



The pie-slice had an aperture of 4 msec, and a tilt of zero. Common-depth-point gathers were used as input to the routine. Time-varying deconvolution, time varying filtering, and display parameters were the same as for production line M45A. Comparison of the record section for line M45A Experimental with the standard production record section for line M45A shows that the experiment was unsuccessful. No significant attenuation of the second bounce is apparent.

6. Time Variant Gain Versus Time Invariant Gain.

The record section for line M27B Experimental (standard time-invariant gain) as compared with the normal production record section for line M27B (time-variant gain) shows the effectiveness of time-variant gain in attenuating the high amplitude shallow data and amplifying the relatively lower powered intermediate and deep data.

The time-variant gain applied is commonly referred to within GSI as medium digital AGC. The display program applies medium digital AGC to a record by first amplifying the entire record to a chosen average level within a specified gate. The entire record is then divided into 300 millisecond gates. Amplitudes within these gates are attenuated if they exceed the average amplitude within the originally specified gate.