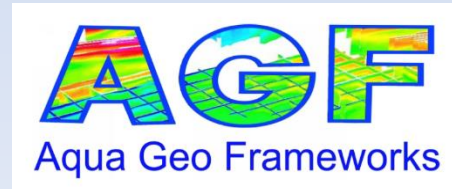


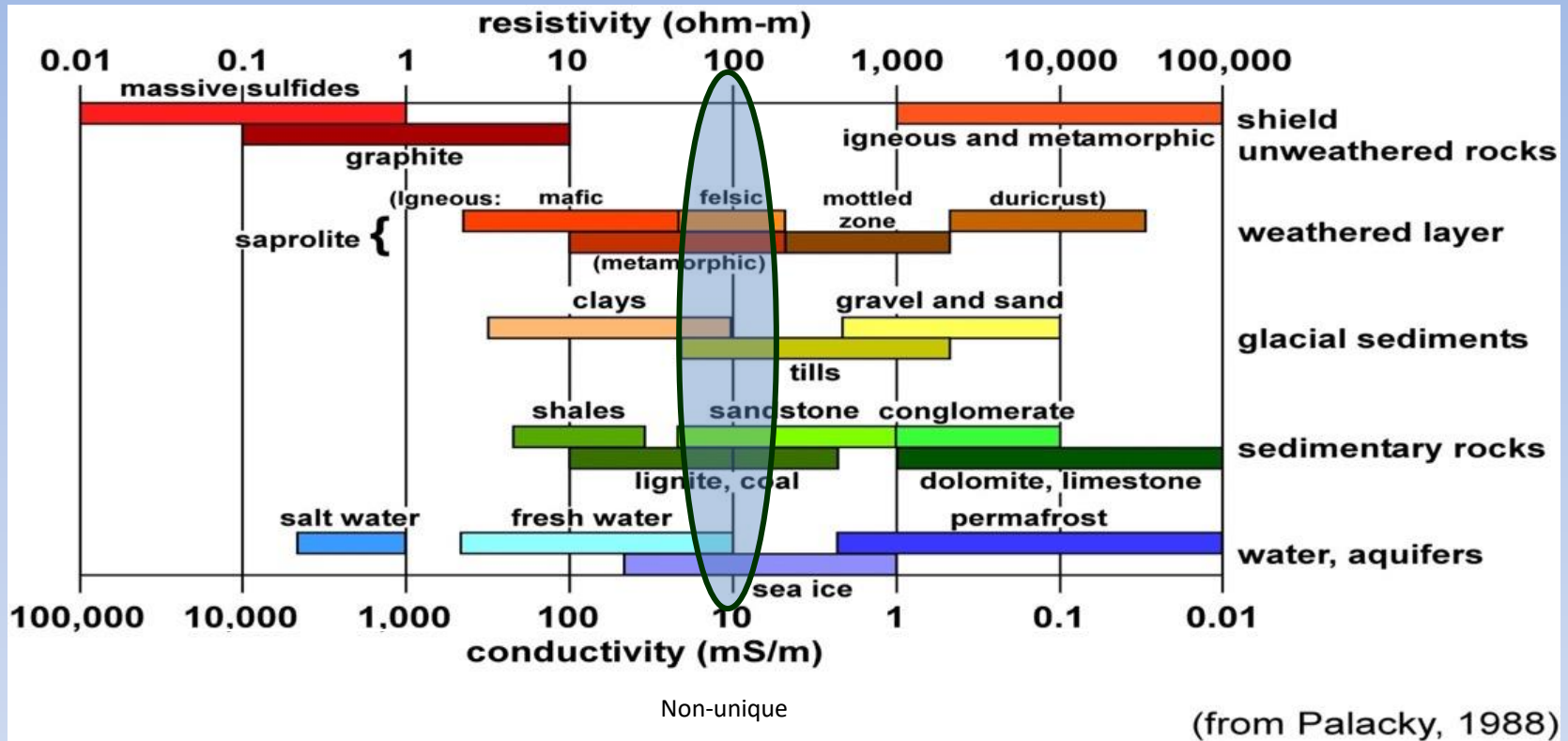
Airborne Electromagnetics: AEM and Insights on Recharge Projects in Nebraska and Colorado

February 22, 2024

Jared D. Abraham, PG, PGP
Aqua Geo Frameworks, LLC
Fort Laramie, WY

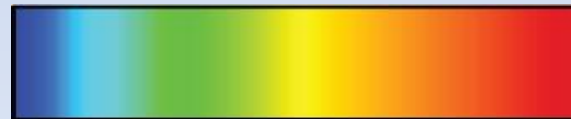
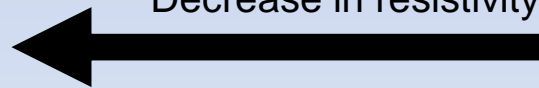


Basics: Resistivity and Rocks



Finer-grained sediment

Decrease in resistivity



Increase in resistivity



Coarser-grained sediment

Why airborne geophysics?

Scale of Measurement

For Groundwater Exploration -

Typical Coverage from Airborne to Borehole:

Airborne coverage: Townships (36 square miles or 23,040 acres)



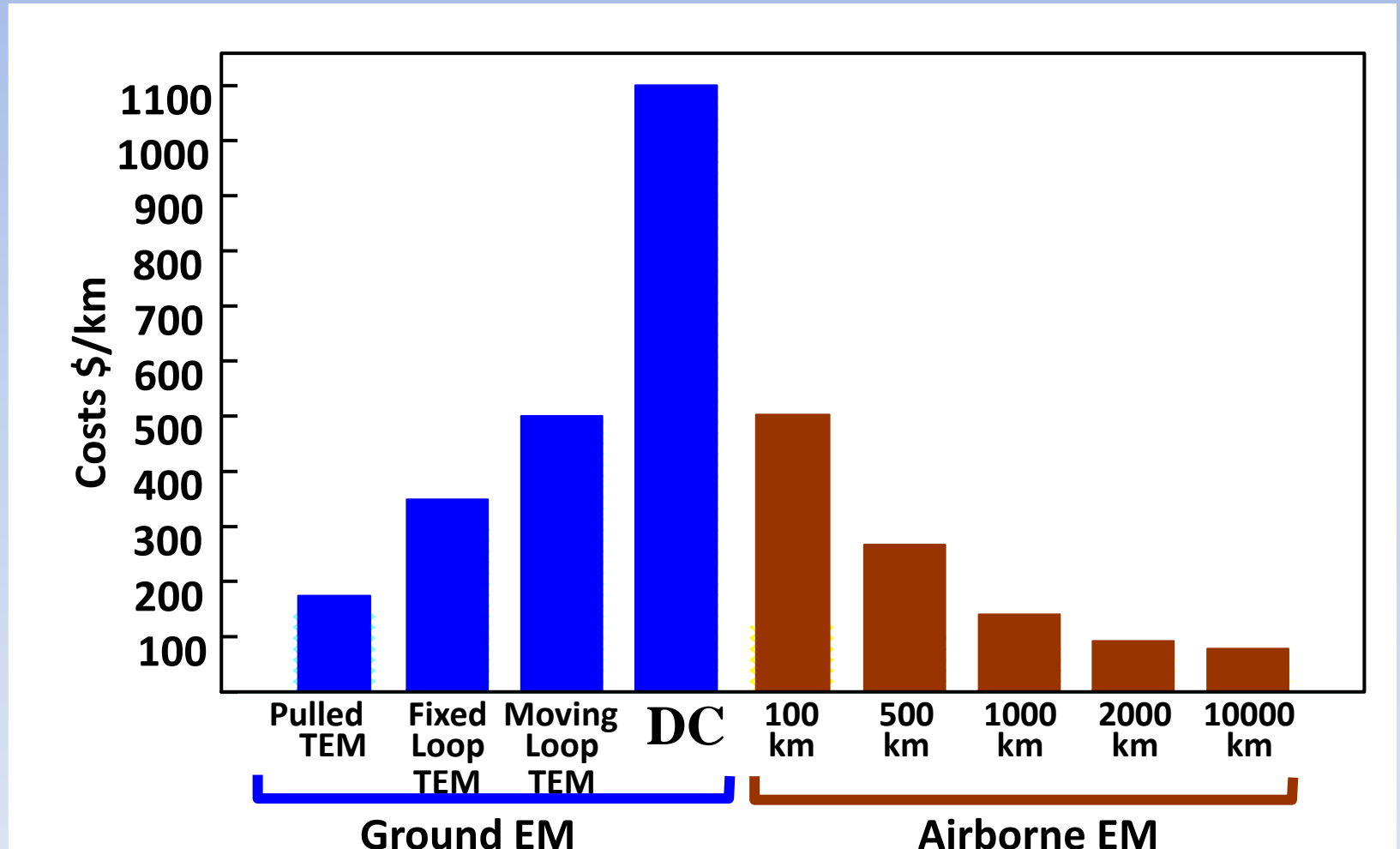
Ground-based coverage: Sections (640 acres)



Boreholes coverage: ~ 1 to 36 inches around the borehole

Why airborne geophysics?

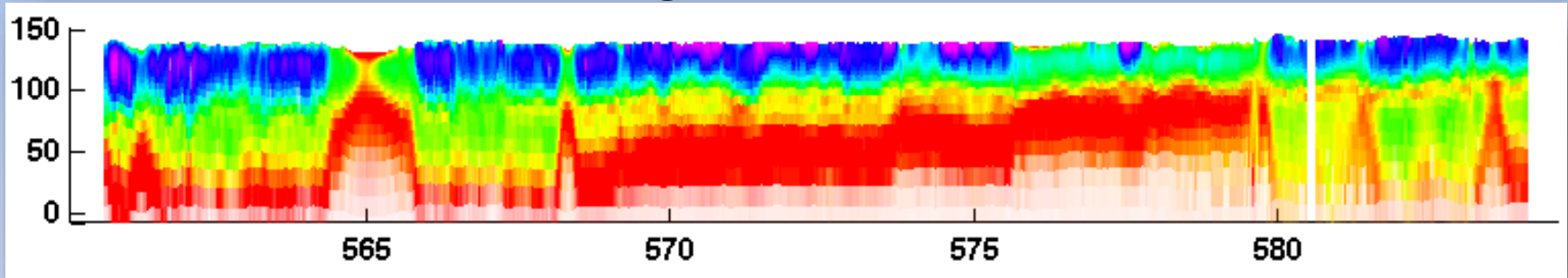
COST - Ground vs. Airborne \$



Why airborne geophysics?

