Induced Polarization

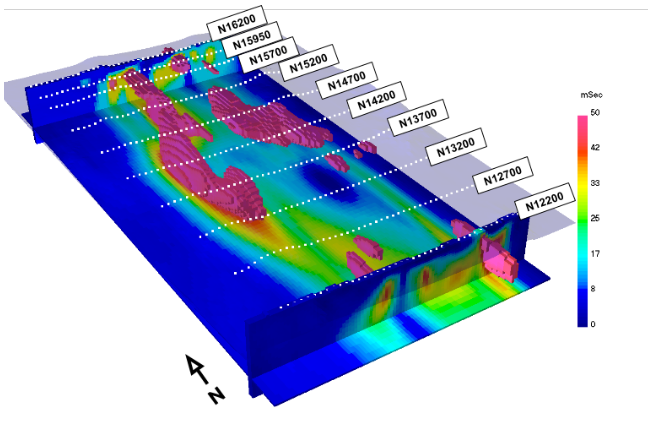
DISC

2017

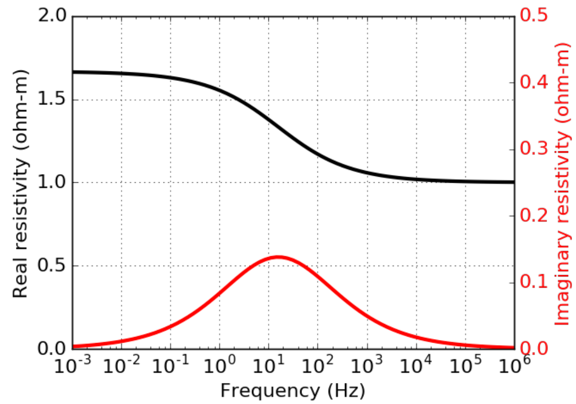
Electromagnetics
Fundamentals and Applications

Motivation

Minerals

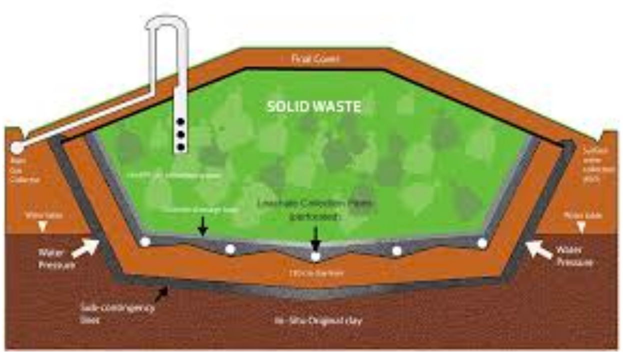


Complex resistivity

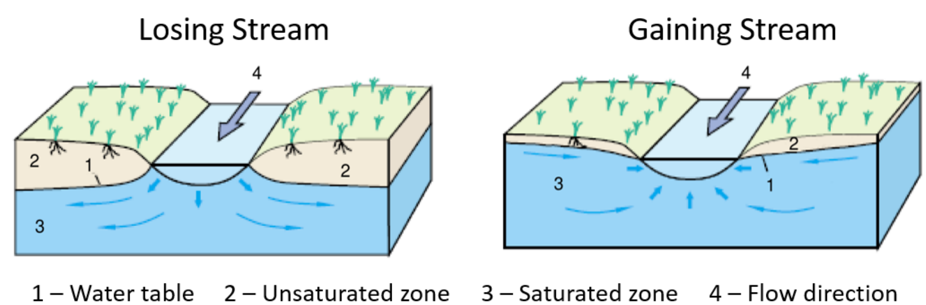


Permafrost

Geotechnical



Groundwater

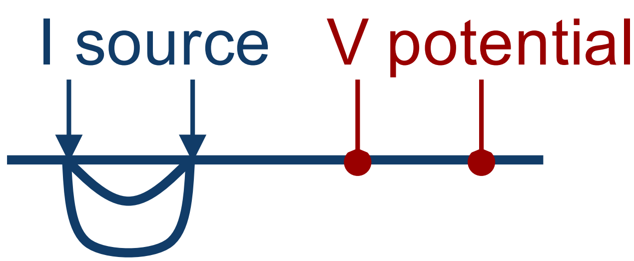


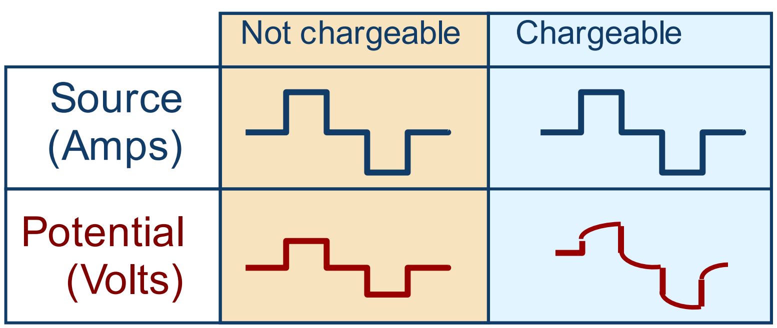
Outline

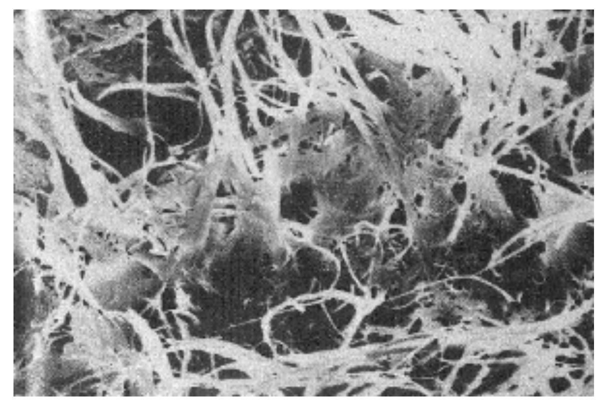
- Sources of IP
- Conceptual model of IP
- Chargeability
- IP data
- Pseudosections
- Two stage DC-IP inversion
- Case history: Mt. Isa

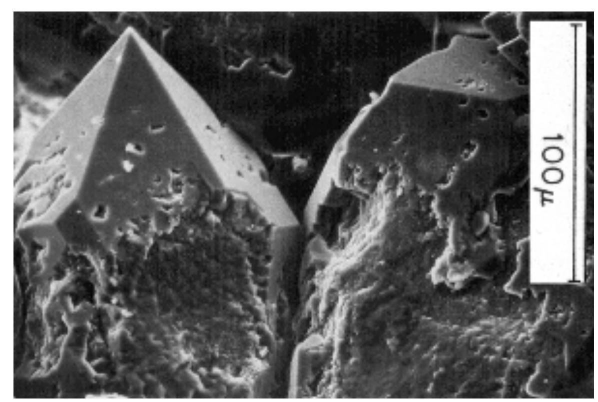
Induced Polarization

- Injected currents cause materials to become polarized
- Microscopic causes → macroscopic effect
- Phenomenon is called induced polarization



