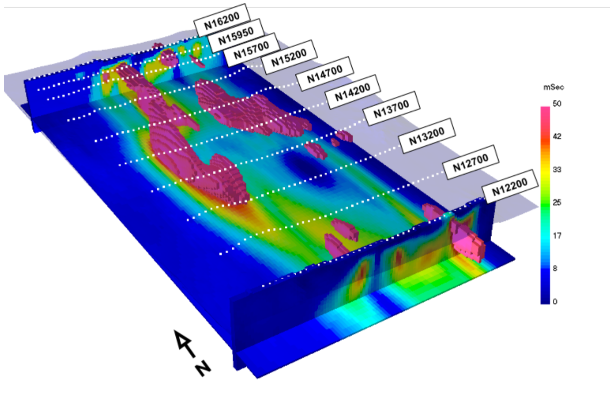
Induced Polarization

DISC 2017

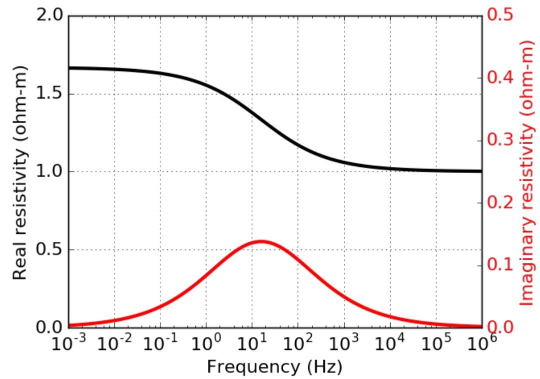
Electromagnetics Fundamentals and Applications

Motivation

Minerals

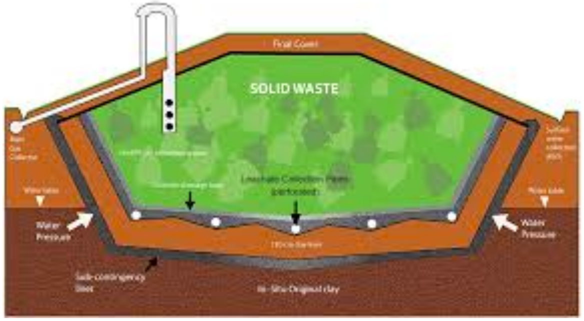


Complex resistivity

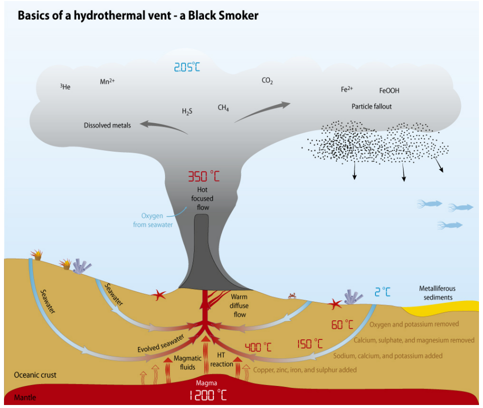


Permafrost

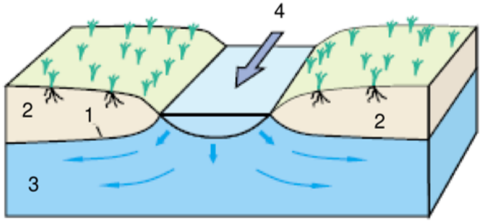
Geotechnical



Seafloor massive sulfide



Groundwater

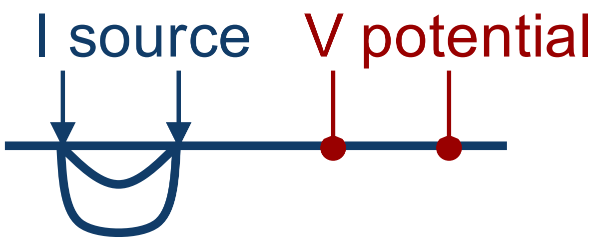


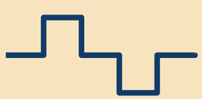
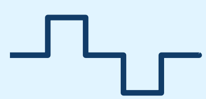
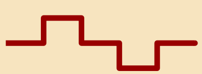
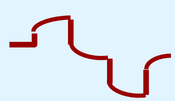
Outline

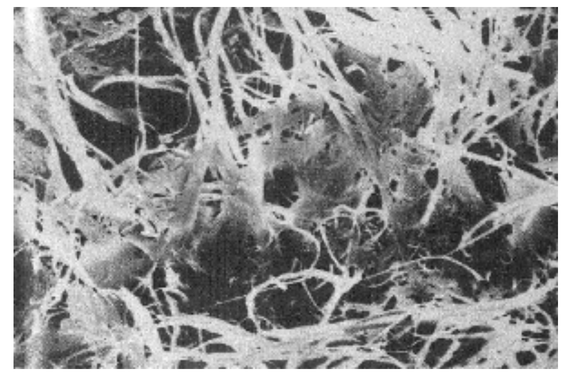
- Sources of IP
- Conceptual model of IP
- Chargeability
- IP data
- Pseudosections
- Two stage DC-IP inversion
- Case history: Mt. Isa
- EM-IP Inversion (EM decoupling)
- Case history: TKC

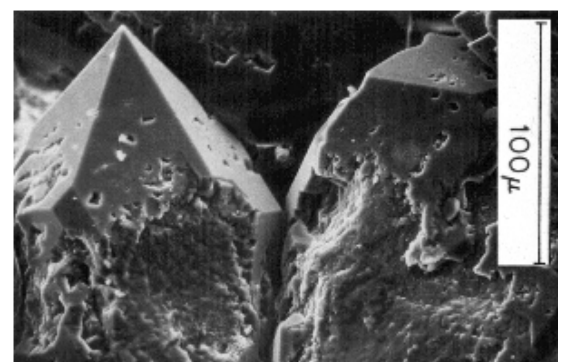
Induced Polarization

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



	Not chargeable	Chargeable
Source (Amps)		
Potential (Volts)		

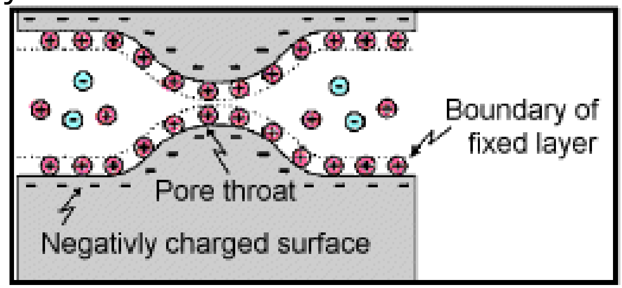




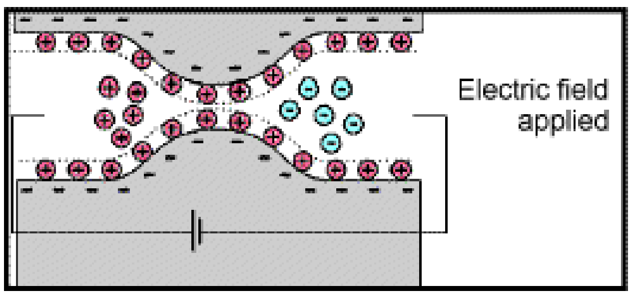
Conceptual Model of IP

Membrane polarization

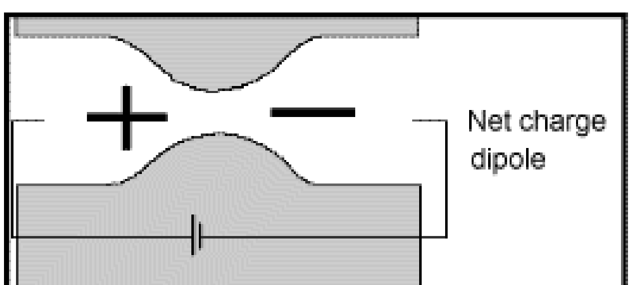
Initially - neutral



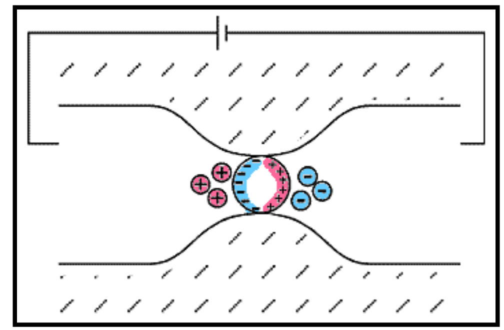
Apply electric field, build up charges

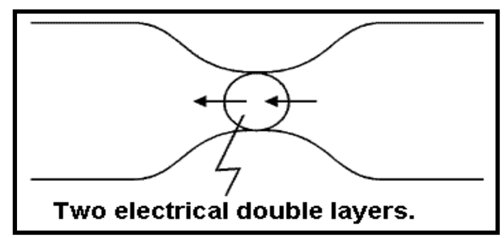


Charge polarization, Electric dipole

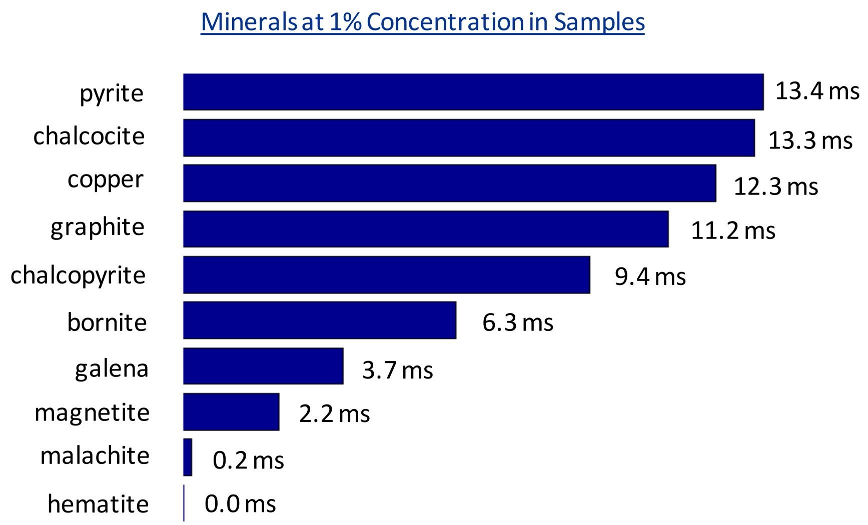


Electrode polarization





Chargeability

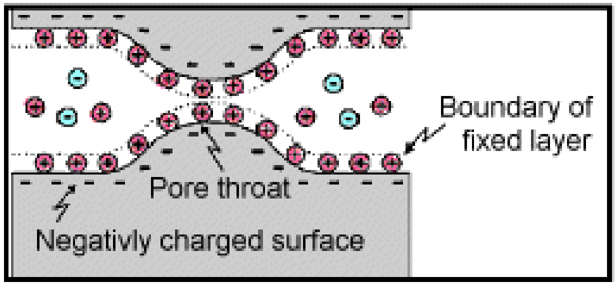


Material type	Chargeability (msec.)
20% sulfides	2000 - 3000
8-20% sulfides	1000 - 2000
2-8% sulfides	500 - 1000
volcanic tuffs	300 - 800
sandstone, siltstone	100 - 500
dense volcanic rocks	100 - 500
shale	50 - 100
granite, granodiorite	10 - 50
limestone, dolomite	10 - 20

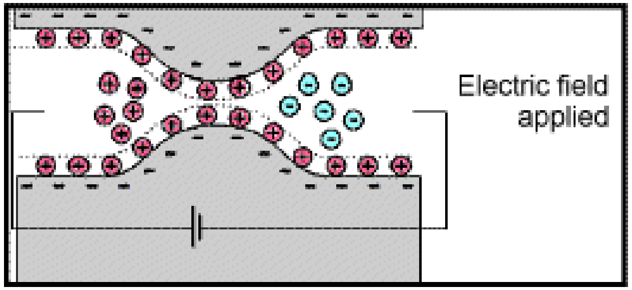
Material type	Chargeability (msec.)
ground water	0
alluvium	1 - 4
gravels	3 - 9
precambrian volcanics	8 - 20
precambrian gneisses	6 - 30
schists	5 - 20
sandstones	3 - 12

Chargeability

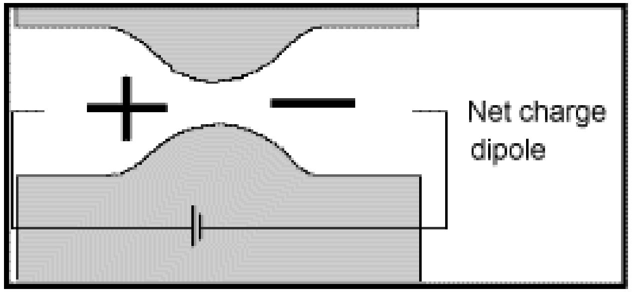
Initially - neutral



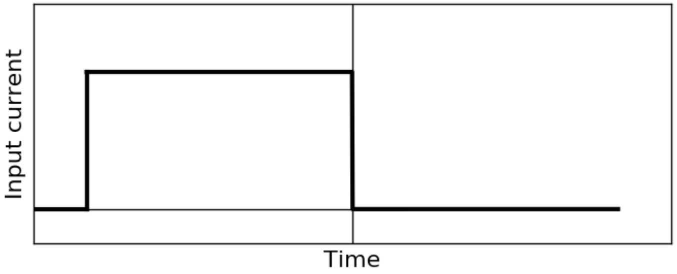
Apply electric field, build up charges



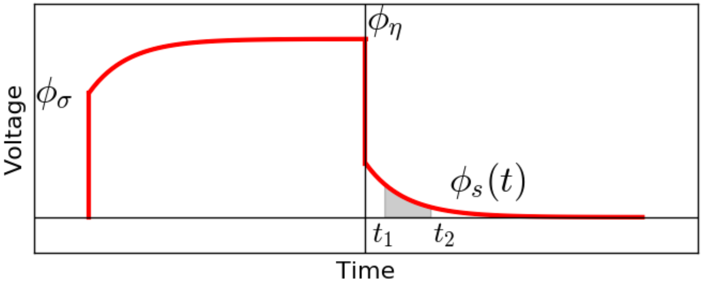
Charge polarization, Electric dipole



Input current



Measured voltage



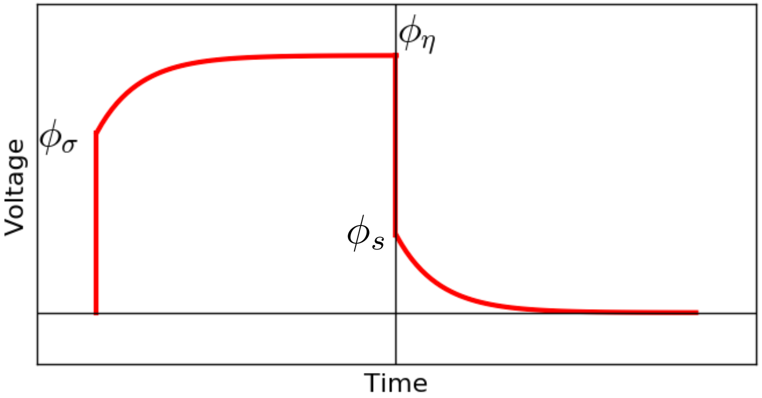
IP data

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

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

- Theoretical chargeability data

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

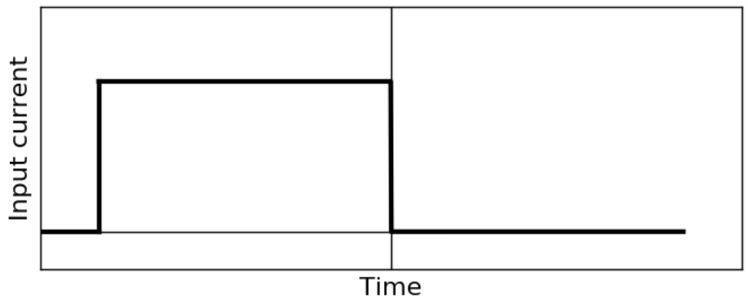


- Not directly measureable

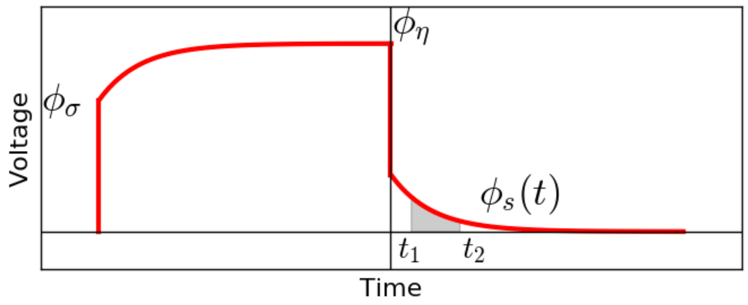
IP data: time domain

- IP decay

Input current



Measured voltage



- IP datum

Dimensionless: $\eta = \phi_s / \phi_\eta$

Value at individual time channel: $\phi_s(t)$

Area under decay curve: $M = \frac{1}{\phi_\eta} \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \phi_s(t) dt$

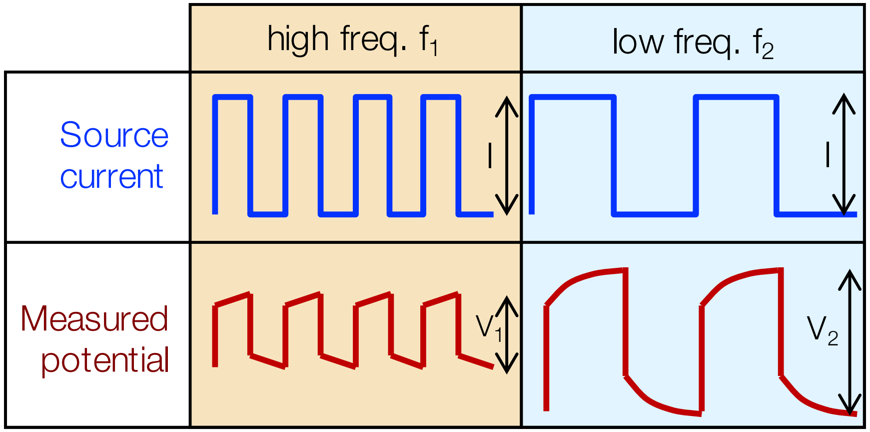
IP data: frequency domain

- Percent frequency effect:

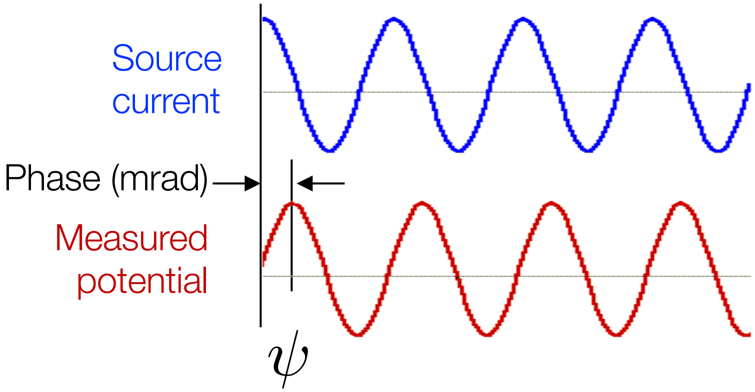
$$PFE = 100(\frac{\rho_{a2} - \rho_{a1}}{\rho_{a1}})$$

ρ_{a1}: apparent resistivity at f_1

ρ_{a2}: apparent resistivity at f_2



- Phase ψ



IP data

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

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

- An IP datum can be written as

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

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

sensitivities for the DC resistivity problem

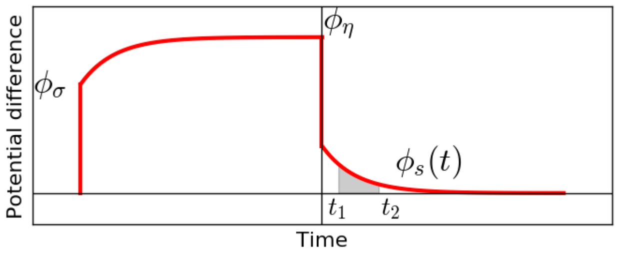
- In matrix form

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

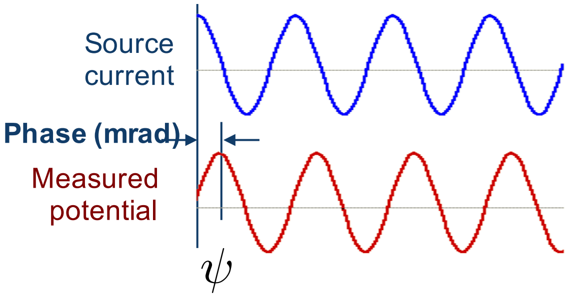
$\mathbf{J}$ is an N×M matrix

Summary of IP data

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



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



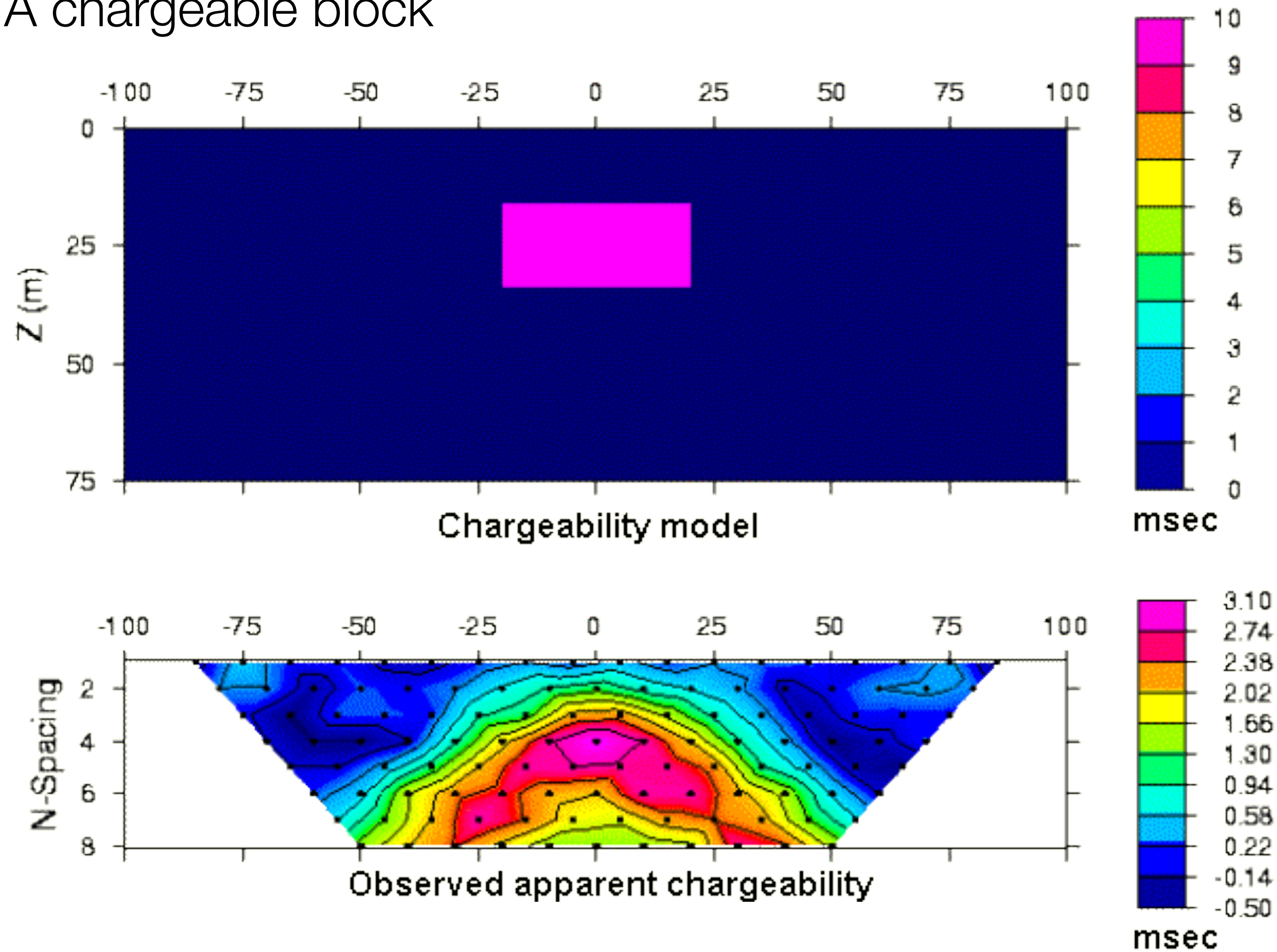
- For all data types: linear problem

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

$\mathbf{J}$ is an N×M matrix

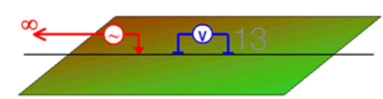
IP pseudosections

1) A chargeable block



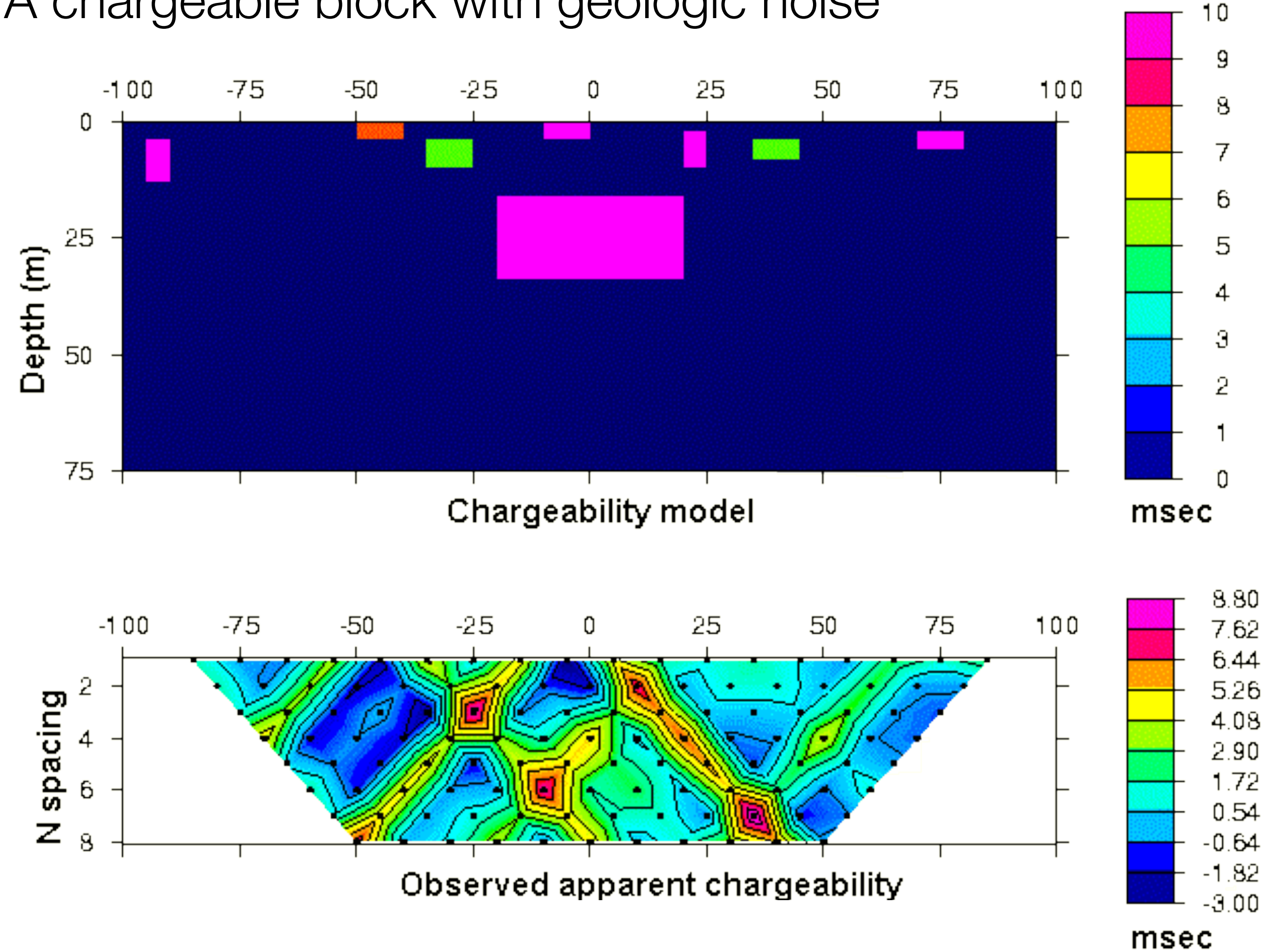
- Pole-dipole; n=1,8; a=10m; N=316

Pole-Dipole

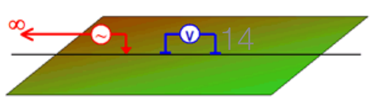


IP pseudosections

2) A chargeable block with geologic noise



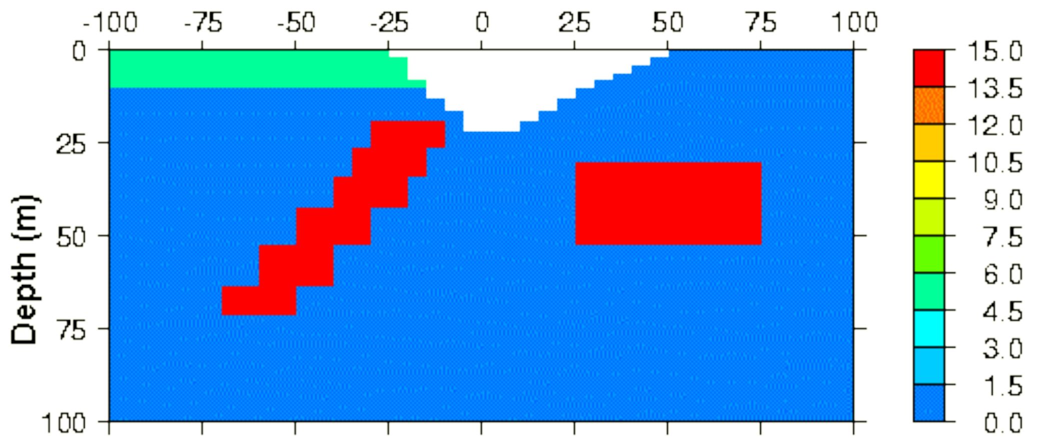
Pole-Dipole



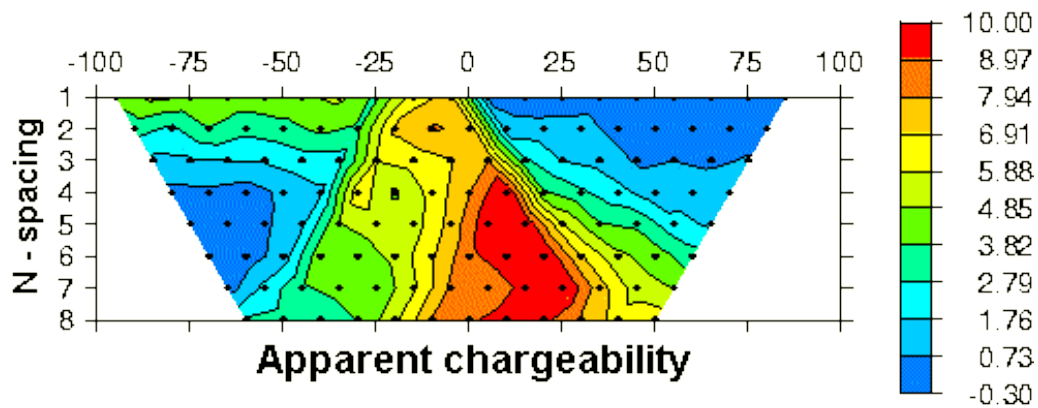
- Pole-dipole; n=1,8; a=10m; N=316

IP pseudosections

3) The "UBC-GIF model"

