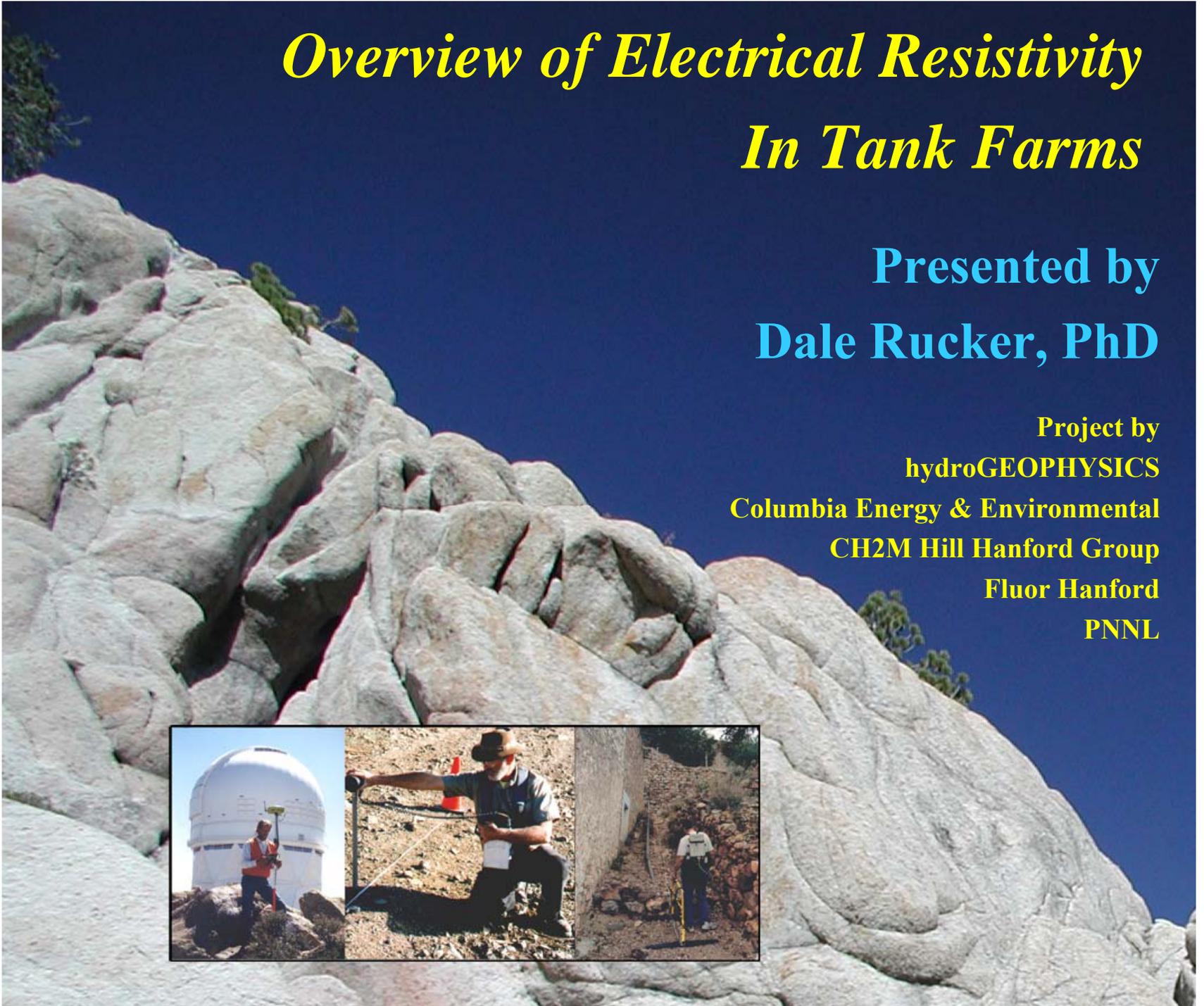


Overview of Electrical Resistivity In Tank Farms

**Presented by
Dale Rucker, PhD**

**Project by
hydroGEOPHYSICS
Columbia Energy & Environmental
CH2M Hill Hanford Group
Fluor Hanford
PNNL**



Characterization of Hanford Tank Farms

Characterization Goals

- Non-invasive
- In-expensive technology
- Easily confirmed
- Take advantage of site conditions
 - tank waste is electrically conductive
 - pervasive site infrastructure
- Adaptive

GEOPHYSICS



What is Geophysics?

Drilling – direct characterization

- 1D Information
- Deep information
- Perfect knowledge of geology/lithology, chemistry, hydrogeology

Geophysics – indirect characterization

- 3D Information
- Relatively shallow from surface measurements
- Imperfect knowledge of subsurface



