

TIG10 b Field Operations

Geophysical operations – tools and methods

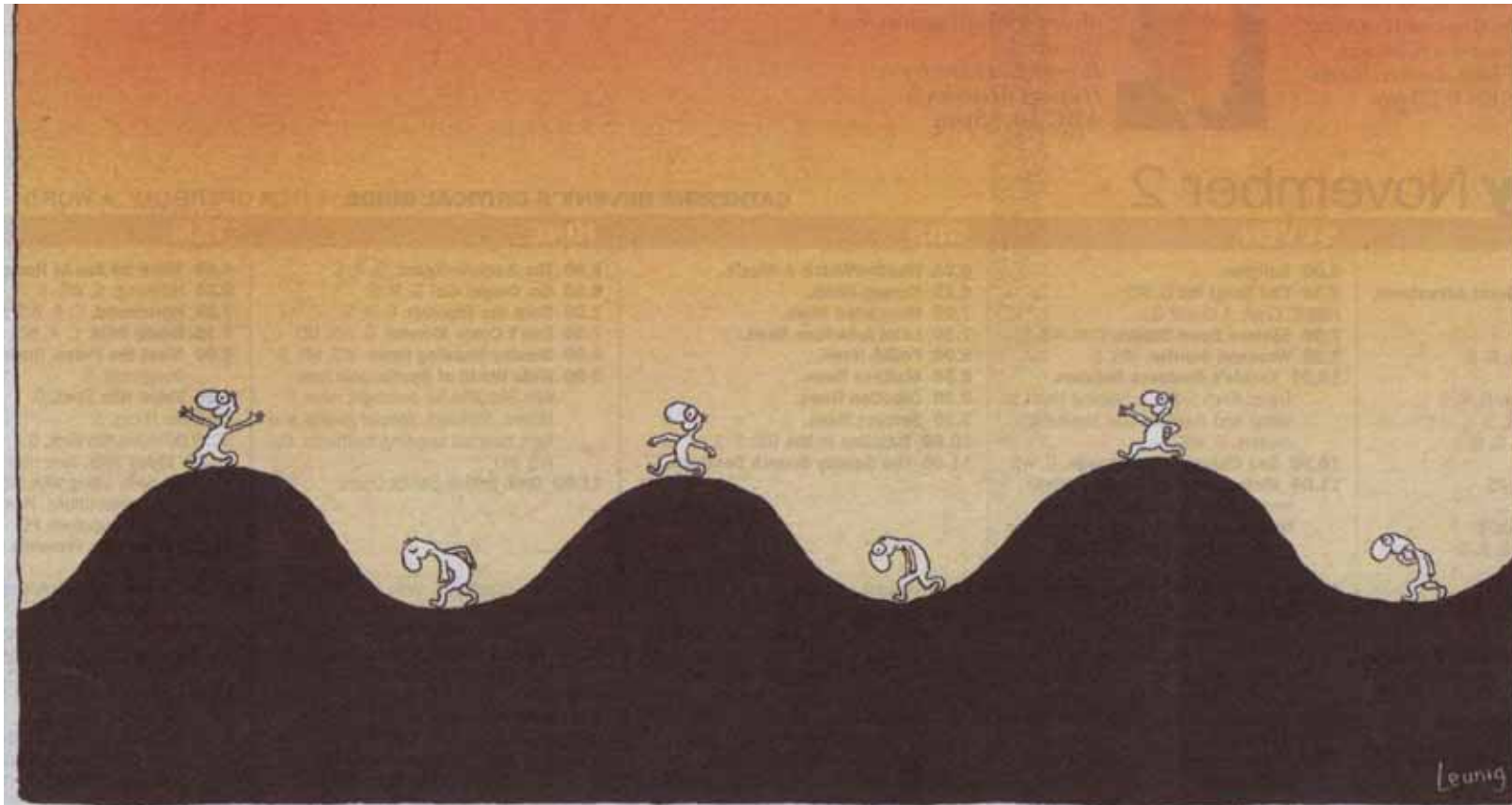
Des FitzGerald
&
Helen Gibson



Australian Geothermal Energy Group



Do we feel the energy?



