



EMS Survey instruments

The How, What and When

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Devico survey tools @ geomem:
<http://www.geomem.com/catalogue/categories/82/devico.html>

Electronic Multi-shot Systems

Specifically refer to systems using Magnetic and Gravity sensors.

The Sensors:

3 Accelerometers (Earths gravity field)

Accelerometers / gravity = INCLINATION

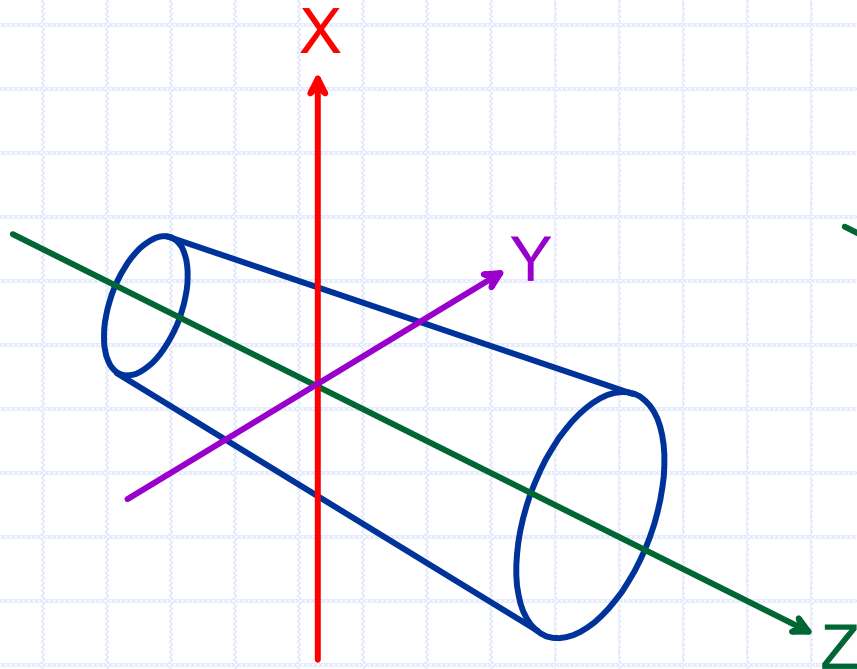
3 Magnetometers (Earths magnetic field)

Magnetometers = DIRECTION

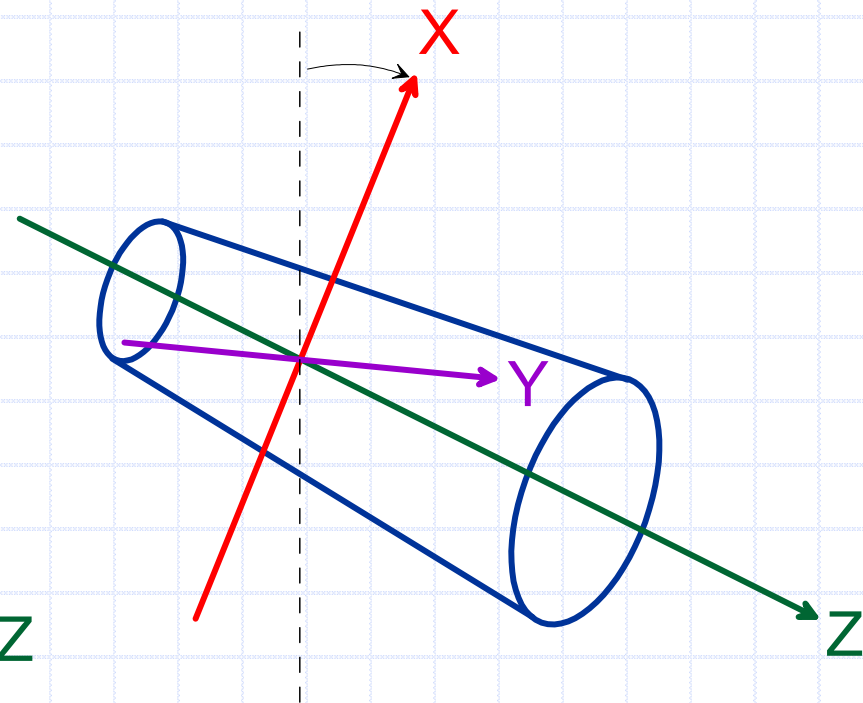
Set at right angles (orthogonal) to each other (Tools internal axes) to define required vector ...

