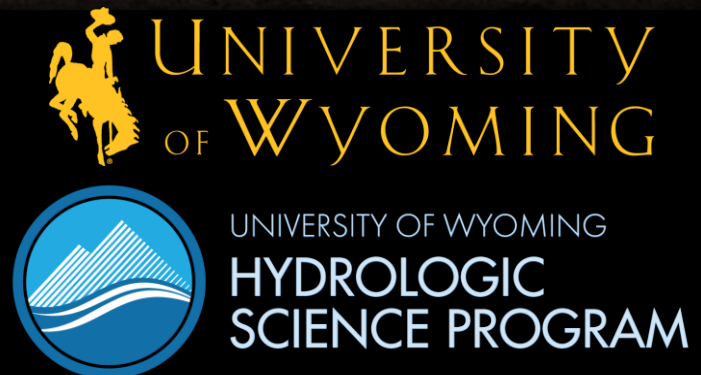


# Monitoring Recharge with Time-Lapse Geophysics



**Andy Parsekian**

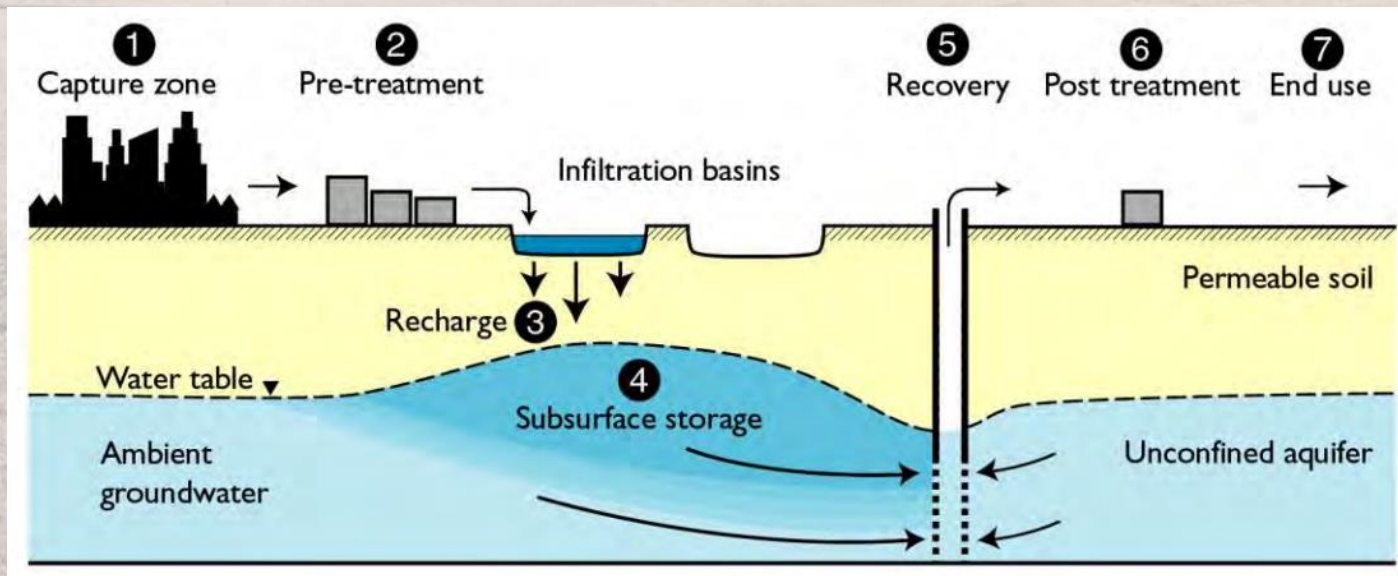
Department of Geology & Geophysics  
Department of Civil & Architectural Engineering



# Engineered Groundwater Systems

## Goals of MAR:

- Improve water quality
- Make water available at a later time



# Engineered Groundwater Systems

## Geophysics for Managed Aquifer Recharge

### Key research questions:

- Where does the water go after infiltration?
- How can extracted water quality and quantity be maximized?



# Engineered Groundwater Systems

## Geophysics for Managed Aquifer Recharge

### Key research questions:

- Where does the water go after infiltration?
  - *Lithology, permeable units, clay layers*
- How can extracted water quality and quantity be maximized?
  - *Optimized infiltration/extraction*



# Why use geophysics?

Probing, drill cuttings, hydrologic observation, pumping tests, etc. can provide local information



# Why use geophysics?

Probing, drill cuttings, hydrologic observation, pumping tests, etc. can provide local information

Geophysical measurements...

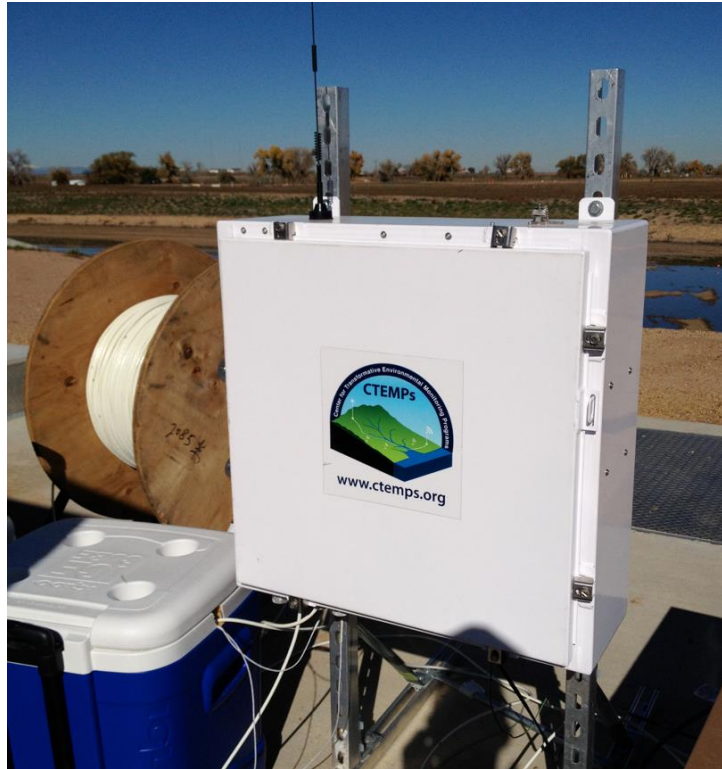
- extend observations over larger areas
- estimate parameters that are difficult to measure



# Brief Background of Geophysical Methods

Distributed Temperature Sensing (DTS)

