



# Wireline Logging for Traffic Infrastructure Ground Investigation Overview

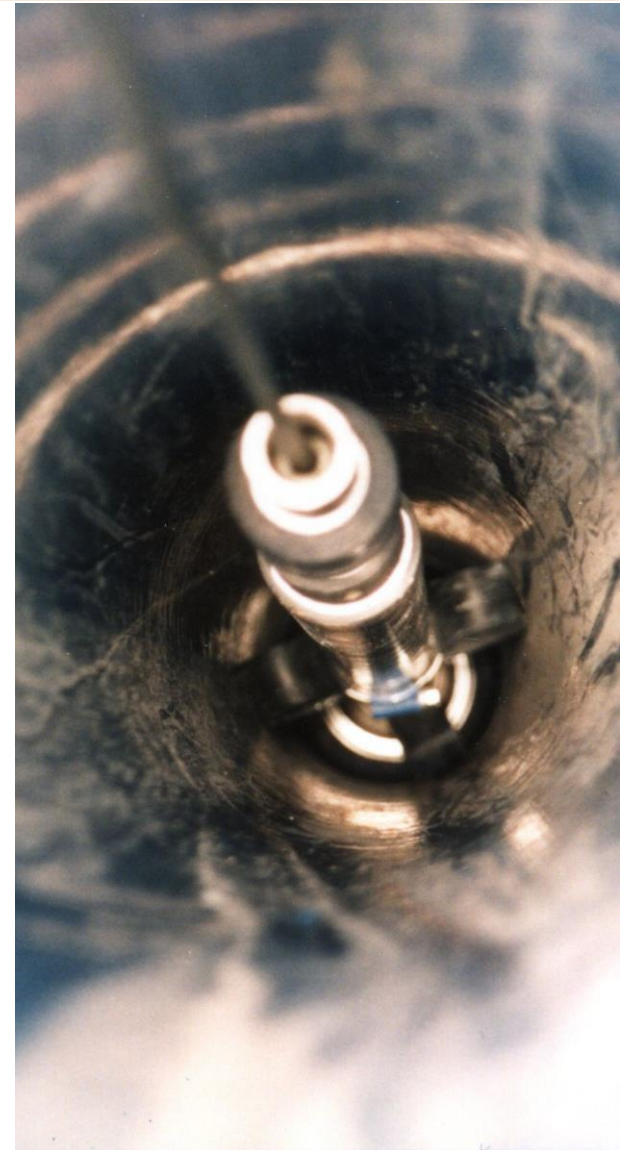


**Wireline logging – general**

**Koralm railway tunnel**

**Wireline logging @ Koralm railway tunnel**

**Wireline logging – selected methods**



# Wireline Logging - General

## Why spend money on it?



### Wireline Logging provides...

- ...in-situ data of (nearly) undisturbed formation.
- ...profiles with high depth sampling rate (“continuous”)
- ...small integration volume but higher resolution compared to surface geophysics
- ...data with exact depth information
- ...data widely independent from the “human factor”
- ...cost-effective and reliable solutions that help to reduce construction risk



# Wireline Logging - General

## Why spend money on it?



**But...**

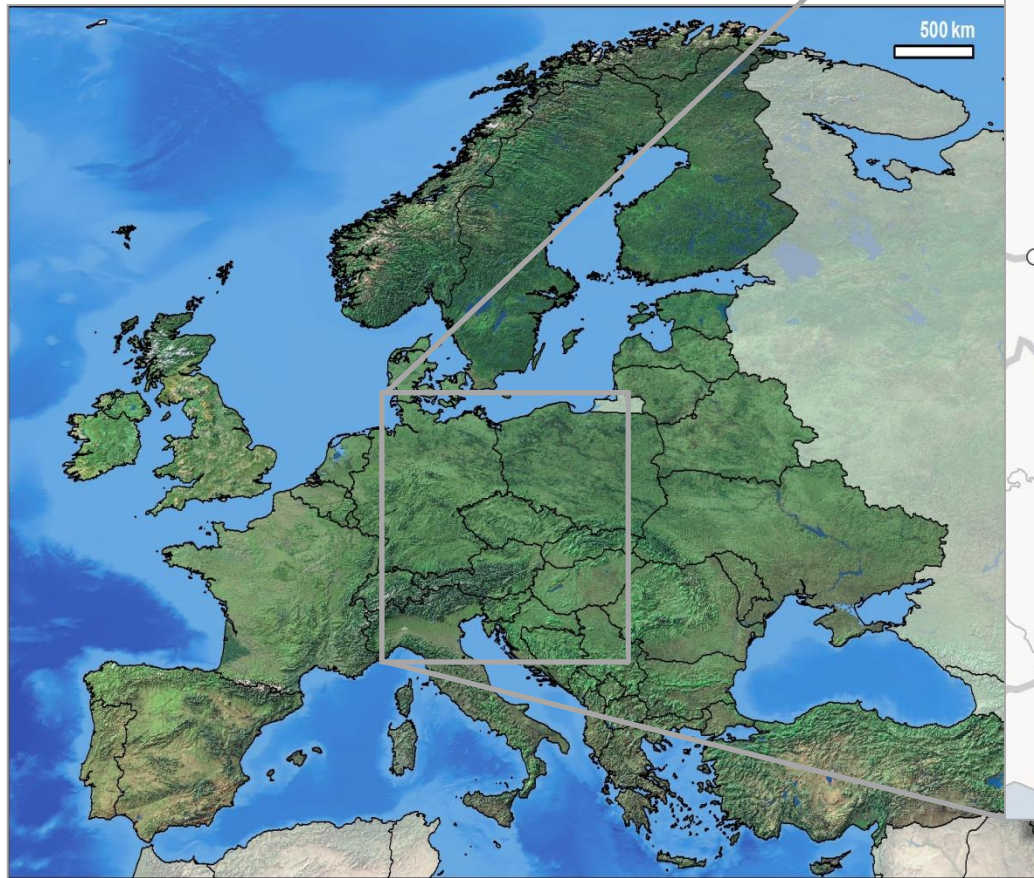
- **...WL data are no substitute but complementary to drill records, geologist's logs or other available information**
- **...there must be a suitable borehole. Drilling diameter, drilling fluid, inclination, casing material influence the set of applicable methods**
- **...formation properties influence the set of applicable methods**
- **...the measurements have to be done by qualified field engineers with properly calibrated instruments**
- **...WL data have to be processed, interpreted and translated into the engineer's language by experienced geophysicists/geologists**
- **...this interpretation is partly based on models and assumptions**





