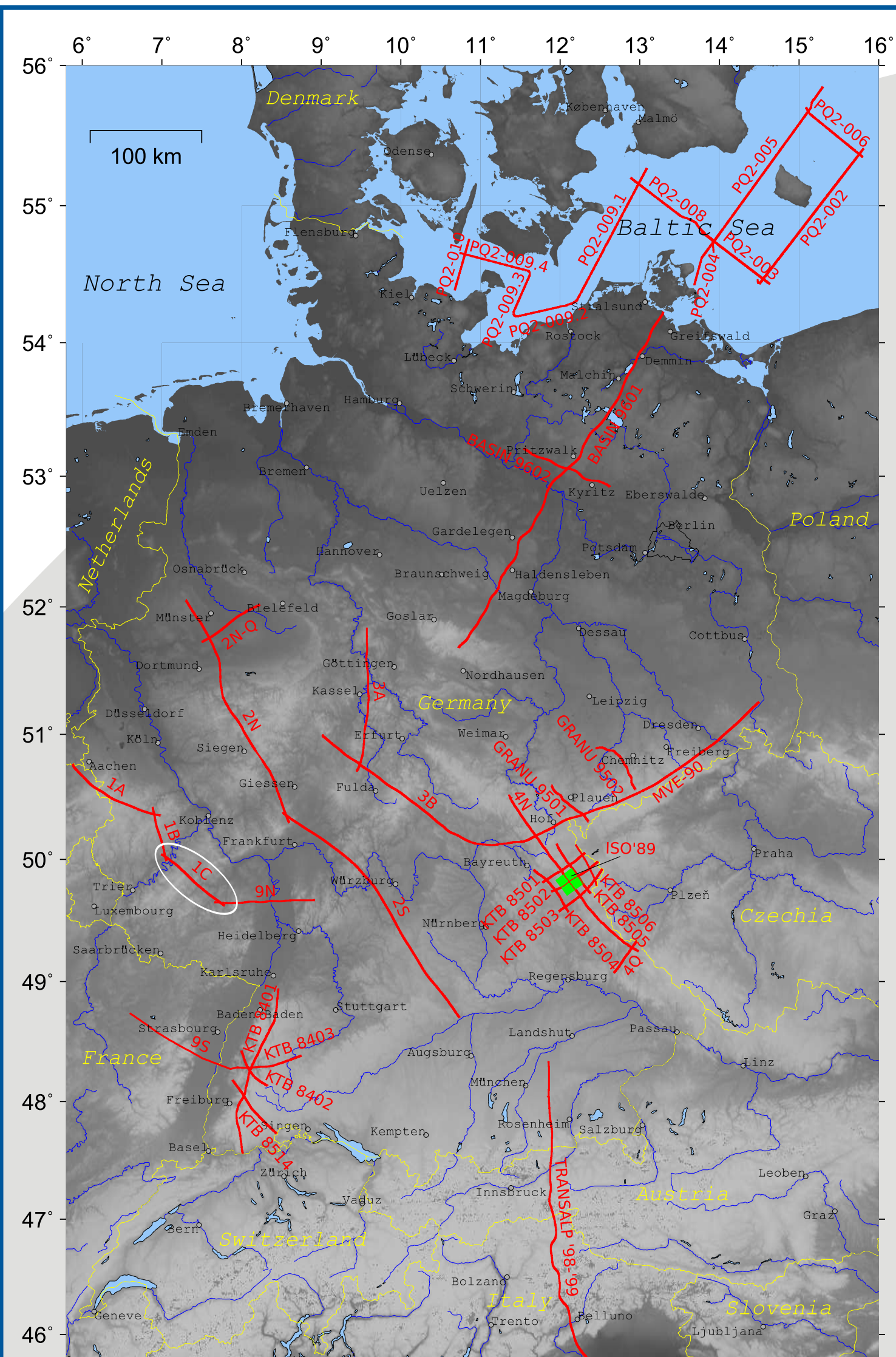


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**Fig. 1. Map of Germany with location of all DEKORP profiles**

## Transcription process of the DEKORP data

- Data originally stored on magnetic tapes; not readable with modern hard- and software and at the end of their durability
- Data transcription by specialised British company to modern formats → protection of valuable data
- ~95% of the main + 60% of special & additional data sets already rescued
- Transcribed data: raw records, final results, high-resolution graphics
- Preparation, supervision and compilation of transcribed data by three-person GFZ-team

## What is DEKORP?

DEKORP = German Continental Seismic Reflection Program (1984 - 1999)<sup>1,2,3,4</sup>

Investigation costs were ~60 Mio. €, today's costs estimate much higher, rerecording nowadays probably impossible

**Aims**<sup>2,5</sup>: Generation of a large-scale net of seismic lines to investigate the deep crustal structure and its evolution

