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What is Geophysics and Why?

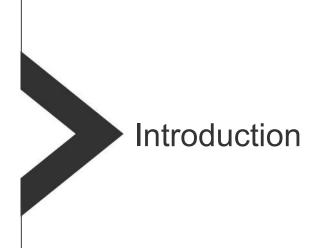
Methodologies

Platforms

Practical and Commercial considerations

Q/A





A trusted partner for offshore operations



Positioned globally

- > Operating from 6 continents
- 20 offices near key O&G markets
- 57 vessels (12 on management / chartered in)
- Head office in Norway

Total of 4,108 employees *

Offshore 3,227Onshore 881

Vessels & subsea equipment *

Subsea 32
 AHTS 14
 PSV 11
 Total fleet 57
 ROV / AUV 74

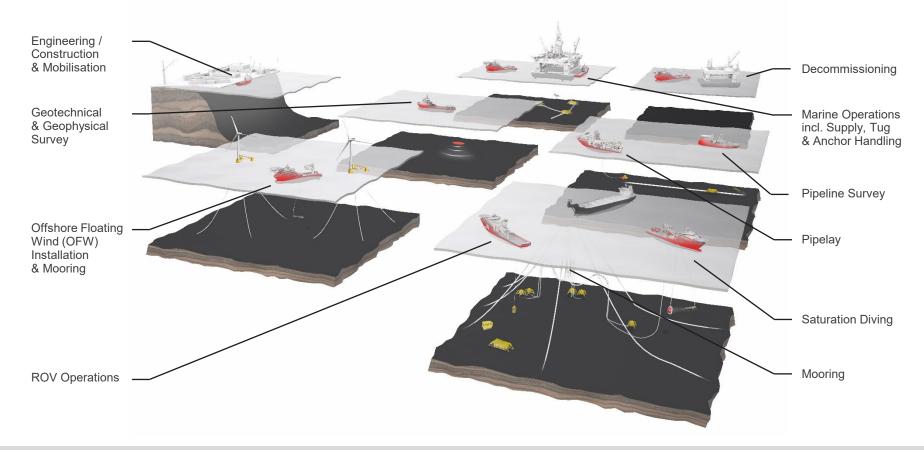
Marine services Subsea services Bringing award-winning capability to the offshore sector. Integrated subsea services; wherever, whenever you need them. **World Class** Marine Dedicated Applied Project Field Field Field Management Crew Technology Management Development Production Abandonment ATLANTIC REGION NORTH AMERICA REGION VESSELS: 22 VESSELS: 6 EMPLOYEES: 1.061 ST. JOHN'S EMPLOYEES: 323 HOUSTON MANILLA ASIA-PACIFIC REGION EMPLOYEES: 897 **BUENOS AIRES** SOUTH AMERICA REGION VESSELS: 22 EMPLOYEES: 1,827

"No matter where DOF operates in the world, safety is held as the highest priority."

^{*} All totals as of 31.12.2023

Total solutions from a single partner





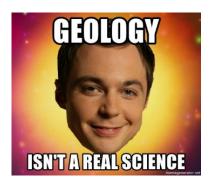




What is Geophysics and Why?



"Marine geophysics is a scientific discipline which uses the quantitative observation of physical properties to understand the seafloor and sub-seafloor geology"



What is Geophysics and Why?



- To position, explore (O&G, science) and locate
- Routine inspection, integrity
- Safety! Infrastructure, environment and us
- Simply we like data...

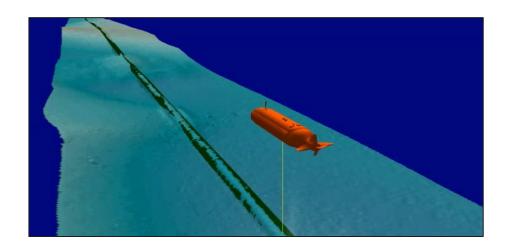




What is the data utilised for?

