



Loss of energy due to spherical divergence is a function of average velocity and time. A constant average velocity of 5000 feet per second was used to compute TAR functions for this area.

An initial gain of 10 db and a rate of 3.5 db per second from time 0 to 4.25 seconds were used to compute the exponential function for correction of inelastic attenuation losses. Where water depths exceeded 4000 feet, the application of these parameters resulted in higher than optimum gain at late record times. It is recommended that for future processing of deep water data, the exponential scaler should be applied from a time approximately equal to water bottom.

2. Performed a vertical stack of 4 input records, thus reducing the 48-fold data to 12-fold vertically stacked data.
3. Output the vertically stacked data in TIAC format on 1 inch tape. Following completion of processing the field tapes were stored and the vertically stacked tapes were retained as basic data.

All lines were transcribed and vertically stacked to a record time of 4.254 seconds at a sample rate of two milliseconds.

The resultant vertically stacked data in TIAC format were used as input data for all subsequent processing.