

New-Old Potential Field Data in the Alaska OCS*

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Abstract

More than 15MM gravity and magnetic data points were collected in Alaska between 1960 and 1996. These potential field data were collected by public agencies, academic groups, and industry in multiple areas during multiple campaigns. Multiple permittees collected marine gravity, marine magnetic, aeromagnetic, and/or aerogravity data (collectively, potential field data) in nearly 100 permits across all 15 Alaska Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) planning areas. After collection, much of the data acquired by industry in the OCS under permits were selected by BOEM (previously the MMS and USGS - Conservation Division). Much of the public data were released by the USGS, and the academic data are available from various sources. However, the data collected by industry under the OCS permitting process and held by BOEM has not previously been assembled into a complete dataset or made available publicly. The potential field data previously collected in the Alaska OCS were identified, collected, preprocessed, and loaded to a GIS system. This enabled comparison of adjacent data from different permits (surveys), highlighting different processing assumptions between surveys, as well as varying interpretation methodologies. Data fields varied greatly for each permit, with some datasets having only limited values (i.e. only Bouguer corrected density values) while others were nearly complete, with original field data, Eötvös corrected, Free Air, and Bouguer values. Processing assumptions applied to the data also vary significantly between permit datasets; wherever possible, raw (field) data were used to integrate each permit dataset into the greater, regional dataset. An iterative process was applied to organizing and preprocessing the data, using learnings from permit data supplied by the same permittee in a similar timeframe to attempt to reconstruct as much information as possible. These data were then merged to minimize misties between permit datasets and create a regional OCS dataset. This OCS dataset was then integrated with the public on-shore potential field datasets to create an Alaska-wide, regional set of gravity, magnetic, and aeromagnetic data. Under federal regulation (30 CFR 551.14), such data are available for release 25 years after issuance of the permit authorizing their collection. This regional integration of potential field data from multiple permits will provide a framework for further exploration and scientific study in the Alaska OCS and the Arctic.



New-Old Potential Field Data in the Alaska OCS

2019 AAPG Annual Convention and Exposition

Mike Unger | 2019 AAPG ACE San Antonio TX | 22 May, 2019



Who is BOEM?

- **Agency of the Department of the Interior**
- **Manage the Outer Continental Shelf (OCS)**
 - Oil and Gas
 - Renewable Energy
 - Mineral Resources
- **Ensure environmental and economic E&P**
 - Responsible Stewardship
 - Science-Informed Decisions
 - Integrity and Ethics

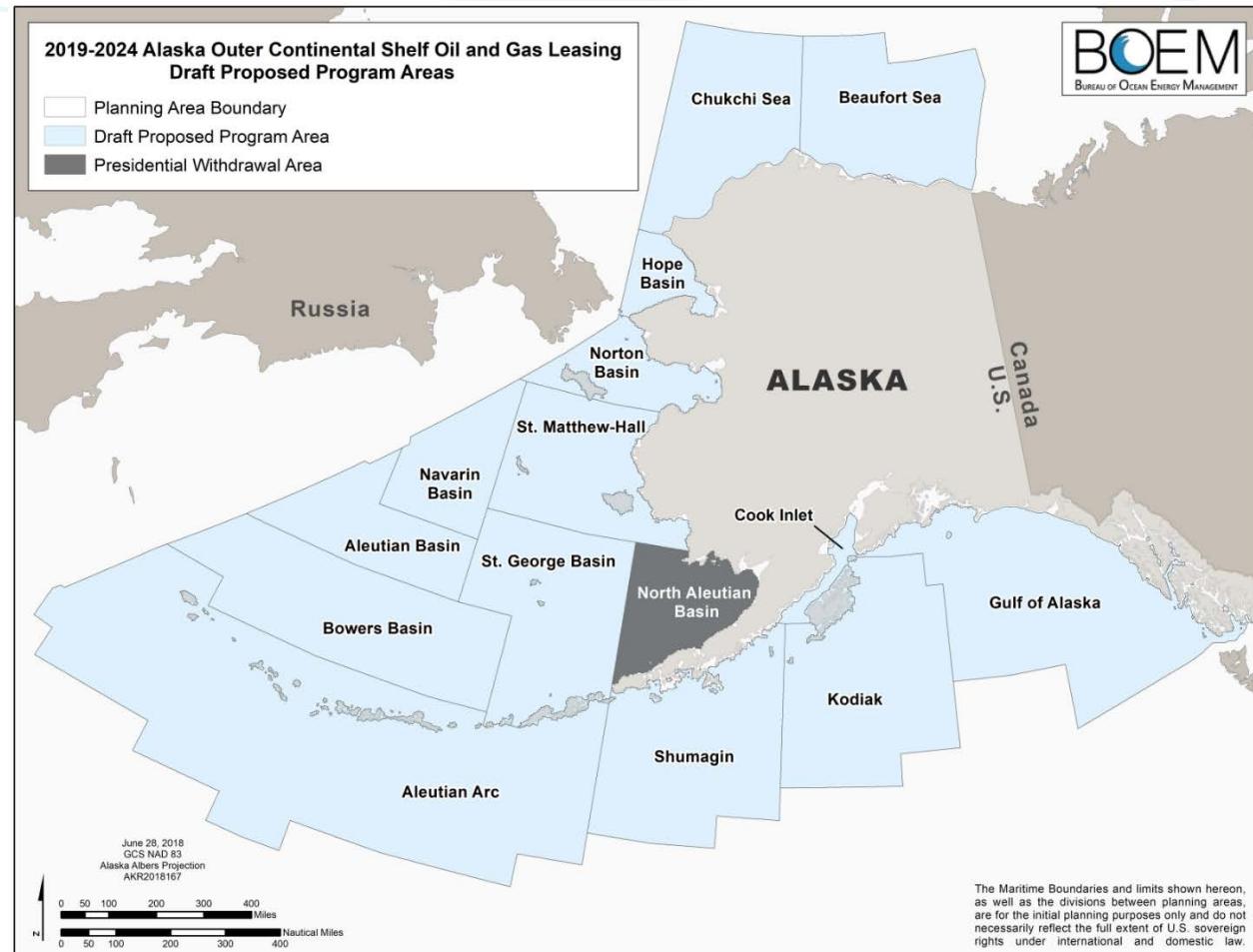


We oversee

- Lease Management
- Exploration Plans
- Environmental Science
- Environmental Analysis
- Resource Evaluation

