



Shallow Geothermal Exploration by Means of SkyTEM Electrical Resistivity Data: An Application in Sicily (Italy)

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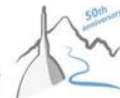
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IAEG XII CONGRESS

Engineering Geology for Society and Territory



Torino, Italy - September 15-19, 2014

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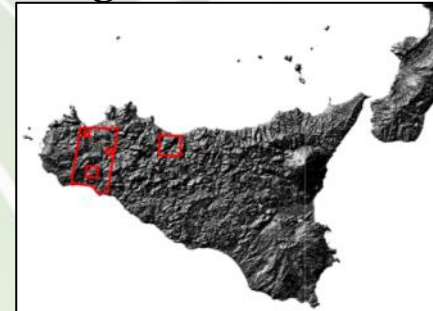
Una scelta illuminata



WHAT : AEM METHOD FOR THE STUDY OF SHALLOW GEOTHERMAL RESOURCES

As part of planned geophysical activities in the VIGOR Project, **Airborne EM** survey has been carried out in Sicily, in late 2011, on two test sites:

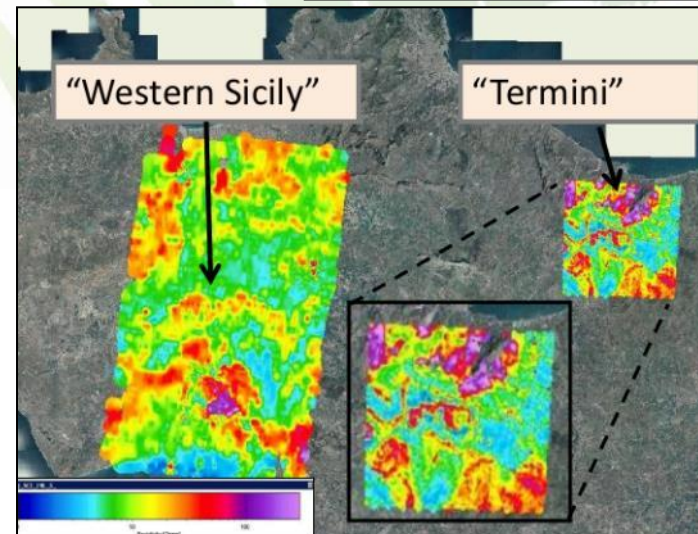
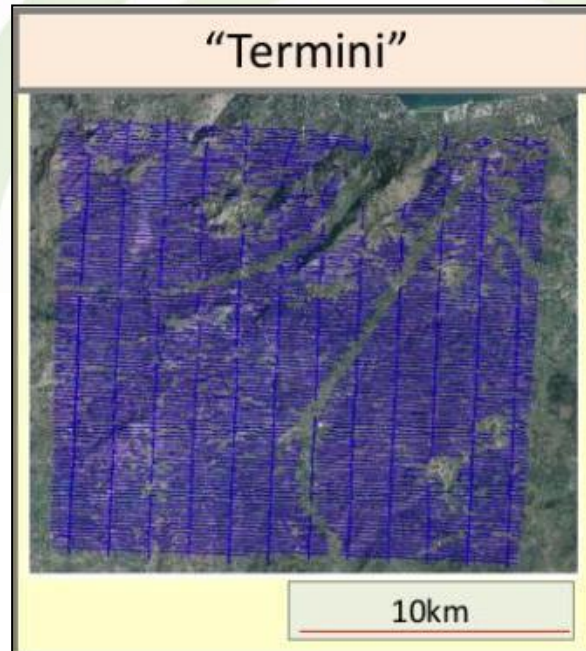
- Investigated area $\sim 1500 \text{ km}^2$ for Western Sicily and 300 km^2 for Termini site;
- 150 m flight line spacing for Termini Site;
- 1 km flight line spacing for regional scale in Western Sicily and 100 m flight line spacing for infill areas around main thermal springs (“Montevago”, “Calatrasi” and “Terme Segestane”).



“Western Sicily”



“Termini”

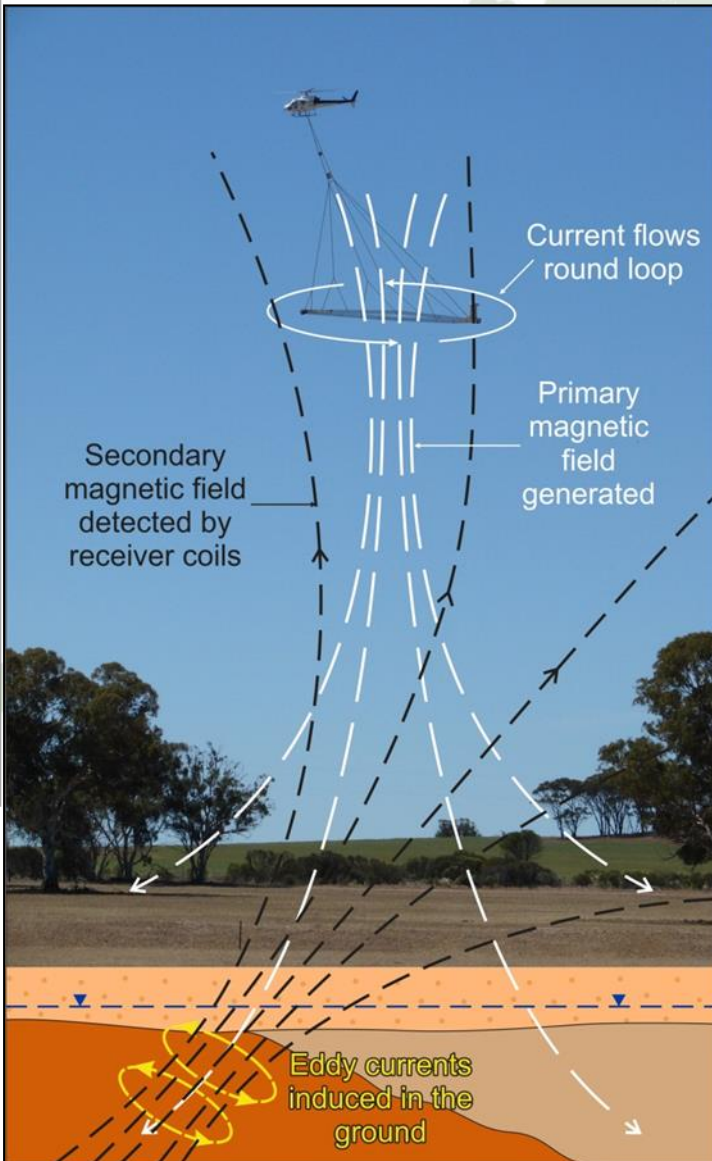




AEM METHOD FOR THE STUDY OF SHALLOW GEOTHERMAL RESOURCES

SkyTEM is a time-domain helicopter electromagnetic system:

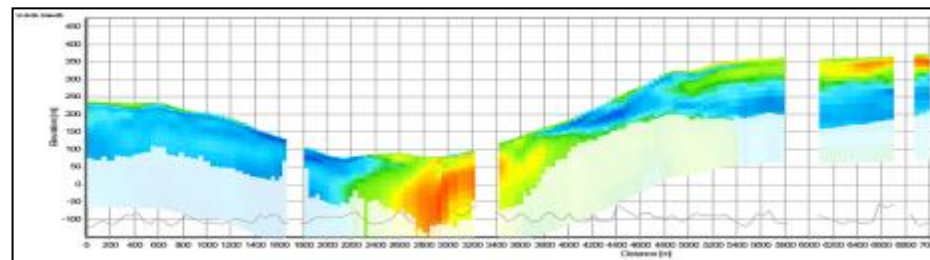
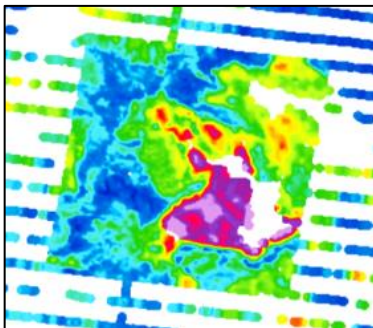
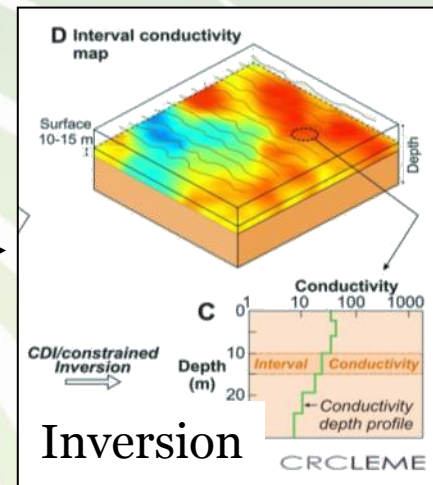
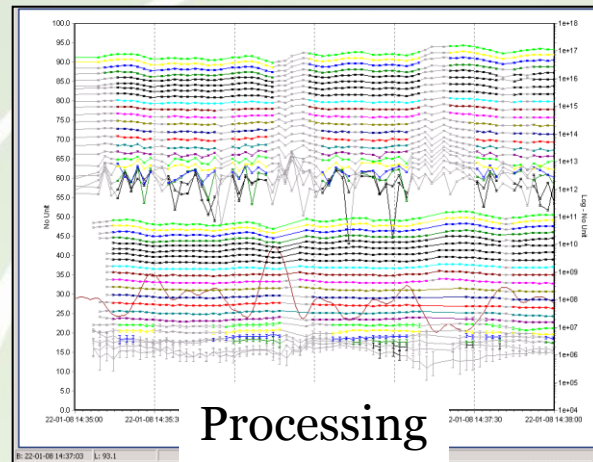
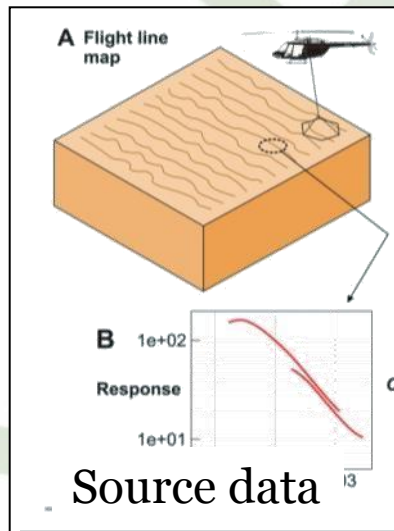
- 314 m² eight-sided loop transmitter:
 - ❖ super low moment (SLM) is about 10 A
 - ❖ high moment (HM) is approximately 112 A
- The z-component receiver loop is placed 2 m above the frame measuring continuously;
- 4580 line km of data and up to 1800 km² have been explored;
- Investigation depth up to few hundred meters.





AEM DATA AND RESULTS FROM TERMINI AND MONTEVAGO SITES

- The geophysical results are composed by 3D cell distribution of resistivity (X,Y,Z, ρ). Resistivity slice maps (both in depth and elevation a.s.l.) and resistivity cross-sections have been drawn from both smooth (multilayers) and blocky (few layers) models.



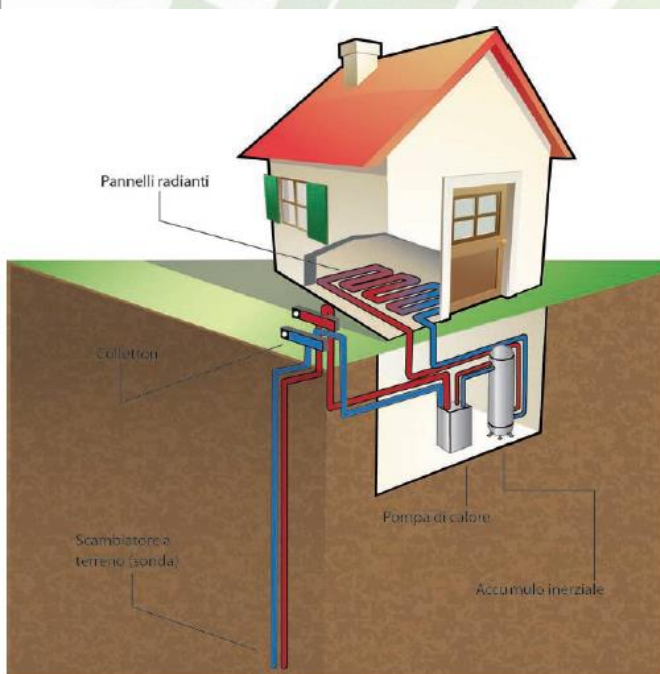
Geophysical
results



AIM OF THE STUDY

Why?

We attempted to provide information about one of the main parameters to design a closed loop GSHP system: the thermal conductivity of rocks. A novel procedure for estimating the geothermal energy exchanged by a unit volume was tested in Sicily (Italy), where public well data were insufficient. The results are the heat exchange potential maps for the studied areas.



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WORKFLOW FOR SHALLOW RESOURCE ASSESSMENT



Integrated analysis
of resistivity and
geological-
lithological data (on
surface)

Picking out the
resistivity values
and definition of
Litho-Electrical
(LE) Units

3D Geological modeling of
LE Units based on resistivity
volume distribution and
geological data

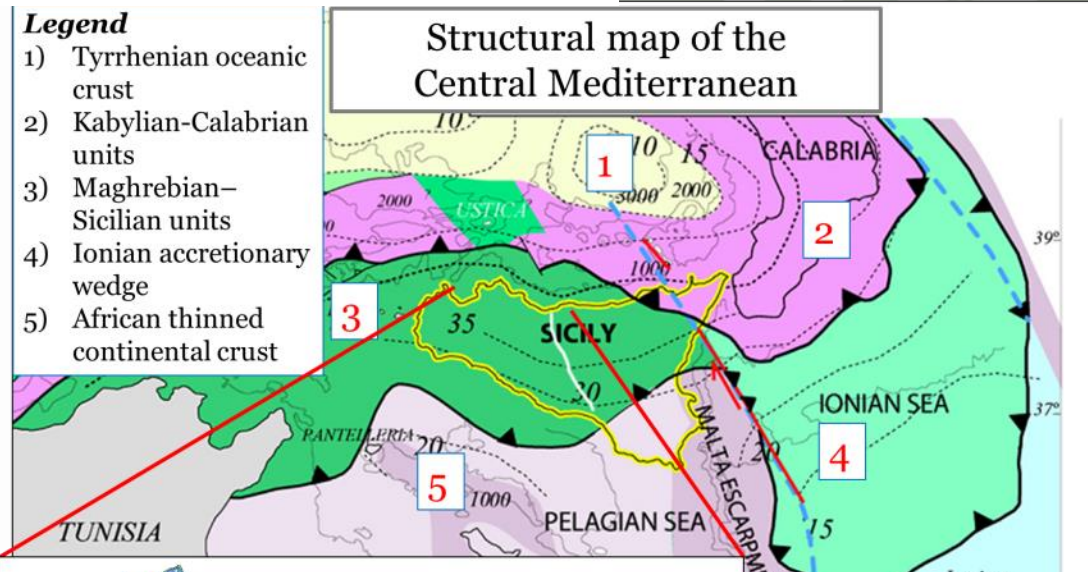
Characterization of
rocks thermal properties by lab
measurements on samples

Assessment of the heat exchange
potential for “direct uses” using an
algorithm developed by CNR-IGG of
Padova (Italy)

