

# *Development and Testing of a Deep-Ocean Bottom-Mounted Seismic Source*

\$150k project

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Continued by W. T. Wood

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# *WHY?*

Why do we want a seismic source that is:

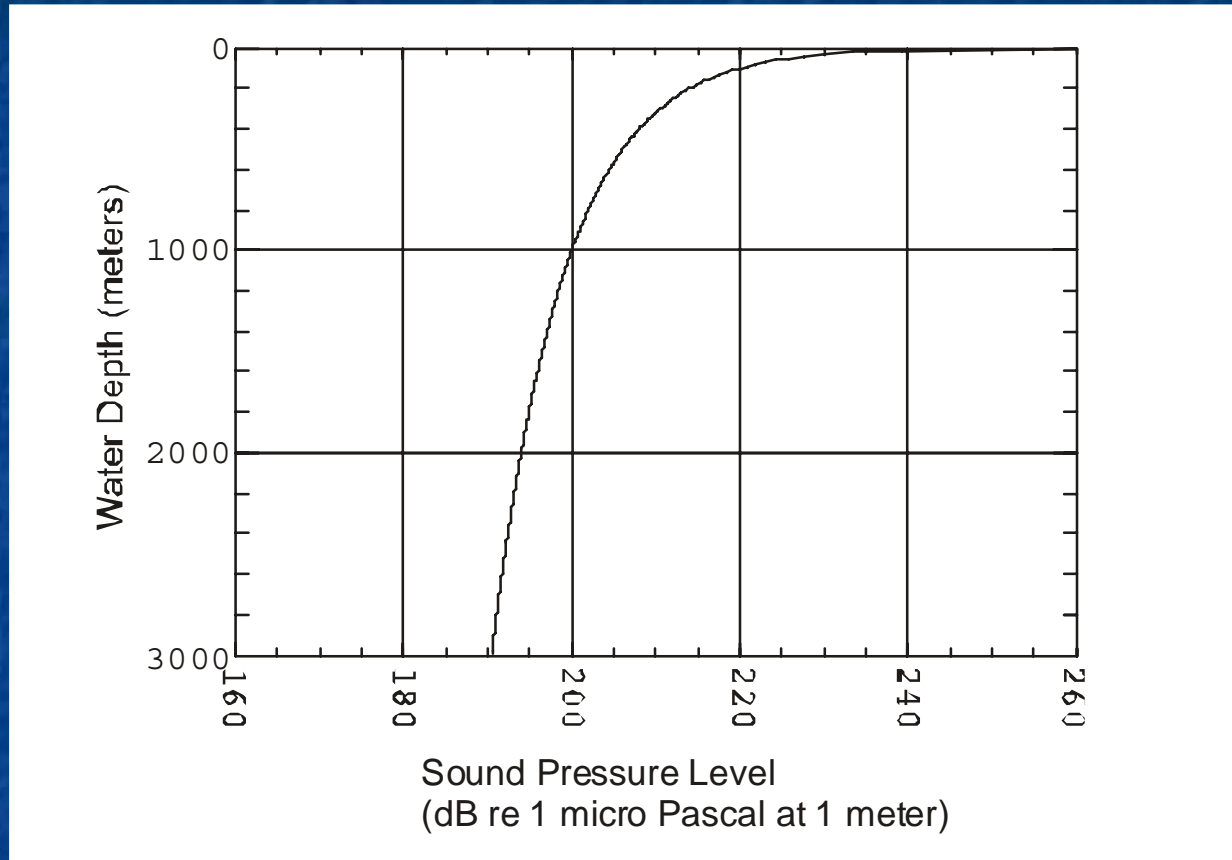
- 1) Deep
- 2) Bottom Mounted

# *How?*

How will this help us understand Gas Hydrates?

