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Smart Exploration: New Ways to Explore the Subsurface

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Uppsala University

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EMinar (MTNet)
February 10-2021

Disclaimer:
A contribution by many!



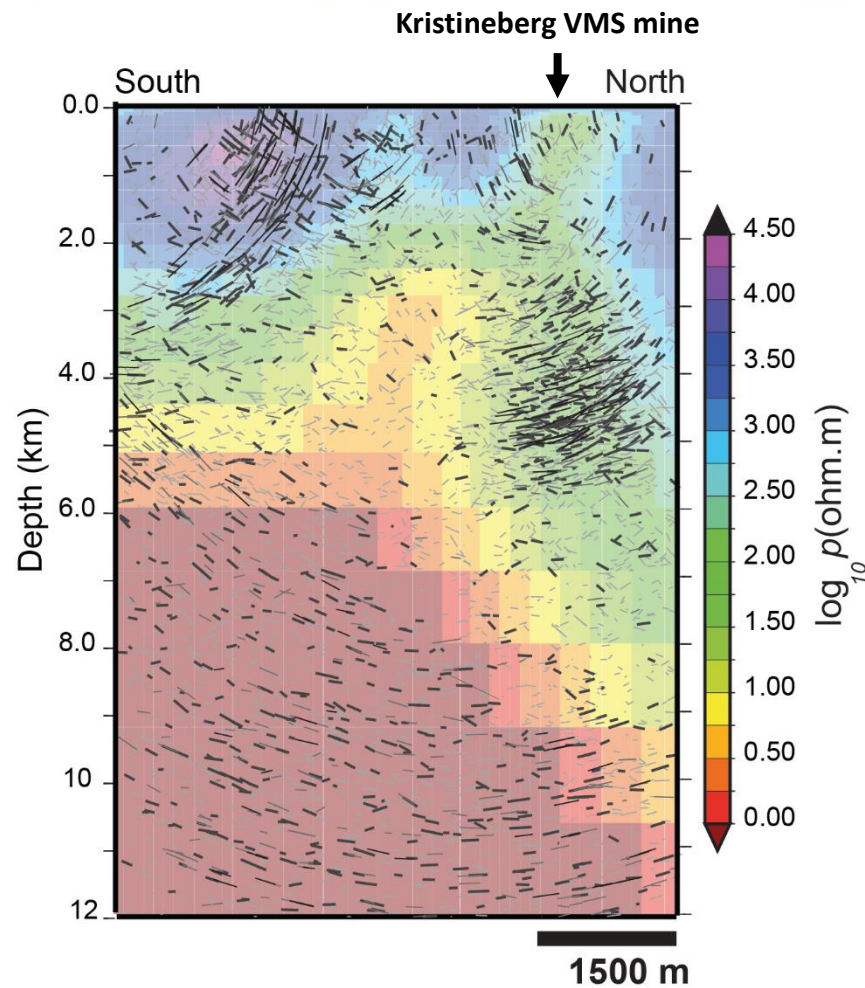
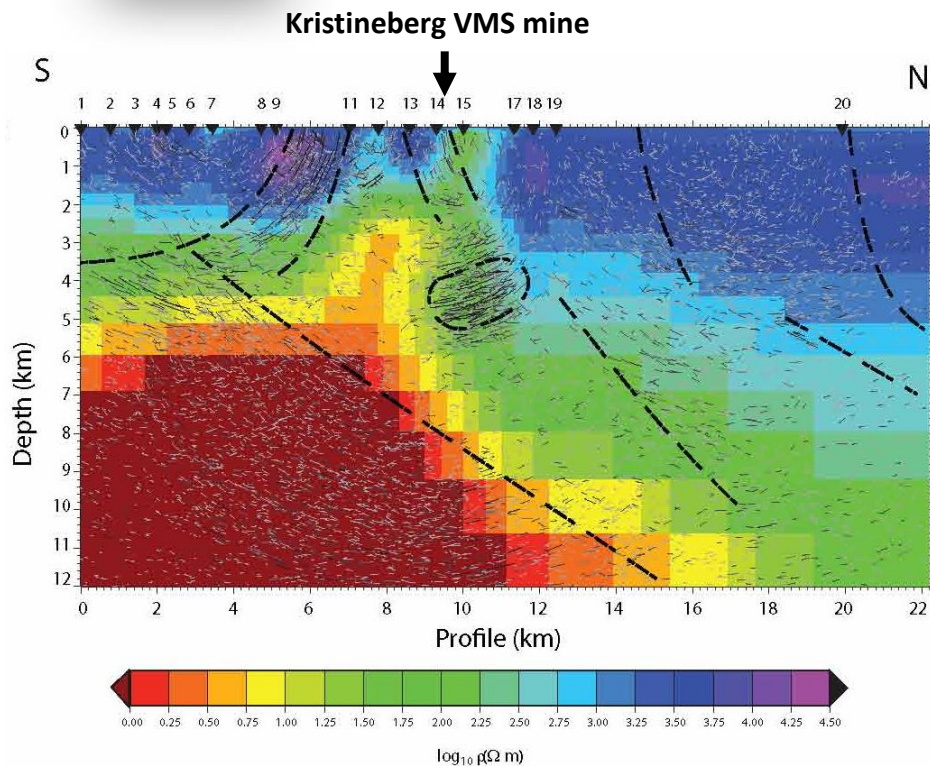
SMARTEXPLORATION
new ways to explore the subsurface





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MT & Seismics



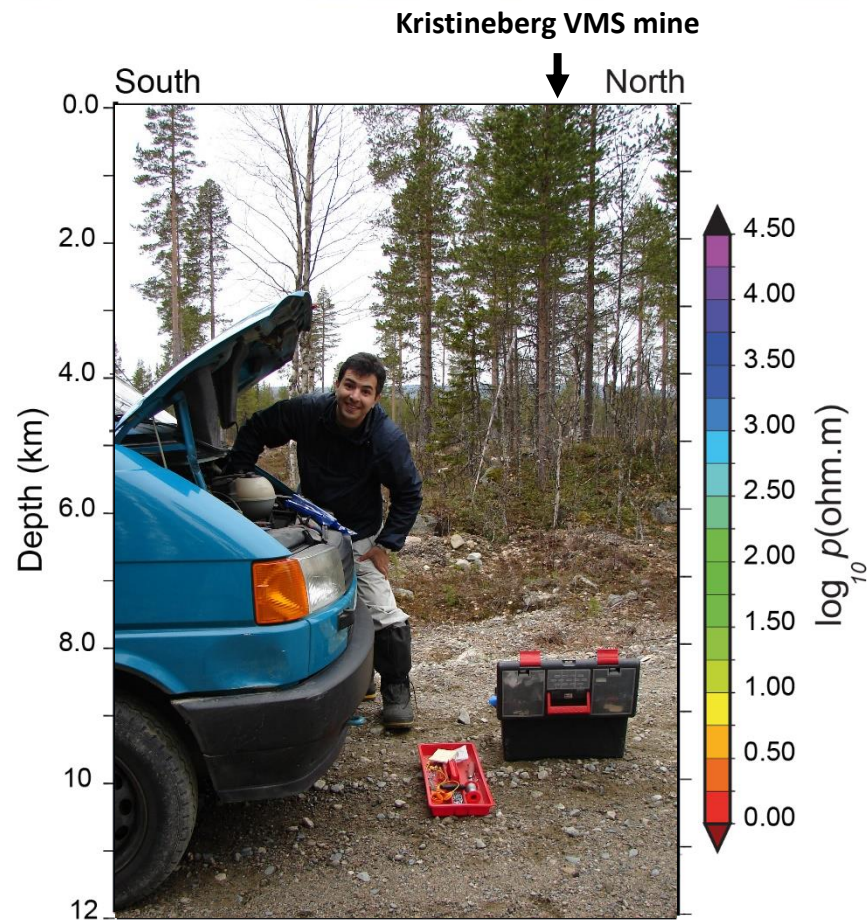
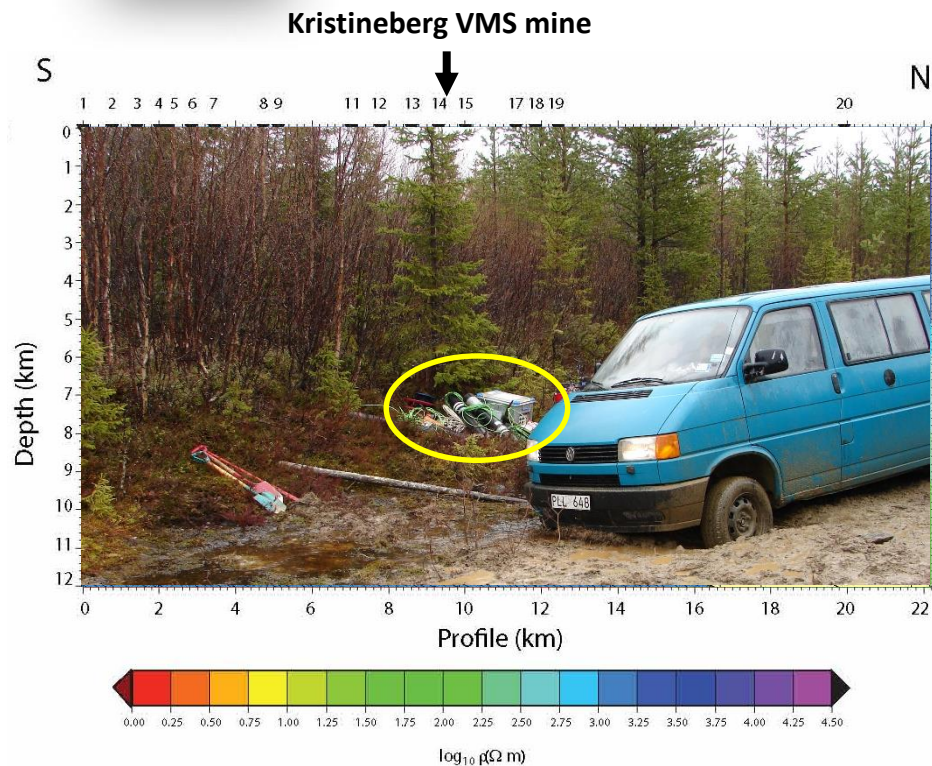
Malehmir et al. (2006, Precam. Res.)

Hübner et al. (2009-Tectonophysics)



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1500 m

Malehmir et al. (2006, Precam. Res.)
Hübner et al. (2009-Tectonophysics)



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Outline

- **Problem statement (needs for energy and minerals)**
 - **Smart Exploration in a nutshell**
- **Smart Exploration**
 - **Legacy data (Ludvika & Gerolekas)**
 - **Prototypes and validation studies (Neves-Corvo/Ludvika)**
 - **Sparse data and their potential (Ludvika)**
 - **New EM modeling algorithms**

Summary!





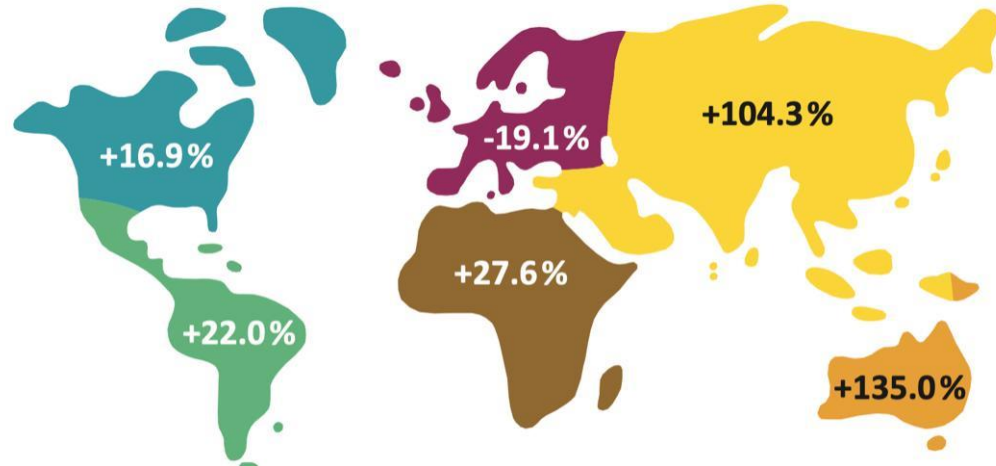
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We need fresh raw materials!

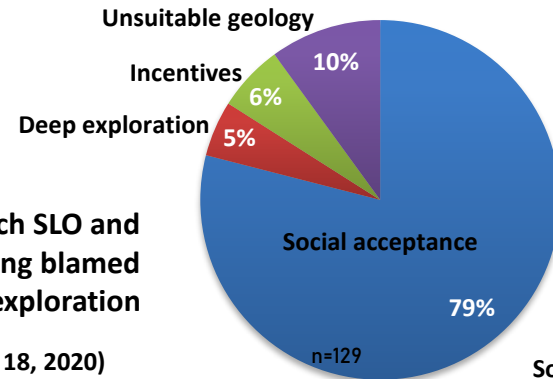
Declining production rates since 2000 only in Europe – Δ 2000 / 2018

We cannot afford just hammering ourselves on social and public acceptance with bad examples:

- Better to learn, improve and showcase the way it should be, combining both technical-ethical disciplines (not “wait-and-see”)!
- Minerals for a smooth transition towards decarbonization and to support green techs



World Mining data (2019)



It is remarkable how much SLO and unsuitable geology are being blamed for unsuccessful exploration

Source: www.mining.com (August 18, 2020)

Source: Smart Exploration

Metso-Outotec Mining Crushing Stations [LEARN MORE](#)

Iron ore price rockets to highest since January 2014
Eds.Bj | August 18, 2020 | 12:55 pm | Intelligence Markets Australia China Latin America 200.00x

SIGN UP FOR THE IRON ORE DIGEST

[Sign Up](#)

6% IMPROVED TOTAL FUEL ECONOMY

Future so bright I gotta wear shades. Image: Tangshan Iron and Steel Group by jantson / Shutterstock.com

Facts:

- ① 27 partners, 9 European countries (11 R&D, 11 SMEs and 5 stakeholders)
- ② 36 months project (Dec. 2017-Dec. 2020)
- ③ Six validation sites
- ④ Covering a wide range of commodities and exploration fields important for Europe
- ⑤ Research-Innovation action:



- Primarily geophysical methods and instruments for deep targeting
- Focus on innovation, new markets and solutions addressing exploration issues (of CRMs) in Europe but also globally

Target TRL: 5-6

Smart Exploration has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement No.775971.