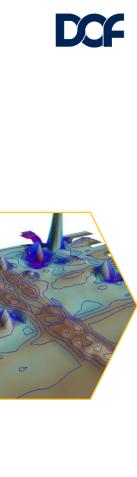
DCF

- Engineering and Design
 - Pipelines, platforms, anchors, piles, renewables (windfarms)
 - Seabed stability
 - FEED and geohazard
- IRM
- Pipeline Inspection (IRM)
- Drilling Operations
 - Rig emplacement
- Life of field
 - · From the exploration phase to the decommissioning











- Marine Seismic Refraction, trenching
- Reflection, buried objects, exploration, renewable, stratigraphy

Single beam echosounder, multibeam and interferometric systems

- Bathymetric, seabed profile, water column data
- Backscatter and seabed characterisation

Magnetometer, gradiometer, derived and new technologies

Pipeline inspection and integrity

 Wrecks, UXO, debris and renewable



- Backscatter and seabed characterisation, water column data
- Pipeline route/inspection, wrecks, SAR, debris and renewable







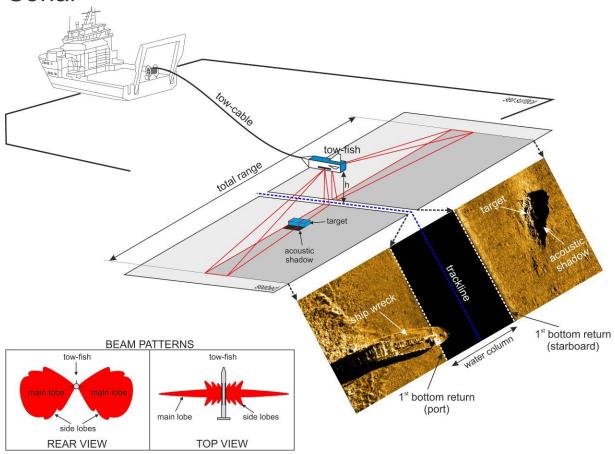


Side scan sonar is an acoustic system designed to look sideways and at a downward angle from both sides of a towed unit, called a "towfish".

- Two transducers mounted back-to-back to scan sideways
- High frequency, high resolution, low penetration
- 100 to 1600 kHz
- CHIRP pulse or Synthetic Aperture Sonar (SAS)
- ROV, AUV, Deep Tow



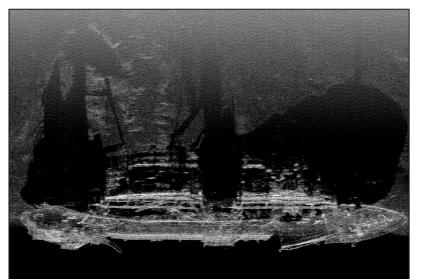




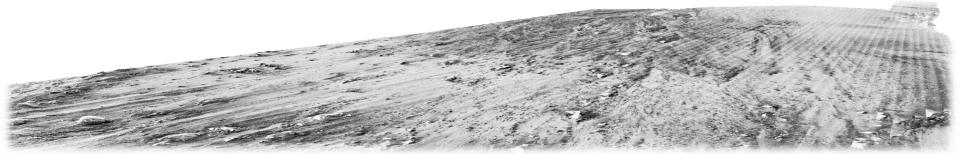


Applications:

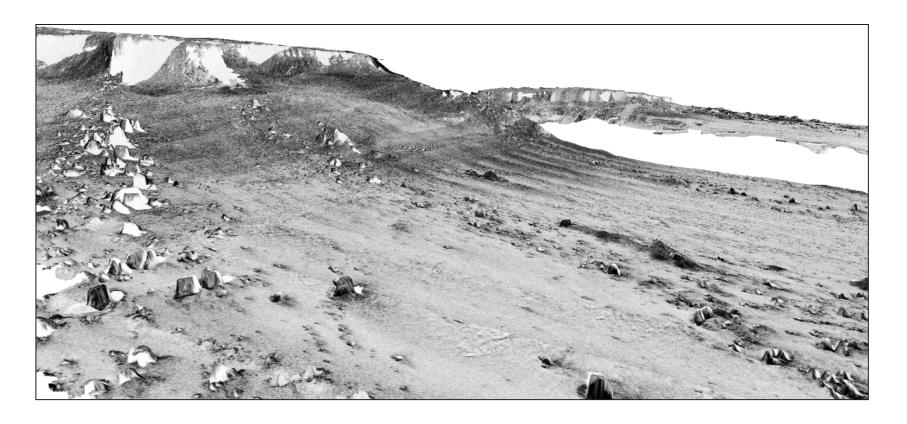
- Geology/Morphology
- Renewables
- Pipeline surveys
- Wreck and treasure hunting
- Reef monitoring
- Harbor inspection
- SAR