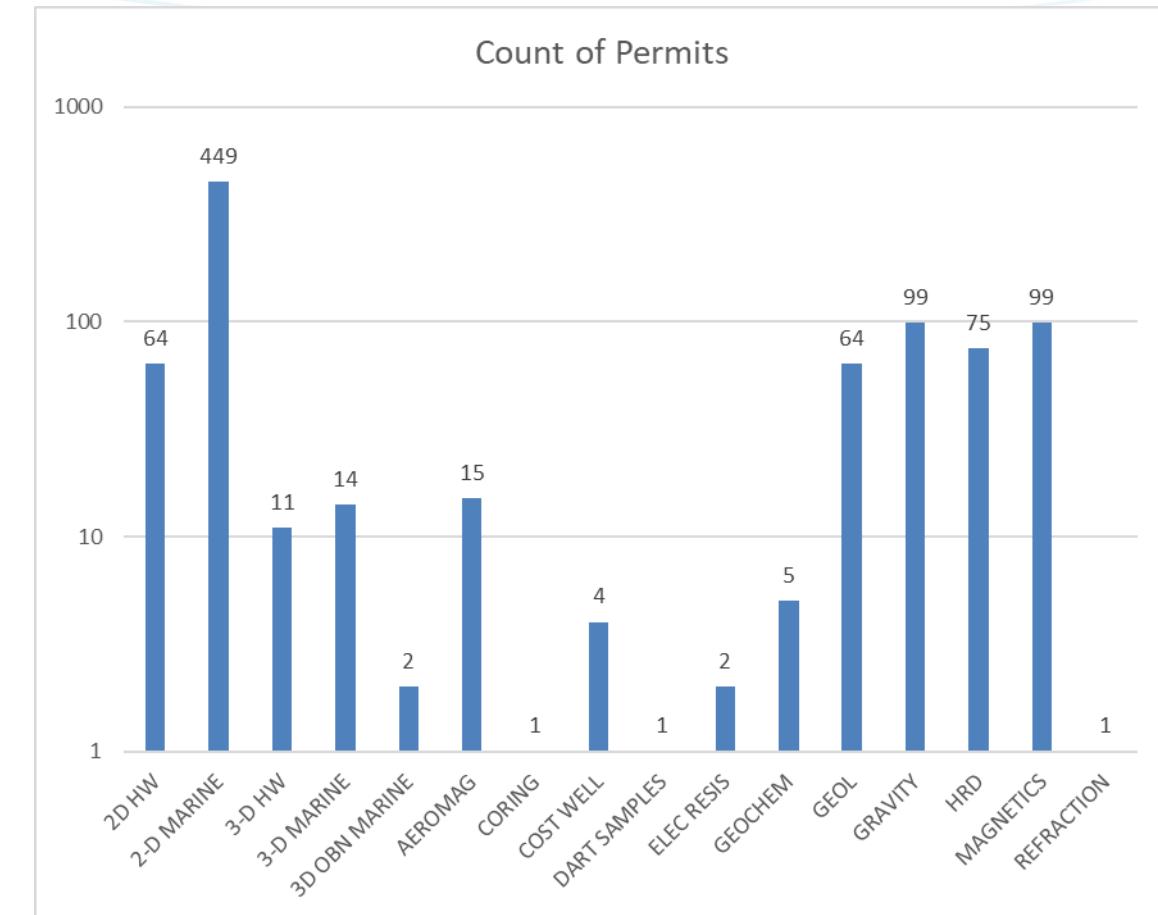
More than 1B acres in 15 separate planning areas

- 47°N to 75°N (3,100 km)
- 130°W to 167°E (4,200 km)

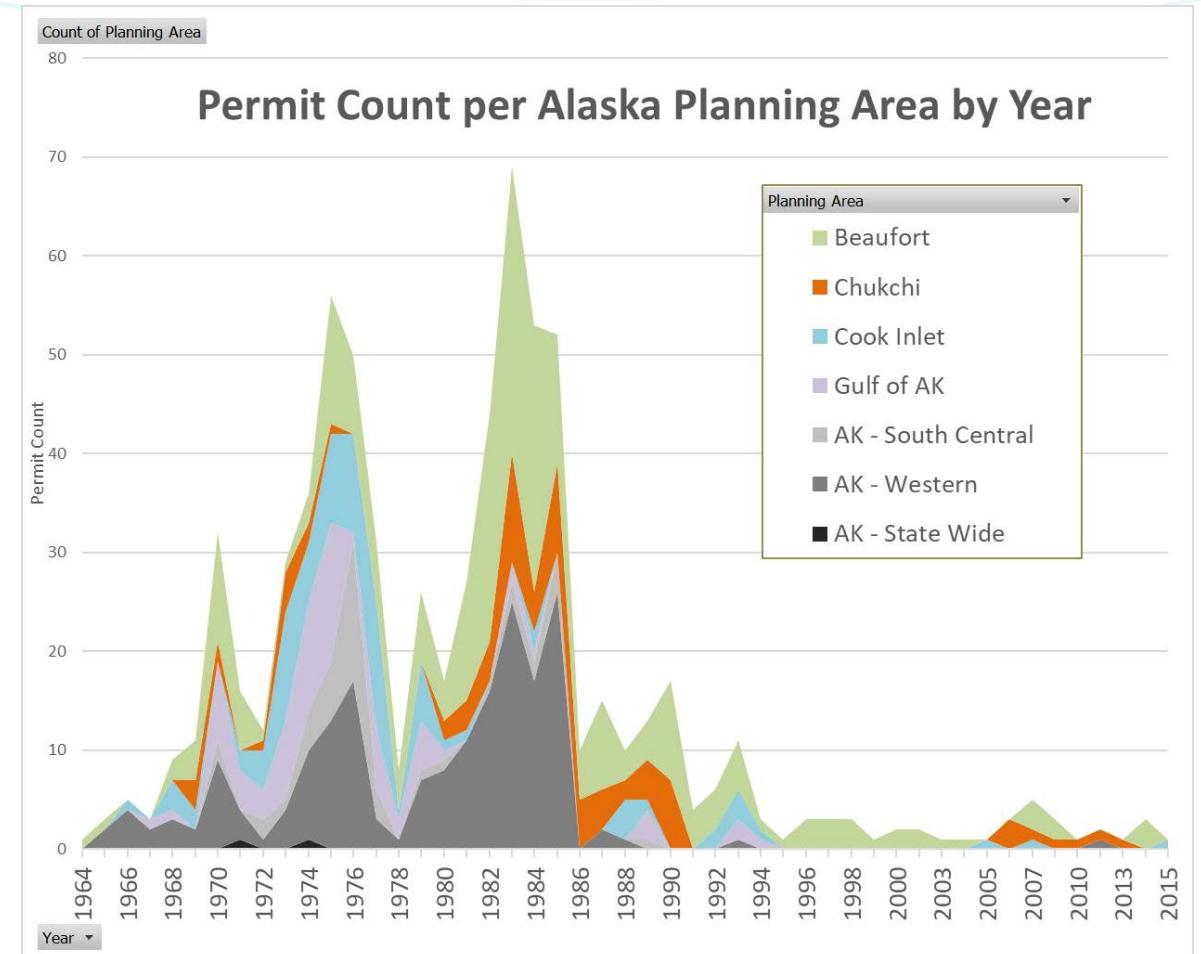


BOEM AK Resource Evaluation

- **Responsible for**
 - Regulating the collection of geological & geophysical data
 - Assessing Resource potential
 - Ensuring Fair Market Value
- **Since 1964**
 - 716 permits
 - 906 data types