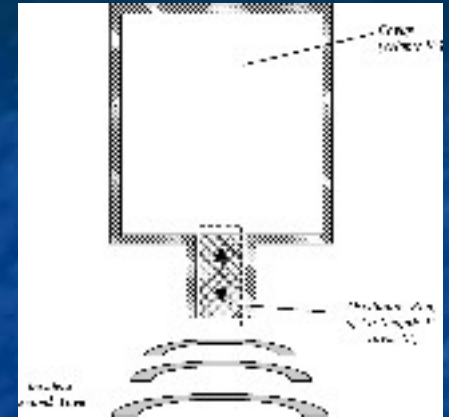
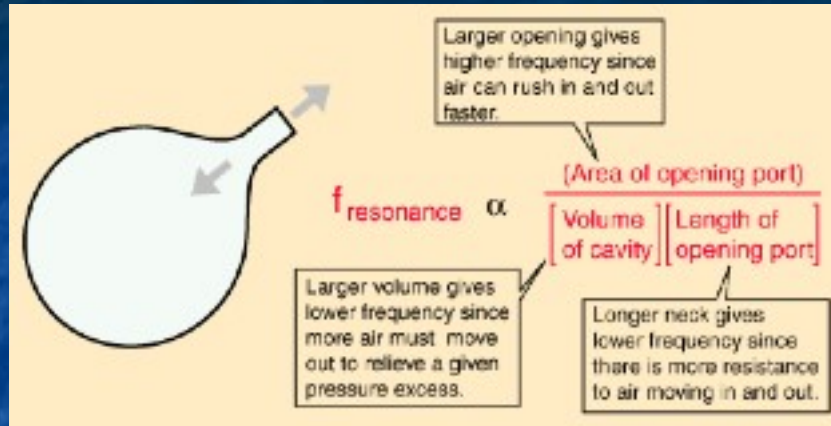
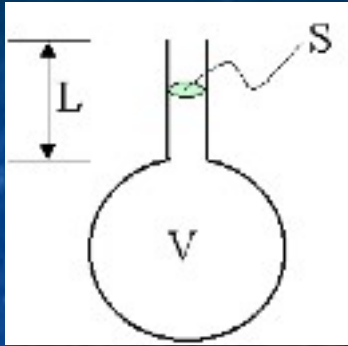
# Advantages of Depth

Proximity to target



Disadvantage: Air guns don't work at depth, so we must use a transducer. Transducers work poorly at low frequencies, so boost low frequencies with a Helmholtz resonator.

