

Datashare 133

Lithological, petrophysical, and seal properties of mass-transport complexes, northern Gulf of Mexico

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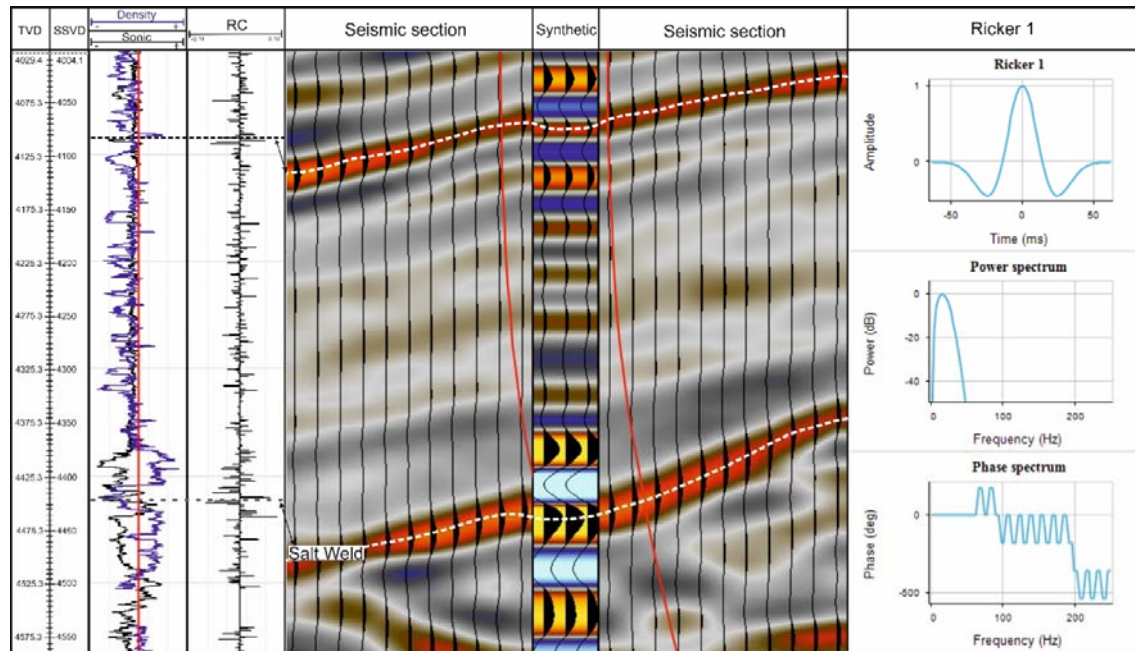


Figure S1. Synthetic seismic generation and well tie. Synthetic seismic trace from the well is shown against the seismic data to visually QC the well tie procedure. The data that are required for generating a synthetic seismogram: calibrated sonic and density logs, calculated acoustic impedance log, reflection coefficient (*RC*) series, wavelet, seismic traces extracted from the vicinity of the well location, and synthetic seismogram. deg = degrees; TVD = true vertical depth.

