

GL00734

FC
USGS
OFR
75-130

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

Schlumberger Soundings and Total Field
Measurements in the Raft River
Geothermal Area, Idaho

**UNIVERSITY OF UTAH
RESEARCH INSTITUTE
EARTH SCIENCE LAB.**

By

Adel A. R. Zohdy, Dallas B. Jackson
and Robert J. Bisdorf

Prepared in cooperation with
Energy Research and Development Administration
(formerly U.S. Atomic Energy Commission)

Open-File Report No. 75-130
1975

This report is preliminary and has not
been edited or reviewed for conformity
with U.S. Geological Survey standards.

SCHLUMBERGER SOUNDINGS AND TOTAL FIELD MEASUREMENTS
IN THE RAFT RIVER GEOTHERMAL AREA, IDAHO

By Adel A. R. Zohdy, Dallas B. Jackson and Robert J. Bisdorf

In 1974, the U.S. Geological Survey in cooperation with the Energy Research Development Administration (formerly the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission) made d.c. current measurements in the Raft River geothermal area. Seventy nine symmetric Schlumberger soundings were made and 269 bipole-dipole total field stations were occupied about a current bipole 3.22 km (2 miles) in length. Included in these total field stations are seven repeat stations, and three other stations at which measurements could not be made.

Figure 1 shows the index map for the location, number, and azimuth of the Schlumberger sounding stations. The soundings were numbered from Raft #1 to Raft #43, then from Raft #101 to Raft #136. With the exception of Raft #107 (which was expanded to a maximum electrode spacing, $AB/2$, of 426 metres (1,400 feet)) the maximum electrode spacing ranged from $AB/2 = 914$ metres (3,000 feet) to $AB/2 = 3,658$ metres (12,000 feet). All the sounding curves were automatically processed and interpreted as shown in the graphs given in the appendix. Each graph shows the following:

- (1) Field data designated by a segmented solid-line curve with diamond symbols for observed data.

- (2) A continuous-dashed curve which represents:
 - (a) the continuous "field" curve obtained by shifting the various segments upwards or downwards generally with respect to the last segment on the segmented field curve (Zohdy and others, 1973)
 - (b) the digitized curve at the rate of six points per logarithmic cycle. Although the digitized points are not shown on the dashed curve, they were computed using a subroutine in a computer program for bicubic spline functions (Anderson, 1971). The digitized data were then fed into the automatic interpretation program (Zohdy, 1974^a and 1975) to obtain the best fitting theoretical sounding curve for a horizontally layered medium.
- (3) The theoretical best fitting sounding curve is plotted as (+) signs.
- (4) The detailed layering for which the theoretical curve is calculated.
- (5) The D.Z. (Dar Zarrouk) curve for the detailed layering. The ordinate values for the D.Z. curves are shifted upward or downward by one logarithmic cycle or they are plotted on a separate sheet of graph paper (as for Raft #40.) to avoid cluttering the graphs. The D.Z. curves can be used to obtain equivalent and simpler solutions containing fewer number of layers and in which certain constraints are imposed on the layer thickness and resistivities (Zohdy, 1974b).

All these graphs were generated on a Hewlett Packard 7203A graphic plotter. The plotter driving subroutines were developed by G. I. Evenden of the U.S. Geological Survey.

Figure 2 shows the simple total-field bipole-dipole apparent resistivity map which is contoured at a logarithmic contour interval, in ohm-m values.

Figure 3 shows the theoretical simple total field bipole-dipole apparent resistivity map that should have been obtained had the ground been horizontally layered over the entire survey area. The calculations (Zohdy and Stanley, 1974) are based on the sounding data obtained at sounding Raft #1 which was made at the center of the current bipole.

Figure 4 shows the normalized (or reduced) apparent resistivity map which is obtained by finding the ratio between the observed values in figure 2 and the theoretical values shown in figure 3. Had the ground been horizontally layered over the entire survey area, all the normalized values should have been equal to unity. In general, areas outlined by values greater than unity indicate that the section contains more resistive

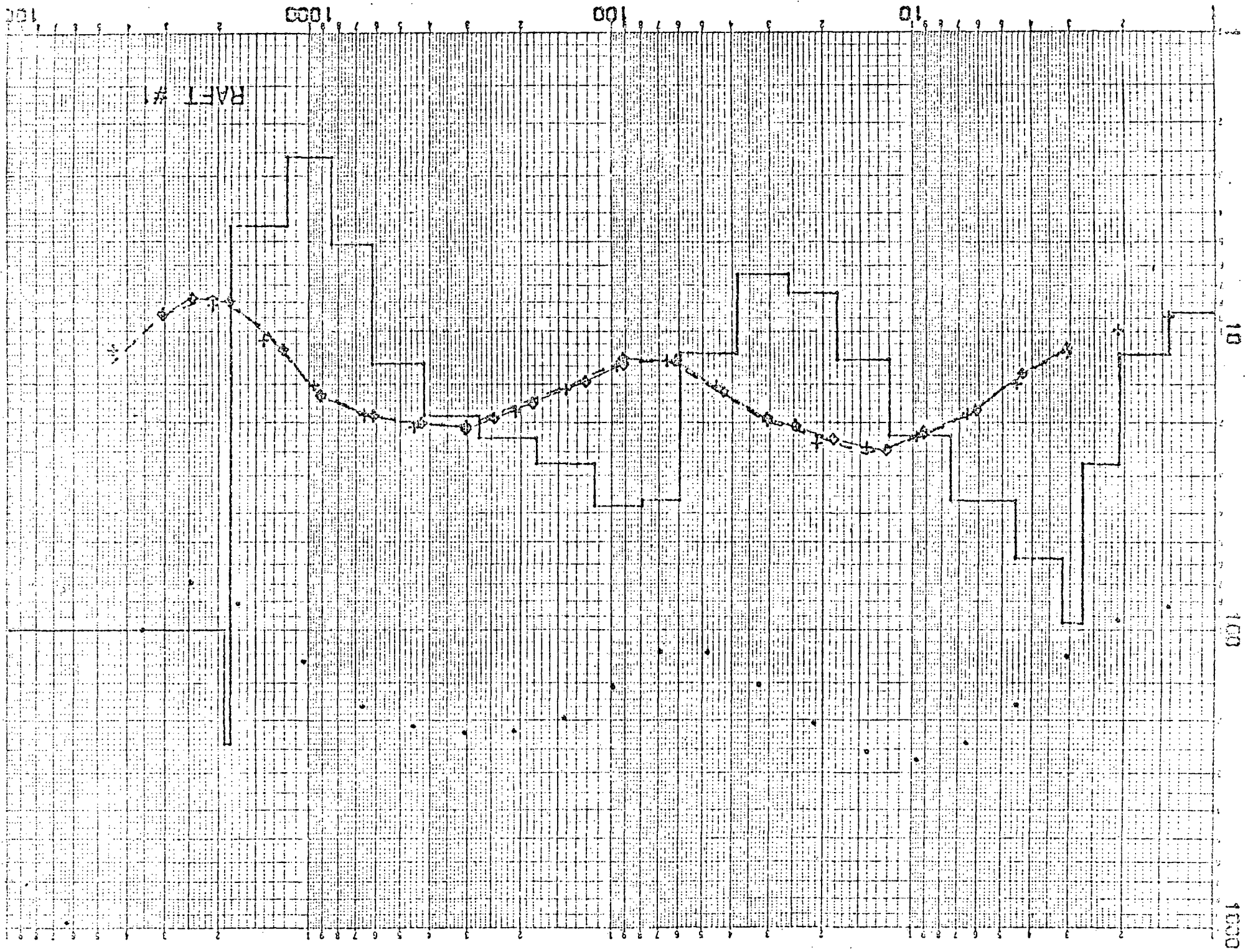
materials or that basement rocks are shallower than at Raft #1 sounding. Conversely areas outlined by contour values less than unity designate the opposite. It should be noted, however, that false lows and highs may be caused by the presence of near vertical faulting separating media of large differences in resistivity. The major use of the normalized apparent resistivity map is that it emphasises lateral variations in the subsurface resistivity and thus outline more clearly the trend of possible faulting.

References cited

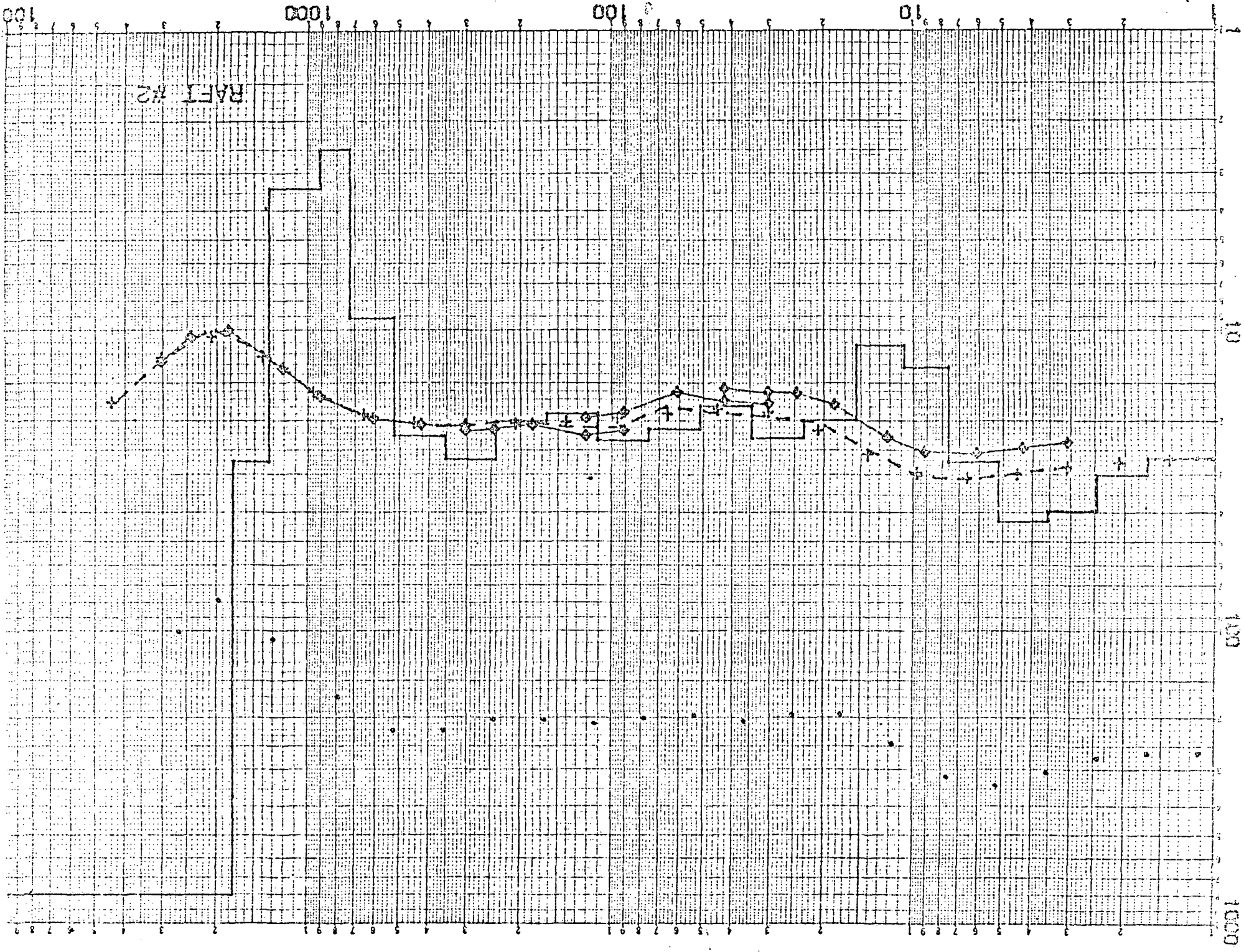
- Anderson, W. L., 1971, Application of bicubic spline functions to two dimensional guided data: NTIS (National Technical Information Service), No. PB-203579, Springfield, Virginia.
- Zohdy, Adel A. R., 1974a, A computer program for the automatic interpretation of Schlumberger sounding curves over horizontally stratified media: NTIS (National Tech. Inform. Service) PB-232703/AS, 25 p., Springfield, Virginia.
- Zohdy, Adel A. R., 1974b, The use of Dar-Zarrouk curves in the interpretation of VES data: U.S. Geol. Survey Bull. 1313-D, 41 p.
- Zohdy, A. A. R., (in press), Automatic interpretation of Schlumberger sounding curves using modified Dar-Zarrouk functions: U.S. Geol. Survey Bull. 1313-E.
- Zohdy, Adel A. R., and Stanley, William D., 1974, A computer program for the calculation of bipole-dipole apparent resistivity maps over horizontally stratified media: NTIS (National Tech. Inform. Service) PB-232727/AS, 10 p., Springfield, Virginia.
- Zohdy, A. A. R., Anderson, L. A., and Muffler, L. J. P., 1973, Resistivity, self potential, and induced polarization surveys of a vapor-dominated geothermal system: Geophysics, v. 38, p. 1130-1144.