# Helmholtz Resonator

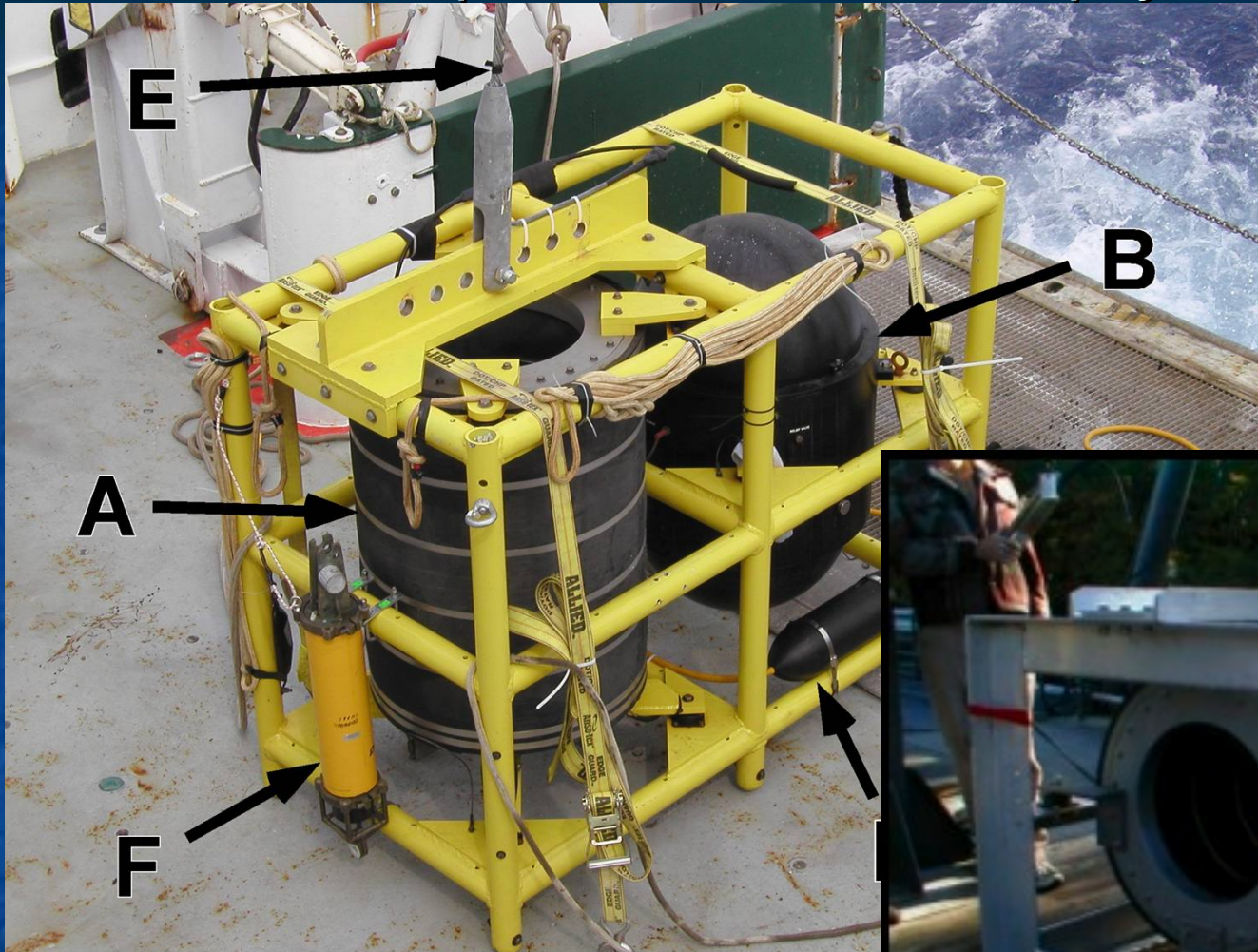


[http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/8/80/Helmholtz\\_resonator.jpg/552px-Helmholtz](http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