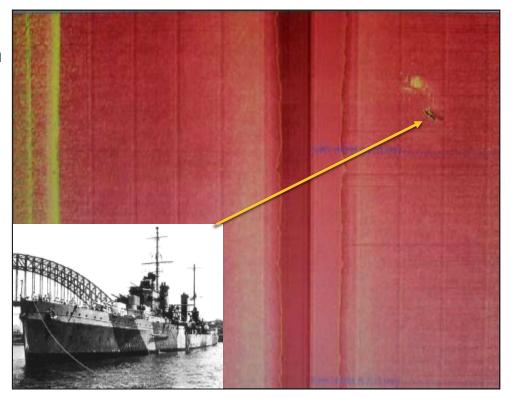




HMAS Sydney II Search

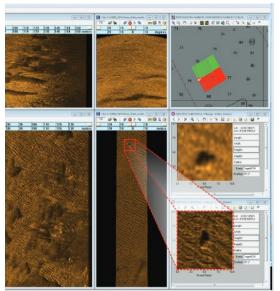
Synthetic Aperture Sonar (SAS) System Very High-Resolution SSS data Deep tow – several Km of cable out



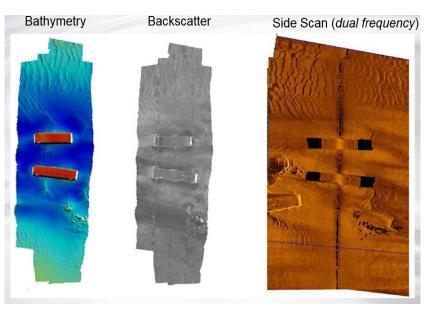




- MPES (Multi-Phase) technology
- SSS Nadir gap filler
- Bathymetry
- MBES Backscatter



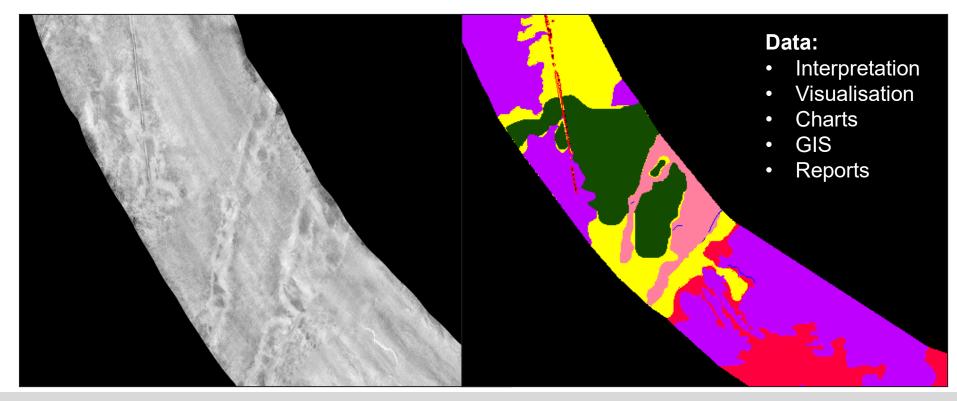




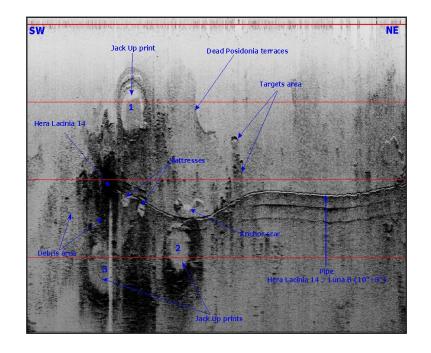


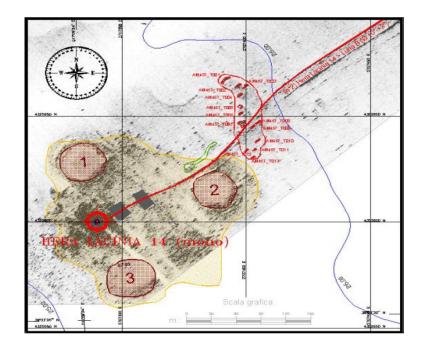
From: www.edgetech.com





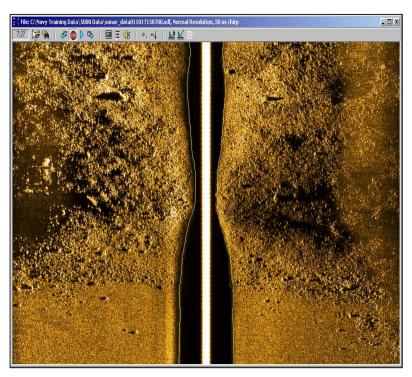






DCF

Risks! Close call!









