

SLIKE SA KONGRESA; EKSURZIJA, PREDAVANJA, ZNANSTVENIH SKUPOVA, OBRAZOVANJA:

Računala iz 1969. i 1984. na kojima je započela obrada seizmičkih podataka u računskom centru INA – Naftaplina i suvremeno računalo koje se danas koristi



OBRAZOVANJE - HOUSTON 2002. Tečaj obrade seizmičkih podataka





SNIMANJE SEIZMIČKIH PODATAKA – SIRIJA 2003. GODINA



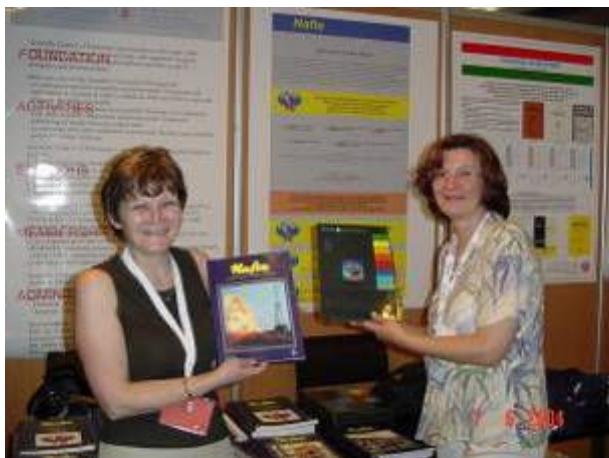


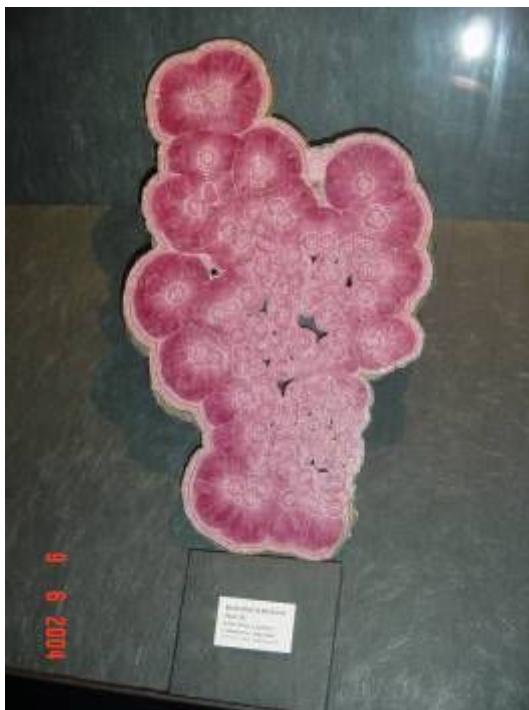
**2. MEĐUNARODNI ZNANSTVENO-STRUČNI SKUP O NAFTNOM RUDARSTVU
ZADAR 2003.**





EAGE – European Association of Geoscientists & Engineers, Conferences & Exhibitions Paris 2004, 66th EAGE Conference & Exhibition





EAGE – European Association of Geoscientists & Engineers, Conferences & Exhibitions Madrid 2005, 67th EAGE Conference & Exhibition:

3D CRS processing: new approach to enhance S/N ratio of weak Africa low-fold data.

The CRS approach is based on a seismic wavefield representation, which is integrated with reflector-based interpretation. This approach allows for the identification of weak reflections and the estimation of their properties, such as amplitude and frequency. The CRS approach has been successfully applied to weak and noisy seismic data from the African continent, resulting in improved signal-to-noise ratios and enhanced imaging of geological structures.

