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Western Geophysical

**FINAL REPORT
FOR DATA PROCESSING
FIVE LINES FROM
VINTAGE 1980, 1982, 1985
BASS BASIN SEISMIC SURVEYS**

PERMIT AREAS T/15P & T/28P

WESTERN GEOPHYSICAL AUSTRALIA
A DIVISION OF
WESTERN ATLAS INTERNATIONAL INC
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WGC Project Number: J2223

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List of Enclosures

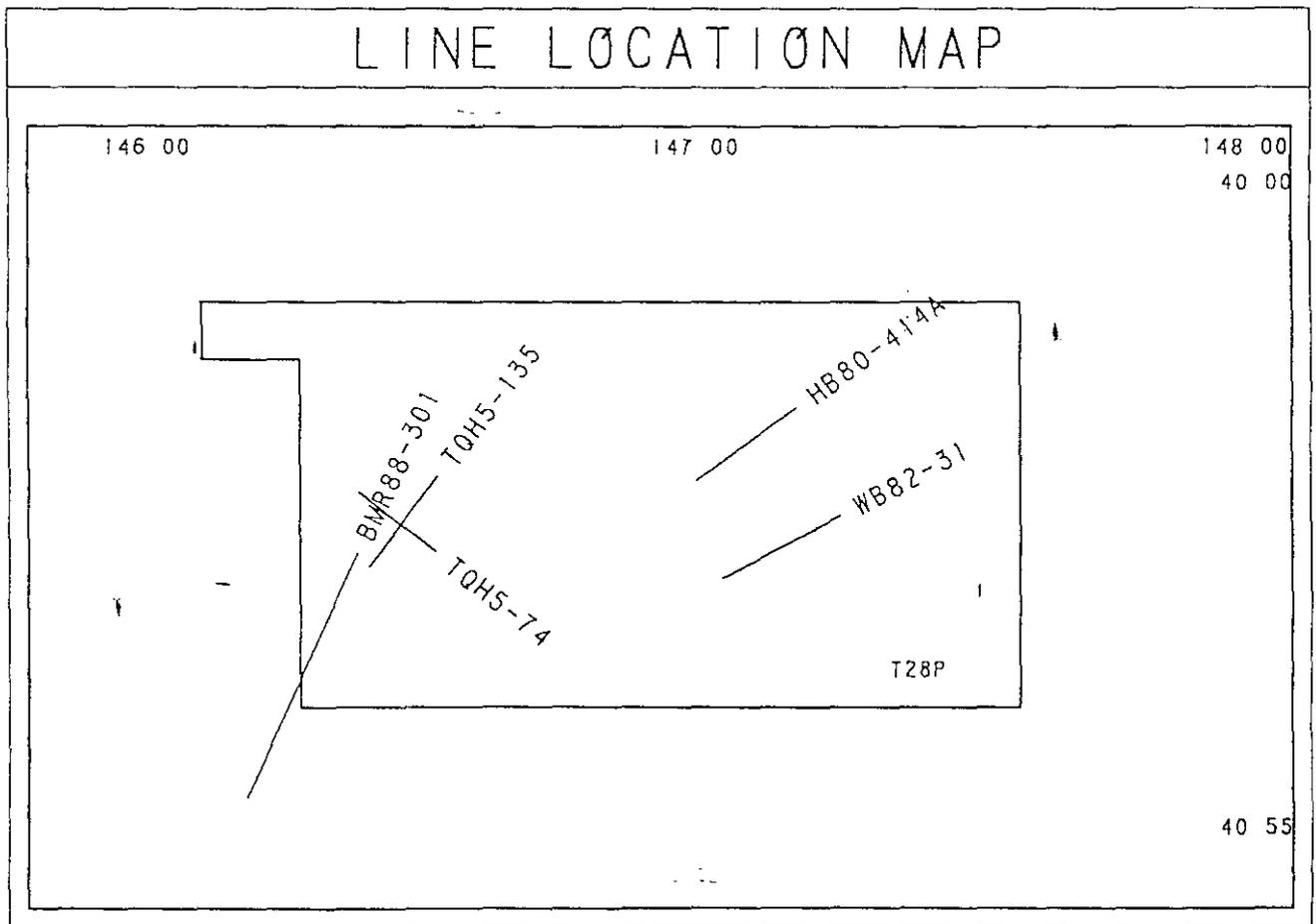
- Enclosure 1** Bass Basin Survey Area : T – 22 – P Final Migration
Line : TQH5 – 74 Shotpoints 1 – 450
- Enclosure 2** Bass Basin Survey Area : T – 22 – P Final Migration
Line : TQH5 – 135 Shotpoints 250 – 802
- Enclosure 3** Bass Basin Survey Area : T – 15 – P Final Migration
Line : HB80A – 414 Shotpoints 1 – 746
- Enclosure 4** Bass Basin Survey Area : T – 15 – P Final Migration
Line : WB82 – 31 Shotpoints 1 – 846
- Enclosure 5** Bass Basin Survey Area : T – 15 – P Final Migration
Line : BMR88 – 301 Shotpoints 3050 - 4128

