

Notes on Seismic Data: Collection, Processing and Other Information

Figure DR1A shows a portion of Profile 106 (Figure 2A in the main paper), collected by Fugro-Geoteam in 1997 and processed through to prestack depth migration under the supervision of the first author. Prestack depth migration provides an optimum 2D image, removing many of the distortions associated with seismic data. This depth image has never been published before.

Figure DR1B shows a portion of Profile ISE4 (shown interpreted in Figure 2C) , collected by the Maurice Ewing in 1997 and processed by or under the supervision of the first author. The Ewing acquisition system was based on airguns and was well known for producing bubble pulse artefacts. These are low frequency events that follow (appear below) the main reflections and are caused by the oscillation of the compressed air bubble generated by the airgun shot. Although largely suppressed during processing, hints of a bubble pulse can be seen in places, as marked on the section, and must be ignored during interpretation. This depth image has not previously been published.

Figure DR1C shows a portion of Profile LG12 (Figure 2D in the main paper), collected by Gilbert Boillot in 1989 and processed through to prestack depth migration by Charlotte Krawczyk under the supervision of the first author. This image has previously been published by Krawczyk et al., 1996, but not with the interpretation shown in Figure 3D.

Figure DR1D shows a portion of IAM9, collected in 1993, shown interpreted in figure 3 in the paper. The data was processed under the supervision of the first author and has been published by Pickup et al., 1996. However this particular image, stretched to a true scale at 5 km/s, thus showing the true geometry of the dipping reflections at the level of top basement, has never been published.