Characterization Techniques

Direct Measurements

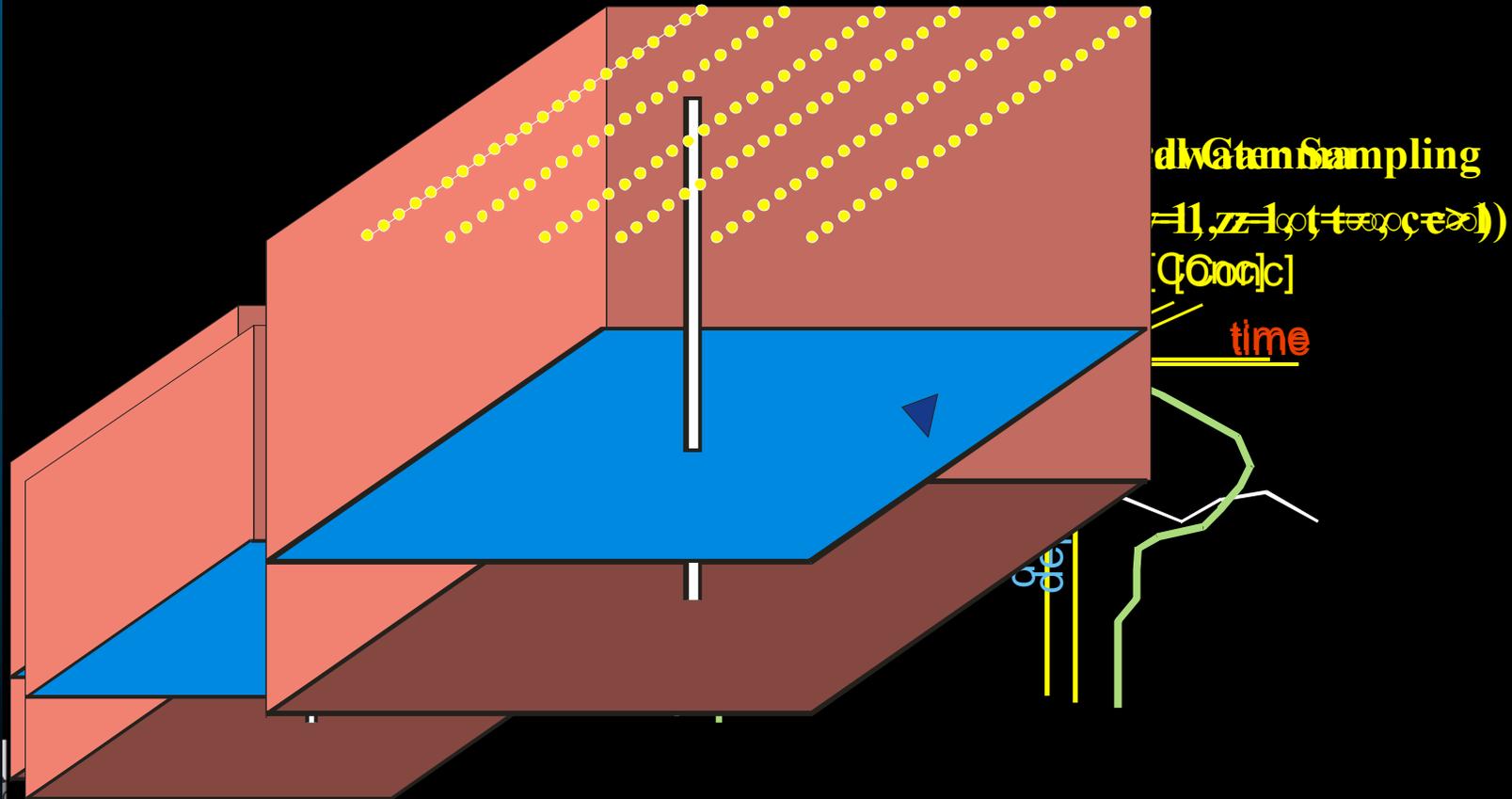
- Core Sampling
- Groundwater Sampling

Indirect Measurements

- Neutron Logging
- Spectral Gamma Logging

Resistivity Methods

$$(x = \infty, y = \infty, z = \infty, t = \infty, c = 1)$$



What Can Geophysics Do?

Cans

- Characterize site inexpensively and rapidly
- Highlight geophysical targets
- Monitor sites for more unique characterization

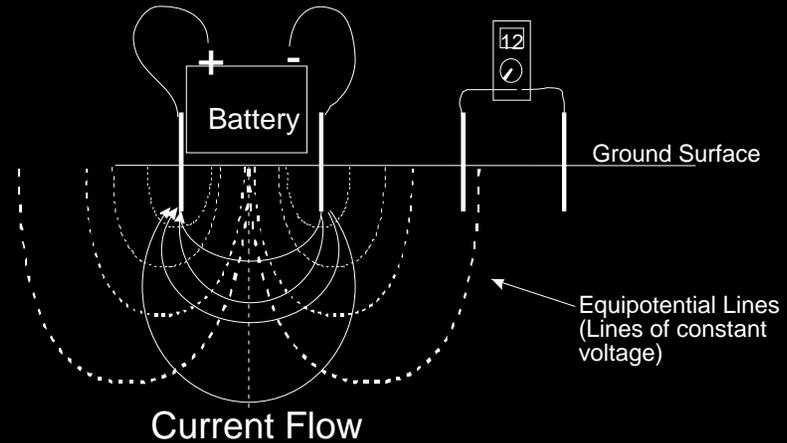
Cannots (or should nots)

- Be used exclusively; needs confirmation
- Over relied upon; only one tool of many
- Analyzed by non-experts



Resistivity Methodology

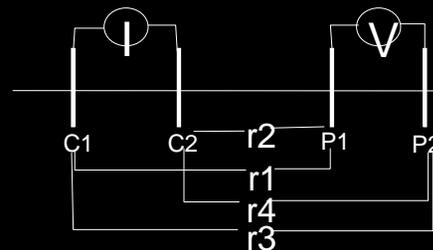
Set up



Governing Equation

$$\nabla \cdot \left(\frac{1}{\rho} \nabla V \right) + I = 0$$

Material Property Evaluation

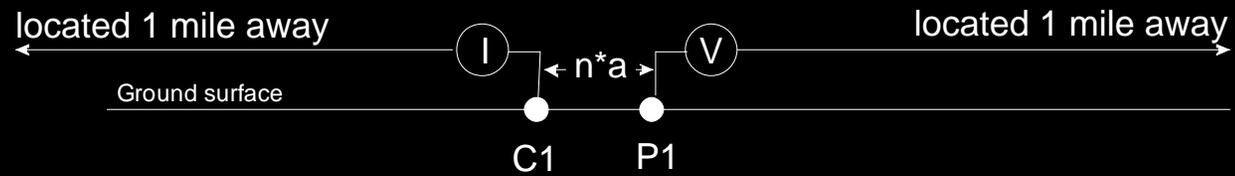


$$\rho_a = \frac{2\pi V}{I} \left[\left(\frac{1}{r_1} - \frac{1}{r_2} \right) - \left(\frac{1}{r_3} - \frac{1}{r_4} \right) \right]$$