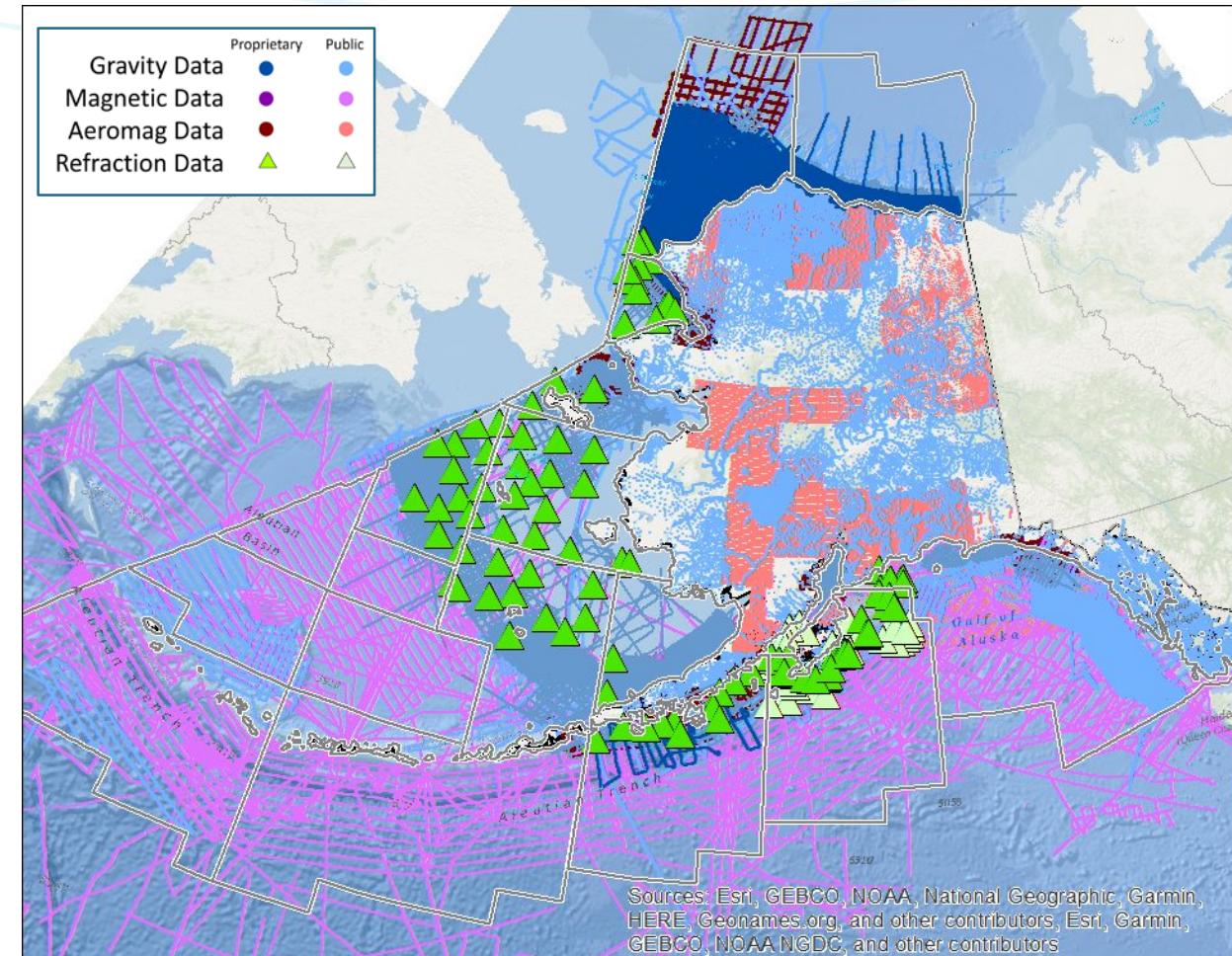


OCS Data Lifecycle



Gravity, Magnetic, Aeromagnetic and Refraction Data

- Focus of this talk is the ‘Weird Data’
 - Gravity, Magnetics, Aeromagnetic and Refraction data (G-MAR)
- Over the past 15 years, Alaska Region MMS/BOEM has released a series traditional 2D seismic datasets
 - Now we are moving forward in releasing the G-MAR data
- These data are key to generating new ideas in basin formation, basin structure, seismic imaging and tectonic models



G-MAR Data Acquired

- 137 permits with Gravity, Magnetic, Aeromagnetic or Refraction data

The screenshot shows a mobile application interface for tracking miles collected. At the top, there's a navigation bar with icons for Home, Digital, Analog, and Help. Below that is a search bar. The main area contains a table with four columns: Category, Status, Last Mile, and Total Miles. The rows represent different categories: Miles Collected, Miles Selected, Miles Archived, and Miles Deleted. Each row has a checkbox in the Status column and a green checkmark in the Last Mile column. The Total Miles column shows values of 1000, 1000, 1000, and 0 respectively.

DATA POINTS		
	Primary	Secondary
AUT ARC	1	1
AUT BASIN	1	1
AUFTORT	1	1
AWERS	1	1
BURKCHI	1	1
COK INLET	1	1
LF-D OF AK	1	1
PE	1	1
DIAK	1	1
LEUT	1	1
VARIN	1	1
TRTON	1	1
JUMAGIN	1	1
GEORGE	1	1
MATTHEW	1	1
TERINE GRAVITY	1	1
GRAVITY	1	1
TERINE MAGNETICS	1	1
ECTROMAGNETIC	1	1
MAGNETICS	1	1
ROMAG	1	1
FRACTION	1	1
Found	1	1
Navigation	1	1
Documented	1	1
Format File	1	1
Confirmed Selected in dBASE	1	1
a	1	1

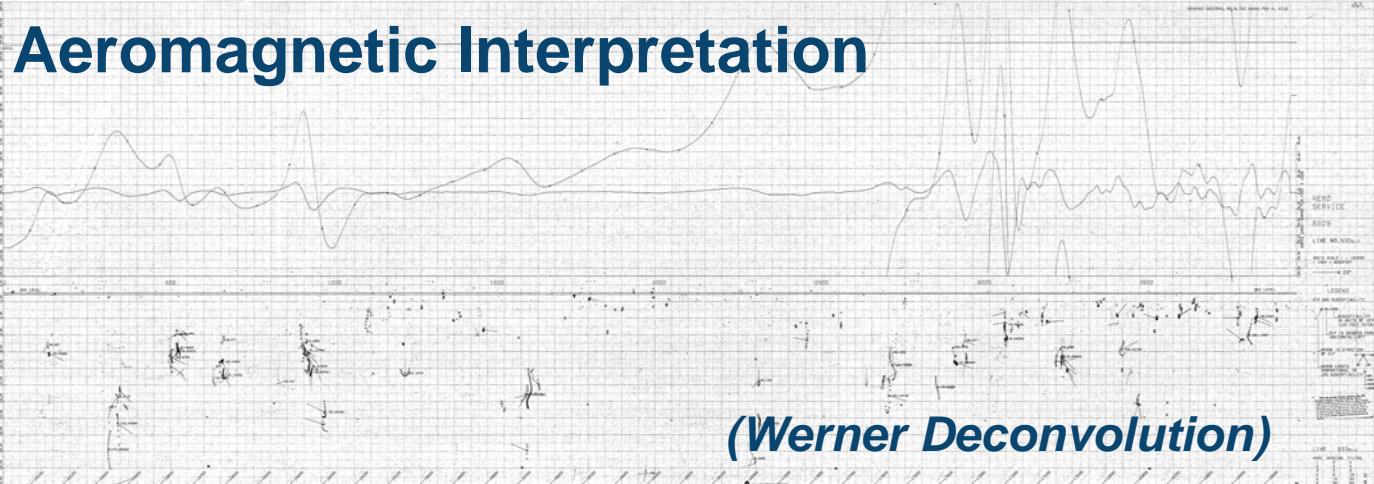
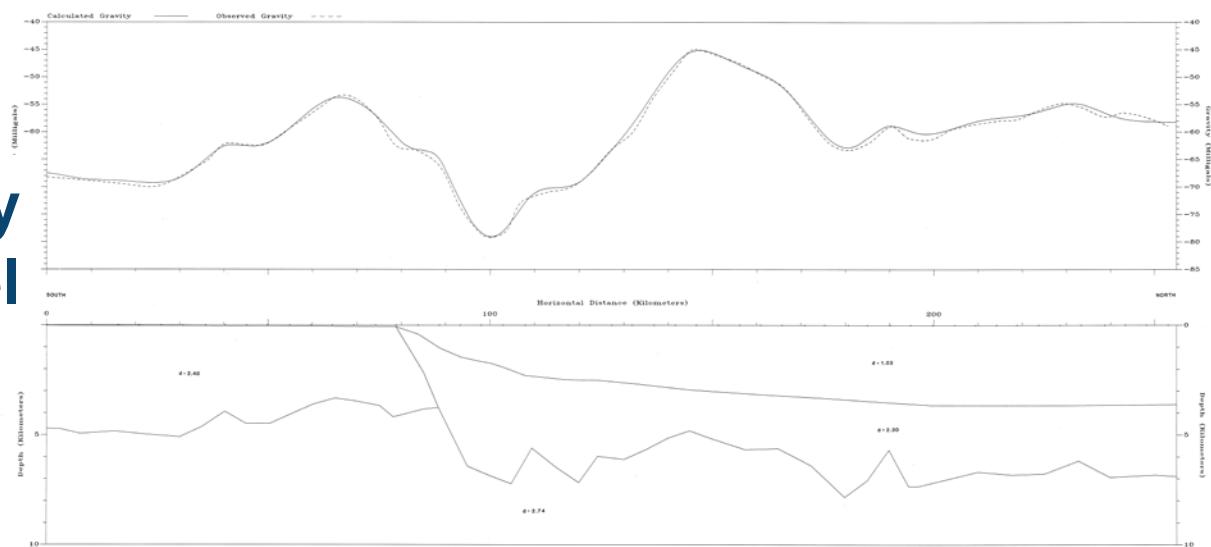