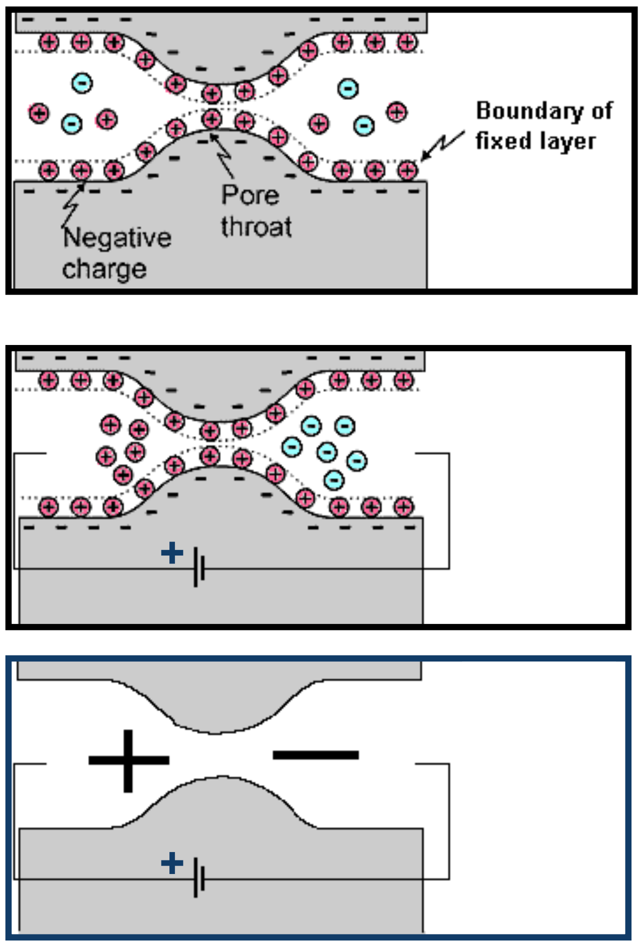




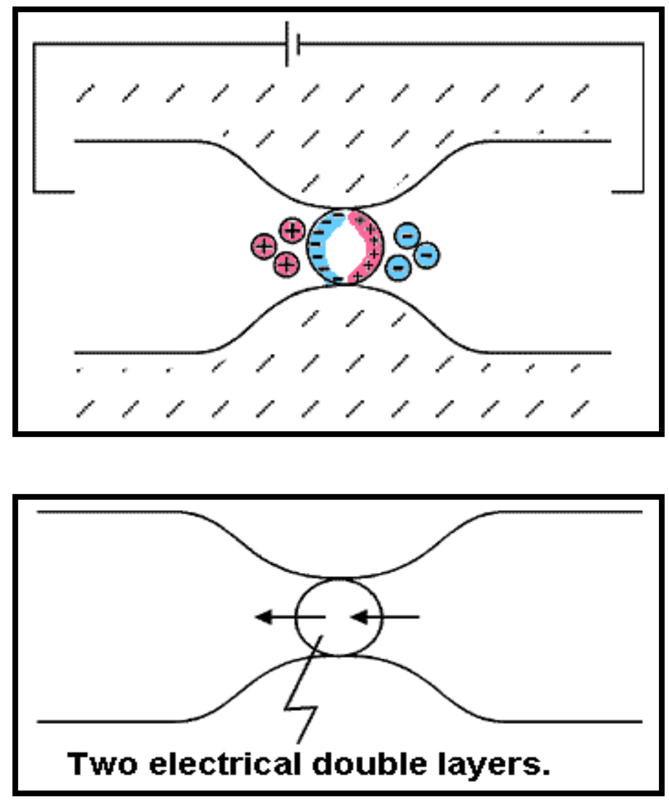


Conceptual Model of IP

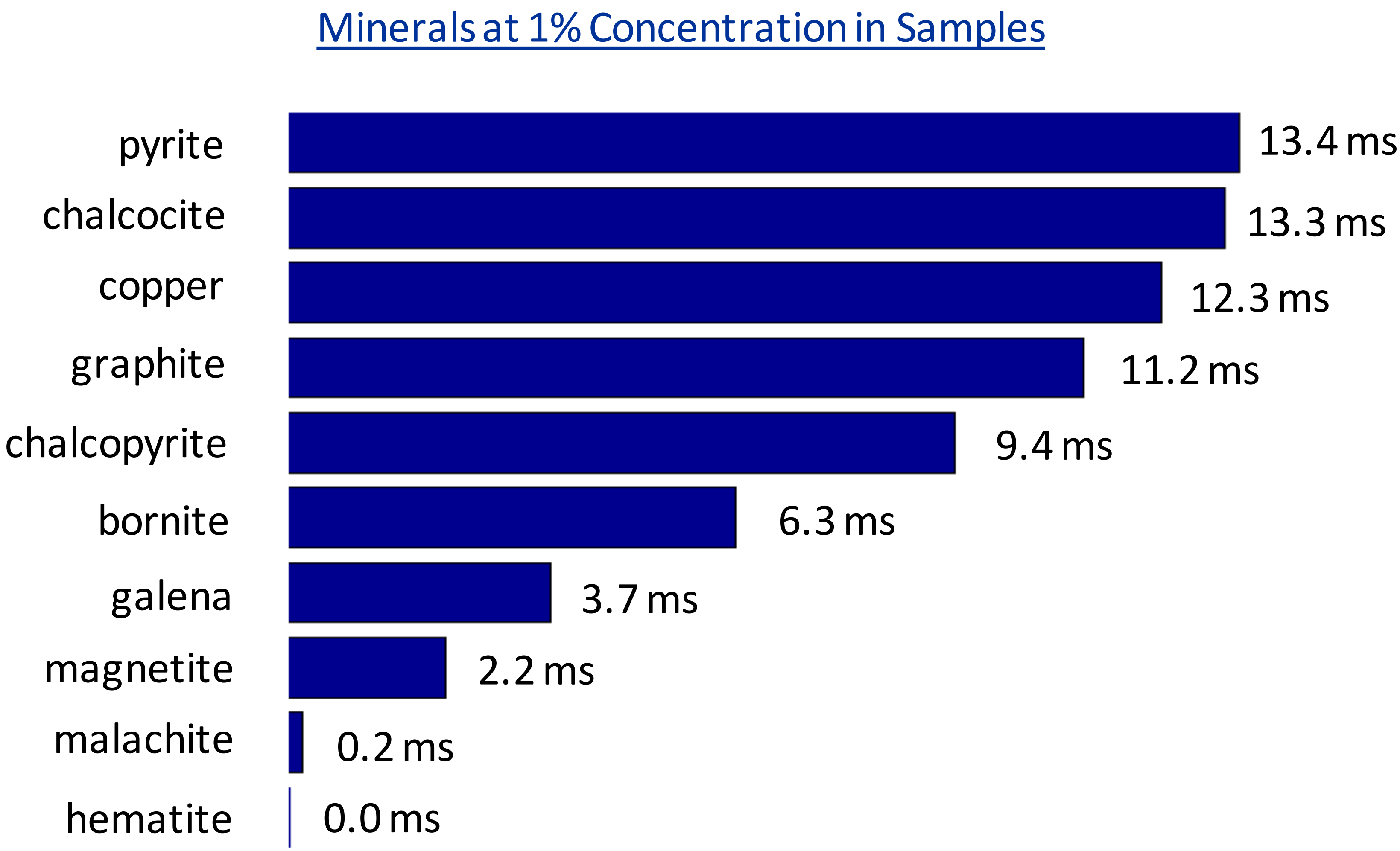
Membrane polarization



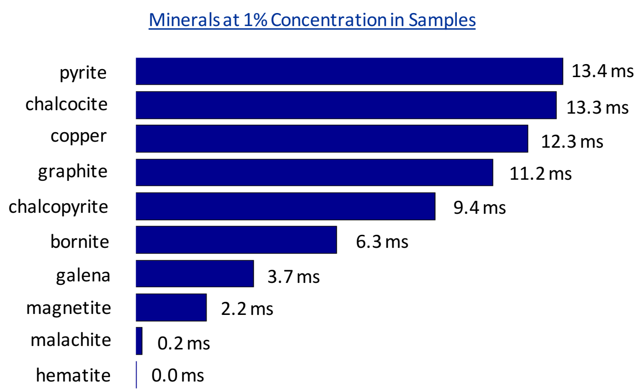
Electrode polarization



Chargeability



Chargeability

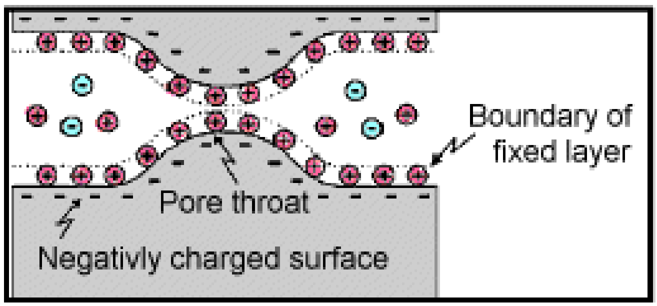


Material type	Chargeability (msec.)
20% sulfides	2000 - 3000
8-20% sulfides	1000 - 2000
2-8% sulfides	500 - 1000
volcanic tuffs	300 - 800
sandstone, siltstone	100 - 500
dense volcanic rocks	100 - 500
shale	50 - 100
granite, granodiorite	10 - 50
limestone, dolomite	10 - 20

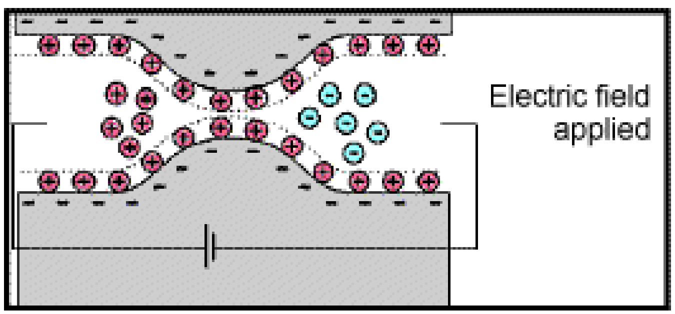
Material type	Chargeability (msec.)
ground water	0
alluvium	1 - 4
gravels	3 - 9
precambrian volcanics	8 - 20
precambrian gneisses	6 - 30
schists	5 - 20
sandstones	3 - 12

Chargeability

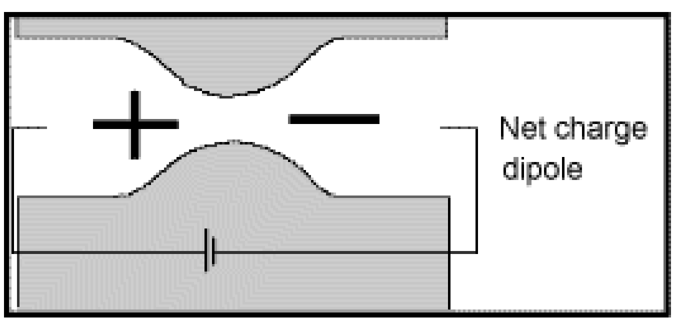
Initially - neutral



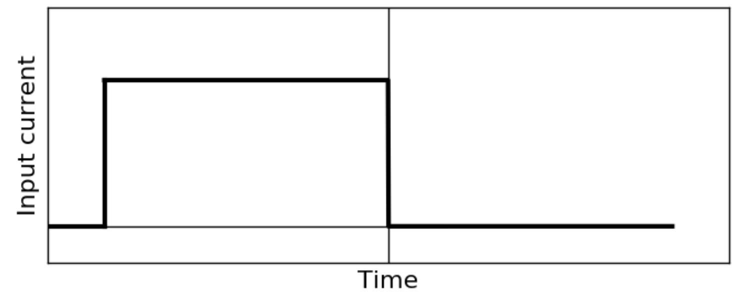
Apply electric field, build up charges



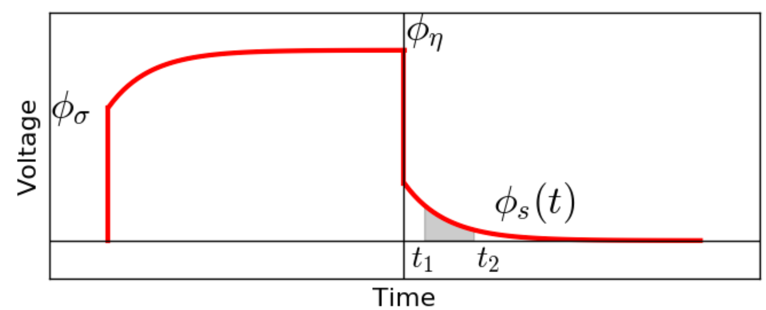
Charge polarization, Electric dipole



Input current



Measured voltage



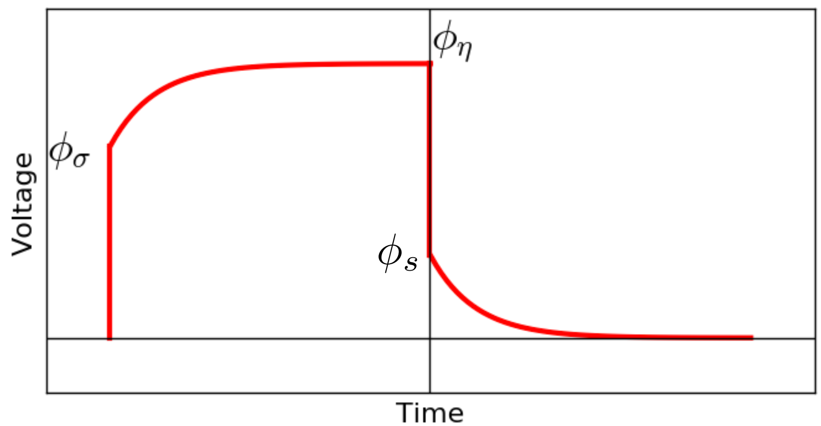
IP data

- Seigel (1959):
  - Introduced chargeability: η
  - Effect reduces conductivity

$$\sigma_\eta = \sigma_{\text{effective}} = \sigma(1-\eta) \qquad \eta \in [0,1)$$

