EIT in geophysics application of EIDORS

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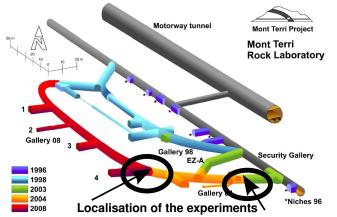
EIT in geophysics

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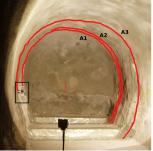
- Developed in 1920 by the brothers Schlumberger for mining prospecting.
- Rock resistivity varies on several orders of magnitude and carry informations on the rock nature, its porosity and its water content.
- The geometry of the electrode array defines the spatial resolution (order of meters) and the penetration depth (until 500m).
- Adaptation of EIDORS to geophysics
 - Takes into account the geometry of the electrodes array
 - Simultaneous inversion of huge data sets
- \Rightarrow Possibility to construct a 3D EIT of geological objects

Mont Terri underground laboratory

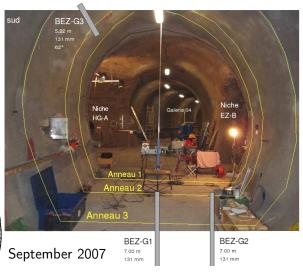
- Presence of opalinus clay which shows interesting properties for nuclear waste storage such as : low diffusion coefficient, low permeability, sealing capacity, insulator...
- Study of the impact of excavations on clays.
- \Rightarrow Damaged zone, made of microcracks shows a higher resistivity.



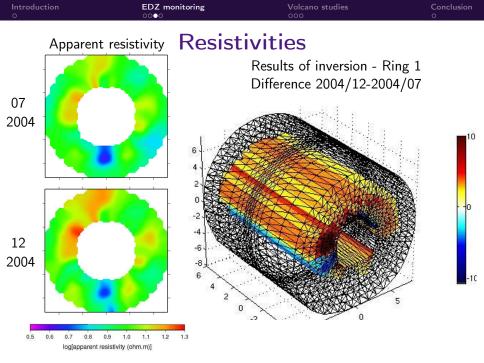
Geometrical configuration

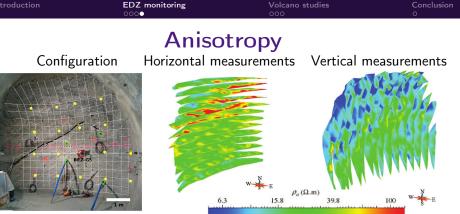


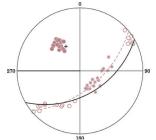
July 2004



Gibert et al., 2006







Observation of anisotropy induced by the clay bedding

 \Rightarrow Necessity to take it into account in the forward model

Nicollin et al., 2010

La Soufrière de Guadeloupe



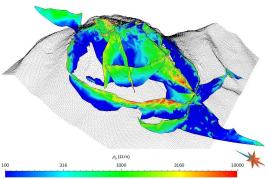


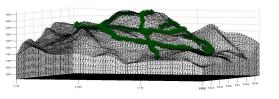




First results

Observation of strong resistivity contrasts.

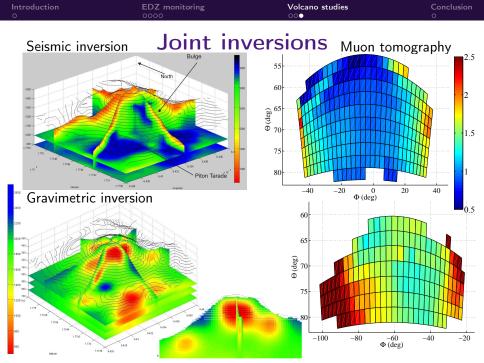




- Low resistivity area corresponds to fumarolic zones with a high acidity.
- Medium resistivity zone corresponds to not altered primary volcanic deposits.
- High resistivity zone corresponds to rock avalanche blocks.

 \Rightarrow Necessity to make a 3D inversion to precise the interpretations.

Nicollin et al., 2006



Developments required

EIDORS is a software compatible with geophysics.

- Construction of forward models which take into account the anisotropy.
- Introduction of infinite elements to construct models closer from geological media.
- Development of joint inversion with data sets sensitive to other physical parameters.