

Evaluation of Geophysical Techniques to Investigate River Embankments



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Elbe Flood 2002

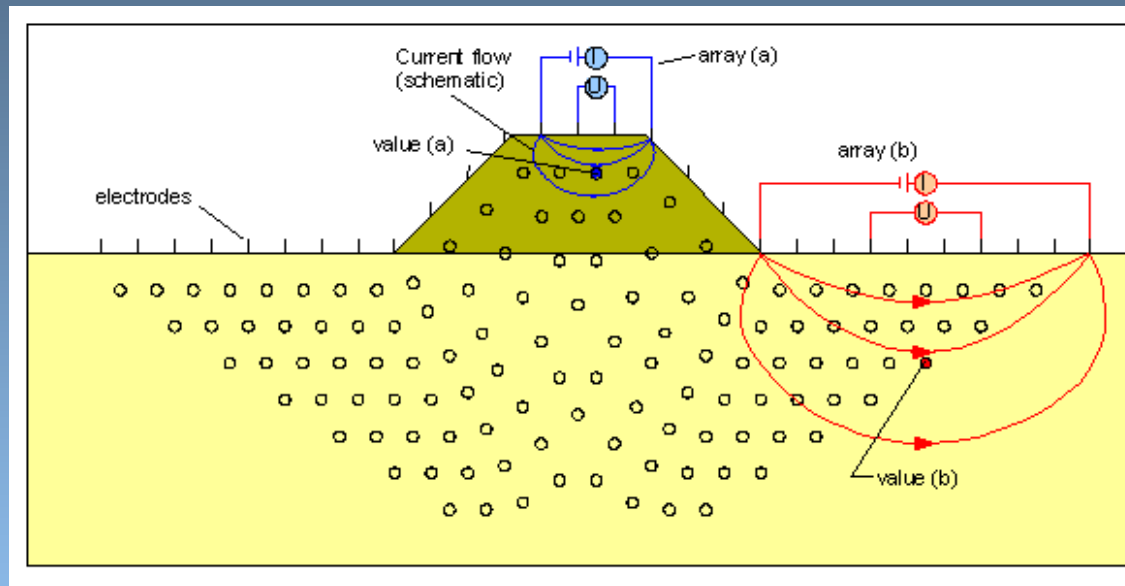


Problems

- Recent floods (2002, 2005) caused embankment failures
- Many embankments more than 100 years old
- No maps or drawings, structure of levees and the soil below unknown
- Flood protection state affair: different measures in different states
- Geophysics not part of standards and regulations (until now)

What is geophysics?

- Measurement of physical fields from the surface to detect subsurface features and parameters



- Non-destructive
- Fast
- Cost-effective
- Avoid data gaps
- Indirect properties
- Sometimes difficult to interpret
- Need some time and budget

The project

Partners:



Standard methods

- DC-Geoelectrics / resistivity
- Induction EM
- Refraction seismics
- GPR

Innovative methods

- IP/SIP
- RMT
- MASW
- GPR arrays

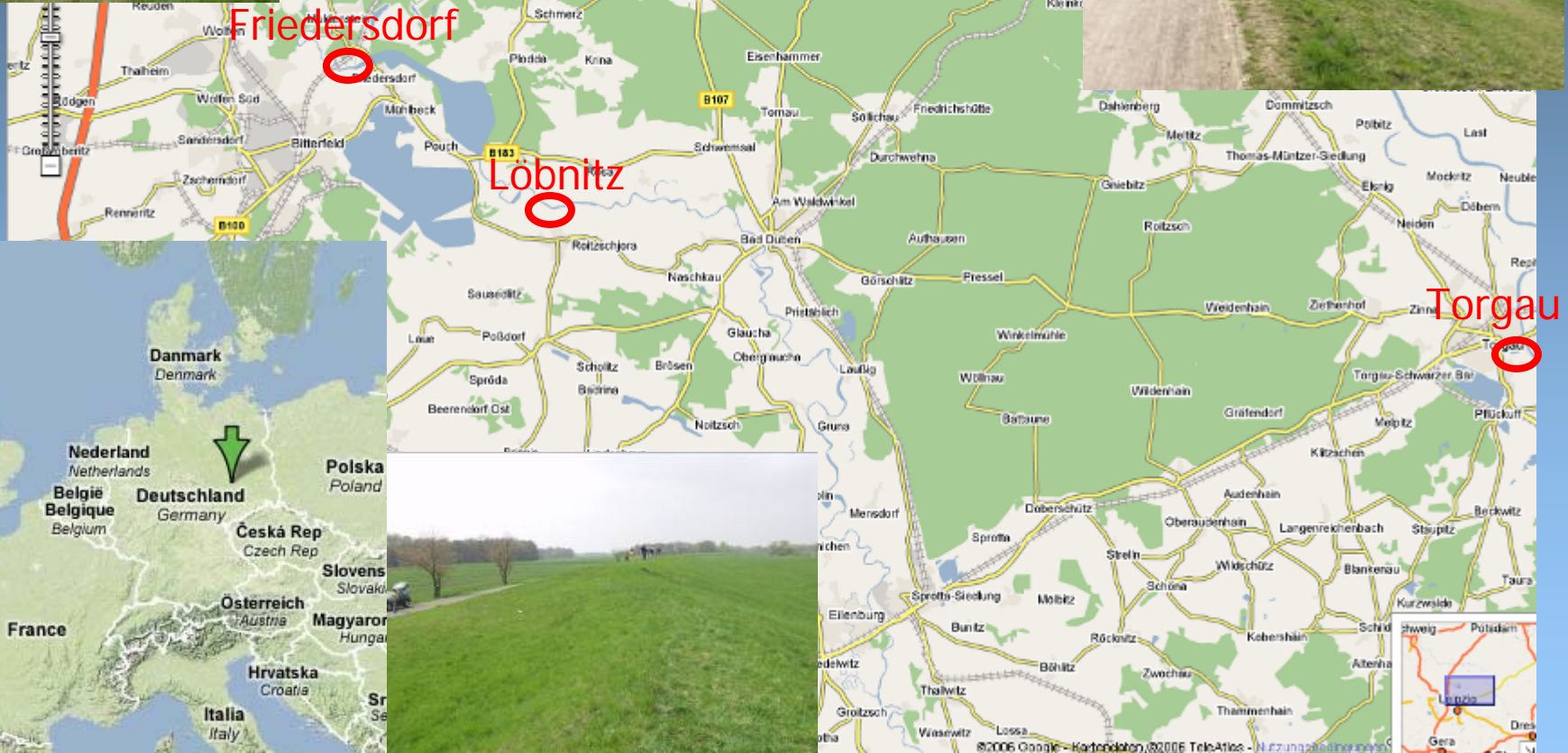
Test sites

- Old homogeneous levee (clay)
- Old inhomogeneous levee (clay/sand)
- New levee (according to standards)

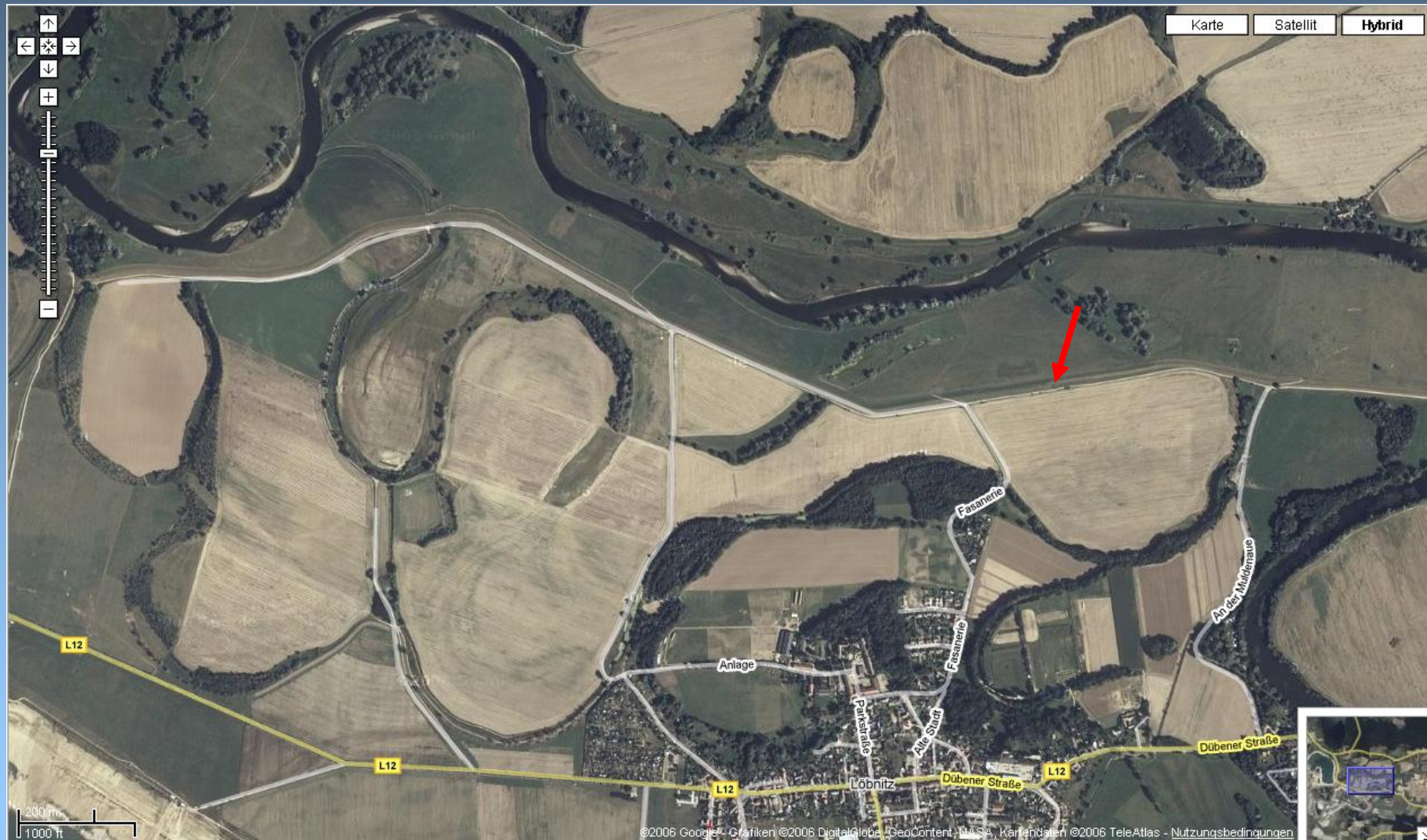
Calibration

- Boreholes, CPT, lab.....