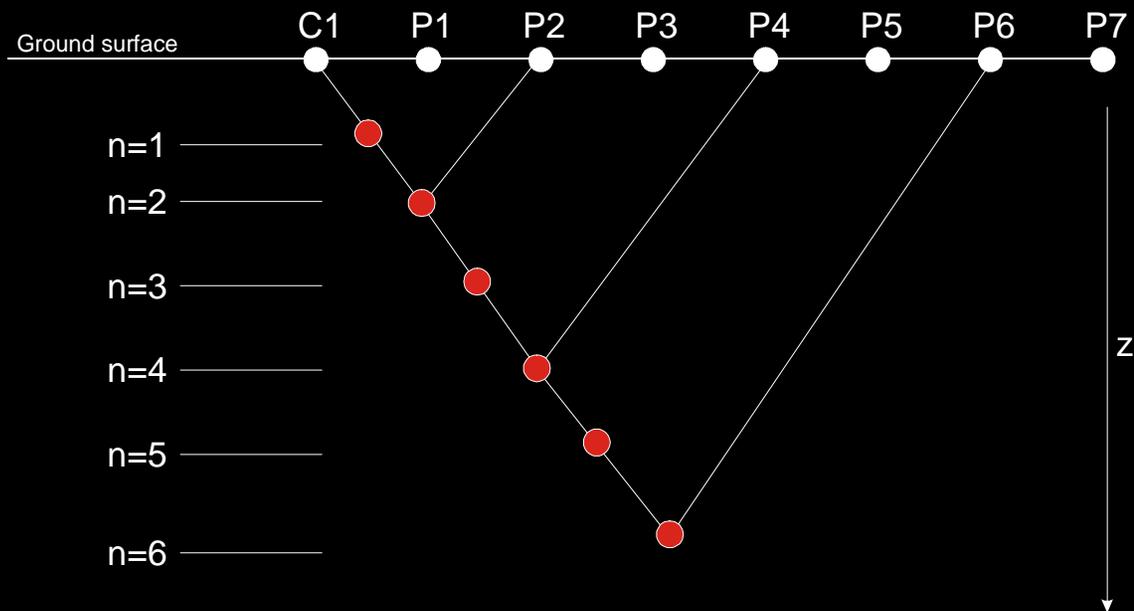


Hanford Measurement Strategy

Pole-Pole Electrode Arrangement



Sequential Measurement Strategy

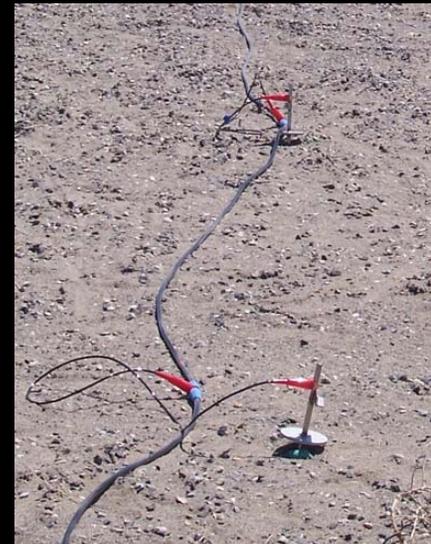


Resistivity Data Acquisition

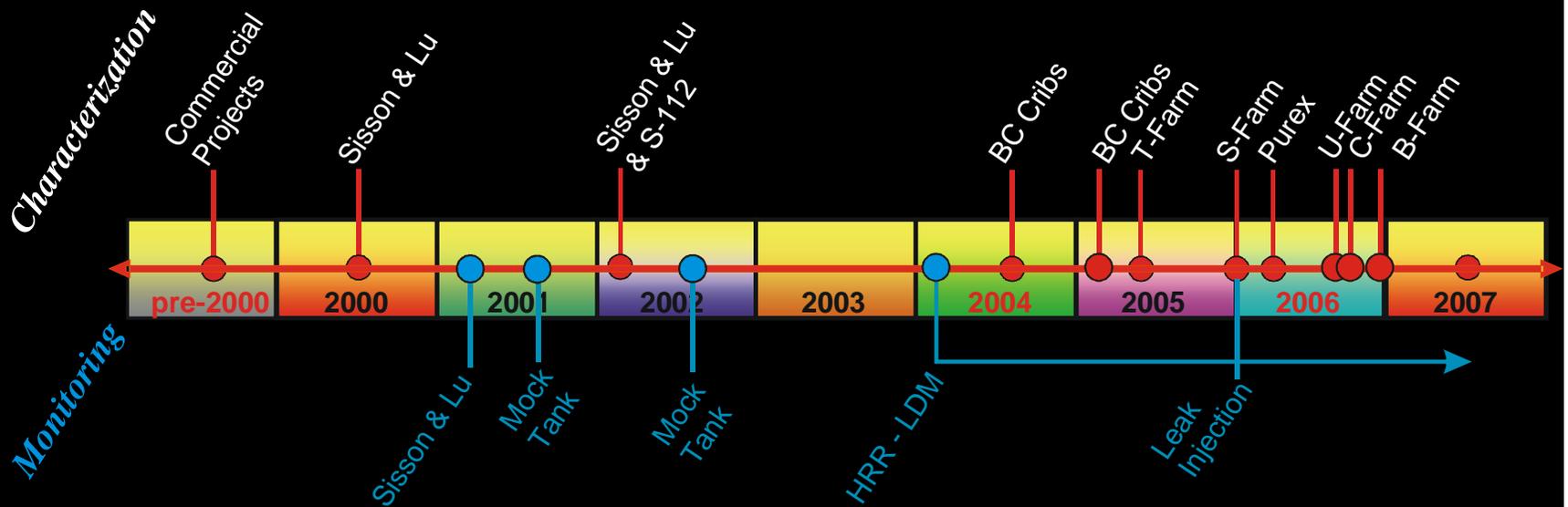
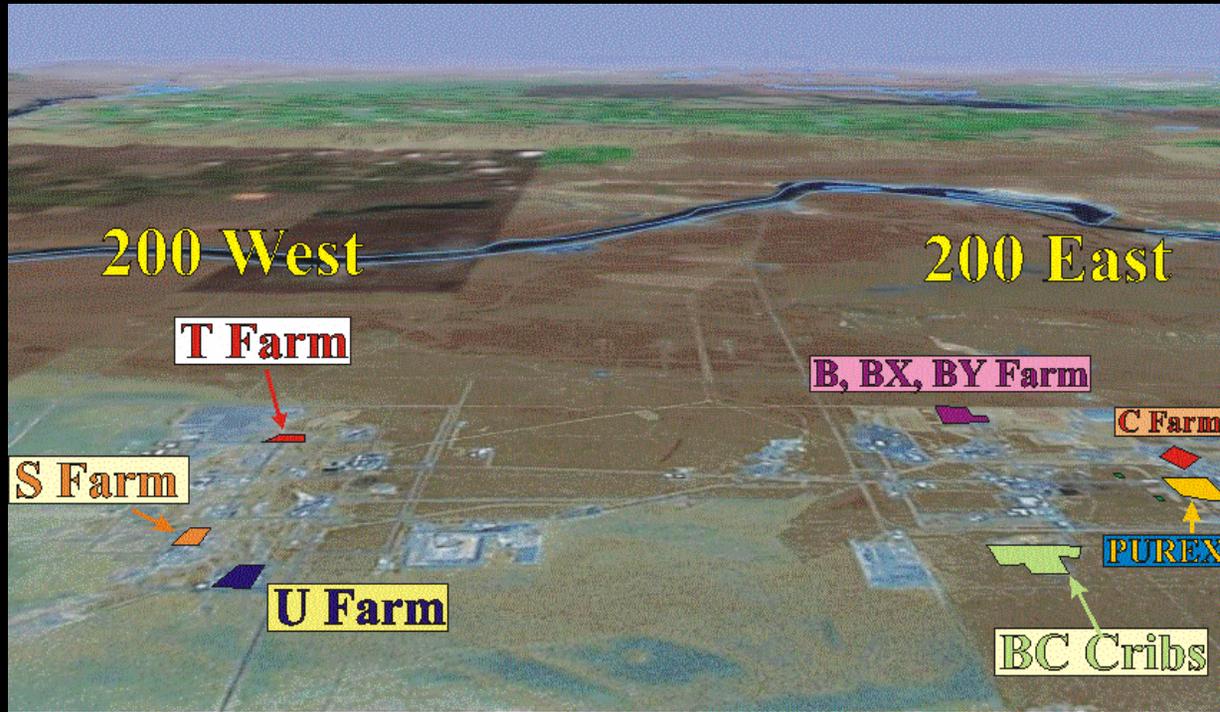


Electrode Arrays and Types

- STS (surface to surface)
- WTW (well-to-well)
- WTS (well-to-surface)