APPENDIX

RESISTIVITIES IN OHM-METRES



RESISTIVITIES IN OHM-METRES



AD/9 NEDTU NZ-NEDTU IN METRES

1000 100 10

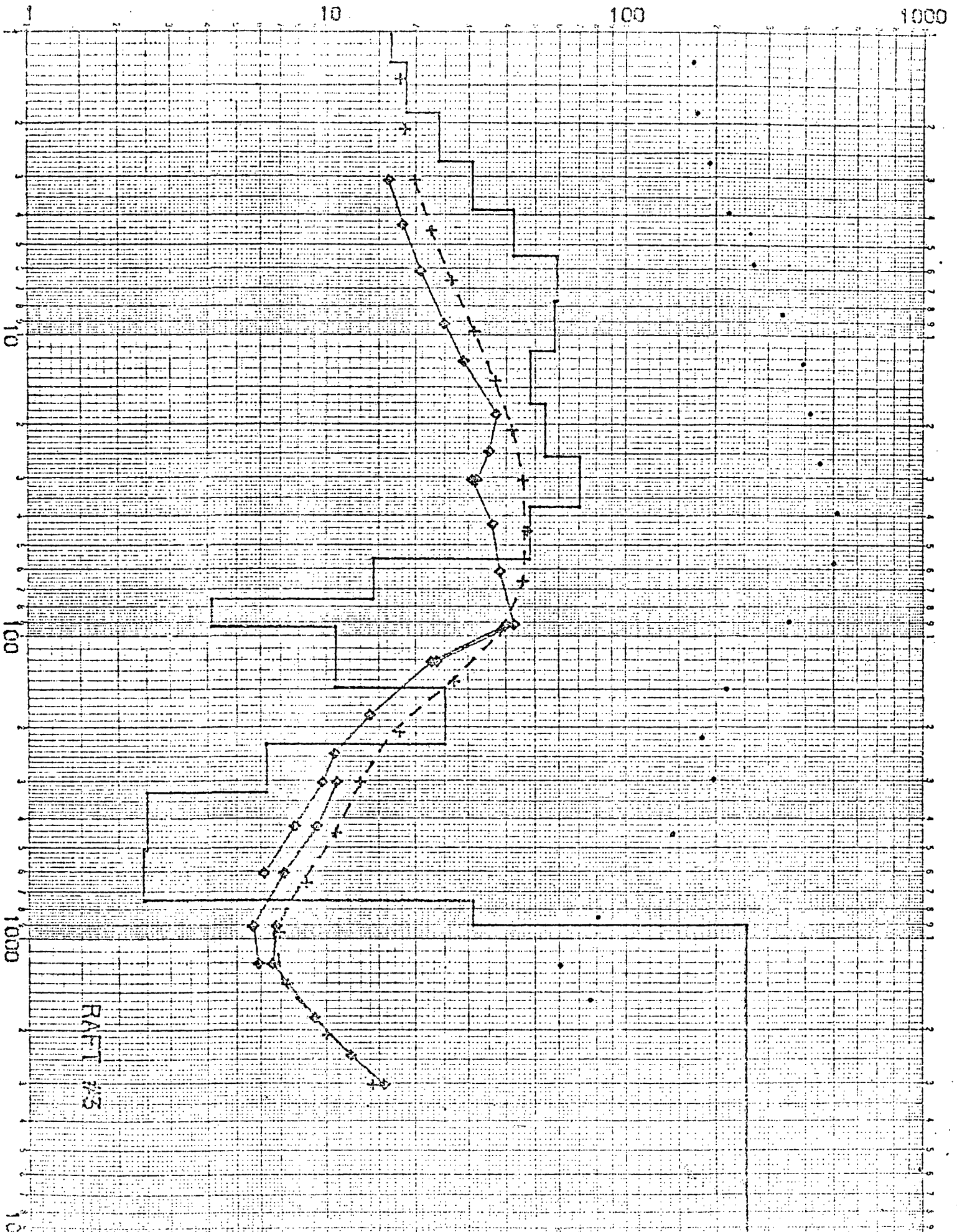
1000 100 10

RESISTIVITIES IN OHM-METRES

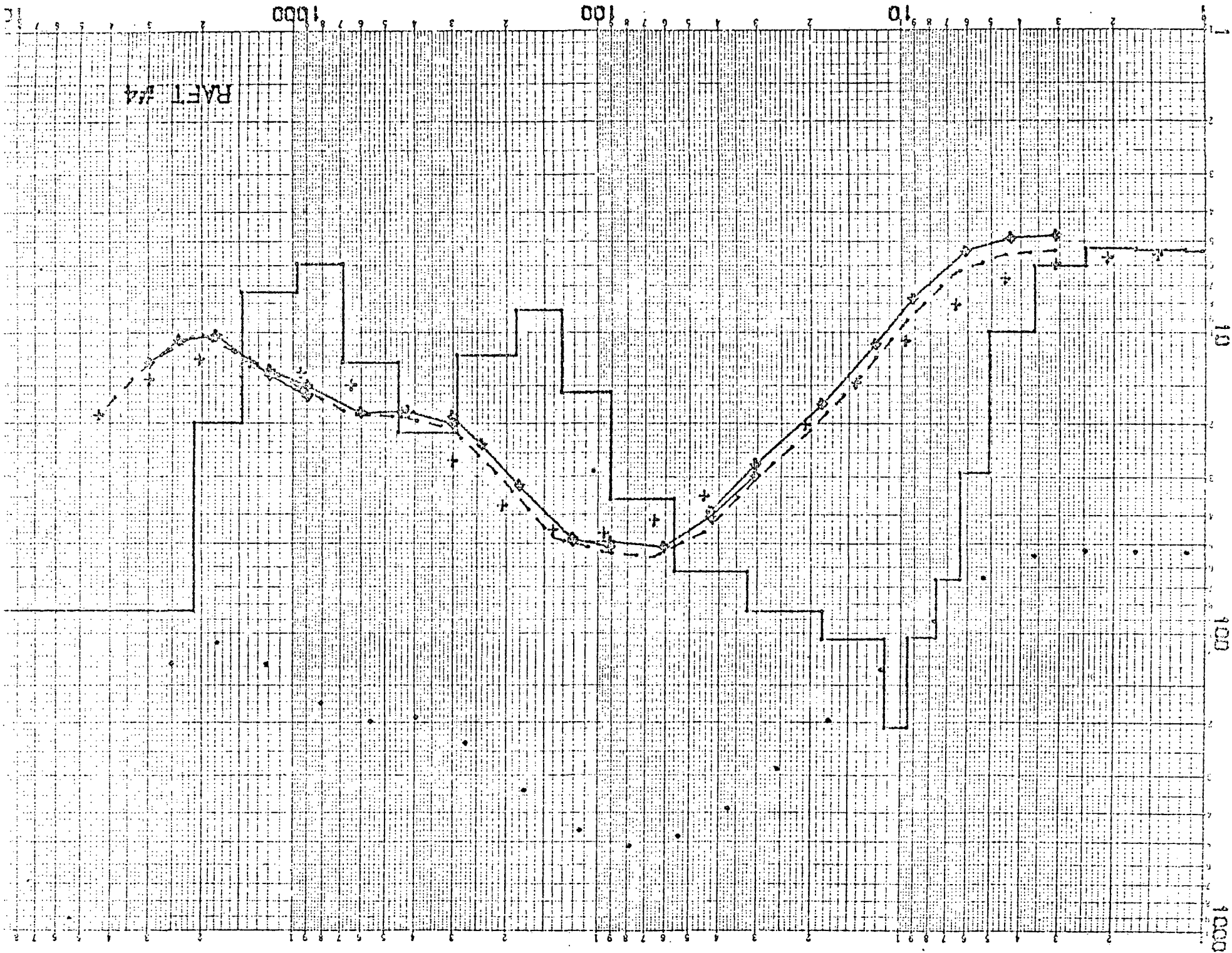
10

100

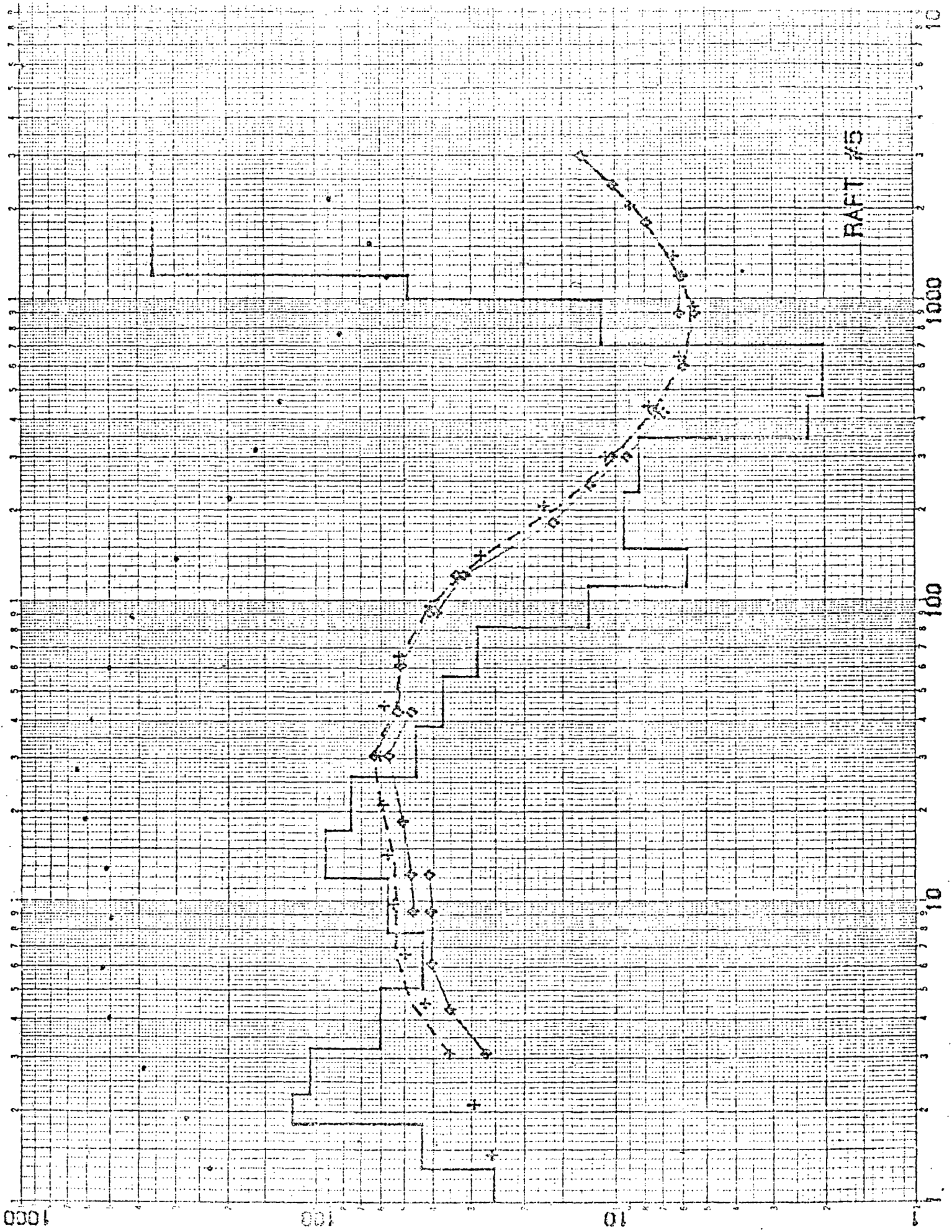
1000



AB/2, DEPTH, DZ-DEPTH, IN METRES

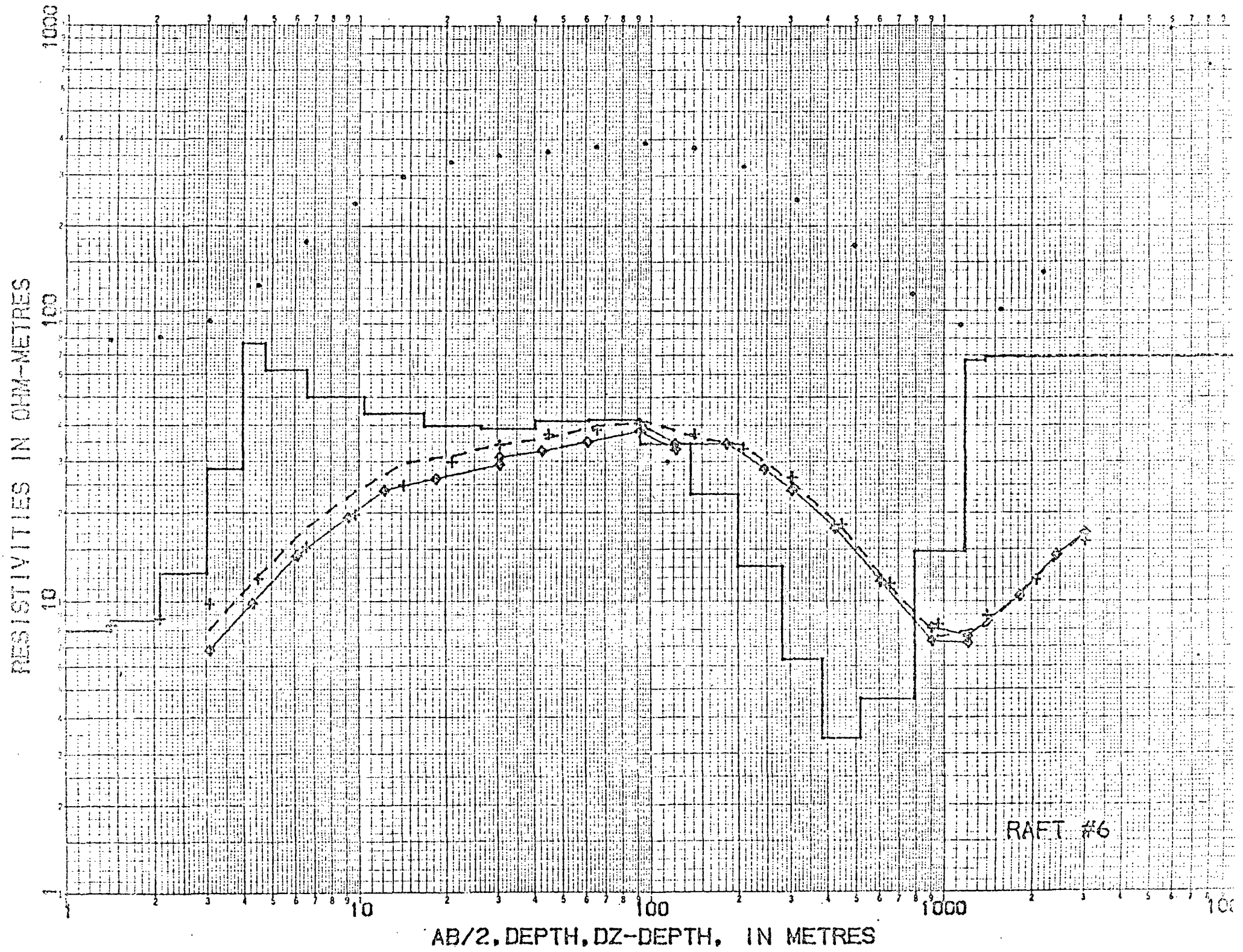


RESISTIVITIES IN OHM-METRES

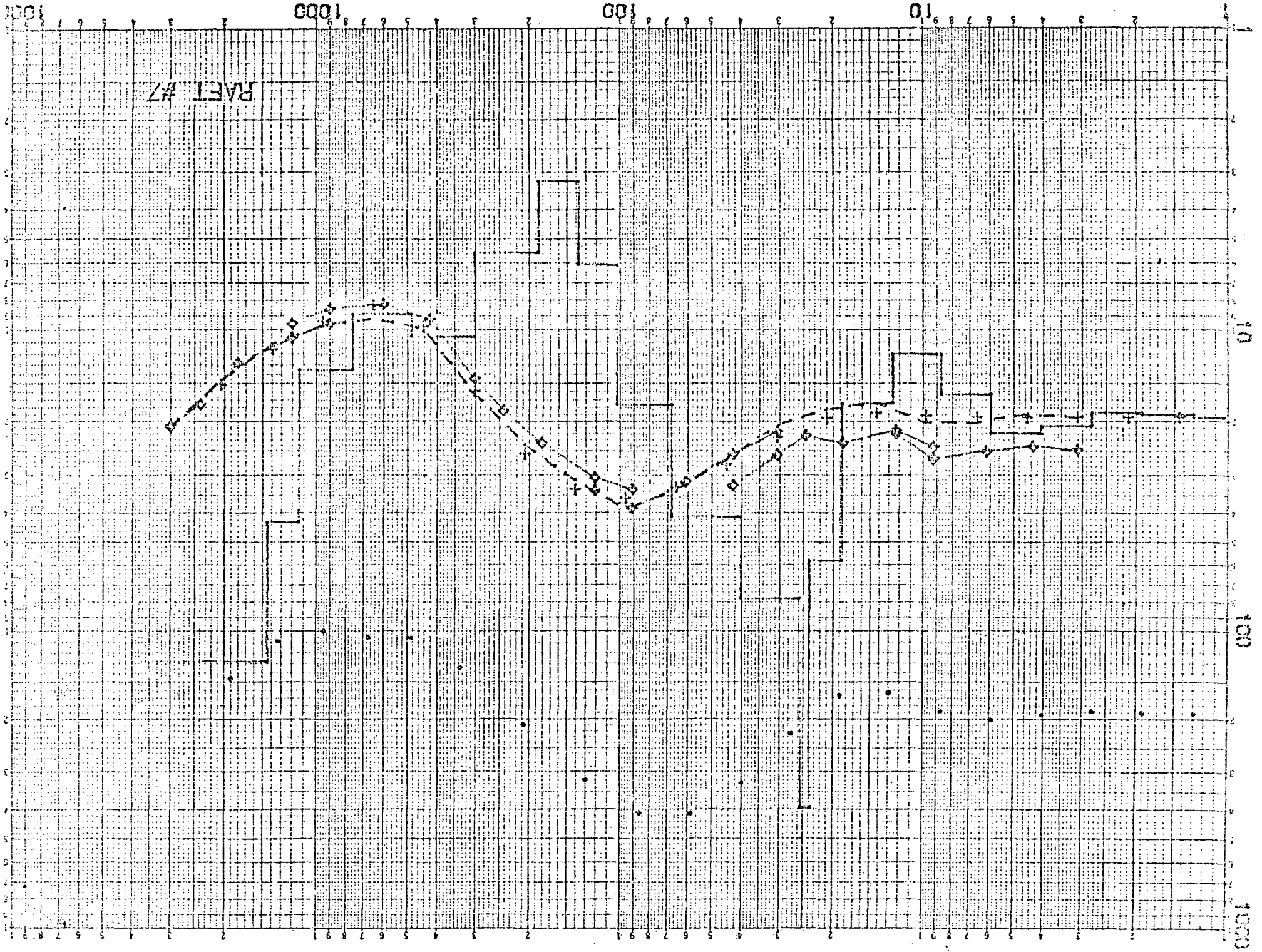


RAFT #5

DEPTH IN METRES



AB/2-DEPTH-DZ-DEPTH. IN METRES

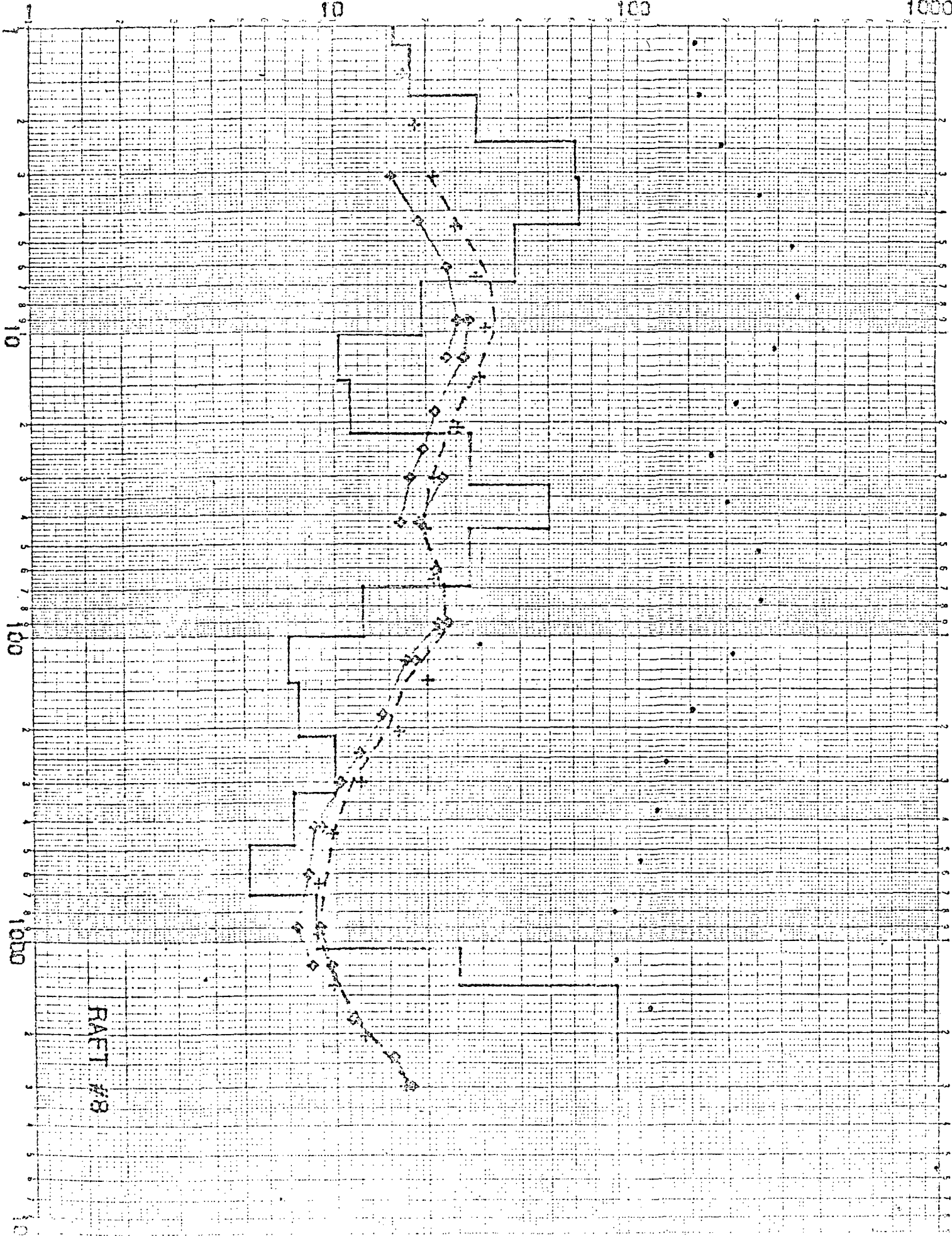


RESISTIVITIES IN OHM-METRES

10

100

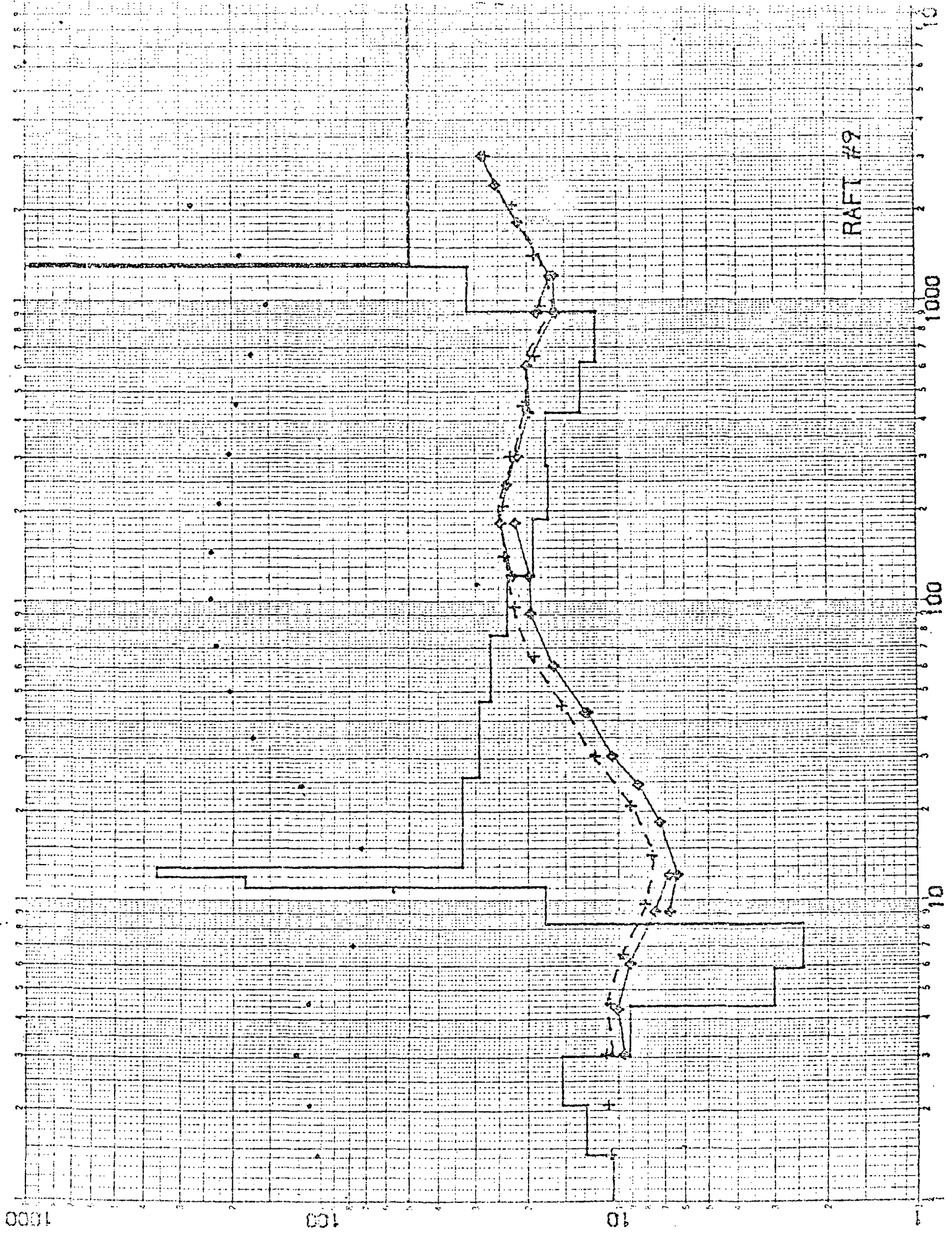
1000



AR/2-NPPTH.07-NPPTH. IN METRES

RAFT #8

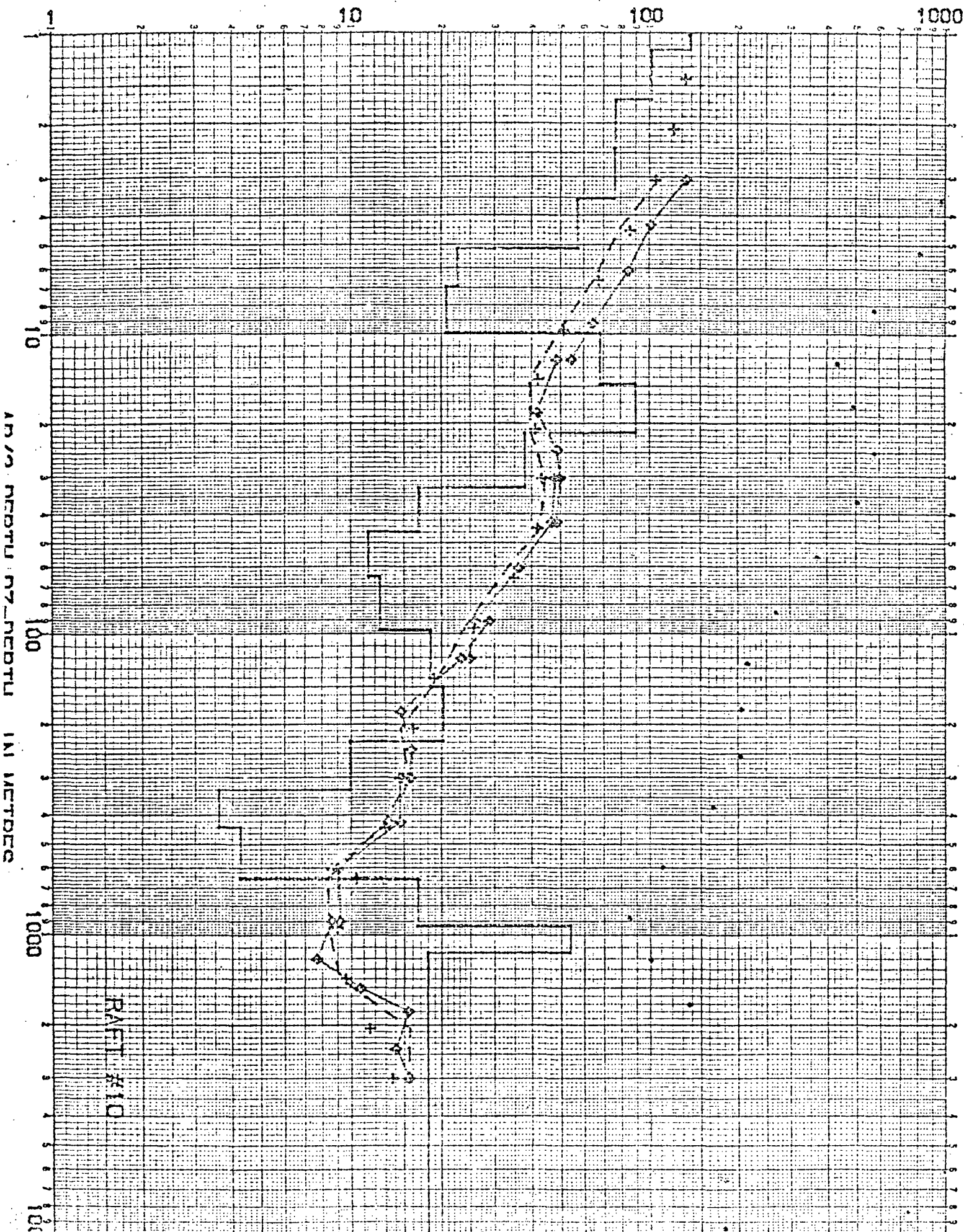
RESISTIVITIES IN OHM-METRES



RAFT #9

AR/2 DEPTH-DZ-DEPTH. IN METRES

RESISTIVITIES IN OHM-METRES



RESISTIVITIES IN OHM-METRES

DEPTH IN METRES

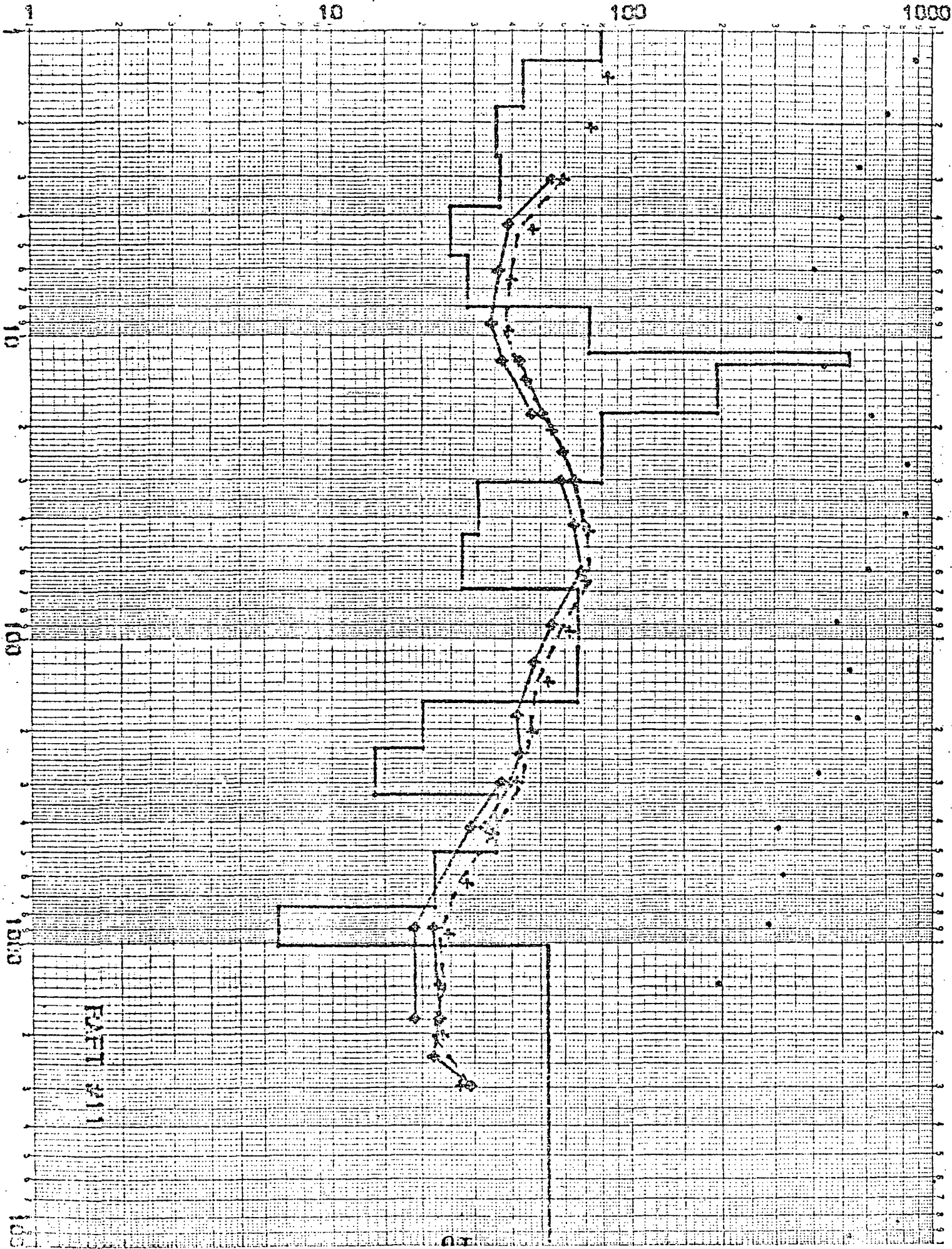
RAFT #10

RESISTIVITIES IN OHM-METRES

10

100

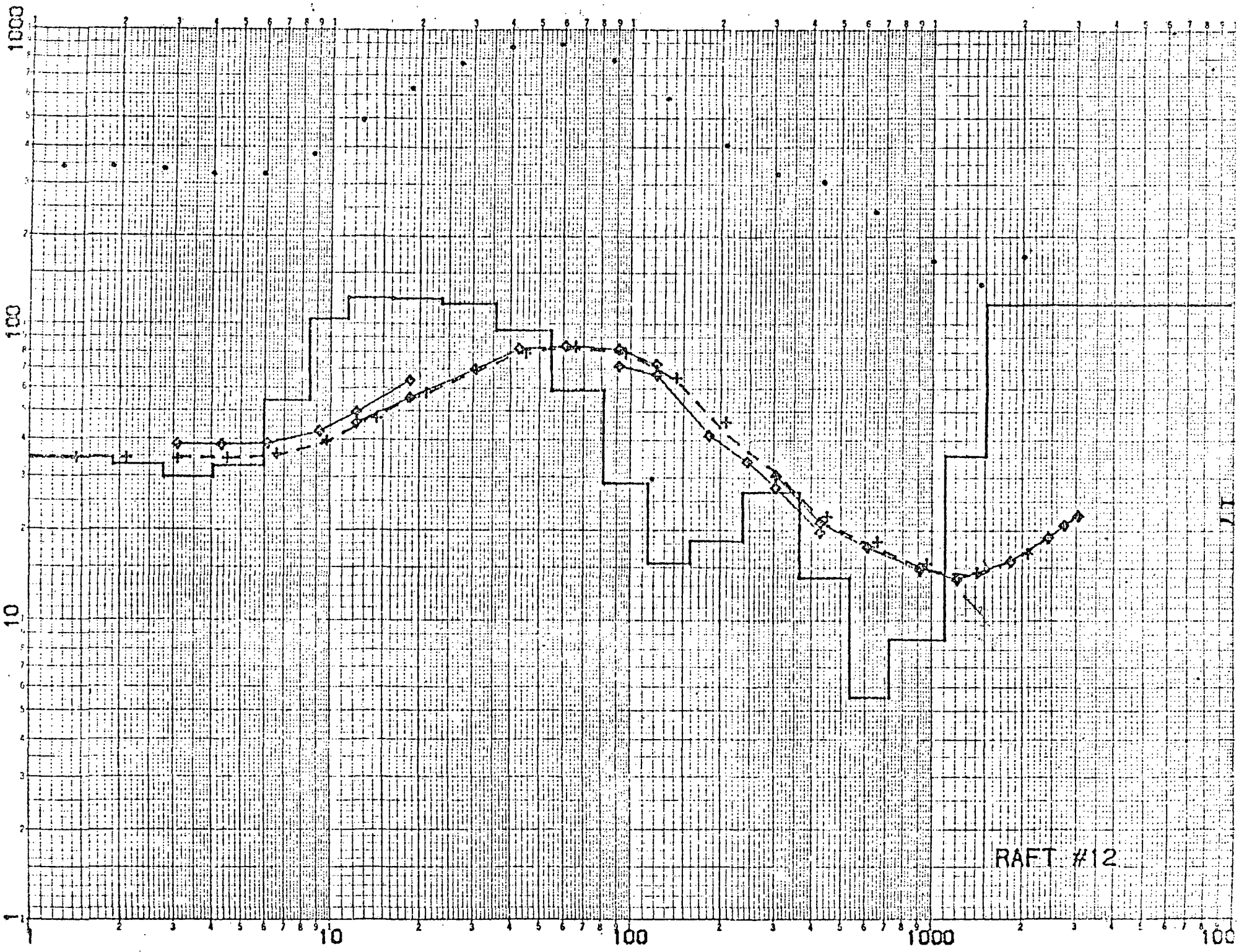
1000