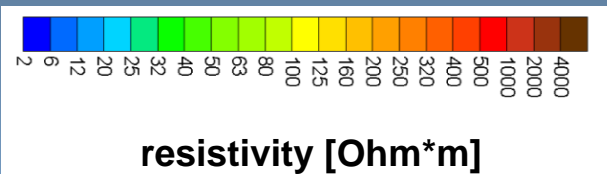
Test Sites



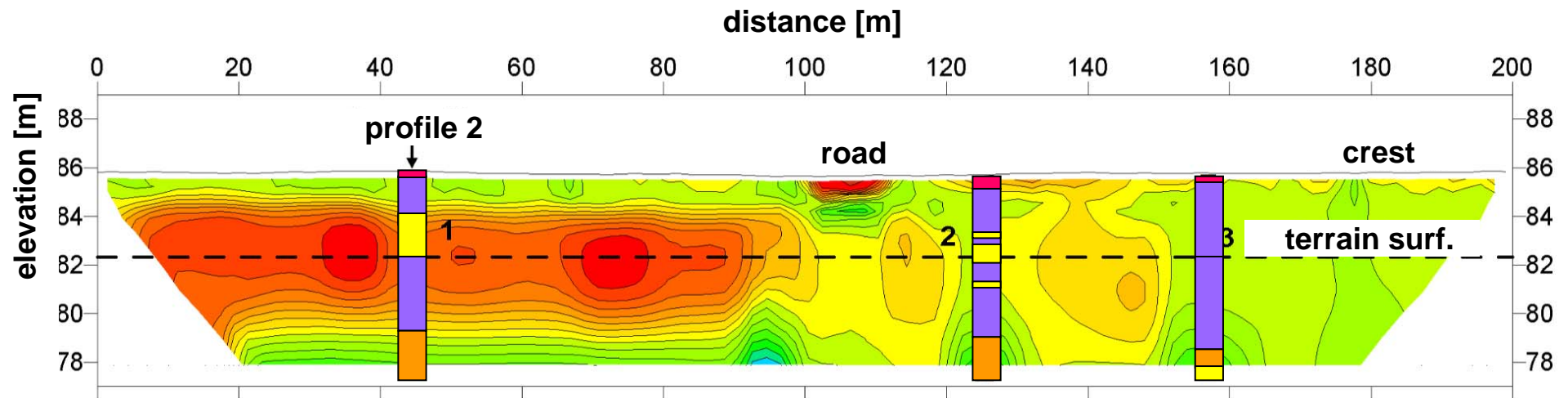
Test Site Löbnitz



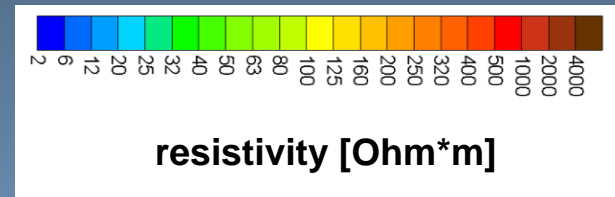
Standard methods: resistivity (1)



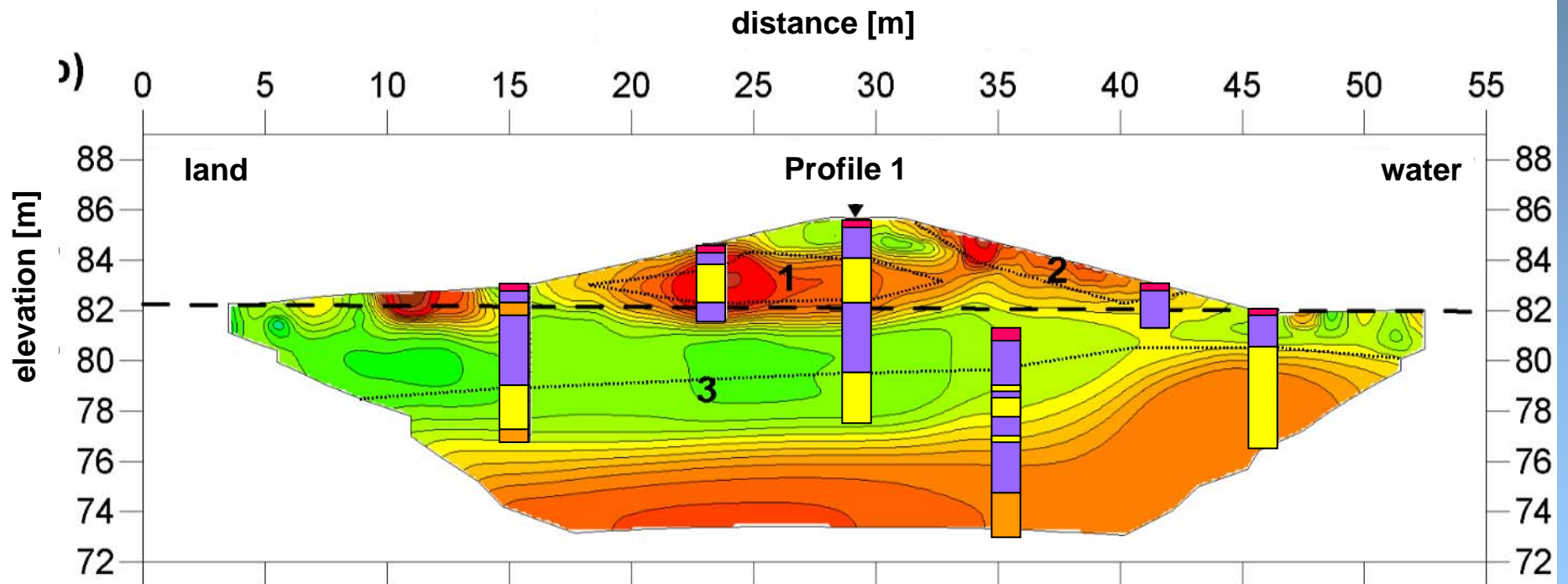
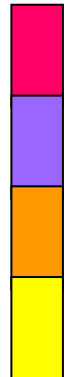
top soil
clay,
silt
gravel
sand



