



Technische Universität Braunschweig

IGEP Institut für Geophysik und extraterrestrische Physik
TU Braunschweig

Capacitively Coupled Resistivity (CCR) measurements to determine frequency-dependent electrical parameters – Data and 2D-Inversion from Schilthorn (Switzerland)

J. Mudler, G. Fiandaca, C. Hauck, A. Hördt, P.K. Maurya and A. Przyklenk

Resistivity measurements: classic vs. cap. coupled

Classic Resistivity

- 4-Electrode-Configuration
 - 2x Current
 - 2x Potential
- Pike-Elektrodes in the ground
- Direct current (DC)

$$\rightarrow \rho = K * \frac{U}{I} \text{ [}\Omega\text{m]}$$

CC Resistivity

- 4-Electrode-Configuration
 - 2x Current
 - 2x Potential
- Plate-Elektrodes on the ground
- Alternating current (AC)

→ Complex Impedance $Z(\omega)$

CCR is a specific kind of Resistivity Measurement

CCR – Advantages

Plates instead of Pikes

- non-invasiv method
- hard surface

High mobility

- Electrodes can be pulled
- fast measurements

Measure on high res. grounds

- Coupling up to 240 kHz
- Space-/Permafrost Research



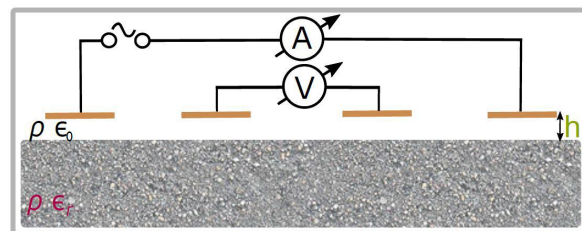
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4-Point Impedance for Capacitive Coupling [Grard,1990]

Measuring U und $I \rightarrow Z = \frac{U}{I}$

$$Z = \frac{1}{2 i \omega \epsilon_0 K} [1 - \alpha H(h)]$$



after Kuras (2002)

Reflection coefficient

$$\alpha = \frac{\epsilon^* - \epsilon_0}{\epsilon^* + \epsilon_0}$$

Halfspace 1: ϵ_0 (Air)

Halfspace 2: $\epsilon^* = \epsilon_0 \epsilon_r + (i\omega\rho)^{-1}$

K	Geometry factor (=K _{DC})
$H(h)$	Height factor
ϵ_r	Relative permittivity
ρ	Resistivity



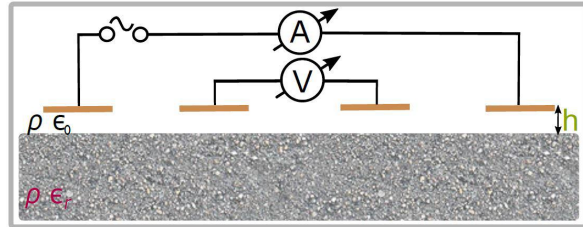
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4-Point Impedance for Capacitive Coupling [Grard,1990]

Measuring U und $I \rightarrow Z = \frac{U}{I}$

$$Z = \frac{1}{2 i \omega \epsilon_0 K} [1 - \alpha H(h)]$$



after Kuras (2002)

Height Factor : $H(h) = \frac{K}{K'(h)}$

Geometry Factor

K – Positions horizontal

K' – Positions vertical (h)

K	Geometry factor ($=K_{DC}$)
$H(h)$	Height factor
ϵ_r	Relative permittivity
ρ	Resistivity



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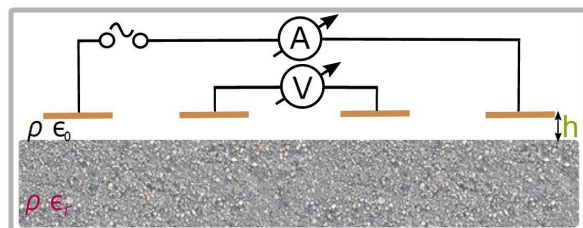
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$$Z = \frac{1}{2 i \omega \epsilon_0 K} [1 - \alpha H(h)]$$



after Kuras (2002)

