EXPLORATION OPPORTUNITIES CONTENT MARKETING

Gulf of America: Salt-driven structures, data-driven discoveries

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The Gulf of America (GOA) remains a vital hub for U.S. energy security, contributing over 15 % of the nation's oil production. Yet, the region's potential is far from fully tapped, particularly as exploration shifts into the geologically complex salt provinces of the Western GOA. To unlock these opportunities, the industry is leveraging new seismic technologies that push imaging from the seafloor to the basement, illuminating structures once hidden beneath thick salt and deepwater sediments.





Figure 2: Amendment 4 and Amendment E-DMFWI, 1 and 2 (in partnership

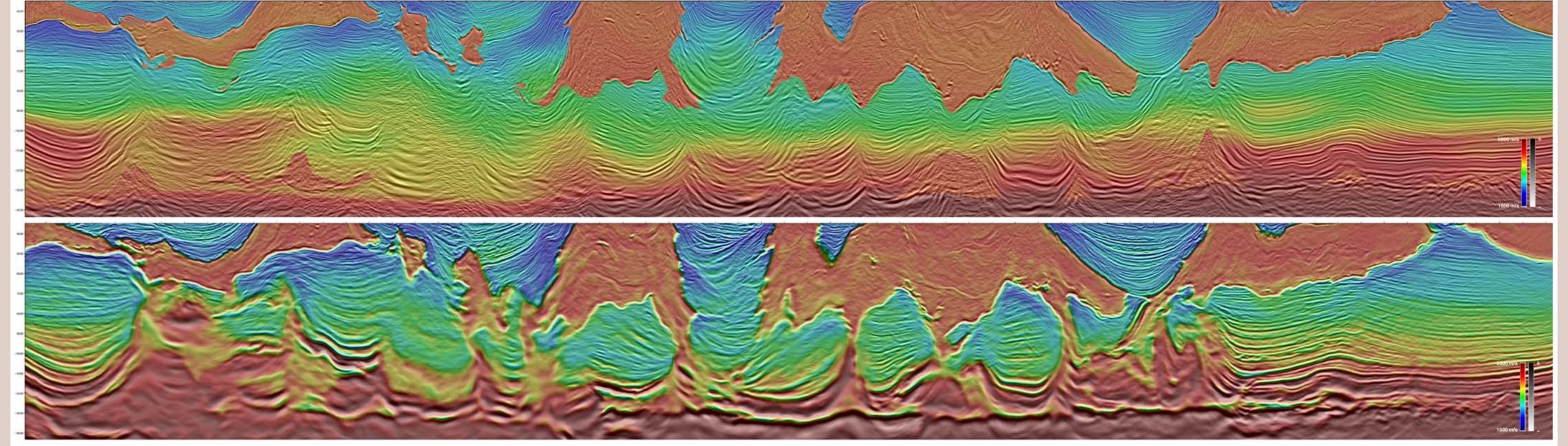


Figure 1: Top: Legacy Wide Azimuth Streamer RTM data. Bottom: Amendment E-DMFWI 24Hz FDR.

EXPLORATION OPPORTUNITIES CONTENT MARKETING FEATURES

Sharper imaging, smarter exploration

How cutting-edge seismic techniques are transforming risk assessment in the GOA

Since 2019, long-offset Ocean Bottom Node (OBN) technology has become a cornerstone for advanced imaging in the GOA, providing clearer views of subsurface structures that help reduce drilling risks and improve prospect evaluation. Recent Amendment surveys by TGS and SLB demonstrate the power of pairing long-offset OBN with next-generation processing techniques, delivering cleaner images that enhance structural interpretation and stratigraphic mapping.

