



DISC
2017

Electromagnetics
Fundamentals and Applications

<http://disc2017.geosci.xyz/vancouver>



Thanks to...

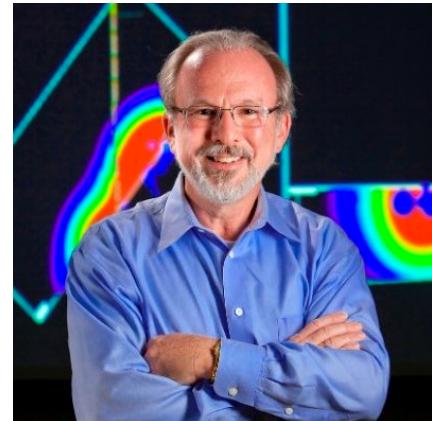
Ross Polutnik



Dennis Woods



Peter Duncan



Vancouver
Sponsors

Teck

BCGS
BC Geophysical Society

 **Discovery**
International Geophysics

 **GEOPHYSICS**
Science on Target

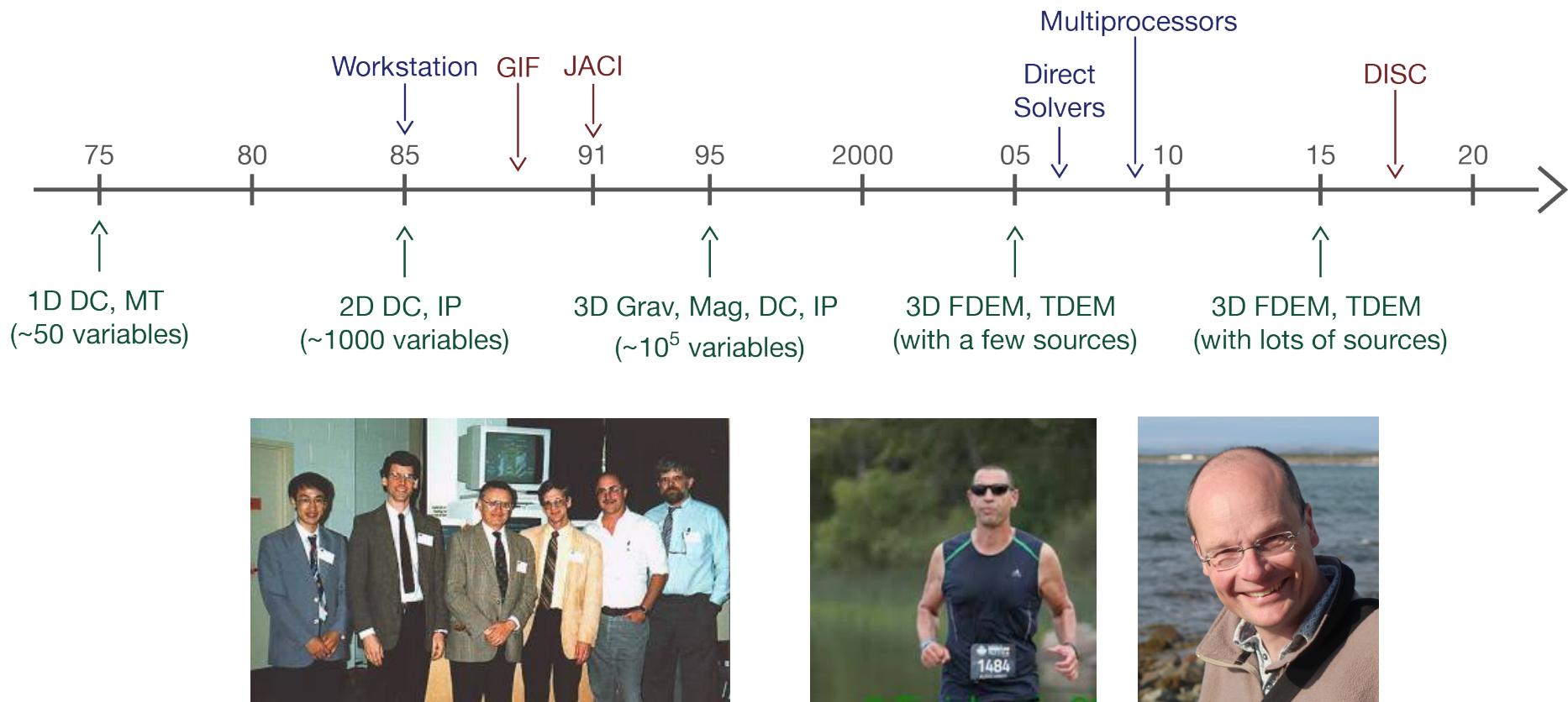
lundin mining

 **GIF**

 **SEG**
FOUNDATION

Some Background

- Doug inspired by Bob Parker, Freeman Gilbert and George Backus: The Geophysical Inverse Problem

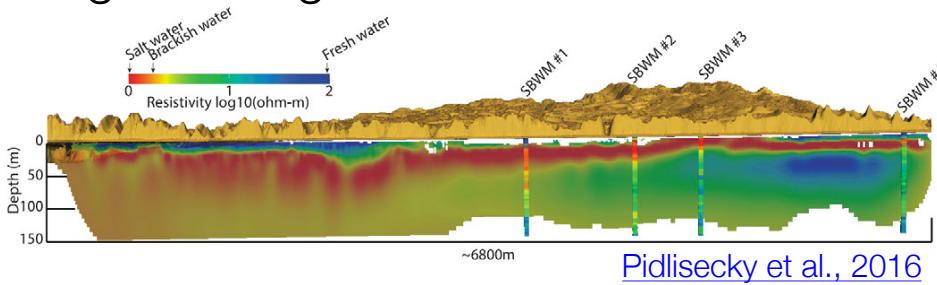


Result: Computing power + advances in inversion methodology
→ we can now solve most EM geophysics problems

Instrumentation and Data

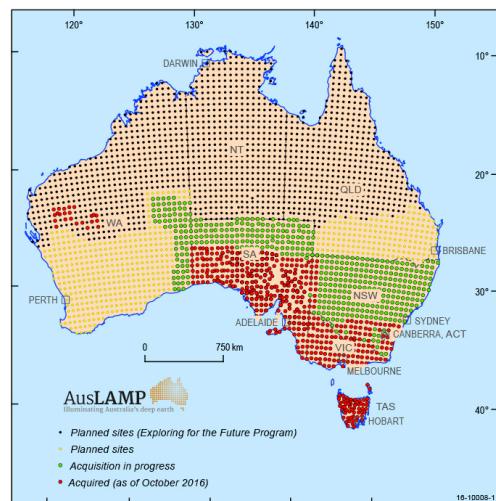
- The second major advance is in data acquisition
- Data with unprecedented data quality and quantity.