- Investigation of the thrust and fault zones between the Variscan zones of Central Europe
- Structural architecture of the deeper crust and depth of the crust-mantle boundary (Moho)
- Site studies of possible drilling locations of the German Continental Deep Drilling Programme KTB and detailed 3D investigation of the determined drilling location
- Eastern Alps: Orogenic processes caused by the collision of continental lithosphere
- Northeast German Basin: Geodynamic evolution model, imaging of the suture zone between Caledonian and Variscan basement

## Techniques

- Steep-angle reflection & wide-angle seismic measurements
- Other additional geophysical measurements

## Data sets & results<sup>1,3,4</sup>

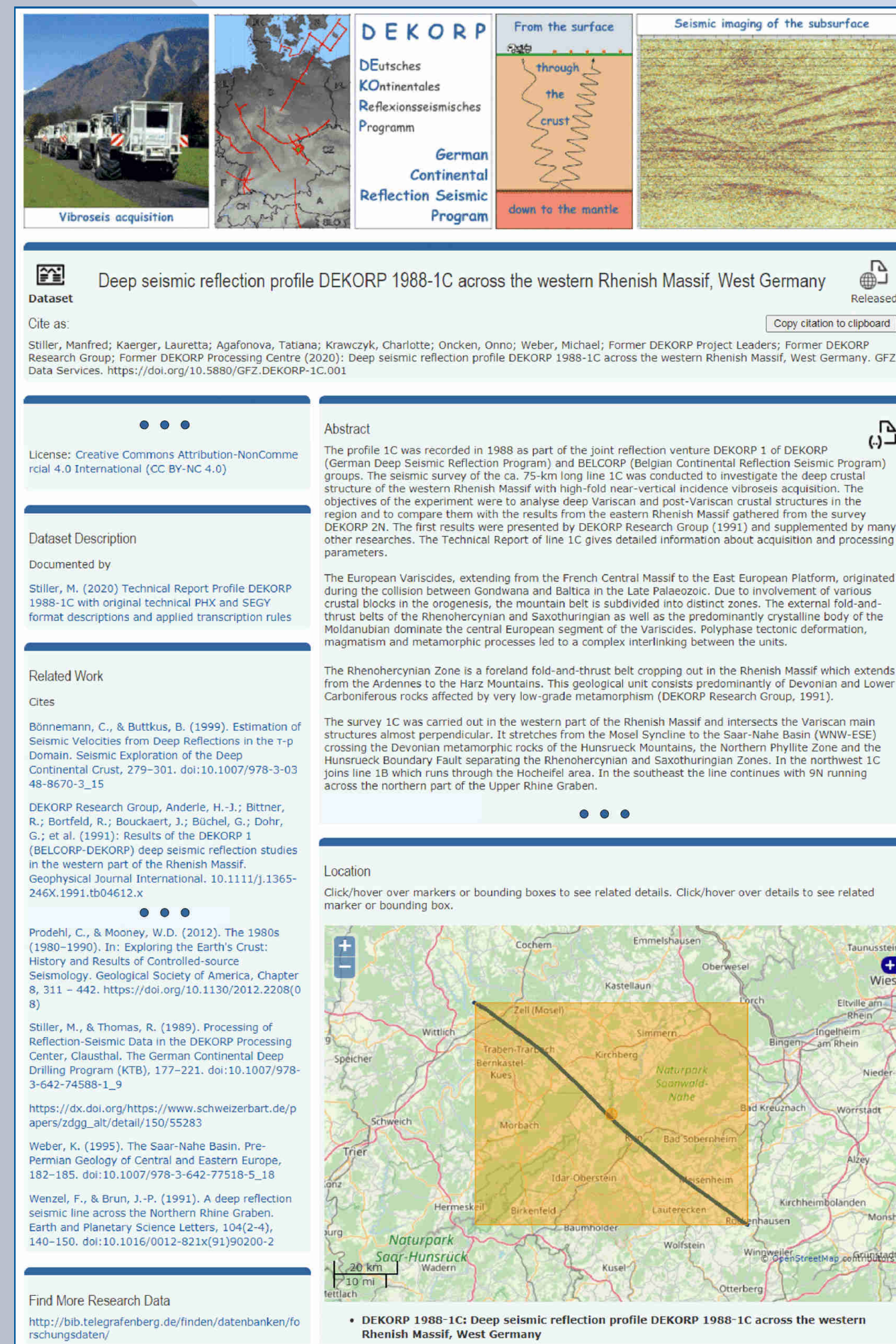
- More than 40 crustal-scale 2D-seismic reflection lines (~4700 km) (Fig. 1)
- One 3D-seismic survey (~400 km<sup>2</sup>) as part of the KTB programme
- More than 8000 data sets & 100 publications