Analogy for DC-Resistivity:

if $h=0 \rightarrow H=1$:

$$Z = \frac{1}{K} \left(\frac{1}{i \omega \epsilon_0 (1 + \epsilon_r) + \frac{1}{\rho}} \right)$$

if $\omega \rightarrow 0$: DC impedance

$$Z = \frac{1}{K} \rho$$



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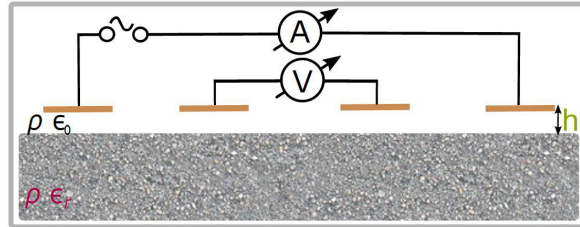
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4-Point Impedance for Capacitive Coupling [Grard,1990]

Measuring U und $I \rightarrow Z = \frac{U}{I}$

$$Z = \frac{1}{2 i \omega \epsilon_0 K} [1 - \alpha H(h)]$$



after Kuras (2002)

Conventional CCR determines just the Resistivity ρ with fix Frequency

Our Goal: Spectral Measurements and Determination of $\rho(f)$ and $\epsilon_r(f)$

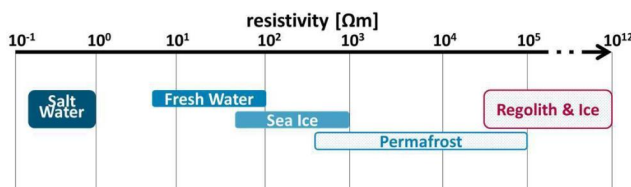


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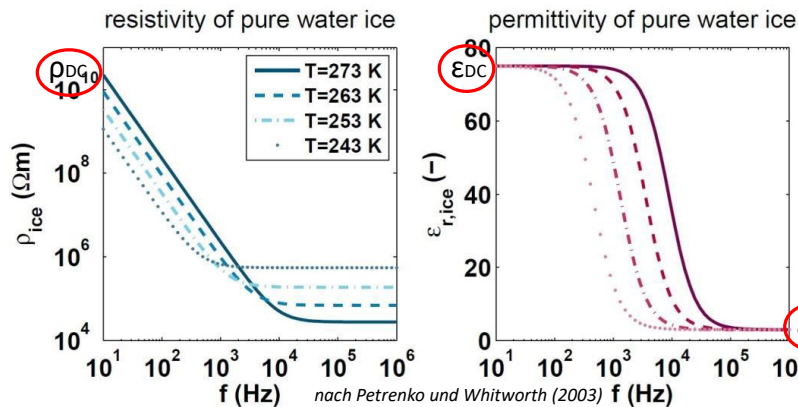


Spectral Information



nach Palacky (1988)

Over resistive ground:
both ρ and ϵ are relevant



Characteristic frequency
dependence

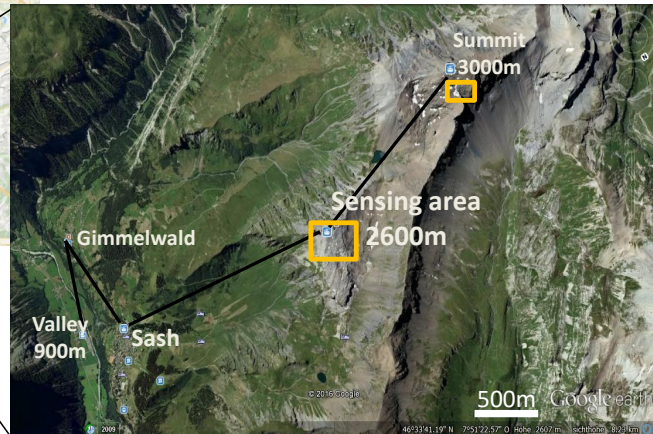
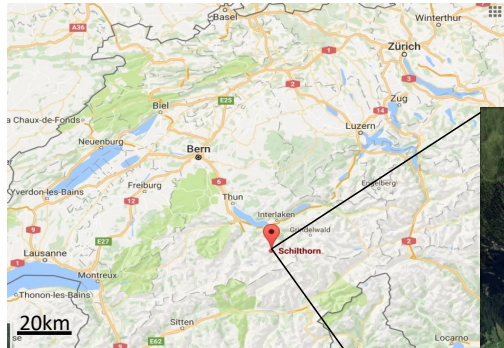


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Schilthorn (Switzerland)



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Measurements



- Summer 2016 and 2017
- Measured on Ice-/Snowsurface
- Additionally: Snowdepth

System from Radic Research

- Electrodes isolated with capton
- Galvanically decoupled
- Frequency range 1 Hz – 240 kHz



