

## 4. UNDERWAY GEOPHYSICS<sup>1</sup>

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### INTRODUCTION

The selection of sites for Ocean Drilling Program (ODP) Leg 122 utilized the Australian Bureau of Mineral Resources (BMR) 1986 seismic reflection data from the Wombat Plateau for Sites 759, 760, and 764. Petroleum-exploration-industry seismic reflection lines were used to locate Sites 762 and 763 close to industry wells Eendracht-1 and Vinck-1, respectively. Seismic reflection lines collected during Leg 122 were used to locate Site 761. Underway geophysics measurements were made aboard *JOIDES Resolution* on approach to all sites and during transects.

Measurements of bathymetry and total magnetic field were made during all transects. Seismic reflection profiles were recorded for site surveys, and for transits on the Wombat Plateau and between Sites 762 and 763, at speeds of 5–7 kts. Sonobuoy reflection-refraction profiles were recorded at most sites.

Instrumentation on board involved two precision echo-sounders (3.5 and 12 kHz), a proton precession magnetometer, a single-channel digital seismic-reflection profiling system, and a Global Positioning System (GPS/Transit) satellite navigation system. The instruments were maintained and operated by the ODP marine technicians in cooperation with the scientific party.

### NAVIGATION

Navigation data were collected both in the underway geophysics lab using a Magnavox MX1107 satellite-navigation system (SATNAV), and (independently) on the bridge using a Magnavox MX4400 satellite-navigation system. Positions obtained using the underway geophysical navigation system were recorded on magnetic tape each minute, and on paper every 30 minutes during non-seismic transits. In addition, ship's speed and heading were recorded every 12 seconds (i.e., each shot point) during seismic operations.

The more accurate GPS satellite window was only available about 10 hours per day when at least three satellites were accessible. Transit satellite fixes were received every 1–1.5 hours. The ship tracks for Leg 122 are shown in Figures 1–11 and navigation details are given in the Appendix (microfiche in back pocket). Navigation was reduced post cruise by Ray Tracey at BMR and Xiaotao Du at ODP.

### BATHYMETRY

Bathymetric data were recorded with both 3.5- and 12-kHz echo-sounder systems that have signal correlators. The signals were recorded on two Raytheon recorders at sweep speeds of 1 s (750 m scale). The quality of the records was generally very poor, especially on high-speed transits (10–12 kt), because of large ship motion and ship noise. At slower speeds, better quality

<sup>1</sup> Haq, B. U., von Rad, et al., 1990. *Proc. ODP, Init. Repts.*, 122: College Station, TX (Ocean Drilling Program).

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<sup>3</sup> Shipboard Scientific Party is as given in the list of Participants preceding the contents.

3.5-kHz bathymetric records were recorded, but sub-bottom penetration remained too poor to decipher the thickness and bedding characteristics of the upper 50 m of sediments.

One major problem of both echo-sounders was the very high noise level of the ship (compounded by the position of the transducer on the ship's hull); this problem was to be addressed in part during the subsequent port call. Another problem was the wide beam width of the outgoing signal; narrow-beam echo sounders give good resolution even at steep slopes and high relief.

### MAGNETICS

Total-intensity measurements of the Earth's magnetic field were obtained with a Geometrics 801 proton precession magnetometer. The sensor was towed approximately 500 m astern. Measurements were made at 3-s intervals with 1 nT sensitivity. The data were recorded continuously on a graphic recorder and in the header of seismic tapes (once per 12 s) during seismic surveys, or every 1 min during non-seismic transits. The magnetometer was used routinely. Noise levels on the data were about 3–8 nT.

### SEISMIC REFLECTION PROFILES

Seismic lines collected during ODP Leg 122 (Table 1) were recorded using equipment and parameters listed in Table 2. All seismic lines are shown in Figures 12–19 and sonobuoy #4 is shown in Figure 20. The seismic source was two 12.5 cm<sup>3</sup> water guns operating at 1700–2000 psi and towed about 14 m apart (starboard and port davits) and about 25 m behind the ship. Reflections were recorded by a Teledyne "high-speed" streamer that included a 100-m-long "active" section containing 60 hydrophones and a 30-m-long stretch section. The head of the streamer was normally about 317 m behind the ship. The seismic source and streamer were towed at estimated depths of 8–10 m and 10–15 m, respectively. Depth stabilizing "birds" were not used on the streamer because of their ineffectiveness when previously employed (e.g., Leg 119), and the unreliable values produced by the streamer's depth monitoring system.

The seismic recording system consisted of a Super-Micro 561 Masscomp computer, which recorded the seismic data on magnetic tape (Table 2) and displayed the data on a 37.5-cm-wide high-resolution graphic printer (160 dots per 2.5 cm). The system theoretically had the capability to do real-time processing (e.g., automatic gain control [AGC] and filtering); however, these options were not used. This was because there is insufficient capability in the Masscomp computing system to process in real-time at a 12-s shot-repetition rate.

Raw data were filtered (25–250 Hz) and recorded on 1600 bpi magnetic tape in SEG-Y format at a 1-ms sample rate for 5 s. The water-gun fire rate was set at 12 s. Seismic data were also displayed during acquisition in analog form on two Raytheon recorders, at sweep rates of 2.5 s and 5 s, with filter settings of 25–150 Hz. Onboard processing was severely impeded by (1) several hardware problems, unaddressed by the electrical technicians as they tried to repair the regulated power system after its failures; and (2) the need to define

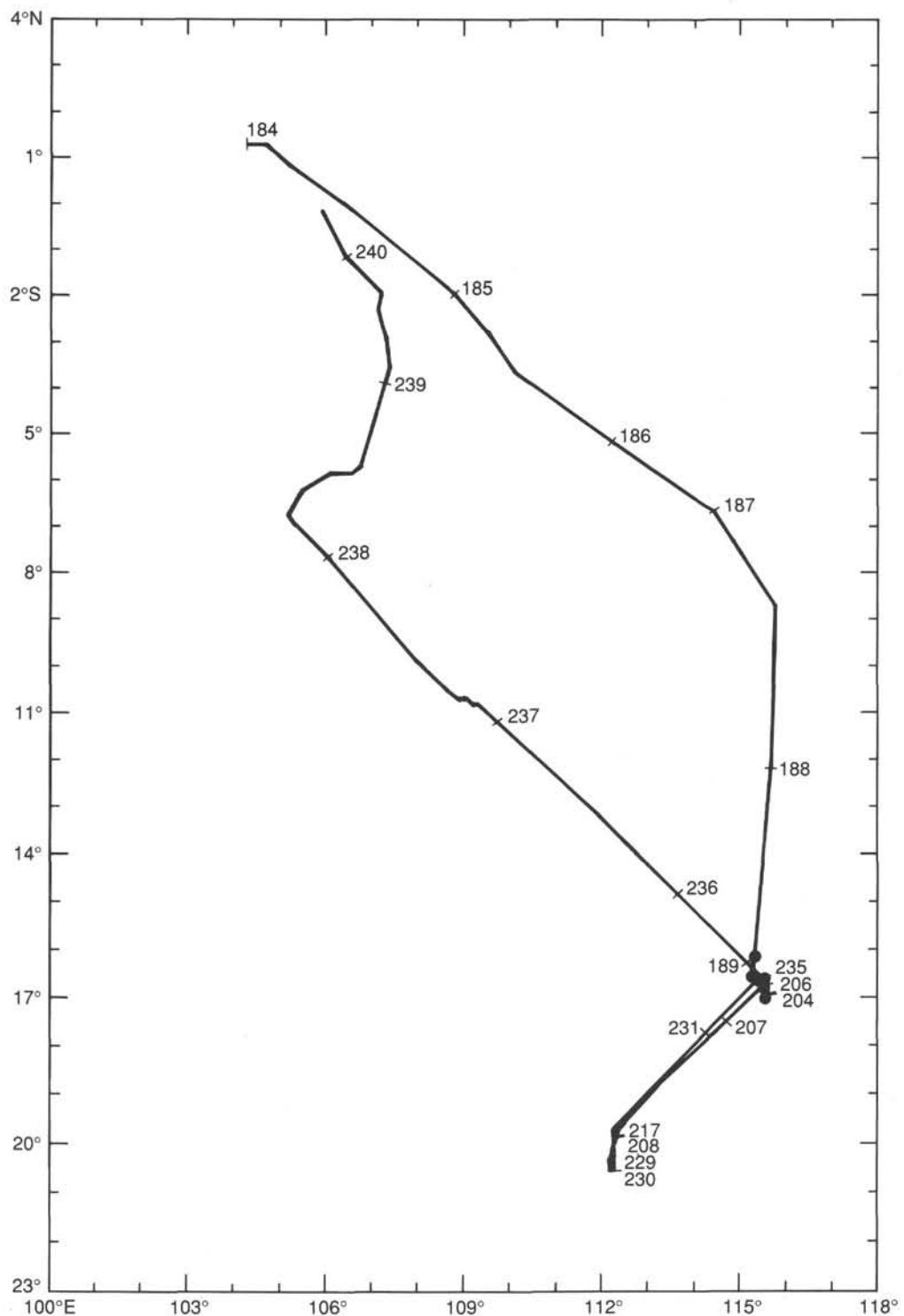


Figure 1. General navigation plot of ODP Leg 122, generated from satellite-navigation and course-speed data given in Table 4. Navigation plots for groups of sites are shown in Figures 2 to 11.

missing software and write it into the system. Processing of all single-channel data collected during Leg 122 was carried out by Simon Kravis at BMR after the cruise. Processing involved spiking, deconvolution, and filtering.

#### SONOBUOY DATA

During most site surveys, sonobuoys were recorded along seismic lines just prior to crossing the proposed drill site to provide additional velocity-versus-depth data. The sonobuoy

equipment, field parameters, and data for all sites are listed in Table 3. Seismic signals from the Navy 53B sonobuoys were received by a high-frequency Realistic receiver. The data were displayed in real time on a Raytheon graphic recorder and were recorded digitally on the Masscomp computer system along with the vertical-incident seismic-reflection data. Five sonobuoys were recorded, one at each site except Site 759.

