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Cross-hole seismic reflection surveying in coal measures

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How to cite:

Findlay, Michael John (1991) *Cross-hole seismic reflection surveying in coal measures.* Doctoral thesis, Durham University.

Cross-hole Seismic Reflection Surveying in Coal Measures

by

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A thesis submitted in partial fulfilment
of the requirements for the degree of
Doctor of Philosophy

Department of Geological Sciences
The University of Durham
1991

18 AUG 1992

i

The research in this thesis has been carried out at the Department of Geological Sciences of the University of Durham between October 1987 and September 1990. It is the original work of the Author unless stated otherwise. None of this work has been submitted for any other degree.

Acknowledgements

Abstract

This thesis is concerned with the development of the cross-hole seismic reflection surveying method with particular application to the shallow Coal Measures strata found in opencast coal mining prospects in the U.K.

A field acquisition technique developed for shallow boreholes utilising explosive sources and hydrophone receivers is described. Data have been acquired from several test sites in northern England.

Data-processing techniques including wavefield separation and waveshaping deconvolution have been developed for cross-hole data and the theories behind these techniques are discussed.

Methods of imaging cross-hole reflection data including the 'VSP-CDP' transformation and Generalised Kirchhoff migration are applied to computer-generated synthetic data and to real data in order to yield a depth section of the seismic reflectivity between the boreholes.

Finally, the data-processing and imaging techniques developed are applied to real data acquired at British Coal Opencast exploration sites in northern England between 1987 and 1990.

Table of Contents

Chapter VI

A comparison of different migration operators for cross-hole seismic data

Chapter VII

Chapter I

Introduction

1.1 Synopsis

The purpose of this research work has been to develop the cross-hole reflection surveying method, and to consider its feasibility as an exploration technique for opencast coal prospects. The remainder of this chapter is concerned with opencast coal exploration in the U.K. in order to put the development of the cross-hole method into context. Chapter II deals with the acquisition of cross-hole seismic survey data and the problems associated with it. Chapter III is an overview of the data processing which is required for these surveys and chapter IV concentrates on the migration methods which may be used to image the data. Some trial surveys which were conducted at opencast prospects in the north of England are discussed in chapter V, and a comparison of different cross-hole migration operators is included in chapter VI. Conclusions of this work are drawn in chapter VII.

1.2 Opencast coal mining in the U.K.

In the modern era, opencast coal mining in the U.K. began in 1942, when it was introduced as a wartime measure to extract shallow coal reserves from the top few metres of the ground. Modern mines are now much deeper; a typical working site may be 100m deep. Pits are much smaller than in other parts of the world, simply because of the high population density in the U.K. Site boundaries are restricted by

1

population centres and the communication networks between them as well as by natural boundaries.

Current estimates of shallow coal reserves in the U.K. suggest that there are around 300 million tonnes of coal which could be extracted by opencast mining. Although the total annual output (~15 Mtonnes) from opencast mines is less than 20% of the total U.K. production, opencast coal is more economical to produce and is often of an higher quality than deep-mined coal. Deep-mined coal often has opencast coal blended with it to improve its calorific value and bring it up to the required standard for a marketable product.

The responsibility for opencast coal developments lies with British Coal Opencast (BCO), which is a subsidiary of the British Coal Corporation. BCO provides a detailed specification of a prospect to civil engineering companies who tender for the contract to mine the site. BCO also uses the specification in applying for planning permission. As part of theit contract, the civil engineering companies must restore the pit area when the mining operation has been concluded.

1.3 Opencast coal exploration

Initial site assessments are based upon the currently available geological knowledge of the area. Additional information is also provided by the plans of old mineworkings (although these are usually too unreliable to help in site reserve estimates) as well as the data obtained from any nearby opencast sites. Once there is sufficient evidence to show that a proposed site may be profitable, the exploration stage begins.

BCO's present exploration strategy involves the drilling of a dense grid of shallow (typically with total depths less than 100m) boreholes. The boreholes have 14cm diameter steel casing from the surface down to rock head (typically 5-10 metres of casing), but below this depth they are left uncased. This drilling programme is a massive exploration effort with a total metreage of around 750,000m drilled each year. These are drilled using an air-flush system in which compressed air forces rock chippings from the drill bit to the surface, where they are logged by the driller. All the boreholes are subsequently geophysically logged by using natural gamma and density tools. The density log gives excellent responses to coal seams, whilst the natural gamma log identifies dirt bands and is used in correlations between boreholes. Approximately 20% of the boreholes are also cored. An ideal drilling strategy is initially to drill holes on a grid pattern with 120m spacing. This would then be reduced to 60m and then to 30m, or even less, in areas of particular interest where faulting or old mineworkings are believed to exist. However, permit difficulties and time limitations often dictate that the initial reconnaissance stage is omitted, and in some parts of the country only a single phase of drilling on, say, 50m centres is carried out. The interpreted logs from the boreholes are used to determine the overburden lithologies as well as the location and thicknesses of coal seams and the presence of fault zones which may lead to problems in the excavation of coal.

It is very important that BCO can provide as accurate an estimate as possible of the rippable coal reserves, since it will incur contractual penalties if the excavating civil engineering contractor finds less readily extractable coal in the site than was predicted, and also because any profits from excess coal reserves will chiefly benefit the contractor. The site must also be shown to be of primary economic importance to the appropriate planning authorities.

3

To date the drilling programme has proven to be an effective exploration strategy, but information coverage is disrupted where physical obstructions such as buildings and rivers are located. These gaps in the data might be filled by geophysical techniques which can provide information on the strata between the boreholes. It is barely possible to detect faults with throws of 2m or less from borehole levels, even if the boreholes were drilled only 2m apart. There is, therefore, great potential for a geophysical technique which can detect such small faults in critical areas such as site boundaries. In addition, suitable geophysical surveys combined with a 60m borehole spacing, might allow old workings and faults to be determined more accurately than would be possible by drilling boreholes with 30m separations. This could potentially eliminate the need for ~75% of the boreholes in these areas.

The pillar and stall type of old mineworkings are particularly prevalent in areas suitable for opencast mining because, naturally enough, the earliest old mineworkings were frequently located near outcrops. As many as five or six sets of old mineworkings may be present in different seams on the same site. Indeed, the greater part of the coal in an economically viable prospect may be in the form of pillars in the old mineworkings which were left behind to prevent collapse.

1.4 Seismic exploration for coal

Surface seismic reflection surveys have been used as an exploration tool for deep mines for almost twenty years. In these surveys target depths are of the order of hundreds of metres, and poor imaging is obtained in the upper 100m of the sections (see e.g. Ziolkowski, 1979). The surface reflection method has been applied

specifically to opencast targets by Brabham (1986), but the results were poor with long wavelength (~20m) reflections being recorded, the higher frequencies having been absorbed by the weathered surface layers. A great problem for shallow seismic reflection surveys is interference from refracted waves and ground roll; this is very dependent on the shallow geology (Bredewout and Goulty, 1986).

In-seam seismic methods have also been used successfully in deep mines (Buchanan, 1983; Jackson, 1985). Deep mine hole-to-hole seam wave transmission experiments were carried out by Jackson et al. (1989), who observed arrivals with the dispersive character which one would expect for a low-velocity SH channel wave between holes where the seam was continuous. When old mineworkings or faulting exist between the boreholes, no such wave should be detected. The method has been applied to shallow Coal Measures strata (Goulty et al., 1990), but without success because of the strong attenuation of high-frequency shear waves in shallow strata. Vertical seismic profiling (VSP) methods have been applied to deeper coal seams by Suprajitno and Greenhalgh (1985) and Jackson et al. (1989) and to shallow Coal Measures strata by Kragh (1990).

It is hoped that cross-hole seismic reflection surveys may be used in conjunction with VSPs and borehole logs to provide a flexible, high-resolution tool for opencast coal exploration. In particular, they could fill in information where boreholes cannot be drilled and accurately determine the location of small faults and old mineworkings.

Chapter II

The cross-hole seismic reflection method

2.1 Borehole seismic techniques

The check shot survey is a long-established borehole seismic technique in the oil exploration industry which is used to calibrate velocity measurements obtained from borehole sonic logs. A natural progression from this was the vertical seismic profile (VSP). The VSP involves repeatedly firing rig-source shots while a geophone is located at successive depth levels in the borehole; see Balch et al. (1982) for a review. The seismic data recorded can then be processed to obtain a vertical profile of the seismic reflection response of the strata at the borehole. VSPs are useful for correlating conventional surface seismic reflection sections with well-log information.

Further developments in VSP data acquisition include offset VSPs, where the source is fired at a constant offset from the rig (see e.g. Dillon and Thomson, 1984) and walkaway VSPs, where the source is fired at several different offsets while the geophone position is kept constant (see e.g. Kohler and Koenig, 1986). These illuminate the geological structure over narrow cross-sections through the borehole in the azimuthal direction of the source locations. The most general case of such profiles utilises multiple geophone positions and source offsets in the same survey.

When the source is fired within the borehole and surface receivers are used the survey is known as a hole-to-surface seismic profile (Kragh, 1990), a simpler terminology for what has also become known as the inverse multi-offset VSP

(IMOVSP) (e.g. Jackson et al., 1989). These types of survey provide increased resolution of seismic reflectors compared with conventional surface seismic surveys because the acoustic signal only passes through the near-surface layer once, whereas two passes are needed for surface seismic reflection surveys. Thus the higher temporal frequencies in the signal are less attenuated by near-surface effects.

2.2 Cross-hole seismic techniques

Cross-hole seismic methods involve firing shots in one borehole and recording the transmitted and scattered wavefields on receivers positioned in a neighbouring borehole. By positioning both sources and receivers in the sub-surface, the frequency content of the data is higher than that of VSPs. The first applications of this recording geometry were in velocity surveys where the travel times of direct arrivals are used by tomographic inversion algorithms to generate a tomogram or slice of the velocity field between the boreholes (see e.g. Worthington, 1984; Dines and Lytle, 1979). The uses of this technique are principally in locating local velocity anomalies caused by intrusions and voids (e.g. Cottin et al., 1986; Bishop and Styles, 1990), and also in monitoring the changes in a velocity anomaly with time which may occur during fluid-injection enhanced oil recovery projects (Macrides et al., 1988 and Justice et al., 1989). Kragh (1990) applied the technique in trying to locate shallow old mineworkings in Coal Measures strata by looking for velocity anomalies in the collapsed zones immediately above the old mineworkings, but concluded that any such velocity anomalies were too small to be detectable by this method.

The basic type of tomographic survey uses only the direct arrival traveltime data. Obviously additional information is also present in the later scattered arrivals. Techniques to utilise scattered arrivals have been developed by Devaney (1984) and Pratt and Worthington (1988), amongst others. The diffraction tomography method may be applied to cross-hole data to provide velocity and attenuation tomograms. An alternative to this approach is to consider a cross-hole reflection survey as being composed of several offset VSPs where the sources and receivers are all below ground level. Data processing of the survey is then similar to, but more complicated than, processing a set of offset VSPs. This processing route has previously been applied to synthetic data by Hu et al. (1988) and to ultrasonic scale-model data by Zhu and McMechan (1988) and Balch et al. (1990). This is the processing method which has been adopted in this work.

2.3 Cross-hole seismic data acquisition

As in any type of seismic survey, the choice and deployment of acquisition equipment should be considered carefully. Of particular importance are the types of source and receiver and the recording device used.

2.3.1 The source

An explosive source was used in all the trial surveys of Chapter V. The explosive charge used consisted of an electrical (no.8 type) detonator which was sometimes boosted by 25g of dynamite. The dynamite was used to improve the

signal-to-noise ratio in surveys where high background noise levels were observed, but it was generally avoided in order to minimise the risk of damage to the borehole walls. There was no noticeable change in the frequency content of data recorded using a dynamite source compared with that of data recorded using a detonator alone, suggesting that the charge scaling law proposed by Ziolkowski et al. (1980) does not hold for small-sized charges fired in boreholes.

The charge is positioned at the end of a 4cm diameter hollow steel tube which is 40cm long. The purpose of the tubing is to provide to provide sufficient weight to allow the source to be lowered and raised easily in the borehole and also to prevent the explosion from damaging the firing or triggering leads with which the source is connected to the surface. This source was found to give an adequate frequency range for the purposes of the trial surveys and also gave good shot repeatability.

2.3.2 The receivers

It was decided that, for reasons of practicality and speed, a string of receivers would be needed. The simplicity of utilising a ready-built hydrophone string greatly outweighed the complexity of constructing a string of (three-component) geophones. Hydrophones in a vertical fluid-filled borehole may be expected to detect SV body waves as well as P waves, but not SH waves (Schoenberg, 1986). However, the practical difficulties of accurately recording rock particle motion by a borehole geophone were recently demonstrated by Beattie (1990). She found that the geophone was much more sensitive to tube waves; a surprising result but explained by the effect of the pressure in the fluid due to the tube waves acting on the top and bottom of the geophone housing.

Two 12-channel hydrophone strings were used; the first (used in survey A of chapter V) had hydrophone spaced at 4m intervals and the second (used in the remainder of the trial surveys) had a 2m hydrophone spacing. The hydrophones were streamlined by enclosing each one in heat-shrink plastic to prevent snagging on the borehole wall. A weight is fastened to the bottom end of the string to facilitate lowering in the borehole. The 4m-spacing string was supported by a steel cable fed past each hydrophone and attached to the weight at the bottom. In the 2m-spacing prototype a nylon rope was used instead in order to reduce the overall weight of the string and make it easier to handle.

2.3.3 Recording equipment

Two recording devices were used in the field trials. The first was an EG&G Geometrics Nimbus 12-channel 10 bit enhancement seismograph with a dynamic range of 66dB. This was used in survey A of chapter V. In the remainder of the surveys an EG&G Geometrics ES-2401 24-channel enhancement seismograph was used. This equipment was a significant improvement on the earlier model with a much greater dynamic range and the additional benefit of storing data in SEG-DOS format on floppy disks instead of the tape reels (SEG-D format) used by the Nimbus. The advantage of 24-channel recording allowed the simultaneous acquisition of cross-hole and hole-to-surface surveys, with 12 channels allocated to the downhole hydrophones and the other 12 to a surface geophone spread. This led to a greatly improved rate of data acquisition, and reduced the risk of losing a survey due to explosive damage instigating collapses in the borehole wall.

2.3.4 Field equipment set-up

The typical equipment arrangement used in the field trials of chapter V is illustrated schematically in figure 2.1. The string of hydrophones is lowered into borehole B and the source is positioned in hole A. Shots are repeated at the same depth levels for different positions of the hydrophone string in order to extend the coverage of the receiver array. One hydrophone position is kept in common between the repeated shots to allow amplitude scaling and repeated shot deconvolution to be carried out (see section 3.2.1). In the trial surveys, the hydrophone string remained fixed while shots were fired successively at depth intervals of 2m (to make the coverage of reflectors between the boreholes as uniform as possible). The hydrophone string was then moved to a new position and the shot sequence was repeated.

A sampling interval of 200μs was used in all the trials and a data length of 1024 samples (204.8 ms) was recorded.

The deepest shot and receiver locations were usually limited by collapses in the boreholes, rather than the total depth actually drilled, and the shallowest shot and receiver positions were restricted by the level of the water table in each borehole. A hydrophone will simply not respond if it is not submerged, and there is insufficient coupling of the source energy to the surrounding rock unless the shot is also submerged. Shots fired 1-2m below the water table resulted in a noticeably lower frequency content in the recorded data; the dominant frequencies being approximately half those of the deeper shots. This was presumably due to an insufficient confining hydrostatic pressure to restrict the expansion of the exploding gas bubble.

Shot Box

Trigger

Seismograph

Water Table

Source
ositions

Hydrophone

Positions
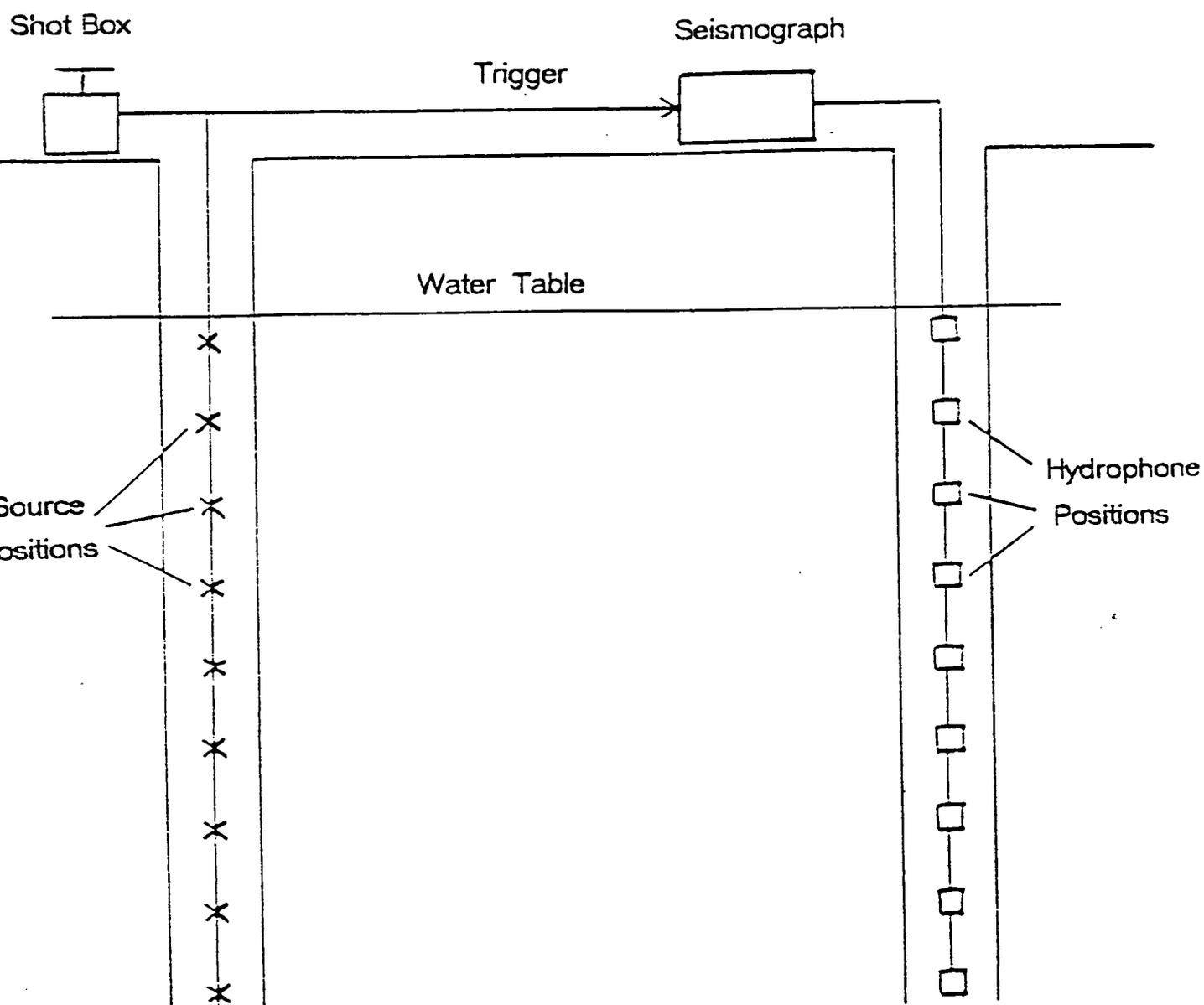
Figure 2.1 Typical cross-hole survey field set-up.

2.4 Data acquisition problems

Three distinct types of problem were encountered during data acquisition: timing errors, noise and borehole blockages.

2.4.1 Timing errors

Initial trials with the acquisition system used a Huntex shot box to fire the detonator and simultaneously send a trigger signal to the seismograph, but this was found to be insufficiently accurate, resulting in random timing errors of up to 1 ms in the recorded data. As an alternative to this, some wire was wrapped around the detonator and connected to a trigger lead above the steel tube of the source tool. The trigger lead ran up the borehole and was fed into the trigger input of the seismograph via a differentiating capacitor. The firing pulse was provided by a 12V car battery. When the detonator exploded, the wire around the detonator was broken causing a resistive change at the trigger input. This method was found to give very accurate timing breaks. Timing errors could be checked by inspecting the first break time of the common hydrophone channel between repeated shots. Occasionally random timing errors would still occur, and these were attributed to electrical pick-up between the firing and triggering lines.

2.4.2 Noise

There were two different categories of noise: shot-generated noise and background noise. The shot-generated noise consisted of tube-wave arrivals (equivalent to surface waves in conventional seismic surveys) which are low-velocity

events travelling along the borehole wall. These are discussed in section 3.3.4. No suitable acquisition technique could be used to suppress these arrivals.

Background noise was both man-made and natural, including drilling-rig vibrations (because acquisition took place on active exploration sites), and factory-generated noise at one site. Water dripping into the boreholes from above the water table caused noise events on shallow receivers and low-frequency ($\sim$10 Hz) pipe resonances were detected in some surveys. Pipe resonances could be removed by the use of high-pass filters, but the presence of drilling crews frequently led to long delays between successive shots, until a lull in drilling operations took place.

2.4.3 Borehole blockages

Borehole blockages were the most serious problem encountered in data acquisition, and led to several trial surveys being abandoned. After drilling was finished, the borehole would gradually fill with mud and debris which fell from the borehole walls. This obviously reduced the maximum source and receiver depths as time passed. It was therefore essential for surface casing to be left in the boreholes so that the soft near-surface drift material would not simply fall down the boreholes. Ideally, surveys would also be carried out as soon as possible after the boreholes were drilled and logged.

Unfortunately, where old mineworkings and faulting occur in the boreholes (i.e. those areas of particular interest), the borehole walls are particularly susceptible to collapse. It was frequently the case that a borehole would be blocked just above the level of old mineworkings. Surveys in available boreholes where not attempted

13

when the borehole walls were thought to be particularly unstable for fear of losing the hydrophone string.

2.5 Uphole shots and verticality

Two further sets of measurements were required to complete each survey: velocity readings within the boreholes and verticality readings. Unfortunately, in some cases these additional data were unobtainable due to borehole collapses.

2.5.1 Uphole velocity estimates

Interval velocity estimates are made in each borehole by firing a shot 2m below the hydrophone string. In this way approximate values of the vertical velocity field can be obtained. A sampling interval of 100μs is used and worst errors, Δv, in the interval velocities, v, can be estimated using the following equation (Stewart, 1984):

$$\Delta v = 2v\frac{\delta t}{\Delta t}$$
(2.1)

where Δt is the travel time between two receiver positions, and δt is the timing error. To avoid the risk of losing the hydrophone string, it was sometimes necessary to estimate the interval velocities by recording the traveltimes to a surface geophone

from several shot positions, but this resulted in less accurate first break picks and thus greater errors in the interval velocity field estimates.

2.5.2 Borehole verticality

The deviation of the borehole from the vertical and the azimuth of this deviation were measured by using a pendulum-type inclinometer. This tool could be run down the borehole within its own casing in two perpendicular directions, but had a depth limit of 60m. The dip readings were converted to borehole displacements using the program of Howson and Sides (1986). On the whole, borehole deviations were slight, particularly at shallow depths, and were rarely more than 3.0 metres at the bottom source and receiver depths. Neighbouring boreholes usually deviated in a similar manner.

Chapter III

Data processing

3.1 Introduction

The close resemblance of cross-hole seismic reflection common shot gathers to offset vertical seismic profiles (OVSPs) provides an obvious route for processing these surveys. Essentially, each common shot gather may be thought of as an individual OVSP, but with the additional complication of having some receiver positions at shallower depths than the level of the source. A typical data processing scheme for cross-hole data is shown in figure 3.1. The processing consists of several distinct stages: editing, wavefield separation, deconvolution, velocity field estimation and imaging. These are discussed below.

