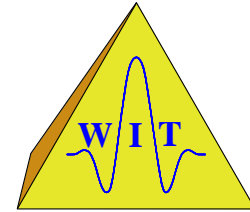


**Geophysical Institute
University of Karlsruhe**



New advances in the Common-Reflection-Surface Stack

Jürgen Mann, Steffen Bergler,
German Höcht, and Peter Hubral*



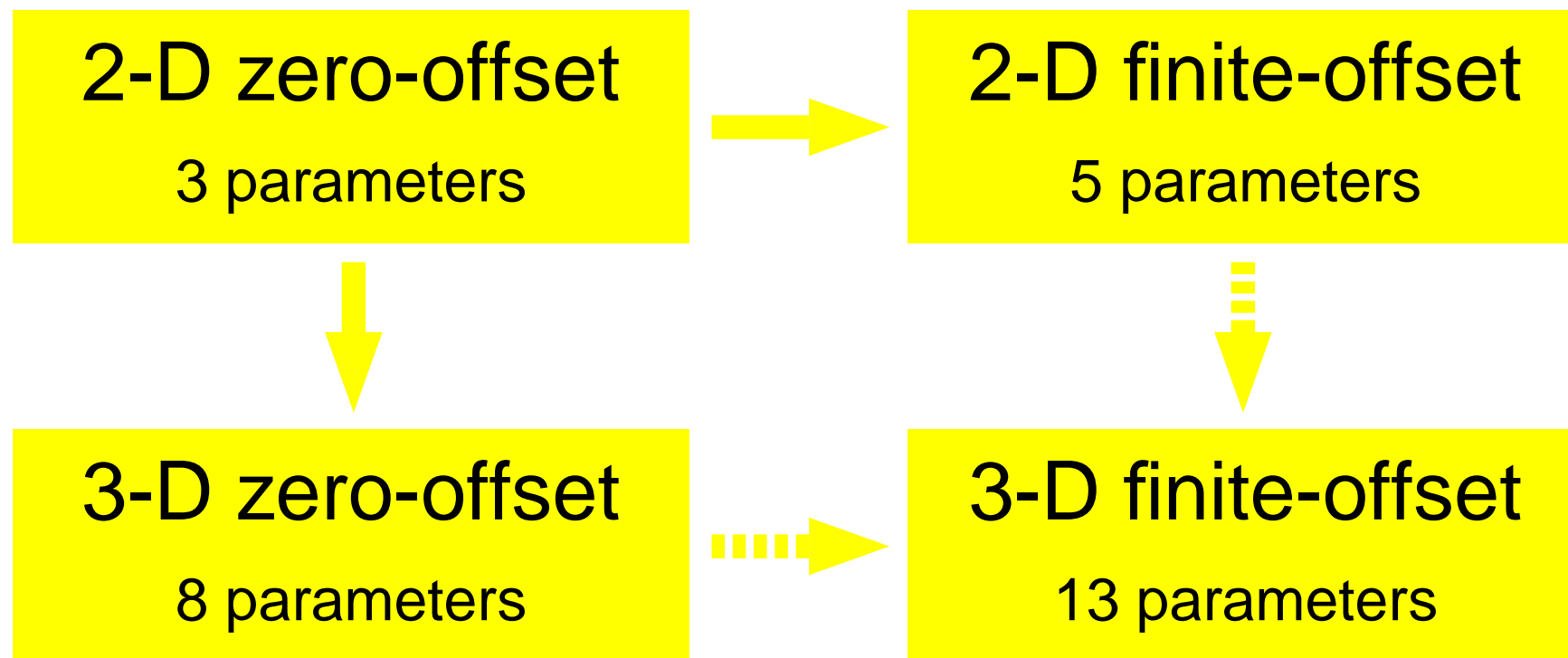
Overview

- Introduction
- 2-D examples
- Applications of the CRS attributes
 - stacking velocity
 - true amplitude analysis
 - model independent time migration
 - wavefield separation
- Conclusions

**Can there be
anything better than
Pre-stack depth migration
or
NMO/DMO/Stack ?**

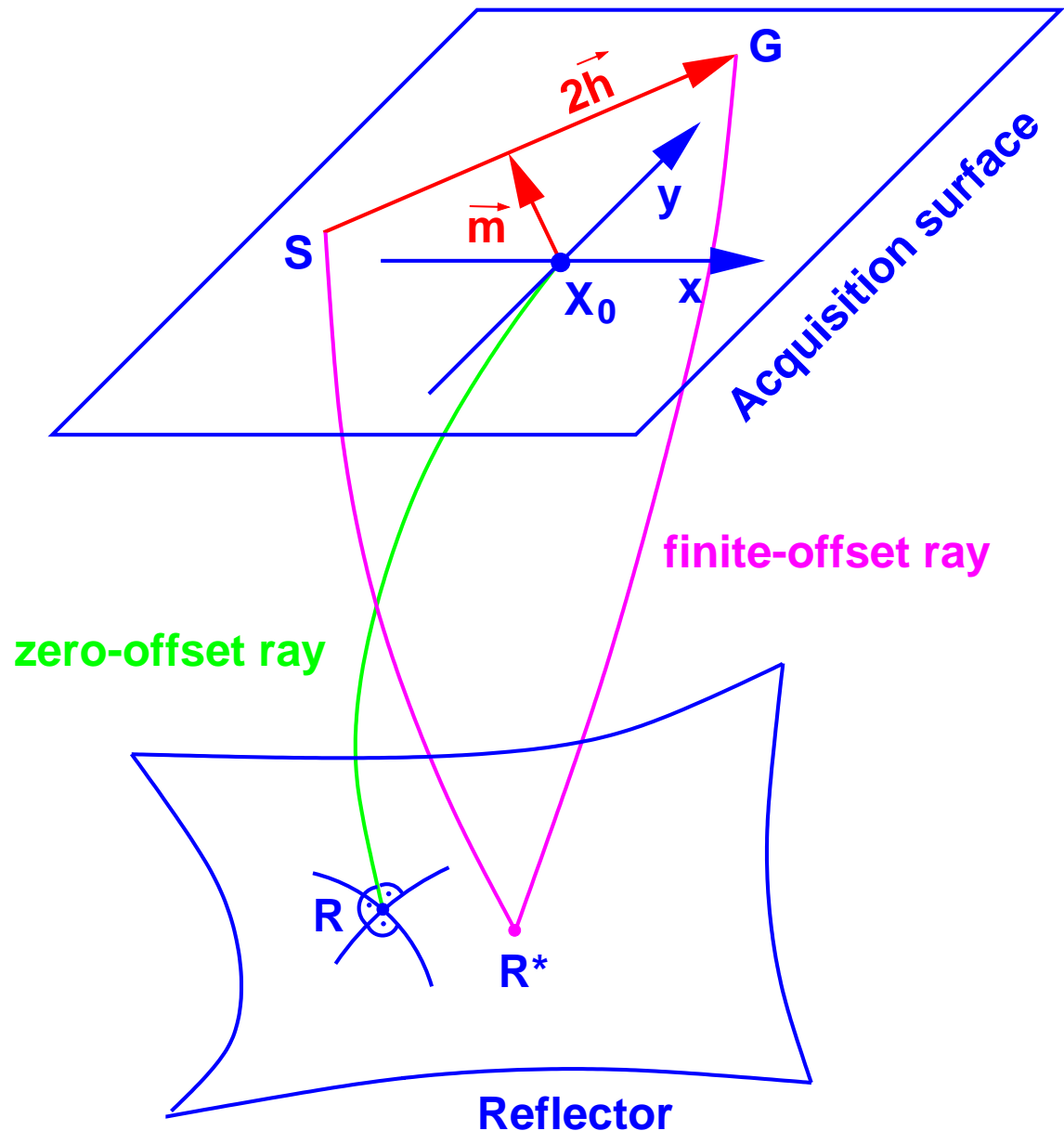
Development of the CRS stack method

Multi-parameter moveout operators
for model independent stacking



Arbitrary acquisition configuration

$$\vec{h} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} x_G - x_S \\ y_G - y_S \end{pmatrix}$$
$$\vec{m} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} x_G + x_S \\ y_G + y_S \end{pmatrix}$$