AR/9. NEPTM. 07-NEPTM. IN METRES

PART 211

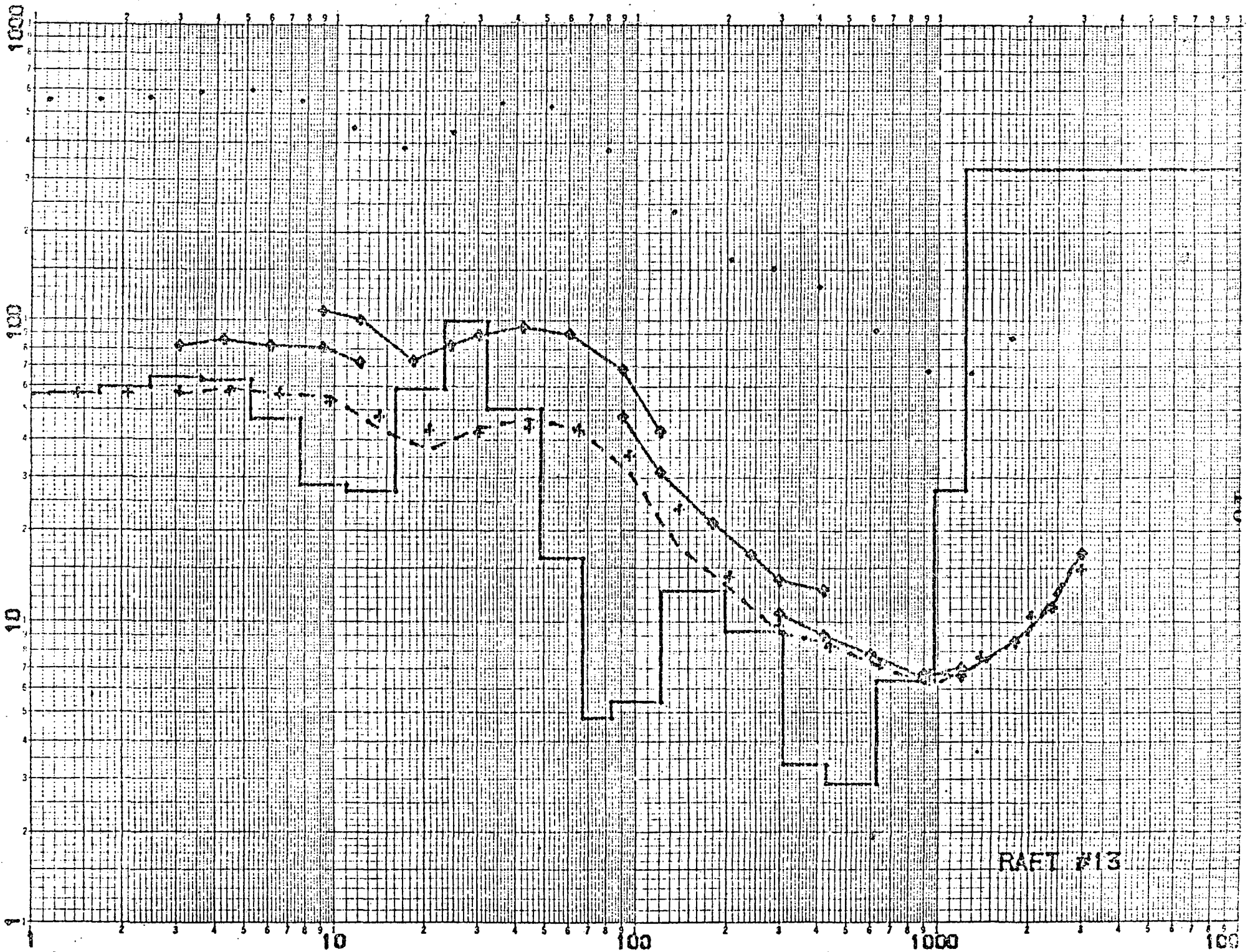
RESISTIVITIES IN OHM-METRES



RAFT #12

AB/2.DEPATH.DZ-DEPTH. IN METRES

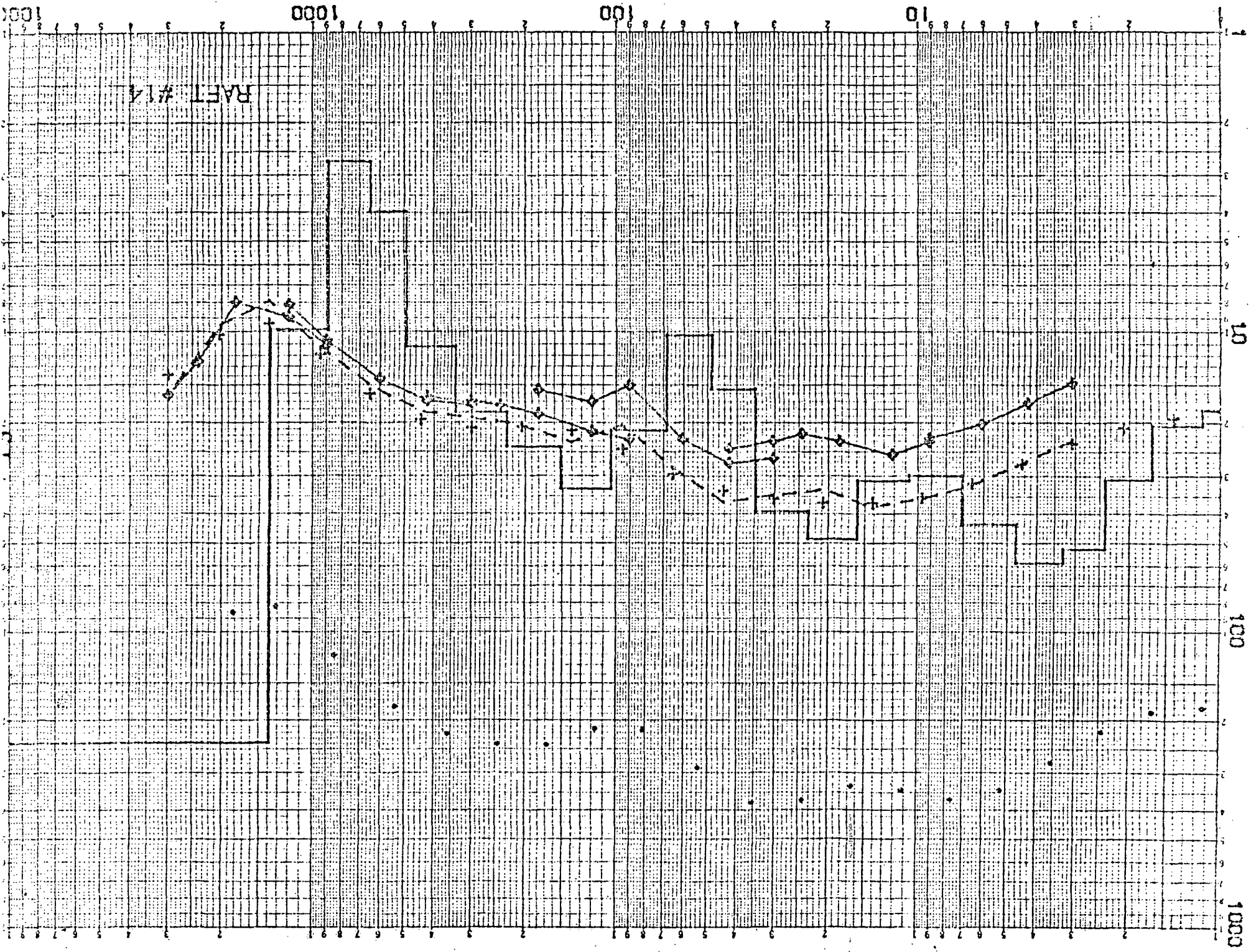
RESISTIVITIES IN OHM-METRES



RAET #13

AB/2, DZ-DEPTH, IN METRES

RESISTIVITIES IN OHM-METRES



DEPTH IN METRES

1000

1000

100

10

10

100

1000

RESISTIVITIES IN OHM-METRES

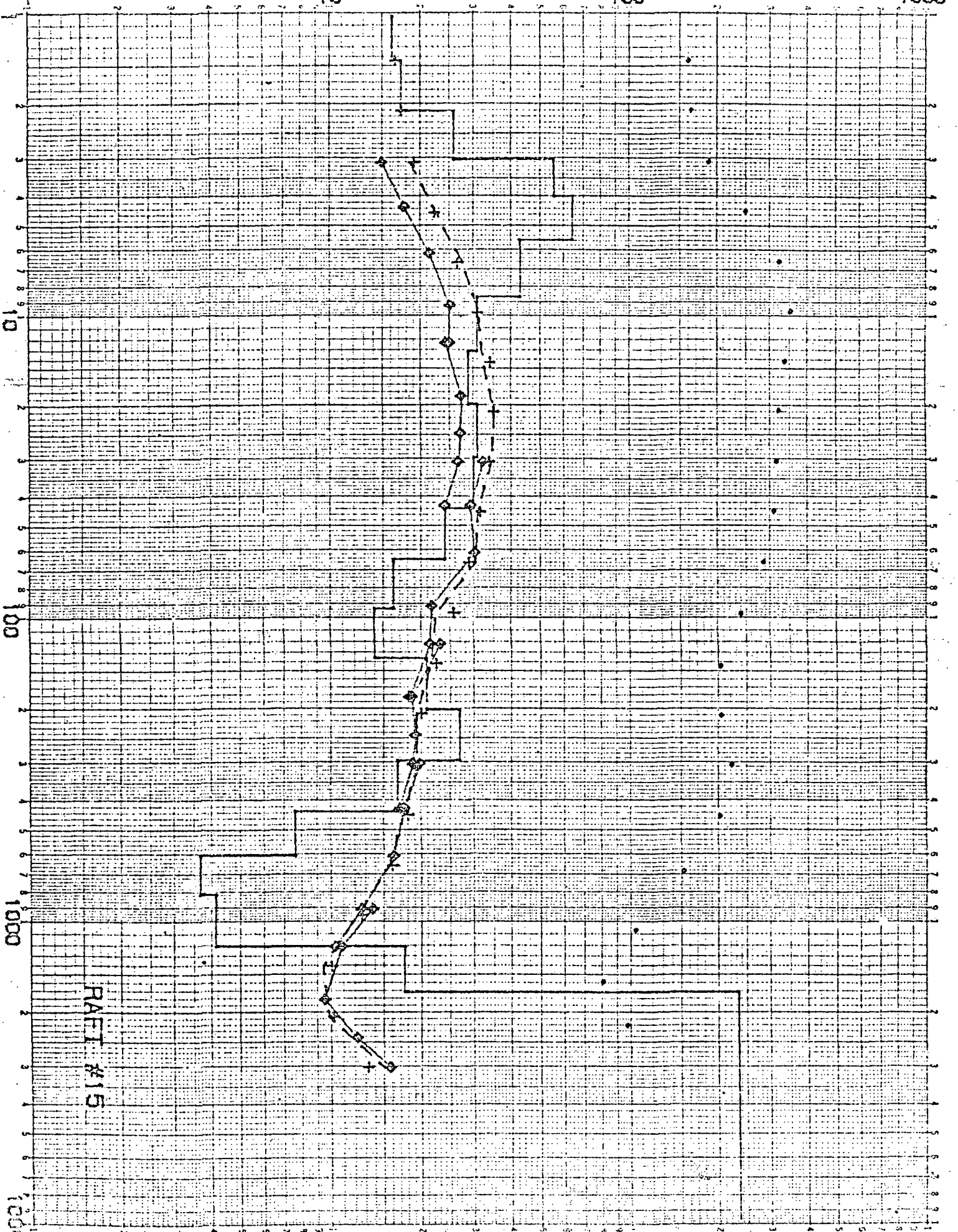
10

100

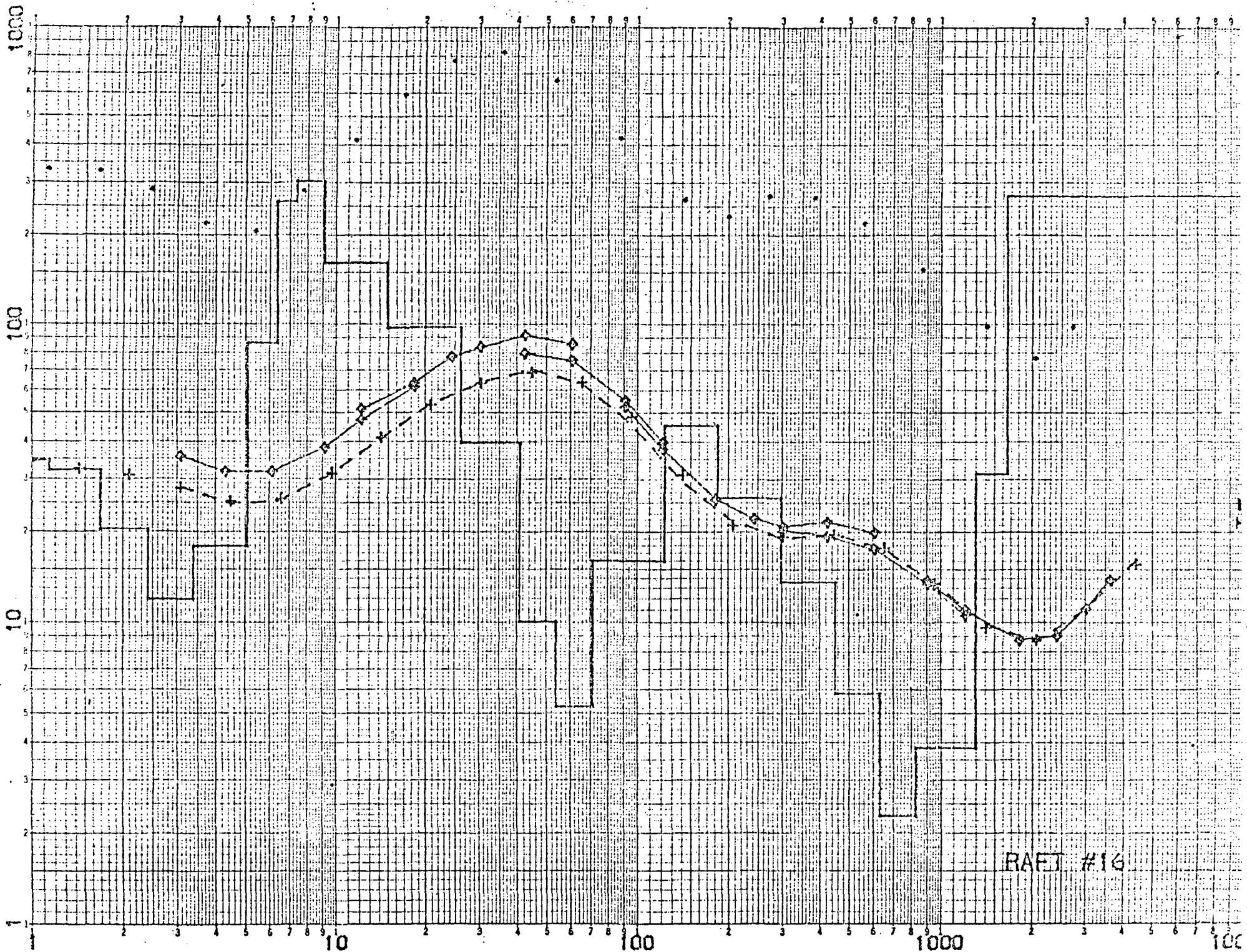
1000

RESISTIVITY IN OHM-METRES

RAFI #15



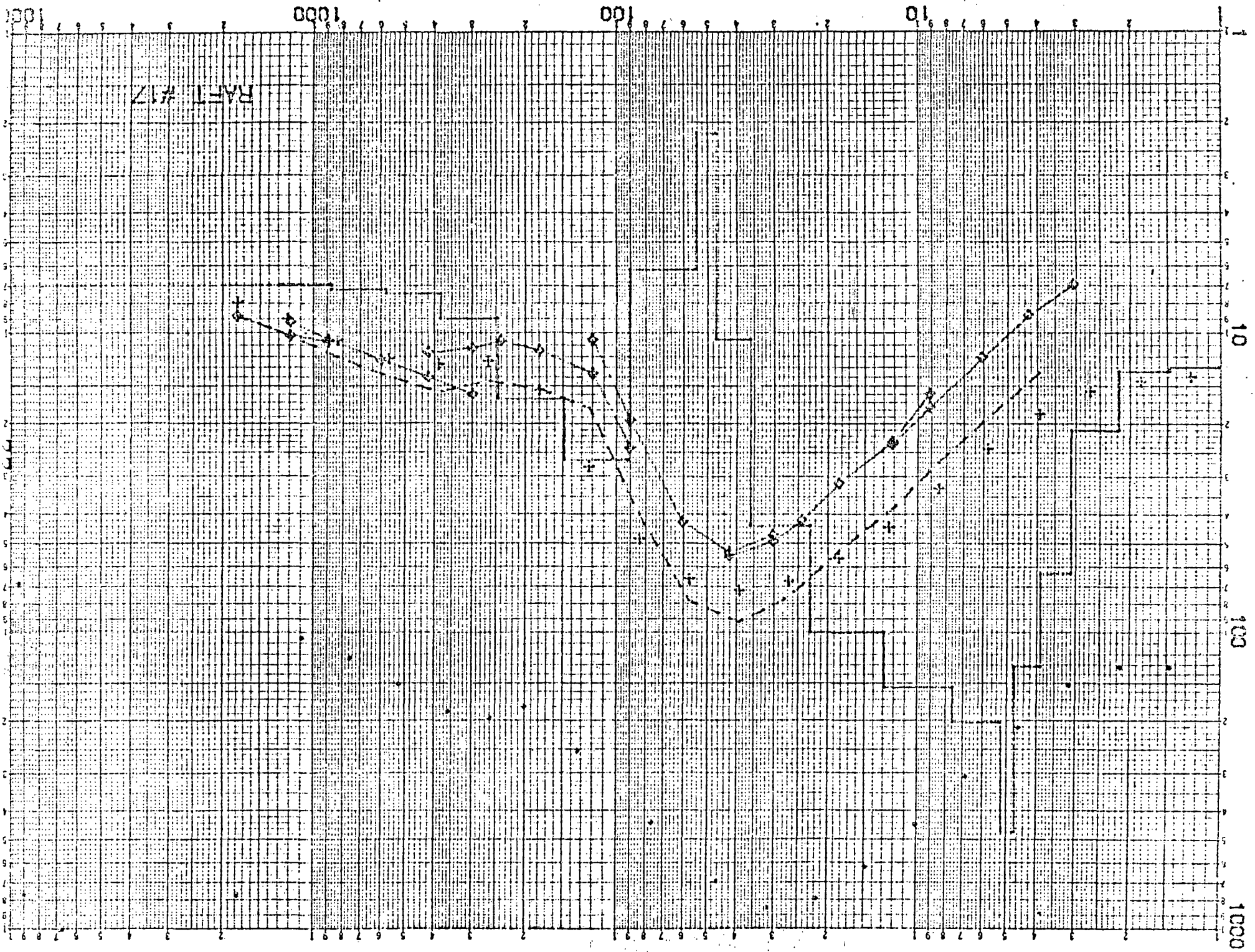
RESISTIVITIES IN OHM-METRES



RAFT #16

AB/2, DZ-DEPTH, IN METRES

RESISTIVITIES IN OHM-METRES



AP 70 RESISTIVITY IN METRES

1000

1000

100

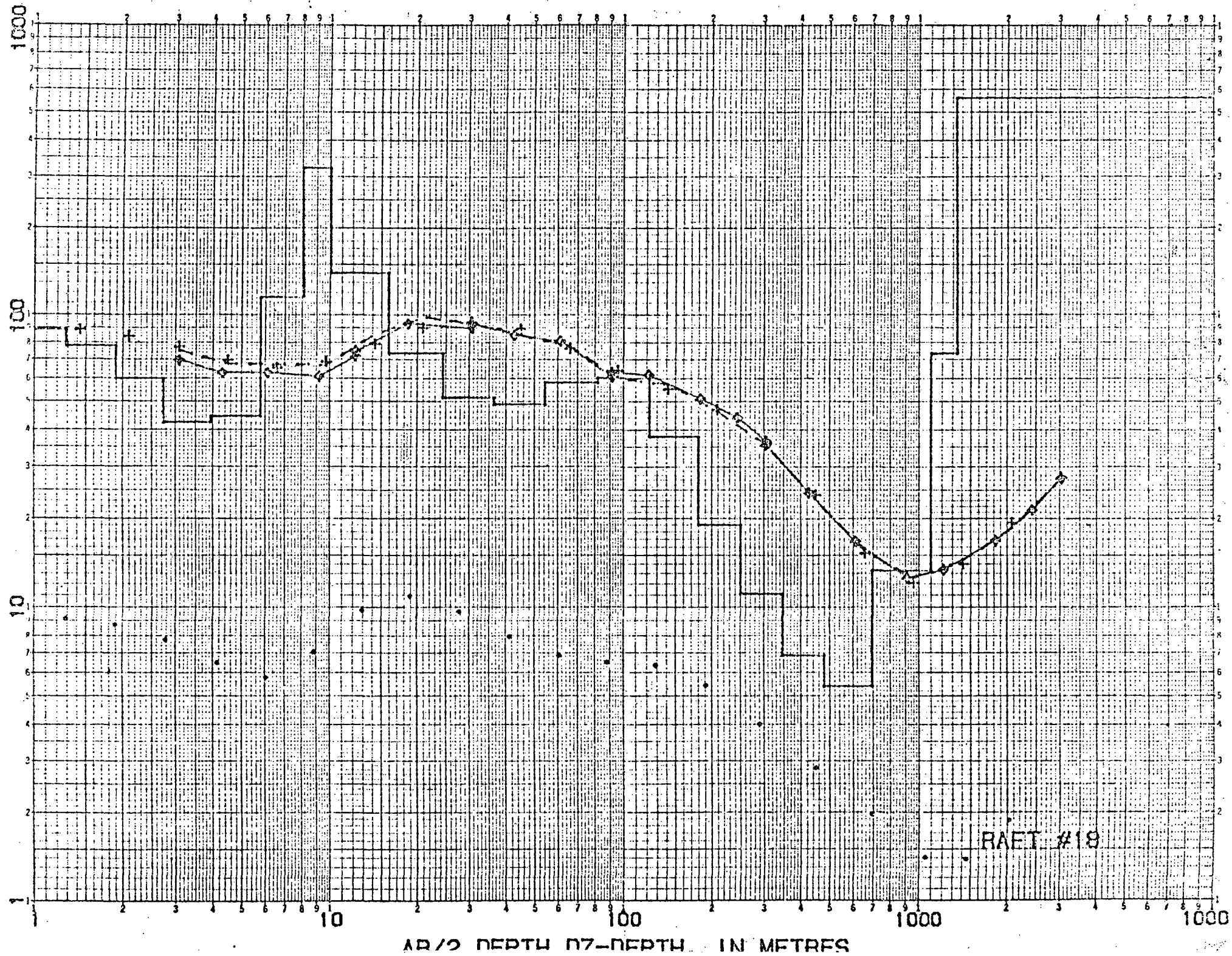
10

10

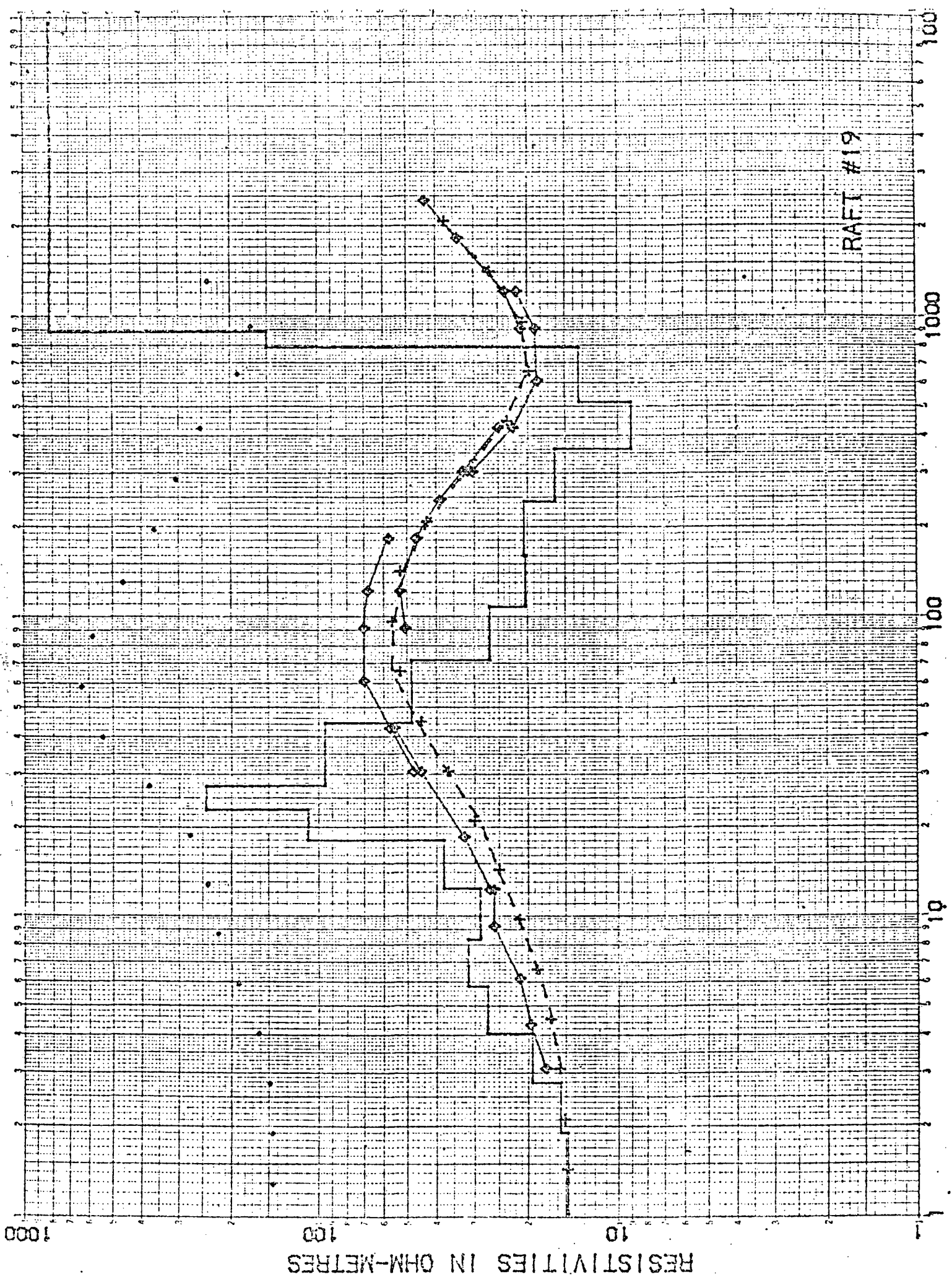
100

1000

RESISTIVITIES IN OHM-METRES



RAFT #18

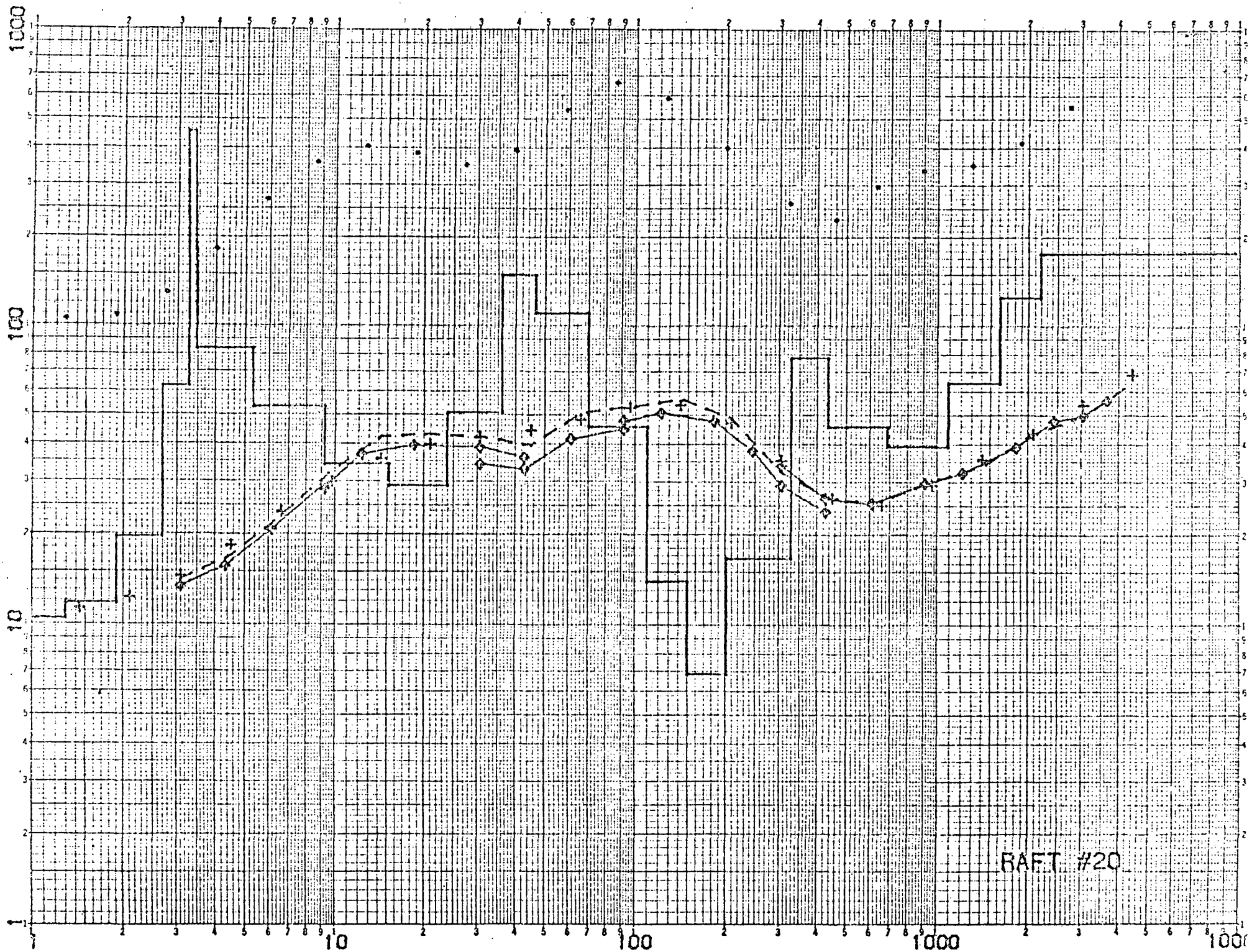


RAFT #19

RESISTIVITIES IN OHM-METRES

AB/2. DEPTH. DZ-DEPTH. IN METRES

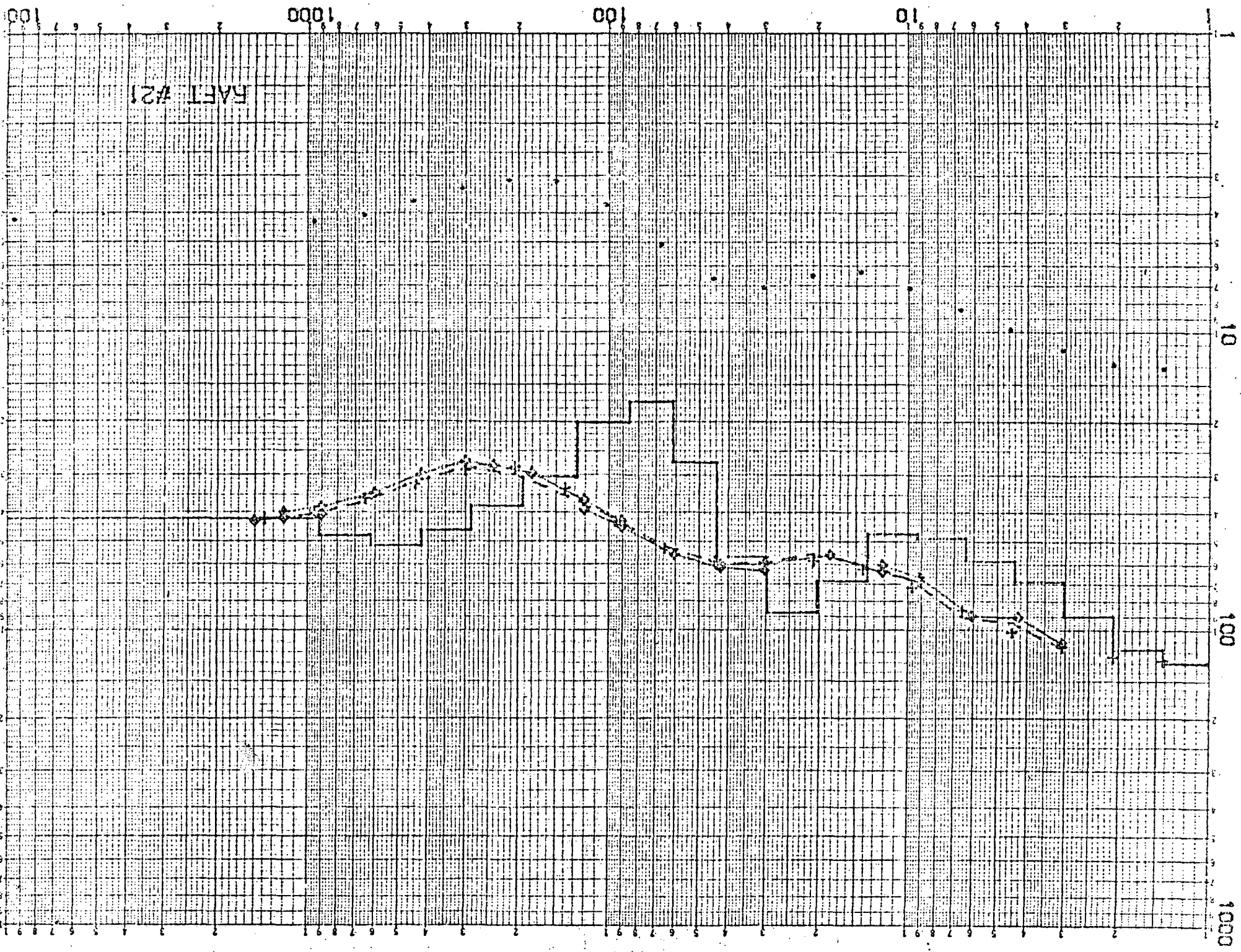
RESISTIVITIES IN OHM-METRES