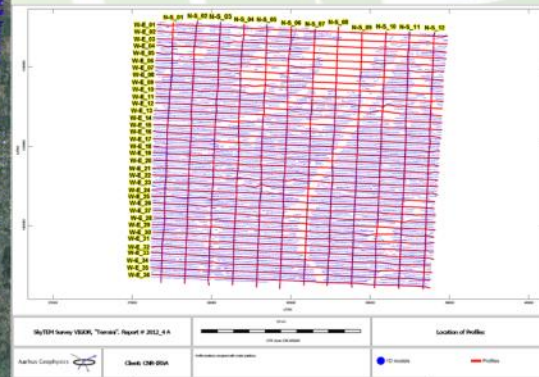
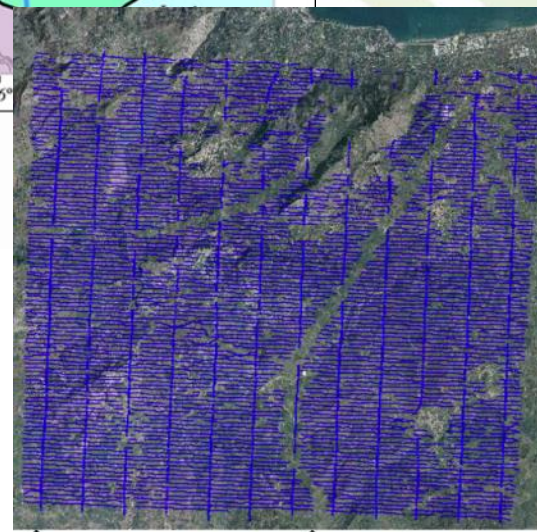
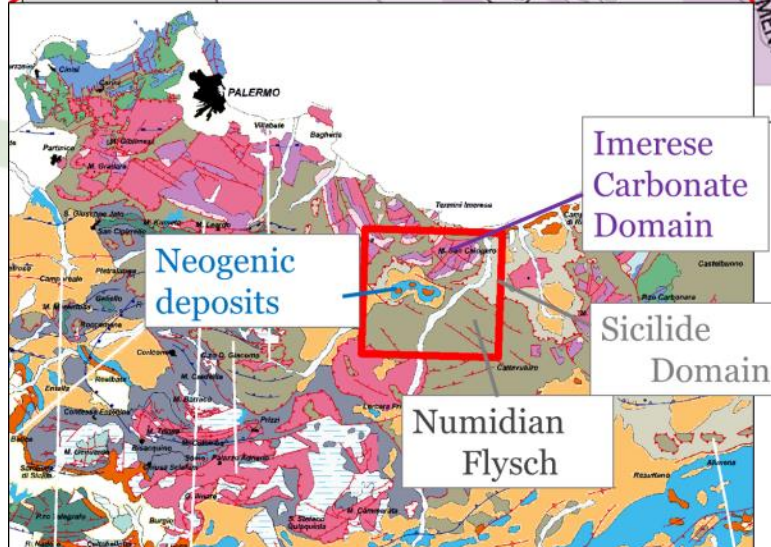


THE TERMINI IMERESE CASE STUDY- Geological framework

modified from Accaino et alii 2011



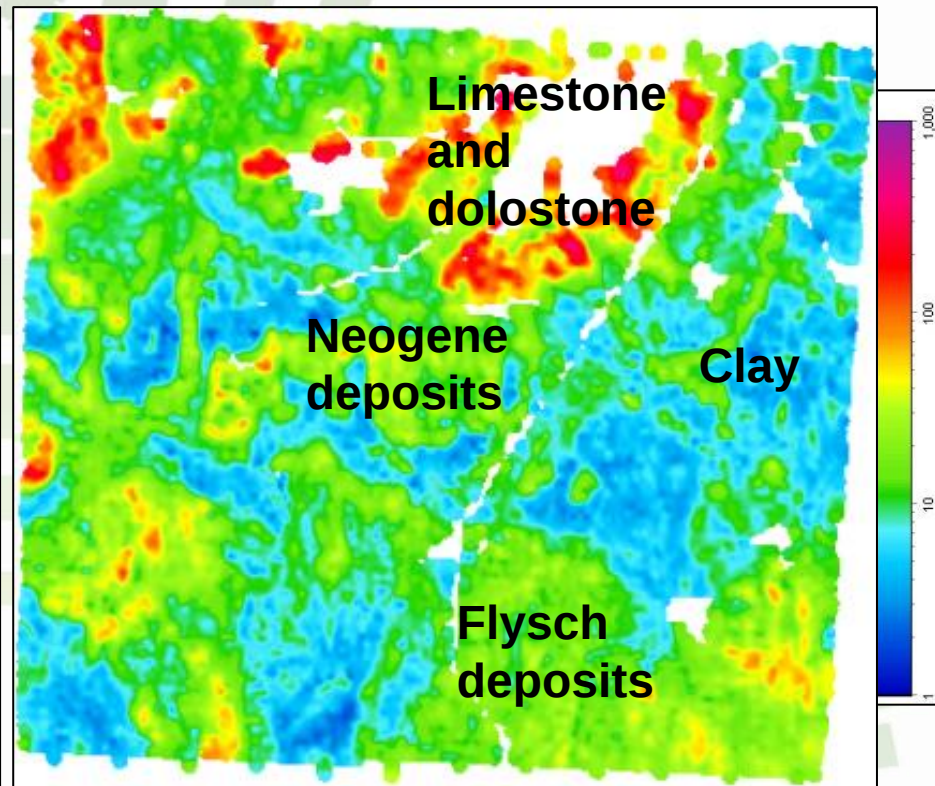
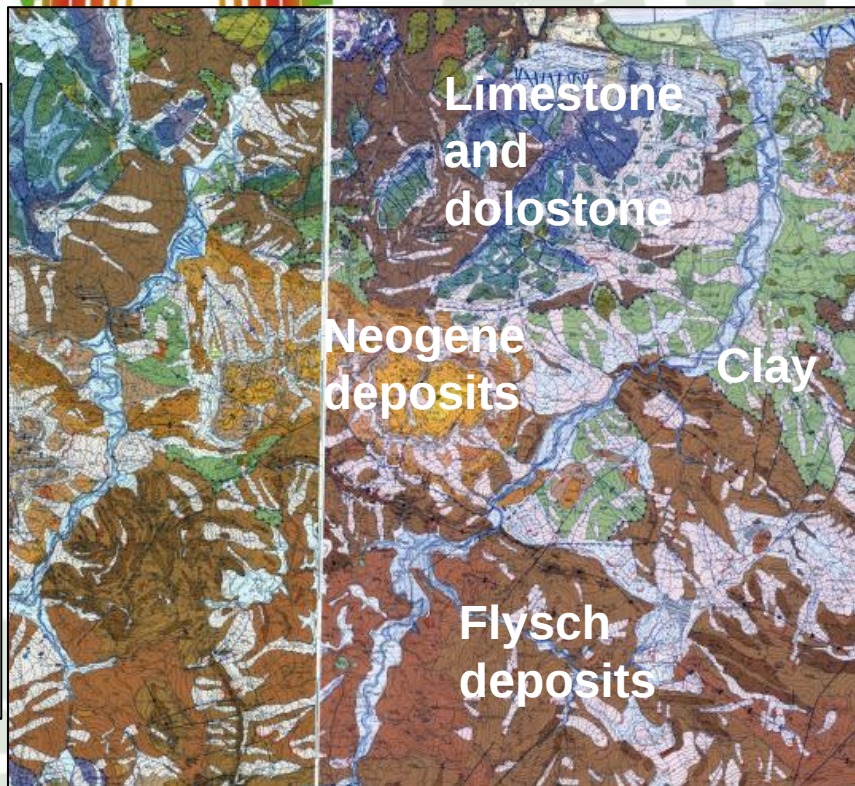
The area (300 km²) belongs to the Apenninic-Maghrebien Chain along the convergent plate boundary between Africa and Eurasia. This segment of Sicily FTB has a very complicated structural setting.



