





Geophysical Investigations in Support of Military Missions

Presented by: Jorgen Bergstrom, P.Gp. Collier Geophysics

Who We Are

Collier Consulting

- Est. 1998, Gail & Hughbert Collier
- Stephenville, TX







Collier Geophysics

- Est. 2018, Nathan Collier
- Stephenville, TX









Markets We Support

Engineering





Construction

PROVEN GEOPHYSICAL EXPERT SOLUTIONS FOR

Airfields

Archeological (Cultural Resource) Studies **Buried Object and Utility Detection Contaminant Mapping** Dam & Levee Assessments **Engineering Design & Construction** Energy – Renewables **Environmental Studies Geotechnical Parameters** Groundwater Characterization Karst & Void Detection Litigation Master Planning Non-Invasive Site Characterization **Roads & Bridges** Water Resource Studies

Geophysical Services

Surface Borehole Airborne (including drone) Marine 2D & 3D Modeling & Imaging

Geophysical Methods

Seismic Reflection/Refraction Multi-channel Analysis of Surface Waves **Electrical Resistivity Ground Penetrating Radar** Electromagnetic Magnetic **Borehole Logging** Gravity







What We Do - Geophysics

- Seismic Refraction / Reflection
- Surface Resistivity
- **Ground Penetrating Radar**
- **Electromagnetic Surveys**
- Gravity
- **Borehole Geophysics**
- **Downhole Video Surveys**
- **Marine Geophysics**
- **Drone Enabled Geophysics**







Where We Are



Wisconsin





WISCONSIN



Collier Geophysics Offices

Austin, TX Doug Laymon, MS

Houston, TX Finn Michelsen, MS

Denver, CO Phil Sirles, MS



- ✓ 10+ Geologists
- ✓ 15+ Geophysicists
- ✓ 3 California Professional Geophysicists
- \checkmark 9 Industry Leaders, each 30+ years exp.





Atlanta, GA Jorgen Bergstrom, MS

Oak Ridge, TN William Doll, PhD

Raleigh, NC Nick Rebman

West Bend, WI John Jansen, PhD









Federal Clients

- Department of Agriculture (Forest Service)
- Department of Defense (US Army Corps of Engineers, US Air Force)
- Department of Energy
- Department of Interior (National Parks Service, Fish and Wildlife Service, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Bureau of Land Management, Bureau of Reclamation)
- Department of Transportation (Various State DOTs)
- Federal Highway Administration
- Department of Veterans Affairs
- Environmental Protection Agency
- National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA)





USACE – Current Contract Vehicles

- Jacksonville W912EP21R0029 Individual Project
- Sole Source at EAA A-2 Reservoir in Palm Beach County Florida. Geophysical TEM survey
- Prime: Collier Geophysics
- Huntington W9123720D0010 IDIQ
- National IDC for geotechnical services for dam and levee safety projects with the USACE
- Prime: Stantec Consulting Services, Inc.
- Louisville / RMC W912QR20R0034- IDIQ
- A/E Services for the Risk Management Center which includes projects within the United States and its territories for dame and levee safety and other work as assigned to USACE
- Prime: RJH Consultants, Inc.





US Army Corps of Engineers_®

Why Use Geophysics?

- Large areas can be scanned quickly and at a low cost
- Geophysics can provide continuous information (borings and test pits provide discrete data points)
- Geophysical data can be used to optimize drilling activities
- Geophysics can be used to mitigate risk (i.e.,damage prevention) of subsurface hazards
- Geophysics uses non-invasive techniques thereby minimizing workers' exposure to contaminants
- Geophysics can be used in rugged / inaccessible terrain and in wetland areas not accessible by drill rigs or backhoes

Reduced Uncertainty = Lower Risk to Project Scope, Cost, and Time





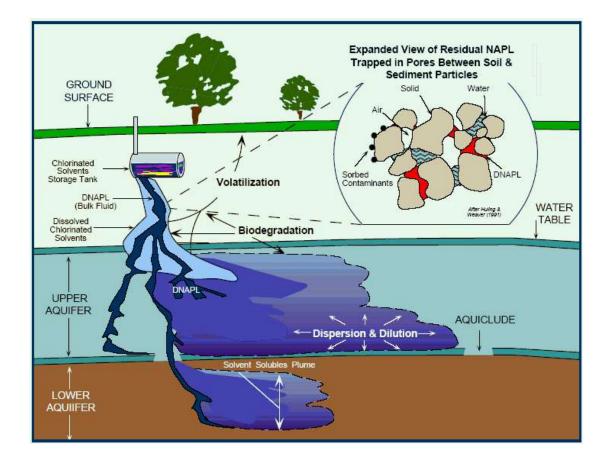


Contamination source area

Site with Dense Non-Aqueous Phase Liquid (DNAPL) contamination (chlorinated solvents)











