**GEOPHYSICAL INVESTIGATION OF GROUNDWATER EXPLORATION USING RESISTIVITY METHOD IN SIRUVADI VILLAGE, VILLUPURAM DISTRICT, TAMILNADU, INDIA**

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**INTRODUCTION**

**GEOPHYSICS**

Geophysics is a subject of natural science concerned with the physical properties of the Earth and its environment, and the use of quantitative methods for their analysis. The term geophysics sometimes refers only to the geological applications. Earth's shape, its gravitational and magnetic fields structure and composition, its dynamics and their surface expression in plate tectonics, the its internal generation of magmas, volcanism and rock formation. However, modern geophysics organizations use a broader definition that includes the hydrological cycle including snow and ice, fluid dynamics of the oceans and the atmosphere electricity and the ionosphere and magnetosphere and solar-terrestrial relations and analogous problems magnetism in associated with the Moon and other planets. Over the past several decades, geophysical surveying has become increasingly effective and useful for understanding the subsurface groundwater conditions (Murthy et al., 1968; Raman et al., 2000).

**GEOPHYSICAL EXPLORATION OF GROUNDWATER**

Geophysical exploration is the scientific measurement of physical properties of the earth crust for investigation of mineral deposits or geologic structure. With the discovery of oil by geophysical methods in 1926, economic pressure for locating petroleum and mineral deposits stimulated the development and improvement of many geophysical methods and equipment’s .Geophysical methods detects anomalies of physical properties within the Earth's crust. Density, magnetism, elasticity, and electrical resistivity are properties most commonly measured. In the application of geophysical methods for groundwater exploration, it is often misunderstood by many that they are used to directly detect groundwater .Rather Scientific methods of groundwater exploration and other were tools employed.

**GEOPHYSICAL METHODS**

Geophysical methods of exploration are based on certain physical properties of earth materials. The properties are measured and variations in their values in lateral or vertical directions are made use of for gathering subsurface information. The most important rock properties that are made use of are a). Gravity prospectingb). Magnetic prospectingc). Seismic prospectingd). Electrical prospectinge). Radiometric prospecting.

**ELECTRICAL PROSPECTING AND EXPLORATION METHOD**

Electrical resistivity techniques are based on the response of the earth to flow of electric current. The resistivity of a rock unit depends on its mineral composition and is influenced by the interstitial water content present . In actual field measurements, a variety of electrode arrangements are used. Electrical resistivity methods involves the measurement of surface potential caused by the passage of an electric current, impressed on the ground from an artificial source is based on the validity of Ohm's law for linear conductors R-Av/1, where R is the resistance in Ohms, offered to the flow of current I and Av is the potential difference, in volts, across two end faces of the conducting material. The resistance of the medium is directly proportional to its length L and inversely proportional to its cross-sectional area so that R α L/A .The electrical resistivity or the specific resistance, P of the conducting medium, then is Ρ= (A/L) R = (∆v / I) A/L .Thus, the resistivity can be defined as the resistance offered by a material of unit dimensions and in the mks system its unit is ohm-meter(Ω m). The efforts of Conrad Schlumberger (1912 - 1914) are mainly responsible for the development of electrical resistivity method as an effective tool in geophysical exploration. In field measurement, current is introduced to the ground through two electrodes and the potential difference between another pair of electrodes is measured. The strength of the current impressed and the potential difference that is measured is then used to calculate the resistivity of the ground, taking into account the geometry of the electrode spread.

**ELECTRODE CONFIGURATION**

In actual field measurements, a variety of electrode arrangements or configurations are used, the difference being in the inter electrode distance and or geometry. The most commonly employed configurations are the Wenner, Schlumberger and dipole- dipole arrangements. In the Wenner electrode array, the four electrodes, equidistant with respect to each other, are kept alone a straight line, the outer two being the current electrodes. The inter electrode distance is commonly denoted by the letter 'a'. The relation for apparent resistivity for Wenner configuration is

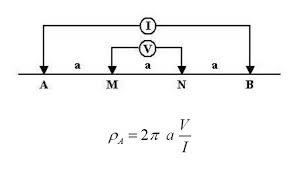
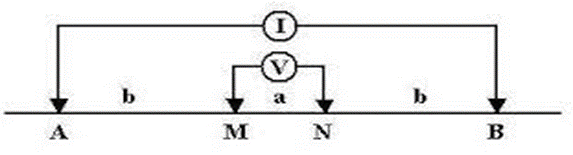
 

Fig 1.1 Wenner electrode configuration Fig 1.2 Schlumberger electrode configuration

The Schlumberger electrode configuration is also a symmetrical array like wenner, but in this case the potential electrodes are kept close to each other and away from the current electrodes, with the distance between the potential electrodes (MN) being generally kept less than 0.2 AB

