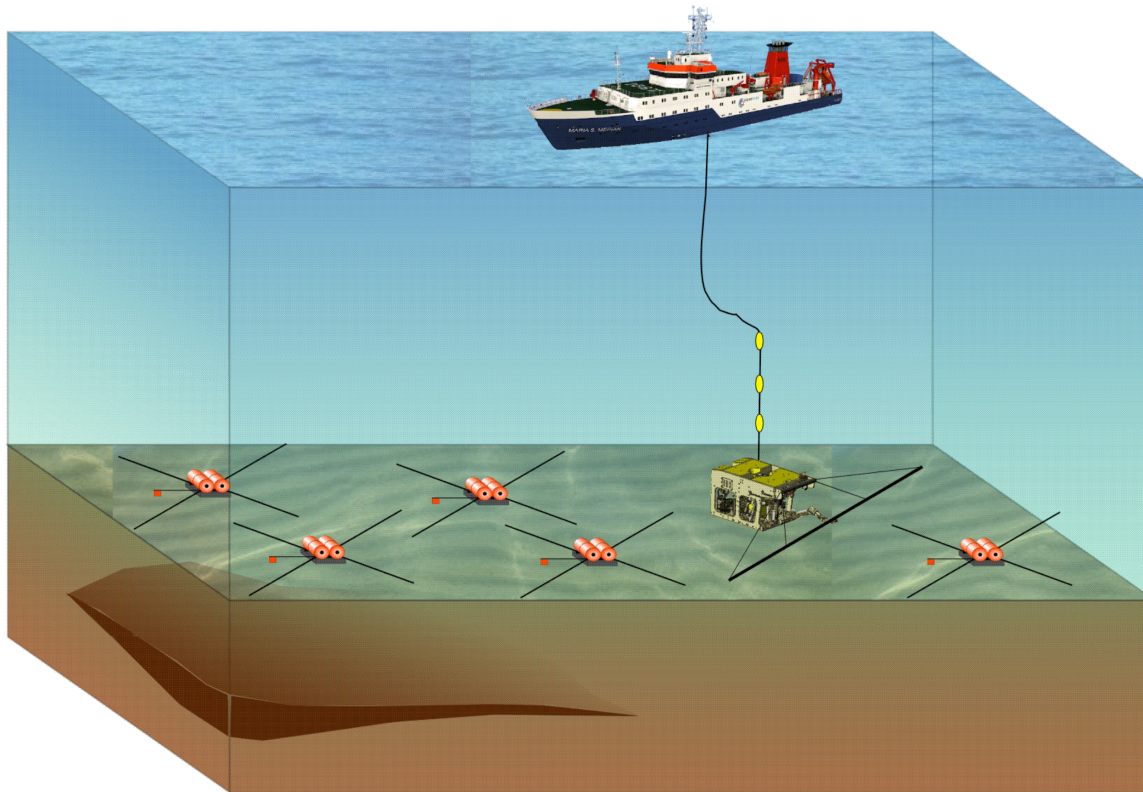


Acknowledgements

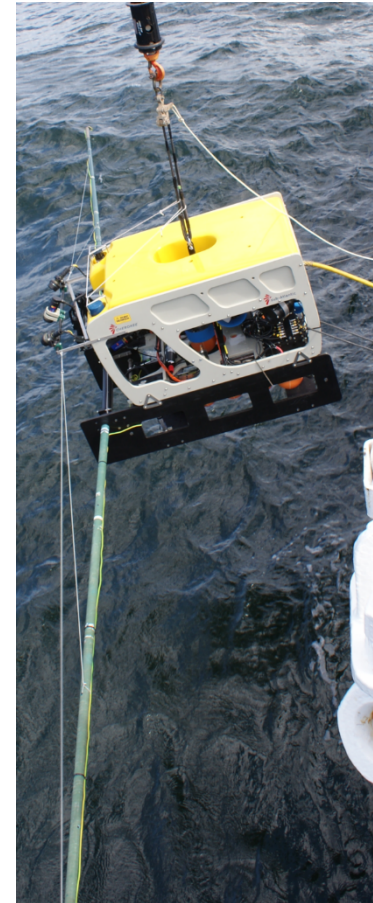
Marine electromagnetic group at GEOMAR (Marion Jegen, Sebastian Hölz, Malte Sommer), RWE Dea, FUGRO, BP, SUGAR Phase I & II, BMBF, University of Tromsø, Academia Sinica, Blue Mining Project

GEOMAR marine CSEM system (“Sputnik”, “3DEM”)

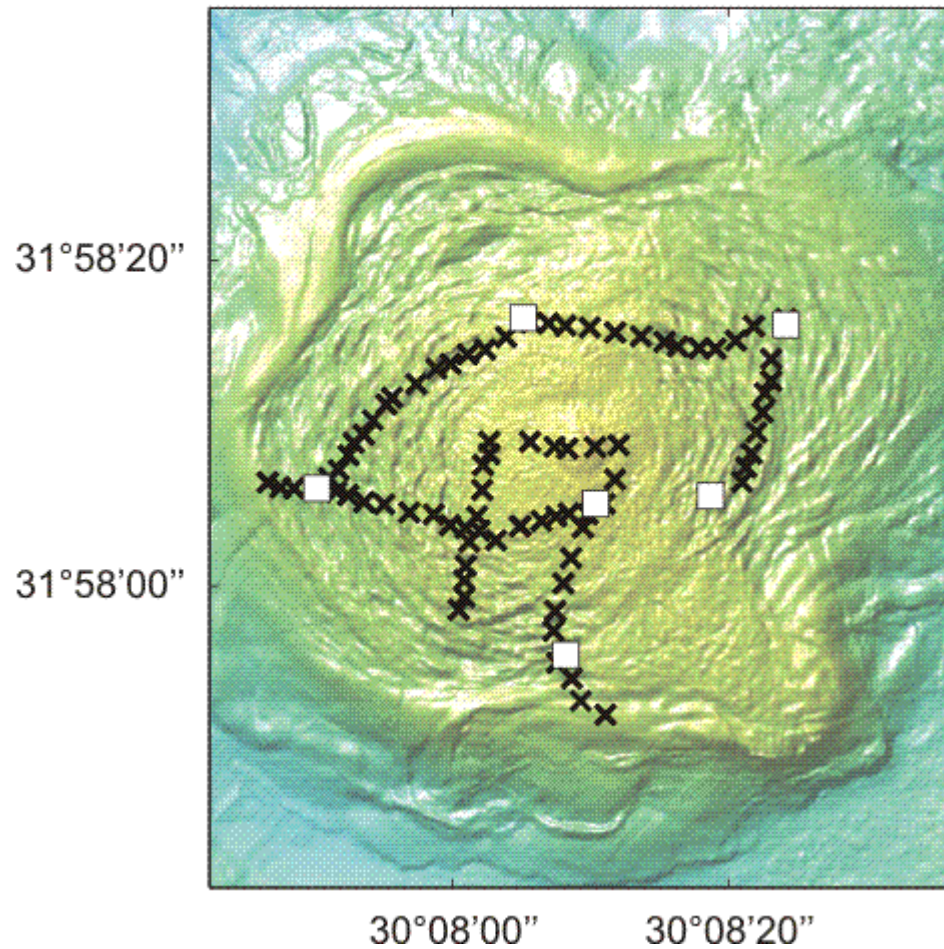


Method suitable for small scale targets
Can be used on sites with rugged bathymetry
Two transmitter polarizations using ROV
Highly 3D coverage of seafloor

Transmitter & receiver deployment

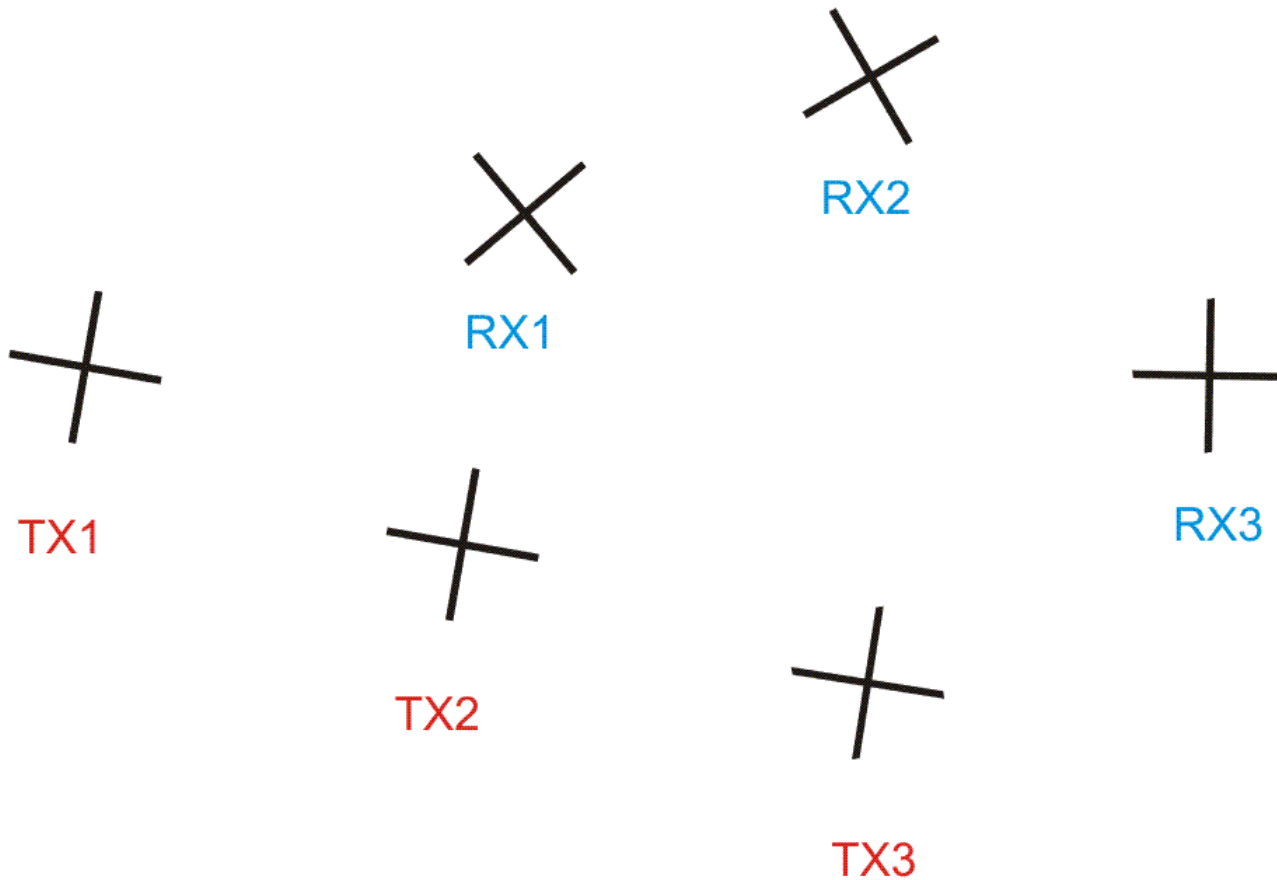


Station map



Bathymetry from
Feseker et al. (2010)

A geometric mess!



A rotational invariant?



TX1



RX1

$$E_{\text{inv}} = \det \begin{bmatrix} E_{11} & E_{12} \\ E_{21} & E_{22} \end{bmatrix}$$

A rotational invariant?



TX1



RX1

$$E_{\text{inv}} = \det \begin{bmatrix} E_{11} & E_{12} \\ E_{21} & E_{22} \end{bmatrix}$$

A rotational invariant?



TX1



RX1

$$E_{\text{inv}} = \det \begin{bmatrix} E_{11} & E_{12} \\ E_{21} & E_{22} \end{bmatrix}$$

A rotational invariant?



TX1



RX1

$$E_{\text{inv}} = \det \begin{bmatrix} E_{11} & E_{12} \\ E_{21} & E_{22} \end{bmatrix}$$

A rotational invariant?



