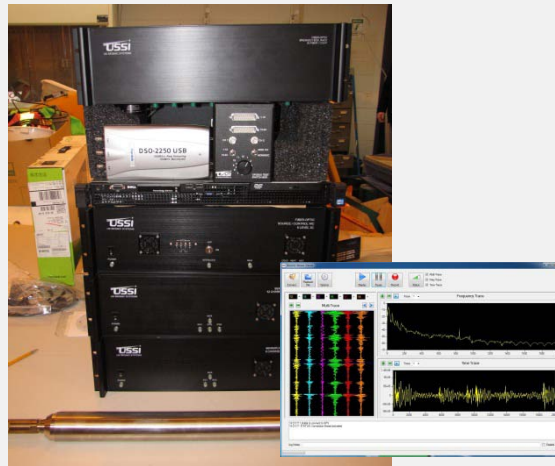
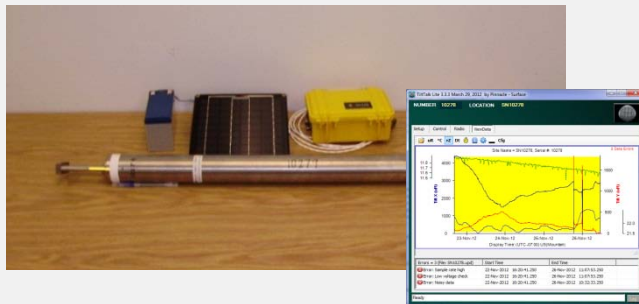


Recent fieldwork activities and analysis

Malcolm Bertram

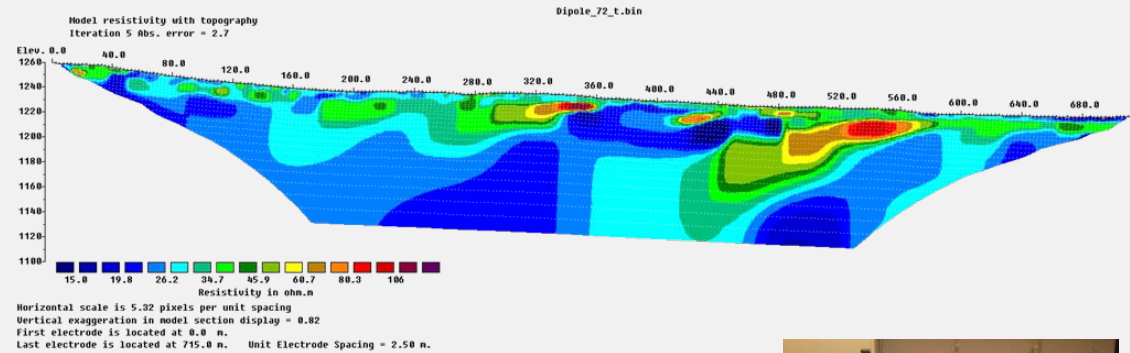


Covered in this talk

- The pulse-probe experiment
 - Sources
 - Sensors
 - Autoseis system



- Near surface survey
 - Aries
 - Geodes
 - Resisitivity

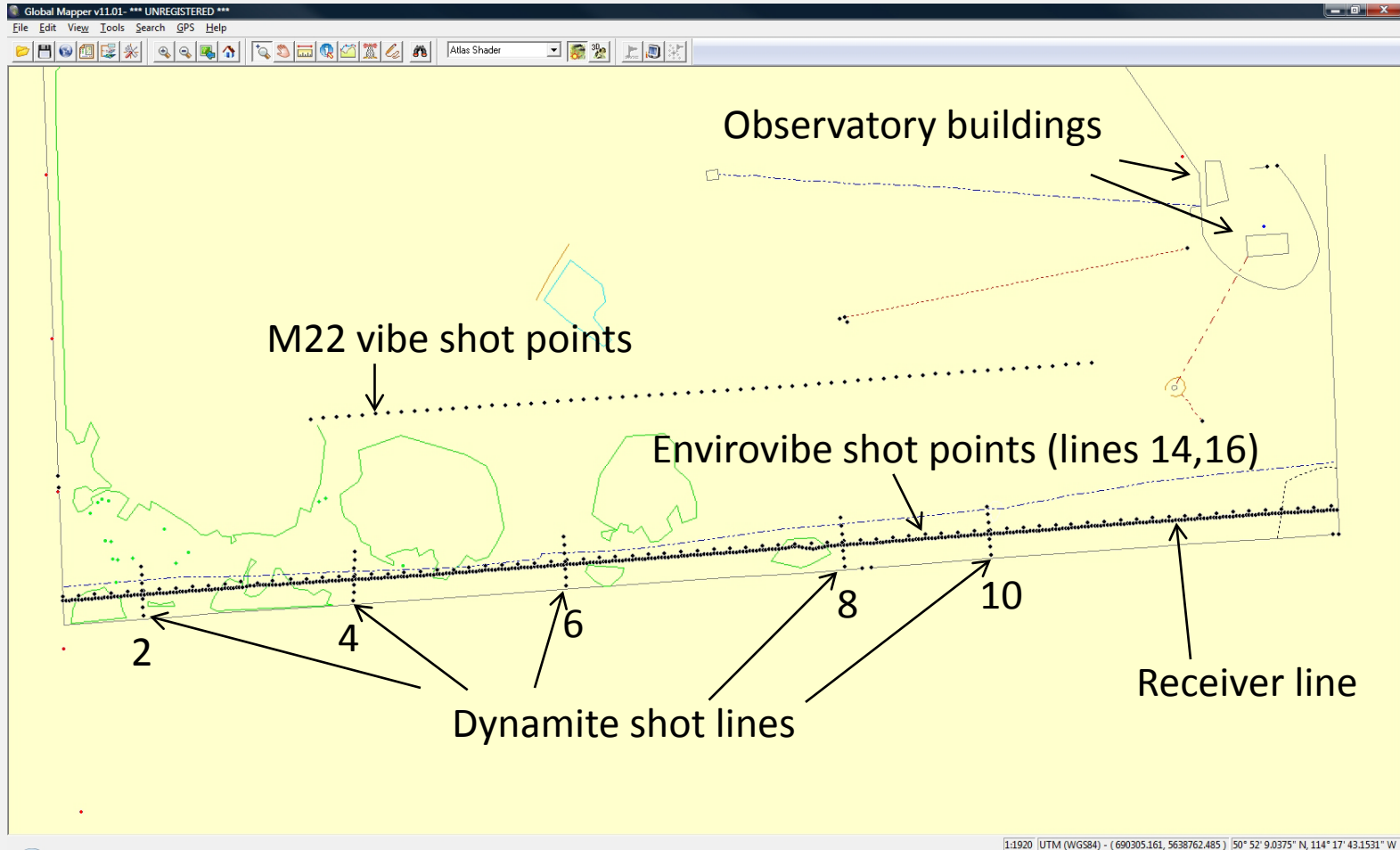


- New equipment
 - Shear wave thumper
 - Tiltmeters
 - Optical accelerometers



The pulse-probe experiment

Priddis test site 9 – 12 July 2012



Sources

Dynamite shots on each line:

- 101 2 kg at 15 meters
- 102 0.5 kg at 15 meters
- 103 0.125 kg at 15 meters
- 104 2 caps at 15 meters
- 105 3 x 1 kg at 5 meters
- 106 0.25 kg at 15 meters
- 107 1 kg at 15 meters

See: Dynamite charge tests ... Chris Petten



Envirovibe

Line 14: Sweep 10 - 120 Hz linear over 10 seconds

Line 16: Sweep 10 - 120 Hz linear over 10 seconds with 2 second delay

Mertz M22

Line 16: 25Hz mono-frequency sweep over 12 seconds

See: There's nonlinear and then there's nonlinear: Kris Innanen



Receiver line layout

Receiver line

West ← → East

Recording system

15. Downhole 3C in well (300m north)

SPMLite 075

9,11,13 20DM 3C (211 to 306)

