

SEA-BOTTOM SHEAR-WAVE VELOCITIES AND MODE CONVERSIONS

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ABSTRACT. Elastic parameters for shallow marine sediments were obtained from the literature (Hamilton (1976,1979); Hovem et al. (1991); Esteves (1996)) and previously unpublished geotechnical data from offshore Brazil. The Brazilian data showed reasonable agreement with Hamilton's results except in the very shallow (above 10 m) sedimentary section. A second order equation to calculate V_S as a function of depth in marine sediments is derived empirically down to a depth of 140 m. Analyses of transmission and reflection coefficients for compressional- and shear-wave energy mode conversion using Zoeppritz equations were performed for both the sea bottom and a typical hydrocarbon reservoir top of Tertiary age. It is concluded that most S-wave reflection data recorded on the ocean floor by OBC is related to upcoming energy converted at an interface at depth and not from a downgoing shear conversion at the ocean floor. It was also concluded that, using elastic assumptions, mode conversion (both P- to S- and S- to P-) of the up going energy is negligible in the shallow (above 160 m) sediments.

Keywords: V_S in marine sediments, mode conversion.

RESUMO. Parâmetros elásticos para sedimentos marinhos rasos foram obtidos de literatura (Hamilton (1976,1979); Hovem et al. (1991); Esteves (1996)) e dados geotécnicos marítimos inéditos do Brasil. Os dados brasileiros mostraram uma correlação razoável com os resultados de Hamilton exceto para a seção sedimentar muito rasa (acima de 10 m). Uma equação de segunda ordem para calcular V_S como função de profundidade foi derivada empiricamente até uma profundidade de 140 m. Análises de coeficientes de transmissão e reflexão para conversão de modo em ondas compressoriais e cisalhantes usando equações de Zoeppritz foram realizadas para o fundo do mar e um topo de reservatório de idade Terciária típico. Conclui-se que a maior parte das ondas-S refletidas e registradas no fundo do mar por cabos de fundo oceânico está relacionada à energia ascendente convertida em uma interface profunda e não de uma onda-S descendente convertida no fundo do mar. Foi concluído também que, usando premissas elásticas, a conversão de modo (tanto P- para S- quanto S- para P-) da energia ascendente é negligenciável nos sedimentos rasos (acima de 160 m).

Palavras-chave: V_S em sedimentos marinhos, conversões de modo.

INTRODUCTION

Analyses of marine seismic data acquired using the ocean bottom cable (OBC) technique generally require some knowledge of the physical properties of marine sediments. The shallow sedimentary section may be especially important, as dramatic changes in elastic parameters are common over small distances. This may affect various algorithms, as for example, P-P and P-S wave separation, static corrections, and velocity analysis.

In this work, a study of the energy mode conversion for the down going seismic energy that occurs at the sea floor and a comparison with reflected conversions at a representative interface of Tertiary sediments is presented.

To verify if the presence of S-waves in the vertical component (and P-wave in horizontal) could be due to mode conversion close to the receivers, conversion for the up-going seismic energy in the shallow sediments was also analyzed.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES OF MARINE SEDIMENTS: OVERVIEW OF LITERATURE DATA

Hamilton (1976; 1979) made some of the first analyses on S-wave velocity in marine sediments. In the earlier paper, he obtained empirically the expressions

$$V_S = 128z^{0.28} \quad (1)$$

(z depth in meters) for sands and

$$V_S = 116 + 4.65z \quad (2)$$

for silt clays. In the second, he found an empirical relation between V_P and V_S (and V_P/V_S values) for marine sediments. In both articles he used in-situ measurements data from different geographical locations, water depths and lithologies.

For siliciclastic sediments, he found V_P/V_S ratios of around 13 for shallow sediments, decreasing to around 2.6 at a 1 km depth. For sands, V_P/V_S ratios have high gradients in the first meters, from around nine at 5 m and decreasing to six at 20 m. He had no measurements for unconsolidated or soft limestones. As a final remark, he reiterated that very shallow sediments might have very high V_P/V_S ratios. He reports a value of 46, and believed that even higher values may be found.

One may guess his hypothesis of very high values for V_P/V_S ratios is possible when the porosity goes over 60%, as the material then is not an unconsolidated sediment anymore, but instead, a suspension of grains in salty water (Nur, 1993) – in this case, V_S approaches zero.

It should be pointed that, although Hamilton expected very low V_S values in very shallow (above 10 m) marine sediments,

the use of his equations (1 and 2) gives values consistently higher than what is measured in sediments (Richart et al. (1970); Breeding et al. (1991); Lavoie and Anderson (1991); Figure 4). This may be due to rapid vertical changes in physical properties of these sediments regarding shear-wave propagation, not considered in his empirical derivations. For these sediments, Breeding et al. (1991), Briggs (1991) and Richardson et al. (1991) report Biot (1956a; 1956b) poroelastic and Bryan and Stoll (1988) models to have better agreement with measurements.

Hamilton results are shown in Figure 1.

Richardson et al. (1991), analyzing the upper 2 m of sediments in shallow water, conclude that the shear modulus is controlled by consolidation for sands, but for fine-grained sediments, other processes are important. According to the authors, values predicted by Hamilton (1976), and Bryan and Stoll (1988) near the sea bottom are often higher than measured values.

Theilen & Pecher (1991), using cores analyzes and in-situ measurements from the upper nine meters of sediments in the Barents Sea, found small variation on V_P but a rapid increase (from 10 to 40 m/s) on V_S .

Duennebier & Sutton (1995) consider a value of 20 m/s appropriate for high-porosity shallow marine sediments in ocean bottom seismometers (OBS) coupling problem analysis. They relate values varying between 10 and 40 m/s from the literature.

Ayres & Theilen (1999) present data for near-surface sediments (upper 9 m) from the continental slope of the Barents Sea. S-wave velocities are much more sensitive to lithology changes than P-wave (which have a narrow range of velocity values). Most of the floor of the Barents Sea continental slope is covered by sandy clays, marls and oozes. The sediments have unexpected over-consolidation in the upper meter. V_S varies between 9 m/s and 47 m/s.