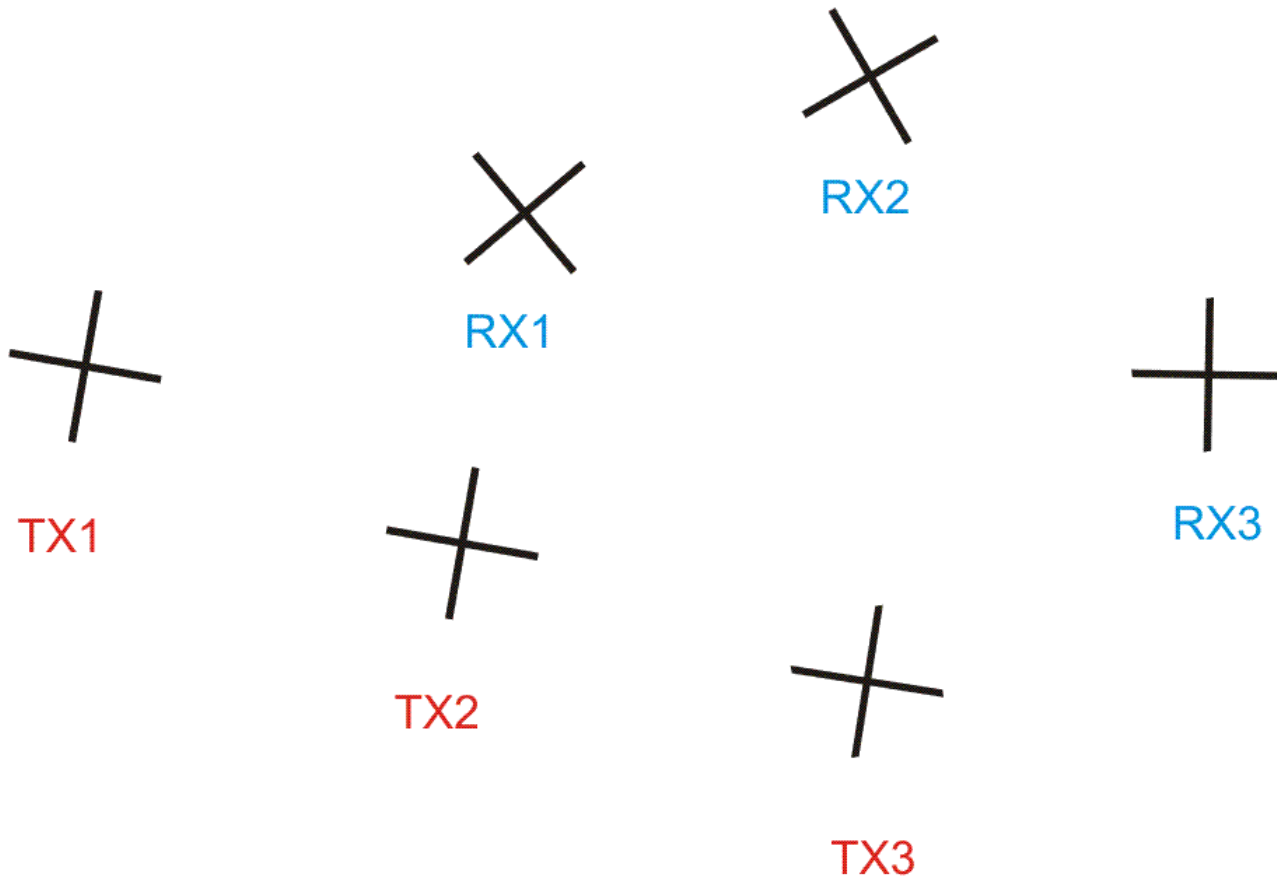
TX1



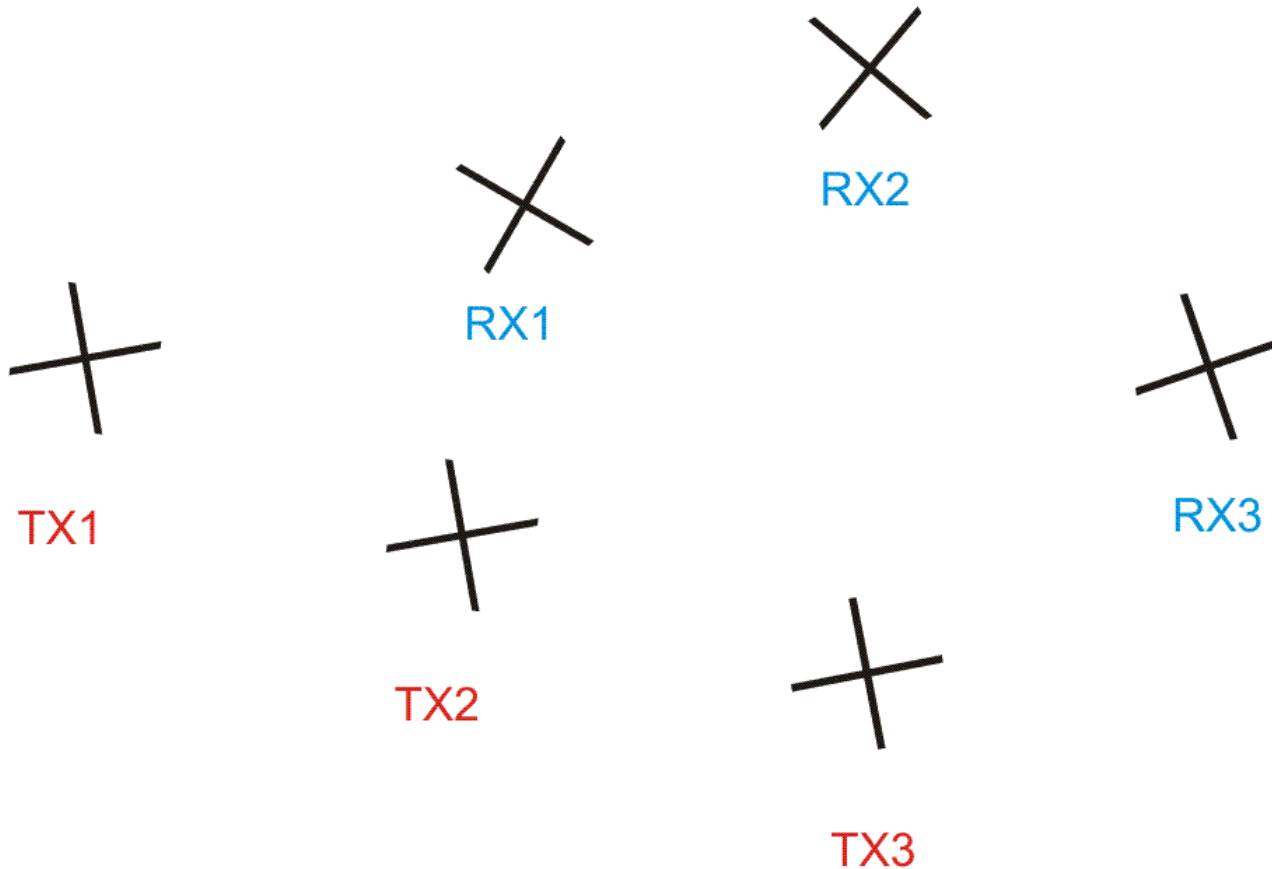
RX1

$$E_{\text{inv}} = \det \begin{bmatrix} E_{11} & E_{12} \\ E_{21} & E_{22} \end{bmatrix}$$

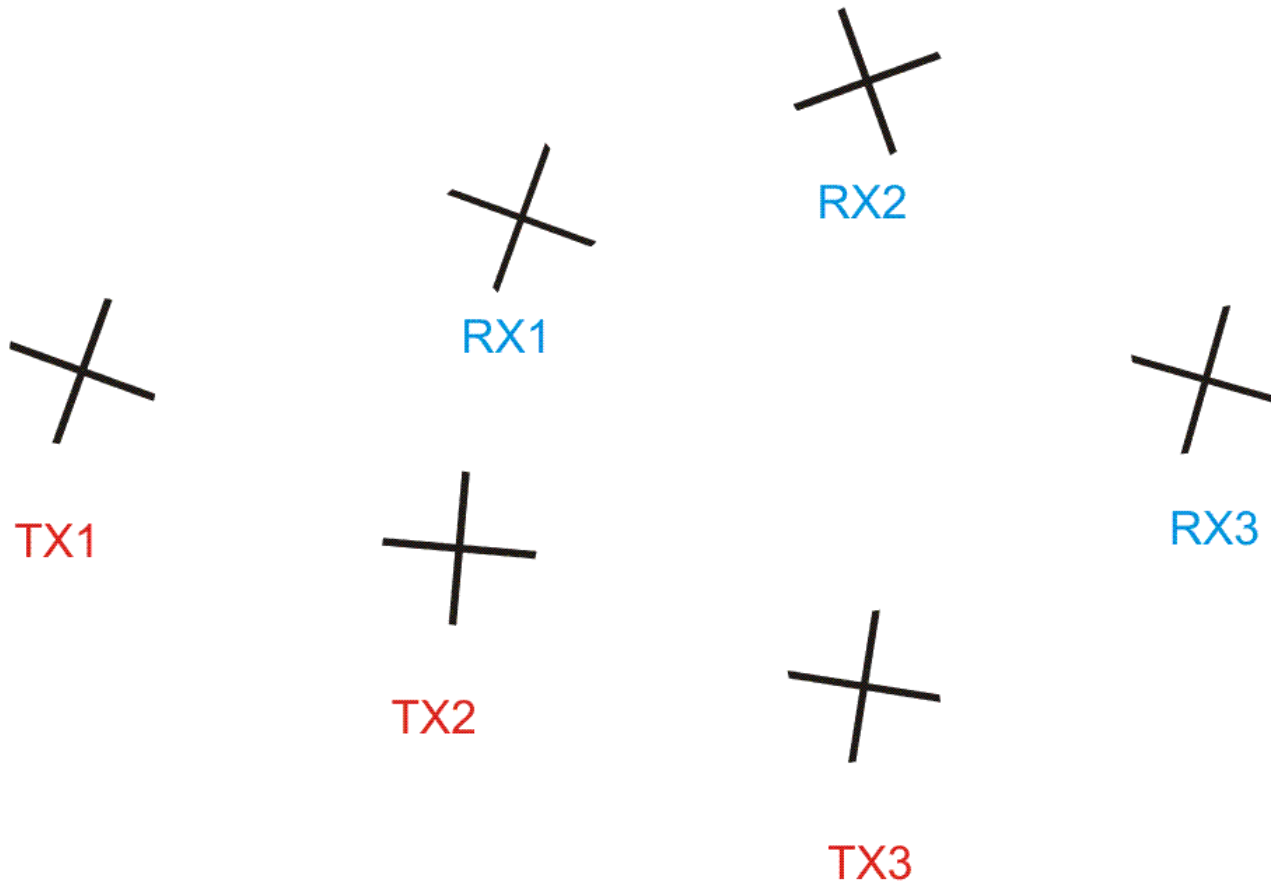
Transformed data now does not depend on rotation