Several CRMs

Cr,Mo,W,Fe,Co,Ni,Pt,Cu,
Ag,Au,Zn,Al,Pb,P,REEs

Highlights

Patent: 2

YPs: +25


Publications: +100

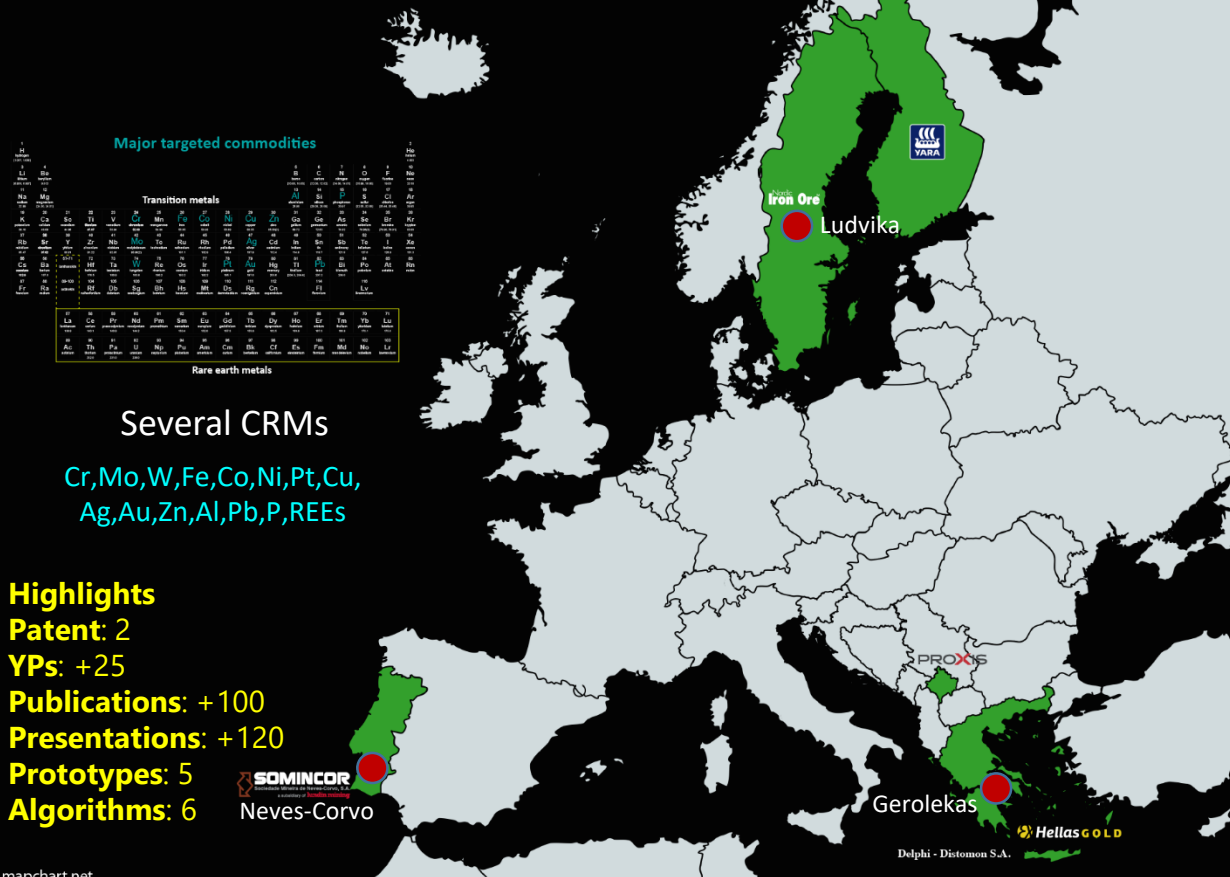
Presentations: +120

Prototypes: 5

Algorithms: 6



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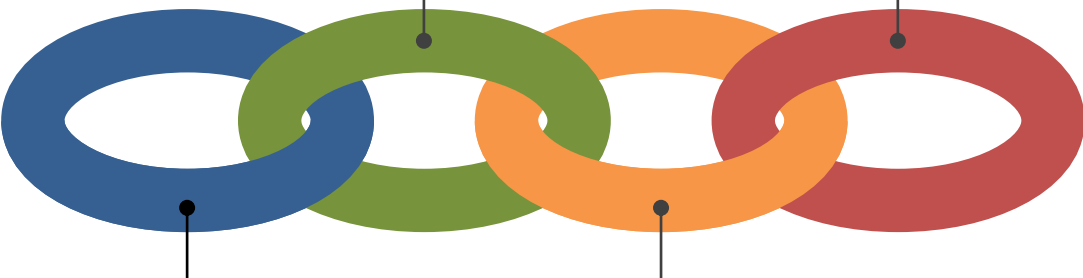


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Smart Exploration Cornerstones

New Prototypes

Young Professionals



Legacy Data

New Algorithms

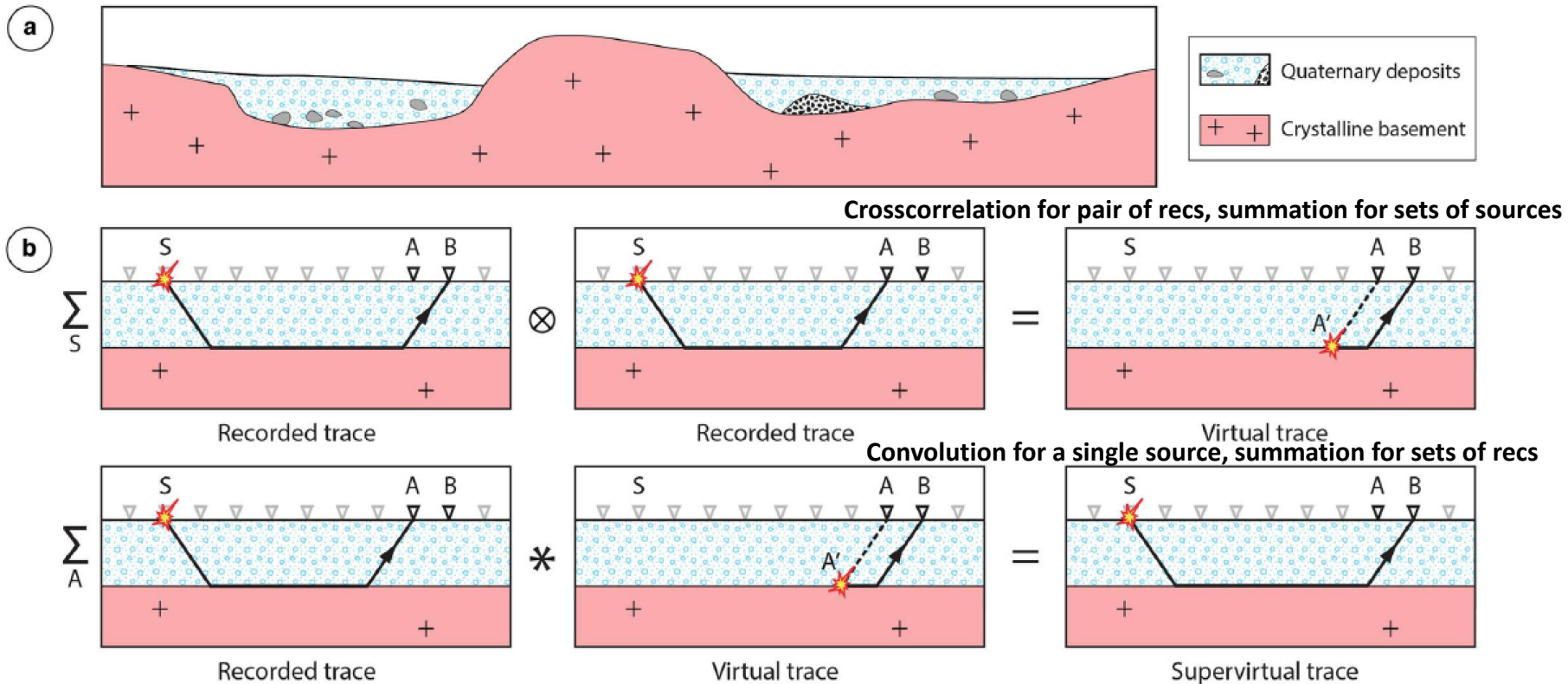
Connecting the dots ...

Research-Innovation and Actions with a focus to also Young Professionals





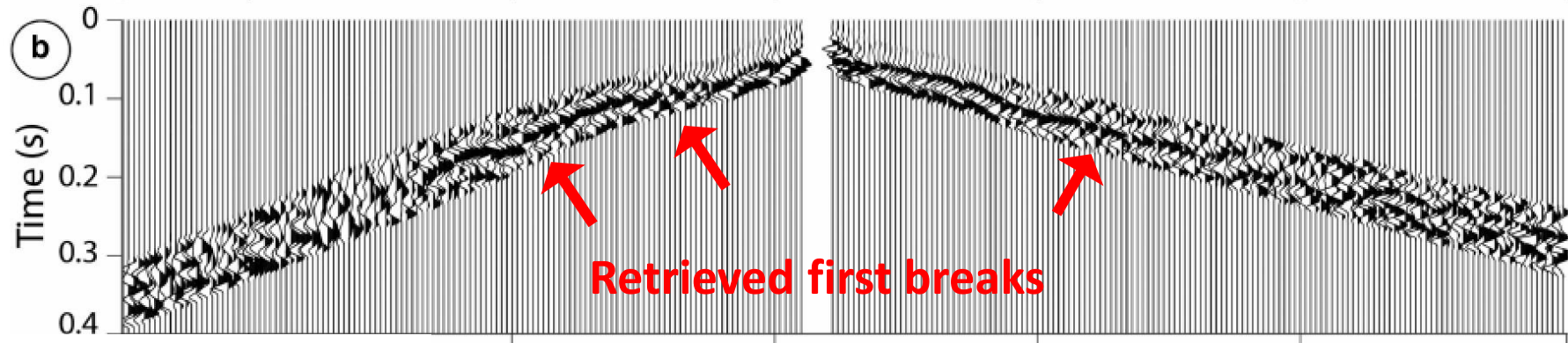
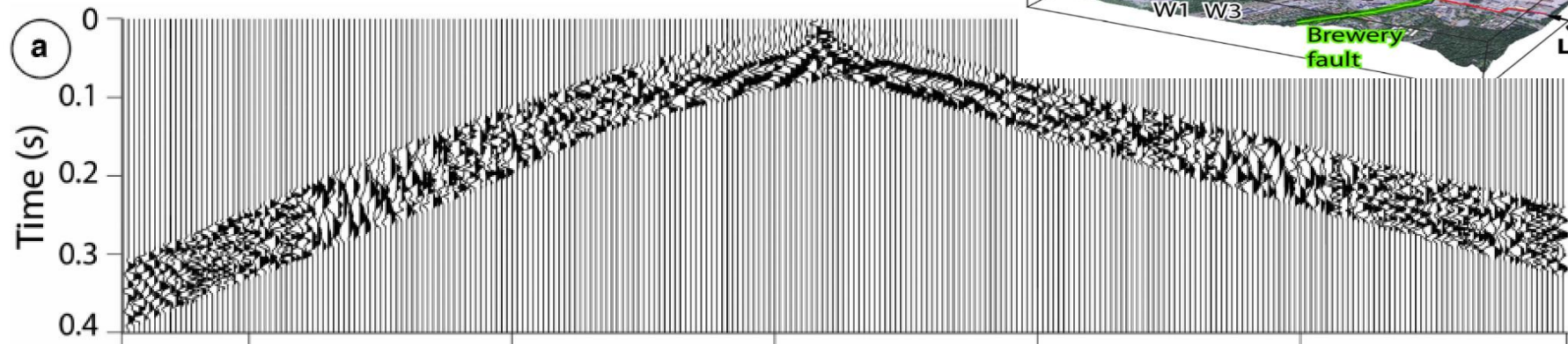
Noise and Seismic Interferometry





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Data quality



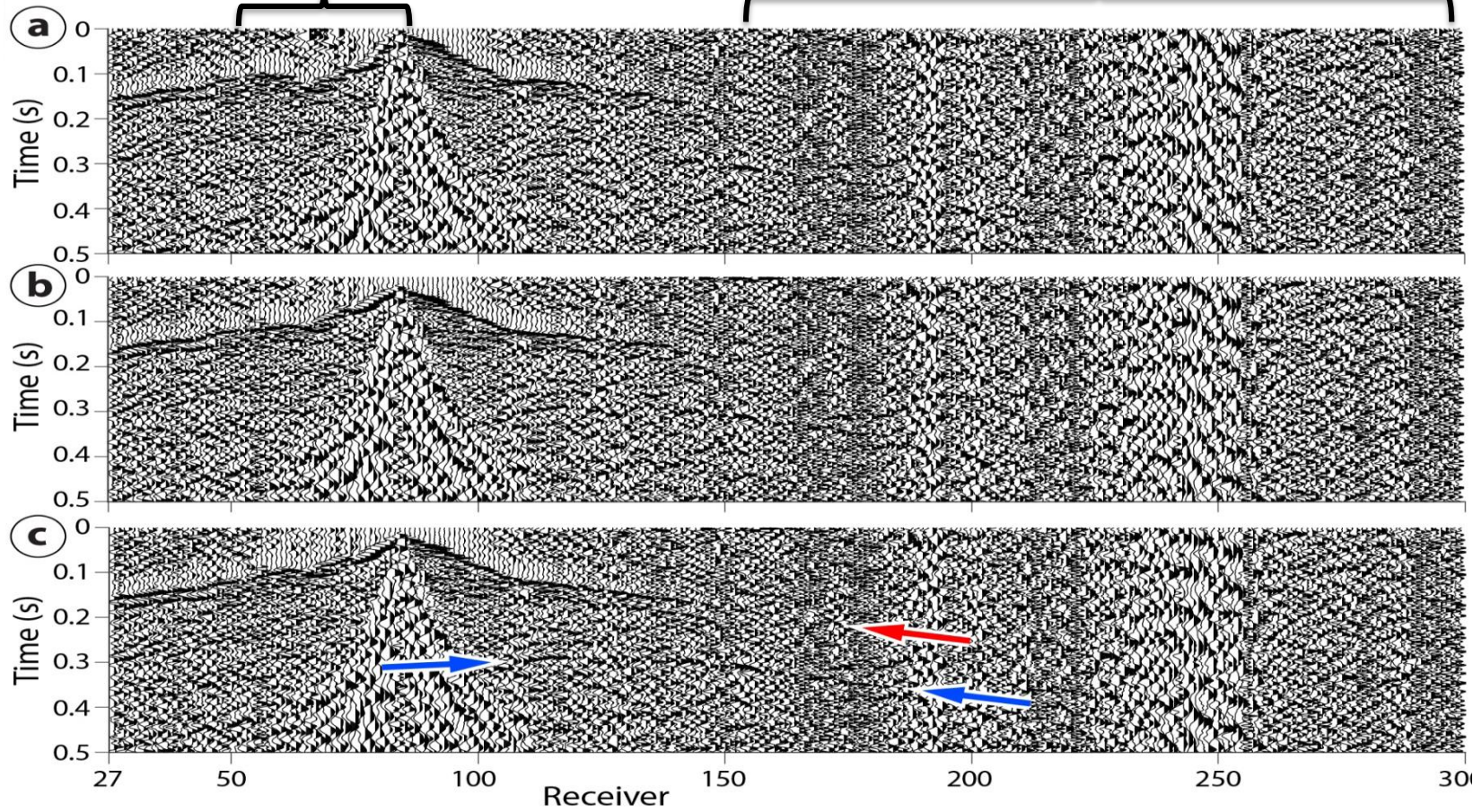
Place and Malehmir (2016, GJI)



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Open pit

G-berg town

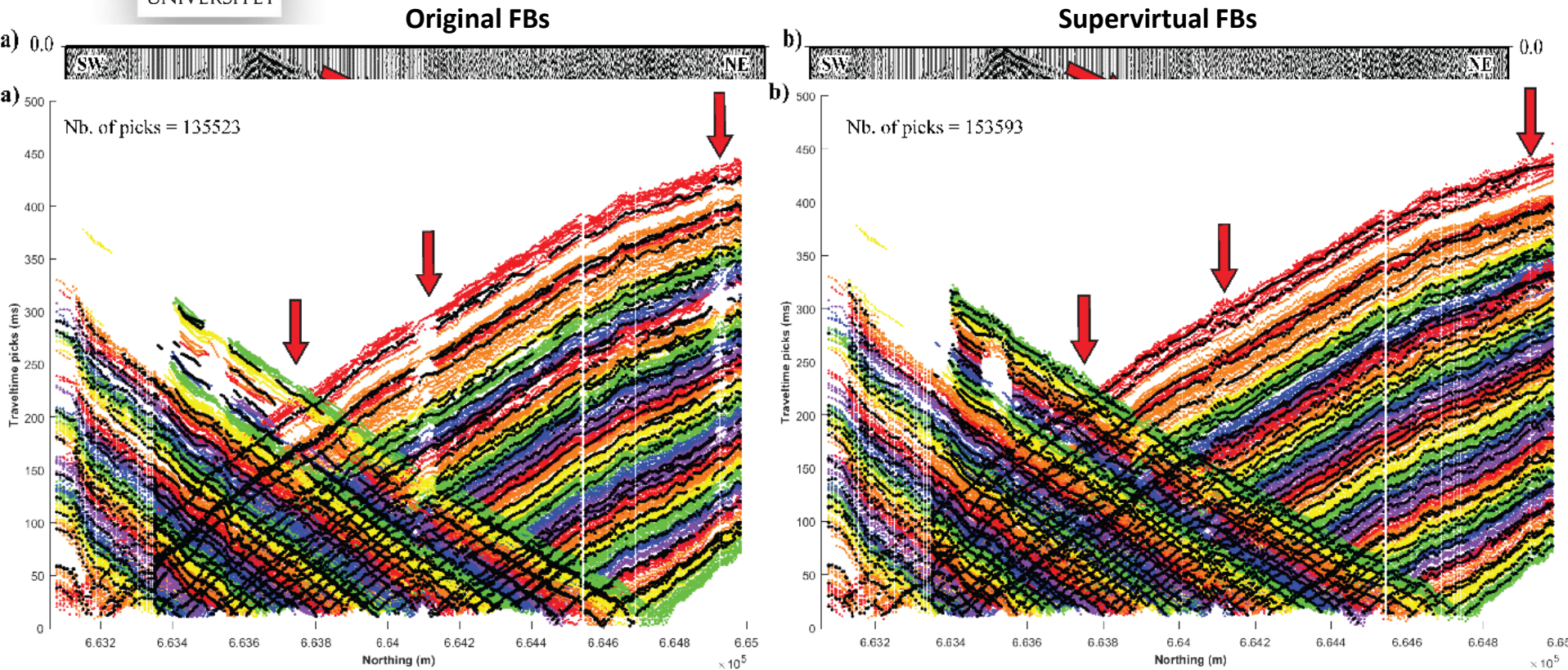


Raw shot
+ Refract. static (FBs data)
+ Refract. static (FBs virtual)