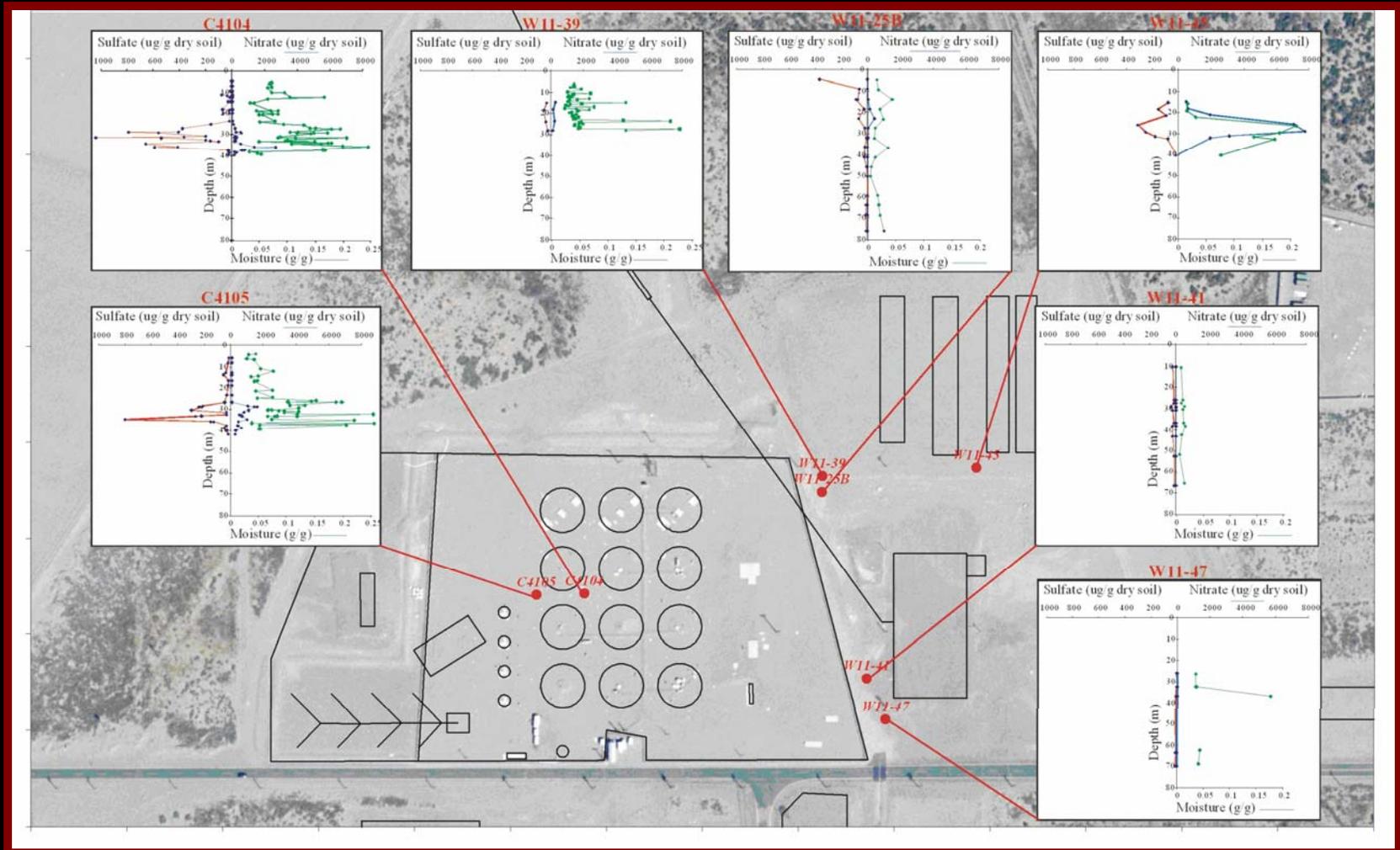
Overview of Hanford Projects



T Farm Coverage Map



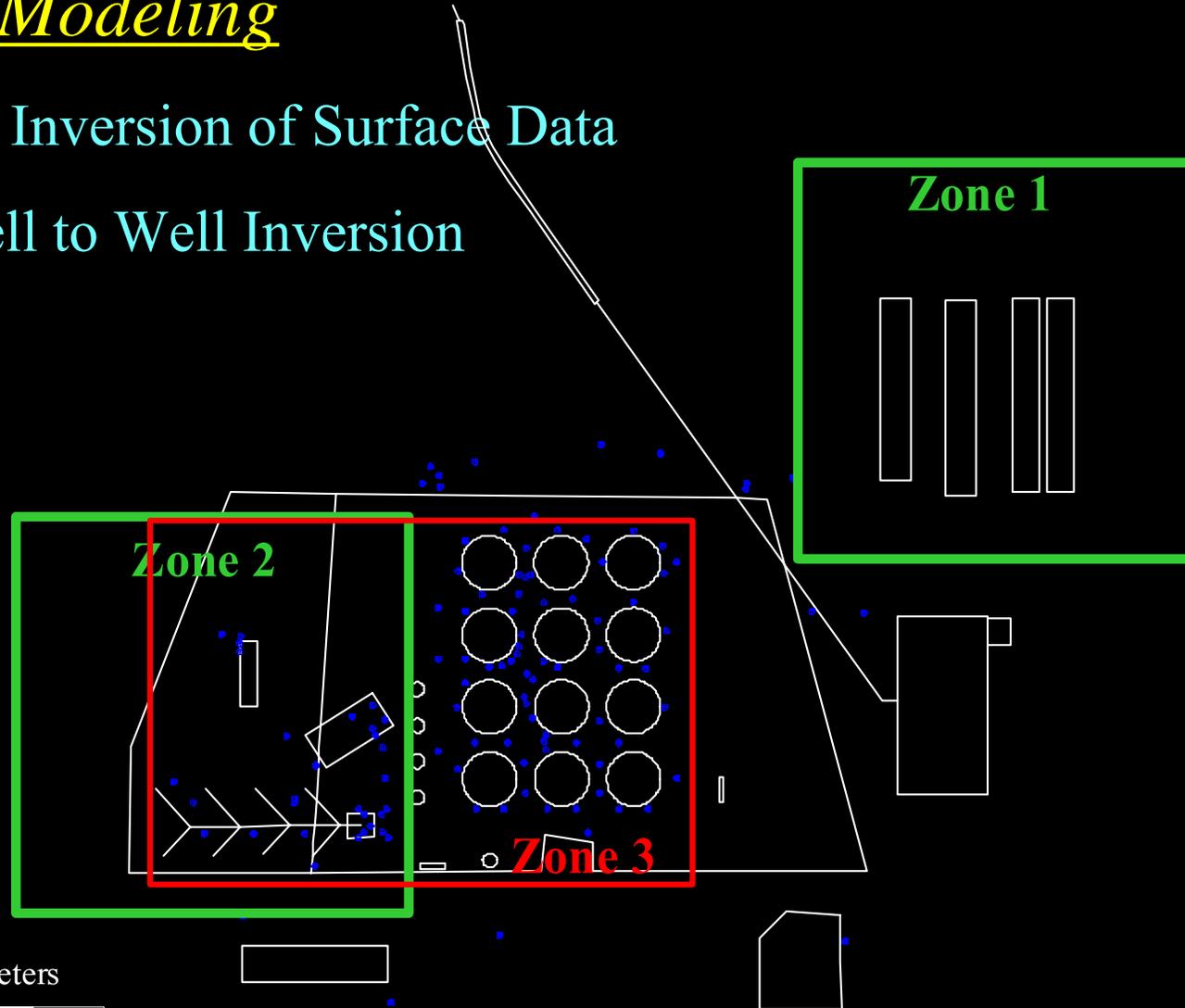
Consequences (Vadose Zone)



