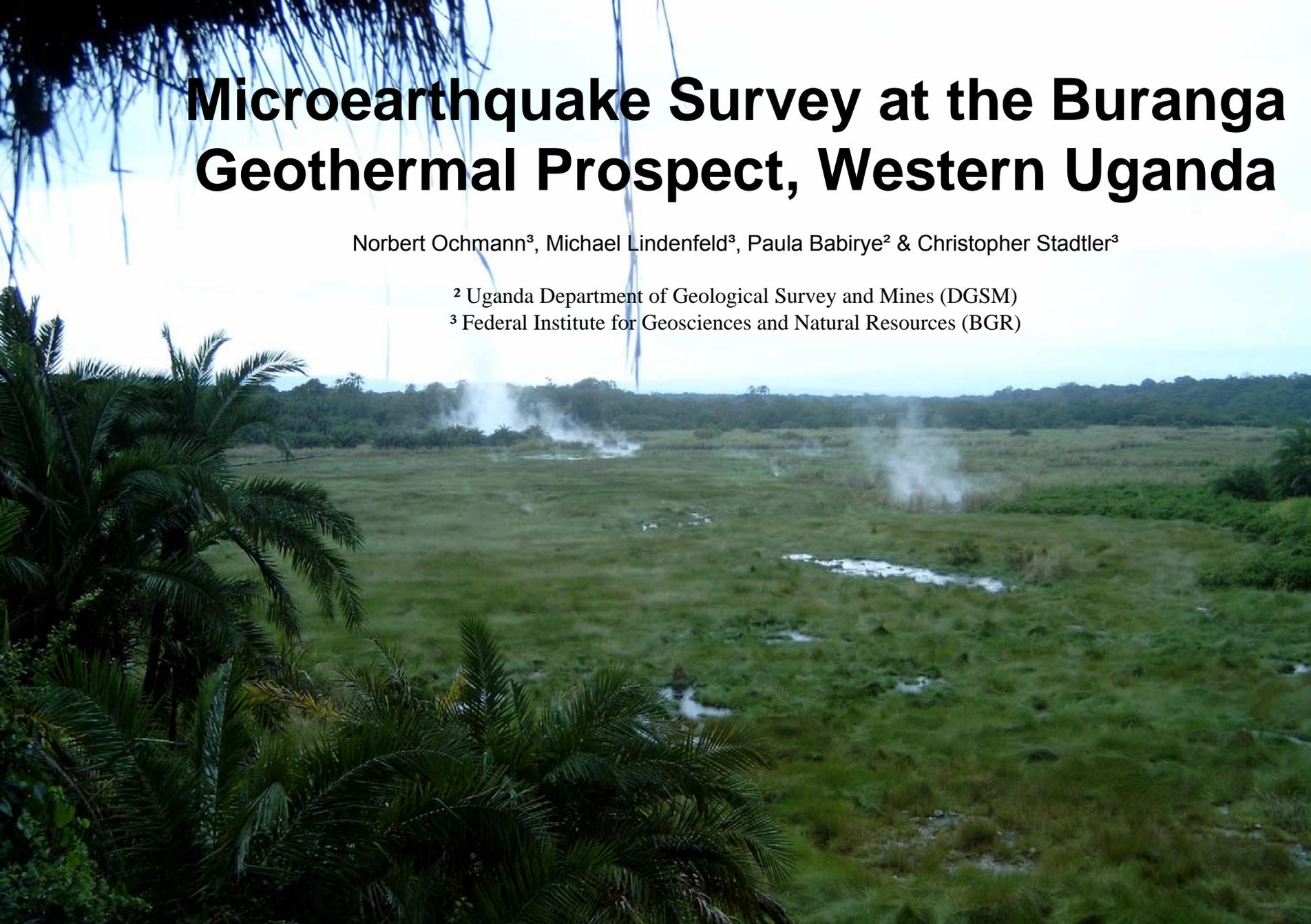


# Microearthquake Survey at the Buranga Geothermal Prospect, Western Uganda

Norbert Ochmann<sup>3</sup>, Michael Lindenfeld<sup>3</sup>, Paula Babirye<sup>2</sup> & Christopher Stadler<sup>3</sup>

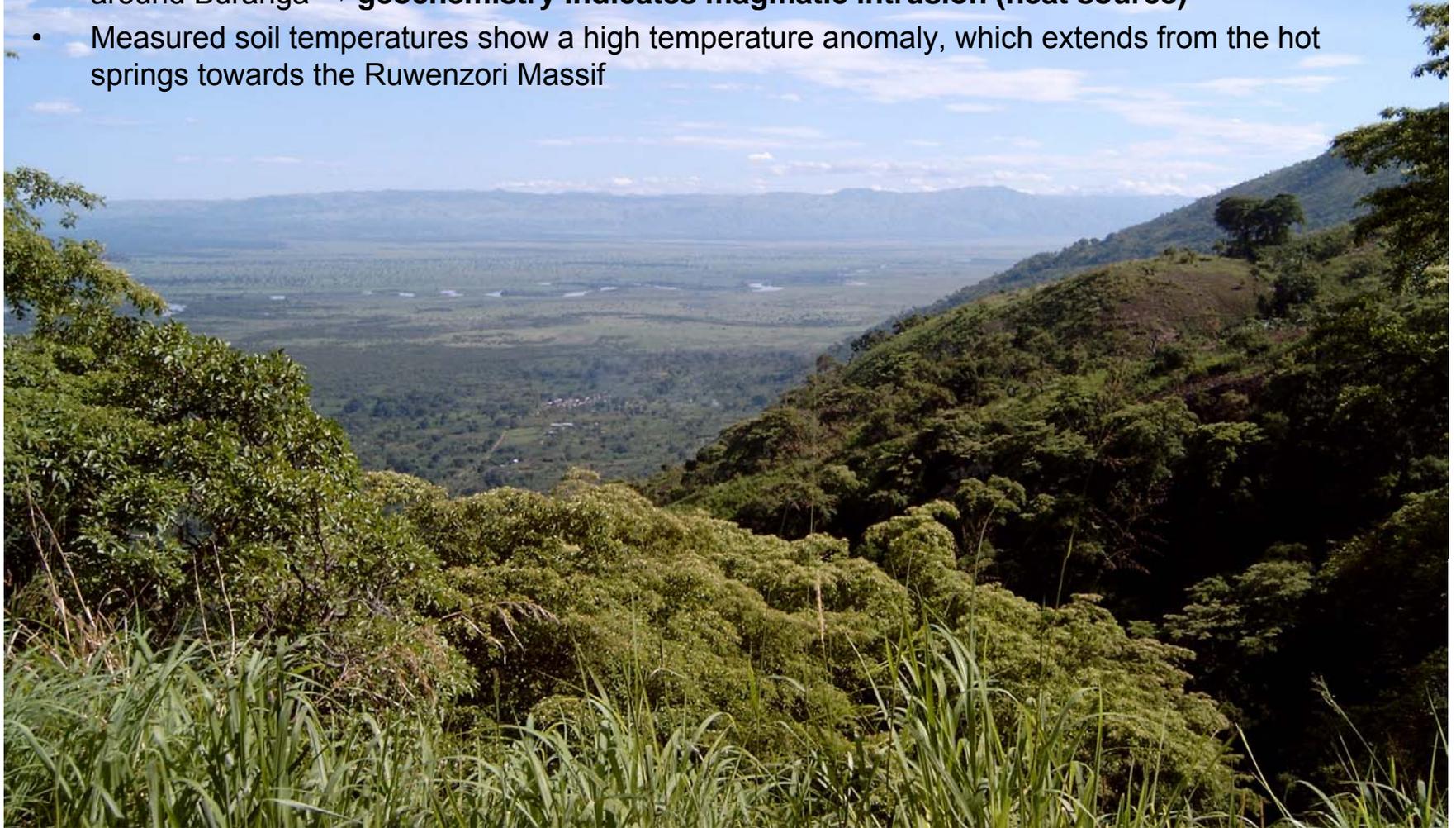
<sup>2</sup> Uganda Department of Geological Survey and Mines (DGSM)

<sup>3</sup> Federal Institute for Geosciences and Natural Resources (BGR)



## Information about the Buranga hot springs

- Strong historical earthquakes have changed the activity and position of the Buranga hot springs → **geothermal activity is related to tectonic activity** (active fault = flow path for thermal water)
- No geological surface indications for volcanic activity, no intrusive dikes (from aeromagnetic data) around Buranga → **geochemistry indicates magmatic intrusion (heat source)**
- Measured soil temperatures show a high temperature anomaly, which extends from the hot springs towards the Ruwenzori Massif