# Koraln Railway Tunnel

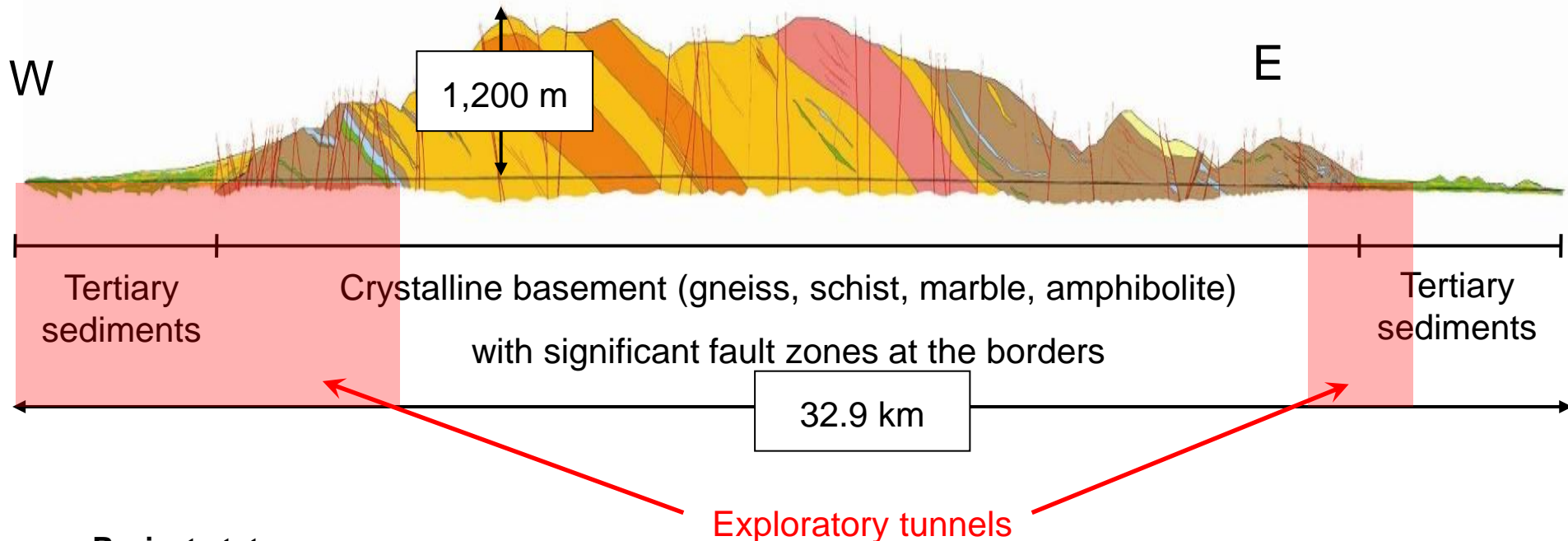
## The project



Courtesy of OEBB Infrastruktur AG

# Koralmbahn Railway Tunnel

## The project



### Project status

- Start of ground investigation and groundwater monitoring in 1998
- Start of excavation in 2010, KAT1 finished (drill & blast), KAT2 active (2 TBM), KAT3 will start in 2014 (drill & blast + 1 TBM)
- Start of operation expected for 2023
- Target costs \$ 2,500 mill



# Wireline Logging @ Koralm Railway Tunnel

## Ground investigation phase



>130 vertical or inclined boreholes  
max. depth 1,300m  
Total drill length 21,400 m, 100% cored

### WLS methods

- Acoustic / Optical Borehole Imager
- Oriented 4-Arm Caliper
- Full Wave Sonic
- Gamma Gamma Density
- Cavity Scanners

### Solutions

- Structure analysis (discontinuity planes)
- Evaluation of elastic rock parameters
- Cavity survey (carbonate karst)
- Evaluation of groundwater parameters for modelling (Transmissivity, yield, etc.)



# Wireline Logging @ Koralm Railway Tunnel

## Groundwater monitoring phase



**120 vertical or inclined monitoring wells**  
**Uncased / partly cased / fully cased**  
**max. depth 1,300m**

### WLS methods

- Flowmeter
- Tracer Logs
- Qualitative water parameters (temperature, conductivity, oxygen, pH)
- Water Sampler

### Solutions

- Monitoring of groundwater regime (gw-table, quality, quantity) before / during excavation of tunnel
- Temperature monitoring





# Wireline Logging @ Koralm Railway Tunnel

## Excavation phase of exploratory tunnels



20 horizontal boreholes ahead of the face of the exploration tunnels (max. length 240m)

### WLS methods

- Acoustic / Optical Borehole Imager
- Borehole Deviation (open or metal cased hole)
- Natural Gamma Ray