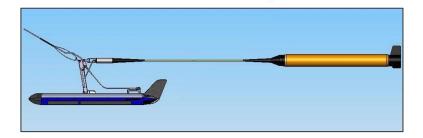
Magnetometer

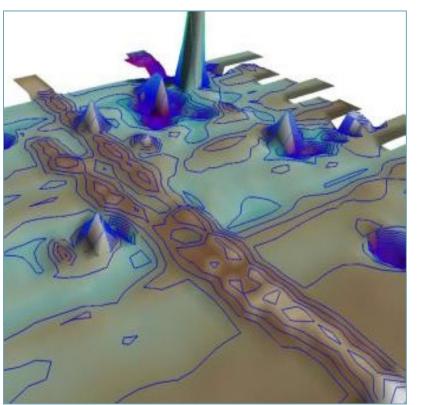


Characteristics:

- Measures the ambient magnetic field
- Buried objects, wrecks, exploration geophysics, seafloor mineral mapping, UXO, Cable and Pipeline Survey (Gradiometer)

Integrated with SSS, AUV











Type 1: Combined Source and Receiver

A transducer array, operating at different frequencies, transmits and receive the signal.

Advantages:

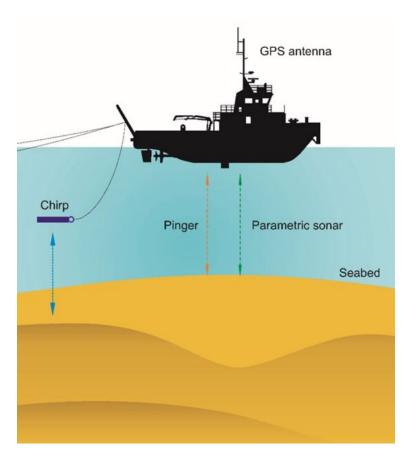
- No offset between Source/Receiver
- Relatively lightweight, shallow to deep water

Limits:

Low penetration (up to 50-100m)

Examples:

- Parametric SBP
- CHIRP profilers



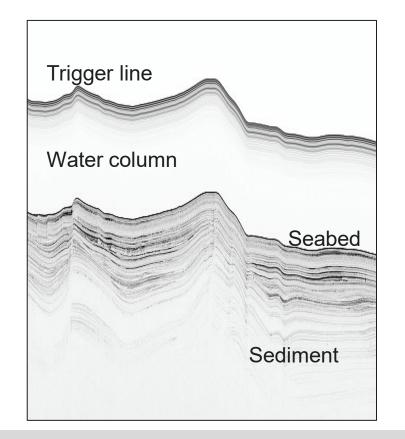




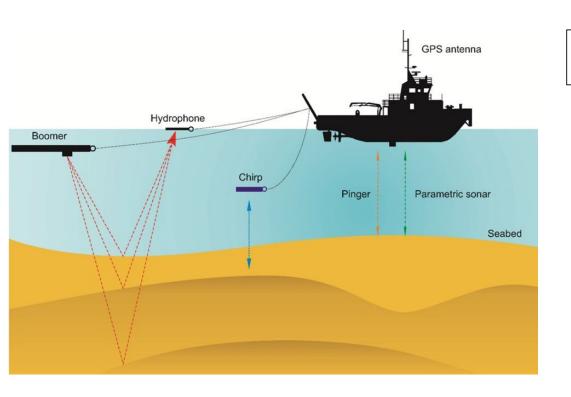












Type 2: Separate source and Receiver

Source and receiver (hydrophone) are different parts of the equipment.

