

TECHNICAL SHEET

IMAGING	ULTRASONIC	ABI
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Generalities

Principle
 ABI (BoreHole TeleViewer) uses a fixed acoustic transducer and a rotating mirror to scan the borehole walls with a focused ultrasound beam. The amplitude and travel time of the reflected acoustic signal are recorded as separate image logs.

Result
 Features such as fractures reduce the reflected amplitude and appear as dark sinusoidal traces on the log. Directional information is also recorded and used to orient the images in real time.

Interest
 Fracture identification and orientation, stratigraphic studies, core orientation...

Options
 Magnetometric trajectometry, natural gamma sensor, high resolution acoustic caliper...

Constraints / borehole

filling up	: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> water	: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> mud	: <input type="checkbox"/> dry
casing	: <input type="checkbox"/> PVC	: <input type="checkbox"/> steel	: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> open
borehole	: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> cored	: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> destructive	
max. depth	: 1500 m		
effective diameter	: 70 mm – 180 mm		
temperature	: 0°C – 70°C (*)		
max. pressure	: 200 bars		

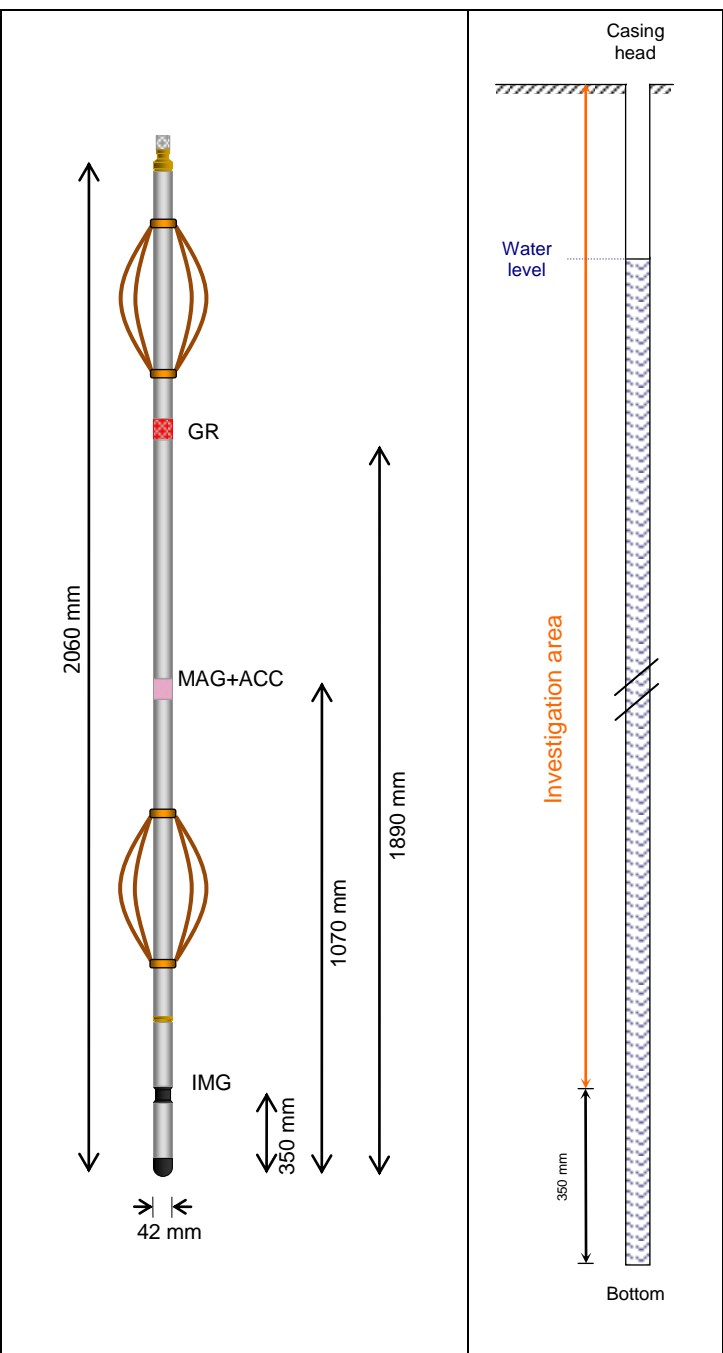
Technical specifications

Dimensions

- length : 2060 mm
- diameter : 42 mm
- weight : 10 kg

Elements

• 1 acoustic T-R head (1.5 MHz)	: IMG
• 1 magnetometer 3 axis (x,y,z)	: MAG
• 1 accelerometer 2 axis	: ACC
• 1 natural gamma sensor	: GR