**HORIZONTAL PROFILING**

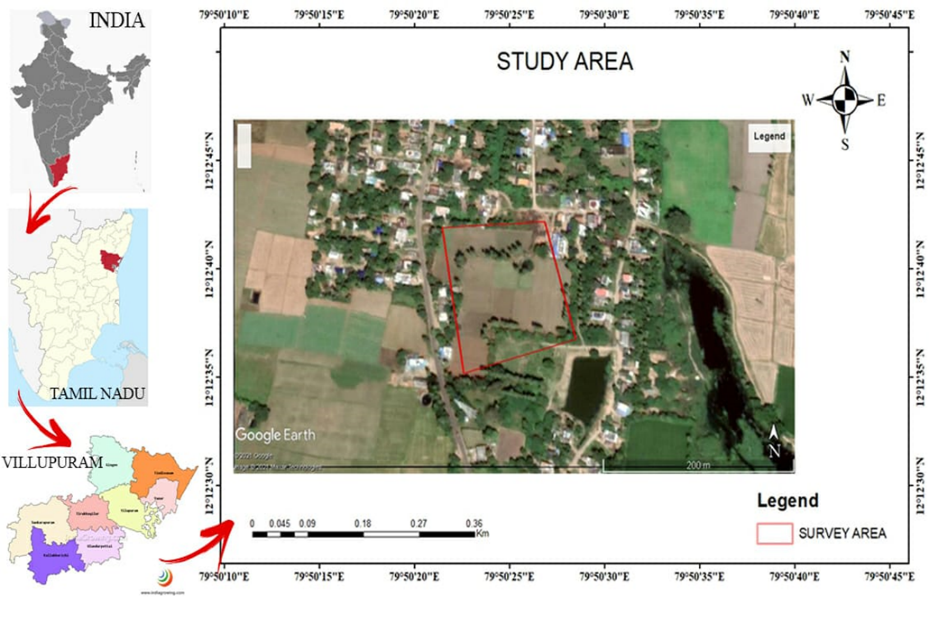
Horizontal profiling is done to examine lateral variations in the subsurface in the area of interests. Apparent resistivity measurements are made along the chosen azimuth covering the entire area using a pre - determined electrode separation, the value of the separation dependent of the depth of interests. In practice, the whole electrode array is moved from one point of measurement to the next as a single unit. The distance between two locations were measurements are done depends on the nature and type of information sought type of terrain, time available etc.

**VERTICAL ELECTRICAL SOUNDING**

While profiling gives an indication of any changes in the lateral direction, to obtain information of the subsurface in the vertical direction, a technique known as vertical electronic sounding (VES) is employed. This involves in making a series of measurements at a given point with several electrode separation. The electrode separations are expanded, around the point of measurement, from an initial small value to several hundred meters, depending on the depth of interests. This is because, in in general, larger the electrode separation, greater will be the depth of investigation is quite a complex one , and among other things is controlled by the relative thickness of individual layer, and the resistivity contrast present between them .The VES data is plotted as an apparent resistivity versus electrode separation curve, normally on a log - log scale. The general practice is to plot a as a function of a' in case of Wenner and AB/2 in the case of Schlumberger.

**STUDY AREA**

The study area is from Siruvadi, Villupuram district, Tamil Nadu. This area lies between north latitude 12◦12’41.70″ and 12◦12’41.62″ and east longitude 79◦50’19.45″ and 79◦50’23.12″.The Elevation of area is 44 m (144 ft) (MSL).The geology of the area comprises mostly Pink augen gneiss and pink migmatite with younger instructions of Tindivanam and Gingee Granites (2250 Ma) and basic dykes (Proterozoic). The Migmatite Complex forms the major country rock of the area covering more than sixty percent and extending towards east upto Vikravandi, South of Gingee.



**GEOLOGY**

Archaean age comprising the Charnockite Group, the Migmatite Complex, Sathyamangalam Group and the Bhavani Group and alkali complex of Proterozoic age. West of Kallakurichi (southwestern part of the district), the area comprises the Charnockite Group of rocks viz. charnockite , pyroxene granulite and garnetiferous gabbro. West of Tirukoilur (central part of the district) and east of the charnockite terrain i.e., kallakurichi area) the Migmatite complex is made up of Hornblende-biotite gneiss. Pink augen gneiss and pink migmatite with younger instructions of Tindivanam and Gingee Granites (2250 Ma) and basic dykes (Proterozoic). The Migmatite Complex forms the major country rock of the area covering more than sixty percent and extending towards east upto Vikravandi, South of Gingee. Epidote-hornblende gneiss (Proterozoic age) occurs as small isolated outcrops. Dolerite dykes form the youngest basic intrusive traversing both Charnockite as well as the migmatite country equally. Overlying the Archaean’s are the marine fossiliferous Upper, Cretaceous and Paleogene Formations occurring in two separate sub-basins separated by thick cover of alluvial sediments deposited by Gadilam and Pennaiyar rivers. The Palaeocene rocks, overlying the Upper Cretaceous Formations, are divided into Karasur Formation comprising fossiliferous limestone with calcareous shale and Manaveli Formation comprising siltstone and fine grained argillaceous sandstone and recognized as Putturai Group. The Tertiary rocks comprises the Cuddalore Formation,consisting of cobbly and pebbly sandstone, mottled sandstone, ferruginous sandstone with bands and lenses of clay besides lignite seams. This formation contains large quantities of fossil wood around Thiruvakkarai which have been declared and maintained as National Fossil wood Park by G.S.I. These are overtain by the Quaternary fluvial, marine and Aeolian formations along the coast as well as river courses. The terrain displays much structural complexity due to the multiple deformation it has suffered. A number of prominent shear zones have been recognised viz., N-S shear shone, east of Gingee town and NNE-SSW to ENE-WSW among which the one trending NNE-SSW near the eastern foot of the Kalrayan hills SW of Kallakurichi is the most striking . The valley fill near Villupuram is thick, which forms main ground water discharge zone. Lineaments are restricted to parts of Kallakurichi and Sankarapuram areas and productive fractures are noticed in select pockets. The crystalline sedimentary contact fault is having sympathetic fractures in hard rocks but mostly they are dry fractures. The soils in the district are mostly forest soils and red soil. Alluvial soils are found in eastern side bordering coast. Black soils are confined to low ground in select pockets in Vanurtaluk.