SHEAR-WAVE VELOCITIES FROM OFFSHORE BRAZIL: DIRECT MEASUREMENTS AND GEOTECHNICAL DATA

The values used in this section to obtain elastic parameter came from direct V_S measurements in the shallow sediments and geotechnical data, both obtained offshore Brazil.

The data were acquired at water depth ranging from 20 to 2,000 m and on lithology composition varying from sand to shales and oozes to limestones. Depths from zero to 132 m below the sea floor were analyzed on 30 different locations.

The direct V_S measurements used the seismic cone penetrometer technique, a small VSP-like survey. In this survey, it is possible to combine standard geotechnical tests with in-situ V_S mea-

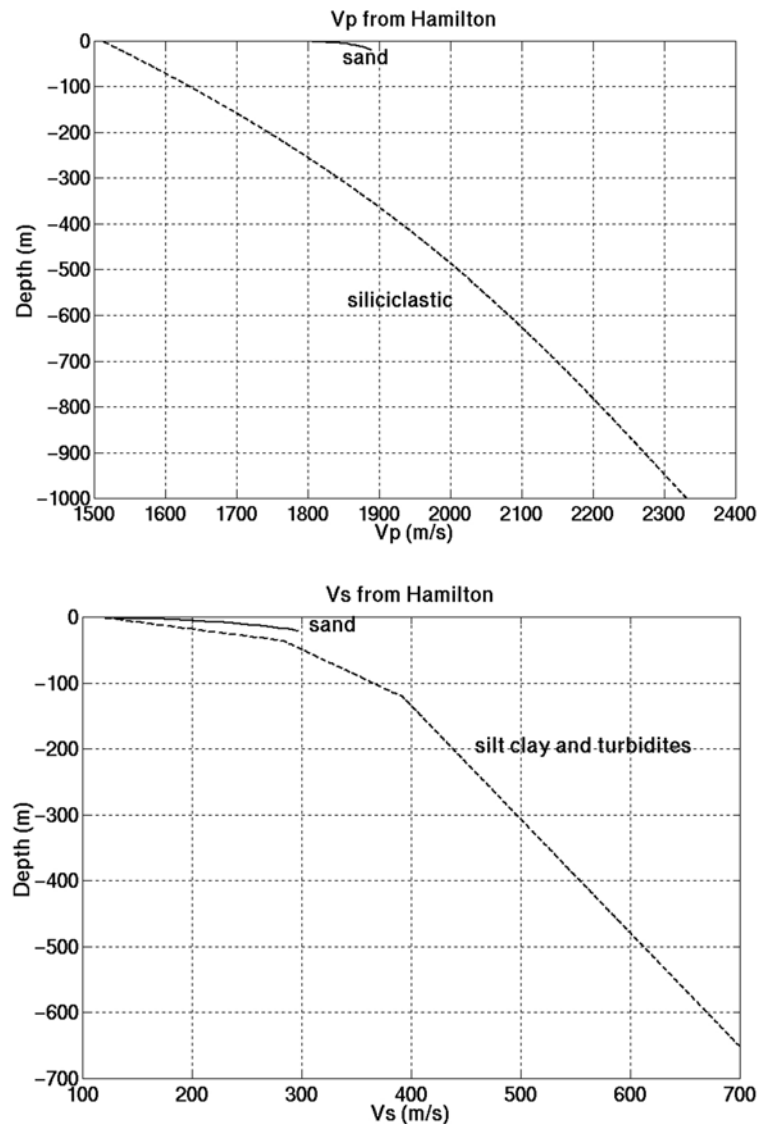


Figure 1 – Top: V_p values for marine sediments from Hamilton (1976; 1979). Observe distinct curves for siliciclastic and sand lithologies. Bottom: V_s values for marine sediments from Hamilton (1976; 1979). Unlike V_p , the curves for different lithologies are similar. All curves from in-situ measurements.

measurements in the same acquisition. Shear-waves, generated in the sea floor by a hydraulic driven spring hammer, are recorded by two orthogonal geophones, mounted horizontally in a piezocone penetrometer. Responses from both geophones are considered in velocity calculation. An umbilical cable connects the geophones to a seismograph. In general, the shear-wave source is activated several times for a constant geophone depth, to increase signal to noise ratio. Interval velocities are obtained directly between two successive measurement depths. An acquisition scheme is shown in Figure 2. More information about this technique can be found

in Robertson et al. (1986) and de Lange (1991).

In the Brazilian data, velocity measurements were obtained at approximately every 5 meters. Cone penetrometer surveys were performed in six different locations over distinct Brazilian offshore oil and gas fields.

The geotechnical data were acquired to support analysis of offshore installations (drilling and production platforms and pipelines) on the sea bottom. Pure geotechnical data (without V_s measurements) from 26 locations, also over Brazilian oil and gas offshore fields, were also used in the analyses presented here.

