

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.

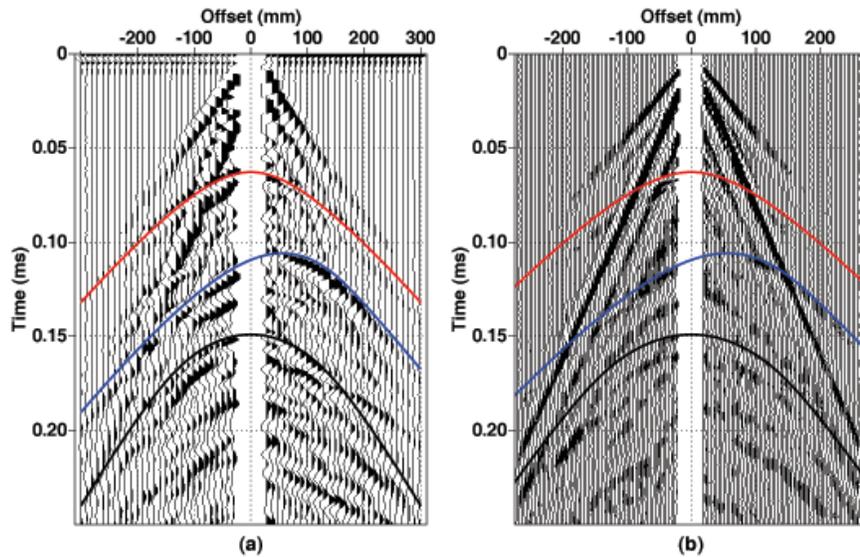


Figure 5.7 Horizontal component of the wavefield: (a) data recorded with the P-wave source and S-wave receiver transducer; (b) data recorded with the S-wave source and the laser vibrometer as the receiver.

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 travelt ime of 0.11 ms. As expected, it has asymmetric moveout since the travelt ime 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 travelt ime 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 travelt imes. 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 travelt ime from the vertical component, matches P-wave arrival on the 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.

Example: Sequential figures. This is an example of sequential figures placed on the same page. Whichever caption alignment you choose must be used consistently throughout the thesis. This caption alignment is flush left, rather than centered. Fonts used in captions should be the same as in the text body. Captions are single spaced. Note on this page, another alternative page number placement for the main body and back matter; however, placement must be consistent throughout the thesis.

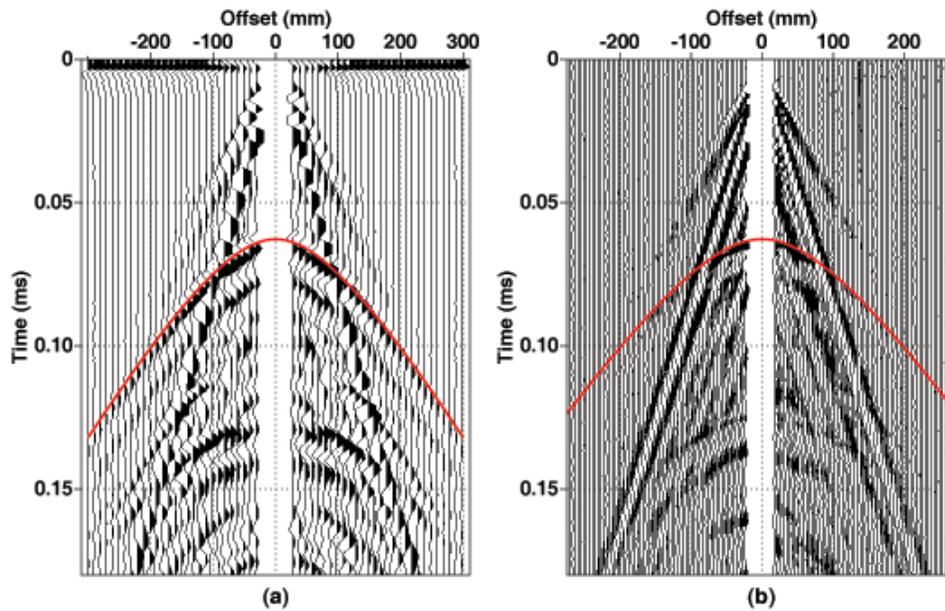


Figure 5.3 Vertical component of the wavefield: (a) Data recorded with the P-wave contact transducers; (b) densely sampled data recorded with the laser vibrometer. The first arrival is the direct P-wave, while the P-wave reflection from the bottom of the block arrives at 0.064 ms (zero-offset time). The solid line is the P-wave primary reflection traveltime picked from the laser dataset.