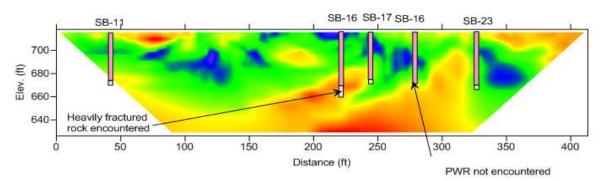


Bedrock contours based on monitoring wells and soil borings

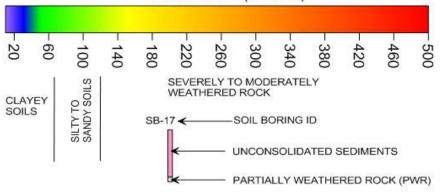




Bedrock mapping with ERI

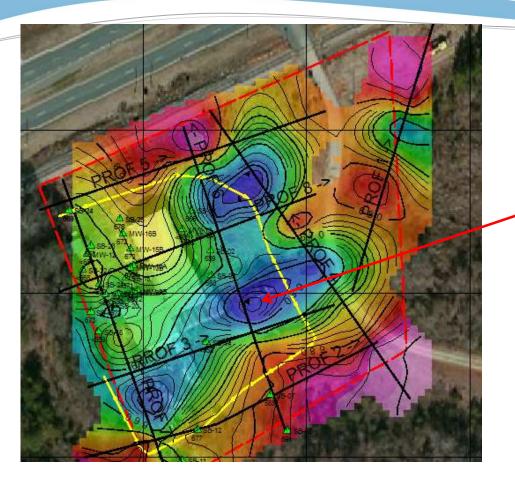


RESISTIVITY (OHM-M)









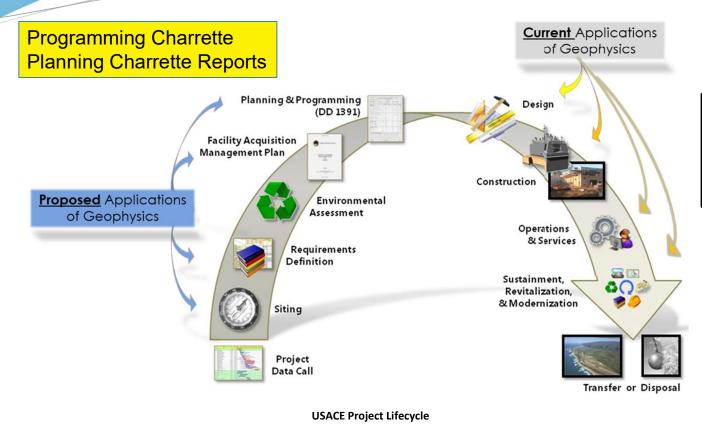
Bedrock valley targeted for additional monitoring wells

> Bedrock contours based on geophysics (electrical resistivity imaging). Contour maps are typically developed by interpolating data from multiple profiles.





Use of Geophysics for Improving Site Selection



Selecting sites with better understanding of subsurface conditions reduces risk and cost.





Use of Geophysics for Site Selection - Case Study

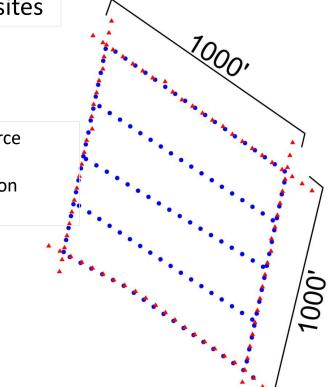
- Five 22-acre candidate sites were evaluated for missile test launch facilities.
- Client decided to conduct geophysics (3D seismic) over all five sites to better define subsurface conditions
- One preferred site was selected based on geophysics
- A comprehensive geotechnical study was conducted on the selected site only