Talk Summary

TIG Definition

- What is appropriate for this TIG?
- Can we tease out a strategic agenda?

TIG Activities

- Format for activities
- Meetings in November
- Members list

Some technical extracts

- From the inaugural meeting



Australian Geothermal Energy Group



Proposed Scope

To establish a framework for the:

characterisation of a Geothermal Play
through **knowledge** of geophysical and
thermal rock **properties**, & so facilitate

accurate geophysical, geological and heat
flow **modelling** on all scales
(regional to prospect)

- Lets start considering all things geophysical !
 - Heat flow
 - Seismic
 - Gravity
 - Magnetics
 - Radiometrics
 - MT
 - etc.

Possibilities

- Micro-seismic networks
 - Design of monitoring
 - Interpretation of hypo-centre locations
 - Integration of results with a 3D geology model
- Advection anisotropy (stress field, mapping fractures)
- Address geological uncertainty (potential fields/geostatistics)
- Correct adaptation of rock properties
 - For geological, geophysical & heat resource estimation
 - Develop a Tool-Kit for appropriate use & extrapolation pp data
- Remote sensing of surface heat

Typical format for activities so far

- Workshops / Meetings
 - Hosted in Geological Surveys
 - Universities
- Occasional speakers in capital cities

Inaugural meeting – TIG 10 b

- was held at University of Adelaide, 6th November 2008.
- Speakers:
Des FitzGerald (Intrepid), Philippe Calcagno (BRGM),
Graeme Beardsmore (HDR), Allan Clotworthy (SKM)
David Love (PIRSA)

Inaugural meeting – TIG 10 b

- Agenda, PowerPoints and Minutes available:
- ftp://ftp2.dfa.com.au/public/geomodeller/userMeetingsandWorkshops/0811_GeothermalWorkshop_Adelaide_Powerpoints

Next meeting – TIG 10 b

- Maitland, NSW – Thursday 27th November 2008.
- Hosted by Geological Survey of NSW

TIG-10 b Membership list

- Des FitzGerald, Helen Gibson, Phil McInerney (Intrepid)
- Matt Zengerer (Assoc. GeoIntrepid)
- Graeme Beardsmore (HDR)
- Tony Meixner (G.A.)
- Philippe Calcagno (BRGM)
- Frank Horowitz (CSIRO)

