

Looking Beneath a Saltwater Intrusion: Geophysics for Improved Groundwater Management

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The Center for Groundwater Evaluation and Management
Stanford University



The Center for Groundwater Evaluation and Management
Stanford University

Goal: To foster integration of new and emerging technologies into local, regional and statewide groundwater management practice.

Approach: Partnering with with groundwater management districts throughout the western US to demonstrate the value of these technologies.

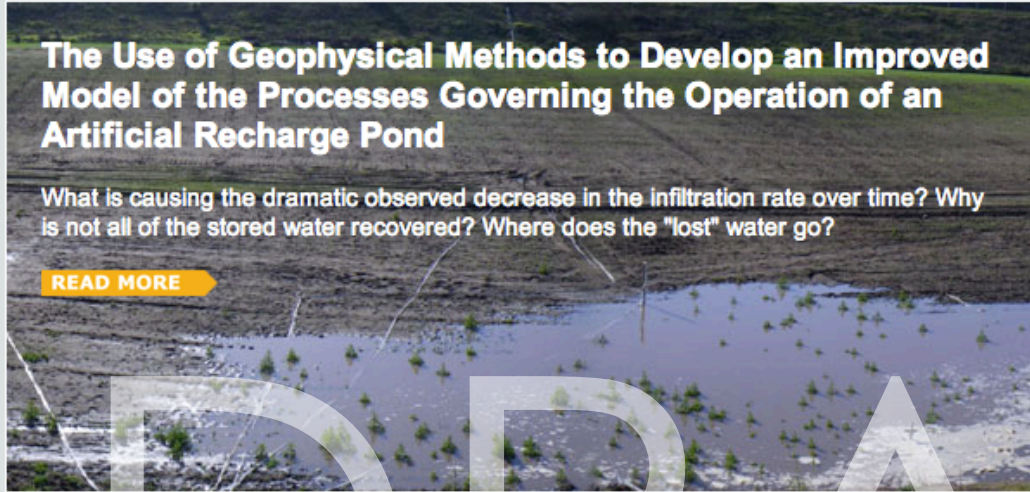
gemcenter.stanford.edu



The Use of Geophysical Methods to Develop an Improved Model of the Processes Governing the Operation of an Artificial Recharge Pond

What is causing the dramatic observed decrease in the infiltration rate over time? Why is not all of the stored water recovered? Where does the "lost" water go?

[READ MORE](#)



Modeling the operation of a recharge pond

What is causing the dramatic observed decrease in the...

NMR response of unconsolidated materials

What is the link between NMR relaxation times and...

InSAR data to monitor a confined aquifer

Can high quality InSAR data be acquired and used...

The GEM Center

The GEM Center is a research center that provides a multidisciplinary/crosscutting approach to groundwater evaluation and management. The focus of research is the integration of data, acquired across a wide range of spatial and temporal scales, to monitor and model subsurface hydrologic processes. The defining characteristic of the GEM Center is the use of geophysical data as an essential part of all aspects of groundwater evaluation and management. Central to our approach is the establishment of partnerships that allow the GEM Center to demonstrate state-of-the-science solutions to "real-world" problems. In this way, we hope to play a key role in encouraging the adoption of new approaches, and new technologies, for addressing the challenging problems we face in the evaluation and management of our groundwater resources.

[Read full mission statement](#)

News & Announcements

[Success in a Nebraska Cornfield \(video\)](#)

A collaborative effort involving researchers from Stanford, Schlumberger and the U.S. Geological Survey successfully drilled and logged a well in the Ogallala aquifer.

[The GEM Center Web Site Launches](#)

The Center for Groundwater Evaluation and Management launches a web site with information about research projects being conducted by Stanford faculty and students, affiliated faculty, and collaborators in the public and private sectors.

[MORE NEWS](#)