CRS stacking operators for zero-offset

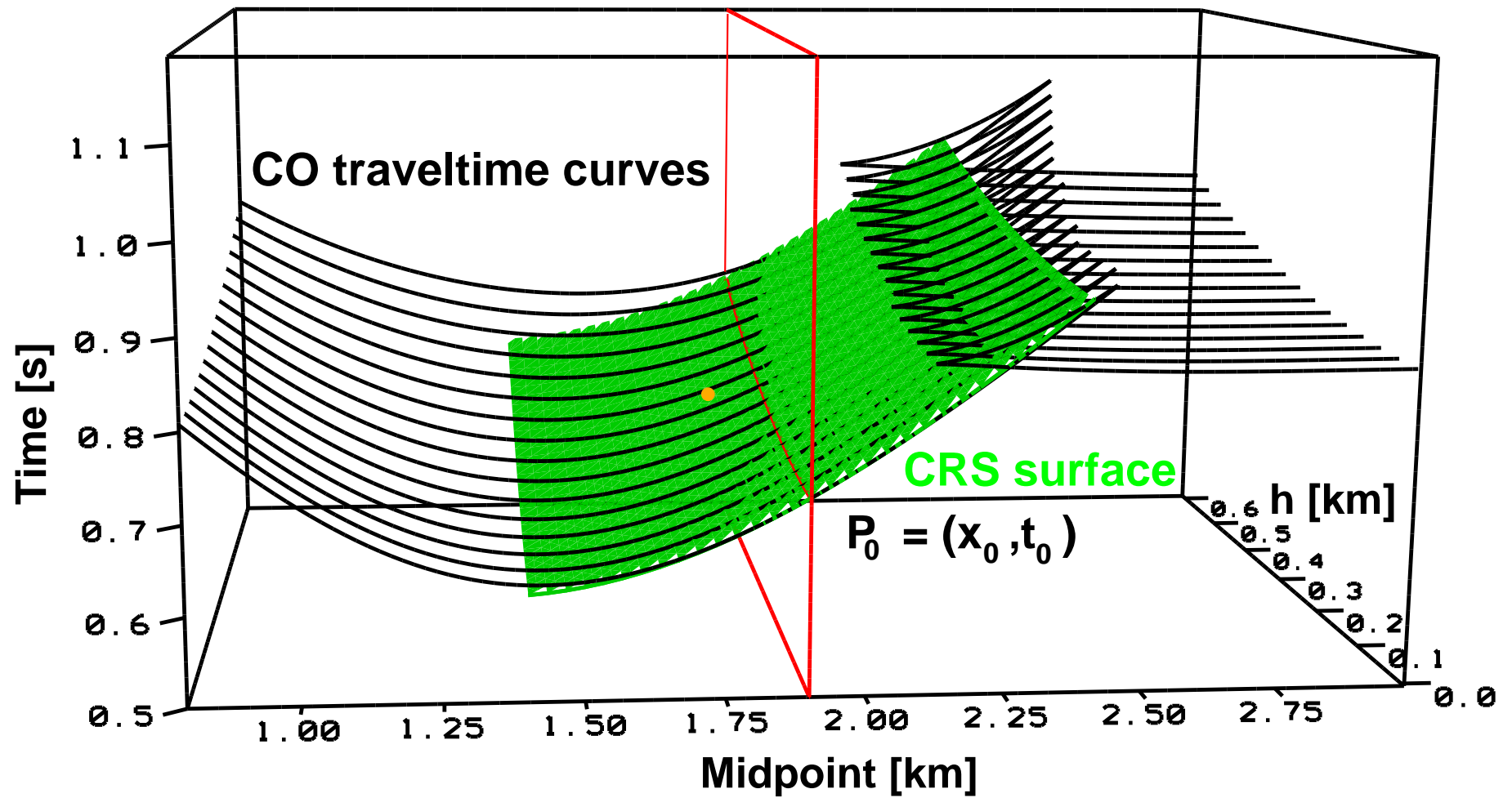
3-D case:

$$t_{hyp}^2 = \left(t_0 - \frac{2}{v_0} \vec{c} \cdot \vec{m} \right)^2 + \frac{2t_0}{v_0} \left(\vec{m}^T \underline{A} \vec{m} + \vec{h}^T \underline{B} \vec{h} \right)$$

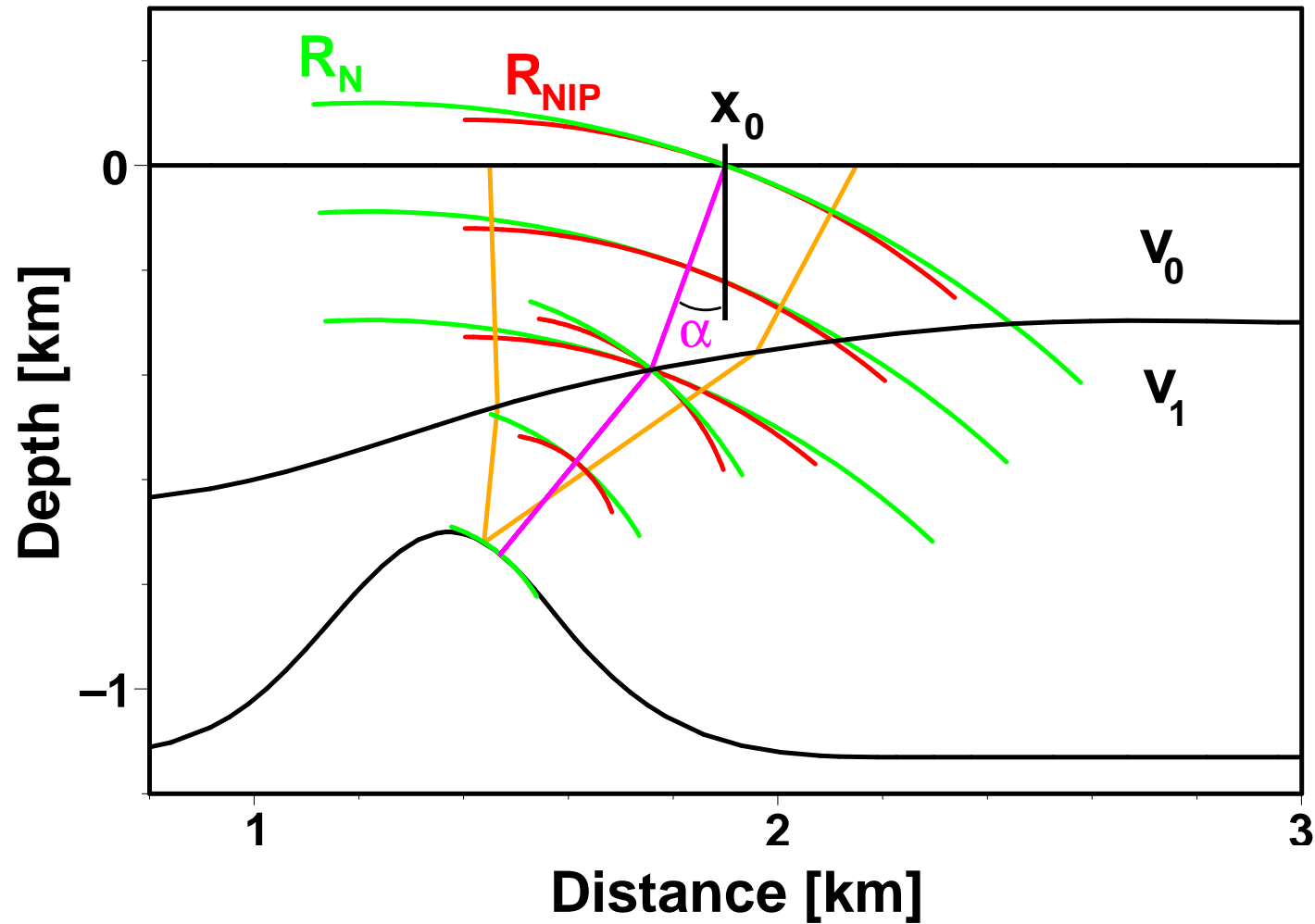
2-D case:

$$t_{hyp}^2 = \left(t_0 - \frac{2 \sin \alpha}{v_0} m \right)^2 + \frac{2t_0 \cos^2 \alpha}{v_0} \left(\frac{m^2}{R_N} + \frac{h^2}{R_{NIP}} \right)$$

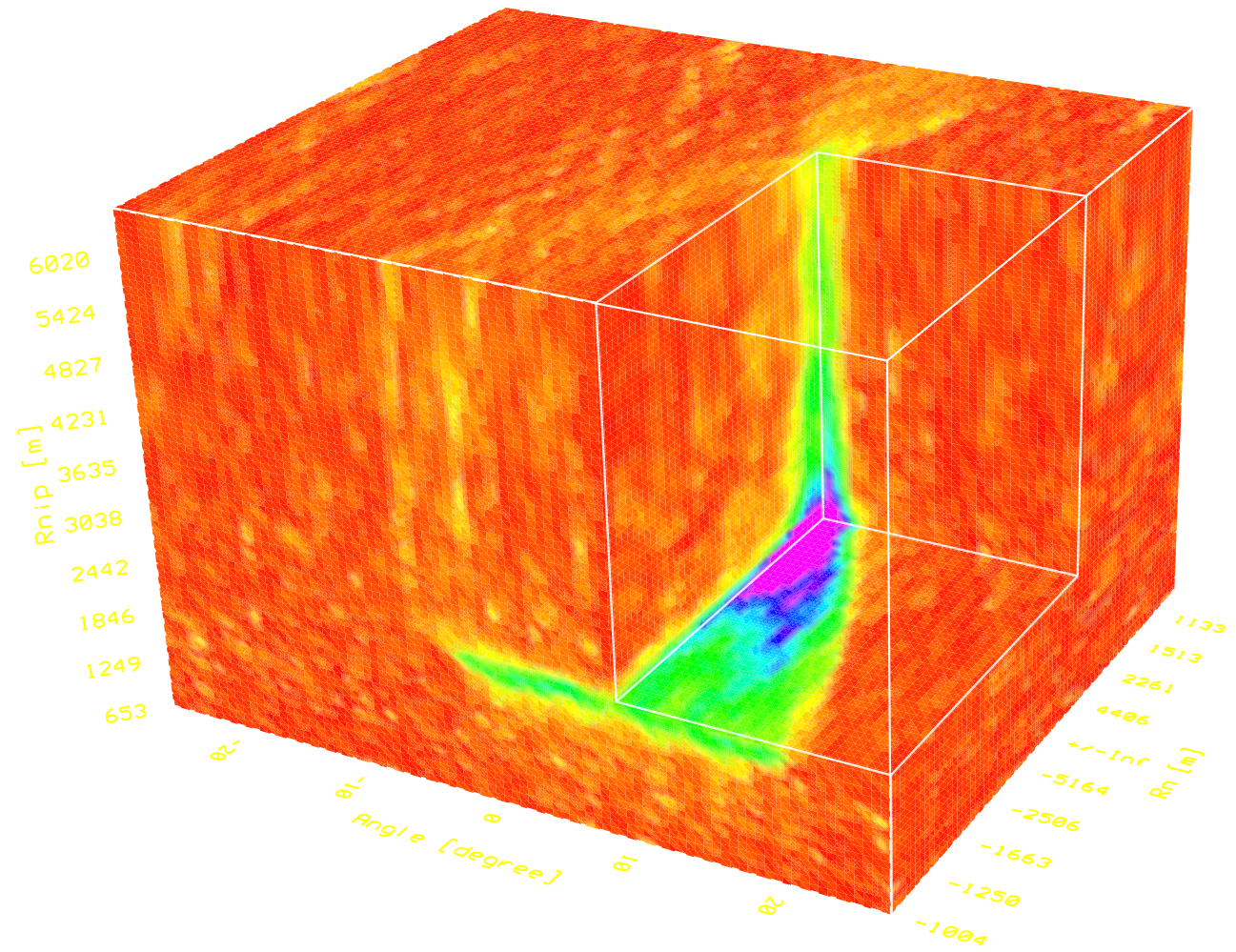
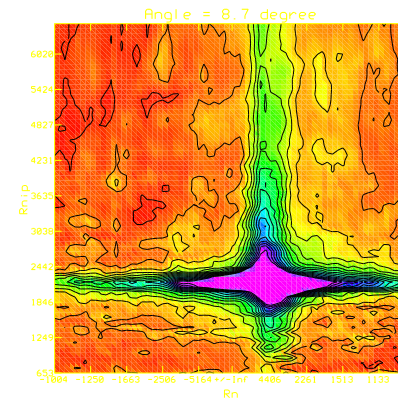
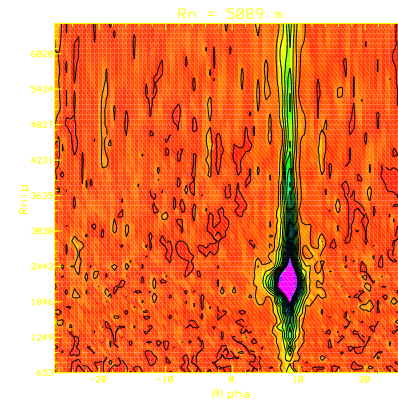
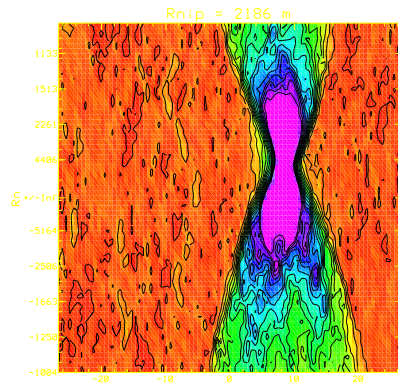
2-D zero-offset case