Records / Measures

Records

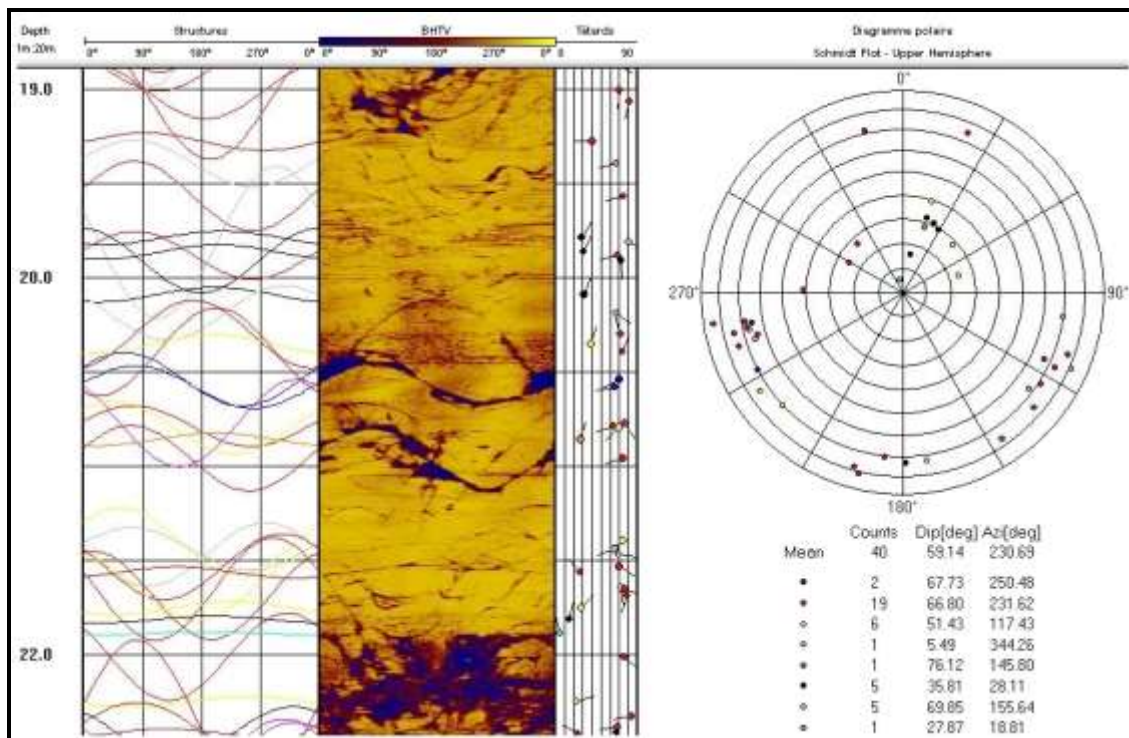
- Tool : centered off-centered
- Measure : down up
- Rec. speed : depends on communication speed

Measures

- Horiz resolution : 90, 120, 180 or 360 pixels / 360°
- Vert. resolution : depends on acquisition speed
- Azim. accuracy : ± 1.2°
- Incl. Accuracy : ± 0.4 °

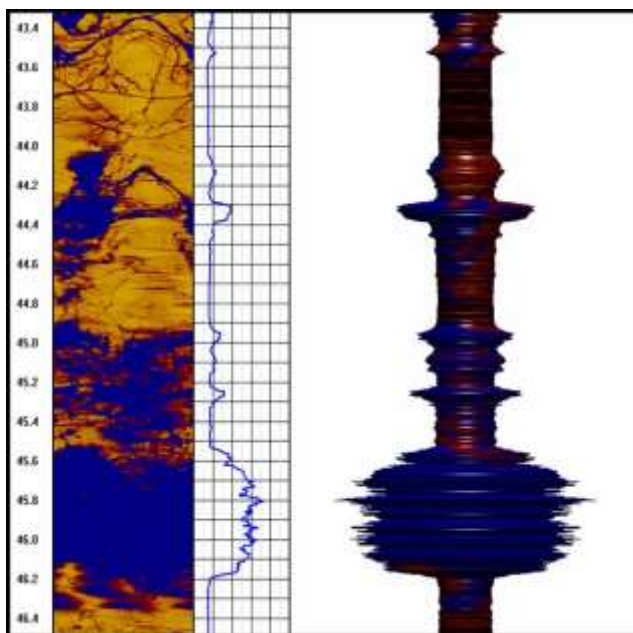
(*) Available in high temperature version (until 125°C) and low temperature version (until -5°C)

Examples



Structural interpretation

The picked structures appear in left column (1). The interpretation's results are represented through two formats: tadpole shape structures representation (2), structures representation thanks to a Wulff or Schmidt canvas (3).



3D Representation

The amplitude of the reflected wave is color-coded, while the traveling time is distance-code in order to obtain a 3D colored representation of the borehole walls.