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# Appendix A: Questionnaire

**Faculty of Engineering**
**Alexandria University**

Remote sensing for oil exploration has become incorporated into every practice. Its now standard procedure to examine satellite imagery at the area selection stage and to carry out an interpretation at the inception of field studies for integration with the results of geophysical survey

Purpose of research

Assessment of the role of remote sensing in oil exploration

Study Factors affecting exploration using remotely sensed data

Evaluate the value for each factor versus other factors

Create options for each factor and introduce a complete evaluation for each case before starting

This short survey will add a great value to our work, where we consider industrial aspects within this project, consequently include your comments to reflect the industrial flaxen at the end

Thank you for your patience. Please help us improve our research and our service to you by completing this survey .

The entire survey will take approximately 5-10 minutes of your time to complete.

Some basic demographic information

In this section, we are hoping to learn a bit about you on an anonymous basis (i.e. this information will help us identify what aspects of the Method are useful to different demographic groups)

| Name | Company | Title |
| --- | --- | --- |
| | | |

Based on our description on the previous page, how well do you understand our method idea?

- ☐ Don't Understand
- ☐ Somewhat Understand
- ☐ Understand
- ☐ Understand Very Well

What is your overall interest in the method described?

- ☐ Not Interested
- ☐ Somewhat Interested
- ☐ Interested
- ☐ Very Interested

Have you ever used a method such as the one proposed?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

Please tell us a bit about your experience in trying the method that was similar to what we are proposing:

What did you like the most?

What did you like the least?

What was the main reason for using this method?

Assuming that we offered the proposed Method at a price level similar to the subject/method that you tried, how would you rate the value of our offering?

☐ Very Poor

☐ Poor

☐ Average

☐ Good

☐ Great

How probable is it that you would Use a Method like ours in the future?

☐ Definitely

☐ Probably

☐ Not Sure

☐ Probably Not

☐ Definitely Not

Please explain difficulties and disadvantages of your system of exploration

| |
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| |

Please answer the questions below assuming that you would use this Method:

How often do you believe you would use this Method?

☐ Never

☐ Rarely

☐ Sometimes

☐ Often

☐ Always

How long do you believe such a Method could be useful to you?

☐ Less than a month

☐ 1-6 month

☐ 1-3 years

☐ Over 3 years

☐ Wouldn't be useful

Assuming this Method encompassed everything that was important to you, what would you pay for it?

Please indicate your answers in USD:

What is the most you would pay?

What is the least you would expect to pay?

What do you believe would be the ideal price?

Where would you expect to find out about a Method like ours?

Please select all that apply

☐ On a website

☐ On a blog

- ☐ In a magazine
- ☐ In a trade-show
- ☐ On TV
- ☐ On the Radio
- ☐ On a billboard
- ☐ In a store
- ☐ Via a colleague/friend
- ☐ Via email
- ☐ Via flyer
- ☐ Industry Publication
- ☐ Other, please specify: _____

Any final comments

_____

# Appendix B: Data collection Tables

| Paper No | Satellite characterization | | | | | | | | | processing | | Interpretation Elements | | | | | | | | Existing Data | Notes |
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| | type | resolution | bands | Time D/N | Weather conditions | | | | | classification | PCT | pattern | Shadow | Size | Shape | Texture | Tone | color | Time | Association | |
| | | | | | wind speed | temperature | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | IRS-1D LISS-III and IRS-ID PAN | | combining Bands 4, 3 and 2 of the LISS-III image | | | | | | | *serial balanced cross sections*<br><br>pseudo 3-dimensional models of stratigraphichorizons | | | | | | | o | | | geological maps, structure contour maps, and topographical maps (1:50,000 scale).<br>Field survey data of existing well and seismic line locations, as well as GPS survey points | both the images were "resolution merged" together to obtain a multi-spectral image having higher spatial resolution |
| 2 | TM124'34(1992)<br>TM124'35(1992)<br>TM128'34(1998)<br>TM128'35(1987)<br>MSSKR137'34(1976)<br>ETM127'34,35(2000)<br>ETM128'34,35(2000)<br>SPOT268-274(1988) | | B1,B3,B5 from TM128'35(1987)<br>B2,B7 from TM128'34(1998)<br>B4 from ETM127'34,35(2000)<br>ETM128'34,35(2000) | | | 9 | | | | Statistical analysis<br><br>Bands from different images combined to create multi-temporal image using map to map matching<br><br>Combining contrast enhancement, band ratio , principal component analysis and color spatial transform | | | | | | | | o | | | Multi source information fusion processing of multi-temporal and multi platform remote sensing are used<br><br>High correlation factor among images of TM 1998 Data , TM 2000 Data and MSS 1976 Data<br><br>Tonal anomalies and subtle changes in information content are used as indicator of oil existence |