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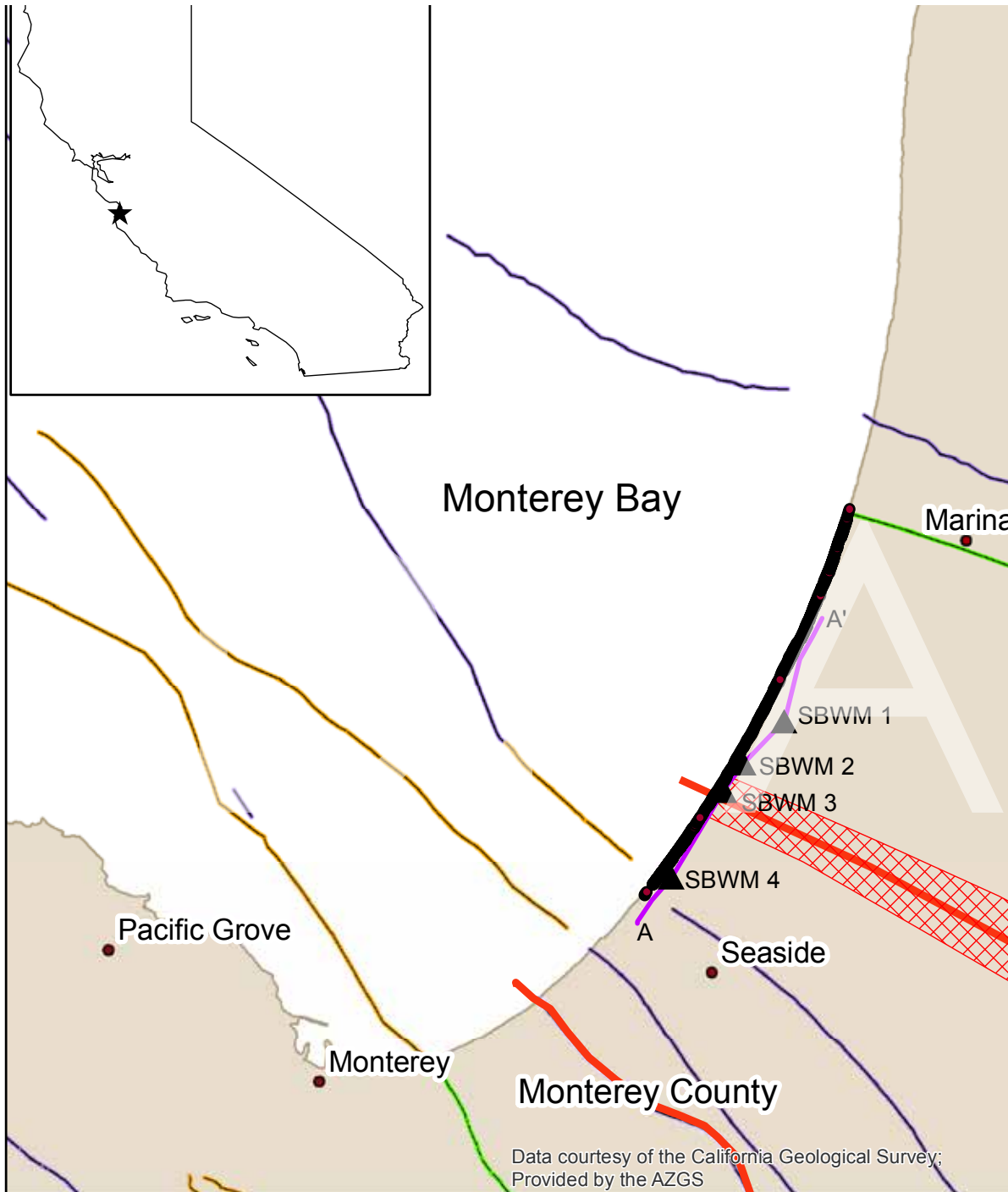
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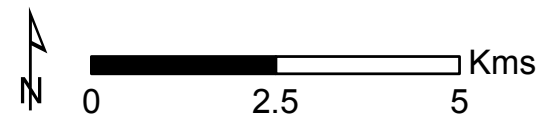


Description of Map Symbols

- Cities
- 2011 ERT data
- 2012 ERT data
- ▲ SBWM well locations
- Cross section
- Seaside basin boundary