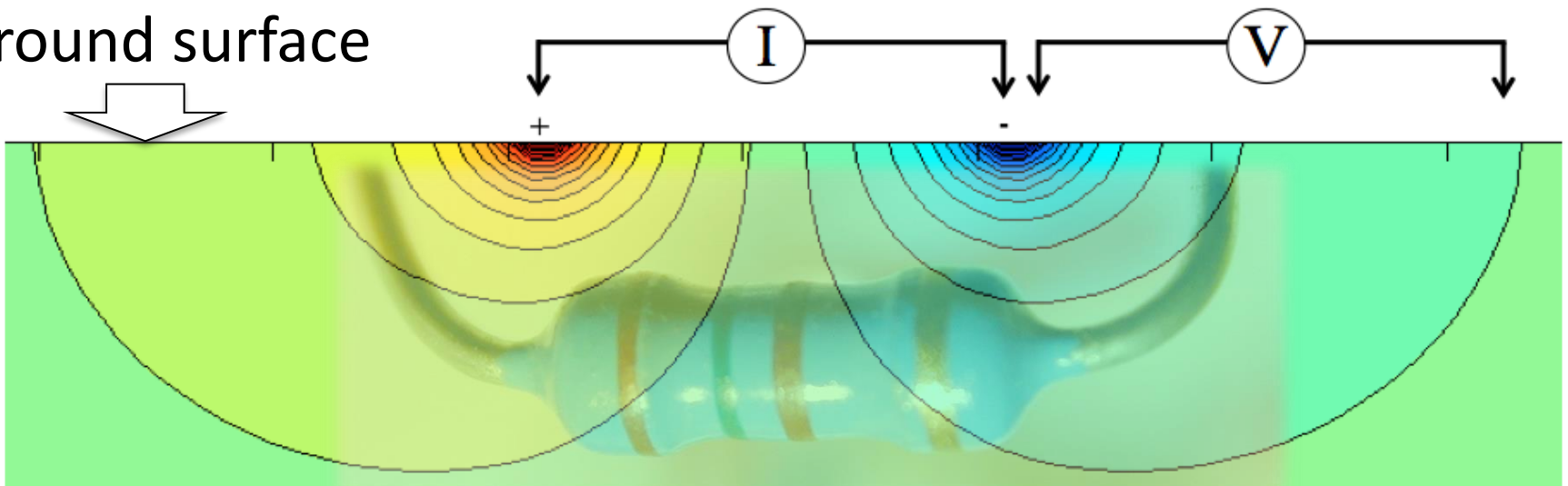
Electrical Resistivity Tomography (ERT) Imaging



# Electrical Resistivity Tomography (ERT)



ground surface

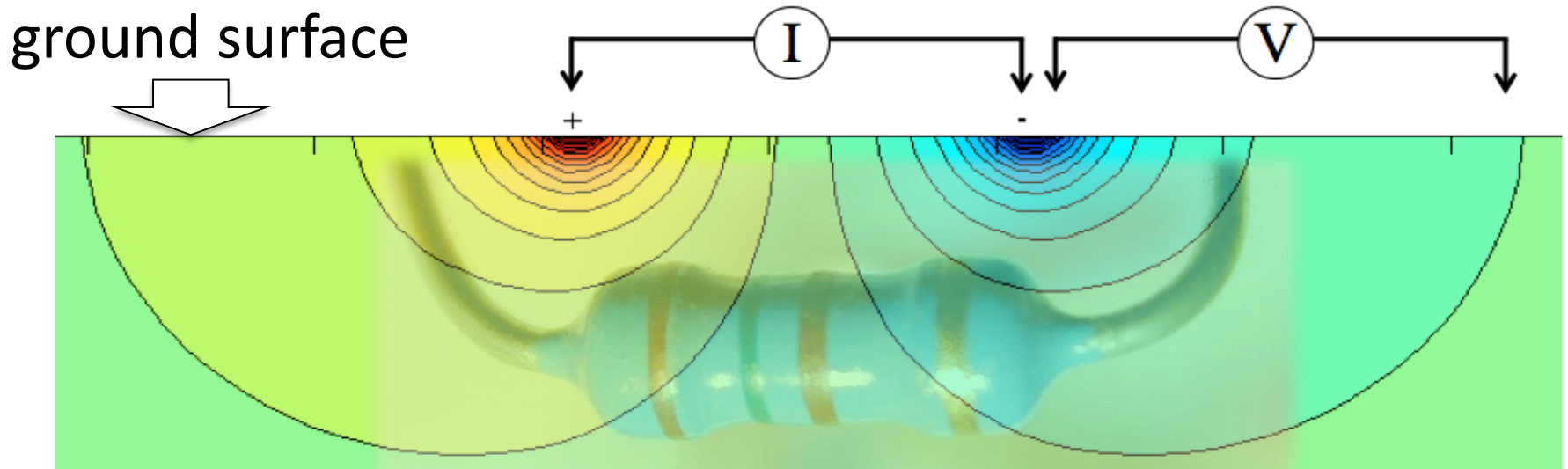




# Electrical Resistivity Tomography (ERT)

Generally:

- *more resistive* sediments are drier
- *less resistive* sediments are wetter
- Repeated imaging through time reveals infiltration

