Geophysical Research Abstracts
Vol. 19, EGU2017-1831-1, 2017
EGU General Assembly 2017

Defining Faults and Paleogeography in Seismic Images by Flattening

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Seismic flattening is a common interpretation technique used to remove structures such as folds or faults, to help the interpreter recognize geological features based on one horizon only. However, unconformities, as well as normal or reverse faults, are not handled correctly using this technique. Furthermore, the traces for which reference horizons have not been interpreted cannot be flattened.

In addition to seismic flattening, flat-plate sediment also plays an important role in determining the topography of the region from the thickness of the sediments above, assuming zero time to begin to accumulate. Thus, by removing post-accumulative deformations, it becomes possible to see the topography of the strata past.

The goal of this study is to identify the wrench faults using IHS-Kingdom computer program at the seismic section obtained and then to indicate that information about paleogeographic structures in five horizons using seismic flattening method at the same section. To pursue this goal, seismic flattening is applied to identify the depths of hydrocarbon exploration and hydrocarbon migration routes.