

Basics of LIF Technology: ROST/ UVOST/ TarGOST - Technology and Applications

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- In-Situ direct sensing technology/ available cones
- CPT equipment for use in combination with LIF
- Introduction to the basic concepts of the LIF technology
- Applications and benefits for the client
- Markets and rates
- Case study: Crude oil spill Gronau
- Summary

In-Situ Direct Sensing Technologies toolbox

Tugro

- <u>MIP</u> (Membrane Interface Probe) used for VOC detection (CHC, BTEX)
- <u>CPT</u> (Cone Penetration Test) and EC (Electrical Conductivity) used for lithology and soil type investigation
- <u>HPT</u> (Hydraulic Profiling Tool) used for continuous investigation of relative hydraulic conductivity
- In-Situ <u>Slug-Testing</u> used for determination of absolute K-values
- Now available: XRF (X-Ray Fluorescence) used for heavy metal detection
- <u>LIF</u> (Laser Induced Fluorescence e.g. ROST, UVOST, TarGOST) used for Hydrocarbon-NAPL detection (fuels, oils, tars, etc.)

XRF-probe



Combining CPT and LIF – Facts

- LIF-systems are developed by Dakota Technologies (DTI), in cooperation with Fugro with the target of in-situ and realtime screening of contaminants in soil and groundwater
- LIF-cones can be combined with all standard Fugro CPT-equipment worldwide (CPT-trucks,- crawlers, -mini-crawlers, -stand-alones, -seabed units)
- LIF-cone is mounted between CPT-cone (15 cm² digital cone) and standard CPT-rods (36 mm)
- LIF signals are transferred through fiber optical cables which are running inside CPT-rods
- Setting up at fieldsite takes about 1 to 2 hours (depending on target probing depth)
- No soil cuttings \rightarrow no exposition to contaminated soil or groundwater
- Data acquisition and display in realtime with a resolution of ~2 cm

CPT rigs for LIF use

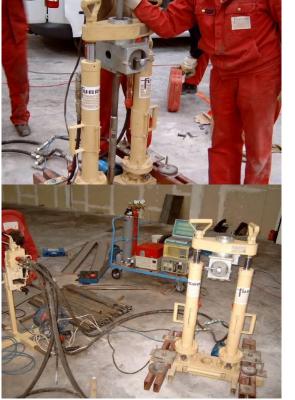




CPT rigs for LIF use









20t-Minicrawler

Stand-Alone-CPT-Rig (15 t)

GEOPROBE 6610DT

Mobile Static (☺) and Dynamic (☺) Direct Push Rigs

Minicrawler & Stand-Alone-CPT-Rigs





- Benefits:
 - Added value by combining LIF and CPT technology
 - CPT-data quality is not influenced by LIF data acquisition
 - In case further geotechnical investigation should be conducted, e.g. by drilling considerable reduction of Health & Safety measures (time & costs)
 - Reduction of mobilization costs
 - Faster completion of site investigations at lower costs compared to conventional methods
 - Adaptive site investigation allows for effective use of project budget
 - In case of contaminant mix: use of LIF in combination with other directsensing cones (MIP, HPT, XRF)

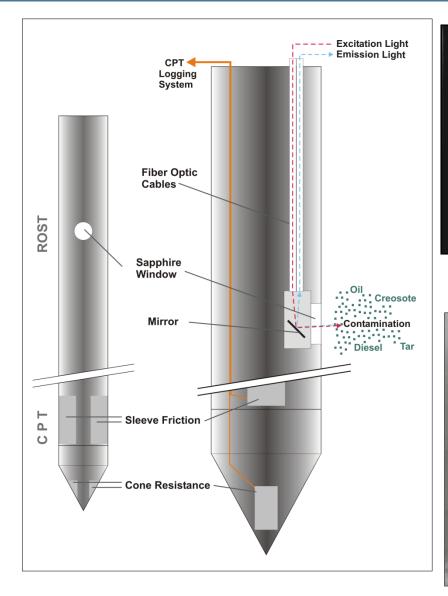
UGRO

- Semi-quantitative <u>detection of hydrocarbons</u> like fuels, crude oil and tar products in both vadose (<u>unsaturated & capillary fringe</u>) and saturated zone
- Simultaneous logging of <u>geological and chemical</u> subsurface <u>properties</u>
- Digital data recording realtime results
- Waveform product identification
- 2-D and 3-D representation of data: delineation of source and plume areas supports <u>on-site decision-making</u>

