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基于 MATLAB 平台对 V5—2000 大地电磁测深仪 TBL 文件的分析与应用

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摘 要: 在大地电磁法勘探中, 为了快速从工区项目众多文件中选出与某一特定点位具有重叠采集时间的点位文件, 并进行远参考处理或便捷地读取一些实测点位信息, 常用的方法是利用 SSMT2000 处理软件, 找出具有重叠采集时间的点位文件和从处理输出结果 EDI 文件中, 逐一读取相应参数。如果采用编程的思想直接从原始 TBL 参数文件中读取相应参数, 便可快速达到此目的。鉴于 MATLAB 语言最近在地学领域内越来越被广泛使用, 这里利用 MATLAB 平台对 V5—2000 大地电磁测深仪 TBL 参数文件进行了分析, 并给出相应读取程序, 在提取所需信息后可以快速提高此类问题的工作效率。

关键词: V5—2000; TBL 文件; 信息提取; MATLAB

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0 前言

大地电磁测深法 (Magnetotelluric Sounding) 简称 MT, 是利用天然交变电磁场来研究地球电性结构的一种地球物理勘探方法, 是目前进行深部勘探的重要方法之一。天然交变电磁场频率范围很宽, 大致在 10^{-4} Hz ~ 10^{-4} Hz 之间, 不同平面电磁波场具有不同的穿透深度, 通过在地面上观测交变天然电磁场, 研究大地对交变天然电磁场的频率响应, 即可获得地下不同深度介质电导率的成像规律, 从而推断出地下地质构造环境。目前该方法在国内、外的地质构造探测, 地热田的调查, 矿产普查和勘探, 地壳和上地幔电性结构的研究, 地震的预报, 海洋地球物理, 环境地球物理和地质工程中都发挥着重要的作用, 近年来其应用又扩展到考古等领域^[1]。在关系国计民生的能源方面, 尤其是在石油天然气勘探, 发挥着举足轻重的作用。

V5—2000 大地电磁测深仪为加拿大凤凰公司

生产的, 采用卫星同步的三维大地电磁法勘探系统, 由于其简单、轻便、功能强、勘探深度大等特性, 在国内、外被广泛应用, 数据采集过程中所有参数信息以二进制的形式保存在 TBL 参数文件中。柳建新^[3]等人利用 VB 语言, 对 TBL 文件格式进行过较为详细的分析, 并编制了相应的改写程序。随着 MATLAB 语言在地学领域内越来越广泛地使用, 在实际工作中可能需要从最初的原始文件中读取一些相应参数, 基于此应用目标, 作者在本文利用 MATLAB 平台, 对 V5—2000 大地电磁测深 TBL 参数文件进行分析, 并给出了相应读取程序。

MATLAB 软件是当今最优秀的科技应用软件之一, 它以强大的科学计算与可视化功能、简单易用、开放式可扩展环境而著称。它所附带的三十多种面向不同领域的工具箱支持, 使它在许多科学领域中, 成为计算机辅助设计和分析、算法研究和应用开发的基本工具和首选平台^[2]。由于它具有其它高级语言难以比拟的一些优点 (如编写简单、效率高、易懂易学等), 所以在控制、通信、信号处理及科学计算领域中被广泛应用。

1 TBL 文件格式

V5—2000 系统采集的数据文件有 TBL 文件和 TS_n 文件, TBL 文件为采集参数文件, TS_n 文件为采集的时间序列记录文件, 包括 TS3 高频数据文件、TS4 中频数据文件和 TS5 低频数据文件; 除了数据记录文件以外, 还有数据采集单元的盒子标定文件(.clb)与磁探头的标定文件(.clc)。该系统在野外数据采集前, 由操作者按野外布测条件设置好相应采集参数。当数据需处理到扩展频段时, 野外采集时间长度不应低于 20 h。

