

HPT Webinar

Using Logs for Site Characterization

— Thu March 28th —
10-11am CST

Details

Register



Presented by Wes McCall, PG KS28,
Geoprobe® Environmental Geologist



Welcome to Our Webinar:

“Using Hydraulic Profiling Tool (HPT) Logs for Site
Characterization”

This presentation will start soon...

Using HPT Logs in Site Characterization Studies



Running HPT logs in the Platte River alluvial aquifer, Clarks, NE.

Wes McCall, MS, PG KS28
(mccallw@Geoprobe.com)

HPT >>> High Resolution Site Characterization

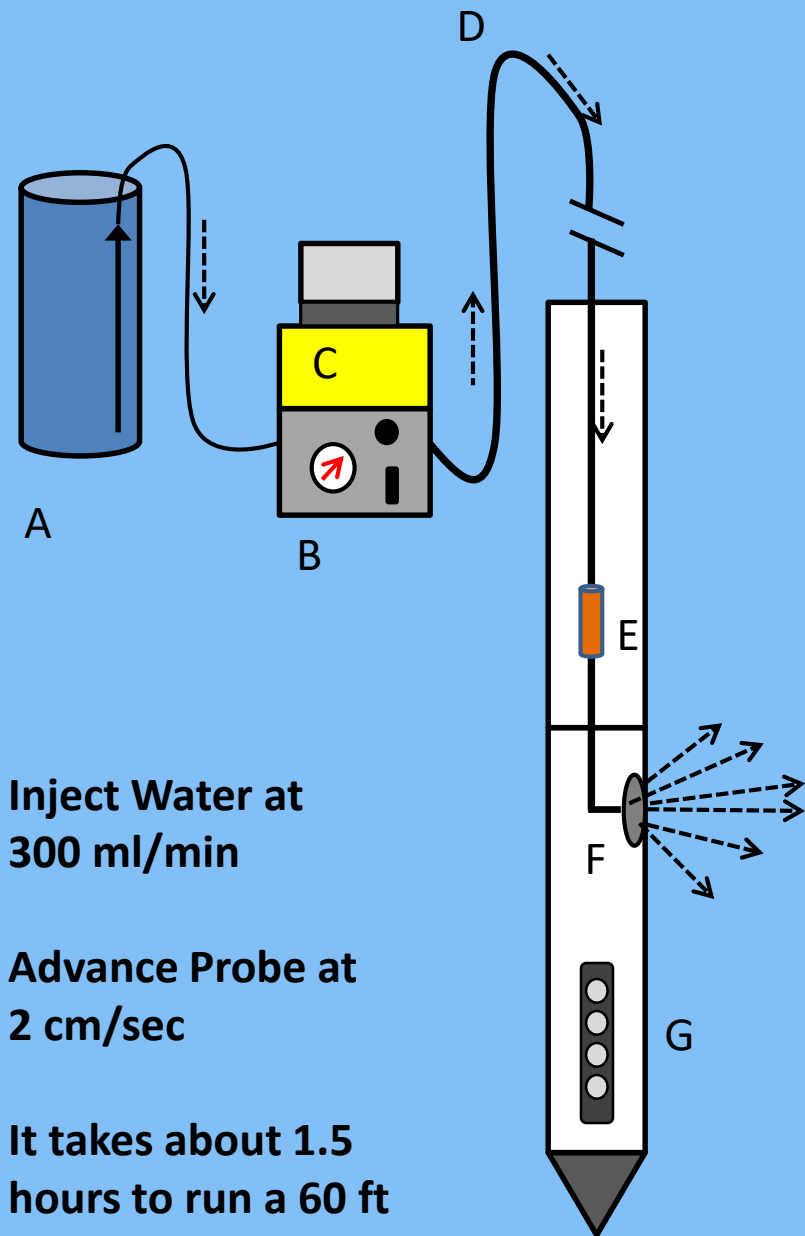


Webinar Outline

- HPT Principles of Operation
- Equipment Needed and Logging Technique
- Interpreting an HPT log
- HPT Log Cross Section and Hydrostratigraphy
- Dissipation Tests ... How and Why?
- Estimating Hydraulic Conductivity (K) with Q & P_c
- Using HPT Logs for Subsurface Interpretation
(conceptual site model ... CSM)



HPT Principles of Operation



**Inject Water at
300 ml/min**

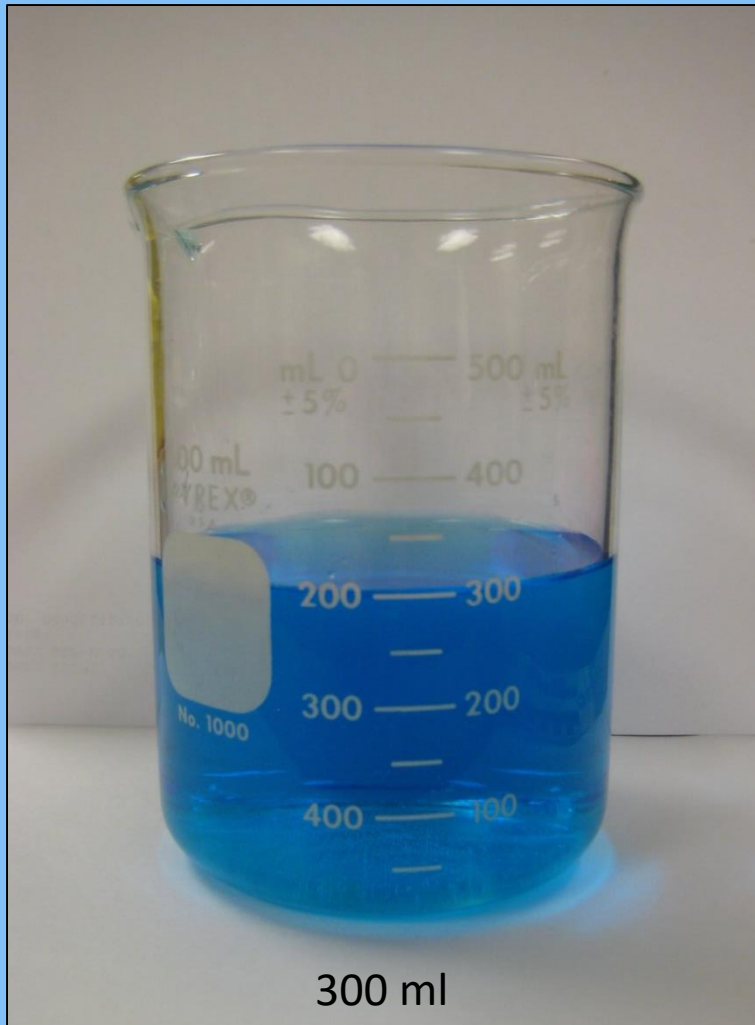
**Advance Probe at
2 cm/sec**

**It takes about 1.5
hours to run a 60 ft
(20 m) log & trip out**

- A) Water Tank
- B) Pump & Flow Meter
- C) Electronics/computer
- D) Trunkline
- E) Pressure Sensor
- F) Screened Injection Port
- G) Elec. Conductivity Array

Water Flow Lines

How Much Injection Flow ?



300 ml/min

= ? ml/sec

How much per log?

How Much Injection Flow ?

$$300 \text{ ml/min} \times 1\text{min}/60\text{sec}$$

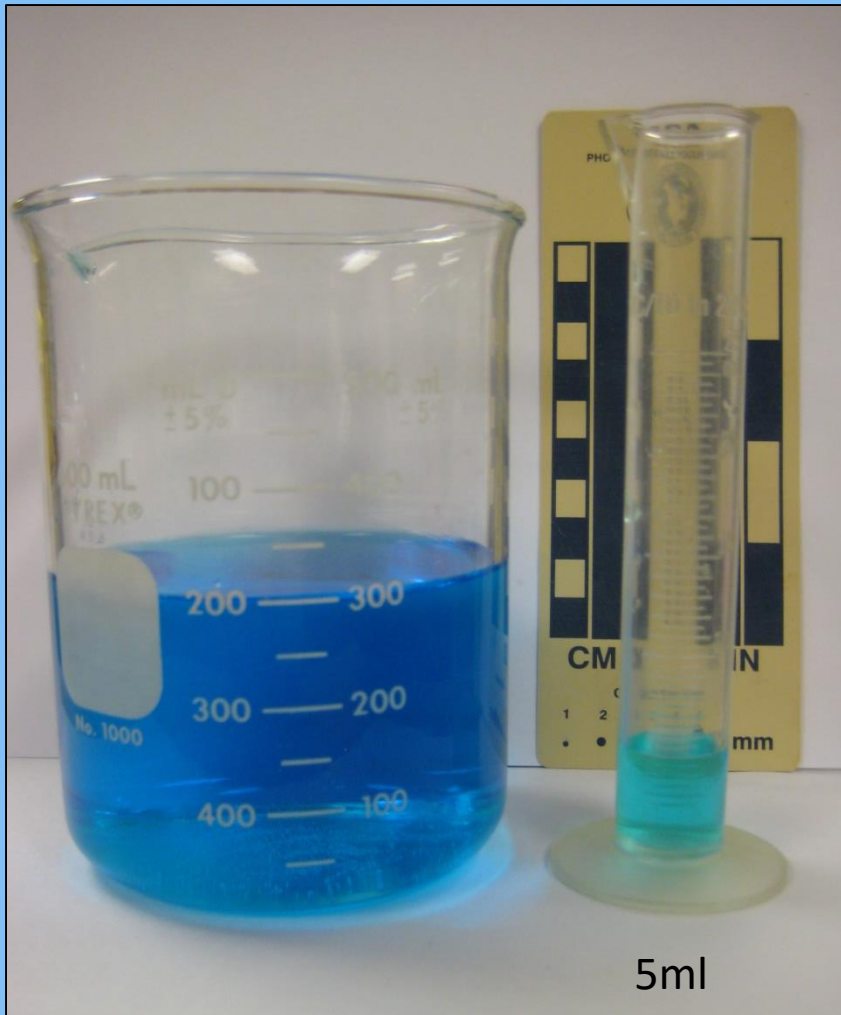
$$= 5 \text{ ml/sec}$$

Advance probe at 2 cm/sec

So Inject 5 ml over 2 cm

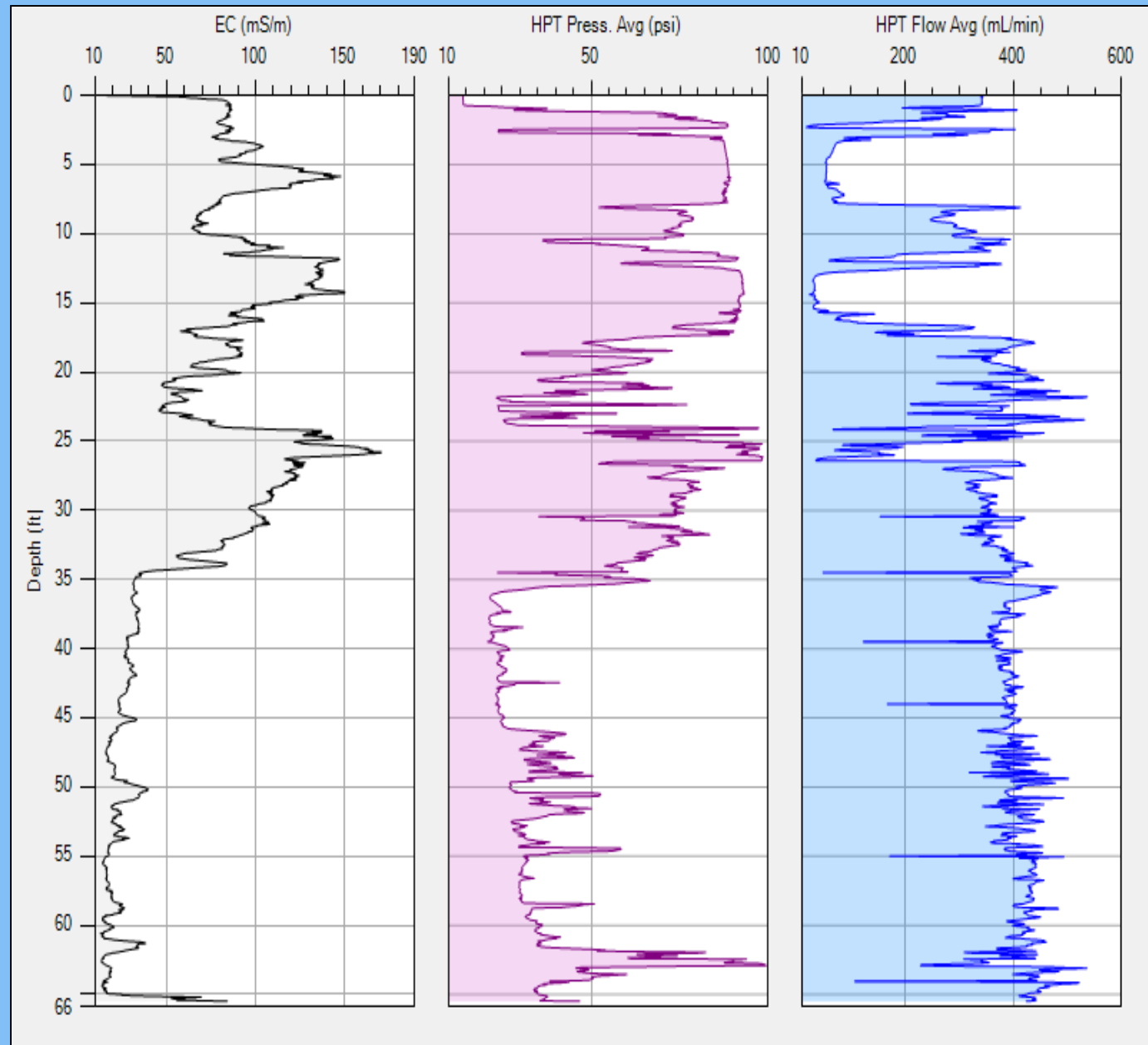
~ 75 ml/ft of log

Reality ~ 5 gal (20 l) for 60ft log



Example HPT Log

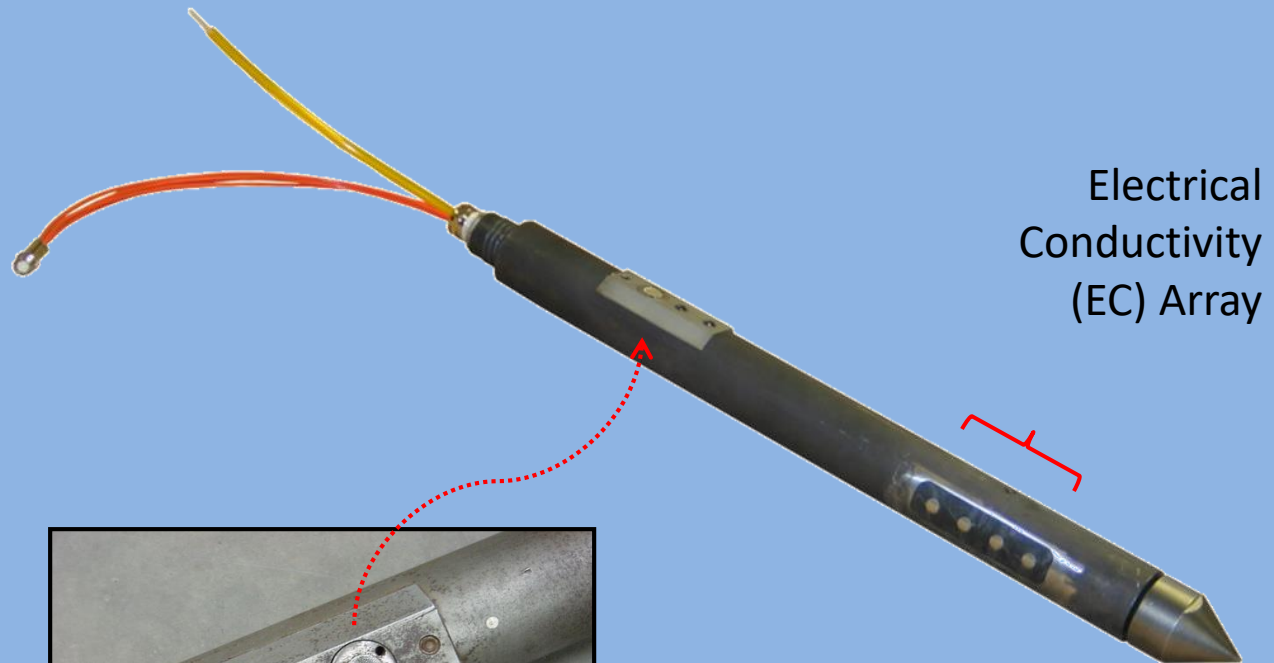
- EC
- Pressure
- Flow



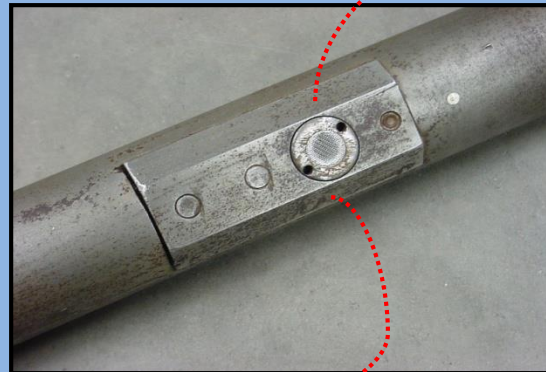
Components of the HPT System : HPT Probe



Pressure
Sensor
Module
100 psi/
690kPa



Electrical
Conductivity
(EC) Array

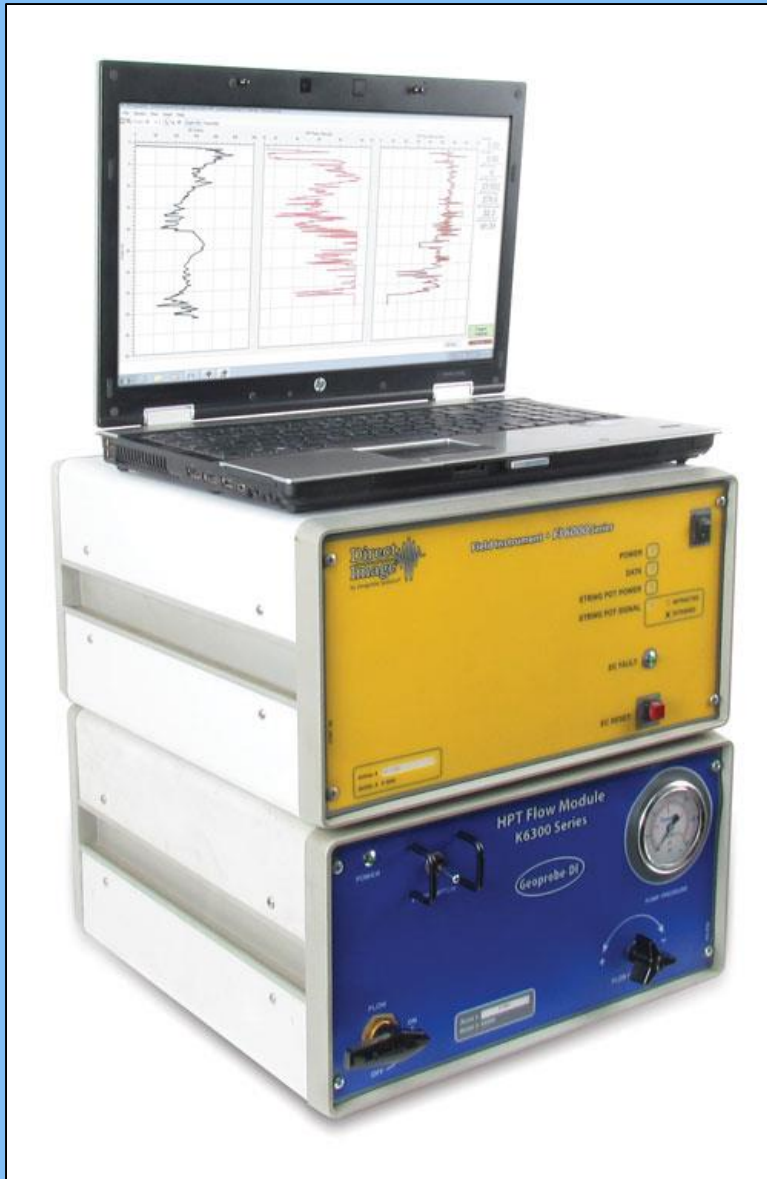


Replaceable
Screens



HPT
Trunkline

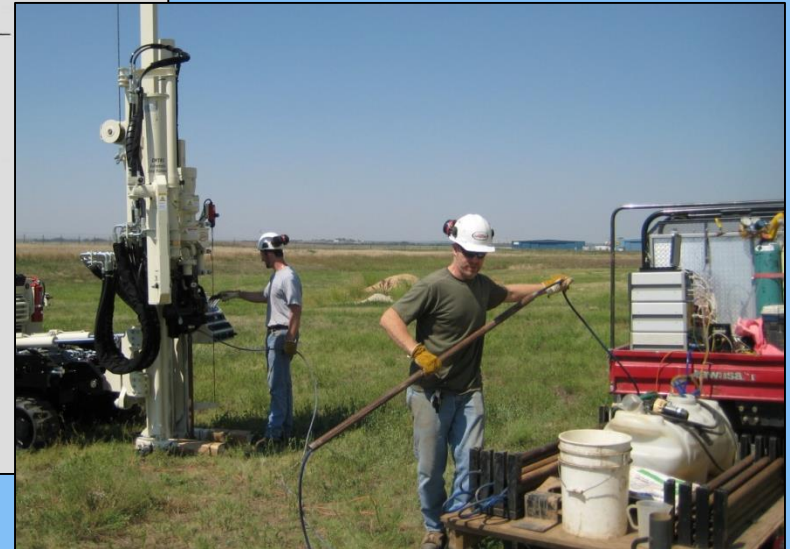
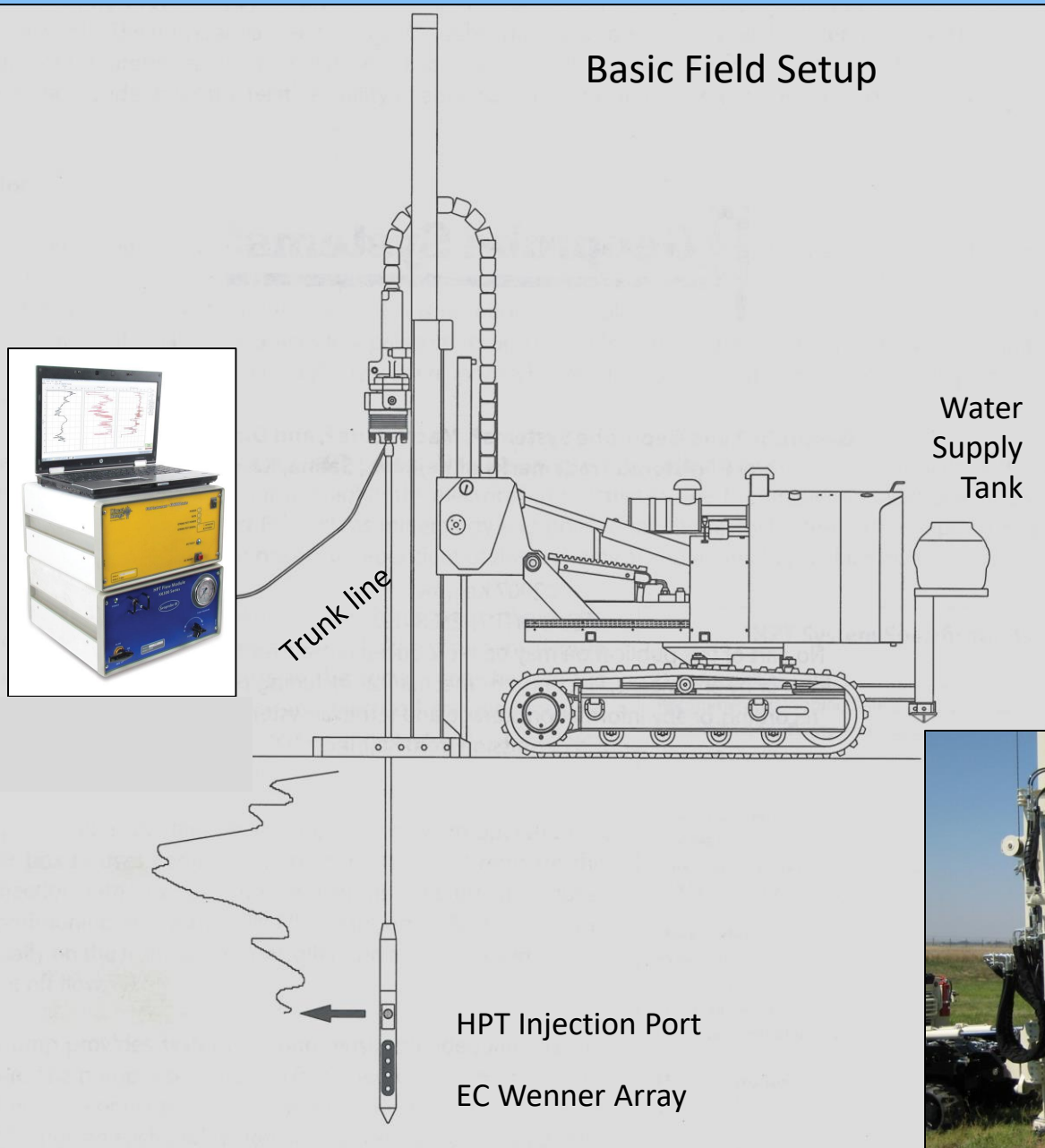
HPT System Components: Electronics



- Lap Top Computer
(with Acquisition software)
- Field Instrument
(FI 6000)
- HPT Flow Module
(K 6300)

Running an HPT Log and Field QA/QC

Basic Field Setup



Before Every Log Run QA Tests

Pre-Log QA: EC Test Load



EC
Test
Jig
on
Probe



EC Test Load Used to Verify
EC System is Working

Start New Log

EC Load Test

	Target (mS/m)	Actual (mS/m)	Δ (%)	P/F	
▶ Test 1	195.0	191.2	1.9	PASS	run
Test 2	97.0	95.4	1.6	PASS	run
Test 3	24.0	24.1	0.4	PASS	run

EC (mS/m)
0.11

Clear Tests

Hold down appropriate button on test load before selecting "capture".

