Released to public domain under Creative Commons license type BY (https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0). Copyright (c) 2004 SLIM group @ The University of British Columbia.

Ground Roll Removal Using Non-Separable Wavelet Transforms



Carson Yarham, Felix Herrmann, and Danial Trad*

The University of British Columbia

Department of Earth and Ocean Sciences

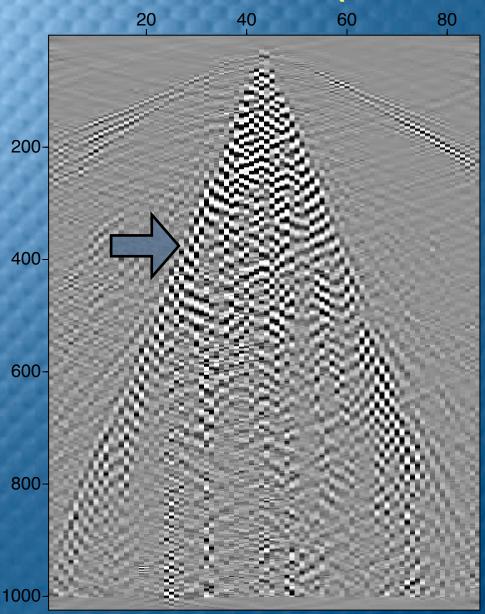
*Veritas DGC Inc.

Outline

- The Problem (What?)
- Domains (Where?)
- Methods (How?)
- Examples (Who?)
 - Synthetic
 - Real
 - Iterative Process
- Conclusions (Why?)



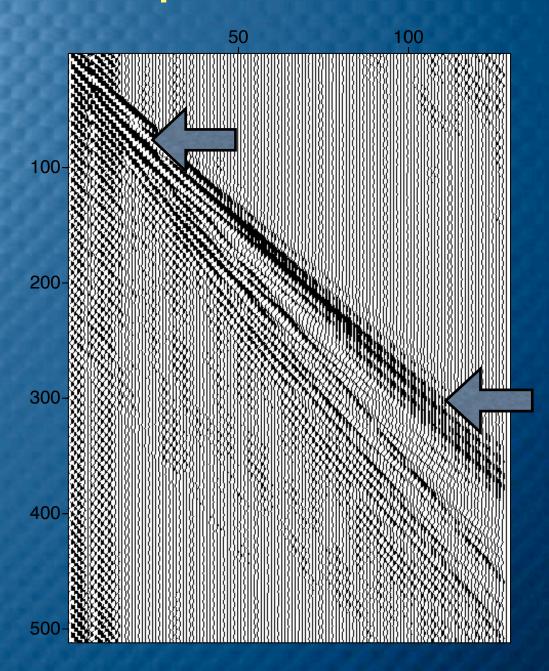
The Problem (What?)



Hyperbolic Radon Ground Roll Prediction from the Oz25
Data Set from Yilmaz's Seismic Data Processing

Ground Roll Properties

- Rayleigh wave moving through near surface materials
- Dispersive
- Low Frequency
- Highly dependent on near surface properties
- Reduces signal-tonoise ratio



Two Problems to Solve

What Do We Remove?

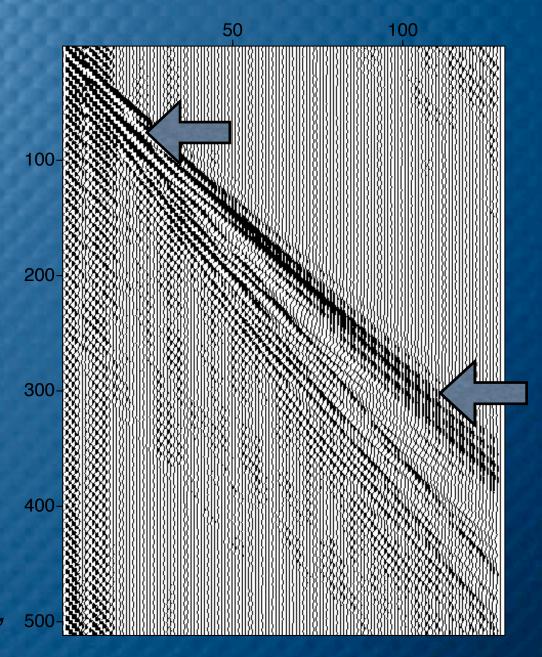
- Modeled Ground Roll
- Noise Prediction From Other Methods

How Do We Remove It?

- Incorporate Prior Predictions
- Use Adaptive Subtraction

Modeling

- Generated in the frequency slope domain in the slant stack transform
- Contains
 properties
 associated with
 ground roll



(A.G. McMechan and M.J. Yeldin, Geophysics, 1981)

Curvelet Adaptive Subtraction

- Smart
 - Local in Position and Dip
 - Allows Incorporation of Prior Predictions
- Flexible
- Phase Insensitive

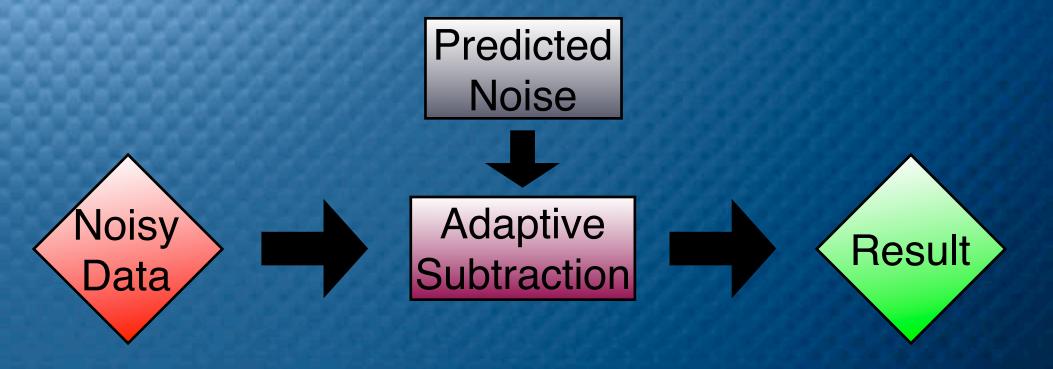
Domains (Where?)

"In the middle of the journey of our life I came to myself within a dark wood where the straight way was lost."

- Dante Alighieri (1265-1321), The Divine Comedy

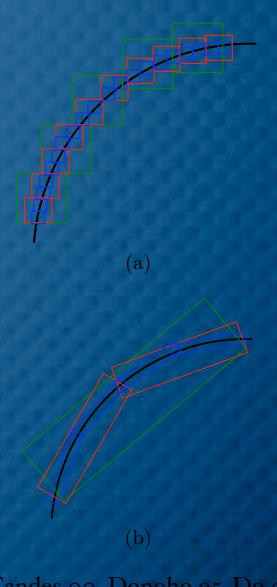
Using Hyperbolic Radon Filtering

- Identifies hyperbolic reflectors from the signal
- May produce artifacts with conventional subtraction
- We can use the predicted noise with adaptive subtraction



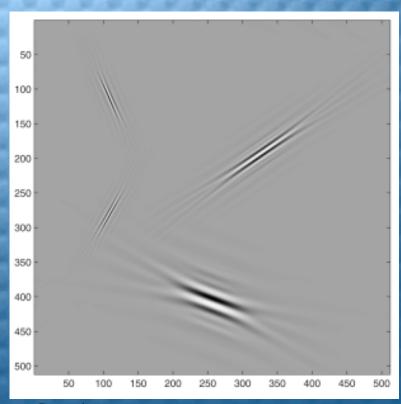
Wavelets and Curvelets

- Wavelets:
 - Represent time and frequency
 - Multi-Scale
- Curvelets:
 - Local in position and angle
 - Strongly anisotropic at fine scales (parabolic scaling principle: length² ~ width)