Types of data and Information

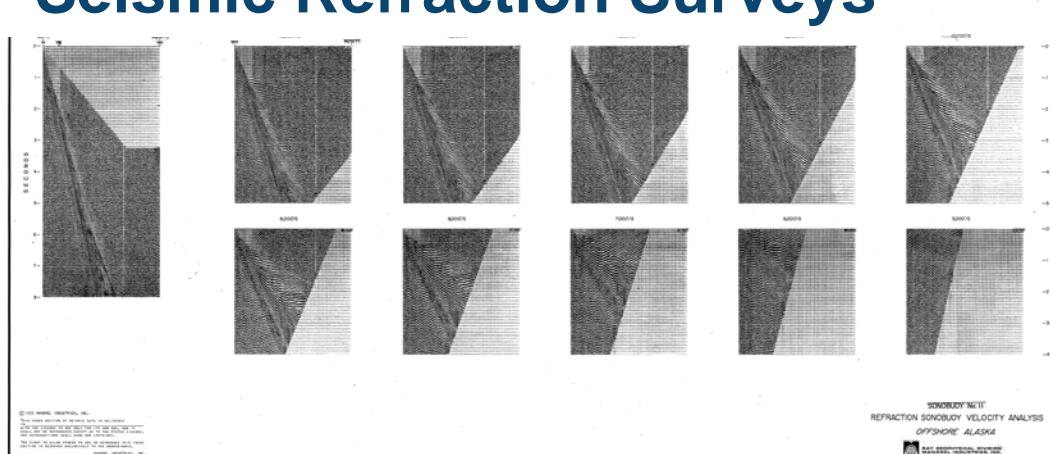
- Lots of analog data and information
- Many of these data have never been integrated
 - Lack of tools
 - Lack of staff

BEAUFORT SEA ICE SURVEY, AK
GRAVITY MODEL
FOR LINE 7-1

Gravity Model



Seismic Refraction Surveys



Case Study Introduction – Lower Cook Inlet

- **Upper Cook Inlet**

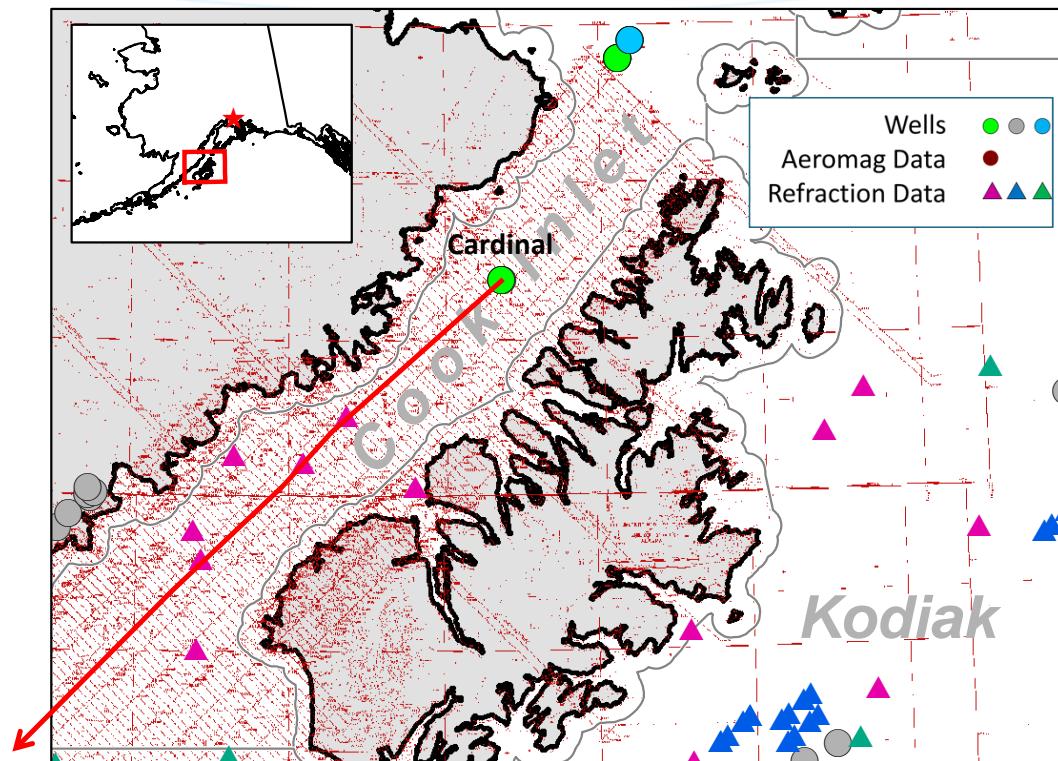
- Has been producing since 1950s
 - 1.3 BBO/7.5T FCG
- Similar rocks in LCI

- **Dataset includes**

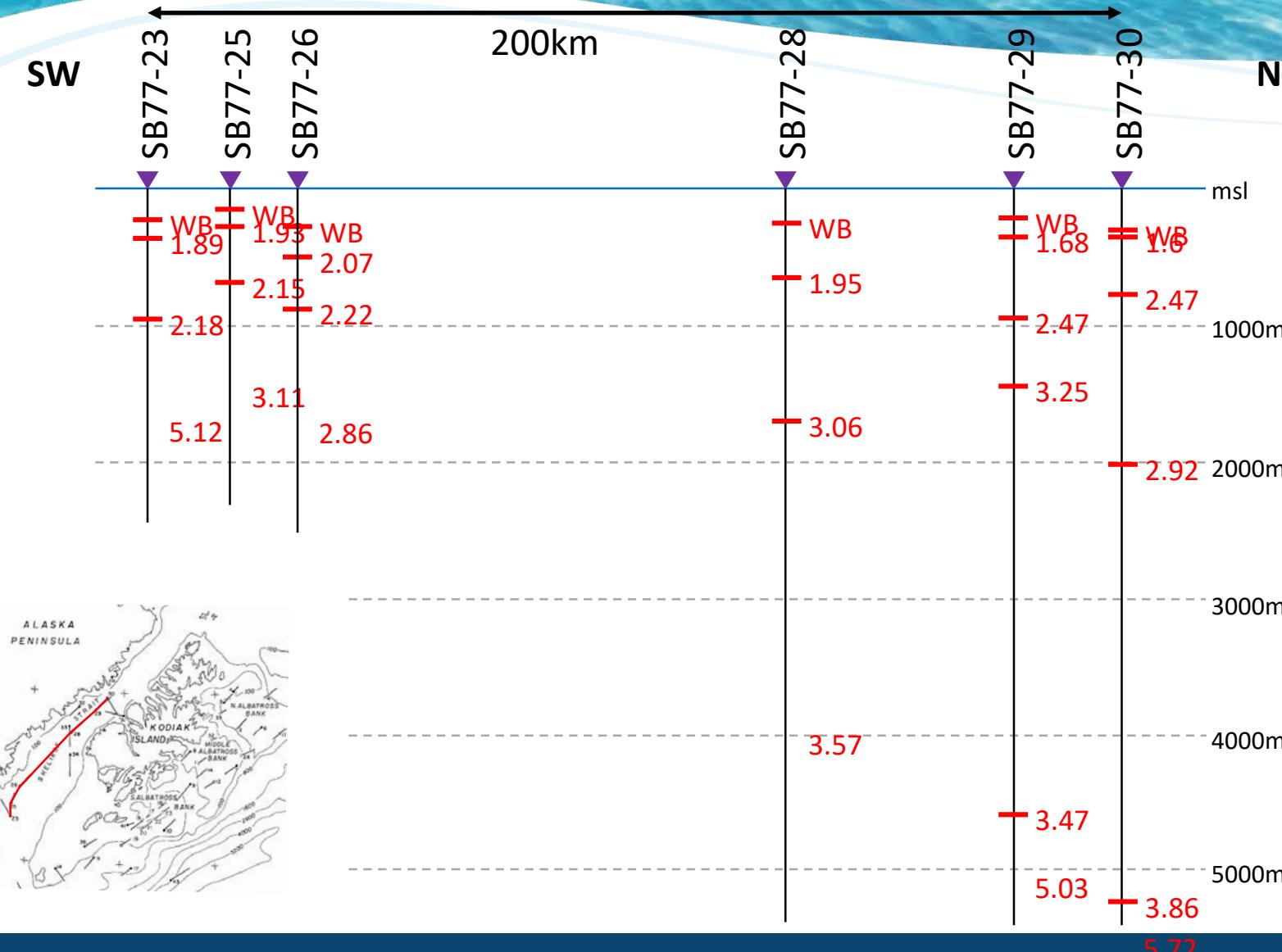
- Aeromag (2D horizontal)
- One well (1D high res)
- Refraction Data (1D low res)
- Poor quality 2D (2D vertical)