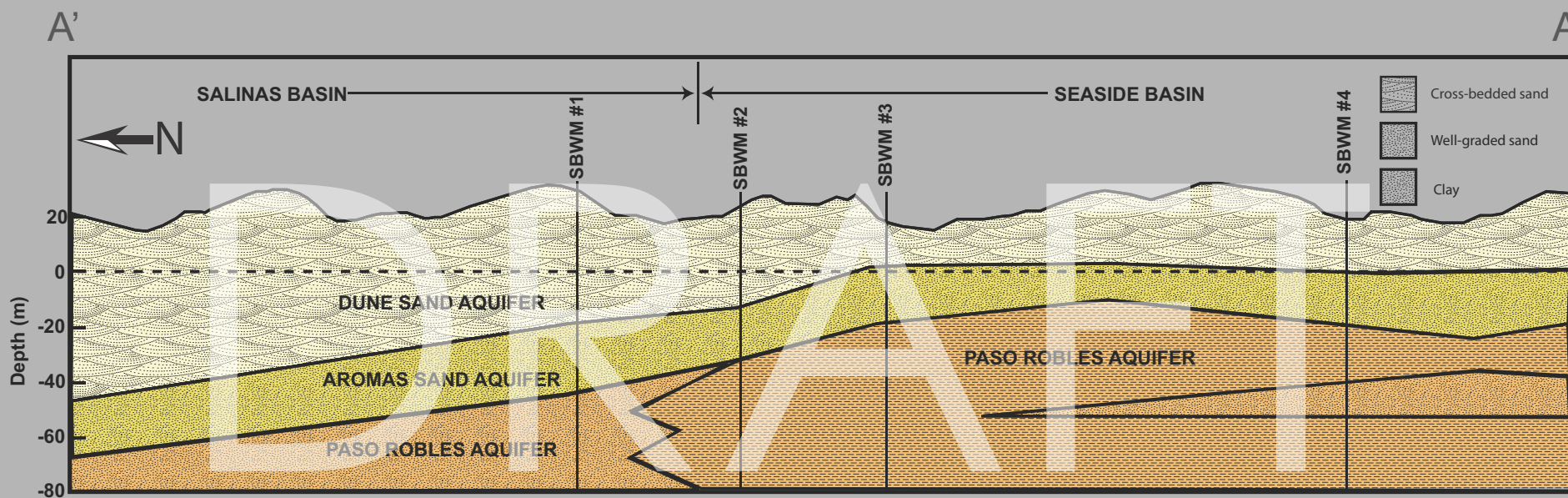
Active Faults

- Historic (<150 yrs)
- Holocene (<10 ka)
- Late Quaternary (<750 ka)
- Late Pleistocene (<1.6 ma)
- Early Pleistocene (<2.8 ma)
- Quaternary (Undifferentiated)
- Fault



Borehole based monitoring for Saltwater intrusion

- Sentinel Wells 2007
- 4 monitoring wells drilled to facilitate time-lapse logging of the aquifer to identify saltwater intrusion zones
- Wells drilled to ~ 300-400m
- Logged seasonally using resistivity logging –WHY?
- Not really early warning! Once we see it in the well it is there.



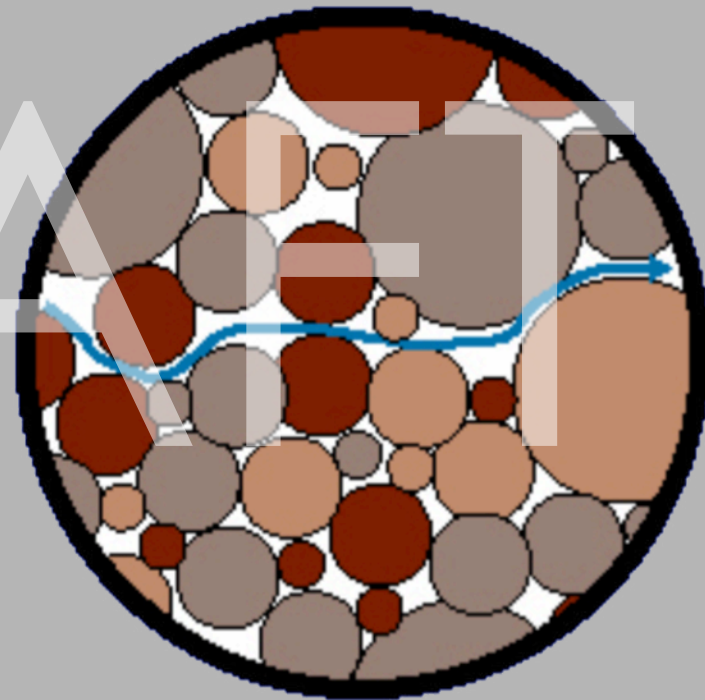
modified after Feeney 2009

Why resistivity?

- Electrical Resistivity Tomography (ERT)
- Well documented for small-scale water resource applications
- Currently used in petroleum applications – this has led to advancement in field systems and processing approaches
- Non-invasive, fast deployment, continuous data
- 2D, 3D, and 4D imaging is possible

What You're Measuring: Resistivity (Ohm-m)

- Resistivity is a function of the bulk electrical properties and is sensitive to:
 - porosity
 - connectivity of pore fluid
 - pore fluid chemistry
 - lithology