## Application potential

- Increasing interest for DEKORP data by external institutions (universities, research centres, geological surveys, engineering offices, exploration industry)
- Application examples: GIS-based databases, geothermal energy, subsurface storage, tunnelling, hazard analysis, nuclear waste repository, hydrocarbon exploration, shale gas etc.
- Data reprocessing with state-of-the-art applications and modern interpretation methods → significant improvement of the imaging
- DEKORP/KTB profiles reprocessed so far: 85-4N, 8501, 8503, 88-9N, 84-2S, 86-2N, 90-3A, 90-3B, 88-1C, 87-1B, 87-1A, 86-2Q, 8502, 8504

## Data publication

- Data publication with **D**igital **O**bject **I**dentifier (DOI) → scientifically quotable
- Creation of a website for enquiry and download (Fig. 2)
- Automatic provision of meta data, raw data, final data, high-resolution graphics, literature etc.
- Simplified license distribution for data usage (free for academic use; license fee for commercial use)
- → <https://dataservices.gfz-potsdam.de> → Search for: "DEKORP"



**Fig. 2. Example for the data publication interface: DEKORP '88-1C**

## Conclusion

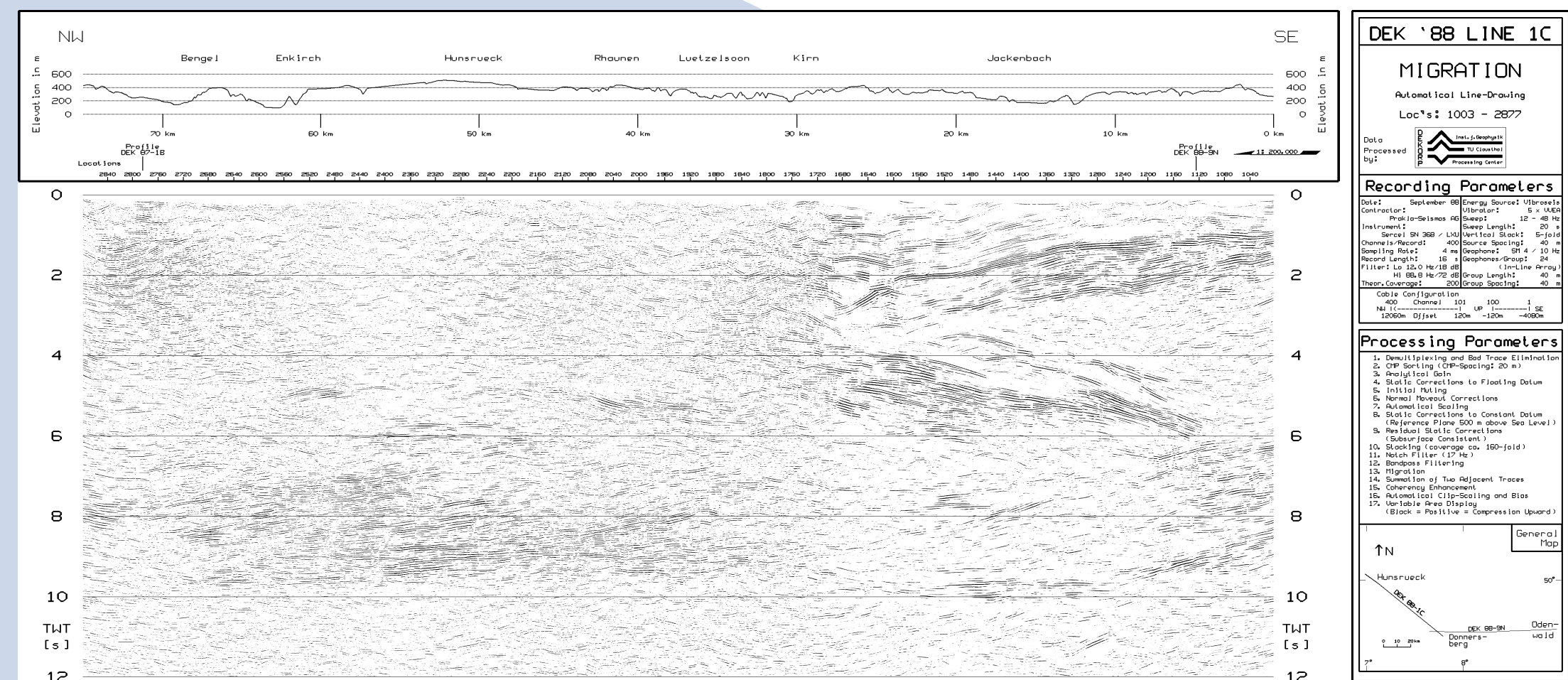
- Protection and safeguarding of valuable data sets imaging the entire crust and the crust-mantle boundary
- Result: A resource-efficient & future-proofed data pool
- Improved availability for the geoscientific community & future applications
- Potential template for the publication of further seismic data sets