LGRO

Laser Induced Fluorescence CPT - Technology







T the

ROSTTM (Rapid Optical Screening Tool) Nd-YAG-Laser/Dye-Laser Excitation 290 nm Emission Wavelengths 340 - 390 - 440 - 490 nm

TarGOST™

(Tar-Specific Green Optical Screening Tool) Green laser especially and solely designed for Tar DNAPL (Coal Tar, Creosote etc.)

> UVOSTTM (UltraViolet Optical Screening Tool) Excimer Laser Excitation 308 nm Emission Wavelengths 350 - 400 - 450 - 500 nm

UVOST/ TarGOST System Characteristics

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UVOST

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- Power: 110V/ 220V AC 50-60 Hz (>= 2kW generator)
- Dimensions: HxWxL 65x60x70 cm
- Weight : Approx. 120 lbs. (54.5 kg)
- Operating Temperature: 0 to 45° C

Laser Induced Fluorescence CPT - Technology

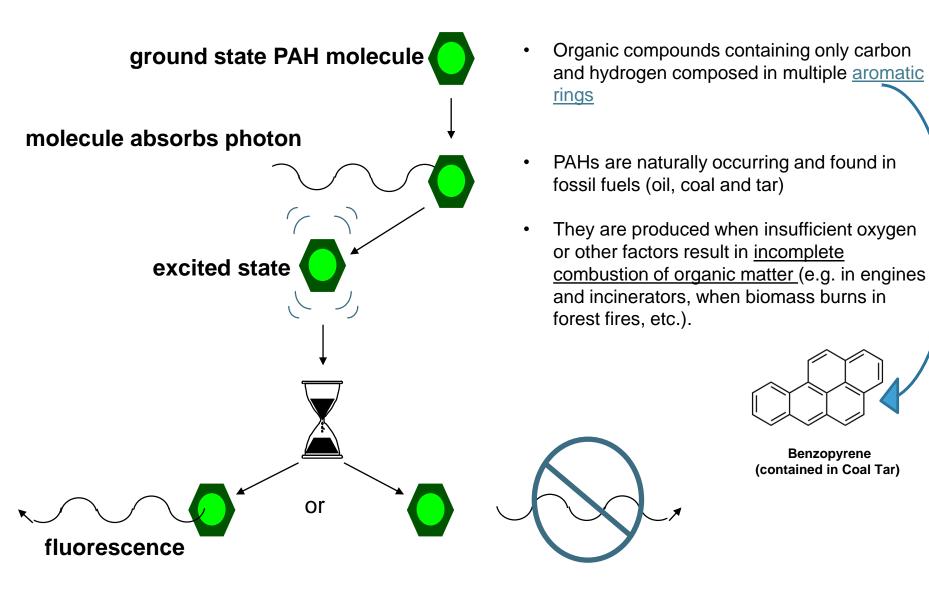






Fluorescence Process at PAHs (Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons)