TBL 参数文件是以记录形式存储的二进制文件, 通过 UltraEdit 二进制分析软件分析可以看出, 每项记录的长度为 25 个字节, 其中记录名统一占据 5 个字节, 其余 20 个字节为相应类型数据和空格。单个记录的字节分配表见表 1^[3]。

表 1 单个记录的字节分配表

Tab. 1 The byte distributive table of the single record

字节段	数据类型	字节数	备注
1—5	String	5	记录名
6—7	Integer	2	MTU 程序控制
8—11	Long	4	MTU 程序控制
12	String	1	数据类型识别符号
13—25	可变	13	根据识别符定类型

TBL 参数文件记录了各种各样的参数信息, 文件中所包含的数据类型可归纳为: ①整型(Integer); ②长整型(Long); ③双精度型(Double); ④字符串型(String); ⑤日期型(Date); ⑥浮点型(Float)共六种类型, 其中 Integer 数据类型占 2 个字节; Long 数据

类型占 4 个字节; Double 数据类型占 8 个字节; Date 数据类型占 8 个字节; Float 数据类型占 8 个字节; String 数据类型占 8 个字节, String(12)占 12 个字节。针对项目工作中可能常用的信息有: 点名名称、主机盒子编号、纬度坐标、精度坐标、高程、HX 磁探头编号、HY 磁探头编号、HZ 磁探头编号、开始采集时间、结束采集时间等。

作者在本文主要针对上述相关重要信息进行分析和提取。下面以一个实际 TBL 参数文件在 MATLAB 平台上进行分析, 文件中共包含 118 条记录, 在 MATLAB 平台上输入如下循环代码, 便可把各信息记录名输出到屏幕, 即可查找出目标信息所对应的存储位置。

```
for j=1:118
    fseek(fid,(j-1)*25,'bof');
                                %设置指针位置
    name=fread(fid,5,'*char');
                                %读取记录名
    fprintf('%s\n',name);
                                %记录名输出到屏幕
end
```

MATLAB 语言读写数据都是以某种数据类型直接进行读写, 并不像其它编程语言在使用变量前需在前面加以声明, 因而在数值计算、读写和成图成像等方面与其它编程语言相比, MATLAB 占有很大优势。参考众多书目, 作者尚未发现 MATLAB 包含直接读取日期数据的格式, 因此在读取日期数据时, 应加以注意。作者在读取时间数据时, 采用了分开读取方式, 并做了一些简单调整。TBL 参数文件常用参数存储位置和说明见表 2。

表 2 TBL 参数文件常用信息存储说明

Tab. 2 Instructions of used information in TBL parameter file

记录序号	记录名称	数据类型	存储位置(字节)	记录说明
28	SITE	String	675	测点号
25	SNUM	Integer	600	MTU 序列号
117	LATG	String(12)	2900	纬度值
118	LNKG	String(12)	2925	经度值
116	ELEV	Integer	2875	高程值
93	HXSN	String	2300	HX 探头序列号
94	HYSN	String	2325	HY 探头序列号
95	HZSN	String	2350	HZ 探头序列号
39	STIM	Date	950	采集开始时间
40	ETIM	Date	975	采集结束时间