**RAINFALLS AND CLIMATE**

The district receives rainfall from southwest monsoon (June – September), northeast monsoon (October – December) and non-monsoon periods (January – May). The rainfall is generally heavy during low-pressure depressions and cyclones during the northeast monsoon period. The normal annual rainfall is 1119.8 mm (1901-1980) and the higher is towards coast. The area falls under tropical climate with temperature in the summer months of March to May.

**HYDROGEOLOGY**

Villupuram district is underlain by crystalline metamorphic complex in the western part of the district and sedimentary tract in eastern side (Plate-II). The thickness of sediments exceeds 600m near southern part of the district. Groundwater occurs under phreatic and semi–confined conditions in consolidated formations, which comprises weathered and fractured granites, gneisses and charnockites whereas in unconsolidated sedimentary rocks the groundwater occurs in phreatic, semi-confined conditions in Vanur sandstone, Kadapperikuppam formation and Turuvai limestone. The district is having rocky outcrops in major part of Kallakurichi, Sankarapuram and Tirukoilurtaluks. The weathering is highly erratic and the depth of abstraction structures is controlled by the intensity of weathering and fracturing. The depth of wells varies from 6.64 to 17 m bgl and water levels in observation wells tapping shallow aquifers varied from 0.74 to 9.7 m bgl during pre-monsoon (May 2006) and it varies from 0.7 to 4.45 m bgl during post monsoon (January 2007).

**EQUIPMENTS AND ACCESSORIES**

Basically there are two types of equipment for carrying out electrical resistivity investigation using either direct current or low frequency alternating current. The first has the disadvantage of being affected by naturally existing current (e.g. S.P.). Measurement with AC equipment are influenced by "skin effect". Used of non-polarizing electrodes solves the problem created by natural potential and cell-effect associated with direct current A simple non-polarizing electrode can be designed by taking a porous earthen pot, filling it with copper sulphate solution, in which a copper electrode is kept immersed.

**FIELD PROCEDURE**

Resistivity methods are employed for both lateral and vertical exploration as resistivity profiling and resistivity sounding respectively. Resistivity sounding also known as vertical electrical sounding(VES) has been used in this study. This method is most commonly used for groundwater investigations and will be discussed in detail in this project work. A series of measurement of resistivity were made by increasing the electrode spacing in successive steps about a final point, depending on the depth of interest. This is because, is general, larger the electrode separation greater will be the depth of investigation. The variation of apparent resistivity with current electrode separation thus obtained would give the variation in the electrical characters of the formation with depth .In the study area 12 vertical electrical sounding were carried out in the field using schlumberger electrode arrangement with maximum current electrode separation of AB/2 - 100m. The locations of these VES are shown in fig.4.2 The 'p.' values obtained for various AB/2 separation after this exercise are given in table-Ila. The field VES curves are discontinuous in nature, the discontinuity is caused by the shifting of potential electrodes during the sounding. Data on another 10 sounding were collected for the area from other workers (Ballukraya PN. 1994).

**INTERPRETATION OF THE FIELD DATA**

Interpretation of the electrical resistivity data in terms of subsurface geology and hydrogeology forms the most important part for groundwater explanation. The resistivity pattern and the anomalies if any form the key part of the exercise (Ruwaih and Ali, 1986).Interpretation of VES data is both qualitative and quantitative. The type of VES curve obtained indicates the qualitative nature of subsurface that may be expected in an area. And the main aim of interpretation of resistivity data is to determine the thickness and resistivity of different horizons .There are many ways to interpret the resistivity data starting from empirical methods to sophisticated technique using fast computers. In the project, all the data are interpreted with the help of Auxiliary Point Chart (APC) method (Bhattacharya and Patra, 1968). This method is a faster way of solving and VES curves, makes use of two-layer theoretical curves . Two auxiliary charts are needed. H type for A and H type VES curves and Q-type for Q and K-type VES curves. Using this method three or more layers solved, since the method involves solving the curve in sections of two layers at a time .The procedure of the interpretation can be given as-the first part of the curve (two layers) is matched with cither ascending or descending two layer theoretical curves and the origin of the type curved is marked on the field curve sheet. The co-ordinates of the origin of the master curves as read as on the field curve will give the value of p, and h, (resistivity and thickness of the first layer). The theoretical curve also gives the ratio p/pi, from which pa can be calculated. This origin is superimposed on the origin of the appropriate APC, with the axes of the two parallels to each other. The trace of the curve for the same resistivity ratio of the APC is now marked on the field curve sheet. Then, the next part of the field curve is matched with the appropriate two-layer curve, ensuring in the process that the origin of the two-layer curve lies on the previous APC curved. Once a match is found the origin of the type curve is marked as second origin and the resistivity ratio is noted. If there is one more layer the process is continued, till the entire field curve is completed. Next, the first origin is superimposed on the appropriate APC and the value of the line passing through the second origin is noted, which gives the high ratio, Thus the second layer thickness (h;) is obtained. The resistivity of the third layer is calculated by reading the value of the second resistivity ratio noted. In this way any number of layers present can be solved by repeating the same procedure.