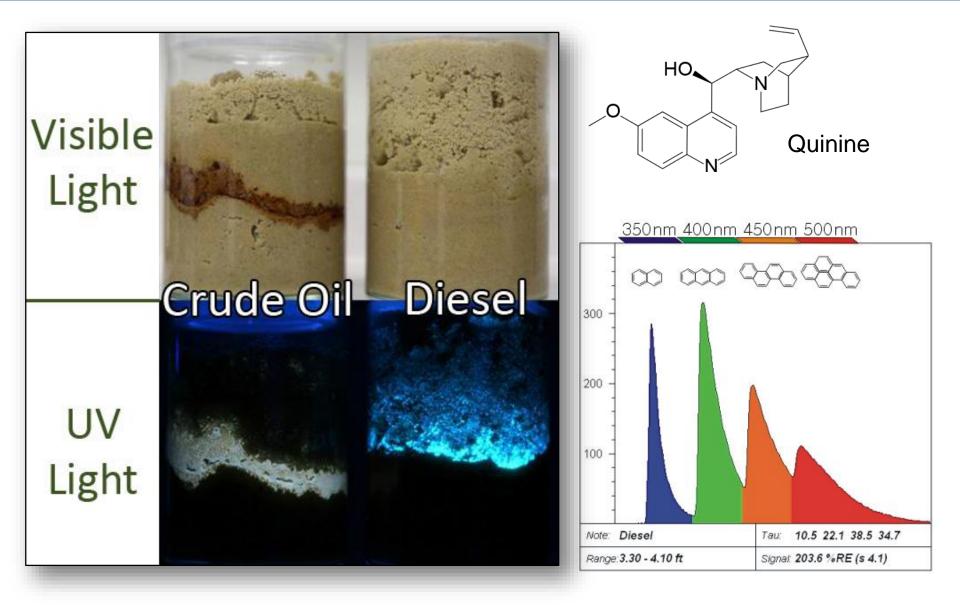




Benzopyrene (contained in Coal Tar)

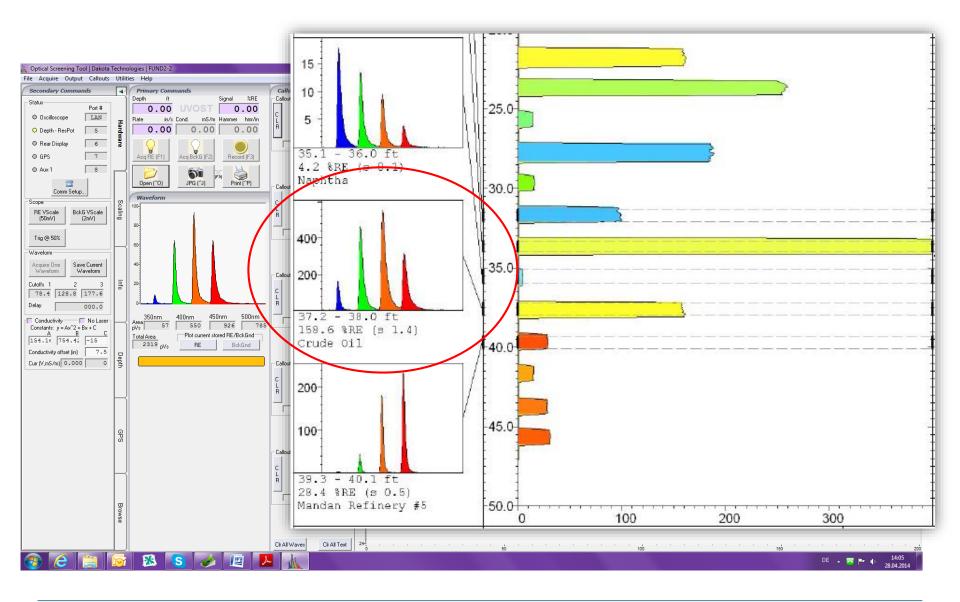
Example: Fluorescence in Tonic Water and Diesel