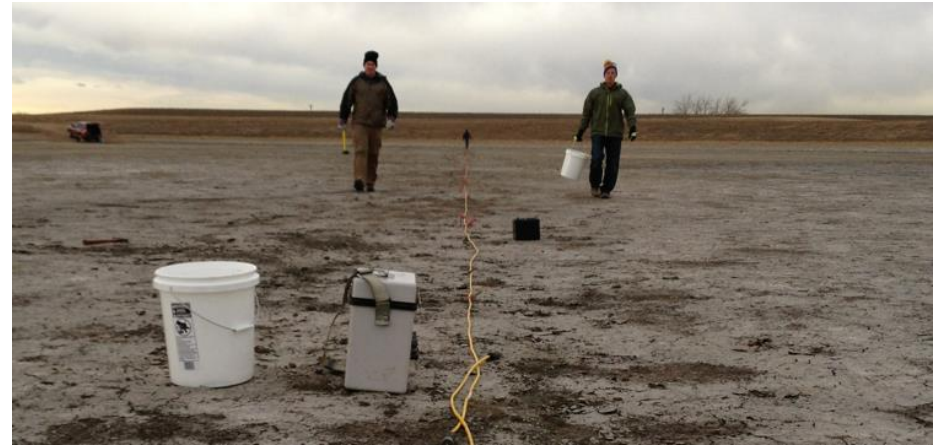


# Electrical Resistivity Tomography (ERT)

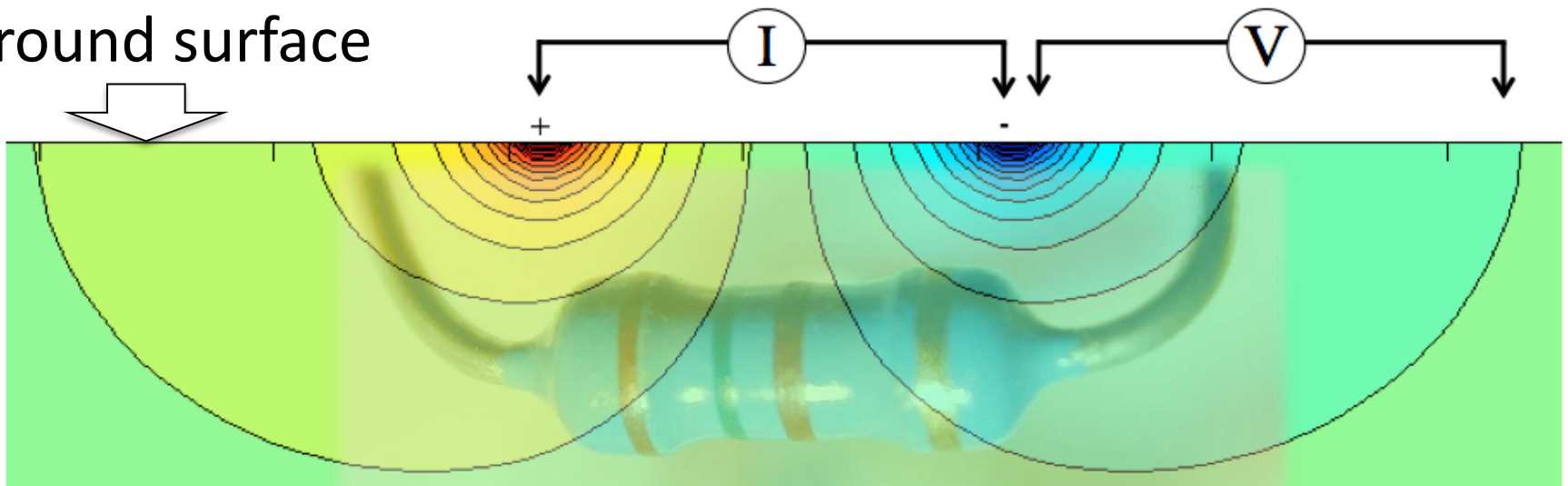


← Vertical probes

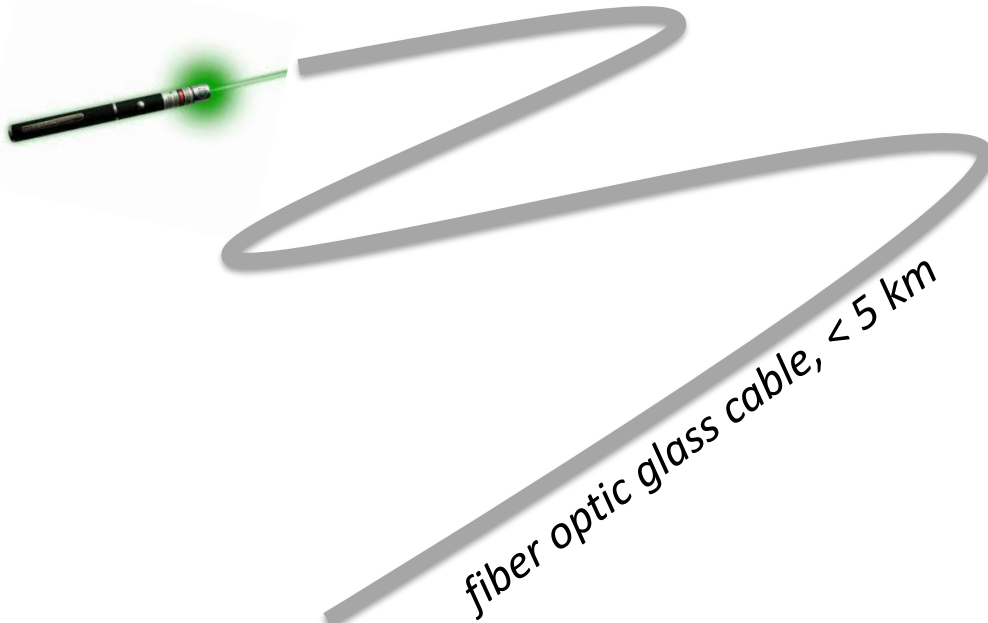
Surface cables →



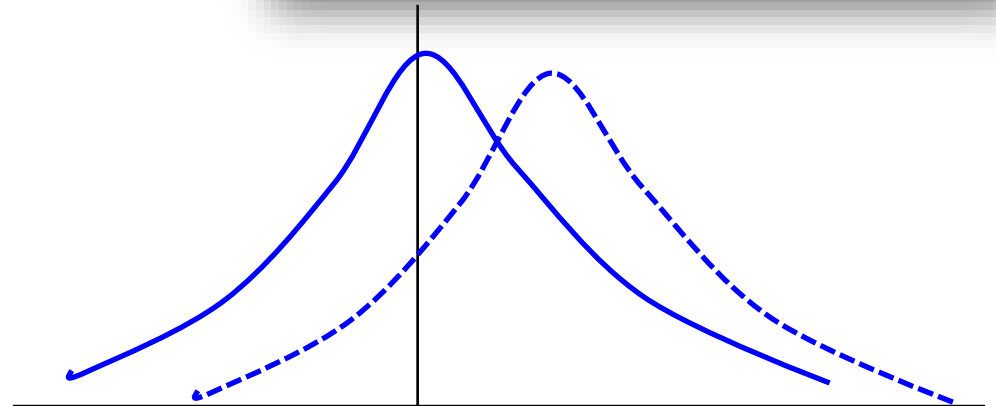
ground surface



# Distributed Temperature Sensor (DTS)



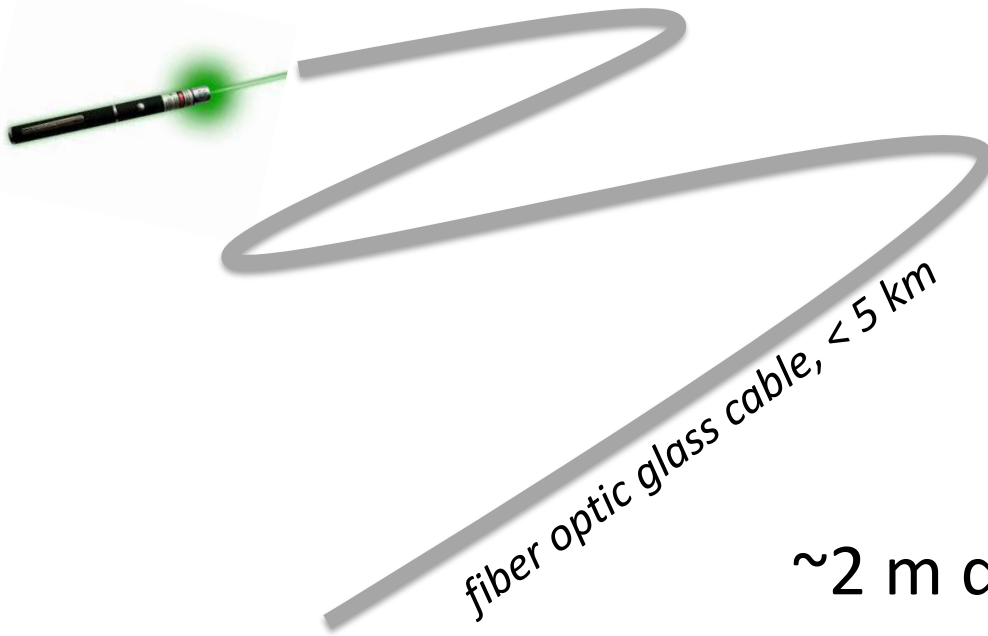
**Time-of-flight:**  
**distance along cable**