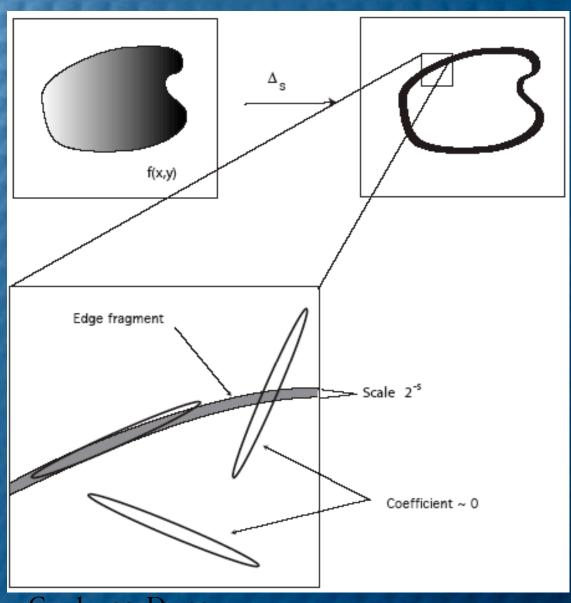


Candes 00, Donoho 95, Do 01

Curvelets



Candes 02, Do 02



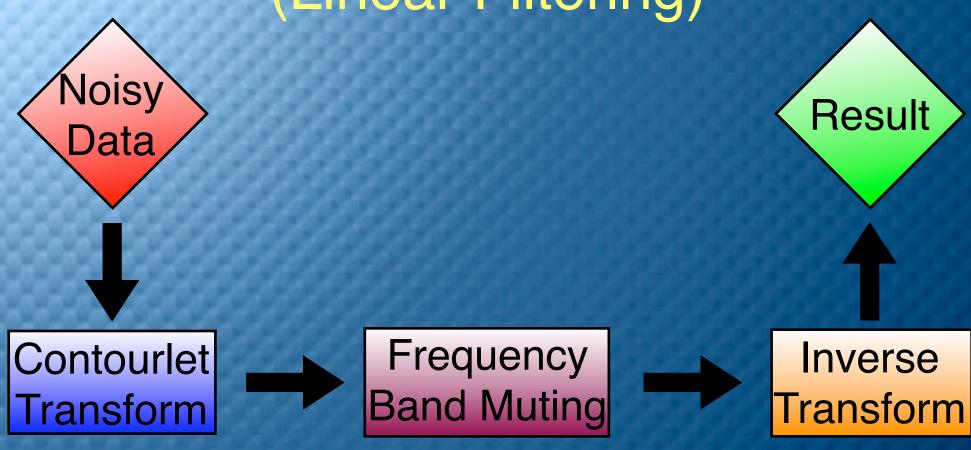
Candes 02, Do 02

Methods (How?)

I am always doing that which I can not do, in order that I may learn how to do it.

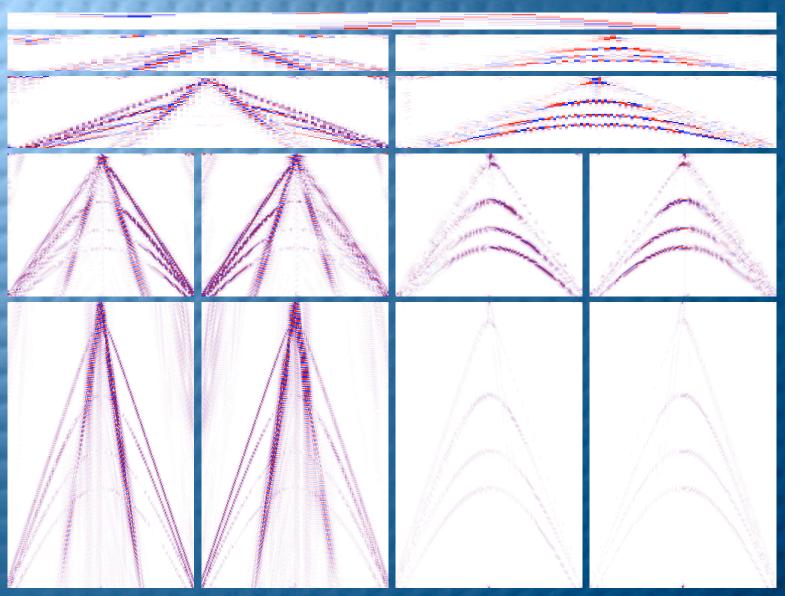
- Pablo Picasso (1881-1973)

Contourlet Band Muting (Linear Filtering)



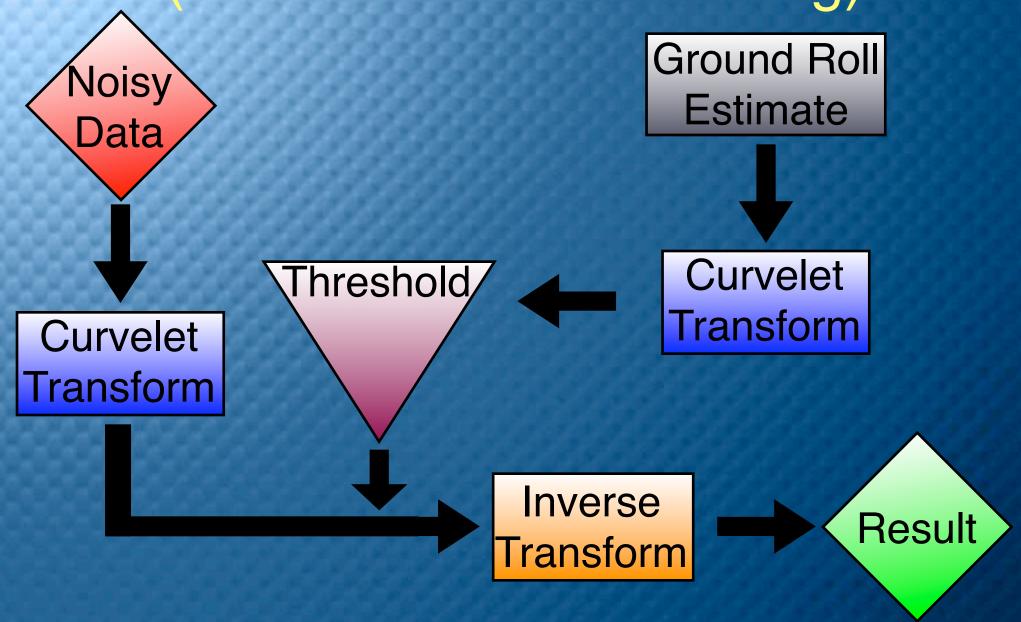
- Global & linear
- Similar to F-K Filtering

Contourlet Coefficient Sectors



Each band represents a group of coefficients that represents and individual part of the signal

Curvelet Adaptive Subtraction (Non-Linear Thresholding)



Curvelet Adaptive Subtraction

$$d = m + n$$

$$\lim_{m} \frac{1}{2} \|C_{n}^{-\frac{1}{2}}(d - m)\|_{2}^{2}$$

$$\lim_{\tilde{m}} \frac{1}{2} \|\Gamma^{-1}(\tilde{d} - \tilde{m})\|_{2}^{2}$$

Curvelet Adaptive Subtraction

$$\Gamma = |B(n_p)|$$

$$\widehat{m} = B^{-1}\Theta_{\lambda\Gamma}(Bd)$$

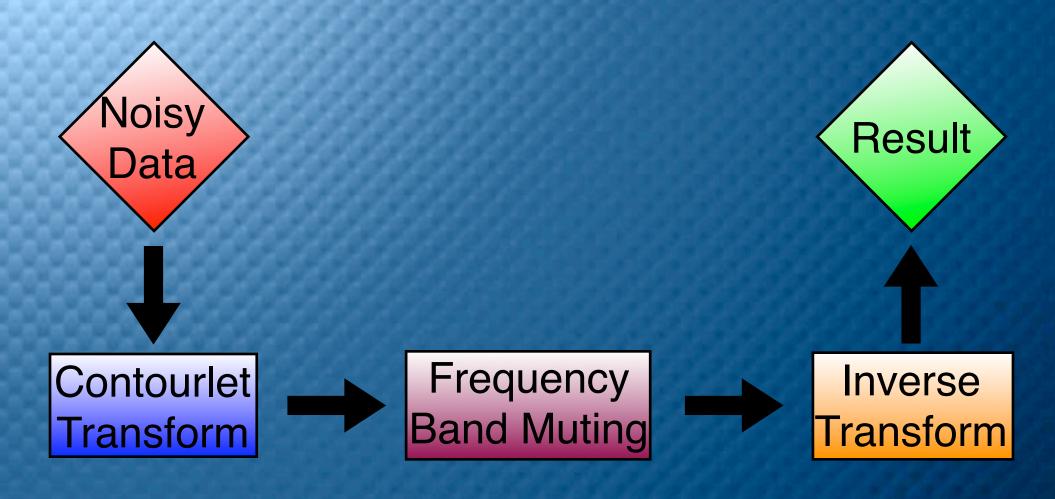
 $\Theta_{\lambda\gamma}$ = Hard or Soft Threshold