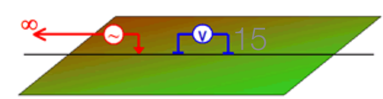


Chargeability model

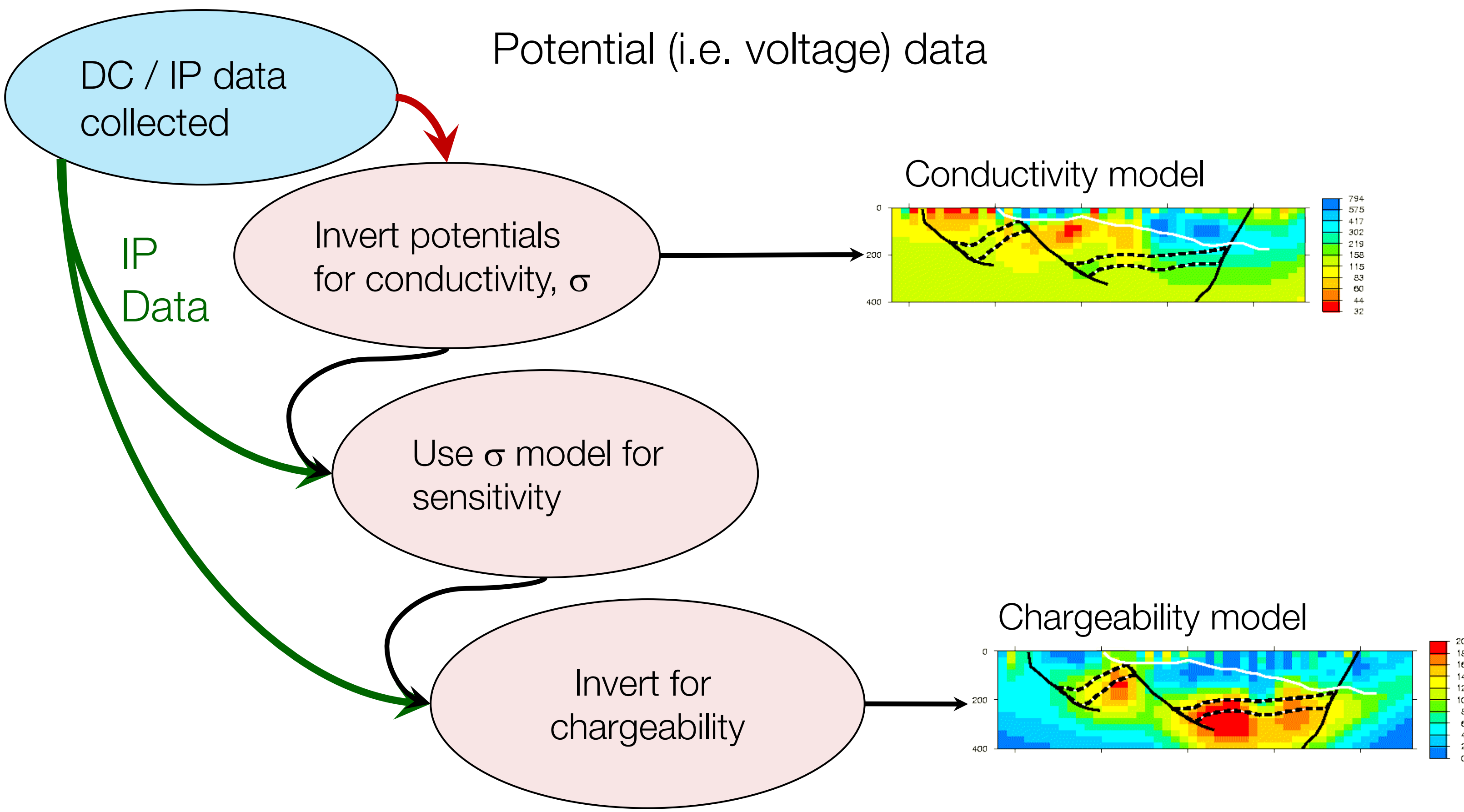


Apparent chargeability

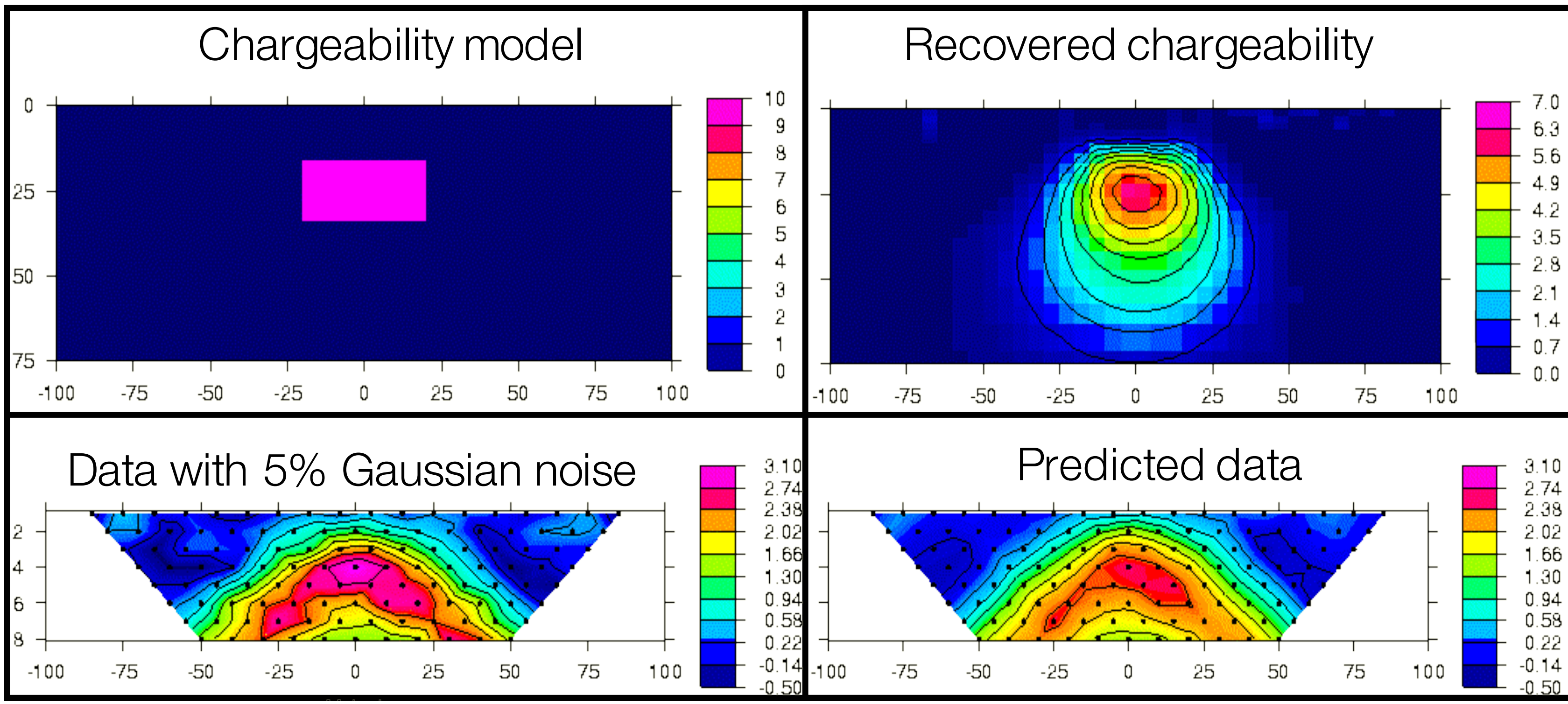
Pole-Dipole



IP Inversion

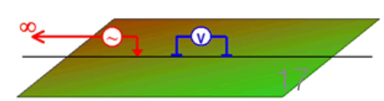


Example 1: buried prism

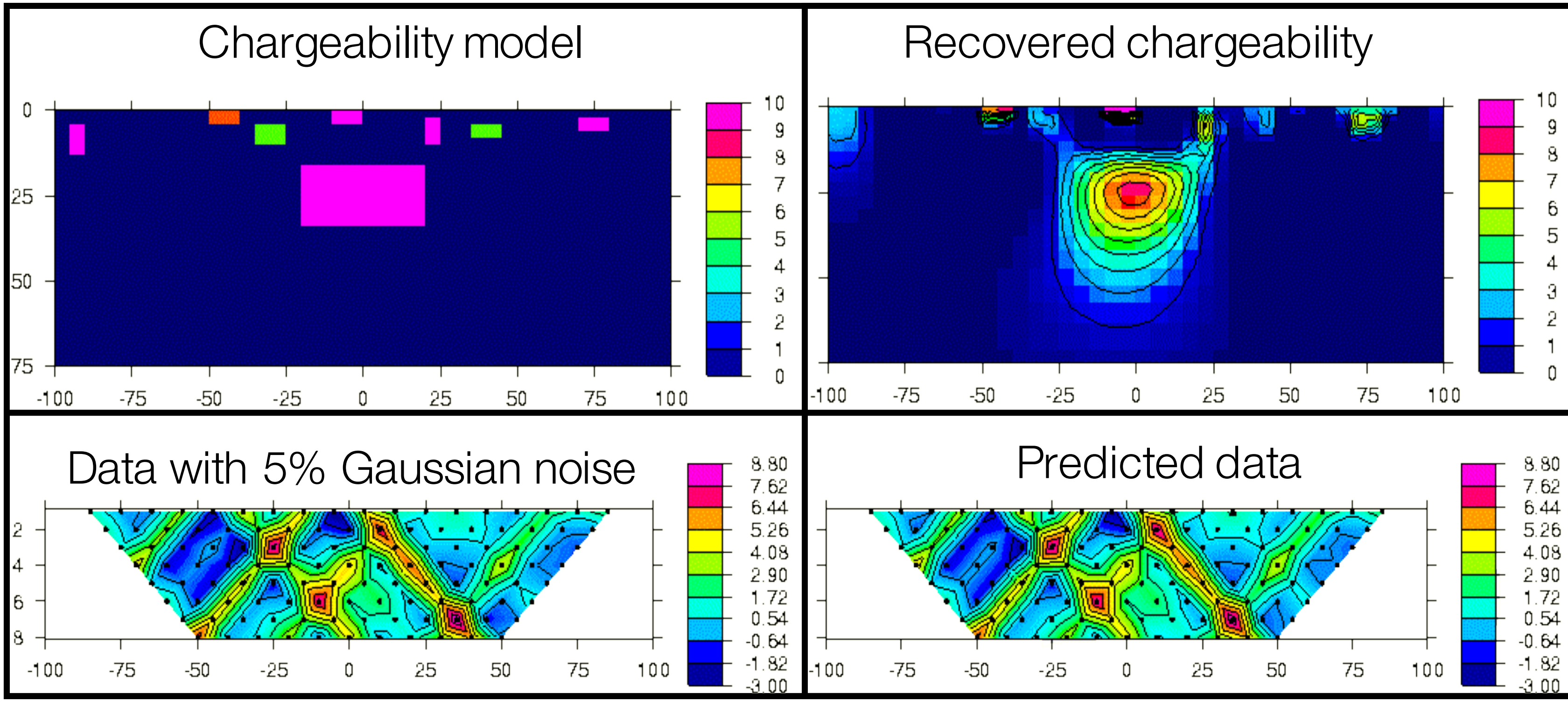


- Pole-dipole; n=1,8; a=10m; N=316; $(\alpha_s, \alpha_x, \alpha_z)$=(.001, 1.0, 1.0)

Pole-Dipole

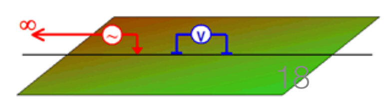


Example 2: prism with geologic noise

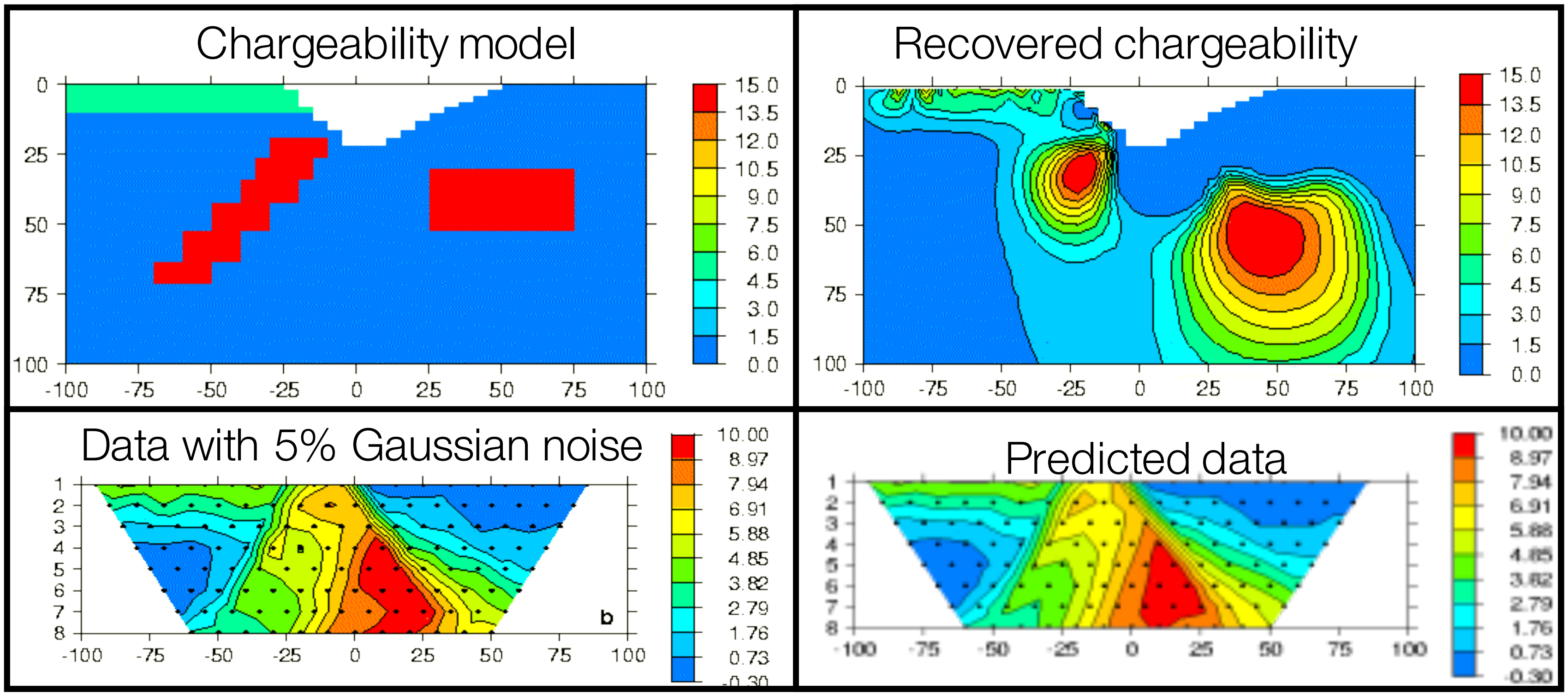


- Pole-dipole; n=1,8; a=10m; N=316; $(\alpha_s, \alpha_x, \alpha_z)$=(.001, 1.0, 1.0)

Pole-Dipole

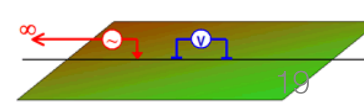


Example 3: UBC-GIF model



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

Pole-Dipole



Induced Polarization: Summary

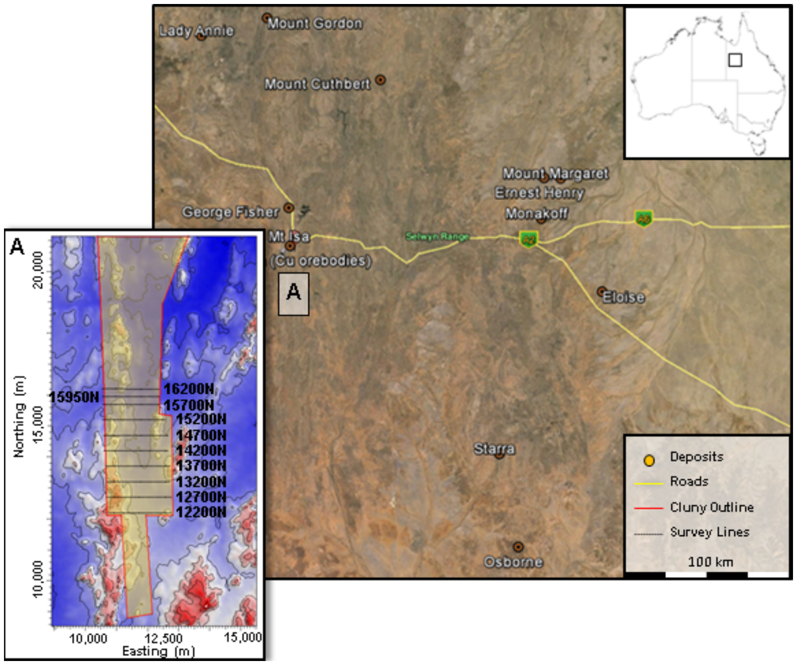
- Sources of IP
- Conceptual model of IP
- Chargeability
- IP data
- Pseudosections
- Two stage DC-IP inversion
- Case history: Mt. Isa
- EM-IP Inversion (EM decoupling)
- Case history: TKC

Case history: Mt. Isa

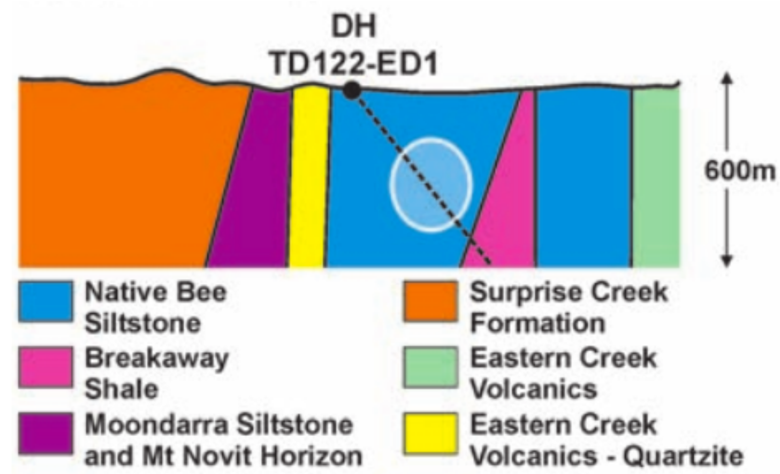
Rutley et al., 2001

Setup

- Mt. Isa (Cluny propect)



- Geologic model

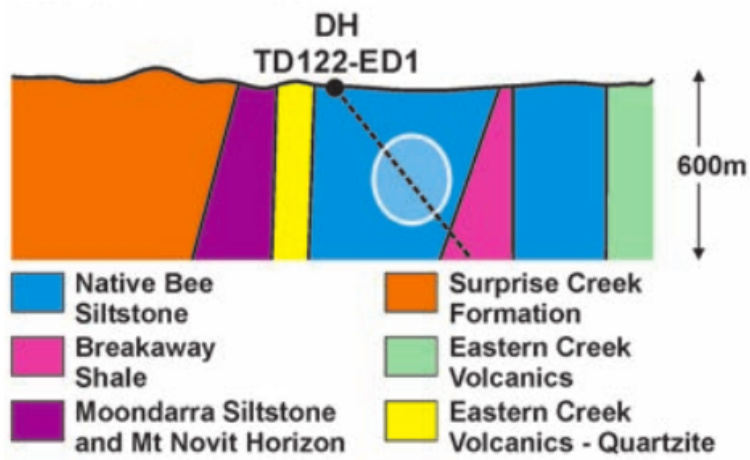


Question

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

Properties

Geologic model



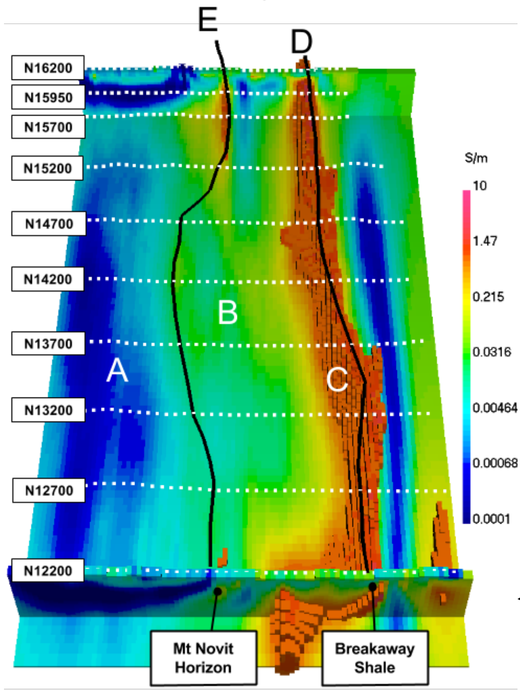
Resistivity and Chargeability

Rock Unit	Conductivity	Chargeability
Native Bee Siltstone	Moderate	Low
Moondarra Siltstone	Moderate	Low
Breakaway Shale	Very High	Low-None
Mt Novit Horizon	High	High
Surprise Creek Formation	Low	None
Eastern Creek Volcanics	Low	None

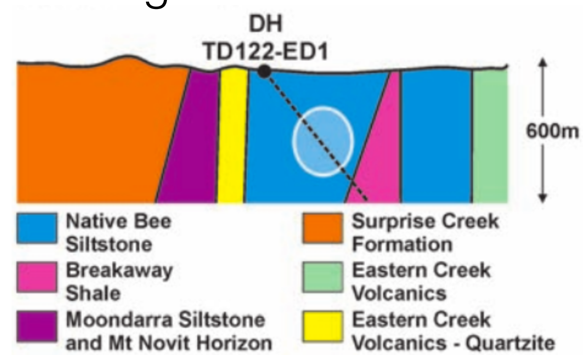
Recap: Synthesis from DC

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

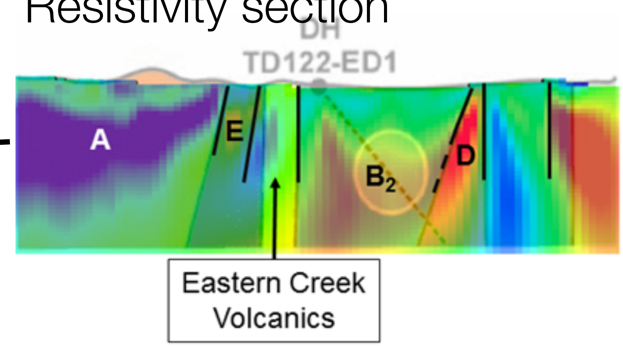
3D resistivity model



Geologic section



Resistivity section

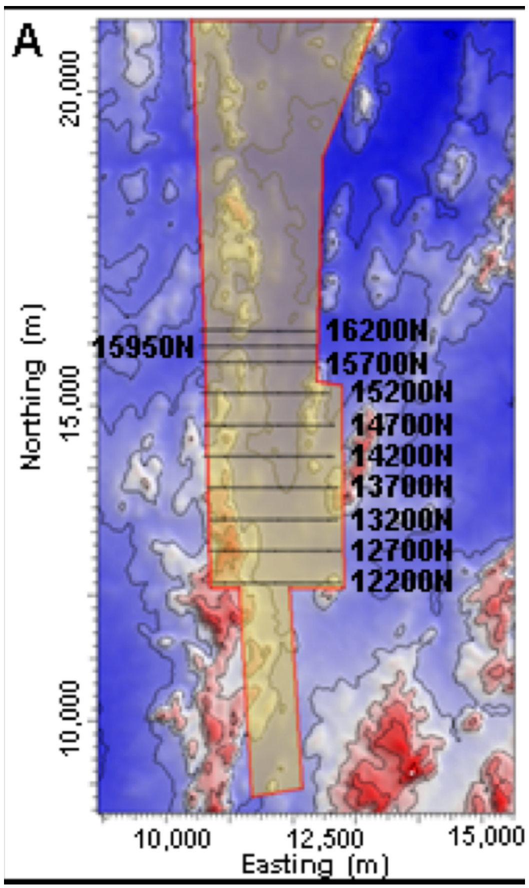


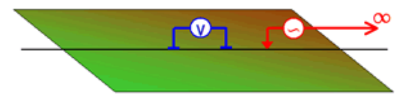
Can a **chargeable**, moderate conductor in the siltstones be identified?

Survey and data

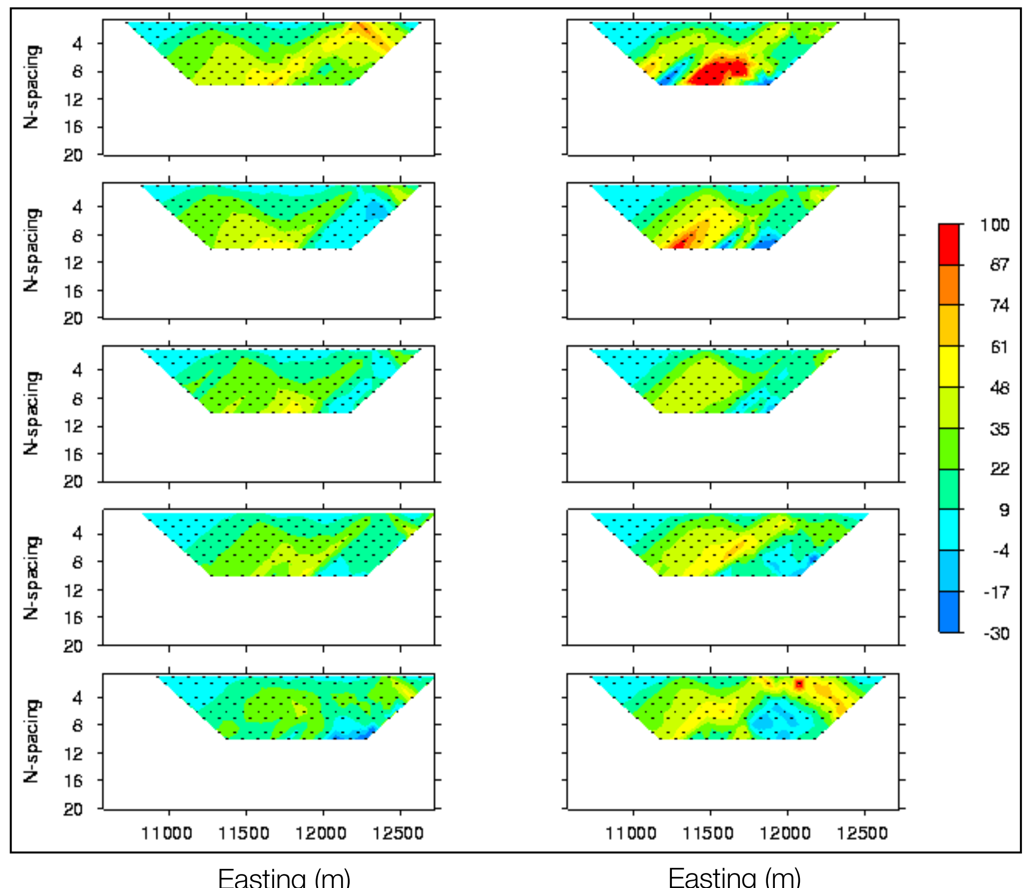
- Eight survey lines
- Two configurations

Surface topography



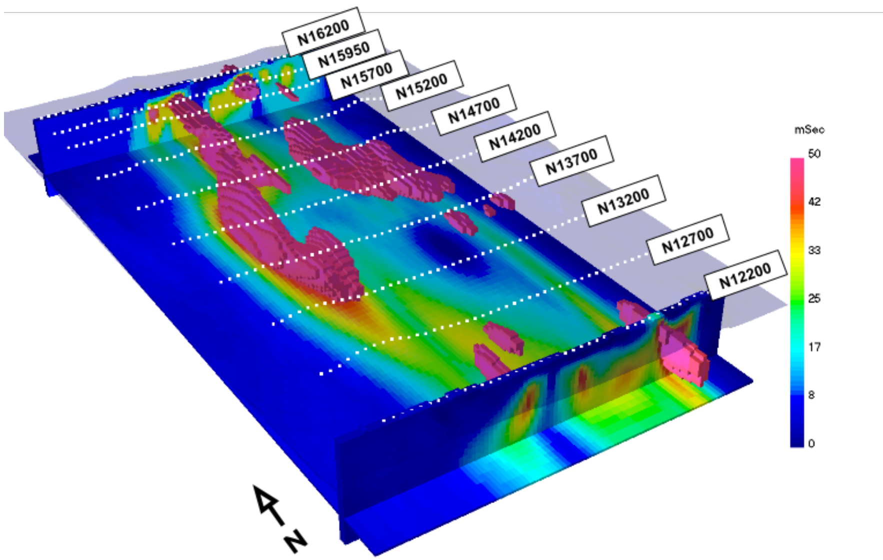


Apparent chargeability, dipole- pole.

