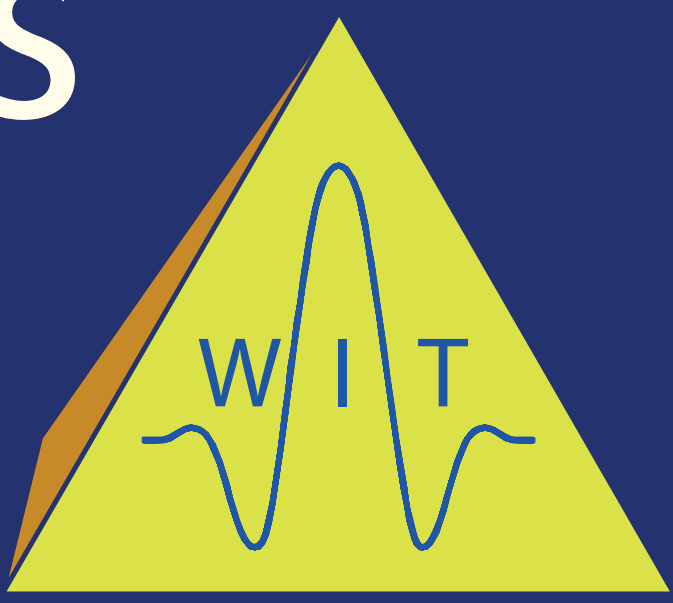




# Trace interpolation with partial CRS stacks

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## Summary

Trace interpolation, pre-stack data enhancement, and regularization of data are important tasks in seismic data processing. Partial CRS stacks provide a robust and fast tool to handle these tasks. We present vintage field and synthetic data to demonstrate the performance of partial CRS stacks.

## Theory on PCRS

- Common reflection surface
  - Multiparameter stack
    - Half-offset
    - Midpoint-displacement
  - Stacked ZO trace in  $P_0$
- Partial CRS stacks
  - Limited offset aperture
  - Stacked trace at any offset