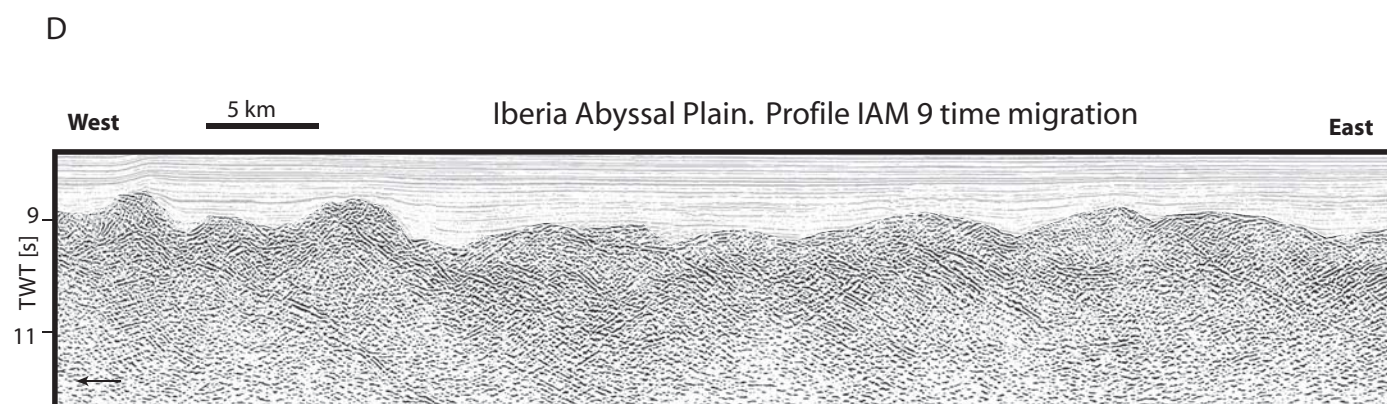
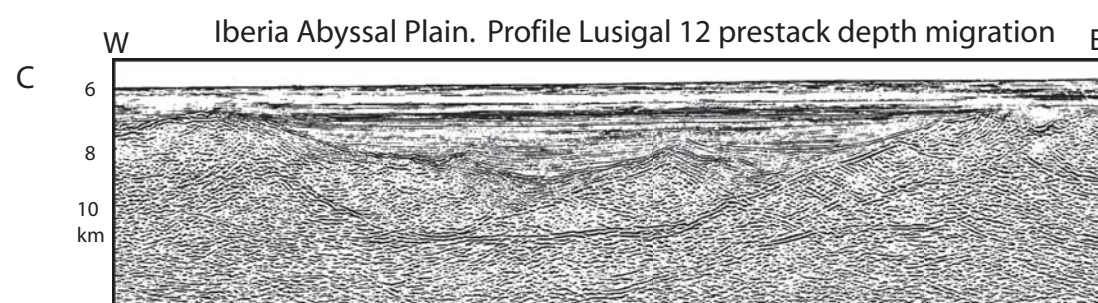
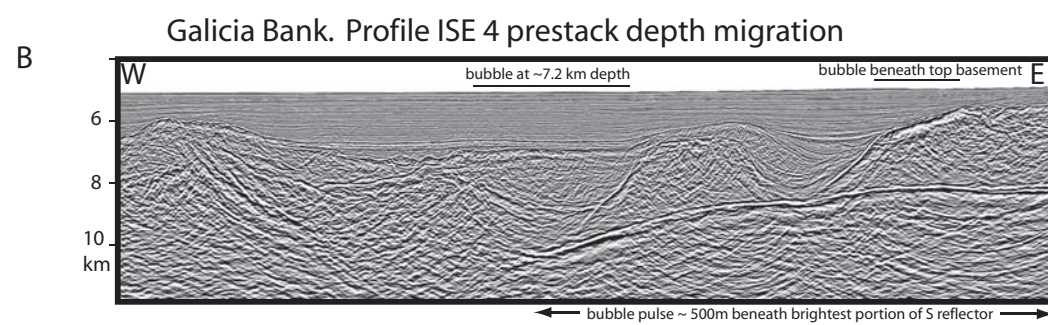
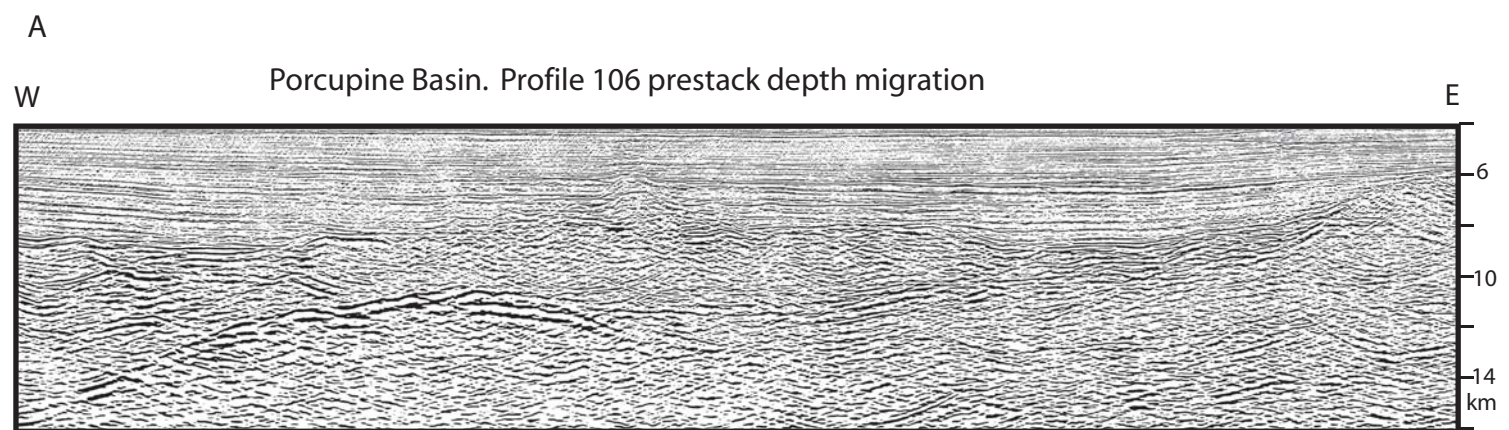


Figure S1