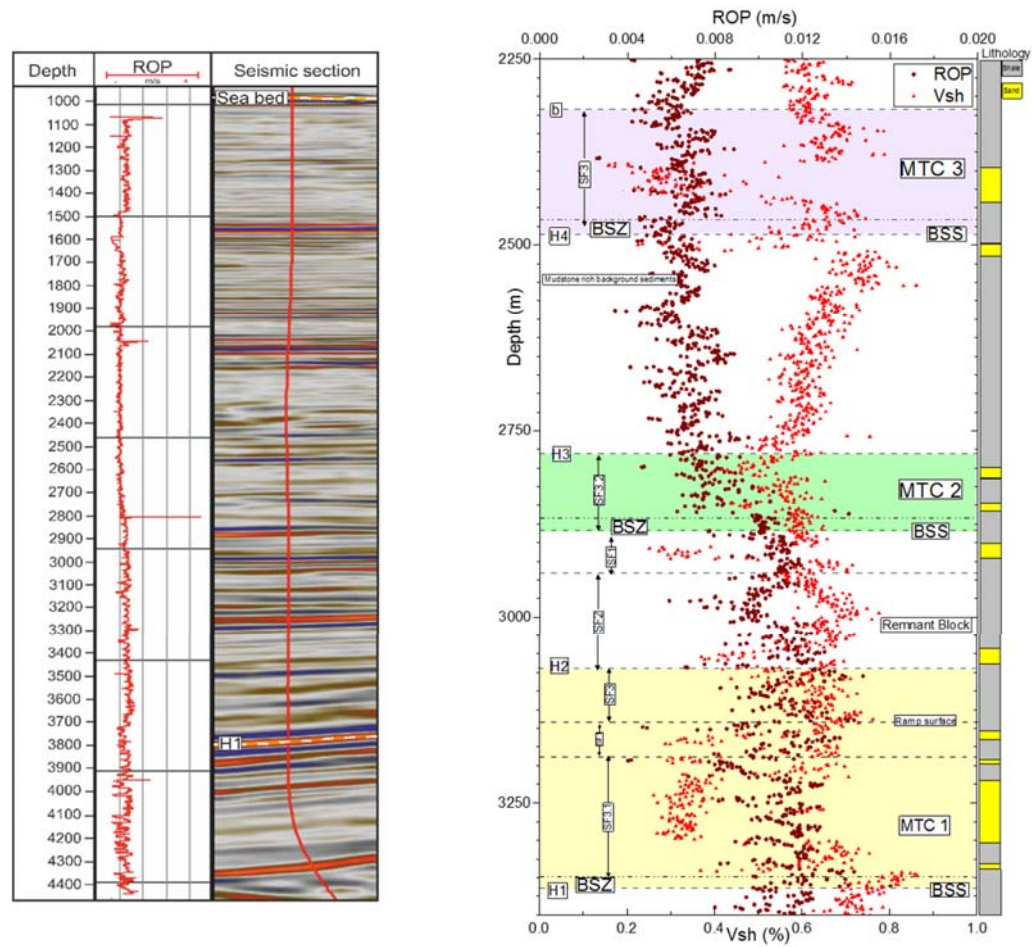


Figure S2. (A) Rate of penetration (ROP) log and correlated seismic section. The study interval is between seismic horizon H1 to seabed.

(B) The ROP and shale volume (V_{sh}) logs against depth log within mass-transport complex (MTC) intervals. BSS = basal shear surface; BSZ = basal shear zone; SF = seismic facies.