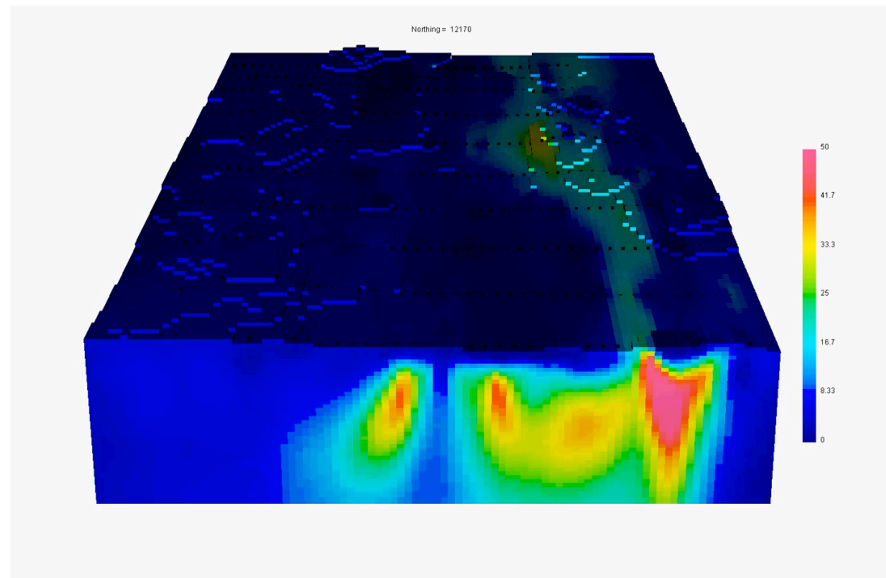


Processing

3D chargeability model



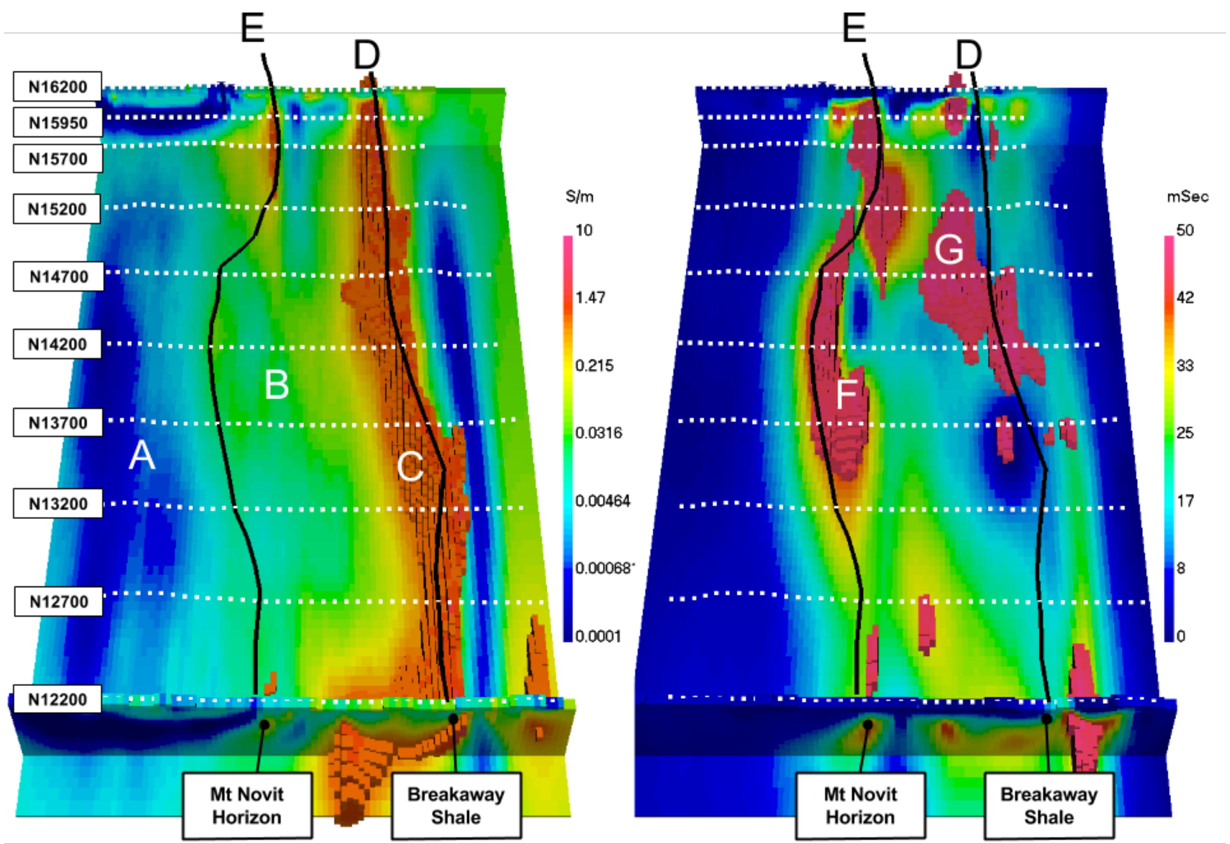
Animation



Interpretation

Resistivity model

Chargeability model



A: Resistive, Non-chargeable

B: Moderate conductivity; low chargeabilty

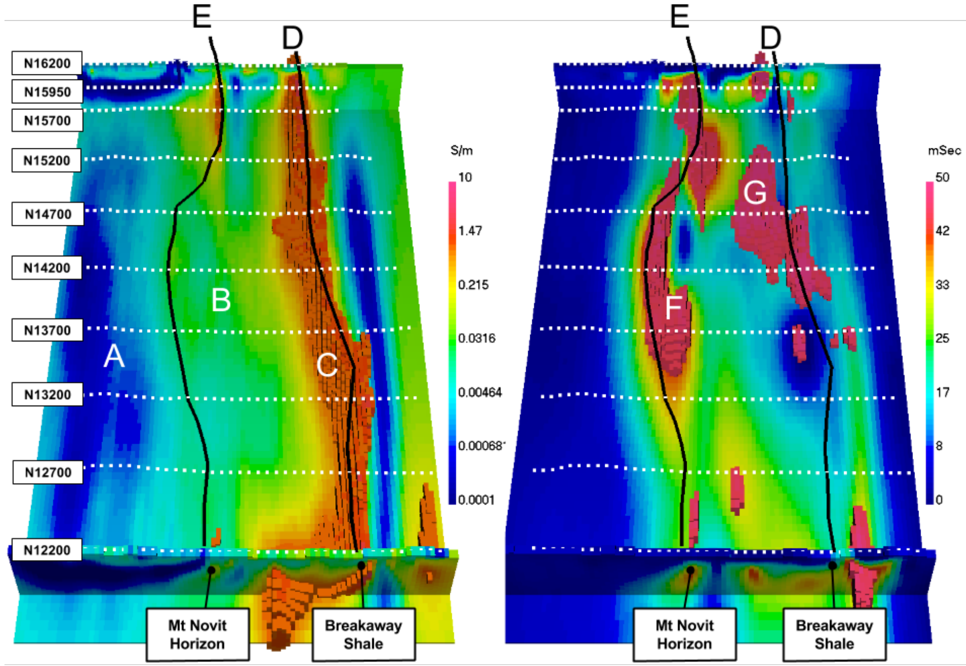
C: Very high conductivity (> 10 S/m)

E and F: High conductivity and high chargeability

G: Other chargeable regions

Synthesis

Resistivity model | Chargeability model



A: Surprise Creek Formation
- Resistive, non-chargeable

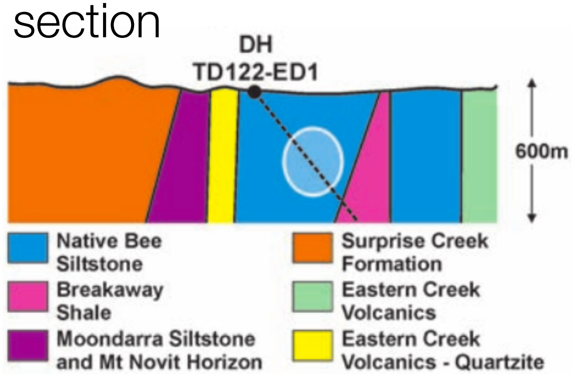
B: Moondarra and Native Bee siltstones

C: Breakaway Shales
- Very high conductivity

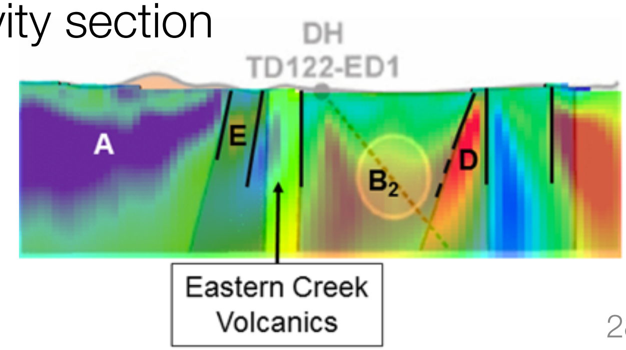
E and F: Mt Novit Horizon
- High conductivity and high chargeability

G: Other chargeable regions within siltstone complex

Geologic section



Resistivity section



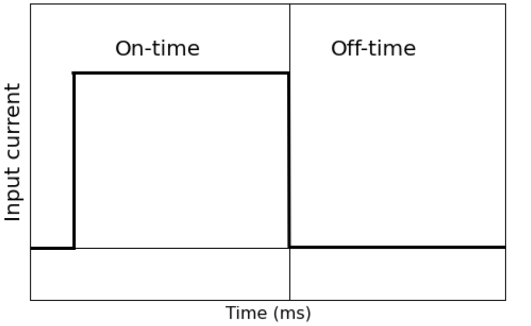
Induced Polarization: Summary

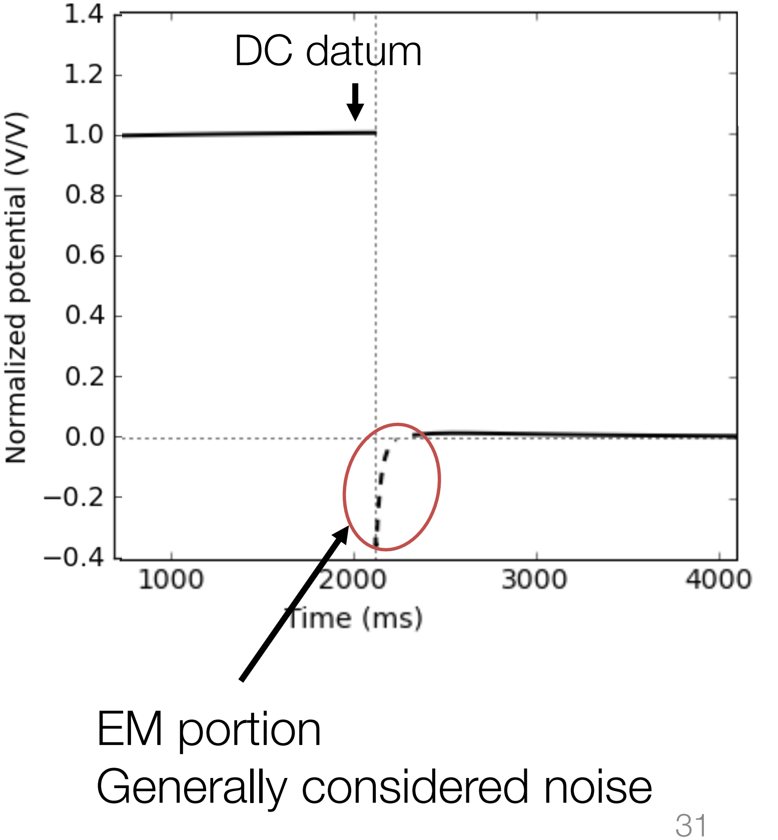
- Sources of IP
- Conceptual model of IP
- Chargeability
- IP data
- Pseudosections
- Two stage DC-IP inversion
- Case history: Mt. Isa
- Case history: Santa Cecilia
- EM-IP Inversion (EM decoupling)
- Case history: TKC

EM-IP Inversion

EM-IP Inversion: Goals

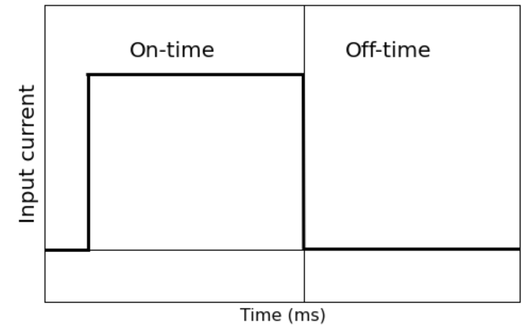
- Standard time domain DC-IP
- Conductivity inversion
  - DC data
  - EM data
- Illustrate the value of data which is often discarded

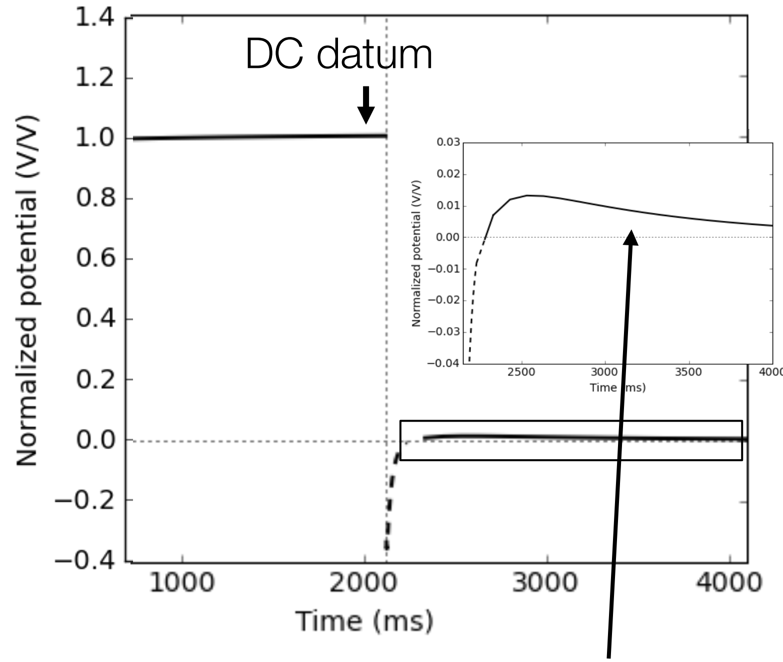




EM-IP Inversion: Goals

- Standard time domain DC-IP
- Conductivity inversion
  - DC data
  - EM data
- Illustrate the value of data which is often discarded
- Use EM conductivity to obtain clean IP data:
  - IP = Observation - EM
- Numerical example from a gradient array

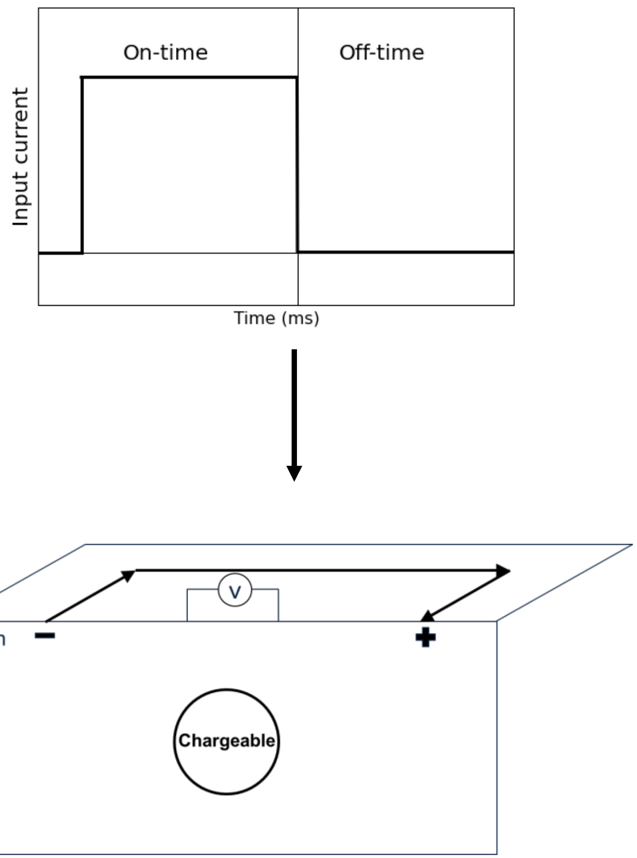




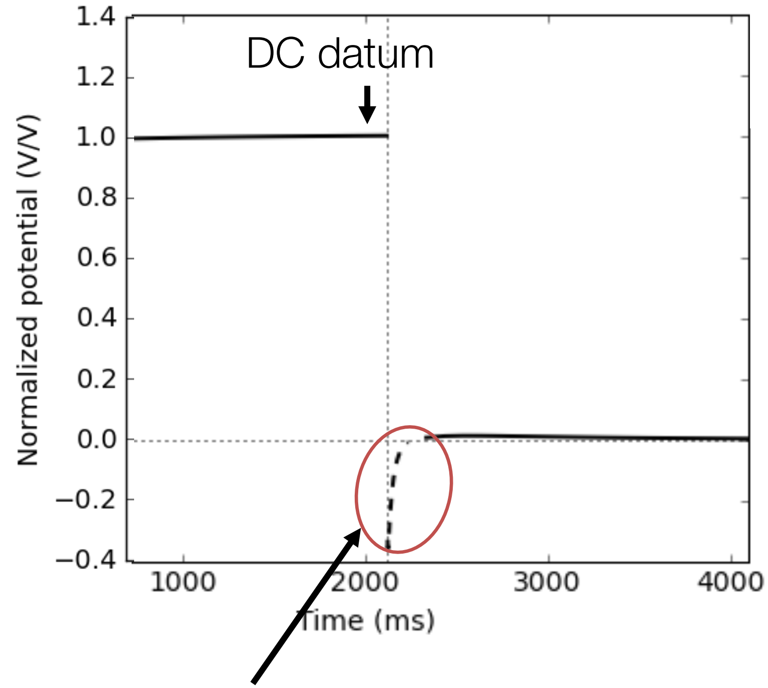
IP portion
Assumed no EM-coupling

Survey and Data

Transmitter



Measured Voltage

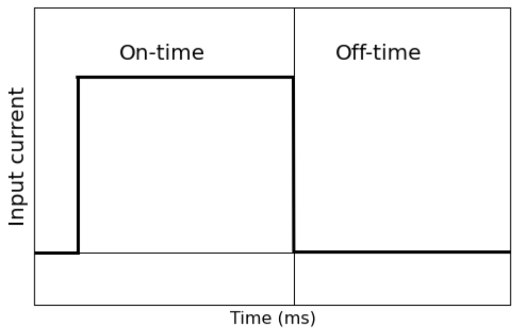


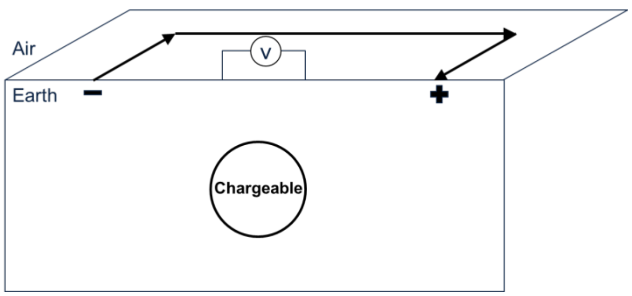
EM portion
Generally considered noise

33

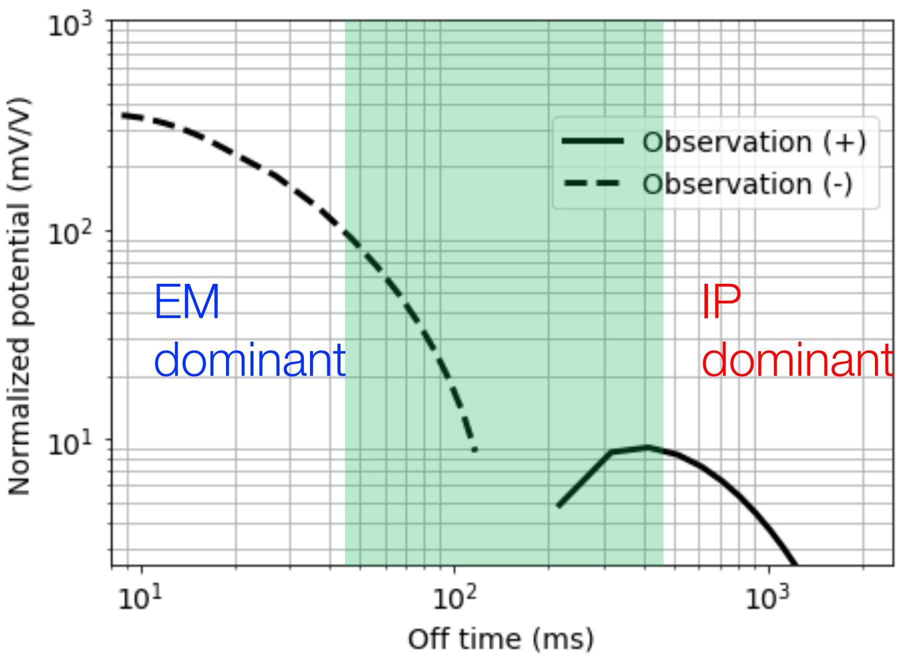
Survey and Data

Transmitter





Measured Voltage (off-time)



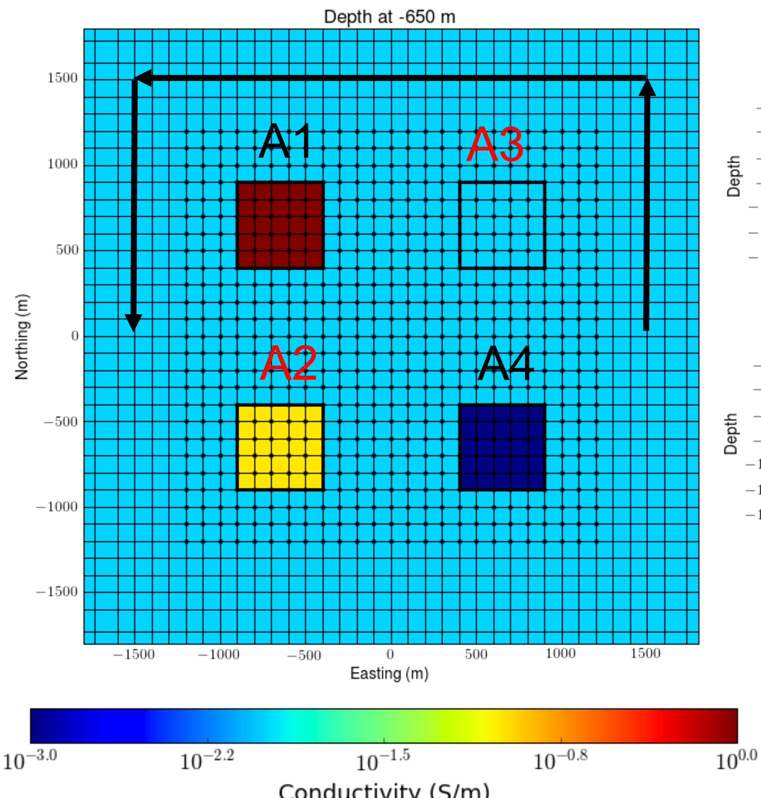
Observation = EM + IP

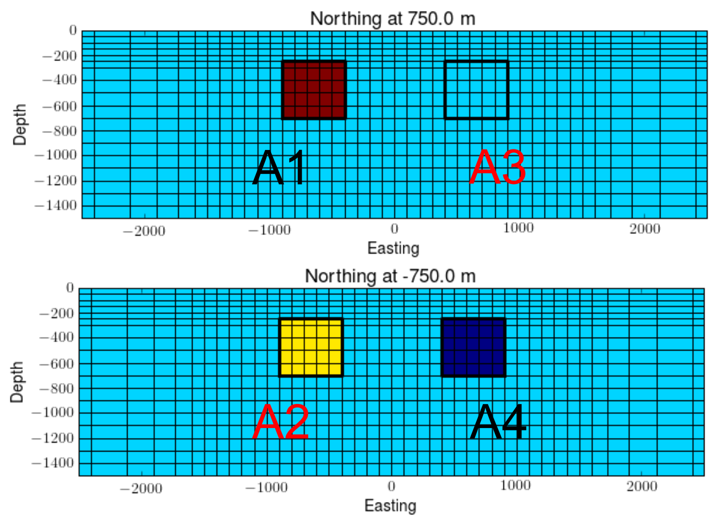
Gradient array

- Model

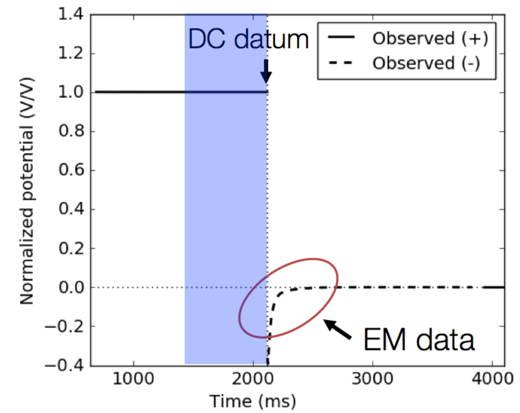
	σ (S/m)	**η**	**τ** (s)
A1	1	0	
A2	0.1	0.1	0.5
A3	0.01	0.1	
A4	0.001	0	0.5

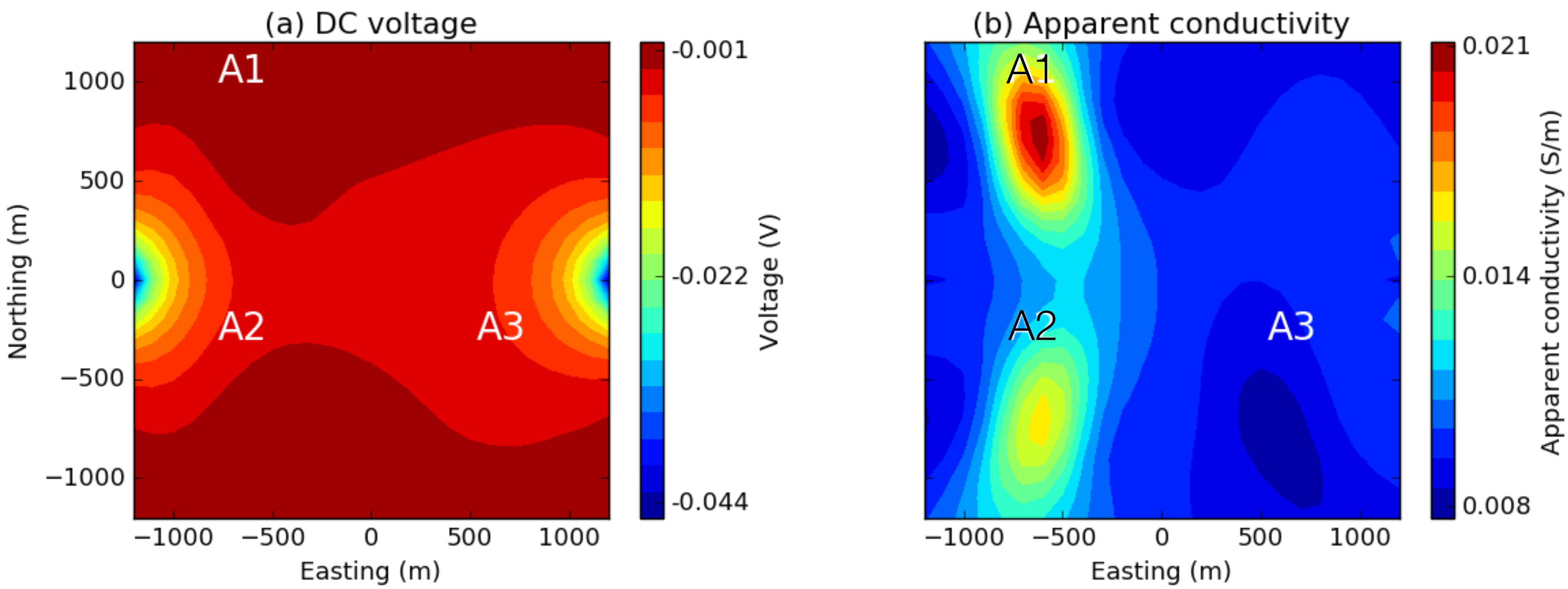
- Survey
  - 200m bi-pole (625 data)
  - times: 1-600ms



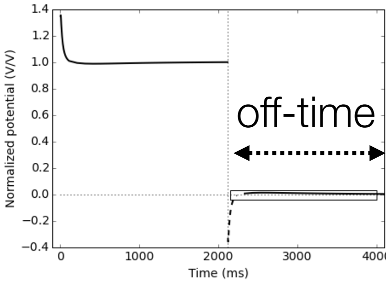


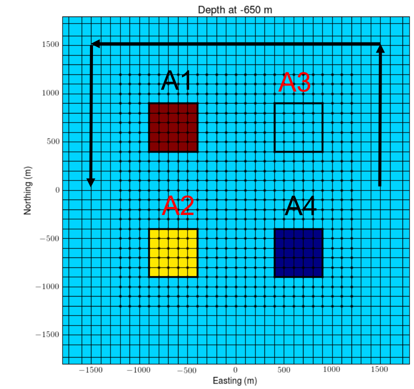
DC data


DC datum
Observed (+)
Observed (-)
EM data
Normalized potential (V/V)
Time (ms)
1.4
1.2
1.0
0.8
0.6
0.4
0.2
0.0
−0.2
−0.4
1000
2000
3000
4000

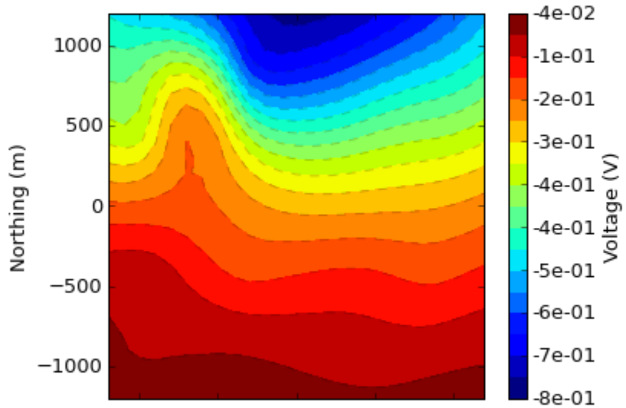

(a) DC voltage
A1
A2
A3
Northing (m)
Easting (m)
Voltage (V)
-0.001
-0.022
-0.044
1000
500
0
−500
−1000
(b) Apparent conductivity
A1
A2
A3
Apparent conductivity (S/m)
0.021
0.014
0.008

