Example: Figure on text page. This is an example of a figure included in running text. The space separating figures or tables from the text above or below, should be consistent throughout the thesis. The first reference in the text to a figure appears either on the preceding page or on the same page. Note: the page numbers for the main body and back matter of this thesis is placed at the upper outside margin, 1/2 inch from the top of page.

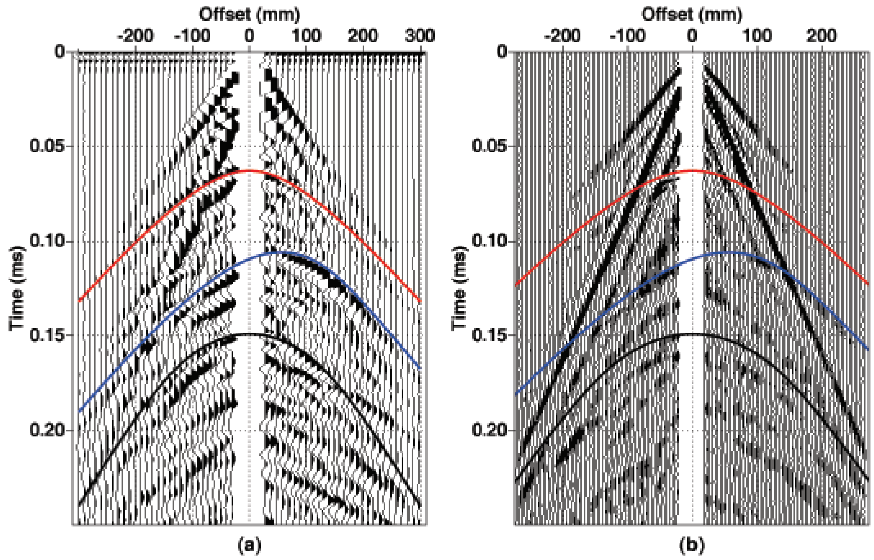

Figure 5.7 Horizontal component of the wavefield: (a) data recorded with the P-wave source and S-wave receiver transducer; (b) data recorded with the S-wave source and the laser vibrometer as the receiver.

Figure 5.7B shows the densely sampled dataset recorded with the laser vibrometer. Since most of the reflections are masked by the ground roll, I suppress that noise by applying FK filtering (Figure 5.8). As before, a close similarity exists between the two datasets recorded with the two different experimental setups. The PSV-wave can be identified at a zero-offset traveltime of 0.11 ms. As expected, it has asymmetric moveout since the traveltime does not remain the same when the source and receiver are interchanged. This asymmetry indicates that the model indeed lacks a horizontal symmetry plane, as should be the case for TTI media.

The PS-wave traveltime picks were made using the laser dataset (the solid line in Figure 5.8). I intentionally reverse the polarity at negative offsets to facilitate correlation of PS traveltimes. Even on the horizontal component, the P-wave primary reflection can still be identified around the zero-offset time t_0 = 0.064 ms. The solid line with apex at 0.064 ms, which marks the picked P-wave traveltime from the vertical component, matches P-wave arrival on t he horizontal component. It may also be possible to interpret the SS-wave primary reflection but it is not as prominent as the other modes because the P-wave transducer does not excite enough S-wave energy.