Cancel < Back Next > Finish

Electrical Conductivity Onscreen QA Report
(data saved to log file)

Pre-Log QA: HPT Reference Test



Start New Log

HPT Reference Test

	Flow (mL/min)	HPT (psi)	
Bottom	298.4	13.176	capture
Top	299.6	13.377	capture
Δ	1.2	0.201	
Top	0.0	12.989	capture
Bottom	0.0	12.759	capture
Δ	0.0	0.230	PASS

HPT Press. (psi)
12.762

HPT Flow (mL/min)
0.0

Clear Tests

No-Flow HPT Δ Target: 0.22 psi \pm 10%

Cancel < Back Next > Finish

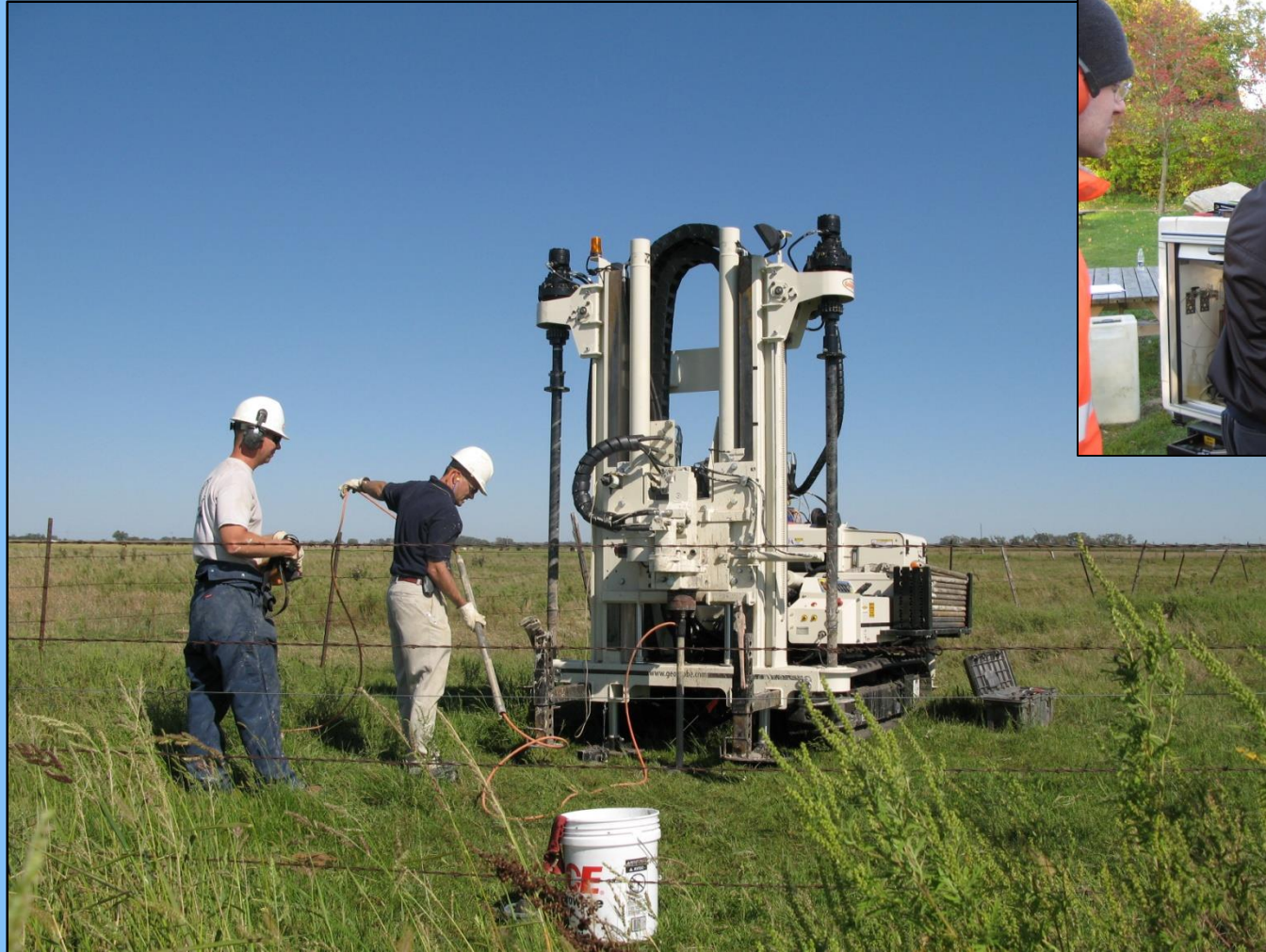
HPT Pressure Transducer Onscreen QA Report
(data saved to log file)

HPT Probe in Reference Tube to Verify
Measurement of $\Delta 6''$ (15cm) of
Water Pressure = 0.22 psi (1.52kPa)

**IF YOU DON'T DO THE QA TEST
DON'T RUN THE LOG !**



Running an HPT Log : Advancing the Probe

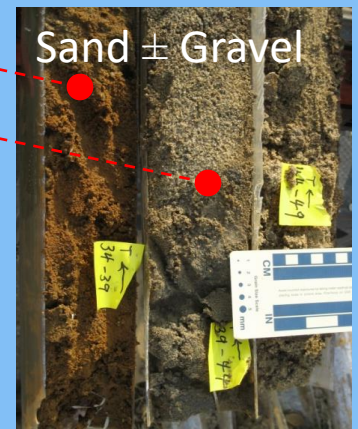
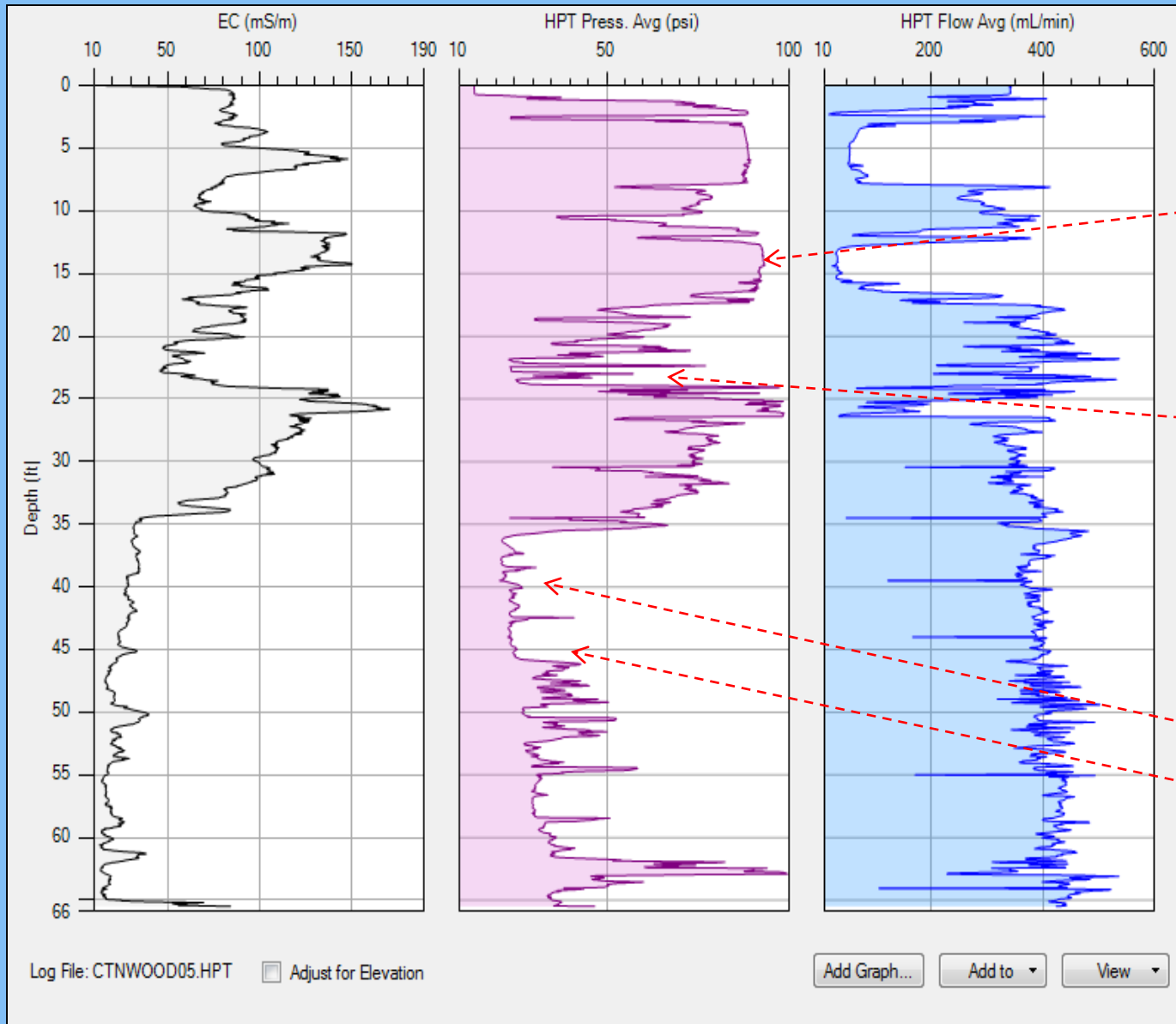


Live time
data review

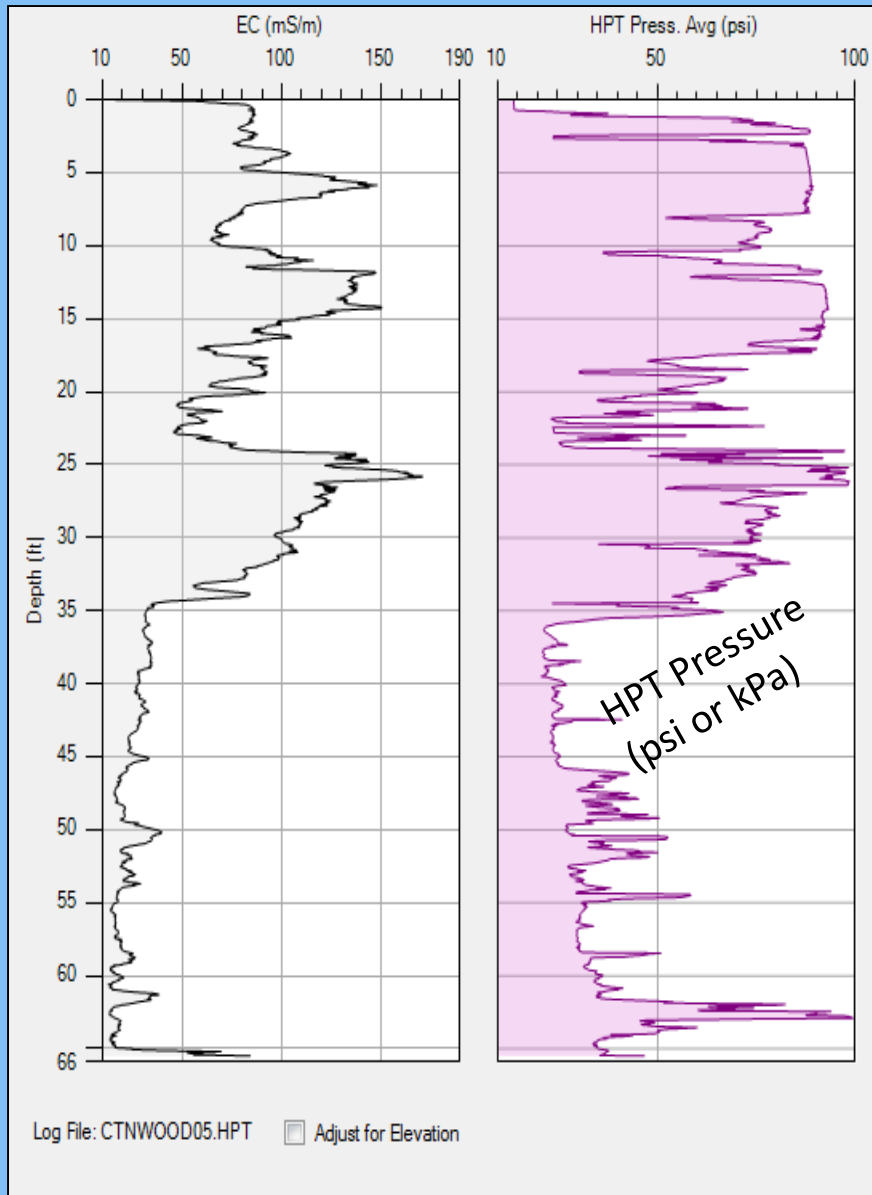
Trunkline
Managment



A Basic HPT Log & Interpretation



Basic Interpretation Rules

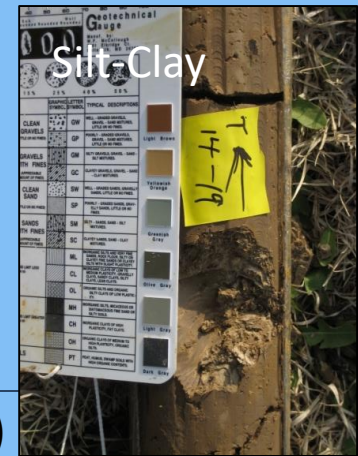
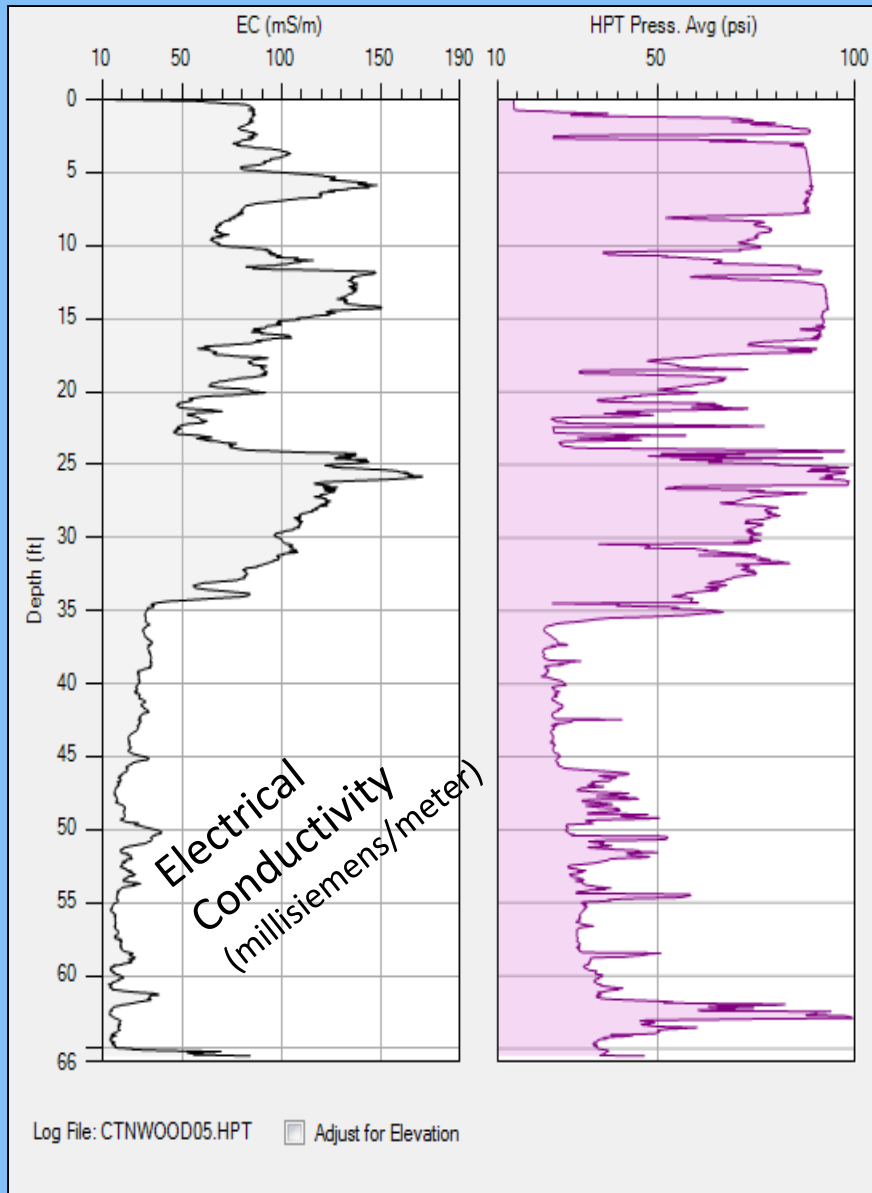


HPT Pressure (all formations)

- Increasing P = decreasing permeability
- Decreasing P = increasing permeability



Basic Interpretation Rules



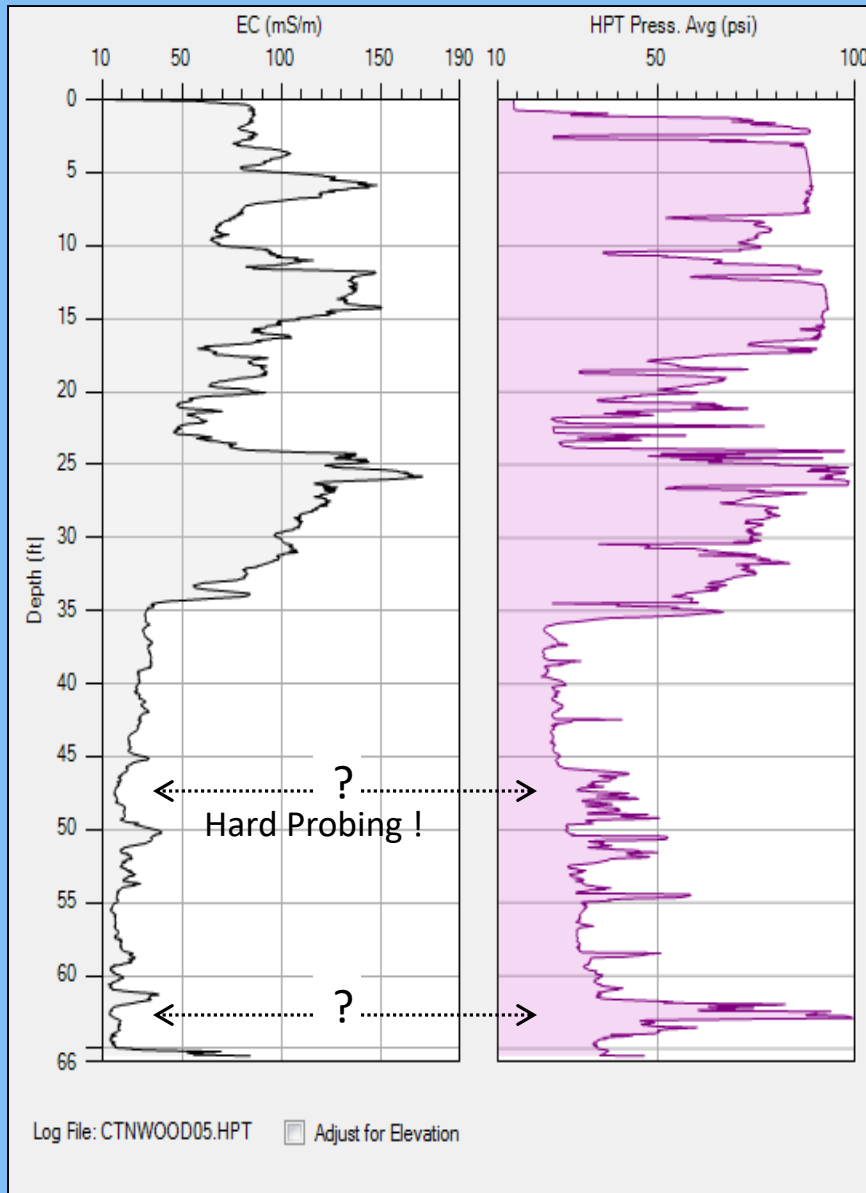
Electrical Conductivity (EC) (in fresh water formations)

- Increasing EC = increasing clay content
= lower permeability
- lower EC = coarser grained
= higher permeability



EC Exceptions ?

Basic Interpretation Rules

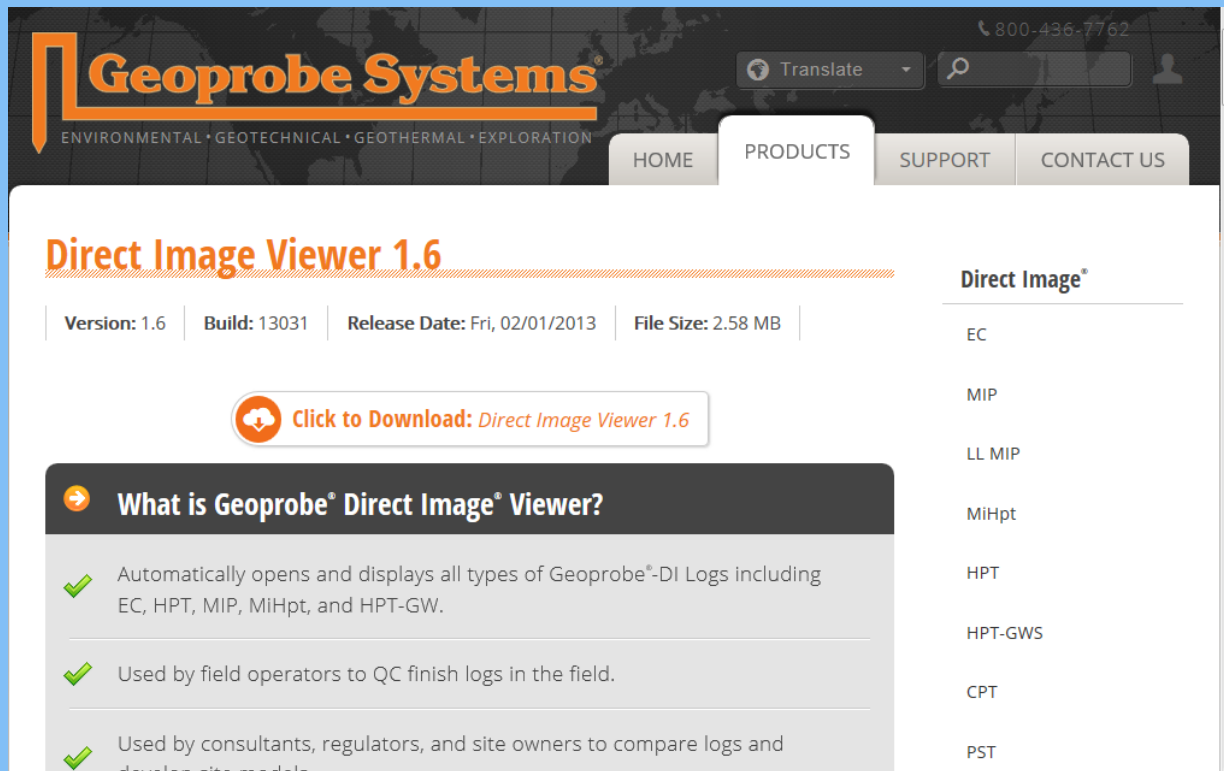


Electrical Conductivity (EC)

- *Exceptions !*
- *Low EC but High Pressure*
 - Silts & cementing
 - Not all clays = high EC
- High EC can exhibit low HPT pressure
 - Seawater
 - Oilfield brine
 - Ionic remediation fluids
(ionic compounds)

} = high EC

Let's use the DI Viewer Software to open a single HPT log and then create a cross section from several HPT pressure logs ...



The screenshot shows the Geoprobe Systems website. The header includes the Geoprobe Systems logo with the tagline "ENVIRONMENTAL • GEOTECHNICAL • GEOTHERMAL • EXPLORATION", a "Translate" button, a search bar, and a phone number "800-436-7762". The navigation menu has links for "HOME", "PRODUCTS", "SUPPORT", and "CONTACT US". The main content area is titled "Direct Image Viewer 1.6" and lists the following details: Version: 1.6, Build: 13031, Release Date: Fri, 02/01/2013, File Size: 2.58 MB. A prominent orange button with a download icon says "Click to Download: Direct Image Viewer 1.6". Below this, a section titled "What is Geoprobe® Direct Image® Viewer?" lists three features with green checkmarks: "Automatically opens and displays all types of Geoprobe®-DI Logs including EC, HPT, MIP, MIHpt, and HPT-GW.", "Used by field operators to QC finish logs in the field.", and "Used by consultants, regulators, and site owners to compare logs and develop site models." On the right side, a list of log types is shown under the heading "Direct Image®": EC, MIP, LL MIP, MIHpt, HPT, HPT-GWS, CPT, and PST.

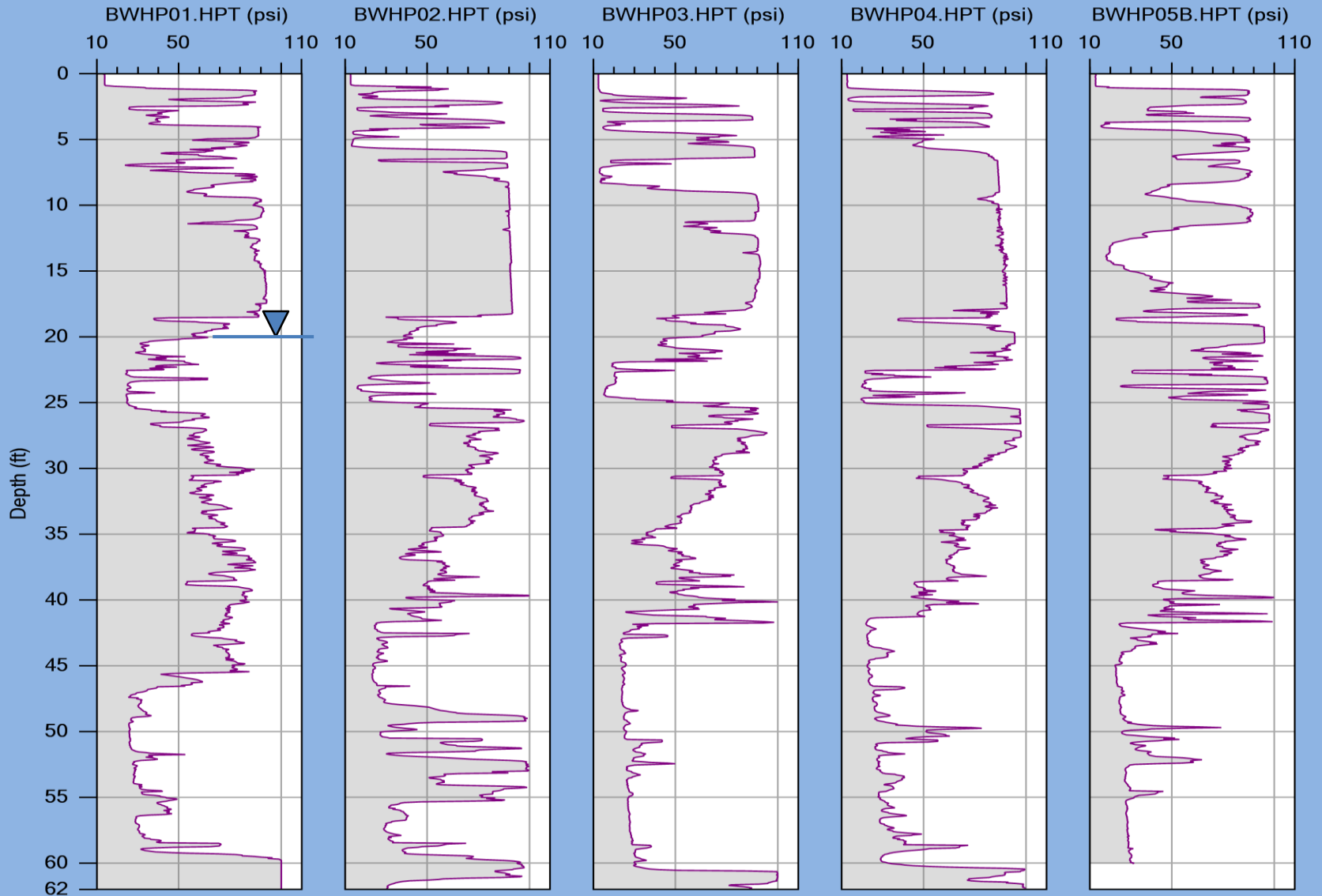
The DI Viewer software is available as a free download at:
<http://geoprobe.com/downloads/direct-image-viewer-16>



Hydrostratigraphy with HPT Pressure Cross Section

West

East



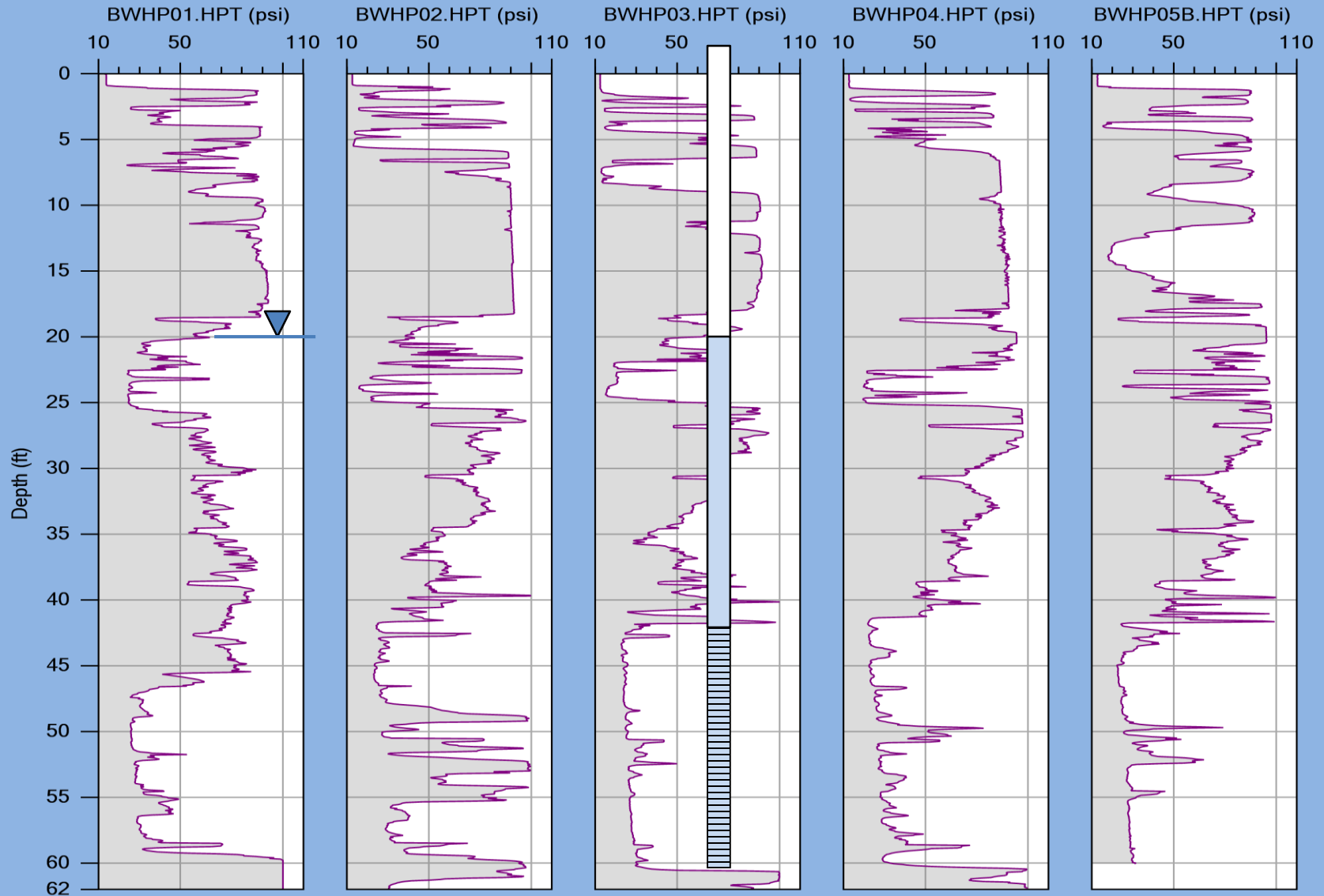
Facing North: 50 ft spacing between log locations: alluvial deposits