- Theoretical chargeability data

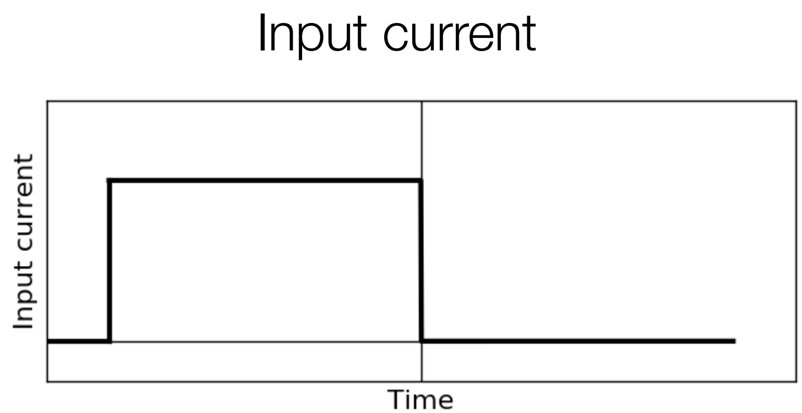
$$d^{IP} = \frac{\phi_s}{\phi_\eta} = \frac{\phi_\eta - \phi_\sigma}{\phi_\eta}$$

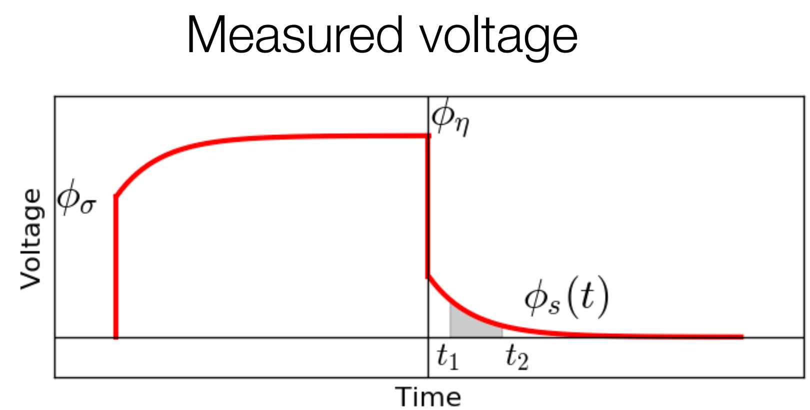


- Not directly measureable

IP data: time domain

- IP decay





- IP datum

Dimensionless:	$\eta = \phi_s / \phi_\eta$
Value at individual time channel:	$\phi_s(t)$
Area under decay curve:	$M = \frac{1}{\phi_\eta} \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \phi_s(t) dt$

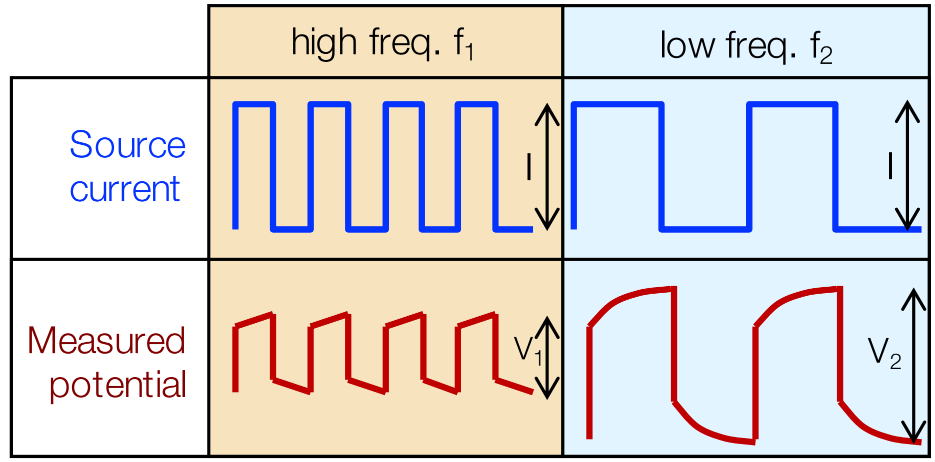
IP data: frequency domain

- Percent frequency effect:

$$PFE = 100(\frac{\rho_{a2} - \rho_{a1}}{\rho_{a1}})$$

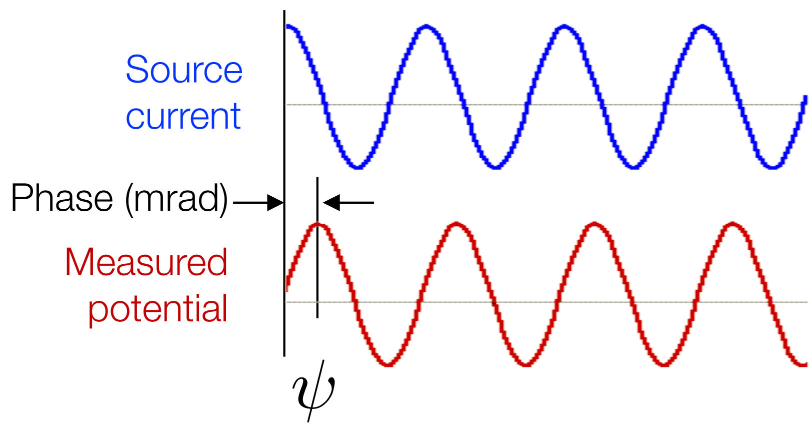
ρ_{a1}: apparent resistivity at f_1

ρ_{a2}: apparent resistivity at f_2



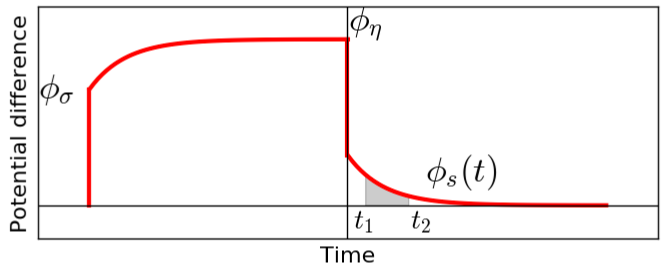
- Phase

ψ : phase difference between Input current and measured potential

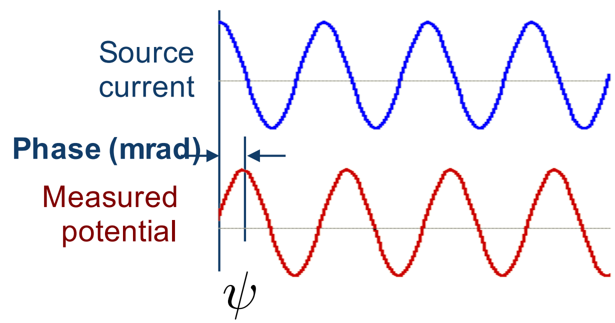


Summary of IP data types

- Time domain:
  - Theoretical chargeability (dimensionless)
  - Integrated decay time (msec)



- Frequency domain:
  - PFE (dimensionless)
  - Phase (mrad)



IP data

- IP signals due to a perturbation (small change) in the conductivity

$$\sigma_\eta = \sigma(1-\eta) \qquad \eta \in [0,1)$$

- An IP datum can be written as

$$d_i^{IP} = \sum_{j=1}^{M} J_{ij}\eta_j \qquad i = 1,\dots,N$$

$$J_{ij} = \frac{\partial log\phi^i}{\partial log\sigma_j}$$

sensitivities for the DC resistivity problem

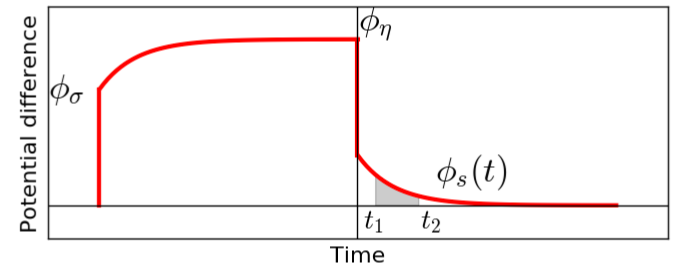
- In matrix form

$$\mathbf{d}^{IP} = \mathbf{J}\boldsymbol{\eta}$$

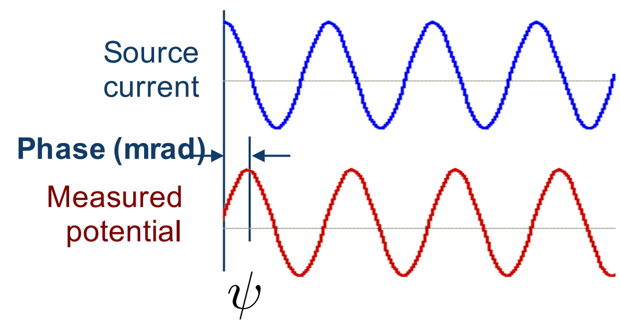
$\mathbf{J}$ is an N×M matrix

Summary of IP data

- Time domain:
  - Theoretical chargeability (dimensionless)
  - Integrated decay time (msec)



- Frequency domain:
  - PFE (dimensionless)
  - Phase (mrad)



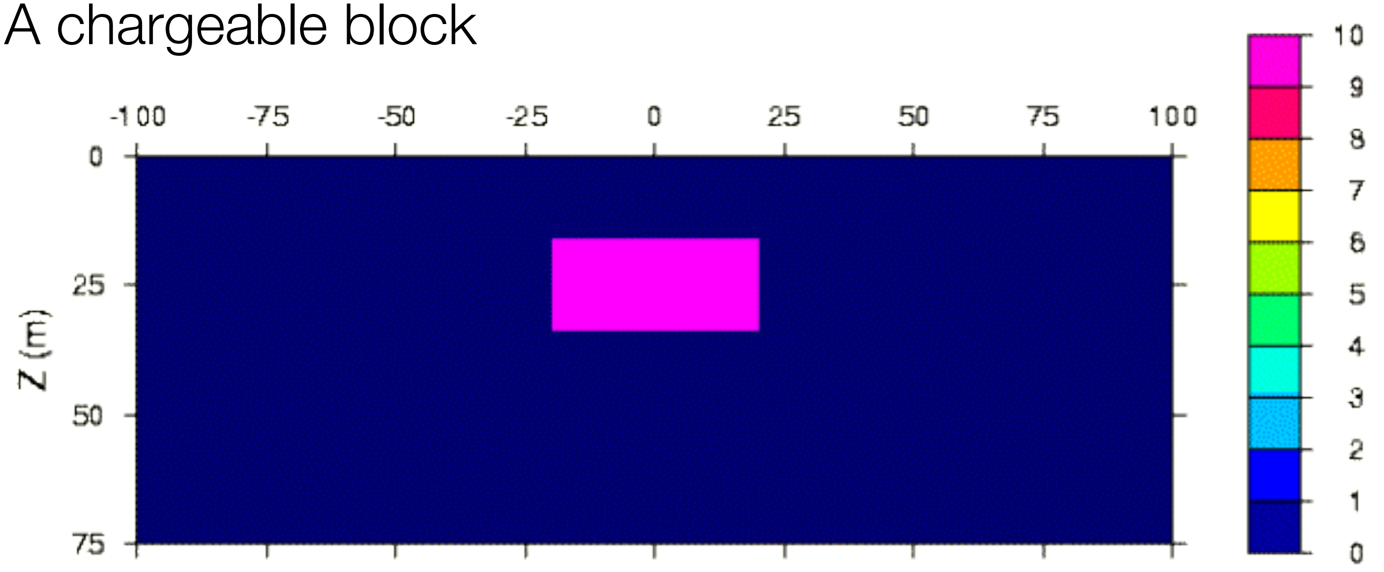
- For all data types: linear problem
  - Same as magnetics or gravity