Comparison between CRS and PSIM Results

CRS approach key benefits:

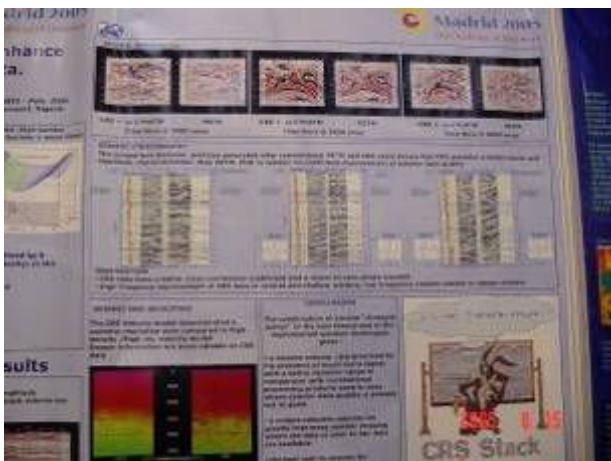
- CRS approach identifies surfaces and reflects by a parameterized (2D) basis.
- CRS approach automatically generates the fold.
- CRS approach strongly increases the SNR.

Advantages:

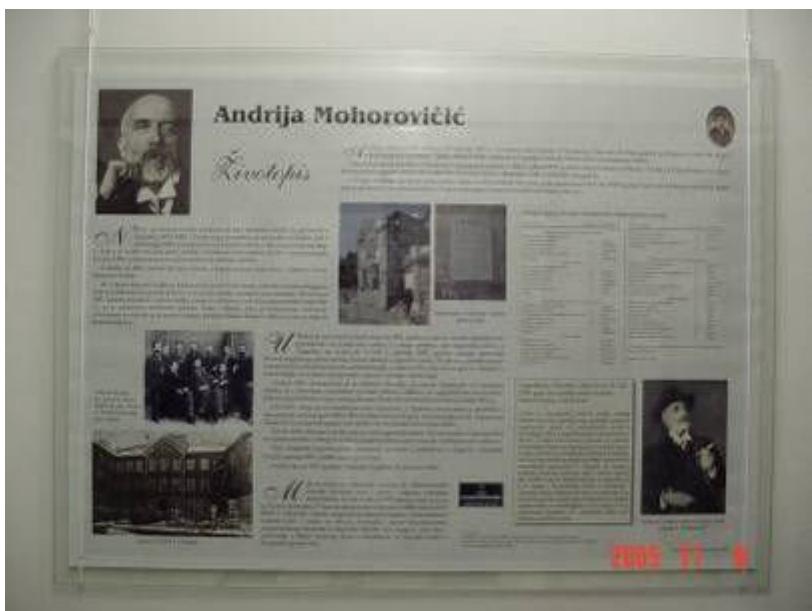
- Encodes prior knowledge about seismic field
- Propagates uncertainty through the solution
- Handles non-Gaussian noise

The figure consists of several panels:

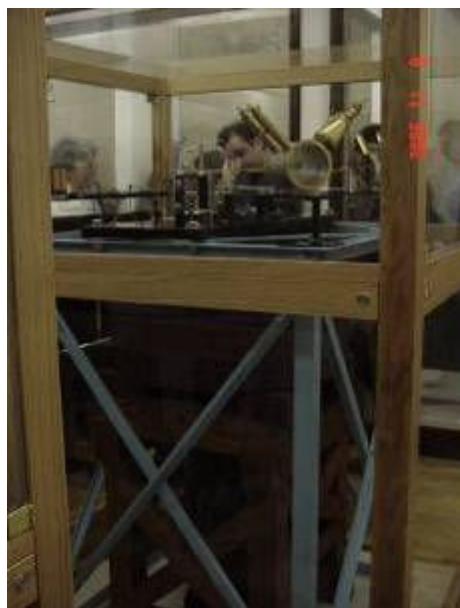
- Top Left:** A geological cross-section showing a vertical column of rock layers. A red arrow points to a specific feature labeled "Borehole location".
- Top Right:** A 3D perspective view of a geological model with various colored layers representing different rock types.
- Middle Left:** A text box titled "The method" which describes the CRS technique as a non-destructive, non-invasive, and cost-effective way to obtain high-resolution, three-dimensional images of the subsurface. It highlights the use of a seismic source and receiver array, and the ability to obtain images from boreholes or surface locations.
- Middle Right:** A text box titled "3D CRS Application Examples" listing four examples: "3D CRS Application Examples", "3D CRS Application Examples", "3D CRS Application Examples", and "3D CRS Application Examples".
- Bottom Left:** A seismic reflection profile showing a vertical sequence of geological reflections. A red arrow points to a specific reflection labeled "Borehole location".
- Bottom Right:** A seismic reflection profile showing a vertical sequence of geological reflections. A red arrow points to a specific reflection labeled "Borehole location".
- Bottom Center:** A comparison between CRS and PSTM results. It shows two side-by-side seismic reflection profiles. The left profile is labeled "CRS" and the right profile is labeled "PSTM". A red arrow points to a specific reflection labeled "Borehole location". Below the profiles, a caption reads: "Comparison between CRS and PSTM Results. The comparison demonstrates that, as in the seismic reflection profiles, clearly visible features are obtained by both methods, although the images are obtained by a simple seismic device and apply to the same borehole area."