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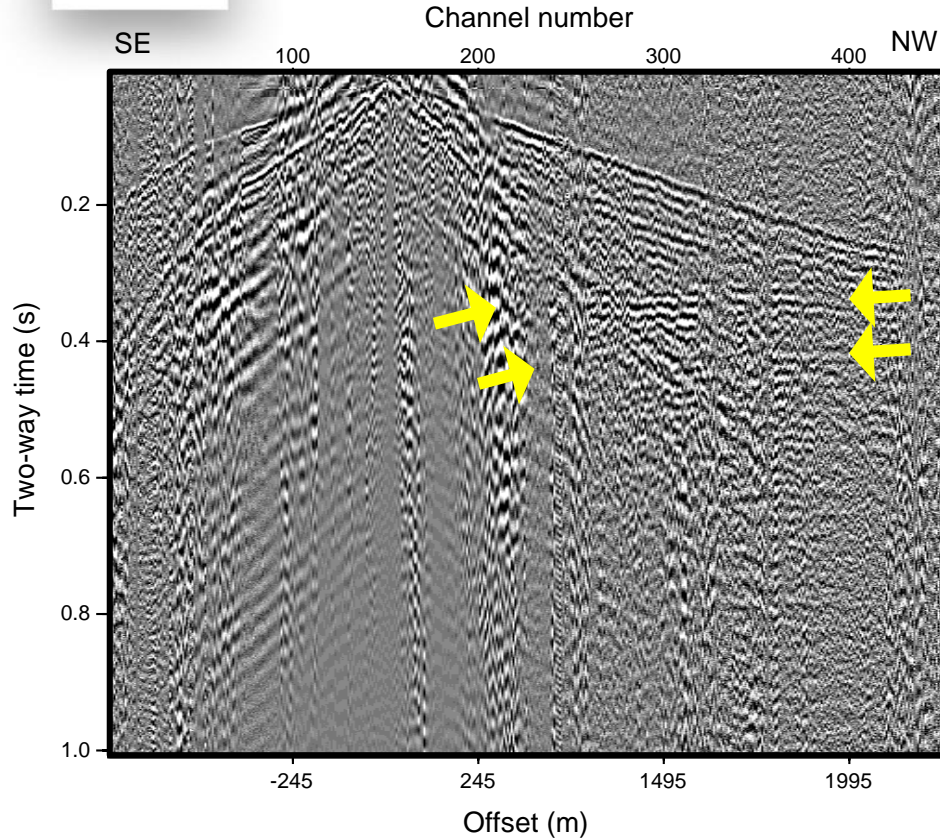
Static solution (via SVI)





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Tackling surface-waves



Seismic interferometry for:

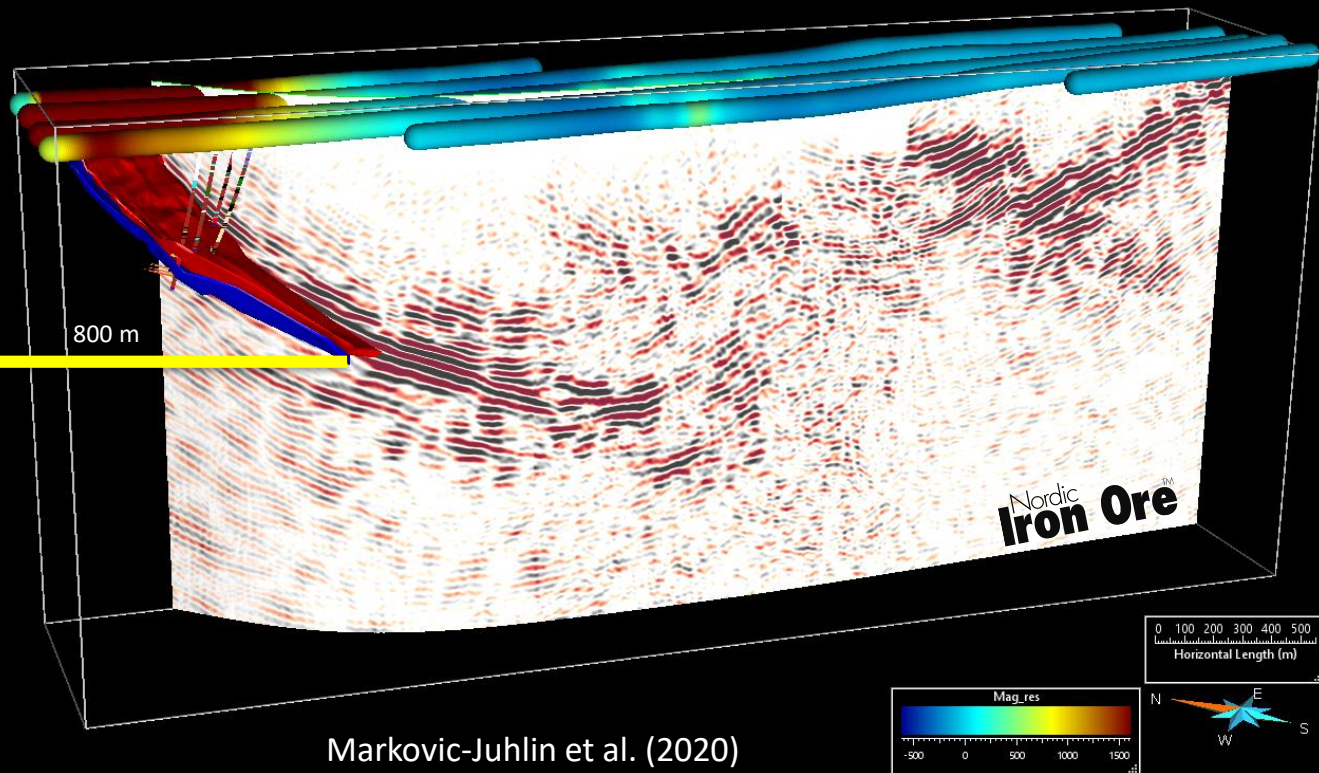
- for extracting surface-waves and their attenuation
- retrieving First-Breaks (refraction statics)
- retrieving missing shots

Balestrini et al. (2020)



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Potential resources-Ludvika (Sweden)



Markovic-Juhlin et al. (2020)

Potential resources:

- 300 m down-dip?
- Footwall exploration targets?
- Key geological features

3D effects?

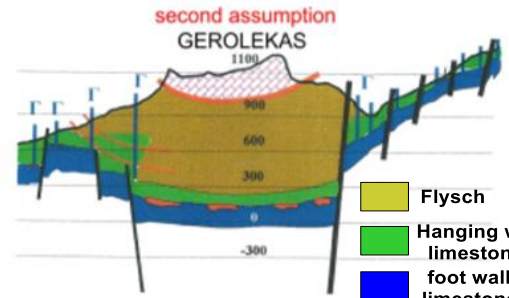
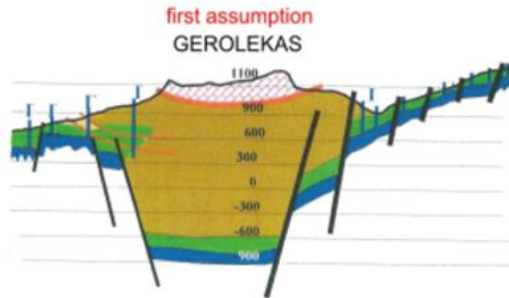
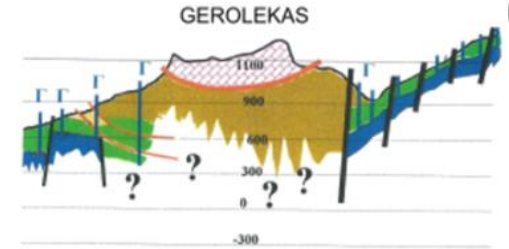


Scenario testing

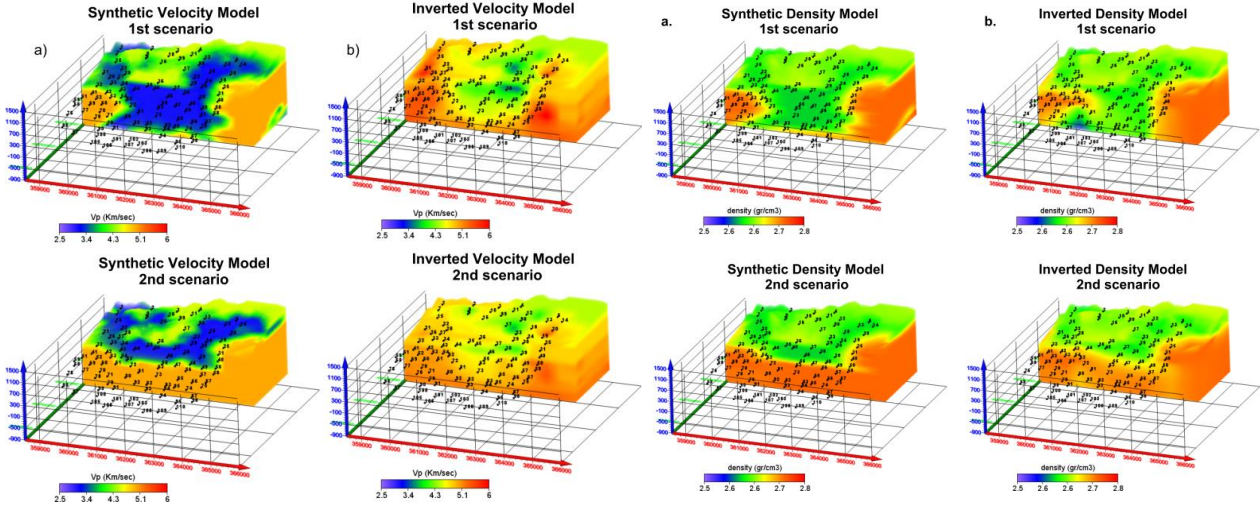


Where are the bauxite deposits?

- **Scenario1:** Down-faulted (even thrust) and sit far below sea-level or eroded away
- **Scenario2:** Down-faulted and sit not far from sea-level



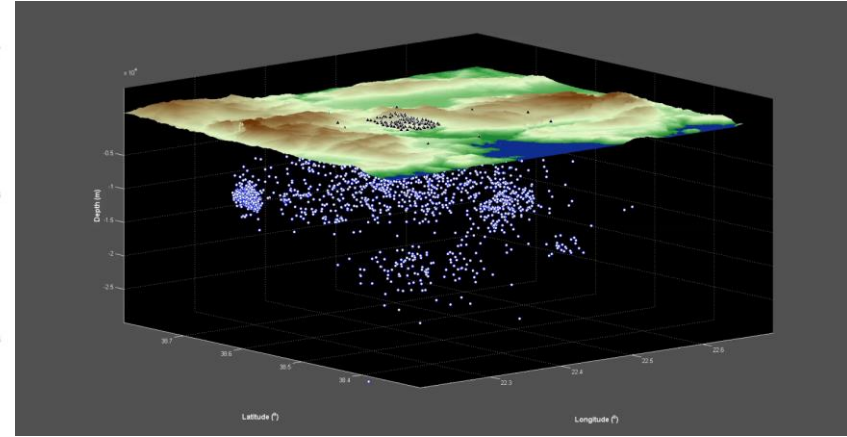
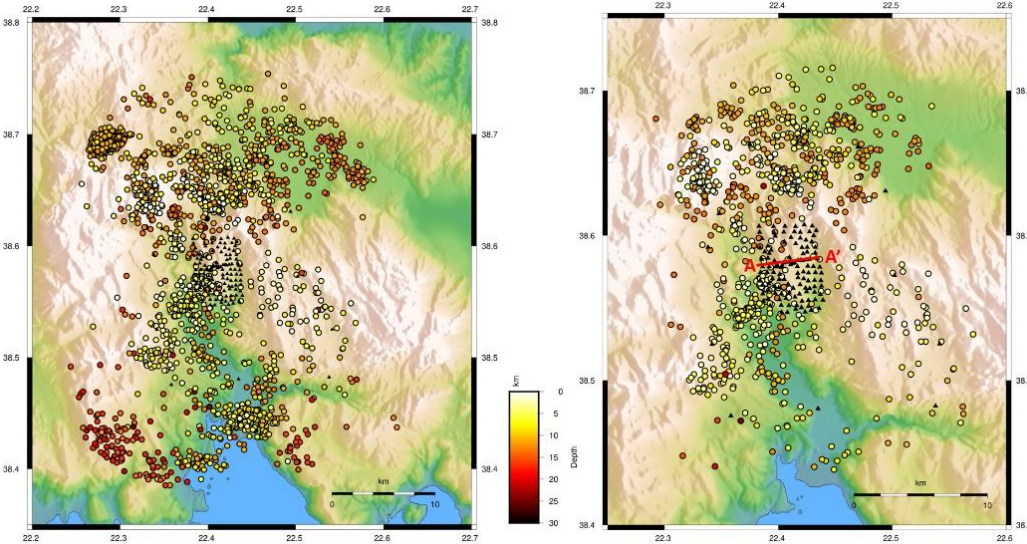
- Fylsch
- Hanging wall limestone
- foot wall limestone
- Bauxite





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Micro-earthquakes



Polychronopoulou et al. (2020)

~**3000** local events fulfilled the criteria to be used for Local Earthquake Tomography (LET)

Mmin: -1.5R, Mmax:3.0 R

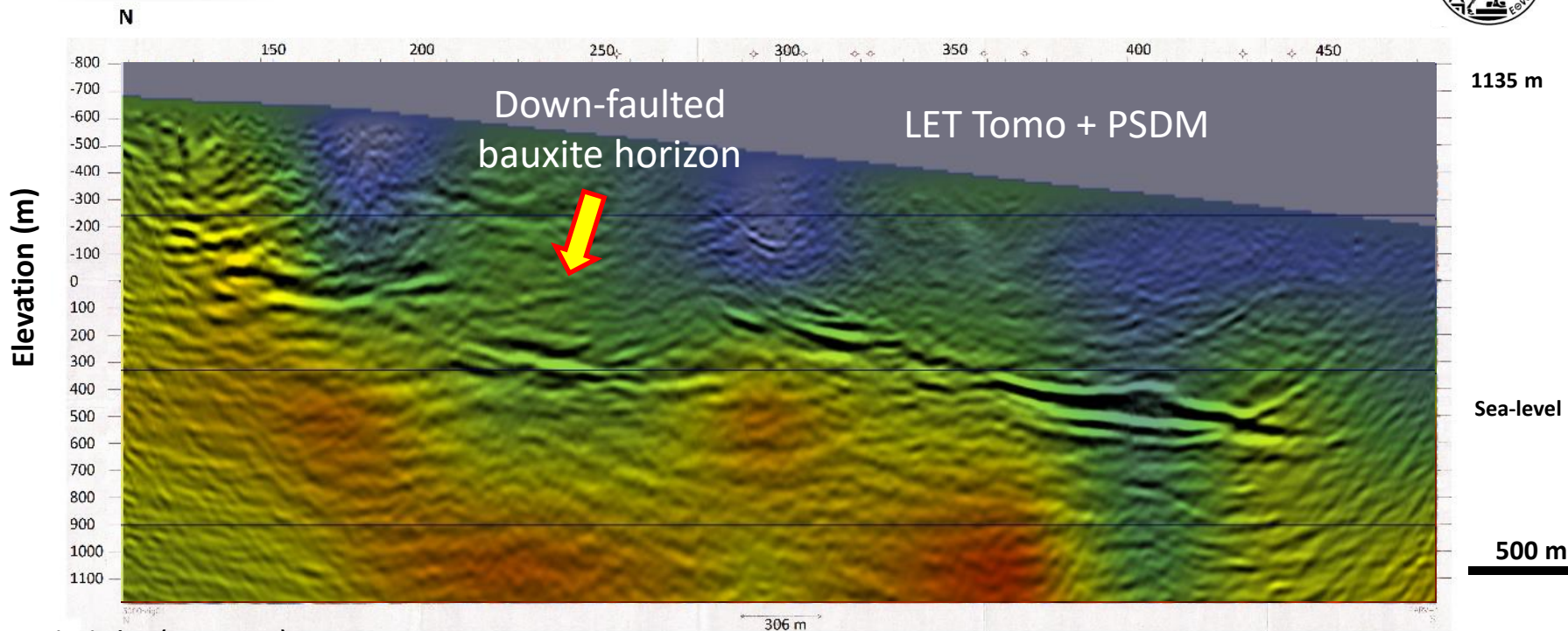
954 local events fulfilled the criteria to be used for Body-Wave Seismic Interferometry



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Gerolekas bauxites-Greece

Legacy data: revealing the winning scenario!