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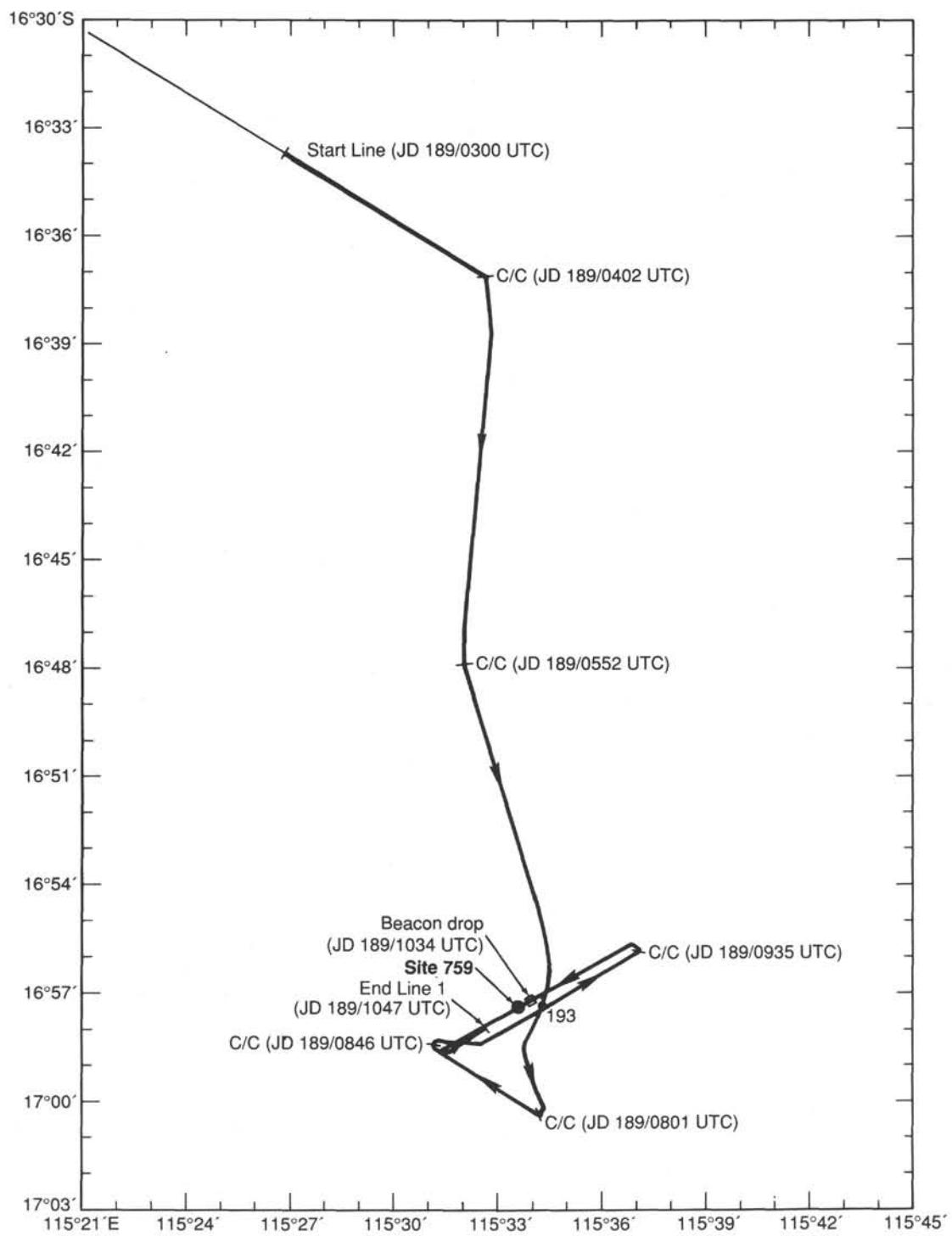


Figure 2. Navigation plot near Site 759.

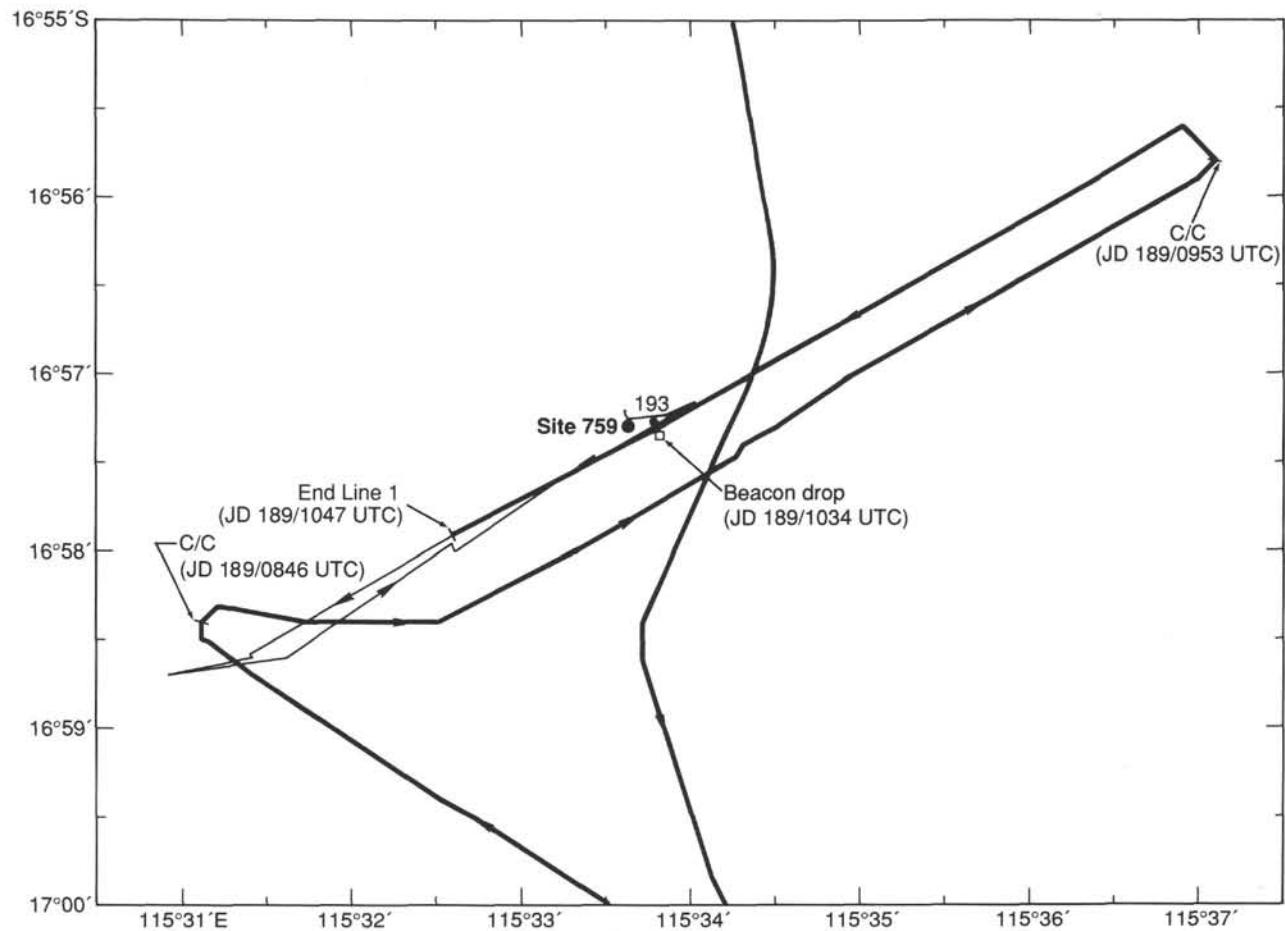


Figure 3. Enlarged navigation plot of Site 759.

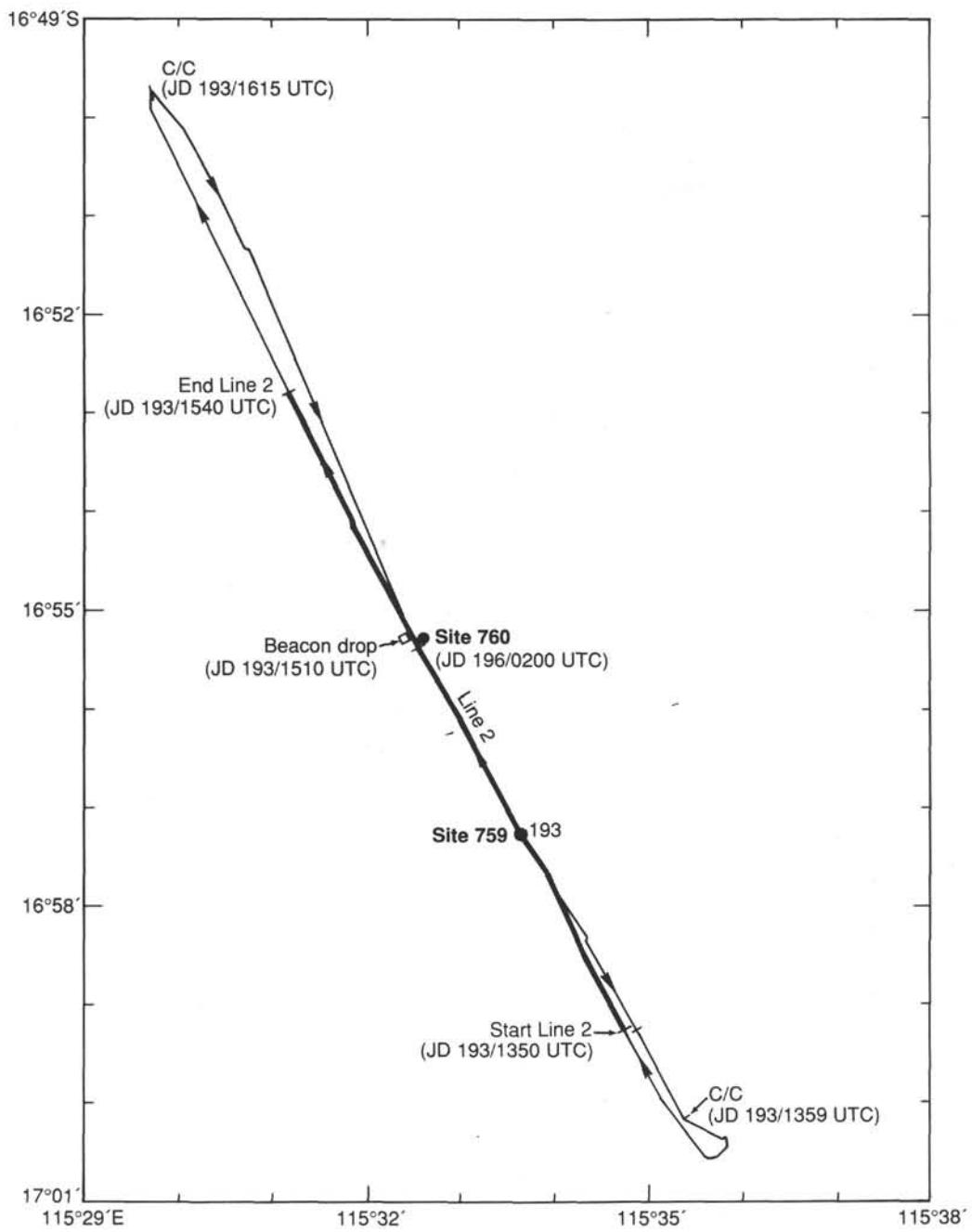


Figure 4. Navigation plot near Site 760.