SPMLite 075

10m

17. Autoseis SM24

Autoseis

7. 32CT pods

SPMLite 075

5. 32CT strings

SPMLite 075

2m

3. Vectorseis

Scorpion

1. SM7 3C

SPMLite 073

Flag

101

106

211

216

306

311

481

486

491

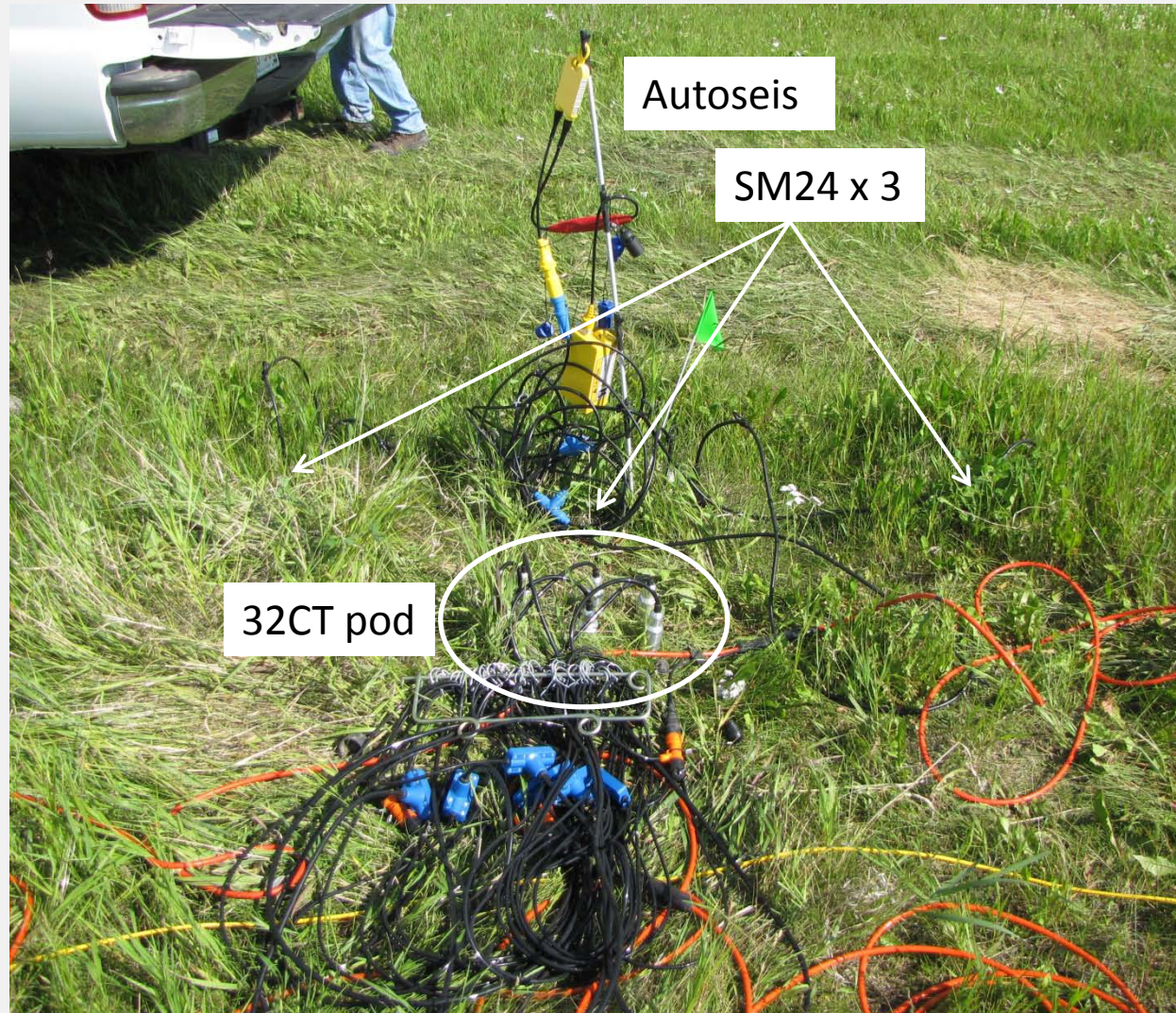
493

The usual confusion

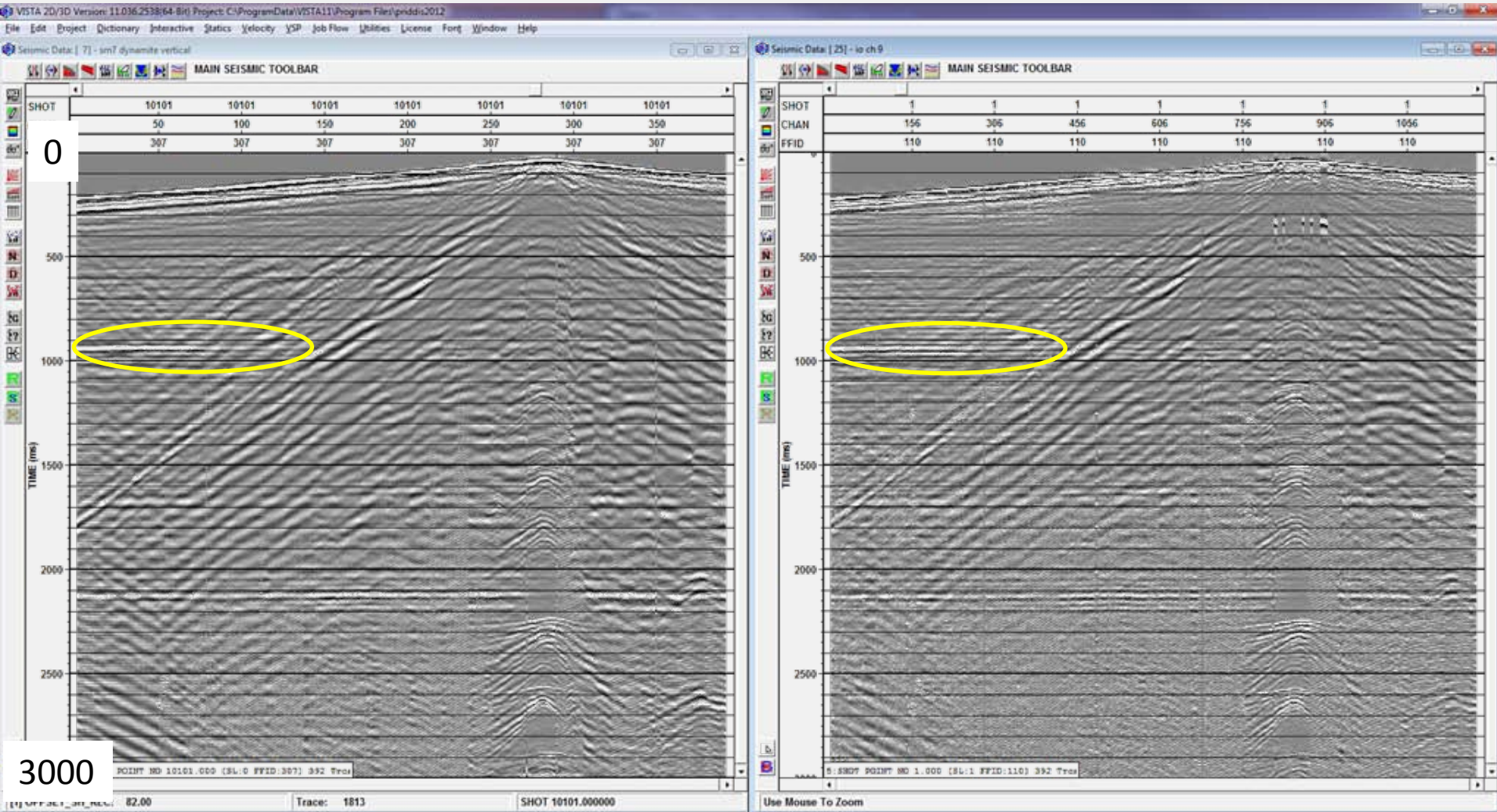


	Sensor		Number	Spacing	Configuration	Recording system
Line 1:	SM7 3C	10Hz	single	2 m		SPMLite 073
Line 3:	Vectorseis 3C MEMS		single	2 m		Scorpion
Line 5:	GS-32CT 1C	10Hz	6 over 10 m	10 m	(wired 3 x 2)	SPMLite 075
Line 7:	GS-32CT 1C	10Hz	6 bunched	10 m	(wired 3 x 2)	SPMLite 075
Line 9,11,13	GS-20DM 3C	10Hz	single	10 m	(under sandbags)	SPMLite 075
Line 15:	Geostuff 3C		single 3C	downhole geophone in well		SPMLite 075
Line 17:	SM24 1C	10Hz	3 over 1 m	10 m	(wired 3 in series)	Autoseis

Sensors



Shot gathers for shot 10101 – 2 kg at 15 m

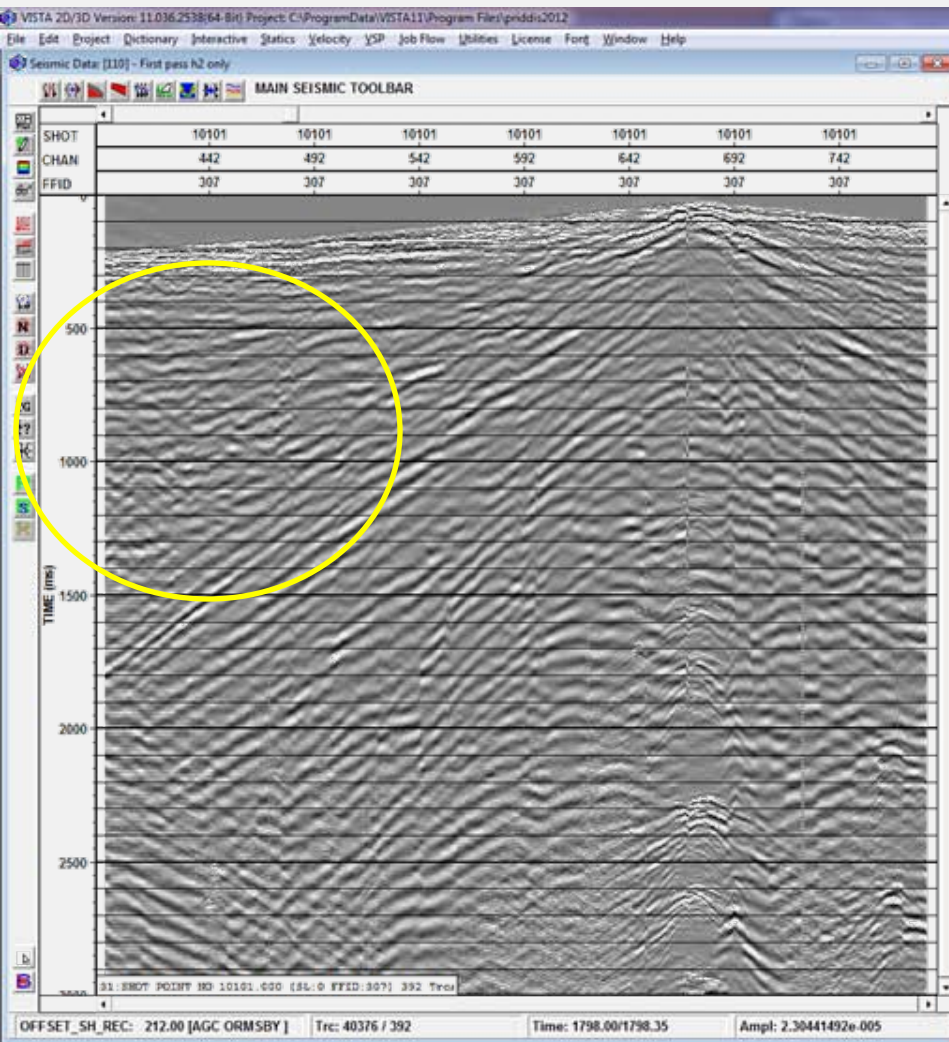


Aries SM7

Vectorseis

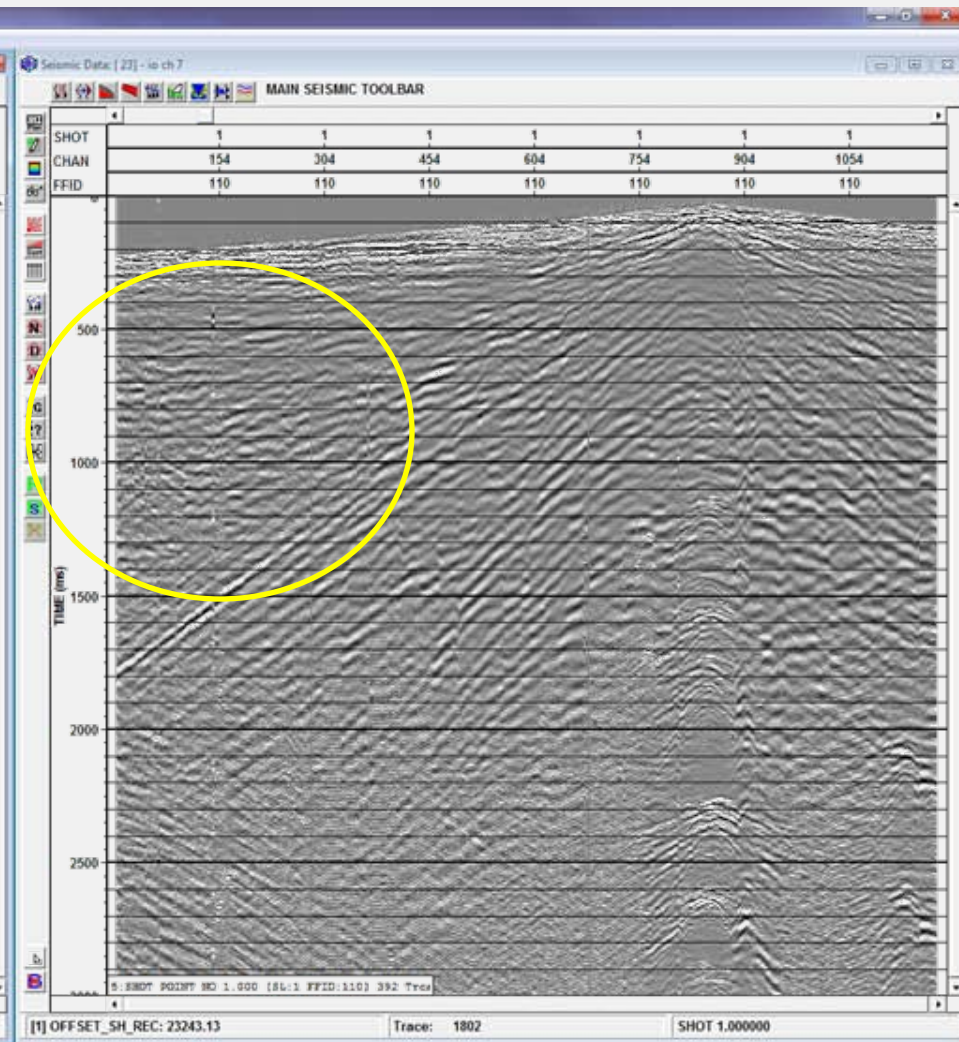
Vertical component. Filtered 10-15-100-120 Hz