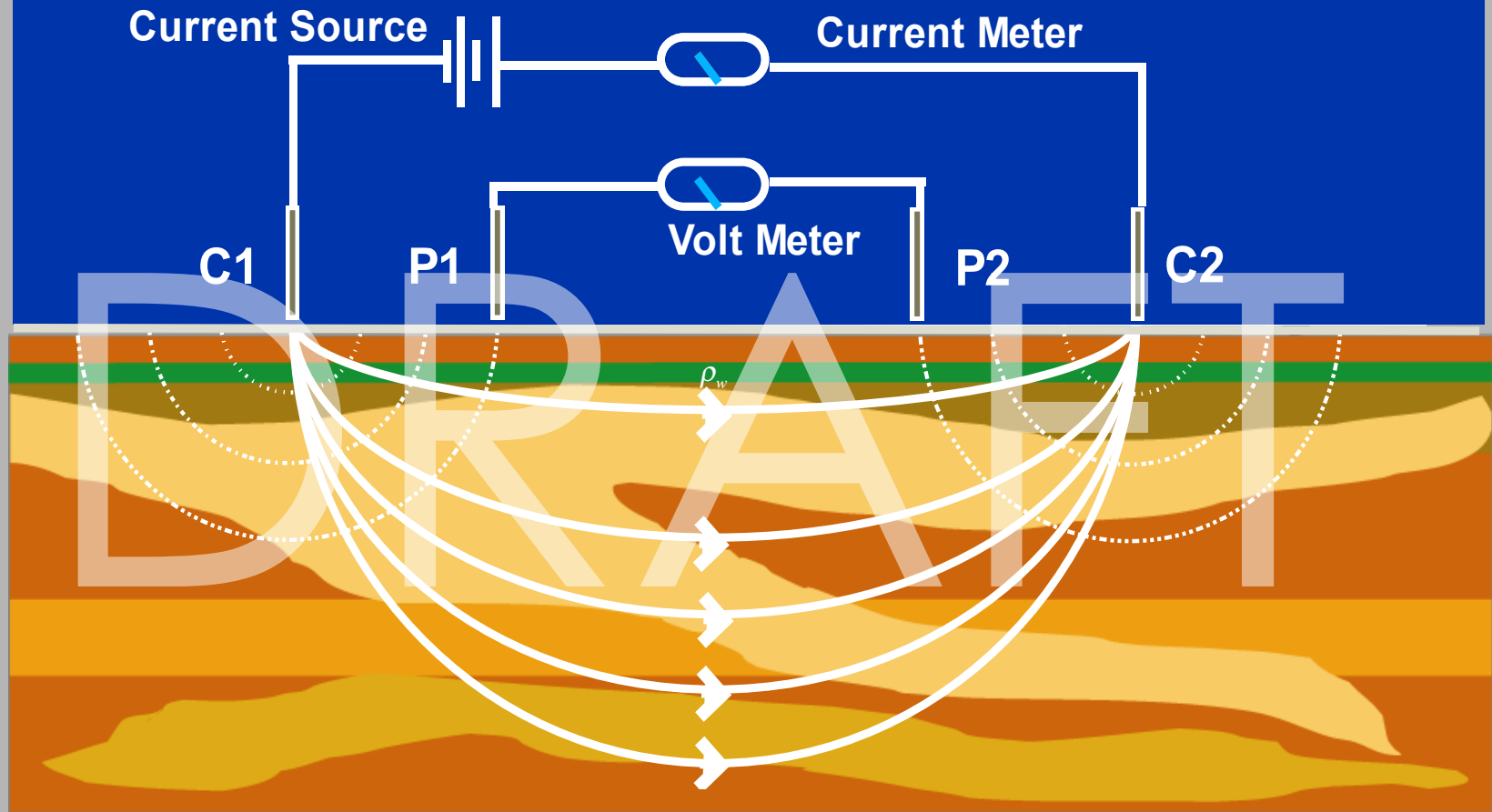


Pore fluid chemistry: Salinity

	Concentration (g/L)	Conductivity (S/m)	Resistivity (Ohm-m)
Freshwater	0.03	0.006	156
	0.1	0.02	48
	0.3	0.06	16
	1	0.2	5
	3	0.6	2
Saltwater	10	1.8	1