/8/80/Helmholtz_resonator.jpg/552px-Helmholtz)

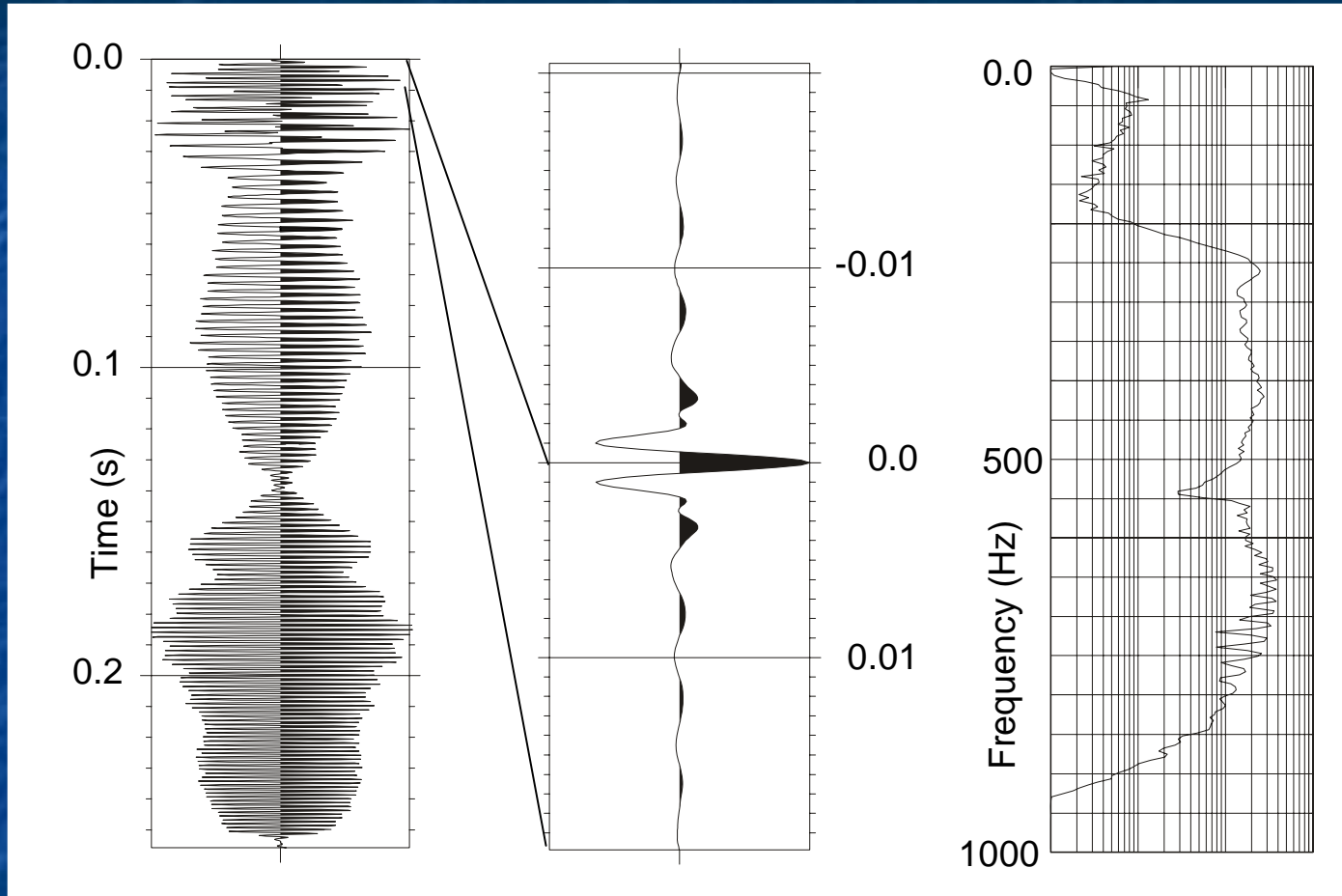
[www.emeraldinsight.com/Insight/viewContentIte](http://www.emeraldinsight.com/Insight/viewContentIte)