3D Seismic investigations conducted across five 22-acre sites





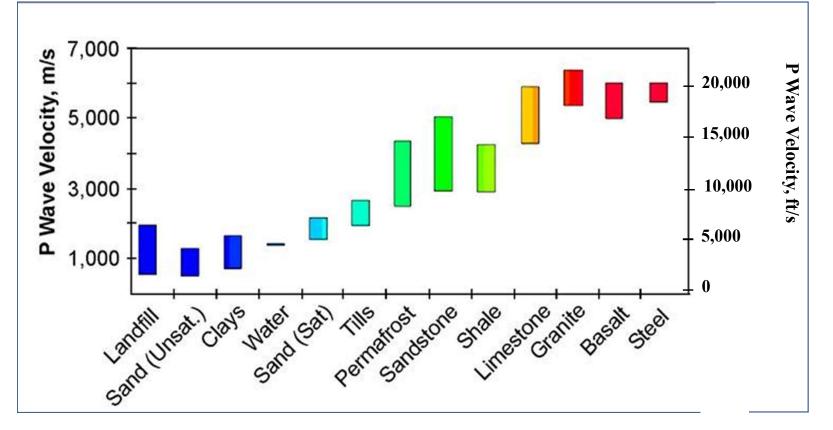




Tracked Weight Drop Source

Wireless seismic acquisition

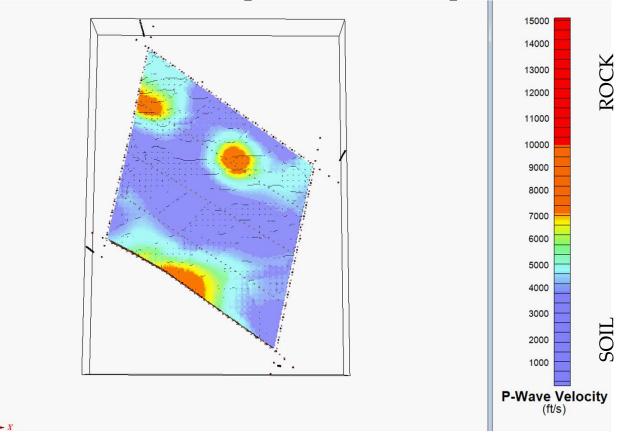
P-Wave Velocity for Different Materials







Seismic Velocity (Hardness) Data Cube







Geophysical Methods

Used for Environmental and Geotechnical Investigations

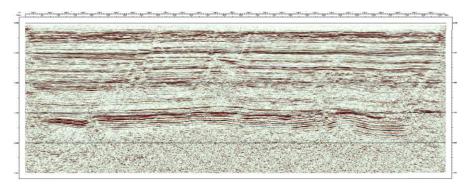
- Seismic Refraction Tomography SRT/MASW/Reflection
- Electrical Resistivity Tomography ERT
- Ground Penetrating Radar
- Electromagnetics (EM)
- Magnetics





Seismic Methods

- Refraction Tomography (SRT), MASW, Reflection, Cross & Downhole
- Generation of Sound Wave Into Subsurface
- Geophones & Seismograph to Measure the Travel Time of the Wave
- Measures Seismic Velocity P&S Wave
- Map Lithology & Structure

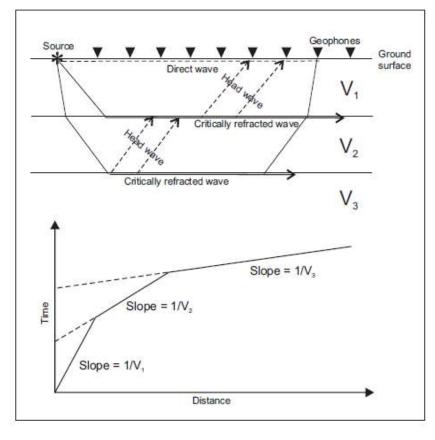








Seismic Refraction Survey



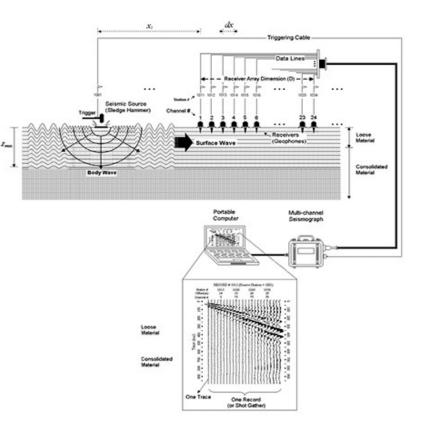
- In a seismic refraction survey, only the travel time for the wave arriving first is recorded
- For the method to work, seismic velocity needs to increase with depth
- For complex geology, refraction tomography and forward modeling can be used to contour and distinguish gradual changes in lateral and vertical velocity





Multi-Channel Analysis of Surface Waves (MASW)

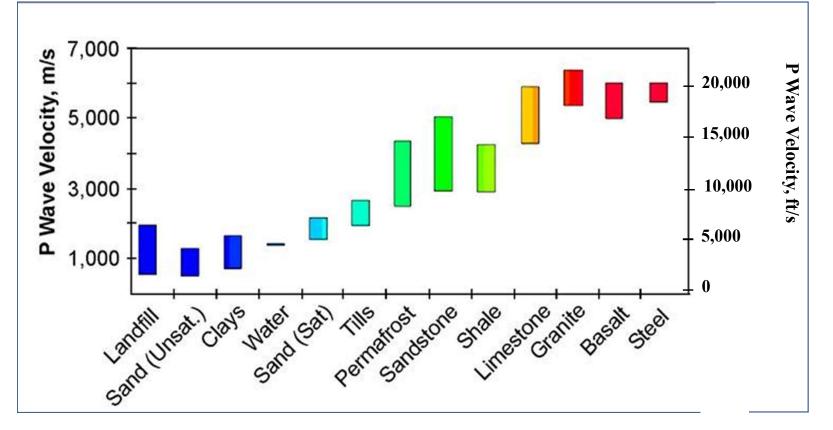
- In a MASW survey, shear wave velocity variations with depths are deduced by analyzing the relationship between surface wave velocities and wavelength.
- MASW can be used to locate low velocity zones and layers.
- For complex geology, forward modeling can be used to contour and distinguish gradual changes in lateral and vertical velocity