Transformed data now does not depend on rotation




Transformed data now does not depend on rotation



Dimensional analysis

$$\nabla^2 E = \mu \sigma \partial E / \partial t$$


$$[1 / L^2]$$

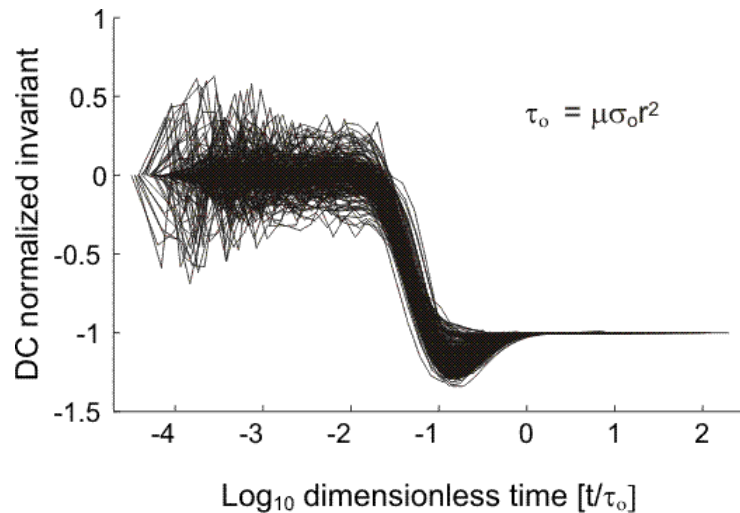

$$[1 / t]$$

$$\tau = \frac{\mu \sigma r^2}{c}$$

→

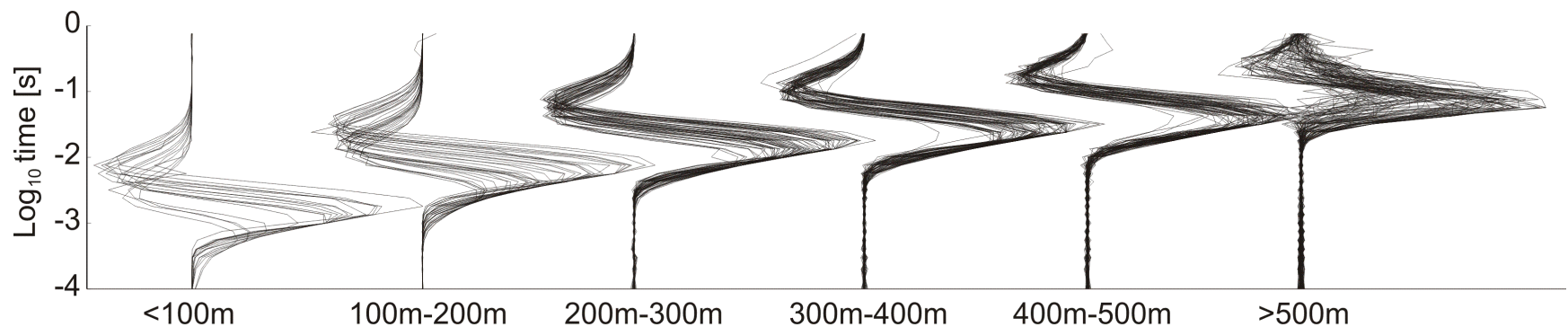
$$\rho_a = \mu r^2 / \tau c$$

Real data from the mud volcano

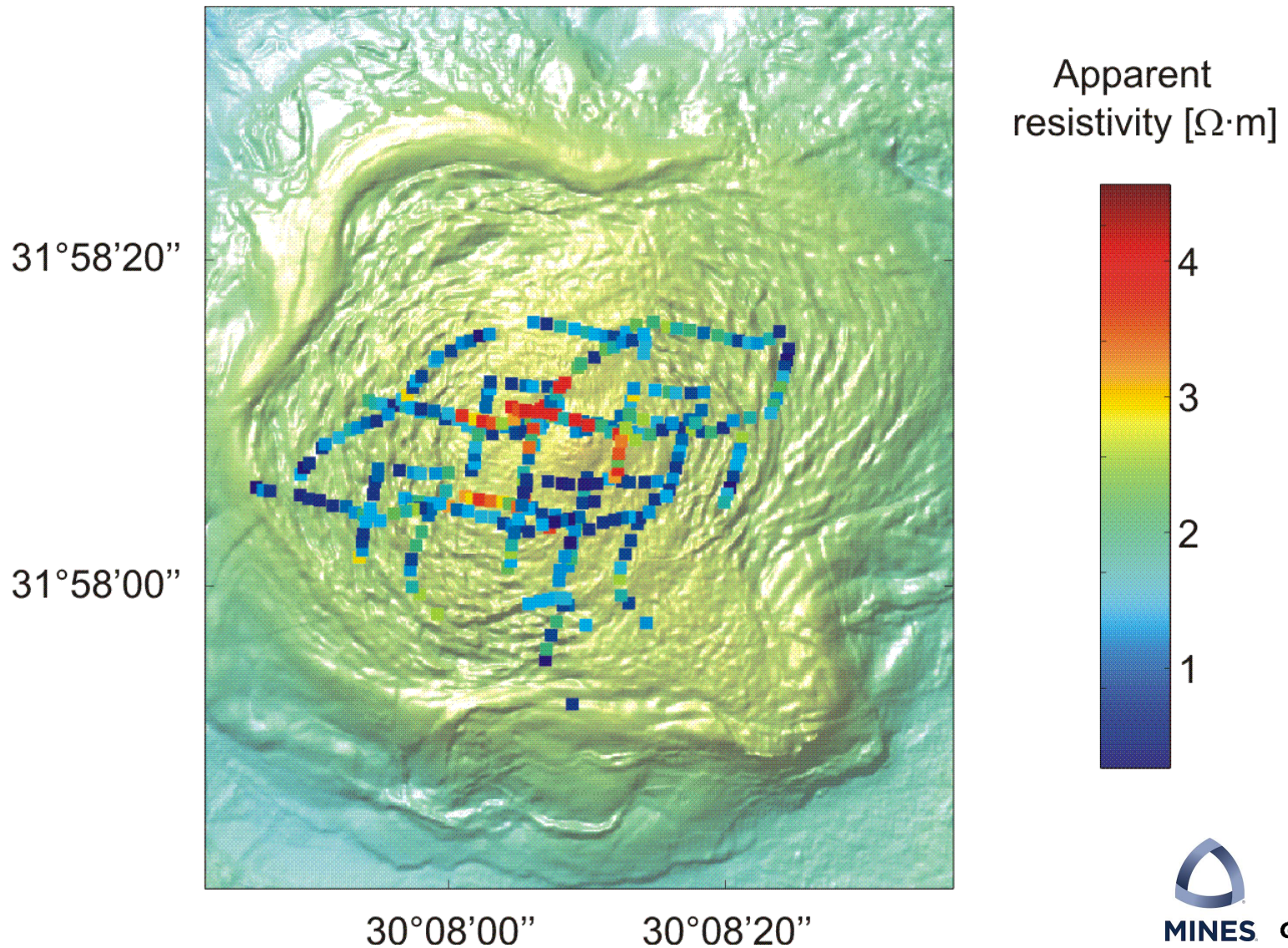


Top: Invariants normalized in time and amplitude, all offsets

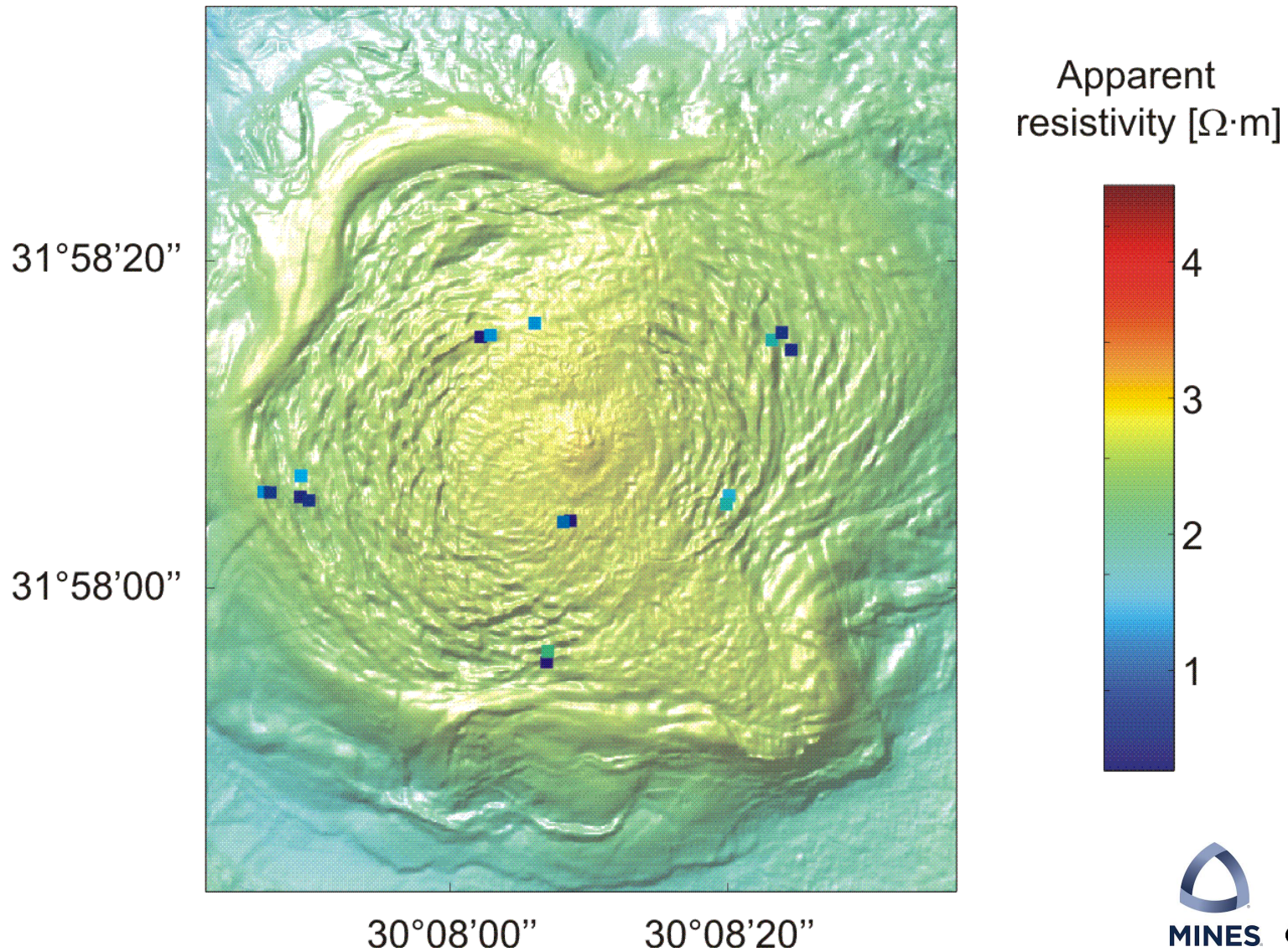
Bottom: Derivatives of invariants, binned by offset, muted at early time