Off-time data

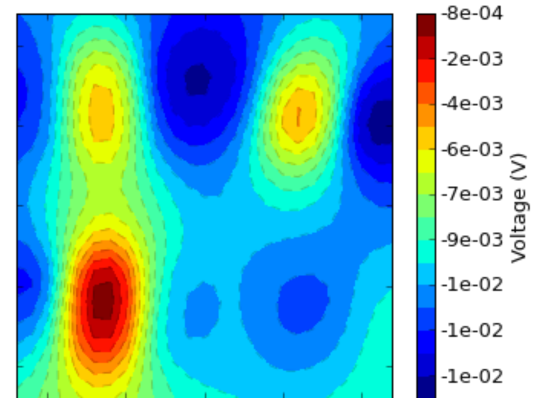




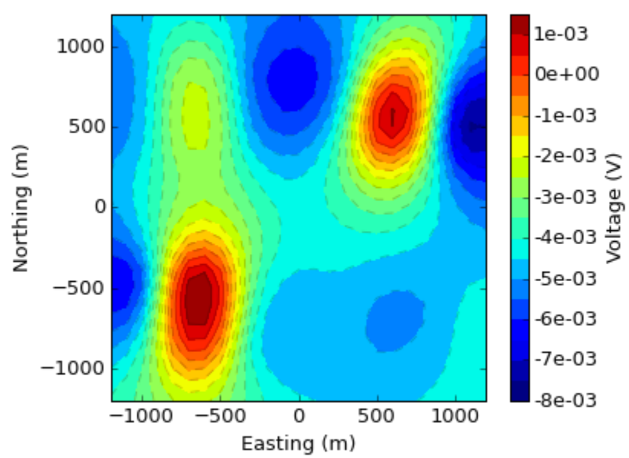
5 ms



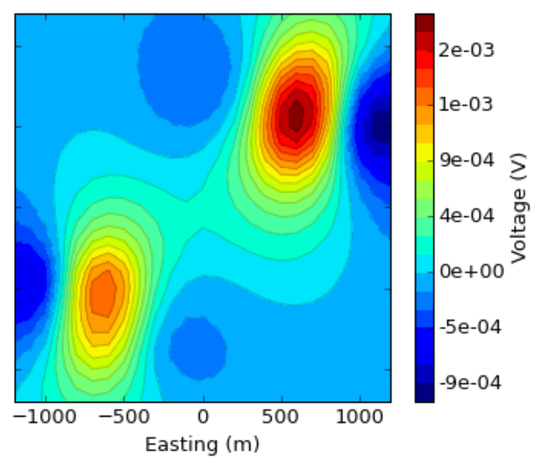
80 ms



130 ms

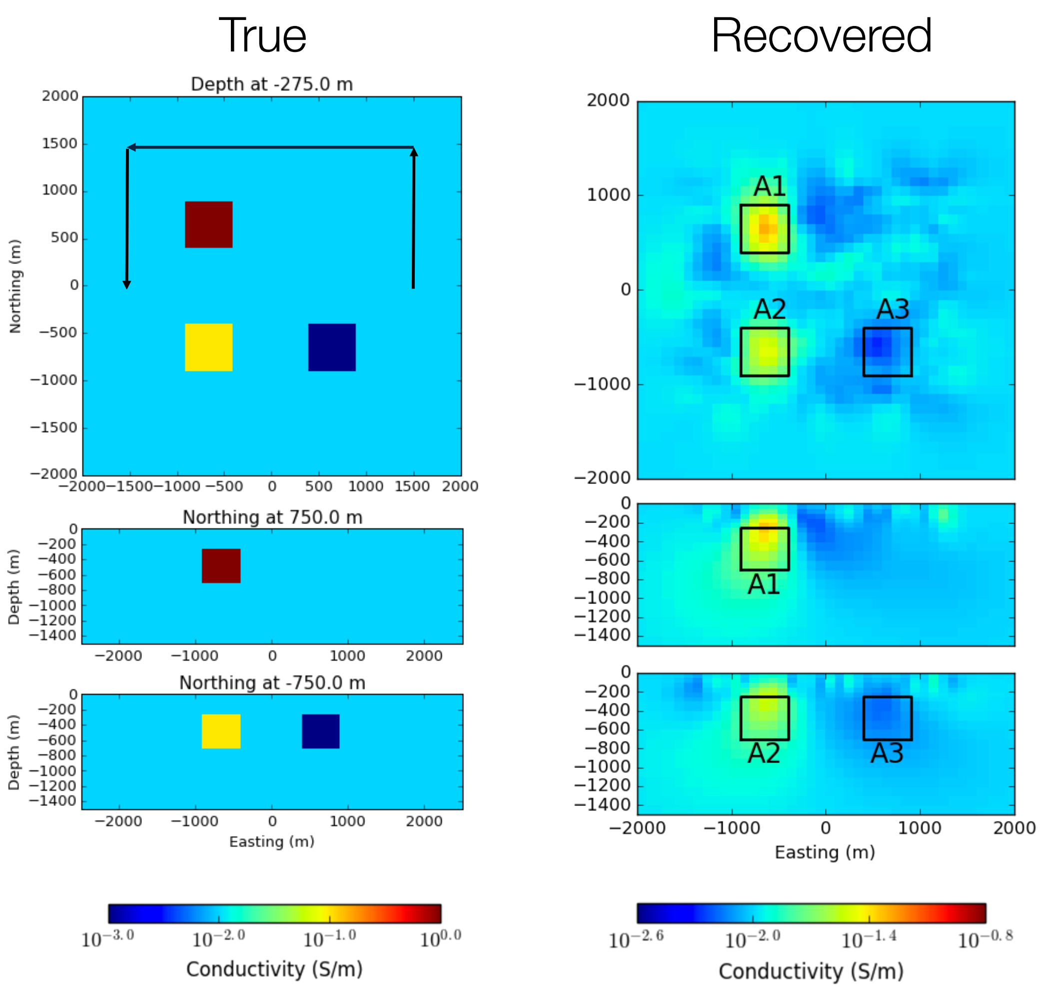


650 ms

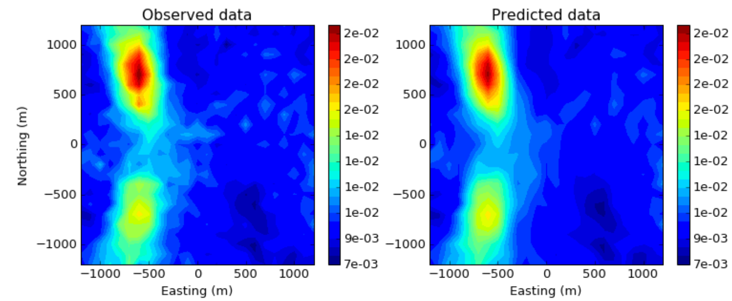


DC inversion

- Recovered 3D conductivity



Apparent conductivity

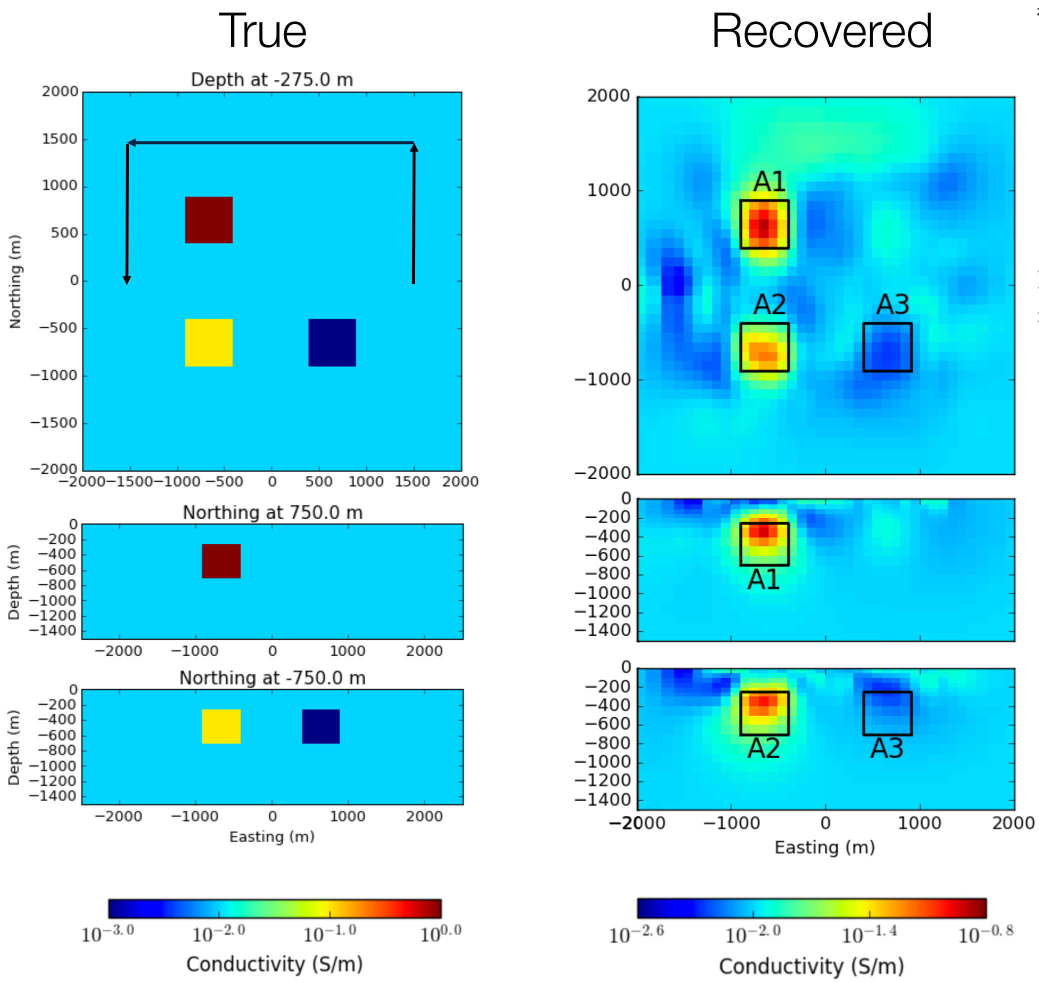


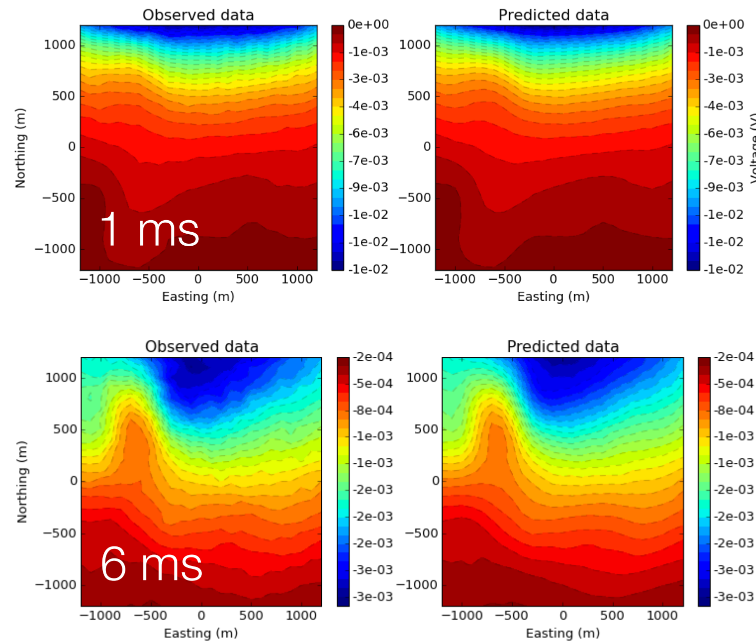
- Depth weighting
  - Compensate for high sensitivity near surface (similar to mag.)

$$\frac{1}{(z - z_0)^3}$$

EM inversion

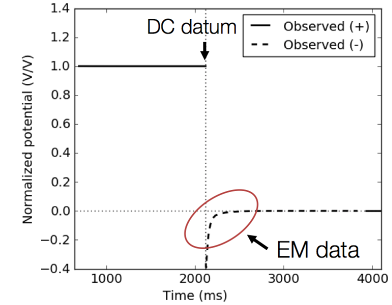
- Recovered 3D conductivity



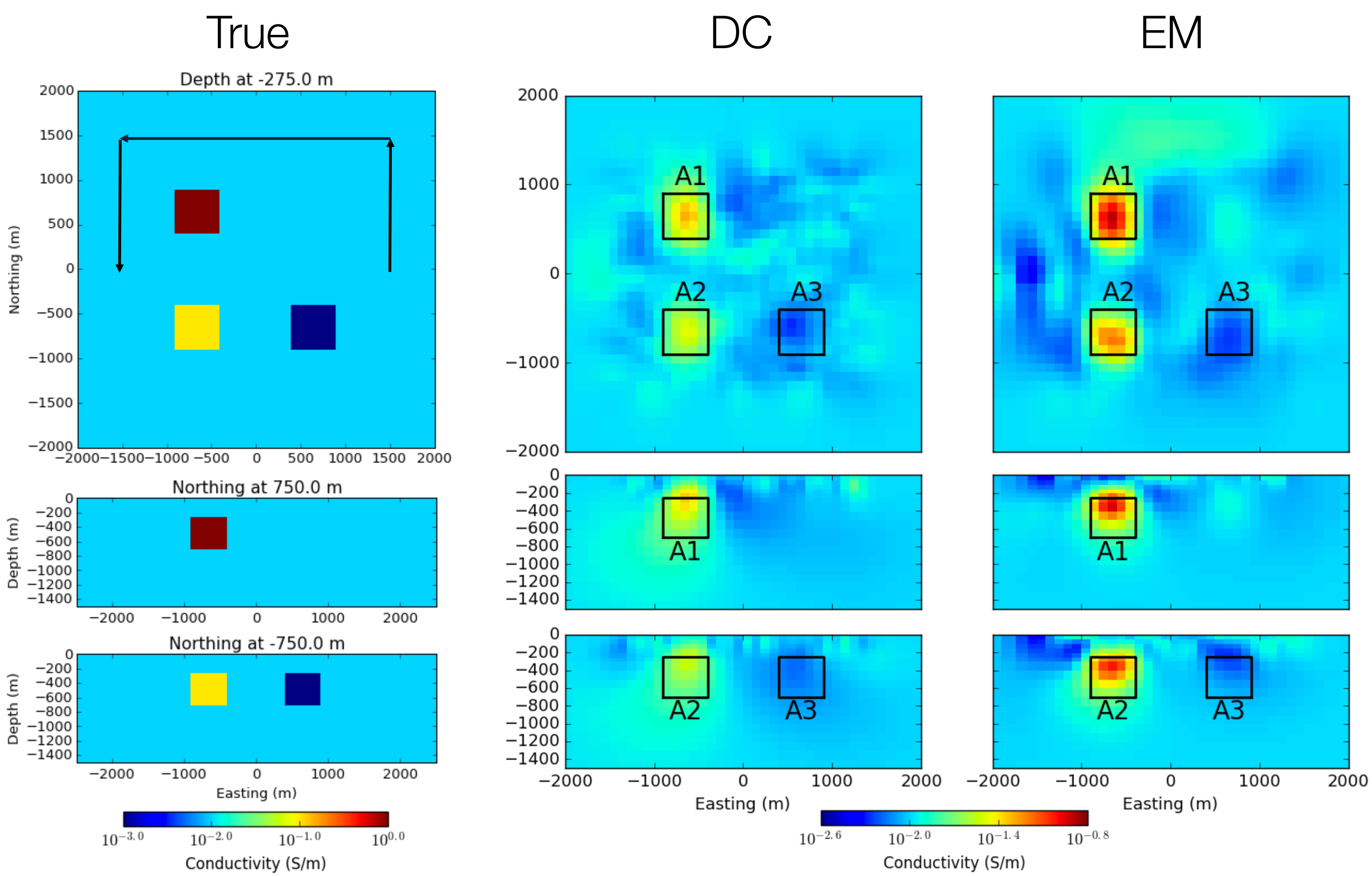


- No depth weighting

Conductivity models



- True, DC, and EM conductivities



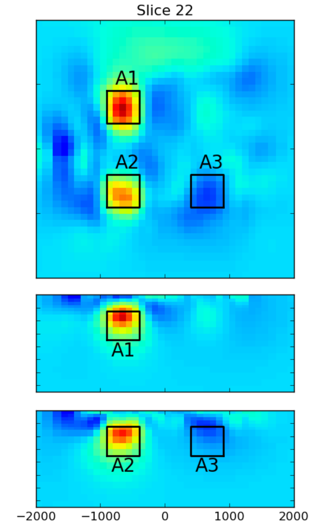
EM data contain signal

EM decoupling

- Off-time at 80 ms

IP = Observation – EM

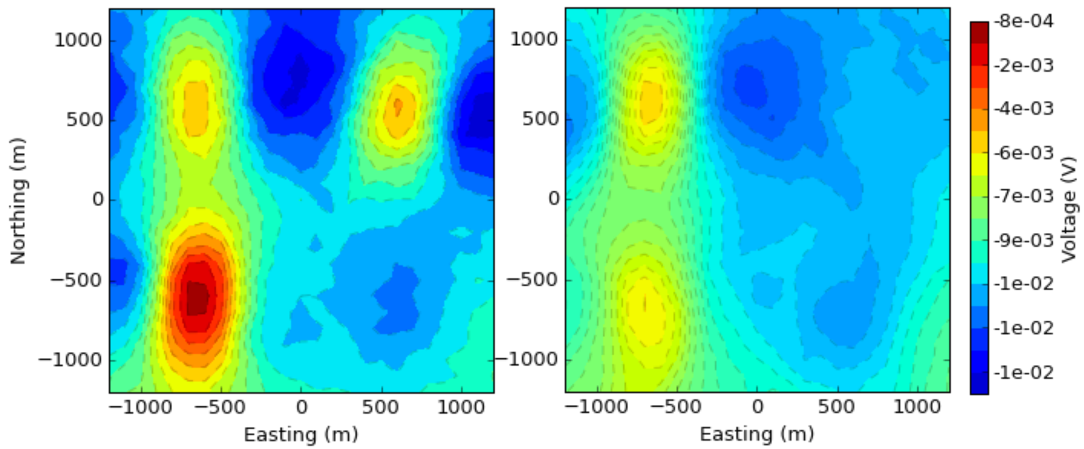
EM conductivity



TDEM simulation

Observation

Predicted EM

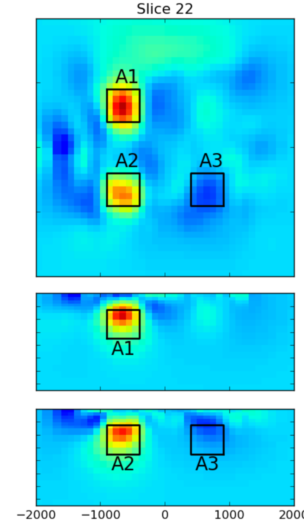


EM decoupling

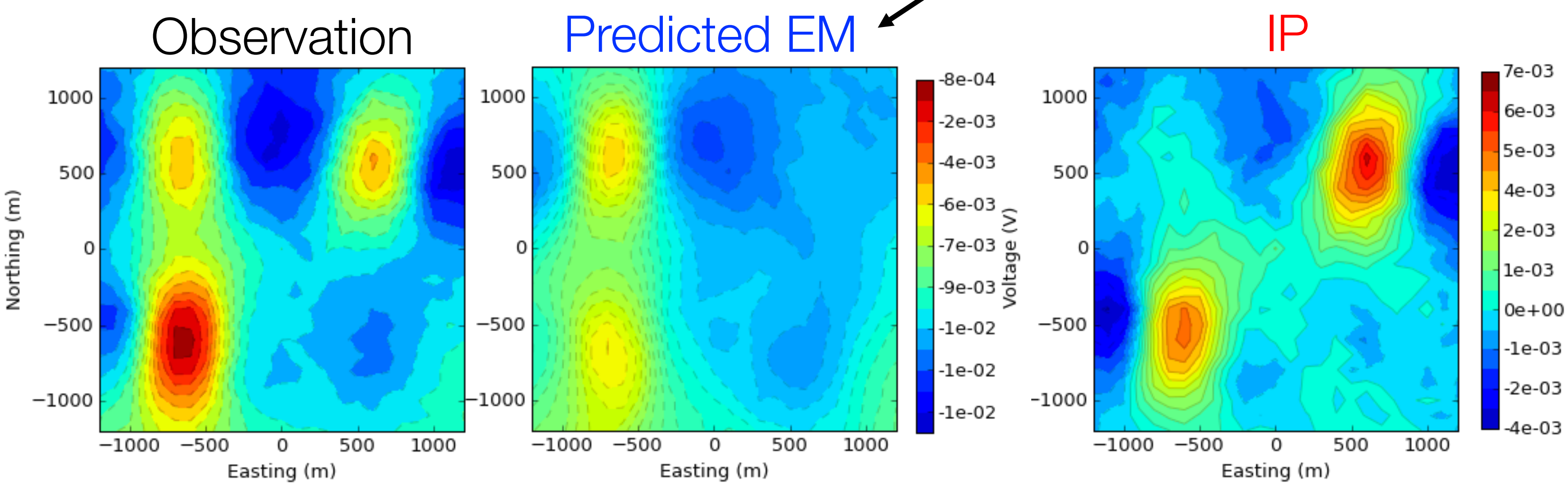
- Off-time at 80 ms

IP = Observation – EM

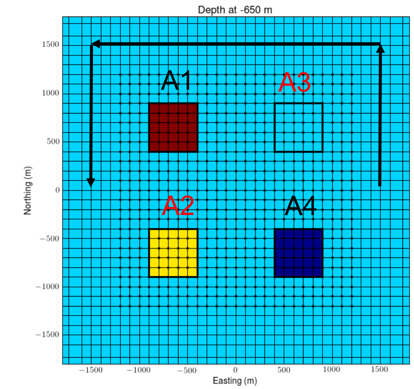
EM conductivity



TDEM simulation

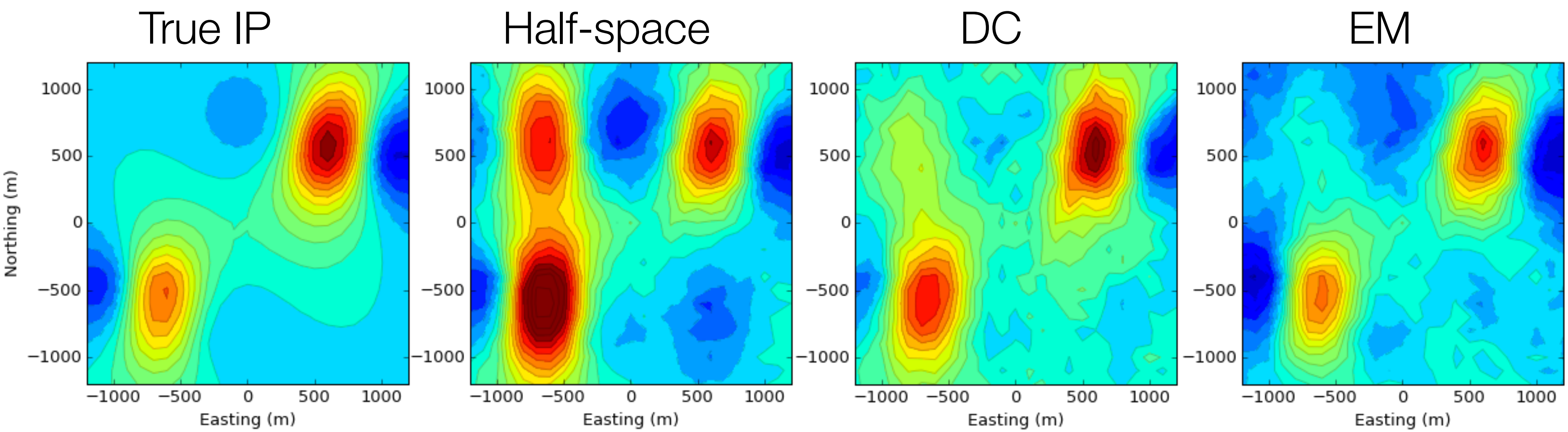


EM decoupling



$\text{IP} = \text{Observation} - \text{EM}$

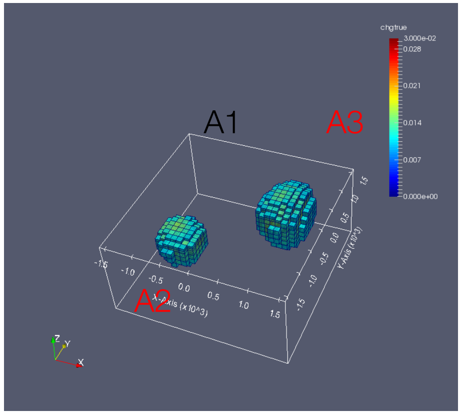
IP data at 80 ms



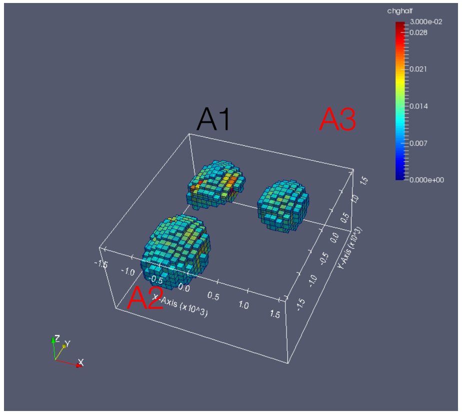
IP inversion

Chargeability > 0.015

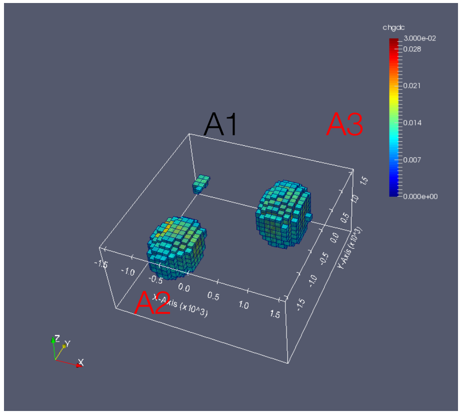
True IP



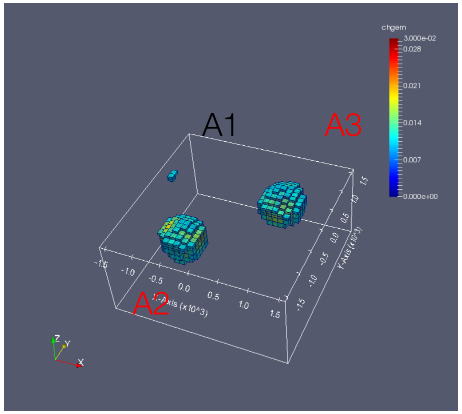
Half-space



DC



EM

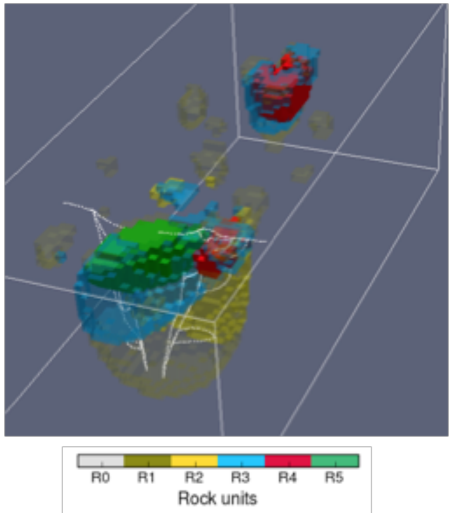


Case History:

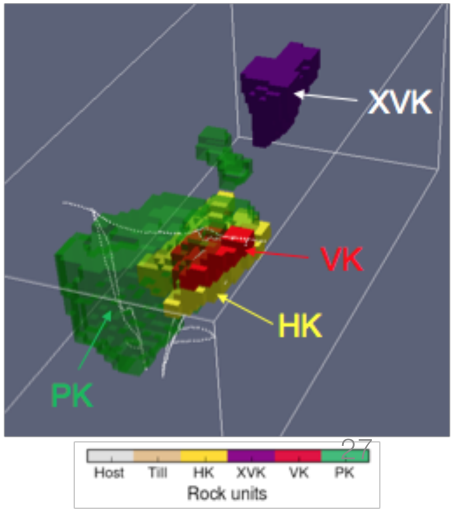
Inversion of airborne geophysical data over the Tli Kwi Cho kimberlite complex

Devriese et al, 2017; Fournier et al, 2017; Kang et al, 2017

Rock Model from Geophysics

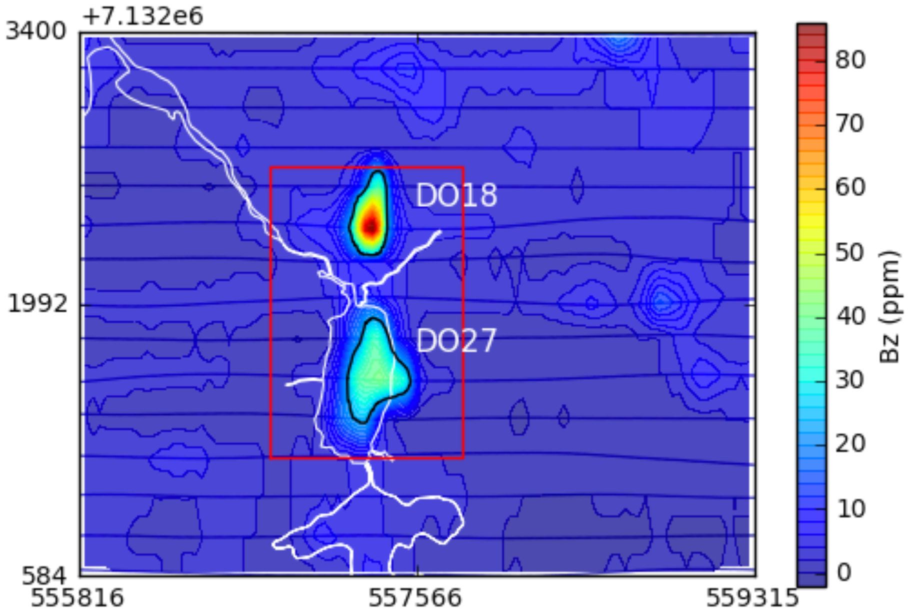


Rock Model from Drilling

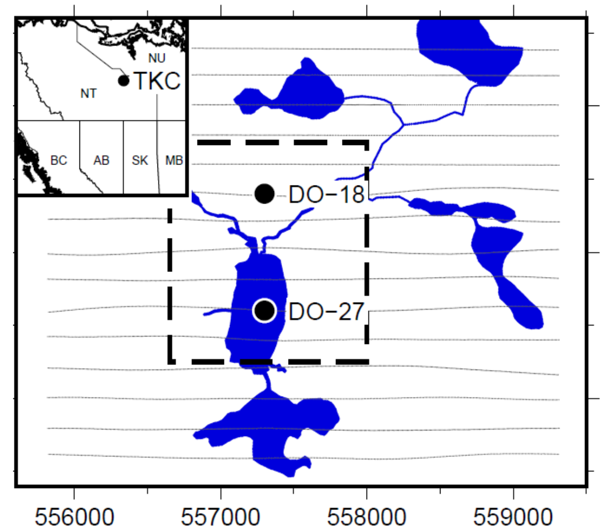


Discovery of Tli Kwi Cho (TKC)

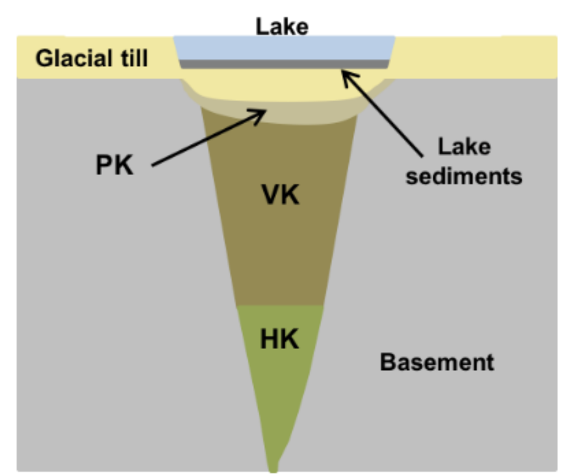
DIGHEM Q7200Hz



Location of TKC, NWT



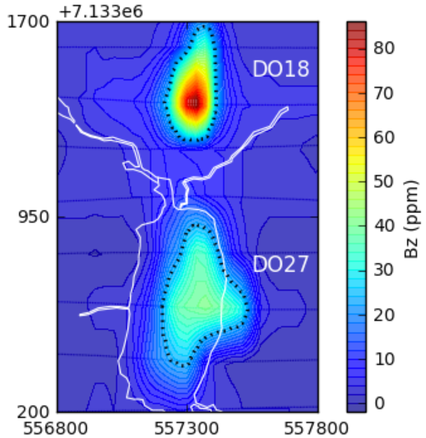
Kimberlite pipe structure



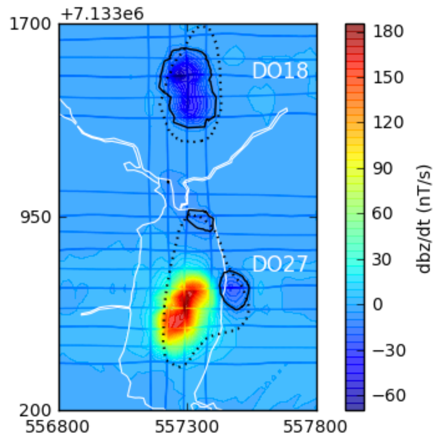
Devriese et al. (2016)

Time domain EM data

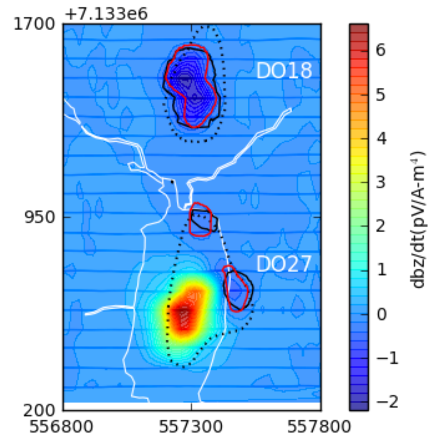
DIGHEM (1992)



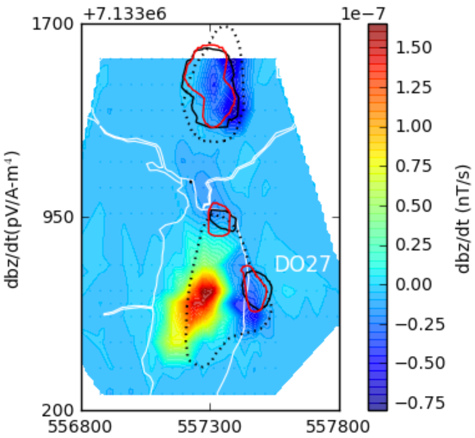
AeroTEMII (2003)

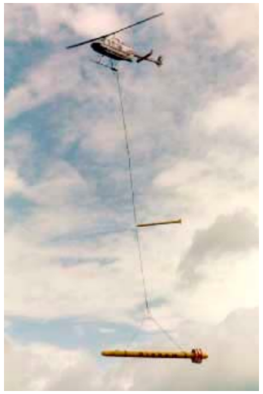


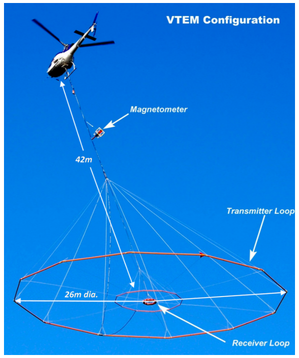
VTEM (2004)



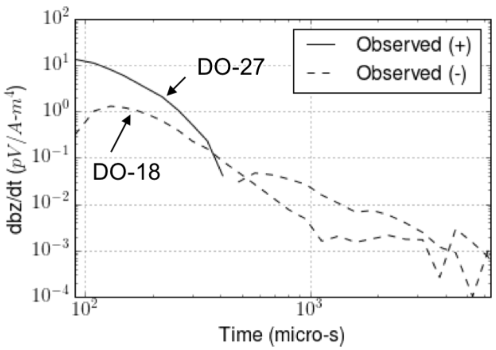
NanoTEM (1993)





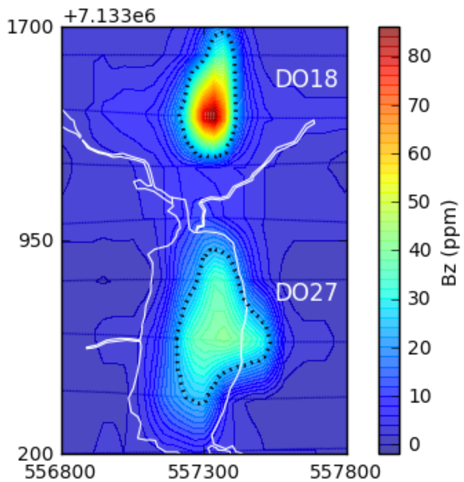


Decay curve

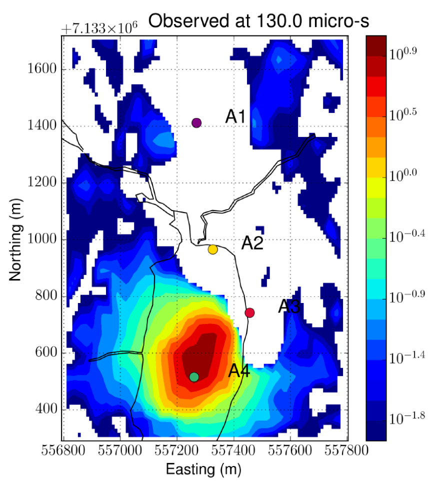


Step 1: Conductivity inversion

DIGHEM

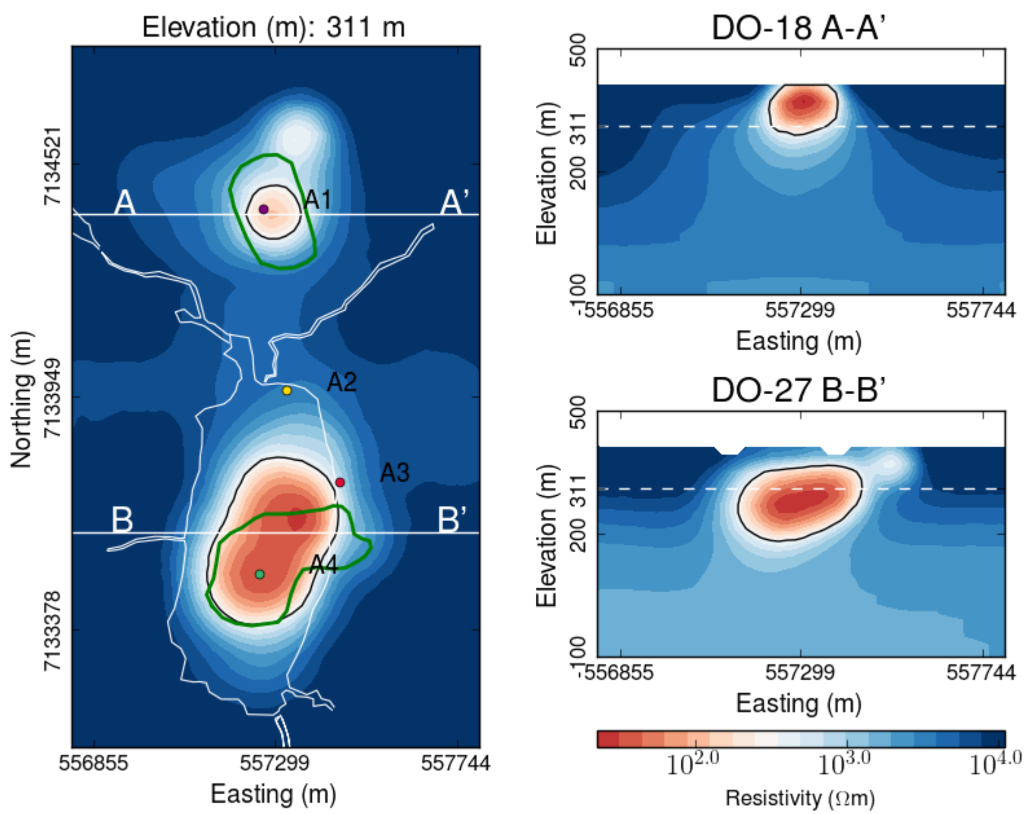


Positive VTEM
(EM-dominant)



