

# The Undersea Malta-Gozo Tunnel Project: geophysical investigations



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# Summary

- Malta-Gozo Tunnel
- Targets and Geology
- Activities: MBES bathymetry, HR seismic, MCS, Airborne, VSP
- Data examples





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# Malta-Gozo Tunnel



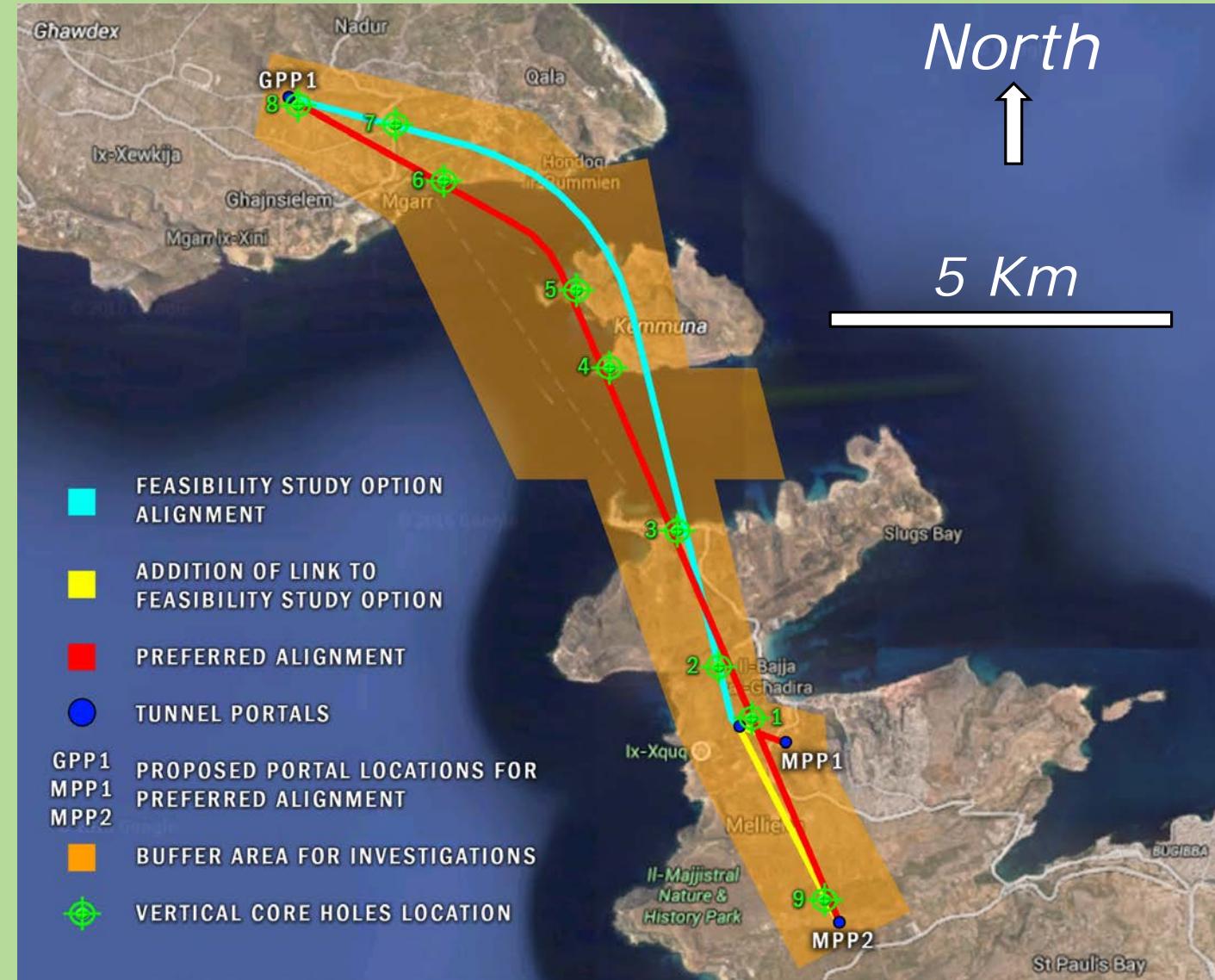
- **1972** first preliminary survey report on the link between Malta and Gozo.
- **2012** Economic assessment: existing traffic, traffic projection, socio-economic impact on Malta and Gozo, tolls, etc.
- **2012** The geology of the project area is potentially complex, with evidence of extensive faulting, and is not well documented. A detailed geological and geotechnical investigation is required to determine the optimum tunnel alignment, tunnel form, cost and construction methodology.



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# Study area





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# Targets



→ Improvement of the geological model along the projected tunnel alignment

1) Faults:

location, displacement



2) Blue Clay Formation:

location, thickness

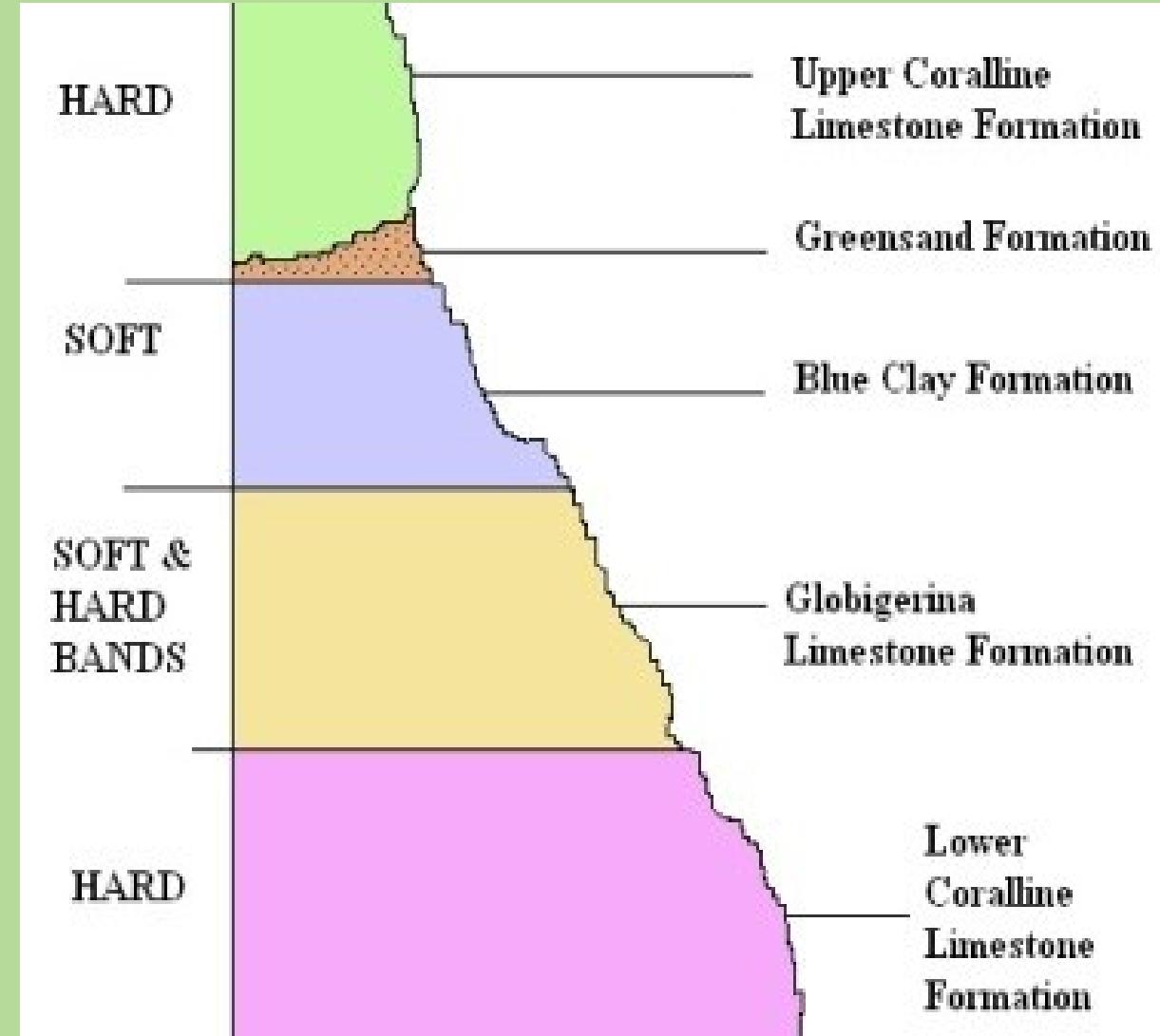
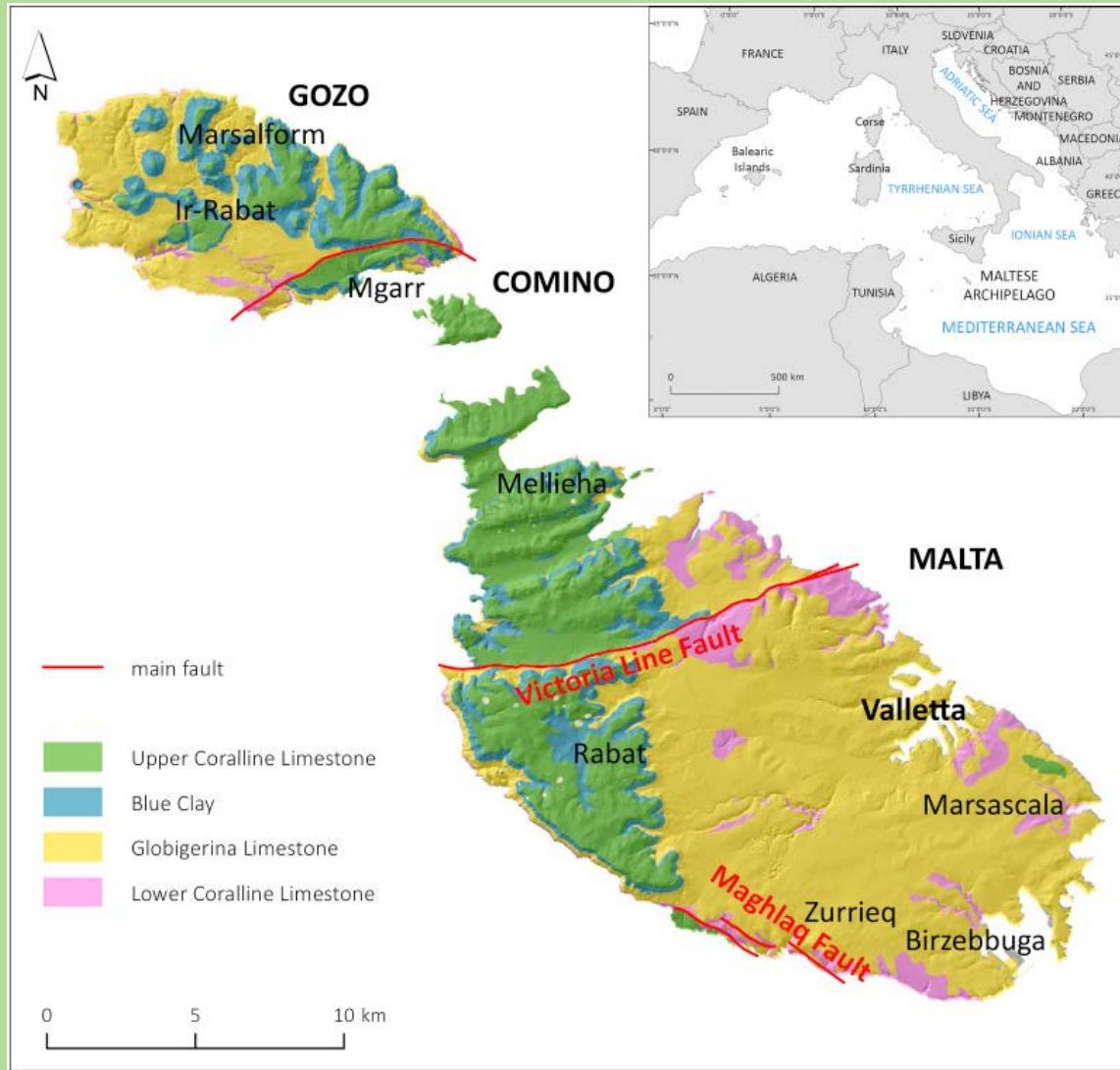