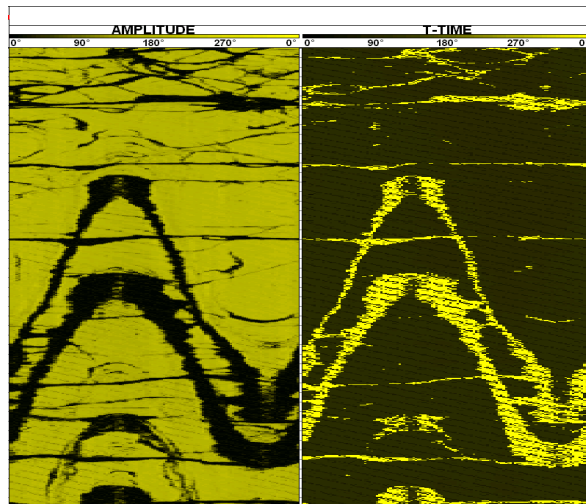
### Solutions

- Structural and hydraulic investigation ahead of the tunnel face



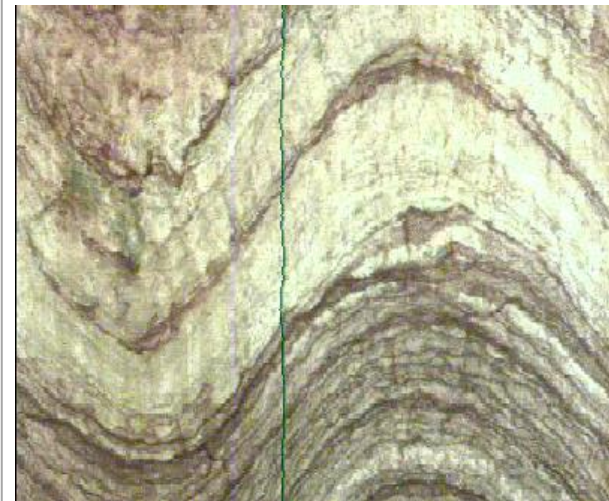
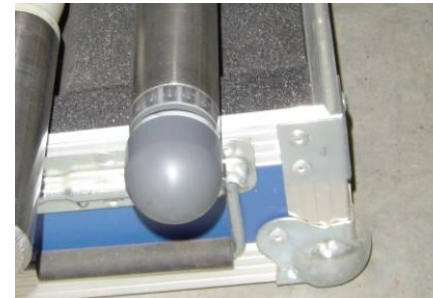
### Acoustic Borehole Imager (ABI)

- Rotating ultrasonic device
- Fluid filled borehole
- Amplitude and travelttime



### Optical Borehole Imager (OBI)

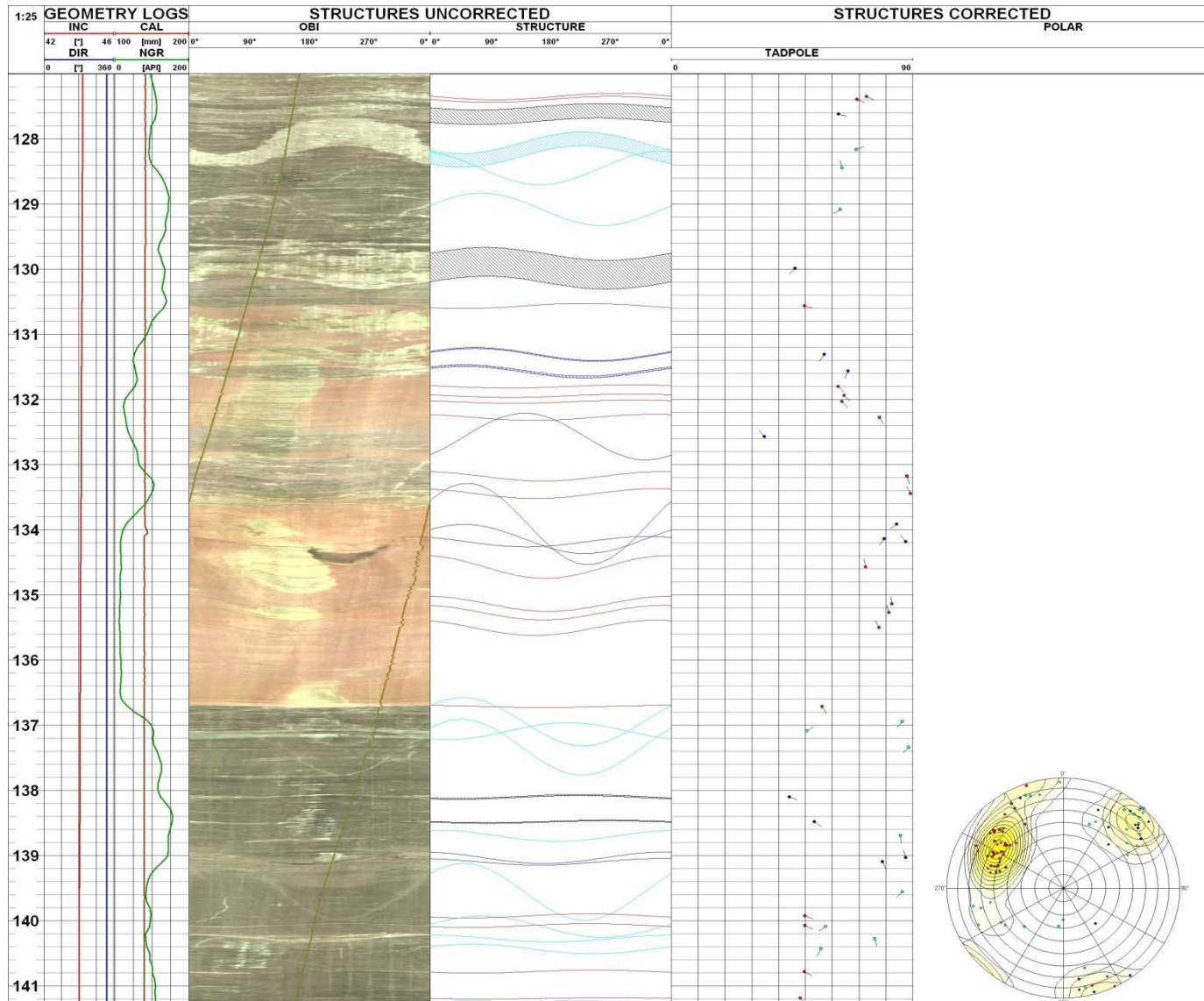
- Fixed camera + conical mirror
- Clear water or air
- Optical image





# Wireline Logging – Selected Methods

## Structure analysis of discontinuity planes



Example of processed Optical Borehole Imager Log (OBI) in metamorphic rock (amphibolite, marble)



Velocity of elastic waves

$$V_p, V_s$$

Formation density

$$\rho_b$$

Full Wave Sonic Log  
or  
PS Suspension Log  
or  
Borehole Seismic

Gamma-Gamma  
Density Log

$\rho$  ... formation density [kg/m<sup>3</sup>]

$v_p$  ... velocity of compressional  
waves [m/s]

$v_s$  ... velocity of shear waves [m/s]

$\nu$  ... Poisson's Ratio [1]