Cooperative Inversion

Recovered 3D conductivity



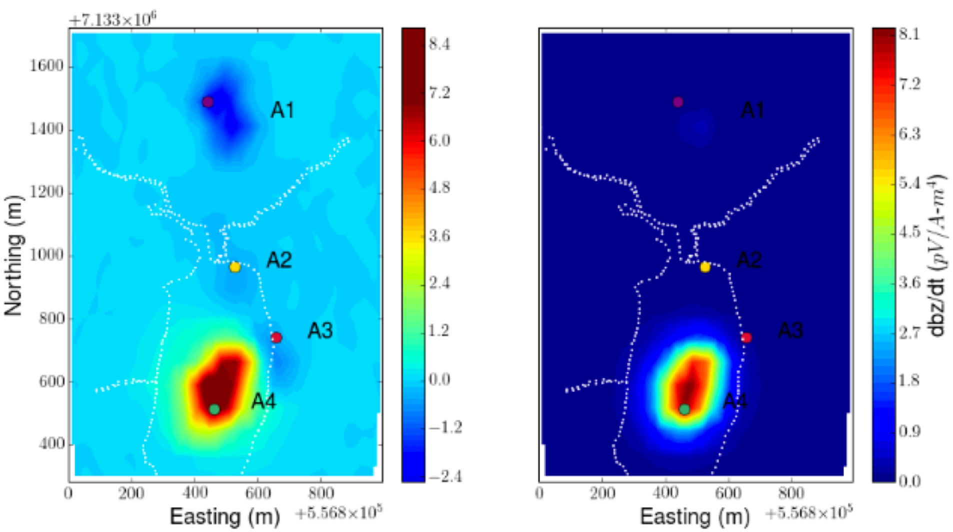
Outline of two pipes

Step 2: EM-decoupling

IP = Observation - EM

130 micro-s

Observed   Predicted EM

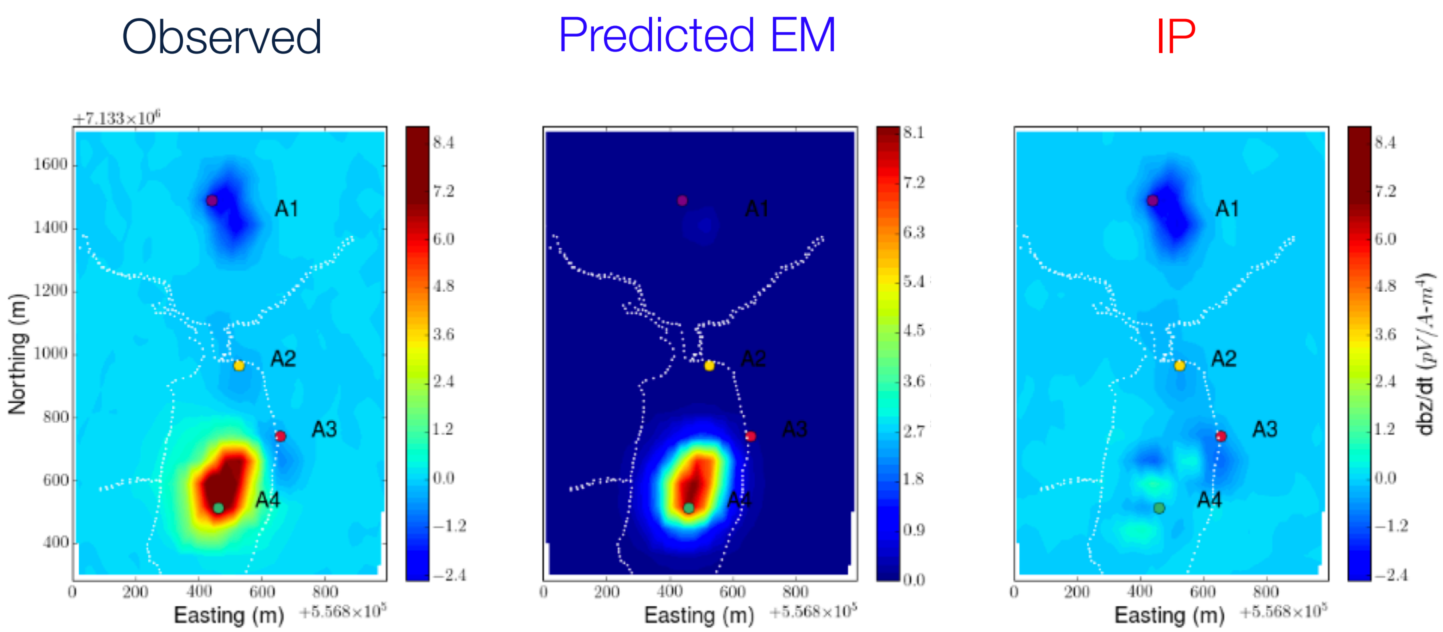


Step 2: EM-decoupling

IP = Observation - EM

$$IP = Observation - EM$$

130 micro-s



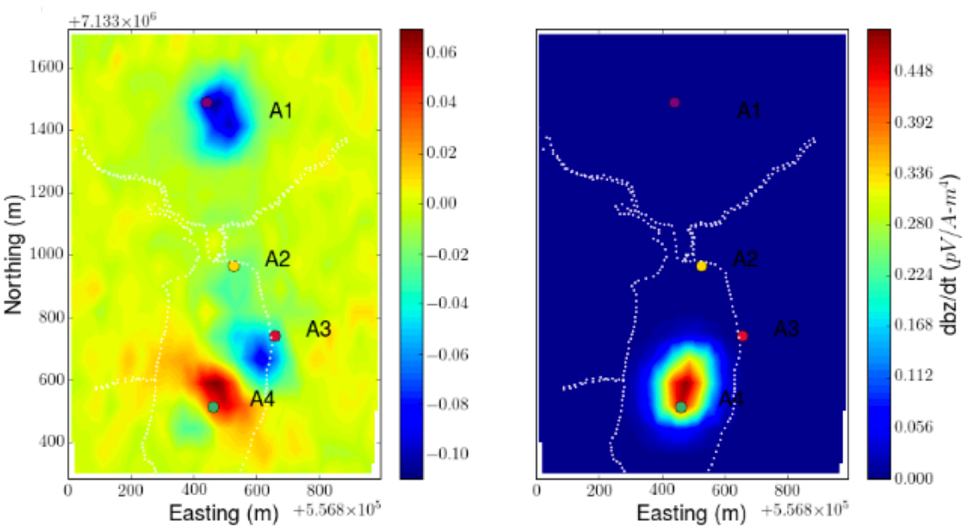
Step 2: EM-decoupling

IP = Observation - EM

410 micro-s

Observed

Predicted EM

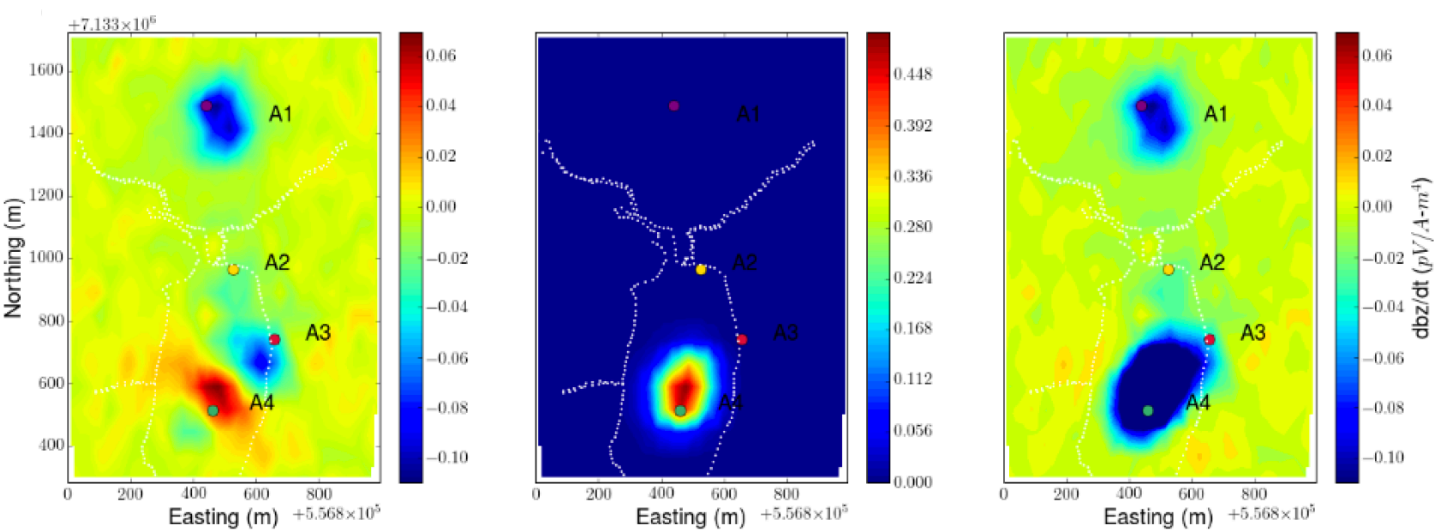


Step 2: EM-decoupling

IP = Observation - EM

410 micro-s

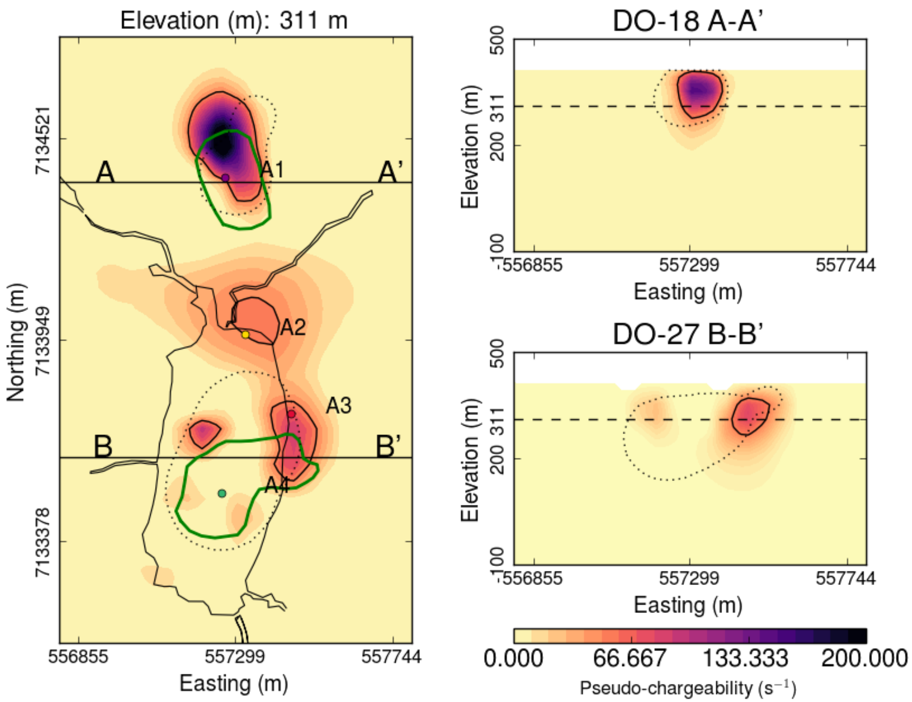
Observed | Predicted EM | IP



Step 3: 3D IP inversion

Recovered 3D pseudo-chargeability

130 micro-s



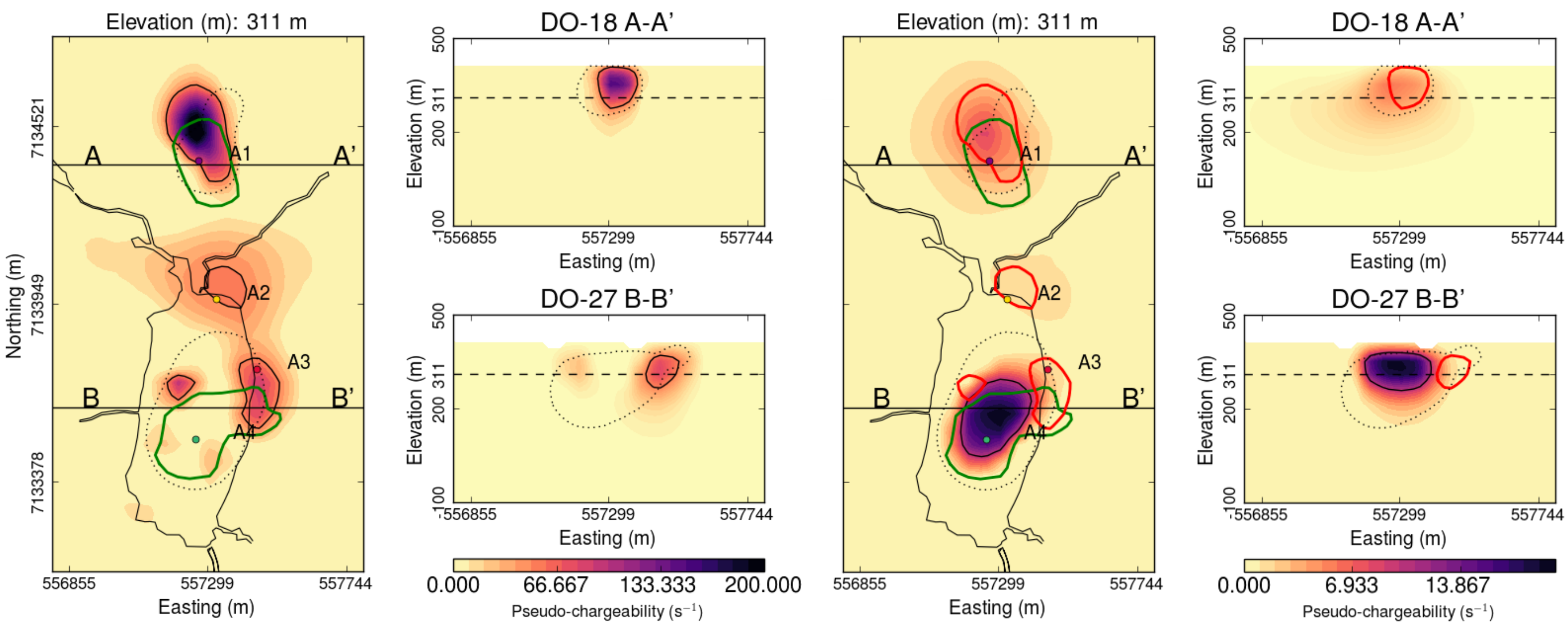
Outline of two pipes

Conductivity contour

Step 3: 3D IP inversion

Recovered 3D pseudo-chargeability

130 micro-s   **410** micro-s

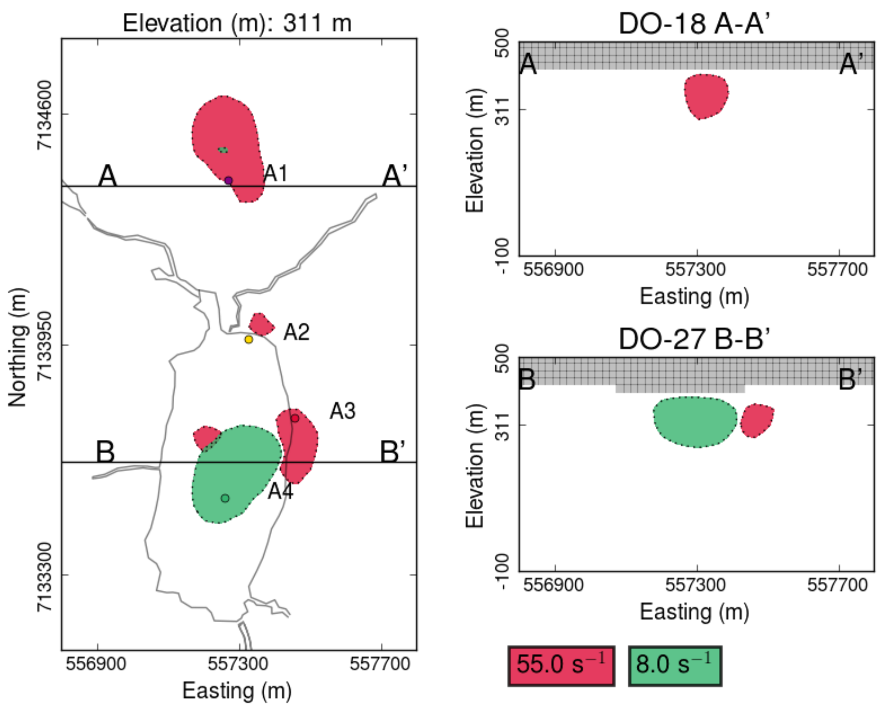


Outline of two pipes

Conductivity contour

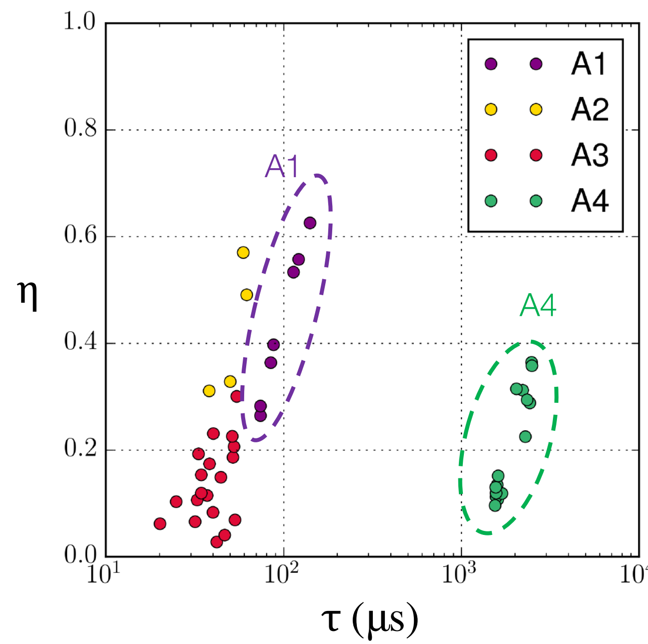
Step 4: Estimate η and τ

Anomaly contours



Cole-Cole model

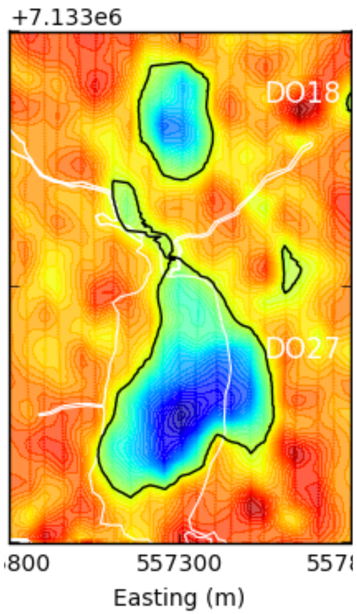
$$\sigma(\omega) = \sigma_\infty + \sigma_\infty \frac{\eta}{1 + (1-\eta)(\imath\omega\tau)^c}$$



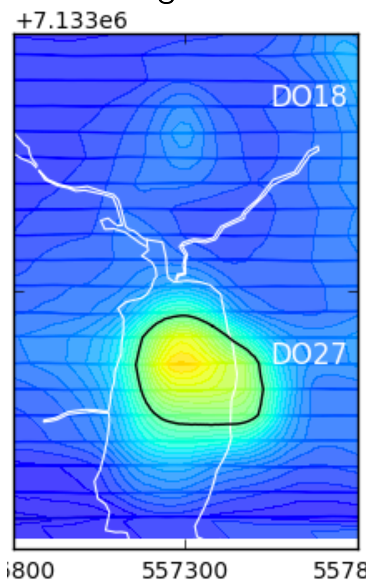
- A1-A3 has small time constant
- A4 has greater time constant

Data Integration

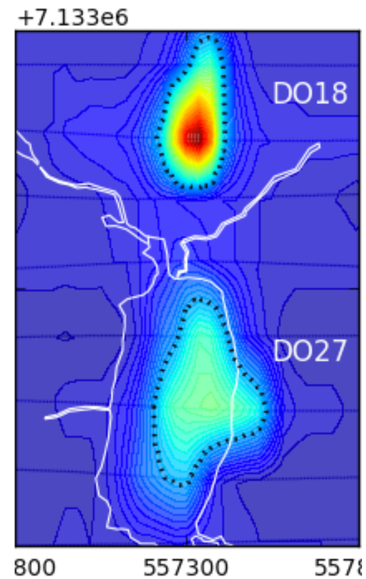
Gravity



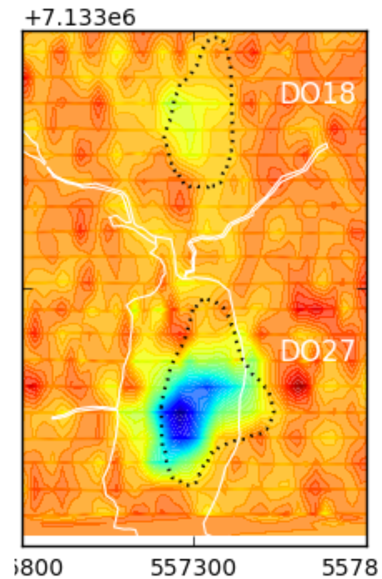
Magnetics



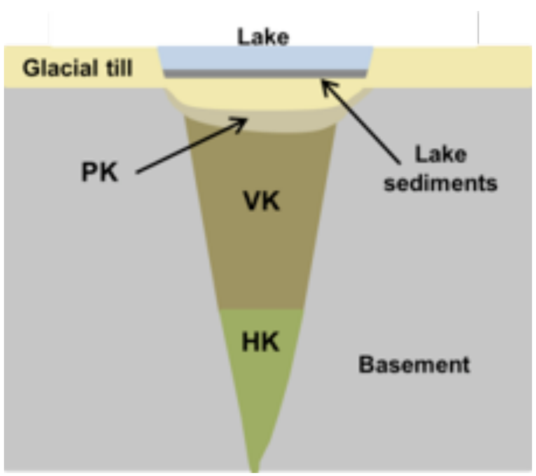
DIGHEM

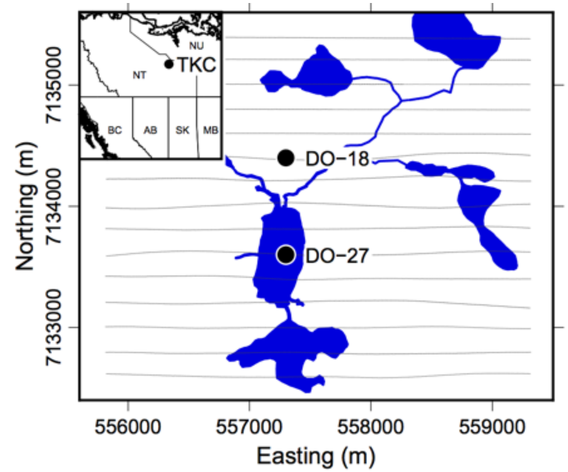


VTEM



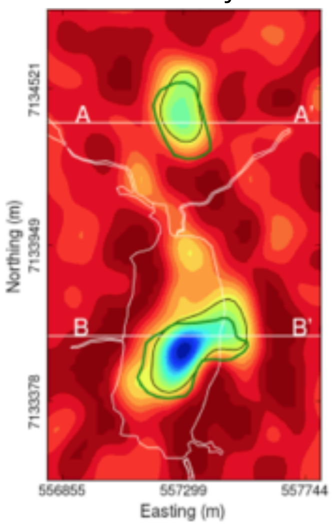
Kimberlite Model



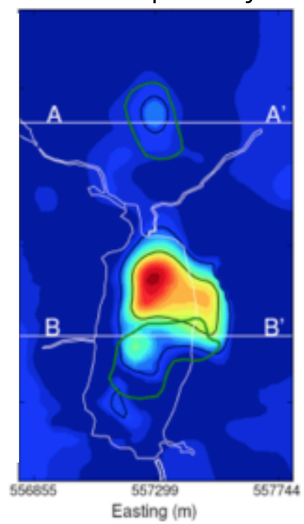


Data Integration: 5 physical property models

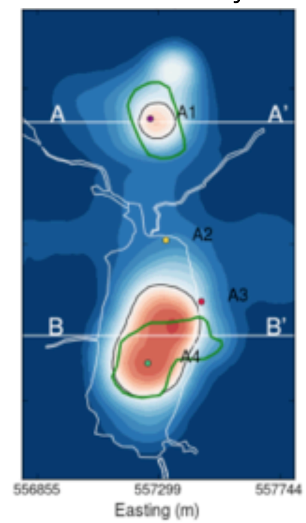
Density



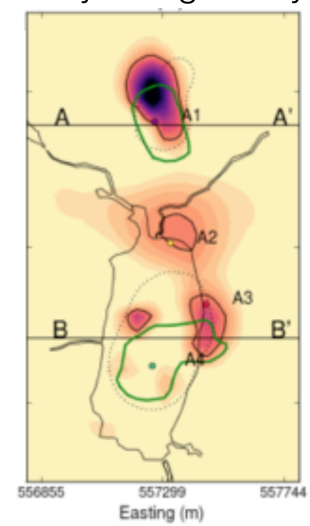
Susceptibility



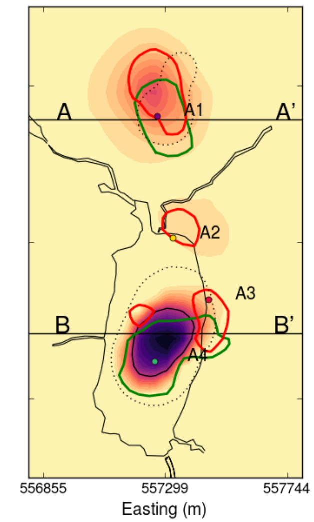
Conductivity



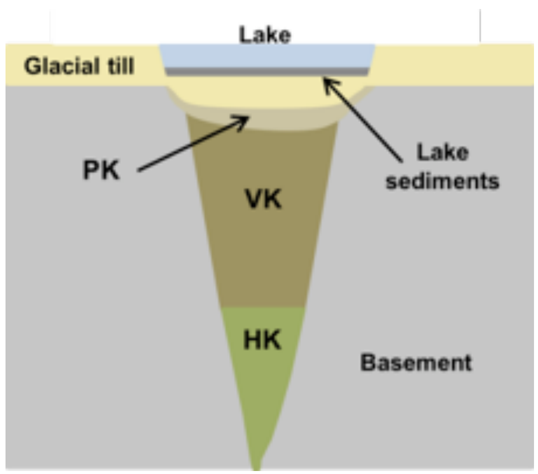
Early chargeability



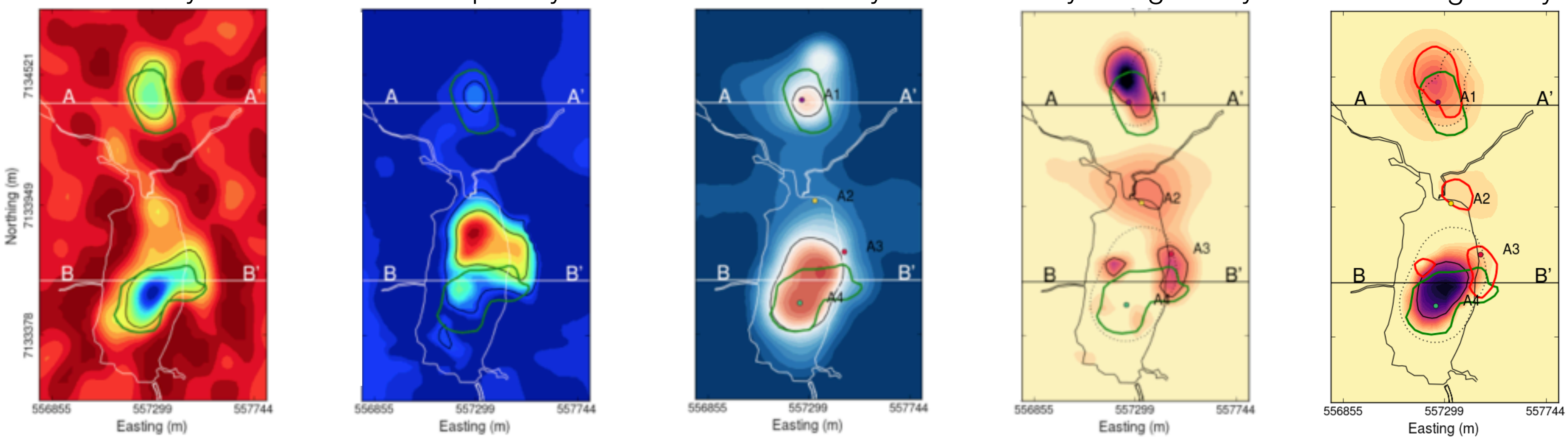
Late chargeability



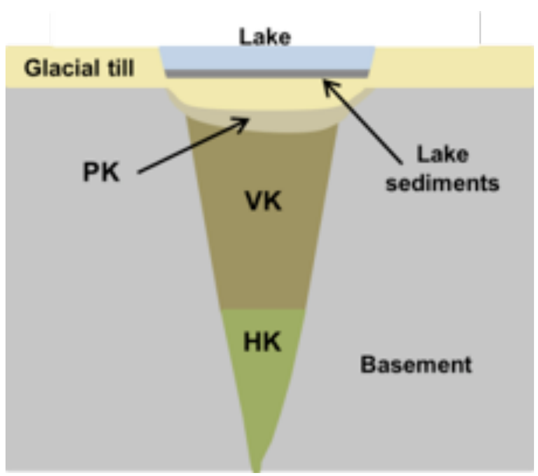
Kimberlite Model



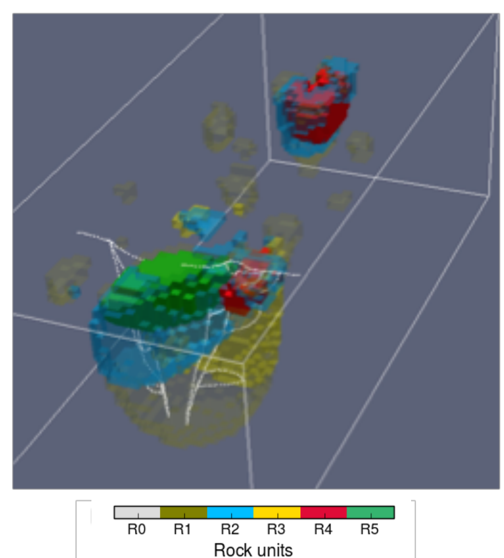
Data Integration: 5 physical property models



