### Large scale mapping of aquifer covering layers using geoelectrical methods

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# Vulnerability

- Hydraulic properties of protecting layers
- Chemical
- Permability





# Geoelectrical methods – strengths and limitations

- + Sensitive to high and low resistivities
- Medium depth penetration
- 1D inversion is sensitive to non 1D conditions (near-surface imhomogenieties)
  - + Conceptually simple
  - + Insensitive to coupling from man-made installations (important)
  - + 1D and 2D inversion is available at present state

#### **Geoelectrical methods**

- Methods in use in Denmark
  - Schlumberger soundings since 1960 Ties is not used more
  - Multielectrode systems (CVES) since 1995 more than 5000 km.
- New developments higher data quality and model accuracy
  - PACES system since 1992 more than 30 000 km

#### **CVES**





#### PACES





- 8 configurations 2 30 m
- Tail length 100 m
- Electrode weight 15 kg
- Small catapillar with instrumentations
  etc.
- 2 3 km per hour

## PACES

- 8 channels mesured per 12 millisec.
- Reduced to a filtered dataset per 5 m
- Data quality parameters
  - current
  - voltage
  - potential electrode resistance
  - automatic gain parameters
- Penetration depth approx. 25 m
- Provides very large detailed datasets



## **Inversion - LCI**

- Inversion of profile oriented data
- Applicable in areas with laterally smooth resistivity variations
- Provides sharp boundaries between formations with different resistivities



 $\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|} \hline Model n \\ \hline \rho_{n,1} & d_{n,1} \\ \hline \rho_{n,2} & d_{n,2} \\ \hline \rho_{n,3} \\ \hline \end{tabular}$ 

b<sub>p</sub>=resistivity constraint factor, b<sub>d</sub>=depth constraint factor

## Field example

- 25 km<sup>2</sup>
- 85 line km of PACES
- 17,000 1D models
- 64 drill holes (>20 m depth)























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