1 INTRODUCTION

This report details the processing of 5 lines taken from 4 2D seismic surveys carried out by various contractors. The project for Cue Energy Resources Ltd comprises data in permits T/15P AND T/28P in the Bass Strait, north of Tasmania. A line location map is shown in Figure 1-1.

Production data processing was conducted between November and December 1996 at the Melbourne Digital Processing Centre of Western Geophysical Australia. All of the main processing was performed on an IBM RISC. Filming was performed on Laserdot™ hardware in Adelaide via WAN.

The procedures and programs utilised in processing the data are described below in the order in which they were applied. The project was coordinated for Cue by Robert Coppin, and managed for Western by Niels Stienstra with geophysical supervision by Michelle Tham.



2 ACQUISITION SUMMARY

2.1. ACQUISITION PARAMETERS.

The field data were taken from four surveys.

(1) Lines TQH5-74 and TQH5-135 were shot by GSI, using the Eugene McDermott II under Party No. 2931. The following parameters were utilised:

Streamer	240 traces 15 metre group interval (3600 metres total active length) depth - 12 metres near offset - 396 metres
Energy source	Airgun arrays, 4075 cubic inches depth - 10 metres firing interval - 30 metres
Instrumentation	Trace Sequential Recorder SEG-D 6250 BPI Low cut filter - 8 Hz (18 dB/octave slope) High cut filter - 128 Hz (72 dB/octave slope)
Data Sampling	2 ms sampling interval 6000 ms record length.
Polarity	Positive pressure at the hydrophone produces a positive number on tape (SEG Reverse).

(2) Line HB80A-414 was shot by WGC, using the Eugene McDermott II under Party No. 2931. The following parameters were utilised:

Streamer	96 traces 25 metre group interval (2424 metres total active length) depth - 7 metres near offset - 268 metres
Energy source	Airgun arrays, 23.76 litres depth - 7 metres firing interval - 25 metres
Instrumentation	DFS V SEG-B Low cut filter - 8 Hz (18 dB/octave slope) High cut filter - 128 Hz (72 dB/octave slope)
Data Sampling	2 ms sampling interval 5000 ms record length.

Polarity Positive pressure at the hydrophone produces a negative number on tape (SEG Normal).

(3) Line WB82-31 was shot by WGC, using the Western Odyssey under Party No. 86. The following parameters were utilised:

Streamer 96 traces
25 metre group interval (2400 metres total active length)
depth - 12 metres
near offset - 194 metres

Energy source Airgun arrays, 760 cubic inches
depth - 6 metres
firing interval - 25 metres

Instrumentation DFS V
SEG-B 1600 BPI
Low cut filter - OUT
High cut filter - 128 Hz (70 dB/octave slope)

Data Sampling 2 ms sampling interval
6000 ms record length.

Polarity Positive pressure at the hydrophone produces a negative number on tape (SEG Normal).

(4) Line BMR88-301 was shot by BMR. The following parameters were utilised:

Streamer 96 traces
37.5 metre group interval (3600 metres total active length)
depth - 10 metres
near offset - 206 metres

Energy source Airgun arrays, 1 x 1600 cubic inches
depth - 10 metres
firing interval - 37.5 metres

Instrumentation SEG-Y 6250 BPI
Low cut filter - 8 Hz
High cut filter - 64 Hz

Data Sampling 4 ms sampling interval

Polarity Positive pressure at the hydrophone produces a negative number on tape (SEG Normal).