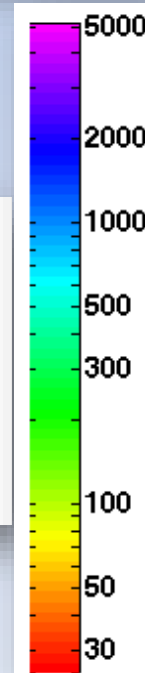
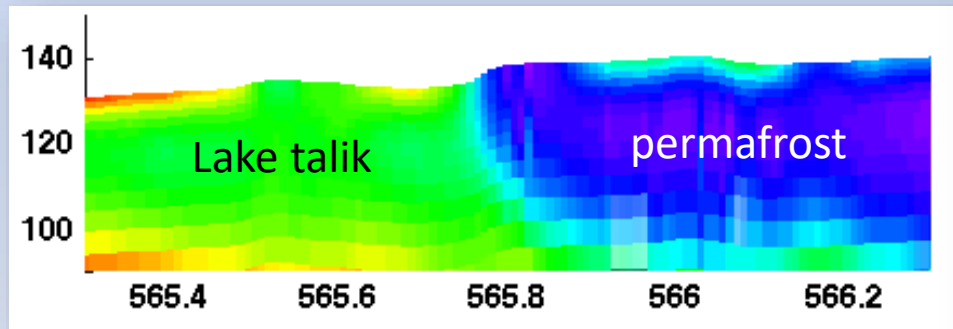
Areal Coverage:

Airborne resistivity Coverage at ~ 100 km / hour



Abraham, 2012
Minsley et. al., 2012

Ground-Based resistivity Coverage at ~ 1 km /day

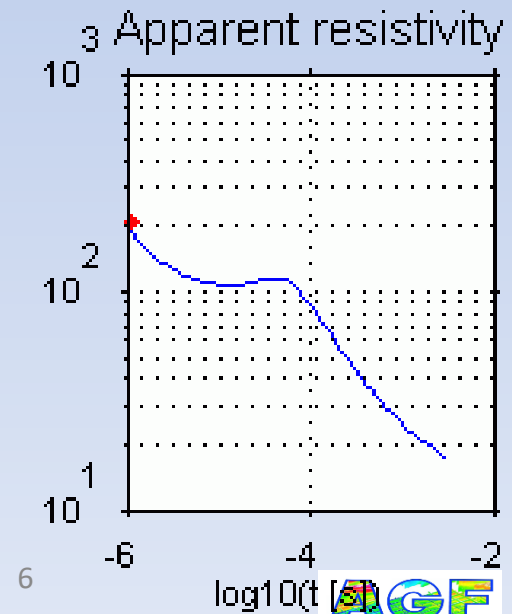
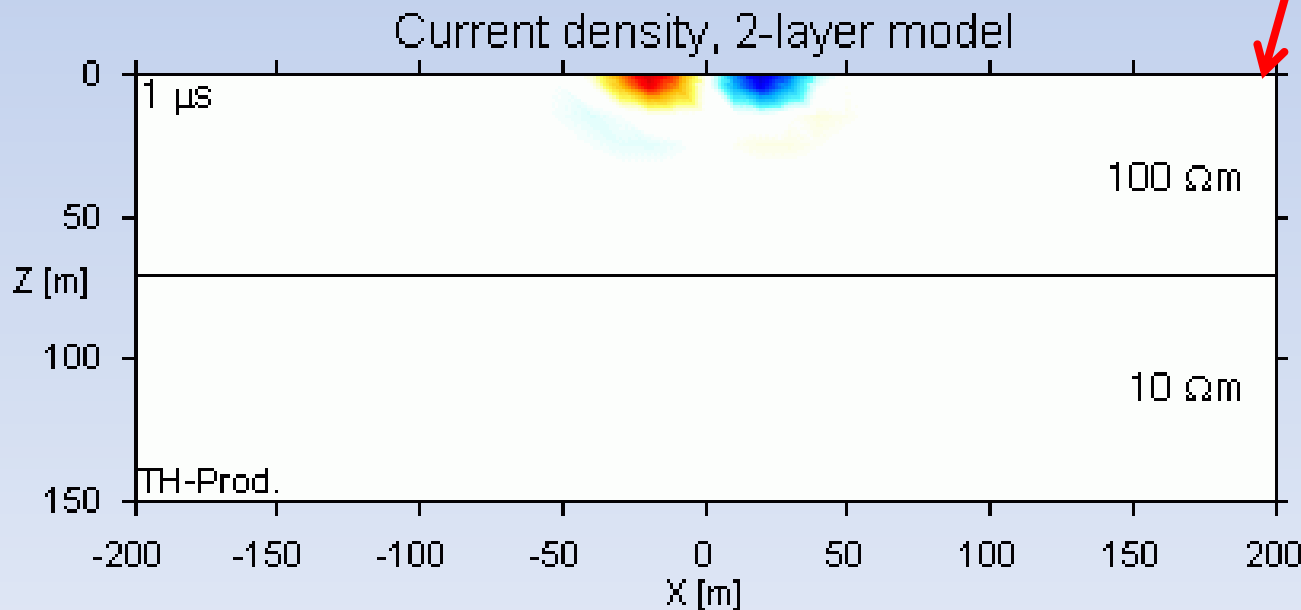


What's happening in the earth:



The current induced in the earth diffuses downward and outward

What we measure in the receiver coil



System Selection: Fixed-Wing AEM Systems

Frequency Domain - Sander Geophysics
FGEM



Time Domain – Xcalibur Multiphysics TEMPEST



Time Domain - Spectrem Air



Time Domain – Xcalibur Multiphysics MEGATEM



System Selection: Helicopter AEM Platforms

Frequency Domain
Xcalibur RESOLVE / DIGHEM



Time Domain -
NRG Xcite



Time Domain -
SkyTEM



Time Domain
Xcalibur
HeliTEM



Time Domain
Geotech VTEM



Natural Source
Geotech ZTEM



Additional Considerations when using Airborne EM

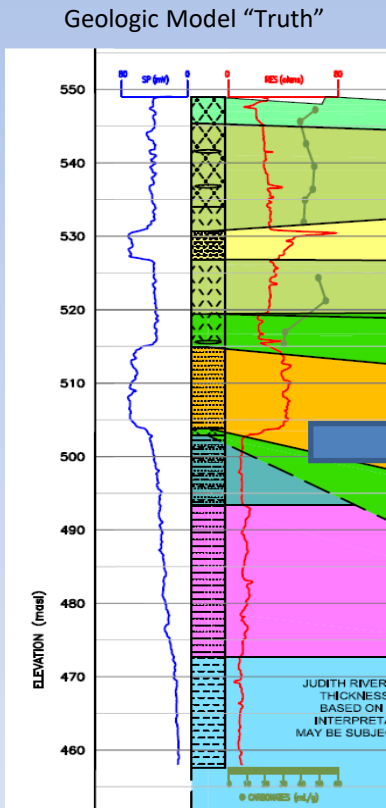
- Contractors fly surveys
- Elevation control, attitude control
- System calibration
- Infrastructure
- Public awareness



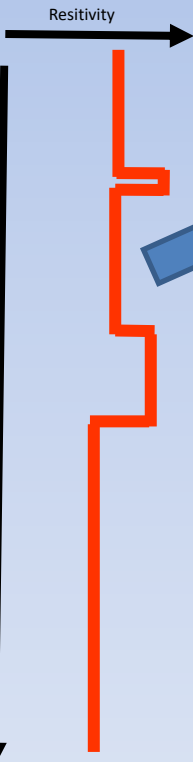
Paradox Valley, Colorado 2011

Forward Modeling

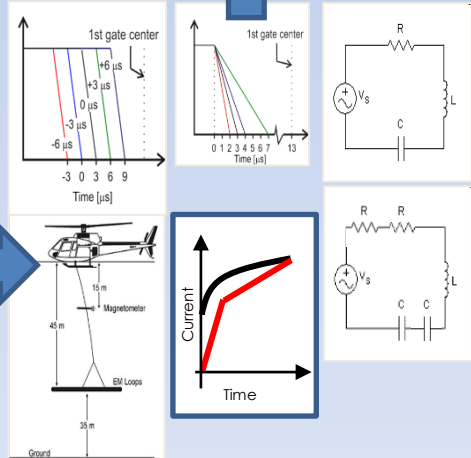
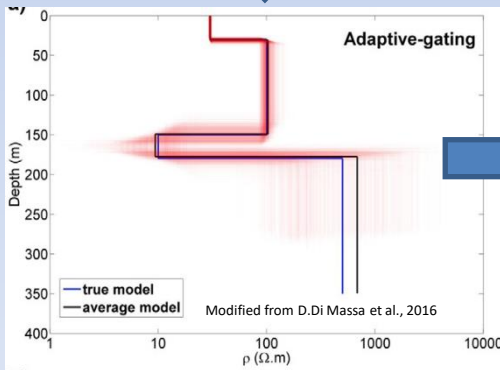
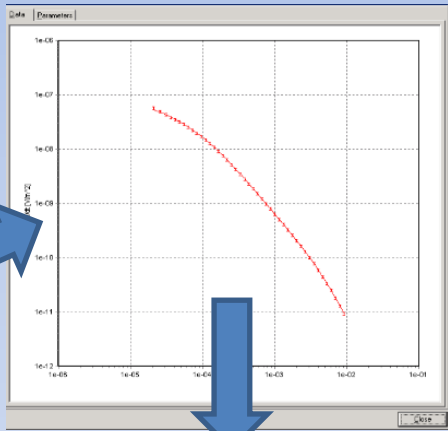
- System Specifications**
- On Time
 - Off Time
 - Transmitter Current/Moment
 - Rx Time Windows



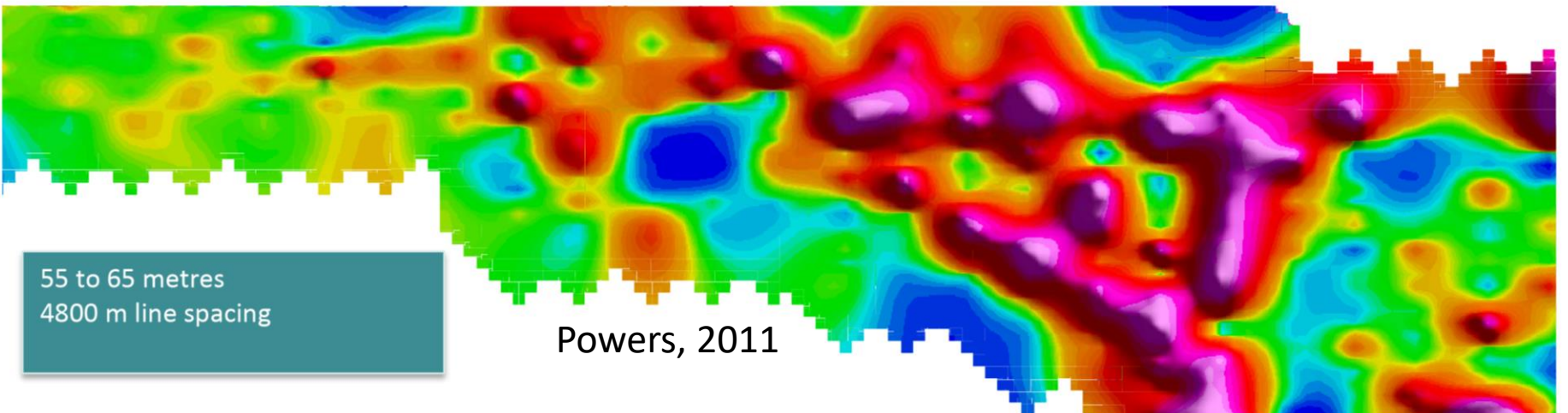
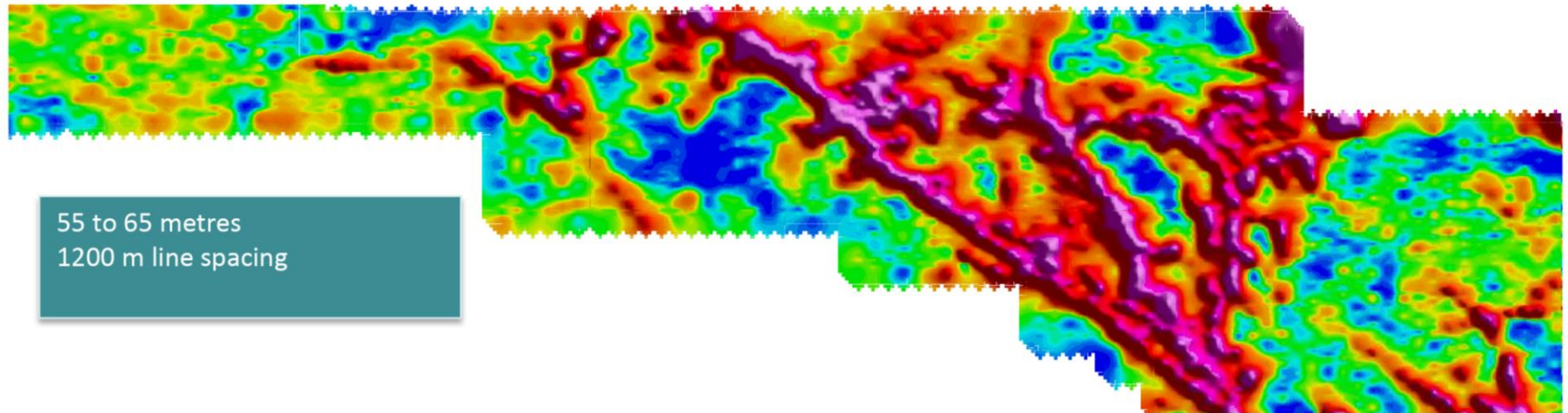
Simplified Model