$$\mathbf{d}^{IP} = \mathbf{J}\boldsymbol{\eta}$$

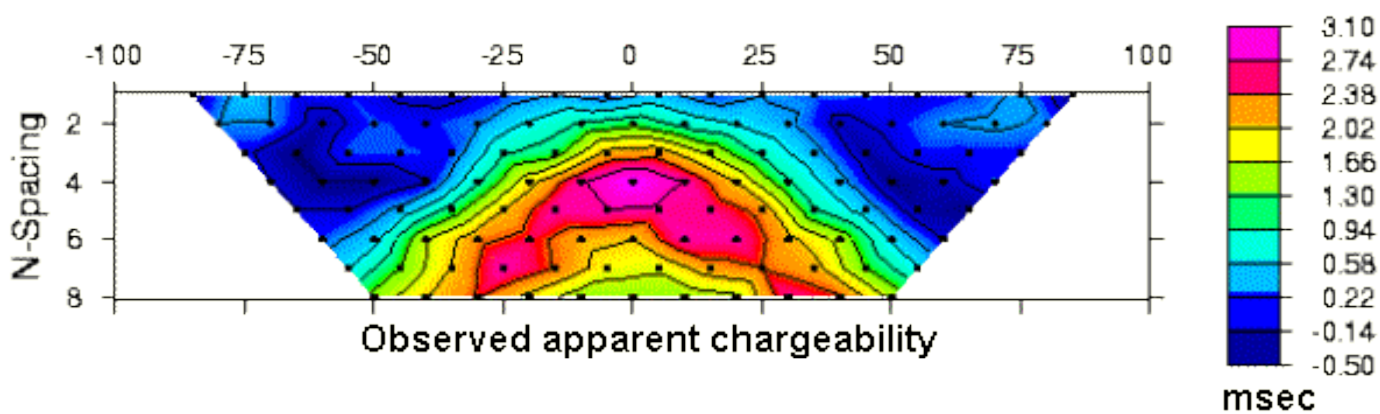
$\mathbf{J}$ is an N×M matrix

IP pseudosections

1) A chargeable block



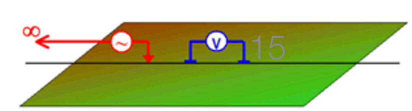
Chargeability model



Observed apparent chargeability

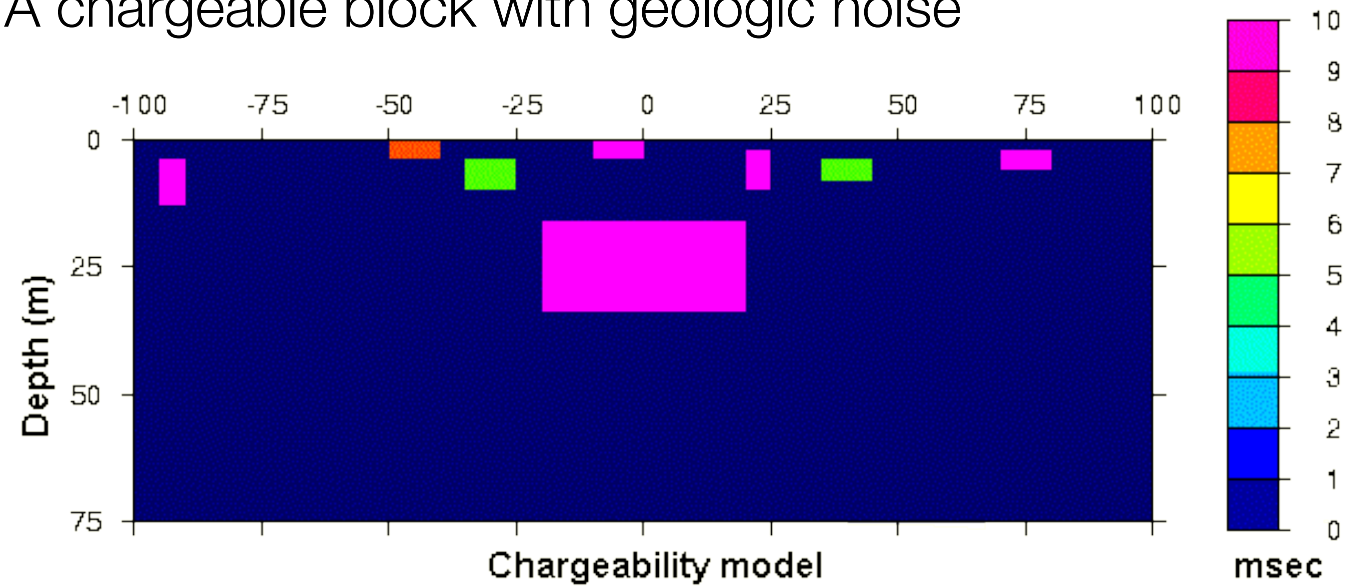
- Pole-dipole; n=1,8; a=10m; N=316

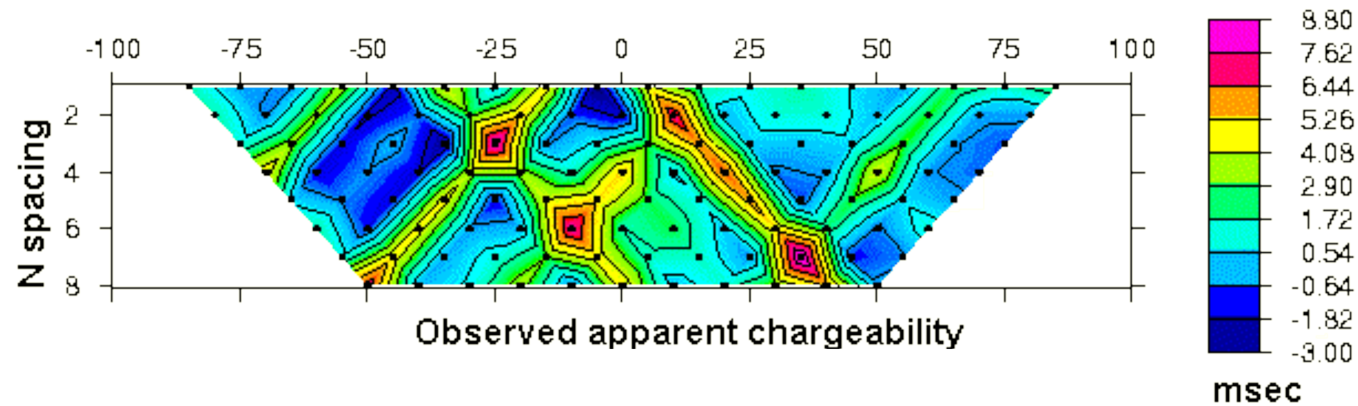
Pole-Dipole



IP pseudosections

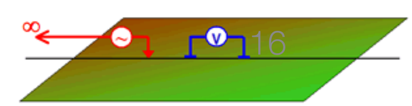
2) A chargeable block with geologic noise





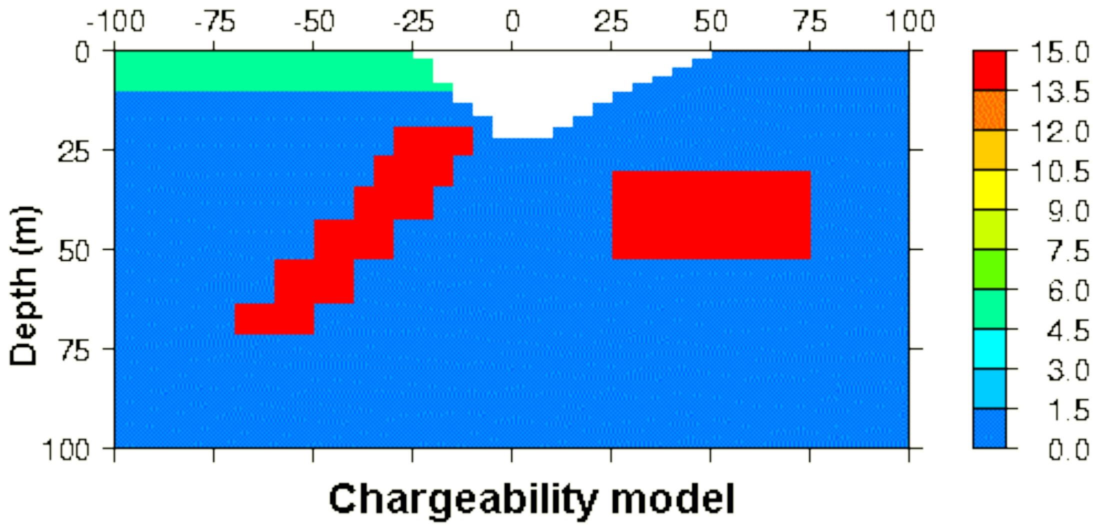
- Pole-dipole; n=1,8; a=10m; N=316

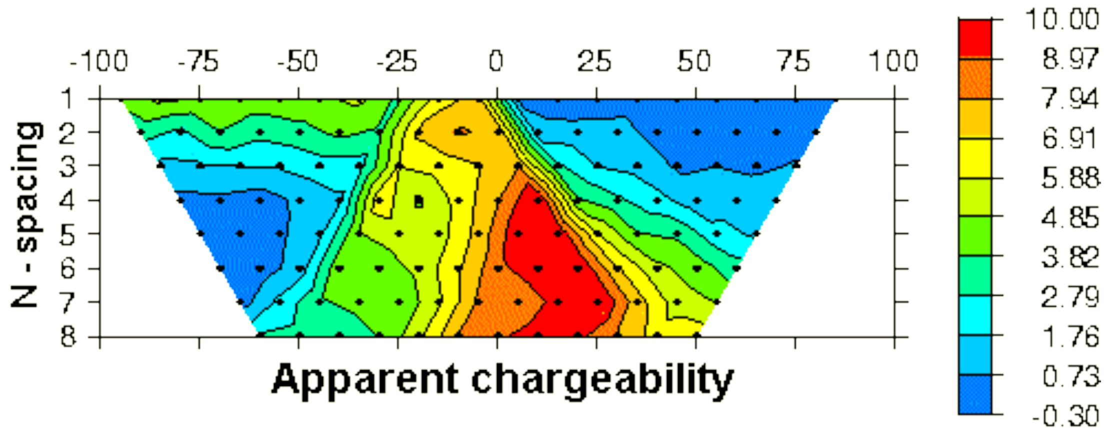
Pole-Dipole



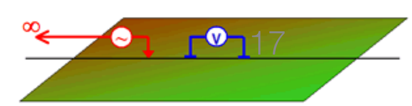
IP pseudosections

3) The “UBC-GIF model”