# *DTAGS Deep Towed Acoustic/Geophysics System*



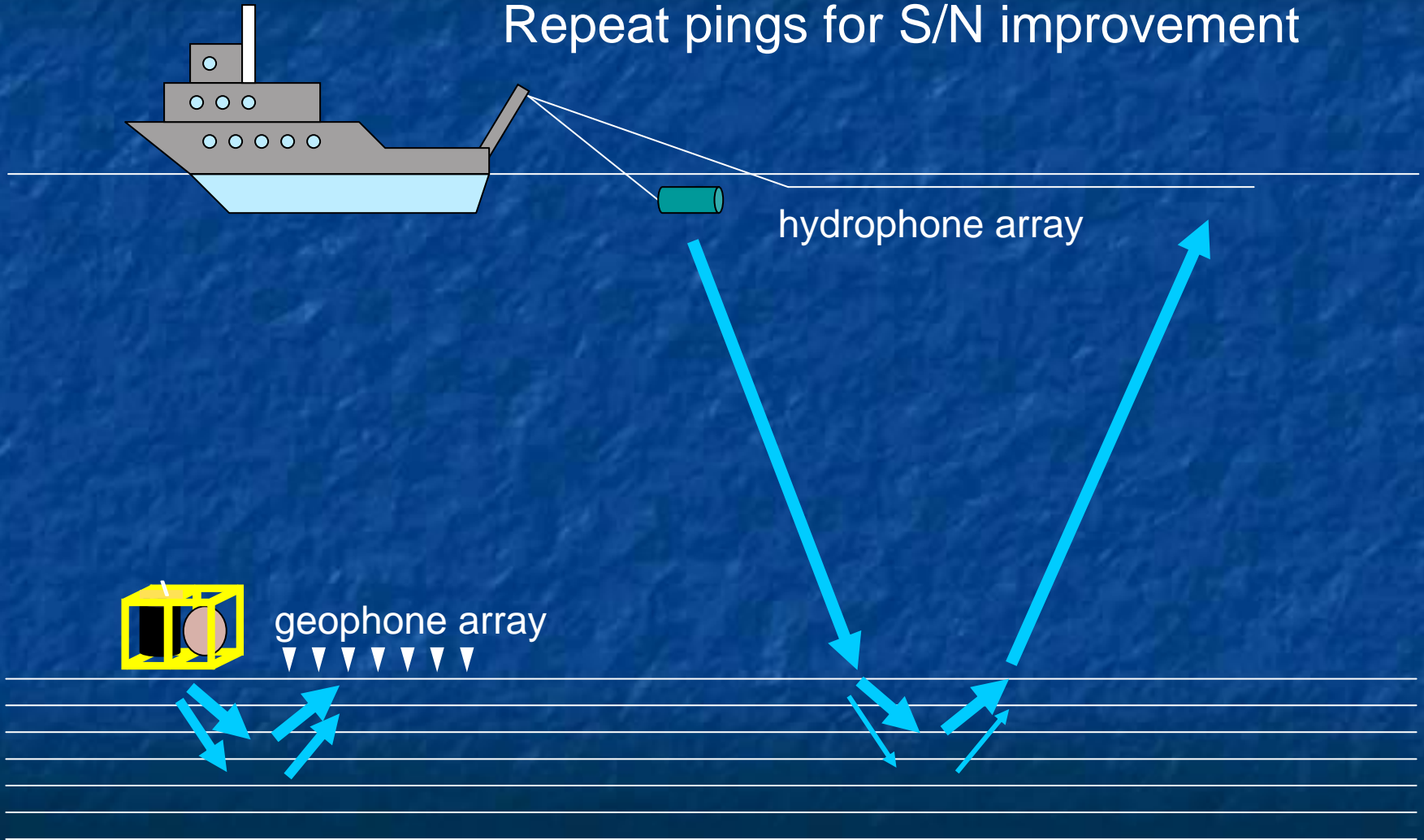
# *DTAGS Deep Towed Acoustic/Geophysics System*