Possibilities

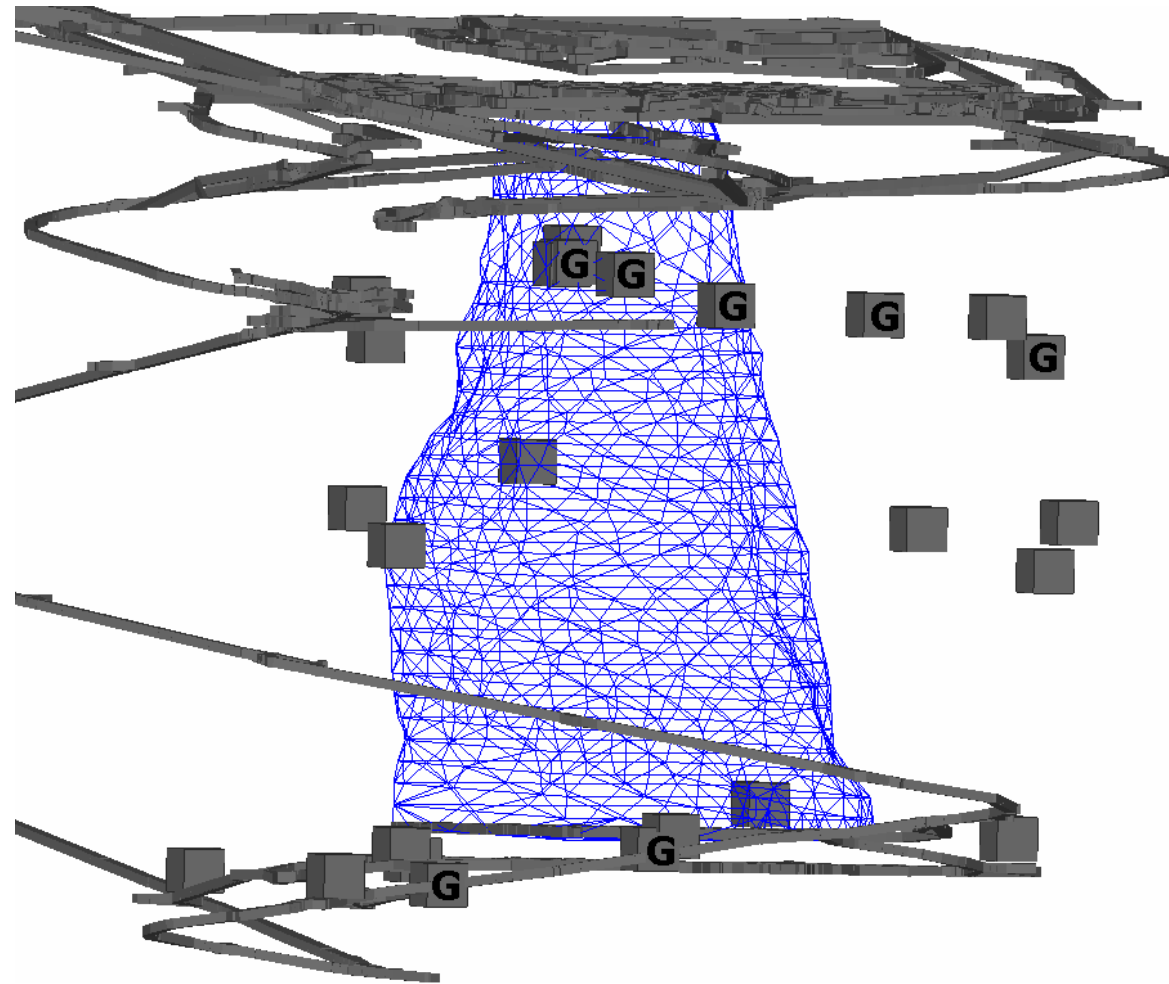
- **Micro-seismic networks**
 - **Design of monitoring**
 - Interpretation of hypocentre locations
 - Integration of results with a 3D geology model
- Advection anisotropy (stress field, mapping fractures)
- Address geological uncertainty (potential fields/geostatistics)
- Correct adaptation of rock properties
 - For geological, geophysical & heat resource estimation
 - Develop a Tool-Kit for appropriate use & extrapolation pp data
- Remote sensing of surface heat