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Concept of Operation

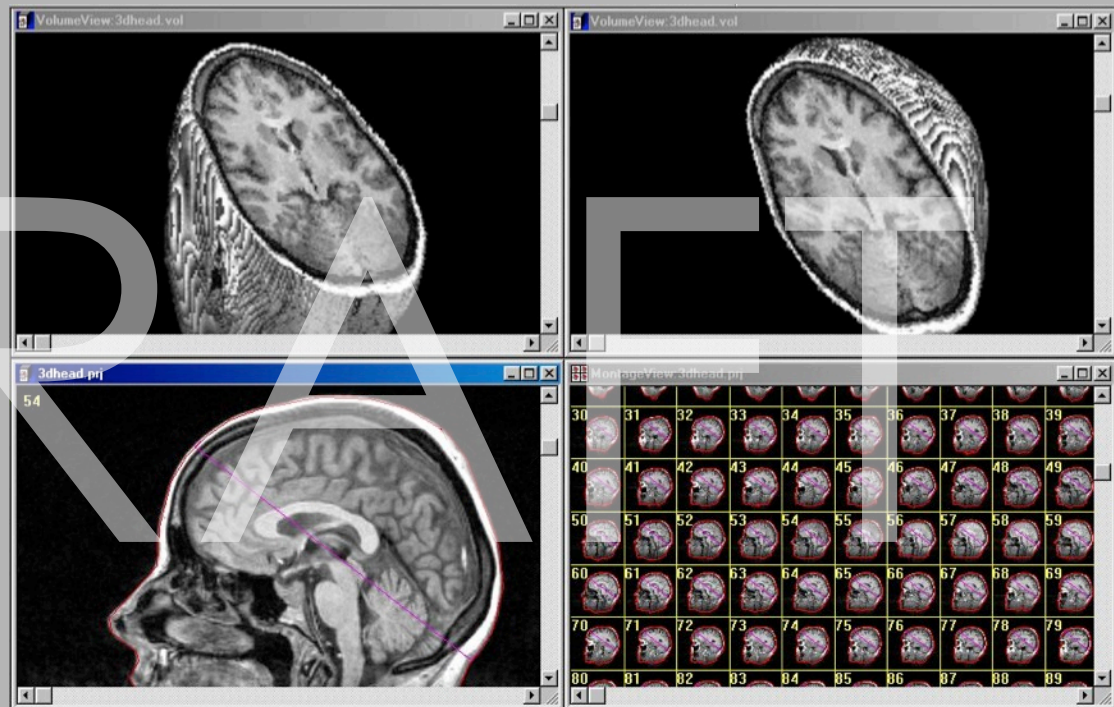


- We use multiple sensors (electrodes) to make 10's of thousands measurements
- Each measurement samples a different volume of earth
- A typical array length for this work will be ~ 1km, and will be shifted in 200m increments