HPT Press. Avg

Hydrostratigraphy ... Water Supply Well Placement

West

East



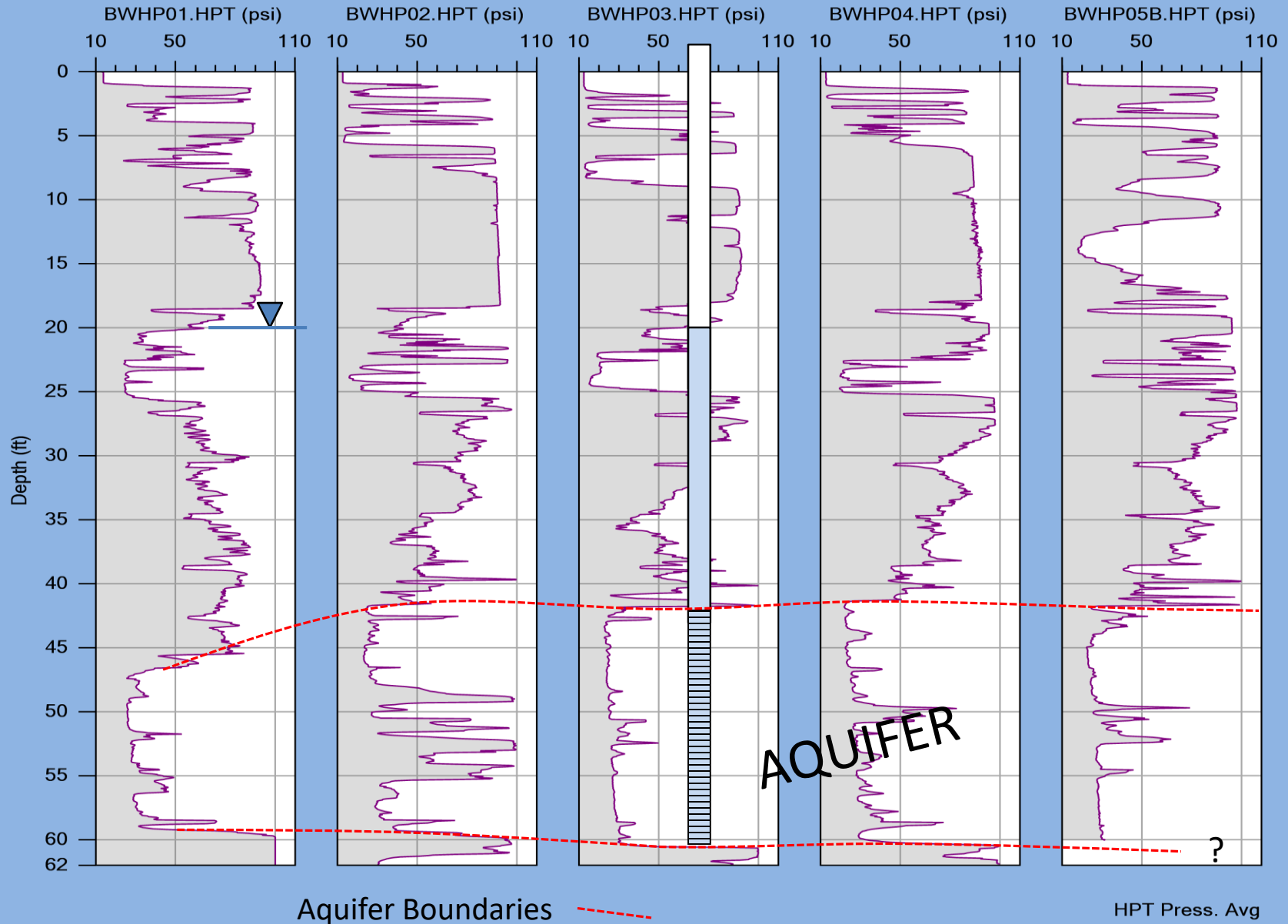
Facing North: 50 ft spacing between log locations: alluvial deposits

HPT Press. Avg

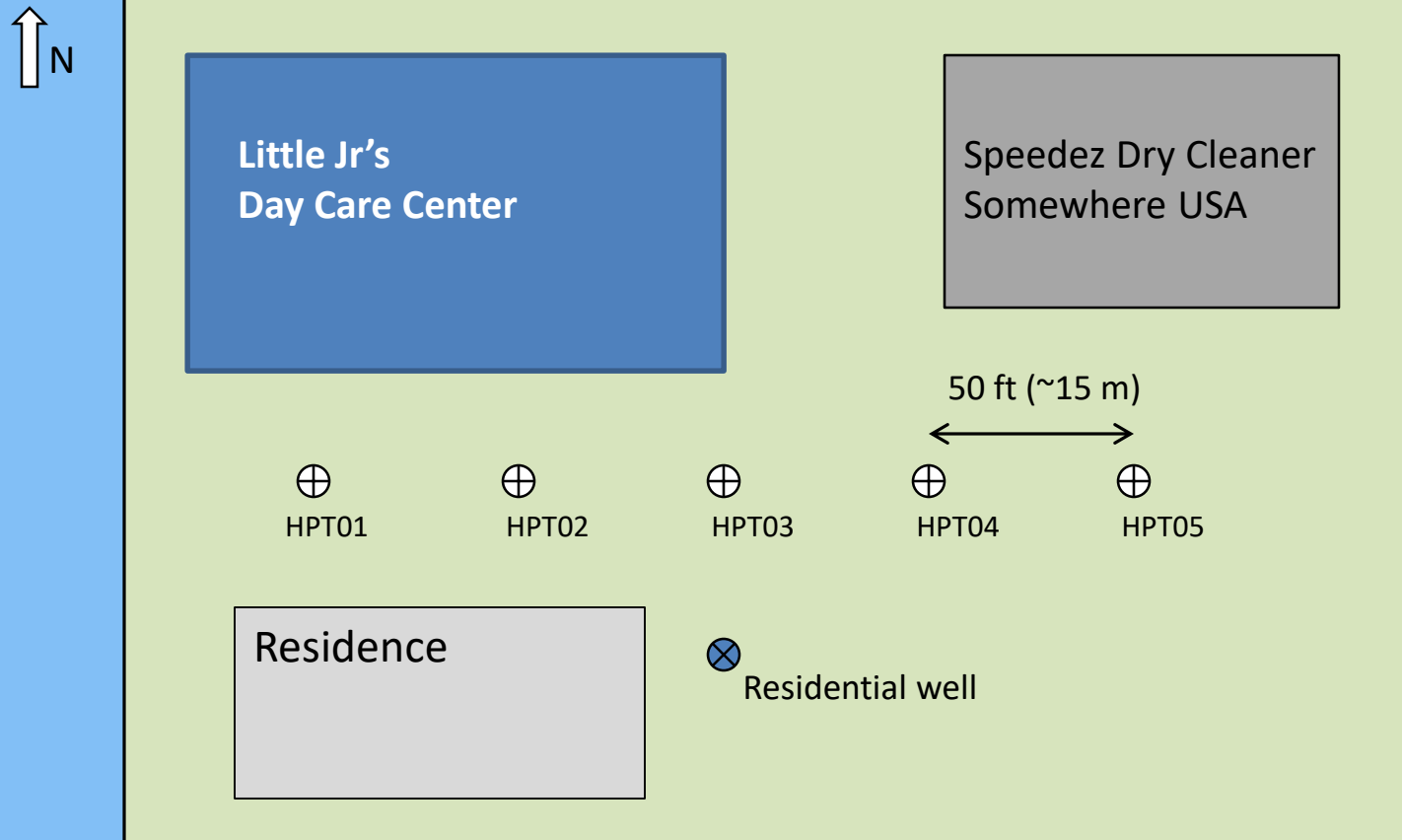
Hydrostratigraphy ... Aquifer Boundaries

West

East



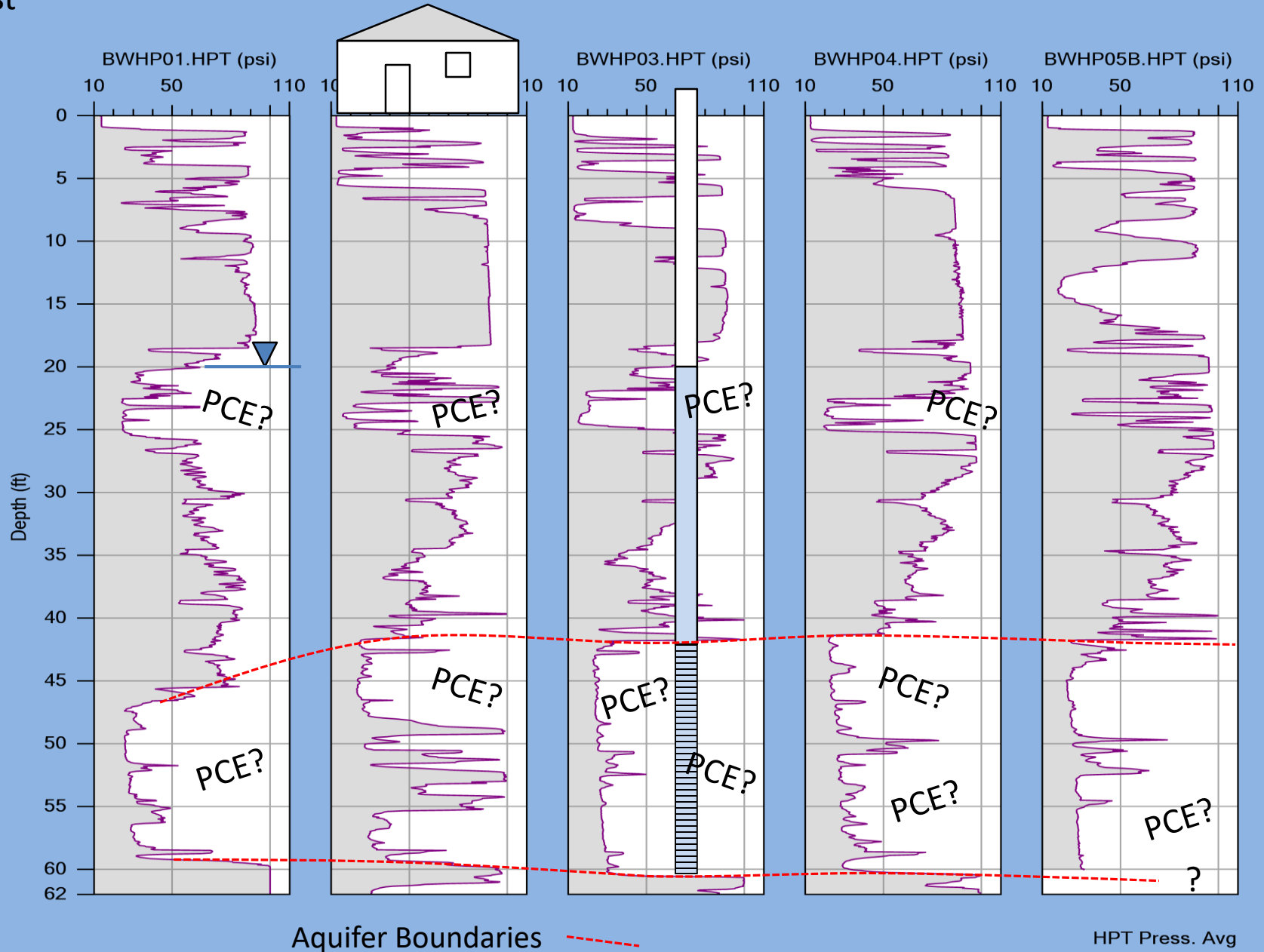
Our Hypothetical Dry Cleaner Site ...



Hydrostratigraphy ... Groundwater PCE Plume

West

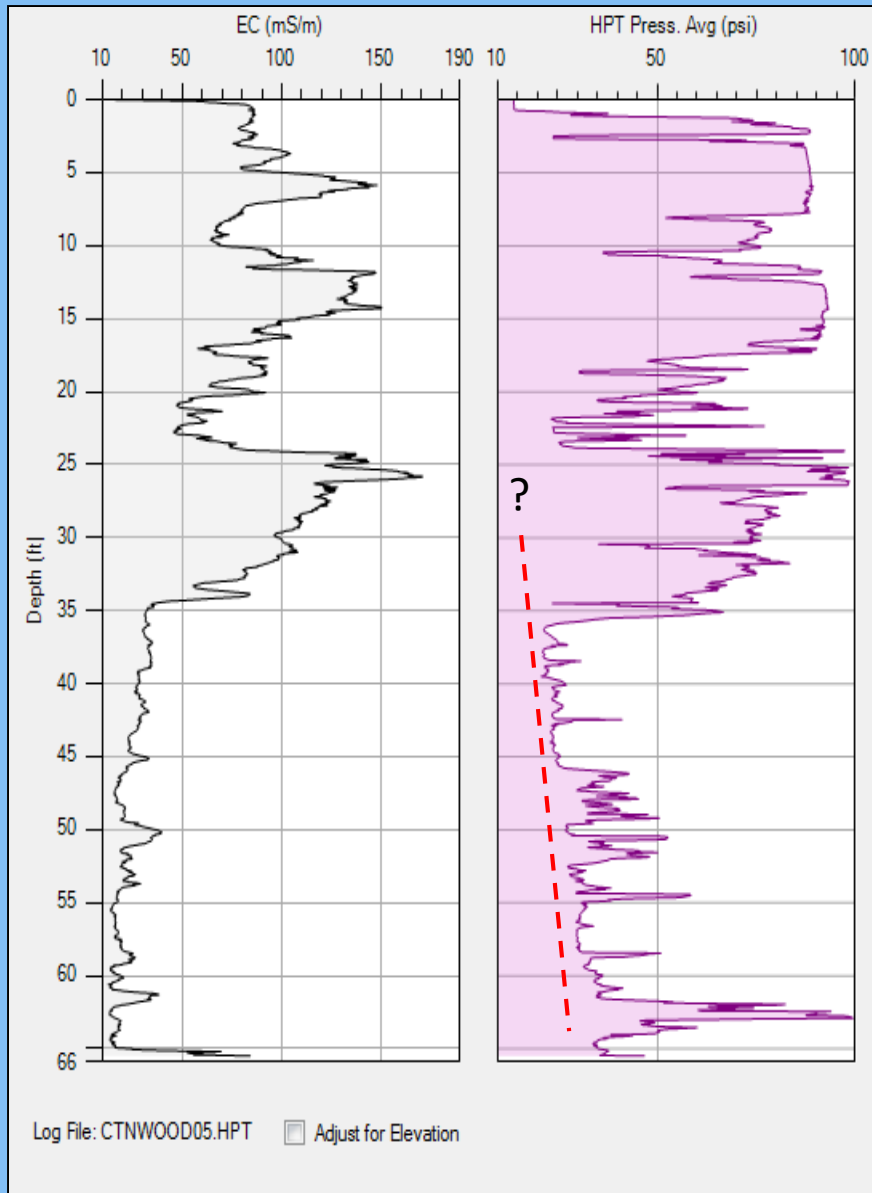
East



West East



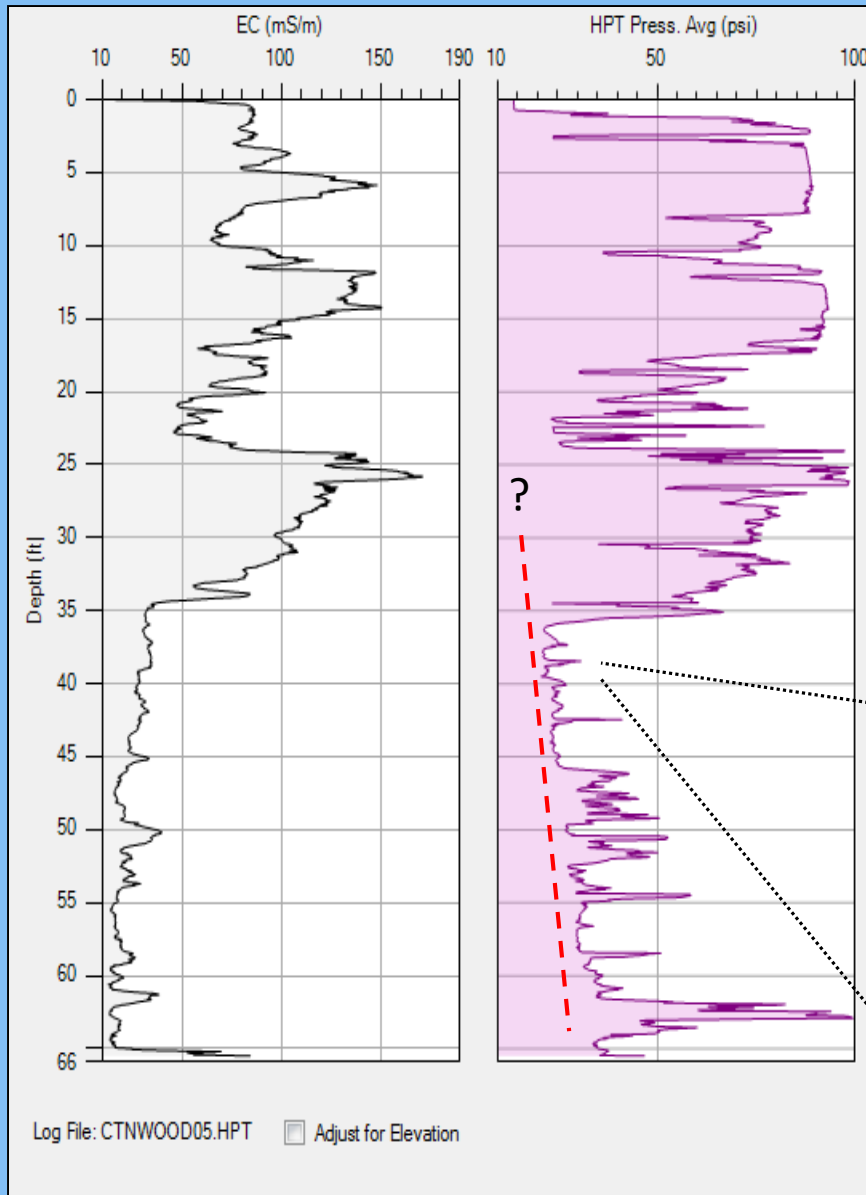
Hydrostatic Pressure, Dissipation Tests, Water Levels & More



Hydrostatic Pressure =

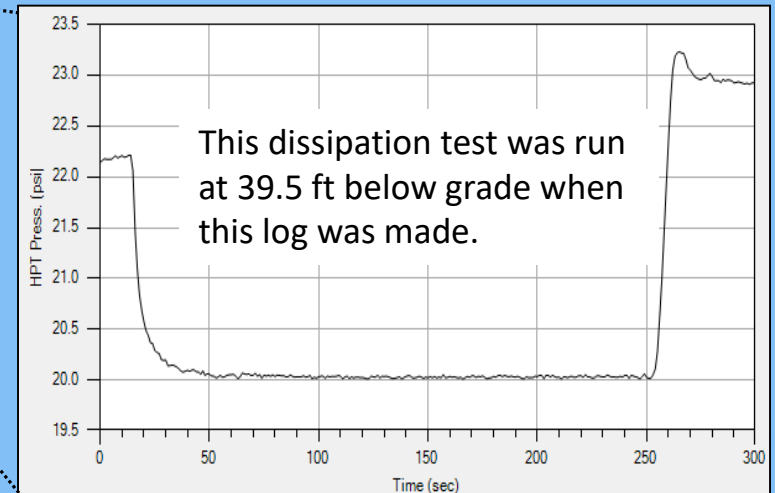
- 2.31 ft of water = 1 psi
- 0.433 psi/ft water
- 1 meter of water = 9.81 kPa

Hydrostatic Pressure, Dissipation Tests, Water Levels & More



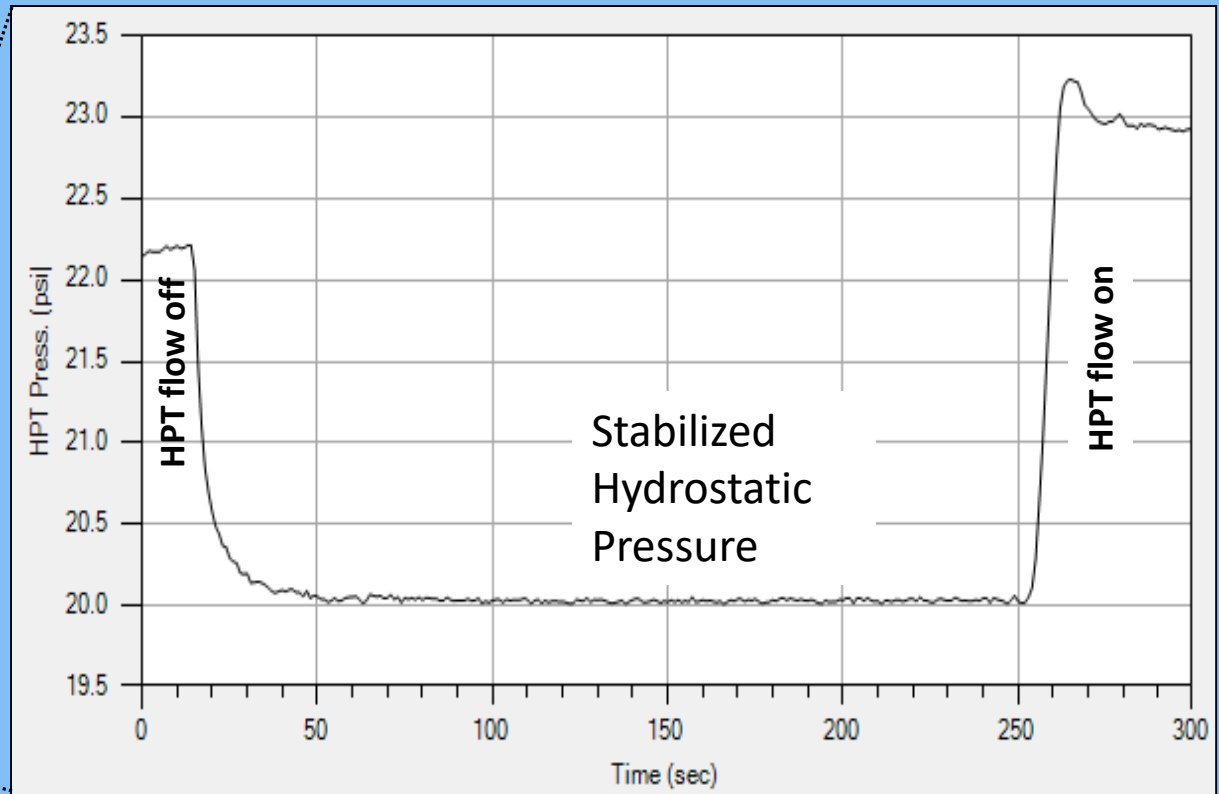
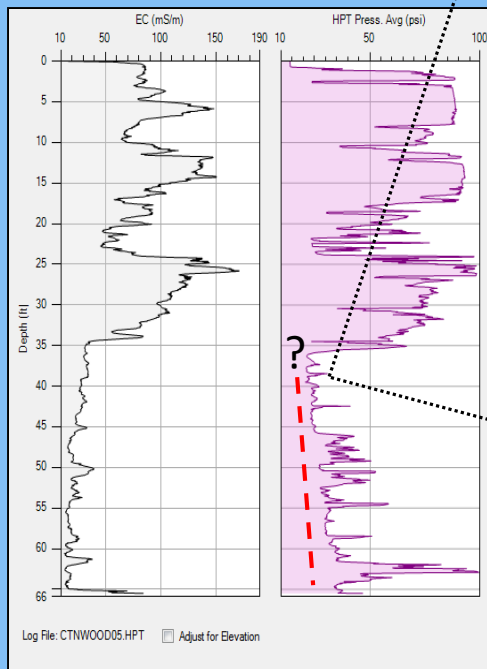
Pressure **Dissipation Tests** yield absolute hydrostatic pressure below the water table.

Prefer to run dissipation tests in sandy zones.



To Run a Dissipation Test ...

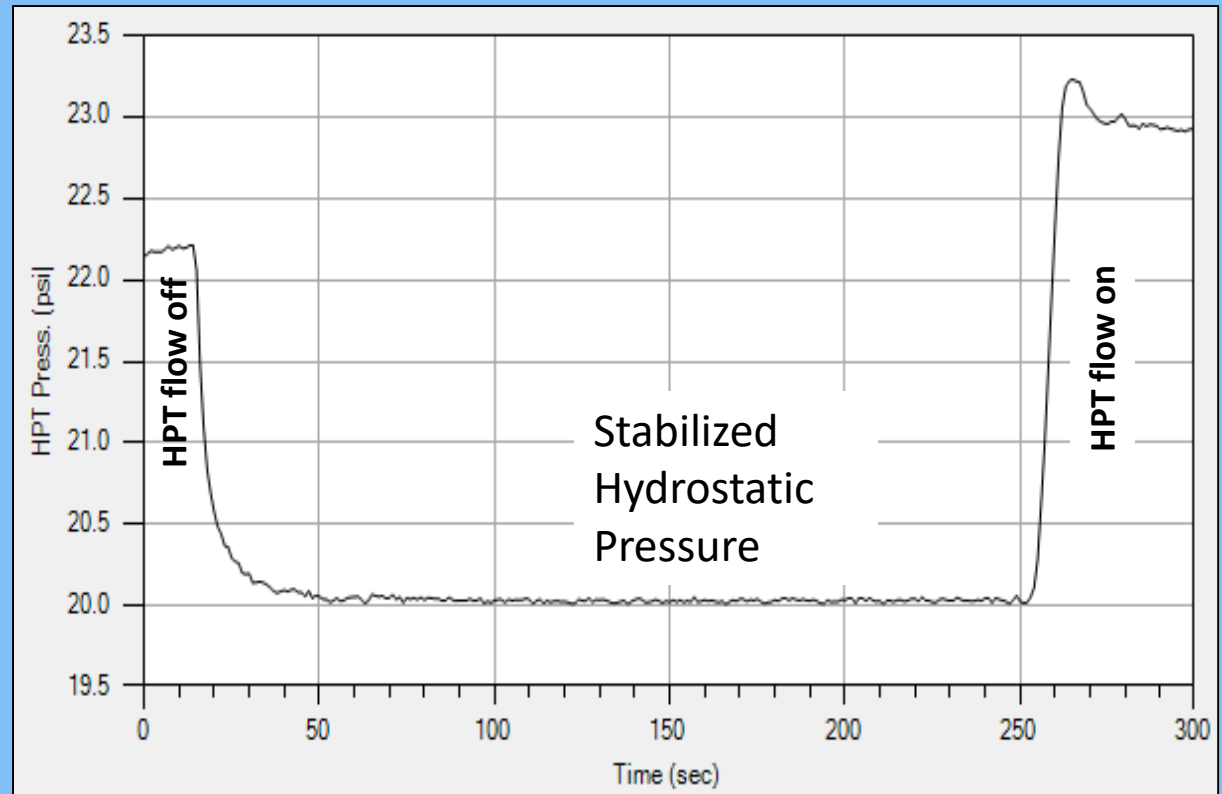
- Stop Probe Advancement
- Turn off HPT flow
- Record pressure changes in a time file



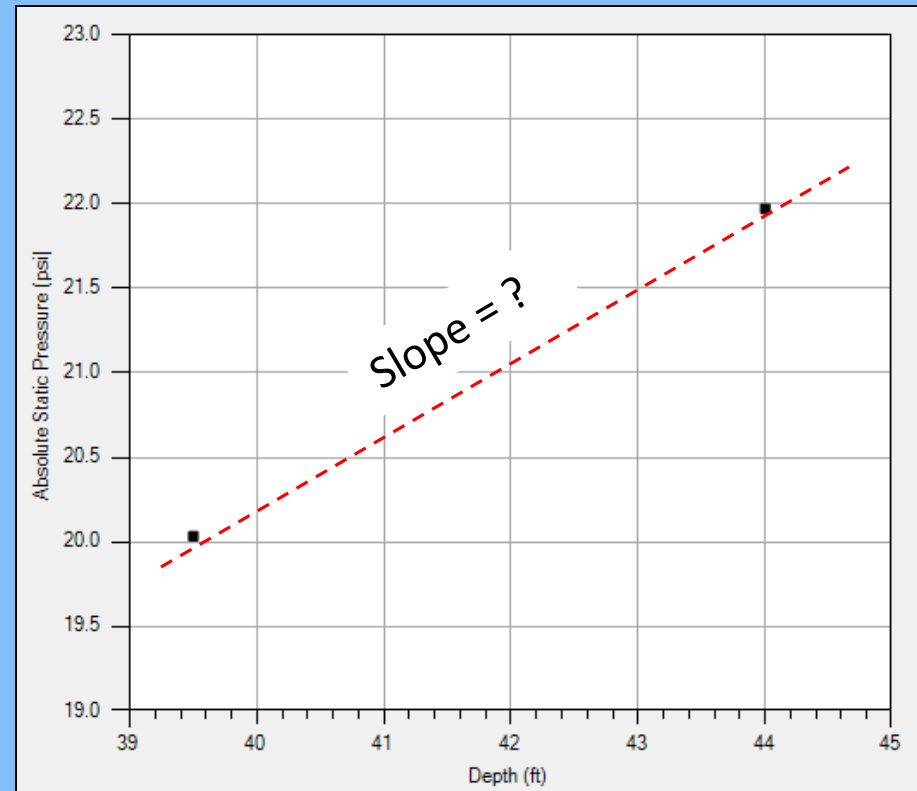
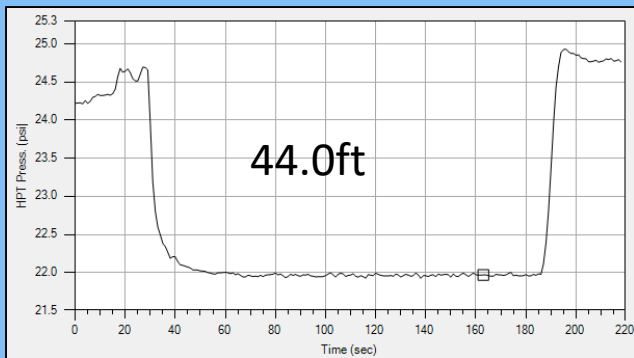
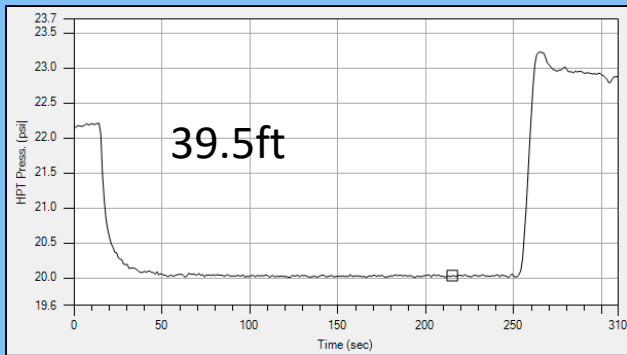
This dissipation test was run at 39.5 ft below grade when this log was made.