AGEG,TIG-10 b Reporting, 20th Nov '08

Micro-seismic Monitoring Geothermal application notes

AGEG TIG10
D.J.FitzGerald
2008

Location of Geophones



Good 3D distribution

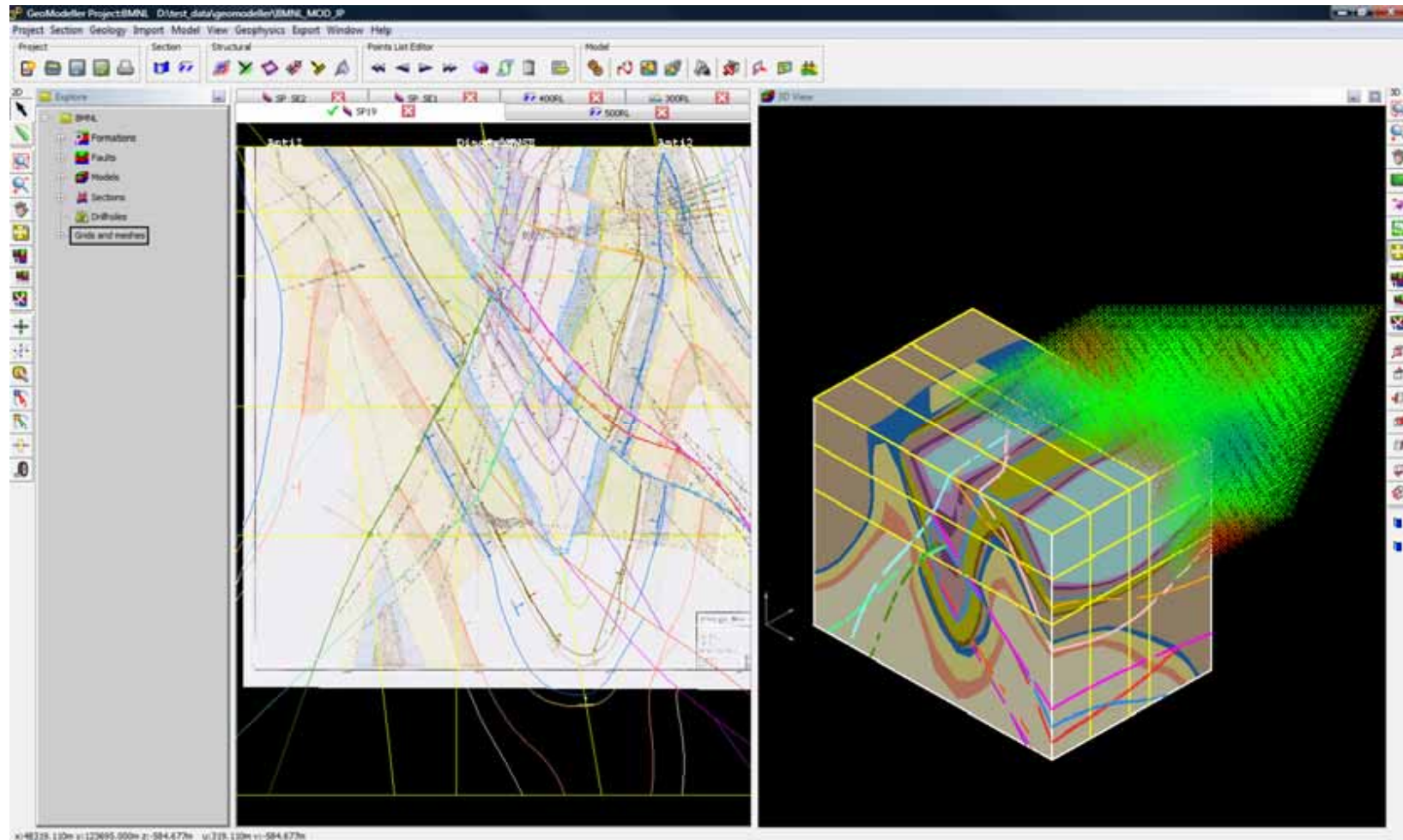
Geophone: 4.5Hz to 1000Hz



How to locate seismic events in 3D?

- wish this was simply a matter of triangulating arrival times
- However, sound/energy travels at quite different speeds, depending upon density, geology, fractures

First - Create your 3D geology Model



Second - propose a Velocity Model

The screenshot shows a software window titled "Physical properties of geological formation" with a "Seismic" tab selected. The window contains a table of geological formations and their seismic velocities, along with a "General parameters" section at the bottom.