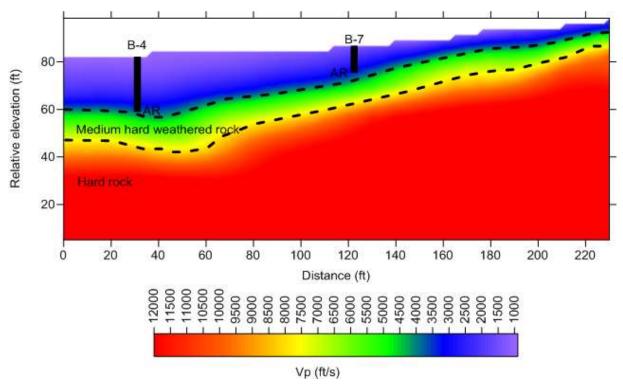
P-Wave Velocity for Different Materials







Refraction seismic - correlation with borings

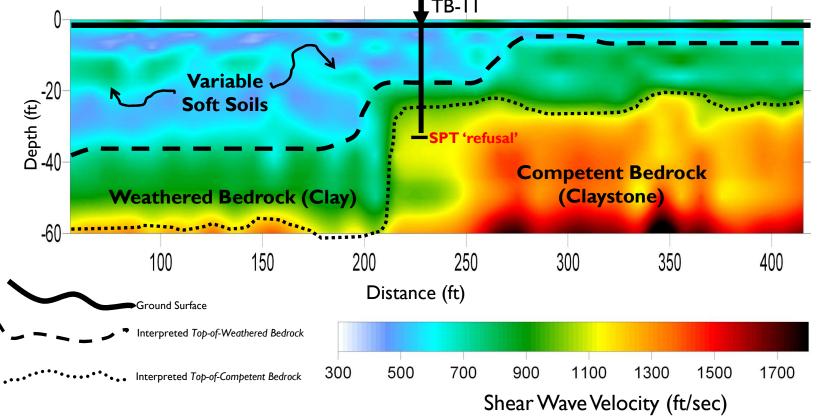






MASW Method Example

2D Profiling Results – Geotechnical Foundation Investigation







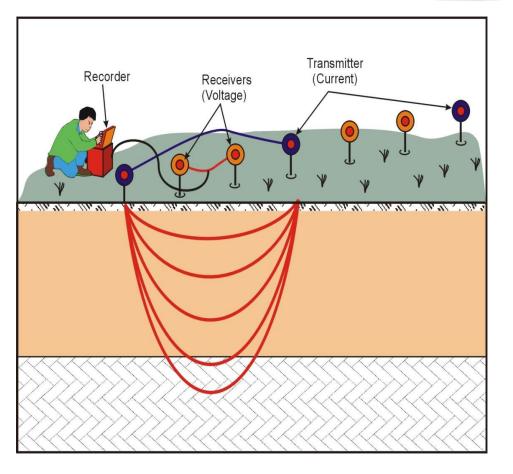
Electrical Resistivity Imaging (ERI)







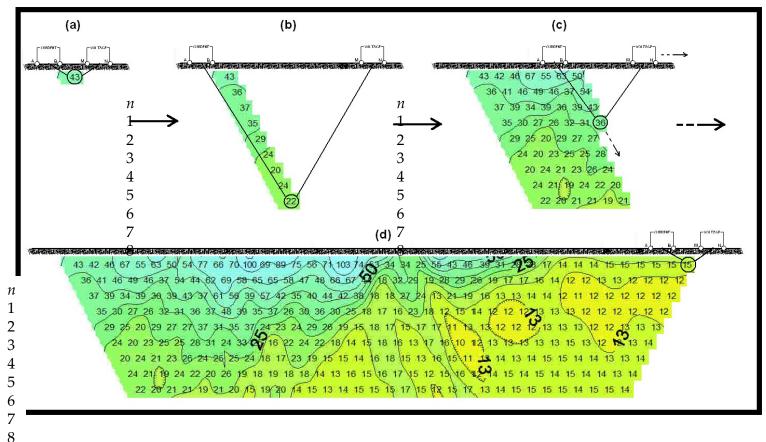
Electrical Resistivity Imaging (ERI)







Apparent Resistivity "Pseudosection"