Shot gathers for shot 10101 – 2 kg at 15 m



Aries SM7

Radial component. Filtered 10-15-100-120 Hz

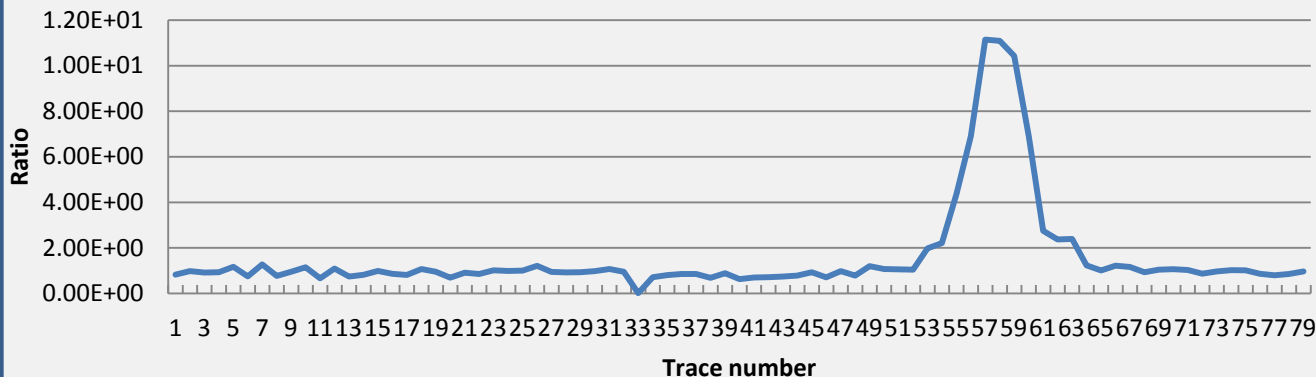


Vectorseis

Comparing the data converters

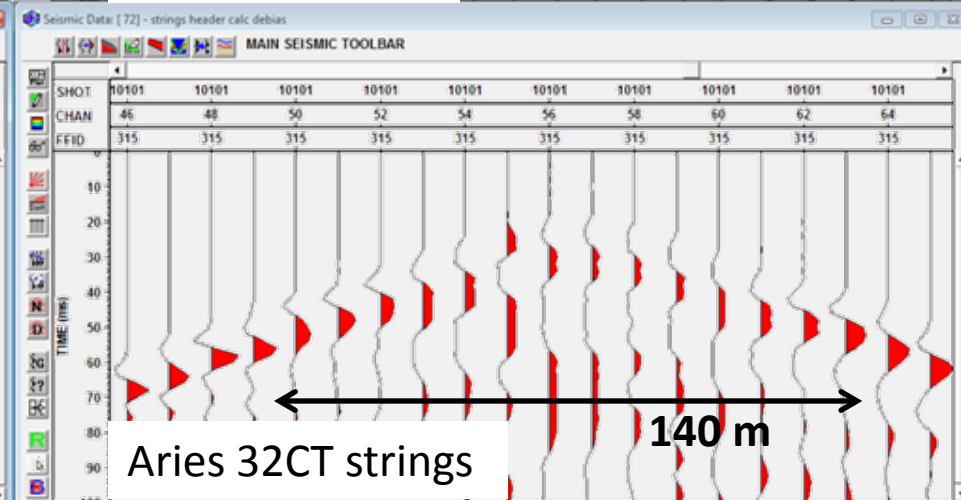
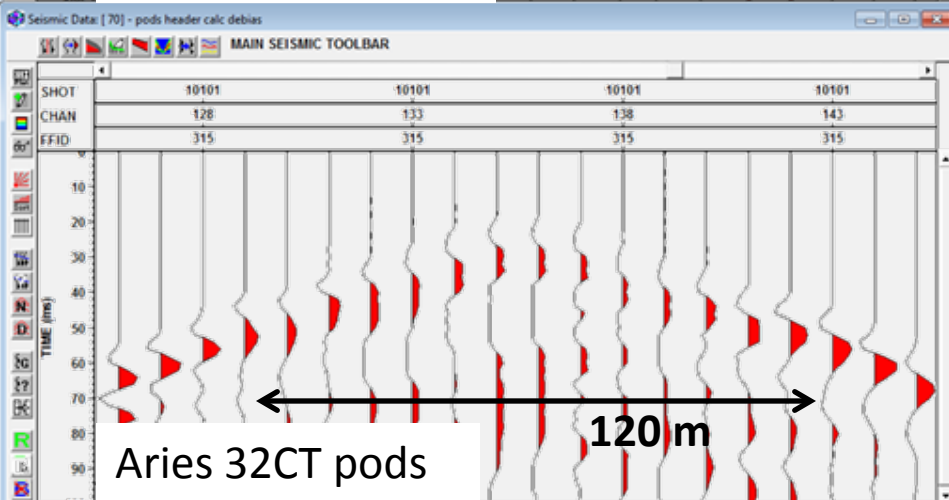
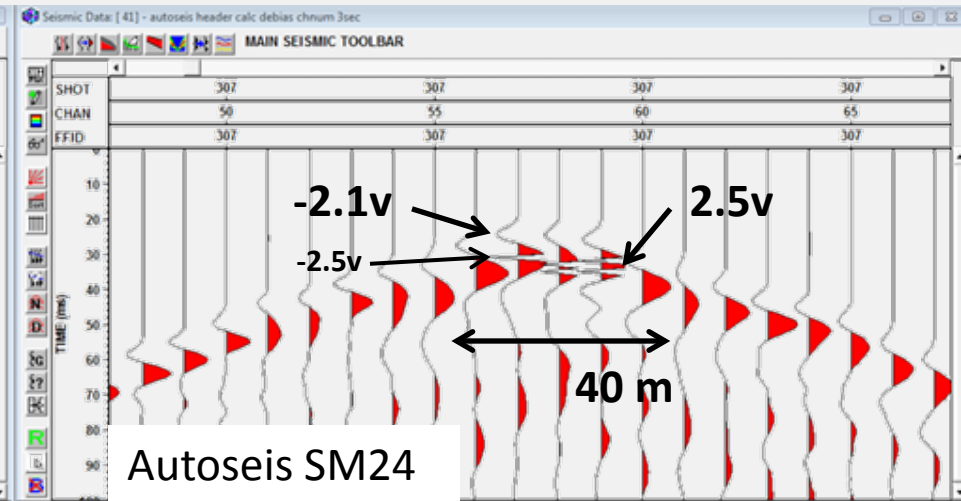
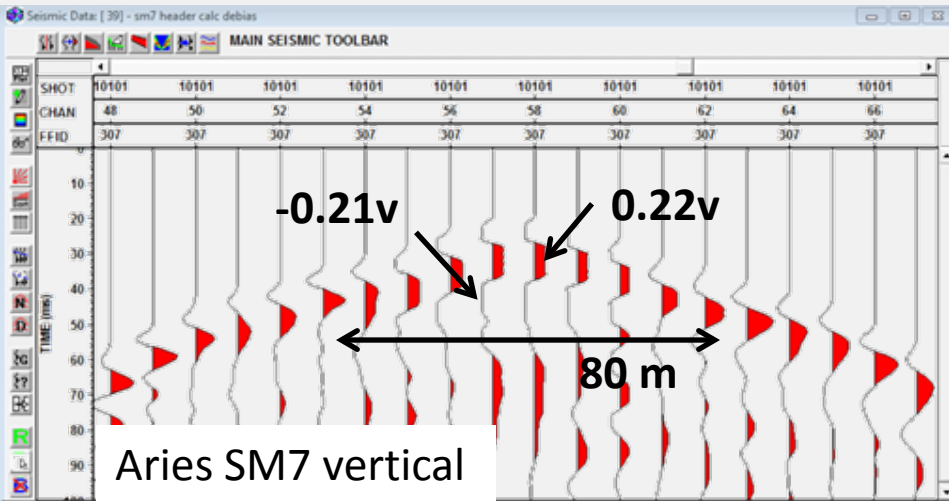
Parameter	Aries	Autoseis
Number of bits	24 (23 + sign)	32 (31 + sign)
Max converter input (spec) (volts)	4.725	2.5
Hex code for max	53FFFF (5505023)	7FFFFFFF (2147483647)
Max system input (spec) (volts)	0.1708 (@30db gain)	2.5
Max input (observed) (volts)	0.223 (=7FFFFFFF)	2.5 (=7FFFFFFF)
Data format	32 bit IEEE floating point	32 bit 2's complement integer
Data values in file	System input voltage	Uncorrected integer
Correction required	None	1.164153218E-9 (2.5/2 ³¹)
Value of lsb (at system input)	26.822095 nv	1.164153218 nv

Amplitude ratio of Autoseis to Aries for shot 10101



Data clipping at near offsets

Shot 10101 2 kg @ 15m



Bit levels for the Aries and Autoseis

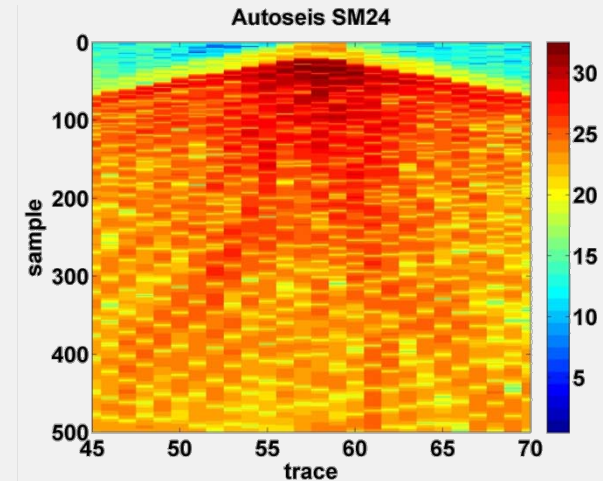
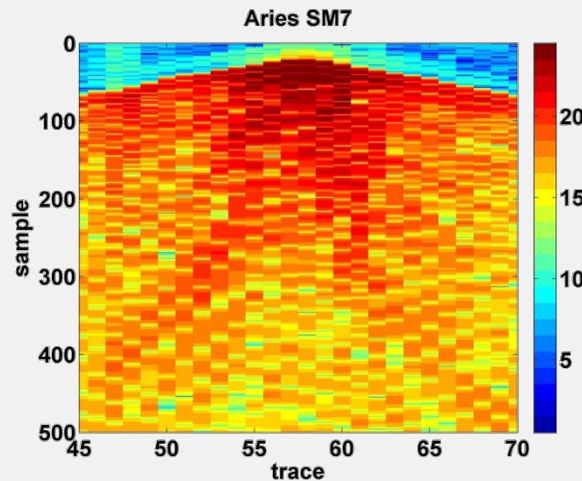
Voltage per bit

Bit	Autoseis	Aries	Bit
32	2.50000E+00		
31	1.25000E+00		
30	6.25000E-01		
29	3.12500E-01		
28	1.56250E-01		
27	7.81250E-02		
26	3.90625E-02		
25	1.95313E-02		
24	9.76563E-03	2.20000E-01	24
23	4.88281E-03	1.10000E-01	23
22	2.44141E-03	5.50000E-02	22
21	1.22070E-03	2.75000E-02	21
20	6.10352E-04	1.37500E-02	20
19	3.05176E-04	6.87500E-03	19
18	1.52588E-04	3.43750E-03	18
17	7.62939E-05	1.71875E-03	17
16	3.81470E-05	8.59375E-04	16
15	1.90735E-05	4.29688E-04	15
14	9.53674E-06	2.14844E-04	14
13	4.76837E-06	1.07422E-04	13
12	2.38419E-06	5.37109E-05	12
11	1.19209E-06	2.68555E-05	11
10	5.96046E-07	1.34277E-05	10
9	2.98023E-07	6.71387E-06	9
8	1.49012E-07	3.35693E-06	8
7	7.45058E-08	1.67847E-06	7
6	3.72529E-08	8.39233E-07	6
5	1.86265E-08	4.19617E-07	5
4	9.31323E-09	2.09808E-07	4
3	4.65661E-09	1.04904E-07	3
2	2.32831E-09	5.24521E-08	2
1	1.16415E-09	2.62260E-08	1

Deriving the bit level

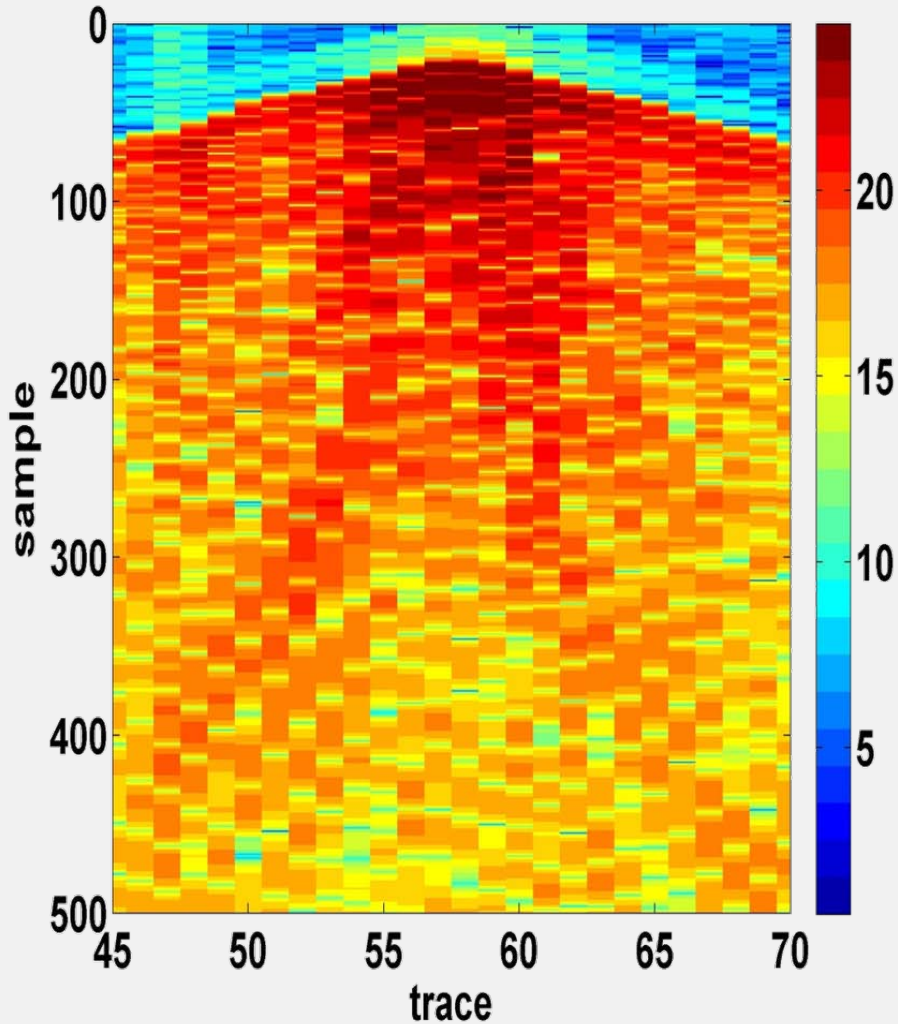
$$\text{bit} = \log_2 \left(\text{ABS} \left(\frac{V}{V_{\max}} * 2^{n-1} \right) \right)$$

V sample voltage
 V_{\max} observed clip level
 n number of bits (24 or 32)