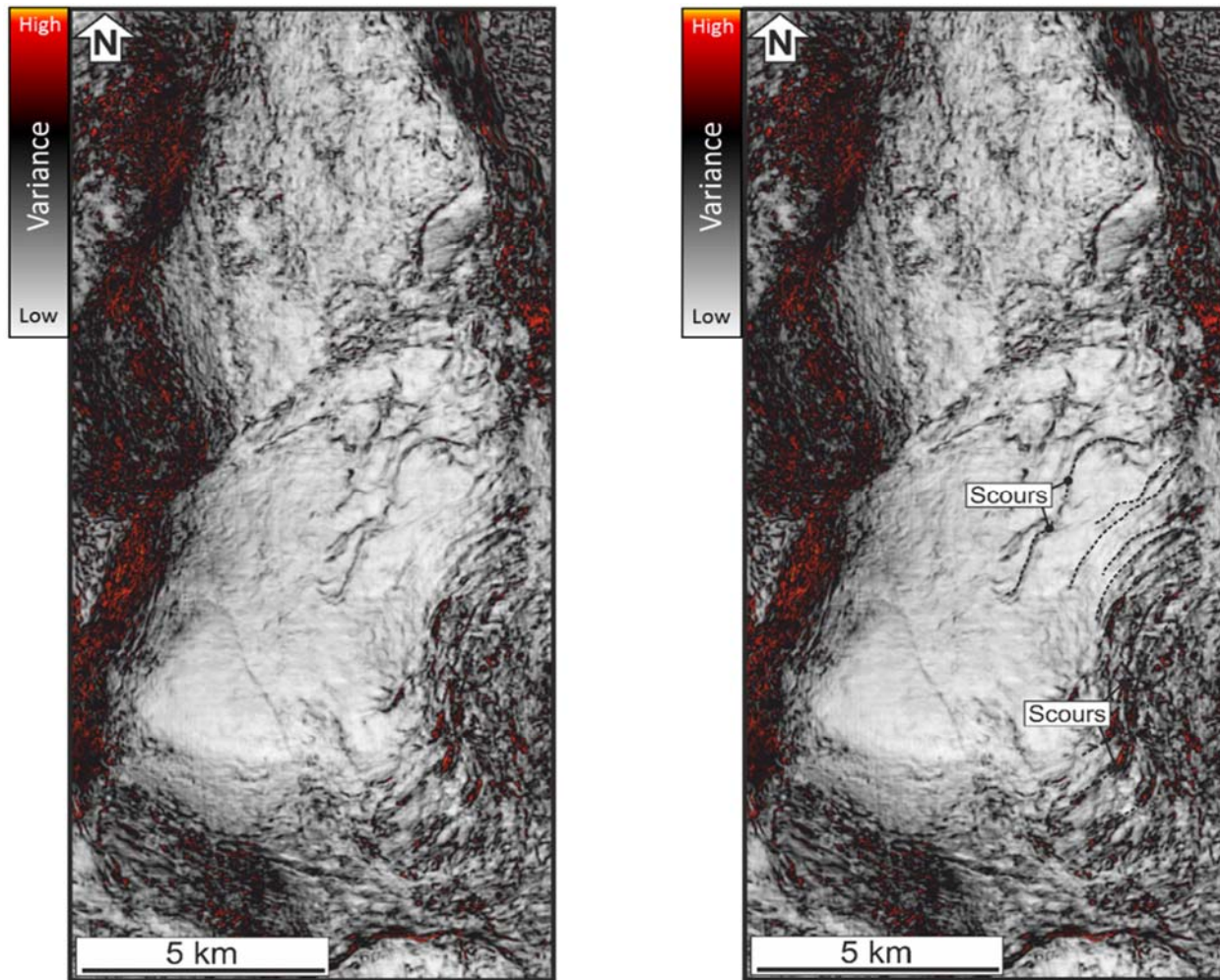


Figure S3. Uninterpreted and interpreted variance attribute calculated on the seismic horizon 1, showing the orientations of basal scours.