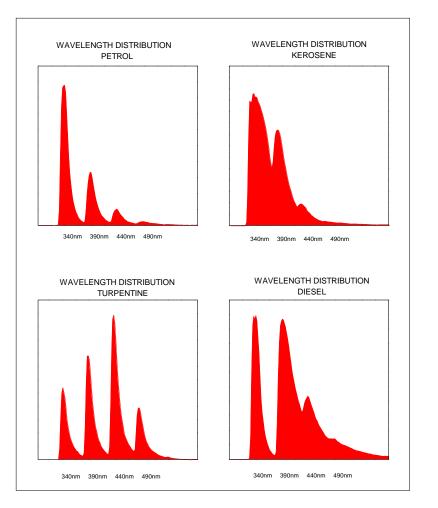


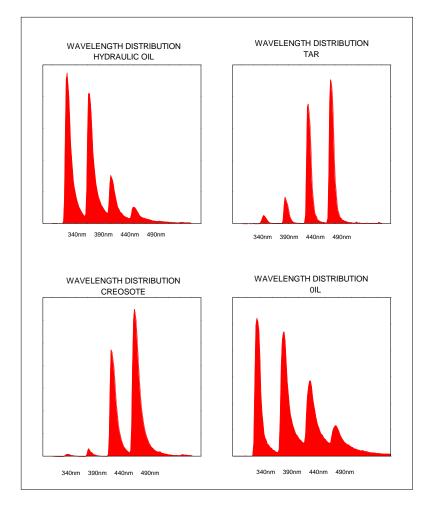
Laser Induced Fluorescence (LIF)





Laser Induced Fluorescence - typical waveforms "fingerprints"





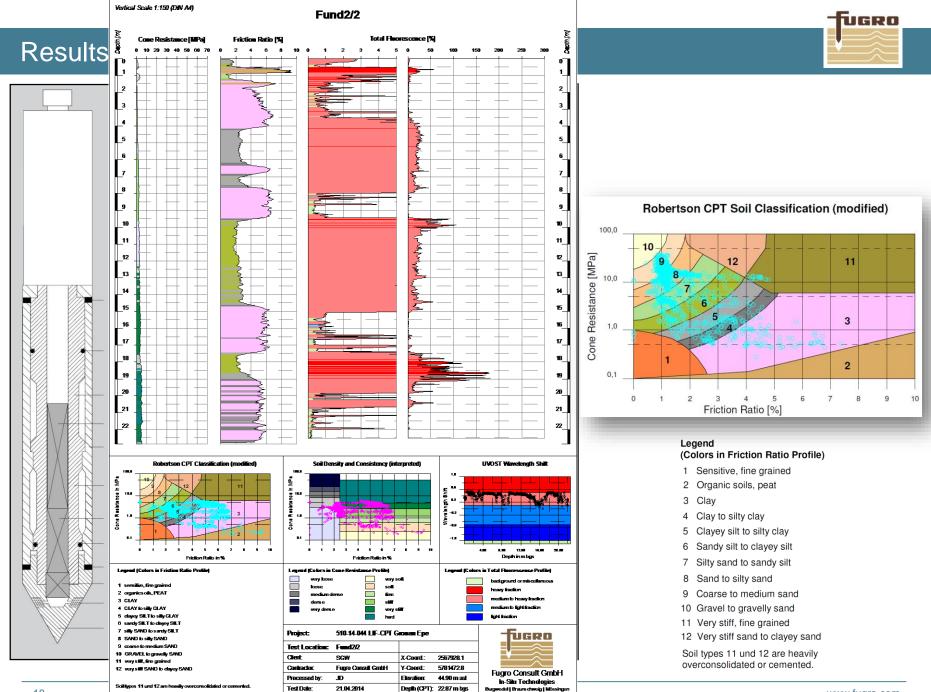
UGRO

Laser Induced Fluorescence (LIF)









Laser Induced Fluorescence (LIF)



LIF can detect:

- Gasoline
- Diesel
- Jet Fuel
- Motor Oil
- Hydraulic and Cutting Fluids
- Crude oil
- Coal Tar
- Creosote and phenols

But will not detect:

- Chlorinated solvents
- Dissolved phase PAHs

LIF-CPT Markets and Rates



Markets – Typical sites were LIF-CPT is applied

- Refineries
- Chemical plants
- Oil terminals
- Wood treatment plants (creosote)
- Gas-stations/ storage stations/ tank farms
- Manufactured gas plants (MGPs)

- Airbases/ Airports
- Power plants
- Pipeline networks
- Filling stations
- Railroad