3 PROCESSING SUMMARY

3.1. PROCESSING SEQUENCE

	Conversion of Field Tapes to WGC Code 4 Format	
	Resample to 4ms	
	51.2 ms delay compensation	G.S.I. TQH5 Lines only
	Edit bad shots and traces and attenuate spikes	
	Gain Correction	
	Spherical Divergence	
	Shot Domain FK Filter (Adjacent Trace Sum)	(TQH5-74 & TQH5-135)
Brute Stack	Deconvolution Before Stack	1st Pass Velocity Analysis
	FK Multiple Attenuation	
	Radon Transform Filter	
Demultiple Stack		DMO 2nd Pass Velocity Analysis
	Instantaneous AGC gain	
	NMO	
	Inner and outer trace mutes applied	
Dmo Stack	DMO Stack	
	Zero phase bandpass filter	
	Trace Mix	
Dmo Stack Film	Gun & cable depth correction	then Bandpass Filter and Scaling
	Migration Radial Predictive Filter	
Migration Film	Gun & cable depth correction	then Bandpass Filter and Scaling

4 PERSONNEL

Name	Title	Responsibilities
Michelle Tham	Senior Geophysicist	Project Manager and technical control.
Niels Stienstra	Geophysicist	Coordination of day to day running of project and testing.

5 PROCESSING SEQUENCE

5.1. POLARITY

The data for HB80A-414, WB82-31, and BMR88-301 were recorded to conform with the SEG standard for causal seismic data (Sheriff, R.E., Encyclopaedic Dictionary of Exploration Geophysics, Third Edition) whereby 'the onset of a compression from an explosive source is represented by a negative number'. This recording polarity was maintained throughout the processing sequence.

Lines TQH5-74 and TQH5-135 were recorded as SEG reverse polarity. This recording polarity was maintained throughout the processing sequence.

5.2. FORMAT CONVERSION

The field data were converted to WGC Code 4 format. Full word, 32 bit floating point data with geophone amplitude maintained.

5.3. RESAMPLE

The data (excepting BMR88-301) were resampled from an acquisition sampling rate of 2ms to a processing sample rate of 4ms. To avoid any aliasing resulting from this resample, a minimum phase anti-alias high cut filter of 93.75 Hz with a slope of 36 dB/octave was applied.

Line BMR88-301 was recorded with a sample rate of 4 ms, and was not resampled.

5.4. STATIC CORRECTION

A -51.2 ms correction was applied to lines TQH5-74 and TQH5-135 in order to compensate for a GSI acquisition delay.

5.5. DATA INTEGRITY QC

Displays of near trace sections and shot records of each line were produced to identify bad channels and shots.

5.6. FIELD DATA EDITS

Records flagged as bad in the Observer's logs or as displayed in the near trace gather and QC attribute plots were edited from the processing sequence.

5.7. GAIN CORRECTION

A gain correction of 3 dB/sec was applied from 0 to 3 seconds.

5.8. SPHERICAL DIVERGENCE

To correct for spherical spreading, the inverse of the amplitude decay factor (A) was applied to the data using the following regional velocity function :-

Time (ms)	Velocity (m/s)
0	1480
101	1480
641	2050
1222	2220
1484	2303
2019	2611
2914	3190
4227	4014
5335	4474

5.9. DIP FILTERING (FK) - SHOT DOMAIN

The following NMO FK filter designs were used to attenuate linear noise present on shot records:-

Line	Trace Spacing	Pass zone
TQH5-135&74	15 m	-/+ 3.6 ms/trace
HB80A-414	25 m	-/+ 6.0 ms/trace
WB82-31	25 m	-/+ 6.0 ms/trace
BMR88-301	37.5 m	-/+ 9.0 ms/trace

NMO was applied prior to FK filtering with the velocity function used for spherical divergence. A removable AGC of 300ms was also applied prior to FK filtering.

5.10. ADJACENT TRACE SUM

A 2:1 adjacent trace sum was carried out on both TQH5 lines only.

Input	Output
240 channels	120 channels

5.11. DECONVOLUTION BEFORE STACK

Predictive deconvolution was applied on a trace by trace basis to compress the time duration of seismic wavelet and restore frequency components weakened and dispersed while propagating in an inhomogeneous and attenuating medium - the earth.

Deconvolution was applied using the following parameters over one window for all vintages:

Gap:	25 ms
Operator:	1024 ms
Window:	200-2200 ms (near offset)

5.12. FIRST PASS VELOCITY ANALYSIS

Velocity analyses were carried out at 2km intervals along each line using IVP software package.

5.13. F-K MULTIPLE ATTENUATION FILTER (MAFK)

MAFK was applied using the following reduced percentage of the velocity trend.

Time (ms)	% of first pass trend
0	92
2000	92
3000	90
4000	88
6000	85

5.14. RADON TRANSFORM FILTER

Radon transform filter was applied using the following reduced percentage of the velocity trend.