**Young's Modulus**

$$E_{dyn} = 2 * \rho * v_s^2 * (1 + \nu_{dyn})$$

**Poisson's Ratio**

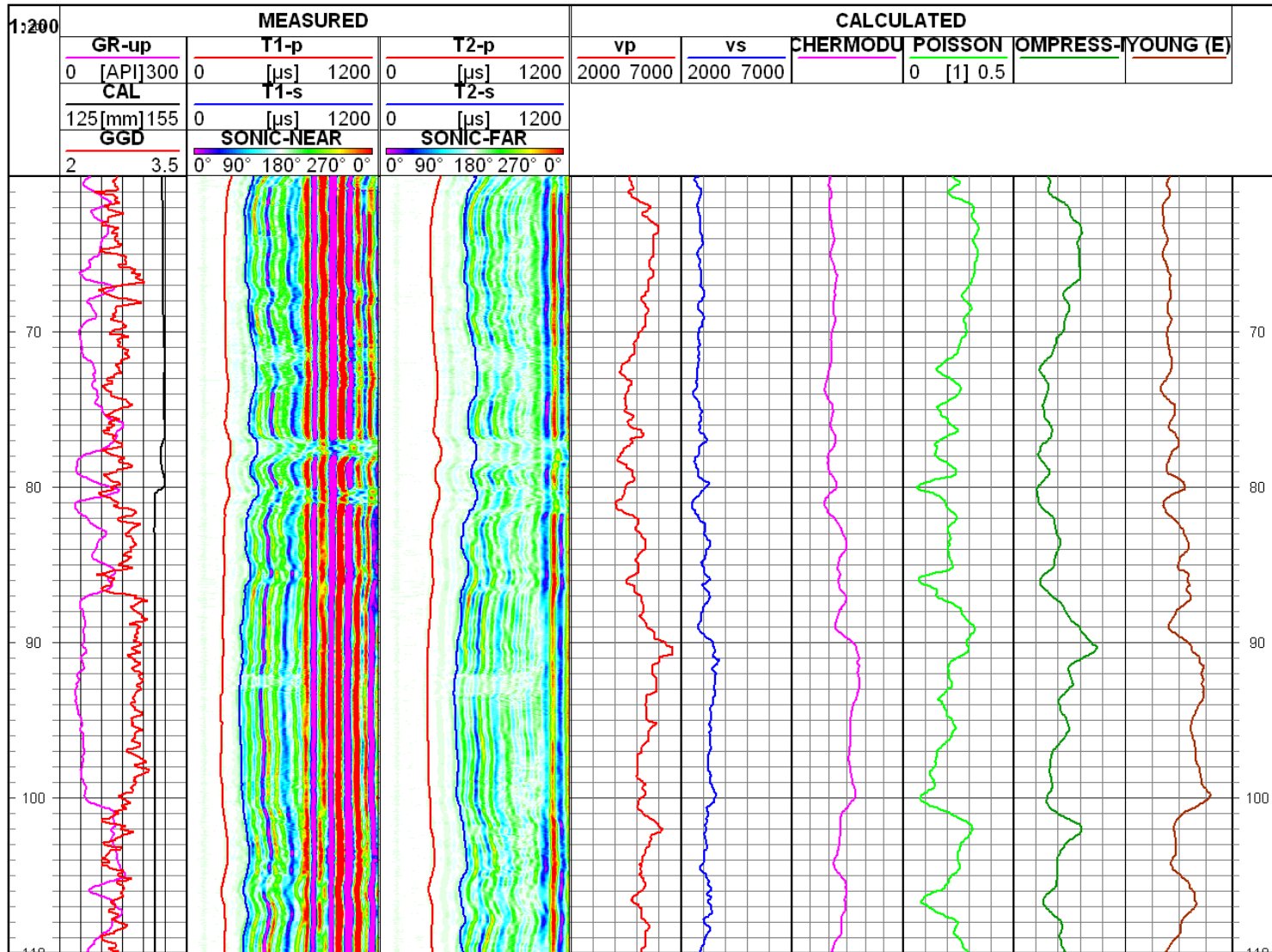
$$\nu_{dyn} = [(v_p/v_s)^2 - 2] / [2 * (v_p/v_s)^2 - 1]$$

**Shear Modulus**

$$G_{dyn} = \rho * v_s^2$$

# Wireline Logging – Selected Methods

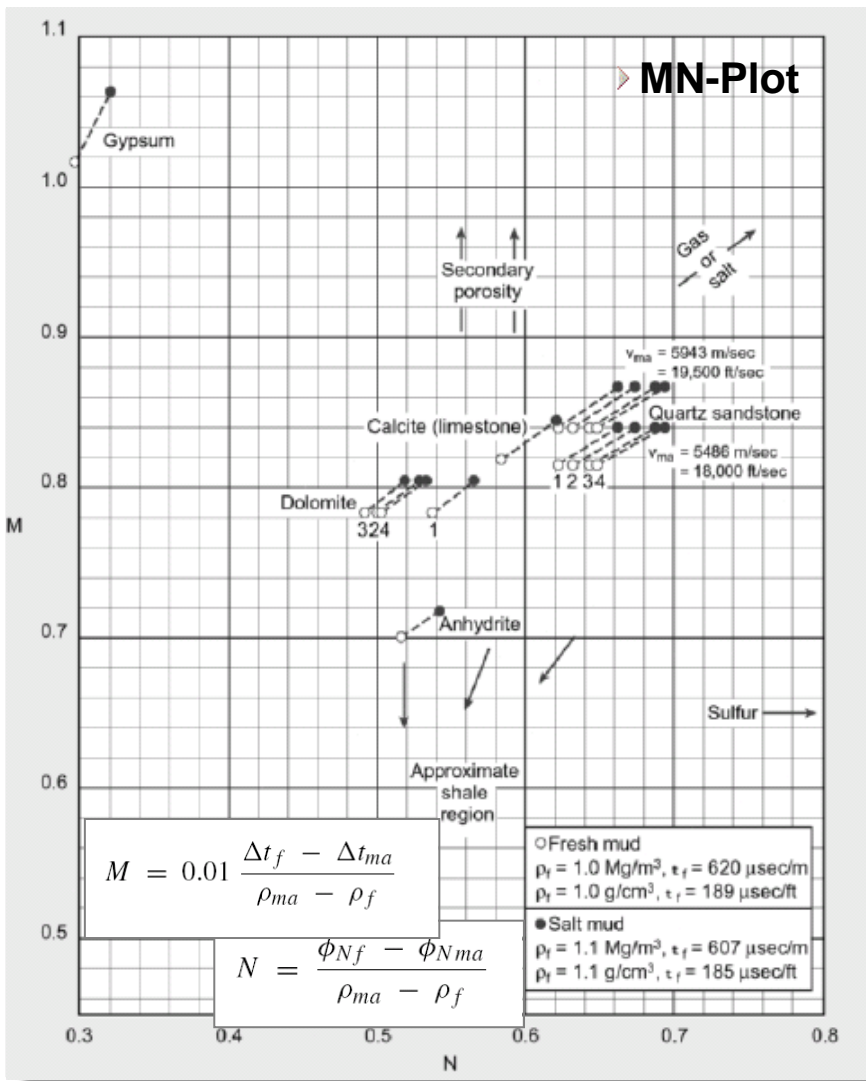
## Evaluation of elastic rock parameters