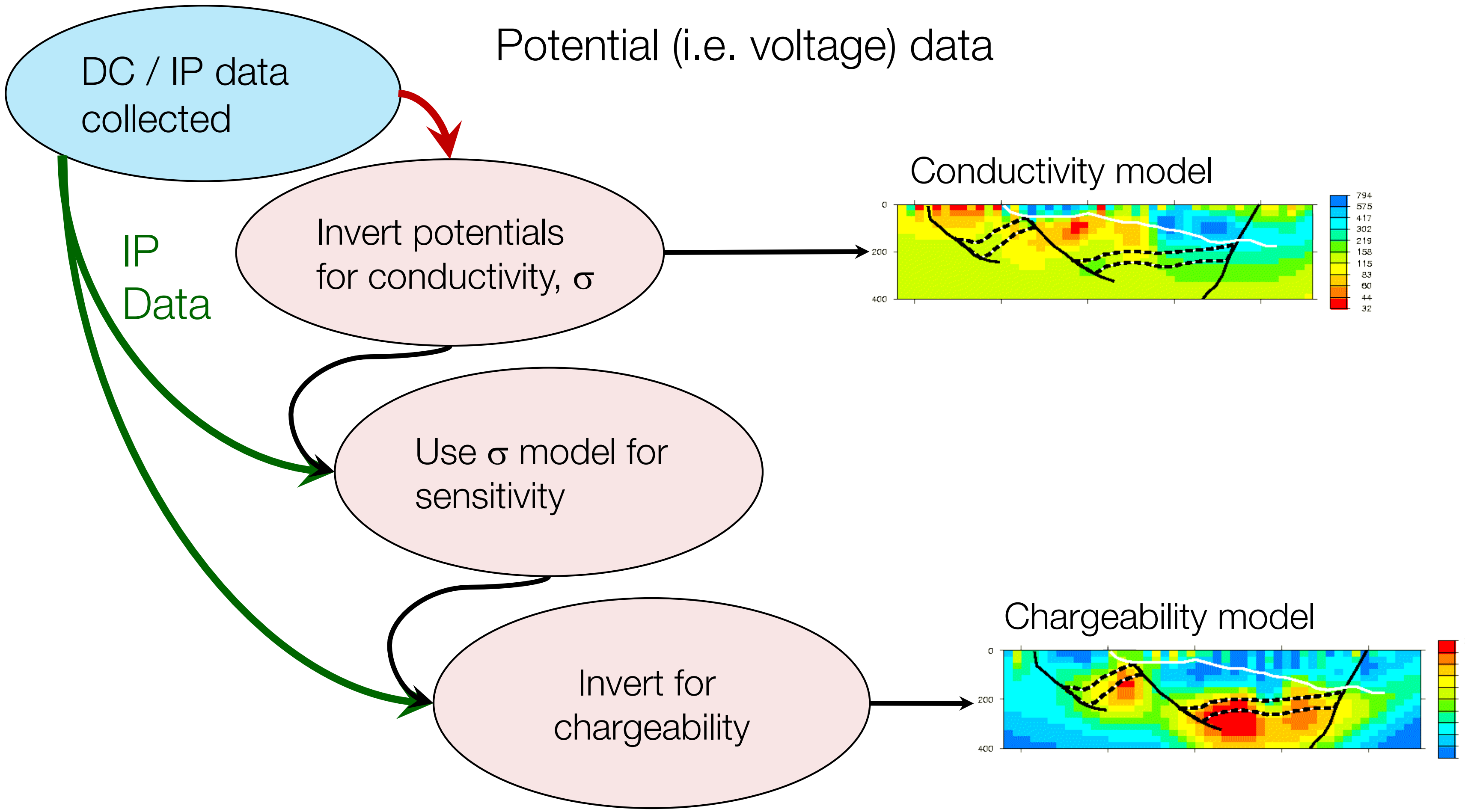




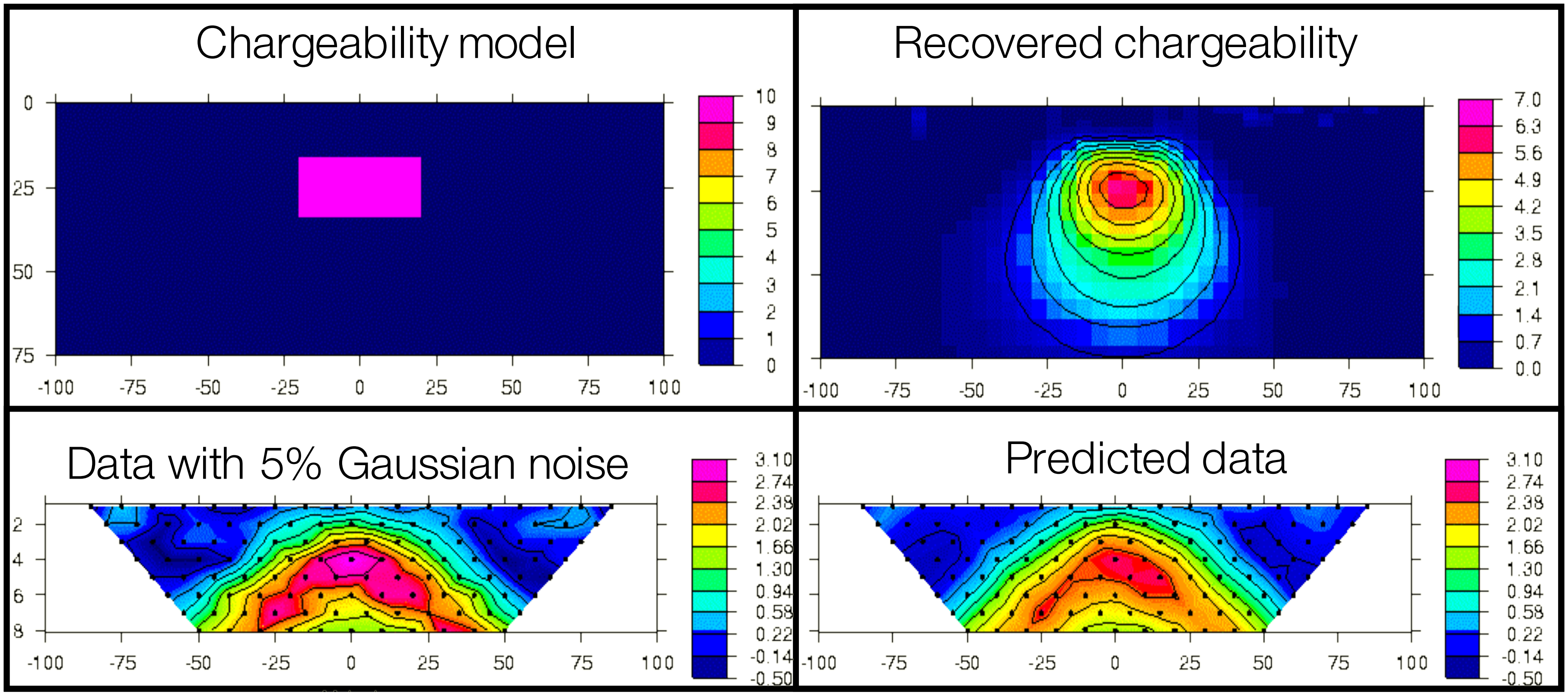
Pole-Dipole



IP Inversion

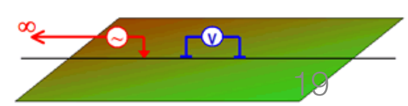


Example 1: buried prism

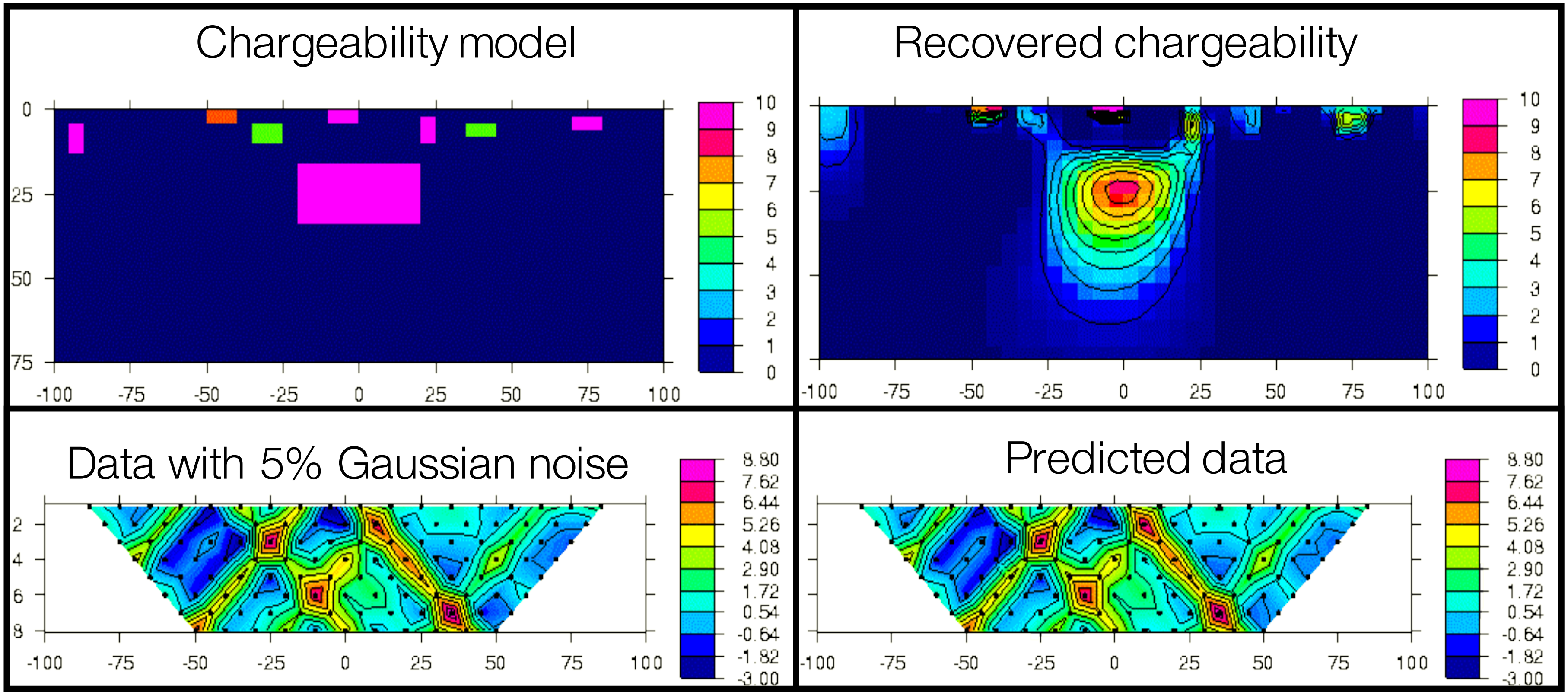


- Pole-dipole; n=1,8; a=10m; N=316; $(\alpha_s, \alpha_x, \alpha_z)$=(.001, 1.0, 1.0)