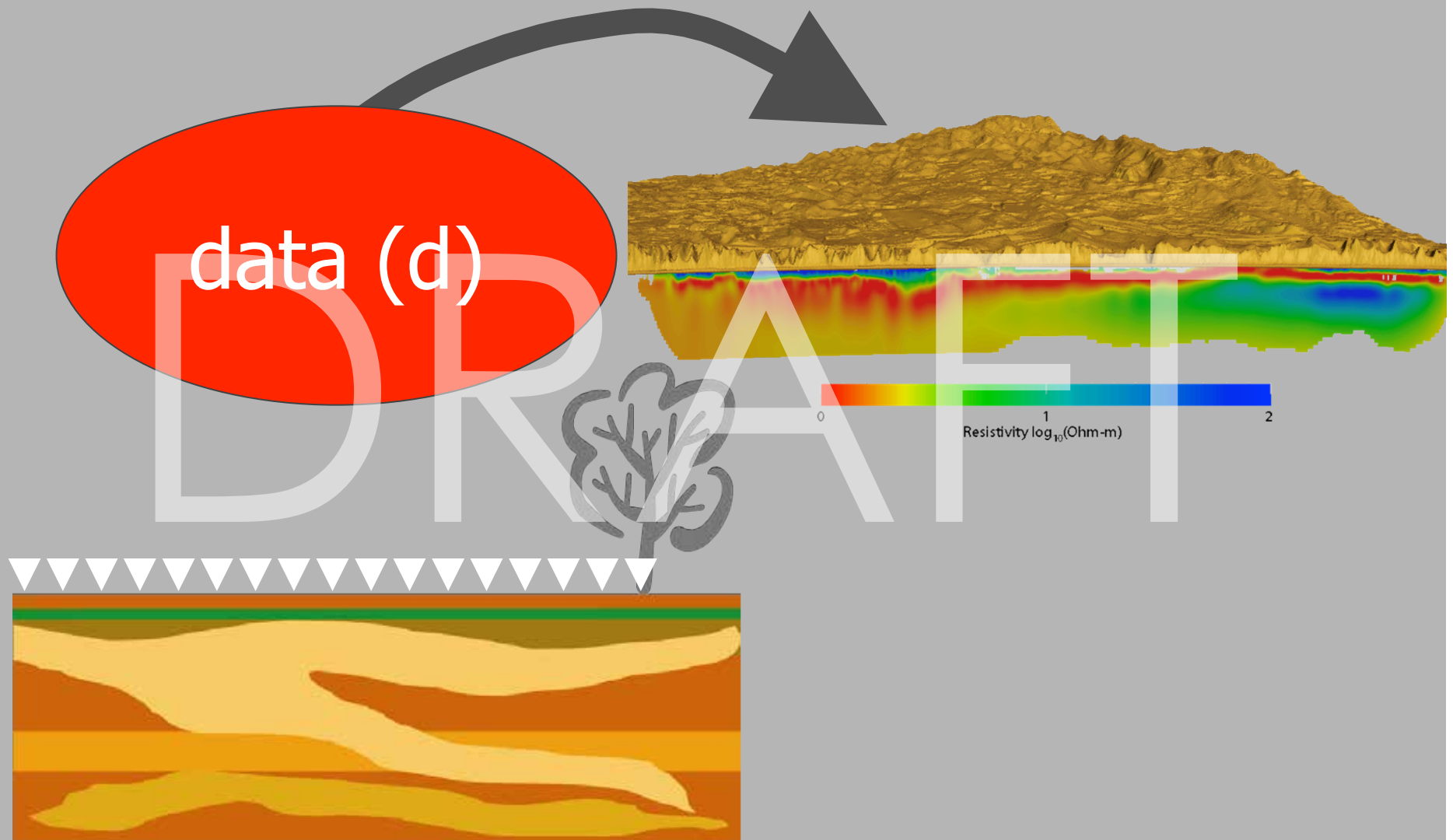
Geophysical Tomography

Like medical tomography, but with much poorer resolution



<http://www.ablesw.com>

Geophysical Tomography



Data acquisition/ Processing

Two field campaigns:

- July 2011
- October 2012
- Total field days ~10

Total survey length: 6.8km