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| | RADARSAT S1 (1998) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3 | NOAA-11 (1990) NOAA-11 (1993) NOAA-11(1994) | | CH 1,2,4,5 | | | | | | | SST processing for CH 4,5<br><br>False color image processing for CH 5,2,1<br><br>Factor correlation analysis for the study of temperature change | | | | | | | | O | | the hydrocarbonphilous microorganism algae and plankton have been displayed special cherry red color on CH 5,2,1 different from background color<br><br>study the relation between surface temperature and oil basin existence |
| 4 | Landsat-2 1980 | | Band 4, the green band, 0.5 - 0.6 μm Band 5,the red band, 0.6 - 0.7μm Band 6, the near-infrared band, 0.7 - 0,8 μm Band 7, the second near-infrared band, 0.8 - 1.1 μm | | | | | | | compensation for geometric and radiometric distortions and elimination of systematic noise<br><br>cosmetic processing to remove random noiseand imperfections in data<br><br>analysis, including image comparison and extraction of measurement data<br><br>false color composite for Bands 4, 5,7 | | | | C | | | | | | Old geological maps from atlas | The three types of anomalies ( tonal, arcuate, and circular) are identified<br><br>Rocktype and ages were assigned to the overlay from published maps.<br>The oil and gas fields were mapped on the basis of pattern recognition |

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| 5 | TM5 R,G,B color composite image | | Bands 7,4,2 | | | | | | | | | C | | | | | | | O | 1:250,000 scale topographic maps<br><br>The distribution and depth of source/reservoir rocks as derived from well logs<br><br>Oil and gas field production statistics<br><br>Well location maps<br><br>Contour map for the study area | This study focused on the organic-rich , Black and Brown shales of Ordovician to Devonian age and the closely associated sandstones and siltstones |
| 6 | Landsat 1 | | | | | | | | | | | C | | | | | | | | Available seismic reflection profiles | focus on the study of a number of geological morphology of certain features (Depressions-Sinkholes) |

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| 7 | Landsat 7 | | Combining bands 7 (reflected infrared (IR)), 4 (reflected IR) and 1 (blue-green) as a RGB raster in ERMAPPER | | | | | | | Combining bands 7,4,1 to create a false color composite image that exhibits the best distinction between the various outcropping lithologies | | C | | | | | | | | digital elevation model Data<br>Ground Control points<br>Contour maps<br>Structure maps<br>Seismic Data | A potential source basin was identified by surface expression adjacent to the mapped structures<br><br>combines Landsat images with adigital elevation model (DEM) to map surface structure and geology |
| 8 | TM | | Bands 4,5,6 | | | | | | | Detection of oil in ocean in various spectrums | | | | | | | | | | | 80% of offshore oil exploration starts by searching for seeps.<br><br>Most seeps represent tiny but detectable volumes of oil and gas which are not significantly depleting the reservoir<br><br>seeping oil and gas are often easier<br>to detect due to the fact that oil is normally transported from the sea-bed vent to the surface as oil-coated gas bubbles. At<br>the surface<br><br>Slicks are interpreted on the |