## Objective for Geophysics:

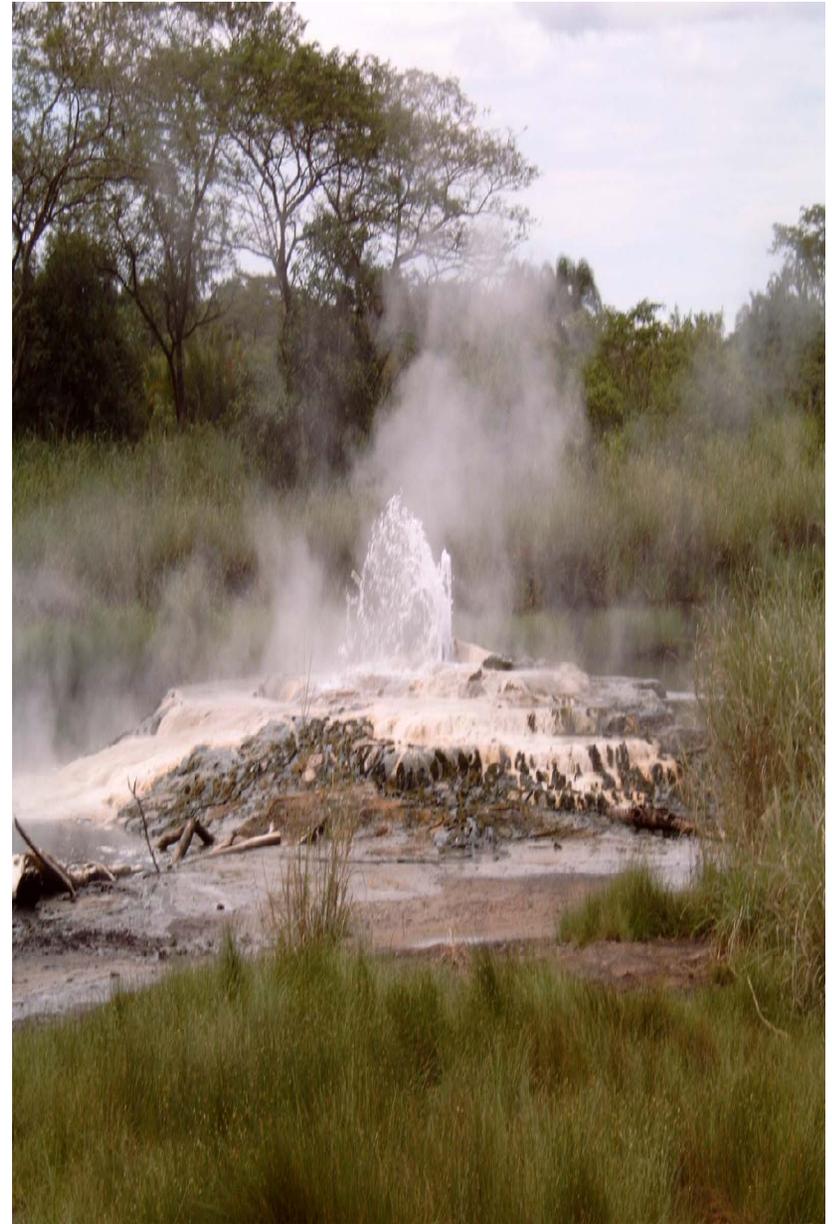
Delineation of underground magmatic intrusion is needed to recommend locations for geothermal exploration boreholes.

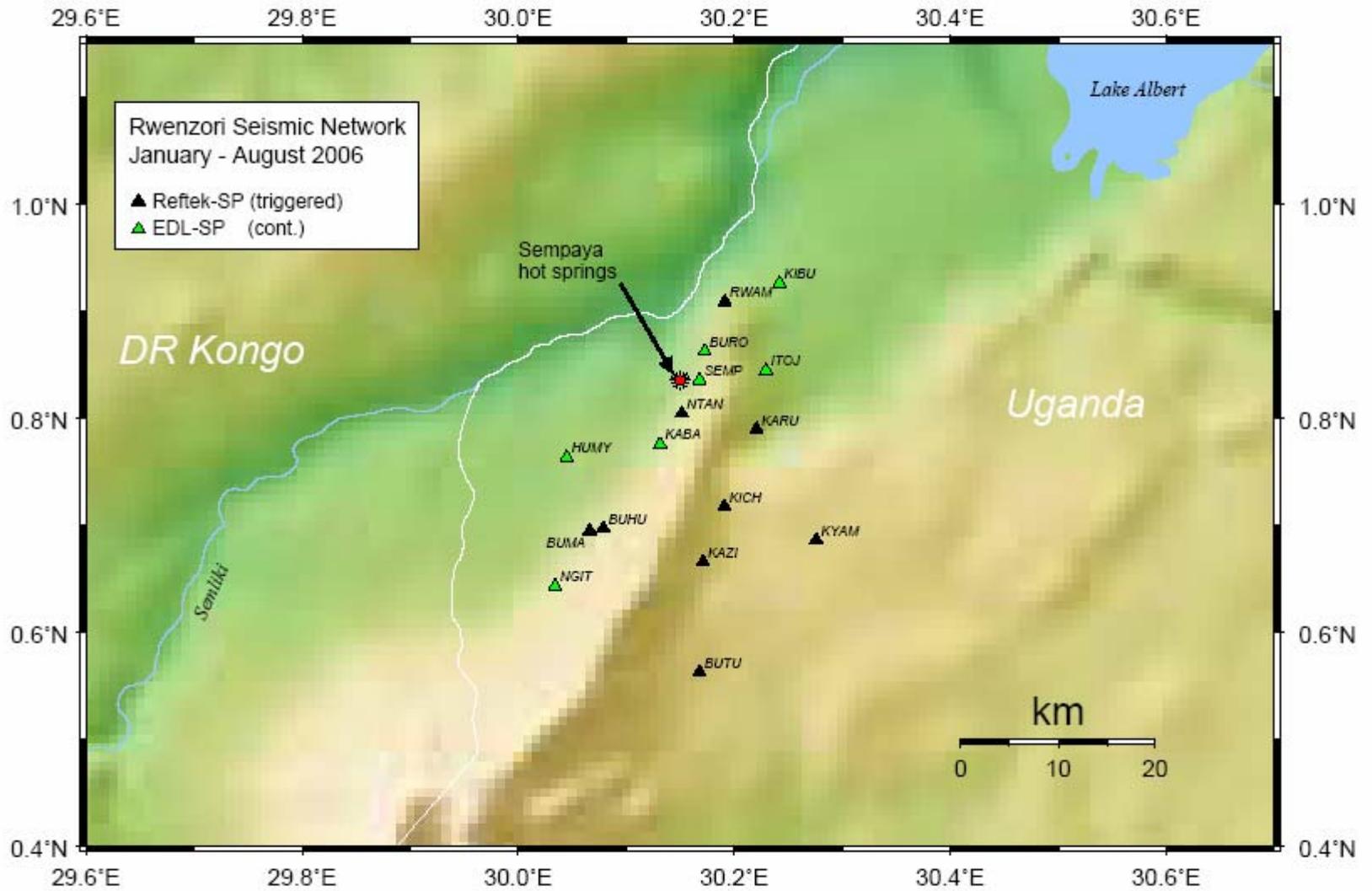
## Attempt with active ground geophysics: DC-Soundings, TEM and Gravity

Results of this survey were insufficient to delineate a geothermal reservoir for 2 reasons:

The bad/impossible accessibility of the terrain prevented to cover the survey area adequately with measurements/data.

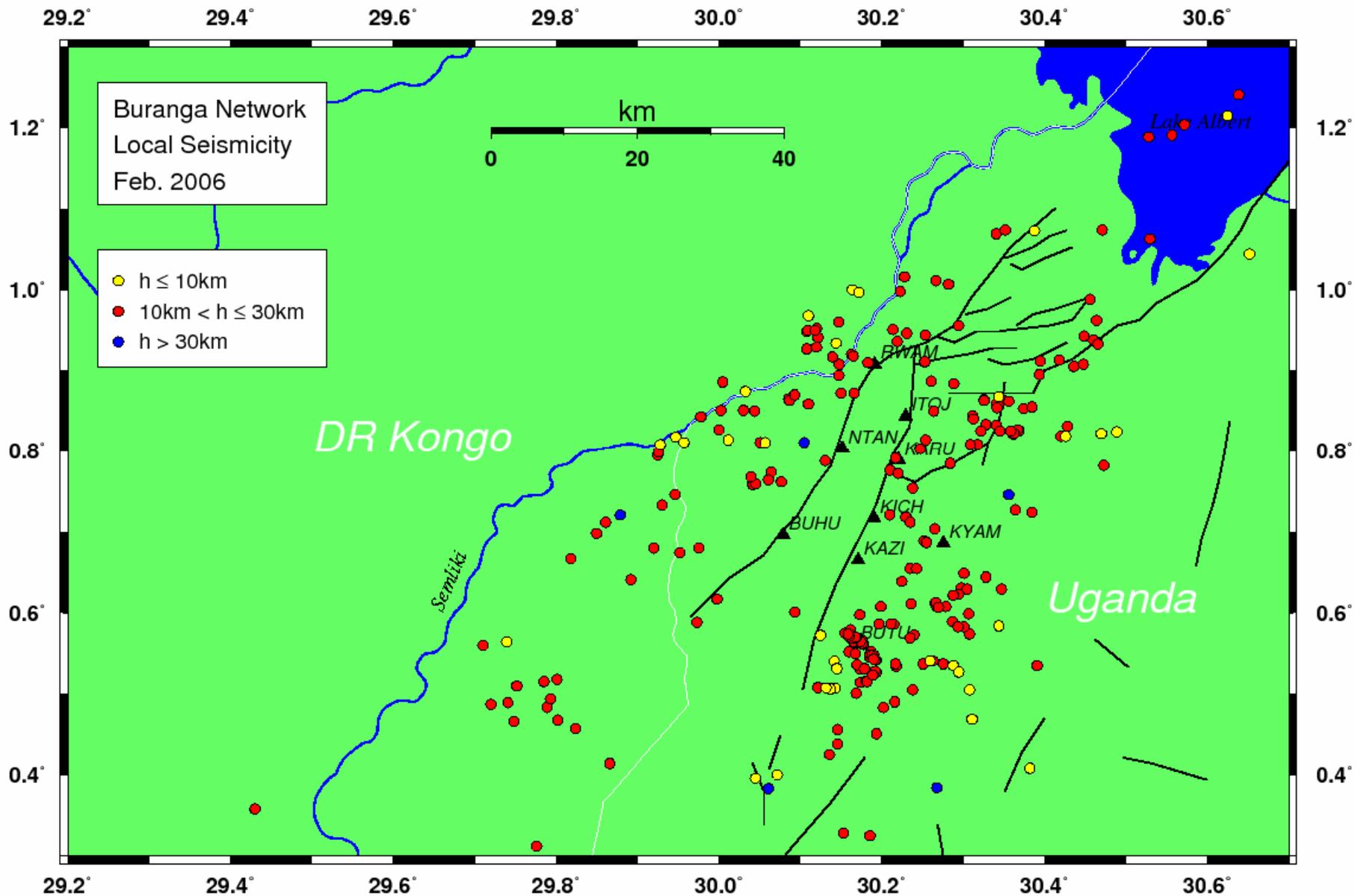
Low resistivities close to the surface were detected almost everywhere leading to insufficient distinction of results between geothermal active and non-active areas.