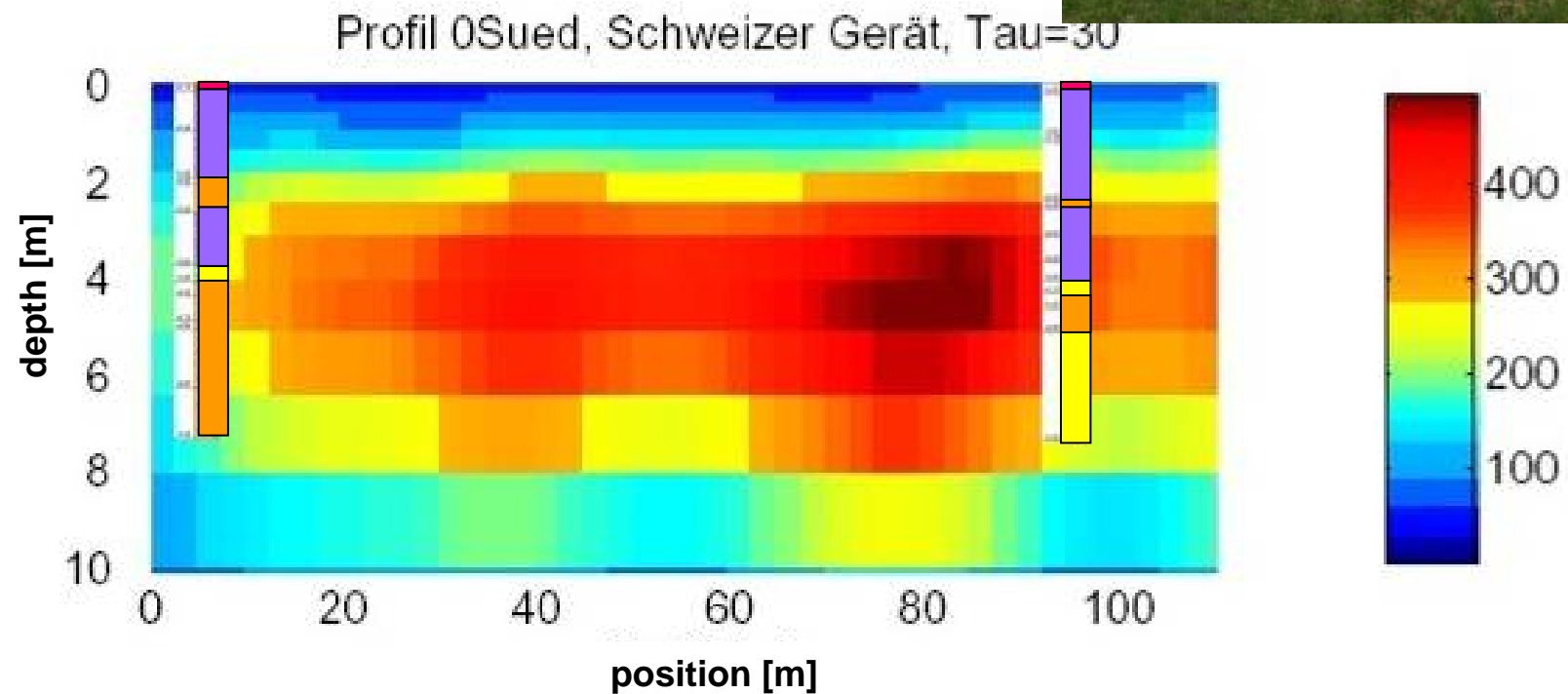
Standard methods: resistivity (2)