Large-scale ground water studies: California

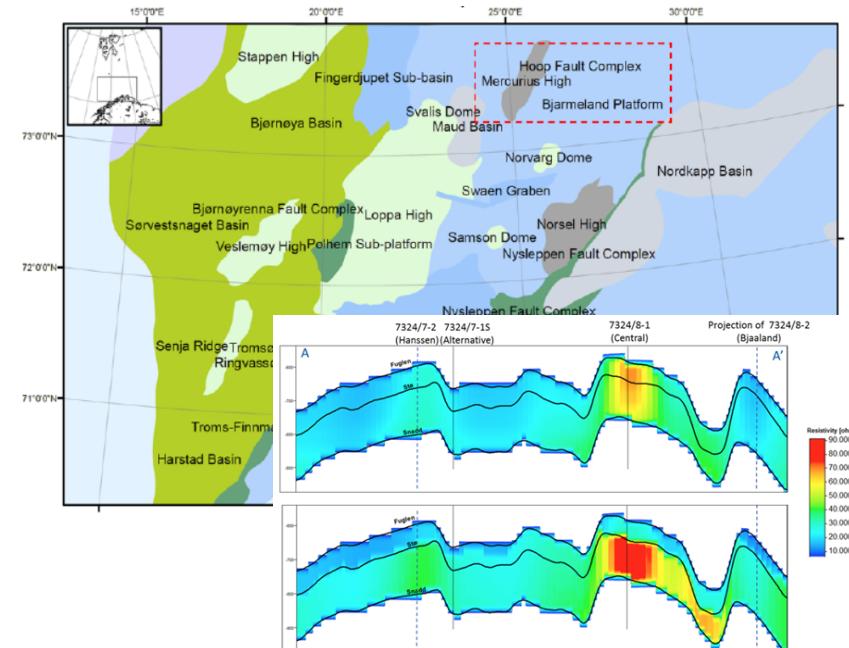


[Pidlisecky et al., 2016](#)

AusLamp: Continental Scale MT



Offshore: Hydrocarbon De-risking



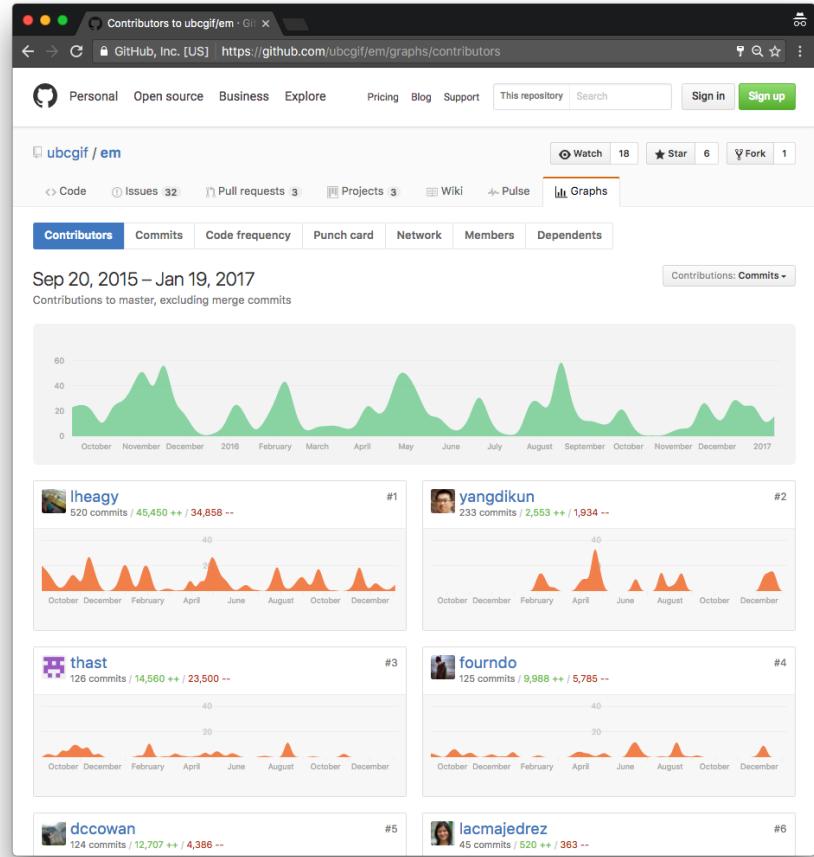
[Alvarez et al, EM.GeoSci](#)

Web and Open Source Resources

- Open source development:
Software and resources
 - Collaborate
 - Share
 - Test changes
 - Interactive computing



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

Many applications

Electromagnetics can be used for ...



minerals



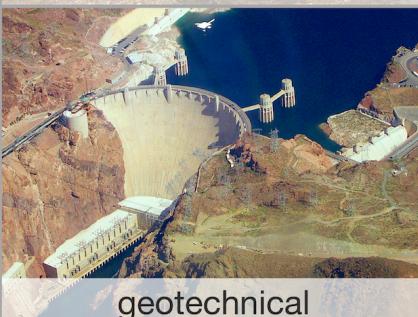
contaminants



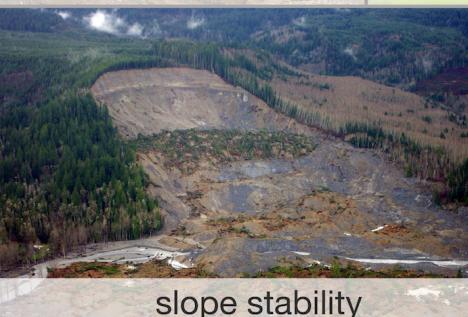
water



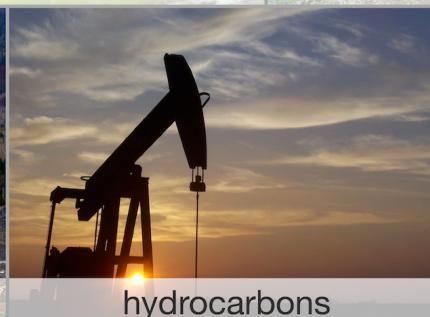
geothermal



geotechnical



slope stability



hydrocarbons



unexploded ordnance

We have the basic ingredients

- Application problems
- High quality data
- Ability to invert EM data sets
- Web tools to communicate

What are the roadblocks?

Roadblocks

In general, geoscientists...

- Don't realize that EM can play a role in solving the problem
- Don't understand the technique
 - Confusing terminology
 - Seems complicated and unintuitive

What is the connection between my problem and the physical properties?

So many types of surveys, how to choose?

- DC, frequency, time?
- Surveys in air on ground, downhole?
- What to expect for resolution?

Are there situations, similar to mine, in which EM has been applied?

Goal of DISC: Remove Roadblocks

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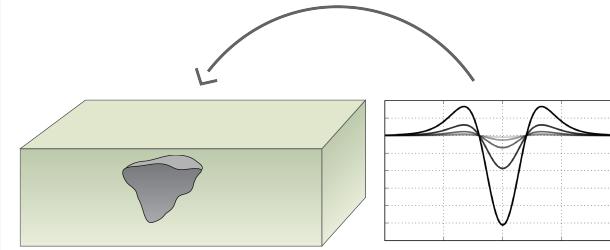
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DISC can take advantage of a Perfect Storm

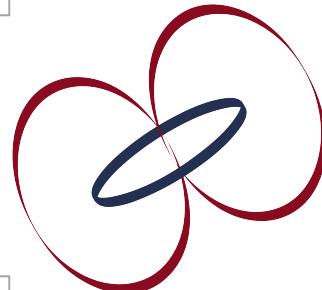
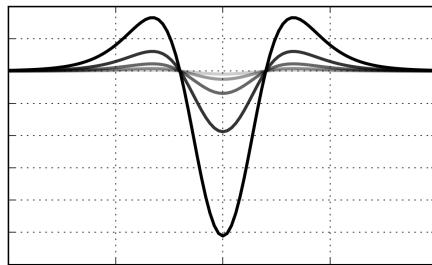
Problems



Inversion capabilities



High quality data



Web tools to communicate

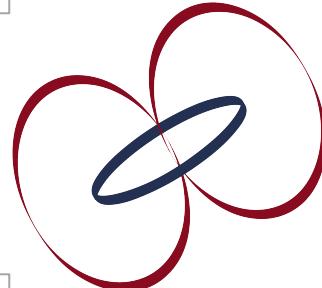
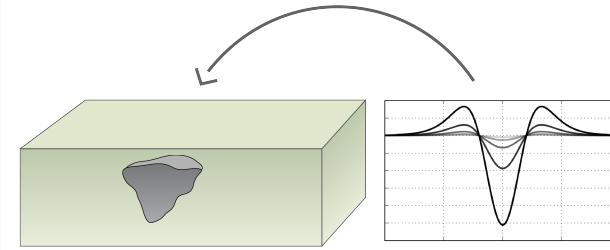