Internal axes (raw data):

The internal axes (X, Y, Z) of the survey tool.



X and Y axes rotate about Z as the tool rotates during survey.



Accelerometers:

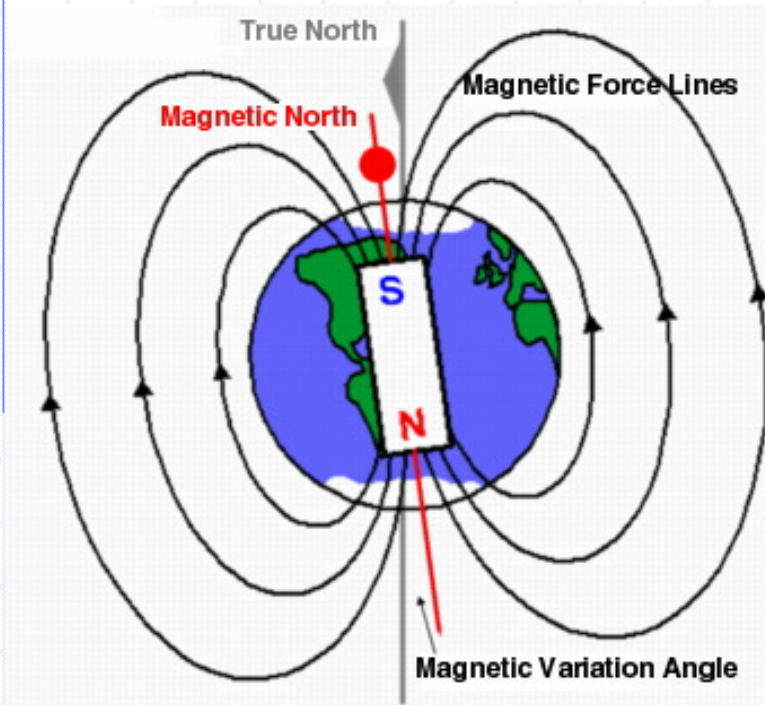
- ◆ Record Gravitational field (vertical, 1.0 G)
- ◆ Inclination – 3 components relative to vertical
- ◆ Always “accurate” unless moving!
- ◆ Quality check of 1.0 G +/- 2%

Magnetometers:

- ◆ Record local magnetic field
- ◆ Obtain magnetic field strength & dip
- ◆ Hence direction (magnetic North)
- ◆ Local magnetic variation or declination
- ◆ Affected by local magnetic influences (=compass)
(Instrument assumes N-S mag line).

Important to recognise and remove effects of magnetic influences / anomalies.

Earths magnetism:



At any given point place on the earth's surface, these values are known.

Variation - angular difference between True North and Magnetic North

Magnetic Field Strength * - the force of the earth's magnetic field

Magnetic Dip Angle * - angle the field force lines make with the horizontal

* = used to detect anomalies

Recognising anomalies:

- ◆ Magnetic field strength $>$ or $<$ expected
- ◆ Magnetic field dip $>$ or $<$ expected
- ◆ Compare with expected values for locality (**Quality Check**)
- ◆ Expected values from USGS site (<http://geomag.usgs.gov/models/models/>) or by using tool in “clean” area
- ◆ Filter anomalous values

USGS Mag:

USGS Geomagnetic Field Calculator

Model

Load Model

igrf-2005

Model Bounds:

Global Model

Year
2005.0 - 2010.0

Calculate

Input Parameters

Date: yyy / mm / dd / / decimal

Latitude: South

Longitude: West

Elevation: Meters feet

	Main Field		Change / Year	
F	50051.74	nT	35.52	nT
I	70.5119	Deg	-0.1639	min
D	-1.6579	Deg	9.4883	min
X	16690.83	nT	15.37	nT
Y	-483.11	nT	45.7	nT
Z	47184.32	nT	32.68	nT
H	16697.82	nT	14.1	nT

Polar Grid Variation

-3.69 Deg 9.49 min/Yr

calculation finished About

Why quality check?

Identifies bad survey points.

Can allow user to “rescue” a survey:

Bad direction (azimuth) due to magnetic disturbance can be interpolated from nearby points.

Bad inclination (due to moving tool = wrong gravity) – ignore data point.

