

Methods(a) Shooting

Details of shooting methods are given in the contractor's reports (appendices 1 & 3). The streamer length, 48 traces at $66\frac{2}{3}$ metres intervals, was chosen so as to give a maximum usable offset down to about 2.5 seconds, to increase accuracy of velocity analyses, and to improve multiple discrimination at depth. The $66\frac{2}{3}$ metres interval, a reduction from the 100 metre interval used in previous surveys, gives closer depth points, and hence better continuity.

The shot interval of $33\frac{1}{3}$ metres to give 48 CDP coverage was the shortest practical, as this gave a shot interval of about 10 seconds at the normal shooting speed of about 6 knots.

"Geonav" satellite/sonar doppler navigation was used for two reasons, firstly, because of the disproportionate cost of setting up the three Shoran stations which would have been necessary for the small mileage, and secondly, the Geonav system fires the shots at constant distances rather than time intervals, ensuring accurate stacking geometry, this being particularly important for the long spread.

(b) Processing

Processing methods are described in the contractor's report (Appendix 2). Continuous velocity analyses were used throughout, primarily to provide velocity information for interpretation of the poorer quality deep data. In some cases the automatic picking programme followed events which would not otherwise be visible on the stacked section.