CLAIMS

1. A method, comprising:

obtaining, from a number of seismic receivers, seismic data indicative of a subterranean formation acquired based upon trigger times and not based upon positions of a plurality of triggered source elements, wherein the seismic data includes near-continuously recorded seismic data in split records;

splicing, by a machine, the split records together into a single near-continuous record to produce a trace with seismic data from a single acquired line; and

processing, by the machine, the seismic data by:

determining positions of the plurality of triggered source elements from within the near-continuous recorded based on time;

performing a spatial shift based on the determined positions of each of the plurality of triggered source elements and on a distance moved from a previous location at a particular time by each of the number of seismic receivers relative to the start of recording of the near-continuously recorded seismic data for each of a number of particular times to correct for motion of the number of seismic receivers and to yield seismic data better indicative of the subterranean formation;

organizing the seismic data such that each near-continuous record represents seismic data from a common seismic receiver position; and

applying an operator to the organized seismic data to convert a source array present in the near-continuous record into a plurality of source elements.

2. The method of claim 1, further comprising determining for a number of trigger times the seismic receiver positions as a function of time at known times relative to a start of the near-continuous recording.

3. The method of claim 1, wherein splicing includes producing a respective trace for each of the seismic receiver positions; and

wherein processing the seismic data results in the respective trace representing seismic data as though received from a single stationary seismic receiver position.

4. The method of claim 3, further comprising:

selecting a time window of the trace including contributions of a number of particular source elements; and

applying a different operator to the time window to define a source array including a same number of source elements each emitting a spike of a same amplitude and triggered at a same time.

5. The method of claim 3, further comprising:

selecting a time window of the trace;

identifying which particular source elements' triggerings contribute to the time window as a function of time; and

applying an operator to transform a wavefield emitted by the identified source elements' triggerings in the time window to another wavefield that would have been emitted by the identified source elements had the identified source elements been triggered at the same time.

6. The method of claim 5, wherein the time window is moved from a beginning to an end of the trace.

7. The method of claim 5, further comprising creating:

for each of a plurality of time windows, one trace in a common seismic receiver gather based on the seismic data from each time window; and

for a plurality of time windows, a common seismic receiver gather based on a trace from each of the plurality of time windows.

8. The method of claim 7, further comprising applying a different operator to transform a wavefield emitted by the identified source elements' triggerings in the

time window to another wavefield that would have been emitted by the identified source elements had the identified source elements been located at a single point in space.

9. The method of claim 8, further comprising applying another different operator to de-ghost the seismic data.

10. A method of generating a geophysical data product, the method comprising:

obtaining geophysical data by:

obtaining, from a number of seismic receivers, seismic data indicative of a subterranean formation acquired based upon trigger times and not based upon positions of a plurality of triggered source elements, wherein the seismic data includes near-continuously recorded seismic data in split records;

splicing, by a machine, the split records together into a single near-continuous record to produce a trace with seismic data from a single acquired line;

processing the geophysical data to generate a geophysical data product, the processing comprising:

determining positions of the plurality of triggered source elements from within the near-continuous record based on time;

processing, by the machine, the seismic data by performing a spatial shift based on the determined positions of each of the plurality of triggered source elements and a distance moved from a previous location at a particular time by each of the number of seismic receivers relative to the start of recording of the near-continuously recorded seismic data for each of a number of particular times to correct for motion of the number of seismic receivers and to yield seismic data better indicative of the subterranean formation;

organizing the seismic data such that each near-continuous record represents seismic data from a common seismic receiver position; and

applying an operator to the organized seismic data to convert a source array present in the near-continuous record into a plurality of source elements and

recording the geophysical data product on a non-transitory machine-readable medium.

11. The method of claim 10, wherein processing the geophysical data comprises processing the geophysical data offshore or onshore.

12. The method of claim 1, wherein obtaining seismic data acquired based upon trigger times and not based upon positions of a plurality of triggered source elements further comprises obtaining seismic data acquired based upon trigger times and not based upon positions of a plurality of triggered impulsive source elements.

13. The method of claim 1, further comprising determining for a number of trigger times a position of each of the plurality of triggered source elements as a function of time at known times relative to a start of the near-continuous recording.