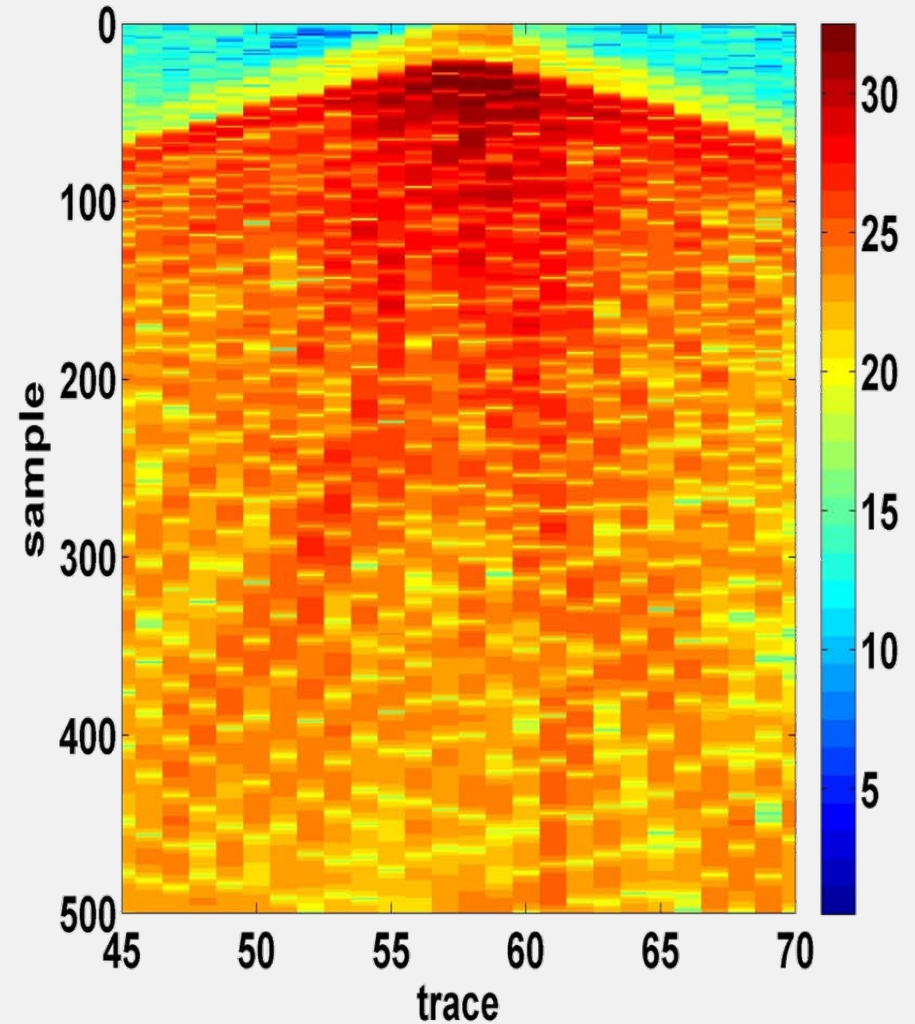


Bit level plots for near offsets

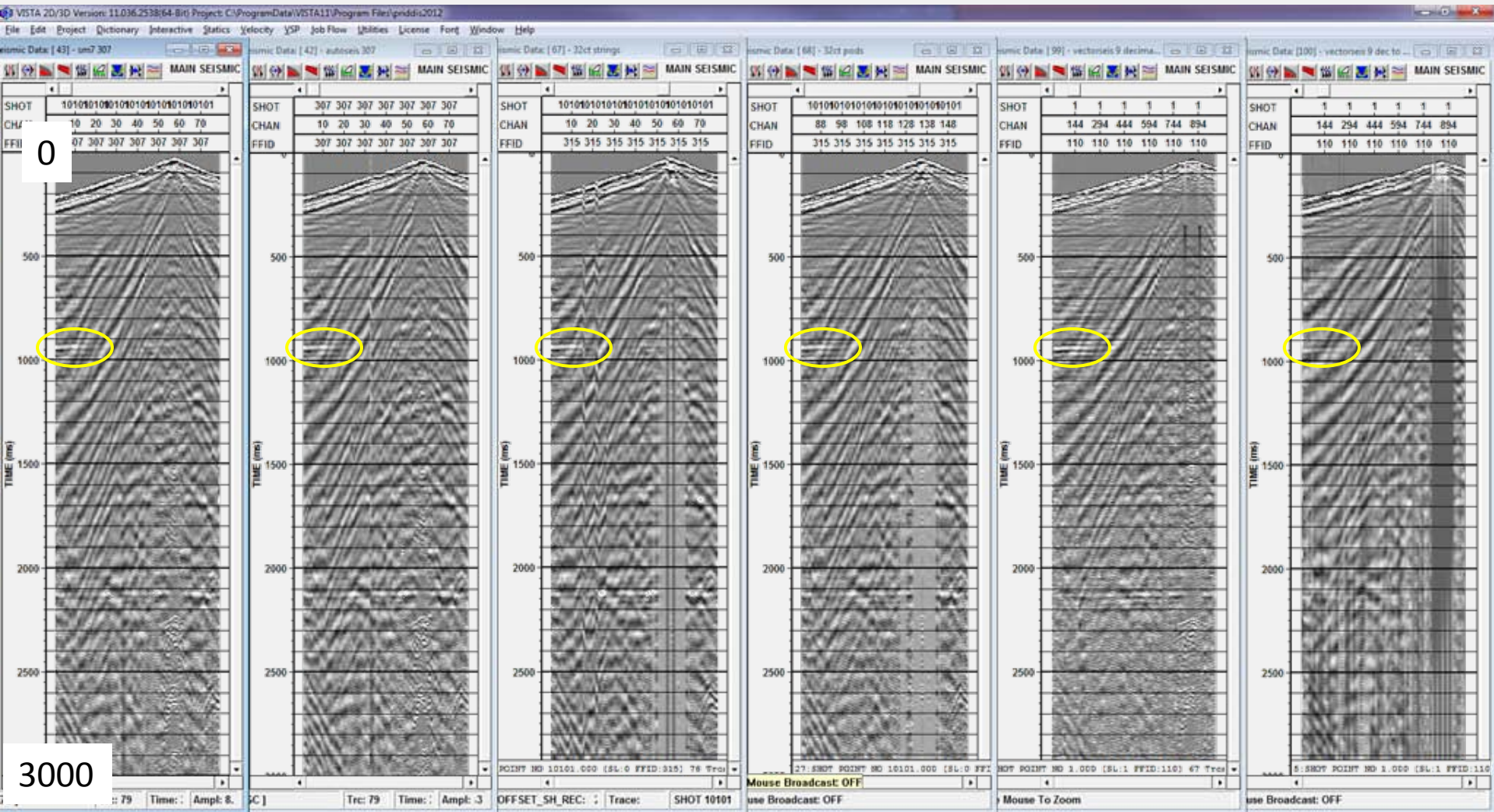
Aries SM7



Autoseis SM24



Shot gathers for shot 10101 – 2 kg at 15 m



Aries SM7

Autoseis SM24

Aries 32CT strings

Aries 32CT pods

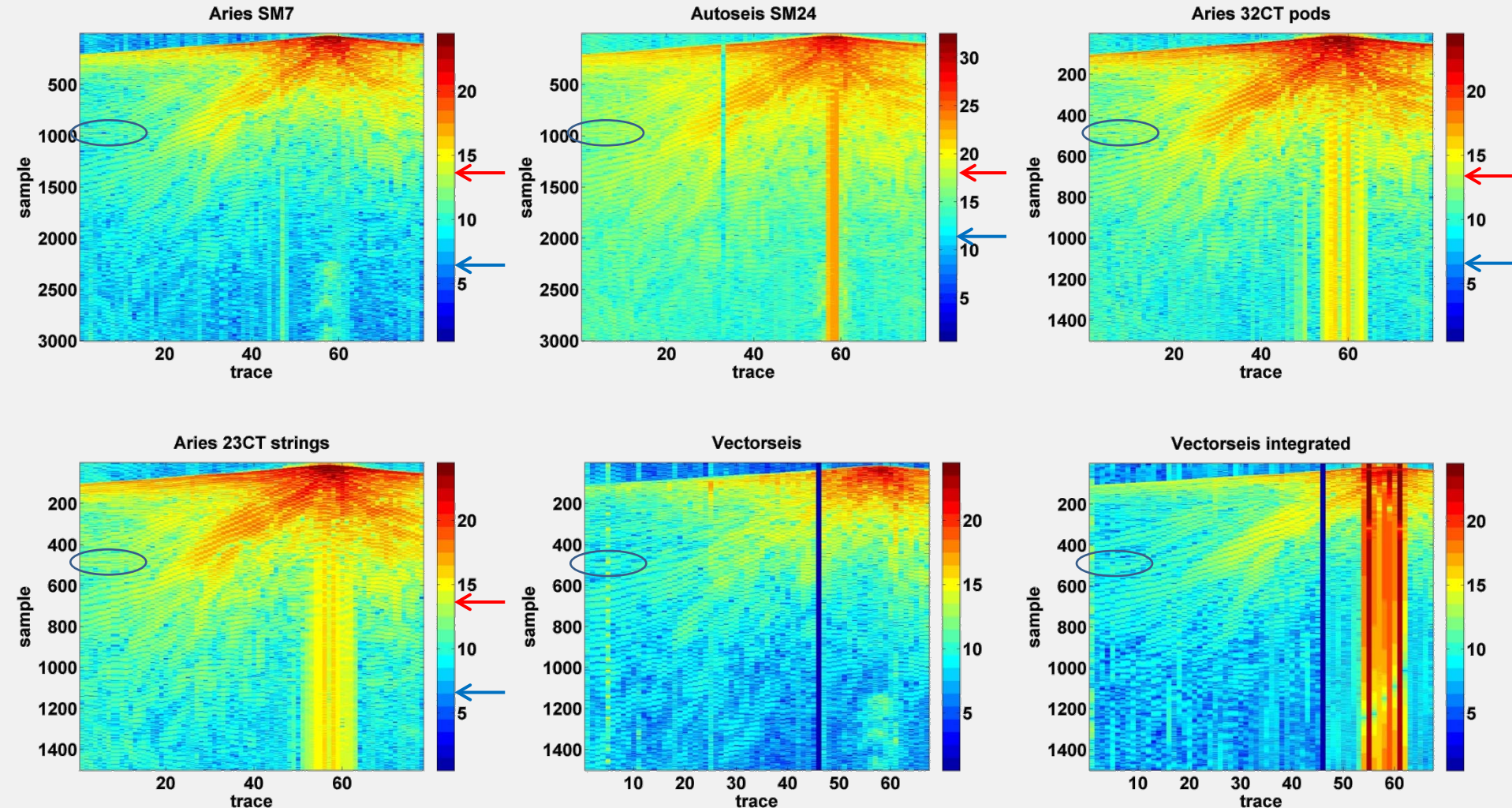
Vectorseis

Vectorseis integrated

Aries SM7 and Vectorseis decimated to 10m spacing.