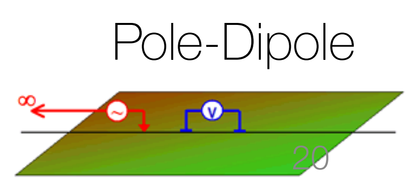
Pole-Dipole



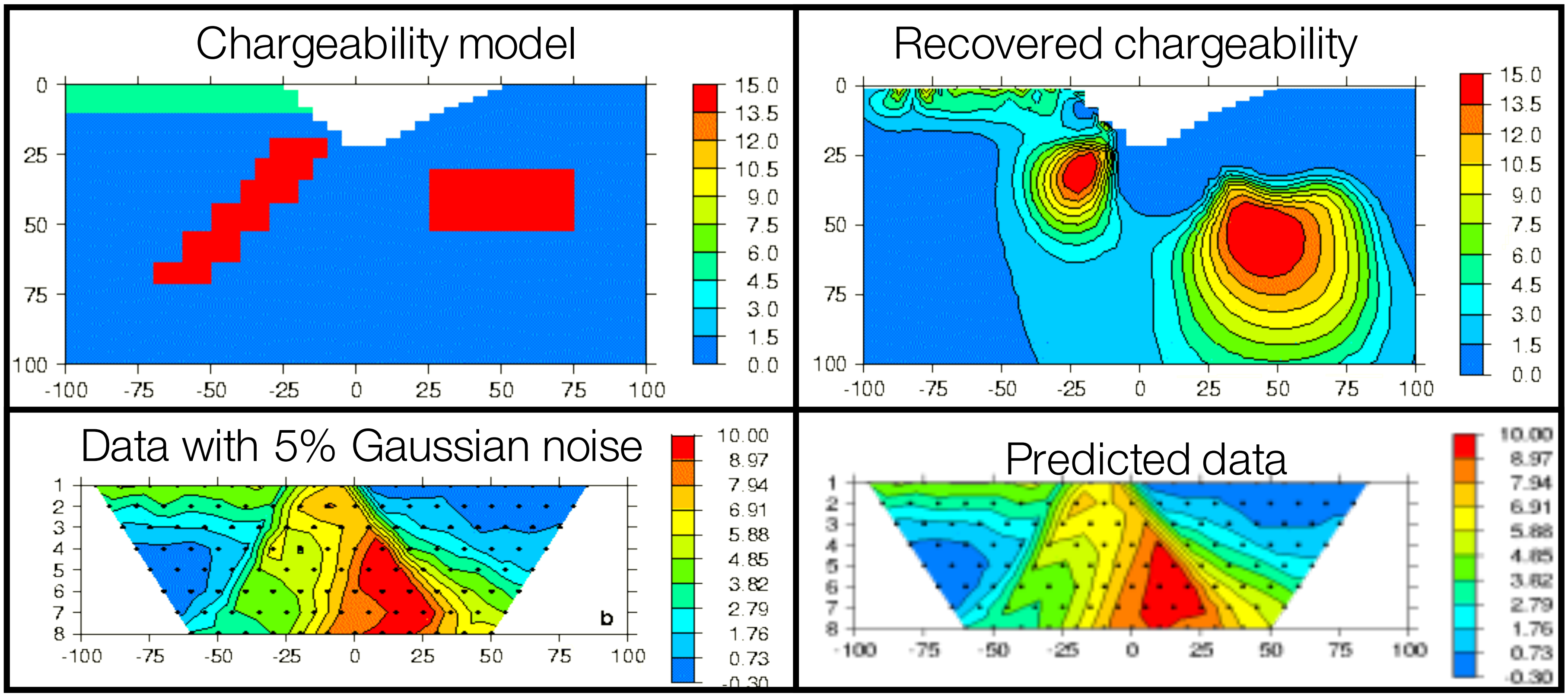
Example 2: prism with geologic noise



- Pole-dipole; n=1,8; a=10m; N=316; $(\alpha_s, \alpha_x, \alpha_z)$=(.001, 1.0, 1.0)

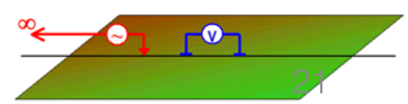


Example 3: UBC-GIF model



- Pole-dipole; n=1,8; a=10m

Pole-Dipole



Induced Polarization: Summary

- Sources of IP
- Conceptual model of IP
- Chargeability
- IP data
- Pseudosections
- Two stage DC-IP inversion
- Case history: Mt. Isa

- Questions

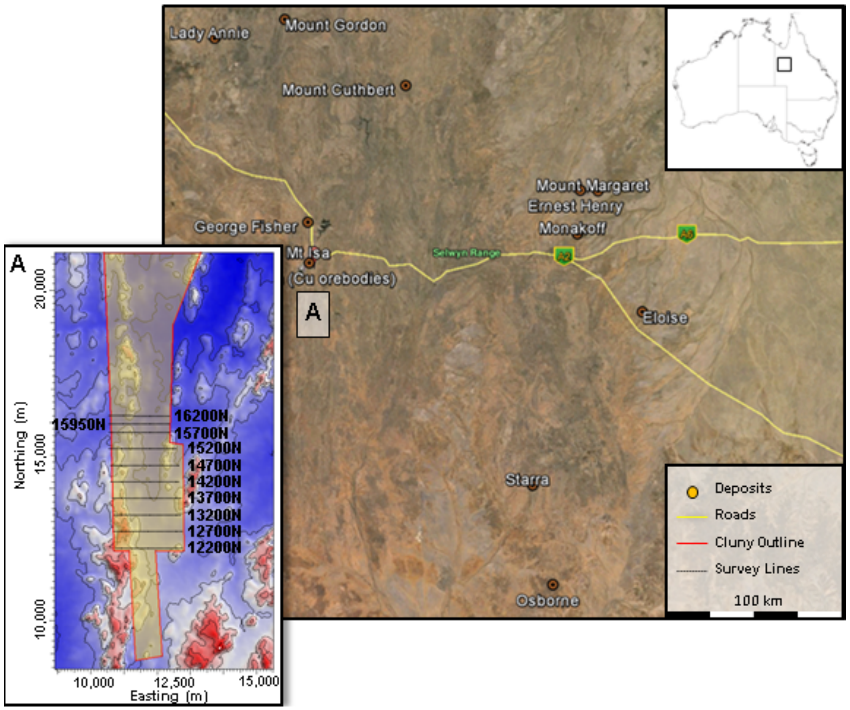
- Case history: Mt. Isa

Case history: Mt. Isa

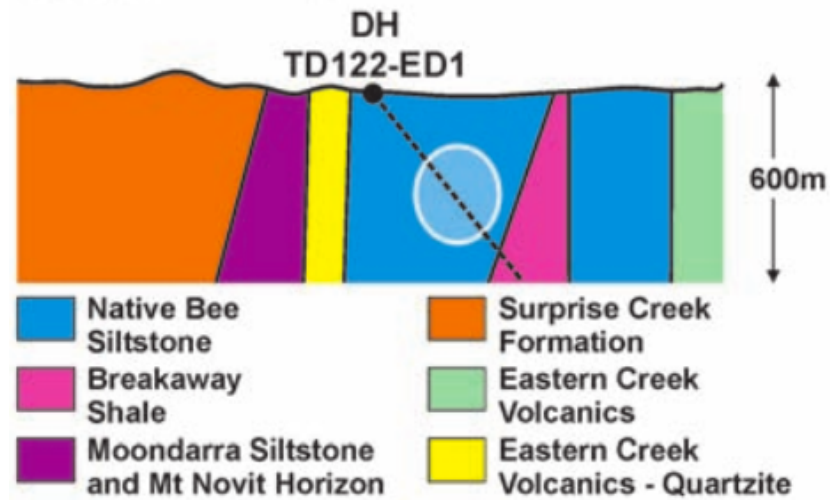
Rutley et al., 2001

Setup

- Mt. Isa (Cluny propect)



- Geologic model

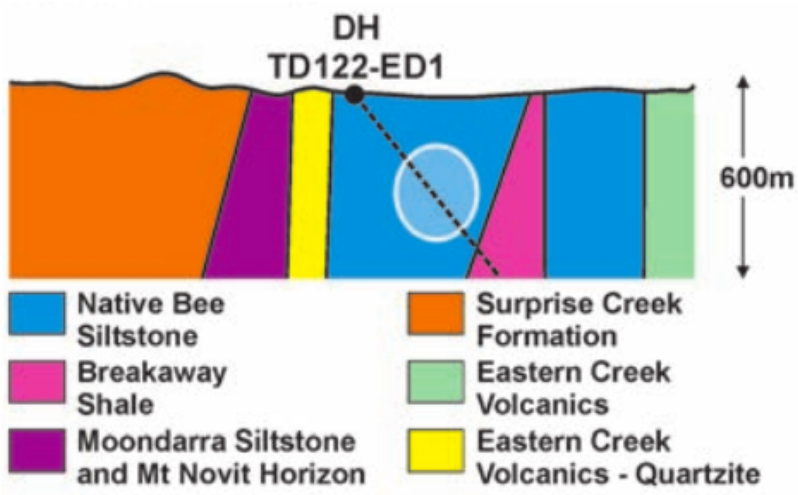


Question

- Can conductive, chargeable units, which would be potential targets within the siltstones, be identified with DC / IP data?

