

Kwanza Basin 3D Broadband surveys

CGG, in association with Agência Nacional de Petróleo, Gás e Biocombustíveis (ANPG), acquired broadband data in the highly prospective pre-salt zone covered by Blocks 21 and 22.

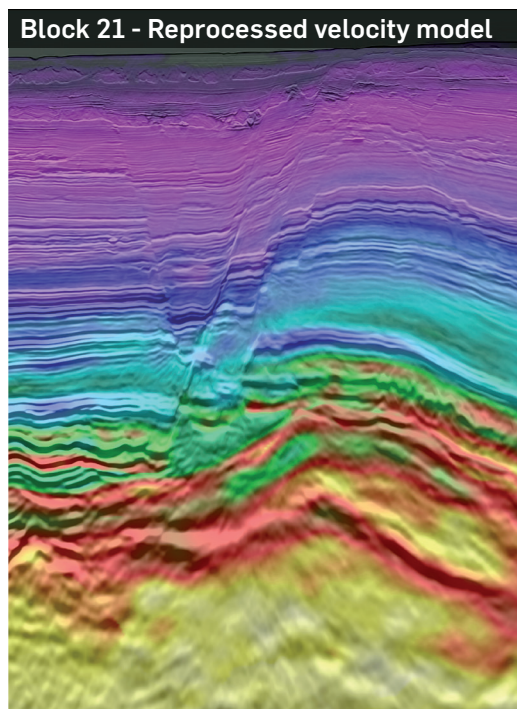
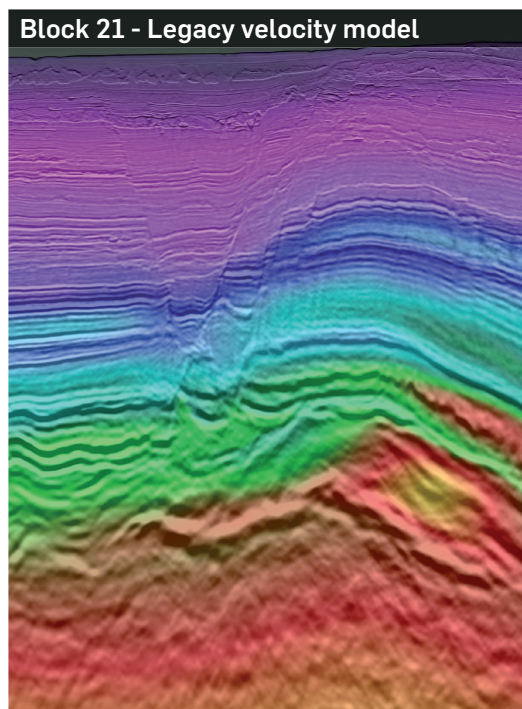
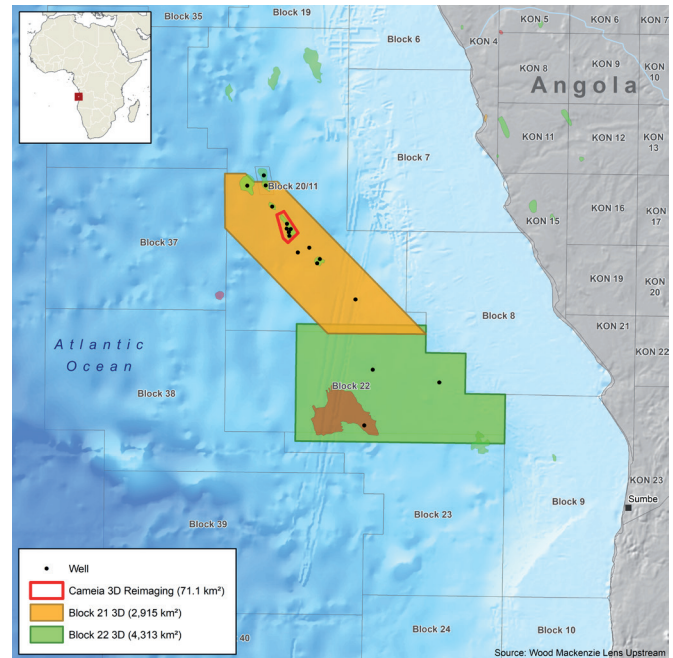
Exploring for opportunities in deepwater Outer Kwanza Basin - Blocks 21 and 22

Both surveys are pre-stack depth-imaged and cover approximately 2,915 km² and 4,300 km², respectively.

A sub-set of the Block 21 dataset has been recently reprocessed using CGG's latest proprietary advanced imaging technologies. The main aims of reprocessing the survey were to enhance fault delineations, to enhance fault delineations, deliver superior mapping of facies distribution and characterization, enhance salt and mini-basin velocities, and improve definition of inherent heterogeneities. This was achieved by updating the velocity model using Time-Lag FWI, a technique effective in areas with salt and carbonate structures. Using RTM VOO (Vector Offset Output) with 3D Q compensation resulted in a cleaner image, boosting the continuity and resolution of the base salt interval.