The data obtained from the study area are thus interpreted and the layer parameters are found out. Out of the 12 soundings, 7curves are of A-type (pi>pp); 4 curves are of H-type (PPP2<) and one of K-type (IP?p). And one sounding is of two layer, 6 of three layer and 5 of four layer. The results of interpretation thus obtained were further verified and corrected with computer simulation using RESIST-87 software package (Vander velphen, 1988)The results of VES interpretation are given in table -Ilb.

**RESULT AND DISCUSSION**

**ANALYSIS WITH "IPI2 WIN"**

The interpreted resistivities and thicknesses of different layers are shown in Fig.4.5 to Fig 4.10 Solid line represents the interpreted data and solid line with circles represents the observed data. The curve types obtained in the study area where 6 VES sounding was carried out include 1 H type curves (p1 > p2 <p3), 5 A type (p1 <p2 < p3), respectively (Table.2). IPI 2WIN output shows good match with concept of three-layers and few cases it matches perfectly. Based on the interpretations a typical geo-electric cross section is arrived at for the study area is as follows:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Layer 1 | Dry Sand |
| Layer 2 | Medium Sand |
| Layer 3 | Massive Charnockite |

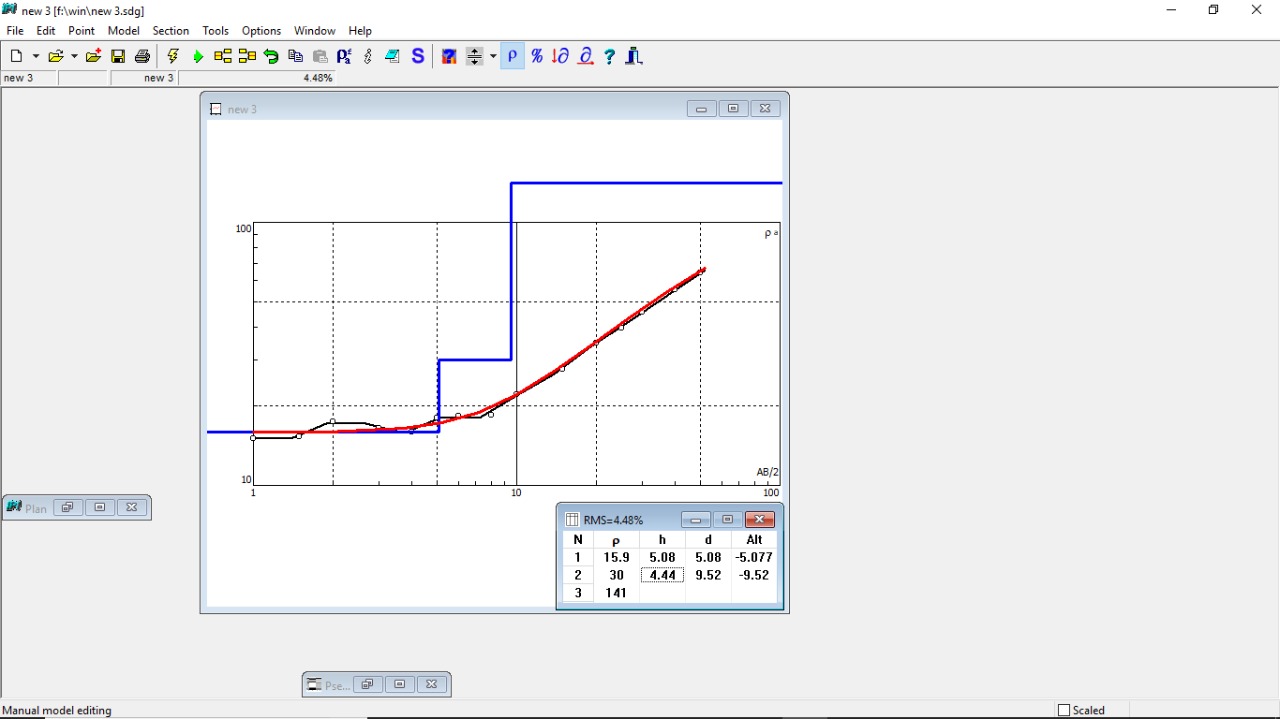
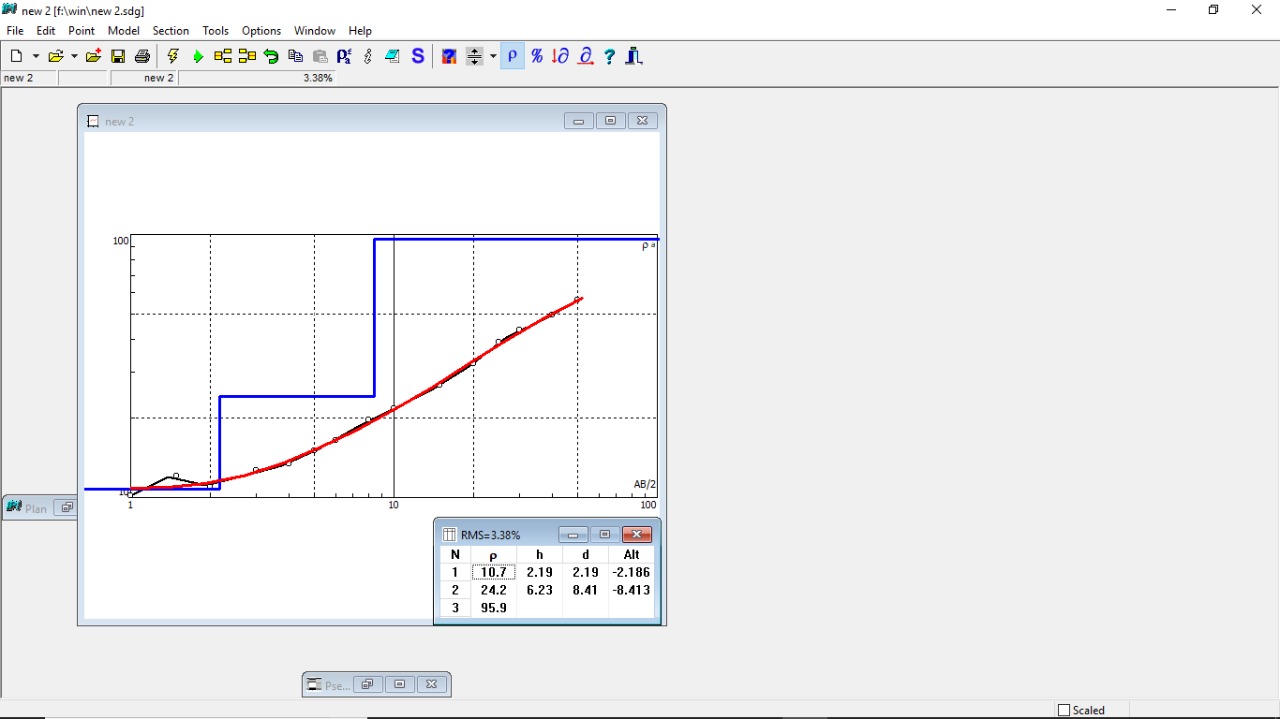
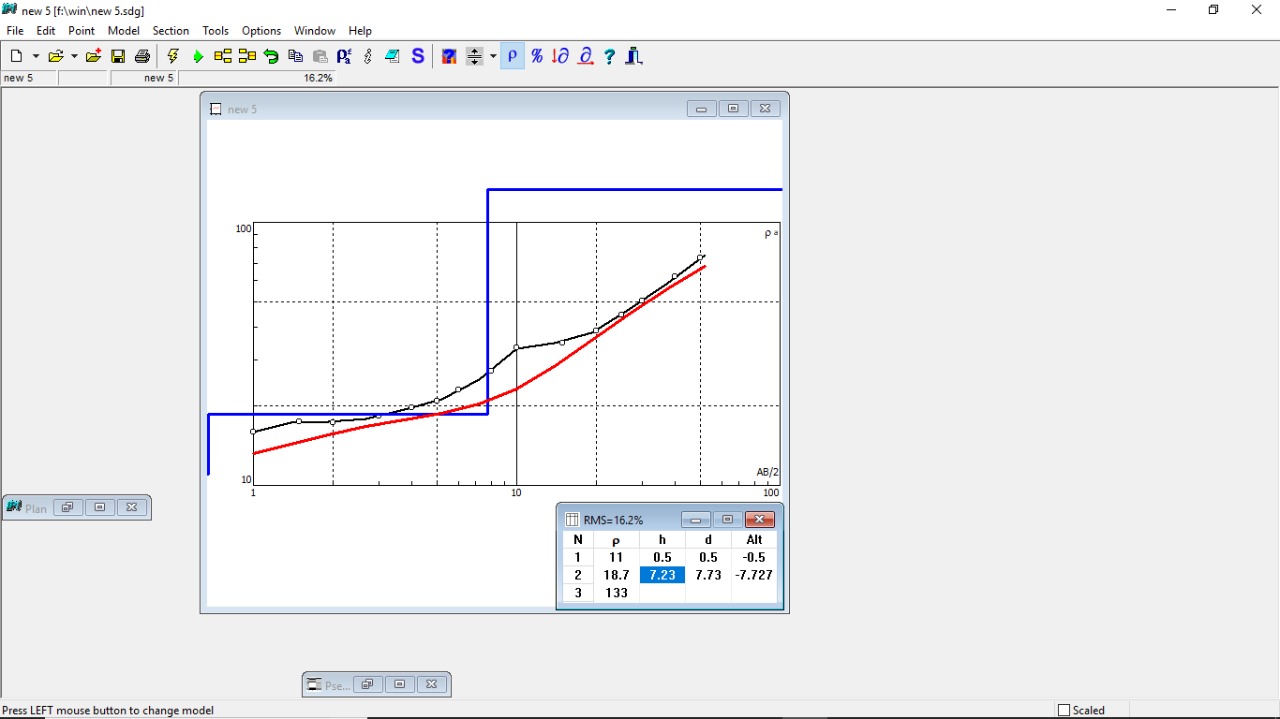
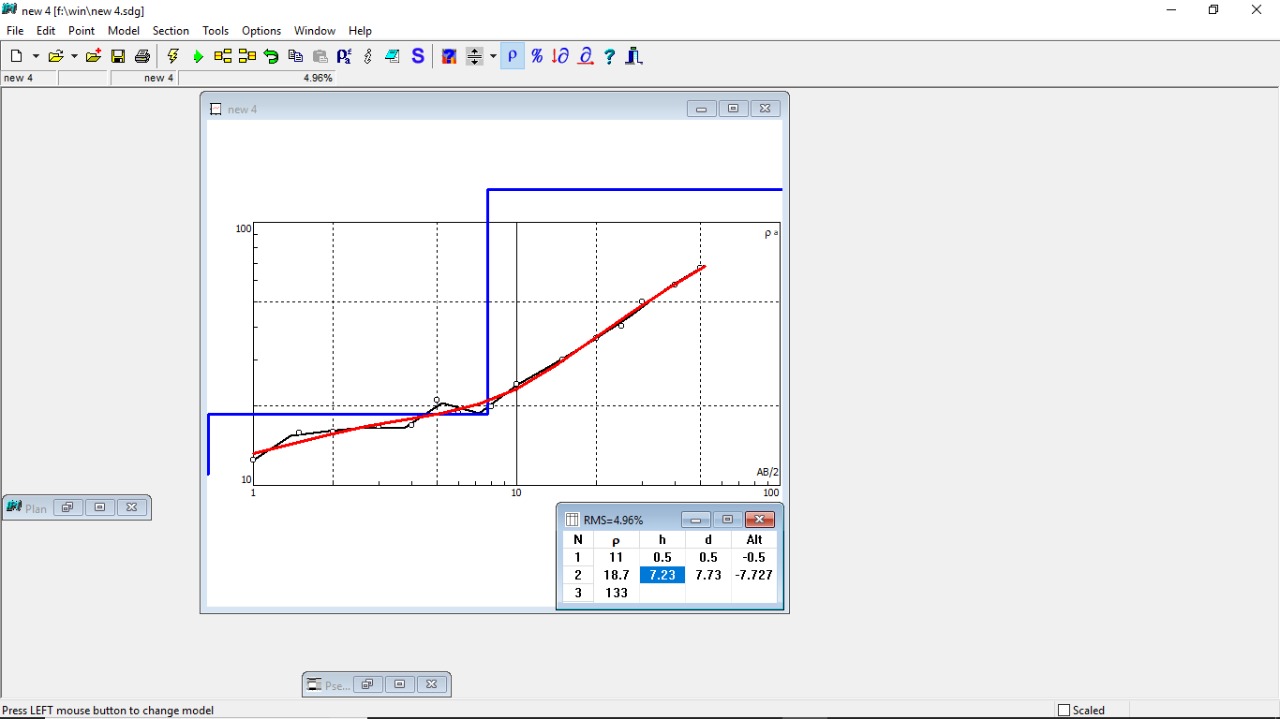