modified from Catalano et alii 2000

THE TERMINI IMERESE CASE STUDY- LE Units

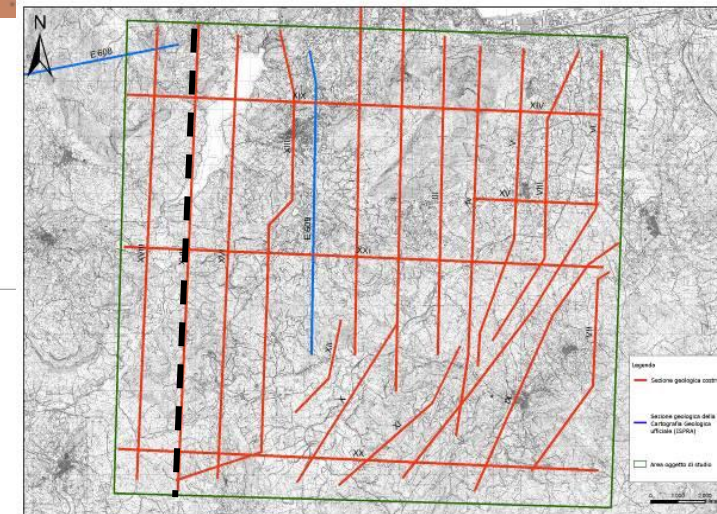
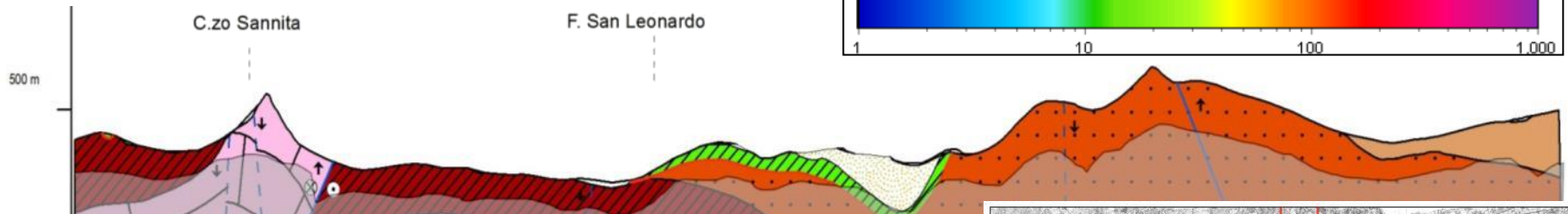
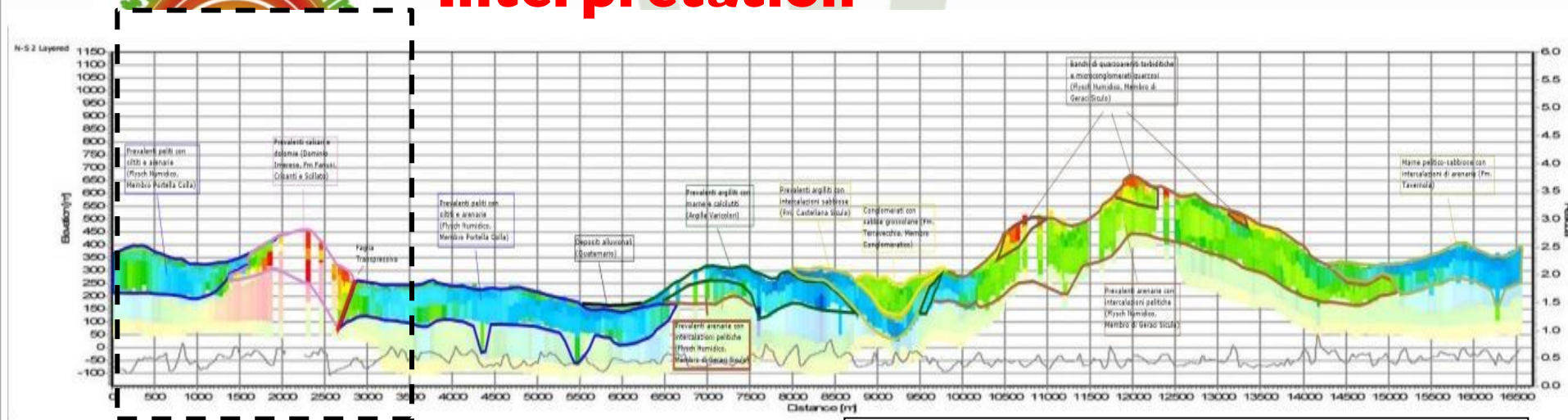
Geological map modified from
Catalano et alii 2010-2011



Seven LE units (after geology and resistivity surface maps comparing):

- **Quaternary deposits** (from < 10 ohm/m to > 50 ohm/m)
 - **Neogene deposits** (from 10 ohm/m to > 100 ohm/m)
 - **“Sicilide” Domain** (mainly < 10 ohm/m)
 - **Tavernola Fm .** (mainly < 10 ohm/m)
 - **Numidian Flysch GS member** (10 to 50 ohm/m)
 - **Numidian Flysch PC member** (5-30 ohm/m)
 - **“Imerese” Carbonate Domain** (80-1000 ohm/m)

THE TERMINI IMERESE CASE STUDY- Interpretation



XVII cross-section

0 1.000 2.000 Meters

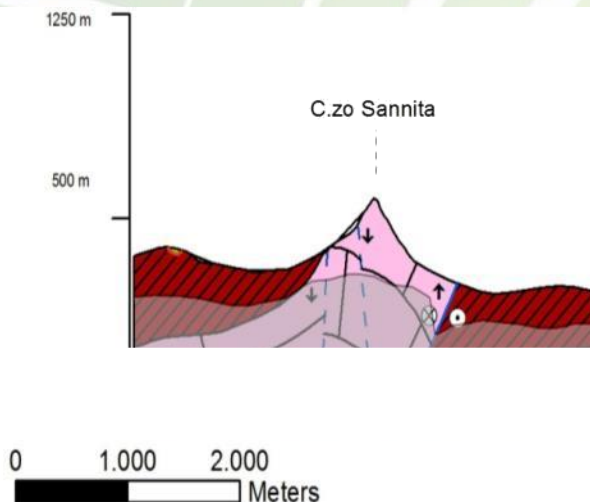
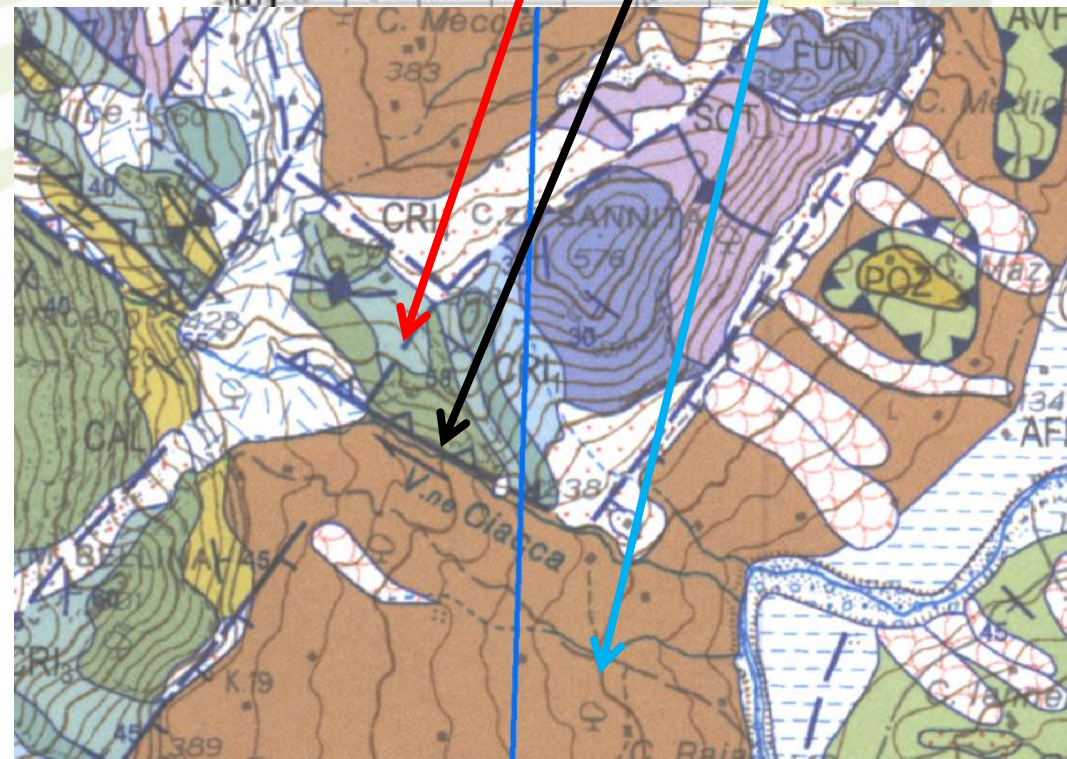
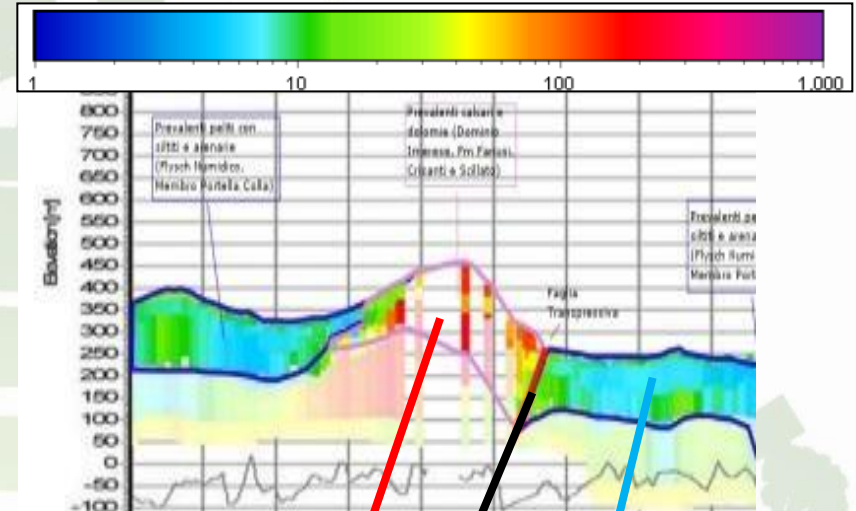


