

2-D Seismic Reflection Data Interpretation Of Sanghar Area Sindh, Pakistan



Submitted By

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Abstract

This dissertation is based on the 48-fold 2D-seismic reflection data. The data is acquired from the area Sanghar (Sindh), of Pakistan and provided by the LMK Resources by the permission of Directorate General Of Petroleum Concession (DGPC). The seismic sections having line numbers O/872-SGR-527, O/872-SGR-529, O/872-SGR-530, O/872-SGR-531, which are extending from SP-130 (west) to SP-460 (east) and length of the lines are 17 kms. It was surveyed in 03-01-1987. Root mean square and interval velocities are also computed during processing are also provide with the seismic section at selected CDP'S and are used for the calculation of average velocities to convert the given time sections into depth sections. The seismic section is recorded for 5 sec of each. Four reflectors: R1, R2, R3, R4 and R5 are marked due to their prominent reflection on the seismic section. The depth of each reflector is found by using velocity and one-way travel time. Two methods: Average velocity methods and Root Mean Square-velocity method, are used for the estimation of velocities to construct depth sections to represent the shape of reflectors. The faults are observed on the reflectors, having normal faulting. In the given seismic section the Horst and Grabben, Flower Structures (Geological structures) are prominent along with normal faulting.