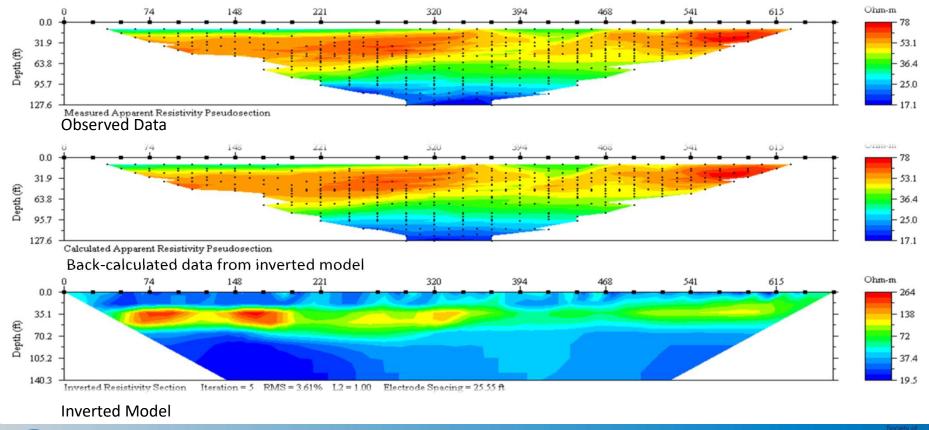




COLLIER

GEOPHYSICS

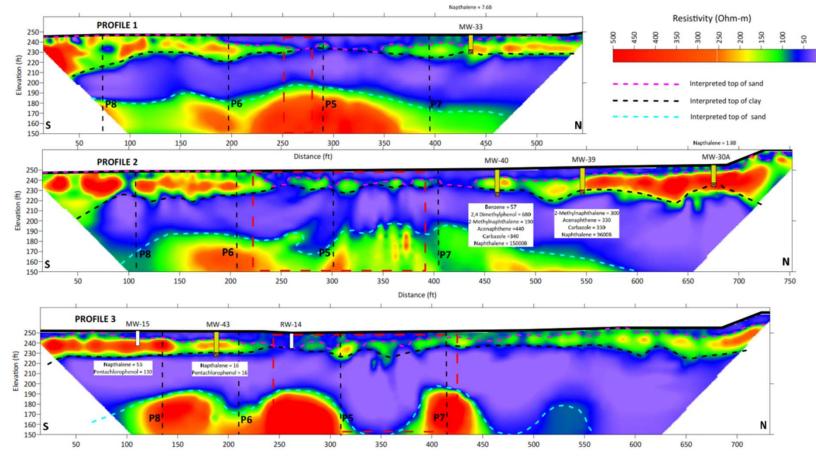
ERI Data Modeling







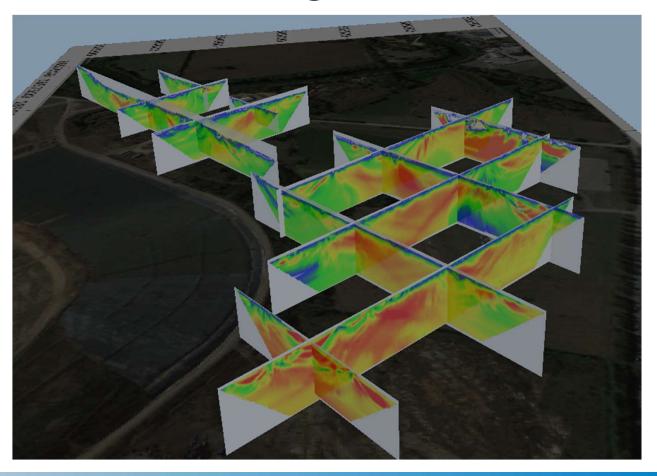
ERI For Detailed Site Characterization







ERI Data as Fence Diagrams for 3D Visualization







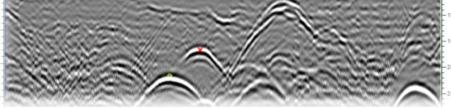
Ground Penetrating Radar

APPLICATIONS:

Underground Utilities
Underground Storage Tanks
Voids, Sinkholes and Ground Settling Issues
Non-Destructive Testing
Burials
Lithology
Fracture and Weak Zones
Depth to Shallow Bedrock
Archaeological Investigations