AEM Response



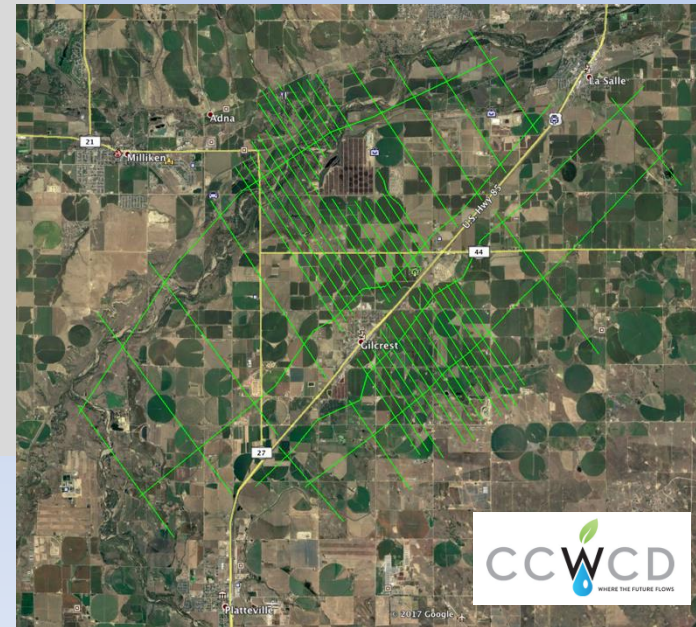
Line Spacing and Targets



Flight Line Planning

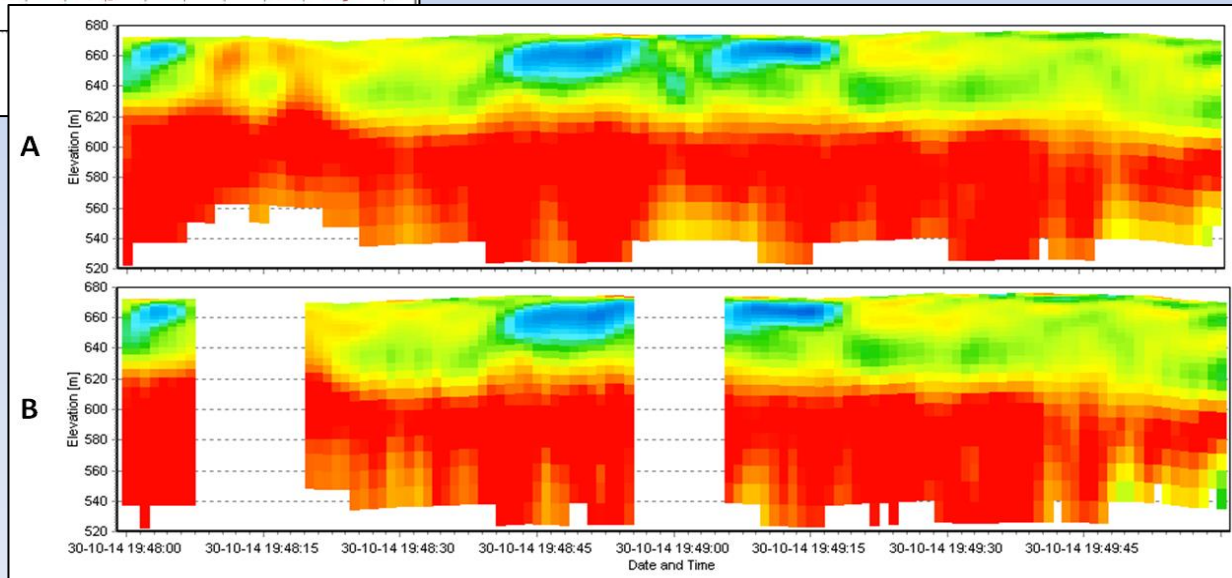
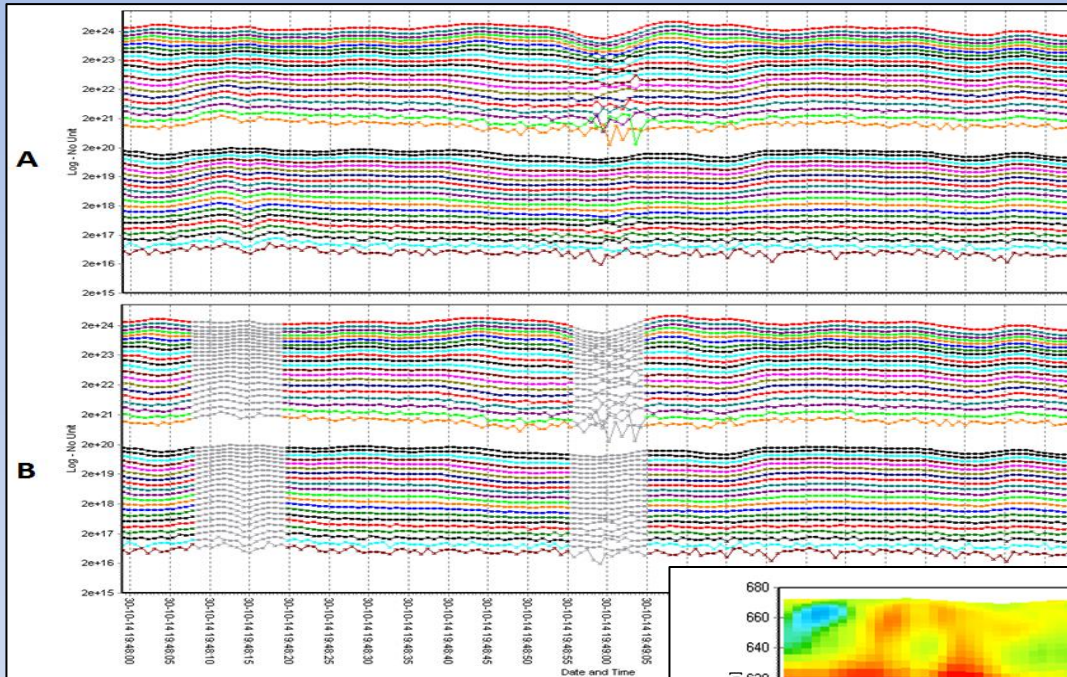


- Pipeline maps
- Local agencies required to facilitate the access to power grid infrastructure maps
- Railroads
- Confined feeding operations
- Seasons and length of daylight
- ***Flight lines need to be adjusted to optimize data collection***



In Field QA/QC and Inversion

- Within 24 hours we invert and compare to boreholes

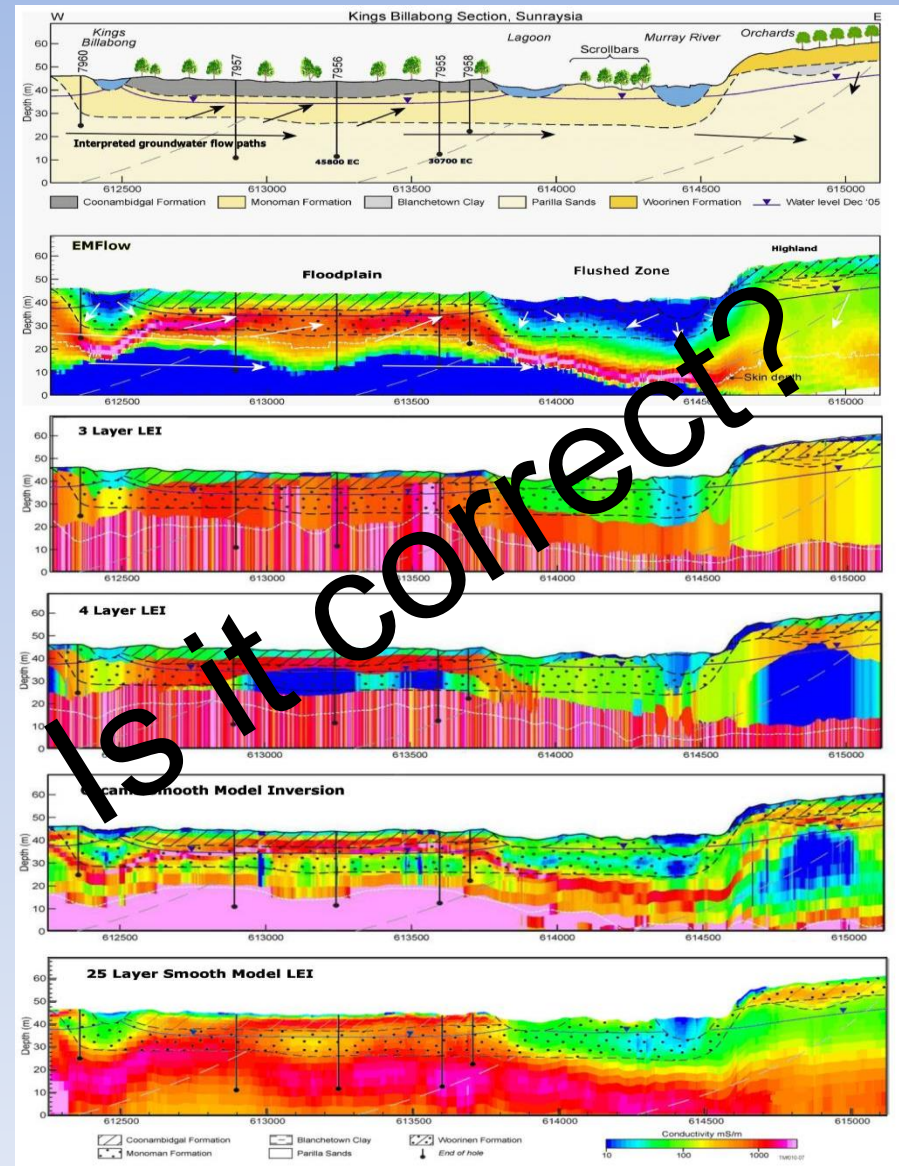


Data, apparent data, and models

- Data:
 - Response in ppm for In-Phase and Quadrature channels at different frequencies (FDEM)
 - dB/dt [V/m^2] response as a function of time after transmitter turn-off (TDEM)
- Apparent resistivity (or conductivity):
 - Data *mapping* from response to the resistivity value of a uniform half-space that would produce the measured data at each frequency/time gate
 - Useful, but not necessarily a quantitative mapping tool
- Models:
 - *Inversion* aimed at accurately mapping the spatial distribution of resistivity values with depth
 - Non-uniqueness & uncertainty must be quantified

Why Calibrate?

