



# Stacking velocity analysis with CRS Stack attributes

Steffen Bergler\*, Pedro Chira, Jürgen Mann, Kai-Uwe Vieth, and  
Peter Hubral

Wave Inversion Technology  
Geophysical Institute  
University of Karlsruhe, Germany



- Development of the CRS Stack



# Overview

- Development of the CRS Stack
- How does the CRS Stack work ?



# Overview

- Development of the CRS Stack
- How does the CRS Stack work ?
- What are the CRS attributes good for ?



# Overview

- Development of the CRS Stack
- How does the CRS Stack work ?
- What are the CRS attributes good for ?
- CRS Stack and high-resolution stacking velocity analysis



# Overview

- Development of the CRS Stack
- How does the CRS Stack work ?
- What are the CRS attributes good for ?
- CRS Stack and high-resolution stacking velocity analysis
- Real data example



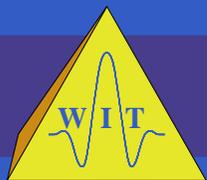
# Overview

- Development of the CRS Stack
- How does the CRS Stack work ?
- What are the CRS attributes good for ?
- CRS Stack and high-resolution stacking velocity analysis
- Real data example
- Conclusions



# Development of the CRS Stack

Multi-parameter moveout operators  
for data-driven stacking



# Development of the CRS Stack

Multi-parameter moveout operators  
for data-driven stacking

2-D zero-offset  
3 parameters



# Development of the CRS Stack

Multi-parameter moveout operators  
for data-driven stacking

2-D zero-offset  
3 parameters



2-D finite-offset  
5 parameters



# Development of the CRS Stack

Multi-parameter moveout operators  
for data-driven stacking

2-D zero-offset  
3 parameters



2-D finite-offset  
5 parameters



3-D zero-offset  
8 parameters



# Development of the CRS Stack

Multi-parameter moveout operators  
for data-driven stacking

2-D zero-offset  
3 parameters



2-D finite-offset  
5 parameters



3-D zero-offset  
8 parameters



3-D finite-offset  
13 parameters

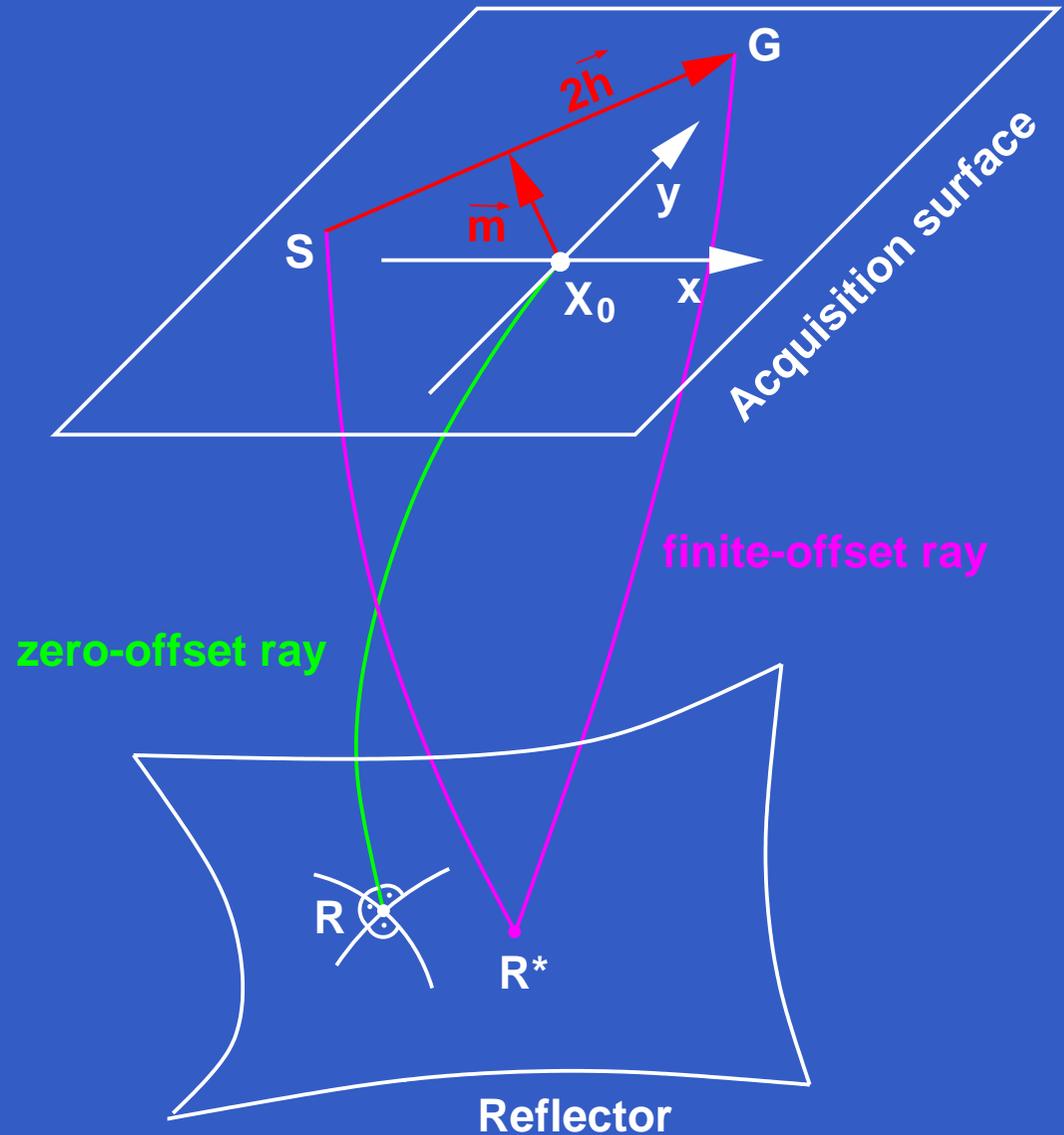




# Arbitrary acquisition configuration

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

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





# CRS stacking operators for ZO

3-D case:

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



# CRS stacking operators for ZO

3-D case:

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

$\vec{c}$ : two-component vector

$\underline{\mathbf{A}}, \underline{\mathbf{B}}$ : symmetric  $2 \times 2$  matrices



# CRS stacking operators for ZO

3-D case:

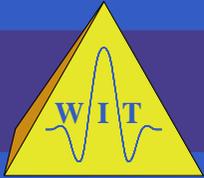
$$t_{hyp}^2 = (t_0 - \vec{c} \cdot \vec{m})^2 + \left( \vec{m}^T \underline{\mathbf{A}} \vec{m} + \vec{h}^T \underline{\mathbf{B}} \vec{h} \right)$$