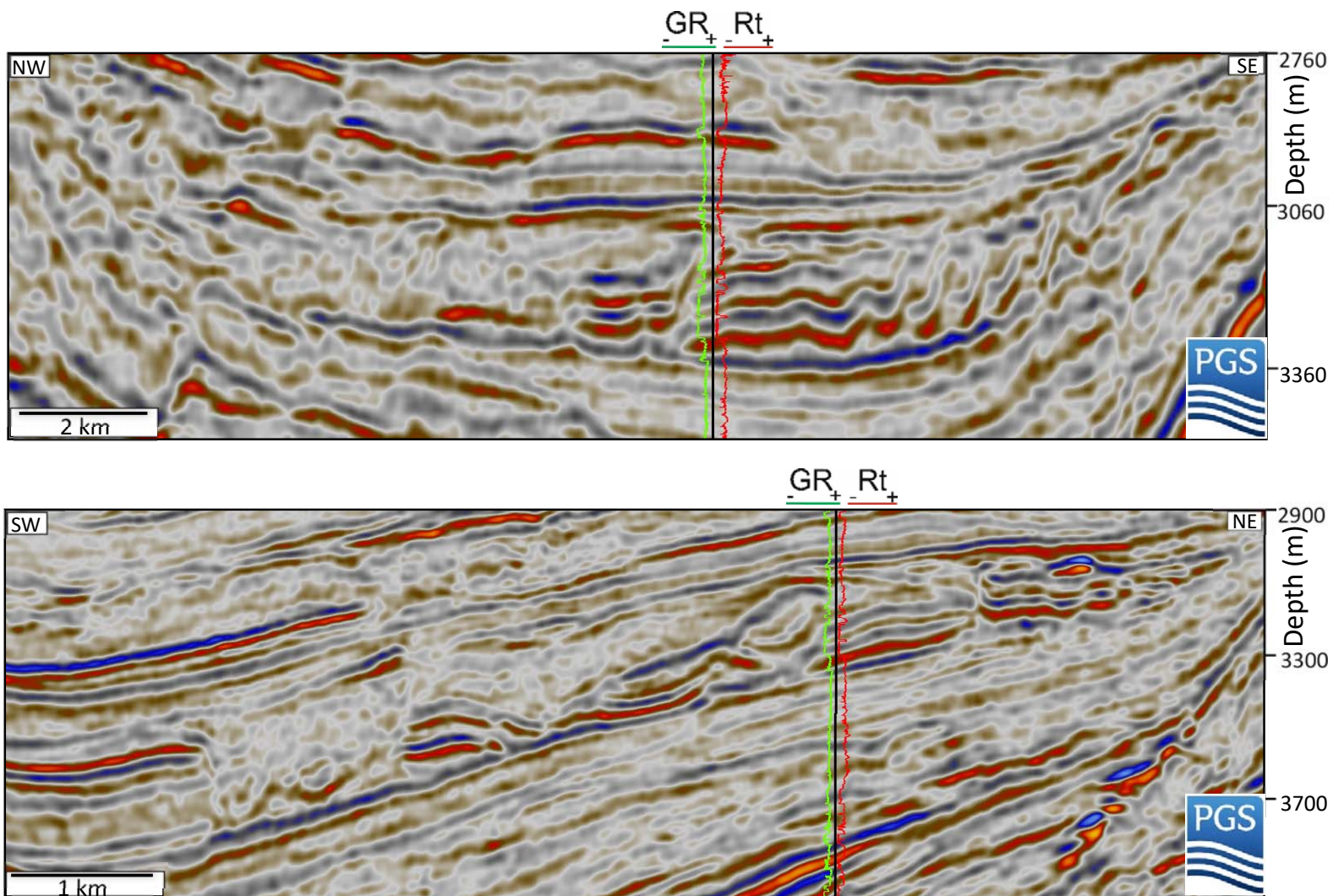


Figure S4. Uninterpreted seismic sections of Figure 4C, D. *GR* = gamma ray; PGS = Petroleum Geo-Services; *Rt* = resistivity.