- Need to provide accurate models of conductivity and depth for environmental applications
- Two types of data errors: Random & Systematic
- Calibration addresses systematic errors
 - Improper system timing
 - Systematic elevation errors
 - Improper removal of primary field
- Calibration errors are not always easy to detect, and can produce seemingly realistic, but incorrect, model features!!



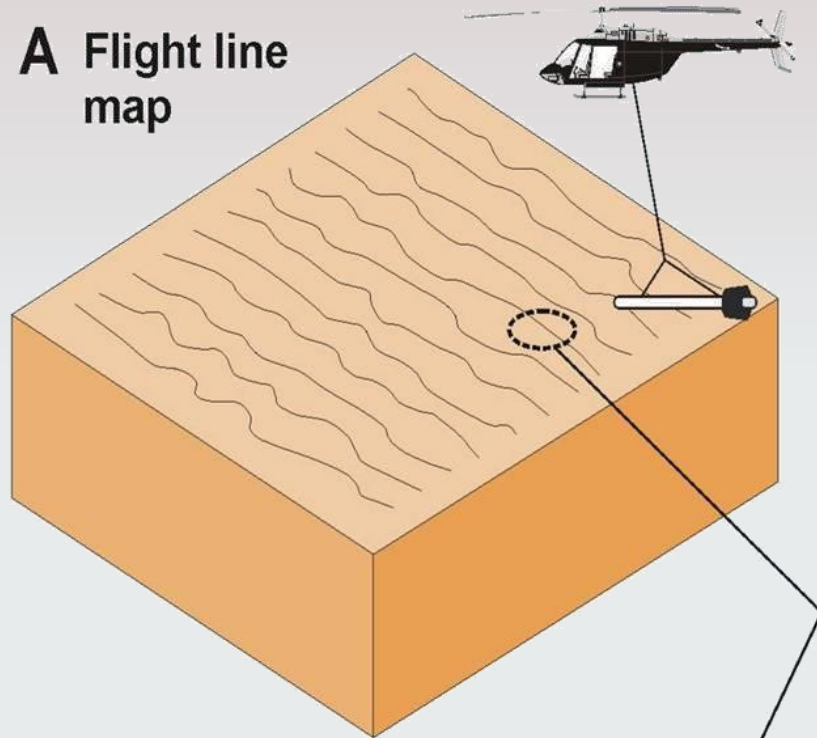
INVERSION

Turning 'voltages with time' into 'resistivity with depth'

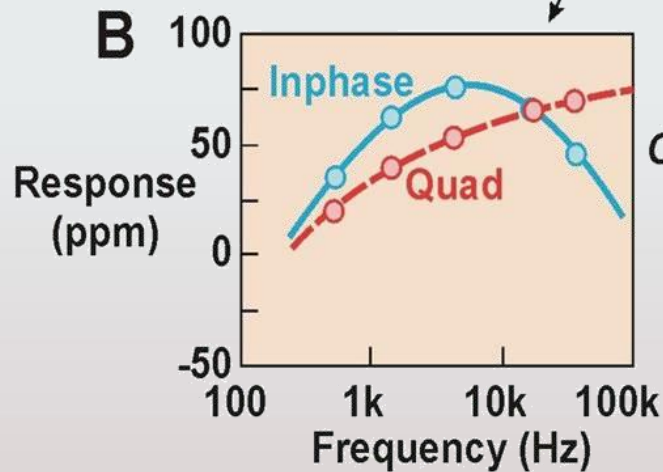
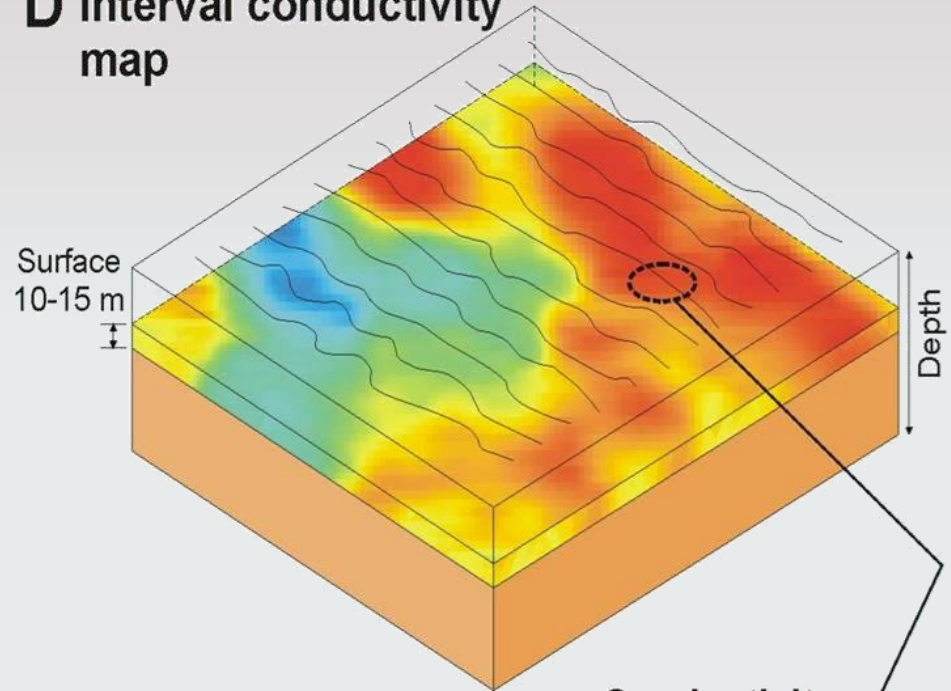
- Model type Deterministic/Stochastic
- 1D, 2D, Quasi-2D, 3D
 - Smooth model
 - Sharp models
 - Fixed-Layer models
- Inversions are not unique What this means is multiple layering and resistivity scenarios will equally well-fit the data
 - How do you get around this?
 - Geology
 - *A priori* information (Borehole Logs...)
 - Uncertainty analysis

Inversion of EM data

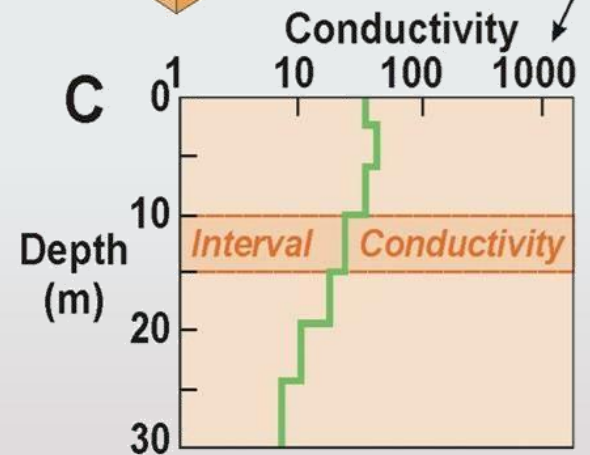
A Flight line map



D Interval conductivity map



CDI/constrained Inversion



So what is it that goes into an AEM Survey?



- System Selection (TDEM, FDEM, Helicopter, Fixed-wing)
- Calibration (data space, model space)
- Flight planning (line spacing, direction)
- Noise (infrastructure, pipelines, power lines, spherics)
- Processing (EM-coupling, averaging, filtering, stacking, calibration)
- Inversion (1-D, 2-D, 3-D, Deterministic, Stochastic)
- Interpretation (geological model, lithology, geophysical logs, water quality, aquifer testing, reporting, and communication of results)
- Cost (Budget)



Upper Black Squirrel Creek Ground Water Management District

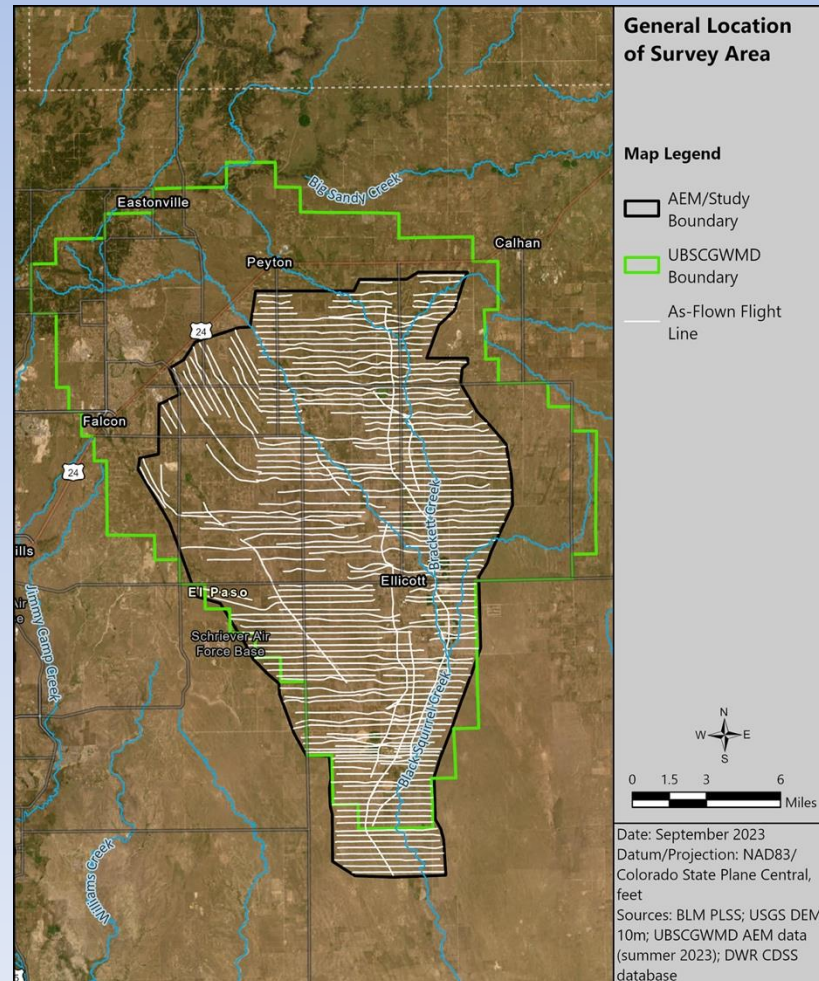


Objectives:

- Map the shape of the alluvial basin
- Map the water table
- Map bedrock units
- Identify clay layer
- Identify best recharge sites

Schedule:

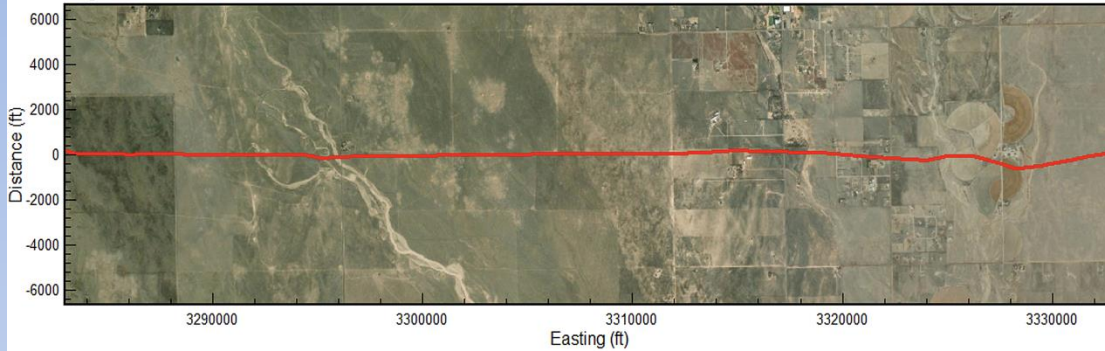
- Acquisition June 9-13, 2023
- Preliminary Results June 10-14, 2023
- Results to technical staff Sep 2023
- Draft report October 11, 2023
- Presentation to Board Dec 5, 2023



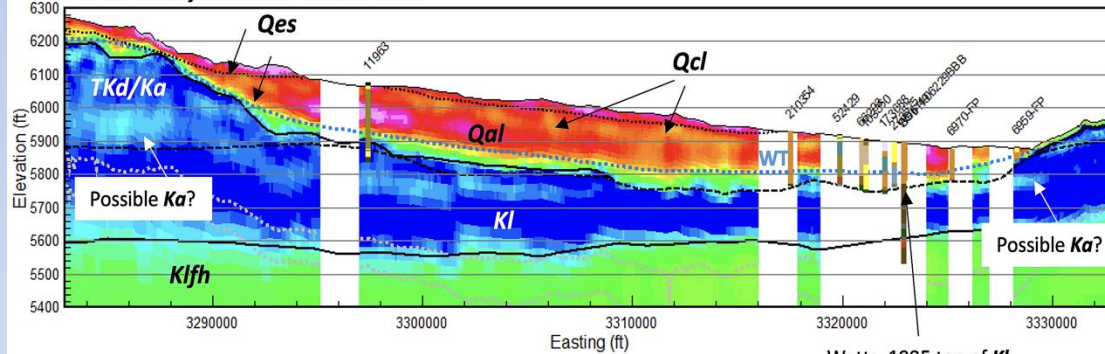
AEM Mapping Example



Flight Line Location Line L104603

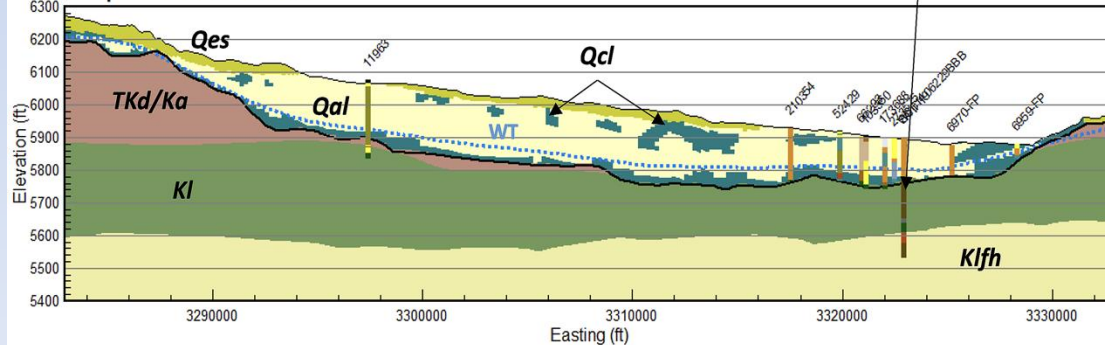


SCI Resistivity Inversion Line L104603

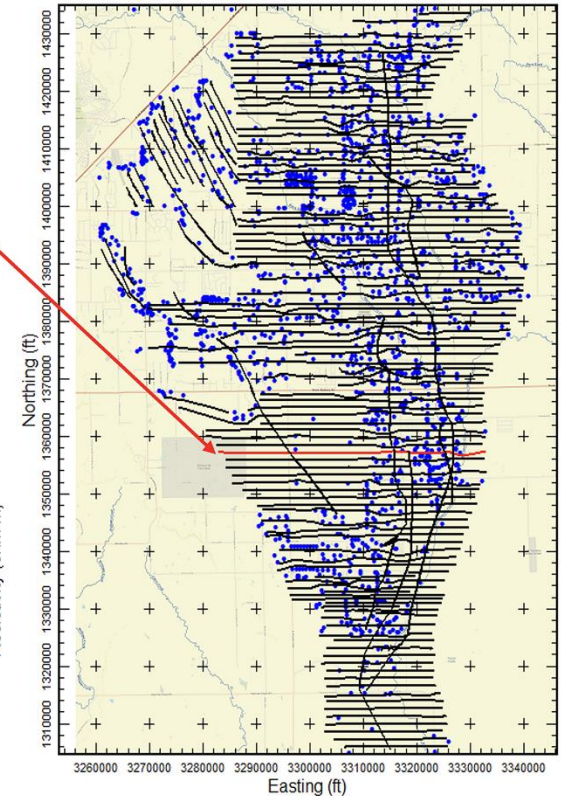


Watts, 1995 top of KI

Interpretation Line L104603



UBSCGWM AEM Survey



Stratigraphy Well Lithology



Results of the final inversion and interpretation of the Airborne Electromagnetic (AEM) data collected along flight lines within the Upper Black Squirrel Creek Ground Water Management District (UBSCGWM) area June 9-13, 2023. The inversions shown are Spatially-Constrained using the Aarhus Geo Software Workbench.

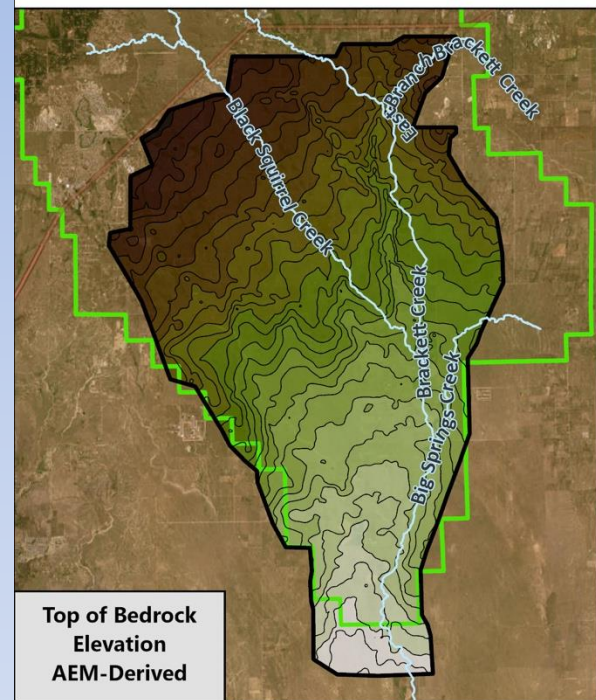
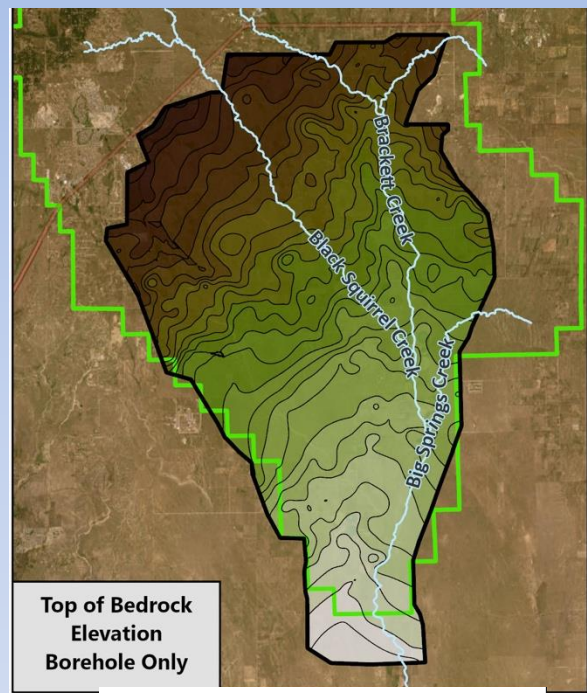
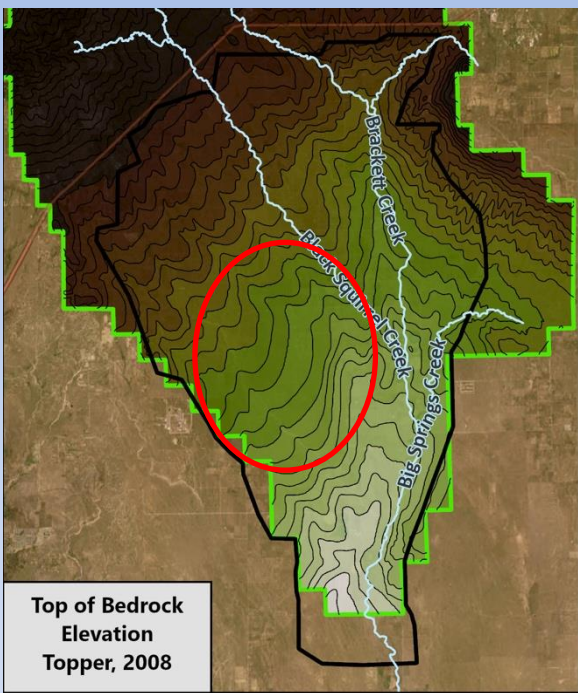
The UBSCGWM AEM Flight Area map inset to the right indicates all the flight lines as black lines. The current line displayed in red on the general map of the area. Boreholes are indicated as blue dots as from the CO-DWR and selected publications.

The Flight Location Map indicates the flight path on aerial photo. The SCI Inversion Profile shows the results of the inversion as electrical resistivity. Gaps in the resistivity profile are a result of editing areas of EM-coupling out of the data, noise removal, or of areas that were not over flown due to infrastructure. When visible the dashed gray lines indicate the depth of investigation (DOI). Located on the profile are lithology logs that are within 500 feet of the flight line (see attached legend). Geological contacts are indicated as black lines. The bottom of the eolian sands (Qes) is indicated by a dashed black line. The dashed blue line is the interpreted water table.