Time (ms)	% of first pass trend
0	96
2000	94
4000	92
6000	90

5.15. SECOND PASS VELOCITY ANALYSIS

DMO velocity analyses were produced at 1 km intervals along each survey line. The first pass velocity trend was used as the central function.

5.16. INSTANTANEOUS AGC GAIN

Automatic gain compensation was applied sample by sample with a 5000 or 6000 ms gate depending upon the processing data length of the line..

5.17. DIP MOVEOUT (DMO)

Reflections which emanate from a horizon with zero dip are all zero offset, and true stacking velocities can be calculated. However, if the horizon is dipping, reflection point dispersal occurs up dip of the true zero offset location. True stacking velocities cannot be calculated and the horizon will be inaccurately imaged using traditional processing methods. To move finite offset data down dip to true zero offset, Dip Moveout (DMO) is used.

DMO is carried out on NMO corrected data sorted to common offset. It is a wave theoretical process that converts the NMO corrected data to zero offset independent of dip. After DMO has been applied, all dipping events will be correctly imaged by post stack migration. A useful by-product of DMO is the dispersive effect it has on coherent noise.

For second pass velocity analysis, the data were sorted to common offset. NMO correction was then applied using first pass velocities. DMO was then carried out (with the high-fidelity option turned on) using a maximum dip limit of 60 degrees for all vintages.

5.18. NORMAL MOVEOUT APPLICATION, MUTING AND DMO STACK

The normal moveout corrections for the second pass stacks were computed from the picked second pass velocities. The calculations were performed independently for each line using a straight ray computation method. DMO was applied to the data, and a stacked output produced.

Prior to DMO the following outer and inner trace mutes were applied:-

(1) Lines TQH5-74, 135

Outer	Time (ms)	4	500	700	1000	3000
	Offset (m)	553	614	974	1694	3974

Inner	Time (ms)	1500	2500	6000
	Offset (m)	400	1297	1317

(2) Lines WB82-31 and HB80A-414A

Outer	Time (ms)	4	200	700	1250	2500
	Offset (m)	368	418	1010	1832	2643

(3) Line BMR88-301

Outer	Time (ms)	4	900	2400	3500
	Offset (m)	553	585	2570	3770

Inner	Time (ms)	1400	2400	6000
	Offset (m)	0	943	943

5.19. ZERO BANDPASS FILTER

A zero bandpass filter was constructed from an analysis of 500 CDP locations from each line. Its application improved seismic resolution in the zone of interest.

5.20. TRACE MIX

A three-trace running mix with a weighting of (1, 1, 0.1) was applied in order to enhance continuity in the shallow data.

5.21. MODIFIED RESIDUAL MIGRATION

Modified Residual Migration consists of migrating the data twice. An Extended Stolt (FK) Migration is applied to the data first. This is accurate to 90 degrees, even with velocity variations with depth. As this method uses a time migration algorithm, and hence applies a pseudo depth conversion before migration, it is extremely sensitive to lateral velocity variation. For this reason a minimum velocity function, extracted from the original velocity field, is used to migrate the data. A second "residual" migration is therefore required using a residual velocity field derived from the difference between the original velocity field and minimum velocity function. The finite difference algorithm is used for this residual phase. The advantage of this method is accurate imaging of steep dips.

The data was migrated using the time variant percentages of the final pass velocity trend smoothed over 300 CDPs :

Time (ms)	%
0	100
6000	100

5.22. RADIAL PREDICTIVE FILTER

A multichannel random noise filter with a +/- 7ms/trace acceptance fan was chosen over two other kinds of noise filters, and applied trace-by-trace with a 65% feedback of each unfiltered trace.

5.23. GUN AND CABLE STATICS CORRECTION

To compensate for the depth of the gun and cable below sea level, the following combined correction was applied :

Line:	TQH5-74,135	BMR88-301	WB82-31	HB80A-414
Correction:	15 ms	13.3 ms	12 ms	11.7 ms

5.24. TIME VARIANT FILTER

The following zero phase time variant filter was applied to all vintages:-

Time (ms)	Low cut (Hz)	Slope (dB/octave)	High Cut (Hz)	Slope (dB/octave)
0	15	18	80	72
700	15	18	80	72
1200	10	18	70	72
1600	8	18	60	72
4000	8	18	50	72

5.25. SCALING

An instantaneous AGC gain was applied using a 500 ms gate.

