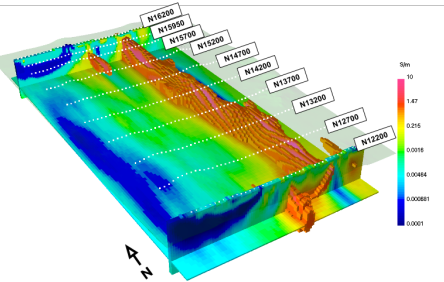


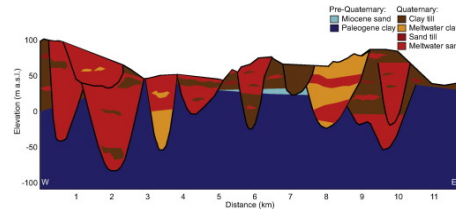
Summary and the Future



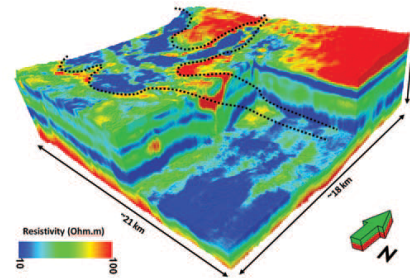
What have we covered?



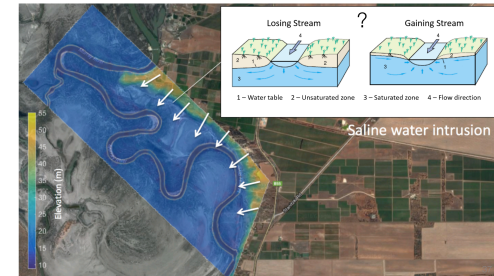
Mt. Isa, Australia:
Mineral Exploration



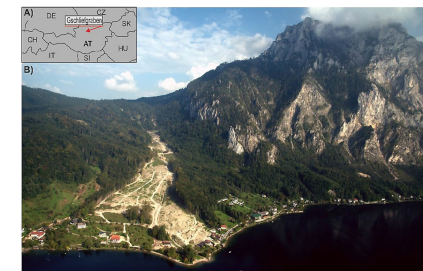
Kasted, Denmark:
mapping
paleochannels



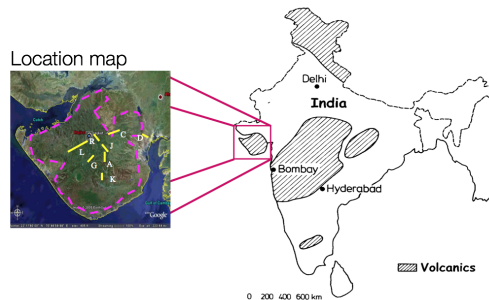
Wadi Sabha, Saudi Arabia:
Static corrections for seismic



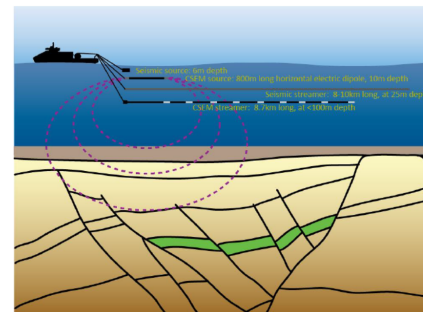
Bookpurnong, Australia:
diagnosing river
salinization



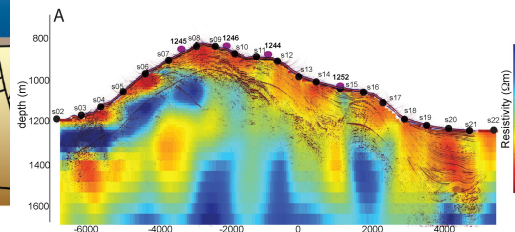
Austria: Landslides



Deccan Traps, India:
mapping sediment
beneath basalt

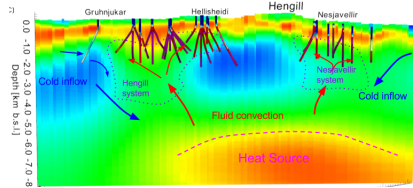


Barents Sea:
Hydrocarbon de-
risking

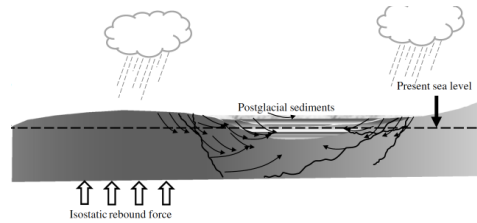


Oregon, USA:
Methane Hydrates

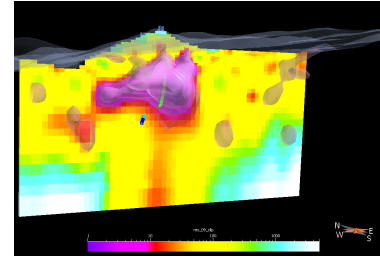
What have we covered?



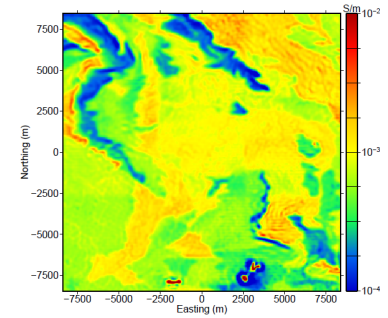
Iceland: characterizing geothermal systems



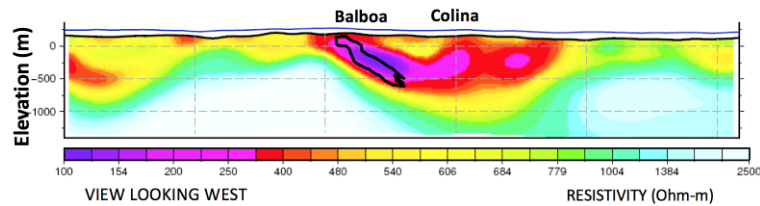
Sweden: Landslides, quick clays



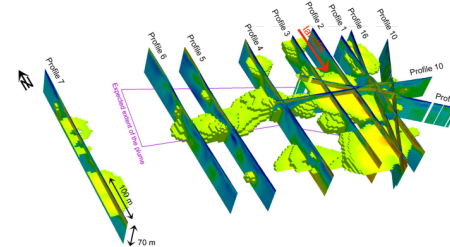
Santa Cecilia, Chile: Mineral Exploration



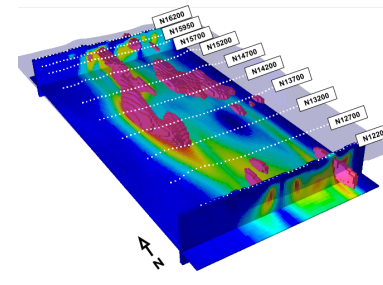
Noranda, Canada: Geologic Mapping



Balboa, Panama: Mineral Exploration



Denmark: Landfill



USA: Self-driving vehicles

What does the future hold?

What does the future hold?

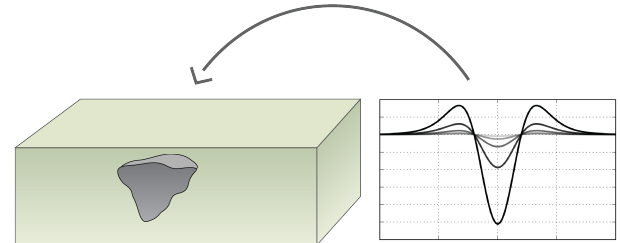


What does the future hold?