Resistivity at T Farm

3D Modeling

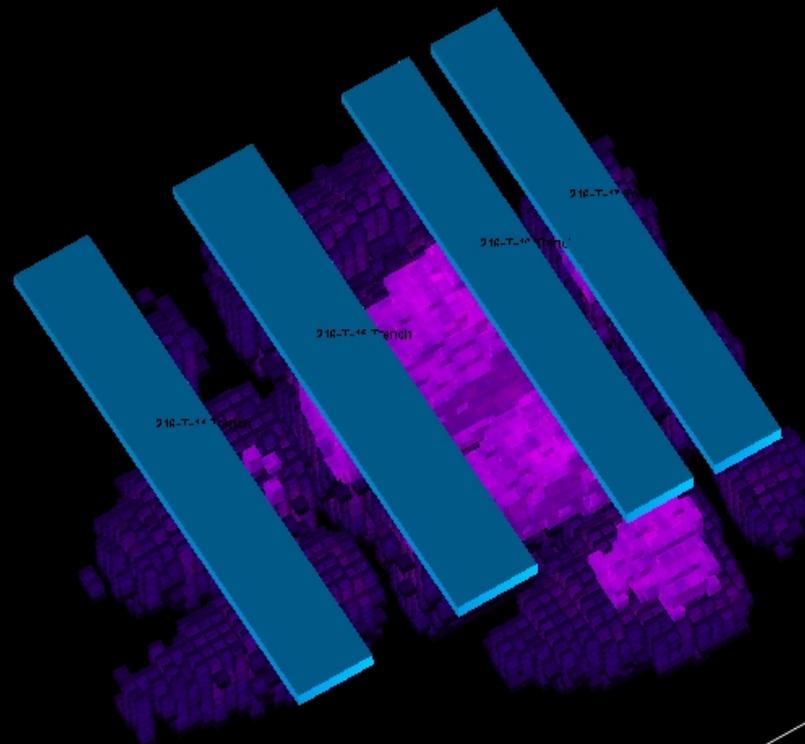
- 3D Inversion of Surface Data
- Well to Well Inversion



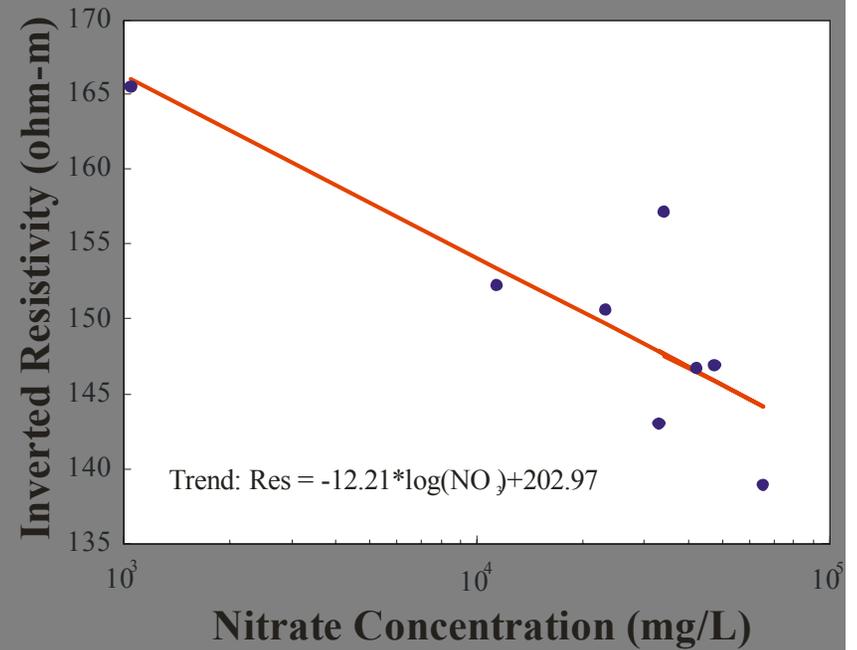
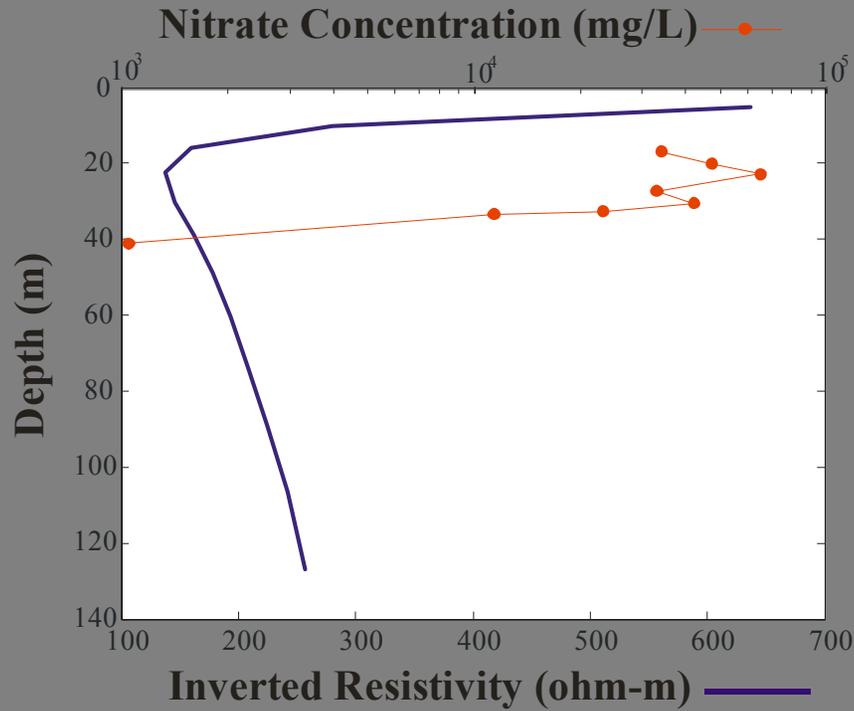
Scale : meters