Let's use the DI Viewer Software to review some dissipation tests ...



Is Slope of the Hydrostatic Pressure Line Correct?

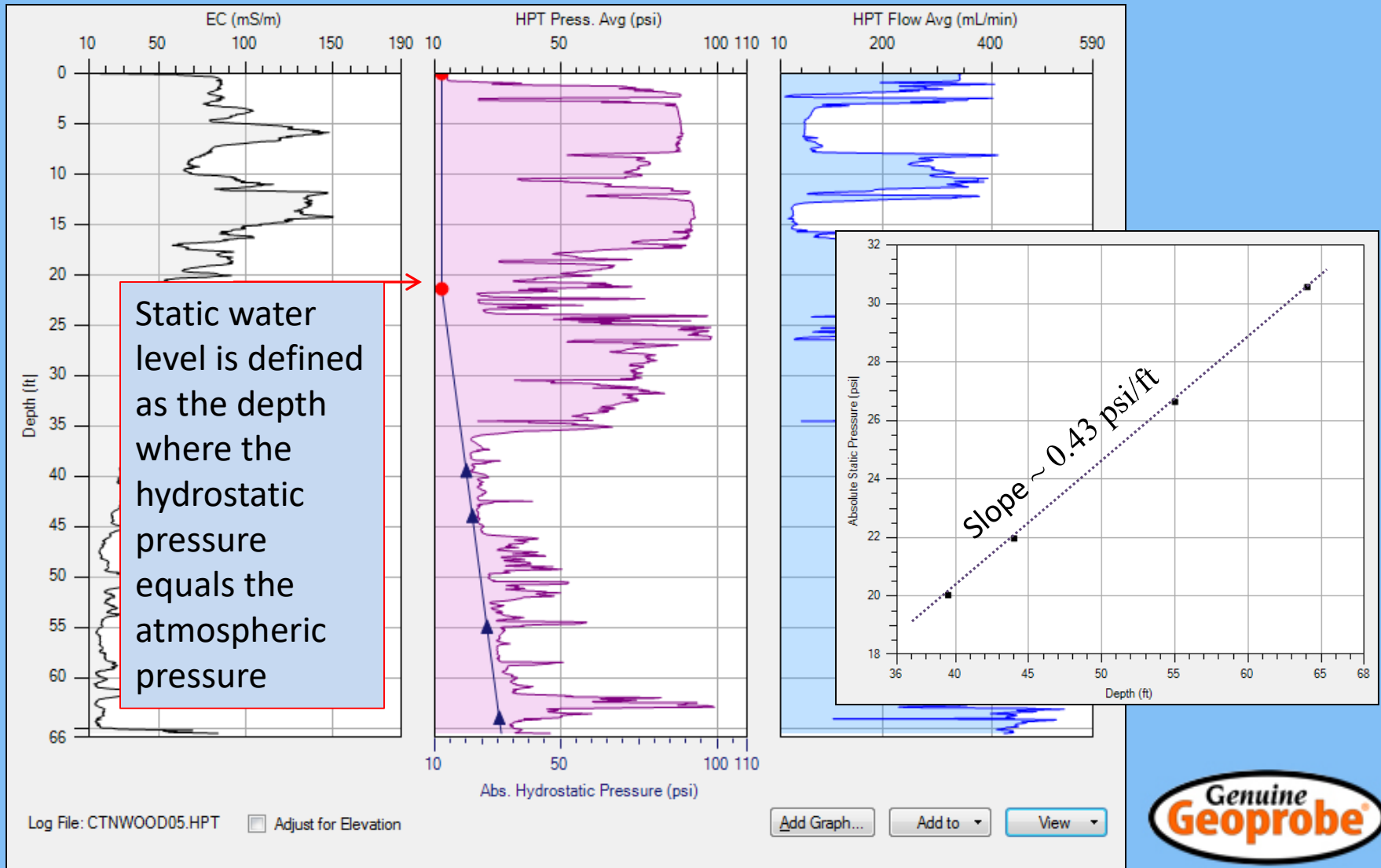


$$\frac{21.971 - 20.036 \text{ psi}}{44.0 - 39.5 \text{ ft}} = \frac{1.935 \text{ psi}}{4.5 \text{ ft}} = 0.430 \text{ psi/ft} = \text{hydrostatic pressure slope}$$

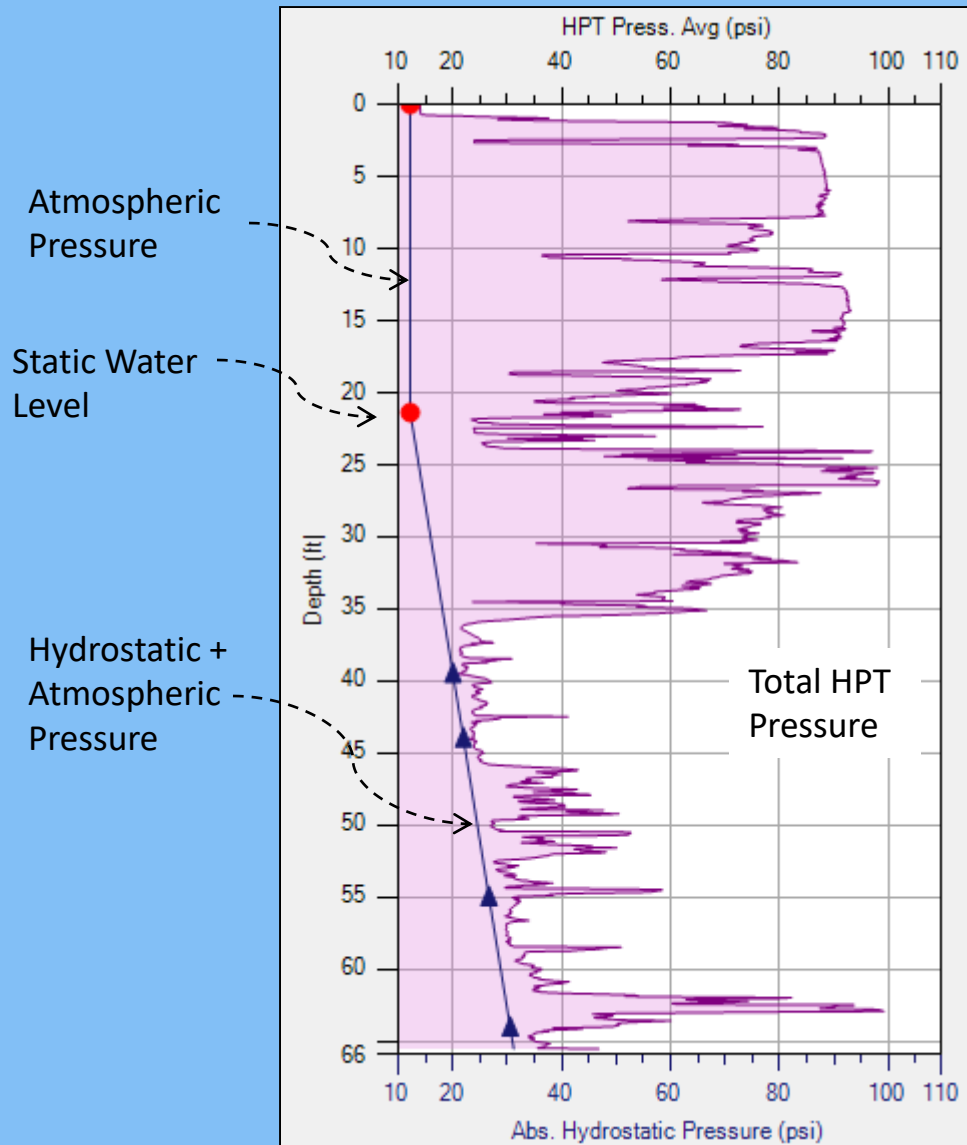
(for a water table aquifer)



Fully Dissipated Tests = Good Hydrostatic Pressure Line and Water level



Corrected HPT Pressure

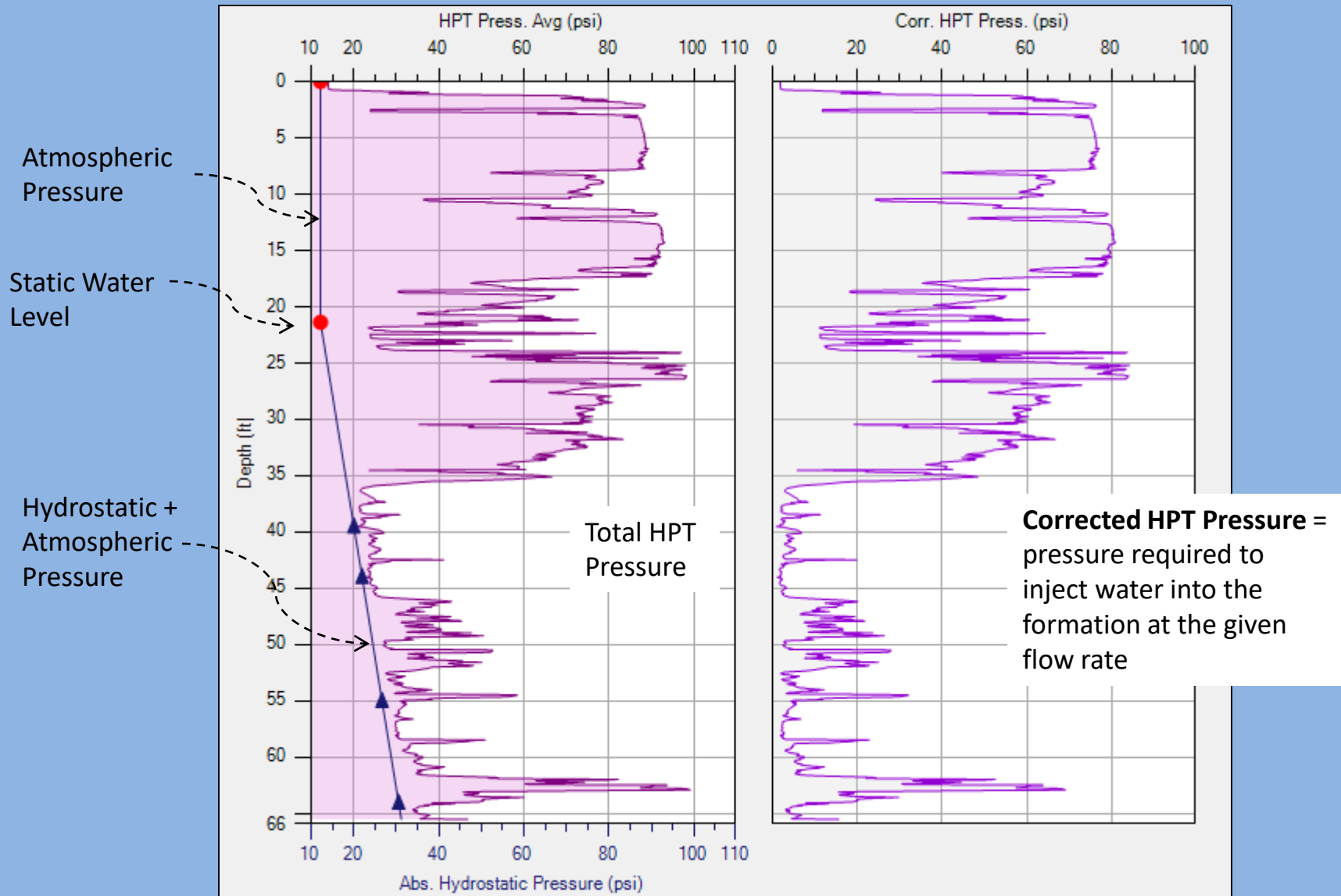


At each depth increment:

Corrected HPT Pressure (P_c) =

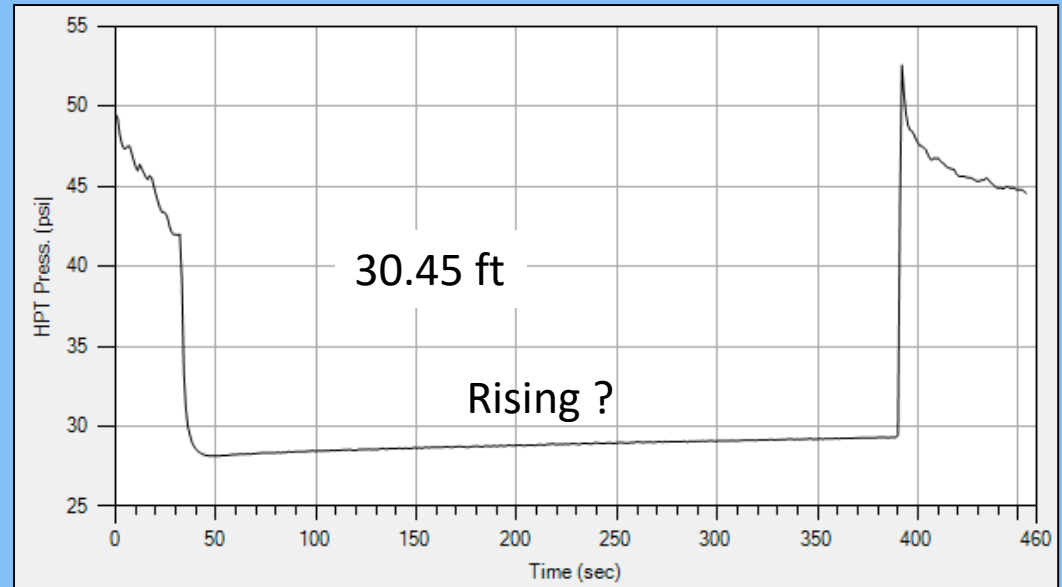
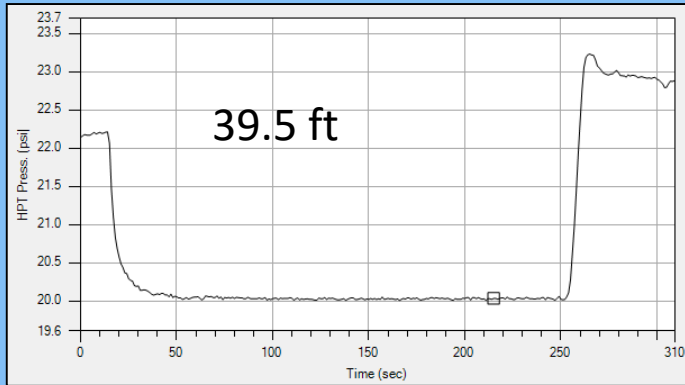
Total HPT Pressure – (Atm. Press. + Hydro. Press)

Corrected HPT Pressure

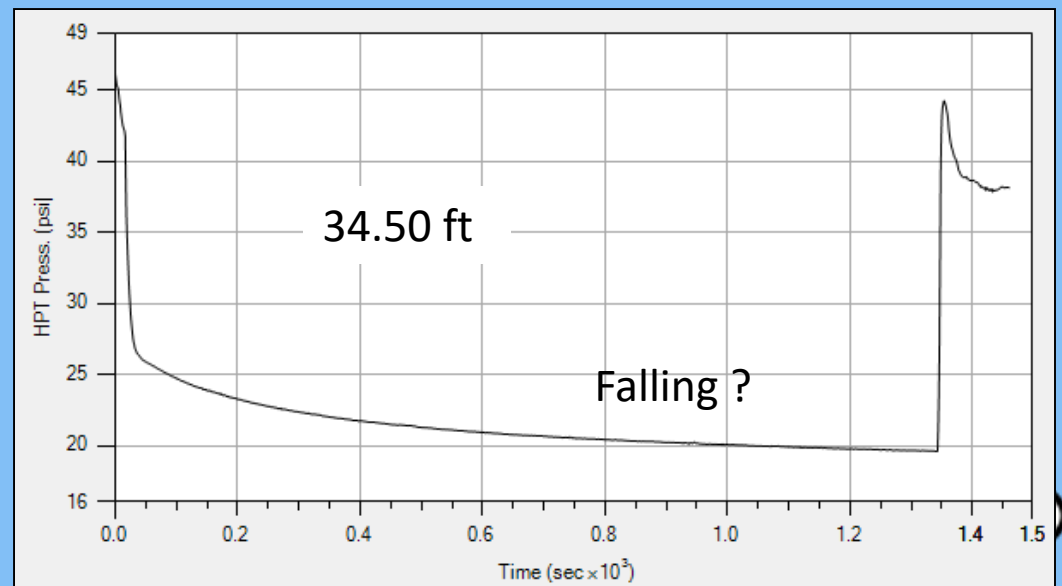


At each depth increment: $\text{Corrected HPT Pressure} = \text{Total HPT Pressure} - (\text{Atm. Pressure} + \text{Hydrostatic Pressure})$

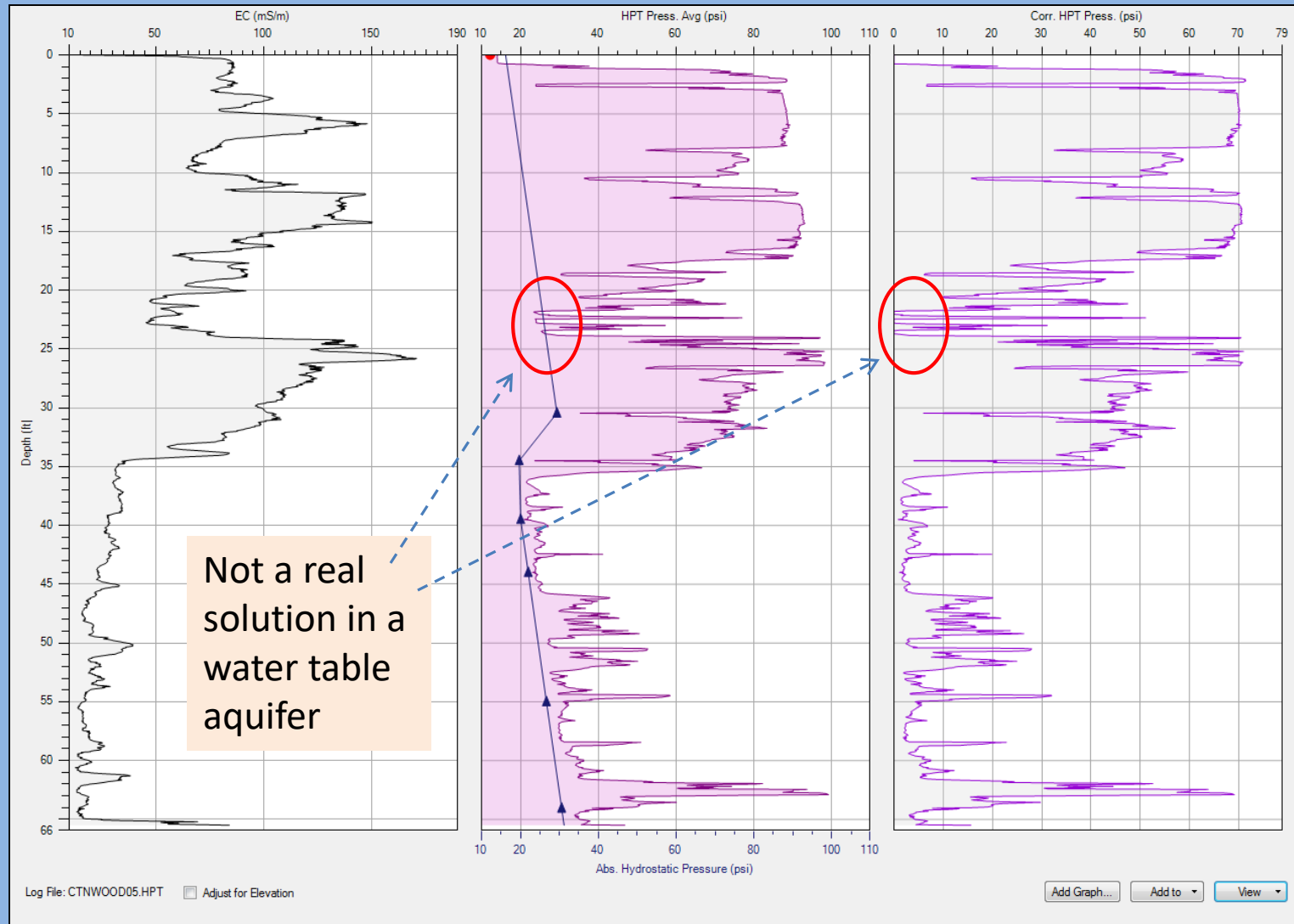
Is Your Dissipation Test Fully Dissipated ?



Why do I care ?

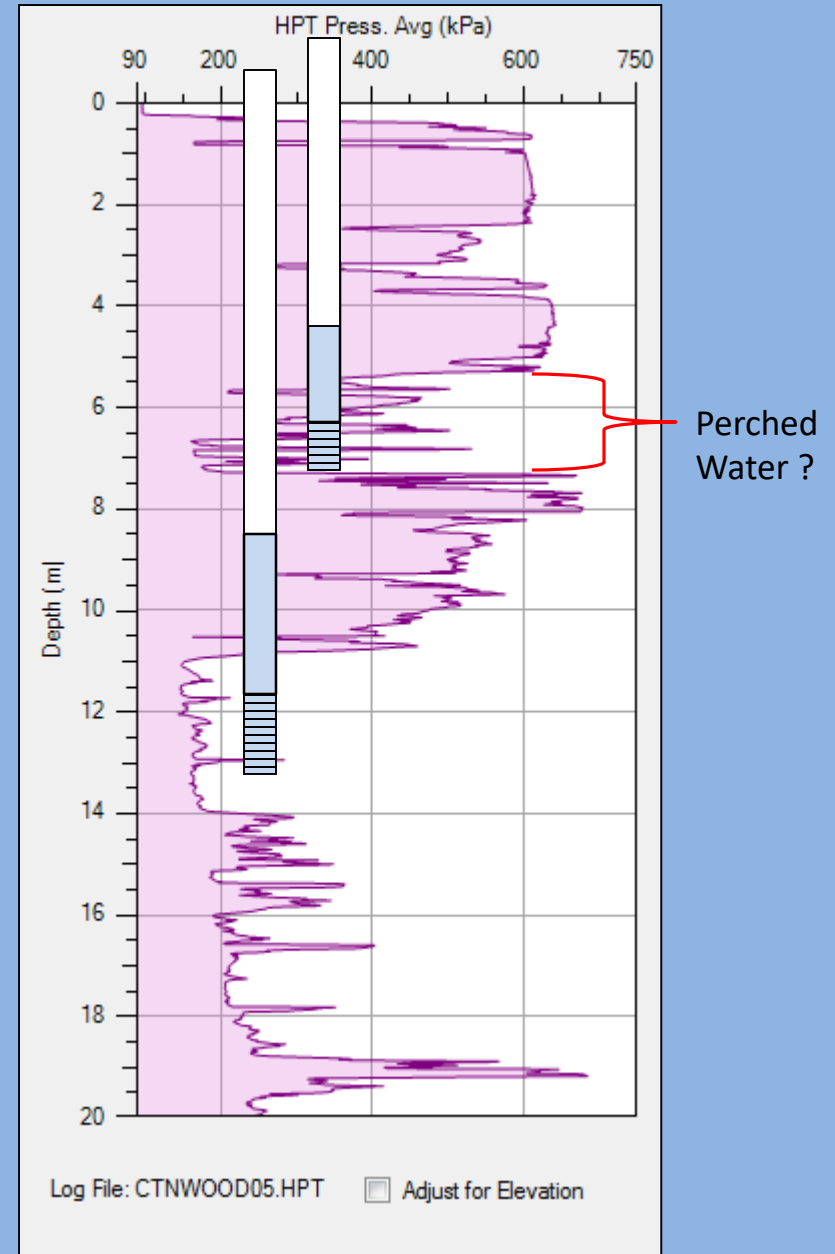
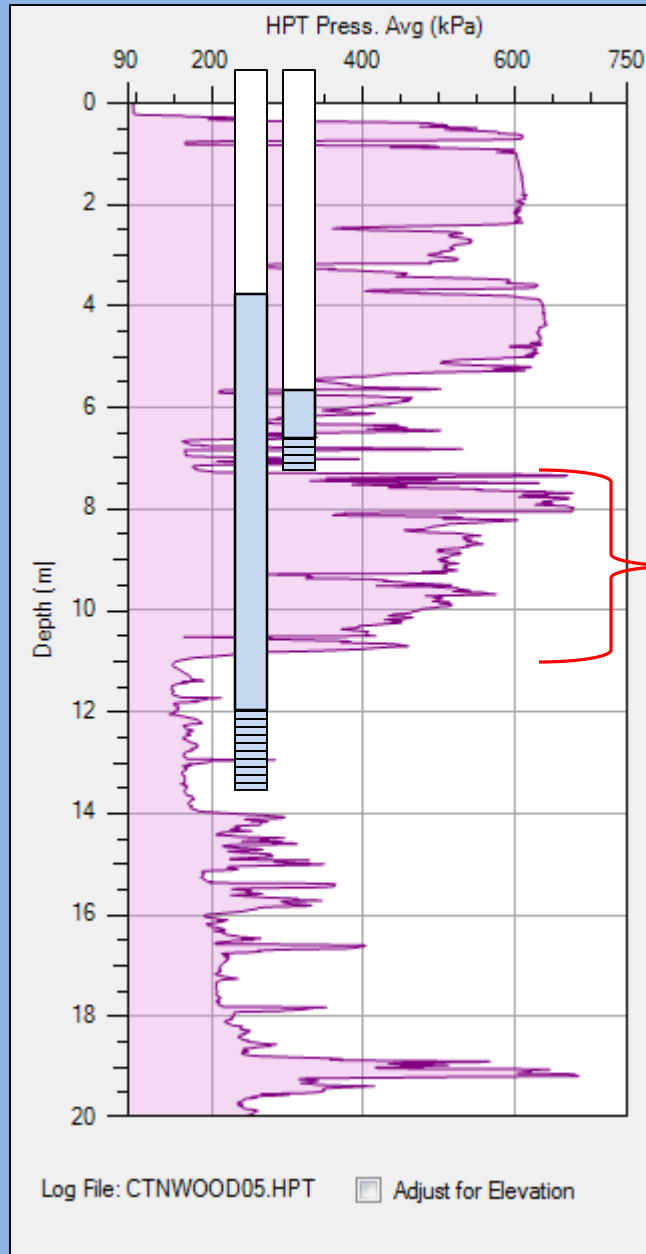


Incomplete Dissipation Tests ...



... result in incorrect hydrostatic pressure lines (slope), incorrect static water levels and incorrect corrected pressure graphs ...

However, in the real world ...