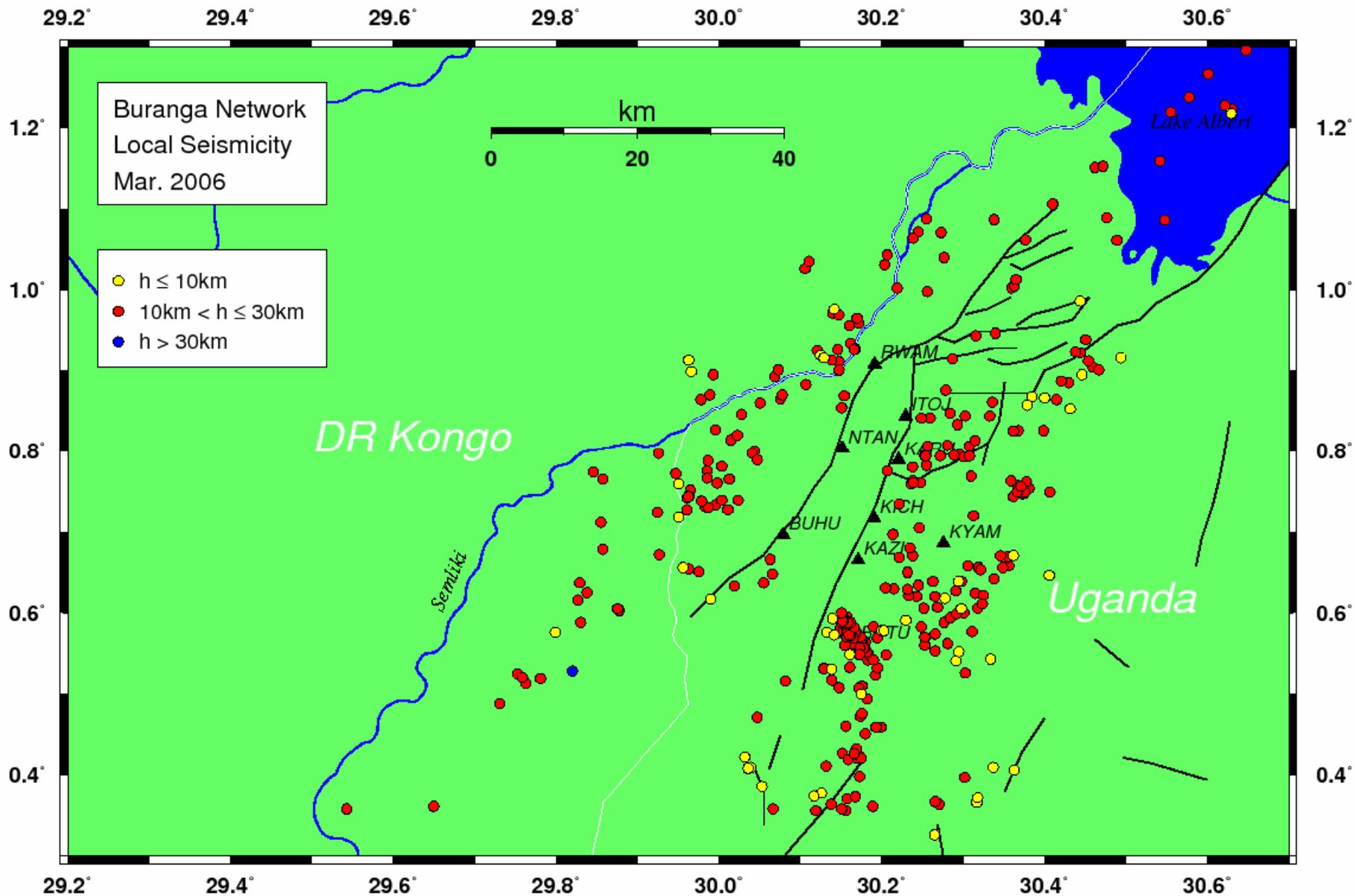




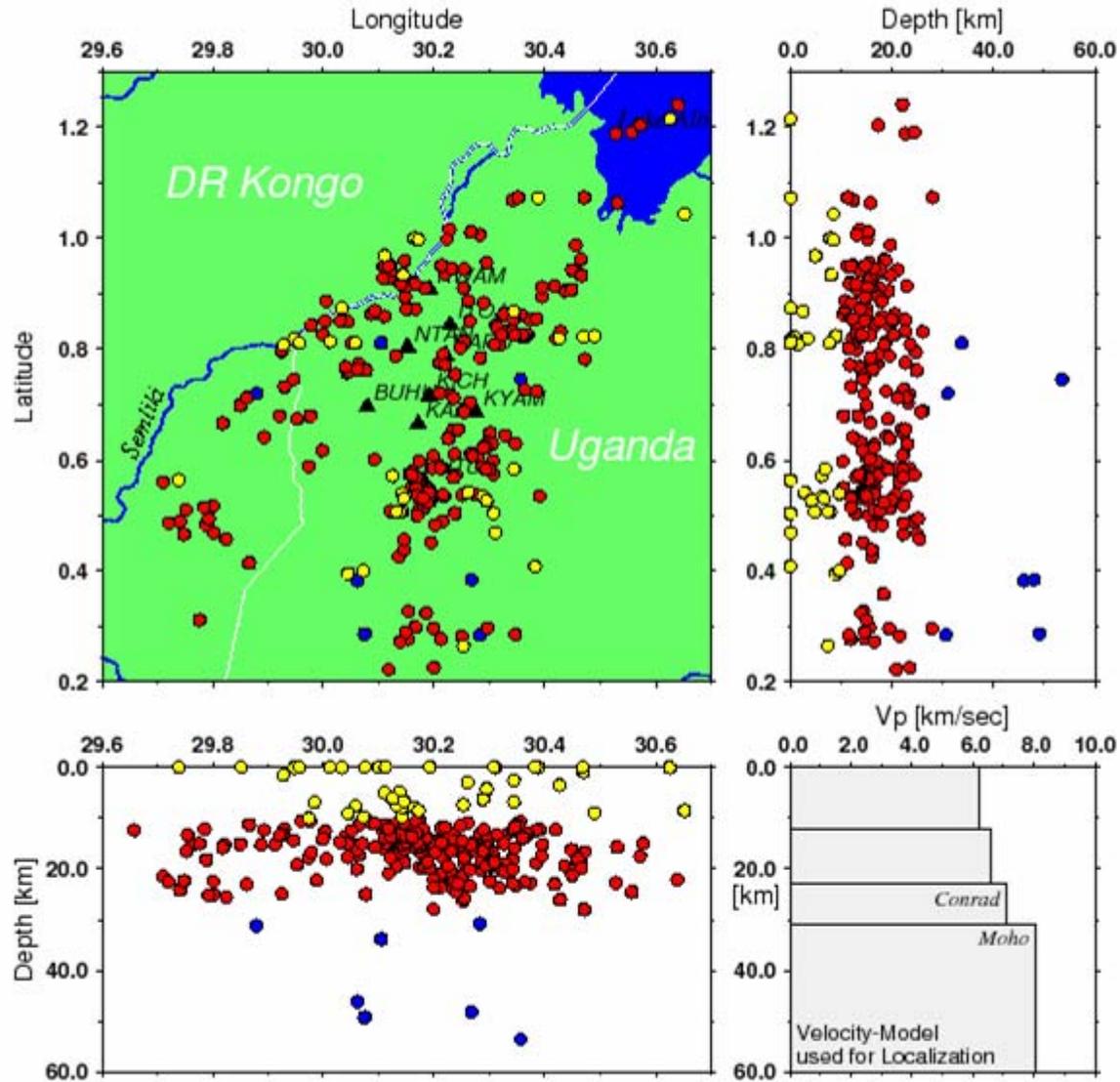




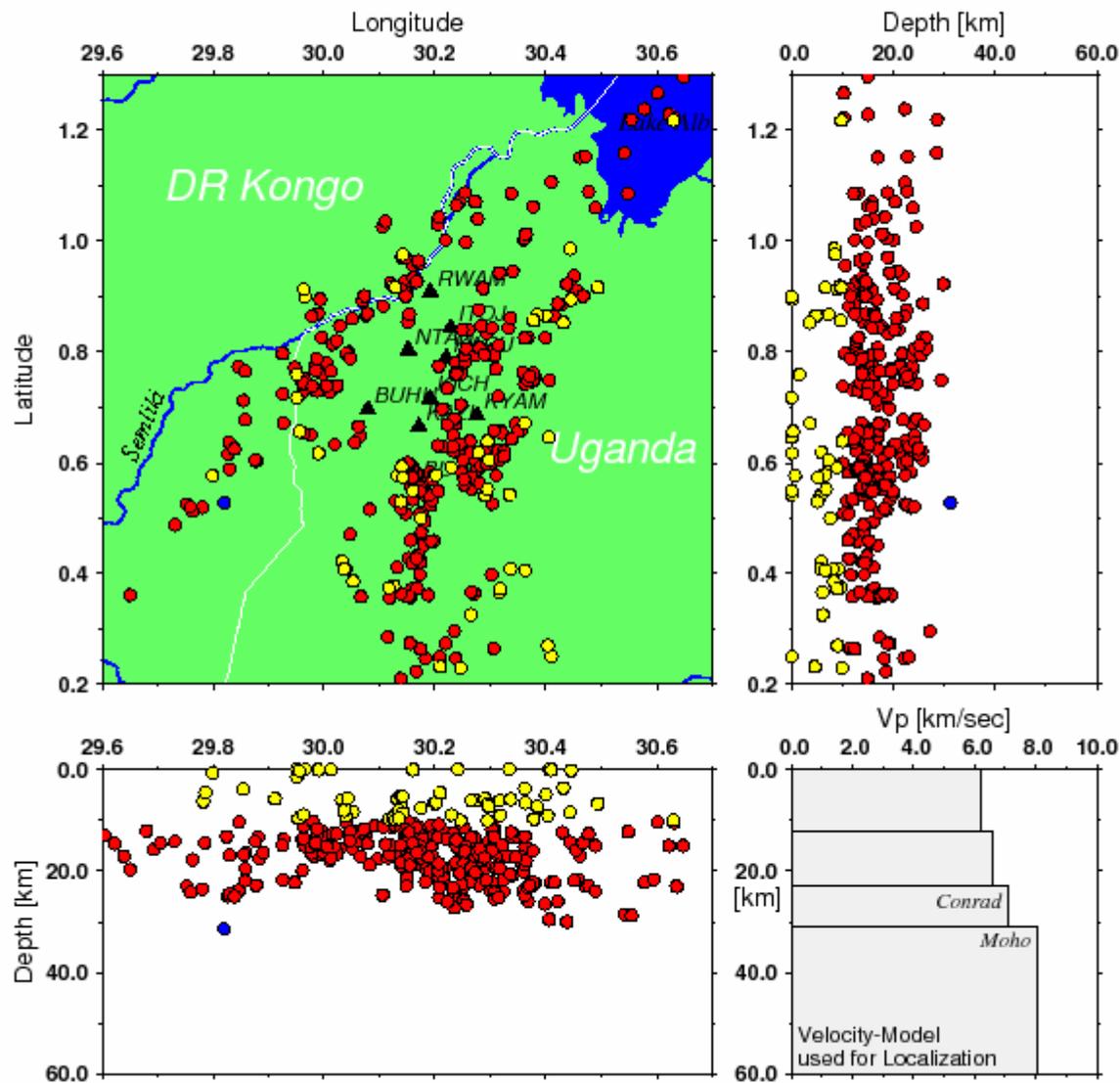


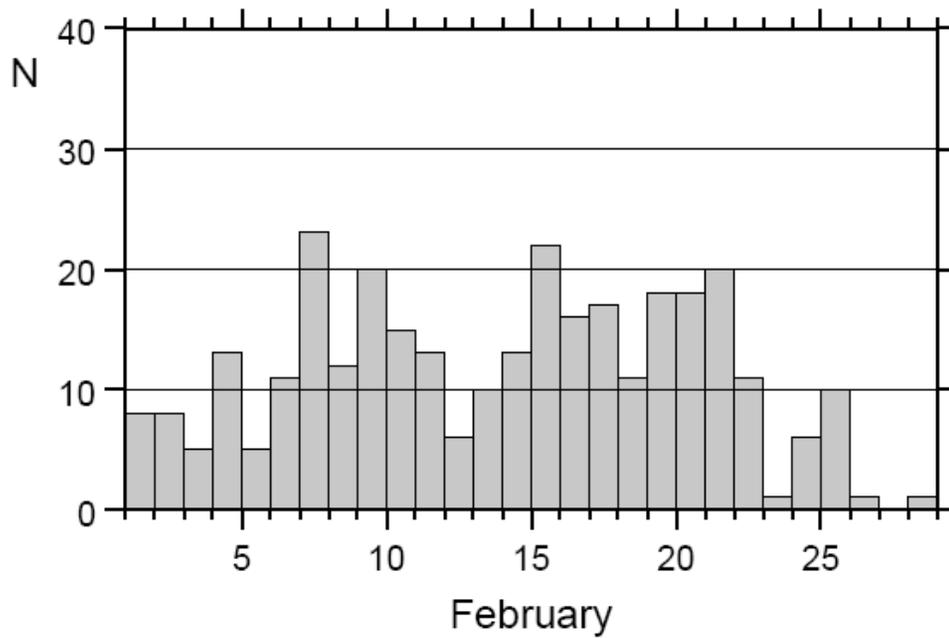