Legacy seismic data (anonymous)

Reprocessed work by the Gerolekas task
partners (IGPAS et al. (in prep.))



Institute of Geophysics
Polish Academy of Sciences

Delphi - Distomon S.A.

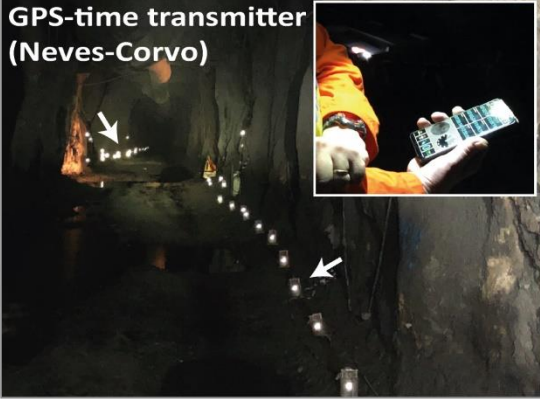


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Prototypes

Five **Smart Prototypes** have been developed for various exploration challenges!

**GPS-time transmitter
(Neves-Corvo)**



E-Vib seismic source (Ludvika)



HTEM survey (Ludvika)



Slimhole system (Ludvika)



UAV-EM (Alnö)



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new ways to explore the subsurface



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 seismic
mechatronics

SGU
Sveriges geologiska undersökning
Geological Survey of Sweden



BitSim

SKYTEM

AMKVO

MIC



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UAV-Ground system: 2 in 1!

- UAV platform for magnetic (total field), and broadband electromagnetic (EM) (1 – 350 kHz) for both Radio MagnetoTelluric (RMT) and Controlled-Source MagnetoTelluric (CSMT) surveys
- Ground-based broadband EM (10 Hz – 350 kHz) system for both RMT and CSMT surveys
- Rapid on-site data visualization and simple modeling to guide detailed ground surveys

2 airborne systems:

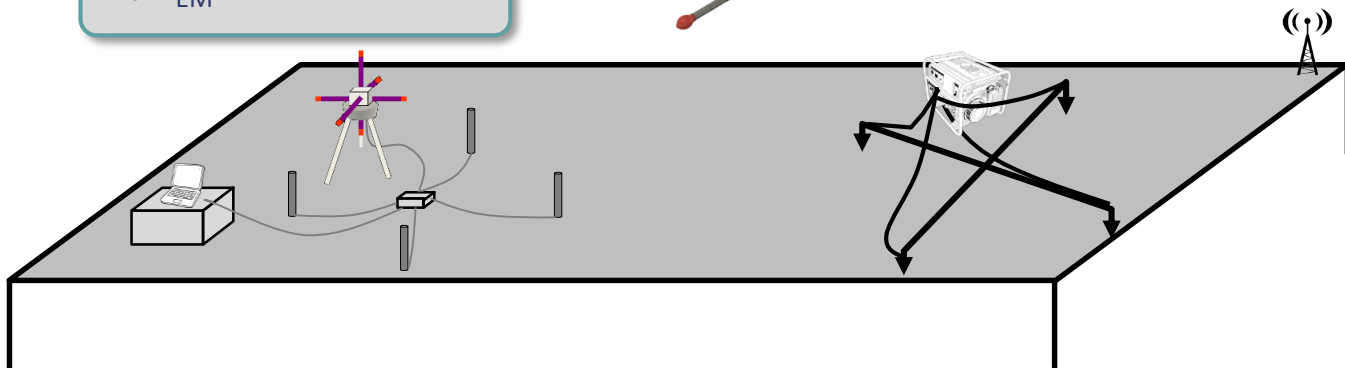
- Magnetic (MAG)
- Electromagnetic (EM)

1 ground-based system:

- EM



Extended VLF band (1-350 kHz)



SGU
Sveriges geologiska undersökning
Geological Survey of Sweden

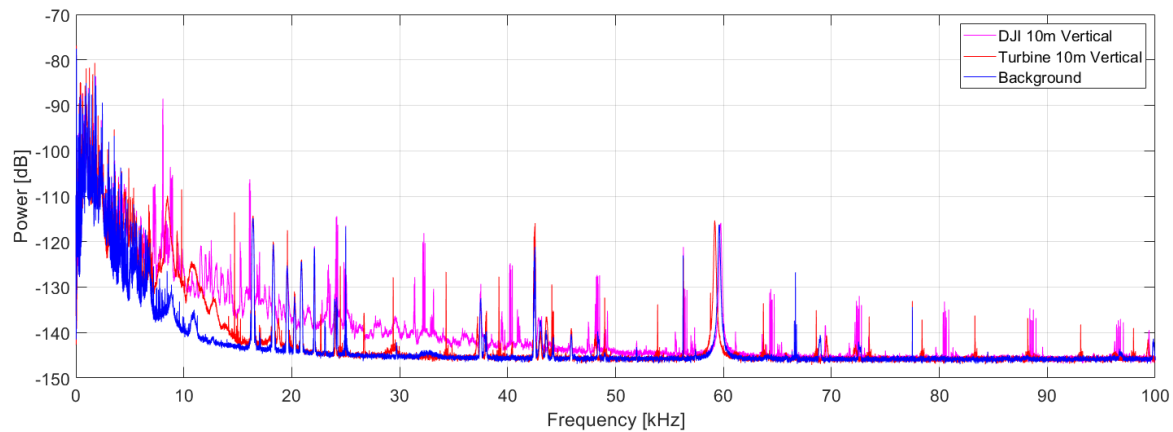

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AMKVO

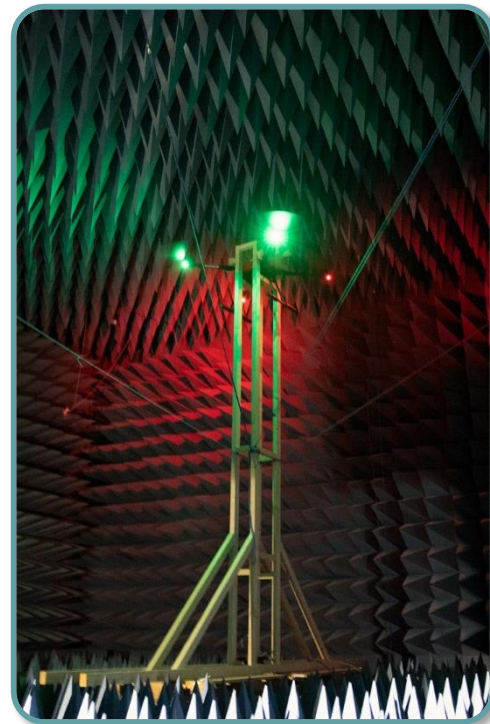


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Noise tests



Verification in EM Shielded Room

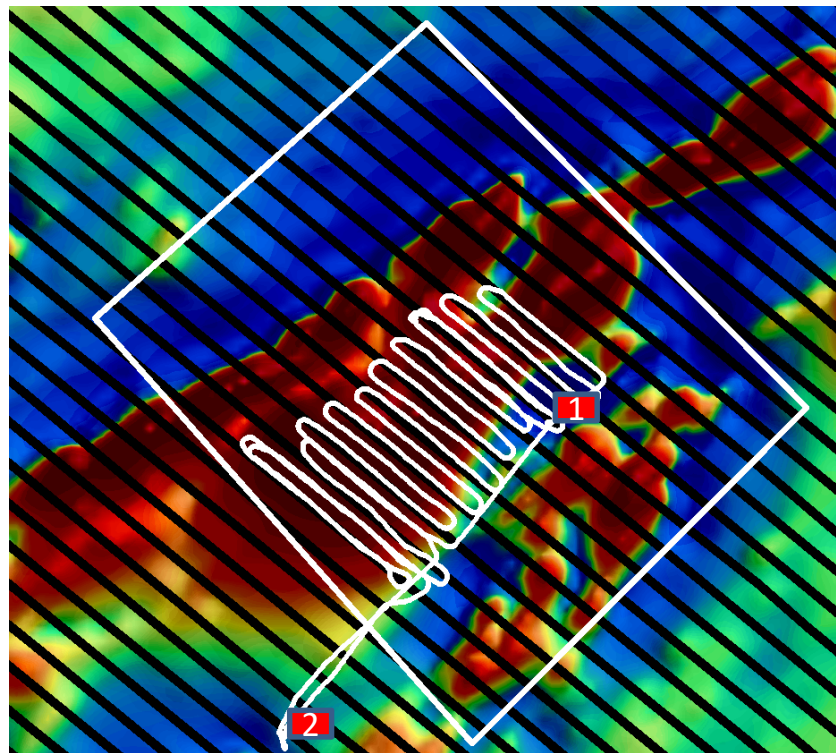
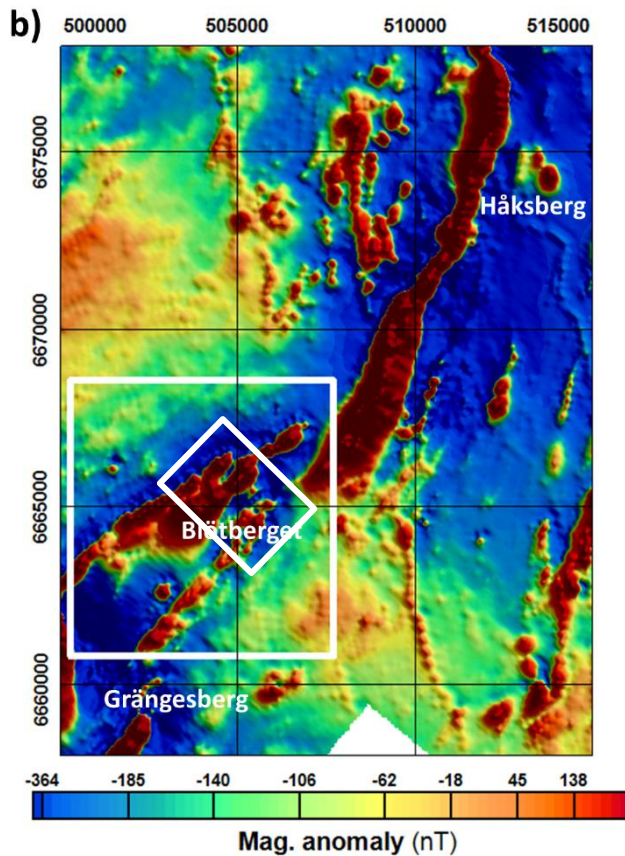




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Validation surveys

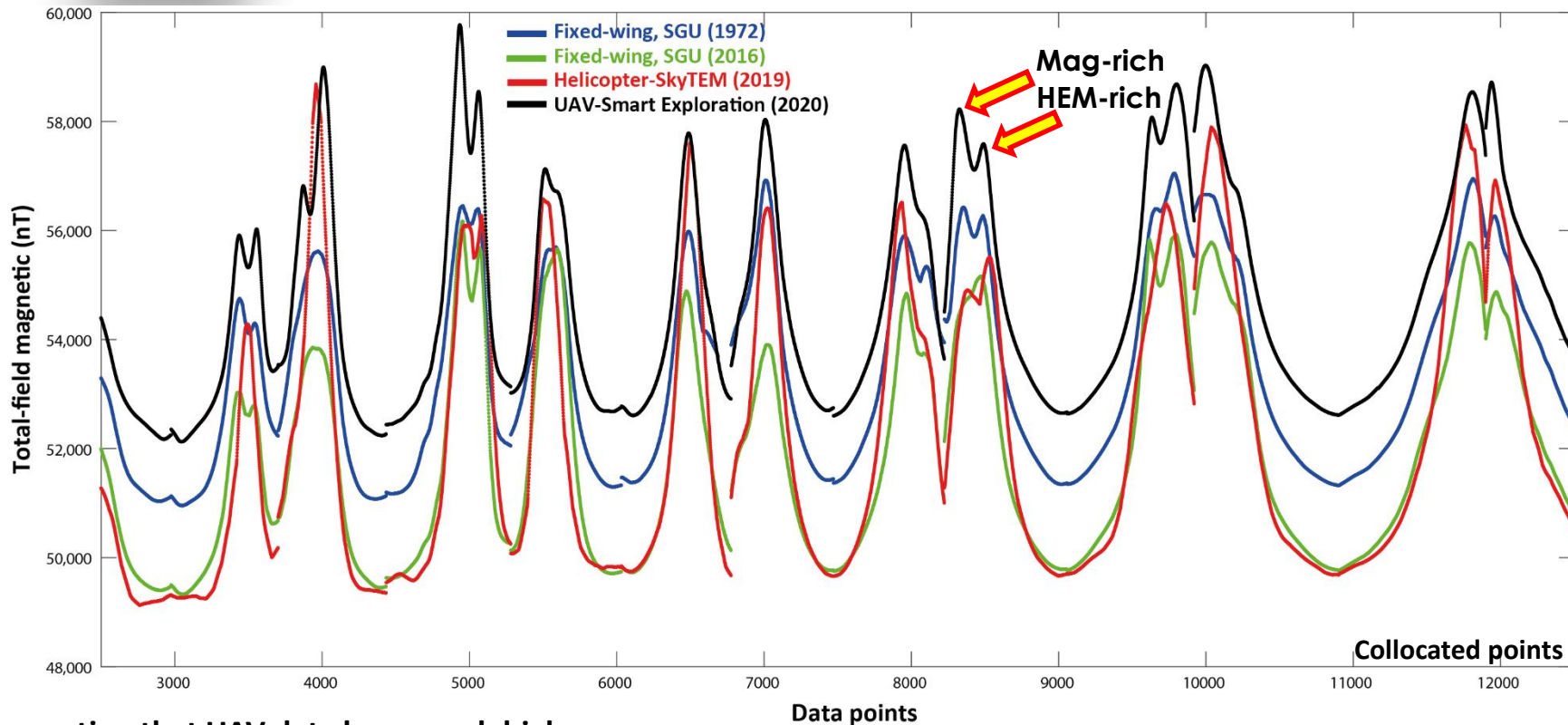
Day 1 (UAV measurements:
Two landing locations)





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UAV-MAG comparisons



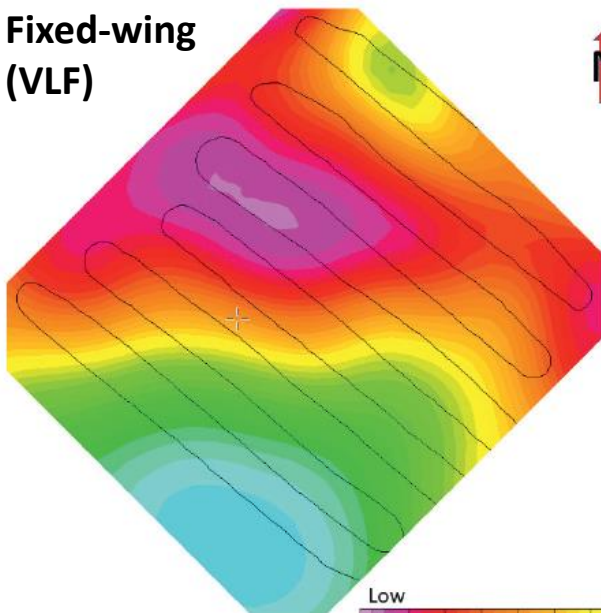
No question that UAV data have much higher
sampling/spatial resolution