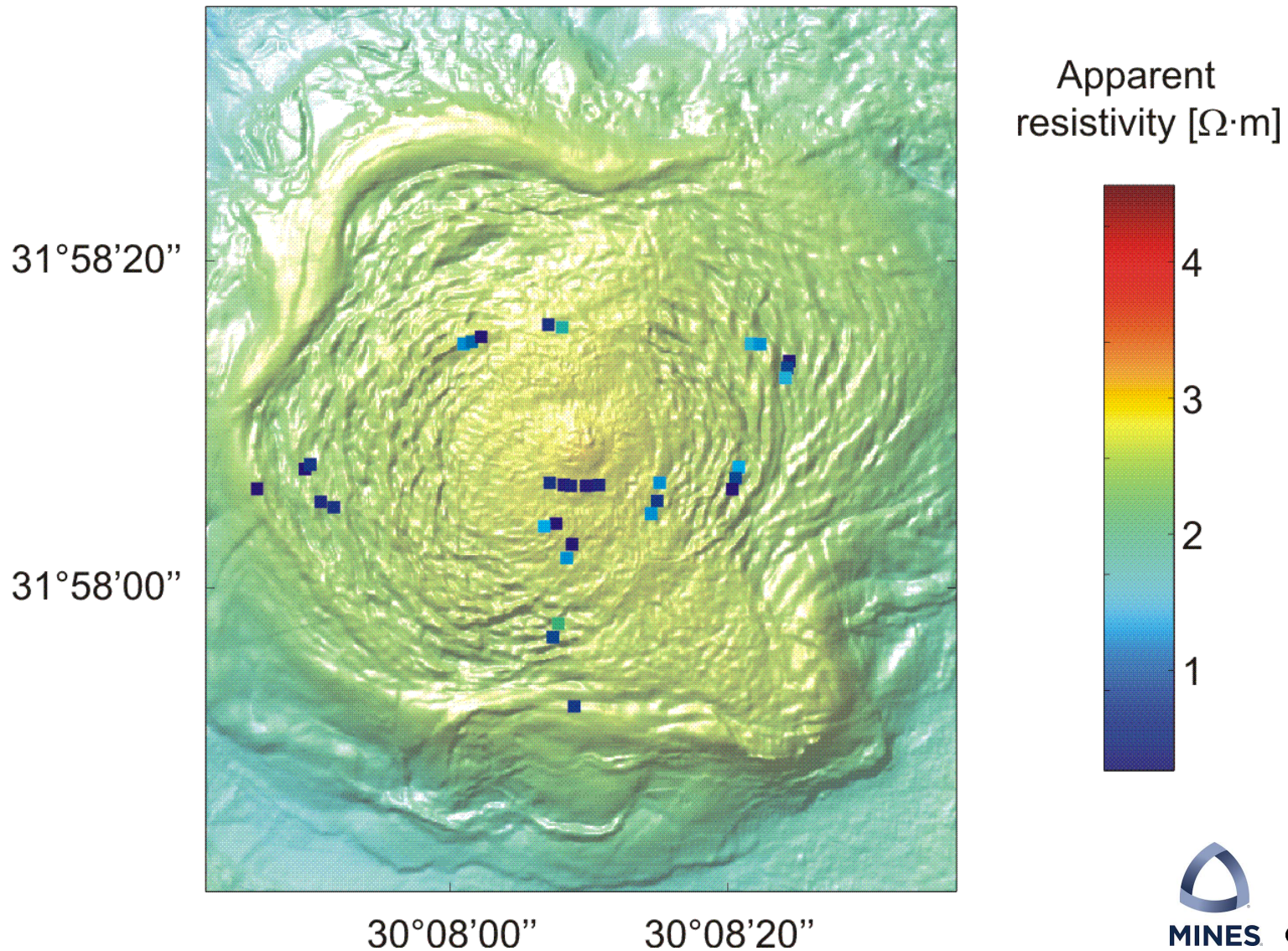
All offsets



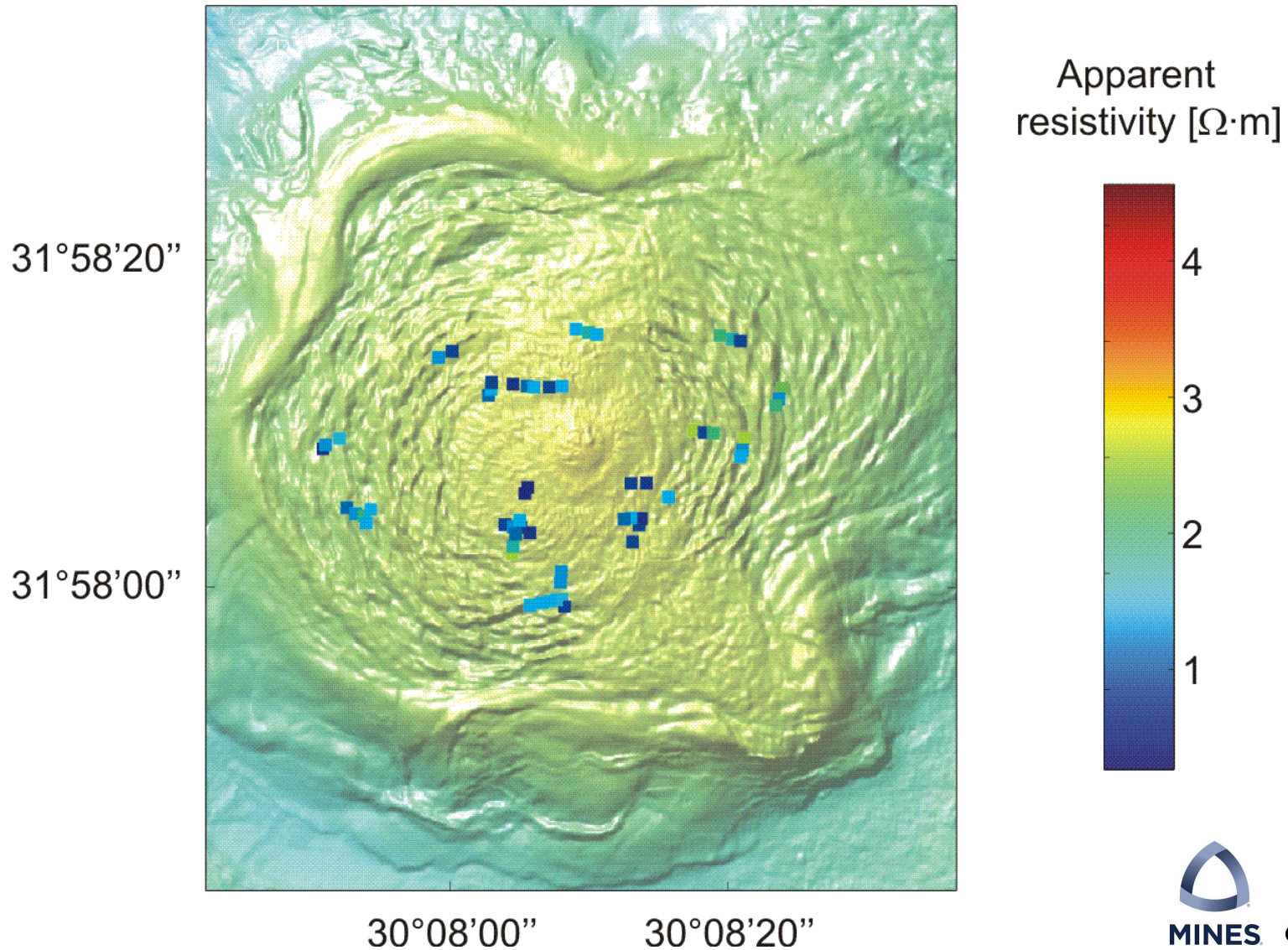
<100m



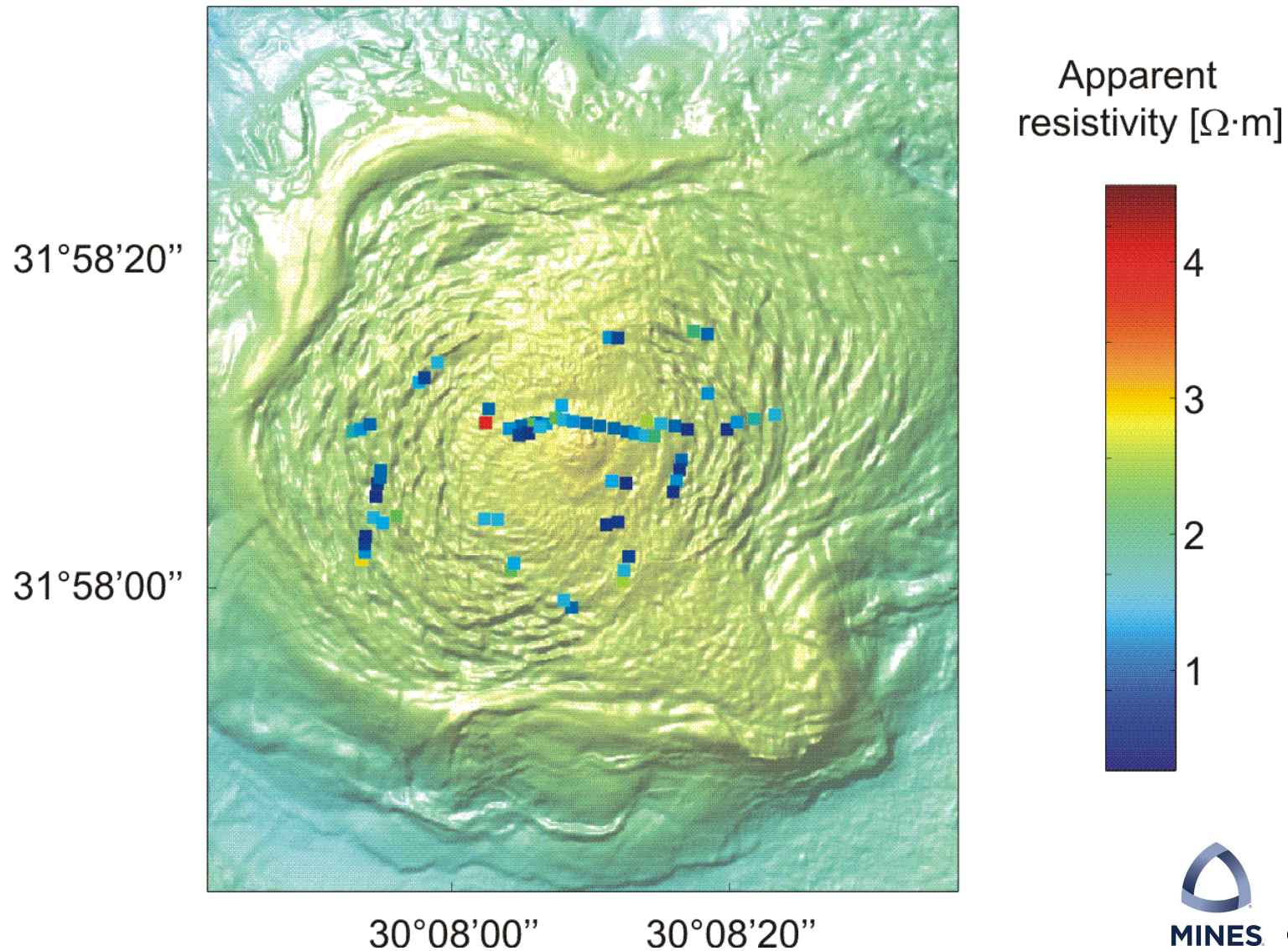
100m to 200m



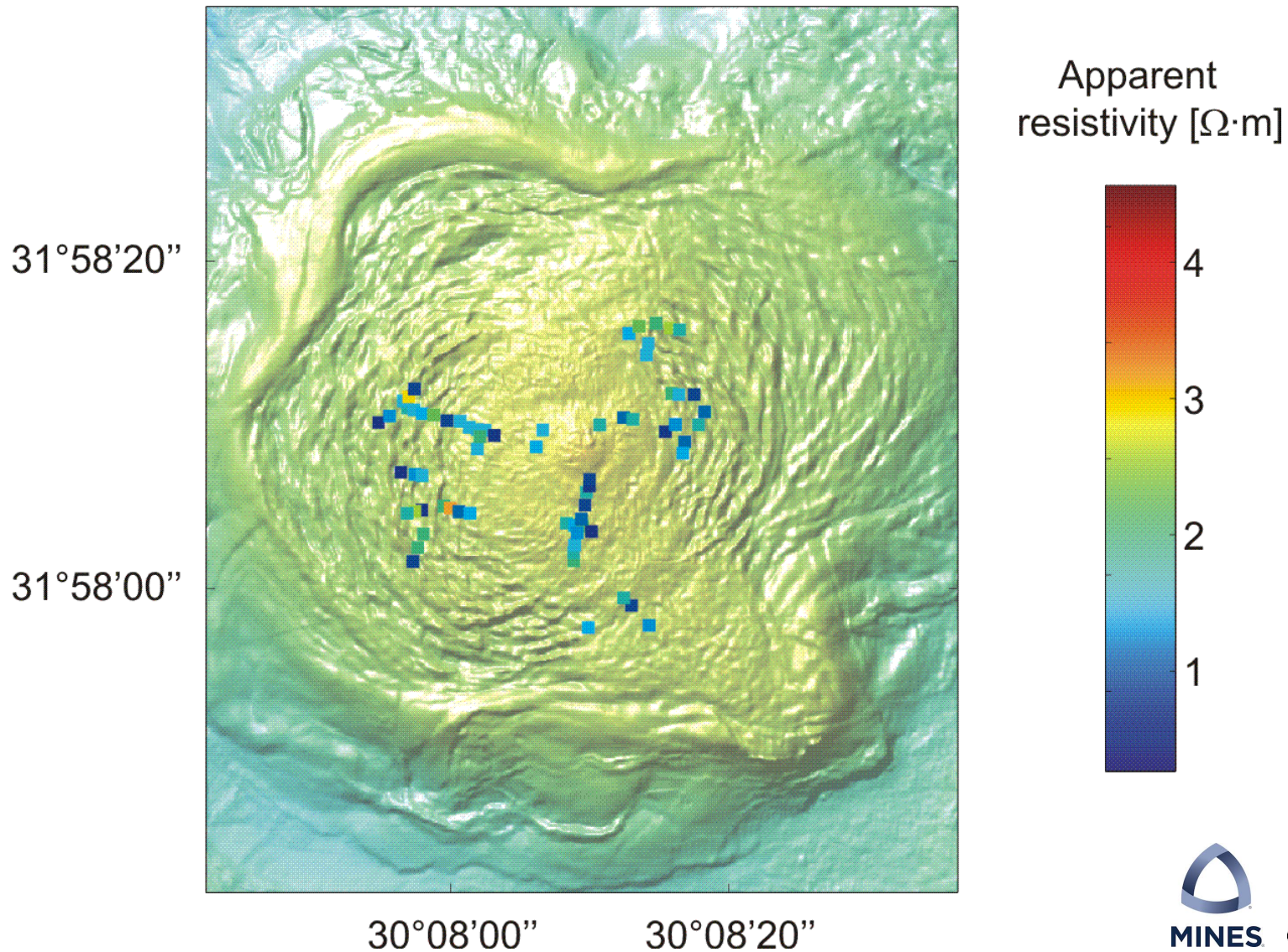
200m to 300m



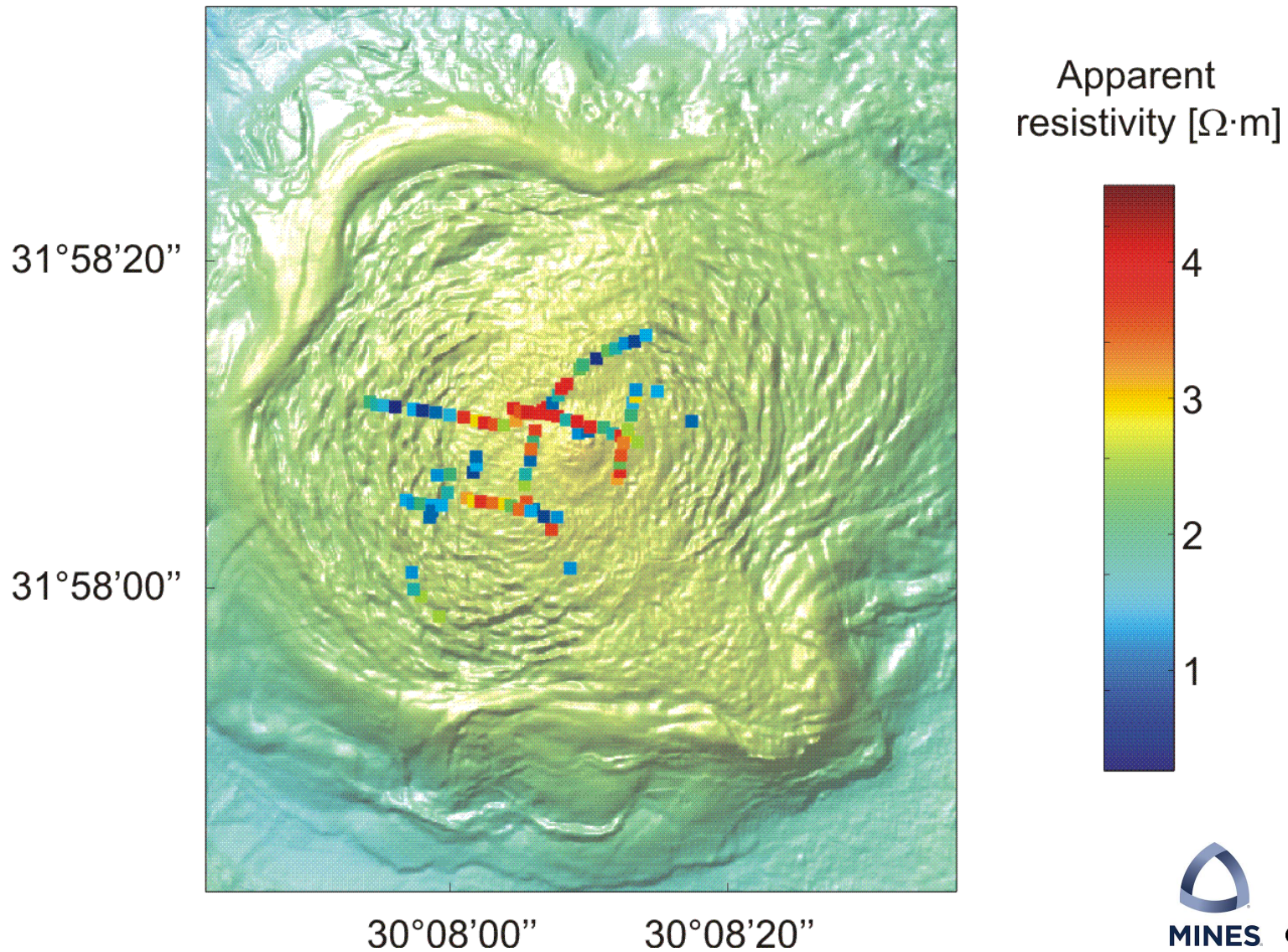
300m to 400m



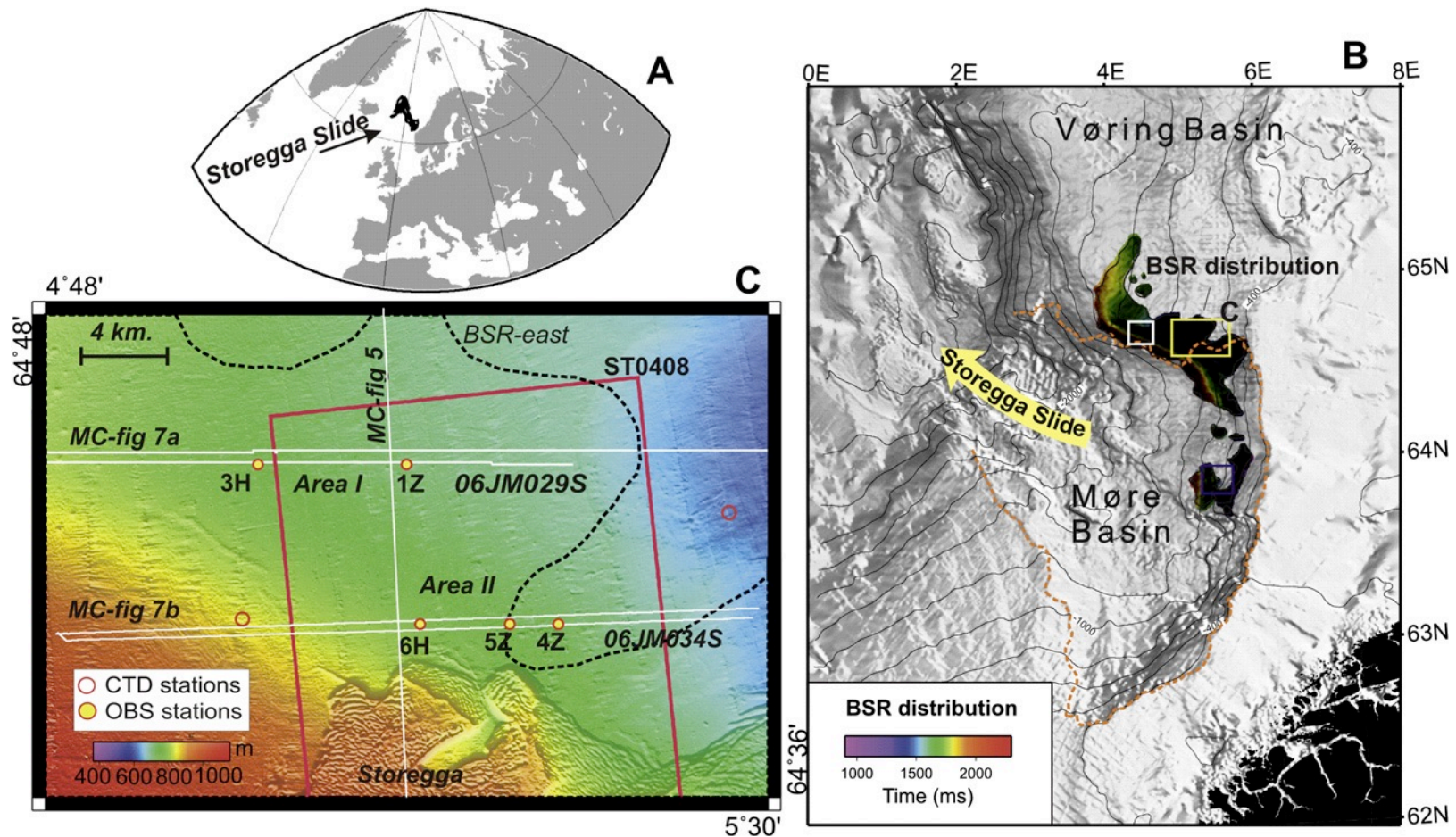