$\vec{c}$ : two-component vector

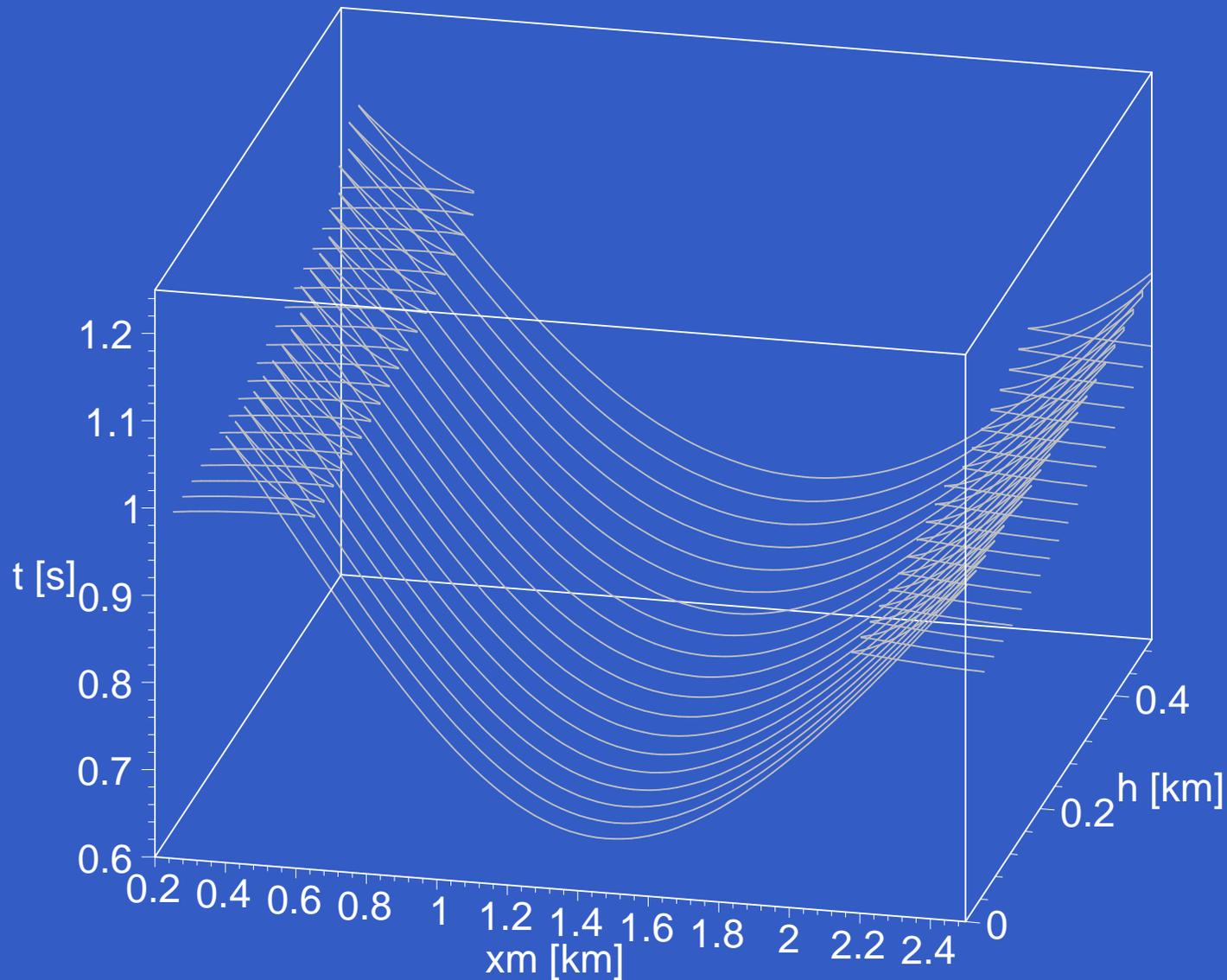
$\underline{\mathbf{A}}, \underline{\mathbf{B}}$ : symmetric  $2 \times 2$  matrices

2-D case:

$$t_{hyp}^2 = (t_0 - cm)^2 + (am^2 + bh^2)$$



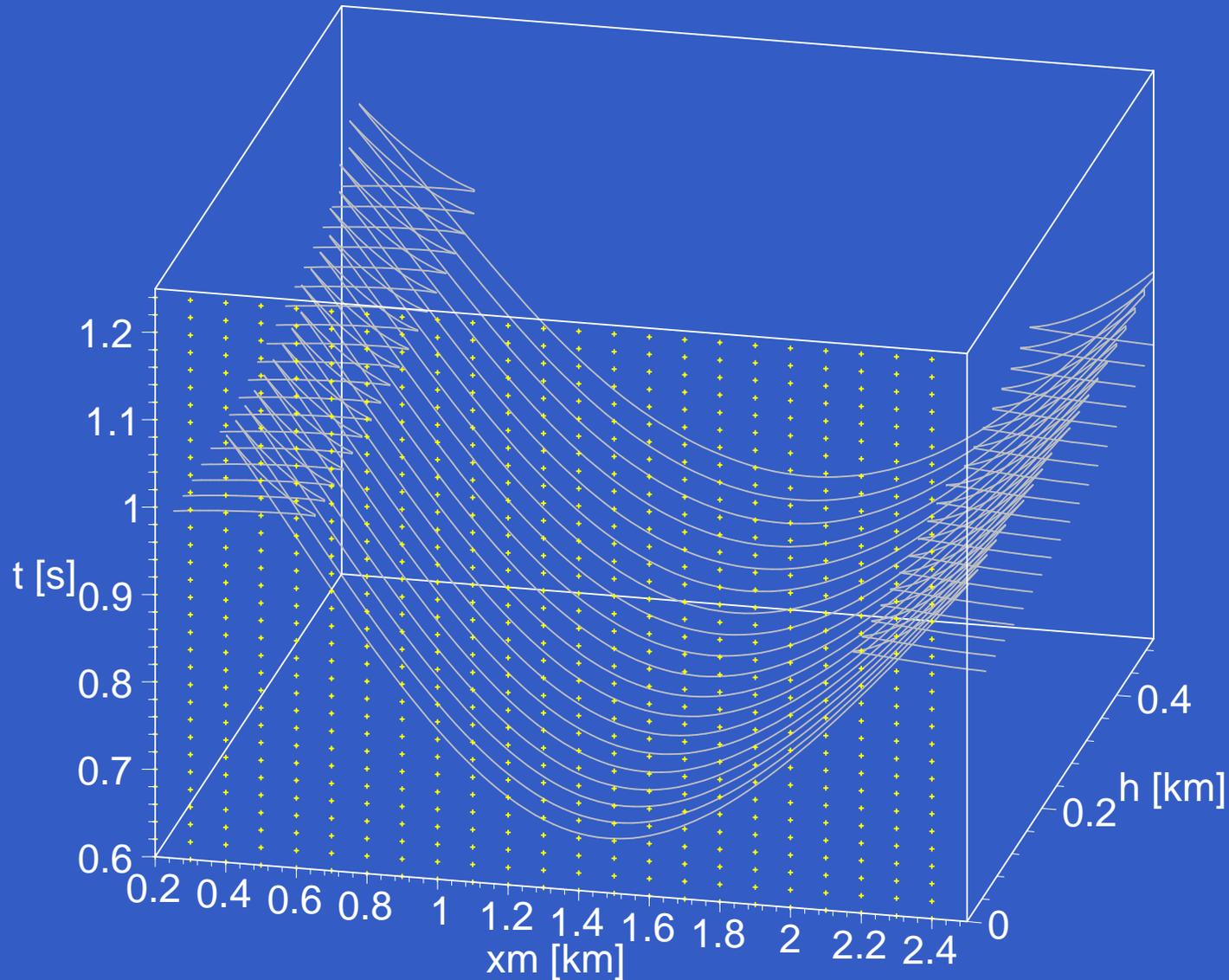
# Implementation



Data volume

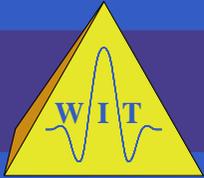


# Implementation

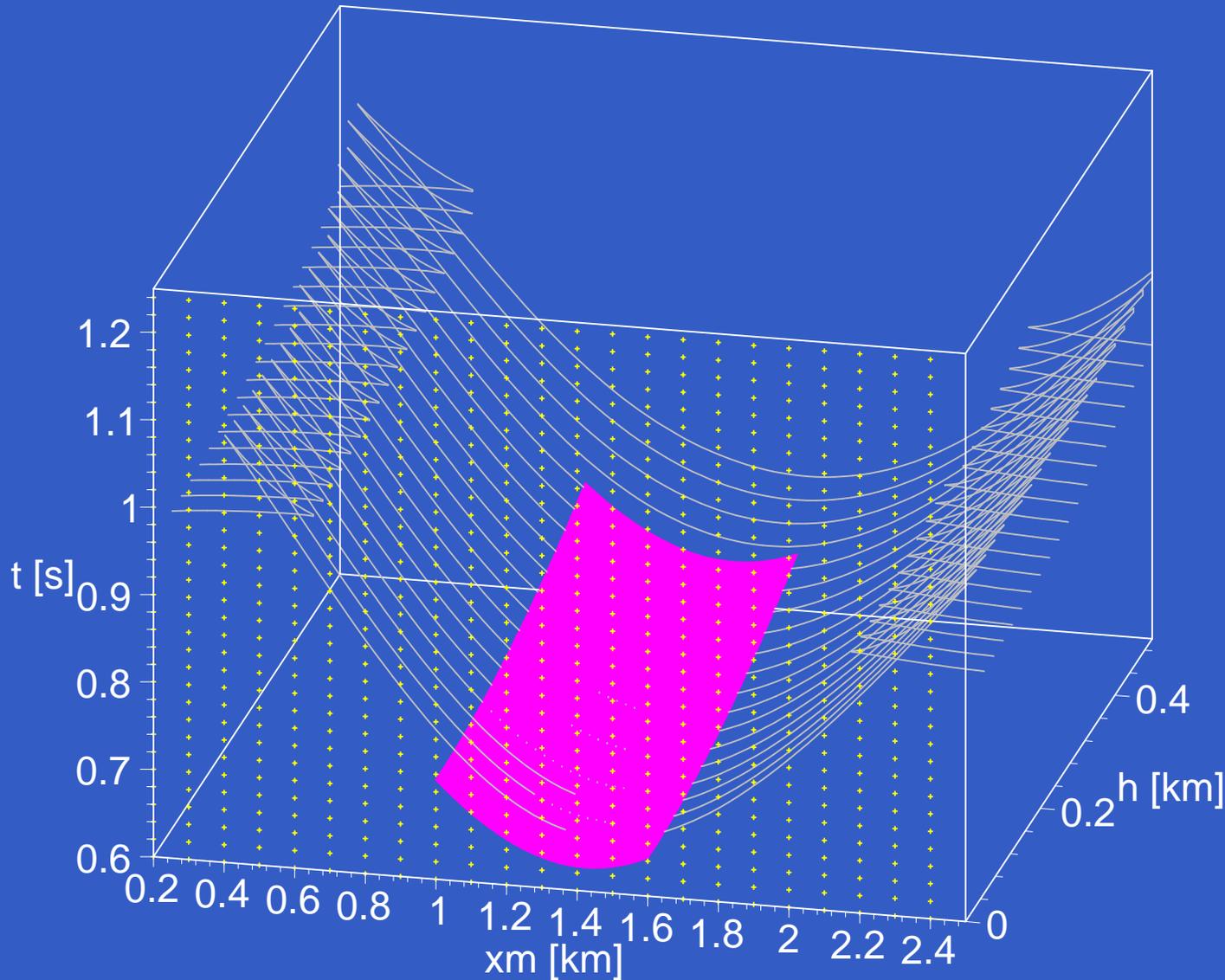


Data volume

ZO grid



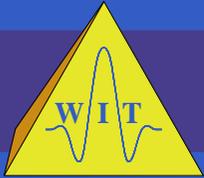
# Implementation



Data volume

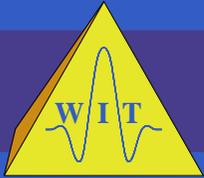
ZO grid

CRS operator



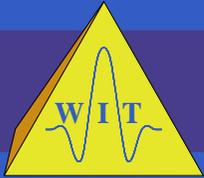
# Consequences

- approach is purely data-driven



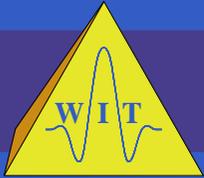
# Consequences

- approach is purely data-driven
- use of full multi-coverage data volume



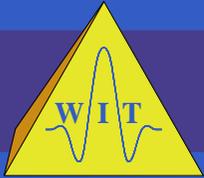
# Consequences

- approach is purely data-driven
- use of full multi-coverage data volume
- each ZO sample carries information of



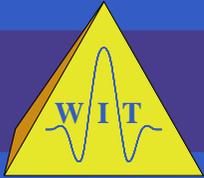
# Consequences

- approach is purely data-driven
- use of full multi-coverage data volume
- each ZO sample carries information of
  - stacked amplitude



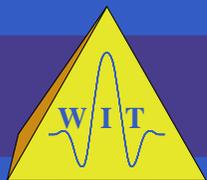
# Consequences

- approach is purely data-driven
- use of full multi-coverage data volume
- each ZO sample carries information of
  - stacked amplitude
  - stacking parameters

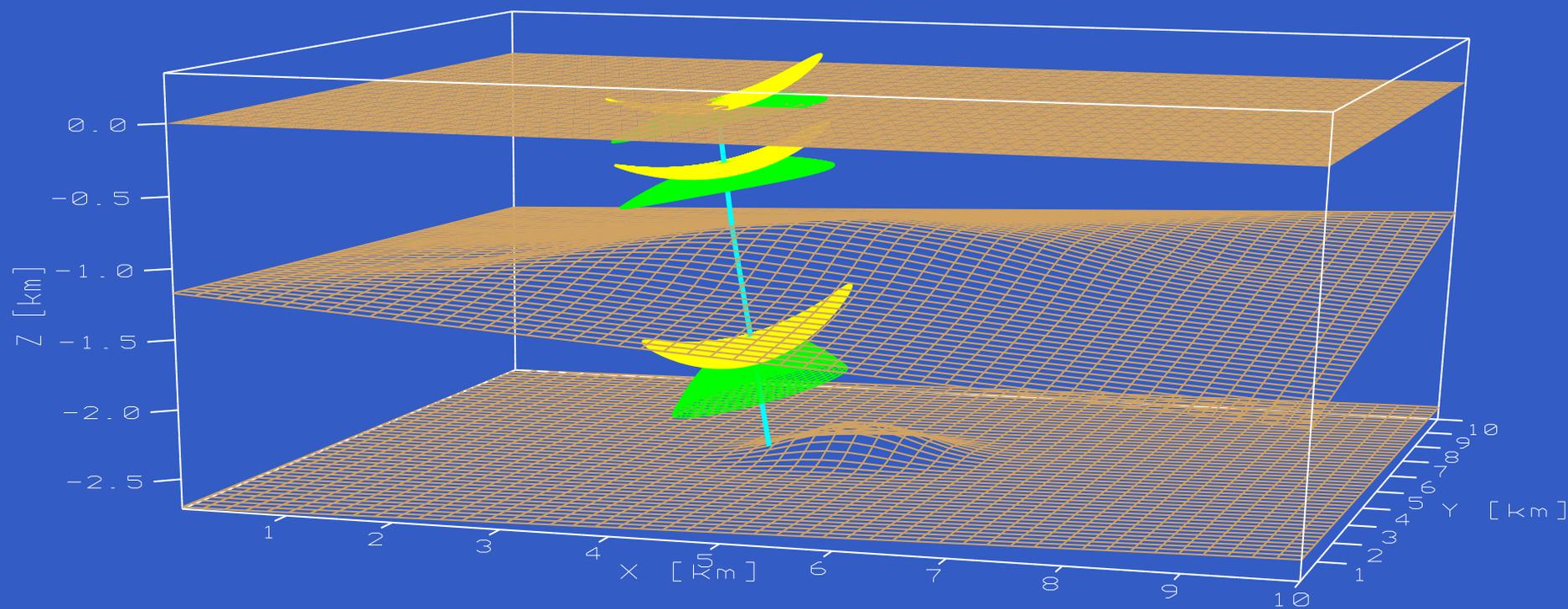


# Consequences

- approach is purely data-driven
- use of full multi-coverage data volume
- each ZO sample carries information of
  - stacked amplitude
  - stacking parameters
  - coherence value



## NIP and Normal wave along ZO ray





# Attributes

- CRS Stack attributes have many applications
  - more accurate stacking velocity



# Attributes

- CRS Stack attributes have many applications
- more accurate stacking velocity
  - projected Fresnel zone for parsimonious migration