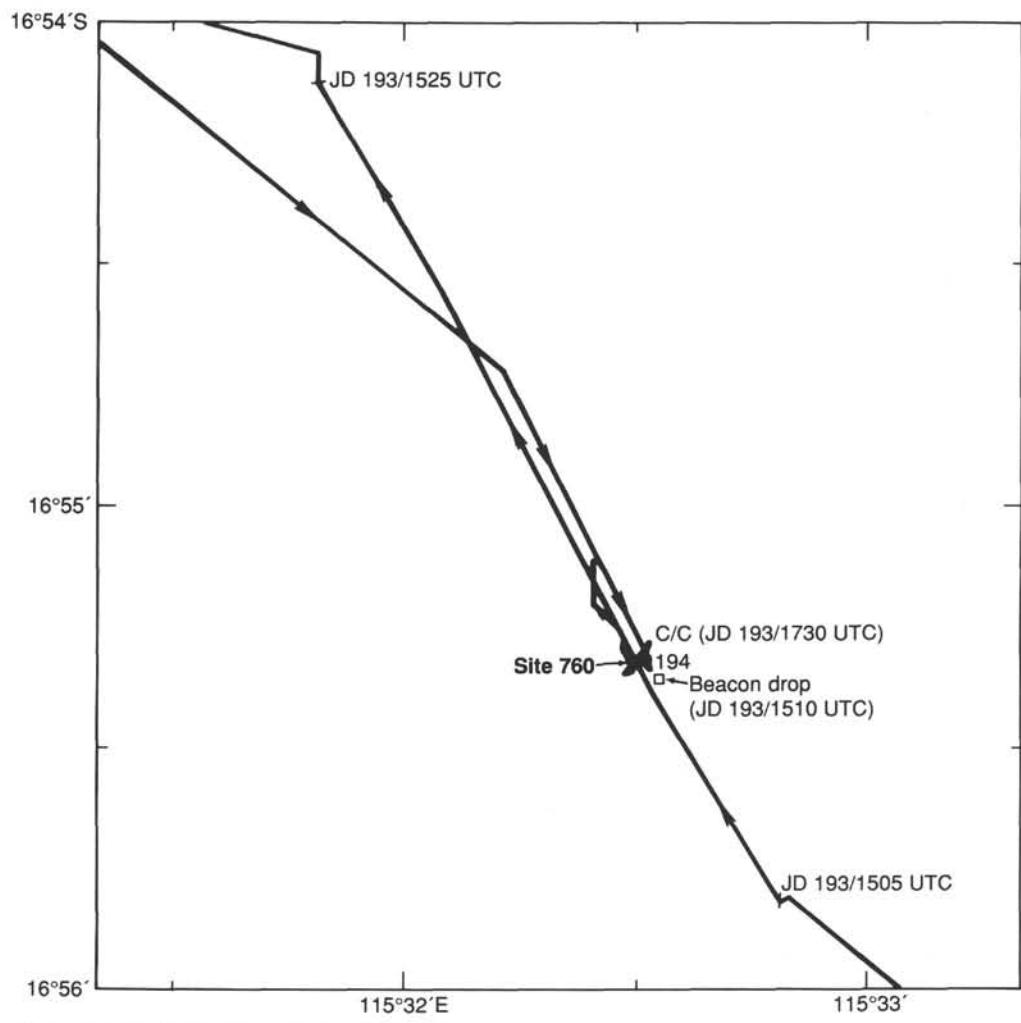


Figure 5. Enlarged navigation plot of Site 760.

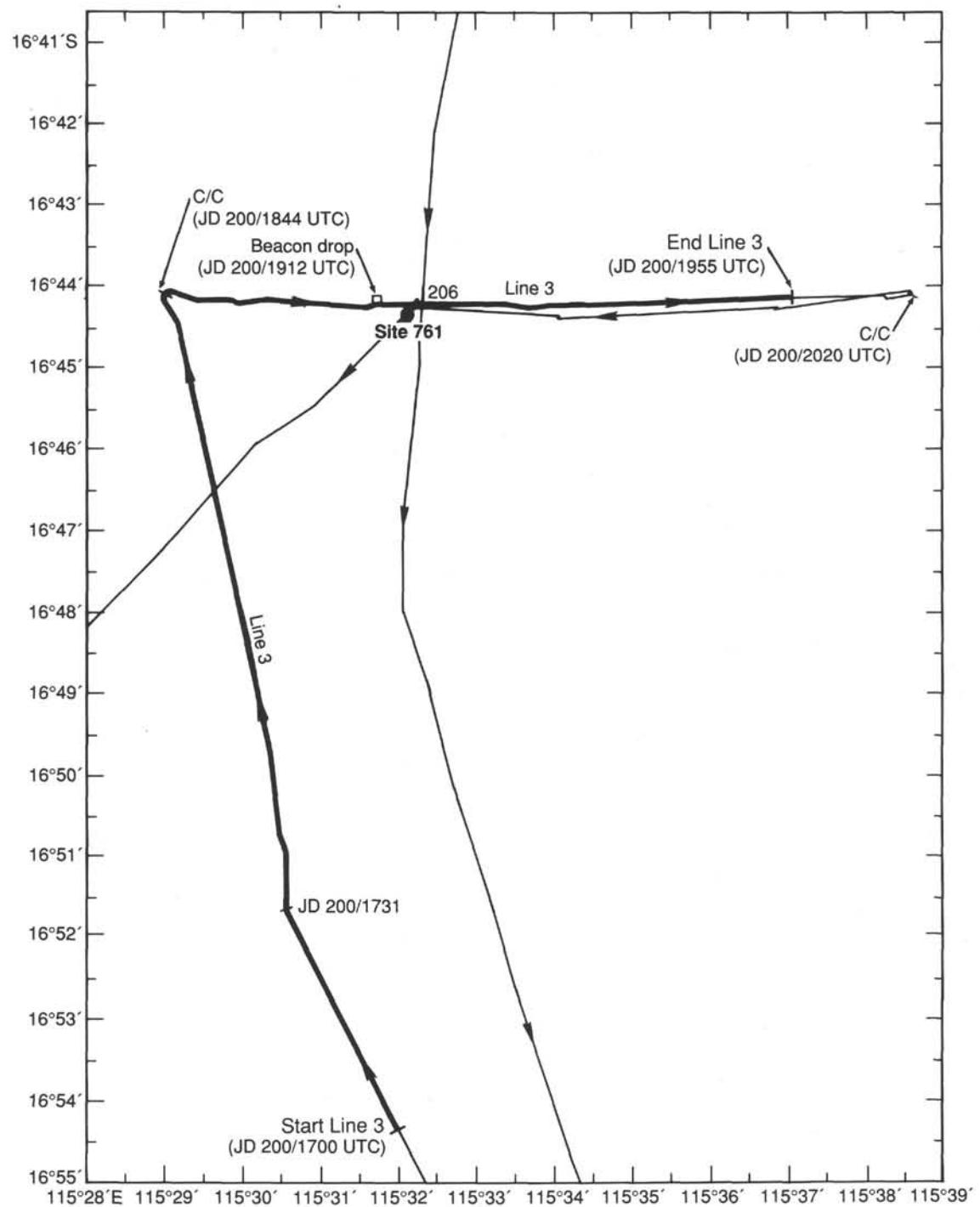


Figure 6. Navigation plot near Site 761.

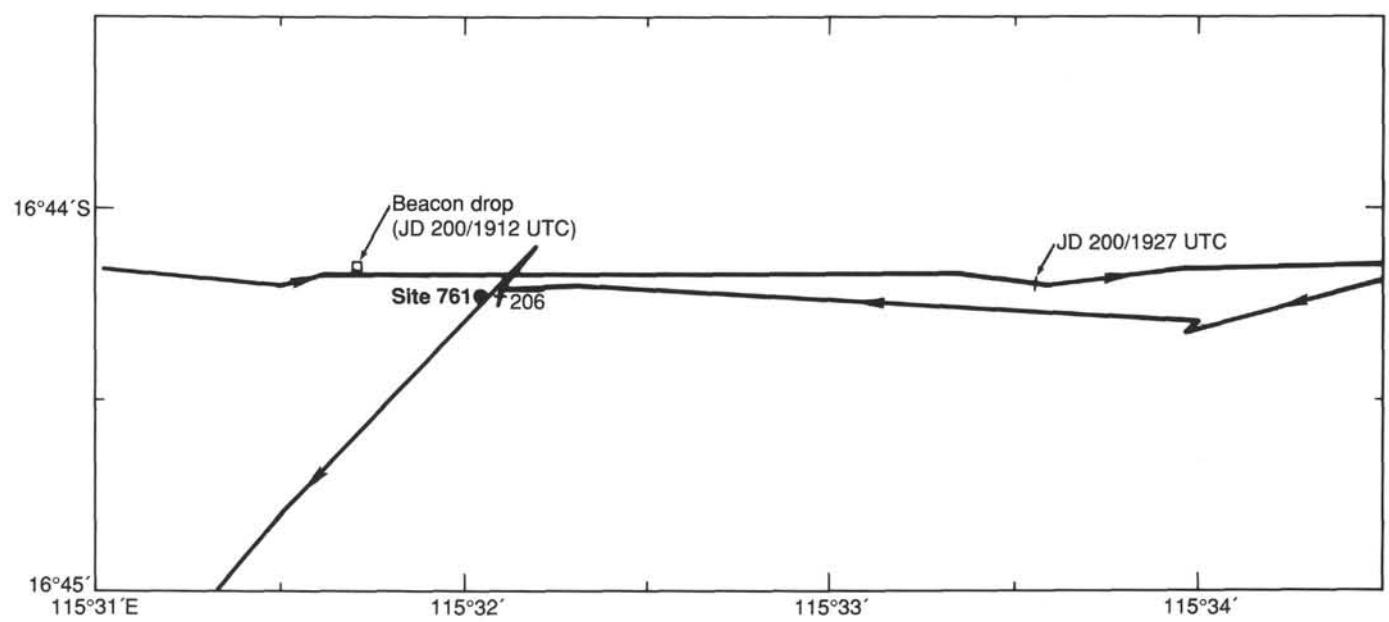


Figure 7. Enlarged navigation plot of Site 761.

