

first pass of conventional phase-shift migration.

$$P(\omega, k_x) = FT[u(t, x)]$$

For $\tau = \Delta\tau, 2\Delta\tau, \dots, \tau_{\max}$ {

For all k_x {

$$U_{\text{image}}(k_x, \tau) = 0.$$

For all $\omega > |k| v(\tau)$ {

$$C = \exp(-i \omega \Delta\tau \sqrt{1 - v(\tau)^2 k_x^2 / \omega^2})$$

$$P(\omega, k_x) = P(\omega, k_x) * C$$

$$U_{\text{image}}(k_x, \tau) = U_{\text{image}}(k_x, \tau) + P(\omega, k_x)$$

}

}

$$u_{\text{image}}(x, \tau) = FT[U_{\text{image}}(k_x, \tau)]$$

}

Second pass for underside image.

For $\tau = \tau_{\max}, \tau_{\max} - \Delta\tau, \tau_{\max} - 2\Delta\tau, \dots, 0$ {

For all k_x {

$$D_{\text{image}}(k_x, \tau) = 0.$$

For $\omega = |k| v(\tau)$ to $\omega = |k| v(\tau_{\max})$ {

The wave changes direction but so does $\Delta\tau$

$$C = \exp(-i \omega \Delta\tau \sqrt{1 - v(\tau)^2 k_x^2 / \omega^2})$$

$$P(\omega, k_x) = P(\omega, k_x) * C$$

$$D_{\text{image}}(k_x, \tau) = D_{\text{image}}(k_x, \tau) + P(\omega, k_x)$$

}

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$$d_{\text{image}}(x, \tau) = FT[D_{\text{image}}(k_x, \tau)]$$

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