RAFT #20

AB/2.DEPATH.DZ-DEPTH. IN METRES

RESISTIVITIES IN OHM-METRES



FAET #21

DEPTH IN METRES

100

1000

100

10

10

100

1000

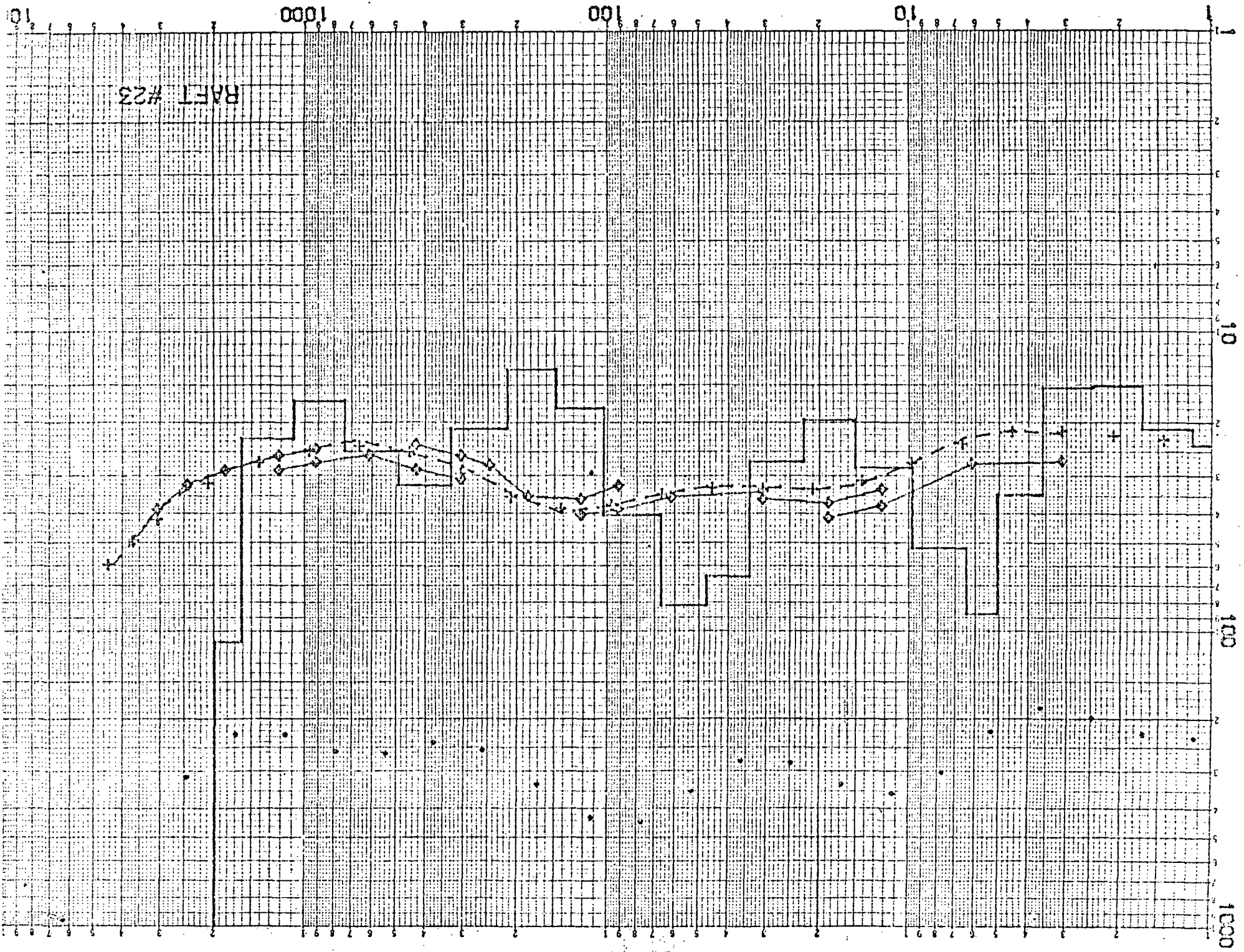
RESISTIVITIES IN OHM-METRES



BAET #22

AB/2.DEPATH.DZ-DEPTH. IN METRES

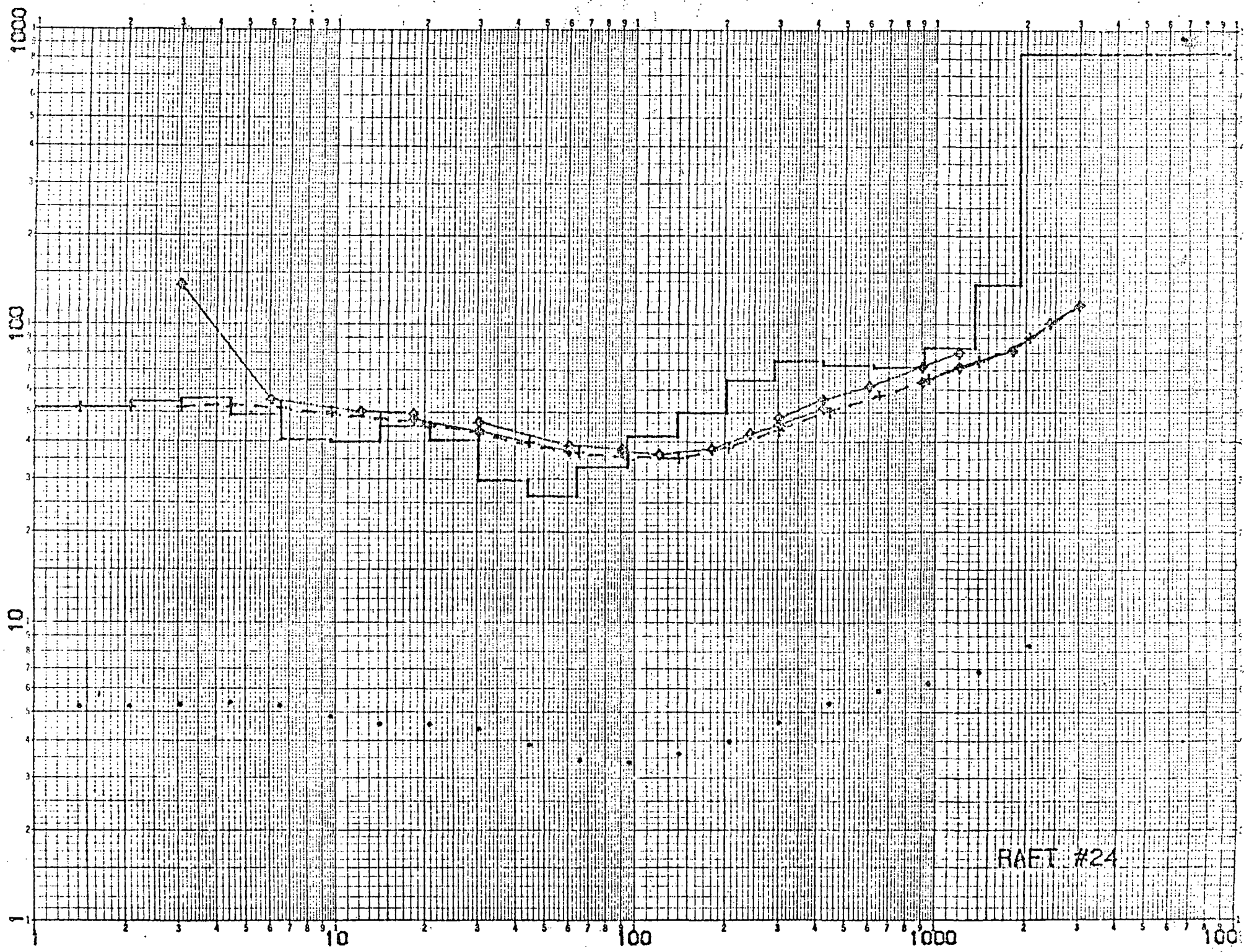
RESISTIVITIES IN OHM-METRES



RAFT #23

AR/2-DEPTH-DZ-DEPTH. IN METRES

RESISTIVITIES IN OHM-METRES



RAET #24

AB/2, DEPTH, DZ-DEPTH, IN METRES

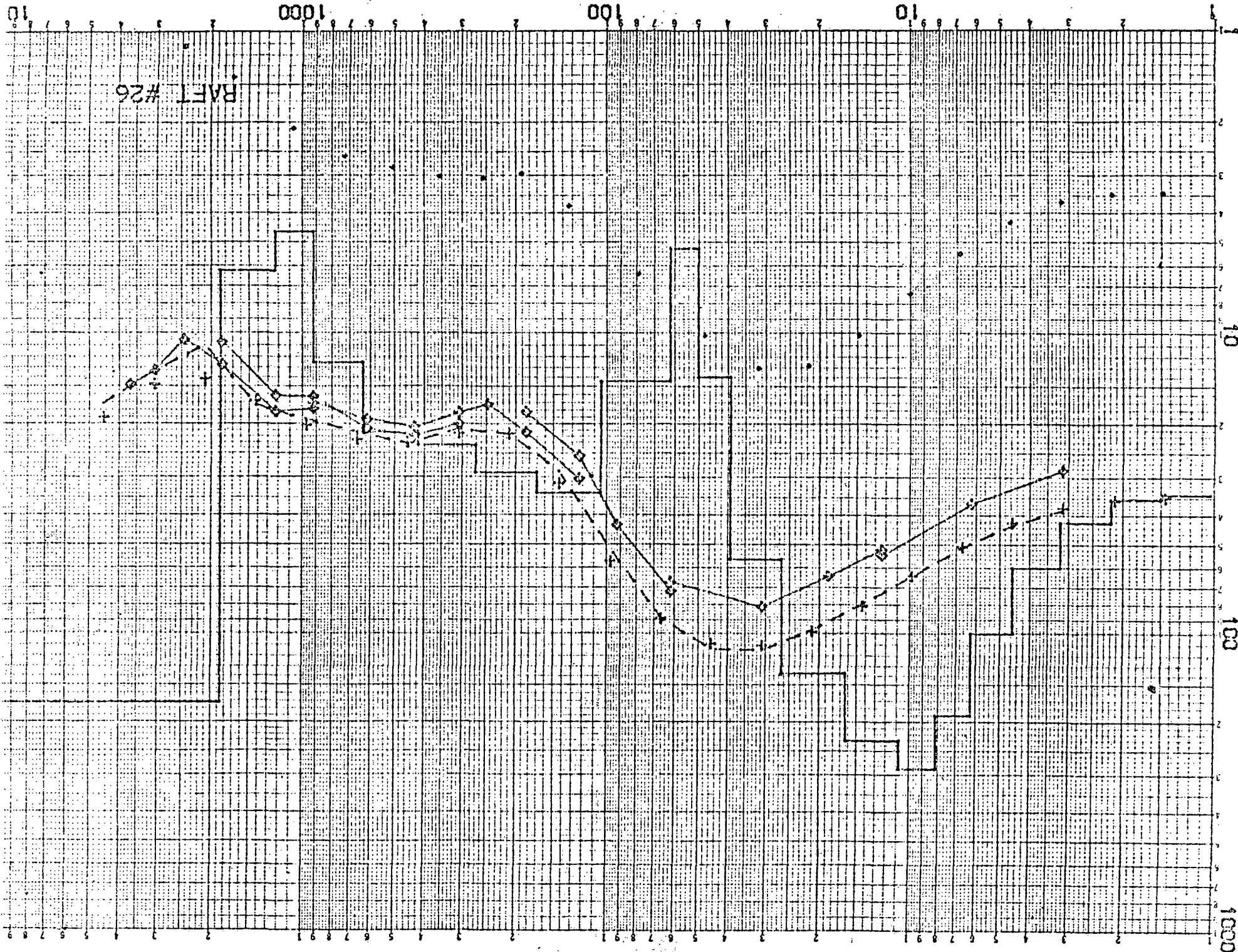
RESISTIVITIES IN OHM-METRES



RAFT #25

AB/2, DEPTH, DZ-DEPTH, IN METRES

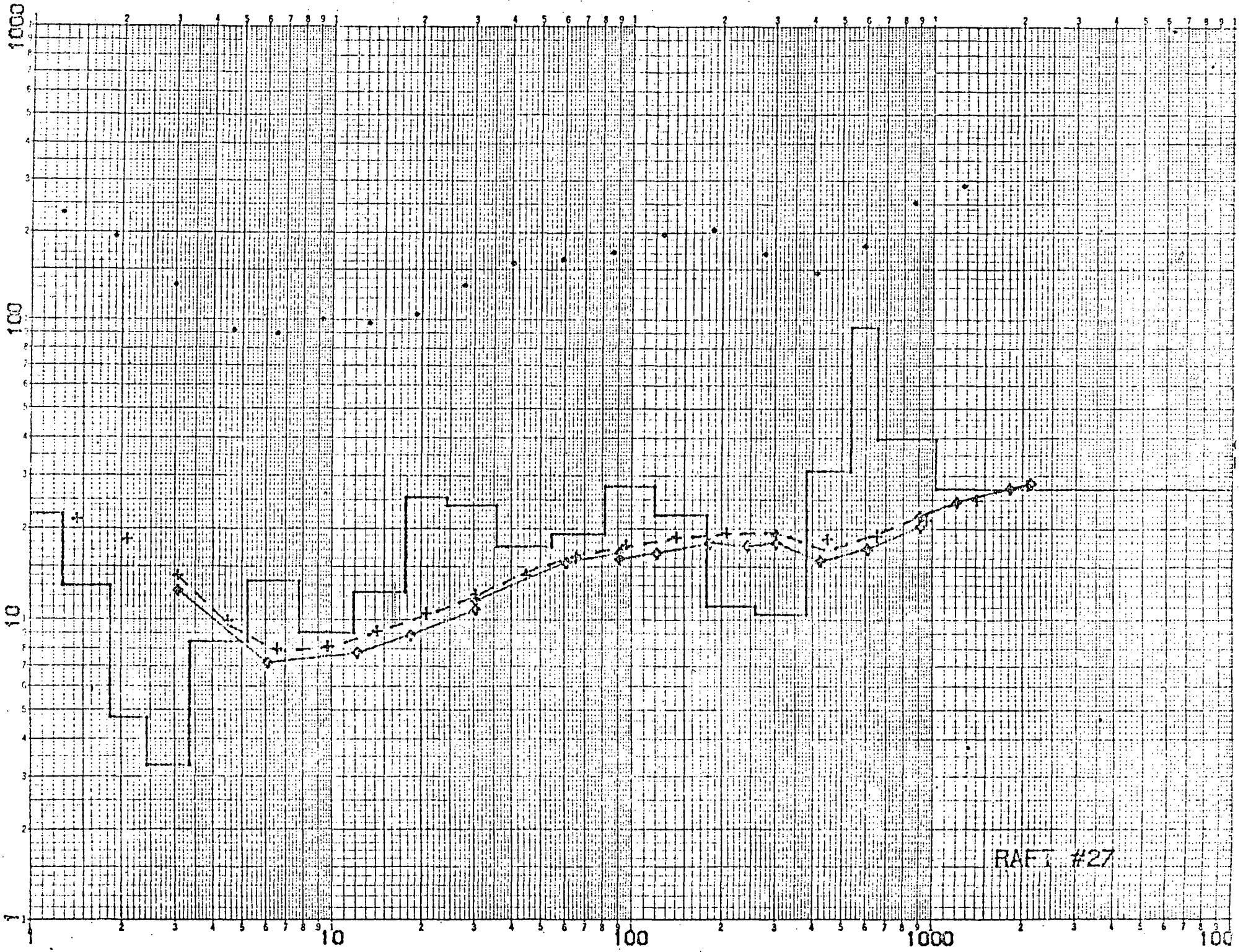
RESISTIVITIES IN OHM-METRES



AR/2-DEPTH-NZ-DEPTH. IN METRES

RAFT #26

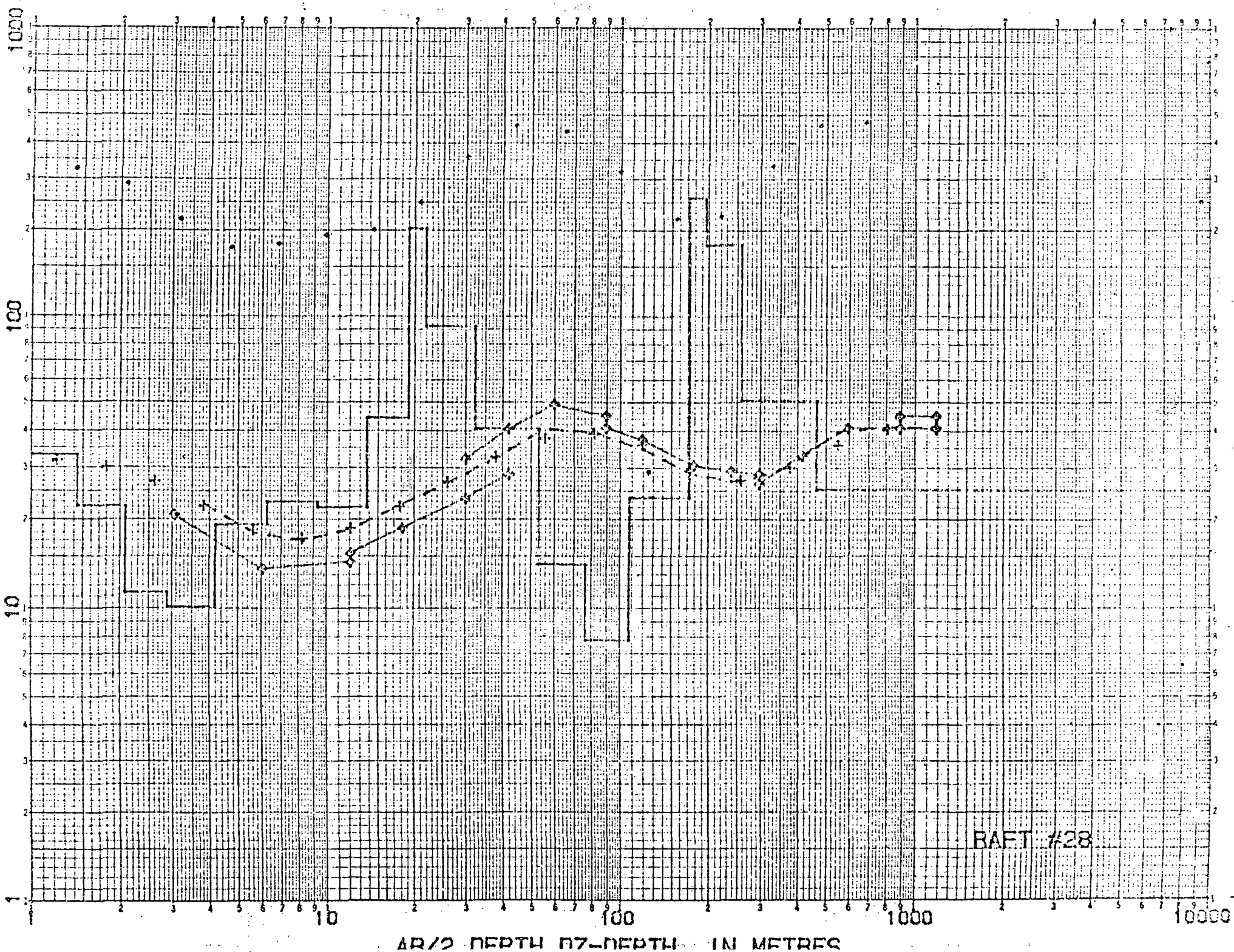
RESISTIVITIES IN OHM-METRES



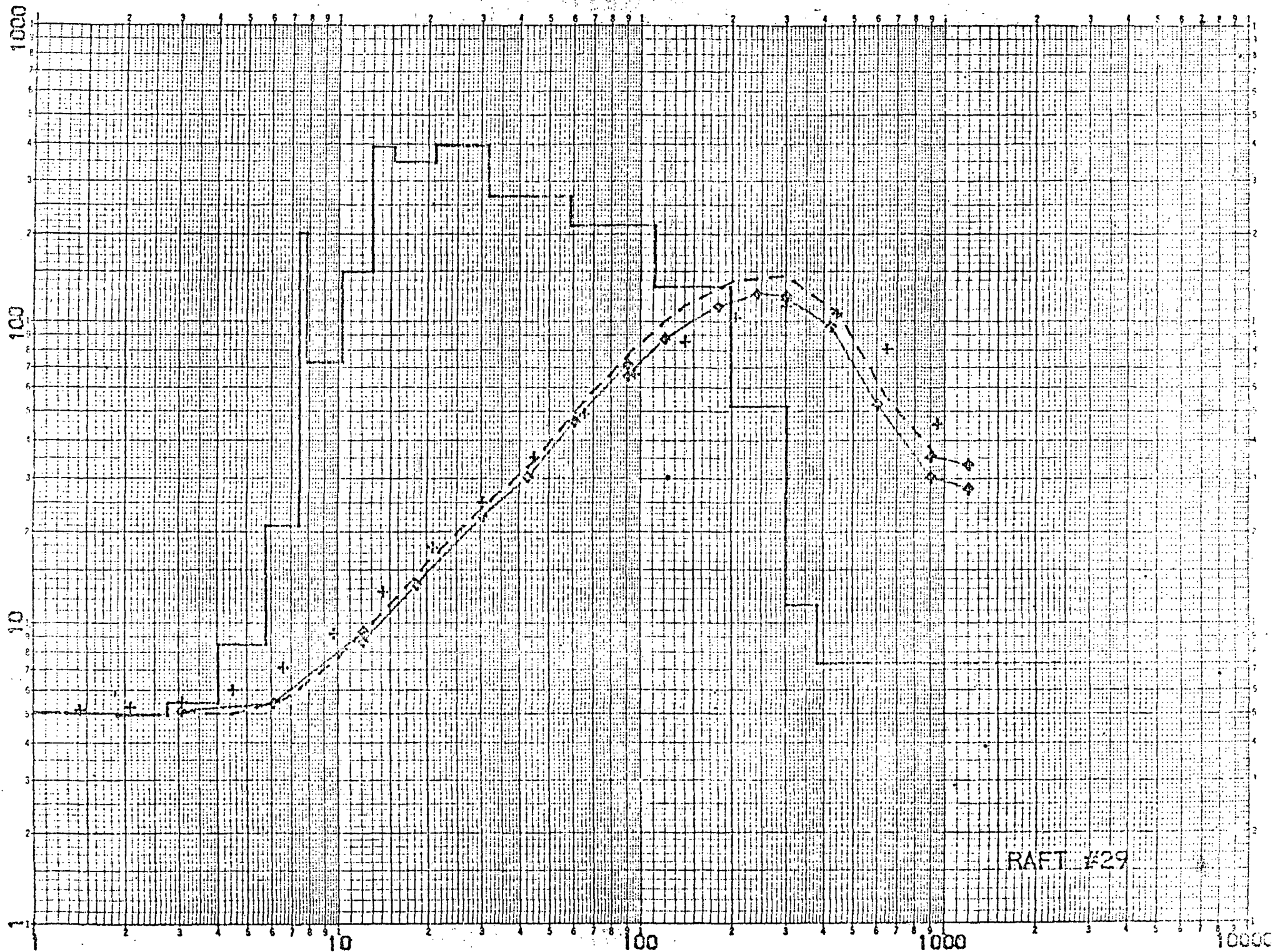
RAFT #27

AB/2.DEPATH.DZ-DEPTH. IN METRES

RESISTIVITIES IN OHM-METRES

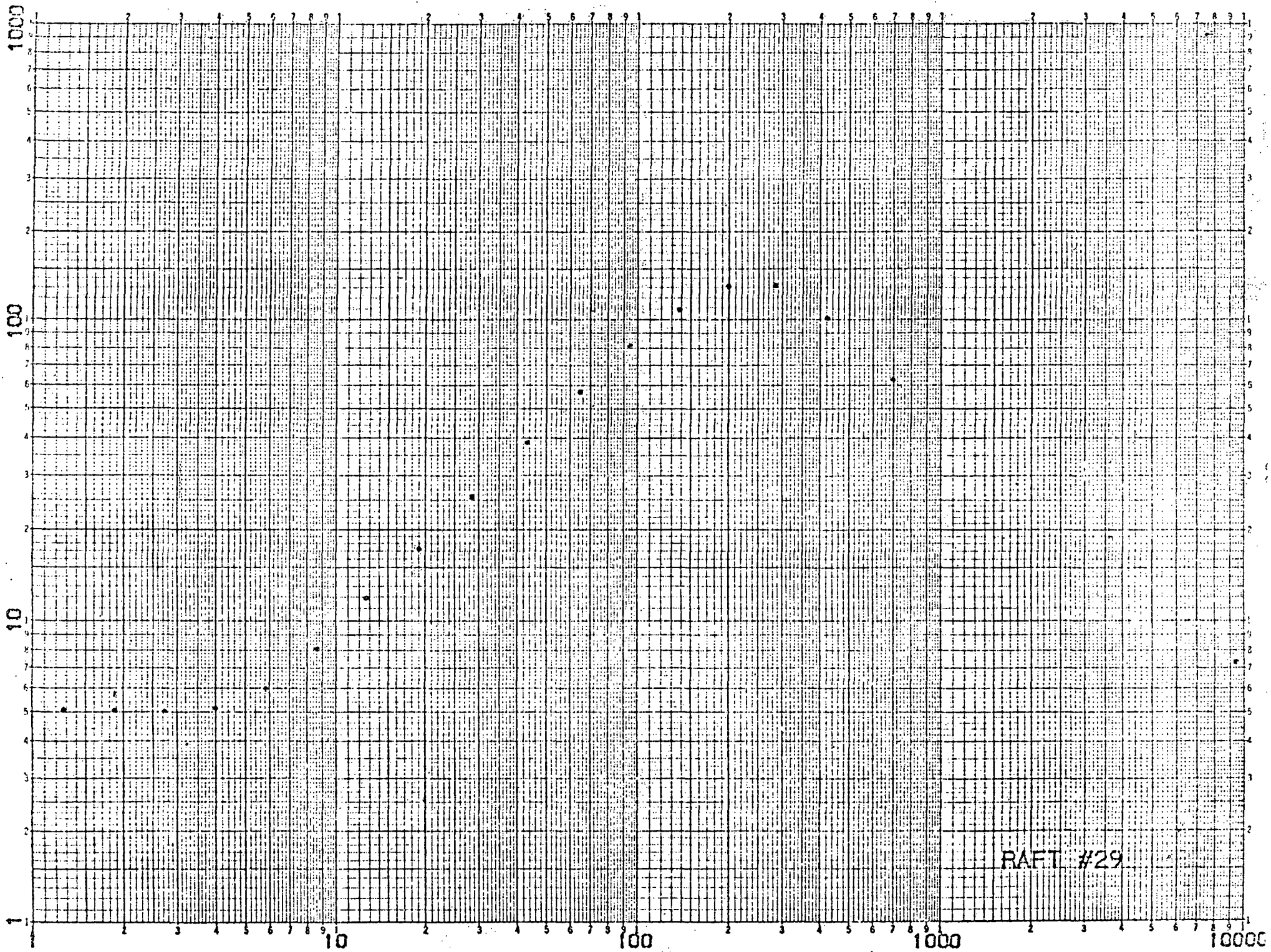


RESISTIVITIES IN OHM-METRES



AR/2 DEPTH - D7-DEPTH - IN METRES

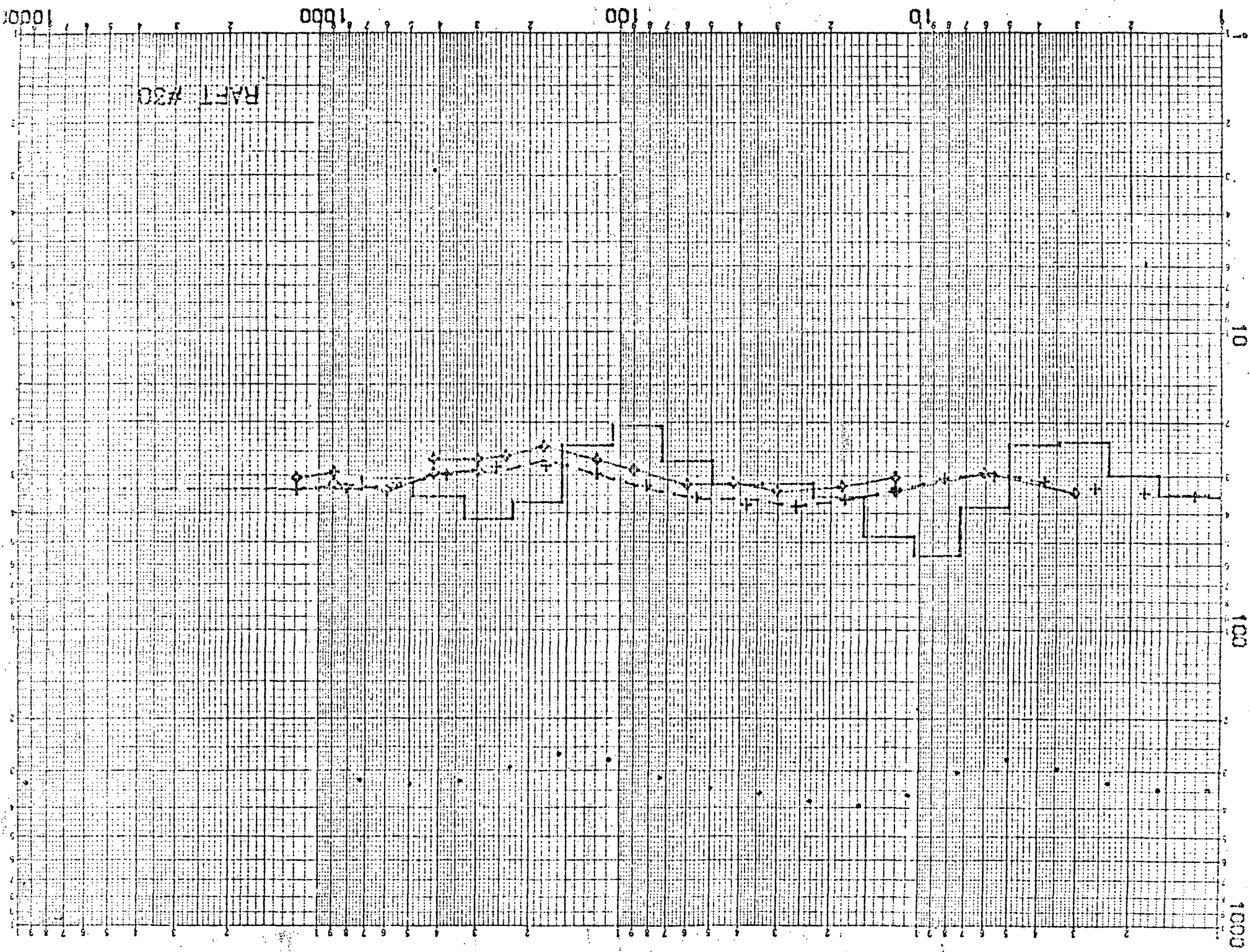