3.2 Editing

Following data acquisition, the field data are transferred from DOS-format floppy disks to the University of Durham Amdahl 470/V8 mainframe computer. Data from combined hole-to-surface and cross-hole surveys (see section 2.3.3) are then separated using utility software, and the cross-hole data are then sorted into common shot gathers.

```
┌─────────────────────────────────────┐
│              Editing                 │
│                                      │
│            Sorting data              │
│                                      │
│       Repeat Shot Deconvolution      │
│                                      │
│         Direct arrival picking       │
└─────────────────────────────────────┘
                  │
      ┌───────────────────────────┐
      │  Direct  Arrival  Suppression │
      │                           │
      │          Muting           │
      └───────────────────────────┘
                  │
        ┌─────────────────────┐
        │ Wavefield  Separation │
        │                     │
        │     f-k filtering   │
        └─────────────────────┘
                  │
    ┌───────────────────────────────┐
    │  Waveshaping  Deconvolution   │
    └───────────────────────────────┘
                  │
      ┌───────────────────────────┐
      │    VSP-CDP  Transform      │
      │                           │
      │      Velocity Analysis     │
      └───────────────────────────┘
                  │
        ┌─────────────────────┐
        │       Imaging        │
        │                     │
        │      Migration      │
        └─────────────────────┘
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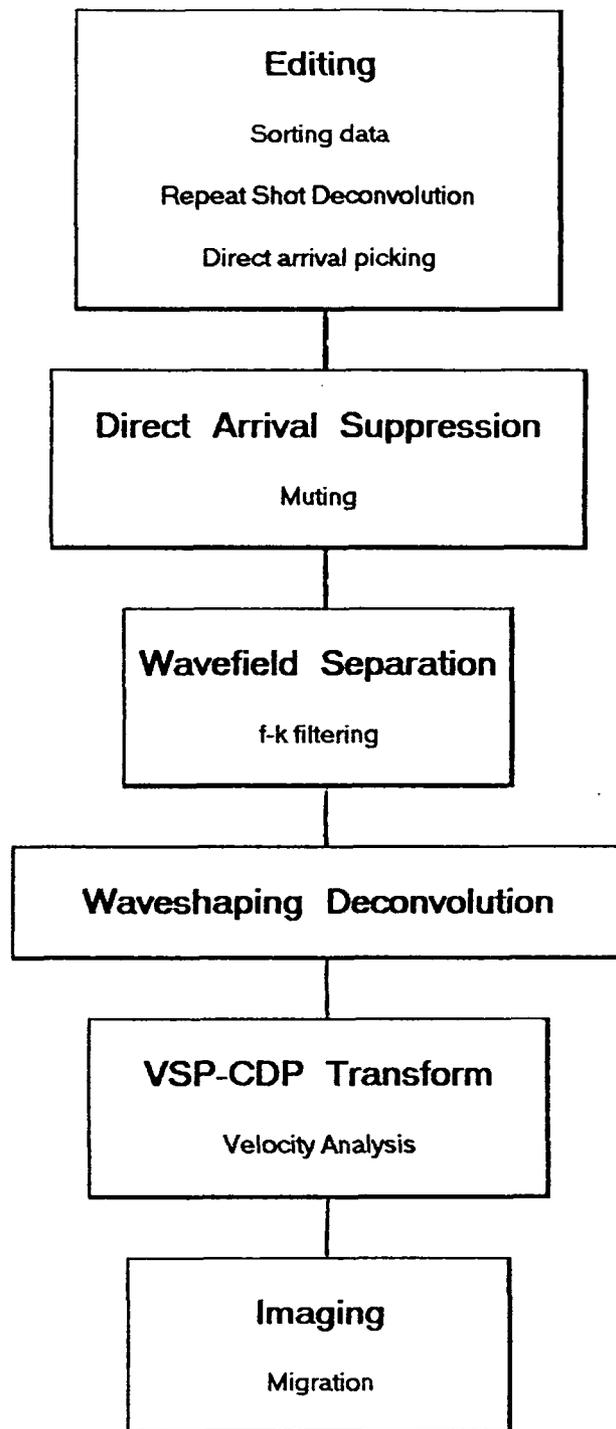
Figure 3.1 Outline of cross-hole reflection data-processing scheme.

3.2.1 Shot-matching deconvolution

Usually each common shot gather comprises two (or more) positions of the hydrophone string with at least one hydrophone position kept in common between adjacent string positions for the repeated shots. This is used as a precautionary measure to ensure that there are no time break errors in the survey and also to check for the repeatability of the source waveform. In cases where the common shot traces do not correspond, a waveshaping Wiener filter may be designed and applied to one set of hydrophone positions so that a match will occur on the common trace. An example of such a deconvolution is shown in figures 3.2-3.5 .

Figure 3.2 shows the raw recorded data for a particular common shot gather. In this case, data were recorded by firing a shot whilst the hydrophones were at depths (12-34 m) and then moving the hydrophones so that they lay at depths (34-56m) and firing a second shot at the same depth. Thus channels 12 and 13 correspond to the common channel for this common shot gather. There is a noticeable mismatch in the character of these traces and so a deconvolution operator was designed along the following lines. Firstly, a suitable time window (including the first arrivals and any dominant reflections) was chosen for the two traces and the segments of data within the window were tapered. A least-error-energy Wiener waveshaping filter was then calculated which, when convolved with the window from trace 13, would result in an output which approximated the window from trace 12. Figure 3.3 illustrates the windowed data, the deconvolution operator, and the filter output as time series. The respective amplitude spectra are plotted in figure 3.4. Figure 3.5 is a plot of the common shot gather following the application of the same waveshaping filter to traces 13-24.
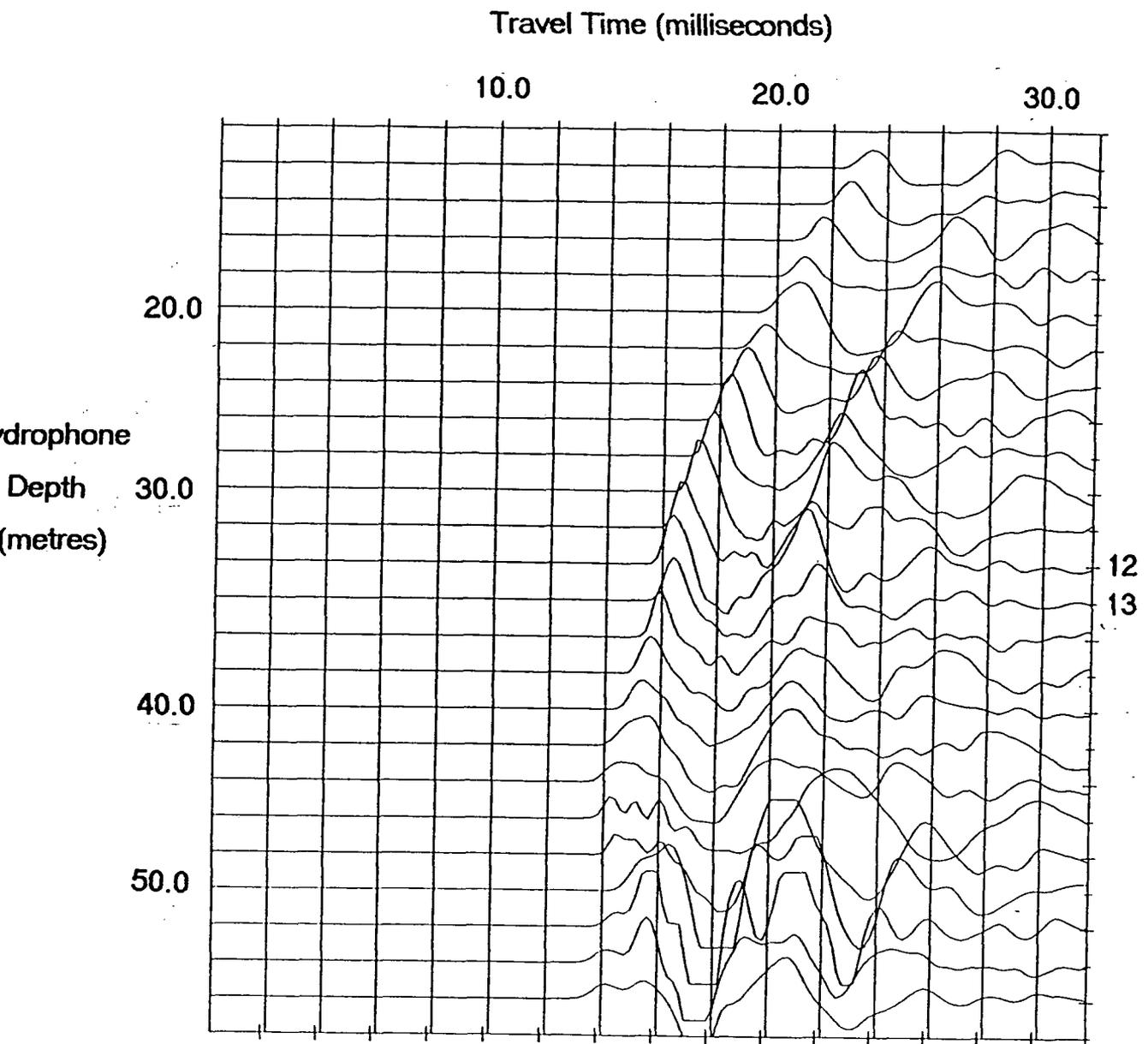
Figure 3.2 Unprocessed common shot gather. Channels 12 and 13 are repeat shot common receivers.
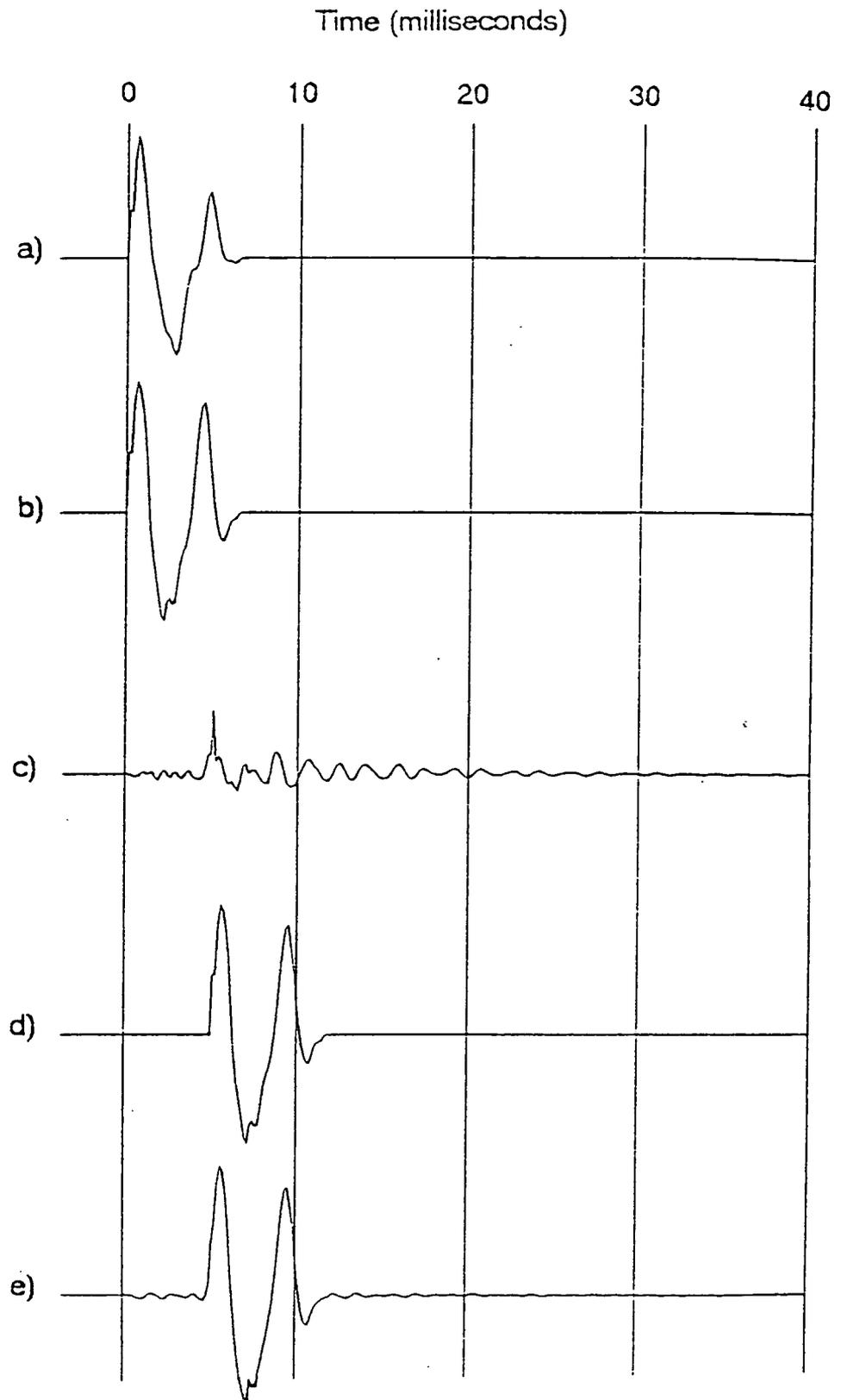
Figure 3.3 Repeat shot deconvolution: a) input signal, b) desired output signal, c) filter, d)lagged desired output signal, e) convolution of input signal and filter.
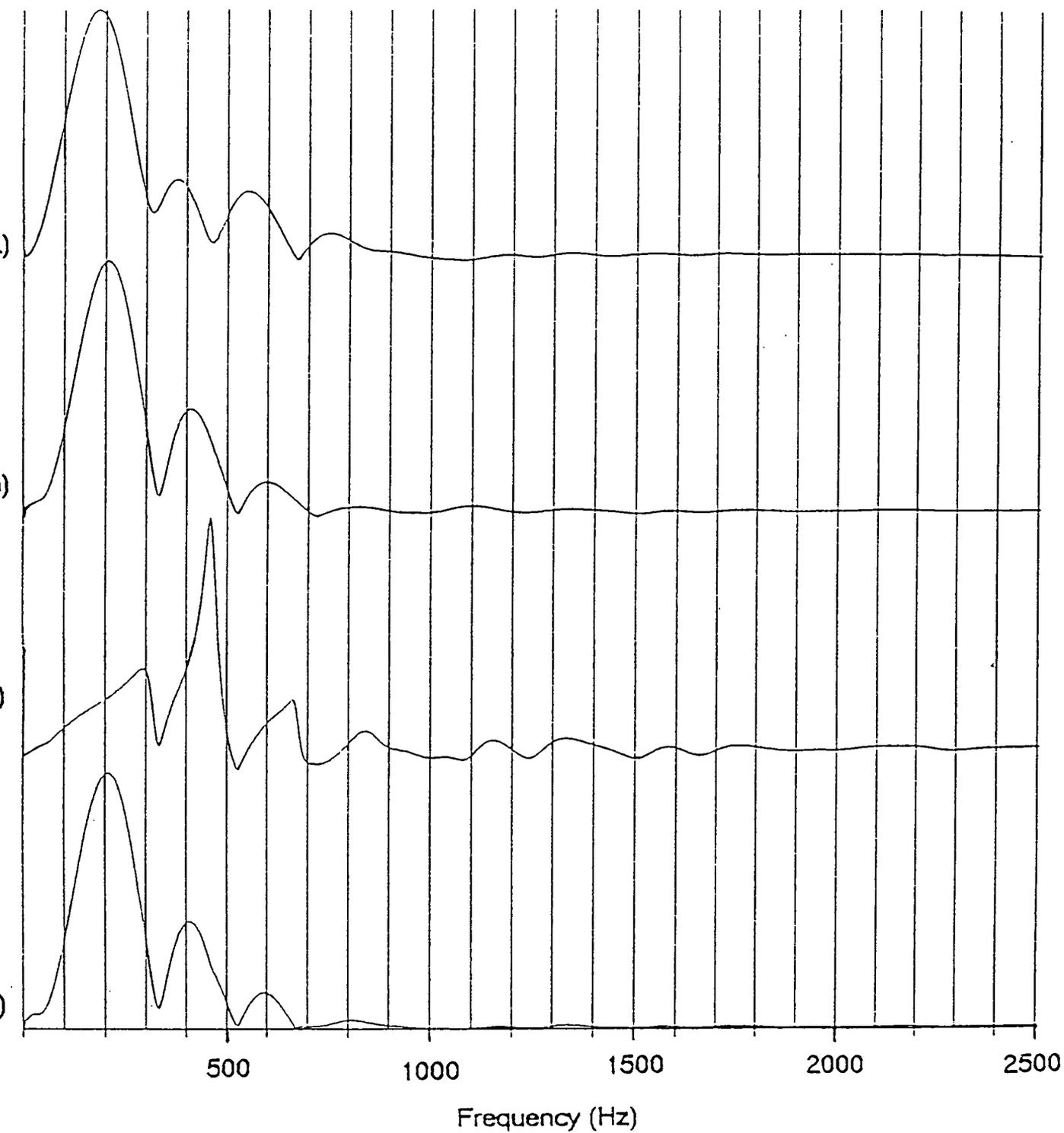
Figure 3.4 Repeat shot deconvolution - amplitude spectra: a) input signal, b) desired output, c) filter, d) filtered input.
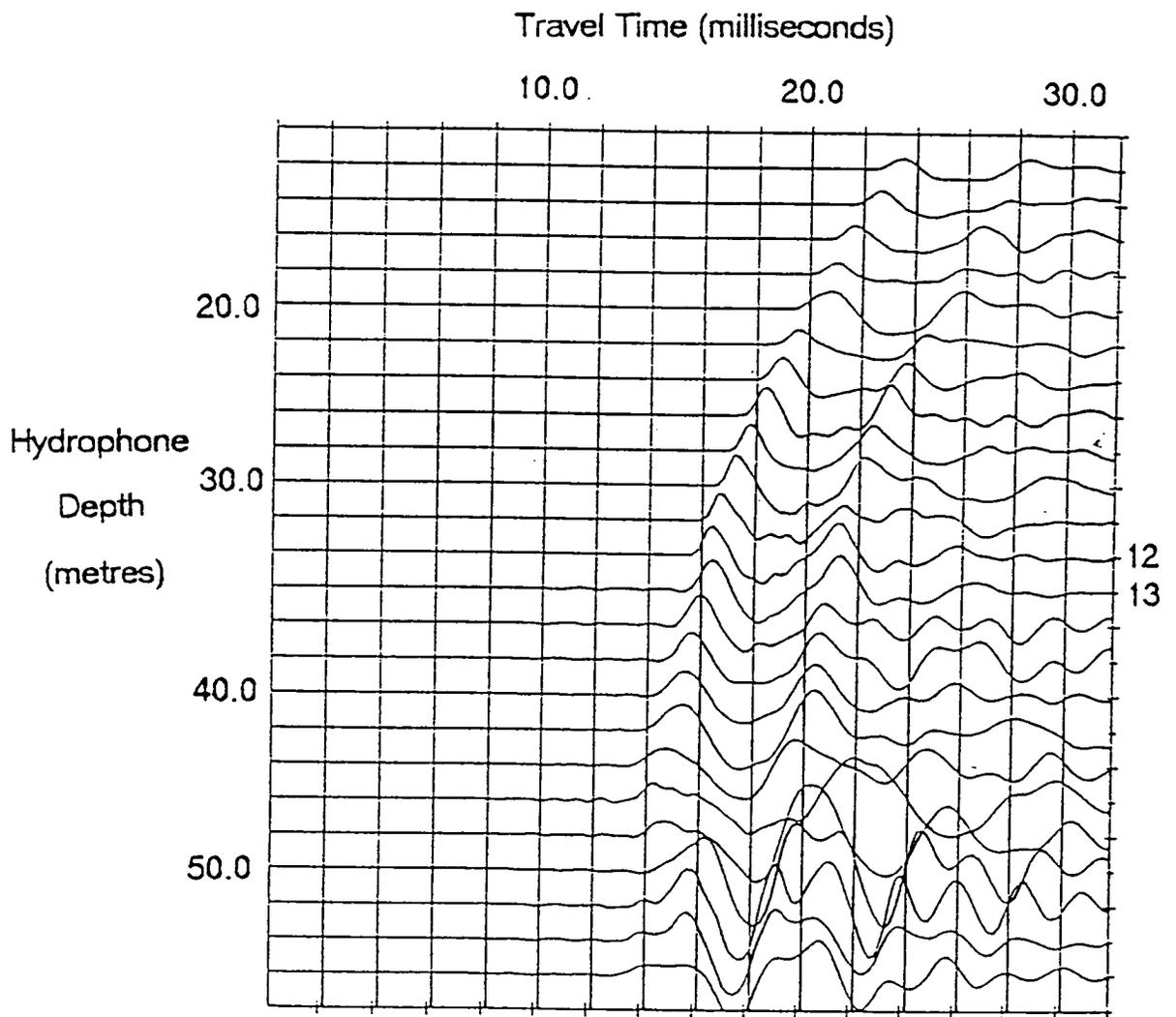
Figure 3.5 Common shot gather after repeat shot deconvolution.

After this preliminary deconvolution, an amplitude scaling factor is applied to equalise the shot energies for the two hydrophone positions. This is taken to be the ratio of the rms amplitudes of the common receiver traces.

3.2.2 First break estimation and direct arrival suppression

In order to mute out the large-amplitude direct arrivals, it is first necessary to estimate the direct arrival times at each hydrophone position. An automatic first-break picking program was found to give good results for cross-hole data provided the signal-to-noise ratio was sufficiently high (as is usually the case with cross-hole data). First breaks are picked on a statistical basis, by simply locating the time sample where the recorded signal amplitude rises sufficiently above the rms amplitude of the background noise. In addition, it was found to be necessary to check all first-break times manually to avoid the inclusion of "head wave" arrival picks.

Once direct arrival times have been picked from the data, it is a simple matter to mute the direct arrival energy by specifying a window for a cosine taper on each trace. Some reflected energy is undoubtedly lost by removing the direct arrivals in this way. Unfortunately this means that reflector coverage will be lost near the receiver borehole, but this method was found to be the most suitable for the field datasets discussed in chapter V.

An alternative scheme for direct arrival removal has been proposed by Pratt and Goulty (1991) who applied it to ultrasonic model data. This removes the direct arrival waveform of a particular trace by aligning the first breaks of those traces which correspond to nearest neighbour sources and receivers. These trace are then averaged to provide an estimate of the direct arrival waveform which may then be

subtracted from the original trace to yield the scattered wavefield. This method was found to be unsuitable for the cross-hole datasets discussed later, because the direct arrival waveform was not sufficiently consistent between adjacent traces. This is probably due to peg-leg multiples which will be present in data acquired from the real earth with its small-scale layering, as opposed to that acquired from an ultrasonic modelling system where the model consists of relatively few homogeneous layers.

Direct arrival muting may be carried out either before or after wavefield separation. Inclusion of the direct arrivals in the wavefield separation can lead to ringing problems when frequency-wavenumber filters are applied to the data (see section 3.3), but on traces where the direct arrivals are downgoing and the interesting reflections are upgoing, it is preferable to mute after separation in order to preserve as much of the scattered wavefield as possible. This is the final stage of the editing procedure, and the processing sequence then continues with the application of wavefield separation filters.

3.3 Wavefield separation

The scattered wavefield recorded for each common shot gather may be classified as consisting of upgoing and downgoing components. These refer to waves which travel upwards or downwards, respectively, across the receiver array. The upgoing and downgoing scattered energies must be imaged independently because of the net cancellation effect which would result in combining their respective reflectivity amplitudes.

Clearly, for a particular reflecting interface, the signals which are recorded from shots above the interface on receivers above the interface (i.e. upgoing reflection events) will be of opposite polarity to those which are recorded from shots below the interface on receivers also below the interface (i.e. downgoing reflected events). Since the apparent velocities of these upgoing and downgoing events are of opposite sign ($\frac{dz}{dt} > 0$ for downgoing events; $\frac{dz}{dt} < 0$ for upgoing events) these events are readily separable by means of velocity filters.

For zero-offset VSP surveys, separation may be carried out by median filters which rely upon the linear moveout of reflection events (Hardage, 1983). When the source is offset from the receiver array, however, this moveout is non-linear and so it is necessary to apply filters which can selectively pass or reject arrivals with a range of apparent velocities. One such filter type is the pie-slice filter (Embree et al., 1963), which is applied to data which have undergone a two-dimensional Fourier transform into the frequency-wavenumber (*f-k*) domain.

The two-dimensional Fourier transform is implemented on digitally recorded data by means of the Fast Fourier Transform or FFT (Cooley and Tukey, 1965). This algorithm requires that the data consist of 2^n samples (n being an integer) and assumes that the data have a periodicity equal to this sample size. To carry out a two-dimensional transform on a common shot gather the algorithm may be applied first in the time direction on all traces, and then in the spatial (depth or *z*) direction at all frequencies, although the sequence of these operations is immaterial.

In dealing with digitally sampled data, there are some important factors to be considered which do not occur with analogue data. In particular, in discrete Fourier space, there may be problems due to the data being undersampled and thus not uniquely defined.

3.3.1 The Nyquist frequencies and aliasing

If the recorded data have a time sampling interval Δt and the receivers are regularly spaced at intervals of Δz, then the temporal and spatial Nyquist frequencies are respectively defined as:

$$f_{NYQ} = \frac{1}{2\Delta t} \; ; k_{NYQ} = \frac{1}{2\Delta z} \qquad (3.1)$$

Only if all (f,k) components in the recorded data lie within the range governed by the positive and negative Nyquist values will the data be completely determined by the recorded samples. If (f,k) components outside the Nyquist range are present then they will be aliased when they are recorded. This means that they will wrap around in the discrete Fourier space because of the periodic nature of the transform and contaminate the unaliased (f,k) components. March and Bailey (1983) give an informative account of the f-k transform.

3.3.2 Two-dimensional filter application

Filter application in the f-k domain involves complex number multiplications of each component in f-k space with the corresponding component of the filter. This operation is equivalent to a convolution in the z-t domain of the original data with the impulse response of the filter.

One characteristic of the Fourier transform is that discontinuities or steep slopes which are present in a function in one domain lead to the Gibb's phenomenon, also known as ringing, in the transformed data. With cross-hole seismic data it is

common to find that the data taper smoothly towards zero amplitude in the temporal direction but, because of the restriction imposed by the finite recording aperture of the receiver array, there are sharp discontinuities at the edges of the data in the spatial direction. Normally these would result in ringing in the wavenumber domain. It is thus necessary to apply a taper across the edge traces in the spatial direction, and a simple cosine taper over four traces is found to be adequate for this purpose.

Another problem with the discrete Fourier transform is that the data, although recorded over a finite range of times and depths, are assumed to be periodic outside the recorded ranges. Hence, a multiplication in the f-k domain is equivalent to a cyclic convolution, and not a transient convolution. Convolution in the time domain results in an output which has a length equal to the length of the data plus the length of the filter. When the filter is applied in the f-k domain, the extra output length will become wrapped around "noise" on the outer traces after the reverse transform is applied. This filter leakage can be avoided if the data are padded out with blank traces before applying the FFT. The total number of traces is made up to the next power of two, since the FFT algorithm requires that the number of samples to be processed is a power of two.

3.3.3 Filter design

In the case of pie-slice filters which are applied to common shot gathers of cross-hole seismic data, it is usually necessary to design the f-k filter with steep slopes in order to separate the upgoing and downgoing events, whilst rejecting as little of the appropriate P-wave reflection energy as possible. In order to accomplish this, while at the same time keeping the ringing effects induced by the steep slopes to a
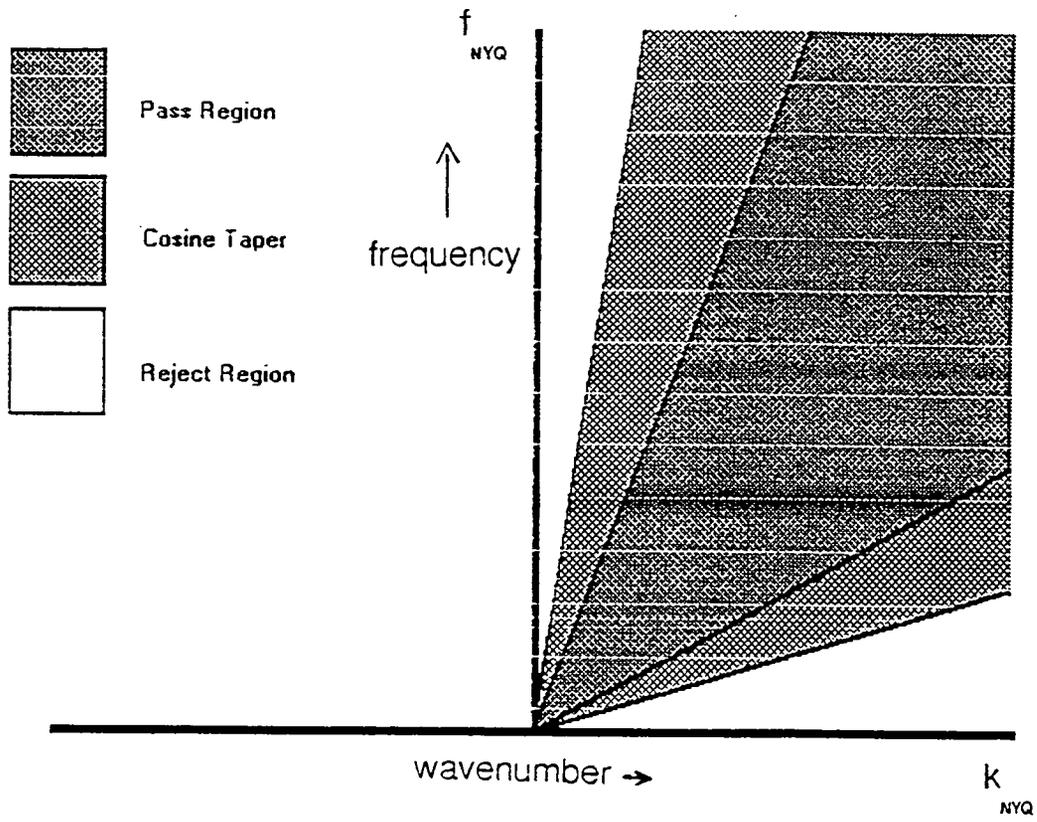
Figure 3.6 Two-dimensional f-k filter implementation

minimum, the edges of the velocity filters are selected so that they lie along low amplitude channels in the data; an approach advocated by Christie et al. (1983) and similar to the contour-slice filtering proposed by Suprajitno and Greenhalgh (1985). Filter edges are tapered by a smooth cosine taper which runs perpendicular to the bisector of two lines in *f-k* space which determine the tapering region (figure 3.6).

Other considerations of filter design include the rejection of events other than P-wave reflections. Although the hydrophone receivers used in the cross-hole surveys discussed later are pressure sensitive devices, they will also record SV energy when they are located in a borehole (Schoenberg, 1986). The apparent velocity of SV arrivals ranges from infinity (wavefronts parallel to the borehole axis) down to the SV wave velocity in the rock medium (raypaths parallel to the borehole axis). Thus direct wave SV arrivals are difficult to filter out but SV arrivals with apparent velocities less than the P-wave velocity in the rock may be readily removed. Generally, it would only be mode-converted P—>SV reflections which would arrive within the time window of interest in the surveys reported here.

3.3.4 Tube waves and spatial aliasing

Another type of coherent noise event, which is more significant in borehole seismic data, is the tube wave. The tube waves, which have been observed in the boreholes discussed in chapter V, typically have a larger amplitude and lower frequency than body waves and can be thought of as a type of surface wave (the Stoneley wave) which travels along the interface between the borehole wall and the borehole fluid with an elliptical particle motion. These waves sometimes emanate from the top (or water table) and bottom of the receiver borehole, and frequently
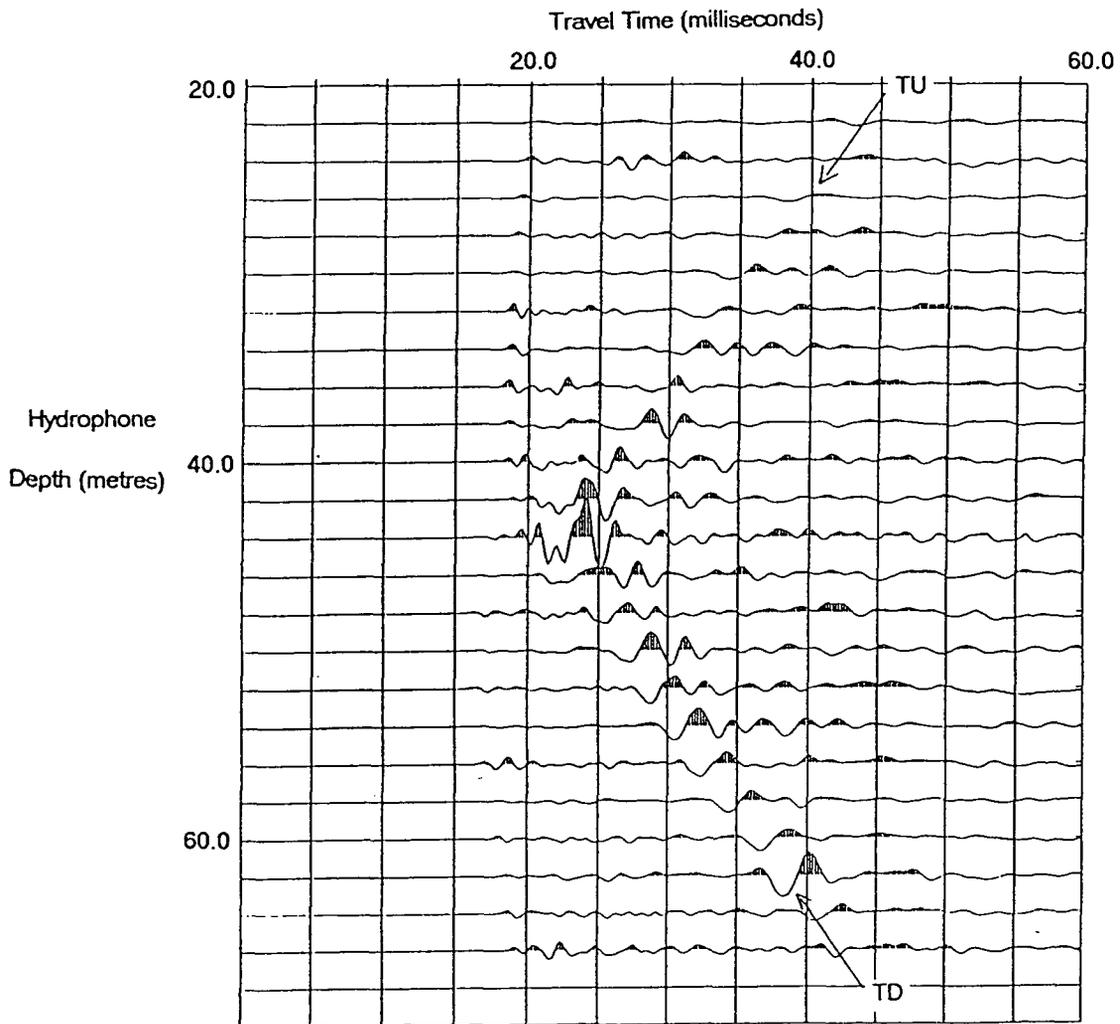
Figure 3.7 Tube waves example: upgoing and downgoing tube wave events are indicated by TU and TD respectively.
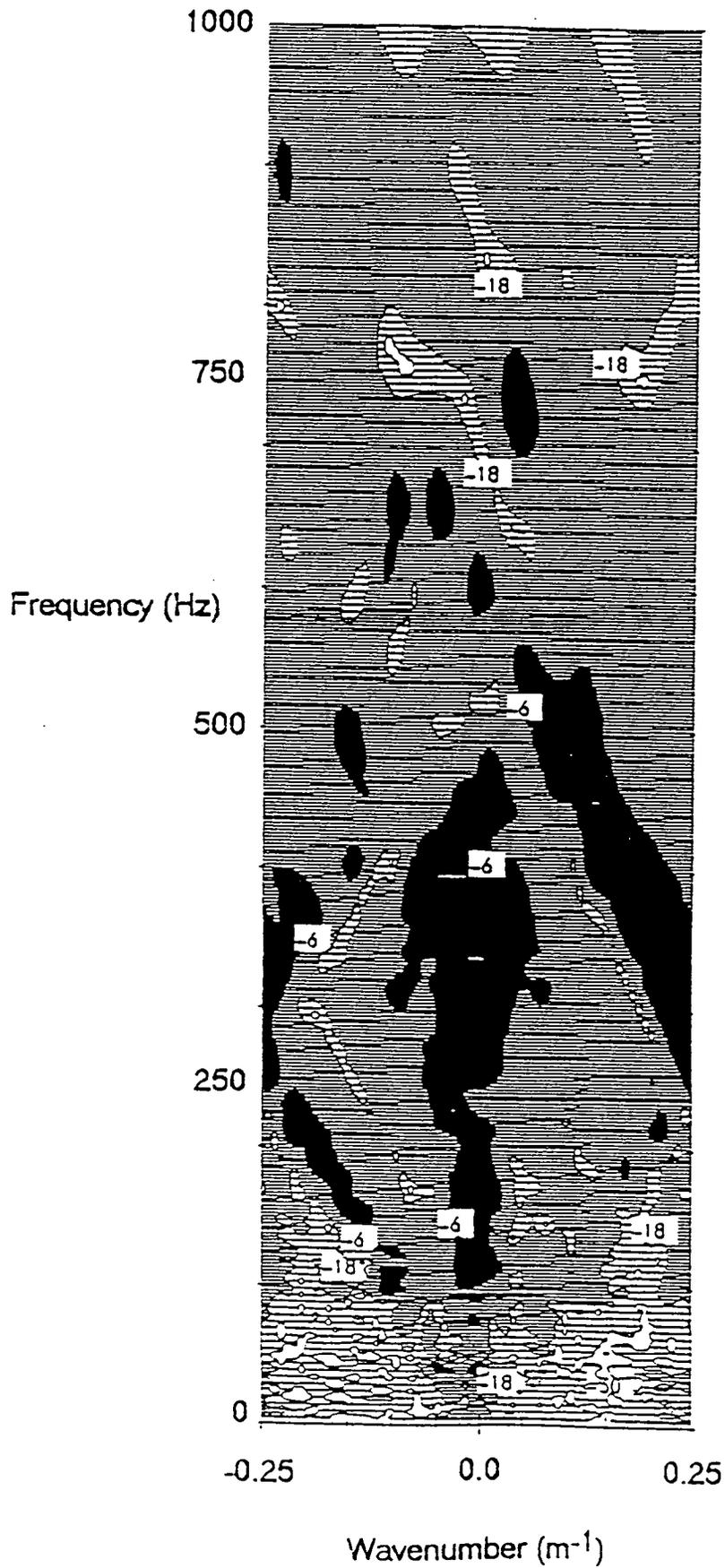
Figure 3.8   Tube wave amplitude spectrum. Contour levels are at 6, 18 and 30 dB below peak amplitude.

originate at seam level depths in shallow Coal Measures strata. One such tube wave is shown in figure 3.7 with its *f-k* spectrum in figure 3.8.

Examination of the moveout per trace of the tube wave arrival in figure 3.7 reveals that this is greater than half the dominant period of the arrival and so it is spatially aliased. An event with an apparent velocity V_{APP} will be spatially aliased for temporal frequencies greater than $f_{ALIAS} = V_{APP} / k_{NYQ}$. A spatially aliased event wraps round in the *f-k* domain (see figure 3.8) due to the periodicity of the discrete Fourier transform. Therefore, in order to remove spatially aliased noise from the data, it is necessary to apply a rejection filter which itself will wrap around in the *f-k* domain. Unfortunately, this type of filter will also remove reflected P-wave energy from the quadrant in *f-k* space into which it wraps round, thus reducing the information content of the data. In most cases where this was done it did not have a severe effect on the data.

An alternative method of removing low velocity spatially aliased noise is to apply a linear moveout to the data before applying the two dimensional FFT and thereby alter the moveouts of all events so that the spatially aliased events are no longer aliased and can be removed with ease in *f-k* space. The artificial moveout is then removed following a transformation back to the *z-t* domain. This method can lead to events, which were not previously aliased, becoming aliased, and so the method is highly data-dependent and must be applied with care. In most cross-hole surveys where tube waves occurred they were both upgoing and downgoing which meant that this method could not be applied (de-aliasing of one tube wave type would mean even more severe aliasing of the other).

24
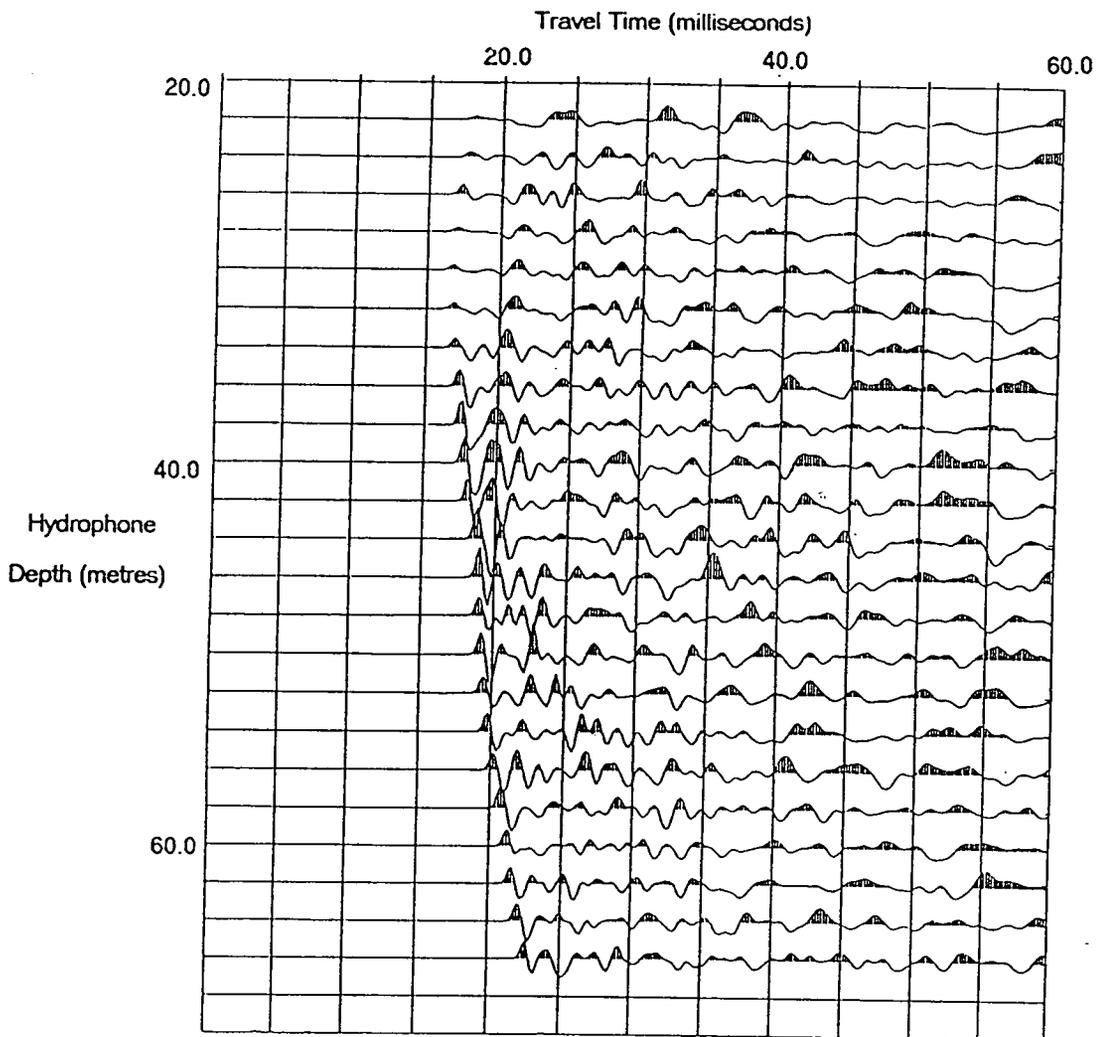
Figure3.9 A common shot gather from survey A of chapter V.

The data processing software (Appendix A.1) allows for several different filter design options, including the wrap around type of filter and trapezoidal-shaped filters as well as pie slice filters. All filters can be specified as pass or reject types.

3.3.5 Examples of wavefield separation in the f-k domain

A common shot gather from one particular survey (survey A in Chapter V) is illustrated in figure 3.9. In this case the shot was positioned at a depth of 30m and the hydrophones were positioned at 2m intervals over a depth range of 22-66m. The receiver borehole was at an offset of 56m from the source. The data consist of both upgoing and downgoing reflections with direct arrivals also being present.

The data were transformed into f-k space to yield the amplitude spectrum of figure 3.10. This spectrum is plotted on a dB scale with the 6dB contour representing component amplitudes which are half the maximum amplitude. The principal features of this spectrum include: large direct arrival amplitudes around the k=0 axis and to the left of it; upgoing scattered arrivals to the right of this axis; and downgoing arrivals to the left of this axis. A pie slice filter designed to pass only the upgoing energy is specified by the lines OA and OB. This filter will pass all upgoing arrivals which travel with an apparent velocity of between 2000 m/s and 8000 m/s across the receiver array. Following application of the filter, the data were transformed back into z-t space (figure 3.11). The filter has successfully removed downgoing energy and enhanced the appearance of the upgoing reflected energy. Some of the direct arrival energy (on the upper traces) is also upgoing and so remains after the filter has been applied, but this may be removed by the application of a mute.
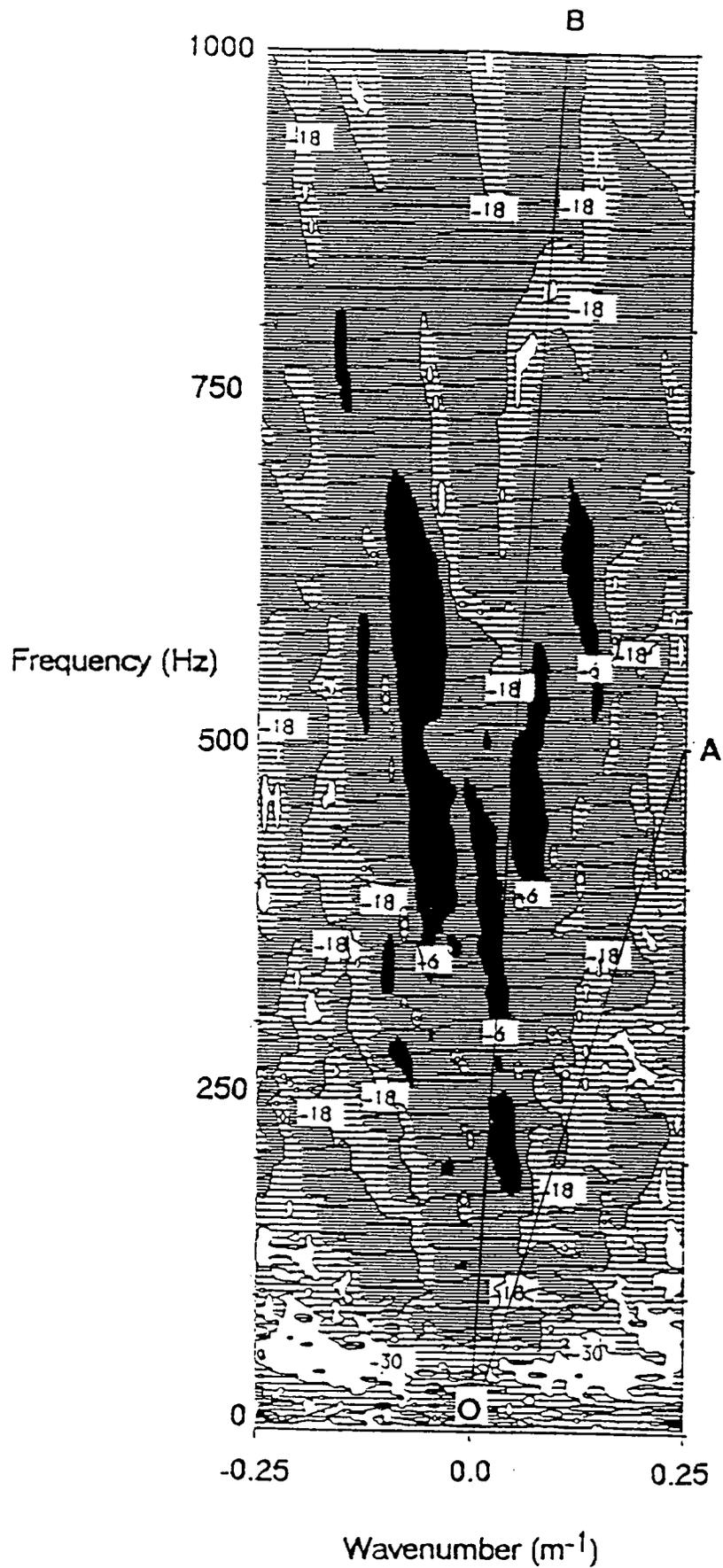
Figure 3.10 f-k amplitude spectrum of the common shot gather shown in figure
3.9. Edges of a filter to extract the upgoing wavefield are
indicated by the lines OA and OB.
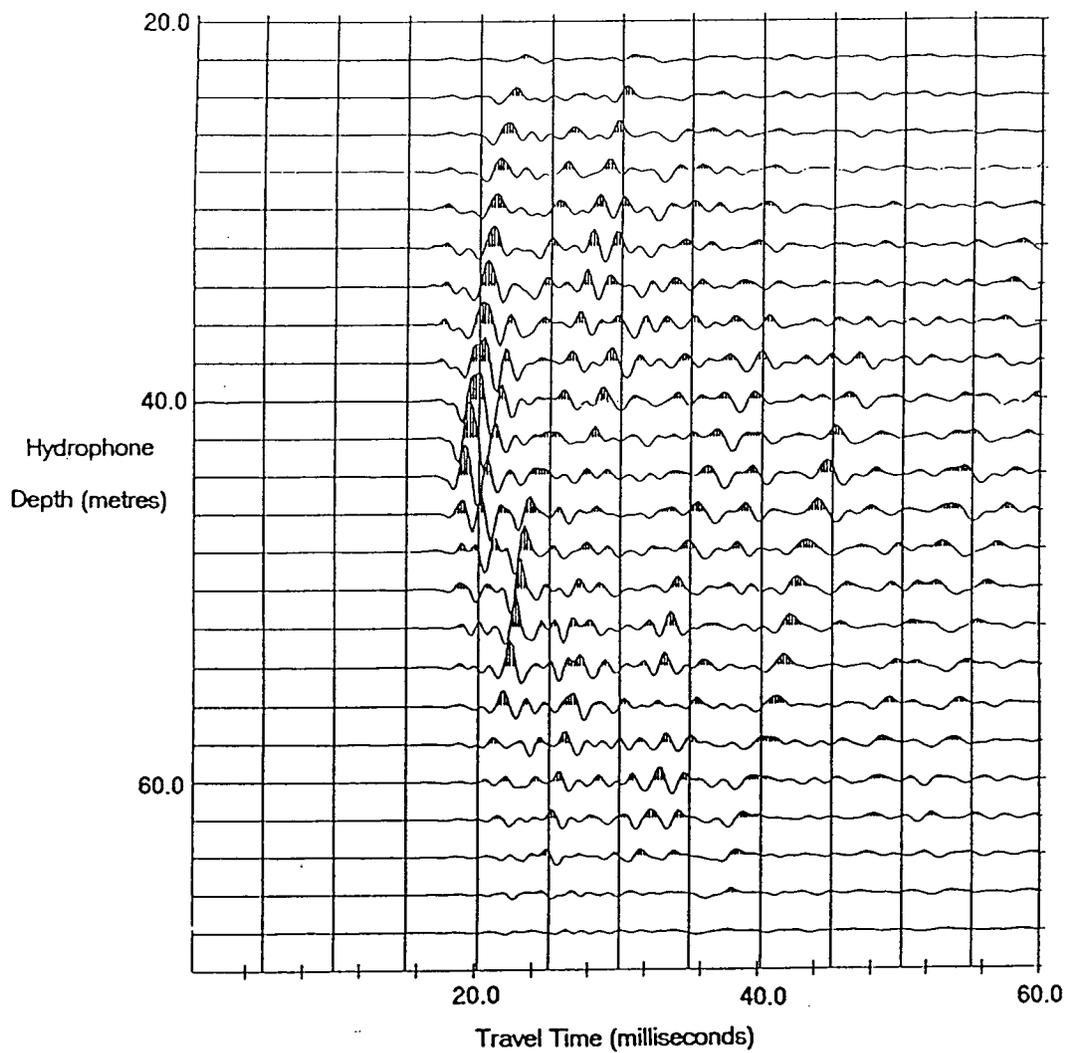
Figure 3.11 Upgoing wavefield after the application of a wavefield separation filter to the data of figure 3.9.
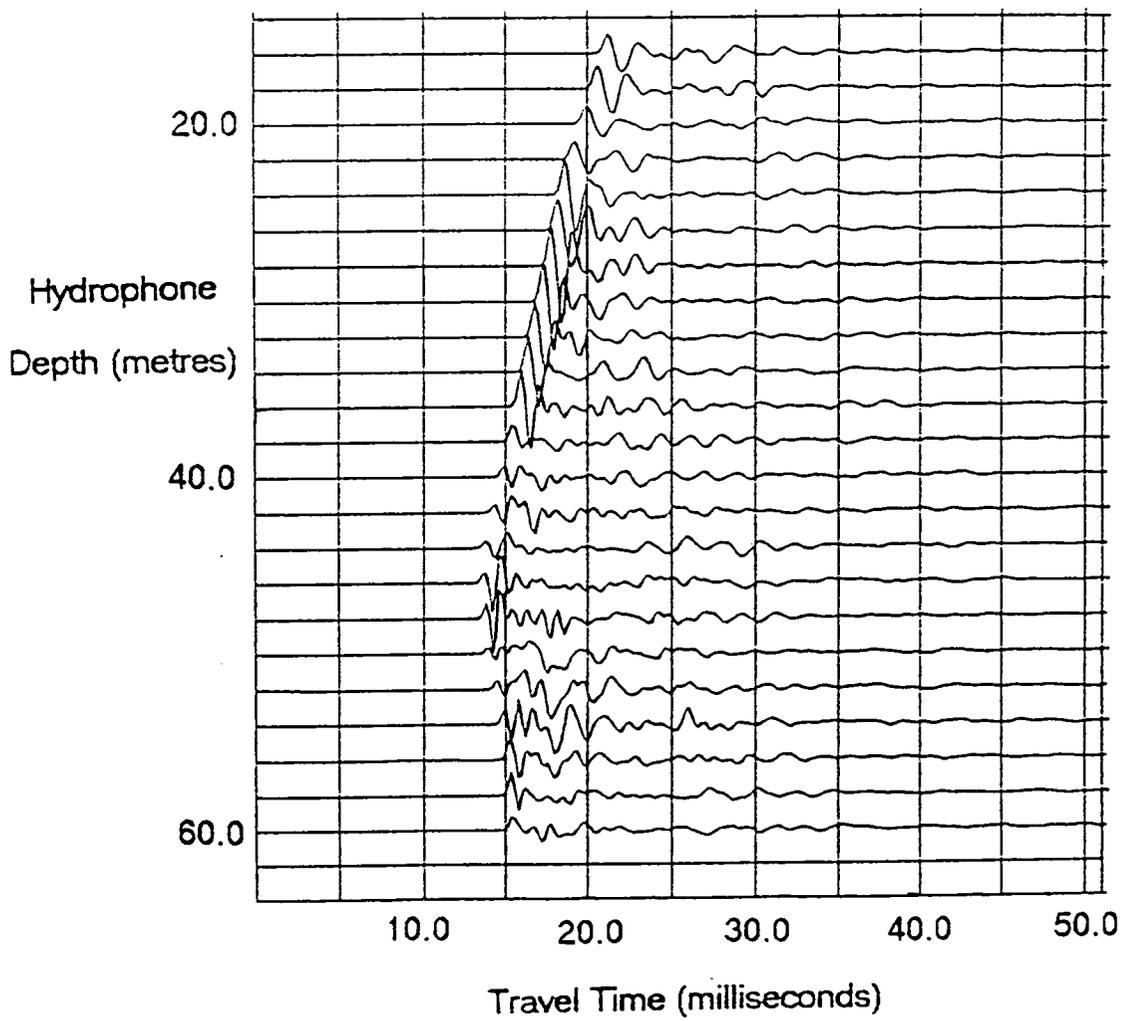
Figure 3.12 Common shot gather from survey B of chapter V.
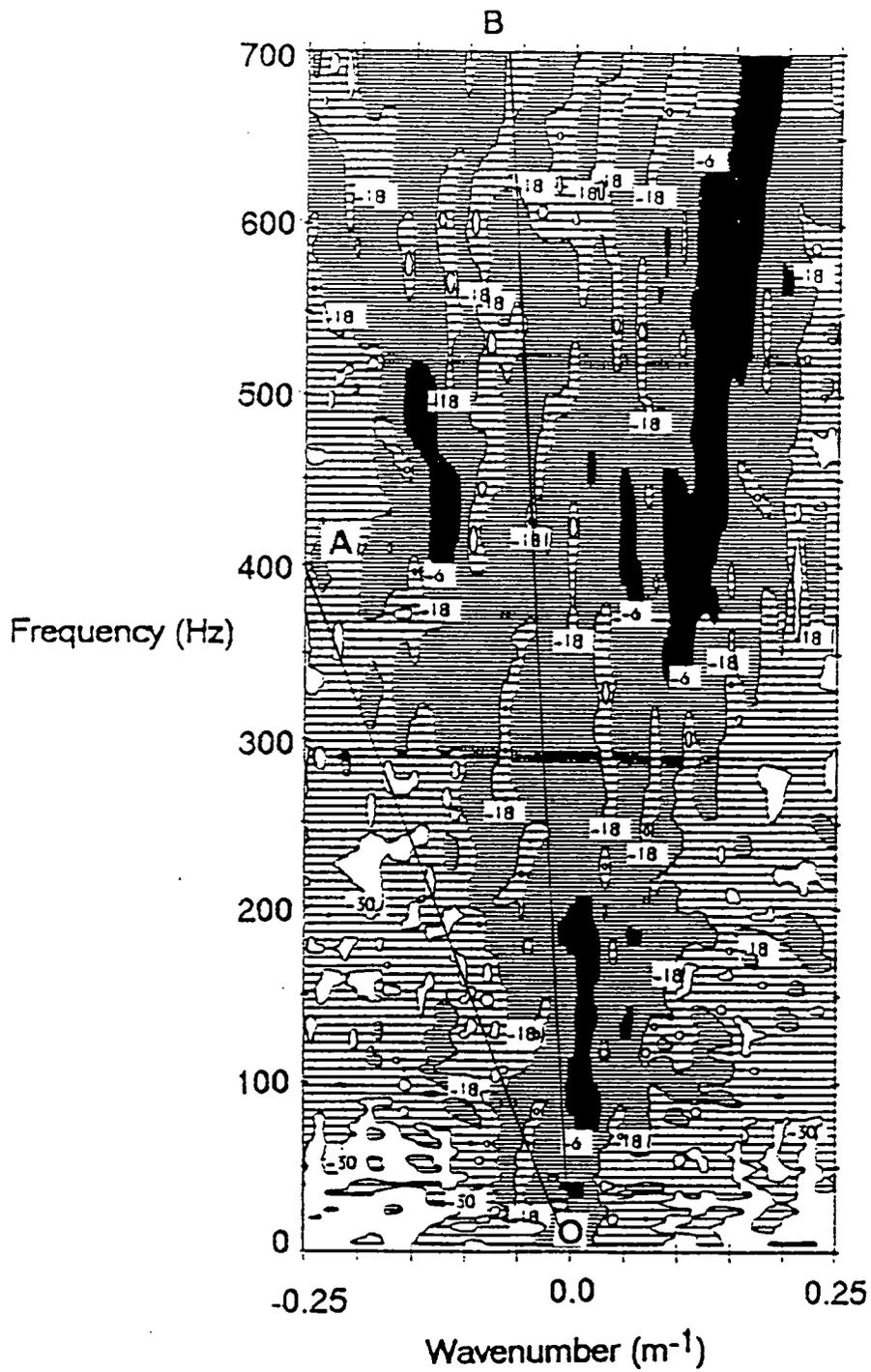
Figure 3.13 f-k amplitude spectrum of the common shot gather shown in figure 3.12. Edges of a filter to extract the downgoing wavefield are indicated by the lines OA and OB.
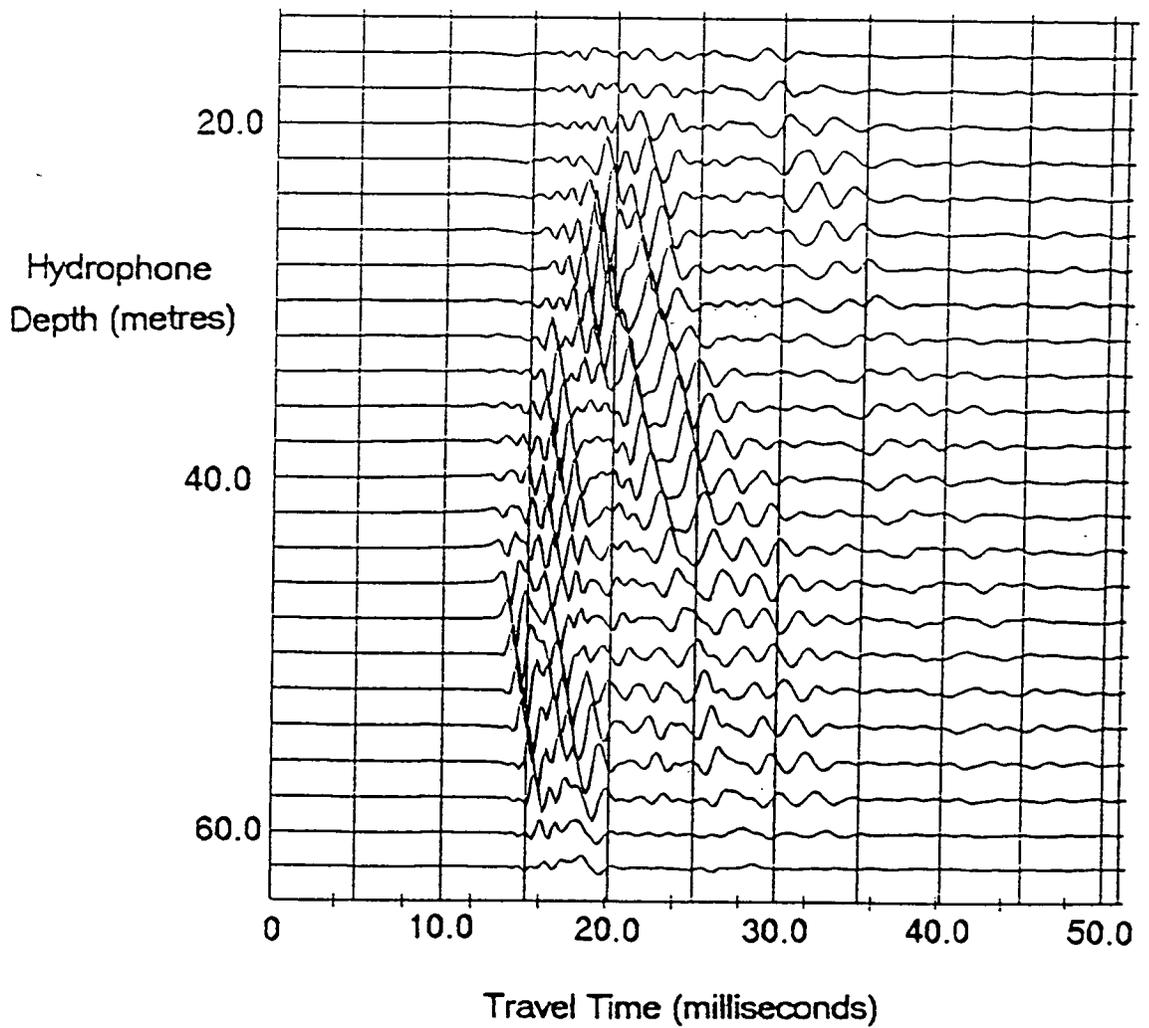
Figure 3.14 Downgoing wavefield after the application of a wavefield separation filter to the data of figure 3.12.
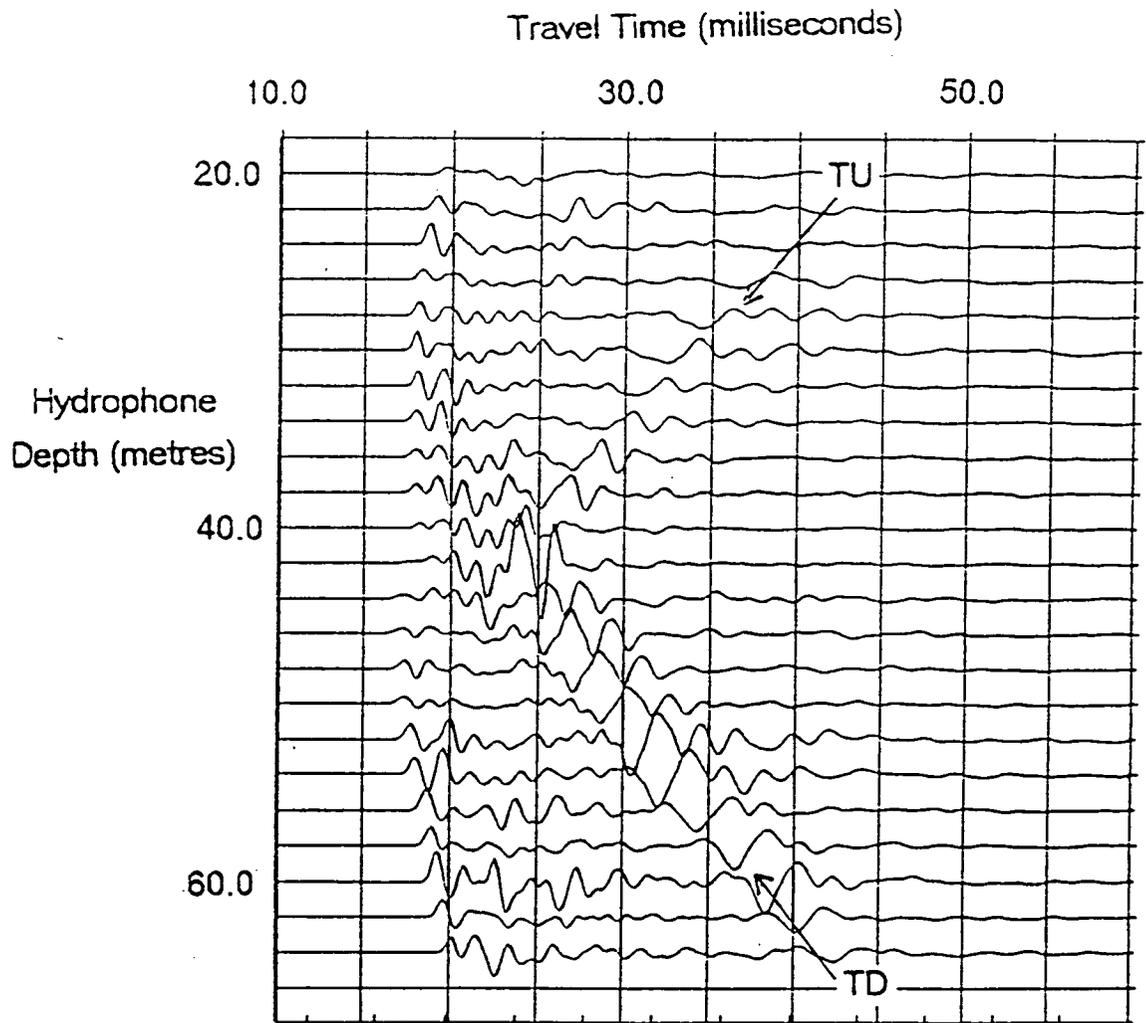
Figure 3.15 A common shot gather with tube waves indicated by TU (upgoing tube wave) and TD (downgoing tube wave).

Figure 3.12 is another common shot gather acquired on survey B of chapter V. In this case the shot depth is 48m and the receiver borehole offset is 40.9m, with 23 hydrophone positions covering a depth range of 16-60m. The two-dimensional amplitude spectrum is shown in figure 3.13. Again a filter has been defined by the lines OA and OB, in this case to pass velocities of between 1600 and 10000 m/s in the downgoing wavefield. Figure 3.14 shows the filtered common shot gather in z-t space. The downgoing reflected arrivals are now apparent, and the remaining direct arrival energy can again be muted out.

An example of a low-frequency high-amplitude tube wave with an apparent velocity of 1100 m/s is presented in figure 3.15. The events (both upgoing and downgoing) originate from a depth of 44m which corresponds to a coal seam in the receiver borehole. The shot was fired at the seam level depth. Presumably energy from P-wave first arrivals has been focused as "diving rays" by the low velocity of the coal relative to its surrounding bedrock. This would result in a large amplitude arrival at the receiver borehole which has in some way triggered off a tube wave, perhaps because the receiver borehole is caved at the seam level. The wave is obviously spatially aliased (i.e. undersampled by the receiver array) with the moveout per trace being greater than half the dominant period of the wave.

When the data are transformed into the f-k domain the amplitude spectrum (figure 3.16a) also shows the aliasing effect. The dominant downgoing tube wave wraps around in the k-direction from $-k_{NYQ}$ to $+k_{NYQ}$. In order to remove the tube wave noise from the data, it is necessary to apply a reject filter with parallel edges so that as much of the P-wave arrival energy is preserved as possible. The filter used is indicated by the lines AB, CD, EF and GH. On returning to z-t space (see figure 3.16b), we can see that the downward-travelling aliased event has been suppressed,
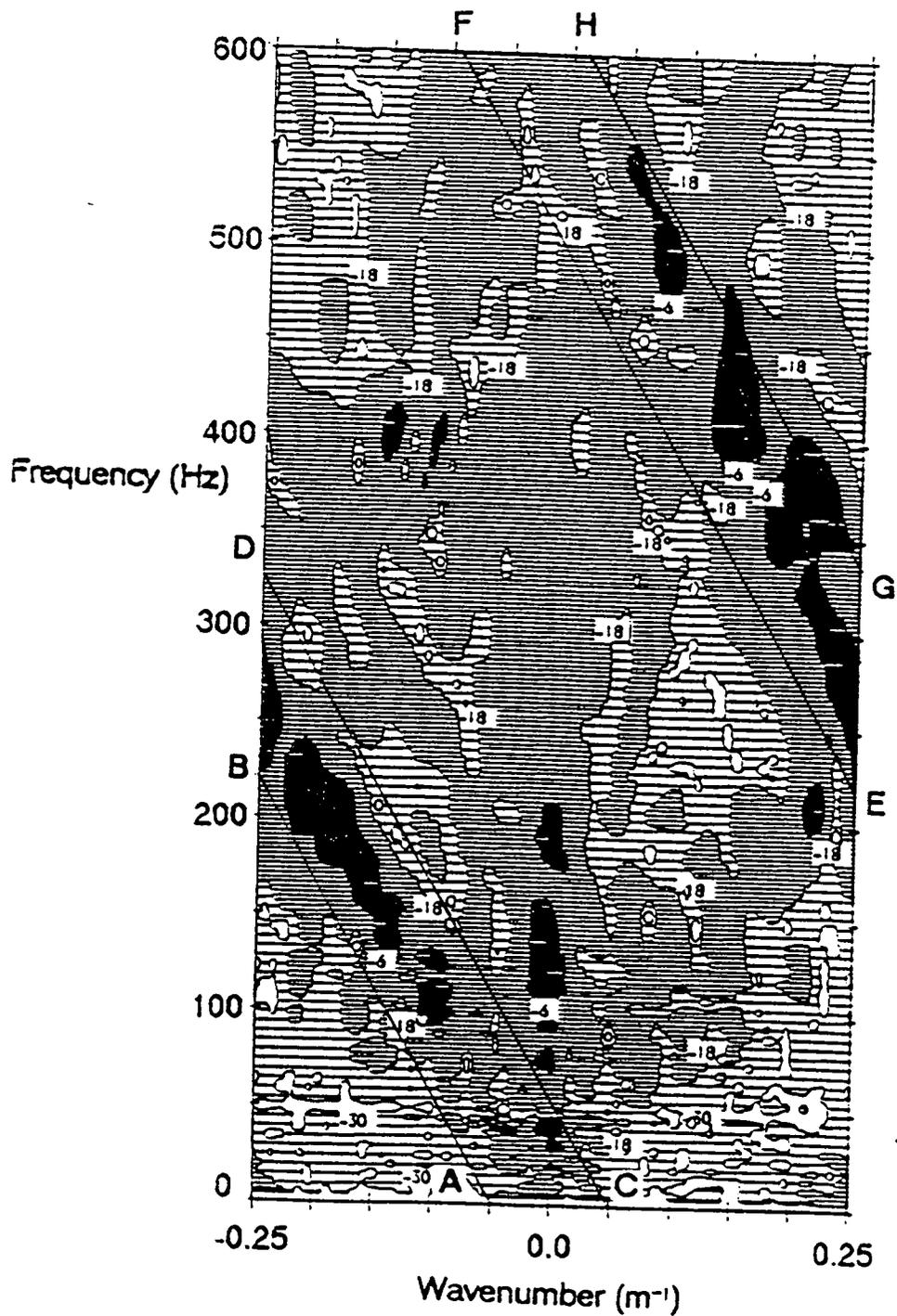
Figure 3.16a f-k amplitude spectrum of the data shown in figure 3.15. Filter edges for the removal of the downgoing tube wave are marked by AB, CD, EF, GH.

Travel Time (milliseconds)
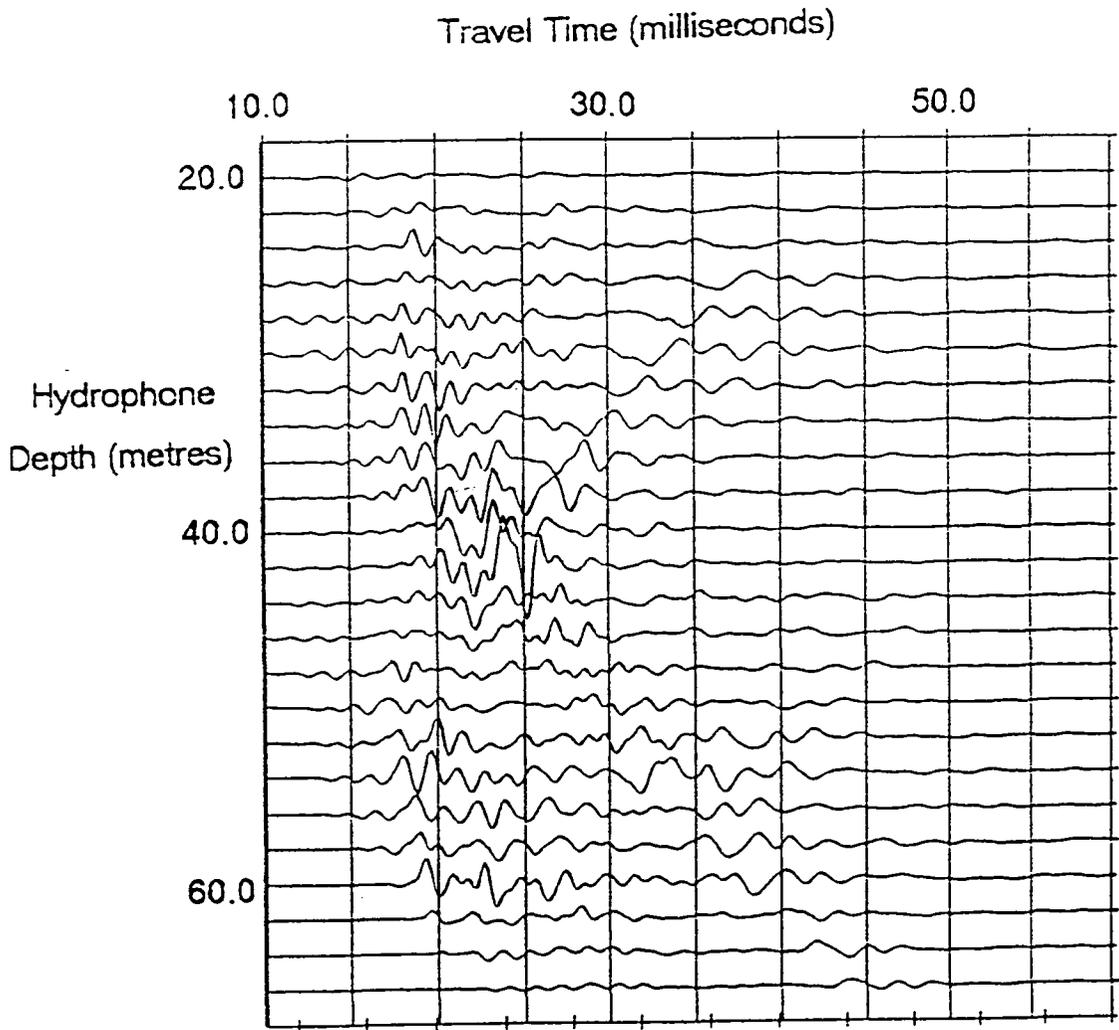
Figure 3.16b Common shot gather after the application of a reject filter to remove the downgoing tube wave.

although this has been at the expense of some of the reflected arrival information in the data. Ringing has also been introduced into the traces because of the sharp filter edges required to remove the tube wave.

3.4 Waveshaping deconvolution

In order to enhance the higher frequencies present in the data before they are imaged, a band pass filter may be applied which can suppress the low frequency (in this case below 200 Hz) components. In addition, there are advantages in changing the phase of the source wavelet in the data. The recorded seismograms may be thought of as convolutions of a real (causal) source function with the reflectivity response of the earth. As such, the onset of each arrival corresponds to the traveltime along the reflected raypath. It is preferable to produce a section in which the central peak of the arrival waveform corresponds to this traveltime. Such a waveform may be thought of as a band-limited spike with zero phase.

A least-squares energy Wiener waveshaping filter (see e.g. Robinson and Treitel, 1985) may be calculated to shape an estimate of the source wavelet into a zero-phase wavelet with a modified amplitude spectrum. This filter may then be convolved with the data to yield a zero-phase section. For the purposes of this deconvolution, the upgoing and downgoing wavefields in each common shot gather are processed separately because of possible directivity effects in the source signature. An estimate of the source waveform is obtained by assuming that the source function is a minimum phase wavelet and then applying a spectral factorisation (Claerbout, 1976) to a window of each trace in the common shot gather. The estimate of the
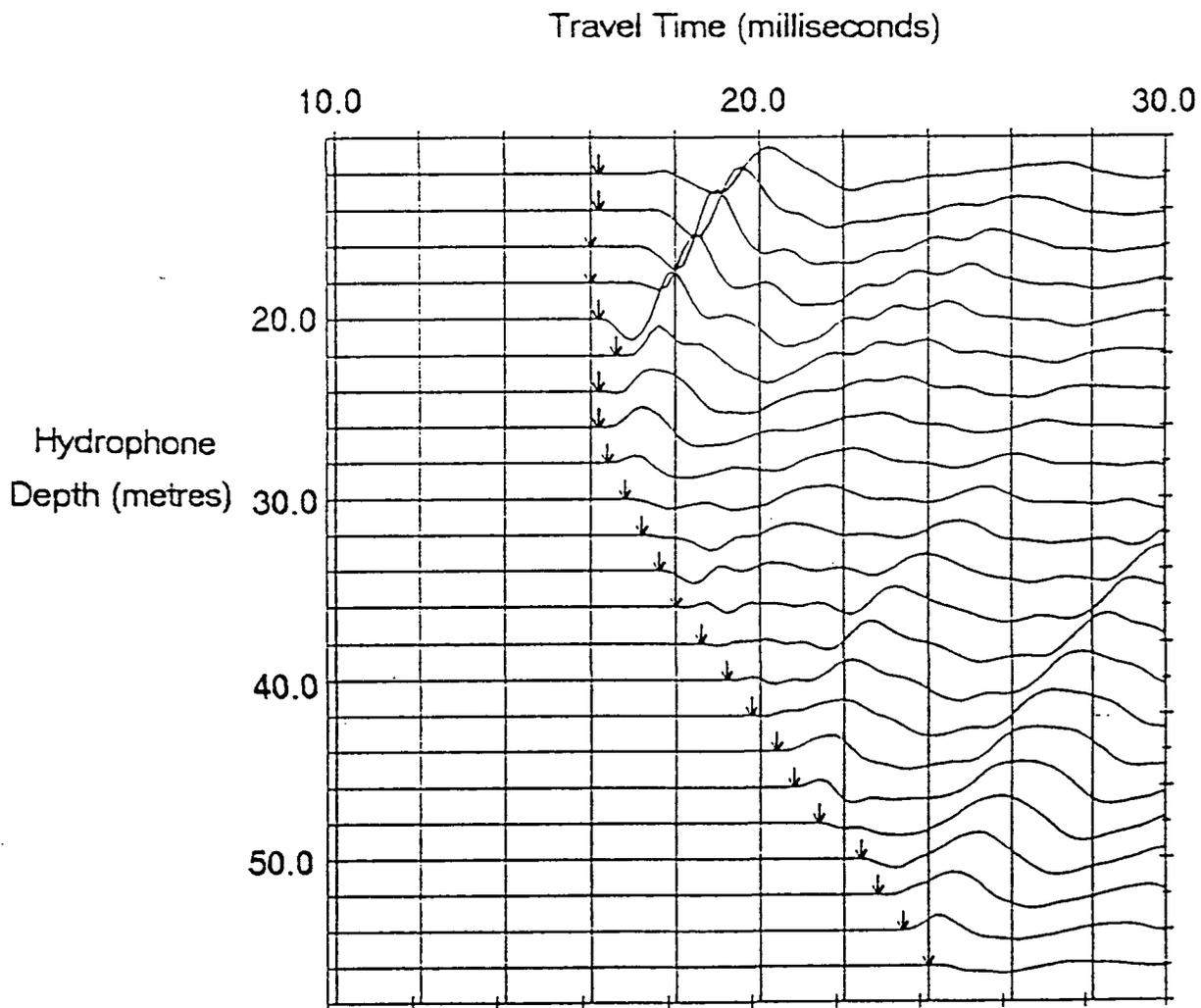
Figure 3.17 Waveshaping deconvolution: Upgoing wavefield common shot gather. Arrows indicate direct arrival picks.
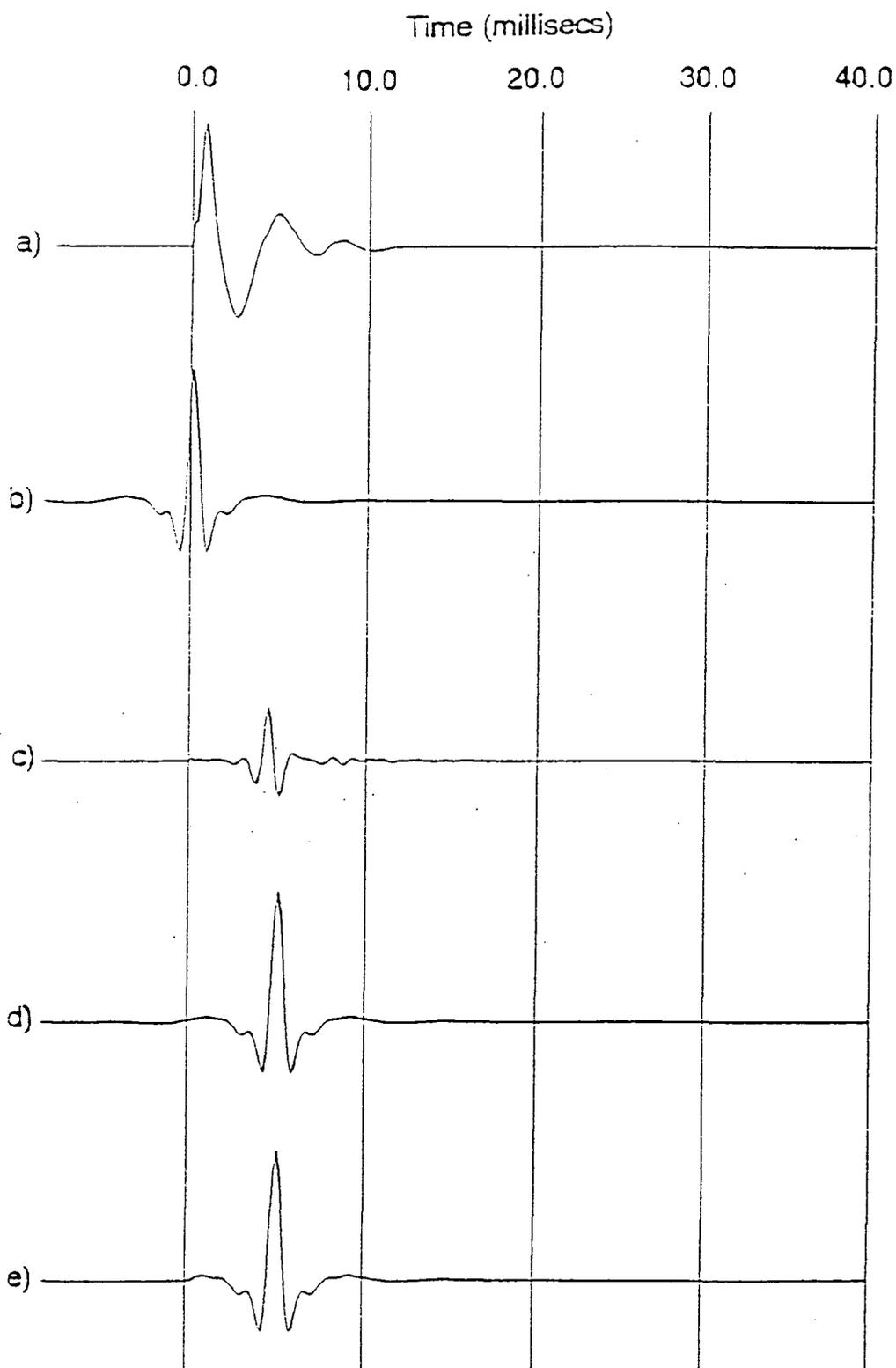
Figure 3.18a Waveshaping deconvolution: a) input wavelet, b) desired output zero-phase wavelet, c) waveshaping filter, d) lagged desired output, e) convolution of input wavelet and filter.
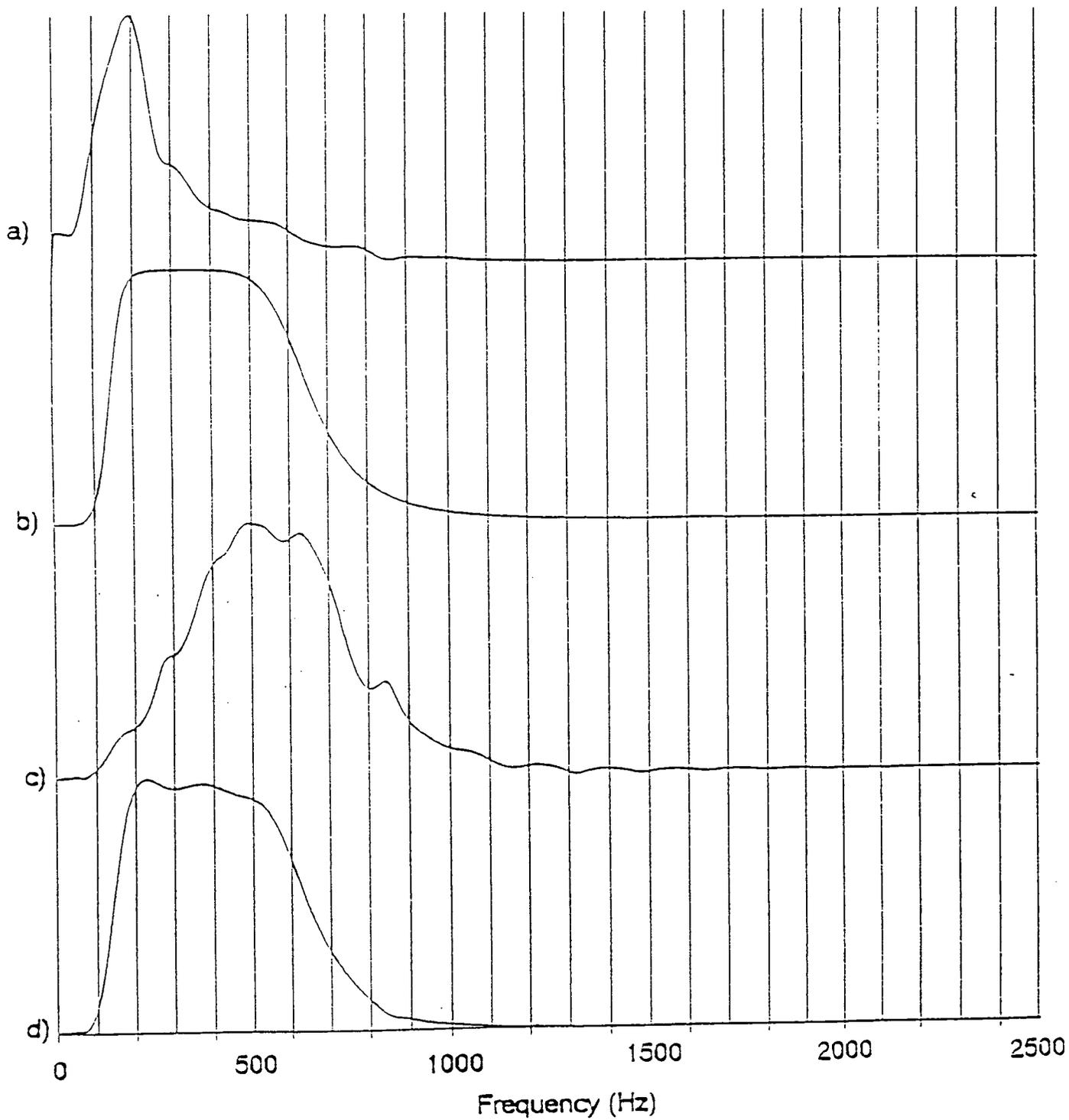
Figure 3.18b Waveshaping deconvolution amplitude spectra: a) input, b) desired output, c) filter, d) filtered input.
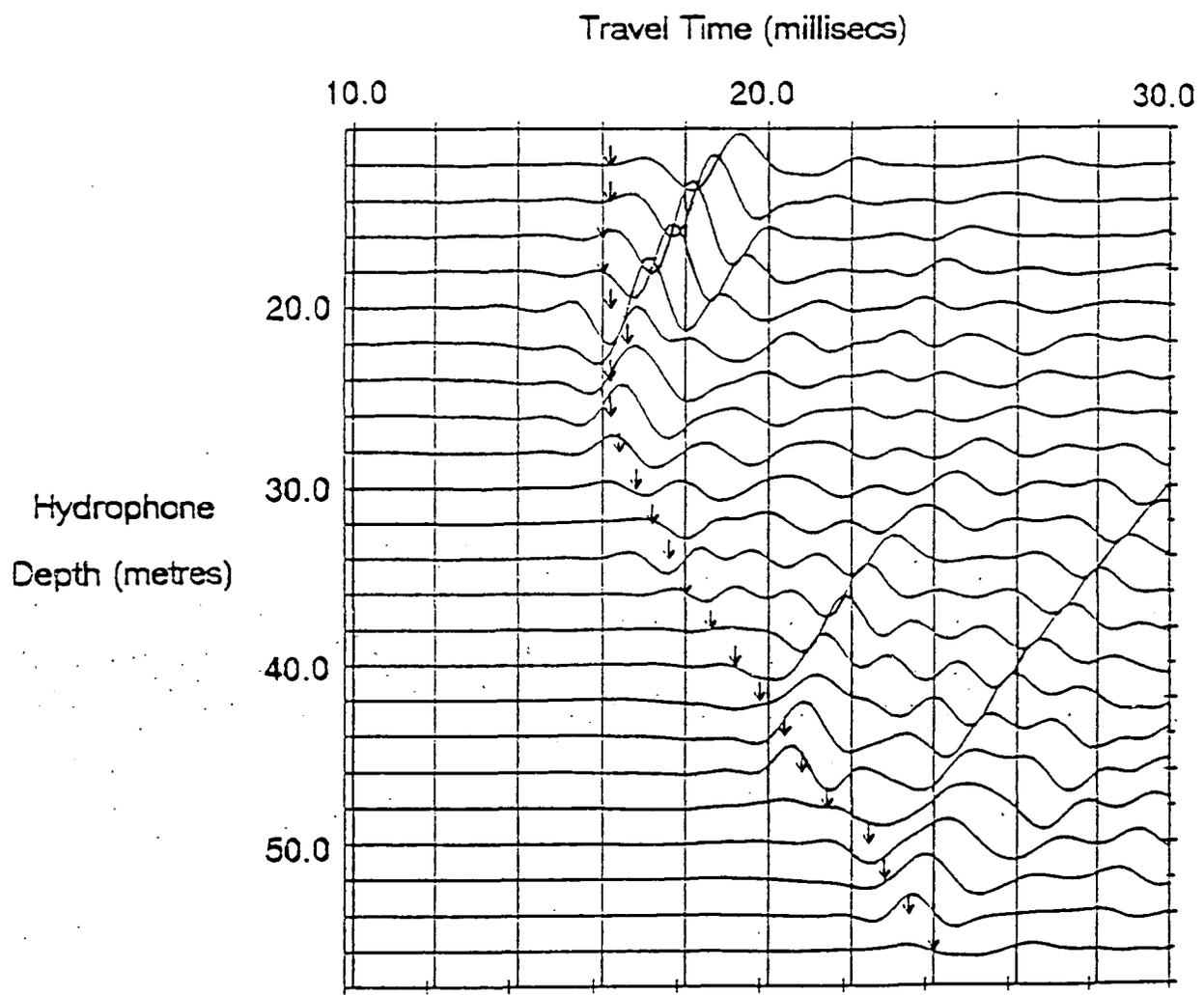
Figure 3.19 Common shot gather of figure 3.17 following waveshaping deconvolution.

waveform is then assumed to be an average of the estimates from each trace. Figures 3.17-3.19 illustrate the application of this method to the upgoing wavefield in a common shot gather.

Figure 3.17 is a plot of the upgoing wavefield after direct arrival suppression. Figure 3.18a consists of four waveforms. The first is the estimate of the source function obtained in the manner described above. The second is the desired output, a zero-phase Butterworth wavelet, and the third is the calculated filter coefficients. The bottom trace is a convolution of the filter with the input wavelet. The respective amplitude spectra of these traces are plotted in figure 3.18b. Figure 3.19 is the same common shot gather after the application of the designed waveshaping filter to all the traces. A comparison with figure 3.17 shows that the lower frequencies have been suppressed, and that zero crossings in figure 3.17 now correspond to peaks in figure 3.19.

3.5 Velocity field estimation

The direct arrival times, which are picked in the editing stage, can be used as the input to a Simultaneous Iterative Reconstruction Tomography (SIRT) velocity inversion program, written by Dyer (1988) and developed by Wye (1986), Findlay (1987) and Kragh (1990). Other P-wave velocity estimates can be obtained from uphole shots and by inspection of the near horizontal raypath traveltimes.

The results of tomographic inversion of the direct arrival times were disappointing with significant artifacts appearing in the final image at the corners. The pitfalls of using a tomographic inversion method on the cross-hole survey

geometries which are available from shallow opencast exploration boreholes in the U.K. are discussed by Kragh (1990). Essentially, poor discrimination between headwave and direct arrival types and the lack of vertical raypaths provided by cross-hole surveys results in poor imaging conditions. Figure 3.20 is typical of the types of tomographic inversion obtained from cross-hole surveys in shallow Coal Measures strata. It was found to be more useful to estimate the inter-hole velocity fields by using uphole shots and by inspection of the near-horizontal raypath travel times. Velocity models were assumed to have no lateral velocity variations between the boreholes (other than some overall dip) because of the evenly bedded nature of the strata, which is typical of Coal Measures sequences, and also because no data were available to justify including lateral variations.

3.6 The reflection point mapping scheme or VSP-CDP transform

In the general case of the cross-hole survey method, sources and receivers are located at different depths. Therefore, the image points of reflected arrivals in a time section (common shot gather) do not correspond to the simple common depth point (CDP) case used in surface seismic imaging (see figure 3.21). Instead of the vertical CDP locus, the locus of possible image points follows a curved path defined by the source and receiver positions and the velocity field between the boreholes. This locus has been applied by Dillon and Thomson (1984) to offset VSP data. It has been termed the 'VSP-CDP transform' as it provides a processing route which converts the data from VSP coordinates (depth of borehole receiver, or source, and traveltime) into the familiar coordinates of surface seismic sections (lateral position and depth or
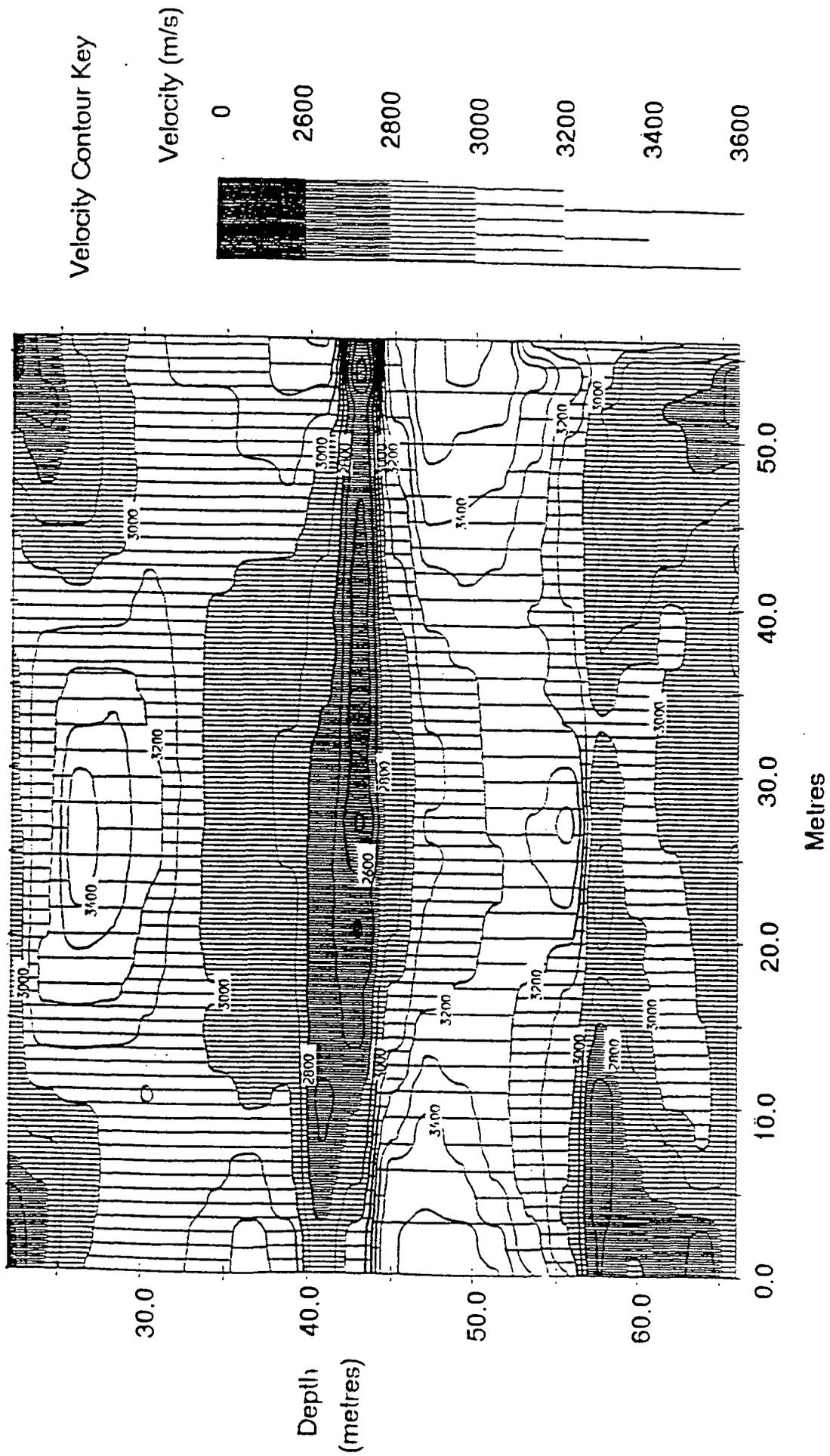
Figure 3.20 A sample tomographic velocity inversion (from Kragh, 1990).
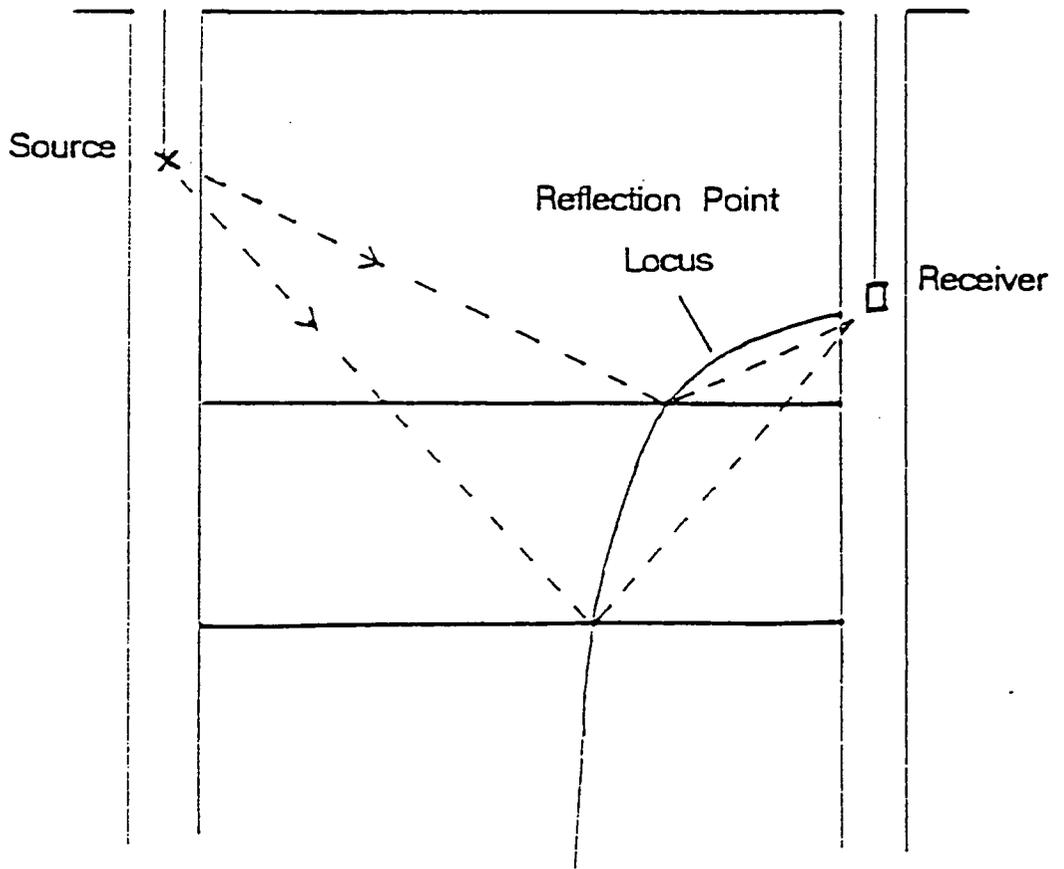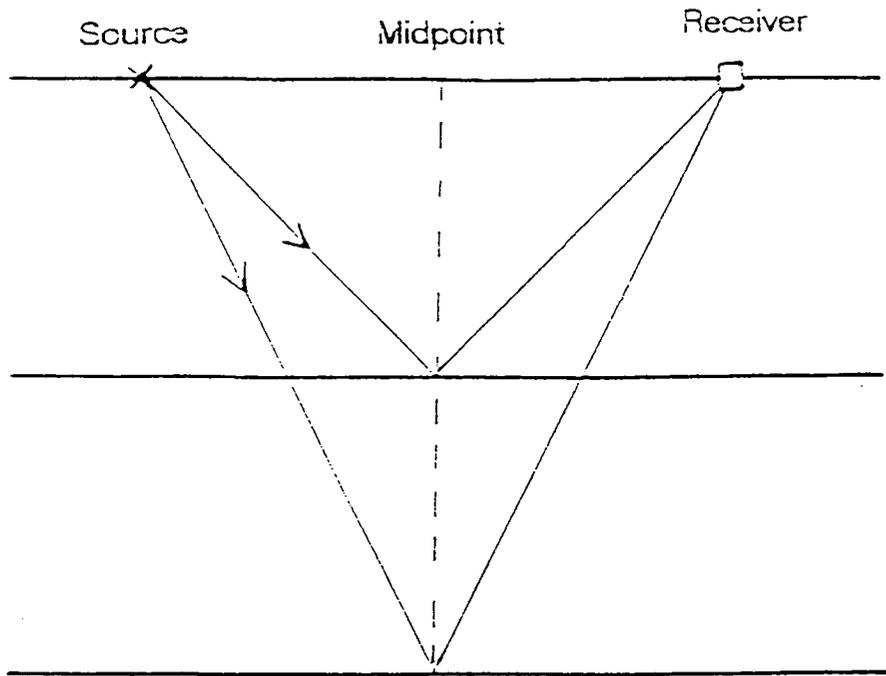
Figure 3.21 A comparison of the common midpoint of surface seismics and the reflection point locus of the cross-hole reflection method.
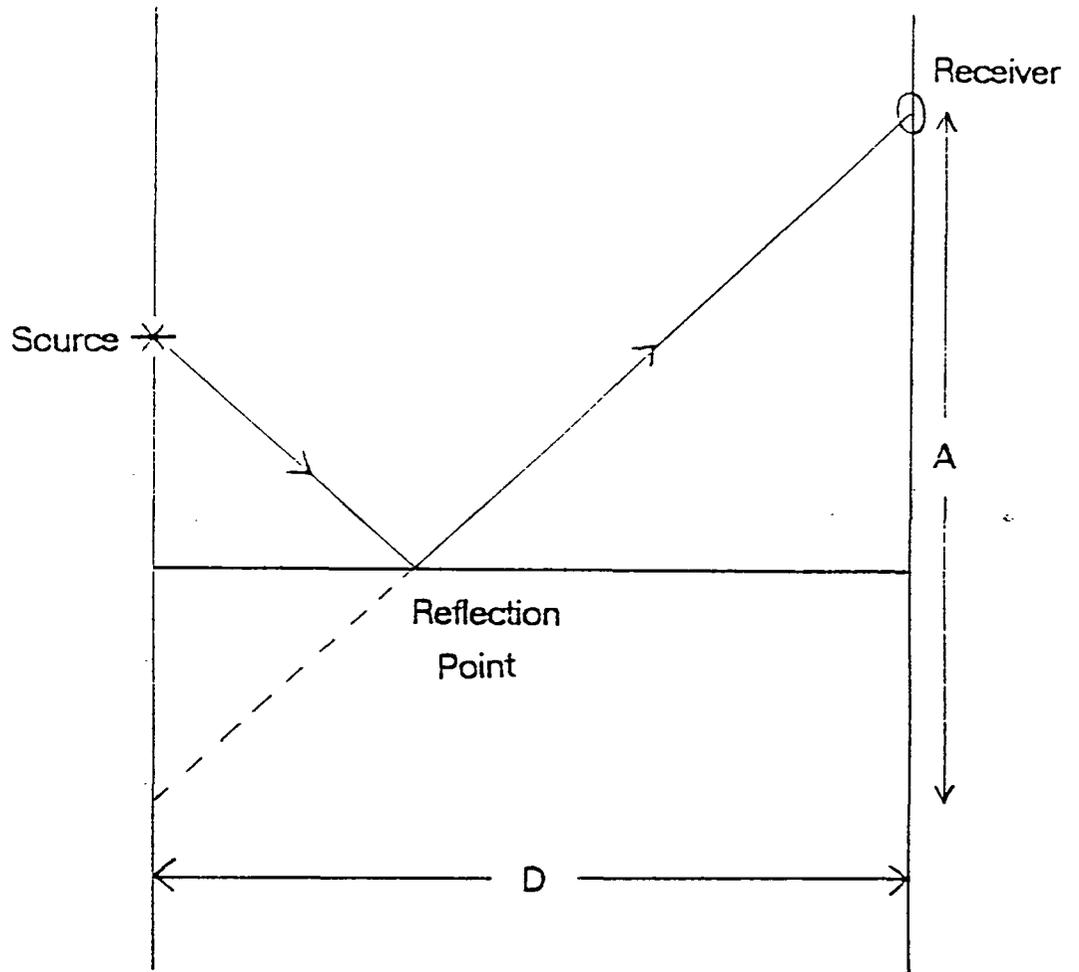
Figure 3.22 Reflection point geometry assuming a uniform velocity field.

vertical traveltime). The method involves considering each source and receiver pair independently. It is a single-channel process, not a true migration method, and therefore will not collapse Fresnel zones. The locus may be calculated by raytracing reflection raypaths between the source and the receiver over a range of take-off angles. This simultaneously provides the reflected ray traveltime, T_r for each point calculated on the locus. If a constant, isotropic velocity field and vertical boreholes are assumed (figure 3.22), then this traveltime is given by

$$VT_r = \sqrt{A^2 + D^2} \qquad (3.2)$$

where V is the constant velocity,

D is the borehole separation,

and A is the total vertical distance travelled by the raypath.

The next processing stage is to distribute the appropriate trace for this source-receiver combination along the locus, by putting the signal amplitude recorded at a particular time T_{rec} at the point on the locus which has the corresponding reflection time $T_r = T_{rec}$. Interpolation is carried out to ensure that the data are not undersampled in the imaging space. The mapping can then be applied to all the traces in a common shot gather, and to all the common shot gathers in a survey.

Two programs are used to apply the VSP-CDP transform. REFLOC (Appendix A.2) calculates the reflection point loci from the given parameters of the source and receiver locations and the velocity model. The program allows velocity models which consist of plane parallel layers to be specified. It has been further modified by Kragh (1990) so that the layers may exhibit the elliptical approximation to transversely isotropic media. Raytracing is carried out by shooting a ray from the source towards the receiver borehole, and shooting a ray with the same ray parameter

30
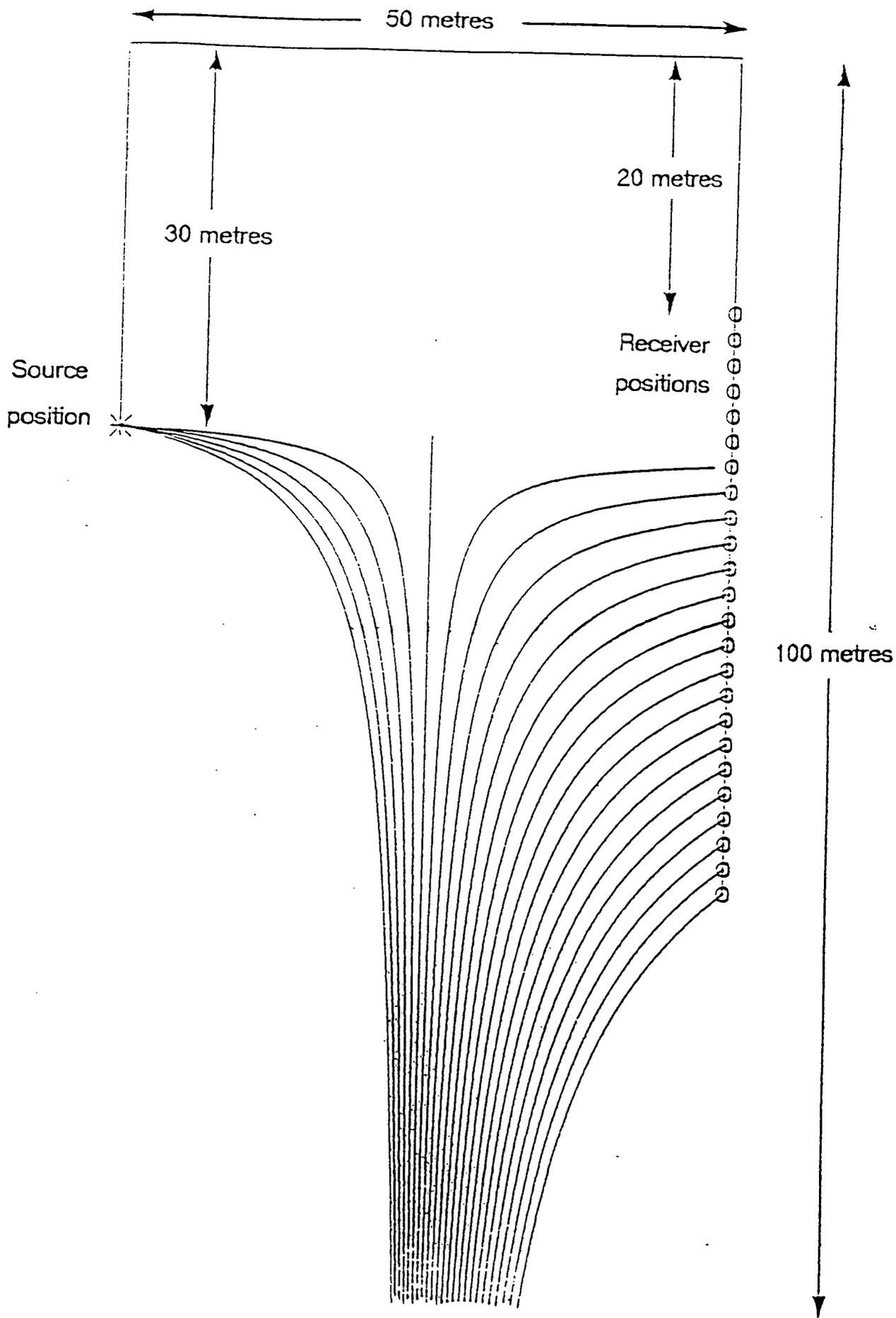
Figure 3.23 Reflection point loci for a common-shot gather assuming a uniform velocity field with recording at 24 receiver positions. The source is located in the left borehole at a depth of 30m and there are 24 receivers at 2m depth intervals ranging from 20m to 66m in the right borehole.
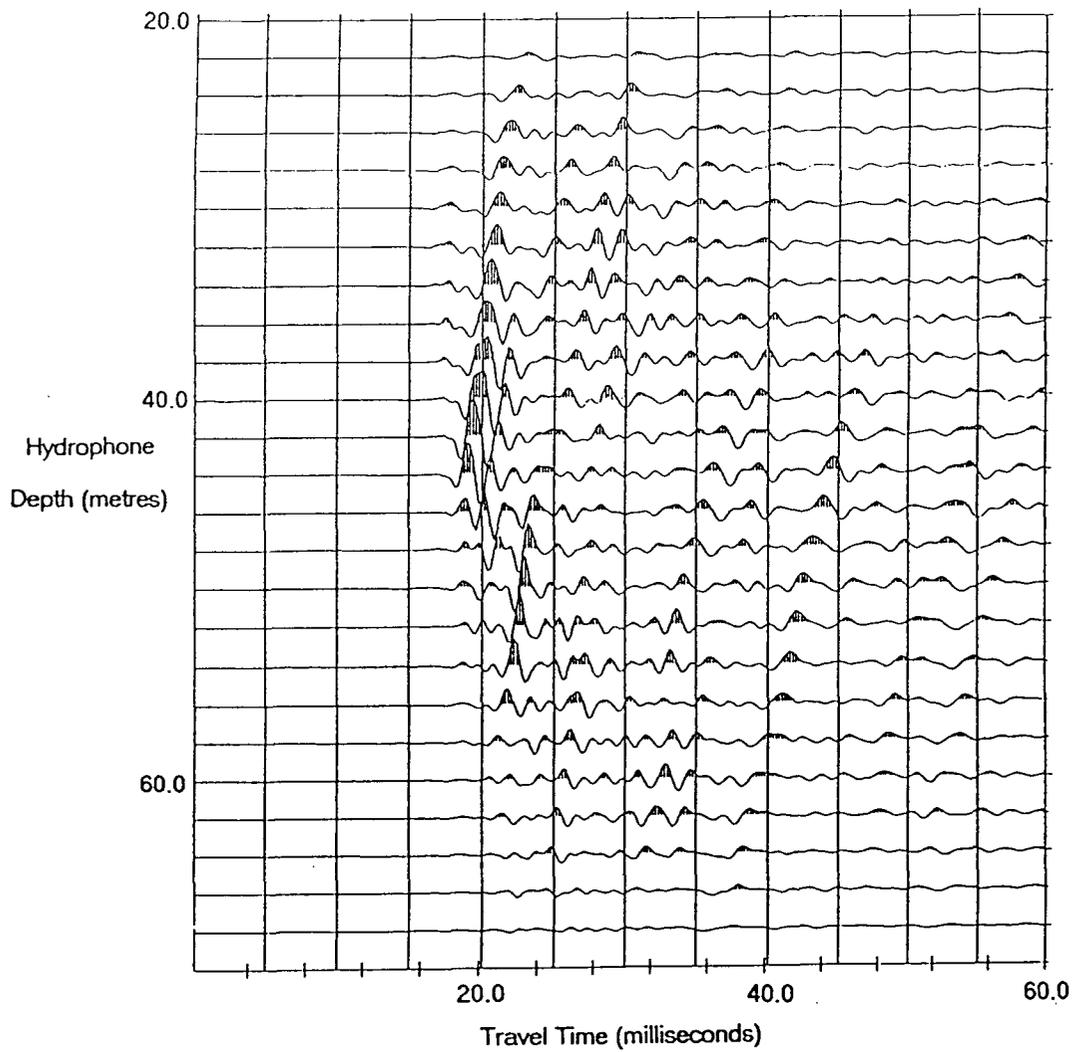
Figure 3.24 The upgoing wavefield of a common shot gather from survey A of chapter V.
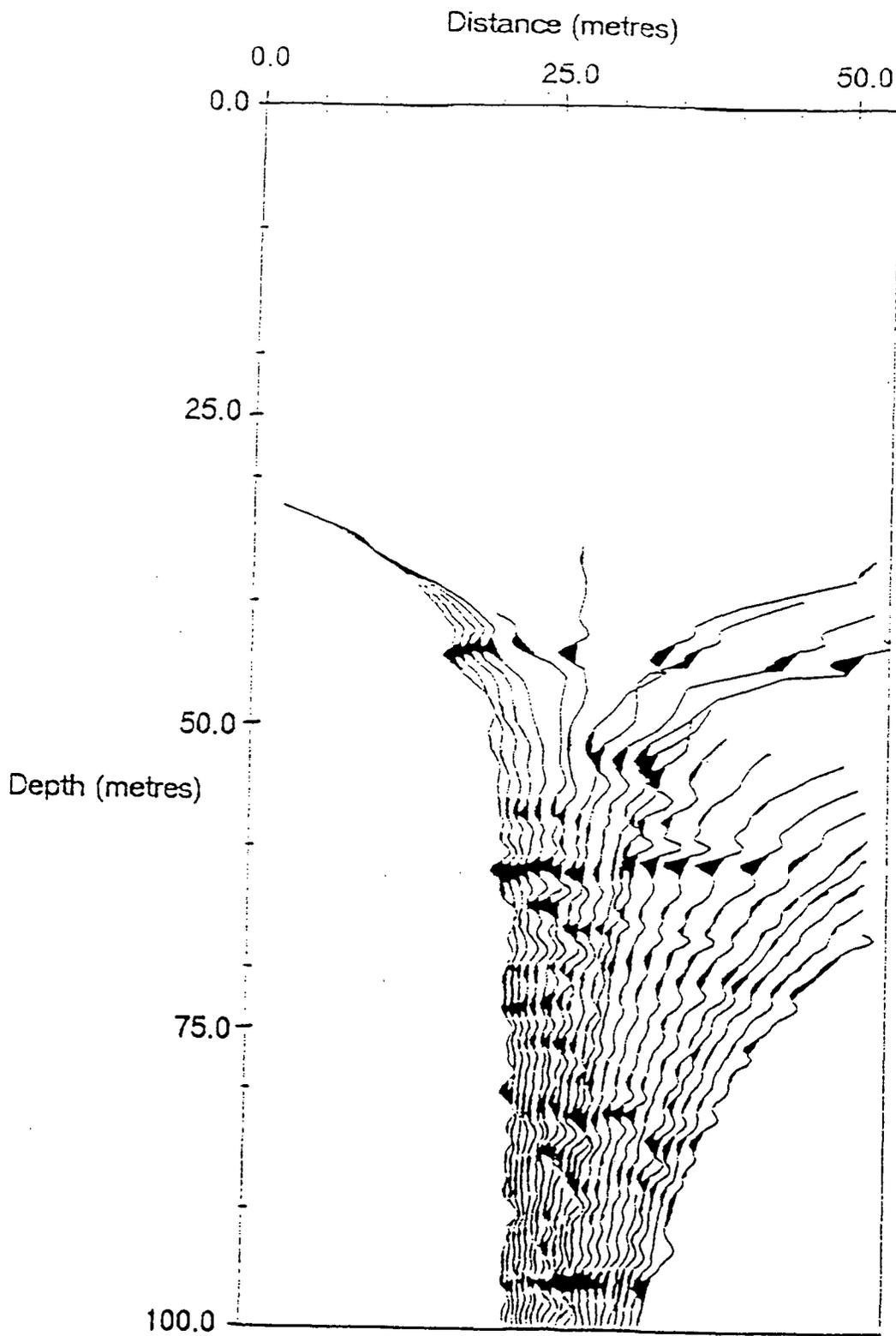
Figure 3.25 Upgoing wavefield of figure 3.24 mapped into a depth section using the VSP-CDP transformation.
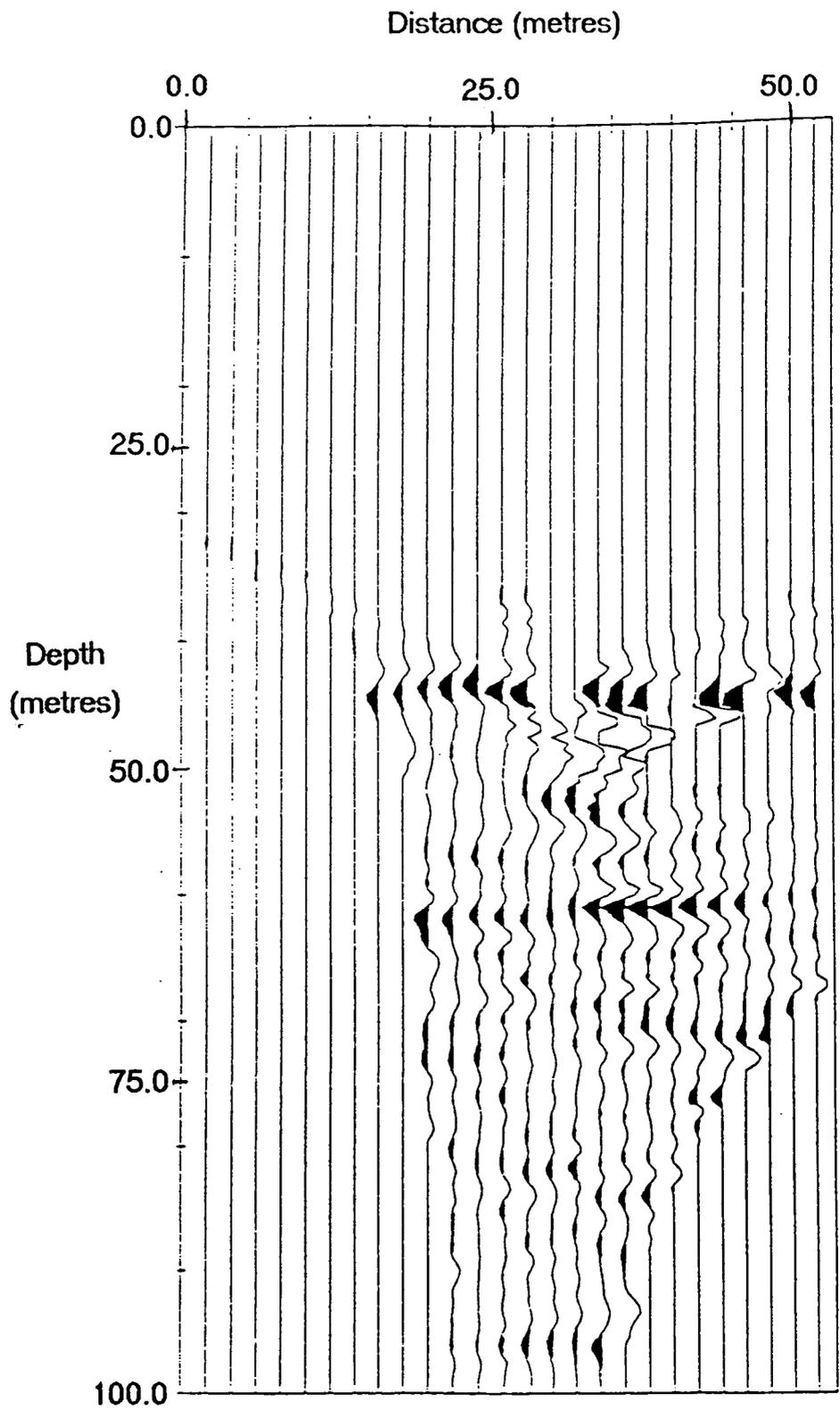
Figure 3.26 Depth section of figure 3.25 following binning on to a discrete grid.

(i.e. $\sin\theta /V$ where θ is the angle between the ray and the vertical, always taken as positive) from the receiver towards the source borehole. The point where these rays intersect will lie on the reflection point locus.

The program XHRMAP (Appendix A.3) is a menu-driven program which distributes the reflection data on to the loci and samples the mapped section on to a regular grid. The sampling is done by spreading each amplitude on each locus into its four nearest grid points with a weighting factor proportional to $(1-x_i)$ where x_i is the normalised distance of the locus point from grid point i. With the data for all the common shot gathers binned on to a regular grid, the separate sections may be stacked together, with a normalisation factor which depends on the number traces contributing at a grid point. Other program options include the ability to mute out data contributions which correspond to near-horizontal raypaths, where a relatively small error in the velocity field would lead to a significant positioning error in the locus, and the option of previewing CDP gathers (i.e. the contributions of each shot to the stack at a particular offset).

Examples of real data undergoing the VSP-CDP transform are illustrated in figures 3.23-3.26. The data form part of survey A in chapter V. Figure 3.23 illustrates the field arrangement. The source was located at a depth of 30m and 23 receivers were positioned at 2m intervals between 22m and 66m depth at an offset of 56m. The upgoing wavefield of the common shot gather is shown in figure 3.24. This has been mapped on to reflection point loci in figure 3.25 and then resampled on to a regular grid in figure 3.26.

The reflection point mapping technique also gives an indication of the type of subsurface coverage we might expect from a cross-hole reflection survey. Figure 3.27 is a plot of all the (upgoing) reflection loci for a survey in which the boreholes

50 metres

20 metres

100 metres

Receiver positions
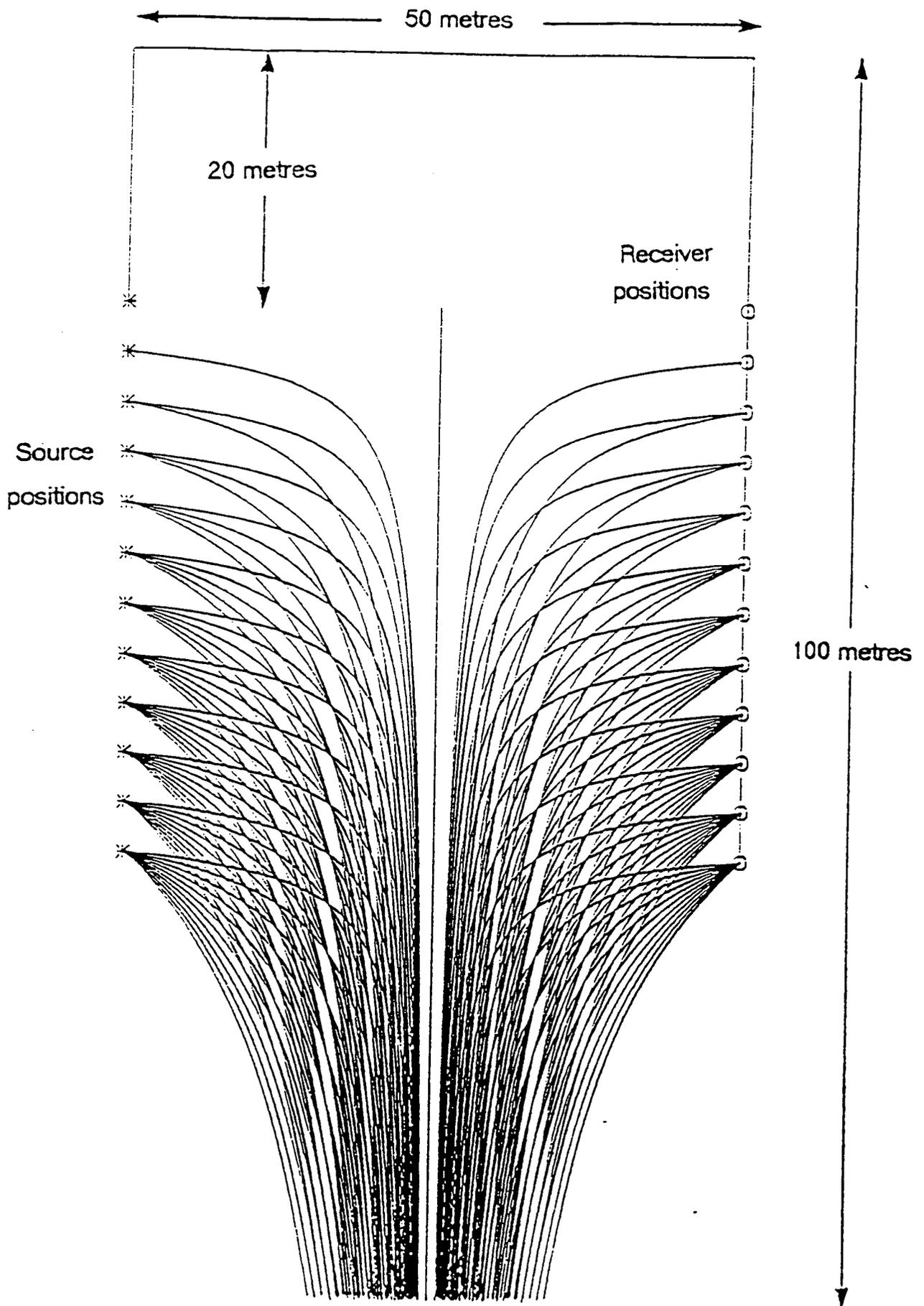
Source positions

Figure 3.27 Reflection point coverage for an acquisition geometry with sources located in the left borehole and receivers in the right borehole. A uniform velocity field has been assumed. Source and receiver positions are illustrated at 4m spacings for clarity.

separation is 50m, and 13 sources and receivers are positioned at 4m intervals in the boreholes. This emphasises the funnel-shaped nature of the reflection point coverage obtained from cross-hole surveys, with no coverage at all immediately below the bottom source and the bottom receiver. The low density of reflection points near the boreholes means that the number of contributions to the stack is lower there and consequently the image quality will be poorer. Furthermore, muting direct arrivals will remove the corresponding earliest segment of each reflection point locus.

3.7 Velocity analysis using the VSP-CDP transform

Prior to stacking, the reflection point mapping technique may also be used as a velocity analysis tool by inspecting CDP gathers (i.e. stack contributions from each source position for a particular offset). It is not feasible to carry out a precise velocity analysis on real data in a single pass, due to the inability to perform a layer-stripping analysis when the source and receiver arrays are parallel to the direction of major velocity variations. Nevertheless, an estimate of velocity field corrections may be made by examining the moveout of reflections in CDP-space.

Let us assume that the velocity field V is constant between the boreholes. For any particular source and receiver combination (see figure 3.22), the reflection point travel time is given by equation (3.2)

$$\text{i.e.} \quad V^2 T_r^2 = A^2 + D^2 \qquad (3.2)$$

Let Z_S be the vertical separation of the source and the reflector,
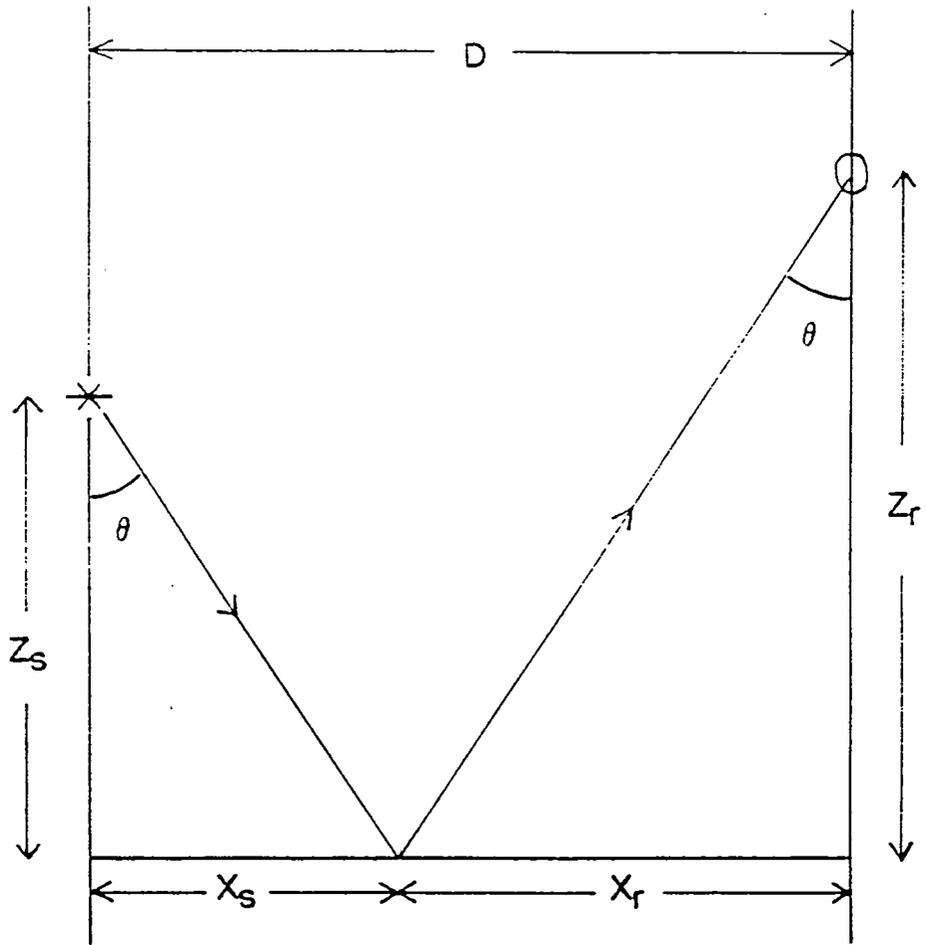
Figure 3.28 The parameters used in velocity analysis calculations.

Z_r be the vertical separation of the receiver and the reflector,

X_s be the offset of the reflection point from the source,

and θ be the angle which the raypath makes to the vertical.

Therefore,

$$\frac{X_s}{Z_s} = \frac{D}{A} = \tan \theta \qquad (3.3)$$

To estimate the vertical positioning error Δz which would be caused by an error Δv in the velocity field, equation (3.2) may be differentiated with respect to V, with T_r and D held constant.

$$V T_r^2 = A \frac{dA}{dV}$$

but from (3.2)

$$V T_r^2 = \frac{A^2 + D^2}{V}$$

therefore

$$A \frac{dA}{dV} = \frac{A^2 + D^2}{V} \qquad (3.4)$$

Now $\Delta A = 2 \Delta z$, so we may rewrite the above expression as an approximation for small, but finite, Δv

$$\Delta z \cong \frac{1}{2} \frac{A^2 + D^2}{A} \frac{\Delta v}{V_0} \qquad (3.5)$$

33
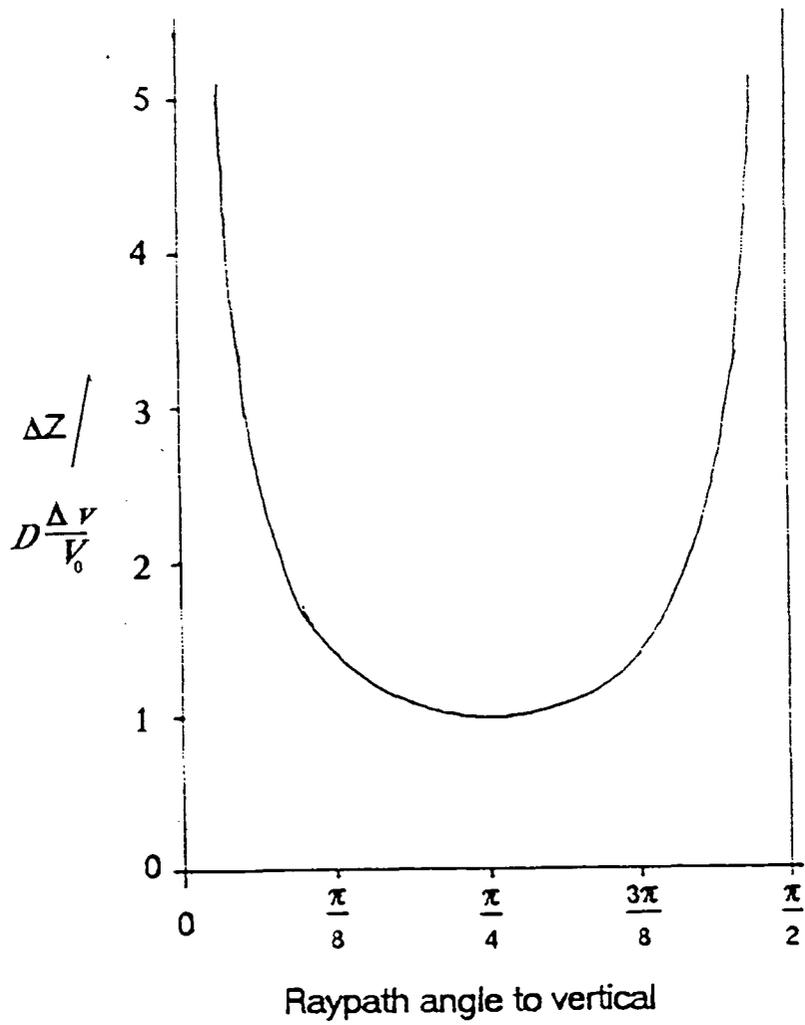
Figure 3.29 The vertical positioning error (Δz) as a function of the ray angle to the vertical.

Substituting for A from (3.3)

$$\Delta z \cong \frac{1}{2} D \ (\tan\theta + \cot\theta) \ \frac{\Delta v}{V_0} \cong \frac{D}{\sin 2\theta} \frac{\Delta v}{V_0} \qquad (3.6)$$

Thus, the vertical positioning error Δz is positive for $\Delta v > 0$ and negative for $\Delta v < 0$ and the dependence on raypath angle is shown in figure 3.29. For a given velocity error, the positioning error is a minimum when the raypath makes an angle of 45° to the vertical and increases as this angle deviates from 45° . If the velocity values are too large then one would expect to see the reflector depth increase as the source depth approaches that of the reflector; if the velocity values are too small the reflector depth will decrease as the source approaches the reflector depth. This therefore provides a trial-and-error method of improving the velocity field estimate by firstly applying the VSP-CDP transform, inspecting the CDP gathers, modifying the velocity field and then re-applying the VSP-CDP transform with the new velocity field.

Great care is needed in this process, because the shots and receivers are at different depths. The raypaths for contributions to the stack at a particular image point will thus be subject to different corrections when the layer velocities are modified. A change in a particular layer velocity will (in the case of upgoing reflections) affect only those CDP contributions from shots and receivers which are above or within the layer.

It is also useful to appreciate the lateral positioning error Δx which arises from a velocity field error.

From equation (3.3)

$$X_s = Z_s \tan\theta = Z_s \frac{D}{A}$$

Differentiating with respect to V,

$$\frac{dX_s}{dV} = \frac{D}{A}\frac{dZ_s}{dV} - Z_s\frac{D}{A^2}\frac{dA}{dV} \qquad\qquad (3.7)$$

Applying $\quad 2dZ_s = dA \quad$ and $\quad Z_s = \frac{AX_s}{D}$

$$\frac{dX_s}{dV} = \frac{1}{A}\left(\frac{D}{2} - X_s\right)\frac{dA}{dV}$$

$$= \left(\frac{D}{2} - X_s\right)\frac{A^2 + D^2}{A^2 V} \quad \text{using (3.4).}$$

For small, but finite Δv we may write this as the following approximation using (3.3).

$$\Delta x \cong \frac{D}{2}\left(1 - 2\frac{X_s}{D}\right)\frac{\Delta v}{v_0}\sec^2\theta \qquad\qquad (3.8)$$

Thus Δx is zero at $X_s = \frac{1}{2}D$ (i.e. no lateral moveout at the midpoint of the boreholes) and increases to $\frac{1}{2}\frac{D}{V}\sec^2\theta$ (see figure 3.30) at the boreholes. One would thus expect that the image quality will be much better towards the centre of a cross-
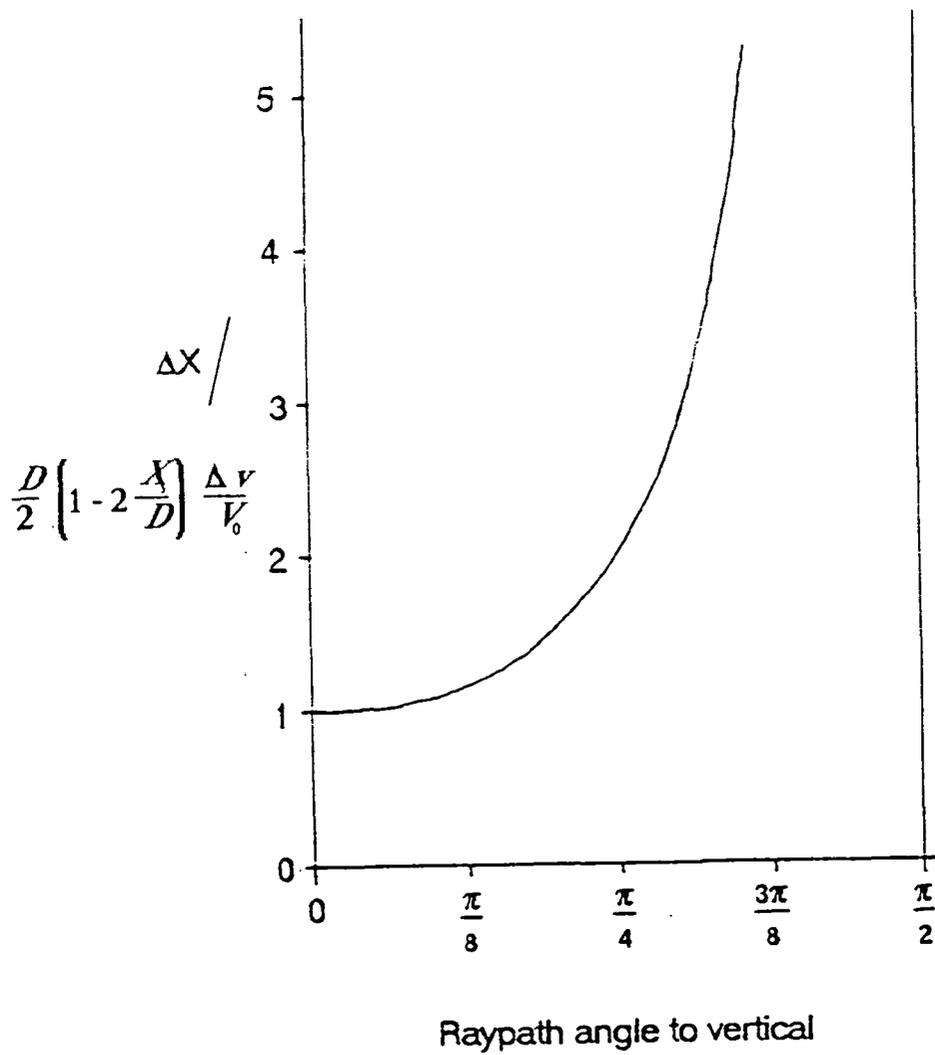
Figure 3.30 The lateral positioning error (Δx) as a function of raypath angle to the vertical.

hole reflection survey than it is nearer the boreholes, because of the increased number of stack contributions as well as the lower sensitivity of these areas to lateral positioning errors.

Once a sufficiently accurate velocity model has been obtained through the combination of experimental measurements and velocity analysis via the VSP-CDP transform, the imaging of the data can be carried out by applying migration techniques. These are discussed in chapter IV.

Chapter IV

Migration of cross-hole reflection data

4.1 Introduction

The migration of seismic data is the means whereby reflection events are relocated to their true subsurface positions and diffraction events are collapsed towards a point. Surface seismic data are generally migrated post-stack. The stacked data are assumed to be the equivalent of a zero-offset (i.e. coincident sources and receivers) section. Data will not be migrated correctly when normal moveout corrections result in a section which is not truly zero-offset, such as when conflicting reflector dips are present at the same traveltime. To get around NMO problems pre-stack migration may be used, but this is an expensive processing procedure because the data-volume is many times greater before stacking than it is after stacking. With cross-hole seismic surveys the data-volume is relatively small and so pre-stack migration methods can be more readily applied.

Two different two-dimensional migration schemes have been implemented in this work: a finite-difference method and a Kirchhoff integral method. Both algorithms were implemented specifically for cross-hole recording geometries, but with subsurface sources and receivers being the most general case, the programs will also migrate VSP and surface seismic profile data.

4.2 Finite-difference migration

A finite-difference modelling scheme for OVSP data has been developed in the (x,z,t) domain by McMechan (1985). Migration schemes based on this method have been applied to real OVSP data by Chang and McMechan (1986) and to synthetic and scale-model cross-hole data by Hu et al. (1988). In these cases the data were migrated pre-stack in common shot gathers and an acoustic migration scheme was used. Sun and McMechan (1986) have applied an elastic finite-difference algorithm to image synthetic OVSPs and Zhu and McMechan (1988) have migrated both acoustic synthetic and scale-model cross-hole data after stacking by assuming that the sources and receivers could be combined and treated as vertical planes lying perpendicular to the plane of the boreholes.

The algorithm applied here takes the upgoing or downgoing reflection energy from each common shot gather and drives a two-dimensional wavefield on a regular grid by using the traces as boundary conditions to solve the two-dimensional acoustic wave equation. By repeatedly stepping backwards in time, the wavefield $P(x,z,t)$ between the boreholes can be found for all image points at all relevant times. The relevant time at each image point is selected according to the imaging condition as defined by Claerbout (1971). Reflectors exist at points in the subsurface where the first arrival of the source-emitted wave is time-coincident with a scattered wave. Thus the time sample of interest at a particular image point (x_i,z_i) corresponds to the excitation time T_s of the point by a direct arrival wave emitted from the source position. The excitation time may be obtained by raytracing through a velocity model between the source position and the image point. When the wavefield is back-propagated in time, it is a simple matter to extract the appropriate amplitude of the wavefield $P(x_i,z_i,T_s)$ and to store it in an array which represents the imaged data.

38

This technique is known as reverse-time finite-difference migration with the excitation-time imaging condition.

4.3 Implementation of the finite-difference migration algorithm

The migration method involves two separate stages. Firstly rays are traced from the source to each imaging point in order to obtain the excitation time of the image points. The excitation times are then used as input parameters to the finite-difference migration program which back-propagates the recorded wavefield.

Two raytracing algorithms have been used. The first is the program TRACER (listed in Appendix A.4) which uses the ray-equation method of Lee and Stewart (1981) and which allows lateral velocity variations to be taken into account. This method was found to be too computationally expensive and so a faster two-point iterative algorithm was also developed (subroutine RAYTRA in Appendix A.5). RAYTRA ignores lateral velocity variations, but does allow transversely isotropic media to be modelled by means of an elliptical velocity approximation (Levin, 1978). The RAYTRA program was used in preference to TRACER because of its speed, particularly because lateral velocity variations between boreholes in a cross-hole survey could not be determined with sufficient confidence to justify using a laterally variant velocity structure.

The excitation time for image reconstruction is obtained by raytracing from the source location to each point in the image space. The traveltimes along the appropriate raypaths are stored in a data file for future reference by the imaging algorithm. The reverse-time wavefield extrapolation program EXTRAPREV is listed

in Appendix A.6. A similar program EXTRAP is listed in Appendix A.7. EXTRAP is a forward modelling program which allows wavefields to be propagated from a source point with a given time-dependent signature and allows the wavefield at particular receiver positions to be recorded, thus generating synthetic seismograms.

The EXTRAP programs use an algorithm which carries out a second order finite-difference formulation of the acoustic wave equation. This is a two-dimensional (2-D) modelling algorithm which allows sources and receivers to be positioned at any subsurface (or surface) location in a 2-D velocity field. The finite-difference algorithm corresponds to that of McMechan (1985) which was written for offset VSPs, but with the additional provision of a variety of absorbing boundary conditions as discussed by Renaut and Petersen (1989). The programs allow the user to specify a laterally variant isotropic velocity field sampled on a rectangular grid and then the pressure response of the medium to a change in pressure with time (such as from a point source or from boundary conditions provided by a receiver array) is obtained by solving the acoustic wave equation in the time domain.

4.3.1 The finite-difference approximation

The 2-D acoustic wave equation is (Claerbout, 1976)

$$\frac{\delta^2 P}{\delta x^2} + \frac{\delta^2 P}{\delta z^2} = V^{-2}(x,z) \frac{\delta^2 P}{\delta t^2} \qquad (4.1)$$

where P is the acoustic response and V is the velocity of acoustic waves in the medium. The solution of equation (4.1) is achieved by a second order finite-difference approximation with discretisation in time and space. A fourth order

approximation (Alford et al., 1974) was tried but resulted in no noticeable improvement in imaging results. Three wavefields are involved at any particular time step t_i. These are

$P(x,z,t_i)$ the wavefield at time t_i;

$P(x,z,t_{i-1})$ the wavefield at time t_{i-1}, the previous step; and

$P(x,z,t_{i-2})$ the wavefield at time t_{i-2}.

The acoustic response at any particular grid point (x_k,z_j) may be defined as $P(x_k,z_j,t_i)$ where (x_k,z_j) is the intersection of the j^{th} horizontal grid line with the k^{th} vertical grid line.

The finite difference approximations to partial differentiations with respect to x are given by

$$\frac{\delta P}{\delta x} \cong \frac{P_{k+1} - P_k}{\Delta x} \qquad (4.2)$$

$$\frac{\delta^2 P}{\delta x^2} \cong \frac{P_{k+1} - 2P_k + P_{k-1}}{\Delta x^2} \qquad (4.3)$$

where Δx is the grid spacing in the x-direction. Thus equation (4.1) may be approximated by equations like (4.3) and rearranged to give a value of $P(x_k, z_j, t_i)$ which depends solely on the values of $P(x_k, z_j)$ calculated at times t_{i-1} and t_{i-2}.

$$P(x_k, z_j, t_i) = 2(1-2A^2) P(x_k, z_j, t_{i-1}) - P(x_k, z_j, t_{i-2}) +$$
$$A^2 [P(x_{k+1}, z_j, t_{i-1}) + P(x_{k-1}, z_j, t_{i-1}) + P(x_k, z_{j+1}, t_{i-1}) +$$
$$P(x_k, z_{j-1}, t_{i-1})] \qquad (4.4)$$

where $A = V(x_k, z_j)\Delta t/h$, Δt is the time step ($\Delta t = t_i - t_{i-1}$) and h is the distance between both horizontal and vertical grid lines. This algorithm has been shown to be stable (Mitchell, 1969) provided that the following condition is met.

$$\Delta t < \frac{h}{\sqrt{2}V} \qquad (4.5)$$

4.3.2 Boundary conditions

A computational problem occurs at the edges of the finite-difference grid. If values of zero are used to define the acoustic response at the edges of the grid then a free surface boundary condition (zero pressure) has been created and outgoing wavefields will be reflected back into the grid. Methods of avoiding this problem include enlarging the grid size, a computationally expensive choice, or applying absorbing boundary conditions (Clayton and Engquist, 1977) at the edges of the grid. Absorbing boundary conditions are essentially a finite-difference approximation to the one-way or paraxial wave equation (Claerbout, 1976). A dispersion relation which

restricts the range of propagating rays to a cone around the z-axis is (Clayton and Engquist, 1977)