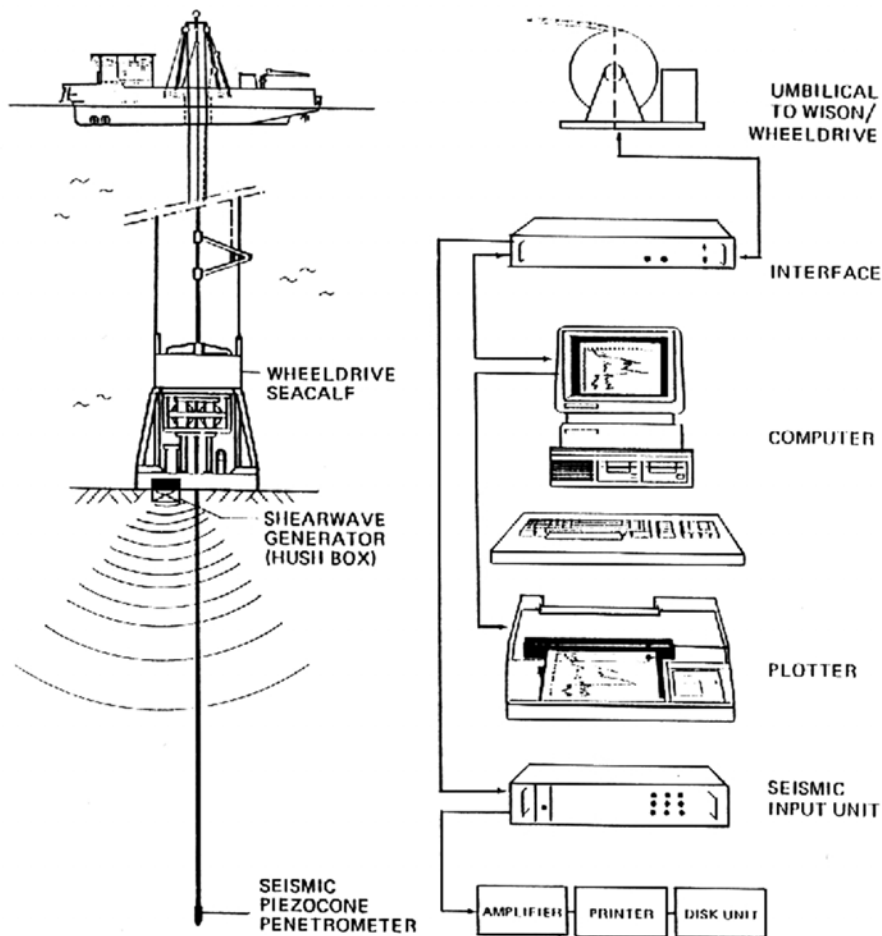


Figure 2 – Offshore acquisition of conventional geotechnical and VS information (from de Lange, 1991).

The shear modulus from the pure geotechnical surveys were obtained in the laboratory with the original fluids in the sediment (Kubena and Post, 1992). Density information was available in all 30 locations.

In order to use pure geotechnical information as a source of shear-wave velocity, it is necessary to establish a correlation between the 'geotechnical' shear modulus (also called shear strength, or S_U) and the 'dynamic shear modulus', or Lamé's constant, μ . The dynamic shear modulus defines shear-wave velocity according to the well-known expression

$$V_S = \sqrt{\mu/\rho}, \quad (3)$$

ρ density.

The dynamic modulus derivation is based on very small strain (less than 10^{-6}) and a linear stress-strain regime (Hooke's Law is valid) (Macelwane and Sohon, 1936; Muskhelishvili, 1963; Sheriff and Geldart, 1995). Geotechnical (or engineer) modulus,

however, in general is related to the material break point, involving much larger strains, where Hooke's Law may not be applicable (strain-stress relation is not linear anymore).

Nevertheless, some relation between the two parameters is intuitively expected. Richart (1975), based on land data, found that V_S measurements in-situ could be used as an indication for S_U . Some published discussions about this correlation are presented below. In general, the authors are interested in the opposite problem – to obtain geotechnical parameters from seismic measurements.

Theilen & Pecher (1991), analyzing cores from the upper nine meters of sediments in the Barents Sea, found a linear correlation on in-situ estimations of geotechnical and dynamic modulus – the dynamic being around 200 times higher than the geotechnical. The authors believe specific correlation may be obtained for distinct kinds of sediments.

Baldwin et al. (1991) also obtained S_U and V_S (using a 1500

Hz signal) for the same samples of marine clays from the Canadian Beaufort Sea (50 m water depth) and Portsmouth (NH). Unlike the data presented here, his measurements were not in-situ. They also found linear relation between S_U and V_S , but by a factor which was a function of sediment consolidation.

In the data presented here, depth-variant correlation factors were obtained by averaging information from the six locations where both S_U and V_S were acquired. These factors f were calculated simply by the expression

$$f = \mu/S_U \quad (4)$$

The results, shown in Figure 3, were applied to the remaining 24 locations where only S_U was available. The picture shows that shear strength decreases remarkably for very shallow sediments, which would be intuitively expected. It also shows the value of 200 obtained by Theilen and Pecher (1991) occurs here around 10 m, being higher for shallower sediments.

Using the correlation factor, V_S profiles were calculated for the remaining 24 locations where only pure geotechnical data was acquired. The velocities values obtained from averaging V_S from all 30 locations are presented on Figure 4. Also shown, for comparison, are the values expected from Hamilton expressions (equations 1 and 2).

In general, there is a reasonable agreement between Brazilian sediments and Hamilton results. The most remarkable discrepancies are around 40 m and in the very shallow (above 10 m) section. The 40 m depth coincides with slope change on Hamilton curves, indicating that he probably consider some boundary should occur at this depth. Regarding sediments above 10 m, it has already been mentioned that values from Hamilton expression are higher than what is generally found in the literature. Simple inspection of equations (1) and (2) indicates that, immediately below the sea floor, Hamilton expect V_S over 100 m/s, what hardly has been observed in common marine sediments.

Using the measurements from all 30 locations, an empirical best fit second-order equation was obtained. It should be stressed that this equation is very general, and does not consider aspects that may be important, as lithology, consolidation, water depth and so on. Nevertheless, this equation can probably be used as first guess for VS in marine sediments when no other information is available. This may be especially true for geological environments similar to offshore Brazil – namely, extensional marine basins younger than Jurassic.

The empirical equation is (Z depth in meters).

$$V_S = 91.68 + 4.46 \cdot Z - 0.017 \cdot Z^2, \quad (5)$$

MODE CONVERSION FOR DOWN- AND UP-GOING WAVEFIELDS

P-S mode conversion at the sea bottom may be important for hard bottoms (Tatham and McCormack, 1991), as the critical angle for the P-wave can be relatively small, generating most downgoing energy as S-waves. For instance, Tatham and Stoffa (1976) present some examples of conversion at the sea bottom, for shallow sediments with P-wave velocities over 2000 m/s.

According to Amundsen et al. (1999), the most important elastic parameter for the PSSP mode (P converting to downgoing S, reflecting as upcoming S and converting back to P at the sea bottom) is the S velocity just below sea bottom. As an example, the authors say that if a V_P/V_S ratio equal or lower than 3.0 occurs in these sediments, PSSP amplitudes are comparable to PP reflection amplitudes.

