# E-TEST in EMR: Hydrogeophysical characterization

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### About us

Joost Hase, PhD Student – University of Bonn

- Geoelectric surveys, SIP laboratory measurements
- Yannick Forth, PhD Student University of Liège
- Geoelectric surveys

#### **Objective:**

- Geologic structures and lithology
- Hydrogeophysical characteristics









# Electrical Resistivity Tomography (ERT)

- Current injected using two electrodes
- Electric voltage measured two different electrodes
- Measured voltage depends on subsurface resistivity ruled by lithology, porosity and water content
- Reconstruction through tomography

# Induced polarization (IP)

- Chargeability of subsurface from decay curves
- IP in frequency domain able to determine porosity
  - Solves issue of ERT ambiguity of porosity vs water content









# SIP and petrophysical measurements



SIP and petrophysical measurements on 30+ samples from:

- Cottessen Borehole
- Surface outcrops

to improve hydrogeophysical and litholigical characterization.



![](_page_3_Picture_7.jpeg)

![](_page_3_Picture_8.jpeg)

mean relaxation time  $\tau_m = 0.0272$  [s]

#### Survey site Beusdael

|                | Туре                             | Campaign |
|----------------|----------------------------------|----------|
| Purple         | N-S ERT/IP<br>profile            | March 22 |
| Light-<br>blue | NE-SW<br>ERT/IP<br>profile       | March 22 |
| Green          | N-S ERT/IP<br>profile            | June 22  |
| Red            | W-E ERT/IP<br>profile            | June 22  |
| Yellow         | N-S ERT/IP<br>profie             | June 22  |
| Orange         | Azimuth-<br>Survey<br>(Midpoint) | June 22  |

![](_page_4_Picture_2.jpeg)

E-TEST Einstein Telescope EMR Site & Technology European Regional Development Fund

#### Field work

![](_page_5_Picture_1.jpeg)

![](_page_5_Picture_2.jpeg)

![](_page_5_Picture_3.jpeg)

![](_page_5_Picture_4.jpeg)

# Reproduction of previous geoelectric measurements

![](_page_6_Picture_1.jpeg)

Purple N-S ERT/IP profile, March 22

![](_page_6_Figure_3.jpeg)

Light-blue N-S ERT/IP profile, March 22

![](_page_6_Figure_5.jpeg)

![](_page_6_Picture_6.jpeg)

![](_page_6_Picture_7.jpeg)

#### Processing and inversion

- Processing: Filtering of low-quality data points, error quantification
- Inversion: Fitting of a subsurface model to the field measurements
- To constrain the inversion one has to introduce prior information  $\rightarrow \textbf{smoothing}$
- The smoothing level is a hyperparameter and has to be chosen carefully

![](_page_7_Figure_5.jpeg)

![](_page_7_Picture_6.jpeg)

![](_page_7_Picture_7.jpeg)

#### Validation of suspected fault location

![](_page_8_Picture_1.jpeg)

Green N-S ERT/IP profile, June 22 (complete)

![](_page_8_Figure_3.jpeg)

![](_page_8_Figure_4.jpeg)

![](_page_8_Figure_5.jpeg)

![](_page_8_Picture_6.jpeg)

![](_page_8_Picture_7.jpeg)

#### Validation of suspected fault location

![](_page_9_Picture_1.jpeg)

Yellow N-S ERT/IP profile, June 22

![](_page_9_Figure_3.jpeg)

#### Red W-E ERT/IP profile, June 22

![](_page_9_Figure_5.jpeg)

![](_page_9_Picture_6.jpeg)

![](_page_9_Picture_7.jpeg)

### Azimuth survey design

![](_page_10_Figure_1.jpeg)

- Increasing distance between current electrodes causes deeper penetration depth of electric field
- Rotation around common midpoint yields information on large scale anisotropy

![](_page_10_Picture_4.jpeg)

![](_page_10_Picture_5.jpeg)

![](_page_10_Picture_6.jpeg)

#### Azimuth survey

![](_page_11_Figure_1.jpeg)

# 3D Deep ERT

What are we missing?

Information at ET depth ~300 m

IRIS Fullwaver System

- Independent receiver spread across 800 m<sup>2</sup>
- DC injection up to 3 A
- $\rightarrow$  Large dipoles injecting to large depth

![](_page_12_Picture_7.jpeg)

![](_page_12_Picture_8.jpeg)

![](_page_12_Picture_9.jpeg)

### Deep ERT – Set up

![](_page_13_Picture_1.jpeg)

![](_page_13_Picture_2.jpeg)

![](_page_13_Picture_3.jpeg)

14

Source: IRIS Instruments

# Deep ERT – Example data

![](_page_14_Figure_1.jpeg)

• Injected current signal

• IP decay curves

• Recorded Voltage signal

![](_page_14_Picture_5.jpeg)

![](_page_14_Picture_6.jpeg)

![](_page_15_Picture_0.jpeg)

# Deep ERT – Example Hombourg

![](_page_16_Figure_1.jpeg)

- Bedrock and dipping of layers observed
- No faults detected

![](_page_16_Picture_4.jpeg)

![](_page_16_Picture_5.jpeg)

## Deep ERT – Example Hombourg

![](_page_17_Figure_1.jpeg)

![](_page_17_Figure_2.jpeg)

![](_page_17_Picture_3.jpeg)

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earleger measurements European Regional Development Fund

# Challenges with deep ERT surveys

• Resolution / sensitivity is dependent on remote electrode position, receivers

geometry and geology > requires adequate methodology to quantify it

- Long and time-consuming permitting process compared to "standard" survey
- High coordinative effort during conduction
- Ensuring survey safety is demanding

![](_page_18_Picture_6.jpeg)

![](_page_18_Picture_7.jpeg)

# Conclusion

• Resistivity is an efficient proxy to map the Famenian, and other lithologies in

the area

- Fault suspected at Beusdael within the BVD and characterized near surface
- Deep ERT survey for large scale deep electric characterization
- Cross-borehole ERT would provide higher resolution close to fault

![](_page_19_Picture_6.jpeg)

![](_page_19_Picture_7.jpeg)

![](_page_20_Picture_0.jpeg)

![](_page_20_Picture_1.jpeg)

#### **E-TEST is co-funded by the Regions:**

![](_page_20_Picture_3.jpeg)

![](_page_20_Picture_4.jpeg)

Ministerium für Wirtschaft, Innovation, Digitalisierung und Energie des Landes Nordrhein-Westfalen

![](_page_20_Picture_6.jpeg)

#### **E-TEST** is also co-funded by the own-fundings of all Partners:

![](_page_20_Picture_8.jpeg)

![](_page_20_Picture_9.jpeg)

![](_page_20_Picture_10.jpeg)

![](_page_21_Figure_0.jpeg)

![](_page_21_Picture_1.jpeg)

![](_page_21_Picture_2.jpeg)