Estimating Hydraulic Conductivity (K) with HPT Log Data

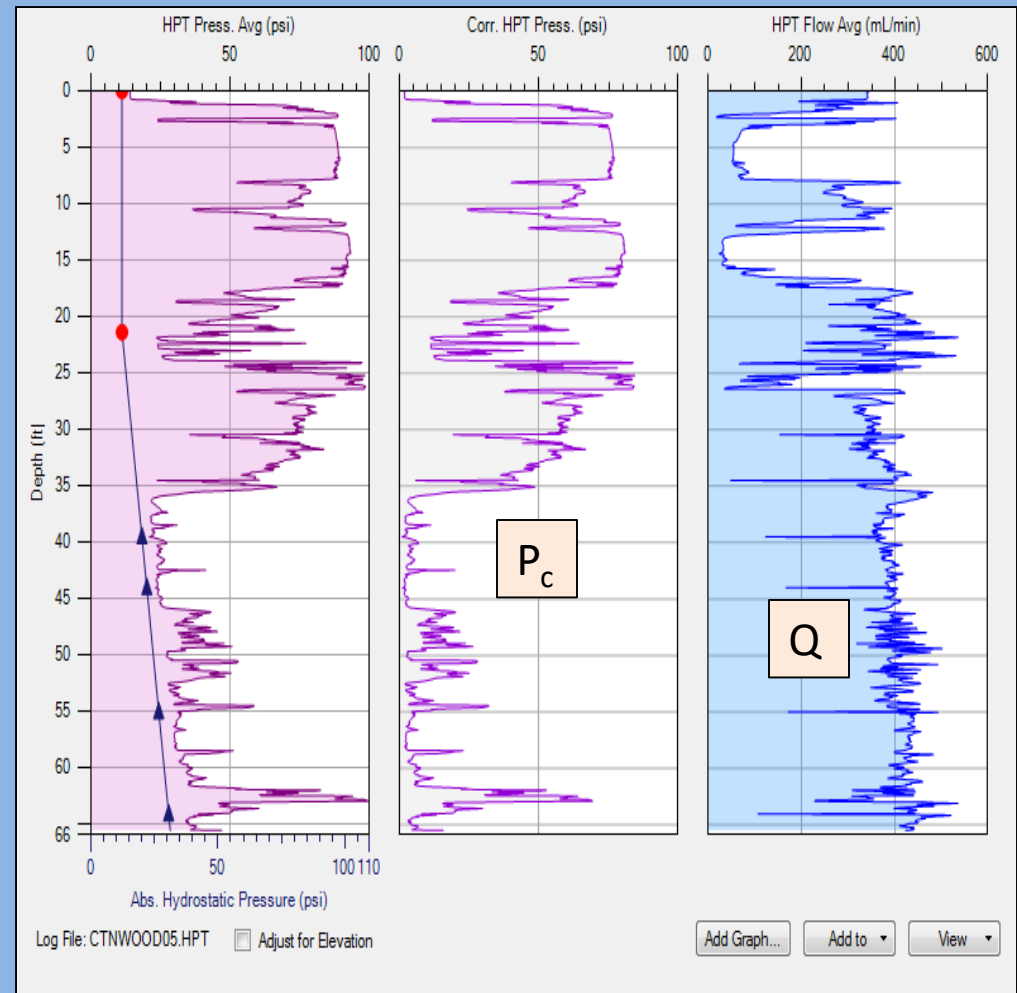
From Darcy's Law:

Hydraulic Conductivity (K) = $f(Q/P)$

HPT logs provide both:

Corrected Pressure (P_c)

And Flow Rate (Q)



Estimating K with HPT Q and P_c Data

Empirical Model developed from co-located slug tests and HPT logs to calculate K from Q/P_c ratio.



Performing a Pneumatic Slug Test

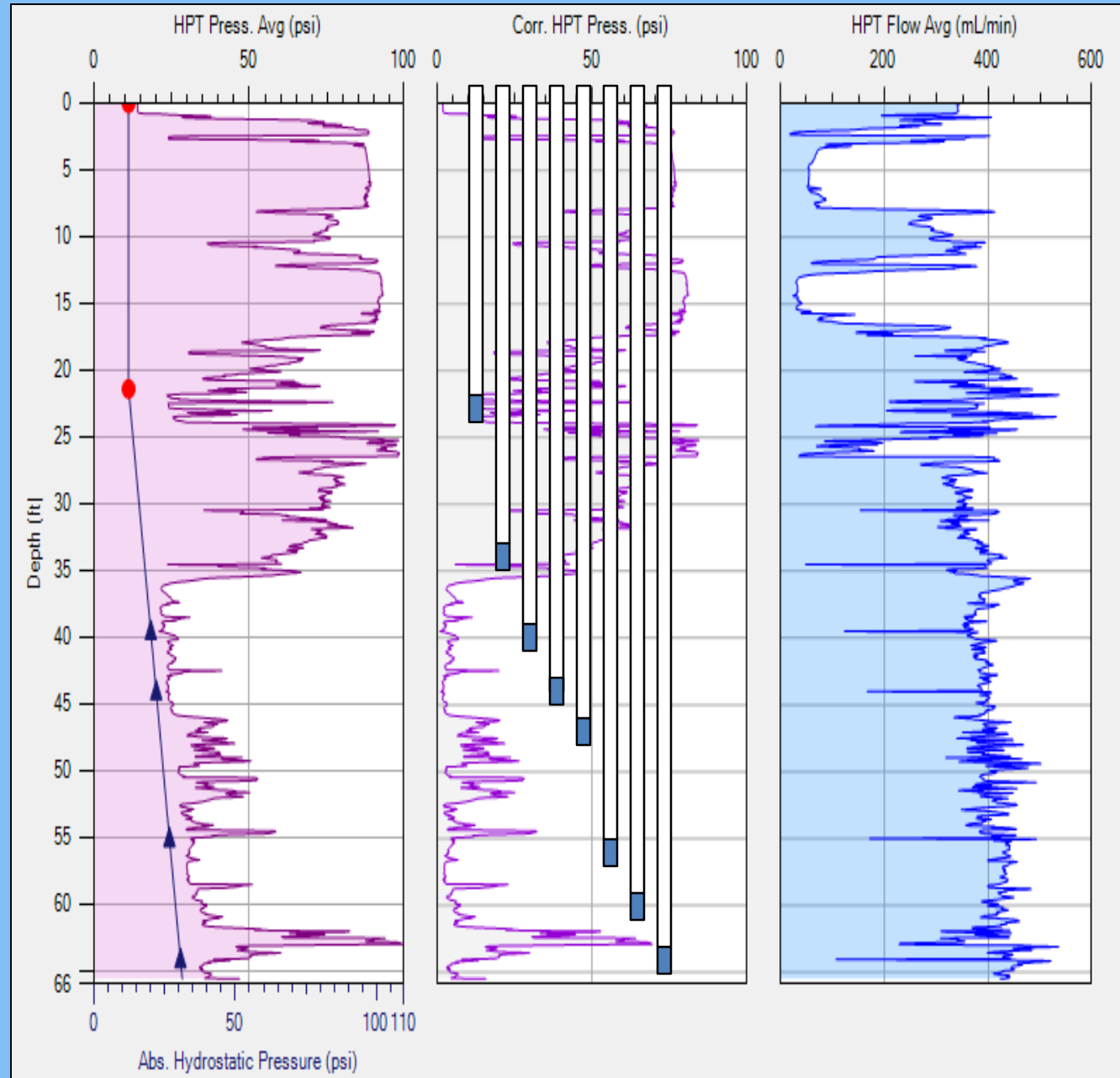


Study area next to cottonwood tree

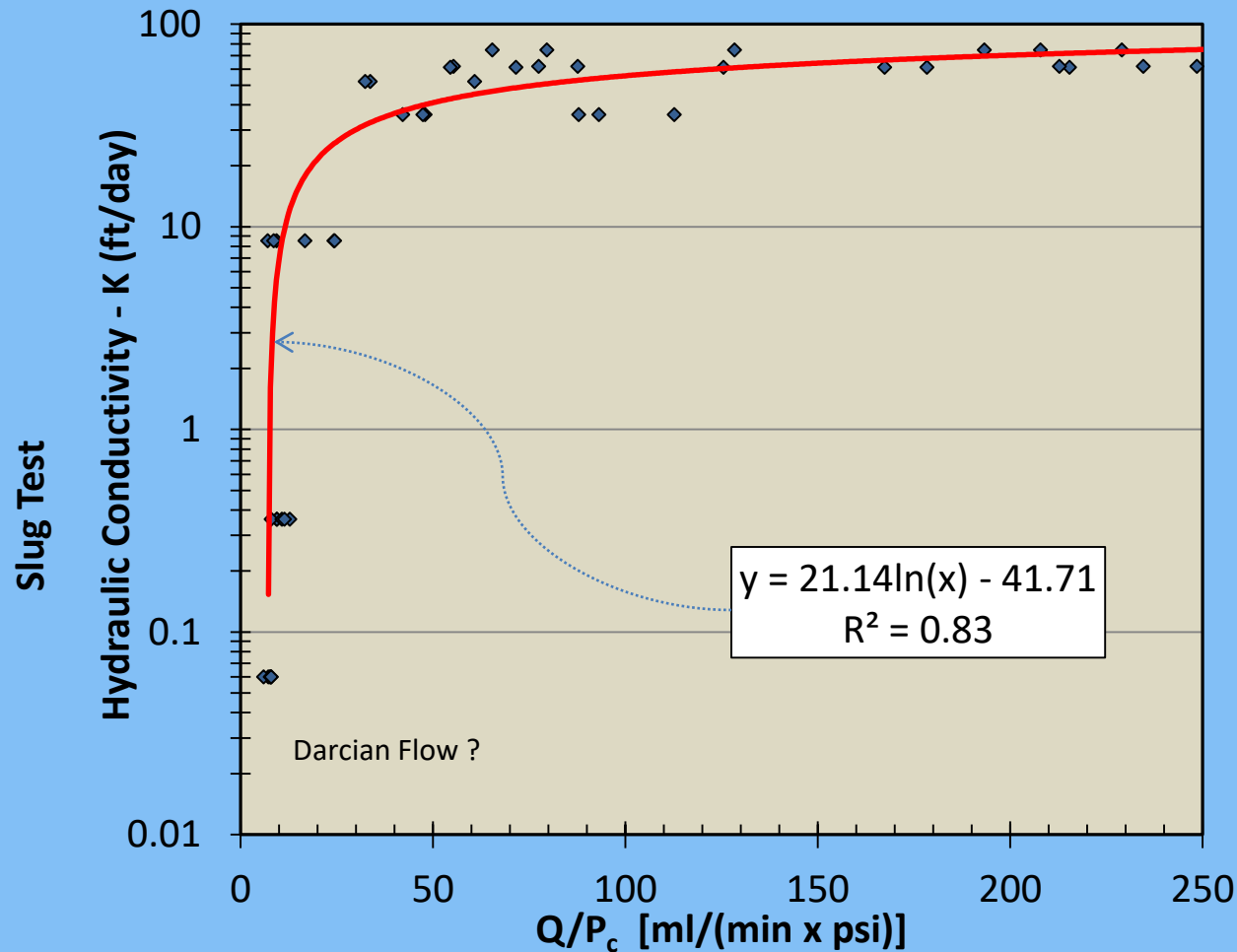


Multi-Level Discrete Interval Slug Tests

$$K = f(Q/P_c)$$



Empirical Model for Estimating K with HPT Q & P_c



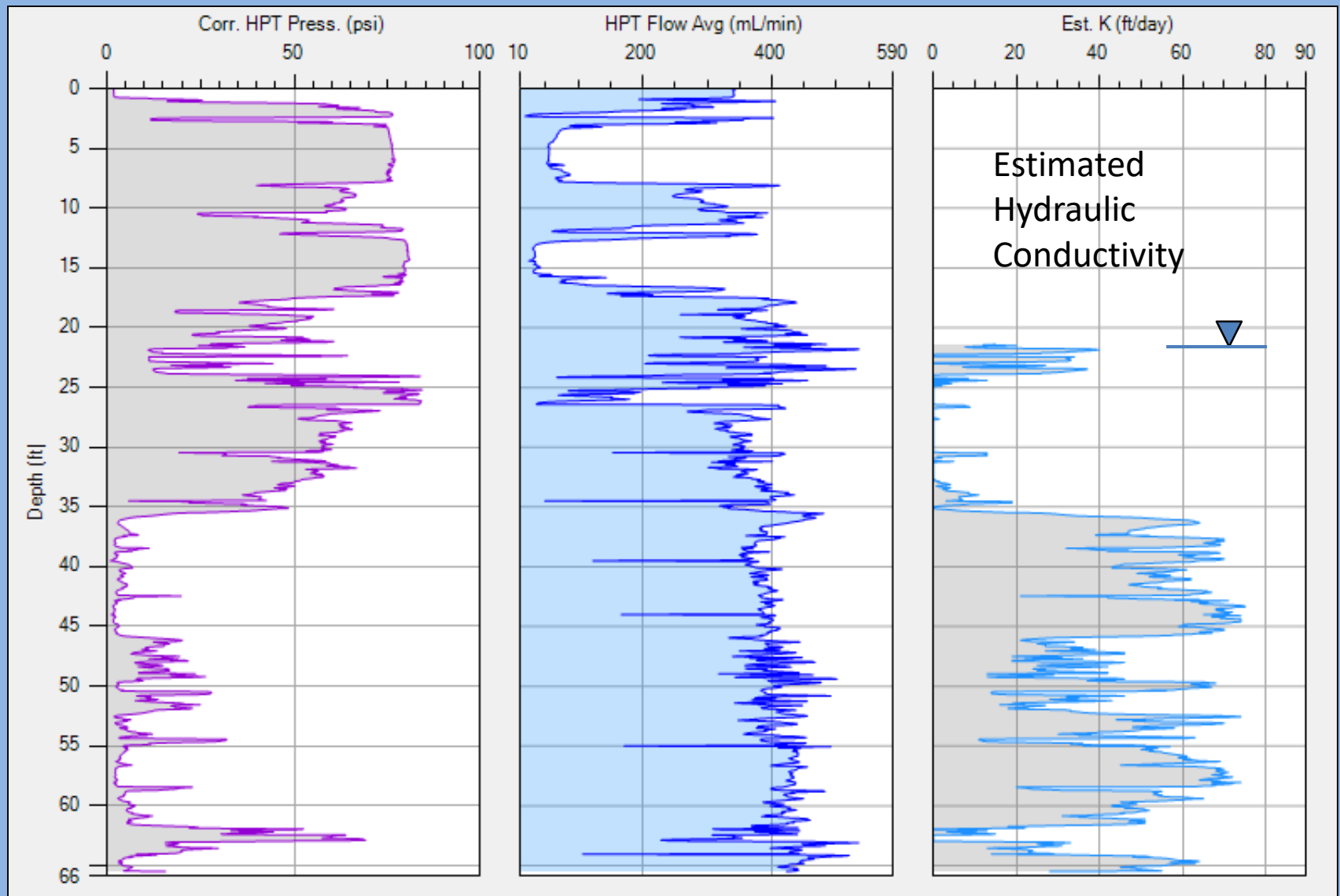
Model Limits

~ 0.1 ft/day to
75 ft/day

or

3.5E-5 cm/sec to
2.6E-2cm/sec

Estimated K with the DI Viewer Software



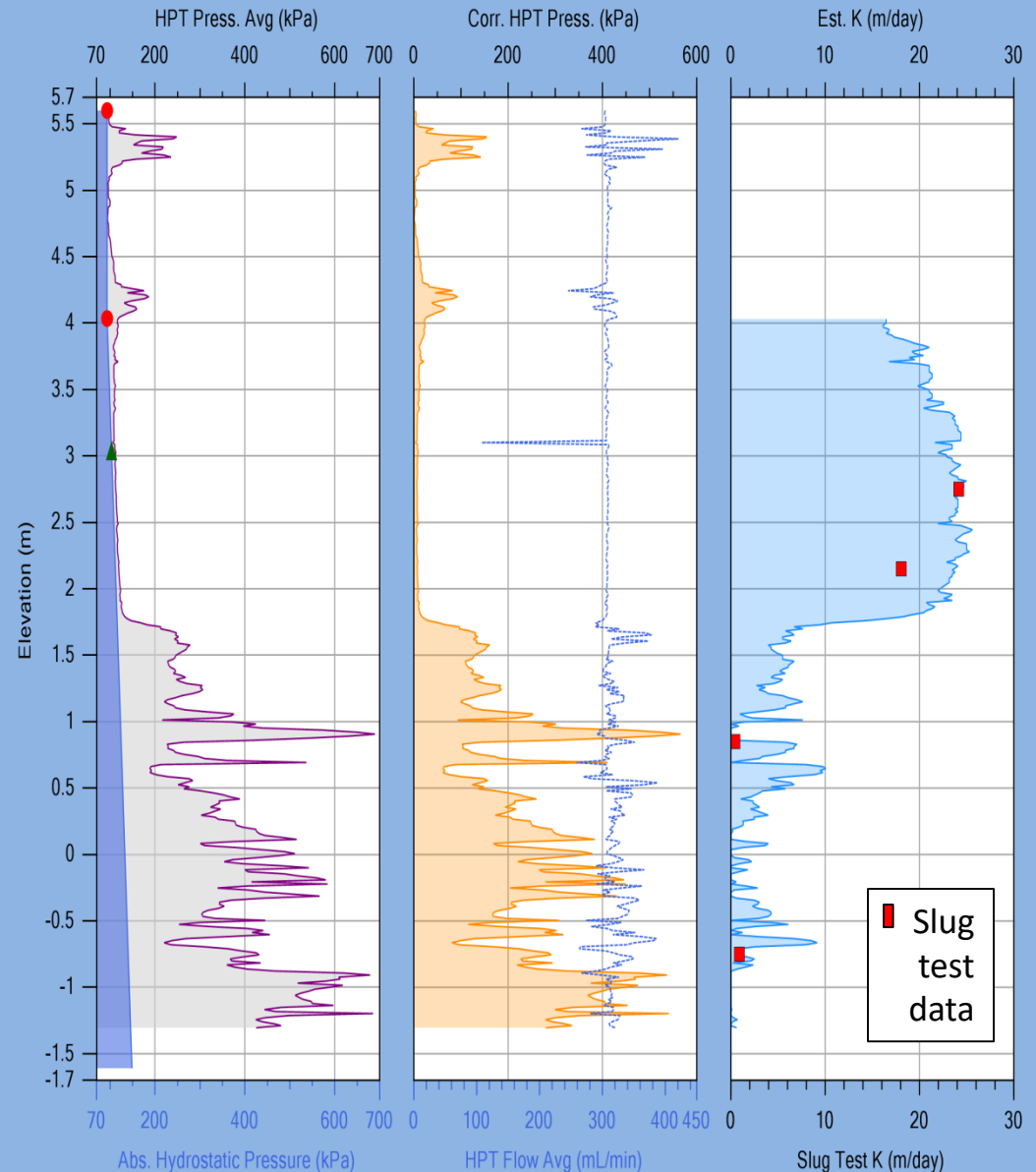
How Well Does the Est. K Model Work ?



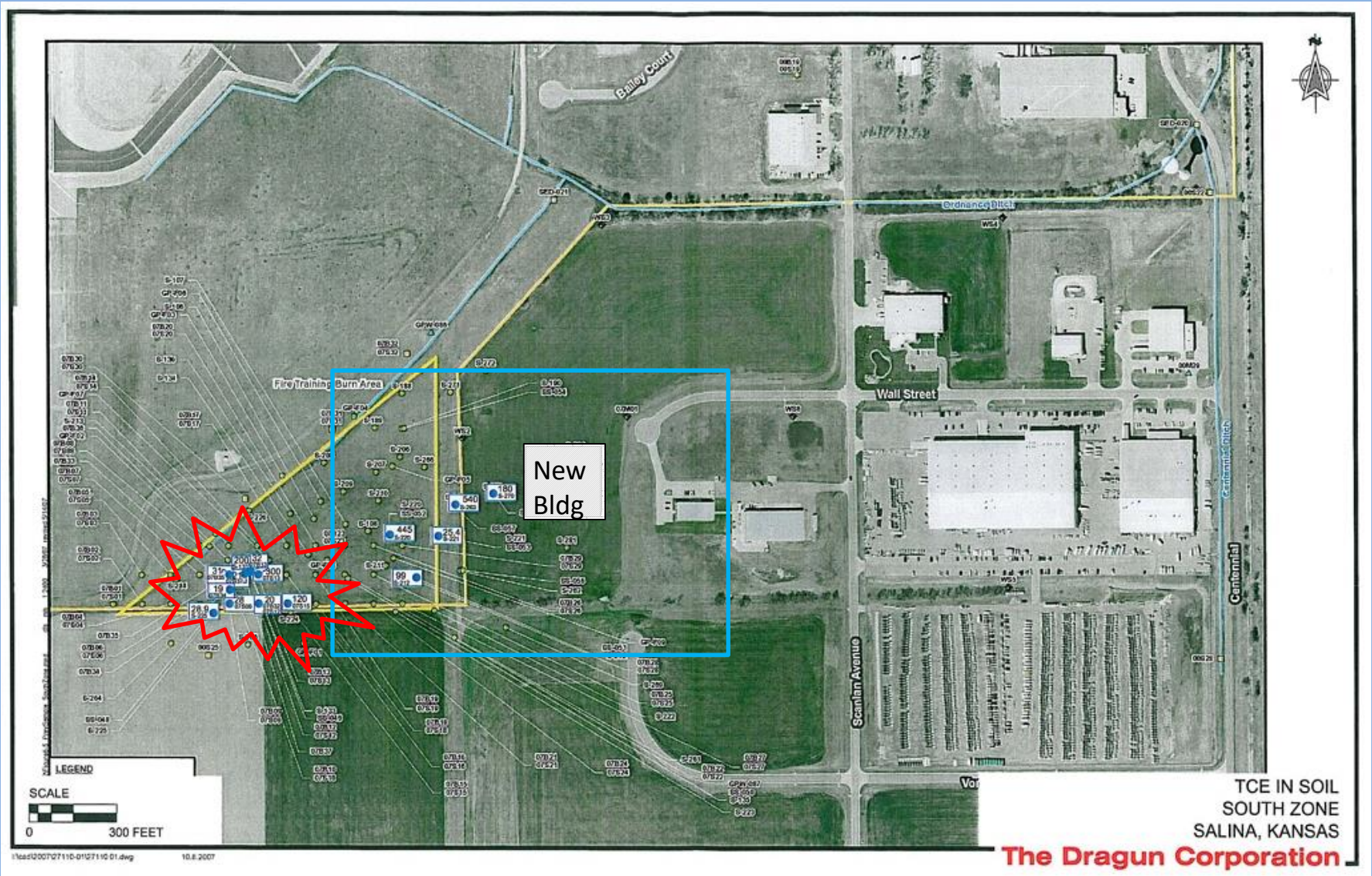
MiHpt Logging, Skuldelev, DK



Co-located Slug Testing in Skuldelev



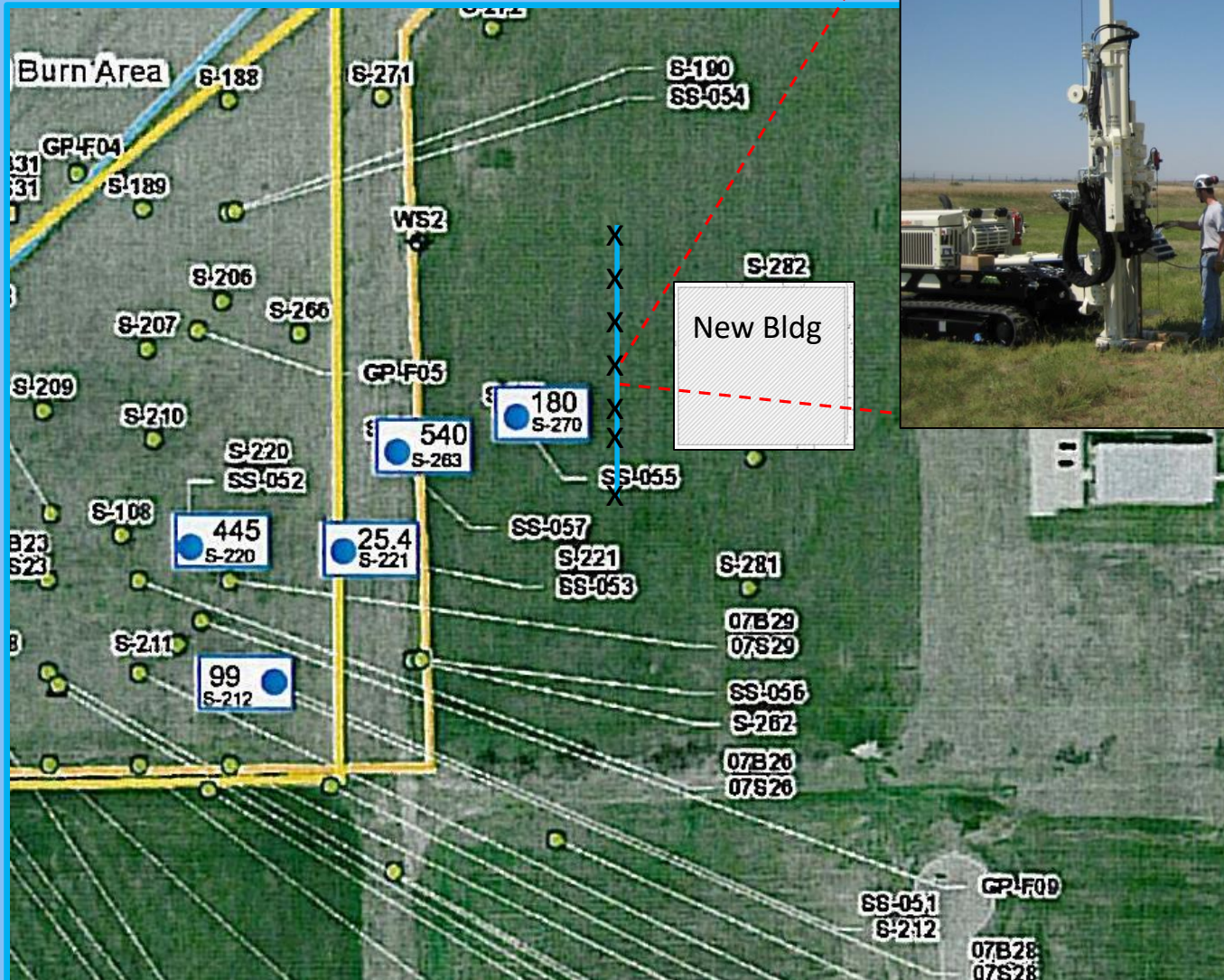
Former Schilling AFB: Old Fire Training Area Site



A blue square containing a white upward-pointing arrow with a black outline. To the right of the arrow is a black capital letter 'N'.



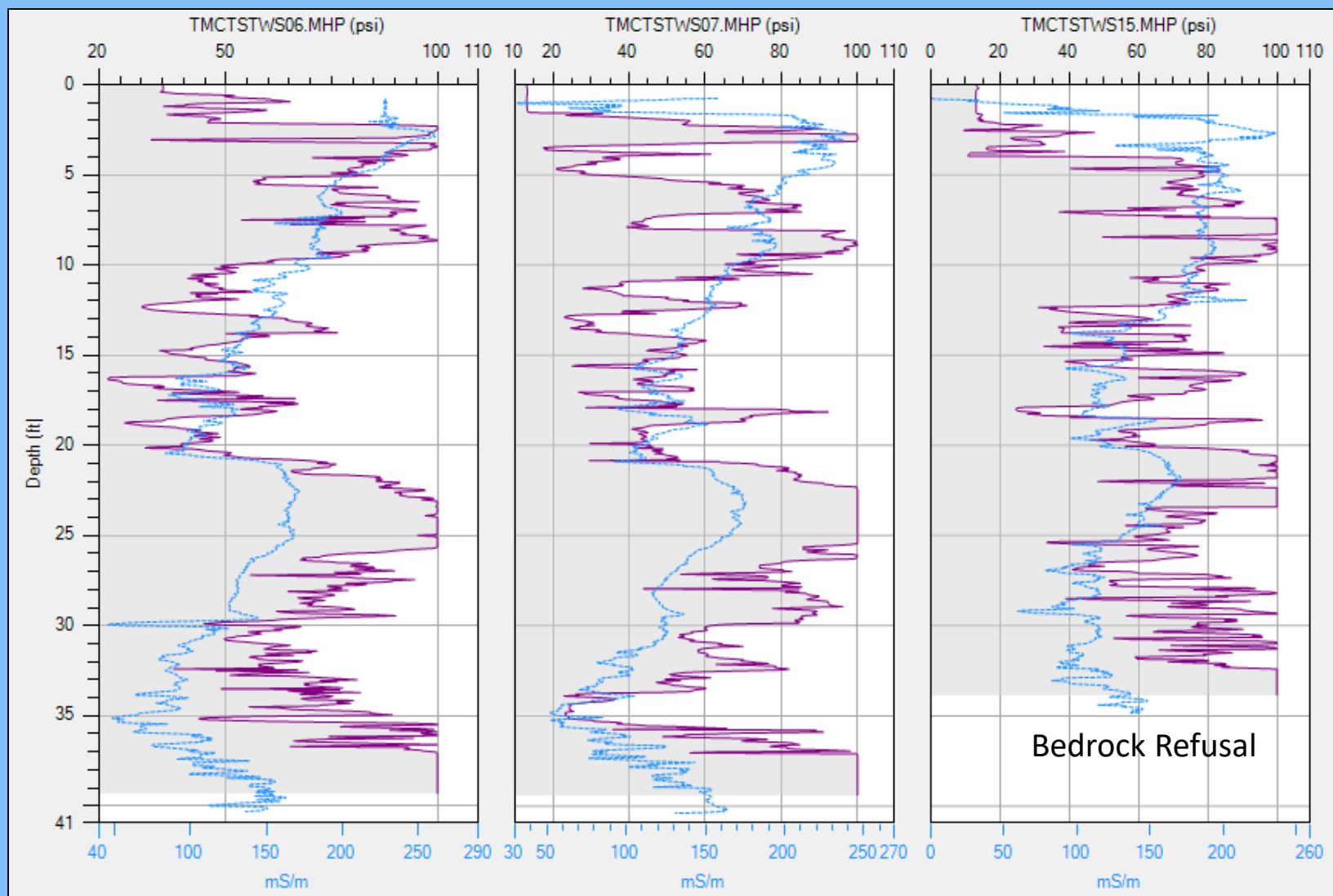
HPT Logging Transect



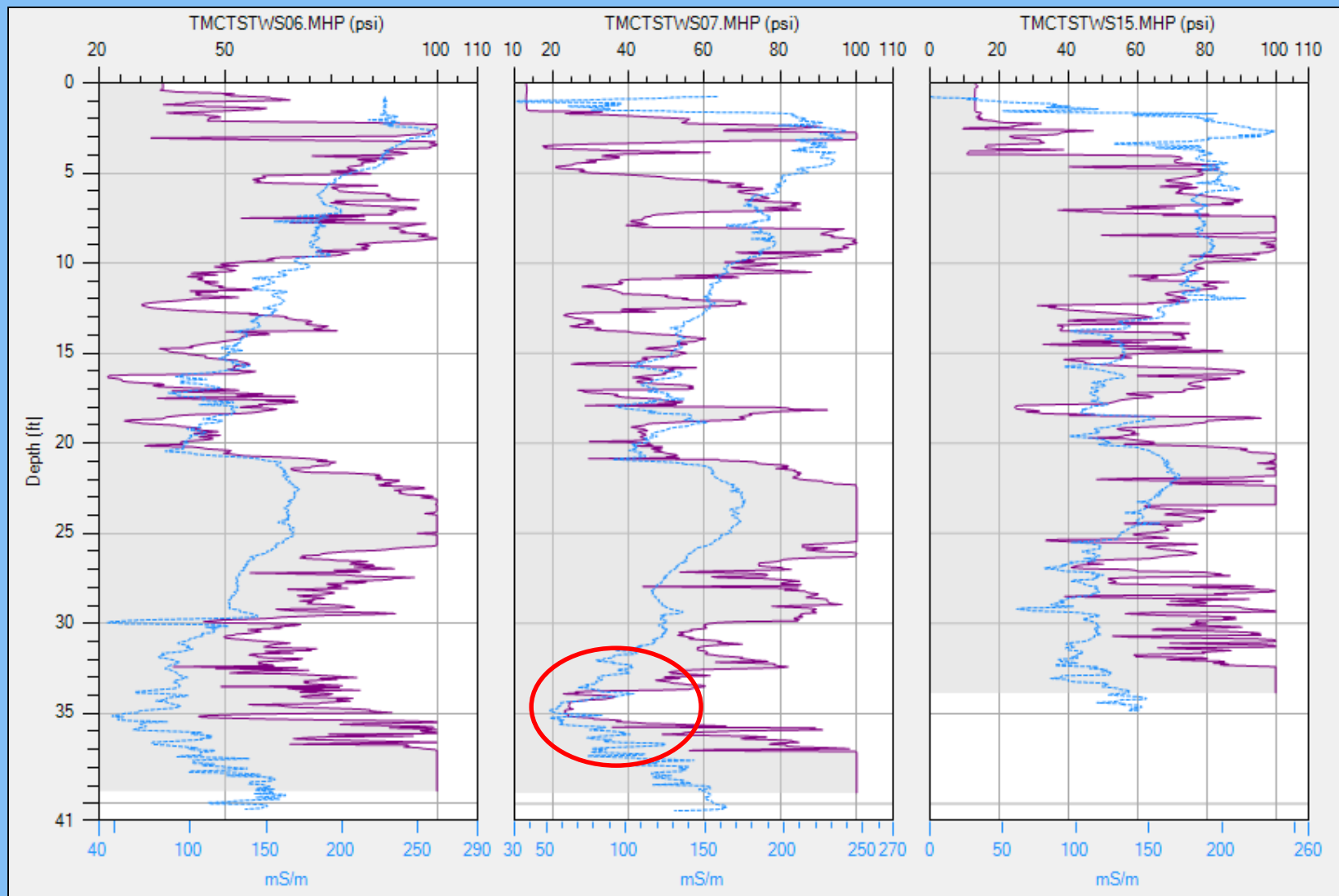
Dan & Blake in the 105F heat running MiHpt logs ...



