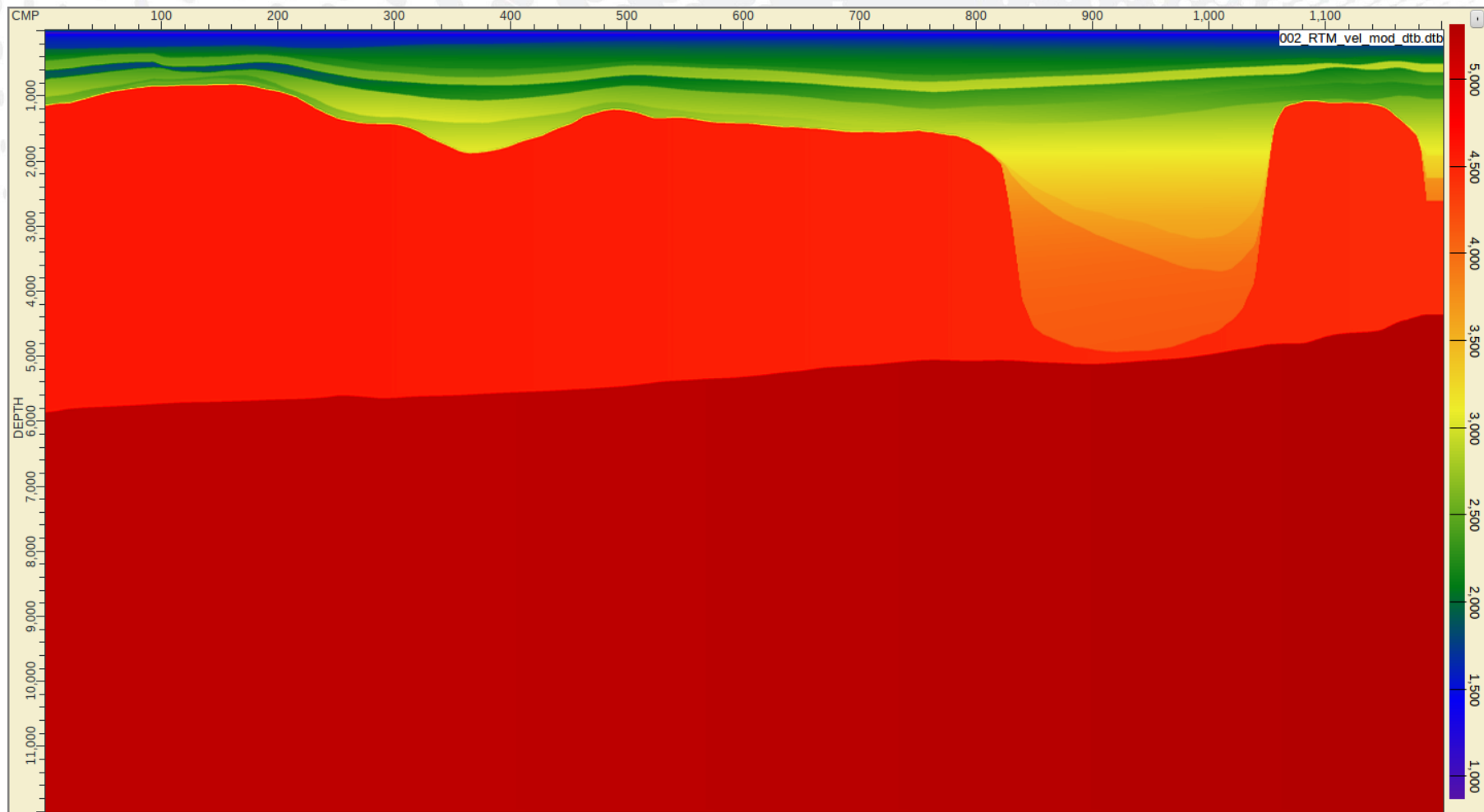


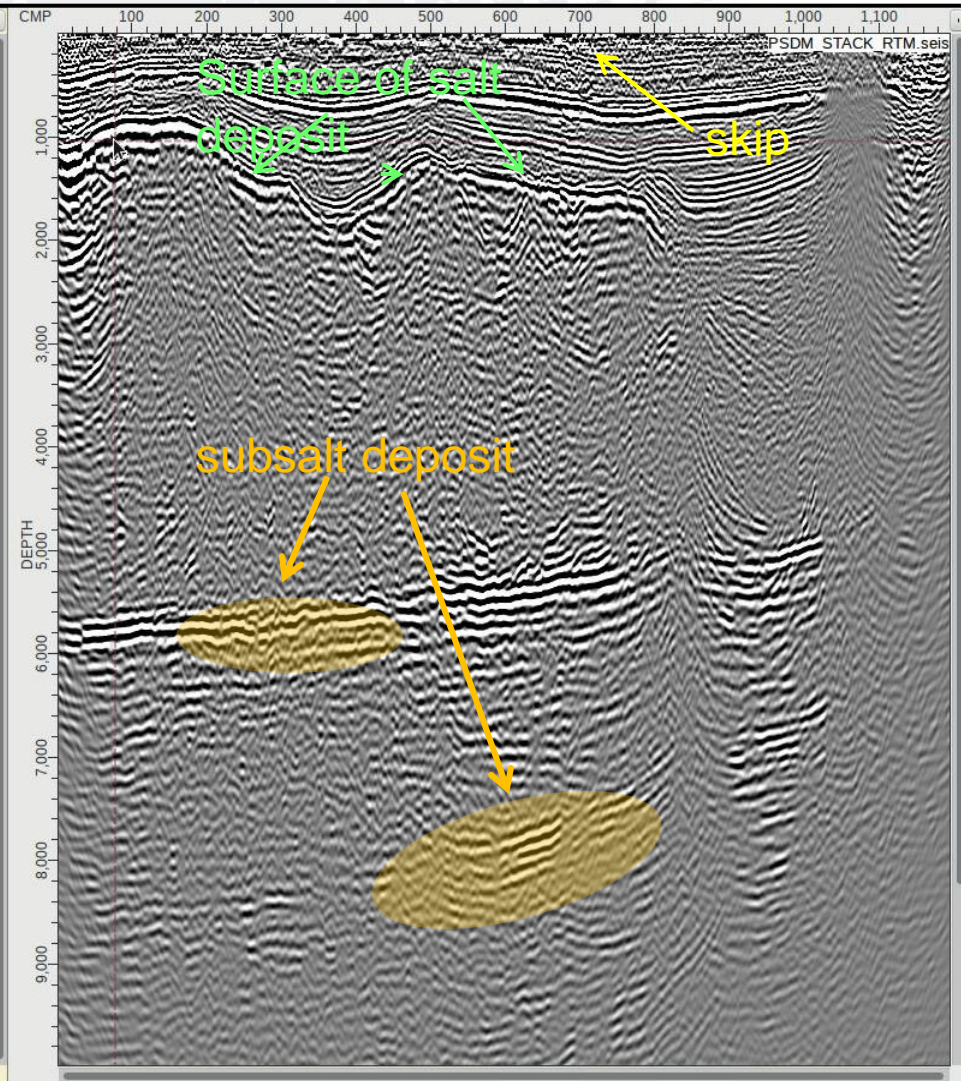