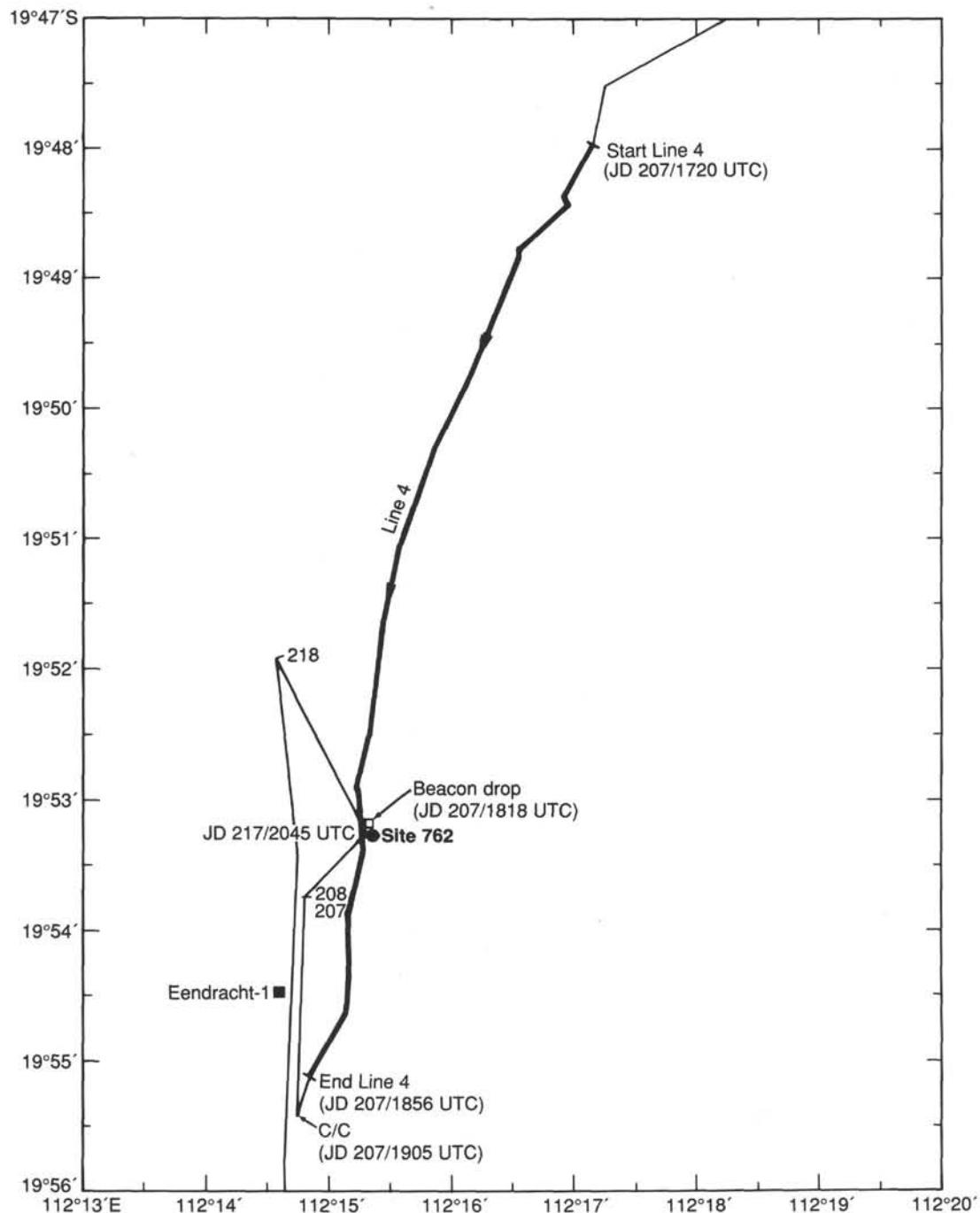


Figure 8. Enlarged navigation plot near Site 762.

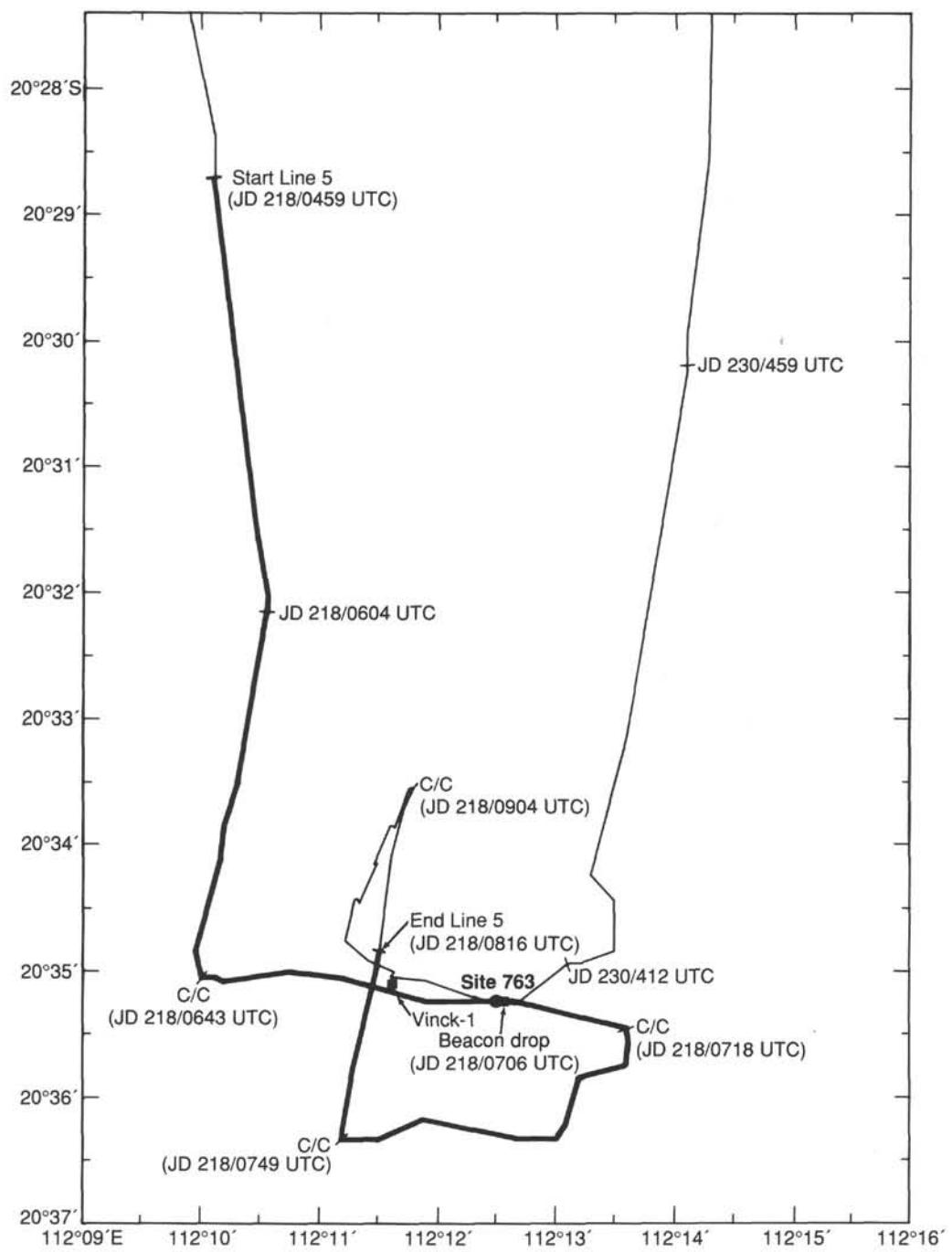


Figure 9. Enlarged navigation plot near Site 763.

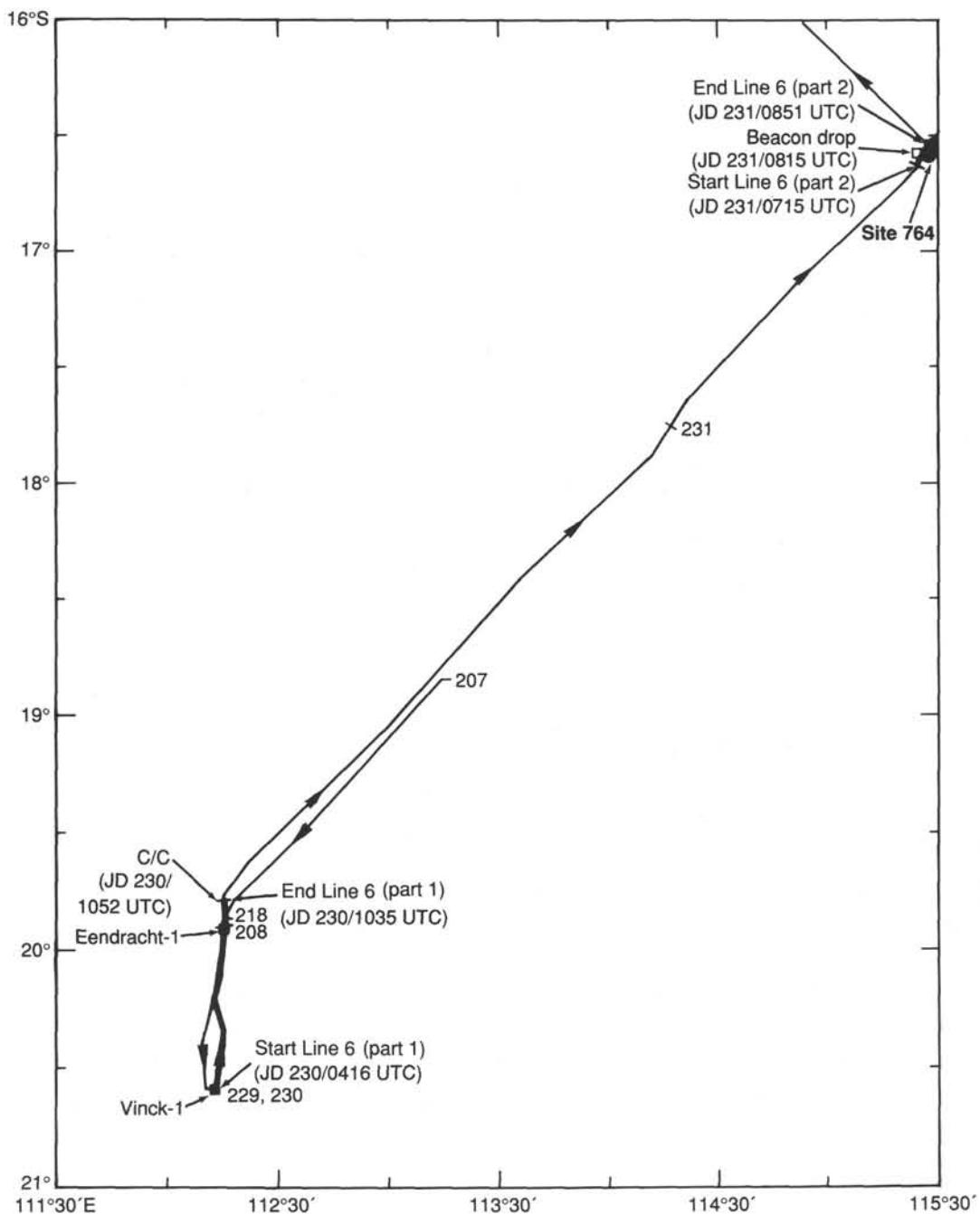


Figure 10. Navigation plot from Site 763 to Site 764.