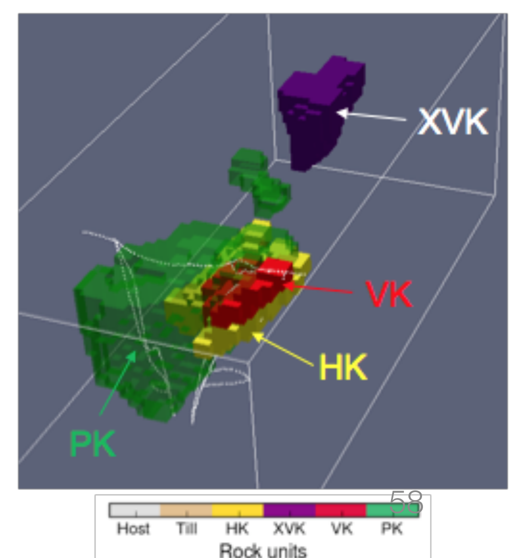
Kimberlite Model



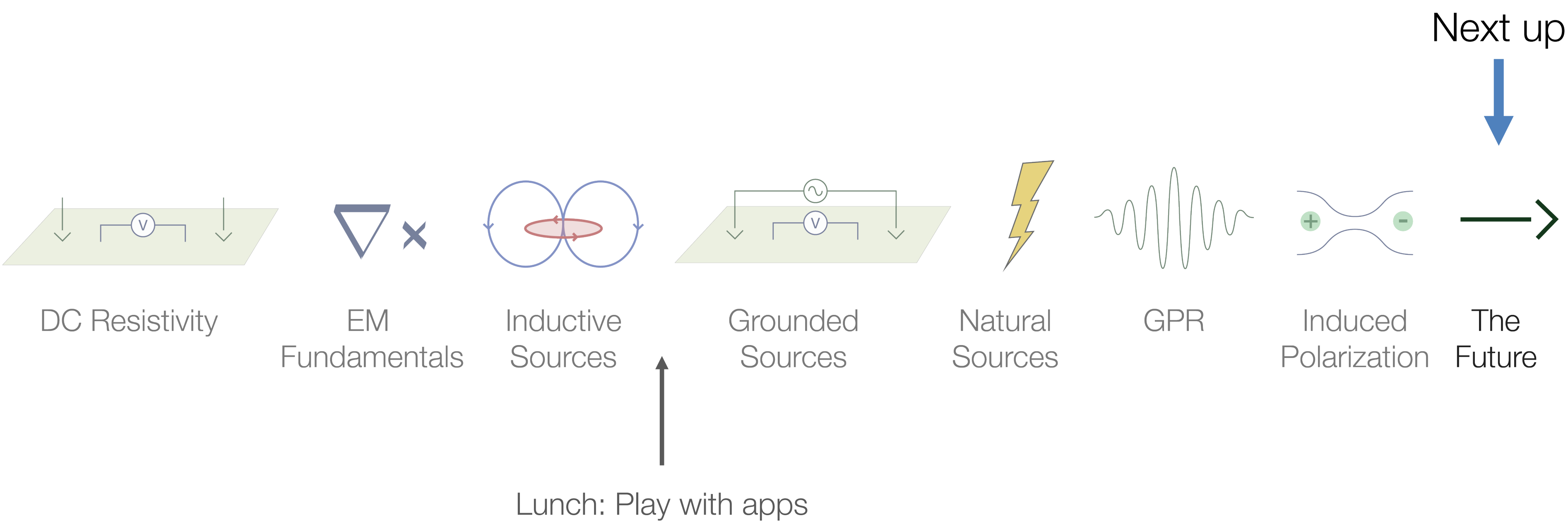
Rock Model from Geophysics



Rock Model from Drilling



End of IP


Next up
DC Resistivity
EM Fundamentals
Inductive Sources
Grounded Sources
Natural Sources
GPR
Induced Polarization
The Future
Lunch: Play with apps

Additional Material

- Tutorial: IP over Landfills
- Case History: Landfill in Denmark

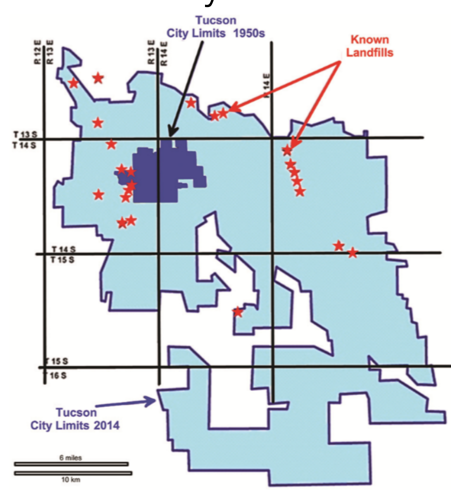
IP over Landfills

Landfills: Hazards and Goals

- Pollutants
  - Toxic leachates (mercury, arsenic, cadmium, lead, PVC, solvents)
- Concerns
  - Health
  - Water contamination
  - Construction hazard
  - Devalues property
- Goals
  - Locate abandoned landfills
  - Assess size
  - Characterize the waste
  - Monitor reclamation

Nearmont and Congress landfills, Tucson, Arizona

Tucson city limits and regional landfills



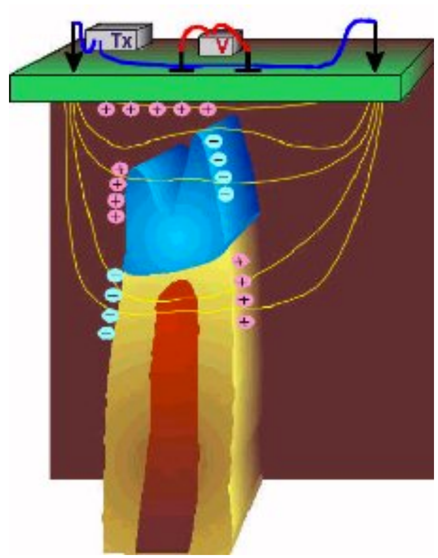
Physical Properties

Waste Type	Description	Resistivity	Susceptible	Chargeable
Electronic/ Technological	Metallic objects, heavy metals in solution	Low	Yes	Yes
Construction Debris	Wood, cement, iron rebar, wall board, asbestos, glass, plastics	High	Frequently	Weakly
Earth Materials	Clays, various fill	Low/Moderate	Occasionally	Yes
Green waste	trees, wood clippings etc	Variable	No	Weakly

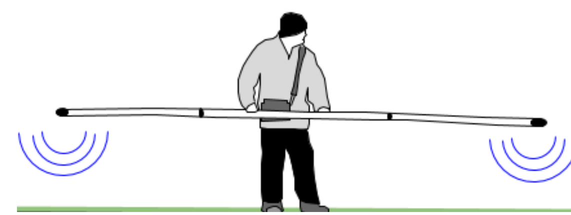
Traditional Landfill Surveys

Magnetic

DC Resistivity



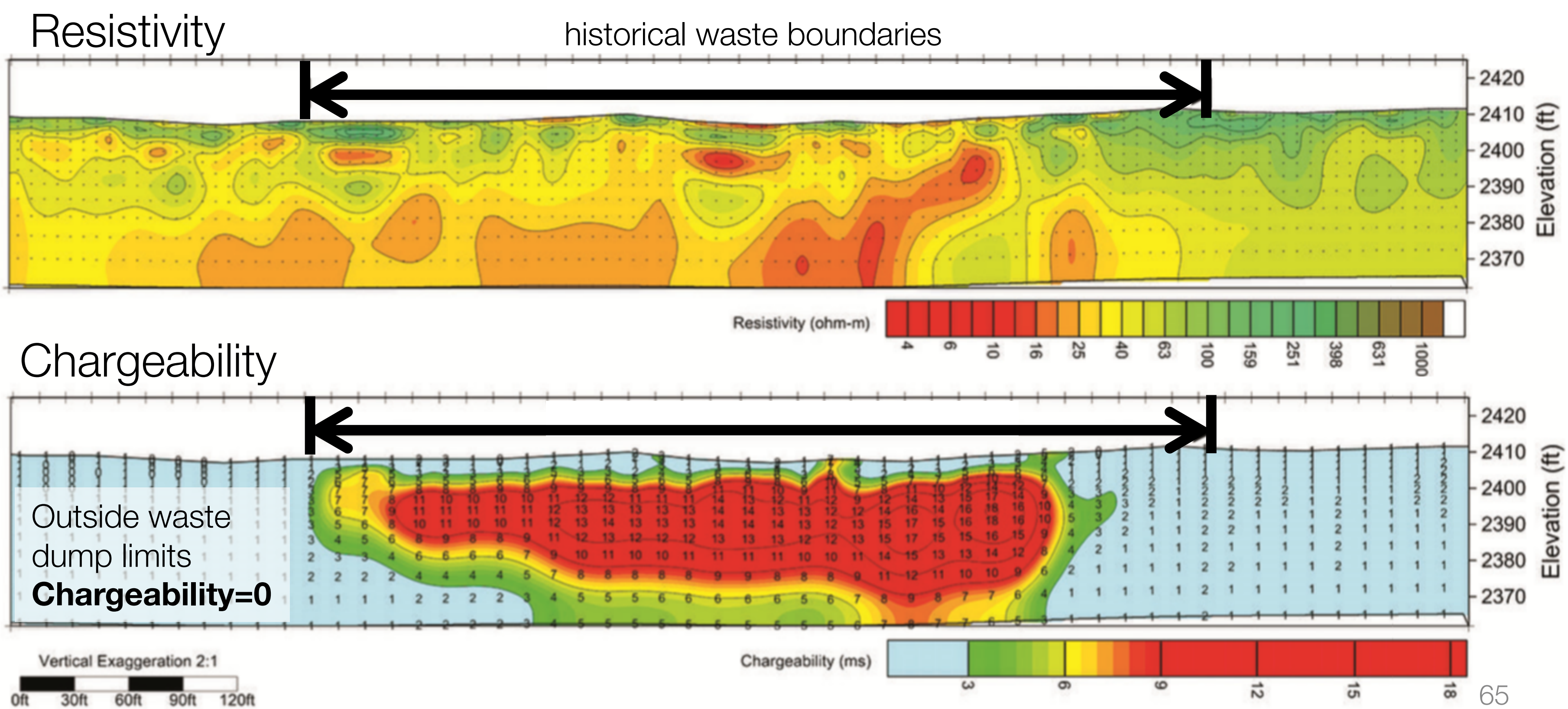
Near-Surface Electromagnetic



- Most popular surveys have limited success
- IP might be a better diagnostic
- Responsive to: metallic debris, green waste, organic matter, some construction materials

Ryan Airfield (Eastern Pit)

- Waste material: Mixed solid waste (MSW)
- Observations:
  - Resistivity not correlated with pit margins (non-diagnostic)
  - Chargeability (IP) correlates well with historical pit margins (diagnostic)

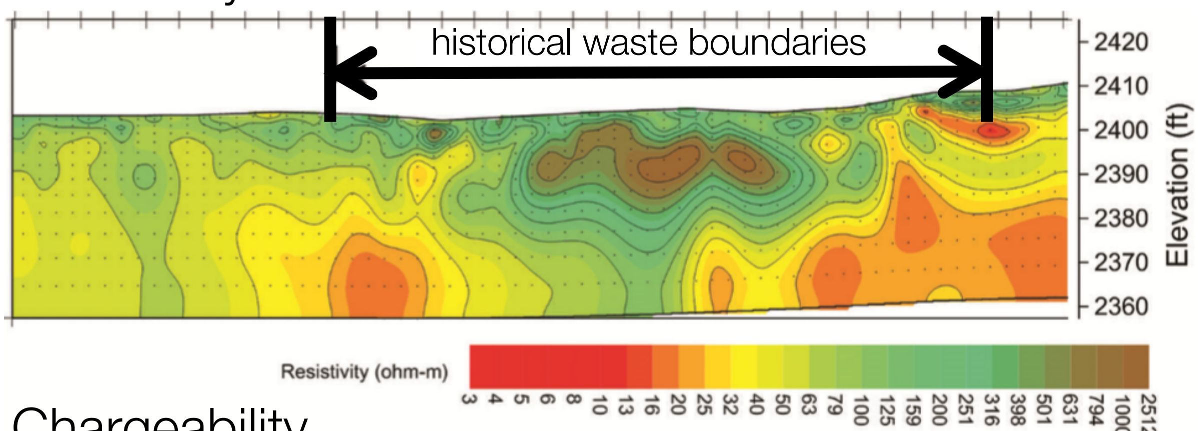


Dipole-dipole (a=7.5ft, n=0.5-6)

Ryan Airfield (Western Pit)

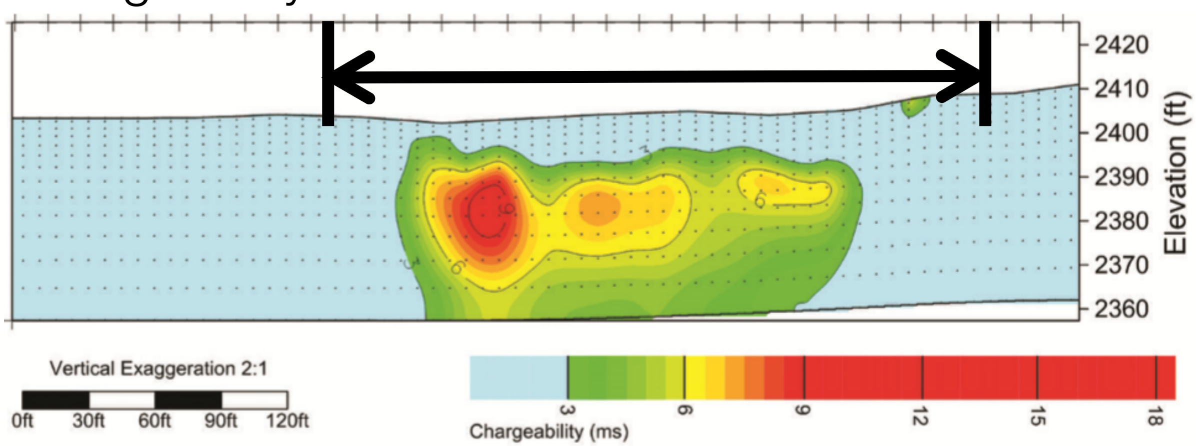
- Waste material: Construction / demolition
- Observations:
  - Waste correlates with region of high resistivity
  - Waste correlates with chargeable region (significant IP anomaly).

Resistivity



Resistive waste within landfill

Chargeability

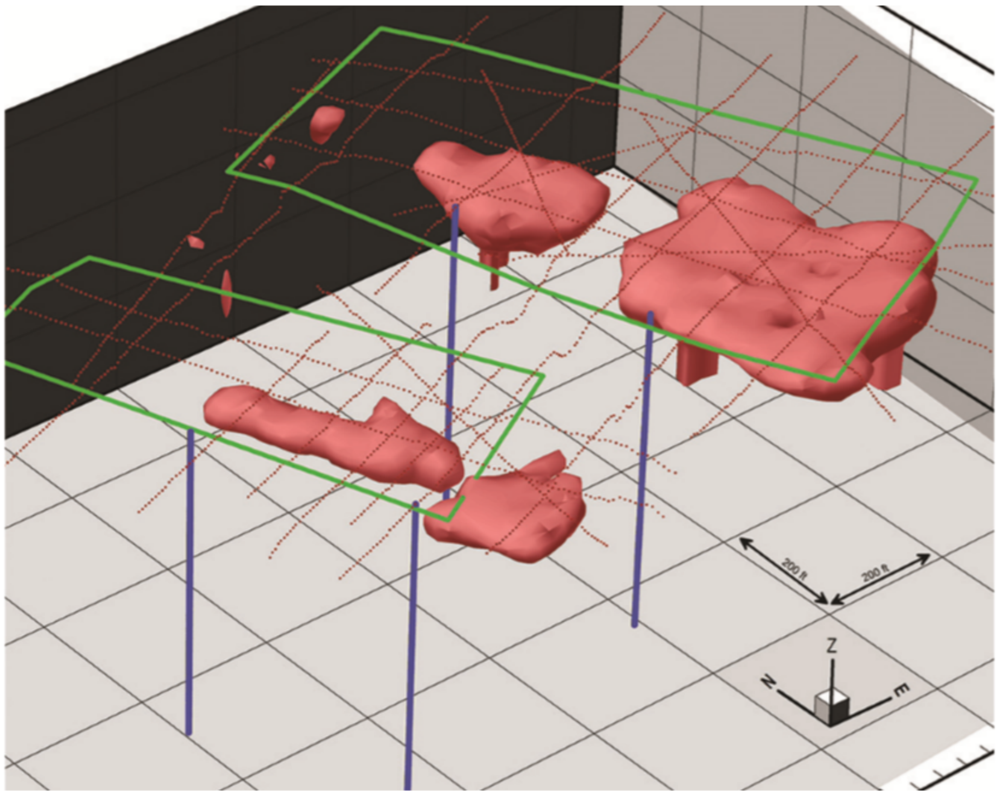


IP correlates with landfill

Dipole-dipole (a=7.5ft, n=0.5-6)

Ryan Airfield (Composite)

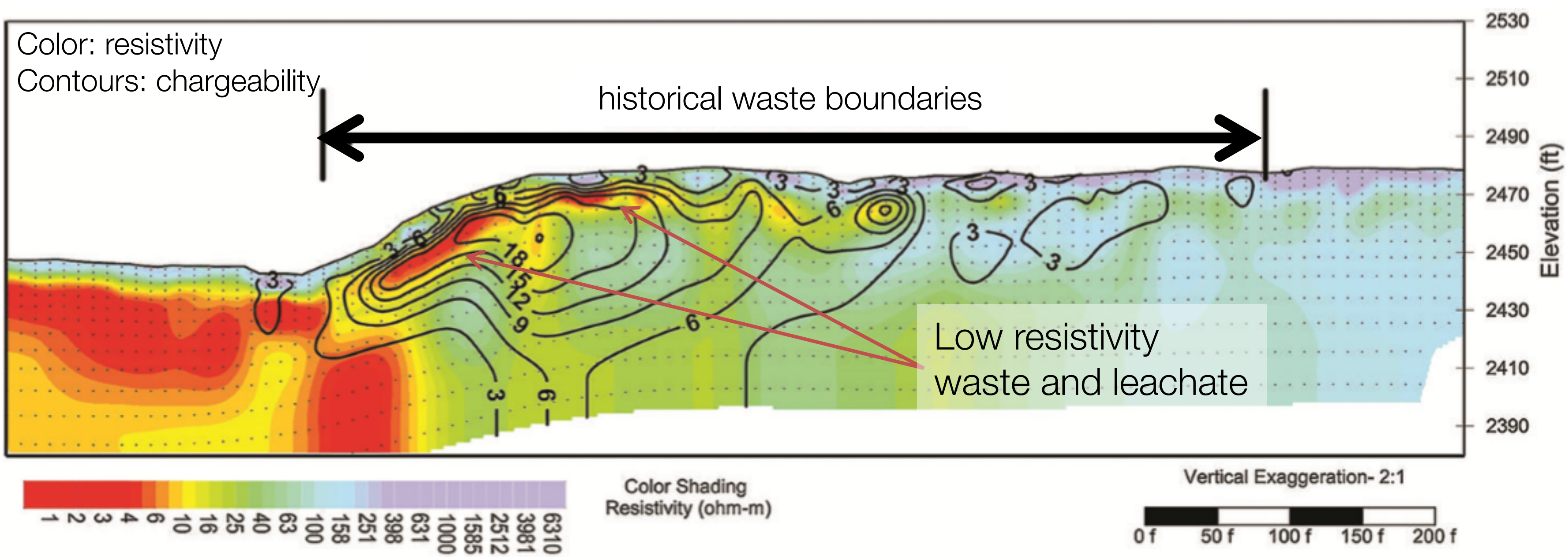
Chargeability isosurface



- Waste material:
  - MSW and construction / demolition
- Observations:
  - Well locations picked with aim of **not** intercepting waste
  - Verified by drilling

Tumamoc Landfill

- Waste material: Construction / demolition
- Observations:
  - Low resistivity down-gradient from waste → likely conductive leachate
  - Low resistivity and IP offset from one another
  - IP falls within historic landfill boundaries



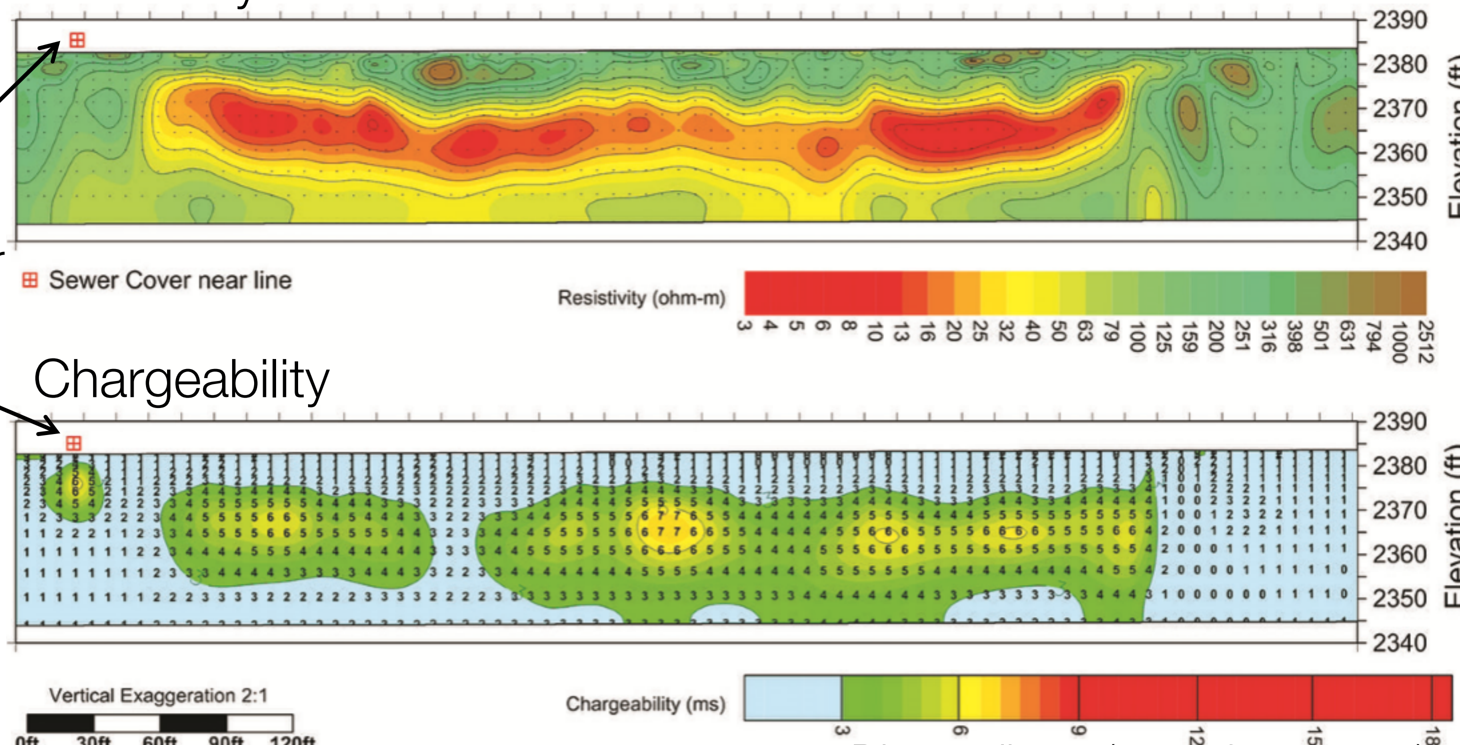
Tucson region: Organic material

- Waste material: green-waste, trees, clippings
- Observations:
  - Resistivity low
  - Weak but elevated IP signature

Resistivity

Sewer cover near IP line

Chargeability

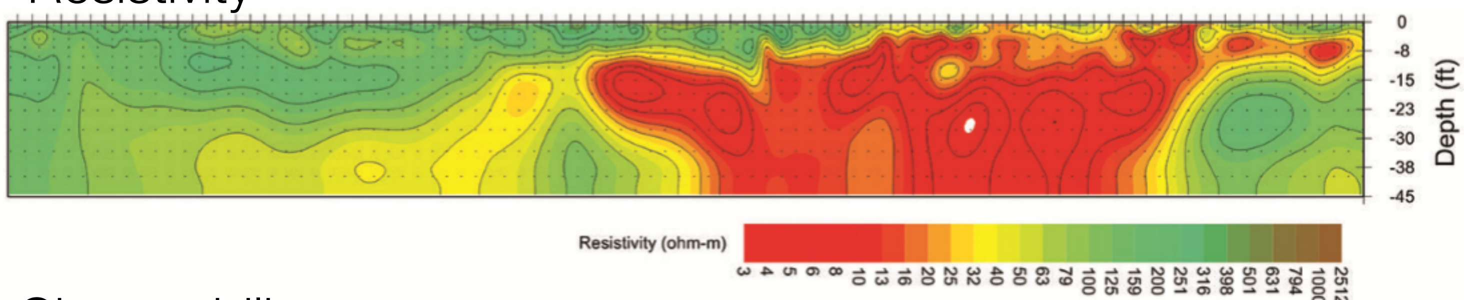


Dipole-dipole (a=7.5ft, n=0.5-6)

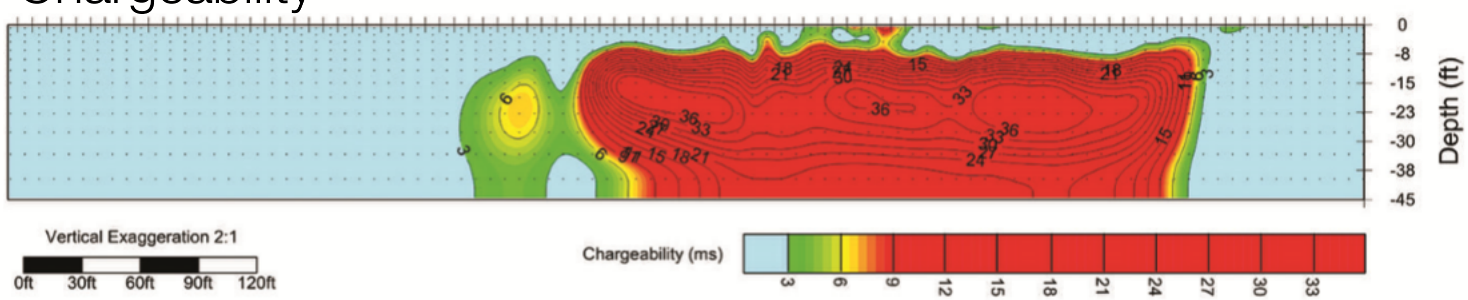
Nearmont Landfill

- Waste material: Municipal solid waste (MSW)
- Observations:
  - low resistivity + high IP (ideal “fingerprint”)
  - MSW waste confirmed with drilling

Resistivity



Chargeability

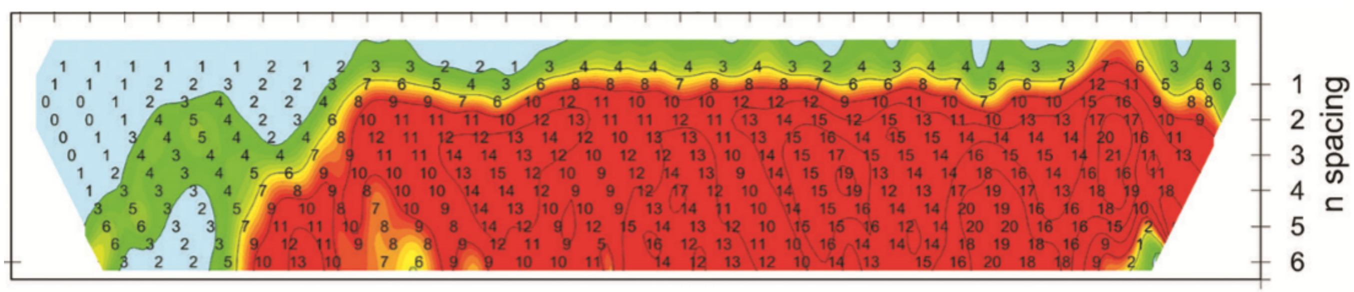


Dipole-dipole (a=7.5ft, n=0.5-6)

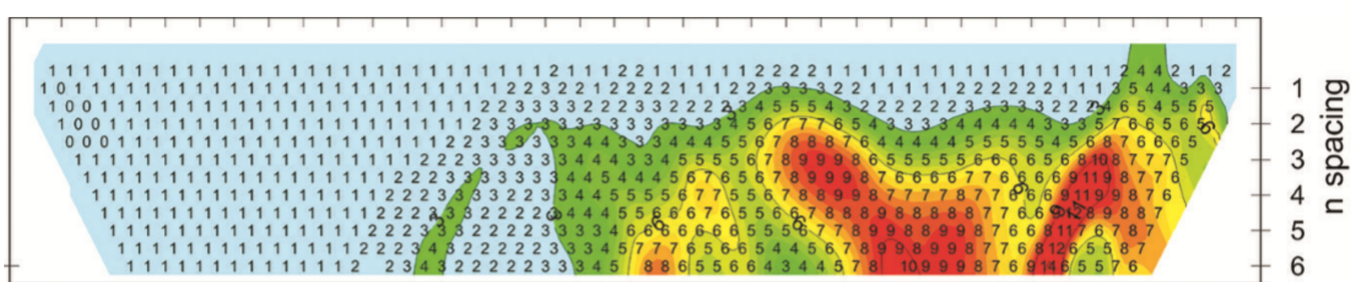
Example: Landfill Monitoring

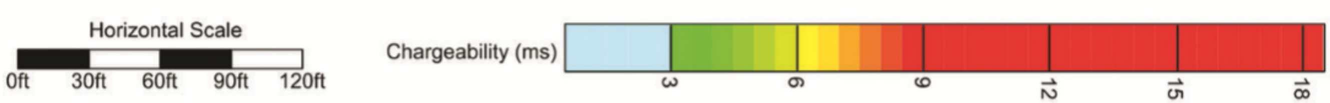
- Waste material: municipal solid waste (MSW)
- Surveys:
  - 2003: IP survey
  - 2003-2007: 4 year biodegrediation program
  - 2009: Repeat IP survey
- Observations:
  - Reduction in IP anomaly indicates the effectiveness of biodegredation