# Attributes

- CRS Stack attributes have many applications
- more accurate stacking velocity
  - projected Fresnel zone for parsimonious migration
  - geometrical spreading factor



- CRS Stack attributes have many applications
- more accurate stacking velocity
  - projected Fresnel zone for parsimonious migration
  - geometrical spreading factor
  - wavefield separation

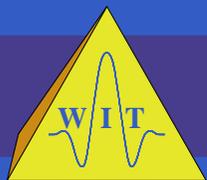


- CRS Stack attributes have many applications
- more accurate stacking velocity
  - projected Fresnel zone for parsimonious migration
  - geometrical spreading factor
  - wavefield separation
  - macro-velocity inversion



# Attributes

- CRS Stack attributes have many applications
- more accurate stacking velocity
  - projected Fresnel zone for parsimonious migration
  - geometrical spreading factor
  - wavefield separation
  - macro-velocity inversion
  - model-independent time migration



# Stacking velocity

2-D case:

$$1/v_{\text{stack}}^2 = \frac{2t_0 \cos^2 \alpha}{v_0 R_{\text{NIP}}}$$



# Stacking velocity

2-D case:

$$1/v_{\text{stack}}^2 = \frac{2t_0 \cos^2 \alpha}{v_0 R_{\text{NIP}}}$$

3-D case:

$$\vec{\mathbf{h}} = r (\cos \phi, \sin \phi)^{\mathbf{T}} \longrightarrow t_{\text{CMP}}^2 = t_0^2 + \frac{r^2}{v_{\text{stack}}^2}$$



# Stacking velocity

2-D case:

$$1/v_{\text{stack}}^2 = \frac{2t_0 \cos^2 \alpha}{v_0 R_{\text{NIP}}}$$

3-D case:

$$\vec{\mathbf{h}} = r (\cos \phi, \sin \phi)^{\mathbf{T}} \longrightarrow t_{\text{CMP}}^2 = t_0^2 + \frac{r^2}{v_{\text{stack}}^2}$$

$$1/v_{\text{stack}}^2 = \frac{2t_0}{v_0} (\cos \phi, \sin \phi) \underline{\underline{\mathbf{M}}}\underline{\underline{\mathbf{T}}}^{\mathbf{T}} (\cos \phi, \sin \phi)^{\mathbf{T}}$$



# Stacking velocity

- much more traces involved in stacking velocity determination compared to conventional methods



# Stacking velocity

- much more traces involved in stacking velocity determination compared to conventional methods
- thus stable and accurate (also in presence of high noise level)



# Stacking velocity

- much more traces involved in stacking velocity determination compared to conventional methods
- thus stable and accurate (also in presence of high noise level)
- high vertical and horizontal resolution



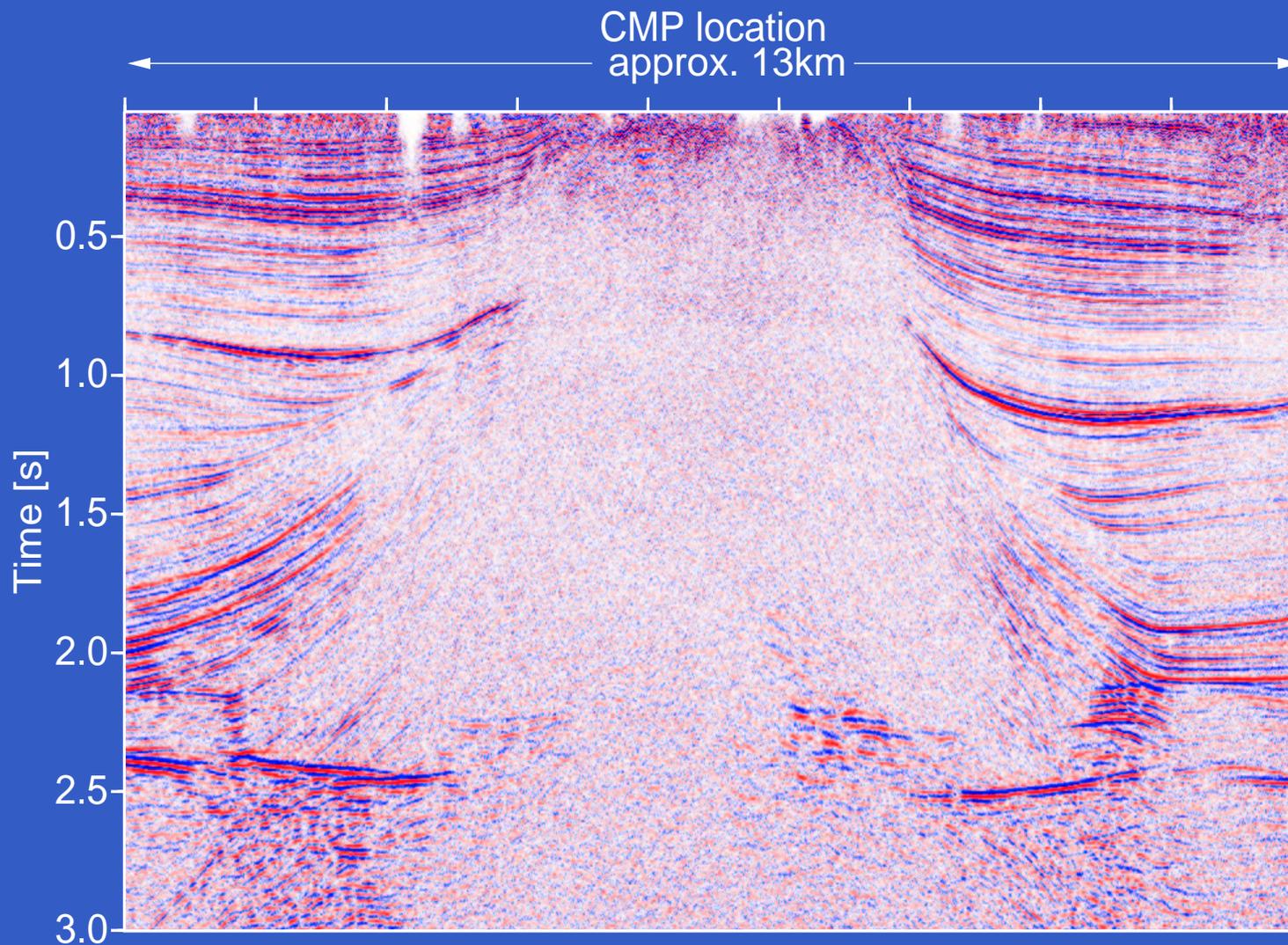
# Stacking velocity

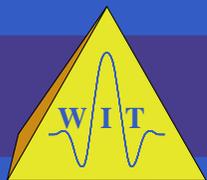
- much more traces involved in stacking velocity determination compared to conventional methods
- thus stable and accurate (also in presence of high noise level)
- high vertical and horizontal resolution
- attribute and coherence sections help to identify events