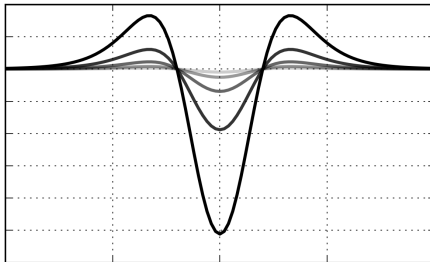
Problems



Inversion capabilities



High quality data



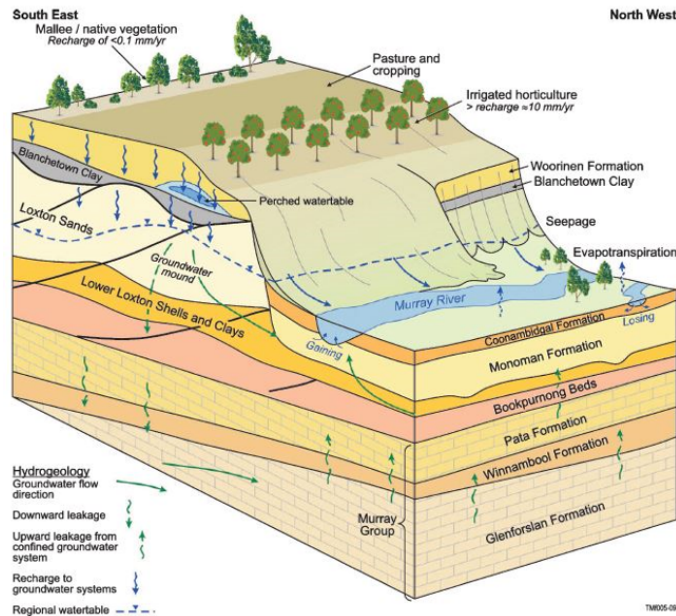
Web tools to
communicate



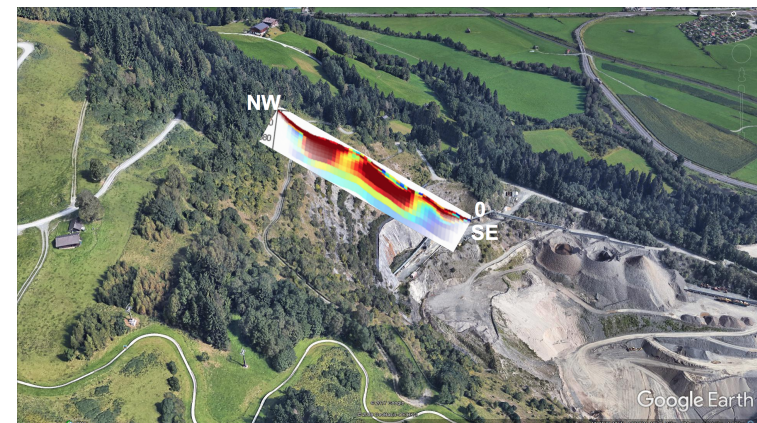
The Future: Monitoring

- Dam integrity
- Slope stability
- Aquifers
- Coal seam gas
- Enhanced oil recovery

Mt. Polly tailings dam collapse



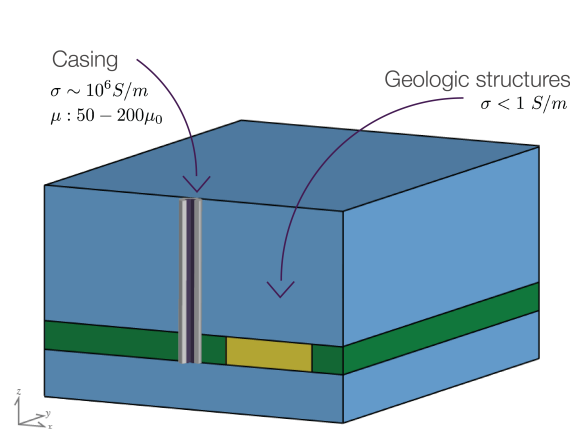
Water infiltration and slope stability



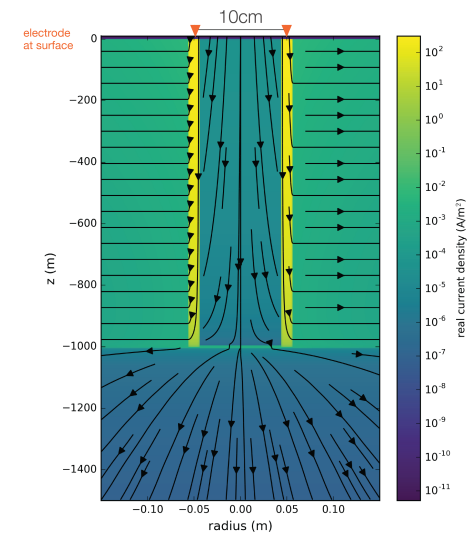
Florian Bleibinhaus

The Future: Large Contrasts

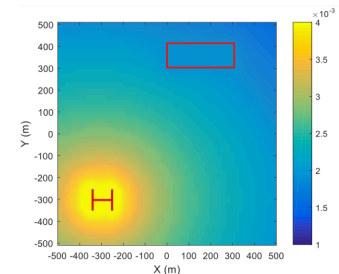
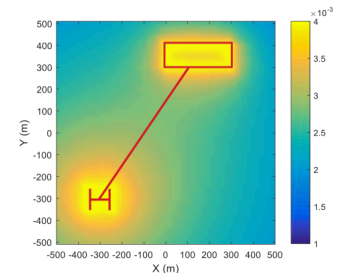
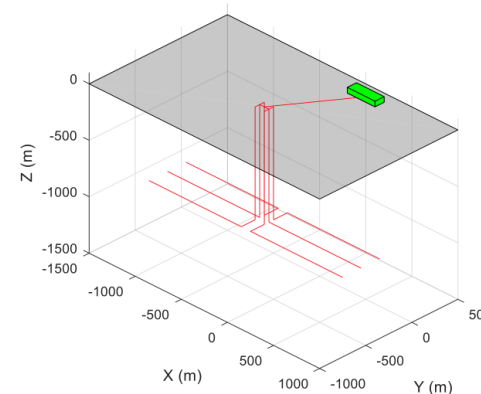
- Conductivity contrasts
- Permeability contrasts
- eg. Steel Casing
 - Mechanism for getting current to depth
 - Challenges:
 - Scales
 - Physical properties