DISC can take advantage of a Perfect Storm

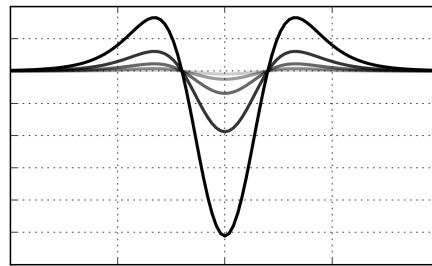
Problems



Inversion capabilities



High quality data



Web tools to communicate



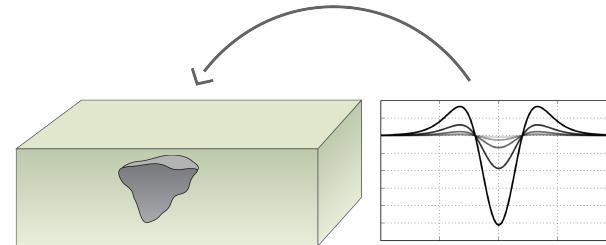
A good idea but missing an important ingredient ...

Talented Young Geoscientists

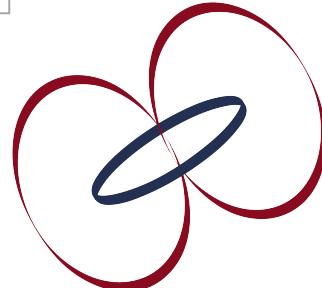
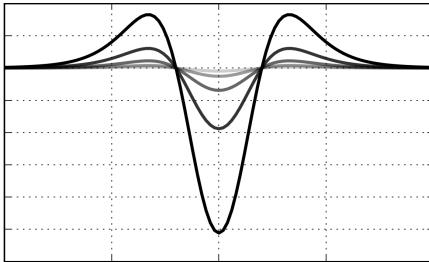
Problems



Inversion capabilities



High quality data



Web tools to communicate



Seogi

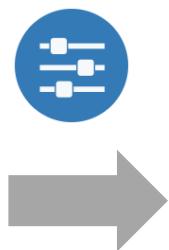
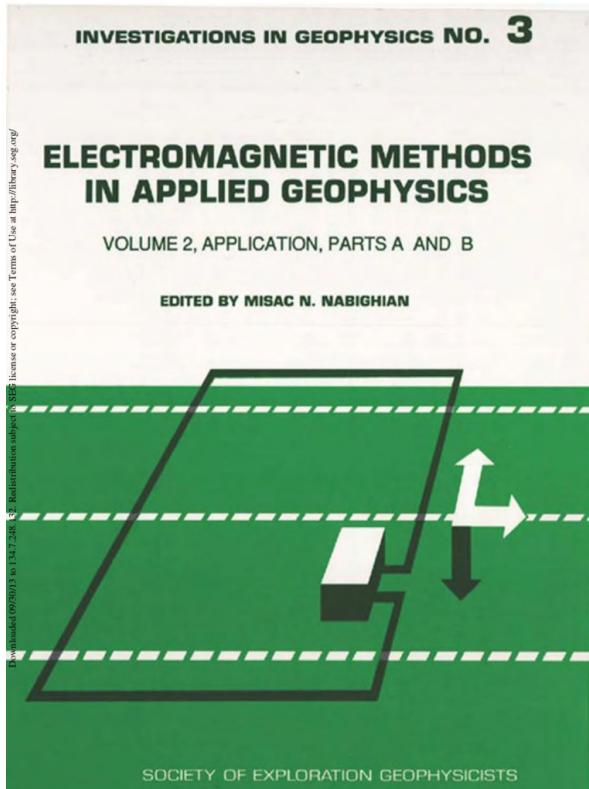


Lindsey

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: EM.geosci



Case Histories

Case histories provide the context for our development of educational and research material 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

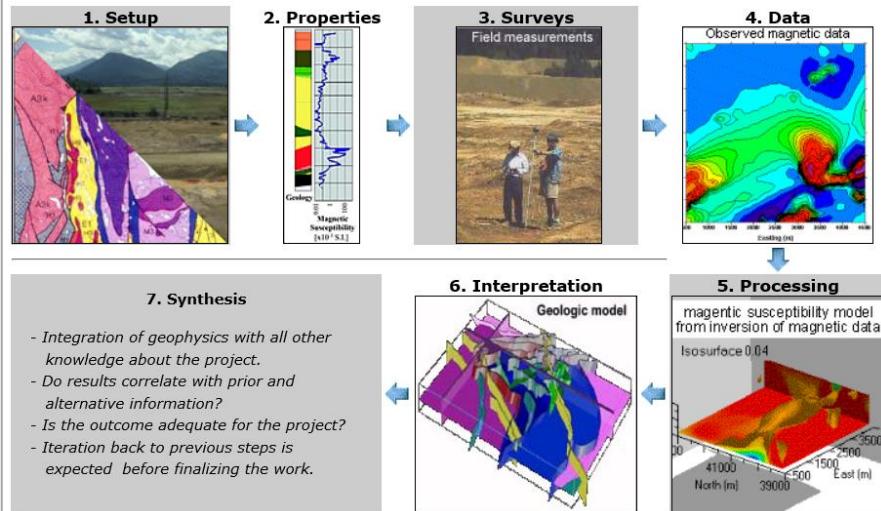
- Bookpurnong
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Tags

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Resources: EM.geosci

7 step framework for Case Histories



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Aspen

Albany

West Plains

Furgwanghorn

Norsmilde

Barents Sea

Kasted

The Balboa ZTEM Cu-Mo-Au porphyry discovery at Cobre Panama

Elevenmile Canyon

Lalor

Bookpurnong

Equation Bank

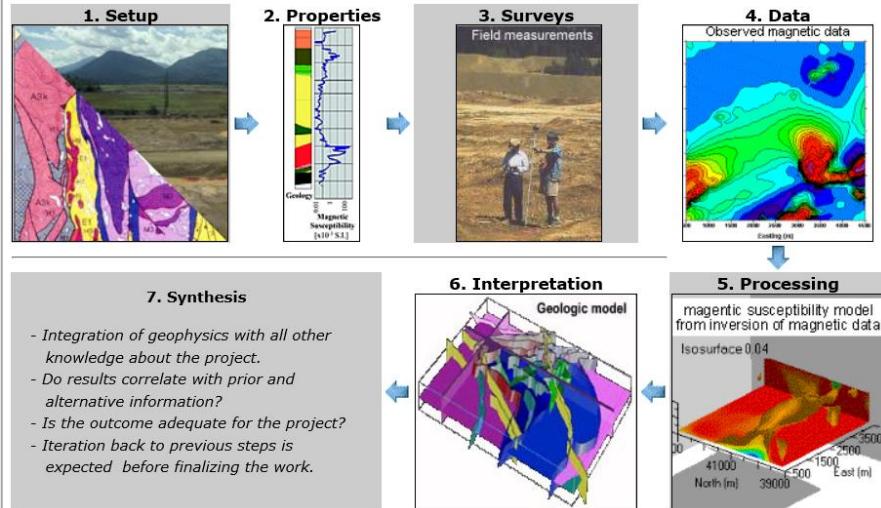
References

3D geological models

Geological cross-sections

Resources: EM.geosci

7 step framework for Case Histories



Case Histories

Contributors
Introduction
Physical Properties
Maxwell I: Fundamentals
Maxwell II: Static
Maxwell III: FDEM
Maxwell IV: TDEM
Geophysical Surveys
Inversion