RESISTIVITIES IN OHM-METRES



RAFT #29

AB/2.DEPATH, DZ-DEPTH, IN METRES

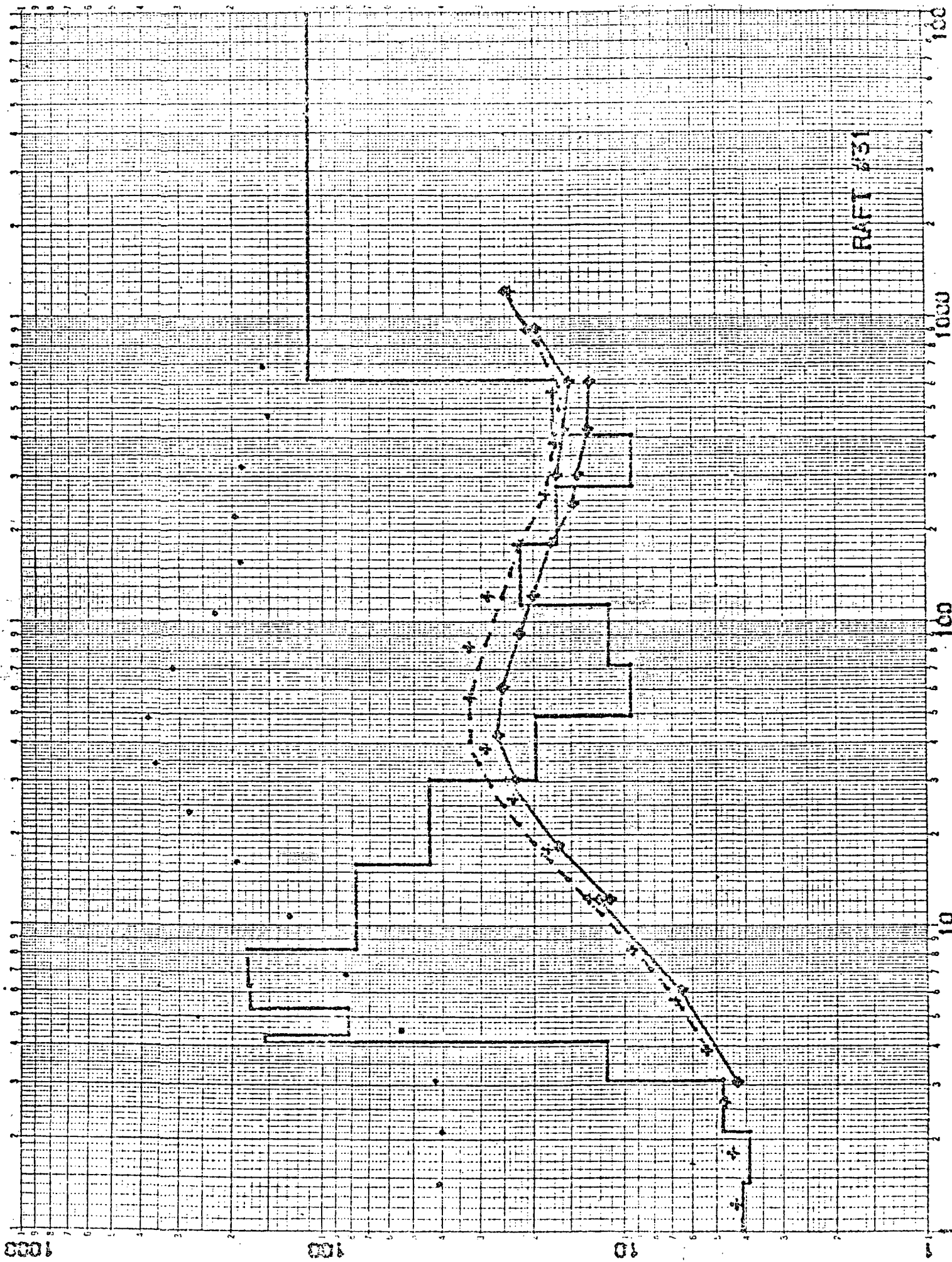
AB/2-DEPTH-DZ-DEPTH. IN METRES



PART #30

RESISTIVITIES IN OHM-METRES

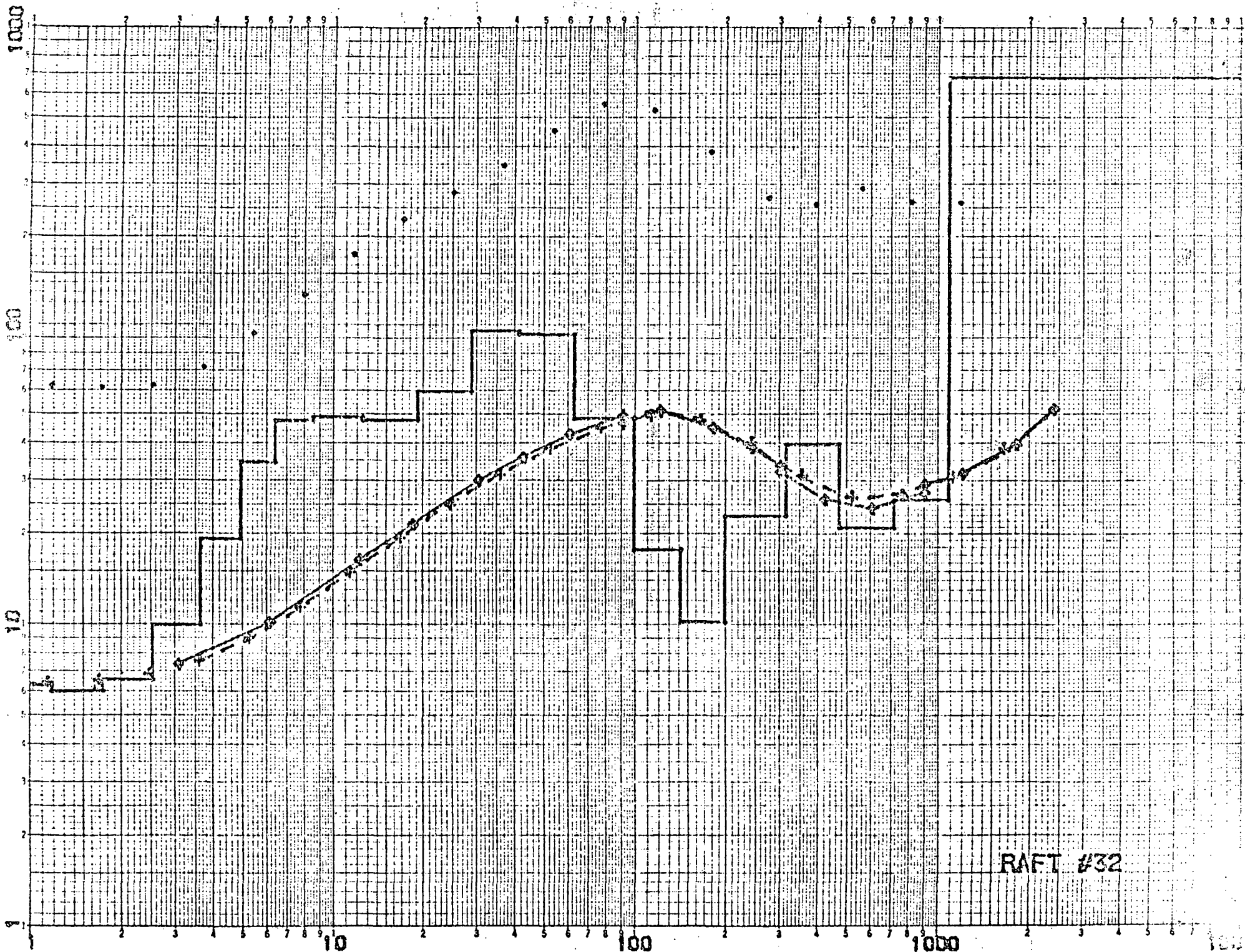
RESISTIVITIES IN OHM-METRES



RAFT #31

DEPTH IN METRES

RESISTIVITIES IN OHM-METRES



RAFT #32

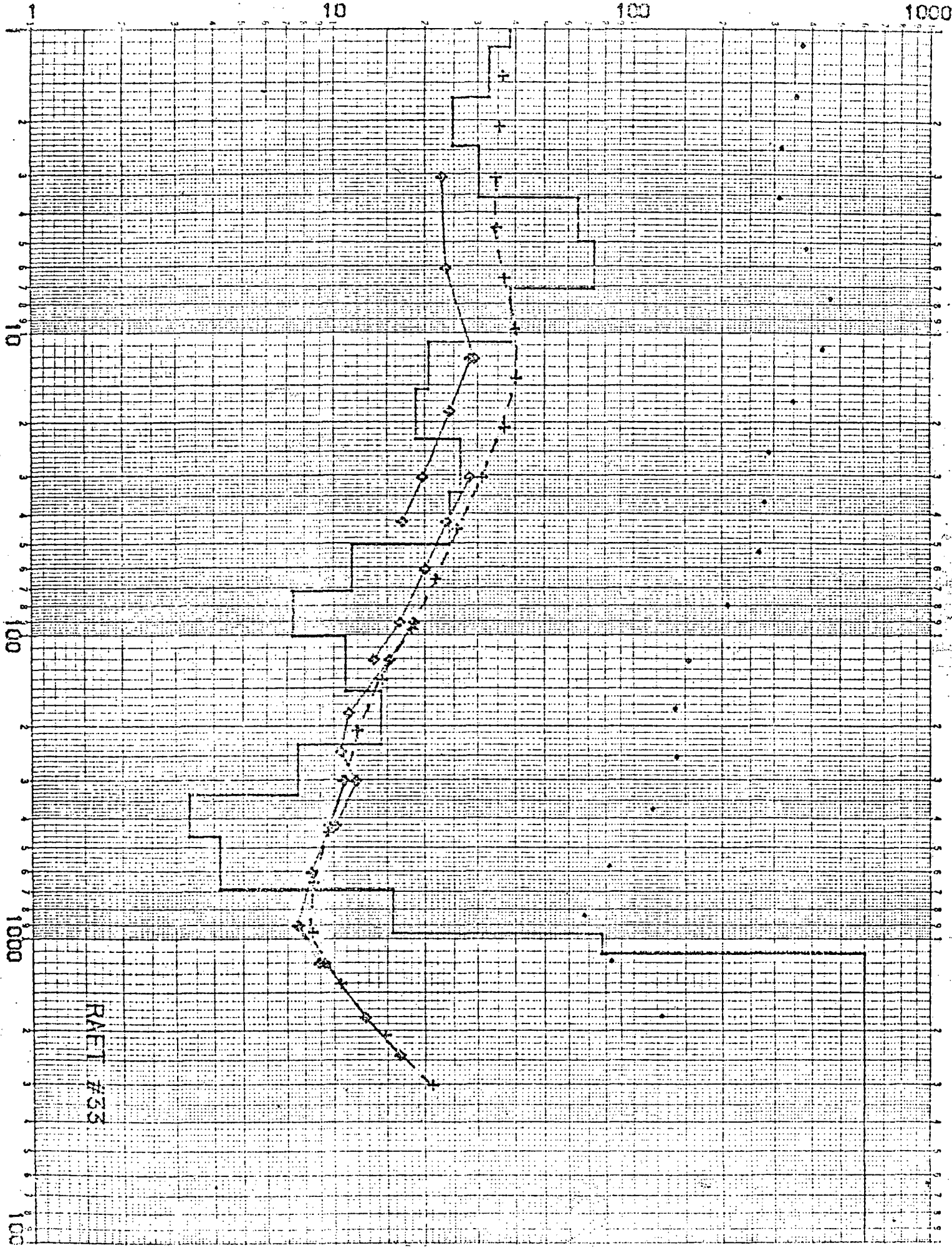
AD/9 DEPTH -7- DEPTH . IN METRES

RESISTIVITIES IN OHM-METRES

10

100

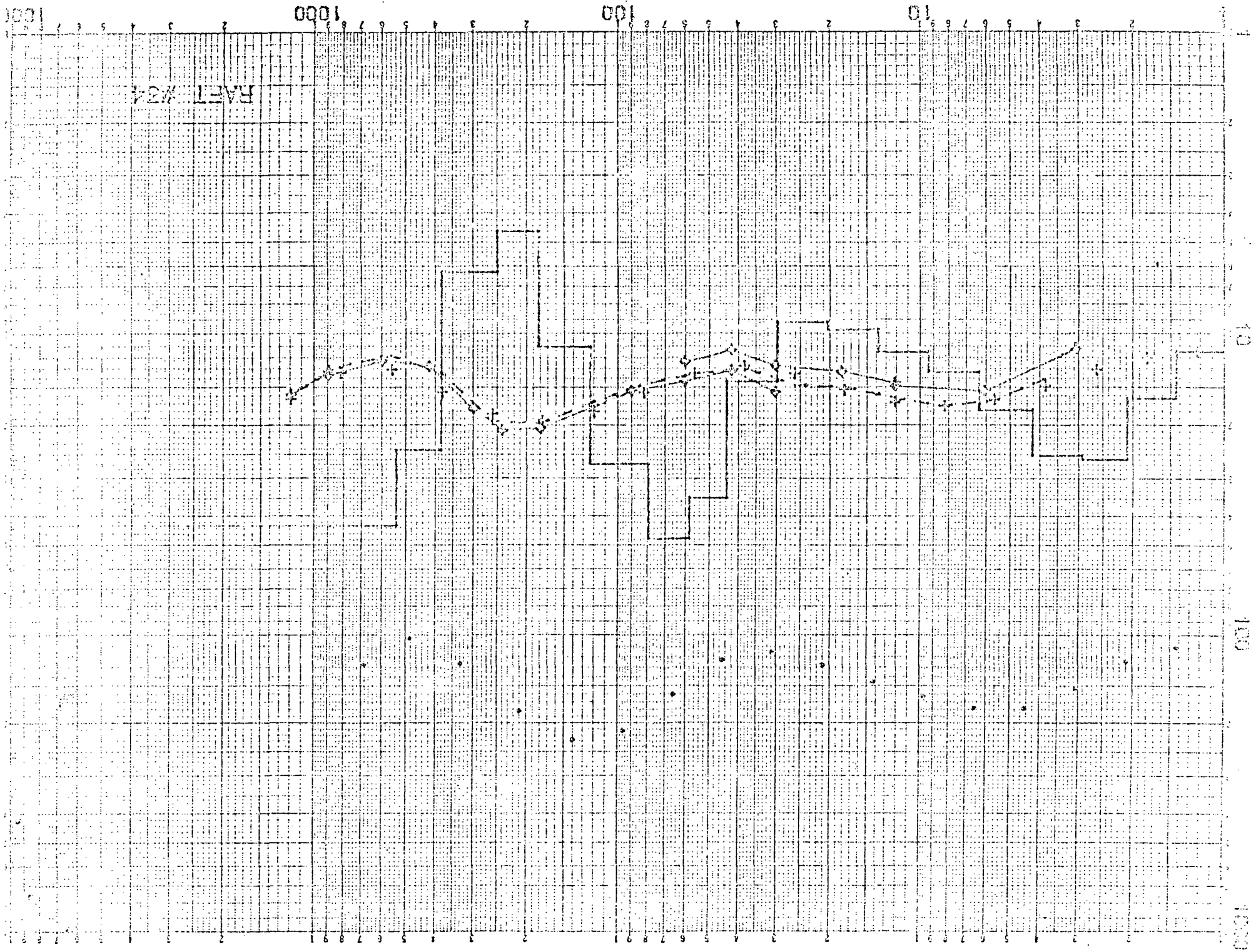
1000



RAFT #53

AR/2 DEPTH. 07-DEPTH. IN METRES

RESISTIVITIES IN OHM-METRES



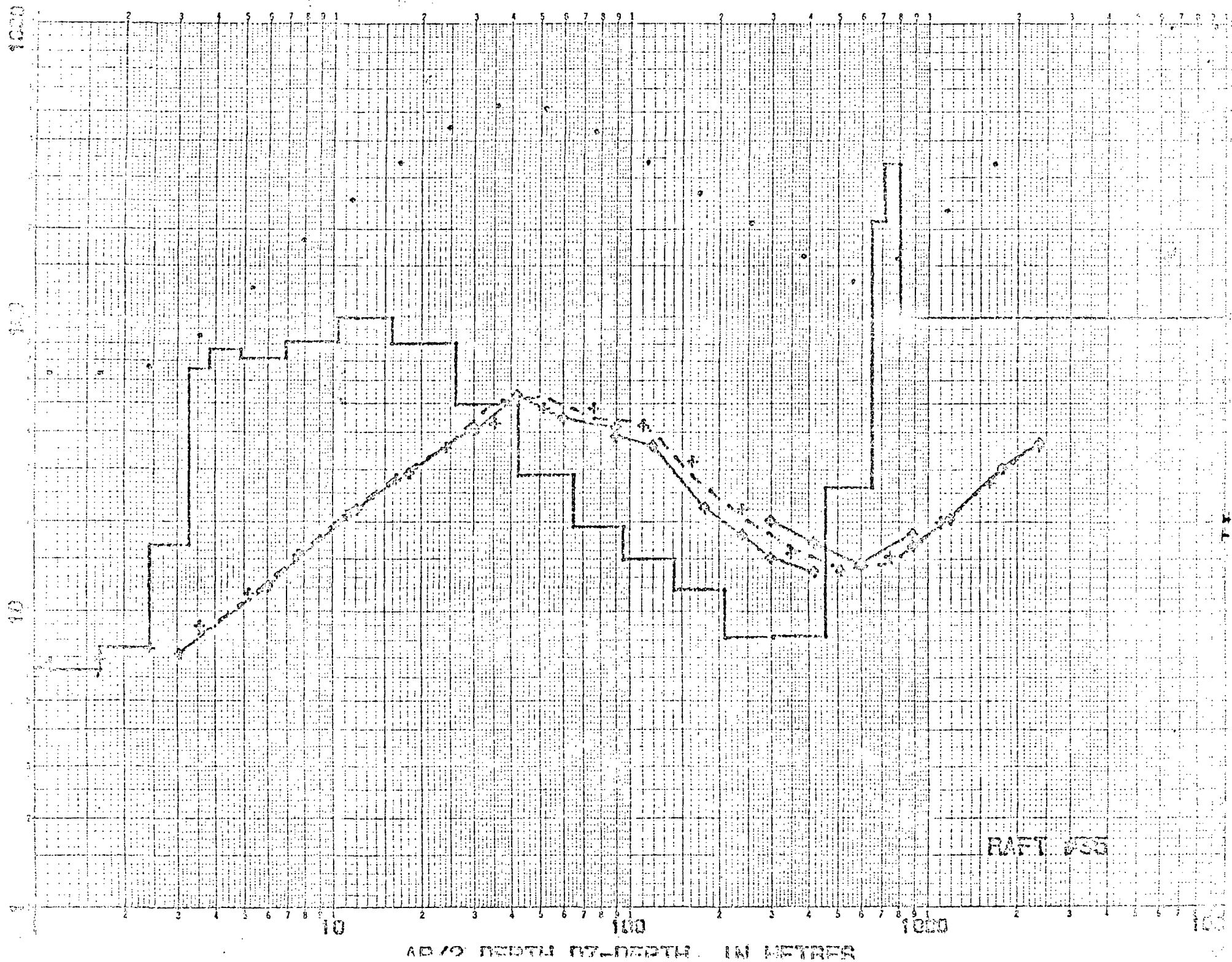
APPROX. DEPTH IN METERS

1000
100
10

BAET 224

1000
100
10

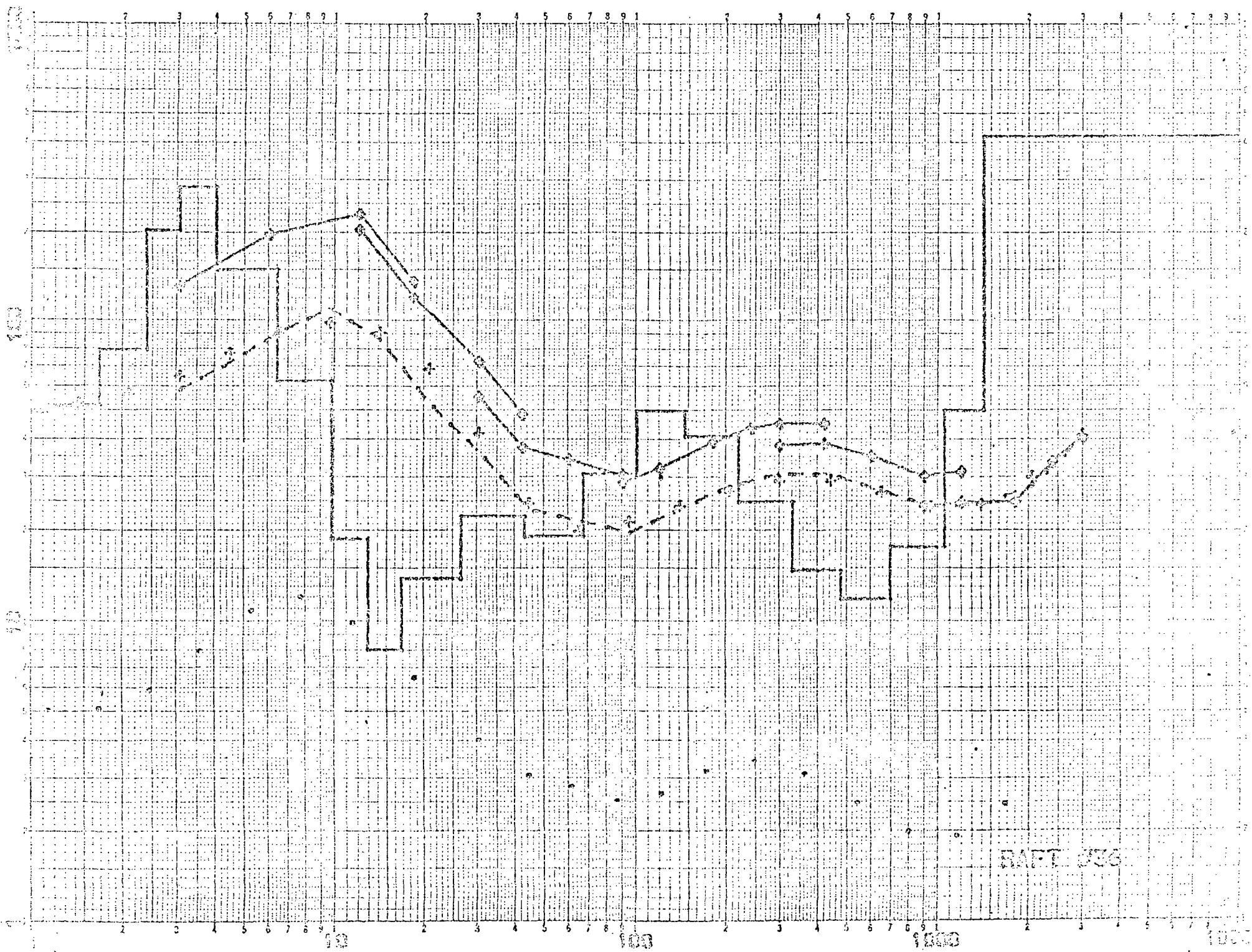
RESISTIVITIES IN OHM-METERS



RAFT 332

AD 79 DEPTH BY DEPTH IN METRES

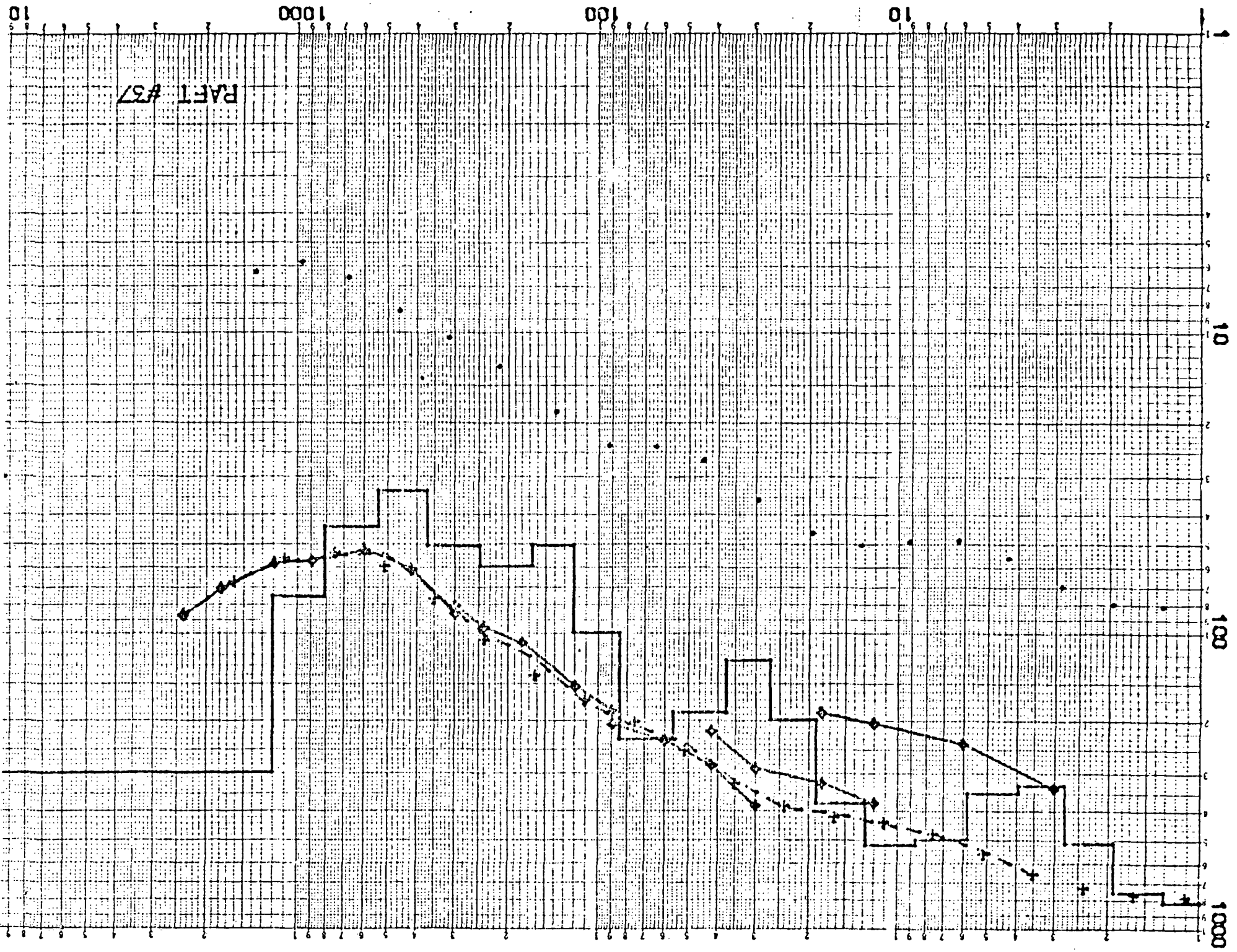
RESISTIVITY IN OHM-METERS



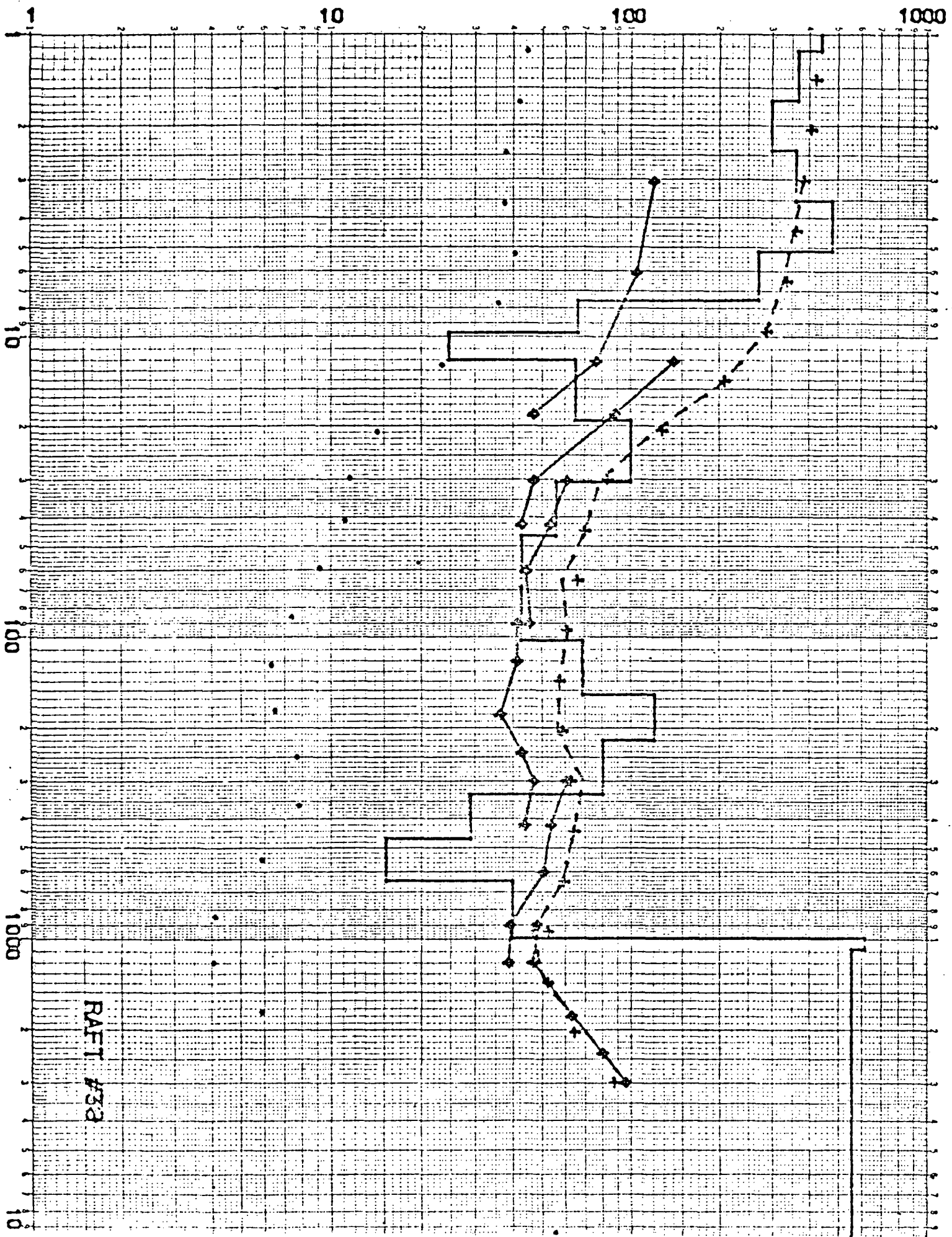
RAFT 036

RAFT 036 DEPTH BY DEPTH IN METERS

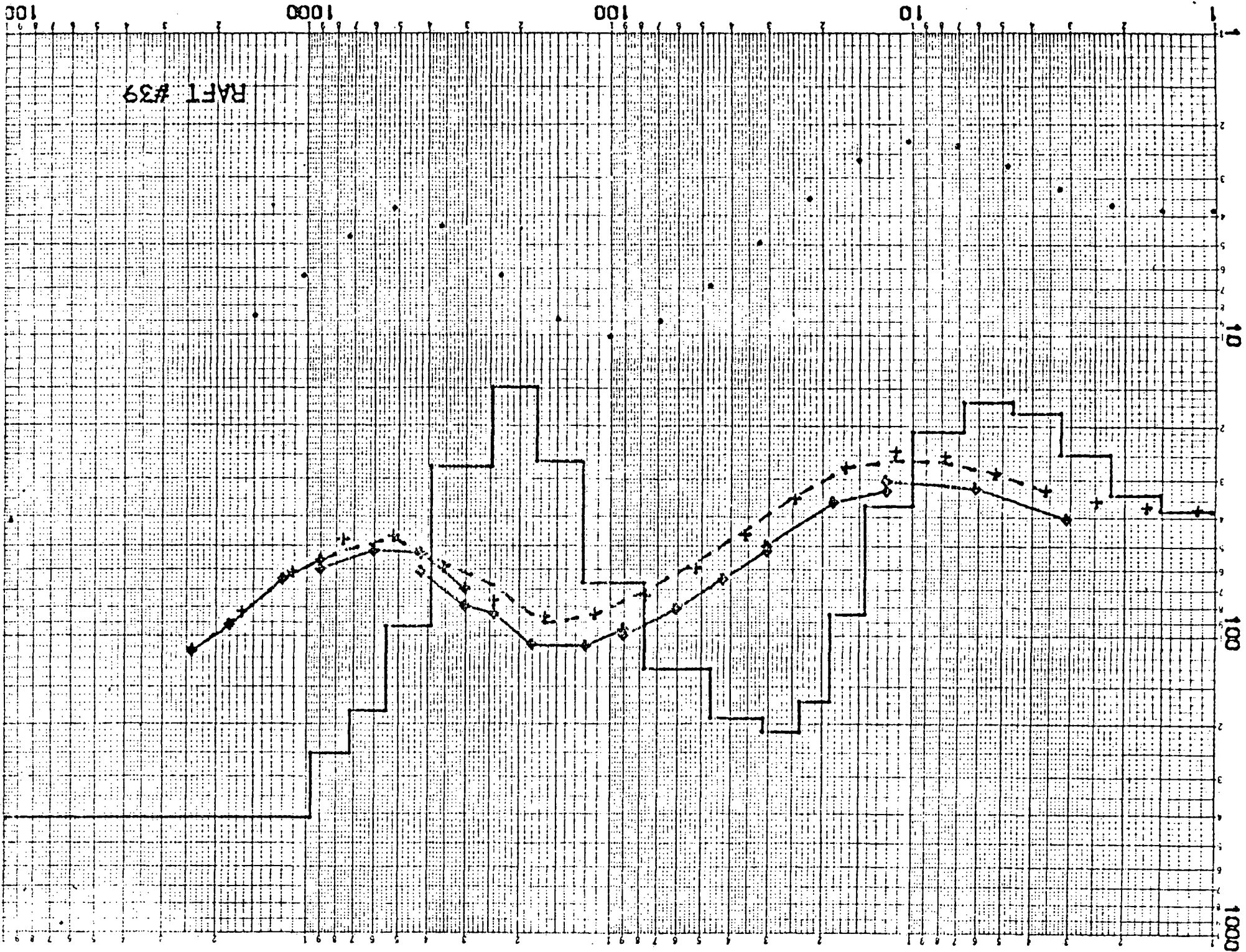
RESISTIVITIES IN OHM-METRES



RESISTIVITIES IN OHM-METRES