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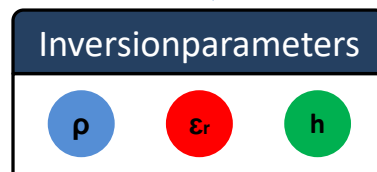
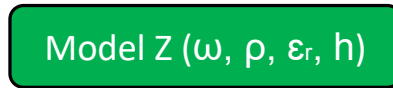
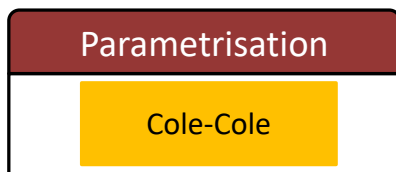
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Data analysis

Measurements of Data Spectrum

- (here) 19 Value
- between 1Hz and 240kHz
- Magnitude and Phase



$$\epsilon^* = \epsilon_{HF} + \frac{\epsilon_{DC} - \epsilon_{HF}}{1 + (i\omega\tau)^c} + \frac{1}{i\omega\epsilon_0\rho_{DC}}$$



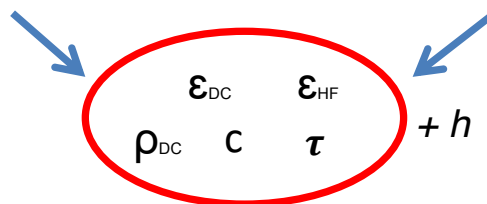
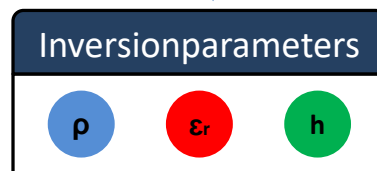
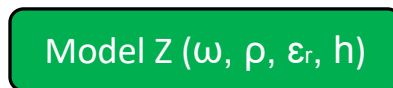
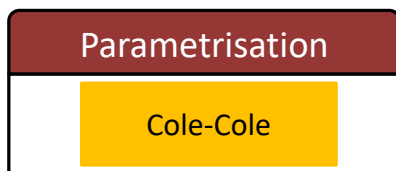
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Data analysis

Measurements of Data Spectrum

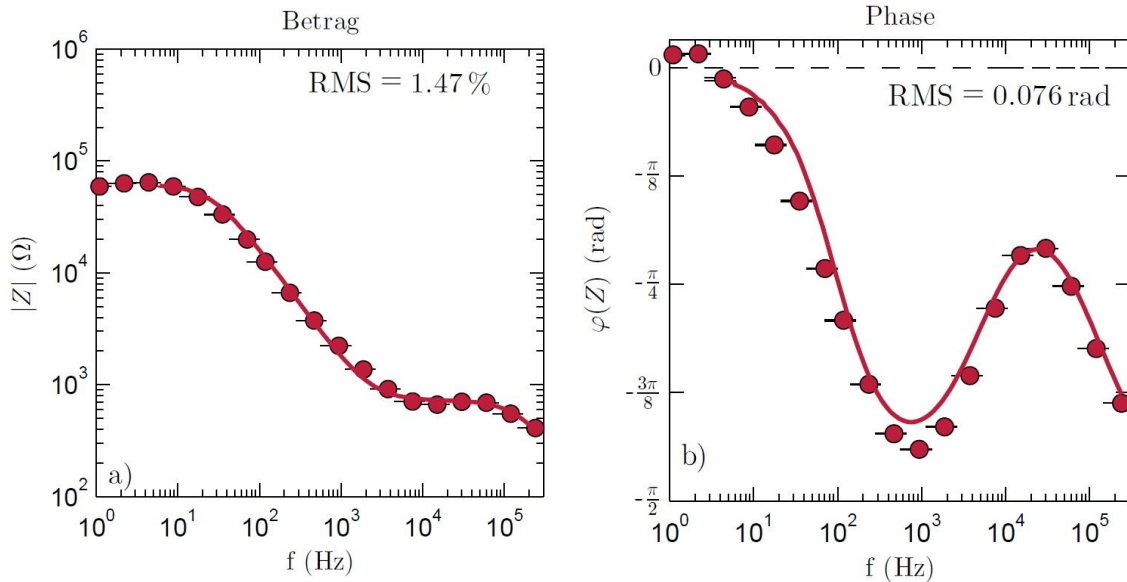
- (here) 19 Value
- between 1Hz and 240kHz
- Magnitude and Phase