Rates

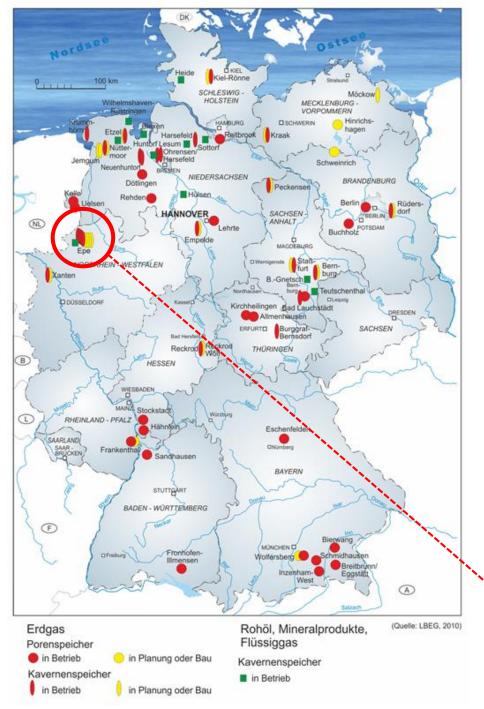
- Mobilization of LIF-CPT equipment and operators: ~ k€ 1.0 to 2.0 depending location
- Daily rate: ~k€ 3.0 to 4.0 (depending on project scope and location): production:~ 150 m/day
- H&S measures strongly depending on site conditions. Usually fairly low, use of standard Fugro PPE sufficient



Case Study

Application of LIF Technology

Crude Oil Spill Gronau, Germany

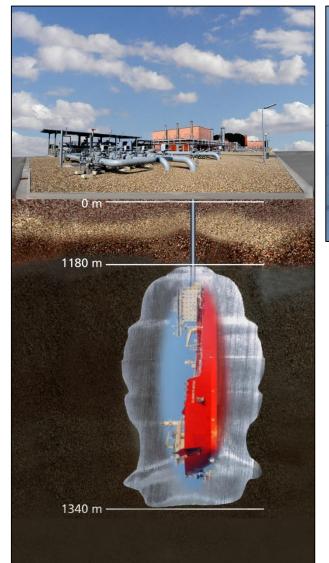


Oil and gas reserves in Germany

- Crude oil is stored as energy reserve in large subsurface caverns since 1978
- German oil reserve amounts to 13,4 Mio t (value of 11 bn. €, at US \$ 70/barrel)
- Oil reserves last for 90 days at Germany's current energy consumption
- Storage caverns have been generated by solution mining (flushing) subsurface salt deposits
- Several cavern locations in Germany: Gronau-Epe: 3 oil storage caverns, 73 Gas storage caverns

Cavern storage Gronau-Epe

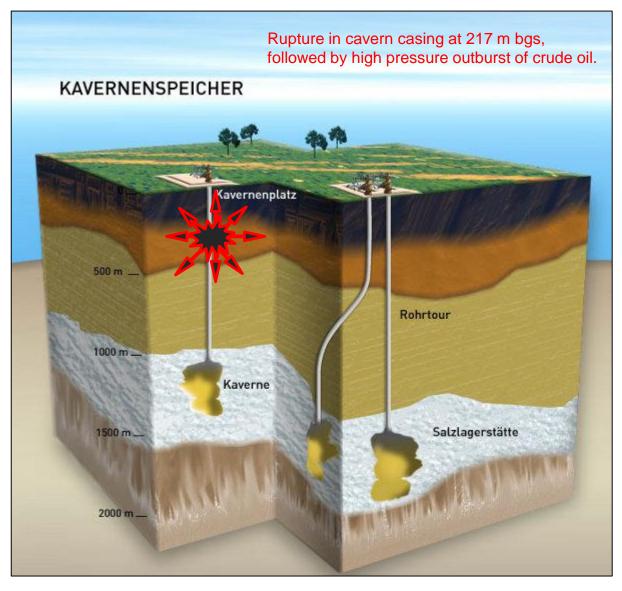
How much oil is in there?