However, it has been presented in this paper that almost all measurements presented in the literature (e.g. Hovem et al. 1991), at different locations, lithologies and water depths around the world, show that V_P/V_S is usually over 5.0.

Besides, most reports on OBC data processing conclude that S-wave energy recorded at sea bottom is generated from P-to-S conversion at layer interfaces rather than at the sea bottom. In general, this conclusion came from moveout velocity analysis (the velocities are much higher than expected from pure S-S mode) and/or poor imaging when conventional CMP processing is applied to horizontal geophone components.

The comments above indicate that most shear wave energy recorded on the sea bottom is related to upcoming P-S conversions from deeper sediment interfaces, not downgoing conversions at the sea bottom. If this is true, in the absence of efficient, environmental friendly and economic ocean-bottom shear sources, we are called upon to analyze P-S reflection data.

For these reasons, converted-wave algorithms – S-wave receiver statics, P-S velocity analysis, P-S DMO, P-S imaging, etc. – have to be used.

Mode conversion at the sea bottom and at a typical top Tertiary reservoir interface were analyzed and compared using the Zoeppritz equations coded in Matlab by Prof. Gary Margrave (CREWES/University of Calgary).

The near-surface sediments elastic parameters were obtained by averaging the data from Hamilton (1976; 1979), Baldwin et al. (1991), Breeding et al. (1991), Briggs (1991), Lavoie and Anderson (1991), Richardson et al. (1991), Theilen and Pecher (1991), Duenebier and Sutton (1995), Esteves (1996), Ayres and Theilen (1999) and Brazilian offshore data presented on Figure 4 (compi-

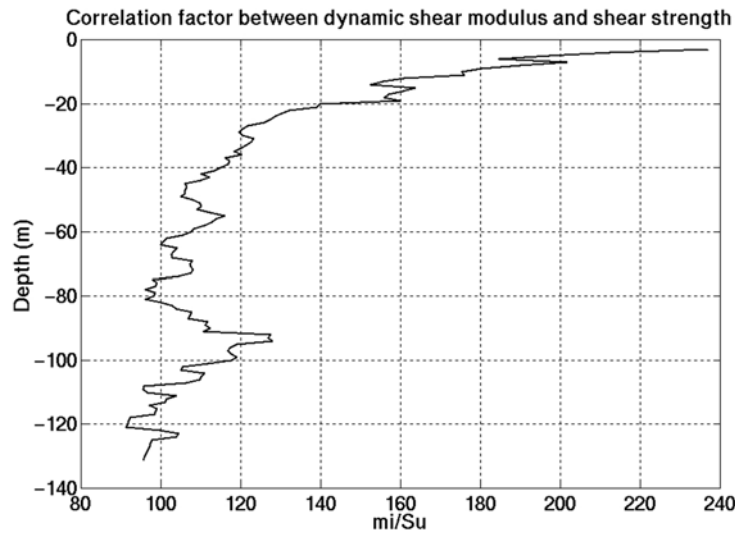


Figure 3 – Correlation factor $f(= \mu/S_U)$. Average from six locations where both μ and S_U were measured in-situ.

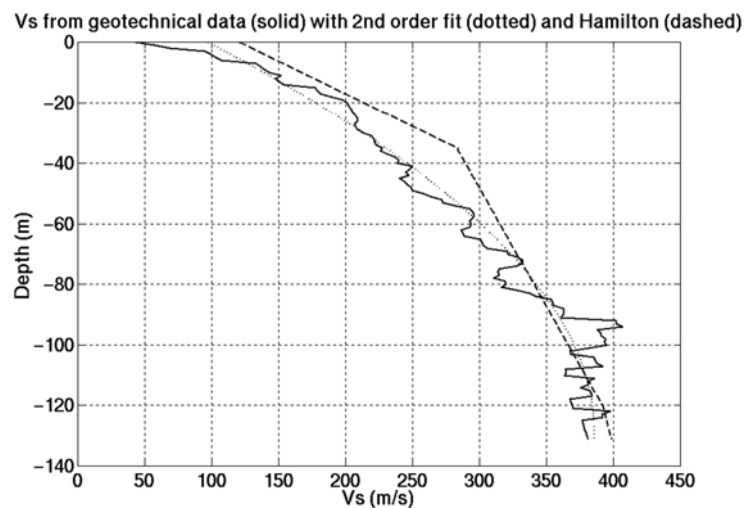


Figure 4 – V_S obtained from Brazilian offshore geotechnical data (continuous line). Also shown for comparison values expected from Hamilton (dashed) and from equation 5 (dotted).

led and processed from Kubena and Post (1992)).

The sea-bottom elastic parameters were obtained by averaging the upper five meters of sediments. A density of 1.05 and V_P of 1500 m/s were used for the water layer. V_P was obtained from Hamilton expressions.

A test was performed to verify if the use of averaging different sediment thickness (10 and 20 m) would produce appreciable differences. Figure 5 shows the results. One can conclude the differences are negligible for the P-P mode. For the P-S mode, it can be seen that more shear wave is generated as deeper sediments are considered in the average. This is expected, as a drastic incre-

ase in V_S occurs in these shallow depths. In Figure 4, for instance, V_S at 20 m is four times greater than at just below sea floor.

For the reservoir/overburden interface, values normally found in unconsolidated turbidite sandstone of Tertiary age were used (Table 1). It should be pointed that for these reservoirs the P-wave velocity contrast can be much higher than S-wave. Generally, the density contrast is very large and cannot be neglected in modeling studies.