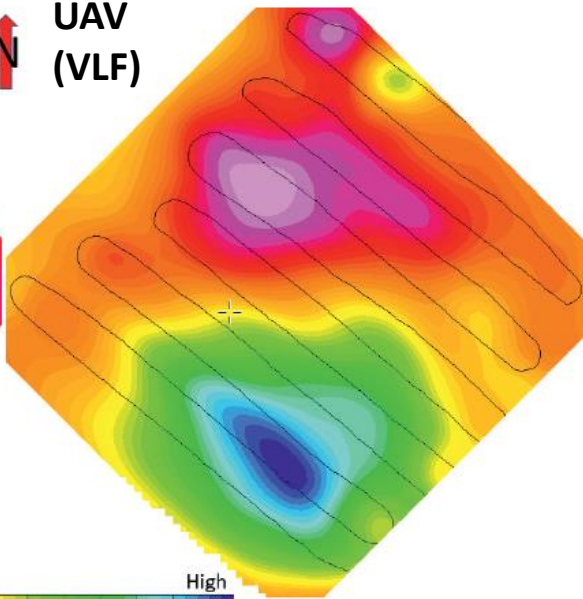
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UAV-EM survey (Ludvika)

Fixed-wing
(VLF)



↑ N
UAV
(VLF)



Bastani et al. (2020, First Break)



Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (UAV) and ground-based electromagnetic (EM) systems

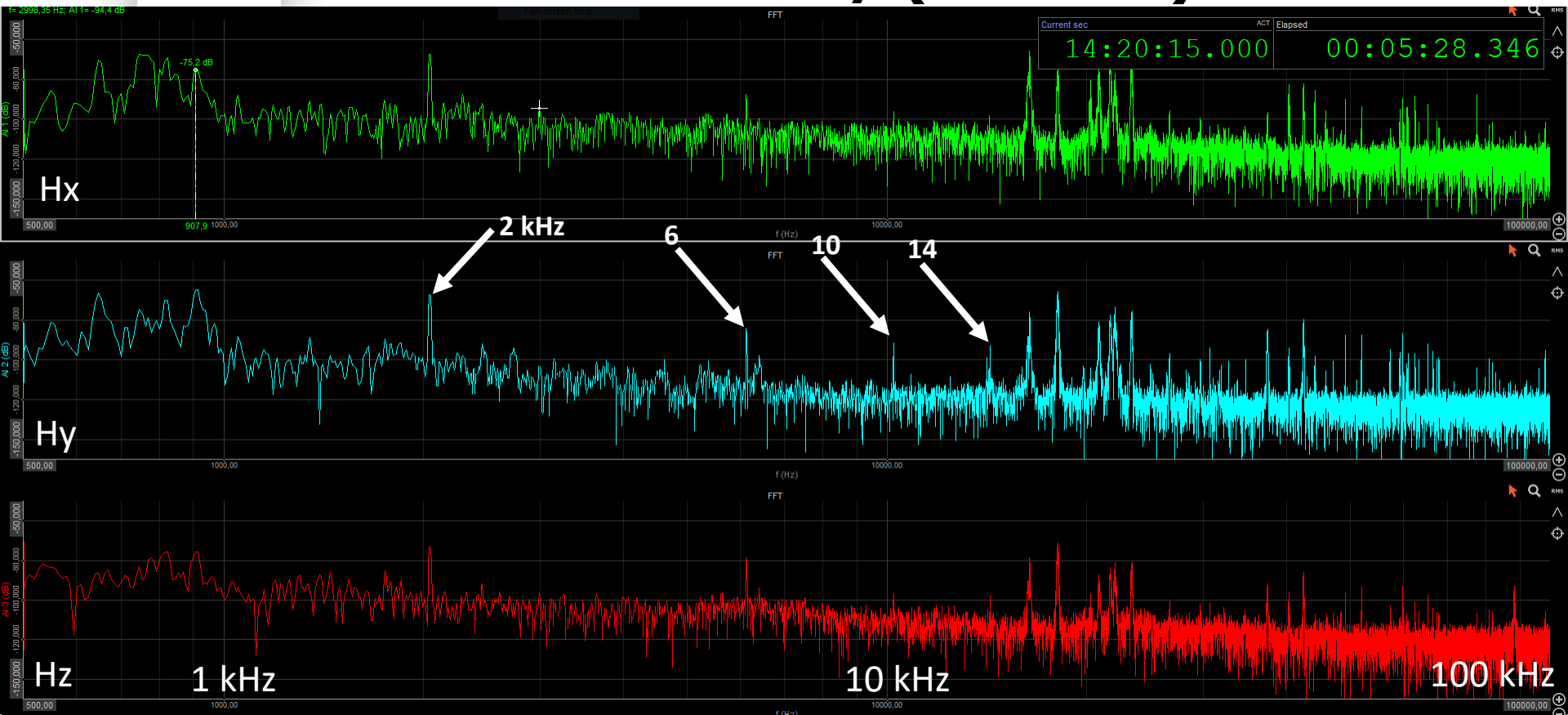
Mehrdad Bastani (Geological Survey of Sweden), Henrik Johansson (Geological Survey of Sweden), Alex Paulusson (AMKVO AB), Kent Paulusson (AMKVO AB), Lars Dynesius (Uppsala University)

Preliminary results. **Apparent resistivity** map from SGU's fixed-wing VLF measurements carried out in 2016 with a flight-line separation of 200 m (left). Apparent resistivity map from the UAV measurements with a flight-line separation of 100 m (right). UAV flight-lines are shown in both figures for reference.



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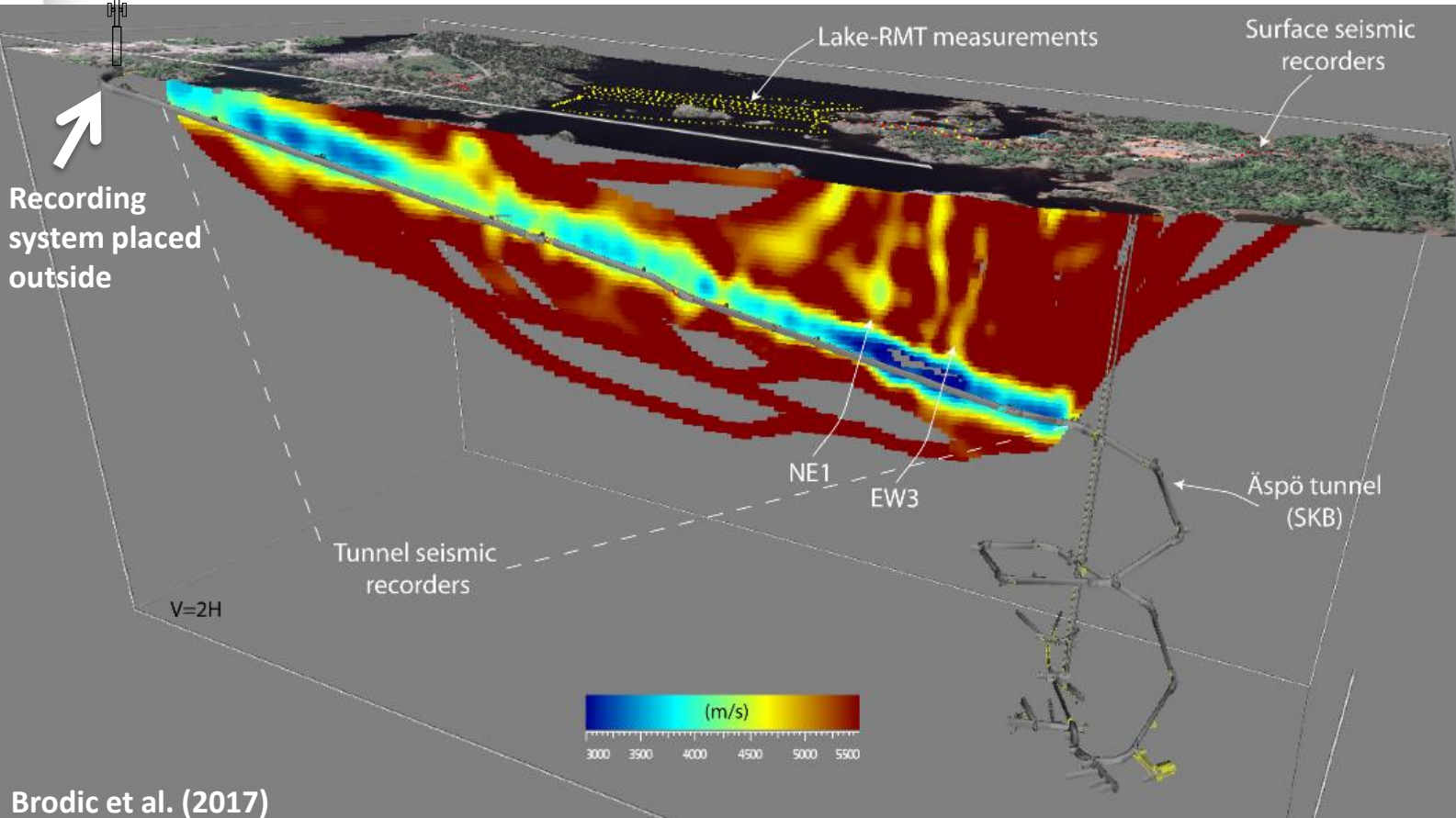
UAV-CSMT survey (Ludvika)





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Tunnel seismics: Äspö (Sweden)



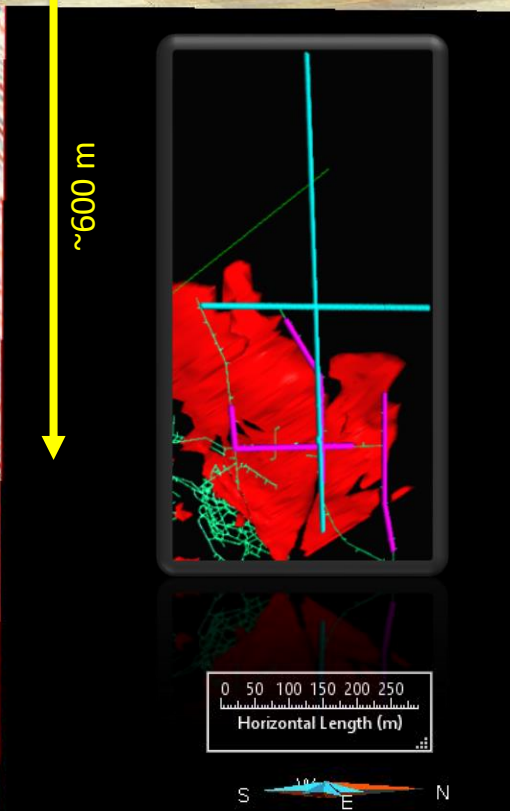
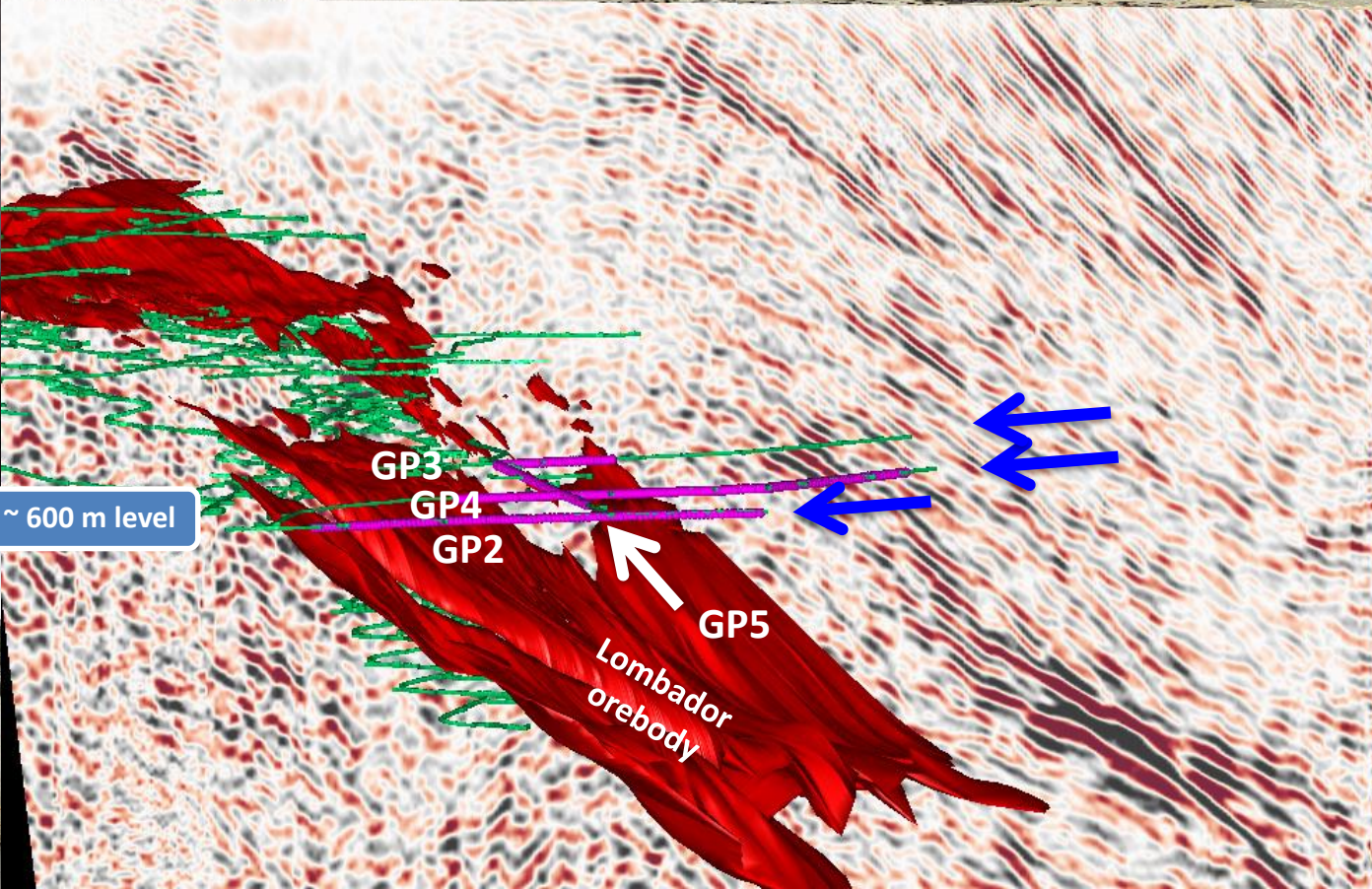
Realized that if we could perform synchronized survey, we would overcome several challenges and introduce new opportunities!



We needed a GPS-time transmitter for array sensors to make it practical!

Malehmir et al.
(Swedish Patent 2020,
SE 1851332)

Brodic et al. (2017)



Only possible if receivers are time-synchronized!