- **Want to analyze basin potential**

- First-order structure
- Kitchen presence
- Reservoir quantity
 - Velocity as gross proxy for porosity



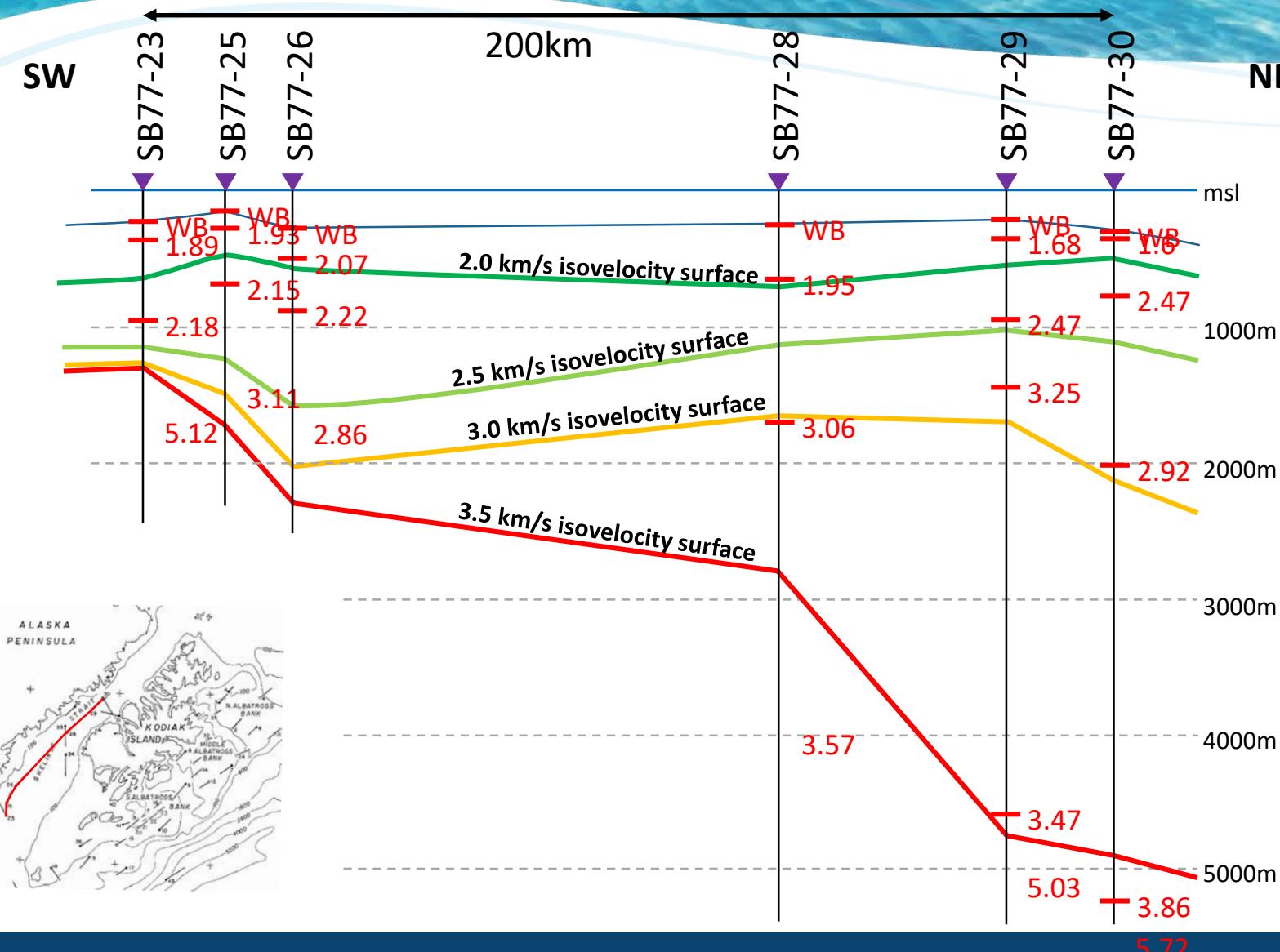
Shelikof Strait Refraction Data



Location	Profile	Velocity (km/sec)							Water Depth (km)	Thickness (km)					Lat N	Long W
		V ₂	V ₃	V ₄	V ₅	V ₆	V ₇	h ₂	h ₃	h ₄	h ₅	h ₆				
N. Albatross Bank	77-3	2.00	2.80	3.80	..	..	..	0.07	0.81	1.15	..	..	..	57°54.5'	151°48.0'
"	77-4	1.73	2.33	2.97	5.20	..	..	0.07	0.21	0.31	0.94	..	..	58°01.9'	151°35.0'
"	77-6	1.94	2.32	3.89	..	..	..	0.06	0.27	1.08	..	..	..	57°37.3'	150°58.8'
M. Albatross Bank	77-7	2.25	2.68	3.30	..	..	..	0.09	0.68	0.71	..	..	..	57°09.8'	151°32.3'
"	77-8	1.99	4.19	5.31	..	..	..	0.10	0.26	1.39	..	..	..	57°20.2'	150°31.5'
Kiliuda Trough	77-9	1.97	2.46	4.28	4.85	..	..	0.14	0.67	0.44	0.93	..	..	56°57.5'	152°31.0'
S. Albatross Bank	77-10	1.99	2.47	3.07	3.35	..	..	0.05	0.04	0.23	1.65	..	..	56°24.8'	151°03.4'
Cont. Shelf	77-12	1.71	1.79	2.66	..	..	..	0.11	0.25	0.79	..	..	..	55°57.7'	151°44.5'
Cont. Shelf	77-14	2.04	2.18	2.80	5.01	..	..	0.02	0.30	0.78	1.08	..	..	55°55.5'	151°20.3'
Cont. Slope	77-16	1.80	2.40	2.56	3.18	..	..	0.33	0.29	0.39	1.27	..	..	55°36.4'	150°55.2'
Cont. Shelf	77-19	1.82	2.00	3.28	4.05	..	..	0.31	0.32	0.34	0.96	..	..	56°04.1'	150°32.8'
"	77-22	1.69	2.02	4.72	6.23	..	..	0.20	0.11	0.62	2.52	..	..	55°32.6'	155°53.1'
Shelikof Strait	77-23	1.89	2.18	5.21	..	..	..	0.21	0.12	0.58	..	..	..	56°30.7'	156°20.2'
"	77-25	1.93	2.15	3.11	..	..	..	0.14	0.11	0.43	..	..	..	56°40.0'	156°21.0'
"	77-26	2.07	2.22	2.86	..	..	..	0.24	0.25	0.40	..	..	..	56°51.9'	156°11.1'
"	77-28	1.95	3.06	3.57	..	..	..	0.23	0.40	1.05	..	..	..	57°31.2'	155°08.6'
"	77-29	1.68	2.24	3.25	3.47	5.33	..	0.20	0.17	0.58	0.46	3.19	..	57°48.3'	154°36.5'	
"	77-30	1.60	2.47	2.92	3.86	5.72	..	0.28	0.06	0.45	1.23	3.26	..	57°56.6'	156°22.9'	
"	77-31	1.72	4.31	5.04	..	..	..	0.12	0.36	0.36	..	..	..	57°49.4'	154°59.0'
"	77-32	1.99	3.52	4.11	4.51	..	..	0.23	0.09	0.16	0.95	..	..	57°49.4'	154°59.0'
"	77-33	1.60	2.16	3.22	3.79	7.09	..	0.28	0.09	0.61	1.01	2.93	..	57°36.2'	155°11.5'	
"	77-34	1.88	2.09	4.79	..	..	..	0.27	0.06	0.20	..	..	..	57°15.8'	155°09.2'
Cont. Shelf	77-38	2.37	3.00	4.29	4.86	..	..	0.11	0.36	0.78	2.37	..	..	56°12.2'	156°05.0'
S. Albatross Bank	77-41	3.55	4.73	..	..	..	..	0.07	0.67	..	..	..	..	56°27.5'	153°51.1'