2 MATLAB 对 TBL 文件信息提取和应用举例

2.1 信息提取

作者在本章节中给出了 MATLAB 语言读取 TBL 文件常用参数主要代码,常用提取参数主要包含以下几种:点号名称、经纬度坐标、高程、主机编号、三个探头编号、数据采集起始时间和结束时间,通常点号名称和 TBL 文件名重名。程序编写思想:循环打开参数文件,定为文件指针,按照格式读取相应参数至某个变量,读完整个文件参数,将结果写入到自命名“Tbl_Info. txt”文件中,程序主要代码和相应解释如下:

```
fcwrite=fopen('Tbl_Info. txt','w');
for i=1:NSiteNumber %循环读取 TBL 文件,NSiteNumber 为文件个数
    cfile=[cdird, char(cfilename(i))]; % cfilename 为 TBL 文件名变量
    fid=fopen(cfile, 'r');
    FileName=char(cfilename(i));
    tt=strfind(FileName, '.');
    FileName=FileName(1:tt-1); %以 TBL 文件名作为点号名称
    fseek(fid, 600+12, 'bof'); %读取主机盒子编号
    SNUM_v=fread(fid, 1, 'int');
    fseek(fid, 2900+12, 'bof'); %读取纬度坐标
    LAT_v=fread(fid, 11, ' * char');
    du=LAT_v(1:2); fen=LAT_v(3:4);
    miao=str2double(LAT_v(6:8))/1000 * 60;
    LAT_v=[du, ':', fen, ':', num2str(miao)];
    fseek(fid, 2925+12, 'bof'); %读取经度坐标
    LONG_v=fread(fid, 12, ' * char');
    du=LONG_v(1:3); fen=LONG_v(4:5);
    miao=str2double(LONG_v(7:9))/1000 * 60;
    LONG_v=[du, ':', fen, ':', num2str(miao)];
    fseek(fid, 2875+12, 'bof'); %读取高程
    ELEV_v=fread(fid, 1, 'int');
    fseek(fid, 2300+12, 'bof'); %读取 X 方向磁探头编号
    HXSN_v=fread(fid, 12, ' * char');
    fseek(fid, 2325+12, 'bof'); %读取 Y 方向磁探头编号
```

```
HYSN_v=fread(fid, 12, ' * char');
fseek(fid, 2350+12, 'bof'); %读取 Z 方向磁探头编号
HZSN_v=fread(fid, 12, ' * char');
fseek(fid, 950+12, 'bof'); %读取采集开始时间
b=fread(fid, 8, 'int8');
Stime_v=[num2str(b(8)), num2str(b(6)), '/', num2str(b(5)), '/', num2str(b(4)), '/', num2str(b(3)+8), '/', num2str(b(2)), '/', num2str(b(1))];
fseek(fid, 975+12, 'bof'); %读取采集结束时间
b=fread(fid, 8, 'int8');
Etime_v=[num2str(b(8)), num2str(b(6)), '/', num2str(b(5)), '/', num2str(b(4)), '/', num2str(b(3)+8), '/', num2str(b(2)), '/', num2str(b(1))];
fclose(fid);
fprintf(fcwrite, '%10s %5i %13s %12s %5i %12s %12s %12s %21s %21s\n', FileName, SNUM_v, LAT_v, LONG_v, ELEV_v, HXSN_v, HYSN_v, HZSN_v, Stime_v, Etime_v); %将所读信息写入文件
end
fclose(fcwrite); %关闭文件
```

在提取目标参数并写入到自命名的“Tbl_Info. txt”文件后,如果需要选出与某一测点具有重叠采集时间的点位进行远参考处理,则可以将文件中的内容按照采集开始时间进行排序。排序完成以后,直接查找目标点位的位置,在该点位前后进行采集时间对比,确认是否具有重叠采集时间。排序的方法有很多,常用较为简单的有选择法、冒泡法等,排序编程较为简单,在这里不一一列举。程序使用界面如图 1 所示。



