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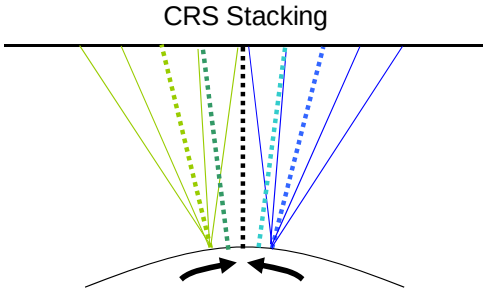
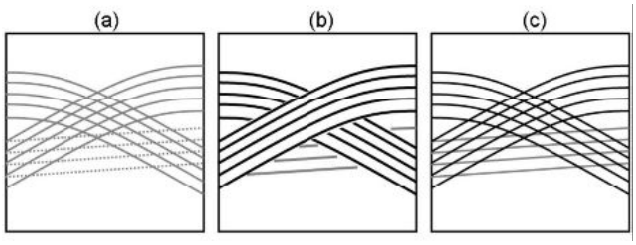
Multi-Dip Reflection Surfaces (MDRS) (Extended Version of CRS Method)

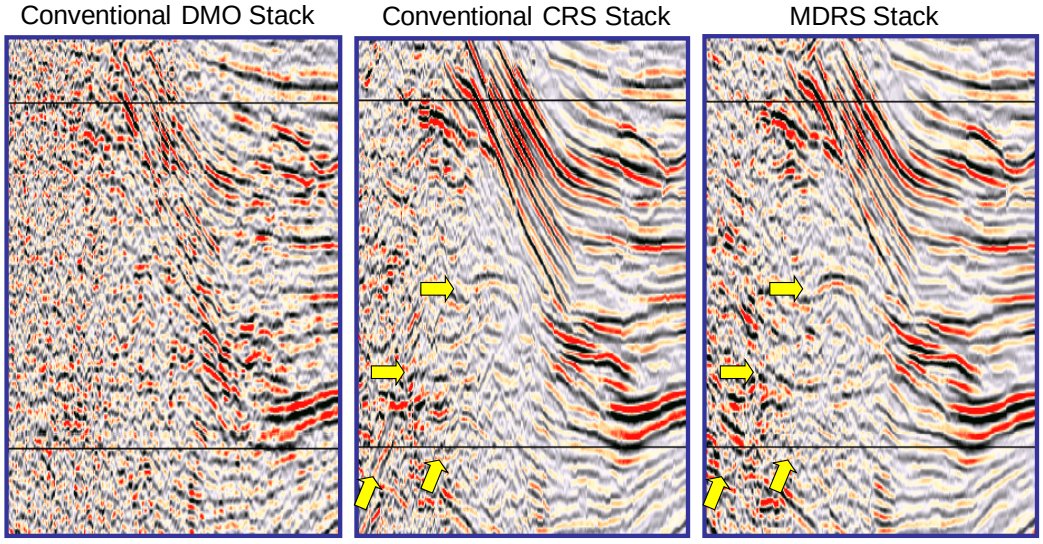
- **The CRS is an alternative stacking method that offers improved signal to noise ratio of data significantly by stacking seismic traces over offset-midpoint surfaces. This technology has been successfully applied to improve noisy data from complex structures because the method treats dip and curvature of reflection surface.**
- **However, in a conflicting dip situation, a conventional CRS stack enhances only one of the dipping events because a set of CRS parameters can describe a specific reflection surface. We introduce an extended CRS method treating conflicting dipping events, which is called the multi-dip reflection surfaces (or MDRS) method.**



Concept of CRS method



Concept of MDRS method. MDRS can handle confliction dips. (a) original (b) conventional CRS (c) MDRS



Real data example of MDRS method. In the conventional CRS stack, dipping events are dominants and flat events are attenuated (center). MDRS stacking enhances both events properly (right).