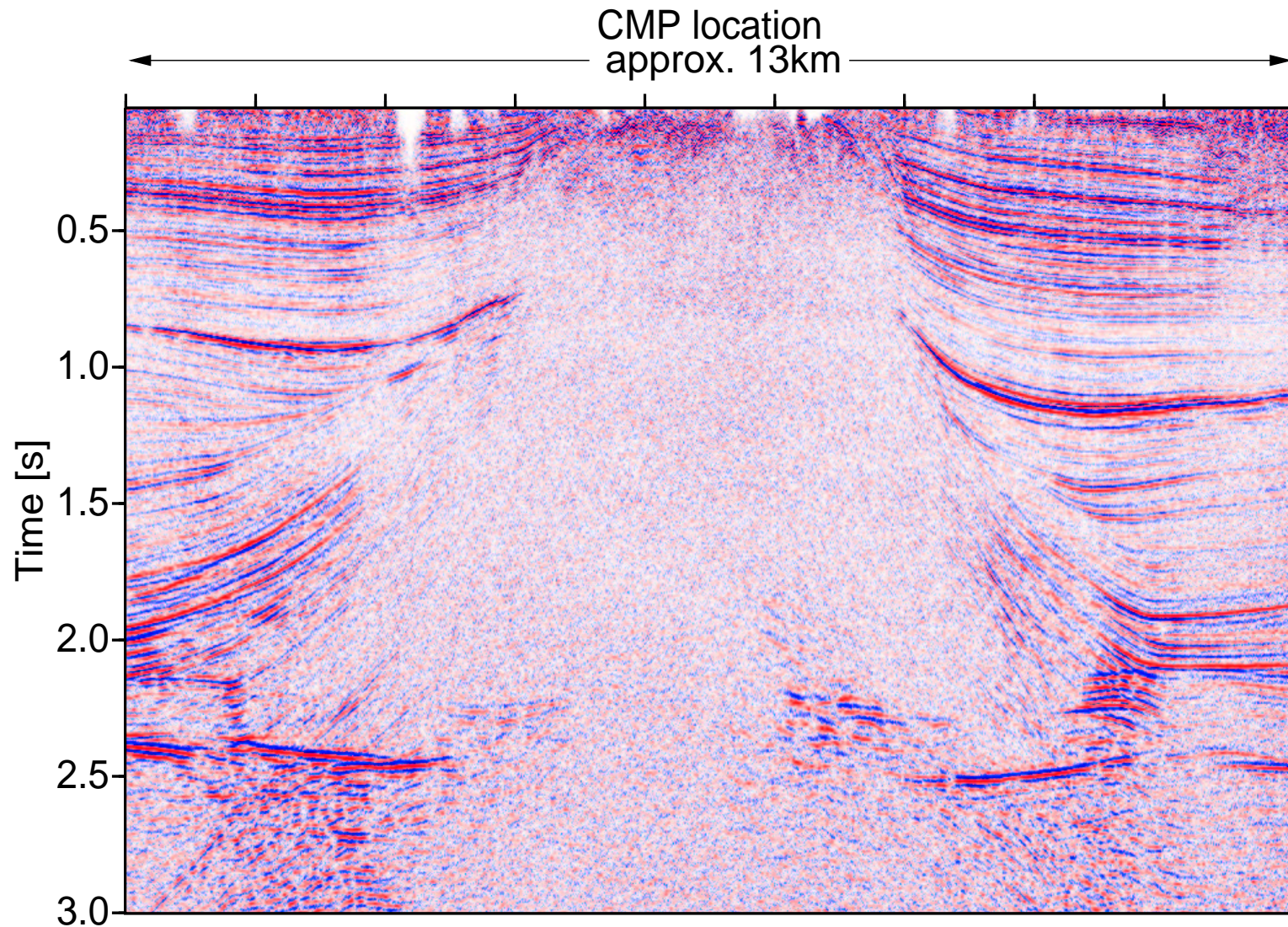
2-D zero-offset case



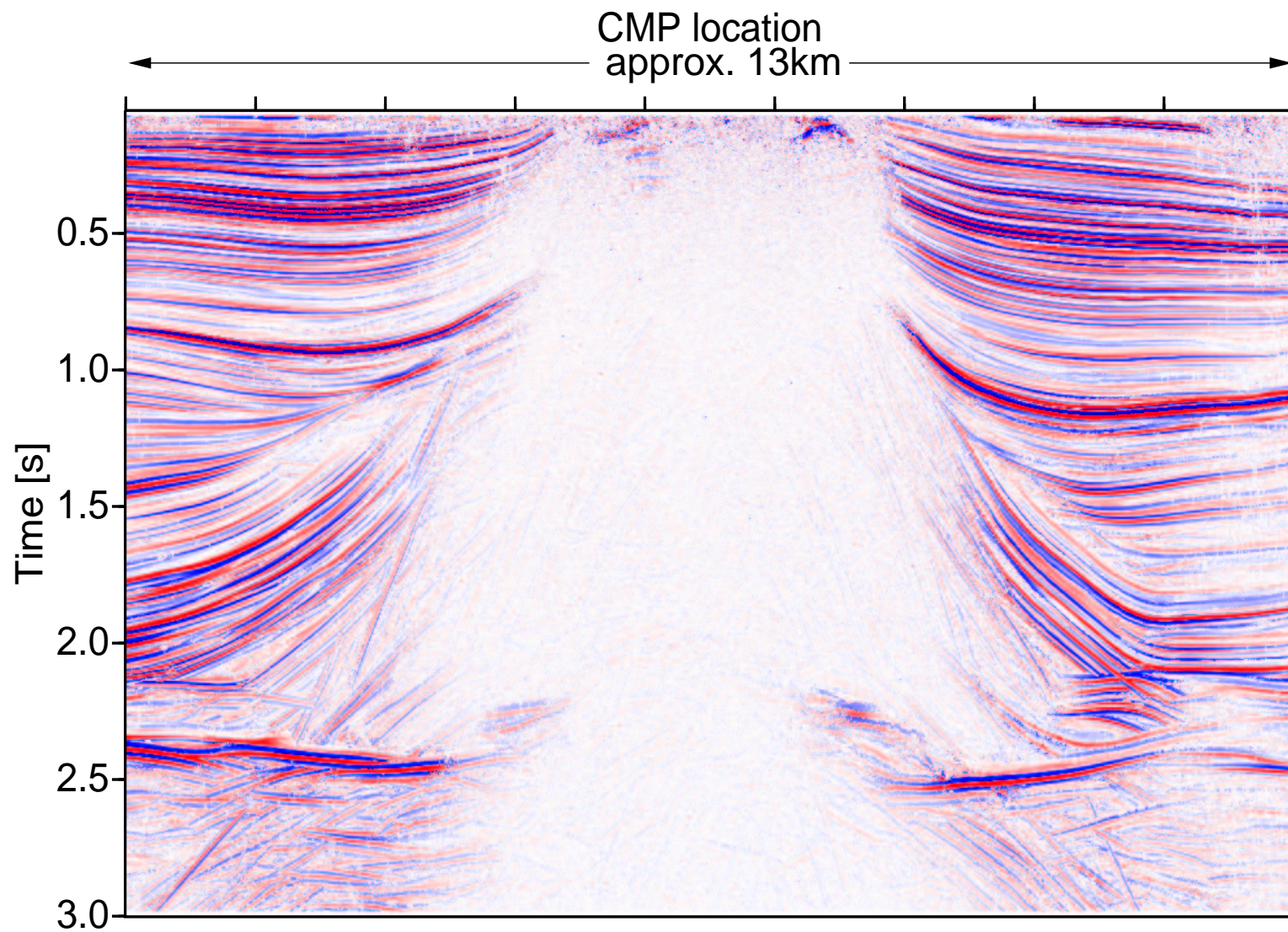
Coherence in the attribute domain



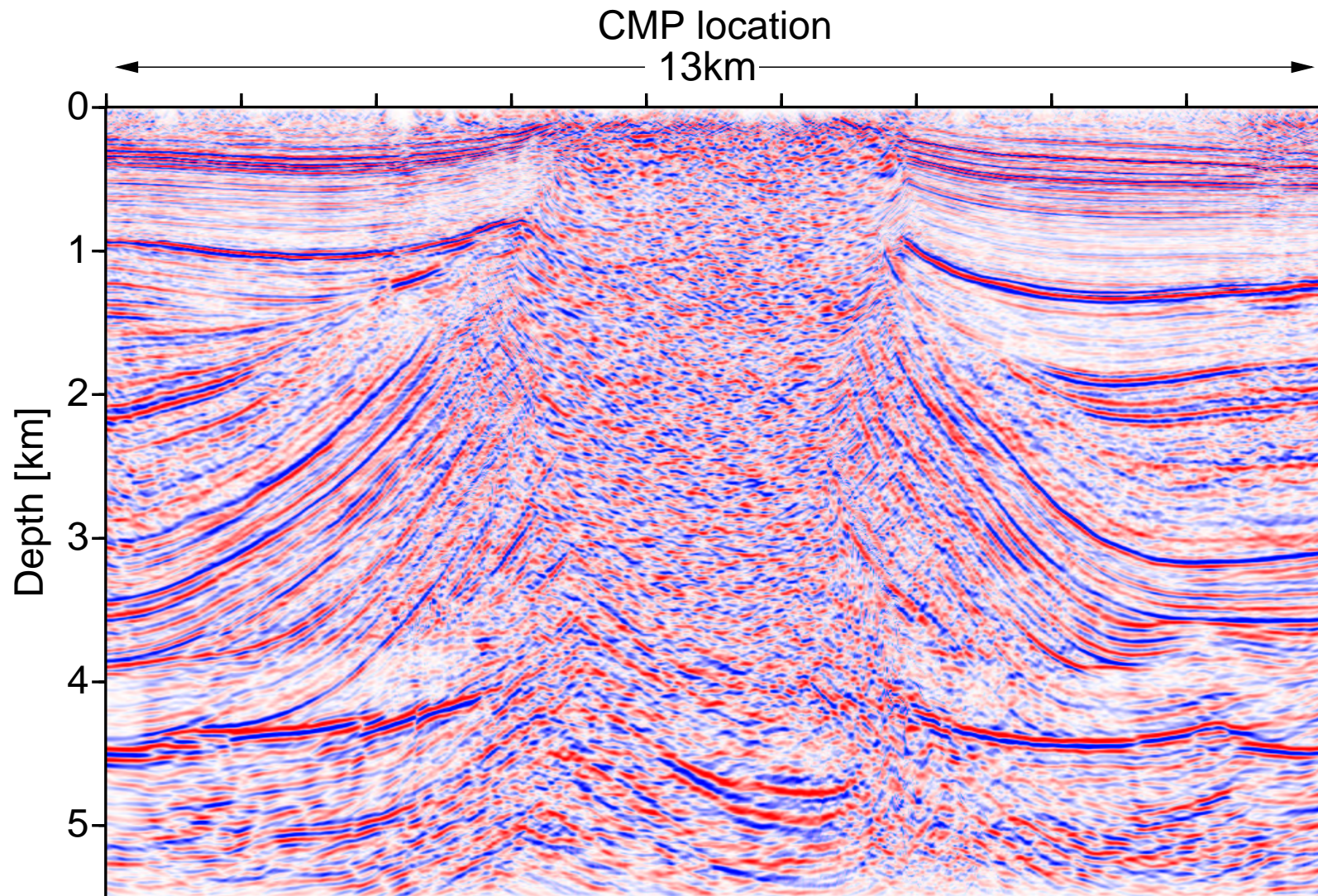
Result of NMO/DMO/Stack