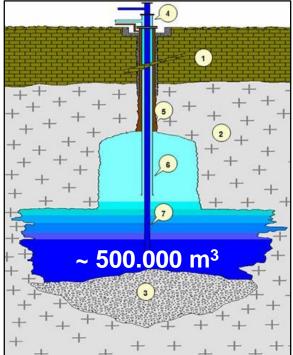




Typical oil-tanker: 400.000 GRT (gross registered tons) = $470.000 \text{ m}^3 = 470 \text{ mio liters}$

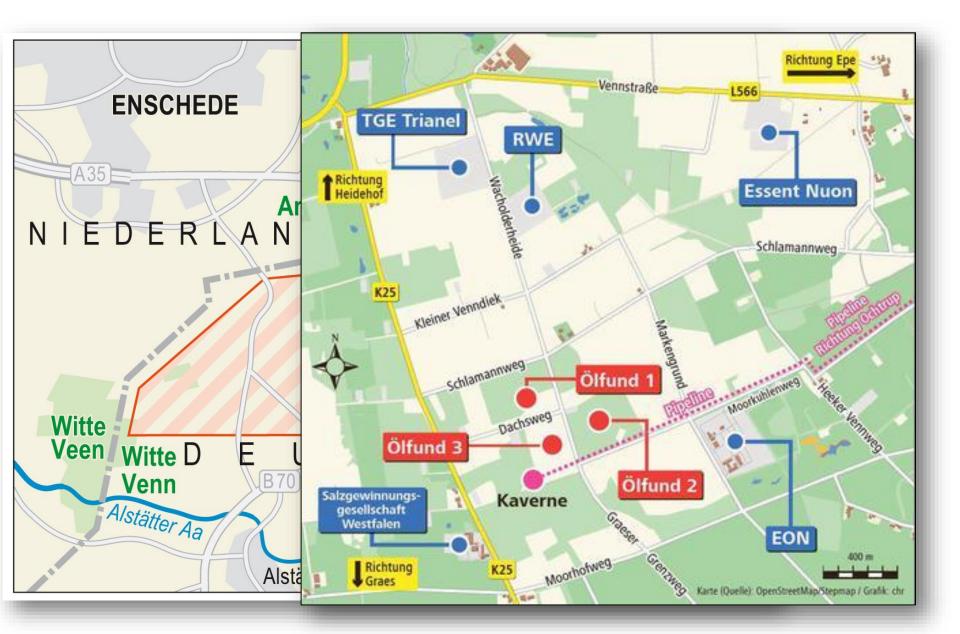
Cavern storage structure





- 1. Intercalated rocks
- 2. Salt-rock mass
- 3. Interbedded insolubles
- 4. Well head
- 5. Blanket oil (light ship oil)
- 6. Water injection string (pipe)
- 7. Brine delivery string (pipe)