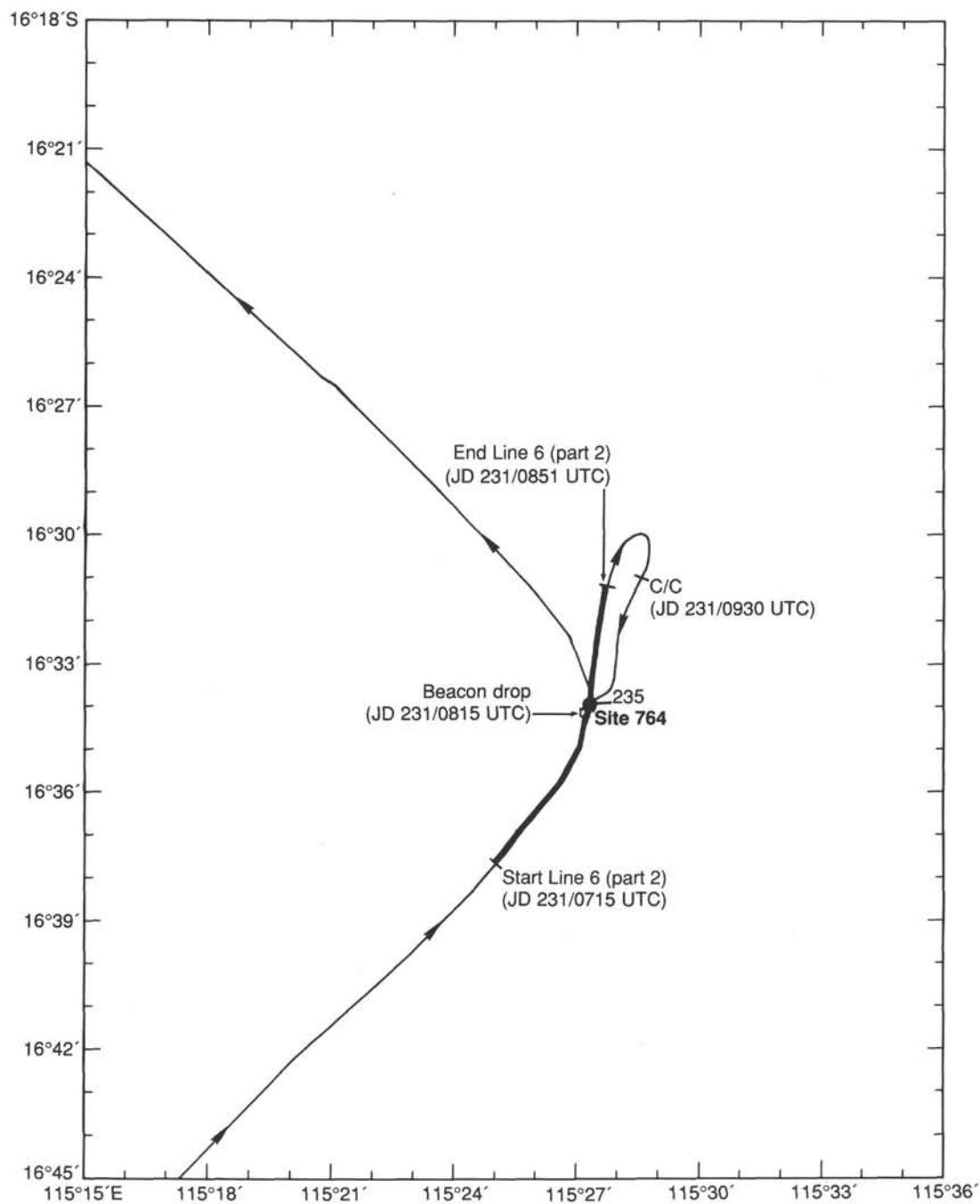


Figure 11. Enlarged navigation plot of Site 764.

**Table 1.** Summary of underway geophysical data collected during Leg 122.

Line number	Seismic line start time	line end time	Site number	Beacon time	Sonobuoy number	time	Data collected <sup>a</sup>
1	188/0430	189/0205	—	—	—	—	B,M
1	189/0205	189/0300	—	—	—	—	S,B,M
1	189/0300	190/0420	b764	—	—	—	S,B,M
1	189/0420	189/0550	b761	—	—	—	S,B,M
1	189/0550	189/1047	759	189/1034	—	—	S,B,M
2	193/1400	193/1665	760	193/1510	1	193/1415	S,So,B,M
3	200/1700	200/1850	761	—	2	193/1914	S,So,B,M
3	200/1850	200/2005	761	200/1912	3	193/1922	S,So,B,M
4	206/1805	207/1705	—	—	—	—	S,B,M
4	207/1705	207/1905	762	207/1818	4	207/1805	S,So,B,M
5	218/0050	218/0430	—	—	—	—	S,B,M
5	218/0430	218/0750	763	208/0706	—	—	S,B,M
5	218/0750	218/0830	—	—	—	—	S,B,M
6	230/0400	230/1512	763	—	5	230/0427	S,So,B,M
6	230/1512	231/0705	—	—	—	—	S,B,M
6	231/0705	231/0851	764	230/0815	6	230/0805	S,So,B,M

Note: All times are given in Julian day/UTC.

<sup>a</sup> Key to data type: B = bathymetry; M = total field magnetic data; S = seismic reflection data;

So = sonobuoy data.

<sup>b</sup> Site survey lines collected during Leg 122 while in transit to Site 759.

**Table 2.** Parameters for collection and display of underway geophysical data for Leg 122.

Seismic Reflection Acquisition
Source: two 80-in <sup>3</sup> water guns
Shot rate: 12 s
Seismic Paper Records
Raytheon 1: sweep = 5 s
Raytheon 2: sweep = 2.5 s for seismic reflection
sweep = 5 s for sonobuoy
Records on Magnetic Tape
Seismic reflection: 5 s records
Magnetics: 0 s (header only)
Recording rate: 12 s for seismic reflection
60 s for magnetics
Channels recorded: 1 for seismic reflection only
2 for seismic reflection and sonobuoy
Filters: 25–250 Hz
Tape density: 1600 BPI
Format: SEG Y

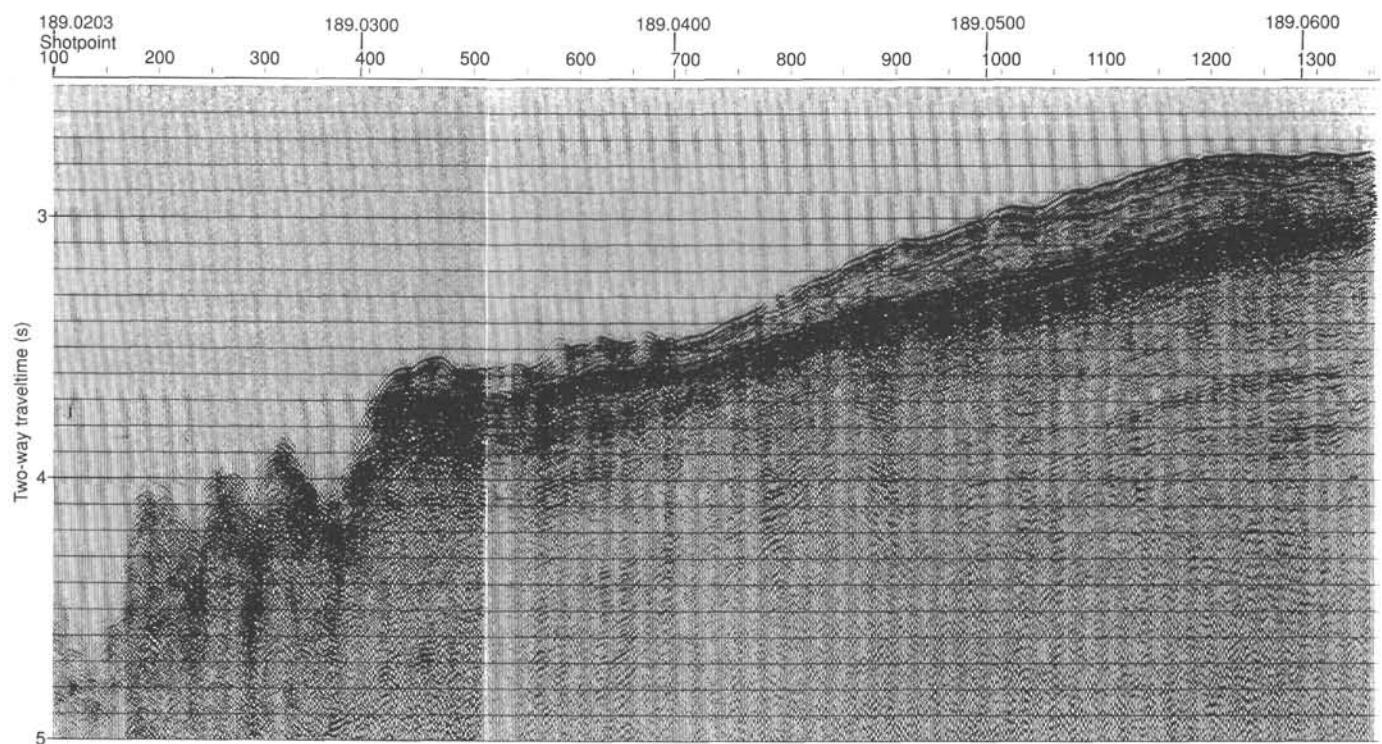


Figure 12. Seismic line 122-I (part 1) collected during Leg 122. Location is shown in Figure 2.