THE TERMINI IMERESE CASE STUDY- Interpretation

Mainly limestones
and dolostones
(Imerese domain)

Mainly pelites with
sandstones (Numidian
Flysch, PC member)

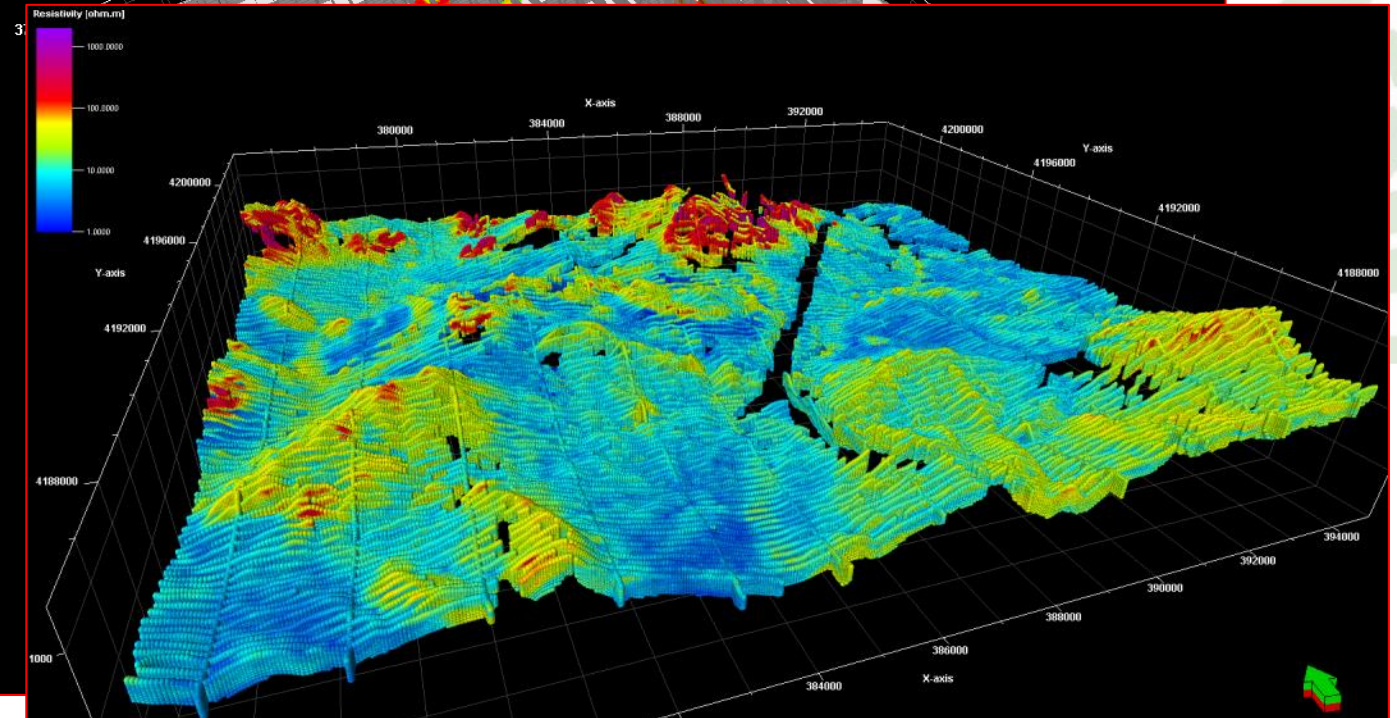
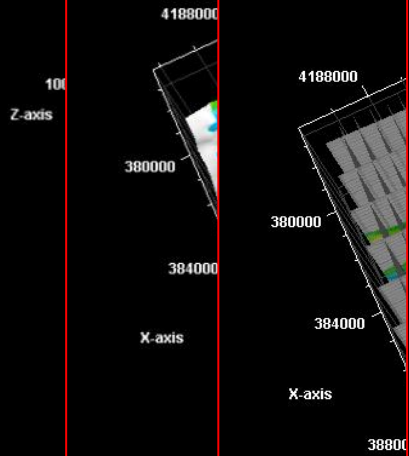
Tranpressive fault





THE TERMINI IMERESE CASE STUDY- 3D Geological Modeling

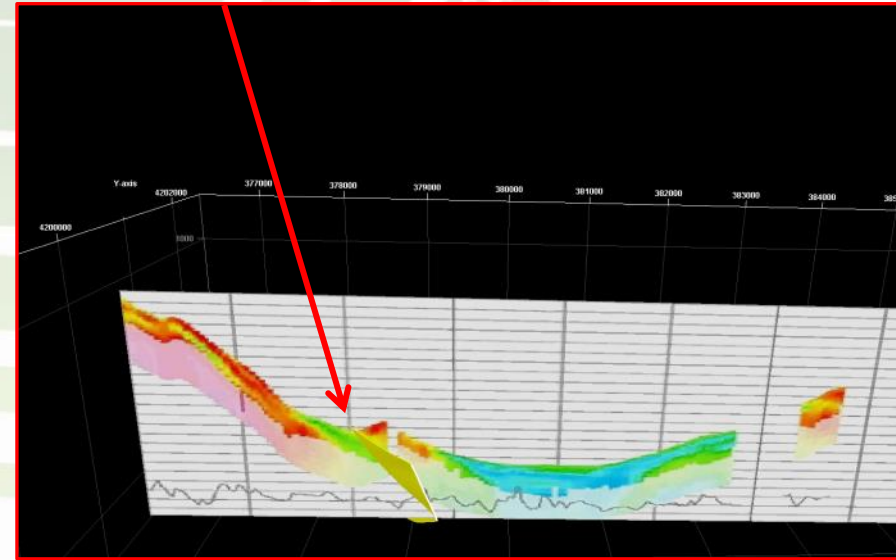
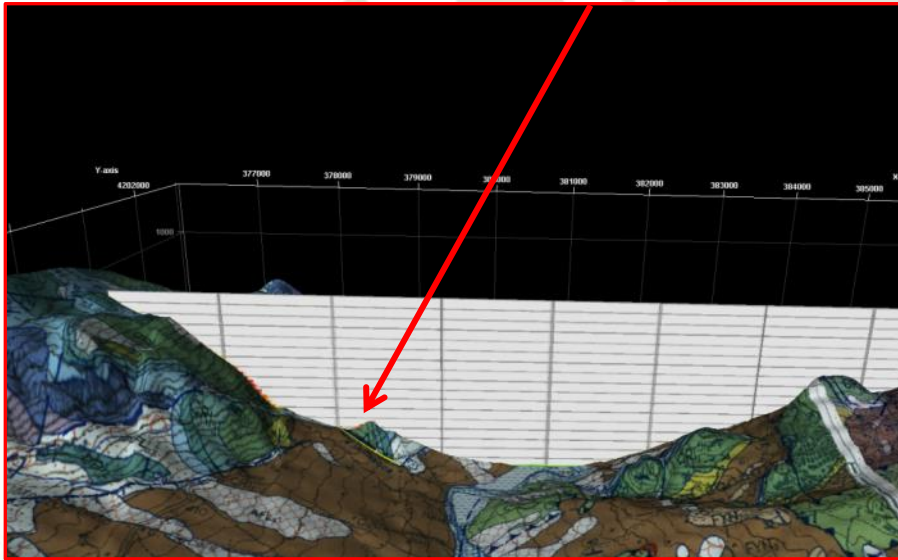
Resistivity 3D
distribution