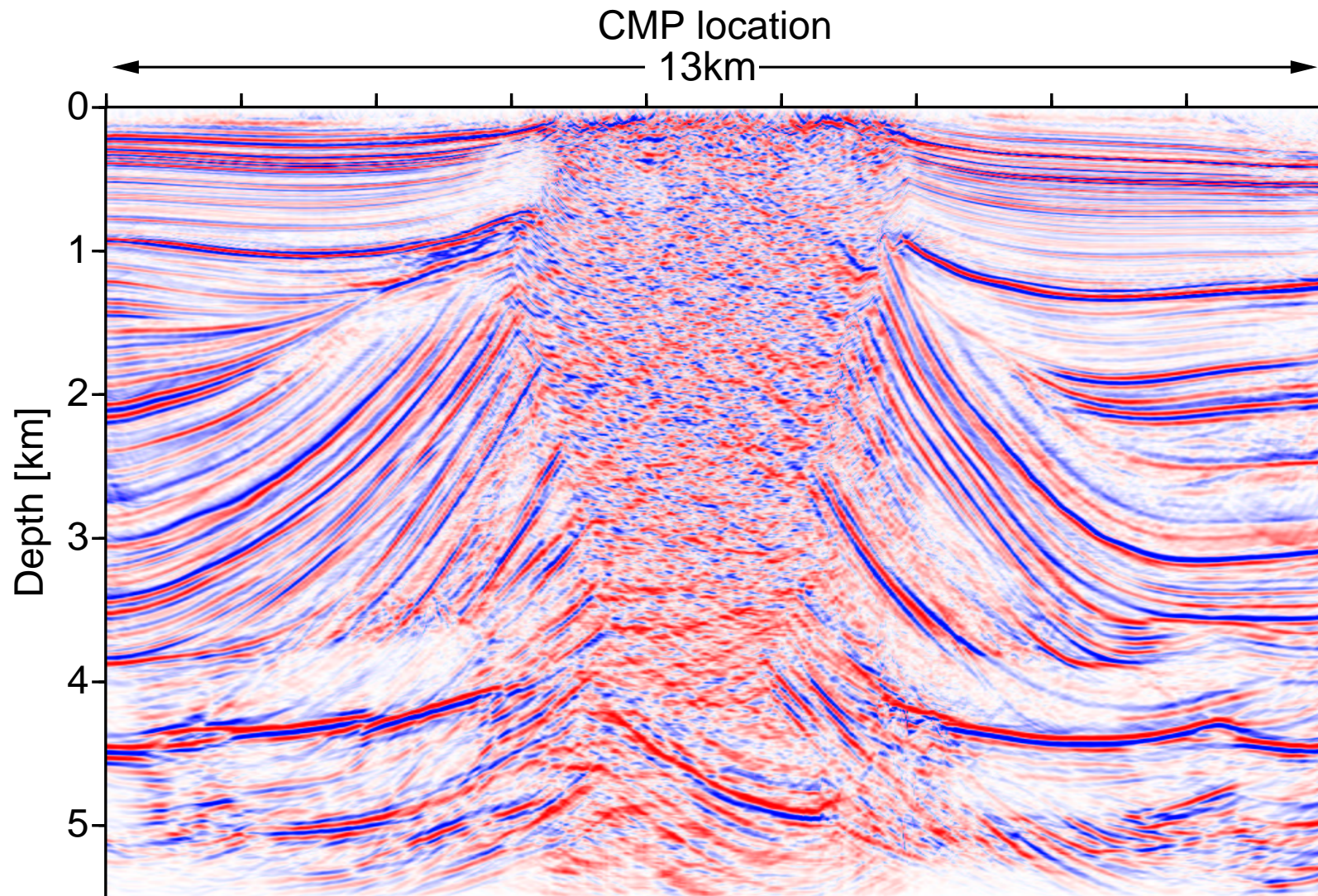
Result of CRS stack



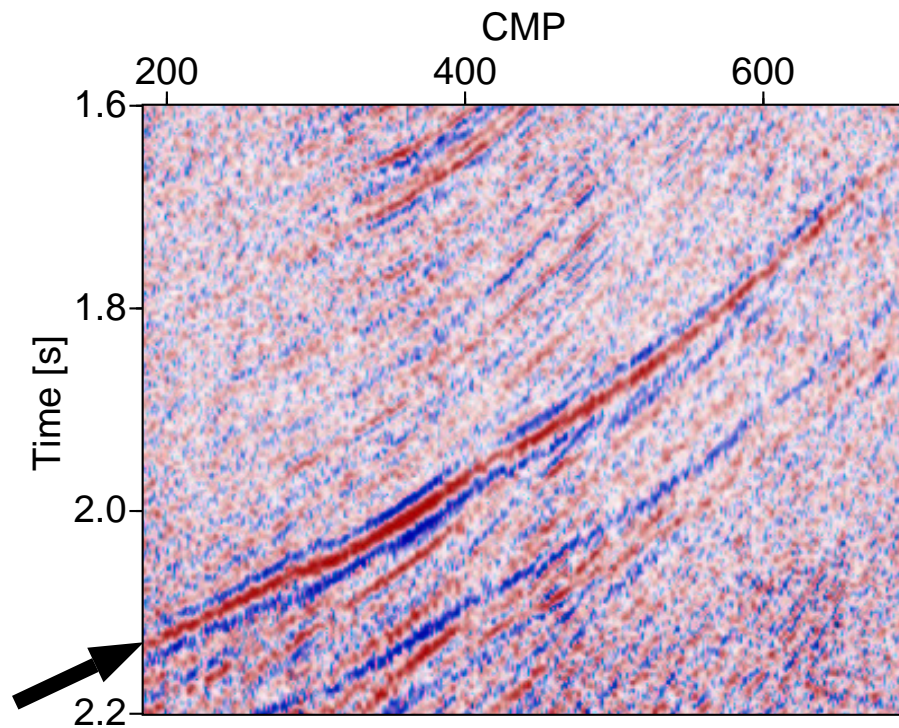
Depth migration of NMO/DMO/Stack



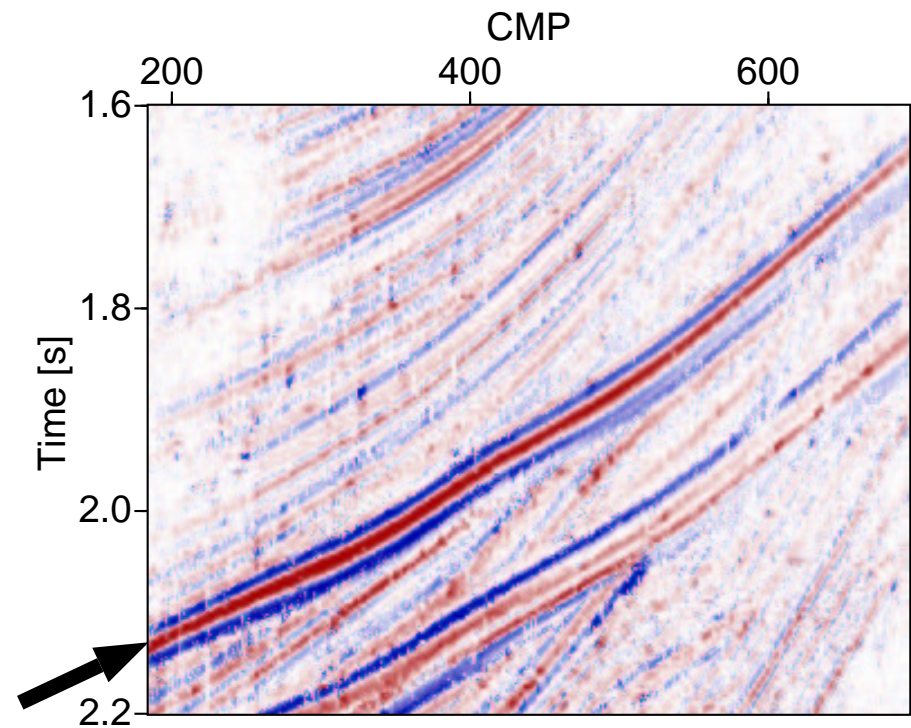
Depth migration of CRS stack



Applications of the attributes