Total number of data acquired: 130,000

Spatial resolution of inversion mesh: x: 10m, z: 5→10m

Acquisition Cost: \$60,000



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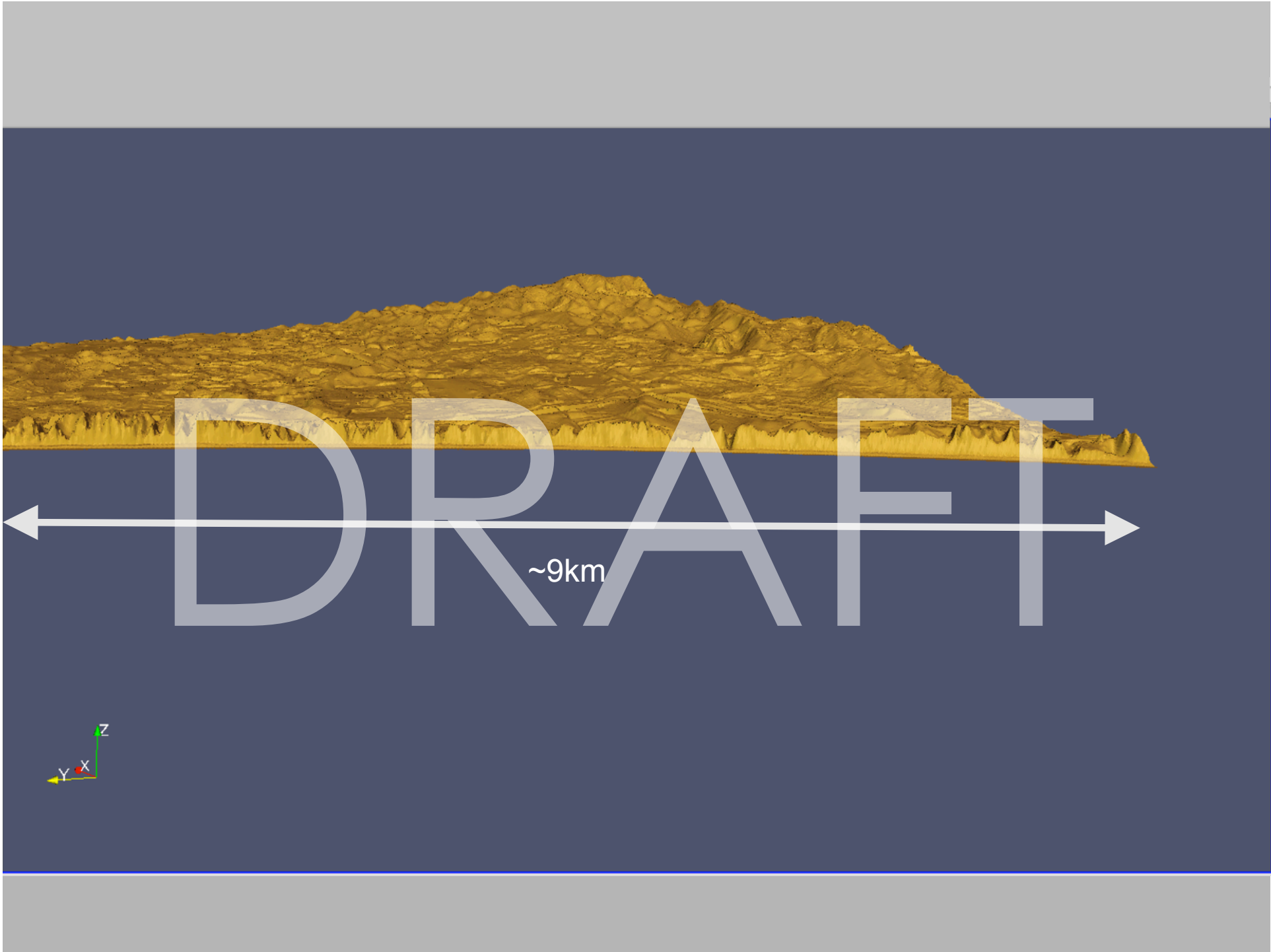
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~8.5km