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| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | SAR imagery as dark patches. The pollution slicks are thicker than the seepage slicks. The seepage slicks are ultra thin films. |
| 9 | RADARSAT-1 (AVHRR) sensor data (SSM/I) sensor data | | Descending ScanSARnarrow 1 (SCN1) and wide 1 (W1) beam modes were chosenbecause of their steep incidence angles (20°–31° for W1 and20°–40° for SCN1 modes) | | | | | | | An unsupervised semivariogram textural classifier algorithm was used to enhance areas of smooth texture and lowradar backscatter, indicative of the seepage slick targets | | | | | | | | | | radar frequency, incidence angle,spatial resolution, environmental conditions, and size of the oilslicks.<br><br>sea surface temperature, cloud top temperature, wind velocity, and tidal regime<br><br>Wind speed and direction<br><br>Geological data for study area | All the images were submitted to visual analysis with the objective of identifying possible seepage slick candidates<br><br>Sea surface and cloud top temperatures were obtained from data collected by the thermal infrared bands of the advanced very high resolution radiometer (AVHRR)sensor onboard the TIROS-N series satellite of the National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) |

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| 10 | ASTER sensor | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | A general seepage model has been developed through multiple case studies<br><br>Oil assemblages commonly ssociated with hydrocarbon microseepage. |
| 11 | Landsat Thematic Mapper images | | three visible bands (1, 2, 3) and three reflected IR bands (4, 5, 7). Band 6 records thermal IR energy | | | | | | | Color composite image of TM bands 2, 4, and 7 combined inblue, green, and red. | | | | | | | | | | Contour maps<br>Structure maps<br>Seismic Data | TM bands 4, 5, and 7 areespecially useful for mapping differentrock types.<br><br>The reflectance spectra of common sedimentary rocks and vegetation are strong oil indicator |

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| 12 | Landsat 7 | | Bands 3, 4, 5 interpreted with and without elevation data | | | | | | | Overlaying Band 4 Image on Digital Elevation Model (DEM) improves Interpretation in low relief areas. | | | | | | | | | Reservation Area Base Map<br>Regional Cross-Section<br>Structure Map<br>Siesmic 2-D<br>National Elevation Dataset (NED) windowed and combined with Landsat ETM7+ imagery to provide elevation control | 592 oil and gas tests, resulting in -392 producing wells, for a -Success rate of 69%.<br><br>Interpretation directed towards fault influence ofsurface geomorphology |
| 13 | TerraSAR-X, Radarsat-2 and Cosmo Skymed | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | geological, geophysical and geochemical data | Enhanced and interpreted SAR satellite imagery is capable of identifying key regions of seepage, thus focusing exploration efforts and reducing costs |

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| 14 | synthetic aperture radar (SAR) images<br><br>ERS-1/2, Almaz-1 and Radarsat-1 | 25 m | | | | | | | | (1) antenna pattern correction, SAR image resampling and speckle noise reduction, (2) detection of dark features, (3) interactive classification on the basis of geometrical/textural properties and contextual information, and (4) discrimination among other look-alikes. | | | | | | | | | bathymetry, geophysical and seismic data<br><br>GIS information about coastline, coastal settlements, hydrography features (river mouths and coastal lakes), bathymetry, location of oil and gas formations and positions of known underwater mud volcanoes | Oil slicks are basically concentrated over the local geological formations of the sedimentary cover having oil and gas resources<br><br>Five ASAR images showing multiple seepage slicks are depicted |
| 15 | synthetic aperture radar (SAR) sensors | 500 m | | | | | | | | image flattening, features extraction and oil spill classification | | | | | | | | | | |

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| 16 | Hyperspectral image | | | | | | | | | Three-Band-Ratio algorithm amplifies the absorptive signature, | | | | | | | | | | geological, geophysical and geochemical data | about 85% of oil and gas fields have the phenomenon of microleakage.<br><br>The hydrocarbon microseepage information of oil/gas depositseither onshore or offshore can be directly detected usinghyperspectral remote sensing data, of which identifying thedistinct absorption features related to micoseepage is the keyelement. |
| 17 | Landsat Enhanced Thematic Mapper (ETM) and ASTER (Advanced Spaceborne Thermal Emission and Reflection Radiometer) | 30 m | Landsat visible and near-IR (VNIR) bands 1, 2, and 3 were combined with ASTER short-wave IR (SWIR) bands 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9 to create a hybrid and optimum data set for image analysis | | | | | | | once spectral bands are adequately masked, VNIR and SWIR bands are transformed using ratioing and principle-component techniques, thereby accentuating spectral characteristics that aid in predicting composition as well as altered rock and soil exposures | | | | | | | | | | geological, geophysical and geochemical data | |