For a downgoing compressional wave, Figure 6 shows that, for most incidence angles commonly present on seismic acquisition, P-P energy is more than 100 times higher than P-S (one

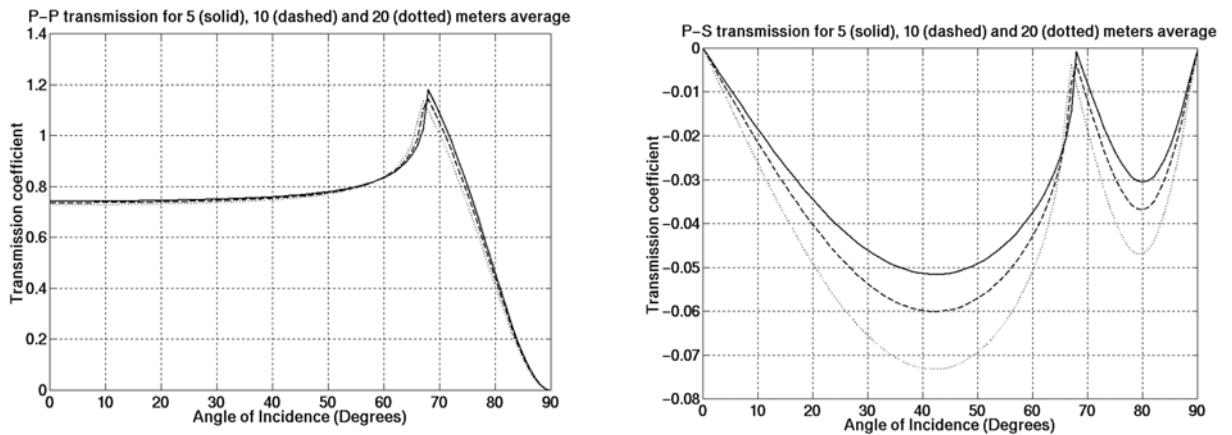


Figure 5 – Transmission coefficient variation at sea-bottom (down-going incident P-wave) for different sediment thickness considered on elastic parameters averaging. P-P (top) and P-S (bottom).

Table 1 – Elastic parameters for reservoir (turbidite) and overburden Tertiary rocks.

LAYER	V _p (M/S)	V _s (M/S)	DENSITY (GM/CM ³)
Overburden	2800	1165	2.4
Turbidite	2530	1070	2.1

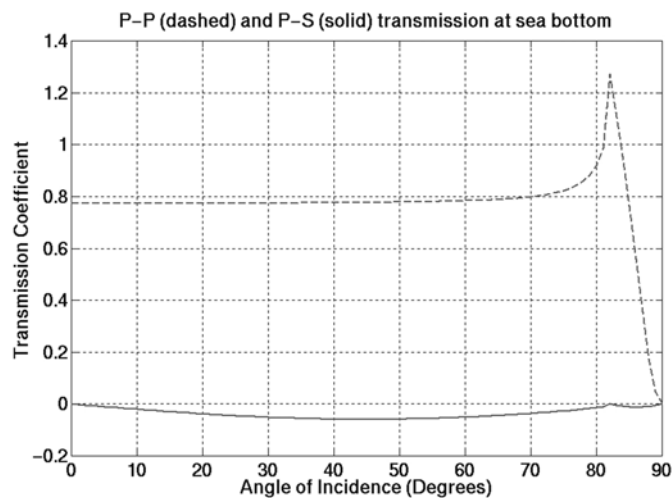


Figure 6 – Transmission coefficients for downgoing P-P (dashed) and P-S (solid) seismic waves in a sea/sediment interface. Energy (proportional to square of amplitude) for P-P is more than 100 times bigger than for P-S.

should take the square of the amplitude transmission coefficient to analyze energy). This is a strong indication that conversion from P- to S- wave at sea bottom can be expected to be very poor in most marine environments.

Reflection coefficients for incident P- and S- waves at top of

a turbidite reservoir are presented on Figure 7. From the figure it can be seen that P-S and S-S modes are of relatively similar values over most angles of incidence. The conclusion is no specific mode seismic energy is dramatically stronger than other for reflections at this interface.

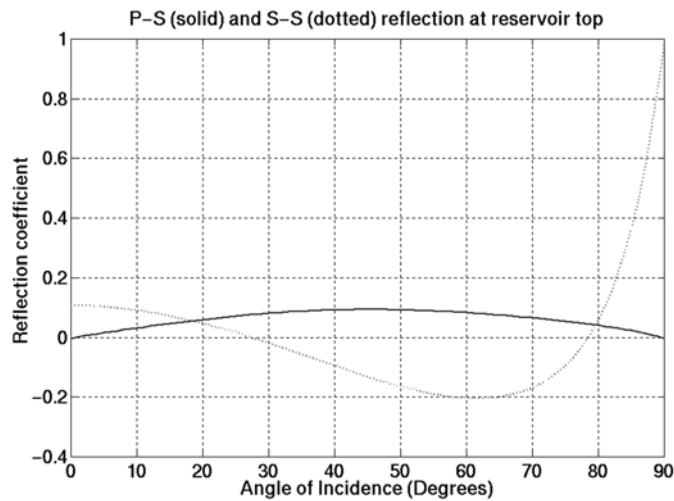


Figure 7 – Reflection coefficient at top of turbidite reservoir for P-S (solid) and S-S (dotted) seismic waves. Up to 40°, modes have (relatively) close reflection coefficient values.

The next analysis step is to multiply the P- to S- transmission coefficient at the sea bottom and the S-S reflection coefficient at the reservoir top and compare the result with the product of P-P transmission coefficient at sea bottom and P-S reflection at reservoir top. In other words, compare amplitudes of PSS and PPS modes.

The results are shown in Figure 8. One can conclude most shear wave energy traveling upward should be created by the PP-S mode instead of PS-S mode.

A quantification of how greater PPS mode energy is compared to PSS mode energy is given in Figure 9. The energy was considered equal to the amplitude (from Figure 8) squared. The values of PPS energy over PSS energy were clipped arbitrarily 500 – the ratio values turn very big around 26° and 80°, because PSS values tend to zero.

One can see from Figure 9 that PPS energy is, in general, over 100 times stronger than PSS energy.