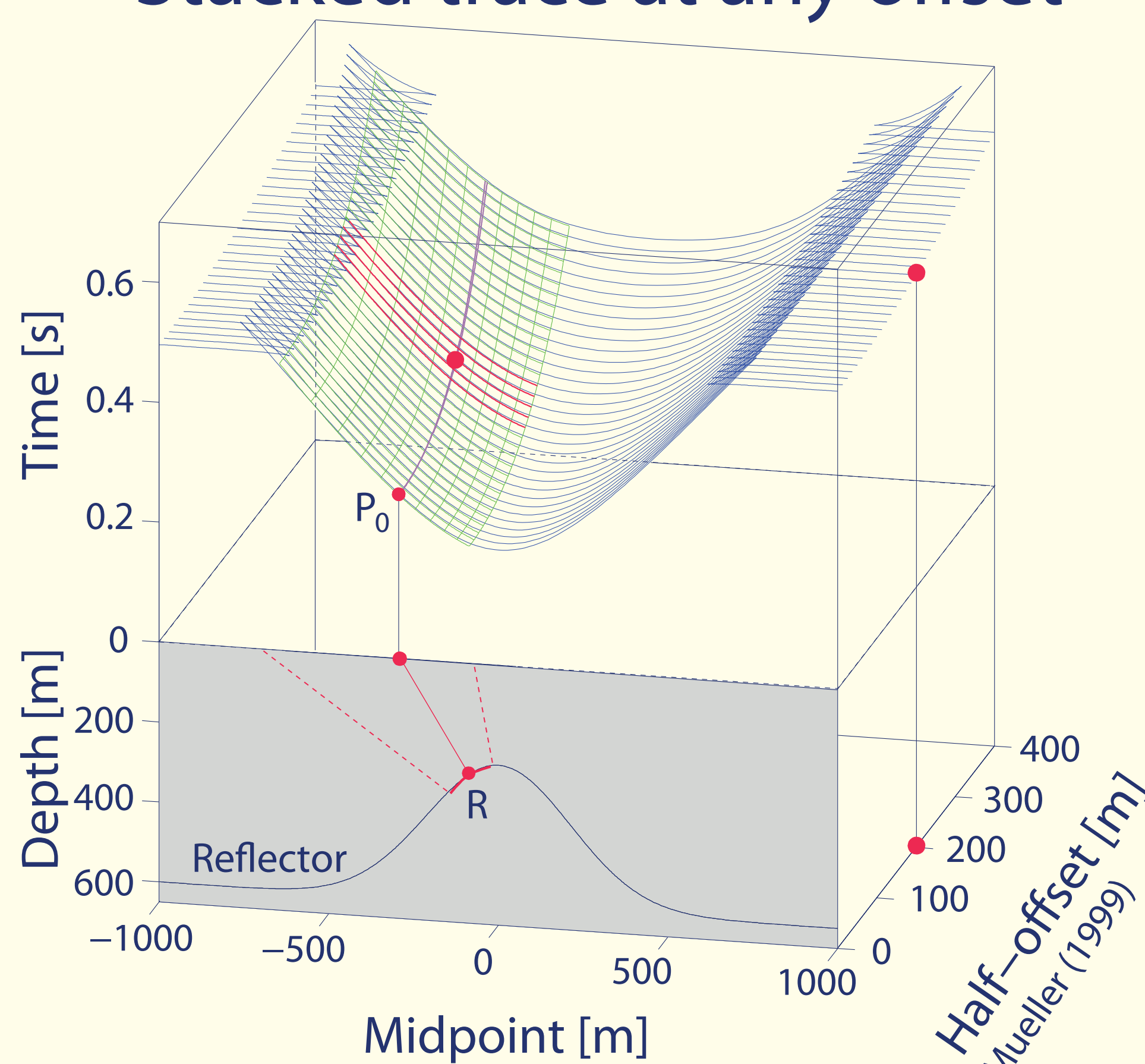


Figure 1: Visualization of Common Reflection Surface

blue: Traveltime surface

green: CRS aperture

red: Partial CRS aperture

## Conclusion

- Interpolation
  - Near offset: very well
  - Far offset: reasonably well
  - Amplitude preservation
- Regularization
  - Precise at any offset interval
- Pre-stack data enhancement
  - Significant increase of SNR
  - Increased number of traces