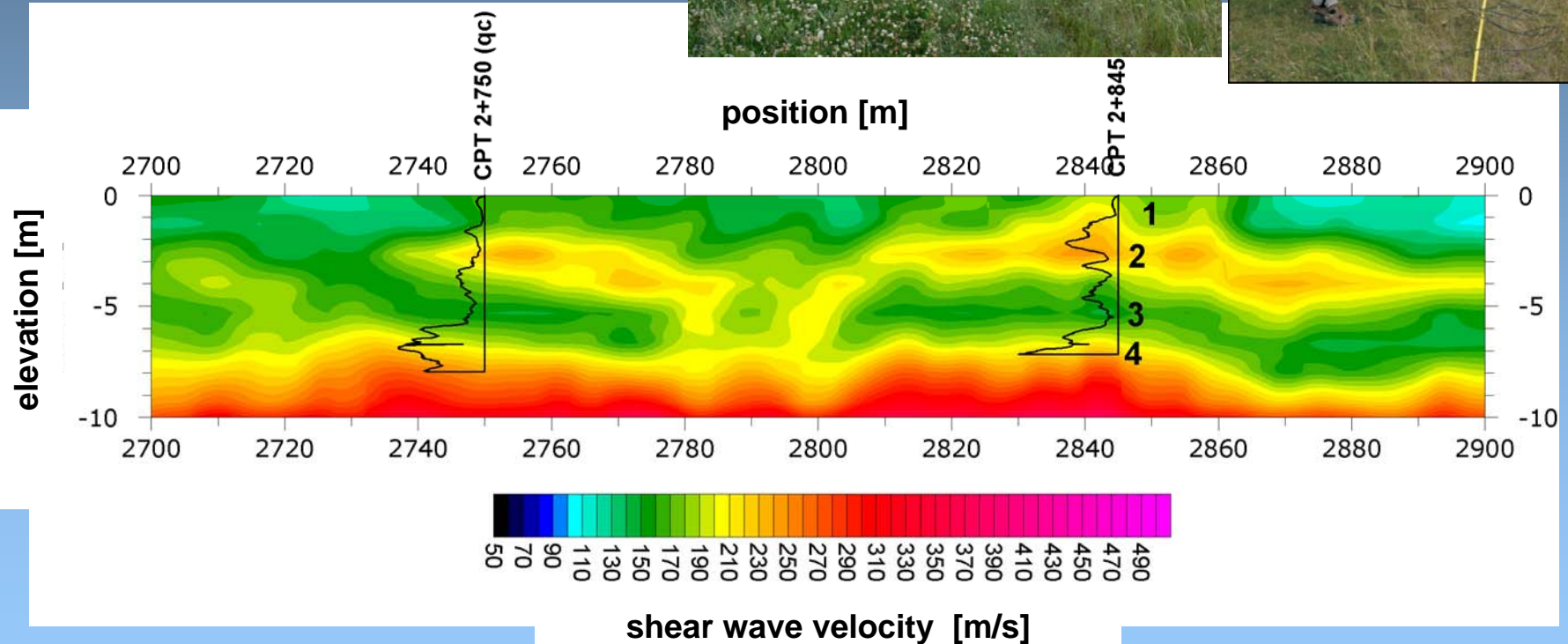
top soil
clay,
silt
gravel
sand



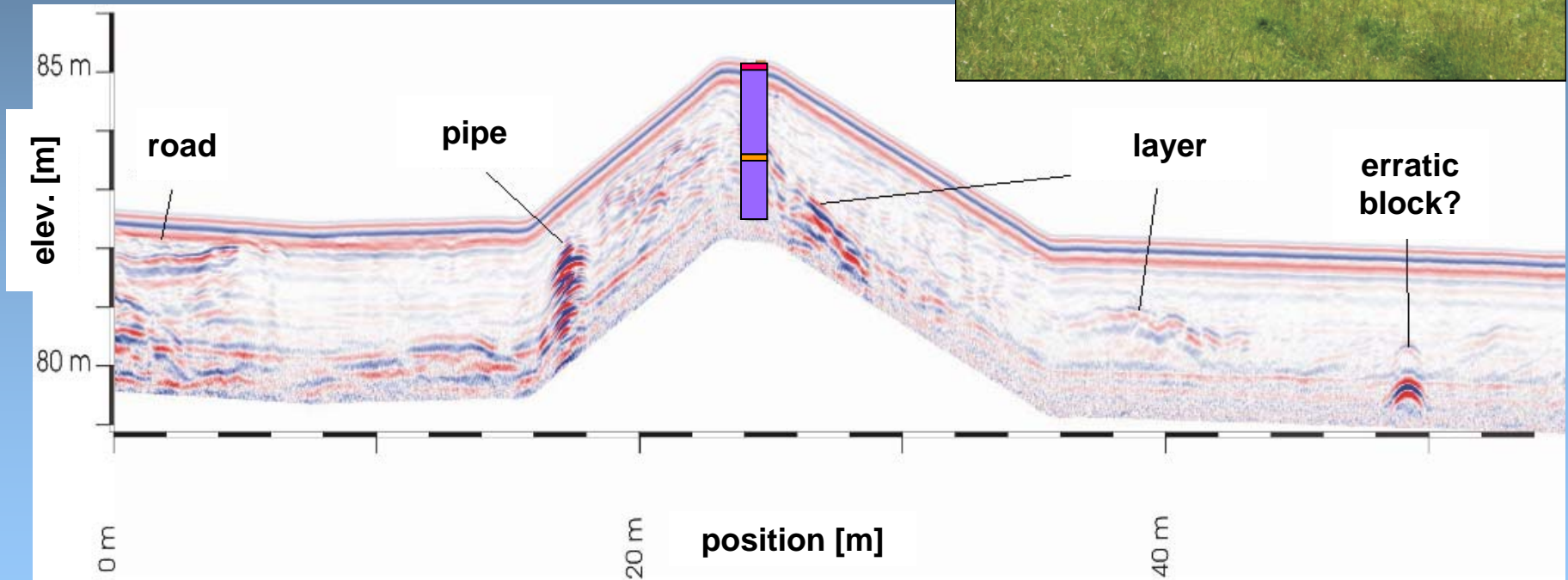
Innovative methods: RMT



Innovative methods: MASW



(Innovative) methods: GPR (array)



Comparison with reality



Calibration (by boreholes, sampling, CPT) absolutely required!