 λ = Control Parameter

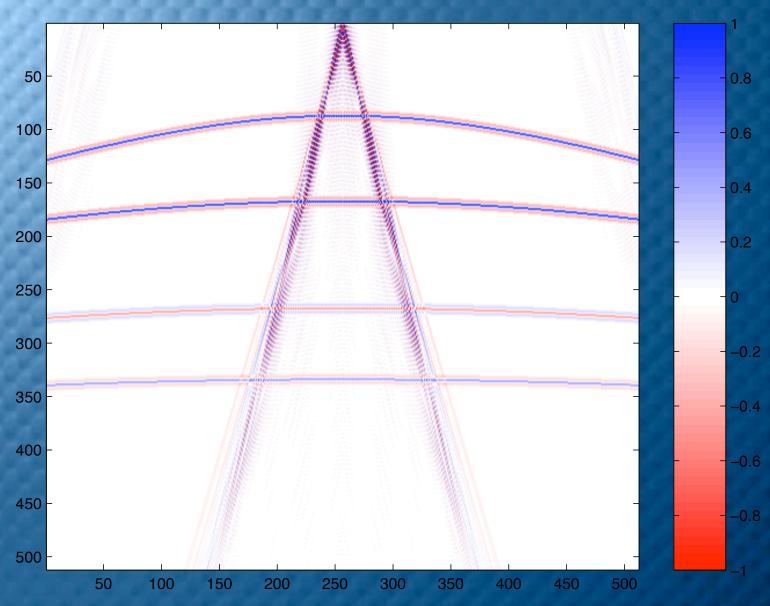
Examples (Who?)

He who wonders discovers that this in itself is wonder.
- M.C. Escher (1898-1972)

Linear Filtering (Contourlets)

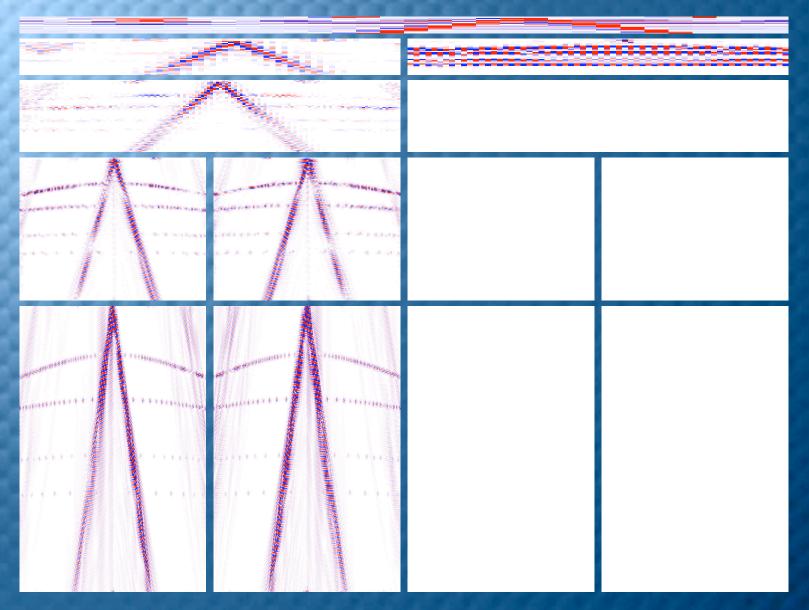


Contourlet Band Filtering Synthetic Example 1:



Vide Parabolic Curves and Dispersive Ground Roll

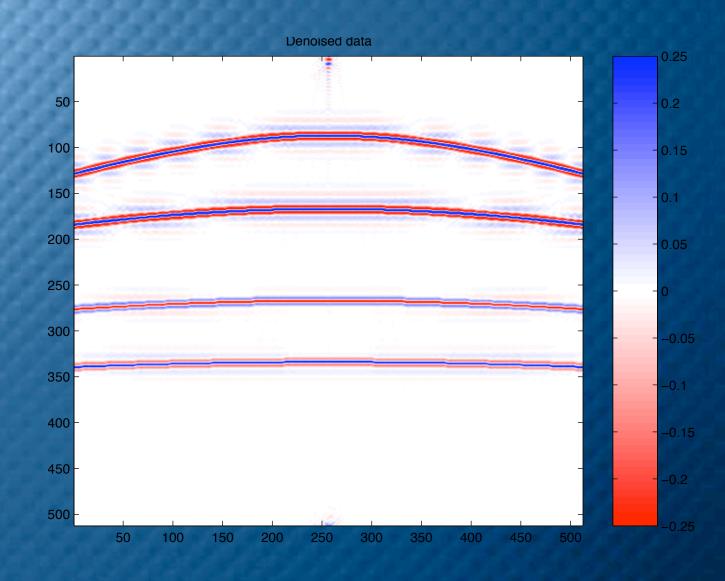
Removed Frequency Bands



Indicates Bands Removed In Thresholding

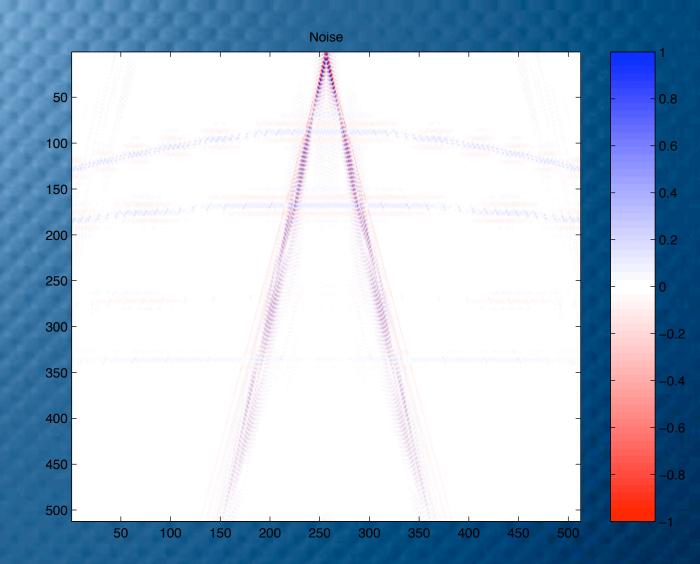
Reconstructed Contourlet Denoised Signal

- Reflectors generally preserved
- Ground roll removed

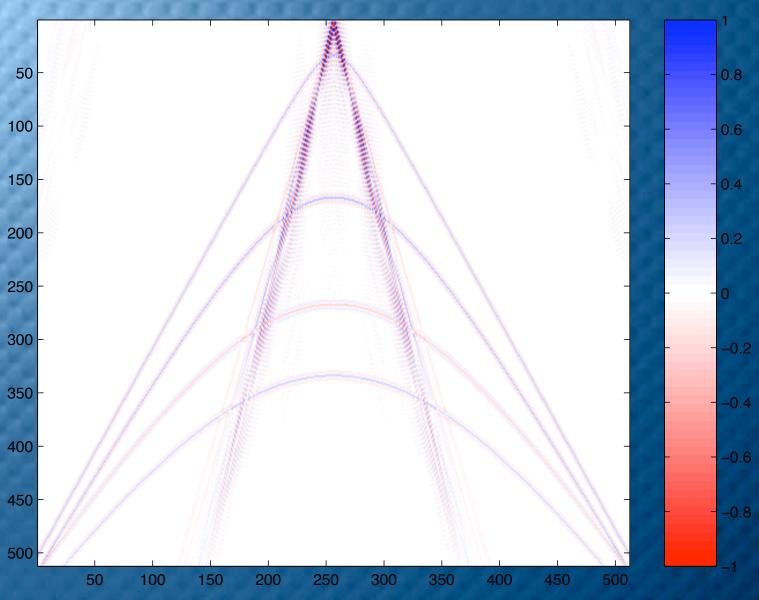


Predicted Noise

- Contains ground roll signal
- Vertical components of reflectors slightly muted

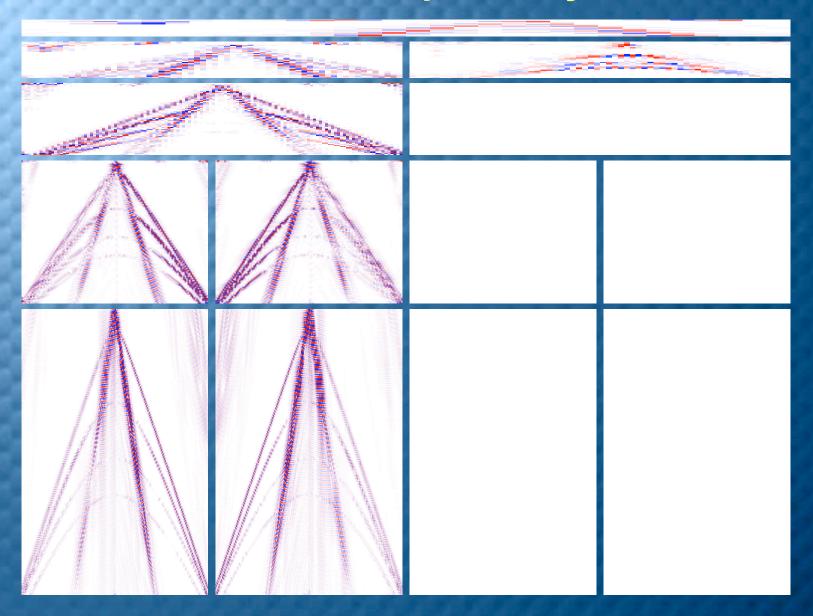


Contourlet Band Filtering Synthetic Example 2:



Steep Parabolic Curves and Dispersive Ground Roll

Removed Frequency Bands

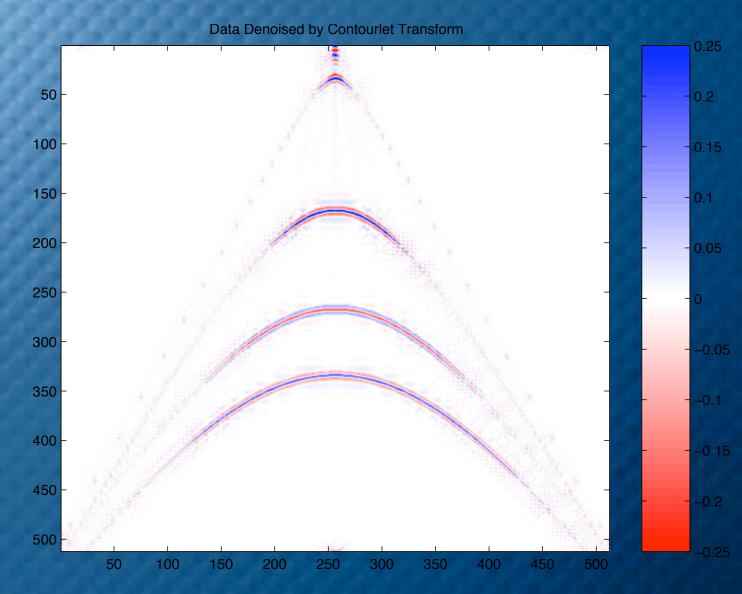


Indicates Bands Removed In Thresholding

Reconstructed Contourlet Denoised Signal

Problems:

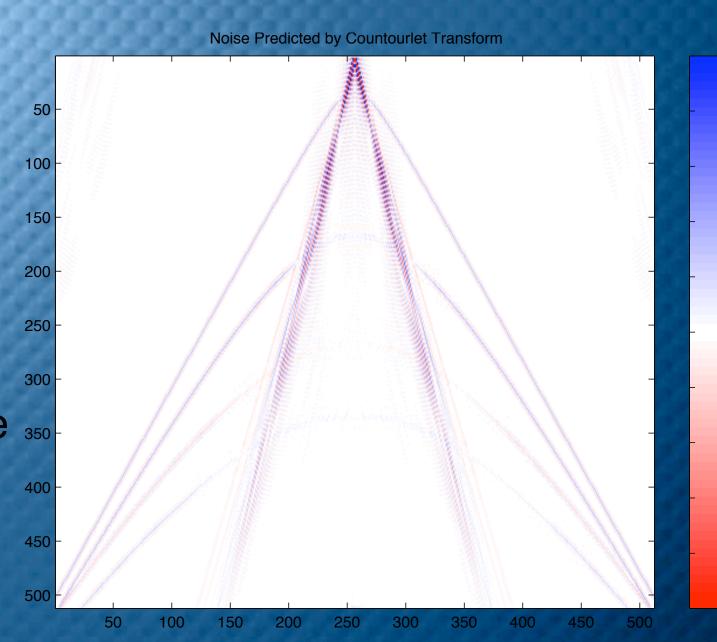
- Steep events removed
- Artifact located at apex



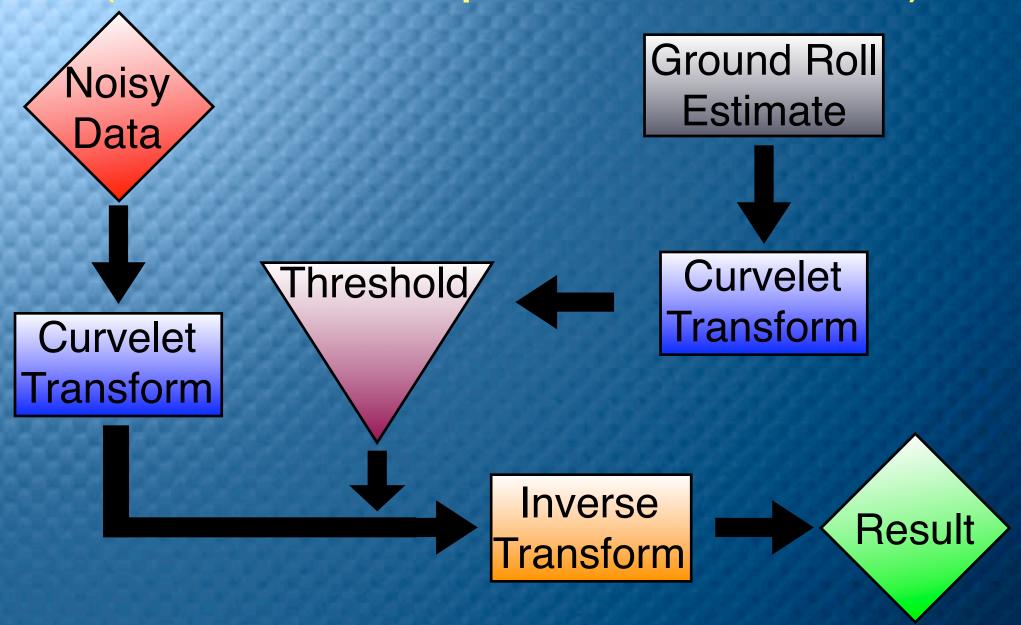
Predicted Noise

Steep reflectors predicted as noise along with the ground roll

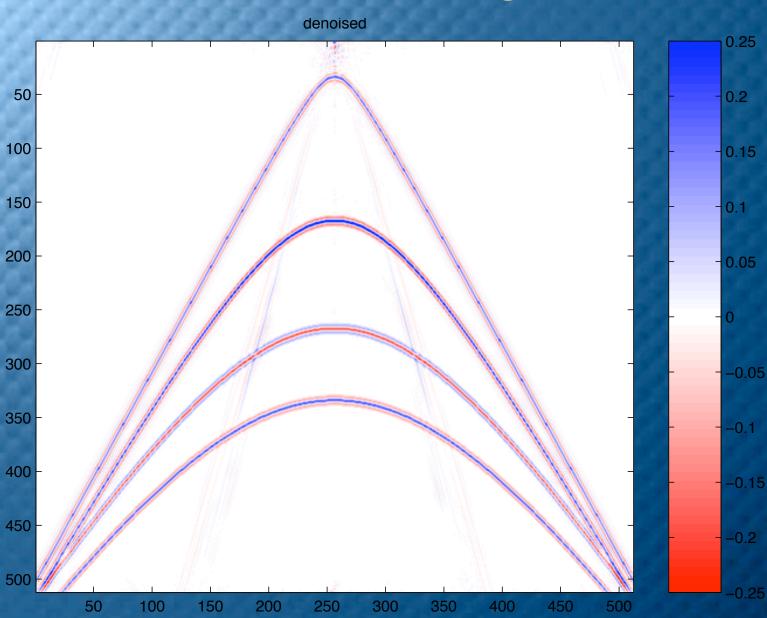
Can Adaptive Subtraction do better?