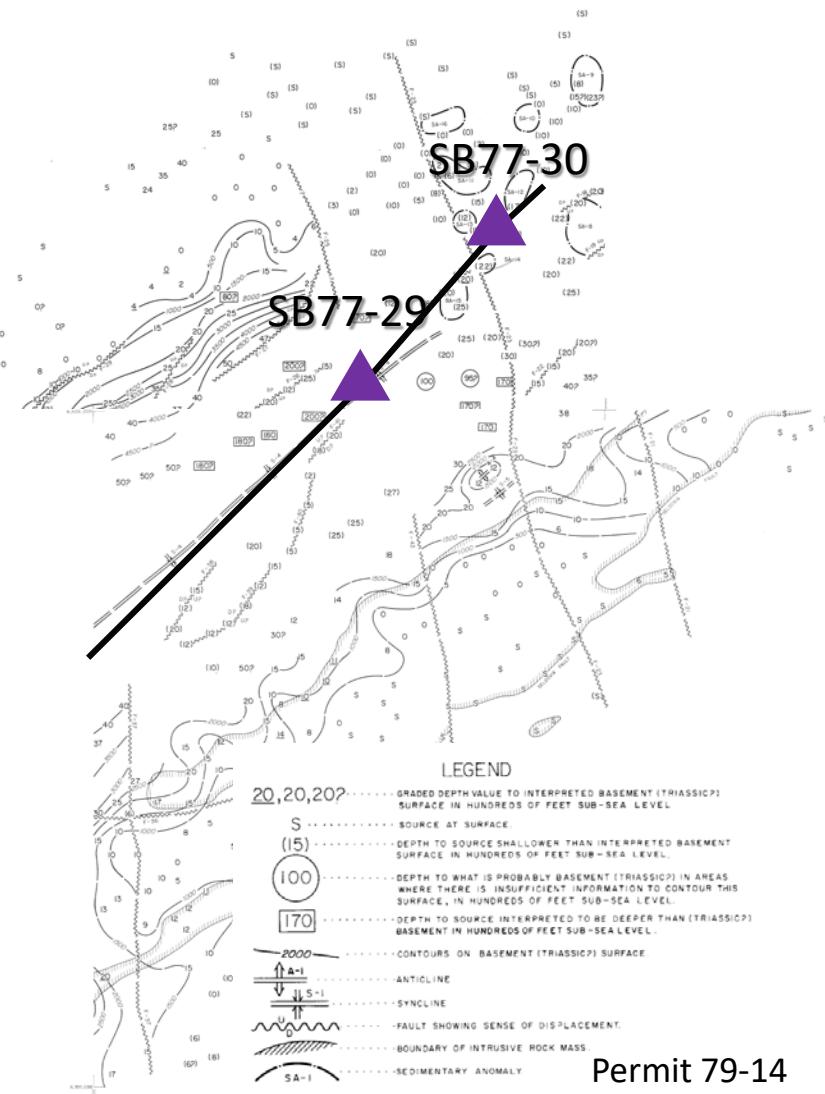
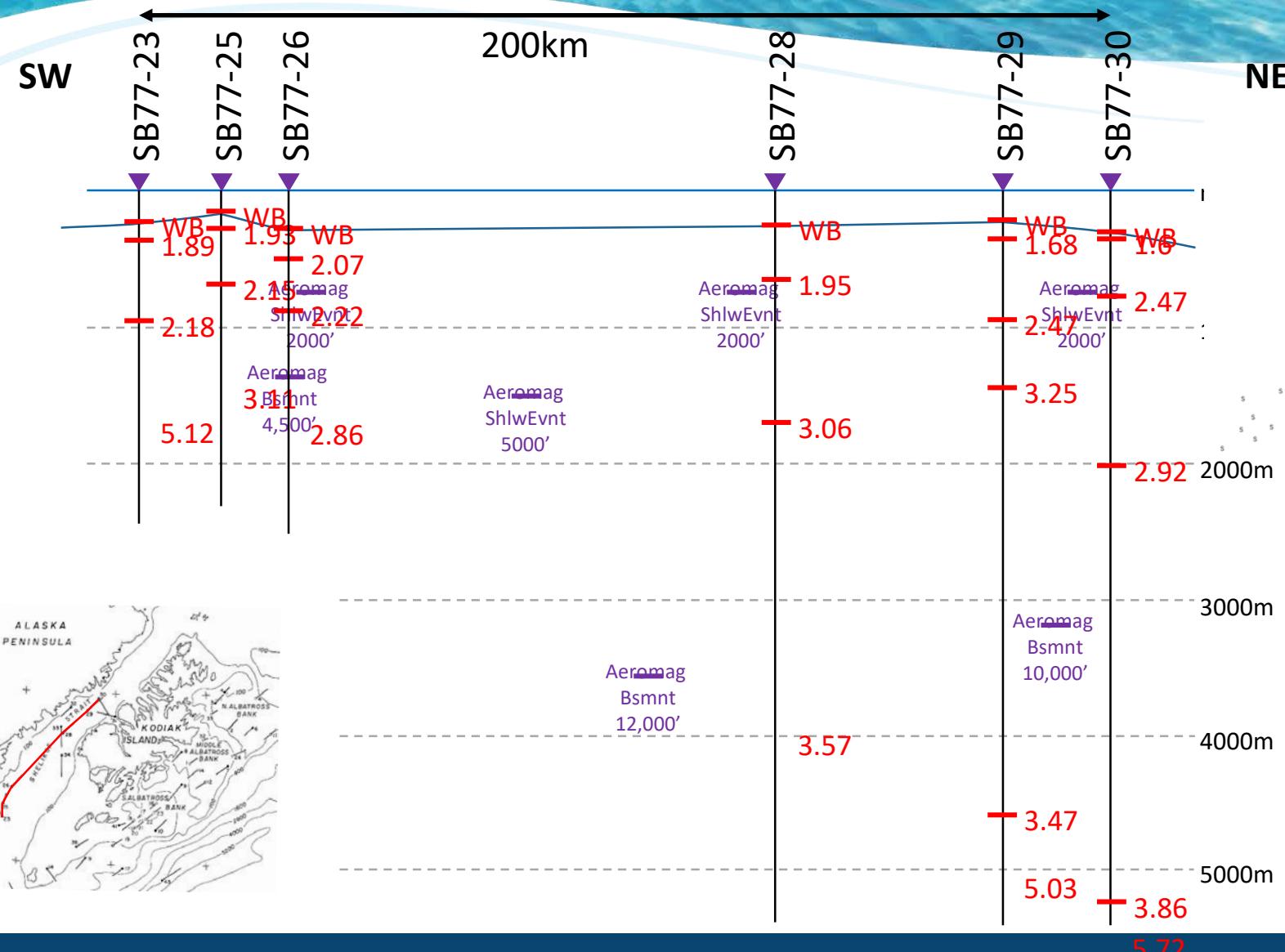
Shelikof Strait Isovelocity Model