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# Geology of Malta





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# Offshore study area area





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# Performed activities



## 1- Faults mapping:

Bathymetry (Multibeam - MBES)

Offshore Very High Resolution Reflection Seismic – (VHRS)

Offshore Multichannel Reflection Seismic (MCS)

Airborne survey

## 2- Blue Clay mapping:

Offshore Multichannel Reflection Seismic (MCS)

Onshore seismic (VSP and refraction)



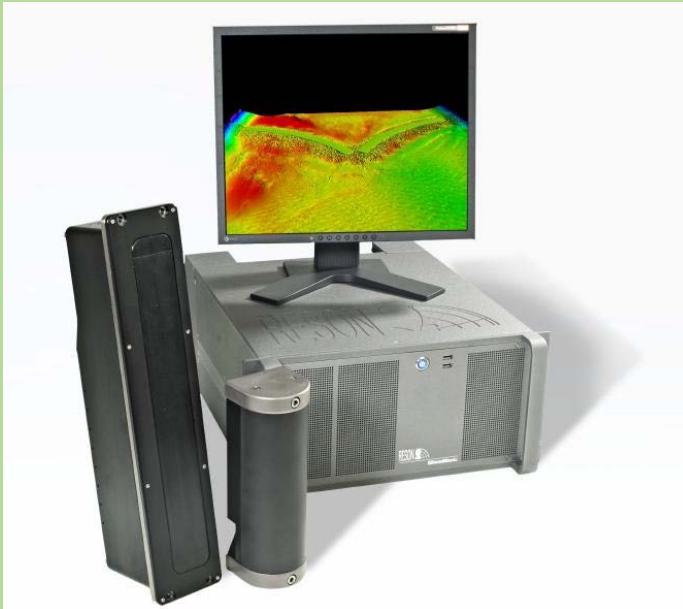
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# MBES survey



Multibeam Reson Seabat 7125



Model	Seabat 7125 SV2
Frequency	200 & 400 KHz
Swath	140°(extended 165°)
Beam	512
Maximum Range	500 m
Maximum operative depth	400 m
Maximum operative speed	12 knots
Maximum Resolution	6 mm
Acquisition Software	Reson PDS2000