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| 18 | WorldView-2 stereo satellite | 50 cm | | | | | | | | | 1) Radiometric correction (radiometric adjustment of radar image brightness towardsslant range);<br>2) Speckle-noise smoothing with the use of filtration;<br>3) Geometric correction per orbital data;<br>4) Georeferencing of images (transformation into map projection without ground controlpoints);<br>5) Interactive delineation of dark spots (slicks) on radar images. | | | | | | | | | | Mapping surface traces of geologic faults on stereo satellite elevation images |
| 19 | Envisat | 25 m | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | geological and geophysical surveys (maps for mud volcanoes distributionand local structures | Delineation of oil slicks on radar images took into account the following features:<br>- recurrence of slicks at the same locations on images taken at different times which<br>was considered as evidence to regularity of formation fluid discharge or mud volcanism;<br>- extent of slick spatial clustering;<br>- association of slicks with local structures of the sedimentary cover or mud volcanoes at the sea bottom (these geological bodies are most efficiently detected |

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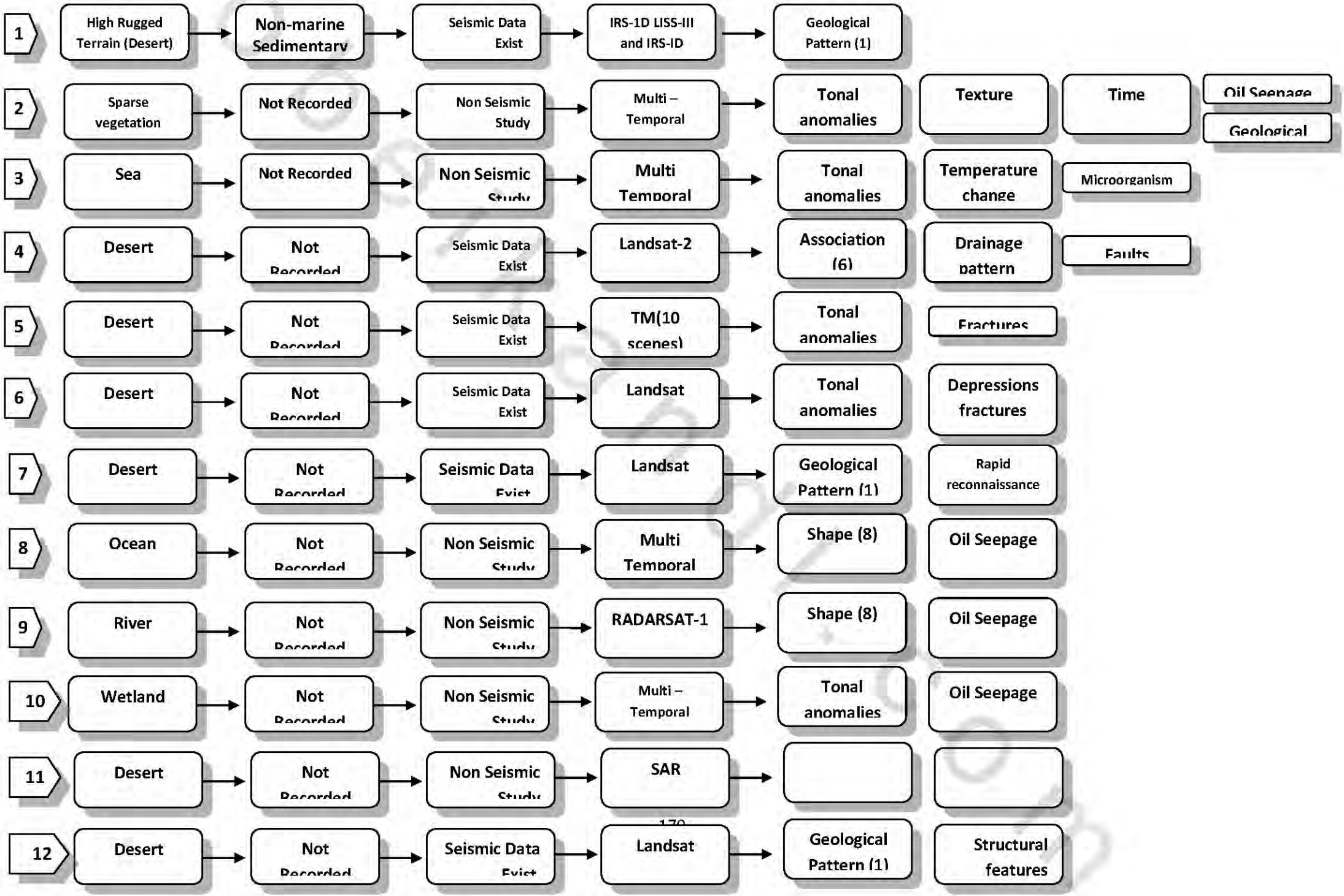
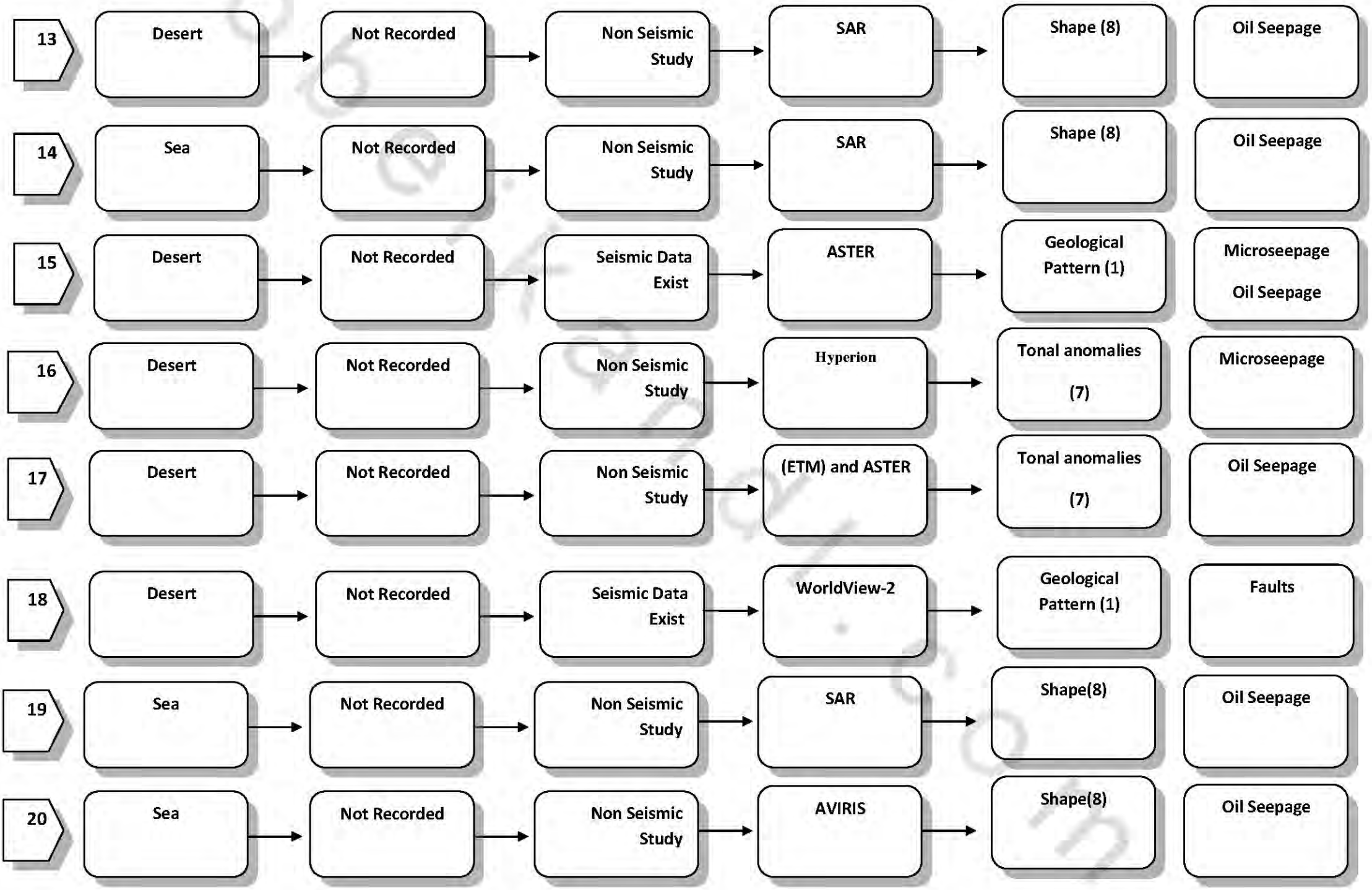
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | using sea seismic survey data). |
| 20 | (AVIRIS) hyperspectral imagery | | | | | | | | | convert the image radiance data to apparentreflectance to facilitate comparison with the library reflectance spectra | | | | | | | | | Geological data | Oil assemblages commonly ssociated with hydrocarbon microseepage. |