Sound pulse is spread out over 0.25s, and amplified mathematically after the fact, making it more cetacean friendly

# Advantages of Bottom Mount

Far greater shear conversion  
Repeat pings for S/N improvement



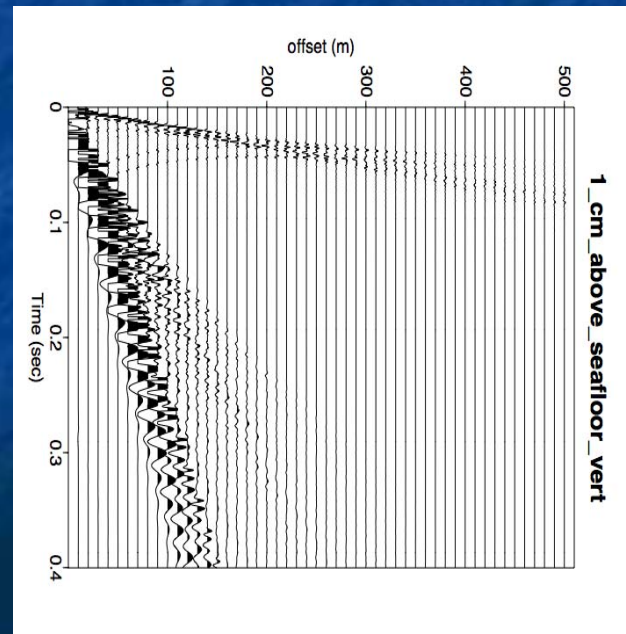
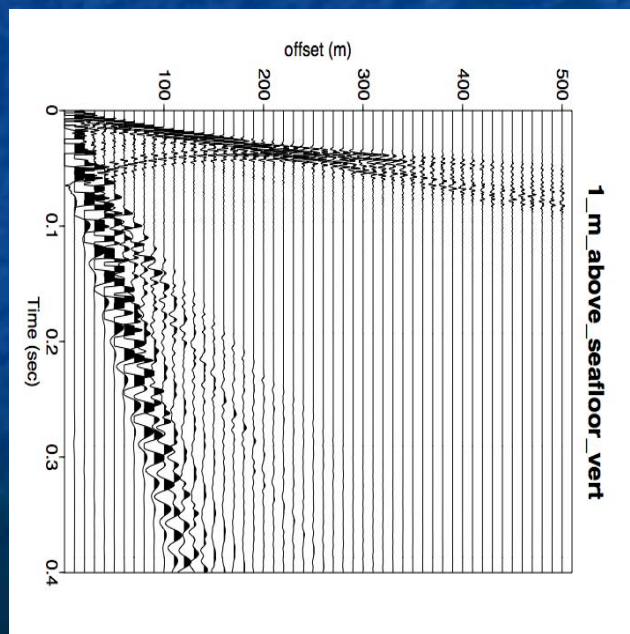
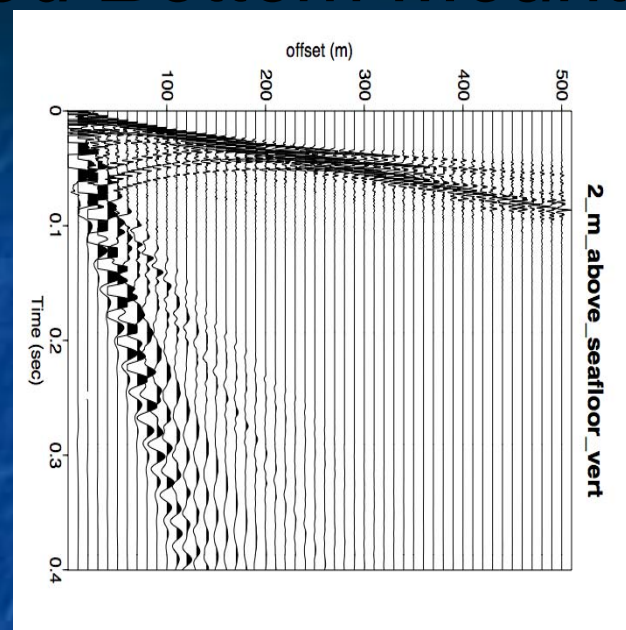
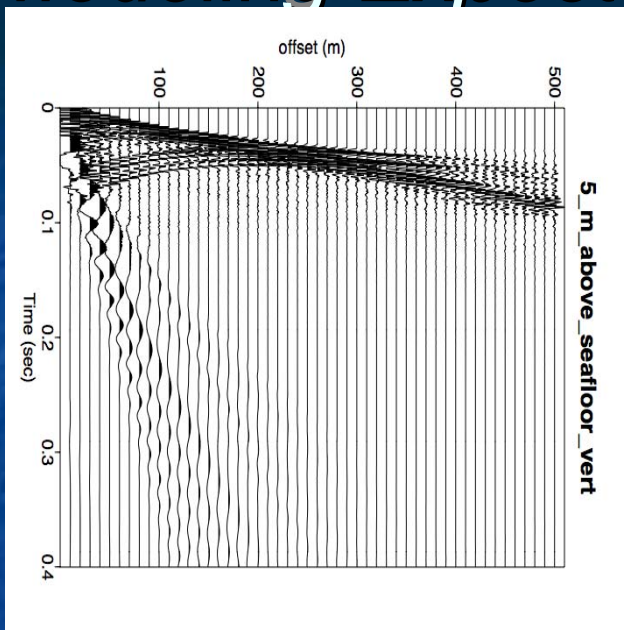
# *Modeling Expected Bottom Mount Response*