Sound Velocity Probe  
Reson SVP71



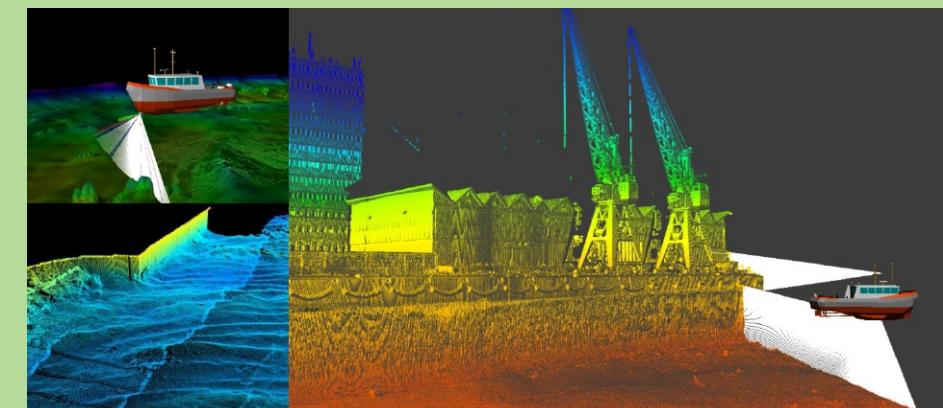
Motion Reference Unit  
TSS MAHRS



DGPS Trimble DSM232



Software Reson PDS 2000

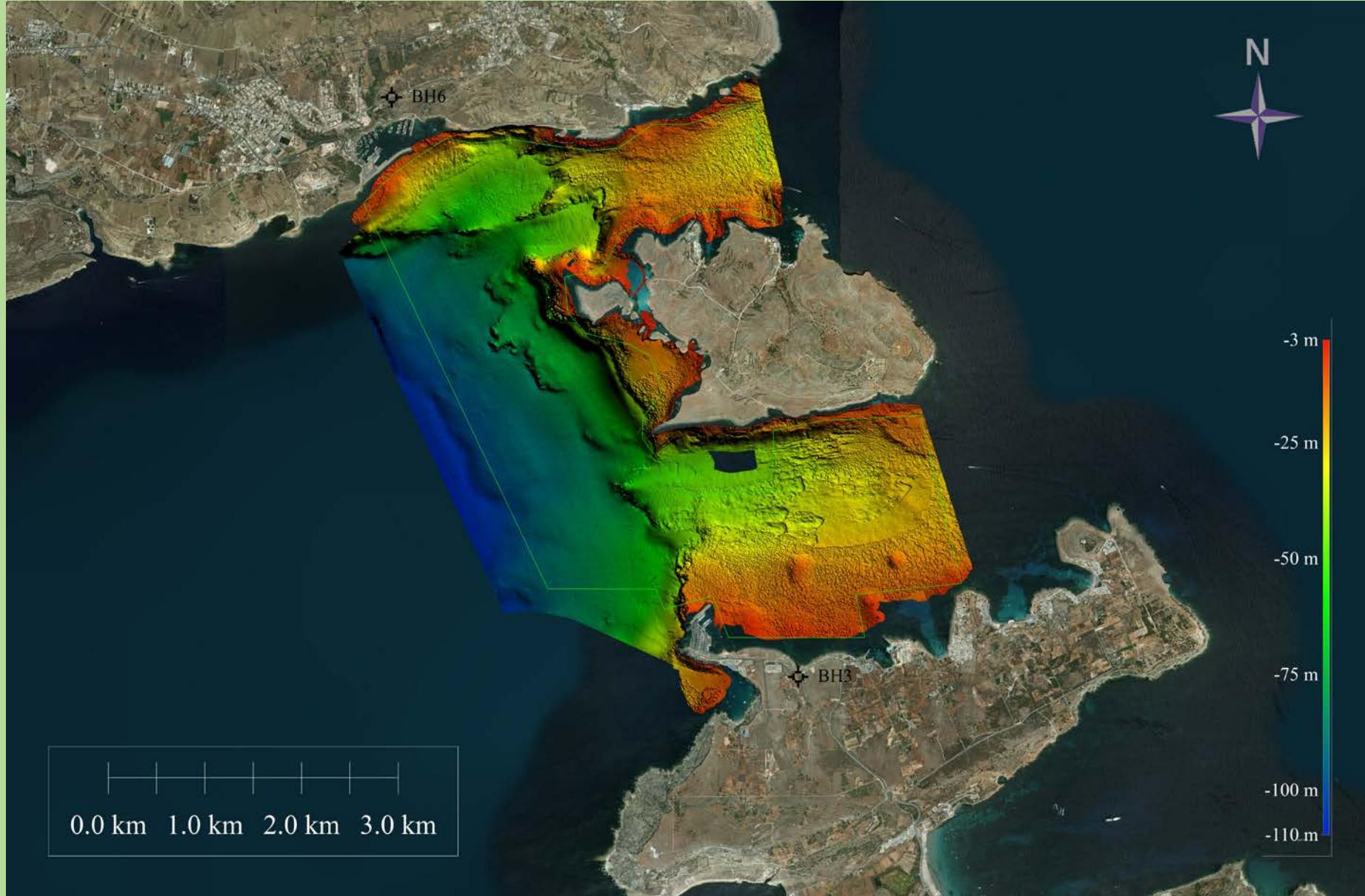




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# Data acquisition



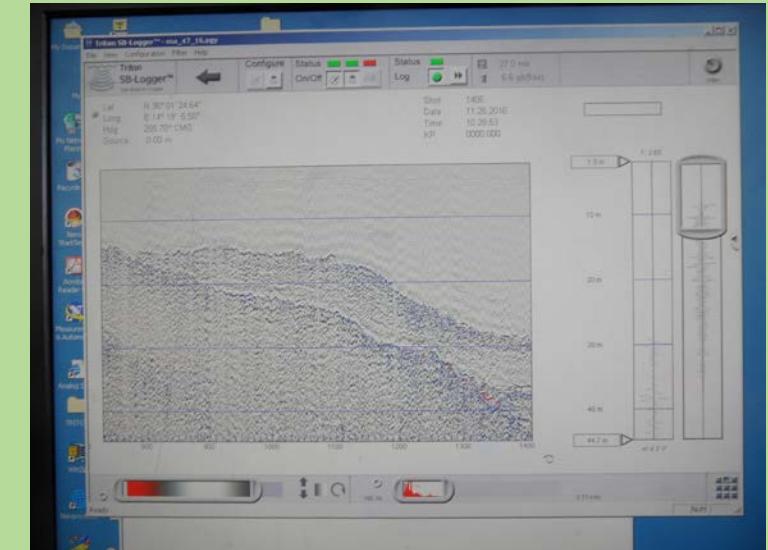
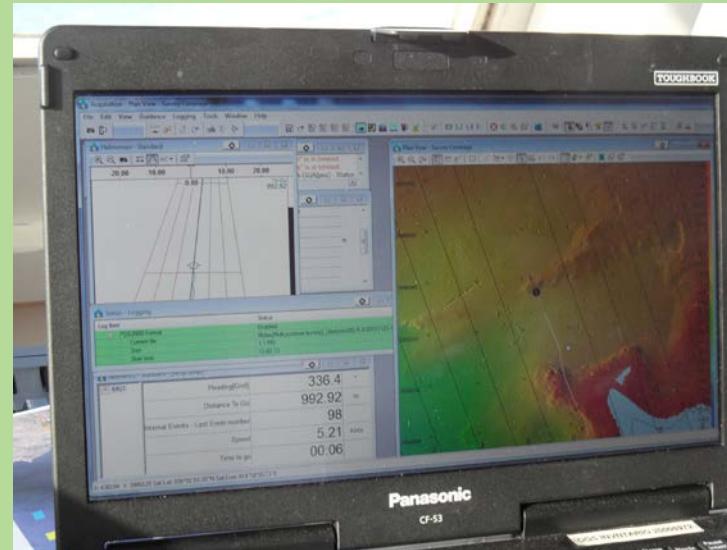


# VHRS survey (Boomer)



## AA301 TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

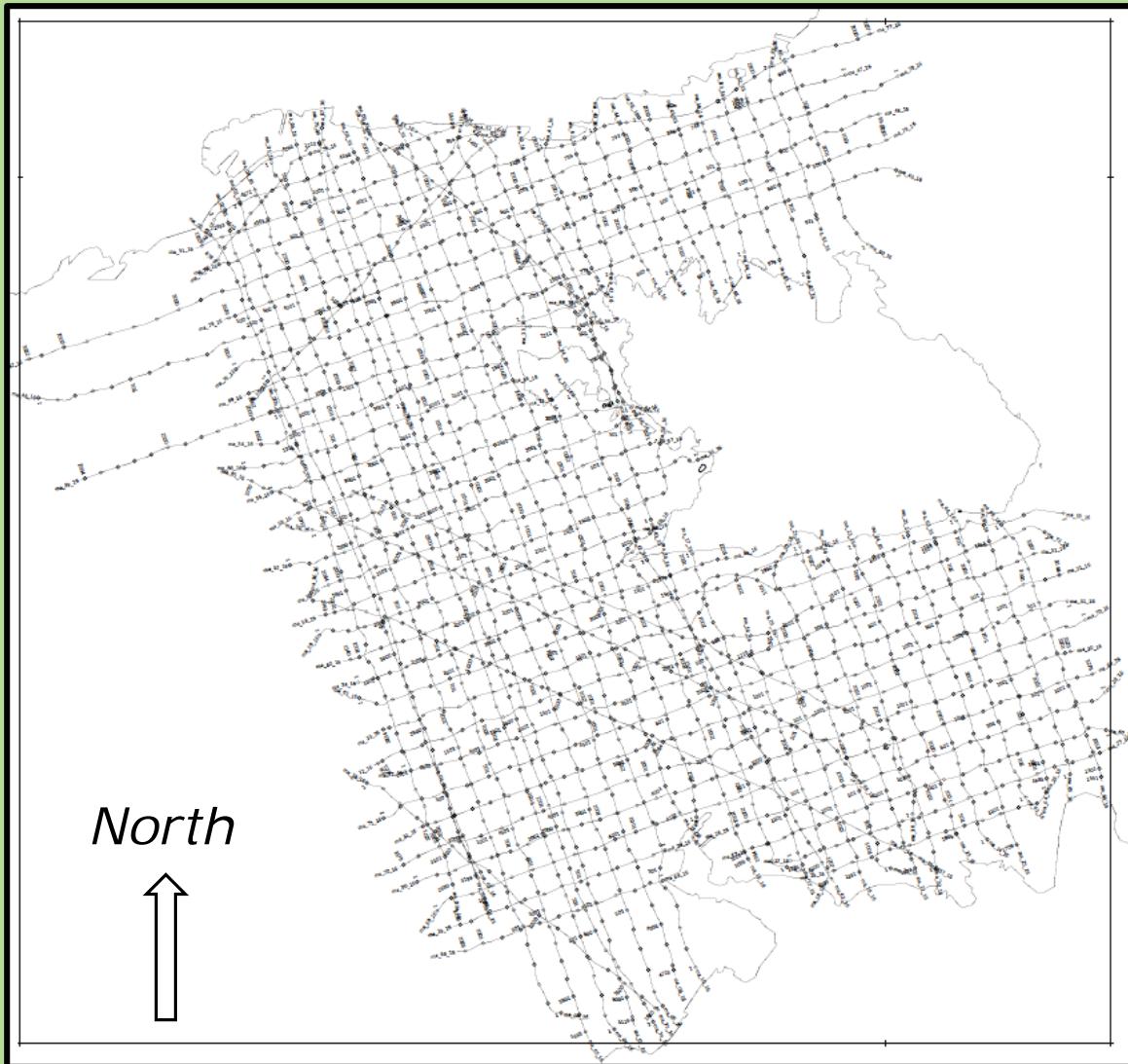
Manufacturer	Applied Acoustic Engineering
Model	AA301
Frequency Range	400-4000 Hz
Size	62x52 cm, 25 kg
Pulse length	200 microS depending on energy setting of CSP
Energization rate	3 Hz
Maximum energy	1050J/s - 350 J/shot
Operating voltage	3600 to 4000 V
Power supply unit	CSP-Nv 2400