Location of storage caverns and first oil spills



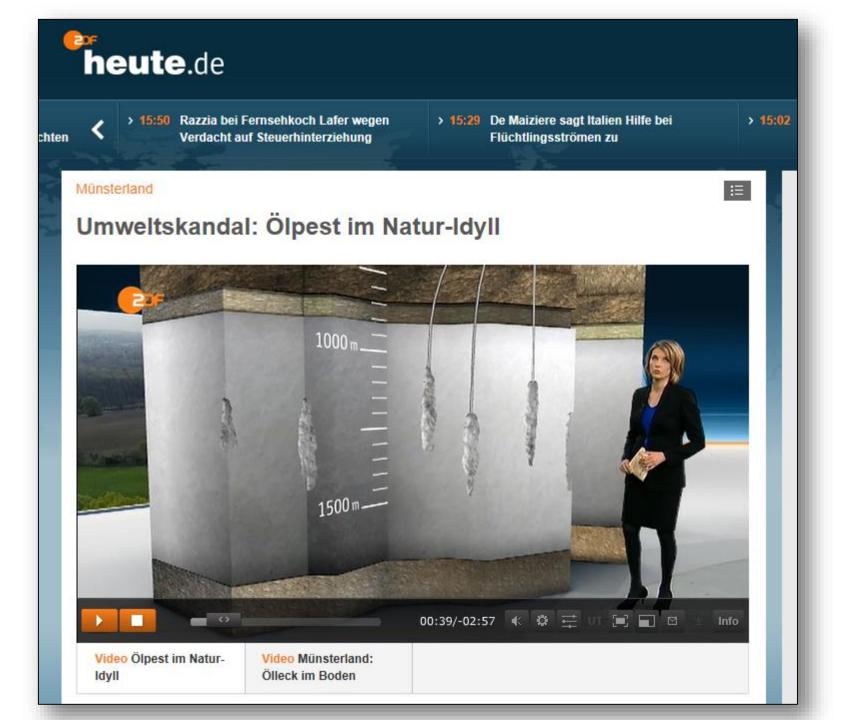
Oil spills on meadows and in the woods

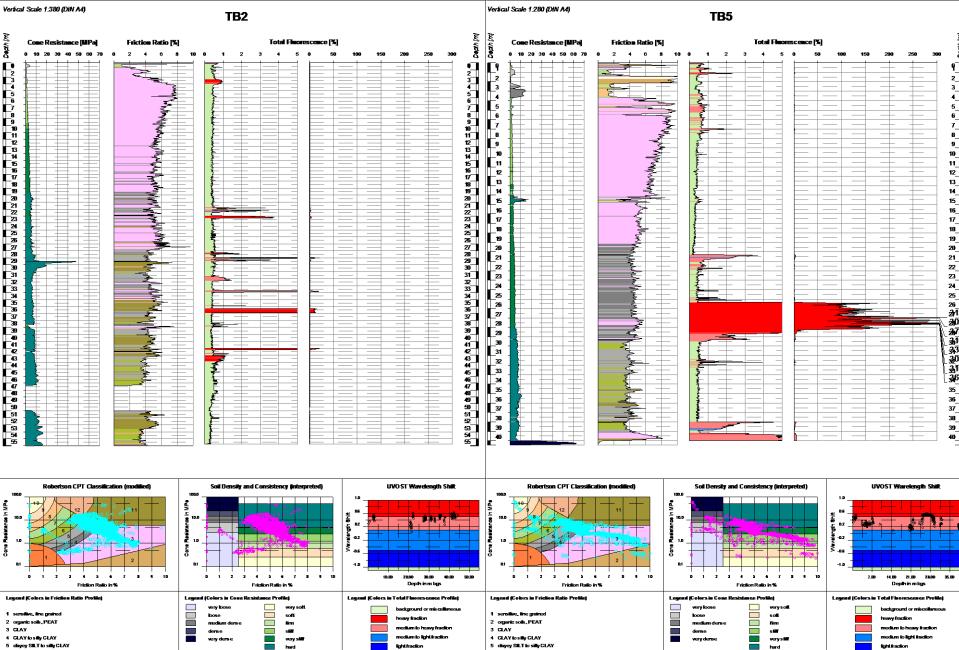


Fugro parking lot Gronau









- 3 CLAY 4 CLAY to silly CLAY
- 5 dayey SILT to silly CLAY
- 6 sandy SILT to clayey SILT
- 7 silly SAND to sandy SILT
- 8 SAND to silly SAND
- 9 coarse to medium SAND
- 10 GRAVEL to pravelly SAND
- 11 very slift, fine grained 12 very slift SAND to clayey SAND

Collimon 44 and 47 and



very still

X-Coord :

Y-Coord.:

Elevation

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hand

Fugro Consult GmbH

JD

Project:

Client

Contractor

Processed by:

Test Location: TB2

8 SAND to silly SAND Fugro Consult GmbH

11 very slift, fire grained 12 very slift SAND to dayey SAND In-Situ Technologies Coltman 44 and 47 and