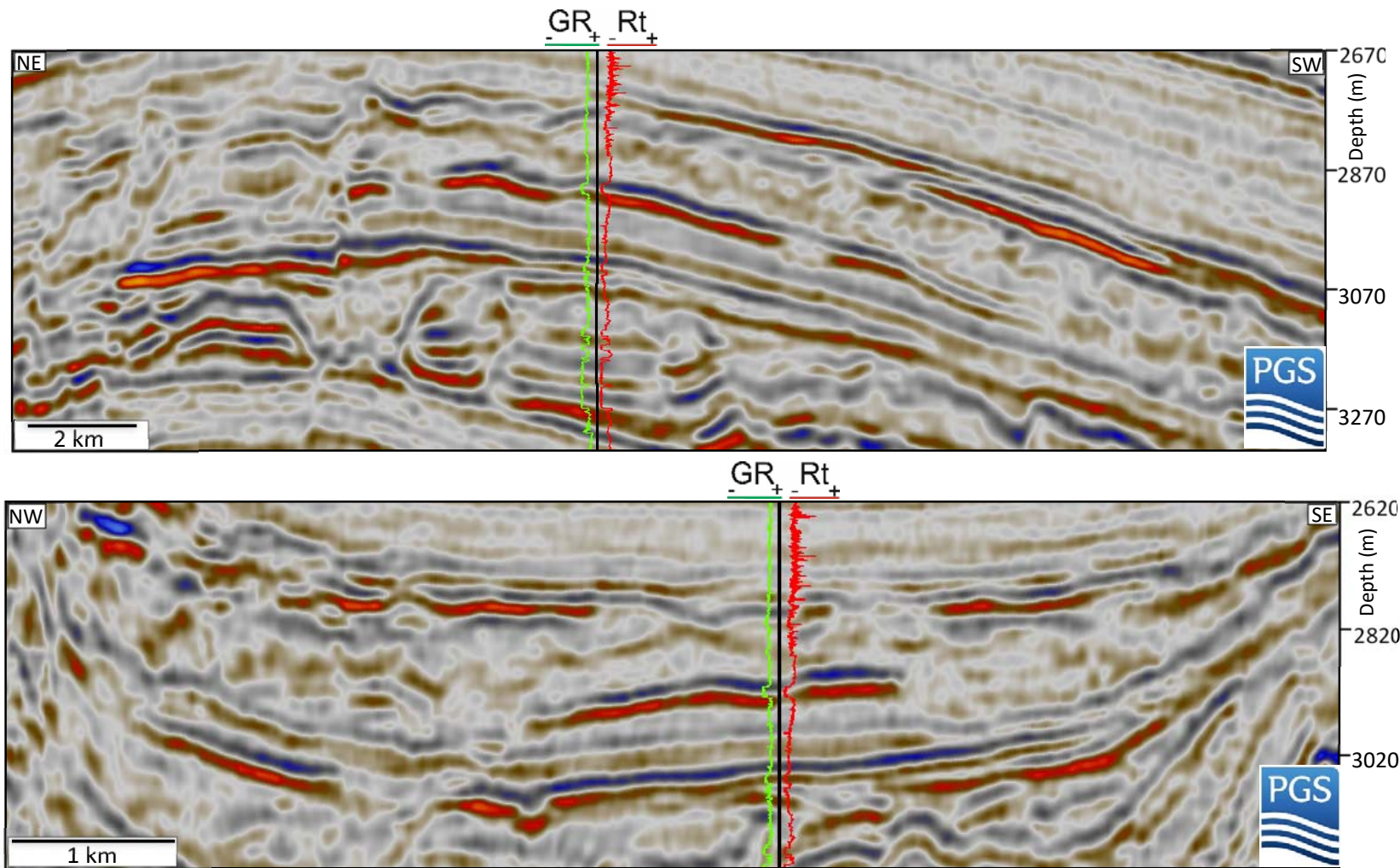


Figure S5. Uninterpreted seismic sections of Figure 6C, D. *GR* = gamma ray; PGS = Petroleum Geo-Services; *Rt* = resistivity.