Case Histories

- Mt. Isa
- Bookpurnong
- Aspen
- LaJor
- Elevenmile Canyon
- Albany
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- Norsmilde
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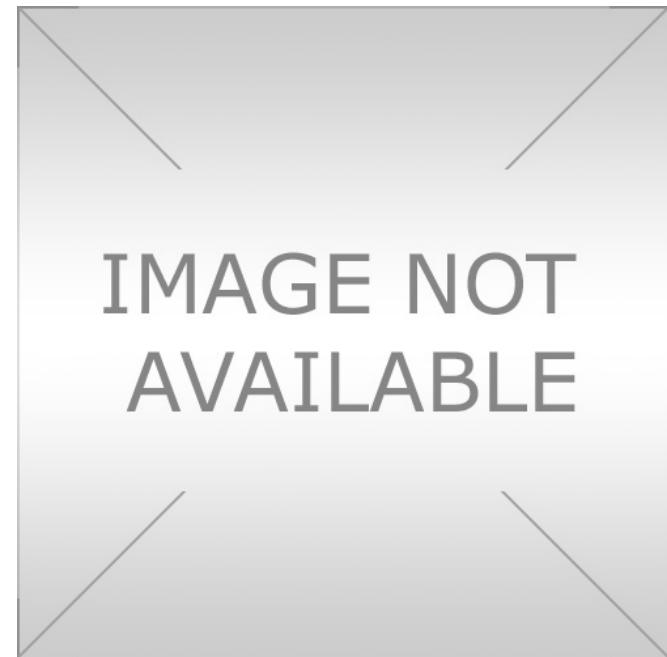
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Why Apps

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

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

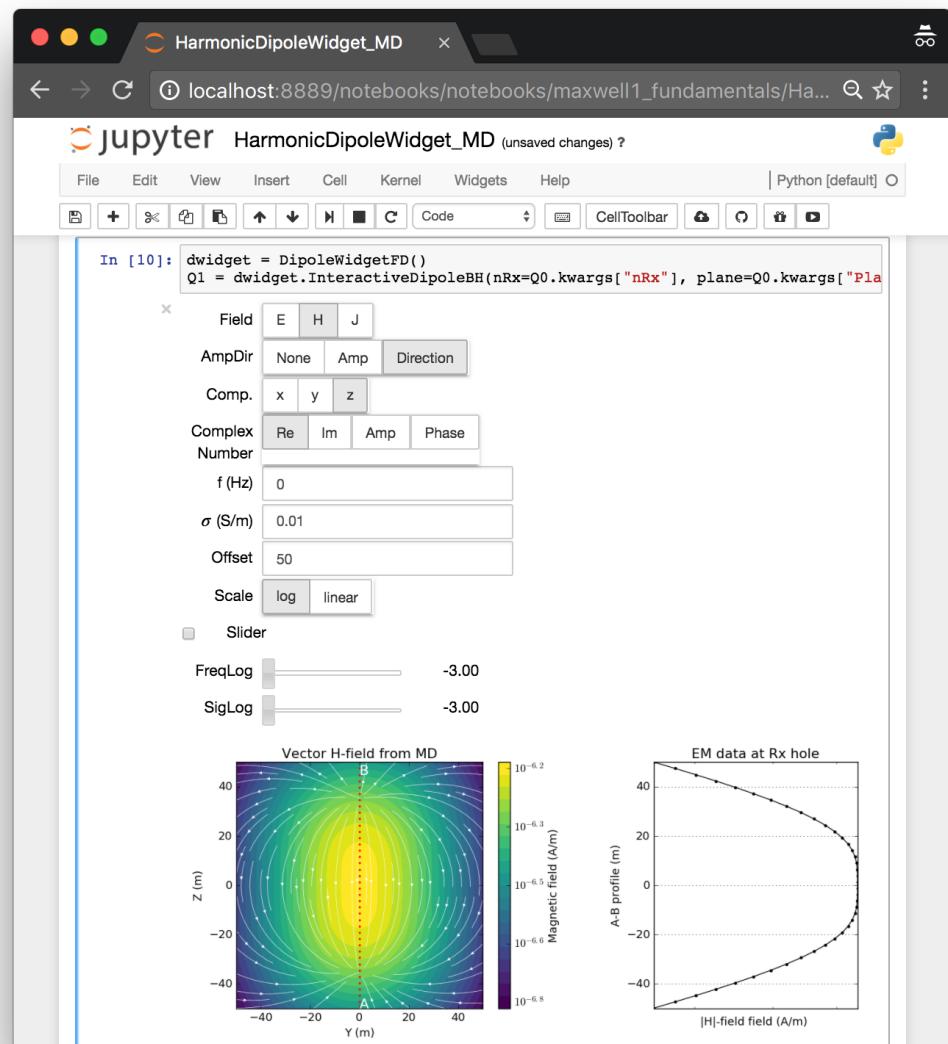


<http://em.geosci.xyz/apps.html>

Why Apps

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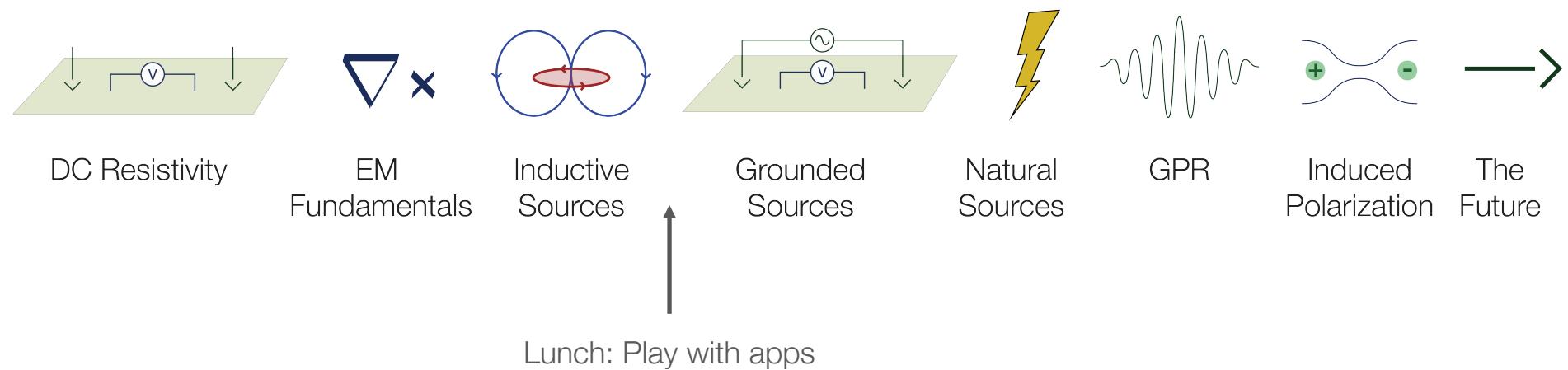