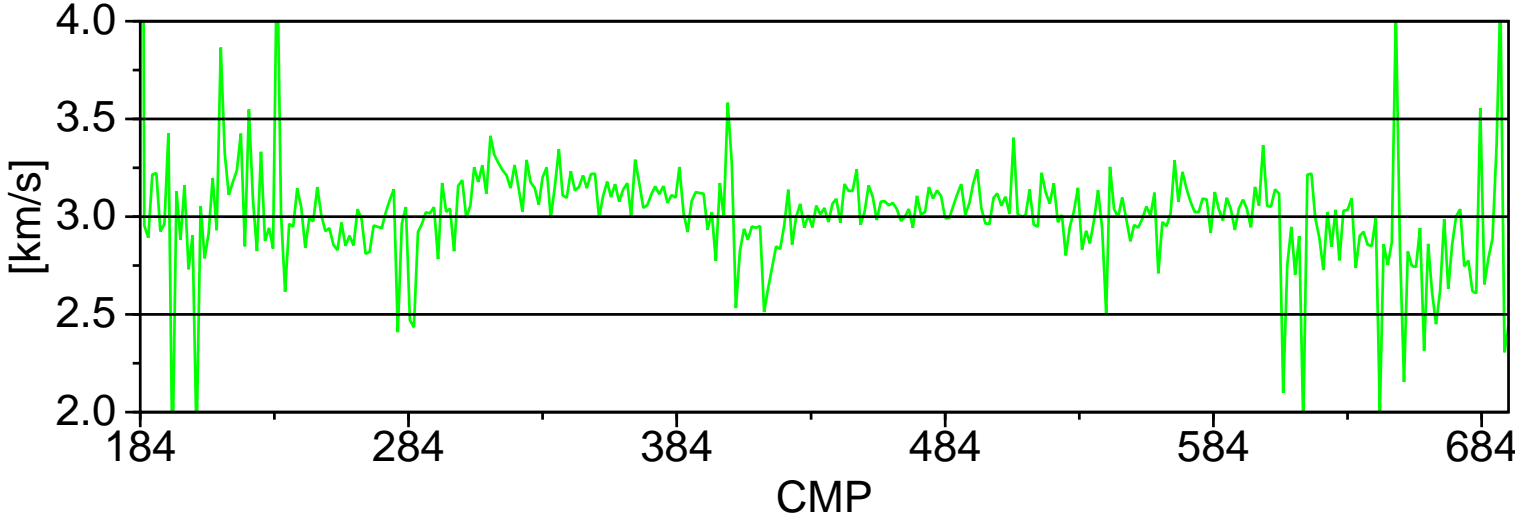


CMP stacked section

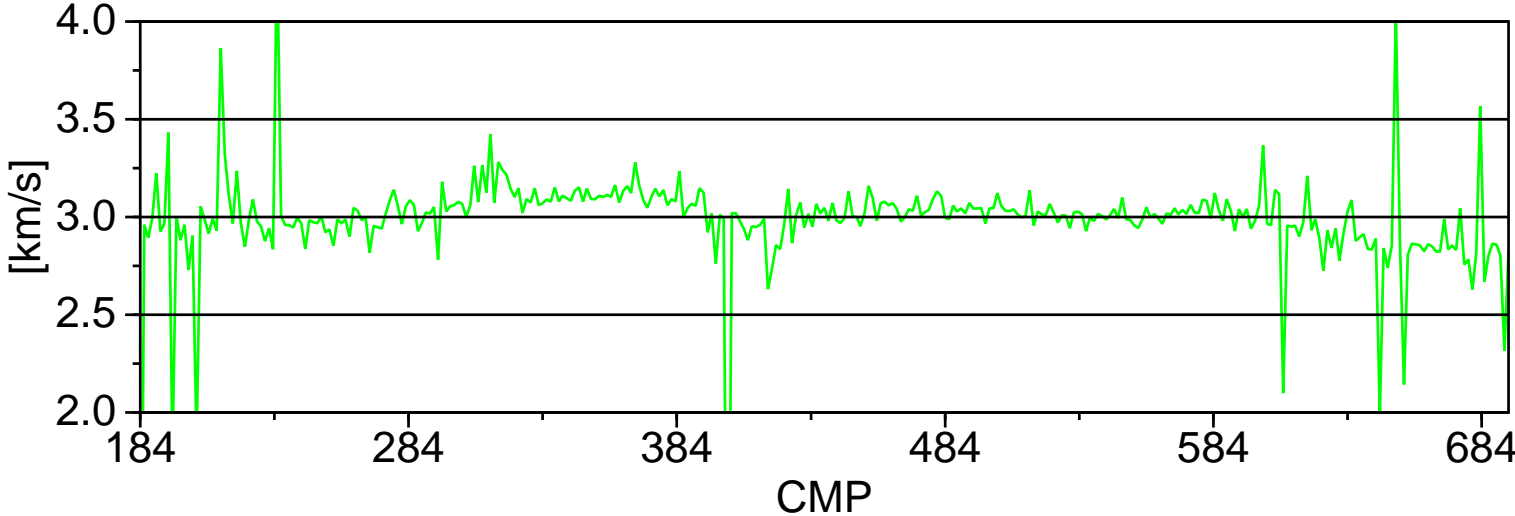


CRS stacked section

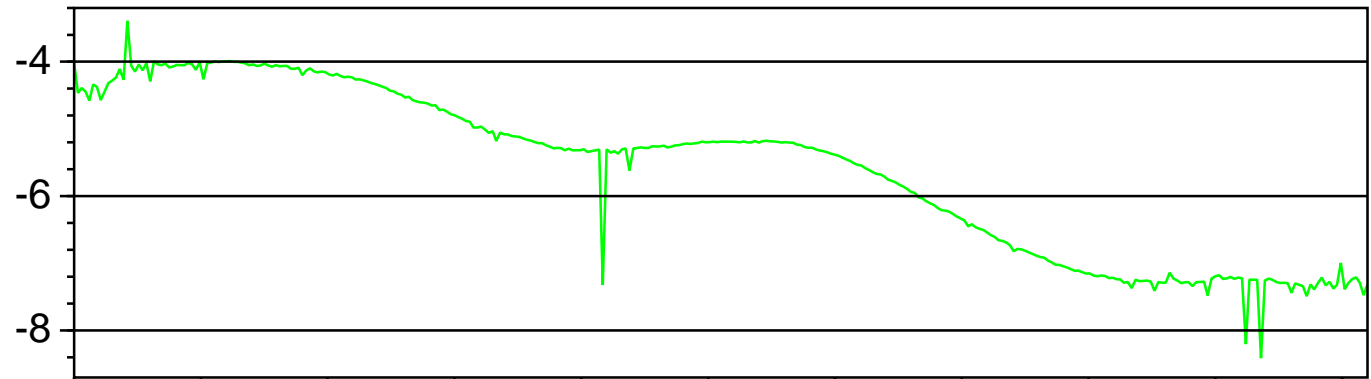
CMP NMO velocity



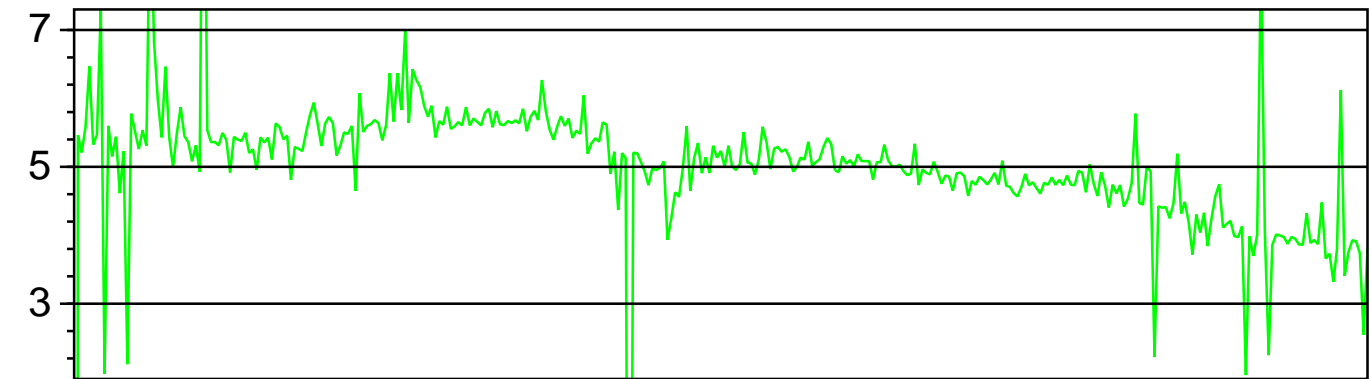