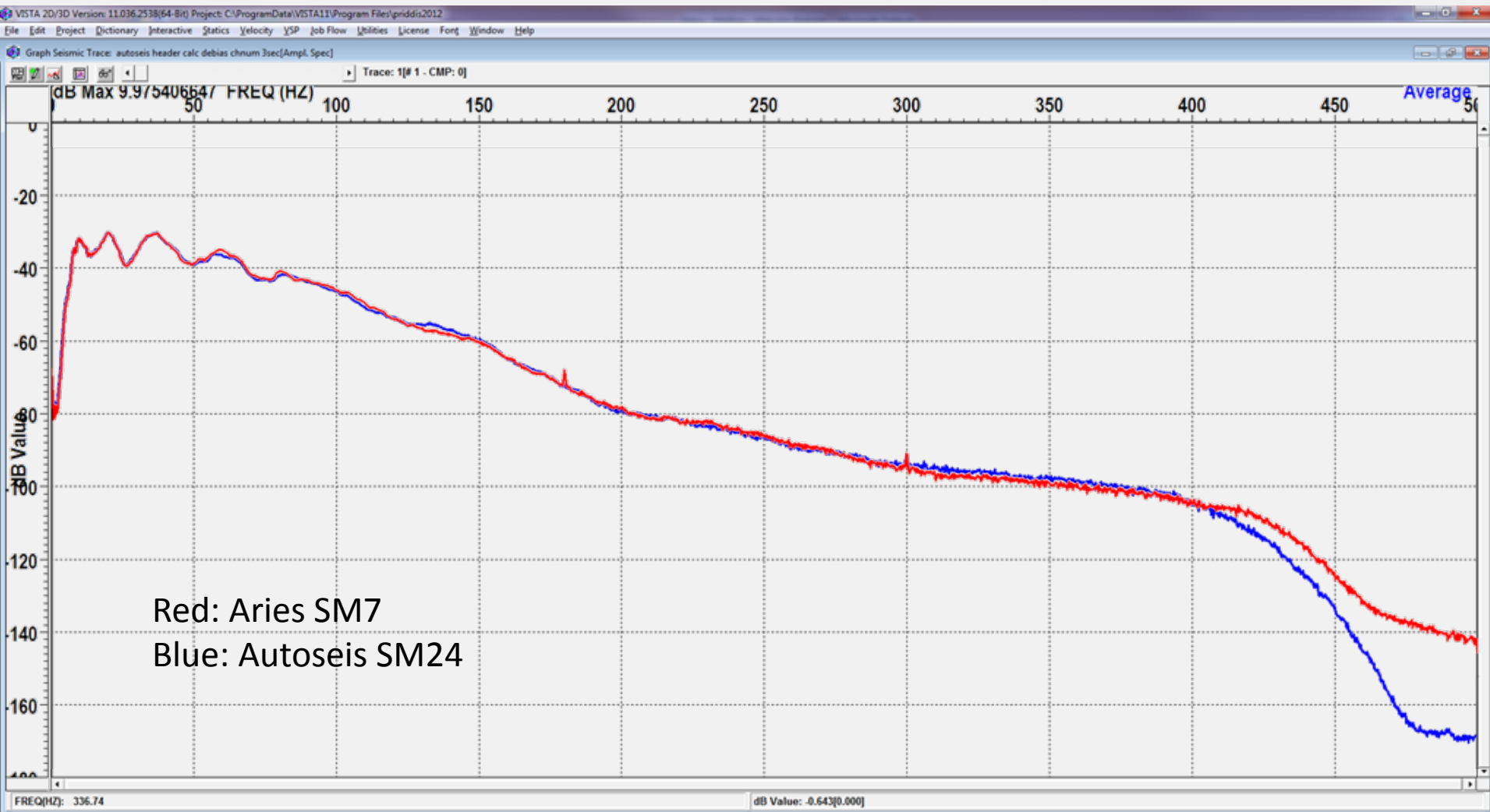
Bit levels for the different systems

Shot 10101 2 kg @ 15m



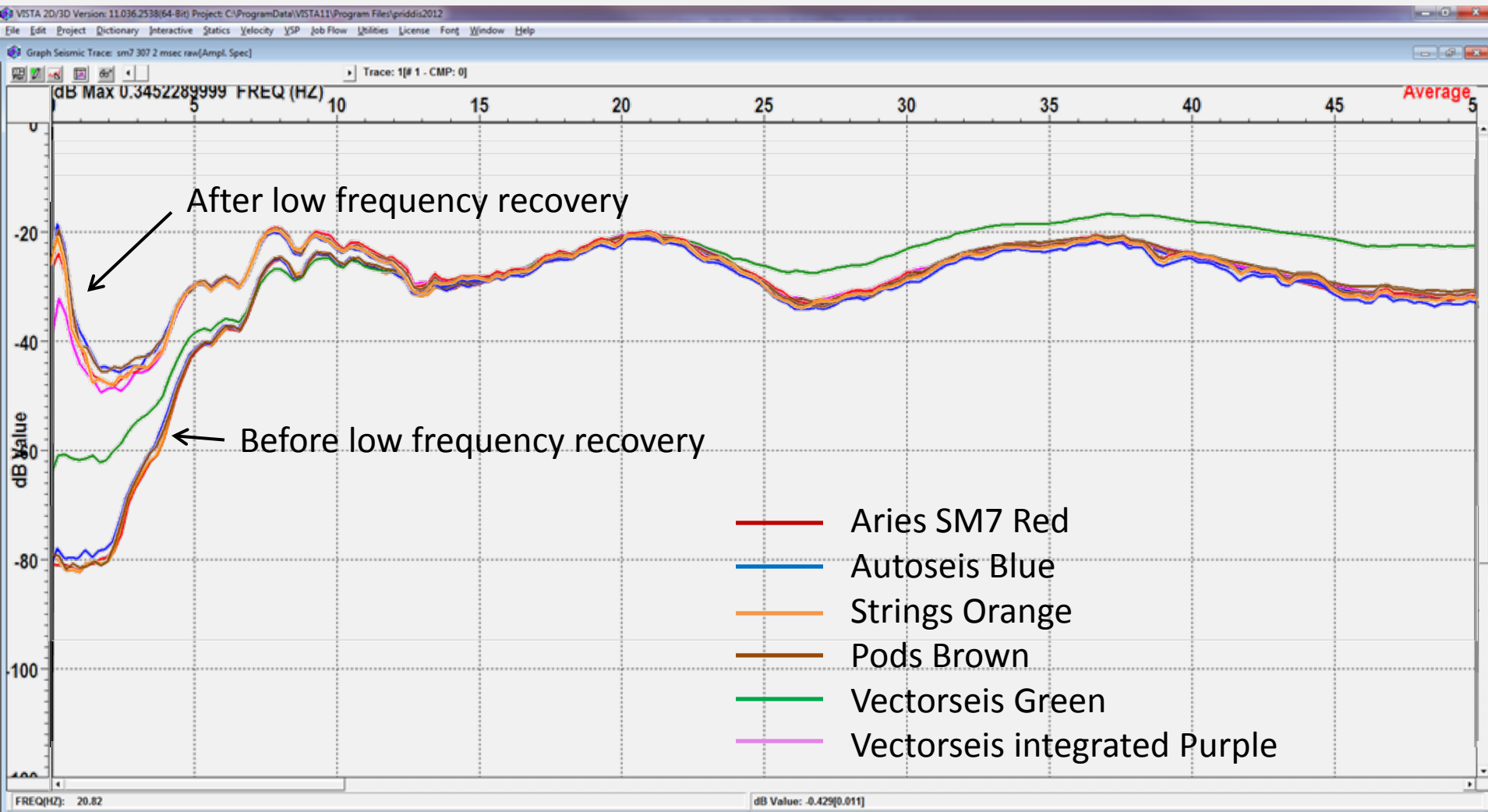
Blue arrows show colour level for 1 μ V
Red arrows show colour level for 100 μ V

Spectra for shot 10101 – 2 kg at 15 m



Spectra of 10101 (File 307). Whole gather.

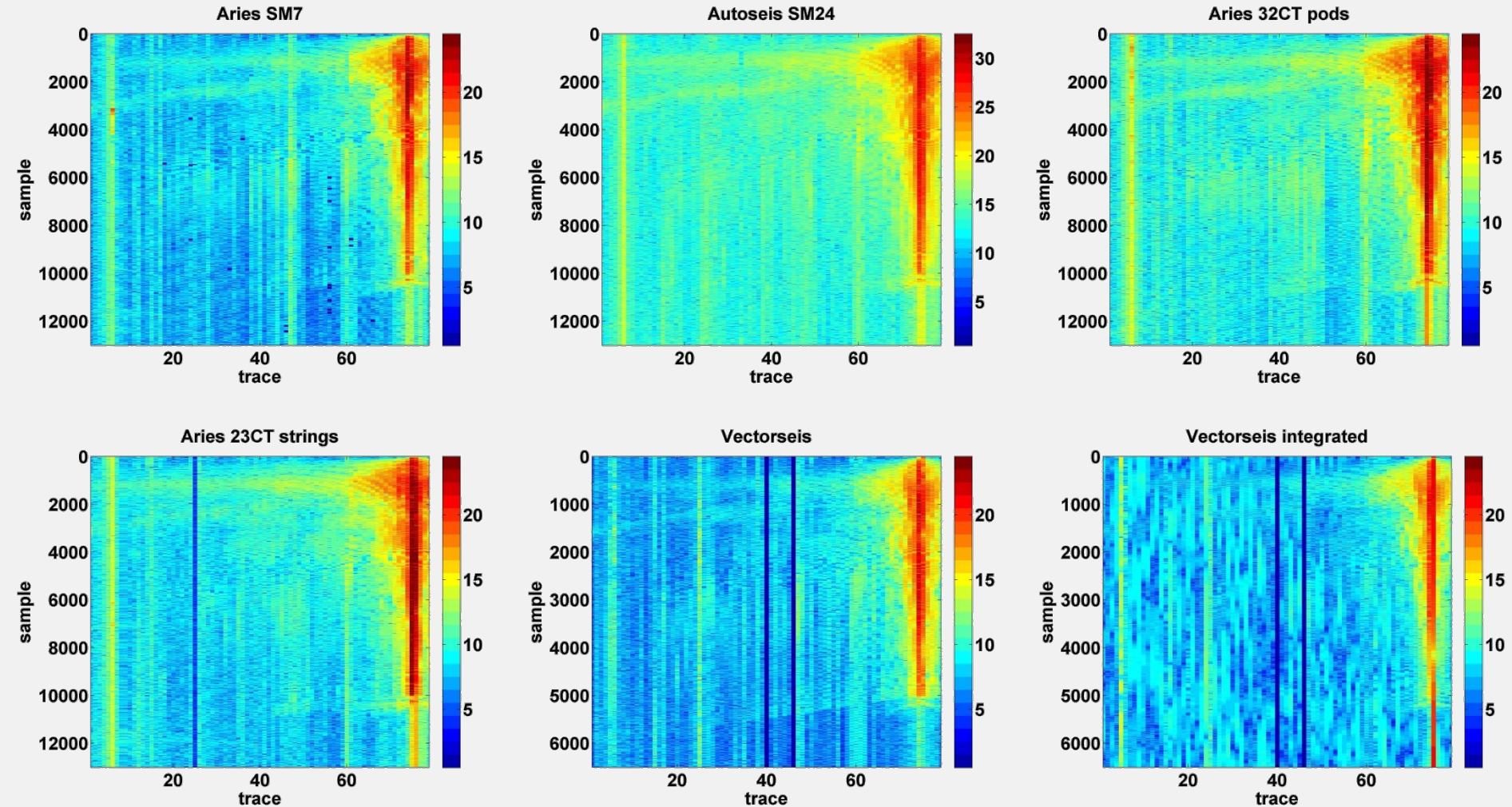
Spectra for shot 10101 – 2 kg at 15 m



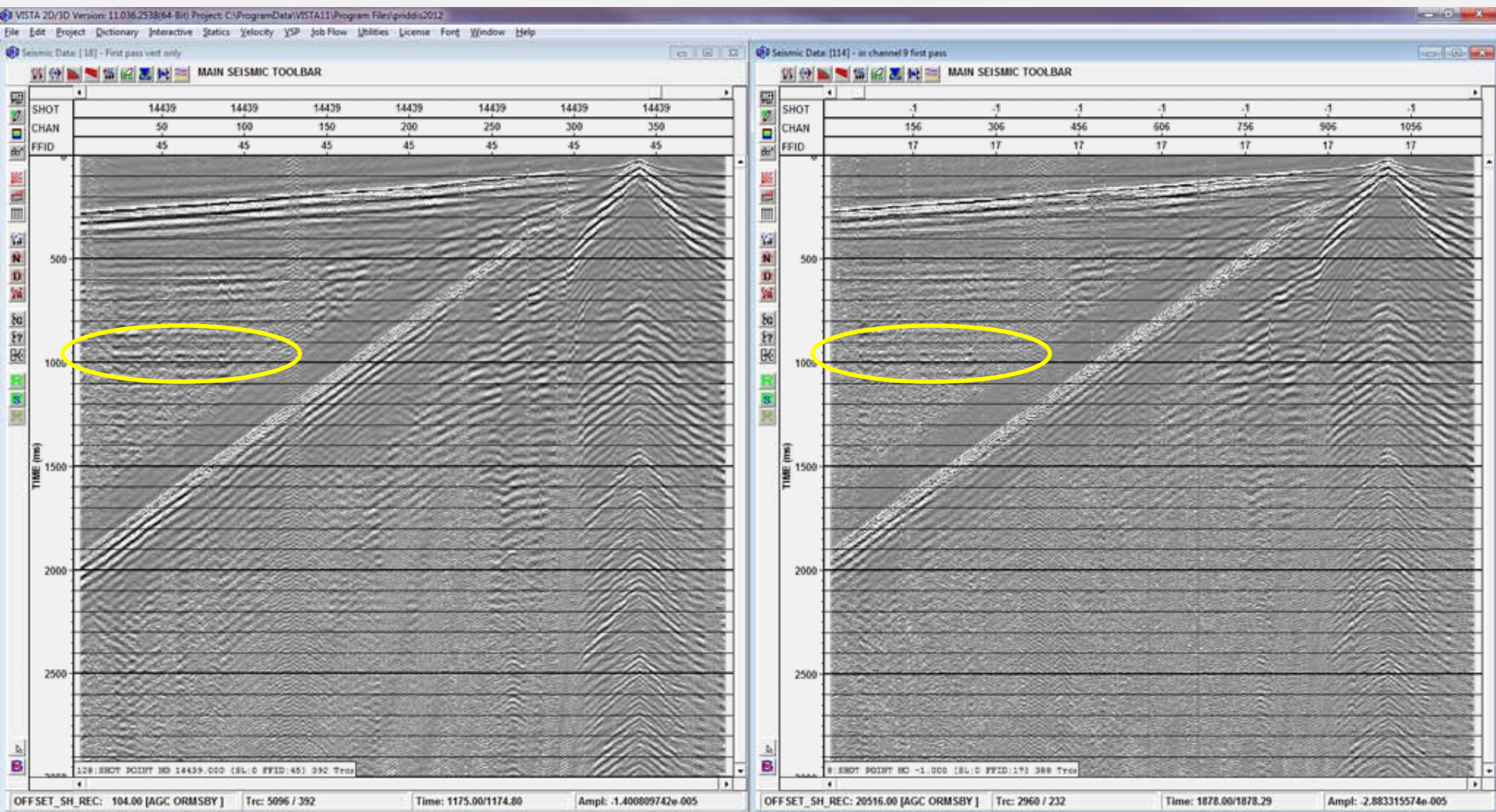
Spectra for the first 50 traces of the gather