## Vintage Data

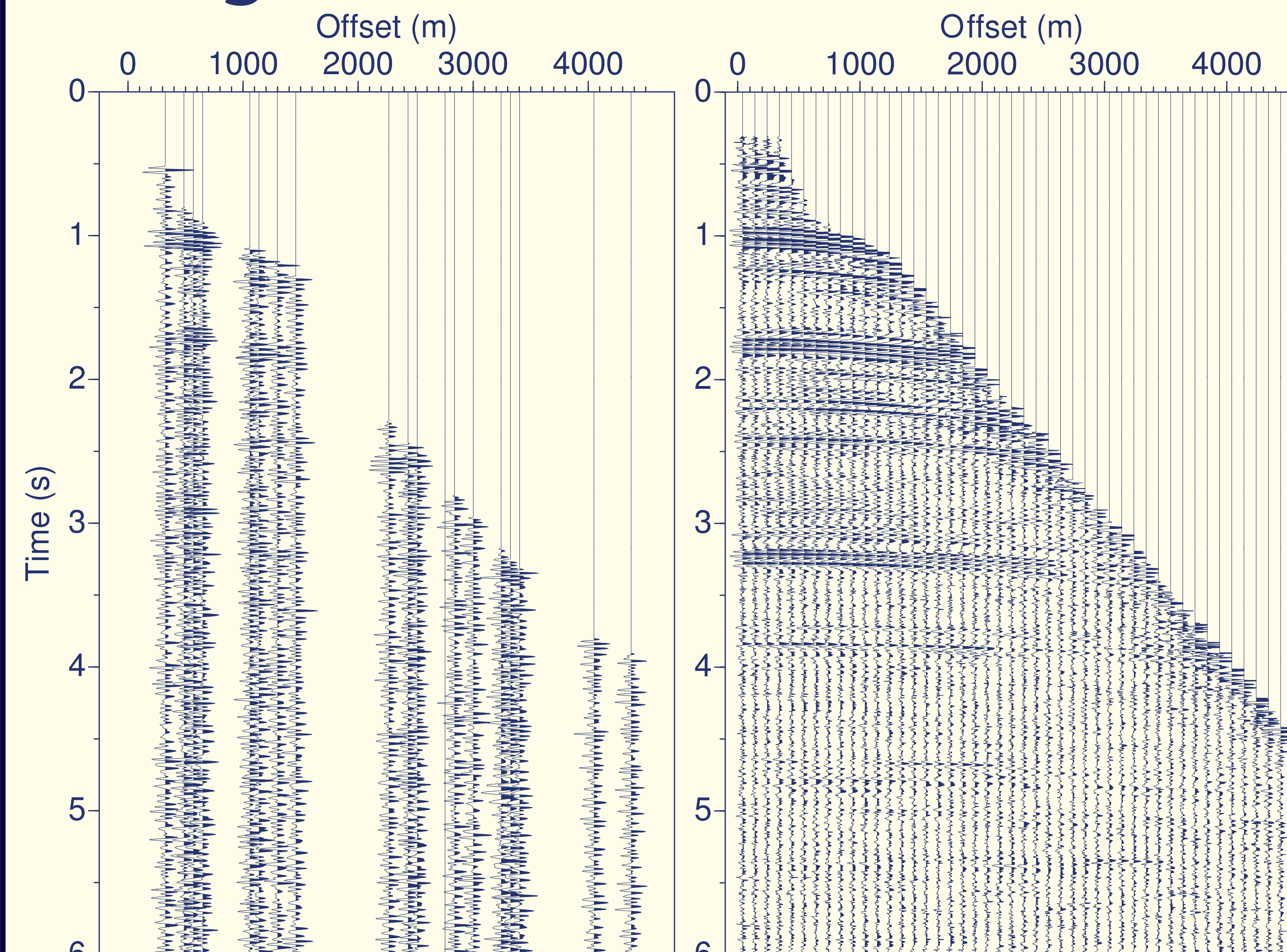


Figure 2: Sparse irregular vintage data

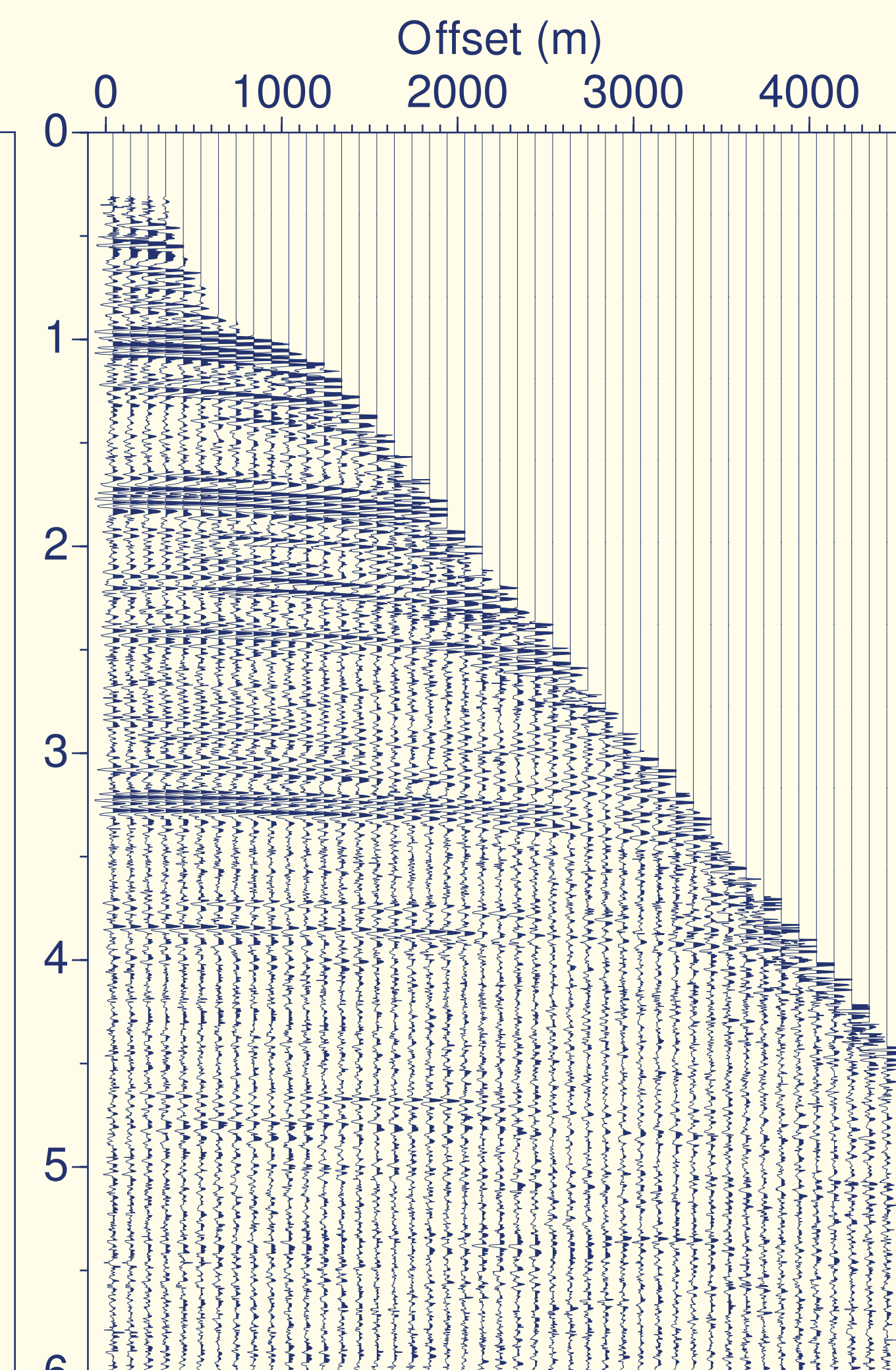


Figure 3: Regularized supergather by PCRS

- Vintage data
  - Very low fold
  - Sparse
  - Very irregular
- Supergather
  - Increased number of traces
  - Filled gaps
  - Regularized

## Synthetic Data

- Time domain
  - Raised trace count
  - Noise reduction
- Frequency domain
  - Good match
  - Bandwidth fits
  - Gap at 12Hz - 14Hz preserved
  - Low intensity noise