CRS NMO velocity



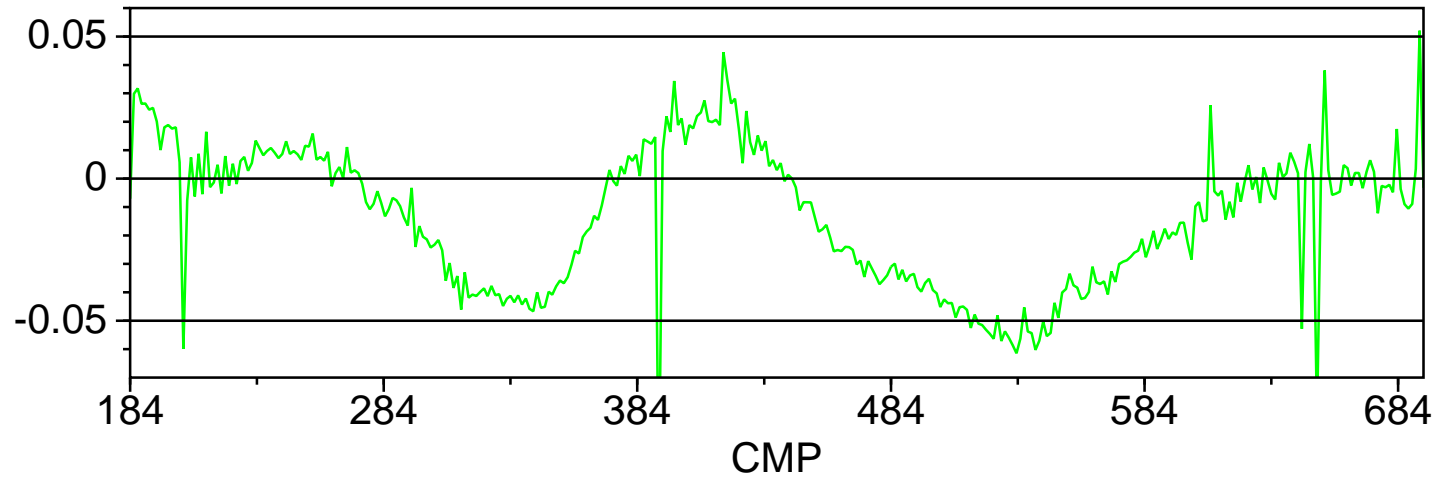
Emergence
angle [°]



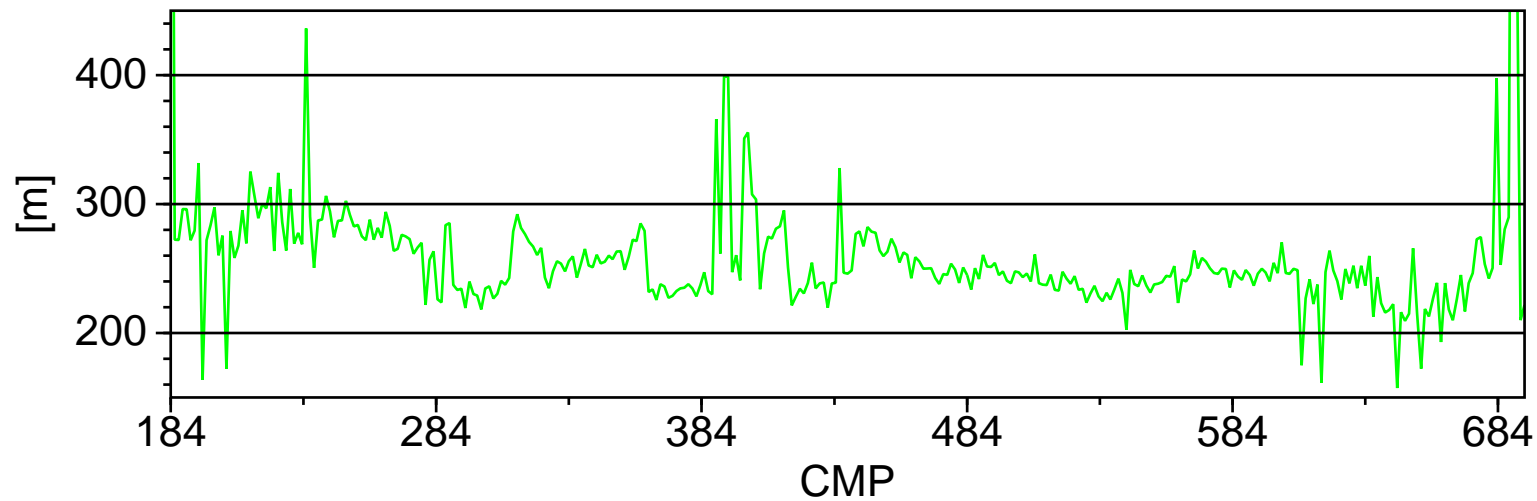
Radius of NIP
wave [km]



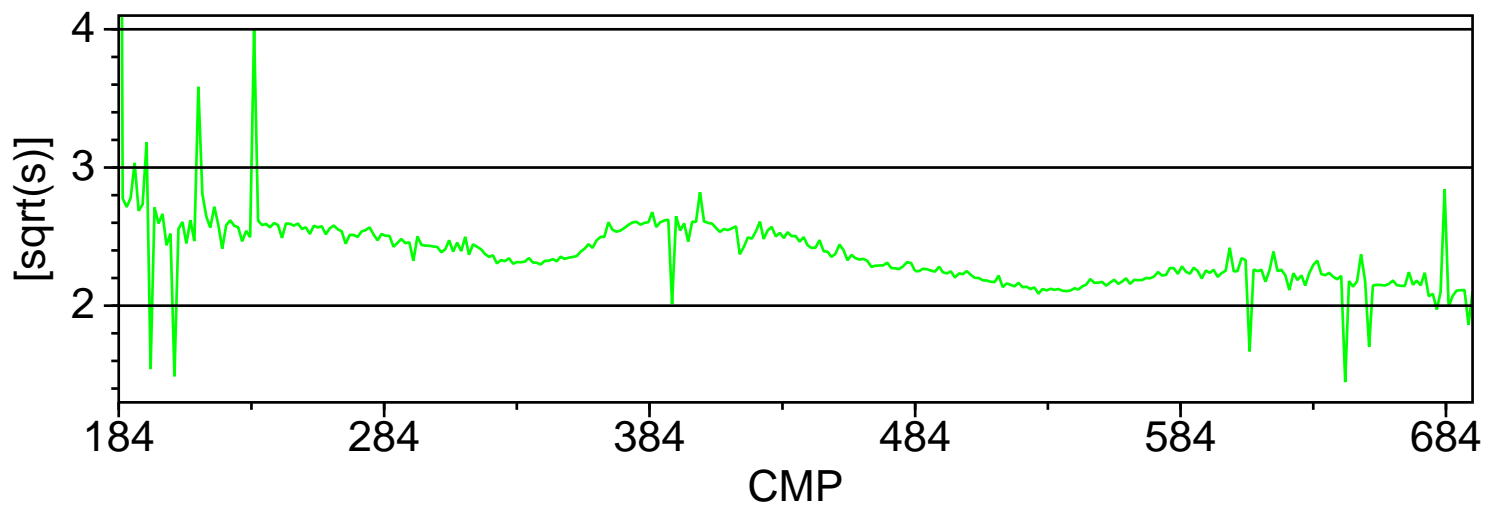
Curvature of
normal wave
[1/km]