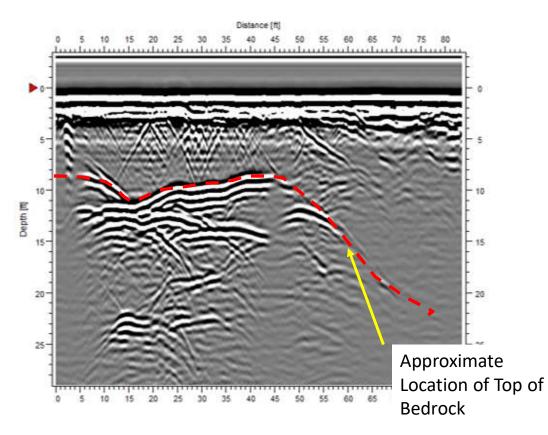








Ground Penetrating Radar - Bedrock

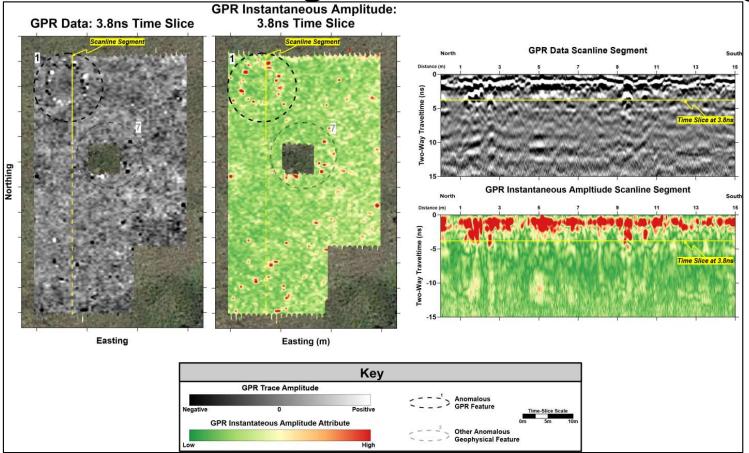








Ground Penetrating Radar – Archaeology

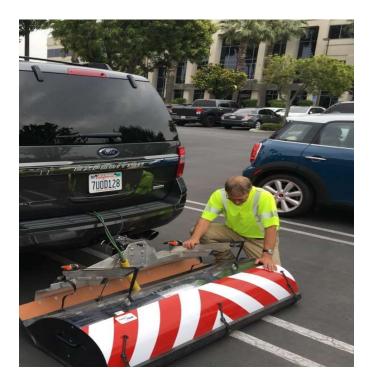






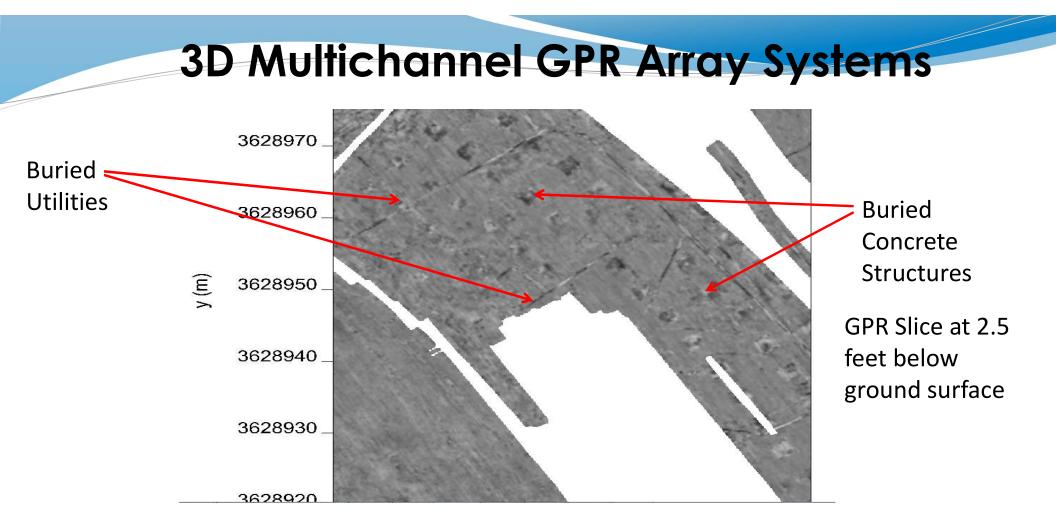
3D Multichannel GPR Array Systems









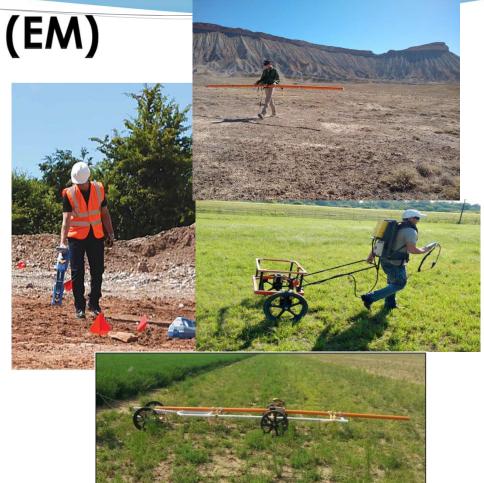






Electromagnetics (EM)

- Frequency Domain & Time Domain (FDEM & TDEM)
- Induction of EM Field
- Imaging of subsurface soil conductivity and magnetic properties
- Ferrous and Non-Ferrous Metals
- Instruments utilize a transmitter and receiver coil
- GPS data streamed into logger







TDEM – EM 61

-*104*54'51"* 1664650

664650 -104"54'51"

34 103 207 310 414 517 621 724 828 931 EM61 Response - ch 2 (mV) 1664700

-104"54'50"

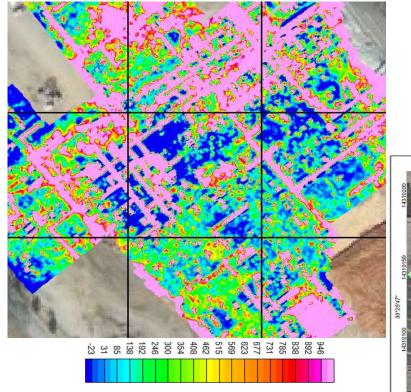
UST

4*54'52"

-104"54'52"

100/00

Linear features showing extensive network of subsurface piping



CH1 Response (mV)



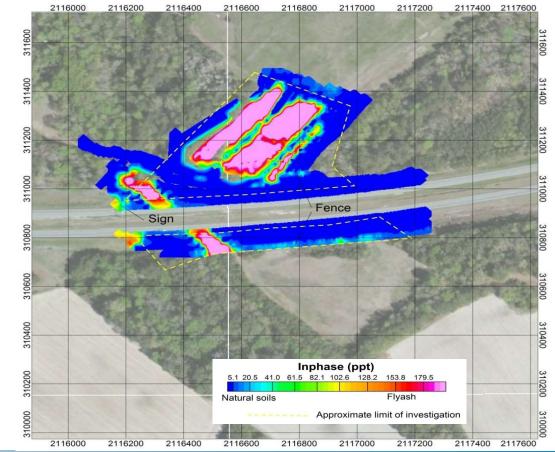
GPS data streamed into TDEM logger for accurate positioning of buried objects.