<http://em.geosci.xyz/apps.html>

How do we achieve our goals

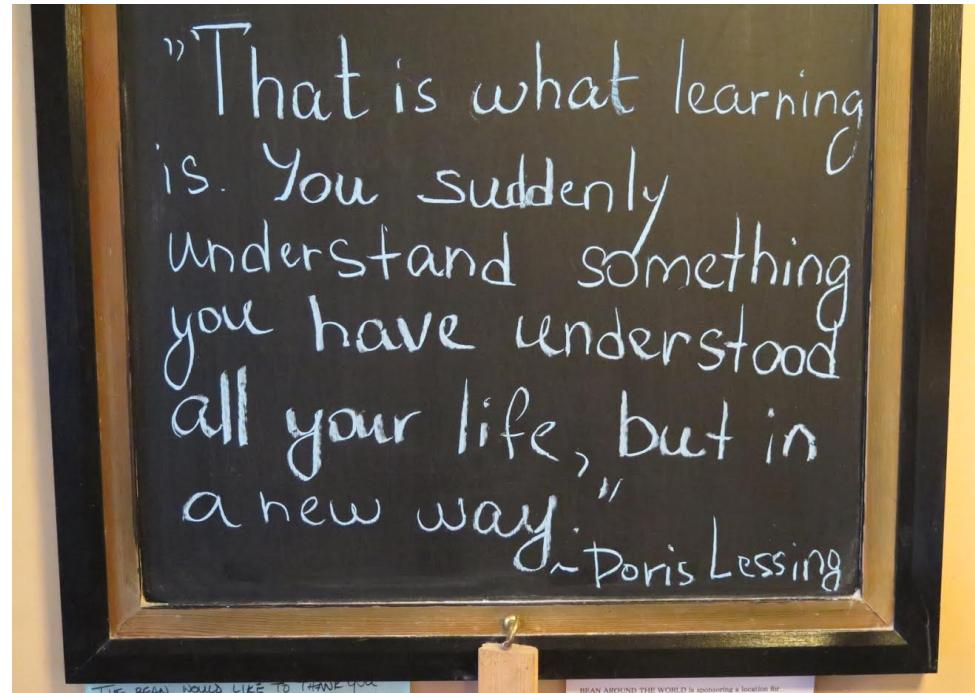
- Connect to relevant applications
- Select a type of survey
- Use apps to explore and ask questions
- Show success in a case history

Agenda for today



A touch of realism

- Ambitious schedule
- Wide variety of backgrounds but hope there is something for everybody
- Not really targeting the experts but even them...



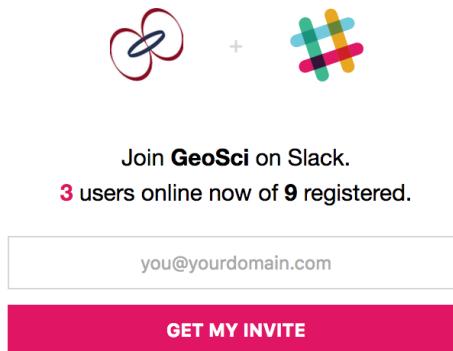
DISC is a 2-day event

- SEG DISC Course (today)
 - Sponsored by SEG
- DISC Lab (tomorrow) (sponsored by GIF)
 - Capture “local” applications
 - Share on the web
- The tour:
 - 30 locations
 - Capture geoscience problems around the world
 - Connect geoscientists worldwide, build a community

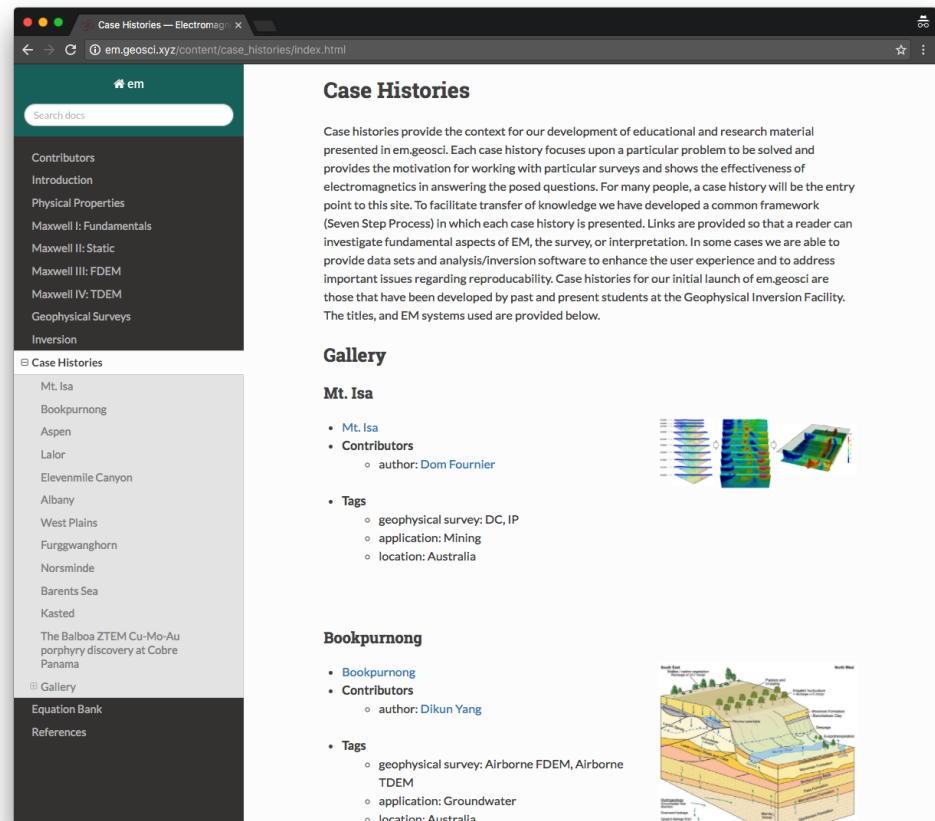


Connecting & Contributing

- Today: Slack
 - <http://slack.geosci.xyz/>



- Contributing:
 - EM GeoSci
 - Case histories
 - Content
 - SimPEG
 - Software



The image displays two screenshots of the em.geosci.xyz website. The left screenshot shows the 'Case Histories' section for the Mt. Isa case, listing locations like Mt. Isa, Bookpurnong, Aspen, Lalor, Elevenmile Canyon, Albany, West Plains, Furggwanghorn, Norsmilde, Barents Sea, Kasted, and The Balboa ZTEM Cu-Mo-Au porphyry discovery at Cobre Panama. The right screenshot shows the 'Gallery' section for the Bookpurnong case, featuring a 3D geological model and a cross-section diagram of the Bookpurnong porphyry system.

Case Histories

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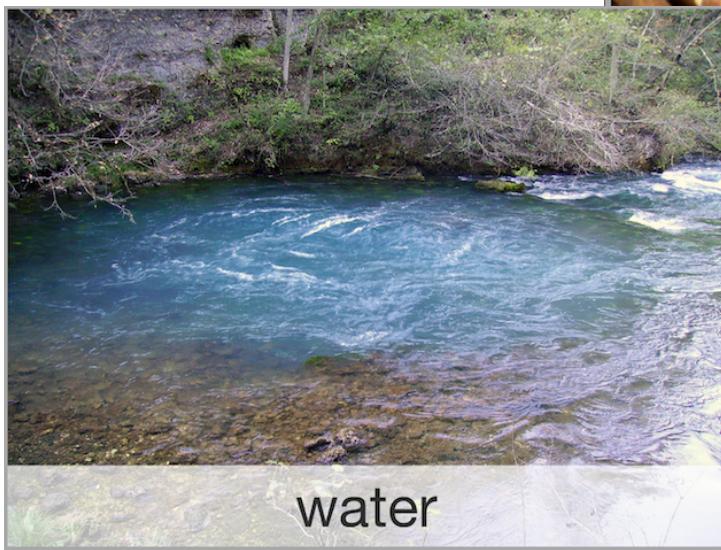
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Introduction to EM