Corrosion

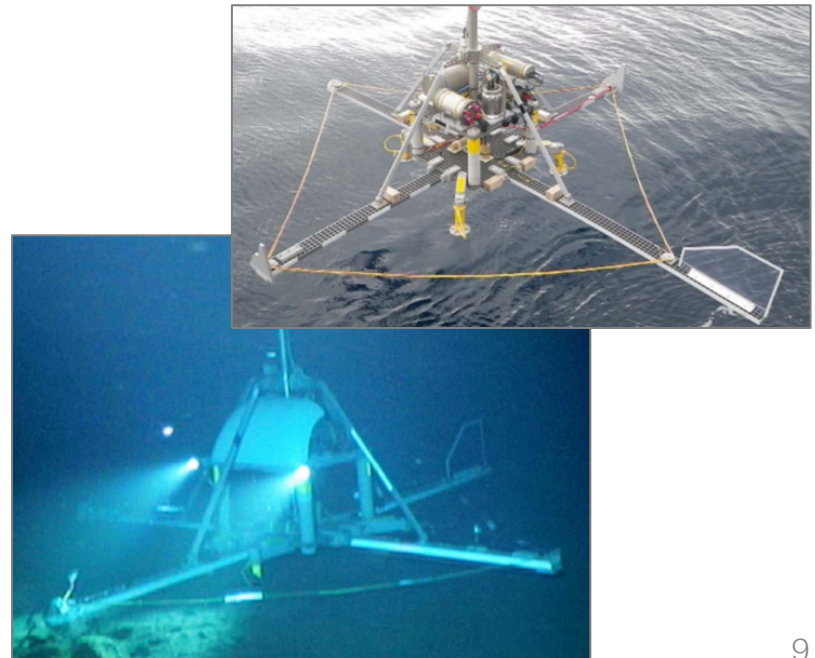
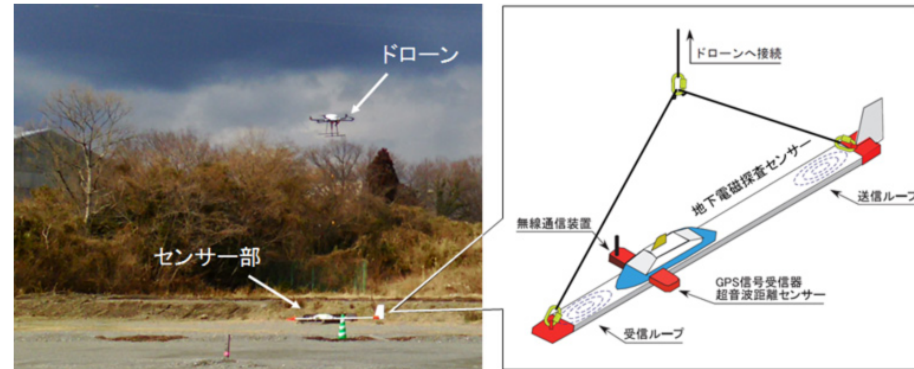


eg. Sudbury basin



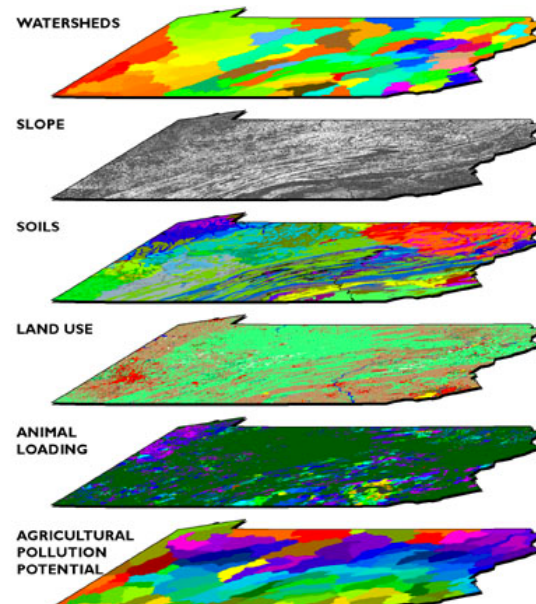
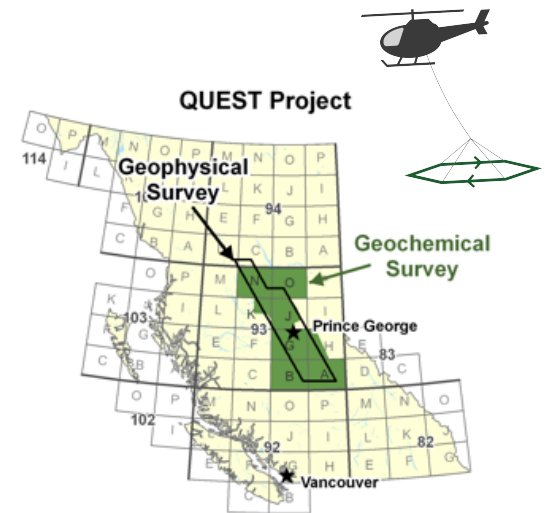
The Future: High Quality Data

- Improved instrumentation
 - Lower noise
 - More power
 - Better control on transmitters and receivers
 - Current waveform
 - Filtering parameters
 - Position and orientation
 - Higher sampling rates
 - ...
- Data collection
 - Drones
 - AUVs
 - ROVs
- Mathematical modelling requires that we know all the details.

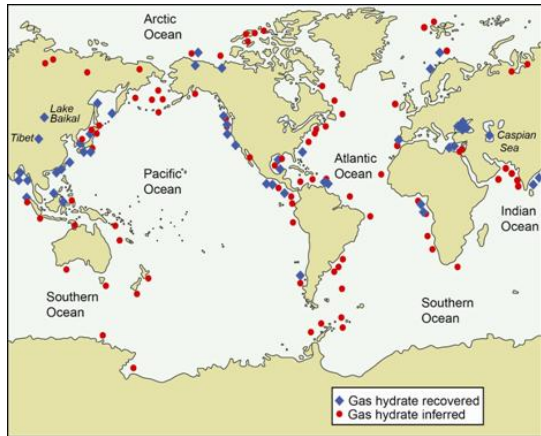


The Future: Lots of Data

- Big data
 - Multicomponent receivers
 - Many transmitters, receivers
 - High sampling rates
 - Large areas
- Multiple types of data
 - geophysical surveys
 - Physical properties
 - Geochemistry
 - Geology
 - ...
- Machine learning



Gas hydrates



The diagram illustrates the hydrothermal cycle. At the base, magma at 1200 °C heats seawater, creating a 'Hot focused flow' at 350 °C. This flow rises through the oceanic crust, which contains 'Evolved seawater' and 'Magma' at 400 °C. As the fluid rises, it becomes a 'Warm diffuse flow' and then a 'Hot focused flow' again. At the top, the fluid is at 205 °C and contains dissolved metals (He, Mn²⁺, H₂S, CH₄, CO₂). It then reacts with seawater, leading to 'Particle fallout' (Fe³⁺, FeOOH) and 'Dissolved metals' (Fe²⁺, FeOOH). The final stage is 'Metaliferous sediments' at 2 °C, where 'Oxygen and potassium removed' and 'Calcium, sulphate, and magnesium removed' occur, while 'Sodium, calcium, and potassium added' and 'Copper, zinc, iron, and sulphur added' are noted. The diagram also shows 'Oxygen from seawater' and 'Evolved seawater' being added to the system.

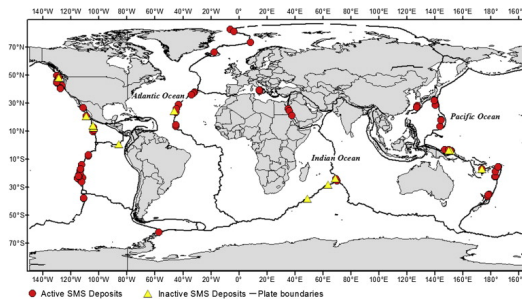
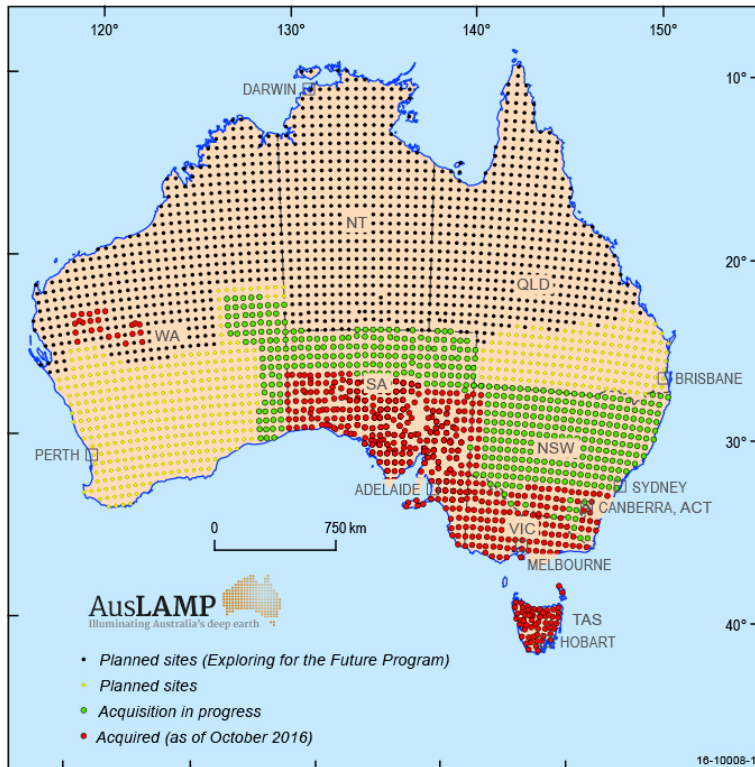


