

# miniRUEDI Symposium 2023

**Eawag, 8600 Dübendorf, Switzerland**

## **Tuesday, 21 Nov 2023**

9:30 – 10:00	Welcome coffee and snacks
10:00 – 10:50	Presentations
11:50 – 11:10	Break
11:10 – 12:00	Presentations
12:00 – 14:00	Lunch at Eawag
14:00 – 15:15	Presentations
15:15 – 15:45	Break
15:45 – 17:00	Presentations

## **Wednesday, 22 Nov 2023**

9:30 – 10:00	Coffee and snacks
10:00 – 10:50	Presentations
11:50 – 11:10	Break
11:10 – 12:00	Presentations
12:00 – 14:00	Lunch at Eawag
14:00 – 15:15	Presentations
15:15 – 15:45	Break
15:45 – 17:00	Presentations
19:00 (open end)	Group dinner in Zürich

## **Thursday, 23 Nov 2023**

9:30 – 10:00	Coffee and snacks
10:00 – 10:50	Presentations
11:50 – 11:10	Break
11:10 – 12:00	Presentations
12:00 – 14:00	Lunch at Eawag
14:00 – 15:15	miniRUEDI hands-on, lab tour

End of miniRUEDI Symposium

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## River rafting with the miniRUEDI

Connor P. Newman, Eric C Humphrey, Matthias S Brennwald, W. Payton  
Gardner, Kelli M Palko and Michael N Gooseff

Eawag, USGS

Saline geothermal systems in the western United States are major sources of solutes that negatively affect downstream water use. Discharge from these systems is commonly manifested as both discrete springs and diffuse outflow along the riverbed. Discrete discharges may be quantified using physical measurements, but large diffuse discharges are difficult to quantify. To quantify total discharge from several large saline geothermal systems in the Upper Colorado River Basin high-resolution noble gas measurements were made from a boat-mounted portable gas equilibrium membrane-inlet mass spectrometer (miniRUEDI) in two locations in the western United States: the Colorado River near Glenwood Canyon and the Virgin River near Pah Tempe springs. Geothermal discharge in both locations has distinctive noble gas signatures, with He concentrations in springs enriched three orders of magnitude above atmospheric equilibrium (about  $10^{-5}$  ccSTP/g). We hypothesize that the enriched He concentrations of discrete (springs) and diffuse (riverbed) discharge from these systems will have an influence on the noble gas composition of river water, allowing for the total geothermal discharge in each location to be quantified by helium mass balance. Continuous noble gas measurements also allow for direct estimation of the air/water He gas transfer rate, which commonly requires time-consuming gas injections. Results from the Glenwood Canyon area indicate that He concentrations in the river undergo an order of magnitude increase (to about  $10^{-7}$  ccSTP/g). Elevated helium concentrations in the river extend kilometers downstream from mapped inflows and indicate substantial diffuse inflows or slow degassing of geothermal He. Mass balance modeling accounting for helium inflow and degassing indicates a total geothermal discharge of 425 to 850 L/s, compared to a previous estimate of 300 L/s from discrete springs. Results from the Pah Tempe area indicate He concentration in the river enriched two orders of magnitude above atmospheric equilibrium (up to about  $10^{-6}$  ccSTP/g). Geothermal discharge to the Virgin River in this reach is estimated at approximately 250 L/s, similar to the flux measured by differential gaging. Data allow for estimation of the He gas transfer rate in the Colorado River (40 m/d) and Virgin River (80 m/d), illustrating the utility of the high-resolution measurements in quantifying this important parameter.

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# **Long term monitoring of noble gas and water isotope tracers in a localised MAR scheme to assess recharge and regional groundwater mixing dynamics**

**Jared van Rooyen**

Eawag

Managed aquifer recharge (MAR) has become increasingly popular in Central Europe as a sustainable, clean, and efficient method for managing domestic water supply. In these schemes, river water is artificially infiltrated into shallow aquifers for storage and natural purification of domestic water supply, while the resulting groundwater mound can simultaneously be designed such that it suppresses inflow of regional groundwater from contaminated areas. MAR schemes are typically not managed based on automated optimization algorithms, especially in complex urban and geological settings. However, such automated managing procedures are critical to guarantee safe drinking water. With (seasonal) water scarcity predicted to increase in Central Europe, improving the efficiency of MAR schemes will contribute to achieving several of the UN SDGs and EU agendas. Physico-chemical and isotope data has been collected over the last 3-4 decades around Switzerland's largest MAR scheme in Basel, Switzerland, where 100 km<sup>3</sup>/d of Rhine river water are infiltrated and 40 km<sup>3</sup>/d are extracted for drinking water. The other 60 km<sup>3</sup>/d are used to maintain the groundwater mound that keeps locally contaminated groundwater from industrial heritage sites out of the drinking water. The hydrochemical/isotope data from past and ongoing studies were consolidated to contextualize all the contributing water sources of the scheme before online noble gas and regular tritium monitoring commenced in the region. The historical and the new continuous tracer monitoring data is now used to inform new sampling protocols and create tracer enabled/assimilated groundwater-surface water flow models, vastly helping algorithm-supported MAR optimization.