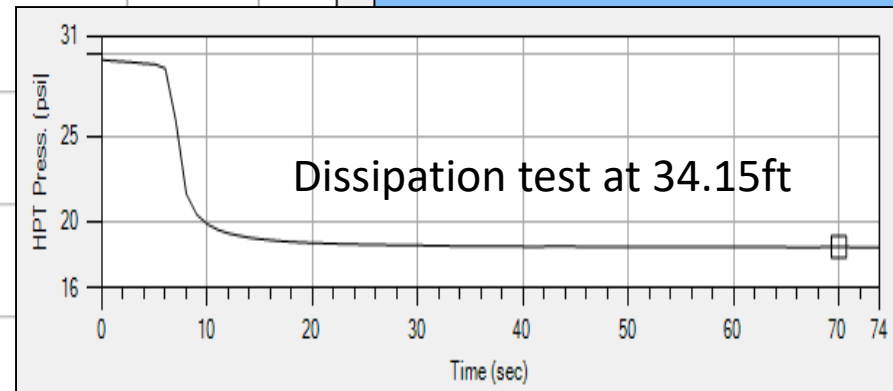
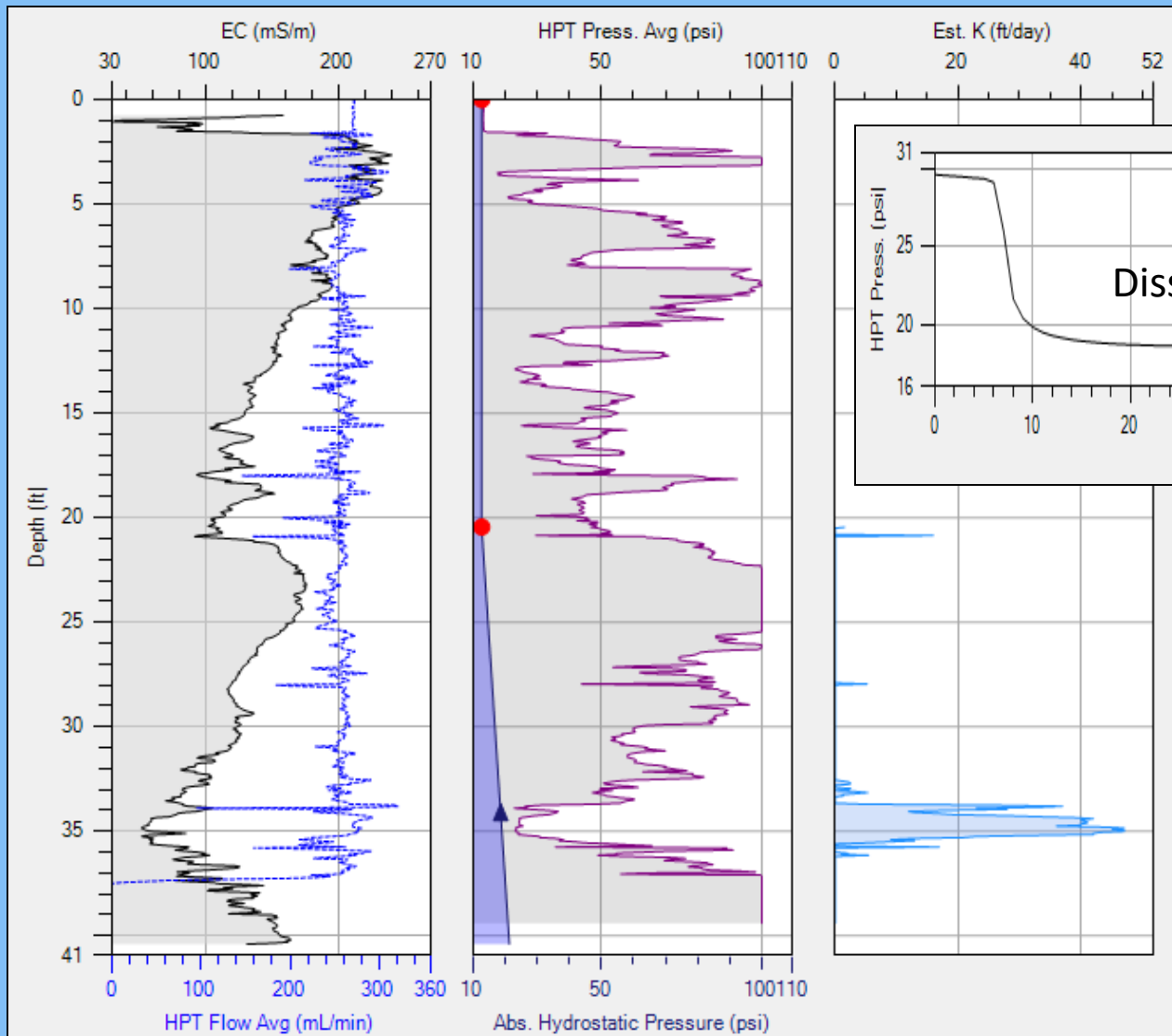
Logs WS06, 07 and 15



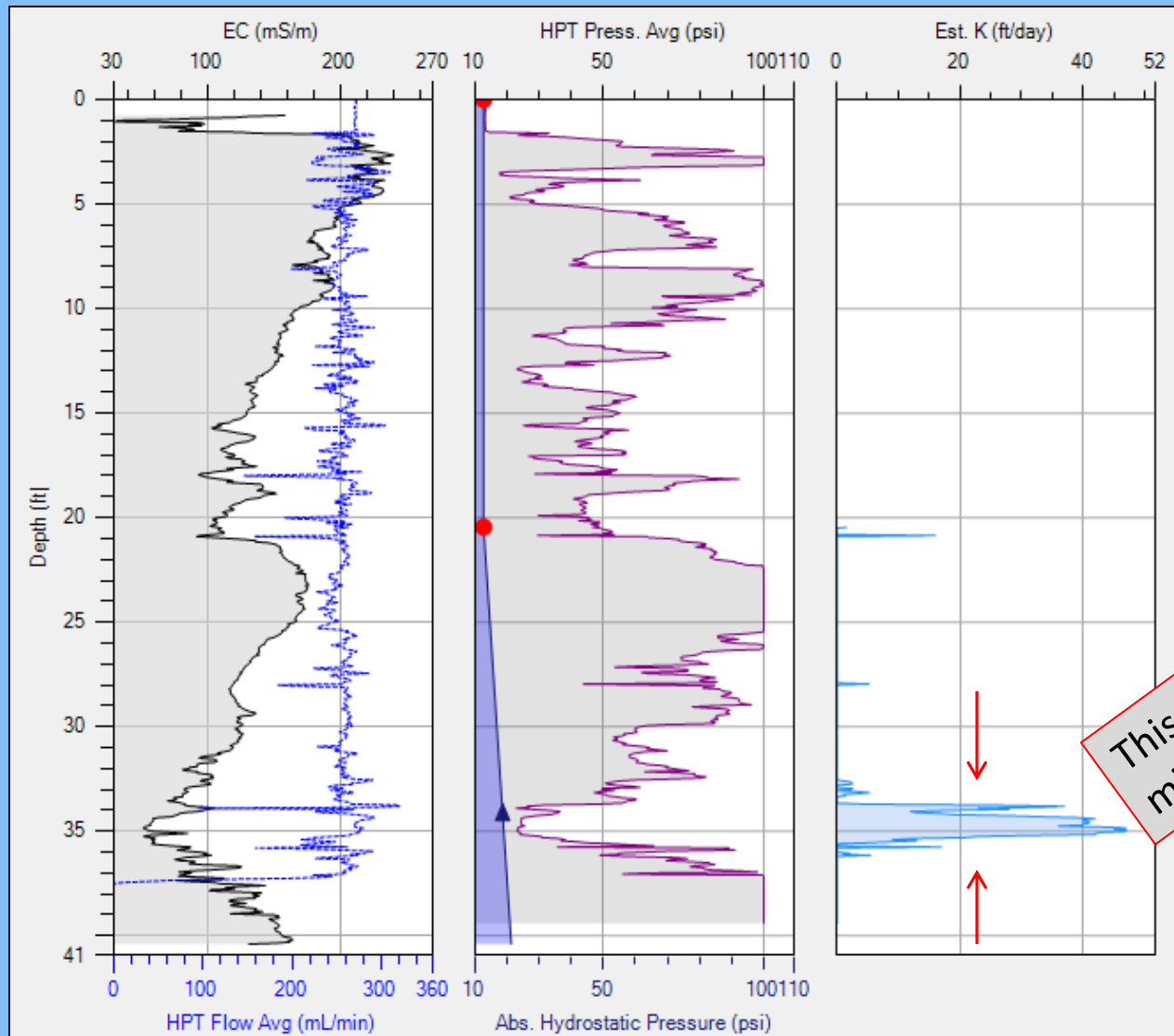
Logs WS06, 07 and 15



SK07 HPT Log Detail

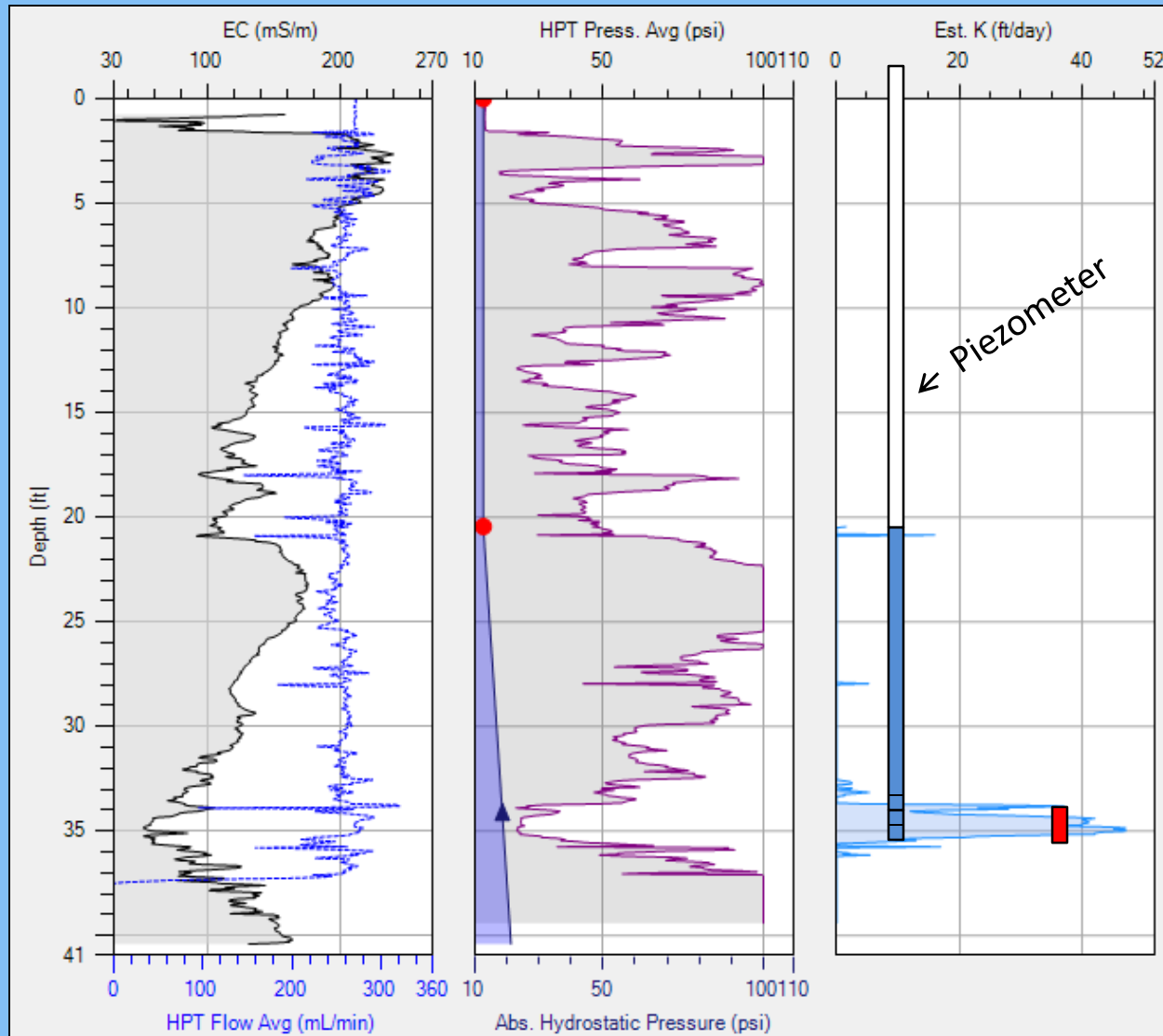


SK07 HPT Log Detail



This is your contaminant migration pathway !

SK07 Location Slug Test and Groundwater Sample Results



Slug Test K over this interval is :

35.4 ft/day or █
10.8 m/day

X-VOC contaminants detected were:

Carbon tet = 13,000 $\mu\text{g/l}$

Chloroform = 370

TCE = 5480

Total X-VOC = 18,850 $\mu\text{g/l}$



Using HPT Logs for Subsurface Interpretation (Developing a Conceptual Site Model ... CSM)

MiHpt Logs from Skuldelev, DK

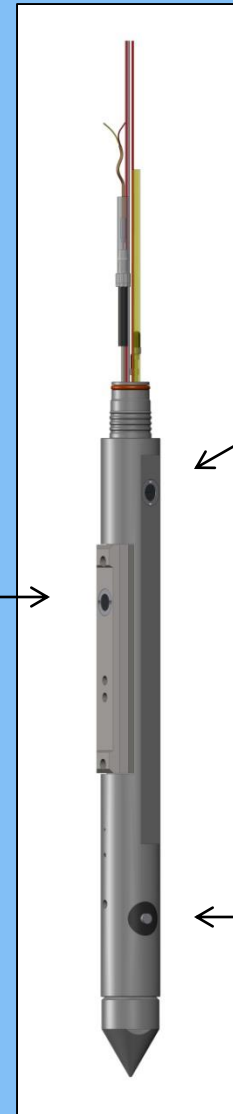
MiHpt is a combined membrane
interface probe and HPT probe



MIP
Membrane

HPT
Injection
Screen

EC Dipole



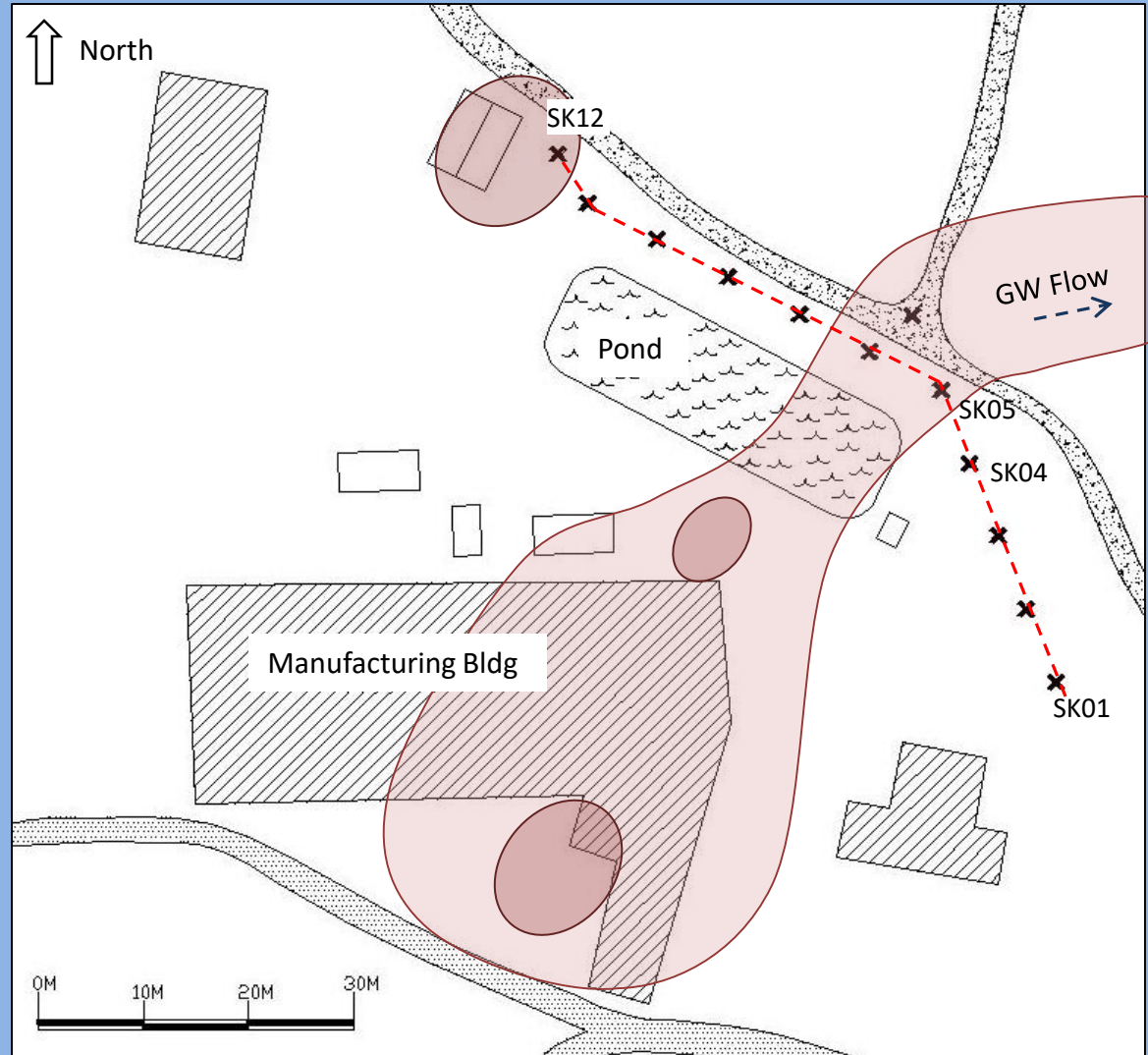
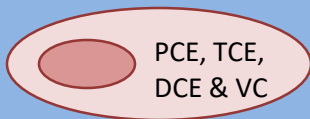
Skuldelev Location & Site Map



MiHpt Log X

Cross section Line - - - -

GW Plume & Hot Spot



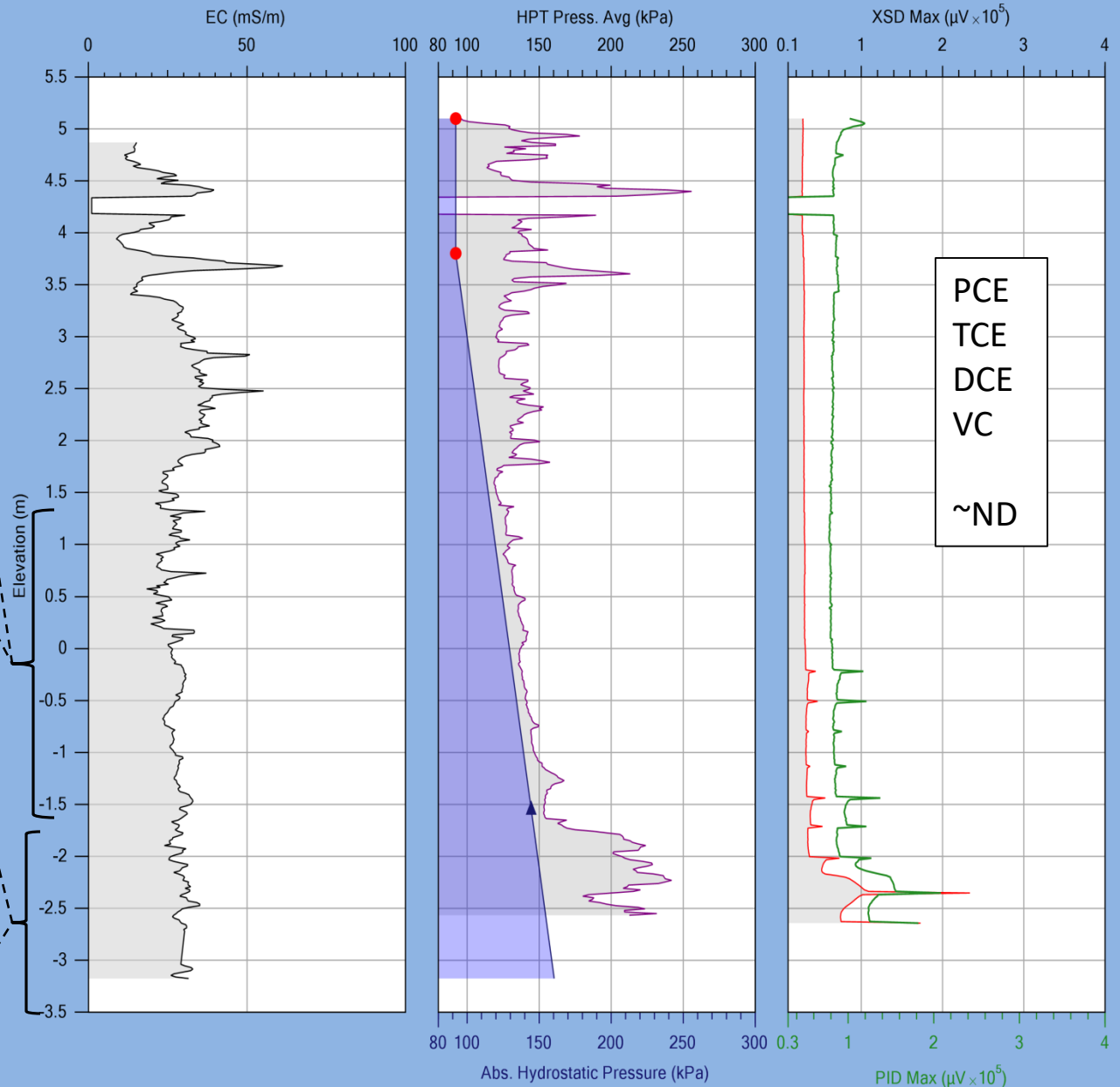
Logs are spaced 8 m (~25ft) apart.