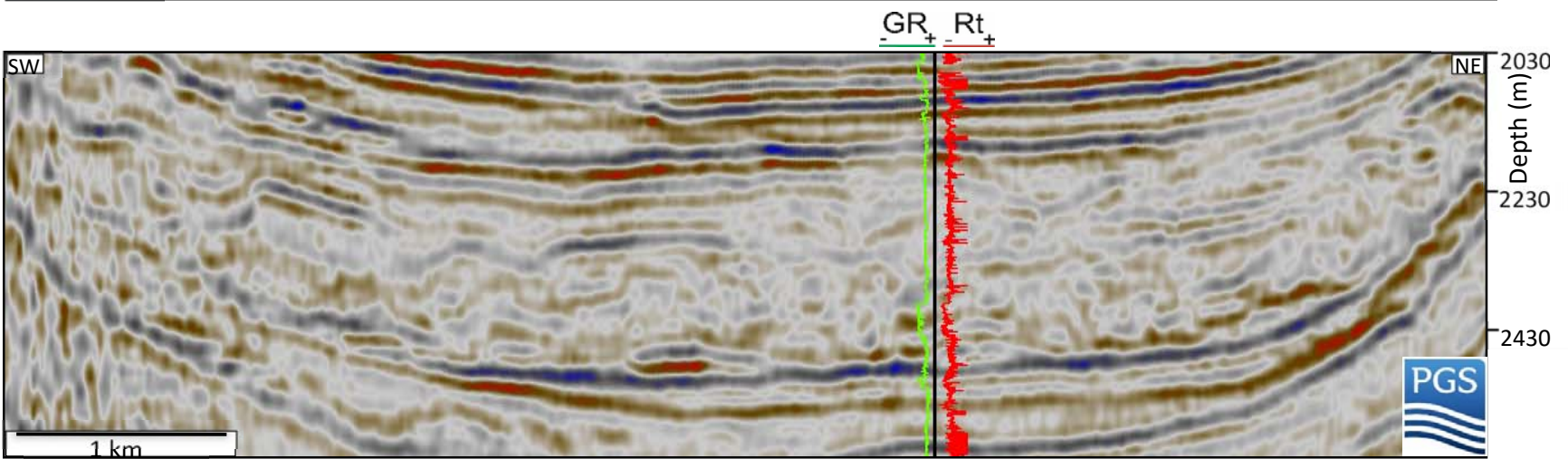
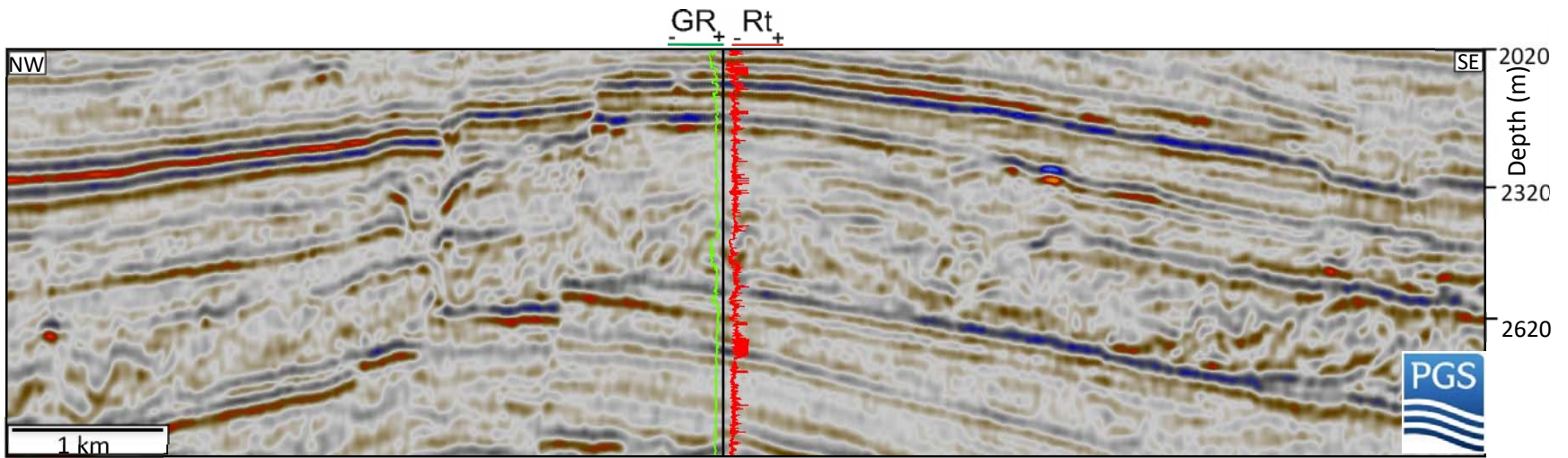


Figure S6. Uninterpreted seismic sections of Figure 8C, D. *GR* = gamma ray; PGS = Petroleum Geo-Services; *Rt* = resistivity.