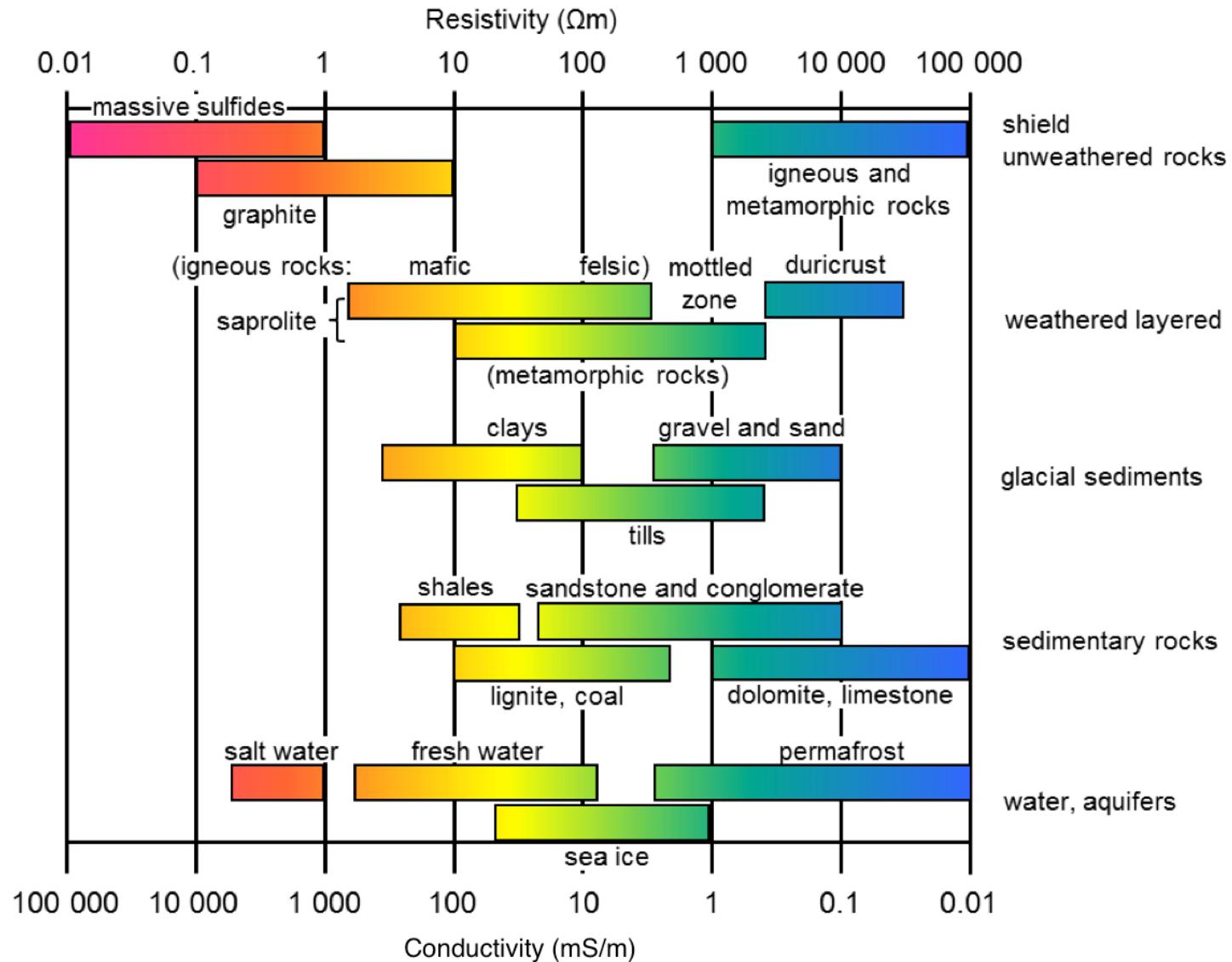


Three problems

How do we locate and characterize ...