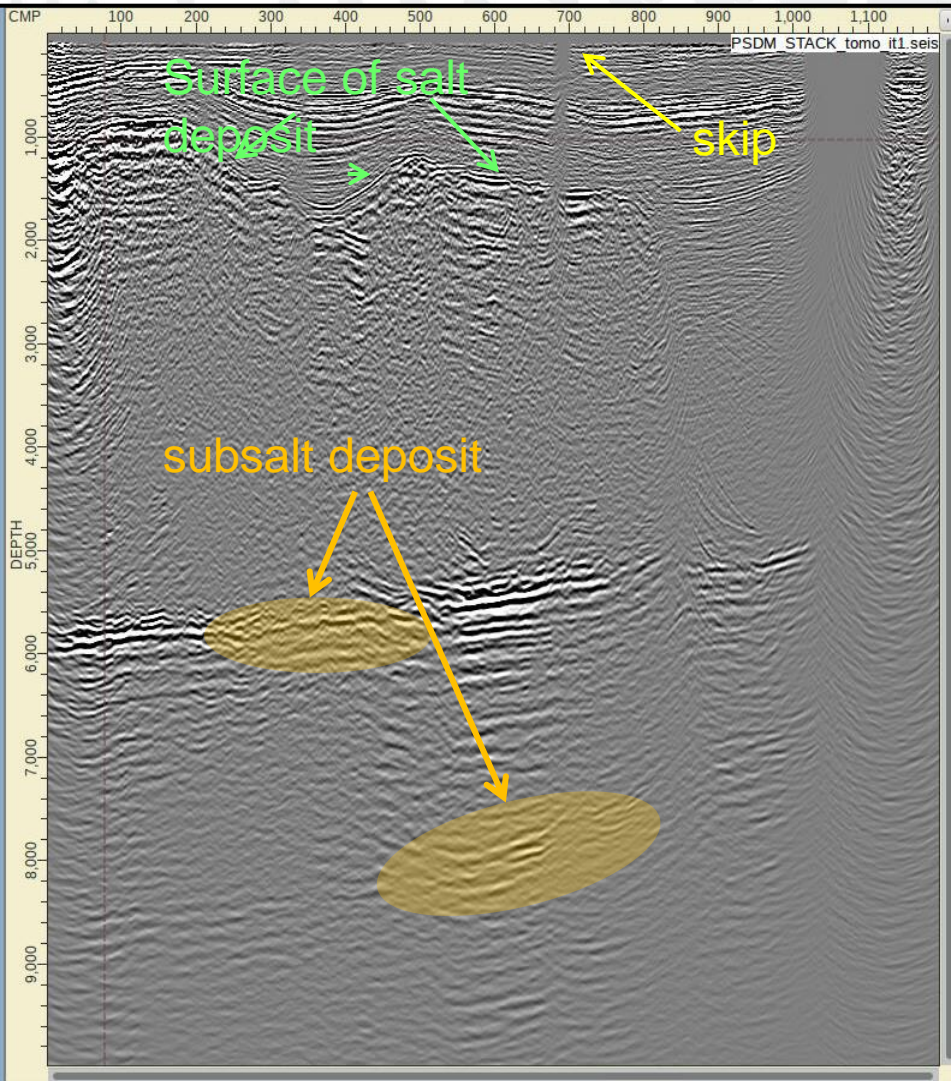
# Processing Technology by **GEOGALS** company