Can indicate where improvements in surveying technique are needed.

On-board computer:

- ◆ Communicates with field computer (setup/download)
- ◆ Takes readings
- ◆ Does some pre-processing
- ◆ Stores data in memory to await download
- ◆ Transfers data during download

Measurement process:

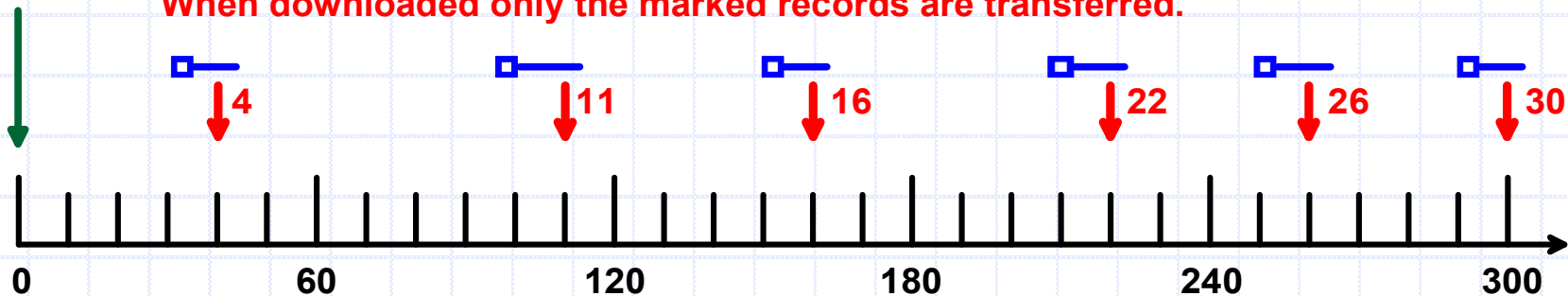
Synchronise/Initialise; Disconnect; Measure; Connect;
Download !

□— Button press, followed by wait period.

↓11 Reading record point and number.

Synch.

Readings taken on Field Unit - record the time/record when button pressed.
When downloaded only the marked records are transferred.



Survey instrument continuously records measurement every 10 seconds
(or whatever user has set)

Operational requirements:

- ◆ Non-magnetic pressure barrel
- ◆ Aluminium spacer rods
- ◆ Reasonably close spaced stations
- ◆ Instrument still during measurement
- ◆ Run on Wireline / Rods
- ◆ Into and/or out of hole
- ◆ Avoid rapid large temperature changes
- ◆ Treat with care !

Accuracy paper:

Adding Value to Exploration Boreholes by Improving
Trajectory Survey Accuracy.

Sindle, T.G. et al.

Australian Mining Technology Conference, 26-27 Sept
2006.

[http://www.geomole.com/resources/Tim-Sindle---Final-
Paper-CRC-Mining-Conference---Trajectory-
Surveying.pdf](http://www.geomole.com/resources/Tim-Sindle---Final-Paper-CRC-Mining-Conference---Trajectory-Surveying.pdf)

Maintenance:

Routine:

- ◆ Change batteries as required
- ◆ Return for re-calibration (annually ?)

Repairs as required if instrument damaged or electronics failure.

Sensor failure usually obvious from survey results !

The data path:

All records in instrument
(raw/pre-processed)

Selective download to
field device

Selected Measurements in
field computer/device
Further processing

Data or file transfer
to main software

Computer software
Final processing / display /
export / print

Processing/Calcs:

First: Angles

Then: De-survey to get co-ordinates (East, North, Elevation). *Minimum curvature; straight line.*

Survey storage:

Recommendations:

- ◆ Avoid Windows “defaults” (My Documents, etc)
- ◆ Suggest use own folder structure, e.g.

D:\SurveyDataFiles\ProjectX

D:\SurveyDataFiles\ProjectY

EMS summary:

- ❖ Tri-axial Accelerometers & Magnetometers
- ❖ Provide data for Inclination & Direction
- ❖ Careful / good operation for most accurate results
- ❖ Quality checks to filter poor data
- ❖ Maintenance required for lifetime of instrument
- ❖ Reference material available on web

The DEVICO EMS instruments ...

- The [standard EMS system](#) (links to GeoMEM web site)
- The [PEEWEE \(slim diameter\)](#) (links to GeoMEM web site)



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