Test Site Lößnitz

Rapid reconnaissance methods

Induction EM (BfG Lorenz, U Köln)

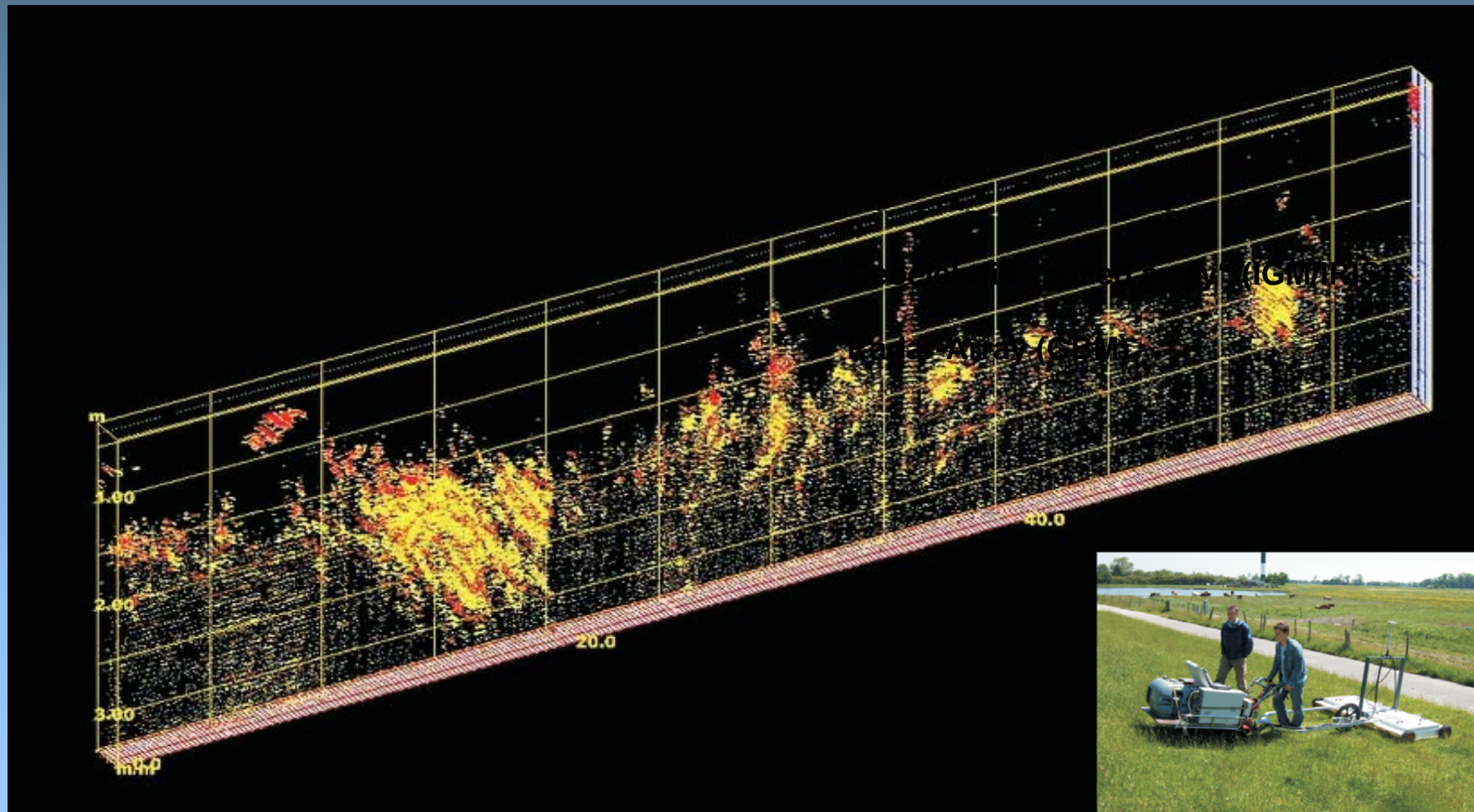


Geoelectrics „pulled array“ (IGM/IRIS)

GPR-Array (GBM)