**Backscattered light phase shift: temperature**



# Distributed Temperature Sensor (DTS)



~2 m distance resolution  
< 0.1 C temperature resolution  
~5 min time resolution

**Tracking thermal 'tracer' vertically  
over time gives infiltration rate**



# Example: Tracking water movement

**Why?** Want to know where water goes after infiltration.

**How?** Time lapse resistivity probes.

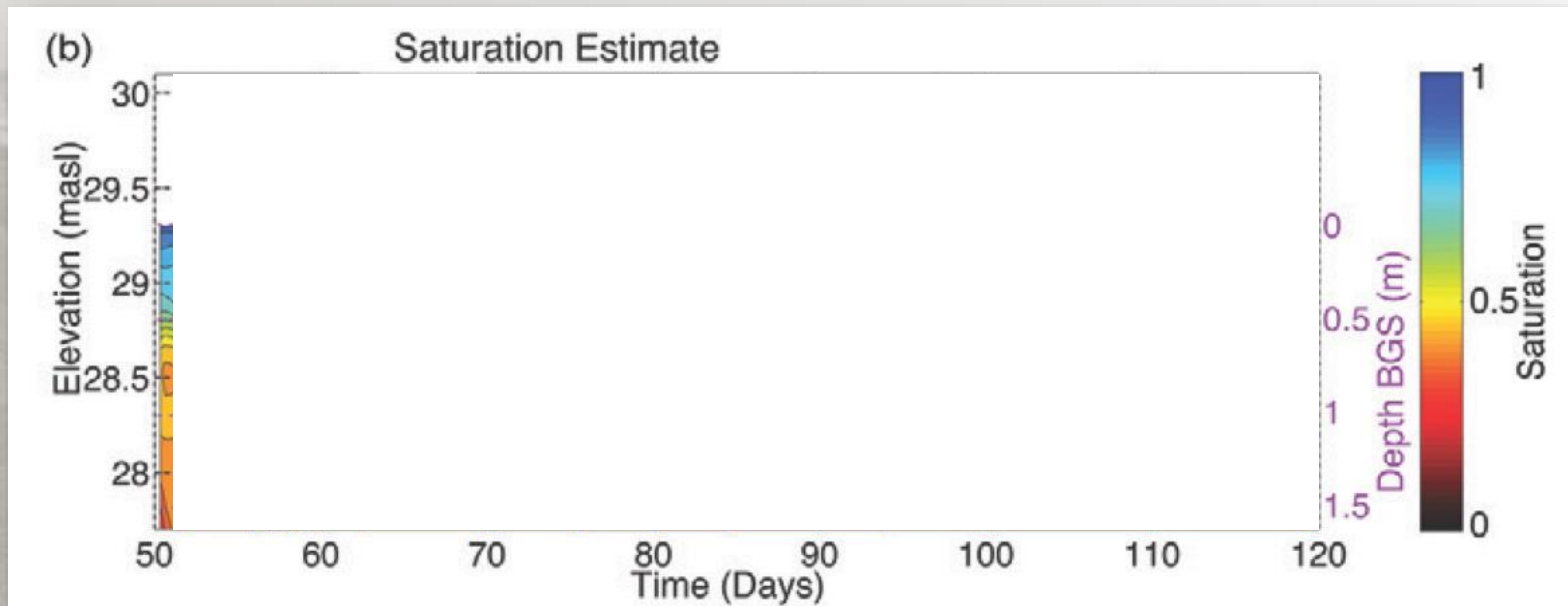


Installing vertical resistivity probe in MAR basin



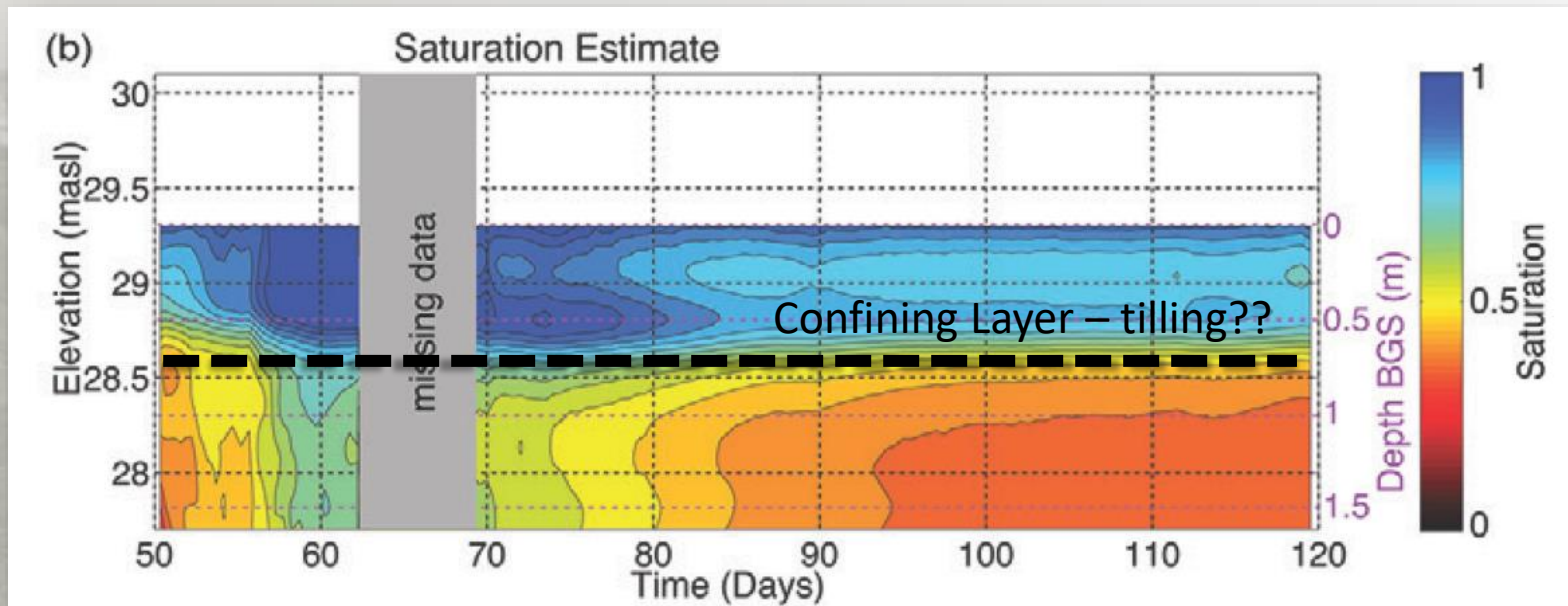
# Example: Tracking water movement

Vertical electrical resistivity probe



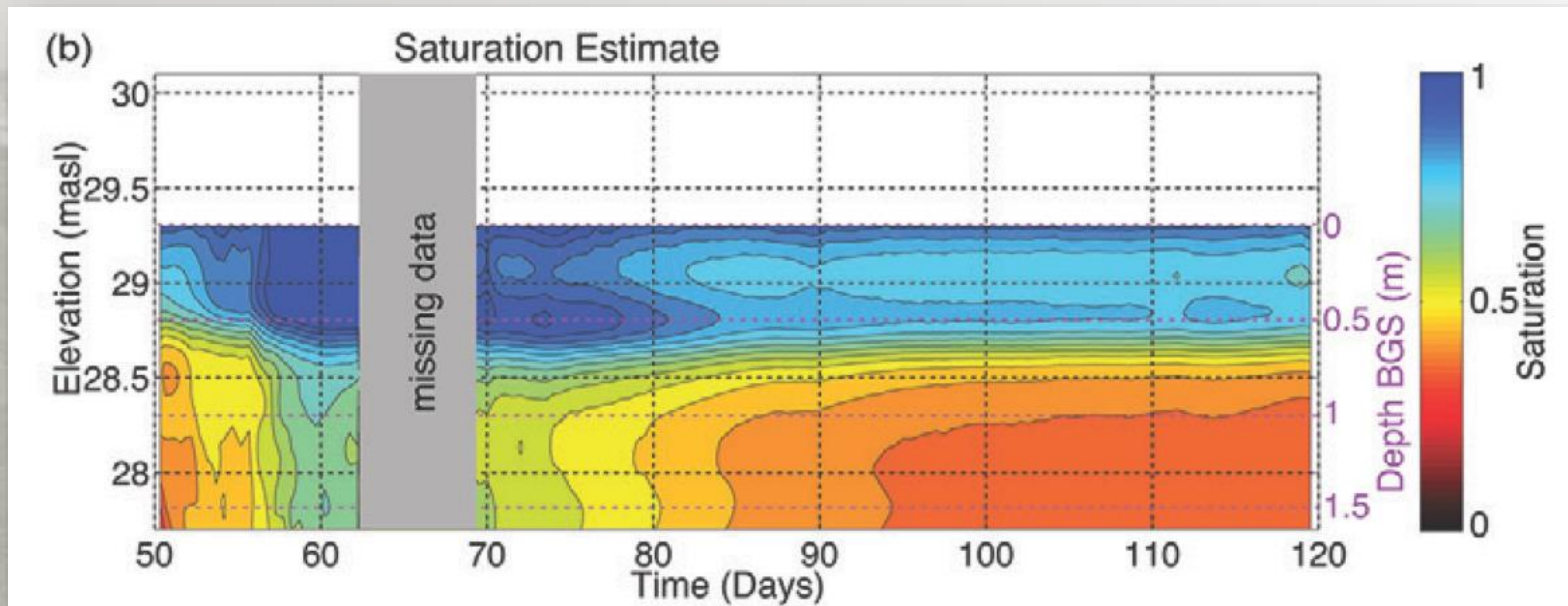
# Example: Tracking water movement

Vertical electrical resistivity probe