Former Gas Station





FDEM Electromagnetic Mapping of Landfill Extents

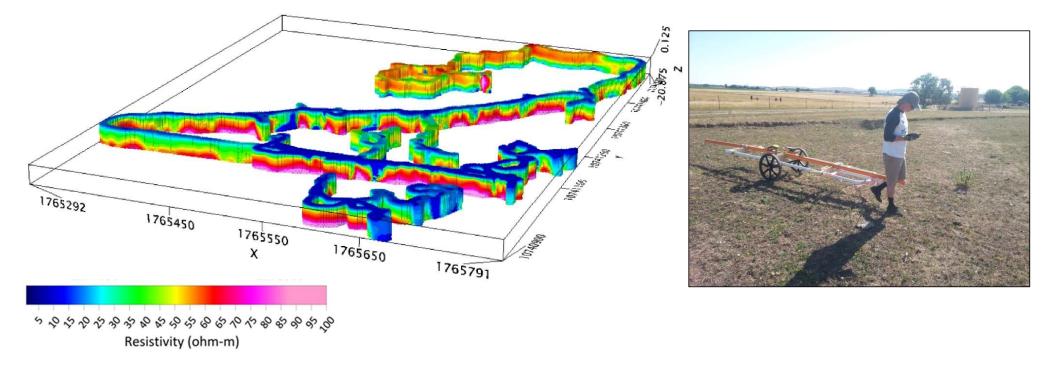


In-phase Data (*metal detecting component*)





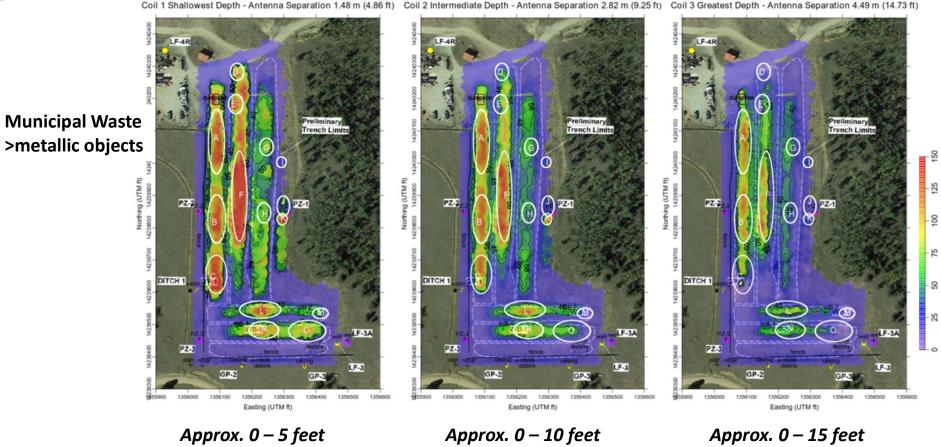
Site-Wide Mapping 3D Conductivity Using FDEM