$$\frac{Vk_z}{\omega} = 1 - \frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{Vk_x}{\omega}\right)^2 + O\left(\left|\frac{Vk_x}{\omega}\right|^4\right)$$

which translates to the following differential form.

$$\frac{\delta^2 P}{\delta z \delta t} + \frac{1}{V}\frac{\delta^2 P}{\delta t^2} - \frac{V}{2}\frac{\delta^2 P}{\delta x^2} = 0 \qquad\qquad (4.6)$$

The above equation is an approximation which would allow a wave to propagate in the positive z direction only. Renaut and Petersen (1989) have derived several different finite-difference approximations similar to (4.6) as follows :

$$\frac{\delta^2 P}{\delta z \delta t} + \frac{p_0}{V}\frac{\delta^2 P}{\delta t^2} + Vp_1\frac{\delta^2 P}{\delta x^2} = 0 \qquad\qquad (4.7)$$

where p_0 and p_1 are defined according to Table 4.1.

Approximation	Pade	L^2	Chebychev-Pade
p_0	1.000	$21\pi/64$	$10/3\pi$
p_1	-0.5	$-15\pi/64$	$-8/3\pi$

Table 4.1 Finite difference approximations

The program EXTRAP permits selective use of these boundary conditions and also allows the option of free-surface boundaries. The p_0 and p_1 parameters may be chosen as appropriate to the survey geometry. Generally, the L^2 approximation, which yields a least squares reflected amplitude over all incident angles, seemed to provide the best absorption for cross-hole data where waves may be striking the boundary at a wide range of incident angles.

4.3.3 Grid dispersion

One problem associated with the finite-difference approximation is that of grid dispersion (Alford et al., 1974). This manifests itself in the dispersion of the source waveform as it propagates through the discrete-model medium, with lower frequencies travelling faster than higher frequencies, the pulse becomes delayed, broadened and develops a ringing tail. The effect arises because of the discrete approximation to the differential wave equation by equation (4.4). Grid dispersion effects can be reduced by decreasing the grid spacing parameter h but, as well as increasing the data volume, this necessitates a reduction in the size of the time step Δt in order that the stability equation (4.5) remains satisfied. Reduction of the grid

spacing by a factor of two thus results in a four-fold increase in the data volume and an eight-fold increase in the computational time. Alford et al. (1974) have shown that dispersive effects are not significant for wavelengths greater than about 10 times the grid spacing, and this provides a useful benchmark in determining the optimal values of Δt and h to use for a given source function.

4.3.4 Modelling seismic data with EXTRAP

Two cross-hole synthetic datasets were constructed using the EXTRAP finite-difference algorithm in order to test the Kirchhoff and reverse-time wavefield extrapolation finite-difference migration methods. These models are fully discussed in section 4.5. The required input parameters are:

Source function specification

Grid size

Temporal sampling interval

Source location

Receiver locations

Two-dimensional velocity model of medium

Program output allows the pressure response of the medium to be viewed at any given time, as well as the generation of synthetic seismograms. These implementations of the finite-difference algorithm are for the acoustic (scalar) wave equation. It is hoped that future development work may be carried out to enhance this modelling method in order to include anisotropy and elastic wave propagation.

4.3.5 Migrating seismic data with EXTRAPREV

EXTRAPREV functions in a similar manner to EXTRAP, but instead of providing a source function to the algorithm, the data recorded at the receiver positions is time-reversed and then input to the finite-difference wavefield at all receiver grid points simultaneously at the appropriate time samples. The drawback of this approach is that it is necessary to match the receiver spacing to the grid size and so a certain amount of spatial interpolation is necessary to achieve this (since a relatively small grid spacing may be necessary in order to avoid grid dispersion effects). Reduction of the grid spacing may also force an interpolation in time in order that the stability requirement (4.5) is met. This results in a substantial increase in computing time. Examples of this migration on synthetic model data are discussed in section 4.5.

4.4 Kirchhoff migration

A Kirchhoff migration technique was also developed. This is an extension of the diffraction stack migration approach which is readily understood from geometrical considerations.

4.4.1 Diffraction stack migration

The diffraction stack migration method was one of the first migration types to be applied to seismic data. It follows simple ray and wavefront theory. In the case of

Source   Receiver

  *   ⊕

Locus

Figure 4.1   Locus of possible reflector locations for an impulsive arrival at
              time T for a particular source and receiver combination.

zero-offset (or post-stack) surface seismic data, diffraction stack migration is implemented by summing along hyperbolic trajectories and placing the results at the apices of the hyperbolas. For cross-hole data, however, the summation operator is more complicated.

Consider a particular source-receiver combination with a single impulsive arrival recorded at time T_S and assume that the velocity of the medium is uniform and isotropic. The locus of possible reflection points for a particular traveltime must be the ellipse in image space as shown in figure 4.1 with the source and the receiver at the focal points. Migration may be accomplished by distributing the recorded amplitudes along the appropriate ellipses for each trace in a common shot gather. Constructive imaging takes place where ellipses intersect at a diffracting point.

Alternatively, each imaging point may be considered in turn. Raytracing from the source position to the point and from the receiver position to the point provides a total traveltime for scattering from the image point with the particular source-receiver combination. The amplitude corresponding to this traveltime is then summed into the imaging array together with similar contributions from other source-receiver pairings. This is the migration procedure utilised in this work.

4.4.2 The Kirchhoff operator

Kirchhoff wave equation migration is an extension of the diffraction stack imaging concept based upon Kirchhoff's integral (see French, 1975 and Schneider, 1978).

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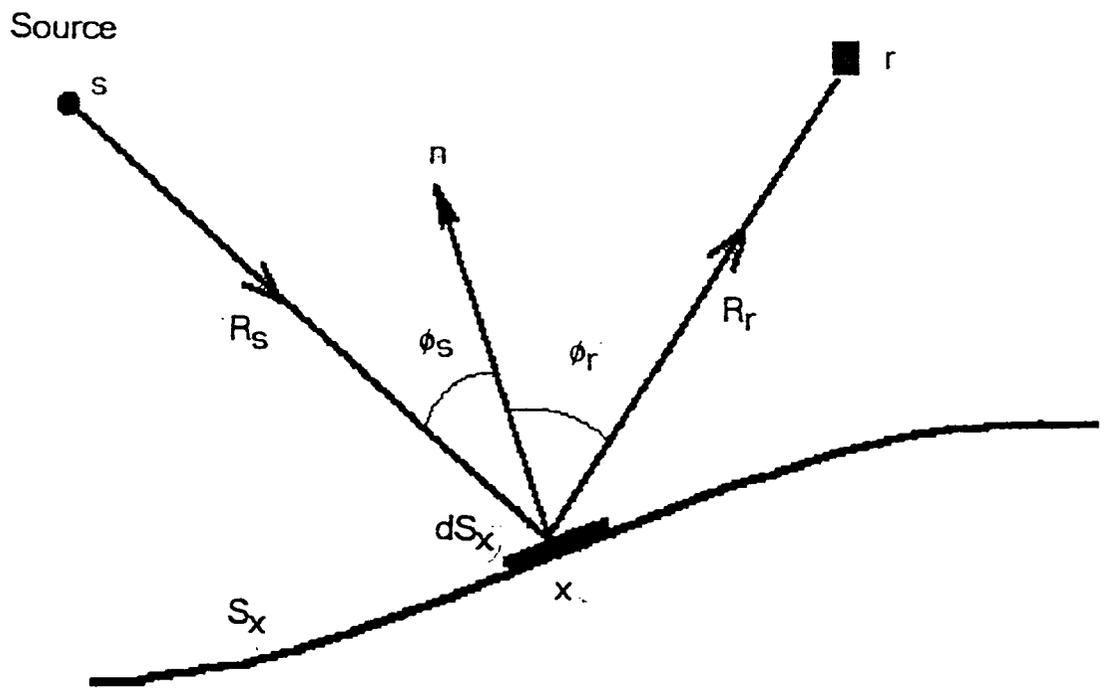
Figure 4.2   Scattering angles and raypath lengths for equation 4.8.

If we consider a wave incident on a scattering interface, then the wavefield $U(\underline{r},\underline{s},t)$ recorded at $\underline{r}$ as a result of an impulsive source at $\underline{s}$ being scattered from the interface S_X is given by (Dillon, 1990 equation (1)):

$$U(\underline{r},\underline{s},t) = \int\limits_{S_X} dS_X \frac{C(\underline{x},\phi_S)}{4\pi V} \frac{\cos(\phi_S) + \cos(\phi_r)}{R_S R_r} \delta' \left[t - \frac{R_S + R_r}{V} \right] \qquad (4.8)$$

The scattering angles ϕ_S and ϕ_r and raypath lengths R_S and R_r are illustrated in figure 4.2. The reflectivity $C(\underline{x},\phi_S)$ is angle-dependent. Equation (4.8) is the three-dimensional response recorded at a receiver. If one assumes that the geological structure is invariant perpendicular to the plane of the survey, then by integrating along one direction, the equivalent $2\frac{1}{2}$D formula is obtained. Dillon (1990) has derived a $2\frac{1}{2}$D migration integral which yields the reflectivity $C(\underline{x})$.

$$C(\underline{x}) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int\limits_{L_r} dL_r \sqrt{\frac{R_S(R_S + R_r)}{2VR_r}} \cos(\theta_r) \, M \left[\underline{r}, \frac{R_S + R_r}{V} \right] \qquad (4.9)$$

where $M(\underline{r},T)$ is the source wavefield $U(\underline{r},T)$ following the application of a Newman half-differential filter. This filter has a spectrum with a $\frac{\pi}{4}$ phase shift and a high frequency amplitude boost of $f^{1/2}$ and is implemented in the frequency domain. Equation (4.9) may be approximated by a summation over the receiver array L_r.

$$C(\underline{x}) = \sum_{L_r} \Delta L_r \sqrt{\frac{R_s}{R_r}} \cos(\theta_r) \sqrt{R_s + R_r} \, M\left[\underline{r}, \frac{R_s + R_r}{V}\right] \qquad (4.10)$$

Equation (4.10) is similar to a diffraction stack with the amplitude and phase corrections of the Newman filter and a wavefront spreading correction term being incorporated. Clearly this expression is inadequate for cross-hole geometries where we should obtain similar reflectivity responses across the survey. In equation (4.10) the reflectivity will be larger where $R_s > R_r$ (i.e. nearer the receiver borehole) and an expression which is symmetrical with respect to an exchange of source and receiver arrays would be preferable.

4.4.3 The Generalised Kirchhoff operator

Dillon (1990) derived a Generalised Kirchhoff (GK) migration integral which is reciprocal with respect to sources and receivers and which is closely related to the Generalised Radon Transform (GRT) migration integral proposed by Miller et al. (1987). The 2-D form of the GK summation operator is given by

$$C(\underline{x}) = \sum_{L_r L_s} \left[\Delta L_r \sqrt{\frac{R_s}{R_r}} \cos(\theta_r) + \Delta L_s \sqrt{\frac{R_r}{R_s}} \cos(\theta_s) \right] \times$$

$$\sqrt{R_s + R_r} \, M\left[\underline{r}, \frac{R_s + R_r}{V}\right] \qquad (4.11)$$
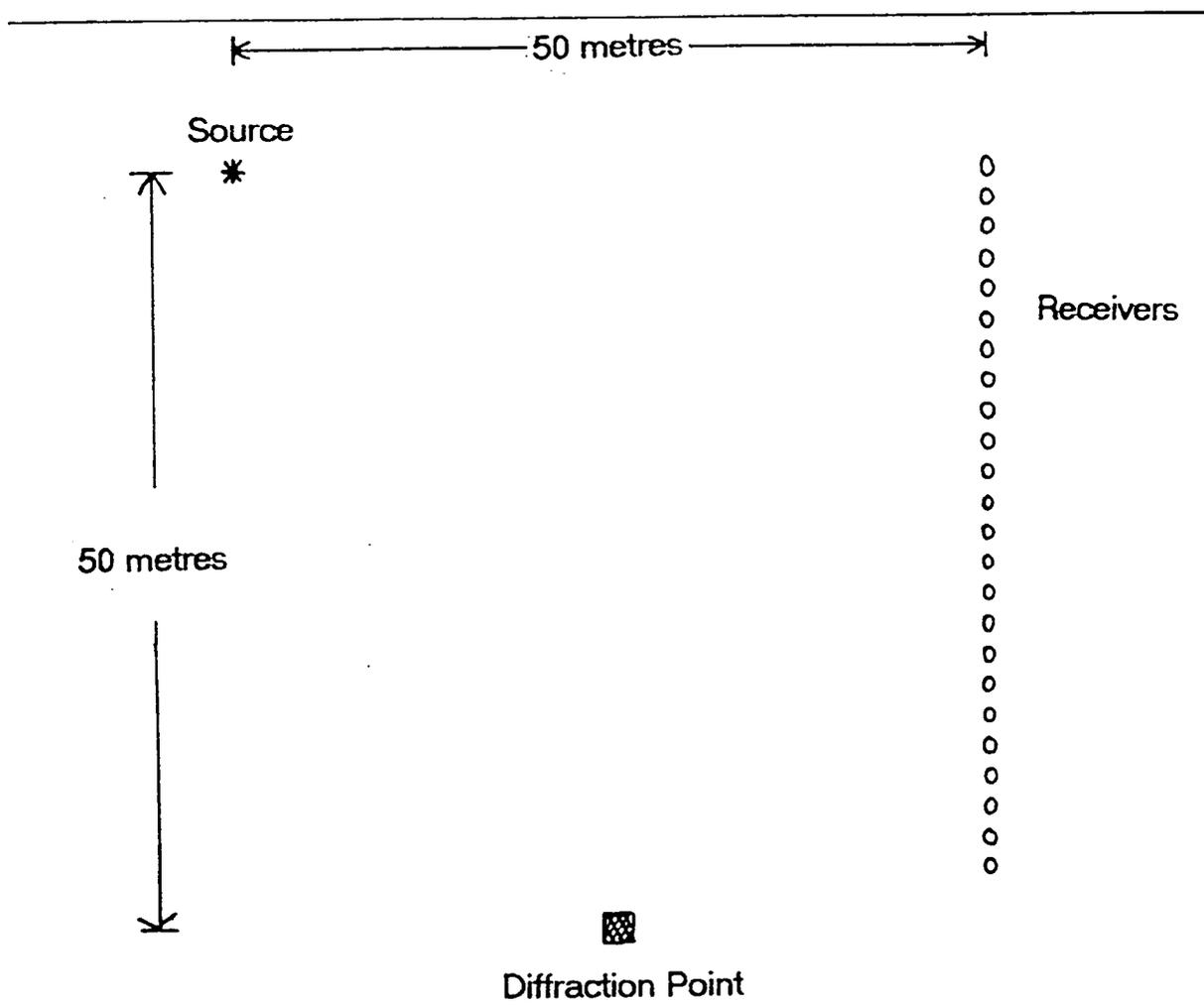
Figure 4.3   Model used to acquire synthetic dataset of point scatterer.

There is an additional small error term to the above equation which is proportional to $(\cos(\phi_s)-\cos(\phi_r))$ (Dillon, 1990), ϕ_s and ϕ_r being the scattering angles defined in figure 4.2.

The program KIRCHMIG in appendix A.8 was written to carry out diffraction stack, Kirchhoff summation and Generalised Kirchhoff summation of cross-hole data with a variety of options being variable. Amongst these is the migration aperture by which the summation locus (equivalent to a hyperbola in surface seismic migration) is spatially restricted to realistic geological dips. A very small aperture is equivalent to specular reflections and corresponds to the reflection point mapping technique (Dillon, 1988, Van der Poel and Cassell, 1989). Comparisons of the impulse responses of different migration operators are included in chapter VI.

4.5 Comparison of finite-difference and Kirchhoff migration

Synthetic datasets were created by forward modelling using the EXTRAP finite-difference method. Models of point diffractors and planar reflectors were used to study the effectiveness of the two migration techniques. In these models, no allowance for density variations was made; the only variable parameter being the structure of the velocity field.

4.5.1 Point diffractor model

The following model (see figure 4.3) was used to simulate a point diffractor. A velocity of 2500 m/s was used. The grid size h was 0.5 m, and a time step Δt of 0.1

Time (milliseconds)
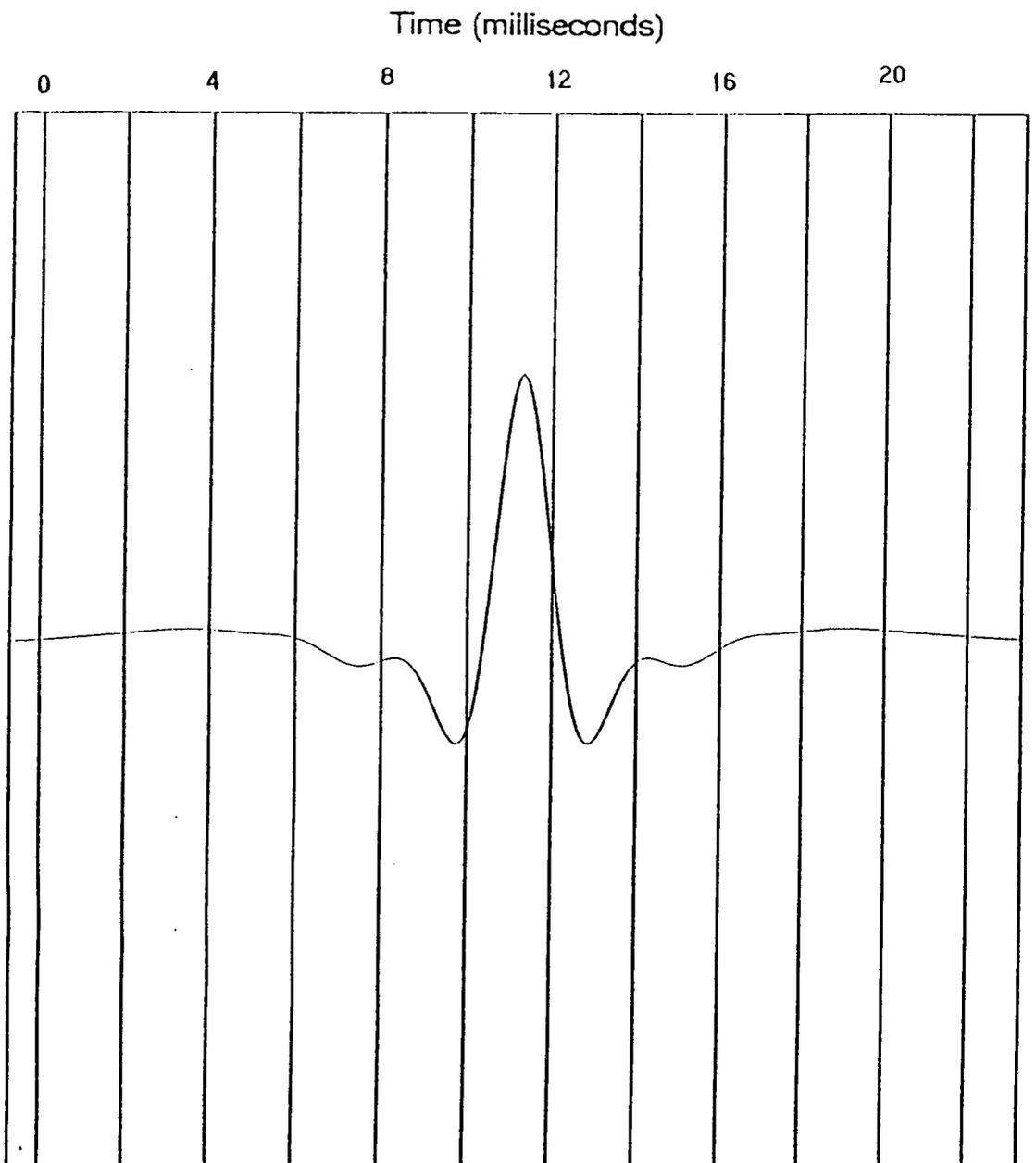
Figure 4.4   Source wavelet used in synthetic seismogram modelling.
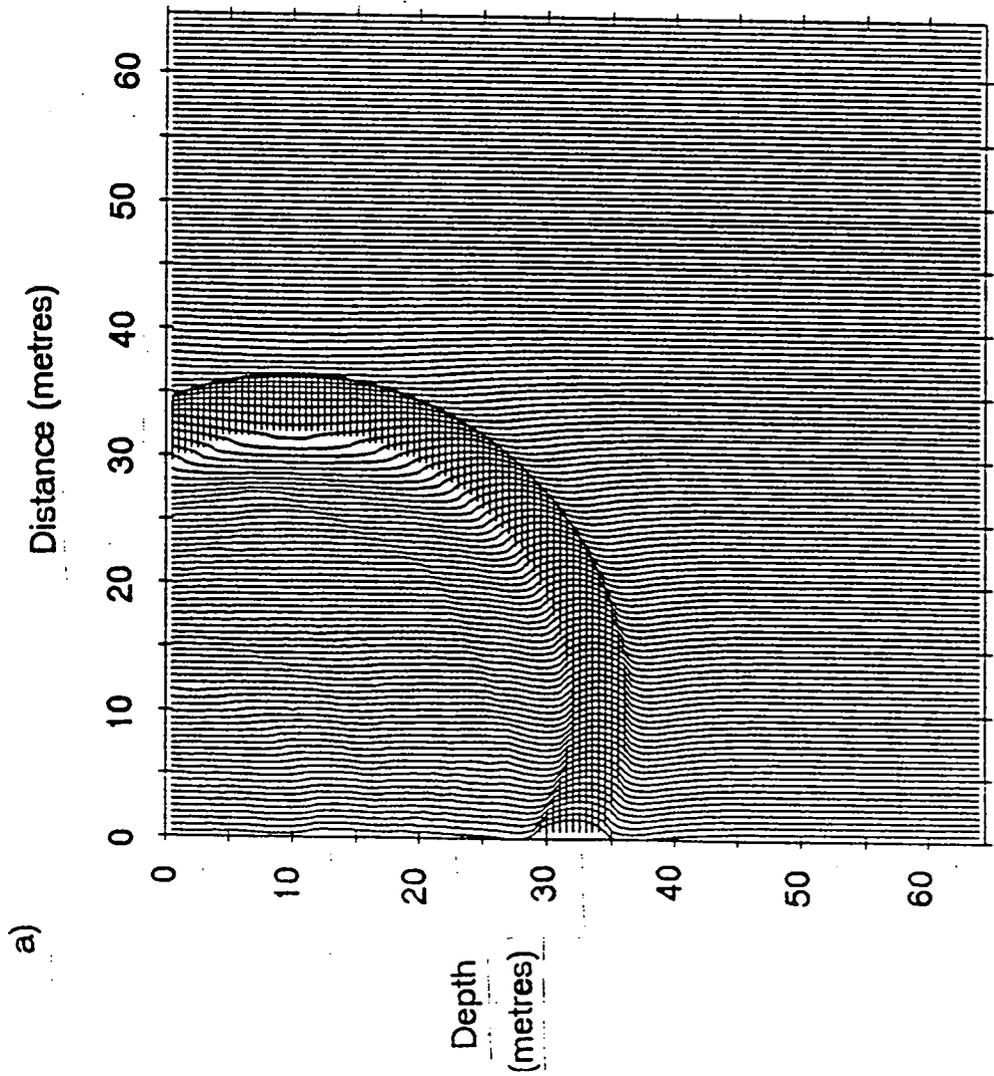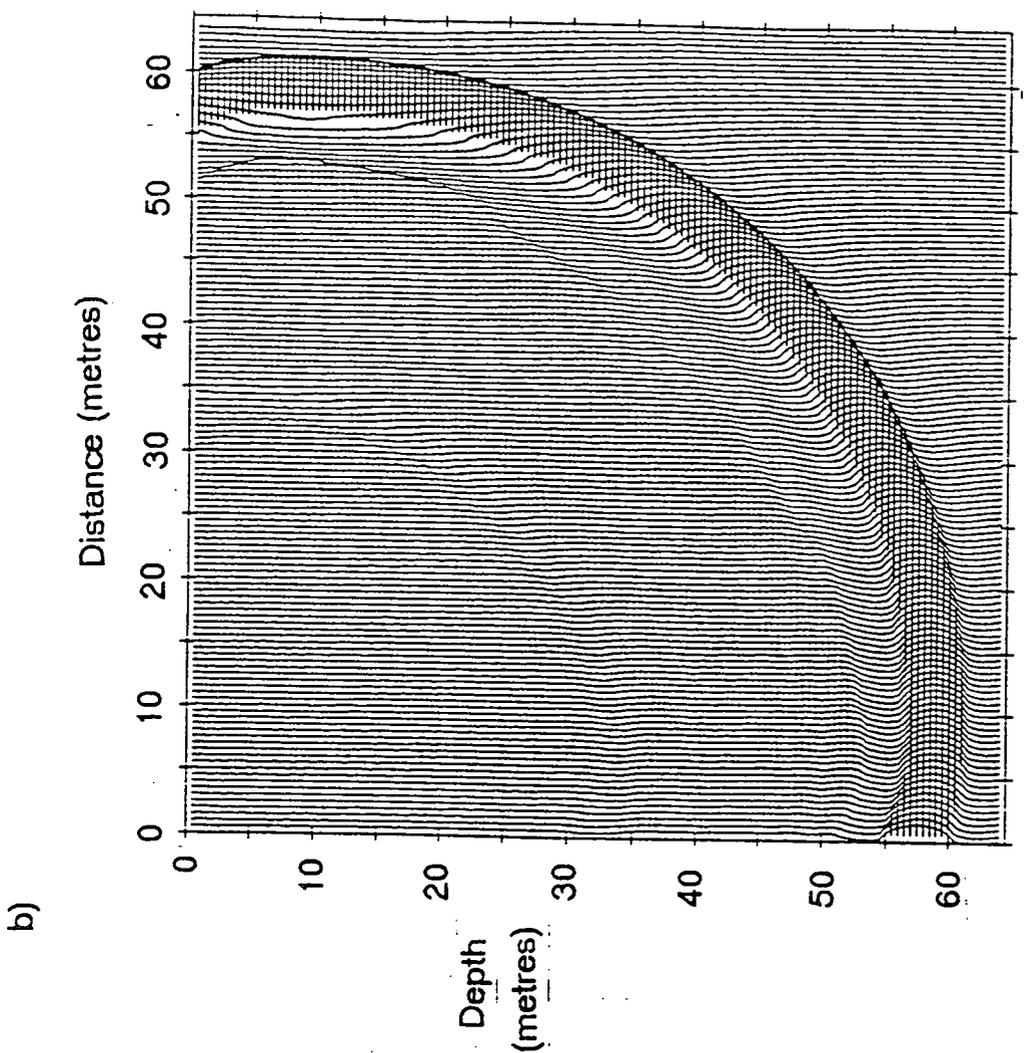
Figure 4.5 Evolution of the wavefield with time: a) 10ms, b) 20ms, c) 30ms, d) 40ms. The original source position was at (10,10).

c)
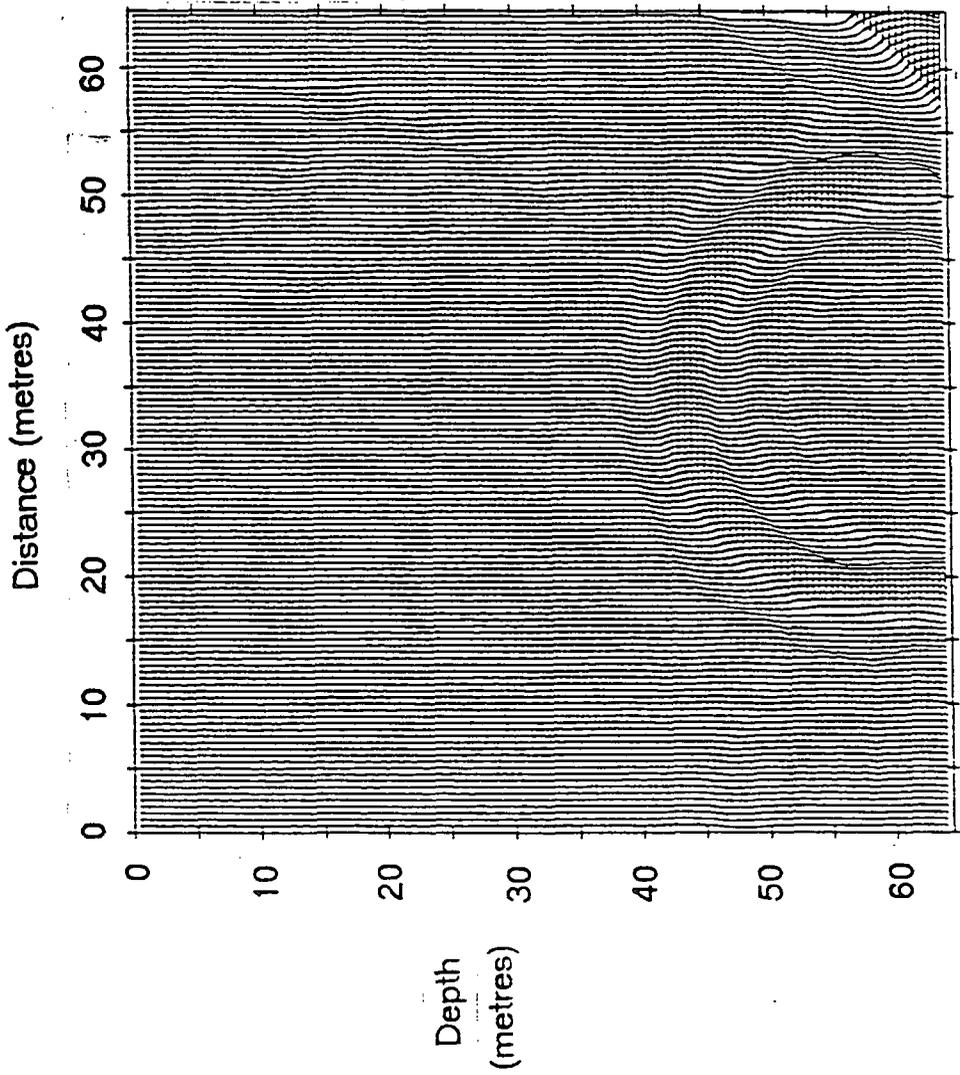
d)
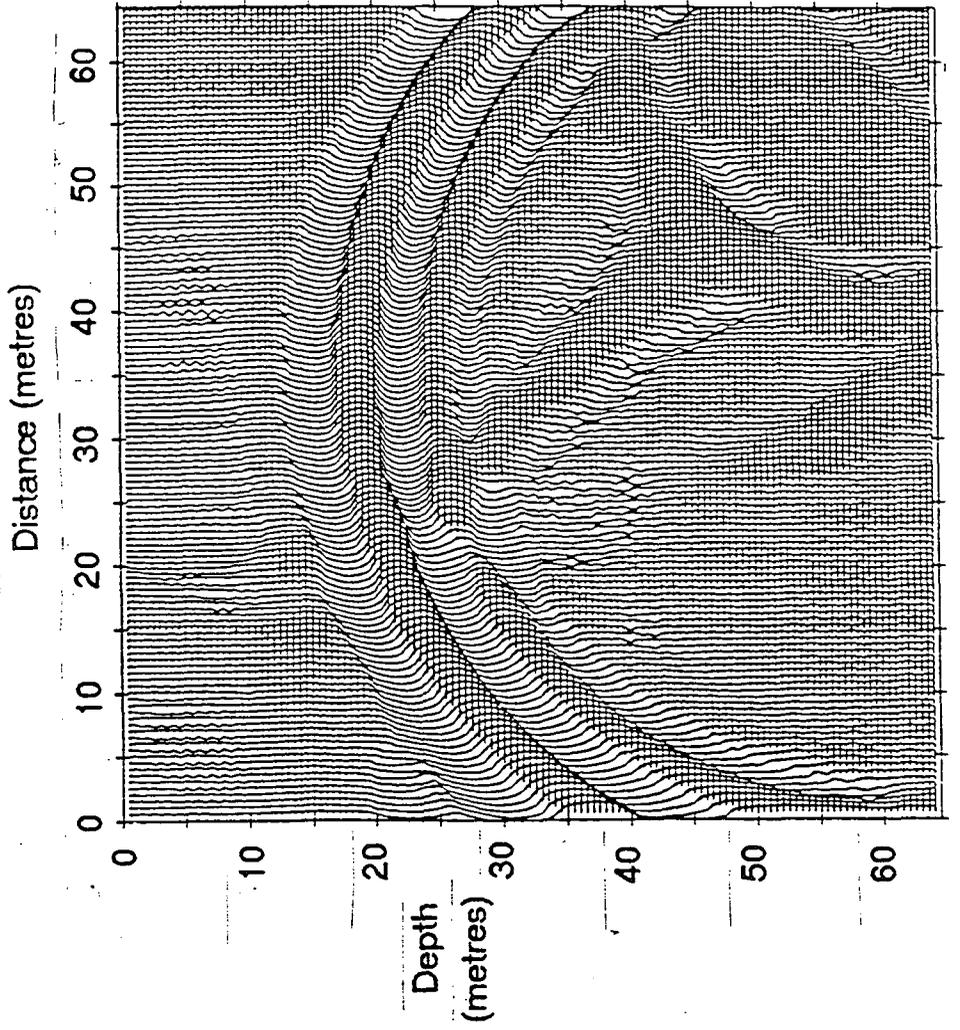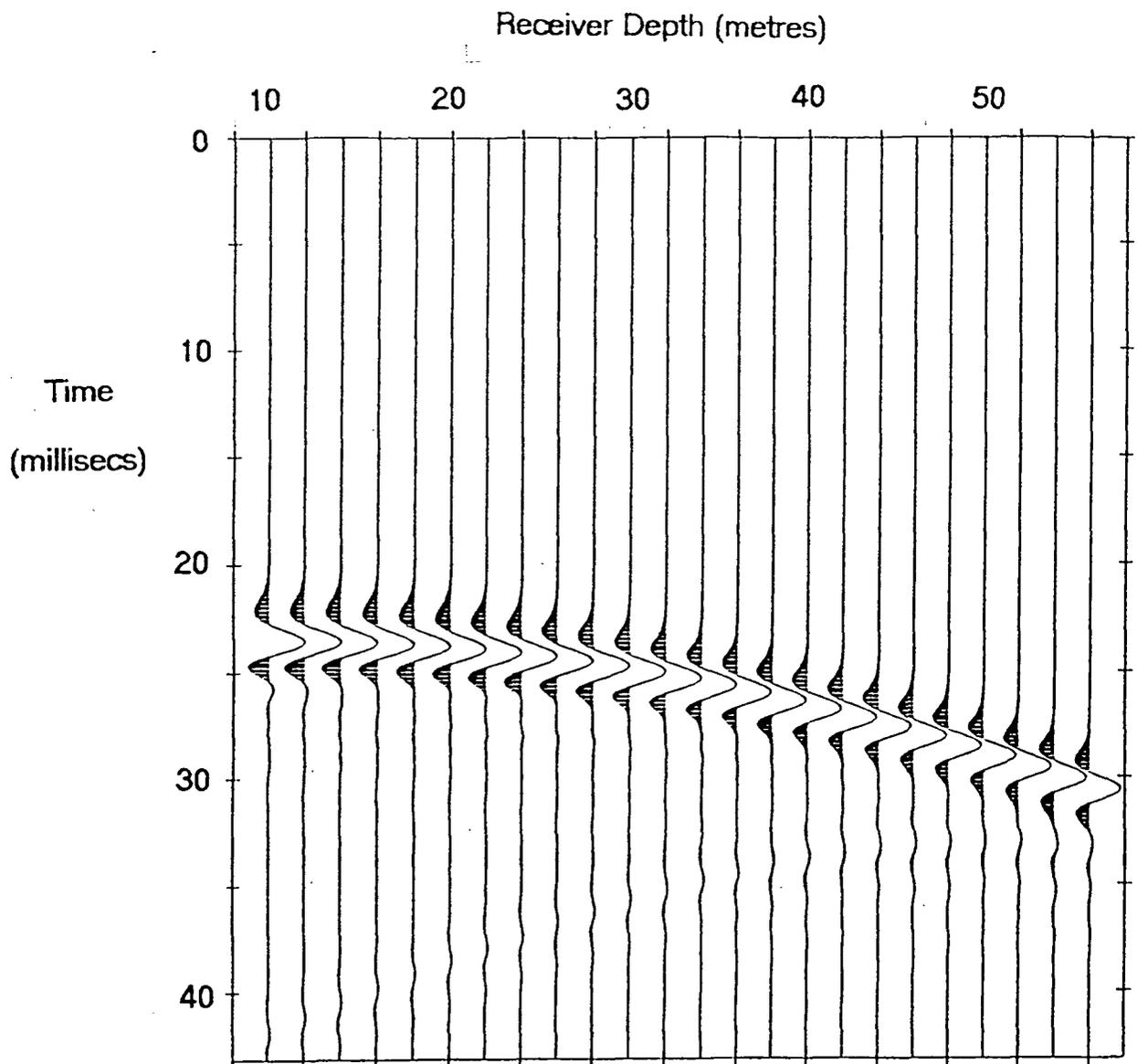
Figure 4.6 Synthetic seismogram produced for diffraction event.
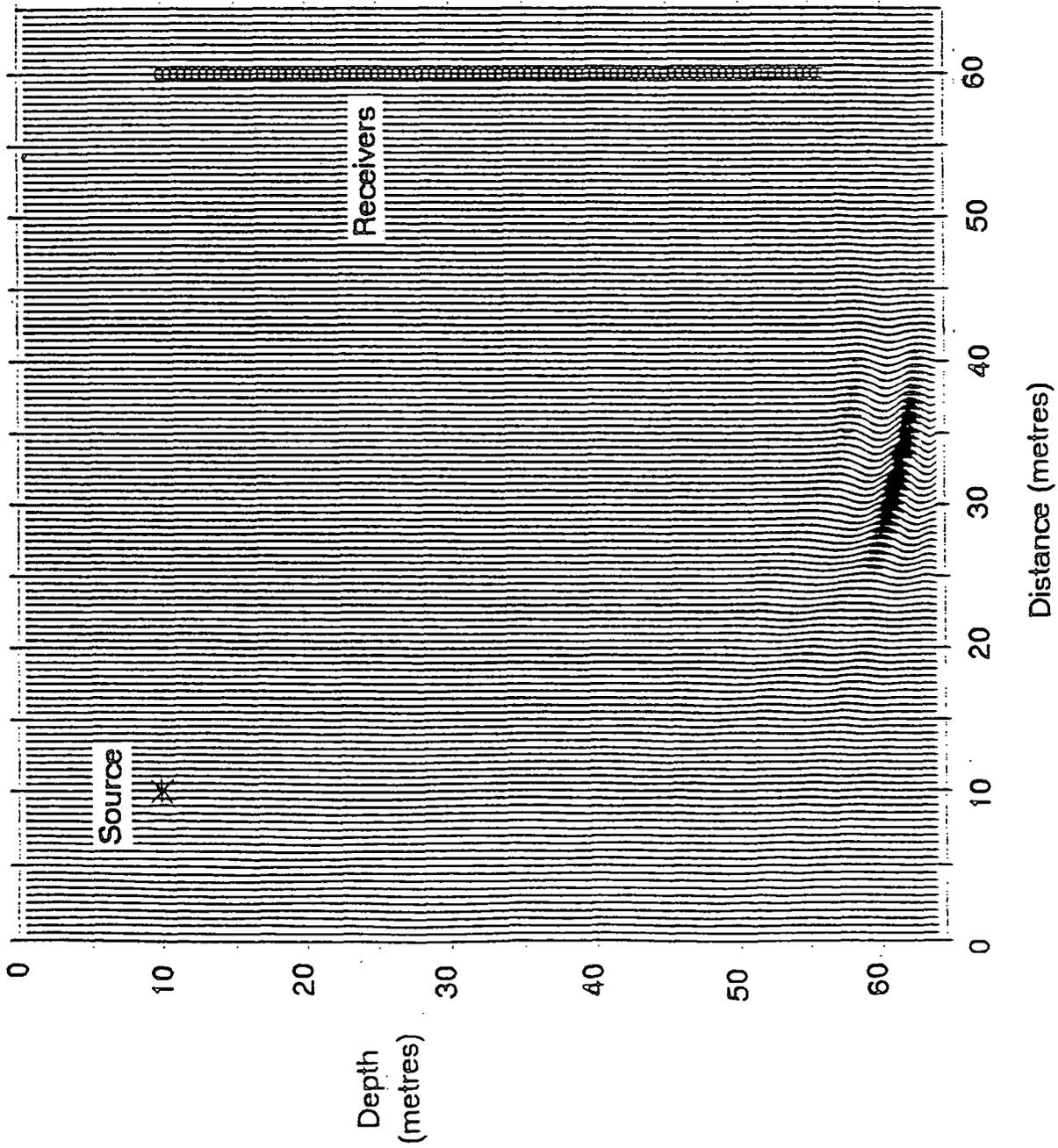
Figure 4.7   Finite-difference migrated image of the diffraction event.

ms was used. Thus the stability relation of equation (4.5) was satisfied. A Butterworth zero-phase source wavelet was used (figure 4.4) with a bandwidth of 150-500 Hz. The bandwidth was chosen to minimise the problem of grid dispersion which would occur for wavelengths greater than $10h=5m$. A square diffractor of size 2m x 2m and velocity 1000m/s was positioned at the coordinates (35,60). The source was positioned at coordinates (10,10) and 24 receivers were positioned at 2m intervals, ranging in depth from 10m to 56m, at an offset of 50m from the source. The zero time of the data was set to coincide with the central peak of the source wavelet. The model was run using the L^2 absorbing boundary conditions discussed in §4.3.2. These were applied to all sides (i.e. no free surface reflections were allowed at the top of the model). Figure 4.5 illustrates the progression of the source pulse through the medium at times of 10, 20, 30 and 40 ms. Signal amplitudes have been scaled by taking the square root and retaining the polarity of the signal to enhance the diffracted energy in the diagrams. The circle of energy diffracted from the diffractor point location can be seen clearly in figures 4.5c and d. Data were calculated up to a time of 40 ms. The data "recorded" at the receiver positions are illustrated in figure 4.6. These data were then processed to remove the direct arrival. Since the data have been created by a 2-D modelling algorithm, no amplitude recovery is necessary in the preprocessing stage. The data were migrated by the finite-difference method resulting in the image of figure 4.7. This image is quite disappointing, with significant "smiles" around the diffraction point. The tilt of the migration smearing in this case is characteristic of the geometry of this survey.

Generalised Kirchhoff migration of the same data results in the image shown in figure 4.8. In this case, a full aperture (i.e. allowing all possible structural dips)
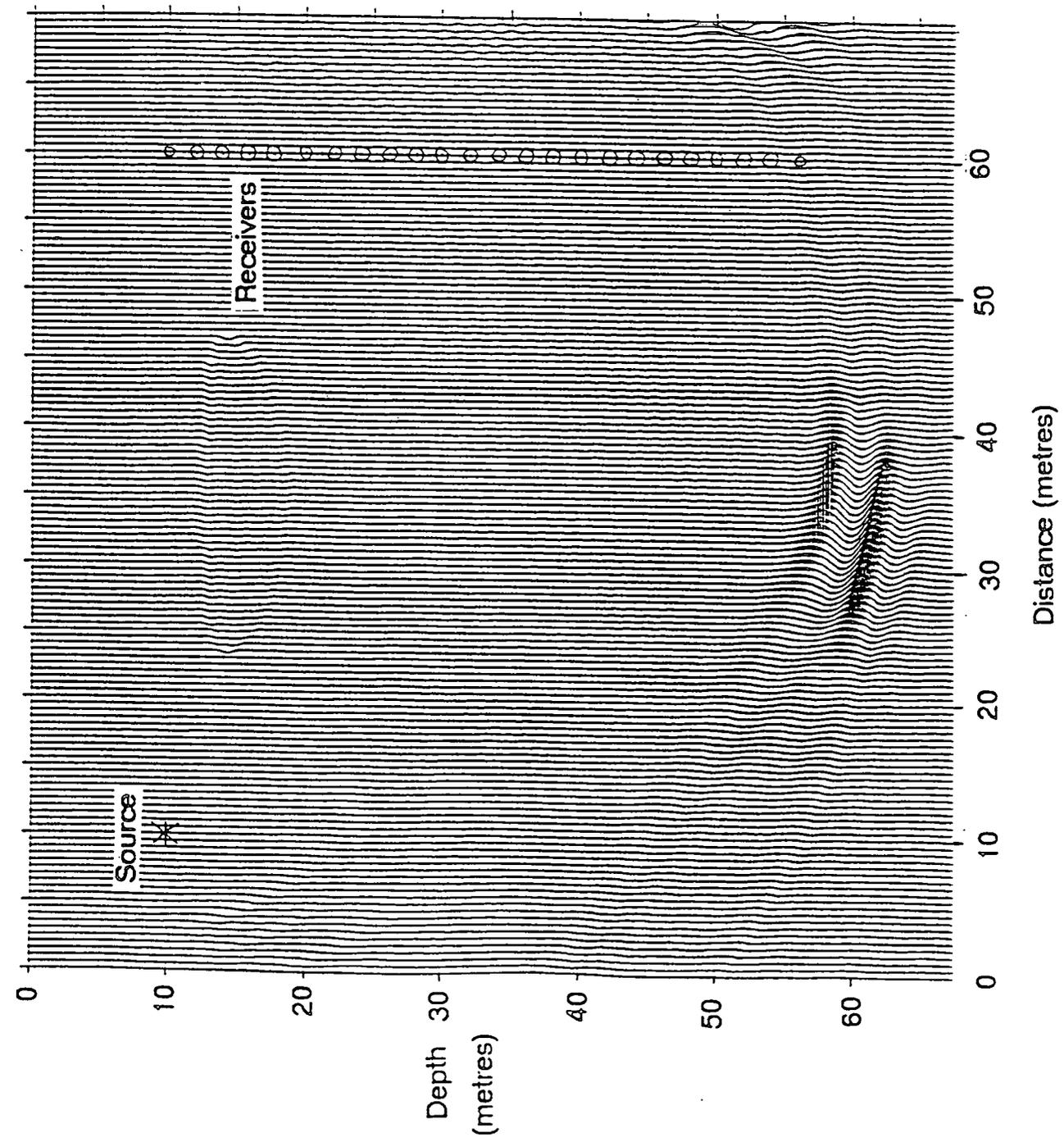
Figure 4.8   Generalised Kirchhoff migrate image of the diffraction event.
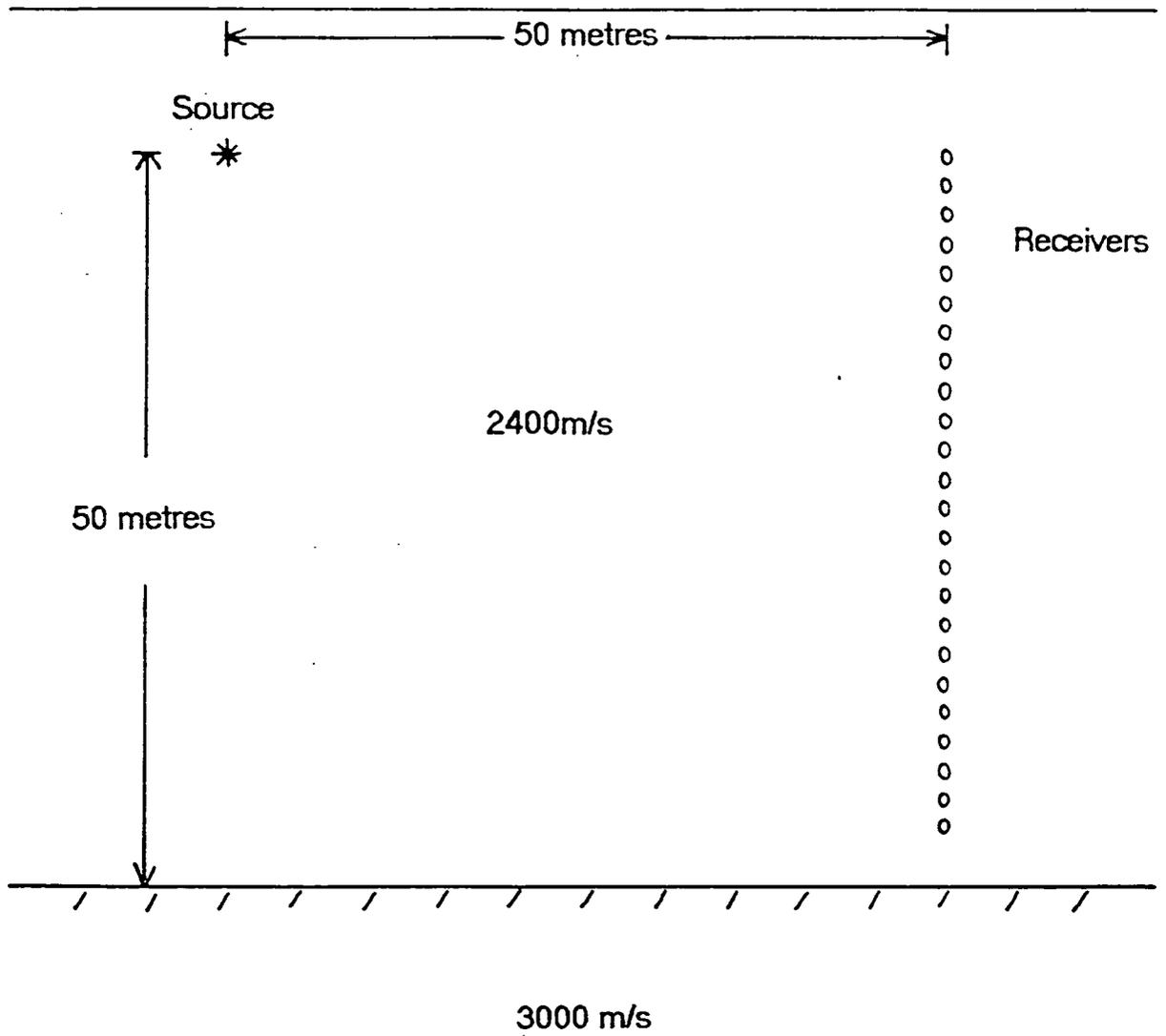
Figure 4.9 Model used to generate synthetic data for cross-hole reflectir
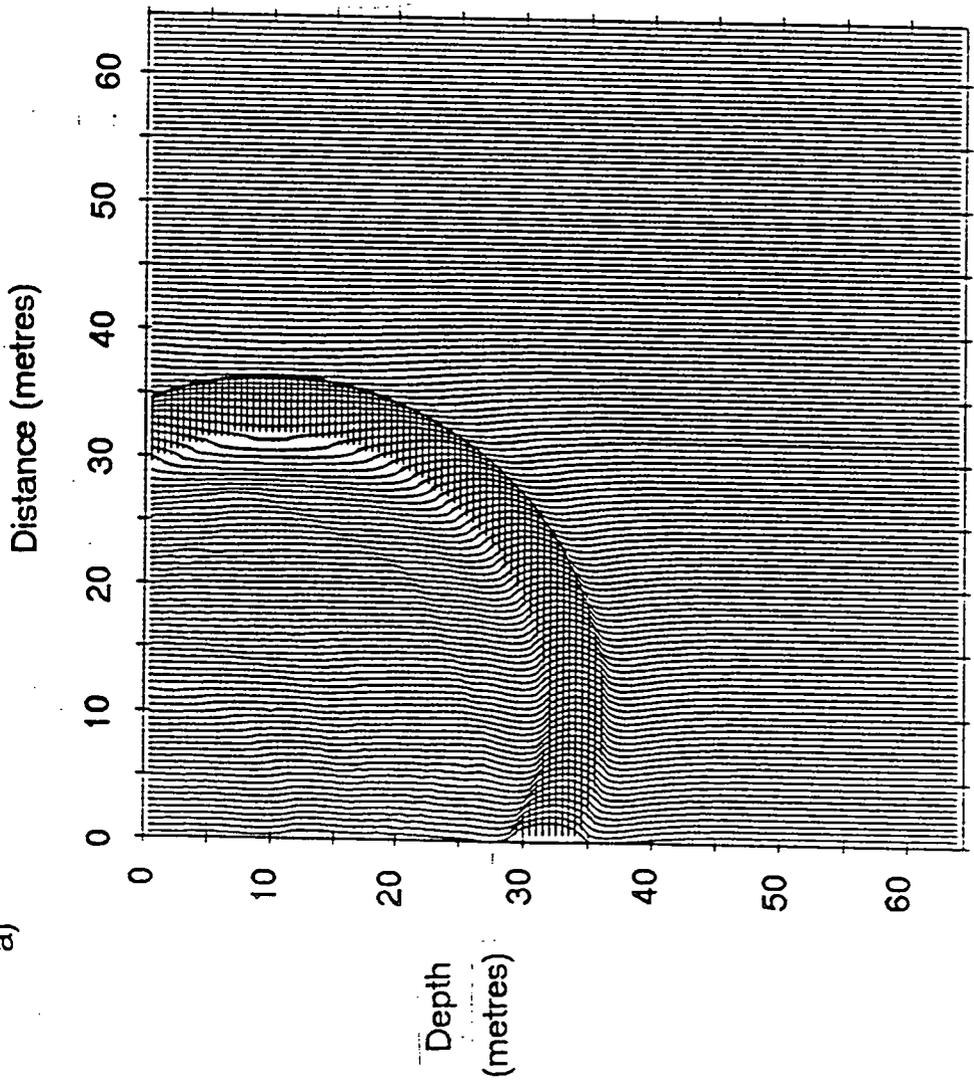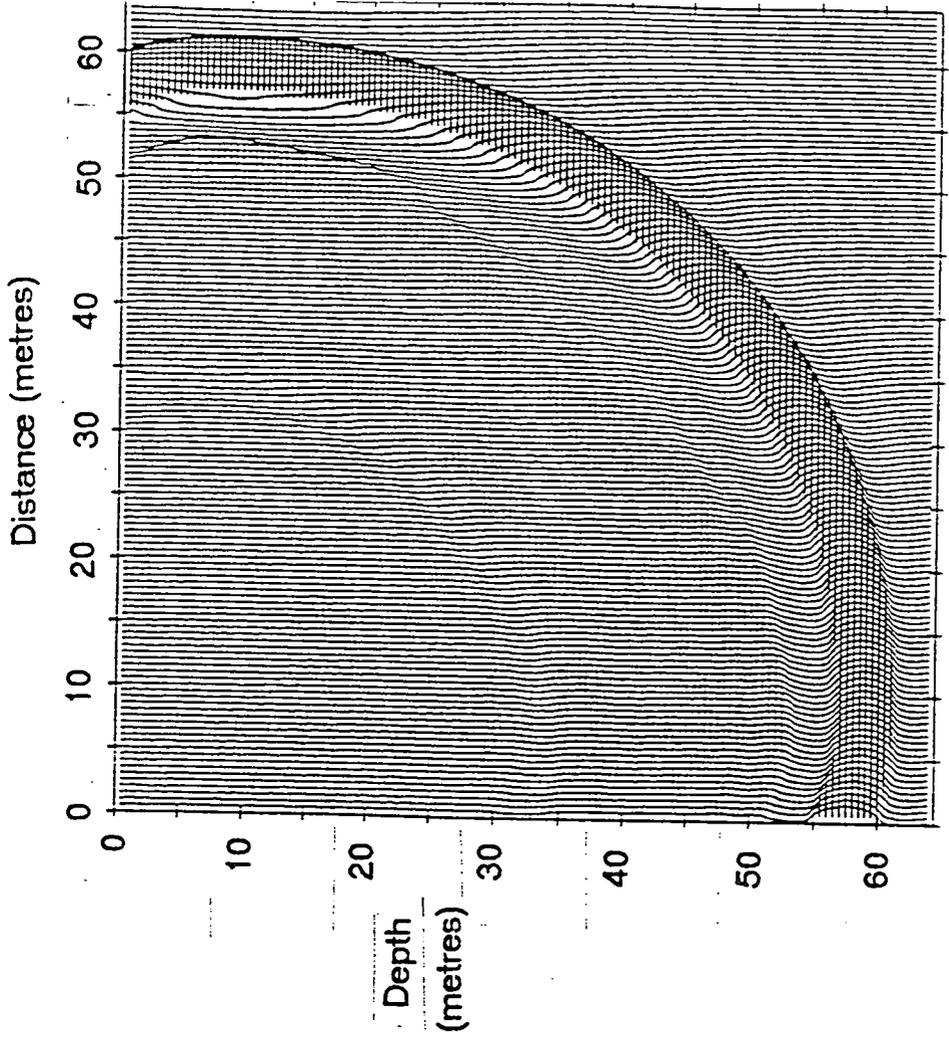
Figure 4.10 Evolution of the wavefield with time: a) 10ms, b) 20ms, c) 30ms, d) 40ms. The original source position was at (10,10).

c)
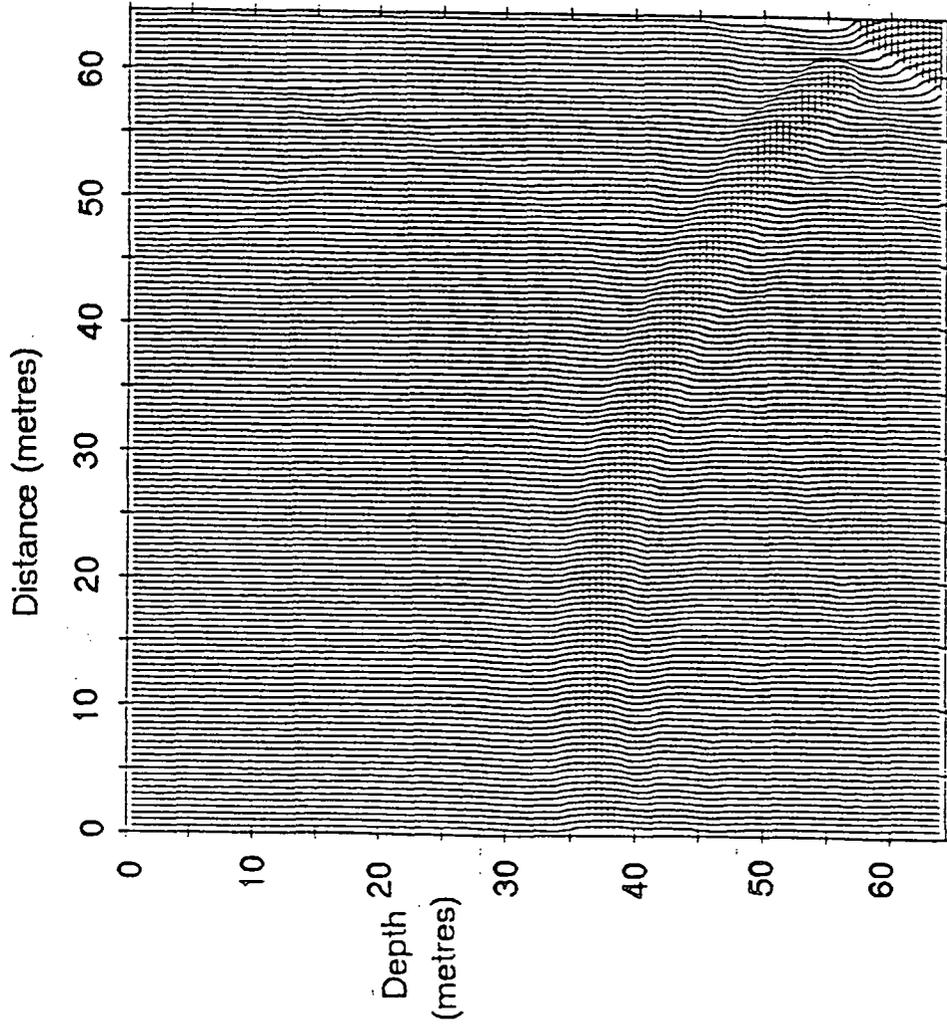
d)
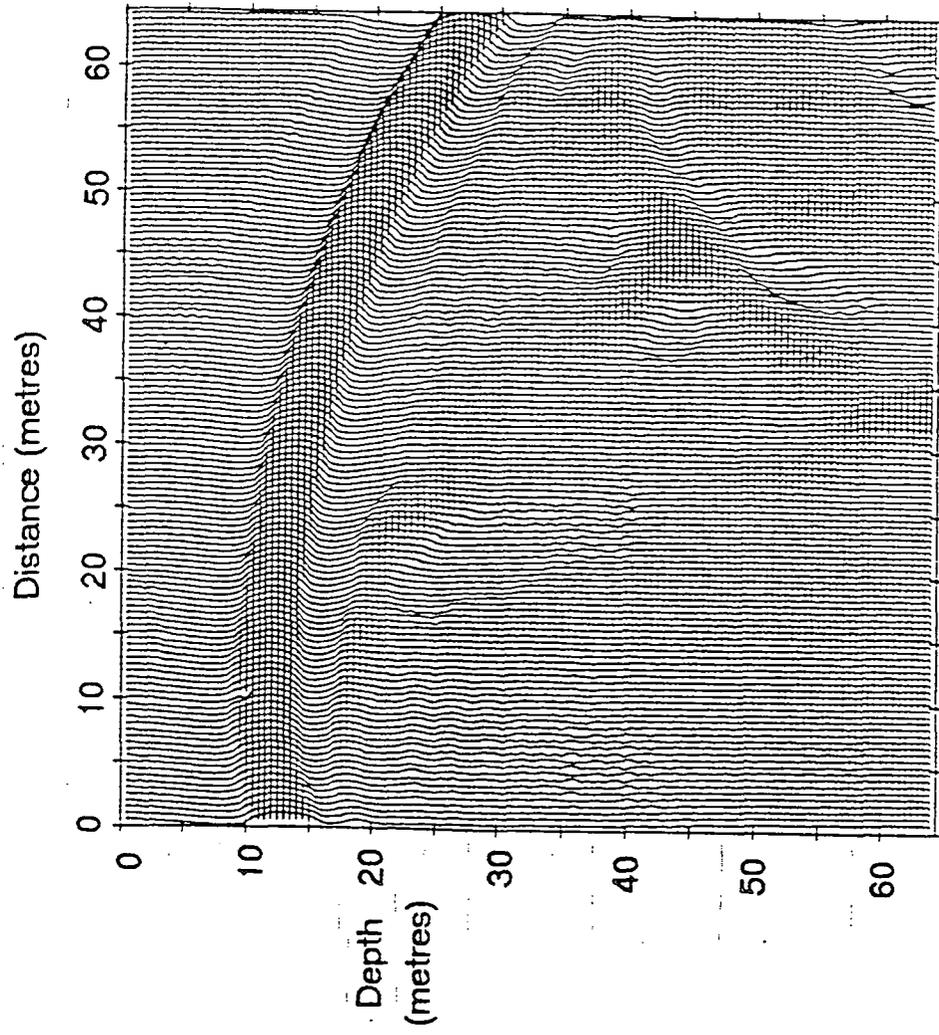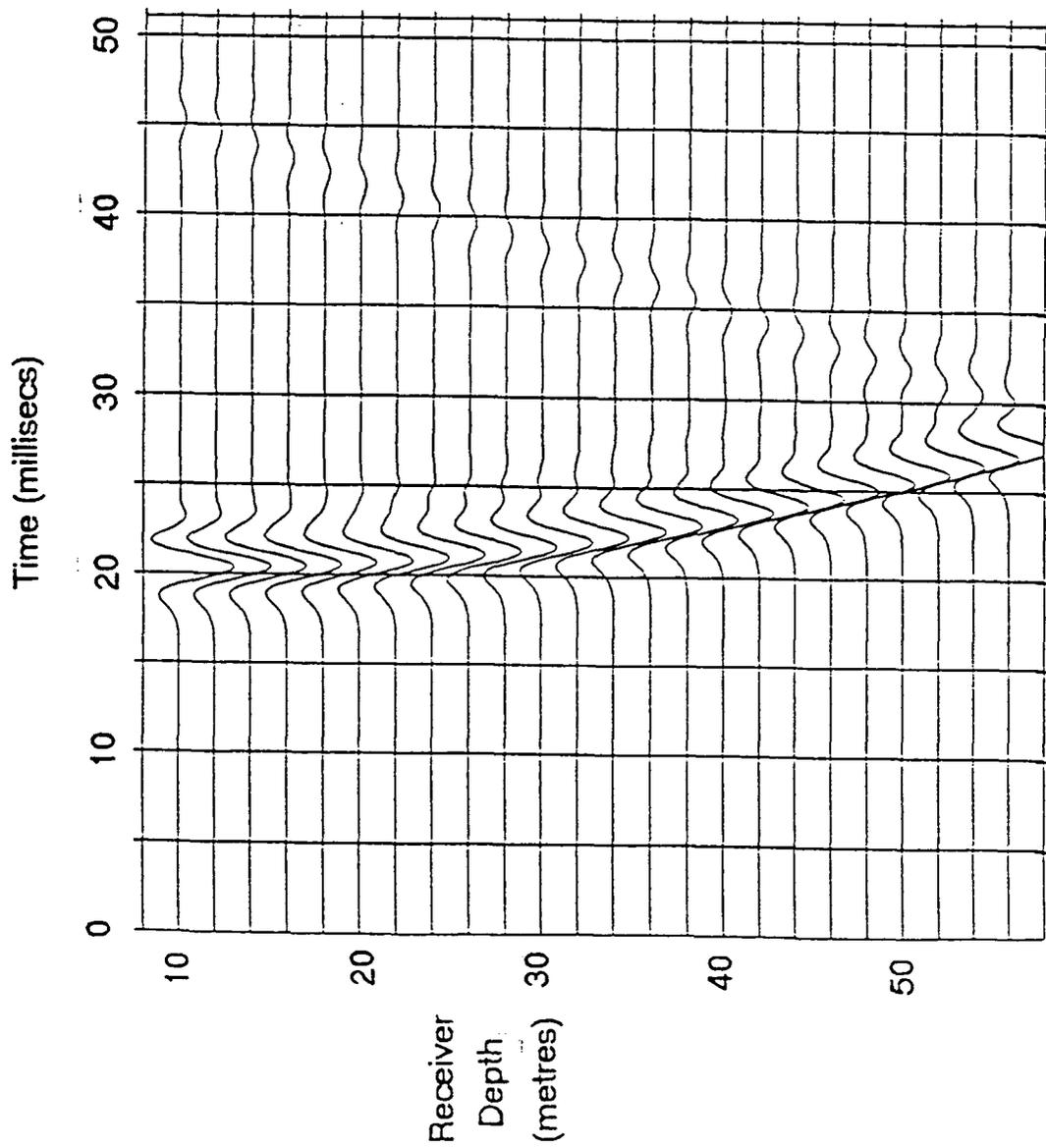
Figure 4.11 Synthetic seismogram produced for reflection event.
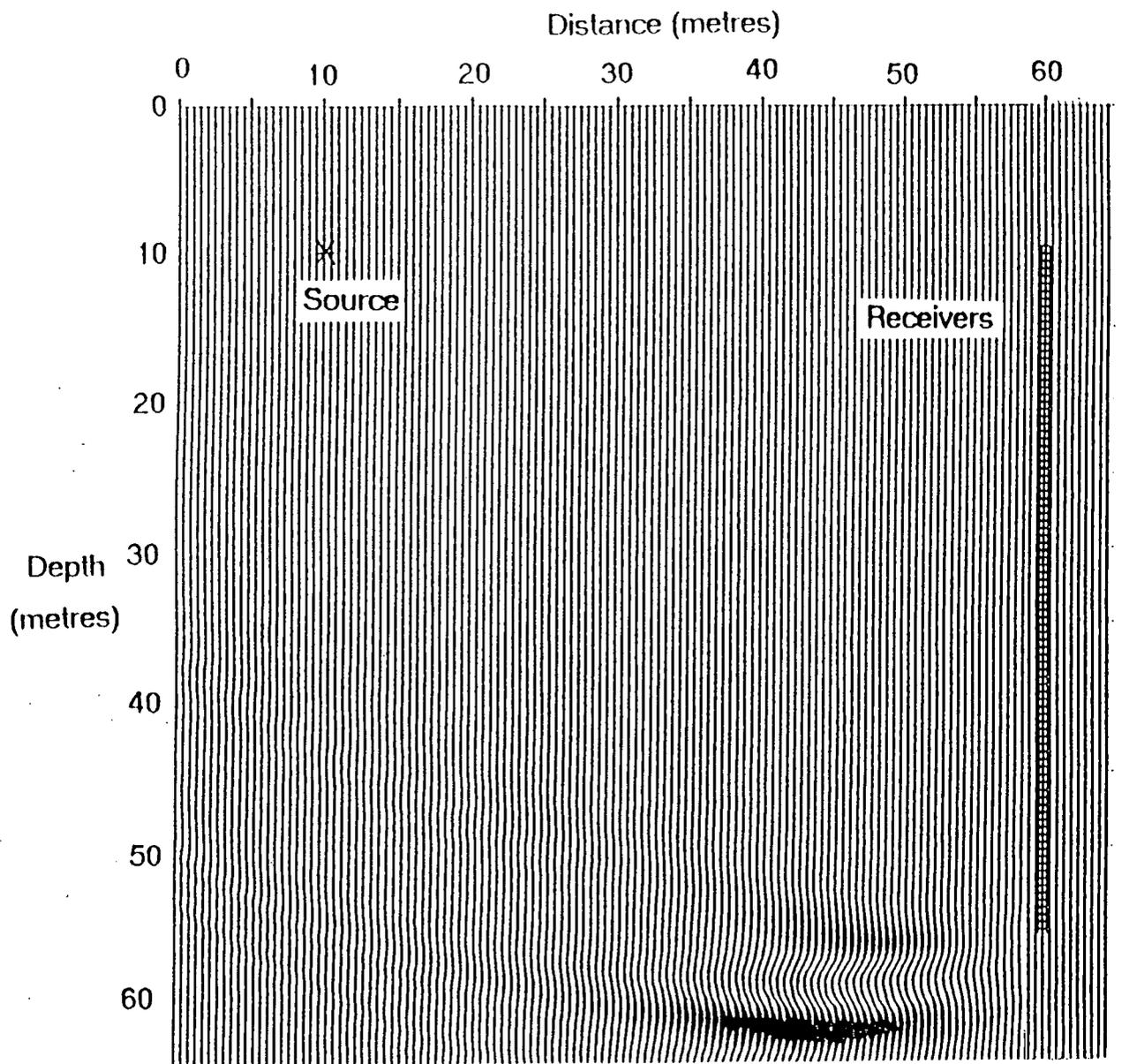
Figure 4.12   Finite-difference migrated image of the reflection event.

was used and the Newman filter was also applied. Again, smiling of the data is apparent and the image is similar to that in figure 4.7.

4.5.2 Horizontal reflecting interface model

Another synthetic dataset was modelled using the EXTRAP program. This time the reflectivity of a horizontal reflector was considered. A two-layer model was used (figure 4.9). The top layer of velocity 2400m/s was 50m thick and the bottom layer was assigned a velocity of 3000m/s. The source (again a Butterworth wavelet with a bandwidth of 150-500 Hz) was positioned at coordinates (10,20) and a vertical line of receivers were positioned at 2m intervals at depths from 10m to 56m at an offset of 50m from the source position. L^2 absorbing boundary conditions were applied on all sides of the model. The propagation of the source pulse has been plotted at times of 10, 20, 30 and 40 ms in figure 4.10, and the resultant seismogram following the application of an amplitude recovery ramp, linearly dependent on time, is shown in figure 4.11. The direct arrival and the primary reflected arrival are clearly visible.

Finite difference migration of the data following direct arrival suppression resulted in the image of figure 4.12. Substantial trailing "smiles" are apparent beyond the area of illumination of the reflecting interface. Generalised Kirchhoff migration of the same synthetic data with a full imaging aperture (i.e. allowing all possible reflector dips to be imaged) led to a very similar image (figure 4.13). Subsequently, the migration aperture was reduced to allow geological dips of less than 22.5° and the data re-migrated (figure 4.14). This image is sharper defining the zone of illumination more clearly. The Generalised Kirchhoff approach is preferable to the

52
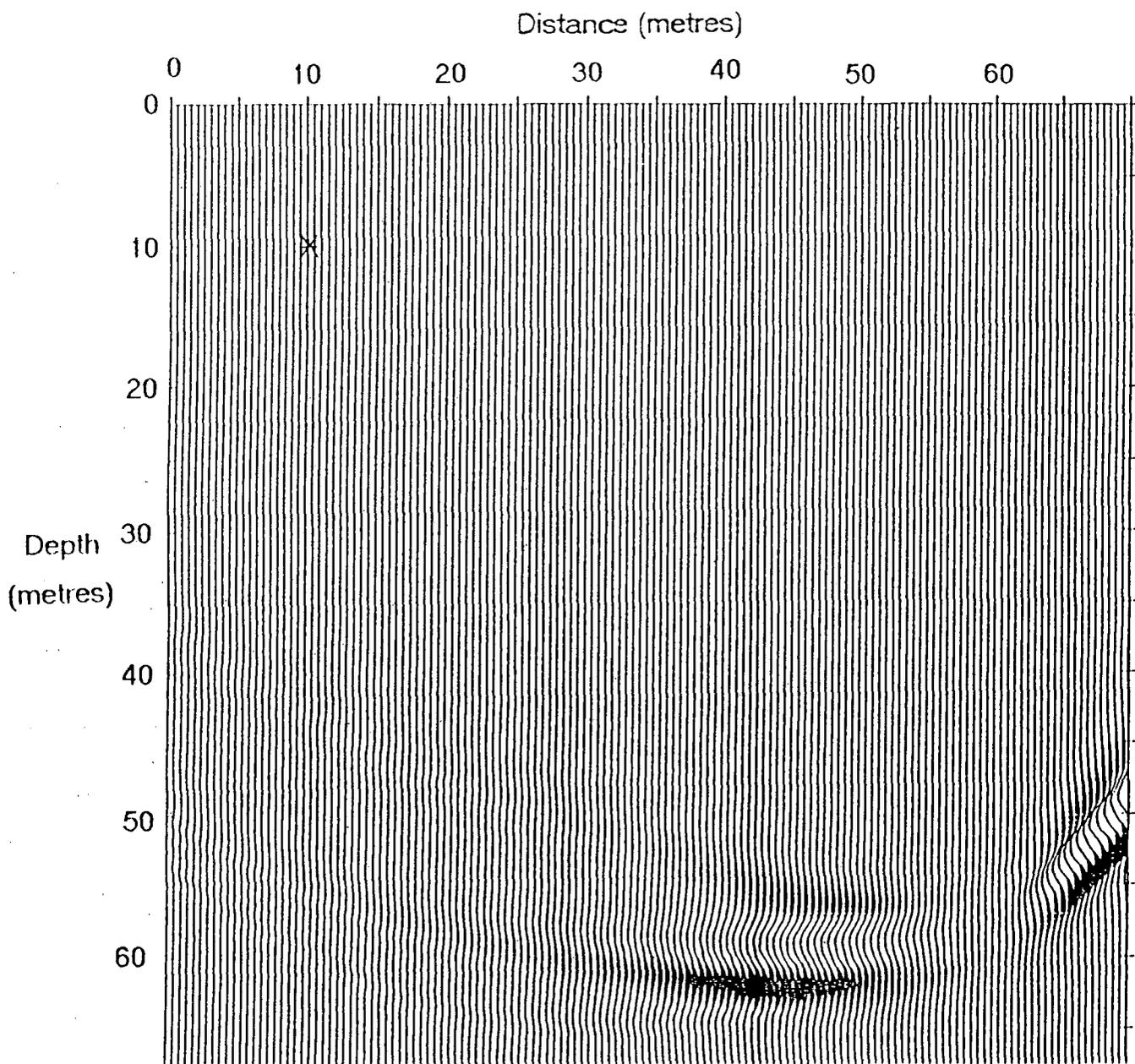
Figure 4.13 Generalised Kirchhoff (full aperture) migrated image of the reflection event.
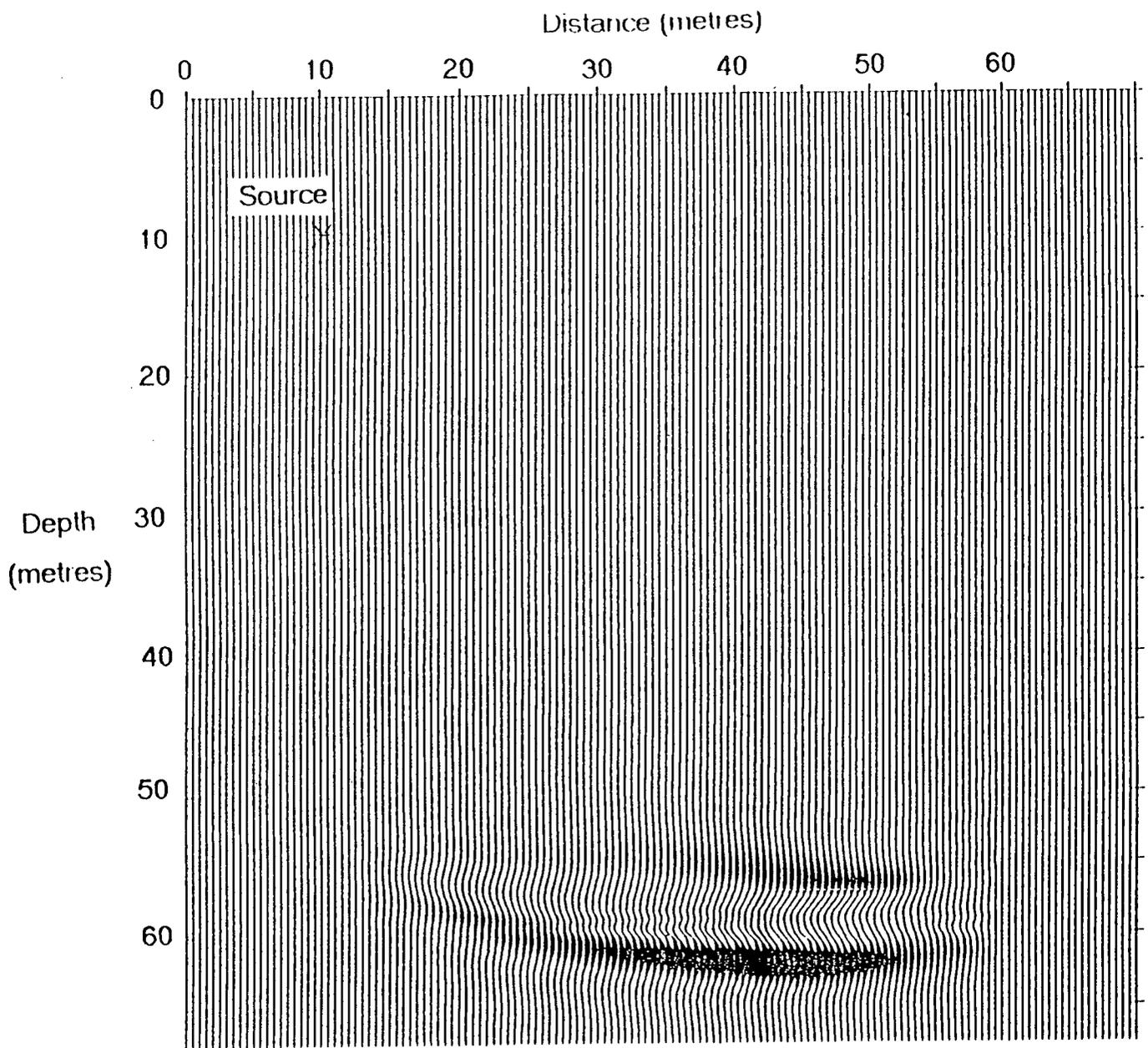
Figure 4.14 Generalised Kirchhoff (22.5° dip aperture) migrated image of the reflection event.

finite-difference approach in this case, because it is faster and also because of the

extra control of image quality available during the migration process by the use of an

imaging aperture.

Chapter V

Results from cross-hole surveys

in Coal Measures strata

5.1 Introduction

Trial cross-hole surveys were carried out at three British Coal Opencast exploration sites in the North of England. These were Tinsley Park in South Yorkshire, Lowther South in West Yorkshire and Lostrigg in Cumbria.

5.2 Tinsley Park

Test survey A was carried out at Tinsley Park in 1988 in order to assess the feasibility of the acquisition technique. Preliminary tests had been carried out with sources and receivers positioned at depth intervals of 4m corresponding to those used in earlier cross-hole tomographic work (Findlay, 1987 and Kragh, 1990), but this resulted in spatial aliasing of the data, prohibiting the use of wavefield separation techniques. The survey presented in this section utilised 2m source and receiver intervals.
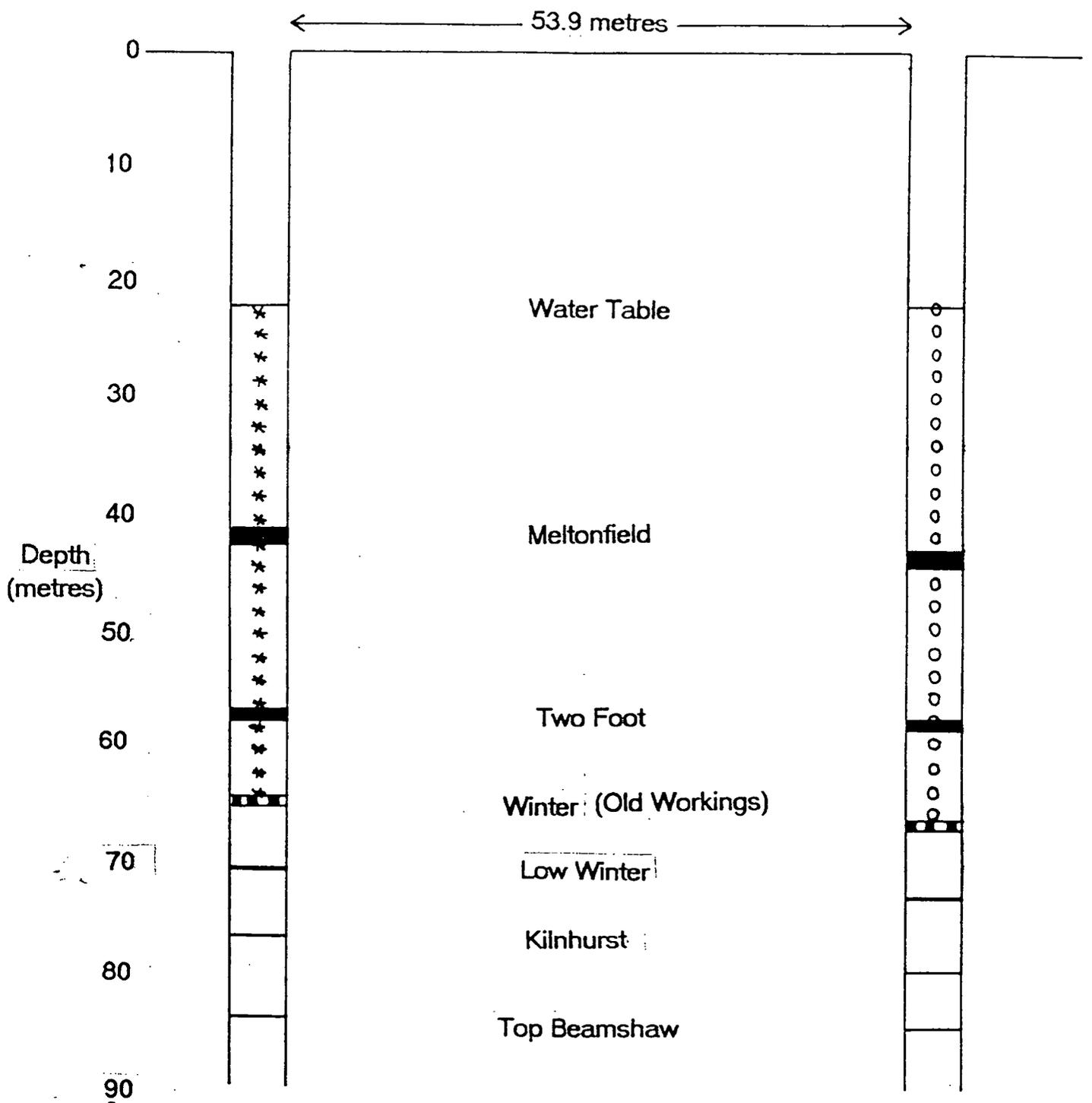
Figure 5.1 Logged coal seams and source and receiver positions for the boreholes used in survey A.

Figure 5.1 shows the interpreted stratigraphic logs and shot and receiver locations for survey A. The water table was at a depth of 22m and the boreholes were blocked at depths of 65m (source hole) and 66m (receiver hole). Repeated shots were fired at depths ranging from 22m to 64m and the hydrophone depths ranged from 22m to 66m. Seismic detonators were used as sources. The principal coal seams logged are listed in Table 5.1.

Seam	Depth to base (metres)	Thickness (metres)
Meltonfield	41.85	1.55
Two Foot	57.00	0.90
Winter	64.70	0.80
Low Winter	70.30	0.15
Kilnhurst	76.20	0.20
Top Beamshaw	83.35	0.45

Table 5.1 Principal coal seams in stratigraphic logs from

survey A at Tinsley Park

Of these seams, the Winter seam is known to have been worked with virtually total extraction and the remaining seams are believed to be solid near these boreholes.

The data from this survey were processed and imaged by means of the VSP-CDP transform. A simple velocity field (see table 5.2), derived from a combination of cross-hole tomography and uphole shots, was used to map the data in to a depth section.

Depth range (metres)	Interval Velocity (metres/sec)
0-21	2100
21-25	2850
25-40	2950
40-43	2300
43-55	3250
55-57	2450
57-64	2800
64-66	2400
>66	3000

Table 5.2 VSP-CDP velocity field used for survey A

In the data processing stage the zero-phase waveshaping deconvolution was omitted and so reflection depths will correspond to the first break of a wavelet rather than to a peak or a trough. The depth section for the upgoing wavefield is presented in figure 5.2. An AGC of length 25m has been applied vertically down the section to compensate for variations in signal amplitude. The horizontal trace separation is 2m and the vertical sampling interval is 0.25m. Normal SEG polarity of reflection amplitudes (i.e. white amplitudes are compressive and black amplitudes are dilatational) has been used in this display and all subsequent sections.   Clear reflections are observed from the two shallowest and thickest seams (the Meltonfield
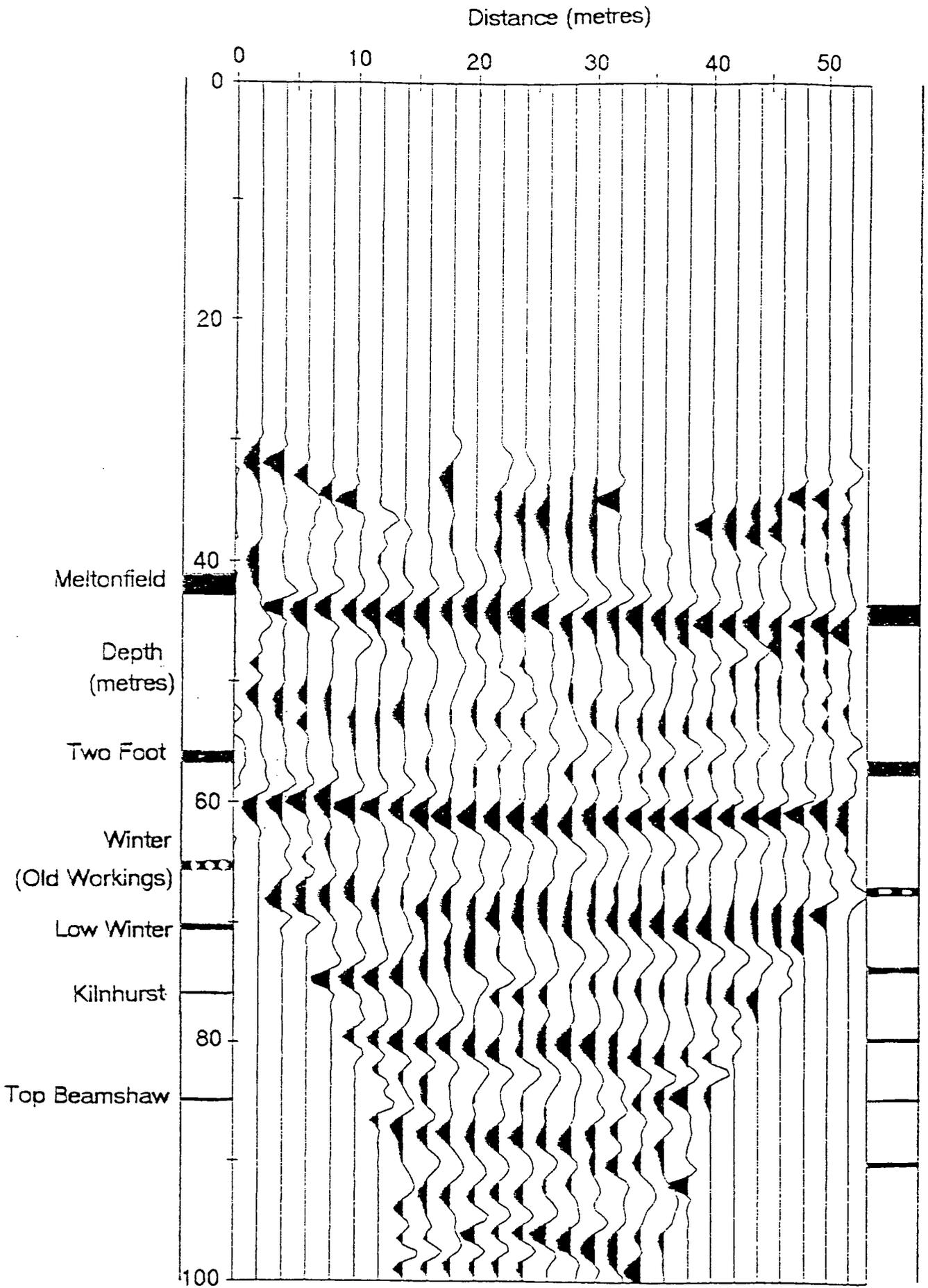
Figure 5.2   Depth section produced by VSP-CDP transform of upgoing reflections for survey A.

and the Two Foot). The reflection event seen at a depth of around 65 metres from the worked Winter seam is disrupted probably as a result of collapses in the roof of the seam and the irregular nature of the room and pillar mineworkings. Signal penetration was poor below this seam and no shots or receivers were located below the seam depth because of borehole blockages. As a result the quality of the image below the Winter seam is poor. The seams are also thinner in this area and one would expect that the reflection response from these seams would be weaker as well. The vertical resolution in the data is indicated by the wavelength of the reflections from the seams. In this case, the wavelengths are around 4m and one would therefore expect to be able to resolve reflector discontinuities caused by faulting or old mineworkings on a scale of 2m or even better. The strength of the reflections from targeted coal seams in this initial survey was very encouraging for the development of this technique.

5.3 Lowther South, West Yorkshire

Four cross-hole surveys were acquired at the Lowther South exploration site in West Yorkshire in the autumn of 1989. The first three surveys were acquired using three collinear boreholes (I, II and III) near to, but not within, a major fault zone known as the Methley-Saville fault. The line of the boreholes was selected to be perpendicular to the strike of the fault. The fourth survey was acquired between two boreholes (IV and V) located within the fault zone and lying approximately collinear
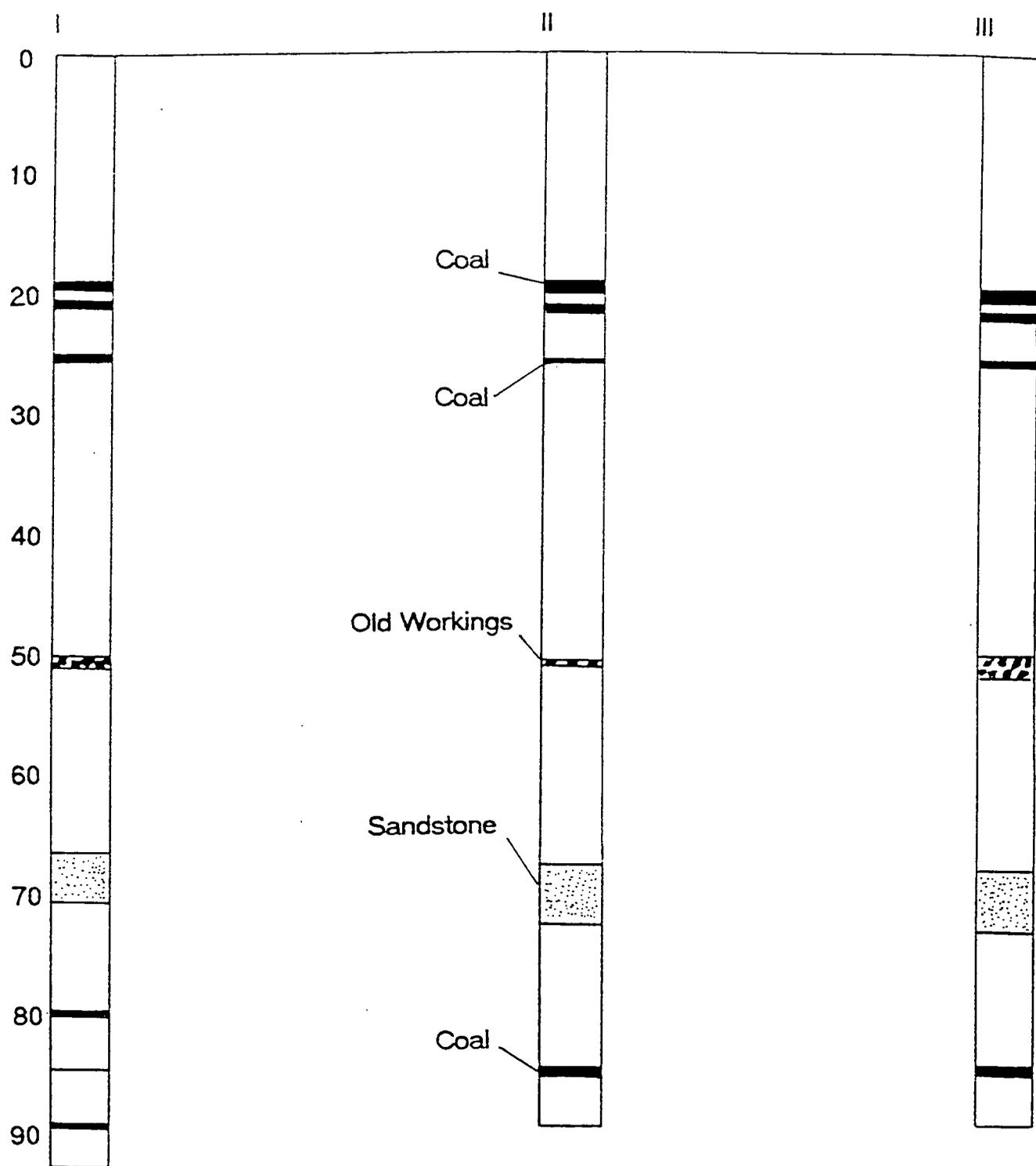
Figure 5.3   Interpreted stratigraphic log for the collinear boreholes I, II and III at Lowther South, West Yorkshire. Principal seams and their thicknesses are depicted.

to the first three boreholes. The interpreted stratigraphic logs for the three collinear boreholes are shown in figure 5.3. The principal seams are listed in Table 5.3.

Seam	Depth to base (metres)	Thickness (metres)
Kents Thick	21.4	1.3
1AY	25.5	0.2
Barnsley Top Softs	51.0	1.1
Dunsil	80.2/84.5[*]	0.7

[*]Seam is shallower in borehole I than in boreholes II and III

Table 5.3 Principal seams in boreholes I,II and III

The logs indicate that the strata lie horizontally between these boreholes with the exception of a small fault which must cut the Dunsil seam between boreholes I and II. The seams are solid apart from the Barnsley Top Softs which is known to have been extensively worked in the area. The water table intersected these boreholes at a depth of 8m and the boreholes were blocked at depths of 62m, 57m and 52m, respectively.

5.3.1 Survey B, illustrating the combination of up- and down- going sections

Shots were fired from 27 depth levels at 2m intervals ranging from 10m to 62m in borehole I and the data were recorded at 23 hydrophone depth levels at 2m intervals ranging from 16m to 60m in borehole II (see figure 5.4). The borehole
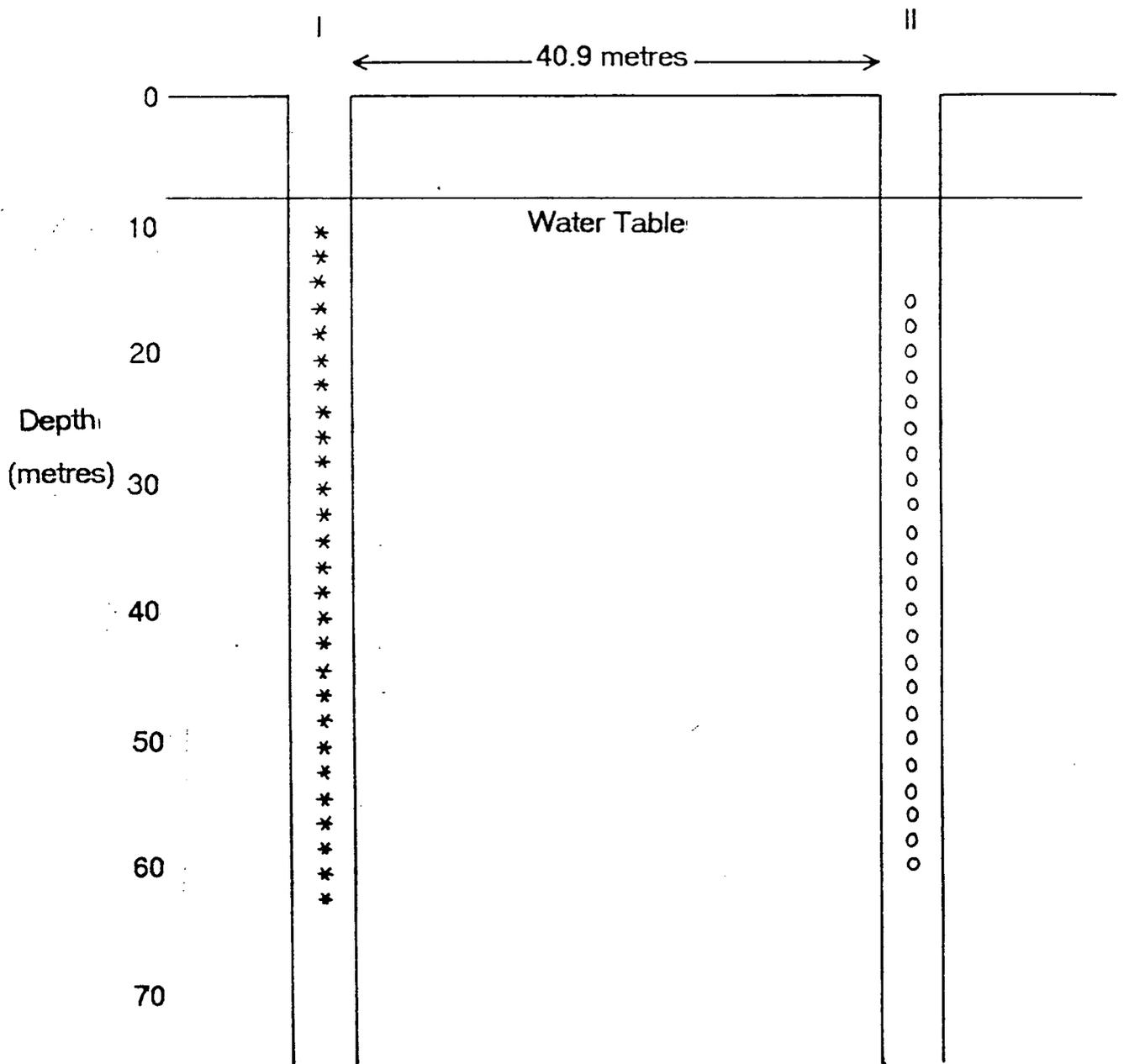
Figure 5.4 Shot and receiver positions for survey B.
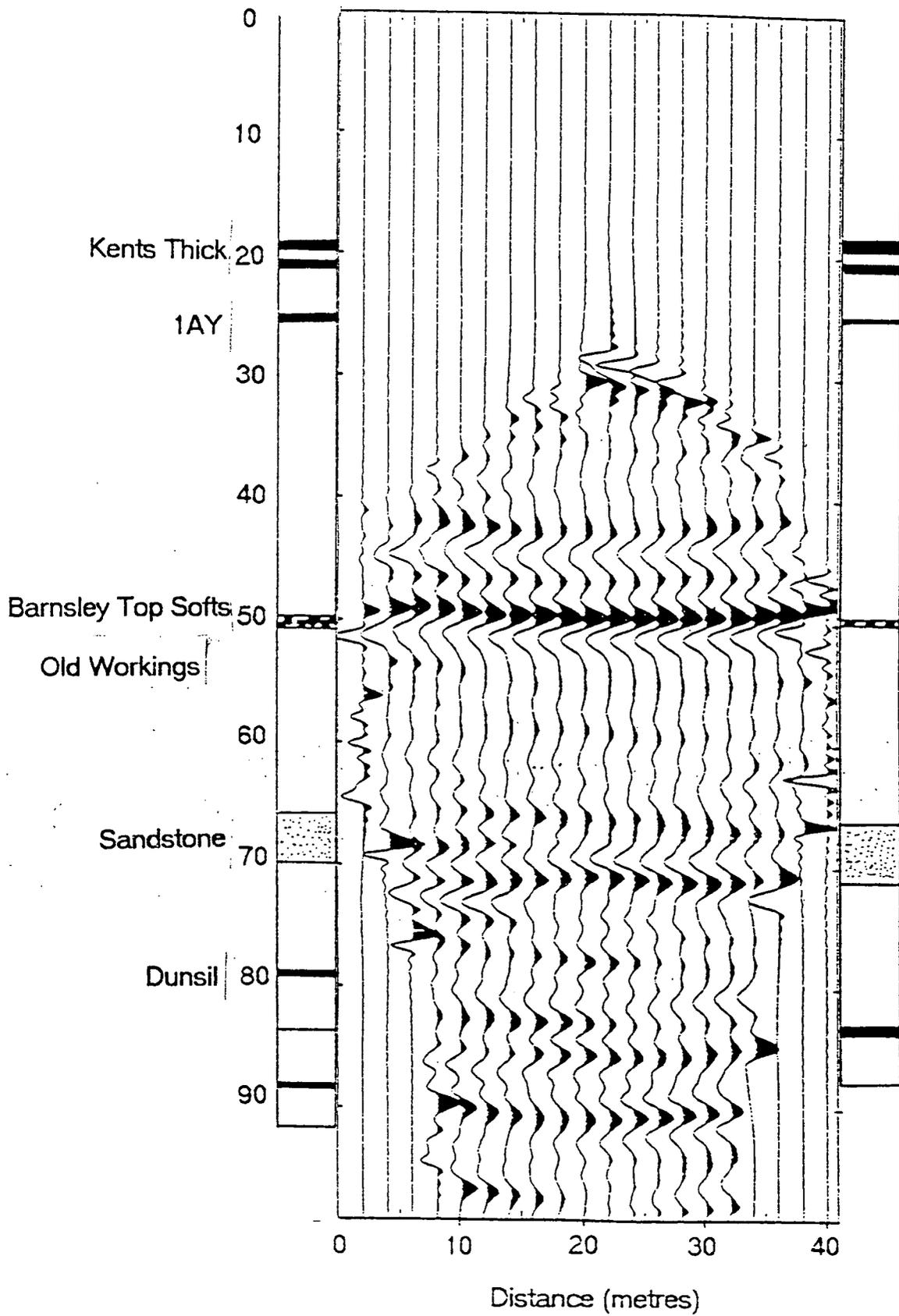
Figure 5.5a Upgoing Generalised Kirchhoff migrated section (22.5° dip aperture) for survey B.
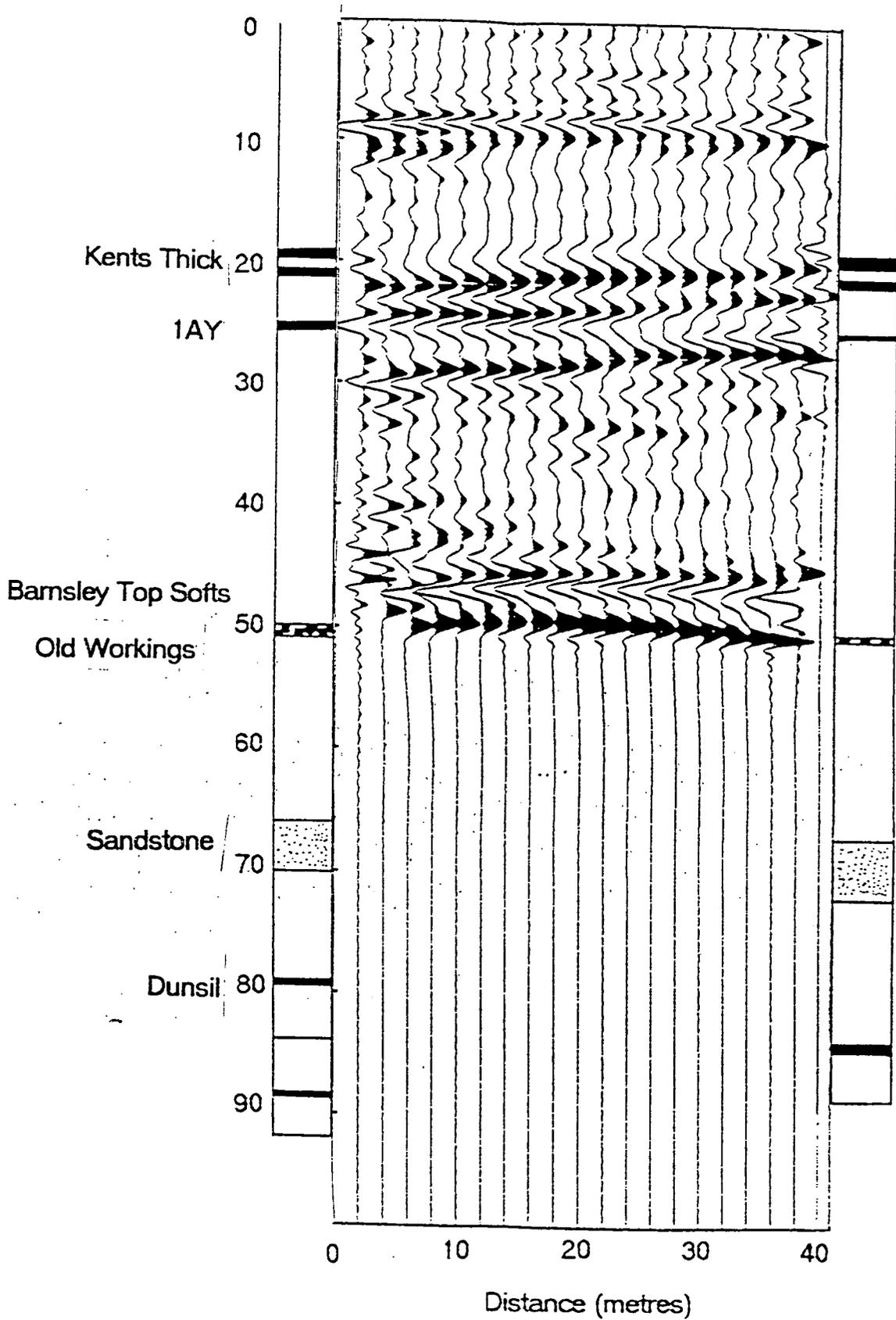
Figure 5.5b Downgoing Generalised Kirchhoff migrated section (22.5° dip aperture) for survey B.
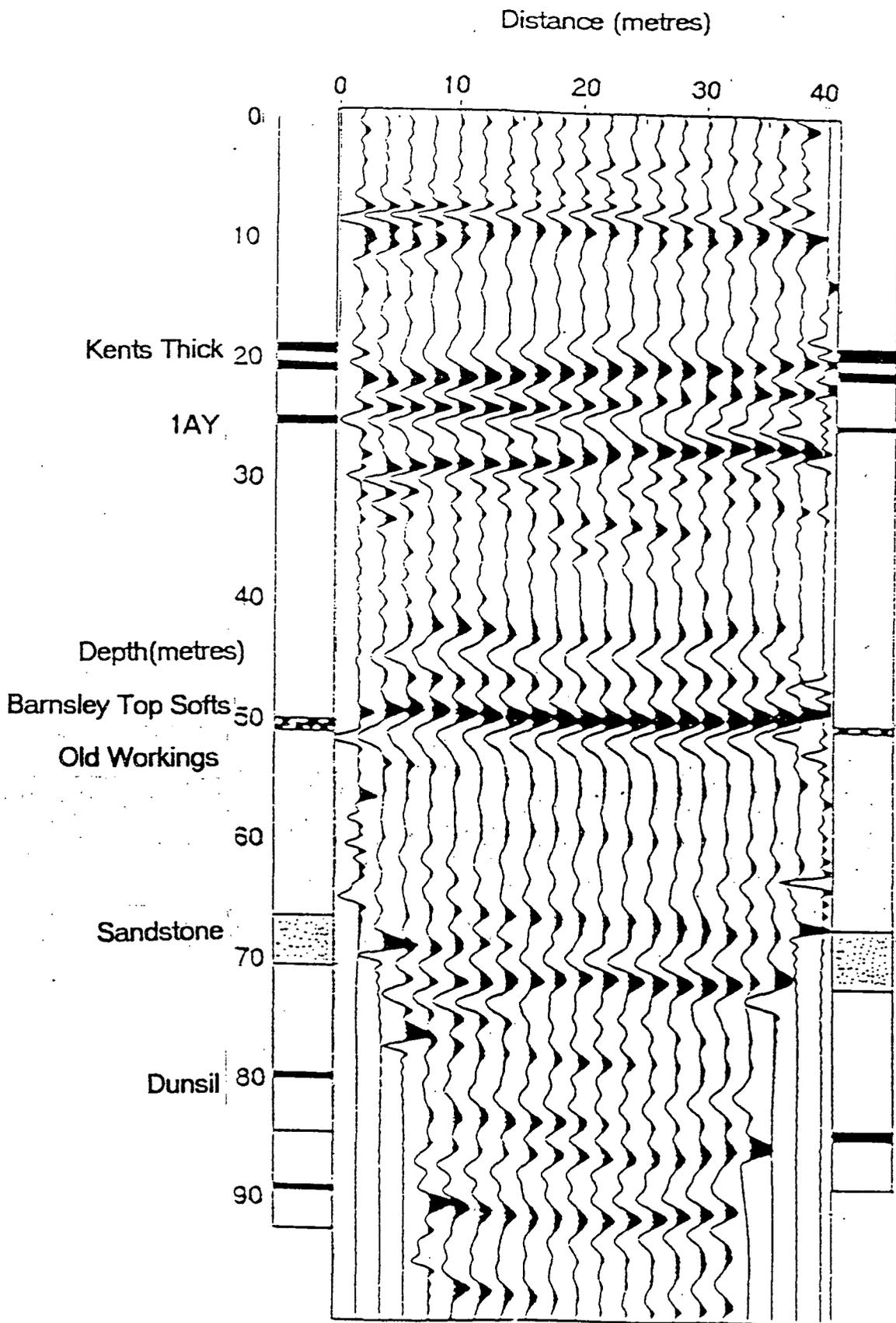
Figure 5.5c Combined upgoing and downgoing Generalised Kirchhoff migrated section for survey B. Sections are merged between 40m and 50m depth using cosine tapers.

separation was 40.9m at the surface. Both boreholes were blocked at a depth of around 62m. The data were processed as described in chapter III and imaged by means of the G-K migration algorithm. A migration dip aperture of +/- 22.5° was used. The migration velocity field is described in table 5.4.

Depth range (metres)	Migration interval velocity (metres/sec)
0-10	1200
10-22	2250
22-54	2600
54-100	2700

Table 5.4 Migration velocity field used for survey B

The depth sections are presented in figure 5.5. Figure 5.5a is the depth section imaged from the upgoing reflections and figure 5.5b is the depth section imaged from the downgoing reflections. Figure 5.5c is the depth section of the combined up- and down- going sections produced by melding the two sections together over a depth range of 40-50m. An AGC of length 25 metres has been applied vertically to balance up the amplitudes at all depths. Several clear reflectors are apparent corresponding to the coal seams at depths of 8m, 20m, 25m and 50m. The seams at 20m and 25m have a flat, continuous character as might be inferred from the stratigraphic logs. The Barnsley Top Softs seam at 50m depth has been worked right across the section, but still shows a strong, coherent reflection. The presence of a fault intersecting borehole
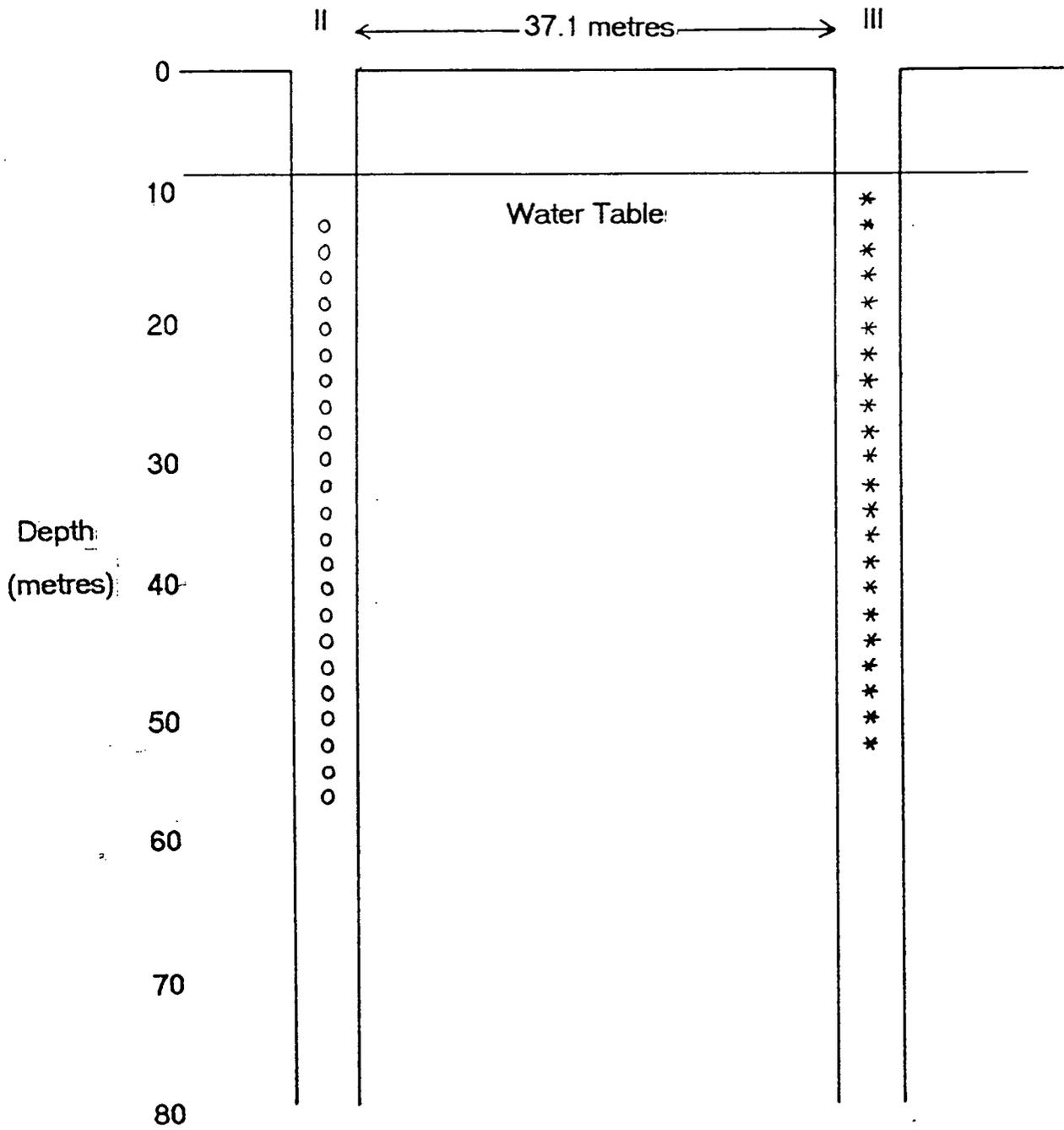
Figure 5.6   Shot and receiver locations for survey C.

B at a depth of between 50m and 80m might be expected from interpretation of the borehole logs. Unfortunately, the fault is not apparent on the cross-hole survey either because it is located too close to the borehole where reflector coverage is very poor, or else because of the lack of penetration of the signal through the old mineworkings at 50m depth. The Dunsil seam (log depth 85m) may have been imaged closer to 90m due to errors in the velocity field below the bottom source and receiver depths. Image quality is poor in those regions of the image where specular reflection raypath coverage is of a low density. These regions are in the vicinity of the boreholes and in the areas near the boreholes above the top source and receiver positions and below the bottom source and receiver positions.

5.3.2 Survey C; between boreholes II and III

In this survey a total of 22 shot positions were used in borehole III at 2m depth intervals ranging from a depth of 10m to a depth of 51.9m (see figure 5.6). Electrical detonators were used as an explosive source. Hydrophone locations were at 2m depth intervals ranging from a depth of 12m to a depth of 56m in borehole II. The borehole separation was 37.1m at the surface. The data were processed as described in chapter III and imaged by means of the G-K migration algorithm with a migration dip aperture of +/-22.5° The isotropic velocity model used to migrate the data is described in table 5.5.
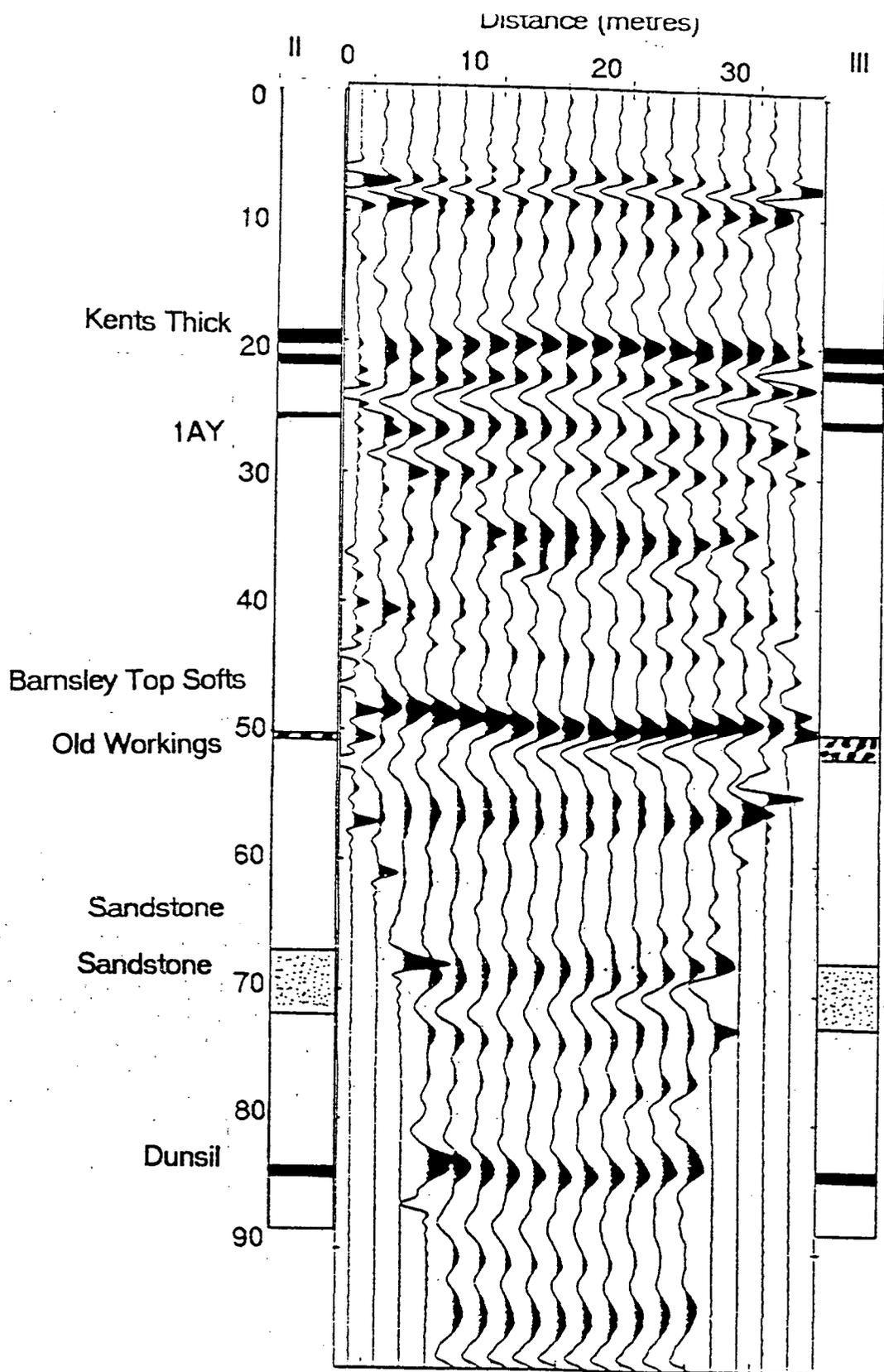
Figure 5.7 Depth section produced by combining Generalised Kirchhoff migrated sections of the upgoing and downgoing reflections for survey C.

Depth range (metres)	Migration interval velocity (metres/sec)
0-10	1200
10-22	2400
22-40	2600
40-100	2700

Table 5.5 Migration velocity field used for survey C

The depth migrated section produced by combining the sections produced from the upgoing and downgoing wavefields from this survey are shown in figure 5.7. Again an AGC of length 25 metres has been applied in the vertical direction. The section is very similar to that produced for survey B (figure 5.5c) with clear reflections from the principal coal seams. The seams appear to be of a flat and continuous nature.

5.3.3 Survey D; wider-spaced cross-hole reflection survey

A further survey was acquired between boreholes I and III (at a separation of 78.0m) for comparison purposes with surveys B and C and also in the expectation of imaging the strata near borehole II, where the image quality is very poor for surveys B and C. When the fieldwork was carried out it was found that borehole I had collapsed still further since survey B and was blocked at a depth of 52m. The borehole collapse was probably aggravated by the detonation of the source charges for survey B in this borehole. A larger charge size (25g of dynamite) was used to improve the signal-to-noise ratio because of the greater borehole spacing in this
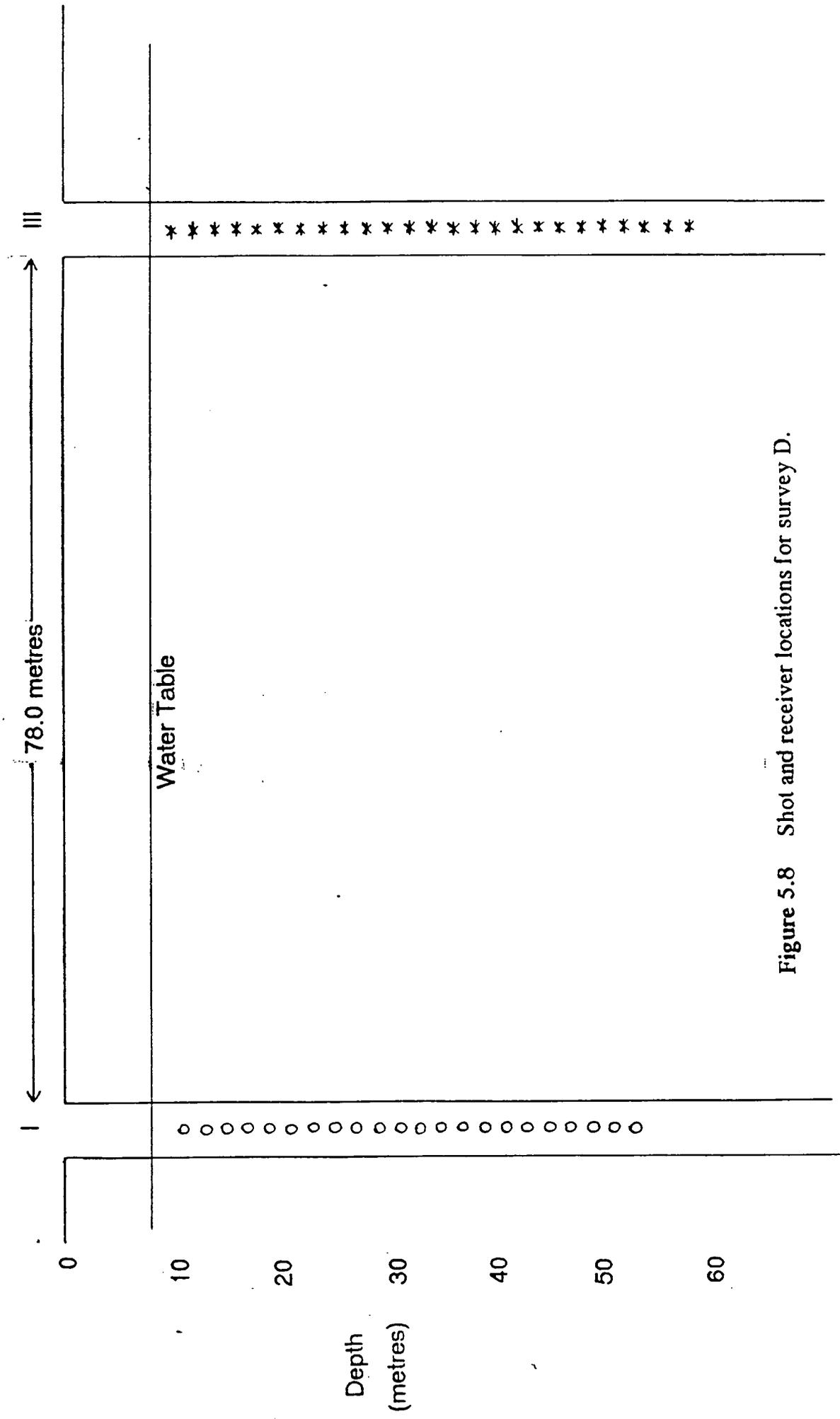
Figure 5.8   Shot and receiver locations for survey D.

survey. The data were processed as discussed in chapter III and the imaging was once more carried out by means of the Generalised Kirchhoff method with a dip aperture of +/-22.5°. The interval velocities used in the migration are listed in table 5.6.

Depth range (metres)	Migration interval velocity (metres/sec)
0-10	1200
10-22	2400
22-50	2700
50-54	2500
54-100	2800

Table 5.6 Migration velocity field used for survey D

The combined upgoing and downgoing reflection sections are presented in figure 5.9. An AGC of length 25 metres has been applied to balance out the variations in signal amplitude down the section. The section possesses some similarities to the previous two surveys. In particular, the reflection from the old mineworkings at around 50m depth has a comparable character. The reflections from the shallower seams whose true depth is around 20m have been imaged shallower, presumably because the velocity field was too large for the migration of the downgoing wavefield. The quality of this image is generally much poorer than that obtained in surveys B and C. This illustrates that there is a maximum limit to the borehole spacing which can be used successfully for a given range of depths of the source and receiver positions.
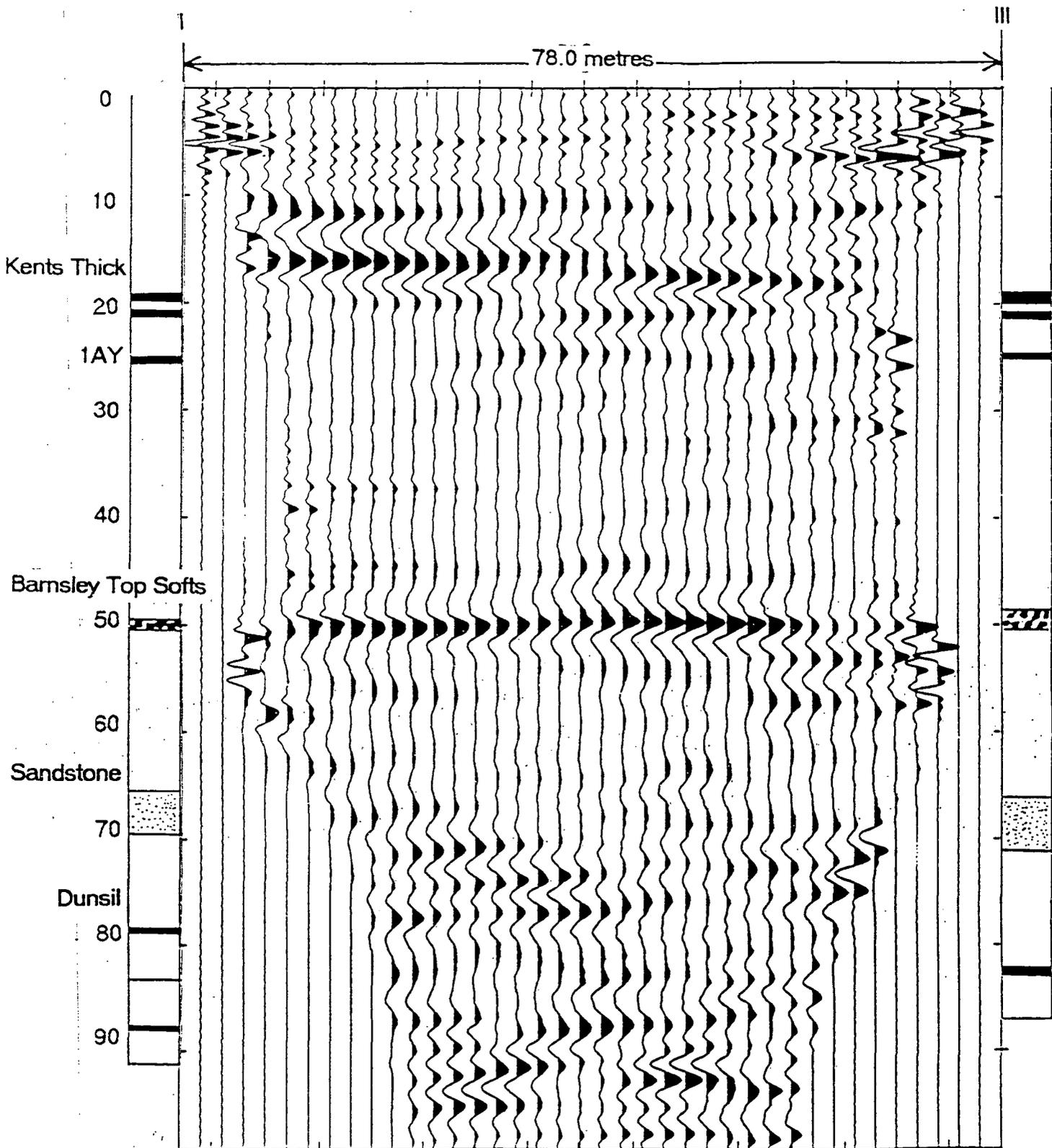
Figure 5.9 Depth section produced by combining Generalised Kirchhoff migrated sections of the upgoing and downgoing reflections for survey D.

The deterioration in the image quality is a consequence of the reflection raypaths becoming more horizontal as the borehole separation increases. This results in a problem in that a very accurate velocity model specification is needed to reduce positioning (and hence stack contribution) errors to an acceptable level (see section 3.7). The processing of shallow dipping reflections is also made more difficult because of the problems in separating the reflected energy from the direct arrivals when the travel times and moveouts are very similar.

5.3.4 Survey E; cross-hole survey through major fault zone

Another survey was carried out at the Lowther South exploration site between boreholes IV and V in a field adjacent to boreholes I, II and III. The boreholes were 32.0m apart, located in the zone of the Methley-Saville fault and the line of the boreholes was approximately perpendicular to the strike of the fault. The principal seam depths taken from the stratigraphic logs are indicated in table 5.7.

Seam	Hole IV Depth to base (metres)	Hole V Depth to base (metres)	Thickness (metres)IV/V
Kents Thick	13.4	22.36	1.4/2.4
1AY	ABSENT	27.84	- /0.2
Barnsley Top Softs	28.46	53.32	0.86/1.2
Dunsil	59.26	84.11	0.7/0.5

Table 5.7 Principal seams in boreholes IV and V

Shots were fired in borehole IV at 21 locations at 2m intervals in the depth range 10-50m. Electrical detonators were used as a source. 23 hydrophone positions were used in borehole V at depths between 9.79m and 53.79m. The shot and receiver locations and summary stratigraphic logs are depicted in figure 5.10.

The data were processed as described in chapter III and imaged by means of the G-K migration method with a migration dip aperture of +/-22.5°. The migration interval velocities are described in table 5.8.

IV   V

←————32.0 metres————→

0 ─────┐   ┌──────────────────────┐   ┌──────
       │   │   │   │
───────┼──────────┼───────────────────────┼──────────┼──────
       │   │   Water Table   │   │
10   │   *   │   o │
       │   *   │   o │
       │   *   │   o │
       │   *   │   o │
       │   *   │   o │
20   │   *   │   o │
       │   *   │   o │
       │   *   │   o │
       │   *   │   o │
       │   *   │   o │
30   │   *   │   o │
       │   *   │   o │
       │   *   │   o │
Depth (metres) *   │   o │
       │   *   │   o │
40   │   *   │   o │
       │   *   │   o │
       │   *   │   o │
       │   *   │   o │
50   │   *   │   o │
       │   │   o │
       │   │   o │

60

70
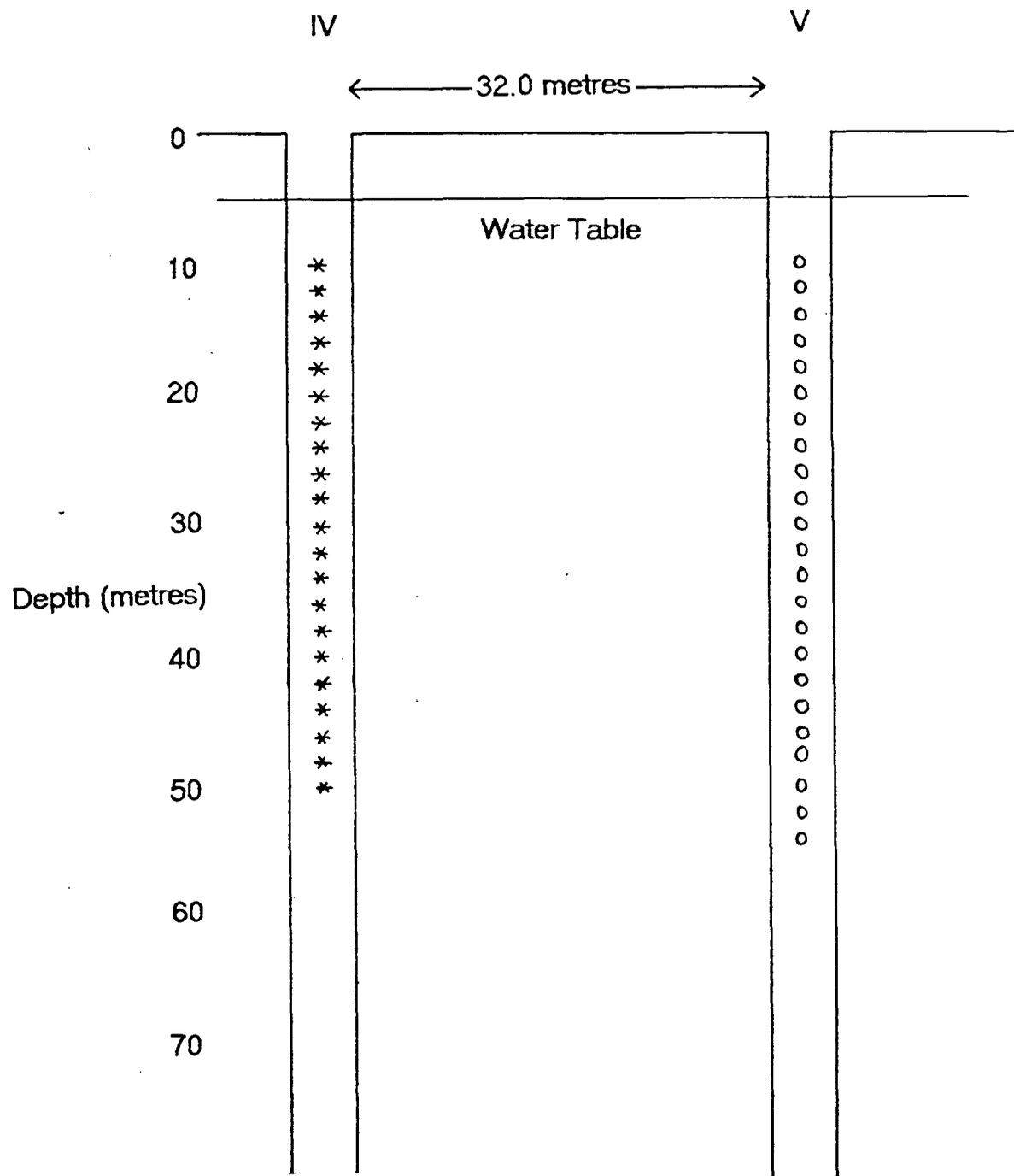
Figure 5.10   Shot and receiver locations for survey E.

Depth range (metres)	Migration interval velocity (metres/sec)
0-10	1200
10-20	2200
20-24	2250
24-40	2330
40-46	2210
46-90	2400

Table 5.8 Migration velocity field used for survey E

The combination of the migrations of the upgoing and downgoing wavefields is presented in figure 5.11. The quality of the section is good with clear reflections from the coal seams on the downthrown (right) side of the fault and from the Dunsil seam (around 60m) on the upthrown side. Errors in seam depths are a result of inaccuracies in the migration velocity model.

Interpretation of the borehole logs suggested that the fault intersects borehole IV between the Kents Thick and Barnsley Top Softs seams. It was not known whether the difference in levels of the Kents Thick seam (~7 metres) between the two boreholes was due to dipping strata or a small fault. The cross-hole seismic survey removes this ambiguity since the reflection from the Kents Thick seam is near-horizontal across the section. Therefore a small fault with a throw of 7 metres must intersect the Kents thick seam close to borehole IV where the image quality of the seismic section is poor. The location of the larger fault is clearly defined by the
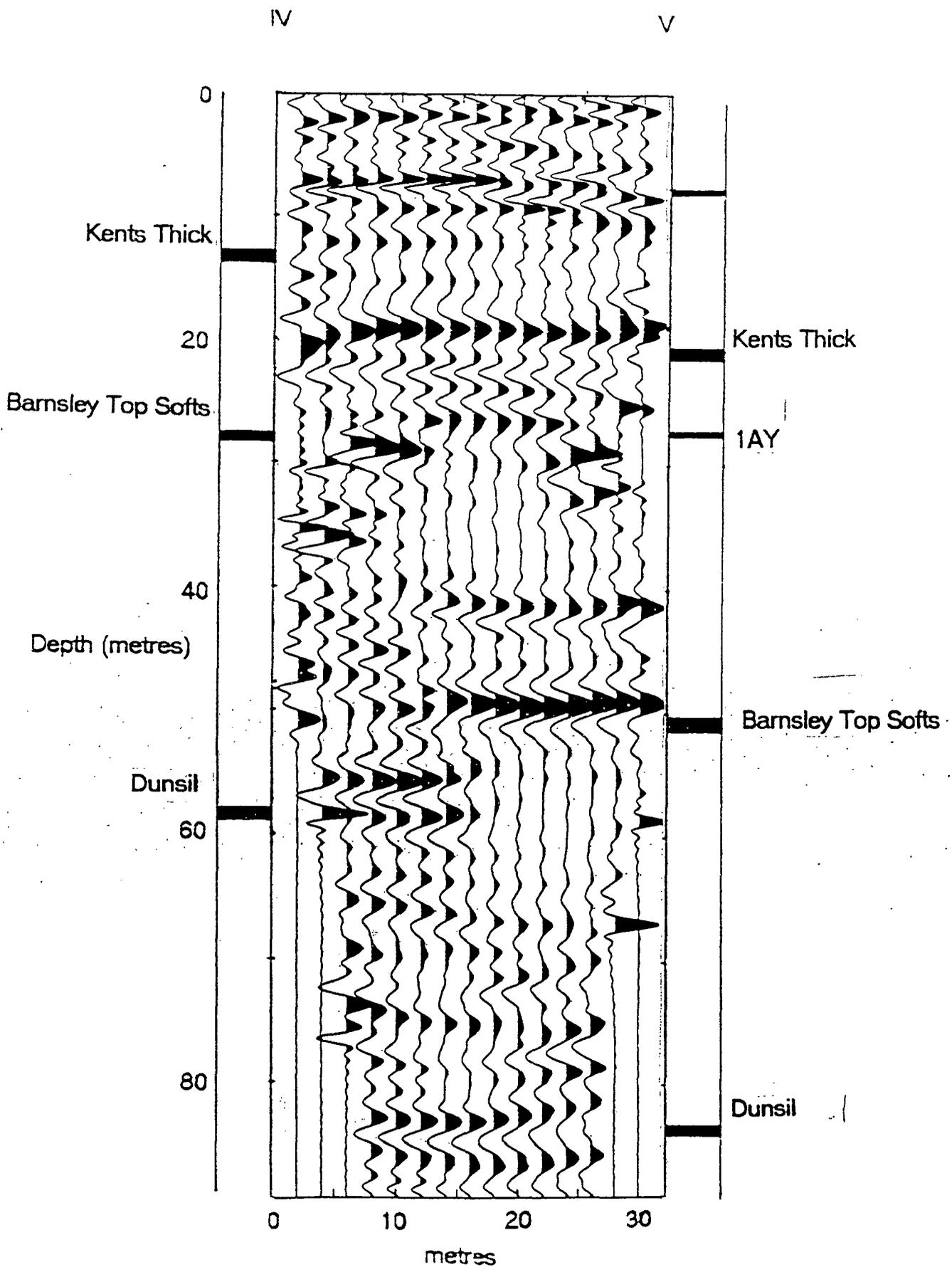
Figure 5.11 Migrated depth section with combined upgoing and downgoing reflections for survey E acquired at Lowther South.

truncations of reflections from the Barnsley Top Softs seam to the right and from the Dunsil seam to the left at the fault zone.

5.4 Lostrigg, Cumbria

The results of a further survey acquired at a British Coal opencast exploration site at Lostrigg in Cumbria are presented.

5.4.1 Survey F; old mineworkings

The target of this survey was the edge of a longwall panel in the Sixquarters seam. The boreholes (A and B) used were separated by 48.4m at the surface. The principal coal seams logged for the two boreholes are listed in table 5.9. The Sixquarters seam was worked in borehole A, but solid in borehole B. It was thought that the extent of the old mineworkings might be delimited by a small fault.
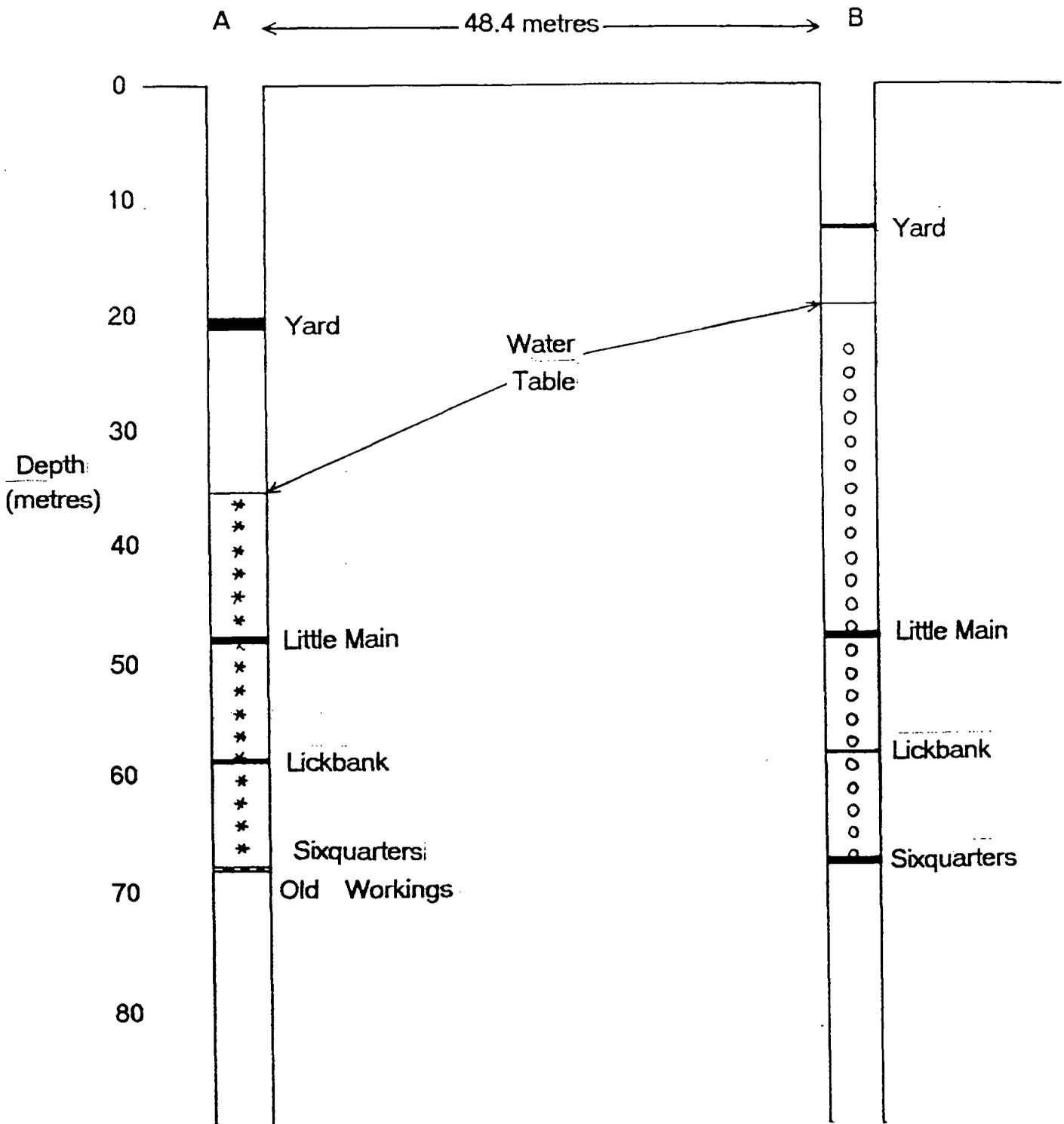
Figure 5.12   Shot and receiver locations and principal coal seams for survey F.

Seam	Hole A Depth to base (metres)	Hole B Depth to base (metres)	Thickness (metres)A/B
Yard	21.20	12.68	1.0/0.3
Lower Yard	21.42	20.87	0.1/0.2
Top Half Yard	34.41	33.40	0.2/0.2
Btm Half Yard	36.26	absent	0.2/ --
Little Main	48.21	48.06	0.6/0.6
Eighteen Inch	52.99	51.33	0.2/0.2
Lickbank	58.58	57.99	0.4/0.4
Sixquarters	68.12	67.75	0.3*/0.5

* Seam worked   with some coal present

Table 5.9 Principal seams in boreholes A and B

There were several acquisition problems with this survey. Both boreholes were blocked at the level of the Sixquarters seam and the water tables were at quite different levels in the two boreholes (35m in borehole A and 19m in borehole B). There were also large amounts of tube wave noise generated on most of the shot records and this was difficult to remove successfully.

Altogether 16 shot positions were used in the survey at 2m depth intervals in borehole A ranging from 36m-66m. The hydrophones were positioned at 23 positions at 2m intervals in borehole B ranging from 22.7m-66.7m. The shot positions and principal coal seams are shown in figure 5.12. The data were imaged using the G-K
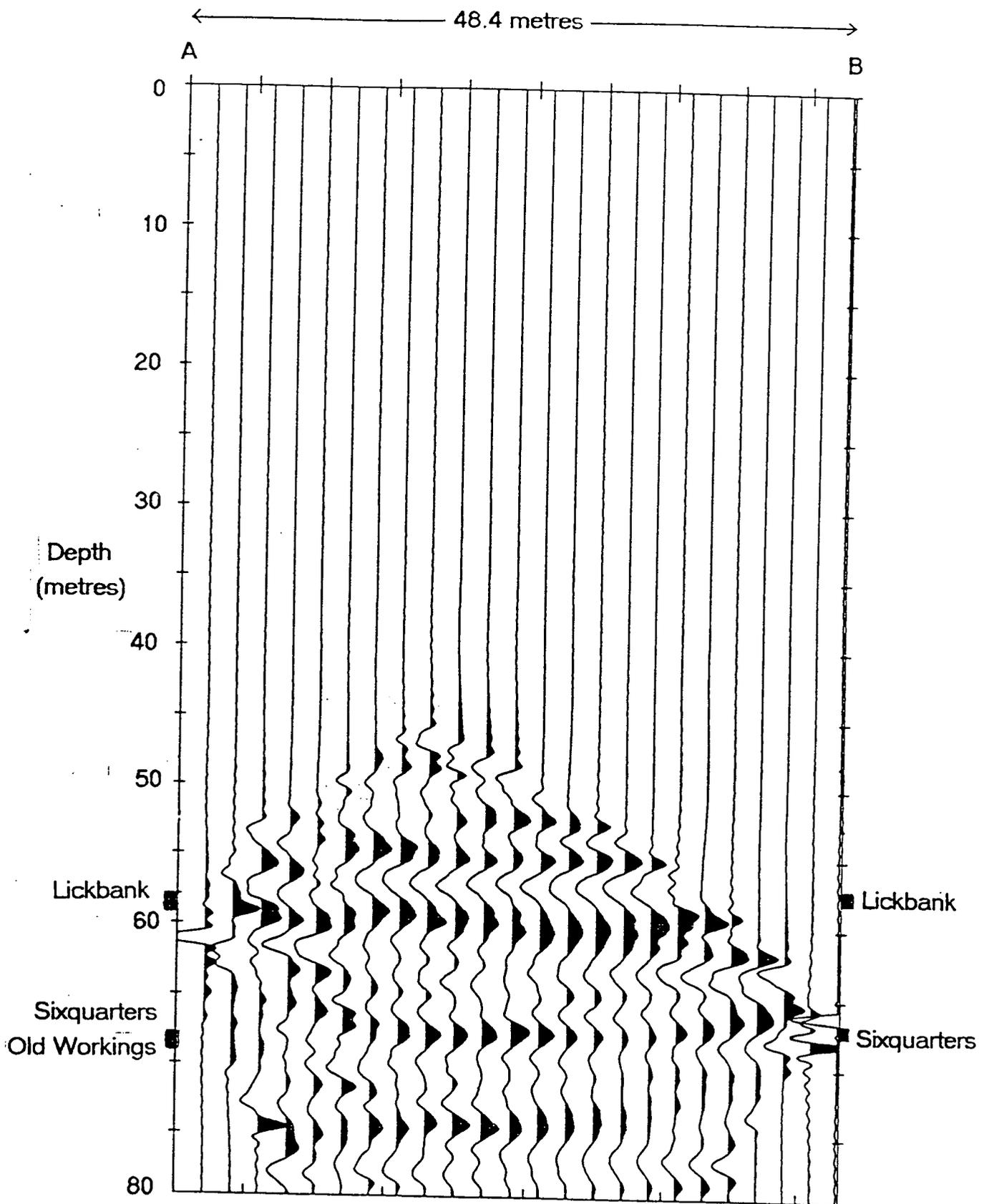
Figure 5.13   Depth section of survey F produced by Generalised Kirchhoff
migration of the upgoing reflections.

migration method with a dip aperture of +/-25°. The migration velocity field is shown in table 5.10.

Depth range (metres)	Migration interval velocity (metres/sec)
0-20	1580
20-36	2470
36-80	3000

Table 5.10 Migration velocity field used for survey F

The migrated upgoing wavefield is shown in figure 5.13. The results are disappointing, but not surprising given the problems of reduced shot position coverage, probable significant lateral velocity variations produced by the variation in the water table, and the tube wave noise. A strong reflection is visible from the Lickbank seam, but the quality of the section is too poor to determine whether the old mineworkings were indeed terminated by a small fault.

Chapter VI

A comparison of different migration operators
for cross-hole seismic data

6.1 Introduction

A comparison of the effectiveness of different migration techniques for cross-hole data is discussed in this chapter. The migration operators of a variety of techniques were considered: Finite difference migration in the (x,z,t) domain, diffraction stack summation, Kirchhoff migration, Generalised Kirchhoff (GK) Migration and Generalised Radon Transform (GRT) migration.

6.2 Migration operators

The migration operators for the various techniques are presented in figures 6.1-6.5. The operators were calculated assuming a single source-receiver pairing in a homogeneous, isotropic medium. The source and receiver were both located at a depth of 20 metres with an offset of 40 metres. The velocity field was assumed to be 3000m/s and a band-limited spike with a travel time of 20 ms was used as input to a single trace migration operation. In all cases a regular grid with sampling at 0.5m intervals in the x and z directions was employed and the source and receiver were assumed to be elements in vertical source and receiver arrays.
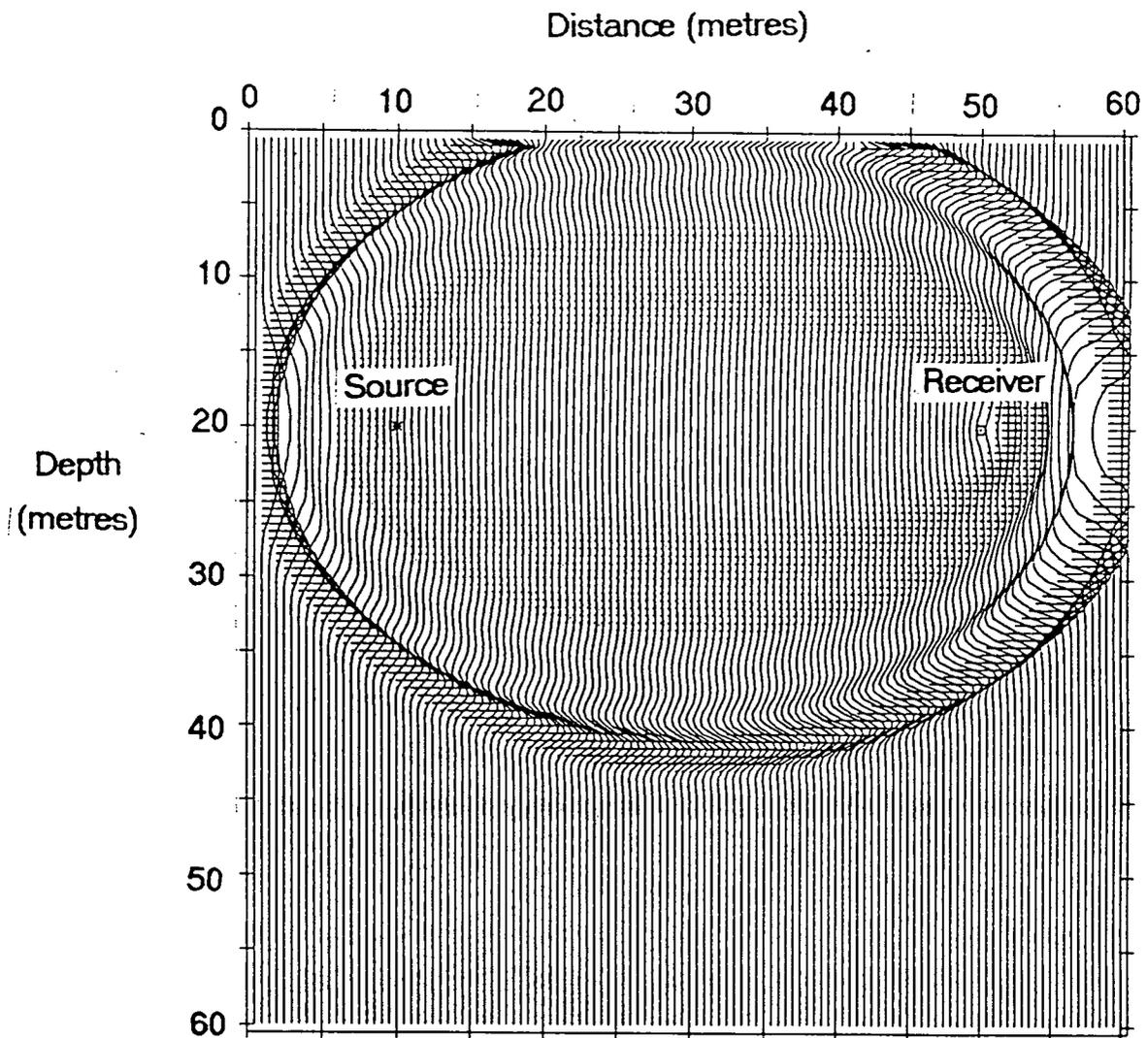
Figure 6.1 Finite-difference migration operator in a homogeneous, isotropic velocity field.
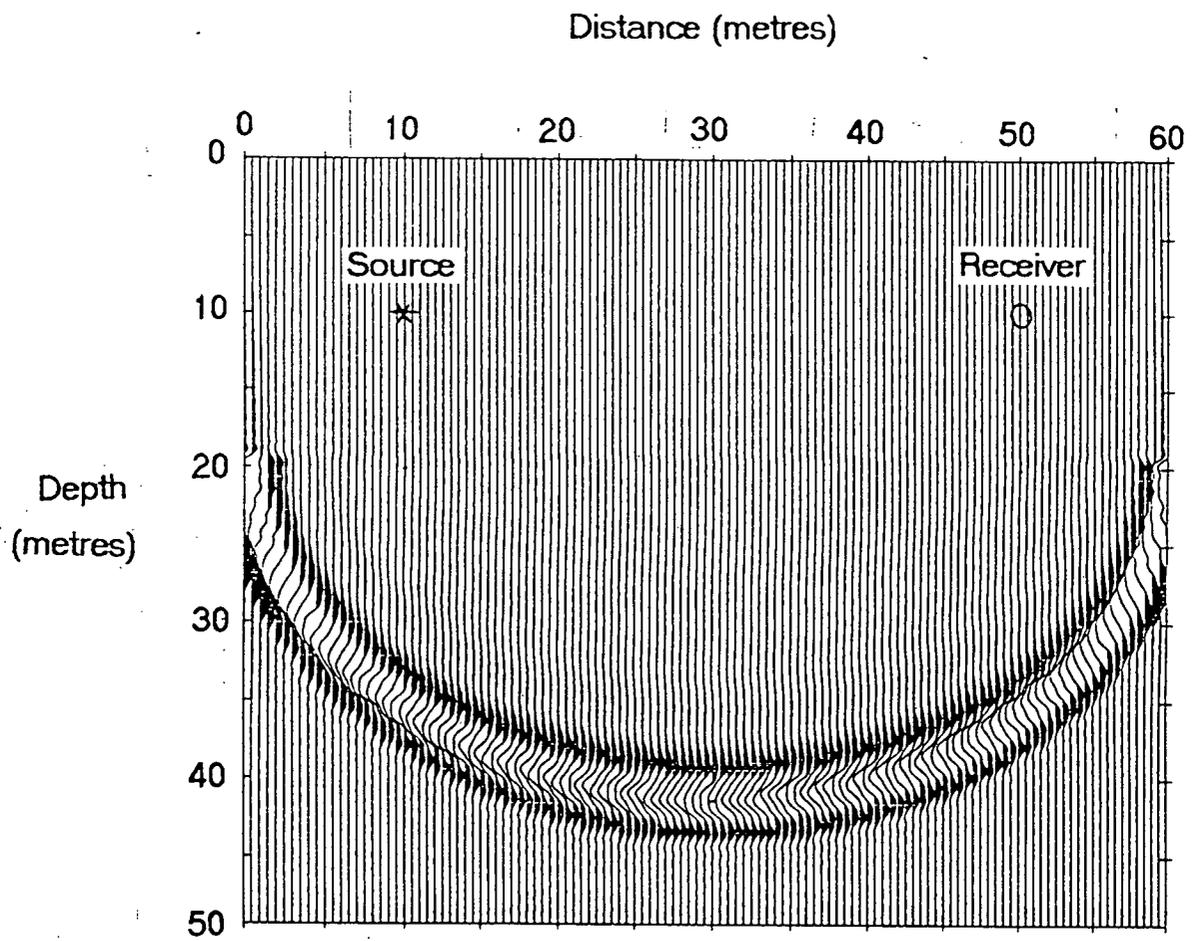
Figure 6.2   Diffraction stack migration operator in a homogeneous, isotropic velocity field.
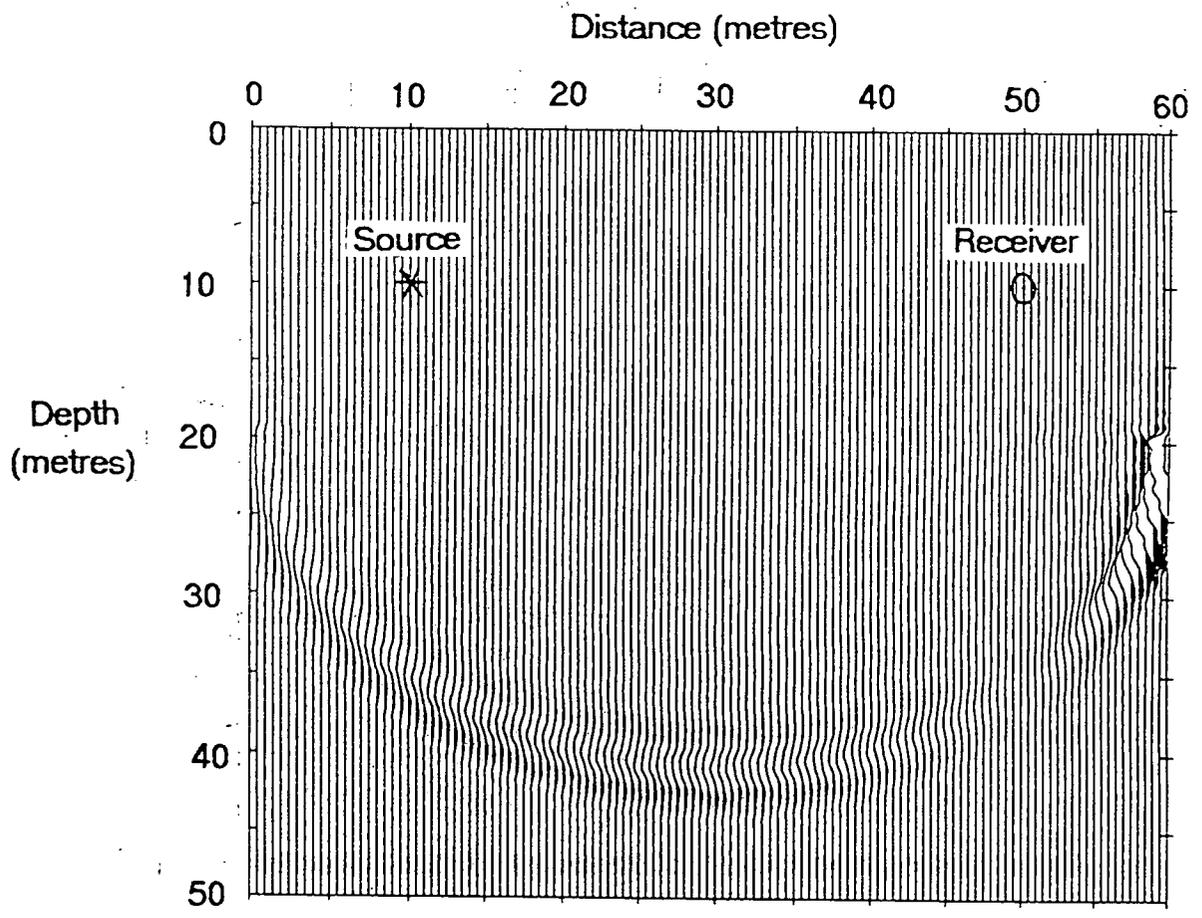
Figure 6.3   Kirchhoff migration operator in a homogeneous, isotropic velocity field.

The finite difference migration is shown in figure 6.1. Absorbing boundary conditions were used at the grid edges. The impulse response is an ellipse with the source and receiver at the focal points and is symmetrical with respect to the source and receiver. This ellipse may be thought of as the locus of possible locations for a diffracting point to produce an arrival corresponding to the input spike at 20 ms. Reverberations within the ellipse are caused by grid dispersion effects (see chapter IV). The finite difference method does not implicitly differentiate between upgoing and downgoing events and so a complete ellipse has been generated.

The result of diffraction stack migration (i.e. without an amplitude and phase correction) is shown in figure 6.2. Again, the impulse response is an ellipse (in this case a half-ellipse as only upgoing wavefields have been considered by the operator) and it is also symmetrical with respect to exchange of the source and receiver. There are fewer reverberations than were obtained by the finite-difference method, although the wavelet of the ellipse is less smooth.

The Kirchhoff migration operator is shown in figure 6.3. In this case the Newman phase and amplitude correction has been applied, but the ellipse is not symmetrical to the exchange of source and receiver positions because of a term proportional to $\sqrt{\dfrac{R_s}{R_r}}$ (see equation 4.10 of chapter IV) which magnifies the reflectivity near the receiver position.

The Generalised Kirchhoff migration operator is shown in figure 6.4. This operator is similar to the Kirchhoff operator but is symmetrical to the exchange of source and receiver positions because it contains the term $\sqrt{\dfrac{R_s}{R_r}}$ for integration over the receiver array as well as the term $\sqrt{\dfrac{R_r}{R_s}}$ for integration over the source array
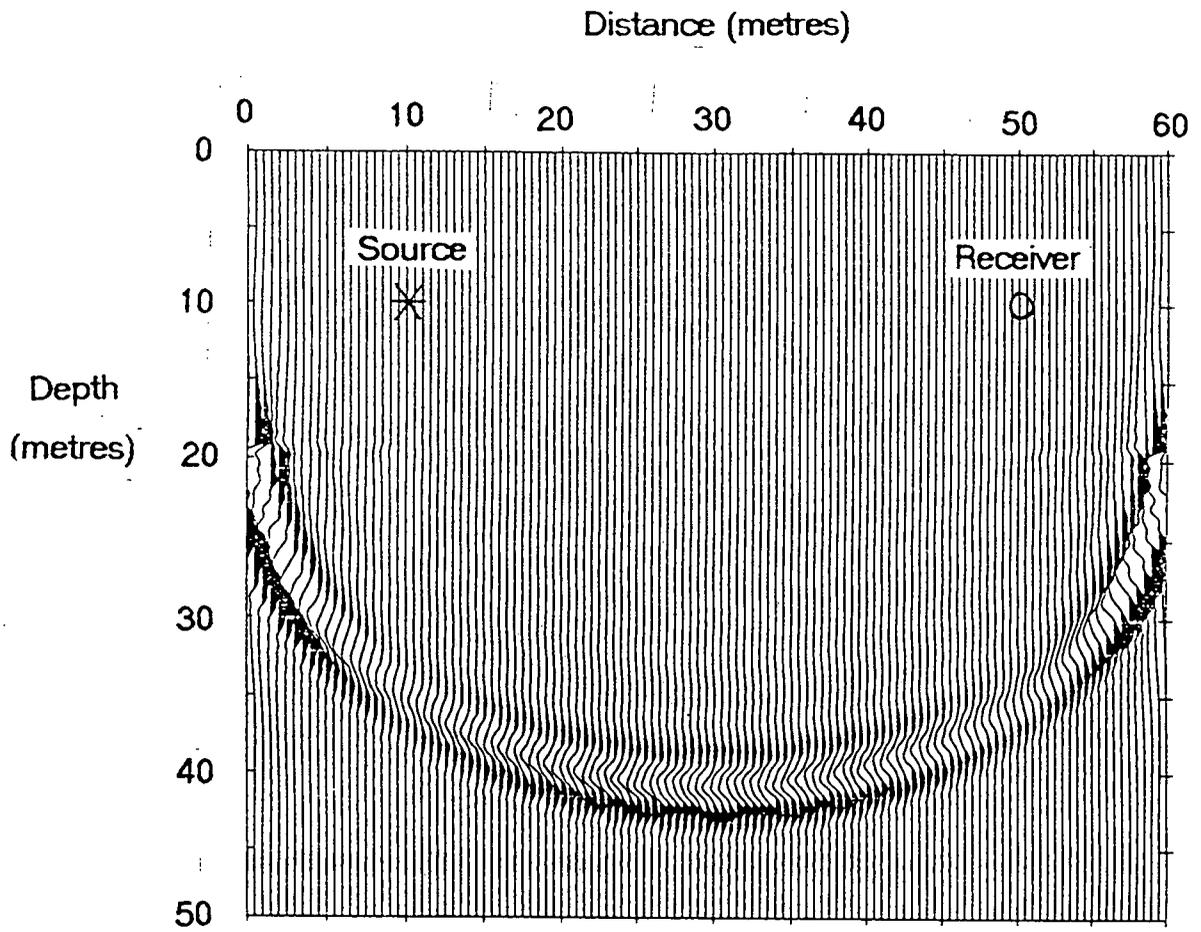
Figure 6.4   Generalised Kirchhoff migration operator in a homogeneous, isotropic velocity field.
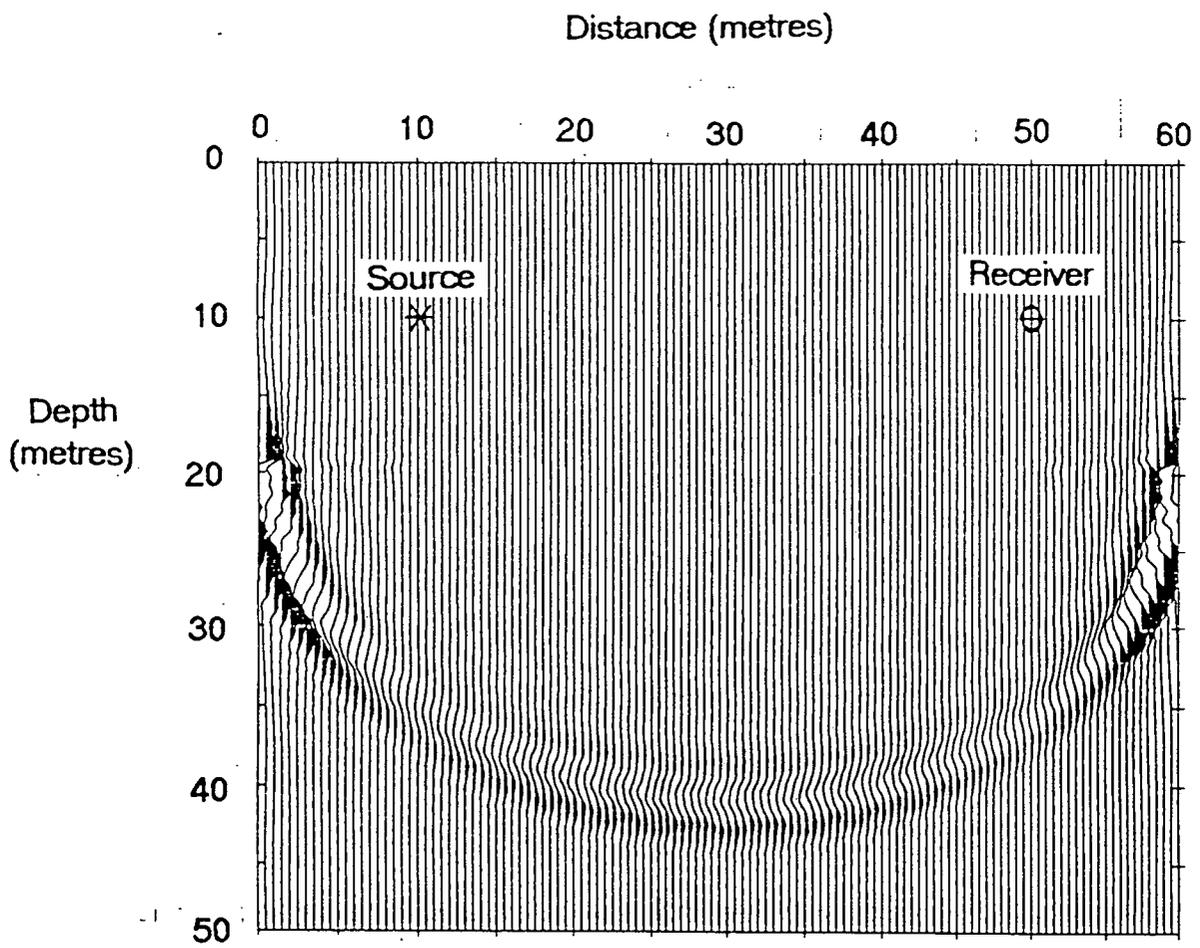
Figure 6.5 Generalised Radon Transform migration operator in a homogeneous, isotropic velocity field.

(see equation 4.11 of chapter IV). The high amplitudes to the left of the source and to the right of the receiver may be removed by a migration dip aperture taper in areas where the geology is known to be reasonably horizontal.

The Generalised Radon Transform (GRT) migration operator (Miller et al., 1987) is shown in figure 6.5. The integral is similar to that of the G-K operator but includes an additional term which depends on the scattering angle ϕ between the source and receiver raypaths at the scattering point. The term is proportional to $\cos^2 \frac{\phi}{2}$ which results in an almost constant amplitude in the part of the ellipse which lies between the source and the receiver. Again there are high reflectivities for the steeply dipping events beyond the source and receiver positions.

6.2.1 Suitability of impulse response functions for cross-hole data

Clearly the Kirchhoff migration method is unsuitable for the migration of cross-hole data due to the large variations in reflectivity produced between the source and receiver boreholes. The finite difference method is very slow and results in reverberations caused by grid dispersion effects. The diffraction stack operator does not include the theoretically correct amplitude and phase corrections provided by Kirchhoff migration. There is little to choose between the G-K and GRT migration operators. Both produce near-uniform reflectivities in the region of interest between the source and the receiver. In this work the G-K migration operator was used along with suitable controls for the dip aperture to enhance reflections from shallow-dipping strata.

Chapter VII

Conclusions and suggestions for future work

A field method for acquiring cross-hole seismic reflection data in shallow strata has been developed. The technique as it stands allows two or three cross-hole surveys to be acquired by a field crew of two or three personnel in one day. Further improvements in acquisition rates may be obtained by the use of a borehole sparker or piezoelectric source instead of a dynamite source.

Cross-hole direct arrival data may be processed using tomographic imaging software as a supplement to the cross-hole reflection method. The velocity field obtained by a tomographic survey, whilst not being successful at imaging faults or old mineworkings between boreholes (Kragh, 1990), is useful in providing a starting model for migration of the cross-hole seismic reflection data.

The cross-hole reflection method provides high-resolution seismic reflection sections of shallow Coal Measures strata. The processing of several trial surveys acquired at British Coal Opencast's exploration sites in the north of England has shown that wavelengths less than 4m are typical for these surveys with recorded reflection data frequencies lying in the bandwidth 100-500 Hz. The most pronounced reflections come from the coal seams.

It is envisaged that, for a practical exploration technique, the cross-hole reflection method should be used in conjunction with hole-to-surface surveys (Kragh, 1990). The zones of reflector coverage of the two types of survey are complementary (see figure 7.1). The cross-hole method provides better imaging in the region

Surface geophones

Downhole receivers

Sources

Reflector coverage

Cross-hole

Hole-to-surface

Common
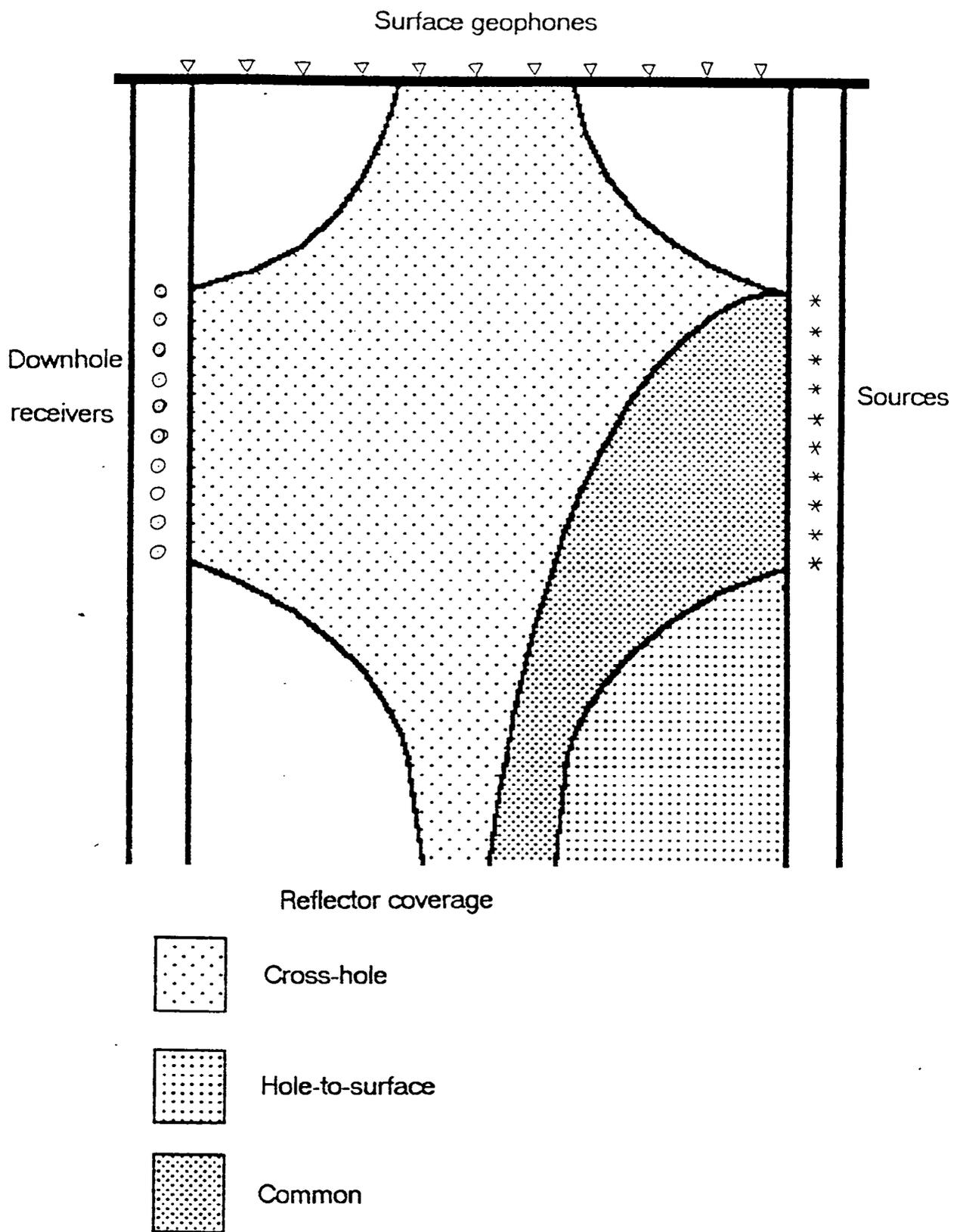
Figure 7.1   Zones of coverage of cross-hole and hole-to-surface reflection surveys with the shallowest source and down-hole receivers located near the water table.

between the boreholes, but the image quality deteriorates towards the boreholes. The hole-to-surface method provides lower resolution sections (wavelengths are around double that of the cross-hole method) but better imaging near the boreholes. The cross-hole image quality nearer the boreholes should be improved by the inclusion of a near-field correction term to the Kirchhoff integral (Dillon, 1988).

Possible uses of the cross-hole reflection method include the detailed imaging of regions of particular interest such as small-scale faulting at reservoir depths where borehole logging, conventional seismic and VSP methods cannot provide sufficient resolution. It should also be possible to acquire data from surveys beneath obstructions such as buildings, roads and water courses where surface sources and receivers cannot be used.

In addition to imaging "conventional" upgoing reflections, the cross-hole method also gives reflector coverage above the top source and receiver positions. An important characteristic of the cross-hole method is that the frequency content of the data is not effected by the depth of the region of interest as is the case with surface surveys and VSPs, but rather by the separation of the boreholes and therefore we might expect images of deeper strata to be every bit as good as those of the shallow strata included in this work. In fact the greater compaction of rocks at depth should result in better quality data.

Further important development work could include the use of elastic imaging by means of a downhole three-component geophone string. The 24-channel seismograph in use at Durham University would allow a string of eight such geophone units to be employed. This would necessitate further software development in order to implement elastic wave Generalised Kirchhoff migration. The consequential increase in computing costs would be offset by an improvement in imaging,

particularly as tube wave arrivals and other noise events should be more easily suppressed. Beattie's (1990) comparative study showed that tube waves are a bigger problem for geophones than for hydrophones. However, this might be overcome by modifying the geophone design. Also, with a string of downhole geophones, the top and bottom geophones might act as baffles, thus reducing the amplitudes of tube waves on the other geophones.

Borehole blockages restrict the coverage of sources and receivers, especially in those areas of particular interest where small faults and old mineworkings exist. This problem may best be solved by the use of a plastic casing along the full length of the borehole. Plastic is most suitable for ease of use and because the casing must be expendable since there is a high probability that the casing will become stuck in the borehole. However, it is also essential that the tubing is of sufficient strength to withstand borehole collapses and explosions from small seismic sources and also flexible enough to follow the curvature of the borehole.

The restriction in source and receiver coverage imposed by the depth of the water table might be removed by the development of a borehole "packer" which could block the borehole at a shallow depth and allow water to be poured in to fill the borehole.

Finally, more test surveys will be needed to evaluate the above suggestions and, in particular to obtain images of old mineworkings and small faults.

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76

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Appendix A

Computer software

A number of computer programs were written during the course of this research. These include software for data-processing, migration and plotting.

The programs are all written in IBM-Fortran77 to run on the University of Durham Amdahl 470/V8 mainframe computer. Program listings are included in the following pages of this appendix. External subroutines used include the Culham Laboratory GHOST*80 graphical subroutine library as well as a library of time series analysis subroutines (TSAR4_L in user-identifier GLK4) taken from a variety of different sources. Michigan Terminal System (MTS) routines are used for handling data stored on magnetic tape.

Appendix A.1

Data processing software

The data processing program is menu driven with a main menu providing access to a series of submenus which carry out operations such as data input/output, data plotting, Fourier transforms, filtering, 2D Fourier transforms, waveshaping deconvolution, first break picking and direct arrival muting. Data may be plotted interactively on screen or sent to plotfiles.