Skuldelev SK04 Location Log

Sand & Gravel



Clay-Till

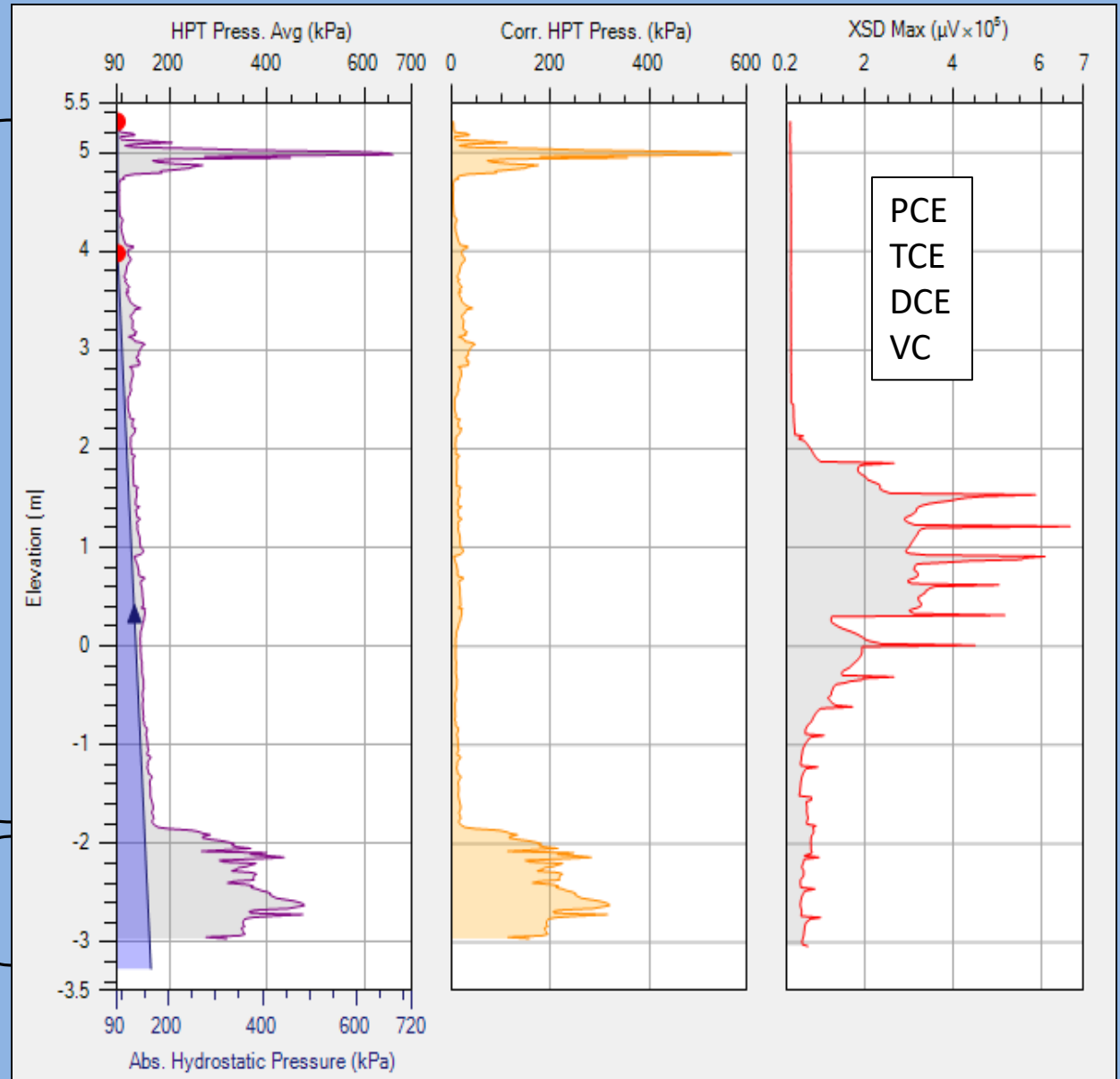


Skuldelev SK05 Location Log

Sand & Gravel \pm Fines



Clay-Till

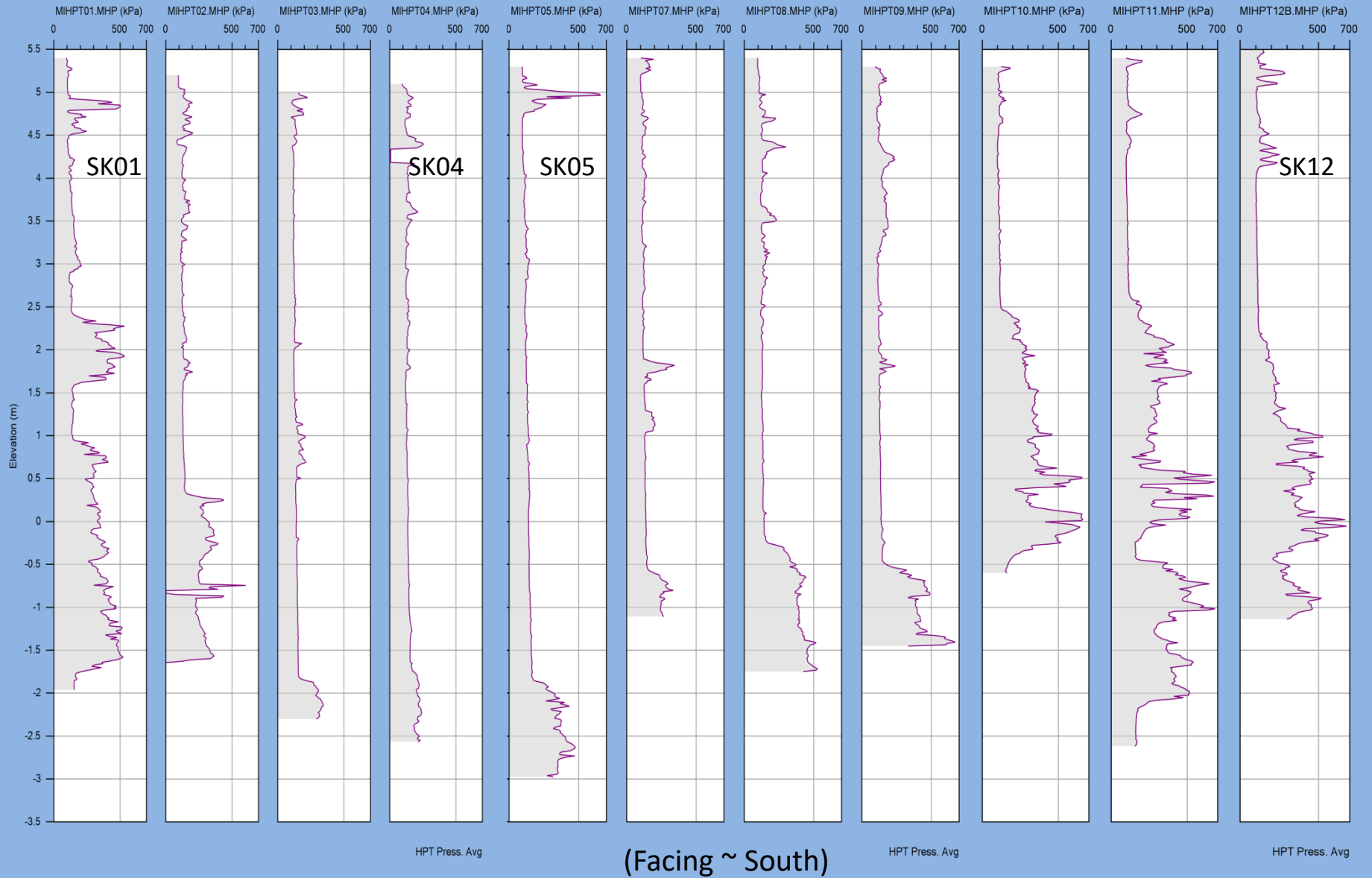


Skuldelev HPT Pressure X-Section

East

(Elevation Corrected)

West

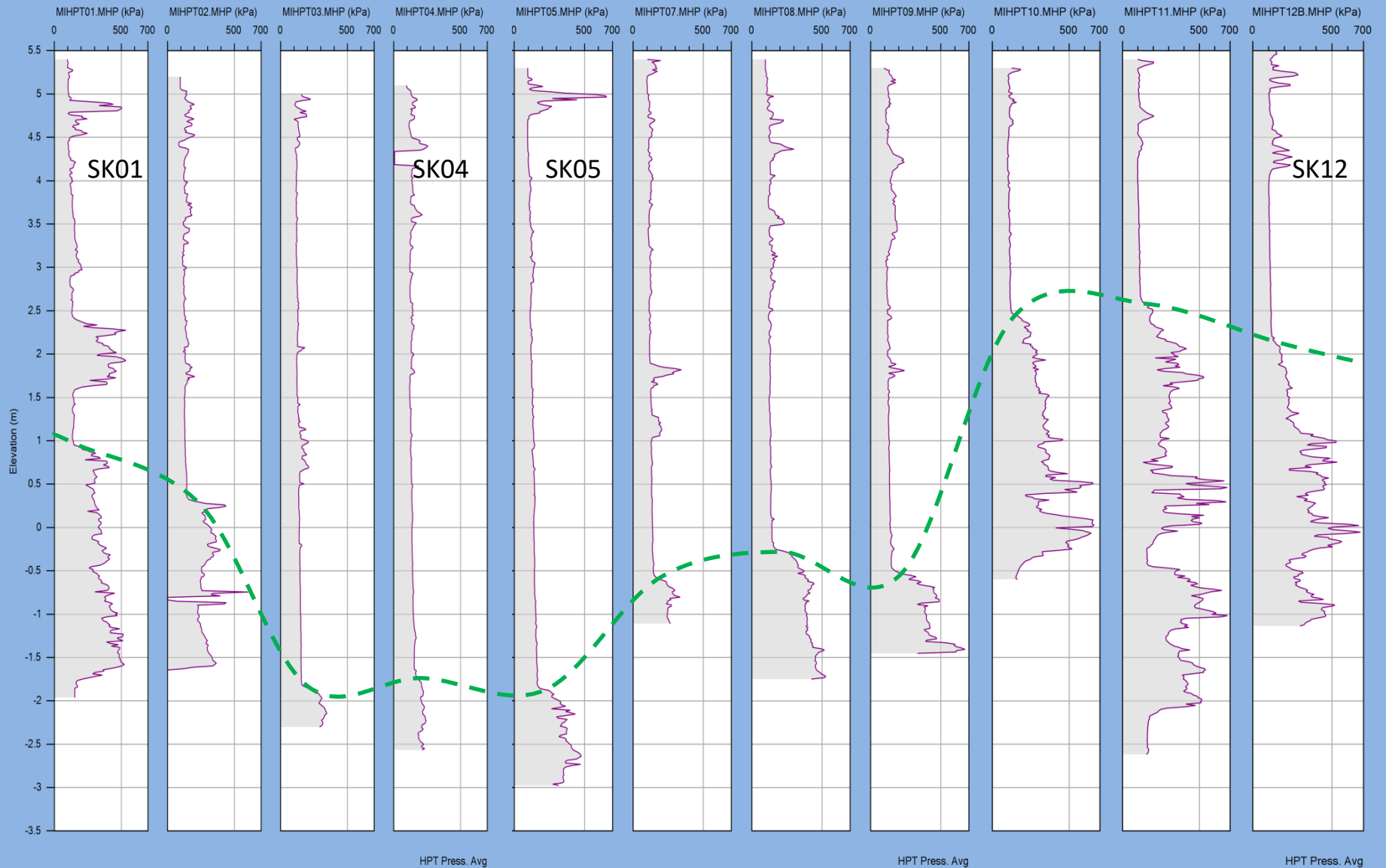


Skuldelev HPT Pressure X-Section

East

(Elevation Corrected)

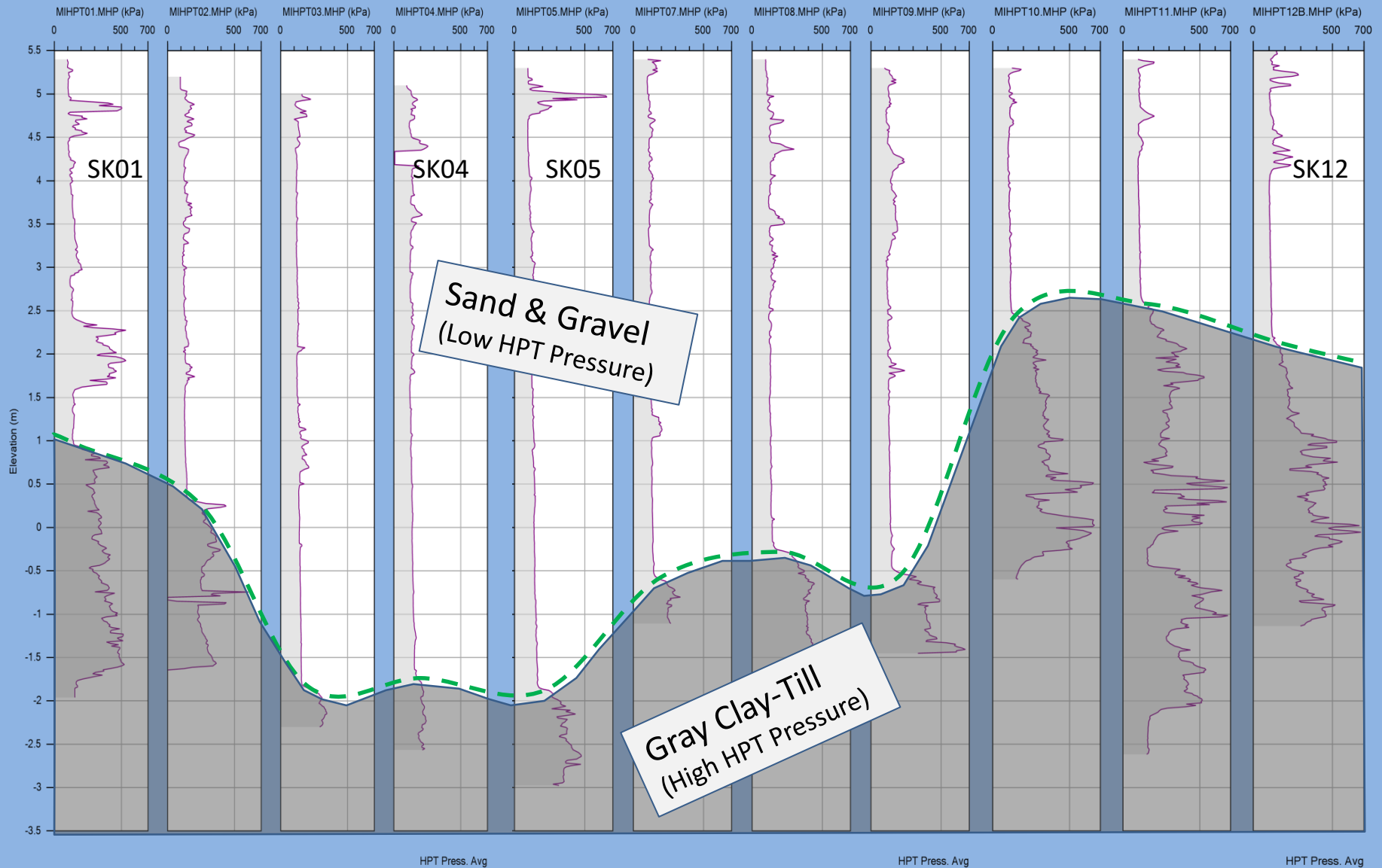
West



Skuldelev HPT Pressure X-Section

East

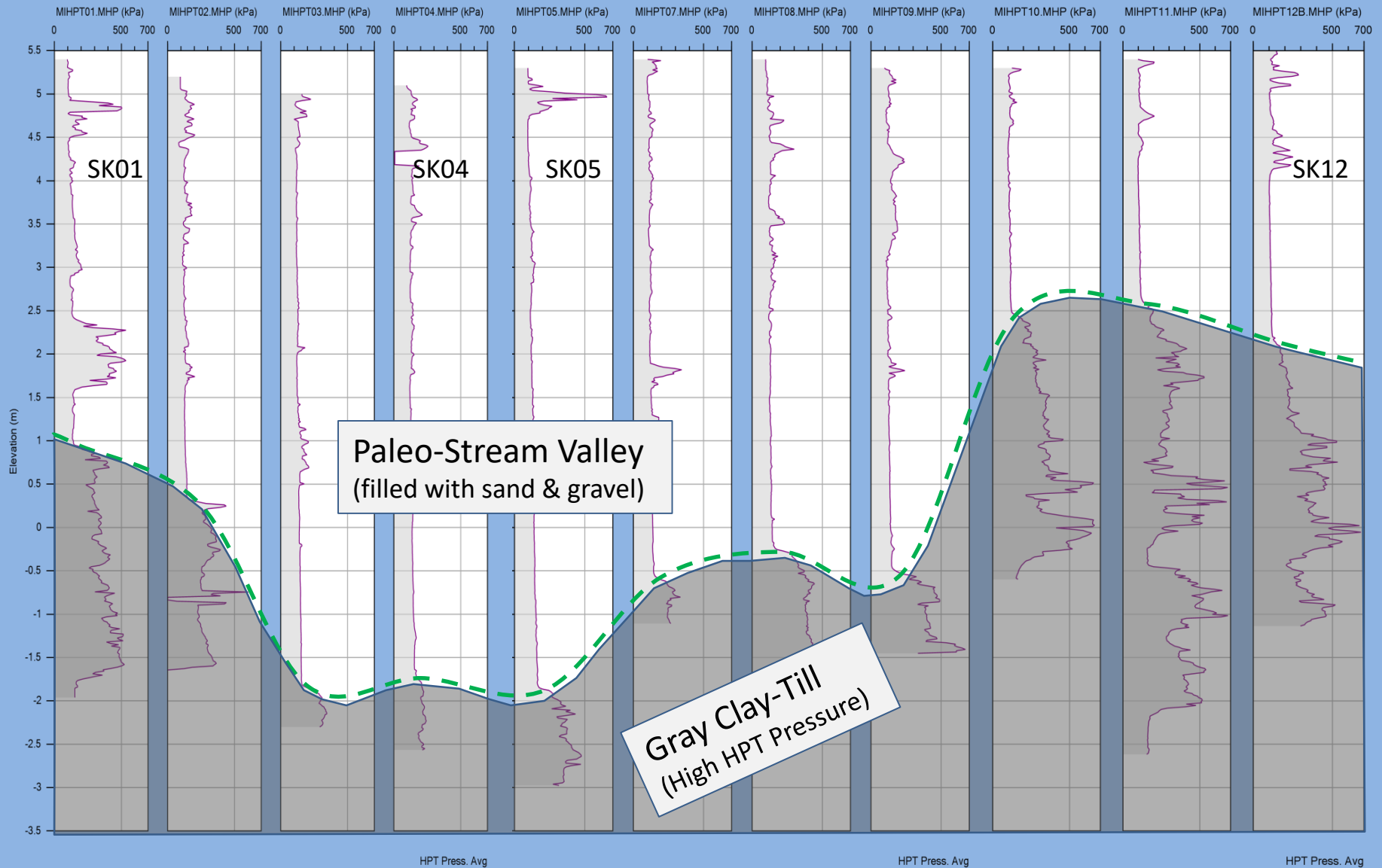
West



Skuldelev HPT Pressure X-Section = hydrogeologic model = CSM

East

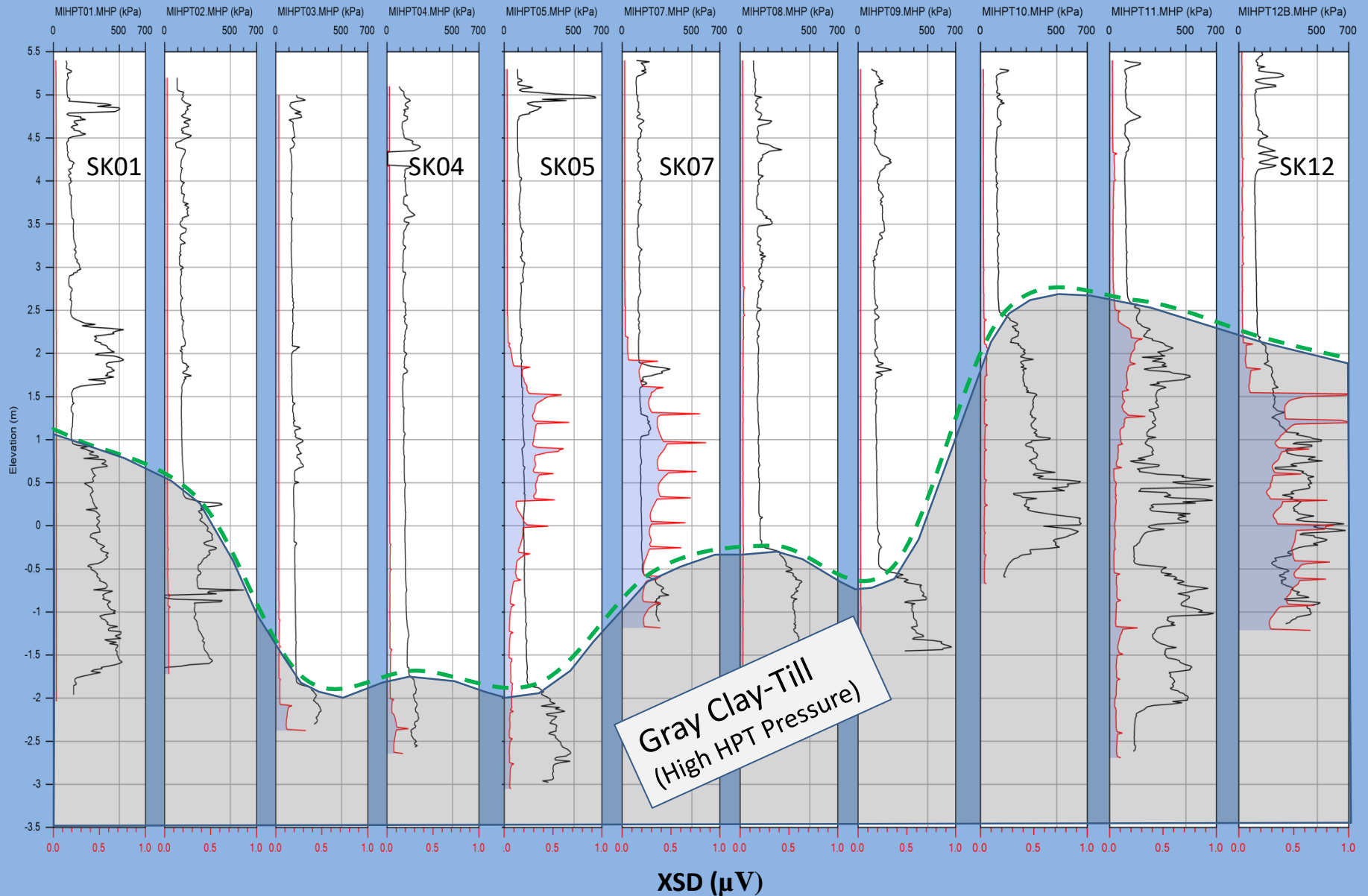
West



Skuldelev HPT Pressure and XSD Cross Section

East

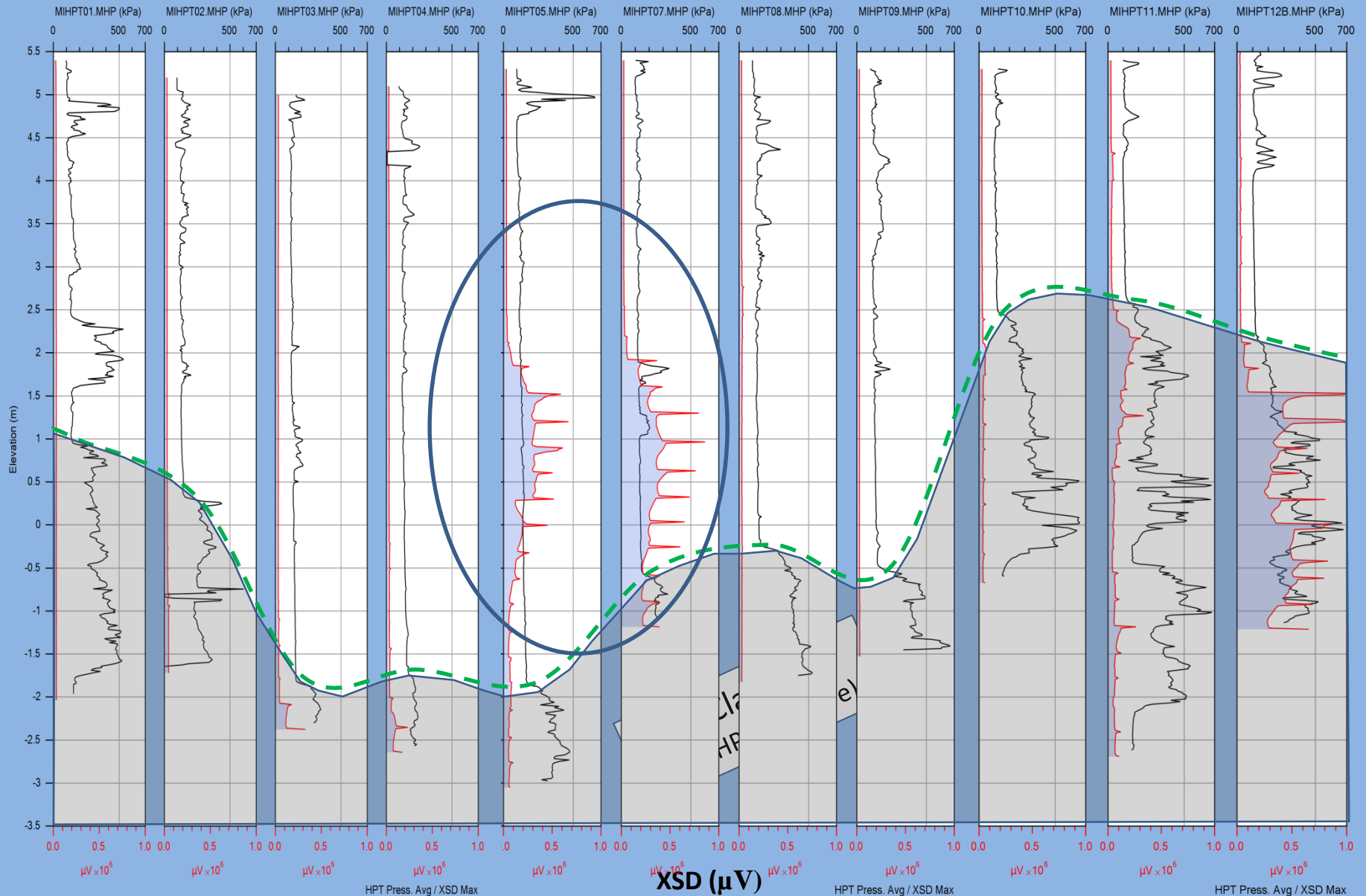
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Skuldelev HPT Pressure and XSD Cross Section

East

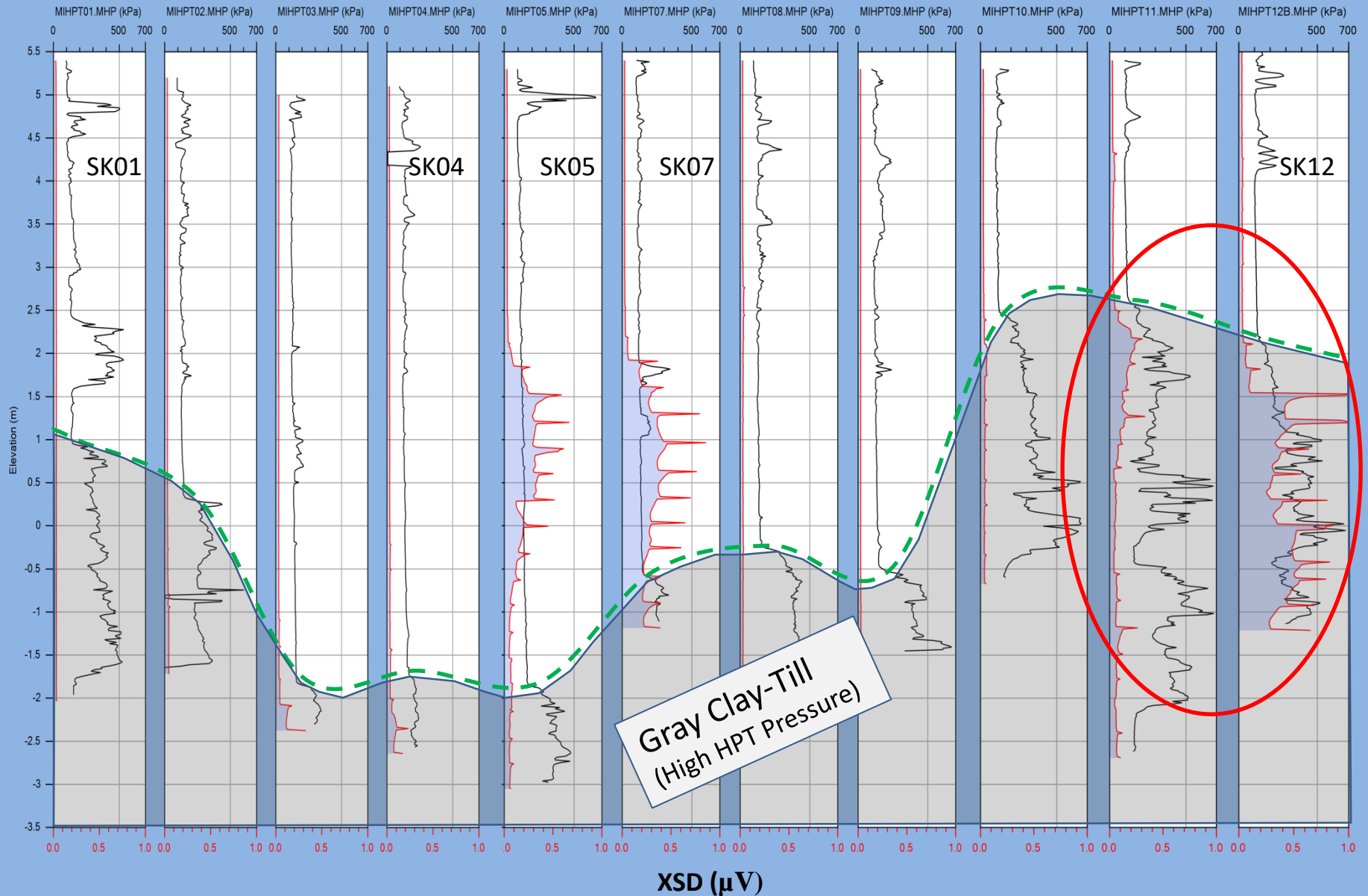
West



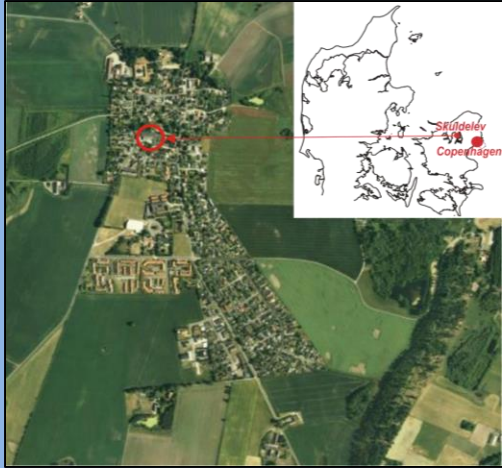
Skuldelev HPT Pressure and XSD Cross Section

East

West



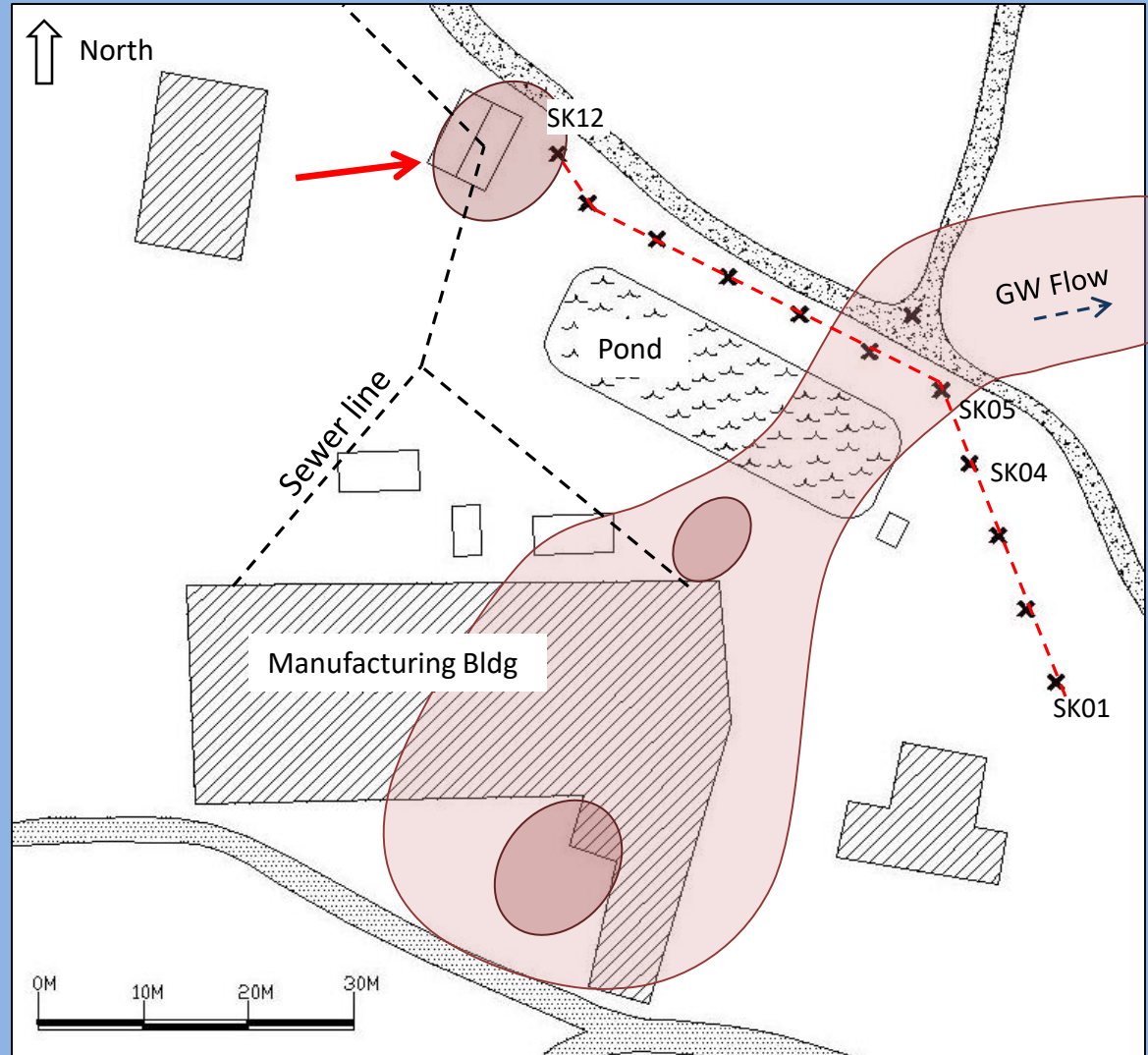
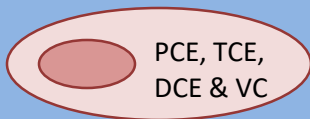
Skuldelev Location & Site Map