# Real data example

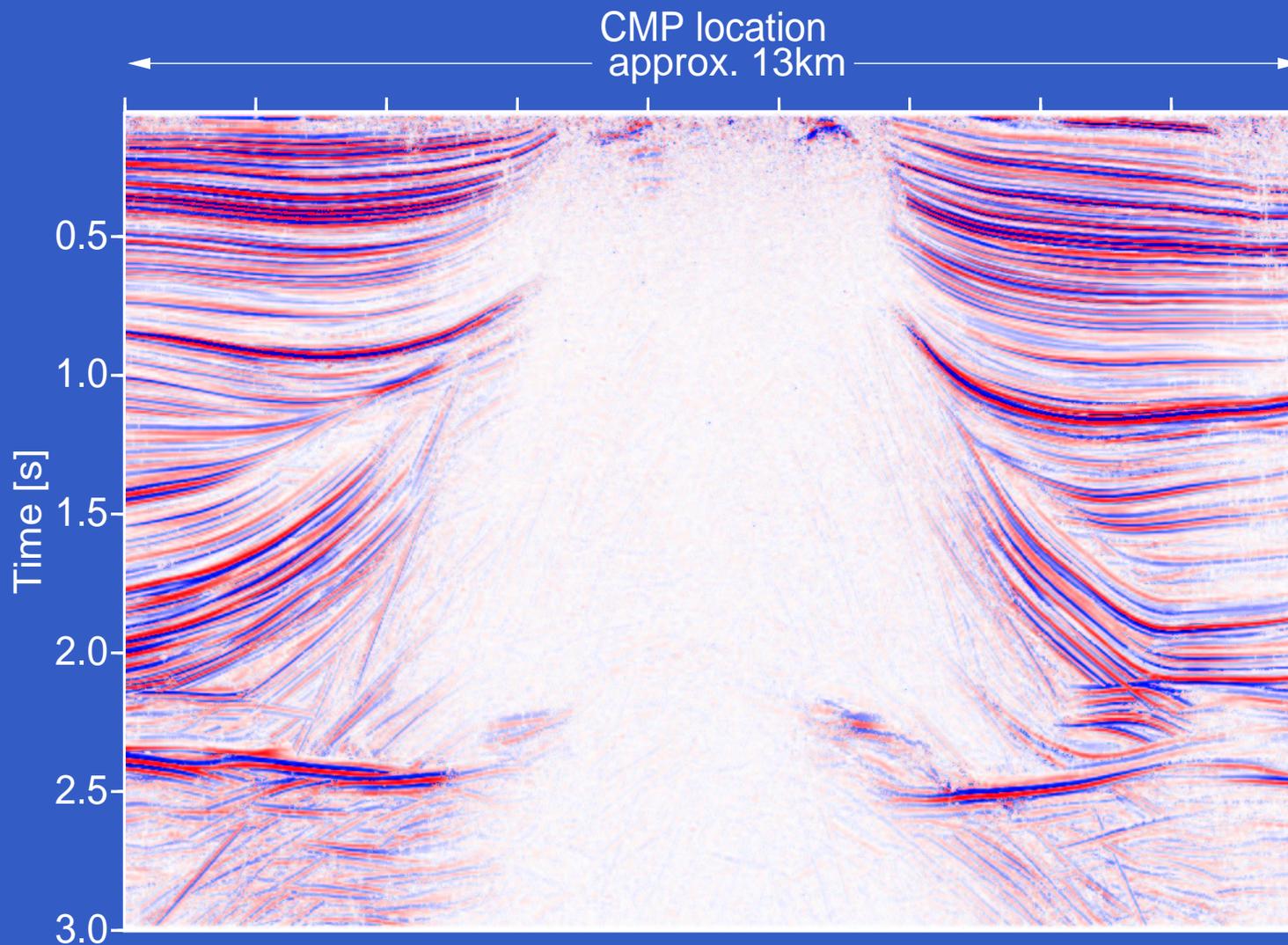
## Result of NMO/DMO/Stack





# Real data example

## Result of CRS Stack

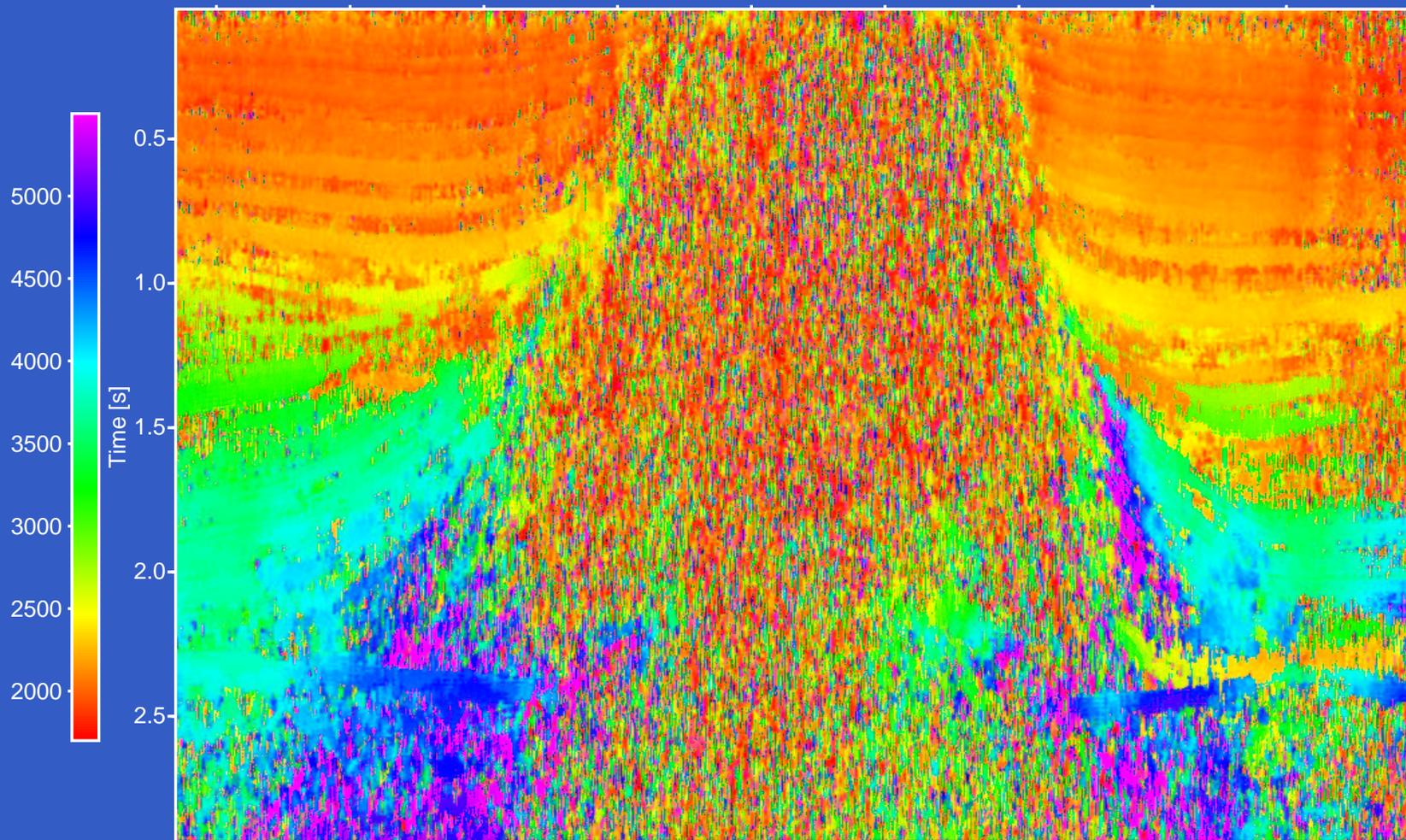




# Real data example

Detected stacking velocity in [m/s]