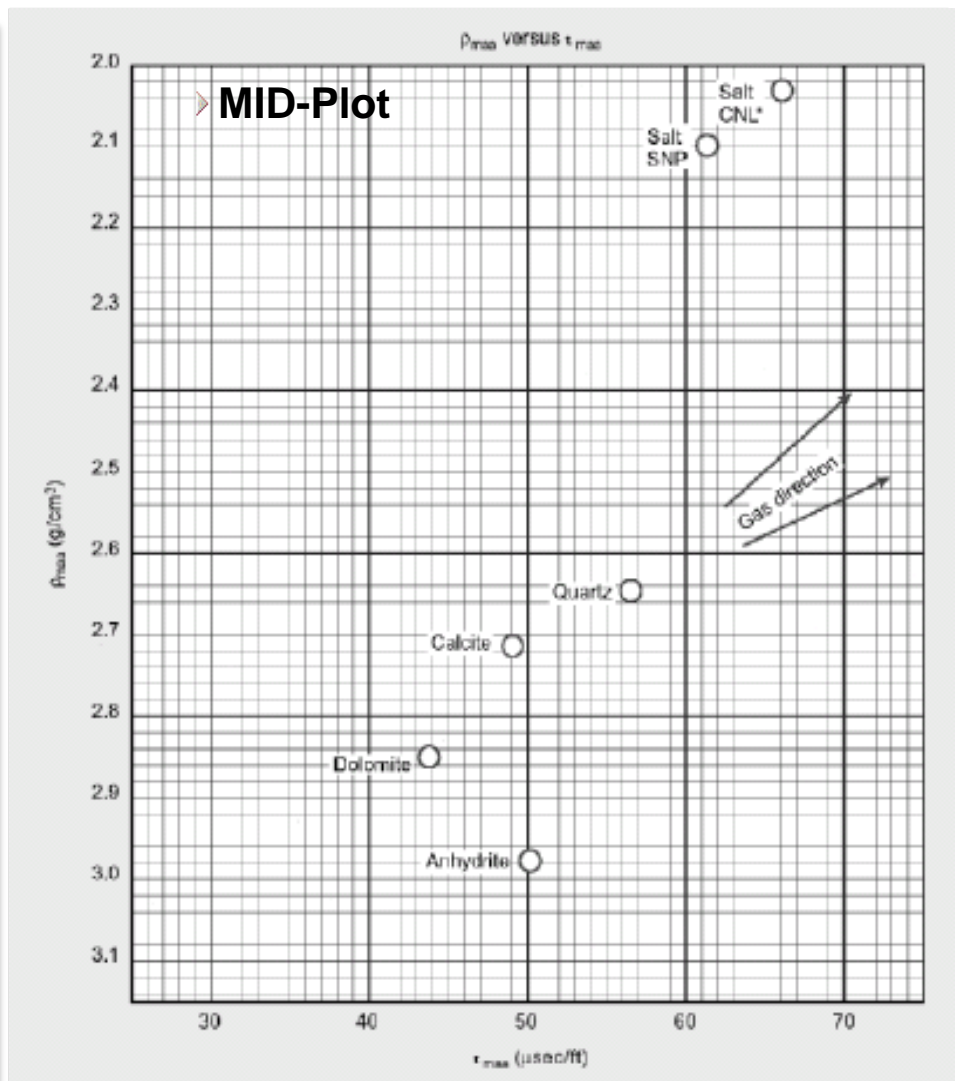
Elastic rock parameters from Full Wave Sonic and Gamma Gamma Density Log

# Wireline Logging – Selected Methods

## Evaporite lithology evaluation



Schlumberger in Ellis 2006



Schlumberger in Ellis 2006



# Wireline Logging – Selected Methods

## Cavity survey



### Tech Specs

- Cavities filled with air (**Cavity Laser Scanner CLS**) or water (**Cavity Sonar Scanner CSS**)
- Tool diameter 50mm (CLS) or 80mm (CSS)
- Distance range 0,50 m - approx. 50 m
- Orientation by magnetic compass module or torsion-free push-pull-rods