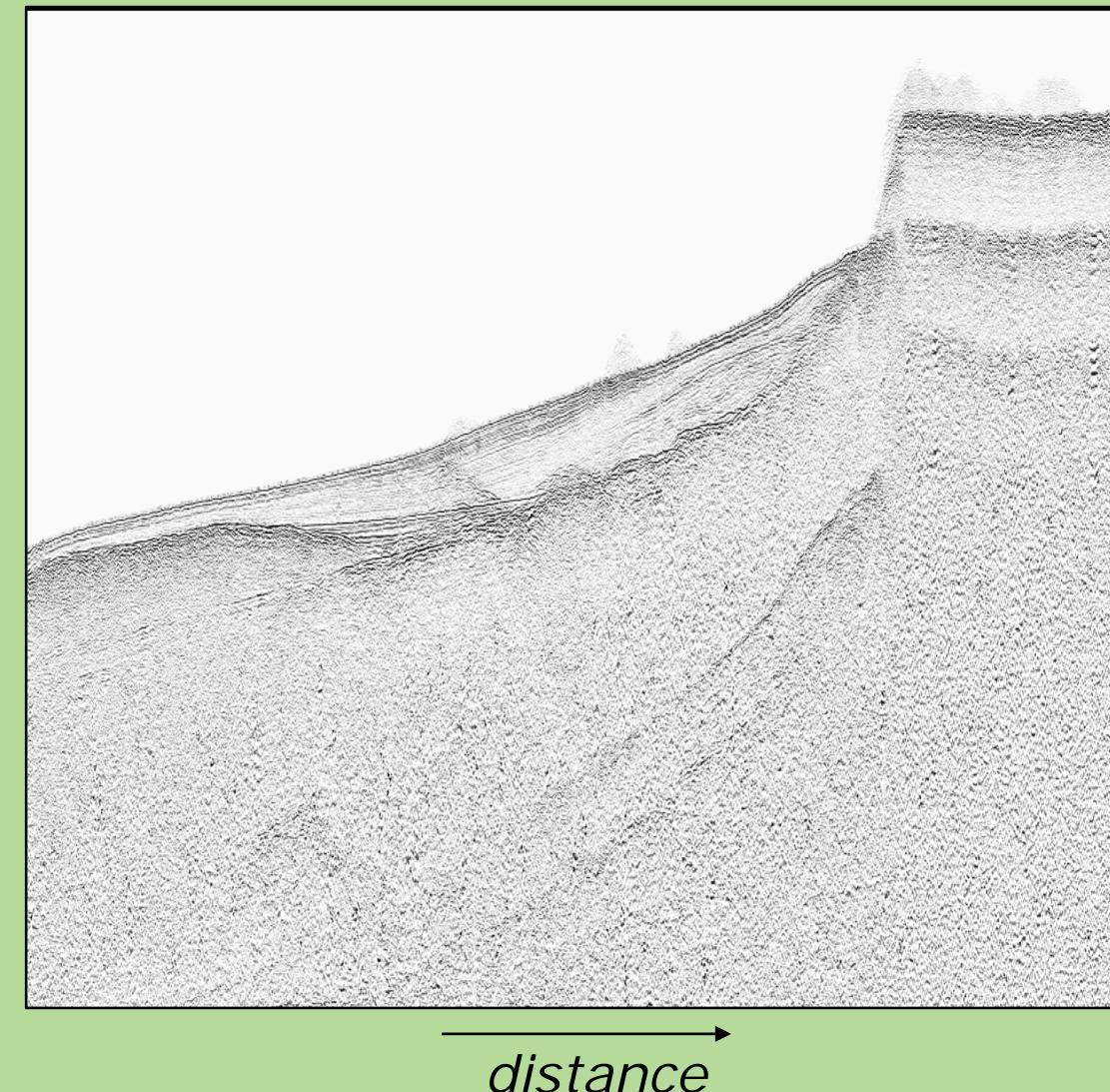


# VHRS data

Acquisition map



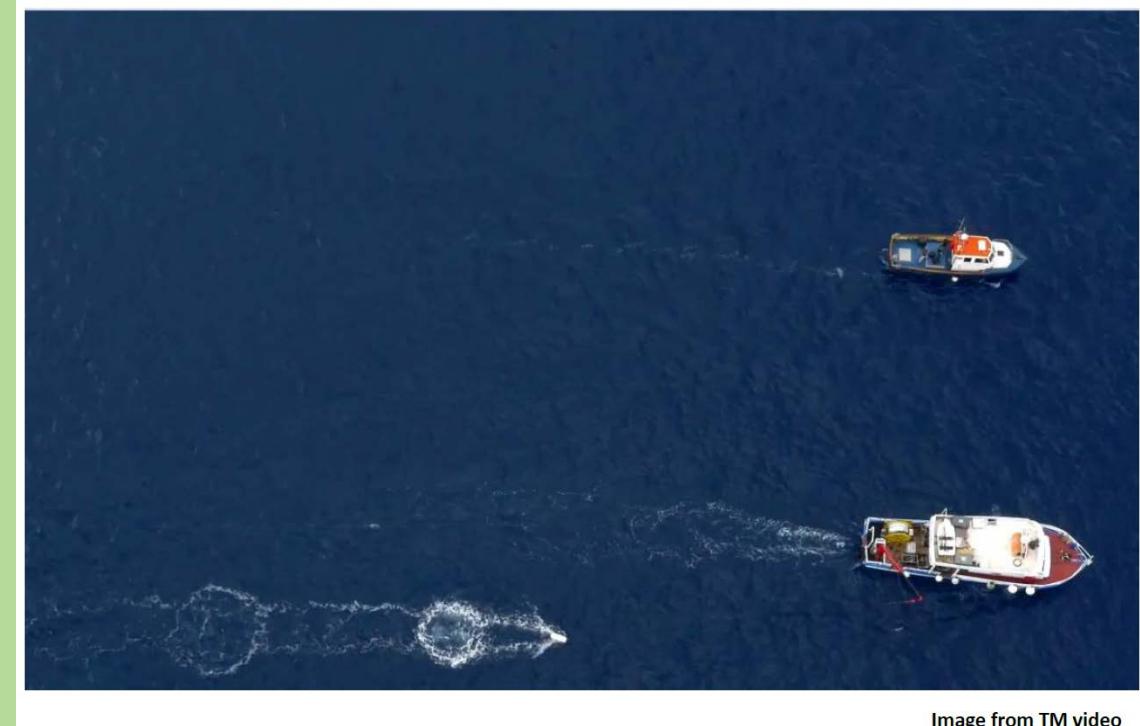
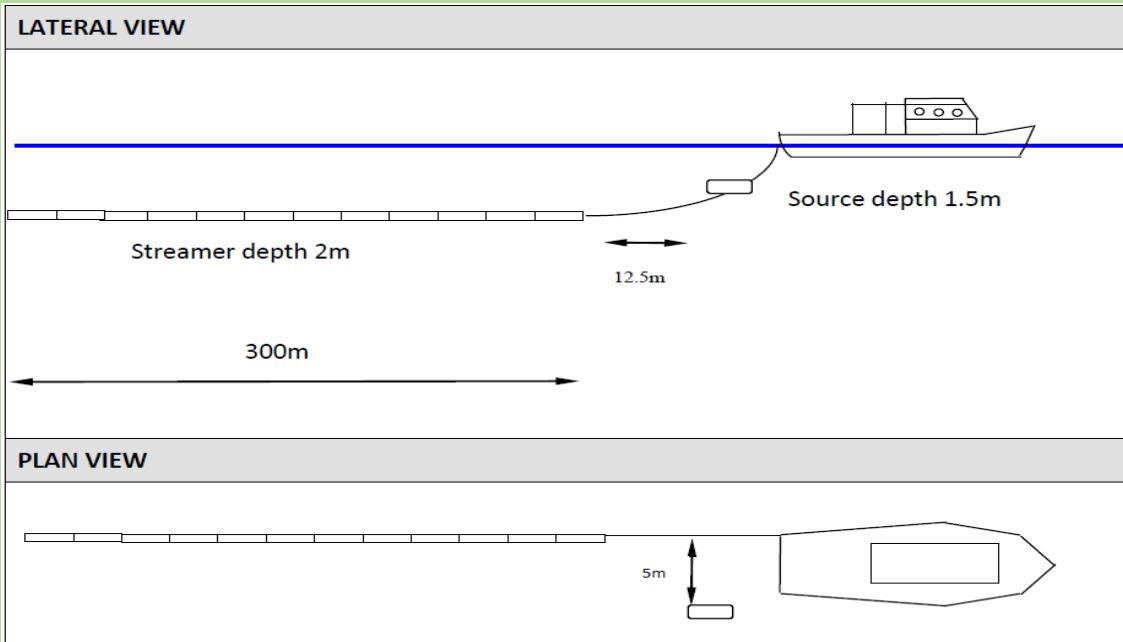
Seismic section (time)





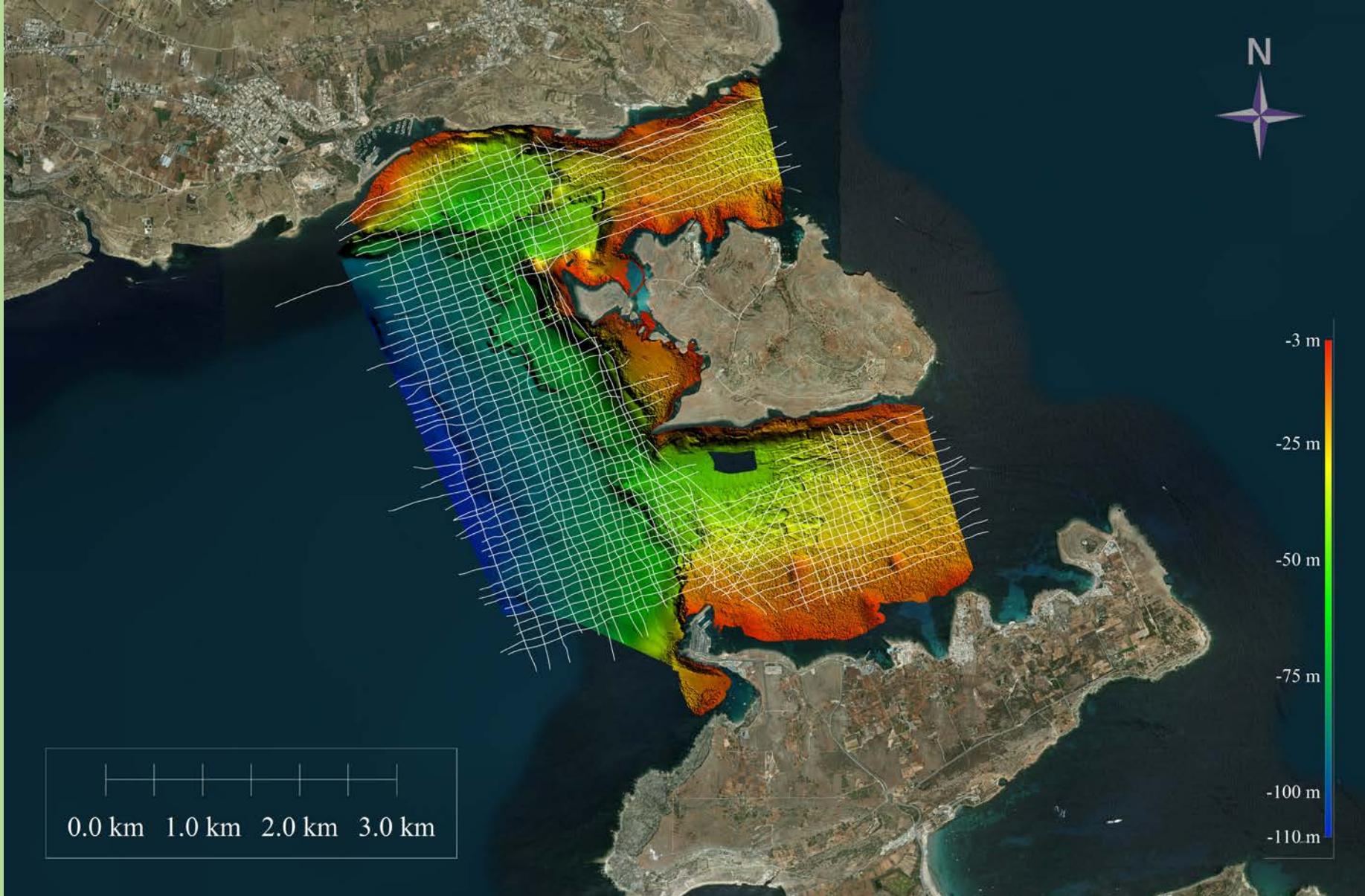
# MCS data acquisition

ACQUISITION PARAMETERS					
SOURCE		STREAMER		RECORDING	
Model	Mini GI-GUN Sercel	Model	Geometrics Geoeel	Model	Geometrics CNT-1
Array	1 x 60 cu.in (1l)	Length	300 m	Sampling rate	0.5 ms
Gun Mode	30G+30I Harmonic	Ch. No.	96	Record length	2 sec
Shot Interval	15.625 m and 18.75 m	Ch. Dist.	3.125 m	LC filters	3 Hz (LC);
Depth	1.5 m $\pm$ 0.5 m	Depth	2 m $\pm$ 0.5 m	HC filters	Antialias
Pressure	140 atm.	Min off.	12.5 m	Aux channels	Ch.2
SYNCHRONIZATION		Max off.	312.5 m		
Controller	RTS Sure Shot	Max fold	9.6		
Aim Point	50 ms delay	min fold	8		