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Results – Spectra

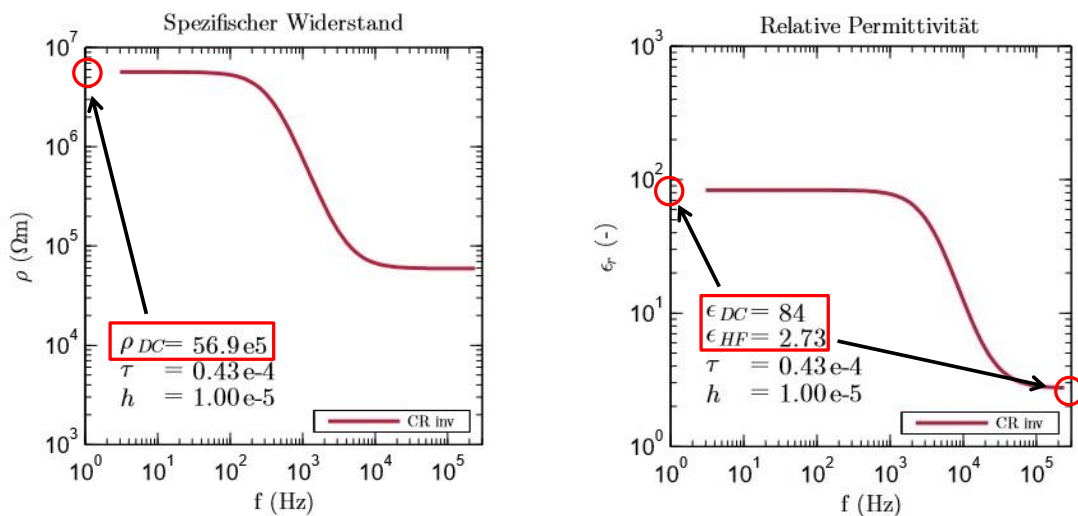


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Results – Spectra

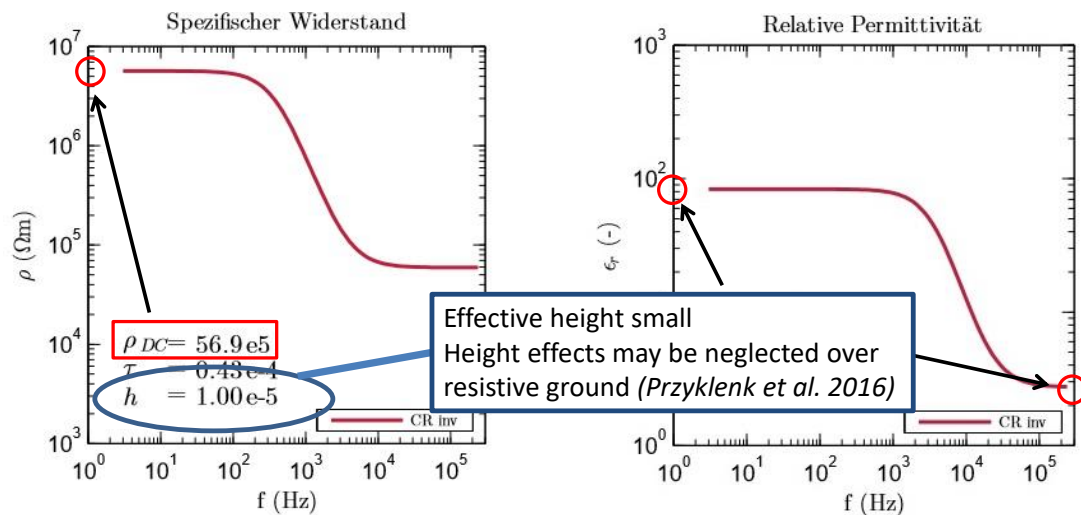


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Results – Spectra



Inversion of the Data

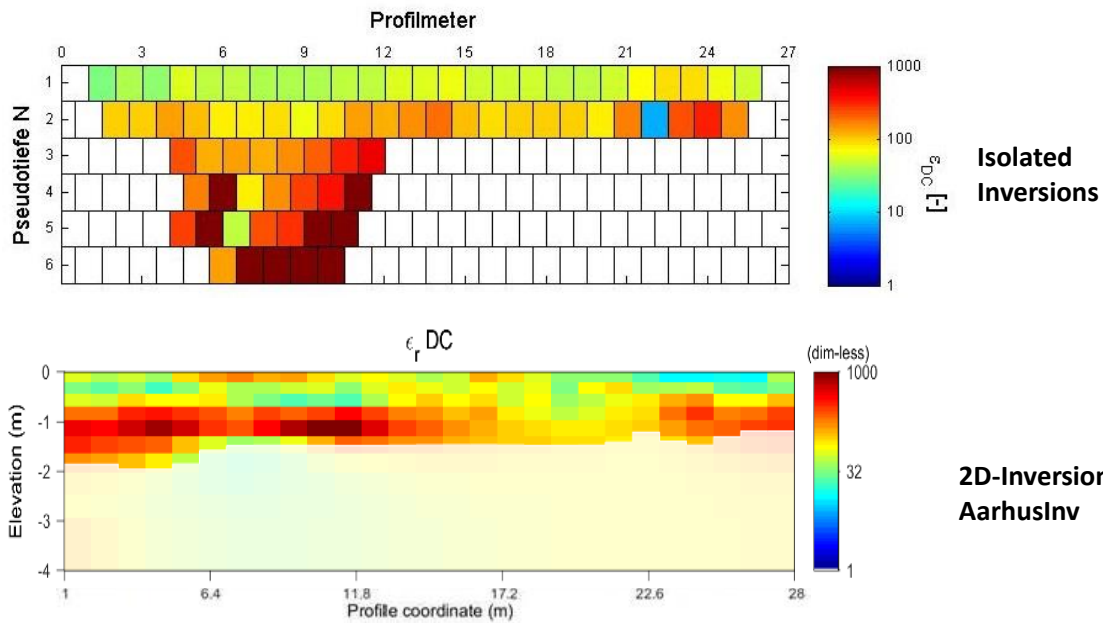
Variant 1: Isolated Inversion of all Measured Points/Spectra

- homogeneous Halfspace
- presented as Pseudosection

Variant 2: 2D-Inversion AarhusInv

- Inversiontool from the Hydrogeophysics Group, University of Aarhus for several geophysical Methods
- combined Inversion of all measured Spectra
- Implemented Cole-Cole-Model
- Two-dimensional distribution of the modelparameters ρ_{DC} , ϵ_{DC} , ϵ_{HF} , τ , C