Vibrator gathers for Envirovibe

Vibe point 14467. Envirovibe only



Correlated gathers from 14439

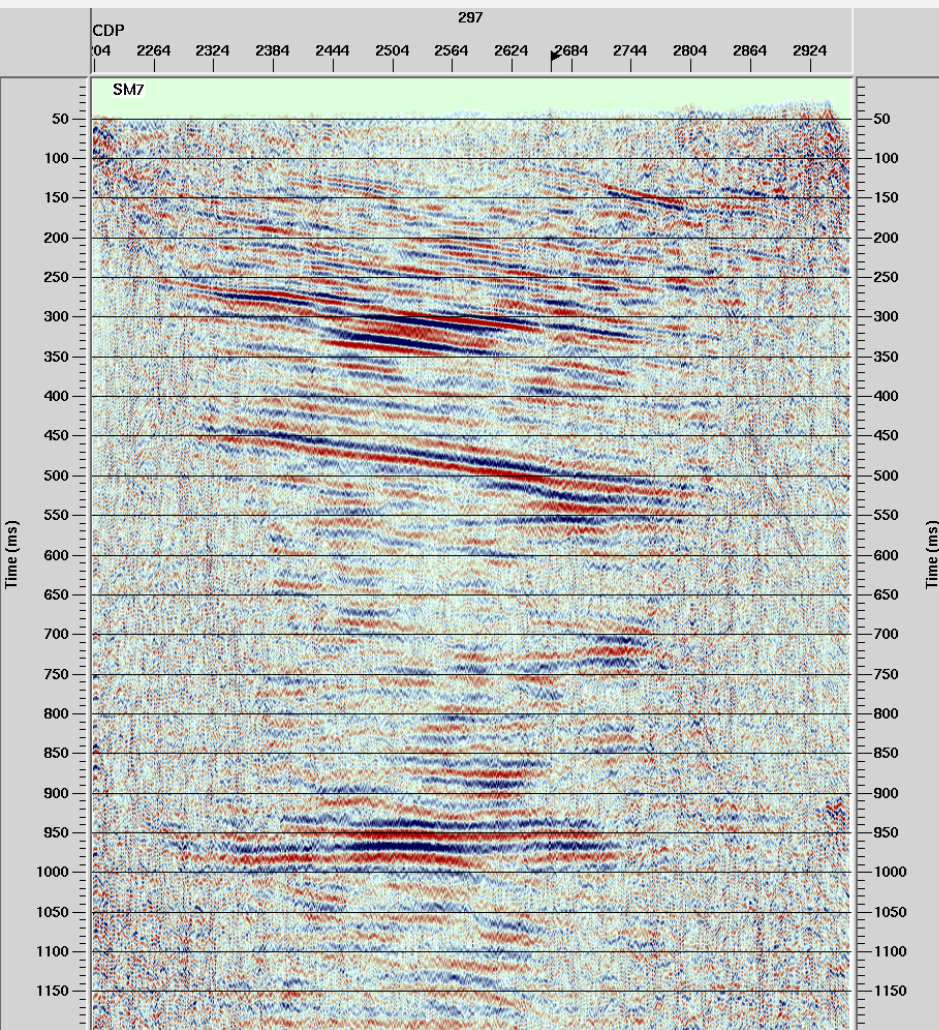


Aries SM7

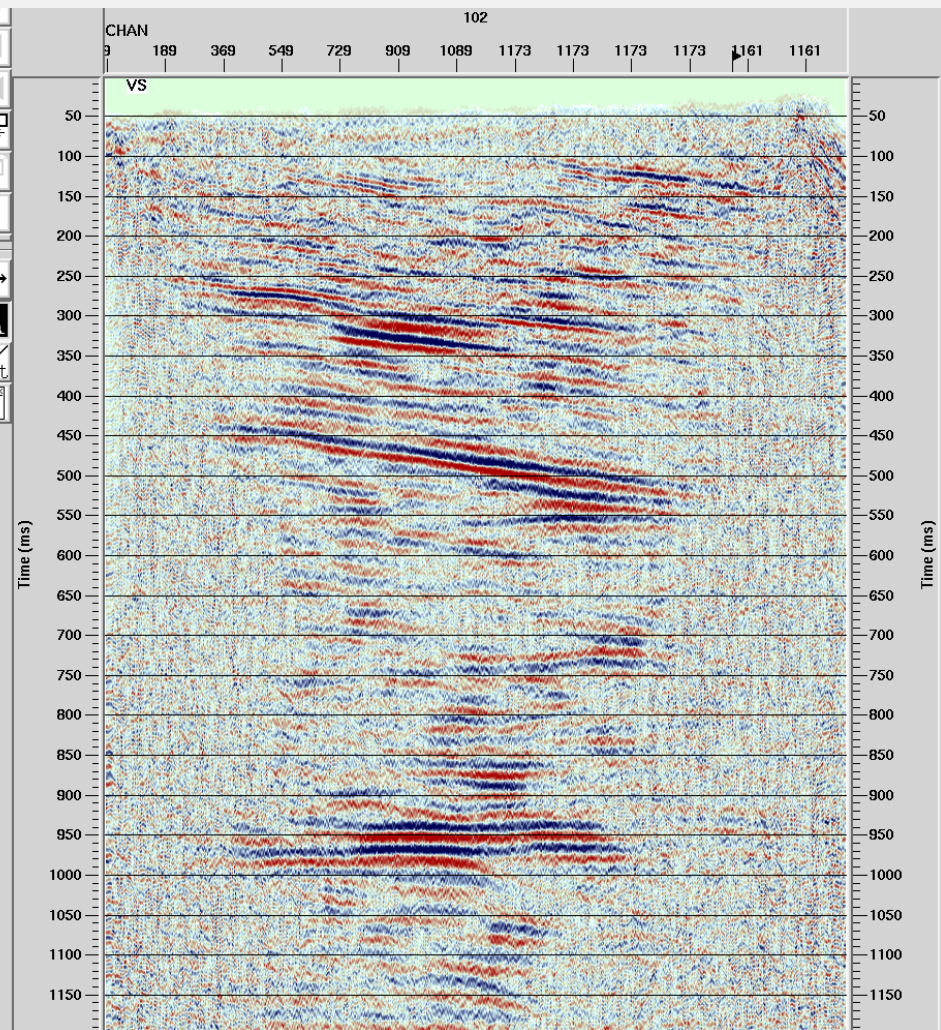
Vectorseis

Vertical component. Filtered 15-20-100-120 Hz

Section from Envirovibe



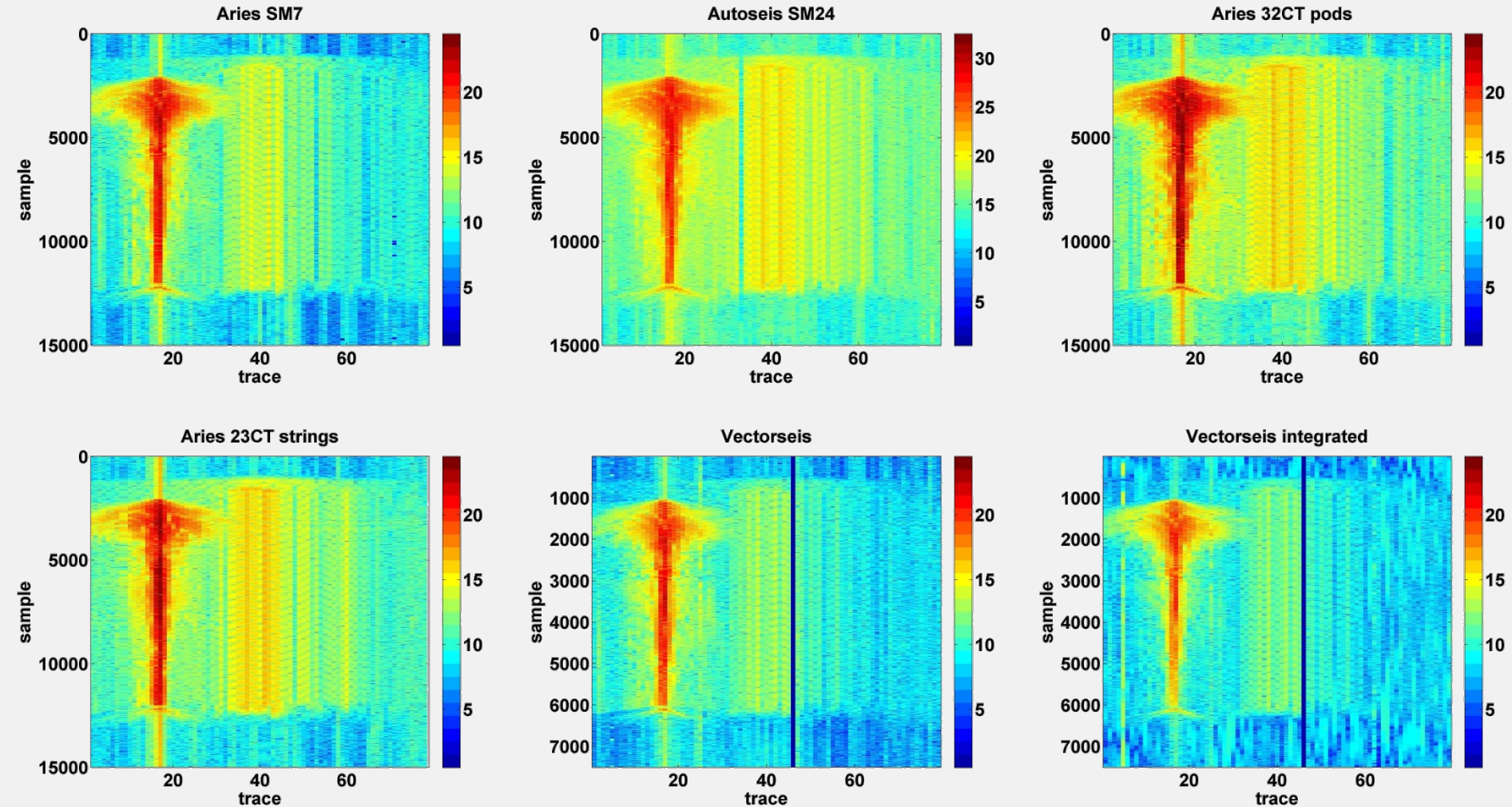
Aries SM7



Vectorseis

Vibrator gathers for Dual vibe

Vibe point 16179. Dual vibe. M22 stationary.



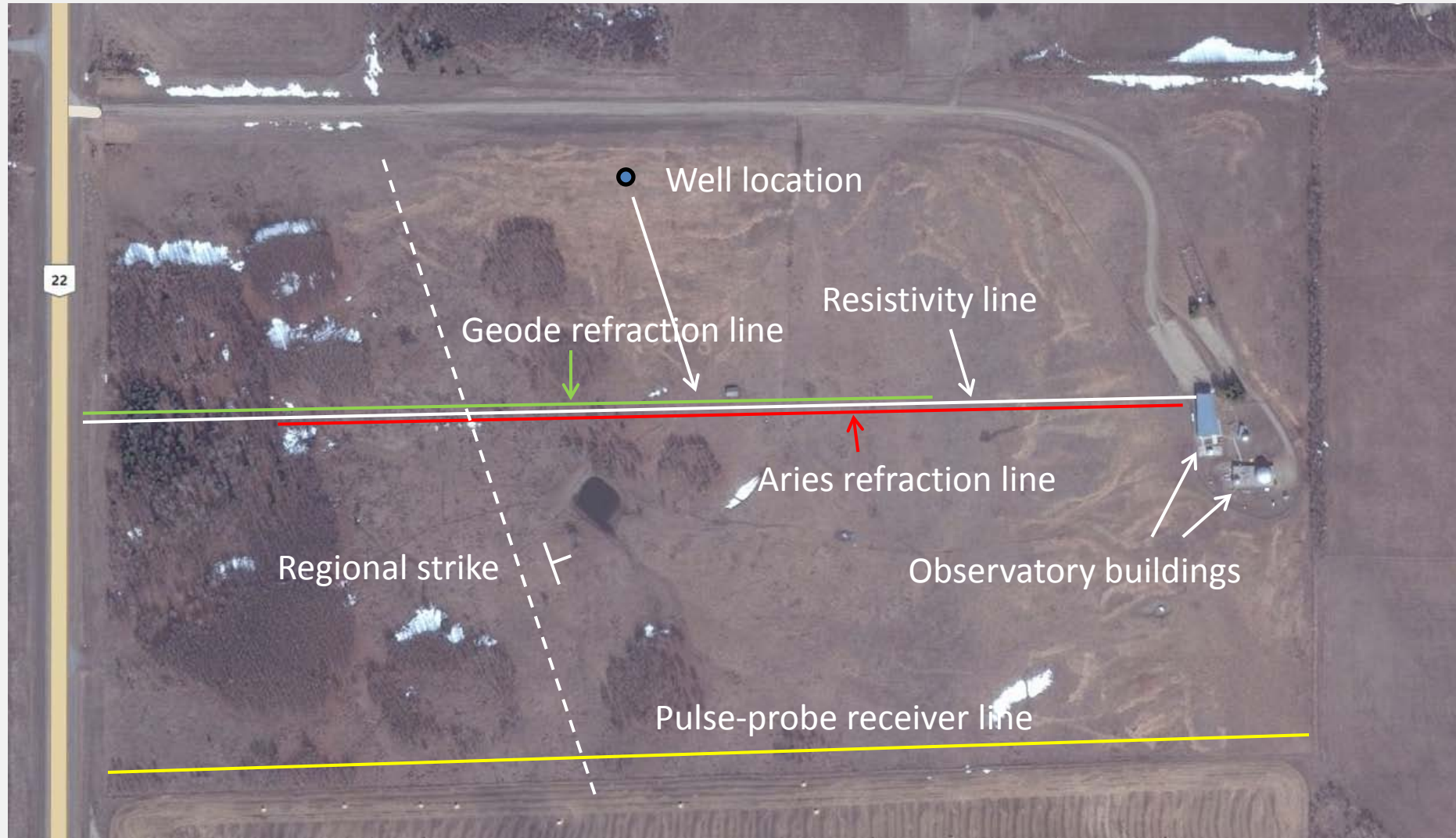
Conclusions on this part

- The Autoseis system performs as well as the Aries system for this field work. There is no obvious benefit to either system from the point of view of data quality, except for traces within 40 m of the shot.
- This survey was not adequate to fully evaluate any advantages of the extra resolution of the Autoseis. Any benefits of a 32-bit recording system may become more apparent after high-fold stacking.
- The Autoseis is a 'blind' shooting system – there is no data transfer, QC or status information available at the recorder during acquisition.
- The low frequency recovery is dependent on the sensor, rather than the recording system. The Autoseis and the Aries are similar in very low frequency response.
- The bit-level plot can be useful as a diagnostic tool for data analysis.