```fortran
C
C      PROGRAM XHR1
C
C      Written by M J Findlay 1987-1990
C
C      Reads seismic data from tape or disc in variety of formats
C      Dataprocessing software all Menu driven
C      Uses subroutine libraries
C         TSAR4_L (Time series analysis -- Robinson, Claerbout et al.)
C         XHR_LIB (Dataprocessing, display and file I/O -- Findlay)
C         *nag (graphics and other routines)
C         *ghost80 (graphics library)
C      Requires defaults file XHR.DFAULT to be attached to unit0 at runtime.
C
      PARAMETER (NSAMR=2048,NCHR=65)
      CHARACTER ANSWR*1, OPFORM*6, IPDISC*17, OPDISC*17
      CHARACTER IPSOUR*4, INPOPT*3, TITOFF*3, CHNSPL*26, POLART*7,
     1         VARARE*3
      CHARACTER*20 LOCATE, DATE, DEVICE, SORTYP, SORLOC, RECTYP, RECLOC,
     1         COMSHT
      CHARACTER*20 FILREC, A(9)
      CHARACTER*25 PROC(20)
      CHARACTER TITLE*30, XLB*30, YLB*30, FILTAP*9, BLHPAS*9
      INTEGER INPCHN, NSHOT, LEN, NFILES, NFILE(2), NRECS, NCR(2)
      INTEGER NFIRST(NCHR), IDPROC(5,NCHR), NPLFST, NPLLST, IOPT, NPROCS
      REAL SORPOS, RECDEP(NCHR), FLOWCT, DT, R4DAT(NSAMR,NCHR), DBGAIN(NCHR)
      REAL GCMSCL(NCHR), FHICUT, FLOOFF, FHIOFF, DBLOW, DBHIGH
      INTEGER LEDGE, LENFIL
      EQUIVALENCE (LOCATE,A(1)), (DATE,A(2)), (DEVICE,A(3)),
     1         (SORTYP,A(4)), (SORLOC,A(5)), (RECTYP,A(6)),
     2         (RECLOC,A(7)), (COMSHT,A(8)), (FILREC,A(9))
C
C      Set up initial default values
C         READ IN FROM FILE ATTACHED TO UNIT 0
C
      READ (0,10) LOCATE, DATE, DEVICE, SORTYP, SORLOC, RECTYP, RECLOC,
     1COMSHT, FILREC, INPOPT, IPDISC, OPDISC, OPFORM, IPSOUR
   10 FORMAT (A20, 8/(A20/A3/A17/A17/A6/A4)
      READ (0,30) NSAM1, NCH1, NFILES, NFILE(1), NFILE(2), INPCHN,
     1NCR(1), NCR(2), SORPOS, TOPREC, RECSEP, DT, DZ, SCAL
      IF (NSAM1 .NE. NSAMR .OR. NCH1 .NE. NCHR) THEN
      WRITE (6,*)'ARRAY SIZE INCOMPATIBILITY NSAM1,NCH1 =', NSAM1,
     1         NCH1
      WRITE (6,*)'
     1         NSAMR, NCHR =', NSAMR,
      WRITE (6,*)'
     1         NCHR
      WRITE (6,*)'-------------------------------------------------'
      WRITE (6,*)'
      WRITE (6,*)' MUST EDIT FILES XHR.1_U XHR.2_U & XHR.3_U.'
      WRITE (6,*)' CHANGE PARAMETER STATEMENTS IN SUBROUTINES '
      WRITE (6,*)'         XHR.1                 (XHR.1_U)
      WRITE (6,*)'         RDFILE,MENPL1,MEDFIL  (XHR.2_U)
      WRITE (6,*)'         MENUD,MENUE,MENUF,WVSHAP,GNCOMP  (XHR.3_U)
      WRITE (6,*)'
      WRITE (6,*)'-------------------------------------------------'
      STOP
   20 END IF
   30 FORMAT (I4/I2/I1/I3/I3/I2/I2/I2/F6.2/F6.2/F6.2/F6.2/F6.2)
      READ (0,40) TITOFF, CHNSPL, POLART, VARARE, NPLFST, NPLLST, IOPT,
     1FLOWCT, LEDGE, LENFIL, TITLE, XLB, YLB
   40 FORMAT (A3/A26/A7/A3/I4/I4/I2/F6.2/I2/I2/A30/A30/A30)
      RECDEP(1) = TOPREC
      DO 50 I = 2, NCHR
      IF (I .EQ. NCR(2)) THEN
      RECDEP(I) = RECDEP(I - 1)
      ELSE
      RECDEP(I) = RECDEP(I - 1) + RECSEP
      END IF
   50 CONTINUE
      IDPROC(1,NPROCS) = 1
C
C      DT in microsecs, SAMFRQ in kHz
C
      FHICUT = 0.5E6 / DT
      IF (NFILES .EQ. 1) NSHOT = NFILE(1)
      DO 60 I = 1, NCHR
      NPROCS = 1
      IDPROC(1,I) = 0
      NFIRST(I) = 0
      DBGAIN(I) = 0.0
      GCMSCL(I) = 1.0
   60 CONTINUE
      WRITE (6,*)
      WRITE (6,*)'         NIMBUS TAPE DATA MANIPULATION PROGRAM'
      WRITE (6,*)'         ------ ---- ---- ------------ -------'
      WRITE (6,*)
      CALL PAPER(1)
      CALL PSPACE(0.10, 0.9, 0.1, 0.75)
      CALL MAP(0.0, 1.0, 0.0, 1.0)
      CALL J06XAF
      CALL J06XBF(0.0, 1.0, 0.0, 1.0)
      CALL J06XFF(2)
      CALL J06XGF(1.0, 2.0)
      CALL J06AHF('XHR')
      CALL J06WZF
      CALL GREND
C
C      ------------------------------------------
C                ~ M J FINDLAY      1/JUNE/88 ~
C      ------------------------------------------
C
C      Verify that I/O parameters are OK
C
      CALL MENU10(NSAMR, NCHR, NRECS, NSHOT, LEN, NFILES, NFILE, IPDISC,
     1 IPSOUR, INPOPT, OPDISC, OPFORM, INPCHN)
C
C      Read in data from files NFILE(162) to array R4DAT(1024,NCHR)
C
      CALL RDFILE(NSAMR, NCHR, NRECS, R4DAT, NFIRST, RECDEP, DBGAIN,
     1 GCMSCL, NFILES, NFILE, NCR, NSHOT, DT, LEN, SORPOS,
     2 IDPROC, IPDISC, IPSOUR, INPOPT, INPCHN, A, PROC)
      WRITE (6,*) NPROCS
C
C      Main menu
C
      CALL POWER2(NSAMR, NSAMP2)
```