Figure 1 consists of two panels, (a) and (b), showing depth (0 to 150 km) versus distance from coast (0 to 300 km) for Nicaragua. Panel (a) displays the magnitude of the curl of the velocity vector, $|\nabla \times \mathbf{v}|$, with a color scale from 0 to 3. Panel (b) displays the curl of the velocity vector, $\nabla \times \mathbf{v}$, with a color scale from -0.3 to 0.3. Both panels include a dashed line for the trench and a solid red line for the coastline. A 3D inset shows the trench and coastline in a 3D perspective.

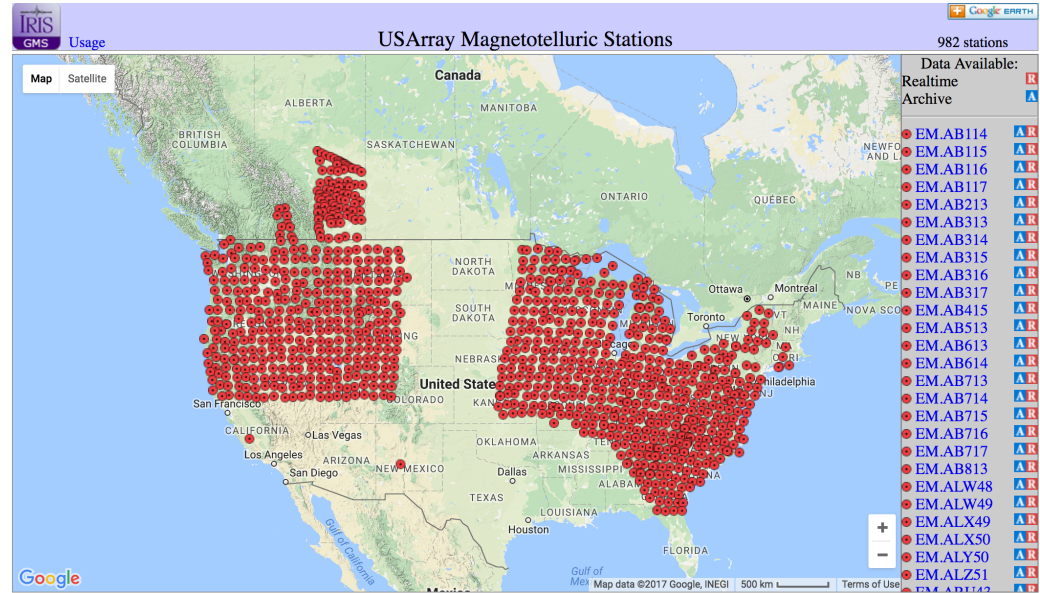
Naif et al., 2013

The Future: Large Scale EM

AusLamp

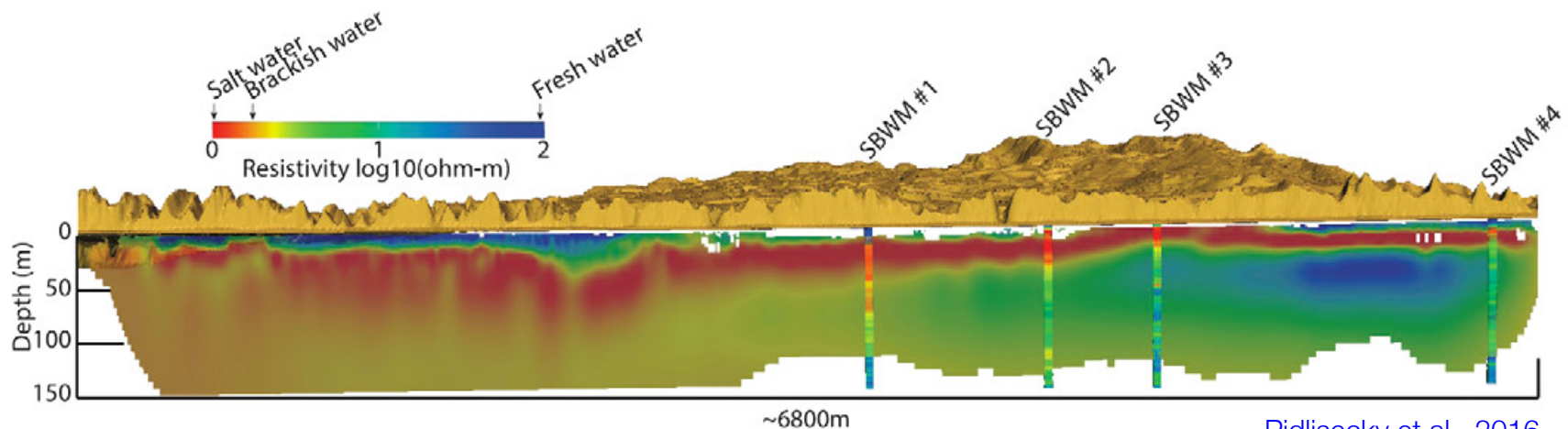
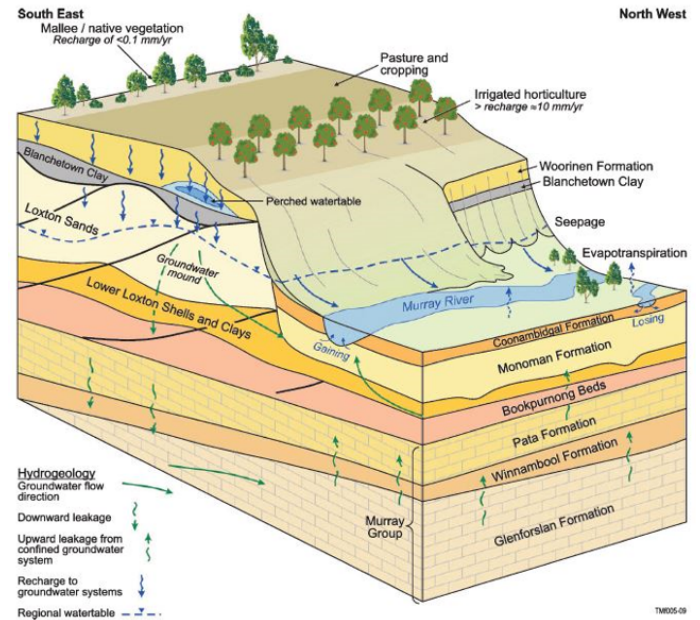