The interpretation profile shows the interpreted stratigraphy including clay zones (Qcl) in addition to the water table (dashed blue line), boreholes within 500 feet, and bedrock surface (solid black line)

Map projections is NAD83 Colorado State Plane Central Zone (US foot), vertical datum is NAVD88 (foot).

Bedrock Comparison



Map Legend

- AEM/Study Boundary
- UBSCGWMD Boundary
- Top of Bedrock Elevation Contour (interval = 50 ft)
[not labeled; used for visual comparison]

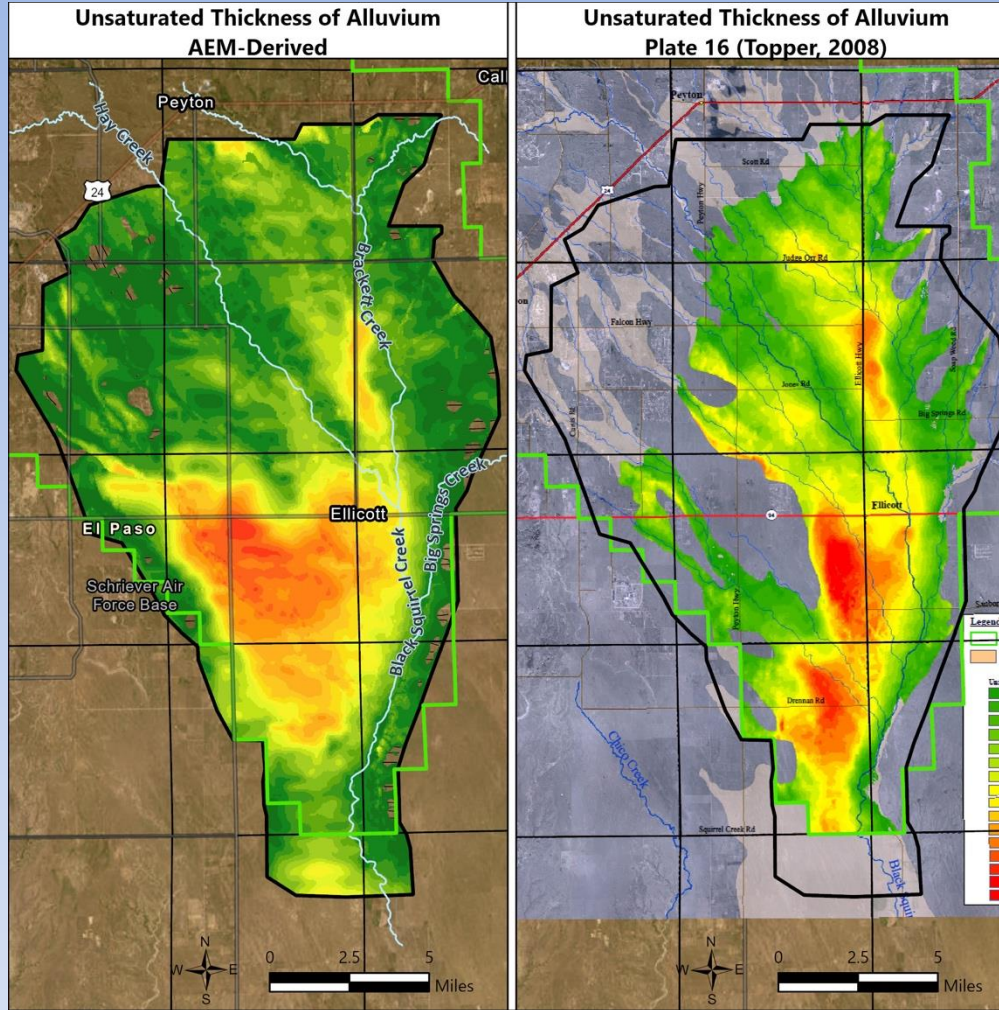
Elevation of the Top of Bedrock (ft asl)

- 5,384 - 5,500
- 5,500 - 5,600
- 5,600 - 5,700
- 5,700 - 5,800
- 5,800 - 5,900
- 5,900 - 6,000
- 6,000 - 6,100
- 6,100 - 6,200
- 6,200 - 6,300
- 6,300 - 6,400
- 6,400 - 6,500
- 6,500 - 6,600
- 6,600 - 6,700
- 6,700 - 6,800
- 6,800 - 6,831

N
W E
S

0 2 4 8 Miles

Unsaturated *Qal* Thickness



Map Legend

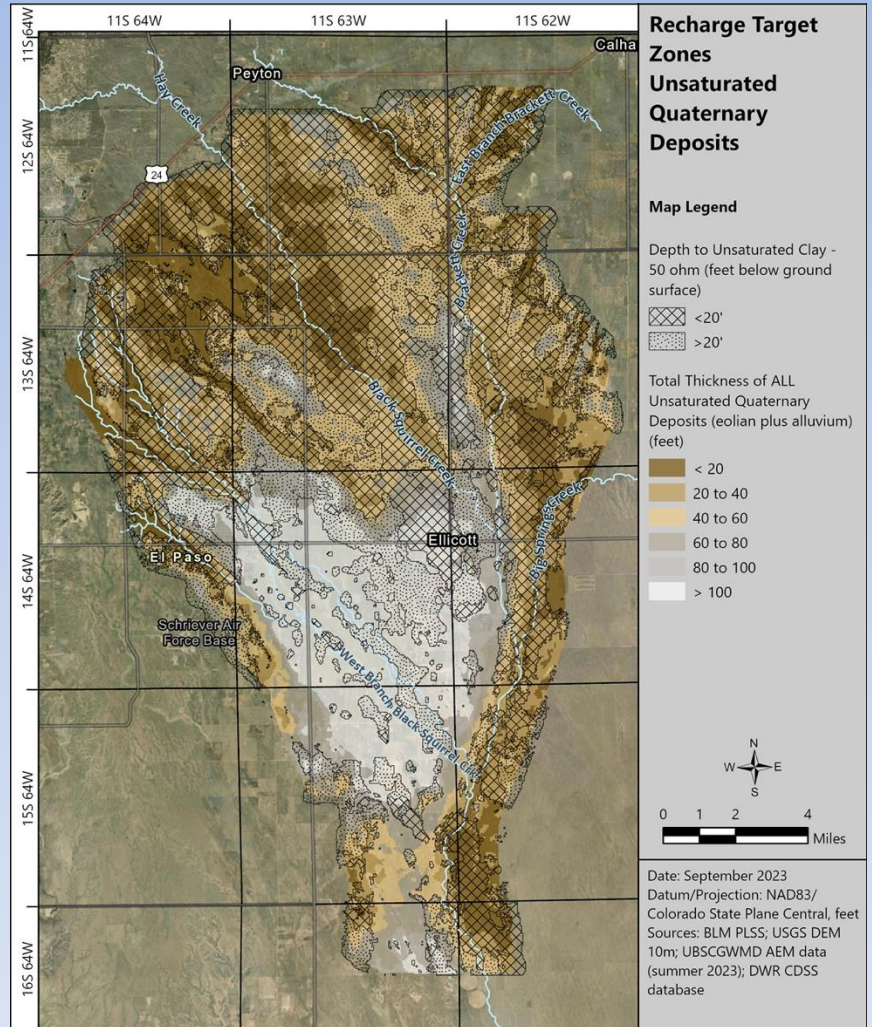
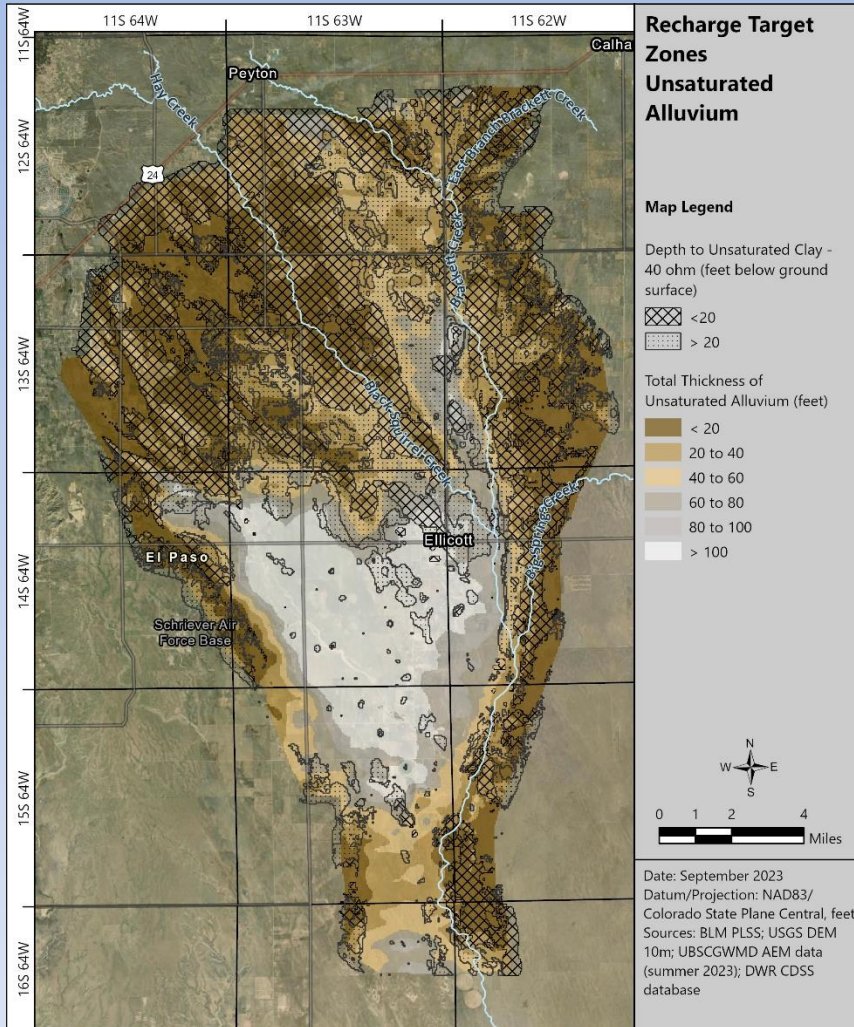
- UBSCGWMD Boundary
- AEM/Study Boundary
- Flight Line

Thickness of the UNSATURATED Alluvium (ft)