400m to 500m



>500m

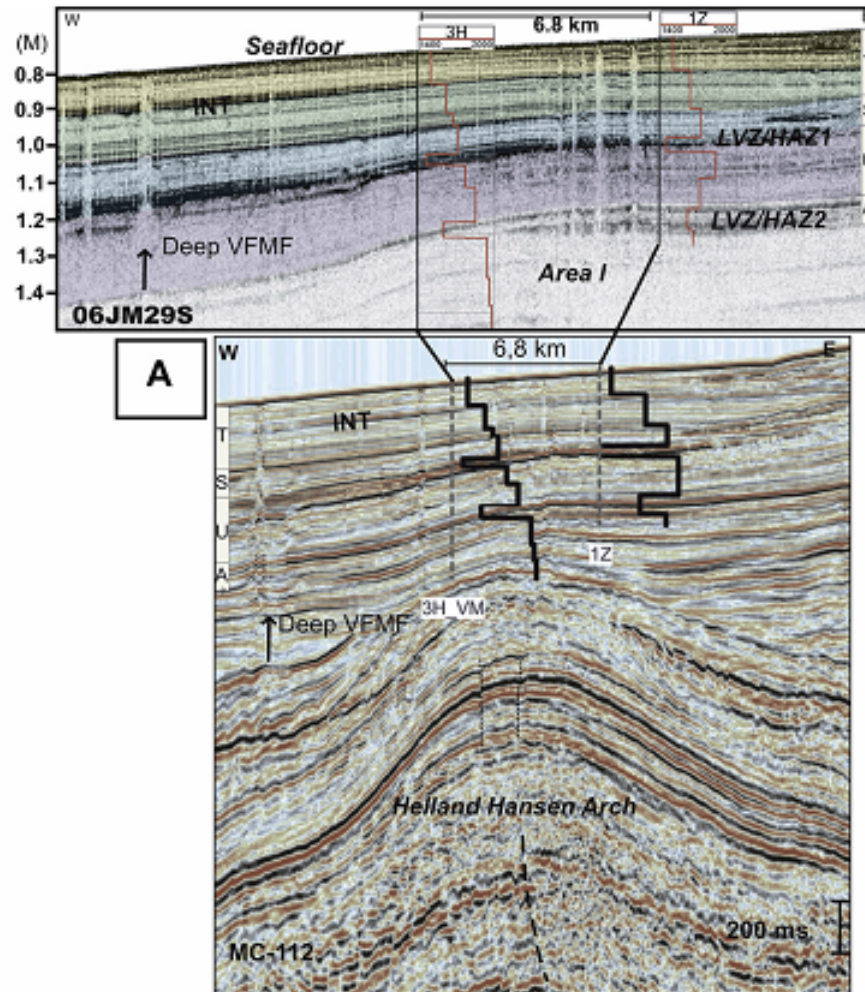


Example 5: hydrates offshore Mid-Norway



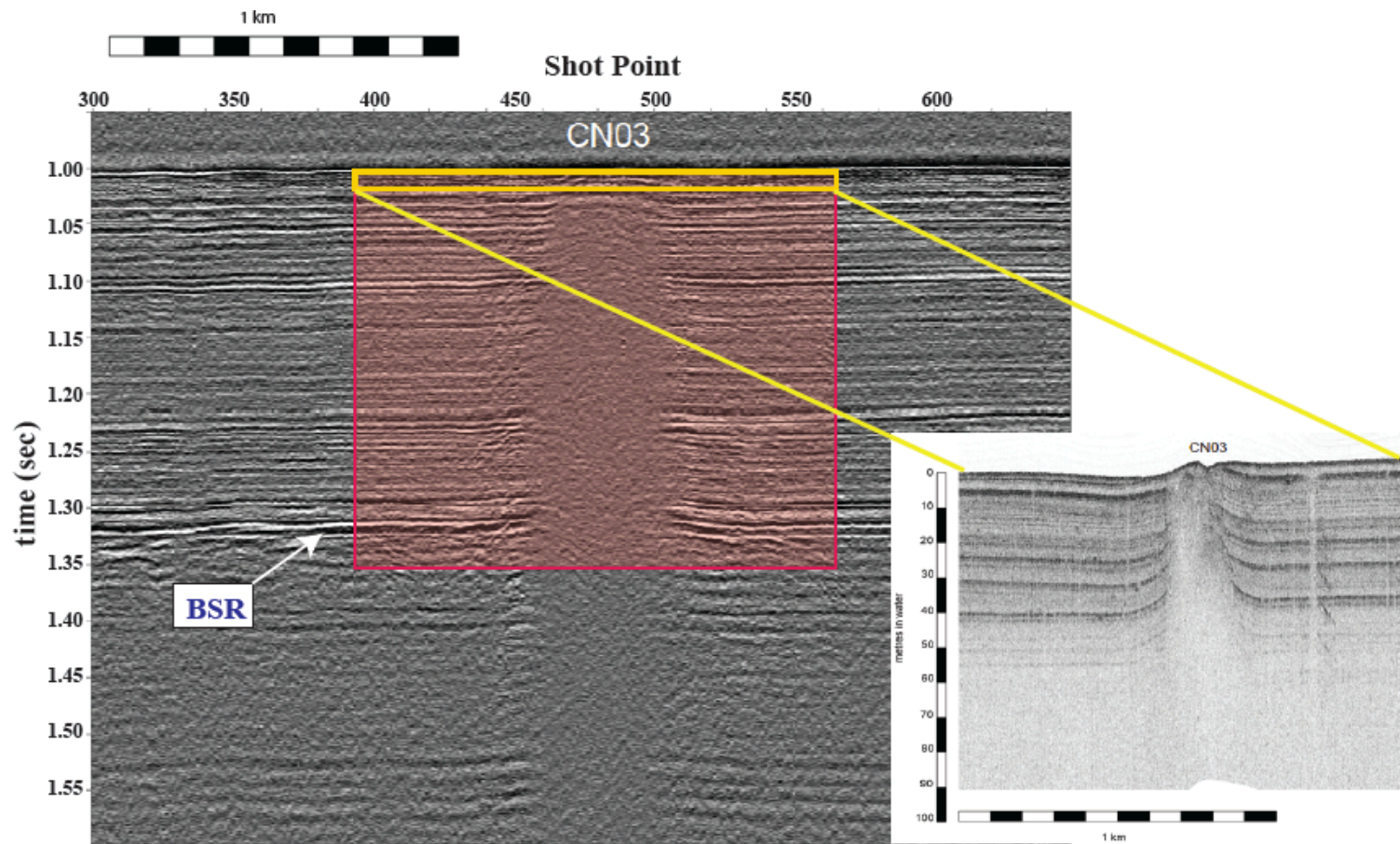
(Plaza-Faverola et al. 2010)

High resolution 3D seismic and OBS profiles

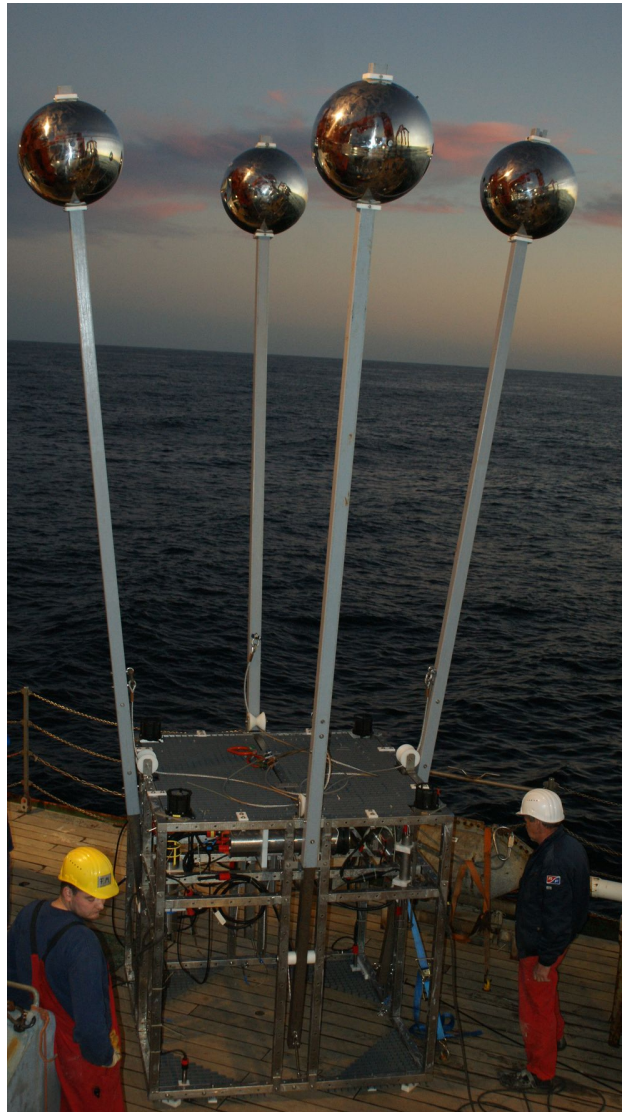


(Plaza-Faverola et al. 2010)