# Example: Tracking water movement

Vertical electrical resistivity probe



## RESULTS:

- Identify barriers to flow
- Estimate residence time
- Visualize vertical water movement

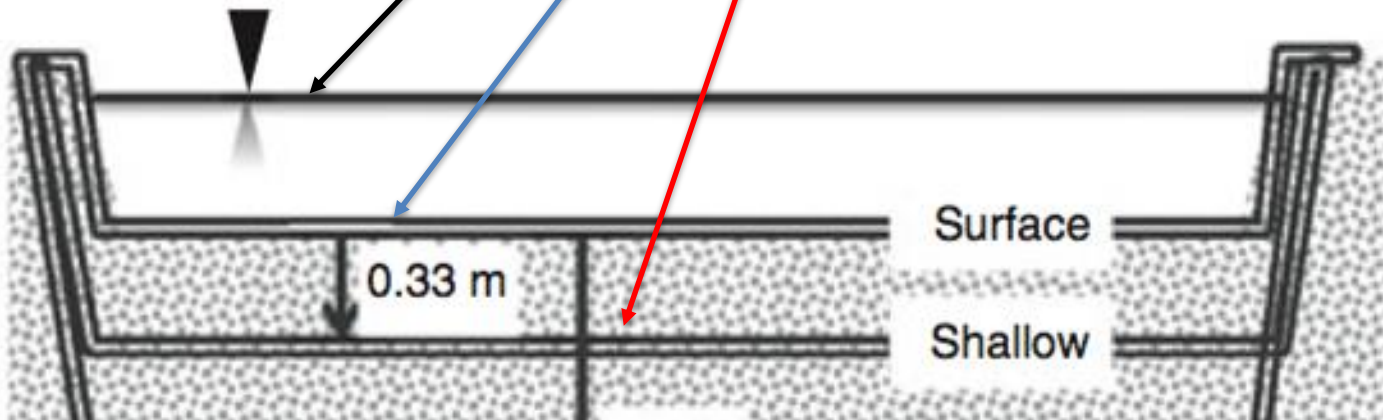
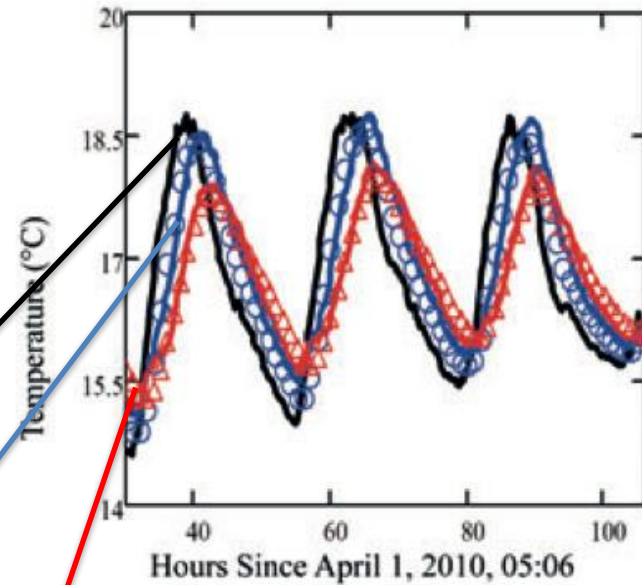


# Infiltration monitoring

A wide-angle photograph of a water body, possibly a reservoir or a large pond, under a clear blue sky. In the foreground, a concrete structure, likely a dam or spillway, is visible on the left, with several concrete blocks protruding into the water. The water is dark blue and reflects the sky. The right bank is a mix of light-colored soil and sparse vegetation. In the background, there are rolling hills, some trees with autumn-colored leaves, and a few buildings under a clear blue sky.