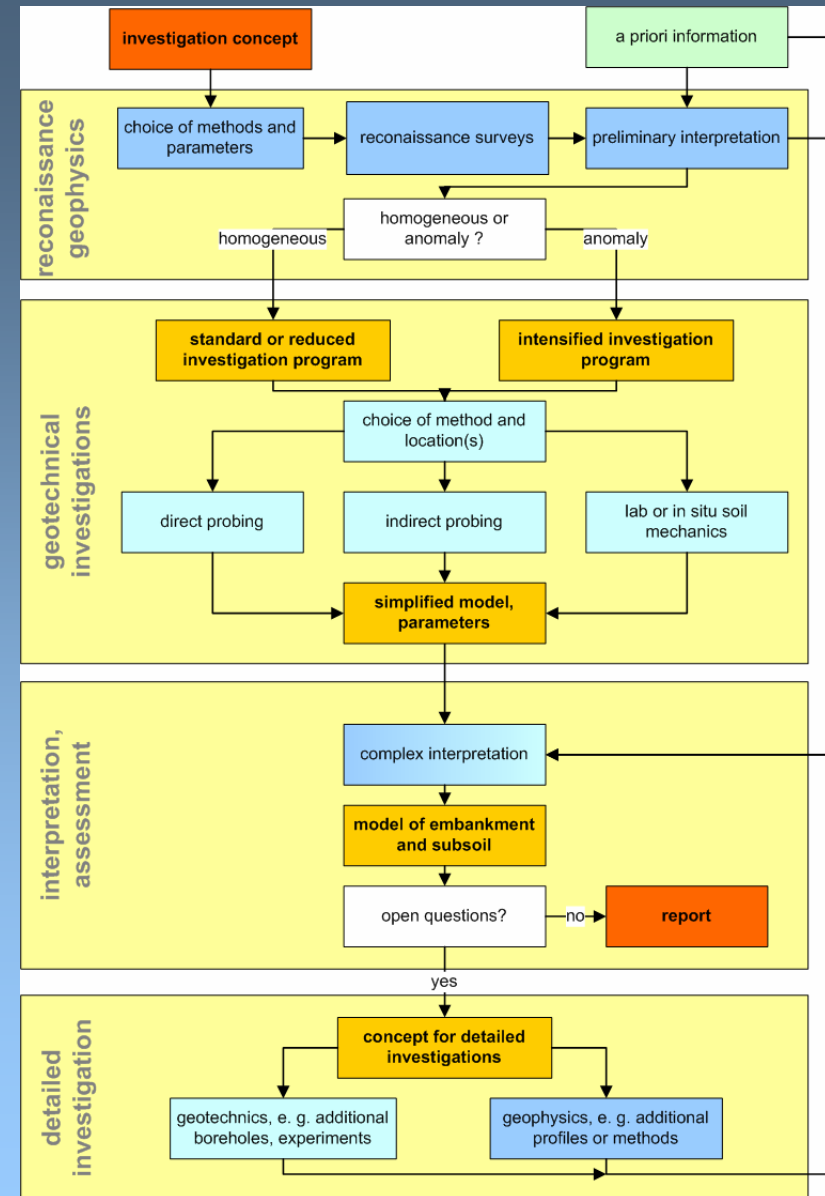
Test Site Löbnitz 3D-GPR

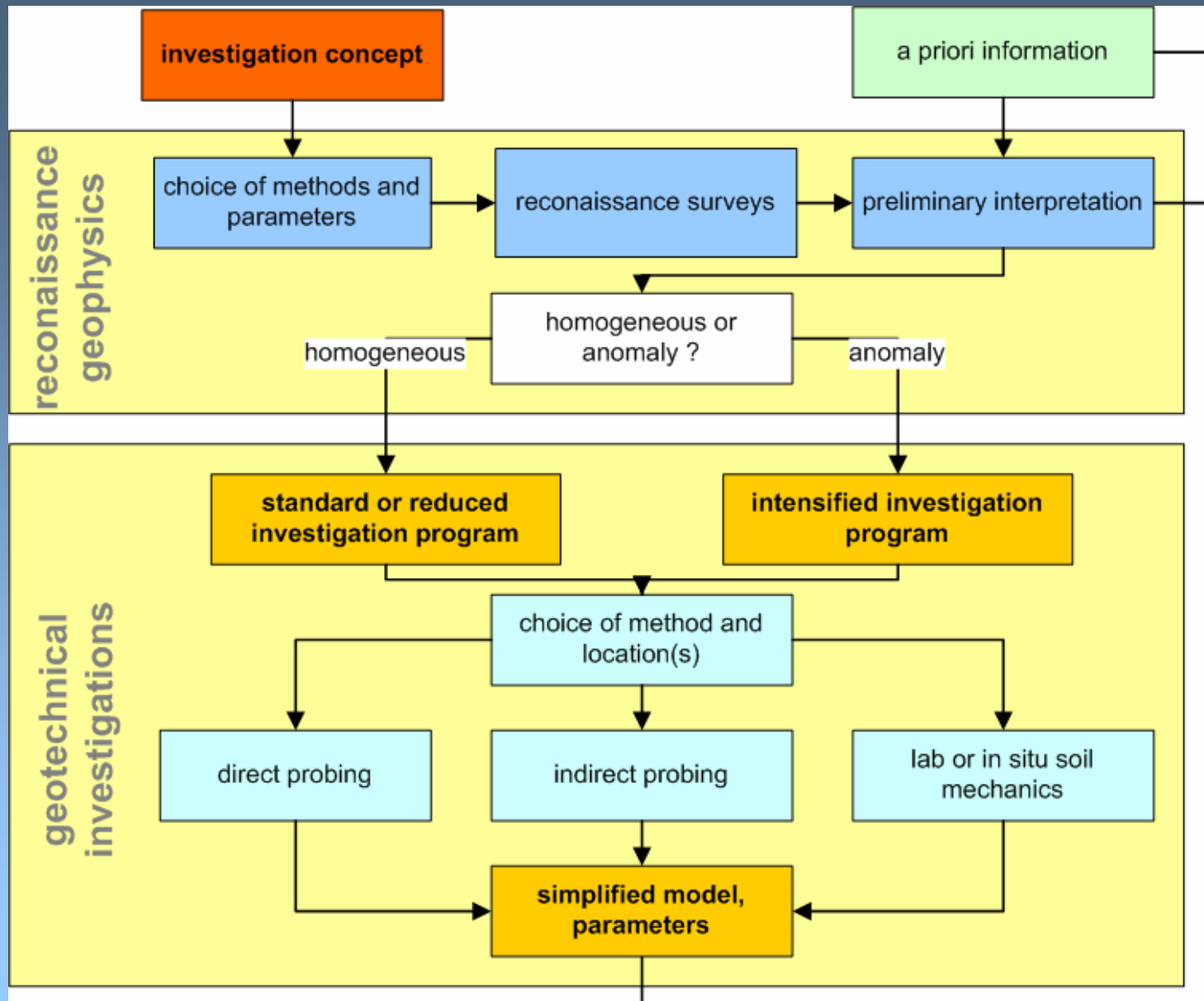


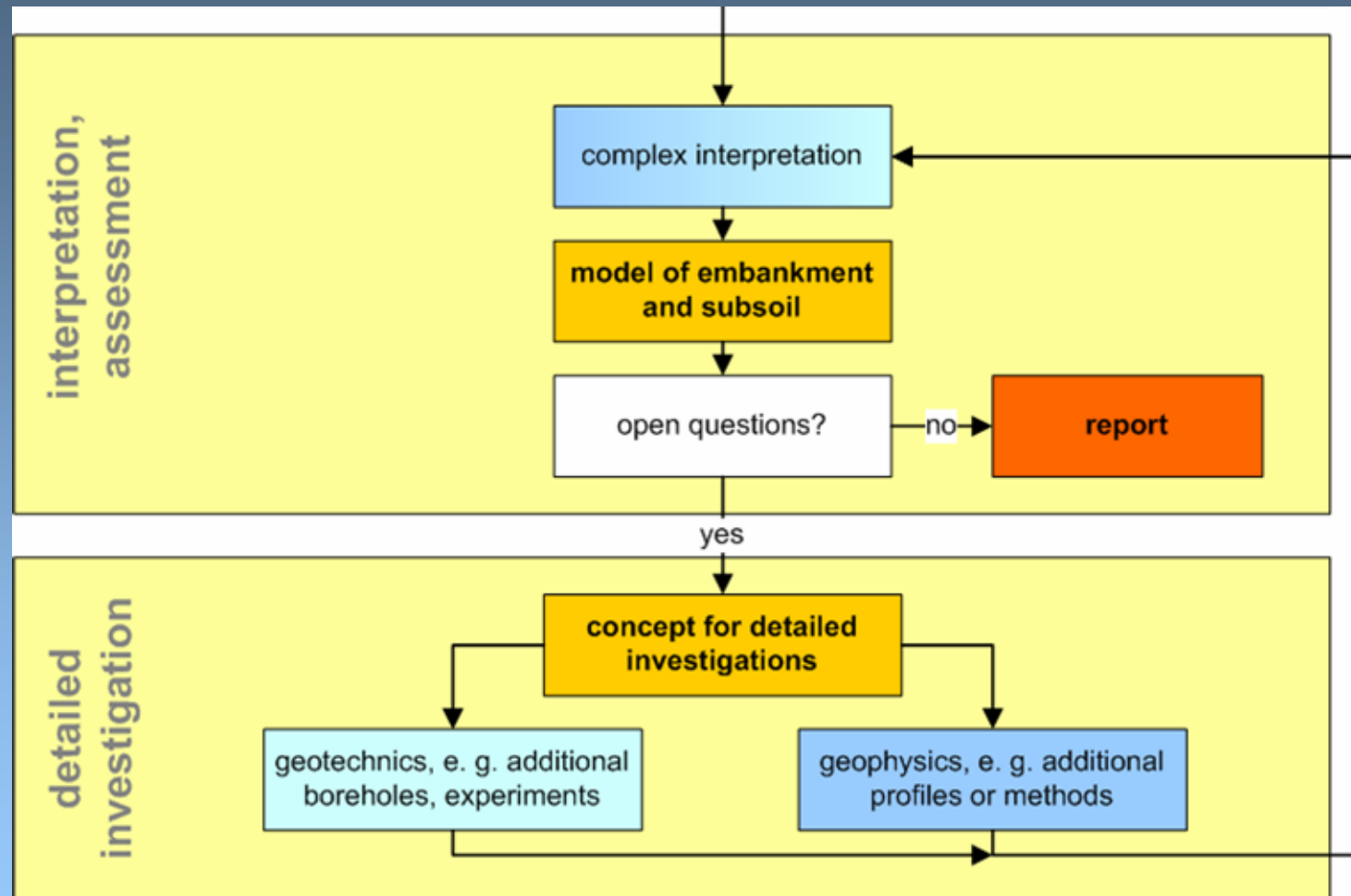
Recommendations

| Task/problem | resistivity | electro-magnetics | GPR | seismics | radiometric sounding |
|---|-------------|-------------------|-----|----------|----------------------|
| Global delineation of homogeneous areas (levee and subsoil) | + | ○ | - | - | - |
| detection of structural anomalies (e.g. repaired areas) | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ | - |
| localisation of manmade objects | ○ | ○ | + | - | - |
| identification of levee structure | + | ○ | ○ | - | + |
| characteristic layer boundaries | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ | + |
| impermeable layers (subsoil, existence and thickness) | + | ○ | ○ | - | + |
| <u>water level</u> | - | - | ○ | ○ | + |
| petrophysical/geotechnical properties | - | - | - | ○ | + |
| + : application recommended ○ : application recommended with restrictions - : application not recommended | | | | | |

Recommendations Integration of geophysics into investigation procedures







Conclusions and Outlook



Handbook

- In German
- www.deistrukt.bam.de
- Out this month
- Translations planned

Regulations

- New national standard and recommendations on river embankments out this year
- Geophysics recommended/required
- Deistrukt handbook as reference

Outlook

- automatisisation, multichannel
- Fast „non-contact“ methods
- International network?





Thank you!

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