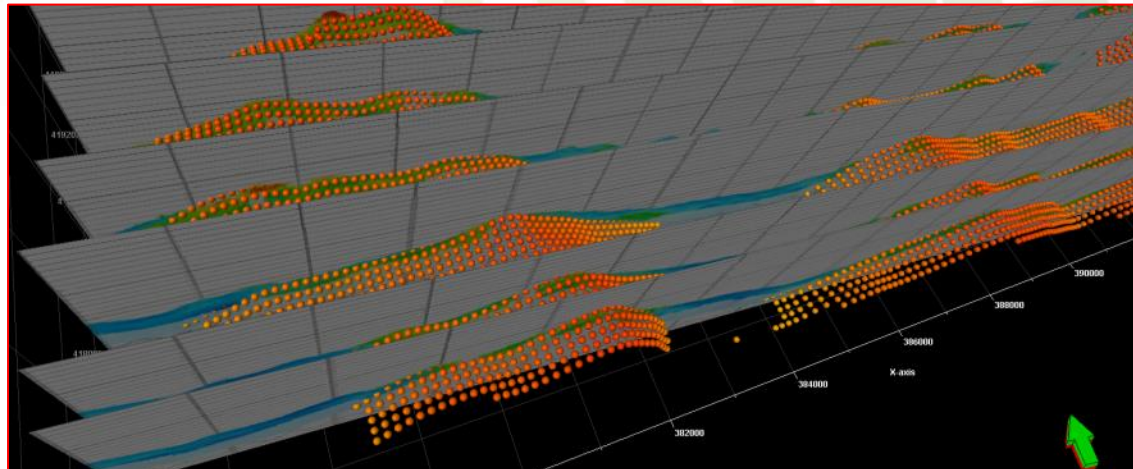


THE TERMINI IMERESE CASE STUDY- Structural Framework

1- Structural framework, an example:

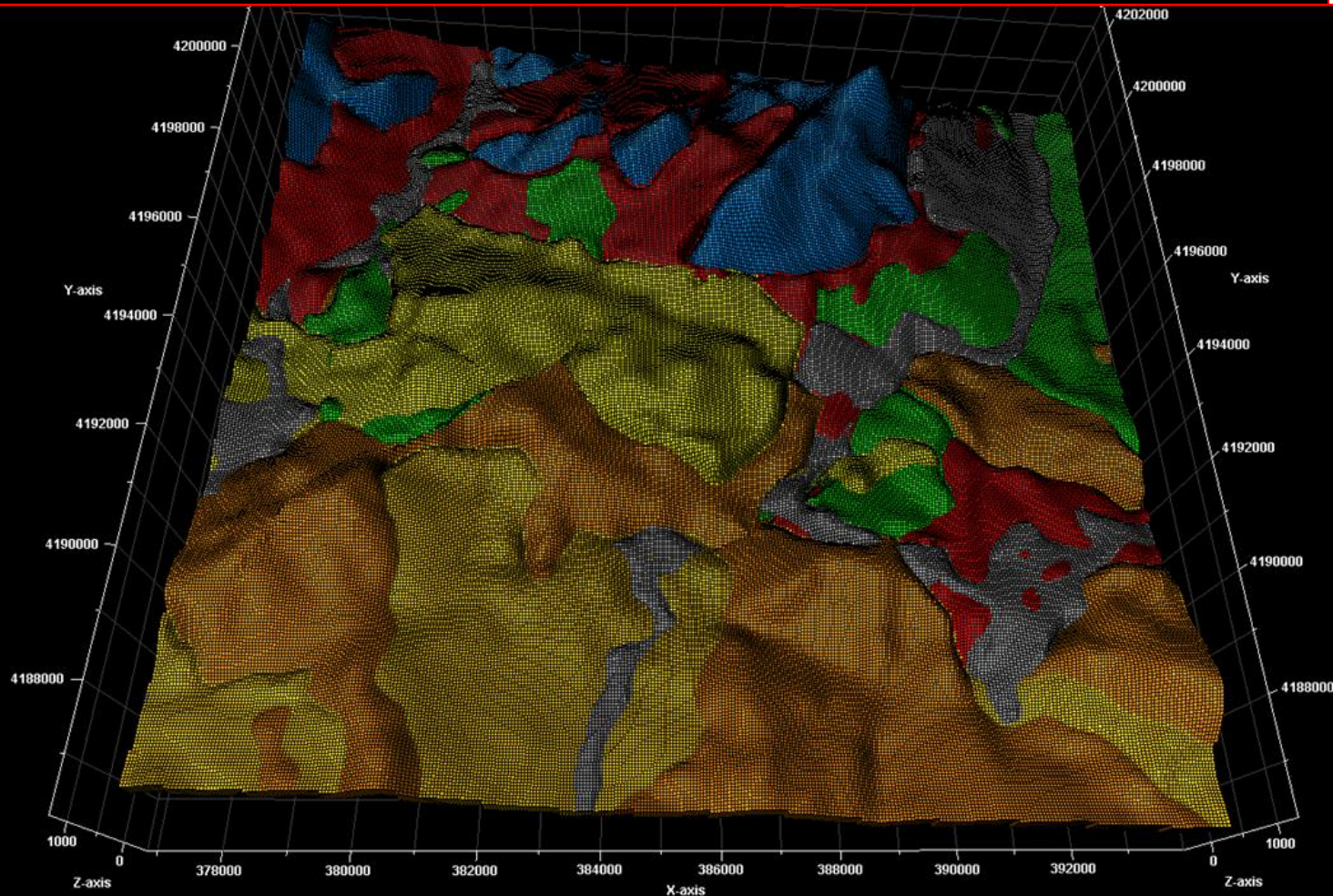


2- Horizon modeling (Top of LE)