Future work

- Statistical analysis of the geophone coupling / planting comparisons

Priddis near surface survey



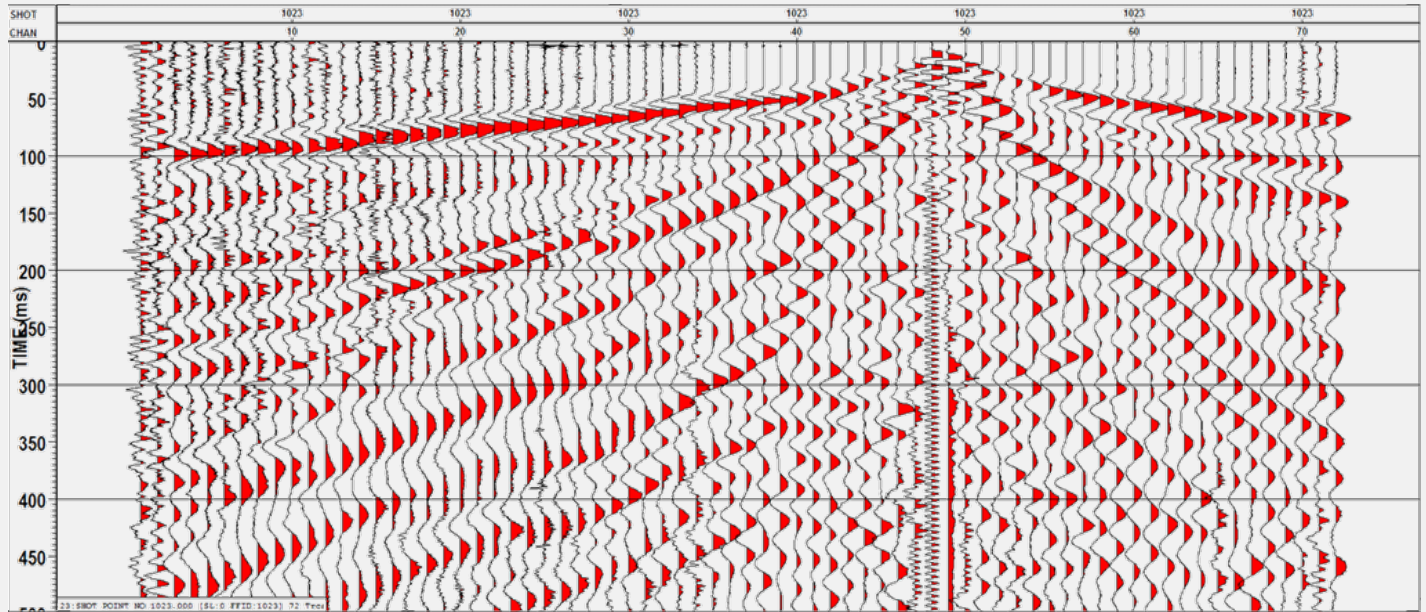
Resistivity:
72 channel
Electrode spacing 10 and 5 m
Type: Dipole-dipole

Geode Refraction:
72 channels @ 2.5 m
Hammer source @ 15 m
4 layouts along line

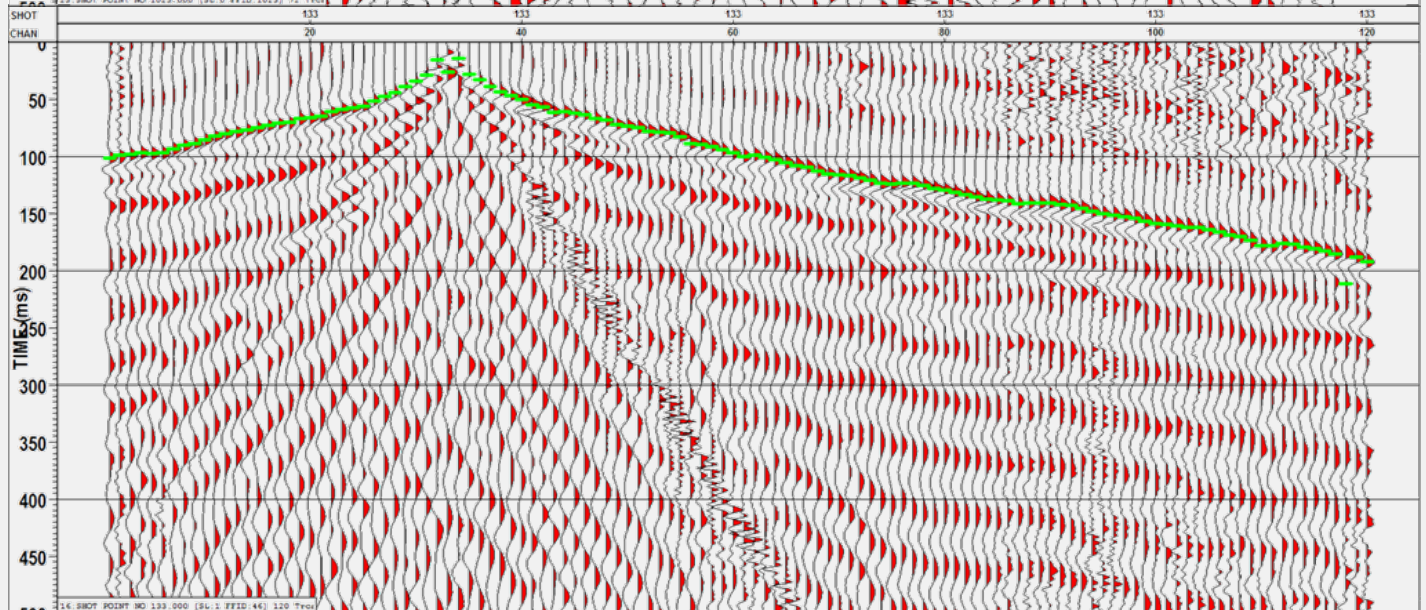
Aries refraction:
120 channels @ 5 m
Vibe points @ 10 m
Sweep 10-200 over 20 sec

The refraction survey

Geode
72 channels
Hammer /plate
4 stacks

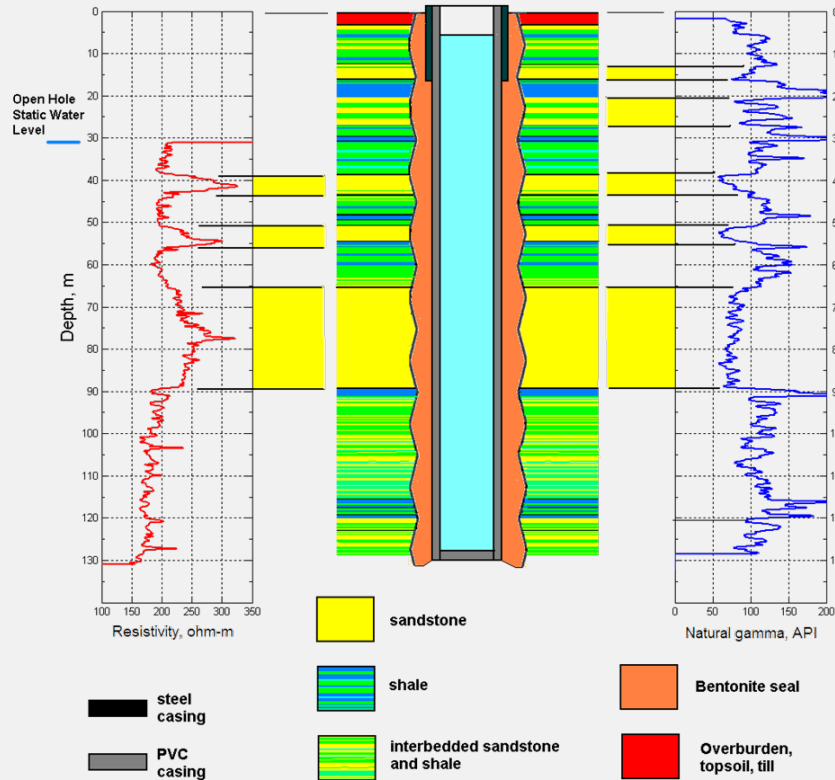


Aries
120 channels
Envirovibe
Sweep 10-200 Hz
2 stacks



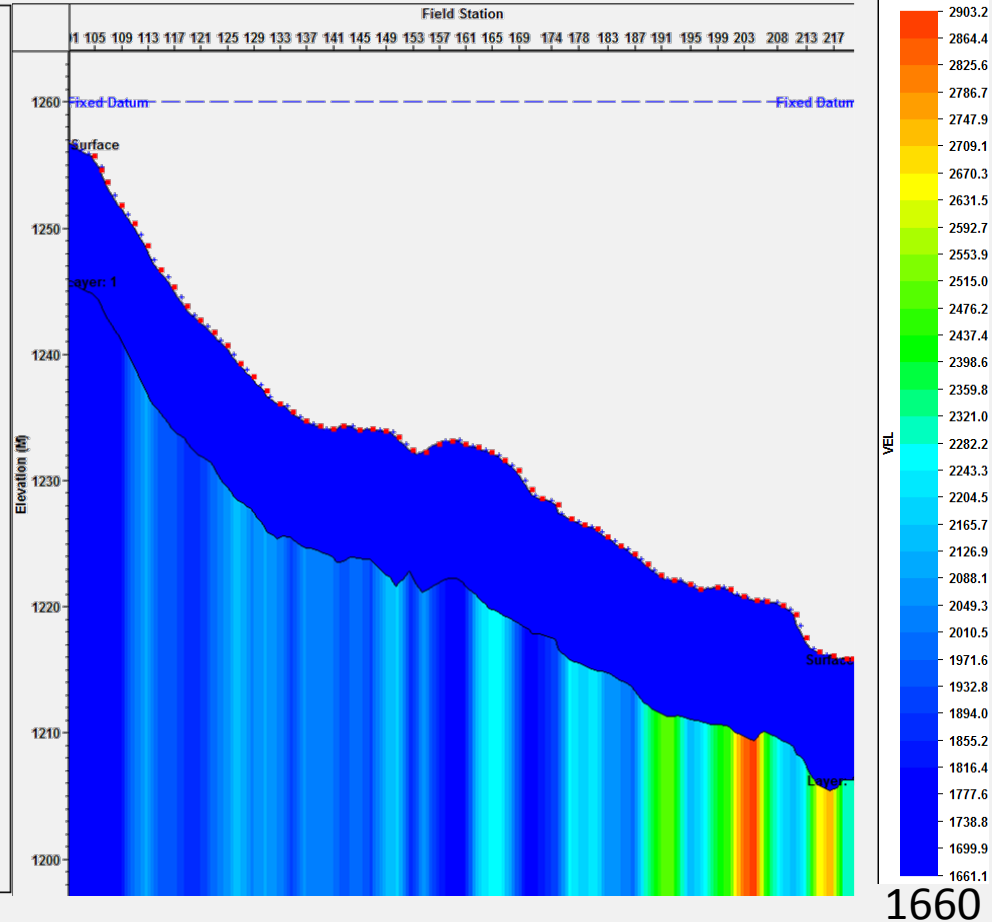
Well log and refraction velocity profile

University of Calgary Test Well



Well log data

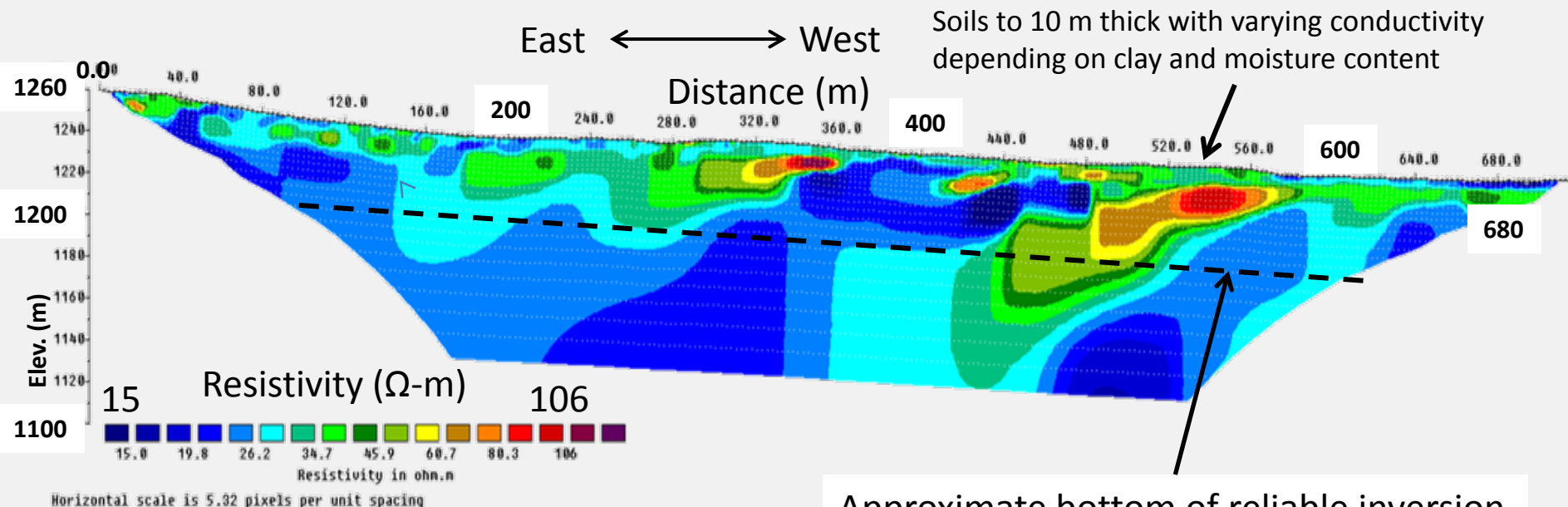
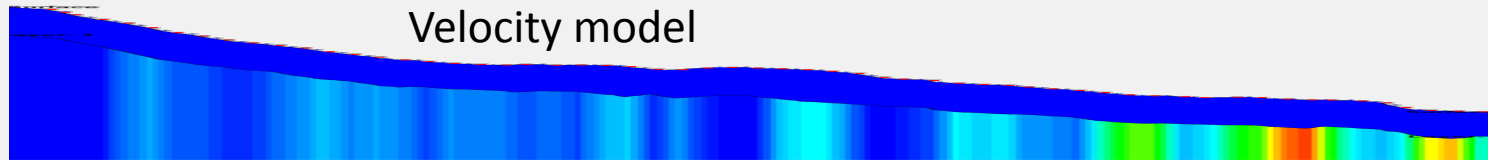
From: VSP and well logs from the U of C test well, Wong et al. ,
CREWES Research Report, 19