6 APPENDICES

6.1. DELIVERABLE ITEMS

6.1.1. Archive Tapes

One copy each of raw and filtered migrated data were produced on exabyte (2.5g):-

CLIENT: Cue Energy
LINES: ALL 5 LINES
AREA: BASS BASIN T/25A & T/18P
FORMAT: SEGY exabyte 2.5g @ 4ms
DATE: March 1997

One copy each of raw and filtered stack data were produced on exabyte (2.5g):-

CLIENT: Cue Energy
LINES: ALL 5 LINES
AREA: BASS BASIN T/25A & T/18P
FORMAT: SEGY exabyte 2.5g @ 4ms
DATE: March 1997

6.1.2. Velocity Data

A diskette comprising 2nd pass DMO velocities for all lines in ascii format was supplied.

6.1.3. Films

The final filtered stack and migration outputs were displayed as follows :-

Filtered and Scaled Stack - on film with five accompanying prints

Horizontal Scale	To match previous sections
Vertical Scale	As above.
Display Polarity	Negative numbers displayed as trough excepting BMR88-301 (SEG Reverse)
Display Gain :	11 dB

Filtered and Scaled Migration - on film with five accompanying paper prints

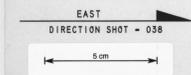
Horizontal Scale	To match previous sections
Vertical Scale	As above.
Display Polarity	Negative numbers displayed as trough excepting BMR88-301 (SEG Reverse)
Display Gain :	11 dB

6.2. LINE SUMMARY

No.	LINE	FSP	LSP	DIR	KM
1	TQH5-74	1	450	309	13.5
2	TQH5-135	250	802	37.9	16.59
3	HB80A-414A	1	746	54.0	19.78
4	WB82-31	1	846	242	21.15
5	BMR88-301	3050	4128	22.5	40.46