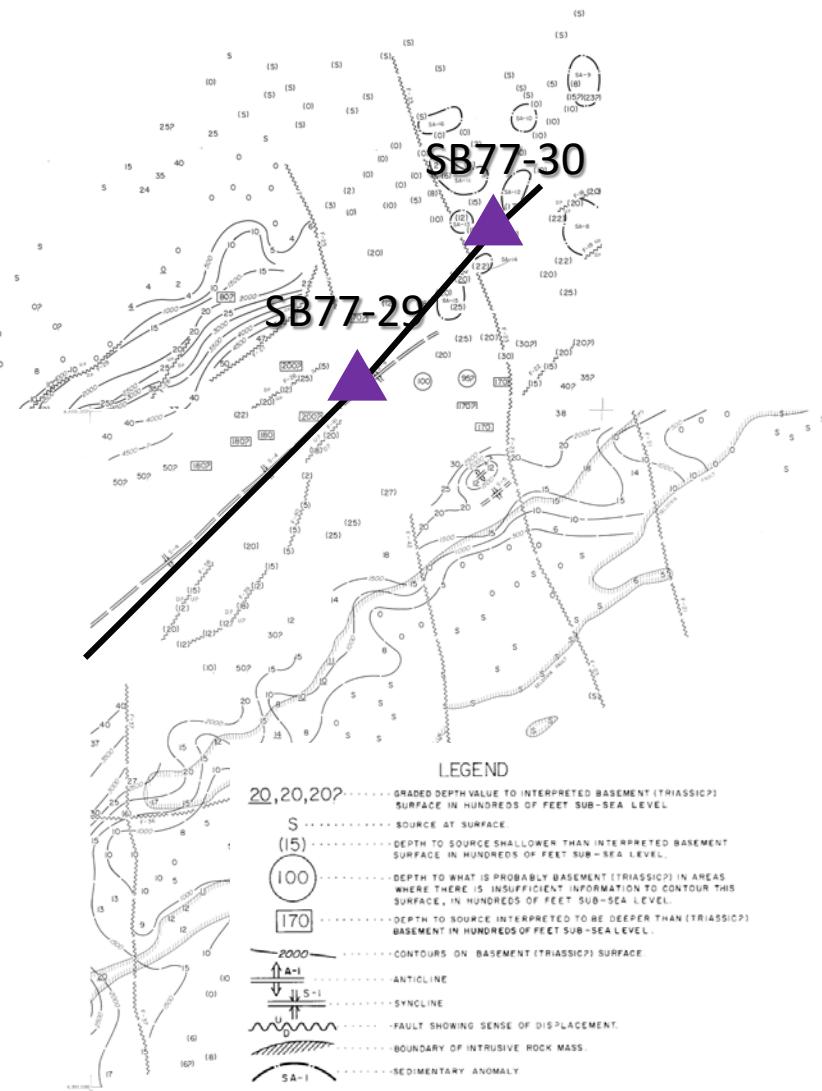
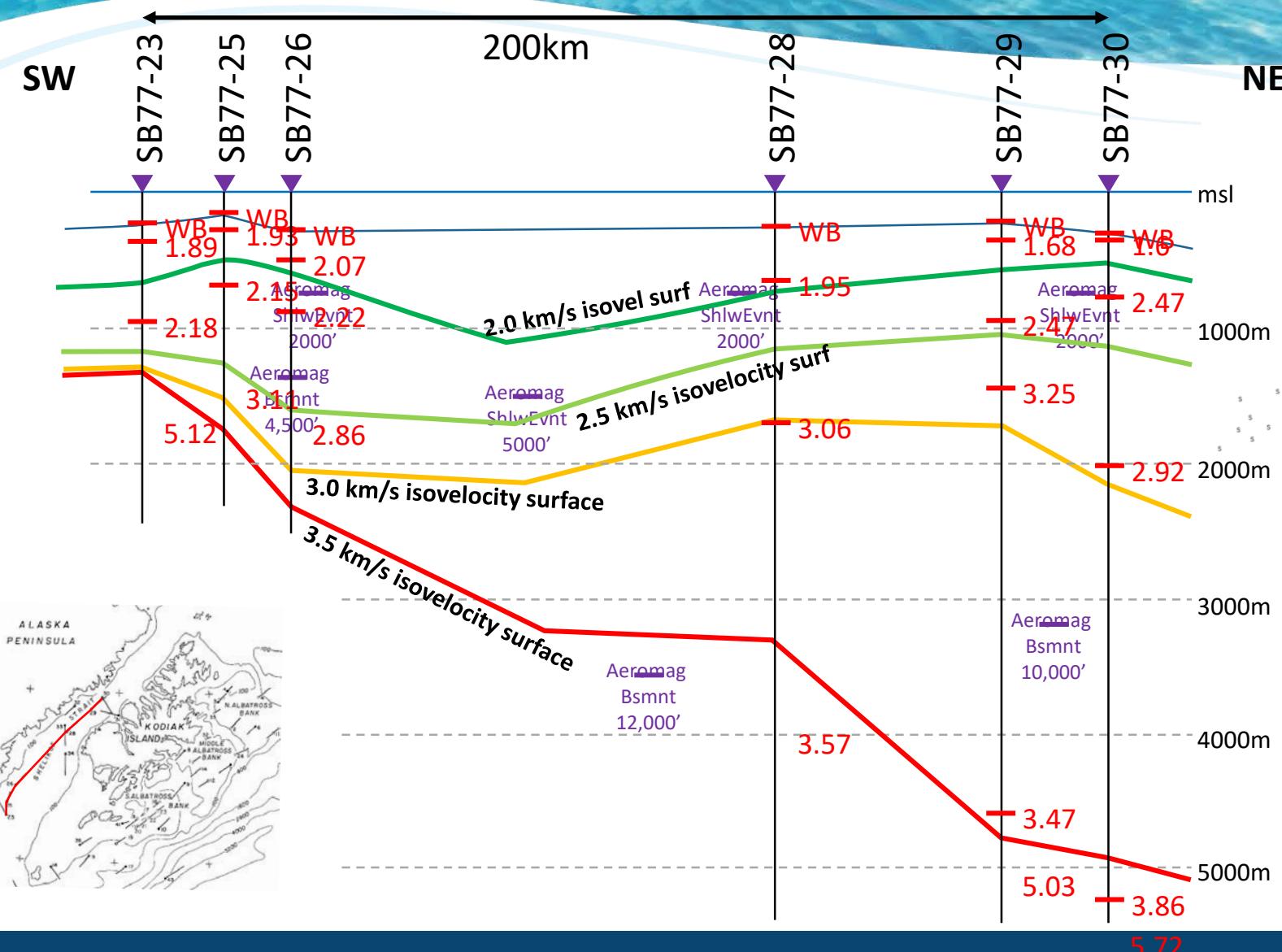
ft/s	m/s	Material Types			
5,000	1500	Water			
6,000	1800				
7,000	2100				
8,000	2400				
9,000	2700				
10,000	3000				
11,000	3400	Clastics (Sandstone & Shale)	Carbonates	(Sediments)	
12,000	3700				
13,000	4000				
14,000	4300				
15,000	4600				
16,000	4900				
17,000	5200				
18,000	5500	Granite	Serpentinite	Upper Crust	
19,000	5800				
20,000	6100				
21,000	6400				
22,000	6700	Gabbro		Middle Crust	
23,000	7000				
24,000	7300				
25,000	7600				
26,000	7900				
27,000	8200				
Ultamafic				Mantle	