Elastic Dynamic Matchina Full Waveform Inversion (E-DM-FWI) Derived Reflectivity (FDR) further sharpens this lens, addressing illumination challenges beneath salt canopies while

improving reflector continuity and the clarity of salt-sediment interfaces (Figure 1). These advances are critical for identifying and de-risking salt-related traps and improving the predictability of reservoir presence, quality, and continuity. High-resolution imagina

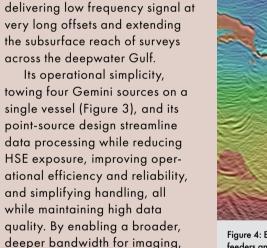
now extends from the basement to the seafloor (Figure 4), offering unprecedented clarity of geological structures. This leads to a deeper understanding of tectonic history, including the identification of previously obscured fault systems and structural boundaries. Enhanced delineation of deep carbonate formations - marking the base of the prospective Miocene section - improves

our understanding of regional imaging of salt body geometry allows refined interpretations of

BUILDING HIGH-FIDELITY VELOCITY MODELS

High-resolution seismic imaging relies on a robust, accurate velocity model. Using FWI workflows, these models now capture the complex velocity contrasts associated with salt geometry and subsalt sediments, reducing structural uncertainty in depth imaging. This enables better identification of source

salt tectonics and sediment pathways. Additionally, clearer depositional environments and bypass zones, which are essential for predicting reservoir quality and continuity.



rock intervals and highlights the influence of basement topography

on the deposition of organic-rich

tive hydrocarbon source rock.

GEMINI: LOW-FREQUENCY

long-offset OBN, low-frequen-

cy energy is key. Enter Gemini,

TGS's advanced low-frequency

source technology designed to

enhance deep imaging and feed

low frequencies essential for FWI

convergence. Generating energy

down to 1 Hz, Gemini represents

an environmentally enhanced ap-

proach to seismic source design,

POWERHOUSE

FOR DEEP IMAGING

To maximize the value of

sediments, often linked to produc-

AMENDMENT 4: A TRANSFORMATIVE STEP FORWARD

complex salt provinces.

Gemini helps unlock the potential of underexplored plays within

TGS's Amendment 4 project in the Mississippi Canyon (Figure 2) is a showcase of what happens when cutting-edge technology converges. By combining Gemini low-frequency source technology with long-offset OBN acquisition and E-DMFWI processing, Amendment 4 delivers a premium seismic product designed to illuminate complex subsurface features from the shelf to the

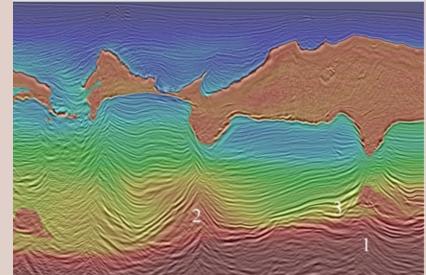


Figure 4: E-DMFWI 24 Hz FDR (top) shows: (1) improved basement imaging (2) better clarity of salt feeders and (3) deep carbonates, relative to legacy WAZ streamer RTM (bottom).

slope. This approach positions operators to better understand challenging structures, refine drilling targets, and reduce exploration risk.

DRIVING TOWARD THE FUTURE

The Gulf of America's potential is tied to our ability to see deeper and clearer beneath complex salt bodies and deepwater sediments. As exploration activity moves westward into areas with higher geological complexity, adopting advanced seismic tools like long-offset OBN, Gemini

low-frequency sources, and E-DMFWI becomes essential for finding the next wave of reserves These innovations not only advance the science of seismic imaging but also contribute directly to US energy security and economic growth by enabling smarter, more successful exploration campaigns.

By investing in these technologies today, the industry is building the foundation for tomorrow's discoveries, ensuring the Gulf of America remains a cornerstone of sustainable, reliable energy supply for years to come.

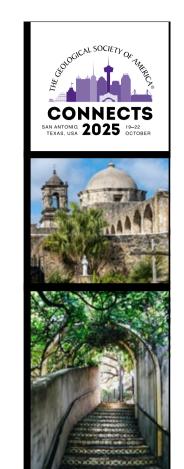
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Figure 3: Single source vessel towing 4 Gemini sources, one per gun string during Amendment 4 OBN acquisition

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