••0000000••••

LINE : TQH5-135
SHOTPOINTS 250 - 802



FINAL MIGRATION

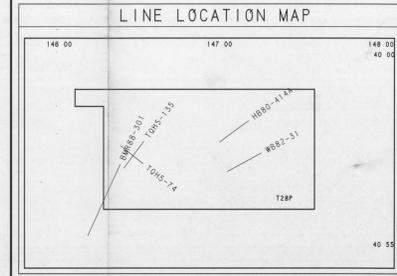


BASS BASIN SURVEY
AREA : T-22-P

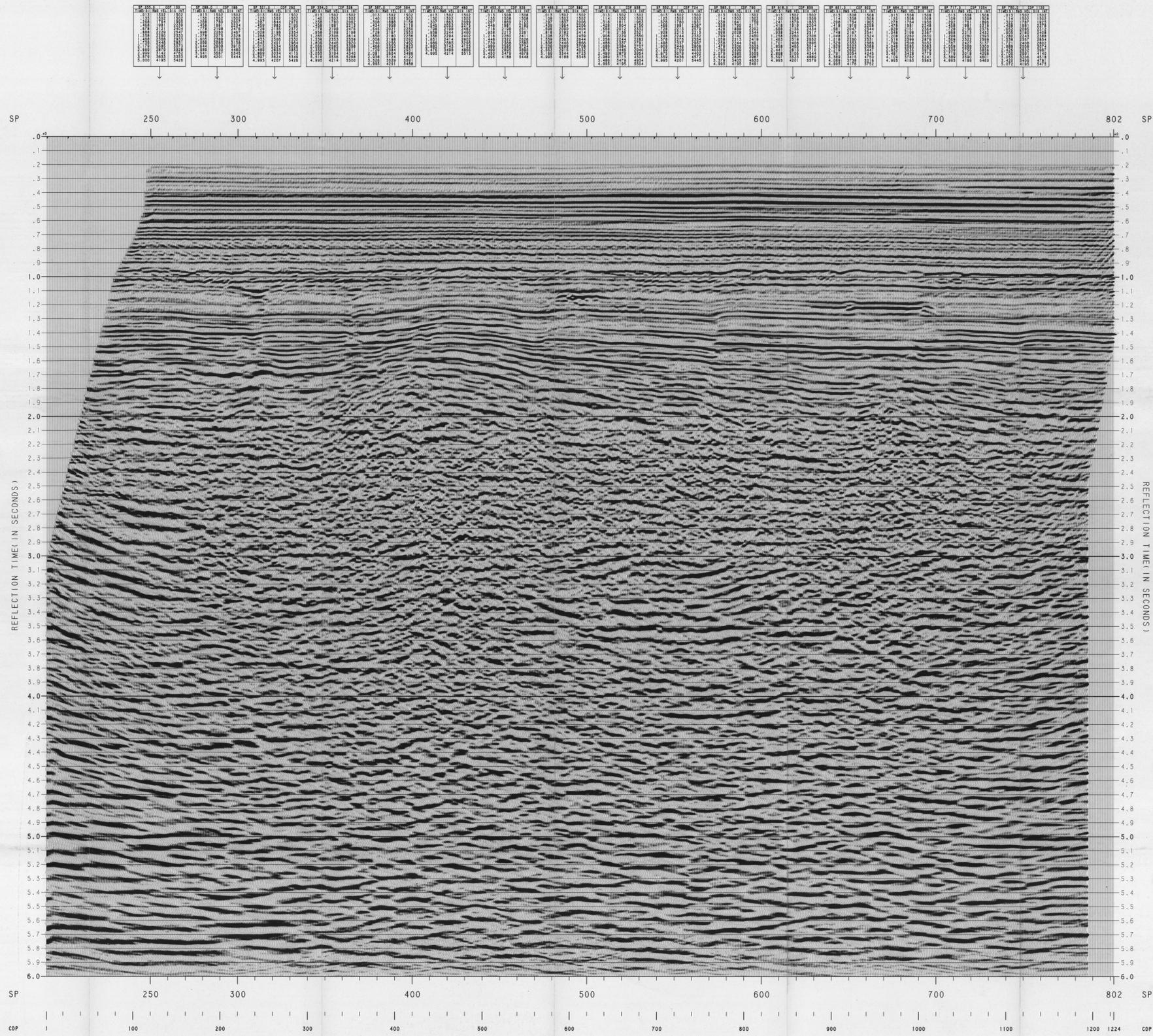


RECORDED BY GSI, OCT 1985
PROCESSED BY WGL, MELBOURNE
PROCESSING DATE : DEC 1986

RECORDING DATA	PROCESSING SEQUENCE
BOAT WJ (SUNSET) WILHELMSTADT	PROCESSING SAMPLE RATE 4 MS PROCESSING DATA LENGTH 6000 MS
SOURCE POSITION	FORMAT CONVERSION INPUT SEG LENGTH 2 MS SAMPLE RATE, OUTPUT SEG LENGTH 2 MS
SOURCE AIRGUN VOLUME 4079 LB IN 50 METERS S.P. INTERVAL 50 METERS	RESAMPLE INPUT SAMPLE RATE 2 MS OUTPUT SAMPLE RATE 4 MS MULTIPLY TRACE POST-STACK FILTER
INSTRUMENTS RECORDING SYSTEM TRACE SEQUENTIAL RECORDING EXPERIMENTAL 64 IN 300/SEC 1000 FILTERS HIGH CUT 128 HZ / 10 DB OCT RECORD LENGTH 10000 MS SAMPLE RATE 2500 MS POLARITY COMPRESSION POSITIVE	STATIC CORRECTION AIRGUN DELAY -51.2 MS AMPLITUDE RECOVERY EXPERIMENTAL 64 IN 300/SEC FROM 0 TO 3 SEC SPHERICAL DIVERGENCE CORRECTION WAVELENGTH 1000 METERS WAVELENGTH FUNCTION
CABLE STREAMER TYPE 551 MULTIFLEXER STREAMER CABLE LENGTH 3500 METERS NUMBER OF DRUMS 10 CABLE DEPTH 10 METERS	SHOT DOMAIN FK FILTER PASS ZONE +/- 3.6MS/TRAC (500 AMPLITUDE) ADJACENT TRACE SUM ADJACENT FIELD TRACES SIGNED 2 ON 1
EMERY SOURCE AIRGUN	DECONVOLUTION BEFORE STACK LEAST SQUARES WINDOW PHASE INVERSE FILTER WINDOW LENGTH 1000 METERS WINDOW OF LENGTH 1000 METERS
LEGEND W VELOCITY FUNCTION X INTERSECTION O WELL LOCATION	FIRST PASS VELOCITY ANALYSIS FIELD AND OUTPUT EVERY 2 KM
DATUM PLANE : SEA LEVEL	MULTIPLE ATTENUATOR FILTER PASSING ZERO AND POSITIVE WAVELENGTHS TIME (MS) 2 STACK VELOCITY 4000 8000 16000
SP ANNOTATED AT SOURCE LOCATION	RADON TRANSFORM FILTER DE T PRIMARY VELOCITY USED REJECT IN TAD-P DOMAIN DIP MOVEMENT CORRECTION (DMO) WAVE OPTION USED
PLAYBACK SCALE 42.85 25187 HORIZONTAL 3.75 IN/SEC VERTICAL 1000 SAMPLE RATE 4 MS	SECOND PASS VELOCITY ANALYSIS FIELD AND OUTPUT EVERY 1 KM TRACE EQUALIZATION TRACE AMPLITUDE EQUALIZED TO 8000 RMS NMO / MUTE / STACK OFFSET (M) 500 TRACE MUTE 1000 1500 2000 2500 3000 3500 4000 4500 5000 5500 6000 6500 7000 7500 8000 INNER TRACE MUTE 1000 1500 2000 2500 3000 3500 4000
POLARITY FIELD COMPRESSION RECORDED AS A POSITIVE NUMBER (SEG REVERSE)	ZERO PHASE BANDPASS FILTER TRACE MIX 3 TRACE POINTING MIX (0.1)
PROCESSING FIELD POLARITY MAINTAINED	MODIFIED RESIDUAL MIGRATION LET PASSES CASCADE STRETCH MIGRATION SLOPE 1.0 VELOCITY 1000 RESIDUAL VELOCITY FUNCTION
DISPLAY : SEG NORMAL	RADIAL PREDICTIVE FILTER MULTI-CORNER RANDOM NOISE FILTER SEG PRESERVE OF NOISE FILTERED TRACE
DISPLAY GAIN - 11 DB	STATICS CORRECTION +15 MS SON AND CABLE DEPTH CORRECTION TIME (MS) LOW CUT (HZ/SLOPE) HIGH CUT 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 4000 8 18 80 7 12
	SCALING INSTANTANEOUS GAIN USING A 500 MS GATE



