ERRATUM

Moran, M.L., R.J. Greenfield, S.A. Arcone and A.J. Delaney. 2000. Delineation of a complexly dipping temperate glacier bed using short-pulse radar arrays. *J. Glaciol.*, **46**(153), 274–286.

On page 277, the expression $x\hat{R}^{\beta}$ in Equation (1) should have been v. The correct equation is:

$$U(R', t=0) = \frac{-1}{2\pi} \int_{\hat{s}} F^{\alpha}(\hat{\phi}, \hat{\theta}) \frac{\partial U(\hat{\phi}, \hat{\theta}, \hat{t})}{\partial \hat{t}} \frac{\cos\hat{\theta}}{v} \, \mathrm{d}\hat{s} \,, \qquad (1)$$

where $F(\hat{\phi}, \hat{\theta})$ is the range-normalized single dipole radiation pattern (Stutzman and Thiele, 1981), $U(\hat{\phi}, \hat{\theta}, \hat{t})$ are the GPR surface observations, $U(R', 0)$ is the desired image in the subsurface at R', $\hat{t}$ is the two-way travel time (retarded time) from the subsurface image point to the sensor point, and v is the wave speed in ice. We treated the exponents α and β as processing parameters because, currently, there is no theory that includes effects of transmitter and receiver radiation patterns or considers radiation pattern distortions ascribable to time-range gain. A systematic trial-and-error study on the 50 MHz data gave $\alpha = 2$ and $\beta = 1.5$. It is likely that our values for these parameters are directly related to the time-range gain recorded with our data. Properties of this procedure for radar data are discussed by Moran and others (2000).