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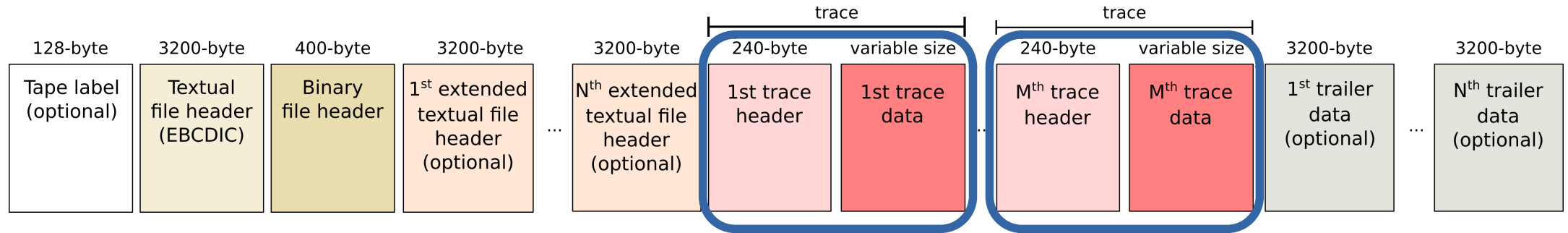
# **Seamless Translation of Modern File Formats to SEG-Y through the File System Interface**

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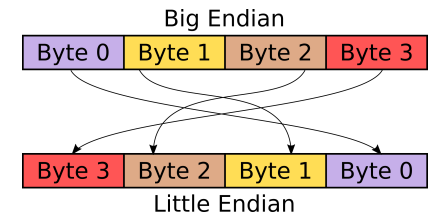
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SEG-Y is an industry standard that dates back to 1975



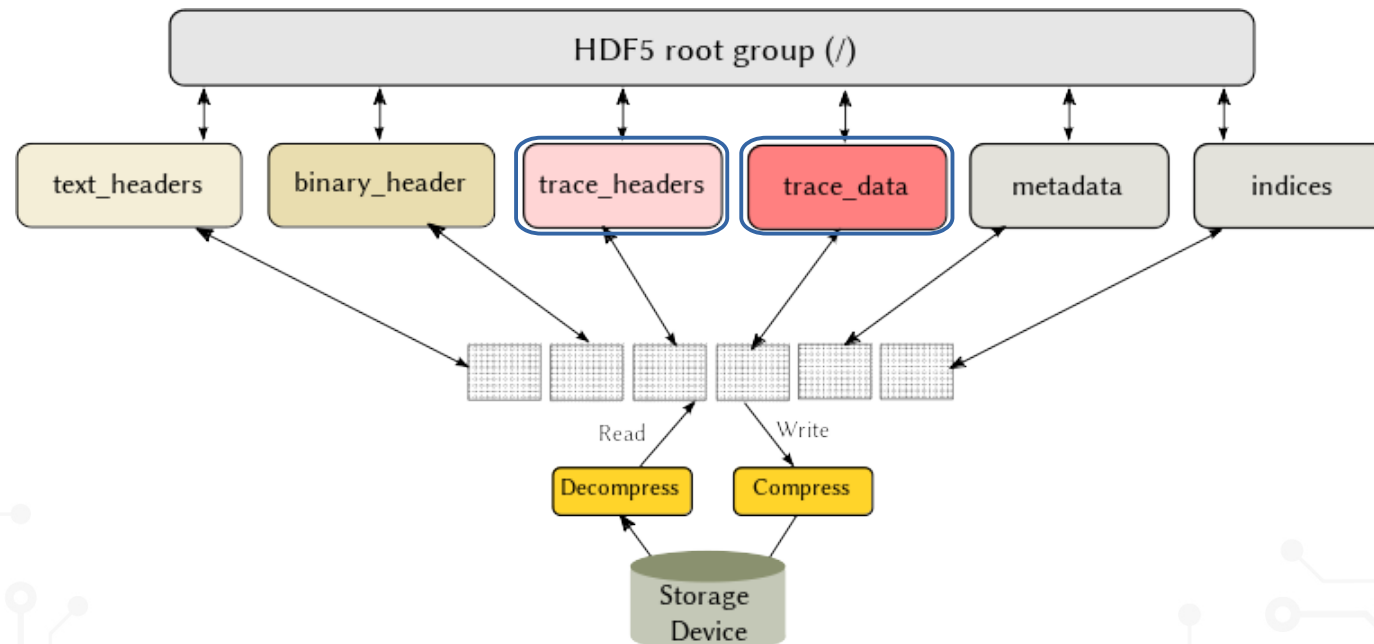
Even though it is widely adopted, it is inefficient in many ways:

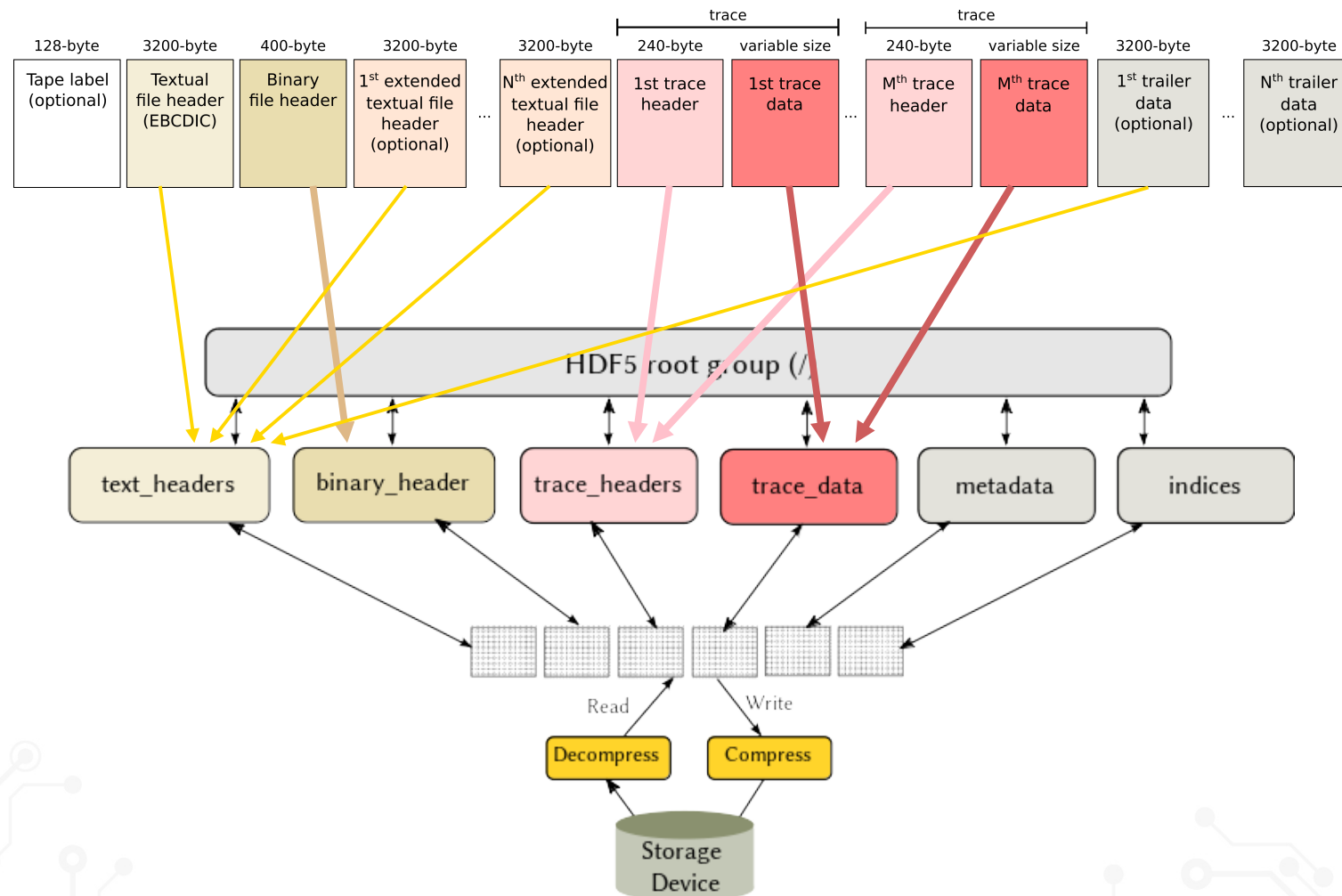
- Trace headers and data are interleaved on disk
- Big Endian byte ordering (prior to rev 2.0)
- No support for data compression
- No spatial indexes
- Important metadata are optional, thus are often filled up with zeros