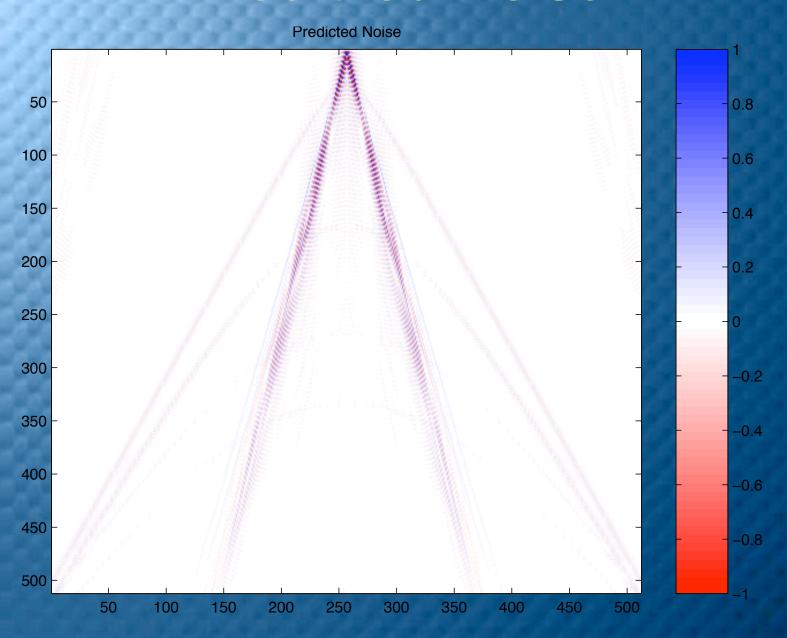
Non-Linear Thresholding (Curvelet Adaptive Subtraction)



Reconstructed Curvelet Denoised Signal

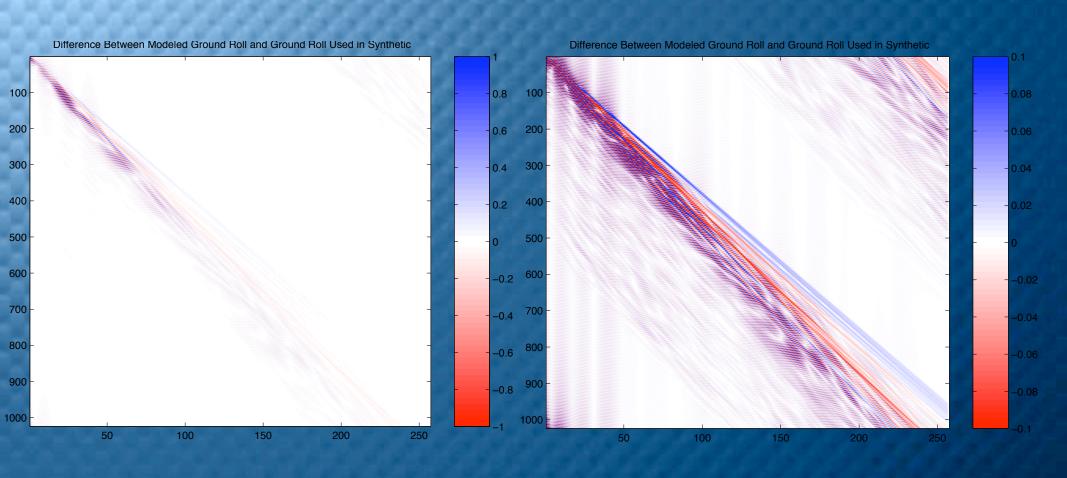


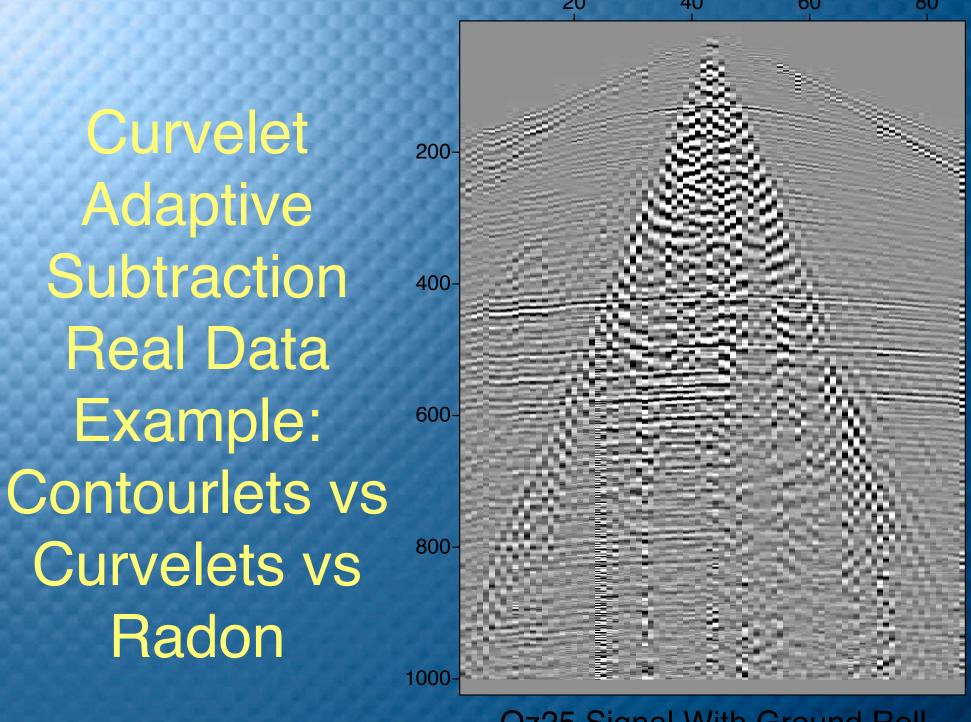
Predicted Noise



Ground Roll Difference:

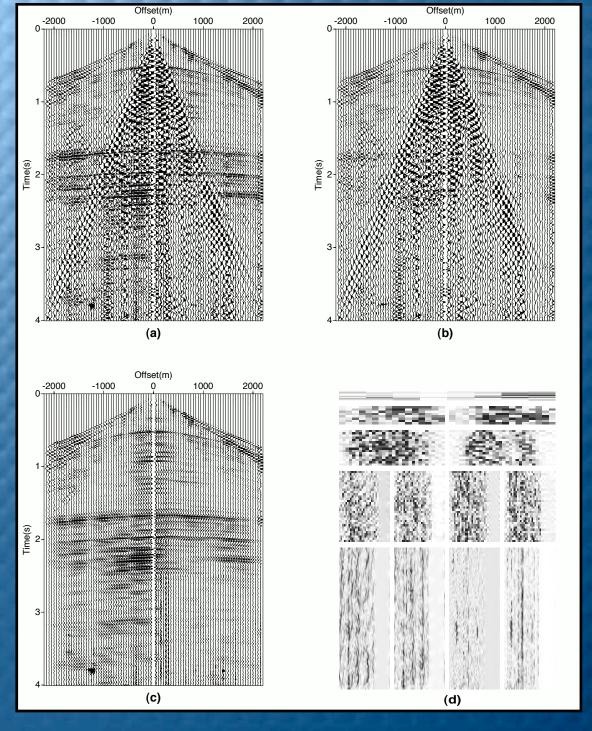
Shown is the difference between the estimated ground roll and the actual ground roll