2D-Inversion - Permittivity

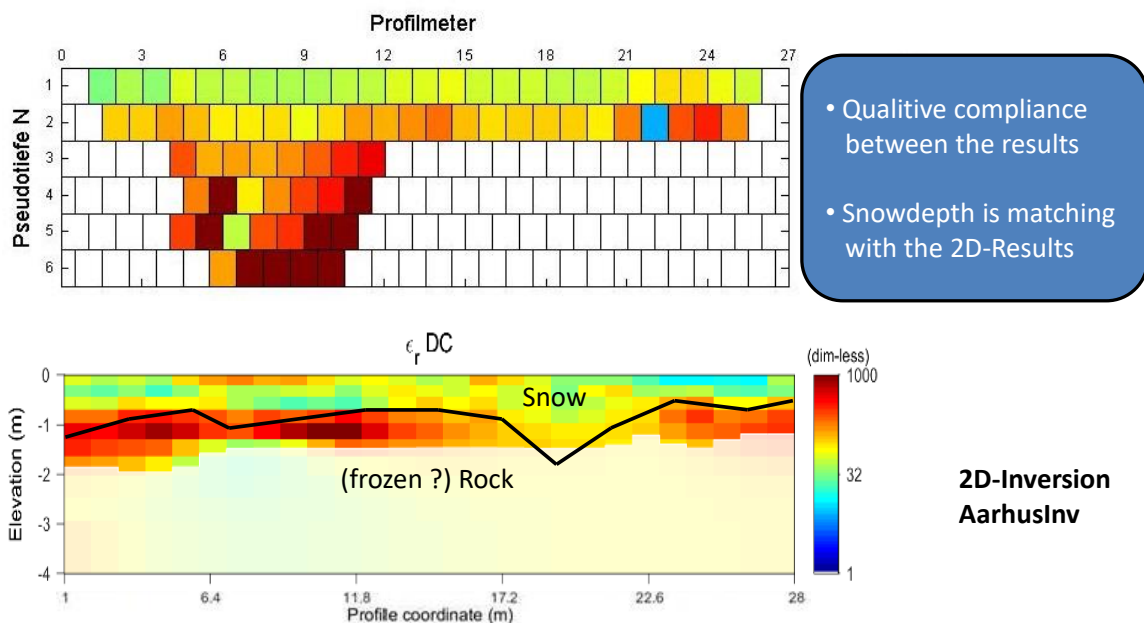


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2D-Inversion - Permittivity