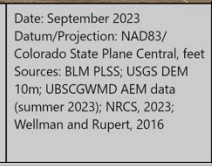
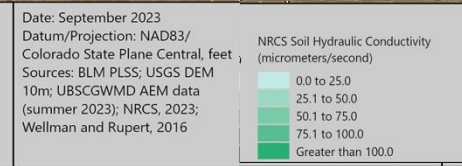
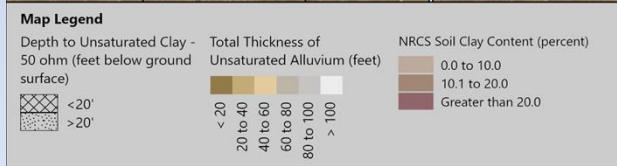
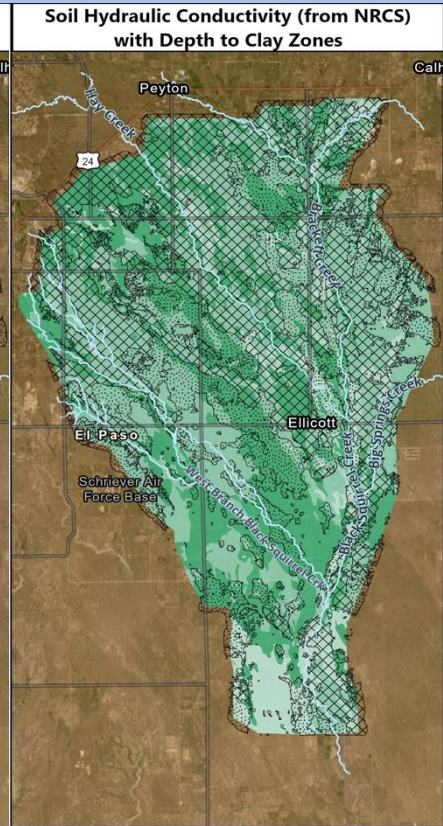
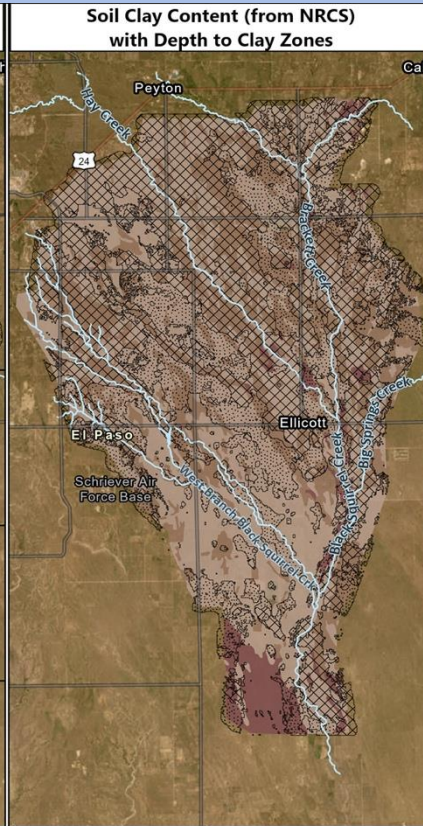
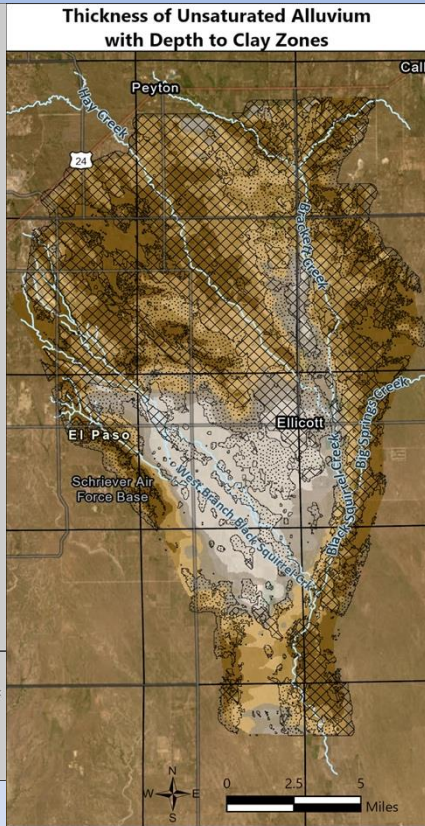
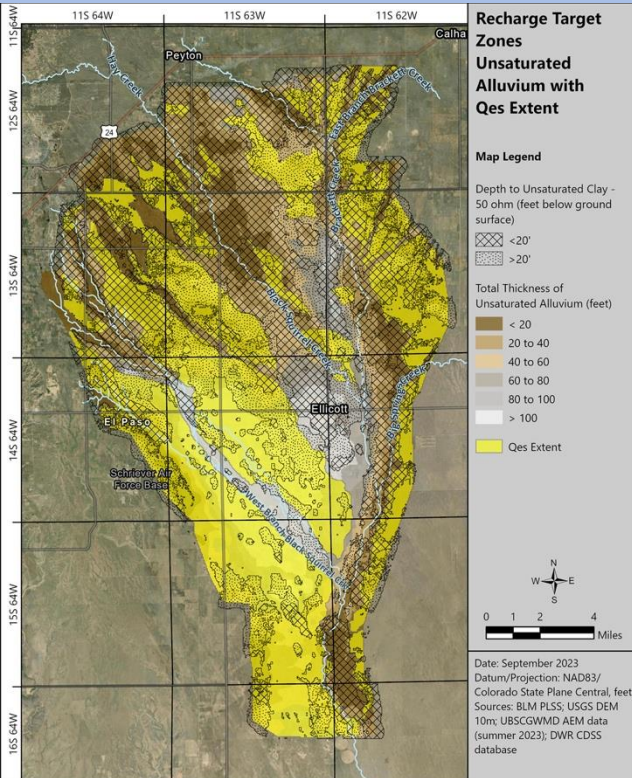


Date: September 2023
 Datum/Projection: NAD83/
 Colorado State Plane Central, feet
 Sources: BLM PLSS; USGS DEM
 10m; UBSCGWMD AEM data
 (summer 2023); DWR CDSS
 database

Recharge Areas



Recharge Areas





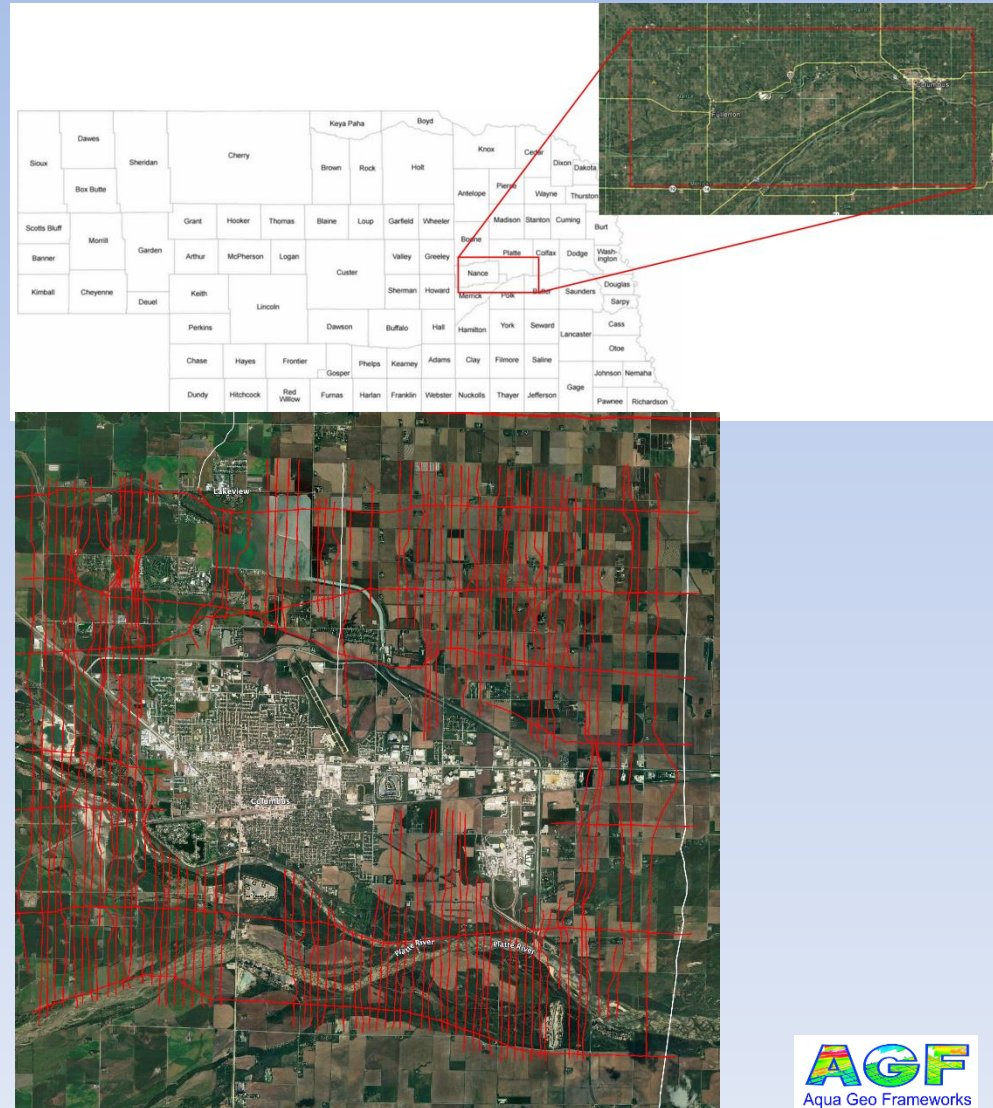
Lower Loup Natural Resources District, Columbus Recharge Project

Objectives:

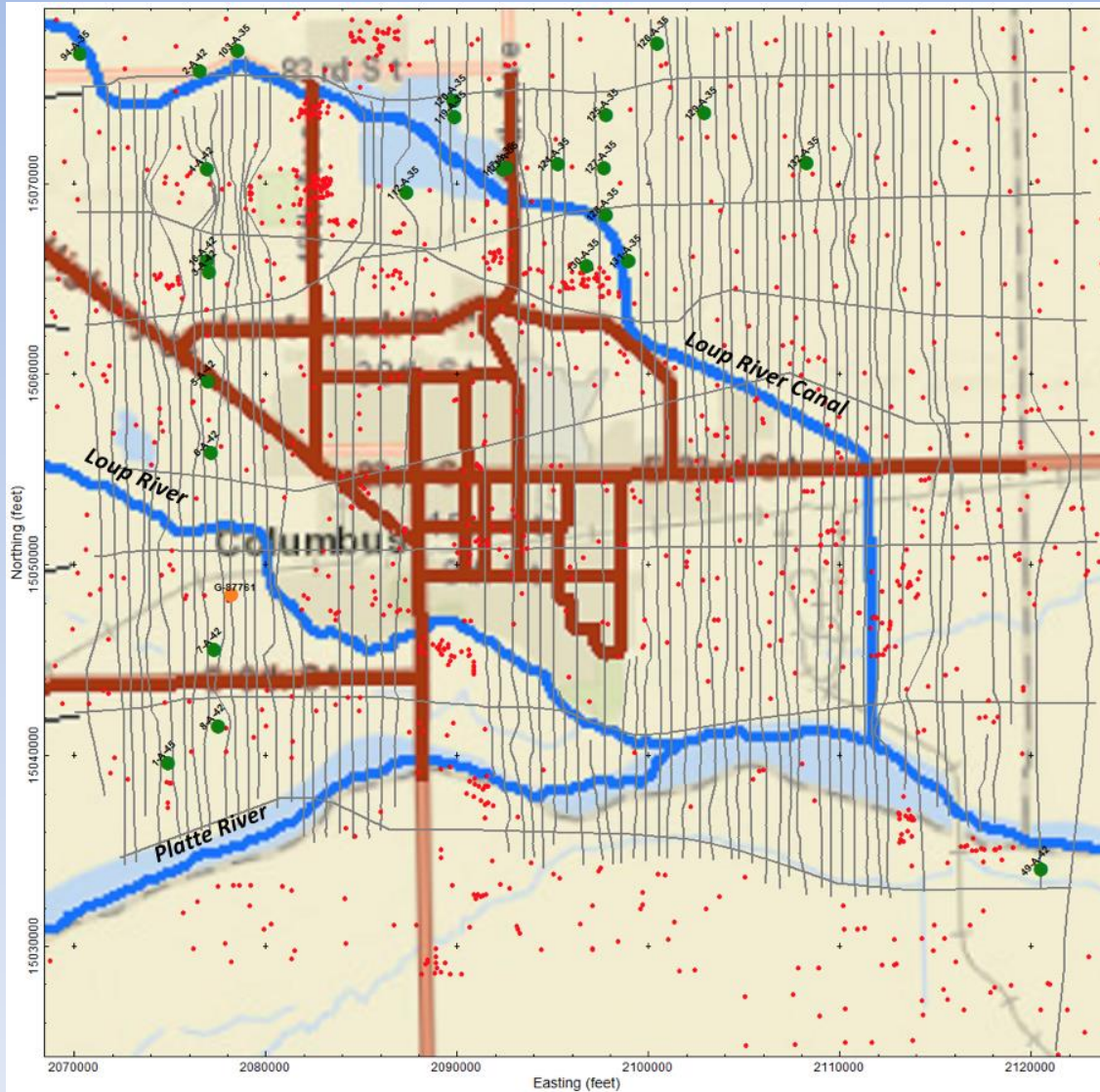
- Map areas of sand and gravel aquifers
- Identify areas of saturated and unsaturated materials
- Map bedrock units
- Identify clay layers
- Identify best recharge sites