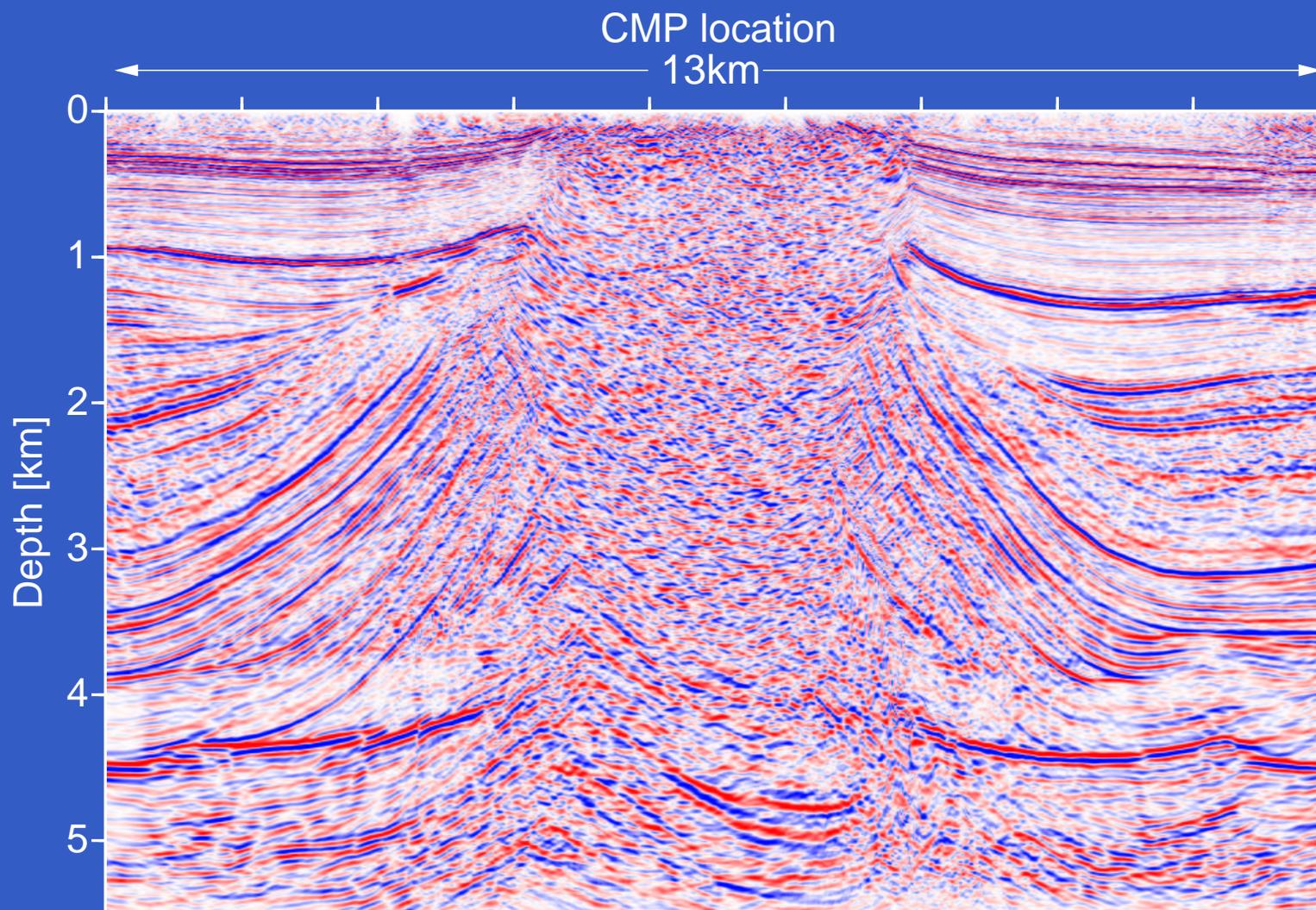
CMP





# Real data example

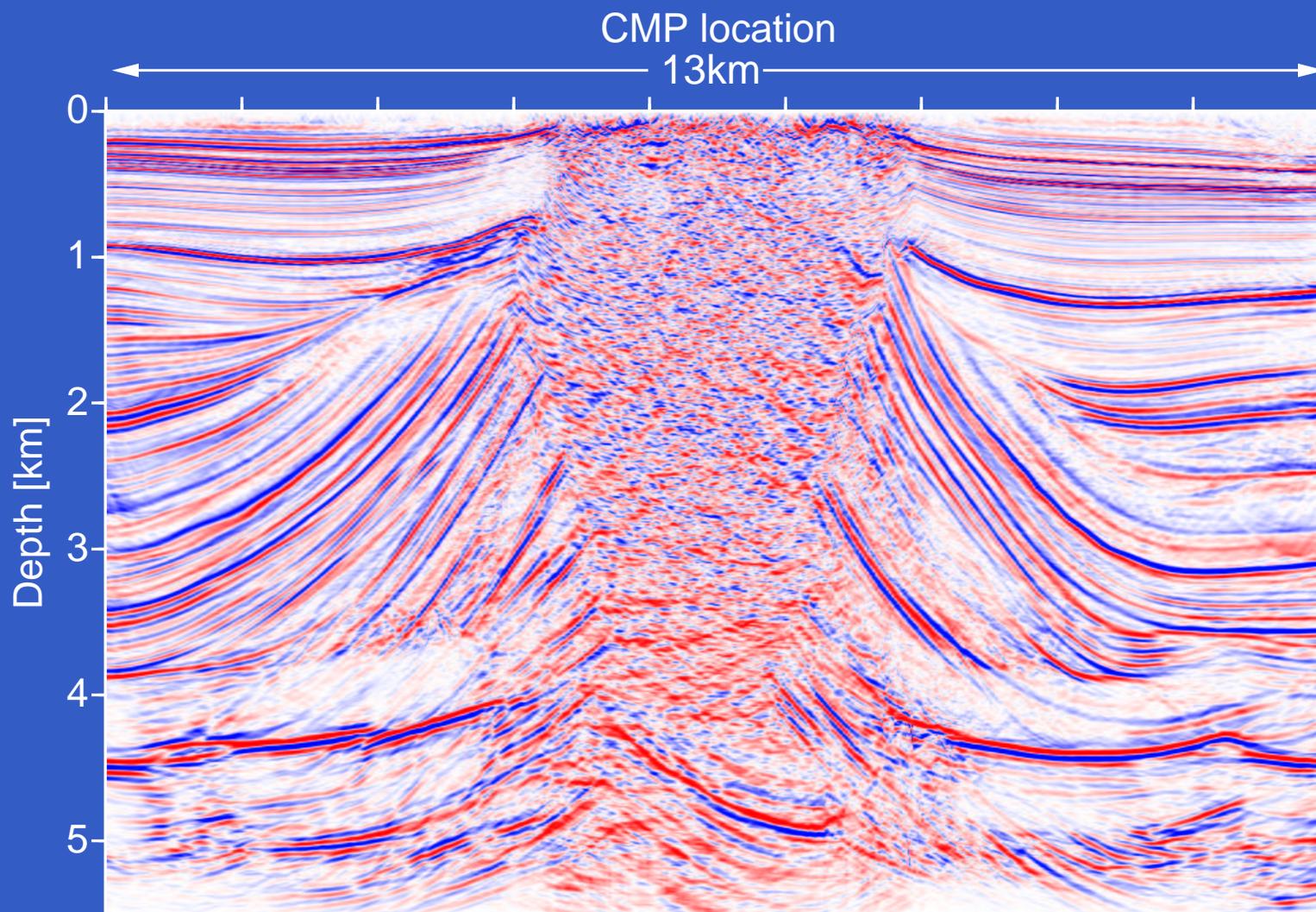
## Depth migration of NMO/DMO/Stack





# Real data example

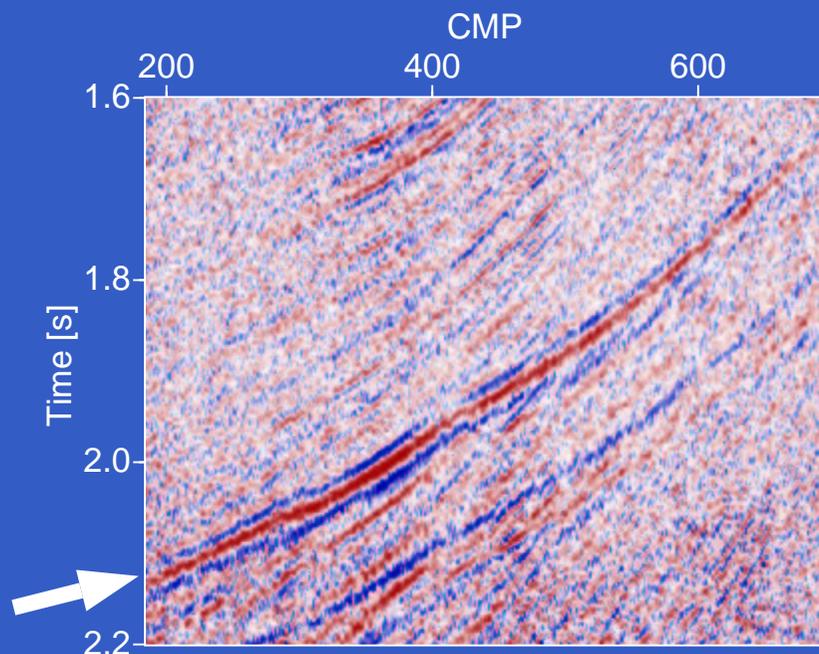
## Depth migration of CRS stack



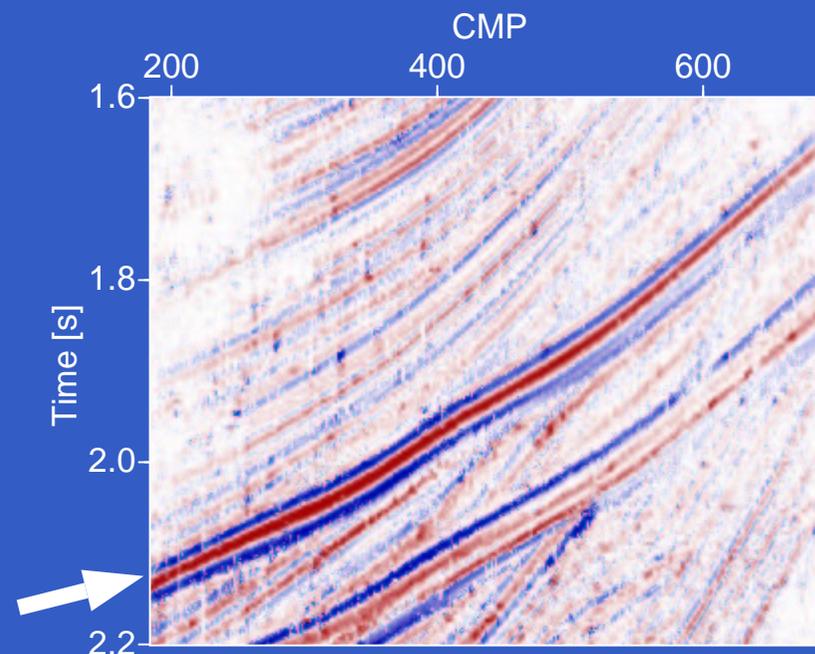


# Real data example

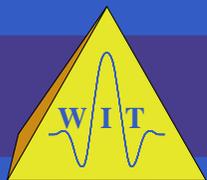
## Applications of the attributes



CMP section

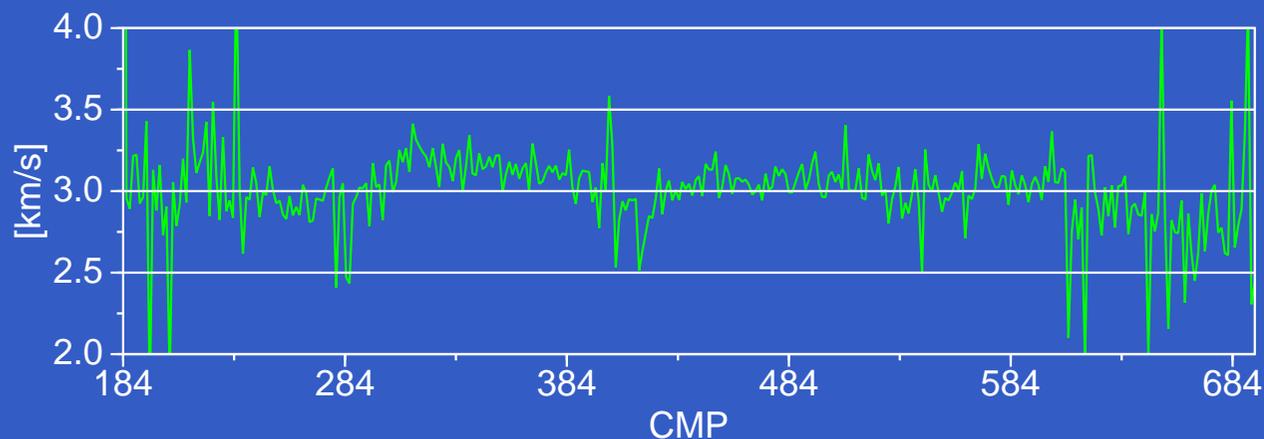


CRS section

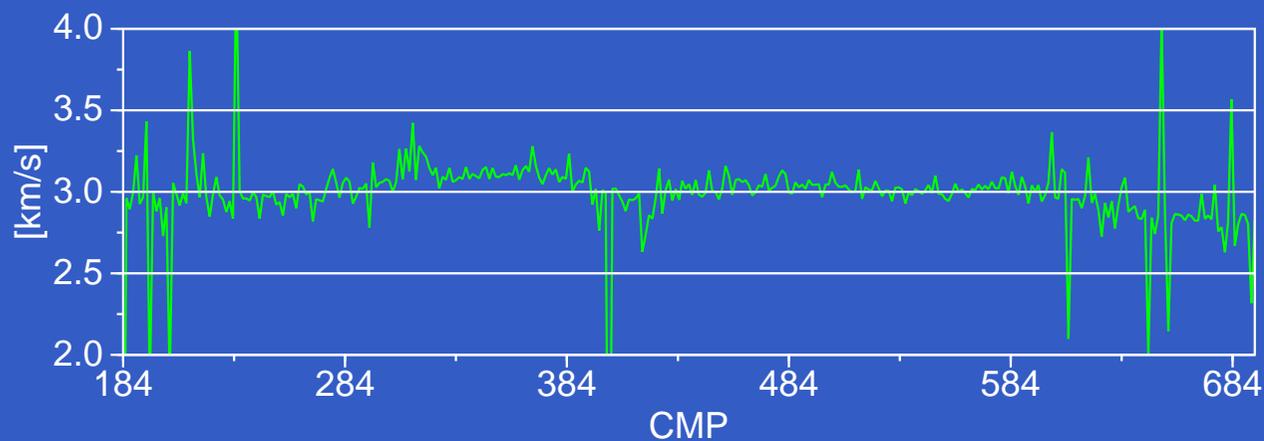


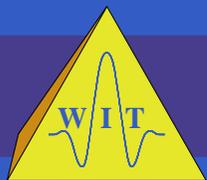
# Real data example

## CMP stacking velocity

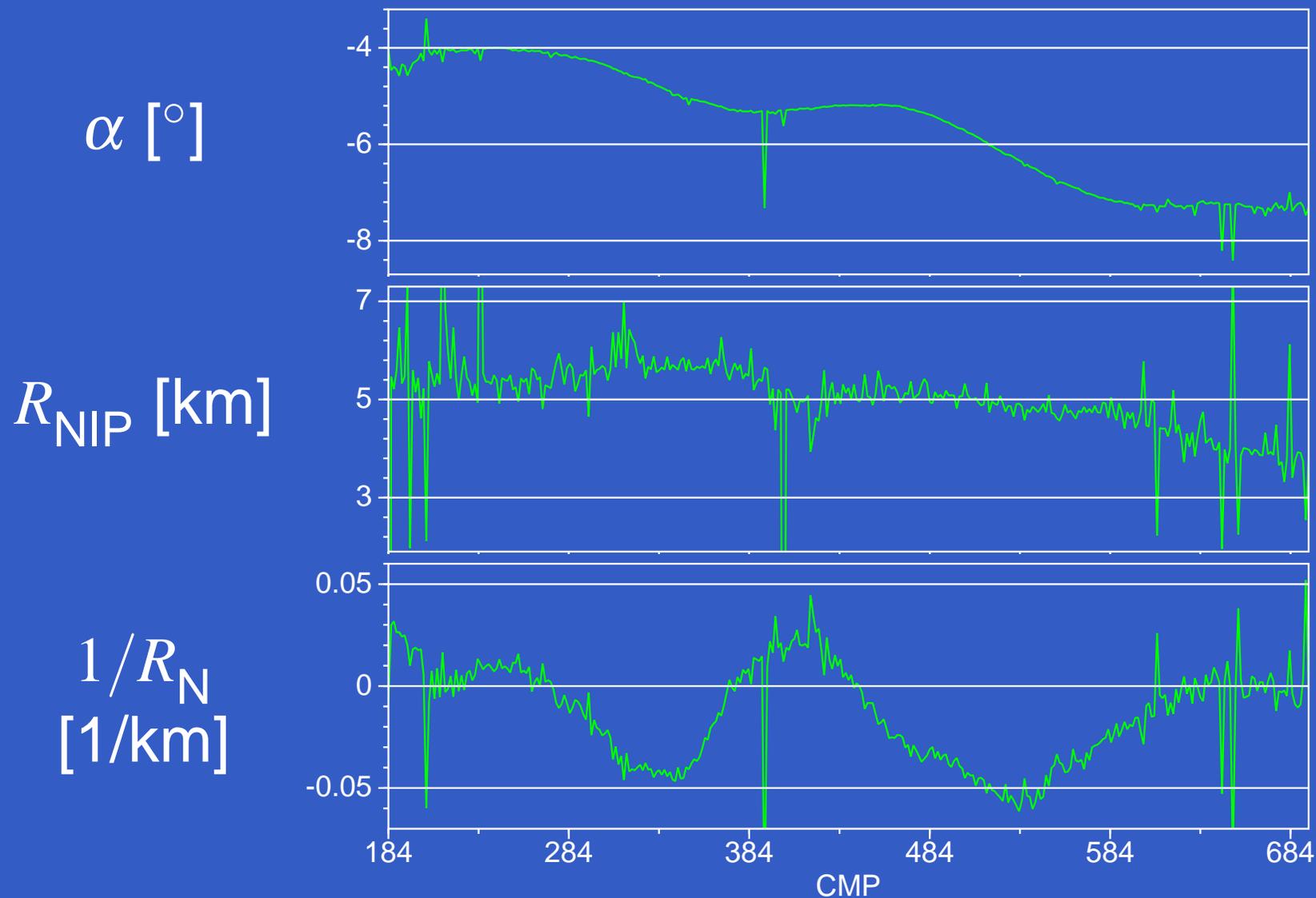


## CRS stacking velocity





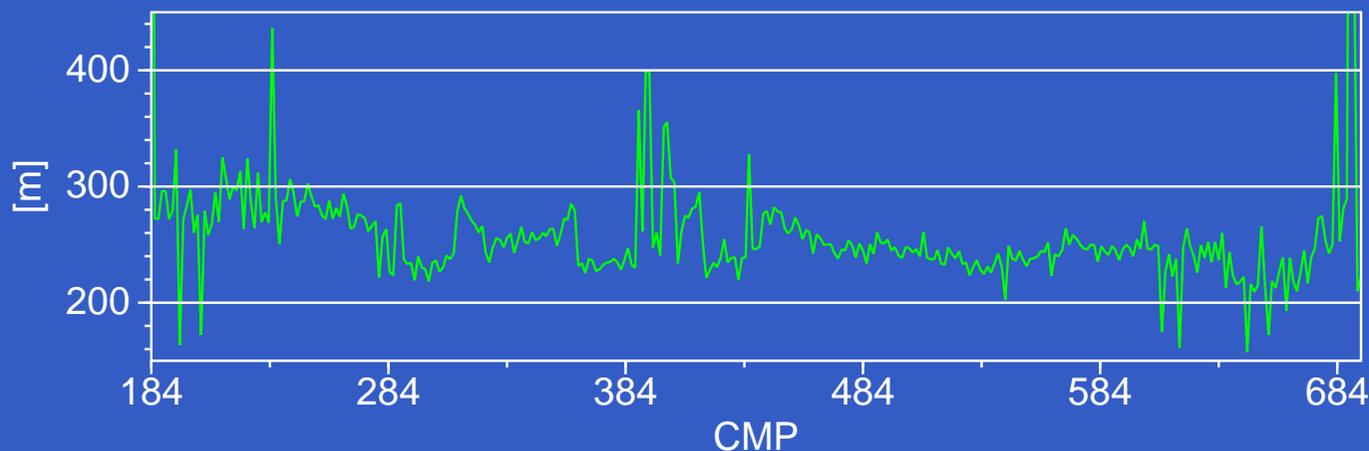