RTM migration

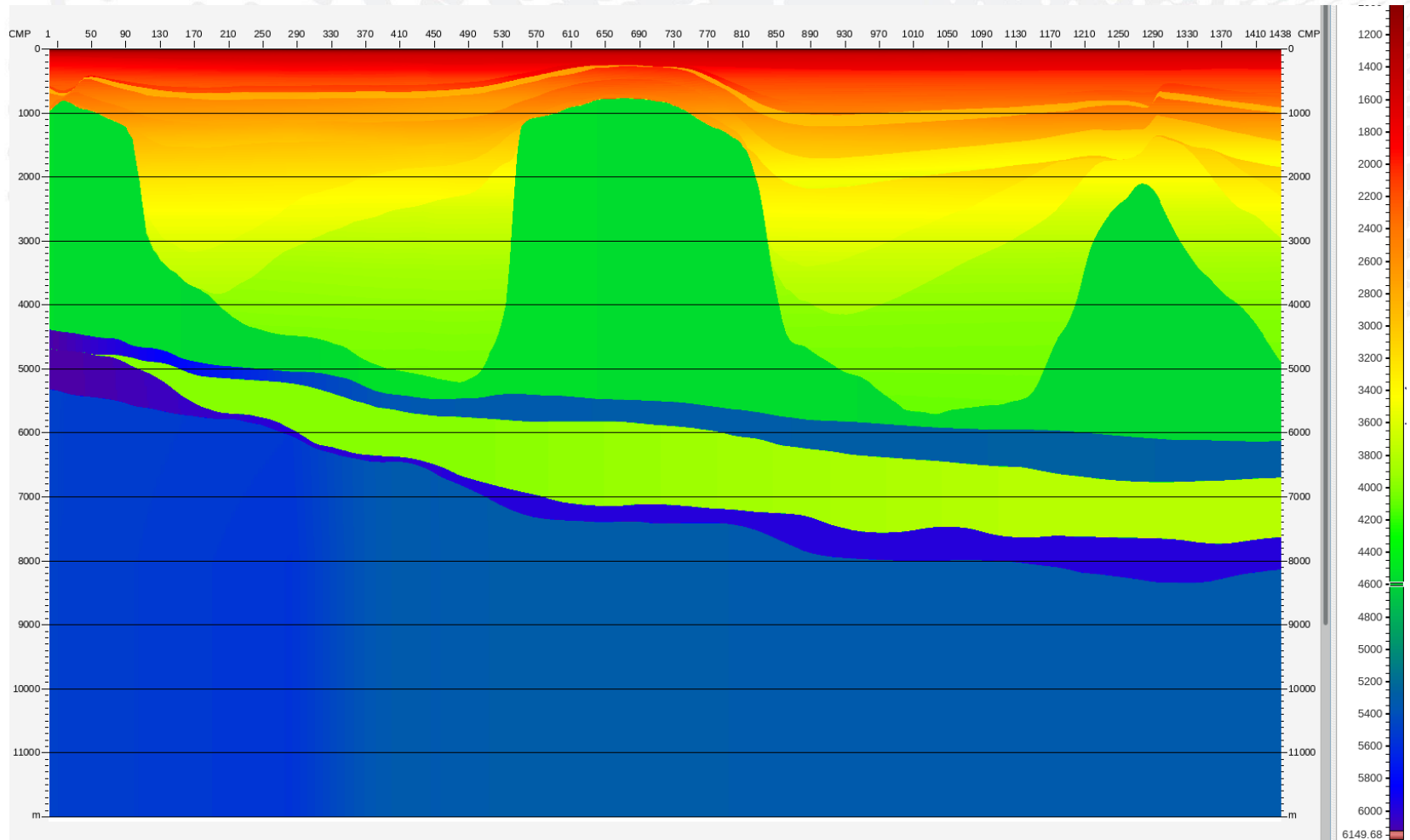
# Velocity-depth model



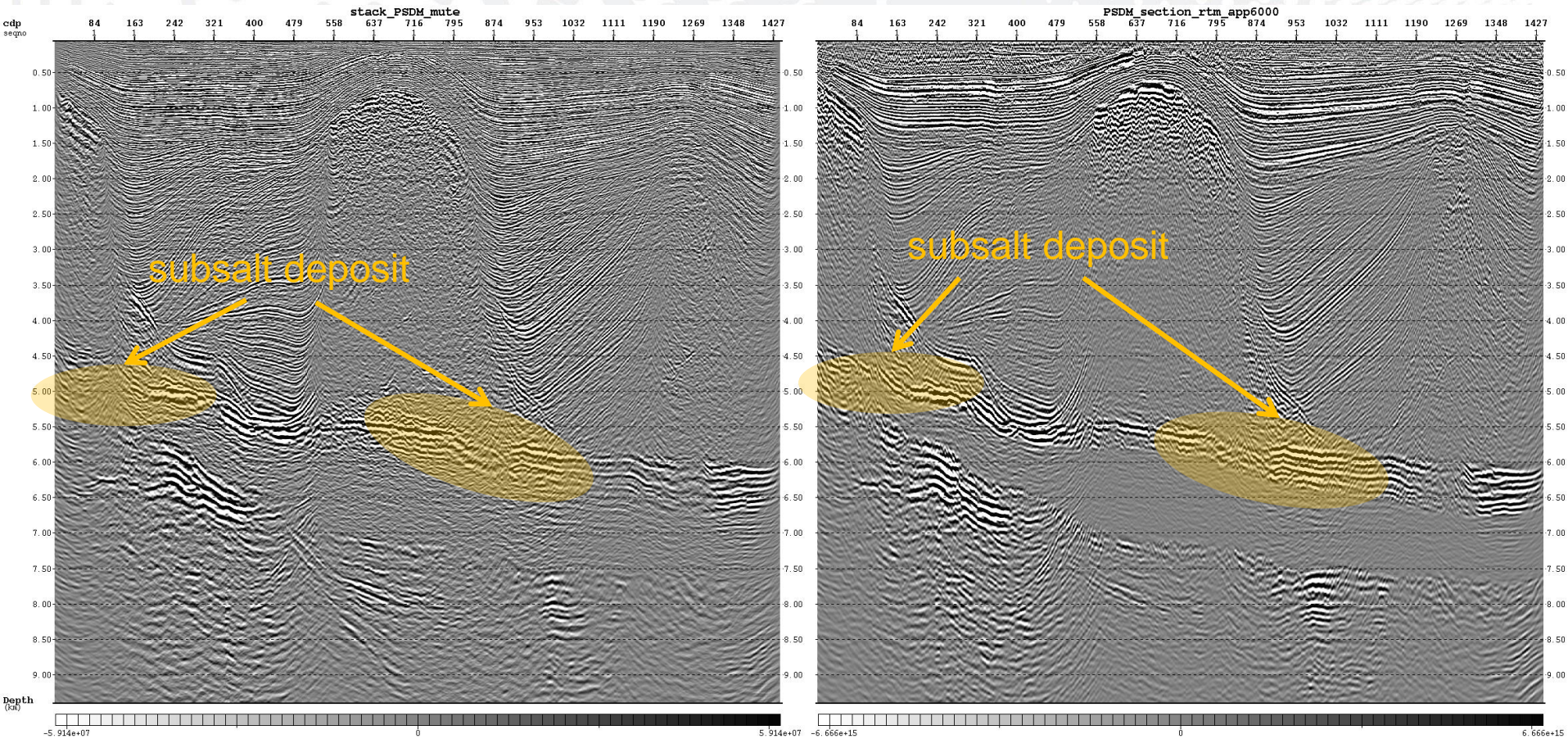
# Kirchhoff depth migration (left side), RTM migration (right side), 2D section