Schedule:

- Water declines in area 2011 and 2012
- RFP for Consulting Services 2015
- AEM survey 2016
- Design feasibility 2018-2019
- Construction 2021-2022
- System comes online 2022
- Successful first year of operation 2023



AEM Data and Borehole Control



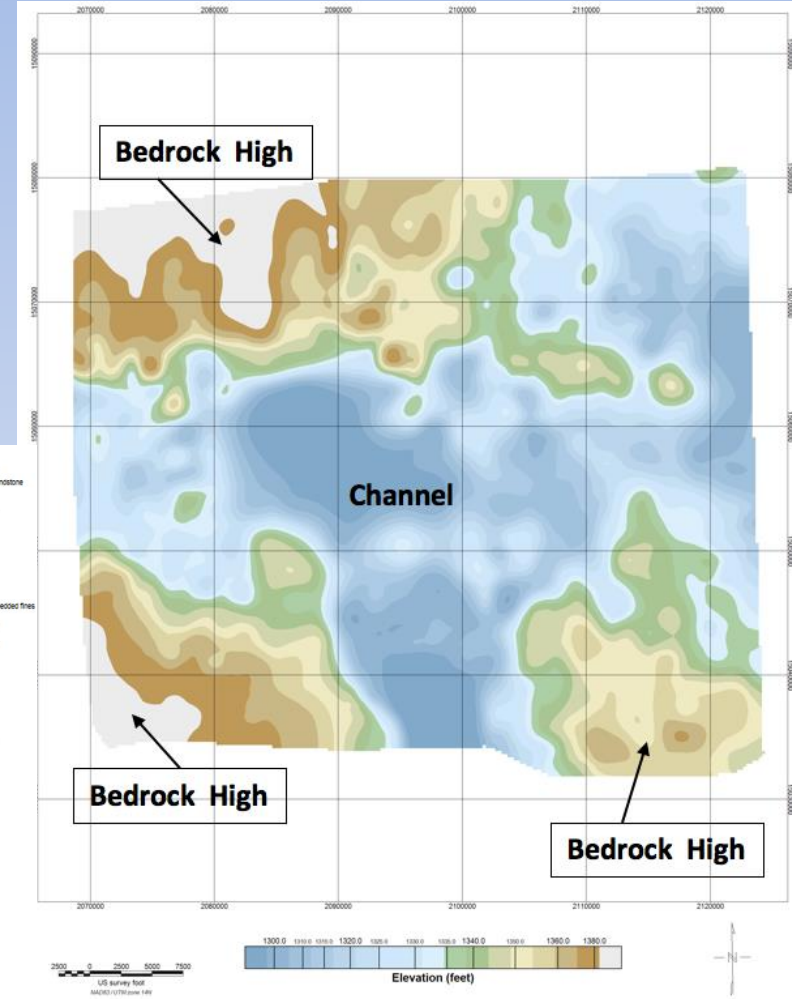
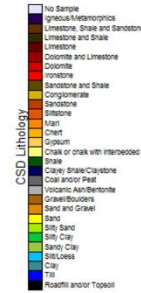
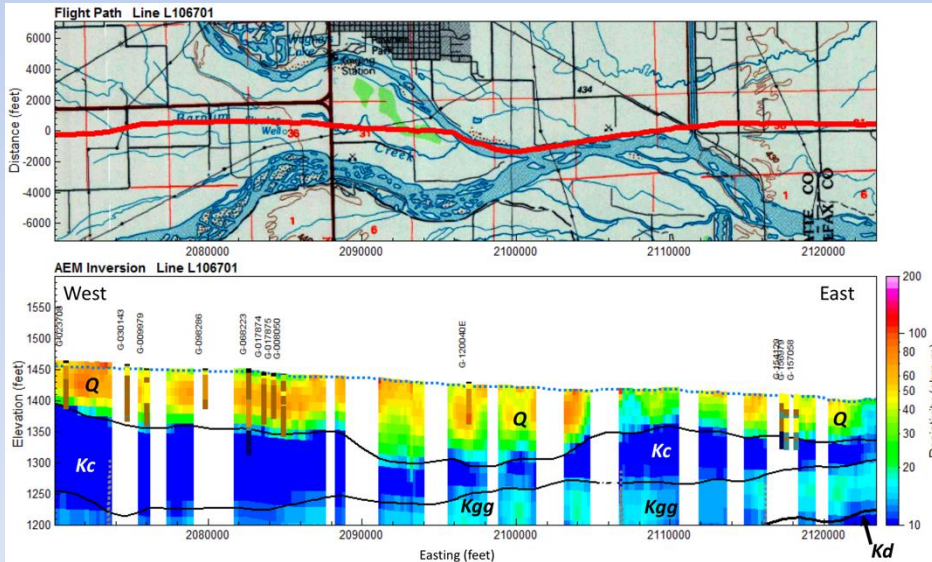
Legend

- Major Streams
- Oil and Gas Well
- CSD Test Hole
- DNR Registered Well

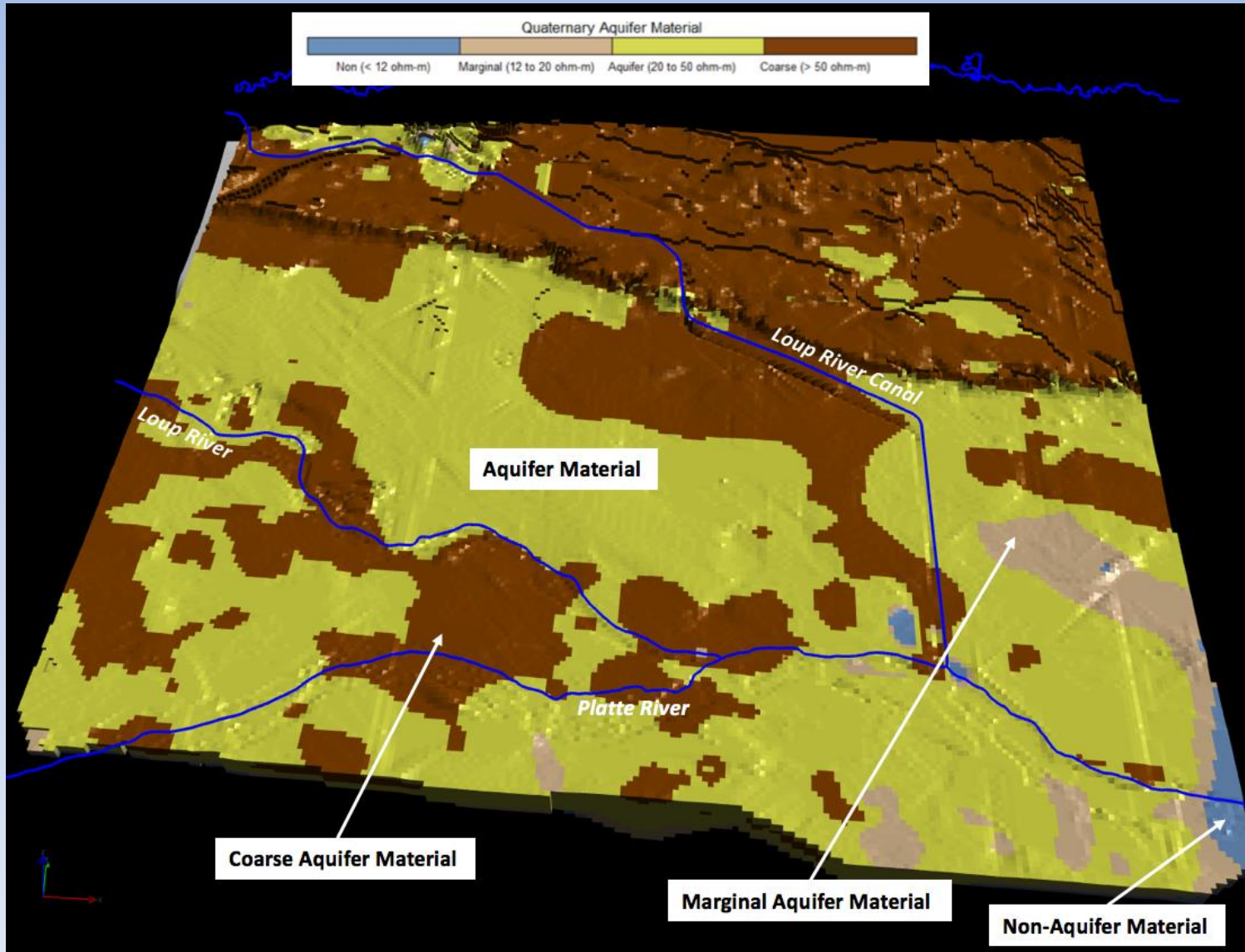


AEM Interpretation

- Map bedrock and aquifer materials
- Boreholes fill in information for the areas with no data



Interpreted Aquifer Materials



Final Project



Estimated Costs

- Mobilization/demobilization
 - \$10,000-\$50,000
- Acquisition (line-km) line-mile
 - \$80-\$200/(line-km)
 - \$128-\$321/line-mile
- Flight Planning system selection
 - \$25/(line-km)
 - \$40/line-mile
- Processing Inversions
 - \$25/(line-km)
 - \$40/line-mile
- Interpretation (project dependent)
 - \$75-\$200/(line-km)
 - \$120-\$321/line-mile
- Roughly ~\$250,000 for a township (line spacing dependent)
- ~ \$10.00/acre

Contacts

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