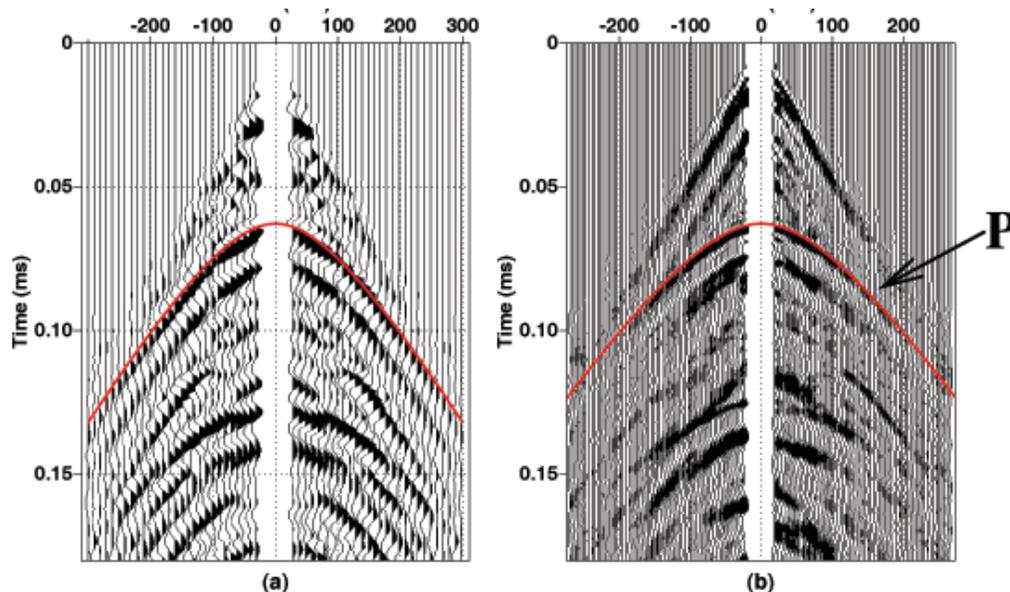


Figure 5.4 Data from Figure 5.3 after application of an FK filter to suppress the ground roll. The P-wave reflection can be more clearly identified at 0.064 ms.

Example: Landscape-oriented figures. This is an example of a figure placed on the page in landscape orientation (turned sideways). In this case, the page is turned so that the top of the illustration is parallel to and just inside the regular binding-side text margin. The page number is on the 11" side of the page.

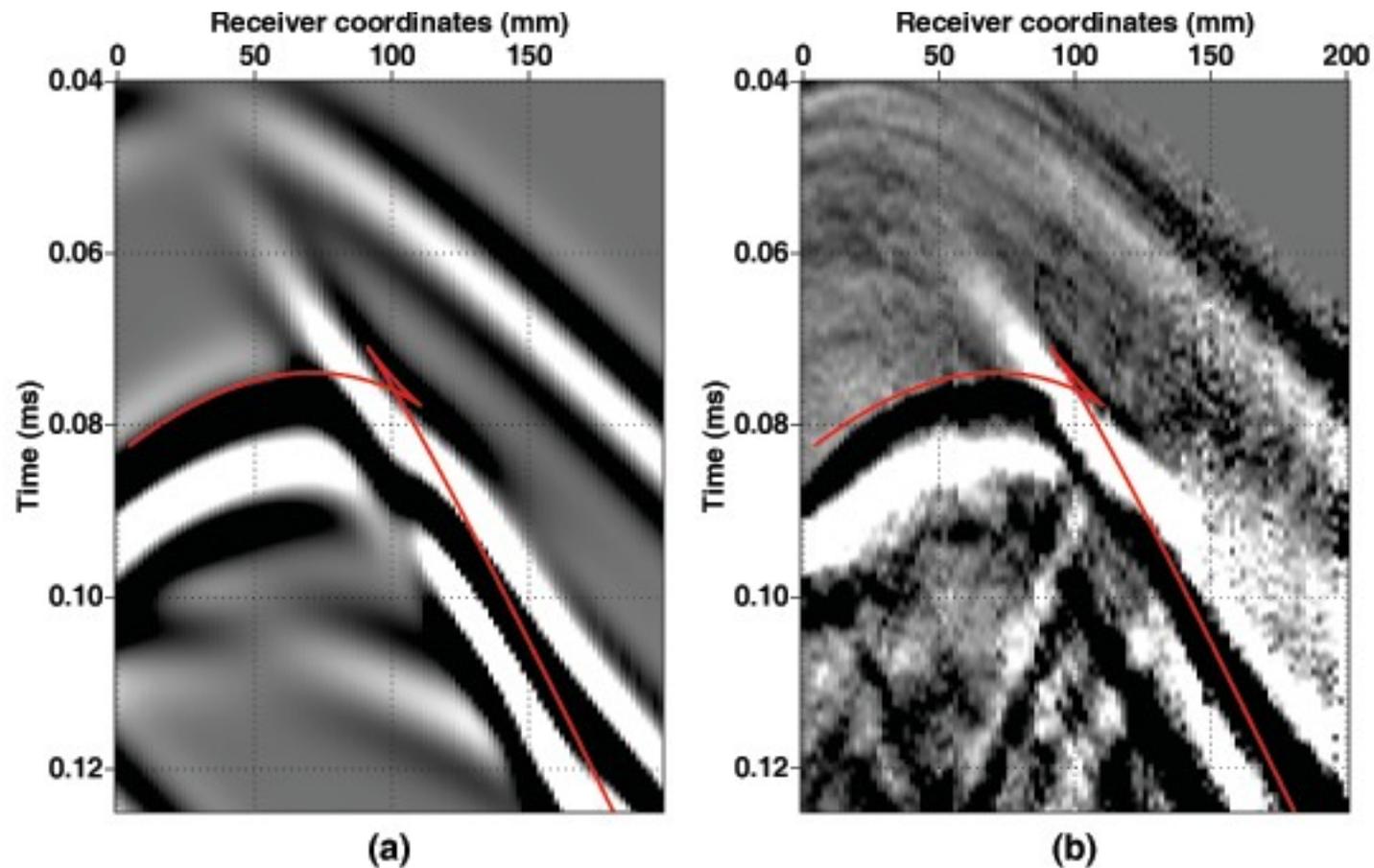


Figure 5.13 S-wave cusp in the transmission experiment: (a) The wavefield simulated with the spectral element method; (b) the wavefield recorded by the laser vibrometer. The solid line is the S-wave time modeled using the inverted parameters from Figure 5.11. The observed cusp is larger than that predicted by the group-velocity surface.

Even though the thesis is in portrait mode, this figure is in landscape mode and is optimized for viewing on a computer screen.