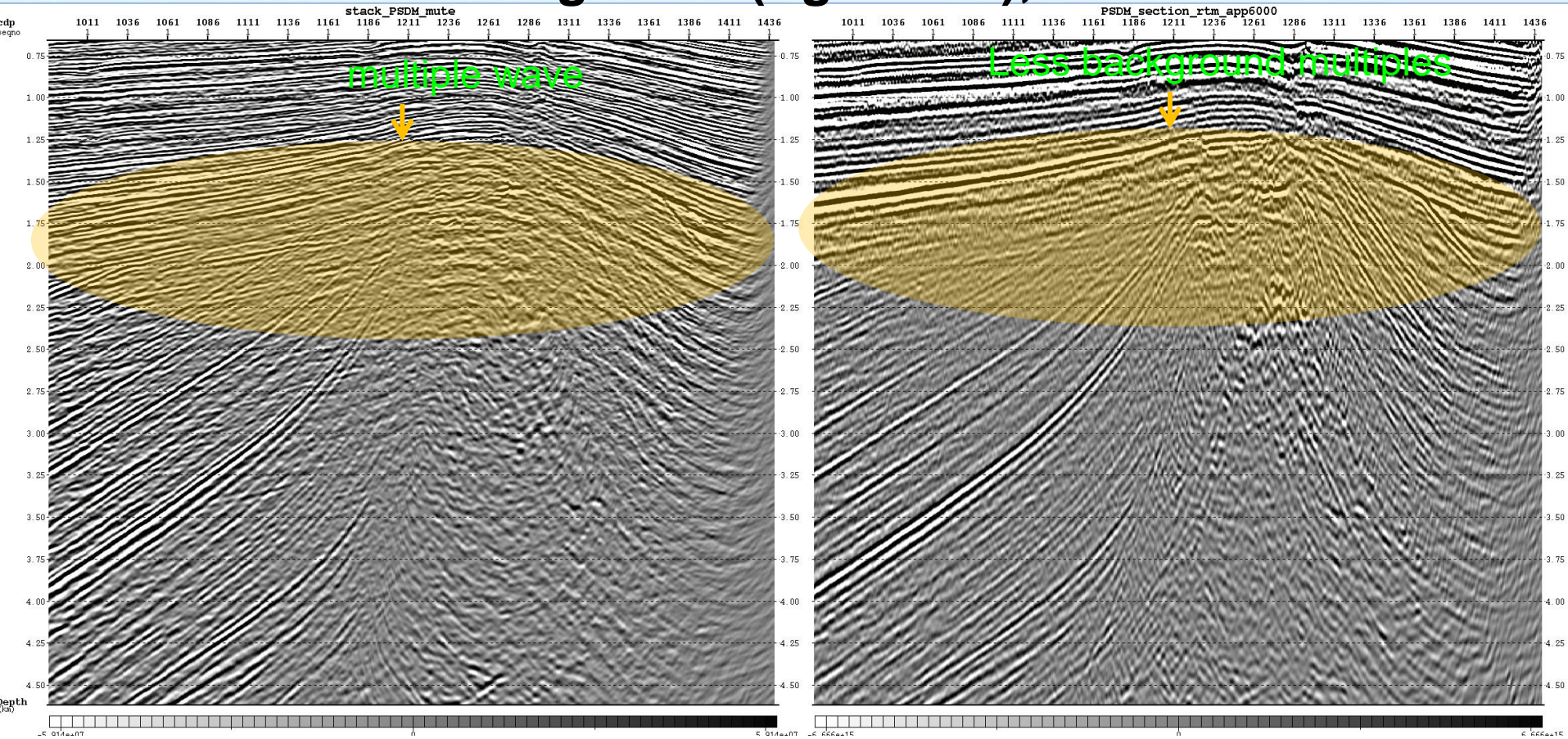
# Velocity-depth model



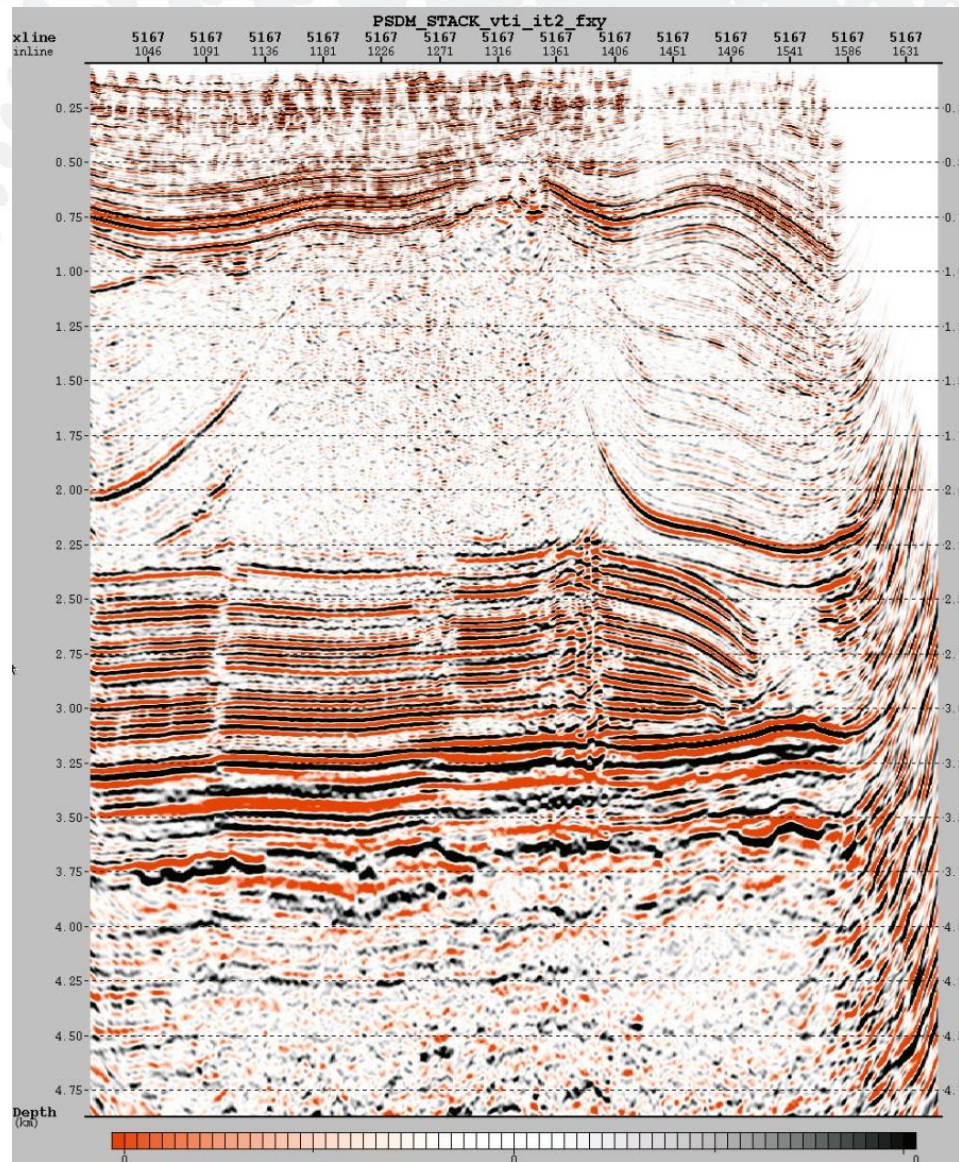
# Kirchhoff depth migration (left side), RTM migration (right side), 2D section