# MCS data acquisition





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# MCS data processing



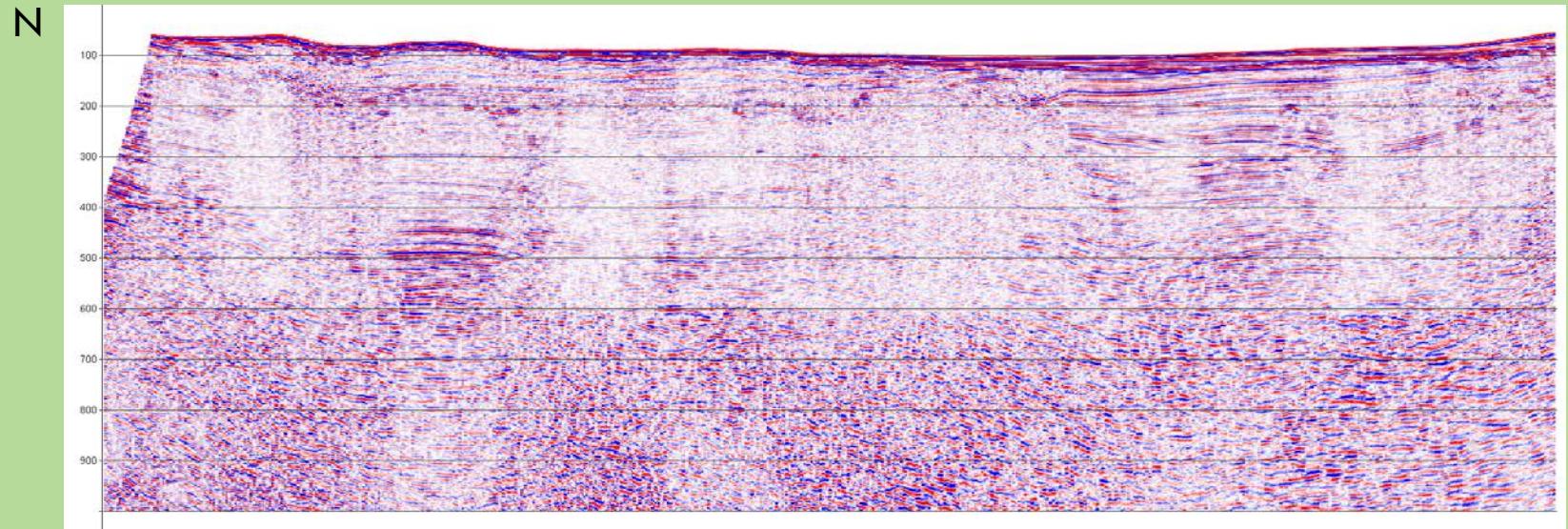
- 1) Data Reformatting.
- 2) Quality control and trace editing.
- 3) Geometry assignment and water bottom picking.
- 4) Preliminary velocity analysis -> CDP Sorting -> NMO Correction -> AGC -> Brute stack.
- 6) Surface Related Multiple Elimination (SRME, water bottom deconvolution).
- 7) True amplitude recovery.
- 8) Predictive deconvolution.
- 9) Final Velocity Analysis.
- 10) Normal moveout correction.
- 11) Manual Stretch mute.
- 12) Stack -> FX deconvolution -> Time variant filter -> Amplitude balance -> Final stack output.
- 13) Post stack time migration -> Time variant filter -> Amplitude balance -> Final migrated stack output.



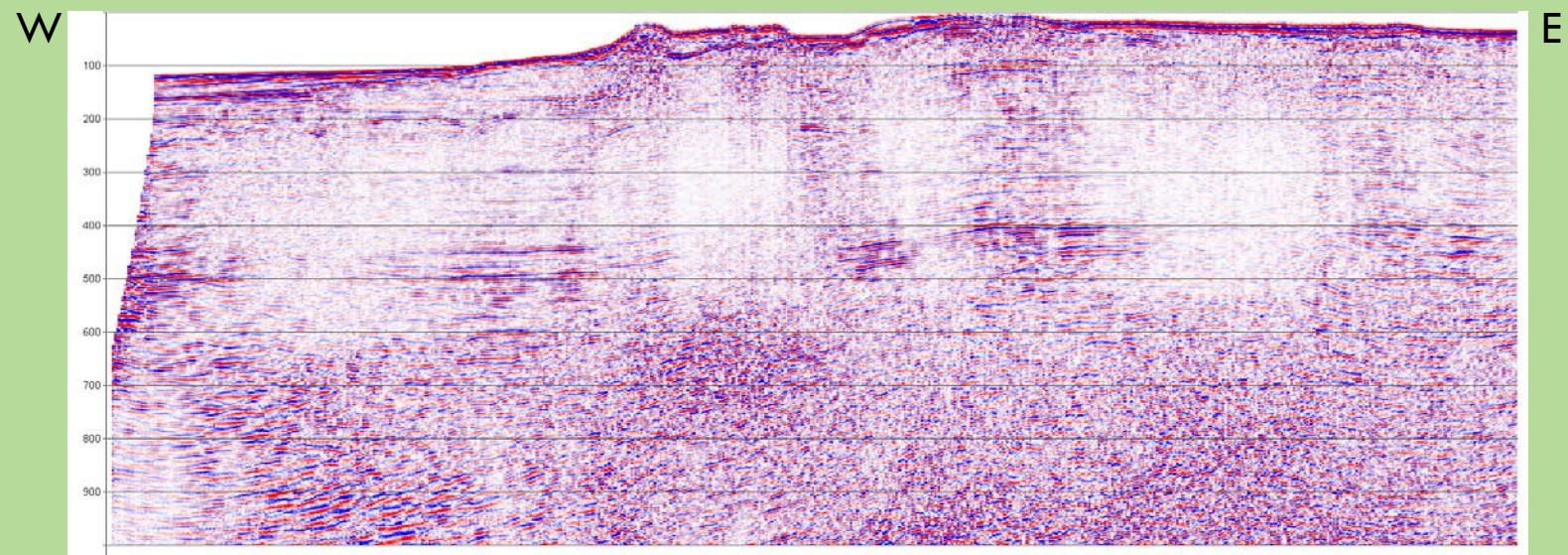
# MCS data example (migrated sections)



Line 106



Line 097





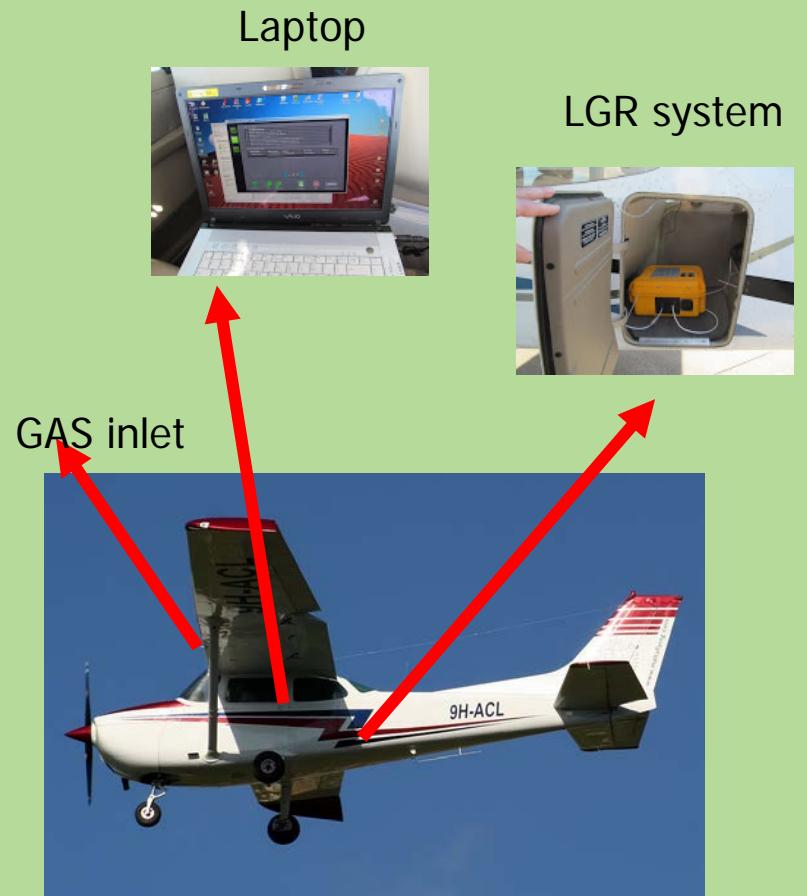
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# Gas Mapping acquisition



LGR Los Gatos - Ultraportable Greenhouse Gas Analyzer (CH<sub>4</sub>, CO<sub>2</sub>, H<sub>2</sub>O)



## Performance Specifications

Repeatability / Precision (1-sigma):  
CH<sub>4</sub>: <2 ppb (1 sec), <0.6 ppb (10 sec),  
<0.25 ppb (100 sec)

CO<sub>2</sub>: <300 ppb (1 sec), <100 ppb (10 sec),  
<40 ppb (100 sec)

H<sub>2</sub>O: <100 ppm (1 sec), <35 ppm (10 sec),  
<15 ppm (100 sec)

Response Time (flow time through meas. cell):  
10 s

## Measurement Range:

CH<sub>4</sub>: 0.01 – 100 ppm  
CO<sub>2</sub>: 1 – 20000 ppm  
H<sub>2</sub>O: 500 – 70000 ppm

## Operational Range:

CH<sub>4</sub>: 0 – 500 ppm  
CH<sub>4</sub>: 0 – 10% (with Extended Range option)  
CO<sub>2</sub>: 0 – 20000 ppm  
H<sub>2</sub>O: 0 – 70000 ppm