RESISTIVITIES IN OHM-METRES



DEPTH IN METRES

1000

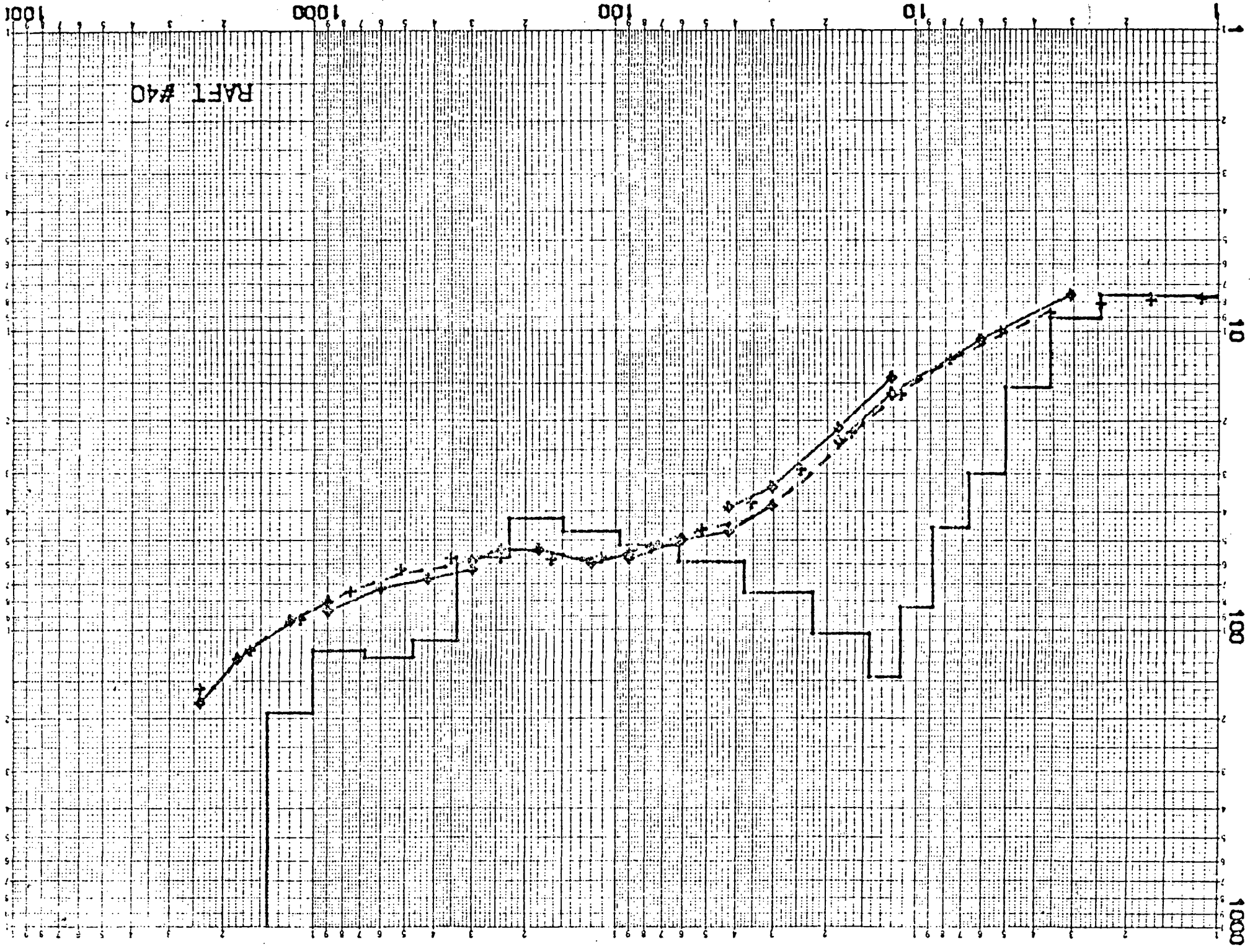
10

10

100

1000

AR/2 DEPTH 07-DEPTH. IN METRES



RAFT #40

RESISTIVITIES IN OHM-METRES

100

1000

100

10

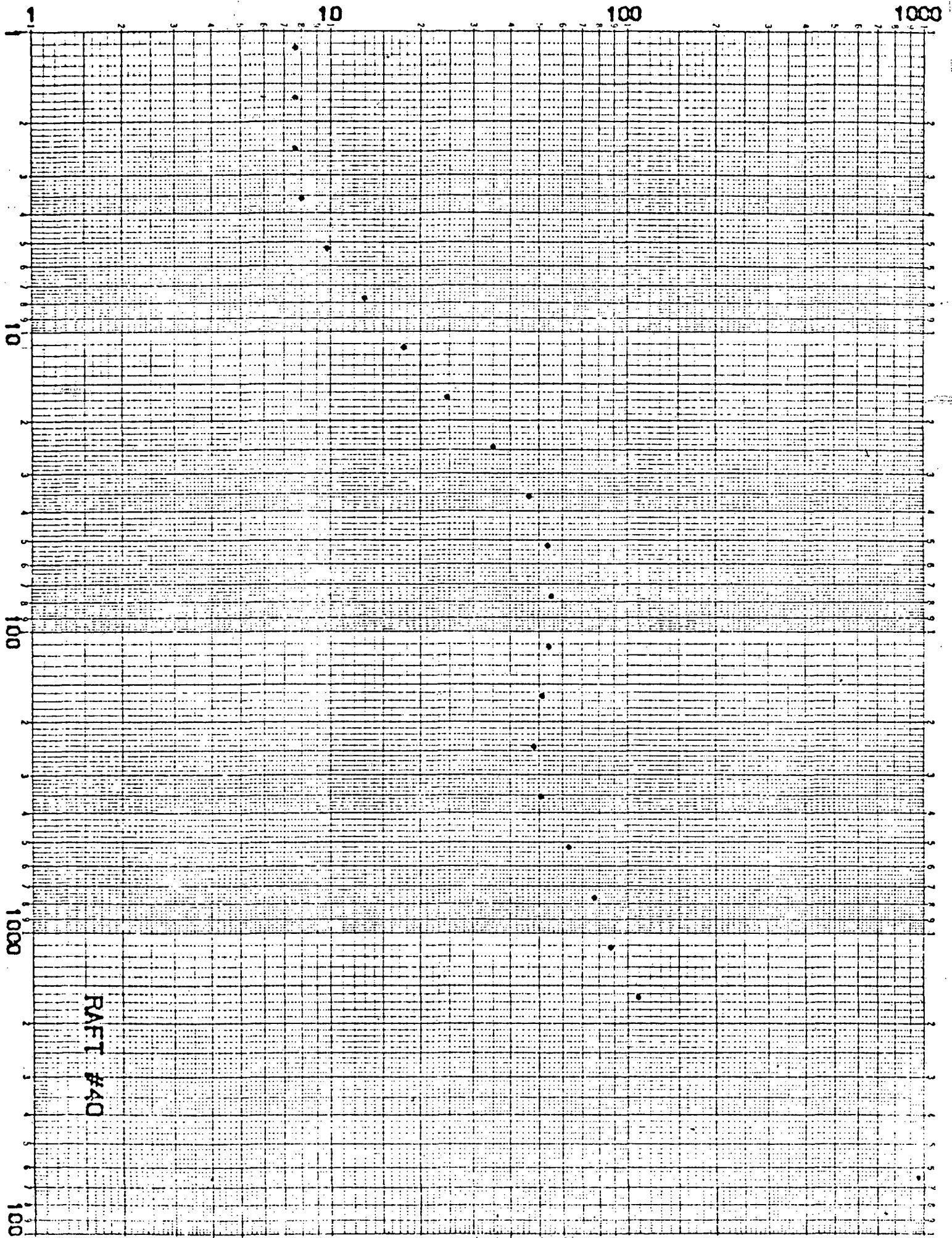
1

10

100

1000

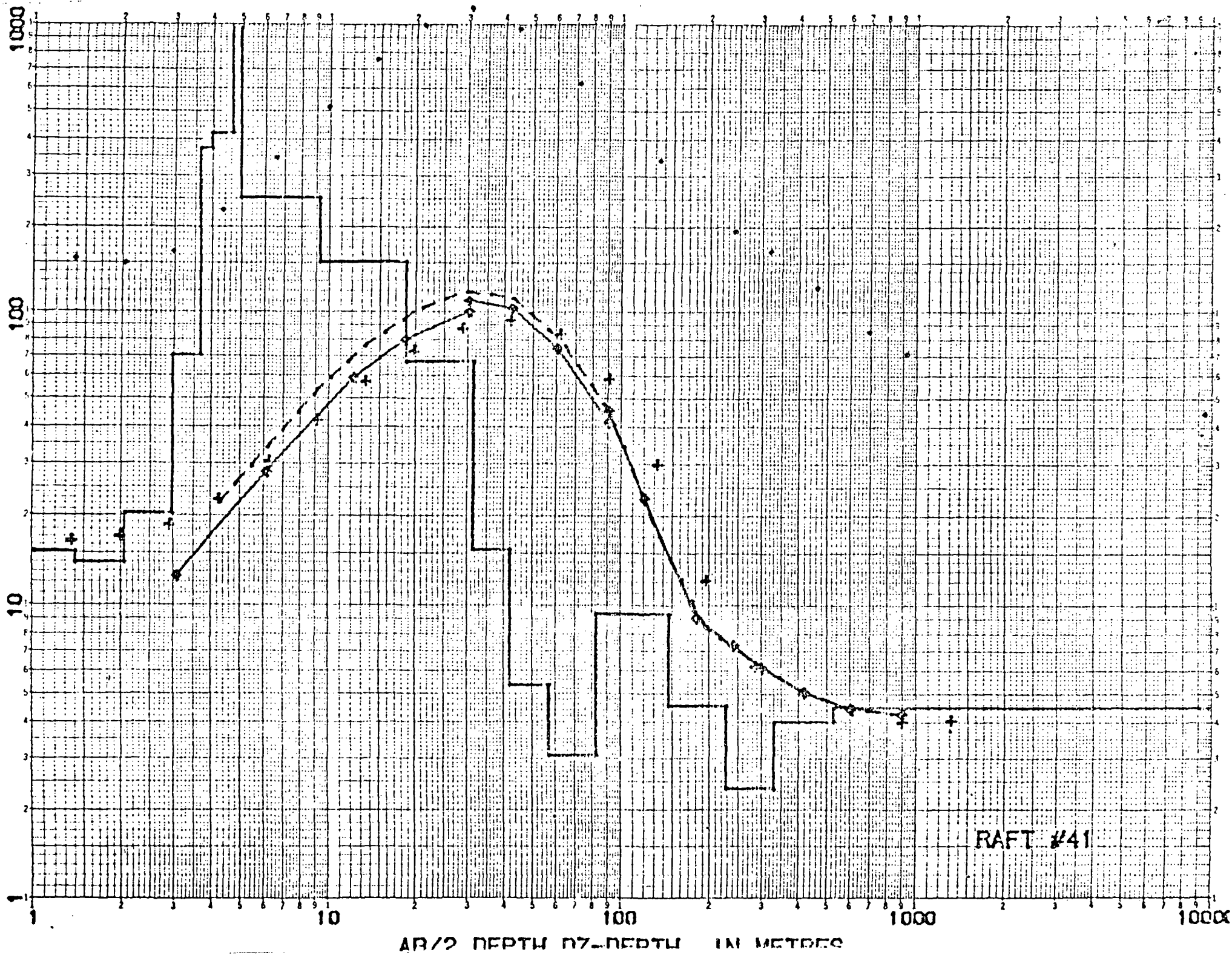
RESISTIVITIES IN OHM-METRES



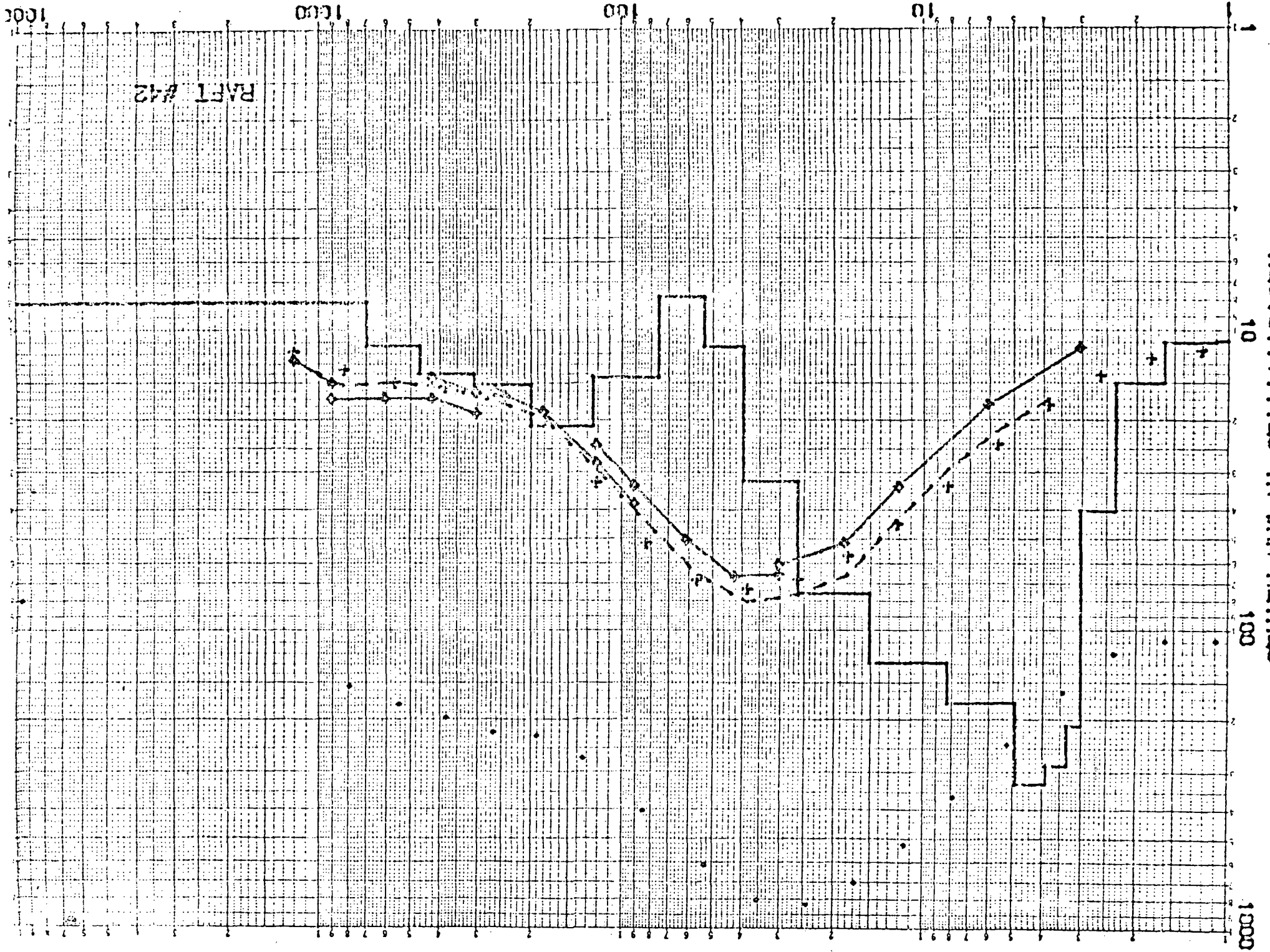
RAFT #40

DEPTH IN METERS

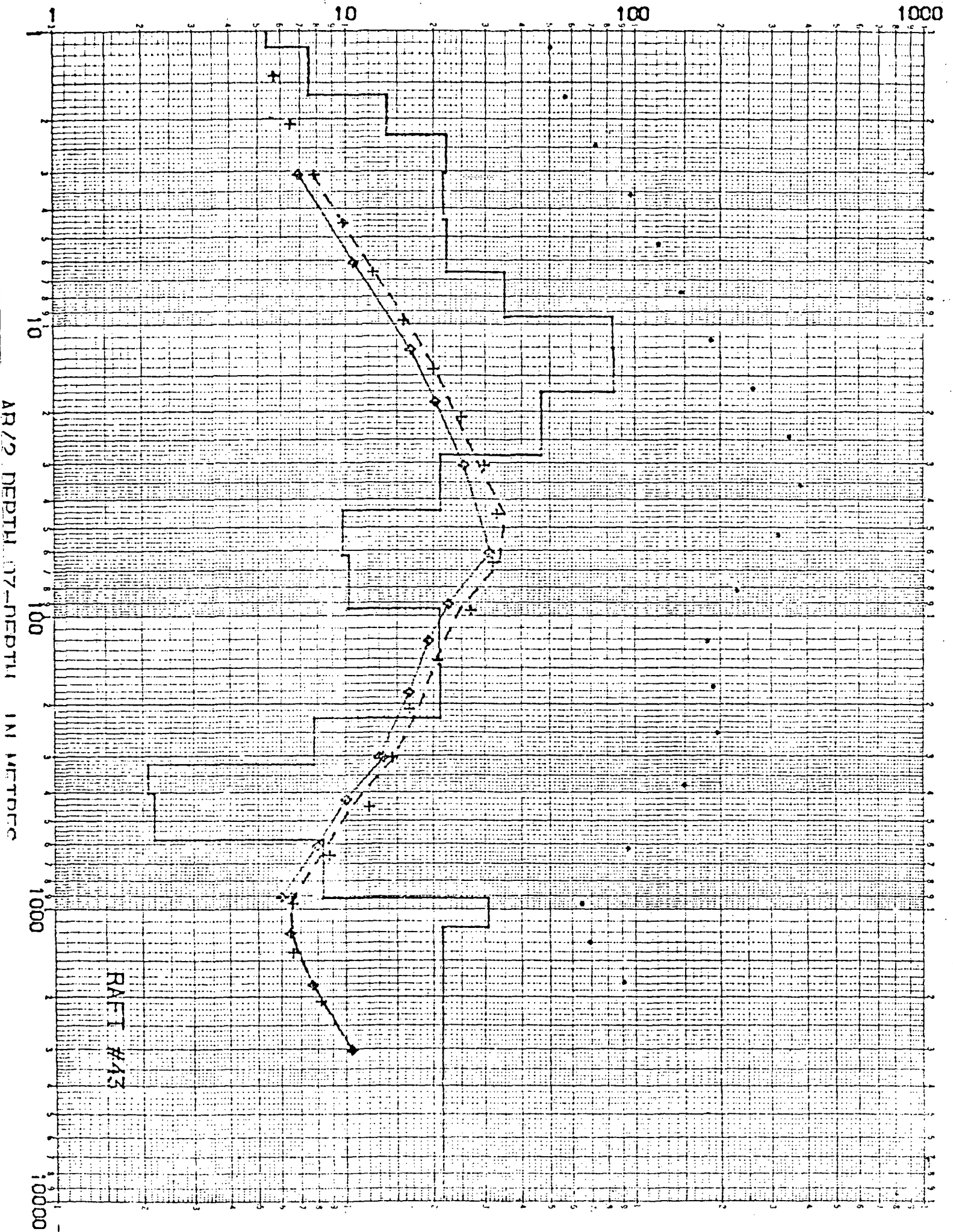
RESISTIVITIES IN OHM-METRES



AB/2, DEPTH, OZ-DEPTH, IN METRES



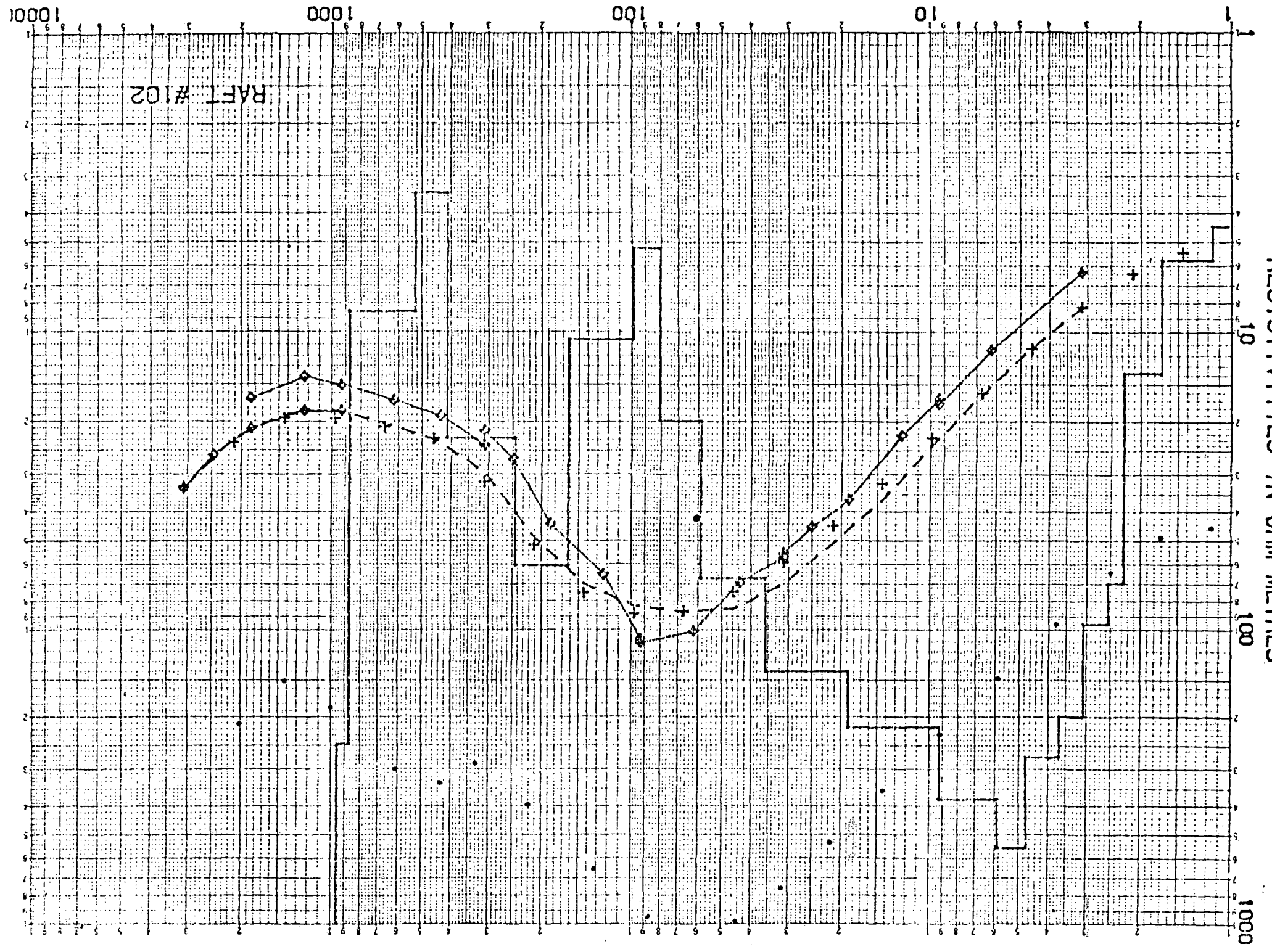
TEMPERATURES IN DEPTH METRES



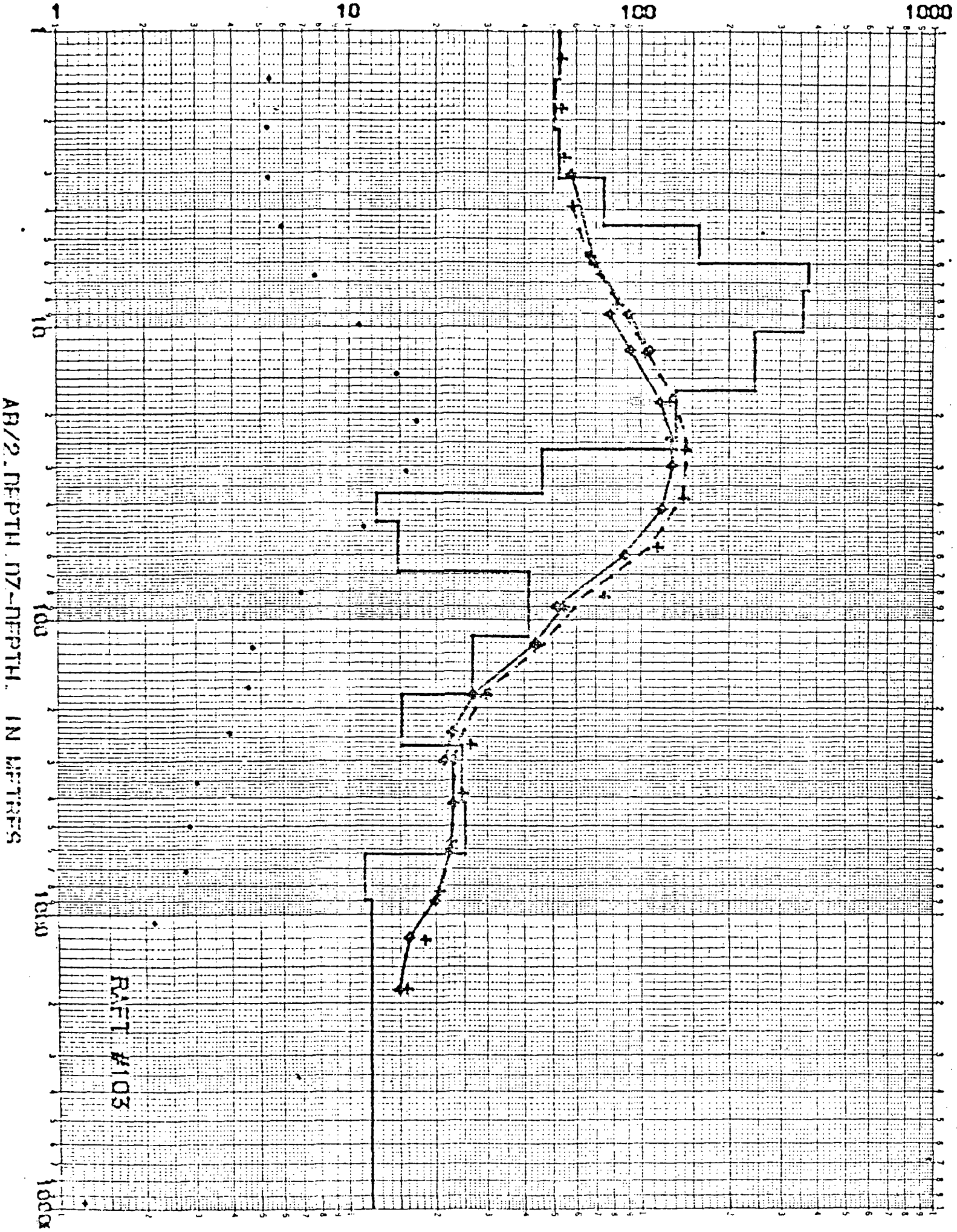
AB/2, DEPTH DZ-DEPTH, IN METRES



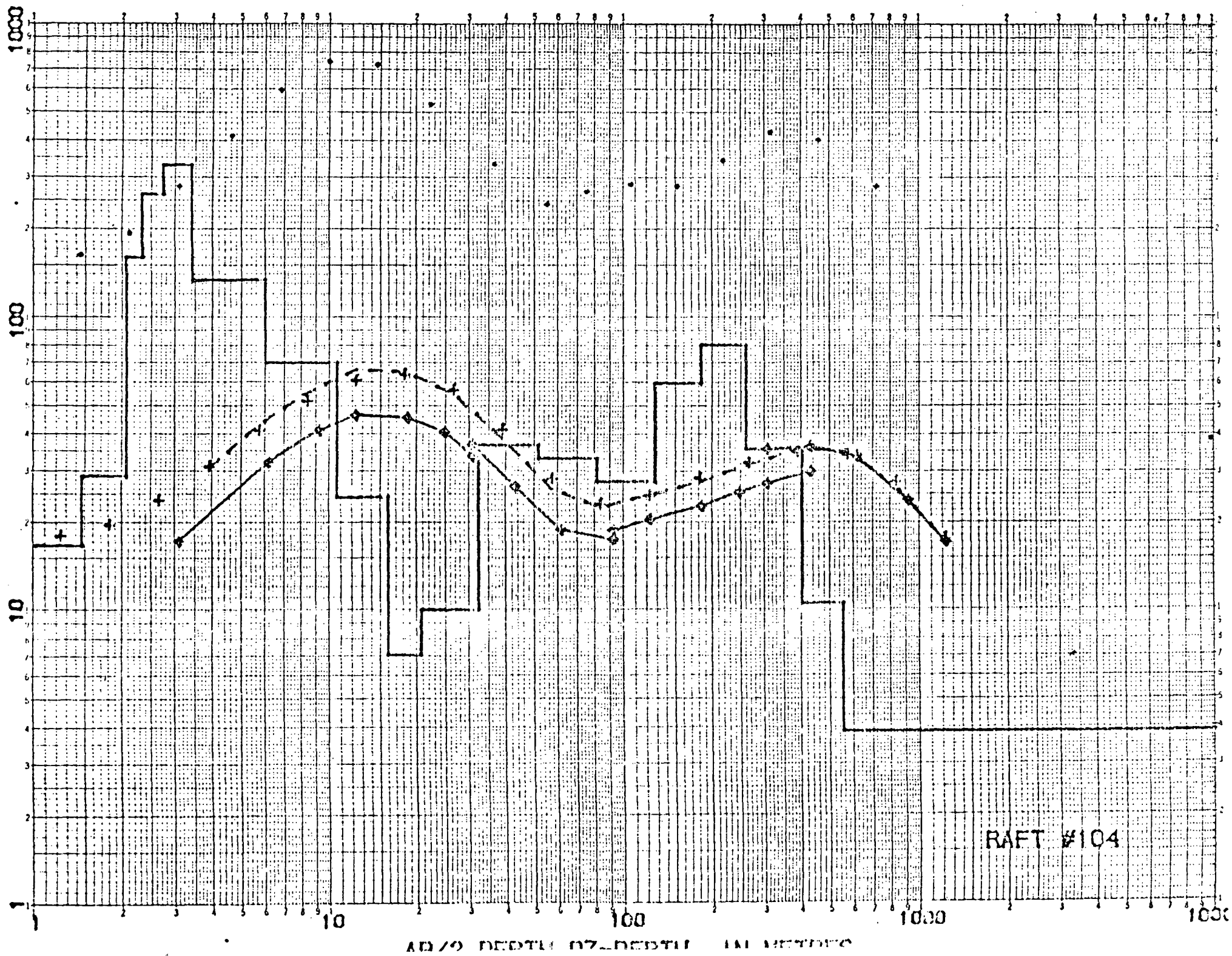
AR/2 DEPTH 07-DEPTH IN METRES



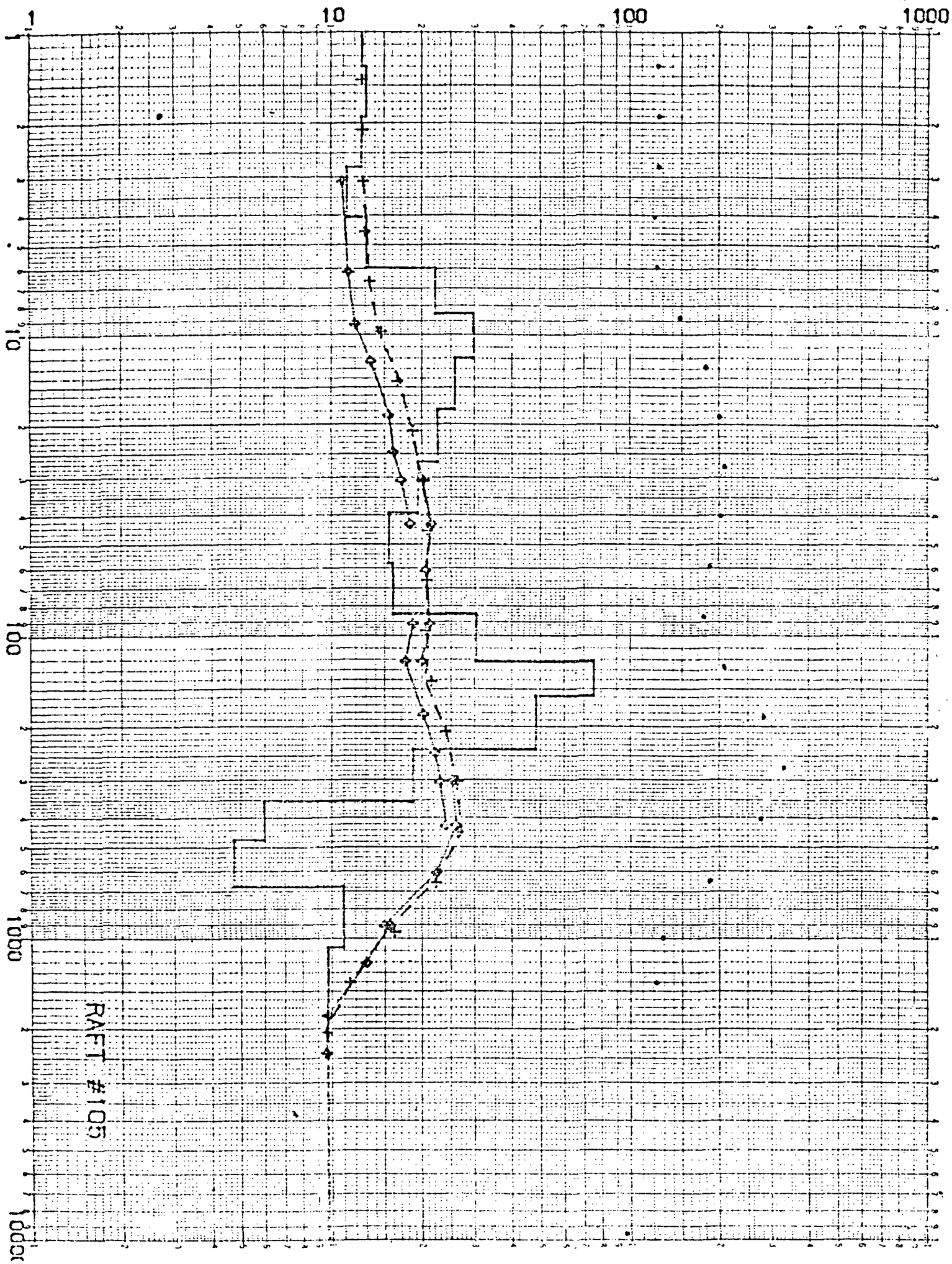
RESISTIVITIES IN OHM-METRES



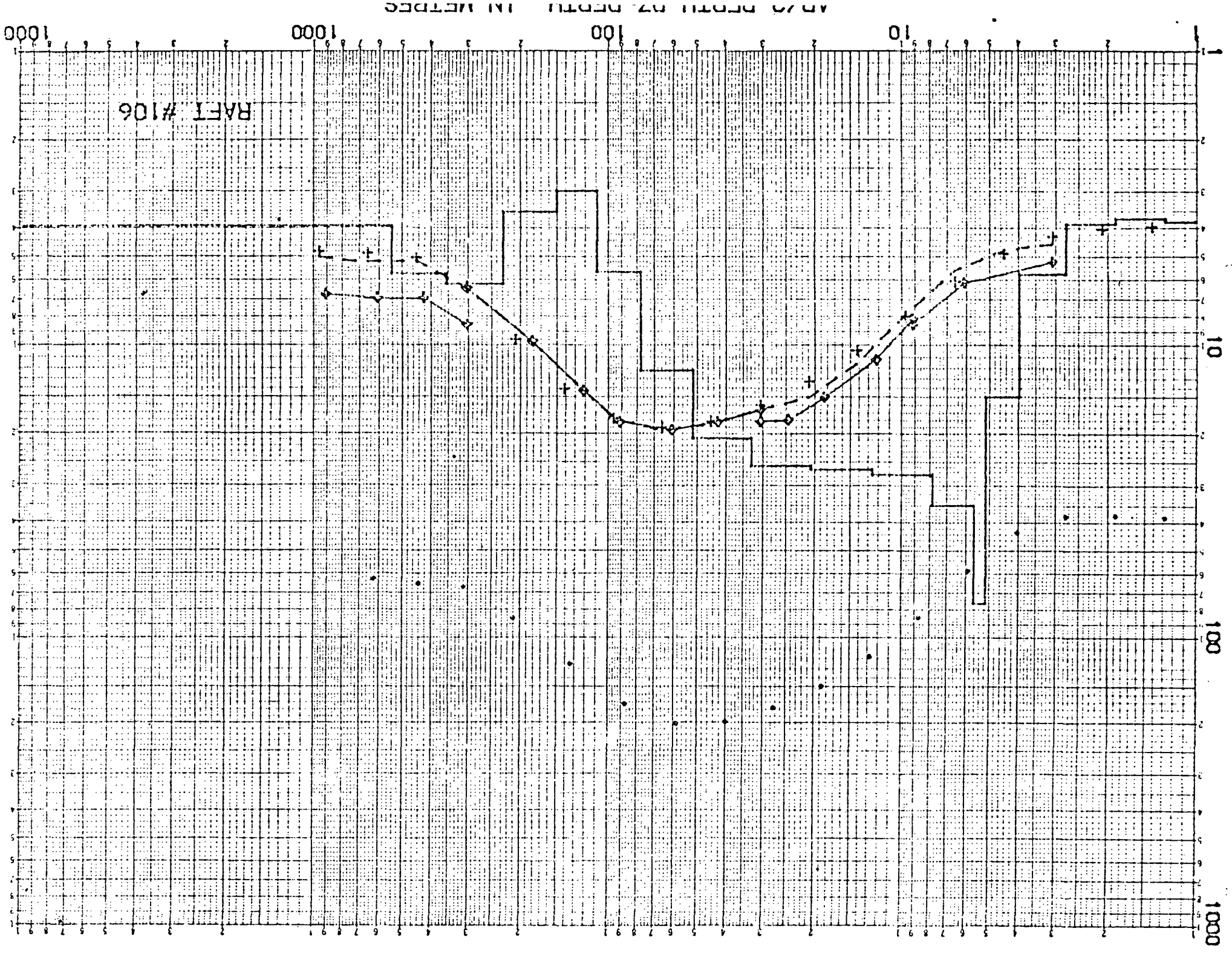
RESISTIVITIES IN OHM-METRES



RESISTIVITIES IN OHM-METRES



RAFT #105



10000

1000

100

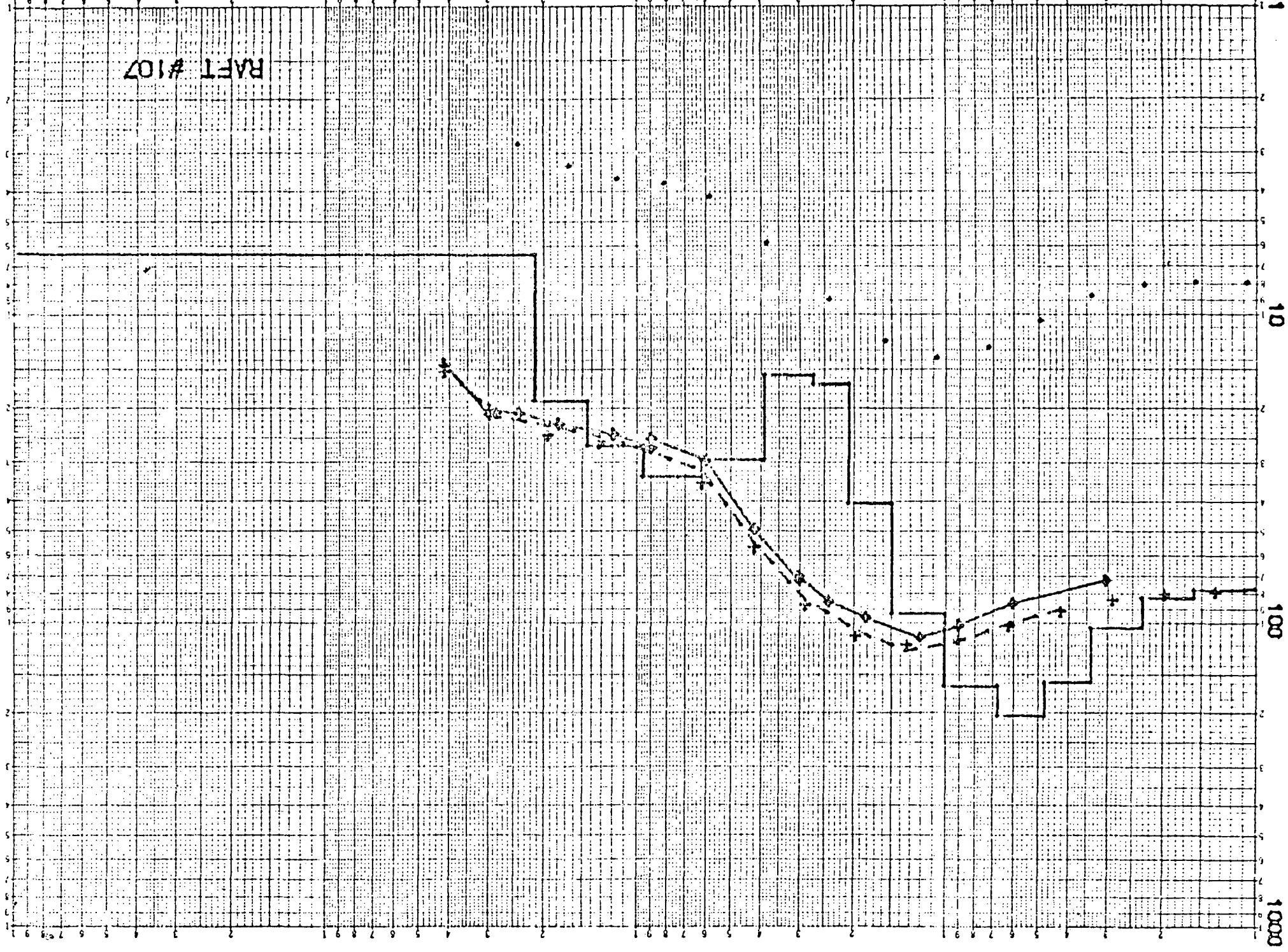
10

RAFT #107