Possible mode conversions (both P-S and S-P) in the up-going seismic energy were also analyzed. This test, suggested by Prof. Gary Margrave (personal communication), was to verify a possible explanation to a phenomena sometimes seen in OBC data processing (Ebrum et al. (1998); Yuan et al. (1998); Li and Yuan (1999); Rodriguez-Suarez et al. (2000)): the presence of shear-wave energy in the vertical component while the radial component does not present compressional energy. The presence of S-waves in vertical component is verified applying to vertical data the processing flow (e.g., velocities, receiver statics, etc) used in the radial component. A similar procedure – using

P-P processing flow – is used to verify P-P energy in horizontal components.

One should expect, by analyzing Figures 1 and 4, that most up-going shear waves would approach the receivers very close to the vertical, due to the strong decrease in V_S at shallow sediments. So, it is somewhat surprising to find P-S energy in the vertical component, mainly when P-P energy is not found in horizontal components.

Margrave's idea was to check if the S-wave energy present in the vertical component could be some compressional energy converted from shear at shallow sediments. If this is the case, the apparent P-P energy will have P-S behavior, regarding velocities, receiver statics and so on.

It should be pointed that the analysis done here is assuming perfectly elastic media. One might argue that very different results could occur if inelastic modeling were used, due to expected very low quality factor for S-waves (Q_S) in shallow marine sediments. Published data (e.g., Hovem et al. (1991)), however, suggests Q_S values below 10 are uncommon – in general, Q_S equals half Q_P in these sediments.

Another assumption is that the elastic parameters values used in this analysis, obtained from offshore Brazil, are representative of most marine sediments lithologies existent in offshore hydrocarbon fields around the world.

The interfaces analyzed for mode conversion were defined based on density discontinuities (Figure 10). Main boundaries were observed at 4, 20, 90 and 160 m depth.

The resulted transmission coefficients for mode conversion

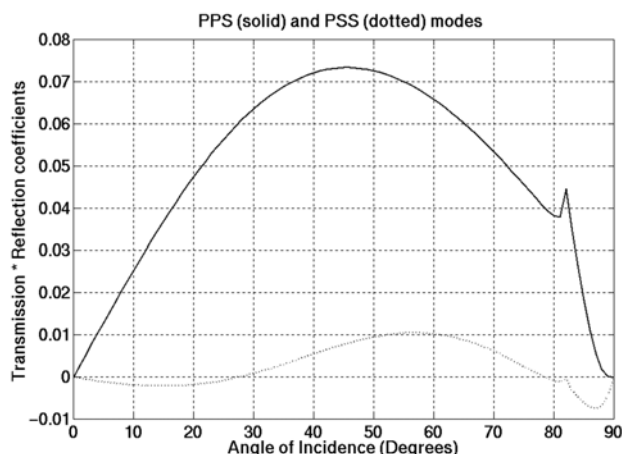


Figure 8 – Amplitude coefficients for PPS mode (P-P transmission at sea bottom and P-S conversion at reservoir top, solid line) and PSS mode (P-S conversion at sea bottom and S-S reflection at reservoir top, dotted line). Clearly, PPS mode has much higher energy than PSS.

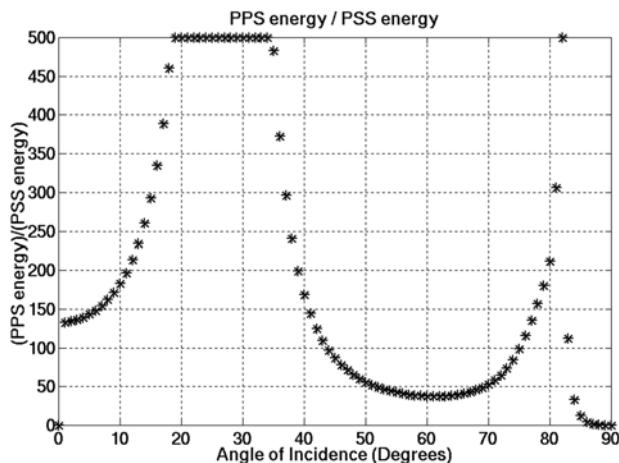


Figure 9 – Ratio between PPS energy and PSS energy, clipped to a maximum value of 500. It is shown that PPS energy is rarely less than 50 times greater than PSS energy, and values over 100 may be expected from most angles used in seismic acquisition.

(P- to S- and S- to P-) of up-going wavefield are shown from Figure 11 to Figure 13.

It is clear in all pictures that the conversion is negligible at all depths, including the sea-bottom, and that most energy transmitted through the interfaces correspond to the same kind of incident energy.

The main conclusion is that an alternative explanation, as for example reflection out of the source-receiver vertical plane, or – more likely – some acquisition problem (e.g., cross-feed), has to be found to explain the presence of P-S energy in vertical geophone component while no P-P energy occurs in horizontal components.

CONCLUSIONS

Transmission and reflection coefficients for P- and S-wave mode conversion were obtained for the sea bottom and Tertiary hydrocarbon reservoir. Elastic parameters for near-surface marine sediments are calculated using literature data (Hamilton equations) and geotechnical data from offshore Brazil. The geotechnical data showed good agreement with Hamilton’s results. A second-order empirical equation to obtain shear-wave velocities as a function of depth for marine sediments is presented.

It is concluded, from previous published data and my results, that most S-wave data recorded in OBC are related to upcoming conversions at deeper interfaces (PP-S) and not to downgoing

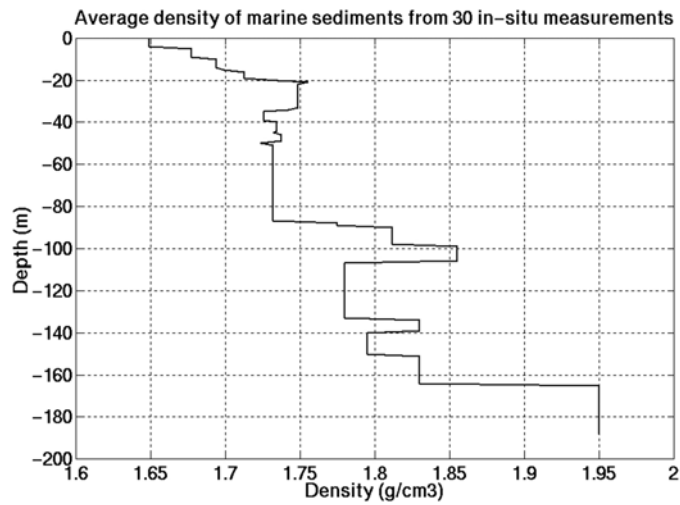


Figure 10 – Average of 30 in-situ measurements of density values for marine sediments. These values were used for V_S calculation in this chapter.