Electrical Resistivity / Conductivity

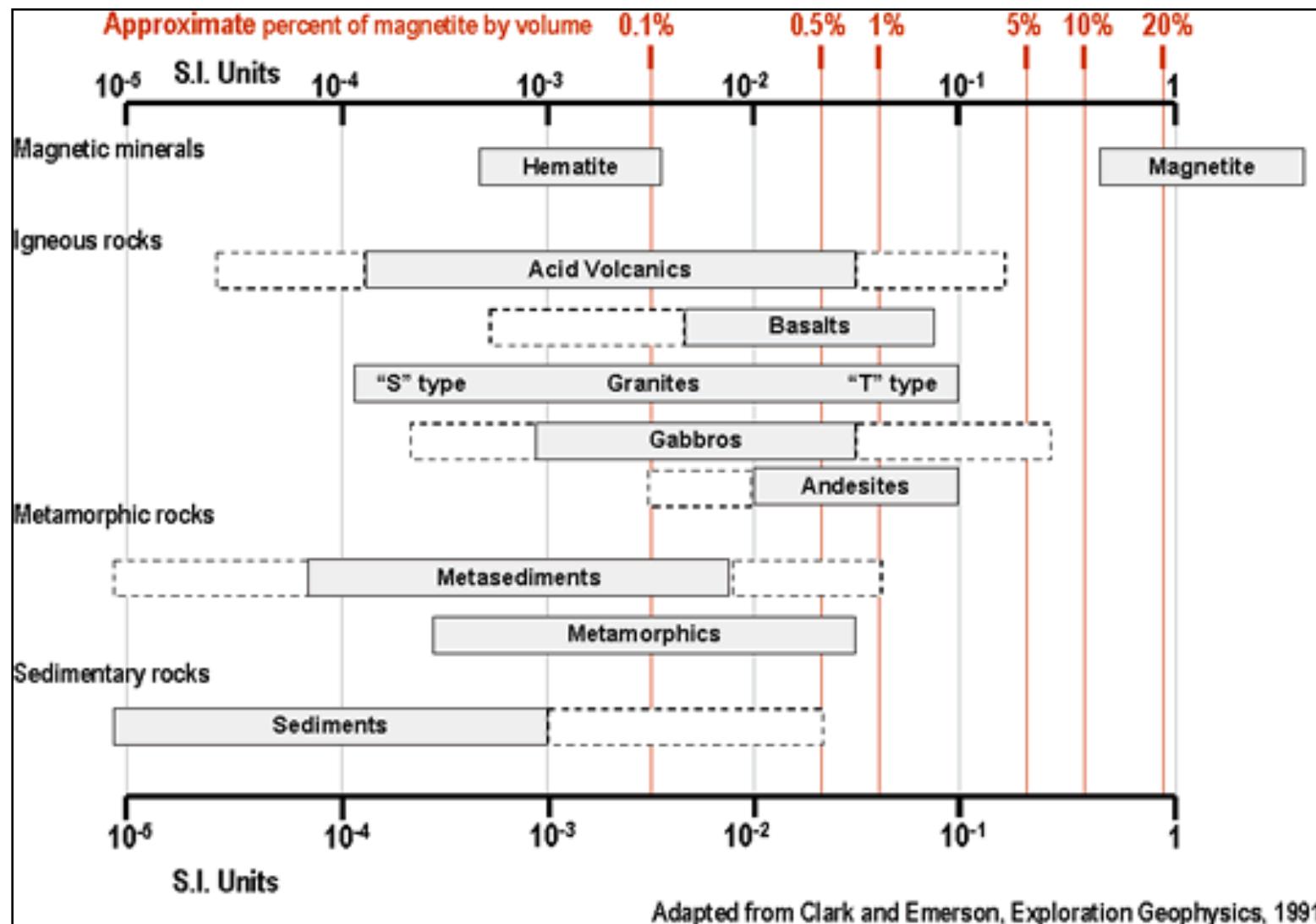


Dielectric constant

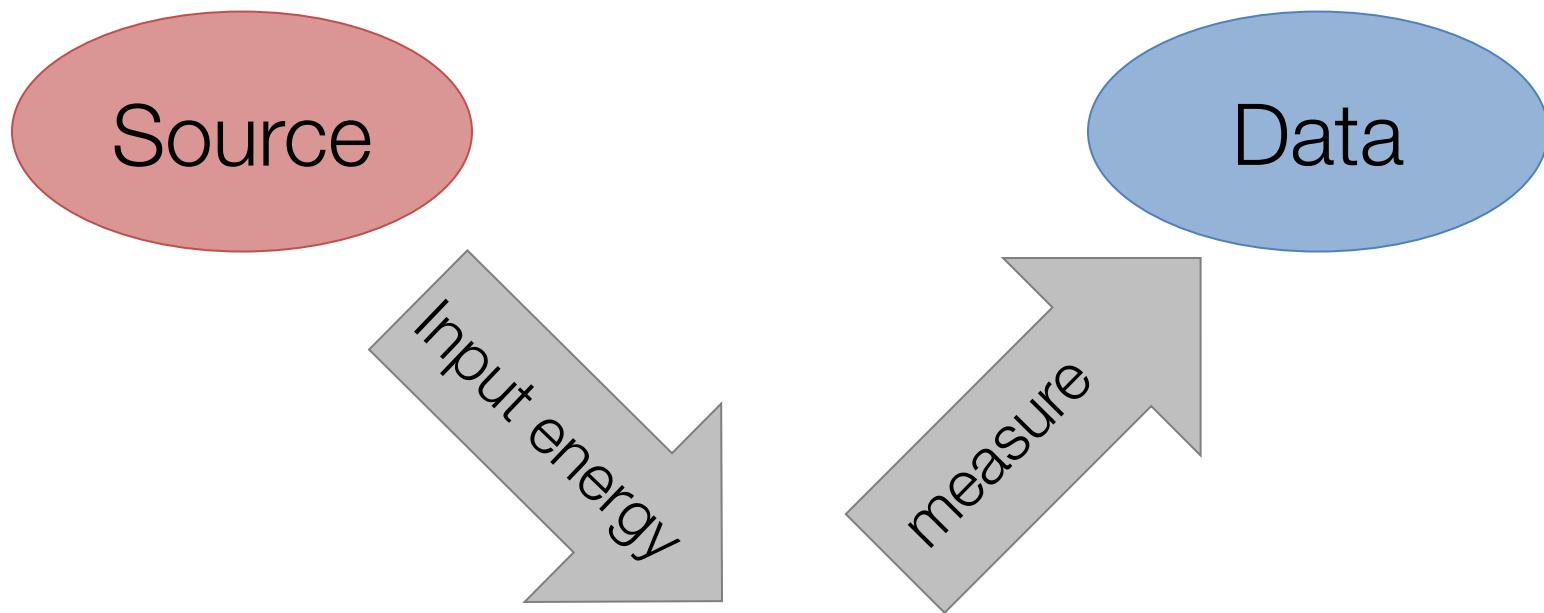


Material	Relative Permittivity	Conductivity (mS/m)
Air	1	0
Fresh Water	80	0.5
Sea Water	80	3000
Ice	3-4	0.01
Dry Sand	3-5	0.01
Saturated Sand	20-30	0.1-1
Limestone	4-8	0.5-2
Shales	5-15	1-100
Silts	5-30	1-100
Clays	5-40	2-1000
Granite	4-6	0.01-1
Anhydrites	3-4	0.01-1

Magnetic Susceptibility



EM Survey & Physical Properties



Physical
Properties

$$\sigma, \mu, \epsilon$$

Basic Equations

	Time	Frequency
Faraday's Law	$\nabla \times \mathbf{e} = - \frac{\partial \mathbf{b}}{\partial t}$	$\nabla \times \mathbf{E} = -i\omega \mathbf{B}$
Ampere's Law	$\nabla \times \mathbf{h} = \mathbf{j} + \frac{\partial \mathbf{d}}{\partial t}$	$\nabla \times \mathbf{H} = \mathbf{J} + i\omega \mathbf{D}$
No Magnetic Monopoles	$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{b} = 0$	$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{B} = 0$
Constitutive Relationships (non-dispersive)	$\mathbf{j} = \sigma \mathbf{e}$ $\mathbf{b} = \mu \mathbf{h}$ $\mathbf{d} = \epsilon \mathbf{e}$	$\mathbf{J} = \sigma \mathbf{E}$ $\mathbf{B} = \mu \mathbf{H}$ $\mathbf{D} = \epsilon \mathbf{E}$

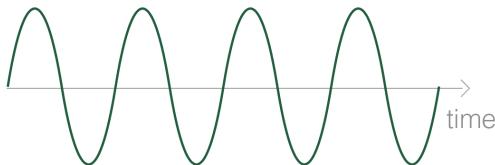
* Solve with sources and boundary conditions

Electromagnetic Survey: Sources

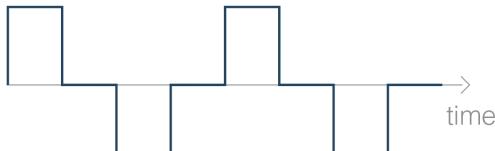
- Type
 - Inductive
 - Grounded

- Waveform

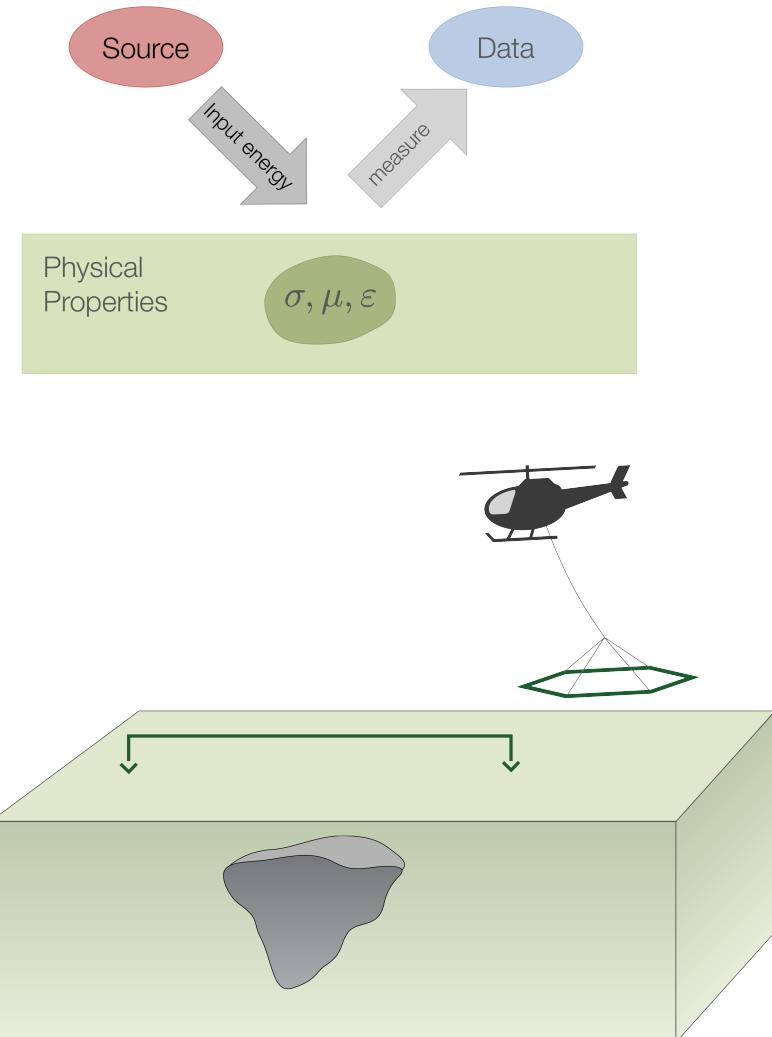
Harmonic
(FDEM)



Transient
(TDEM)



- Location
 - Airborne
 - Ground
 - Borehole

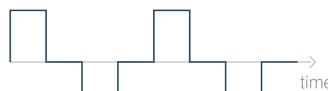


Electromagnetic Survey: Data

- Which field?