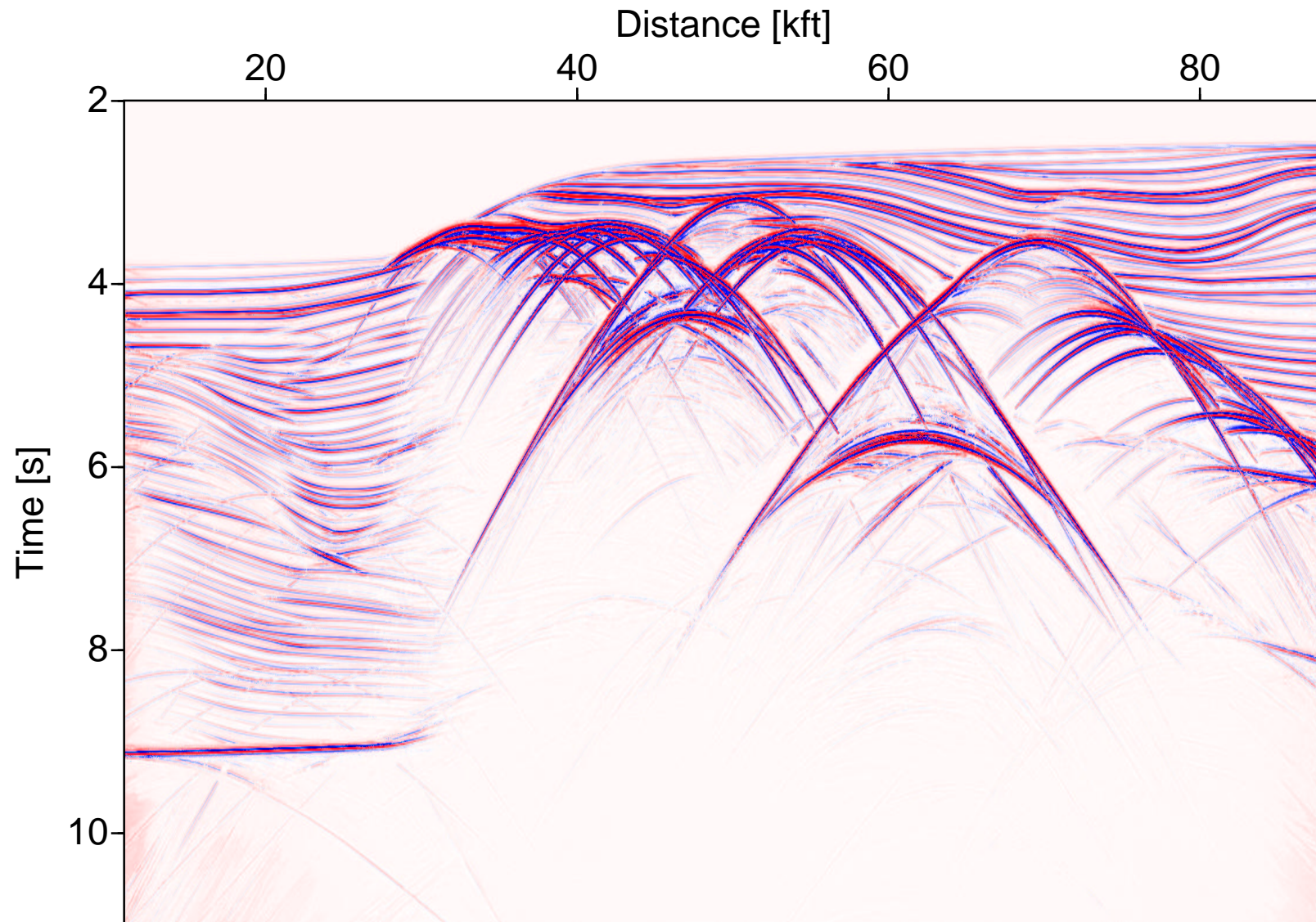
Projected Fresnel zone



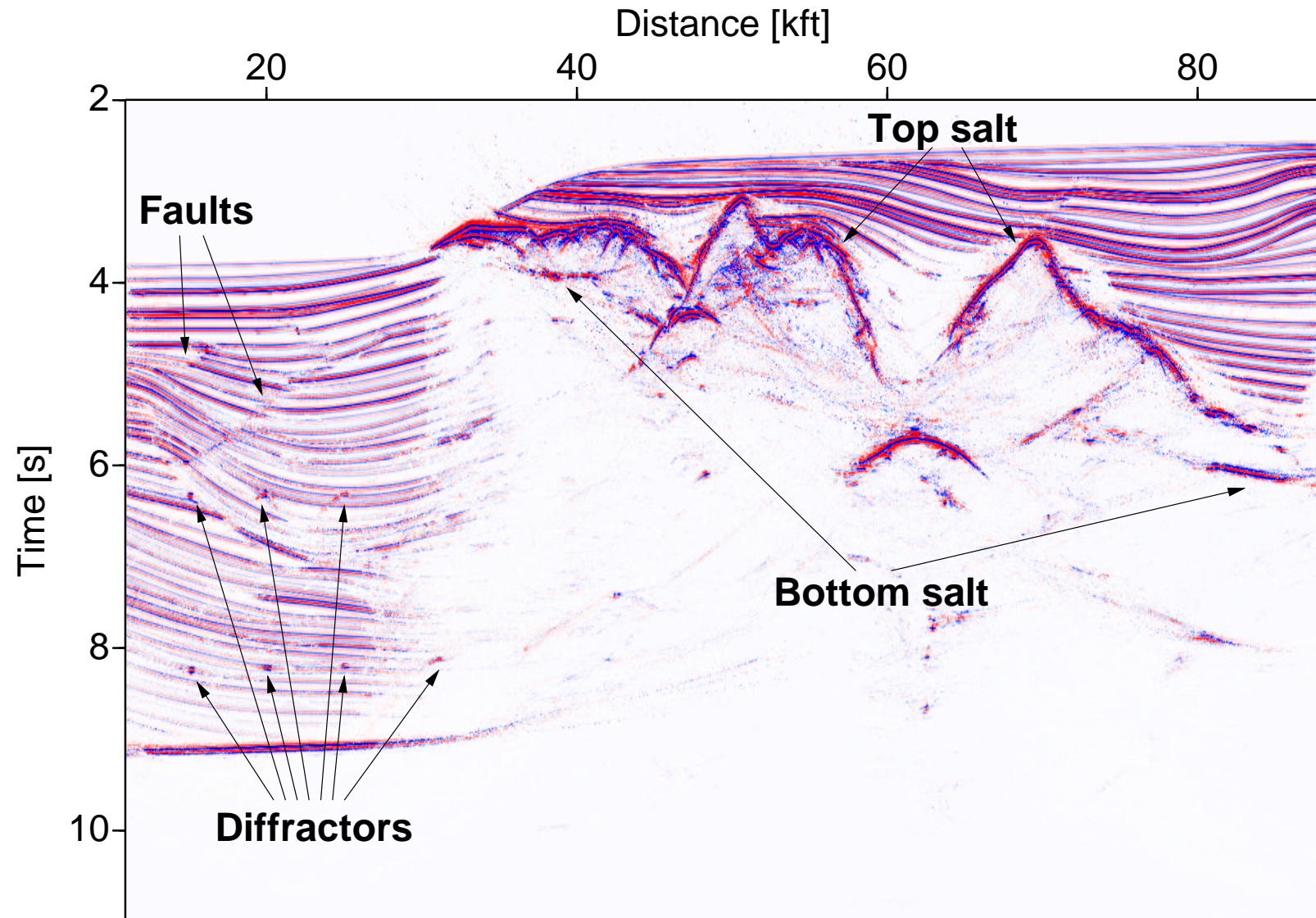
Normalized in-plane geometrical spreading