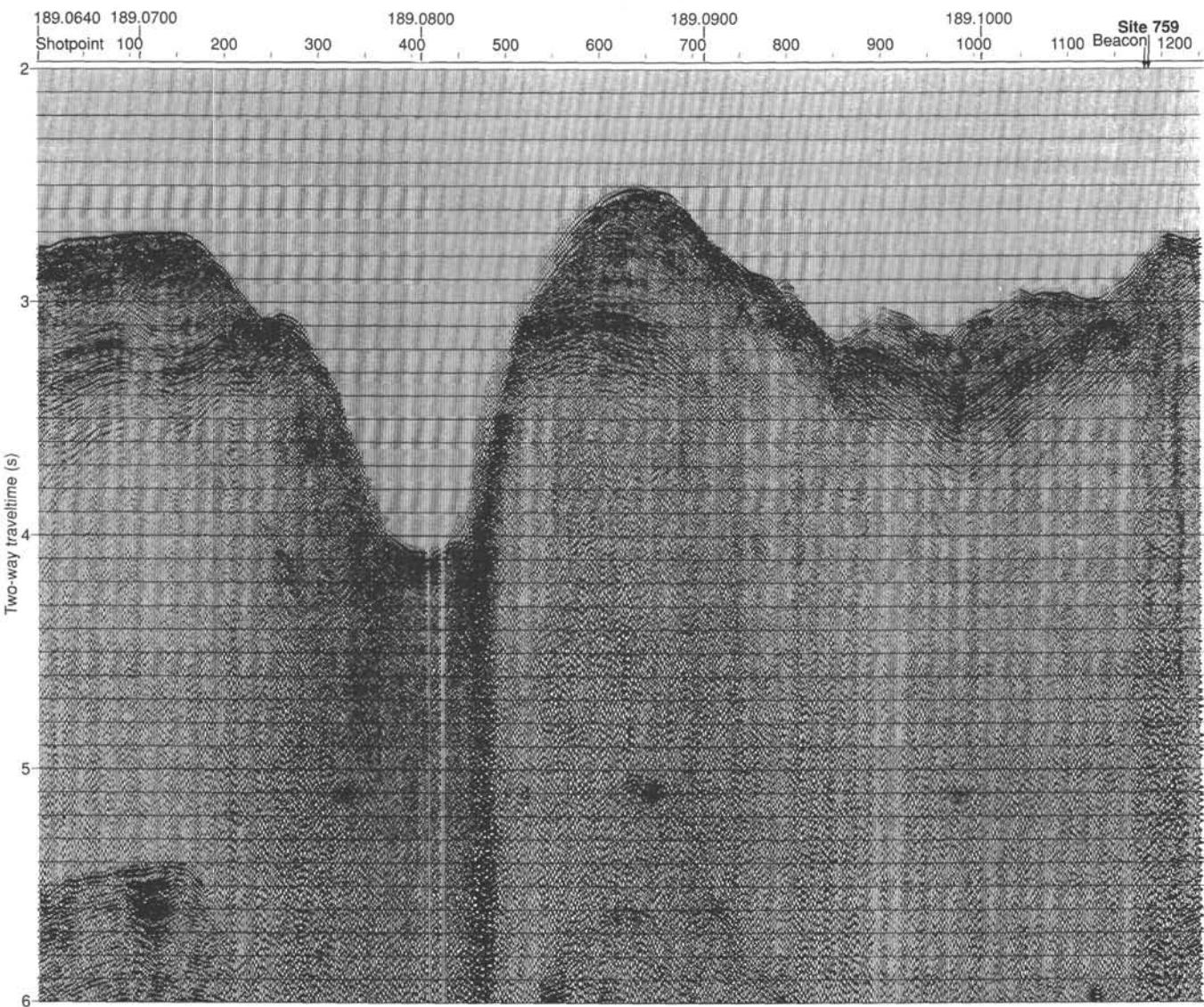


Figure 13. Seismic line 122-1 (part 2) collected during Leg 122, and including the site survey for Site 759. Location is shown in Figures 2 and 3.

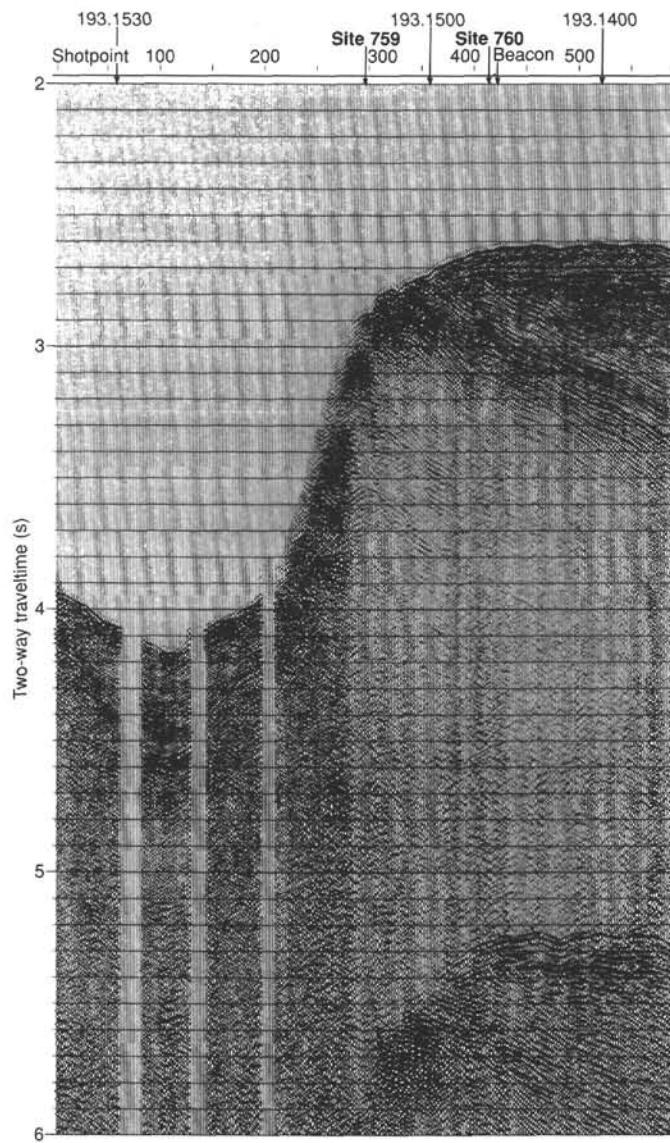


Figure 14. Seismic line 122-2 collected during Leg 122 as site survey line for Site 760. Location is shown in Figure 4.

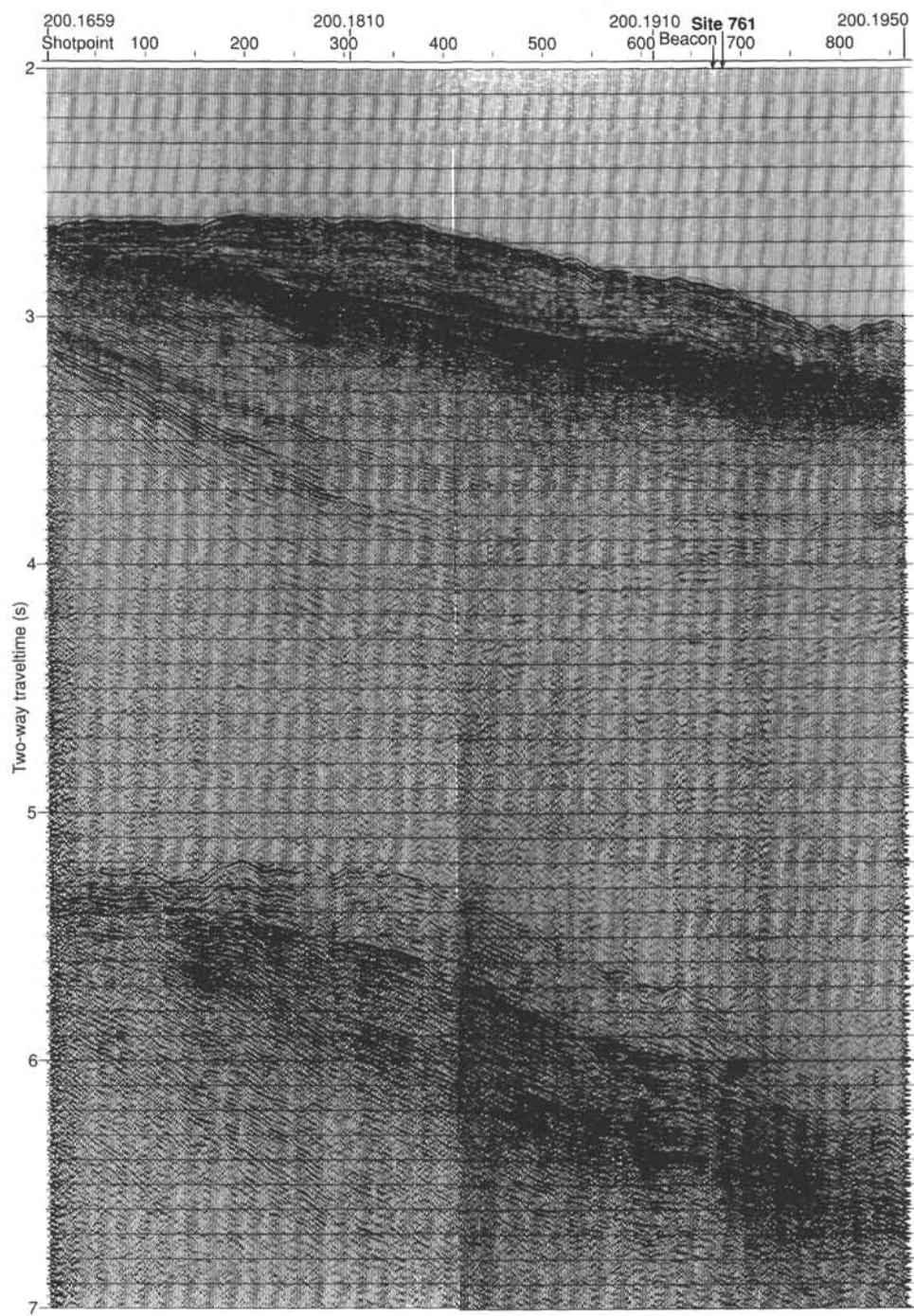


Figure 15. Seismic line 122-3 collected during Leg 122 as site survey line for Site 761. Location is shown in Figures 6 and 7.