\mathbf{E}, \mathbf{B}



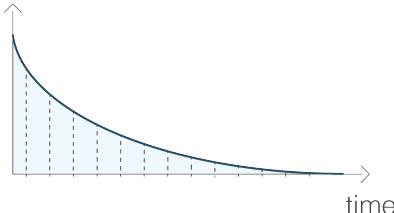
$\mathbf{e}, \mathbf{b}, \frac{d\mathbf{b}}{dt}$

- Which frequencies?



or

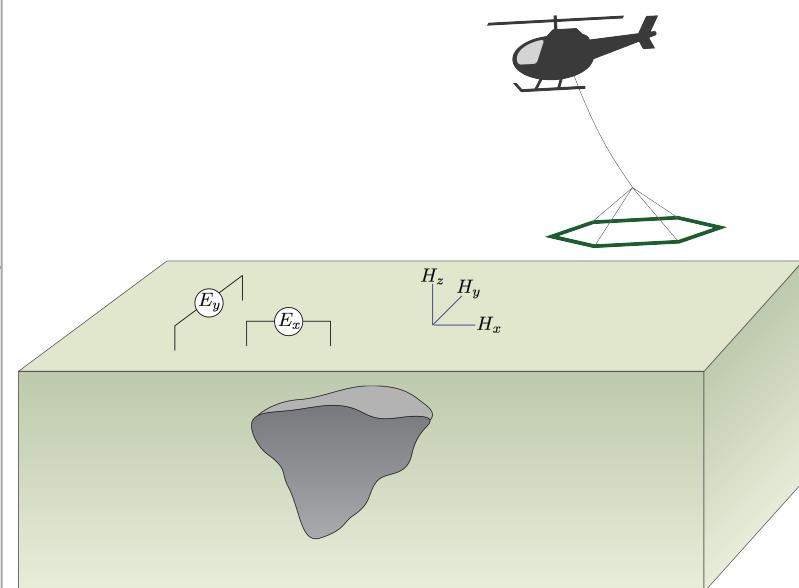
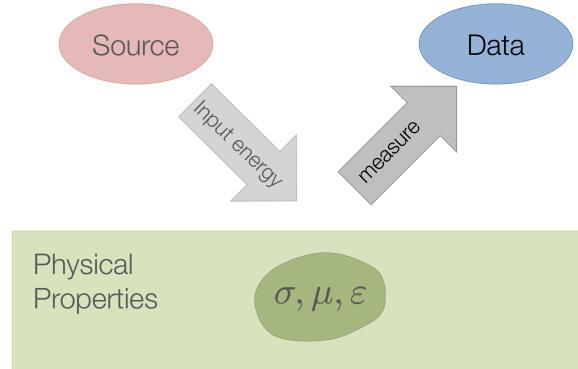
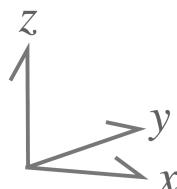
- times?



- Components?

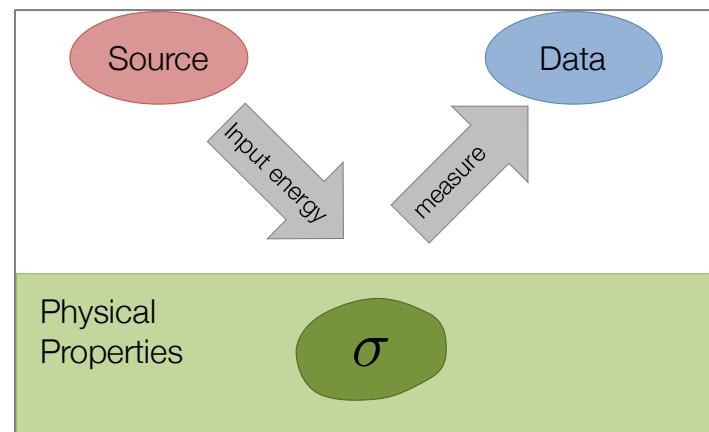
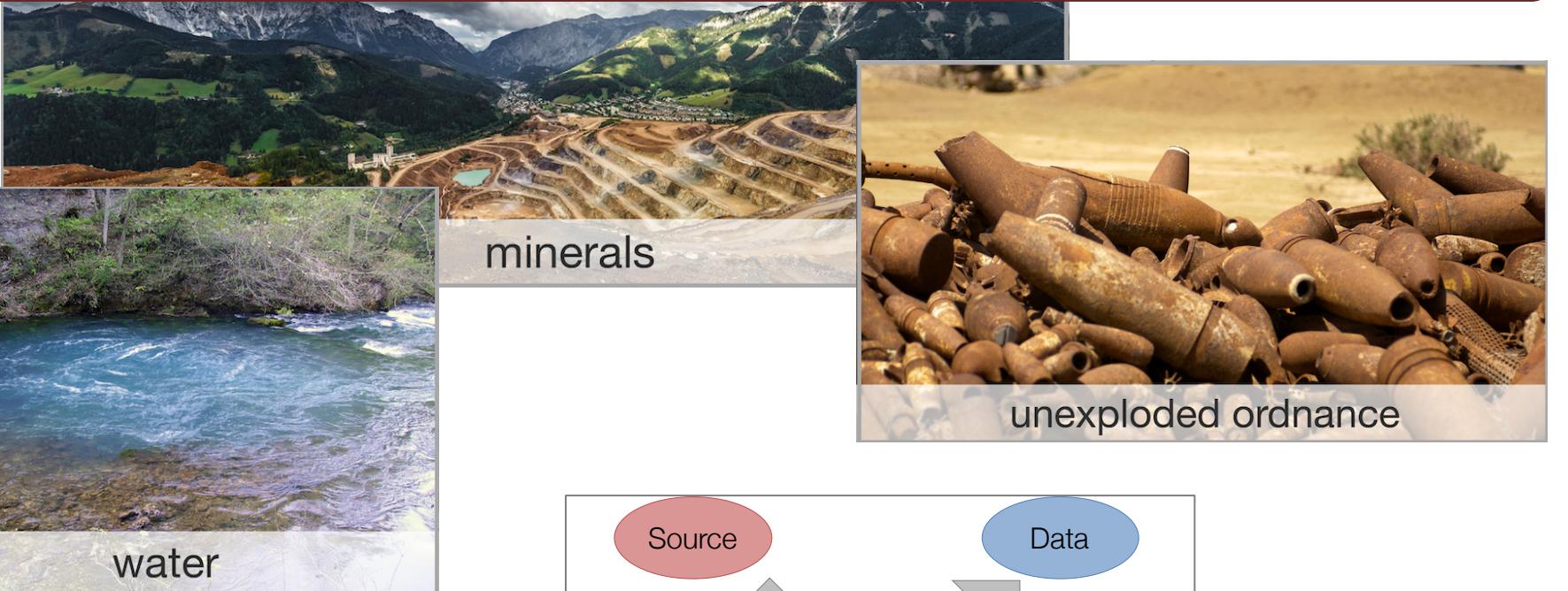
- Location?

- Airborne
- Ground
- Borehole



Three problems

Electrical conductivity is diagnostic for all three



End of Introduction

Next up