Exploration of Deep Targets: Tunnel-surface seismic, Neves-Corvo



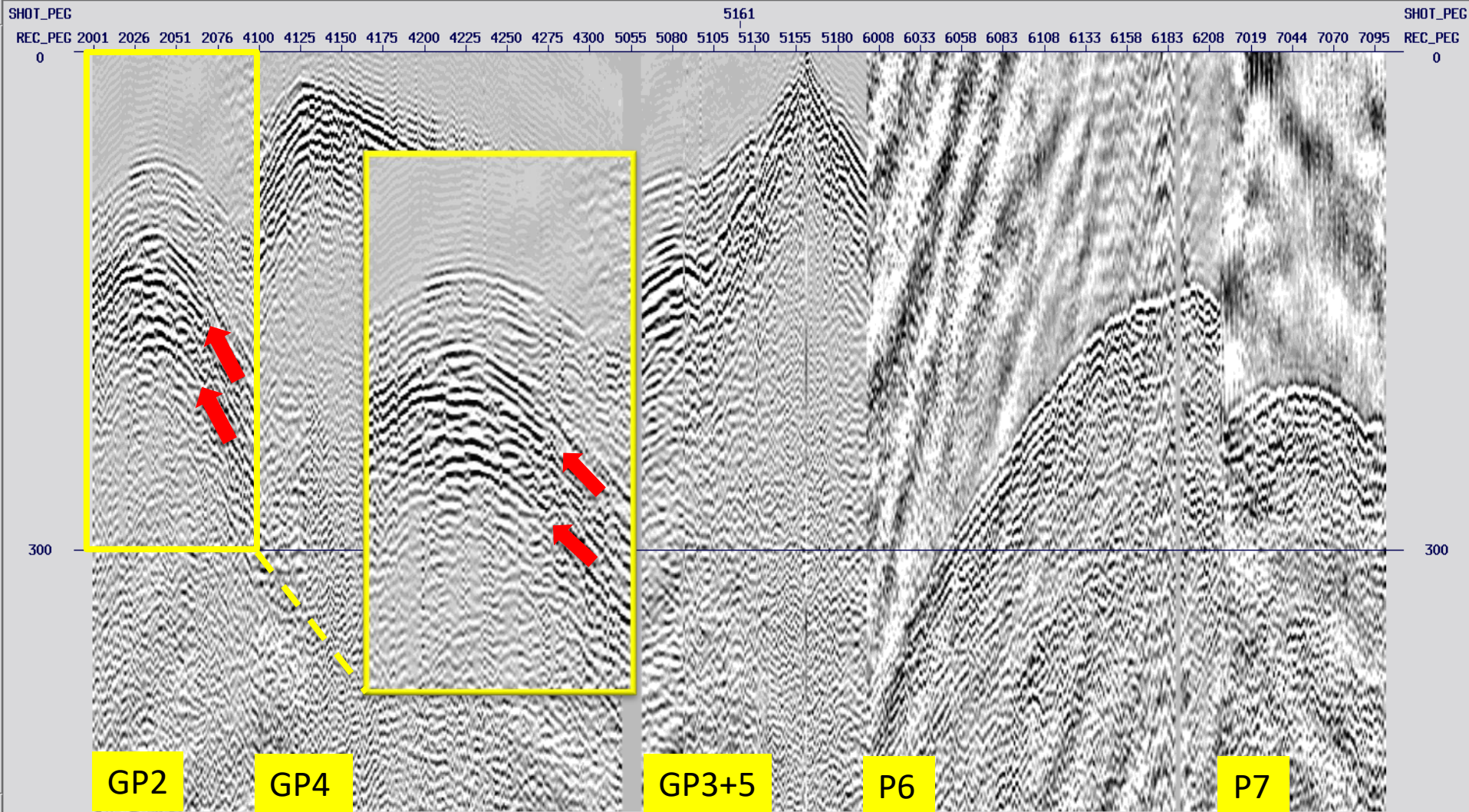
Synchronized nodal seismic recorder

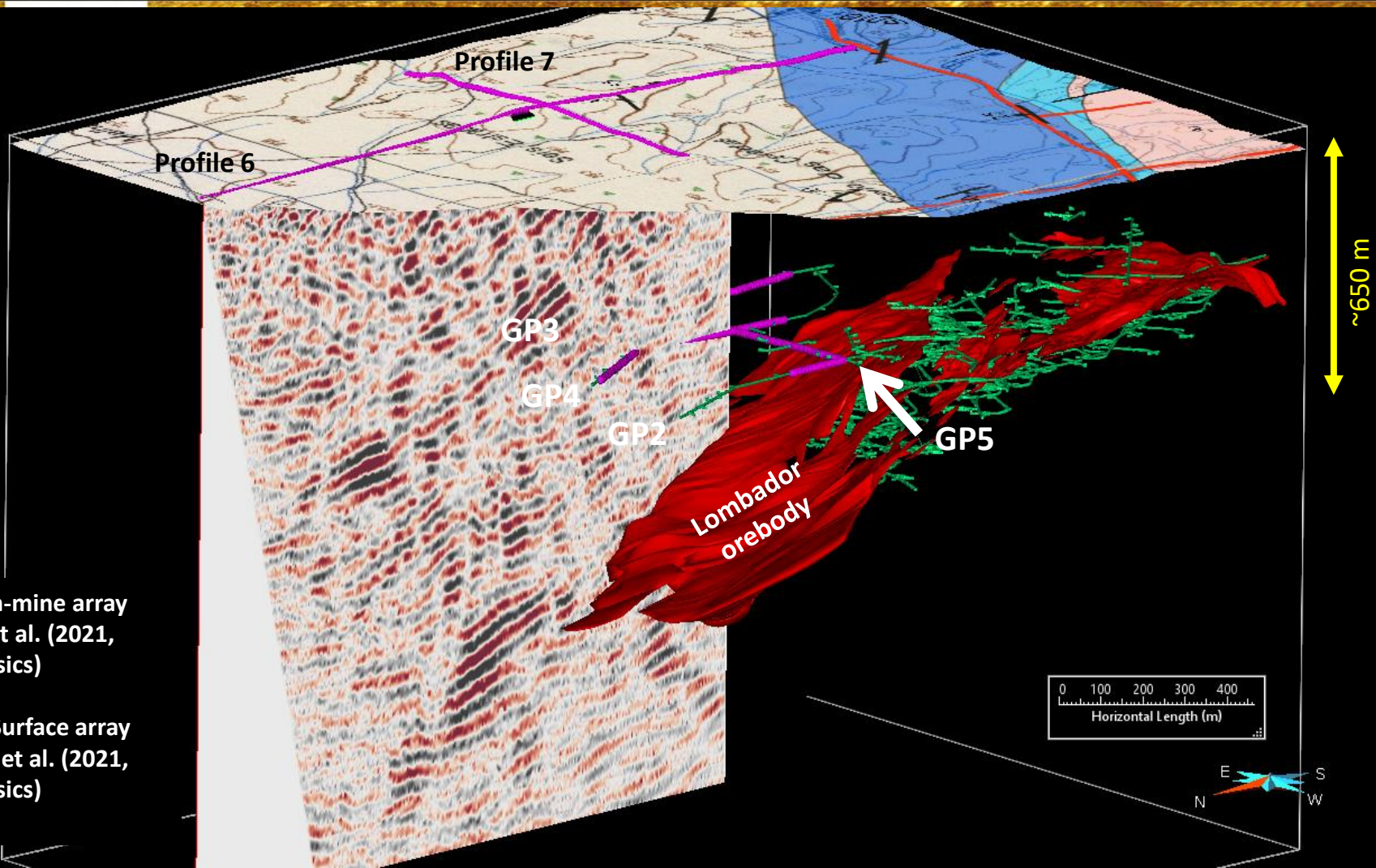


Synchronized cabled seismic recorder



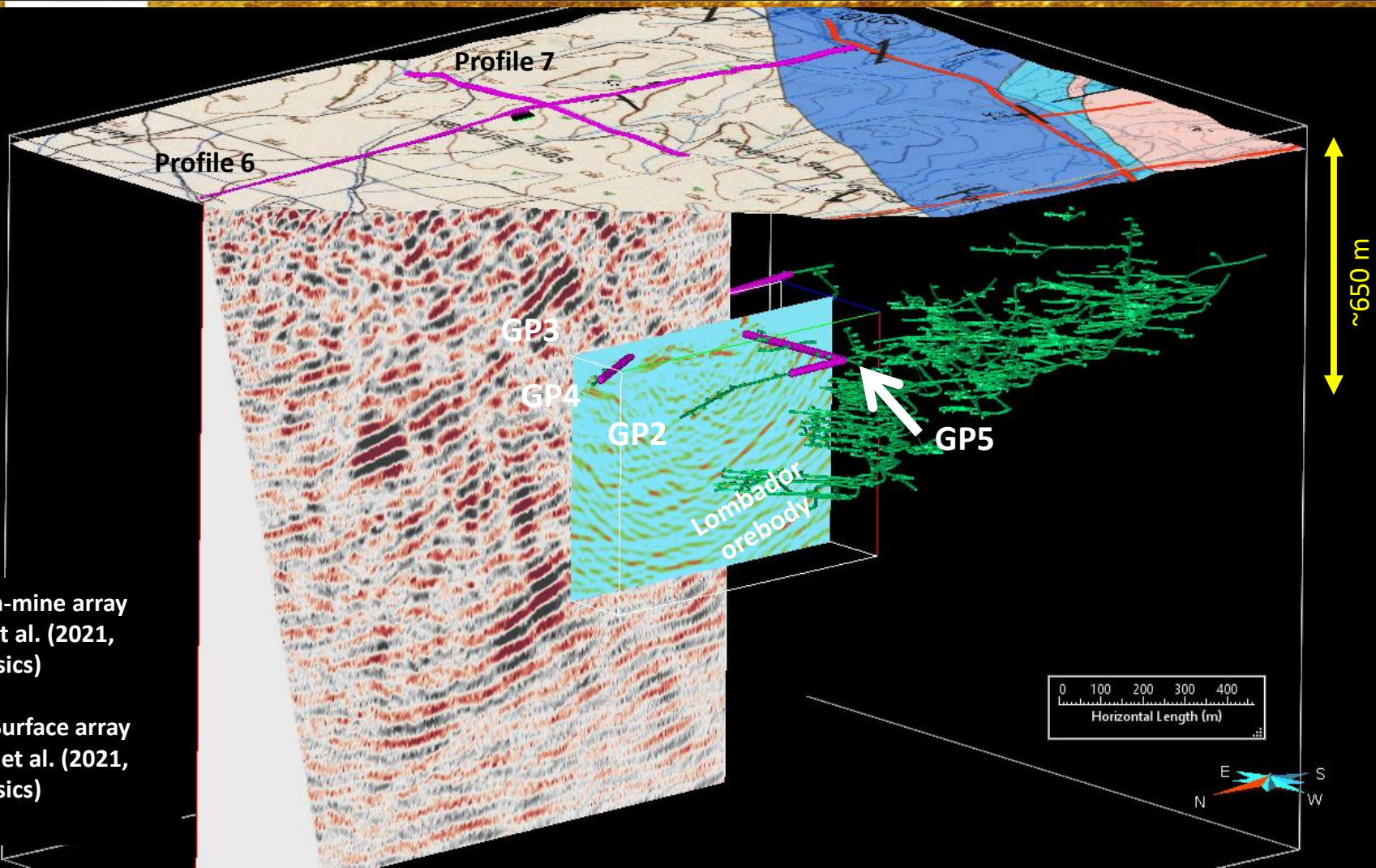
GP4: Exploration tunnel (Lombador deposit)





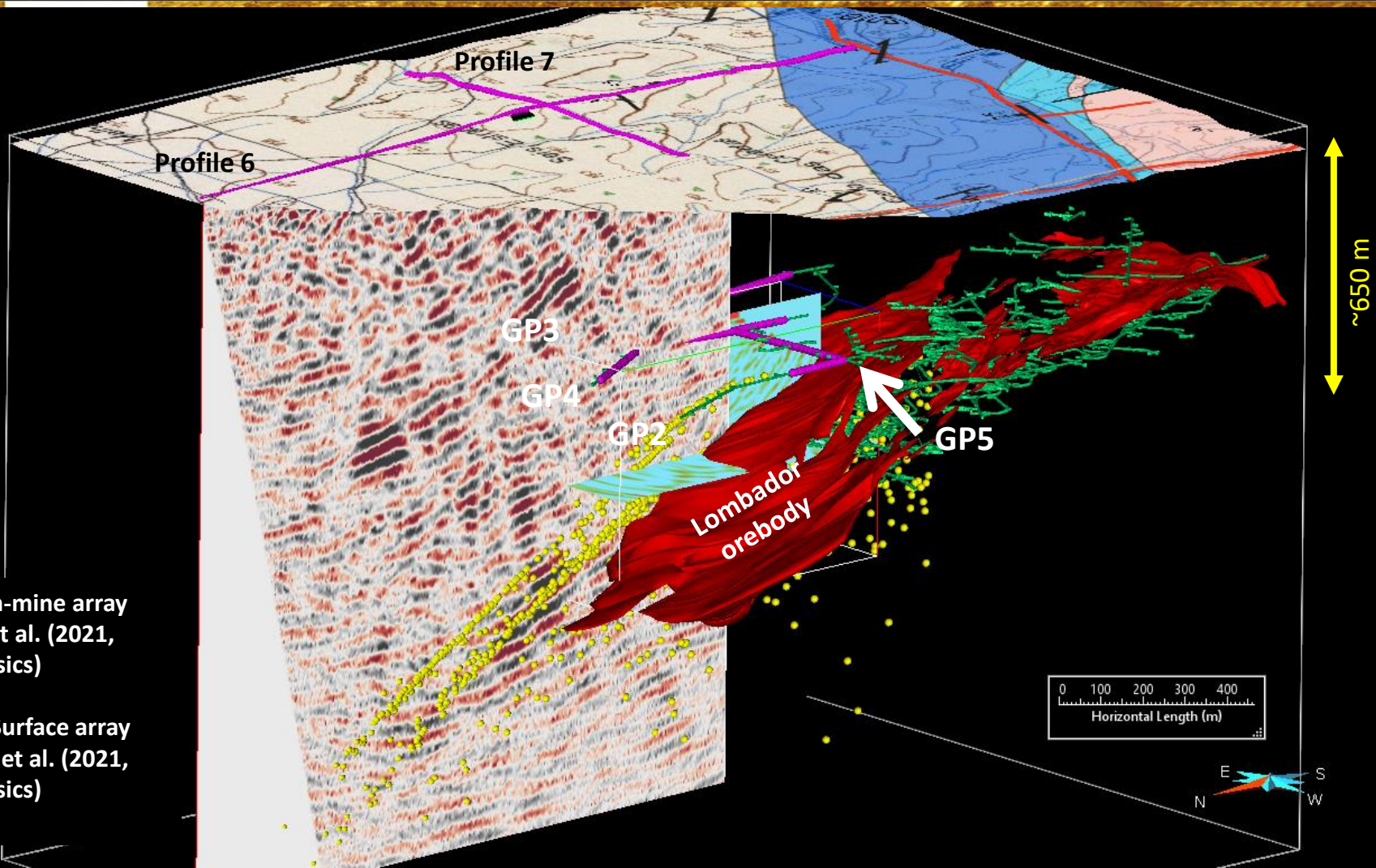
Part I: In-mine array
Brodic et al. (2021,
Geophysics)

Part II: Surface array
Donoso et al. (2021,
Geophysics)



Part I: In-mine array
Brodic et al. (2021,
Geophysics)

Part II: Surface array
Donoso et al. (2021,
Geophysics)



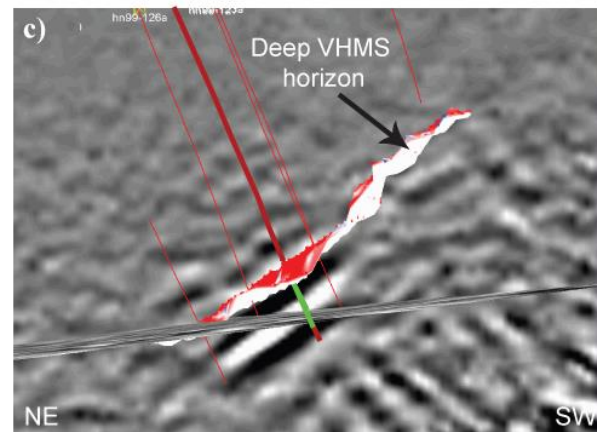
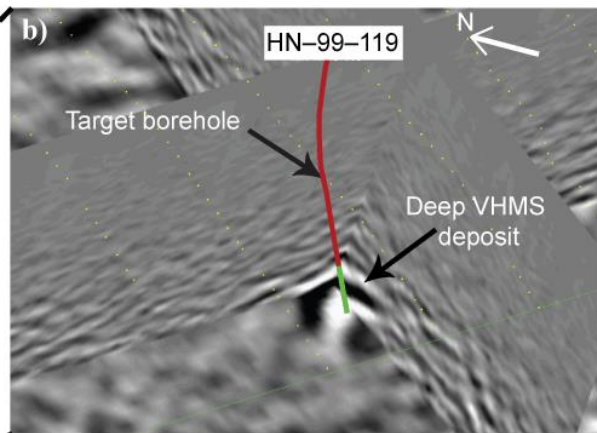
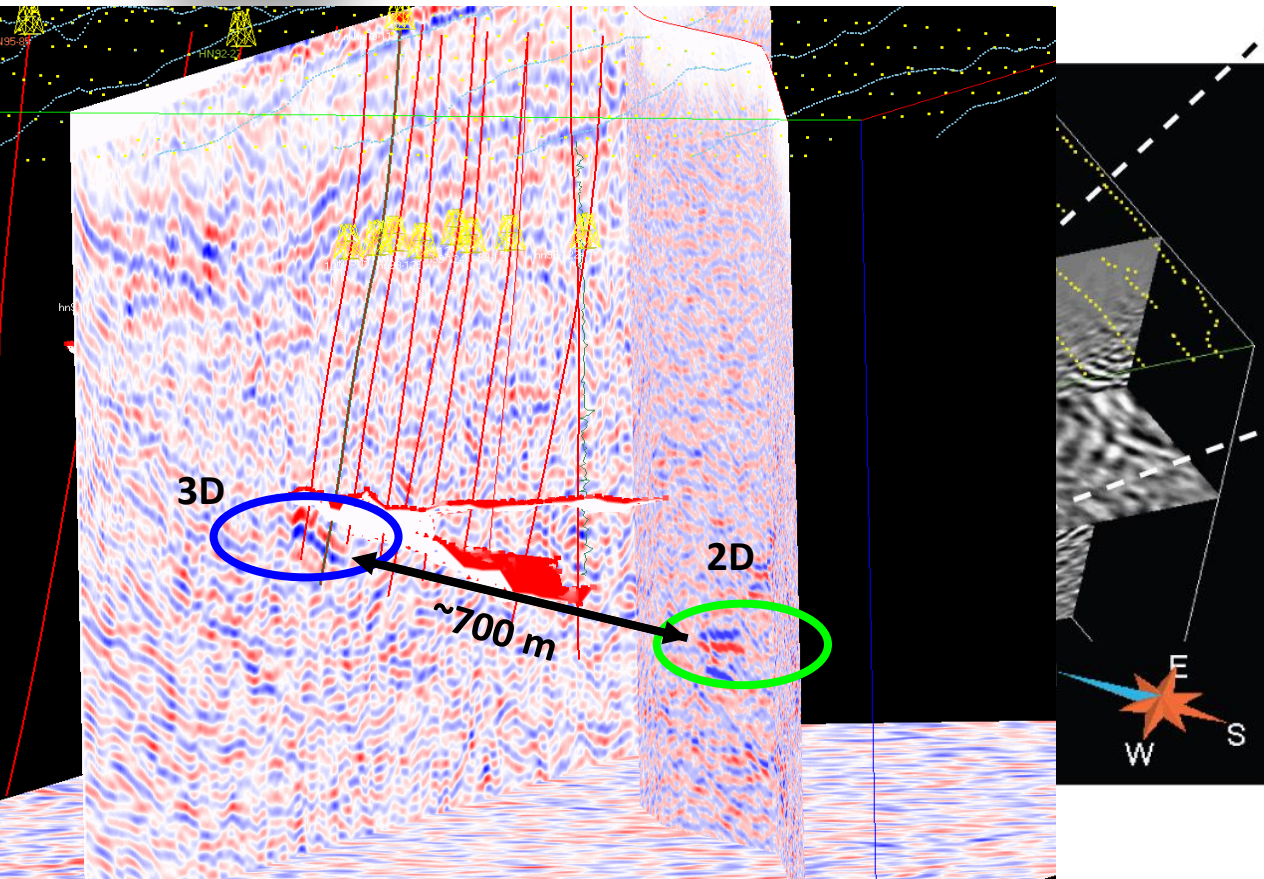
Part I: In-mine array
Brodic et al. (2021,
Geophysics)