Earth scope



The Future: Water

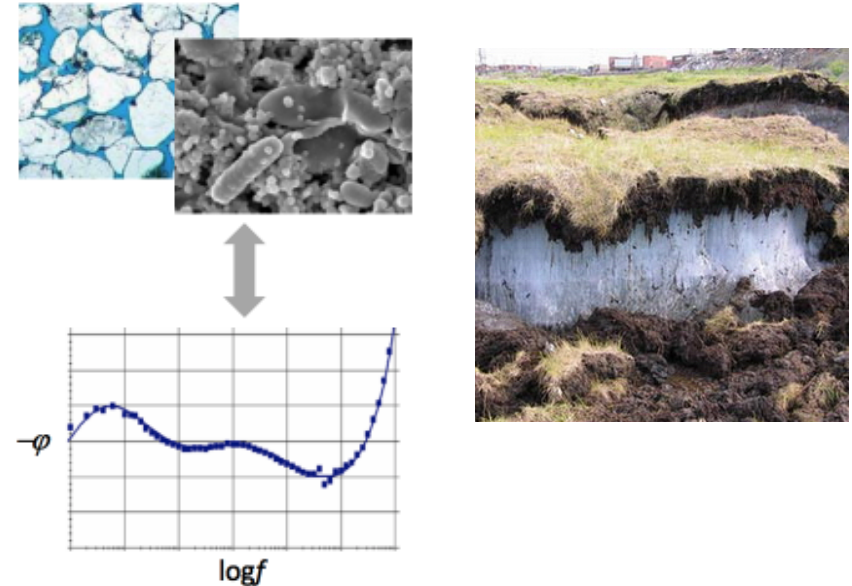
- Finding and delineating water
- Aquifer monitoring and management
- Salt water intrusions
- Pollutants



The Future: Physical Properties

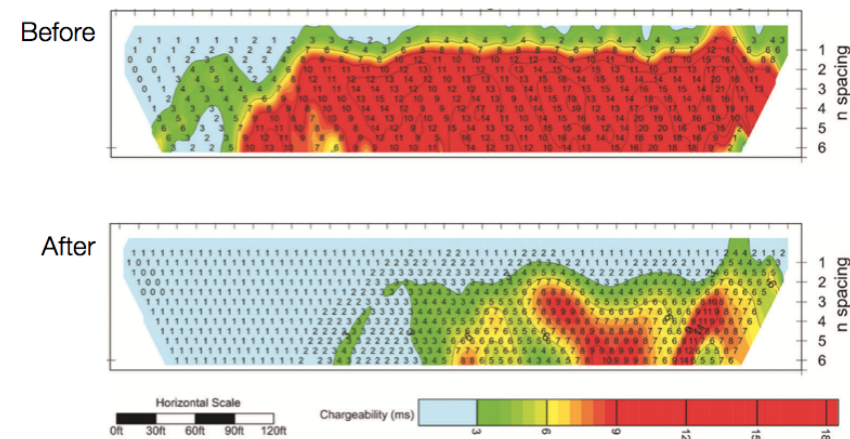
Dispersive Conductivity (IP)

- Ice / water, permafrost
- Organic materials
- Bioremediation
- Hydraulic permeability
- Characterizing materials based on spectral IP response



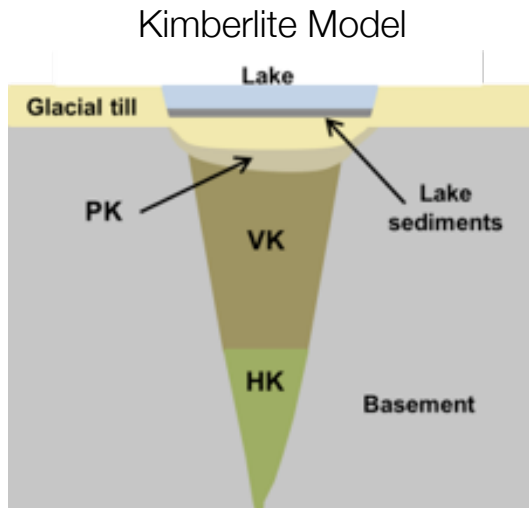
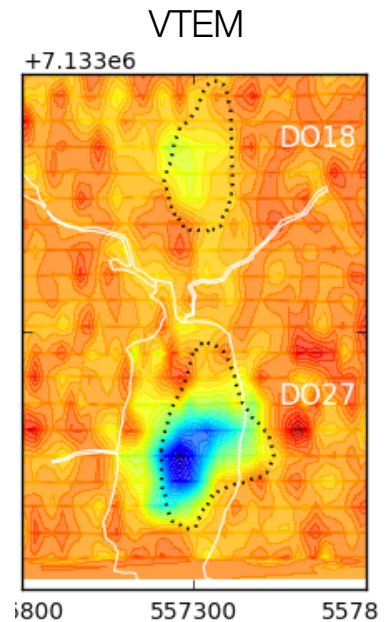
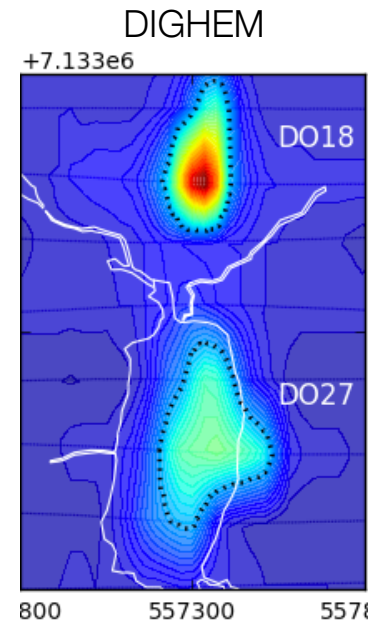
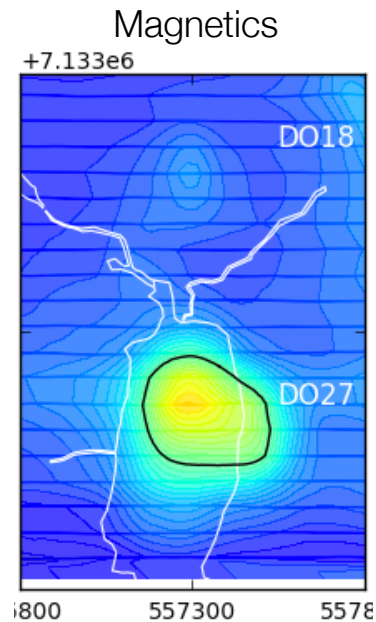
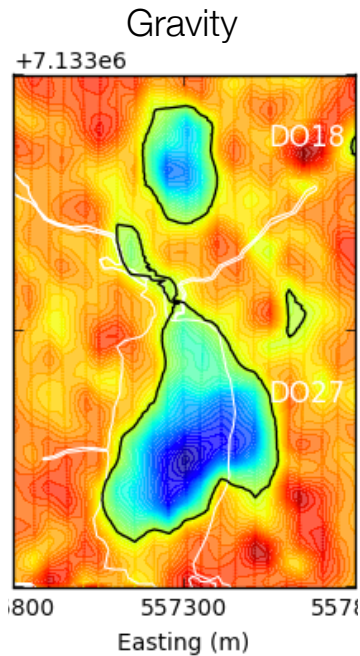
Dispersive Magnetic Permeability (Viscous Remanent Magnetization)

- Soils
- Bioremediation (?)