## Outputs:

Digital (RS232), Analog, Ethernet, USB

Data Storage:  
Internal Solid State Hard Disk Drive

Ambient Humidity:  
<98% RH non-condensing

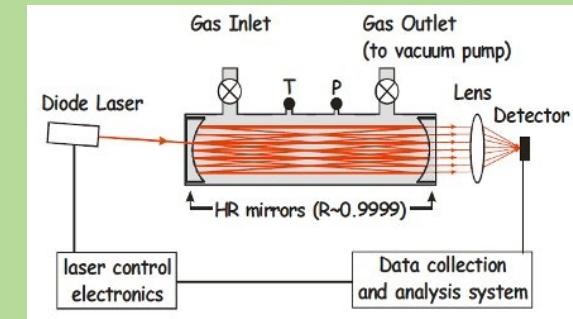
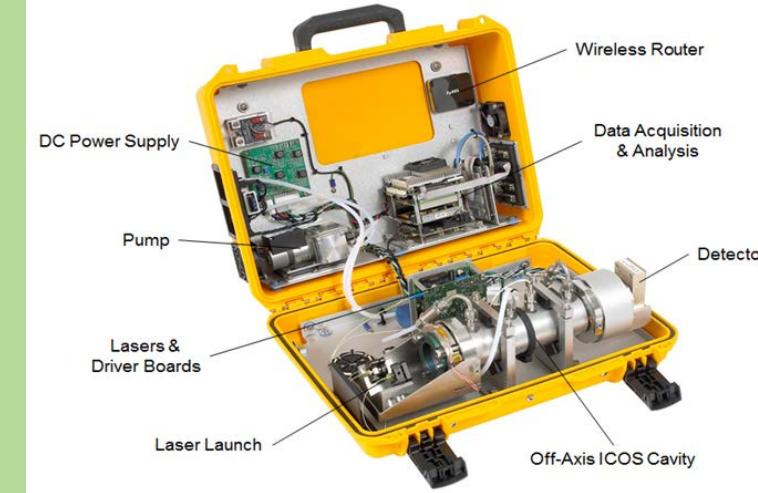
Operating Temperature:  
5 – 45 °C

Inlet / Outlet Fittings:  
1/4" Push-Connect

Power Requirements:  
60 watts (10-30 VDC)  
66 watts (115/230 VAC, 50/60 Hz)

Dimensions:  
7" H x 18.5" W x 14" D

Weight:  
15 kg

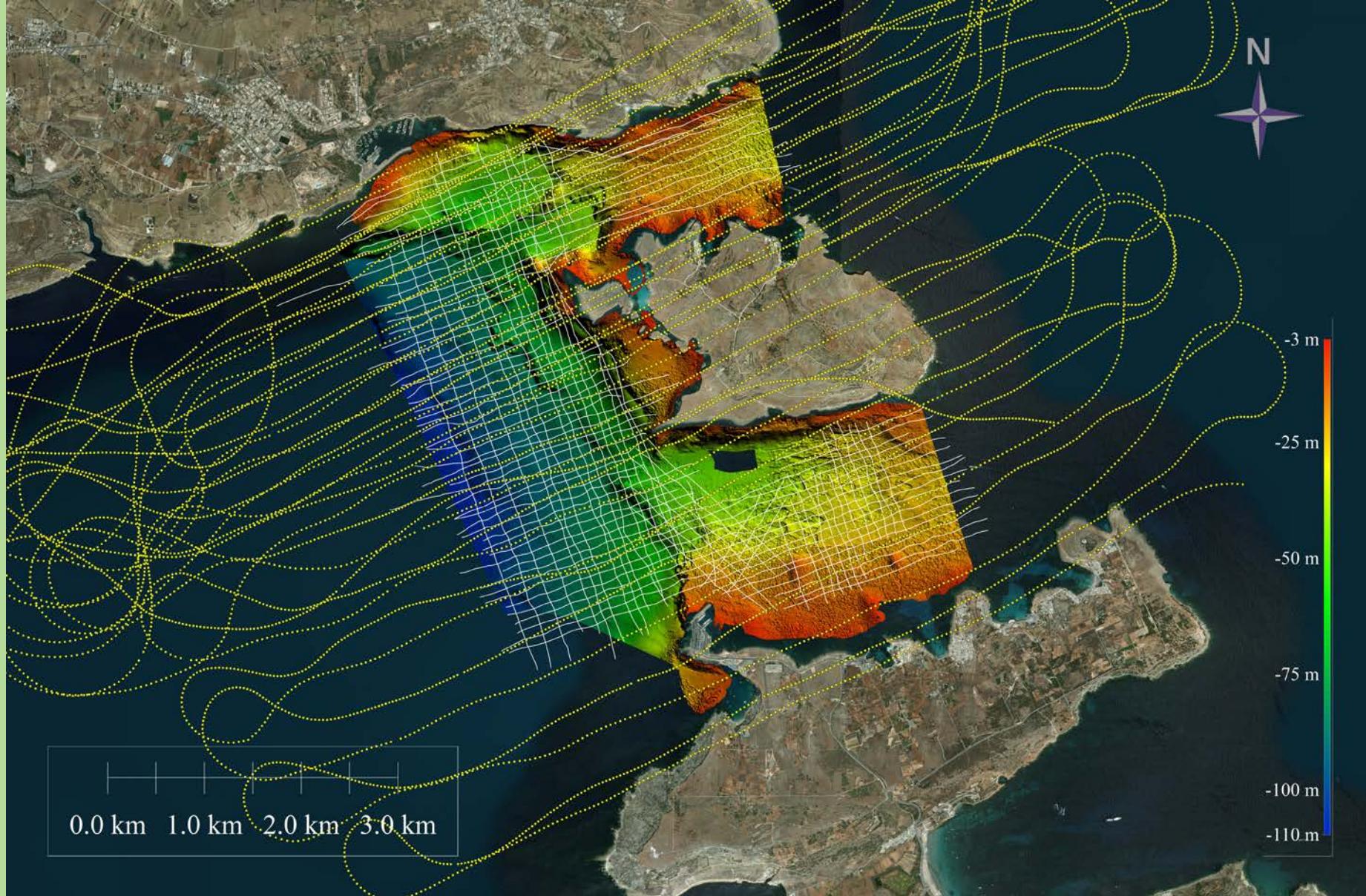


Off-Axis ICOS (Integrated Cavity Output Spectroscopy)

CESSNA 172M Skyhawk



# Gas mapping acquisition

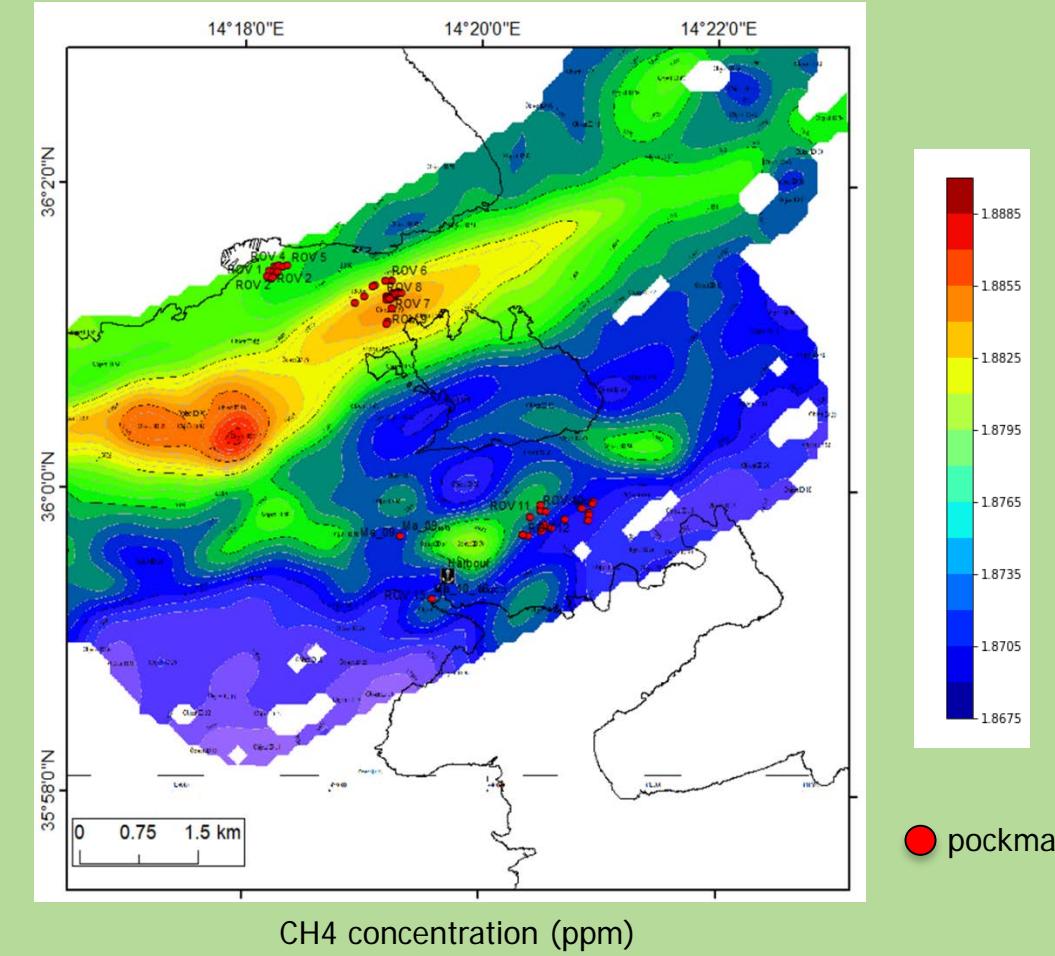




# Gas mapping



Survey Area: Flight trajectory



CH<sub>4</sub> concentration (ppm)

● pockmarks

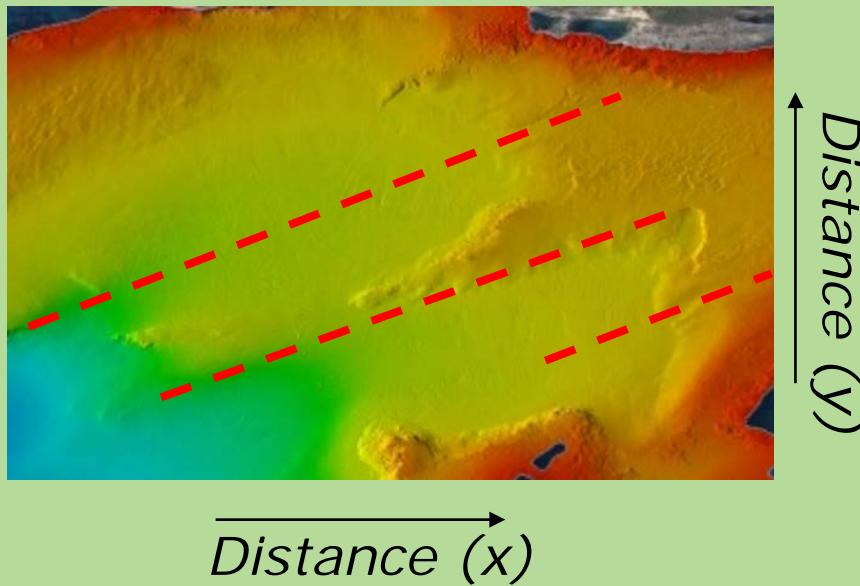
# Target 1: Faults

- Are we able to detect/map faults?