# February 2006



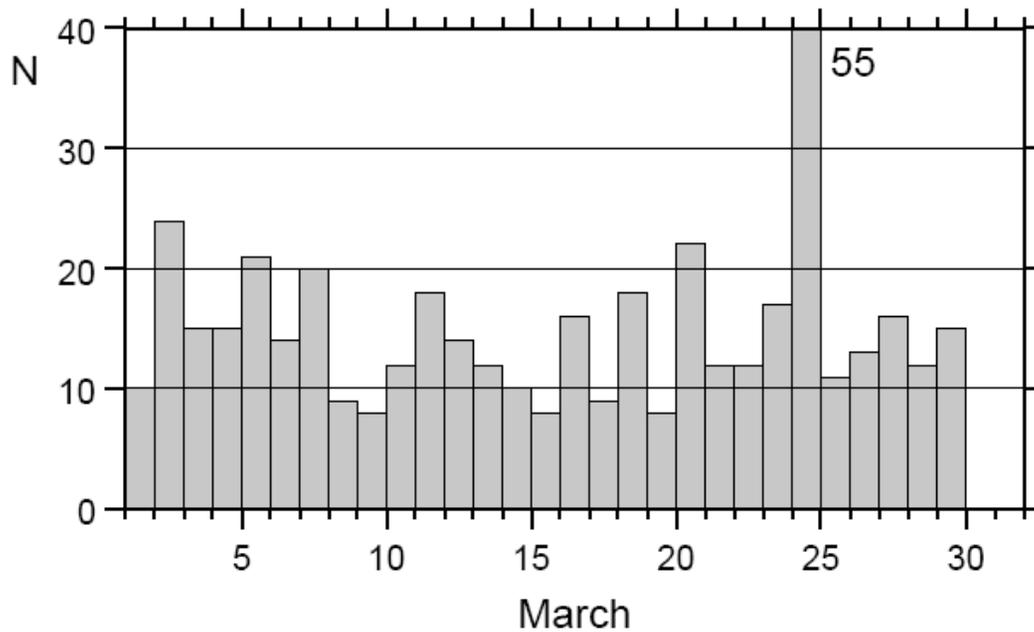
# March 2006



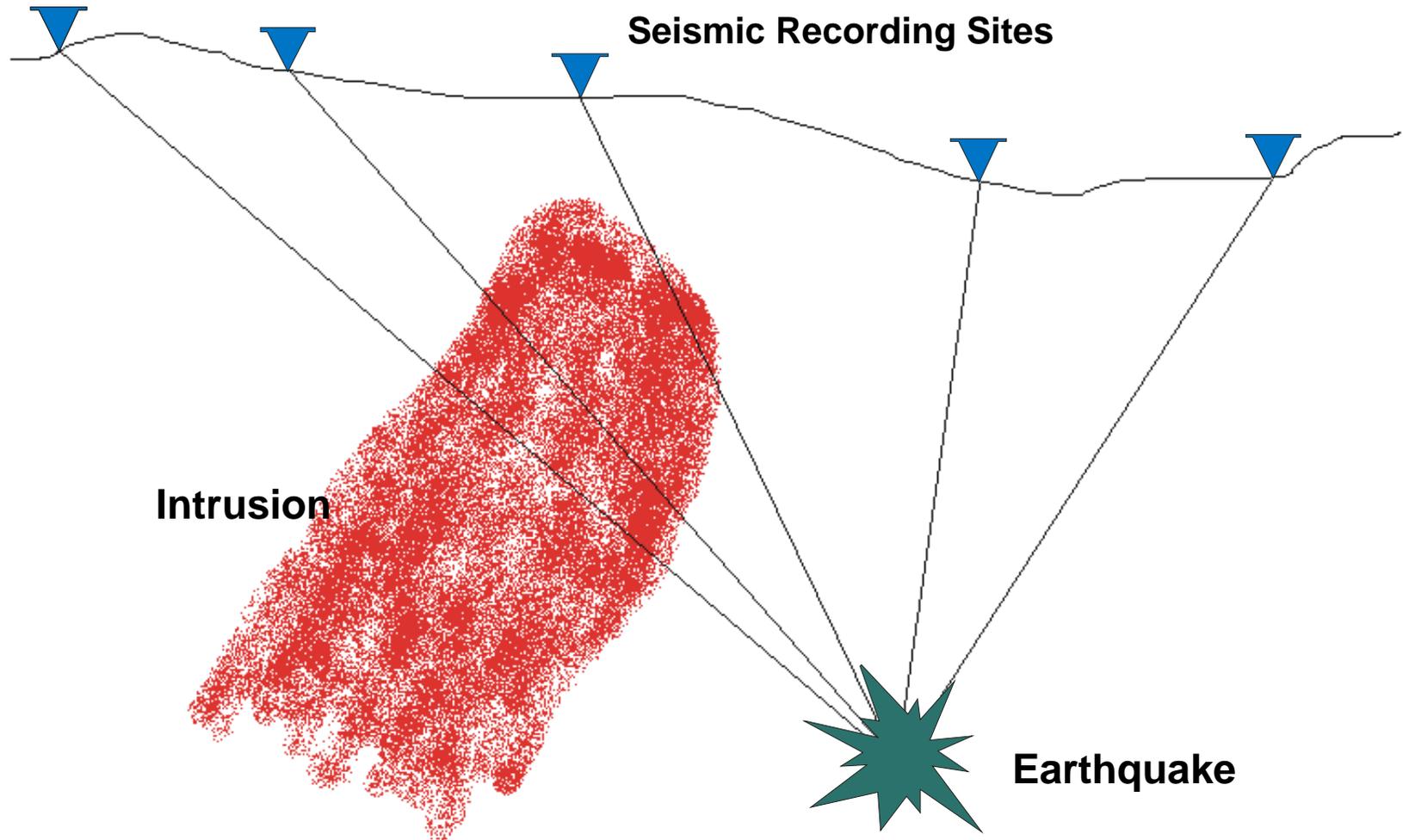


located earthquakes in  
February and March 2006:

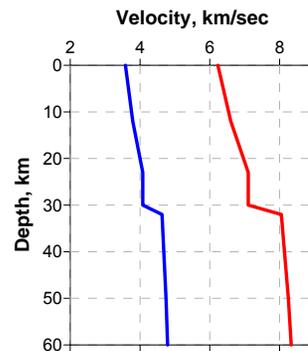
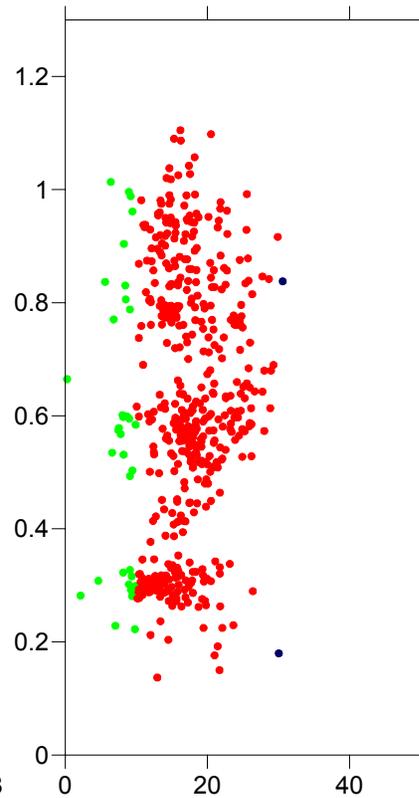
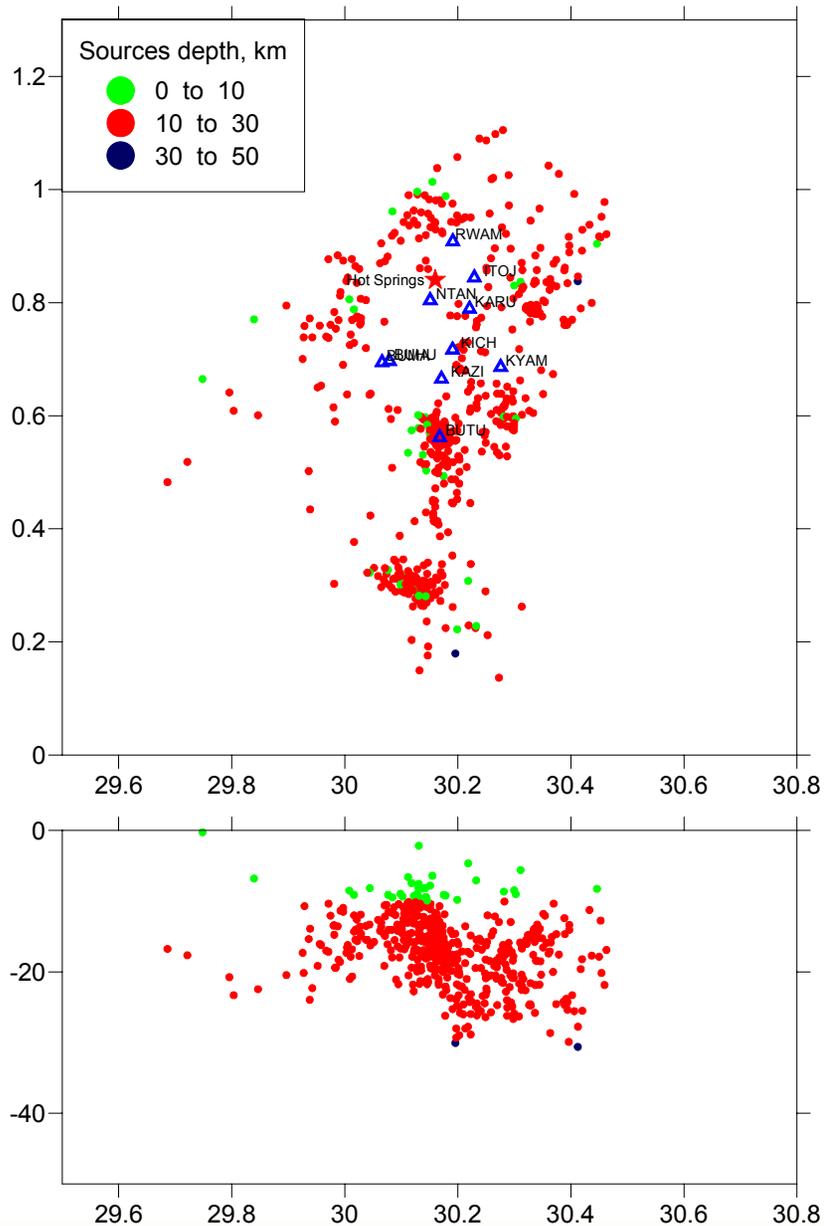
- total: 760 events
- average: 13 per day



# How can Seismology help to delineate an assumed magmatic Intrusion?



## Initial sources location

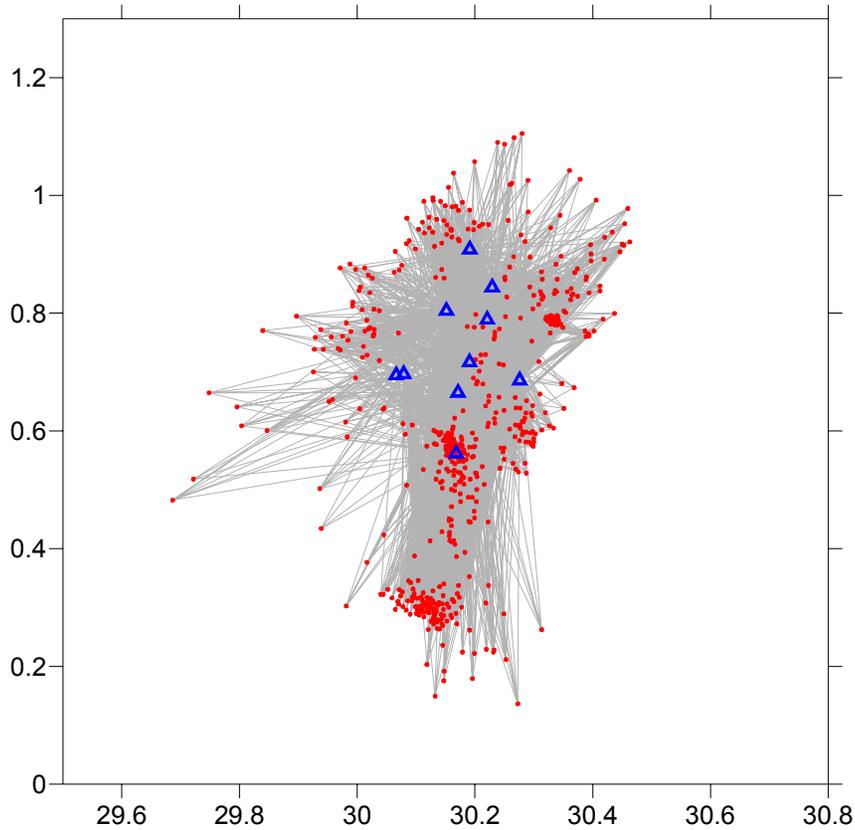


A Data Subset of  
**602 events**  
was used for inversion  
6616 rays  
3336 P-rays  
3280 S-rays  
10 stations from  
February to May 2006  
having errors in  
location  $\leq 5$  km and  
RMS of residual  $\leq 0.1$   
sec.