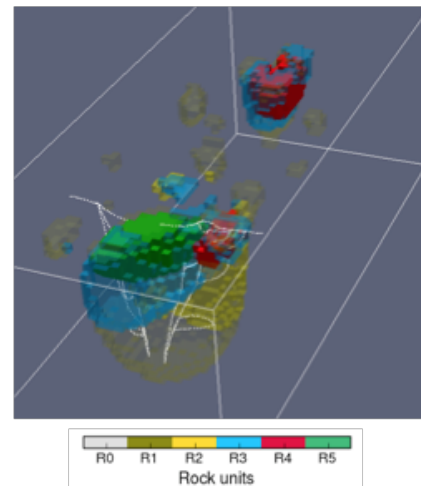


Numerical Modelling

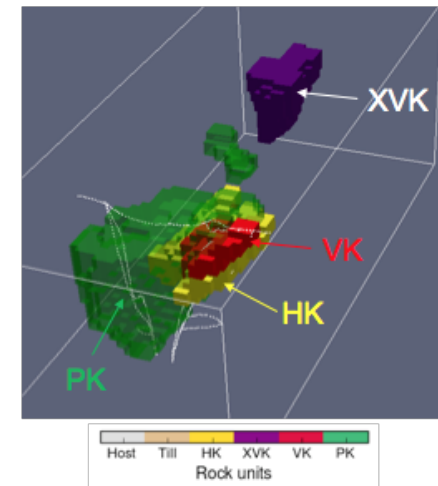
The Future: Data Integration & Multi-physics