Fig. 2 VES Curve at Location 1 Fig 3 VES Curve at Location 2

  
Fig 4 VES Curve at Location 3 Fig 5 VES Curve at Location 4

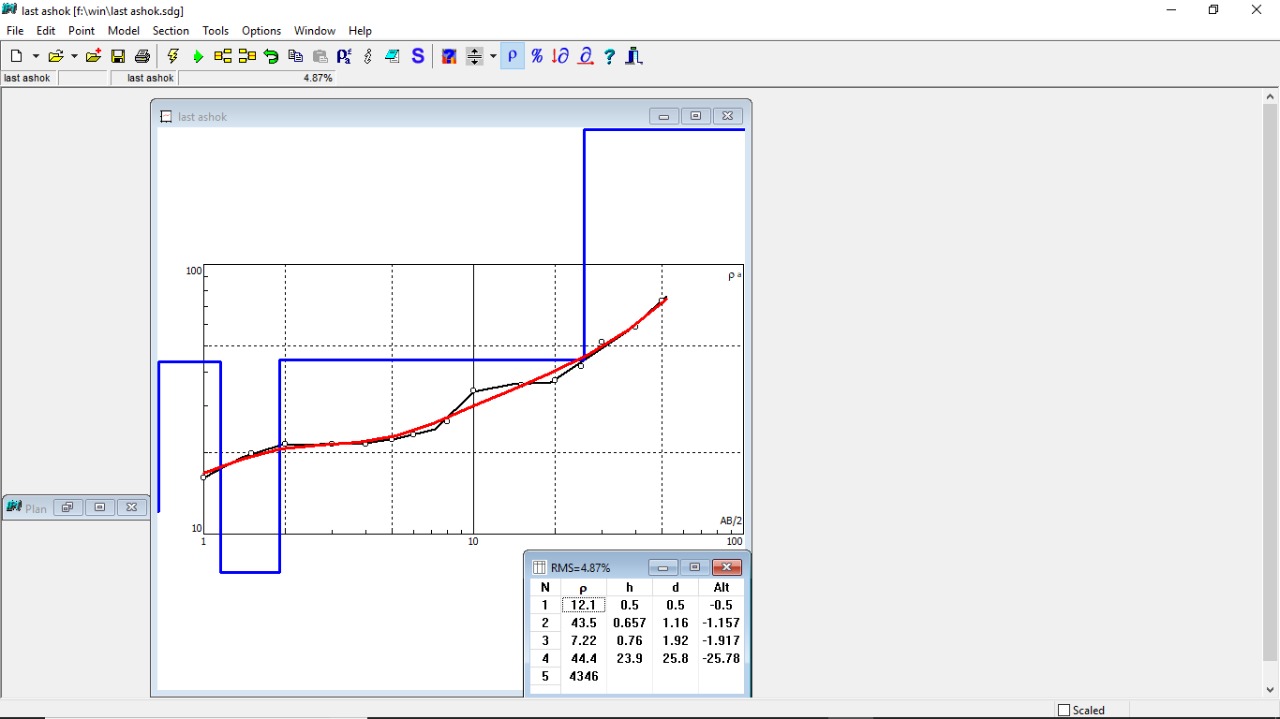