Vp	Qp	Vs	Qs	density	thickness
1550	100	400	50	1.2	0.01 m
1550	100	400	50	1.2	3 m
1600	150	600	100	1.3	10 m
1700	200	700	100	1.3	20 m
1800	300	800	100	1.3	20 m
2000	400	900	200	1.4	99999

*Modeling by D. Lindwall*



# Modeling Expected Bottom Mount Response



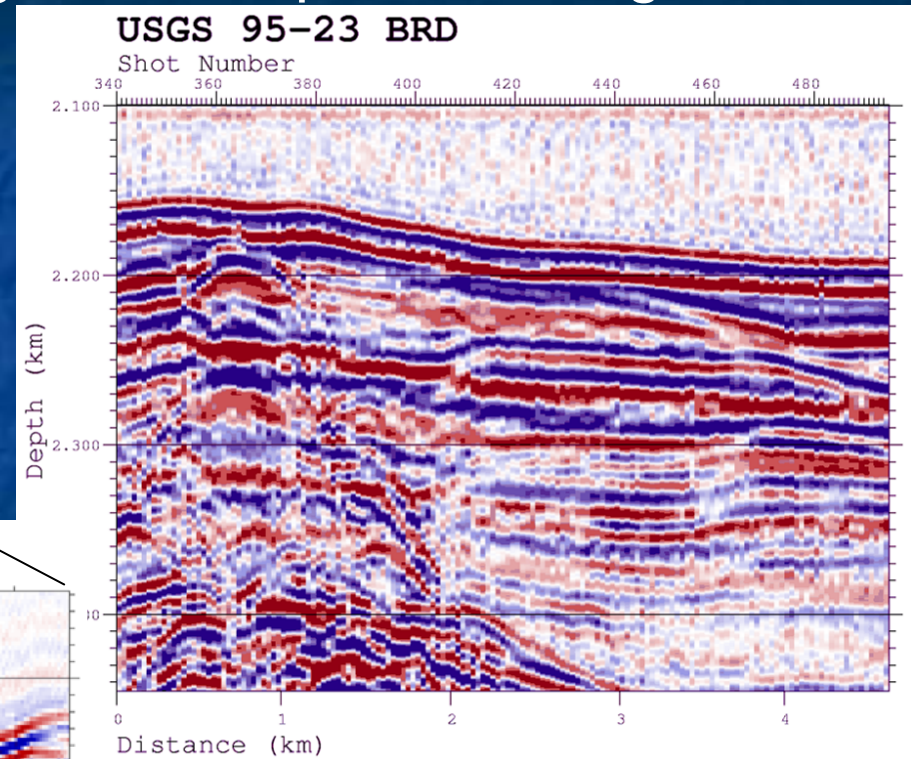
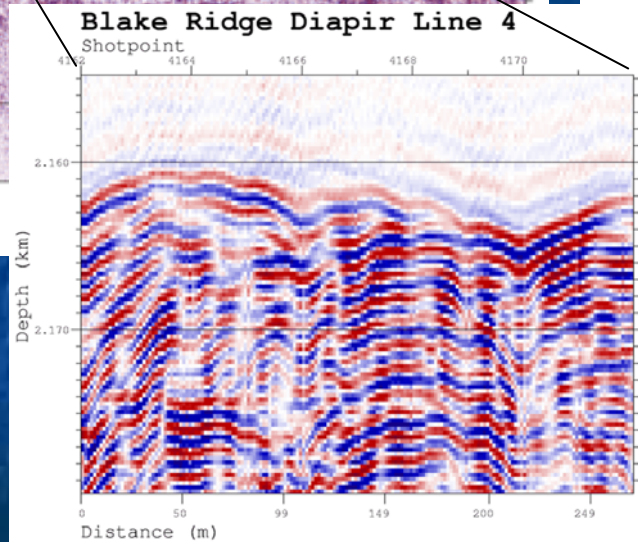
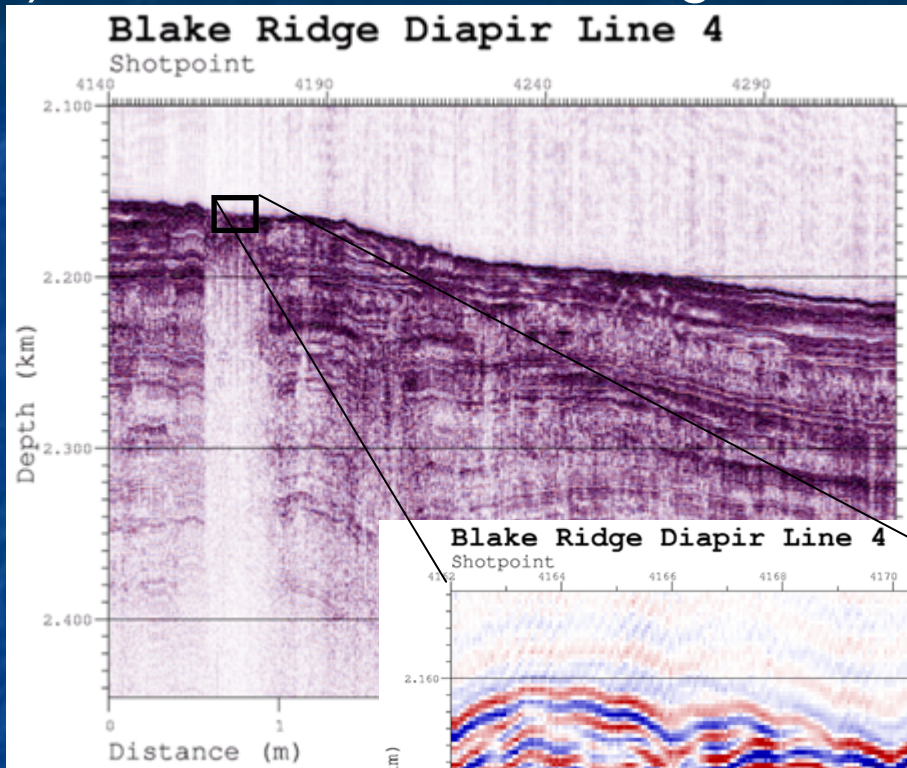
# How?

