**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](image1)

![Concept of MDRS method. MDRS can handle confliction dips. (a) original (b) conventional CRS (c) MDRS](image2)

![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).](image3)