## Reprocessing: Example DEKORP '88-1C

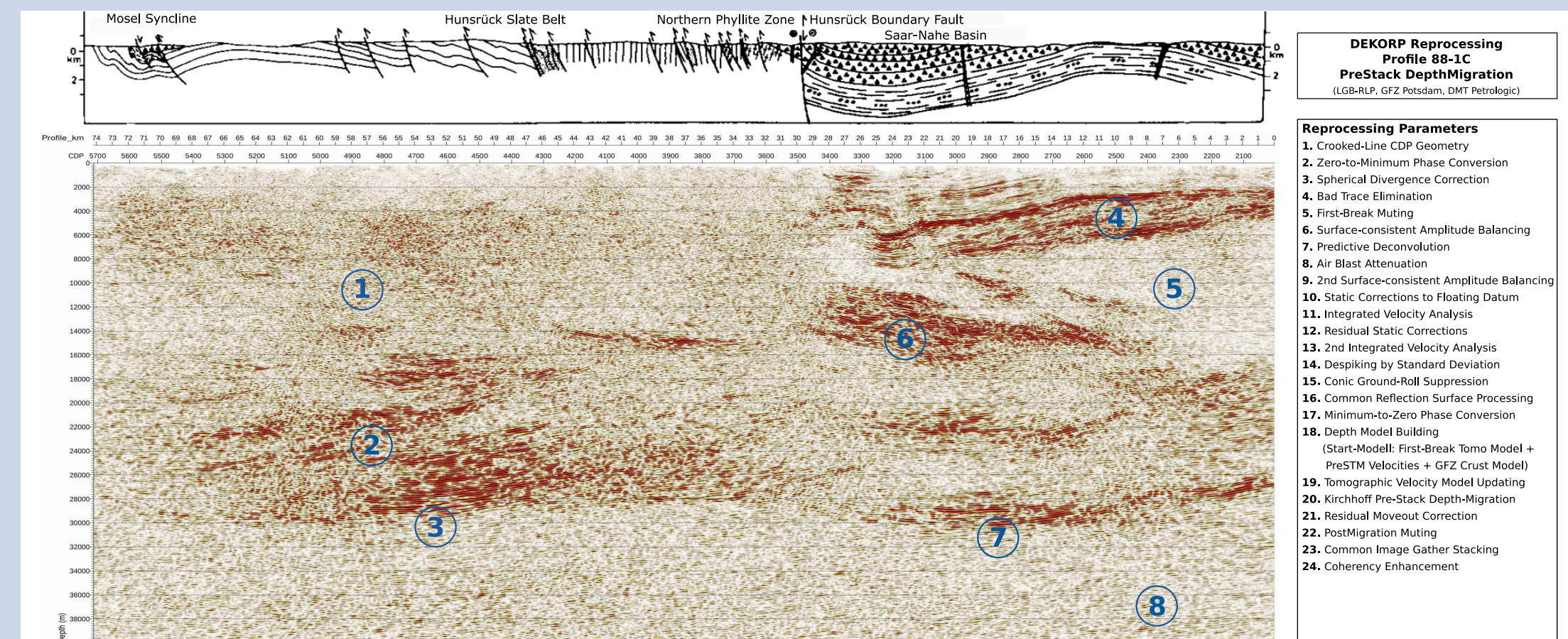
**Location:** From the Mosel Syncline to the Saar-Nahe Basin (WNW-ESE) (Fig. 1, white circle)

**Profile length:** ~74 km (part of survey DEKORP 1)

**Aim:** • Analysis of deep Variscan and Postvariscan crustal structures under the western Rhenish Massif<sup>5</sup>  
• Comparison with results from the eastern Rhenish Massif (DEKORP '86-2N<sup>6</sup>)



**Fig. 3. Line-drawing of the migrated stack with ~160-fold CDP coverage from 1989<sup>4</sup>. Base for the past interpretations of subsurface structures in the profile section.**



**Fig. 4. Final PreStack DepthMigration based on the reprocessed CRS gathers. North of the Hunsrück Boundary Fault (HBF): 1. Poly-phase deformed low-grade Paleozoic rocks 2. Flat and gently dipping reflectors of the top of a crystalline stratified lower crust 3. Moho. South of the HBF: 4. NW-dipping sedimentary fill of the Saar-Nahe Basin 5. Crystalline basement of the Saar-Nahe Basin as part of the Mid-German Crystalline Rise 6. Possibly the south-dipping Variscan suture zone between the Rhenohercynian and the Saxothuringian Zones 7. Moho 8. Deeper crust and upper mantle reflections (based on<sup>4,5</sup>, geological profile based on<sup>5</sup>).**

## Literature

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