

Passive seismic techniques for environmentally friendly and cost-efficient mineral exploration

PACIFIC

Project presentation





PACIFIC has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement No 776622.



PACIFIC: facts and figures



EU contribution: 3.2M€

The PACIFIC consortium brings together mineral exploration and mining industry, technology and service-providing SMEs, academic and research institutes and geological surveys:

- 1. Université Grenoble Alpes (UGA)
- 2. Dublin Institute for Advanced Studies (DIAS)
- 3. Generation PGM Inc. (GEN)
- 4. SAS Sisprobe (SISP)
- 5. Beowulf Mining Plc (BEOW)
- 5.1 Jokkmokk Iron Mines Ab (JIMAB)
- 6. Geological Survey Ireland (GSI)
- 6.1 Economic and Social Research Institute (ESRI)
- 7. Institute of Mine Seismology (IMS)
- 8. ARTTIC (ART)
- 8.1 CIAOTECH Srl (CTECH)
- 9. Oy Fennoscandian Resources Ab (FRA)
- Marathon test site
- Kallak test site





Rationale

Mineral exploration techniques have not evolved: innovative and sustainable technologies are needed:

- to discover new deposits, particularly those buried beneath the surface, and
- to expand the resource base of known deposits.





PACIFIC innovative approach

PACIFIC is developing two radically new and complementary techniques, both based on <u>passive seismic imagery</u>. These techniques must have:

- > Sufficient accuracy and resolution for the minerals industry
- A relatively low cost and have a minor impact on the environment

PACIFIC also conducts research on <u>social acceptance</u> and public perception of risk for mining activities.





Objectives

- ► Two major developments of the traditional passive seismic method:
- 1. The passive reflection seismic technique: extraction of body-waves from ambient seismic noise to acquire reflection seismic sections.
- 2. The multi-array passive seismic imaging: using several vertical arrays combined with a surface array to obtain a better resolution at depth.
- ► Research on social acceptance and public perception of risk for mining activities.

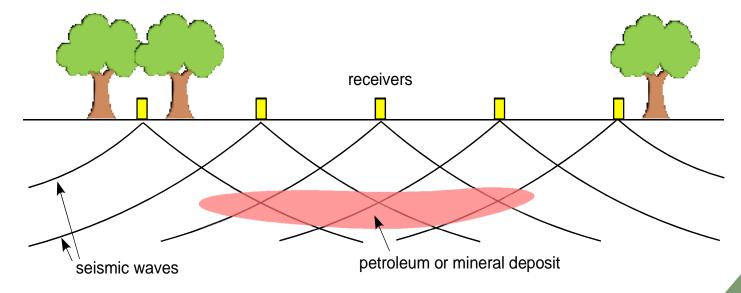




The seismic reflection technique

- Array of receivers deployed at the surface
- ► Each receiver records **ambient seismic noise** (ocean waves, traffic, small earthquakes, etc), then acts as source for receivers
- ▶ Difference in signal between receivers used to determine the nature of the sub-surface.

Schematic illustration of the passive seismic technique.





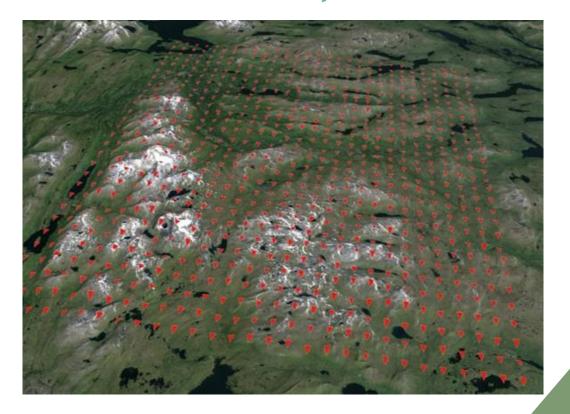


The seismic reflection technique

A receiver (node)



An array

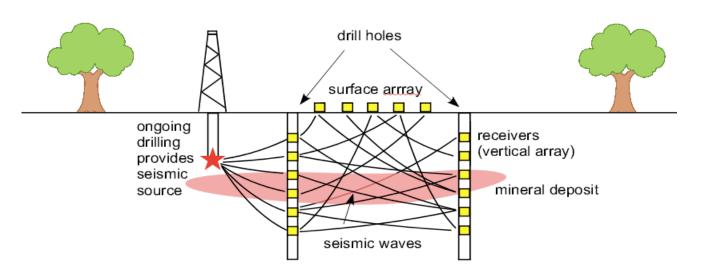






The multi-array approach

- ► The multi-array approach developed by PACIFIC is complementary to the traditional passive seismic technique.
- Surface arrays are used in conjunction with vertical arrays.



Schematic diagram illustrating the deployment of two vertical arrays of receivers in drill holes capturing a signal from drilling in a third hole.

Advantages - better targeting and less drilling.





PACIFIC test site n°1

Marathon deposit, Canada









The Marathon array



Deployment of 1200 nodes





PACIFIC test site n°2

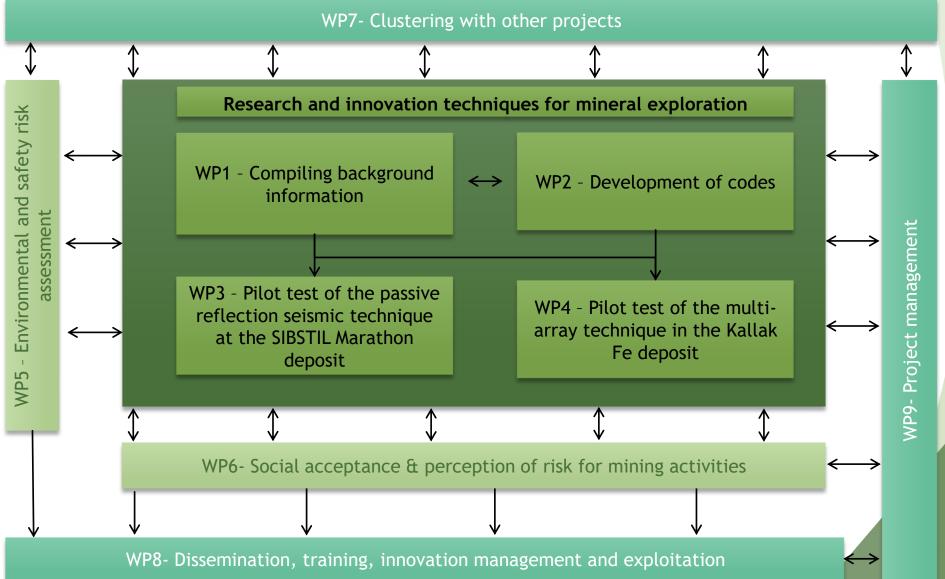
Kallak Iron Ore deposit, Sweden







Workplan structure







Expected impacts

Develop a cost-effective, environmentally friendly exploration tool

Deliver another method to explore for buried ore deposits

Decrease the environmental footprint of mineral exploration

Inform geoscientists about passive seismic methods

Bridge the gap between geophysical and geological models of ore deposits

Improve public awareness and acceptance of mineral exploration

Help ensure a sustainable supply of raw materials for the EU

Reduce the EU's dependence on imported mineral products





Contact: pacific-coordination@eurtd.com

Coordination team:

Université Grenoble Alpes, Florent Brenguier and Noélie Bontemps Sisprobe, Nick Arndt and Sophie Beaupretre ARTTIC, Project Office

Website: https://www.pacific-h2020.eu/

https://www.researchgate.net/project/PACIFIC-H2020