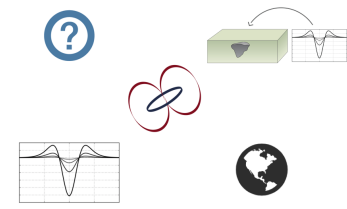
Rock Model from Geophysics



Rock Model from Drilling



The Future: Modelling and Inversion

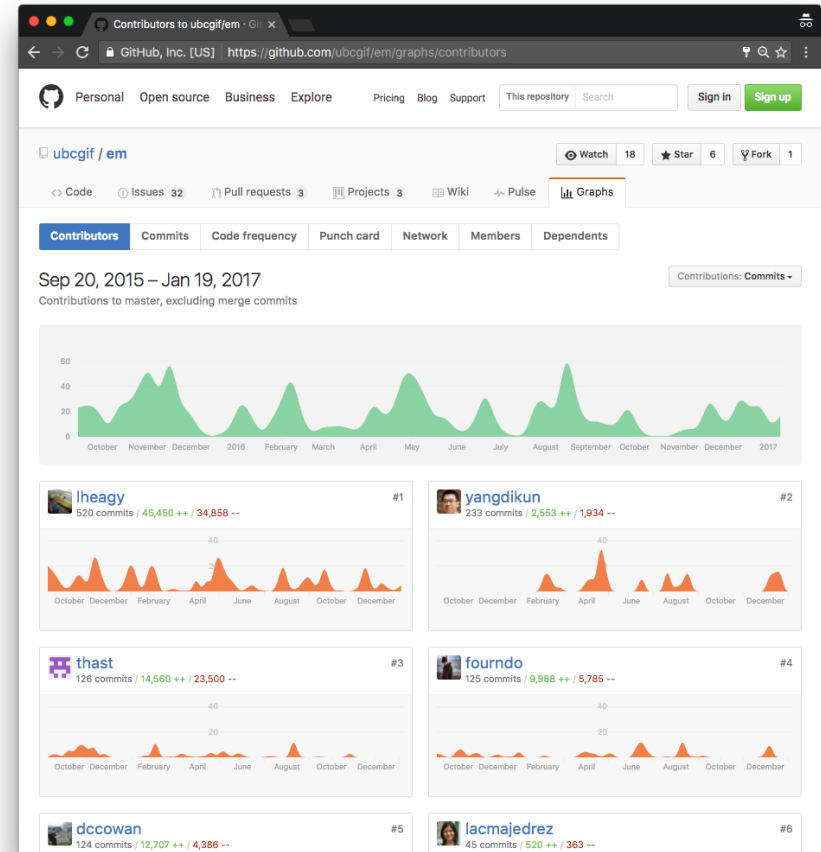


- HPC, Cloud computing
- Collaborative development
- Open source



Simulation and Parameter Estimation in Geophysics

<http://simpeg.xyz>



Github
versioning, collaborating



Travis CI
testing, deploy



Jupyter
interactive computing



Creative Commons
licensing, reuse



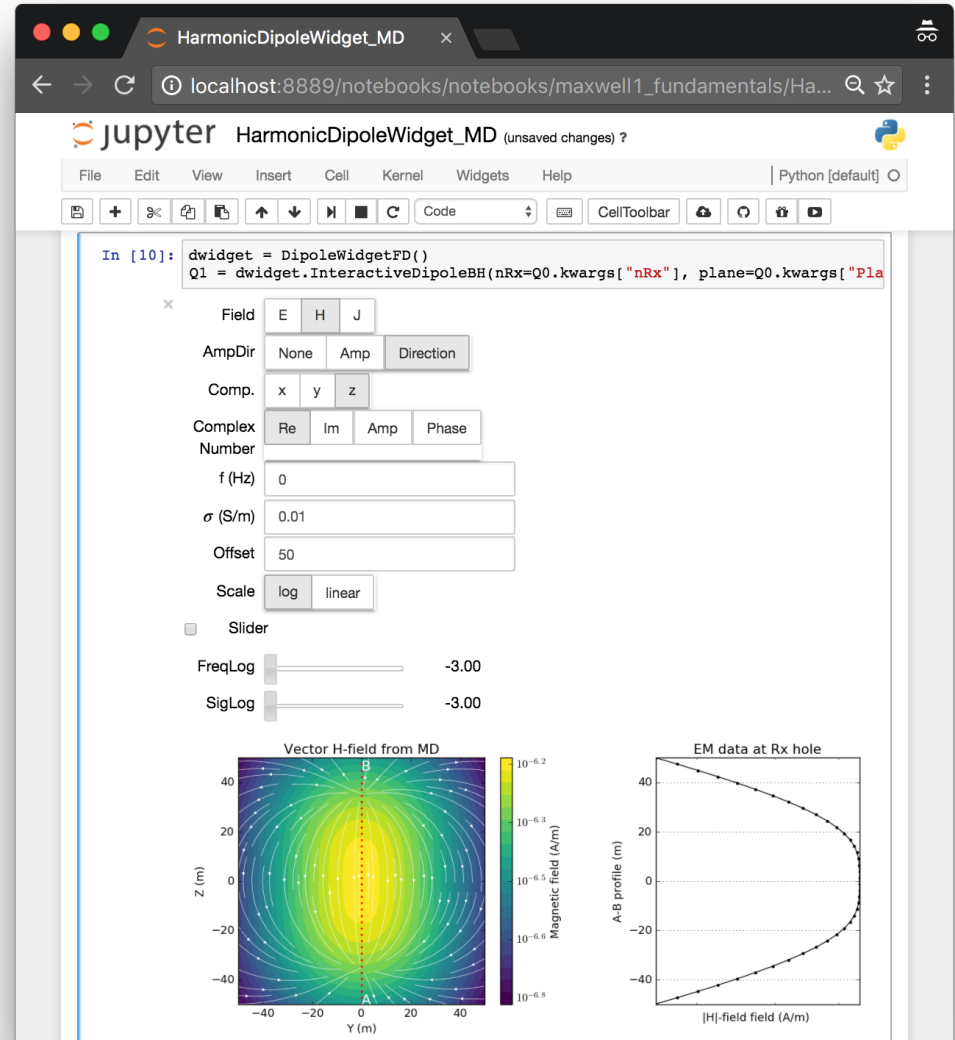
Python
computation

The Future: Modelling and Inversion

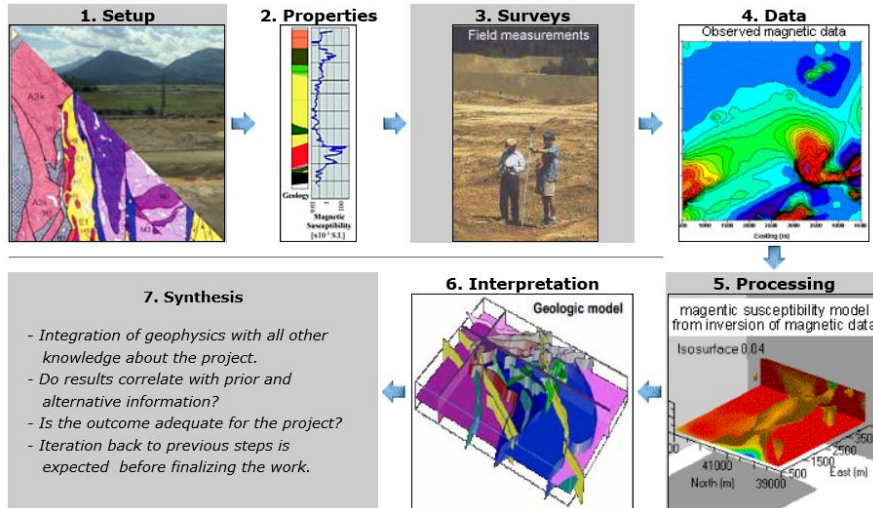
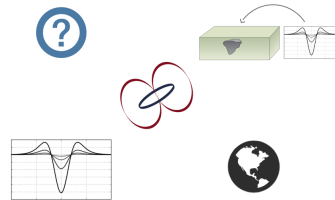
- Interactive computing
- Visualization

$$\nabla \times \mathbf{e} = -\frac{\partial \mathbf{b}}{\partial t}$$

$$\nabla \times \mathbf{h} = \mathbf{j} + \frac{\partial \mathbf{d}}{\partial t}$$



The Future: Collaboration



<http://slack.geosci.xyz>

Edit on GitHub

Case Histories

Case histories provide the context for our development of educational and research materials presented in em.geosci. Each case history focuses upon a particular problem to be solved and provides the motivation for working with particular surveys and shows the effectiveness of electromagnetics in answering the posed questions. For many people, a case history will be the entry point to this site. To facilitate transfer of knowledge we have developed a common framework (Seven Step Process) in which each case history is presented. Links are provided so that a reader can investigate fundamental aspects of EM, the survey, or interpretation. In some cases we are able to provide data sets and analysis/inversion software to enhance the user experience and to address important issues regarding reproducibility. Case histories for our initial launch of em.geosci are those that have been developed by past and present students at the Geophysical Inversion Facility. The titles, and EM systems used are provided below.

Gallery

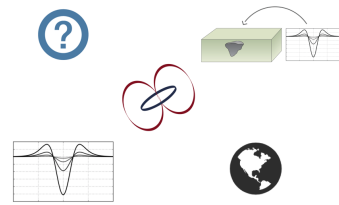
Mt. Isa

- [Mt. Isa](#)
- **Contributors**
 - author: Dom Fournier
- **Tags**
 - geophysical survey: DC, IP
 - application: Mining
 - location: Australia

Bookpurnong

- [Bookpurnong](#)
- **Contributors**
 - author: Dikun Yang
- **Tags**
 - geophysical survey: Airborne FDEM, Airborne TDEM
 - application: Groundwater
 - location: Australia

Goals for the DISC



- Inspire
 - See the variety of potential applications
 - Illustrate effectiveness using case histories
- Build a foundation
 - Basic principles of EM
 - Exploration and visualization with interactive apps
 - Open source resource: <http://em.geosci.xyz>
- Set realistic expectations
- Promote development of an EM community
 - Open source software
 - Capturing case histories world-wide

Resources

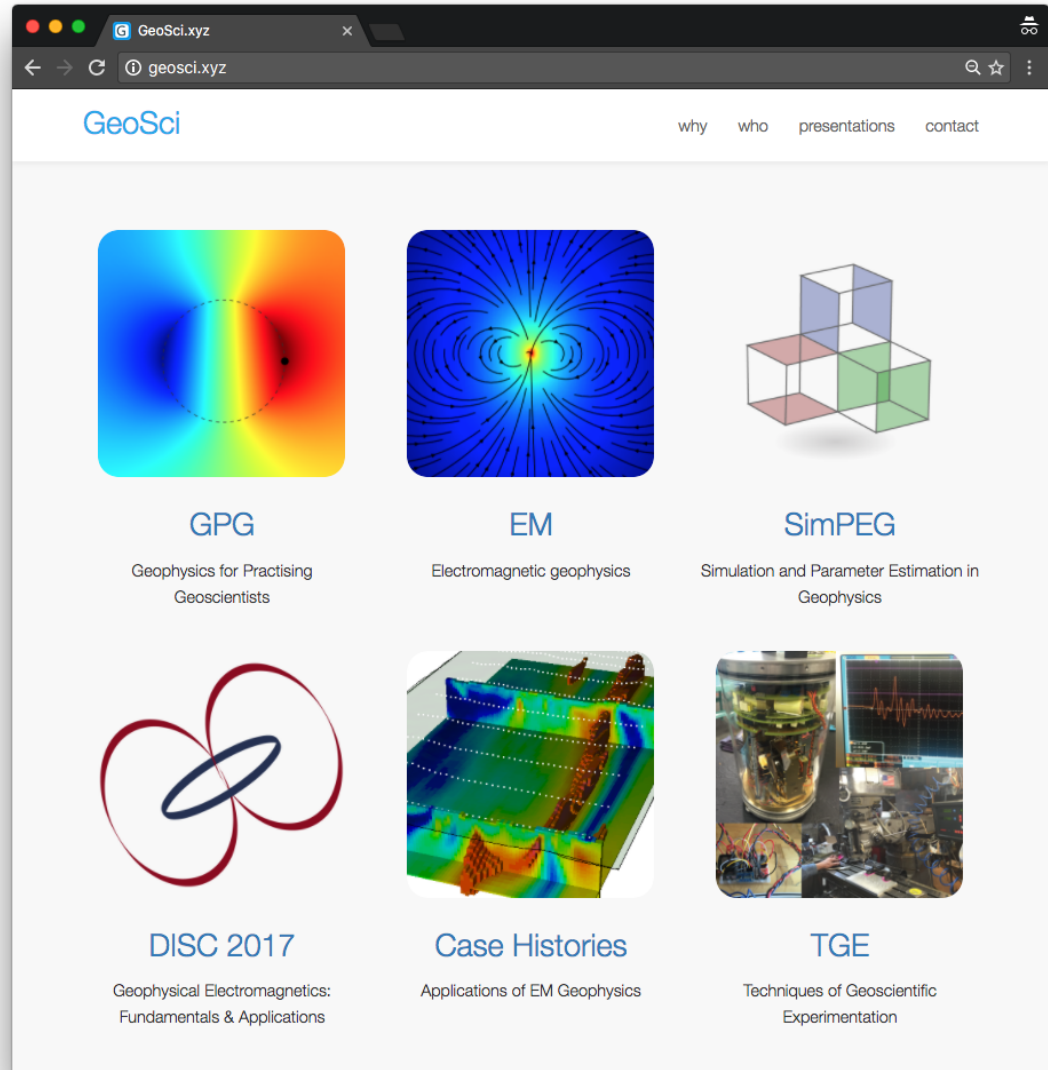
- GeoSci

<http://geosci.xyz>

- Web-textbooks
- Software
- Apps

- Apps:

<http://em.geosci.xyz/apps.html>



GIF DISC Team



doug



lindsey



seogi

UBC GIF Team



Thibaut



Patrick



Rowan



Devin



Kris



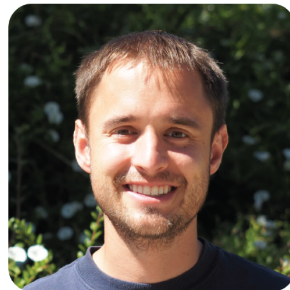
Sarah



Dom



Mike



Mike



Gudni



Dikun

Join us tomorrow at DISC Lab

- Tell us what you are doing
- How EM is (or could!) play a role in the solution
- Continue the conversations
- Connect with other geoscientists
- Contribute to the development of a community

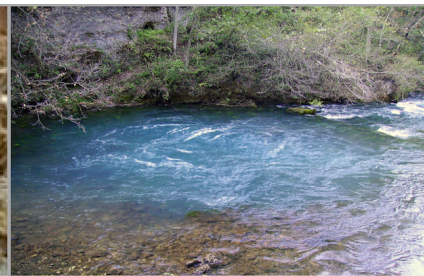
<http://disc2017.geosci.xyz>



minerals



contaminants



water



geothermal



geotechnical



slope stability



hydrocarbons



unexploded ordnance

Thank You!