MiHpt Log X

Cross section Line - - - -

GW Plume & Hot Spot



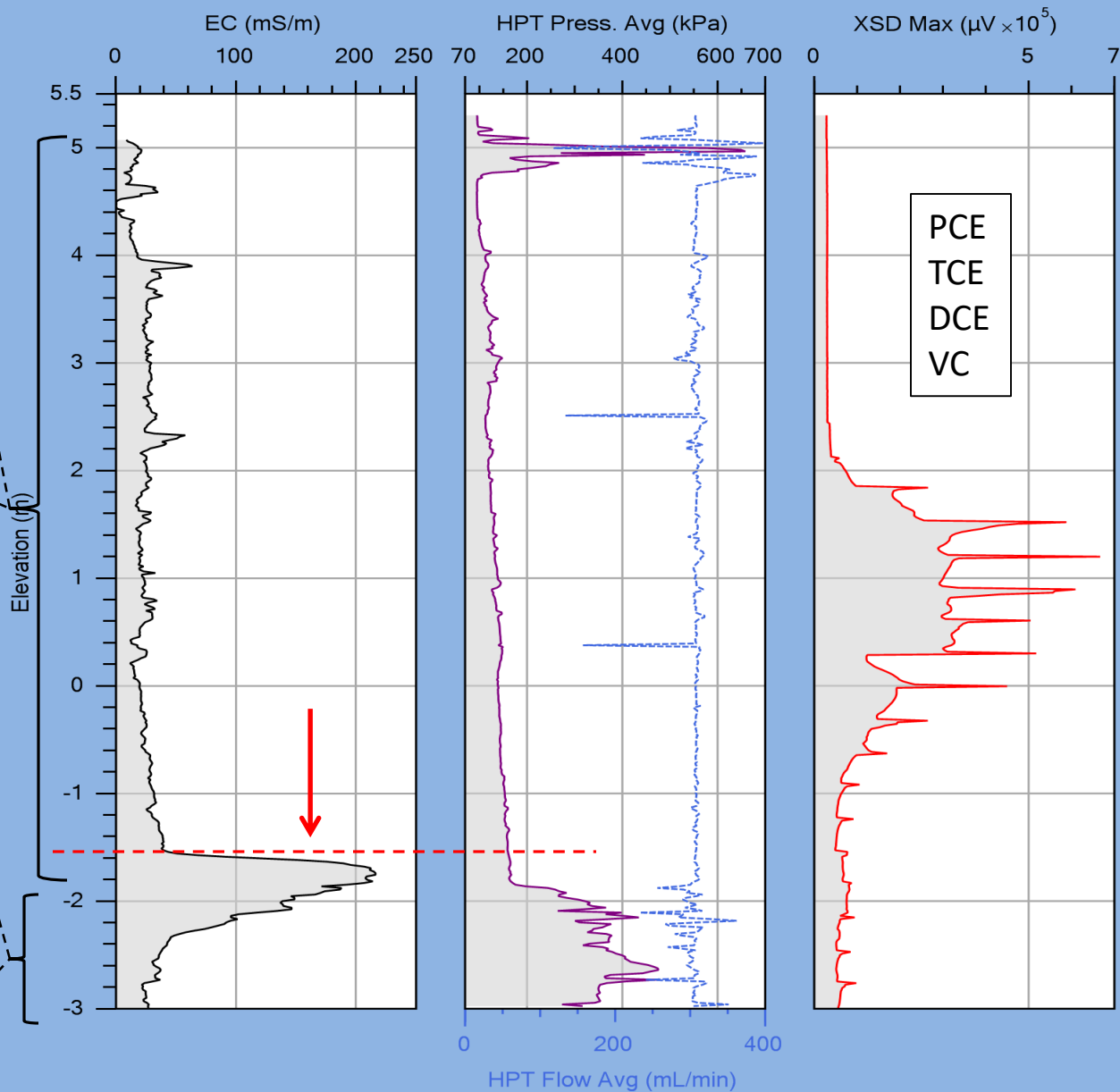
Logs are spaced 8 m (~25ft) apart.

Sand & Gravel \pm Fines



Skuldelev SK05 Location Log

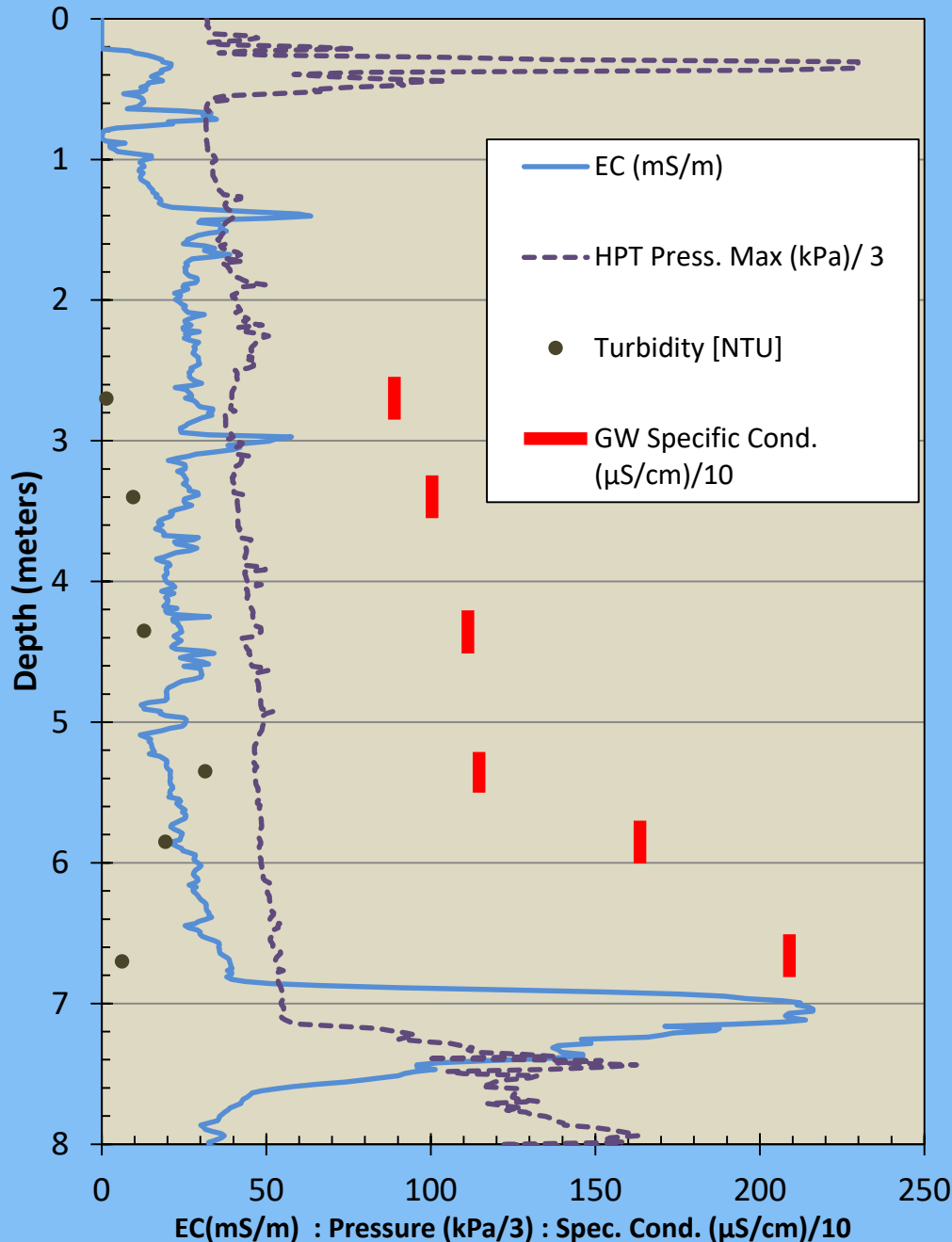
Clay-Till



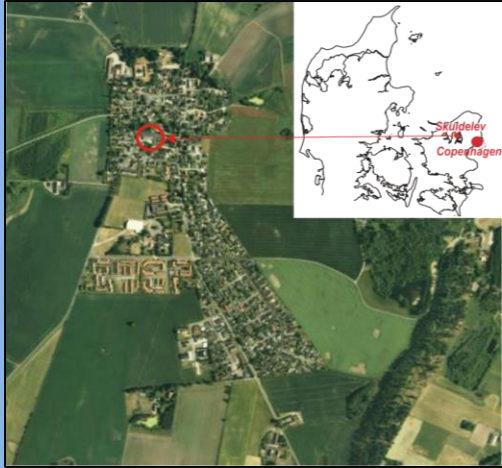
SK05 Location

EC & HPT Pressure

Groundwater specific conductance



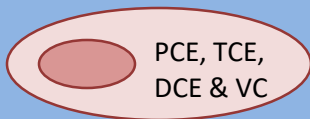
Skuldelev Location & Site Map



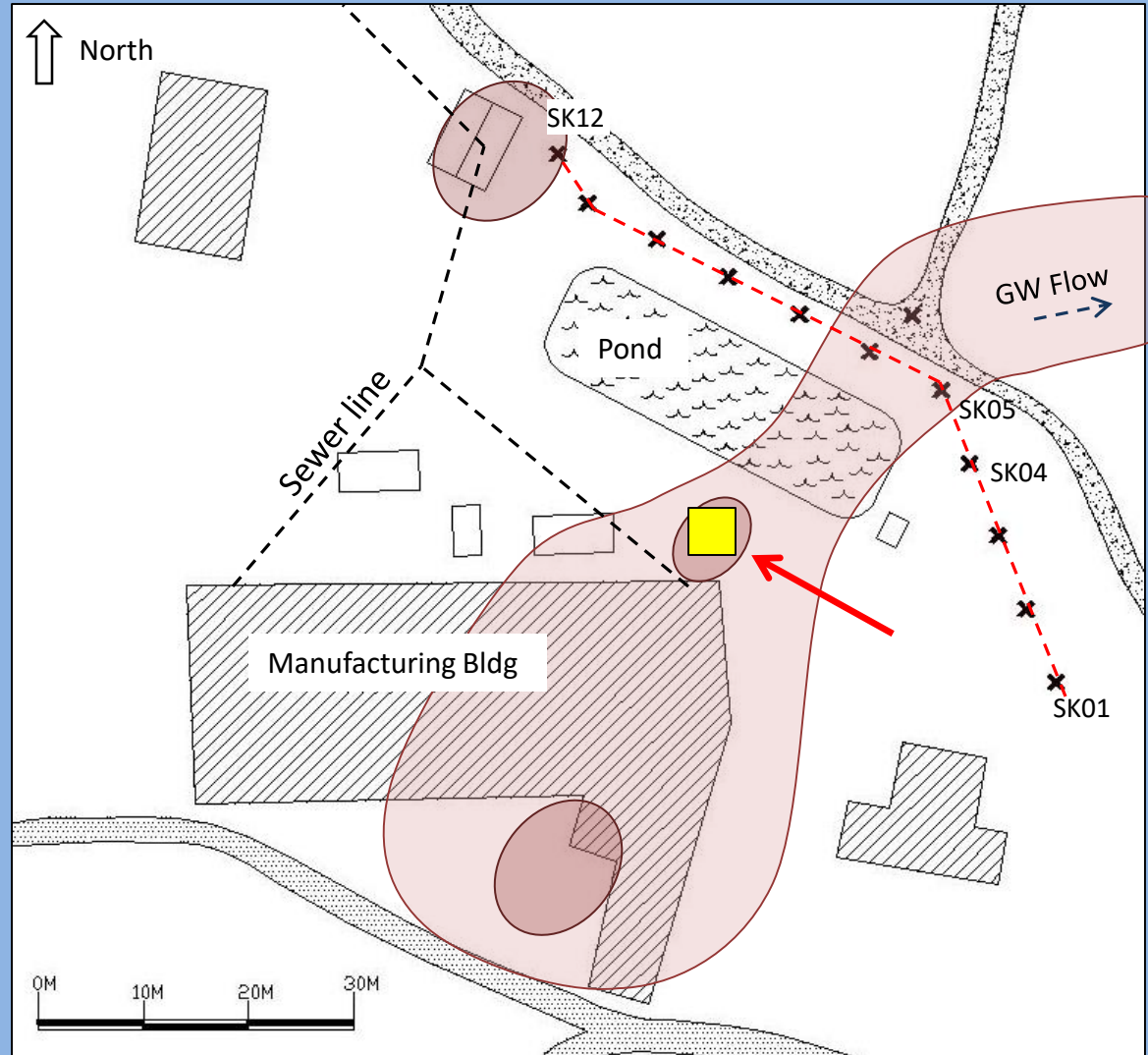
MiHpt Log X

Cross section Line - - - -

GW Plume & Hot Spot

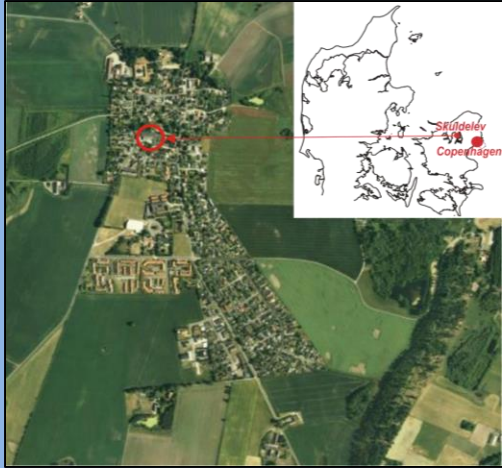


Persulfate Injection



Logs are spaced 8 m (~25ft) apart.

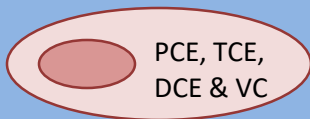
Skuldelev Location & Site Map



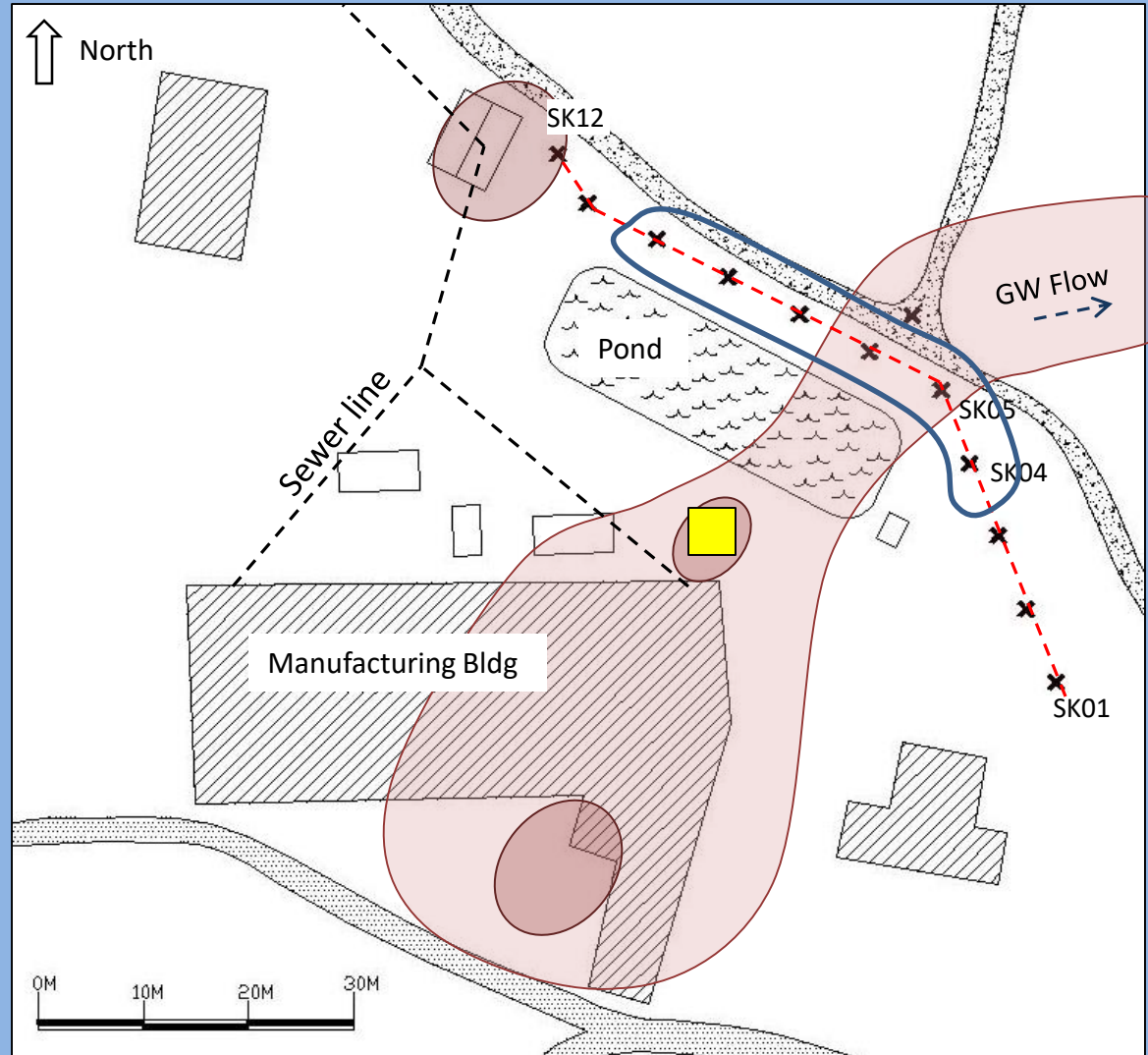
MiHpt Log X

Cross section Line - - - -

GW Plume & Hot Spot

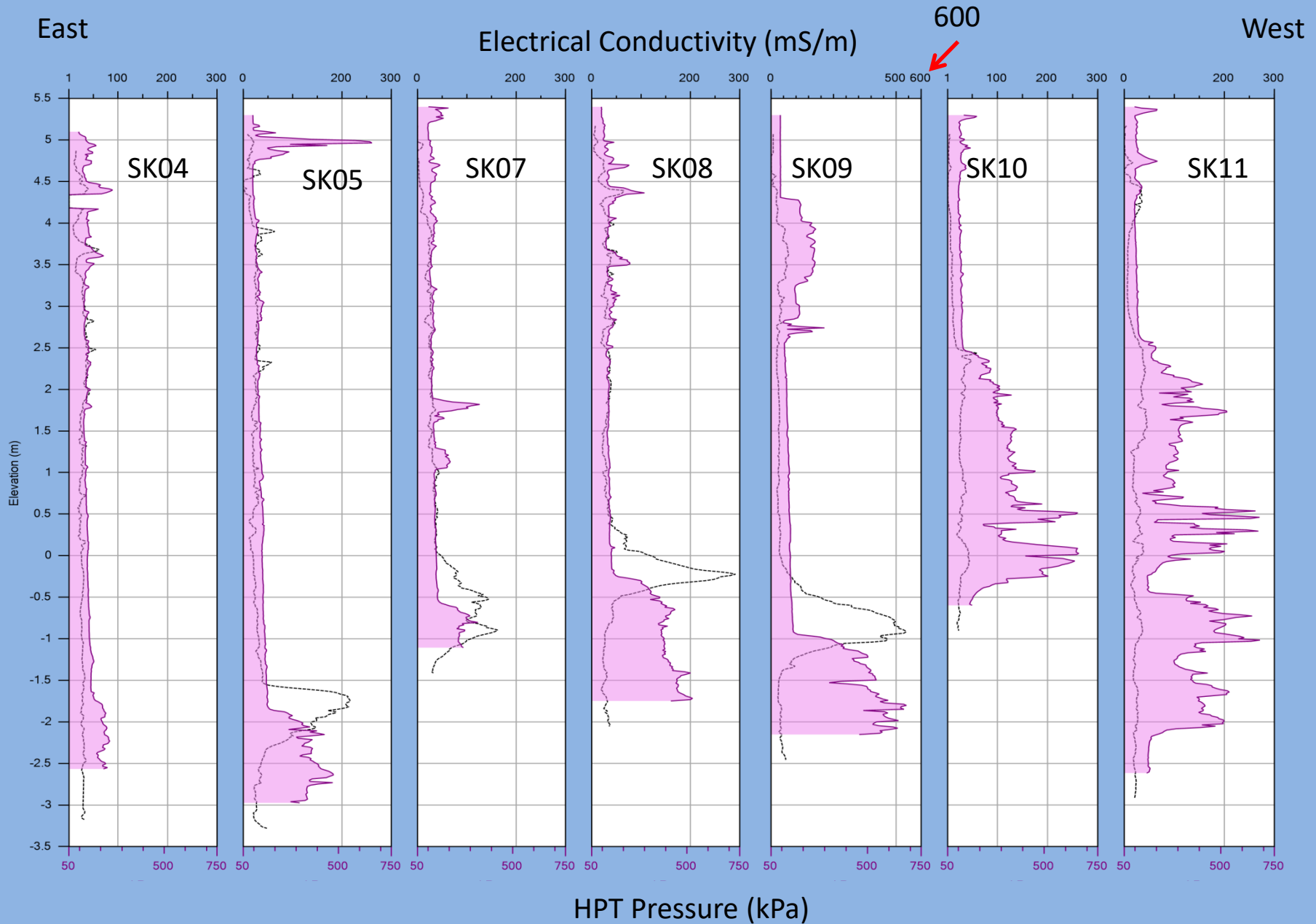


Persulfate Injection

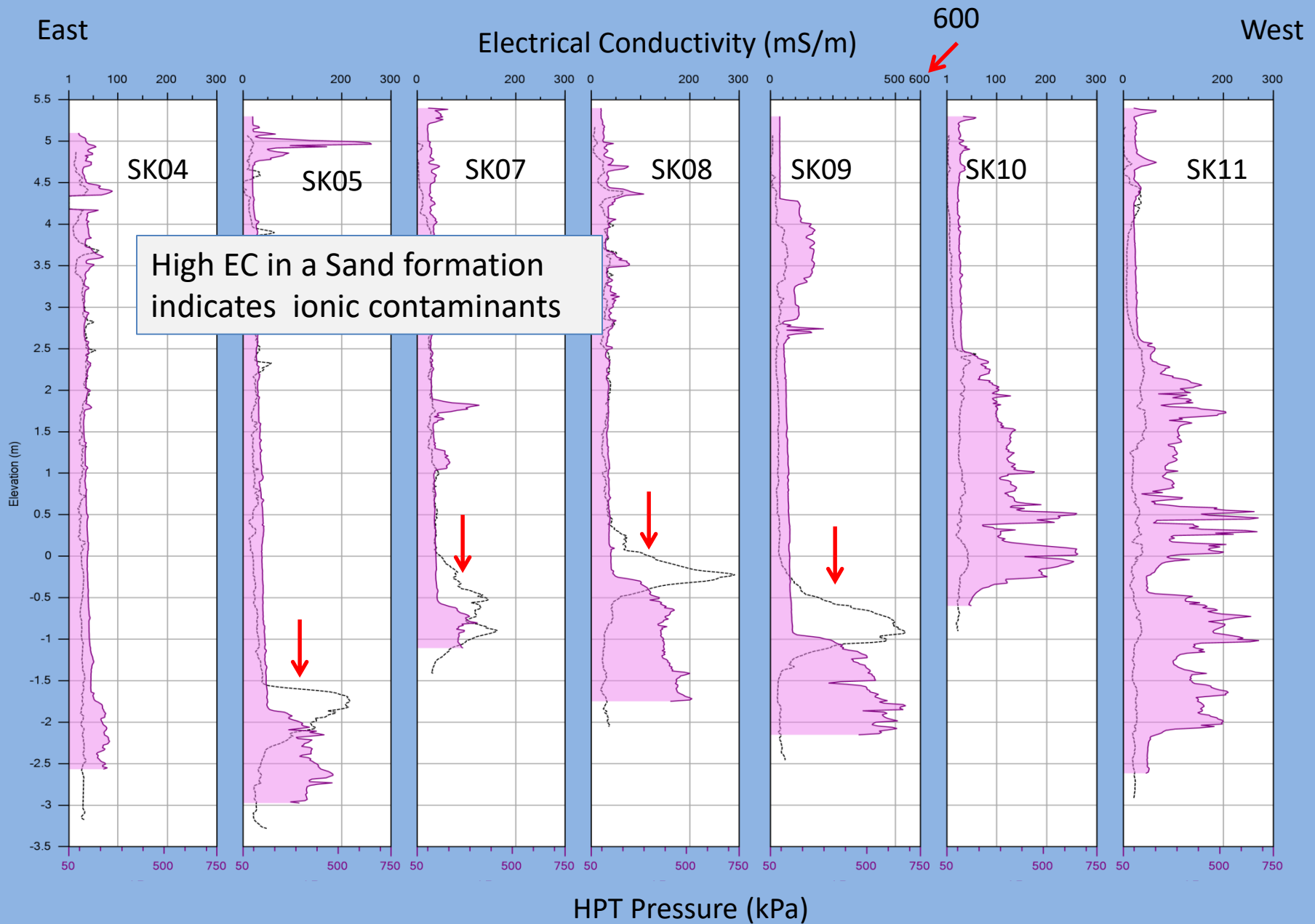


Logs are spaced 8 m (~25ft) apart.

Cross Section with HPT Pressure & EC

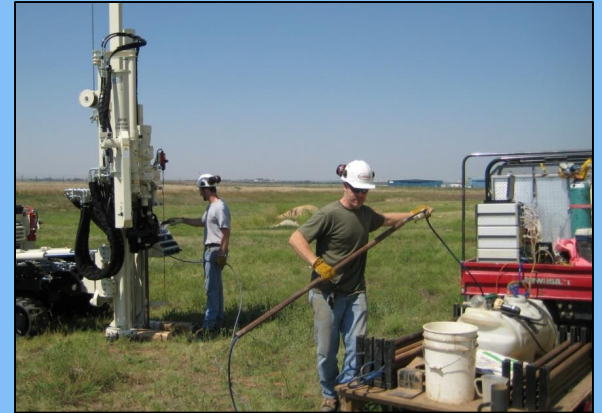


Cross Section with HPT Pressure & EC



Summary

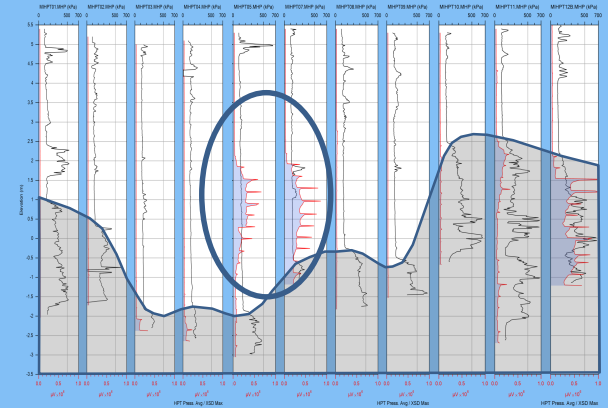
- HPT Principles of Operation
- Equipment Required for Logging
- Basics of HPT Log Interpretation
- Making a Cross Section with HPT Logs
- Interpreting Hydrostratigraphy with HPT



HPT >>> High Resolution Site Characterization



Summary



- Dissipation Tests, Hydrostatic Pressure & Water Levels
- Correcting HPT Pressure (P_c)
- Estimating Hydraulic Conductivity from P_c and Q
- Developing a CSM with HPT Cross Sections
- Tracking an ionic contaminant or remediation fluid by combining HPT and EC logs

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To learn more about Geoprobe’s HPT logging system or the NEW HPT-GWS (groundwater sampler) and other Direct Image systems like MIP, MiHpt, Low Level MIP, EC, CPT and PST check out this link:

<http://geoprobe.com/geoprobe-systems-direct-image-products>