图 1 程序使用界面图

Fig. 1 Program user interface figure

A06	1459	50:59:42.12	121:19:03.18	942	Coil 1908	Coil 1910	Coil 2383	2010/7/18	11/32/51	2010/7/20	08/46/49
A12	1922	47:01:11.82	132:46:39.06	51	Coil 2417	Coil 2418	Coil 2419	2010/7/20	12/30/02	2010/7/21	25/58/23
A14	1375	47:21:36.78	132:52:28.62	60	Coil 2420	Coil 2421	Coil 2422	2010/7/21	10/32/02	2010/7/23	08/08/48
A13	1922	46:58:04.02	132:30:10.26	61	Coil 2417	Coil 2418	Coil 2419	2010/7/22	10/01/02	2010/7/23	30/01/23
A09	1375	47:09:55.38	132:56:25.02	54	Coil 2420	Coil 2421	Coil 2422	2010/7/23	10/25/15	2010/7/24	31/33/39
A07	1922	47:01:08.18	133:17:06.12	82	Coil 2417	Coil 2418	Coil 2419	2010/7/24	11/53/02	2010/7/25	11/37/51
A15	1375	46:51:19.32	133:04:52.38	55	Coil 2420	Coil 2421	Coil 2422	2010/7/25	14/18/02	2010/7/25	21/46/07
A08	1922	46:57:38.34	133:25:11.04	130	Coil 2417	Coil 2418	Coil 2419	2010/7/26	09/58/27	2010/7/27	24/52/23
A11	1375	46:37:51.54	132:58:24.96	62	Coil 2420	Coil 2421	Coil 2422	2010/7/27	10/08/02	2010/7/28	31/52/48
A10	1686	43:04:12.18	124:56:42.18	295	Coil 8035	Coil 8039	Coil 8041	2010/8/30	17/41/02	2010/8/31	15/37/25
A17	1922	43:00:42.48	124:47:47.22	339	Coil 2417	Coil 2418	Coil 2419	2010/8/31	09/46/02	2010/9/01	17/59/58
A05	1686	42:49:50.04	125:00:33.12	385	Coil 8035	Coil 8039	Coil 8041	2010/9/01	08/57/03	2010/9/02	24/59/58
A18	1922	43:01:54.84	124:35:24.09	341	Coil 2417	Coil 2418	Coil 2419	2010/9/02	10/54/13	2010/9/03	21/59/58
A16	1686	42:40:15.18	124:59:49.08	433	Coil 8035	Coil 8039	Coil 8041	2010/9/03	10/22/02	2010/9/04	17/59/58
A03	1922	43:09:54.34	124:59:48.03	290	Coil 2417	Coil 2418	Coil 2419	2010/9/04	11/12/02	2010/9/05	22/59/58
A01	1686	42:58:38.22	125:15:03.06	335	Coil 8035	Coil 8039	Coil 8041	2010/9/05	10/20/02	2010/9/06	19/59/58
A04	1922	43:22:43.44	124:58:46.08	249	Coil 2418	Coil 2417	Coil 2419	2010/9/06	10/36/02	2010/9/07	21/59/58
A02	1686	42:58:38.22	125:25:22.68	417	Coil 8035	Coil 8039	Coil 8041	2010/9/07	10/09/02	2010/9/08	10/46/39

图 2 部份 TBL 参数文件输出结果

Fig. 2 Output from Part TBL parameter file

2.2 应用举例

下面以一个实际工区部份 TBL 参数文件进行举例,将所有 TBL 参数文件拷贝至同一个文件夹内,利用上述程序对文件夹内所有 TBL 参数文件进行一次性读取,循环提取每个文件内目标信息并写入到输出文件,对输出结果按采集开始时间进行排序,将相邻采集时间的测点信息排列在一起。从最终的输出结果中我们可以方便地看出相邻点位重叠时间多少,从而快速从众多文件中选出与某一特定点位可以进行远参考处理的点位。在项目报告编写过程中,经常需要用到实测点位的一些辅助信息(如坐标和时间等),可以从最终的输出文本中直接复制过去,省去了逐个点位进行查询的烦恼。

图 2 为利用程序读取工区内部份 TBL 参数文件(共 18 个文件)后输出结果,从输出结果中可以看出,工区内测点的一些主要参数信息。如果需要选出与某一特定点位可以进行远参考处理的点,直接找到该目标点位,查看前后相邻点位是否具有重叠采集时间,即可快速选出点位。在图 2 中,A07 测点和 A15 测点具有重叠采集时间,重叠时间约 21 h 左右,其它读取出的信息可在项目辅助工作中带来一些便利。

