

Gabor multipliers revisited Michael P. Lamoureux* and Heather Hardeman-Voos mikel@ucalgary.ca

Abstract

Time-frequency methods have proven to be valu- Once in the Gabor or wavelet domain, deconvoluable in seismic data processing. Gabor decontion is implemented by modifying the transformed volution by way of Gabor multipliers is an effec-signal $S_{trans}(t, f)$ using a multiplier of the form tive way of extending Weiner decon and specm(t, f) =tral whitening to the nonstationary seismic domain. We propose the continuous wavelet trans-We test this approach by applying the multiplier to form as an improvement over Gabor, using the a sequence Q-decayed spikes. Result is a series logarithmically-spaced frequency bins to improve of sharpened spikes, shown here: resolution and control in lower frequency ranges.

Introduction: Time - Frequency transforms

Gabor and wavelet transforms analyse signals in a time-frequency representation, similar to a localized Fourier transform. Wavelet transforms use a variable-sized localizing window to improve resolution across decades of frequency.



Figure: Comparison of Gabor, Wavelet transforms. Note resolution at low frequencies.

methods implement Kjartansson's (1979) |-⊢ model for constant Q attenuation and minimumphase via a Ψ DO with symbol

$$\alpha(t, f) = \exp\left[\frac{-\pi t}{Q(t)}(|f| + iH(|f|))\right],$$

where *H* is the Hilbert transform.





Method



Figure: Six spikes in a constant Q medium and result of nonstationary wavelet decon.

Application and results

We use the pseudodifferentional operator of Kjartasson's model to generate synthetic seismic data with Q-attenuation, apply the continuous wavelet transform, then implement the multiplier as the deconvolution method. The three images in the next section show the results.

Results - in images





Conclusions

- Wavelet multiplier for decon shows promise.
- Much work to be done.

References

- Kjartansson E (1979), Constant Q-Wave Propagation and Attenuation, Geoph. Res.
- Margrave G, Lamoureux M, Henley D (2011), Gabor deconvolution, Geophysics 76.

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