Part II: Surface array
Donoso et al. (2021,
Geophysics)



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2D vs. 3D issues!





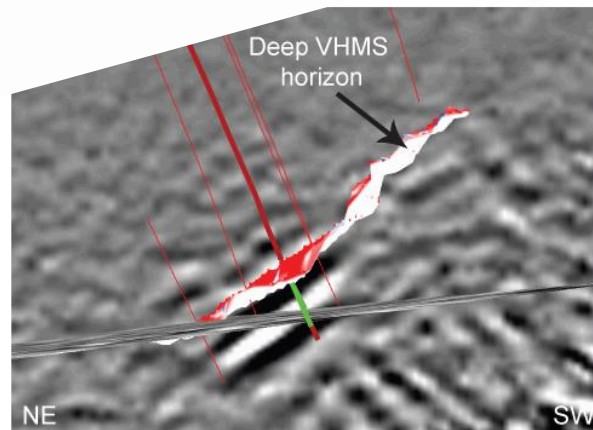
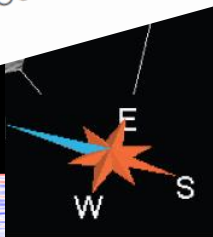
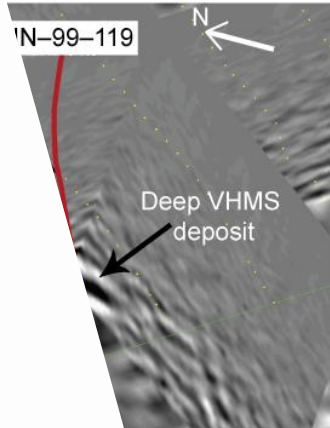
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2D vs. 3D issues!

SPECIAL TOPIC: NEAR SURFACE GEOSCIENCE fb

Pros and cons of 2D vs 3D seismic mineral exploration surveys

Alireza Malehmir^{1*}, Gilles Bellefleur², Emilia Koivisto³ and Christopher Juhlin¹ present three case studies showing how 3D seismic surveys can significantly improve interpretations in geologically complex hardrock environments compared to 2D data.





Blötberget mine

A collaborative work!
First 3D (sparse) seismic dataset from Sweden



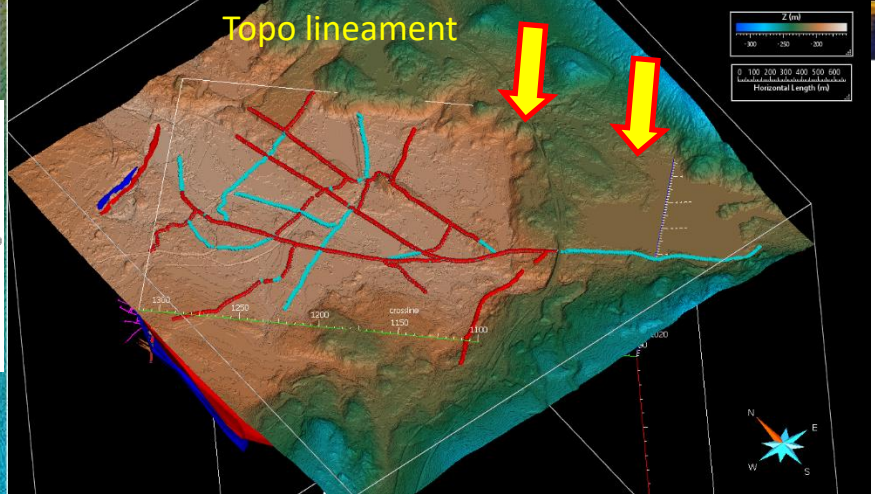
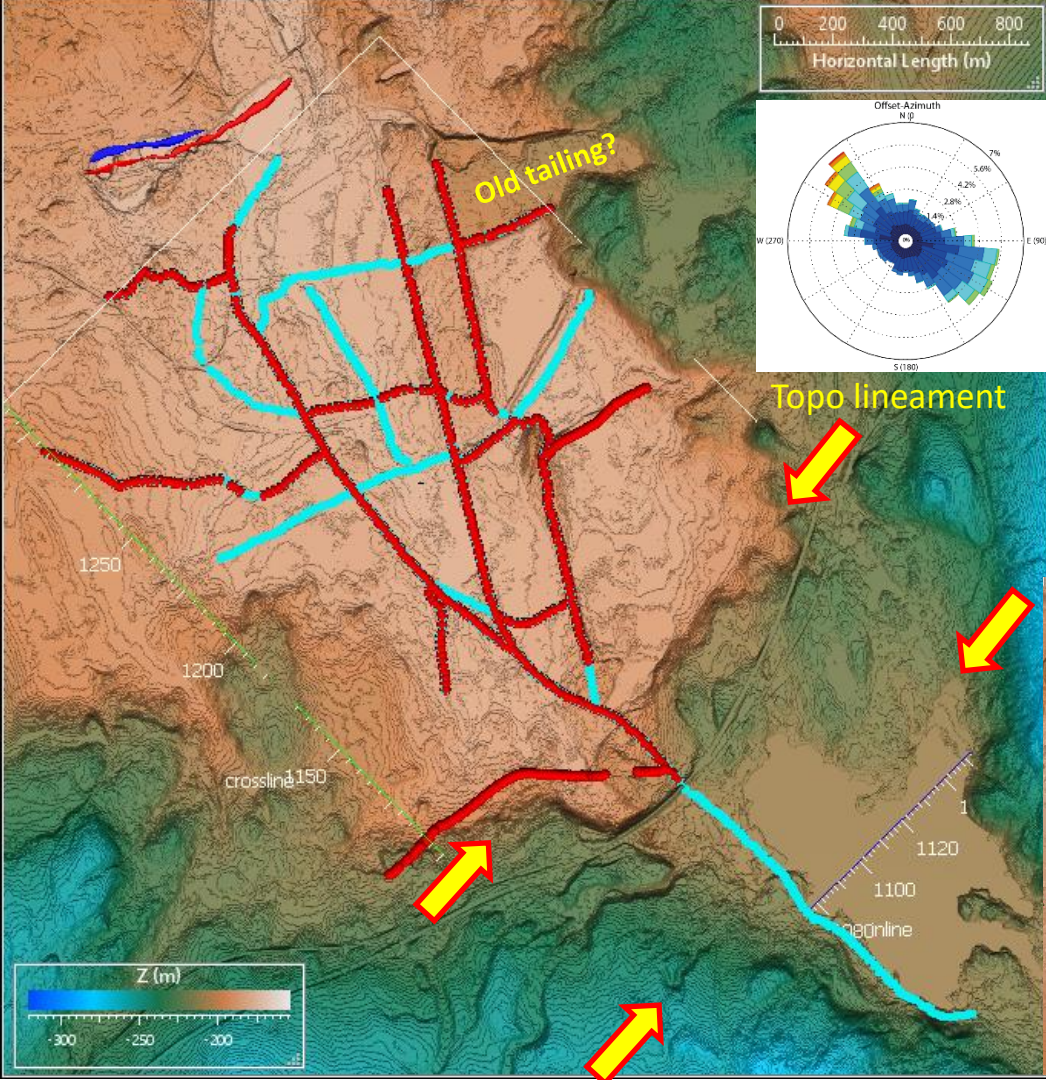
Vibrator source

