



The moveout was computed from the equation :-

$$\Delta t = \sqrt{T_v^2 + \frac{x^2}{(\bar{v})^2}} - T_v$$

Where:  $T_v$  = the vertical travel time to the reflector in question.

$X$  = the distance from the shot to the seismometer group.

$\bar{v}$  = the average velocity obtained for the time  $T_v$  from the velocity function.

$\Delta t$  = the moveout correction to be applied to the trace in question.

When  $\Delta t$  was not an integral multiple of the sample period, a high fidelity interpolation was used between the adjacent samples.

In depth point stack, the traces for a particular depth point are mixed to form one output trace for each depth point. Prior to the mix, first break energy is scaled or ramped off. The unwanted energy includes water borne energy, refractions and low frequencies due to stretching in the N.M.O. process. The traces were scaled such that the stacked data were 2-fold at the water bottom and 24-fold as soon as possible. The C.D.P. traces were scaled such that the sum of the scalars applied was 1.0.