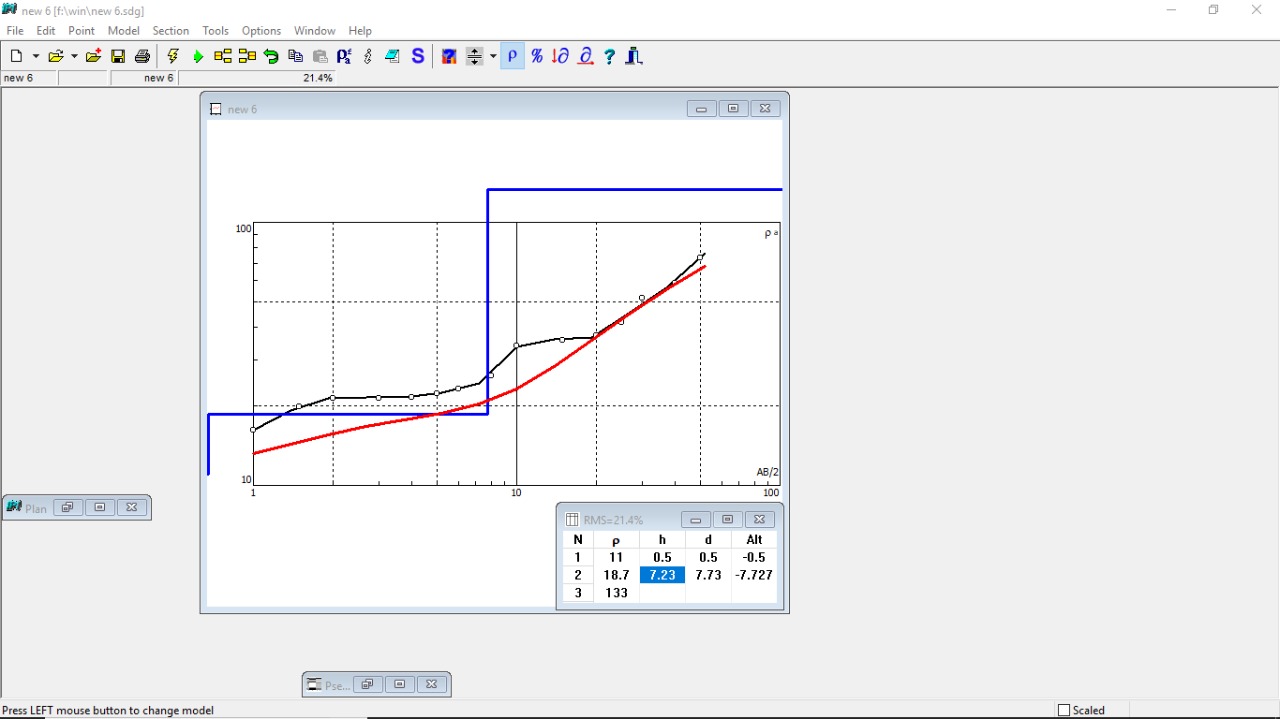
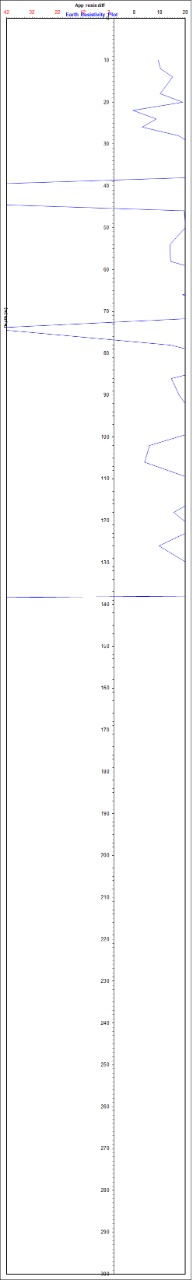
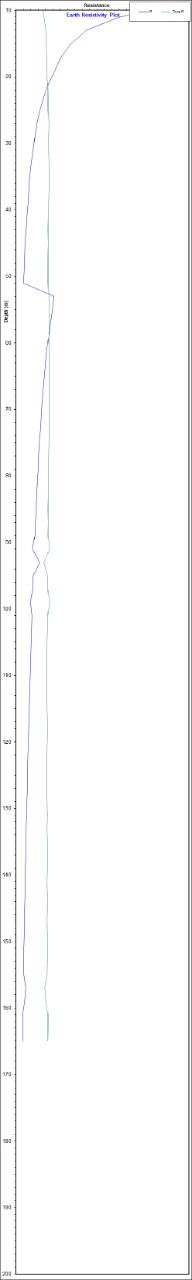
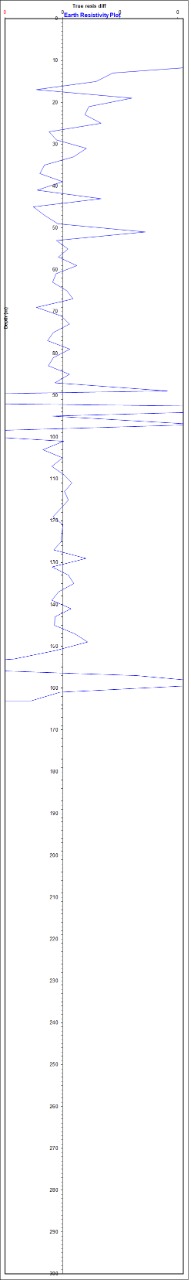