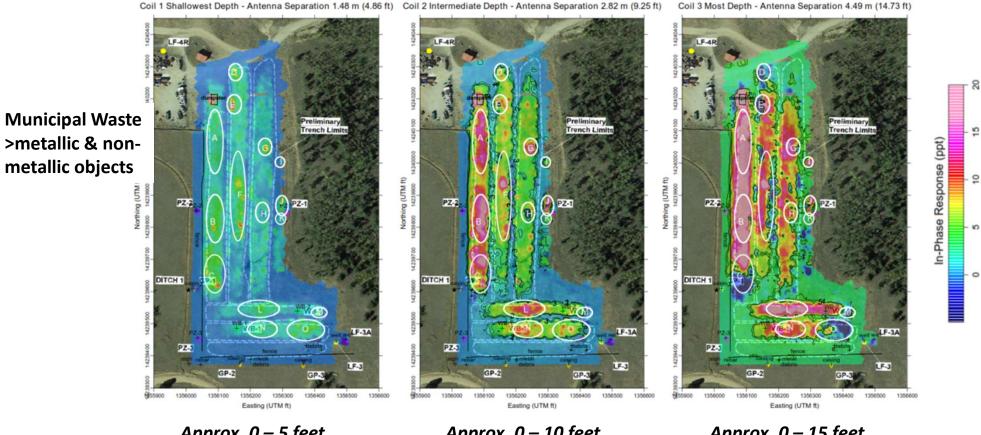
FDEM depth slices – Bulk conductivity







FDEM depth slices – In-phase response



>metallic & nonmetallic objects

Approx. 0 – 5 feet

COLLIER GEOPHYSICS

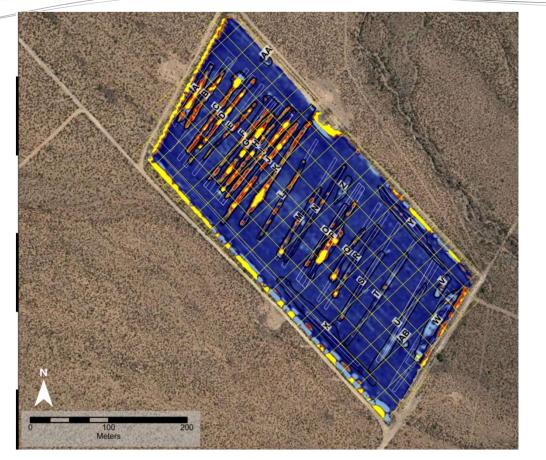
Approx. 0 – 10 feet

Approx. 0 – 15 feet





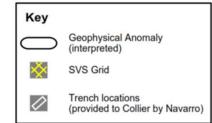
FDEM-In-phase response



2.6 -2.5 -2.4 In-Phase Amplitude (ppt) - 2.3 - 2.2 - 2.1 -2 - 1.9 - 1.8 - 1.7 - 1.6 - 1.5 1.4 1.3 - 1.2 1.1

2.8

Radioactive waste site improved trench locations, extents and definition of both ferrous and non-ferrous metallic buried objects using geophysics.





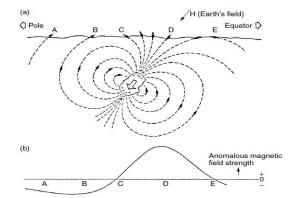


Magnetic Surveys

- Measure changes in earth's magnetic field
- Anomalies caused by

COLLIER GEOPHYSICS

- Buried ferrous materials
- Lithological changes
- Total Field Instruments and Gradiometers
- Depth related to target size
- Data is presented as profiles and in the form of magnetic intensity contour maps (nT)
 (a) (H (Earth's field)) (Relation of the fourth of the fou





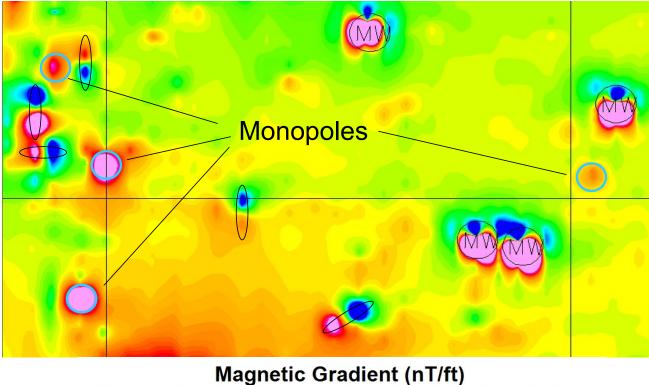






Combination of Magnetic and GPR Surveys

Missing monitoring well - Magnetometer data



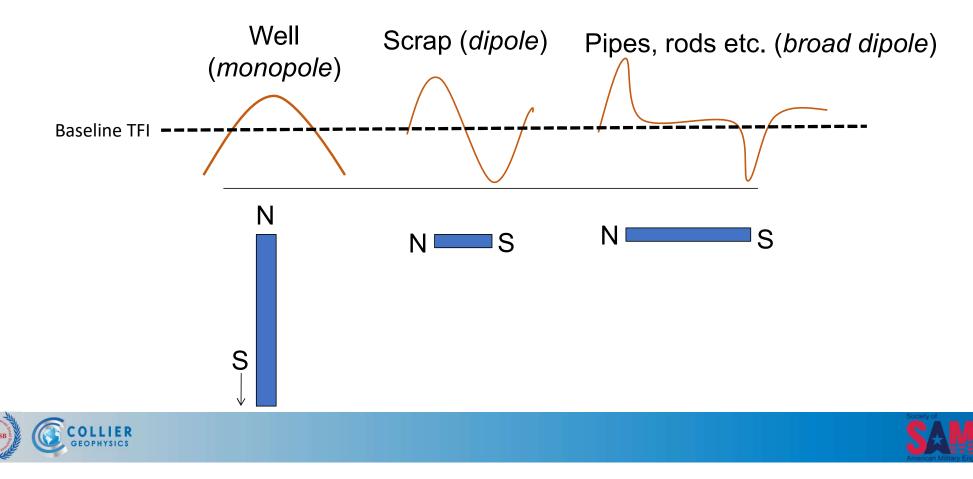
-47 -40 -32 -24 -17 -9 -4 1 6 12 17 22 27 32 37 42 47





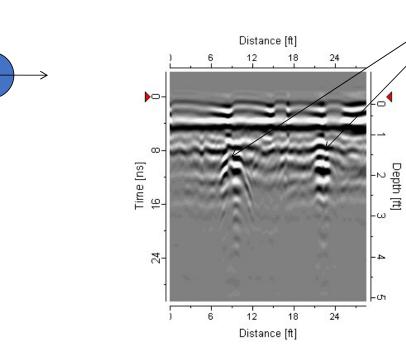
Magnetic Target Anomaly Responses

Locating a missing monitoring well Anticipated response with magnetometer



Combination of Magnetic and GPR Surveys

Missing monitoring well - Anticipated response with GPR



Object has equal dimensions in two directions

GPR passes over target at perpendicular direction









Thank you!!!

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