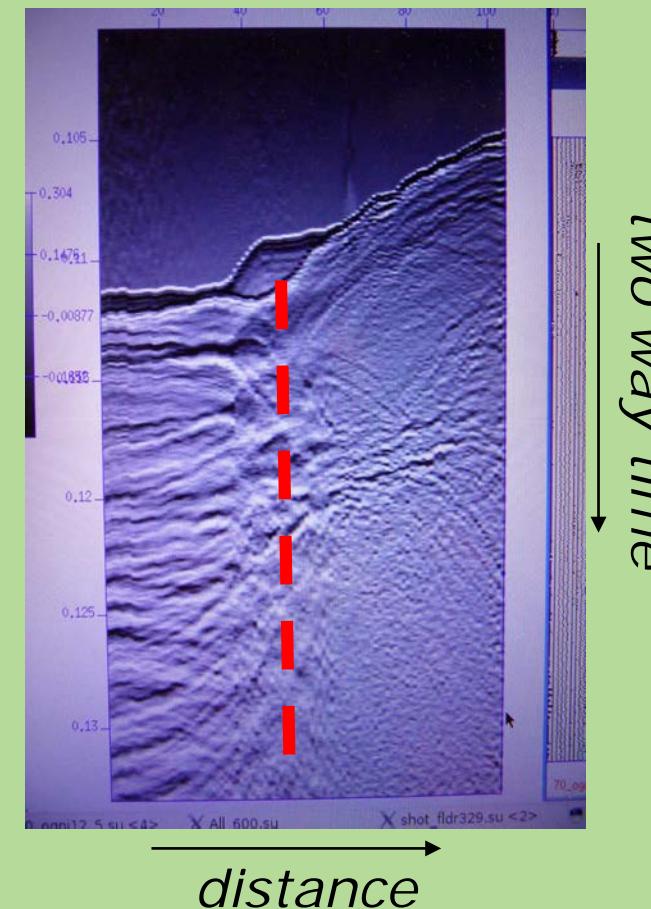


Yes

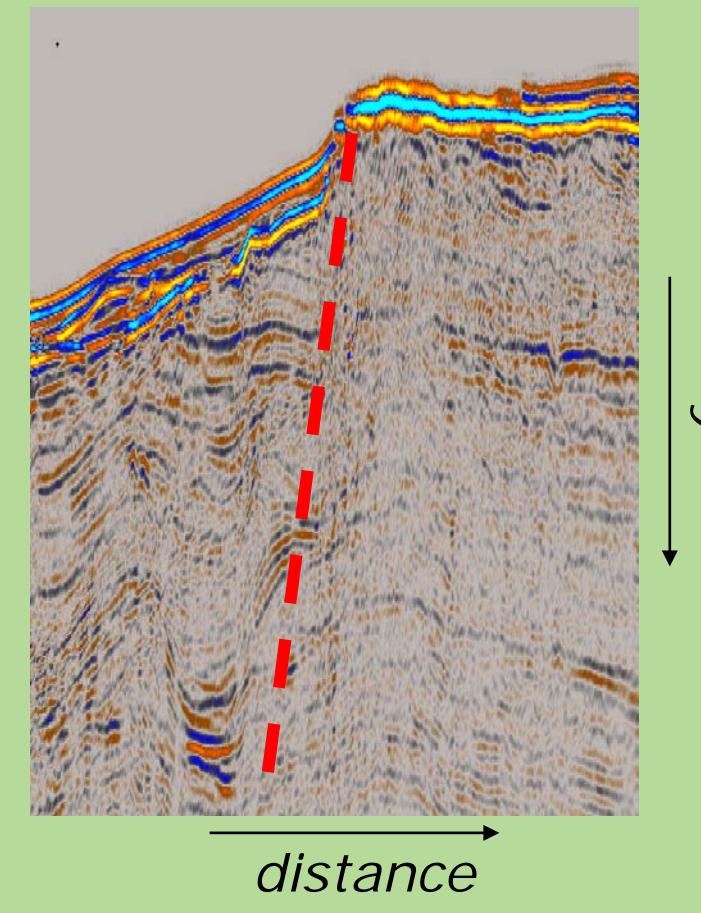
MBES  
Bathymetry – sea bottom



HR/boomer  
s.b. – 20/50 m below s.b.



Reflection Seismic  
s.b. – 500 m below s.b.

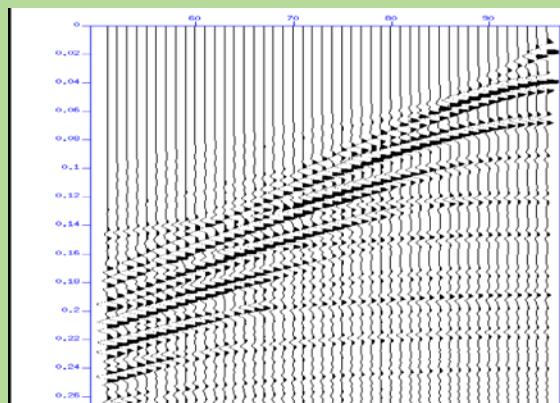
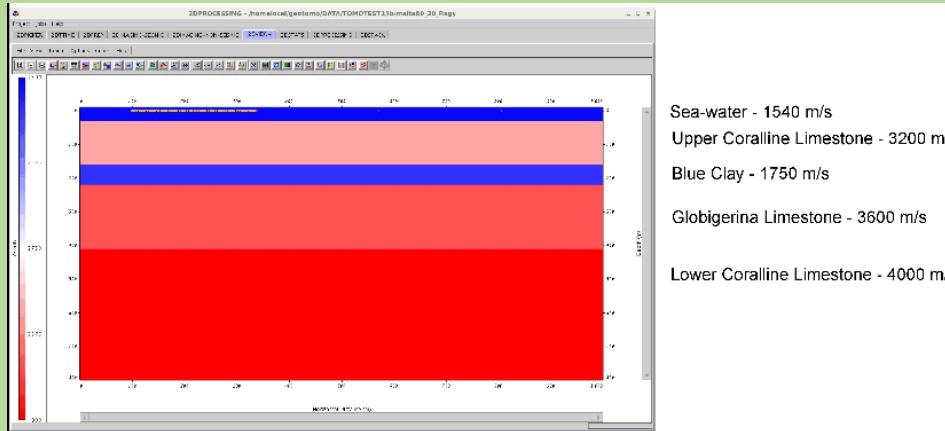


# Target 2: Blue Clay Formation

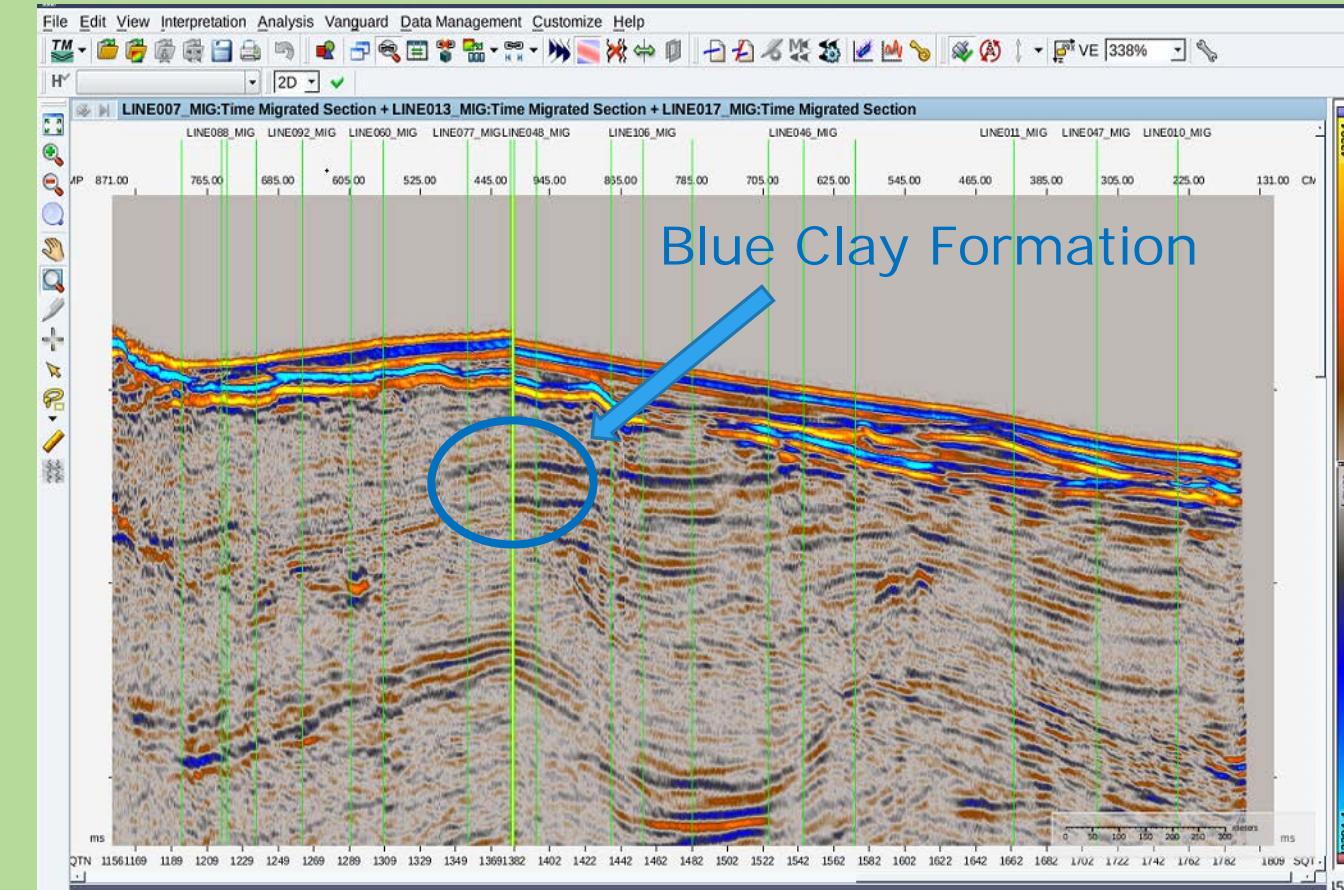
- Are we able to detect and estimate the Blue Clay thickness?