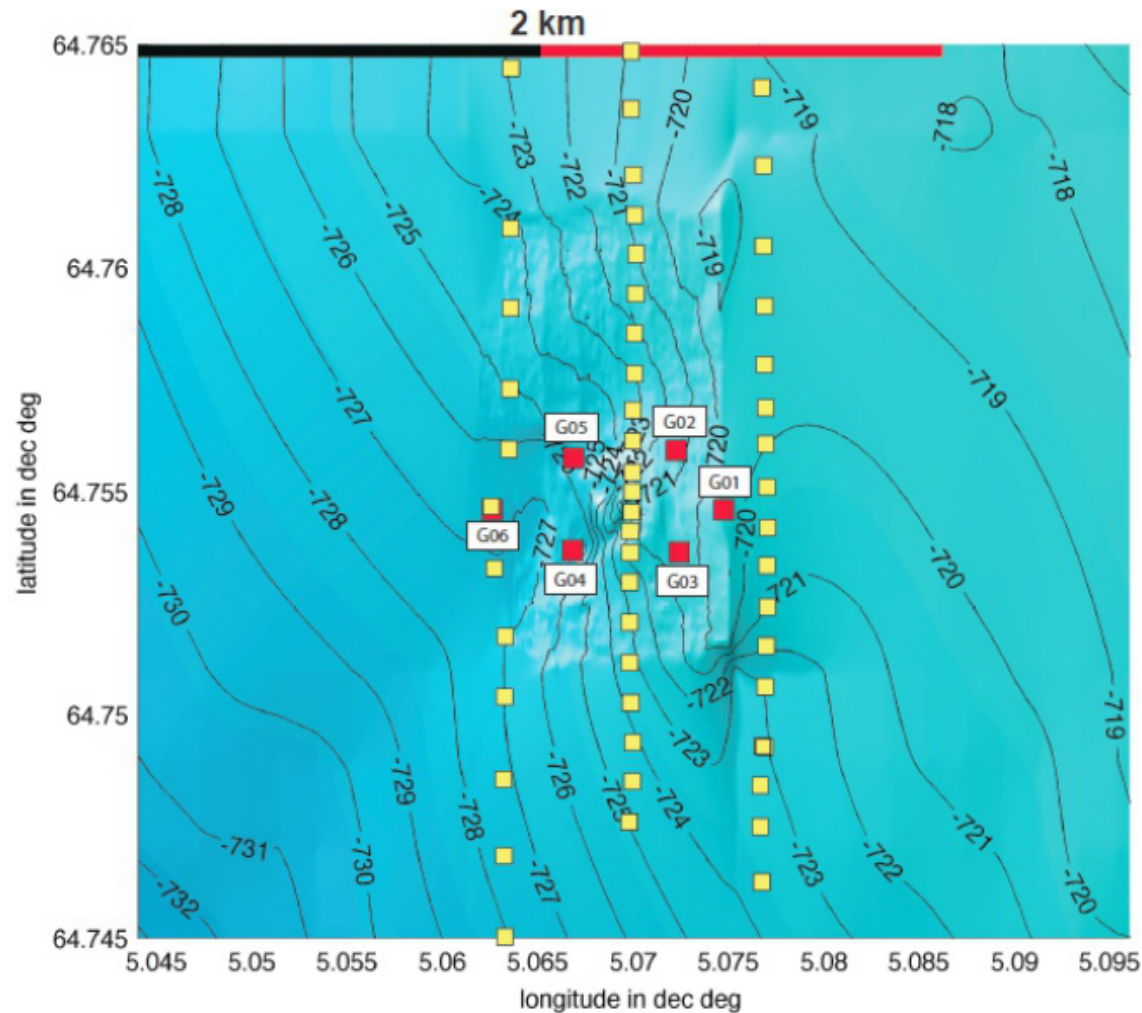
Vertical chimney features from seismic



New type of source deployment

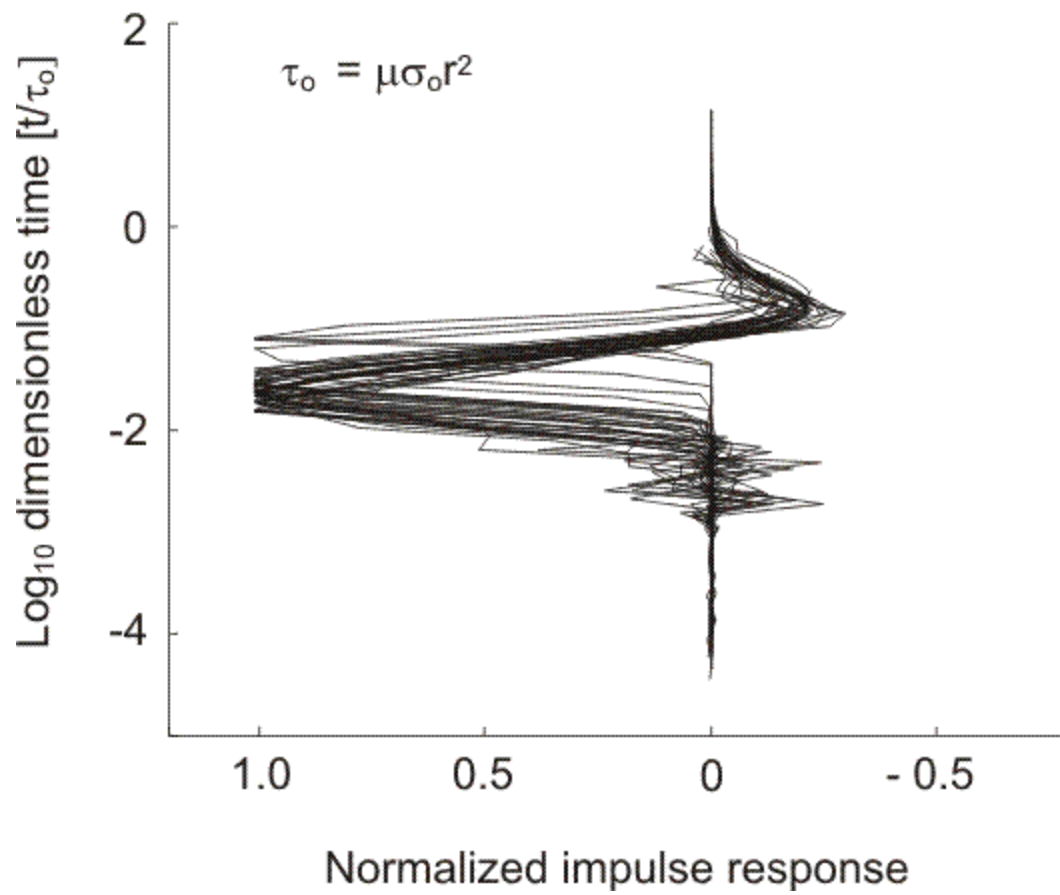


2012 Norway survey map

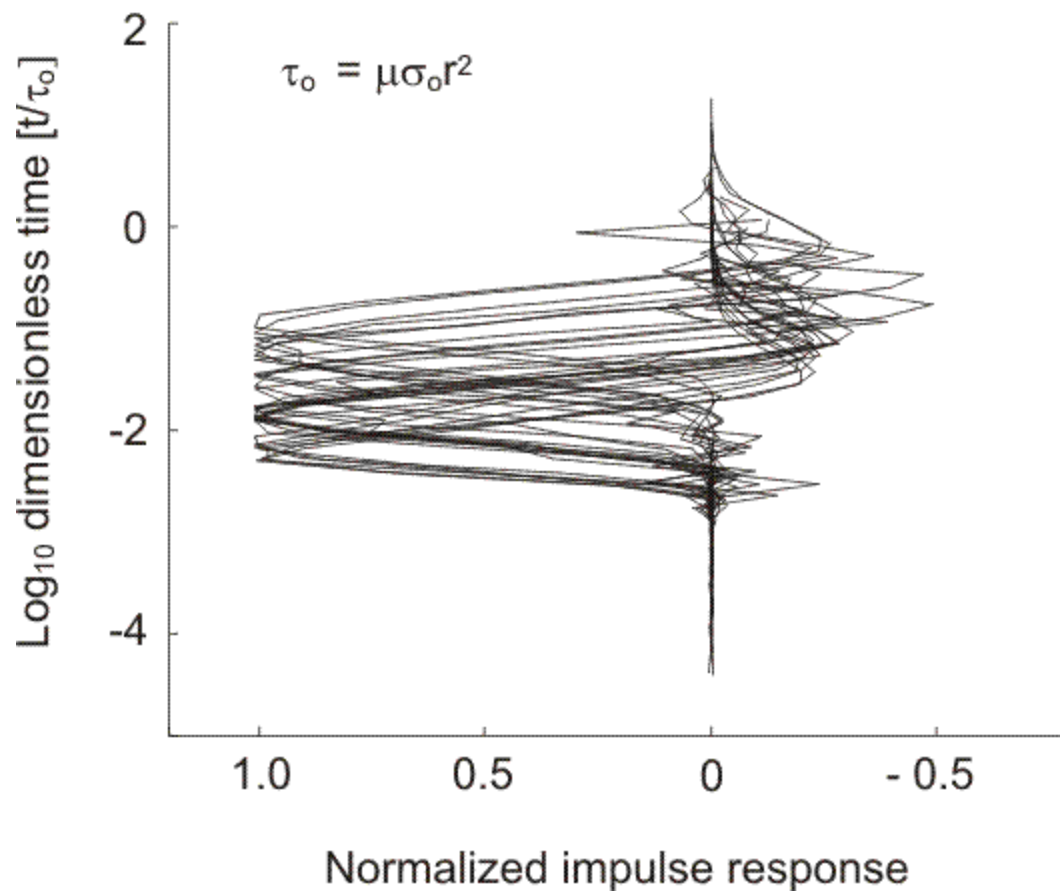


... receivers centred around hydrate vent

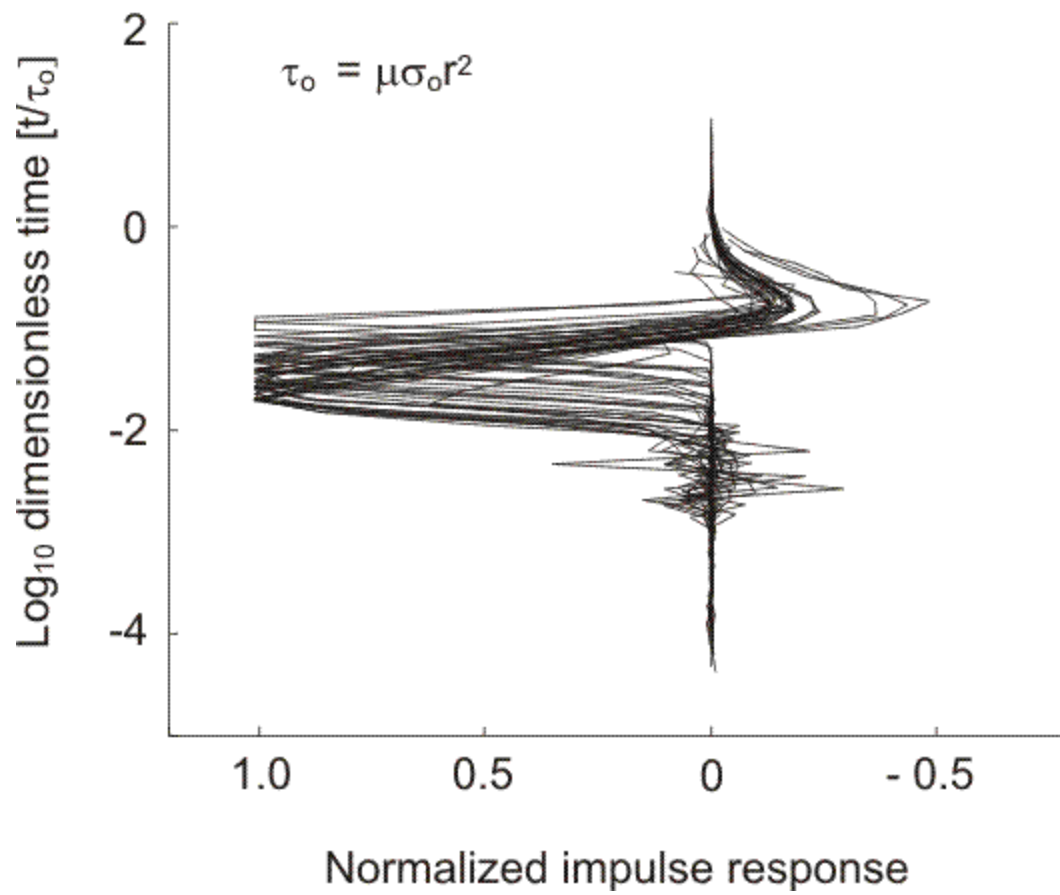
RX1