Fig.6 VES Curve at Location 5 Fig.7 VES Curve at Location 6

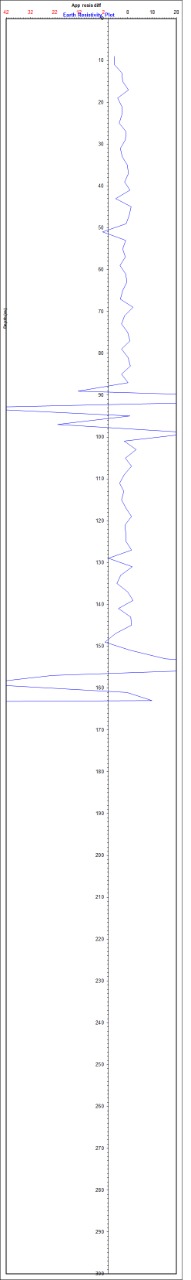
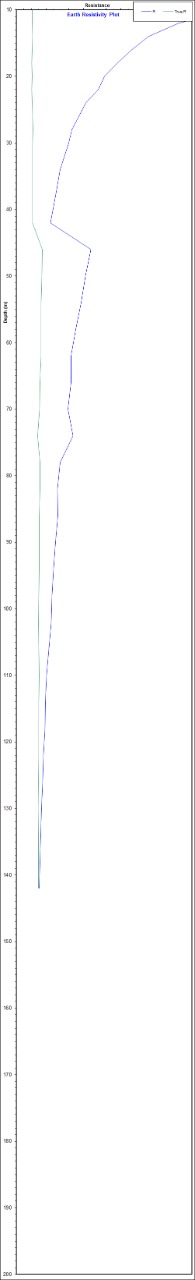
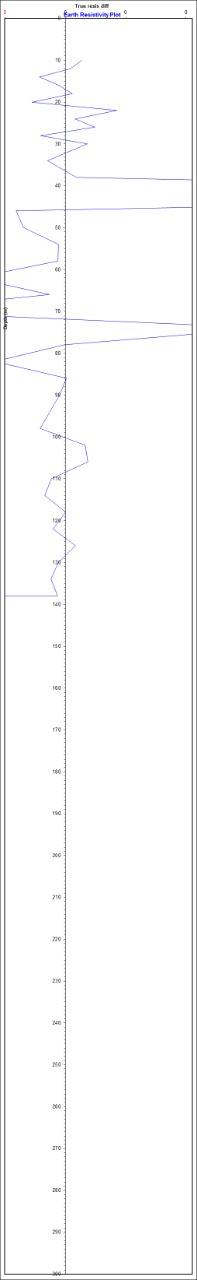
**CONCLUSION**

Ground water exploration has been carried out in part of the Siruvadi Village, Marakkanam Taluk, Villupuram District in Tamil nadu using VES Schlumberger electrode configuration .Vertical electrical sounding technique of the electrical resistivity method has proven to be successful and highly effective in the identification and delineation of subsurface structures that are favourable for groundwater accumulation in a crystalline basement complex area. The interpretation of the VES data indicates the presence of two, three, four layers in the study area. In this study, an attempt has been made to assess the resistivity values for various layers. The most part of the study area is dominated by the A and H type curve which reveals the number of subsurface layers, their thickness and their water bearing capacity within the study .VES based on Schlumberger method, Identified six water bearing zone 50m,70m,40m,60m,80m and 73m depth .The investigated VES (VES POINT 5,Depth at 80m) point suggested as high yielding well bore point among the study area .In conclusion it can be said that the electrical resistivity studies have helped in understanding the subsurface hydrology and the occurrence of saline and brackish water in the centre part of the study area and the surfer diagram reveals that 3D subsurface of the study area.

**(a**)(b)(c)

Fig.8 a, b, c APPARENT RES PLOT VS DEPTH

**  **

(d)(e)(f)

Fig.8 d, e, and f APPARENT RES PLOT VS DEPTH

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