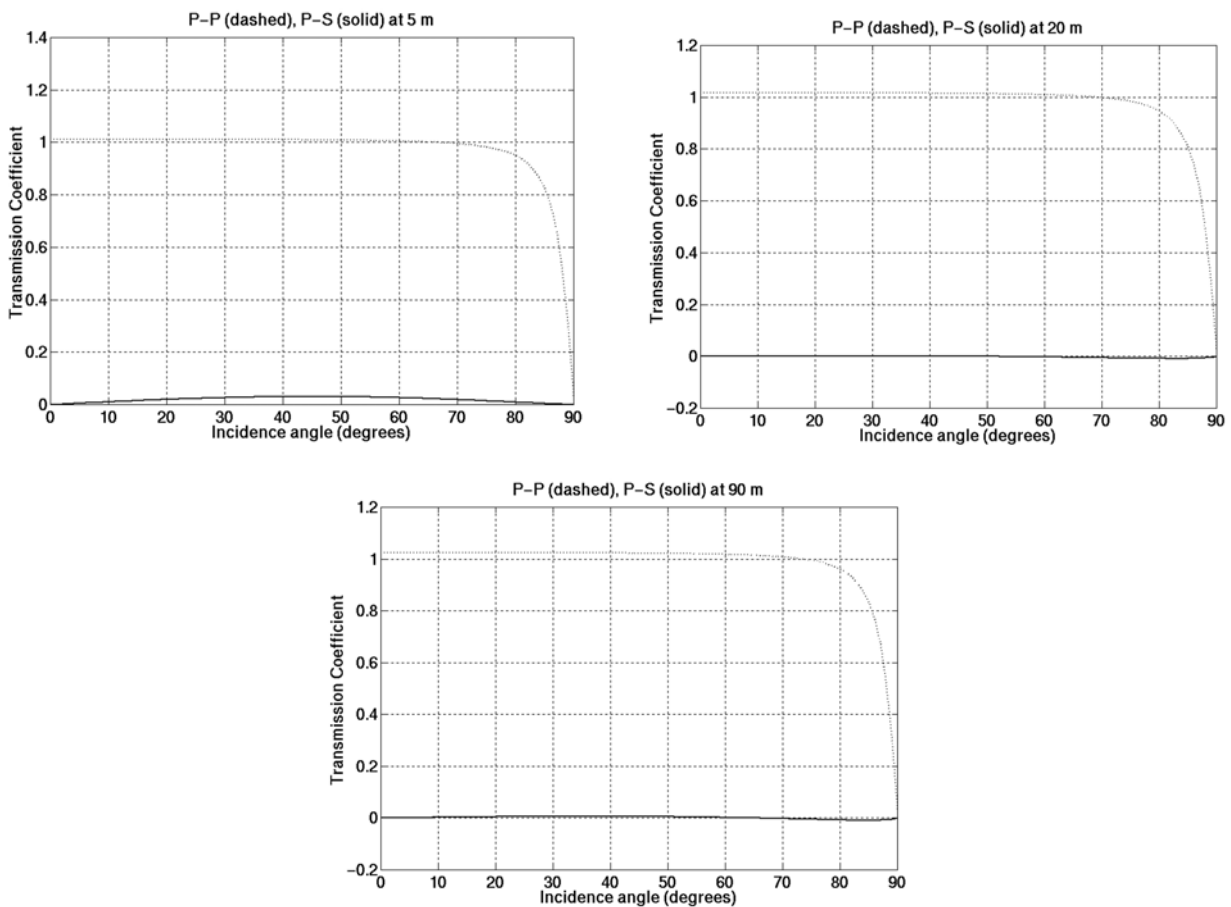


Figure 11 – Transmission coefficients for up-going P-wave (P-P dashed and P-S solid) at (from top to bottom) 5, 20 and 90 m depth. Most energy does not suffer mode conversion.