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# **Tracing and quantifying microbes in riverbank filtration sites combining online flow cytometry and noble gas analysis**

**Friederike Curre**

University of Basel

Understanding microbial transport in surface water – groundwater systems is crucial for drinking water management. Particularly in the context of climate change, the quality of groundwater pumped near streams might be affected by high microbial loads after heavy rain, peak flow and spring snowmelt events. Dissolved noble gases have been shown to be conservative tracers and provide information on pathways and travel times of groundwater. Although it is known that due to size exclusion, microbes appear to travel faster than solutes, most hydrological tracer methods target groundwater movement and solute transport, while specific tracers for microbial transport are not yet considered for protection zone delineation of drinking water supply wells. Recently, online flow cytometry (FCM) has been shown to be a promising tool to track on site, continuously and in near-real time the movement of microbes in riverbank filtration settings (Besmer et al., 2016). Beyond direct cell counting, advanced computational tools enable to extract automatically relevant features from the multivariate FCM data describing the phenotypic diversity of the microbial community.

Aiming to understand microbial transport behavior in surface water – groundwater systems and develop tracer methods to track their movement, we combined online FCM with online (noble) gas analysis at a riverbank filtration site in the Emme valley, Switzerland (Schilling et al., 2022). Dissolved gas concentrations and microbial community patterns (measured using the gas equilibrium-membrane inlet portable mass spectrometer miniRUEDI (Brennwald et al. (2016), Gasometrix GmbH), the electronic radon detector Rad7 (DURRIDGE), and the online flow cytometer BactoSense (bNovate Technologies SA)) were monitored continuously over a period of several months of river restoration activity inside the river, a piezometer next to the river, and nearby riverbank filtration wells. Systematic changes in the microbial and dissolved gas patterns could be observed in reaction to a 2-year peak flow event, river restoration activities, and spring snowmelt events.

In summary, this combination of state-of-the-art analytical techniques allows to track and quantify microbial pathways from surface water into and through an alluvial aquifer. Furthermore, the setup increases understanding of reactive microbial transport compared to the transport of conservative dissolved gases and, highlights the potential of environmental DNA as a hydrological tracer technique.

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# **Geochemical Background of Volatiles in Kyejo Area (Rungwe Volcanic Province) and Geochemical Composition of Soil Gas, Macro Seep and Gas Vent: Implication to CO<sub>2</sub> Prospect**

**Karim Mtili**

University of Dar es Salaam

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## **Gas monitoring while Drilling the Ivrea-Verbano zonE (DIVE) with miniRUEDI**

**Hugo Dutoit**

ISTerre

MiniRUEDI is a versatile QMS allowing dissolved gas analysis with quick results directly on the field. However, with proper calibrations this mass spectrometer also enables in situ free gas analysis. In order to experiment long time running free gases measurement with the miniRUEDI, the latter was implemented to an On-Line Gas Analysis set up (OLGA) for mud-gas monitoring while drilling. The ICDP project "Drilling the Ivrea Verbano zonE (DIVE)" explores the Ivrea Verbano Zone in the Southern Alps of Italy, the probably most complete pre-Permian lower crust–upper mantle transition worldwide, by deep scientific drilling. A first borehole has been completed near the city of Ornavasso in mid-December 2022, reaching a final depth of 578.5 m, with excellent drill core recovery (100%). The drilling was accompanied by various scientific experiments, including the continuous extraction, measurement and sampling of gases from the circulating drilling fluid (OLGA). The gas phase was continuously measured with two quadrupole gas mass spectrometers (miniRUEDI © and Pfeiffer Omnistar ©) for Ar, H<sub>2</sub>, He, N<sub>2</sub>, O<sub>2</sub>, CH<sub>4</sub> and CO<sub>2</sub>, a gas chromatograph for hydrocarbons (CH<sub>4</sub>, C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>6</sub>, C<sub>3</sub>H<sub>8</sub> and i/n C<sub>4</sub>H<sub>10</sub>), and a radon detector for <sup>222</sup>Rn. Initial results show a correlation between formation gases in drilling mud and the drilled fault and fracture zones. In addition to the unavoidable input of atmospheric gases in drilling mud, the most non-atmospheric gases extracted from drilling mud are hydrogen (up to 1.2 vol.-%) and methane (up to 0.3 vol.-%). Likewise, helium content was sometimes found to be higher than atmospheric. MiniRUEDI appeared to be a very efficient and robust tool facing the many issues occurring during the drilling period. Moreover, the obtained results were in good agreement with the initial OLGA set-up.