```fortran
70    WRITE (6,*)
      WRITE (6,*)
      WRITE (6,*)
      WRITE (6,*) '          MASTER MENU        (PRESS 0 TO EXIT)'
      WRITE (6,*) '          ~~~~~~ ~~~~'
      WRITE (6,*)
      WRITE (6,*) ' 1   Read data from file(s)'
      WRITE (6,*) ' 2   Write contents of R4DAT to file'
      WRITE (6,*) ' 3   Plot contents of R4DAT'
      WRITE (6,*)
      WRITE (6,*) ' 4   FFT traces and plot spectra'
      WRITE (6,*) ' 5   Apply filters to traces'
      WRITE (6,*) ' 6   F-K transform traces'
      WRITE (6,*)
      WRITE (6,*) ' 7   First breaks, ramps, AGC, tapers etc'
      WRITE (6,*) ' 17  Interactively interpolate saturations'
      WRITE (6,*) ' 8   Apply wavelet shaping filter'
      WRITE (6,*)
      WRITE (6,*) ' 9   Adjust I/O parameters'
      WRITE (6,*) ' 10  Adjust display parameters'
      WRITE (6,*) ' 11  Adjust processing record'
      WRITE (6,*)
      WRITE (6,*) ' 12  Output first break times'
      WRITE (6,*)
      READ (5,*) IANSWR
      WRITE (6,*)
      IF (NPROCS .GT. 20 .OR. NPROCS .LT. 0) NPROCS = 0
      IF (IANSWR .EQ. 1) CALL RDFILE(NSAMR, NCHR, NRECS, R4DAT, NFIRST,
     1    OPDISC, NSHOT, LEN, LOCATE, DATE, DEVICE, SORTYP, SORLOC,
     2    RECTYP, RECLOC, COMSHT, FILREC, SORPOS, NRECS, RECDEP,
     3    DBGAIN, GCMSCL, NCR, NPROCS, IDPROC, DT, IOPCHN, PROC)
      IF (IANSWR .EQ. 2) CALL WRFILA(NSAMR, NCHR, R4DAT, NFIRST, OPFORM,
     1    OPDISC, NSHOT, LEN, LOCATE, DATE, DEVICE, SORTYP, SORLOC,
     2    RECTYP, RECLOC, COMSHT, FILREC, SORPOS, NRECS, RECDEP,
     3    DBGAIN, GCMSCL, NCR, NPROCS, IDPROC, DT, IOPCHN, PROC)
      IF (IANSWR .EQ. 3) WRITE (6,*) 'NSAMR, NCHANS =', NSAMR, NRECS
      IF (IANSWR .EQ. 3) CALL MENPL2(NSAMR, NRECS, R4DAT, NFIRST,
     1    TIPOFF, CHNSPL, POLART, VARARE, NPLFST, NPLLST, IOPT, SORPOS,
     2    RECDEP, NCR, DT, LOCATE, DATE, DEVICE, SORTYP, SORLOC,
     3    RECTYP, RECLOC, COMSHT, FILREC, NSHOT, NPROCS, IDPROC, TITLE,
     4    XLB, YLB, SCAL, PROC)
      IF (IANSWR .EQ. 4) CALL MENUD(NSAMR, NCHR, R4DAT, NTRACE, DT,
     1    NSHOT)
      IF (IANSWR .EQ. 5) CALL MENUE(NSAMR, NCHR, R4DAT, DT, FLOWCT,
     1    FHICUT, FLOOFF, FHIOFF, DBLOW, DBHIGH, FILTAP, BLHPAS,
     2    LENFIL, NPROCS, IDPROC)
      IF (IANSWR .EQ. 6) CALL MENUF(NSAMR, NCHR, R4DAT, DZ, DT, NCR)
      IF (IANSWR .EQ. 7) CALL GNCOMP(NSAMR, NCHR, R4DAT, NFIRST, DBGAIN,
     1    GCMSCL, RECDEP, NCR, IDPROC, NPROCS)
      IF (IANSWR .EQ. 17) CALL GRAINT(NSAMR, NRECS, R4DAT, NFIRST,
      IF (IANSWR .EQ. 8) CALL WVSHAP(NSAMR, NCHR, R4DAT, NFIRST, NCR,
     1    DT)
      IF (IANSWR .EQ. 9) CALL MENUIO(NSAMR, NCHR, NRECS, NSHOT, LEN,
     1    NFILES, NFILE, IPDISC, IPSOUR, INPOPT, OPDISC, OPFORM,
     2    INPCHN)
      IF (IANSWR .EQ. 10) CALL MENUDS(NCHR, SORPOS, RECDEP, NCR, DT,
     1    LOCATE, DATE, DEVICE, SORTYP, SORLOC, RECTYP, RECLOC, COMSHT,
     2    FILREC, TITLE, XLB, YLB)
      IF (IANSWR .EQ. 11) CALL PROCES(NPROCS, PROC)
      IF (IANSWR .EQ. 12) CALL OPFIRS(NCHR, NFIRST, RECDEP, LEN, IPDISC)
      IF (IANSWR .EQ. 0) CALL EXIT

      DZ = ABS(RECDEP(2) - RECDEP(1))
      IF (DZ .EQ. 0.0) DZ = 1.0
      GO TO 70
      END
C
      SUBROUTINE MENUIO(NSAMR, NCHR, NRECS, NSHOT, LEN, NFILES, NFILE,
     1    IPDISC, IPSOUR, INPOPT, OPDISC, OPFORM, INPCHN)
C
C     Menu for adjustment of I/O parameters
C
      DIMENSION NFILE(2)
      CHARACTER IPDISC*17, OPDISC*17, OPFORM*6, IPSOUR*4, INPOPT*3
10    WRITE (6,*)
      WRITE (6,*) '          I/O Setup Menu'
      WRITE (6,*) '          ~~~ ~~~~~ ~~~~'
      WRITE (6,20) IPSOUR
20    FORMAT (//' 1   Input Source (Tape/Disc)   :', A4)
      WRITE (6,30) IPDISC
30    FORMAT (//' 2   Input Disc Name            :', A17)
      WRITE (6,40) OPDISC
40    FORMAT (//' 3   Output Disc Name           :', A17)
      WRITE (6,50) OPFORM
50    FORMAT (//' 4   Output Format              :', A6)
      WRITE (6,60)
60    FORMAT (//' 14  SEG-Y output to tape       :')
      WRITE (6,70) NSAMR
70    FORMAT (//' 5   Record Length (samples)    :', I4)
      WRITE (6,80) NCHR
80    FORMAT (//' 6   Number of channels         :', I3)
      WRITE (6,90) NSHOT
90    FORMAT (//' 7   Shot I.D. number           :', I3)
      WRITE (6,100) INPOPT
100   FORMAT (//' 8   Input method               :', A3)
      IF (INPOPT .NE. 'NEW') THEN
      WRITE (6,110) (NFILE(I),I=1,NFILES)
110   FORMAT (//' 9   I.D. nos. of files    :', 1X, I2, 1X, I2, 1X,
     1    I2)
      END IF
      WRITE (6,120)
120   FORMAT (//'   0   Return to MAIN MENU')
130   FORMAT (A17)
      READ (5,*) IANSWR
      IF (IANSWR .EQ. 1) THEN
         IF (IPSOUR .EQ. 'DISC') THEN
            IPSOUR = 'TAPE'
            INPCHN = 1
         ELSE
            IPSOUR = 'DISC'
            INPCHN = 10
         END IF
      END IF
      IF (IANSWR .EQ. 2) THEN
         WRITE (6,*)
         READ (5,130) IPDISC
      END IF
      IF (IANSWR .EQ. 3) THEN
         WRITE (6,*)
```

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C
C   Menu for adjustment of DISPLAY parameters
C
      SUBROUTINE MENUDS(NRECS, SORDEP, RECDEP, NCR, DT, LOCATE, DATE,
     1                  DEVICE, SORTYP, SORLOC, RECTYP, RECLOC, COMSHT, FILREC,
     2                  TITLE, XLB, YLB)
      CHARACTER*20 LOCATE, DATE, DEVICE, SORTYP, SORLOC, RECTYP, RECLOC,
     1             COMSHT
      CHARACTER*20 FILREC
      CHARACTER*30 TITLE, XLB, YLB
      DIMENSION RECDEP(NRECS), NCR(2)
C
10    WRITE (6,*)
      WRITE (6,*)'              Display Setup Menu   (0 to EXIT)'
      WRITE (6,*)'              ------- ----- ----    -- -----'
      WRITE (6,*)
      WRITE (6,20)
20    FORMAT (//'   1   Location                     : ', A20)
      WRITE (6,30)
30    FORMAT (//'   2   Acquisition date             : ', A20)
      WRITE (6,40)
40    FORMAT (//'   3   Recording instrument         : ', A20)
      WRITE (6,50)
50    FORMAT (//'   4   Source hole I.D.             : ', A20)
      WRITE (6,60)
60    FORMAT (//'   5   Source type                  : ', A15)
      WRITE (6,70)
70    FORMAT (//'   6   Source depth (metres)        : ', F4.1)
      WRITE (6,80)
80    FORMAT (//'   7   Receiver hole I.D.           : ', A20)
      WRITE (6,90)
90    FORMAT (//'   8   Receiver type                : ', A20)
      WRITE (6,100)
100   FORMAT (//'   9   Receiver depths (metres)     : ', 8F5.1/37X, 8F5.1/37X, 8F5.1/
     1        37X, 8F5.1)
      WRITE (6,110)
110   FORMAT (//'  10   Common shot traces           : ', A20)
      WRITE (6,120)
120   FORMAT (//'  11   Sampling rate (microsecs)    : ', F5.1)
      WRITE (6,130)
130   FORMAT (//'  12   Analogue filters             : ', A20)
      IF (NCR(1) .NE. 0) WRITE (6,140) NCR(1), NCR(2)
140   FORMAT (//'  13   Common Receiver Channels     : ', I2, 1X, I2)
      WRITE (6,150) TITLE, XLB, YLB
150   FORMAT (//'  14   Plot-title and axes labels   : ', A30/38X,
     1        A30/38X, A30)
      READ (5,*) IANSWR
160   FORMAT (A20)
170   FORMAT (A32)
      IF (IANSWR .EQ. 1) THEN
        WRITE (6,*)
        WRITE (6,*)'   Location                 :'
        READ (5,160) LOCATE
      ELSE IF (IANSWR .EQ. 2) THEN
        WRITE (6,*)
        WRITE (6,*)'   Date                     :'
        READ (5,160) DATE
      ELSE IF (IANSWR .EQ. 3) THEN
        WRITE (6,*)
        WRITE (6,*)'   Seismograph              :'
        READ (5,160) DEVICE
      ELSE IF (IANSWR .EQ. 4) THEN
        WRITE (6,*)
        WRITE (6,*)'   Source hole              :'
        READ (5,160) SORLOC
      ELSE IF (IANSWR .EQ. 5) THEN

      WRITE (6,*)
      READ (5,130) OPDISC          Output Disc name   :'
      END IF
      IF (IANSWR .EQ. 4) THEN
        IF (OPFORM .EQ. 'DIRECT') THEN
          OPFORM = 'SEQUEN'
        ELSE
          OPFORM = 'DIRECT'
        END IF
      END IF
      IF (IANSWR .EQ. 14) THEN
        OPFORM = 'SEG-Y '
      END IF
      IF (IANSWR .EQ. 5) THEN
        WRITE (6,*)
        WRITE (6,*)'   Number of samples :'
        READ (5,*) NSAMR
      END IF
      IF (IANSWR .EQ. 6) THEN
        WRITE (6,*)
        WRITE (6,*)'   Number of channels :'
        READ (5,*) NCHR
      END IF
      IF (IANSWR .EQ. 7) THEN
        WRITE (6,*)
        WRITE (6,*)'   Shot I.D. :'
        READ (5,*) NSHOT
      END IF
      IF (IANSWR .EQ. 8) THEN
        WRITE (6,*)' 3 DIRECT ACCESS FILE '
        WRITE (6,*)' 2 SEQUENTIAL SEG-D TAPE FILES'
        WRITE (6,*)' 1 SEQUENTIAL SEG-Y TAPE FILE'
        READ (5,*) IREPLY
        IF (IREPLY .EQ. 1) THEN
          INPOPT = 'NEW'
        ELSE IF (IREPLY .EQ. 2) THEN
          INPOPT = 'OLD'
        ELSE
          INPOPT = 'SGY'
        END IF
      END IF
      IF (IANSWR .EQ. 9 .AND. INPOPT .EQ. 'OLD') THEN
        WRITE (6,*)'   No. of files :'
        READ (5,*) NFILES
        IF (NFILES .LT. 1 .OR. NFILES .GT. 2) GO TO 140
        DO 150 I = 1, NFILES
          WRITE (6,*)'I.D. File #', I, ':'
          READ (5,*) NFILE(I)
150     CONTINUE
      END IF
      IF (INPOPT .NE. 'OLD') NFILES = 1
      NRECS = NFILES * NCHR
      IF (IANSWR .NE. 0) GO TO 10
      RETURN
      END
```

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      WRITE (6,*)
      WRITE (6,*)' Source type   :'
      READ (5,160) SORTYP
      ELSE IF (IANSWR .EQ. 6) THEN
      WRITE (6,*)
      WRITE (6,*)' Source depth :'
      READ (5,*) SORDEP
      ELSE IF (IANSWR .EQ. 7) THEN
      WRITE (6,*)
      WRITE (6,*)' Receiver hole:'
      READ (5,160) RECLOC
      ELSE IF (IANSWR .EQ. 8) THEN
      WRI-E (6,*)
      WRITE (6,*)' Receiver type:'
      READ (5,160) RECTYP
      ELSE IF (IANSWR .EQ. 9) THEN
      WRITE (6,*)
      WRITE (6,*)' Rec depths   :'
      READ (5,*) (RECDEP(I),I=1,NRECS)
      ELSE IF (IANSWR .EQ. 10) THEN
      WRITE (6,*)
      WRITE (6,*)' Common shot traces :'
      READ (5,160) COMSHT
      ELSE IF (IANSWR .EQ. 11) THEN
      WRITE (6,*)
      WRITE (6,*)' Common receiver traces :'
      READ (5,*) NCR(1), NCR(2)
      ELSE IF (IANSWR .EQ. 12) THEN
      WRITE (6,*)
      WRITE (6,*)' Analogue filters :'
      READ (5,160) FILREC
      ELSE IF (IANSWR .EQ. 13) THEN
      WRITE (6,*)
      WRITE (6,*)' Sampling rate (microsecs) :'
      READ (5,*) DT
      ELSE IF (IANSWR .EQ. 14) THEN
      WRITE (6,*)
      WRITE (6,*)' Enter title and axes labels : '
      READ (5,180) TITLE
      READ (5,180) XLB
      READ (5,180) YLB
  180 FORMAT (A30)
      END IF
      IF (IANSWR .NE. 0) GO TO 10
      RETURN
      END
C
C  Subroutine to amend/update processing record
C  (All processing info is stored in data header)
C
      SUBROUTINE PROCES (NPROCS, PROCS)
      CHARACTER*25 PROCS(20)
   10 WRITE (6,*)
      WRITE (6,*)'   Process record editor'
      WRITE (6,*)'   ~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~'
      WRITE (6,*)
      WRITE (6,*)
      WRITE (6,*)' 1   CLEAR all process records '
      WRITE (6,*)
      WRITE (6,*)' 2   Display all process records '
      WRITE (6,*)
      WRITE (6,*)' 3   Display particular process record '
      WRITE (6,*)
      WRITE (6,*)' 4   CHANGE particular process record '
      WRITE (6,*)
      WRITE (6,*)' 5   ADD new process record'
      WRITE (6,*)
      WRITE (6,*)' 0   EXIT                    ,
      WRITE (6,*)
      READ (5,*) IANS
      IF (IANS .EQ. 1) THEN
        DO 20 II = 1, 20
          PROCS(II) = ' '
   20   CONTINUE
        NPROCS = 0
      ELSE IF (IANS .EQ. 2) THEN
        DO 30 II = 1, NPROCS
          WRITE (6,40) II, PROCS(II)
   30   CONTINUE
   40   FORMAT (/10X, I3, 4X, A25)
      ELSE IF (IANS .EQ. 3) THEN
        WRITE (6,*)'Enter number of process record to display :'
        READ (5,*) NPR
        WRITE (6,40) NPR, PROCS(NPR)
      ELSE IF (IANS .EQ. 4) THEN
        WRITE (6,*)'Enter number of process record to ALTER :'
        READ (5,*) NPR
        WRITE (6,*)'Enter text (<25 characters) to replace above :'
        READ (5,50) PROCS(NPR)
   50   FORMAT (A25)
      ELSE IF (IANS .EQ. 5) THEN
        NPROCS = NPROCS + 1
        WRITE (6,*)'Enter text (<25 characters) for record ', NPROCS
        READ (5,50) PROCS(NPROCS)
      END IF
      IF (IANS .NE. 0) GO TO 10
      RETURN
      END
C
C.  SUBROUTINE TO WRITE OUT FIRST BREAK PICKS
C
C.
      SUBROUTINE OPFIRS (NCHR, NFIRST, RECDEP, LEN, IPDISC)
      REAL RECDEP(NCHR)
      INTEGER NCHR, NFIRST(NCHR), LEN, IDOP(60)
      CHARACTER IPDISC*17, A*180, OPNAME*17, TITLE*60, B*480
      XS = 0.0
      OPNAME = '-OUT'
   10 WRITE (6,*)
      WRITE (6,*)'            FIRST BREAK OUTPUT MENU '
      WRITE (6,*)'            ~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~ '
      WRITE (6,*)
      WRITE (6,*)' 1   OUTPUT ALL RECORDS IN FILE '
      WRITE (6,*)
      WRITE (6,*)' 2   OUTPUT SELECTED RECORDS IN FILE '
      WRITE (6,*)
      WRITE (6,20) OPNAME
   20 FORMAT (' 3   OUTPUT FILENAME : ', A17)
      WRITE (6,*)
```

```
      WRITE (6,*)'   0   EXIT'
      READ (5,*) IANS
      IF (IANS .EQ. 1) THEN
        WRITE (6,*)'Enter total number of records on disc :'
        READ (5,*) NOP
        DO 30 II = 1, NOP
          IDOP(II) = II
30      CONTINUE
      ELSE IF (IANS .EQ. 2) THEN
        WRITE (6,*)'Enter total no. of records to be Output :'
        READ (5,*) NOP
        DO 40 II = 1, NOP
          WRITE (6,*)'Enter i.d. of record #', II, ' :'
          READ (5,*) IDOP(II)
40      CONTINUE
      ELSE IF (IANS .EQ. 3) THEN
        WRITE (6,*)'Enter name of new output file :'
        READ (5,50) OPNAME
50      FORMAT (A17)
      END IF
      IF (IANS .EQ. 1 .OR. IANS .EQ. 2) THEN
        WRITE (6,*)'Enter title (<60 characters) :'
        READ (5,60) TITLE
        WRITE (6,*)'Enter XREC in metres :'
        READ (5,*) XR
60      FORMAT (A60)
        RNOP = REAL(NOP)
        RNCHR = REAL(NCHR)
        OPEN (10,FILE=IPDISC,STATUS='OLD',ACCESS='DIRECT',RECL=LEN)
        OPEN (18,FILE=OPNAME,STATUS='UNKNOWN',FORM='FORMATTED')
        WRITE (18,60) TITLE
        WRITE (18,*)'~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~
     1'~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~'
        WRITE (18,*)'No. of shots                  No. of receivers'
        WRITE (18,70) RNOP, RNCHR
70      FORMAT (F5.1, 30X, F5.1)
        WRITE (18,*)'XSHOT          ZSHOT          XREC          ZREC
     1          TTIME'
        DO 100 II = 1, NOP
          IDCODE = (IDOP(II) - 1) * (NCHR + 1) + 1
          READ (10,REC=IDCODE) A, SORPOS, NRECS, RECDEP, RECDEP,
     1          RECDEP, NFIRST, A(1:12), B, DT
          DO 80 JJ = 1, NCHR
            TT = NFIRST(JJ) * DT / 1E6
            WRITE (18,90) XS, SORPOS, XR, RECDEP(JJ), TT,
     1                    NFIRST(JJ)
80        CONTINUE
90        FORMAT (F5.1, F9.1, F11.2, F8.1, F14.8, I12)
100     CONTINUE
        WRITE (6,*)'Done for shot #', IDOP(II)
        CLOSE (18)
        CLOSE (10)
      END IF
      IF (IANS .NE. 0) GO TO 10
      RETURN
      END
```

```fortran
C     Further subroutines for XHR programs
C
C     Written by M J Findlay 1987-1989
C
C     SUBROUTINE MENUD(NSAMR, NCHR, R4DAT, NTRACE, DT, NSHOT)
C
C     Subroutine to plot FFT of individual traces in current array
C
      PARAMETER (NL=2048)
      DIMENSION R4DAT(NSAMR,NCHR)
      DIMENSION P(NL), Y(NL), S(NL), G(NL)
      CHARACTER TNAME*6, TITLE*32
      CHARACTER*20 LOCATE, DATE, DEVICE, SORTYP, SORLOC, RECTYP, RECLOC,
     COMSHT, FILREC
     1
      COMPLEX CSX(NL)
      CALL POWER2(NSAMR, NSAMP2)
      NTRACE = 12
10    WRITE (6,*)
      WRITE (6,*)
      WRITE (6,*)'
      WRITE (6,*)
      WRITE (6,20) NTRACE
20    FORMAT (//'         Trace Spectral Plot Menu       ',
     1                 '----- -------- ---- ----          ',
     1        1 Trace number                        :', I2)
      WRITE (6,30)
30    FORMAT (//' 2    Amplitude and phase spectra ')
      WRITE (6,40)
40    FORMAT (//' 3    Amplitude spectrum only    ')
      WRITE (6,50)
50    FORMAT (//' 4    Power spectrum             ')
      WRITE (6,60)
60    FORMAT (//' 5    FFT ALL traces OP to Rddat ')
      WRITE (6,70)
70    FORMAT (//' 6    Put Autocorrelograms of traces into R4dat')
      WRITE (6,80)
80    FORMAT (//' 7    Cross correlate to find optimum lag ')
      WRITE (6,90)
90    FORMAT (//'      0   Return to MAIN MENU           ')
      READ (5,*) IOPT
      IF (IOPT .EQ. 0) RETURN
      IF (IOPT .EQ. 1) THEN
        WRITE (6,*)'Enter trace number   :'
        READ (5,*) NTRACE
      END IF
      IF (NTRACE .LT. 1 .OR. NTRACE .GT. NCHR) GO TO 10
      IF (IOPT .EQ. 2 .OR. IOPT .EQ. 3) THEN
        DO 100 I = 1, NSAMR
          CSX(I) = CMPLX(R4DAT(I,NTRACE),0.0)
100     CONTINUE
        DO 110 I = NSAMR + 1, NSAMP2
          CSX(I) = 0.0
110     CONTINUE
        KEY = 0
        NPR = 0
        IRES1 = 0
        IRES2 = 0
        CALL TIME(KEY, NPR, IRES)
        CALL FORK(NSAMP2, CSX, -1.0)
        KEY = 15
        NPR = 0
        IRES1 = 0
        IRES2 = 0
        CALL TIME(KEY, NPR, IRES1, IRES2)
        PRINT *, 'FFT TIME IN MICROSECS =', IRES1, IRES2
        IDSH = 473
        IDRH = 475
        TNAME = 'SWT014'
        TITLE = LOCATE // DATE
        CALL SPECPL(NSAMP2, CSX, DT, TITLE, TNAME, NSHOT, NTRACE, IDSH,
     IDRH)
      END IF
      IF (IOPT .EQ. 4) THEN
        DO 120 I = 1, NSAMR
          G(I) = R4DAT(I,NTRACE)
120     CONTINUE
        DO 130 I = NSAMR + 1, NSAMP2
          G(I) = 0.0
130     CONTINUE
        CALL POWERS(G, P, NSAMP2, Y, S)
        FMIN = 0.0
        FMAX = 0.5E6 / DT
        CALL MINSN(NSAMP2/2 + 1, P, PMIN, II)
        CALL MAXSN(NSAMP2/2 + 1, P, PMAX, II)
        PRINT *, 'FMIN,FMAX,PMIN,PMAX', FMIN, FMAX, PMIN, PMAX
        CALL PAPER(1)
        CALL PSPACE(0.1, 0.9, 0.1, 0.9)
        CALL MAP(FMIN, FMAX, PMIN, PMAX)
        CALL SCALES
        CALL BORDER
        DF = 2.0 * FMAX / REAL(NSAMP2)
        DO 140 I = 1, NSAMP2
          Y(I) = REAL(I - 1) * DF
140     CONTINUE
        CALL PTJOIN(Y, P, 1, NSAMP2/2 + 1, 1)
        CALL GREND
      END IF
      IF (IOPT .EQ. 5) THEN
        DO 180 JJ = 1, NCHR
          DO 150 II = 1, NSAMR
            CSX(II) = CMPLX(R4DAT(II,JJ),0.0)
150       CONTINUE
          DO 160 II = NSAMR + 1, NSAMP2
            CSX(II) = 0.0
160       CONTINUE
          CALL FORK(NSAMP2, CSX, -1.0)
          DO 170 II = 1, NSAMR
            R4DAT(II,JJ) = CABS(CSX(II))
170       CONTINUE
180     CONTINUE
      END IF
      IF (IOPT .EQ. 6) THEN
        WRITE (6,*)'Enter no. of lags to be calculated :'
        READ (5,*) NLAGS
        NORM = 1
        DO 200 JJ = 1, NCHR
          CALL ACF(R4DAT(1,JJ), S, NSAMR, NLAGS, NORM, I2ZC)
          CALL ZERO(NSAMR, R4DAT(1,JJ))
          DO 190 II = 1, NLAGS
            R4DAT(II,JJ) = S(II)
190       CONTINUE
```

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200   CONTINUE
      IF (IOPT .EQ. 7) THEN
      WRITE (6,*)'ENTER NO. OF LAGS TO BE CALCULATED :'
      READ (5,*) LG
      WRITE (6,*)'ENTER TRACE NUMBERS TO COMPARE :'
      READ (5,*) ID1, ID2
      CALL CROSS(NSAMR, R4DAT(1,ID1), NSAMR, R4DAT(1,ID2), LG, G)
      CALL MAXSN(LG, G, GMAX, II)
      CALL CROSS(NSAMR, R4DAT(1,ID2), NSAMR, R4DAT(1,ID1), NSAMR, R4DAT(1,ID1), LG, G)
      CALL MAXSN(LG, G, GMAX1, II1)
      WRITE (6,*)'OPTIMUM LAG = ', GMAX, ' AT ', II - 1
      WRITE (6,*)'OPTIMUM LEAD = ', GMAX1, ' AT ', II1 - 1
      WRITE (6,*)'OPTIMUM LAG = ', GMAX, ' AT ', II - 1
      WRITE (6,*)'OPTIMUM LEAD = ', GMAX1, ' AT ', II1 - 1
      WRITE (6,*)'LAG implies should increase time on 2nd trace.'
      WRITE (7,*)'SHOT NO. :', NSHOT
      WRITE (7,*)'OPTIMUM LAG = ', GMAX, ' AT ', II - 1
      WRITE (7,*)'OPTIMUM LEAD = ', GMAX1, ' AT ', II1 - 1
      WRITE (7,*)'LAG implies should increase time on 2nd trace.'
      END IF
      IF (IOPT .NE. 0) GO TO 10
      RETURN
      END

C
C     Subroutine to apply High pass, Low pass, and Band pass filters to
C     data
C     And Median filter
C
      SUBROUTINE MENUE(NSAMR, NCHR, R4DAT, DT, FLOWCT, FHICUT, FLOOFF,
     1                 FHIOFF, DBLOW, DBHIGH, FILTAP, BLHPAS, LENFIL, NPROCS,
     2                 IDPROC)
      PARAMETER (NL1=2048, NL2=128, N1=2048, N2=65)
      DIMENSION R4DAT(NSAMR, NCHR), IDPROC(5, NCHR)
      REAL S(NL1), Y(NL1), FL, FH, R(NL2), G(NL2), A(NL2), F(NL2),
     1     C(NL1)
      REAL DUM(NL1), DUM1(NL1)
      COMPLEX CX(NL1)
      CHARACTER FILTAP*9, BLHPAS*9, ANS*1
      NRECS = NCHR
      CALL POWER2(NSAMR, NSAMP2)
      FILTAP = 'Cosine'
      BLHPAS = 'Band pass'
      FNYQ = .5E6 / DT
      FLOOFF = 0.0
      FHIOFF = FNYQ
      DBLOW = 6.0
      DBHIGH = 6.0
10    WRITE (6,*)
      WRITE (6,*)'              Filter Menu'
      WRITE (6,*)'              ~~~~~~ ~~~~'
      WRITE (6,*)
      WRITE (6,20) FLOWCT
20    FORMAT (/'  1  Low cut frequency (Hz)      :', F6.1)
      WRITE (6,30) FHICUT
30    FORMAT (/'  2  High cut frequency (Hz)     :', F6.1)
      WRITE (6,40) FLOOFF
40    FORMAT (/'  3  Cosine low reject freq (Hz) :', F6.1)
      WRITE (6,50) FHIOFF
50    FORMAT (/'  4  Cosine High reject freq (Hz):', F6.1)
      WRITE (6,60) DBLOW
60    FORMAT (/'  5  Low dB/Octave slope         :', F6.1)
      WRITE (6,70) DBHIGH
70    FORMAT (/'  6  High dB/Octave slope        :', F6.1)
      WRITE (6,80) FILTAP, BLHPAS
80    FORMAT (/'  7  Filter type    :', 1X, A9, 1X, A9)
      WRITE (6,90)
90    FORMAT (/'  8  Apply BANDPASS filter         ')
      WRITE (6,100)
100   FORMAT (/'  9  Apply MEDIAN filter           ')
      WRITE (6,110)
110   FORMAT (/' 10  Apply spiking decon           ')
      WRITE (6,120)
120   FORMAT (/' 11  APPL NEWMAN FILTER            ')
      WRITE (6,130)
130   FORMAT (/'  0  Return to MAIN MENU           ')
      READ (5,*) IANSWR
      IF (IANSWR .EQ. 1) THEN
      WRITE (6,*)'Enter Low cutoff frequency (Hz) :'
      READ (5,*) FLOWCT
      ELSE IF (IANSWR .EQ. 2) THEN
      WRITE (6,*)'Enter High cutoff frequency (Hz) :'
      READ (5,*) FHICUT
      ELSE IF (IANSWR .EQ. 3) THEN
      WRITE (6,*)'Enter Low reject frequency (Hz) :'
      READ (5,*) FLOOFF
      ELSE IF (IANSWR .EQ. 4) THEN
      WRITE (6,*)'Enter High reject frequency (Hz) :'
      READ (5,*) FHIOFF
      ELSE IF (IANSWR .EQ. 5) THEN
      WRITE (6,*)'Enter Low cutoff slope (dB/Octave) :'
      READ (5,*) DBLOW
      ELSE IF (IANSWR .EQ. 6) THEN
      WRITE (6,*)'Enter High cutoff slope (dB/Octave) :'
      READ (5,*) DBHIGH
      ELSE IF (IANSWR .EQ. 7) THEN
      WRITE (6,*)'Select taper function (Cosine or Db/octave) :'
      READ (5,140) ANS
140   FORMAT (A1)
      IF (ANS .EQ. 'C' .OR. ANS .EQ. 'c') THEN
      FILTAP = 'Cosine'
      ELSE
      FILTAP = 'dB/Octave'
      END IF
      WRITE (6,*)'Select pass function (Low / High / Band) :'
      READ (5,140) ANS
      IF (ANS .EQ. 'L' .OR. ANS .EQ. 'l') THEN
      FLOWCT = 0.0
      FLOOFF = 0.0
      DBLOW = 0.0
      BLHPAS = 'Low pass'
      ELSE IF (ANS .EQ. 'H' .OR. ANS .EQ. 'h') THEN
      FHICUT = FNYQ
      FHIOFF = FNYQ
      DBHIGH = 0.0
      BLHPAS = 'High pass'
      ELSE
      BLHPAS = 'Band pass'
      END IF
      ELSE IF (IANSWR .EQ. 8) THEN
      DO 180 J = 1, NCHR
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      DO 150 I = 1, NSAMR
        DUM(I) = R4DAT(I,J)
150   CONTINUE
      DO 160 I = NSAMR + 1, NSAMP2
        DUM(I) = 0.0
160   CONTINUE
      WRITE (6,*)'FILTERING CHANNEL #', J
      IF (FILTAP .EQ. 'Cosine') THEN
        CALL BPSCOS(DUM, NSAMP2, CX, FLOWCT, FHICUT, FLIOFF, FHIOFF,
     1              FNYQ)
      ELSE
        CALL BPSDBS(DUM, NSAMP2, CX, FLOWCT, FHICUT, DBLOW, DBHIGH,
     1              FNYQ)
      END IF
      DO 170 I = 1, NSAMR
        R4DAT(I,J) = DUM(I)
170   CONTINUE
180   CONTINUE
      ELSE
        NPROCS = NPROCS + 1
        WRITE (6,*)'NPROCS = ', NPROCS
      IF (FILTAP .EQ. 'Cosine') THEN
        IDPROC(1,NPROCS) = 4
        IDPROC(2,NPROCS) = NINT(FLOOFF)
        IDPROC(3,NPROCS) = NINT(FLOWCT)
        IDPROC(4,NPROCS) = NINT(FHICUT)
        IDPROC(5,NPROCS) = NINT(FHIOFF)
      ELSE
        IDPROC(1,NPROCS) = 11
        IDPROC(2,NPROCS) = NINT(FLOWCT)
        IDPROC(3,NPROCS) = NINT(DBLOW)
        IDPROC(4,NPROCS) = NINT(FHICUT)
        IDPROC(5,NPROCS) = NINT(DBHIGH)
      END IF
      ELSE IF (IANSWR .EQ. 9) THEN
        WRITE (6,*)'Enter length of median filter (traces) :'
        READ (5,*) LENFIL
        PRINT *, NFIRST
        CALL MEDFIL(NSAMR, NCHR, R4DAT, NFIRST, LENFIL)
        NPROCS = NPROCS + 1
        IDPROC(1,NPROCS) = 8
        IDPROC(2,NPROCS) = LENFIL
        PRINT *, NFIRST
      ELSE IF (IANSWR .EQ. 10) THEN
        WRITE (6,*)'Apply triangular weighting to ACF (1=y 0=n) :'
        READ (5,*) IFJ
        WRITE (6,*)'Enter %ge white noise to add :'
        READ (5,*) RFC
        WRITE (6,*)'Enter filter length in samples :'
        READ (5,*) LF
        WRITE (6,*)'Enter prediction distance in samples :'
        READ (5,*) MM
        WRITE (6,*)'WRITE FILTER TO ARRAY R4DAT 1=Y 0=APPLY FILTER ?'
        READ (5,*) IRESP
      DO 230 JJ = 1, NCHR
```

```fortran
        IF (MM .EQ. 0) THEN
          CALL ACF(DUM1, A, NSAMR, 100, 1, I2ZC)
          M = I2ZC
        ELSE
          M = MM
        END IF
        IF (M .GT. LF) GO TO 230
        CALL PDECON(NSAMP2, DUM1, M, LF, R, G, A, F, RFC, IFJ)
        IF (IRESP .EQ. 1) THEN
          CALL ZERO(NSAMR, R4DAT(1,JJ))
          DO 210 I = 1, LF
            R4DAT(I,JJ) = F(I)
210       CONTINUE
        ELSE
          CALL ZERO(NSAMR, R4DAT(1,JJ))
          DO 220 I = 1, LF
            C(I) = F(I)
220       CONTINUE
          CALL FRECON(NSAMP2, DUM1, DUM, C, Y, S)
        END IF
230   CONTINUE
      END IF
      IF (IANSWR .EQ. 11) THEN
        DO 270 J = 1, NCHR
          NLC = 2 * NL1
          CALL ZERO(NLC, CX)
          DO 240 I = 1, NSAMR
            CX(I) = CMPLX(R4DAT(I,J), 0.0)
240       CONTINUE
          CALL FORK(NSAMR, CX, -1.0)
          CX(1) = 0.0
          CX(NSAMR/2 + 1) = 0.0
          DO 250 I = 2, NSAMR / 2
            CX(I) = CX(I) * SQRT(REAL(I - 1))
            CX(I) = CX(I) * (1.,1.)
            CX(NSAMR + 2 - I) = CONJG(CX(I))
250       CONTINUE
          CALL FORK(NSAMR, CX, +1.0)
          DO 260 I = 1, NSAMR
            R4DAT(I,J) = REAL(CX(I))
260       CONTINUE
270     CONTINUE
      END IF
      IF (IANSWR .NE. 0) GO TO 10
      RETURN
      END
C
C
C
      SUBROUTINE MENUF(NSAM, NCHR, R4DAT, DZ, DT, NCR)
C
C     Subroutine to obtain F-K spectrum of recorded data
C
      PARAMETER (N1=513,N2=64,N3=5120,N4=1024,N5=65)
      DIMENSION R4DAT(NSAM,NCHR), NCR(2)
      CHARACTER ANS*1, LOGYN*1, ANSWER*1, FNAME*10
      COMPLEX CP(N4,N2), CW(N2), CTEMP
      REAL KNYQ, FILSPC(N1,N5)
      DOUBLE PRECISION AMPSPC(N5,N1), TEMP, CHTS(8), DBCHTS(8), XM
      DOUBLE PRECISION HF, ZBASE, ZMIN, ZMAX, RWS(N3)
      LOGICAL SOLID
      CALL POWER2(NSAM, NSAMR)
```

190   CONTINUE
      DO 190 I = 1, NSAMR
        DUM1(I) = R4DAT(I,JJ)
190   CONTINUE
      DO 200 I = NSAMR + 1, NSAMP2
        DUM1(I) = 0.0
200   CONTINUE

```fortran
      CHTS(1) = 20.0
      CHTS(2) = 50.0
      CHTS(3) = 100.0
      CHTS(4) = 150.0
      DBCHTS(1) = 0.01
      DBCHTS(2) = 3.0
      DBCHTS(3) = 6.0
      DBCHTS(4) = 20.0
      DBCHTS(5) = 40.0
      NCHTS = 4
      NCHTDB = 5
C
      NF = N1
      FNYQ = .5E6 / DT
      KNYQ = .5 / DZ
      PRINT *, ' KNYQ = ', KNYQ, '  FNYQ = ', FNYQ
      ISAMP = NINT(FNYQ*2)
   10 WRITE (6,*)
      WRITE (6,*)
      WRITE (6,*)'            F-K Spectra Menu'
      WRITE (6,*)'            ~~~ ~~~~~~~ ~~~~'
      WRITE (6,20)
   20 FORMAT (/,'                                   ')
      WRITE (6,30)
   30 FORMAT (/,' 1   Calculate 2DFFT                 ')
      WRITE (6,40)
   40 FORMAT (/,' 2   Output complex array to file')
      WRITE (6,50)
   50 FORMAT (/,' 3   Input complex array from file')
      WRITE (6,60)
   60 FORMAT (/,' 4   Apply filters to array contents')
      WRITE (6,70)
   70 FORMAT (/,' 5   Plot F-K amplitude spectrum ')
      WRITE (6,80) (CHTS(I),I=1,NCHTS)
   80 FORMAT (/,' 6   Contours for F-K spectrum : ', 8(F4.0,1X))
      WRITE (6,90)
   90 FORMAT (/,' 7   dB plot of F-K amplitude spectrum ')
      WRITE (6,100) (DBCHTS(I),I=1,NCHTDB)
  100 FORMAT (/,' 8   dB contours for F-K spectrum : ', 8(F4.0,1X))
      WRITE (6,110)
  110 FORMAT (/,' 9   Isometric projection plot of spectrum')
      WRITE (6,120)
  120 FORMAT (/,' 0   Return to MAIN MENU                  ')
      READ (5,*) IANSWR
      IF (IANSWR .EQ. 0) RETURN
      IF (IANSWR .EQ. 1) THEN
         WRITE (6,*)'To or From  F-K space    (T/F)  :'
         READ (5,120) ANS
  120    FORMAT (A1)
         KCEN = N2 / 2 + 1
         NCEN = NSAMR / 2 + 1
         IF (ANS .EQ. 'F' .OR. ANS .EQ. 'f') THEN
            SIGNA = +1.0
            SIGNB = +1.0
            DO 130 J = 1, N2
               DO 130 I = 1, NSAMR / 2 - 1
                  CP(NCEN, J) = CONJG(CP(1,J))
                  CP(NCEN + I,J) = CONJG(CP(NCEN - I,J))
  130          CONTINUE
C
C  SWAP AROUND TWO UPPER QUADRANTS
C
               DO 150 J = 1, N2 / 2 - 1
                  DO 140 I = NCEN + 1, NSAMR
                     CTEMP = CP(I,J + KCEN)
                     CP(I,KCEN + J) = CP(I,KCEN - J)
                     CP(I,KCEN - J) = CTEMP
  140             CONTINUE
  150          CONTINUE
         END IF
      ELSE
         WRITE (6,*)'RESPONSE OF FILTER REQUIRED ?'
         READ (5,160) ANSWER
  160    FORMAT (A1)
         IF (ANSWER .EQ. 'Y' .OR. ANSWER .EQ. 'y') THEN
            NCP = NSAM * NCHR
            CALL ZERO(NCP, R4DAT(1,1))
            R4DAT(512,12) = 1.0
         END IF
         SIGNA = -1.0
         SIGNB = -1.0
         NZERO = N2 * N4 * 2
         CALL ZERO(NZERO, CP(1,1))
         DO 170 I = 1, NSAM
            DO 180 J = 1, NSAM
  170          CP(I,J) = CMPLX(R4DAT(I,J),0.0)
  180       CONTINUE
  190    FORMAT (4(I4,1X,F7.3,1X,F7.3))
C
C  Remove common receiver channel
C
         IF (NCR(1) .NE. 0) THEN
            PRINT *, 'Enter common receiver channel to be ignored :'
            READ (5,*) NCRIGN
            IF (NCRIGN .EQ. 0) GO TO 210
            DO 200 II = 1, NSAMR
               DO 210 J = 1, NCRIGN, NCHR
  200             CP(II,J) = CP(II,J + 1)
  210       CONTINUE
         END IF
      END IF
C
C
      KEY = 0
      NPR = 0
      IRES1 = 0
      NPR = 0
      IRES2 = 0
      CALL TIME(KEY, NPR, IRES)
      CALL FT2D(N4, N2, CP, SIGNA, SIGNB, CW)
      KEY = 15
      NPR = 0
      IRES1 = 0
      IRES2 = 0
      CALL TIME(KEY, NPR, IRES1, IRES2)
      PRINT *, 'FFT TIME IN MICROSECS =', IRES1, IRES2
      KEY = 1
      NPR = 0
      IRES1 = 0
      CALL TIME(KEY, NPR, IRES1)
      PRINT *, 'FFT TIME IN MILLISECS =', IRES1
  220 IF (ANS .EQ. 'F' .OR. ANS .EQ. 'f') THEN
         PRINT *, 'WRITING CP TO R4DAT'
         DO 230 J = 1, NCHR
            DO 230 I = 1, NSAM
```

```fortran
        R4DAT(I,J) = REAL(CP(I,J))
230     CONTINUE
        END IF
      ELSE IF (IANSWR .EQ. 4) THEN
C
C PUT filter response into array FILSPC
C
        NF = NSAMR / 2 + 1
        NK = N2 + 1
        DK = 2 * KNYQ / N2
        DF = 2 * FNYQ / NSAMR
        PRINT *, 'NF, NK, DK, DF'
        WRITE (6,*)'PASS or REJECT filter (P/R)?'
        READ (5,160) ANS
        CALL PIE(NK, NF, FILSPC, DK, DF, ANS)
        IF (ANS .EQ. 'R') THEN
          DO 240 J = 1, NF
            DO 250 I = 1, N2
240           FILSPC(J,I) = 1.0 - FILSPC(J,I)
250       CONTINUE
        END IF
C
C APPLY FILTER FILSPC
C
        DO 270 I = 1, N2 / 2
          DO 260 J = 1, NF
260         CP(J,I) = CP(J,I) * FILSPC(J,I + N2/2)
270     CONTINUE
        DO 280 I = N2 / 2 + 1, N2
          DO 290 J = 1, NF
290         CP(J,I) = CP(J,I) * FILSPC(J,I - N2/2)
280     CONTINUE
      ELSE IF (IANSWR .EQ. 2) THEN
        DO 300 I = 1, N2
          DO 300 J = 1, NF
300         CP(J,I) = DBLE(CABS(CP(I,J)))
C
C rearrange array so that K=0 axis lies at sample N2/2+1
C
        DO 310 I = 1, N2 / 2
          DO 310 J = 1, NF
            TEMP = AMPSPC(I,J)
            AMPSPC(I,J) = AMPSPC(I + N2/2,J)
310         AMPSPC(I + N2/2,J) = TEMP
        CONTINUE
        WRITE (6,*)'Enter name of file to write to :'
        READ (5,320) FNAME
320     FORMAT (A10)
        OPEN (4,FILE=FNAME,STATUS='NEW',FORM='UNFORMATTED')
        WRITE (4) ((REAL(AMPSPC(J,I)),J=1,N2),I=1,NF)
        CLOSE (4)
      ELSE IF (IANSWR .EQ. 5 .OR. IANSWR .EQ. 7 .OR. IANSWR .EQ. 9)
     1    THEN
        PRINT *, 'SELECT MAX FREQU FOR PLOT'
        READ (5,*) FMAX
C

C
C write amplitude spectrum to correctly orientated array AMPSPC
C
        DO 340 J = 1, N2
          DO 330 I = 1, NF
330         AMPSPC(J,I) = DBLE(CABS(CP(I,J)))
340     CONTINUE
        ISOLOG = 0
        IF (IANSWR .EQ. 9) THEN
          WRITE (6,*)'Log plot required (Y/N) ?'
          READ (5,120) ANS
          IF (ANS .EQ. 'Y' .OR. ANS .EQ. 'y') ISOLOG = 1
        END IF
        IF (IANSWR .EQ. 7 .OR. ISOLOG .EQ. 1) THEN
          XM = 0.0D0
          DO 360 I = 1, N2
            DO 350 J = 1, NF
              IF (AMPSPC(I,J) .GT. XM) XM = AMPSPC(I,J)
350         CONTINUE
360       CONTINUE
          PRINT *, 'MAX AMPLITUDE = ', XM
          DO 380 J = 1, N2
            DO 370 J = 1, NF
              IF (AMPSPC(J,I) .LE. 1.0D-8) THEN
                AMPSPC(J,I) = 1000.0
              ELSE
                AMPSPC(J,I) = -20 * LOG10(AMPSPC(J,I)/XM)
              END IF
370         CONTINUE
380       CONTINUE
        END IF
C
C Now rearrange K space so that 0.0,0.0 is in centre of K axis
C
        NF = NSAMR / 2 + 1
        NK = N2 + 1
        DO 400 I = 1, N2 / 2
          DO 390 J = 1, NF
            TEMP = AMPSPC(I,J)
            AMPSPC(I,J) = AMPSPC(I + N2/2,J)
390         AMPSPC(I + N2/2,J) = TEMP
400     CONTINUE
        DO 410 J = 1, NF
410       AMPSPC(NK,J) = AMPSPC(1,J)
        CONTINUE
C
C Now call plotting routine
C
        LOGYN = 'N'
        IF (IANSWR .EQ. 7) THEN
          LOGYN = 'y'
          CALL FKPLOT(NK, NF, AMPSPC, DT, DZ, FMAX, NCHTDB, DBCHTS,
     1       LOGYN)
        ELSE IF (IANSWR .EQ. 5) THEN
          LOGYN = 'N'
          CALL FKPLOT(NK, NF, AMPSPC, DT, DZ, FMAX, NCHTS, CHTS, LOGYN)
        ELSE
          CALL PAPER(1)
          CALL J06WAF
```

```fortran
      CALL J06WBF(0.0, 1.0, 0.0, 1.0, 1)
      CALL J06WCF(0.0, 1.0, 0.0, 1.0)
      CALL J06AHF('FK Amplitude Spectrum ')
      IROT = 0
      IFAIL = 0
      HF = 1.0D0
      SOLID = .TRUE.
      IBASE = +1
      ZBASE = 0.0D0
      JSECT = 0
      ZMIN = 0.0
      ZMAX = 0.0
      NFMAX = 5 * NFMAX
      NRWS = 5 * NFMAX
      PRINT *, 'NFMAX =', NFMAX
      NFMAX = NINT(FMAX*2.0E-6*DT*NF)
      PRINT *, 'NFMAX =', NFMAX
    1 CALL J06HBF(AMPSPC, NK, NFMAX, NK, HF, IROT, SOLID, IBASE,
     ZBASE, JSECT, ZMIN, ZMAX, RWS, NRWS, IFAIL)
      CALL J06WZF
      END IF
      ELSE IF (IANSWR .EQ. 6) THEN
      PRINT *, ' No. of contours required (<=8) :'
      READ (5,*) NCHTS
      DO 420 J = 1, NCHTS
      WRITE (6,*)' Contour level ', J, ' :'
      READ (5,*) CHTS(J)
  420 CONTINUE
      ELSE IF (IANSWR .EQ. 8) THEN
      PRINT *, ' No. of contours required (<=8) :'
      READ (5,*) NCHTDB
      DO 430 J = 1, NCHTDB
      WRITE (6,*)' Contour level ', J, ' :'
      READ (5,*) DBCHTS(J)
  430 CONTINUE
      END IF
      IF (IANSWR .NE. 0) GO TO 10
      RETURN
      END
C
C
C
C
      SUBROUTINE WVSHAP(NSAMR, NCHR, R4DAT, NFIRST, NCR, DT)
C
C.    Routine to apply waveshaping filters to dataset.
C.    Version 1.0; Version 2.0 is MUCH better (in XHR.2_U)
C
      PARAMETER (NS1=1024,NS2=2048,NS3=512)
      DIMENSION R4DAT(NSAMR,NCHR), NFIRST(NCHR), NCR(2)
      REAL S1(NS1), S2(NS1), S3(NS1), A(NS1,3), B(NS1), RDAT(NS1)
      REAL C(NS2), ER(NS3), REF(NS1), XPOSNS(NS3), DSERIS(NS1)
      REAL BSERIS(NS1)
      COMPLEX CMPB(NS1)
      INTEGER NOPT(6)
      CHARACTER WEIGHT*3, ANS*1, REPLY*3
      LOGICAL FILTER
      CALL POWERS(NSAMR, NSAMP2)
C
C
C     DEFAULTS
C
      FILTER = .FALSE.
      NFILTS = 1
      LA = 64
      NL = 5
      LAG1 = -2
      RFC = 0.01
      WEIGHT = 'NO'
      IFJ = 0
      IDD = NCR(1)
      IDB = NCR(2)
      REPLY = 'YES'
C
   10 WRITE (6,*)
      WRITE (6,*)'          WAVESHAPING FILTER MENU          (0 to EXIT)'
      WRITE (6,*)'          ------------------------          --- ------'
      WRITE (6,*)
      WRITE (6,20) IDD, IDB
   20 FORMAT (//' 1  Nos. of channels for shaping (REF 1st) :', I2, 1X,
     1  I2)
      WRITE (6,30)
   30 FORMAT (//' 2  No. of filters to be calculated (1-3) :', I2)
      WRITE (6,40)
   40 FORMAT (//' 3  Length of first filter to be calculated :', I4)
      WRITE (6,50)
   50 FORMAT (//' 4  No. of lags to be considered :', I3)
      WRITE (6,60)
   60 FORMAT (//' 5  First lag for shaping :', I3)
      WRITE (6,70)
   70 FORMAT (//' 6  Amount of white noise to be added to ACF:', F8.6)
      WRITE (6,80)
   80 FORMAT (//' 7  Weighting for ACF ?', 1X, A3)
      WRITE (6,90)
   90 FORMAT (//' 8  Calculate filter coefficients ')
      WRITE (6,100) REPLY
  100 FORMAT (//' 9  Shorten IP & REF wavelets :', A3)
      IF (FILTER) THEN
      WRITE (6,110)
  110 FORMAT (//' 10 Apply filter to alternate traces ')
      END IF
      READ (5,*) IANS
      IF (IANS .EQ. 1) THEN
      WRITE (6,*)'Nos. of channels for shaping (Reference first) :'
      READ (5,*) IDD, IDB
      ELSE IF (IANS .EQ. 2) THEN
      WRITE (6,*)'No. of filters to be calculated :'
      READ (5,*) NFILTS
      ELSE IF (IANS .EQ. 3) THEN
      WRITE (6,*)'Length of first filter required :'
      READ (5,*) LA
      ELSE IF (IANS .EQ. 4) THEN
      WRITE (6,*)'No. of lags for each filter :'
      READ (5,*) NL
      ELSE IF (IANS .EQ. 5) THEN
      WRITE (6,*)'First lag for waveshaping :'
      READ (5,*) LAG1
      ELSE IF (IANS .EQ. 6) THEN
      WRITE (6,*)'Fraction of white noise to add to zero lag ACF :'
      READ (5,*) RFC
      ELSE IF (IANS .EQ. 7) THEN
      WEIGHT = 'NO'
      IFJ = 0
      ELSE
```

```fortran
      WEIGHT = 'YES'
      IFJ = 1
      END IF
      ELSE IF (IANS .EQ. 10) THEN
      WRITE (6,*)'Select required filter (1-3) :'
      READ (5,*) IDFILT
      IF (IDFILT .GT. NFILTS .OR. IDFILT .LE. 0) GO TO 10
      IODDEV = MOD(IDD,2) + 1
      DO 140 J = IODDEV, NRECS, 2
      DO 120 I = 1, NSAMR
      B(I) = A(I,IDFILT)
120   CONTINUE
      CALL ZERO(NSAMR, S1)
      CALL ZERO(NSAMR, S2)
      CALL ZERO(NSAMR, S3)
      CALL FRECON(NSAMR, R4DAT(1,J), S1, B, S2, S3)
      LAG = NOPT(IDFILT)
      IF (LAG .GT. 0) THEN
      NXST = 1
      NYST = 1024 - LAG
      NSTEP = 1
      ELSE IF (LAG .LT. 0) THEN
      NXST = 1024 - LAG
      NYST = 1
      NSTEP = -1
      ELSE
      GO TO 140
      END IF
C
C   Shift output trace by optimum lag
C
      LAG = NOPT(IDFILT)
      DO 130 I = NXST, NYST, NSTEP
      IF (LAG .GT. 0) THEN
      R4DAT(I,J) = R4DAT(I + LAG,J)
      ELSE
      R4DAT(I + LAG,J) = R4DAT(I,J)
      END IF
130   CONTINUE
      IF (LAG .GT. 0) CALL ZERO(LAG, R4DAT(NSAMR - LAG + 1,J))
      IF (LAG .LT. 0) CALL ZERO(LAG, R4DAT(1,J))
140   CONTINUE
      ELSE IF (IANS .EQ. 9) THEN
      IF (REPLY .EQ. 'YES') THEN
      REPLY = 'NO'
      ELSE
      REPLY = 'YES'
      END IF
      ELSE IF (IANS .EQ. 0) THEN
      RETURN
      END IF
      IF (IANS .NE. 8) THEN
C
C   STARTS FILTER CALCULATION
C
      FILTER = .FALSE.
      GO TO 10
      END IF
C
      DO 150 I = 1, 512
      XPOSNS(I) = REAL(I)
150   CONTINUE
      CALL PAPER(1)
      LA = LA / 2
      DO 160 I = 1, NSAMR
      DSERIS(I) = R4DAT(I, IDD)
      BSERIS(I) = R4DAT(I, IDB)
160   CONTINUE
      IF (REPLY .EQ. 'YES') THEN
      IFIRST = MIN(NFIRST(IDB),NFIRST(IDD))
      PRINT *, ' INPUT LAST SAMPLE NO. FOR REFERENCE TRACE :'
      READ (5,*) NLAST1
      PRINT *, ' INPUT LAST SAMPLE NO. FOR INPUT TRACE :'
      READ (5,*) NLAST2
      PRINT *, ' TAPER OR MUTE (T/M) ?'
      READ (5,170) ANS
170   FORMAT (A1)
      DO 180 I = 1, NSAMR - IFIRST + 1
      DSERIS(I) = DSERIS(I + IFIRST - 1)
      BSERIS(I) = BSERIS(I + IFIRST - 1)
180   CONTINUE
      LASTD = NLAST1 - IFIRST + 1
      LASTB = NLAST2 - IFIRST + 1
      PRINT *, LASTD, LASTB
      IF (ANS .EQ. 'T' .OR. ANS .EQ. 't') THEN
      LEND = (LASTD) * 2
      LENB = (LASTB) * 2
      PRINT *, LEND, LENB
      CALL FEJER(DSERIS(LASTD), LEND)
      CALL FEJER(BSERIS(LASTB), LENB)
      NDZ = NSAMR - LEND
      PRINT *, NDZ
      CALL ZERO(NDZ, DSERIS(LEND + 1))
      NDZ = NSAMR - LENB
      PRINT *, NDZ
      CALL ZERO(NDZ, BSERIS(LENB + 1))
      ELSE
      NDZ = NSAMR - LASTD
      CALL ZERO(NDZ, DSERIS(LASTD + 1))
      NDZ = NSAMR - LASTB
      CALL ZERO(NDZ, BSERIS(LASTB + 1))
      END IF
      END IF
-
      DO 270 ICOUNT = 1, NFILTS
      LA = LA * 2
      IA = LA * 2
      DO 190 I = 1, NSAMR
      REF(I) = DSERIS(I)
190   CONTINUE
      DO 200 I = 1, NSAMR
      RDAT(I) = BSERIS(I)
200   CONTINUE
      LCD = NSAMR * 2 + LA - 2
      CALL ZERO(NSAMR, A(1,ICOUNT))
      LB = NSAMR
      LD = NSAMR
      LL = LD + NL / 2 + 1
      LC = LA + LB - 1
      CALL ZERO(2048, C)
      CALL ZERO(1024, S1)
      CALL ZERO(1024, S2)
```

```fortran
      CALL ZERO(1024, S3)
      CALL ZERO(1024, A(1,ICOUNT))
C
      PRINT *, 'LB,LD,LA,LC,LL,NL,LAG1,RFC,IFJ', LB, LD, LA, LC, LL,
     1    NL, LAG1, RFC, IFJ
C
      CALL SHAPE1(LB, RDAT, LD, REF, LA, A(1,ICOUNT), LC, C, LL, NL,
     1    LAG1, IND, ER, S1, S2, S3, RFC, IFJ)
      PRINT *, 'MEAN SQUARE ENERGIES :'
      WRITE (6,*) (ER(I),I=1,NL)
      PRINT *, 'OPTIMUM LAG :', IND
      NOPT(ICOUNT) = LAG1 + IND - 1
      IF (NOPT(ICOUNT) .GT. 0) THEN
        NYST = NOPT(ICOUNT) + 1
        NXST = 1
      ELSE IF (NOPT(ICOUNT) .LT. 0) THEN
        NXST = 1
        NYST = 1 - NOPT(ICOUNT)
      ELSE
        NXST = 1
        NYST = 1
      END IF
      GO TO 210
C
C  Shift output trace by optimum lag
C
 210  CALL MOVE(1024, 1024, C, NXST, 1024, C, NYST)
      ERR = ER(IND)
C
C  Plot Reference Traces and filtered output traces together
C
      XMIN = 0.01
      XMAX = 0.48
      YMIN = 0.95 - 0.3 * ICOUNT
      YMAX = YMIN + 0.25
C
C  NORMALISE OUTPUT TRACE C(LC)
C
      FNORM = REF(1)
      DO 220 I = 2, NSAMR
      FNORM = AMAX1(REF(I),FNORM)
 220  CONTINUE
      DO 230 I = 1, NSAMR
      REF(I) = REF(I) / FNORM
      C(I) = C(I) / FNORM
      RDAT(I) = BSERIS(I) / FNORM
 230  CONTINUE
      ISIZE = MAX(LB,LD)
      IF (REPLY .EQ. 'YES') ISIZE = MAX(LASTB,LASTD)
      IF (ISIZE .GT. 512) ISIZE = 512
      SIZE = REAL(ISIZE)
      CALL PSPACE(XMIN, XMAX, YMIN, YMAX)
      CALL BORDER
      CALL MAP(1.0, SIZE, -7.0, 1.0)
      CALL PTJOIN(XPOSNS, RDAT, 1, ISIZE, 1)
      CALL MAP(1.0, SIZE, -5.0, 3.0)
      CALL PTJOIN(XPOSNS, REF, 1, ISIZE, 1)
      CALL MAP(1.0, SIZE, -3.0, 5.0)
      CALL PTJOIN(XPOSNS, C, 1, ISIZE, 1)
      ERRMAX = 0.0
      DO 240 I = 1, 512
      C(I) = REF(I) - C(I)
      ERRMAX = AMAX1 (ERRMAX, ABS (C(I)))
 240  CONTINUE
      ERRMAX = ERRMAX * 100.0
      CALL NORMAN(512, C)
      CALL MAP(1., SIZE, -1.0, 7.0)
      CALL PTJOIN(XPOSNS, C, 1, ISIZE, 1)
      CALL CTRMAG(10)
      CALL PLOTCS(SIZE/2, 0.5, 'MAX ERROR (% of peak ref):')
      CALL TYPENF(ERRMAX, 2)
      Y0 = YMIN - 0.05
      CALL PSPACE(XMIN, XMAX, Y0, YMIN)
      CALL MAP(0.0, 1.0, 0.0, 1.0)
      CALL PLOTCS(0.01, 0.5, 'LENGTH = ')
      CALL TYPENI(LA)
      CALL PLOTCS(0.26, 0.5, 'MEAN SQ. ERR = ')
      CALL TYPENE(ERR, 3)
      CALL PLOTCS(0.75, 0.5, 'OPT LAG = ')
      CALL TYPENI(NOPT(ICOUNT))
C
C  PLOT FILTER AND ITS AMPLITUDE SPECTRUM
C
      RLA = REAL(LA)
      DX = 0.23
      XMIN = 0.52
      XMAX = XMIN + DX
      YMIN = 0.95 - 0.3 * (ICOUNT)
      YMAX = YMIN + 0.25
      CALL MAXSN(LA, A(1,ICOUNT), AMAX, II)
      CALL PSPACE(XMIN, XMAX, YMIN, YMAX)
      CALL BORDER
      CALL MAP(1., RLA, -AMAX, AMAX)
      CALL XAXIS
      CALL PTJOIN(XPOSNS, A(1,ICOUNT), 1, LA, 1)
      XMIN = XMAX + 0.02
      XMAX = XMIN + DX
      DO 250 I = 1, LA
      CMPB(I) = CMPLX(A(I,ICOUNT),0.0)
 250  CONTINUE
      CALL FORK(LA, CMPB, 1.0)
      DO 260 I = 1, LA
      B(I) = CABS(CMPB(I))
 260  CONTINUE
      CALL MAXSN(LA, B, BMAX, II)
      CALL PSPACE(XMIN, XMAX, YMIN, YMAX)
      RLAL = REAL(LA/2) + 1
      LAL = LA / 2 + 1
      FNYQ = .5E3 / DT
      CALL MAP(0.0, FNYQ, 0.0, BMAX)
      CALL AXES
      CALL MAP(1., RLAL, 0.0, BMAX)
      CALL BORDER
      CALL PTJOIN(XPOSNS, B, 1, LAL, 1)
 270  CONTINUE
      CALL GREND
      FILTER = .TRUE.
      GO TO 10
      END
C
C. Subroutine to apply gain compensation across array of traces
C
      SUBROUTINE GNCOMP(NSAMR, NCHR, R4DAT, NFIRST, DBGAIN, GCMSCL,
     1    RECDEP, NCR, IDPROC, NPROCS)
      PARAMETER (NS1=1024,NS2=60)
```

```fortran
      DIMENSION R4DAT(NSAMR,NCHR), NFIRST(NCHR), DBGAIN(NCHR),
     1          GCMSCL(NCHR)
      DIMENSION RECDEP(NCHR), IDPROC(5,NCHR), NCR(2)
      REAL TEMP(NS1)
      CHARACTER ANS*1
      INTEGER KILLID(NS2)
      WRITE (6,*)'NSAMR,NCHR = ', NSAMR, NCHR
      PRINT *,
10    PRINT *,'            GAIN COMPENSATION MENU'
      PRINT *,'            ---- ---------------- ----'
      WRITE (6,20)
20    FORMAT (// 1 '   Normalise each trace wrt rms energy     ')
      WRITE (6,30)
30    FORMAT (// 2 '   Normalise each trace wrt peak amplitude ')
      WRITE (6,40)
40    FORMAT (// 3 '   Kill / Mute traces                      ')
      WRITE (6,50)
50    FORMAT (// 4 '   Apply AGC or T-squared ramp to traces   ')
      WRITE (6,60)
60    FORMAT (// 5 '   Apply tapers to data spatially          ')
      WRITE (6,70)
70    FORMAT (// 6 '   Remove common trace                     ')
      WRITE (6,80)
80    FORMAT (// 7 '   Remove spike / D.C. from data           ')
      WRITE (6,90)
90    FORMAT (// 8 '   Correct trace misalignment              ')
      WRITE (6,100)
100   FORMAT (// 9 '   Apply / Enter channel gains             ')
      WRITE (6,110)
110   FORMAT (// 10'   Enter first break samples               ')
      WRITE (6,120)
120   FORMAT (// 11'   Apply mute to channels      (Cos taper) ')
      PRINT*,
      READ (5,*) IOPT
      IF (IOPT .EQ. 1) THEN
         NPROCS = NPROCS + 1
         IDPROC(1,NPROCS) = 2
         IDPROC(2,NPROCS) = 0
         DO 130 J = 1, NCHR
            CALL RMSERR(NSAMR, TEMP, R4DAT(1,J), TEMP(J))
130      CONTINUE
         CALL MAXSN(NCHR, TEMP, RMSMAX, MAXTRC)
         DO 150 J = 1, NCHR
            IF (TEMP(J) .EQ. 0.0) GO TO 150
            SCALE = RMSMAX / TEMP(J)
            PRINT *, 'SCALE #', J, ' = ', SCALE
            GCMSCL(J) = GCMSCL(J) * SCALE
            DO 140 I = 1, NSAMR
               R4DAT(I,J) = R4DAT(I,J) * SCALE
140         CONTINUE
150      CONTINUE
         PRINT *, GCMSCL
      ELSE IF (IOPT .EQ. 2) THEN
         NPROCS = NPROCS + 1
         IDPROC(1,NPROCS) = 2
         IDPROC(2,NPROCS) = 1
         DO 160 J = 1, NCHR
            CALL MAXAMP(NSAMR, R4DAT(1,J), TEMP(J), INDAMP)
160      CONTINUE
         CALL MAXSN(NCHR, TEMP, BIGAMP, II)
         DO 180 J = 1, NCHR
            IF (TEMP(J) .EQ. 0) GO TO 180
            SCALE = BIGAMP / TEMP(J)
            GCMSCL(J) = GCMSCL(J) * SCALE
            DO 170 I = 1, NSAMR
               R4DAT(I,J) = R4DAT(I,J) * SCALE
170         CONTINUE
180      CONTINUE
         PRINT *, GCMSCL
      ELSE IF (IOPT .EQ. 3) THEN
         PRINT *, 'Enter 1 to kill channels; 0 to TAPER ends :'
         READ (5,*) IKM
         IF (IKM .EQ. 1) THEN
            PRINT *, 'Enter No. of channels to be killed  :'
            READ (5,*) NKILLS
            DO 190 I = 1, NKILLS
               PRINT *, 'Kill #', I, ' : '
               READ (5,*) KILLID(I)
190         CONTINUE
            DO 200 I = 1, NKILLS
               CALL ZERO(NSAMR, R4DAT(1,KILLID(I)))
200         CONTINUE
         ELSE
            WRITE (6,*)'ENTER START AND END OF TAPER IN SAMPLES :'
            WRITE (6,*)'(TAPERS TO ZERO AT TAPER END)'
            READ (5,*) NTPST, NTPEND
            IF (NTPST .LT. NTPEND) THEN
               LENTAP = NTPEND - NTPST + 1
               WRITE (6,*)'ENTER FIRST AND LAST TRACE TO APPLY TO :'
               READ (5,*) NTR0, NTR1
               DO 230 J = NTR0, NTR1
                  DO 210 I = 1, LENTAP
                     FAC = REAL(LENTAP - I) / REAL(LENTAP)
                     R4DAT(I + NTPST,J) = R4DAT(I + NTPST,J) * FAC
210               CONTINUE
                  DO 220 I = NTPEND + 2, NSAMR
                     R4DAT(I,J) = 0.0
220               CONTINUE
230            CONTINUE
            ELSE
               LENTAP = NTPST - NTPEND + 1
               WRITE (6,*)'ENTER FIRST AND LAST TRACE TO APPLY TO :'
               READ (5,*) NTR0, NTR1
               DO 260 J = NTR0, NTR1
                  DO 240 I = 1, LENTAP
                     FAC = REAL(LENTAP - I) / REAL(LENTAP)
                     R4DAT(NTPST - I,J) = R4DAT(NTPST - I,J) * FAC
240               CONTINUE
                  DO 250 I = 1, NTPEND - 1
                     R4DAT(I,J) = 0.0
250               CONTINUE
260            CONTINUE
            END IF
         END IF
      ELSE IF (IOPT .EQ. 4) THEN
         NPROCS = NPROCS + 1
         IDPROC(1,NPROCS) = 6
         WRITE (6,*)'Ramp or AGC or redefine data :'
         READ (5,490) ANS
```

```fortran
      IF (ANS .EQ. 'R' .OR. ANS .EQ. 'r') THEN
         DO 280 J = 1, NCHR
            DO 270 I = 1, NSAMR
               R4DAT(I,J) = R4DAT(I,J) * (I - 1) ** 2 / 10000
270         CONTINUE
280      CONTINUE
         WRITE (6,*)'Taper (Y/N) '
         READ (5,490) ANS
         IF (ANS .EQ. 'Y' .OR. ANS .EQ. 'y') THEN
            WRITE (6,*)'Enter length of taper in samples :'
            READ (5,*) LENTAP
            NTAP0 = NSAMR - LENTAP
            DO 300 I = 1, NCHR
               DO 290 I = NTAP0, NSAMR
                  TAP = 1.0 - REAL(I - NTAP0) / REAL(LENTAP)
                  IF (I .GT. NTAP0 + LENTAP) TAP = 0.0
                  R4DAT(I,J) = R4DAT(I,J) * TAP
290            CONTINUE
300         CONTINUE
         END IF
      ELSE IF (ANS .EQ. 'D' .OR. ANS .EQ. 'd') THEN
         WRITE (6,*)'ENTER SPIKE (1),FLAT(2),T-RAMP(3),T1/2-RAMP(4)'
         WRITE (6,*)'T-.5 RAMP (5)'
         READ (5,*) IOP
         IF (IOP .EQ. 1) THEN
            DO 310 J = 1, NCHR
               CALL ZERO(NSAMR, R4DAT(1,J))
               R4DAT(NSAMR/2 + 1,J) = 1.0
310         CONTINUE
         ELSE IF (IOP .EQ. 2) THEN
            DO 330 J = 1, NCHR
               DO 320 I = 1, NSAMR
                  R4DAT(I,J) = 1.0
320            CONTINUE
330         CONTINUE
         ELSE IF (IOP .EQ. 3) THEN
            DO 350 J = 1, NCHR
               DO 340 I = 1, NSAMR
                  R4DAT(I,J) = REAL(I - 1)
340            CONTINUE
350         CONTINUE
         ELSE IF (IOP .EQ. 4) THEN
            DO 370 J = 1, NCHR
               DO 360 I = 1, NSAMR
                  R4DAT(I,J) = SQRT(REAL(I - 1))
360            CONTINUE
370         CONTINUE
         ELSE IF (IOP .EQ. 5) THEN
            DO 390 J = 1, NCHR
               DO 380 I = 1, NSAMR
                  R4DAT(I,J) = 1. / SQRT(REAL(I))
380            CONTINUE
390         CONTINUE
         END IF
      ELSE
         WRITE (6,*)'Enter length of AGC window in samples :'
         READ (5,*) LENAGC
         IDPROC(2,NPROCS) = LENAGC
         DO 400 J = 1, NCHR
            CALL AGC(NSAMR, 1, R4DAT(1,J), LENAGC)

400      CONTINUE
      ELSE IF (IOPT.EQ. 5) THEN
         WRITE (6,*)'Length of taper to be applied in traces' //
     1   '(affects L-1 traces):'
         READ (5,*) LTAPER
         WRITE (6,*)'Enter first and last traces with significant data:'
         READ (5,*) NTRAC0, NTRAC1
         PI = 3.141926535
         WRITE (6,*)'Apply / Remove Taper (A/R):'
         READ (5,490) ANS
         DO 420 J = 1, LTAPER
            THETA = PI * REAL(J) / REAL(LTAPER)
            FAC = 0.5 * (1.0 - COS(THETA))
            IF (ANS .EQ. 'R' .OR. ANS .EQ. 'r') FAC = 1.0 / FAC
            NTR0 = NTRAC0 - 1 + J
            NTR1 = NTRAC1 + 1 - J
            IF (NTR0 .LE. 0 .OR. NTR1 .GT. NCHR) GO TO 420
            DO 410 I = 1, NSAMR
               R4DAT(I,NTR0) = R4DAT(I,NTR0) * FAC
               R4DAT(I,NTR1) = R4DAT(I,NTR1) * FAC
410         CONTINUE
420      CONTINUE
      ELSE IF (IOPT .EQ. 6) THEN
         WRITE (6,*)'Enter no. of channel to be removed :'
         READ (5,*) NCHNLO
         DO 440 J = NCHNLO, NCHR - 1
            NFIRST(J) = NFIRST(J + 1)
            RECDEP(J) = RECDEP(J + 1)
            DO 430 I = 1, NSAMR
               R4DAT(I,J) = R4DAT(I,J + 1)
430         CONTINUE
440      CONTINUE
         CALL ZERO(NSAMR, R4DAT(1,NCHR))
         NFIRST(NCHR) = 0
         RECDEP(NCHR) = RECDEP(2) - RECDEP(1) + RECDEP(NCHR - 1)
      ELSE IF (IOPT .EQ. 7) THEN
         WRITE (6,*)'Remove Spike or D.C.  (S/D) ?'
         READ (5,490) ANS
         IF (ANS .EQ. 'S' .OR. ANS .EQ. 's' .OR. ANS .EQ. 'M')
     1   THEN
            WRITE (6,*)'ENTER TRACE NUMBER   :'
            READ (5,*) NTRSPK
            WRITE (6,*)'ENTER SAMPLE RANGE   :'
            READ (5,*) NSMSPK, LSMSPK
            DO 450 I = NSMSPK, LSMSPK
               IF (ANS .EQ. 'M') THEN
                  ALPHA = .5 * (R4DAT(I - 1,NTRSPK) + R4DAT(I + 1,NTRSPK))
               ELSE
                  ALPHA = 0.0
               END IF
               R4DAT(I,NTRSPK) = ALPHA
450         CONTINUE
         ELSE
            DO 480 J = 1, NCHR
               DC = 0.0
               DO 460 I = 1, NSAMR
                  DC = DC + R4DAT(I,J)
460            CONTINUE
               DC = DC / REAL(NSAMR)
```

```
      PRINT *,' TRACE ',J,' DC = ',DC
      DO 470 I = 1, NSAMR
      R4DAT(I,J) = R4DAT(I,J) - DC
470   CONTINUE
480   CONTINUE
      END IF
      ELSE IF (IOPT .EQ. 8) THEN
      WRITE (6,*)'CALCULATE COMMON TRACE MISALIGNMENT (1=Y)?'
      READ (5,*) ICORR
      IF (ICORR .EQ. 1) THEN
      WRITE (6,*)'ENTER CHANNELS #1, #2  :'
      READ (5,*) I1, I2
      WRITE (6,*)'ENTER MAX LAG :'
      READ (5,*) LG
      CALL CROSS(NSAMR, R4DAT(1,I1), R4DAT(1,I2), LG, TEMP)
      CALL MAXSN(LG, TEMP, GMAX, II)
      CALL CROSS(NSAMR, R4DAT(1,I1), R4DAT(1,I1), LG, TEMP)
      CALL MAXSN(LG, TEMP, GMAX1, III)
      WRITE (6,*) GMAX, II, GMAX1, III
      IF (GMAX1 .GT. GMAX) THEN
      WRITE (6,*)'TRACE 2 LEADS TRACE1 BY :', III - 1
      ELSE
      WRITE (6,*)'TRACE 2 LAGS TRACE1 BY:', II - 1
      END IF
      WRITE (6,*)'LAG implies INCREASE times on trace2.'
      WRITE (6,*)'ENTER 0 TO EXIT 1 TO CONTINUE:'
      READ (5,*) IGO
      IF (IGO .NE. 1) GO TO 570
      END IF
      WRITE (6,*)'Shift single or range of traces (S/R) ?'
490   READ (5,490) ANS
      FORMAT (A1)
      IF (ANS .EQ. 'S' .OR. ANS .EQ. 's') THEN
      WRITE (6,*)'Enter no. of trace :'
      READ (5,*) NTRA
      WRITE (6,*)'POSITIVE shift reduces travel time!'
      WRITE (6,*)'Enter shift (rotational) to be applied :'
      READ (5,*) NCHANG
      WRITE (6,*)'ENTER FIRST SAMPLE TO SHIFT :'
      READ (5,*) ITOSHF
      DO 500 I = ITOSHF, NSAMR - NCHANG
      IF (I .GT. NSAMR) GO TO 500
      IF ((I + NCHANG) .LT. ITOSHF) THEN
      TEMP(I) = 0.0
      GO TO 500
      ELSE
      TEMP(I) = R4DAT(I + NCHANG, NTRA)
      END IF
500   CONTINUE
      DO 510 I = NSAMR - NCHANG + 1, NSAMR
      IF (I .GT. NSAMR) GO TO 510
      TEMP(I) = R4DAT(I - NSAMR + NCHANG, NTRA)
510   CONTINUE
      DO 520 I = 1, NSAMR
      R4DAT(I,NTRA) = TEMP(I)
520   CONTINUE
      WRITE (6,*)'Taper the trace (Y/N) ?'
      READ (5,490) ANS
      IF (ANS .EQ. 'Y' .OR. ANS .EQ. 'y') THEN
      WRITE (6,*)'Enter start of taper in samples :'
      READ (5,*) NTAP0
      WRITE (6,*)'Enter length of taper in samples :'
      READ (5,*) LENTAP
      DO 530 I = NTAP0, NSAMR
      TAP = 1.0 - REAL(I - NTAP0) / REAL(LENTAP)
      IF (I .GT. NTAP0 + LENTAP) TAP = 0.0
      R4DAT(I,NTRA) = R4DAT(I,NTRA) * TAP
530   CONTINUE
      END IF
      ELSE
      WRITE (6,*)'ENTER 1ST AND LAST TRACES TO SHIFT :'
      READ (5,*) NTOGO0, NTOGO1
      WRITE (6,*)'POSITIVE shift reduces travel time of traces!'
      WRITE (6,*)'ENTER SHIFT TO APPLY IN SAMPLES :'
      READ (5,*) NSHIFT
      DO 570 J = NTOGO0, NTOGO1
      NFIRST(J) = NFIRST(J) - NSHIFT
      AVER0 = 0.0
      DO 540 I = 1, 50
      AVER0 = AVER0 + R4DAT(I,J)
540   CONTINUE
      AVER0 = AVER0 / 50.0
      AVERAG = 0.0
      DO 550 I = NSAMR / 2 + 1, NSAMR
      AVERAG = AVERAG + R4DAT(I,J)
550   CONTINUE
      AVERAG = 2.0 * AVERAG / REAL(NSAMR)
      ISHIFT = NSHIFT
      ISIG = ISIGN(1,ISHIFT)
      IO = 1
      IL = NSAMR
      IF (ISIG .LT. 0) THEN
      IO = NSAMR
      IL = 1
      END IF
      DO 560 I = IO, IL, ISIG
      IF (I + ISHIFT .LE. 0) THEN
      R4DAT(I,J) = AVER0
      ELSE IF (I + ISHIFT .LE. NSAMR) THEN
      R4DAT(I,J) = R4DAT(I + ISHIFT,J)
      ELSE
      R4DAT(I,J) = AVERAG
      END IF
560   CONTINUE
570   CONTINUE
      END IF
      ELSE IF (IOPT .EQ. 9) THEN
      WRITE (6,*)'Apply current gains or enter New ones (A/N)?'
      READ (5,490) ANS
      IF (ANS .EQ. 'A' .OR. ANS .EQ. 'a') THEN
      NCR(1) = 12
      NCR(2) = 14
      IF (NCR(1) .EQ. 12 .AND. NCR(2) .GE. 13) THEN
      CALL ZERO(NCHR, DBGAIN)
      DO 590 J = 1, NCHR
      RMULT = 10 ** (-DBGAIN(J)/20.0)
      DBGAIN(J) = 0.0
      DO 580 I = 1, NSAMR
      R4DAT(I,J) = R4DAT(I,J) * RMULT
```

```fortran
580   CONTINUE
590   CONTINUE
      NPROCS = NPROCS + 1
      IDPROC(1,NPROCS) = 1
      IDPROC(2,NPROCS) = 0
      WRITE (6,*)'Equate rms amps of common receiver channels ?'
      READ (5,490) ANS
      IF (ANS .EQ. 'Y' .OR. ANS .EQ. 'y') THEN
         CALL RMSERR(NSAMR, R4DAT(1,NCR(1)), SCALE1, INDAMP)
         CALL RMSERR(NSAMR, R4DAT(1,NCR(2)), SCALE2, INDAMP)
         SCALE = SCALE1 / SCALE2
C  N.B. CHANGED NEXT LINE
         IF (NCR(1) .EQ. 12 .AND. NCR(2) .GE. 13) THEN
C
C COMMON SHOT TRACES ARE TOP 12 AND BOTTOM 12 .
C
C
            DO 610 J = 13, 24
               DO 600 I = 1, NSAMR
600            R4DAT(I,J) = R4DAT(I,J) * SCALE
610         CONTINUE
         ELSE
C
C ASSUME NCR(1) IS HIGHER COMMON TRACE
C          AND      COMMON SHOT TRACES ARE ALTERNATE
C
            IDTRAC = 2 - MOD(NCR(2),2)
            PRINT *, ' IDTRAC =', IDTRAC, ' SHOULD BE 1'
            DO 630 J = IDTRAC, NCHR, 2
               DO 620 I = 1, NSAMR
620            R4DAT(I,J) = R4DAT(I,J) * SCALE
630         CONTINUE
         END IF
      END IF
      IDPROC(2,NPROCS) = 1
640   CONTINUE
      ELSE IF (IOPT .EQ. 10) THEN
         WRITE (6,*)'AUTOMATIC PICK : 1=Y 0=N ?'
         READ (5,*) IREPLY
         IF (IREPLY .EQ. 1) THEN
            WRITE (6,*)'ENTER FIRST SAMPLE TO BEGIN ESTIMATE:'
            READ (5,*) NO
            WRITE (6,*)'ENTER significant no. of S.D.s:'
            READ (5,*) SSDS
            DO 680 J = 1, NCHR
               RMEAN = 0.0
               DO 650 III = 1, NO, NSAMR
650            RMEAN = RMEAN + R4DAT(III,J)
               RMEAN = RMEAN / REAL(I - 1)
               RMERR = 0.0
               DO 660 III = 1, I - 1
                  DIF = R4DAT(III,J) - RMEAN
660               RMERR = RMERR + DIF ** 2
                  RMERR = RMERR / REAL(I - 1)
                  RMERR = SQRT(RMERR)
                  DIF0 = ABS(R4DAT(I,J) - R4DAT(I - 1,J))
C
C Criterion that 1st difference is greater than NSSDS Standard
C Deviations from mean value to that sample.
C
                  IF (DIF0 .GT. SSDS*RMERR) THEN
                     NFIRST(J) = I
                     GO TO 680
                  END IF
670            CONTINUE
680         CONTINUE
         ELSE
            DO 690 I = 1, NCHR
               WRITE (6,*)'Enter 1st break SAMPLE for channel #', I
               READ (5,*) NFIRST(I)
690         CONTINUE
         END IF
      ELSE IF (IOPT .EQ. 11) THEN
700      WRITE (6,*) NFIRST
         WRITE (6,*)'APPLY SAME MUTE TO ALL TRACES (1=Y;0=N) :'
         READ (5,*) IOANS
         IF (IOANS .EQ. 1) THEN
            WRITE (6,*)'Enter length of cosine taper in samps :'
            READ (5,*) NTAP10
            IF (NTAP10 .EQ. 0) GO TO 730
            WRITE (6,*)'Enter start of cosine taper (0=1st break):'
            READ (5,*) NTAP00
            DO 730 J = 1, NCHR
               NTAP0 = NFIRST(J) + NTAP00
               NTAP1 = NTAP10 + NTAP0
               IF (NTAP1 - 1 .GT. NSAMR .OR. NTAP0 .LT. 1) THEN
                  WRITE (6,*)'CHANNEL ', J
                  WRITE (6,*)'ERROR NTAP0,NTAP1 = ', NTAP0, NTAP1
                  GO TO 700
               END IF
               DO 710 I = NTAP0 + 1, NTAP1 - 1
                  FAC = REAL(I - NTAP0) / REAL(NTAP1 - NTAP0)
                  FAC = FAC * 3.141592653 5
                  FAC = 0.5 * (1.0 - COS(FAC))
710            R4DAT(I,J) = R4DAT(I,J) * FAC
               DO 720 I = 1, NTAP0
720            R4DAT(I,J) = 0.0
730         CONTINUE
         ELSE
740         WRITE (6,*)'Enter length of cosine taper (0=NO mute):'
            READ (5,*) NTAP10
            IF (NTAP1 .EQ. 0) GO TO 780
            WRITE (6,*) NTAP00
            READ (5,*) NTAP00
            WRITE (6,*)'ENTER FIRST AND LAST TRACES TO APPLY MUTE'
            READ (5,*) NGO0, NGO1
            DO 780 J = NGO0, NGO1
               NTAP0 = NFIRST(J) + NTAP00
               NTAP1 = NTAP10 + NTAP0
```

```fortran
750     IF (NTAP1 - 1 .GT. NSAMR .OR. NTAP0 .LT. 1) THEN
          WRITE (6,*)'ERROR NTAP0,NTAP1 =', NTAP0, NTAP1
          GO TO 780
        END IF
        DO 760 I = NTAP0 + 1, NTAP1 - 1
          FAC = REAL(I - NTAP0) / REAL(NTAP1 - 1
          FAC = FAC * 3.14159265
          FAC = 0.5 * (1.0 - COS(FAC))
          R4DAT(I,J) = R4DAT(I,J) * FAC
760     CONTINUE
        DO 770 I = 1, NTAP0
          R4DAT(I,J) = 0.0
770     CONTINUE
780   CONTINUE
      END IF
      ELSE IF (IOPT .EQ. 0) THEN
      RETURN
      END IF
      RETURN
      END
C
      SUBROUTINE RMSERR(NSAMR, X, RMS)
      REAL X(NSAMR)
      RMS = 0.0
      DO 10 I = 1, NSAMR
        RMS = RMS + X(I) ** 2
10    CONTINUE
      RMS = RMS / NSAMR
      RMS = SQRT(RMS)
      RETURN
      END
C
      SUBROUTINE MAXAMP (NSAMR, X, AMPMAX, INDAMP)
      REAL X(NSAMR)
      AMPMAX = 0.0
      DO 10 I = 1, NSAMR
        IF (ABS(X(I)) .GT. AMPMAX) THEN
          AMPMAX = ABS(X(I))
          INDAMP = I
        END IF
10    CONTINUE
      RETURN
      END
C
C. Subroutine to carry out simple 2D Fourier transform (Claerbout)
C
      SUBROUTINE FT2D(N1, N2, CP, SIGNA, SIGNB, CW)
      INTEGER N1, N2
      COMPLEX CP(N1,N2), CW(N2)
      REAL SIGNA, SIGNB
      DO 10 I = 1, N2
        CALL FORK(N1, CP(1,I), SIGNA)
10    CONTINUE
      DO 40 J = 1, N1
        DO 20 K = 1, N2
          CW(K) = CP(J,K)
20      CONTINUE
        CALL FORK(N2, CW, SIGNB)
        DO 30 L = 1, N2
          CP(J,L) = CW(L)
30      CONTINUE
40    CONTINUE
      RETURN
      END
C
C. Routine to plot F-K amp. spectrum contained in the array ARR(NK,NF)
C  N.B. Sample order in K  --->    1         = -knyq
C                                  nk/2 + 1  = 0.0
C                                  nk        = +knyq
C
C  NF, NK   no. of frequencies , wavenumbers for plot
C  DT, DZ   temporal and spatial sampling intervals in microsecs and metres
C  NCHTS    no. of contour levels
C
      SUBROUTINE FKPLOT(NK, NF, ARR, DT, DZ, FMAX, NCHTS, CHTS, LOGYN)
      INTEGER NK, NF
      REAL DT, DZ, KNYQ, KMIN, KMAX, FMIN, FMAXD
      DOUBLE PRECISION ARR(NK,NF), CHTS(8)
      CHARACTER LOGYN*1
      LOGICAL UNUSED(65,1024)
      EXTERNAL J06GBY, J06GBW
      FNYQ = .5E6 / DT
      KNYQ = .5 / DZ
      FMIN = 0.0
      KMIN = - (KNYQ)
      KMAX = -KMIN
      NLF = NINT(FMAX*NF/FNYQ)
      ICH = 1
      PRINT *, 'NK, NF =', NK, NF
      PRINT *, 'KMIN,KMAX =', KMIN, KMAX
C
C
C  START PLOTTING ROUTINES
C
      CALL X04AAF(1, 10)
      CALL J00AAF(IFACE)
      PRINT *, IFACE
      CALL PAPER(1)
      CALL GPSTOP(30)
      CALL PSPACE(0.05, 0.75, 0.05, 0.9)
      CALL MAP(0.0, 1.0, 0.0, 1.0)
      CALL J06XAF
      CALL J06XBF(0.0, 1.0, 0.0, 1.0)
      CALL J06XFF(2)
      CALL J06XGF(1.0, 2.0)
      IF (LOGYN .EQ. 'Y') THEN
        CALL J06AHF('F-K Amplitude Spectrum (dB)')
      ELSE
        CALL J06AHF('F-K Amplitude Spectrum (linear)')
      END IF
      IFAIL = 0
      MA = 1
      NA = 1
      MB = NK
      ILAB = 2
      IHIGH = 0
      IGRID = 0
      PRINT *, 'NK,NF, NCHTS,CHTS,IFAIL,ICH', NK, NF, NCHTS, CHTS, IFAIL,
     1          ICH
      CALL PSPACE(0.05, 0.75, 0.05, 0.9)
      CALL MAP(0.0, 1.0, 0.0, 1.0)
30    CONTINUE
40    CONTINUE
      RETURN
      END
```