## In-house seismic file format based on HDF5

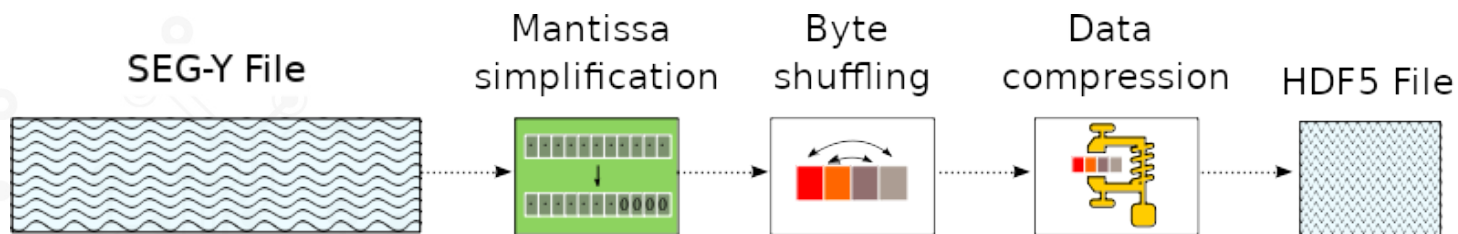
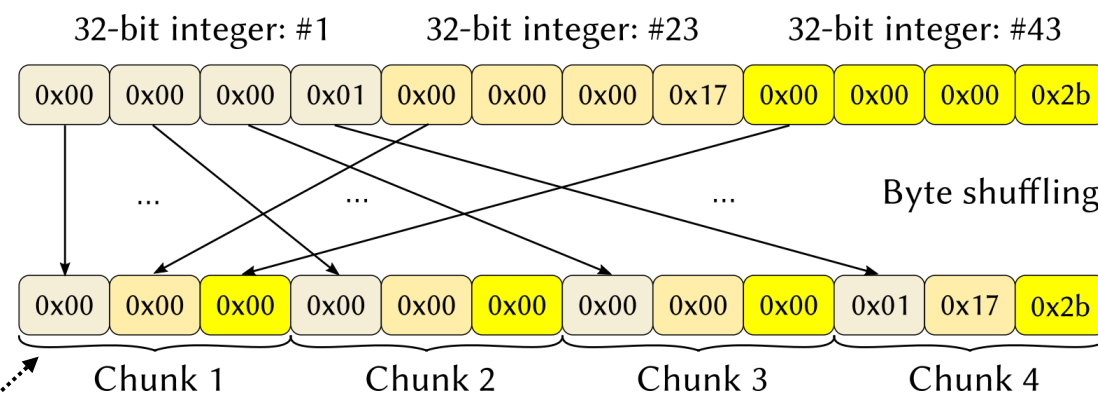
- 1:1 mapping to SEG-Y (both datasets and metadata)
- Traces are stored contiguously on disk on fixed-sized blocks
- Supports optional indexing of metadata fields and compression



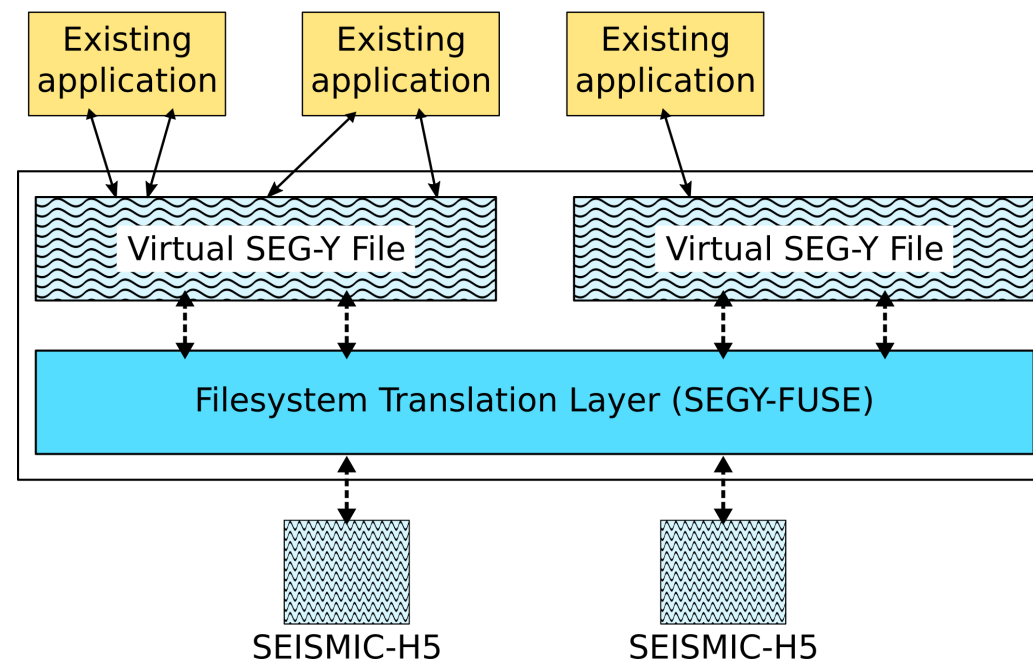


### Transformation pipeline (optional steps):

- Reduction of floating point precision
- Byte/Bit shuffling
- Compression of traces and headers
- Parallel I/O



- Disguises SEISMIC-H5 files as SEG-Y
- We know the original SEG-Y file size and the size of each structure, so mapping SEG-Y ↔ SEISMIC-H5 is done in constant time
- Legacy programs are made consumers of a modern file format with no change to their code



- *SEISMIC-H5 is very efficient*

Reading mode	File size	Time (seconds)	Observations
SEG-Y	5.8 GB	$7.6 \pm 0.9$	—
Compressed SEG-Y (LZ4)	5.7 GB	$23.0 \pm 1.45$	3x slower
SeismicH5 (LZ4)	5.1 GB	$0.27 \pm 0.06$	3% of original time
SEG-Y-FUSE (LZ4)	5.1 GB	$6.75 \pm 0.66$	Faster than original

*I/O over virtualized SEG-Y is faster than over the original file*



**Thank you**

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