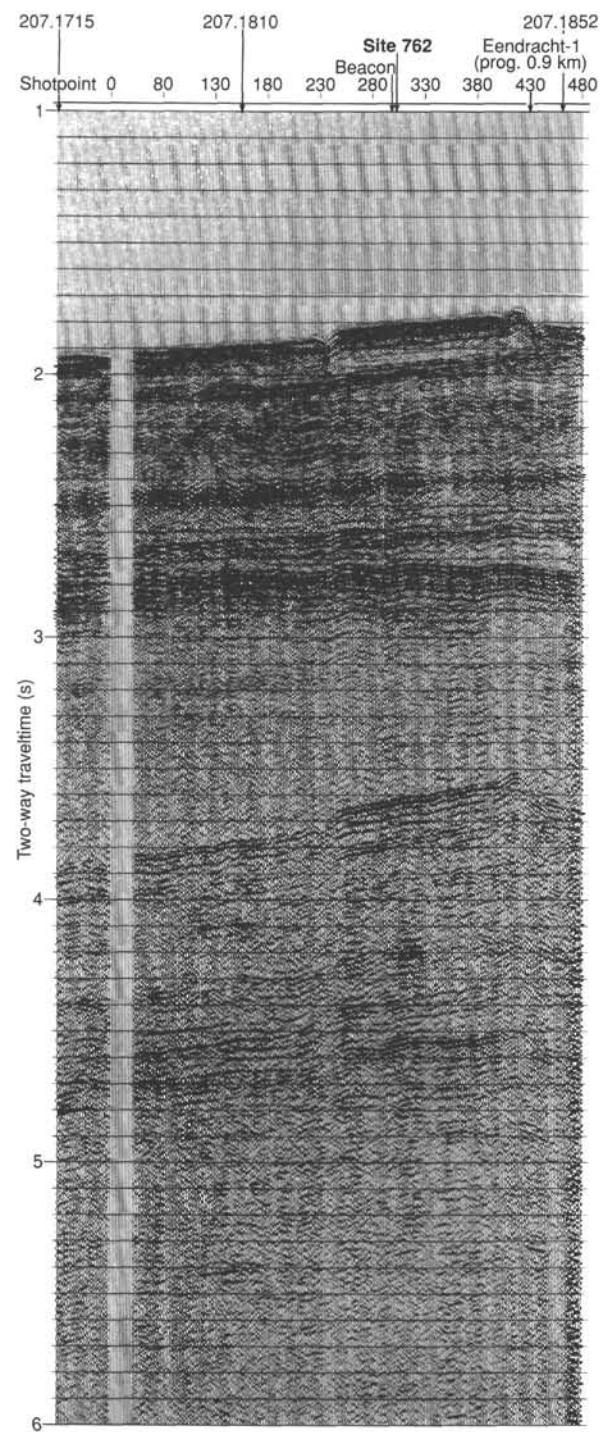


Figure 16. Seismic line 122-4 collected during Leg 122 as site survey line for Site 762. Location is shown in Figure 8.

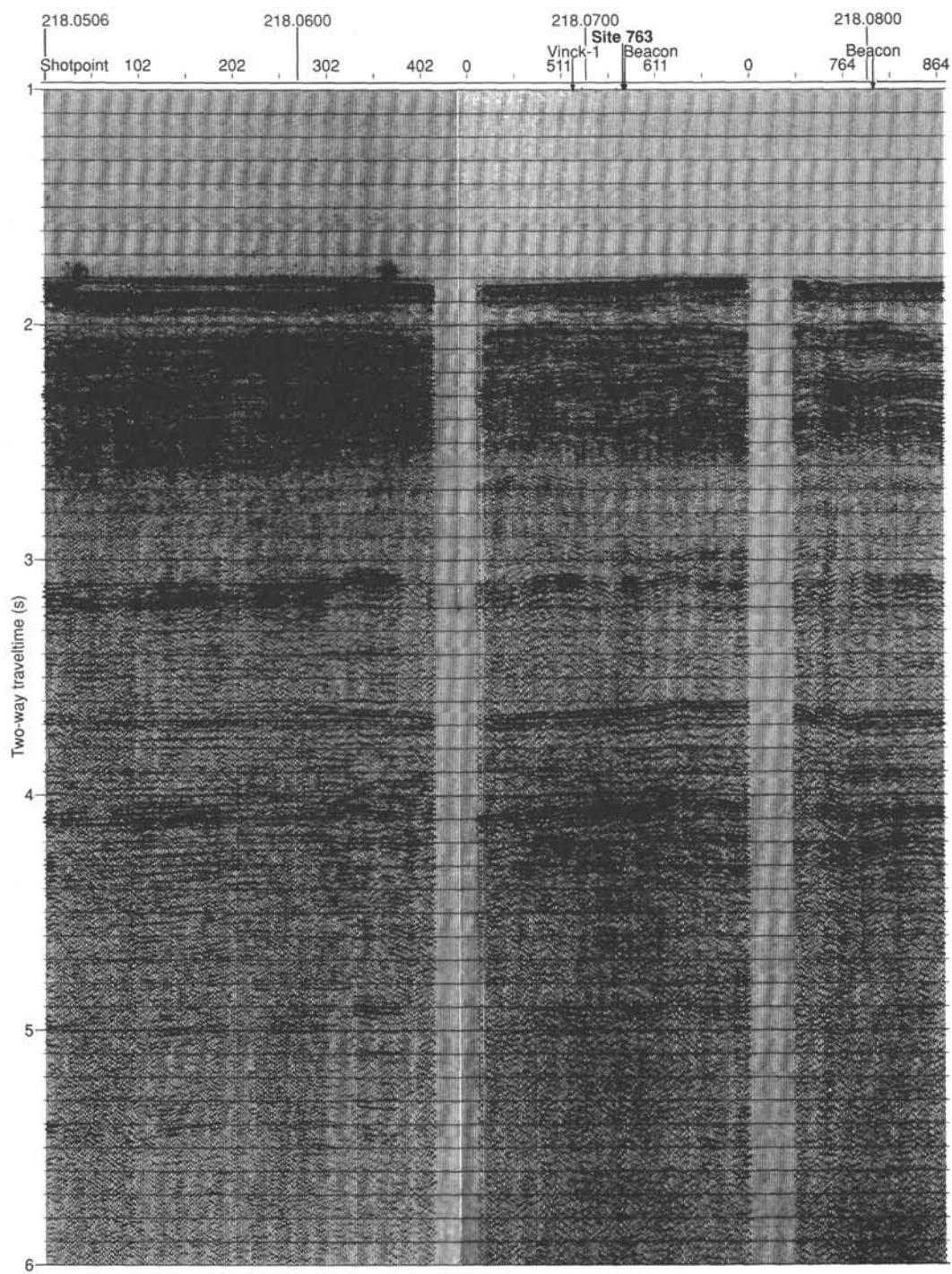


Figure 17. Seismic line 122-5 collected during Leg 122 as site survey line for Site 763. Location is shown in Figure 9.

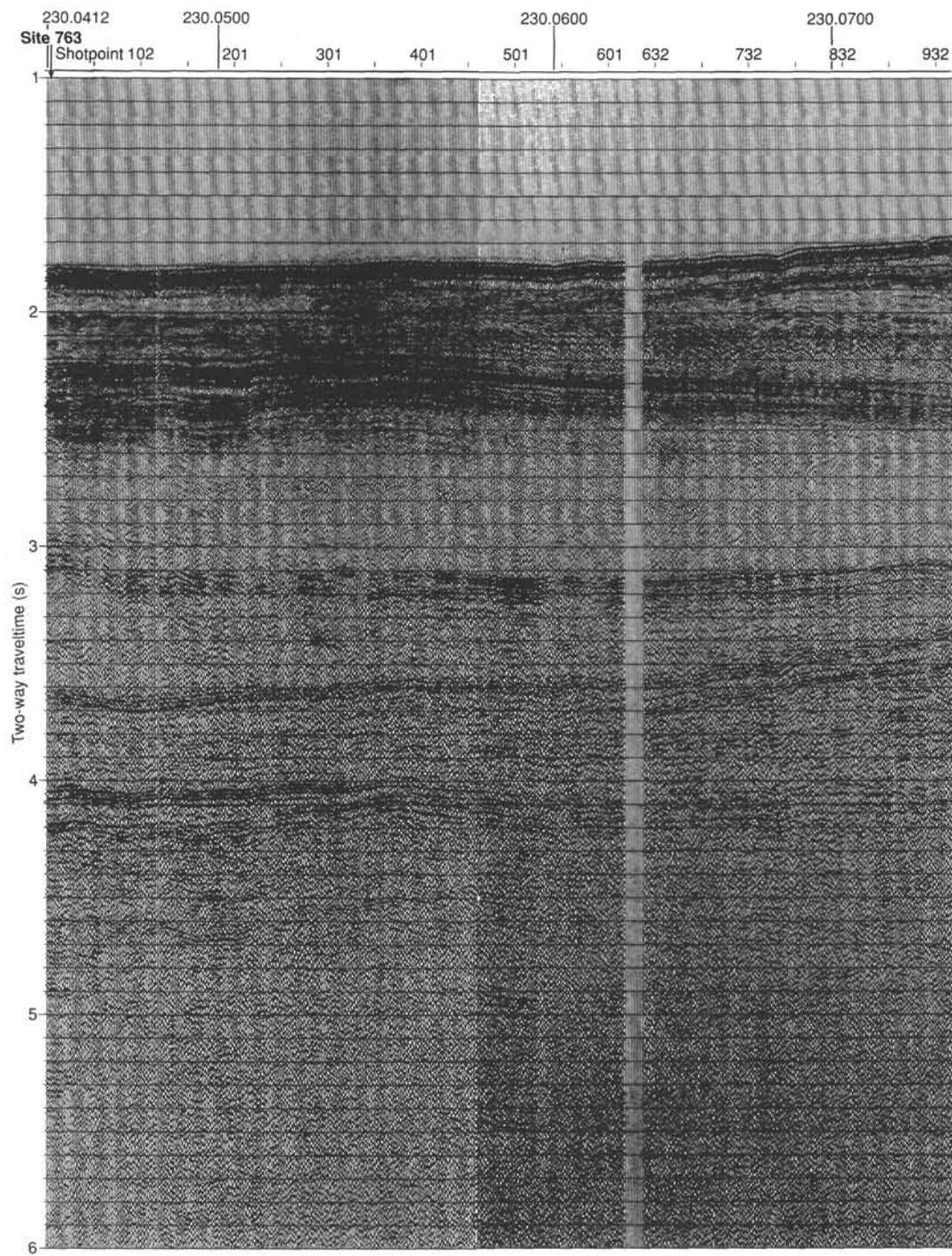


Figure 18. Seismic line 122-6 (part 1) collected during Leg 122 tying Sites 762 and 763. Location is shown in Figure 10.