Properties

Geologic model



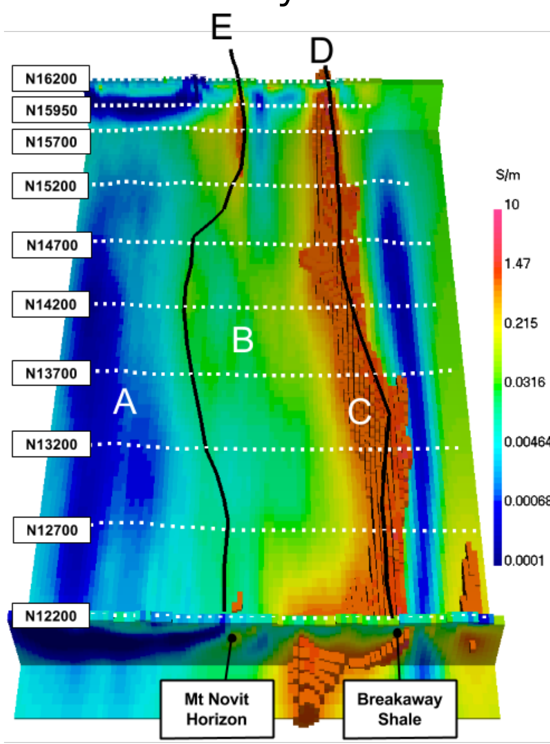
Resistivity and Chargeability

Rock Unit	Conductivity	Resistivity ($\Omega \cdot m$)	Chargeability
Native Bee Siltstone	Moderate	Moderate (~10)	Low
Moondarra Siltstone	Moderate	Moderate (~10)	Low
Breakaway Shale	Very High	Very Low (~0.1)	Low-None
Mt Novit Horizon	High	Low (~1)	High
Surprise Creek Formation	Low	High (~1000)	None
Eastern Creek Volcanics	Low	High (~1000)	None

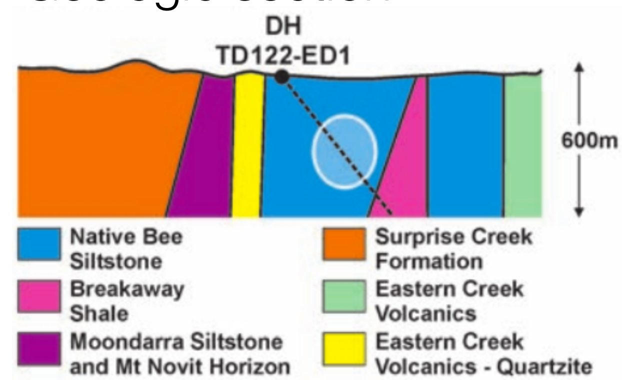
Recap: Synthesis from DC

- Identified a major conductor → black shale unit
- Some indication of a moderate conductor

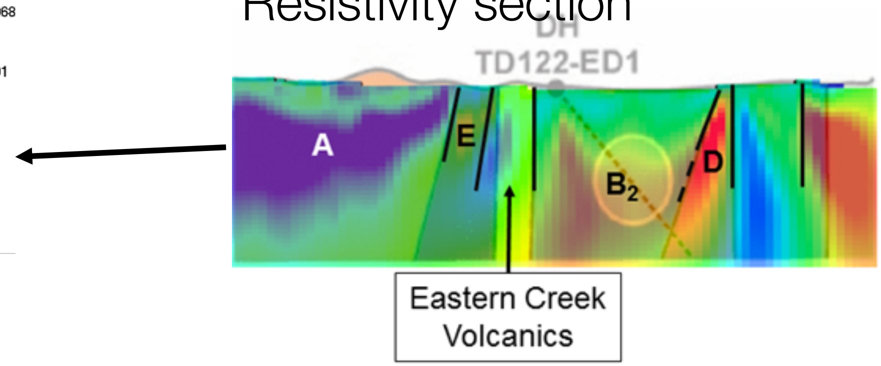
3D resistivity model



Geologic section



Resistivity section

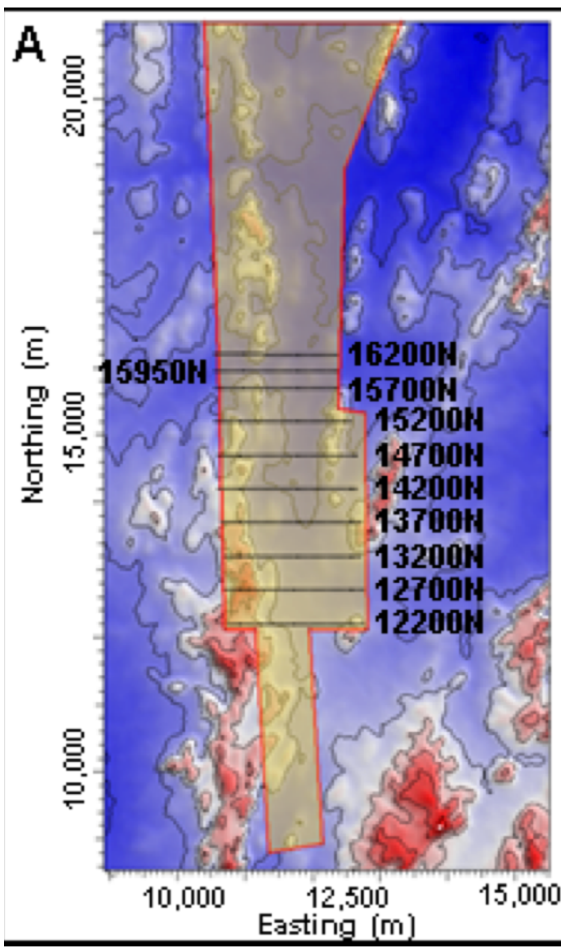


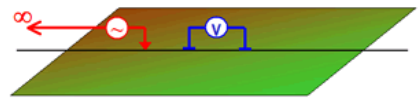
Can a **chargeable**, moderate conductor in the siltstones be identified?

Survey and data

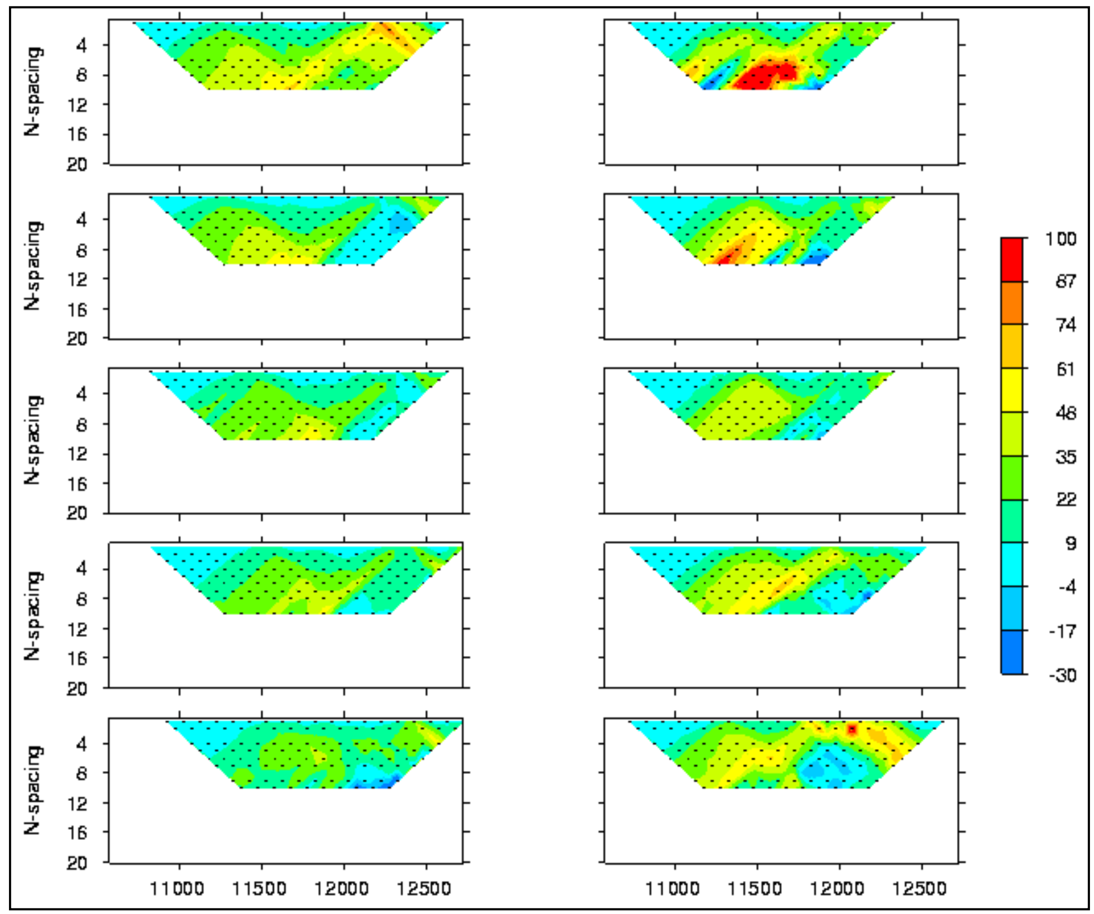
- Eight survey lines
- Two configurations

Surface topography





Apparent chargeability, dipole- pole.

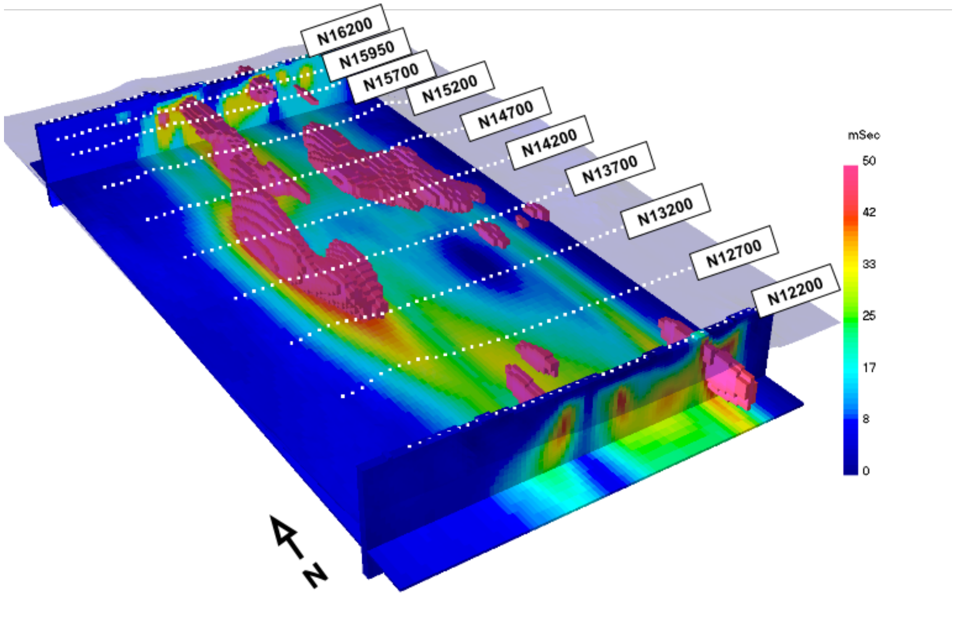


Easting (m)