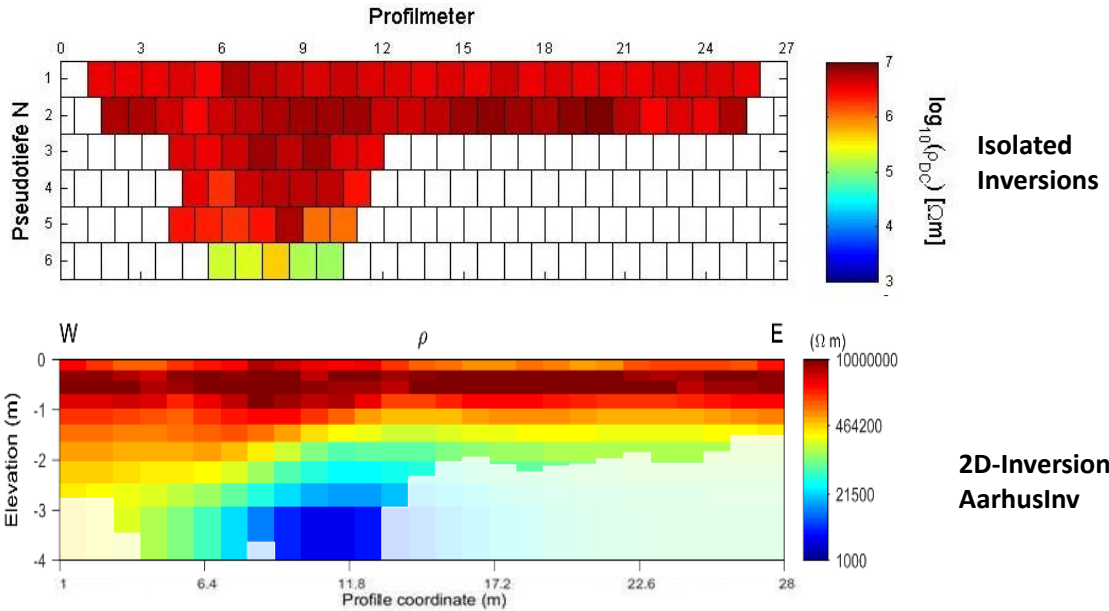


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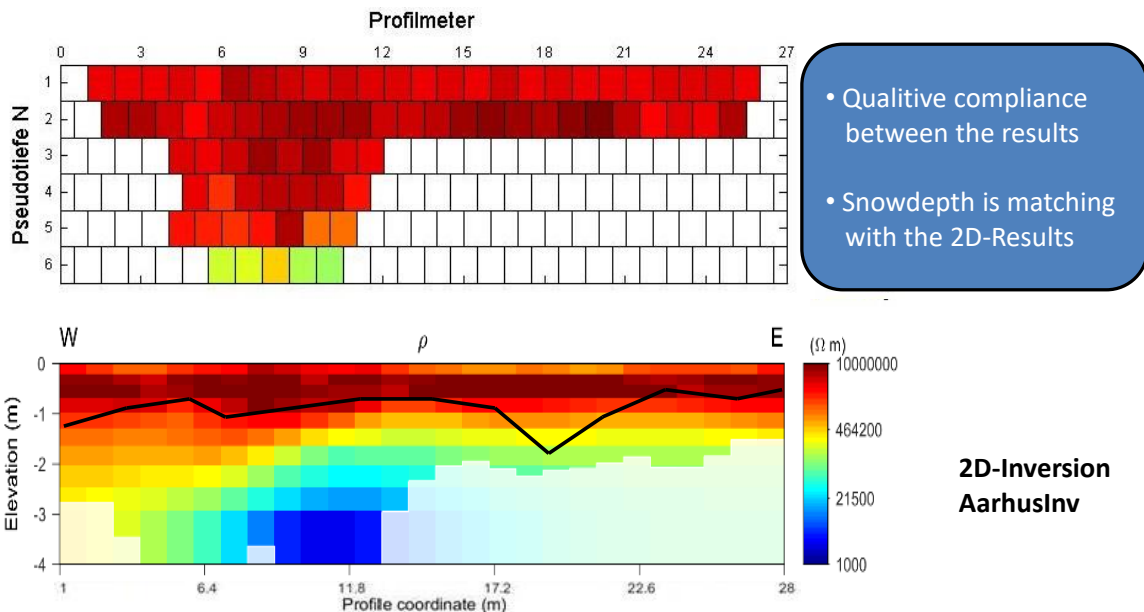
2D-Inversion – Resistivity