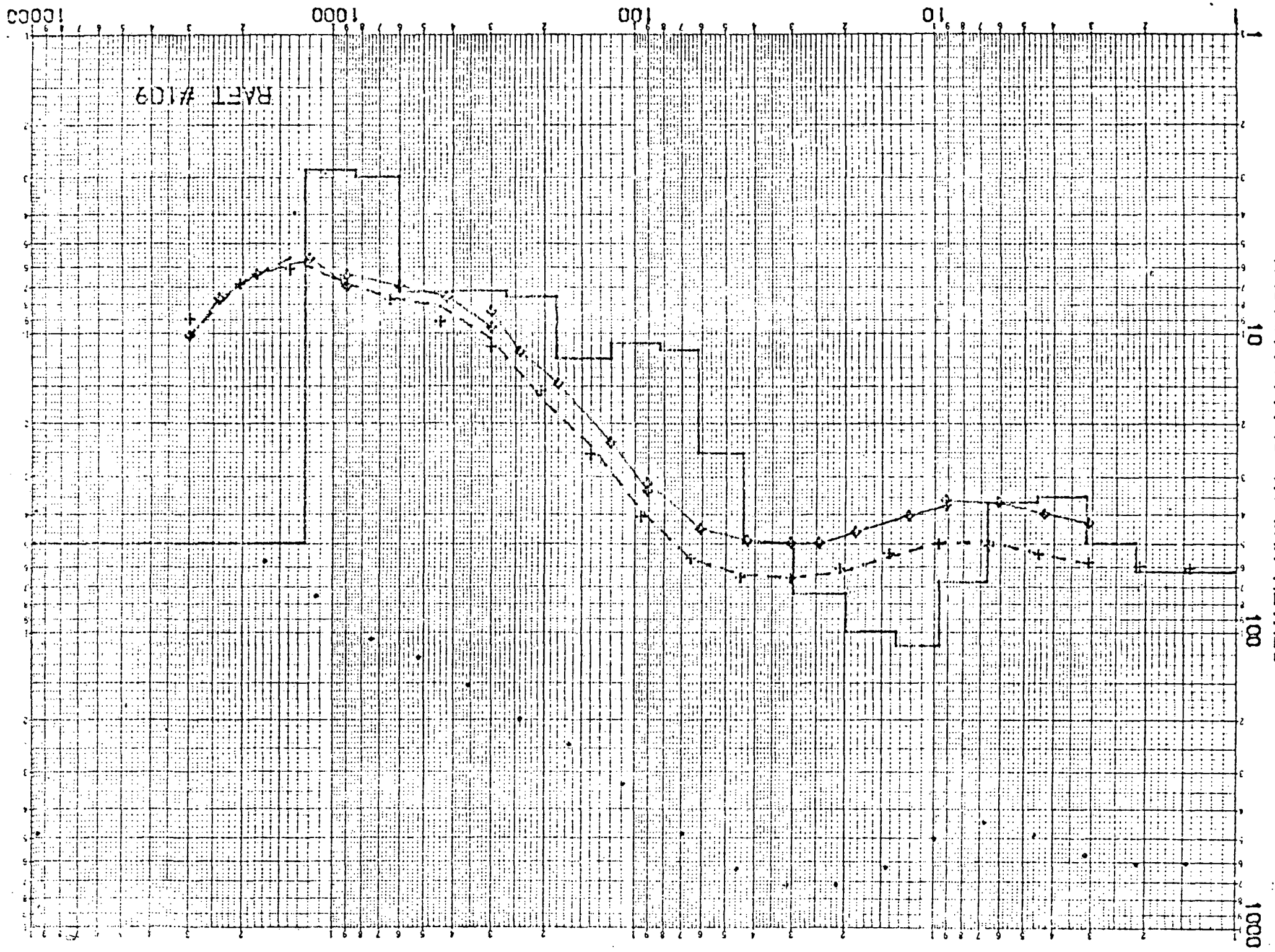
WATER LEVEL IN W. 4th. Station

100

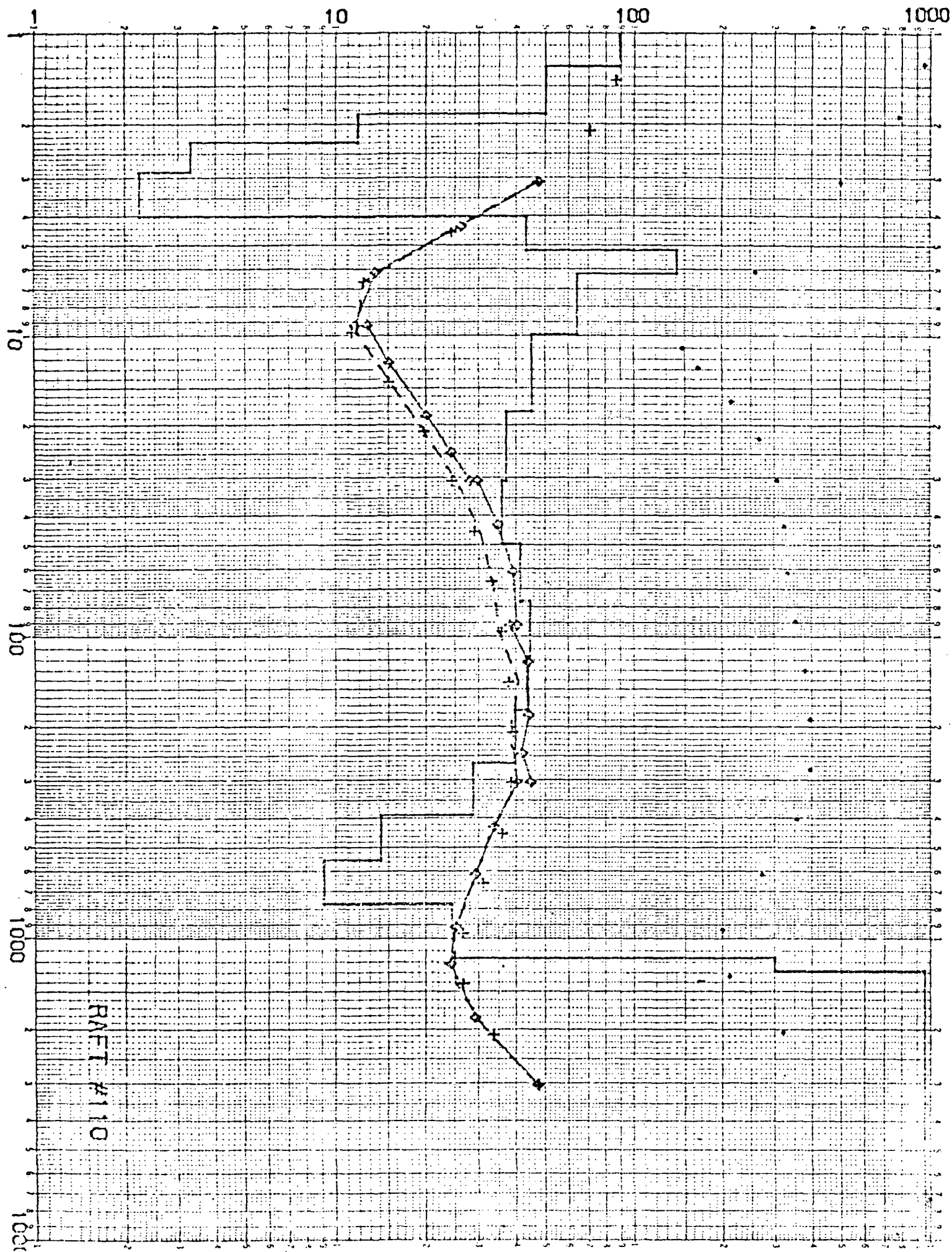
1000





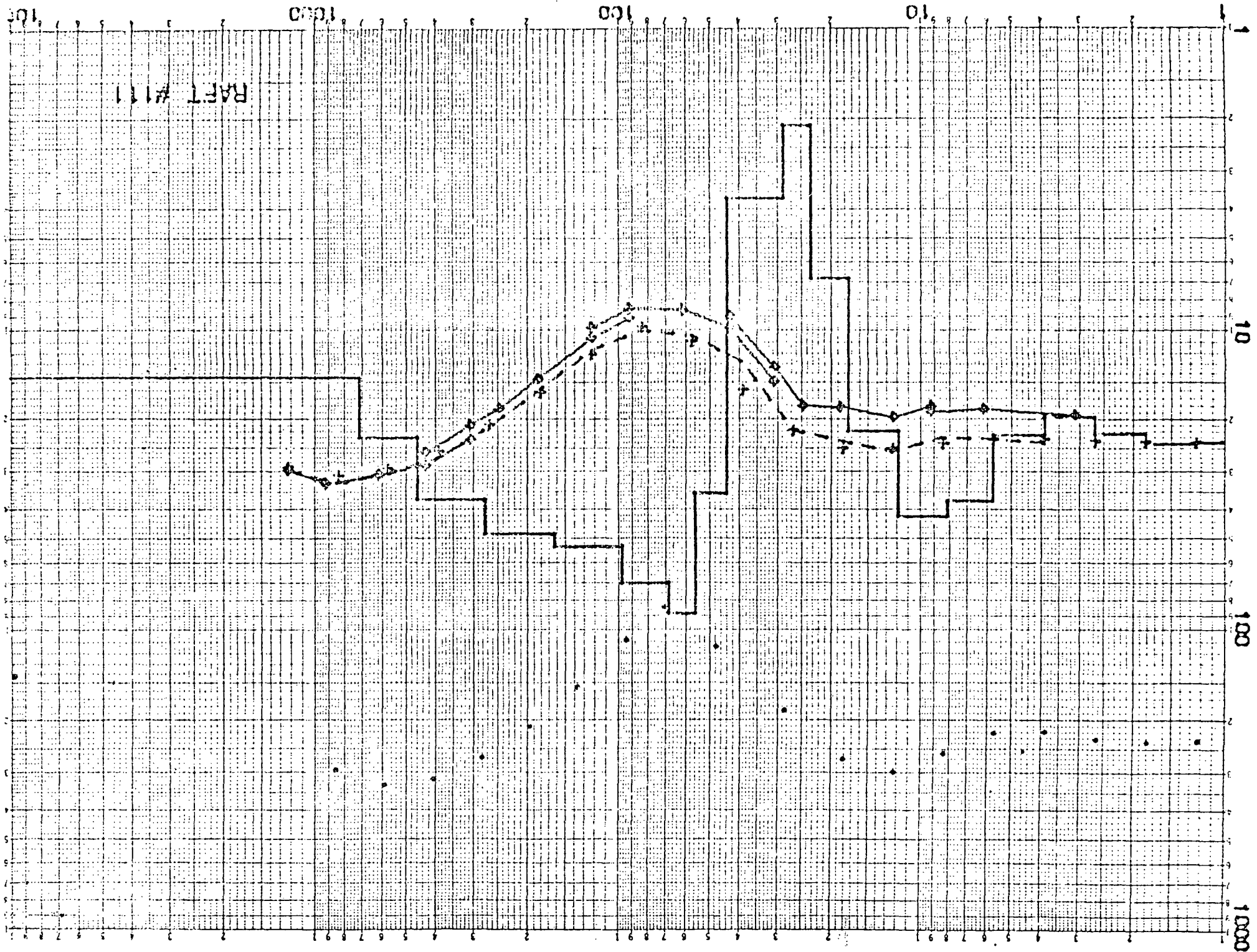


RESISTIVITIES IN OHM-METRES

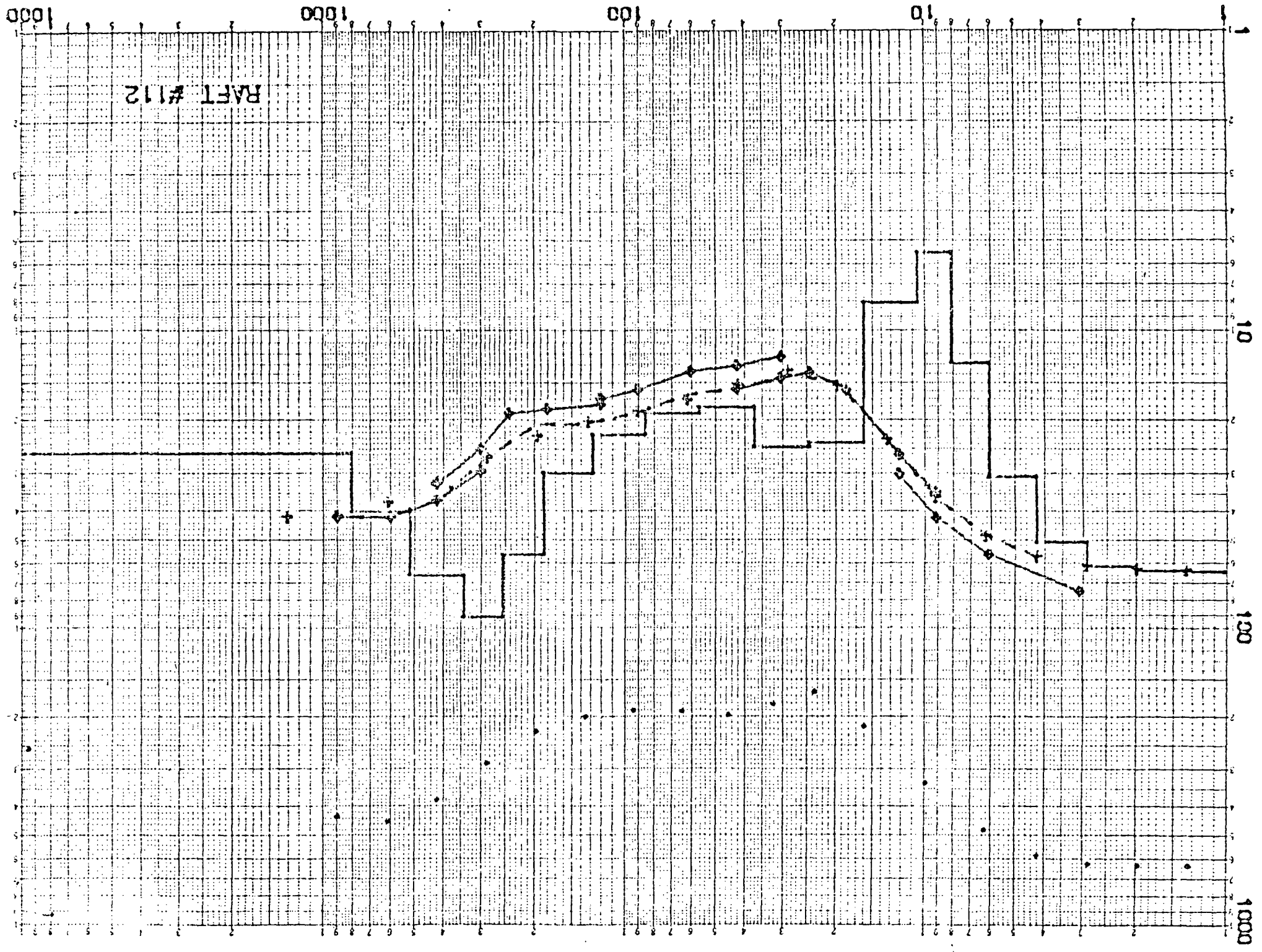


RAFT #110

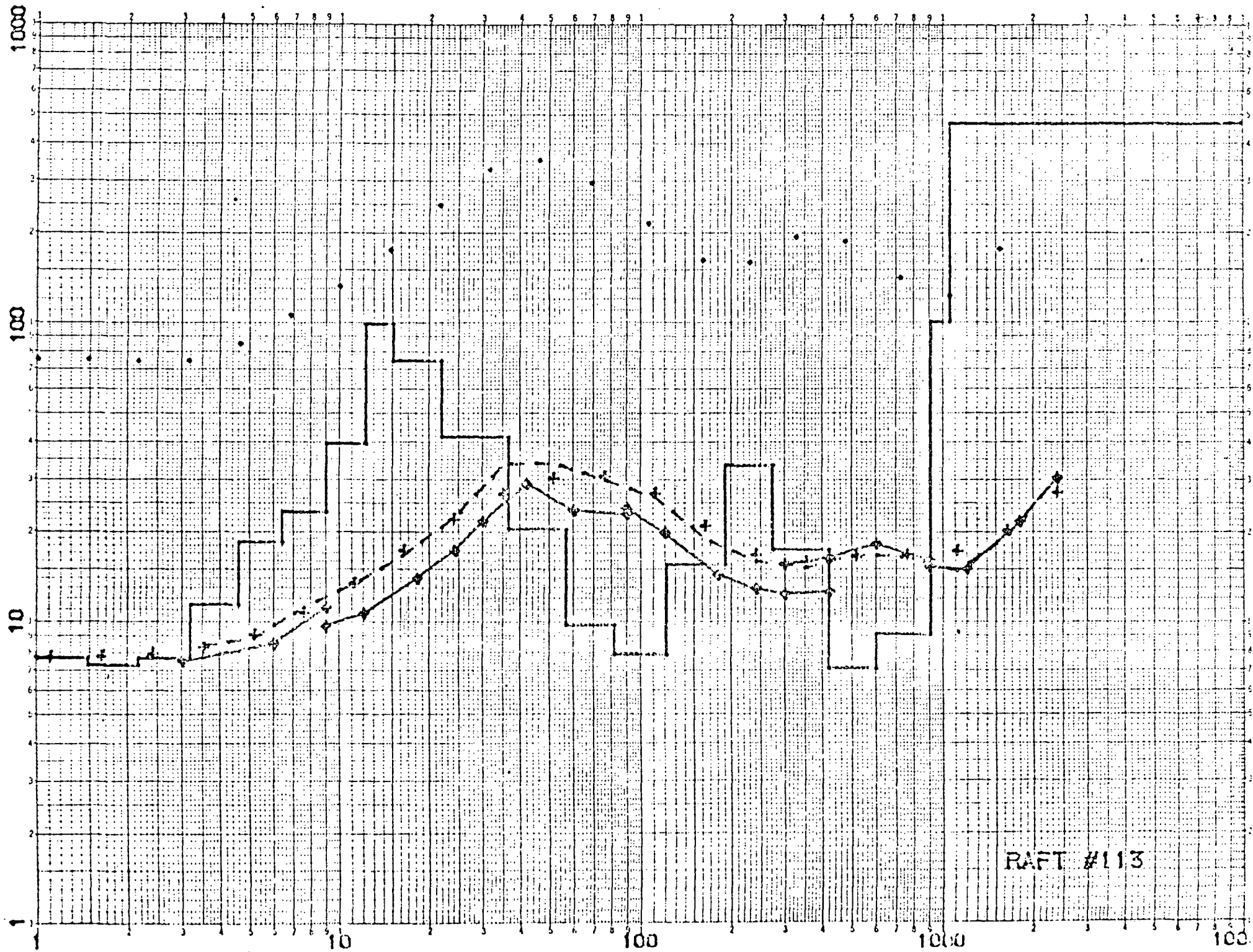
RAFT #111



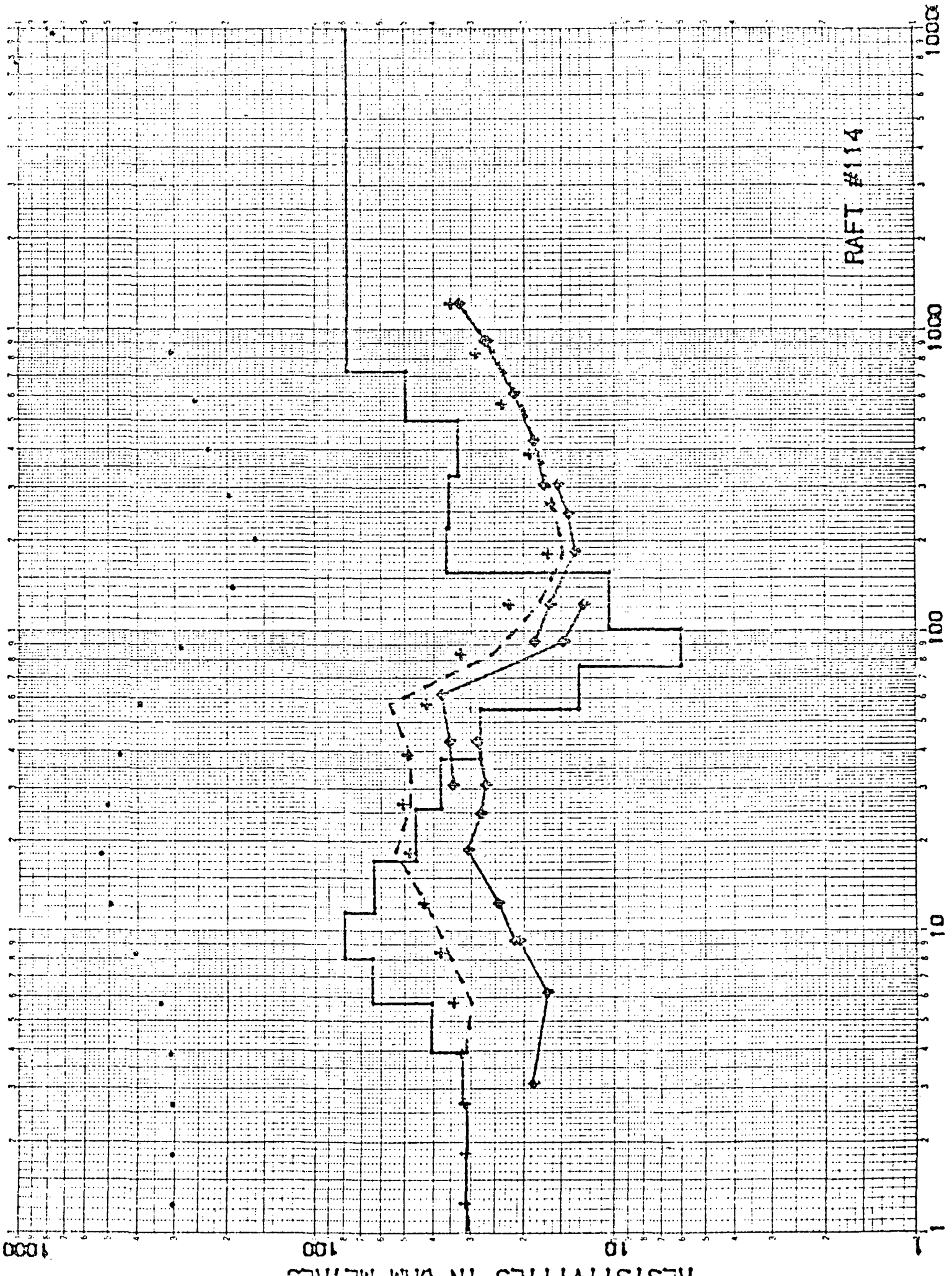
AREA BEHIND GRADE IN METRES



RESISTIVITIES IN OHM-METERS



RAFT #113



RAFT #114

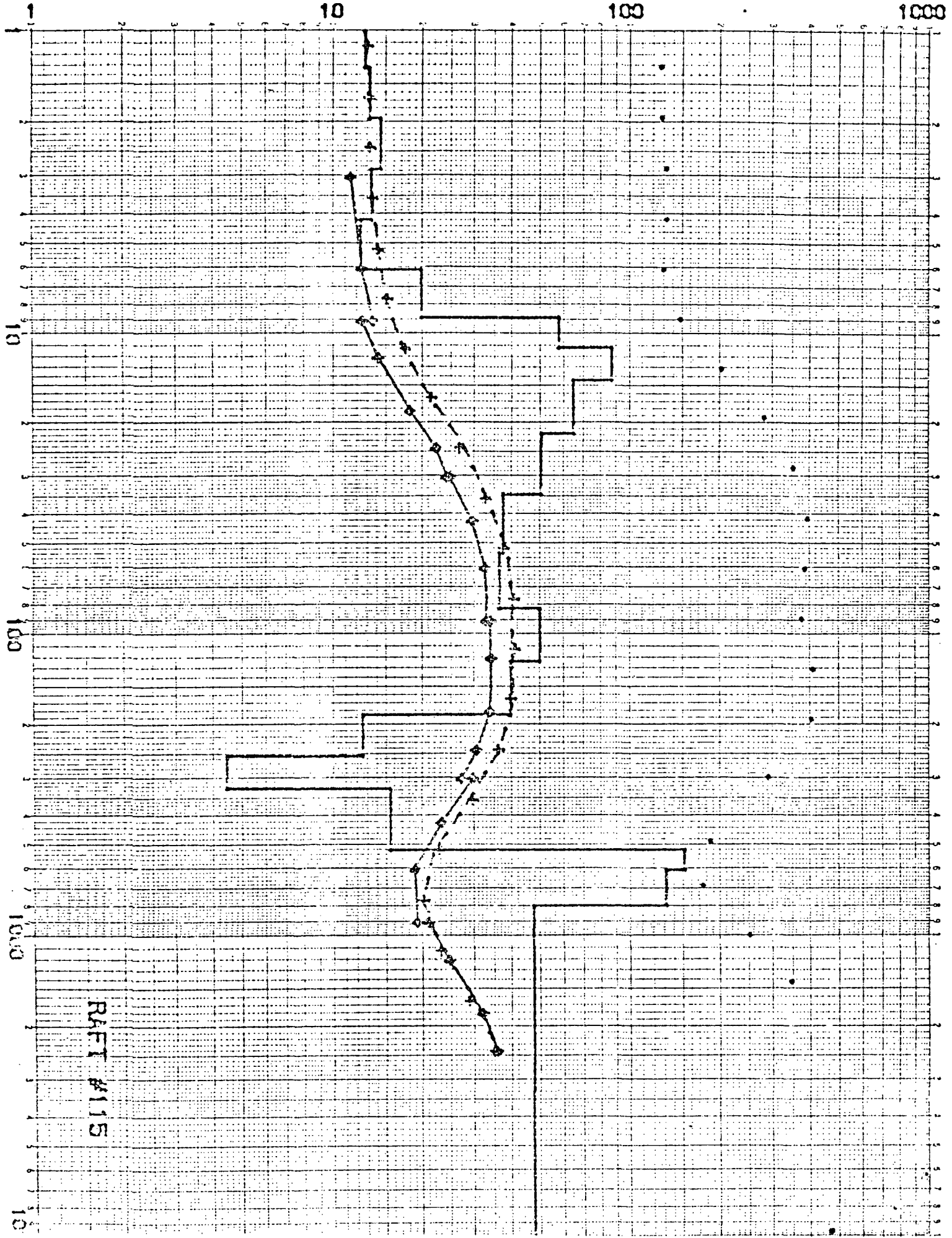
RESISTANCE IN OHMS

RESISTIVITIES IN OHM-METRES

10

100

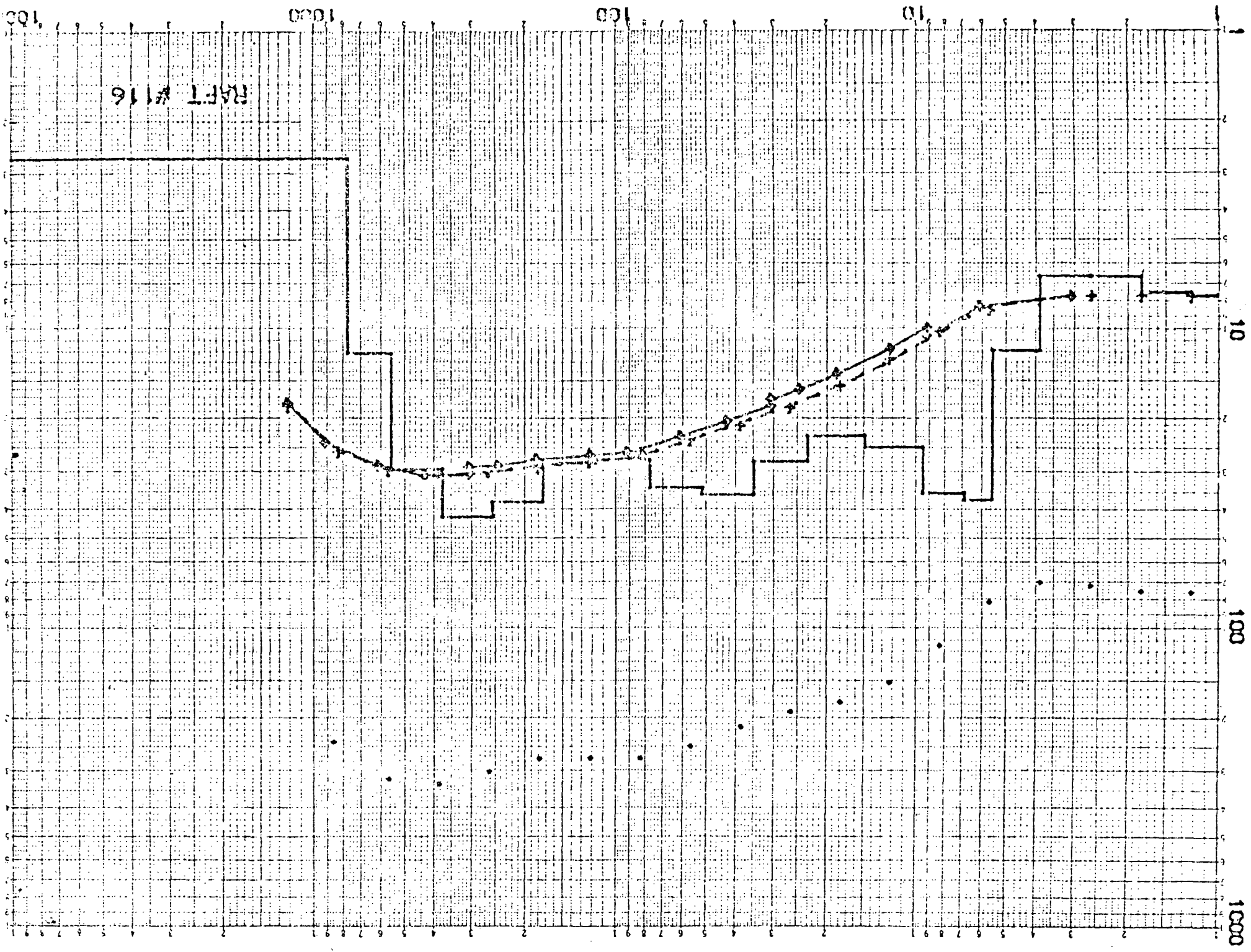
1000

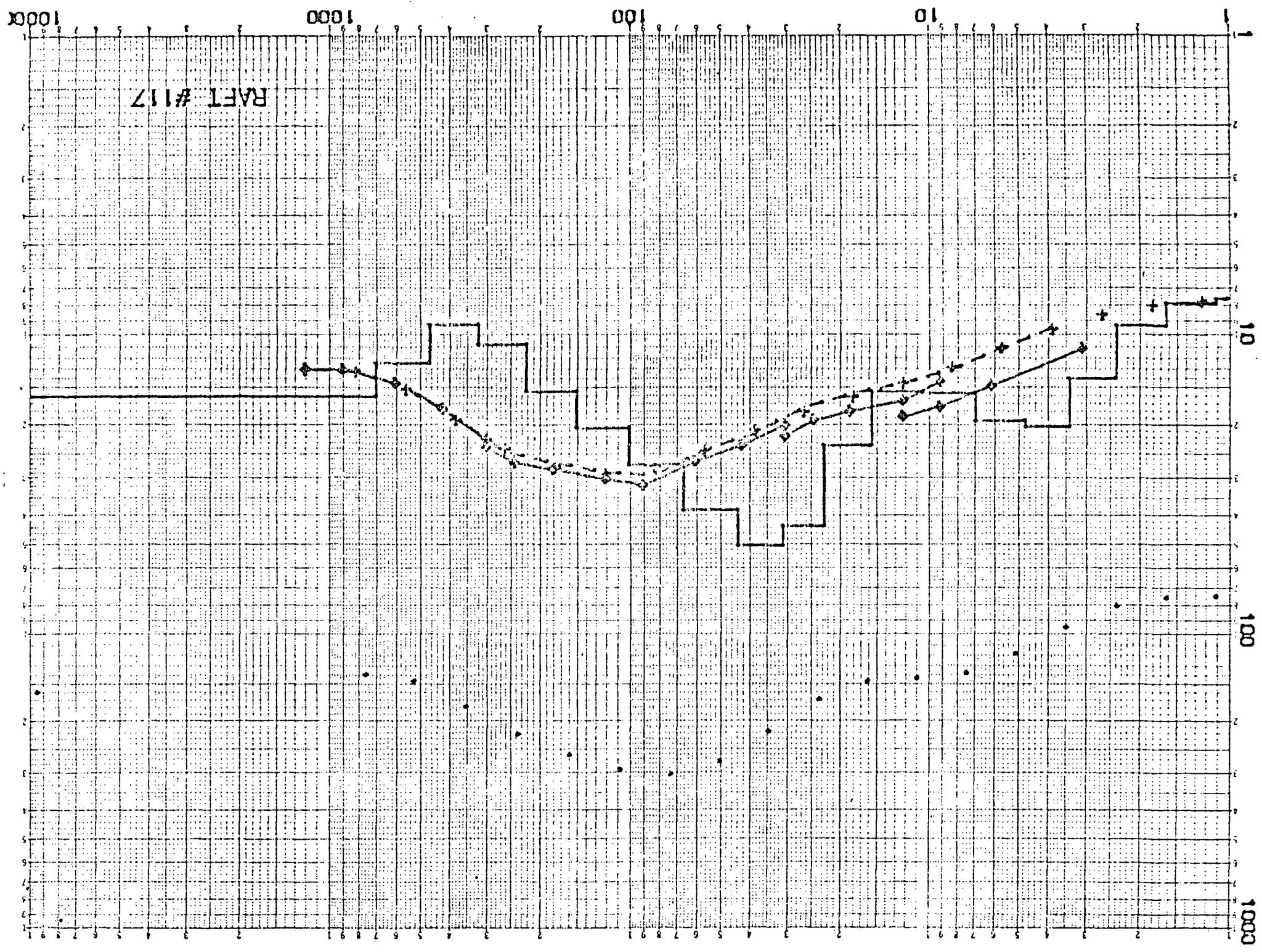


1000 METERS
100 METERS
10 METERS

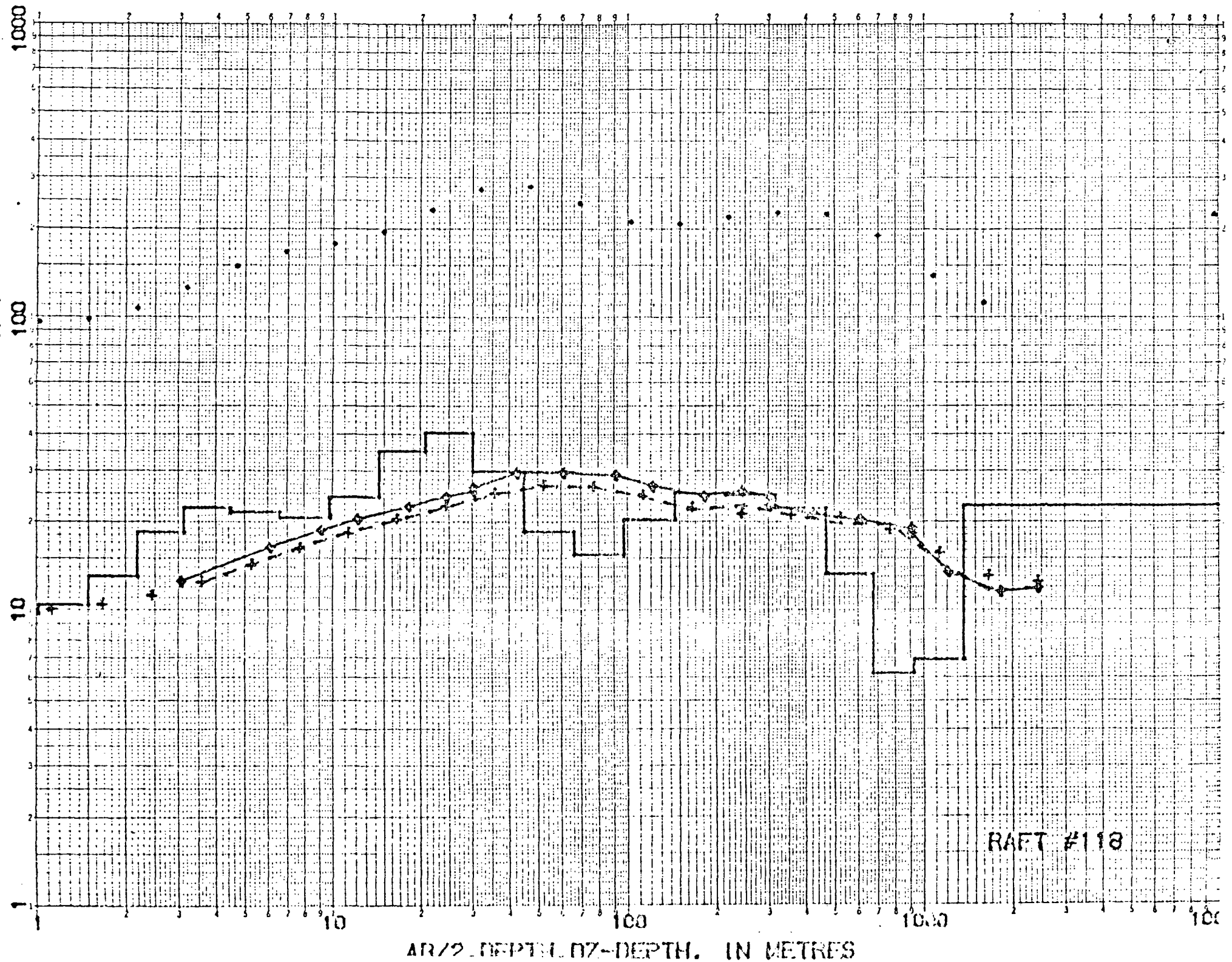
RAFT #115

AD 29 NORTH BATHYGRAPH IN METRES



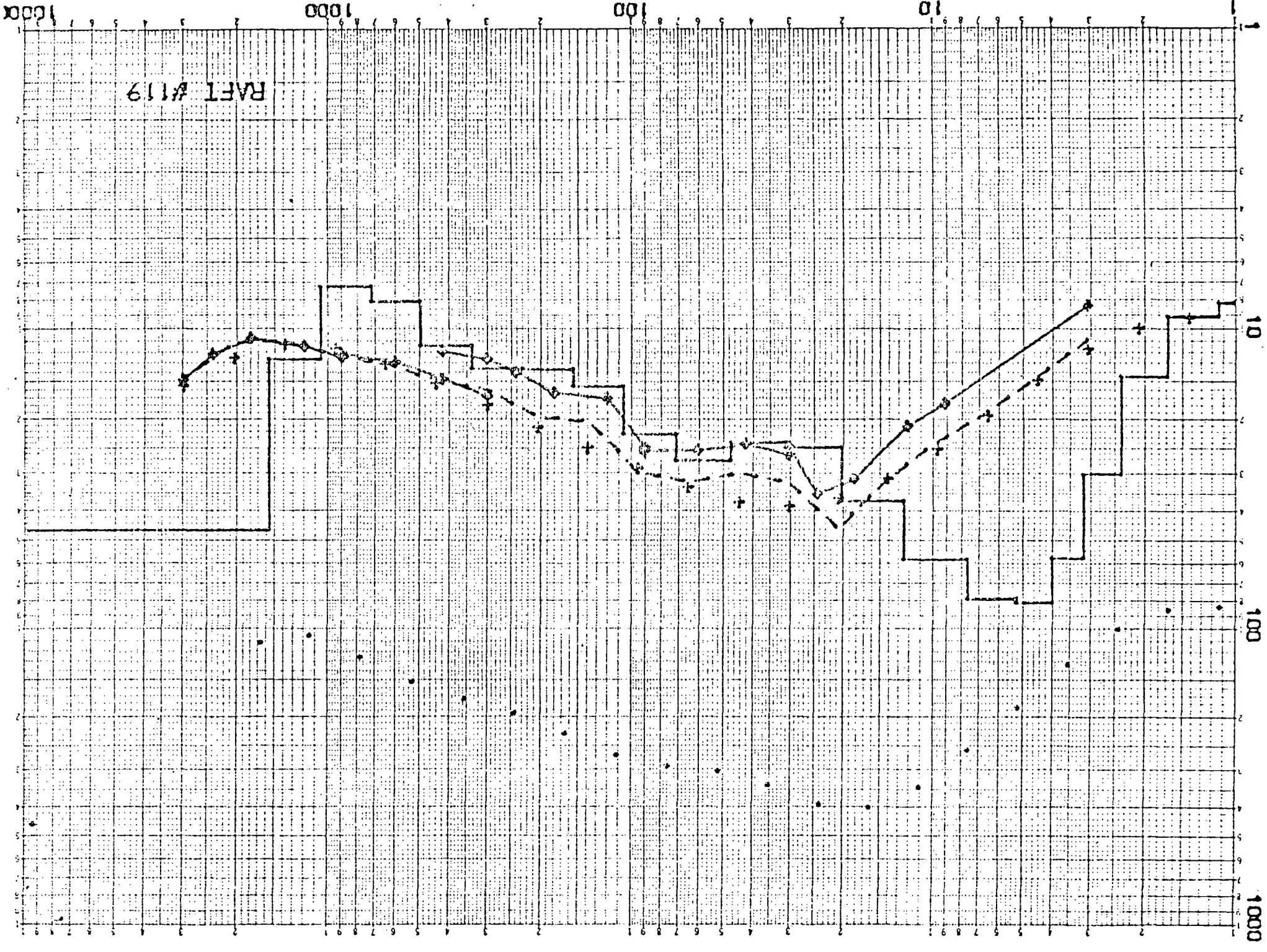


RESISTIVITIES IN OHM-METRES

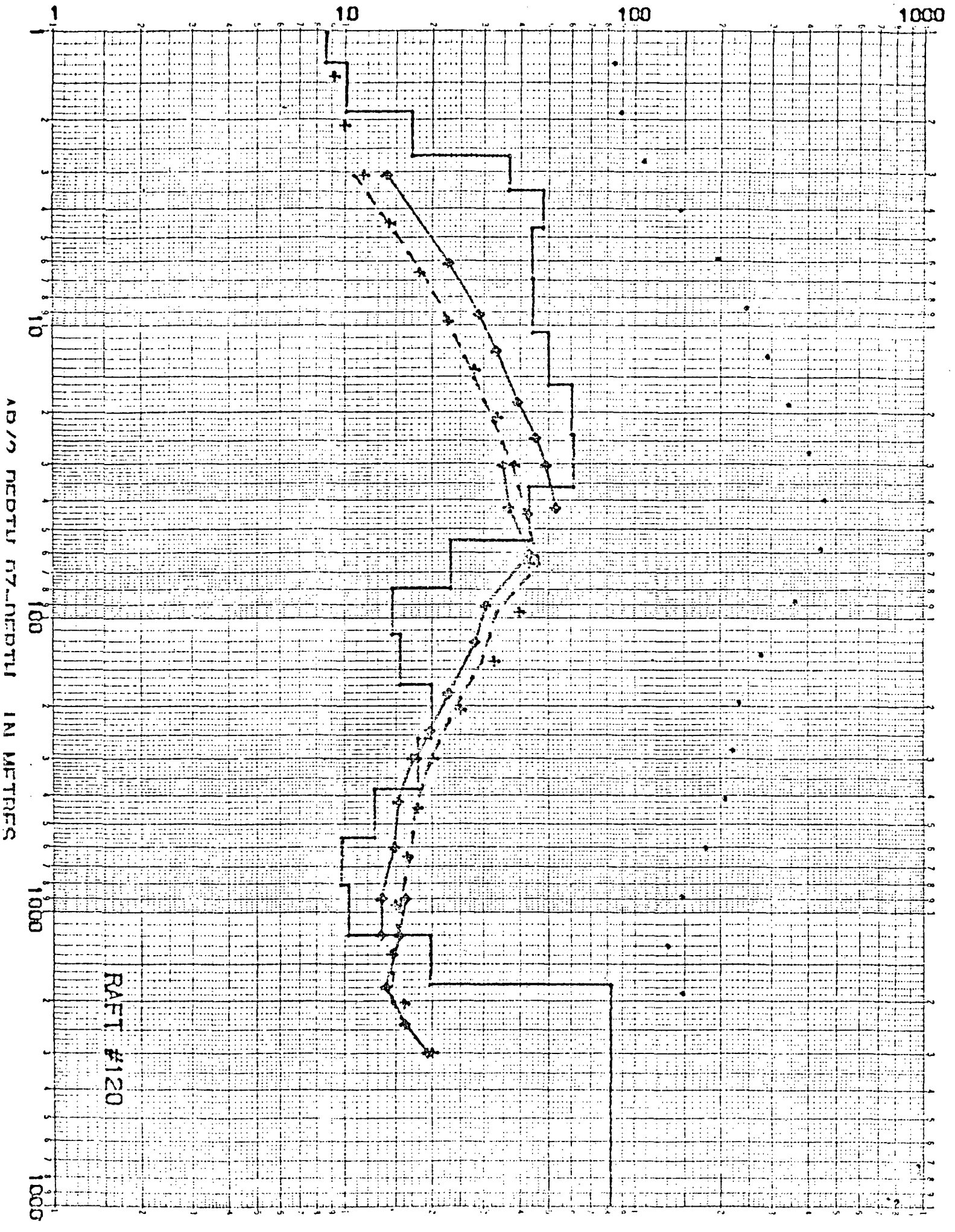


RAFT #118

DEPTH IN METRES



RESISTIVITIES IN OHM-METRES



RAFT #120

APPROXIMATE DEPTH IN METRES

10000

1000

100

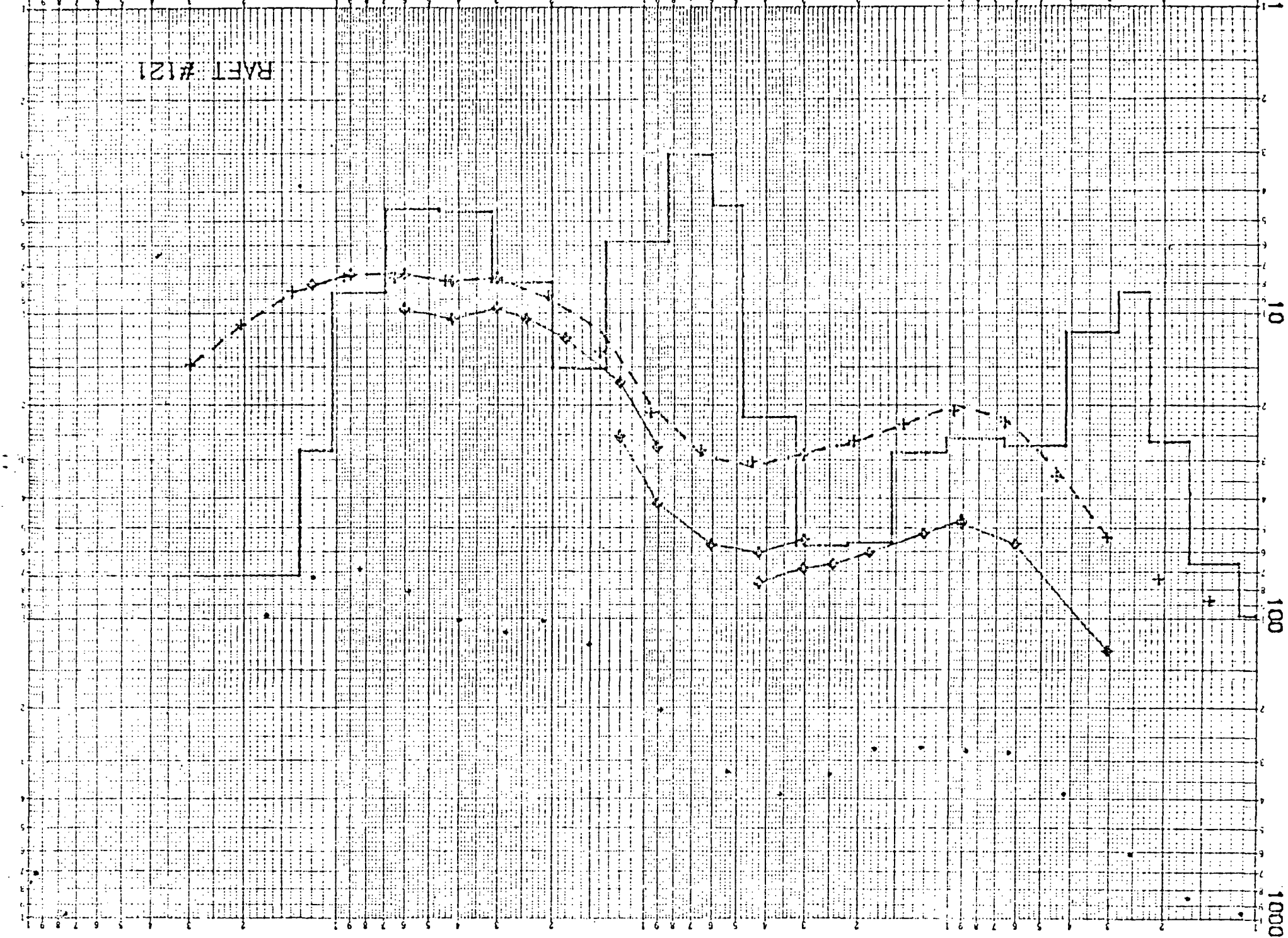
10

RAFT #121