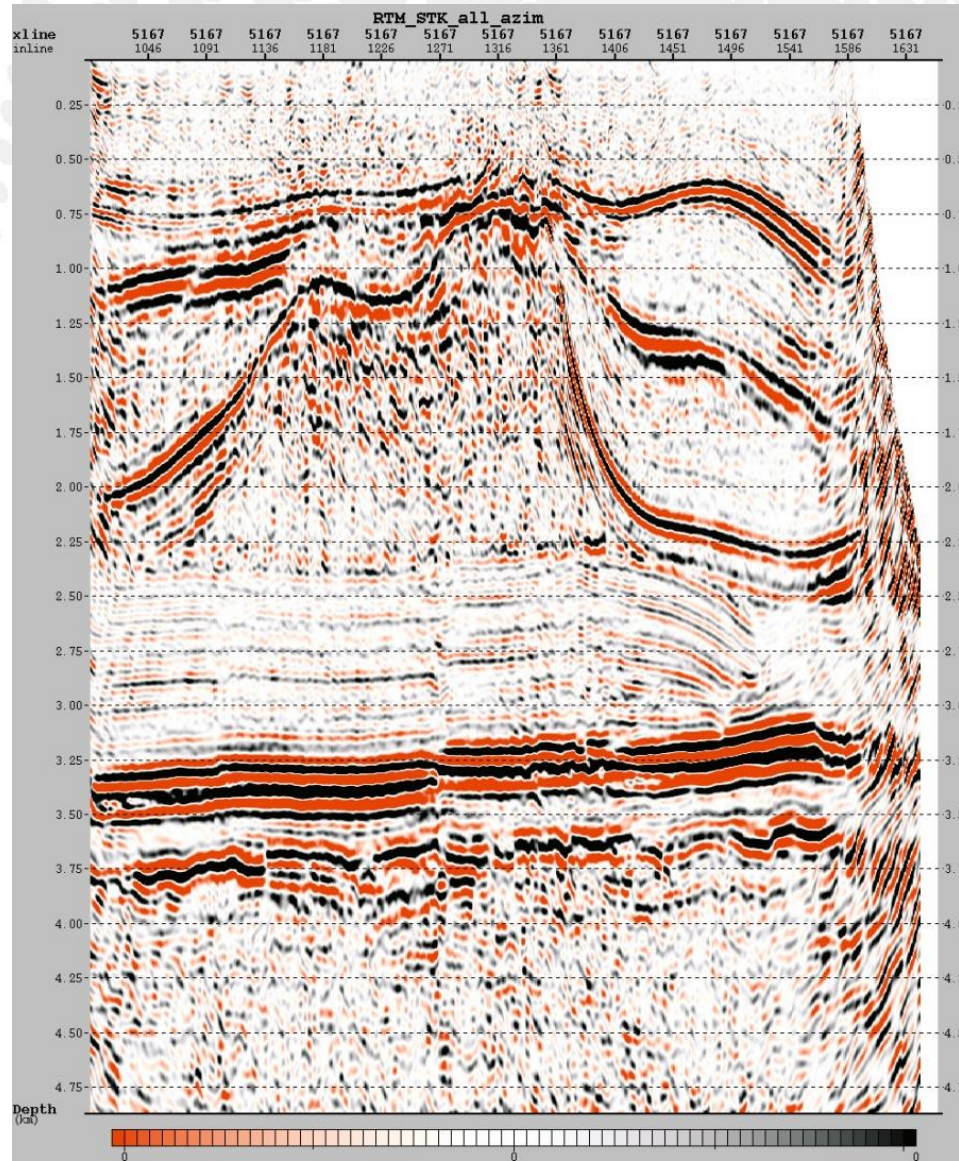
# Kirchhoff depth migration (left side), RTM migration (right side), 2D section