**Why?** Want infiltration rate, spatial & time variability.  
**How?** Time lapse distributed temperature sensing.

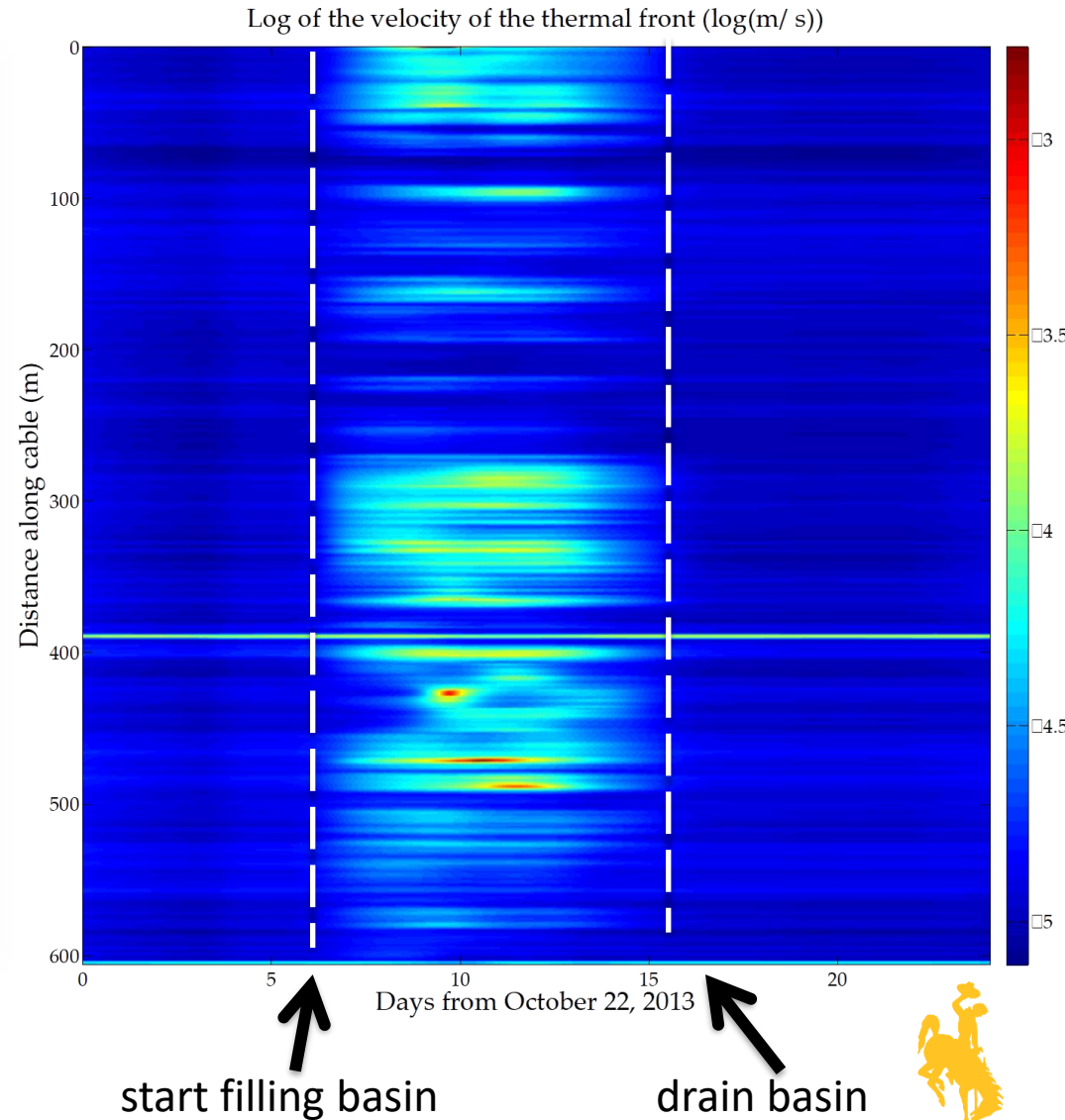
# Infiltration monitoring with DTS



# Time Lapse Infiltration Data

