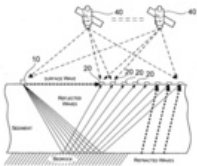
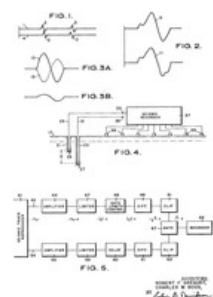
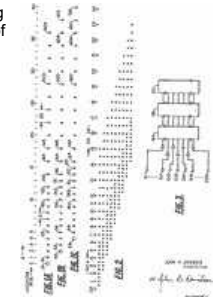
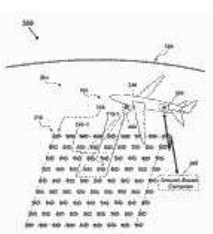
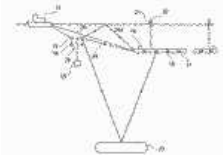
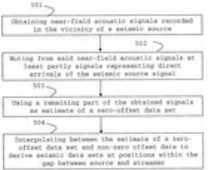
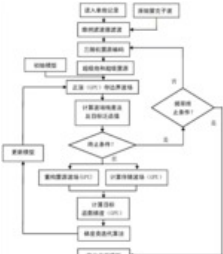
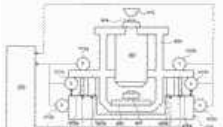


20 results for Similar patents - Collection: FAMPAT

#	  Title	Publication number	Publ. date	Applicant/Assignee	
1.	Seismography system	EP2076798	2009-07-08	KEEGAN CONOR VECCHIONE ELIO VECCHIONE ELLO	
The present invention provides a method and apparatus for providing simplified seismological surveys with increased accuracy and ease of use. The present invention uses data received from satellite positioning systems to obtain time and position information. The information is used to determine transmission times of pressure waves between a seismic source and a seismic sensor.					
2.	Seismic monitoring system	TW201018948	2010-05-16	HON HAI PRECISION INDUSTRY	
A seismic monitoring system includes a plurality of earthquake detecting devices, a plurality of location devices, a plurality of data transmitting devices, and a seismic analyzing center. The earthquake detecting devices are defined at different seismic monitoring points for detecting earthquake acceleration signal and earthquake angular velocity signal. Each earthquake detecting device is connected to the corresponding location device for sensing the location information related to the seismic monitoring point. Each earthquake detecting device and each location device are connected to a data transmitting device for sending the earthquake acceleration signal and earthquake angular velocity signal detected by the earthquake detecting device and the location information sensed by the location device. The seismic analyzing center is configured for receiving and analyzing the earthquake acceleration signal, the earthquake angular velocity signal, and the location information related to the different seismic monitoring points.					
3.	Seismic prospecting	US3208547	1965-09-28	EXXON PRODUCTION RESEARCH	
No abstract available					
4.	Common depth point seismic prospecting	US3601790	1971-08-24	EXXON PRODUCTION RESEARCH	
Common depth point seismic prospecting is accomplished by sequentially producing seismic waves at transmitting locations spaced apart the distance A, and detecting resulting seismic waves at a first plurality of detecting locations along the traverse spaced apart a distance A from the transmitting location corresponding thereto and a second plurality of transmitting locations spaced apart a distance 2A, the second plurality of detecting locations beginning at the end of the first plurality.					
5.	Sensor-location system for locating a sensor in a tract covered by an earth-based sensor network	US20110267171	2011-11-03	HEWLETT PACKARD DEVELOPMENT	
A sensor-location system for locating sensors in a tract covered by an earth-based sensor network. The sensor-location system includes at least one sensor-identification device, and at least one sensor locator. The sensor-identification device is affixed to a respective sensor in the earth-based sensor network. The sensor locator is configured for use from on board of an aircraft. In addition, the sensor locator is configured to acquire geographic-location data of said sensor including an identifying signature from the sensor-identification device of the sensor in the tract covered by the earth-based sensor network.					
6.	Hydrocarbon detection with passive seismic data	EP2386065	2011-11-16	EXXONMOBIL UPSTREAM RESEARCH	
Method for using seismic data from earthquakes to address the low frequency lacuna problem in traditional hydrocarbon exploration methods. Seismometers with frequency response down to about 1 Hz are placed over a target subsurface region in an array with spacing suitable for hydrocarbon exploration (21). Data are collected over a long (weeks or months) time period (22). Segments of the data (44) are identified with known events from earthquake catalogs (43). Those data segments are analyzed using techniques such as travelttime delay measurements (307) or receiver function calculations (46) and then are combined with one or more other types of geophysical data acquired from the target region, using joint inversion (308-310) in some embodiments of the method, to infer physical features of the subsurface indicative of hydrocarbon potential or lack thereof (26).					