Vista velocity model

ERT Inversion

Combined 5 m and 10 m a-spacing



Sandstone $> 70 \Omega\cdot m$

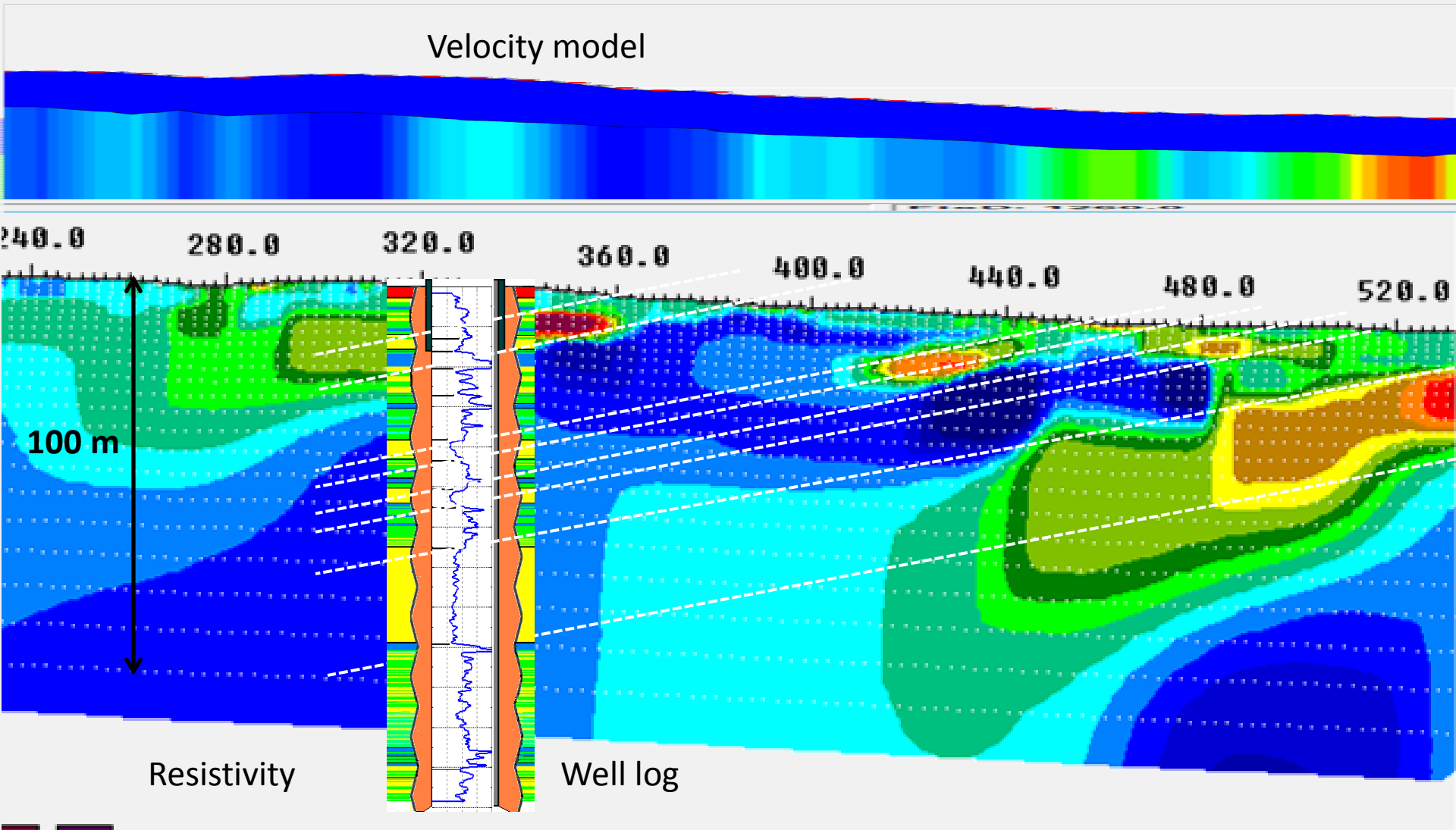
$30 \Omega\cdot m < \text{Muddy sandstone} < 70 \Omega\cdot m$

Mudstone $< 30 \Omega\cdot m$

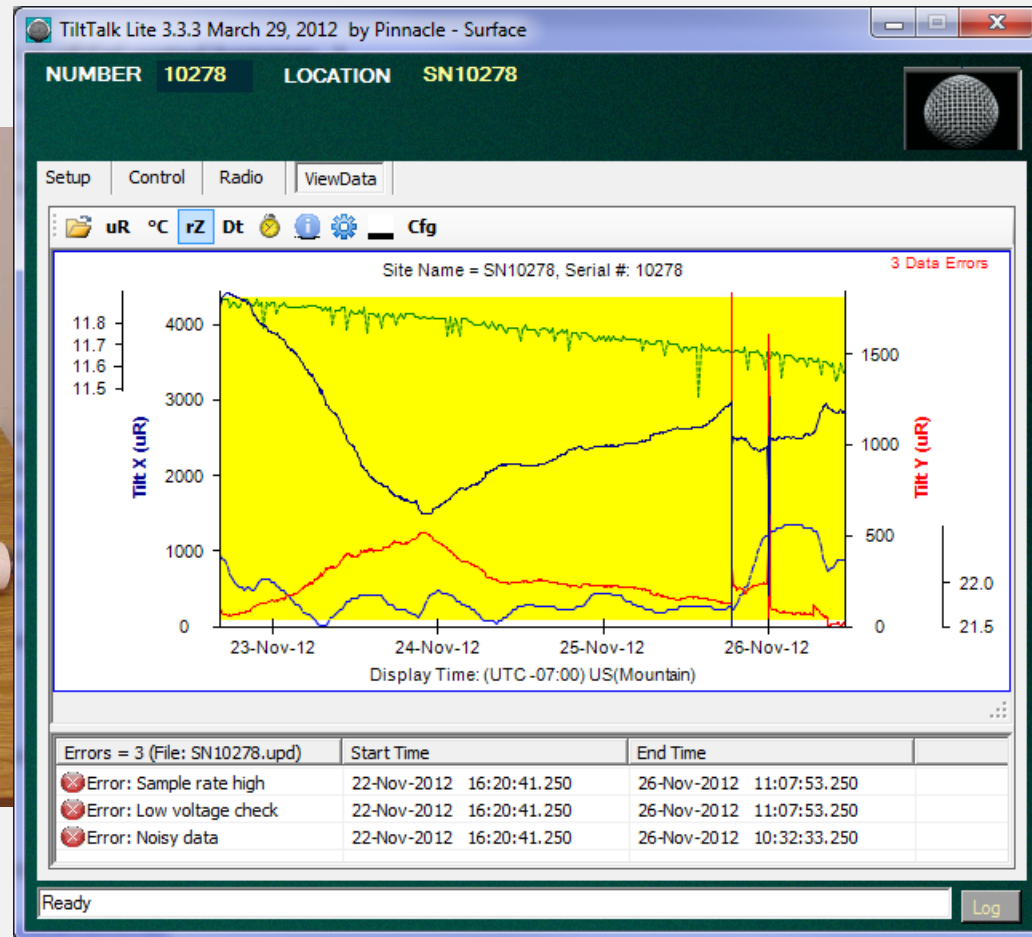
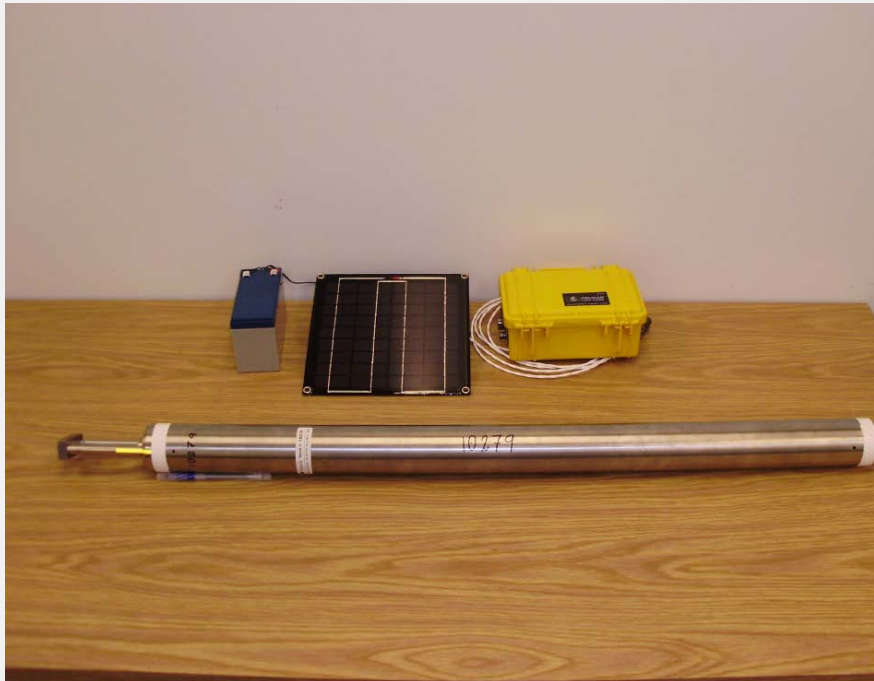
5 Iterations; RMS Error 2.7%

Inversion from:
Larry Bentley and Lei Zhi
Hydrogeology

Putting it all together

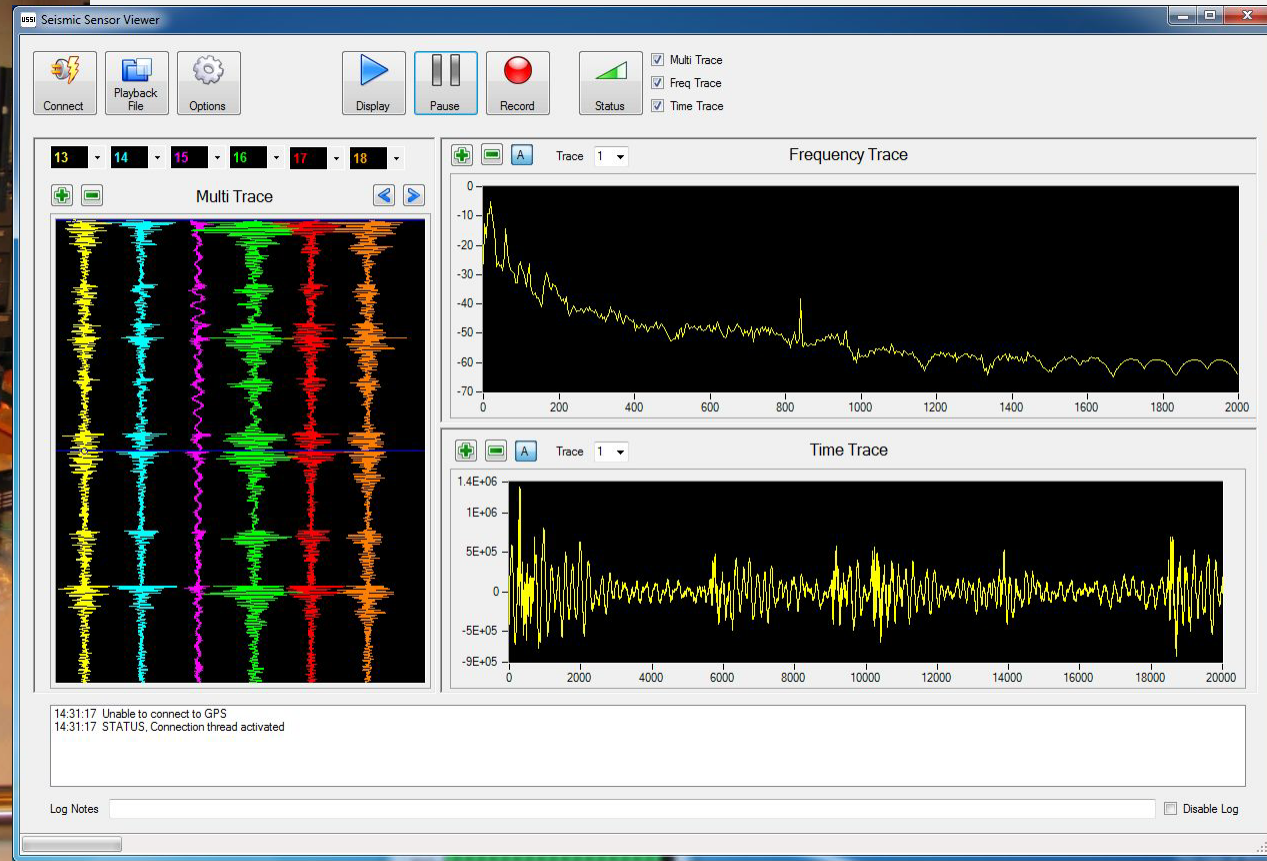


Tiltmeters



Manufactured by Pinnacle (Haliburton)

Optical accelerometers



Manufactured by US Seismic Systems Inc

Shear wave thumper



Manufactured by United Service Alliance, Inc.

Acknowledgements

For the Priddis Pulse-probe survey:

- Geokinetics for their assistance in the field and supplying the Vectorsis system
- Autoseis for the loan of the Autoseis recording system
- Inova for the loan of the Verif-I timing unit and system support
- Outsource Seismic for all the permitting and logistics work, as well as assisting as field crew
- CREWES staff and students

For the Priddis refraction / resistivity survey:

- Larry Bentley and Lei Zhi for acquiring and interpreting the resistivity data
- CREWES staff and students

CREWES sponsors and NSERC