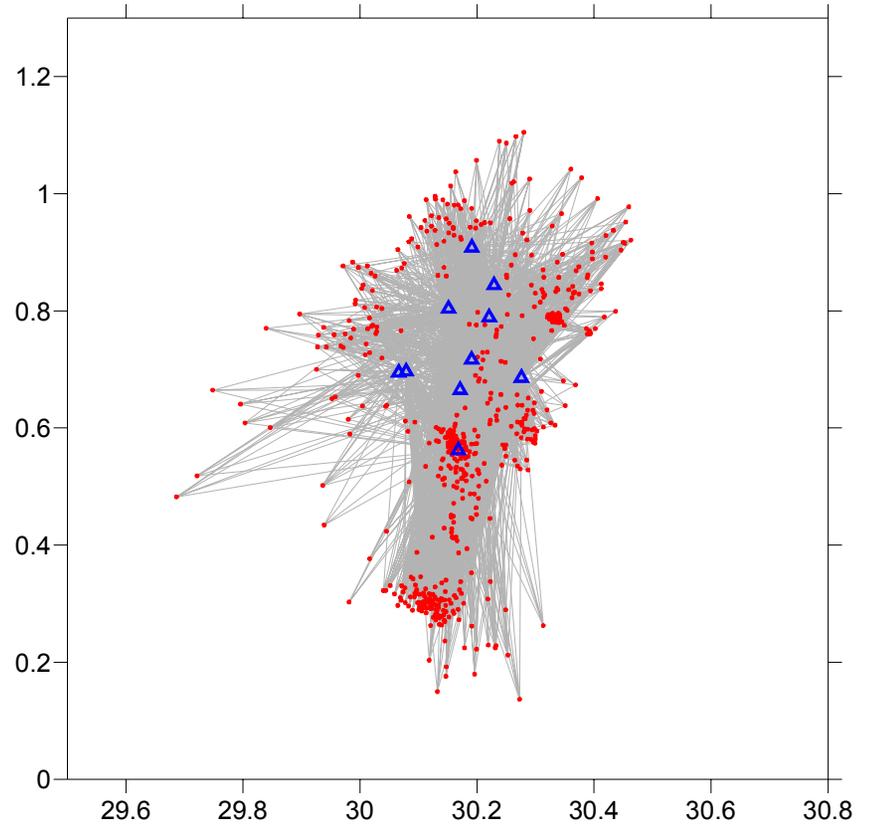
602 events

# Rays coverage

P-ray coverage

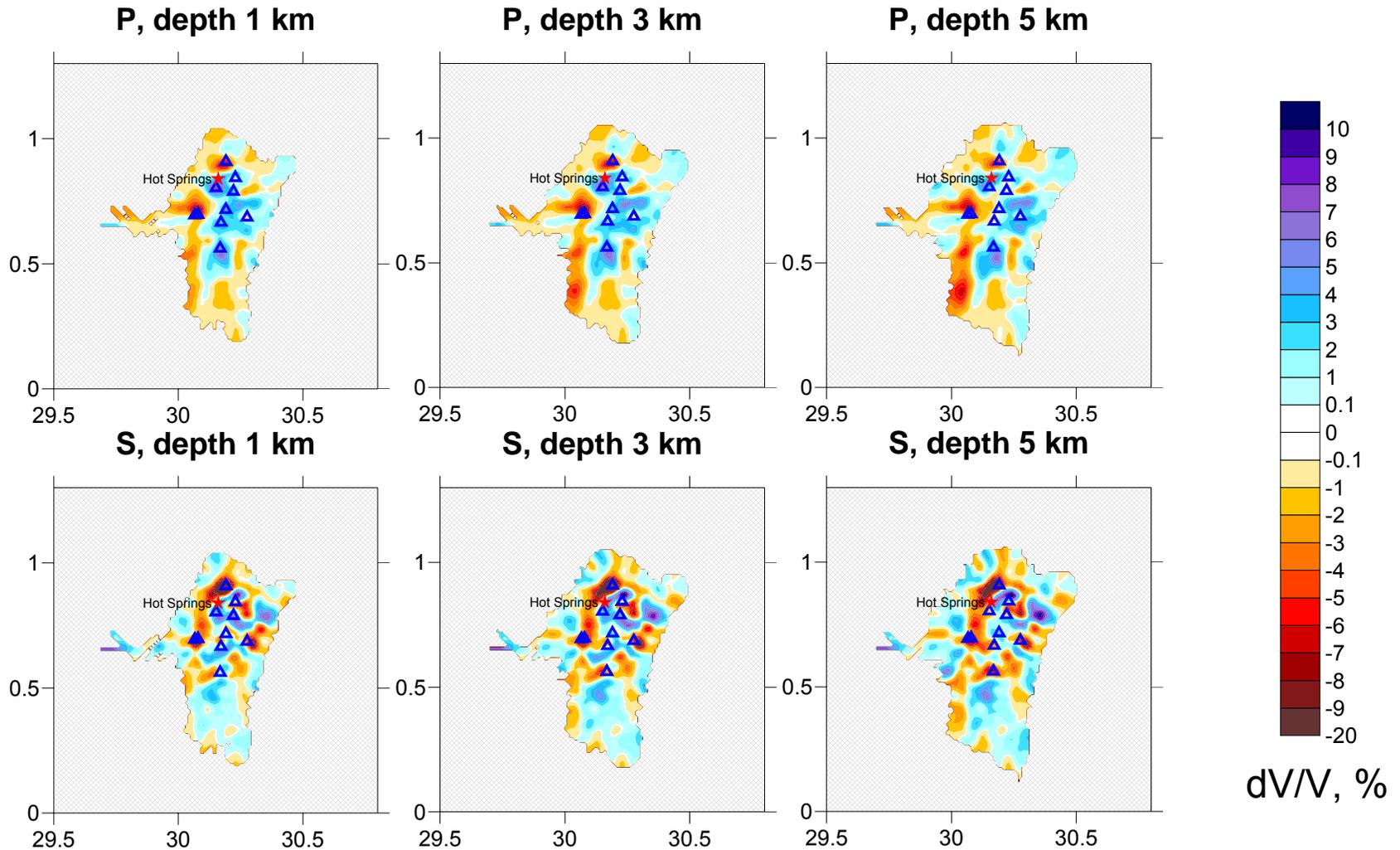


S-ray coverage



602 events

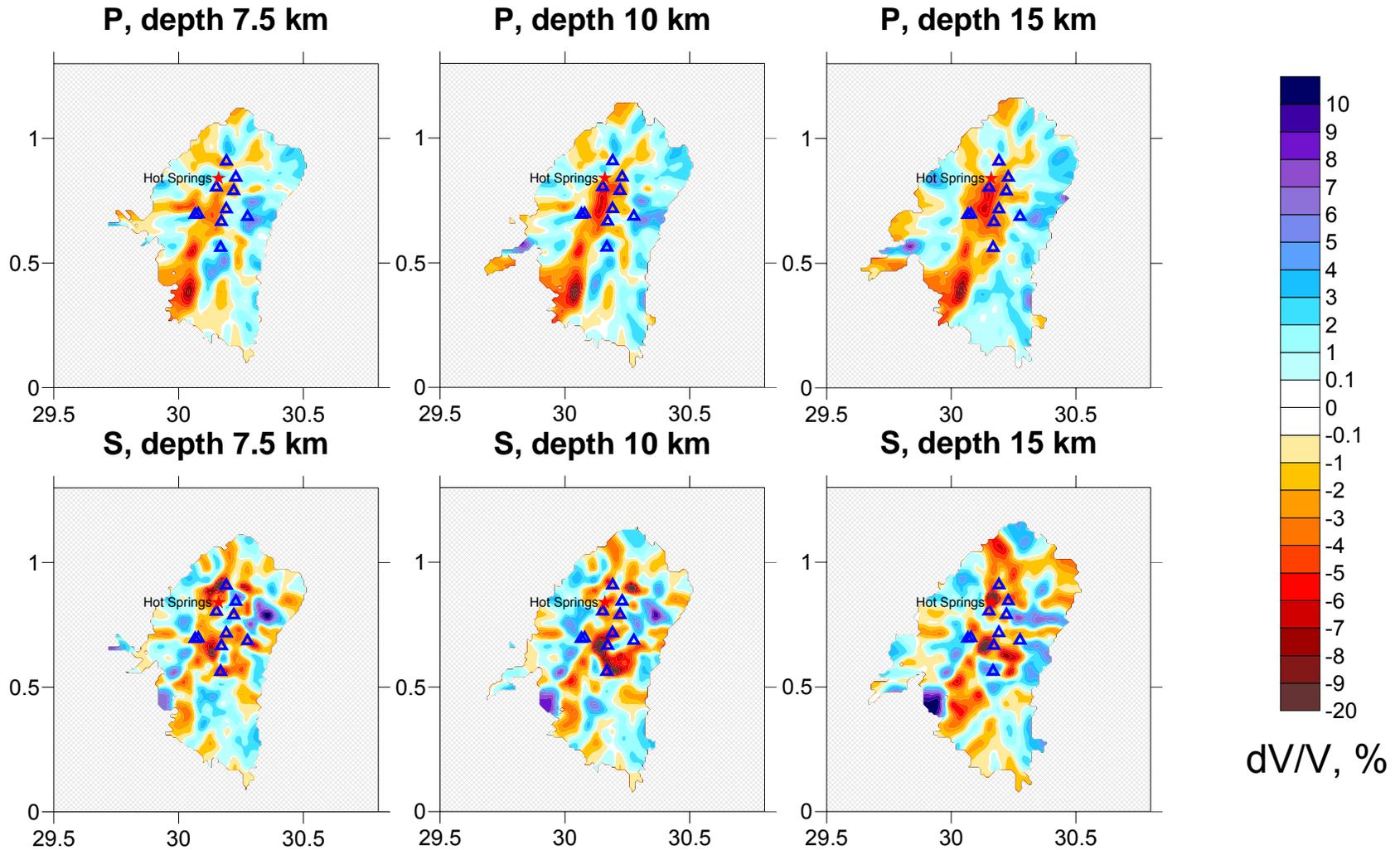
# Results



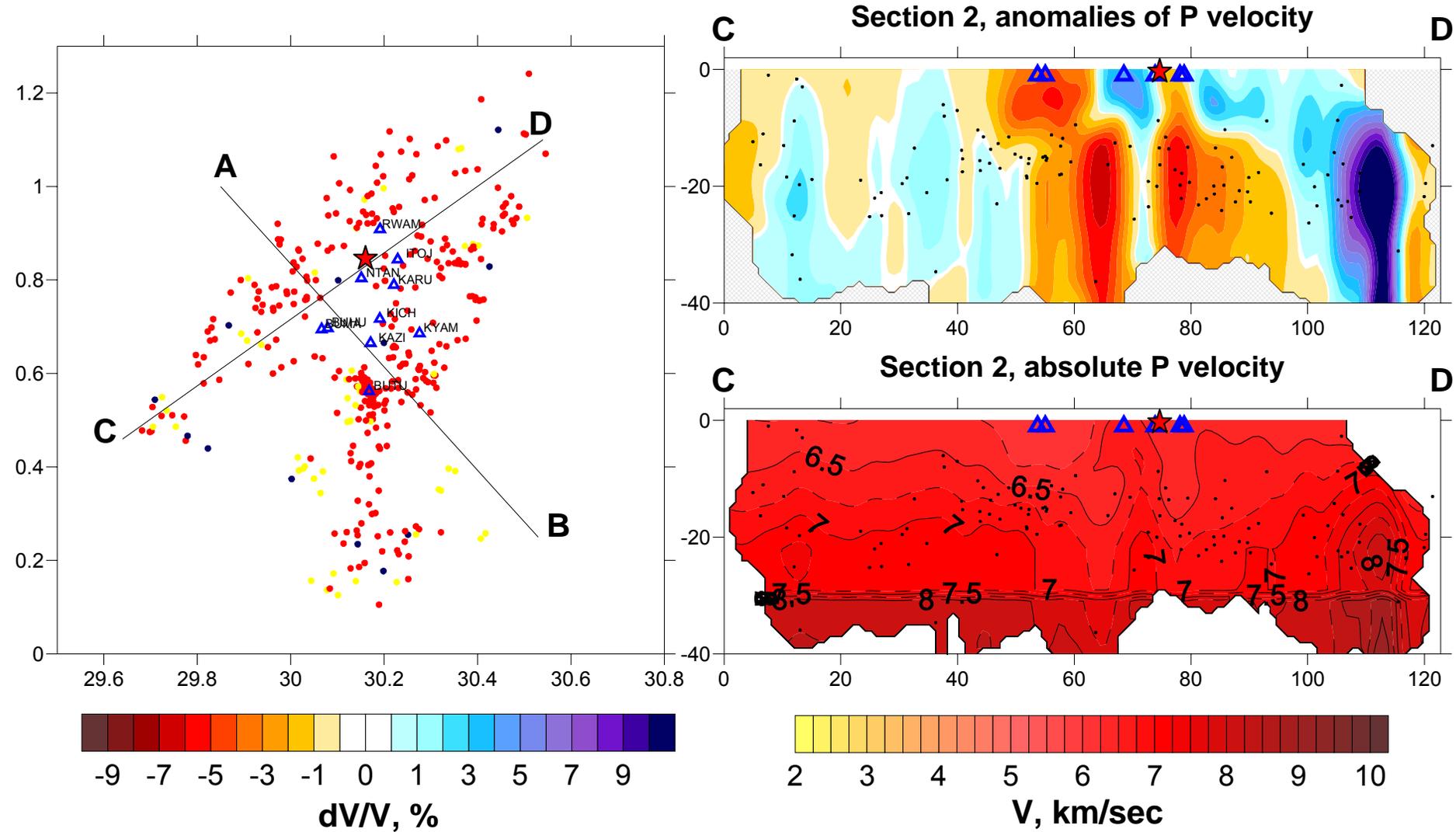
Anomalies of P and S velocities in different depth levels.