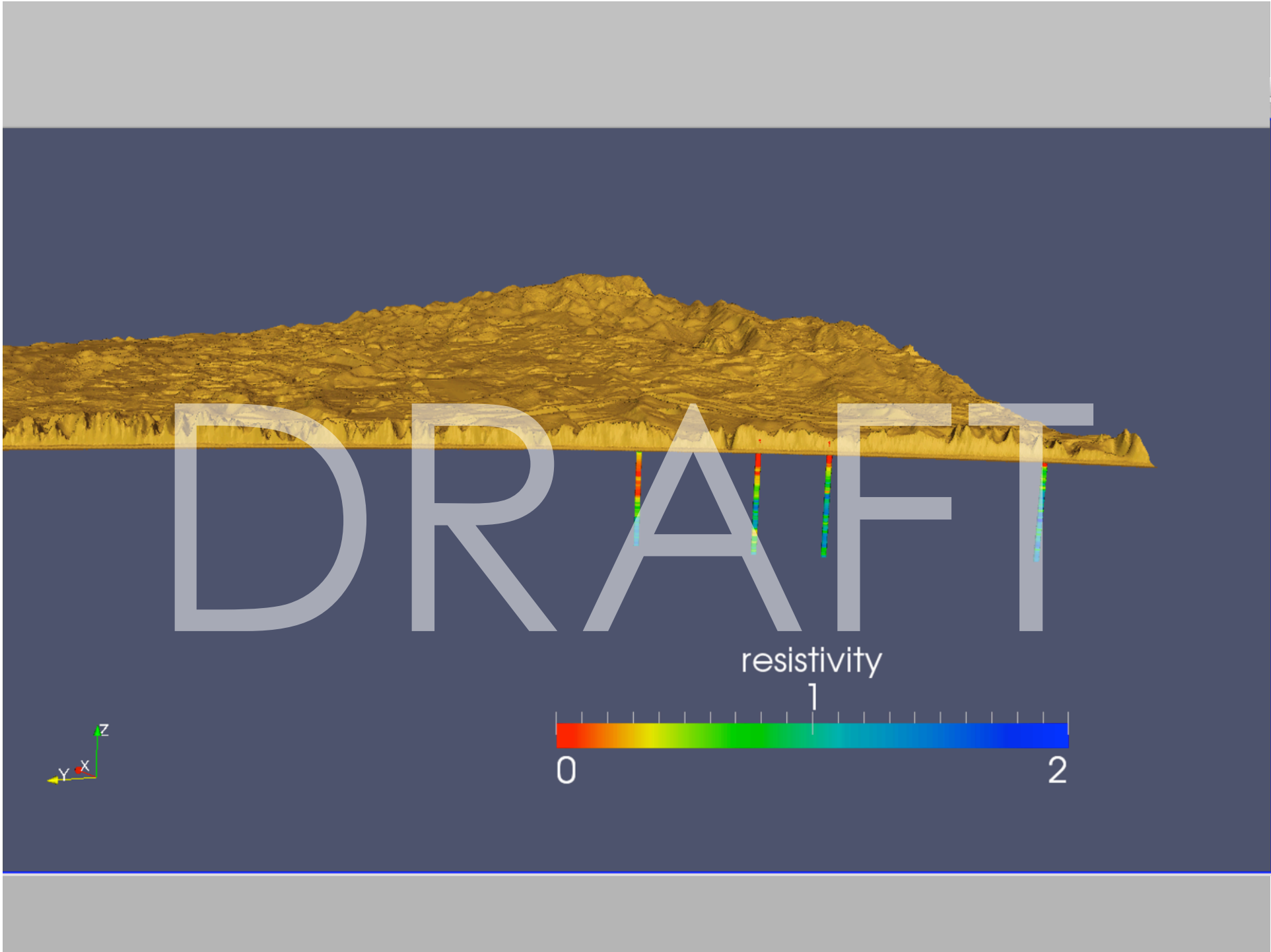
~8.5km



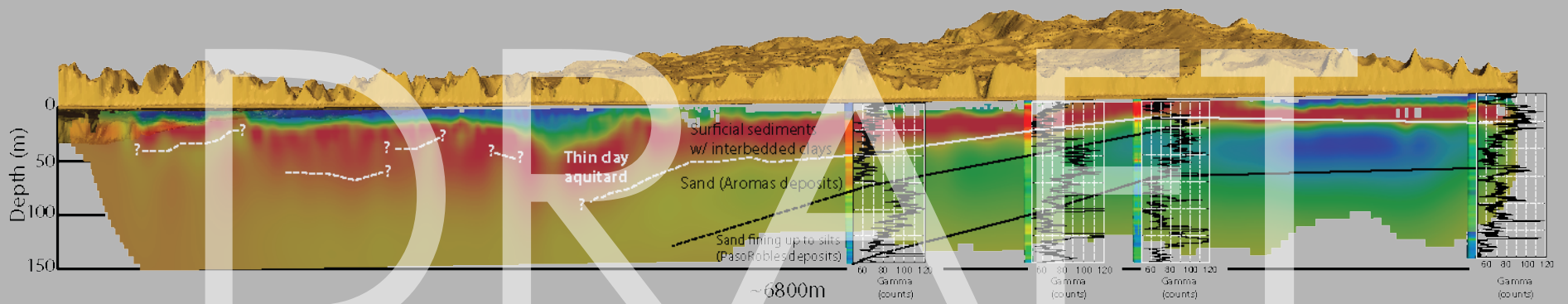
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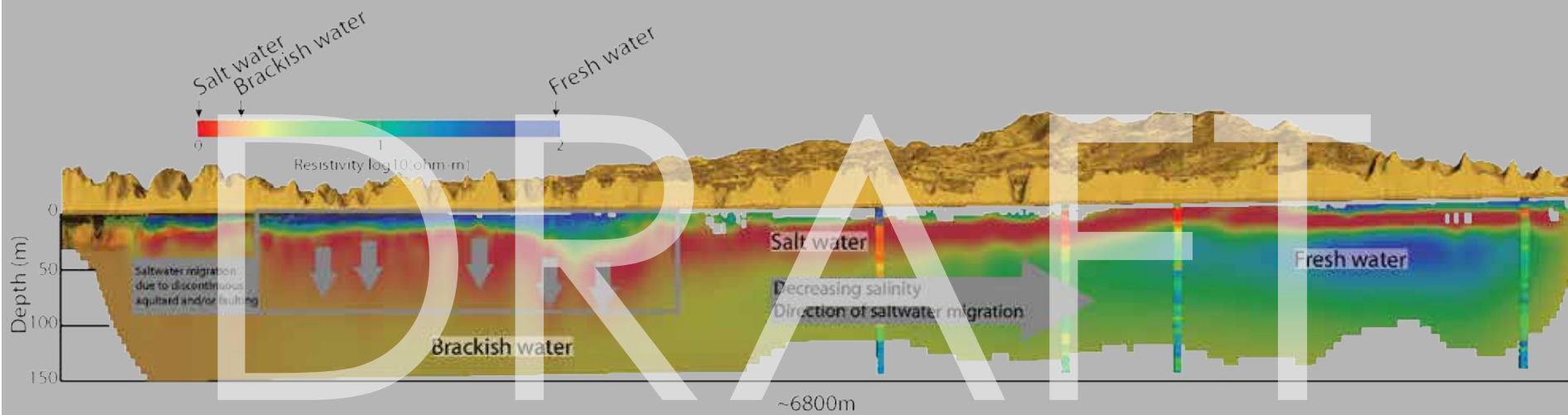
~9km











Conclusions

- Effective non-invasive subsurface imaging
- Improved large-scale understanding of aquifers
- Improved operational modeling
- Optimized remediation or interventions
- Lower cost and environmental impact
- Potential for long-term, spatially exhaustive monitoring

Acknowledgments



- Brad Hansen, Curtis Ferguson, Andrew Parsekian, Jan Walbrecker, Nick Odum, Jackie Randell
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