Recording truck

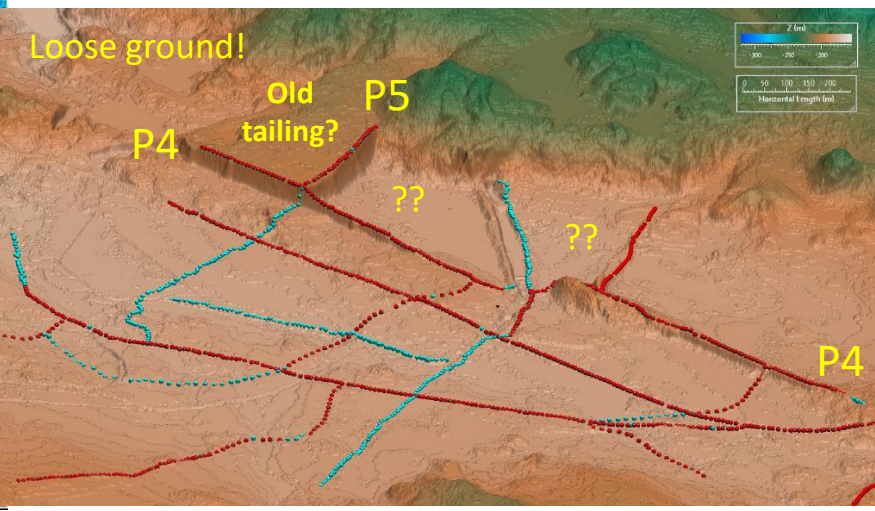


Wireless recorder

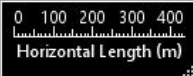
April-May 2019



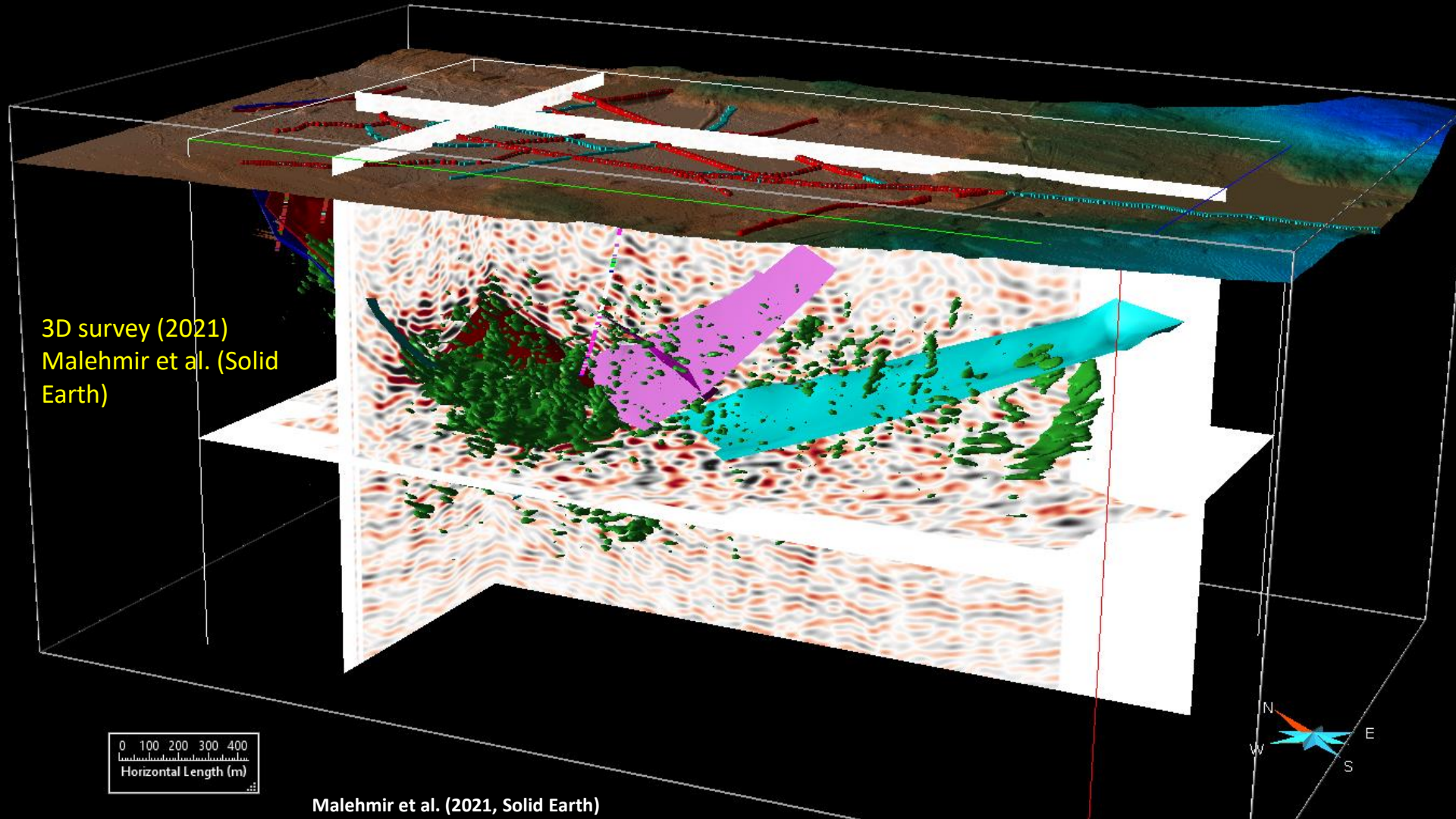
Complex surface morphology

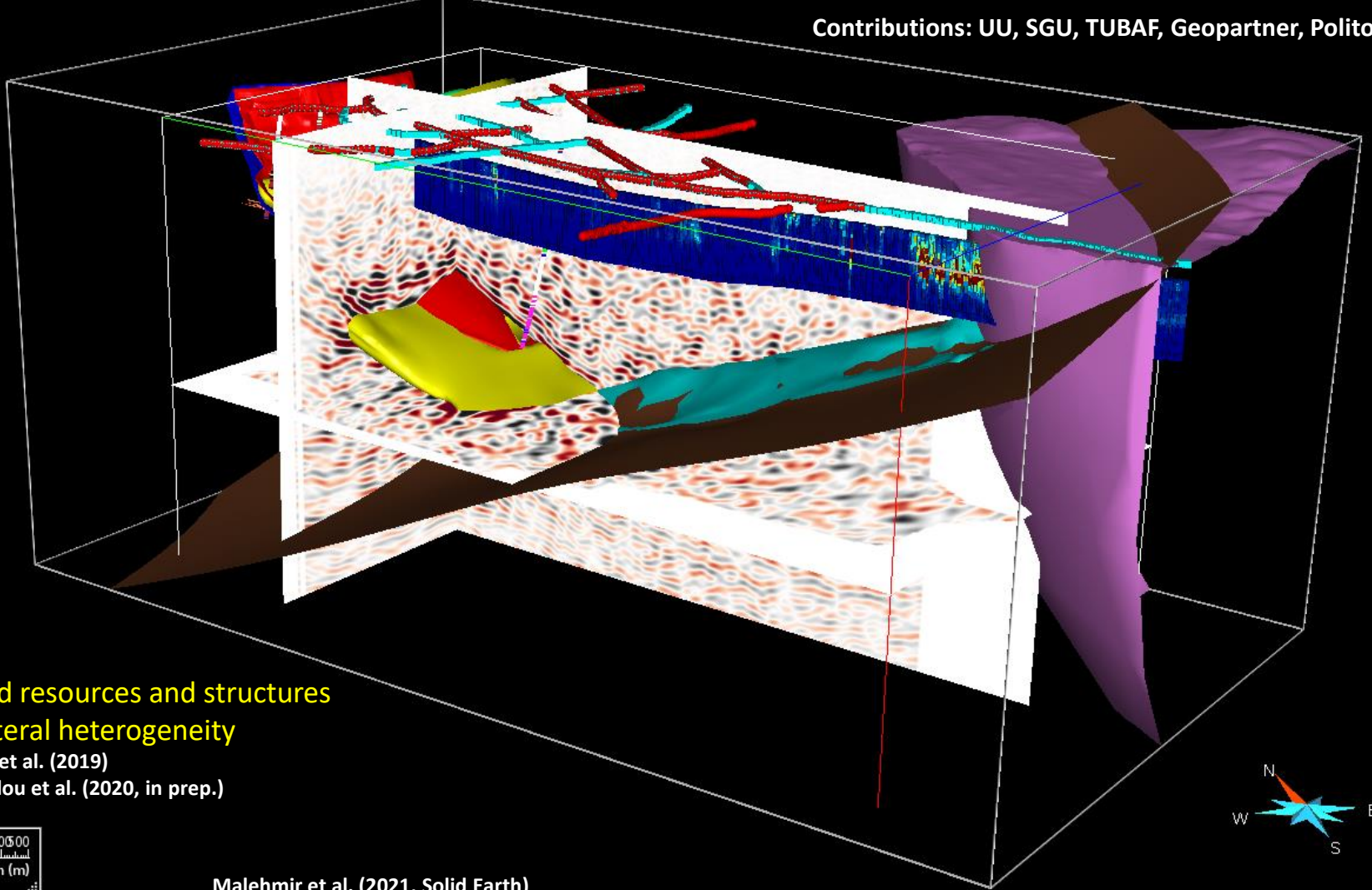


3D survey (2021)
Malehmir et al. (Solid
Earth)



Malehmir et al. (2021, Solid Earth)





Improved resources and structures
Sharp lateral heterogeneity

Colombero et al. (2019)

Papadopoulou et al. (2020, in prep.)



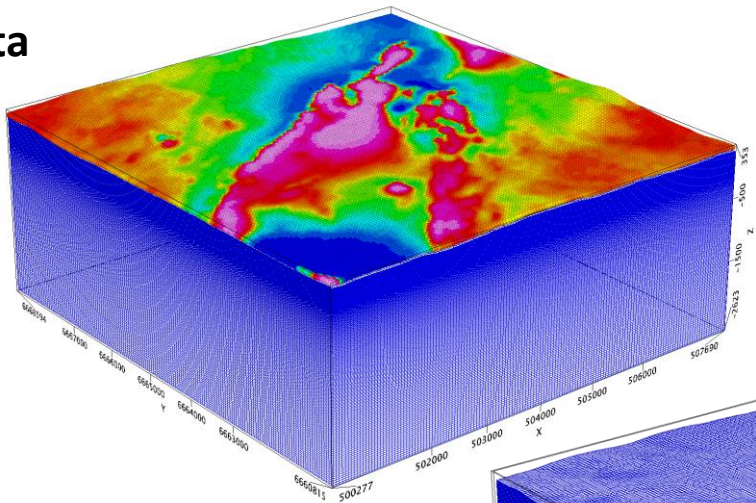
Malehmir et al. (2021, Solid Earth)



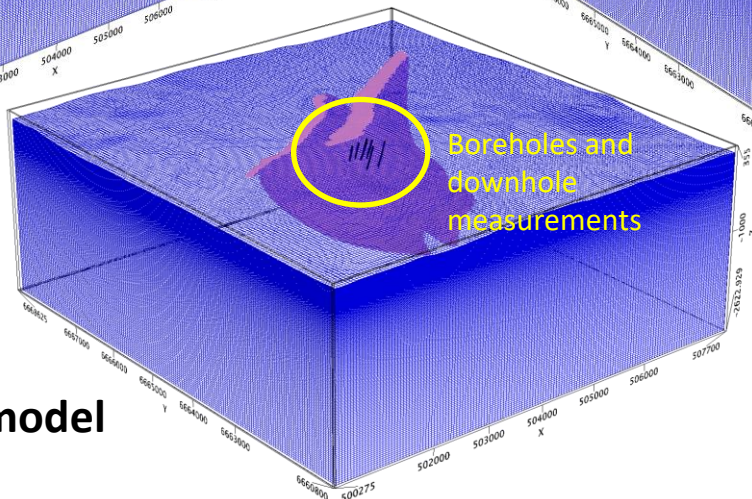
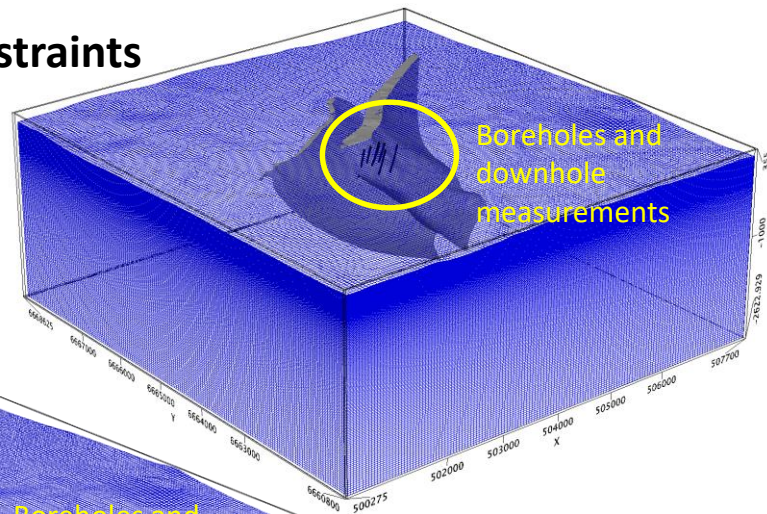
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3D constrained magnetic inversion

Data



Constraints

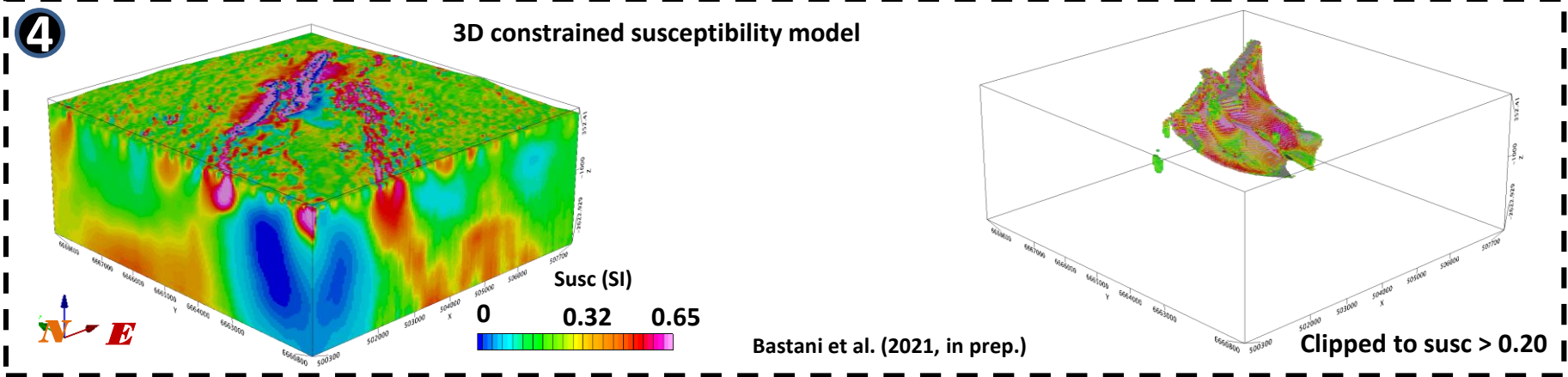
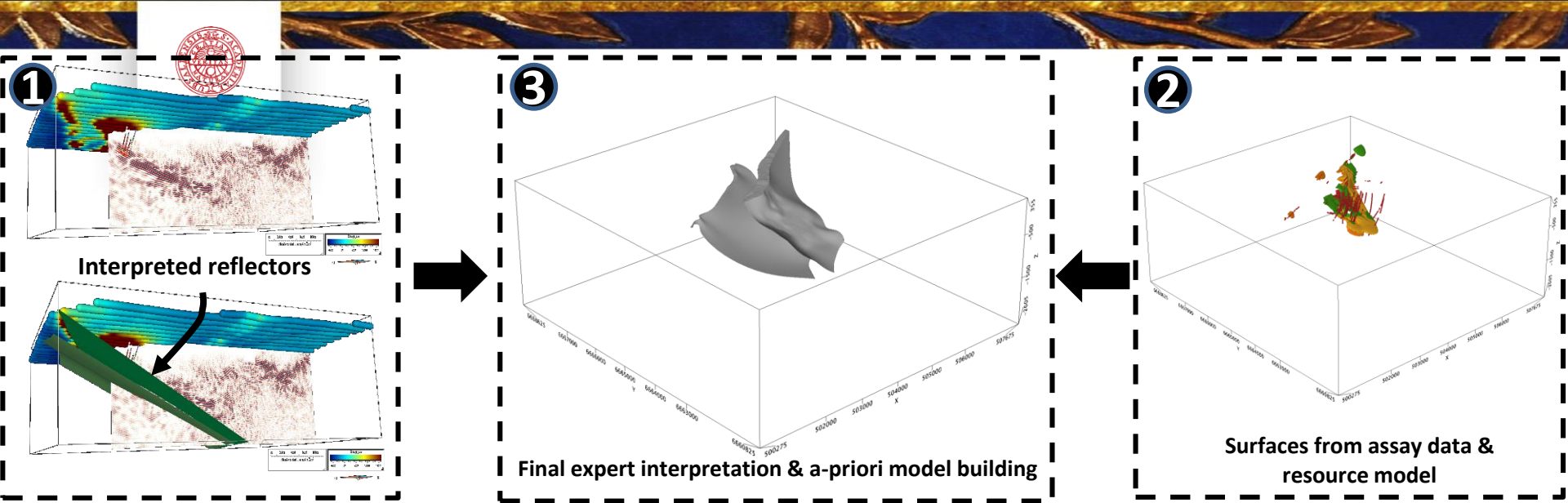


Reference model

Can the seismic interpretations
be verified using other
geophysical methods?



Potential field data are
great for this purpose!

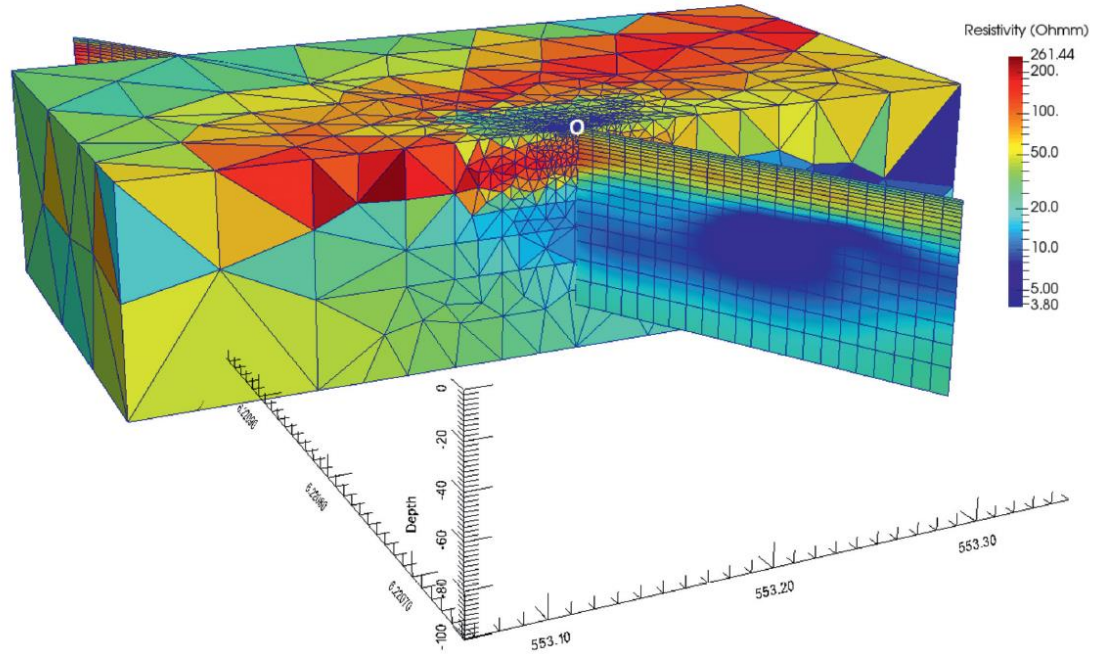




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3D/2D TEM-FEM modeling

- **3D inversion code** capable of modelling the full airborne system
- **faster 2D-mode**, where the forward models are calculated in 3D, but the resistivity model is mapped in 2D
- relevant when covering large areas with a sparse line sampling
- **optimized** to increase speed and decrease memory usage

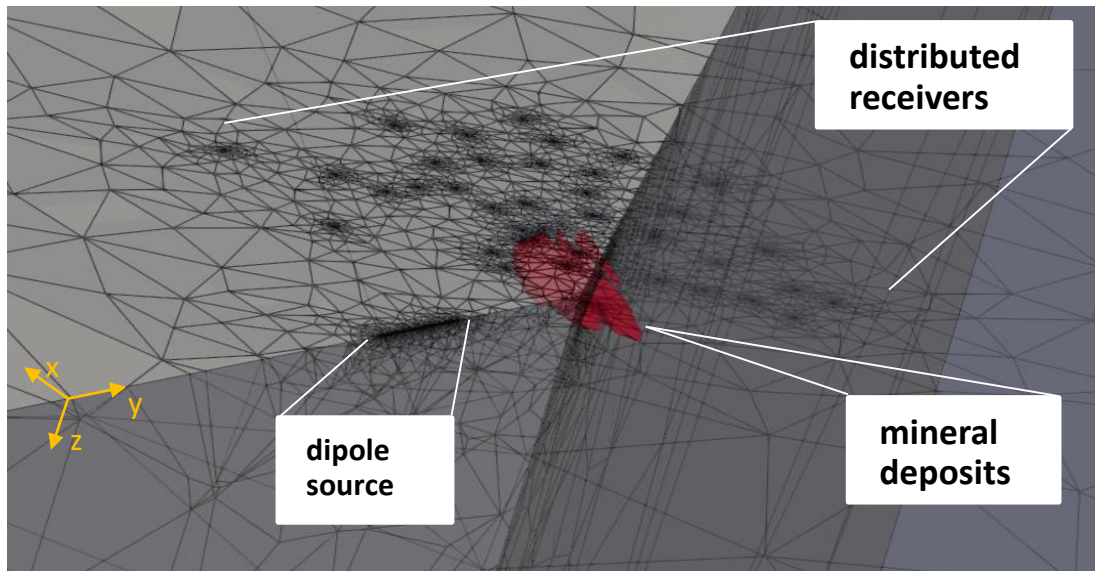


3D finite-element forward modelling mesh superimposed on the 2D model mesh (Engebretsen et al., First Break, **39**, 2021)



3D CSEM-FEM modeling

- **3D forward modelling code** for ground-based and borehole **CSEM** setups
- verified with 1D, 3D and realistic mineral exploration examples
- finite-element approach on tetrahedral meshes
- including goal-oriented adaptive **refinement**
- implemented in inversion framework
- **3D NLCG inversion**



3D finite-element mesh for a 3D forward modelling study with mineral deposits (results in: Rulff et al., 2021, in revision)

SMART=EXPLORATION

new ways to explore the subsurface

THANK YOU



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