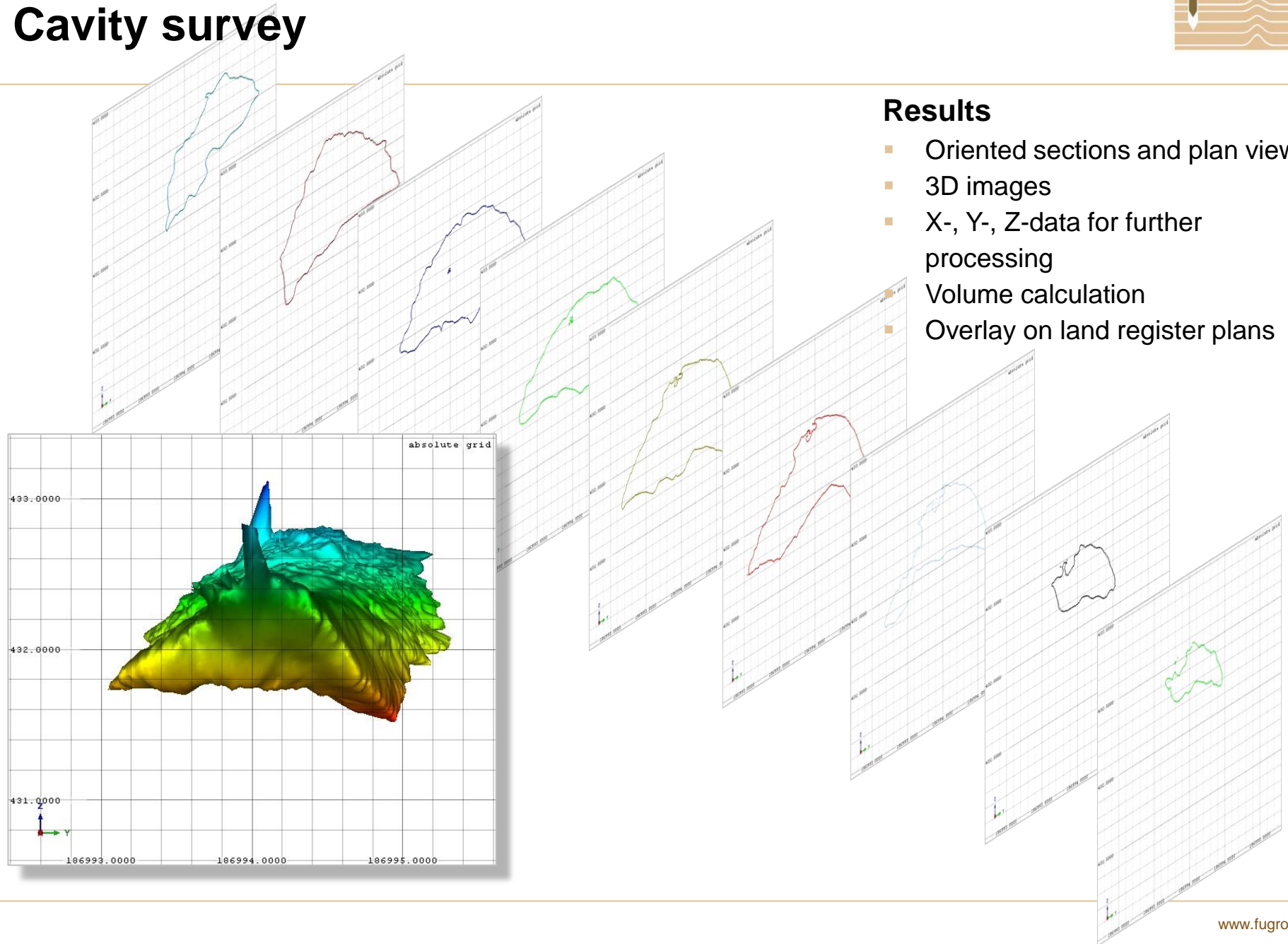
### Limitations

- Dust / fine particles
- Roughness of reflecting surface
- Impinging angle of beam
- Shadow zone behind objects



# Wireline Logging – Selected Methods

## Cavity survey



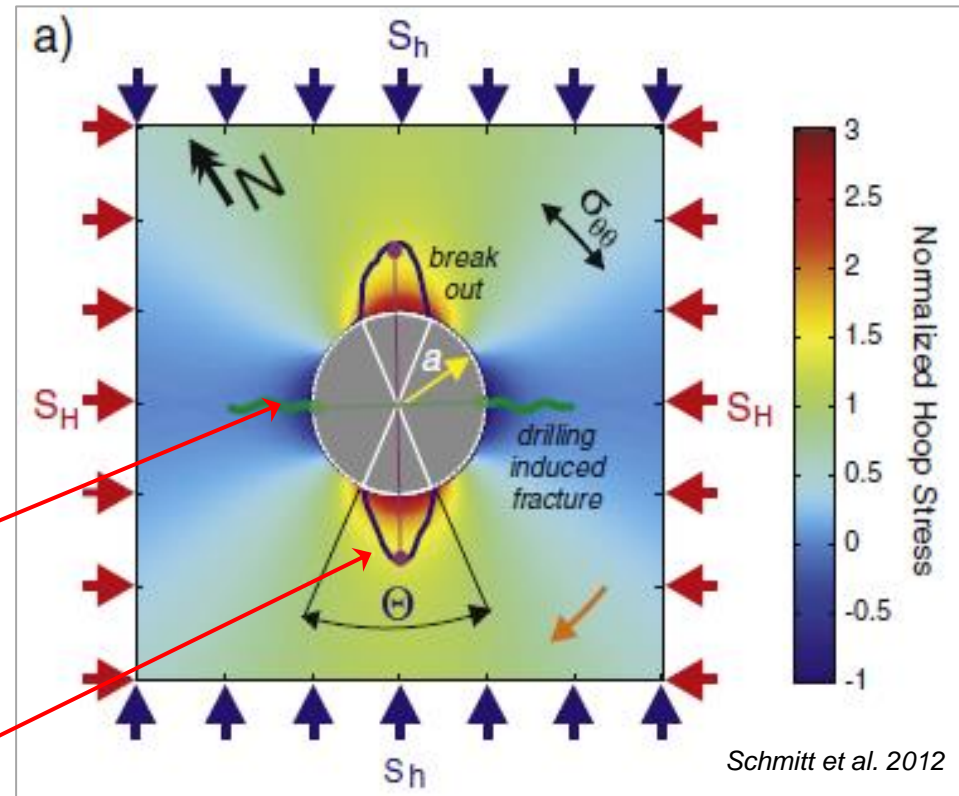
## Rock stress evaluation from borehole imaging

### Theory

- The stress field is defined by
  - $S_H$  maximum horizontal stress
  - $S_h$  minimum horizontal stress
  - $S_V$  vertical stress
- Borehole is vertical, i.e. parallel to  $S_V$