1
High Rugged Terrain (Desert)
Non-marine Sedimentary
Seismic Data Exist
IRS-1D LISS-III and IRS-ID
Geological Pattern (1)
2
Sparse vegetation
Not Recorded
Non Seismic Study
Multi – Temporal
Tonal anomalies
Texture
Time
Oil Seepage
Geological
3
Sea
Not Recorded
Non Seismic Study
Multi Temporal
Tonal anomalies
Temperature change
Microorganism
4
Desert
Not Recorded
Seismic Data Exist
Landsat-2
Association (6)
Drainage pattern
Faults
5
Desert
Not Recorded
Seismic Data Exist
TM(10 scenes)
Tonal anomalies
Fractures
6
Desert
Not Recorded
Seismic Data Exist
Landsat
Tonal anomalies
Depressions fractures
7
Desert
Not Recorded
Seismic Data Exist
Landsat
Geological Pattern (1)
Rapid reconnaissance
8
Ocean
Not Recorded
Non Seismic Study
Multi Temporal
Shape (8)
Oil Seepage
9
River
Not Recorded
Non Seismic Study
RADARSAT-1
Shape (8)
Oil Seepage
10
Wetland
Not Recorded
Non Seismic Study
Multi – Temporal
Tonal anomalies
Oil Seepage
11
Desert
Not Recorded
Non Seismic Study
SAR
12
Desert
Not Recorded
Seismic Data Exist
Landsat
Geological Pattern (1)
Structural features


13
Desert
Not Recorded
Non Seismic Study
SAR
Shape (8)
Oil Seepage
14
Sea
Not Recorded
Non Seismic Study
SAR
Shape (8)
Oil Seepage
15
Desert
Not Recorded
Seismic Data Exist
ASTER
Geological Pattern (1)
Microseepage
Oil Seepage
16
Desert
Not Recorded
Non Seismic Study
Hyperion
Tonal anomalies (7)
Microseepage
17
Desert
Not Recorded
Non Seismic Study
(ETM) and ASTER
Tonal anomalies (7)
Oil Seepage
18
Desert
Not Recorded
Seismic Data Exist
WorldView-2
Geological Pattern (1)
Faults
19
Sea
Not Recorded
Non Seismic Study
SAR
Shape(8)
Oil Seepage
20
Sea
Not Recorded
Non Seismic Study
AVIRIS
Shape(8)
Oil Seepage

جامعة الاسكندريه

كلية الهندسة

قسم هندسة المواصلات

# إستخدام صور الإستشعار عن بُعد فى الاستكشافات البترولية

رساله علميه مُقدمه من

**إيمـــــــــــــــان طه محمد محمود**

بكالوريوس هندسة المساحة – كلية الهندسة – جامعة بنها

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**جامعة الاسكندريه**

2014

## مُلخص الرساله


يُعتبر البترول من أهم الموارد الطبيعيه و من أهم العناصر التى تمثل قيمه اقتصاديه لاي دولة . و قد أصبح وجود البترول فى كل مكان شيئ لا غنى عنه لما له من استخداما ت متعدده فى كل مجالات الحياه. لذا أصبح الكشف و التنبأ بوجود البترول أمر مُكلف جداً مما يدفع معظم شركات البترول لإنفاق ملايين الدولارات سنويا للتنقيب عن وجود البترول فى مناطق معينه.