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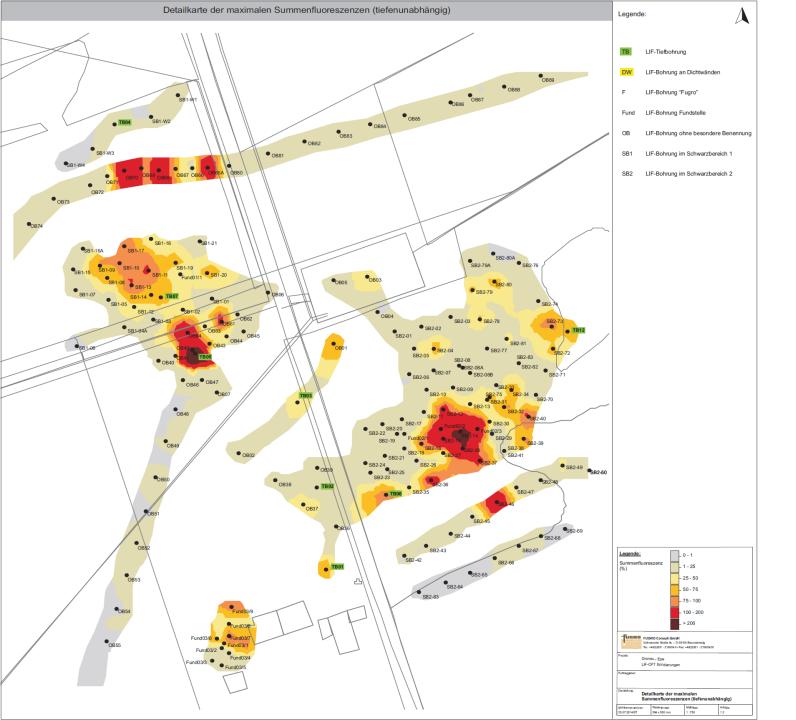
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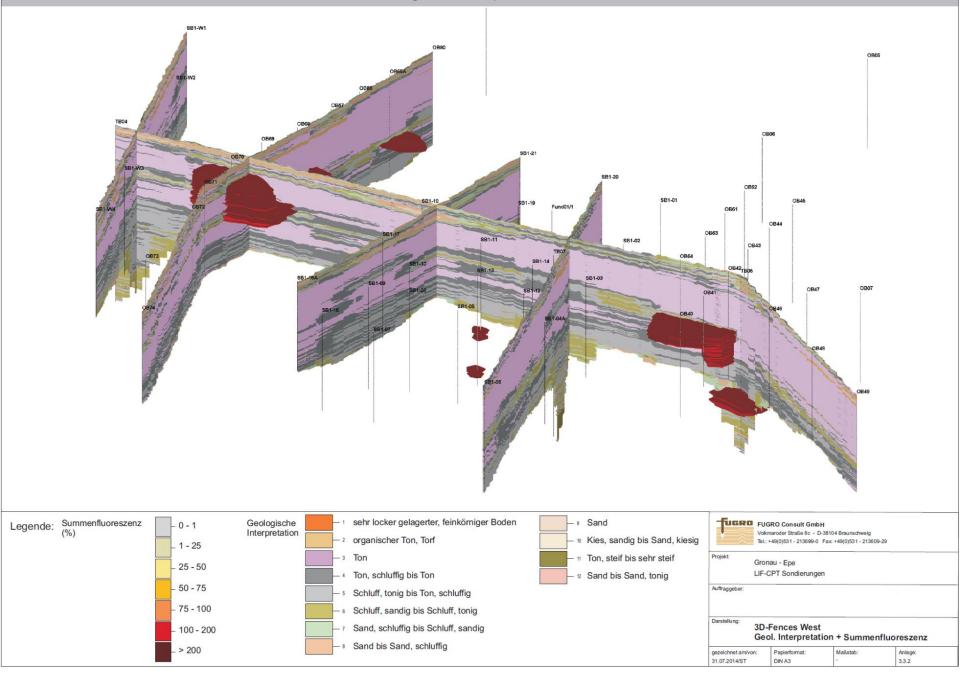


- SB1 LIF-Bohrung im Schwarzbereich 1
- SB2 LIF-Bohrung im Schwarzbereich 2





3D-Fences West Geologische Interpretation + Summenfluoreszenz



LIF-CPT - Take Home Messages

- Works in combination with almost any Fugro CPT-equipment worldwide.
- System readily available and easy to mobilize or ship.
- Real time data acquisition results can be seen and interpreted directly.
 → Quick adaptation of the investigation strategy.
- Geotechnical and contamination data combined Soil lithology and contamination can be correlated.
- No human exposure risks to contaminants during measurements.
 → minor H&S requirements.
- Rapid site screening (120 to 180m per day) cost savings compared to traditional investigation methods.





Thank You!

Any Questions?

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