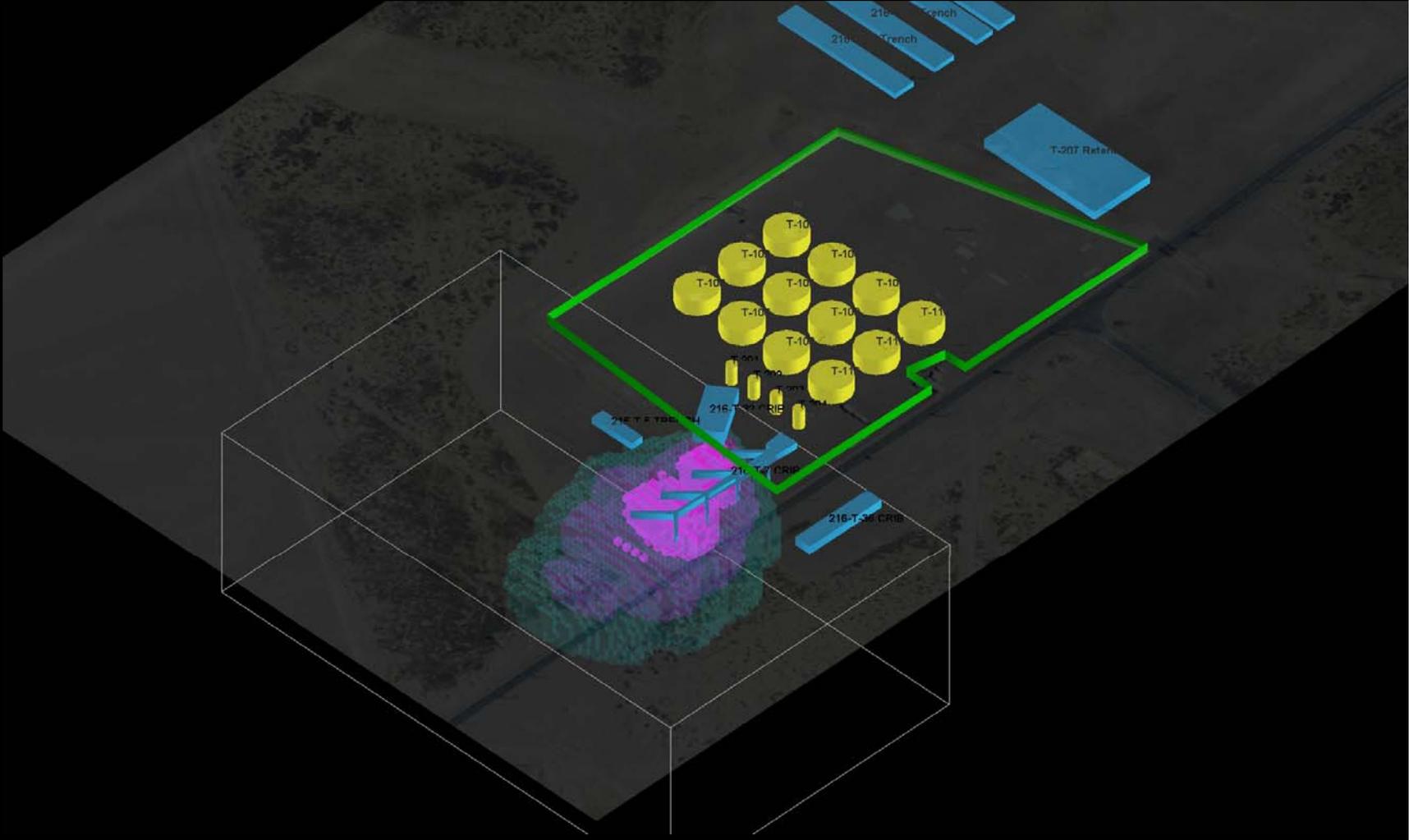
Results – Area 1



Direct vs. Indirect Data Comparison



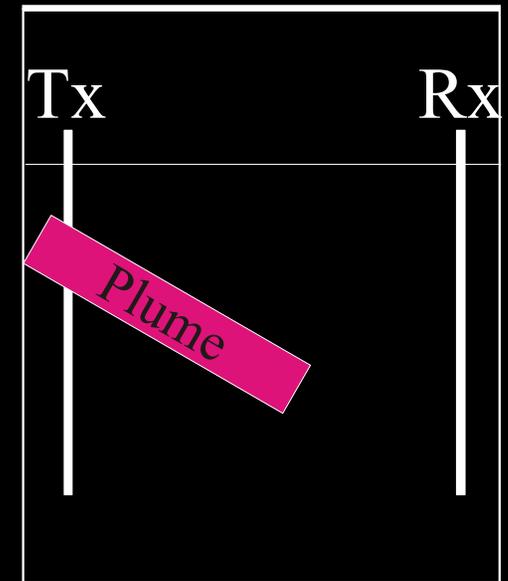
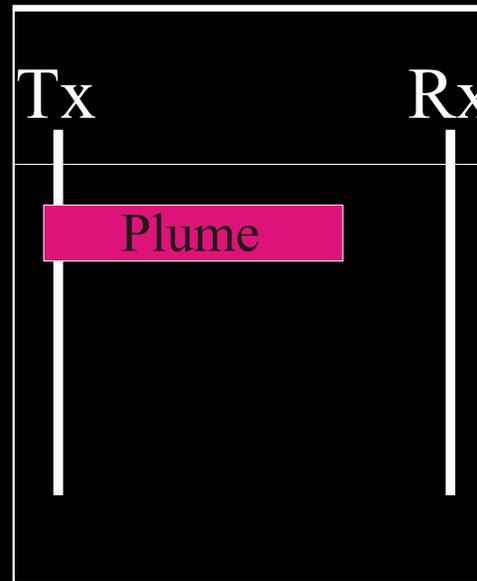
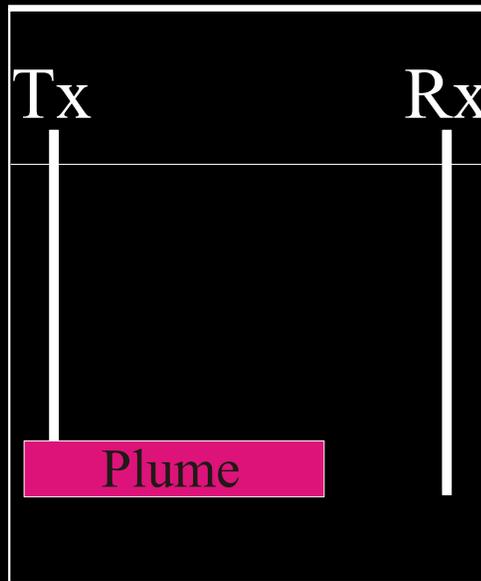
Results – Area 2



