

### 3.0 PROCESSING SEQUENCE

A brief description of the processes used in the processing sequence follows.

#### 3.1 TRANSCRIPTION AND RESAMPLE

The field data recorded in SEG-D was demultiplexed and converted to Digicon's internal 9 track trace sequential format. The output was to 5.0 seconds at 2 msec sample interval. The data was subsequently sub-sampled from 2 msec to 4 msec after an anti-alias filter was applied.

#### 3.2 STATIC CORRECTIONS

##### (a) Airgun Timing Delay

Data recorded with H.G.S. instruments which have a timing delay of 51.2 ms. A static correction of -51.2 ms was applied, thus restoring the coincidence of shot and digital recording times.

##### (b) Source/Streamer Delay

A static correction of +11.0 ms was applied for the source/streamer delay, thus referencing the data to mean sea level.

#### 3.3 TRACE EDIT

The Observers' Reports were studied for indications of bad shots, noisy or dead traces and reverse polarity traces. Such traces or shots were either whole trace edited or polarity reversed before the next stage of processing.

#### 3.4 2:1 ADJACENT TRACE SUM

2:1 Adjacent trace sum was achieved with a partial moveout compensation using a regional velocity. In this instance only traces 163-240 were summed, resulting in a uniform group interval of 12.5 metres.

#### 3.5 TRUE AMPLITUDE RECOVERY

The process of true amplitude recovery consists of the following basic steps.

First, the non-linear gain functions were removed. These are applied during the field recording to modulate the amplitudes of the data to within the dynamic range of the recording instruments and recorded on tape.