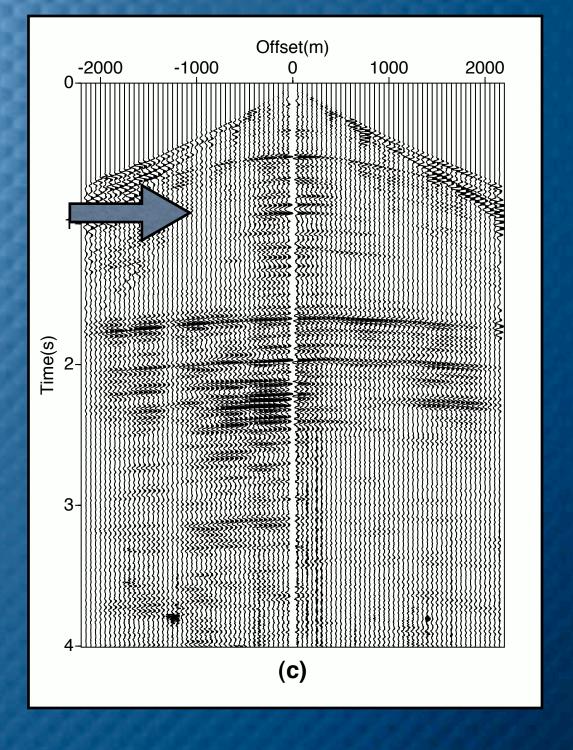
Oz25 Signal With Ground Roll

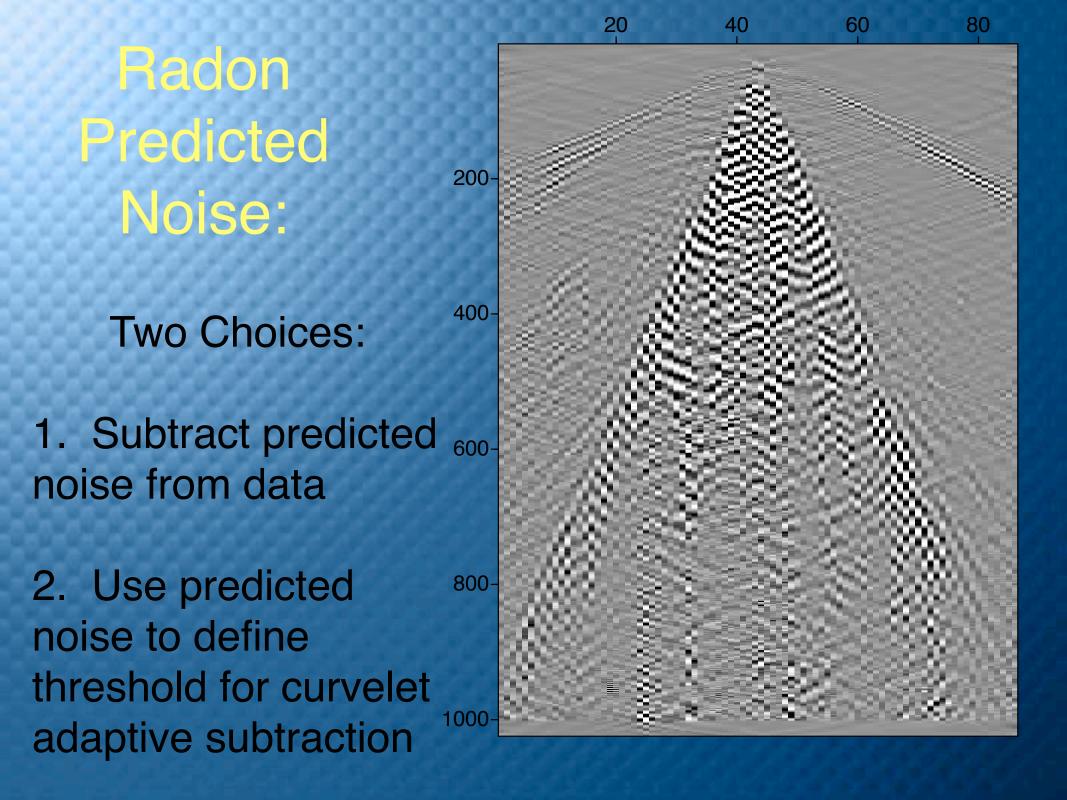
Contourlets (Linear Filtering)

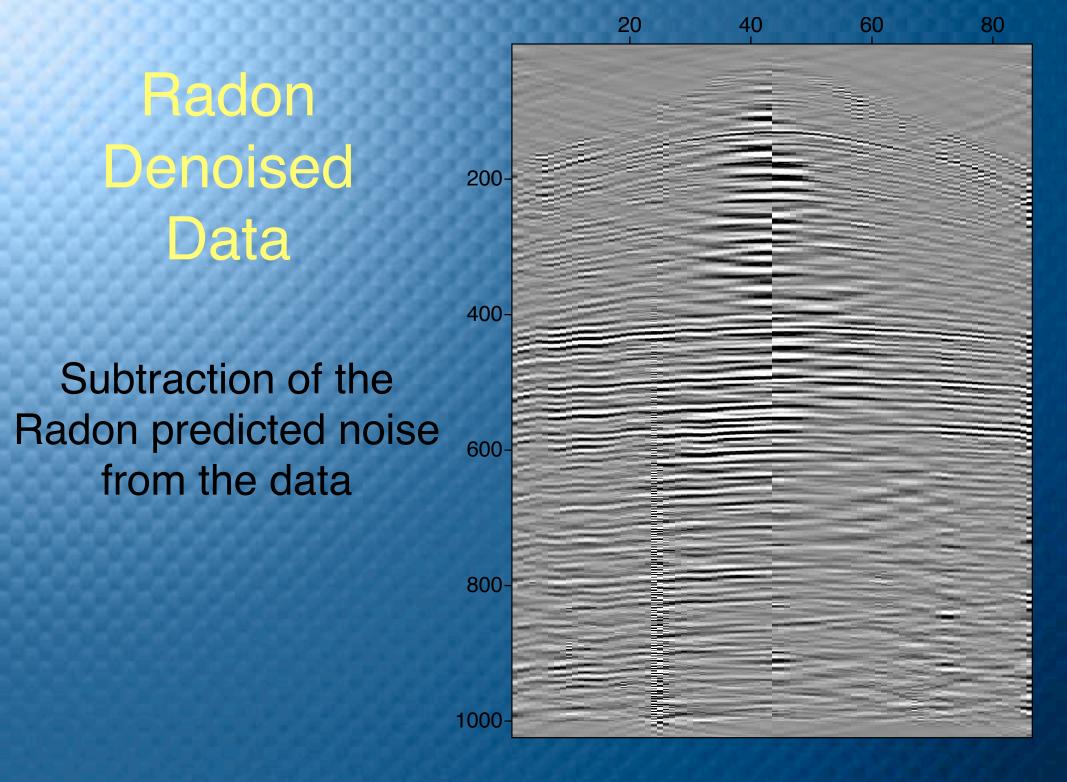


Contourlet Denoised Result

- Ground Roll Removed
- "Shadow" Left Behind

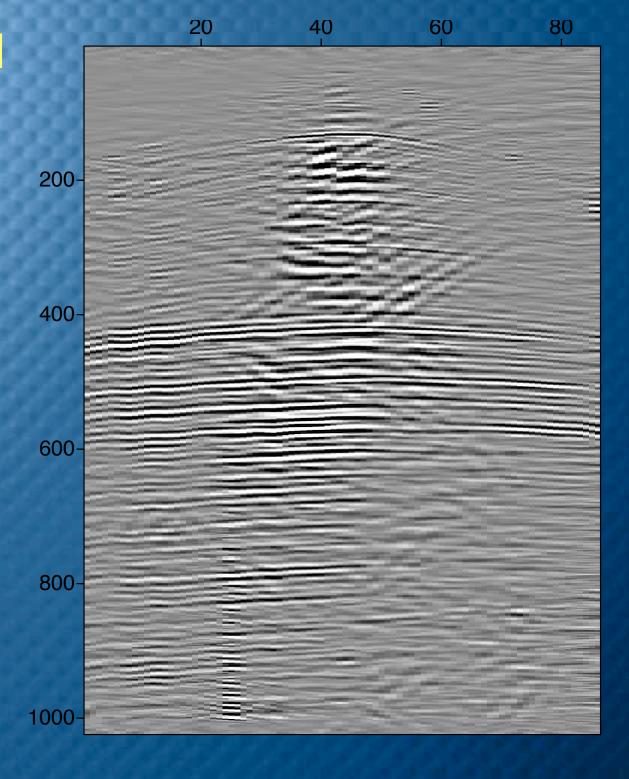






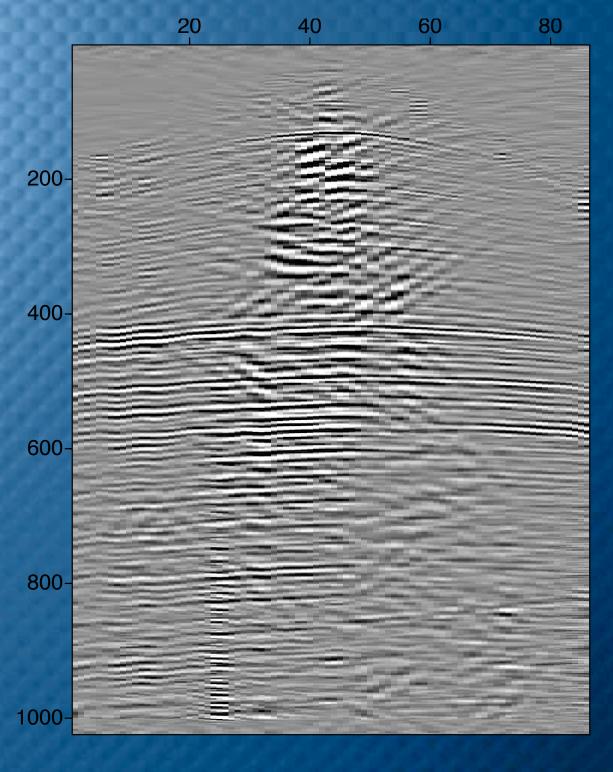
Curvelet Denoised Data From Soft Non-Linear Threshold

