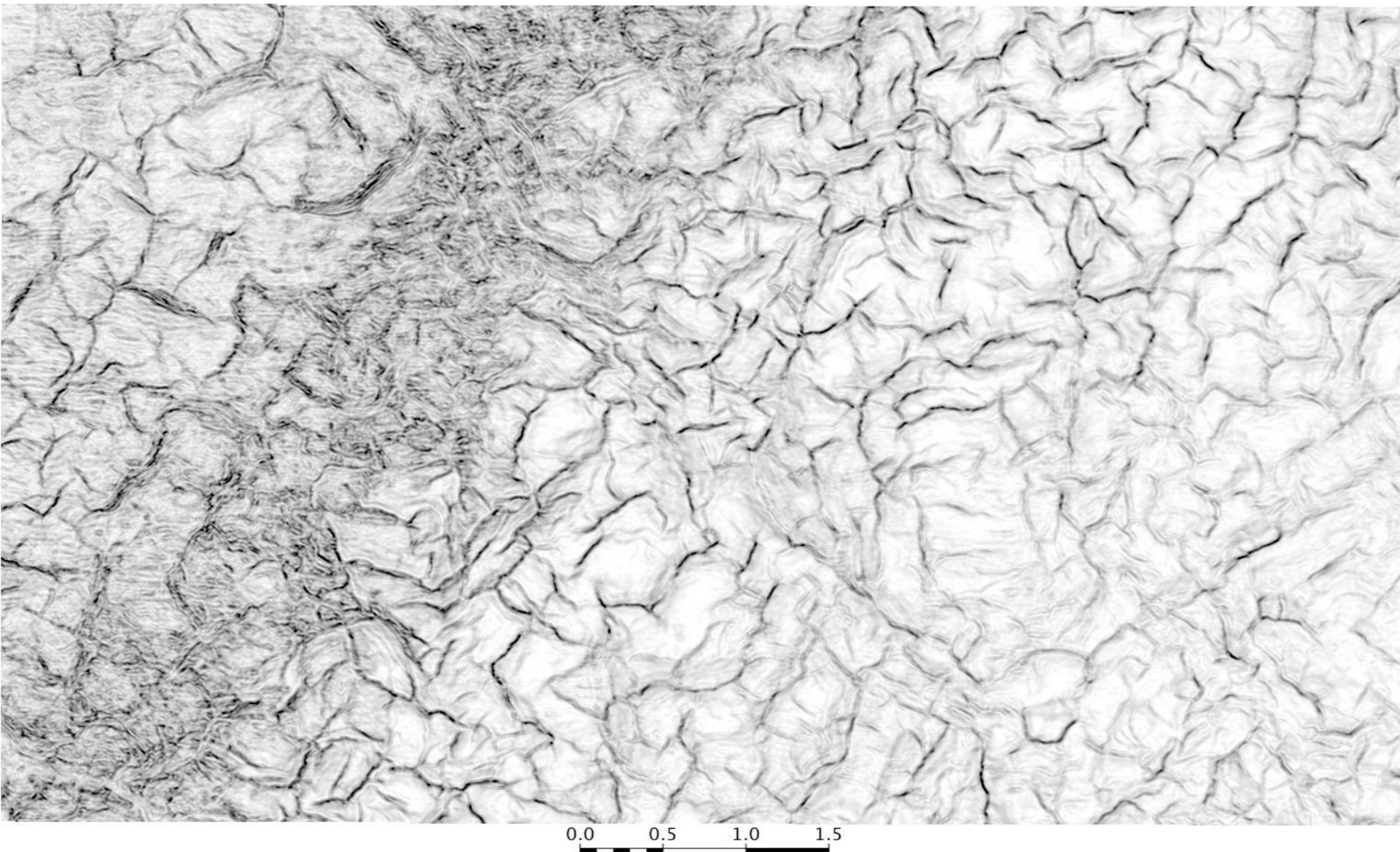




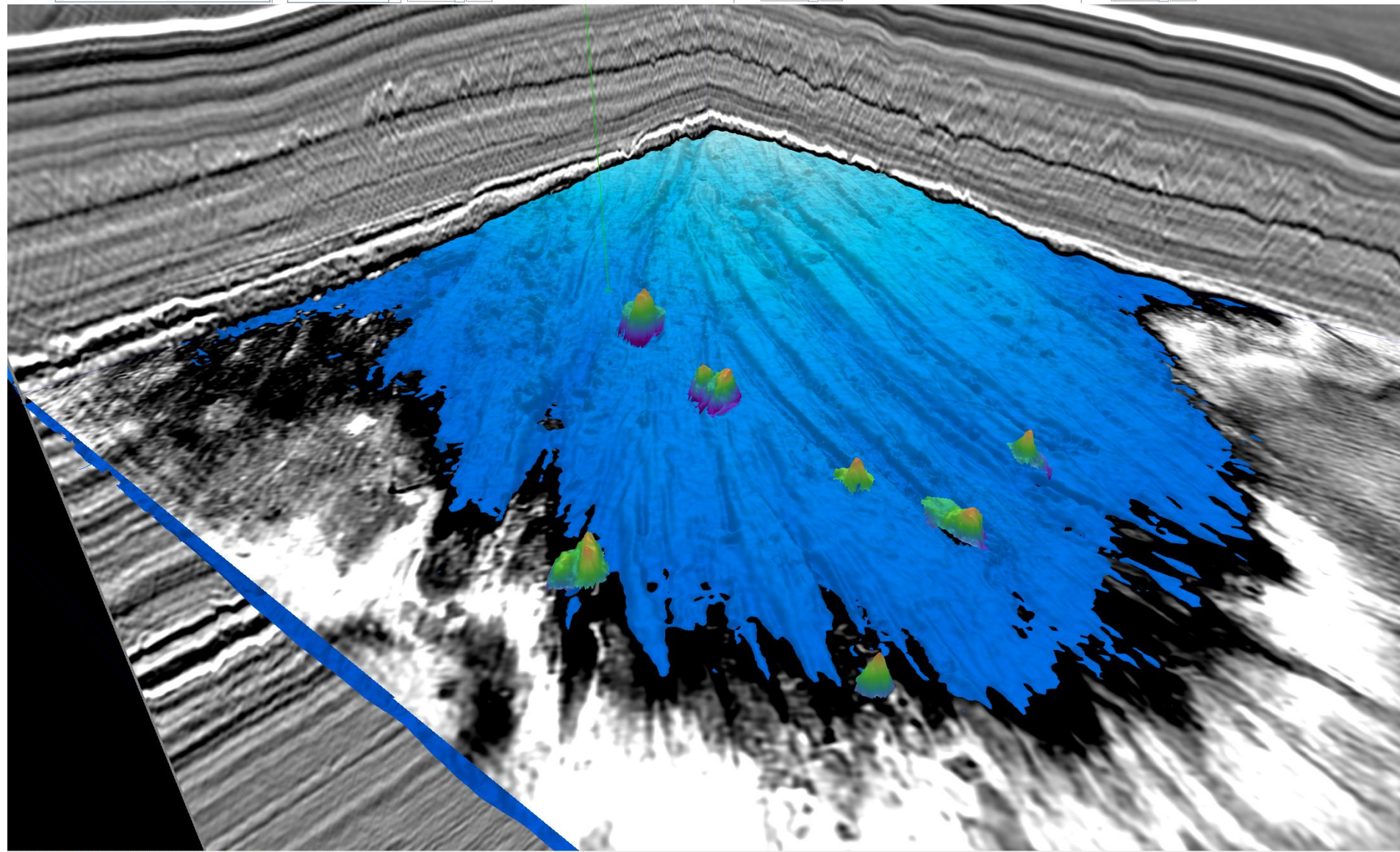
## Penta-Source : Case Study : Coherency 3100 ms, Conventional



## Penta-Source : Case Study : Coherency 3100 ms, Penta-Source







6/8,173,719 TWT (ms) 2,730.3 IL/CL 2,267/7,460 Best\_Top\_MTC TWT (ms) 2,730.24

# Conclusions

- Leveraging de-blending of overlapping shots provides the opportunity to sample 3D towed streamer seismic data with more sources and less streamers.
- Sources can be used to increase overall efficiency and/or increase inline and crossline trace sampling density.
- The reduction of the number of streamers provides a significant reduction in capital costs and risks, operational risks, and HSE exposure during deployment, retrieval, and daily streamer maintenance.
- Result - More, better, quicker!



# Acknowledgements

- Management of Polarcus
- Management of DownUnder GeoSolutions
- Quadrant Energy for permission to show examples from the Baxter survey.

Thank you for  
your time and  
attention