602 events

# Results



Anomalies of P and S velocities in different depth levels.



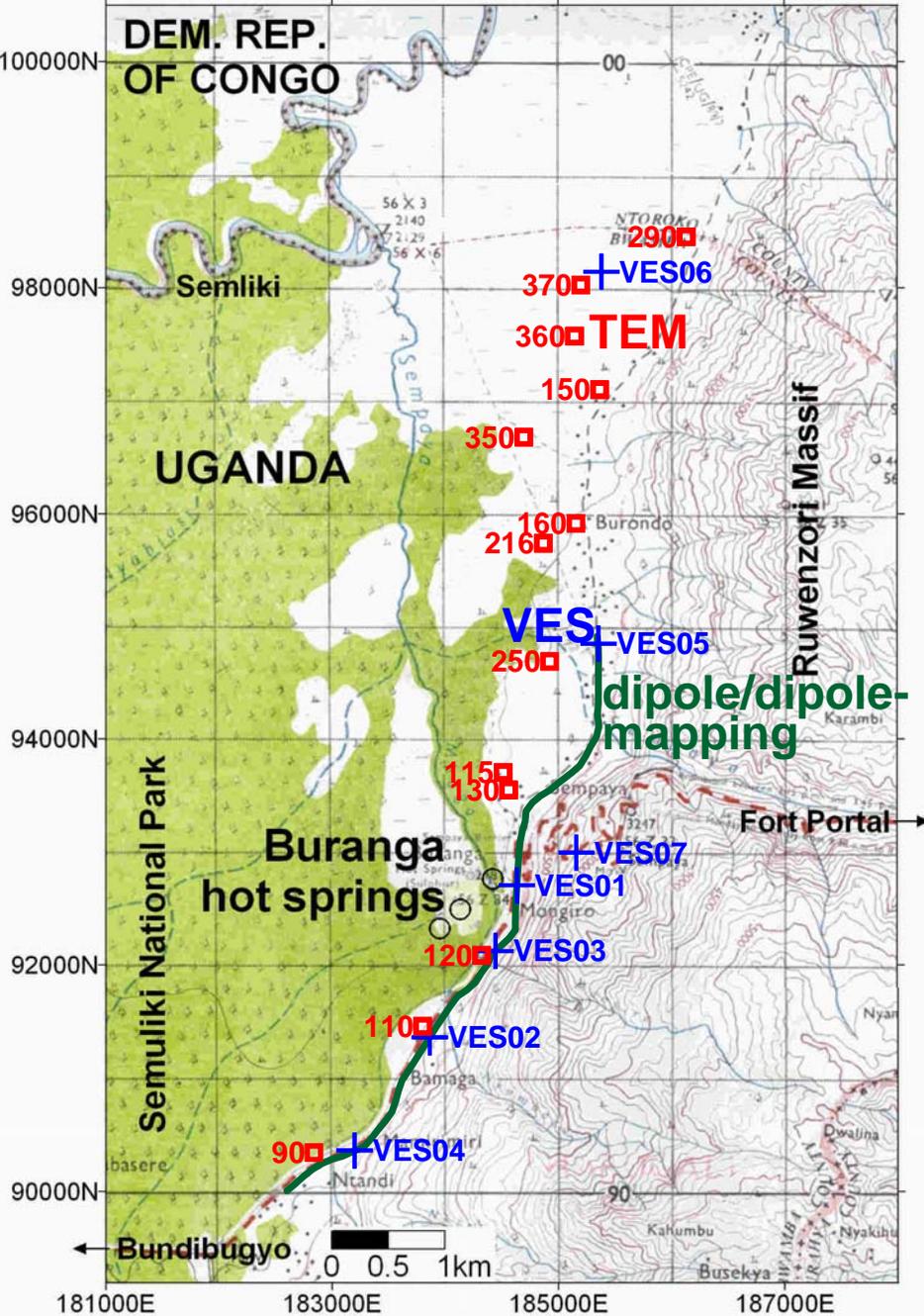
Results of the inversion in vertical section CD, P-velocity model. Events are shown if the distance from the section is not larger then 10 km.