Advantages:

High penetration

Limits:

Safety (HV) and resolution

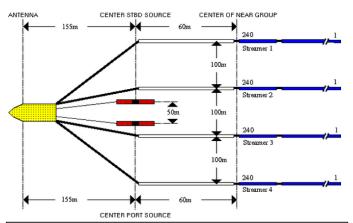
Examples:

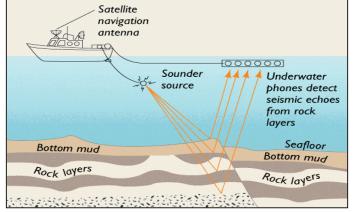
- Sparker, boomer
- Air Gun



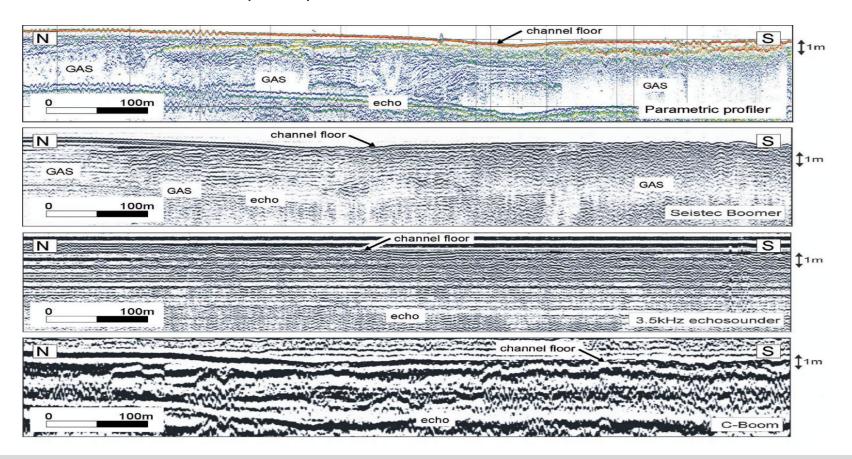




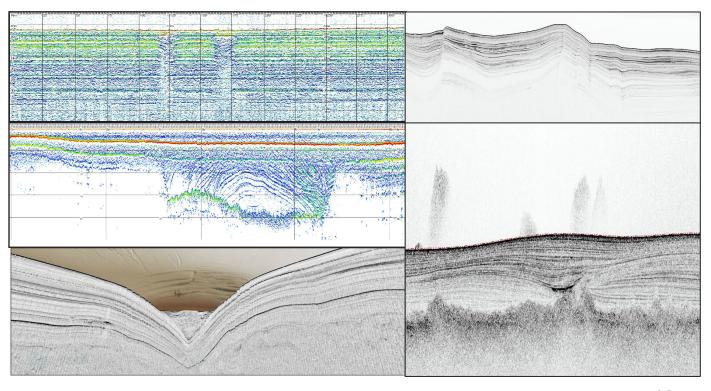






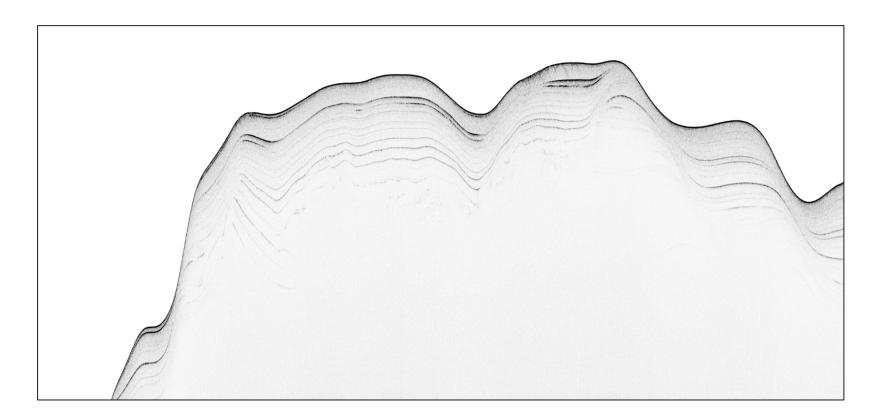




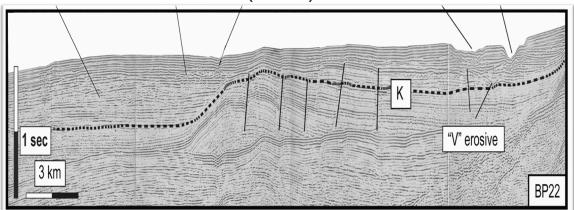


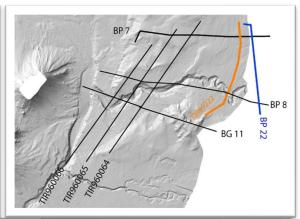
32

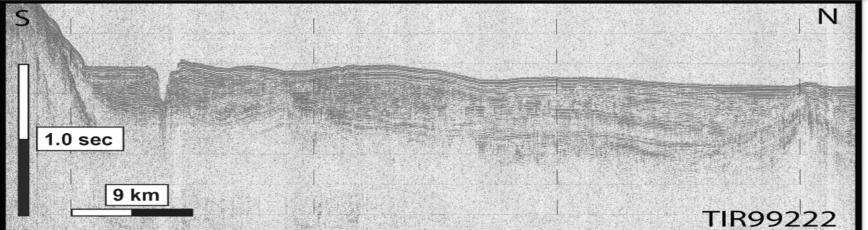
















Marine Seismic Refraction

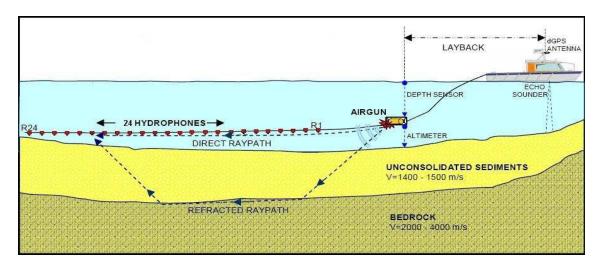






Marine Seismic Refraction

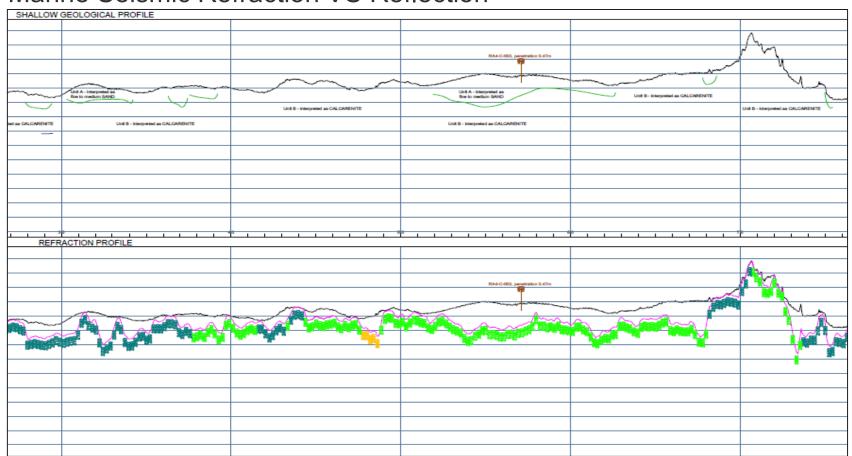




Seismic velocity (m/s) (under water)	Typical interpretation Of seismic velocities
1500 - 1650	Water