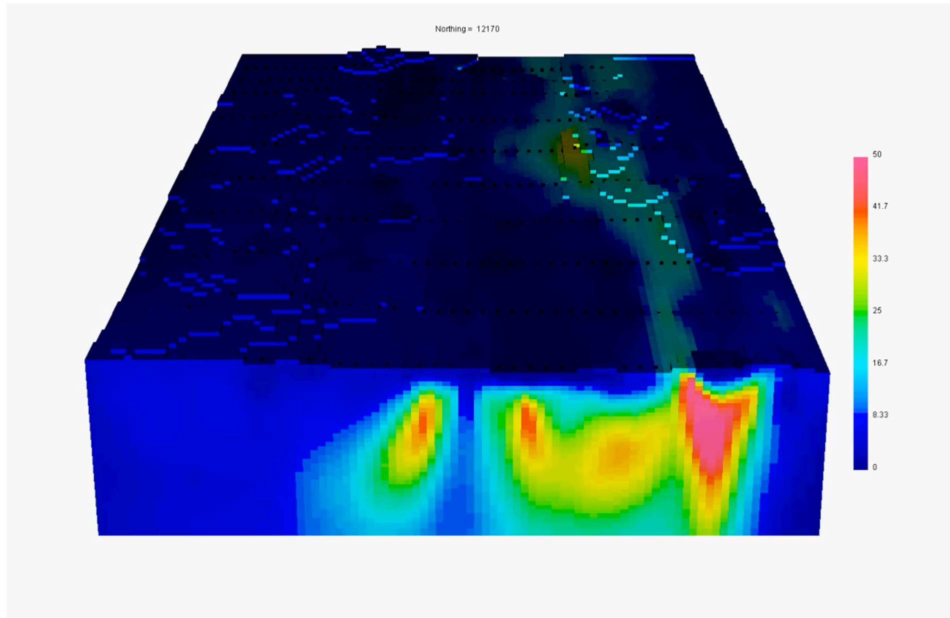
Easting (m)

Processing

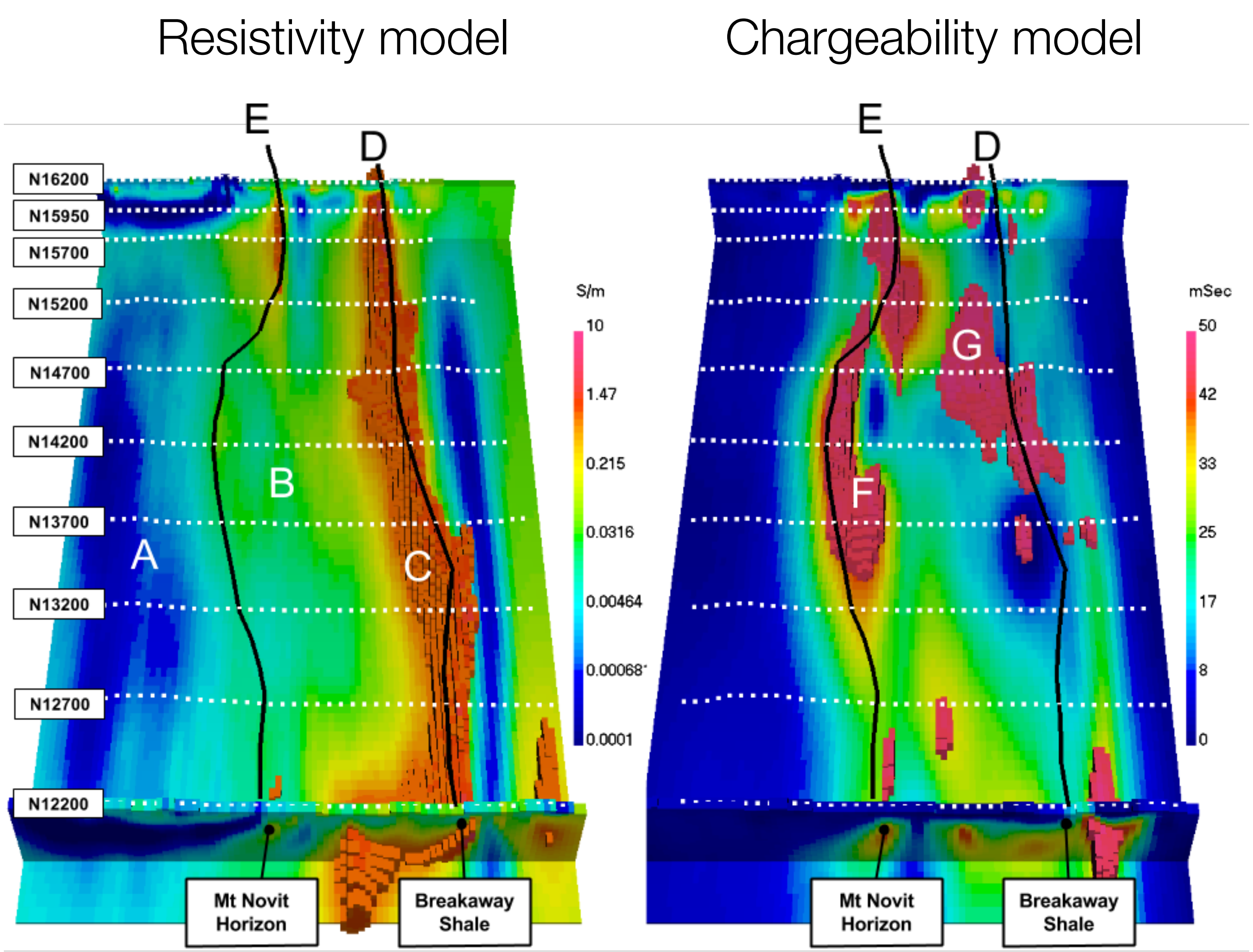
3D chargeability model



Animation



Interpretation



A: Resistive, Non-chargeable

B: Moderate conductivity; low chargeabilty

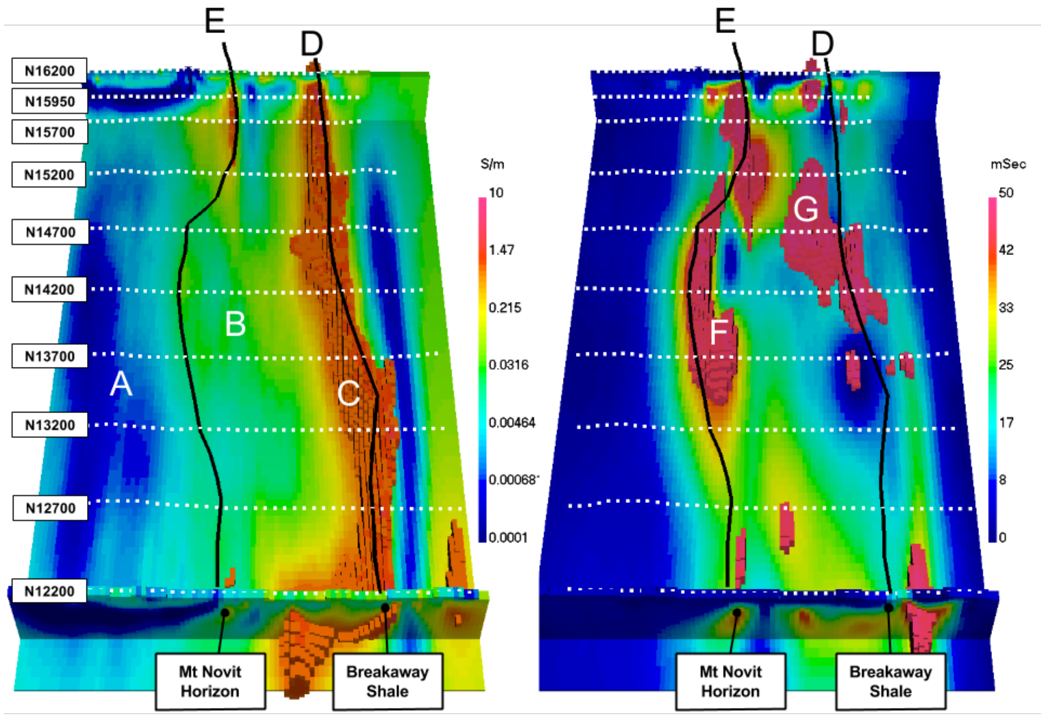
C: Very high conductivity (> 10 S/m)

E and F: High conductivity and high chargeability

G: Other chargeable regions

Synthesis

Resistivity model | Chargeability model



A: Surprise Creek Formation
- Resistive, non-chargeable

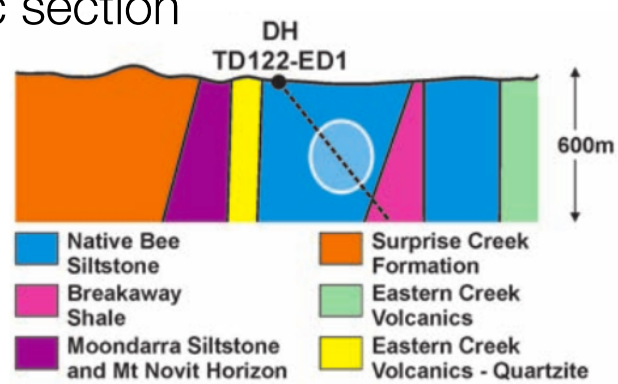
B: Moondarra and Native Bee siltstones

C: Breakaway Shales
- Very high conductivity

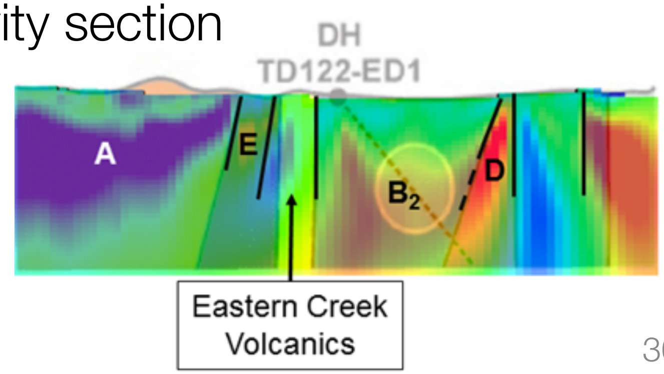
E and F: Mt Novit Horizon
- High conductivity and high chargeability

G: Other chargeable regions within siltstone complex

Geologic section



Resistivity section



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End of IP

- Introduction to EM
- DCR
- EM Fundamentals
- Inductive sources
  - Lunch: Play with apps
- Grounded sources
- Natural sources
- GPR
- Induced polarization
- The Future

Next up → The Future