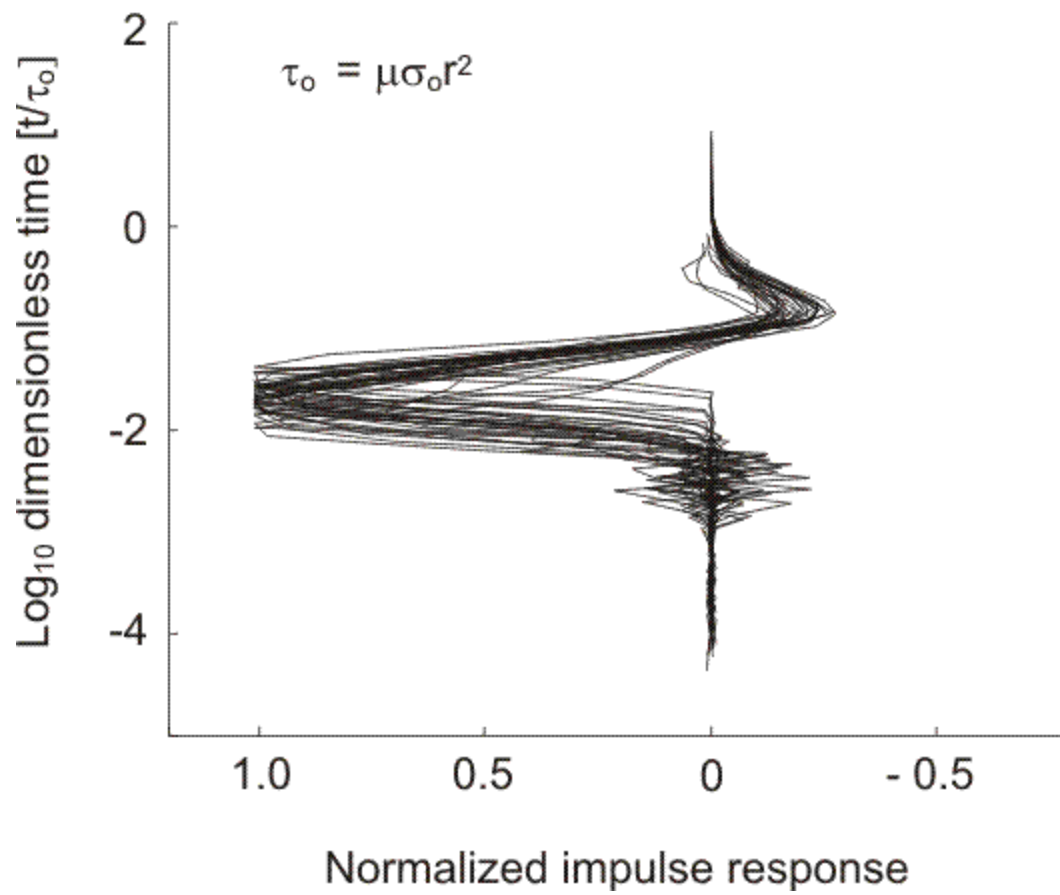
RX2



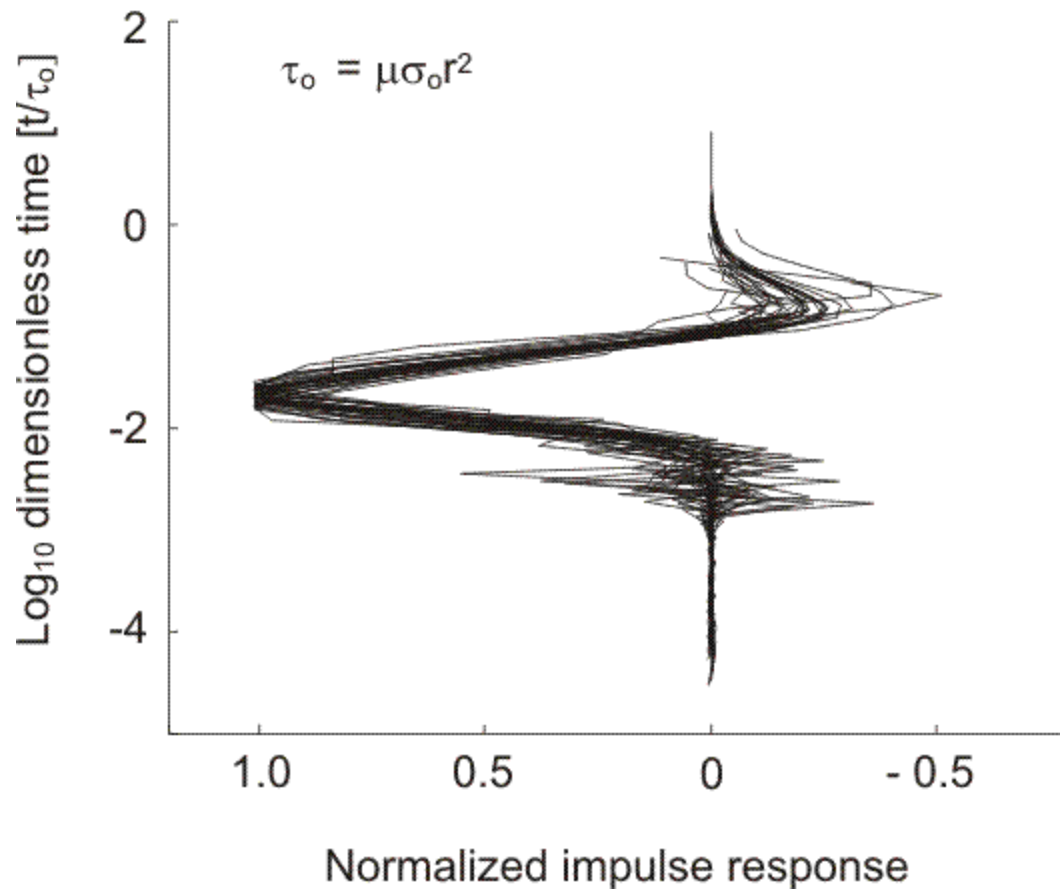
RX3



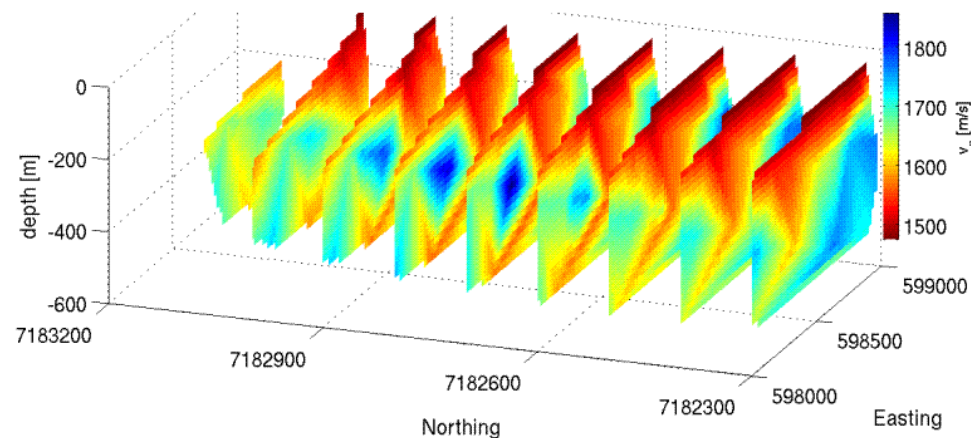
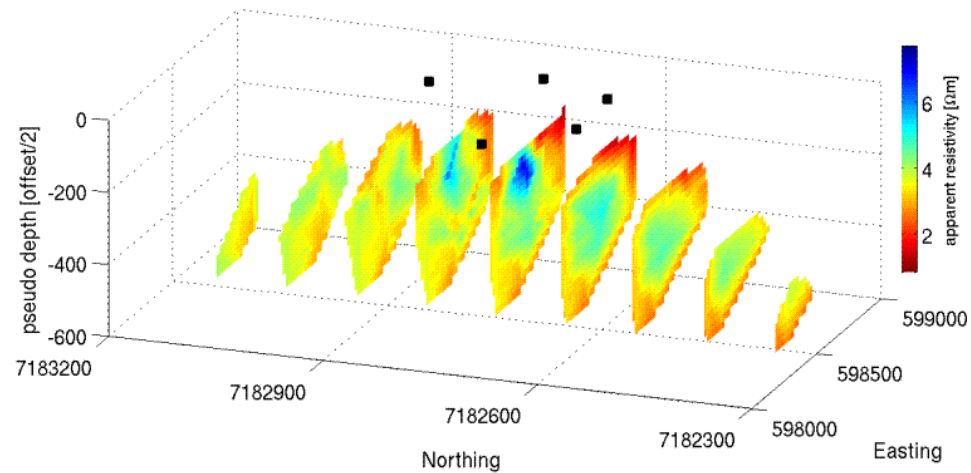
RX4



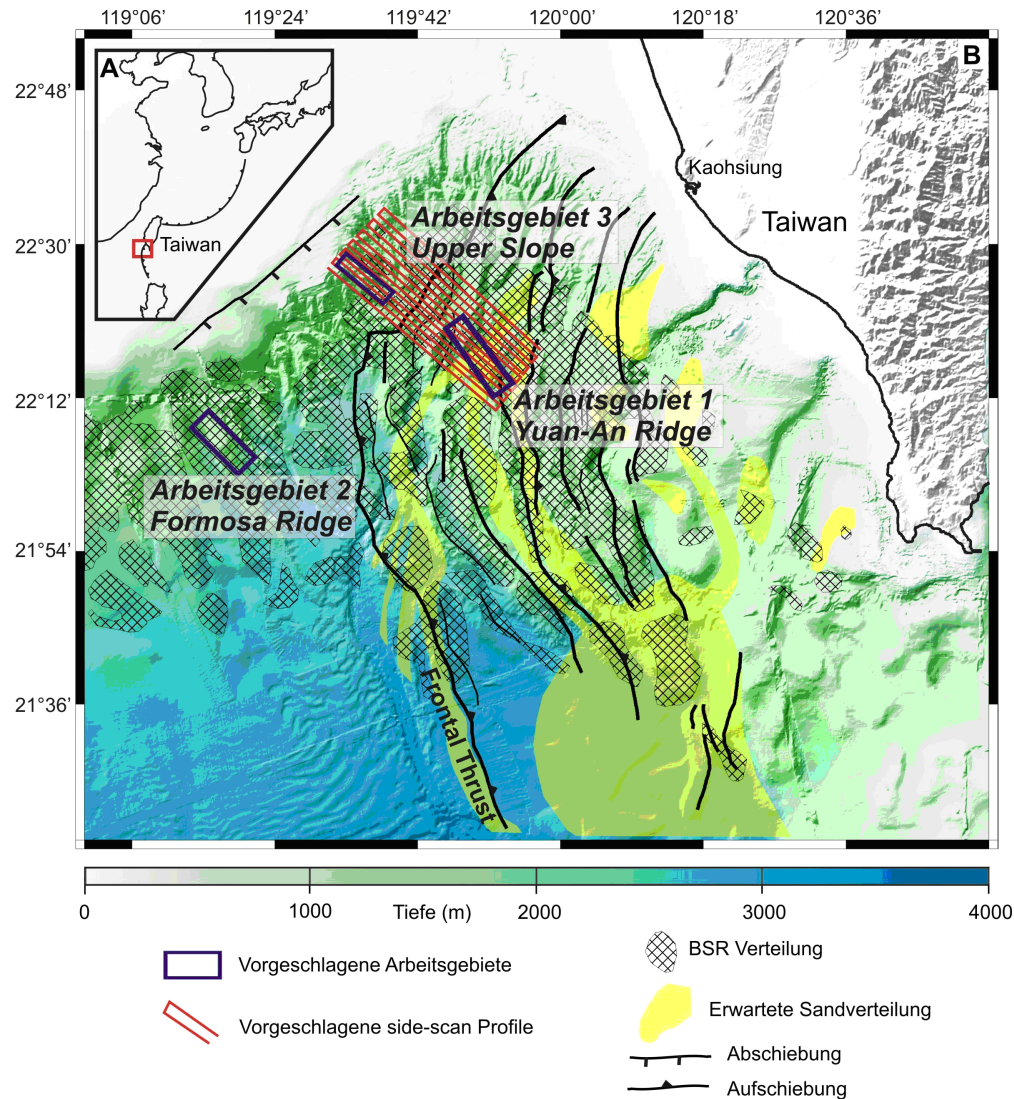
RX6



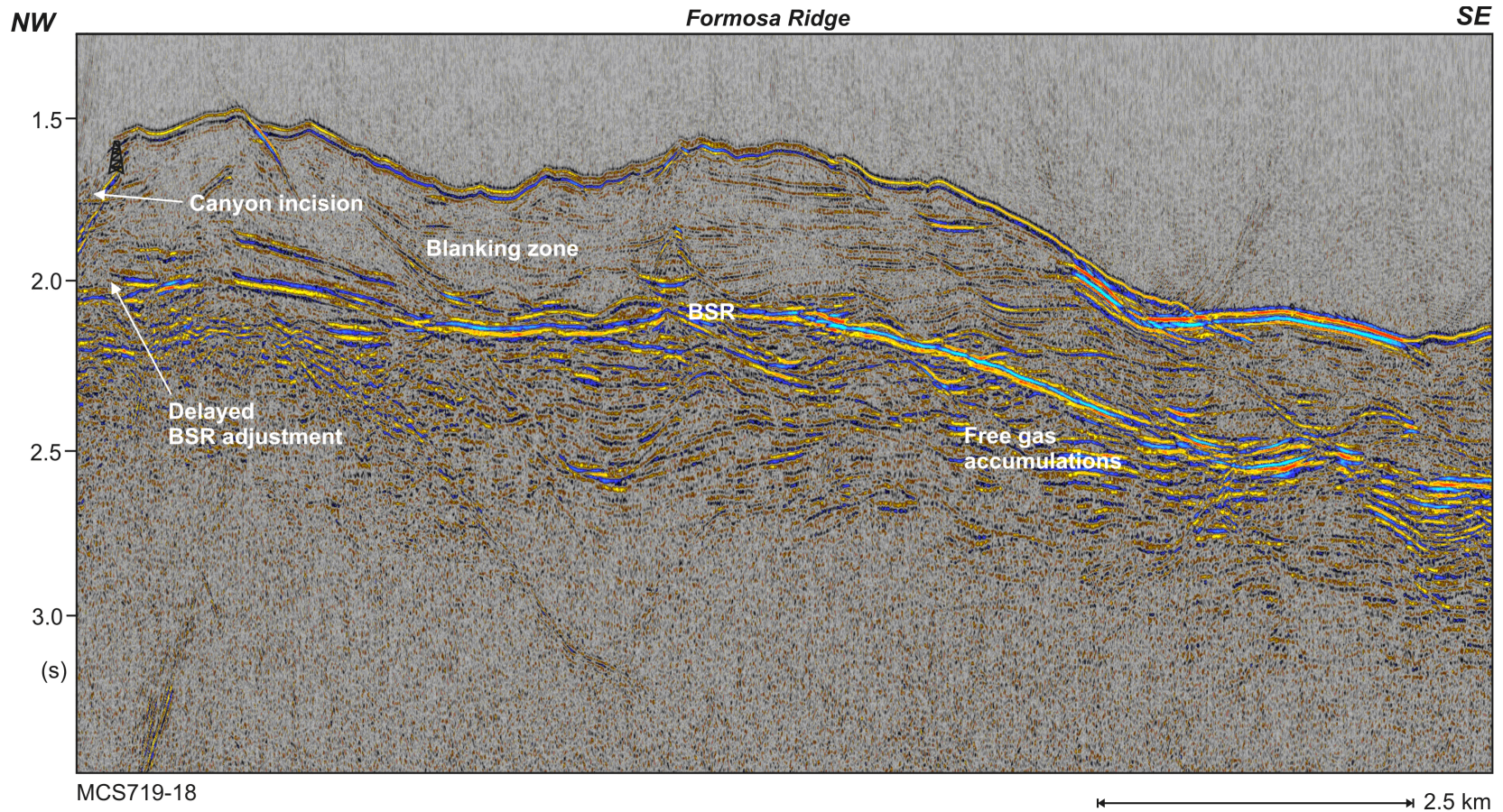
Comparison of apparent resistivities to OBS velocities