LINE : TQH5-135
SP : 250 - 802
FILTERED MIGRATION



SP 250 300 400 500 600 700 802 SP
COP 1 100 200 300 400 500 600 700 800 900 1000 1100 1200 1224 COP

LINE : WB82-31
SHOTPOINTS 1 - 846

SOUTHWEST
DIRECTION SHOT = 242

FINAL MIGRATION



Cue Energy Resources N.L.

BASS BASIN SURVEY

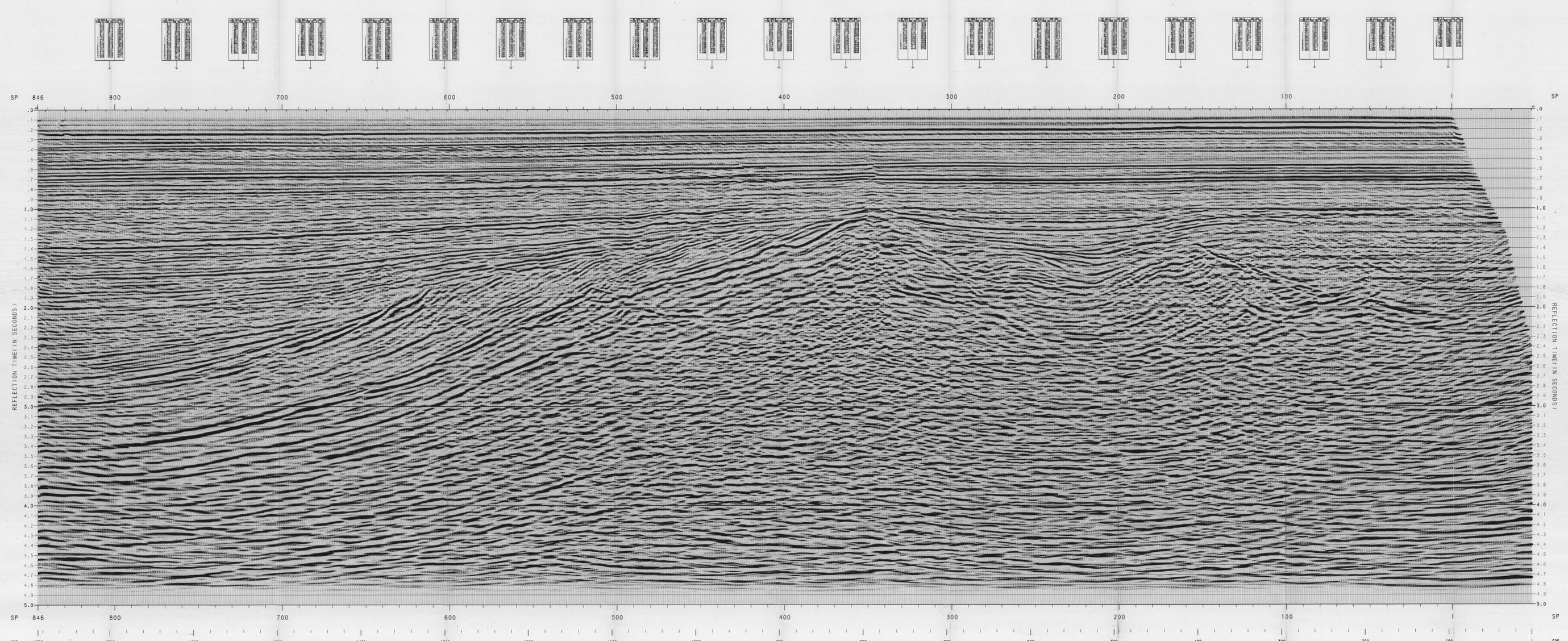
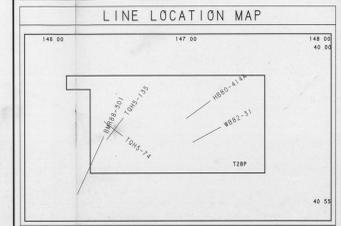
AREA : T-15-P