- Increased Smoothing
- Some removal of top reflectors and right side of mid reflectors

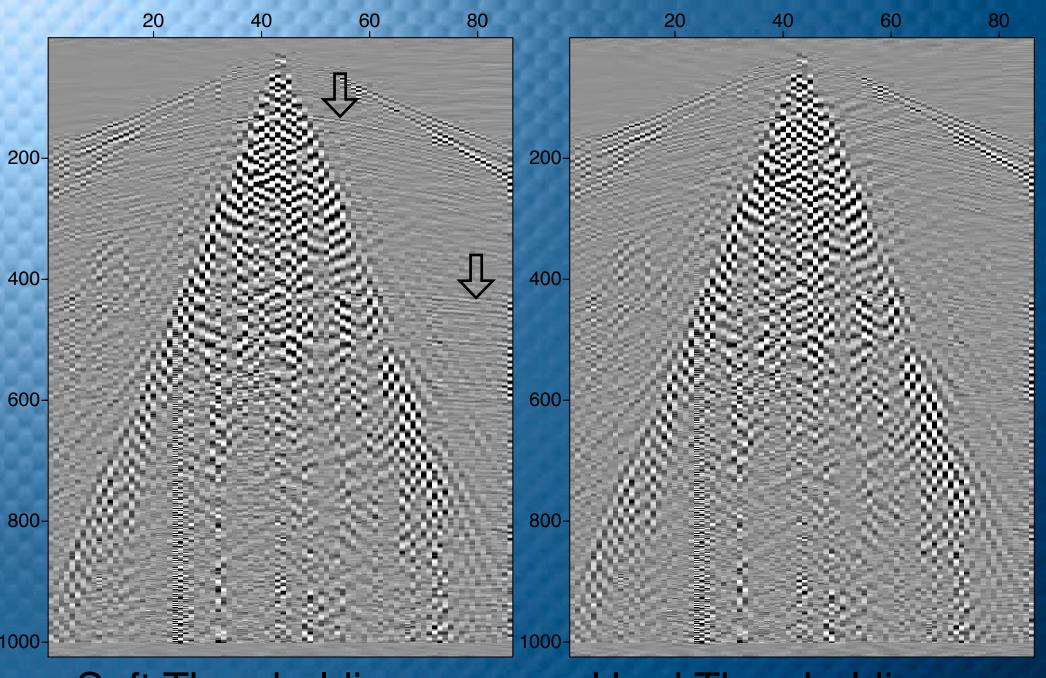


Curvelet Denoised Data From Hard Non-Linear Threshold

- Better reflector preservation
- Less smoothing



Curvelet Predicted Noise



Soft Thresholding

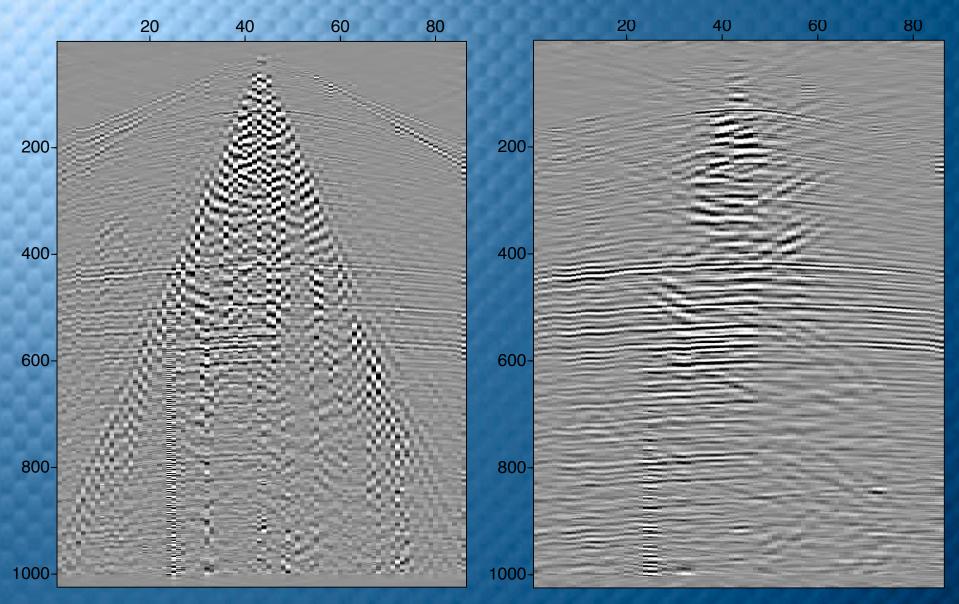
Hard Thresholding

Phase Preservation

Give the predicted ground roll a 90 degrees phase shift. What would happen?

- Direct subtraction will no longer be useful as the result will only amplify the differences.
- Curvelet adaptive subtraction works without a problem.