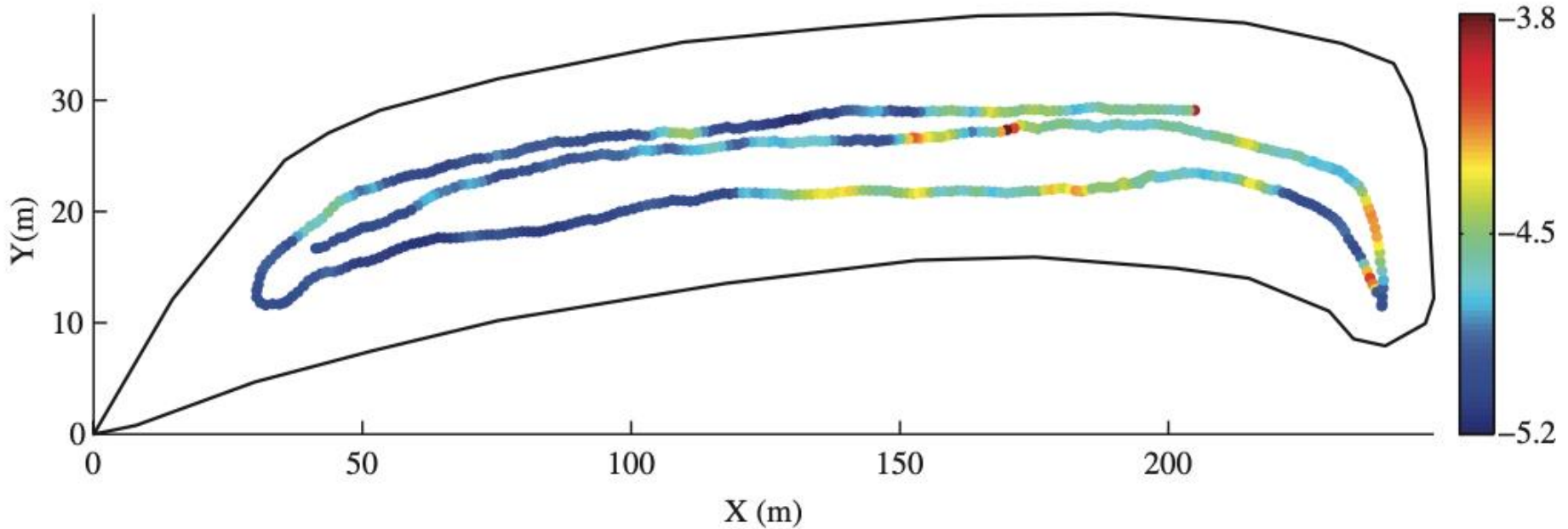


Installing fiber optic cable

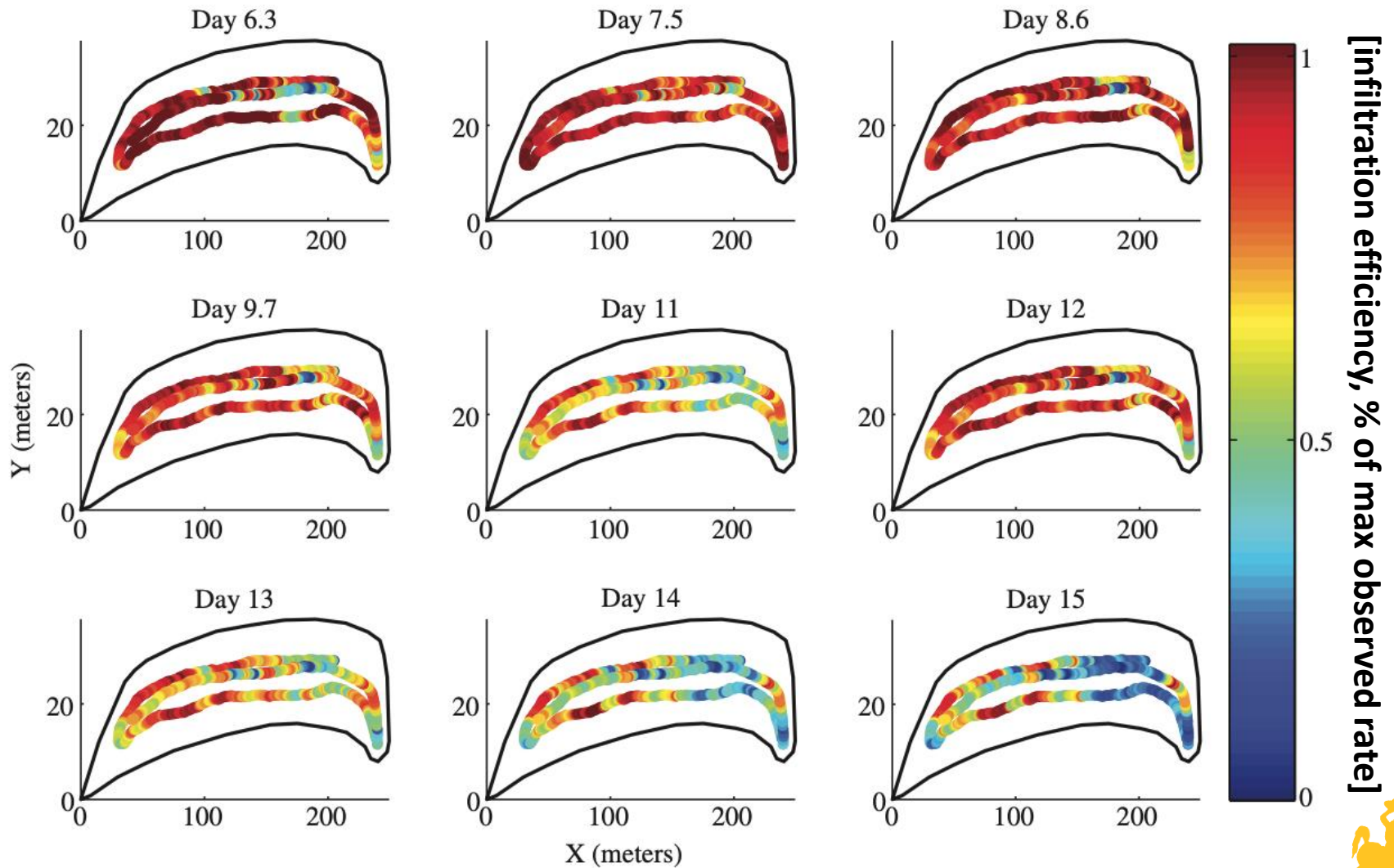


# Infiltration rate spatial heterogeneity

$\text{Log}_{10}$  of mean infiltration rates [ $\text{log}_{10}(\text{m/s})$ ]