Formation	Velocity (m/s)
Alexandria	Normal(1500,0,100)
BigBlue	Normal(1500,0,100)
COVER	Normal(1500,0,100)
Central	Normal(1500,0,100)
Christine	Normal(1500,0,100)
Harris	Normal(1500,0,100)
InnerSand	Normal(1500,0,100)

General parameters

Velocity

Reference velocity (Vp)

OK Close

Third - Simultaneous structure and Hypo-centre determination

- Assumptions
 - P-wave arrivals for N stations
 - Times are related to velocities
 - errors have a normal distribution
- Minimize a miss-fit using an iterative fitting technique

Outcome

- This approach leads to a more self-consistent seismic record that is interpreted in the context of your geology
- Your knowledge of the local stress field should also increase

Possibilities

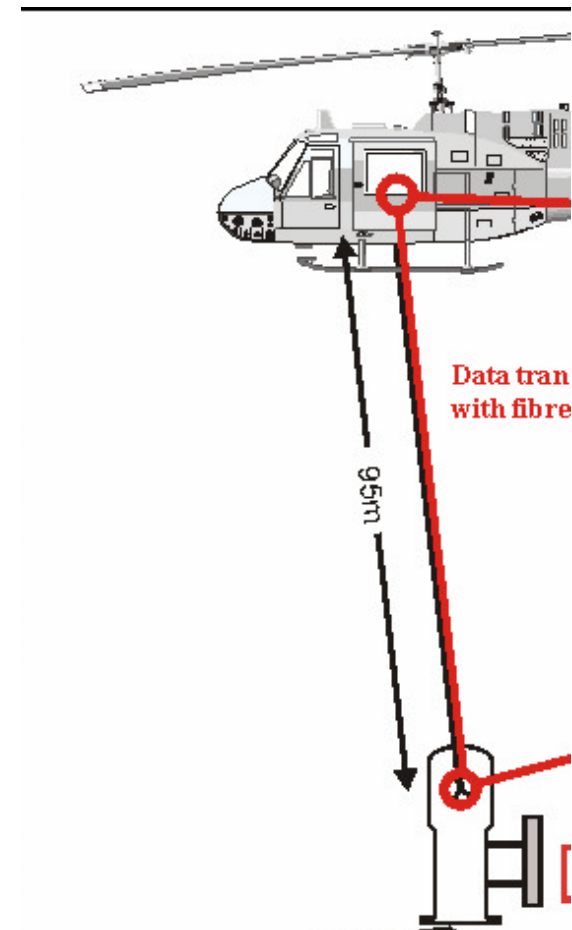
- Micro-seismic networks
 - Design of monitoring
 - Interpretation of hypocentre locations
 - Integration of results with a 3D geology model
- Advection anisotropy (stress field, mapping fractures)
- Address geological uncertainty (potential fields/geostatistics)
- Correct adaptation of rock properties
 - For geological, geophysical & heat resource estimation
 - Develop a Tool-Kit for appropriate use & extrapolation pp data
- **Remote sensing of surface heat**

New Application of Technology ?

- A **bolometer** is a device for measuring the energy of incident electromagnetic radiation
- also known as a **thermal detector**
- Never been trialed in Australia
(Currently being trialed in Africa / minerals)

Rapid & Sensitive Bolometer

- A Bolometer is a SQUID instrument,
(Super Conducting Interference Device)
- developed for NASA