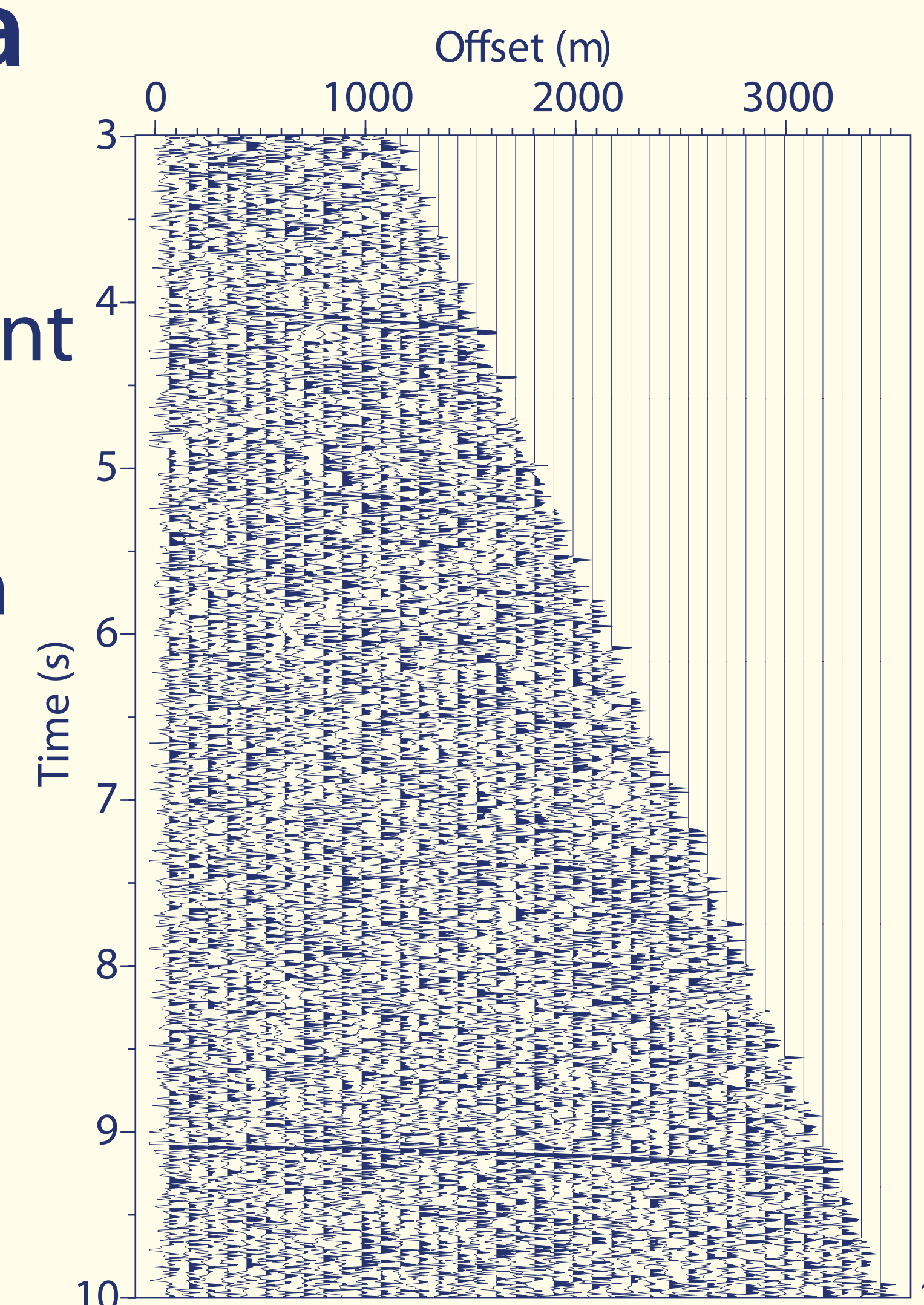


Figure 4: Data masked by noise

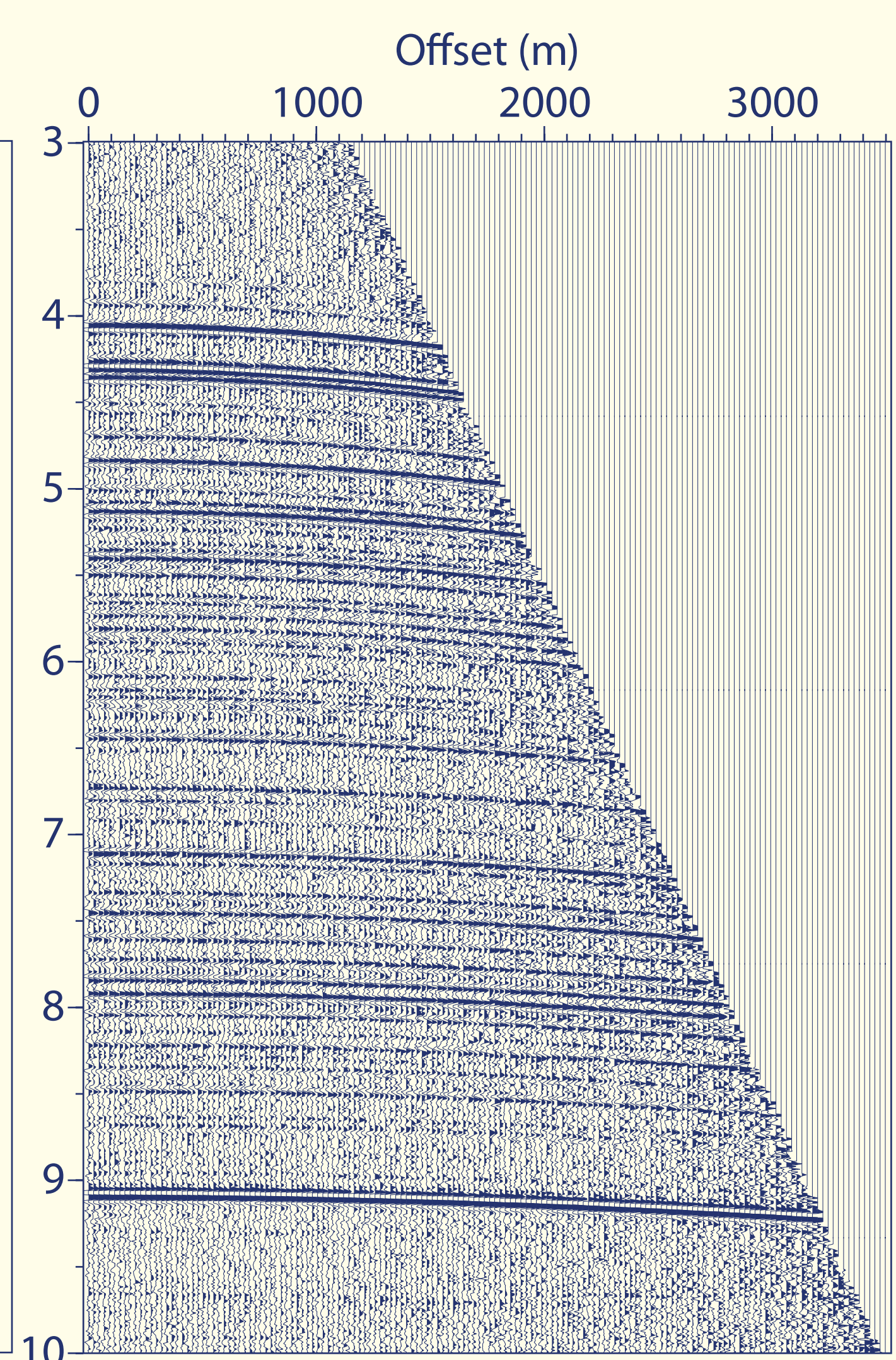


Figure 5: Supergather with high SNR