# Thank you

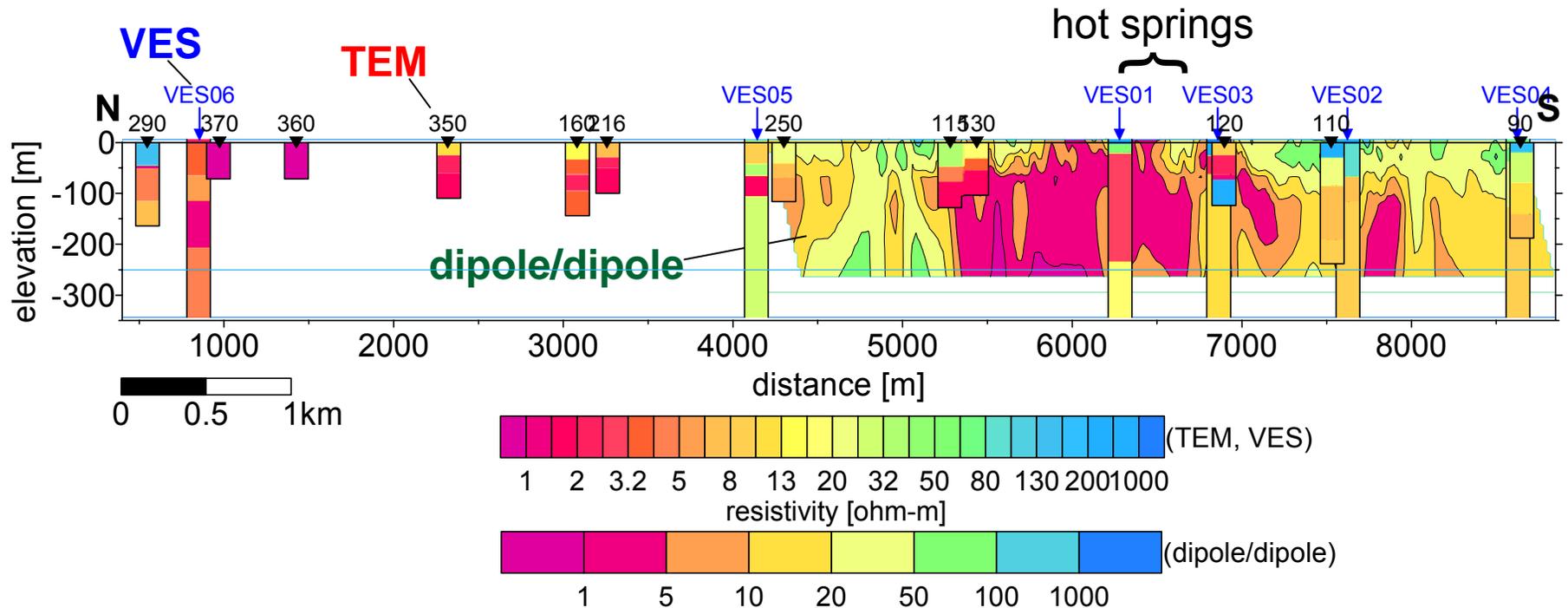


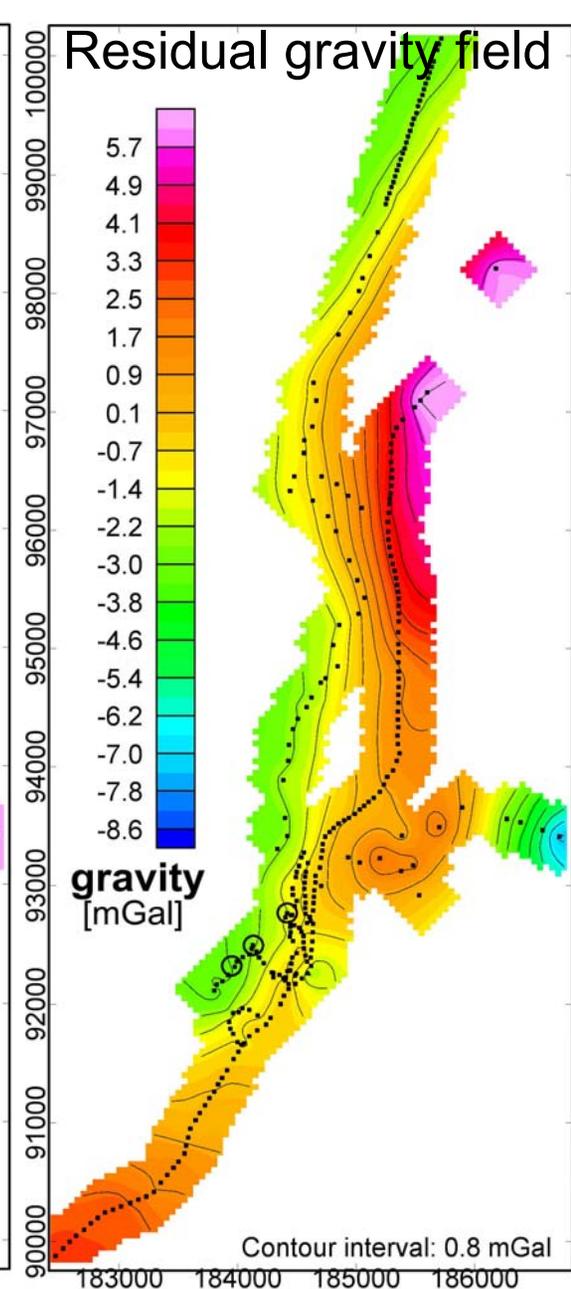
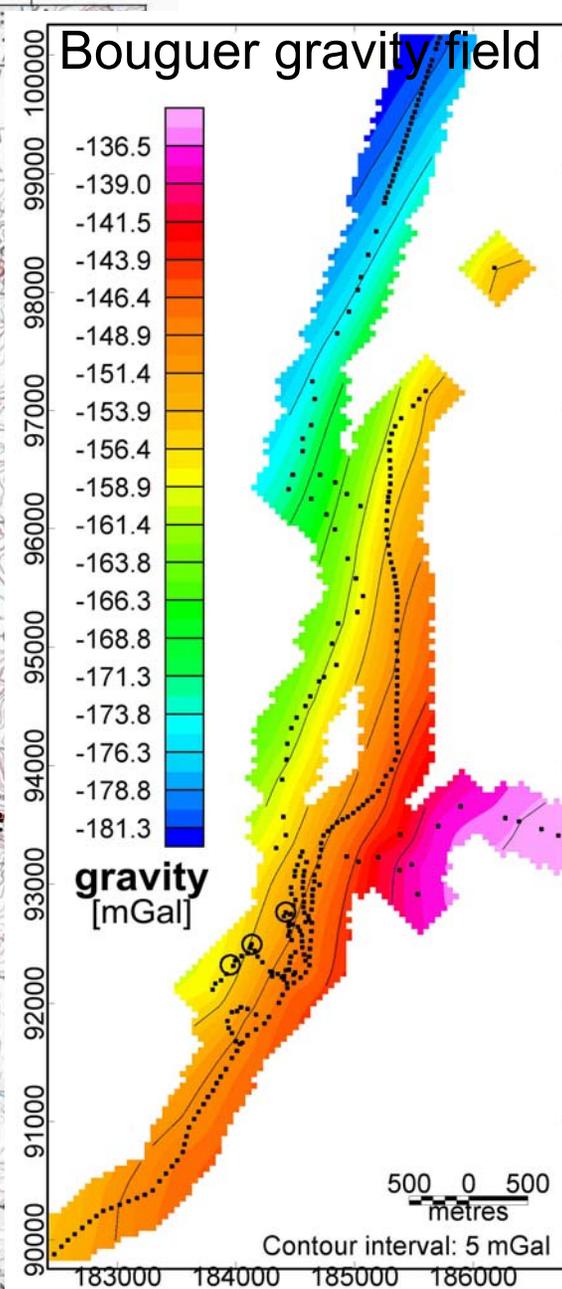
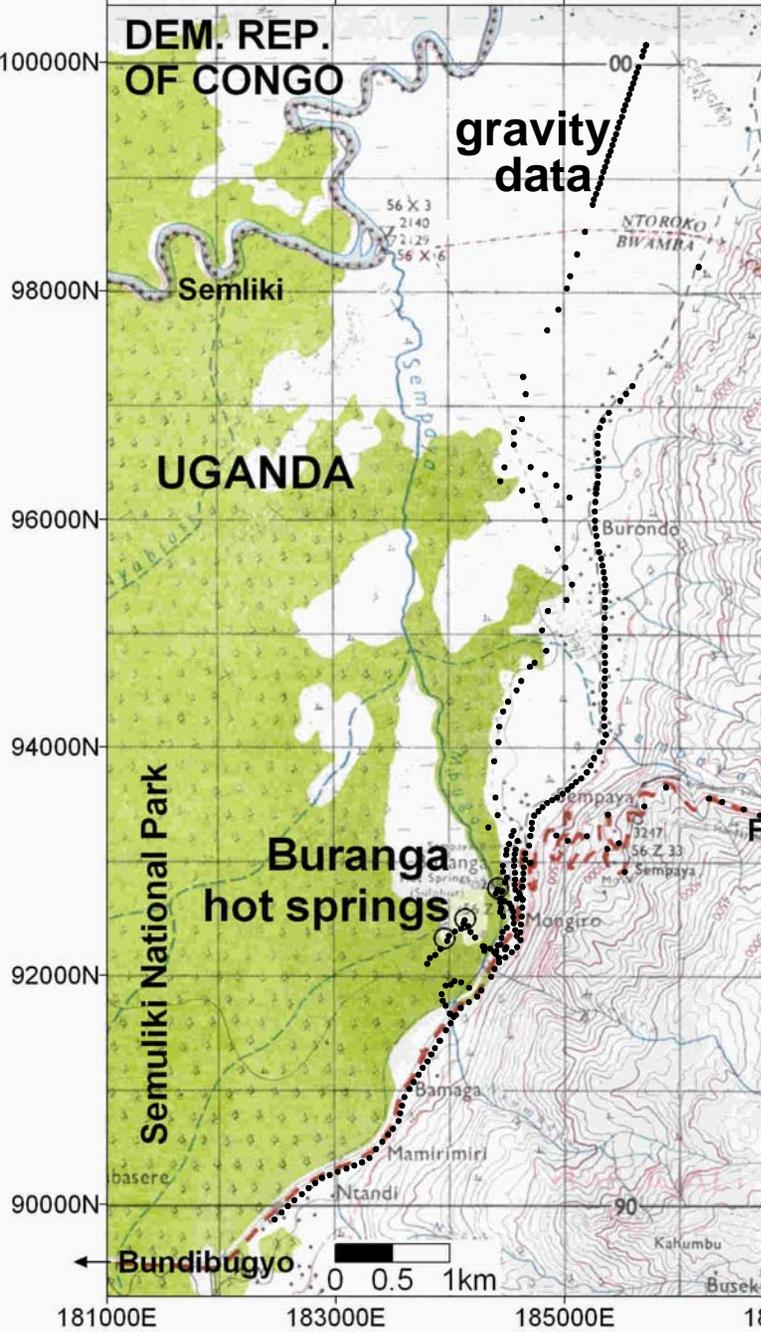
Olkaria geothermal field in Hells Gate National Park, Kenya

# Resistivity methods



# Results of resistivity methods (TEM, Schlumberger-soundings (VES) and dipole/dipole-mapping)





# Rwenzori - Seismicity