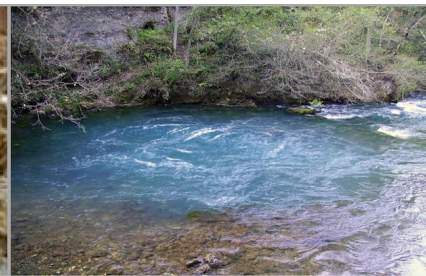
<http://disc2017.geosci.xyz>



minerals



contaminants



water



geothermal



geotechnical



slope stability



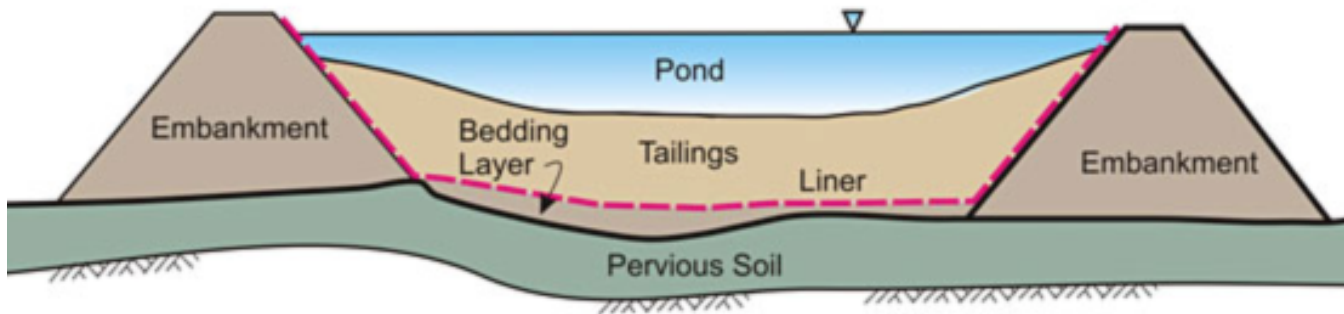
hydrocarbons



unexploded ordnance

The Future: Monitoring

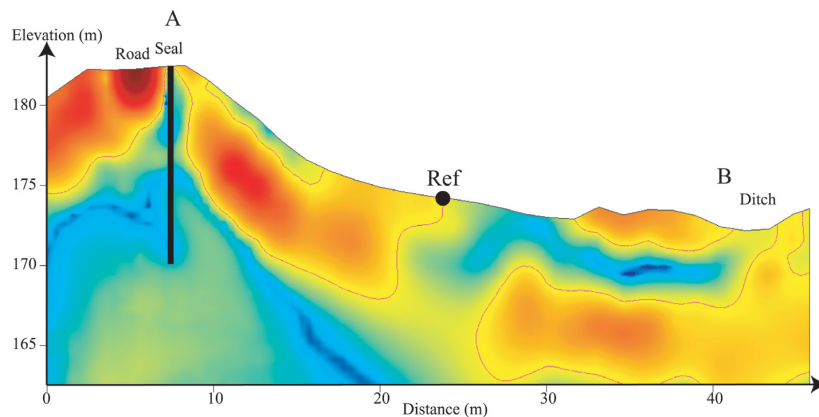
- Tailings Dam: How do we monitor?



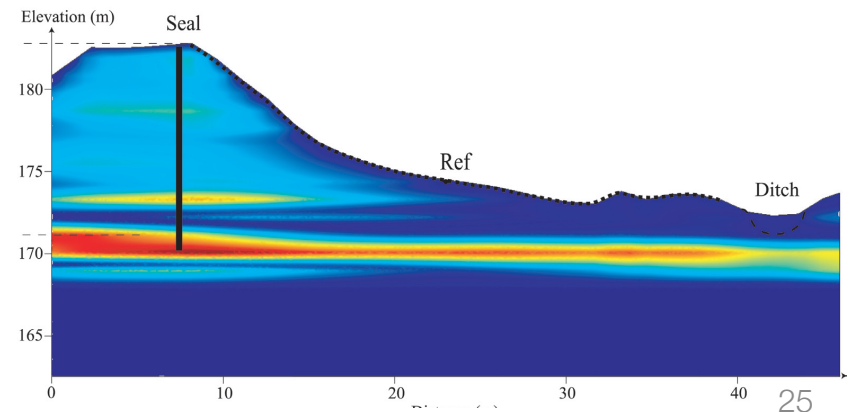
From the GARD Guide

- Self-potential and DC for monitoring Dam integrity

Conductivity

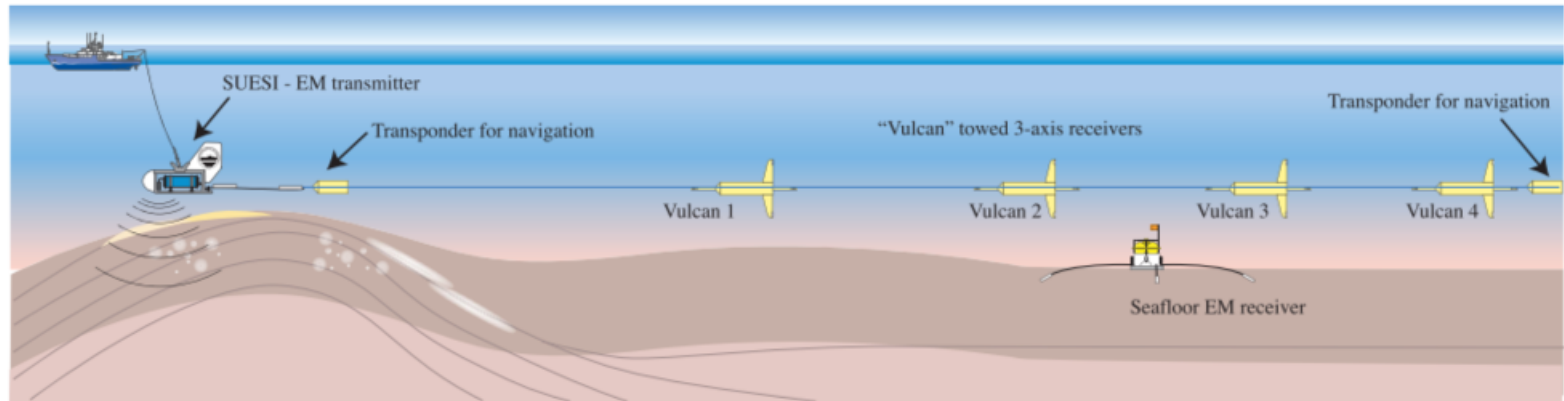


Streaming current



The Future: Marine EM

- Grounded source:
 - E.g. Vulcan system (towed + ocean bottom receivers)



Constable et al., 2016

- Inductive source:
 - E.g. Waseda Univ. (towed coincident loop; similar to AEM)