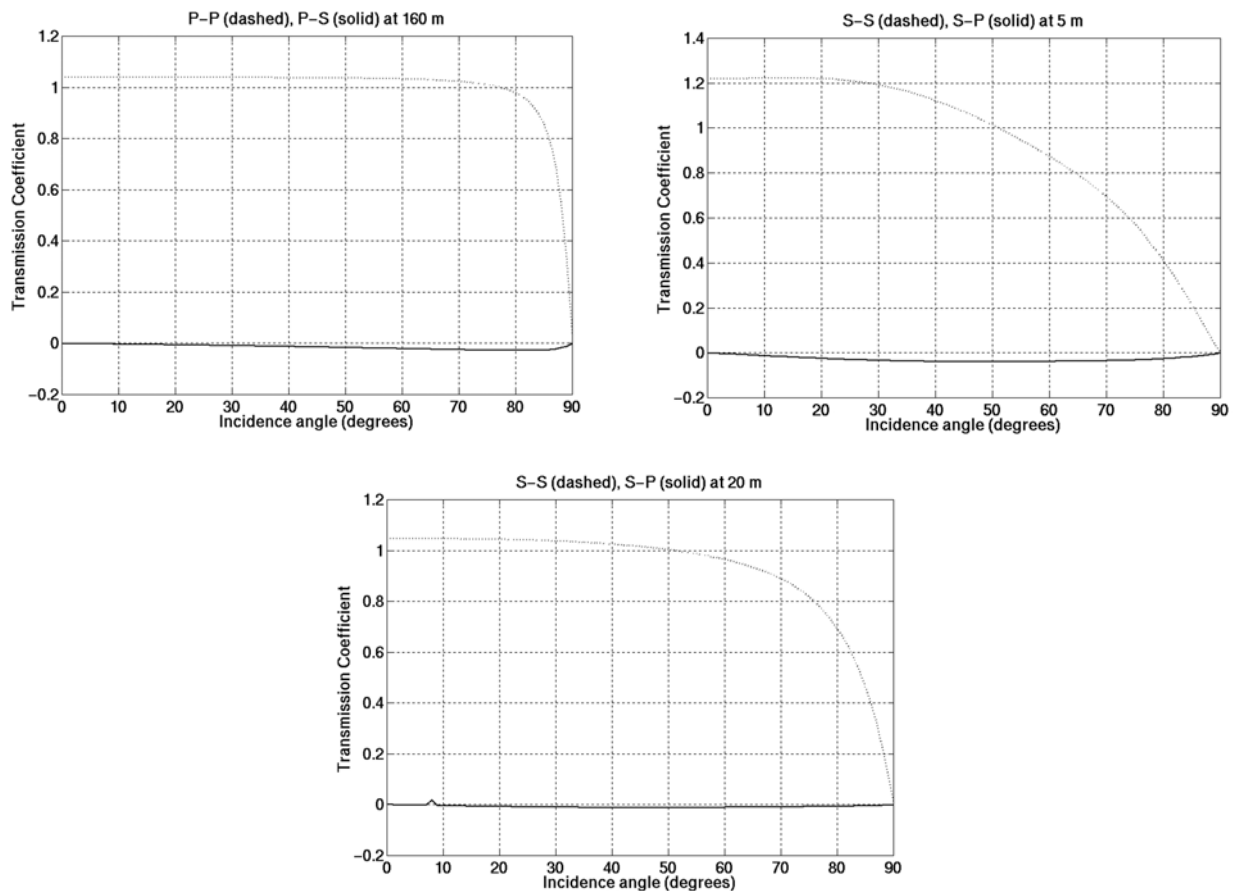


Figure 12 – Transmission coefficients for up-going P-wave (P-P dashed and P-S solid) at 160 m depth (top) and for up-going S-wave (S-S dashed and S-P solid) at 5 m (middle) and 20 m (bottom). Most energy does not suffer mode conversion.

conversions at the ocean bottom (PS-S).

It is also concluded that mode conversion (P- to S- and S- to P-) for up-going seismic energy is negligible in shallow marine sediments. This means neither S-wave is expected in vertical nor P-wave on horizontal components.

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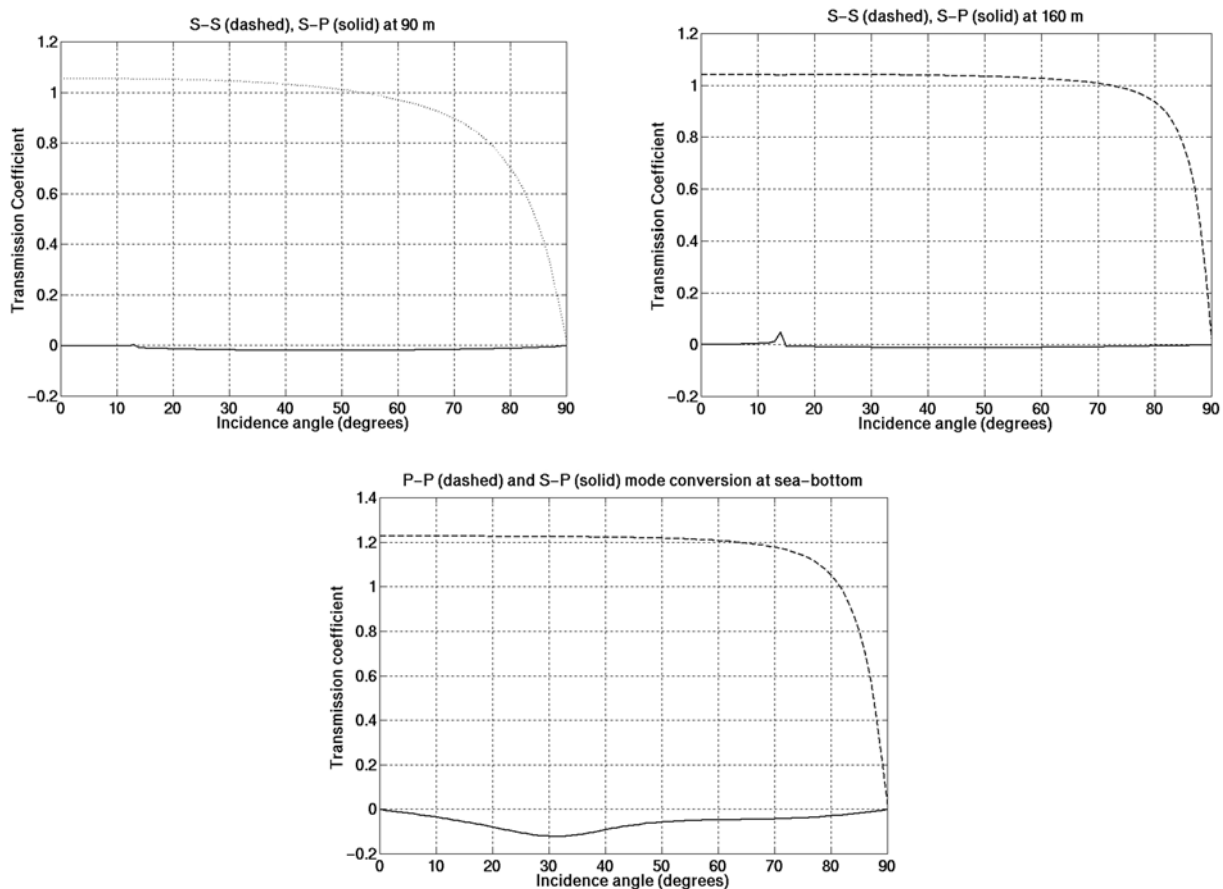


Figure 13 – Transmission coefficients for up-going S-wave (S-S dashed and S-P solid) at 90 m (top) and 160 m (middle) and for S- and P-wave up-going at sea-bottom (bottom, P-P dashed, S-P solid). Most energy does not suffer mode conversion.

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