**Q:** *How will a deep, bottom mounted source help us understand gas hydrates?*

**A:** *By measuring a fundamentally different sediment quantity (shear) along with better quality traditional measurements (compressional).*

# How will this help?

1) Shear waves can image through, and help delineate gas

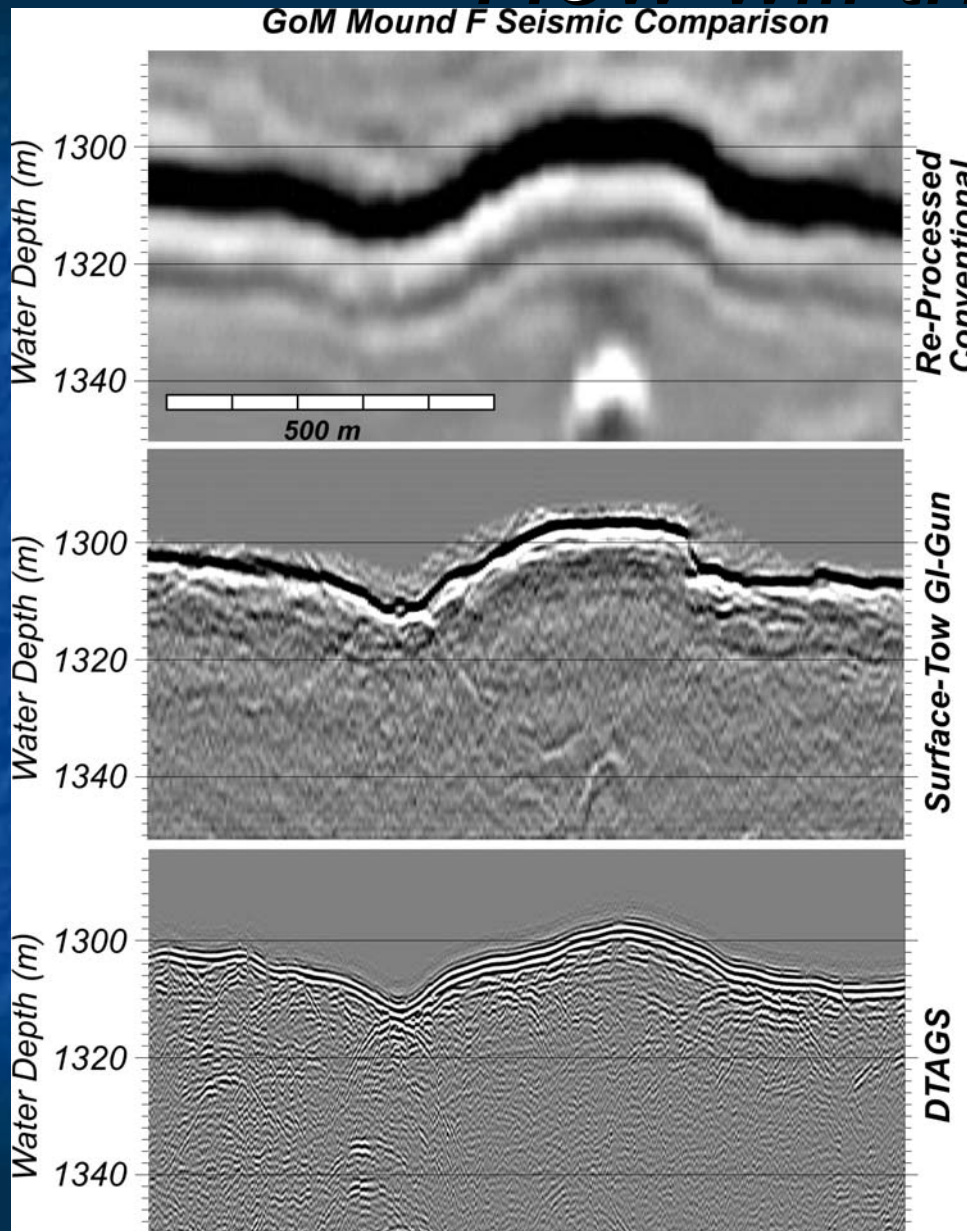


The Blake Ridge Diapir is underlain by gas, manifesting as a low pass filter in the surface tow, and as a wipe-out in the DTAGS. With shear waves high high resolution image could be made through the wipe out.

# *How will this help?*

- 2) Shear waves provide greater resolution
- 3) Bottom sources need not be as strong

# How will this help?



## 4) DTAGS frequencies fill a scale gap

A bathymetric mound in the deep Gulf of Mexico was surveyed with oil industry standard seismic (top), a high resolution airgun (center) and DTAGS (bottom). DTAGS data show different aspects of the section, and overall exhibit about one order of magnitude higher vertical and lateral resolution than the industry data.

***Thanks!***

Seismologist dines on whale in Norway;  
contemplates irony