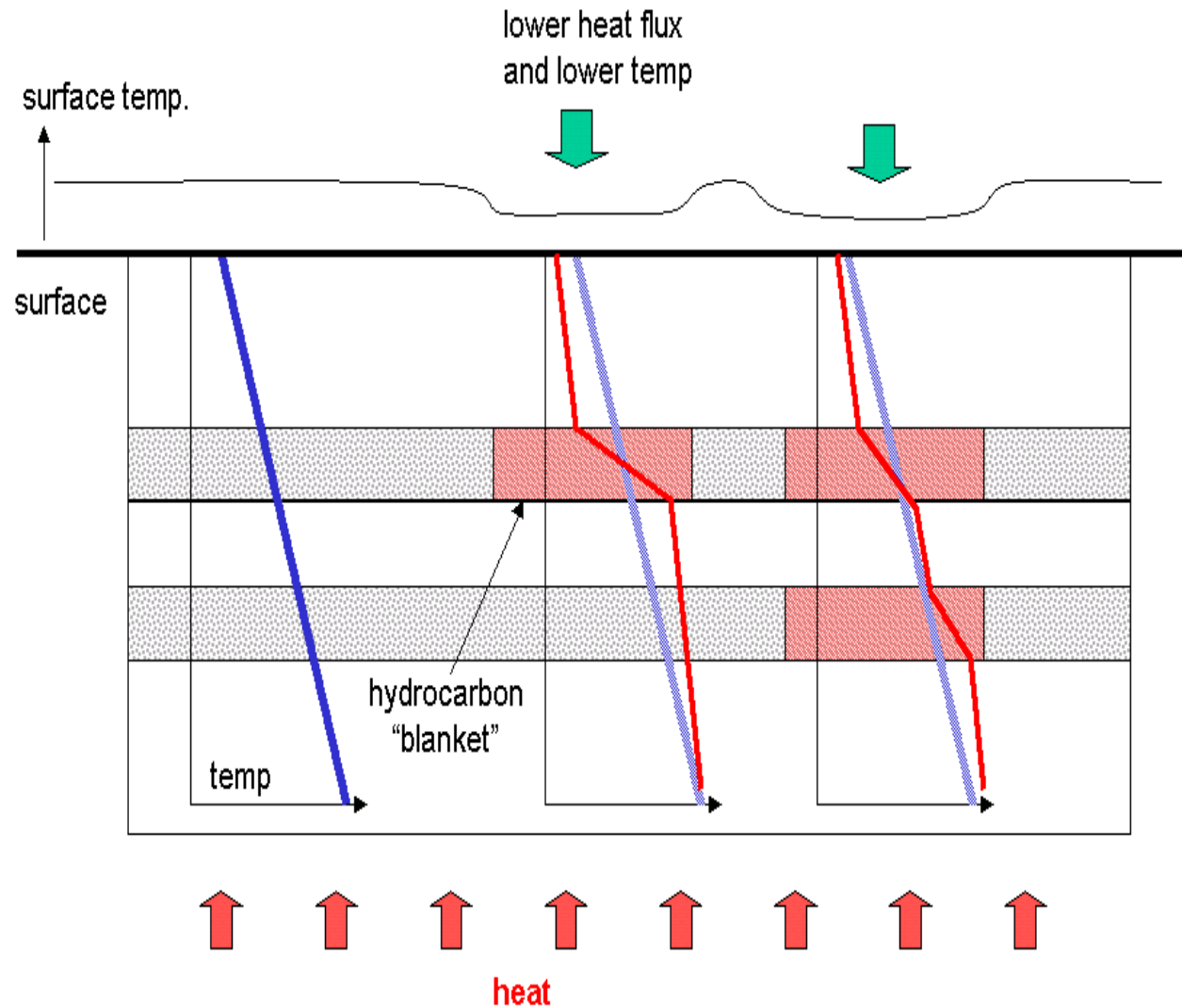
Airborne System

- Cryogenic Bird on a bungee cord below a helicopter
- Rapid sampling rate – 1000Hz
- 100 times more sensitive than anything currently in use
- Use Helium to maintain 4 ° K
- Is packaged for easy deployment in 2 boxes