# Real data example



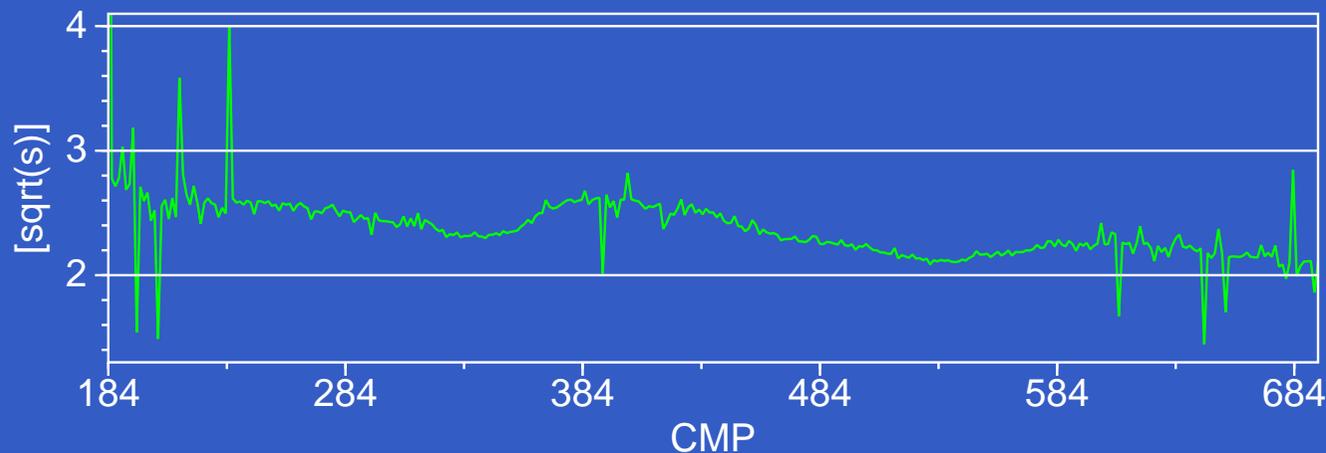


# Real data example

## Projected Fresnel zone



## Normalized in-plane geometrical spreading





# Conclusions

The data-driven CRS Stack has:

- high signal-to-noise ratio



# Conclusions

The data-driven CRS Stack has:

- high signal-to-noise ratio
- increased continuity of events



# Conclusions

The data-driven CRS Stack has:

- high signal-to-noise ratio
- increased continuity of events
- high vertical and horizontal resolution



# Conclusions

The data-driven CRS Stack has:

- high signal-to-noise ratio
- increased continuity of events
- high vertical and horizontal resolution
- kinematic wavefield attributes



# Conclusions

The data-driven CRS Stack has:

- high signal-to-noise ratio
- increased continuity of events
- high vertical and horizontal resolution
- kinematic wavefield attributes

CRS Stack makes velocity analysis more reliable





## Related presentations:

B015	3D zero-offset Common Reflection Surface Stack for land data – real data example
B016	Improved resolution in time and depth processing by macromodel independent CRS Stacking
E023	Generalization of the Common-Reflection-Surface Stack
P165	Topographic correction using CRS parameters
P166	2D and 3D ZO CRS stack for a complex top-surface topography
P167	A fourth-order CRS moveout for reflection and diffraction events