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      CALL JO6XBF(0, 1.0, 0.0, 1.0)
      CALL JO6XFF(2)
      CALL JO6XGF(1.0, 2.0)
      CALL JO6GBF(ARR, NK, MA, MB, NA, NLF, NCHTS, CHTS, ICH, JO6GBY,
     1     ILAB, IHIGH, JO6GBW, IGRID, UNUSED, IFAIL)
      PRINT *, 'IFAIL =', IFAIL
      CALL PSPACE(0.05, 0.75, 0.05, 0.9)
      PRINT *, 'KMIN, KMAX, FMIN, FMAX = ', KMIN, KMAX, FMIN, FMAX
      CALL MAP(KMIN, KMAX, FMIN, FMAX)
      CALL BORDER
      CALL AXORIG(KMIN, FMIN)
      CALL CTRMAG(15)
      CALL AXES
      PRINT *, 'IFAIL = ', IFAIL
C
C DRAW CONTOUR KEY
C
      CALL PSPACE(0.77, 0.99, 0.8, 0.9)
      CALL MAP(0.0, 1.0, 0.0, 1.0)
      CALL BORDER
      CALL CTRMAG(20)
      CALL PCSCEN(0.5, 0.3, 'CONTOUR KEY')
      IF (LOGYN .EQ. 'Y') CALL PCSCEN(0.5, 0.8, 'dB scale')
      CALL PSPACE(0.77, 0.99, 0.5, 0.78)
      CALL BORDER
      YSIZE = REAL(NCHTS) + 0.1
      CALL MAP(0.0, 1.0, 0.0, YSIZE, 0.0)
      CALL CTRMAG(12)
      DO 10 I = 1, NCHTS
         XI = REAL(I)
         HEIGHT = REAL(CHTS(I))
         CALL PLOTNI(0.1, XI, I)
         CALL PLOTNF(0.35, XI, HEIGHT, 1)
10    CONTINUE
      CALL GREND
      RETURN
      END
C
C Apply agc of length LEN to data in array X
C
      SUBROUTINE AGC(NSAMR, NCHR, X, LEN)
      REAL X(NSAMR,NCHR), XPRIME(1024)
      DO 30 J = 1, NCHR
         CALL X(NSAMR, XPRIME)
         CALL ZERO(NSAMR, XPRIME)
         DO 10 ICEN = 1, NSAMR
            LO = LEN
            IF (ICEN .LE. LEN/2) LO = 2 * ICEN - 1
            IF (ICEN .GT. NSAMR - LEN/2) LO = (NSAMR - ICEN + 1) * 2 - 1
            CALL RMSERR(LO, X(ICEN - LO/2,J), RMS)
            IF (RMS .EQ. 0.0) GO TO 10
            XPRIME(ICEN) = X(ICEN,J) / RMS
10       CONTINUE
         DO 20 I = 1, NSAMR
            X(I,J) = XPRIME(I)
20       CONTINUE
30    CONTINUE
      RETURN
      END
C
C . subroutine to calculate pie slice filter for application to FK
C spectrum
C
C REMEMBER TO TRANSFORM TO CORRECT QUADRANTS IN MAIN ROUTINE
C sample ordering in K space is 1 = -KNQ
C                                 nk/2+1 = 0
C                                 nk = +KNYQ
C Note: must wrap around sample #1 to sample #nk before calling routine
C       must also have data arranged in appropriate sequence
C       require an odd no. of samples e.g 65,129,257
C
C
C
C
      SUBROUTINE PIE(NK, NF, PIEFLT, DK, DF, PORR)
      REAL PIEFLT(NF,NK), DIST, RHISLO, RHICTS, RLOSLO, RLOCTS, RM3,
     1     RM6, KKNYQ
      DOUBLE PRECISION HISLOP, HICTSL, LOSLOP, LOCTSL, M3, M6
      INTEGER KNYQ, FNYQ, K0, KL, F0, FL
      CHARACTER*1 ANS, PORR
      PI = 3.1415926535
      KNYQ = NK / 2 + 1
      KKNYQ = NK / 2 * DK
      WRITE (6,*) 'ZERO QUADRANT (L/R/No) ?    -- (L = -Kspace) '
      READ (5,10) ANS
10    FORMAT (A1)
      F0 = 1
      FL = NF
      K0 = 1
      KL = NK
      DO 20 K = 1, NK
         CALL ZERO(NF, PIEFLT(1,K))
20    CONTINUE
      IF (ANS .EQ. 'L' .OR. ANS .EQ. 'l') THEN
         K0 = KNYQ
         DO 30 K = 1, KNYQ - 1
            CALL ZERO(NF, PIEFLT(1,K))
30       CONTINUE
      ELSE IF (ANS .EQ. 'R' .OR. ANS .EQ. 'r') THEN
         KL = KNYQ
         DO 40 K = KNYQ + 1, NK
            CALL ZERO(NF, PIEFLT(1,K))
40       CONTINUE
      END IF
      WRITE (6,*) 'TAPER INWARDS OR OUTWARDS FROM SLOPE (I/O) ?'
      READ (5,*) ANS
      WRITE (6,*) 'INPUT HIGH CUTOFF SLOPE (m/sec) (-VE for L quad) :'
      READ (5,*) HISLOP
      IF (ANS .EQ. 'O' .OR. ANS .EQ. 'o') THEN
         WRITE (6,*) 'INPUT HIGH CUTOFF TAPER SLOPE (m/sec) :'
         READ (5,*) HICTSL
         IF (HISLOP + HICTSL .EQ. 0.0) THEN
            M3 = 0.0
         ELSE
            M3 = ((HISLOP*HICTSL - 1) - SQRT(HISLOP**2 + HICTSL**2 + (
     1      HISLOP*HICTSL)**2 + 1)) / (HISLOP + HICTSL)
         END IF
         PRINT *, 'HISLOP,HICTSL,M3', HISLOP, HICTSL, M3
         MULT1 = 1
         MULT2 = 1
         IF (HICTSL .LT. 0.0) MULT1 = -1
         IF (HISLOP .LT. 0.0 .AND. HICTSL .GE. HISLOP) MULT2 = -1
      END IF
```

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      WRITE (6,*)'INPUT LOW CUTOFF SLOPE (m/sec) (-VE for L quad) :'
      READ (5,*) LOSLOP
      IF (ANS .EQ. 'O' .OR. ANS .EQ. 'o') THEN
      WRITE (6,*)'INPUT LOW CUTOFF TAPER SLOPE (m/sec) :'
      READ (5,*) LOCTSL
      IF (LOSLOP .LT. 0.0 .AND. LOCTSL .LE. LOSLOP) MULT4 = -1
      PRINT *, 'LOSLOP,LOCTSL,M6', LOSLOP, LOCTSL, M6
      END IF
      ELSE
      M6 = 0.0
      IF (LOSLOP .EQ. 0.0) THEN
      M6 = ((LOSLOP*LOCTSL - 1) - SQRT(LOSLOP**2 + LOCTSL**2 + (
     1    LOSLOP*LOCTSL)**2 + 1)) / (LOSLOP + LOCTSL)
      END IF
      WRITE (6,*)'Enter no. of wraparounds required ,'
      READ (5,*) NWRAPS
      IF (ANS .EQ. 'I' .OR. ANS .EQ. 'i') THEN
      WRITE (6,*)'INPUT DISTANCE IN SAMPLES FOR TAPER :'
      READ (5,*) NSAMTP
      END IF
      MULT4 = 1
      MULT3 = 1
      IF (LOCTSL .LT. 0.0) MULT3 = -1
      END IF
      WRITE (6,*)'INPUT LENGTH OF TAPER FOR K-SPACE (samples) :'
      READ (5,*) LNTAPK
      WRITE (6,*)'INPUT LENGTH OF TAPER FOR F-SPACE (samples) :'
      READ (5,*) LNTAPF
      RHISLO = REAL(HISLOP)
      RHICTS = REAL(HICTSL)
      RLOSLO = REAL(LOSLOP)
      RLOCTS = REAL(LOCTSL)
      RM3 = REAL(M3)
      RM6 = REAL(M6)
      IF (ANS .EQ. 'O' .OR. ANS .EQ. 'o') THEN
      WRITE (6,*)'Enter frequency axis intercepts Hicut, Hizero,' //
     1    'Locut, Lozero :'
      READ (5,*) RHISLIN, RHCTIN, RLSLIN, RLCTIN
      WRITE (6,*)'RHICTS, RHCTIN, MULT1 '', RHICTS, RHCTIN, RLCTIN
      WRITE (6,*)'RHISLO, RHISLIN, MULT2 ', RHISLO, RHSLIN, MULT2
      DO 70 J = KO, KL
      JIND = 0
      IF (NWRAPS .EQ. 0 .AND. J .EQ. 33) JIND = 1
      PRINT *, 'J = ', J, J
      X = DK * (J - KNYQ)
      DO 60 I = 1, NF
      Y = DF * (I - 1)
      IF (DIST(X,Y,RHICTS,RHCTIN,RHSLIN,MULT1) .GT. 0.0) THEN
      RESP = 0.0
      ELSE IF (DIST(X,Y,RHISLO,RHSLIN,MULT2) .GT. 0.0)
     1    THEN
      D1 = (Y - HISLOP*X - RHSLIN) / (HISLOP - M3)
      D2 = (Y - HICTSL*X - RHCTIN) / (HICTSL - M3)
      D1 = ABS(D1)
      D2 = ABS(D2)
      THETA = PI * D2 / (D1 + D2)
      RESP = 0.5 * (1 - COS(THETA))
      ELSE IF (DIST(X,Y,RLOSLO,RLSLIN,MULT3) .GT. 0.0)

      THEN
      RESP = 1.0
      ELSE IF (DIST(X,Y,RLOSLO,RLOCTS,RLCTIN,MULT4) .GT. 0.0)
     1    THEN
      D1 = (Y - LOSLOP*X - RLSLIN) / (LOSLOP - M6)
      D2 = (Y - LOCTSL*X - RLCTIN) / (LOCTSL - M6)
      D1 = ABS(D1)
      D2 = ABS(D2)
      THETA = PI * D2 / (D1 + D2)
      RESP = 0.5 * (1 - COS(THETA))
      ELSE
      RESP = 0.0
      END IF
      IF (RESP .EQ. 0.0) GO TO 60
      IF (PIEFLT(I,J) .GT. 0.0) THEN
      PIEFLT(I,J) = PIEFLT(I,J) * RESP
      ELSE
      PIEFLT(I,J) = RESP
      END IF
   60 CONTINUE
   70 CONTINUE
      END IF
      IF (NWRAPS .NE. 0) THEN
      NWRAPS = NWRAPS - 1
      HISLOP = HISLOP / (DF/DK)
      LOSLOP = LOSLOP / (DF/DK)
      MULT = 1
      IF (HISLOP .LT. 0.0 .AND. LOSLOP .GT. 0.0) MULT = -1
      D0 = -REAL(NSAMTP)
      D1 = -D0
      PRINT *, 'HISLOP,LOSLOP,D0,D1', HISLOP, LOSLOP, D0, D1
      DO 90 J = KO, KL
      X = REAL(J - KNYQ)
      DO 80 I = 1, NF
      Y = REAL(I - 1)
      IF (DIST(X,Y,RHISLO,RHSLIN,MULT) .GT. 0.0) THEN
      RESP = 0.0
      ELSE IF (DIST(X,Y,RHISLO,RHSLIN,MULT) .GT. D0 .AND. DIST(X,
     1    Y,RLOSLO,RLSLIN,1) .GT. 0.0) THEN
      THETA = DIST(X,Y,RHISLO,RHSLIN,MULT) * PI / D0
      RESP = 0.5 * (1 - COS(THETA))
      IF (DIST(X,Y,RLOSLO,RLSLIN,1) .LE. D1) THEN
      THETA = DIST(X,Y,RLOSLO,RLSLIN,1) * PI / D1
      RESP = RESP * 0.5 * (1 - COS(THETA))
      END IF
      ELSE IF (DIST(X,Y,RLOSLO,RLSLIN,1) .GT. D1) THEN
      RESP = 1.0
      ELSE IF (DIST(X,Y,RLOSLO,RLSLIN,1) .GT. 0.0) THEN
      THETA = DIST(X,Y,RLOSLO,RLSLIN,1) * PI / D1
      RESP = 0.5 * (1 - COS(THETA))
      ELSE
      RESP = 0.0
      END IF
C
C
C
C
C NOTE : COSM3 TERM CANCELS OUT
```

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      IF (PIEFLT(I,J) .GT. 0.0) THEN
         PIEFLT(I,J) = PIEFLT(I,J) * RESP
      ELSE
         PIEFLT(I,J) = RESP
      END IF
   80 CONTINUE
   90 CONTINUE
      END IF
      IF (LNTAPK .GT. 0) THEN
      DO 110 J = KL - LNTAPK, KL
         THETA = REAL(J - (KL - LNTAPK)) / LNTAPK * PI
         THETA = PI - THETA
         LOWLT = KL - J + K0
      DO 100 I = 1, NF
         FAC = 0.5 * (1.0 - COS(THETA))
         PIEFLT(I,J) = PIEFLT(I,J) * (FAC)
         PIEFLT(I,LOWLT) = PIEFLT(I,LOWLT) * (FAC)
  100 CONTINUE
  110 CONTINUE
      END IF
      IF (LNTAPF .GT. 0) THEN
      DO 130 J = 1, NK
         THETA = REAL(I - 1) / LNTAPF * PI
         FAC = 0.5 * (1.0 - COS(THETA))
         PIEFLT(I,J) = PIEFLT(I,J) * FAC
  120 CONTINUE
  130 CONTINUE
      END IF
C
C
C  NOW SET LOW NYQUIST (-KNYQ) TO HIGH NYQUIST (+KNYQ)
C
      DO 140 I = 1, NF
         PIEFLT(I,1) = PIEFLT(I,NK)
  140 CONTINUE
      RETURN
      END
C
      FUNCTION DIST(X, Y, M, INTERC, MULT)
      REAL DIST, M, INTERC
      DIST = ((Y - M*X - INTERC)/SQRT(1 + M**2)) * MULT
      END
C
C
C. Subroutine to bandpass filter data using linear dB/Octave taper
C
      SUBROUTINE BPSDBS(X, NSAMR, CX, FLOWCT, FHICUT, DBLOW, DBHIGH,
     1   FNYQ)
      REAL X(NSAMR)
      REAL ALPHA, DDBLOW, DDBHIG, F, FOLOW, FOHIGH
      COMPLEX CX(NSAMR)
      DDBLOW = (ABS(DBLOW))
      DDBHIG = (ABS(DBHIGH))
      FOLOW = 0.0D0
      IF (DDBLOW .GT. 1E-3) FOLOW = FLOWCT * 2.0E0 ** (3.0E0/DDBLOW)
      FOHIGH = FNYQ
      IF (DDBHIGH .GT. 1E-3) FOHIGH = FHICUT * 2.0E0 ** (-3.0E0/DDBHIG)
      DO 10 I = 1, NSAMR
         CX(I) = CMPLX(X(I),0.0)
   10 CONTINUE
      CALL FORK(NSAMR, CX, -1.0)
```

```fortran
      LL = NSAMR / 2 + 1
      DF = 2.0 * FNYQ / NSAMR
      DO 20 I = 1, LL
         F = ((I - 1)*DF)
         IF (F .LT. 1E-2) THEN
            ALPHA = 0.0
         ELSE IF (F .LT. FOLOW) THEN
            ALPHA = DDBLOW / 20.0E0 * (LOG10(F/FOLOW)) / (LOG10(2.0E0))
            ALPHA = 10.0E0 ** ALPHA
         ELSE IF (F .LT. FOHIGH) THEN
            ALPHA = 1.0E0
         ELSE
            ALPHA = DDBHIG / 20.0E0 * (LOG10(FOHIGH/F)) / (LOG10(2.0E0))
            ALPHA = 10.0D0 ** ALPHA
         END IF
         CX(I) = CX(I) * REAL(ALPHA)
   20 CONTINUE
      DO 30 I = LL + 1, NSAMR
         CX(I) = CONJG(CX(NSAMR - I + 2))
   30 CONTINUE
      CALL FORK(NSAMR, CX, +1.0)
      DO 40 I = 1, NSAMR
         X(I) = REAL(CX(I))
   40 CONTINUE
      RETURN
      END
C
C
C. SUBROUTINE TO BANDPASS FILTER DATA USING COSINE TAPER
C
      SUBROUTINE BPSCOS(X, NSAMR, CX, FLOWCT, FHICUT, FLOOFF, FHIOFF,
     1   FNYQ)
      REAL X(NSAMR)
      COMPLEX CX(NSAMR)
      PI = 3.141926535
      SAMHZ = 0.5 * NSAMR / FNYQ
      LOCUT = INT(FLOWCT*SAMHZ) + 1
      LOOFF = INT(FLOOFF*SAMHZ) + 1
      IHICUT = INT(FHICUT*SAMHZ) + 1
      IHIOFF = INT(FHIOFF*SAMHZ) + 1
      DO 10 I = 1, NSAMR
         CX(I) = CMPLX(X(I),0.0)
   10 CONTINUE
      CALL FORK(NSAMR, CX, -1.0)
      LL = NSAMR / 2 + 1
      DO 20 I = 1, LL
         IF (I .LE. LOOFF) THEN
            CX(I) = 0.0
         ELSE IF (I .LE. LOCUT) THEN
            CX(I) = CX(I) * 0.5 * (1.0 + COS((LOCUT - I)*PI/(LOCUT -
     1        LOOFF))
         ELSE IF (I .LE. IHICUT) THEN
            CX(I) = CX(I)
         ELSE IF (I .LE. IHIOFF) THEN
            CX(I) = CX(I) * 0.5 * (1.0 + COS((I - IHICUT)*PI/(IHIOFF -
     1        IHICUT))
         ELSE
            CX(I) = 0.0
         END IF
   20 CONTINUE
      DO 30 I = LL + 1, NSAMR
```

```
          CX(I) = CONJG(CX(NSAMR - I + 2))
   30 CONTINUE
      CALL FORK(NSAMR, CX, +1.0)
      DO 40 I = 1, NSAMR
          X(I) = REAL(CX(I))
   40 CONTINUE
      RETURN
      END
```

```fortran
c
c.    Additional subroutines for use with XHR programs
c     Written by M J Findlay 1987-1989
c
      SUBROUTINE RDFILE(NSAMR, NCHR, NRECS, R4DAT, NFIRST, RECDEP,
     1    DBGAIN, GCMSCL, NFILES, NFILE, NCR, NSHOT, DT, LEN,
     2    SORPOS, NPROCS, IDPROC, IPDISC, IPSOUR, INPOPT, INPCHN,
     3    A, PROC)
c
c     requires SUBROUTINE RDNIM1 in NIMRWSUB for TAPES : reads in arrays to
c     R4DAT
c
      PARAMETER (NS1=1024, NS2=12)
      DIMENSION R4DAT(NSAMR,NCHR), NFIRST(NCHR), RECDEP(NCHR),
     1    DBGAIN(NCHR)
      DIMENSION GCMSCL(NCHR), NFILE(2), NCR(2), IDPROC(5,NCHR),
     1    TEMP(NS1)
      CHARACTER IPDISC*17, IPSOUR*4, INPOPT*3, B(9)*20
      CHARACTER*25 PROC(20)
      INTEGER*2 I2DAT(NS1,NS2)
      CHARACTER ANS*1
c
c     Open disc file if needed
c
      IF (IPSOUR .EQ. 'DISC') THEN
          ILEN = 25000
          OPEN (10,FILE=IPDISC,STATUS='OLD',ACCESS='DIRECT',RECL=ILEN)
      END IF
      IF (INPOPT .EQ. 'NEW') GO TO 70
      IF (INPOPT .EQ. 'SGY') GO TO 160
      K24 = 1024 * NCHR
      CALL ZERO(K24, R4DAT(1,1))
      IF (NFILES .EQ. 1) THEN
          PRINT *, NCHR, NSAMR, NFILE(1), INPCHN
          CALL RDNIM1(I2DAT, NCHR, NSAMR, NFILE(1), INPCHN)
          DO 20 J = 1, NCHR
              DO 10 I = 1, NSAMR
                  IVAL = I2DAT(I,J)
                  R4DAT(I,J) = REAL(IVAL)
10            CONTINUE
20        CONTINUE
      ELSE
          CALL RDNIM1(I2DAT, NCHR, NSAMR, NFILE(1), INPCHN)
          DO 40 J = 1, NCHR
              K = 2 * J - 1
              DO 30 I = 1, NSAMR
                  IVAL = I2DAT(I,J)
                  R4DAT(I,K) = REAL(IVAL)
30            CONTINUE
40        CONTINUE
          CALL REWIND(INPCHN)
          CALL RDNIM1(I2DAT, NCHR, NSAMR, NFILE(2), INPCHN)
          DO 60 J = 1, NCHR
              K = 2 * J
              DO 50 I = 1, NSAMR
                  IVAL = I2DAT(I,J)
                  R4DAT(I,K) = REAL(IVAL)
50            CONTINUE
60        CONTINUE
      END IF
      IF (INPCHN .EQ. 1) CALL REWIND(INPCHN)
      IF (INPCHN .EQ. 10) CLOSE (INPCHN)
      RETURN
c
70    CONTINUE
c
c     Open disc file if needed
c
c
c     NSHOT = NO. OF SHOT (1.d.)
c
      PRINT *, LEN
      IDCODE = (NSHOT - 1) * (NCHR + 1) + 1
      PRINT *, IDCODE, NSHOT
      WRITE (6,*) 'Stack or New (1 or 0  -1 == REVERSE POLARITY ) :'
      READ (5,*) ISTACK
      IF (IPSOUR .EQ. 'DISC') THEN
          OPEN (10,FILE=IPDISC,STATUS='OLD',ACCESS='DIRECT',RECL=LEN)
      END IF
      K24 = 1024 * NCHR
      IF (ISTACK .EQ. 0) CALL ZERO(K24, R4DAT(1,1))
c
c     READ IN HEADER PARAMETERS
c
      DO 90 J = 1, NCHR
          DO 80 I = 1, 4
              IDPROC(I,J) = 0
80        CONTINUE
90    CONTINUE
      NPROCS = 0
      PRINT *, 'READING HEADERS ......'
      READ (10,REC=IDCODE) A, SORPOS, NRECS, RECDEP, DBGAIN, GCMSCL,
     1    NFIRST, NCR, NPROCS, IDPROC, DT, PROC
c
c     READ IN SEISMOGRAM RECORDS
c
c
      ISTACK = 0
      IF (GCMSCL(1) .EQ. 0.0) GCMSCL(1) = 1.0
      DO 110 J = 1, NCHR
          NREC = IDCODE + J
          READ (10,REC=NREC) (TEMP(I),I=1,NSAMR)
          DO 100 I = 1, NSAMR
              IF (ISTACK .GE. 0) THEN
                  R4DAT(I,J) = R4DAT(I,J) + TEMP(I)
              ELSE
                  R4DAT(I,J) = R4DAT(I,J) - TEMP(I)
              END IF
100       CONTINUE
          CALL MAXSN(NSAMR, R4DAT(1,J), XMAX, IMAX)
          CALL MINSN(NSAMR, R4DAT(1,J), XMIN, IMIN)
          IF (ABS(XMIN) .GT. XMAX) THEN
              XMAX = -XMIN
              IMAX = IMIN
          END IF
110   CONTINUE
      IF (INPCHN .EQ. 1) CALL REWIND(INPCHN)
      IF (INPCHN .EQ. 10) CLOSE (INPCHN)
      PRINT *, 'Reset parameters to defaults (Y/N) ?'
      READ (5,120) ANS
120   FORMAT (A1)
```

```fortran
      IF (ANS .EQ. 'Y' .OR. ANS .EQ. 'y') THEN
        REWIND (0)
        READ (0,130) B, INPOPT, IPDISC, OPDISC, OPFORM, IPSOUR
130     FORMAT (A20, 8(/A20/A3/A16/A16/A6/A4)
      A = B(1) // B(2) // B(3) // B(4) // B(5) // B(6) // B(7) // B(
     8 ) // B(9)
        WRITE (6,*) A
        NRECS = NCHR
        READ (0,140) NA, NA, NA, NA, NA, NA, NCR(1), NCR(2), SA,
1       TOPREC, RECSEP, SA
140     FORMAT (I4/I2/I1/I3/I3/I2/I2/I2/F6.2/F6.2/F6.2/F6.2)
        RECDEP(1) = TOPREC
        DO 150 I = 2, NREC
          IF (I .EQ. NCR(2)) THEN
            RECDEP(I) = RECDEP(I - 1)
          ELSE
            RECDEP(I) = RECDEP(I - 1) + RECSEP
          END IF
150     CONTINUE
      END IF
C
C Check for saturation -- code removed
C
        GO TO 170
C
C READ IN SEGY TAPE
C
160   CONTINUE
      INPCHN = 1
      CALL SEGYRD(R4DAT, NRECS, NSAMR, NSHOT, INPCHN)
170   RETURN
      END
C
C Subroutine to write out data to disc file
C
      SUBROUTINE WRF1LA(NSAMR, NCHR, R4DAT, NFIRST, OPFORM, OPDISC,
1     NSHOT, LEN, A1, A2, A3, A4, A5, A6, A7, A8, A9, SORPOS,
2     NRECS, RECDEP, DBGAIN, GCMSCL, NCR, NPROCS, IDPROC, DT,
3     IOPCHN, PROC)
      DIMENSION R4DAT(NSAMR, NCHR), NFIRST(NCHR), RECDEP(NCHR), A(9)
      DIMENSION DBGAIN(NCHR), GCMSCL(NCHR), NCR(2), IDPROC(5,NCHR)
      CHARACTER OPDISC*17, OPFORM*6, A*20
      CHARACTER*20 A1, A2, A3, A4, A5, A6, A7, A8, A9
      CHARACTER*25 PROC(20)
      A(1) = A1
      A(2) = A2
      A(3) = A3
      A(4) = A4
      A(5) = A5
      A(6) = A6
      A(7) = A7
      A(8) = A8
      A(9) = A9
      NRECS = NCHR
      IF (OPFORM .EQ. 'SEQUEN') THEN
        PRINT *, 'OPTION NOT AVAILABLE YET'
      ELSE IF (OPFORM .EQ. 'DIRECT') THEN
        IDCODE = (NSHOT - 1) * (NRECS + 1) + 1
        OPEN (2,FILE=OPDISC,STATUS='UNKNOWN',FORM='UNFORMATTED',
1     ACCESS='DIRECT',RECL=LEN)
C
C OUTPUT PROCESSING AND DISPLAY PARAMETERS
C
        WRITE (2,REC=IDCODE) A, SORPOS, NRECS, RECDEP, DBGAIN, GCMSCL,
1       NFIRST, NCR, NPROCS, IDPROC, DT, PROC
C
C WRITE SEISMOGRAM RECORDS
C
        DO 10 J = 1, NRECS
          NREC = IDCODE + J
          WRITE (2,REC=NREC) (R4DAT(I,J),I=1,NSAMR)
10      CONTINUE
      ELSE
        WRITE (6,*) 'SEG-Y OUTPUT TO TAPE ATTACHED TO UNIT 19 :'
        IOPCHN = 19
        CALL SEGYWR(R4DAT, NRECS, NSAMR, NSHOT, IOPCHN)
      END IF
      CLOSE (2)
      RETURN
      END
C
C Subroutine for graphics output of array R4DAT
C
      SUBROUTINE MENPLI(NSAMR, NCHANS, R4DAT, NFIRST, TITOFF, CHNSPL,
1     POLART, VARARE, NPLFST, NPLIST, IOPT, SORPOS, RECDEP,
2     NCR, DT, LOCATE, DATE, DEVICE, SORTYP, SORLOC, RECTYP,
3     RECLOC, COMSHT, FILREC, NSHOT, NPROCS, IDPROC)
C
C ARRAY Plotting subroutine for seismic data
C Plenty of interactive options included to obtain required scaled data.
C Can apply AGC etc to plot without affecting original data.
C Allows manual (interactive) first break picking/confirmation.
C
      PARAMETER (NS1=2048,NS2=60)
      CHARACTER*20 LOCATE, DATE, DEVICE, SORTYP, SORLOC, RECTYP,
1     COMSHT
      CHARACTER*20 FILREC
      CHARACTER TITLE*20, STR1*3, FLAGBR*3, COMENT*40, ANS*1
      CHARACTER*4 RES(5)
      CHARACTER VARARE*3, TITOFF*3, CHNSPL*26, POLART*7, NONE*4, STRING*
1     10
      REAL RECDEP(NCHANS)
      REAL A(NS1), B(NS1), RDAT(NS1,NS2), R4DAT(NSAMR, NCHANS)
      INTEGER NFIRST(NCHANS), NCR(2), IDPROC(5,NCHANS)
      CALL TIME(6, 0, RES)
      TITLE = 'X-hole Reflection'
      FLAGBR = 'OFF'
      COMENT = ' '
C
C SET UP DUMMY PLOT ARRAY RDAT(NSAMR,NCHANS)
C
      DO 20 J = 1, NCHANS
        DO 20 I = 1, NSAMR
          RDAT(I,J) = R4DAT(I,J)
20    CONTINUE
C
C MENU FOR PLOT OPTIONS
C
30    WRITE (6,*)
```

```fortran
      WRITE (6,*)
      WRITE (6,*)
      WRITE (6,*)
      WRITE (6,40)
   40 FORMAT (//'          Plot Options Menu'
     ,         '          ~~~~ ~~~~~~~ ~~~~'
     ,   )
      WRITE (6,50) NPLFST, NPLLST
   50 FORMAT (//'  1  Titles off or on               :', A3)
      WRITE (6,60) CHNSPL
   60 FORMAT (//'  2  First and last samples         :', I3, 1X, I4)
      WRITE (6,70) POLART
   70 FORMAT (//'  3  Channels to be plotted         :', A26)
      WRITE (6,80) VARARE
   80 FORMAT (//'  4  Normal/Reverse Polarity        :', A7)
      WRITE (6,90)
   90 FORMAT (//'  5  Variable Area                  :', A3)
      WRITE (6,100) FLAGBR
  100 FORMAT (//'  6  Plot Seismograms               ')
      WRITE (6,110)
  110 FORMAT (//'  7  First break flags              :', A3)
      WRITE (6,120)
  120 FORMAT (//'  8  Include comment                ')
      WRITE (6,130)
  130 FORMAT (//'  9  PRINT out window of trace      ')
      WRITE (6,140)
  140 FORMAT (//'  10 Apply AGC / Time ramp          '
     ,         '   0   Return to MAIN MENU')
      READ (5,*) IANSWR

      IF (IANSWR .EQ. 1) THEN
         IF (TITOFF .EQ. 'ON') THEN
            TITOFF = 'OFF'
         ELSE
            TITOFF = 'ON'
         END IF
      END IF

      IF (IANSWR .EQ. 2) THEN
         WRITE (6,*)'1st and last samples to be plotted :'
         READ (5,*) NPLFST, NPLLST
      END IF

      IF (IANSWR .EQ. 3) THEN
         WRITE (6,*)
         WRITE (6,*)'               SELECT OPTION'
         WRITE (6,*)'   1     All channels'
         WRITE (6,*)'   2     Odd channels'
         WRITE (6,*)'   3     Even channels'
         WRITE (6,*)'   4     All omitting top common channel'
         READ (5,*) IOPT
         IF (IOPT .EQ. 1) CHNSPL = 'ALL'
         IF (IOPT .EQ. 2) CHNSPL = 'ODD'
         IF (IOPT .EQ. 3) CHNSPL = 'EVEN'
         IF (IOPT .EQ. 4) CHNSPL = 'ALL W/O TOP COMMON CHANNEL'
      END IF

      IF (IANSWR .EQ. 4) THEN
         IF (POLART .EQ. 'REVERSE') THEN
            POLART = 'NORMAL'
         ELSE
            POLART = 'REVERSE'
         END IF
      END IF

      IF (IANSWR .EQ. 5) THEN
         IF (VARARE .EQ. 'OFF') THEN
            VARARE = 'ON'
         ELSE
            VARARE = 'OFF'
         END IF
      END IF

      IF (IANSWR .EQ. 6) THEN
      END IF
      END IF
C
C  LX=NSAMR,LY=NCHR2,X=R4DAT,NFILE=NFILE(1),NFILE2=NFILE(2),NSH=IDSH,NR
C  IDRH,
C  NCR1,NCR2=NCR(1),NCR(2),A & B ARE ARRAYS OF LEN 1024 TIMES IS ARRA
C  OF 5
C  NONE IS A4 STRING
C  units : DT in microsecs
      NCHR2 = NCHANS
      NONE = 'None'                                             50
      TMIN = (NPLFST - 1) * DT * 1E-3
      TMAX = (NPLLST - 1) * DT * 1E-3
      THYD = TOPREC
      DZ = RECSEP
      SAMF = REAL(NPLFST)
      SAML = REAL(NPLLST)
      RNCHR = REAL(NCHR2) + 1.0
C
C   Initialise the plotting format
C
      CALL PAPER(1)
      CALL PSPACE(0.0, 1.0, 0.0, 1.0)
      CALL MAP(0.0, 1.0, 0.0, 1.0)
      CALL BORDER
      CALL PSPACE(0.73, 0.99, 0.49, 0.77)
      CALL CSPACE(0.73, 1.00, 0.49, 0.77)
      CALL CTRMAG(14)
      CALL J06XGF(1.0, 2.0)
      CALL J06XFF(2)
      CALL J06XBF(0.0, 1.0, 0.0, 1.0)
      CALL J06XAF
      CALL PSCEN(0.875, 0.78, TITLE)
      CALL CTRMAG(20)
      IF (TITOFF .EQ. 'OFF') GO TO 160
      CALL PLACE(1, 1)
      CALL HLINFD(1)
      CALL TYPECS('Site                    :')
      CALL TYPECS(LOCATE)
      CALL CRLNFD
      CALL TYPECS('Date recorded           :')
      CALL TYPECS(DATE)
      CALL CRLNFD
      CALL CRLNFD
      CALL TYPECS('Source location         :')
      CALL TYPECS(SORLOC)
      CALL CRLNFD
      CALL TYPECS('Seismograph type        :')
      CALL TYPECS(DEVICE)
      CALL CRLNFD
      CALL TYPECS('Source type             :')
      CALL TYPECS(SORTYP)
      CALL CRLNFD
      CALL TYPENF('Source depth            :', SORPOS, 1)
      CALL TYPECS(' metres')
      CALL CRLNFD
      CALL CRLNFD
      CALL TYPECS('Receiver location       :')
      CALL TYPECS(RECLOC)
```

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C
      CALL CRLNFD
      CALL TYPECS('Receiver type       :')
      CALL TYPECS(RECTYP)
      CALL CRLNFD
      CALL TYPECS('Common shot setup :')
      CALL TYPECS(COMSHT)
      CALL CRLNFD
      CALL TYPECS('Common receivers :')
      IF (NCR(1) .NE. 0) THEN
      CALL TYPENI(NCR(1))
      CALL TYPENC(44)
C COMMA
      CALL TYPECS(NCR(2))
      ELSE
      CALL TYPECS(NONE)
      END IF
      CALL CRLNFD
      CALL TYPECS('Sample rate         :')
      CALL TYPENF(DT, 1)
      CALL CTRENT(2)
      CALL TYPENC(109)
C Greek Mu
      CALL CTRENT(1)
      CALL TYPECS('secs')
      CALL CRLNFD
      CALL TYPECS('Analogue filters :')
      CALL TYPECS(FILREC)
      CALL CRLNFD
      CALL PSPACE(0.73, 0.99, 0.17, 0.47)
      CALL CSPACE(0.73, 0.99, 0.17, 0.47)
      CALL CRLNFD
      CALL MAP(0.0, 1.0, 0.0, 1.0)
      CALL BORDER
      CALL PLACE(5, 1)
      CALL TYPECS('PROCESSING SEQUENCE')
      CALL CRLNFD
      CALL HLINFD(1)
      DO 150 KK = 1, NPROCS
      IF (IDPROC(1,KK) .EQ. 1) THEN
      CALL TYPECS('Gain recovered ')
      IF (IDPROC(2,KK) .EQ. 1) THEN
      CALL TYPECS(' Shot sizes equated')
      END IF
      ELSE IF (IDPROC(1,KK) .EQ. 2) THEN
      CALL TYPECS('Gain comp : ')
      STRING = 'Norm RMS'
      IF (IDPROC(2,KK) .EQ. 1) STRING = 'Norm Peak'
      CALL TYPECS(STRING)
      ELSE IF (IDPROC(1,KK) .EQ. 3) THEN
      CALL TYPECS('Tapering :')
      STRING = ' '
      IF (IDPROC(2,KK) .EQ. 0) STR1 = ' Z '
      IF (IDPROC(2,KK) .EQ. 1) STR1 = ' T '
      CALL TYPECS(STR1)
      CALL TYPENI(IDPROC(3,KK))
      IF (IDPROC(2,KK) .EQ. 0) STRING = ' Traces'
      IF (IDPROC(2,KK) .EQ. 1) STRING = ' Samples'
      CALL TYPECS(STRING)
      ELSE IF (IDPROC(1,KK) .EQ. 4) THEN
      CALL TYPECS('Bandpass : ')
      CALL TYPENI(IDPROC(2,KK))
      CALL TYPECS('/')
      CALL TYPENI(IDPROC(3,KK))
      CALL TYPECS('/')
      CALL TYPENI(IDPROC(4,KK))
      CALL TYPECS('/')
      CALL TYPENI(IDPROC(5,KK))
      ELSE IF (IDPROC(1,KK) .EQ. 5) THEN
      CALL TYPECS('Waveshaping :')
      CALL TYPENI(IDPROC(2,KK))
      CALL TYPECS('/')
      CALL TYPENI(IDPROC(3,KK))
      ELSE IF (IDPROC(1,KK) .EQ. 6) THEN
      IF (IDPROC(2,KK) .EQ. 0) THEN
      CALL TYPECS('T-squared ramp')
      ELSE
      CALL TYPECS('AGC : Window size = ')
      CALL TYPENI(IDPROC(2,NPROCS))
      END IF
      ELSE IF (IDPROC(1,KK) .EQ. 7) THEN
      CALL TYPECS('FK Pie slice filter : ')
      CALL TYPENI(IDPROC(2,KK))
      CALL TYPECS('/')
      CALL TYPENI(IDPROC(3,KK))
      CALL TYPECS('/')
      CALL TYPENI(IDPROC(4,KK))
      CALL TYPECS('/')
      CALL TYPENI(IDPROC(5,KK))
      ELSE IF (IDPROC(1,KK) .EQ. 8) THEN
      CALL TYPECS('Median Filter   length:')
      CALL TYPENI(IDPROC(2,KK))
      ELSE IF (IDPROC(1,KK) .EQ. 9) THEN
      CALL TYPECS('D.C. Removed ')
      ELSE IF (IDPROC(1,KK) .EQ. 10) THEN
      CALL TYPECS('True amplitude recovered ')
      END IF
      CALL CRLNFD
      CALL HLINFD(1)
150   CONTINUE
      CALL PSPACE(0.73, 0.99, 0.09, 0.16)
      CALL CSPACE(0.73, 0.99, 0.09, 0.16)
      CALL BORDER
      CALL PLACE(1, 1)
      CALL TYPECS(COMENT)
      CALL PSPACE(0.73, 0.99, 0.04, 0.08)
      CALL CSPACE(0.73, 0.99, 0.04, 0.08)
      CALL BORDER
      CALL PLACE(3, 7)
      CALL TYPECS(RES(1))
      CALL TYPECS(RES(2))
      CALL SPACE(2)
      CALL TYPECS(RES(3))
      CALL TYPECS(RES(4))
      CALL TYPECS(RES(5))
160   CONTINUE
      CALL CTRMAG(10)
      CALL PSPACE(0.0, 1.0, 0.0, 1.0)
      CALL CSPACE(0.0, 1.0, 0.0, 1.0)
      CALL MAP(0.0, 1.0, 0.0, 1.0)
```

```
      CALL PCSCEN(0.4, 0.790, 'Travel Time (milliseconds)')
      CALL PCSCEN(0.4, 0.025, 'Sample Number')
      CALL CTRORI(90.0)
      CALL PCSCEN(0.028, 0.4, 'Receiver Depth (metres)')
      CALL CTRORI(0.0)
      CALL PSPACE(0.0, 1.0, 0.07, 0.75)
      CALL MAP(0.0, 1.0, 0.07, 0.75)
      RI = 0.035
      DO 170 J = 1, NCHR2
         RJ = REAL(J)
         CALL POSITN(RI, RJ)
         CALL TYPENF(RECDEP(J), 1)
170   CONTINUE
      CALL PSPACE(0.07, 0.70, 0.07, 0.75)
      CALL BORDER
      CALL MAP(TMIN, TMAX, RNCHR, 0.0)
      CALL AXORIG(TMAX, 0.0)
      CALL ANNOTP(1, 1)
      CALL XAXIS
      CALL YAXISI(1.0)
      CALL XGRAT
      CALL MAP(SAMF, SAML, RNCHR, 0.0)
      CALL AXORIG(SAMF, RNCHR)
      CALL ANNOTP(0, 0)
      CALL XAXIS
      XDIV = (SAML - SAMF) / 10
      CALL SAMNOR(NSAMR, NCHR2, RDAT, NPLFST, NPLLST)
      IF (IOPT .EQ. 1) THEN
         N1 = 1
         N2 = NCHR2
         NSTEP = 1
      ELSE IF (IOPT .EQ. 2) THEN
         N1 = 1
         N2 = NCHR2 - 1
         NSTEP = 2
      ELSE IF (IOPT .EQ. 3) THEN
         N1 = 2
         N2 = NCHR2
         NSTEP = 2
      ELSE IF (IOPT .EQ. 4) THEN
         N1 = 1
         N2 = NCHR2 - 1
         NSTEP = 1
      END IF
      DO 210 J = N1, N2, NSTEP
         DEP = REAL(J)
         IF (IOPT .EQ. 4 .AND. J .GT. NCR(1)) THEN
            DEP = DEP - 1.0
         END IF
         DO 180 I = 1, NSAMR
            IF (IOPT .EQ. 4 .AND. J .EQ. NCR(1)) GO TO 210
            A(I) = FLOAT(I)
            IF (POLART .EQ. 'REVERSE') THEN
               B(I) = DEP - RDAT(I,J)
               ISIGN = -1
            ELSE
               B(I) = RDAT(I,J) + DEP
               ISIGN = +1
            END IF
180      CONTINUE

         CALL PTJOIN(A, B, NPLFST, NPLLST, NPLLST, 1)
         IF (FLAGBR .EQ. 'OFF') GO TO 190
         CALL CTRMAG(20)
         ARROWD = DEP - 0.3
         DO 190 I = NPLFST, NPLLST
            IF (I .EQ. NFIRST(J)) CALL PLOTNC(A(I), ARROWD, 187)
190      CONTINUE
         IF (VARARE .EQ. 'OFF') GO TO 200
         DO 200 I = NPLFST, NPLLST
            IF (RDAT(I,J)*ISIGN .GT. - 0.01) GO TO 200
            CALL POSITN(A(I), DEP)
            CALL JOIN(A(I), B(I))
200      CONTINUE
210   CONTINUE
      CALL GREND
      GO TO 10
      END IF
      IF (IANSWR .EQ. 7) THEN
         IF (FLAGBR .EQ. 'OFF') THEN
            FLAGBR = 'ON'
         ELSE
            FLAGBR = 'OFF'
         END IF
      ELSE IF (IANSWR .EQ. 8) THEN
         PRINT *, 'COMMENT :'
         READ (5,220) COMMENT
220      FORMAT (A40)
      END IF
      IF (IANSWR .EQ. 9) THEN
         WRITE (6,*)' No. of channel to be printed :'
         READ (5,*) IDCHAN
         WRITE (6,*)'Range of samples to be printed :'
         READ (5,*) NSAM0, NSAM1
         WRITE (6,230) ((I,RDAT(I,IDCHAN)),I=NSAM0,NSAM1)
230      FORMAT (4(I4,1X,F12.1,2X))
         WRITE (6,*)'Select first break sample no. :'
         READ (5,*) NFIRST(IDCHAN)
      END IF
      IF (IANSWR .EQ. 10) THEN
240      FORMAT (A1)
         WRITE (6,*)'Ramp or AGC          :'
         READ (5,240) ANS
         IF (ANS .EQ. 'R' .OR. ANS .EQ. 'r') THEN
            WRITE (6,*)'T-Squared or Exponential (S or E) ?'
            READ (5,240) ANS
            IF (ANS .EQ. 'S' .OR. ANS .EQ. 's') THEN
               DO 260 J = 1, NCHANS
                  DO 250 I = 1, NSAMR
                     RDAT(I,J) = RDAT(I,J) * (I - 1) ** 2
250               CONTINUE
260            CONTINUE
            ELSE
               WRITE (6,*)'Enter Alpha (Exponential constant) :'
               READ (5,*) ALPHA
               DO 280 J = 1, NCHANS
                  DO 270 I = 1, NSAMR
                     TI = REAL(I - 1)
                     TI = EXP(ALPHA*TI)
                     RDAT(I,J) = RDAT(I,J) * TI * TI
```

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270
280   CONTINUE
      END IF
    ELSE
      WRITE (6,*)'Length of AGC to be applied :'
      READ (5,*) LENAGC
      CALL AGC(NSAMR, NCHANS, RDAT, LENAGC)
    END IF
    IF (IANSWR .NE. 0) GO TO 30
    RETURN
    END
C
C  Subroutine to median filter seismic data
C  Really only useful for zero-offset VSP
C
      SUBROUTINE MEDFIL(NSAMR, NCHR, R4DAT, NFIRST, LENFIL)
      PARAMETER (NS1=60, NS2=1024, NS3=60)
      DIMENSION R4DAT(NSAMR, NCHR), NFIRST(NCHR)
      REAL X(NS1), Y(NS1), DGDAT(NS2,NS3), UGDAT(NS2,NS3)
      CHARACTER*1 ANS
      NRECS = NCHR
C
C  Shift the traces :   FIRST BREAKS AT NALIGN SAMPLES
C
10    FORMAT (A1)
      LENDU = NS2 * NS3
      CALL ZERO(LENDU, UGDAT(1,1))
      PRINT *, 'REMOVE COMMON TRACE (Y/N) ?'
      READ (5,10) ANS
      IF (ANS .EQ. 'Y' .OR. ANS .EQ. 'y') THEN
        WRITE (6,*)'Enter no. of trace to be removed :'
        READ (5,*) NDEAD
      DO 30 J = NDEAD, NRECS - 1
        NFIRST(J) = NFIRST(J + 1)
      DO 20 I = 1, NSAMR
        R4DAT(I, J) = R4DAT(I, J + 1)
20    CONTINUE
30    CONTINUE
      NFIRST(NRECS) = 100
      CALL ZERO(NSAMR, R4DAT(1,NRECS))
      END IF
      DO 50 J = 1, NRECS
      DO 40 I = 1, NSAMR
        DGDAT(I,J) = R4DAT(I,J)
40    CONTINUE
50    CONTINUE
      IF (NFIRST(1) .EQ. 0) THEN
        PRINT *, 'INPUT FIRST BREAK SAMPLES :'
        READ (5,*) NFIRST
      END IF
      PRINT *, 'ALIGNING TRACES...'
      NALIGN = 50
      DO 80 J = 1, NRECS
        NDT = NFIRST(J) - NALIGN
      DO 60 I = 1, NSAMR - NDT
        DGDAT(I,J) = DGDAT(I + NDT,J)
60    CONTINUE
      DO 70 I = NSAMR - NDT + 1, NSAMR
        DGDAT(I,J) = 0.0
70    CONTINUE
80    CONTINUE
C
C  MUTE before first arrivals
C
      LN = NALIGN - 5
      DO 90 J = 1, NRECS
        CALL ZERO(LN, DGDAT(1,J))
90    CONTINUE
      PRINT *, 'TRACES ALIGNED ....   PLOT (Y/N)? ',
      READ (5,10) ANS
      IF (ANS .EQ. 'Y' .OR. ANS .EQ. 'y') THEN
        CALL MENPL1(NSAMR, NRECS, DGDAT, NFIRST)
      END IF
C
C  Apply median filter across traces
C
100   PRINT *, 'APPLYING MEDIAN FILTER ....'
      DO 140 I = 1, NSAMR
      DO 110 J = 1 - LENFIL / 2, NRECS + LENFIL / 2
C
C  Pad with zeros
C
        IF (J .LT. 1 .OR. J .GT. NRECS) THEN
          X(J + LENFIL/2) = 0.0
        ELSE
          X(J + LENFIL/2) = DGDAT(I,J)
        END IF
110   CONTINUE
      DO 130 J = 1, NRECS
      DO 120 LL = 1, 48
        Y(LL) = X(LL)
120   CONTINUE
        CALL MDIAN1(Y(J), LENFIL, DGDAT(I,J))
130   CONTINUE
140   CONTINUE
C
C  DISPLAY
C
      PRINT *, 'TRACES STILL ALIGNED ...   PLOT (Y/N)? ',
      READ (5,10) ANS
      IF (ANS .EQ. 'Y' .OR. ANS .EQ. 'y') THEN
     .  CALL MENPL1(NSAMR, NRECS, DGDAT, NFIRST)
      END IF
      PRINT *, 'RE-APPLY MEDIAN FILTER (Y/N)?'
      READ (5,10) ANS
      IF (ANS .EQ. 'Y' .OR. ANS .EQ. 'y') GO TO 100
      WRITE(7,129)((DGDAT(I,J),I=1,NSAMR),J=1,NRECS)
129   FORMAT(5(I4,1X,F5.2,2X))
C
C  Shift back the traces
C
      PRINT *, 'SHIFTING BACK TRACES ...'
      DO 170 J = 1, NRECS
        WRITE(7,*)NFIRST
        NDT = NFIRST(J) - NALIGN
        WRITE(7,*)NDT
      DO 150 I = NSAMR, NALIGN, -1
        DGDAT(I,J) = DGDAT(I - NDT,J)
150   CONTINUE
```

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      DO 160 I = 1, NALIGN - 1
        DGDAT(I,J) = 0.0
160   CONTINUE
170   CONTINUE
C
      PRINT *, 'TRACES SHIFTED BACK ... PLOT (Y/N)?'
      READ (5,10) ANS
      IF (ANS .EQ. 'Y' .OR. ANS .EQ. 'y') THEN
        CALL MENPL1(NSAMR, NRECS, DGDAT, NFIRST)
      END IF
      PRINT *, 'DISPLAY UPGOING WAVEFIELD (Y/N)?'
      READ (5,10) ANS
      IF (ANS .EQ. 'Y' .OR. ANS .EQ. 'y') THEN
        DO 180 I = 1, NRECS
          DO 190 J = 1, NSAMR
            UGDAT(I,J) = R4DAT(I,J) - DGDAT(I,J)
190       CONTINUE
180     CONTINUE
        CALL MENPL1(NSAMR, NRECS, UGDAT, NFIRST)
      END IF
C
      PRINT *, 'COPY WAVEFIELD TO R4DAT (Up/Down/No) ?'
      READ (5,10) ANS
      IF (ANS .EQ. 'U' .OR. ANS .EQ. 'u') THEN
        DO 210 I = 1, NRECS
          DO 200 J = 1, NSAMR
            R4DAT(I,J) = UGDAT(I,J)
200       CONTINUE
210     CONTINUE
      ELSE IF (ANS .EQ. 'D' .OR. ANS .EQ. 'd') THEN
        DO 230 J = 1, NRECS
          DO 220 I = 1, NSAMR
            R4DAT(I,J) = DGDAT(I,J)
220       CONTINUE
230     CONTINUE
      END IF
      RETURN
      END
C
C
      SUBROUTINE MDIAN1(X, N, XMED)
C
C     Subroutine to obtain median value of array X(N)     (XMED)
C.    The array X is left sorted on exiting
C     SOURCE : Numerical recipes
C
      DIMENSION X(N)
      CALL PIKSRT(N, X)
      N2 = N / 2
      IF (2*N2 .EQ. N) THEN
        XMED = 0.5 * (X(N2) + X(N2 + 1))
      ELSE
        XMED = X(N2 + 1)
      END IF
      RETURN
      END
C
C
      SUBROUTINE PIKSRT(N, ARR)
C
C     SOURCE : Numerical recipes
C
      DIMENSION ARR(N)
      DO 30 J = 2, N
        A = ARR(J)
        DO 10 I = J - 1, 1, -1
          IF (ARR(I) .LE. A) GO TO 20
          ARR(I + 1) = ARR(I)
10      CONTINUE
        I = 0
20      ARR(I + 1) = A
30    CONTINUE
      RETURN
      END
C
C
      SUBROUTINE WVSHAP(NSAMR, NCHR, R4DAT, NFIRST, NCR, DT)
C
C     Version 2.0 -- Menu-driven waveshaping code
C.    Routine to apply waveshaping filters to dataset.
C.    Displays input, desired output, filter and filter output as time seies
C     and as amplitude spectra.
C
      PARAMETER (NS1=1024, NS2=2048, NS3=513)
      DIMENSION R4DAT(NSAMR, NCHR), NFIRST(NCHR), NCR(2)
      REAL S1(NS1), S2(NS1), S3(NS1), A(NS1), B(NS1), RDAT(NS1)
      REAL C(NS2), ER(NS3), REF(NS1), XPOSNS(NS1), DSERIS(NS1)
      REAL BSERIS(NS1), S4(NS1)
      REAL TEMP(NS1), X(NS1), ACF(NS1), TEMP2(NS1), BUTT(NS1),
     1 BUTT2(NS1)
      REAL D(NS1), P1(NS3), P2(NS3), P3(NS3), P4(NS3)
      COMPLEX CMPB(NS1), CBUTT(NS1), C1(NS1), C2(NS1), C3(NS1), C4(NS1)
      COMPLEX CXA(NS1), CXB(NS1), CXC(NS1), CXD(NS1), CTEMP(NS1)
      INTEGER NOPT(6), NDO(164)
      CHARACTER WEIGHT*3, ANS*1, REPLY*3
      LOGICAL FILTER
      CALL POWER2(NSAMR, NSAMP2)
C
      NSAMS = NSAMP2
      FNYQ = .5E6 / DT
      DF = FNYQ / REAL(NSAMS/2)
      DO 10 I = 1, NSAMS
        XPOSNS(I) = REAL(I)
10    CONTINUE
C
C
C     DEFAULTS
C .
      FILTER = .FALSE.
      NFILTS = 1
      LA = 64
      NL = 5
      LAG1 = -2
      RFC = 0.01
      WEIGHT = 'NO'
      IFJ = 0
      IDD = NCR(1)
      IDB = NCR(2)
      REPLY = 'YES'
C
20    WRITE (6,*)
      WRITE (6,*) '
      WRITE (6,*) '      WAVESHAPING FILTER MENU'
      WRITE (6,*) '      ~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~'
      WRITE (6,*)
      WRITE (6,30) '      (0 to EXIT)'
```

```fortran
30    FORMAT (/' 1       Select "input" wavelet')
      WRITE (6,40)
40    FORMAT (/' 2       Select "desired output" wavelet')
      WRITE (6,50)
50    FORMAT (/' 3       Calculate filter ')
      WRITE (6,60)
60    FORMAT (/' 4       Apply filter')
      WRITE (6,70)
70    FORMAT (/' 0       Exit ')
      READ (5,*) IANS
      IF (IANS .EQ. 1) THEN
80       WRITE (6,*)
         WRITE (6,*)
         WRITE (6,90)
90       FORMAT (/' 1      Window of single trace ')
         WRITE (6,100)
100      FORMAT (/' 2      Extract Minimum phase wavelet ')
         WRITE (6,110)
110      FORMAT (/' 3      Plot input wavelet ')
         WRITE (6,120)
120      FORMAT (/' 0      Exit ')
         READ (5,*) IOPT
         IF (IOPT .EQ. 1) THEN
            WRITE (6,*)' Enter trace number :'
            READ (5,*) NTRACE
            WRITE (6,*)' ENTER window on trace in samples :'
            READ (5,*) NWT1, NWT2
            NWTDIF = NWT2 - NWT1 + 1
            CALL ZERO (NSAMS, ACF)
            DO 130 I = 1, NWTDIF
               ACF(I + NSAMS/2) = R4DAT(I + NWT1 - 1,NTRACE)
130         CONTINUE
            CALL NORMAN (NSAMS, ACF)
            LB = NSAMS / 2 + NWTDIF
         ELSE IF (IOPT .EQ. 2) THEN
            WRITE (6,*)' Enter 1=same window 0=selection for channels :'
            READ (5,*) IREP
            IF (IREP .EQ. 1) THEN
               WRITE (6,*)' ENTER window on traces :'
               READ (5,*) IW1, IW2
               WRITE (6,*)' ENTER NUMBER OF CHANNELS :'
               READ (5,*) NAV
               WRITE (6,*)' ENTER FIRST CHANNEL :'
               READ (5,*) NCHANN
            END IF
            CALL ZERO (NSAMS, TEMP2)
            IF (IREP .NE. 1) THEN
               WRITE (6,*)' Average over N traces ENTER N :'
               READ (5,*) NAV
            END IF
            DO 160 J = 1, NAV
               CALL ZERO (NSAMS, TEMP)
               IF (IREP .NE. 1) THEN
                  WRITE (6,*)' Enter channel number (',J,') :'
                  READ (5,*) NCHANN
                  WRITE (6,*)' Enter window on trace :'
                  READ (5,*) IW1, IW2
               END IF
```

```fortran
               DO 140 I = IW1, IW2
                  TEMP(I) = R4DAT(I,NCHANN)
140            CONTINUE
               CALL CROSS (NSAMS, TEMP, NSAMS, TEMP, NSAMS, ACF)
               IF (ACF(1) .NE. 0.0) THEN
                  DO 150 I = 1, NSAMS
                     TEMP2(I) = TEMP2(I) + (ACF(I)/ACF(1))
150               CONTINUE
               END IF
               IF (IREP .EQ. 1) NCHANN = NCHANN + 1
160         CONTINUE
C
C     Do minimum phase conversion.
C
            CALL MINPH (TEMP2, NSAMS)
            WRITE (6,*)' Enter taper start and end for wavelet :'
            READ (5,*) NWT1, NWT2
            LB = NWT2
            CALL LINTAP (NSAMS, TEMP2, 0, 0, NWT1, NWT2)
C
C     Shift so origin is at sample NSAMS/2
            DO 170 I = 1, NSAMS / 2
               ACF(I + NSAMS/2) = TEMP2(I)
               ACF(I) = TEMP2(NSAMS/2 + I)
170         CONTINUE
C     NORMALISE INPUT WAVELET
            CALL NORMAN (NSAMS, ACF)
            LB = LB + NSAMS / 2
         ELSE IF (IOPT .EQ. 3) THEN
            CALL MAXSN (NSAMS, ACF, ACFMAX, II)
            CALL MINSN (NSAMS, ACF, ACFMIN, II)
            SCALE = ACFMAX
            IF (ABS(ACFMIN) .GT. ACFMAX) SCALE = ABS(ACFMIN)
            SCALE = SCALE * 2
            CALL PSPACE (0.05, 0.95, 0.05, 0.95)
            RX = REAL(NSAMS)
            RX0 = RX / 2 - 2.0 * REAL(NWT2) + 1
            RX1 = RX0 + 4.0 * REAL(NWT2)
            CALL MAP (RX0, RX1, -SCALE, SCALE)
            CALL BORDER
            CALL AXORIG (513.0, -2.0)
            CALL XGRATI (20.0)
            CALL CTRMAG (20)
            CALL XAXISI (20.0)
            CALL YAXISI (1.0)
            CALL CTRMAG (10)
            CALL PTJOIN (XPOSNS, ACF, 1, NSAMS, 1)
            CALL FRAME
         END IF
         IF (IOPT .NE. 0) THEN
            GO TO 80
         END IF
      ELSE IF (IANS .EQ. 2) THEN
         WRITE (6,*)
         WRITE (6,190)
190      FORMAT (/,'  1       Butterworth wavelet ')
         WRITE (6,200)
200      FORMAT (/,'  2       Trace in record ')
         WRITE (6,210)
210      FORMAT (/,'  3       Plot output wavelet ')
```

```fortran
220   WRITE (6,220)
      WRITE (6,230)
220   FORMAT (/,'  ',  4      MINIMUM PHASE extracted wavelet ')
230   FORMAT (/,'  ',  0      EXIT')
      READ (5,*) IOPT
      IF (IOPT .EQ. 1) THEN
      WRITE (6,*)'Enter low-cut, slope, high-cut, slope '
      READ (5,*) BUT1, BUT2, BUT3, BUT4
C  HIGH CUT
      RNL = ALOG10((2.*(10.**(BUT4/10.))) - 1.0)
      RNL = ALOG10((2.*(10.**(BUT2/10.)))
      RNL = RNL / (2.*ALOG10(2.))
      WRITE (6,*)'RNL =', RNL
      DO 240 J = 1, NSAMS / 2 + 1
      RFR = DF * REAL(J - 1)
      BUTT2(1) = 0.0
      TEM = 1. / (1. + ((RFR/BUT3)**(2.*RNL)))
      BUTT(J) = SQRT(TEM)
240   CONTINUE
C  LOW CUT
      WRITE (6,*)'NOW LOW CUT..'
      RNL = ALOG10((2.*(10.**(BUT2/10.))) - 1.0)
      RNL = RNL / (2.*ALOG10(2.))
      WRITE (6,*)'RNL =', RNL
      DO 250 J = 2, NSAMS / 2 + 1
      RFR = DF * REAL(J - 1)
      TEM = 1./ (1. + ((BUT1/RFR)**(2.*RNL)))
      BUTT2(J) = SQRT(TEM)
250   CONTINUE
      DO 260 J = 1, NSAMS / 2 + 1
      BUTT(J) = BUTT(J) * BUTT2(J)
260   CONTINUE
C  TRANSFORM TO TIME DOMAIN
      ISAM = 2
      DO 270 I = NSAMS, NSAMS / 2 + 2, -1
      BUTT(I) = BUTT(ISAM)
      ISAM = ISAM + 1
270   CONTINUE
      DO 280 I = 1, NSAMS
      CBUTT(I) = CMPLX(BUTT(I),0.0)
280   CONTINUE
      CALL FORK(NSAMS, CBUTT, 1.)
      DO 290 I = 1, NSAMS / 2
      BUTT2(I + NSAMS/2) = REAL(CBUTT(I))
      BUTT2(I) = REAL(CBUTT(I + NSAMS/2))
290   CONTINUE
C  Normalise output wavelet
      CALL NORMAN(NSAMS, BUTT2)
      LD = NSAMS
C  Shift origin to NSAMS/2
      DO 300 I = 1, NSAMS
      BUTT2(I) = R4DAT(I,NTRACE)
300   CONTINUE
      CALL LINTAP(NSAMS, BUTT2, NTAP0, NTAP1, NTAP2, NTAP3)

      DO 310 I = NTAP0, NTAP3
      BUTT2(I - NTAP0 + NSAMS/2 + 1) = BUTT2(I)
310   CONTINUE
      DO 320 I = 1, NSAMS / 2
      BUTT2(I) = 0.0
320   CONTINUE
      DO 330 I = NTAP3 + 1 + NSAMS / 2, NSAMS
      BUTT2(I) = 0.0
330   CONTINUE
      CALL NORMAN(NSAMS, BUTT2)
      WRITE (6,*)'NORMALISED OK'
      LD = NSAMS
      ELSE IF (IOPT .EQ. 3) THEN
      CALL MAXSN(NSAMS, BUTT2, BMAX, II)
      CALL MINSN(NSAMS, BUTT2, BMIN, II)
      SCALE = BMAX
      IF (ABS(BMIN) .GT. BMAX) SCALE = ABS(BMIN)
      SCALE = SCALE * 2
      CALL PSPACE(0.05, 0.95, 0.05, 0.95)
      RX = REAL(NSAMS)
      CALL MAP(RX0, RX1, -SCALE, SCALE)
      CALL BORDER
      CALL AXORIG(513.0, 0.0)
      CALL XGRATI(20.0)
      CALL PTJOIN(XPOSNS, BUTT2, 1, NSAMS, 1)
      CALL FRAME
      ELSE IF (IOPT .EQ. 4) THEN
      WRITE (6,*)'Enter 1=same window 0=selection for channels :
1'
      READ (5,*) IREP
      IF (IREP .EQ. 1) THEN
      WRITE (6,*)'ENTER  window on traces :'
      READ (5,*) IW1, IW2
      WRITE (6,*) NAV
      WRITE (6,*)'ENTER NUMBER OF CHANNELS :'
      READ (5,*) NAV
      WRITE (6,*)'ENTER FIRST CHANNEL :'
      READ (5,*) NCHANN
      END IF
      CALL ZERO(NSAMS, TEMP2)
      IF (IREP .NE. 1) THEN
      WRITE (6,*)'Average over N traces ENTER N :'
      READ (5,*) NAV
      END IF
      DO 360 J = 1, NAV
      CALL ZERO(NSAMS, TEMP)
      IF (IREP .NE. 1) THEN
      WRITE (6,*)'Enter channel number (',J,') :'
      READ (5,*) NCHANN
      WRITE (6,*)'Enter window on trace :'
      READ (5,*) IW1, IW2
      END IF
      DO 340 I = IW1, IW2
      TEMP(I) = R4DAT(I,NCHANN)
340   CONTINUE
      CALL CROSS(NSAMS, TEMP, NSAMS, TEMP, NSAMS, BUTT2)
      IF (BUTT2(1) .NE. 0.0) THEN
      DO 350 I = 1, NSAMS
      TEMP2(I) = TEMP2(I) + (BUTT2(I)/BUTT2(1))
350   CONTINUE
      END IF
```

```fortran
C
C
       IF (IREP .EQ. 1) NCHANN = NCHANN + 1
360    CONTINUE
C
C     Do minimum phase conversion.
C
       CALL MINPH(TEMP2, NSAMS)
       WRITE (6,*)'Enter taper start and end for wavelet :'
       READ (5,*) NWT1, NWT2
       LD = NWT2
       CALL LINTAP(NSAMS, TEMP2, 0, 0, NWT1, NWT2)
C
C     Shift so origin is at sample NSAMS/2
       DO 370 I = 1, NSAMS / 2
         BUTT2(I + NSAMS/2) = TEMP2(I)
370      BUTT2(I) = TEMP2(NSAMS/2 + I)
       CONTINUE
C     NORMALISE INPUT WAVELET
       CALL NORMAN(NSAMS, BUTT2)
       LD = LD + NSAMS / 2
       END IF
ELSE IF (IANS .EQ. 3) THEN
       IF (IOPT .NE. 0) GO TO 180
       WRITE (6,*)
       WRITE (6,*)                        Calculating filter ',
       WRITE (6,*)                        ------------------- ,
C
C     Calculating the filter coefficients
C
       WRITE (6,*)'LD =', LD
       WRITE (6,*)'LB = ', LB
       LB = 1024
       LD = 1024
       WRITE (6,*) '           Enter filter length in samples :'
       READ (5,*) LA
       WRITE (6,*) '           Enter no. of lags to try :'
       READ (5,*) NL
       LL = LD + NL / 2 + 1
       LL = 2048
       WRITE (6,*)'      Enter 1st lag to try (-ve == OP leads IP) :'
       READ (5,*) LAG1
       RFC = 0.02
       IFJ = 0
       CALL ZERO(NS2, C)
       CALL ZERO(NSAMS, S1)
       CALL ZERO(NSAMS, S2)
       CALL ZERO(NSAMS, S3)
       CALL ZERO(NSAMS, A)
       DO 380 I = 1, NSAMS
         D(I) = BUTT2(I)
         B(I) = ACF(I)
C
C INPUT
C
380    CONTINUE
C
C OUTPUT
C
C     Get ACF of input trace ---> S1
       CALL CROSS(LB, B, LB, B, LA, S1)
       S1(1) = S1(1) * (1. + RFC)
C
C     Loop over specified range of lags
C
       DO 480 L = 1, NL
```
```fortran
       LAG = LAG1 + (L - 1)
       WRITE (6,*)'LAG NO. :', LAG
C
C     Move shifted desired output to C
       CALL ZERO(2048, C)
       DO 390 J = 1, LAG
         C(J) = D(LD - LAG + J)
       CONTINUE
       DO 400 J = LAG + 1, LD
         C(J) = D(J - LAG)
400    CONTINUE
C
C     GET XCF OF  B & Desired OP
       CALL ZERO(NS1, S2)
       CALL CROSS(LL, C, LB, B, LA, S2)
C
C     Solve Normal equations
       CALL EUREKA(LA, S1, S2, A, S3)
C
C     TRANSFORM FILTER AND INPUT
       WRITE (6,*)'LA = ', LA
       DO 410 I = 1, LA
         A(I) = 0.0
410    CONTINUE
       LA1 = LA * 7 / 8
       LA2 = LA / 8
       DO 420 I = 1, LA2
         A(NS1 - I + 1) = A(LA - I + 1)
         A(LA - I + 1) = 0.0
420    CONTINUE
C
C     TAPER FILTER
C
       DO 430 I = 1, NS1
         CXA(I) = CMPLX(A(I),0.0)
         CXB(I) = CMPLX(B(I),0.0)
         CXD(I) = CMPLX(D(I),0.0)
         CXC(I) = CMPLX(C(I),0.0)
430    CONTINUE
       CALL FORK(NS1, CXA, -1.0)
       CALL FORK(NS1, CXB, -1.0)
       CALL FORK(NS1, CXC, -1.0)
       CALL FORK(NS1, CXD, -1.0)
       DO 440 I = 1, NS1 / 2 + 1
         S4(I) = CABS(CXA(I))
         S2(I) = CABS(CXB(I))
440    CONTINUE
C
C     Test filter
C
       DO 450 I = 1, NS1
         CTEMP(I) = CXA(I) * CXB(I)
         S4(I) = CABS(CTEMP(I))
450    CONTINUE
       DO 460 I = 1, NS1
         TEMP(I) = REAL(CTEMP(I))
460    CONTINUE
C
C     Calculate ERROR
       ER(I) = 0.0
       CALL NORMAN(NS1, C)
       CALL NORMAN(NS1, TEMP)
```

```fortran
      DO 470 I = 1, NS1
         ER(I) = ER(I) + ((C(I) - TEMP(I))**2
470   CONTINUE
480   CONTINUE
      WRITE (6,*)'MEAN SQUARE ENERGIES :', (ER(I),I=1,NL)
C
C Find optimum lag
      ERMIN = 1.E10
      DO 490 I = 1, NL
         ER(I) = SQRT(ER(I)/REAL(NS1))
         IF (ER(I) .LE. ERMIN) THEN
            ERMIN = ER(I)
            IND = I
         END IF
490   CONTINUE
      NLAGOP = IND + LAG1 - 1
      WRITE (6,*)'OPTIMUM LAG :', NLAGOP, '(', IND, ')'
      WRITE (6,*)'Minimum energy :', ERMIN
C
C Now repeat filter calculation for a length of 1024 with optimum lag
C
C Move shifted desired output to C
      LA = 1024
      L1 = 2048
      CALL ZERO(2048, C)
      DO 500 J = 1, NLAGOP
         C(J) = D(LD - NLAGOP + J)
500   CONTINUE
      DO 510 J = NLAGOP + 1, LD
         C(J) = D(J - NLAGOP)
510   CONTINUE
C
C Get ACF of B
      CALL ZERO(NS1, S1)
      CALL CROSS(LB, B, LB, B, LA, S1)
      S1(1) = S1(1) * (1. + RFC)
C
C GET XCF OF B & Desired OP
      CALL ZERO(NS1, S2)
      CALL CROSS(LL, C, LB, B, LA, S2)
C
C Solve Normal equations
      CALL EUREKA(LA, S1, S2, A, S3)
C
C TRANSFORM FILTER AND INPUT
C
C TAPER FILTER
      L1 = NS1 / 4
      L2 = 3 * NS1 / 4
      R1 = REAL(L1)
      R2 = REAL(L2)
      DO 520 I = 1, NS1
         CXA(I) = CMPLX(A(I),0.0)
         CXB(I) = CMPLX(B(I),0.0)
         CXD(I) = CMPLX(D(I),0.0)
         CXC(I) = CMPLX(C(I),0.0)
520   CONTINUE
      CALL FORK(NS1, CXA, -1.0)
      CALL FORK(NS1, CXB, -1.0)
      CALL FORK(NS1, CXC, -1.0)
      CALL FORK(NS1, CXD, -1.0)
C
C Test filter
      DO 530 I = 1, NS1
         CTEMP(I) = CXA(I) * CXB(I)
530   CONTINUE
      CALL FORK(NS1, CTEMP, +1.0)
      DO 540 I = 1, NS1
         TEMP(I) = REAL(CTEMP(I))
540   CONTINUE
C
C Calculate ERROR
      ERMIN = 0.0
      CALL NORMAN(NS1, C)
      CALL NORMAN(NS1, TEMP)
      DO 550 I = 1, NS1
         ERMIN = ERMIN + ((C(I) - TEMP(I))**2
550   CONTINUE
      ERMIN = SQRT(ERMIN/REAL(NS1))
      WRITE (6,*)'MEAN SQUARE ENERGY:', ERMIN
C
C Shift filter so that t=0 is at sample 513
      DO 570 I = 1, NS1
         XPOSNS(I) = REAL(I)
570   CONTINUE
C
C Rotate filter trace A
      CALL ZERO(NS1, S4)
      DO 580 I = 1, NS1 / 2
         S4(I + NS1/2) = A(I)
         S4(I) = A(I + NS1/2)
580   CONTINUE
      WRITE (6,*)'NSAMS = ', NSAMS
      L1 = NS1 / 3
      L2 = 3 * NS1 / 4
      R1 = REAL(L1)
      R2 = REAL(L2)
      CALL AXORIG(513.0, 0.0)
      CALL XGRATI(64.0)
      CALL PSPACE(0.05, 0.95, 0.8, 0.99)
      CALL MAP(R1, R2, -1.0, 1.0)
      CALL PTJOIN(XPOSNS, B, L1, L2, 1)
      CALL PSPACE(0.05, 0.95, 0.60, 0.8)
      CALL MAP(R1, R2, -1.0, 1.0)
      CALL PTJOIN(XPOSNS, D, L1, L2, 1)
      CALL PSPACE(0.05, 0.95, 0.4, .60)
      CALL MAP(R1, R2, -1.0, 1.0)
      CALL PTJOIN(XPOSNS, S4, L1, L2, 1)
      CALL PSPACE(0.05, 0.95, 0.2, 0.4)
      CALL MAP(R1, R2, -1.0, 1.0)
      CALL PTJOIN(XPOSNS, C, L1, L2, 1)
      CALL PSPACE(0.05, 0.95, 0.0, 0.2)
      CALL MAP(R1, R2, -1.0, 1.0)
      CALL PTJOIN(XPOSNS, TEMP, L1, L2, 1)
      CALL FRAME
```

```fortran
C Now plot transforms
      DO 590 I = 1, NSAMS
         C1(I) = CMPLX(B(I),0.0)
         C2(I) = CMPLX(D(I),0.0)
         C3(I) = CMPLX(A(I),0.0)
         C4(I) = CMPLX(CTEMP(I))
590   CONTINUE
      CALL FORK(NSAMS, C1, -1.0)
      CALL FORK(NSAMS, C2, -1.0)
      CALL FORK(NSAMS, C3, -1.0)
      CALL FORK(NSAMS, C4, -1.0)
      NSFT = NSAMS / 2 + 1
      DO 600 I = 1, NSFT
         P1(I) = CABS(C1(I))
         P2(I) = CABS(C2(I))
         P3(I) = CABS(C3(I))
         P4(I) = CABS(C4(I))
600   CONTINUE
      R1 = 0.0
      R2 = REAL(NSFT) * DF
      L1 = 1
      L2 = NSFT
      CALL NORMAN(NSFT, P1)
      CALL NORMAN(NSFT, P2)
      CALL NORMAN(NSFT, P3)
      CALL NORMAN(NSFT, P4)
      CALL PSPACE(0.05, 0.95, 0.09, 0.99)
      CALL MAP(R1, R2, 0.0, 1.0)
      CALL AXORIG(0.0, 0.0)
      CALL XGRATI(100.0)
      CALL CTRMAG(20)
      CALL XAXISI(200.0)
      CALL CTRMAG(10)
      R1 = 0.0
      R2 = REAL(NSFT)
      L1 = REAL(R1)
      L2 = REAL(L2)
      CALL PSPACE(0.05, 0.95, 0.765, 0.99)
      CALL MAP(R1, R2, 0.0, 1.0)
      CALL PTJOIN(XPOSNS, P1, L1, L2, 1)
      CALL MAP(R1, R2, 0.0, 1.0)
      CALL PSPACE(0.05, 0.95, 0.54, 0.765)
      CALL PTJOIN(XPOSNS, P2, L1, L2, 1)
      CALL MAP(R1, R2, 0.0, 1.0)
      CALL PSPACE(0.05, 0.95, 0.315, .54)
      CALL PTJOIN(XPOSNS, P3, L1, L2, 1)
      CALL MAP(R1, R2, 0.0, 1.0)
      CALL PSPACE(0.05, 0.95, 0.09, 0.315)
      CALL MAP(R1, R2, 0.0, 1.0)
      CALL PTJOIN(XPOSNS, P4, L1, L2, 1)
      CALL FRAME
      ELSE IF (IANS .EQ. 4) THEN
      WRITE (6,*)
      WRITE (6,*)'                      FILTER APPLICATION'
      WRITE (6,*)'                      ~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~'
      WRITE (6,*)
      WRITE (6,*)
      WRITE (6,*)' 1    Select channels to apply filter  '
      WRITE (6,*)
      WRITE (6,*)' 2    Apply filter to channels  '
      WRITE (6,*)
      WRITE (6,*)' 0    EXIT '

      READ (5,*) IOPT
      IF (IOPT .EQ. 1) THEN
         WRITE (6,*)'Enter "1" if you want to apply to all :'
         READ (5,*) IREPL
         IF (IREPL .EQ. 1) THEN
            NAPPLY = NCHR
            DO 620 I = 1, NAPPLY
               NDO(I) = I
620         CONTINUE
         ELSE
            WRITE (6,*)' Enter number of channels to apply filter
     1:'
            READ (5,*) NAPPLY
            DO 630 I = 1, NAPPLY
               WRITE (6,*)'Enter channel #', I
               READ (5,*) NDO(I)
630         CONTINUE
         END IF
      ELSE IF (IOPT .EQ. 2) THEN
         DO 700 I = 1, NAPPLY
            II = NDO(I)
            CALL RMSERR(NSAMR, R4DAT(1,II), RMS0)
            DO 640 J = 1, NSAMR
               CXB(J) = CMPLX(R4DAT(J,II))
640         CONTINUE
            CALL FORK(NSAMS, CXB, +1.0)
            DO 650 J = NSAMR + 1, NSAMS
               CXB(J) = 0.0
650         CONTINUE
            CALL FORK(NSAMS, CXB, -1.0)
            DO 660 J = 1, NSAMS
               CXB(J) = CXB(J) * C3(J)
660         CONTINUE
            CALL FORK(NSAMS, CXB, +1.0)
            DO 670 J = 1, NLAGOP
               CXB(J) = 0.0
670         CONTINUE
            DO 680 J = NLAGOP + 1, NSAMS
               IF (J - NLAGOP .GT. NSAMR) GO TO 680
               R4DAT(J - NLAGOP,II) = REAL(CXB(J))
680         CONTINUE
            CALL RMSERR(NSAMR, R4DAT(1,II), RMS1)
            SCALE = RMS0 / RMS1
            DO 690 J = 1, NSAMR
               R4DAT(J,II) = R4DAT(J,II) * SCALE
690         CONTINUE
700      CONTINUE
      END IF
      IF (IANS .NE. 0) GO TO 610
      GO TO 20
      END IF
      END IF
      RETURN
      END
C
C
      SUBROUTINE LINTAP (NX, X, N1, N2, N3, N4)
```

```
C   Applies linear taper to both sides of time series
C
      DIMENSION X(NX)
      DO 10 I = 1, N1
      X(I) = 0.0
10    CONTINUE
      DO 20 I = N1 + 1, N2 - 1
      X(I) = REAL(I - N1) * X(I) / REAL(N2 - N1)
20    CONTINUE
      DO 30 I = N3 + 1, N4 - 1
      X(I) = REAL(N4 - I) * X(I) / REAL(N4 - N3)
30    CONTINUE
      DO 40 I = N4, NX
      X(I) = 0.0
40    CONTINUE
      RETURN
      END
```