	Low velocity layer
	Soft sediments
1650 - 2000	Compacted and/or consolidated sediments
	Very weathered and/or fractured rock
2000 - 2500	Highly compacted sediments
	Weathered and/or fractured rock
2500 - 3000	Slightly weathered and/or fractured rock
3000 - 3500	Sound rock, slightly fractured
> 3500	Sound rock

Marine Seismic Refraction VS Reflection



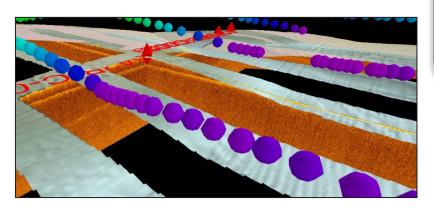


A Database Back On Deck



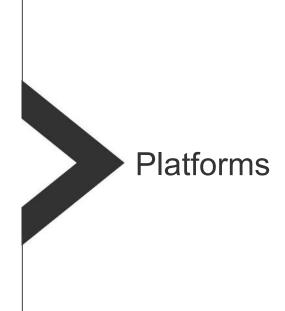
- Bathy, backscatter, SBP, SSS
- Seabed characterisation
- Mag data, reflection and refraction data
- Geotech, coring and video
- Environmental sensors

All in ONE GIS database (e.g., SSDM, PODS, APDM)









Platforms





Which one - again?