3 结论

(1)在重复性工作中,根据工作量的大小考虑是否采用编程来实现。MATLAB 简单高效的编程语言特性省去了底层代码的编写,在文件的读写方面相比其它编程语言占有很大优势,通过几句简单的代码即可以实现。

(2)在大地电磁法勘探中,从多个 TBL 文件读取相应参数,并按照采集开始时间进行排序以后,利用上一点的结束时间和下一点的采集开始时间进行对比,就可以方便地看出与目标点重叠时间大

小,从而快速选出与目标点,可以进行远参考处理的点位。

(3)在项目报告编写过程中,经常需要填写实测点位的一些辅助信息,例如测点坐标和采集时间等,利用程序直接从多个 TBL 参数文件中,一次性读写出来以后再复制过去,省去逐点查询的烦恼。另外,在必要的时候可利用程序输出结果对野外记录本进行整理或检查,给实际工作带来许多便利。

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oretical formula through the comparing theoretical liquid loading with the actual, Finally, we get a formula for the critical flow theory in accordance with the actuality of the Daniudi Gas Field. It can more accurately determine the liquid loading.

Key words: Daniudi gas field; liquid loading; critical flow

STUDY OF MULTI-LAYERED POLARIZABLE MEDIUM WITH INDUCED POLARIZATION EFFECT

SHANG Xiao, LIN Pin-rong, LI Yong, et al. (Institute of Geophysical and Geochemical Exploration, Chinese Academy of Geological Science, Langfang 065000, China). *COMPUTING TECHNIQUES FOR GEOPHYSICAL AND GEOCHEMICAL EXPLORATION*, 2012, 34 (2): 158

This paper mainly studied the induced polarization effect of layer medium with polarization. Firstly, without considering the case of electromagnetic coupling, it calculates the curves which illustrate that the complex resistivity's amplitude and phase make changes along with the polar distance under condition of three different geoelectrical sections; Then, it comes to analyze the regularity of the curves influenced by different chargeability and time constant of the polarized layer, different frequency and different polarized layer's depth. Moreover, it proposes the relationship between polarized layer's depth and the polar distance, which practically plays a significant guiding role.

Key words: induced polarization; Cole-Cole model; complex resistivity; polar distance

APPLICATION RESEARCH ON MARINE CONTROLLED — SOURCE ELECTROMAGNETIC (MCSEM) NUMERICAL SIMULATION BY USING MAGNITUDE VERSUS OFFSET (MVO) CURVE METHOD

JIAO Jian^{1,2}, LIU Fang-di², PANG Su², et al. (1. Sichuan Road and Bridge Co., Ltd., Chengdu 610041, China; 2. Key Laboratory of Earth Exploration and Information Techniques of the Ministry of Education, Chengdu University of Technology, Chengdu 610059, China). *COMPUTING TECHNIQUES FOR GEOPHYSICAL AND GEOCHEMICAL EXPLORATION*, 2012, 34 (2): 162

Finite difference method is applied to simulate the electromagnetic response to horizontal electric dipole source in 2-dimensional marine geologic structure. By utilizing simulation results of high-resistance hydrocarbon anomalies model, effectiveness of magnitude versus offset (MVO) curve explanation method is confirmed, and influ-

ence on MVO curve of electric field amplitude and magnetic field amplitude by changing horizontal position of high-resistance hydrocarbon anomalies is analyzed, the method of qualitative analysis of relative horizontal position of high-resistance hydrocarbon anomalies is obtained. Accordingly, this article can provide a theoretical basis for qualitative analysis of marine controlled-source electromagnetic data.