### Signs of the stress field on image logs

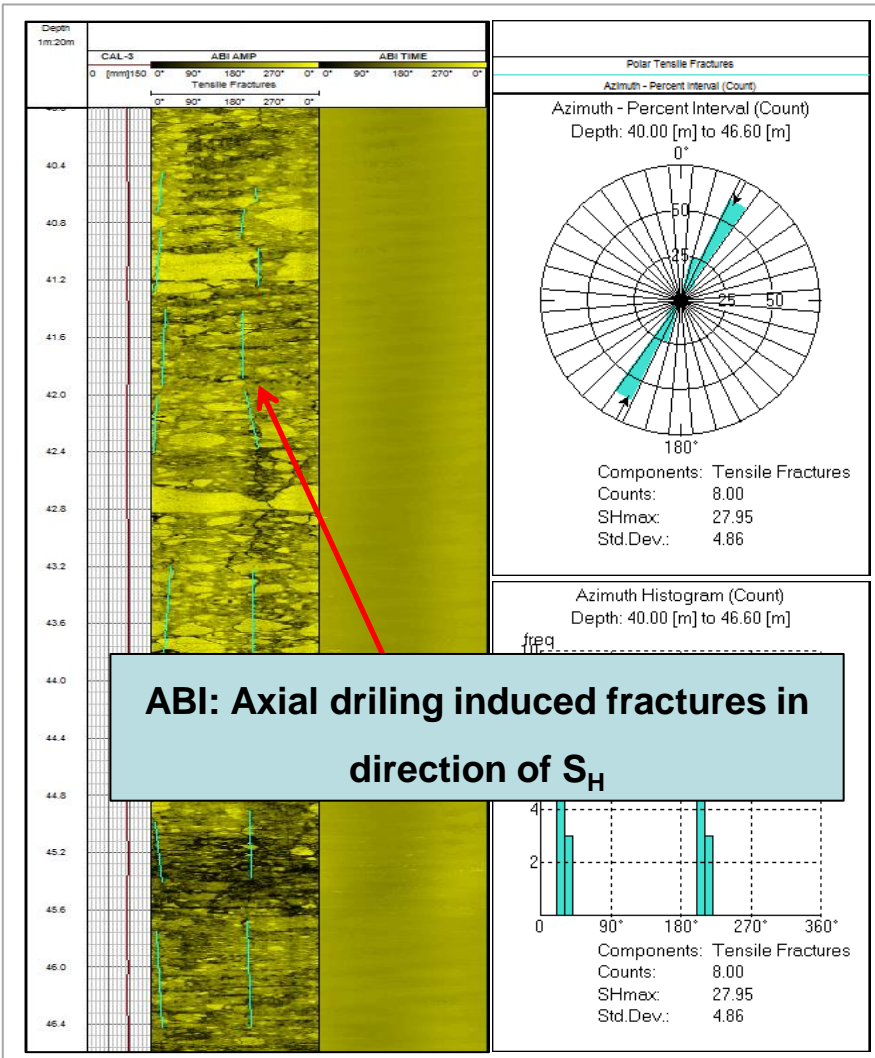
- **Axial drilling induced tensile fractures** in direction of  $S_H$
- **Axial borehole wall breakouts** in the direction of  $S_h$