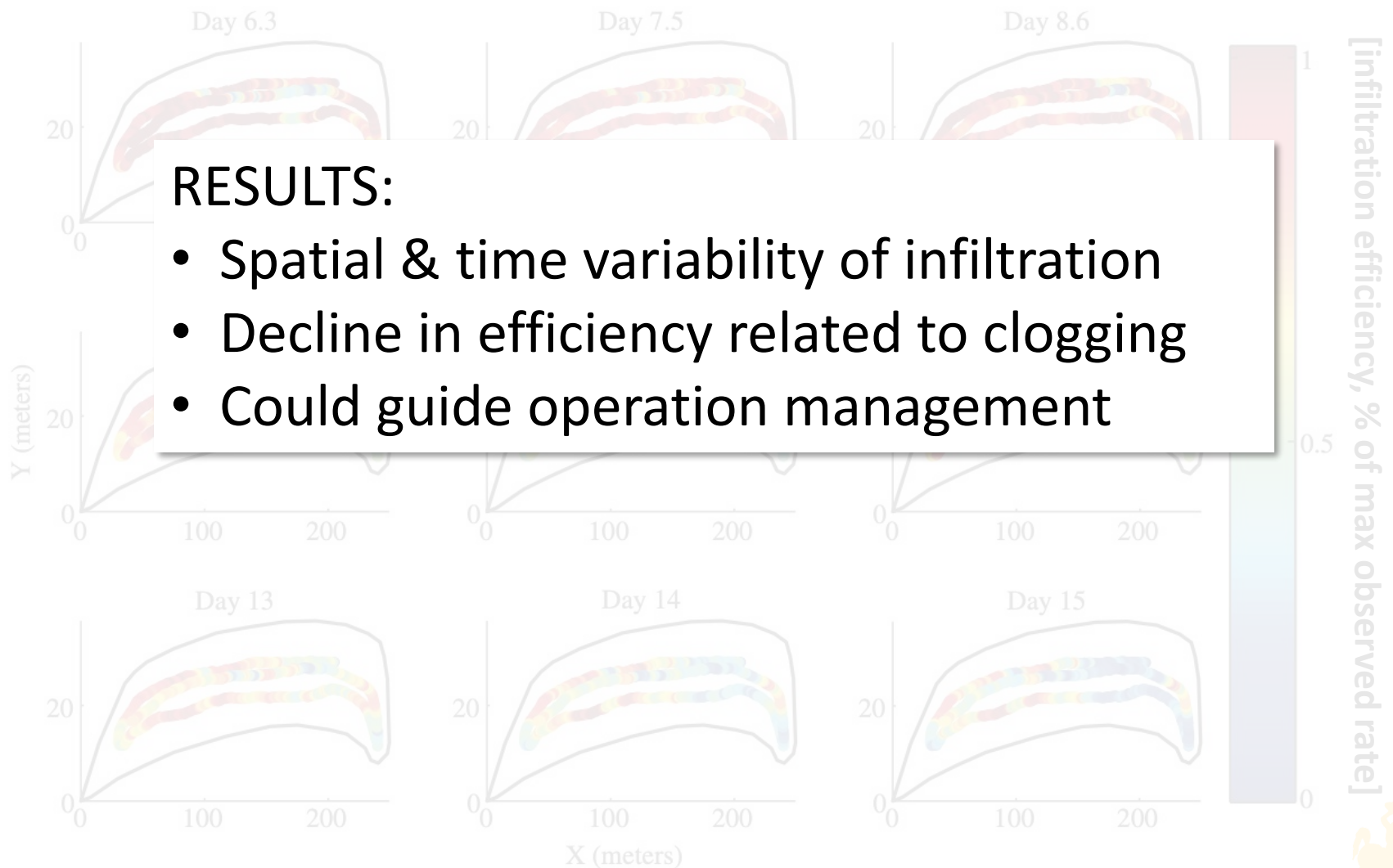
# Tracking infiltration over time



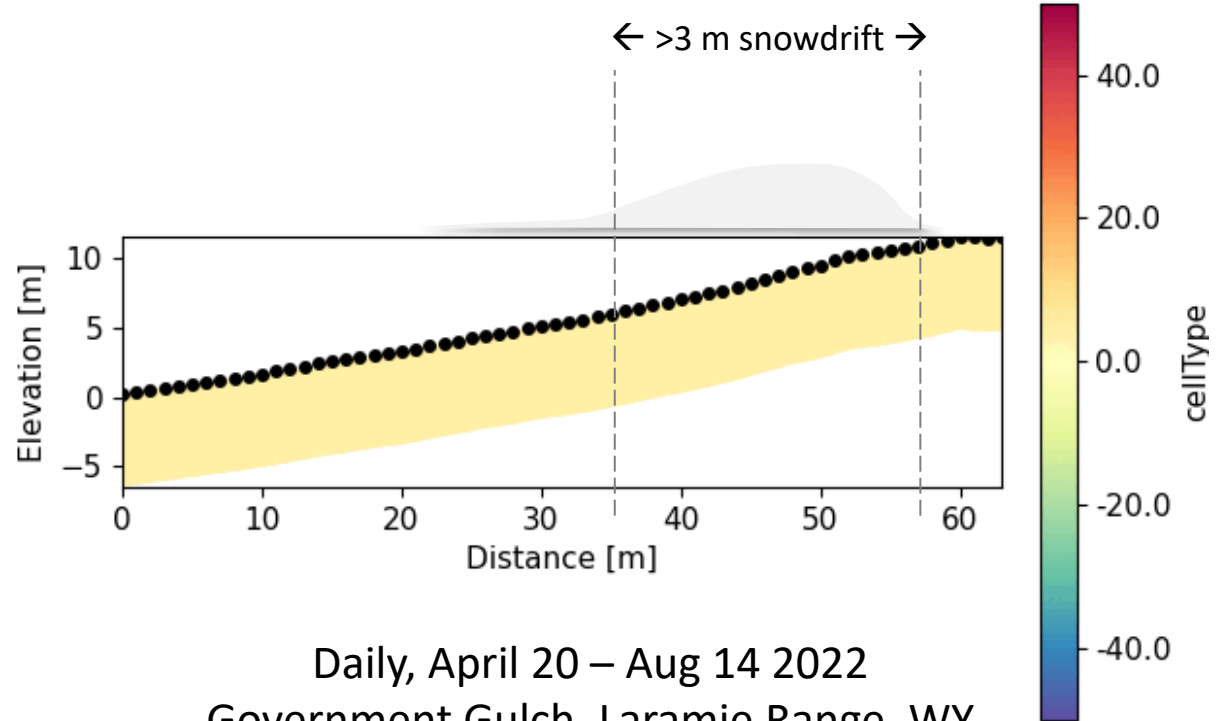
[Infiltration efficiency, % of max observed rate]



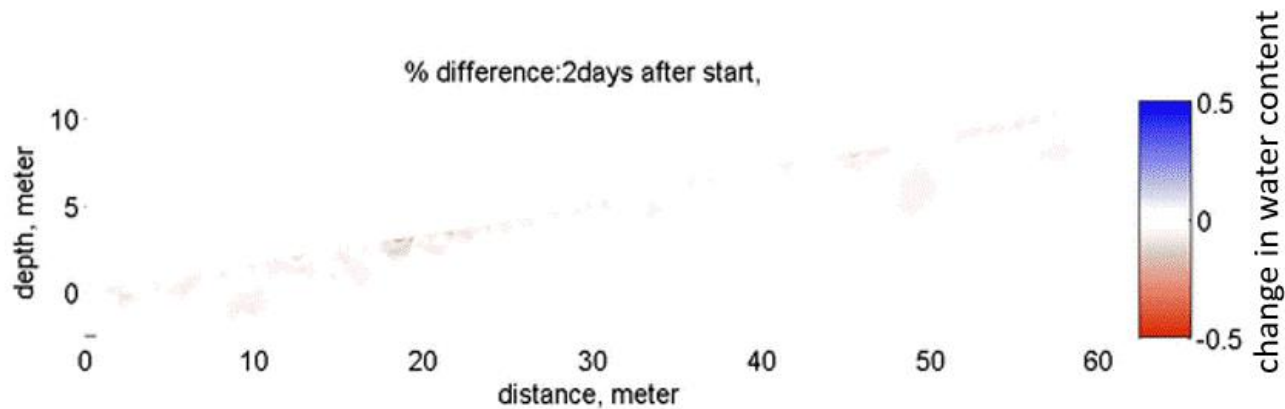
# Tracking infiltration over time



# “Low-cost” electrical imaging



# “Low-cost” electrical imaging



Kotikian, M., Parsekian, A. D., Paige, G., & Carey, A. (2019). Observing heterogeneous unsaturated flow at the hillslope scale using time-lapse electrical resistivity tomography. *Vadose Zone Journal*, 18(1), 1-16.

Headquarters, Laramie Range





# Let's tie together these results

## **RECALL:**

### **Key research questions:**

- Where does the water go after infiltration?
  - DTS → where water enters the subsurface
  - ERT → subsurface flow rate, direction
- How can extracted water quality and quantity be maximized?
  - DTS → track infiltration efficiency
  - ERT/ER Probes → saturation/residence time



# Thanks!

- NSF ReNUWIT Engineering Research Center



- Stanford UPS Research Fund



- **[Stanford]** Rosemary Knight, Chloe Mawer, Harry Lee, Dave Cameron, Nick Odlum

- **[CSM]** Jörg Drewes, Julia Regnery

- **[U Calgary]** Adam Pidlisecky

- **[Aurora Water]** Jason Lee, Ted Hartfelter

- **[CTEMPS/U. Nevada-Reno]** Scott Tyler



# Collaborators

- **[Stanford]** Rosemary Knight, Chloe Mawer, Harry Lee, Dave Cameron
- **[CSM]** Jörg Drewes, Julia Regnery
- **[U. Calgary]** Adam Pidlisecky

