

Quantitative interpretation via more robust low frequency models

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Extracting subsurface geology from seismic data is usually the main objective of running impedance inversion on it. Such an objective is achieved through estimating rock and reservoir properties from seismic data. The estimation of such reservoir properties requires the low frequency component as it holds the basic information on geological structure. However, seismic data are band-limited in nature and do not have the low frequency component. The lack of this low-frequency information degrades the quantitative prediction of reservoir properties based on seismic inversion. Different conventional methods of generating the low-frequency trend are discussed in our presentation. Additionally, a new approach of building more robust low frequency model is also discussed.