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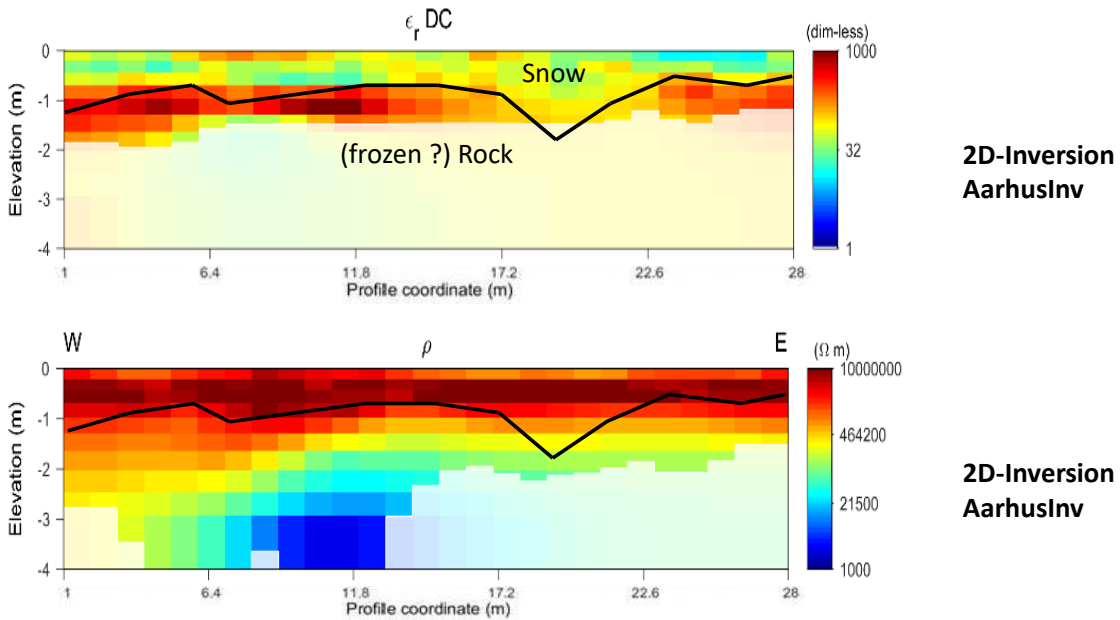
2D-Inversion – Resistivity



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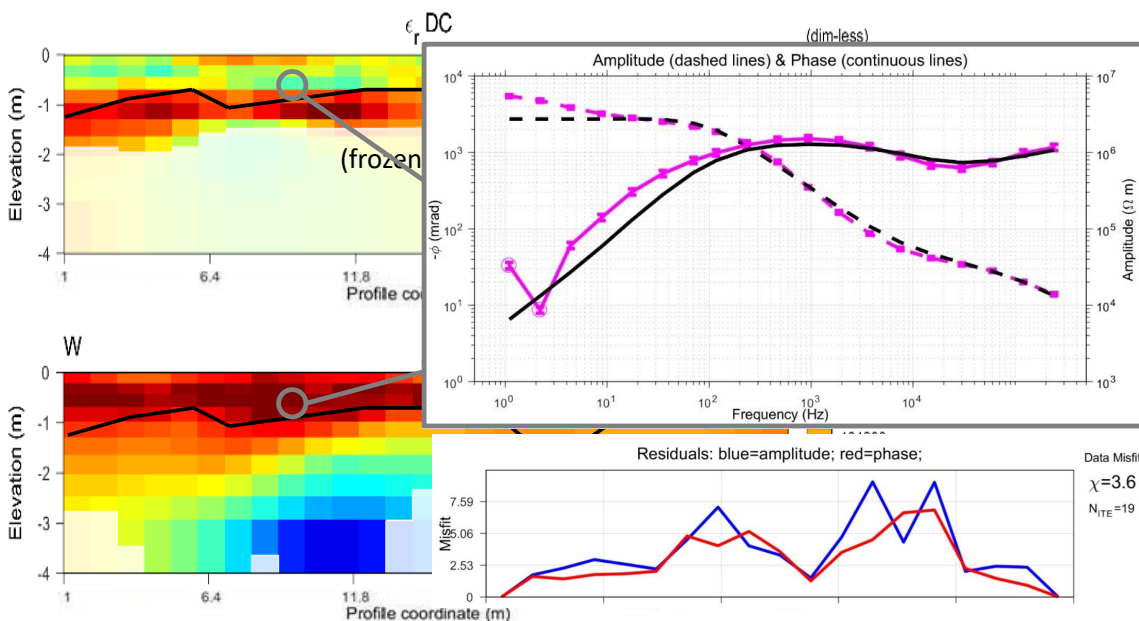
2D-Inversion - AarhusInv