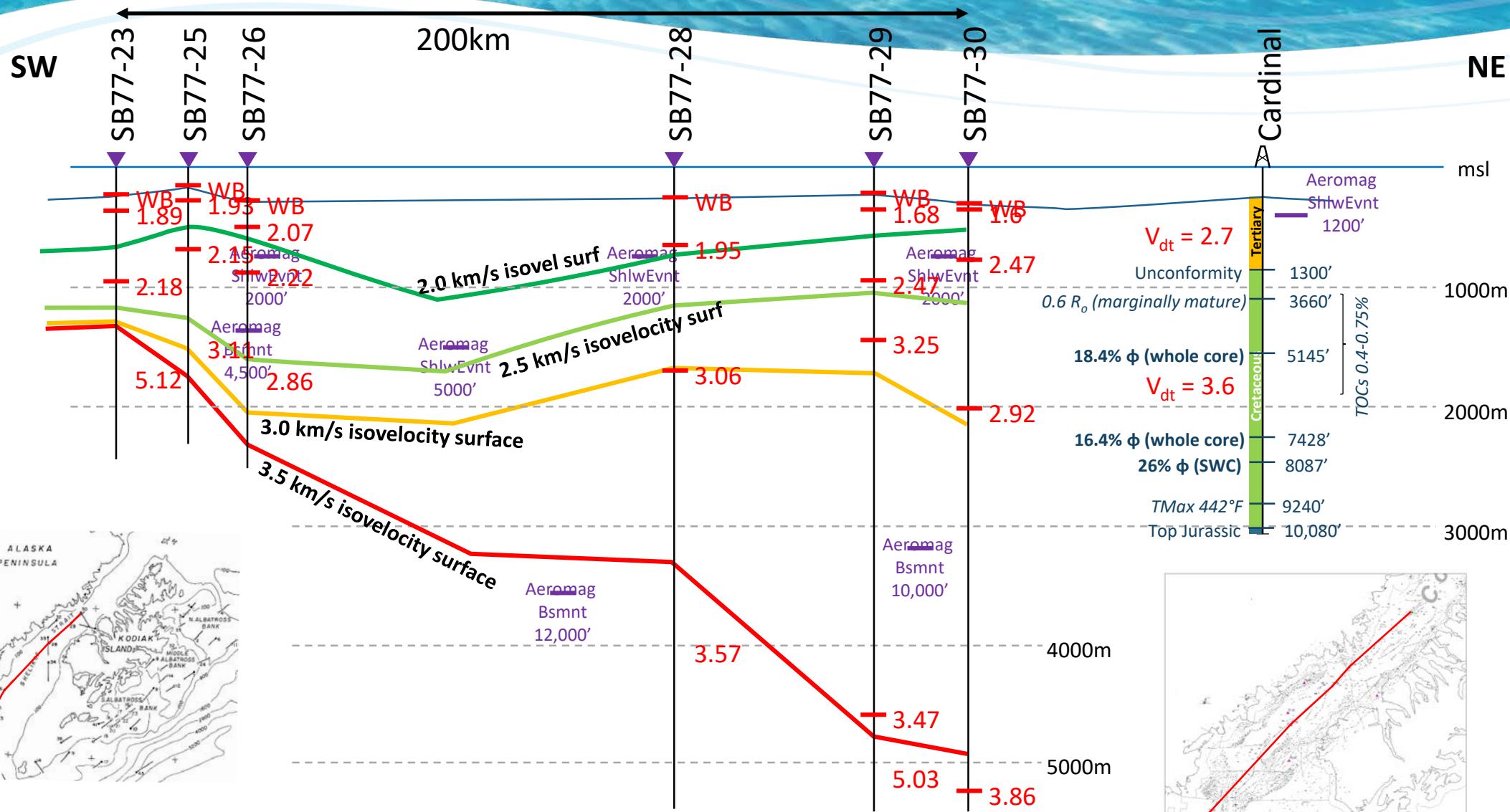
Aeromag Integration



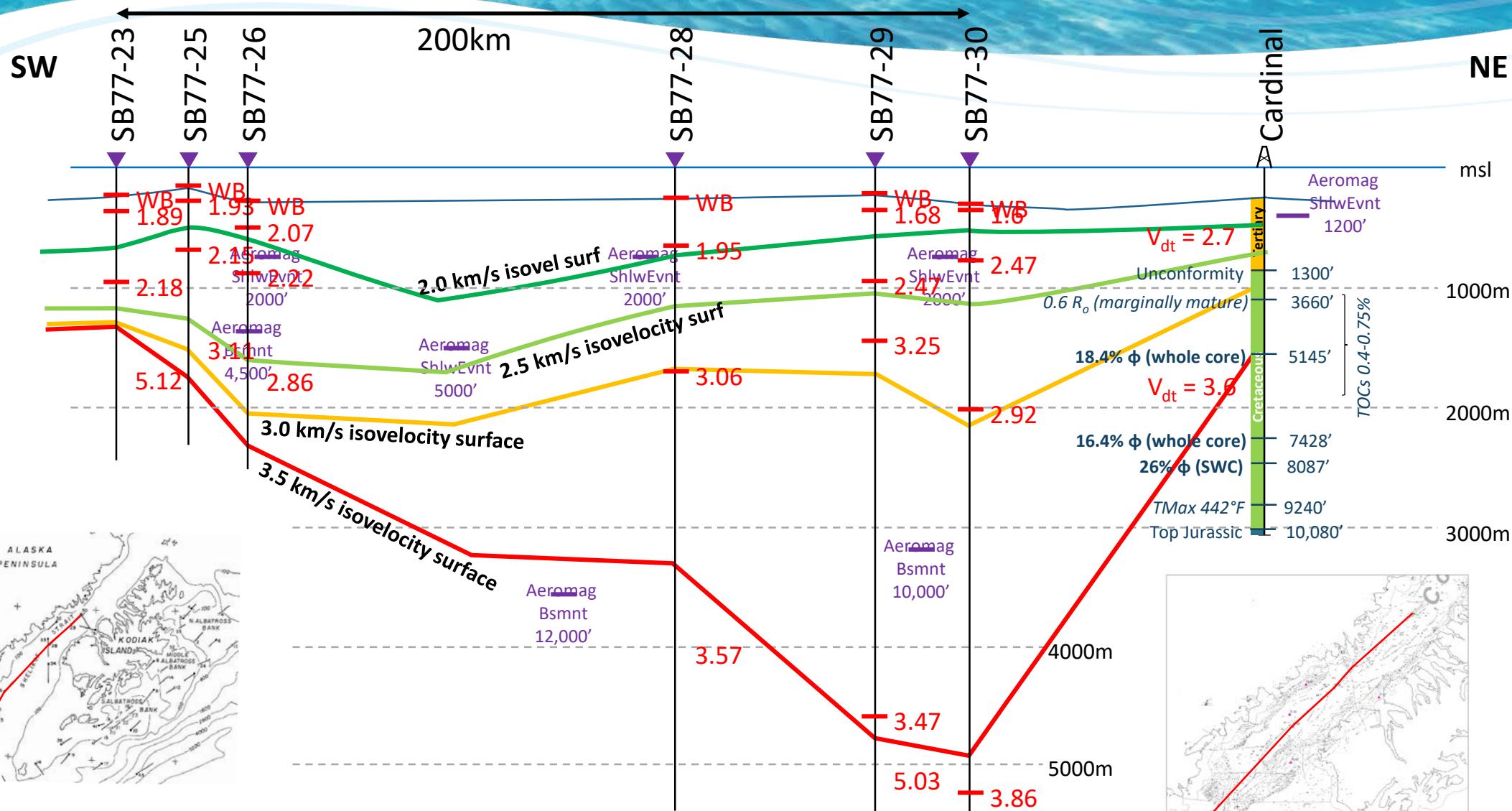
Aeromag Integration



Well Integration



Well Integration



Next Steps

- **Focus on specific areas to develop workflows**
 - Cook Inlet
 - Beaufort
 - Chukchi
- **Basin scale integration**
 - Container shape
 - Fill attributes
 - Density
 - Magnetic Field
 - Velocity
- **Crustal-scale integration**
 - Crustal structure
 - Density
 - Velocity
 - Magnetic field
 - Tectonic models
 - Heat flow (crustal material)



Conclusions

- Significant quantities of G-MAR data collected and selected
- Many of these data have not been recently examined or integrated
- These data can be applied to develop new ideas and opportunities
 - Basin Formation
 - Basin Infill
 - Petroleum System analysis

Data Type		Digital		Analog		In Archive		Not Selected	
	Total	Ct	%	Ct	%	Ct	%	Ct	%
MARINE GRAVITY	109	11	10%	12	11%	5	5%	70	64%
HW GRAVITY	4	4	100%						
MARINE MAGNETICS	112	10	9%	10	9%	8	7%	72	64%

Data Type		Digital		Analog		In Archive		Not Selected	
	Total	Ct	%	Ct	%	Ct	%	Ct	%
ELECTROMAGNETIC	1							1	100%
AEROMAG	19	11	58%	2	11%	1	5%	4	21%
REFRACTION	16			4	25%	1	6%	10	63%

Looking for partners to work with these data...





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