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# **In situ observation of helium and argon release during fluid-pressure-triggered rock deformation**

**Clément Roques**

University of Neuchatel

Temporal changes in groundwater chemistry can reveal information about the evolution of flow path connectivity during crustal deformation. Here, we report transient helium and argon concentration anomalies monitored during a series of hydraulic reservoir stimulation experiments measured with an in situ gas equilibrium membrane inlet mass spectrometer. Geodetic and seismic analyses revealed that the applied stimulation treatments led to the formation of new fractures (hydraulic fracturing) and the reactivation of natural fractures (hydraulic shearing), both of which remobilized (He, Ar)-enriched fluids trapped in the rock mass. Our results demonstrate that integrating geochemical information with geodetic and seismic data provides critical insights to understanding dynamic changes in fracture network connectivity during reservoir stimulation. The results of this study also shed light on the linkages between fluid migration, rock deformation and seismicity at the decameter scale.

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## **Analyzing Unexpected Gas Seep in Mbeya, Tanzania with a Portable Mass Spectrometer (“MiniRuedi”)**

**Clarah Kimani**

University of Dar es Salaam

A study was conducted in Mbeya region Tanzania, to investigate unexpected gas seepage from a dry well at Harrison Uwata Girls Secondary School. Gas samples were collected and analyzed using a portable mass spectrometer (“MiniRuedi”), an analytical instrument to determine their composition. The study focused on the Rungwe Volcanic Province (RVP), situated within the East African Rift System, known for active magmatic activity, including vigorous gas and volatiles emanations. The primary gas in the seep was found to be carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), with trace amounts of nitrogen (N<sub>2</sub>), argon (Ar), and helium (He). The analysis traced the sources of these gases to contributions from both the Earth’s atmosphere and the subsurface, particularly the Earth’s mantle. The concentration of CO<sub>2</sub> in the seep was found to vary based on proximity to volcanic centers, with closer locations having higher CO<sub>2</sub> concentrations ( 90%). This decrease in CO<sub>2</sub> concentration with distance was attributed to dilution by other gases from sources like the atmosphere and the Earth’s crust. The study emphasizes the importance of understanding the origin of CO<sub>2</sub> in these seeps and calls for further research to explore its nature, storage, and potential economic extraction and utilization as a resource.

The investigation at Harrison Uwata Girls Secondary School gas seep in the RVP has significant implications for understanding the geology, geochemistry, and geological processes in the area and the broader East African Rift System, offering opportunities for future research and resource exploration. Additionally, the study highlights the presence of different hydrothermal systems in the RVP, including cold-gassy and hot-gaseous systems, with varying characteristics and potential hazards.



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## **Results of gas measurements during a pump test in Cornwall**

**Bettina Strauch and Martin Zimmer**

GFZ Potsdam

Within the EU funded project “CRM geothermal”, that aims to establish an overview of the potential of geothermal fluids for raw material extraction, a pump test was conducted at a drill site in Cornwall, UK to assess the composition of the produced geothermal liquid. The borehole was drilled in 2019 to 1100m depth by Cornish Lithium Company in United Downs, Cornwall, UK for lithium exploration. The well crosses two permeable structures at approximately 600 m and 1011 m where low-salinity geothermal waters are hosted in natural fractures of granite and a metamorphic aureole. The water has an elevated lithium concentration due to the dissolution of lithium-enriched minerals in the granite. During a test campaign in summer 2023, a production test was conducted from 19/06/2023 to 22/06/2023. Beside the dissolved ions, also the gas composition was monitored during pumping operation. The focus was here on Helium which is of economic importance and, in view of emerging digital applications, assumed to become critical (high demand, low availability). An elevated helium content in the produced gas was expected, as the host granite contains large amounts of radionuclides, such as Uranium and Thorium, that results in Helium production upon decay. The sampling campaign was accompanied by an online gas monitoring of the headspace gas using the MiniRuedi. Furthermore, the GMIMS was used for gas-water separation. In addition, experiments addressing the option of online-helium extraction using an alternative membrane-based gas extraction method, were performed. A conventional gas sampling for lab-based analyses was completed as well. The data showed up to 1 vol.% Helium and a good agreement between different extraction and measurement techniques. can be attested. The data evaluation is still ongoing and preliminary results will be presented.

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# **Presenting the Omnistar**

**Edith Engelhardt**

Institut für Umweltphysik, Universität Heidelberg

We present data from gas measurements in air and water conducted with the Omnistar, a commercially available mobile mass spectrometer by Pfeiffer Vacuum. Over the years, several MiniRuedi-inspired changes and improvements were made to the system by our group to make the Omnistar available for measurements in water as a GE-MIMS and to reduce fractionation processes. We would be happy to discuss potential and limitations of the Omnistar and receive input for improvements from more experienced GE-MIMS users.