RECORDED BY MGC, FEB 1982
PROCESSED BY MGC, MELBOURNE
PROCESSING DATE : DEC 1988

Western Geophysical

RECORDING DATA	PROCESSING SEQUENCE
BOAT MCC SYSTEM 0010000	PROCESSING SAMPLE RATE 4 MS PROCESSING DATA LENGTH 5000 MS
SOURCE SOURCE SP. 0001 SOURCE SP. 0002 SOURCE SP. 0003 SOURCE SP. 0004	FORMAT CONVERSION SOURCE SP. 0001 SOURCE SP. 0002 SOURCE SP. 0003 SOURCE SP. 0004
INSTRUMENTS RECORDING SYSTEM RECORDING SYSTEM RECORDING SYSTEM RECORDING SYSTEM	AMPLITUDE RECOVERY EXPONENTIAL SCALES SPECTRAL FLATTENING CORRECTION SPECTRAL FLATTENING CORRECTION SHOT DOMAIN FK FILTER PASS ZONE 1 47-8.0MS/FREQ 100% AMPLITUDE
CABLE CABLE TYPE CABLE DEPTH	DECONVOLUTION BEFORE STACK LOCAL POSITIVE PHASE INVERSE FILTER MULTIPLY BY 100
ENERGY SOURCE ALTRON	FIRST PASS VELOCITY ANALYSIS FIRST PASS VELOCITY ANALYSIS MULTIPLE ATTENUATOR FILTER MULTIPLE ATTENUATOR FILTER TIME (MS) 3 SECONDS VELOCITY
HORIZONTAL VELOCITY INTERSECTION	RADON TRANSFORM FILTER RADON TRANSFORM FILTER DIP MOVEOUT CORRECTION (DMO) DIP MOVEOUT CORRECTION (DMO) DIP MOVEOUT CORRECTION (DMO)
DATUM PLANE : SEA LEVEL	SECOND PASS VELOCITY ANALYSIS SECOND PASS VELOCITY ANALYSIS TRACE EQUALIZATION TRACE EQUALIZATION NMO / MUTE / STACK NMO / MUTE / STACK
SP ANNOTATED AT SOURCE LOCATION	ZERO PHASE BANDPASS FILTER TRACE WIGGLE TRACE WIGGLE MODIFIED RESIDUAL MIGRATION MODIFIED RESIDUAL MIGRATION MODIFIED RESIDUAL MIGRATION
PLAYBACK SCALE VERTICAL SAMPLE RATE	RADIAL PREDICTIVE FILTER RADIAL PREDICTIVE FILTER RADIAL PREDICTIVE FILTER STATISTICS CORRECTION STATISTICS CORRECTION TIME VARIANT FILTER TIME VARIANT FILTER
POLARITY FILES : COMPRESS ON RECORDS AS...	SCALING SCALING SCALING
PROCESSING DISPLAY : 0.00 NORMAL	



LINE : WB82-31
SP : 1 - 846
FILTERED MIGRATION