Before



After

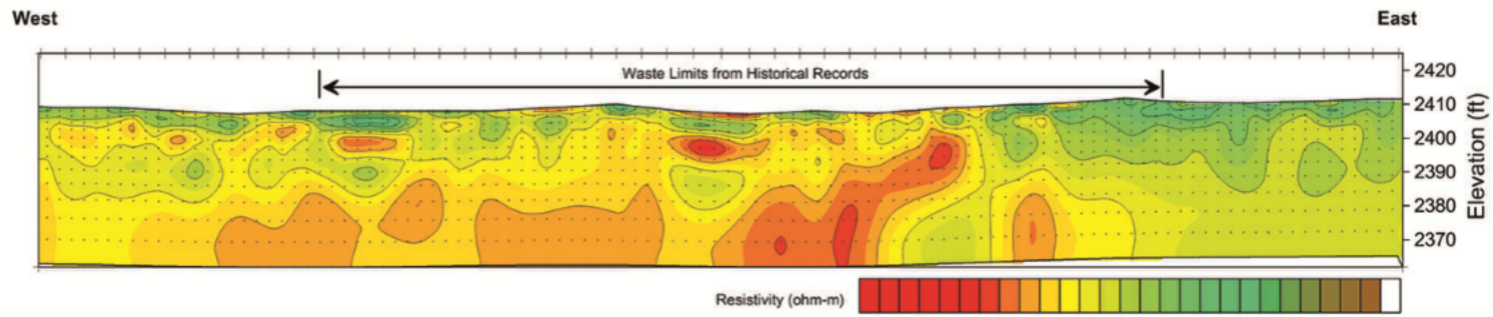




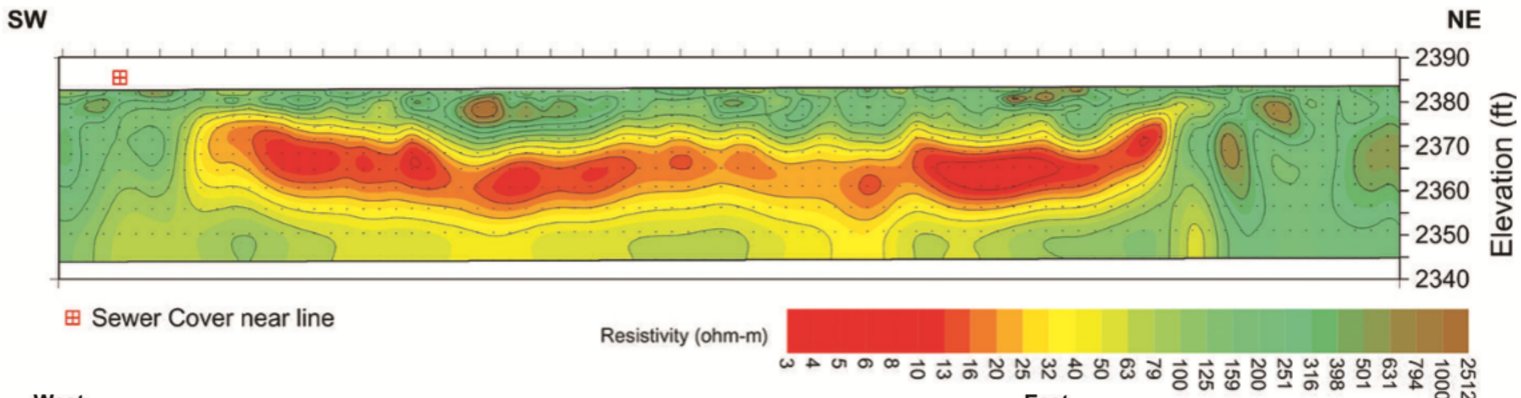
Summary

- Resistivity may not be a good indicator of waste

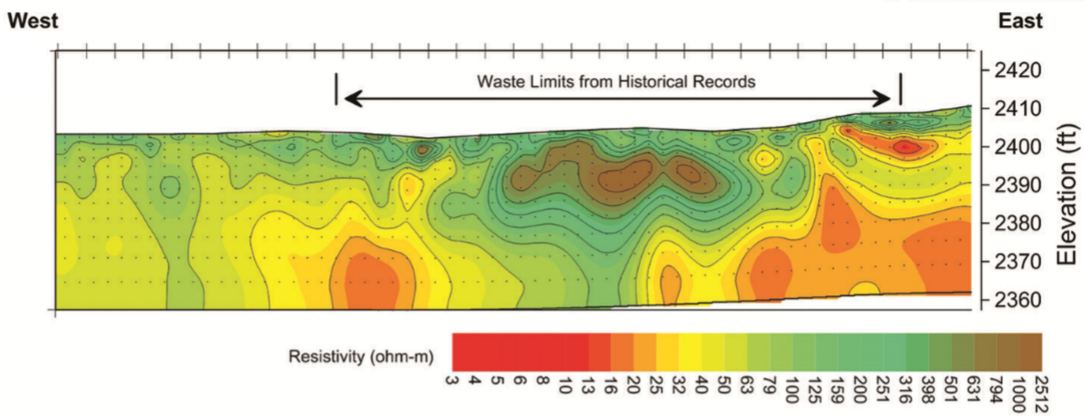
Mixed Waste



Green Waste



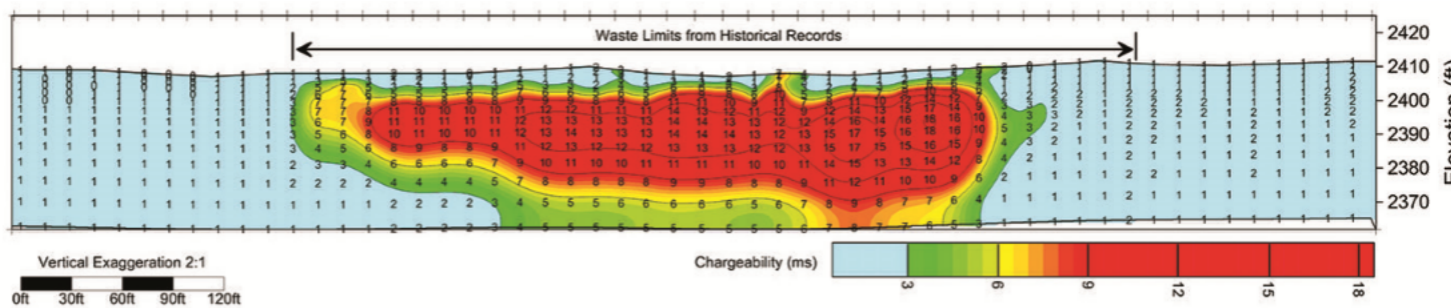
Construction/
Demolition
Waste



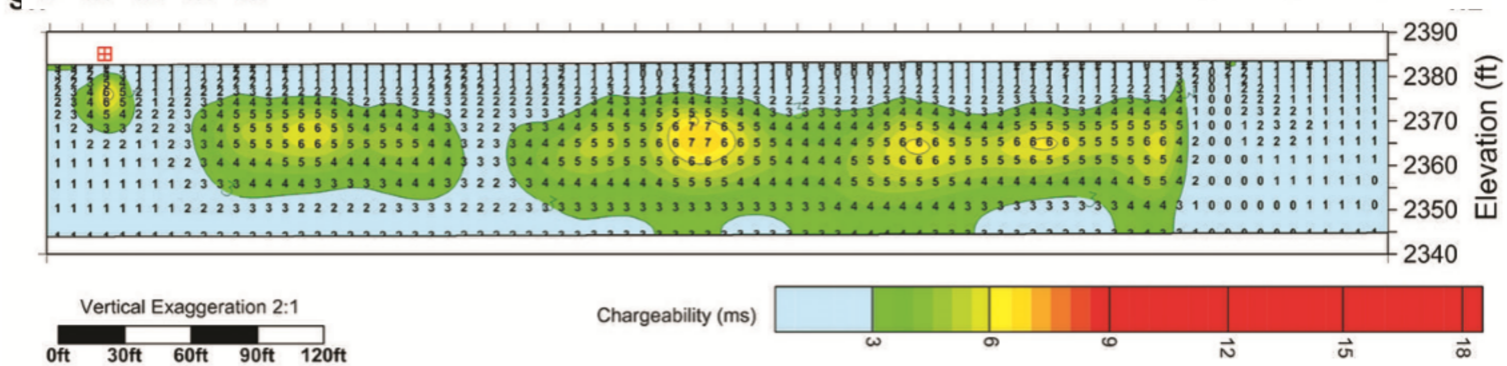
Summary

- Chargeability may be a more consistent indicator of waste

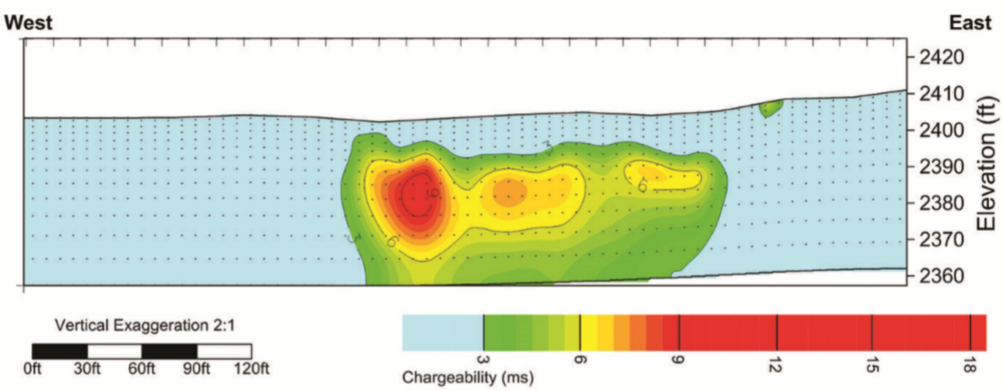
Mixed Waste



Green Waste

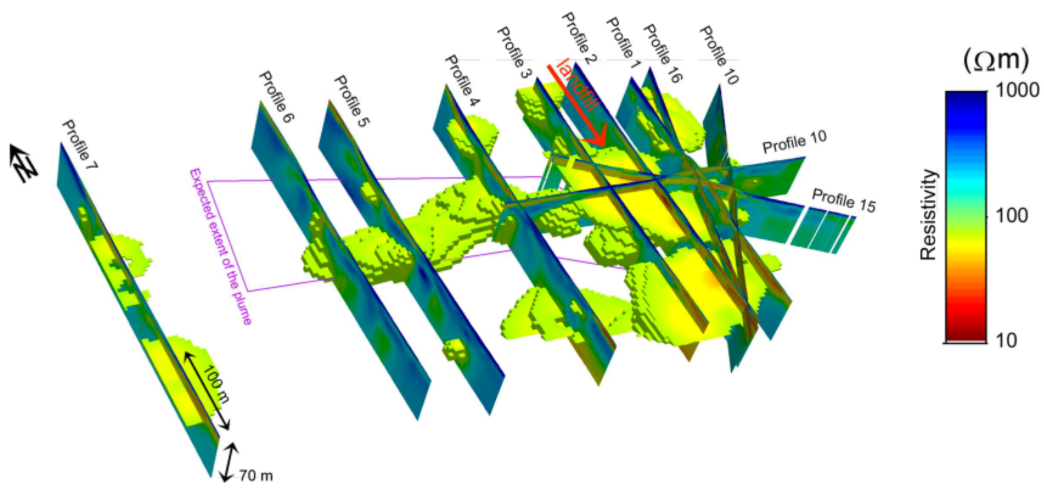


Construction/ Demolition Waste



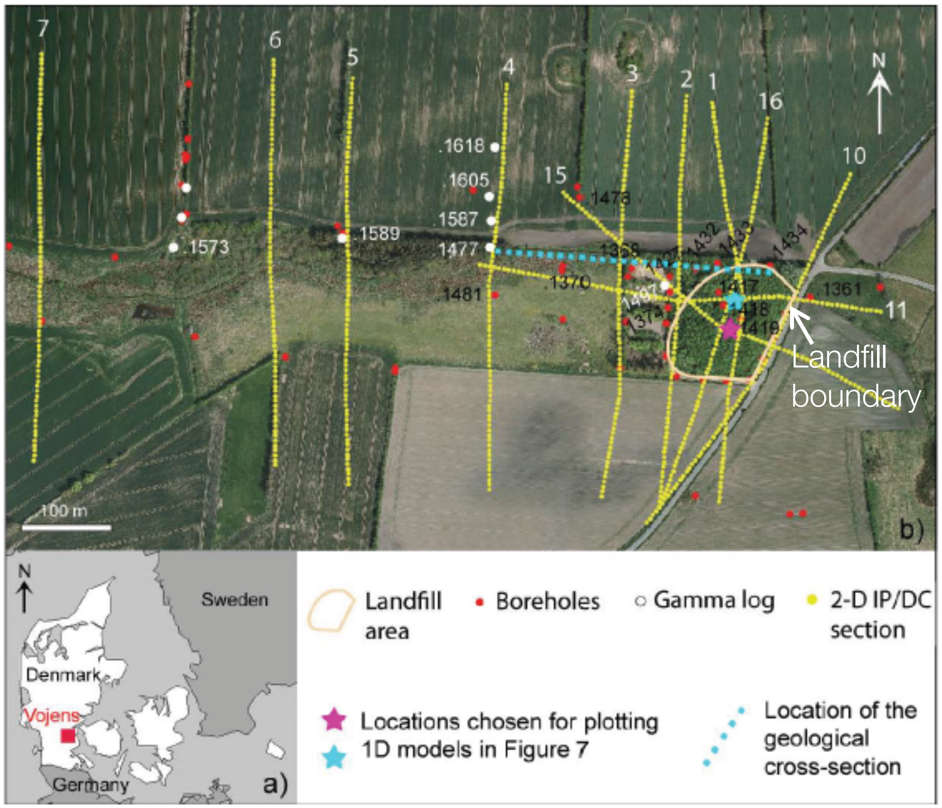
Case History:
Mapping a landfill, Denmark

Gazoty et al., 2012



Setup

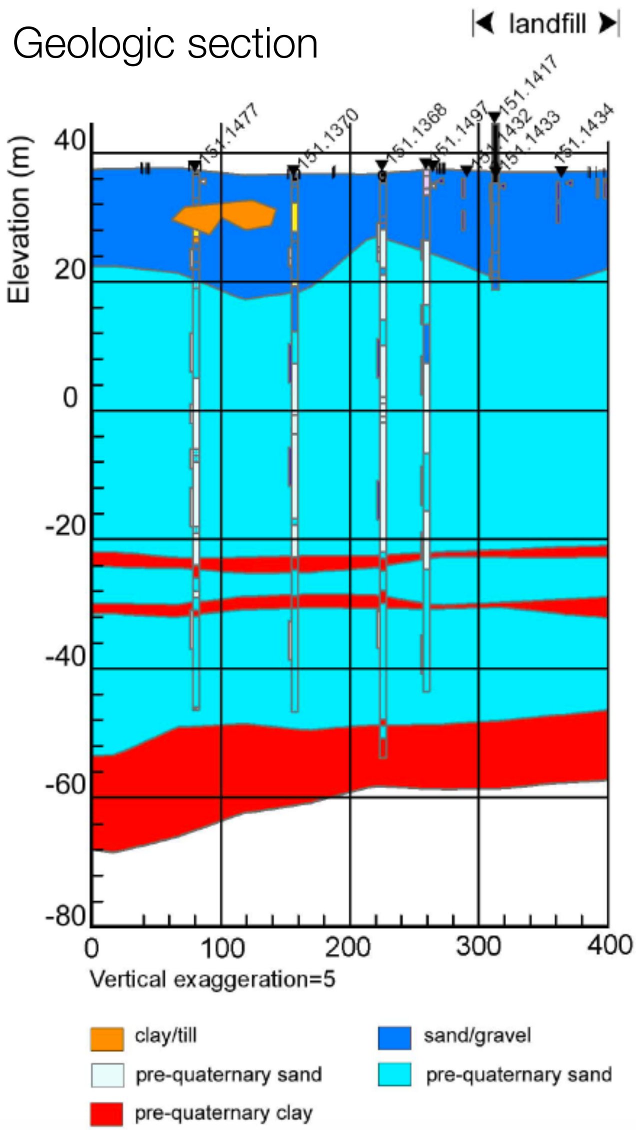
Horlokke area, Denmark

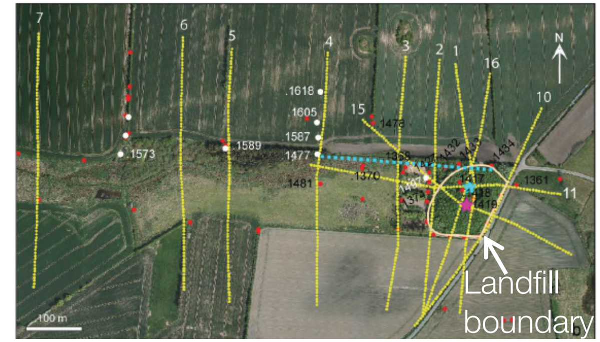


- Landfill
  - Years: 1968-1978
  - 100m x 100m
  - Sludge from waste treatment plant
  - Estimated volume: 65,000m^3
- Containment
  - No membrane
  - No leachate capture
  - No isolation system
- Current state
  - Landfill: hydrocarbons, iron, inorganics
  - Contaminant plume
    - 500m to west; depth (50-60 m)
    - Chlorinated compounds

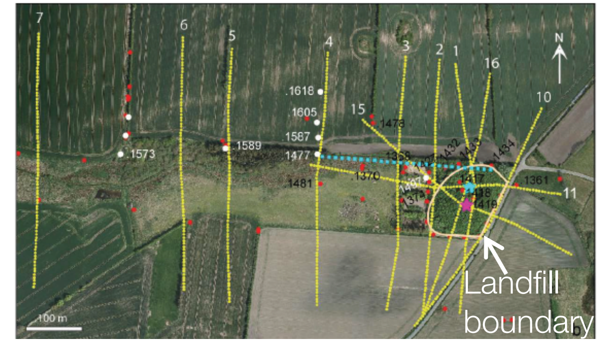
Setup

Geologic section

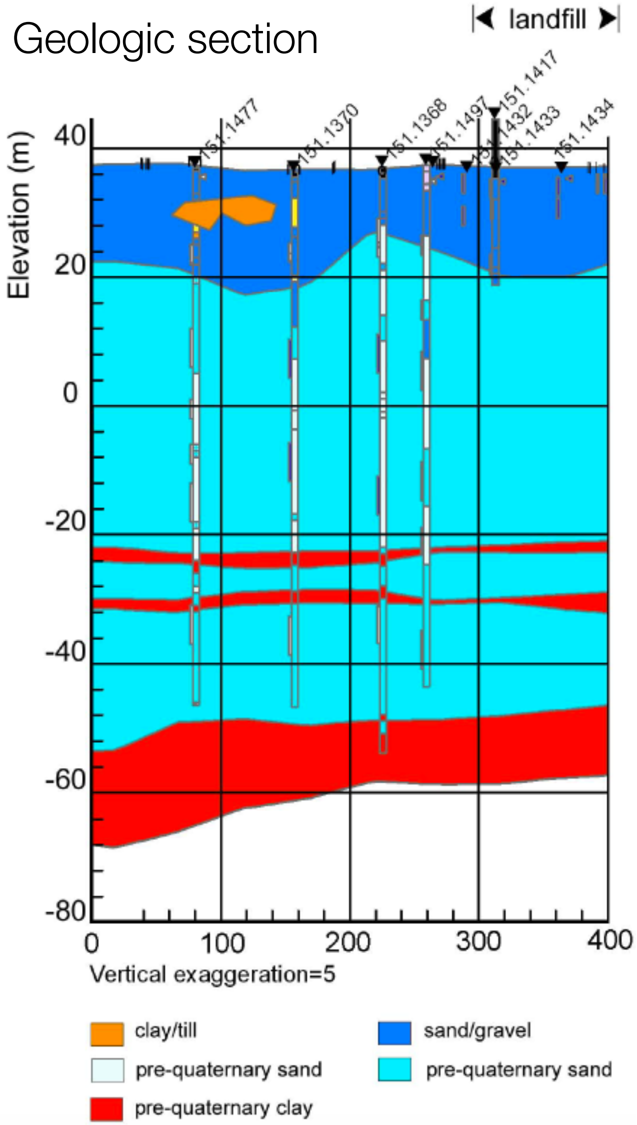




- Horlokke landfill
  - Located on an outwash plane (low topography)
  - Clay layer: top 2-3m
  - Waste layer: 6-8m thick
- General geology
  - Gravel and sand with interbedded clay
  - Water level: 2-3m depth
  - Sand layers below landfill host regional aquifer
- Aquifer is used for drinking water
  - Watershed is west of the site
  - No risk currently
  - Concern if watershed shifts east due to climate change



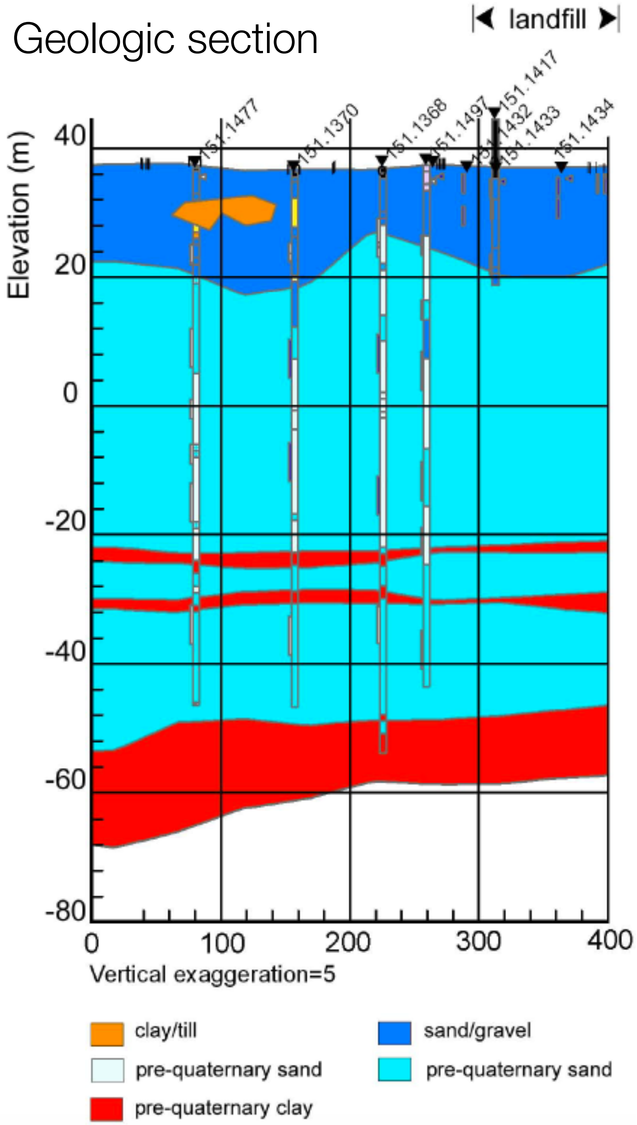
Objectives



- Delineate the boundaries and depth of the current landfill
- Locate the leachate plume
- Identify lithologies
  - Aquitards
  - Clay-rich sandy layers
  - Deep silt/clay lens

Properties

Geologic section

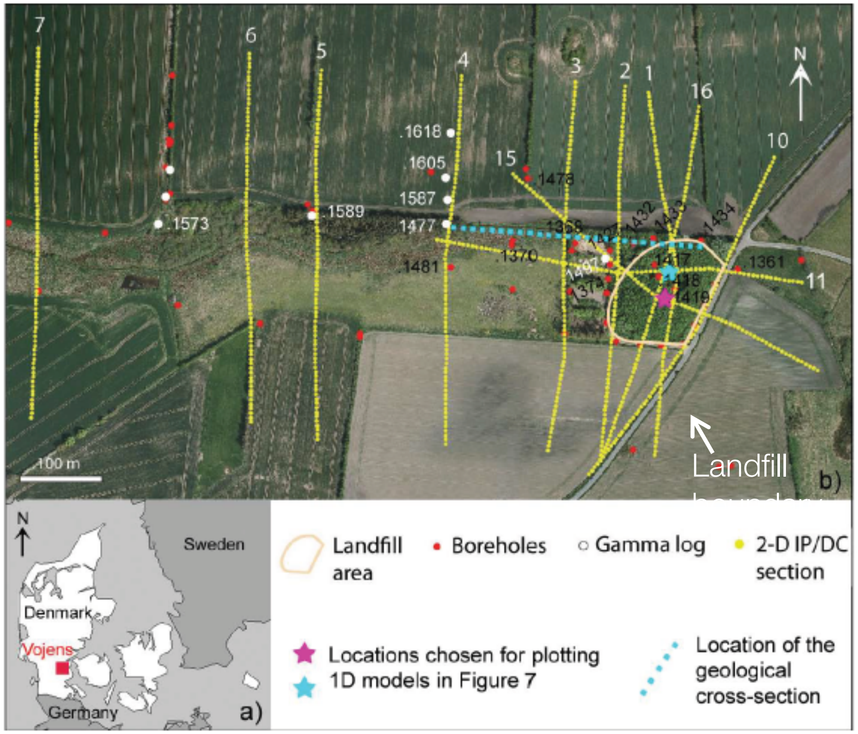


Physical properties

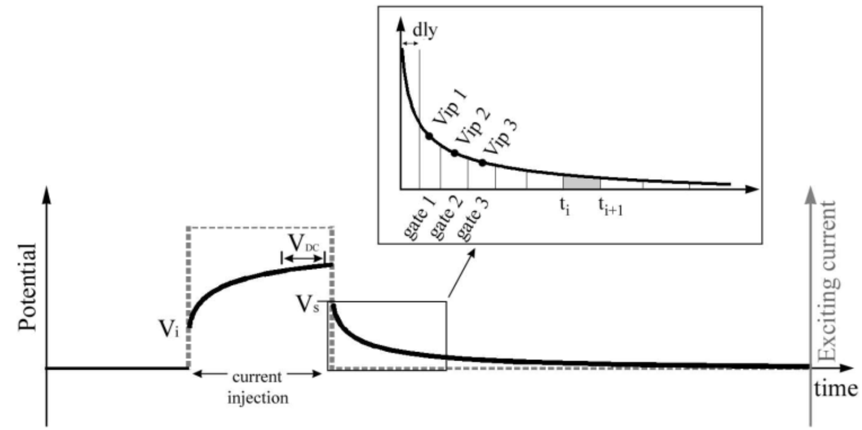
	Resistivity	Chargeability	Gamma
sand/gravel	High	Low	Low
clay/till	Low	High	High
sand	High	Low	Low
landfill	High (?)	High	(?)

Survey

Study area



Time domain IP (TDIP)



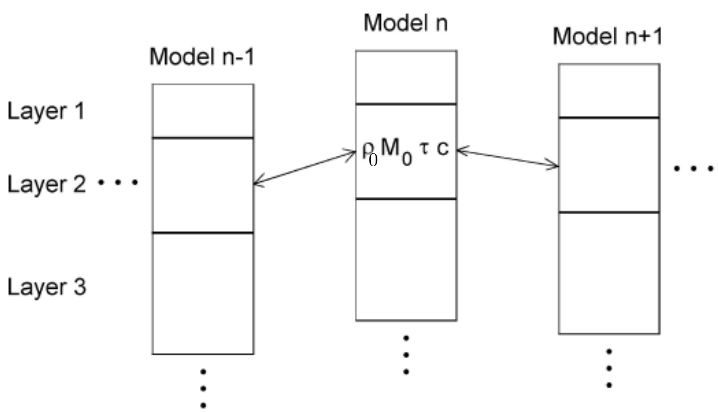
Data (chargeability):

$$M_i = \frac{1}{V_{DC} \cdot [t_{i+1} - t_i]} \int_{t_i}^{t_{i+1}} V_{ip}\, dt$$

- Well logs:
  - 25 boreholes, ~85 m depth
  - Gamma logs (white dots)
  - Induction and resistivity logs
- DC-IP survey:
  - 11 lines (each ~410 m)
  - Gradient array
  - Input current: 4sec on and 4sec off
  - 20 time gates (8 per decade)

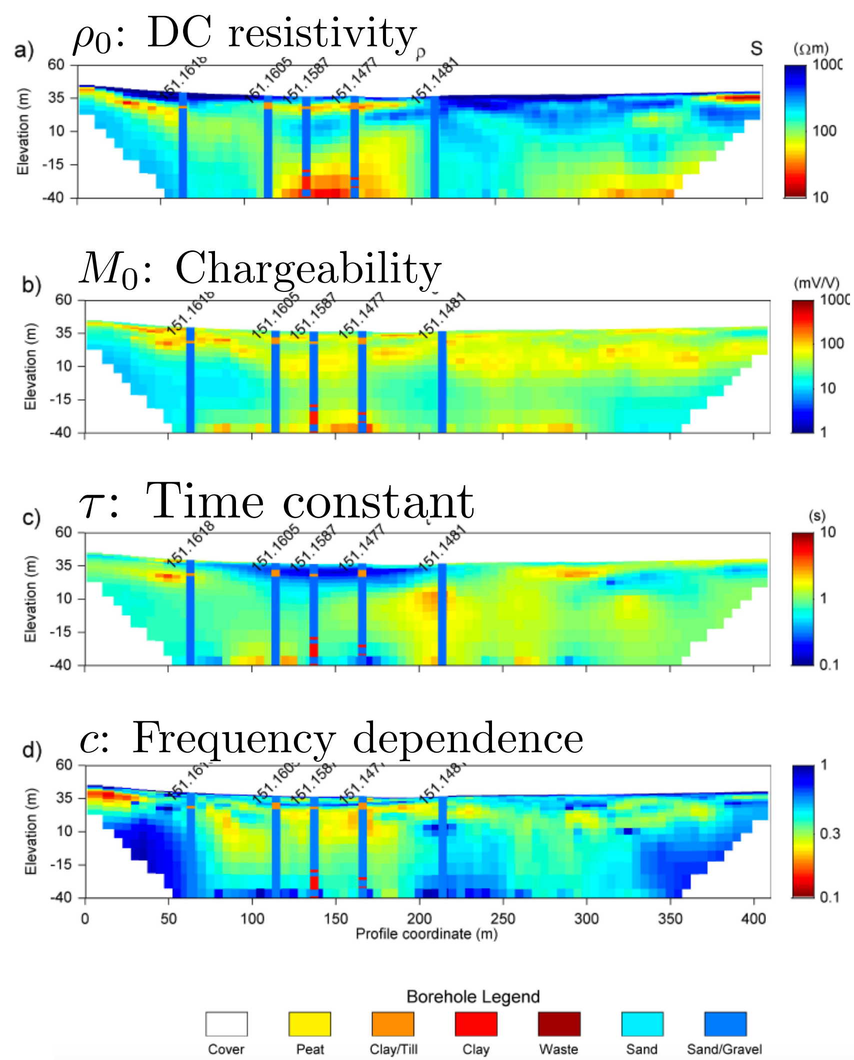
Processing / Inversion

- Cole-Cole inversion:
  - Laterally constrained inversion (LCI)
  - Invert for Cole-Cole parameters



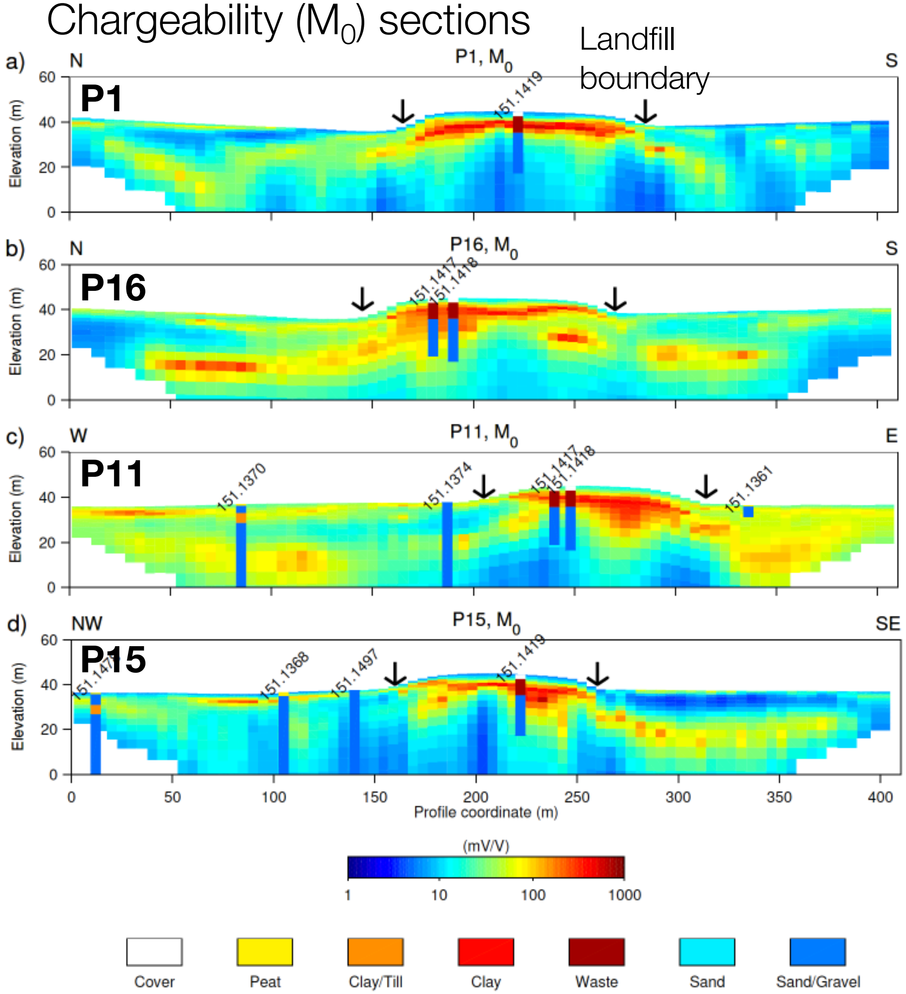
$$\rho(\omega) = \rho_0\left[1 + M_0\left(1 - \frac{1}{1+(i\omega\tau)^c}\right)\right]$$

Recovered Cole-Cole sections:

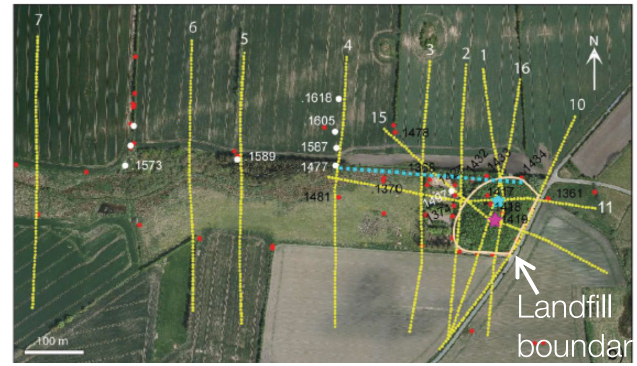


Interpretation: Delineating the landfill

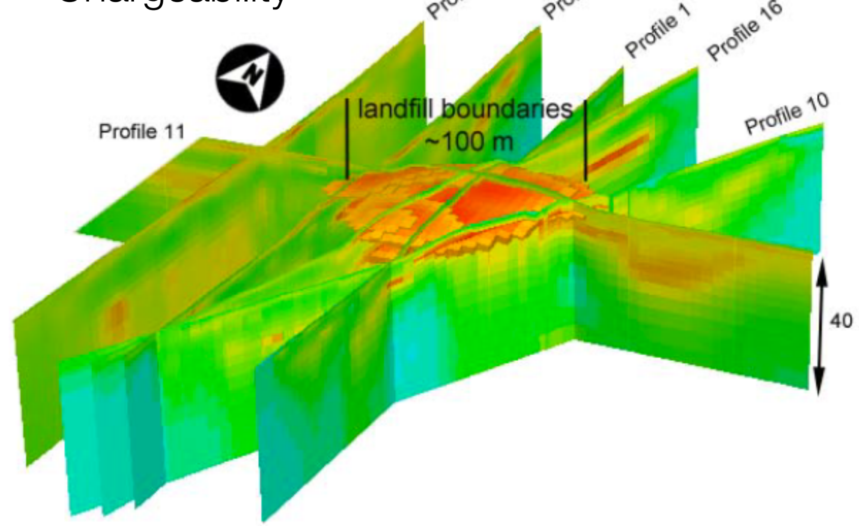
Chargeability (M_0) sections



Location map



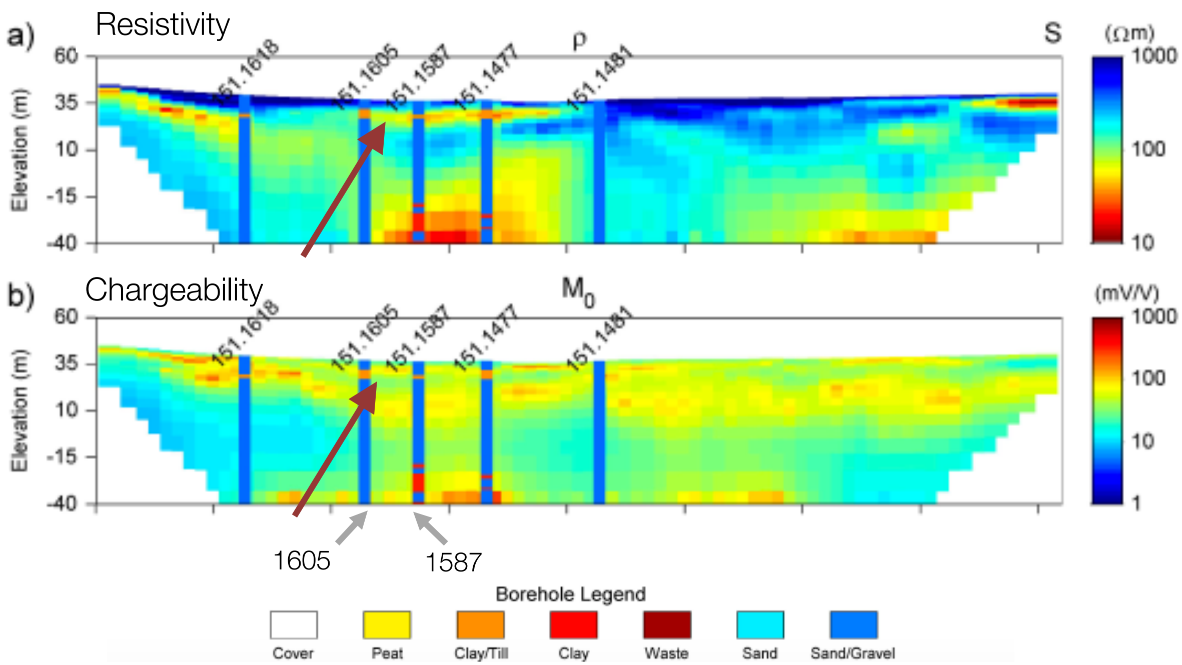
Chargeability

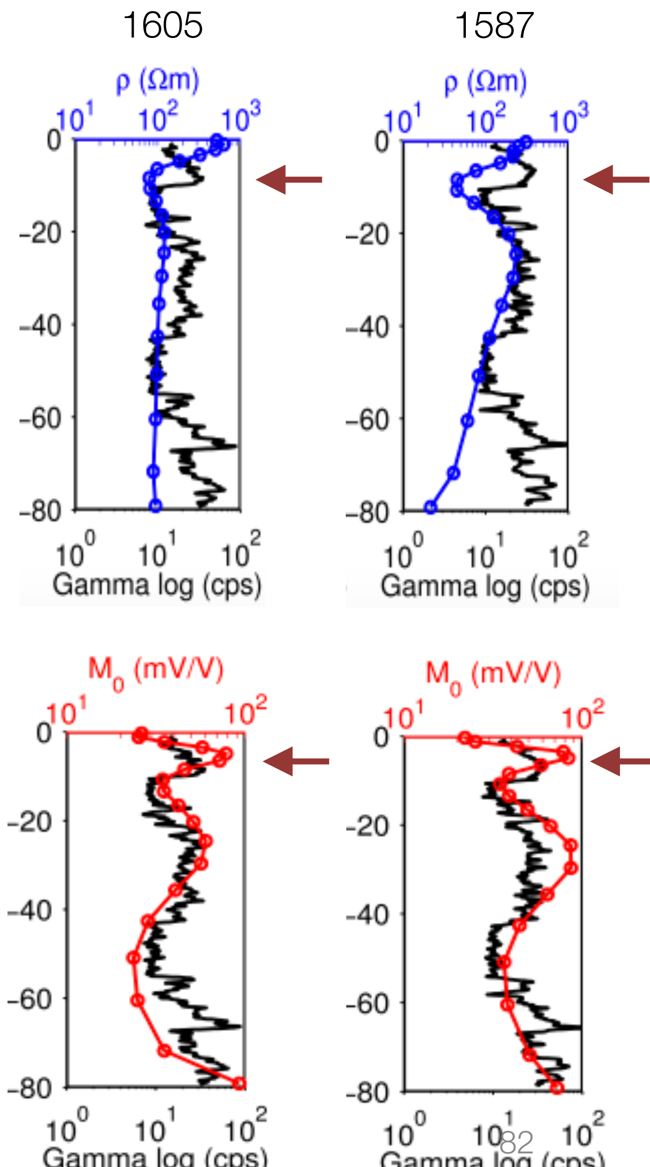


Estimated volume	Using 100 mV/V cutoff: 50,000m^3 From historic record: 65,000m^3

Interpretation: Clay layer (Aquitard)

Resistivity and chargeability sections





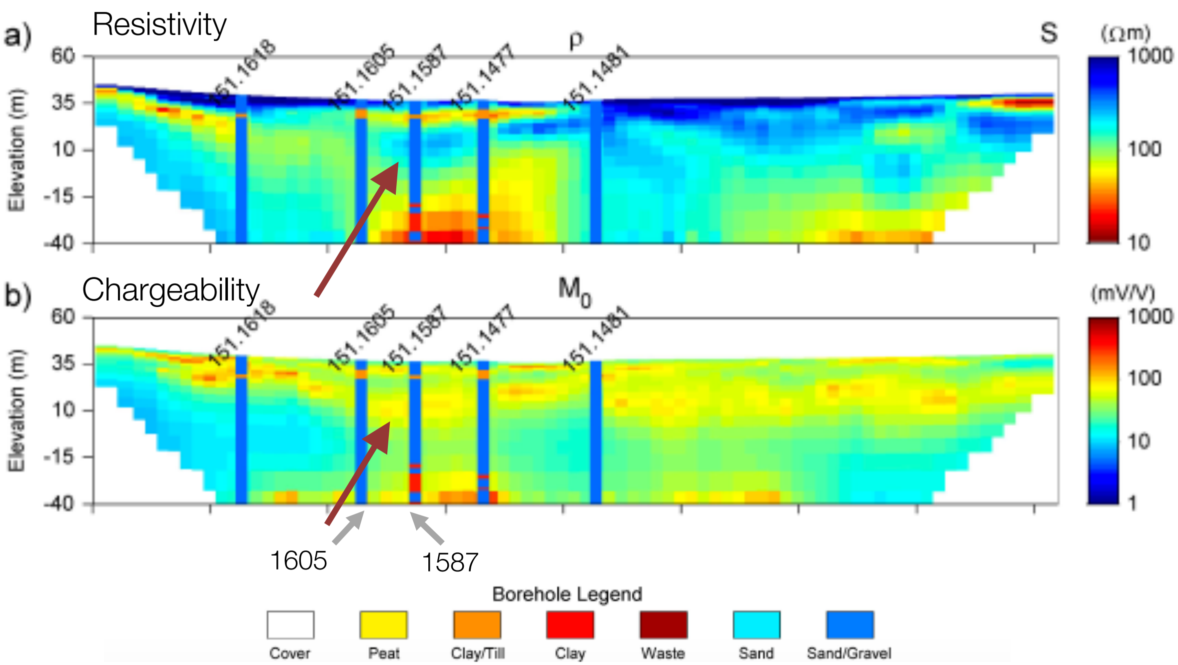
Formation	Resistivity	Chargeability	Gamma
Clay	Low (60 ohm m)	High	High

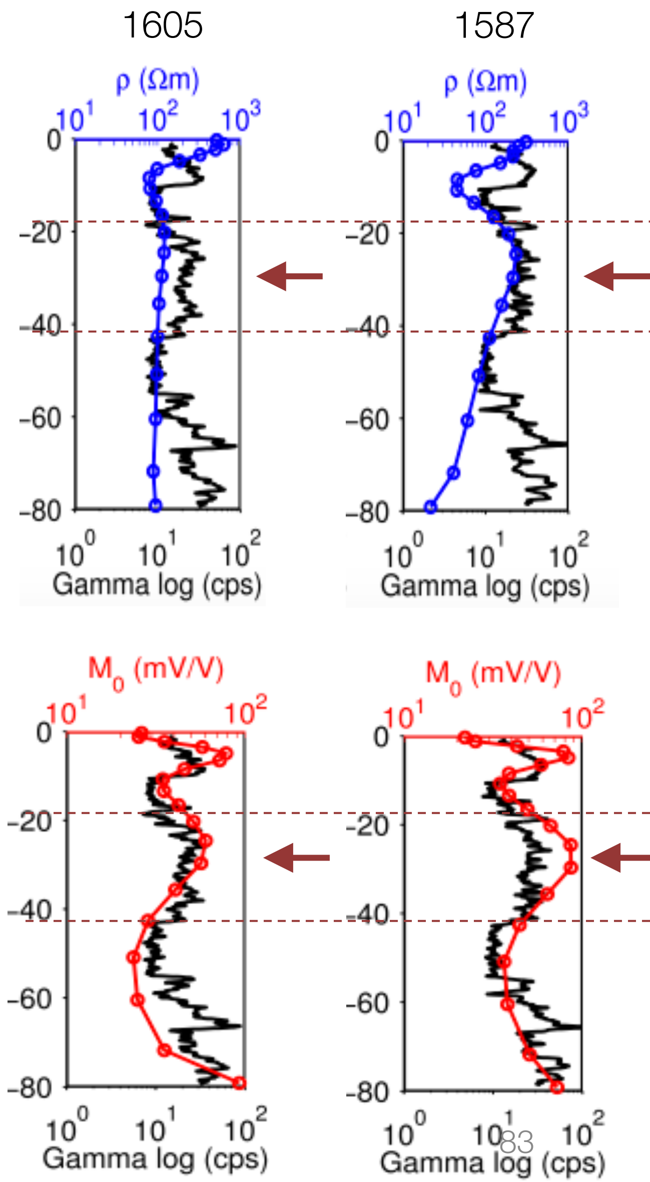
Interpretation

- Creek overlays the clay layer (acts as aquitard)

Interpretation: Clay-rich sandy layer

Resistivity and chargeability sections

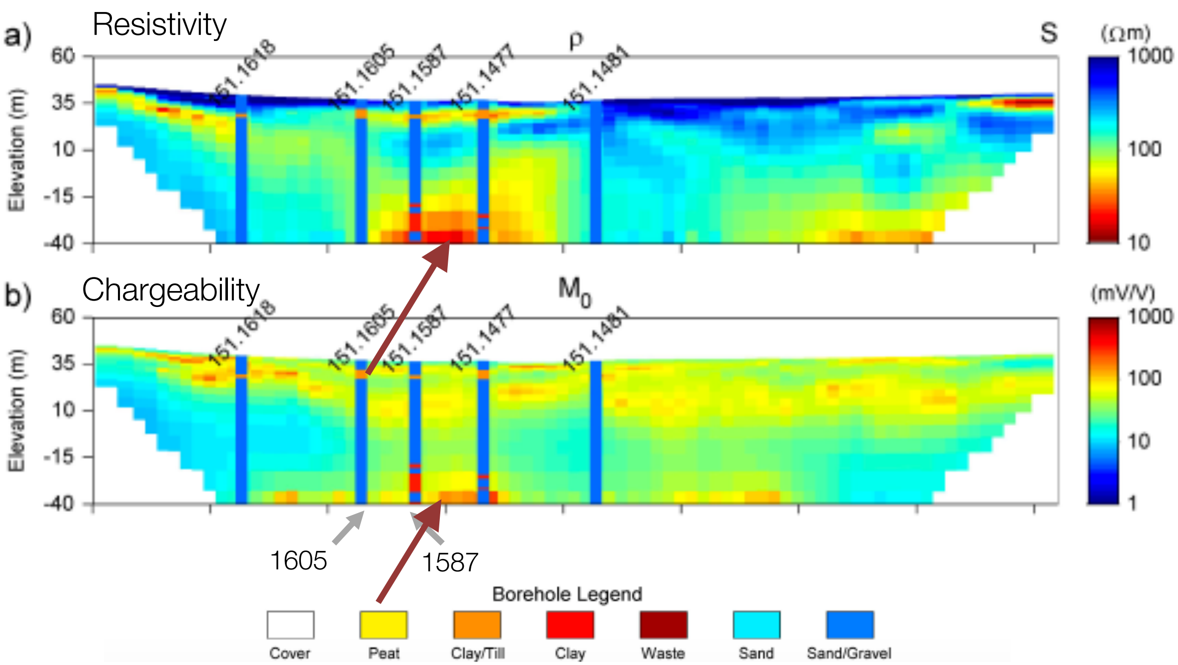


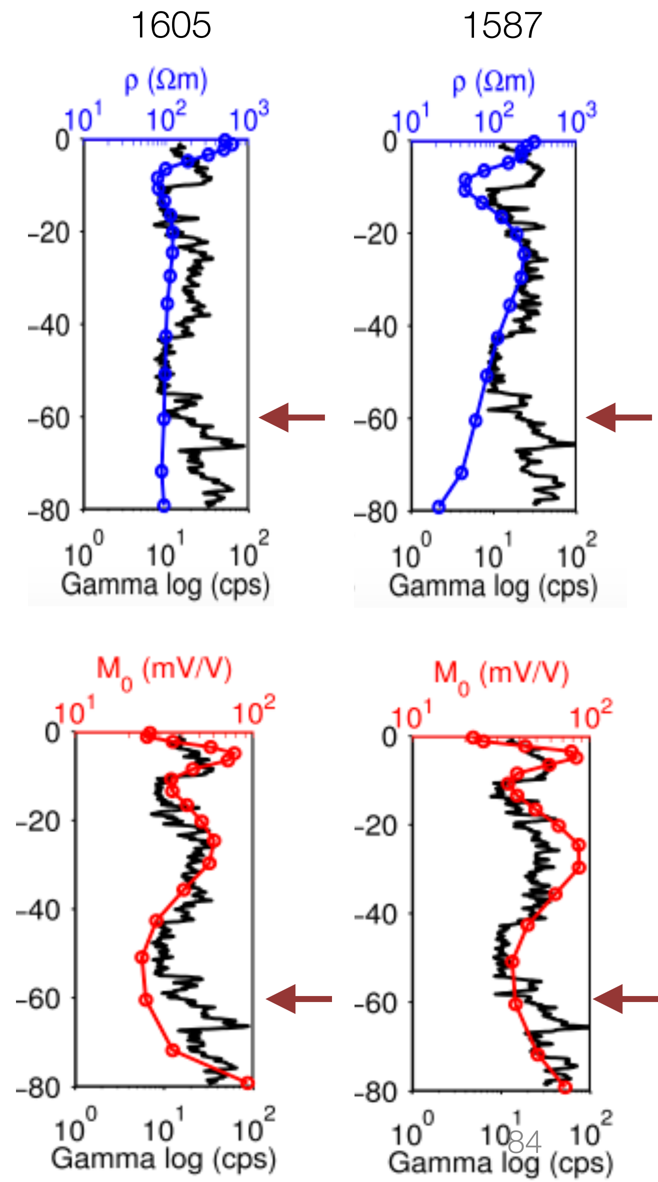


Formation	Resistivity	Chargeability	Gamma
Clay	Low	High	High
Clay-rich sandy layer	High	Moderate (50-100 mV/V)	High

Interpretation: Silt/clay lens

Resistivity and chargeability sections

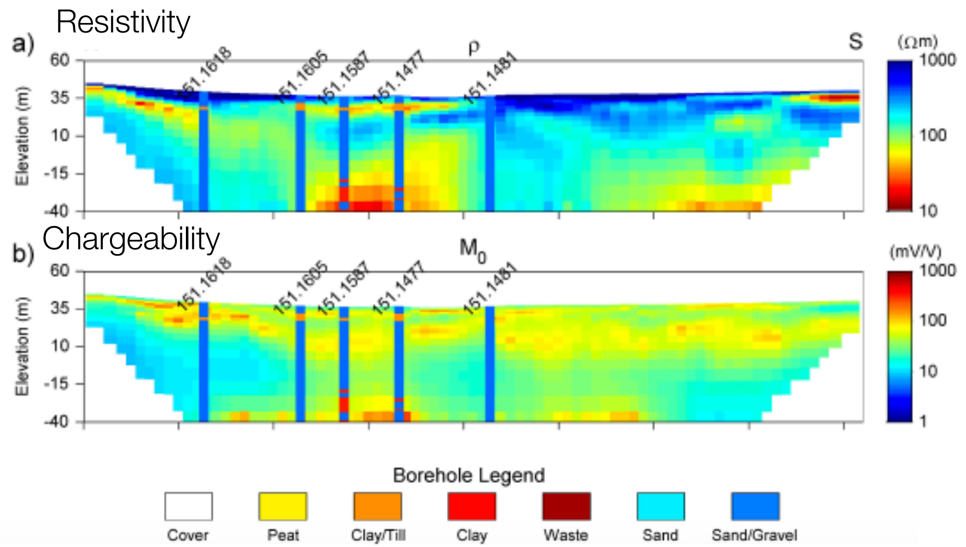




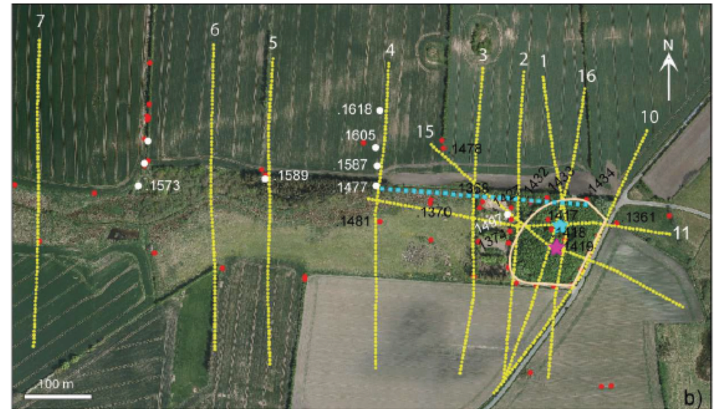
Formation	Resistivity	Chargeability	Gamma
Clay	Low	High	High
Clay rich sandy layer	High	Moderate (50-100 mV/V)	High
Silt/clay lens	Low	High	High

Interpretation: Lithology

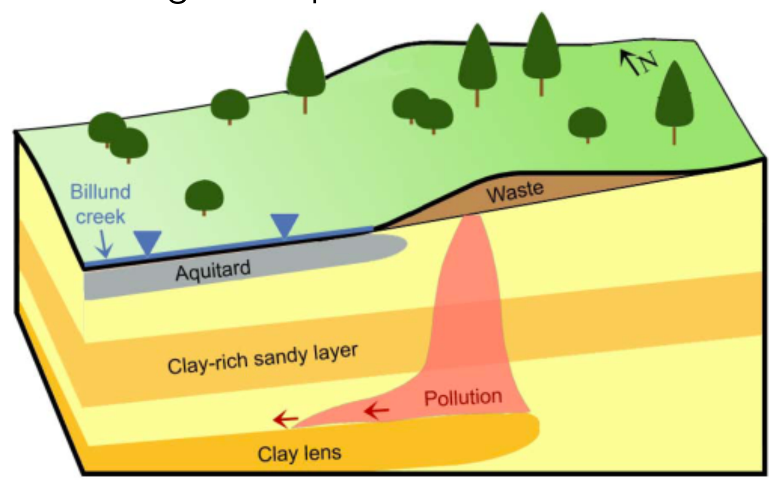
Resistivity and chargeability sections



Location map

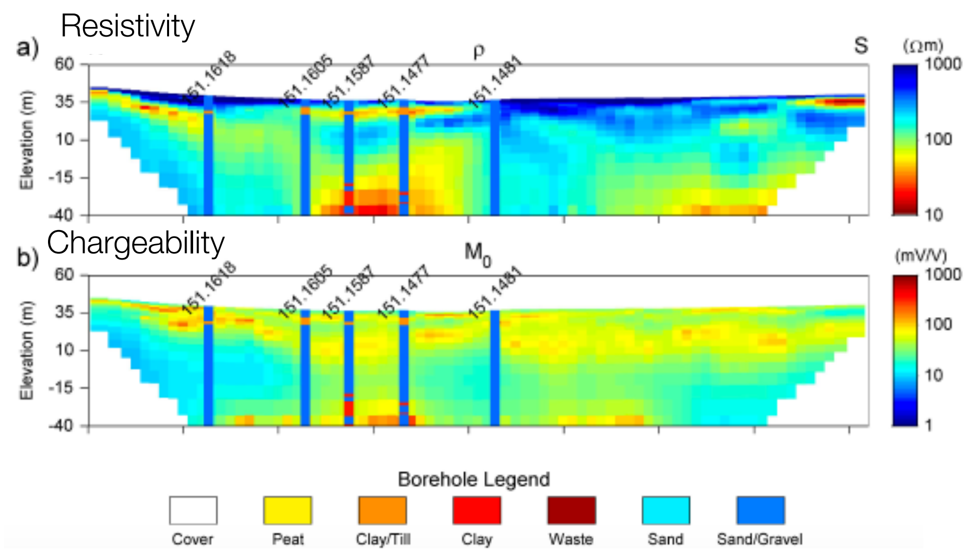


Geologic interpretation

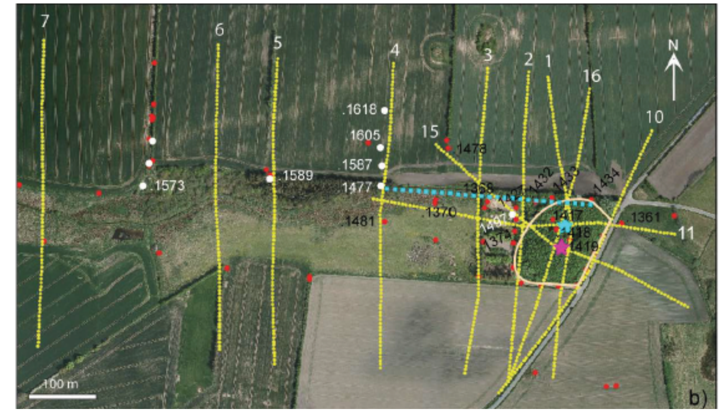


Interpretation: Lithology

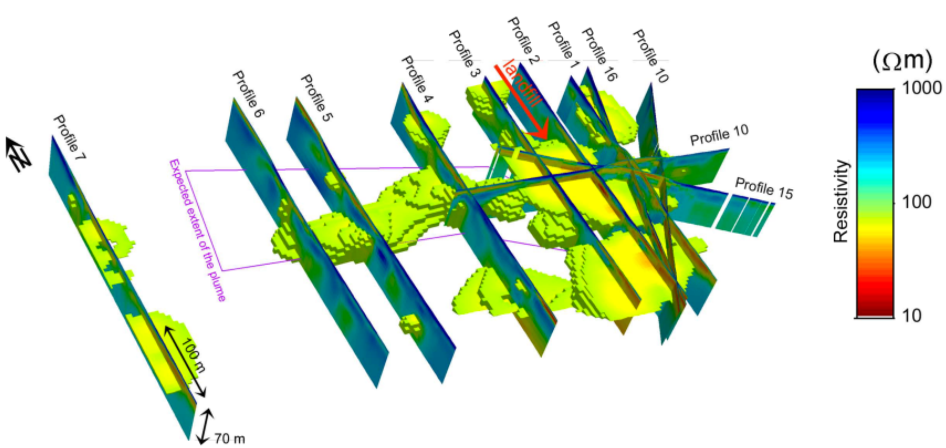
Resistivity and chargeability sections



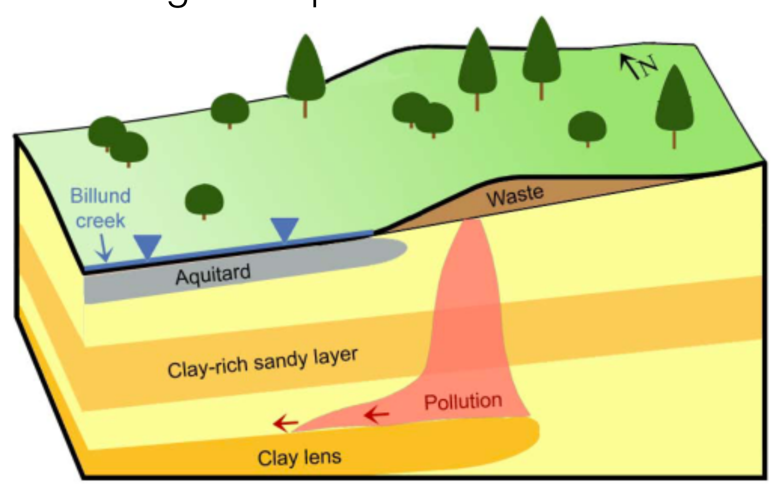
Location map



Resistivity cut-off volume (<100 Ωm)

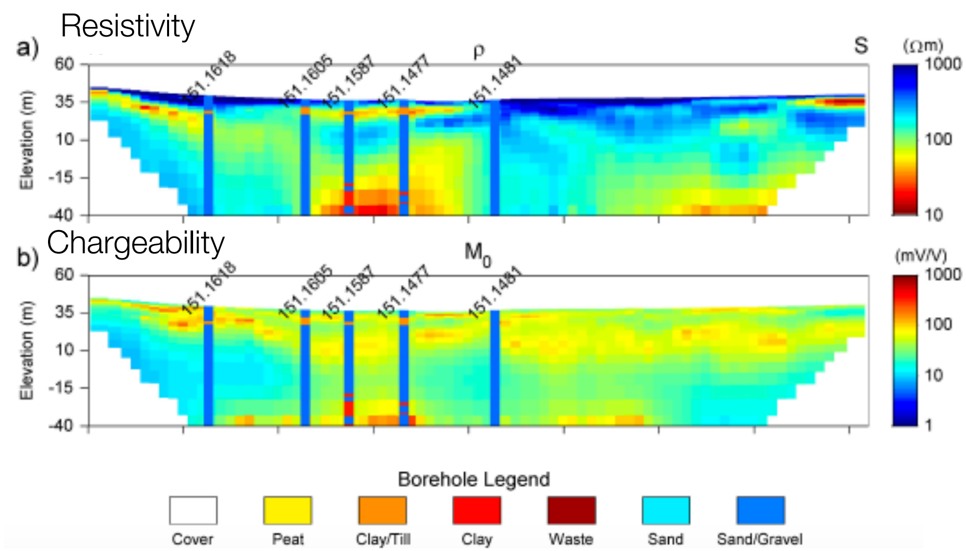


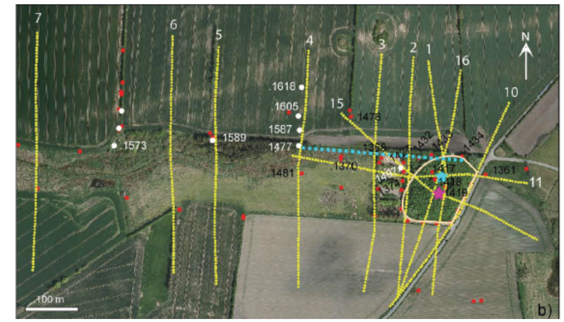
Geologic interpretation



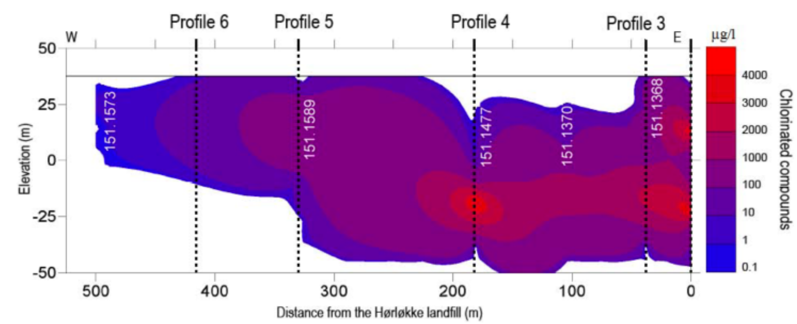
Synthesis: delineating the leachate

Resistivity and chargeability sections

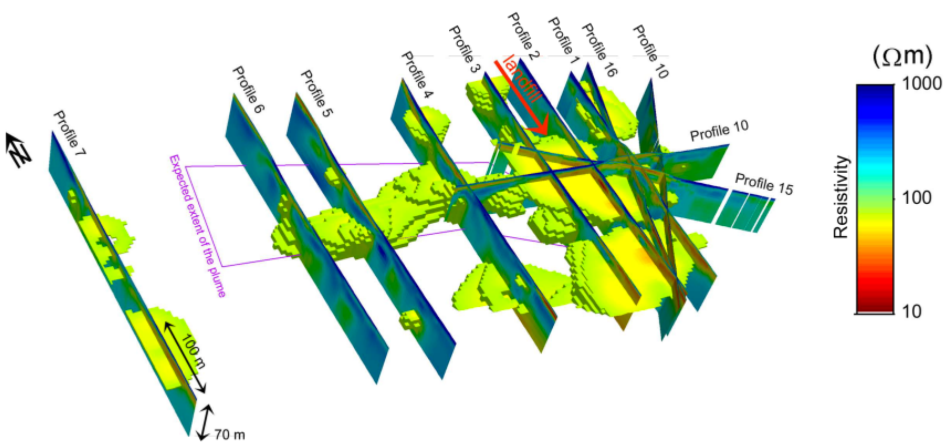




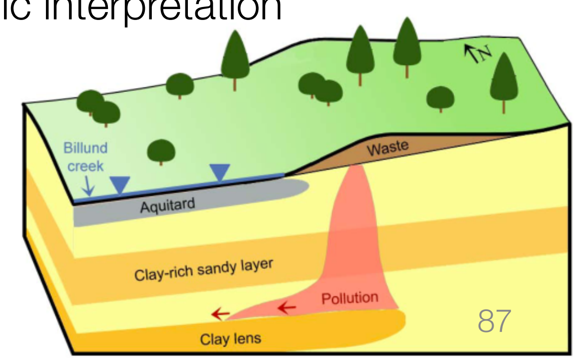
Contaminated plume section



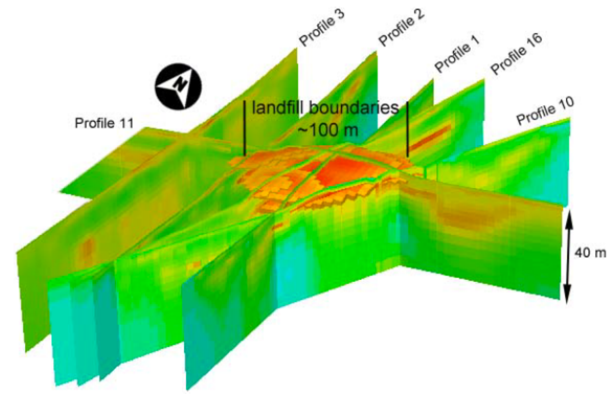
Resistivity cut-off volume (<100 Ωm)



Geologic interpretation



Summary



- Found boundaries for the waste
- Estimated volume for the waste
- Delineated the leachate plume
- Lithology of the background
  - Aquitard
  - Clay-rich sandy layer
  - Clay lens