Appendix A.2

The reflection point loci program

REFLOC

The program REFLOC takes a given model with layer velocities and source and receiver coordinates and calculates the locus of reflection points for each source and receiver pairing. The loci are output to a file which is attached as unit 7 at run-time and these loci are then used by the VSP-CDP mapping program XHRMAP in Appendix A.3.

```fortran
C  Program to find loci of reflection points for a plane parallel
C  homogeneous layered model with source at position XS,ZS ; receiver
C  at XR(i),ZR(i) ; Locus for each source/receiver pair will be
C  contained in the arrays X(i), Z(i) : output to disc for later
C  interpolation.
C     The method involves raytracing by iterating over different
C  initial ray parameters from the source and repeating with the same
C  ray parameter from the receiver.  The intersection of the 2 raypaths
C  yields the reflector locus.
C
C  Subroutines called : MAXSN,MINSN, ZERO from REAL*4 TSAR4_l lib
C                        Routines from *ghost80
C
C  Program output used by XHRNAP program
C  N.B. May be necessary to play around with DTHETA (step angle)
C
C  Written by M J Findlay 1988
C  Modified to include anisotropy in raytracing by Ed Kragh 1989
C-----------------------------------------------------------------------
C  Modified to handle Hole-to-surface geometry as well as crosshole
C  The following convention should be used: The borehole is at x=0.
C  Space to the right is -ve x and space to the right is +ve x. If a
C  single sided survey is being processed then -ve x must be used. If a
C  two sided survey is being processed then -ve x comes first.
C-----------------------------------------------------------------------
      PROGRAM REFLOC
      REAL XS, ZS, XR(24), ZR(24), X(52000), Z(52000), T(52000),
     1    DIST(31)
      REAL XINTR(31), XINTS(31), THICK(30), VV(30), VH(30), THET(31)
      REAL DEPTH(31), TIME(31)
      LOGICAL RECLAY
      CHARACTER MODE*1, HSTYPE*1, WAVFLD*1, GATHER*1

      PI = ACOS(-1.)
      PI2 = PI / 2.0
      KOUNT = 1

C   parameterise the velocity structure layer i ; thickness THICK(i),
C                                               ; velocity V(i)
C  Output goes to unit 7
      PRINT *, 'Enter R for common receiver gathers or S for common shot
     1s'
      READ (1,10) GATHER
10    FORMAT (A1)

      PRINT *, 'Enter F for full two sided survey    else single sided'
      READ (1,10) HSTYPE

      PRINT *, 'Enter TOTAL no of loci to be calulated '
      READ (1,*) NLOCI

      READ (1,*) NLAMAX
      IF (NLAMAX .GT. 30) THEN
         WRITE (6,*) 'MAXIMUM NO. OF LAYERS = 30  : PLEASE MODIFY UNIT 1'
         STOP
```

```fortran
      END IF

      DEPTH(1) = 0.0
      DO 20 I = 1, NLAMAX
         READ (1,*) THICK(I), VV(I)
         DEPTH(I + 1) = DEPTH(I) + THICK(I)
20    CONTINUE
      DEPMAX = DEPTH(NLAMAX + 1)

      READ (1,*) ANISO
      DO 30 I = 1, NLAMAX
         VH(I) = VV(I) + VV(I) * ANISO
30    CONTINUE

C     READ (1,*) PHII
      PHI  = angle of dip    +ve for dip UP from borehole to RIGHT
      IF (GATHER .EQ. 'S' .OR. GATHER .EQ. 's') PHII = -PHII
      PHI = PHII

      READ (1,10) WAVFLD
C  wavfld is not used in this version of reflcl
C  Read in display mode (Full scale/ Optimal fill)
      READ (1,10) MODE

C  Read in stepping angle for raysearch
      READ (1,*) DTHETA
40    CONTINUE

C  Read in max number of takeoff angle spreads & NUMBERS FOR
C  INCREASE IN DTHETA
      READ (1,*) MAXLOP, NLP10, NLP100

C  Read in source and receiver positions
C  The borehole is at x=0 and -ve values are to the left.
C  If a full survey is being processed do the -ve half first.
      IF (GATHER .EQ. 'R' .OR. GATHER .EQ. 'r') THEN
         PRINT *, 'Borehole is at x=0    -ve is to the right'
         PRINT *, 'If processing a full survey do the -ve half first'
         PRINT *, 'Enter XREC ZREC'
         READ (1,*) XS, ZS
         IF (KOUNT .EQ. 2) XS = -XS
         XSPLOT = XS
         PRINT *, 'Enter the no of downhole shots'
         READ (1,*) NRECS
         PRINT *, 'Enter XSHOT ZSHOT for every shot'
         DO 50 I = 1, NRECS
            READ (1,*) XR(I), ZR(I)
50       CONTINUE
      END IF

      IF (GATHER .EQ. 'S' .OR. GATHER .EQ. 's') THEN
         PRINT *, 'Borehole is at x=0    -ve is to the right'
         PRINT *, 'If processing a full survey do the -ve half first'
         PRINT *, 'Enter XSHOT ZSHOT'
         READ (1,*) XS, ZS
```

```
      PRINT *, 'Enter the no of surface receivers'
      READ (1,*) NRECS
      PRINT *, 'Enter XREC ZREC for every receiver'
      DO 60 I = 1, NRECS
          READ (1,*) XR(I), ZR(I)
60    CONTINUE
      DO 70 I = 1, NRECS
          IF (KOUNT .EQ. 1) XR(I) = -XR(I)
70    CONTINUE
      DO 80 I = 1, NRECS
          PRINT *, ' XR(I) =', XR(I)
80    CONTINUE
      CALL MAXSN(NRECS, XR, XXXX, II)
      XSPLOT = -XXXX
      END IF
C
C     Pick out maximum and minimum values of X & Z
      CALL MAXSN(NRECS, XR, XMAX, II)
      XMAX = AMAX1(XMAX, XS)
      CALL MINSN(NRECS, XR, XMIN, II)
      XMIN = AMIN1(XMIN, XS)
      CALL MAXSN(NRECS, ZR, ZMAX, II)
      ZMAX = AMAX1(ZMAX, ZS)
      CALL MINSN(NRECS, ZR, ZMIN, II)
      ZMIN = AMIN1(ZMIN, ZS)
      XMINP = XMIN
      XMAXP = XMAX
C
C     Shift axes so that all Xs and Zs are >0
      XSHIFT = 0.0
      ZSHIFT = 0.0
90    IF (XMIN .LT. 0.0) THEN
          XS = XS - XMIN
          DO 100 J = 1, NRECS
              XR(J) = XR(J) - XMIN
100       CONTINUE
          XSHIFT = XMIN
          XMIN = 0.0
      END IF
      IF (ZMIN .LT. 0.0) THEN
          ZS = ZS - ZMIN
          DO 110 J = 1, NRECS
              ZR(J) = ZR(J) - ZMIN
110       CONTINUE
          ZSHIFT = ZMIN
          ZMIN = 0.0
      END IF
C
C     Now apply rotational transformation of PHI to source&receiver
C     posns
120   DISTS = SQRT(XS**2 + ZS**2)
      IF (XS .EQ. 0.0) THEN
          ALPHA = PI2
      ELSE
          ALPHA = ZS / XS
          ALPHA = ATAN(ALPHA)
      END IF
      DZS = DISTS * (SIN(ALPHA) - SIN(ALPHA - PHI))
      DXS = DISTS * (COS(ALPHA - PHI) - COS(ALPHA))

      XS = XS + DXS
      ZS = ZS - DZS
      PRINT *, 'NEW SOURCE POSN = ', XS, ZS
      DO 130 J = 1, NRECS
          DISTR = SQRT(XR(J)**2 + ZR(J)**2)
          IF (XR(J) .EQ. 0.0) THEN
              ALPHA = PI2
          ELSE
              ALPHA = ZR(J) / XR(J)
              ALPHA = ATAN(ALPHA)
          END IF
          DZR = DISTR * (SIN(ALPHA) - SIN(ALPHA - PHI))
          DXR = DISTR * (COS(ALPHA - PHI) - COS(ALPHA))
          XR(J) = XR(J) + DXR
          ZR(J) = ZR(J) - DZR
          PRINT *, 'NEW RECEIVER POSN ', J, ' = ', XR(J), ZR(J)
130   CONTINUE
C
C     If new source position is lt zero then shift source + all recs
      RESET = 0.0
      IF (XS .LT. 0.0) THEN
          RESET = XS
          XS = 0.0
          DO 140 J = 1, NRECS
              XR(J) = XR(J) - RESET
140       CONTINUE
      END IF
      PRINT *, ' Reset = ', RESET
C
C     Pick out maximum and minimum values of X & Z IN SHIFTED
C     COORDINATES
      CALL MAXSN(NRECS, XR, X0, II)
      XMAX = AMAX1(XMAX, X0)
      CALL MINSN(NRECS, XR, X1, II)
      XMIN = AMIN1(XMIN, X1)
      CALL MAXSN(NRECS, ZR, Z0, II)
      ZMAX = AMAX1(ZMAX, Z0)
      CALL MINSN(NRECS, ZR, Z1, II)
      ZMIN = AMIN1(ZMIN, Z1)
C
C     Find source layer number
      DO 150 I = 1, NLAMAX
          IF (DEPTH(I + 1) .GE. ZS) THEN
              LAYSOR = I
              GO TO 160
          END IF
150   CONTINUE
160   CONTINUE
      PRINT *, 'SOURCE LAYER = ', LAYSOR
      IF (KOUNT .EQ. 1) THEN
          CALL PAPER(1)
170       CALL PSPACE(0.1, 0.9, 0.1, 0.9)
          IF (HSTYPE .EQ. 'F' .OR. HSTYPE .EQ. 'f') THEN
              CALL MAP(-XSPLOT, XSPLOT, XSPLOT, DEPMAX, 0.0)
          ELSE
              CALL MAP(0.0, XSPLOT, XSPLOT, DEPMAX, 0.0)
          END IF
```

```fortran
      CALL SCALES
      END IF
      PRINT *, ' XMAXP = ', XMAXP
C
C*********************************************************************
C     Loop over each receiver ; THETA0 is initial takeoff angle to
C     horizontal                    ; -ve ==> upwards
      PRINT *, '     ', NLOCI
      IF (KOUNT .EQ. 1) WRITE (7,*) NLOCI
      DO 370 J = 1, NRECS
      PRINT *, 'RECEIVER no.: ', J, ' At depth ', ZR(J)
C
C     Find receiver layer
      DO 180 NL = 1, NLAMAX
      IF (DEPTH(NL + 1) .GE. ZR(J)) THEN
      LAYREC = NL
      GO TO 190
      END IF
180   CONTINUE
190   CONTINUE
C
      IF (LAYREC .EQ. LAYSOR .OR. LAYREC .EQ. 1) THEN
      THETA0 = 0.0
      GO TO 200
      END IF
      IF (VH(LAYREC) .LE. VH(LAYREC - 1)) THEN
      THETA0 = 0.0
      ELSE
      TEM1 = VH(LAYREC) ** 2 - VH(LAYREC - 1) ** 2
      TEM2 = TEM1 * VV(LAYREC - 1) ** 2
      TEM3 = VH(LAYREC - 1) ** 4
      THETA0 = ATAN(SQRT(TEM3/TEM2))
      THETA0 = PI2 - THETA0
      END IF
200   DTHETA = ABS(DTHETA)
      DTHETO = DTHETA
      DTHETA = THETA0 - DTHETA + DTHETA / 100.
C
C     Loop over takeoff angles (lay parameters)
      LOOP = 1
210   DO 320 I = 1, MAXLOP
      IF (I .GT. NLP10) DTHETA = 10. * DTHETO
      IF (I .GT. NLP100) DTHETA = 100. * DTHETO
      RECLAY = .FALSE.
      CALL ZERO(31, DIST)
      CALL ZERO(31, XINTR)
      DO 220 JJ = 1, 31
      XINTS(JJ) = -1000
220   CONTINUE
      THETA0 = THETA0 + DTHETA
      IF (THETA0 .EQ. 0.0) THETA0 = THETA0 + DTHETA
      IF (ABS(THETA0) .GE. PI2) GO TO 320
      THETA = THETA0
      NLAYER = LAYSOR
      XPO = XS
      ZPO = ZS
C
C     Now start raytracing loop
C
230   CONTINUE
C
C     Ensure ray goes deeper than rec (FOR THETA>0 :: SHALLOWER FOR
C     THETA<0)
      FAC = (ZR(J) - ZPO)
      IF (NLAYER .EQ. LAYREC) THEN
      RECLAY = .TRUE.
      IF (ABS(TAN(THETA)) .LT. ABS(FAC/(XR(J) - XPO))) GO TO 320
      END IF
1     IF (THETA .LT. 0) THEN
      D2 = DEPTH(NLAYER + 1) - ZPO
      ZPO = DEPTH(NLAYER + 1)
      ELSE
      D2 = DEPTH(NLAYER) - ZPO
      ZPO = DEPTH(NLAYER)
      END IF
      IF (ABS(THETA) .EQ. PI2) THEN
      DX = 0.0
      ELSE
      DX = D2 / TAN(THETA)
      END IF
      DIST(NLAYER) = DIST(NLAYER) + SQRT(DX**2 + D2**2)
      THET(NLAYER) = THETA
      TEMP1 = VV(NLAYER) ** 2
      TEMP2 = VH(NLAYER) ** 2
      TEMP3 = TEMP1 * COS(THETA) ** 2
      TEMP4 = TEMP2 * SIN(THETA) ** 2
      VTHETA = SQRT(TEMP1*TEMP2/(TEMP3 + TEMP4))
      TIME(NLAYER) = DIST(NLAYER) / VTHETA
      XPO = XPO + DX
      IF (THETA .LT. 0.0) THEN
      XINTS(NLAYER + 1) = XPO
      ELSE
      XINTS(NLAYER + 1) = XPO
      END IF
C
C     Check for ray passing beyond receiver or out top
C
      IF (XPO .GT. XR(J)) THEN
      IF ( .NOT. RECLAY) THEN
      IF ((THETA .LT. 0.0 .AND. FAC .GT. 0.0) .OR. (THETA .GT.
     .     0.0 .AND. FAC .GT. 0.0)) GO TO 320
      END IF
      GO TO 250
C***************** RAY BEYOND RECEIVER ===> STOP THIS RAY & START FROM
C RECEIVER
      ELSE IF (THETA .LT. 0.0 .AND. NLAYER .EQ. 1) THEN
      GO TO 250
C***************** RAY OUT TOP ====> STOP THIS RAY AND START FROM RECEIVER
      ELSE IF (THETA .GE. 0.0 .AND. NLAYER .EQ. NLAMAX)
1     THEN
      GO TO 250
C***************** RAY OUT BOTTOM =====> STOP THIS RAY AND START RAY FRO
C RECEIVER
      END IF
C
C     Check for critical reflection
C
```

```fortran
      V0 = VH(NLAYER)
      V00 = VV(NLAYER)
      IF (THETA .LT. 0.0) THEN
         V1 = VH(NLAYER - 1)
      ELSE
         V1 = VH(NLAYER + 1)
      END IF
      IF (V0 .GE. V1) GO TO 240
C                 No crit rays
      TEM = V00 ** 2 * (V1**2 - V0**2) / V0 ** 4
      CRIT = ATAN(SQRT(1./TEM))
      CRIT = PI2 - CRIT
      IF (ABS(THETA) .LT. CRIT) THEN
C
         PRINT*,'SUPERCRITICAL AT LAYER ',NLAYER
         IF ((ZPO - ZR(J))*SIGN(1.0,THETA) .GT. 0.0) THEN
            GO TO 250
         ELSE
            GO TO 320
         END IF
      END IF
C*************** APPLY SNELL'S LAW, UPDATE LAYER NO. & RESTART RAYTRACE
C*************** SUPERCRITICAL ===> STOP THIS RAY & START FROM RECEIVER
      ELSE
240      NLAYER = NLAYER + NINT(SIGN(1.0,THETA))
         TEMA = VH(NLAYER) ** 4 * VV(NLAYER - 1) ** 2
         TEMB = VV(NLAYER) ** 2
         TEMC = VH(NLAYER - 1) ** 4 / (TAN(PI2 - ABS(THETA))**2)
         TEMD = VH(NLAYER - 1) ** 2 - VH(NLAYER) ** 2
         TEMDD = VV(NLAYER - 1) ** 2
         TEME = TEMB * (TEMC + TEMDD*TEMD)
         THETA2 = ATAN(SQRT(TEMA/TEME))
         THETA2 = (PI2 - ABS(THETA2)) * SIGN(1.0,THETA)
         THETA = THETA2
         GO TO 230
      END IF
C
C  Code for tracing from receiver
C
250   IF (LAYREC .GE. LAYSOR) THETA = THET(LAYREC)
      IF (LAYREC .LT. LAYSOR) THEN
         V0 = VH(LAYREC)
         V00 = VV(LAYREC)
         V1 = VH(LAYSOR)
         IF (V0 .GE. V1) GO TO 260
C              No ray will reach sor layer
         TEM = V00 ** 2 * (V1**2 - V0**2) / V0 ** 4
         CRIT = ATAN(SQRT(1./TEM))
         CRIT = PI2 - CRIT
         TEMA = VH(LAYSOR) ** 4 * VV(LAYREC) ** 2
         TEMB = VV(LAYSOR) ** 2
         TEMC = (TAN(PI2 - ABS(THET(LAYSOR)))**2)
         TEMC = (1.0/TEMC) * TEMA / TEMB
         TEMD = VH(LAYREC) ** 2 - VH(LAYSOR) ** 2
         TEMDD = VV(LAYREC) ** 2
         TEME = TEMC - TEMDD * TEMD
         TEME = TEME / (VH(LAYREC)**4)
         IF (TEME .LT. 0.0) GO TO 320
         THETA = ATAN(SQRT(1.0/TEME))
         THETA = (PI2 - ABS(THETA))
C ********** SUPERCRITICAL ===> STOP THIS RAY & TRY NEXT ONE
260      CONTINUE
         IF (ABS(THETA) .LT. CRIT) THEN
            PRINT *, ' CRIT RAY ... FOR REC CODE'
            GO TO 320
         END IF
C ********** SUPERCRITICAL ===> STOP THIS RAY & TRY NEXT ONE
      END IF
      RECLAY = .FALSE.
      IF (LAYREC .EQ. LAYSOR) THETA = THETA0
      XPO = XR(J)
      ZPO = ZR(J)
      NLAYER = LAYREC
      END IF
C
C  Now start raytracing code for receiver
C
270   CONTINUE
      FAC = (ZS - ZPO)
      IF (NLAYER .EQ. LAYSOR) THEN
         IF (ABS(TAN(THETA)) .LT. ABS(FAC/(XS - XPO))) THEN
            GO TO 320
         END IF
      END IF
      IF (THETA .LT. 0.0) THEN
         D2 = DEPTH(NLAYER) - ZPO
         ZPO = DEPTH(NLAYER)
      ELSE
         D2 = DEPTH(NLAYER + 1) - ZPO
         ZPO = DEPTH(NLAYER + 1)
      END IF
      IF (ABS(THETA) .EQ. PI2) THEN
         DX = 0.0
      ELSE
         DX = D2 / TAN(THETA)
      END IF
      DIST(NLAYER) = DIST(NLAYER) + SQRT(DX**2 + D2**2)
      TEMP1 = VV(NLAYER) ** 2
      TEMP2 = VH(NLAYER) ** 2
      TEMP3 = TEMP1 * COS(THETA) ** 2
      TEMP4 = TEMP2 * SIN(THETA) ** 2
      VTHETA = SQRT(TEMP1*TEMP2/(TEMP3 + TEMP4))
      TIME(NLAYER) = DIST(NLAYER) / VTHETA
      XPO = XPO - DX
      IF (THETA .LT. 0.0) THEN
         XINTR(NLAYER) = XPO
      ELSE
         XINTR(NLAYER + 1) = XPO
      END IF
C
C  Check for raypath intersection
C
      IF (THETA .LT. 0.0) THEN
         IF (XINTR(NLAYER) .LE. XINTS(NLAYER)) GO TO 290
      ELSE
         IF (XINTR(NLAYER + 1) .LE. XINTS(NLAYER + 1)) GO TO 290
      END IF
C
C  Check for ray passing beyond SOURCE or out top
C
      IF (XPO .LT. XMIN) THEN
         GO TO 320
C*************** RAY BEYOND RECEIVER ===> STOP THIS RAY & TRY NEXT ONE
```

```fortran
          ELSE IF (THETA .LT. 0.0 .AND. NLAYER .EQ. 1) THEN
             GO TO 320
C********** RAY OUT TOP =====> STOP THIS RAY AND TRY NEXT ONE
          ELSE IF (THETA .GE. 0.0 .AND. NLAYER .EQ. NLAMAX)
     1       THEN
             GO TO 320
C********** RAY OUT BOTTOM =====> STOP THIS RAY AND TRY NEXT ONE
C********** APPLY SNELL'S LAW, UPDATE LAYER NO. & RESTART RAYTRACE
          END IF
          IF (THETA .LT. 0.0) THEN
             VOO = VH(NLAYER)
             VO = VV(NLAYER)
             V1 = VH(NLAYER - 1)
          ELSE
             V1 = VH(NLAYER + 1)
          END IF
          IF (VO .GE. V1) GO TO 280
C                         No crit rays
          TEM = VOO ** 2 * (V1**2 - VO**2) / VO ** 4
          CRIT = ATAN(SQRT(1./TEM))
          CRIT = PI2 - CRIT
          IF (ABS(THETA) .LT. CRIT) THEN
             GO TO 320
C********** SUPERCRITICAL ===> STOP THIS RAY & TRY NEXT ONE
          ELSE
  280        NLAYER = NLAYER + NINT(SIGN(1.0,THETA))
             TEMA = VH(NLAYER) ** 4 * VV(NLAYER - 1) ** 2
             TEMB = VV(NLAYER) ** 2
             TEMC = VH(NLAYER - 1) ** 4 / (TAN(PI2 - ABS(THETA))**2)
             TEMD = VH(NLAYER - 1) ** 2 - VH(NLAYER) ** 2
             TEMDD = VV(NLAYER - 1) ** 2
             TEME = TEMB * (TEMC + TEMDD*TEMD)
             THETA2 = ATAN(SQRT(TEMA/TEME))
             THETA2 = (PI2 - CRIT)
             THETA2 = (PI2 - ABS(THETA2)) * SIGN(1.0,THETA)
             THETA = THETA2
             GO TO 270
          END IF
C
C     Now establish point of intersection of the rays
C
  290     IF (THETA .LT. 0.0) THEN
             X(LOOP) = 0.5 * (XINTS(NLAYER) + XINTR(NLAYER))
             IF (X(LOOP) .LT. 0.0) WRITE (6,*)'XINTS(NL),XINTR(NL) = ',
     1          XINTS(NLAYER), XINTR(NLAYER)
             DZ = (X(LOOP) - XINTS(NLAYER)) * TAN(THETA)
             Z(LOOP) = DEPTH(NLAYER) + DZ
             IF (NLAYER .EQ. LAYSOR) THEN
                X1DASH = XS
                Z1DASH = ZS
             ELSE
                X1DASH = XINTS(NLAYER + 1)
                Z1DASH = DEPTH(NLAYER + 1)
             END IF
             IF (NLAYER .EQ. LAYREC) THEN
                X2DASH = XR(J)
                Z2DASH = ZR(J)
             ELSE
                X2DASH = XINTR(NLAYER + 1)
                Z2DASH = DEPTH(NLAYER + 1)
             END IF
             TEMP1 = VV(NLAYER) ** 2
             TEMP2 = VH(NLAYER) ** 2
             TEMP3 = TEMP1 * COS(THETA) ** 2
             TEMP4 = TEMP2 * SIN(THETA) ** 2
             VTHETA = SQRT(TEMP1*TEMP2/(TEMP3 + TEMP4))
             T(LOOP) = SQRT((X2DASH - X1DASH)**2 + (2*Z(LOOP) - Z1DASH -
     1          Z2DASH)**2) / VTHETA
             DO 300 M = NLAYER + 1, NLAMAX, 1
                T(LOOP) = T(LOOP) + TIME(M)
  300        CONTINUE
          ELSE
             X(LOOP) = 0.5 * (XINTS(NLAYER + 1) + XINTR(NLAYER + 1))
             IF (X(LOOP) .LT. 0.0) THEN
                WRITE (6,*)'XINTS(NL+1),XINTR(NL+1)=', XINTS(NLAYER + 1),
     1             XINTR(NLAYER + 1)
                WRITE (6,*)'XINTS = ', XINTS
                WRITE (6,*)'NLAYER = ', NLAYER
                WRITE (6,*)'THETA=', THETA
                WRITE (6,*)'RECEIVER=', J
                WRITE (6,*)'LAYREC=', LAYREC
             END IF
             DZ = (X(LOOP) - XINTS(NLAYER + 1)) * TAN(THETA)
             Z(LOOP) = DEPTH(NLAYER + 1) + DZ
             IF (NLAYER .EQ. LAYSOR) THEN
                X1DASH = XS
                Z1DASH = ZS
             ELSE
                X1DASH = XINTS(NLAYER)
                Z1DASH = DEPTH(NLAYER)
             END IF
             IF (NLAYER .EQ. LAYREC) THEN
                X2DASH = XR(J)
                Z2DASH = ZR(J)
             ELSE
                X2DASH = XINTR(NLAYER)
                Z2DASH = DEPTH(NLAYER)
             END IF
             TEMP1 = VV(NLAYER) ** 2
             TEMP2 = VH(NLAYER) ** 2
             TEMP3 = TEMP1 * COS(THETA) ** 2
             TEMP4 = TEMP2 * SIN(THETA) ** 2
             VTHETA = SQRT(TEMP1*TEMP2/(TEMP3 + TEMP4))
             T(LOOP) = SQRT((X2DASH - X1DASH)**2 + (2*Z(LOOP) - Z1DASH -
     1          Z2DASH)**2) / VTHETA
             DO 310 M = NLAYER - 1, 1, -1
                T(LOOP) = T(LOOP) + TIME(M)
  310        CONTINUE
          END IF
          LOOP = LOOP + 1
C
C     Next ray
C
  320     CONTINUE
          DTHETA = DTHETO
          IF (LOOP .LE. 1) GO TO 370
C
C     Now map X,Z coordinates back to dipping space
C     apply rotational transformation of minus PHI to source&receiver posns
C
  330     PHI = -PHI
```

```
      DO 340 K = 1, LOOP - 1
         DISTP = SQRT(X(K)**2 + Z(K)**2)
         IF (X(K) .EQ. 0.0) THEN
            ALPHA = PI2
         ELSE
            ALPHA = Z(K) / X(K)
            ALPHA = ATAN(ALPHA)
         END IF

C        First reset the x position before the rotation
C        The x position was shifted if after the rotation the
C        source had -ve x value
         IF (RESET .LT. 0.0) THEN
            X(K) = X(K) + RESET
         END IF
         DZP = DISTP * (SIN(ALPHA) - SIN(ALPHA - PHI))
         DXP = DISTP * (COS(ALPHA - PHI) - COS(ALPHA))
         X(K) = X(K) + DXP + XSHIFT
         Z(K) = Z(K) - DZP + ZSHIFT

         IF (GATHER .EQ. 'S' .OR. GATHER .EQ. 's') X(K) = -X(K)
         IF (KOUNT .EQ. 2) X(K) = -X(K)
340   CONTINUE
      PHI = -PHI
      CALL PTJOIN(X, Z, 1, LOOP - 1, 1)
      WRITE (7,*) (LOOP - 1)
      DO 350 M = 1, LOOP - 1
         WRITE (7,*) T(M), -X(M), Z(M)
350   CONTINUE
360   CONTINUE
370   CONTINUE
      IF (KOUNT .EQ. 1) THEN
         IF (HSTYPE .EQ. 'F' .OR. HSTYPE .EQ. 'f') THEN
            KOUNT = 2
            PHI = -PHI
            GO TO 40
         END IF
      END IF
      CALL GREND
      END
```

Appendix A.3

The VSP-CDP transform program

XHRMAP

The program XHRMAP takes upgoing or downgoing reflection data and transforms it on to reflection point loci calculated by the program REFLOC. Mapped data are subsequently binned on to a rectangular grid and then plotted.

```fortran
      PROGRAM XHRMAP

C     Program to map XHR reflection data to correct CDP position
C.       Initially for upgoing wavefield only
C        MUST first run REFLOCI to calculate reflection locus for
C source/receiver
C        Option allows user to stack individual CDP sections in unformatte
C file
C
C        Subroutines required:    *ghost80 and TimeSeriesAnalysis(REAL*4) libs
C                                 SAMNOR (included in this file)
C
      WRITTEN BY M J FINDLAY 1988

      CHARACTER FNAME*16, A1*20, ANS*1, INSTAK*16, ANSWR*1
      DIMENSION A1(9)
      REAL R4DAT(1024,40), RECDEP(24), DBGAIN(24), GCMSCL(24),
     1   REFL(300,40)
      REAL X(1024), Z(1024), X0(1024), WT(300,40), REF0(300,40)
      REAL NSTACK(300,40)
      REAL TT(1500,24), XX(1500,24), ZZ(1500,24), NPOINT(24),
     1   WT0(300,40)
      REAL CSGS(300,40,24), CDP(300,24), SECTN(300,40), RNORM(24)
      INTEGER NFIRST(24), IDPROC(4,24), NCR(2)
      N1 = 300
      N2 = 40
      N3 = 24
      XOFF = 0.0
      CALL PAPER(2)
 10   WRITE (6,*)
      WRITE (6,*) '
      WRITE (6,*) '          XHRMAP   MENU'
      WRITE (6,*) '          ~~~~~~   ~~~~'
      WRITE (6,*) '
      WRITE (6,*) ' 1   Put reflectors on loci, plot and bin    '
      WRITE (6,*) '
      WRITE (6,*) ' 2   Plot binned traces                      '
      WRITE (6,*) '
      WRITE (6,*) ' 3   Stack binned traces                     '
      WRITE (6,*) '
      WRITE (6,*) ' 4   Output binned traces                    '
      WRITE (6,*) '
      WRITE (6,*) ' 5   AS OPTION 1 but for headerless files    '
      WRITE (6,*) '
      WRITE (6,*) ' 6   Selective CDP stacking                  '
      WRITE (6,*) '
      WRITE (6,*) ' 7   Bandpass filter binned data             '
      WRITE (6,*) '
      WRITE (6,*) ' 8   Apply AGC to binned record              '
      WRITE (6,*) '
      WRITE (6,*) ' 0   STOP                                     '
      WRITE (6,*) '
 20   FORMAT (A16)
      WRITE (6,*) 'Enter shot ID number :'
      READ (5,*) NSHOT
      WRITE (6,*) 'Enter data file name :'
      READ (5,100) ANSWR
      WRITE (6,*) 'True scale plot (Y/N)?'
      READ (5,100) ANSWR
      IF (IANS .EQ. 1 .OR. IANS .EQ. 5) THEN
      READ (5,*) IANS
      WRITE (6,*) 'Enter source offset :'
      READ (5,*) XOFF
      WRITE (6,*) 'Enter Maximum depth to be plotted :'
      READ (5,*) DMAX
      WRITE (6,*) 'ENTER amplitude scaling factor:'
      READ (5,*) AMPSCL
      WRITE (6,*) 'Enter polarity (-1=SEG-normal +1=SEG-reverse):'
      READ (5,*) IPOLAR
      IF (ABS(IPOLAR) .NE. 1) GO TO 30
      WRITE (6,*) 'Enter vertical sampling in metres :'
      READ (5,*) DELTAZ
      WRITE (6,*) 'Enter vertical trace spacing in metres :'
      READ (5,*) DELTAD
      NTRCEX = INT(XOFF/DELTAD) + 1
      NDIM2 = INT(DMAX/DELTAZ) + 1
      WRITE (6,*) 'NTRCEX,NDIM2 = ', NTRCEX, NDIM2
      NN = 300 * 40
      CALL ZERO(NN, REF0(1,1))
      CALL ZERO(NN, REFL(1,1))
      CALL ZERO(NN, WT(1,1))
      LEN = 4104
      NSAMR = 1024
      NRECS = 24
      IDCODE = (NSHOT - 1) * 25 + 1
      IF (IANS .EQ. 1) THEN
      OPEN (10,FILE=FNAME,STATUS='OLD',ACCESS='DIRECT',RECL=LEN)
      READ (10,REC=IDCODE) A1, SORPOS, NRECS, RECDEP, DBGAIN,
     1   GCMSCL, NFIRST, NCR, NPROCS, IDPROC, DT
      DT = 200.0 * 1E-6
      IF (DT .EQ. 0.0) PRINT *, 'DT = 0'
      DO 40 J = 1, NRECS
      NREC = IDCODE + J
      READ (10,REC=NREC) (R4DAT(I,J),I=1,NSAMR)
 40   CONTINUE
      CLOSE (10)

 1    ELSE
      WRITE (6,*) 'Enter (uniform) velocity field in metres/sec:'
      READ (5,*) VFLAT
      WRITE (6,*) 'ENTER source depth (metres):'
      READ (5,*) SORDEP
      WRITE (6,*) 'Enter shallowest receiver & receiver sepn:'
      READ (5,*) ZMINR, D2R
      ZRECS = ZMINR
      DT = 200E-6
 50   FORMAT (8F10.4)
      OPEN (11,FILE=FNAME,STATUS='OLD',FORM='FORMATTED')
      DO 60 J = 1, NRECS
      READ (11,*) JDUM
      READ (11,50) (R4DAT(I,J),I=1,NSAMR)
      TD = SQRT(XOFF**2 + (SORDEP - ZRECS)**2) / VFLAT
      NFIRST(J) = 1
      ZRECS = ZRECS + D2R
 60   CONTINUE
      CLOSE (11)
      END IF

C
C     Normalise so that Peak RMS amplitude over all traces is 1.0
C
      RMSMAX = 0.0
      DO 80 J = 1, NRECS
```

```fortran
         RMS = 0.0
         DO 70 I = 1, NSAMR
         RMS = RMS + R4DAT(I,J) * R4DAT(I,J)
70       CONTINUE
         RMS = SQRT(RMS/NSAMR)
         IF (RMS .GT. RMSMAX) RMSMAX = RMS
80       CONTINUE
         DO 90 J = 1, NRECS
         DO 90 I = 1, NSAMR
         R4DAT(I,J) = R4DAT(I,J) / RMSMAX
90       CONTINUE
         WRITE (6,*) 'Apply T-squared ramp (Y/N) ?'
         READ (5,100) ANS
100      FORMAT (A1)
         IF (ANS .EQ. 'y' .OR. ANS .EQ. 'Y') THEN
         DO 120 J = 1, NRECS
         DO 110 I = 1, NSAMR
         R4DAT(I,J) = R4DAT(I,J) * (I - 1) ** 2 / 10000
110      CONTINUE
120      CONTINUE
         END IF
         WRITE (6,*)'Enter name of file of reflection loci :'
         READ (5,20) FNAME
         OPEN (1,FILE=FNAME,STATUS='OLD')
         READ (1,*) NRECS
         DO 140 JJ = 1, NRECS
         READ (1,*) NPOINT(JJ)
         DO 130 II = 1, NPOINT(JJ)
         READ (1,*) TT(II,JJ), XX(II,JJ), ZZ(II,JJ)
130      CONTINUE
140      CONTINUE
         CLOSE (1)
C
C PLOT REFLECTORS ON LOCI
C
         POX = 0.1
         PIX = 0.9
         IF (ANSWR .EQ. 'Y' .OR. ANS .EQ. 'y') THEN
         DPX = XOFF / DMAX
         PIX = POX + 0.8 * DPX
         END IF
         CALL PSPACE(POX, PIX, 0.1, 0.9)
         CALL MAP(0.0, XOFF, DMAX, 0.0)
         CALL AXES
         CALL BORDER
         TTRMS = 0.0
         DO 200 J = 1, NRECS
         PRINT *, 'CHANNEL = ', J
         WRITE (4,*)'RECEIVER #', J
         TG = (NFIRST(J) - 1) * DT
         WRITE (4,*)'First break time = ', TG
         INDT = 2
         NO = 0
         TTERR = TG - TT(1,J)
         TTRMS = TTRMS + TTERR ** 2
         WRITE (4,*)'RECEIVER ', J, ' TTERR = ', TTERR
         IF (ABS(TTERR) .GT. 0.001) WRITE (6,*) J, ' TTERR = ',
     1   TTERR
         WRITE (6,*) NFIRST(J), NSAMR
         DO 160 I = NFIRST(J), NSAMR
         INDI = I
         TSAMP = (I - 1) * DT
         IF (INDT .GT. NPOINT(J)) GO TO 170
         IF (TSAMP .LT. TT(1,J)) THEN
         NO = NO + 1
         GO TO 160
         END IF
         NPJ = NPOINT(J)
         IF (TSAMP .GT. TT(NPJ,J)) GO TO 170
         IF (TSAMP .GT. TT(INDT,J)) THEN
         INDT = INDT + 1
         GO TO 150
         END IF
         DELTAT = TT(INDT,J) - TT(INDT - 1,J)
         FAC = (TSAMP - TT(INDT - 1,J)) / DELTAT
         XO(I) = XX(INDT - 1,J) + FAC * (XX(INDT,J) - XX(INDT -
     1   1,J))
         Z(I) = ZZ(INDT - 1,J) + FAC * (ZZ(INDT,J) - ZZ(INDT -
     1   1,J))
         X(I) = XO(I) + AMPSCL * R4DAT(I,J)
150      CONTINUE
160      CONTINUE
C
C Simple plot of repositioned traces
C
170      LEN = INDI - 1
         CALL PTJOIN(X, Z, NFIRST(J) + NO, LEN, 1)
         DO 180 I = NFIRST(J) + NO, LEN
         IF (R4DAT(I,J)*IPOLAR .LT. - 0.01) THEN
         CALL POSITN(XO(I), Z(I))
         CALL JOIN(X(I), Z(I))
         END IF
180      CONTINUE
C
C Now calculate array REFL(300,40) of binned traces for surface reflctn
C
         DO 190 I = NFIRST(J), NSAMR
         NHORI = INT(XO(I)/DELTAD) + 1
         NVERT = INT(Z(I)/DELTAZ) + 1
         IF (NHORI .GT. NTRCEX .OR. NVERT .GT. NDIMZ)
     1   GO TO 190
         IF (NHORI .LE. 0 .OR. NVERT .LE. 0) GO TO 190
         G2 = (XO(I) - (NHORI - 1)*DELTAD) / DELTAD
         G1 = 1.0 - G2
         F2 = (Z(I) - (NVERT - 1)*DELTAZ) / DELTAZ
         F1 = 1.0 - F2
         REFL(NVERT,NHORI) = R4DAT(I,J) * F1 * G1 + REFL(NVERT,
     1   NHORI)
         REFL(NVERT,NHORI + 1) = R4DAT(I,J) * F1 * G2 + REFL(
     1   NVERT,NHORI + 1)
         REFL(NVERT + 1,NHORI) = R4DAT(I,J) * F2 * G1 + REFL(
     1   NVERT + 1,NHORI)
         REFL(NVERT + 1,NHORI + 1) = R4DAT(I,J) * F2 * G2 +
     1   REFL(NVERT + 1,NHORI + 1)
         WT(NVERT,NHORI) = F1 * G1 + WT(NVERT,NHORI)
         WT(NVERT,NHORI + 1) = F1 * G2 + WT(NVERT,NHORI + 1)
         WT(NVERT + 1,NHORI) = F2 * G1 + WT(NVERT + 1,NHORI)
         WT(NVERT + 1,NHORI + 1) = F2 * G2 + WT(NVERT + 1,
     1   NHORI + 1)
190      CONTINUE
200      CONTINUE
```

```
C
C     No longer need record of weighting
C
      REFMAX = 0.0
      WRITE (6,*)'NTRCEX, NDIM2 ', NTRCEX, NDIM2
      DO 220 JJ = 1, NTRCEX
         DO 210 II = 1, NDIM2
            IF (WT(II,JJ) .EQ. 0.0) WT(II,JJ) = 1.0
            REFL(II,JJ) = REFL(II,JJ) / WT(II,JJ)
            REFMAX = AMAX1(REFMAX,ABS(REFL(II,JJ)))
210      CONTINUE
220   CONTINUE
      TTRMS = SQRT(TTRMS/NRECS)
      WRITE (4,*)'RMS TIERROR = ', TTRMS
      CALL FRAME
C
C     End of option 1
C
      ELSE IF (IANS .EQ. 2) THEN
C
C     Plot binned traces
C
      IF (XOFF .EQ. 0.0) THEN
         WRITE (6,*)'True scale plot (Y/N) ?'
         READ (5,100) ANSWR
         WRITE (6,*)'Enter source offset :'
         READ (5,*) XOFF
         WRITE (6,*)'Enter Maximum depth to be plotted :'
         READ (5,*) DMAX
         WRITE (6,*)'ENTER  amplitude scaling factor:'
         READ (5,*) AMPSCL
         WRITE (6,*)'Enter vertical sampling in metres :'
         READ (5,*) DELTAZ
         WRITE (6,*)'Enter vertical trace spacing in metres :'
         READ (5,*) DELTAD
         NTRCEX = INT(XOFF/DELTAD) + 1
         WRITE (6,*) NTRCEX
230      WRITE (6,*)'Enter polarity (-1=SEG-normal +1=SEG-reverse):'
         READ (5,*) IPOLAR
         IF (ABS(IPOLAR) .NE. 1) GO TO 230
         WRITE (6,*)'Normalise traces by RMS(1), PEAK(2), None(0):'
         READ (5,*) IVAL
         PEAKMX = 1.0
      IF (IVAL .EQ. 1) THEN
         WRITE (6,*)'Enter depth range for RMS calculation :'
         READ (5,*) Z0, Z1
         N20 = INT(Z0/DELTAZ) + 1
         N21 = INT(Z1/DELTAZ) + 1
         PEAKMX = 0.0
         DO 250 I = 1, N2
            RMS = 0.0
            PEAK = 0.0
            DO 240 J = N20, N21
               RMS = RMS + REFL(J,I) ** 2
               IF (ABS(REFL(J,I)) .GT. PEAK) PEAK = ABS(REFL(J,I))
240         )
            CONTINUE
            RMS = RMS / REAL(N1)
            RMS = SQRT(RMS)
```

```
            IF (RMS .GT. 0.0) PEAK = PEAK / RMS
            IF (PEAK .GT. PEAKMX) PEAKMX = PEAK
            IF (RMS .GT. 0.0) THEN
               RNORM(I) = RMS
            ELSE
               RNORM(I) = 1.0
            END IF
         ELSE
            PEAKMX = PEAKMX / 1.4
            ELSE IF (IVAL .EQ. 2) THEN
            DO 260 I = 1, N2
               CALL MAXSN(N1, REFL(1,I), PEAK, IND)
               CALL MINSN(N1, REFL(1,I), PEAK0, IND)
               IF (ABS(PEAK0) .GT. PEAK) PEAK = ABS(PEAK0)
               DO 270 I = 1, N2
                  RNORM(I) = PEAK
270            CONTINUE
         ELSE
            N12 = N1 * N2
            CALL MAXSN(N12, REFL(1,1), REFMAX, IND)
            CALL MINSN(N12, REFL(1,1), REFMIN, IND)
            IF (ABS(REFMIN) .GT. REFMAX) REFMAX = ABS(REFMIN)
            IF (AMPSCL .EQ. 0.0) AMPSCL = DELTAD / REFMAX
            PIX = 0.9
            PIX = 0.1
            POX = XOFF / DMAX
            IF (ANSWR .EQ. 'Y' .OR. ANS .EQ. 'y') THEN
               DPX = XOFF / DMAX
               PIX = POX + 0.8 * DPX
            END IF
            CALL PSPACE(POX, PIX, 0.1, 0.9)
            CALL MAP(0.0, XOFF, DMAX, 0.0)
            CALL BORDER
            CALL AXES
            NDIMZ = INT(DMAX/DELTAZ) + 1
            WRITE (6,*)'NDIMZ = ', NDIMZ
            DO 280 J = 1, NDIMZ
               Z(J) = (J - 1) * DELTAZ
280         CONTINUE
            DO 310 I = 1, NTRCEX
               X1 = (I - 1) * DELTAD
               IF (RNORM(I) .EQ. 0.0) RNORM(I) = 1.0
               IF (RNORM(I) .NE. 1.0) AMPSCL = DELTAD / (RNORM(I)*PEAKMX)
               DO 290 J = 1, NDIMZ
                  X(J) = X1 + REFL(J,I) * AMPSCL
290            CONTINUE
               CALL PTJOIN(X, Z, 1, NDIMZ, 0)
               DO 300 J = 1, NDIMZ
                  IF (REFL(J,I)*IPOLAR .LT. - 0.01) THEN
                     CALL POSITN(X1, Z(J))
                     CALL JOIN(X(J), Z(J))
                  END IF
300            CONTINUE
310         CONTINUE
```

```
1
240
210
220
230
250
260
270
280
290
300
310
```

```
C
C       End of option 2
C
C
C       ELSE IF (IANS .EQ. 3) THEN
C
C
C       Stack binned traces
C

                NN = 300 * 40
                CALL ZERO(NN, REF0)
                CALL ZERO(NN, REFL)
                CALL ZERO(NN, WT)
                WRITE (6,*)'Enter dimensions of section (NX,NZ) :'
                READ (5,*) NTRCEX, NDIMZ
                WRITE (6,*)'Enter no. of common shot records to be stacked'
                READ (5,*) NSTAK
                DO 320 I = 1, NTRCEX
                DO 320 J = 1, NDIMZ
                NSTACK(I,J) = NSTAK
320             CONTINUE
                DO 360 II = 1, NSTAK
                WRITE (6,*)'Enter input filename for stack :'
                READ (5,20) INSTAK
                WRITE (6,*)'NTRCEX  , NDIMZ =', NTRCEX, NDIMZ
                OPEN (8,FILE=INSTAK,STATUS='OLD')
                READ (8,340) (((REF0(I,J),I=1,NDIMZ),J=1,NTRCEX)
                CLOSE (8)
330             CONTINUE
340             FORMAT (16F10.6)
                DO 350 J = 1, NTRCEX
                DO 350 I = 1, NDIMZ
                REFL(I,J) = REFL(I,J) + REF0(I,J)
                IF (ABS(REF0(I,J)) .LT. 1E-3) NSTACK(I,J) =
     1          NSTACK(I,J) - 1
350             CONTINUE
360             CONTINUE
                DO 370 J = 1, NTRCEX
                DO 370 I = 1, NDIMZ
                IF (NSTACK(I,J) .EQ. 0.0) NSTACK(I,J) = 1.0
                REFL(I,J) = REFL(I,J) / NSTACK(I,J)
370             CONTINUE
C
C       End of option 3
C
C
C       ELSE IF (IANS .EQ. 4) THEN
C
C
C       output binned traces
C
                WRITE (6,*)'Output the section (1=Y  0=Output bin):'
                READ (5,*) NANS
                WRITE (6,*)'Enter OUTPUT filename :'
                READ (5,20) INSTAK
                NLEN = NDIMZ * NTRCEX
                OPEN (8,FILE=INSTAK,STATUS='UNKNOWN')
                WRITE (6,*)'NTRCEX , NDIMZ = ', NTRCEX, NDIMZ
                IF (NANS .EQ. 0) THEN
                WRITE (8,340) ((REFL(I,J),I=1,NDIMZ),J=1,NTRCEX)
                ELSE
                WRITE (8,340) ((SECTN(I,J),I=1,NDIMZ),J=1,NTRCEX)
```

```
C       CALL FRAME
```

```
C       CLOSE (8)
```

```
C
C       End of option 4
C
C
C       ELSE IF (IANS .EQ. 6) THEN
C
C
C       OPTION TO USE CDP SELECTIVE STACKING
C

                WRITE (6,*)'Enter dimensions of binned arrays : NX,NZ ,'
                READ (5,*) NTRCEX, NDIMZ
                WRITE (6,*)'Enter no. of common shot gathers : NY ,'
                READ (5,*) NGATH
                FORMAT (A10)
                DO 390 KK = 1, NGATH
                WRITE (6,*)'Enter name of file containing binned gather #'
     1          , KK
                READ (5,380) FNAME
                OPEN (12,FILE=FNAME,STATUS='OLD')
                READ (12,340) ((CSGS(I,J,KK),I=1,NDIMZ),J=1,NTRCEX)
                CLOSE (12)
380             FORMAT
390             CONTINUE
                WRITE (6,*)'Enter horizontal trace separation in metres : DX:'
                READ (5,*) DELTAD
                WRITE (6,*)'Enter vertical sampling interval in metres : DZ ,'
                READ (5,*) DELTAZ
                CALL CDPSTK(N1, N2, NGATH, NDIMZ, NTRCEX, DELTAD, DELTAZ,
     1          NGATH, CSGS, CDP, SECTN)
C
C       END OF OPTION 6
C
C
                ELSE IF (IANS .EQ. 7) THEN
                WRITE (6,*)'Plot spectra 1=Y 0=N?'
                READ (5,*) NPLOT
                IF (NPLOT .EQ. 1) THEN
                CALL FOURPL(1024, 40, R4DAT, DELTAZ)
                NSC = 1024 * 40
                CALL ZERO(NSC, R4DAT)
                DO 410 J = 1, NTRCEX
                DO 400 I = 1, NDIMZ
                R4DAT(I,J) = REFL(I,J)
400             CONTINUE
410             CONTINUE
                WRITE (6,*)'Enter sample interval in metres :'
                READ (5,*) DELTAZ
                END IF
                WRITE (6,*)'Filter traces 1=Y 0=N?'
                READ (5,*) NFILT
                IF (NFILT .EQ. 1) THEN
                CALL FILTER(1024, 40, R4DAT, DELTAZ)
                DO 420 J = 1, NTRCEX
                DO 420 I = 1, NDIMZ
                REFL(I,J) = R4DAT(I,J)
420             CONTINUE
                ELSE IF (IANS .EQ. 8) THEN
                WRITE (6,*)'Enter sample interval in metres :'
                READ (5,*) DELTAZ
                WRITE (6,*)'Do you want to apply muting prior to AGC (1=Y 0=N)
     1          1?'
                READ (5,*) MUTAGC
```

```
430     IF (MUTAGC .EQ. 1) THEN
          WRITE (6,*)'Enter trace no., start depth, end depth:'
          READ (5,*) NTRMUT, ZMUTO, ZMUT1
          IF (NTRMUT .EQ. 0) GO TO 450
          NMUTO = NINT(ZMUTO/DELTA2) + 1
          NMUT1 = NINT(ZMUT1/DELTA2) + 1
          DO 440 IMUT = NMUTO, NMUT1
            REFL(IMUT,NTRMUT) = 0.0
440       CONTINUE
          GO TO 430
        END IF
450     WRITE (6,*)'Enter length of AGC to be applied in metres :'
        READ (5,*) RLEN
        WRITE (6,*)'Enter low amplitude cutoff mute :'
        READ (5,*) OFF
        DO 460 JMUT = 1, NDIM2
          DO 460 IMUT = 1, NTRCEX
            IF (ABS(REFL(IMUT,JMUT)) .LT. OFF) THEN
              REFL(IMUT,JMUT) = 0.0
            END IF
460     CONTINUE
        LENAGC = NINT(RLEN/DELTA2)
        WRITE (6,*)'NDIM2,NTRCEX = ', NDIM2, NTRCEX
        CALL AGC(N1, N2, REFL, LENAGC)
      ELSE IF (IANS .EQ. 0) THEN
        STOP
470   END IF
480   GO TO 10
      END
C
C
C
C     SUBROUTINE SAMNOR(LX, LY, X, NSAMF, NSAML)
C
C     NORMALIZES 2D ARRAY TO PEAK WITHIN REQUIRED RANGE (NORMALISES ENTIR
C     ARRAY)
C
      DIMENSION X(LX,LY)
      RMAX = 0.0
      DO 20 J = 1, LY
        DO 10 I = 1, NSAMF, NSAML
          IF (I .EQ. 7) GO TO 10
          IF (ABS(X(I,J)) .GE. RMAX) RMAX = ABS(X(I,J))
10      CONTINUE
20    CONTINUE
      IF (RMAX .EQ. 0.0) GO TO 50
      DO 40 J = 1, LY
        DO 30 I = 1, LX
          IF (I .EQ. 7) X(I,J) = X(I - 1,J) + X(I + 1,J)
          X(I,J) = X(I,J) / RMAX
30      CONTINUE
40    CONTINUE
50    RETURN
      END
```

Appendix A.4

The raytracing program

TRACER

The program TRACER carries out two-point raytracing within a velocity model defined at points on a rectangular grid. The algorithm presented by Chang and McMechan (1986) is used. The program traces rays from each source point to each each grid point and then from each receiver point to each grid point, thus providing an image time for all the grid points for each combination of source and receiver positions. The image times can then be used by the reverse-time finite difference migration program.

```fortran
C   program to raytrace through 2-d velocity model to obtain image times
C   for reverse time migration.
C
      PROGRAM TRACE1
C
C   Algorithm from Chang & McMechan  (source Lee & Stewart)
C
C   At any point along ray there exist 4 quantities :
C      x ,  dx/ds ,  z ,  dz/ds
C   x & z are spatial coordinates ds is along ray.
C   These 4 quantities are the initial conditions required to extend
C   the ray by one additional step.
C   Let U = 1/V be the slowness: velocity=V(x,z)
C   Define Ux = dU/dx    Uz = dU/dz
C   Rewrite ray equation as:  dW1/ds = W2
C                             dW2/ds = V * (Ux - G*W2)
C                             dW3/ds = W4
C                             dW4/ds = V * (Uz - G*W4)
C
C      W1 = x ,  W2 = dx/ds ,  W3 = z ,  W4 = dz/ds ,  G = Ux*W2 + Uz*W4
C
C           SIGMA    ( ds  )
C             1      ( --- )      where Vi is the average velocity on the ith
C                    ( Vi  )         segment
C
C   Solve for W1,W2,W3,W4 by 4th order Runge-Kutta algorithm
C   Travel time for a ray is calculated by
C
      PARAMETER (N1=64,N2=90,N3=128,N4=180,NVAR=4,PI=3.141592653535)
      DOUBLE PRECISION T, Y(4), X, H, W(4,7), XO, ZO, XOMIN, XOMAX
      DOUBLE PRECISION ZOMIN, ZOMAX, V(N1,N2), VO, UXO, UZO
      DOUBLE PRECISION HO, XS(24), ZS(24), SMOTH1, SMOTH2
      DOUBLE PRECISION XVAL(50000), ZVAL(50000), TVAL(50000)
      DOUBLE PRECISION LAMBDA(104), MU(104), FF(N3*N4), W1(50000)
      DOUBLE PRECISION SIGMA, CO(50000), CT(5000), FF(N3*N4)
      DOUBLE PRECISION XVALO(N3*N4), ZVALO(N3*N4)
      DOUBLE PRECISION XPT(1), ZPT(1), VAL(1), FVAL(50000)
      DOUBLE PRECISION XAXIS(N3), ZAXIS(N4), WRK(2500000), SMOOTH
      REAL XCOORD(100000), ZCOORD(100000), FF1(N3,N4), CLEVL(15)
      INTEGER IW2, ADRES(N3*N4), PX, PZ
      INTEGER VPOINT(51000), IWRK(50000)
      CHARACTER*1 START
      EXTERNAL FCN
      COMMON /DATA/ V0, UX0, U20
      IW2 = 6
      WRITE (6,*)'NUMBER OF SOURCES :'
      READ (5,*) NSOURC
      DO 10 NS = 1, NSOURC
      WRITE (6,*)'ENTER SOURCE POSITION (X, Z) in metres :'
      READ (5,*) XS(NS), ZS(NS)
10    CONTINUE
      WRITE (6,*)'******* SOURCE    :', XS(1), ZS(1), ' *****'
      WRITE (6,*)'ENTER XMIN,XMAX   ,  ZMIN,ZMAX :'
      READ (5,*) XMIN, XMAX, ZMIN, ZMAX
      WRITE (6,*)'Enter velocity grid spacing in metres:'
      READ (5,*) H0
      WRITE (6,*)'ENTER image time grid spacing in metres:'
      READ (5,*) HOIM
      WRITE (6,*)'Enter DT in millisecs for SMOOTH estimation :'
      READ (5,*) DT
      DT = DT * 1.E-3
      WRITE (6,*)'Enter values of SMOOTH for velocity and time grids:'
      READ (5,*) SMOTH1, SMOTH2
      NX = INT((XMAX - XMIN)/H0)
      NXIM = INT((XMAX - XMIN)/H0IM)
      NZ = INT((ZMAX - ZMIN)/H0)
      NZIM = INT((ZMAX - ZMIN)/H0IM)
      IF (NX .GT. N1 .OR. NZ .GT. N2) THEN
      WRITE (6,*)'  *** WARNING --- ARRAYS TOO SMALL ***'
      STOP
      END IF
      WRITE (6,*)'ENTER RAY STEP LENGTH IN METRES :'
      READ (5,*) H
      WRITE (6,*)'ENTER NUMBER OF RAYS TO BE TRACED :'
      READ (5,*) NANG
      DANG = PI / REAL(NANG)
      WRITE (6,*)'Enter fine stepping angle (radians) :'
      READ (5,*) FINANG
      IF (ABS(FINANG) .LT. PI/2.) THEN
      WRITE (6,*)'Enter stepping interval increase (times) :'
      READ (5,*) ANGFAC
      WRITE (6,*)'Enter number of rays for fine stepping :'
      READ (5,*) NRAYFN
      NANG = NANG + NRAYFN
      END IF
      WRITE (6,*)'Enter NUMBER of layers :'
      READ (5,*) NLAYER
      IDEPTH = 0
      VMAX = 0.0
      CDEP = 0.0
      CALL ZERO(80, MU)
      CALL ZERO(40, LAMBDA)
      DO 30 NL = 1, NLAYER
      WRITE (6,*)'ENTER VELOCITY OF MEDIUM ', NL, ' (metres / sec)'
      READ (5,*) VL
      IF (VL .GT. VMAX) VMAX = VL
      WRITE (6,*)'VL = ', VL
      WRITE (6,*)'ENTER THICKNESS OF LAYER ', NL, ' (metres)'
      READ (5,*) THICK
      WRITE (6,*)'THICK = ', THICK
      CDEP = CDEP + THICK
      NTHICK = NINT(THICK)
      WRITE (6,*)'NTHICK = ', NTHICK
      NTHICK = NINT(THICK/HO)
      WRITE (6,*)'IDEPTH = ', IDEPTH
      DO 20 IZ = 1, NTHICK
      WRITE (6,*)'IZ = ', IZ
      DO 20 IX = 1, NX
      V(IX,IZ + IDEPTH) = VL
20    CONTINUE
      IDEPTH = IDEPTH + NTHICK
30    CONTINUE
      WRITE (6,*)'READ VELOCITIES OK'
      IFAIL = 0
      WRITE (6,*)'IFAIL = ', IFAIL
C
C   E02DCF-NAG   GIVES LEAST SQUARE BICUBIC SPLINE FIT TO SURFACE
C
C   ICONTO,PX,PZ,XVALO,ZVALO,LAMBDA,MU,VPOINT,NPOINT   AS E02ZAF ABOVE
```

```
C     FVAL(ICONT0) IS GRID POINT VALUE
C     C0(NC) COEFFICIENTS OF FIT  C0((PY-4) * (I-1) + J) IS C(I,J)
C     SMOOTH Smoothing factor for spline accuracy
C
      SMOOTH = SMOTH1
      NXEST = 50
      NZEST = N2
      LWRK = 4 * (NX + N2) + 11 * (NXEST + NZEST) + NXEST * N2 + N2 + 54
      LWRK = LWRK * 2
      LWRK = 3 + NX + N2 + NXEST + NZEST
      IFAIL = 0
      LIWRK = LIWRK * 2
      START = 'C'
      NKNOTX = 8
      NKNOTZ = 8 .
C
C     ARRAY FVAL SHOULD CONTAIN VALUES S.T. F(N2*(Q-1)+R)
C     contains         grid point (X(Q),Z(R))
C
      ICOUNT = 0
      DO 40 IX = 1, NX
         DO 40 I2 = 1, N2
            ICOUNT = ICOUNT + 1
            FVAL(ICOUNT) = V(IX,I2)
40    CONTINUE
      DO 50 I2 = 1, N2
         ZAXIS(I2) = REAL(I2) * H0
50    CONTINUE
      DO 60 IX = 1, NX
         XAXIS(IX) = REAL(IX) * H0
60    CONTINUE
      WRITE (6,*)'NX,N2,NXEST,NZEST,LWRK,LIWRK', NX, N2, NXEST, NZEST,
     1       LWRK, LIWRK
      CALL E02DCF(START, NX, XAXIS, N2, ZAXIS, FVAL, SMOOTH, NXEST,
     1       NZEST, NKNOTX, LAMBDA, NKNOTZ, MU, C0, SIGMA, WRK, LWRK,
     2       IWRK, LIWRK, IFAIL)
      WRITE (6,*)'IFAIL = ', IFAIL
      WRITE (6,*)'SIGMA = ', SIGMA
      DO 70 I = 1, 104
         WRITE (12,*) I, LAMBDA(I), MU(I)
70    CONTINUE
      IFAIL = 0
      WRITE (6,*)'IFAIL = ', IFAIL
C
C     NOW BEGIN RAYTRACING FROM SOURCE
C
      IF (SCA .LT. 1.0) THEN
         SCA = (ZMAX - ZMIN) / (XMAX - XMIN)
         PX0 = 0.1
         PX1 = 0.9
         PZL = 0.8 * SCA
         PZ0 = 0.1
         PZ1 = PZ0 + PZL
      ELSE
         PZ0 = 0.1
         PZ1 = 0.9
         PXL = 0.8 / SCA
         PX0 = 0.1
         PX1 = PX0 + PXL
```

```
      END IF
      DO 200 NS = 1, NSOURC
         X0 = XS(NS)
         Z0 = ZS(NS)
         WRITE (7,*)'SOURCE NUMBER :', NS
         CALL PAPER(1)
         CALL PSPACE(PX0, PX1, PZ0, PZ1)
         CALL MAP(XMIN, XMAX, ZMAX, ZMIN)
         CALL SCALES
C
C     LOOP OVER TAKEOFF ANGLES MEASURED FROM HORIZONTAL (DOWN=+VE)
C
         ANG = -PI / 2.
         ICOUNT = 0
         WRITE (6,*)'RAY-TRACING FOR SOURCE #', NS
         IFIN = 0
         DO 100 I = 1, NANG
            WRITE (7,*)'RAY NUMBER ', I
            IF (ANG .GT. FINANG .AND. IFIN .LT. NRAYFN) THEN
               ANG = ANG + DANG / ANGFAC
               IFIN = IFIN + 1
            ELSE
               ANG = ANG + DANG
            END IF
C
C     SET UP INITIAL RAY CONDITIONS
C
            X = -H
            T = -H
            Y(1) = X0
            Y(2) = COS(ANG)
            Y(3) = Z0
            Y(4) = SIN(ANG)
C
C     STEP ALONG RAY
C
            DO 80 IRAY = 1, 2000
               ICOUNT = ICOUNT + 1
               IF (ICOUNT .GT. 50000) THEN
                  WRITE (6,*)'STOPPED ... ARRAY TVAL TOO SMALL'
                  STOP
               END IF
               T = T + H
               X = X + H
               XCCORD(IRAY) = REAL(Y(1))
               ZCCORD(IRAY) = REAL(Y(3))
               XVAL(ICOUNT) = XCCORD(IRAY)
               ZVAL(ICOUNT) = ZCCORD(IRAY)
               XPT(1) = Y(1)
               ZPT(1) = Y(3)
               NEARX = NINT(XPT(1)/H0)
               NEARZ = NINT(ZPT(1)/H0)
               IFAIL = 0
               NC = (NKNOTX - 4) * (NKNOTZ - 4)
               NADRES = (NKNOTX - 7) * (NKNOTZ - 7)
               N = 1
               NPOINT = N + NADRES
               IF (XPT(1) .LT. LAMBDA(4)) XPT(1) = LAMBDA(4)
               IF (XPT(1) .GT. LAMBDA(NKNOTX - 3)) XPT(1) = LAMBDA(NKNOTX -
     3                3))
```

1

```fortran
      IF (ZPT(1) .LT. MU(4)) ZPT(1) = MU(4)
      IF (ZPT(1) .GT. MU(NKNOTZ - 3)) ZPT(1) = MU(NKNOTZ - 3)
      CALL E02ZAF(NKNOTX, NKNOTZ, LAMBDA, MU, N, XPT, ZPT, VPOINT,
     1            NPOINT, ADRES, NADRES, IFAIL)
      IFAIL = 0
      N = 1
      CALL E02DBF(N, NKNOTX, NKNOTZ, XPT, ZPT, VAL, LAMBDA, MU,
     1            VPOINT, NPOINT, CO, NC, IFAIL)
      IF (V0 .LT. 1.0) THEN
      VO = VAL(1)
      WRITE (6,*)'V0 =', V0
      WRITE (6,*)'XPT,ZPT =', XPT, ZPT
      END IF
      IFAIL = 0
      N = 1
      XPT(1) = XPT(1) - H0 / 5.
      IF (XPT(1) .LT. LAMBDA(4)) THEN
      XPT(1) = LAMBDA(4)
      DELTAX = H0 * .4
      END IF
      XPT(1) = XPT(1) + DELTAX
      IF (XPT(1) .GT. LAMBDA(NKNOTX - 3)) THEN
      XPT(1) = LAMBDA(NKNOTX - 3)
      DELTAX = H0 / 5.
      END IF
      N = 1
      CALL E02ZAF(NKNOTX, NKNOTZ, LAMBDA, MU, N, XPT, ZPT, VPOINT,
     1            NPOINT, ADRES, NADRES, IFAIL)
      IFAIL = 0
      N = 1
      CALL E02DBF(N, NKNOTX, NKNOTZ, XPT, ZPT, VAL, LAMBDA, MU,
     1            VPOINT, NPOINT, CO, NC, IFAIL)
      VX0 = VAL(1)
      UX0 = (VAL(1) - UX0) / (DELTAX)
      UX0 = -VX0 / V0 ** 2
      IFAIL = 0
      XPT(1) = Y(1)
      ZPT(1) = Y(3)
      XPT(1) = Y(1)
      IFAIL = 0
      ZPT(1) = Y(3)
      DELTAZ = H0 * 2. / 5.
      IF (ZPT(1) .LT. MU(4)) THEN
      ZPT(1) = MU(4)
      DELTAZ = H0 / 5.
      END IF
      N = 1
      CALL E02ZAF(NKNOTX, NKNOTZ, LAMBDA, MU, N, XPT, ZPT, VPOINT,
     1            NPOINT, ADRES, NADRES, IFAIL)
      IFAIL = 0
      N = 1
      CALL E02DBF(N, NKNOTX, NKNOTZ, XPT, ZPT, VAL, LAMBDA, MU,
     1            VPOINT, NPOINT, CO, NC, IFAIL)
      UZ0 = VAL(1)
      IFAIL = 0

      ZPT(1) = ZPT(1) + DELTAZ
      IF (ZPT(1) .GT. MU(NKNOTZ - 3)) THEN
      ZPT(1) = MU(NKNOTZ - 3)
      DELTAZ = H0 / 5.
      END IF
      N = 1
      CALL E02ZAF(NKNOTX, NKNOTZ, LAMBDA, MU, N, XPT, ZPT, VPOINT,
     1            NPOINT, ADRES, NADRES, IFAIL)
      IFAIL = 0
      N = 1
      CALL E02DBF(N, NKNOTX, NKNOTZ, XPT, ZPT, VAL, LAMBDA, MU,
     1            VPOINT, NPOINT, CO, NC, IFAIL)
      VZ0 = VAL(1)
      VZ0 = (VAL(1) - UZ0) / (DELTAZ)
      UZ0 = -VZ0 / V0 ** 2
      IF (IRAY .EQ. 1) THEN
      TVALP = 0
      ELSE
      TVALP = TVAL(ICOUNT - 1)
      END IF
      TVAL(ICOUNT) = H / V0 + TVALP
C
C CALCULATED INTERPOLATED VELOCITY FIELD AND GRADIENTS NOW FIND
C DERIVATIVES OF FCNS AND APPLY R-K STEP
C
      CALL FCN(T, Y, W(1,1))
      CALL D02YAF(X, H, NVAR, Y, FCN, W, NVAR, IW2)
      IF (Y(1) .GT. XMAX .OR. Y(3) .GT. ZMAX .OR. Y(1) .LT. XMIN +
     1    H0 .OR. Y(3) .LT. ZMIN + H0 .OR. (ANG .LT. 0.0 .AND.
     2    Y(3) .GT. ZVAL(ICOUNT)) .OR. (ANG .GT. 0.0 .AND. Y(3)
     3    .LT. ZVAL(ICOUNT))) THEN
C RAY TERMINATED !
      LENRAY = IRAY
      GO TO 90
      END IF
C
 80   CONTINUE
 90   CONTINUE
      CALL PTJOIN(XCOORD, ZCOORD, 2, LENRAY, 1)
 100  CONTINUE
      CALL FRAME
      WRITE (7,*) ICOUNT
      PX = 8
      PZ = 7 + NLAYER * 4
      CALL ZERO(40, LAMBDA)
      NADRES = (PX - 7) * (PZ - 7)
      NPOINT = ICOUNT + NADRES
      IFAIL = 0
C
C ROUTINE FOR BICUBIC SPLINE CALCULATION
C
      DO 110 III = 1, ICOUNT
      W1(III) = 1.0
 110  CONTINUE
      ICOUNT = ICOUNT + 1
      W1(ICOUNT) = 100.
      XVAL(ICOUNT) = X0
      ZVAL(ICOUNT) = 20
      TVAL(ICOUNT) = 0.0D0
      WRITE (6,*)'ICOUNT = ', ICOUNT
      NXEST = 20
      NZEST = 40
      WRITE (6,*)'NXEST , NZEST =', NXEST, NZEST
```

```fortran
      IU = NXEST - 4
      IV = NZEST - 4
      IW = IV
      IF (IU .GT. IV) IW = IU
      LWRK = (7*IU*IV + 25*IW) * (IW + 1) + 2 * (IU + IV + 4*ICOUNT) +
     1   23 * IW + 56
      WRITE (6,*)'LWRK = ', LWRK
      LIWRK = ICOUNT + 2 * (NXEST - 7) * (NZEST - 7)
      WRITE (6,*)'LIWRK = ', LIWRK
      IFAIL = 0
      WRITE (6,*)'CALCULATING BICUBIC SPLINE FIT TO TRAVELTIMES '
      CALL E02DDF(START, ICOUNT, XVAL, ZVAL, TVAL, W1, SMOOTH, NXEST,
     1   NZEST, NKNOTX, LAMBDA, NKNOTZ, MU, CT, SIGMA, IRANK, WRK,
     2   LWRK, IWRK, LIWRK, IFAIL)
      WRITE (6,*)'IFAIL1 =', IFAIL
      IF (SMOTH2 .LT. 1E-10) THEN
        SMOOTH = DBLE(DT**2*(REAL(ICOUNT) - SQRT(REAL(ICOUNT*2))))
      ELSE
        SMOOTH = SMOTH2
      END IF
      WRITE (6,*)'SMOOTH = ', SMOOTH
      IFAIL = 0
C
C BICUBIC SPLINE CALCULATION
C
      WRITE (6,*)' SIGMA , RANK        = ', SIGMA, IRANK
      WRITE (6,*)'NKNOTX,NKNOTZ', NKNOTX, NKNOTZ
      NC = (NKNOTX - 4) * (NKNOTZ - 4)
      NADRES = (NKNOTX - 7) * (NKNOTZ - 7)
      N = NZIM * NXIM
      ZOMAX = MU(NKNOTZ - 3)
      WRITE (6,*) XOMIN, XOMAX, ZOMIN, ZOMAX
      INUM = 0
      DO 120 III = 1, NKNOTX
        WRITE (6,*) LAMBDA(III), MU(III)
120   CONTINUE
      XOMIN = LAMBDA(4)
      XOMAX = LAMBDA(NKNOTX - 3)
      ZOMIN = MU(4)
C
C SETUP GRID POINT ARRAYS
C
      DO 130 IZ = 1, NZIM
        ZAXIS(IZ) = REAL(IZ) * H0IM
130   CONTINUE
      DO 140 IX = 1, NXIM
        XAXIS(IX) = REAL(IX) * H0IM
140   CONTINUE
      DO 150 JJJ = 1, NZIM
      DO 150 III = 1, NXIM
        INUM = INUM + 1
        XVAL0(INUM) = XAXIS(III)
        ZVAL0(INUM) = ZAXIS(JJJ)
        IF (XVAL0(INUM) .LT. XOMIN) XVAL0(INUM) = XOMIN
        IF (XVAL0(INUM) .GT. XOMAX) XVAL0(INUM) = XOMAX
        IF (ZVAL0(INUM) .LT. ZOMIN) ZVAL0(INUM) = ZOMIN
        IF (ZVAL0(INUM) .GT. ZOMAX) ZVAL0(INUM) = ZOMAX
150   CONTINUE
      NPOINT = N + NADRES
      IFAIL = 0
      CALL E02ZAF(NKNOTX, NKNOTZ, LAMBDA, MU, N, XVAL0, ZVAL0, VPOINT,
     1   NPOINT, ADRES, NADRES, IFAIL)
      IFAIL = 0
      WRITE (6,*)'INTERPOLATING TRAVEL TIMES '
      CALL E02DBF(N, NKNOTX, NKNOTZ, XVAL0, ZVAL0, FF, LAMBDA, MU,
     1   VPOINT, NPOINT, CT, NC, IFAIL)
      WRITE (6,*)'IFAIL3 =', IFAIL
      DO 160 JJJ = 1, NZIM
        IO = (JJJ - 1) * NXIM
        WRITE (6,*)'OK1'
        WRITE (8,190) (FF(IIII + IO),IIII=1,NXIM)
160   CONTINUE
      XM0 = H0IM
      XM1 = NXIM * H0IM
      ZM0 = H0IM
      ZM1 = NZIM * H0IM
      XMW = XM1 - XM0
      ZMW = ZM1 - ZM0
      IF (XMW .GT. ZMW) THEN
        XP0 = .05
        XP1 = .95
        ZWID = .9 * ZMW / XMW
        ZP0 = .5 * (1. - ZWID)
        ZP1 = .5 * (1. + ZWID)
      ELSE
        ZP0 = .05
        ZP1 = .95
        XWID = .9 * XMW / ZMW
        XP0 = .5 * (1. - XWID)
        XP1 = .5 * (1. + XWID)
      END IF
      CALL PSPACE(XP0, XP1, ZP0, ZP1)
      CALL MAP(XM0, XM1, ZM1, ZM0)
      CALL BORDER
      CALL SCALES
      LEV0 = 1
      LEV1 = 15
      DO 170 NLEVL = LEV0, LEV1
        CLEVL(NLEVL) = 2.5E-3 * REAL(NLEVL)
170   CONTINUE
      NXP = NX - 1
      NZP = NZ - 1
      CALL ZERO(10000, FF1)
      DO 180 IZ = 1, NZIM
      DO 180 IX = 1, NXIM
        FF1(IX,NZIM - IZ + 1) = REAL(FF(IX + (IZ - 1)*NXIM))
180   CONTINUE
      CALL CONTRA(FF1, 1, NXIM, N3, 1, NZIM, N4, CLEVL, LEV0, LEV1)
190   FORMAT (8F10.6)
      CALL FRAME
200   CONTINUE
      CALL GREND
      END
C
C
C
      SUBROUTINE FCN(T, Y, F)
C
C Routine required to calculate the derivatives F(n) of the variable Y(n)
C for RK extrapolation using the above equations.
C
      DOUBLE PRECISION Y(4), T, F(4)
```

```
DOUBLE PRECISION V0, UX0, U20
COMMON /DATA/ V0, UX0, U20
G = UX0 * Y(2) + U20 * Y(4)
F(1) = Y(2)
F(2) = V0 * (UX0 - G*Y(2))
F(3) = Y(4)
F(4) = V0 * (U20 - G*Y(4))
RETURN
END
```

Appendix A.5

The raytracing subroutine

RAYTRA

The subroutine RAYTRA is another two-point raytracing program. It uses a simple, laterally invariant velocity model, resulting in very fast raytracing. The subroutine is called from the Kirchhoff migration program in appendix A.8 and returns the travel time between any two points in the velocity model.

```fortran
C
C     SUBROUTINE TO RAYTRACE FROM POINT (XSTART,ZSTART) TO (XEND,ZEND)
C     IN 2-DIMENSIONAL VELOCITY FIELD DEFINED BY :
C     DEPTH(layer top), VV(layer), VH(layer)
C     Variables: ACC defines raytracing accuracy in metres
C     LAYIMG = layer of starting point
C     THETA0 = takeoff angle (-pi/2 --> 3pi/2) 0=horizontal to right
C     THETAL = Raypath angle at (XEND,ZEND)
C     TAU0 = travel time
C     NLAMAX = total no. of layers there are (NLAMAX+1) depths
C     DZGRID = Vertical grid size used by migration algorithm
C     MAXIOP = Maximum no. of searches for raypath
C     VH,VV specify horizontal and vertical velocity components in
C           each layer (elliptical approxn to transverse isotropy)
C
C     No lateral velocity variations
C
C     Written by M J Findlay 1990
C
      SUBROUTINE RAYTRA(NLAMAX, NDEPTH, DEPTH, VH, VV, XSTART, ZSTART,
     1                  XEND, ZEND, DZGRID, ACC, MAXIOP, THETAP, THETA0, TAU0,
     2                  THETAL, NRAY)
      REAL DEPTH(NDEPTH), VH(NLAMAX), VV(NLAMAX), XINTS(31), DIST(31)
      REAL TIME(31), THET(31)
      DOUBLE PRECISION TEMA, TEMB, TEMC, TEMCC, TEMD, TEME, TEMDD
      LOGICAL RECLAY
      PI = 3.14159265535
      PI2 = PI / 2.
      NRAY = 1
C
C     CHECK FOR ZERO - LENGTH RAYPATH
C
      IF (XSTART .EQ. XEND .AND. ZSTART .EQ. ZEND) THEN
        TAU0 = 0.0
        GO TO 150
      END IF
C
C     DETERMINE IMAGE POINT LAYER
C
      DO 10 NL = 1, NLAMAX
        IF (DEPTH(NL + 1) .GT. ZSTART - DZGRID/100.) THEN
          LAYIMG = NL
          GO TO 20
        END IF
10    CONTINUE
20    CONTINUE
C
C     DETERMINE END POINT LAYER
C
      DO 30 NL = 1, NLAMAX
        IF (DEPTH(NL + 1) .GT. ZEND - DZGRID/100.) THEN
          LAYSOR = NL
          GO TO 40
        END IF
30    CONTINUE
40    CONTINUE
C
C     RAYTRACE FROM IMAGEPOINT TO SOURCE / RECEIVER
C
      IF (ABS(DEPTH(LAYING + 1) - ZSTART) .LT. DZGRID/100.)
1     THEN
        IF (ZEND .LT. ZSTART) THEN
          ZSTART = ZSTART - DZGRID / 100.
        ELSE
          ZSTART = ZSTART + DZGRID / 100.
          LAYIMG = LAYIMG + 1
        END IF
      END IF
      IF (ABS(DEPTH(LAYSOR + 1) - ZEND) .LT. DZGRID/100.) THEN
        IF (ZEND .LT. ZSTART) THEN
          ZEND = ZEND + DZGRID / 100.
        ELSE
          ZEND = ZEND - DZGRID / 100.
          LAYSOR = LAYSOR + 1
        END IF
      END IF
50    CONTINUE
C
C     TRACING FROM (XSTART,ZSTART) in layer LAYIMG TO (XEND,ZEND) in
C     LAYSOR(1sor)
C
      IF (THETAP .LT. 2.*PI) THEN
        THETA0 = THETAP
      ELSE IF (XEND .EQ. XSTART) THEN
        THETA0 = PI2
        IF (ZEND .LT. ZSTART) THETA0 = PI + PI2
      ELSE
        THETA0 = (ZEND - ZSTART) / (XEND - XSTART)
        THETA0 = ATAN(THETA0)
        IF (XEND .LT. XSTART) THETA0 = THETA0 + PI
      END IF
      IF (XEND - XSTART .LT. - DZGRID/100.) THEN
        THETAB = PI2 - .01
        IF (XEND .LT. XSTART) THETAI = THETA0 + PI
        THETAB = PI2 + .01
        THETAT = -PI2 - .01
      ELSE IF (XEND - XSTART .GT. DZGRID/100.) THEN
        THETAT = PI + PI2 - .01
        THETAB = PI2 + .01
      ELSE IF (XEND - XSTART .GT. DZGRID/100.) THEN
        THETAB = PI2 + .01
        THETAT = -PI2 - .01
      ELSE
C
C     SPECIAL CASE FOR VERTICAL RAYPATHS
C   .
        IF (LAYSOR .EQ. LAYIMG) THEN
          DO = ABS(ZEND - ZSTART)
          TAU0 = DO / VV(LAYIMG)
        ELSE IF (THETA0 .EQ. PI2) THEN
C DOWN
          DO = DEPTH(LAYING + 1) - ZSTART
          TAU0 = DO / VV(LAYIMG)
          DO 60 NL = LAYIMG + 1, LAYSOR - 1
            DO = DEPTH(NL + 1) - DEPTH(NL)
            TO = DO / VV(NL)
            TAU0 = TAU0 + TO
60        CONTINUE
          DO = ZEND - DEPTH(LAYSOR)
          TAU0 = TAU0 + DO / VV(LAYSOR)
        ELSE
C UP
          DO = ZSTART - DEPTH(LAYIMG)
```

```fortran
      TAU0 = D0 / VV(LAYIMG)
      DO 70 NL = LAYIMG - 1, LAYSOR + 1, -1
         DO = DEPTH(NL + 1) - DEPTH(NL)
         T0 = D0 / VV(NL)
         TAU0 = TAU0 + T0
70    CONTINUE
         DO = DEPTH(LAYSOR + 1) - ZEND
         TAU0 = TAU0 + D0 / VV(LAYSOR)
      END IF
      THETA = THETA0
      GO TO 150
      END IF
      ZINTB = 1E9
      ZINTT = -1E9
      DTHETA = 0.05
      TAU0 = 0.0
C
C
C     NOW START RAYTRACING
C
      DO 140 I = 1, MAXLOP
      NRAY = I
      CALL ZERO(31, TIME)
      RECLAY = .FALSE.
      CALL ZERO(31, DIST)
      DO 80 JJJ = 1, 31
         XINTS(JJJ) = -1000.
80    CONTINUE
      IF (THETA0 .GT. 3.*PI2 .OR. THETA0 .LT. - PI2) THEN
         IF (THETA0 .GT. 3.*PI2) THETA0 = THETA0 - DTHETA
         IF (THETA0 .LT. - PI2) THETA0 = THETA0 + DTHETA
         GO TO 140
      END IF
      XPO = XSTART
      ZPO = ZSTART
      THETA = THETA0
      NLAY = LAYIMG
90    CONTINUE
      IF (ABS(THETA) .LT. 1.E-3 .OR. ABS(THETA - PI) .LT. 1.E-3)
     1    THEN
         THETA = THETA + 2.E-3
      END IF
      IF (NLAY .EQ. LAYSOR) RECLAY = .TRUE.
      IF (THETA .LT. 0.0 .OR. THETA .GT. PI) THEN
         D2 = DEPTH(NLAY) - ZPO
         ZPO = DEPTH(NLAY)
      ELSE
         D2 = DEPTH(NLAY + 1) - ZPO
         ZPO = DEPTH(NLAY + 1)
      END IF
      IF (ABS(THETA) .EQ. PI2 .OR. THETA .EQ. 3*PI2) THEN
         DX = 0.0
      ELSE
         DX = D2 / TAN(THETA)
      END IF
      DIST(NLAY) = SQRT(DX**2 + D2**2)
      THET(NLAY) = THETA
      TEMP1 = VV(NLAY) ** 2
      TEMP2 = VH(NLAY) ** 2
      TEMP3 = TEMP1 * COS(THETA) ** 2
      TEMP4 = TEMP2 * SIN(THETA) ** 2

      VTHETA = (TEMP1*TEMP2/(TEMP3 + TEMP4))
      IF (VTHETA .LT. 0.0) WRITE (6,*)'108', TEMP1, TEMP2, TEMP3,
     1    TEMP4
      VTHETA = SQRT(VTHETA)
      TIME(NLAY) = DIST(NLAY) / VTHETA
      XPO = XPO + DX
      IF (THETA .LT. 0.0 .OR. THETA .GT. PI) THEN
         XINTS(NLAY + 1) = XPO
      ELSE
         XINTS(NLAY + 1) = XPO
      END IF
C
C
C     FIRST CHECK FOR RAY WITHIN CAPTURE RADIUS
C
      ERR = SQRT((XPO - XEND)**2 + (ZPO - ZEND)**2)
      IF (ERR .LE. ACC) THEN
C
C     RAY FOUND
C
      TAU0 = 0.0
      DO 100 NL = 1, NLAMAX
         TAU0 = TAU0 + TIME(NL)
100   CONTINUE
      GO TO 150
      END IF
C
C
C     CHECK FOR RAY PASSING BEYOND ENDPOINT
C
      IF ((THETA .GT. PI2 .AND. XPO .LT. XEND) .OR. (THETA .LE.
     1    PI2 .AND. XPO .GT. XEND)) THEN
         IF (THETA .GT. PI2) THEN
            WRITE (6,*)'RAY OUT L.H. SIDE '
         ELSE
            WRITE (6,*)'RAY OUT R.H. SIDE '
         END IF
C
C     FIND INTERSECTION POINT
C
      IF (DX .EQ. 0.0) THEN
         ZINT = ZPO
         DXDASH = 0.0
         DZDASH = ZEND - (ZPO - DZ)
      ELSE
         XOLD = XPO - DX
         ZOLD = ZPO - DZ
         DXDASH = XEND - XOLD
         D2DASH = D2 * DXDASH / DX
         ZINT = ZOLD + DZDASH
      END IF
C
C     CHECK TO SEE IF CLOSE TO SOURCE POSITION
C
      IF (ABS(ZINT - ZEND) .LT. ACC) THEN
C
C     RAY FOUND
C
      DIST(NLAY) = SQRT(DXDASH**2 + DZDASH**2)
      THET(NLAY) = THETA
      TEMP1 = VV(NLAY) ** 2
      TEMP2 = VH(NLAY) ** 2
      TEMP3 = TEMP1 * COS(THETA) ** 2
      TEMP4 = TEMP2 * SIN(THETA) ** 2
```

```fortran
      VTHETA = (TEMP1*TEMP2/(TEMP3 + TEMP4))
      IF (VTHETA .LT. 0.0) WRITE (6,*)'152', TEMP1, TEMP2,
     1                     TEMP3, TEMP4
      VTHETA = SQRT(VTHETA)
      TIME(NLAY) = DIST(NLAY) / VTHETA
      TAU0 = 0
      DO 110 NL = 1, NLAMAX
      TAU0 = TAU0 + TIME(NL)
110   CONTINUE
C
C     RAY FOUND SO RETURN TO MAIN PROGRAM
C
      GO TO 150
C
C     NEED TO STORE THETA0 FOR INTEGRAL KERNEL
C
      ELSE
C
C     NEXT RAY (RAY NOT FOUND)
      IF (ZINT .GT. ZINTT .AND. ZINT .LT. ZEND)
     1     THEN
      THETAT = THETA0
      ZINTT = ZINT
      ELSE IF (ZINT .LT. ZINTB .AND. ZINT .GT. ZEND)
     1     THEN
      THETAB = THETA0
      ZINTB = ZINT
      END IF
      THETA0 = .5 * (THETAT + THETAB)
      GO TO 140
      END IF
C
C     CHECK FOR RAY OUT TOP OR BOTTOM & CALCULATE NEW INTERCEPTION POINTS
C
      ELSE IF (NLAY .EQ. 1 .AND. (THETA .LT. 0.0 .OR. THETA .GT. PI
     1     ) THEN
C
C     RAY OUT TOP
      DXNEW = XEND - XPO
      IF (ABS(THETA) .EQ. PI2) THEN
      ZINT = -1.E9
      ELSE
      ZINT = ZPO - ABS(DXNEW*TAN(THETA))
      END IF
      IF (ZINT .GT. ZINTT .AND. ZINT .LT. ZEND) THEN
      THETAT = THETA0
      ZINTT = ZINT
      ELSE IF (ZINT .LT. ZINTB .AND. ZINT .GT. ZEND)
     1     THEN
      THETAB = THETA0
      ZINTB = ZINT
      END IF
      THETA0 = .5 * (THETAT + THETAB)
      GO TO 140
C
C     RAY OUT BOTTOM
      DXNEW = XEND - XPO
      IF (ABS(THETA) .EQ. PI2) THEN
      ZINT = 1.E9
      ELSE IF (THETA .GT. - PI2) THEN

      ELSE
      ZINT = ZPO + ABS(DXNEW*TAN(THETA))
      END IF
      IF (ZINT .GT. ZINTT .AND. ZINT .LT. ZEND) THEN
      THETAT = THETA0
      ZINTT = ZINT
      ELSE IF (ZINT .LT. ZINTB .AND. ZINT .GT. ZEND)
     1     THEN
      THETAB = THETA0
      ZINTB = ZINT
      END IF
      THETA0 = .5 * (THETAT + THETAB)
      GO TO 140
      END IF
C
C     RAY NOT FOUND AND STILL IN GRID SO APPLY SNELL'S LAW AND CHECK FOR
C     SUPERCRITICAL RAYS
C
      V0 = VH(NLAY)
      V00 = VV(NLAY)
      IF (ABS(THETA) .EQ. PI2 .OR. THETA .EQ. 3*PI2) THEN
      NLAY = NLAY + 1
      IF (THETA .LT. 0.0 .OR. THETA .GT. PI) NLAY = NLAY - 2
      GO TO 130
      END IF
      IF (THETA .LT. 0.0 .OR. THETA .GT. PI) THEN
      V1 = VH(NLAY - 1)
      ELSE
      V1 = VH(NLAY + 1)
      END IF
      IF (V0 .GE. V1) GO TO 120
C
C     RAY NOT CRITICAL SO JUMP OUT
      TEM = V00 ** 2 * (V1**2 - V0**2) / V0 ** 4
      IF (TEM .LT. 0.0) WRITE (6,*)'235', V1, V0, V00, V1, V0
      CRIT = ATAN(SQRT(1./TEM))
      CRIT = PI2 - CRIT
      IF (ABS(THETA) .LT. CRIT .OR. ABS(THETA - PI) .LT. CRIT)
     1     THEN
      IF (THETA .GT. PI) THEN
      IF (2PO .LT. ZEND) THEN
      THETAT = THETA0
      ZINTT = 2PO
      ELSE
      THETAB = THETA0
      ZINTB = 2PO
      END IF
      THETA0 = .5 * (THETAT + THETAB)
      ELSE IF (2PO .GT. ZEND) THEN
      THETAT = THETA0
      ZINTT = 2PO
      ELSE
      THETAB = THETA0
      ZINTB = 2PO
      END IF
      THETA0 = .5 * (THETAB + THETAT)
      ELSE IF (THETA .GT. 0.0) THEN
      THETA0 = THETA0 + DTHETA
      ELSE IF (THETA .GT. - PI2) THEN
```

```
          THETA0 = THETA0 - DTHETA
        END IF
        GO TO 140

C
C     RAY IS SUPERCRITICAL SO JUMP OUT AND TRY NEXT RAY
C
      ELSE
C
C
C APPLY SNELL'S LAW
120     NLAY0 = NLAY
        NLAY = NLAY + 1
        IF (THETA .LT. 0.0 .OR. THETA .GT. PI) NLAY = NLAY - 2
        TEMA = VH(NLAY) ** 4 * VV(NLAY0) ** 2
        TEMB = VV(NLAY) * VH(NLAY0)
        TEMCC = DBLE(PI2 - THETA)
        TEMCC = TAN(TEMCC)
        TEMC = DBLE(VH(NLAY0)) / TEMCC
        TEMC = TEMC ** 2
        TEMD = VH(NLAY0) ** 2 - VH(NLAY) ** 2
        TEMDD = VV(NLAY0) / VH(NLAY0)
        TEMDD = TEMDD ** 2
        ALFAC = TEMC + TEMDD * TEMD
        IF (ALFAC .LT. 0.0) WRITE (6,*)'281', VH(NLAY0), VH(NLAY),
     1     VV(NLAY0), VV(NLAY), THETA, TEMA, TEMB, TEMC, TEMCC,
     2     TEMD, TEMDD, TEME
        TEME = TEMB * SQRT(TEMC + TEMDD*TEMD)
        THETA2 = ATAN(SQRT(TEMA)/TEME)
C THETA2 IS NOW ANGLE TO VERTICAL
        IF (THETA .GT. PI) THEN
          THETA2 = 3 * PI2 - THETA2
        ELSE IF (THETA .GT. PI/2) THEN
          THETA2 = PI2 + THETA2
        ELSE IF (THETA .GT. 0.0) THEN
          THETA2 = PI2 - THETA2
        ELSE
          THETA2 = THETA2 - PI2
        END IF
        THETA = THETA2
130     CONTINUE
        GO TO 90
      END IF
C NEXT RAY TO THIS SOURCE
140   CONTINUE
C START RAYTRACING TO RECEIVERS
150   CONTINUE
C set theta1 to final ray angle at XEND,ZEND
      THETA1 = THETA
C GO BACK TO MAIN PROG
      RETURN
      END
```

