

FIG. 7.9. Comparison of LMOS for (a) orthogonal geometry and (b) brick-wall geometry. For equivalent geometries and for $SLI = RLI$, $LMOS = RLI \sqrt{2}$ in (a) and $LMOS = 1.25 RLI$ in (b). Earlier it was assumed incorrectly that $LMOS = RLI \sqrt{1.25}$ (situation on the right of (b)).

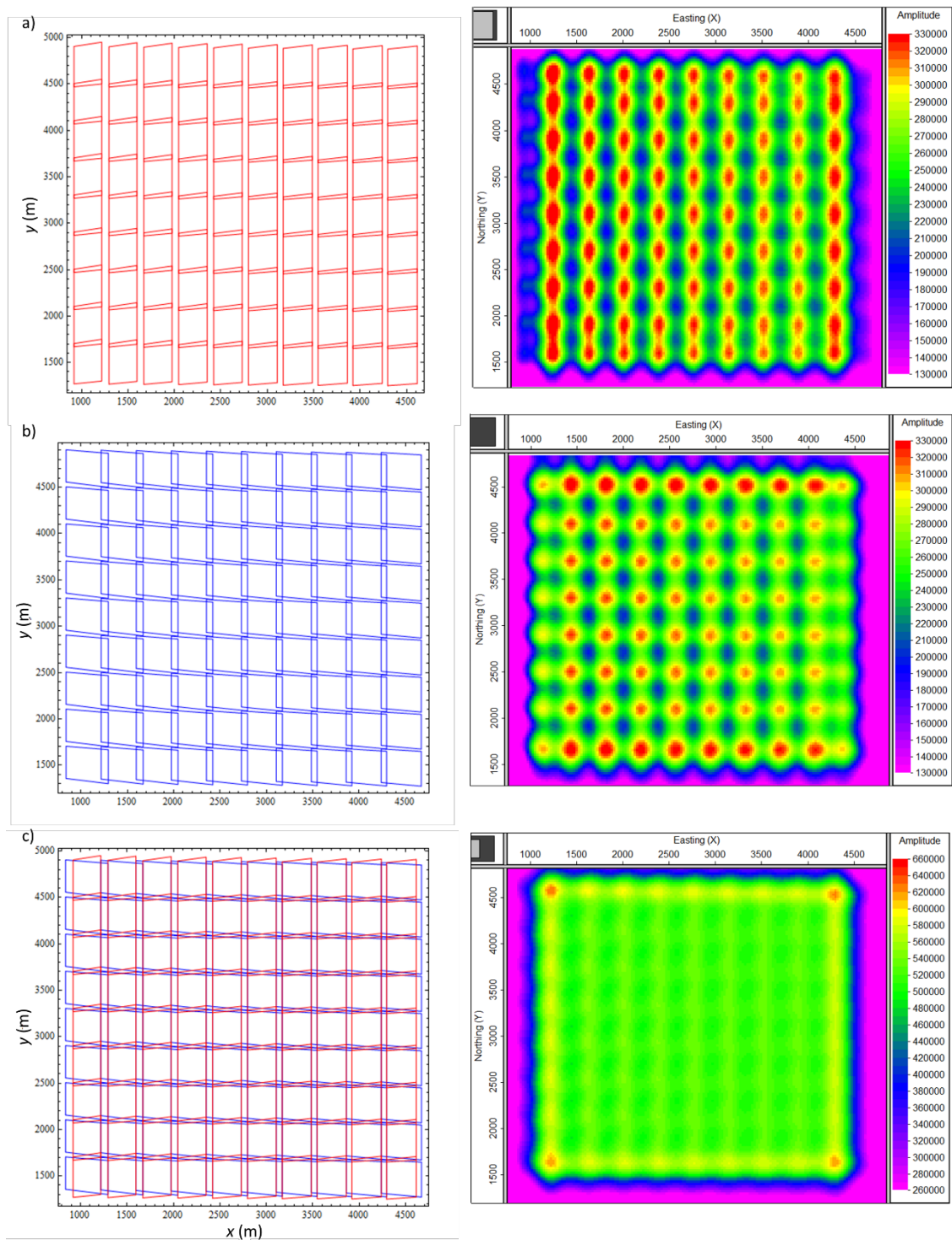


FIG. 10.18. Illumination and imaging of a reflector with 15° dip by OVT gathers in an orthogonal geometry. Each OVT covers 400×400 m. On the left are illumination areas of 10×9 OVTs; on the right are the corresponding horizon slices. (a) OVT from the upper-right corner of the cross-spread; note overlapping horizontal strips in illumination correspond to lows in amplitude, whereas vertical gaps correspond to highs in amplitude. (b) OVT from the lower-left corner of the cross-spread; illumination overlaps in (b) correspond to gaps in (a) and vice versa, whereas highs in amplitude in (a) correspond to lows in amplitude in (b). (c) OVTs from the upper-right and lower-left combined; now illumination is nearly twofold everywhere, whereas amplitudes are much more regular than in (a) and (b).