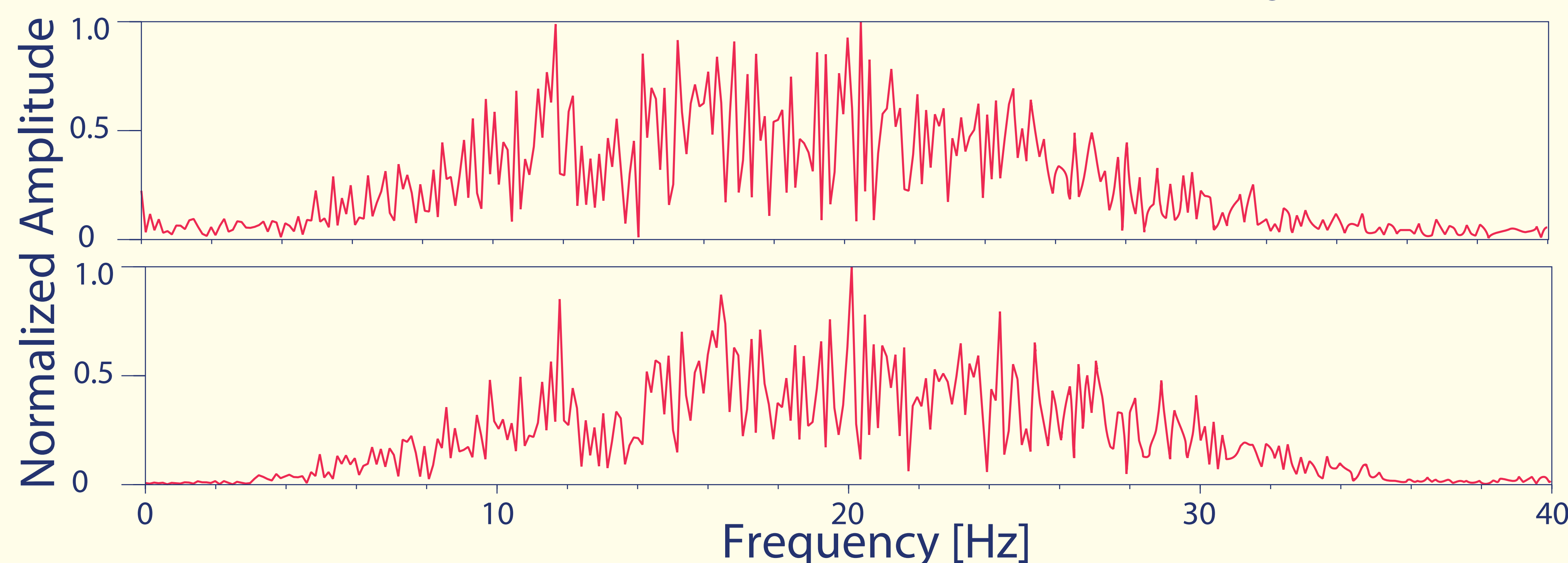


Figure 6: Amplitude spectra of interpolated (top) and original (bottom) trace at near offset

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