→ Yes

Feasibility study: synthetic data

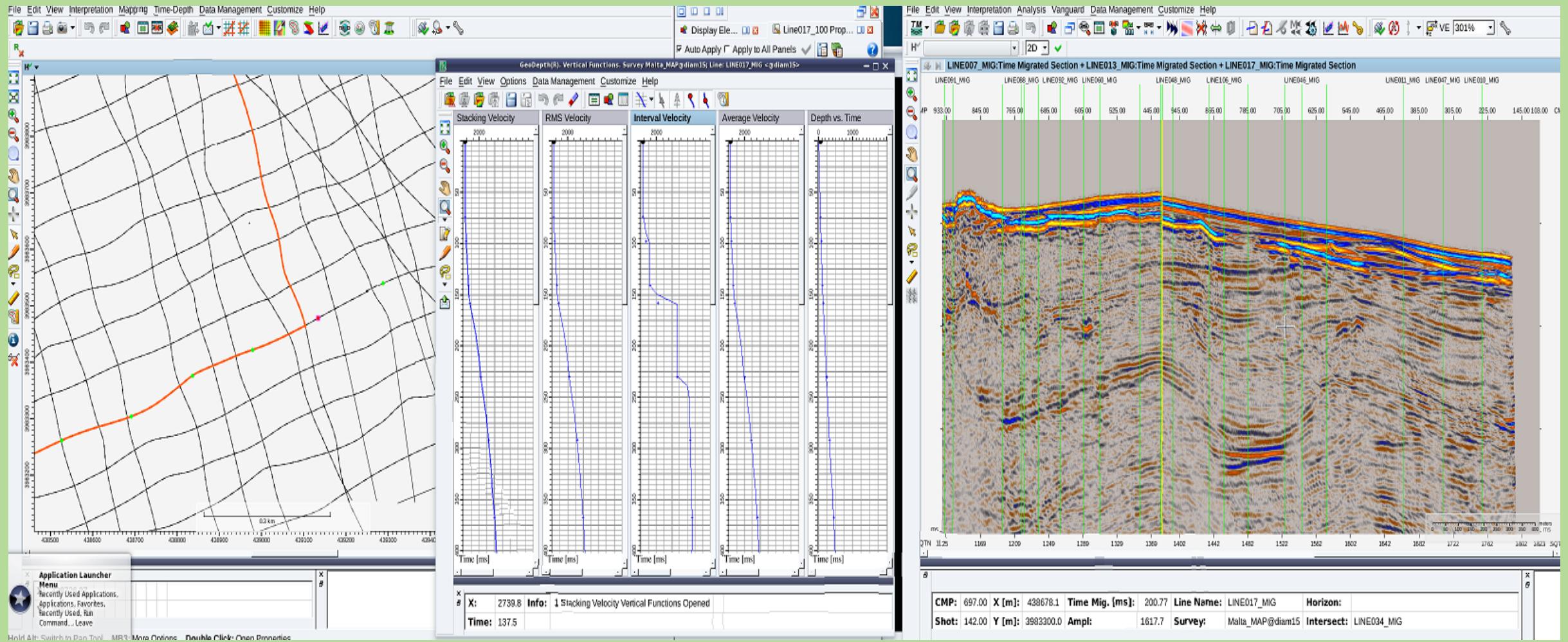


Real data



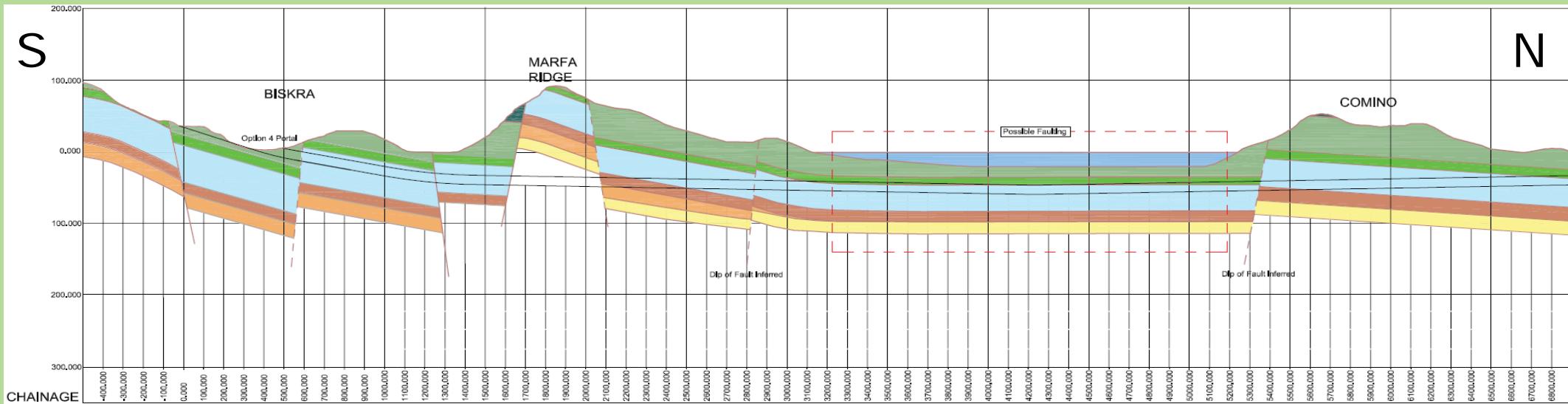
# Target 2: Blue Clay Formation

- Seismic data need borehole data for validation, calibration and time to depth conversion

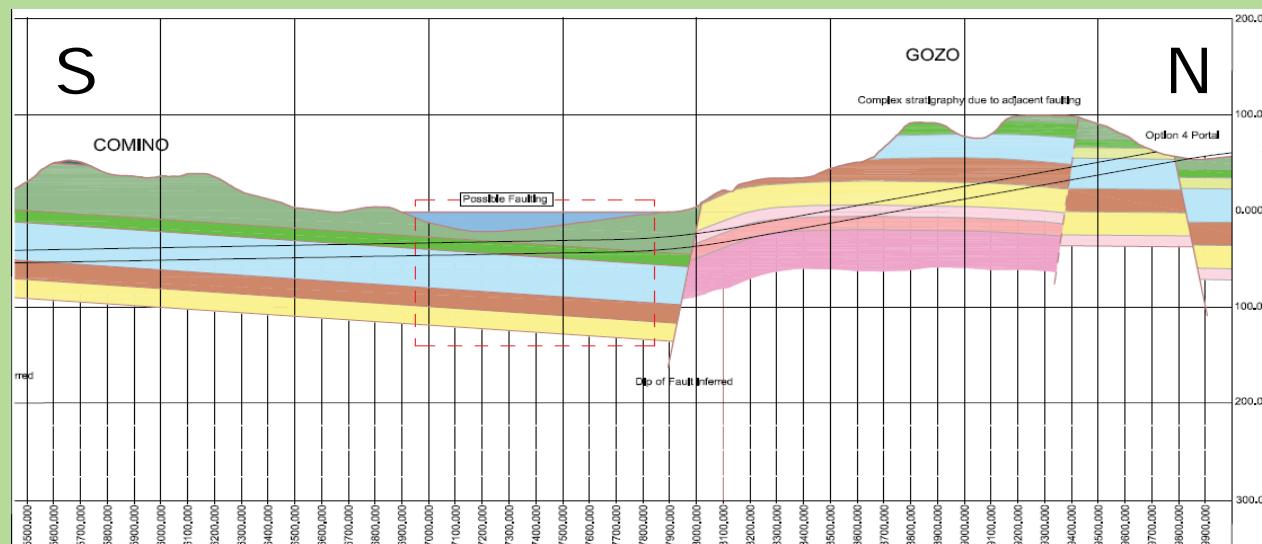


# Faults mapping – Initial model

## Southern sector



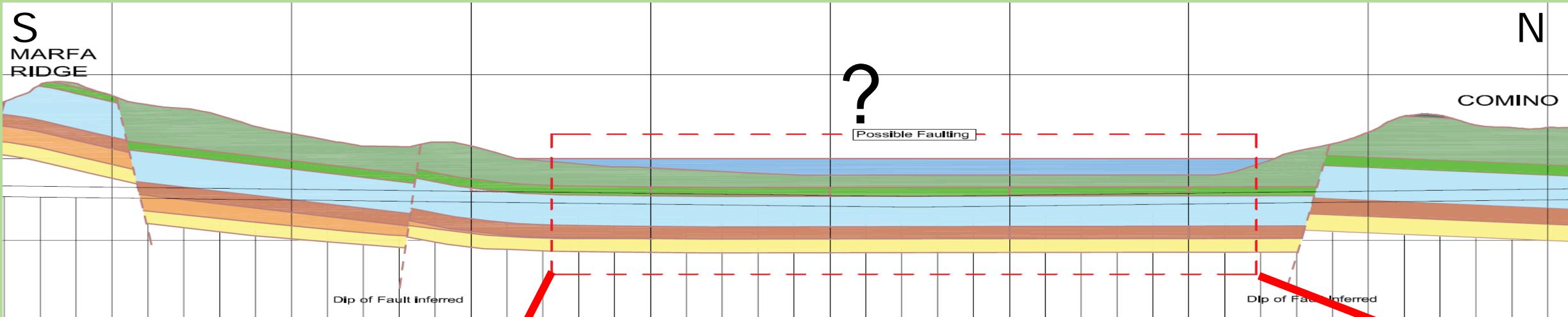
## Northern sector



From:  
Preliminary results –  
Assessment of road tunnel option  
between Malta and Gozo  
Mott MacDonald, 2012

# Faults mapping – real data

Initial model



Real data appear  
more complex than  
prognosis!