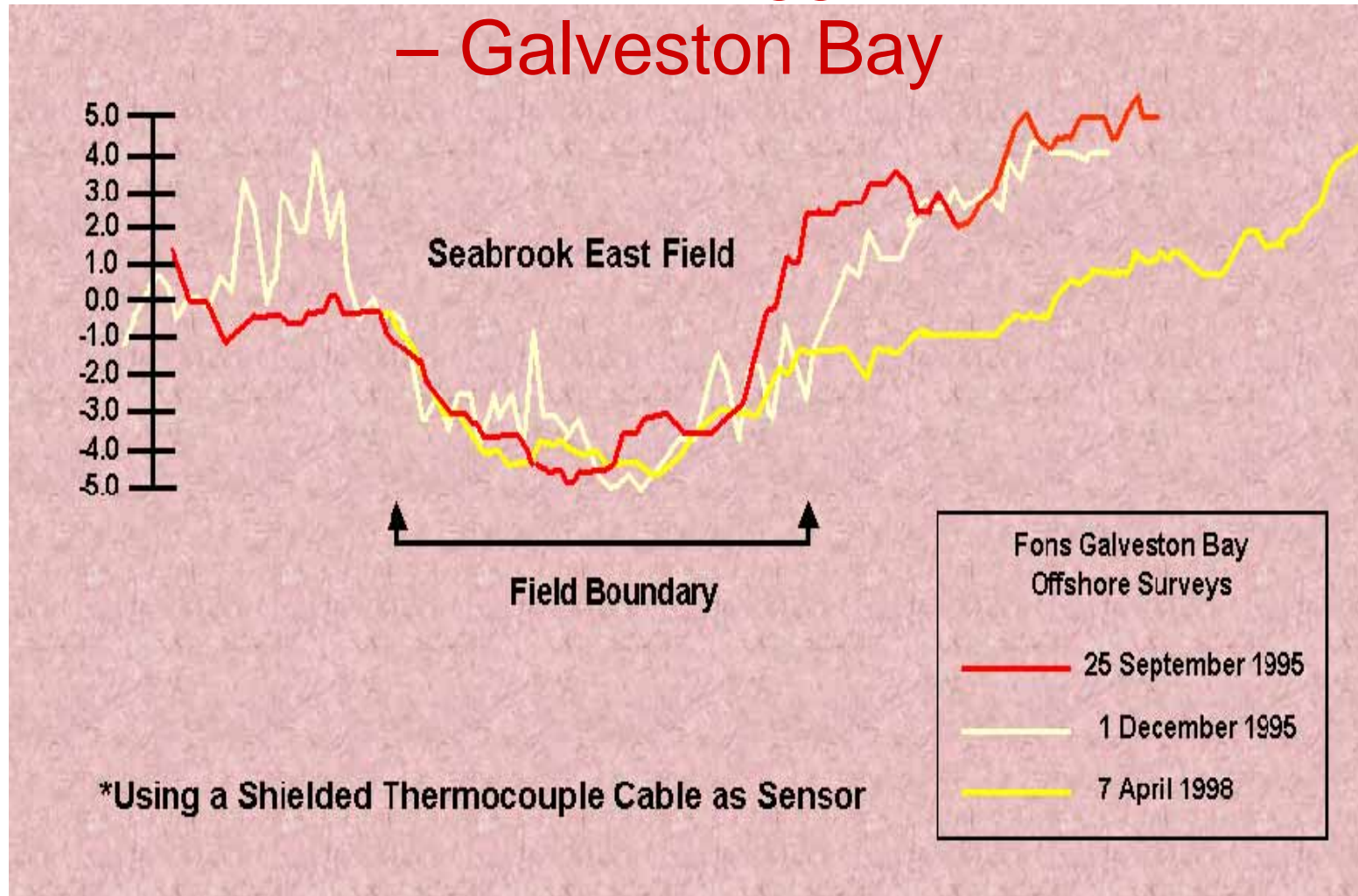
Temperature anomalies have largely been overlooked as an exploration tool

- The following slides demonstrate differing aspects of thermal detection of hydrocarbons
- This also has implications for Geothermal Exploration

Hydrocarbons: Thermal blankets



Temperature probe dragged in sea water – Galveston Bay



IPHT / Intrepid

- Have an agreement to work together (SQUID instrument)
- Are seeking a suitable demonstrator project
- Wish to find an Australian context to work in

Other methods of remote thermal detection

- Borrow from Military / civil defence:
Terahertz cameras
- Multi-spectral (HYVISTA)

In summing up

Need to reduce scope of sub-TIG-10 b topics
We're asking for your feedback

Open to other suggestions & contributions

A case study / project ?

Interesting problems ?

Innovative technical objectives ?