- Vessel Based Systems
- ROV, ROTV, Fast ROV ...
- AUV, ASV, USV ...
- More acronyms to come ...



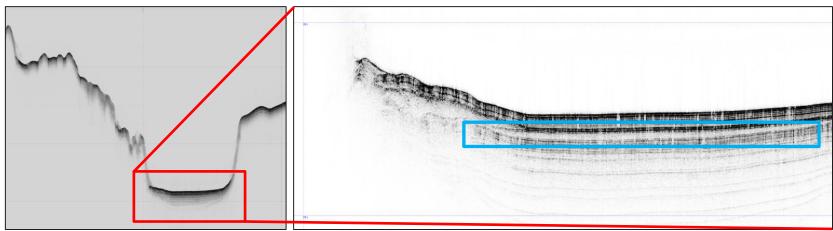
Vessel Based Systems



Characteristics:

- Hull mounted or over the side pole
- Deep water or shallow water
- Resolution and frequency considerations
- Costs (installation)



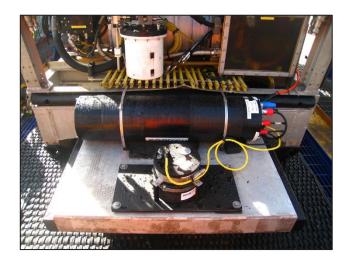


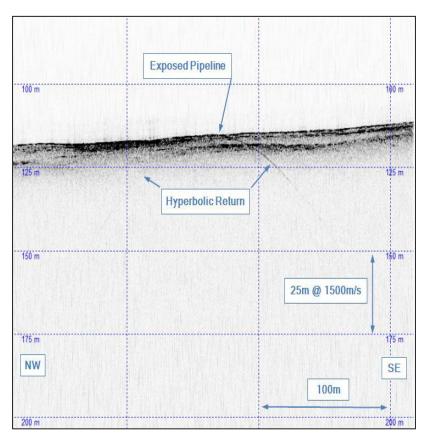
Remotely Operated Vehicle - ROV



Characteristics:

- Inspection system
- Deep water High resolution
- Low speed and tether dependent





Autonomous Underwater Vehicle - AUV



DOF Subsea & AUVs

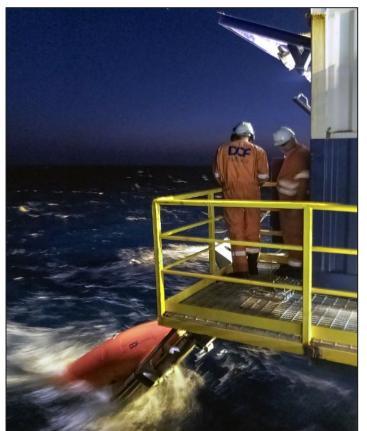
2001: **HUGIN 3000** (Chemical Batteries)

2012: **HUGIN 1000** (SV1)

2016: **HUGIN 3000** (SV2)

2023: SV1 upgrade with SAS



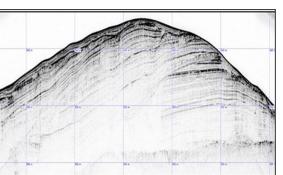


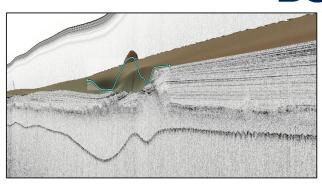
Autonomous Underwater Vehicle - AUV

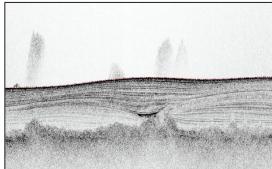


Characteristics:

- Speed (up to 7x ROV)
- Deep water High resolution
- Payload / Sync
- Data quality!















Practical and Commercial considerations

- Different systems different results
- Sensor consideration
- Over the side pole mounting
- <u>T</u>ow points, winches, A-Frame
- Sea-fastening of winches, containers etc.





Preparation / PME

- Personnel required
- Preparation time
- Data for?

Project

- Remote or offshore?
- AUV or ROV, vessel etc?
- Post-processing