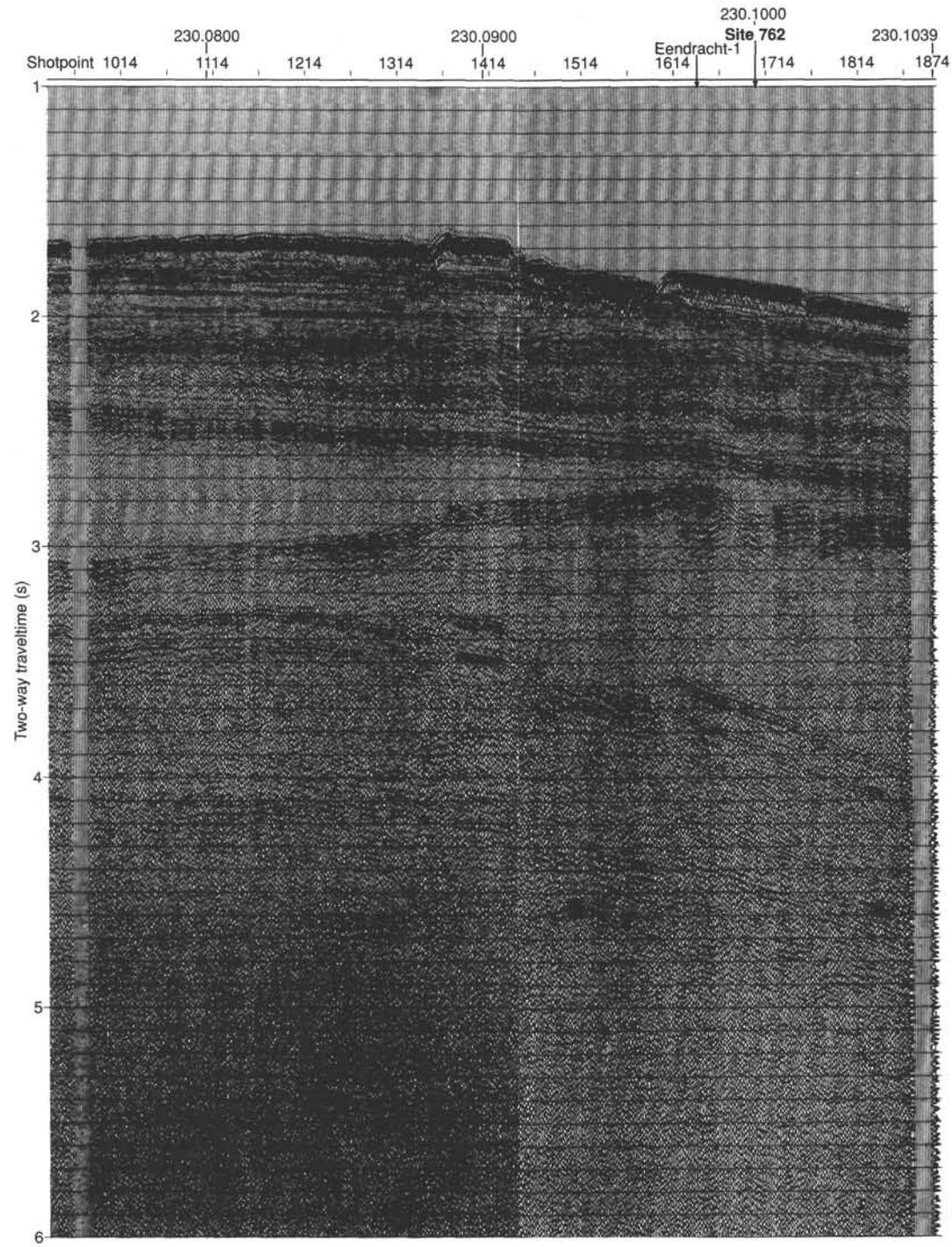


Figure 18 (continued).

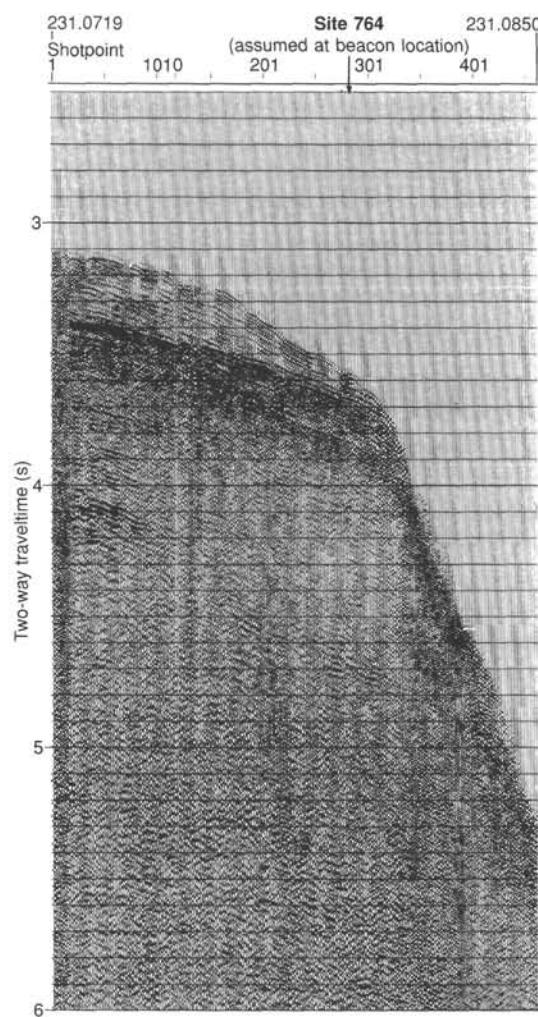


Figure 19. Seismic line 122-6 (part 2) collected during Leg 122 as a site survey line for Site 764. Location is shown in Figure 11.

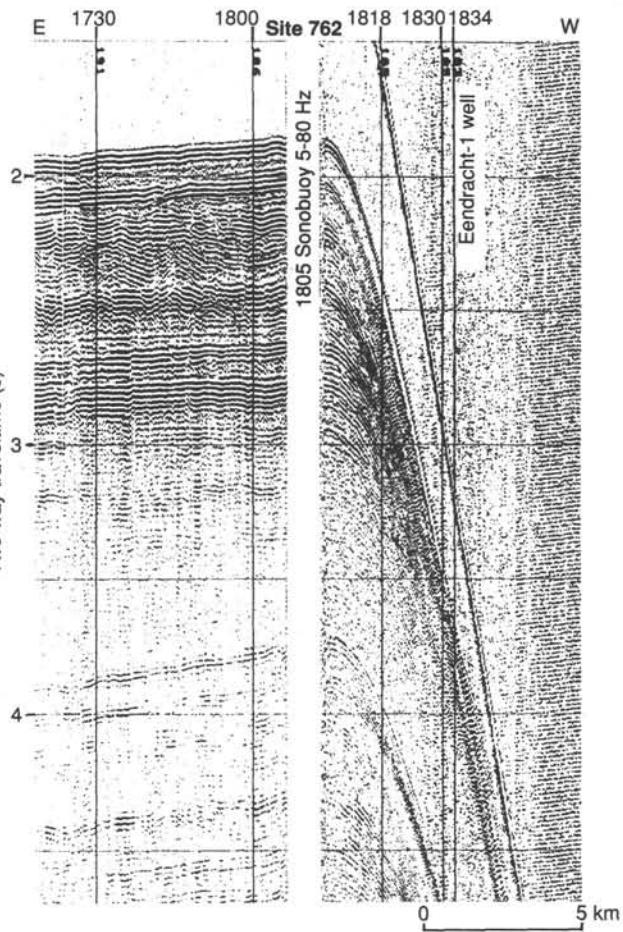


Figure 20. Sonobuoy #4 near Site 762.

Table 3. Details of collection and display of sonobuoy data for Leg 122.

Sonobuoy	Line	Site	Channel	Geophone depth (m)	Maximum offset (km)	Filter (Hz)
1	2	760	14	27	9	20-200
2	3	761	2	2?	2	20-100
3	3	761	3	27	6	5-50
4	4	762	4	27	8	5-80
5	6	763	2	27	12	10-80
6	6	764	3	2?	7	10-80

Note: Record length = 5 s; filter setting for magnetic tape recording = 25-250 Hz.

































## APPENDIX (continued).

Date (1988)	Julian day	Time (UTC)	Distance (nmi)	South latitude (deg)	South latitude (min)	East longitude (deg)	East longitude (min)	Actual speed (kt)	Actual course (deg)	Comments <sup>a</sup>
26	239	1730	1	8.40	106	23.60	3439.8	10.5	332	c/cs
26	239	1800	1	3.72	106	21.17	3445.1	10.0	332	GDRT
26	239	1900	0	54.89	106	16.40	3455.1	11.3	336	GDRT
26	239	2000	0	44.57	106	11.89	3466.4	10.0	331	GDRT
26	239	2100	0	35.76	106	7.09	3476.4	12.7	334	GDRT
26	239	2200	0	24.42	106	1.47	3489.1	9.2	332	GDRT
26	239	2300	0	16.29	105	57.14	3498.3	8.7	330	GDRT
27	240	0000	0	-8.82	105	52.77	3506.9	8.7	330	GDRT

<sup>a</sup> SN, SF = Satellite navigation; c/cs = change of course; GPS = Global Positioning System; GF = adjusted between satellite fixes; UTC = Universal Time Coordinated; S759, etc. = Site 759, etc.; GDRT = dead reckoning.