7.	Processing seismic data	EP2411842	2012-02-01	1 GECO TECHNOLOGY SCHLUMBERGER WESTERNGECO	A method of monitoring a marine seismic source array comprises, consequent to actuation of a seismic source array (14), making a near-field measurement of seismic energy emitted by the seismic source array (14), using at least one near field sensor (15) and also acquiring seismic data using at least one seismic receiver (18). The far-field signature of the source array at one or more of the receiver location(s) is estimated from the near-field measurements of the emitted seismic energy, and this is compared with seismic data acquired at the receiver(s). This provides an indication of whether the source array and the method for predicting far-field signatures are operating correctly. 
8.	Methods and systems for determining signatures for arrays of marine seismic sources for seismic analysis	US20070258322	2007-11-08	1 WESTERNGECO	Embodiments of the present invention provide systems and methods for deriving a source signature for an array of seismic sources for marine seismic analysis, wherein the systems and methods include factors for determining the source signature taking into consideration both sea-surface and sea-floor reflections of signals produced by the seismic sources. In certain aspects, reflection coefficients of the sea-surface and the sea-floor and relative lengths of paths between a seismic source image and a detector are applied to a series of simultaneous equations that are solved using measurements of the pressure field produced by the array at a plurality of known locations to determine individual source signatures for each seismic source in the array and these individual source signatures may then be superposed to provide a source signature for the array that accounts for sea-floor reflections of outputs from the seismic sources. 
9.	Zero-offset seismic trace construction	WO2008/025944	2008-03-06	1 SCHLUMBERGER TECHNOLOGIES GECO TECHNOLOGY SCHLUMBERGER WESTERNGECO	Described are methods for obtaining seismic signals representative of properties of the earth's interior, including the steps of obtaining near-field acoustic signals recorded in the vicinity of a seismic source (13), muting from the near-field acoustic signals at least partly signals representing direct arrivals from the seismic source (13), and using a remaining part of the obtained signals as estimate of a zero-offset data set. The zero-off set data set can then be used to interpolate data from conventional acquisition location, such as streamers (11), to locations closer to the source (13). 
10.	Efficient time domain full waveform inversion method	CN105319581	2016-02-10	1 CHINA PETROLEUM & CHEMICAL SINOPEC	The present invention provides an efficient time domain full waveform inversion method, belonging to the field of efficient, low storage, high precision and high speed modeling of petroleum seismography data. The efficient time domain full waveform inversion method comprises the following steps: (1) employing original seismic observation records to randomly form supper-shot gathers with different frequency bands through adoption of a source polarity randomizing scheme, a source position randomizing scheme and a source number randomizing scheme; (2) accelerating the forward modeling of high order staggered mesh finite differences of a sound wave equation system and an elastic wave system of the one-form basis of the time domain through adoption of a multi-GPU parallel computing technique on the basis of CUDA, and obtaining a supper-shot gather with the ifreq frequency band simulated by the GPU; and (3) simulating propagations with different seismic sources through multi-GPU nucleus and through adoption of the collaborative technology of the CPU and the GPU at the forward modeling, and storing boundary data of a seismic source wave field and all the wave fields at the last moment to a computer memory. 
11.	Vibration isolation device, arithmetic apparatus, exposure apparatus, and device manufacturing method	US20100004869	2010-01-07	1 CANON	An arithmetic apparatus connected to a communication net connected to a vibration isolation device. The apparatus includes a reception unit that receives seismic information via the communication net from a seismic observation device, an estimation unit that estimates seismic vibration which will arrive at the vibration isolation device, on the basis of the seismic information received by the reception unit, and a transmission unit that transmits information on the seismic vibration estimated by the estimation unit to the vibration isolation device via the communication net. 
12.	Short message type no-cable seismograph	CN201514489	2010-06-23	1 INSTITUTE OF GEOLOGY & GEOPHYSICS CAS	The utility model relates to a short message type no-cable seismograph in order to solve the problem that the existing no-cable seismography can not carry out real-time quality control. An acquisition station of the seismograph comprises a main control unit, an acquisition unit, a storage unit, a GPS unit and a power source management control unit and is characterized by also comprising a cell phone unit, wherein the main control unit is respectively connected with the acquisition unit, the storage unit, the GPS unit, the power source management control unit and the cell phone unit. The utility model has the advantages that the workload for measuring can be reduced, acquisition devices are distributed more flexibly and easily, a timed blasting synchronous acquisition mode is adopted conveniently so as to be favorable for increasing the construction efficiency, data is recovered flexibly, SPS files can be generated automatically, coordinates of centimeter-level accuracy are calculated automatically, the difficulty that the no-cable seismograph has no real-time quality control is solved in a simple and cheap mode, and the application range and the construction efficiency are greatly increased. 