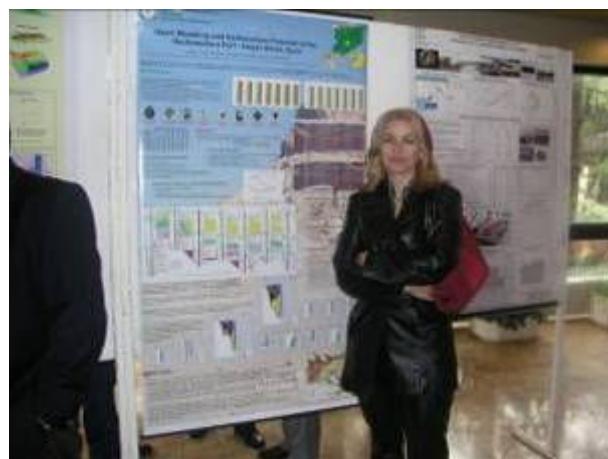
GODINA FIZKE – 2005., PMF GEOFIZIČKI ODSJEK, ZAGREB



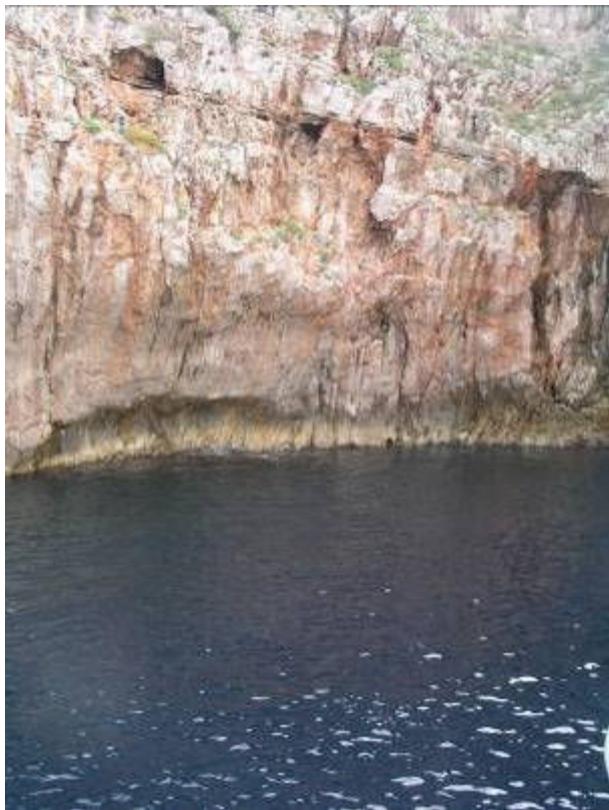
U prostorijama Geofizičkog zavoda, PMF, otvorena je stalna muzejska postava Andrije Mohorovičića, njegovih seismografa i ostalih materijala za doprinos geofizici.



3. MEĐUNARODNI ZNANSTVENO-STRUČNI SKUP O NAFTNOM RUDARSTVU ZADAR 2005.







BUDAPEST 2005. MOL- INA– zajednička suradnja kod gofizičkih mjerena i obrade seizmičkih podataka