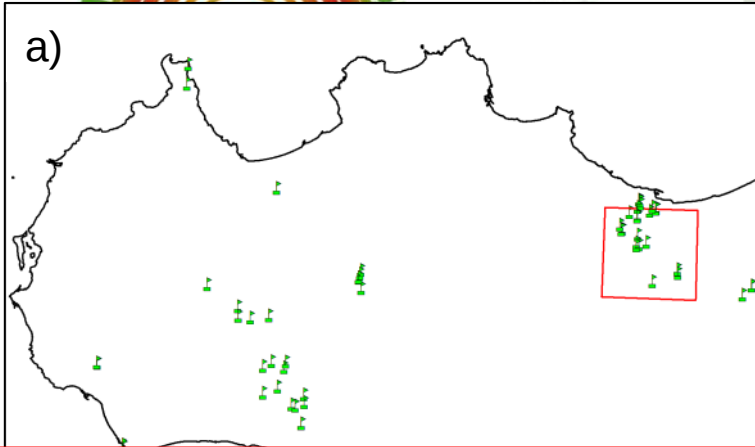
THE TERMINI IMERESE CASE STUDY-

Structural gridding

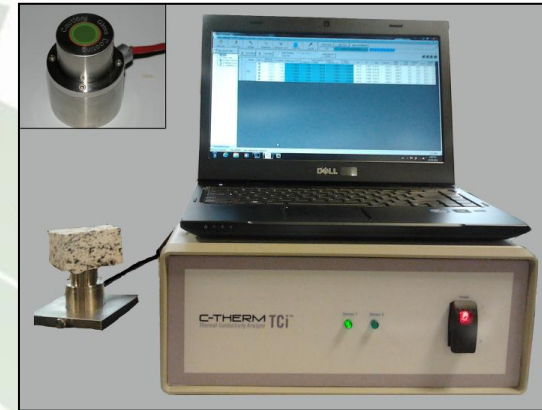


- | | | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------------|---|---|
| 50 m horizontal resolution | Neogene Deposits (Miocene-Pliocene) | Tavernola Fm. (Miocene) | Numidian Flysch PC member (Oligocene-Miocene) |
| Quaternary Deposits | Sicilide Domain (Cretaceous-Eocene) | Numidian Flysch GS member (Oligocene-Miocene) | Carbonate Imerese Domain (Triassic-Oligocene) |

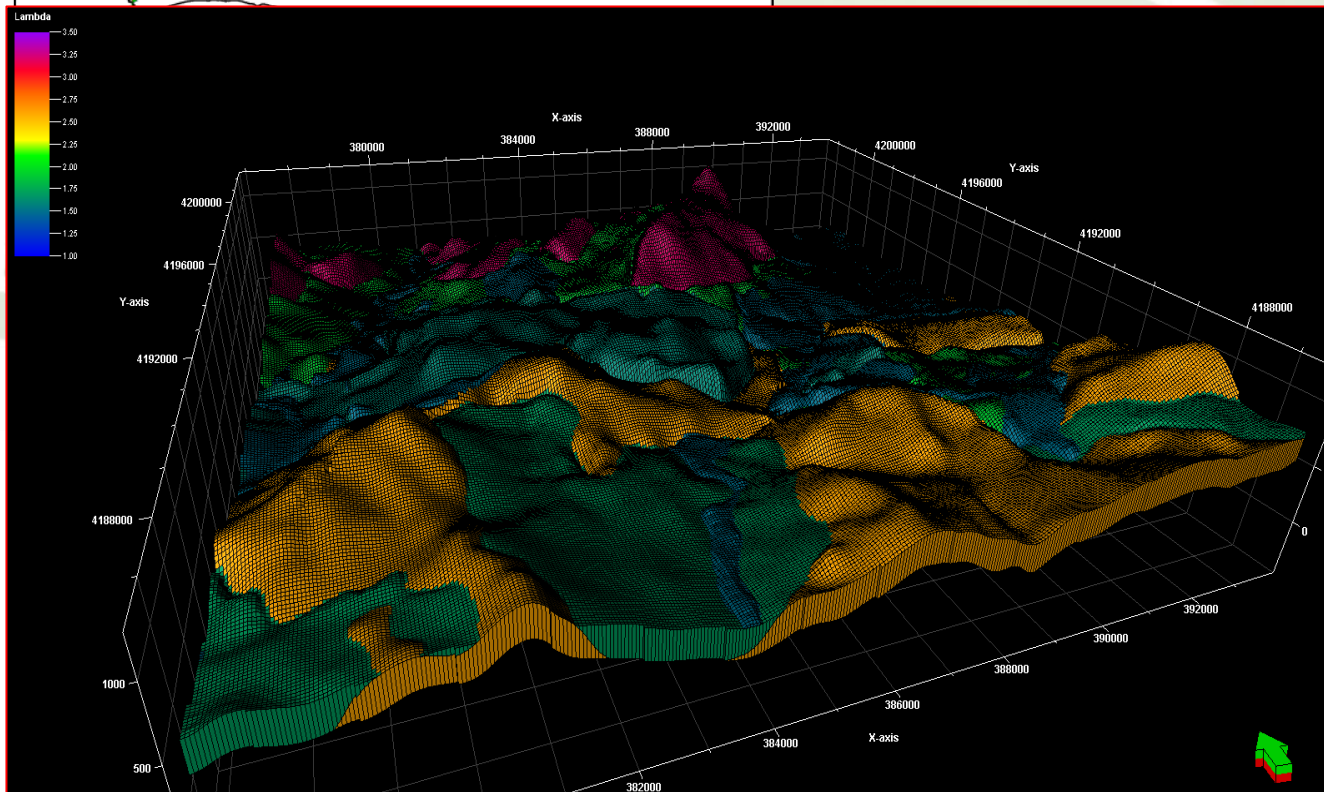
THE TERMINI IMERESE CASE STUDY- Thermophysical Parameters Modelling



a) Rock samples for thermal conductivity measurement. b) Thermal conductivity analyzer (C-Therm TCI) (from Di Sipio et al., 2013)

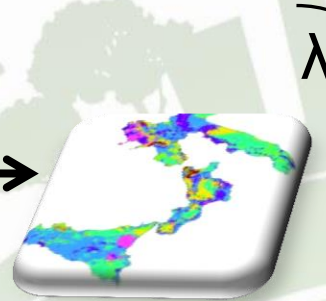
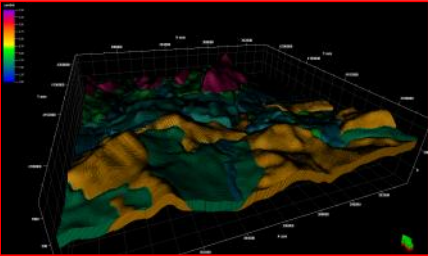


b)



**3D model of
« λ » thermal
conductivity
(constant value
for each LE
unit)**

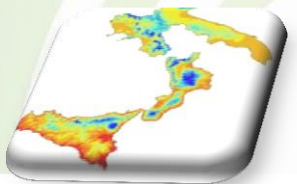
THE TERMINI IMERESE CASE STUDY- GEOTHERMAL APPLICATION



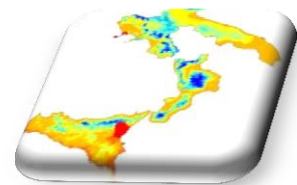
λ



Φ



T_m

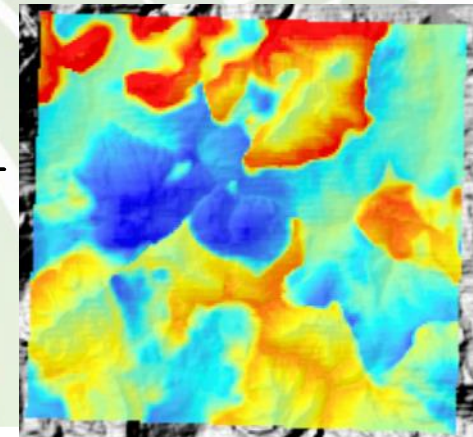


T_g



L_{tot}

Thermal energy that can be exchanged by a unit volume of ground for a reference GSHP plant



The final activity of the proposed workflow is the evaluation of the heat exchange potential based on the 3D thermal conductivity distribution using an algorithm developed by CNR-IGG of Padova (Italy)