و كان مِنَ الضَّرورى إيجاد وسيله أقل فى التكلفة و أعلى فى الدقة فى الكشف عن البترول و تُعتبر صور الأقمار الصّنّاعية لها أهمية كبيرة في التنمية الاقتصادية وإدارة الموارد الطبيعية في أي بلد .لذلك، فمن المهم زيادة إستخدام صور الأقمار الصناعية لعملية التنقيب عن النفط في الوقت الحاضر.

وحيث أن المسح السيزمي أو الموجات الكهرومغناطيسيه هى أكثر الطرق انتشارا فى الكشف عن وجود البترول لكن نظرا للتكلفة المرتفعة و الدقة المنخفضة لهذه الطرق اصبح البحث عن بدائل أمر غايه في الأهميه.

و من مميزات استخدام المسح الجوى و الإستشعار عن بُعد فى الكشف عن البترول أنه يُغطى مساحه اكبر بالاضافه إلى إمكانيه الوصول الى المناطق صعبة التضاريس و المكتظه بالاشجار او المستنقعات كالغابات و غيرها و التى كان من المستحيل الوصول اليها بالطرق التقليديه.

عِلاوة على ذلك، قدم الجيل الجديد من صور الاستشعار عن بعد عالية الدقة والتقنيات الحديثة في معالجة الصور اتجاهاً جديداً في العثور على مؤشرات النفط على مستويات مختلفة وإنتاج الخرائط وتحديد مواقع الأجسام التي تنبئ بوجود البترول فى منطقه معينه.

الغرض من هذا البحث هو إدخال أساليب فعالة من حيث التكلفة لإيجاد مؤشرات النفط الحقيقيه في مرحلة الاستطلاع، ووضع أداة للمستخدم لاختيار صور الأقمار الصناعية المناسبة وفقا لشروط محددة. ويمتد هذا الغرض لدراسة تأثير العوامل المختلفة التي قد تؤثر على إحتمال وجود النفط خلال عملية البحث على النفط من الفضاء باستخدام صور الاقمار الصناعيه.

ويشمل هذا دراسة وتحليل المشاريع المختلفة التي تستخدم صور الأقمار الصناعية لإيجاد مؤشرات النفط في الظروف البيئية والطبوغرافية المختلفة لتغطية معظم الحالات الشائعة التي قد تحدث ولحل المشاكل الناجمة عن استخدام الطرق التقليدية الأخرى. أيضا قد اقْتُرحَ عمل استبيان لشركات النفط في القطاعات المختلفة للتعاون والربط بين البحث العلمي وصناعة النفط، ، وقد تم جمع النتائج وتحليلها لغرض تقييم قيمة استخدام صور الأقمار الصناعية للتنقيب عن النفط والحصول على خلفية عن مشاكل في التنقيب مصر.

لقد كانت النتائج واعدة، وقد تم أستحداث برنامج لإدارة البيانات المستخرجة من المشروعات المختلفه التى استخدمت الاستشعار عن بعد و جعلها دليل للمستخدم لتحديد صورة القمر الصناعي المناسبه.

و تشتمل الرسالة على خمسة فصول:

الفصل الاول : يشتمل على الجزء التمهيدي للرساله , فهو يقدم المشاكل المرتبطه باستخدام الطرق التقليدية فى الكشف عن وجود البترول و يقدم الخطوط العريضة التى سوف يُبنى عليها هذا البحث.

الفصل الثاني : يقدم الأبحاث السابقة حول استخدام بيانات الاستشعار عن بعد للتنقيب عن النفط ، ثم يصف مكونات نظم الاستشعار عن بعد مع التركيز على أساسيات عملية التفسير والعناصر المستخدمة فى تحليل صور الاقمار الصناعيه.

الفصل الثالث : يشتمل على تفاصيل الابحاث المختاره و التى تم التركيز عليها لشرح العناصر المستخدمه فى الكشف عن وجود البترول باستخدام صور الاقمار الصناعيه.

الفصل الرابع : يشتمل على الاستبيان الذى تم ارساله الى شركات الكشف عن البترول لمعرفة مدي معرفة حاجة سوق العمل لاستخدام صور الاستشعار عن بعد.

الفصل الخامس : الاستنتاجات والتوصيات، استنادا إلى النتائج التي تم الحصول عليها من تحليل الابحاث، و نتائج الاستبيان التى تم استقبالها من اكثر من مصدر.