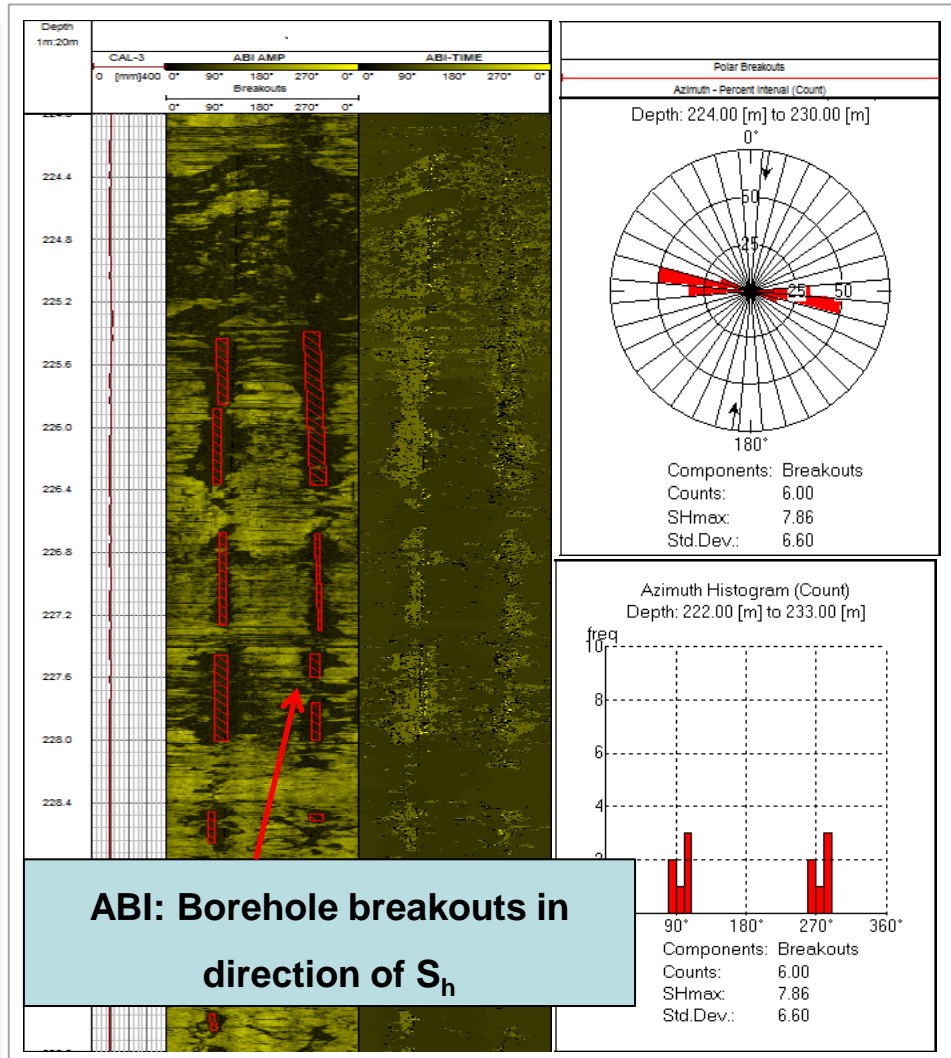


# Wireline Logging – Selected Methods

## Rock stress evaluation from borehole imaging



**ABI: Axial drilling induced fractures in direction of  $S_H$**



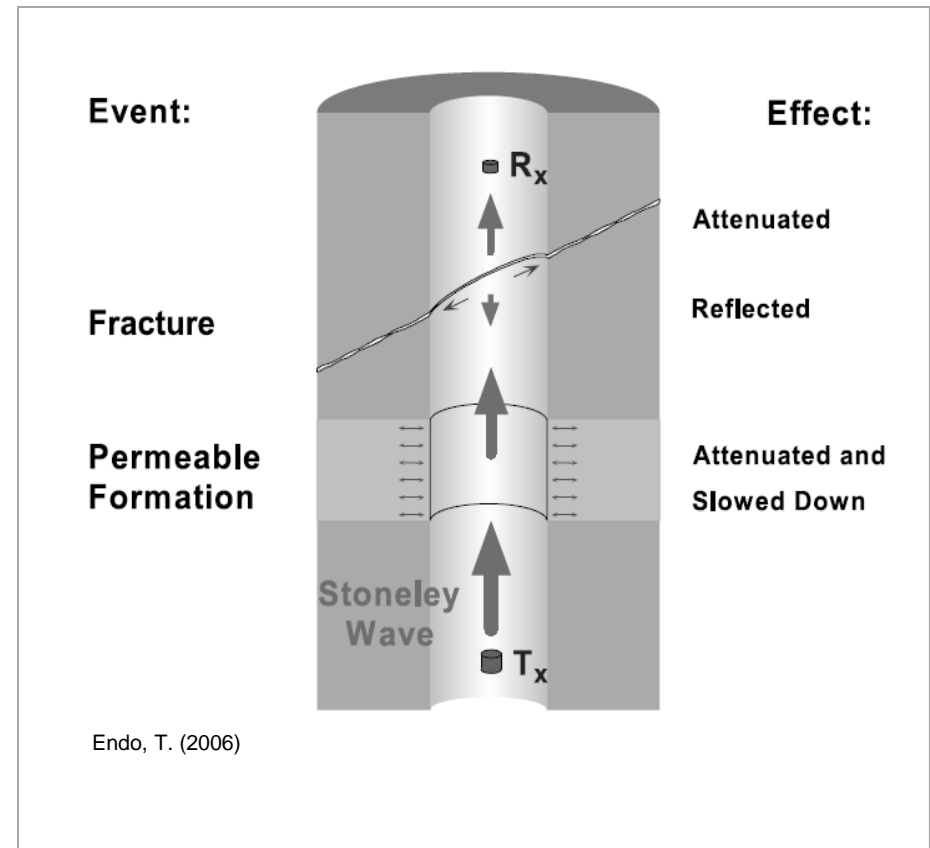
**ABI: Borehole breakouts in direction of  $S_H$**

### Principle

- Besides p- and s-waves Full Wave Sonic downhole tools generate also Stoneley Waves (=Tube Waves), travelling vertically along the wall at the speed of the borehole fluid.
- When a Stoneley Wave passes a **permeable formation**, the direct wave is slowed down and its amplitude is attenuated due to energy loss into the voids.
- When a Stoneley Wave passes a **distinct open fracture**, the direct wave is slowed down, its amplitude is attenuated and a reflected tube wave is generated.

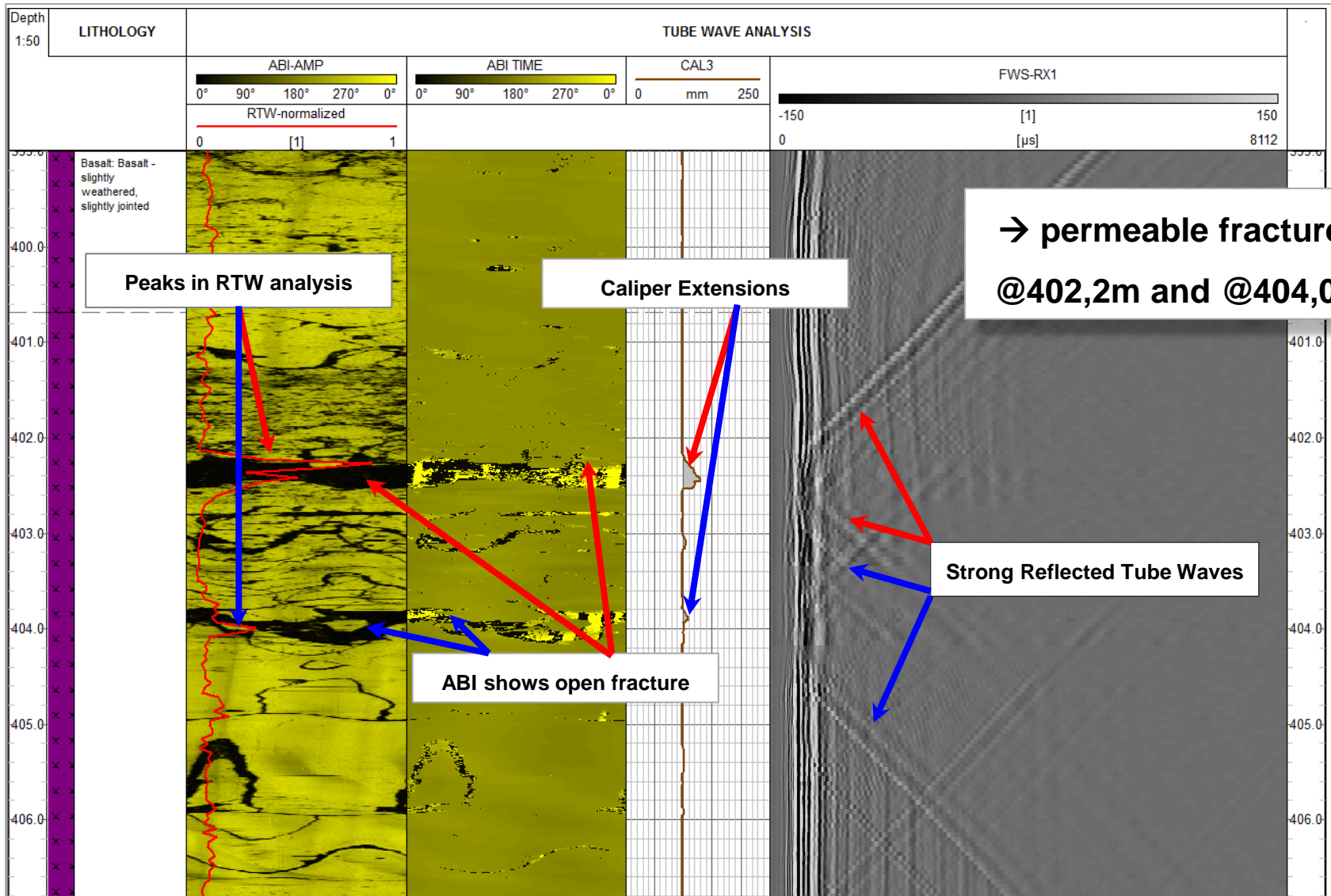
### Result

- Tube wave analysis gives qualitative information, if formations or single fractures are hydraulically permeable or not.



# Wireline Logging – Selected Methods

## Hydraulics from reflected tube wave analysis





# Wireline Logging Services

A Powerful Tool for Ground Investigation in Traffic Infrastructure Projects



**Thank You!**



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Geotechnica ME  
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