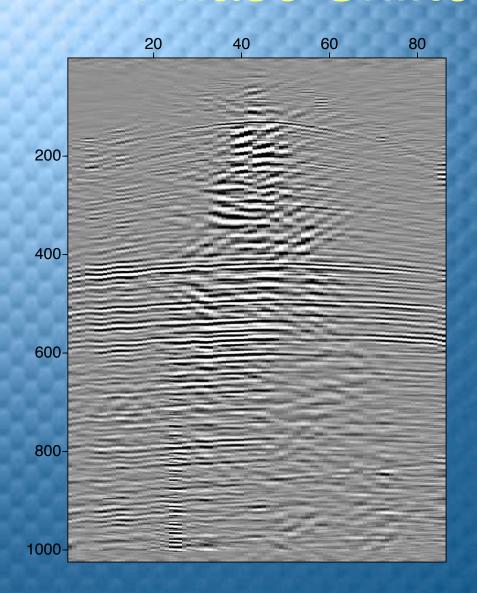
Phase Shifted Model Results

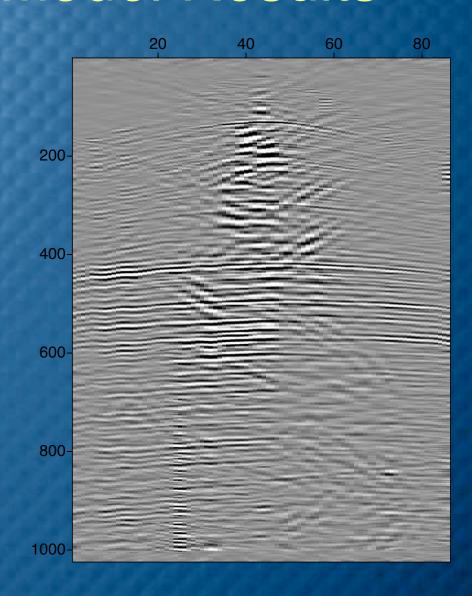


Subtraction

Curvelet Adaptive Subtraction

Phase Shifted Model Results

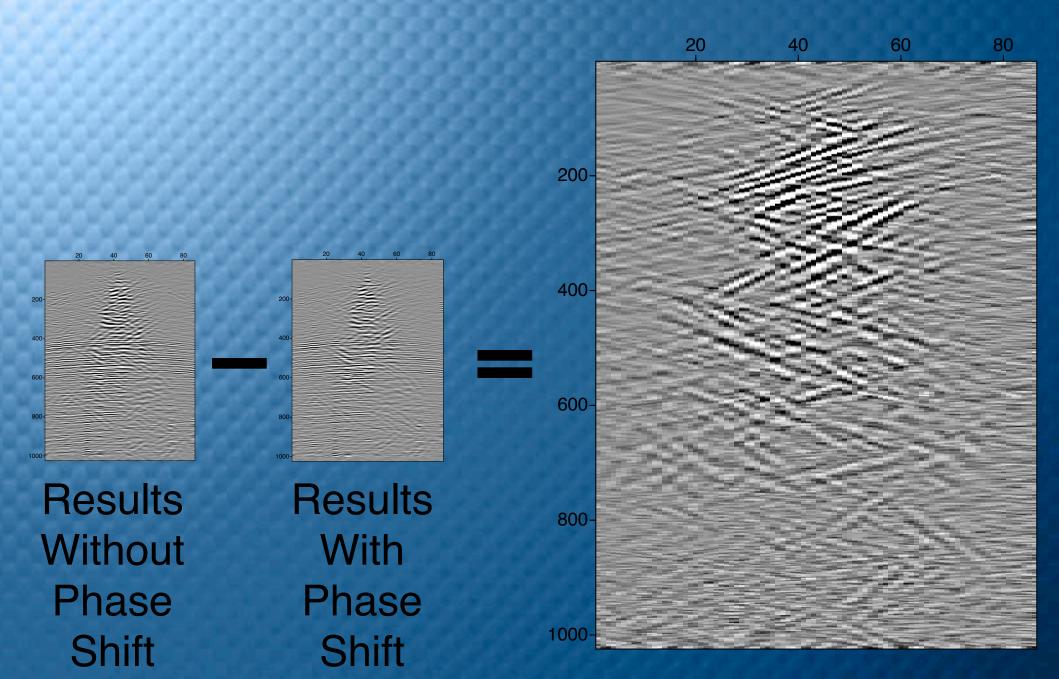


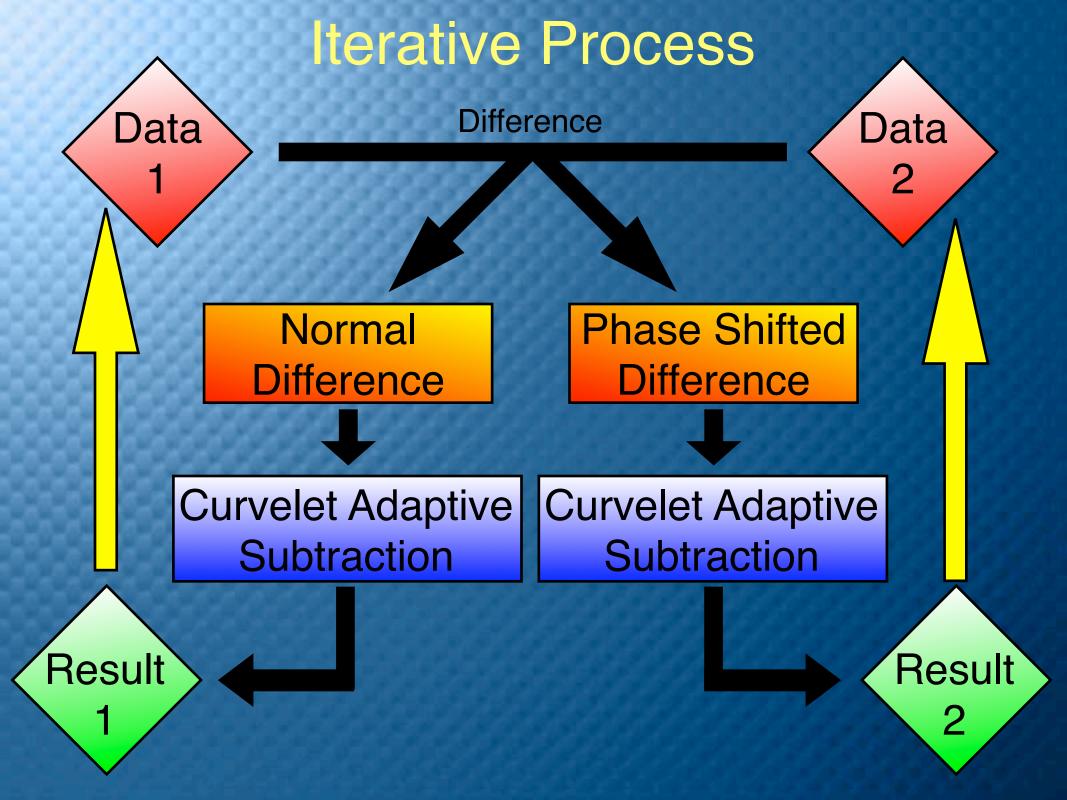


Results Without Phase Shift

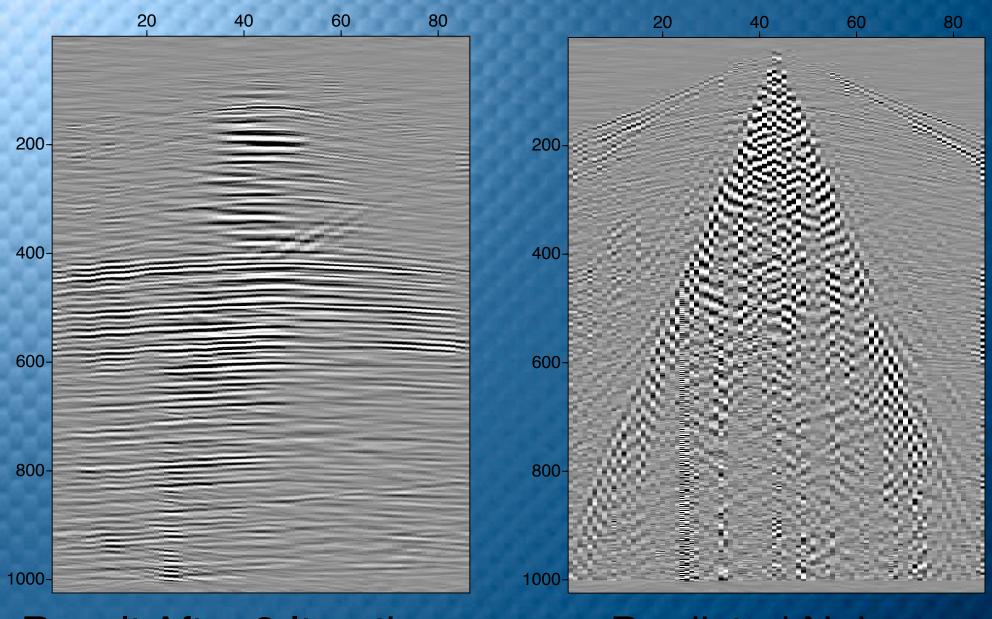
Results With Phase Shift

The Difference





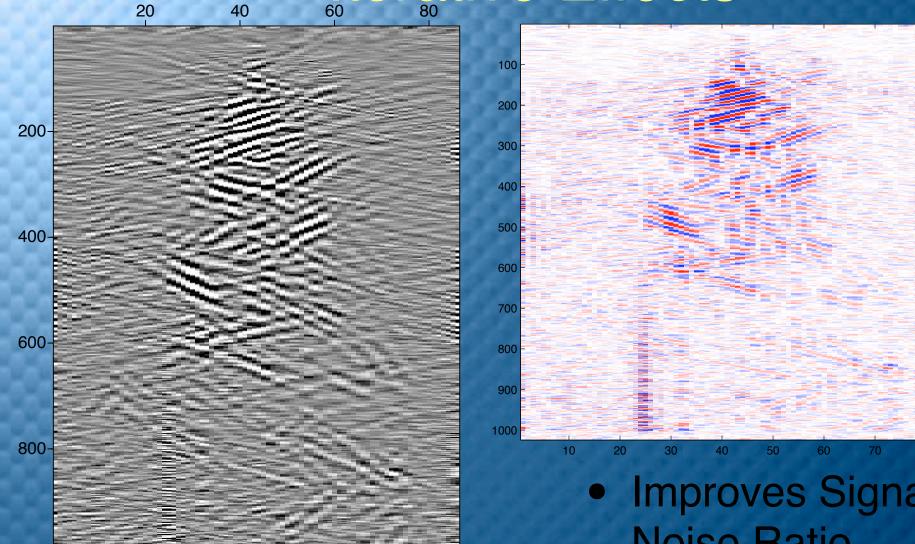
Iterative Results



Result After 3 Iterations

Predicted Noise

Iterative Effects



Difference Between Iterative Result and Initial Result

Improves Signal to **Noise Ratio**

 Must Be Careful Not to go to Far!

Conclusions

- Curvelet and Contourlets can be used to effectively remove ground roll
- Adaptive Subtraction works best with the use of high quality noise modeling
- Curvelet flexibility allows for effective adaptive subtraction which is phase independent
- Iterative process can further improve signal to noise ratio