Appendix A.6

The finite-difference migration program

EXTRAPREV

The program EXTRAPREV carries out finite-difference migration in the (x,z,t) domain. A file of imaging times generated for each grid point by raytracing is attached to unit 11 at run time. The wavefield may be plotted at particular time steps as it regresses from the receivers, and the final migrated section is plotted.

```
C
C   PROGRAM TO CARRY OUT ACOUSTIC REVERSE TIME EXCITATION IMAGING
C   CONDITION FINITE DIFFERENCE MIGRATION.
C   ALGORITHM PROVIDED BY MCMECHAN (GEOPHYSICS V50 P627-636)
C
C   (ABSORBING BOUNDARY CONDITIONS FROM RENAUT&PETERSEN GEOPHYSICS 1989)
C   CAN HANDLE LATERAL VELOCITY VARIATIONS
C
C   REQUIRES USE OF SUBROUTINE LIBRARY TSAR4_L, *GHOST80
C   AND PRIOR DETERMINATION OF EXCITATION TIMES BY RAYTRACING PROG.
C   (TRAVEL TIMES ATTACHED TO UNIT 11 AT RUN TIME)
C
C   WRITTEN BY M J FINDLAY 1989
C
      PROGRAM EXTRAP
      PARAMETER (NHOR=140,NVER=140,NTIM=3,NSAM=1024,NCHN=95)
      PARAMETER (PI=3.14159265358898,POLO=21.*PI/64.,POL2=-15.*PI/64.)
C
C   POLO, POL2 DEFINE POLYNOMIAL COEFFICIENTS FOR ABSORBING BOUNDARIES
C   SEE RENAUT&PETERSEN, GEOPHYSICS 1989
C
      IMPLICIT REAL(A - H,O - Z)
      REAL U(NHOR,NVER,NTIM), TERM1, TERM2, TERM3, A
      REAL V(NHOR,NVER), TRACES(NSAM,NCHN)
      REAL TT(NSAM), AMPMAX, XMAX, ZMAX, AMPSCL, RREC, TMAX
      REAL UR4(NVER,NHOR), RPLOT(NSAM), Z(NVER), XCORS(NCHN),
     1   ZCORS(NCHN)
      REAL RREFS(NVER,NHOR), IMT(NHOR,NVER), ARR(128), RMT(NHOR)
      DOUBLE PRECISION X(256), X1(256), Z1(256), C(256), XEVAL,
     1   XPRIME(256)
      DOUBLE PRECISION ZPRIME(256)
      CHARACTER*1 ALPDUM(NVER*4)
      COMPLEX CX(2048), CX1(256)
      INTEGER NMOV(20), IXS(NCHN), IZS(NCHN), NCOL(9)
      CHARACTER*17 OPFILE, IPFILE, IFNAM1, IFNAM2, IFNAM3
      DATA NCOL /1, 7, 4, 6, 5, 3, 8, 2, 1/
      WRITE (6,*) PI
      ITO = 3
      NSAMSP = NHOR * NVER
      CALL ZERO(NSAMSP, REFRES(1,1))
      NSAMT = NHOR * NVER * NTIM
      CALL ZERO(NSAMT, U(1,1,1))
      DO 10 I = 1, NVER * 4
         ALPDUM(I) = '@'
10    CONTINUE
C
C   THIS ZEROS ARRAY U(X,Z,T=0,1,2)
C
      WRITE (6,*)'ENTER GRID POINT SPACING (METRES):'
      READ (5,*) H
      WRITE (6,*)'ENTER MAXIMUM GRID VALUES IN X & Z (<128) :'
      READ (5,*) IXMAX, IZMAX
      WRITE (6,*)'ENTER TIME SAMPLE INTERVAL (millisecs):'
      READ (5,*) DT
      DT = DT * 1.E-3
      WRITE (6,*)'LOCATION OF REAL SOURCE :'
      READ (5,*) IX0, IZ0
      WRITE (6,*)'ENTER DELAY TIME OF SOURCE IN MILLISECS :'
      READ (5,*) DELAYT
      DELAYT = DELAYT * 1.E-3

      WRITE (6,*)'Enter number of "source" positions :'
      READ (5,*) NSOR
      DO 20 II = 1, NSOR
         WRITE (6,*)'Enter coords (X,Z) of "source" #', II, ' :'
         READ (5,*) XCORS(II), ZCORS(II)
20    CONTINUE
      WRITE (6,*)'ENTER NAME OF FILE CONTAINING SEISMOGRAMS '
      READ (5,190) IFNAM2
      LEN = 4104
      WRITE (6,*)'Enter shot number to be restored in file:'
      READ (5,*) NSHOT
      IDSHOT = (NSHOT - 1) * (NSOR + 1) + 1
      OPEN (12,FILE=IFNAM2,STATUS='UNKNOWN',FORM='UNFORMATTED',ACCESS=
     1   'DIRECT',RECL=LEN)
      DO 30 J = 1, NSOR
         NIDC = IDSHOT + J
         READ (12,REC=NIDC) (TRACES(I,J),I=1,NSAM)
30    CONTINUE
      CLOSE (12)
      LENTAP = NINT(REAL(NSOR)/5.0) * 2
      DO 50 J = 1, LENTAP / 2
         FACTOR = .5 - COS(2.*PI*REAL(J)/REAL(LENTAP)) / 2.
         DO 40 I = 1, NSAM
            TRACES(I,J) = TRACES(I,J) * FACTOR
            TRACES(I,NSOR - J + 1) = TRACES(I,NSOR - J + 1) * FACTOR
40       CONTINUE
50    CONTINUE
      WRITE (6,*)'REMOVE T**2 RAMP 0=NO 1=YES(AND APPLY T**.5) :'
      READ (5,*) NOYST2
      IF (NOYST2 .EQ. 1) THEN
         DO 70 I = 1, NSOR
            FACTOR = 1. / (REAL(I)) ** 1.5
            DO 60 I = 1, NSAM
               TRACES(I,J) = TRACES(I,J) * FACTOR
60          CONTINUE
70       CONTINUE
      END IF
      WRITE (6,*)'INTERPOLATE SPATIALLY BY POWER OF 2 (ENTER POWER) :'
      READ (5,*) NPOWER
      RNP = REAL(2**NPOWER)
      IF (NPOWER .EQ. 0) GO TO 180
      NSAMFT = NSOR
      CALL POWER2(NSAMFT, LX0)
      NSAMIT = NSAMFT * 2.0 ** NPOWER
      CALL POWER2(NSAMIT, LX1)
      LRAMP = LX0 - NSAMFT
      DO 130 JJ = 1, NSAM
         CALL ZERO(512, CX)
         RAMP0 = TRACES(JJ, NSAMFT)
         DO 80 II = 1, NSAMFT
            CX(II) = CMPLX(TRACES(JJ,II),0.0)
80       CONTINUE
         DO 90 II = NSAMFT + 1, LX0
            FAC = REAL(IX0 - II) / REAL(LRAMP)
            CX(II) = CMPLX(RAMP0*FAC)
90       CONTINUE
         CALL FORK(LX0, CX, -1.0)
         DO 100 II = LX0 / 2 + 2, LX1
            CX(II) = 0.0
100      CONTINUE
```

```fortran
      DO 110 II = LX1, LX1 / 2 + 2, -1
         CX(II) = CONJG(CX(LX1 + 2 - II))
110   CONTINUE
      CALL FORK(LX1, CX, 1.0)
      DO 120 II = 1, NSAMT - 1
         TRACES(JJ,II) = REAL(CX(II)) * SQRT(RNP)
120   CONTINUE
130   CONTINUE
C
C
C
C     NOW DO INTERPOLATION OF COORDINATE VALUES
C
      DXINTF = 1.0
      DXINTL = DXINTF / (RNP)
      NFINAL = NSOR * 2 ** NPOWER - (2*NPOWER - 1)
      N1 = NSOR
      N2 = (N1 - 1) * N1 / 2
      N1 = N1 - 1
      NO = N1 - 1
      WRITE (6,*)'DXINTL = ', DXINTL
      WRITE (6,*)'NFINAL = ', NFINAL
      DO 140 III = 1, NFINAL
         X(III) = DBLE(III)
         X1(III) = XCORS(III)
         Z1(III) = ZCORS(III)
140   CONTINUE
      XEVAL = X(1) + DBLE(DXINTL*(II - 1))
      CALL E01AAF(X, X1, C, N1, N2, NO, XEVAL)
      XPRIME(II) = C(N2)
      DO 150 III = 1, NSOR
         X(III) = DBLE(III)
150   CONTINUE
      CALL E01AAF(X, Z1, C, N1, N2, NO, XEVAL)
      ZPRIME(II) = C(N2)
160   CONTINUE
      DO 170 II = 1, NFINAL
         XCORS(II) = XPRIME(II)
         ZCORS(II) = ZPRIME(II)
170   CONTINUE
      NSOR = 2 ** NPOWER * NSOR - (2*NPOWER - 1)
180   CONTINUE
190   FORMAT (A17)
200   CONTINUE
210   FORMAT (5(I3,2X,I3,1X,I3,4X))
      WRITE (6,*)'NSOR = ', NSOR
      IXSMAX = 0
      DO 200 II = 1, NSOR
         IXS(II) = NINT(XCORS(II)/H)
         IZS(II) = NINT(ZCORS(II)/H)
         IF (IXS(II) .GT. IXSMAX) IXSMAX = IXS(II)
      WRITE (6,210) (II, IXS(II), IZS(II), II=1,NSOR)
      WRITE (6,*)'Enter first time sample to start from :'
      READ (5,*) NSTART
      WRITE (6,*)'INTERPOLATE TEMPORALLY (ENTER POWER OF 2):'
      READ (5,*) NPOWER
      RNP = REAL(2**NPOWER)
      IF (NPOWER .EQ. 0) GO TO 280
      NSAMT = NSTART
      CALL POWER2(NSAMT, LX0)
      NSAMT = NSAMT * 2.0 ** NPOWER
      CALL POWER2(NSAMT, LX1)

      LRAMP = LX0 - NSAMT
      DO 270 JJ = 1, NSOR
         CALL ZERO(2048, CX)
         RAMP0 = TRACES(NSAMT, JJ)
         DO 220 II = 1, NSAMT
            CX(II) = CMPLX(TRACES(II,JJ),0.0)
220      CONTINUE
         DO 230 II = NSAMT + 1, LX0
            FAC = REAL(LX0 - II) / REAL(LRAMP)
            CX(II) = CMPLX(RAMP0*FAC)
230      CONTINUE
         CALL FORK(LX0, CX, -1.0)
         DO 240 II = LX0 / 2 + 2, LX1
            CX(II) = 0.0
240      CONTINUE
         DO 250 II = LX1, LX1 / 2 + 2, -1
            CX(II) = CONJG(CX(LX1 + 2 - II))
250      CONTINUE
         CALL FORK(LX1, CX, 1.0)
         DO 260 II = 1, NSAMT - 1
            TRACES(II,JJ) = REAL(CX(II)) * SQRT(RNP)
260      CONTINUE
270   CONTINUE
      DT = DT / RNP
      NSAM0 = NSAM * 2 ** NPOWER
      NSTART = NSTART * 2 ** NPOWER
280   CONTINUE
      NSAMP0 = 2
      LENTIM = NINT(REAL(NSTART)/10.0) * 2
290   FORMAT (8(F10.4))
      DO 310 J = 1, NSOR
         FAC = .5 - COS(2. *PI*REAL(I)/REAL(LENTIM)) / 2.
         TRACES(NSTART - I + 1,J) = TRACES(NSTART - I + 1,J) * FAC
300   CONTINUE
310   CONTINUE
      WRITE (6,*)'ENTER NO. OF LAYERS :'
      READ (5,*) NLAYER
      IDEPTH = 0
      VMAX = 0.0
      DO 330 NL = 1, NLAYER
         WRITE (6,*)'ENTER VELOCITY OF MEDIUM ', NL, '(metres / sec)'
         READ (5,*) VL
         IF (VL .GT. VMAX) VMAX = VL
         WRITE (6,*)'ENTER THICKNESS OF LAYER ', NL, '(metres)'
         READ (5,*) THICK
         NTHICK = NINT(THICK/H)
         DO 320 IZ = 1, NTHICK
            DO 320 IX = 1, IXMAX
               V(IX,IZ + IDEPTH) = VL
320      CONTINUE
         IDEPTH = IDEPTH + NTHICK
330   CONTINUE
      IXP = IX0
      IZP = IZ0
      WRITE (6,*)'INCLUDE POINT DIFFRACTOR 1=Y 0=N:'
      READ (5,*) IYNANS
      IF (IYNANS .EQ. 1) THEN
         WRITE (6,*)'ENTER IX, IZ, VEL(IX,IZ)'
         READ (5,*) IXP, IZP, VPOINT
```

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      V(IXP,I2P) = VPOINT
      END IF
      WRITE (6,*)'ENTER NUMBER OF DIFFERENT MOVIE FRAMES REQUIRED'
      READ (5,*) NMOVIE
      DO 340 NM = 1, NMOVIE
      WRITE (6,*)'ENTER SAMPLE TIME #', NM
      READ (5,*) NMOV(NM)
340   CONTINUE
C
      WRITE (6,*)'ENTER CUTOFF RATIO FOR S/N :'
      READ (5,*) CUT0
      WRITE (6,*)'2nd or 4th Order finite difference approximation :'
      READ (5,*) NORD
350   FORMAT (A10)
      WRITE (6,*)'ENTER WAVEFIELD PLOT TYPE (1=WIGGLE 2=PIXEL(COLOUR)) :
     1'
      READ (5,*) IPTYPE
      WRITE (6,*)'ENTER OUTPUT FILE NAME :'
      READ (5,190) IFNAM3
C
C DEFINE COLOURS FOR GHOST80 OUTPUT
C
      CALL PAPER(1)
C
C H=GRID POINT SPACING
C
C NOW DEFINE INITIAL WAVEFIELD INCLUDING SOURCE TERM
C
360   IT = NSTART
      DO 370 II = 1, NSOR
      U(IXS(II),IZS(II),IT0 - 1) = TRACES(NSTART,II)
C
C START OF SOURCE AT T = 0
C
      A = (V(IXS(II),IZS(II))*DT/H)
      IF (DT .GE. H/(SQRT(2.)*V(IXS(II),IZS(II)))) THEN
      WRITE (6,*)'ALGORITHM UNSTABLE '
      WRITE (6,*)'DT,H,V =', DT, H, V(IXS(II),IZS(II))
      STOP
      END IF
370   CONTINUE
C
C SET UP IMAGE TIME CONDITION
C
      DO 390 JJ = 1, NVER
      READ (11,400) (RMT(II),II=1,NHOR)
      DO 380 II = 1, NHOR
      IMT(II,JJ) = NINT(RMT(II)/DT)
380   CONTINUE
390   CONTINUE
400   FORMAT (8F10.6)
      IMT(II,JJ) = IMT(II,JJ) + NINT(DELAYT/DT) + 1
C
C SETUP PLOTTING ARRAY Z(NZ)
C
      DO 410 II = 1, IZMAX
      Z(II) = REAL(II) * H
410   CONTINUE
C
C START LOOP OVER ALL TIME SAMPLES
C
420   NPLOT = 1
      DO 560 IT = NSTART - 1, NMOV(NMOVIE), -1
      WRITE (6,*)'TIME SAMPLE :', IT
      TIMEIT = (IT - 1) * DT
      DO 430 Iz = 2, IZMAX - 1
C
C INCLUDE FREE SURFACE BY MAKING U(IX,Z=0) = 0.0 ????
C
      DO 430 IX = 2, IXMAX - 1
      A = (V(IX,I2)*DT/H)
      IF (NORD .EQ. 2 .OR. IX .EQ. 2 .OR. IZ .EQ. 2 .OR.
     1 IX .EQ. IXMAX - 1 .OR. IZ .EQ. I2MAX - 1)
     2 THEN
      TERM1 = 2 * (1 - 2*A**2) * U(IX,IZ,ITO - 1)
      TERM2 = U(IX,IZ,ITO - 2)
      TERM3 = U(IX + 1,IZ,ITO - 1) + U(IX - 1,IZ,ITO
     1 - 1)
      IF (IZ .GT. 1) TERM3 = TERM3 + U(IX,IZ - 1,ITO -
     1 1)
      TERM3 = TERM3 * A ** 2
      U(IX,IZ,ITO) = TERM1 - TERM2 + TERM3
      ELSE
      TERM1 = (2. - 5. *A**2) * U(IX,IZ,ITO - 1)
      TERM1 = (2. -10. * A**2 / 3.) *U(IX,IZ,ITO-1)
      TERM2 = U(IX + 1,IZ,ITO - 1) + U(IX - 1,IZ,ITO -
     1 1) + U(IX - 1,IZ,ITO - 1)
      IF (IZ .GT. 1) TERM2 = TERM2 + U(IX,IZ - 1,ITO -
     1 1)
      TERM3 = U(IX + 2,IZ,ITO - 1) + U(IX - 2,IZ,ITO -
     1 1)
      IF (IZ .GT. 2) THEN
      TERM3 = TERM3 + U(IX,IZ - 2,ITO - 1)
      END IF
      ALPHA = TERM1 + A ** 2 * (16*TERM2 - TERM3) / 12.
      U(IX,IZ,ITO) = ALPHA - U(IX,IZ,ITO - 2)
      END IF
      IF (IT .EQ. IMT(IX,IZ)) THEN
      WRITE (8,*) IX, IZ, IMT(IX,IZ)
      REFRES(IZ,IX) = U(IX,IZ,ITO)
      END IF
430   CONTINUE
C
C NOW APPLY ABSORBING BOUNDARY CONDITIONS
C
C OPTION TO MAKE SURFACE BOUNDARY ABSORBING
C
      DO 440 IX = 3, IXMAX - 2
      I2 = 1
      A = V(IX,I2) * DT / H
      TERM1 = U(IX,IZ,ITO - 1) + U(IX,IZ + 1,ITO - 1)
      TERM1 = TERM1 * 2.0 * POLO
      TERM2 = U(IX,IZ + 1,ITO) + U(IX,IZ,ITO - 2)
      TERM2 = TERM2 * (A - POLO) + POLO
      TERM3 = U(IX + 1,IZ + 1,ITO) + U(IX - 1,IZ + 1,ITO) + U(
     1 IX + 1,IZ,ITO - 2) + U(IX - 1,IZ,ITO - 2)
      TERM3 = -TERM3 * A ** 2 * POL2
      UINIT = (TERM1 + TERM2 + TERM3) / (A + POLO)
      U(IX,IZ,ITO) = UINIT - U(IX,IZ + 1,ITO - 2)
440   CONTINUE
C
C LHS FIRST
```

```
C
      DO 450 IZ = 3, IZMAX - 2
      IX = 1
      A = V(IX,IZ)
      TERM1 = U(IX,IZ,ITO - 1) + U(IX + 1,IZ,ITO - 1)
      TERM1 = TERM1 * DT / H
      TERM2 = U(IX + 1,IZ,ITO) + U(IX,IZ,ITO - 2)
      TERM2 = TERM2 * 2.0 * POLO
      TERM2 = TERM2 * (A - POLO + 2.*POL2*A**2)
      TERM3 = U(IX + 1,IZ,ITO - 2) + U(IX,IZ,ITO - 2)
    1 IX + 1,IZ,ITO) + U(IX + 1,IZ - 1,ITO)
      TERM3 = -TERM3 * A ** 2 * POL2
      UINIT = (TERM1 + TERM2 + TERM3) / (POLO + A)
      U(IX,IZ,ITO) = UINIT - U(IX + 1,IZ,ITO - 2)
450   CONTINUE
C
C
C   NOW BOTTOM
C
      DO 460 IX = 3, IXMAX - 2
      IZ = 1
      A = V(IX,IZ)
      TERM1 = U(IX,IZ,ITO - 1) + U(IX,IZ,ITO - 1)
      TERM1 = TERM1 * 2.0 * POLO
      TERM1 = TERM1 * DT / H
      TERM2 = U(IX - 1,IZ,ITO - 1) + U(IX,IZ,ITO - 2)
      TERM2 = TERM2 * (A - POLO + 2.*POL2*A**2)
      TERM3 = U(IX + 1,IZ,ITO - 2) + U(IX - 1,IZ,ITO - 2) + U(
    1 IX - 1,IZ + 1,ITO) + U(IX,IZ - 1,ITO - 2)
      TERM3 = -TERM3 * A ** 2 * POL2
      UINIT = (TERM1 + TERM2 + TERM3) / (A + POLO)
      U(IX,IZ,ITO) = UINIT - U(IX,IZ,ITO - 2)
460   CONTINUE
C
C
C   NOW RHS
C
      DO 470 IZ = 3, IZMAX - 2
      IX = IXMAX
      A = V(IX,IZ)
      TERM1 = U(IX,IZ,ITO - 1) + U(IX,IZ,ITO - 1)
      TERM1 = TERM1 * 2.0 * POLO
      TERM1 = TERM1 * DT / H
      TERM2 = U(IX - 1,IZ,ITO) + U(IX,IZ,ITO - 2)
      TERM2 = TERM2 * (A - POLO + 2.*POL2*A**2)
      TERM3 = U(IX - 1,IZ,ITO) + U(IX,IZ - 1,ITO) + U(
    1 IX - 1,IZ + 1,ITO) + U(IX,IZ - 1,ITO - 2)
      TERM3 = -TERM3 * A ** 2 * POL2
      U(IX,IZ,ITO) = UINIT - U(IX - 1,IZ,ITO - 2)
      IF(ABS(U(IX,IZ,ITO))*TIMEIT .LT. A0*TREF/CUT0)
    1 U(IX,IZ,ITO) = 0.0
470   CONTINUE
C
C
C   NOW MAKE BOTTOM CORNERS ABSORBING TOO
C
C   LOWER RIGHT HAND CORNER
C
      IX = IXMAX - 1
      IZ = IZMAX
      VDASH = V(IX,IZ)
      TERM1 = (U(IX,IZ - 1,ITO) + U(IX - 1,IZ,ITO)) / H
      TERM2 = (U(IX,IZ,ITO - 1)) * SQRT(2.) / (VDASH*DT)
      U(IX,IZ,ITO) = (TERM1 + TERM2) / (2./H + SQRT(2.)/(VDASH*DT))

C
      IX = IXMAX
      IZ = IZMAX - 1
      VDASH = V(IX,IZ)
      TERM1 = (U(IX,IZ - 1,ITO) + U(IX - 1,IZ,ITO)) / H
      TERM2 = (U(IX,IZ,ITO - 1)) * SQRT(2.) / (VDASH*DT)
      U(IX,IZ,ITO) = (TERM1 + TERM2) / (2./H + SQRT(2.)/(VDASH*DT))
C
C   UPPER RIGHT HAND CORNER
C
      IX = IXMAX - 1
      IZ = 1
      VDASH = V(IX,IZ)
      TERM1 = (U(IX,IZ + 1,ITO) + U(IX - 1,IZ,ITO)) / H
      TERM2 = (U(IX,IZ,ITO - 1)) * SQRT(2.) / (VDASH*DT)
      U(IX,IZ,ITO) = (TERM1 + TERM2) / (2./H + SQRT(2.)/(VDASH*DT))
C
      IX = IXMAX
      IZ = 2
      VDASH = V(IX,IZ)
      TERM1 = (U(IX,IZ + 1,ITO) + U(IX - 1,IZ,ITO)) / H
      TERM2 = (U(IX,IZ,ITO - 1)) * SQRT(2.) / (VDASH*DT)
      U(IX,IZ,ITO) = 0.0
C
C   LOWER LEFT HAND CORNER
C
      IX = 1
      IZ = IZMAX
      VDASH = V(IX,IZ)
      TERM1 = (U(IX,IZ - 1,ITO) + U(IX + 1,IZ,ITO)) / H
      TERM2 = (U(IX,IZ,ITO - 1)) * SQRT(2.) / (VDASH*DT)
      U(IX,IZ,ITO) = (TERM1 + TERM2) / (2./H + SQRT(2.)/(VDASH*DT))
C
      IX = 2
      IZ = IZMAX
      VDASH = V(IX,IZ)
      TERM1 = (U(IX,IZ - 1,ITO) + U(IX + 1,IZ,ITO)) / H
      TERM2 = (U(IX,IZ,ITO - 1)) * SQRT(2.) / (VDASH*DT)
      U(IX,IZ,ITO) = (TERM1 + TERM2) / (2./H + SQRT(2.)/(VDASH*DT))
```

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C
C
C     UPPER LEFT CORNER
C
      IX = 1
      IZ = 2
      VDASH = V(IX,IZ)
      TERM1 = (U(IX,IZ + 1,ITO) + U(IX + 1,IZ,ITO)) / H
      TERM2 = (U(IX,IZ,ITO - 1)) * SQRT(2.) / (VDASH*DT)
      U(IX,IZ,ITO) = (TERM1 + TERM2) / (2./H + SQRT(2.)/(VDASH*DT))
C
      IX = 2
      IZ = 1
      VDASH = V(IX,IZ)
      TERM1 = (U(IX,IZ + 1,ITO) + U(IX + 1,IZ,ITO)) / H
      TERM2 = (U(IX,IZ,ITO - 1)) * SQRT(2.) / (VDASH*DT)
      U(IX,IZ,ITO) = (TERM1 + TERM2) / (2./H + SQRT(2.)/(VDASH*DT))
C
      IX = 1
      IZ = 1
      VDASH = V(IX,IZ)
      TERM1 = (U(IX,IZ + 1,ITO) + U(IX + 1,IZ,ITO)) / H
      TERM2 = (U(IX,IZ,ITO - 1)) * SQRT(2.) / (VDASH*DT)
      U(IX,IZ,ITO) = (TERM1 + TERM2) / (2./H + SQRT(2.)/(VDASH*DT))
      U(IX,IZ,ITO) = 0.0
C
C
C     MAKE THIS LINE THE LAST STEP
C
C
      DO 480 II = 1, NSOR
         IF (IZS(II).EQ. IZMAX) GO TO 480
         U(IXS(II),IZS(II),ITO) = TRACES(IT,II)
480   CONTINUE
      WRITE (19,*) IXP, IZP, IT, U(IXP,IZP,ITO)
      DO 490 J = 1, NVER
      DO 490 I = 1, NHOR
         U(I,J,ITO - 2) = U(I,J,ITO - 1)
         U(I,J,ITO - 1) = U(I,J,ITO)
490   CONTINUE
      IF (IT .LT. NMOV(NMOVIE) + 1) THEN
C
C     WRITE OUT U(IX,IZ,ITEND) TO FILE ATTACHED TO UNIT 13
C
C
      DO 500 J = 1, NVER
         WRITE (13,290) (U(I,J,ITO - 1),I=1,NHOR)
500   CONTINUE
      END IF
      IF (IT .EQ. NMOV(NPLOT)) THEN
         GO TO 500
510   CONTINUE
C
C     INCLUDE ABOVE COMMENTED STATEMENT TO SUPPRESS PLOT OUTPUT
C
C     DATA OUT TO UNIT 14
C
      DO 520 J = 1, NVER
         WRITE (14,290) (U(I,J,ITO - 1),I=1,NHOR)
520   CONTINUE
C
C     NOW GET GRAPHICAL OUTPUT OF U(IX,IZ,ITEND)
C
      AMPMAX = 0.0
      DO 530 I = 1, IXMAX
      DO 530 J = 1, IZMAX
         UR4(J,I) = REAL(U(I,J,ITO - 1))
         IF (ABS(UR4(J,I)) .GT. AMPMAX) AMPMAX = ABS(UR4(J,
     1           I))
530   CONTINUE
      IF (AMPMAX .EQ. 0.0) AMPMAX = 1.0
      CALL DEFPEN
      CALL PSPACE(0.91, 0.99, 0.65, 0.90)
      CALL MAP(0.0, 1.0, 0.0, 1.0)
      CALL BORDER
      CALL CTRMAG(15)
      CALL PCSCEN(0.5, 0.8, 'Time')
      CALL PCSCEN(0.5, 0.7, 'Index')
      CALL PLOTNI(0.7, 0.6, IT)
      CALL PCSCEN(0.5, 0.4, 'SCALE')
      NSCALE = NINT(2000/AMPMAX)
      CALL PLOTNI(0.7, 0.3, NSCALE)
      XMAX = (REAL(IXMAX) + 1.) * H
      ZMAX = (REAL(IZMAX) + 1.) * H
      RATIO = XMAX / ZMAX
      IF (RATIO .LT. 1) THEN
         P0 = .85 / RATIO
         PZ1 = 0.475 - P0 / 2.
         PZ2 = PZ1 + P0
         PX1 = 0.05
         PX2 = 0.90
         NCHARS = XMAX / .85
      ELSE
         P0 = RATIO * .85
         PX1 = 0.475 - P0 / 2.
         PX2 = PX1 + P0
         PZ1 = 0.05
         PZ2 = 0.90
         NCHARS = ZMAX / .85
      END IF
      WRITE (6,*) 'IPTYPE = ', IPTYPE
      CALL PSPACE(PX1, PX2, PZ1, PZ2)
      CALL MAP(0.0, XMAX, ZMAX, 0.0)
      CALL BORDER
      CALL SCALES
      AMPMAX = SQRT(AMPMAX)
      DO 550 IX = 1, IXMAX
      DO 540 IZ = 1, IZMAX
         IF (UR4(IZ,IX) .LT. 0.0) THEN
            TERMSQ = -SQRT(-1.*UR4(IZ,IX))
         ELSE
            TERMSQ = SQRT(UR4(IZ,IX))
         END IF
         RPLOT(IZ) = REAL(IX) + TERMSQ * 2. / AMPMAX
540   CONTINUE
      CALL PTJOIN(RPLOT, Z, 1, IZMAX, 1)
550   CONTINUE
      CALL FRAME
      NPLOT = NPLOT + 1
      END IF
560   CONTINUE
      AMPMAX = 0.0
      DO 580 IX = 1, IXMAX
      DO 570 IZ = 1, IZMAX
         IF (ABS(REFRES(IZ,IX)) .GT. AMPMAX) THEN
```

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                  AMPMAX = ABS(REFRES(IZ,IX))
                  END IF
580       CONTINUE
570       CONTINUE
                  LEN = (IZMAX + 2) * 4
        1         OPEN (10,FILE=IFNAM3,STATUS='UNKNOWN',FORM='UNFORMATTED',ACCESS=
                 'DIRECT',RECL=LEN)
                  NXOUT = IXMAX
                  IDSHOT = (NSHOT - 1) * (NXOUT + 1) + 1
                  NIDC = IDSHOT
                  DO 590 J = 1, IXMAX
                  WRITE (10,REC=NIDC) (ALPDUM(I),I=1,LEN)
                  NIDC = IDSHOT + J - IX0 + 1
590       CONTINUE
                  WRITE (10,REC=NIDC) (REFRES(I,J),I=1,IZMAX)
                  CLOSE (10)
C
C
C
C
                  X0PL = REAL(IX0) * H
                  X1PL = REAL(IXSMAX) * H
                  XSIZ = X1PL-X0PL
                  ZMAX = REAL(IZMAX) * H + 1.
                  XMAX = (REAL(IXMAX) + 1.) * H
                  ZMAX = (REAL(IZMAX) + 1.) * H
                  RATIO = XMAX / ZMAX
                  X0PL = 0.0
                  X1PL = XMAX
                  XSIZ = XMAX
                  IF (RATIO .LT. 1) THEN
                  P0 = .85 / RATIO
                  PZ1 = 0.475 - P0 / 2.
                  PZ2 = PZ1 + P0
                  PX1 = 0.05
                  PX2 = PX1 + P0
                  PZ1 = 0.05
                  PZ2 = 0.90
                  NCHARS = ZMAX / .85
                  ELSE
                  P0 = RATIO * .85
                  PZ1 = 0.475 - P0 / 2.
                  PZ2 = PZ1 + P0
                  PX1 = 0.05
                  PX2 = 0.90
                  NCHARS = XSIZ / .85
                  END IF
C
                  CALL PSPACE(PX1, PX2, PZ1, PZ2)
                  CALL MAP(X0PL, X1PL, ZMAX, 0.0)
                  CALL MAP(0.0, XMAX, ZMAX, 0.0)
                  CALL BORDER
                  CALL SCALES
                  DO 620 IX = 1, IXMAX
                  DO 600 IZ = 1, IZMAX
                  IF(IX .LT. IX0 .OR. IX .GT. IXSMAX) THEN
                  GO TO 1800
                  ELSE
                  RPLOT(IZ) = REAL(IX) * H + REFRES(IZ,IX) * 3. / AMPMAX
                  ENDIF
600       CONTINUE
                  CALL PTJOIN(RPLOT, 2, 1, IZMAX, 1)
                  DO 610 IZ = 1, IZMAX
                  IF (RPLOT(IZ) .GT. (REAL(IX)*H + 1.E-2)) THEN
                  CALL POSITN(REAL(IX) *H, Z(IZ))
                  CALL JOIN(RPLOT(IZ), Z(IZ))
                  END IF
610       CONTINUE
620       CONTINUE
                  RX0 = REAL(IX0) * H
                  RZ0 = REAL(IZ0) * H
                  CALL PLOTNC(RX0, RZ0, 250)
                  DO 630 JJJ = 1, NSOR
                  RXI = REAL(IXS(JJJ)) * H
                  RX2 = REAL(IZS(JJJ)) * H
                  CALL PLOTNC(RXI, RX2, 245)
630       CONTINUE
                  PZ3 = PZ2 * 1.1
                  CALL PSPACE(PX1, PX2, PZ2, PZ3)
                  CALL MAP(0.0, 1.0, 0.0, 1.0)
                  CALL PLOTCS(0.05, 0.5,'DELAY TIME (millisecs) :')
                  DEL = DELAYT * 1.E3
                  CALL PLOTNF(0.8, 0.5, DEL, 3)
                  CALL GREND
                  GO TO 710
C JUMP TO AVOID FILTERING STAGE
640       CONTINUE
C
C Now filter in vertical direction to remove artefacts
C
                  N1 = 128
                  N2 = 128
                  FNYQ = .5 / H
                  FHICUT = FNYQ
                  FHIOFF = FNYQ
                  FLOWCT = .125
                  FLOOFF = 0.05
                  DO 670 JJ = 1, IXMAX
                  CALL ZERO(N1, ARR)
                  DO 650 II = 1, IZMAX
                  ARR(II) = REFRES(II,JJ)
650       CONTINUE
                  CALL BPSCOS(ARR, N1, CX, FLOWCT, FHICUT, FLOOFF, FHIOFF, FNYQ)
                  DO 660 II = 1, IZMAX
                  REFRES(II,JJ) = ARR(II)
660       CONTINUE
670       CONTINUE
                  CALL PSPACE(PX1, PX2, PZ1, PZ2)
                  CALL MAP(0.0, XMAX, ZMAX, 0.0)
                  CALL BORDER
                  CALL SCALES
                  DO 700 IX = 1, IXMAX
                  DO 680 IZ = 1, IZMAX
                  RPLOT(IZ) = REAL(IX) + REFRES(IZ,IX) * 2. / AMPMAX
680       CONTINUE
                  CALL PTJOIN(RPLOT, 2, 1, IZMAX, 1)
                  DO 690 IZ = 1, IZMAX
                  IF (RPLOT(IZ) .GT. (REAL(IX) + 1.E-2)) THEN
                  CALL POSITN(REAL(IX), Z(IZ))
                  CALL JOIN(RPLOT(IZ), Z(IZ))
                  END IF
690       CONTINUE
700       CONTINUE
                  CALL PLOTNC(RX0, RZ0, 250)
                  DO 710 JJJ = 1, NSOR
                  RXI = REAL(IXS(JJJ))
                  RX2 = REAL(IZS(JJJ))
```

```
        CALL PLOTNC(RX1, RX2, 245)
710 CONTINUE
    END
```

Appendix A.7

The forward modelling program

EXTRAP

The program EXTRAP is a forward modelling finite-difference program which generates synthetic seismograms for a given velocity model and source and receiver geometry. A tapered zero-phase wavelet is used as the source function and the wavefield may be plotted as it expands in time. The final seismograms recorded at the receiver positions are also plotted.

```fortran
C
C      PROGRAM TO CARRY OUT WAVEFIELD EXTRAPOLATION BY FINITE DIFFERENCE APPROXN
C.     TO ACOUSTIC WAVE EQUATION
C      SYNTHETIC SEISMOGRAM GENERATION SUPPORTED
C      ALGORITHM TAKEN FROM MCMECHAN (GEOPHYSICS V50 P627-636)
C
C      WRITTEN BY M.J. FINDLAY 1989
C
       PROGRAM EXTRAP
       IMPLICIT DOUBLE PRECISION (A - H,O - Z)
       PARAMETER (PI=3.141592653589,POL0=1.0,POL2=-.5)
C
C      ABSORBING BOUNDARY CONDITIONS
C      VALUES OF P0 & P2 (RENAUT&PETERSEN GEOPHYSICS 1989)
C      (1,-.5)                         PADE
C      (3G-2G**3,-2G) G=SIN(PI/8)      CHEBYCHEV
C      (21PI/64,-15PI/64)              L2
C      (10/3PI,-8/3PI)                 CHEBYCHEV-PADE
C
C      SOURCE FUNCTION IS ZERO-PHASE BUTTERWORTH WAVELET
C
       DOUBLE PRECISION U(128,128,3), TERM1, TERM2, TERM3, A,
      1   SORSIG(1024), V(128,128)
       REAL SEIS(1024,40), TT(1024), AMPMAX, XMAX, ZMAX, AMPSCL, RREC
       REAL UR4(128,128), RPLOT(1024), Z(128), BUTI(1024), BUTT2(1024),
      1   RNL, TMAX
       REAL BUT1, BUT2, BUT3, BUT4, VINL(5), WIDTH(5)
       COMPLEX CBUTT(1024)
       INTEGER NMOV(20), IXR(40), IZR(40)
       CHARACTER*10 OPFILE, IPFILE, IFNAM1, IFNAM2
       ITO = 3
       NSAMS = 128 * 128
       NSAMT = NSAMS * 6
       CALL ZERO(NSAMT, U(1,1,1))
C
C      THIS ZEROS ARRAY U(X,Z,T=0,1,2)
C
       WRITE (6,*)'ENTER GRID POINT SPACING (METRES):'
       READ (5,*) H
       WRITE (6,*)'ENTER MAXIMUM GRID VALUES IN X & Z (<128) :'
       READ (5,*) IXMAX, IZMAX
       WRITE (6,*)'ENTER TIME SAMPLE INTERVAL (millisecs):'
       READ (5,*) DT
       DT = DT * 1.E-3
       FNYQ = .5 / DT
       NT = 1024
       NF = NT / 2
       DF = FNYQ / NF
       WRITE (6,*)'ENTER SOURCE POSN (X,Z) GRIDPOINT NUMBERS'
       READ (5,*) IXO, IZO
       WRITE (6,*)'SOURCE IS ZERO PHASE BUTTERWORTH FNCTN ',
       WRITE (6,*)'Enter low-cut, slope, high-cut, slope '
       READ (5,*) BUT1, BUT2, BUT3, BUT4
C
C      HIGH CUT
       RNL = ALOG10((2.*(10.**(BUT4/10.))) - 1.0)
       WRITE (6,*)'RNL = ', RNL
       RNL = RNL / (2.*ALOG10(2.))
       WRITE (6,*)'RNL = ', RNL
       DO 10 J = 1, NT / 2 + 1

       RFR = DF * REAL(J - 1)
       TEM = 1. / (1. + ((RFR/BUT3)**(2.*RNL)))
       BUTT(J) = SQRT(TEM)
10     CONTINUE
C
C      LOW CUT
       WRITE (6,*)'NOW LOW CUT.'
       RNL = ALOG10((2.*(10.**(BUT2/10.))) - 1.0)
       WRITE (6,*)'RNL = ', RNL
       RNL = RNL / (2.*ALOG10(2.))
       WRITE (6,*)'RNL = ', RNL
       BUTT2(1) = 0.0
       DO 20 J = 2, NT / 2 + 1
       RFR = DF * REAL(J - 1)
       TEM = 1. / (1. + ((BUT1/RFR)**(2.*RNL)))
       BUTT2(J) = SQRT(TEM)
20     CONTINUE
       DO 30 J = 1, NT / 2 + 1
       BUTT(J) = BUTT(J) * BUTT2(J)
30     CONTINUE
C
C      TRANSFORM TO TIME DOMAIN
       ISAM = 2
       DO 40 I = NT, NT / 2 + 2, -1
       BUTT(I) = BUTT(ISAM)
       ISAM = ISAM + 1
40     CONTINUE
       DO 50 I = 1, NT
       CBUTT(I) = CMPLX(BUTT(I),0.0)
50     CONTINUE
       CALL FORK(NT, CBUTT, 1.)
C
C      APPLY TAPER
C
       NTAP0 = NINT(1.E0/(BUT3*DT)) * 1.5
       NTAP1 = NINT(1.E0/(BUT3*DT)) * 0.75
       LTAP = NTAP0 - NTAP1
       WRITE (6,*)'NTAP1,NTAP0,LTAP', NTAP1, NTAP0, LTAP
       DO 60 I = 1, NTAP1, NTAP0
       CBUTT(I + 1) = CBUTT(I + 1) / REAL(LTAP)
       FACTOR = REAL(NTAP0 - I) / REAL(LTAP)
       CBUTT(I + 1) = CBUTT(I + 1) * FACTOR
       CBUTT(NT - I) = CBUTT(NT - I) * FACTOR
60     CONTINUE
       DO 70 I = NTAP0 + 2, NT - NTAP0 - 1
       CBUTT(I) = 0.0
70     CONTINUE
C
C      Shift origin to NTAP0+1
       CALL ZERO(NT, BUTT2)
       DO 80 I = 1, NTAP0 + 1
       BUTT2(I + NTAP0 - I) = REAL(CBUTT(I))
       BUTT2(I) = REAL(CBUTT(I + NT - NTAP0 - 1))
80     CONTINUE
C
C      Normalise output wavelet
       CALL NORMAN(NT, BUTT2)
       BMAX = 0.0
       DO 90 I = 1, NT
       IF (ABS(BUTT2(I)) .GT. BMAX) THEN
       BMAX = ABS(BUTT2(I))
       INDSHF = I
       END IF
       SORSIG(I) = DBLE(BUTT2(I))
90     CONTINUE
```

```fortran
      WRITE (6,*)'INPUT SOURCE WAVEFIELD FROM FILES 1=Y 0=N'
      READ (5,*) IPSORY
100   FORMAT (A10)
      NSAMP0 = 2
      IF (IPSORY .EQ. 1) THEN
      WRITE (6,*)'ENTER NAME OF FILE 1:'
      READ (5,100) IFNAM1
      WRITE (6,*)'ENTER TIME SAMPLE NUMBER FOR FIRST FILE'
      READ (5,*) NSAMP0
      WRITE (6,*)'ENTER NAME OF FILE 2:'
      READ (5,100) IFNAM2
      WRITE (6,*)'ENTER SHIFT IN DEPTH TO APPLY +VE ==> UP ',
      READ (5,*) IZSHFT
      OPEN (UNIT=11,FILE=IFNAM1,FORM='FORMATED',STATUS='OLD')
      DO 110 JJ = 1, 128
      READ (11,120) (U(II,JJ,1),II=1,128)
110   CONTINUE
120   FORMAT (8(D10.4))
      CLOSE (11)
      OPEN (UNIT=12,FILE=IFNAM2,FORM='FORMATED',STATUS='OLD')
      DO 130 JJ = 1, 128
      READ (12,120) (U(II,JJ,2),II=1,128)
130   CONTINUE
      CLOSE (12)
      DO 140 JJ = 1, 128 - IZSHFT
      DO 140 II = 1, 128
      U(II,JJ,1) = U(II,JJ,1)
      U(II,JJ,2) = U(II,JJ + IZSHFT,1)
      U(II,JJ,2) = U(II,JJ + IZSHFT,2)
140   CONTINUE
      DO 150 JJ = 128 - IZSHFT, 128
      DO 150 II = 1, 128
      U(II,JJ,1) = 0.0
      U(II,JJ,2) = 0.0
150   CONTINUE
      WRITE (6,*)'APPLY COSINE WEIGHTING TO SOURCE WAVEFIELD 1=Y:'
      READ (5,*) ICSANS
      IF (ICSANS .EQ. 1) THEN
      DO 160 JJ = 1, 128
      DO 160 II = 1, 128
      RLEN = SQRT(REAL((II - IX0)**2 + (JJ - IZ0)**2))
      IF (RLEN .EQ. 0.0) RLEN = 1.0
      FAC = ABS(REAL(JJ - IZ0)) / RLEN
      U(II,JJ,1) = U(II,JJ,1) * FAC
      U(II,JJ,2) = U(II,JJ,2) * FAC
160   CONTINUE
      END IF
      END IF
      WRITE (6,*)'ENTER NO. OF LAYERS :'
      READ (5,*) NLAYER
      IDEPTH = 0
      VMAX = 0.0
      DO 190 NL = 1, NLAYER
      WRITE (6,*)'ENTER NO. OF variations in layer :'
      READ (5,*) NVARIA
      WRITE (6,*)'ENTER VELOCITY(S) OF MEDIUM ', NL, ' (m / sec)'
      READ (5,*) (VINL(I),I=1,NVARIA)
      WRITE (6,*)'ENTER WIDTHS OF FIELD(S) IN METRES :'
      READ (5,*) (WIDTH(I),I=1,NVARIA)
      WRITE (6,*)'ENTER THICKNESS OF LAYER ', NL, ' (metres)'
      READ (5,*) THICK
      NTHICK = NINT(THICK/H)
      IXF = 1
      DO 180 I = 1, NVARIA
      VL = VINL(I)
      IF (VL .GT. VMAX) VMAX = VL
      IXL = WIDTH(I) / H + IXF
      DO 170 I2 = 1, NTHICK
      DO 170 IX = IXF, IXL
      V(IX,I2 + IDEPTH) = VL
170   CONTINUE
      IXF = IXL
180   CONTINUE
      IDEPTH = IDEPTH + NTHICK
190   CONTINUE
      WRITE (6,*)'INCLUDE POINT DIFFRACTOR 1=Y 0=N:'
      READ (5,*) IYNANS
      IF (IYNANS .EQ. 1) THEN
      WRITE (6,*)'ENTER IX,IZ,VEL(IX,IZ)'
      READ (5,*) IX, IZ, VPOINT
      V(IX,IZ) = VPOINT
      END IF
      WRITE (6,*)'ENTER NUMBER OF DIFFERENT MOVIE FRAMES REQUIRED'
      READ (5,*) NMOVIE
      DO 200 NM = 1, NMOVIE
      WRITE (6,*)'ENTER SAMPLE TIME #', NM
      READ (5,*) NMOV(NM)
      NMOV(NM) = NMOV(NM) + NTAP0 + 1
200   CONTINUE
      WRITE (6,*)'ENTER CUTOFF RATIO FOR S/N :'
      READ (5,*) CUT0
      WRITE (6,*)'ENTER NUMBER OF RECEIVERS TO BE SEISMOGRAMMED :'
      READ (5,*) NREC
      DO 210 NR = 1, NREC
      WRITE (6,*)'Enter name of file for seismogram output :'
      READ (5,220) OFFILE
220   FORMAT (A10)
      WRITE (6,*)'ENTER GRID LOCATION (IX,IZ) OF RECEIVER #', NR
      READ (5,*) IXR(NR), IZR(NR)
210   CONTINUE
      WRITE (6,*)'2nd or 4th Order finite difference approximation :'
      READ (5,*) NORD
      WRITE (6,*)'APPLY T-RAMP 1=Y 0=N:'
      READ (5,*) IRAMP
C
C
C     H=GRID POINT SPACING
C
C
C     UNIFORM VELOCITY TO START WITH
C
C
C     NOW DEFINE INITIAL WAVEFIELD INCLUDING SOURCE TERM
C
230   IT = 1
      KB40 = 1024 * 40
      CALL ZERO(KB40, SEIS(1,1))
      IF (IPSORY .EQ. 1) GO TO 250
      WRITE (7,*) IT, SORSIG(IT)
      U(IX0,IZ0,ITO - 1) = (SORSIG(1))
C
C     START OF SOURCE AT T = 0
```

```fortran
C
      A = (V(IX0,IZ0)*V(IX0,IZ0))*DT/H)
      IF (DT .GE. H/(SQRT(2.)*V(IX0,IZ0))) THEN
         WRITE (6,*)'ALGORITHM UNSTABLE '
         WRITE (6,*)'DT,H,V =', DT, H, V(IX0,IZ0)
         STOP
240   END IF
C
C
C     START LOOP OVER ALL TIME SAMPLES
C
250   NPLOT = 1
      DO 410 IT = 1, NSAMP0, NMOV(NMOVIE)
         TIMEIT = (IT - 1) * DT
         WRITE (6,*)'TIME SAMPLE :', IT
         DO 270 IZ = 2, IZMAX - 1
            A = (V(IX,IZ)*DT/H)
            IF (NORD .EQ. 2 .OR. IX .EQ. 2 .OR. IZ .LE. 1 .OR.
     1         IX .EQ. IXMAX - 1 .OR. IZ .EQ. IZMAX - 1)
     2         THEN
C
C     INCLUDE FREE SURFACE BY MAKING U(IX,2=0) = 0.0 ????
C
               TERM1 = 2 * (1 - 2*A**2) * U(IX,IZ,ITO - 1)
               TERM2 = U(IX + 1,IZ,ITO - 1) + U(IX - 1,IZ,ITO -
     1            1)
               TERM3 = U(IX,IZ + 1,ITO - 1) + U(IX,IZ - 1,ITO -
     1            1)
               IF (IZ .GT. 1) TERM2 = TERM2 + U(IX,IZ - 1,ITO -
     1            1)
               U(IX,IZ,ITO) = TERM3 * A ** 2
               TERM3 = TERM3 + U(IX,IZ - 1,ITO -
     1            1)
            ELSE
               TERM1 = (2. - 5.*A**2) * U(IX,IZ,ITO - 1)
               TERM2 = U(IX + 1,IZ,ITO - 1) + U(IX,IZ,ITO -
     1            1) + U(IX,IZ + 1,ITO - 1)
               TERM3 = U(IX,IZ + 2,ITO - 1) + U(IX,IZ + 2,ITO -
     1            1) TERM2 = TERM2 + U(IX,IZ - 1,ITO -
     1            1)
               IF (IZ .GT. 2) THEN
                  TERM3 = TERM3 + U(IX,IZ - 2,ITO - 1)
               END IF
               ALPHA = TERM1 + A**2 * (4.*TERM2 + TERM3) /6.
               ALPHA = TERM1 + A**2 * (16*TERM2 - TERM3) / 12.
            END IF
            U(IX,IZ,ITO) = ALPHA
            DO 260 NR = 1, NREC
               IF (IX .EQ. IXR(NR) .AND. IZ .EQ. IZR(NR))
     1            THEN
                  IF (IT .GT. (NTAP0 + 1)) SEIS(IT - NTAP0 - 1,
     1               NR) = REAL(U(IX,IZ,ITO))
               END IF
               IF (IX .EQ. IX0 .AND. IZ .EQ. IZ0 .AND. IT .LT. 2*
     1            NTAP0 + 3) THEN
                  SEIS(IT,1) = REAL(SORSIG(IT))
                  U(IX,IZ,ITO) = REAL(SORSIG(IT))
               END IF
260         CONTINUE
270      CONTINUE
         GO TO 399
C
C     ABOVE LINE INSERTED TO REMOVE ABSORBING BOUNDARY CONDITIONS
C
C     NOW APPLY ABSORBING BOUNDARY CONDITIONS
C     OPTION TO MAKE SURFACE ABSORBING
C
C
C     TOP FIRST
C
         DO 280 IX = 3, IXMAX - 2
            IZ = 1
            A = V(IX,IZ) * DT / H
            TERM1 = U(IX,IZ,ITO - 1) + U(IX,IZ + 1,ITO - 1)
            TERM1 = TERM1 * 2.0 * POLO
            TERM2 = U(IX + 1,IZ,ITO - 1) + U(IX,IZ,ITO - 2)
            TERM2 = TERM2 * (A - POLO) + U(IX,IZ,ITO - 2)
            TERM3 = U(IX,IZ + 1,ITO - 2) + 2.*POL2*A**2)
            TERM3 = -TERM3 * A ** 2 * POL2
            UINIT = (TERM1 + TERM2 + TERM3) / (POLO + A)
            U(IX,IZ,ITO) = UINIT - U(IX,IZ + 1,ITO - 2)
            IF (ABS(U(IX,IZ,ITO))*TIMEIT .LT. A0*TREF/CUT0)
     1         U(IX,IZ,ITO) = 0.0
280      CONTINUE
C
C     LHS FIRST
C
         DO 300 IZ = 3, IZMAX - 2
            IX = 1
            A = V(IX,IZ) * DT / H
            TERM1 = U(IX,IZ,ITO - 1) + U(IX + 1,IZ,ITO - 1)
            TERM1 = TERM1 * 2.0 * POLO
            TERM2 = U(IX + 1,IZ,ITO - 1) + U(IX,IZ,ITO - 2)
            TERM2 = TERM2 * (A - POLO) + U(IX,IZ,ITO - 2)
            TERM3 = U(IX + 1,IZ,ITO - 2) + U(IX,IZ - 1,ITO - 1)
            TERM3 = -TERM3 * A ** 2 * POL2
            UINIT = (TERM1 + TERM2 + TERM3) / (POLO + A)
            U(IX,IZ,ITO) = UINIT - U(IX + 1,IZ,ITO - 2)
            IF (ABS(U(IX,IZ,ITO))*TIMEIT .LT. A0*TREF/CUT0)
     1         U(IX,IZ,ITO) = 0.0
300      CONTINUE
C
C     NOW BOTTOM
C
         DO 310 IX = 3, IXMAX - 2
            IZ = IZMAX
            A = V(IX,IZ) * DT / H
            TERM1 = U(IX,IZ,ITO - 1) + U(IX,IZ - 1,ITO - 1)
            TERM1 = TERM1 * 2.0 * POLO
            TERM2 = U(IX,IZ - 1,ITO - 1) + U(IX,IZ,ITO - 2)
            TERM2 = TERM2 * (A - POLO) + U(IX,IZ,ITO - 2)
            TERM3 = U(IX,IZ - 1,ITO - 2) + U(IX,IZ - 1,ITO - 1)
            TERM3 = -TERM3 * A ** 2 * POL2
            UINIT = (TERM1 + TERM2 + TERM3) / (A + POLO)
            U(IX,IZ,ITO) = UINIT - U(IX,IZ - 1,ITO - 2)
310      CONTINUE
```

```fortran
C
C
C
      NOW RHS
C
      DO 320 IZ = 3, IZMAX - 2
      IX = IXMAX
      A = V(IX,IZ) * DT / H
      TERM1 = U(IX,IZ,ITO - 1) + U(IX - 1,IZ,ITO - 1)
      TERM1 = TERM1 * 2.0 * POLO
      TERM2 = U(IX - 1,IZ,ITO) + U(IX,IZ,ITO - 2)
      TERM2 = TERM2 * (A - POLO + 2.*POL2*A**2)
      TERM3 = U(IX,IZ + 1,ITO) + U(IX,IZ - 1,ITO - 2) + U(
     1 IX - 1,IZ + 1,ITO) + U(IX - 1,IZ - 1,ITO - 2) + U(
      TERM3 = -TERM3 * A ** 2 * POL2
      UINIT = (TERM1 + TERM2 + TERM3) / (POLO + A)
      U(IX,IZ,ITO) = UINIT - U(IX - 1,IZ,ITO - 2)
      IF (ABS(U(IX,IZ,ITO))*TIMEIT .LT. AO*TREF/CUTO)
     1 U(IX,IZ,ITO) = 0.0
  320 CONTINUE
C
C
C
      NOW MAKE BOTTOM CORNERS ABSORBING TOO
C
C
      LOWER RIGHT HAND CORNER
C
      IX = IXMAX - 1
      IZ = IZMAX
      VDASH = V(IX,IZ)
      TERM1 = (U(IX,IZ - 1,ITO) + U(IX - 1,IZ,ITO)) / H
      TERM2 = (U(IX,IZ - 1,ITO - 1)) * SQRT(2.) / (VDASH*DT)
      U(IX,IZ,ITO) = (TERM1 + TERM2) / (2./H + SQRT(2.)/(VDASH*DT))
C
      IX = IXMAX
      IZ = IZMAX - 1
      VDASH = V(IX,IZ)
      TERM1 = (U(IX,IZ - 1,ITO) + U(IX - 1,IZ,ITO)) / H
      TERM2 = (U(IX,IZ - 1,ITO - 1)) * SQRT(2.) / (VDASH*DT)
      U(IX,IZ,ITO) = (TERM1 + TERM2) / (2./H + SQRT(2.)/(VDASH*DT))
C
      IX = IXMAX
      IZ = IZMAX
      VDASH = V(IX,IZ)
      TERM1 = (U(IX,IZ - 1,ITO) + U(IX - 1,IZ,ITO)) / H
      TERM2 = (U(IX,IZ - 1,ITO - 1)) * SQRT(2.) / (VDASH*DT)
      U(IX,IZ,ITO) = (TERM1 + TERM2) / (2./H + SQRT(2.)/(VDASH*DT))
```

```fortran
     1 0.0
C
C
C
      LOWER LEFT HAND CORNER
C
      IX = 1
      IZ = 1
      VDASH = V(IX,IZ)
      TERM1 = (U(IX,IZ + 1,ITO) + U(IX + 1,IZ,ITO)) / H
      TERM2 = (U(IX,IZ + 1,ITO - 1)) * SQRT(2.) / (VDASH*DT)
      U(IX,IZ,ITO) = (TERM1 + TERM2) / (2./H + SQRT(2.)/(VDASH*DT))
C
      IX = 1
      IZ = 2
      VDASH = V(IX,IZ)
      TERM1 = (U(IX,IZ + 1,ITO) + U(IX + 1,IZ,ITO)) / H
      TERM2 = (U(IX,IZ + 1,ITO - 1)) * SQRT(2.) / (VDASH*DT)
      U(IX,IZ,ITO) = (TERM1 + TERM2) / (2./H + SQRT(2.)/(VDASH*DT))
C
      IX = 2
      IZ = 1
      VDASH = V(IX,IZ)
      TERM1 = (U(IX,IZ + 1,ITO) + U(IX + 1,IZ,ITO)) / H
      TERM2 = (U(IX,IZ + 1,ITO - 1)) * SQRT(2.) / (VDASH*DT)
      U(IX,IZ,ITO) = (TERM1 + TERM2) / (2./H + SQRT(2.)/(VDASH*DT))
C
C
C
      UPPER LEFT CORNER
C
      IX = 1
      IZ = IZMAX - 1
      VDASH = V(IX,IZ)
      TERM1 = (U(IX,IZ - 1,ITO) + U(IX + 1,IZ,ITO)) / H
      TERM2 = (U(IX,IZ - 1,ITO - 1)) * SQRT(2.) / (VDASH*DT)
      U(IX,IZ,ITO) = (TERM1 + TERM2) / (2./H + SQRT(2.)/(VDASH*DT))
C
      IX = 1
      IZ = IZMAX
      VDASH = V(IX,IZ)
      TERM1 = (U(IX,IZ - 1,ITO) + U(IX + 1,IZ,ITO)) / H
      TERM2 = (U(IX,IZ - 1,ITO - 1)) * SQRT(2.) / (VDASH*DT)
      U(IX,IZ,ITO) = (TERM1 + TERM2) / (2./H + SQRT(2.)/(VDASH*DT))
C
      IX = 2
      IZ = IZMAX
      VDASH = V(IX,IZ)
      TERM1 = (U(IX,IZ - 1,ITO) + U(IX + 1,IZ,ITO)) / H
      TERM2 = (U(IX,IZ - 1,ITO - 1)) * SQRT(2.) / (VDASH*DT)
      U(IX,IZ,ITO) = (TERM1 + TERM2) / (2./H + SQRT(2.)/(VDASH*DT))
C
C
C
      UPPER RIGHT HAND CORNER
C
      IX = IXMAX - 1
      IZ = IZMAX
      VDASH = V(IX,IZ)
      TERM1 = (U(IX,IZ + 1,ITO) + U(IX - 1,IZ,ITO)) / H
      TERM2 = (U(IX,IZ + 1,ITO - 1)) * SQRT(2.) / (VDASH*DT)
      U(IX,IZ,ITO) = (TERM1 + TERM2) / (2./H + SQRT(2.)/(VDASH*DT))
C
      IX = IXMAX
      IZ = IZMAX
      VDASH = V(IX,IZ)
      TERM1 = (U(IX,IZ + 1,ITO) + U(IX - 1,IZ,ITO)) / H
      TERM2 = (U(IX,IZ + 1,ITO - 1)) * SQRT(2.) / (VDASH*DT)
      U(IX,IZ,ITO) = (TERM1 + TERM2) / (2./H + SQRT(2.)/(VDASH*DT))
C
      IX = IXMAX
      IZ = 2
      VDASH = V(IX,IZ)
      TERM1 = (U(IX,IZ + 1,ITO) + U(IX - 1,IZ,ITO)) / H
      TERM2 = (U(IX,IZ + 1,ITO - 1)) * SQRT(2.) / (VDASH*DT)
      IF (ABS(U(IX,IZ,ITO))*TIMEIT .LT. AO*TREF/CUTO) U(IX,IZ,ITO) =
C
C
C  MAKE THIS LINE THE LAST STEP
C
  330 WRITE (7,*) IT, SORSIG(IT)
      DO 340 J = 1, 128
      DO 340 I = 1, 128
```

```fortran
              U(I,J,ITO - 2) = U(I,J,ITO - 1)
              U(I,J,ITO - 1) = U(I,J,ITO)
340       CONTINUE
          IF (IT .GE. NMOV(NMOVIE) - 1) THEN
C
C         WRITE OUT U(IX,IZ,ITEND-1) & U(IX,IZ,ITEND) TO FILE ATTACHED TO
C         UNIT 13
              END IF
              IF (IT .EQ. NMOV(NPLOT)) THEN
350           CONTINUE
              DO 350 J = 1, 128
                  WRITE (13,120) (U(I,J,ITO - 1),I=1,128)

              AMPMAX = 0.0
              DO 360 I = 1, IXMAX
                  DO 360 J = 1, IZMAX
                      UR4(J,I) = REAL(U(I,J,ITO - 1))
                      IF (ABS(UR4(J,I)) .GT. AMPMAX) AMPMAX = ABS(UR4(J,
     1                  I))
360           CONTINUE
C
C             NOW GET GRAPHICAL OUTPUT OF U(IX,IZ,ITEND)
C
              IF (AMPMAX .EQ. 0.0) AMPMAX = 1.0
              CALL PAPER(1)
              CALL PSPACE(0.91, 0.99, 0.65, 0.90)
              CALL MAP(0.0, 1.0, 0.0, 1.0)
              CALL BORDER
              CALL CTRMAG(15)
              CALL PCSCEN(0.5, 0.8, 'Time')
              CALL PCSCEN(0.5, 0.7, 'Index')
              INDEX = IT - NTAP0
              CALL PLOTNI(0.7, 0.6, INDEX)
              CALL PCSCEN(0.5, 0.4, 'SCALE')
              RSCALE = (1.0/AMPMAX)
              CALL PLOTNE(0.7, 0.3, RSCALE, 2)
              CALL PSPACE(0.05, 0.90, 0.05, 0.90)
              XMAX = REAL(IXMAX) + 1.
              ZMAX = REAL(IZMAX) + 1.
              CALL MAP(0.0, XMAX, ZMAX, 0.0)
              CALL BORDER
              CALL SCALES
              DO 370 II = 1, IZMAX
                  Z(II) = REAL(II)
370           CONTINUE
              DO 400 IX = 1, IXMAX
                  DO 380 IZ = 1, IZMAX
                      IF (UR4(IZ,IX) .LT. 0.0) THEN
                          AMPPL = -1.0 * SQRT(-UR4(IZ,IX))
                      ELSE
                          AMPPL = SQRT (UR4(IZ,IX))
                      END IF
                      RPLOT(IZ) = REAL(IX) + AMPPL * 2. / SQRT(AMPMAX)
380               CONTINUE
                  DO 390 IZ = 1, IZMAX
                      IF (RPLOT(IZ) .GT. (REAL(IX) + 1.E-2))
     1                  THEN
                          CALL POSITN(REAL(IX), Z(IZ))
                          CALL JOIN(RPLOT(IZ), Z(IZ))
```

```fortran
                      END IF
390               CONTINUE
                  CALL FRAME
400           CONTINUE
              END IF
              NPLOT = NPLOT + 1
          END IF
C
C         WRITE OUT SEIS(1024,40) TO FILE OFFILE
C
410       CONTINUE

          LEN = 4104
          WRITE (6,*)'Enter shot number to be saved in file:'
          READ (5,*) NSHOT
          IDSHOT = (NSHOT - 1) * (NREC + 1) + 1
          OPEN (2,FILE=OFFILE,STATUS='UNKNOWN',FORM='UNFORMATTED',ACCESS=
     1      'DIRECT',RECL=LEN)
          WRITE (2,REC=IDSHOT) (SEIS(I,1),I=1,1024)
          DO 420 J = 1, NREC
              NIDC = IDSHOT + J
              WRITE (2,REC=NIDC) (SEIS(I,J),I=1,1024)
420       CONTINUE
          CLOSE (2)
C
C         NOW PLOT OUT SEISMOGRAMS IN SEIS(1024,40)
C
          CALL PSPACE(0.1, 0.9, 0.1, 0.9)
          RREC = REAL(NREC) + 1.
          TMAX = REAL(IT)
          CALL MAP(0, RREC, TMAX, 0)
          CALL BORDER
          CALL SCALES
          DO 430 II = 1, IT
              TT(II) = REAL(II)
430       CONTINUE
          DO 440 NT = 1, IT
              DO 440 NR = 1, NREC
                  IF (IRAMP .EQ. 1) SEIS(NT,NR) = SEIS(NT,NR) * TT(NT)
                  IF (ABS(SEIS(NT,NR)) .GT. AMPSCL) AMPSCL = ABS(SEIS(NT,NR)
     1              )
440       CONTINUE
450       CONTINUE
          AMPSCL = AMPSCL * 1.
          IF (AMPSCL .EQ. 0.0) AMPSCL = 1.0
          DO 480 NR = 1, NREC
              DO 460 NT = 1, IT
                  RPLOT(NT) = REAL(NR) + SEIS(NT,NR) / AMPSCL
460           CONTINUE
              DO 470 NT = 1, IT
                  IF (RPLOT(NT) .LT. (REAL(NR) - 1.E-2)) THEN
                      CALL POSITN(REAL(NR), TT(NT))
                      CALL JOIN(RPLOT(NT), TT(NT))
                  END IF
470           CONTINUE
480       CONTINUE
          CALL GREND
          END
```

1

Appendix A.8

The migration program

KIRCHMIG

The program KIRCHMIG carries out Kirchhoff-type migrations by raytracing from each image point to each source and receiver using the subroutine RAYTRA (appendix A.5). The image time calculated for each source receiver pairing is then used to extract the contribution to the image from the appropriate sample in the seismic data. The migrated image is then output to a file for later viewing. The program include several processing options such as the choice of migration operator and the range of reflector dips allowed.

```fortran
C
C  Program to do Kirchhoff migration using RAYTRA anisotropic
C  raytracing algorithm
C  Allows general source&receiver positions
C  Options of different diffraction stacks: Diffraction stack,
C                                           Kirchhoff,
C                                           GRT
C  Selective raypath muting for shallow-dipping rays, and geological
C  dip range
C
C  Needs subroutine RAYTRA for raytracing
C     subroutine library TSAR4_1 (Time series analysis -- Robinson,
C                                 Claerbout et al.)
C
C
C     PROGRAM KIRCH
C
C  DEPTH(ilay) = depth to top of layer ilay
C  VH(ilay) = horizontal velocity in layer ilay
C  VV(ilay) = vertical velocity in layer ilay
C  (XSOR(isor),ZSOR(isor)) = coordinates of source isor
C  (XREC(irec),ZREC(irec)) = coordinates of receiver irec
C  CSG(itime,irec,isor) = recorded data
C  IMAGE(idepth,ioffset) = IMAGED reflectivity at (idepth,ioffset)
C
C  VERSION 4.0 WITH FASTER RAYTRACING CODE
C
      PARAMETER (NSM=512,NSOR1=27,NREC1=24,NIMAGZ=200,NIMAGX=128)
      REAL DEPTH(31), VH(31), VV(31), XSOR(100), ZSOR(100)
      REAL XREC(NREC1), ZREC(NREC1), CSG(NSM,NREC1,NSOR1)
      REAL IMAGE(NIMAGZ,NIMAGX)
      REAL TAUS(NSOR1), TAUR(NREC1), ANGS(NSOR1), ANGG(NREC1),
     1     ANG0(NSOR1)
      REAL ANG1(NREC1)
      COMPLEX CX(NSM), C0, C1
      CHARACTER*17 FNAME
      CHARACTER*1 A(256)
      PI = 3.14159265535
      PI2 = PI / 2.
      DO 10 I = 1, 256
         A(I) = ' '
10    CONTINUE
      NIMAGE = NIMAGZ * NIMAGX
      CALL ZERO(NIMAGE, IMAGE)
C
C  SET UP VELOCITY MODEL
C
      WRITE (6,*)'ENTER NO. OF LAYERS :'
      READ (5,*) NLAMAX
      NDEPTH = NLAMAX + 1
      DEPTH(1) = 0.0
      DO 20 J = 1, NLAMAX
         WRITE (6,*)'Enter VH,VV,Thickness(S.I.) for layer ', J
         READ (5,*) VH(J), VV(J), THICK
         DEPTH(J + 1) = THICK + DEPTH(J)
20    CONTINUE
C
C  SET UP RAYTRACING PARAMETERS
C
      WRITE (6,*)'ENTER RAYTRACING ACCURACY IN METRES :'
      READ (5,*) ACC
      WRITE (6,*)'Enter no. of angles to try for each raypath :'
      READ (5,*) MAXIOP
      WRITE (6,*)'ENTER GRID POINT SPACINGS (DX,DZ) :'
      READ (5,*) DXGRID, D2GRID
      WRITE (6,*)'ENTER MINIMUM AND MAXIMUM X-VALUES :'
      READ (5,*) XMIN, XMAX
      WRITE (6,*)'Enter Imaging grid area (X0,X1,Z0,Z1) :'
      READ (5,*) XIM0, XIM1, ZIM0, ZIM1
      NX = INT((XMAX - XMIN)/DXGRID) + 1
      NZ = INT(DEPTH(NDEPTH)/D2GRID) - 1
C
C  SET UP SOURCE AND RECEIVER COORDINATES
C
      WRITE (6,*)'Enter no. of source positions :'
      READ (5,*) NSOR
      DO 30 J = 1, NSOR
         WRITE (6,*)'ENTER COORDINATES OF SOURCE ', J, ' :'
         READ (5,*) XSOR(J), ZSOR(J)
30    CONTINUE
      WRITE (6,*)'Enter no. of receiver positions :'
      READ (5,*) NREC
      DO 40 J = 1, NREC
         WRITE (6,*)'ENTER COORDINATES OF RECEIVER ', J, ' :'
         READ (5,*) XREC(J), ZREC(J)
40    CONTINUE
      DSG = SQRT((ZREC(2) - ZREC(1))**2 + (XREC(2) - XREC(1))**2)
      IF (NREC .EQ. 1) DSG = 1.0
      DSS = SQRT((ZSOR(2) - ZSOR(1))**2 + (XREC(2) - XREC(1))**2)
      IF (NSOR .EQ. 1) DSS = 1.0
      WRITE (6,*)'Apply Newman amplitude-phase correction (1=Y) ?'
      READ (5,*) NEWMAN
      WRITE (6,*)'Enter aperture,taper,raymute,apemute in degrees :'
      READ (5,*) APRANG, APRTAP, THETMU, APRMUT
      APRANG = .5 * APRANG * PI / 180.
      APRTAP = .5 * APRTAP * PI / 180.
      THETMU = THETMU * PI / 180.
      APRMUT = .5 * APRMUT * PI / 180.
C  APRMUT is also used as stacking angle cut-off
      WRITE (6,*)'ENTER Migration type 1=Kir stack,2=Kir int,3=GK,4=GRT,
     15=CDP gath'
      READ (5,*) IMIGTY
      IF (IMIGTY .EQ. 5) NX = 1
      WRITE (6,*)'ENTER stacking cutoff :'
      READ (5,*) STKOFF
      WRITE (6,*)'ENTER DIPS OF SOURCE AND RECEIVER ARRAYS IN DEGREES :'
      READ (5,*) DIPS, DIPR
      DIPS = DIPS * PI / 180.
      DIPR = DIPR * PI / 180.
C
C  READ IN DATA FILE
C
      WRITE (6,*)'Enter name of datafile to migrate :'
      READ (5,50) FNAME
50    FORMAT (A17)
      WRITE (6,*)'UP (1) or DOWN (0) -going wavefield :'
      READ (5,*) IUP
      IF (FNAME .EQ. 'DUMMY') THEN
C
```

```fortran
C
C INVERSE IMPULSE RESPONSE
C
      WRITE (6,*)'Enter coordinates of diffracting point :'
      READ (5,*) XDIF, ZDIF
      DO 70 K = 1, NSOR
      D0 = SQRT((XSOR(K) - XDIF)**2 + (ZSOR(K) - ZDIF)**2)
      T0 = D0 / VV(1)
      NSAMR = 256
      K24 = NSM * NREC
      DT = .5E-3
      CALL ZERO(K24, CSG(1,1,K))
      DO 60 J = 1, NREC
      D1 = SQRT((XREC(J) - XDIF)**2 + (ZREC(J) - ZDIF)**2)
      T1 = D1 / VV(1)
      TIMAG = T0 + T1
      NIMAG = INT(TIMAG/DT) + 1
      AMP = 1.0 / SQRT(TIMAG)
      CSG(NIMAG,J,K) = AMP
60    CONTINUE
70    CONTINUE
      ELSE
      READ (5,*) IDSHOT
      WRITE (6,*)'Enter no. of samples per trace & NO. NEEDED :'
      READ (5,*) NSAMR, NSAM0
      WRITE (6,*)'Enter spreading correction (power of T) to apply:'
      READ (5,*) TPOWER
      WRITE (6,*)'Enter sampling interval in millisecs :'
      READ (5,*) DT
      DT = DT * 1.E-3
      LEN = 4 * (NSAMR + 2)
      WRITE (6,*)'Entet I.D. of first common shot gather to migrate
     1:'
      OPEN (10,FILE=FNAME,STATUS='OLD',ACCESS='DIRECT',FORM=
     'UNFORMATTED',RECL=LEN)
      DO 160 J = 1, NSOR
      WRITE (6,*)'READING SHOT ...', J
      JREC = (NREC + 1) * (J - 2 + IDSHOT) + 1
      RMS = 0.0
      DO 90 K = 1, NREC
      KREC = JREC + K
      READ (10,REC=KREC) (CSG(I,K,J),I=1,NSAM0)
C
C CORRECT DATA FROM 3-D TO 2D
C
      DO 80 I = 1, NSAM0
      CSG(I,K,J) = CSG(I,K,J) * (REAL(I)) ** TPOWER
      RMS = RMS + CSG(I,K,J) ** 2
80    CONTINUE
90    CONTINUE
      RMS = SQRT(RMS/REAL(NSAM0*NREC))
C
C NOW EQUATE RMS ENERGIES OF CSG
CC
      DO 110 K = 1, NREC
      DO 100 I = 1, NSAM0
      CSG(I,K,J) = CSG(I,K,J) / RMS
100   CONTINUE
110   CONTINUE
C
C NOW APPLY 1/2-DIFFERENTIAL OPERATOR IF NEEDED
C
C
      IF (NEWMAN .EQ. 1) THEN
      FNYQ = .5 / DT
      DF = FNYQ / REAL(NSAM0/2)
      DO 120 K = 1, NREC
      DO 120 I = 1, NSAM0
      CX(I) = CSG(I,K,J)
120   CONTINUE
      CALL FORK(NSAM0, CX, -1.0)
C
C FORWARD FFT
C
      CX(1) = 0.0
      C0 = SQRT(REAL(NSAM0/2)) * (1.,-1.)
      C0 = 0.0
      CX(NSAM0/2 + 1) = CX(NSAM0/2 + 1) * C0
C
C Subtract PI/4 from PHASE AND MULTIPLY CX BY OMEGA**.5 RAMP
C
      DO 130 I = 2, NSAM0 / 2
      FI = DF * (I - 1)
      C1 = SQRT(REAL(I - 1)) * (1.,-1.)
      IF (FI .GT. 3*FNYQ/4.) THEN
      C1 = SQRT(REAL(NSAM0)*3./8.) * (1.,-1.)
      C1 = C1 * 4. * (FNYQ - FI) / FNYQ
      END IF
      CX(I) = CX(I) * C1
      CX(NSAM0 + 2 - I) = CONJG(CX(I))
130   CONTINUE
C
C INVERSE FFT
C
      CALL FORK(NSAM0, CX, +1.0)
      DO 140 I = 1, NSAM0
      CSG(I,K,J) = CX(I)
140   CONTINUE
150   CONTINUE
      END IF
160   CONTINUE
      CLOSE (10)
      END IF
C
C . DATA NOW IN ARRAY CSG(time, receiver, source)
C
      NTRIES = MAXLOP
      NTOT = NX * NZ
      LRATOT = 0
      LOST = 0
      IFOUND = 0
C
C LOOP OVER EACH IMAGE POINT DEPTH
C
      DO 220 JJ = 1, NZ
      ZSTART = JJ * DZGRID
      IF (ZSTART .LT. ZIMO .OR. ZSTART .GT. ZIM1) GO TO 220
      WRITE (6,*)'Migrating depth ', ZSTART,'.....'
C
C LOOP OVER EACH IMAGE POINT HORIZONTALLY
C
      DO 210 II = 1, NX
```

```fortran
      XSTART = (II - 1) * DXGRID + XMIN
      NMUTE = 0
      IF (IMAGTY .EQ. 5) XSTART = XIMO
C
C COMMON DEPTH POINT GATHER -
C
      IF (XSTART .LT. XIMO .OR. XSTART .GT. XIM1) GO TO 210
      STACK = 0.0
C
C LOOP OVER EACH SOURCE POINT
C
C PUT TIMES INTO ARRAY TAUS(nsor), ANGLES into ANG0,ANGS
C
      CALL ZERO(NSOR, TAUS)
      CALL ZERO(NSOR, ANG0)
      CALL ZERO(NSOR, ANGS)
      DO 170 KK = 1, NSOR
      XEND = XSOR(KK)
      ZEND = ZSOR(KK)
      IF (IUP .EQ. 1) THEN
      IF (ZSTART - 0.0 .LT. ZEND) GO TO 170
C
C CHECK FOR UPGOING WAVEFIELD
C
      ELSE
      IF (ZSTART + 0.0 .GT. ZEND) GO TO 170
      END IF
C
C CHECK FOR DOWNGOING WAVEFIELD
C
C
C NOW RAY TRACE TO SOURCE FROM IMAGE POINT
C
C
      THETAP = 9.9
      TAU0 = 0.0
      CALL RAYTRA(NLAMAX, NDEPTH, DEPTH, VH, VV, XSTART,
     1 ZSTART, XEND, ZEND, D2GRID, ACC, NTRIES, THETAP,
     2 THETA0, TAU0, THETAS, NRAY)
      IF (NRAY .EQ. NTRIES) THEN
C
C RAY NOT FOUND
C
      WRITE (7,*)'Source position not found '
      WRITE (7,*)'XSTART,ZSTART = ', XSTART, ZSTART
      WRITE (7,*)'XEND,ZEND = ', XEND, ZEND
      LOST = LOST + NREC
      GO TO 170
      END IF
      TAUS(KK) = TAU0
      ANG0(KK) = THETA0
      ANGS(KK) = THETAS
      IFOUND = IFOUND + 1
170   CONTINUE
C
C
C NOW RAY trace to receivers
C
      THETAP = 9.9
      CALL ZERO(NREC, TAUR)
      CALL ZERO(NREC, ANG1)
      CALL ZERO(NREC, ANGG)
      DO 180 LL = 1, NREC
      XEND = XREC(LL)
      ZEND = ZREC(LL)
      IF (IUP .EQ. 1) THEN
      IF (ZSTART - 0.0 .LT. ZEND) GO TO 180
C
C CHECK FOR UPGOING WAVEFIELD

      ELSE
      IF (ZSTART + 0.0 .GT. ZEND) GO TO 180
      END IF
C
C CHECK FOR DOWNGOING WAVEFIELD
C
      CALL RAYTRA(NLAMAX, NDEPTH, DEPTH, VH, VV, XSTART,
     1 ZSTART, XEND, ZEND, D2GRID, ACC, NTRIES, THETAP,
     2 THETA1, TAU1, THETAG, NRAY)
      IF (NRAY .EQ. NTRIES) THEN
C
C RAY NOT FOUND
C
      WRITE (6,*)'Receiver position not found '
      WRITE (7,*)'XSTART,ZSTART = ', XSTART, ZSTART
      WRITE (7,*)'XEND,ZEND = ', XEND, ZEND
      LOST = LOST + 1
      GO TO 180
      END IF
      TAUR(LL) = TAU1
      ANG1(LL) = THETA1
      ANGG(LL) = THETAG
      IFOUND = IFOUND + 1
180   CONTINUE
C
C
C LOOP FOR EACH SOURCE
C
      DO 200 KK = 1, NSOR
      TAU0 = TAUS(KK)
      THETA0 = ANG0(KK)
      THETAS = ANGS(KK)
      IF (TAU0 .EQ. 0.0) GO TO 200
      IF (THETA0 .GT. PI) THEN
      IF (3.*PI2 - THETA0 .GT. THETMU) GO TO 200
      ELSE IF (THETA0 .GT. PI2) THEN
      IF (THETA0 - PI2 .GT. THETMU) GO TO 200
      ELSE IF (THETA0 .GT. 0.0) THEN
      IF (PI2 - THETA0 .GT. THETMU) GO TO 200
      ELSE
      IF (PI2 + THETA0 .GT. THETMU) GO TO 200
      END IF
      XEND = XSOR(KK)
      ZEND = ZSOR(KK)
      IF (IUP .EQ. 1) THEN
      IF (ZSTART .GT. ZEND) GO TO 200
C
C CHECK FOR UPGOING WAVEFIELD
C
      ELSE
      IF (ZSTART .LT. ZEND) GO TO 200
      END IF
C
C CHECK FOR DOWNGOING WAVEFIELD
C
C
C LOOP FOR EACH RECEIVER
C
      DO 190 LL = 1, NREC
      TAU1 = TAUR(LL)
      THETA1 = ANG1(LL)
      THETAG = ANGG(LL)
      THETAL = THETAG
      IF (THETA1 .GT. PI) THEN
      IF (3.*PI2 - THETA1 .GT. THETMU)
     1 GO TO 190
      ELSE IF (THETA1 .GT. PI2) THEN
      IF (THETA1 - PI2 .GT. THETMU) GO TO 190
      ELSE IF (THETA1 .GT. 0.0) THEN
```

```fortran
         IF (PI2 - THETA1 .GT. THETMU) GO TO 190
C
         END IF
         IF (TAU1 .EQ. 0.0) GO TO 190
         XEND = XREC(LL)
         ZEND = ZREC(LL)
         IF (IUP .EQ. 1) THEN
C
C CHECK FOR UPGOING WAVEFIELD
C
         ELSE
            IF (ZSTART .GT. ZEND) GO TO 190
C
C CHECK FOR DOWNGOING WAVEFIELD
C
         END IF
C
C Check to see if ray within imaging aperture
C
         XIANG = (THETA0 + THETA1) / 2.
         IF (XIANG .GT. PI) THEN
            IF (ABS(XIANG - 3.*PI2) .GT. APRANG)
     1      THEN
               WRITE(6,*) 'XIANG OUT OF RANGE'
               GO TO 190
            ELSE
               IF (ABS(XIANG - 3.*PI2) .LT. APRMUT)
     1         THEN
                  WRITE(6,*) 'XIANG OUT OF RANGE'
                  NMUTE = NMUTE + 1
               END IF
               XIANG = ABS(XIANG - 3.*PI2)
            END IF
         ELSE IF (XIANG .GT. 0.0) THEN
            IF (ABS(XIANG - PI2) .GT. APRANG)
     1      THEN
               WRITE(6,*) 'XIANG OUT OF RANGE'
               GO TO 190
            ELSE
               IF (ABS(XIANG - PI2) .LT. APRMUT)
     1         THEN
                  NMUTE = NMUTE + 1
               END IF
               XIANG = ABS(XIANG - PI2)
            END IF
         ELSE
            IF (ABS(XIANG + PI2) .GT. APRANG)
     1      THEN
               WRITE(6,*) 'XIANG OUT OF RANGE'
               GO TO 190
            ELSE
               IF (ABS(XIANG + PI2) .LT. APRMUT) THEN
                  NMUTE = NMUTE + 1
               END IF
               XIANG = ABS(XIANG + PI2)
            END IF
         END IF
C
C Source and receiver found so image appropriate travel time
C
         TTOT = TAU0 + TAU1
         NT = INT(TTOT/DT) + 1
         IF (IMIGTY .EQ. 1) THEN
C
C KIRCHHOFF DIFFRACTION STACK
C
            FAC = 1.0
         ELSE IF (IMIGTY .EQ. 2 .OR. IMIGTY .EQ. 6)
     1      THEN
C
C KIRCHHOFF INTEGRAL - THETA1 IS FINAL (RECEIVER) RAY ANGLE
C
            IF (TAU1 .EQ. 0.0 .OR. TAU0 .EQ. 0.0)
     1         GO TO 190
            THETAG = THETAG - DIPS - PI / 2.
            FAC = SQRT(TAU0/TAU1) * ABS(COS(THETAG))
         ELSE IF (IMIGTY .EQ. 3 .OR. IMIGTY .EQ. 4)
     1      THEN
C
C GK Integral or GRT Integral
C
            IF (TAU1 .EQ. 0.0 .OR. TAU0 .EQ. 0.0)
     1         GO TO 190
            THETAS = THETAS - DIPS - PI / 2.
            THETAG = THETAG - DIPR - PI / 2.
            IF (IMIGTY .EQ. 5) THEN
               THETAS = 0.0
               THETAG = 0.0
            END IF
            FAC = (DSS*ABS(COS(THETAS))*SQRT(TAU1/TAU0) +
     1         DSG*ABS(COS(THETAG))*SQRT(TAU0/TAU1))
            IF (IMIGTY .EQ. 4) THEN
               SCAT = THETA0 - THETA1
               CSCAT2 = COS(SCAT/2.0)
               FAC = FAC * CSCAT2 ** 2
            END IF
         ELSE
            RAMP = 1.0
         END IF
C
C TAPER KIRCHHOFF OPERATOR
C
         IF (ABS(XIANG) .LT. (APRANG - APRTAP))
     1      THEN
            RAMP = 1.0
         ELSE
            RAMP = 1.0 - (ABS(XIANG) - (APRANG - APRTAP))
     1         / (APRTAP)
         END IF
         DELTAP = CSG(NT, LL, KK) * FAC * RAMP
         IMAGE(JJ,II) = IMAGE(JJ,II) + DELTAP * REAL(IUP*2
     1         - 1)
C
C REVERSES SIGN OF CONTRIBUTION FROM DGW
C
  190    CONTINUE
C
C NEXT RECEIVER TRACE
C
C NEXT SOURCE POSITION
C
  200 CONTINUE
C
C NEXT GRID POSITION
C
      STACK = REAL(NMUTE)
      IF (STACK .GT. STKOFF) THEN
         IMAGE(JJ,II) = IMAGE(JJ,II) / STACK
      ELSE
         IMAGE(JJ,II) = 0.0
      END IF
      IF (NMUTE .EQ. 0) IMAGE(JJ,II) = 0
```

```fortran
C     MUTES point if NO. contributions from narrow aperture
C
210         CONTINUE
C
C     NEXT GRID DEPTH
C
220   CONTINUE
      WRITE (6,*)'Enter name of output file for image :'
      READ (5,50) FNAME
      LEN = (NZ + 2) * 4
      WRITE (6,*)'Enter I.D. of image to save :'
      READ (5,*) ISHOT
      IDCODE = (ISHOT - 1) * (NX + 1) + 1
      OPEN (11,FILE=FNAME,STATUS='UNKNOWN',ACCESS='DIRECT',FORM=
     1     'UNFORMATTED',RECL=LEN)
      WRITE (6,*)'WRITING HEADER TO RECORD ..', IDCODE
      WRITE (11,REC=IDCODE) (A(I),I=1,NZ)
      DO 230 K = 1, NX
        XIM = K * DXGRID + XMIN
        KREC = IDCODE + K
        WRITE (11,REC=KREC) (IMAGE(I,K),I=1,NZ)
230   CONTINUE
      WRITE (6,*)'LEN, NX, NZ = ', LEN, NX, NZ
      WRITE (6,*)'LOST RAYS < ', LOST
      WRITE (6,*)'FOUND RAYS = ', IFOUND
      PERCL = 100. * REAL(LOST) / REAL(LOST + IFOUND)
      WRITE (6,*)'PERCENT LOST < ', PERCL
      CLOSE (11)
      END
```