Highlights

- Total data coverage of 7,215 km²
- Covers the Cameia discovery with billion-barrel potential
- Utilizes the latest CGG broadband technology
- Block 21 recently reprocessed



The images compare the legacy velocity model with the newly reprocessed velocity model from the Block 21 survey. In the recently reprocessed volume, the signal-to-noise ratio has been boosted, and the resolution has been enhanced with the pre-processing improvements. These include deep neural network seismic interference attenuation, 3D designature utilizing near-field hydrophones and data-derived receiver depths, and optimized 3D SRME multiple modeling with complex wavelet adaptive subtraction.

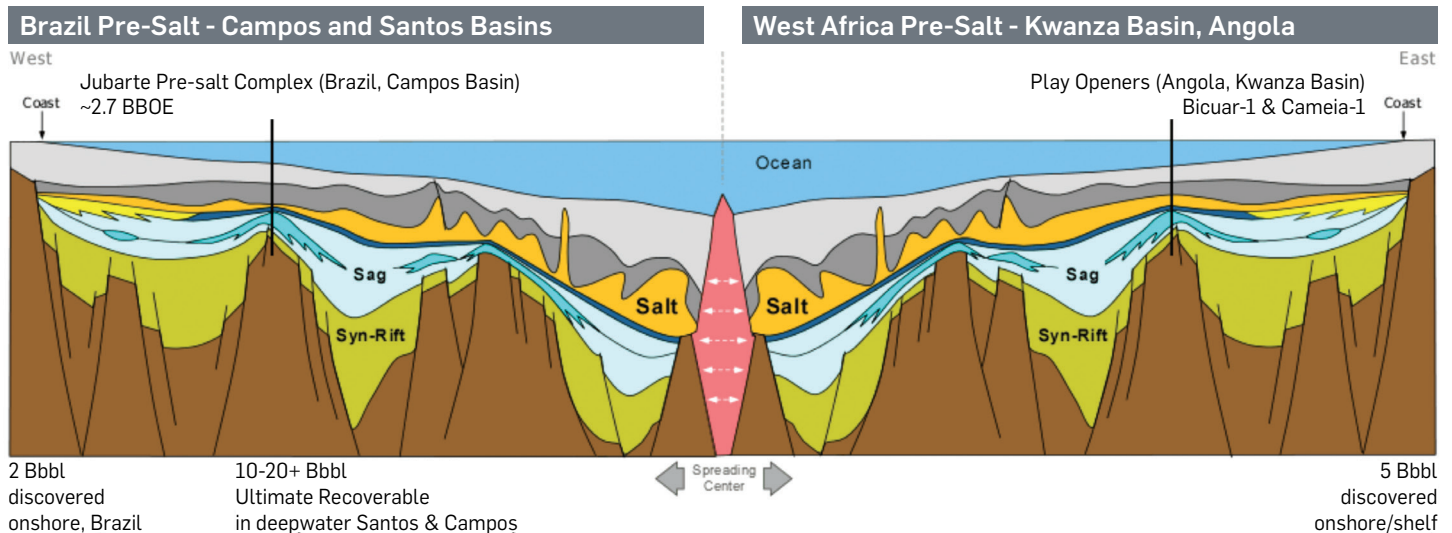
ANGOLA

Geological setting

The Kwanza Basin forms part of the salt-influenced passive margin of offshore Angola. Early Cretaceous rifting in the Kwanza Basin is associated with the opening of the South Atlantic Ocean. A thick layer of Aptian salt was deposited shortly after this initial rifting event. The salt in the Kwanza Basin was deposited in two sub-basins – the inner and outer Kwanza Basin. CGG’s Block 21 and Block 22 surveys are located in the Outer Kwanza Basin.

The Miocene uplift also led to a supply of massive clastic sedimentation, further enhancing hydrocarbon maturity and resulting in the formation of turbiditic and channel traps in the Outer Kwanza Basin.

The primary exploration and development focus is on the pre-salt plays in Blocks 21 and 22 in the Outer Kwanza Basin. The pre-salt source rocks were deposited during the Barremian to Early Aptian. They are type I oil-prone source rocks with TOC content of up to 5%. Proven reservoirs are within carbonate mounds (Cameia field – Block 21) and syn-rift sands (Bicuar-1 well – Block 21). The secondary plays are post-salt plays consisting of Pinda reservoirs. The Pinda carbonates appear as rafts and provide numerous untested leads and prospect analogues to producing fields of the Sendji carbonate play in the Lower Congo Basin.



Geological section highlighting the geological similarities between the conjugate Angolan and Brazilian margins (Image courtesy of Cobalt International Energy).

Acquisition parameters

- Survey size: 7,215 km² (combined)
- Data type: PSDM
- Streamer length: 8,100 m
- Record length: 9 seconds

Deliverables

- PSDM Kirchhoff & RTM (Blocks 21 & 22)
- PSDM CBM (Block 21)
- Stacking and migration velocities
- Velocity model
- Four angle stacks (Near, Mid, Far, Ultra-Far)
- Acquisition and processing reports

Local contact:

Simon Cheesley – Earth Data

datalibrary.eame@cgg.com

Tel: +44 7584 211920

24FY-ED-1189-V1