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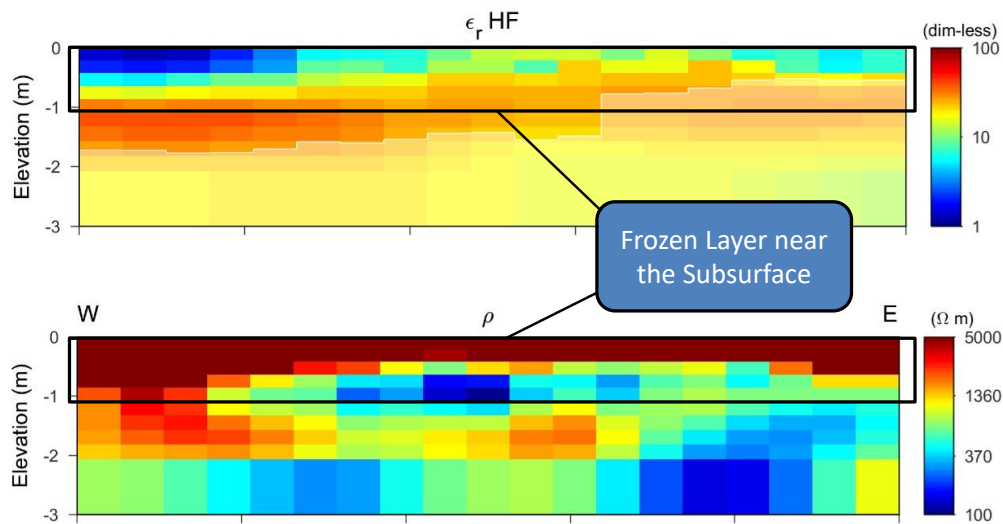
2D-Inversion - Data Fit



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2D-Inversion - AarhusInv



Conclusion

- Measurements of spectral complex impedance (1 Hz – 240 kHz) with Capacitively Coupled Resistivity method
- Determination of Resistivity ρ and Permittivity ϵ_r
- Good fit of the measured data using the cole-cole model
- Good results with the new 2D-Inversion

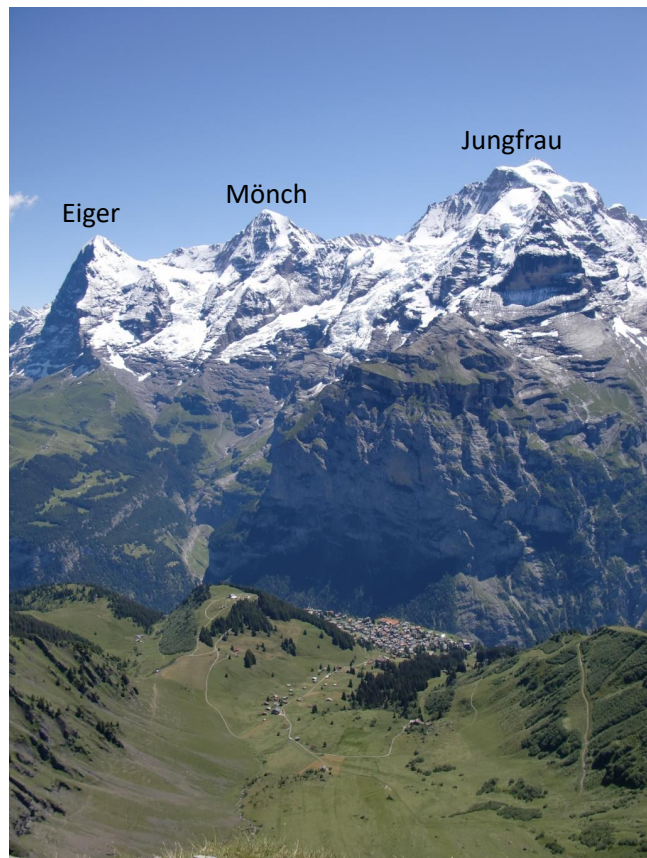
Outlook:

- Deeper Measurements in Subsurface; new device
- Investigation and Interpretation of the Permafrostlayer

**Thank you for
your Attention**

Acknowledgments

- DFG (Ho1506/23)
- Aarhus University
- Christian Kulüke and Hermann Stebner



SIP vs. CCR

Spectral Induced Polarization

- 1mHz – 1kHz
- Phase in mrad
- IP-Effect
- Modell e.g. *Mashall & Madden*

Capacitively Coupled Resistivity

- few Hz – 240kHz
- Phase in rad
- Polarization
- Ice/Water Dipolcharacter

➡ Measured variables are the same, but Effects are different

„CCR = highfrequency SIP“