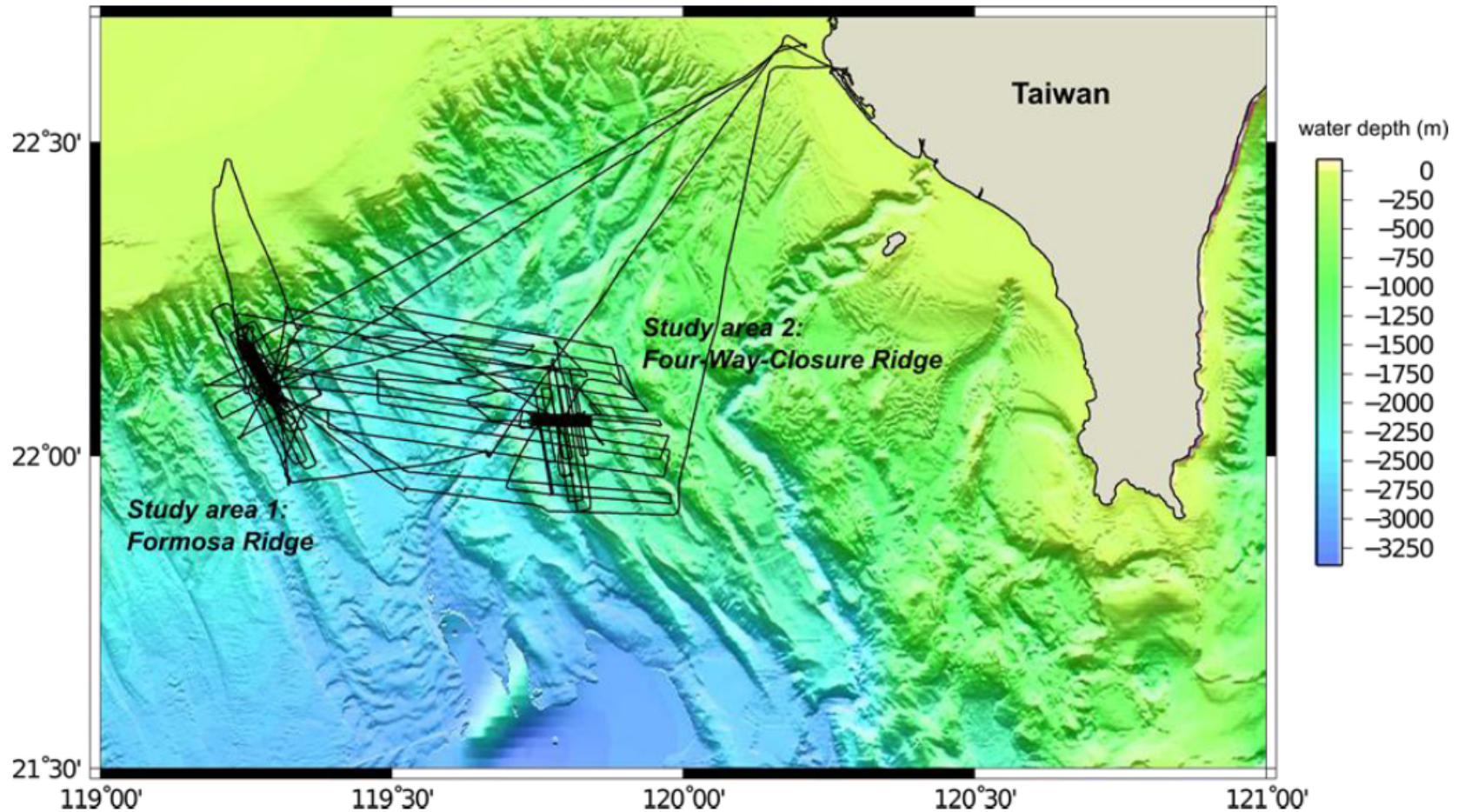
Example 6: Hydrates offshore Taiwan



Previous seismic evidence of hydrates in numerous locations



Cruise SO227: Kaohsiung 2-4-13 to Kaohsiung 2-5-13

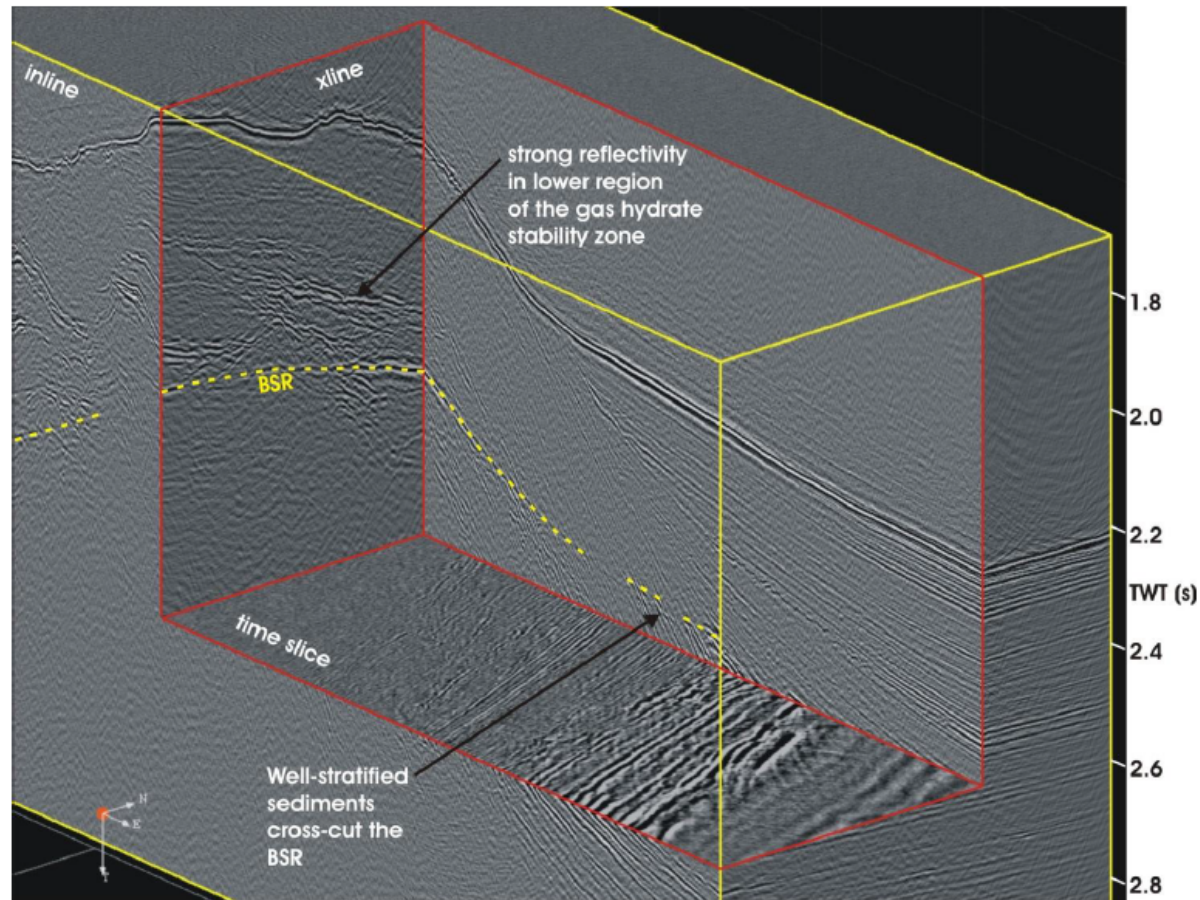


MINES

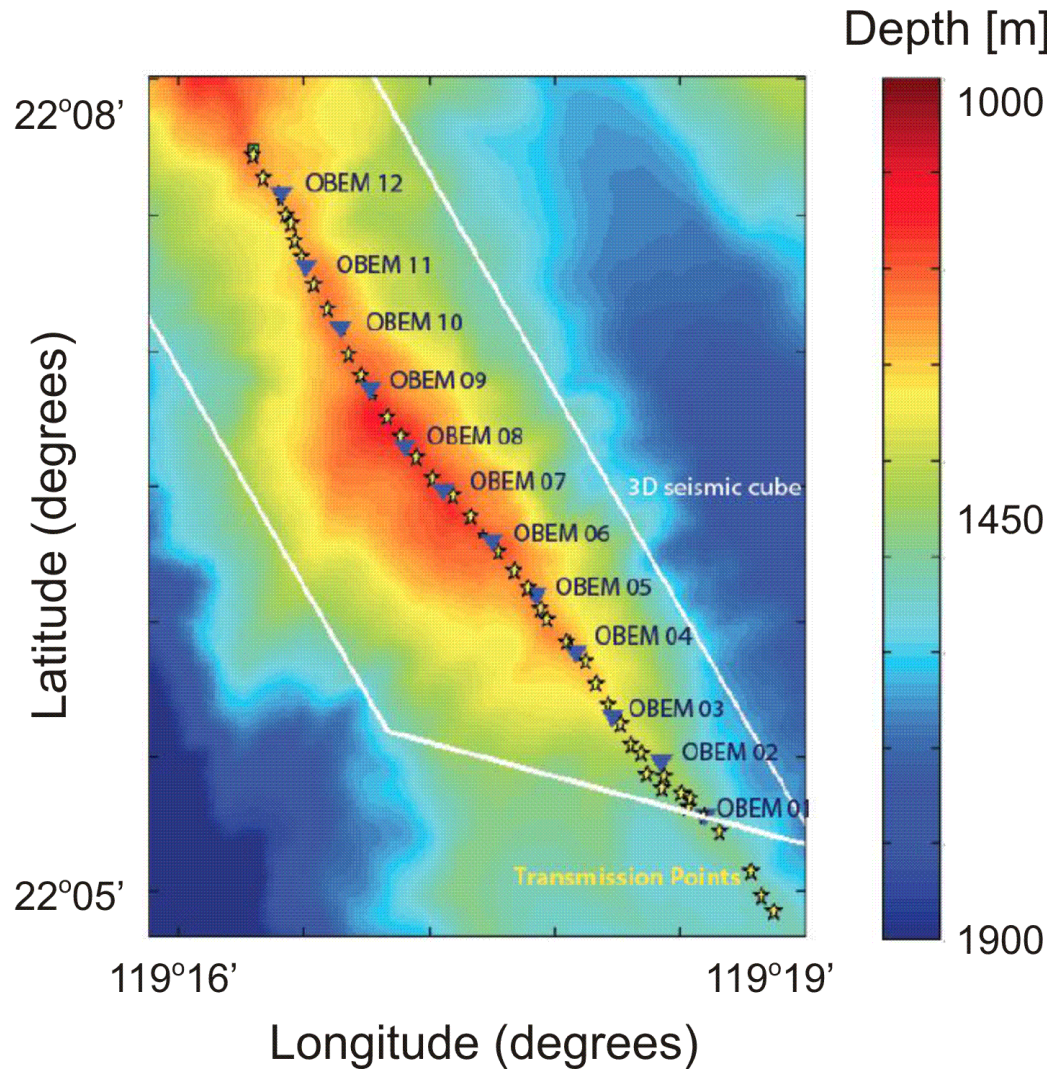


GEOMAR

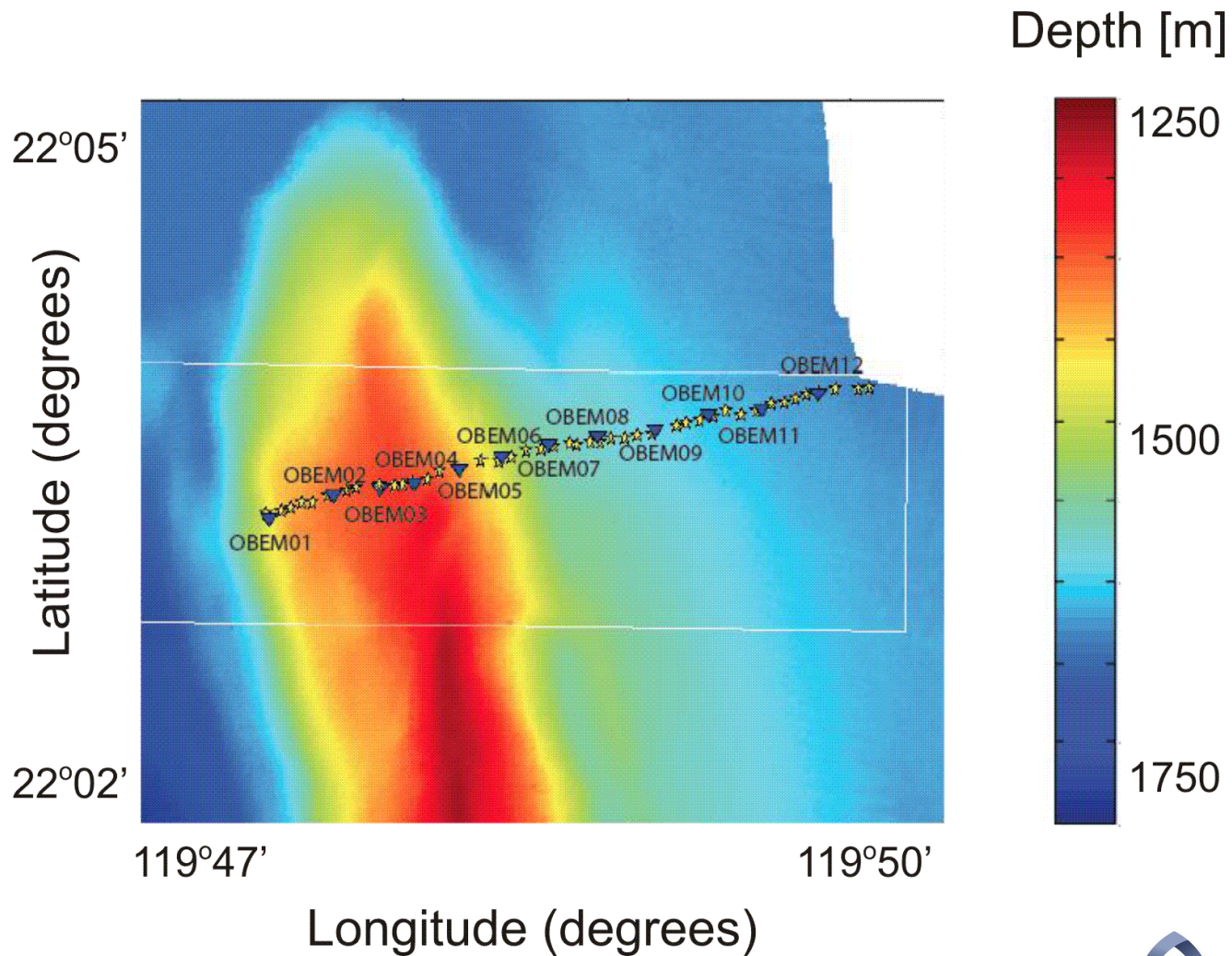
High resolution P-cable seismic evidence of hydrate at Four-Way-Closure.



Formosa ridge CSEM survey line



Four-Way-Closure CSEM survey line



First attempt to compare 3D seismic and resistivity

Not a proper comparison!!!