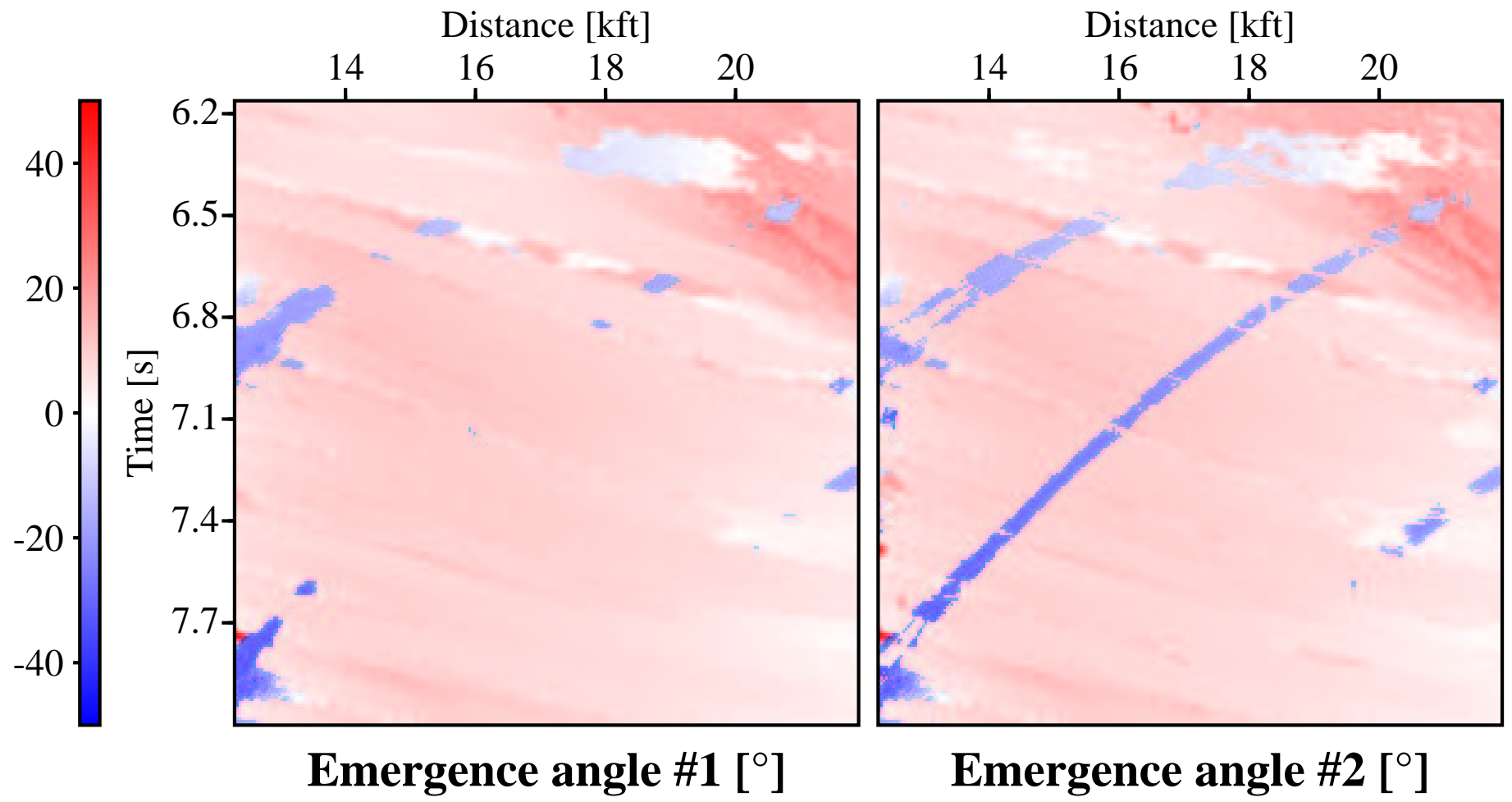
Sigsbee 2A data: CRS stacked section



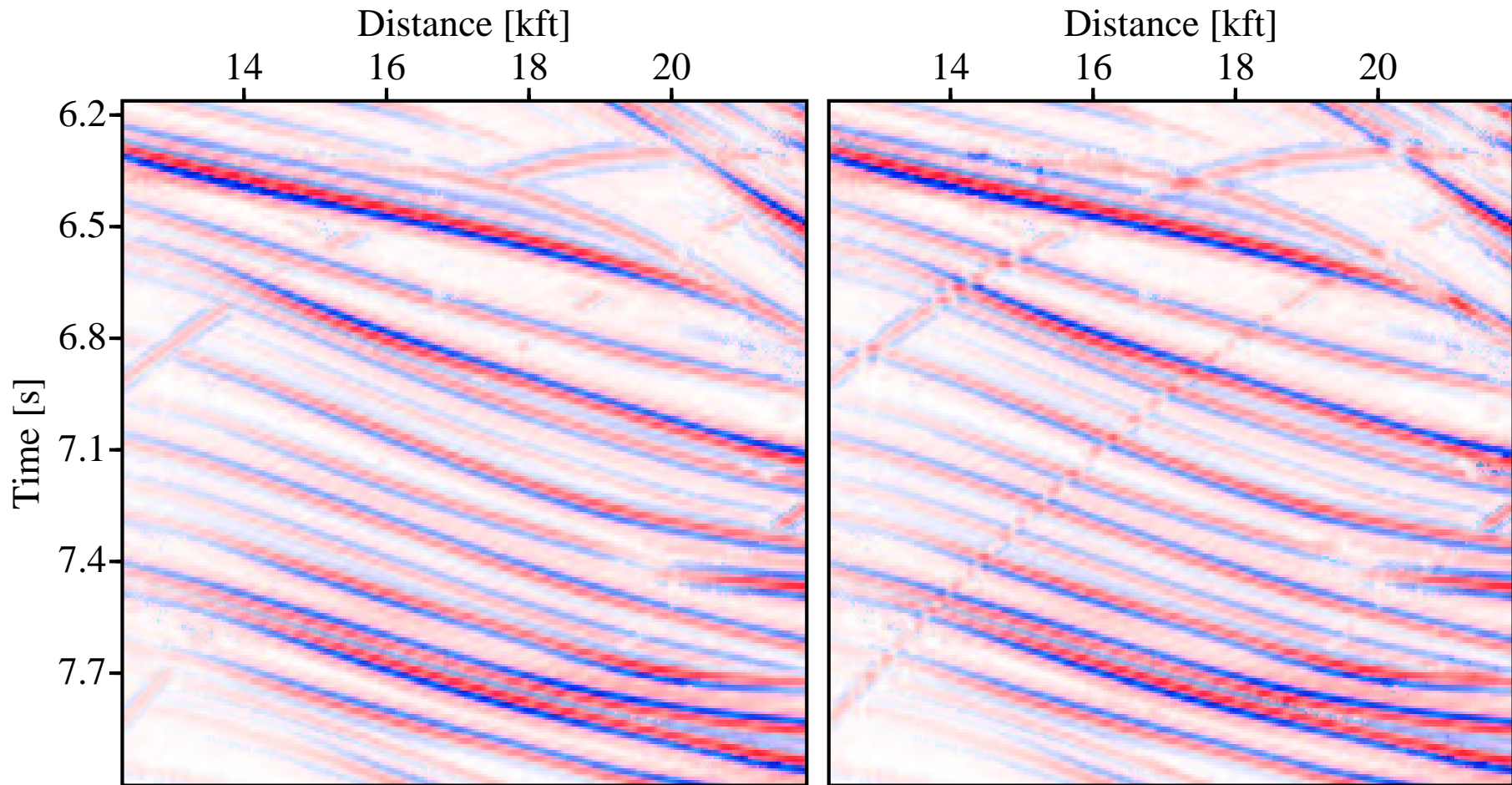
Model independent time migration



Wavefield separation



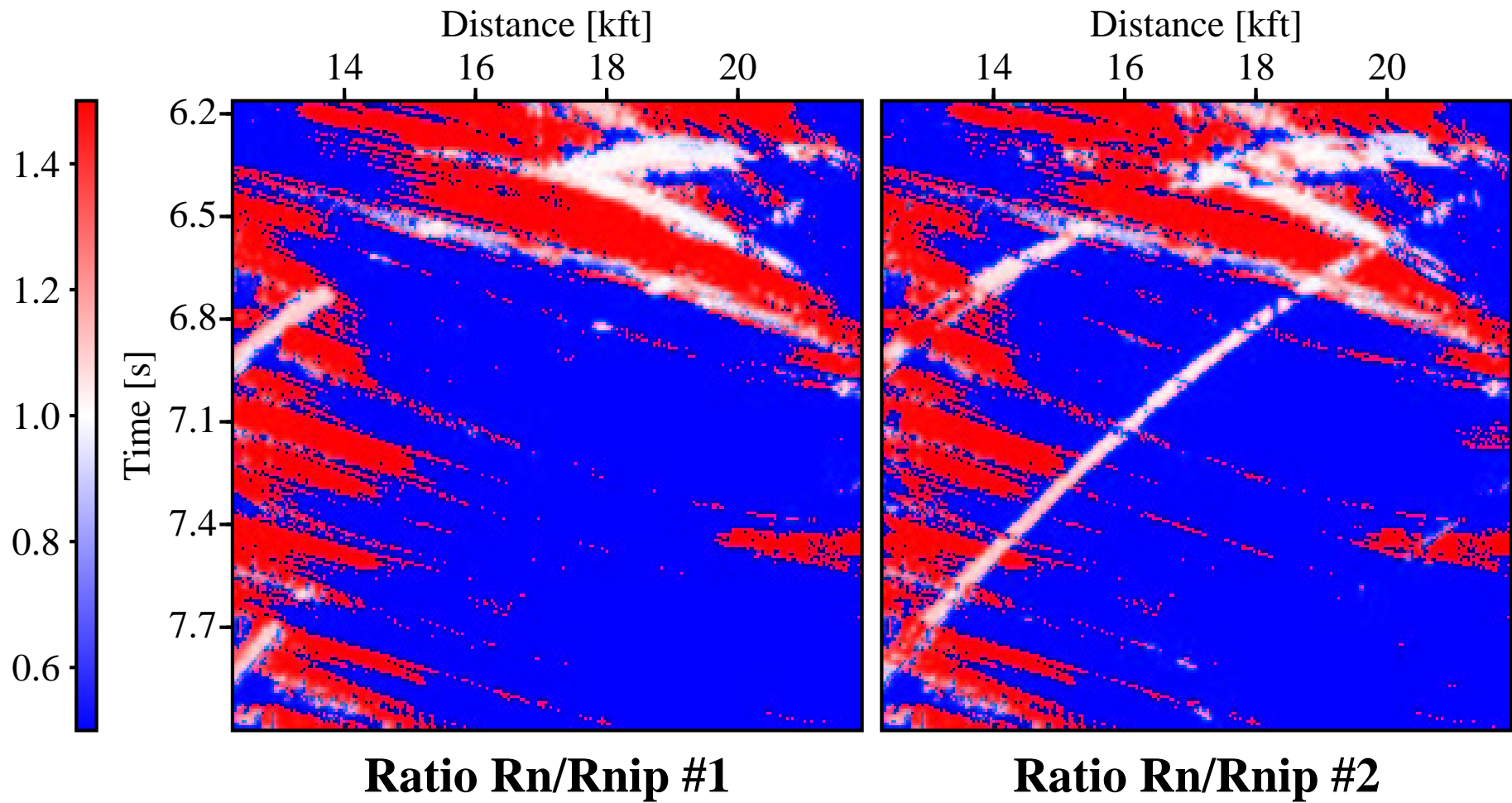
Conflicting dip handling



Pragmatic CRS stack

Extended CRS stack

Wavefield separation



Conclusions (I)

CRS stacked section:

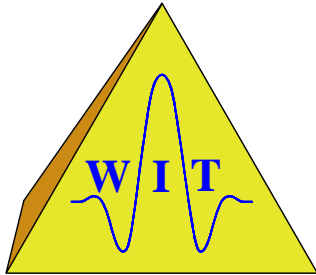
- completely data-driven method
- high signal-to-noise ratio
- high vertical resolution
- increased continuity of events

Conclusions (II)

Kinematic wavefield attributes:

- more accurate stacking velocity
- projected Fresnel zone for parsimonious migration
- geometrical spreading factor for
 - natural gain functions
 - true amplitude analysis
- model-independent time migration and inversion
- wavefield separation

Acknowledgments



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