# Kirchhoff depth migration

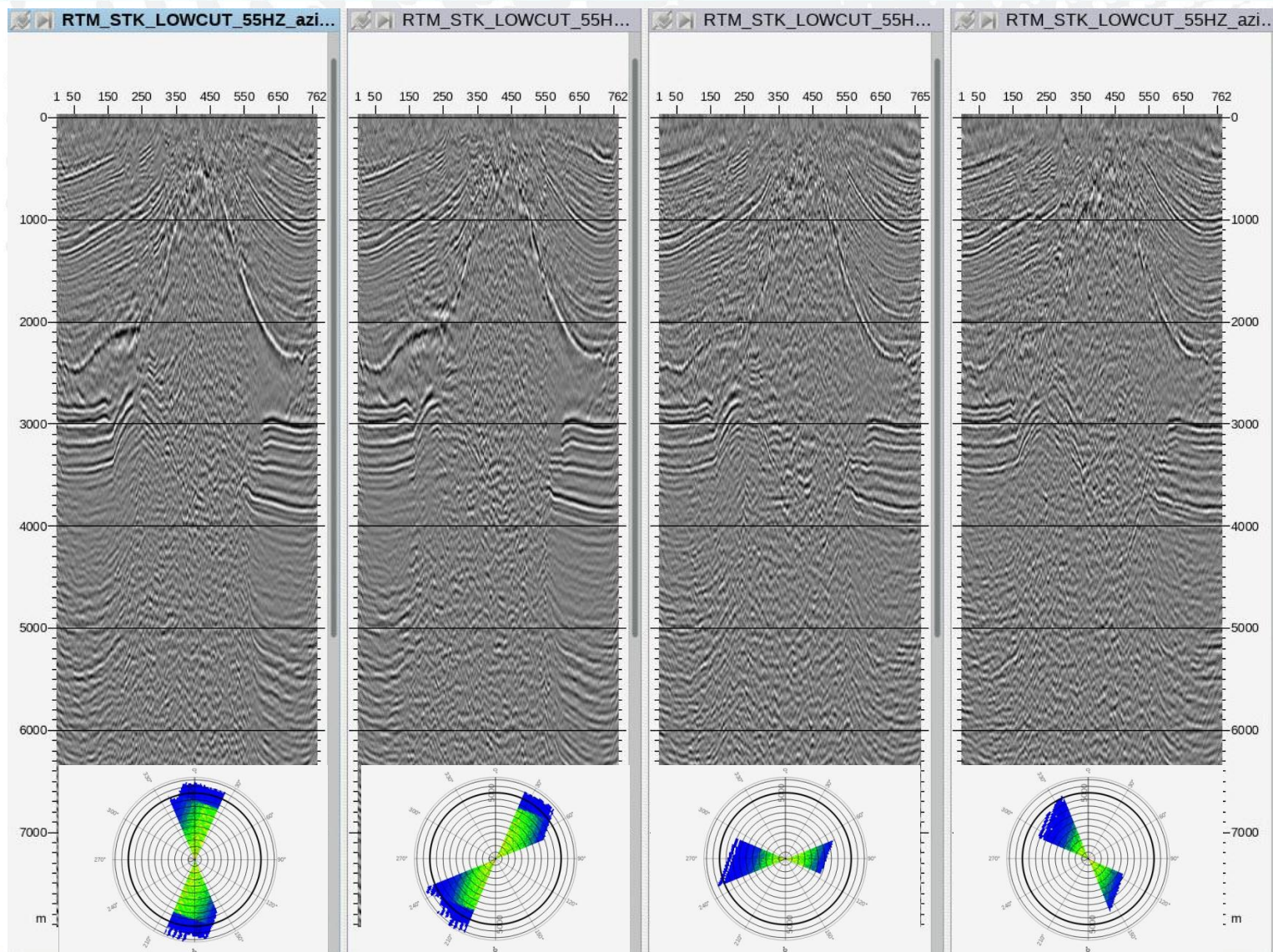


# RTM depth migration





# RTM migration divided into azimuth sectors of 45 degrees



0

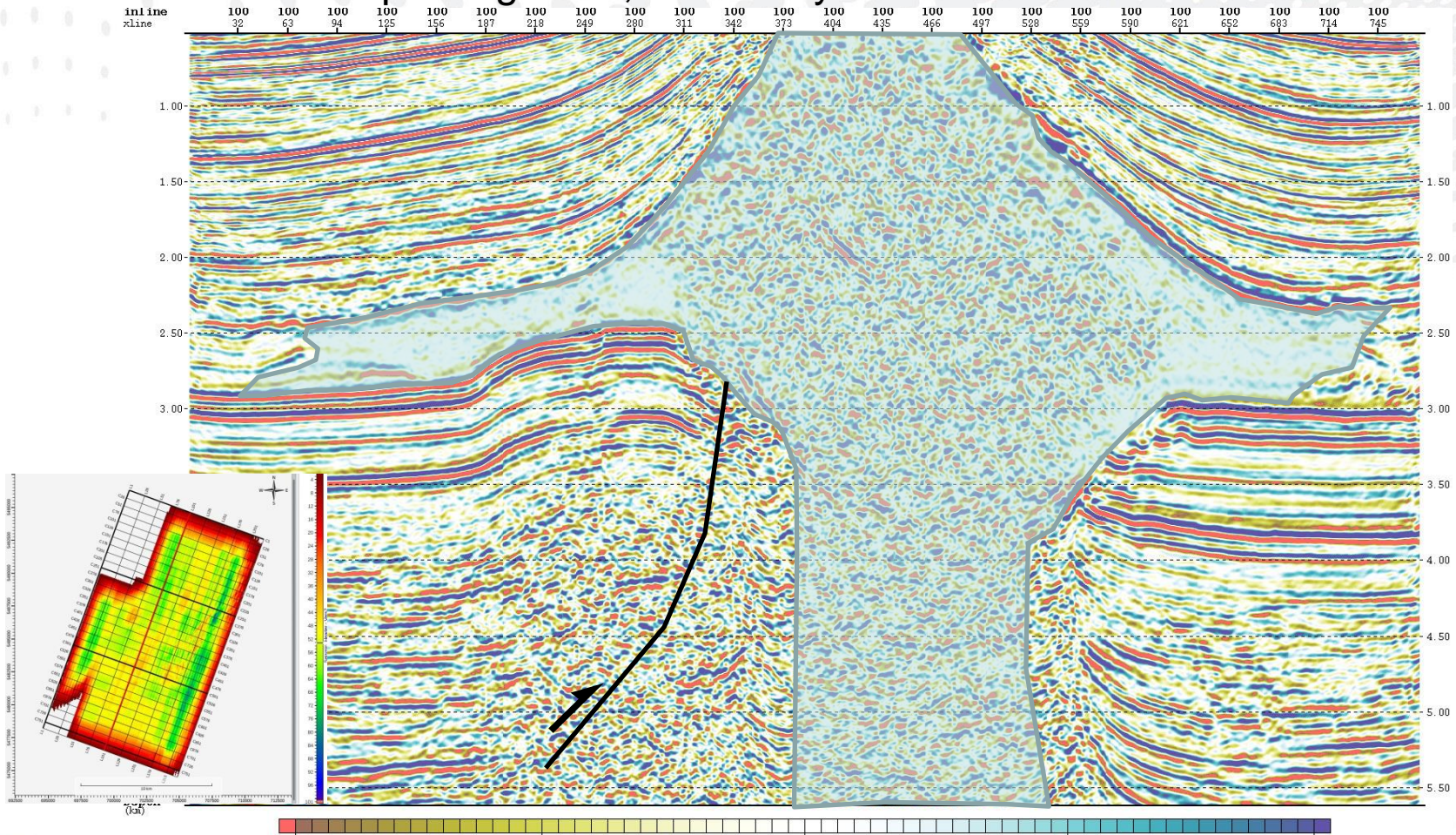
45

90

135

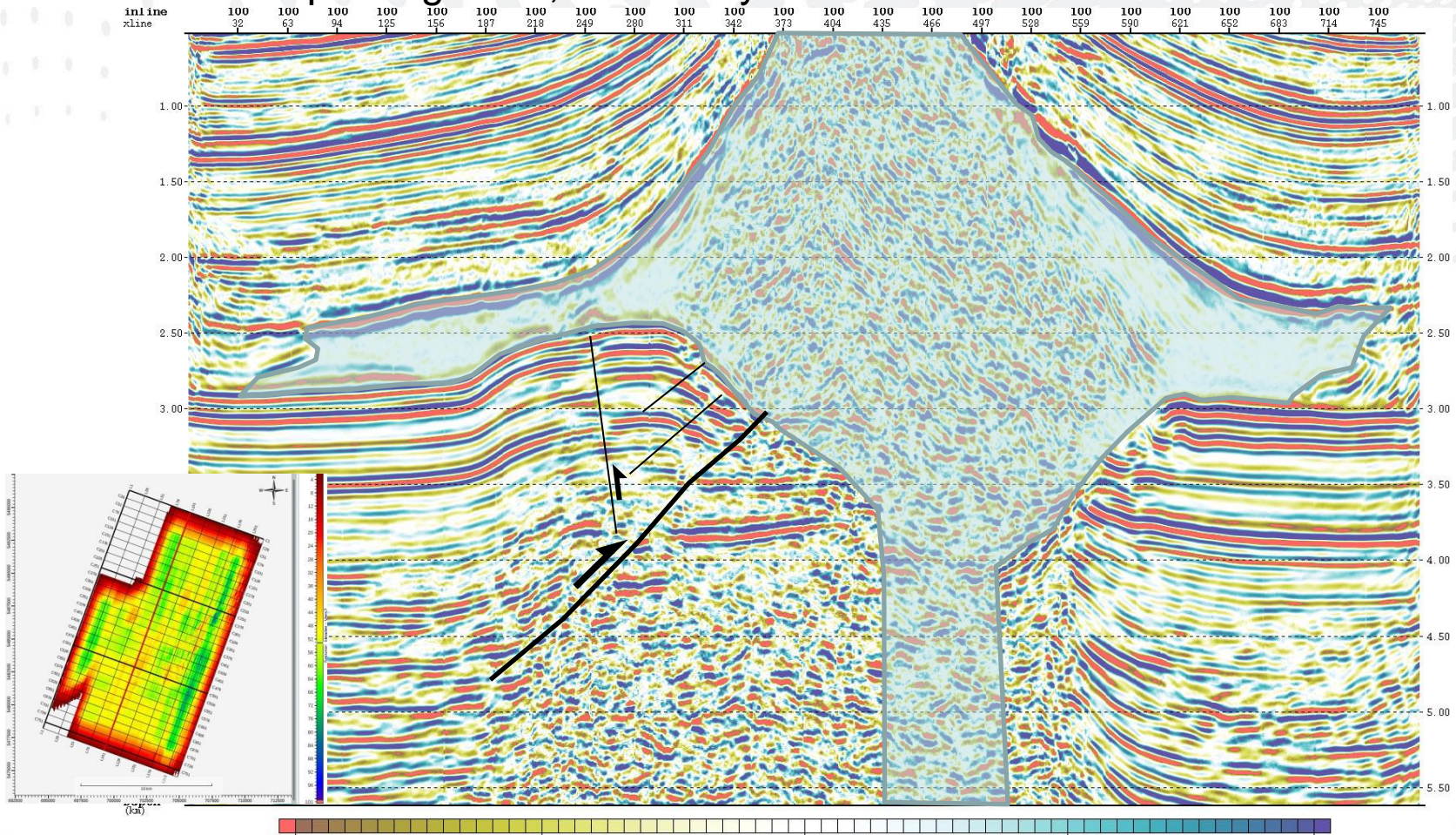
# RTM depth migration

## Kirchhoff depth migration, section by IL 100



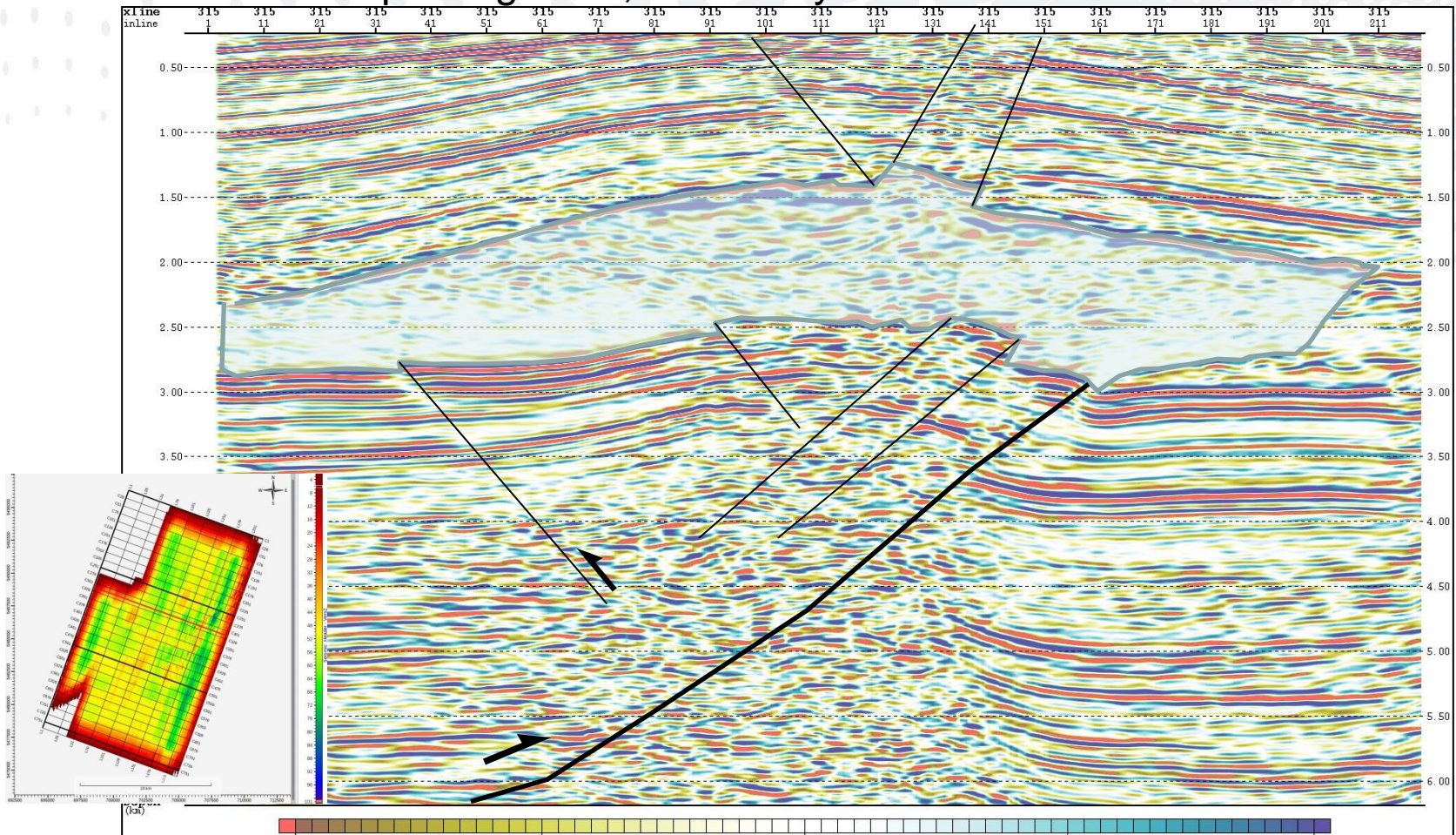
# RTM depth migration

## RTM depth migration, section by IL 100



# RTM depth migration

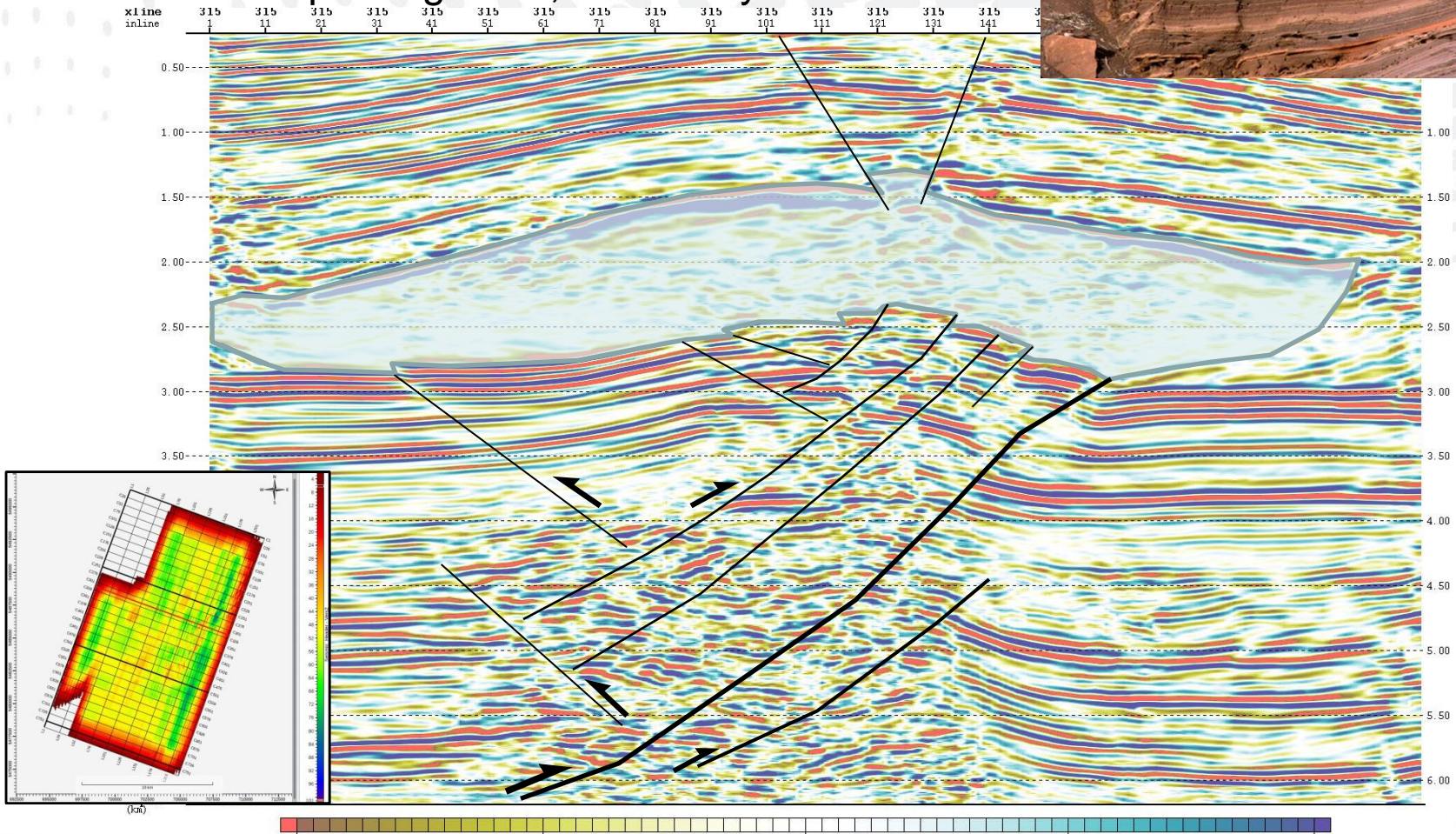
## Kirchhoff depth migration, section by XL 315



# RTM depth migration



## RTM depth migration, section by XL 315



# Evaluation of processing results

In sections after the Kirchhoff migration, the main elements of the structural geometry can be distinguished: configuration of salt diapir and the presence of a subsalt structure formed in the tectonic compression regime and having a geometry of faults typical of upthrow fault / shear thrust fault.

Example's geological structure is a complex, complicated by many minor syn- and antithetic faults. **RTM migration** significantly increases the detail of the section both structural geometry and dynamic characteristics. This migration allows to more confidently map the geometry of faults and individual units and highlight a possible trap in the subsalt complex at several stratigraphic levels both in allochthon and in autochthon.