Key words: marine controlled-source electromagnetic survey (MCSEM); magnitude versus offset (MVO) curve; horizontal electric dipole source (HED); airwaves

AN ANALYSIS OF MODELING AND CHARACTERISTICS OF STATIC EFFECT IN ELECTROMAGNETIC

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Some geoelectric models were established and computations were carried out in the paper. Based on analysis and study of the computation results, the characteristics of static effect were summed up. Static effect influence mainly resistivity in the TM polarization mode, but the influence on resistivity and phase are little in the TE polarization mode. It has a certain influence area in the transverse direction, and the closer to the surface, the more the influence will be serious in the longitudinal direction, so it has less influence on deep abnormal body. Long electrode spacing may be beneficial to reducing the influence of static effect. The terrain and the in-homogeneous media are similar to static effect.

Key words: electromagnetic; static effect; effect characteristics

THE DISCUSSION OF TWO RESISTIVITY SURVEYING ARRAYS

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The paper introduced the resolution about wenner alpha and wenner beta in theory. The resolution of wenner beta is better than wenner alpha by the laboratory testing and actual application.

Key words: wenner alpha array; wenner beta array; resolution

THE ANALYSIS AND APPLICATION OF V5-2000

MT SOUNDER TBL FILE BASED ON THE MATLAB PLATFORM

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In the exploration of magnetotelluric method, in order to choose a file quickly from numerous items, which has overlapping time to a particular point, then for remote reference processing or for reading some information from the measured points conveniently, the commonly used method is under the use of SSMT2000 processing software to find out the point files which have overlapping time in the collection, and reading the corresponding parameters gradually when we deal with the EDI file. We can also achieve this purpose quickly by using the idea of programming, and read some corresponding parameters from the original TBL parameter files directly. The MATLAB language is increasingly and widely used in the area of earth science recently. This article analysis TBL parameter files of the V5-2000 magnetotelluric depth sounder by using MATLAB platform and the corresponding reading program has been given. There is no doubt that great convenience will be brought in some work after extracting the required information.

Key words: V5-2000; TBL file; information extraction; MATLAB

APPLICATION OF RBF NETWORK IN THE PREDICTION OF SYNTHETIC GEOPHYSICAL AND GEOCHEMICAL METHODS TO THE LEAD-ZINC POLYMETALLIC DEPOSIT

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Many factors affect mineral deposit location, there is a very complicated nonlinear relationship that has been achieved only qualitative predictions between these factors and the deposit location. RBF neural network can achieve a high degree nonlinear mapping from input to output. In this paper, RBF neural network is used to predict lead-zinc mineral deposit in synthetic geophysical and geochemical exploration prediction in an area of Zhejiang province. The results show that the method has high accuracy, consistent with the high rate of the actual geological conditions, so

that can be used as the prediction method of the concealed deposit.

Key words: RBF neural network; synthetic geophysical and geochemical exploration prediction; mineral deposit location

REPEATABILITY MEASUREMENT AND CONSISTENCY ANALYSIS METHOD OF TIME-LAPSE SEISMIC DATA

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The repeatability level is the key for success of time-lapse, so we need measure of repeatability and method of consistency analysis. Here, we firstly analyze the conventional measure of repeatability, such as NRMS and PRED. By the research we found that PRED is not sensitive to static, phase, or amplitude differences (unlike NRMS). So we proposed a new COHE metrics based on the third generation coherent analysis method, which is more sensitive than PRED to the difference of seismic datasets. The metrics of NRMS and COHE can be used to measure the repeatability level of seismic data, but the factors of inconsistency can't be directly analyzed. So we introduce the analysis method of correlation parameter to monitor the consistency of time-lapse seismic data. We proposed a consistency analysis method of time-lapse seismic data based on correlation function. First we calculate the correlation function of seismic data, and then we can extract the characteristic parameters to analyze directly the consistency of time, amplitude, phase and frequency on time-lapse seismic data. This method can be used to guide the processing of seismic data and monitor the effect of processing.

Key words: time-lapse seismic; reservoir monitoring; correlation function; quality control

THE APPLICATION OF D-S EVIDENCE THEORY IN SEISMIC ATTRIBUTE ANALYSIS

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Evidence theory is widely used in data fusion systems. However, it is never used in seismic at-