#### DRILLING AND CORE LOGGING



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#### Introduction

- Drilling is a cutting process that uses a drill bit to cut or enlarge a hole of circular cross-section in solid material.
- There are four main methods for drilling rocks :percussion drilling, churn drilling, diamond drilling and rotary drilling.
- In percussion-compressed air is used
- In churn(cable tool drilling) heavy chisel like steel is repeatedly jerked up and down by a cable wire.
- In diamond core is cut by rotating annular drilling bit impregnated with diamonds
- In rotary a special non coring bit is rotated at the end of a length of steel rod

## Percussion drilling

It consists basically of a hammer unit which is driven by compressed air. This hammer unit imparts a series of short, rapid, blows to the drill steel or rods and at the same time slowly rotates them.

- *Two main types of percussion drill:*
- 1. *down-the-hole hammer*.
- 2. Top hammer.

#### Down-the-hole hammer drills

- *As the name implies the hammer unit is lowered down the hole at the end of the rods.*
- The bit on the end of the hammer unit consists of a large number of tungsten carbide inserts either button shaped or chisel ended.
- *The percussive action is supplied to the bit by the hammer unit.*
- Rotation of the rod is accomplished by a rotating unit on the rig itself.
- Mainly used for water well drilling and not commonly used in mineral exploration.

## Top hammer drill

In this type of drill both percussive action and rod rotation are provided by a hammer unit which is truck mounted on the rig and is moved up and down by a chain feed.

■ *The holes drilled by top hammer are smaller varying in diameter from 38-45 mm.* 

# **Churn Drilling**

- First used for drilling oil wells in 1860's.
- *Cheap and reliable way to drill water wells.*
- It is a drilling technique in which a sharpened steel bit attached to rope or cable is repeatedly raised and lowered at the rate of 30-60 strokes/min and crushing the rock and making the hole deeper.
- *The crushed rock and sludges are removed by a bailer to the bottom of the hole every 1-1.5 m of advance.*
- *Pouring of water is required both for drilling and bailing.*
- Useful in exploration work for sampling soft formations upto a depth of 100-150 m.



- Main disadvantage is that churn drilling is very slow.
- A common fault is that the bailer does not clean out all the cuttings, and improper bailings may result in false increase of values with depth
  It is important to case off any overburden to avoid
  - contamination.

## Diamond Core Drilling

 Designed specifically for mineral exploration and is the most important type of drilling .
 Recovery of the core drill enables details of the geology, ground conditions and mineralogy to be obtained that is not possible with any other method.

It was built by a Swiss Engineer in 1862 and by in 1900's, it became well established technique.
 The sample is cut by a diamond armored bit recovered in the inner barrel of the core barrel and brought to the surface.



DRILLING METHODS

The hollow drill rod passes through a tube in the swivelhead and are held firmly in the place by a chuck.

The swivelhead rotates the rod and has a feed mechanism for advancing the rods as drilling proceeds.

The feed mechanism may be achieved by a screw fed through a system of gears, it may be hydraulic.

They have gear boxes so that drilling speed can be varied according to the rock being drilled.



FIG. 7.4. Sketch showing the main working parts of a diamond drill.

Today there are two main types of diamond drilling; conventional and wire line.

 In conventional drilling the rods have to be removed from the hole each time.
 It is necessary to recover core from the Core barrel.

In wire line drilling the core can be removed from the hole without withdrawing the rods.





DIAMOND CORE DRILING MACHINE AT HUTTI Model-LT575 drilling

## Rotary Drilling

- A mechanical device on a drilling rig that provides clock wise rotational force to the drill string to facilitate the process of drilling a bore hole.
- Much like a common hand drill, the spinning of the drill bit allows for penetration of even the hardest rock.
- Faster and cheaper than diamond drilling.
  Extremely high rate of penetration and the larger machines used in oil well drilling can drill over 100m/hr





- It can obtain sample fragments by chopping its way through almost any kind of ground- unconsolidated, heterogeneous, hard, or completely fractured.
- Casing can be driven into the hole a short distance behind the bit so that walls in loose rock will not cave in.
- The sample is collected in a bailer whenever enough broken rocks accumulate at the bottom of the hole.

### Other Methods

- Interpretendent of the sample of the samp
- It is replacing churn drilling in many placer mining districts where minerals other than gold are involved.
- Auger drills: They are important in soil sampling, beach placer sampling, and in evaluating clay deposits. In any event, auger drilling stops at the first boulder.

# Core Logging

Core – A cylindrical section of rock, or fragment thereof, taken as a sample of the interval penetrated by a core barrel and brought to the surface for examination and for analysis.

All drill hole data gathering is called logging.
 For logging, the geologist will require a notebook, or logging sheets, pen, tape measure , penknife, clinometer or protractor, and ruler for measuring angles.

 For easy identification of rock types its best to look at wet core





- After the core has been recovered from the core hole and the core barrel has been opened, the core should be placed in a core box.
- *The core should always be examined in good light, preferably natural light.*
- No other skills are required other than the ability to make competent mineral and rock identification.

The core boxes should be laid out in correct order.
 Small wooden blocks with the depth clearly written on with a marker pen

The core that has been correctly placed in the Boxes should run from left to right with the shallowest depth in the top left-hand corner and the lowest Depth in the bottom right hand corner.
 The core samples are then studied carefully and all the important rocks and structures are noted

along with the depth of formation.



## Conclusion

- There are four methods of drilling: percussion drilling, churn drilling, diamond core, rotary, jet and auger drilling.
- Diamond core is the most efficient method of mineral exploration.
- There is much confusion in distinguishing between rotary and diamond drilling as both involve both a purely rotary action and diamond coring bits are also used in rotary rigs and non coring bits are also used often in diamond drilling.
- The distinguishing factor is that rotary motion in diamond drilling is imparted to the rods by a chuck, whereas in rotary, it is applied by a device called the rotary table.
- Rotary rigs are much bigger and powerful than diamond drilling machines.

As drilling is an expensive undertaking , detail study of the area must be made before starting the project.
 Core logging forms an important aspect of an exploration geologist job and Important stage in the follow up work to an exploration target.

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