Termini Test Site

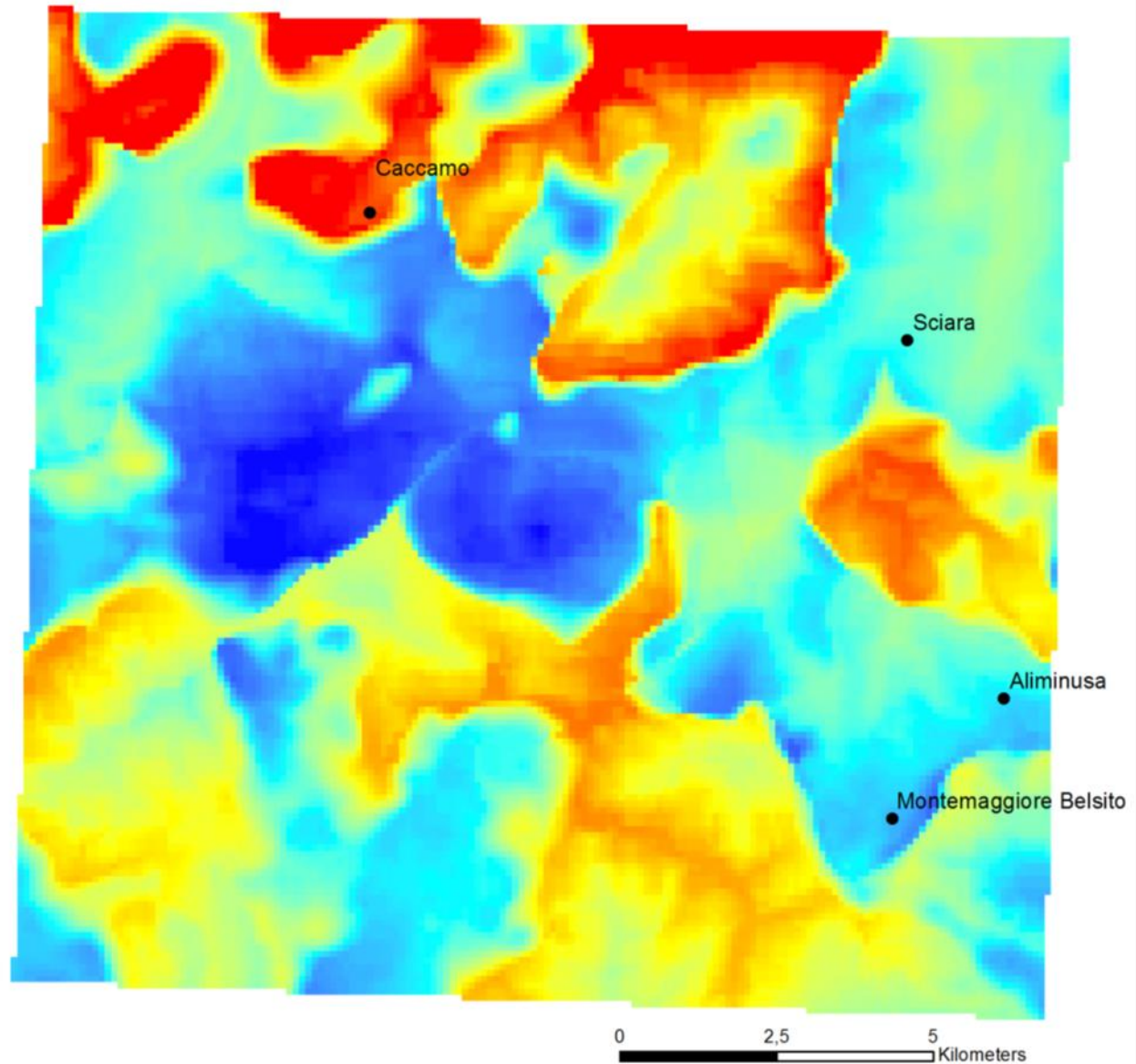
HEAT EXCHANGE POTENTIAL

Value kWh/m²



High : 127,659

Low : 73,4862

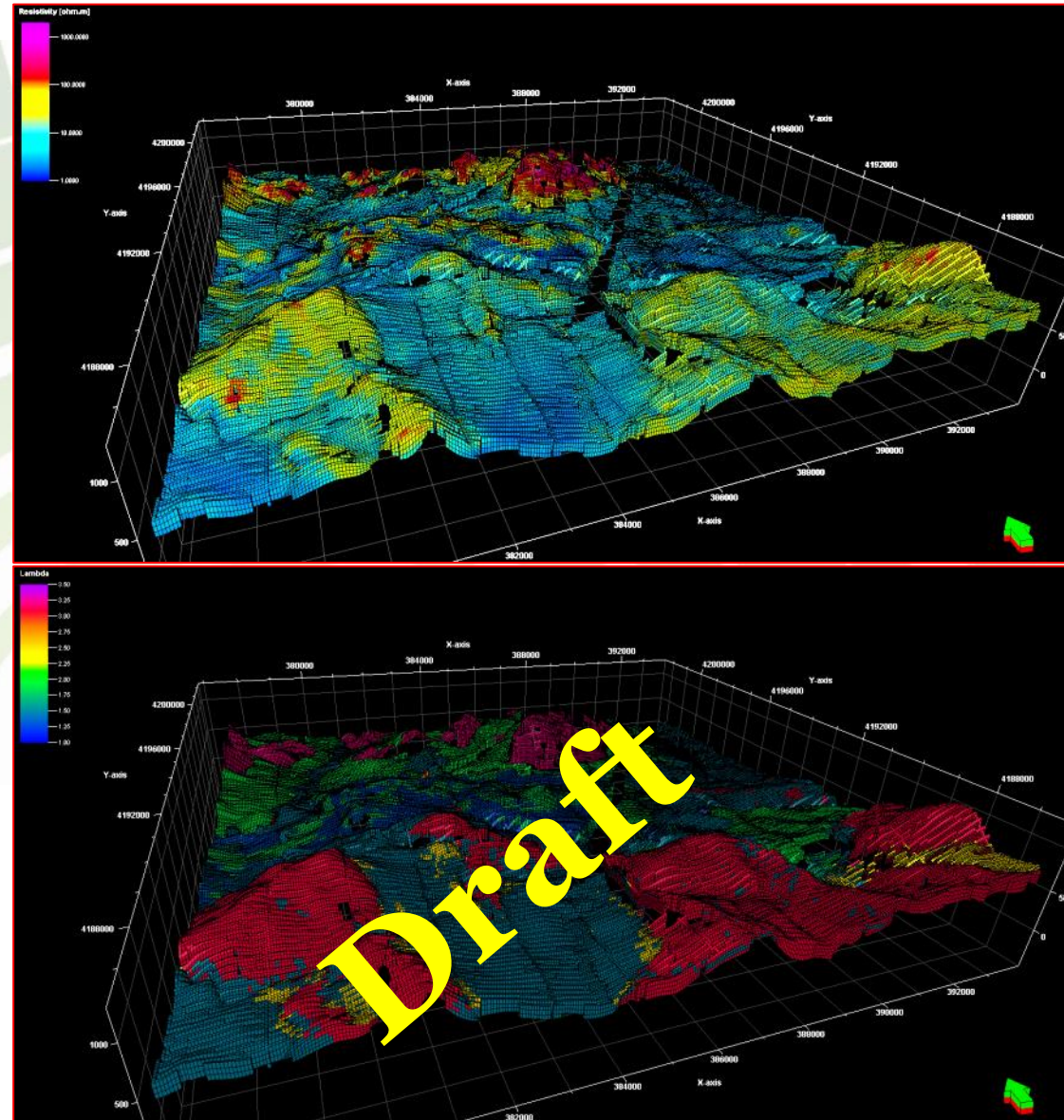




WORK IN PROGRESS- Petrophysical Modeling

Relation between thermal conductivity and electrical resistivity

- Without the geological information, it is very hard to define this relation (e.g. in Termini model a very high resistive value could be related to limestone, quartz-arenite, gypsum etc...).
- Once the 3D geological model is built we are able to assign for each cell a geological information (LE Unit) and a resistive value allowing us to perform a simple algorithm to obtain a thermal conductivity values for each cell.





CONCLUSIONS

- Good match between resistivity and geological properties on a wide area characterized by a very complex geological setting (Sicilian FTB);
- The geo-exchange map provides a clear picture of the areas where heat exchange is favoured by geological conditions;
- Unlike the other sites, in Termini area we have not identified conductive anomalies in the carbonate geothermal reservoir ;
- We will improve the heat exchange potential maps using a detailed thermal conductivity distribution obtained by the petrophysical modeling;
- **The 3D geological models and the maps of heat exchange potential (for Termini, Montevago, Calatrasi and Terme Segestane areas) will be freely available on the VIGOR WebGIS at <http://www.vigor-geotermia.it/geo-portal/>**

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