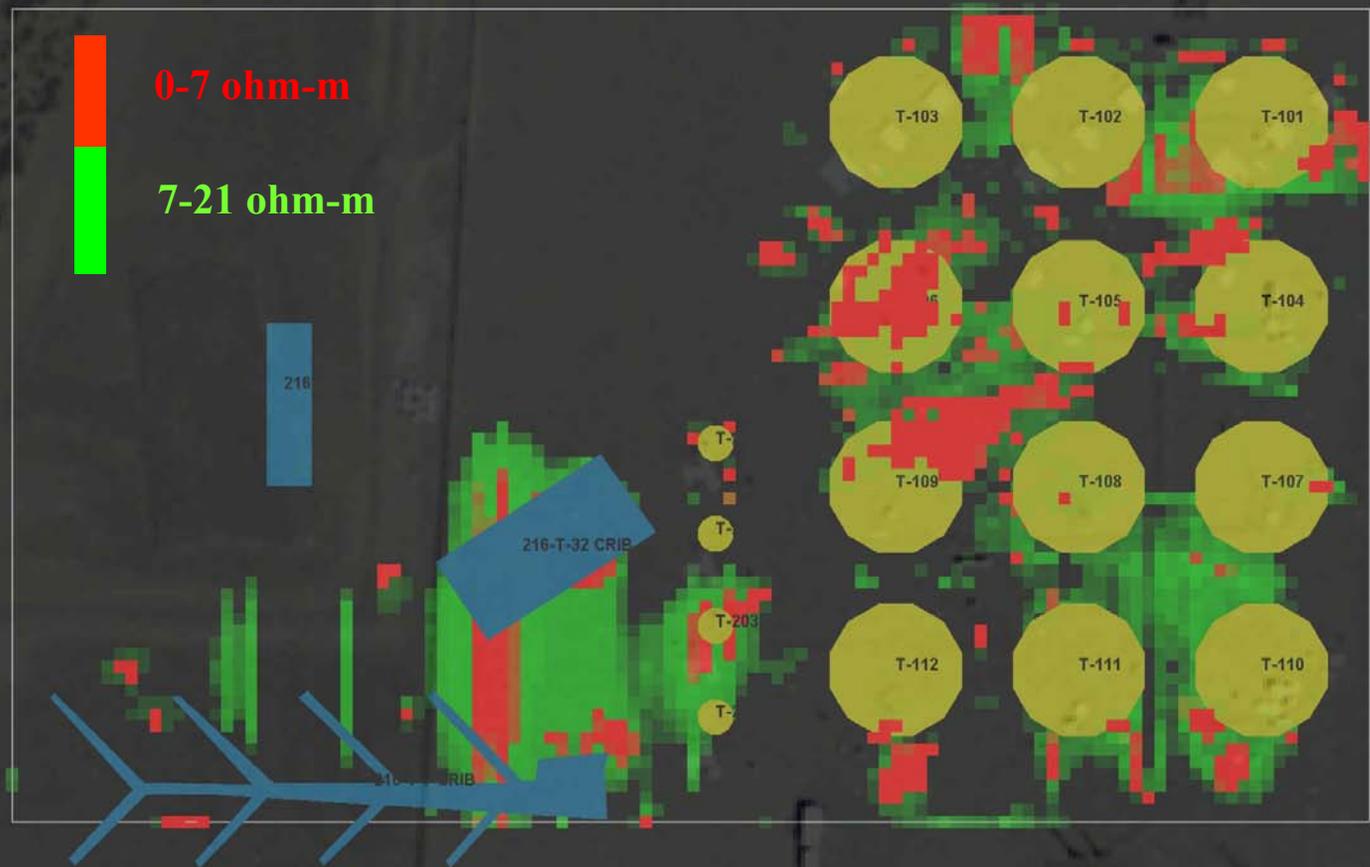
Well-to-Well Inversion

Theory

- Based on work by Bill Daily et al.
- Used linear conductors to simulate transmission along wells
- Results shown as footprint of plume (loss of 3D)



Results – Vadose Zone Wells



S Tank Farm Leak Injection

- Main purpose – validate tank waste retrieval monitoring technology
- Secondary purpose – image known plume in tank farm with resistivity
- Pre and post leak imaging only