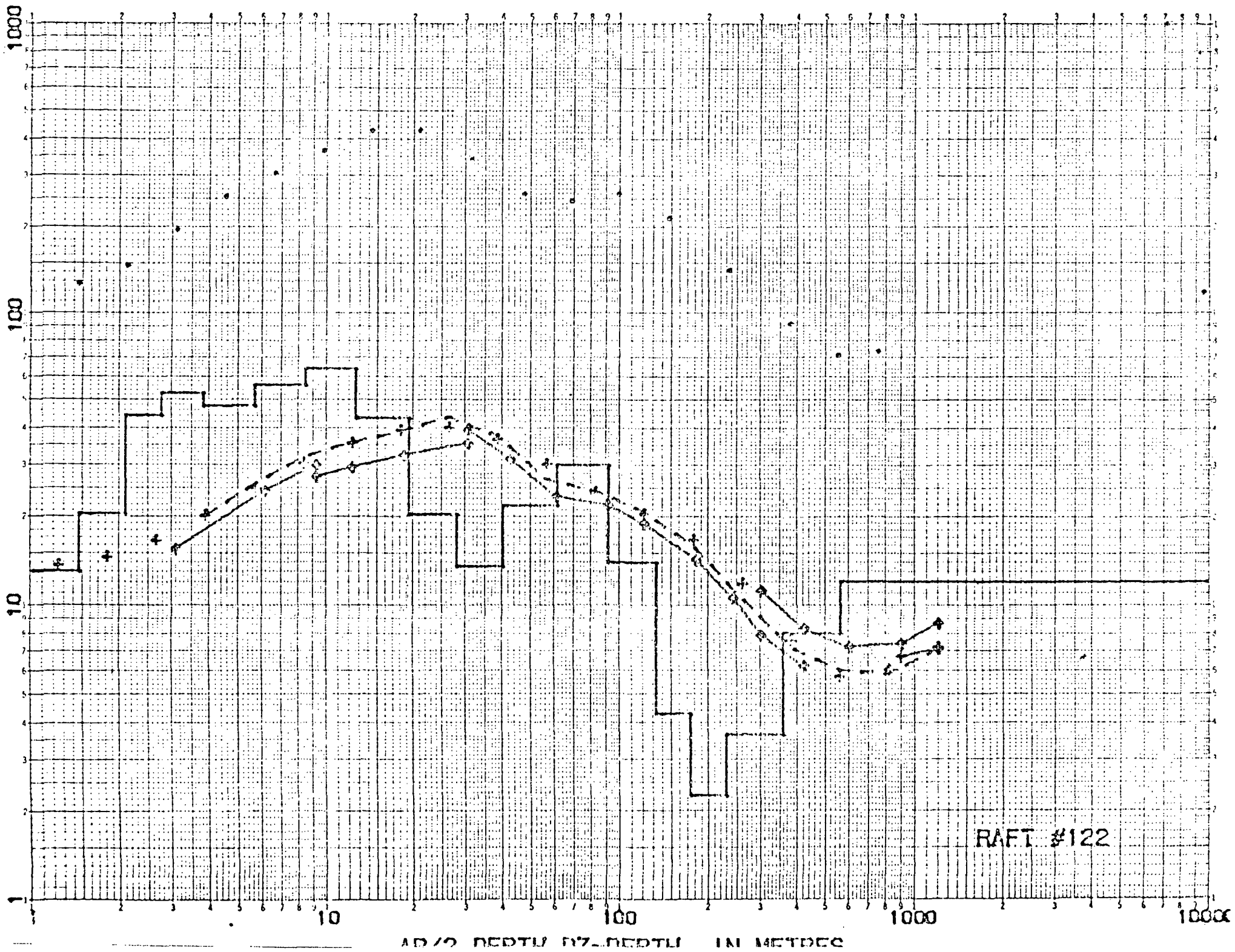
WIND DIRECTION IN DEGREE

100

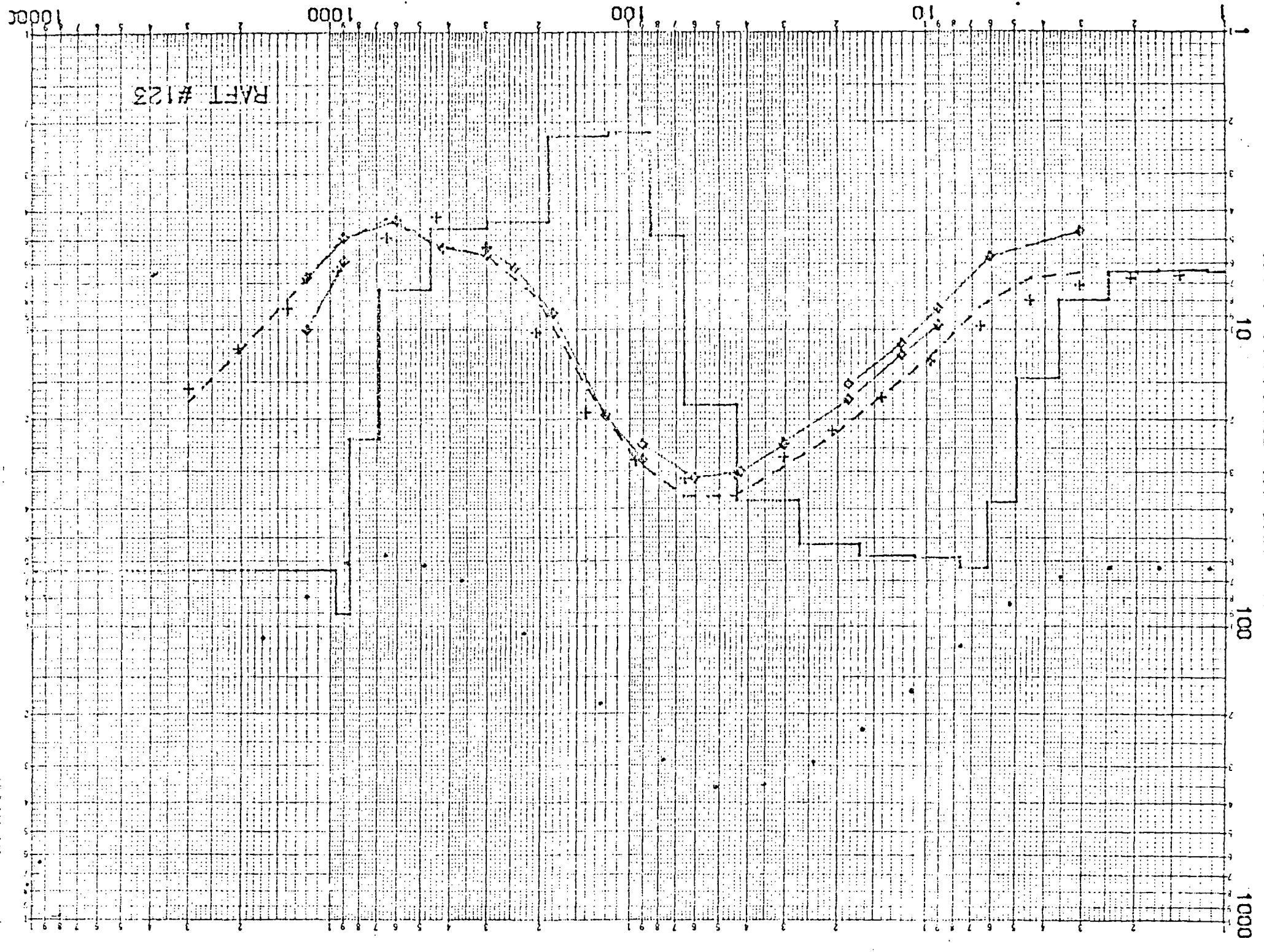
1000

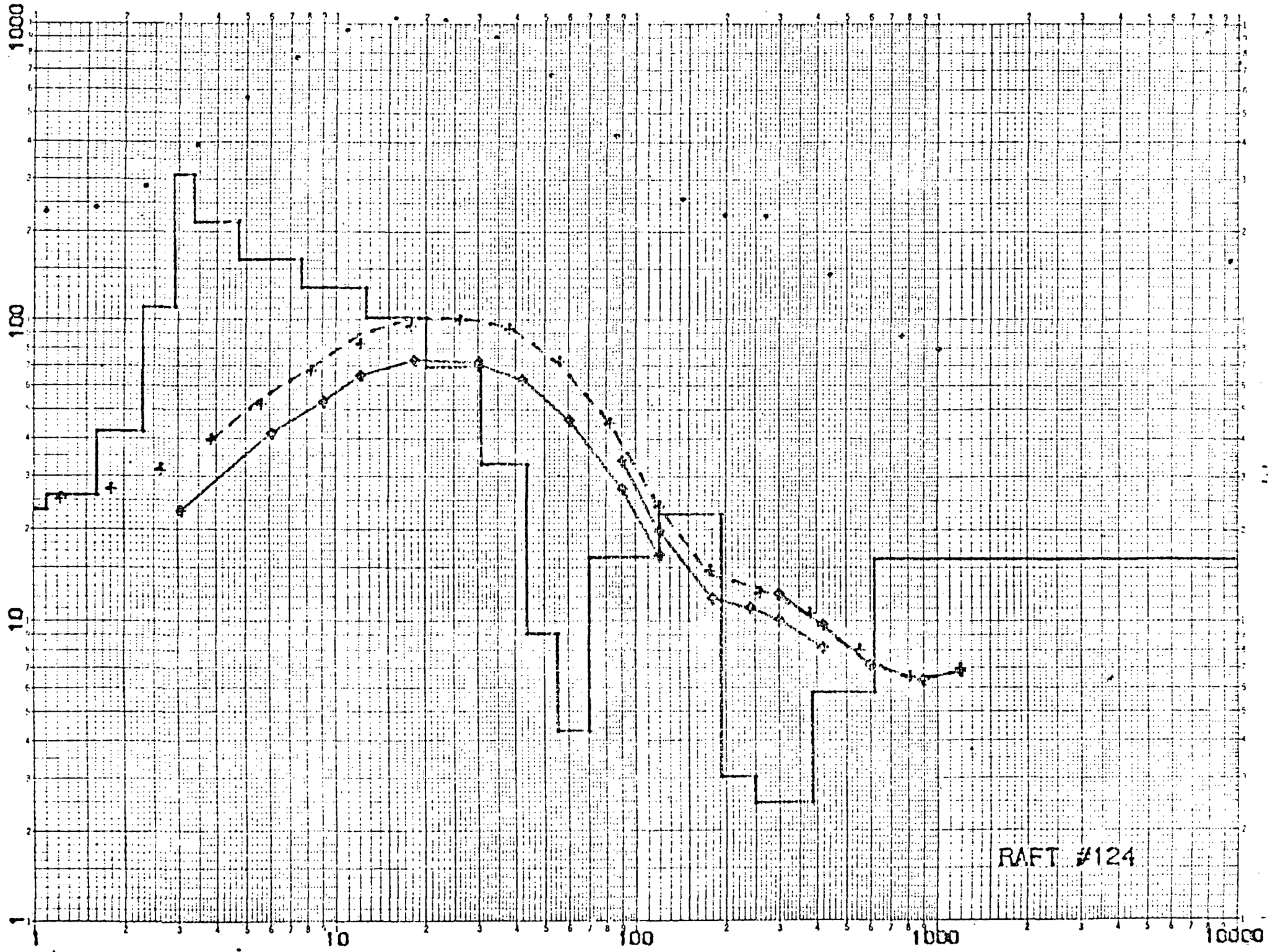


RESIDUUES IN UHM-METRES



DEPTH IN METERS





AR/2 DEPTH 07-DEPTH. IN METRES

RAFT #124

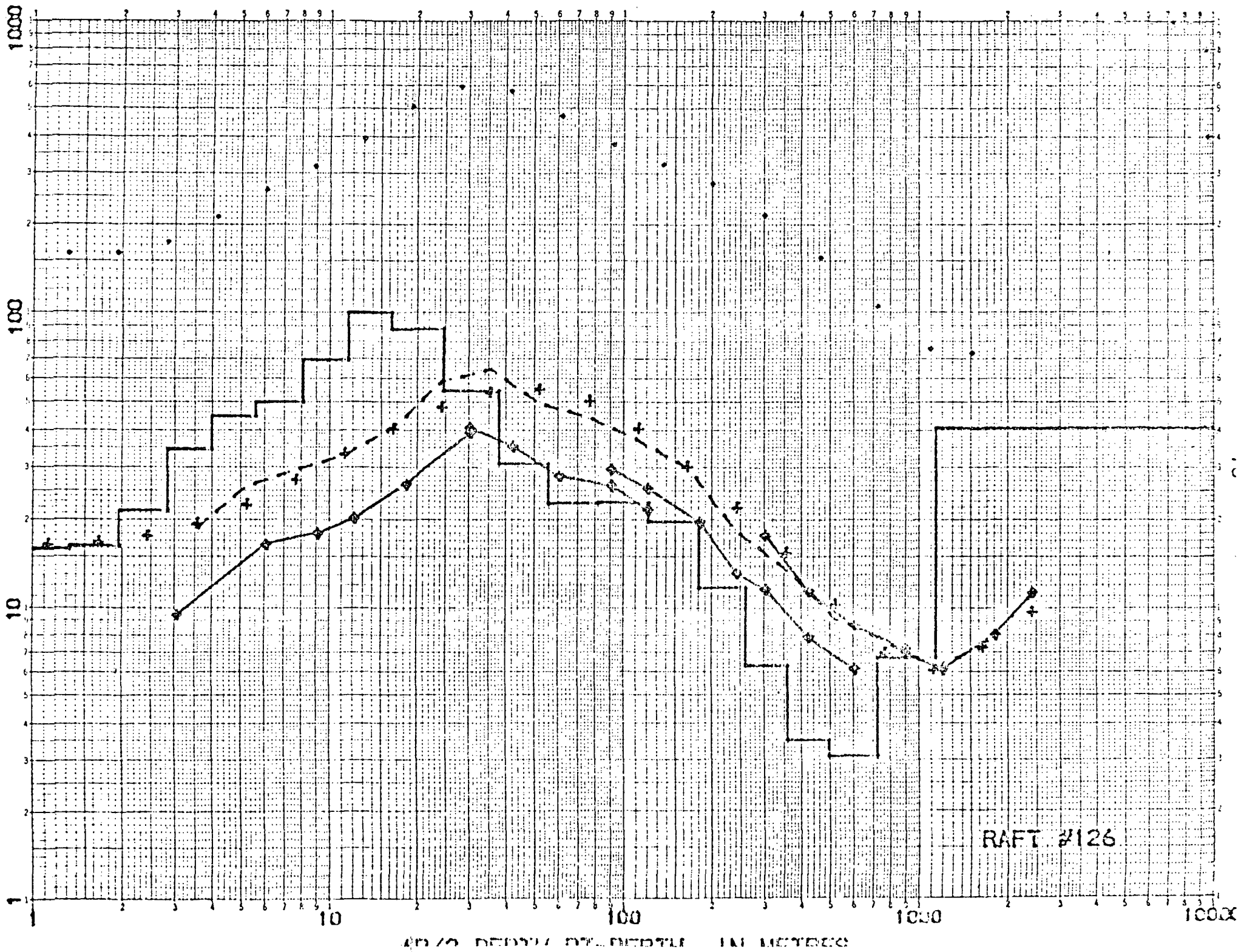
AB/2 DEPTH, 02-DEPTH, IN METERS



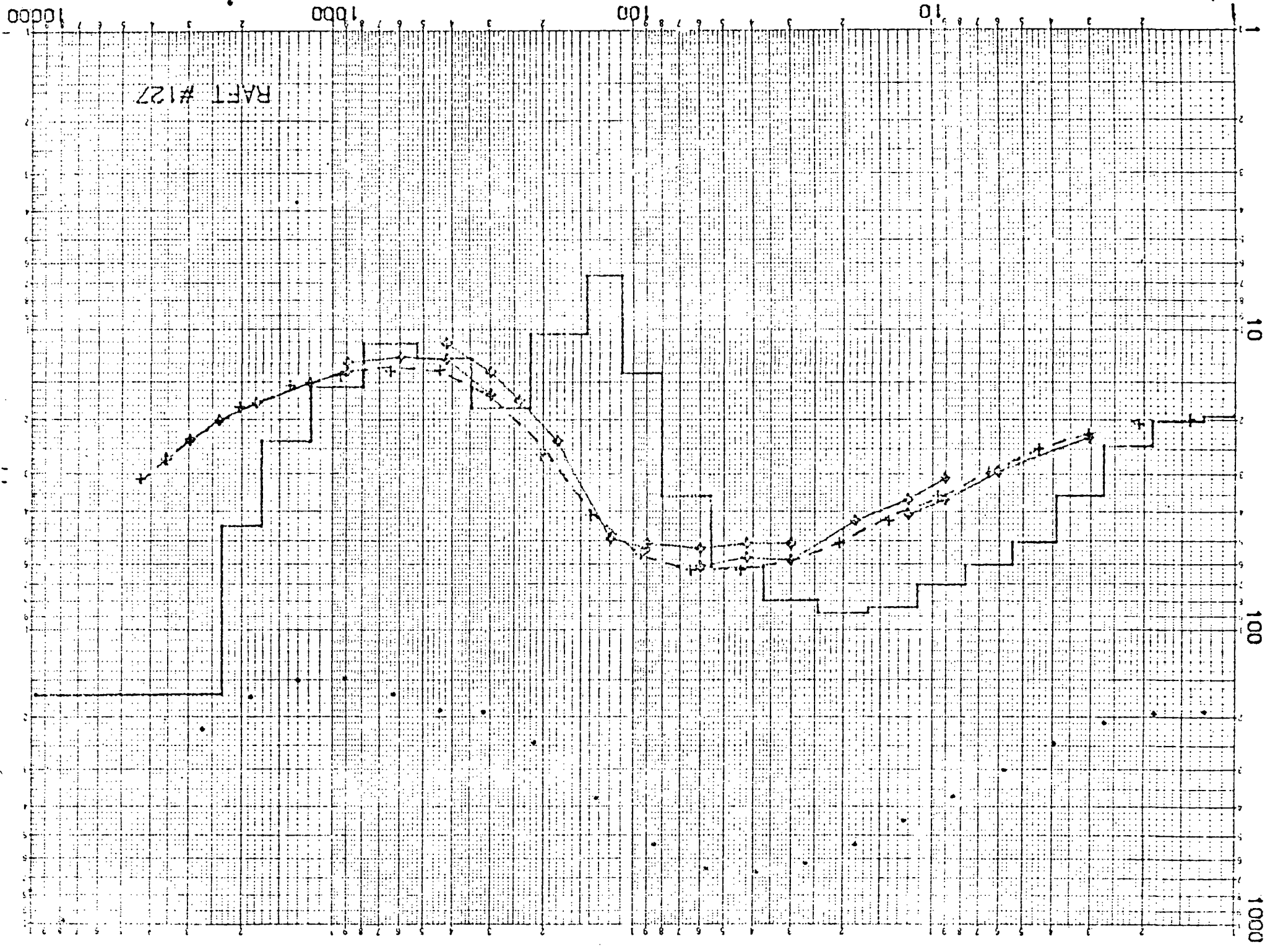
RAFT #125

RESISTIVITIES IN OHM-METERS

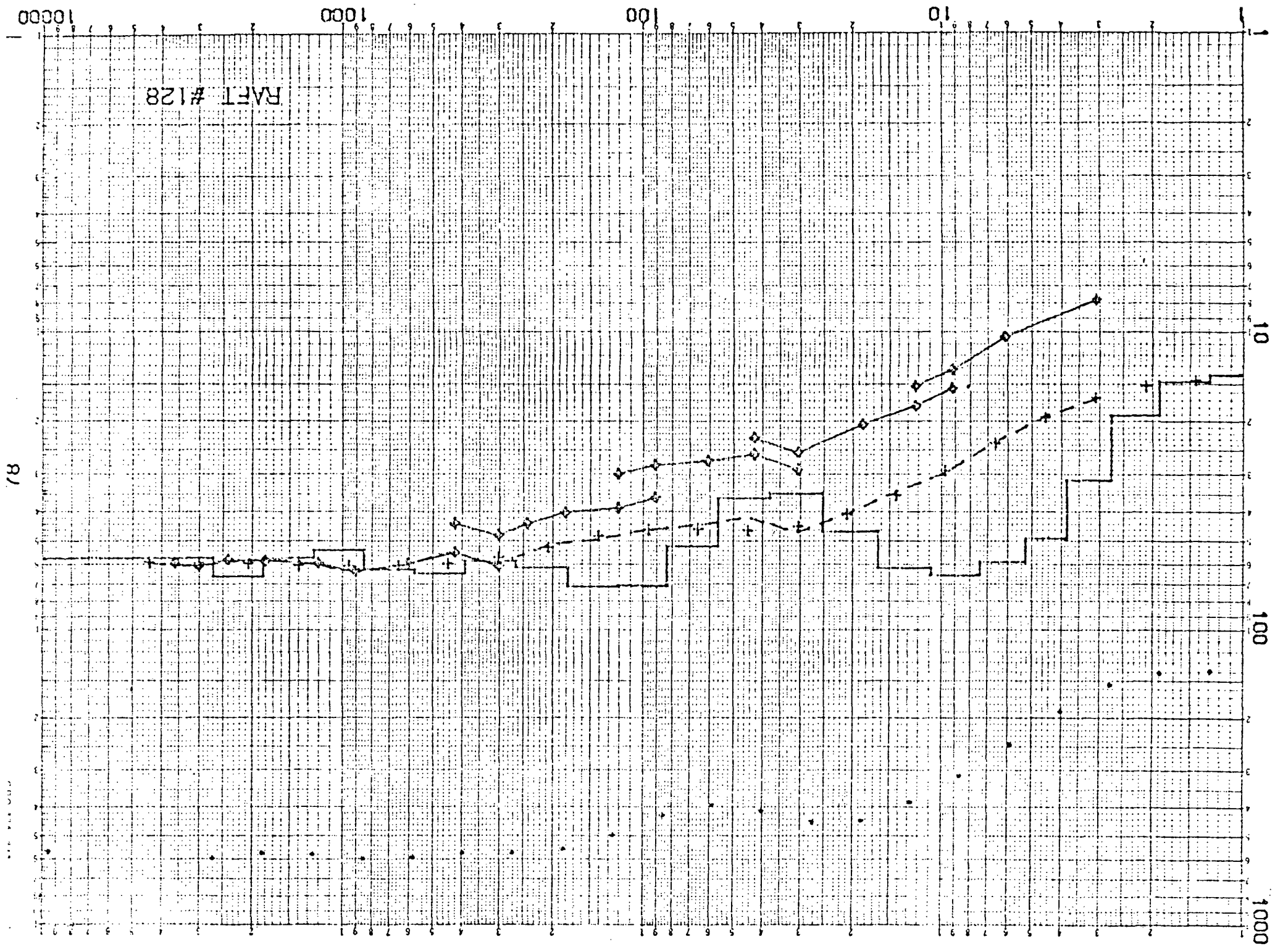
DEPTH IN METERS



WATER DEPTH IN METRES



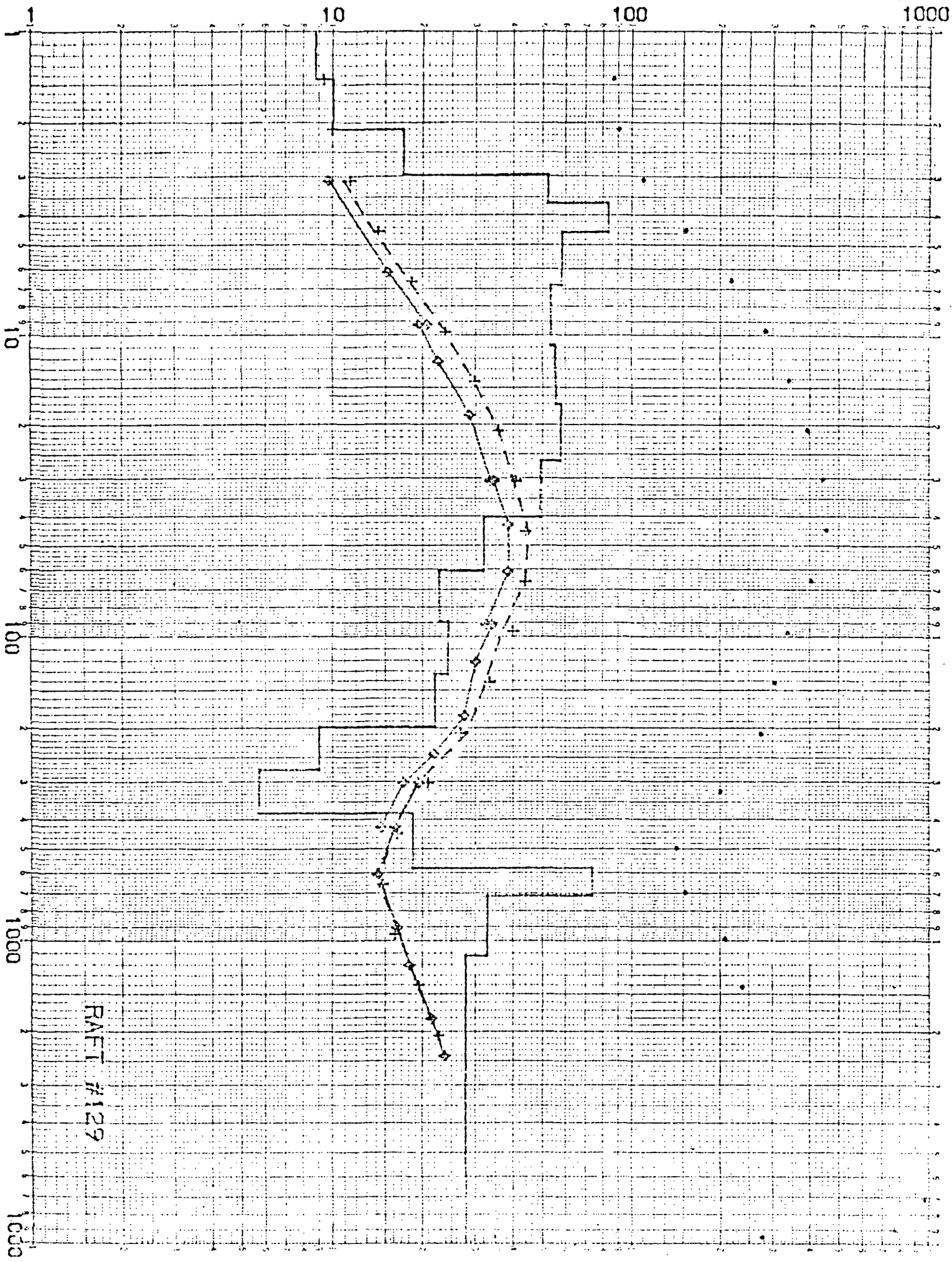
AR/2 DEPTH 07-DEPTH IN METRES

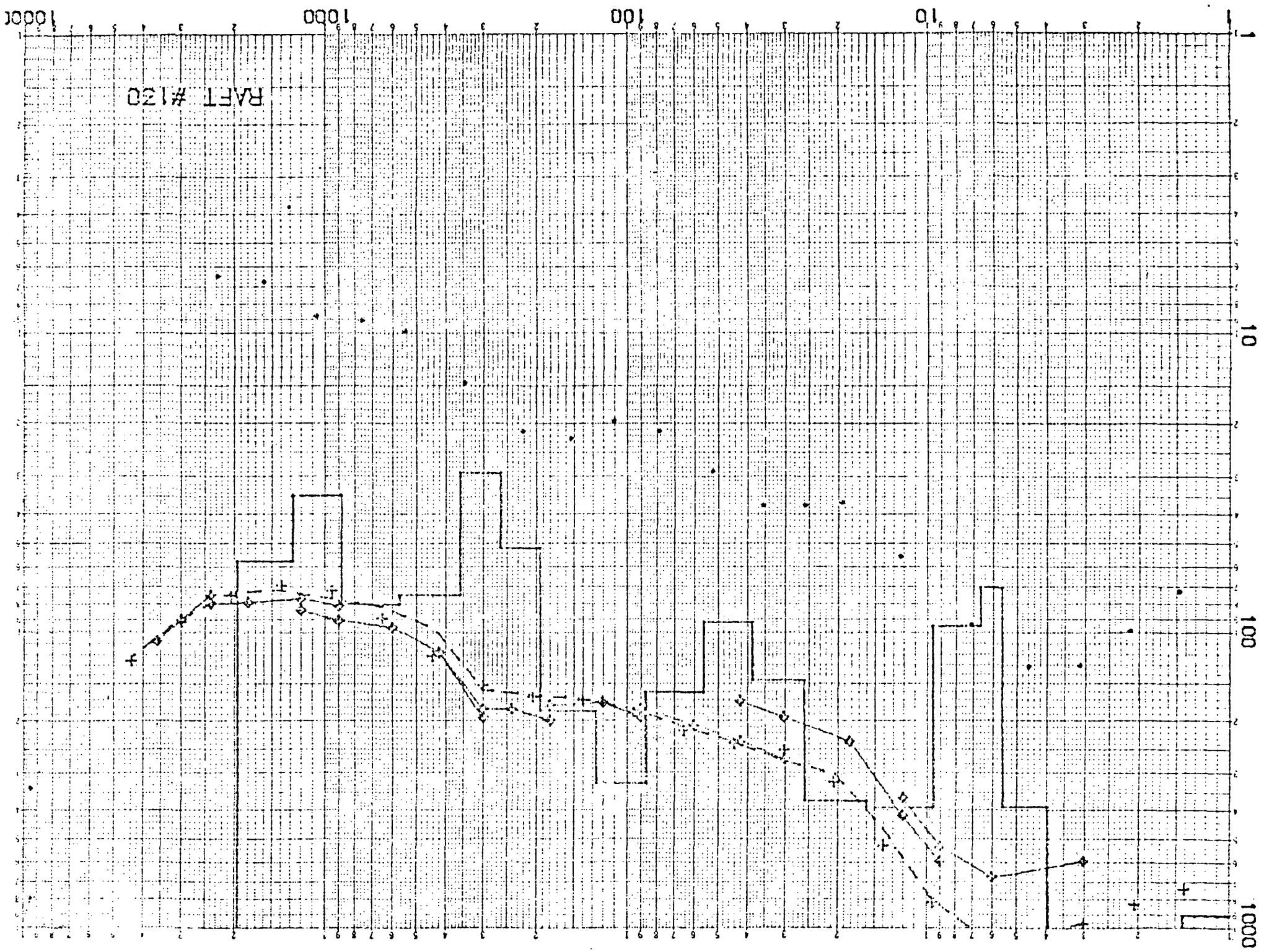


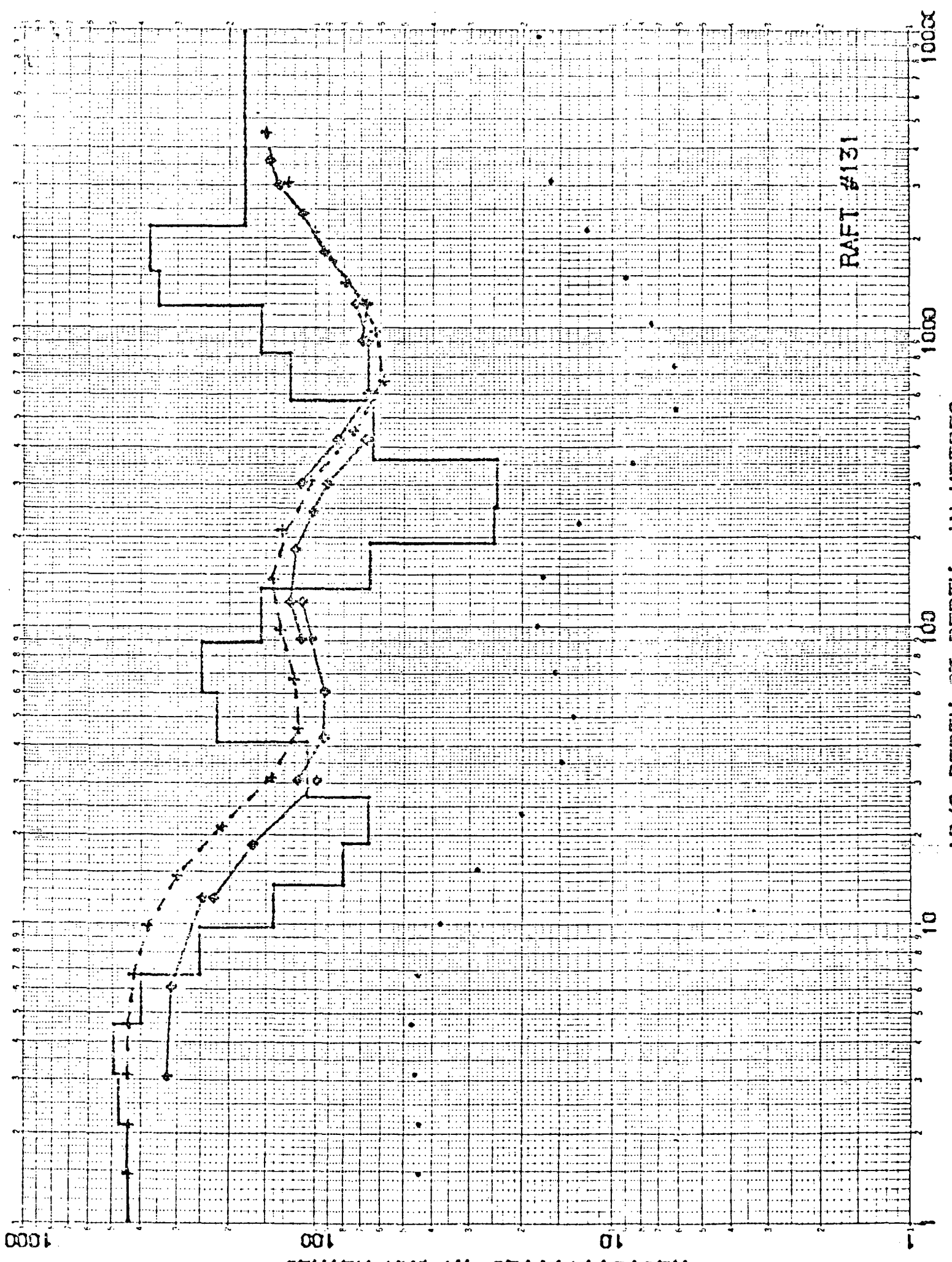
87

10000
1000
100
10
1

RESISTIVITIES IN OHM-METRES



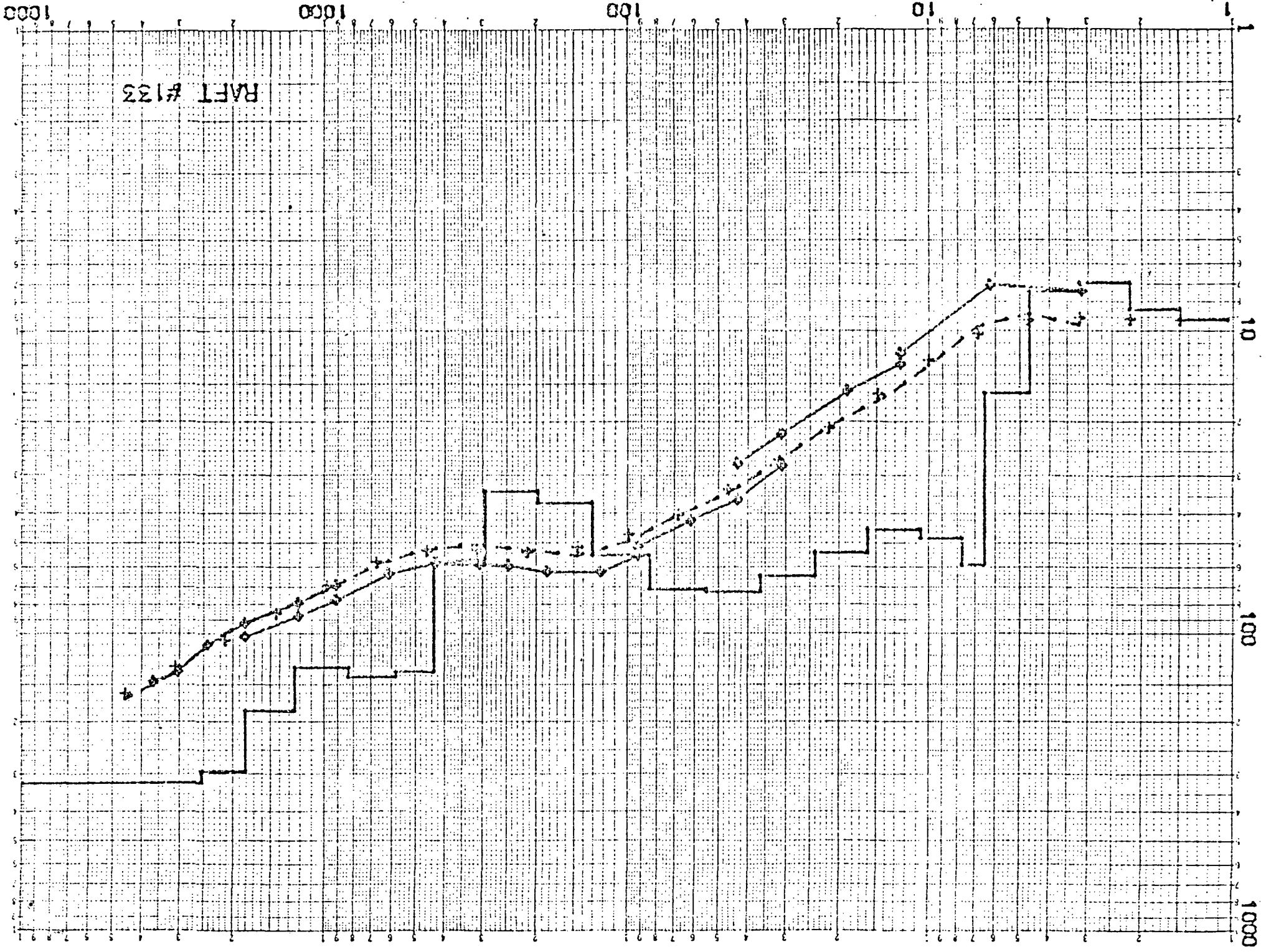




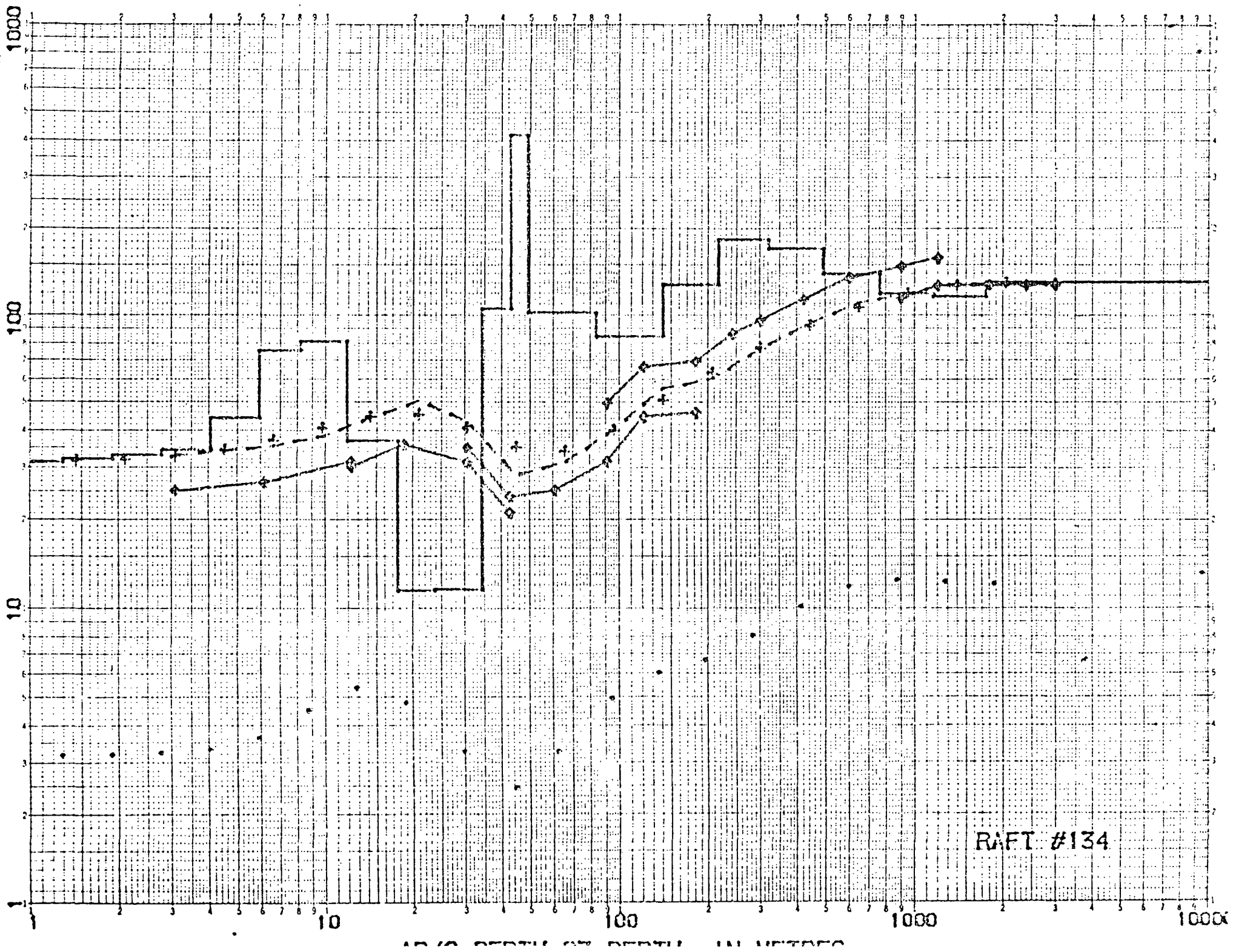
AR/2 DEPTH 02-DEPTH. IN METRES

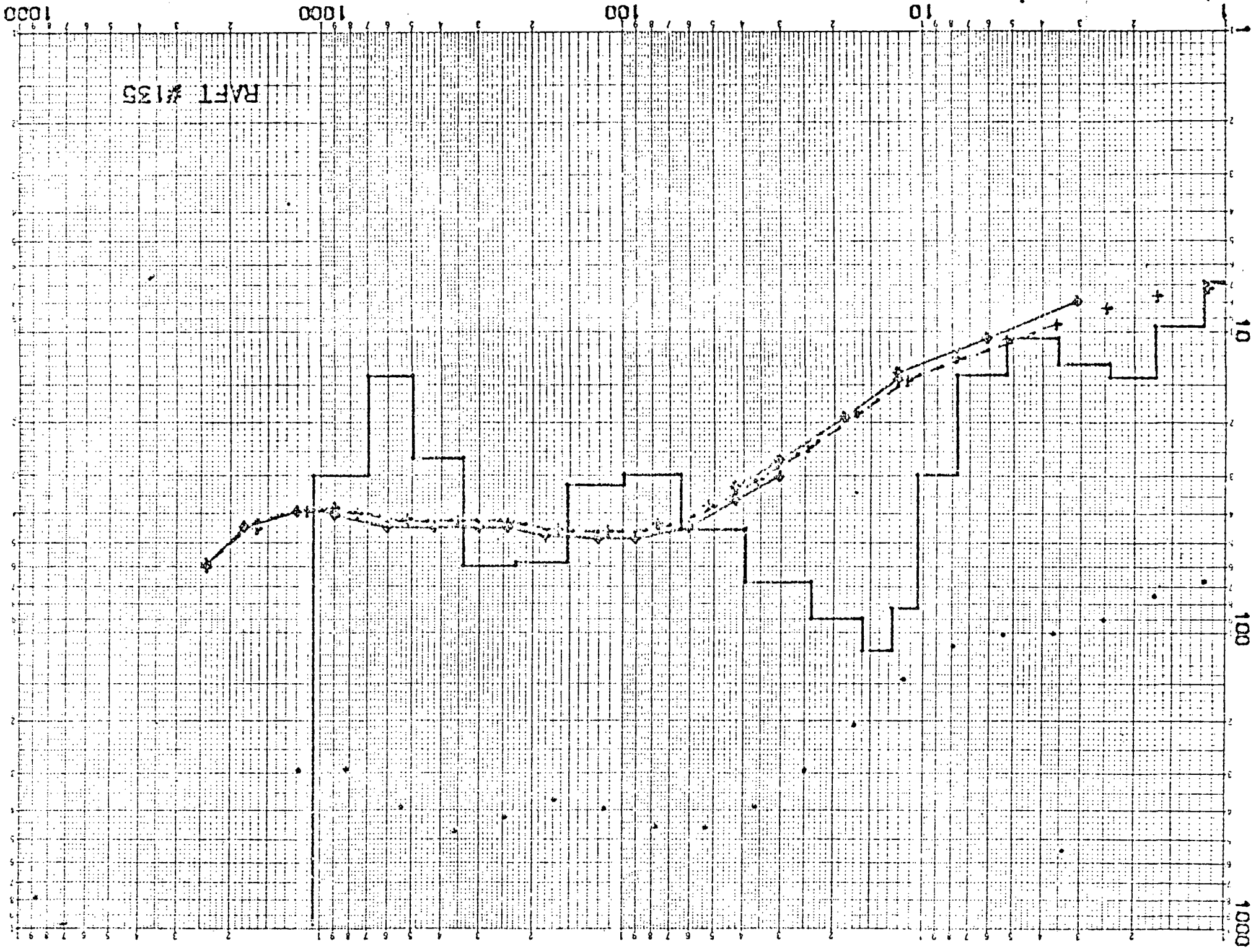
RAFT #132



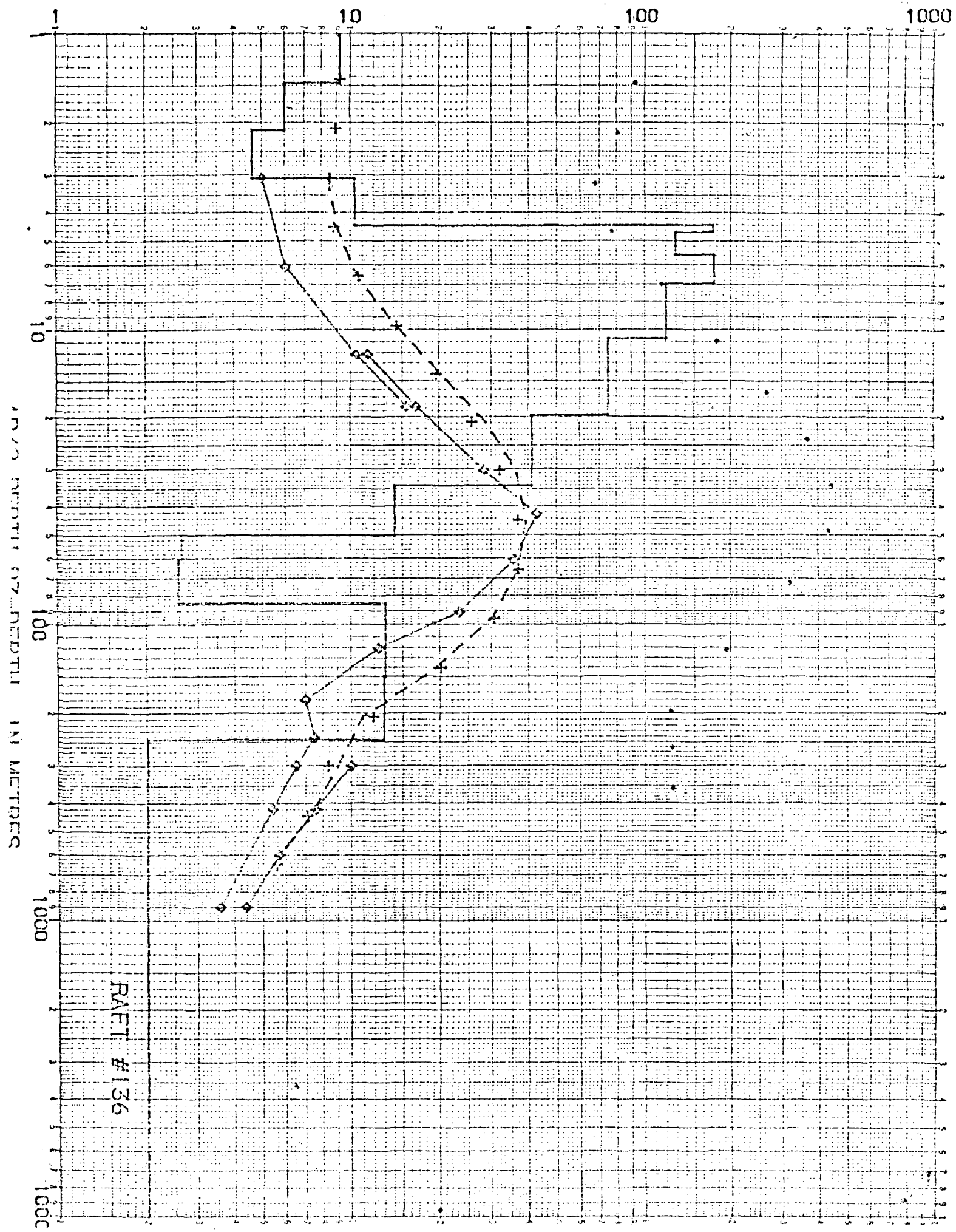


RESISTIVITIES IN OHM-CENTIMETERS





RESISTIVITIES IN OHM-METRES



DEPTH IN METRES

PAFT #136