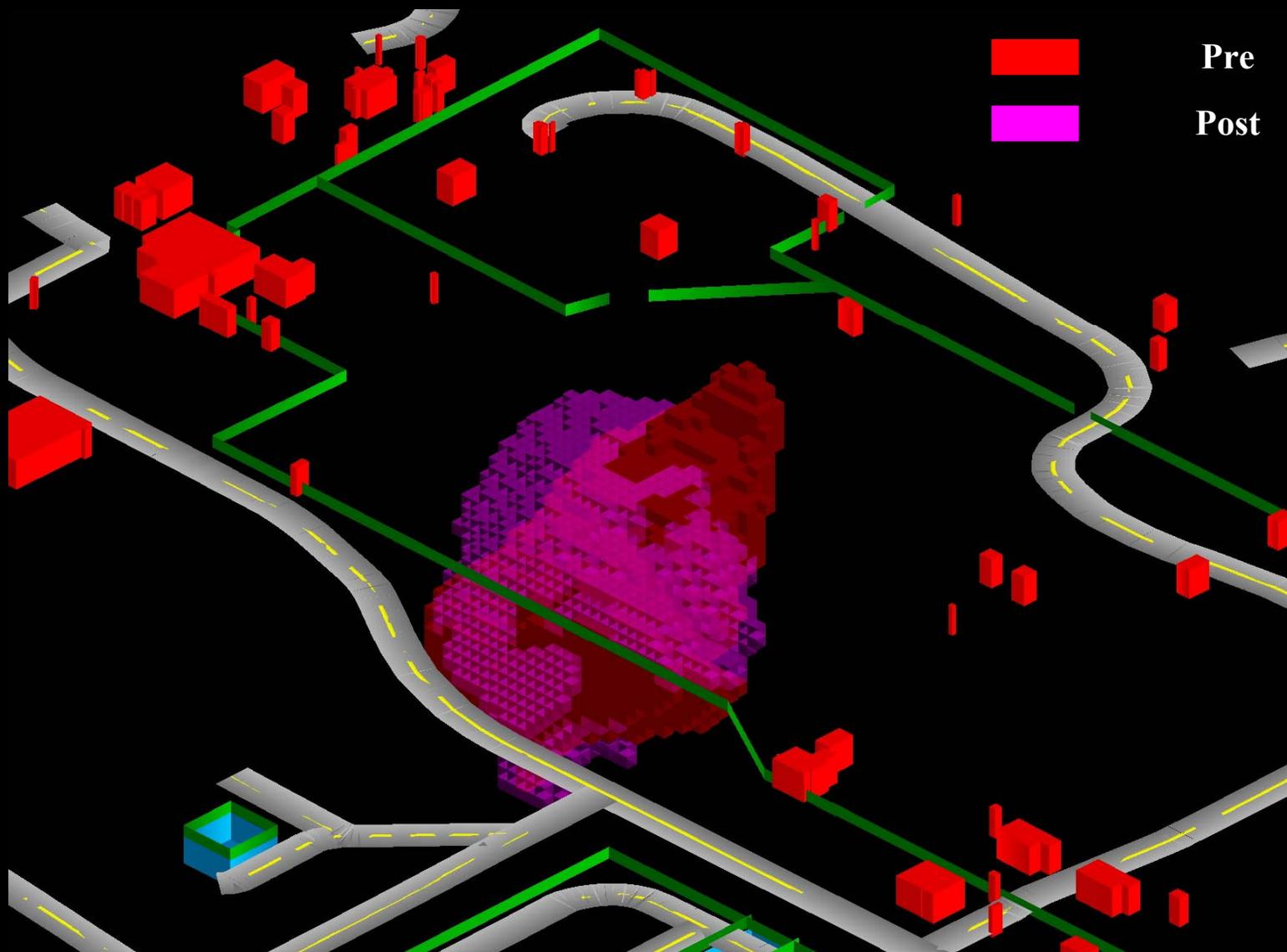
S Farm Injection Experiment



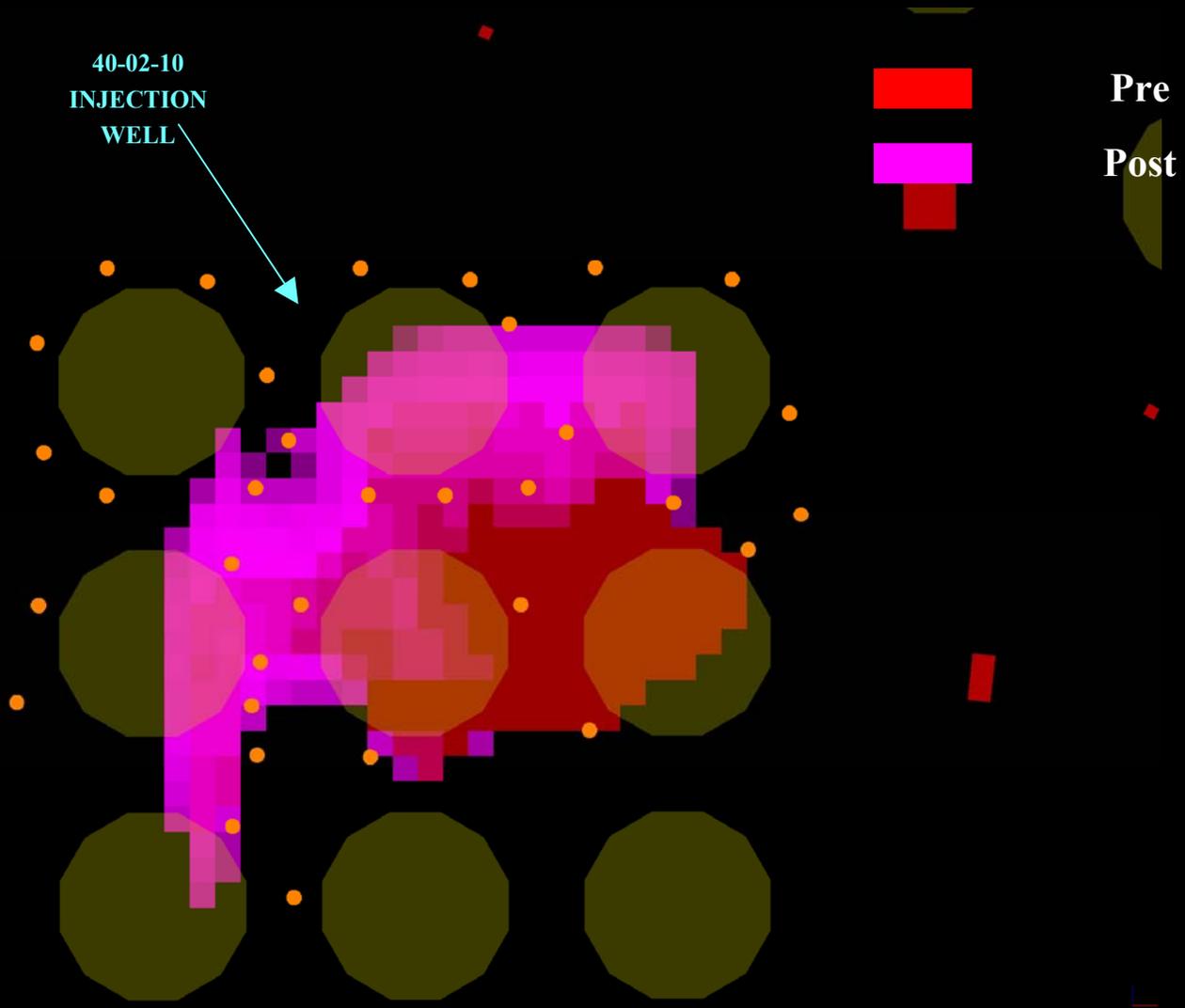
STS Inversion Results (Pre-Injection)



STS Inversion Results (Pre & Post)

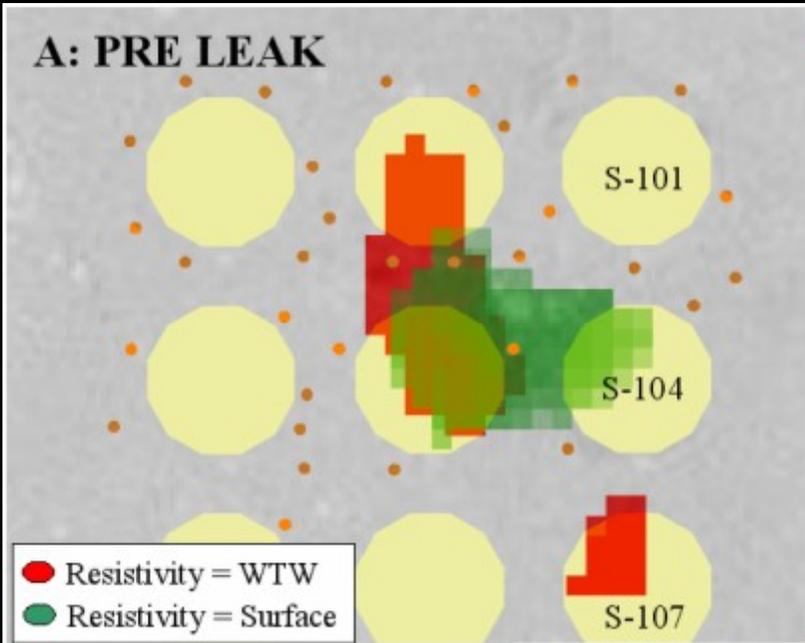


STS Inversion Results (Pre & Post)

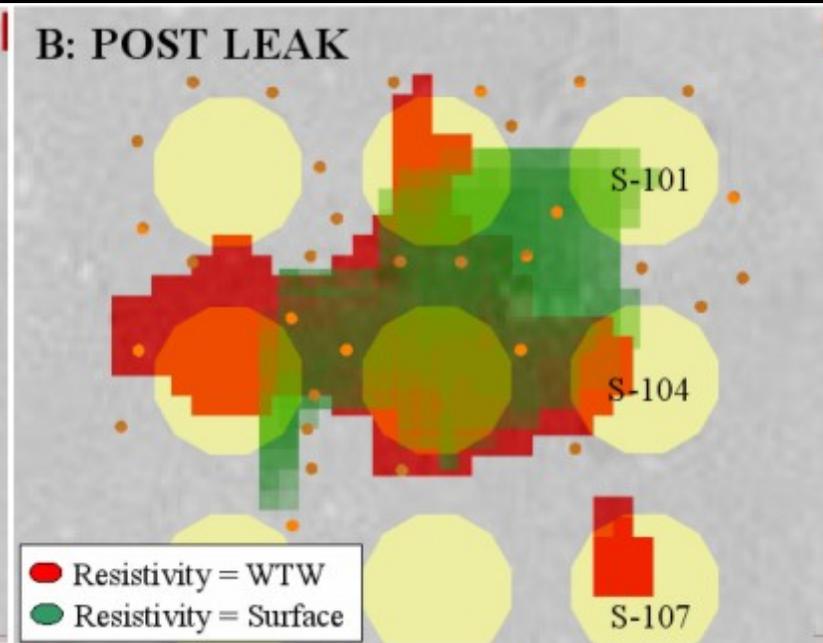


WTW & STS Comparison

A: PRE LEAK



B: POST LEAK



Conclusion

- Resistivity data can be collected in a Hanford tank farm
- Surface resistivity data met hydrologic expectations
- Confirmed through drilling
- WTW results correlated with STS
- In areas of infrastructure, WTW collection may provide good alternative

