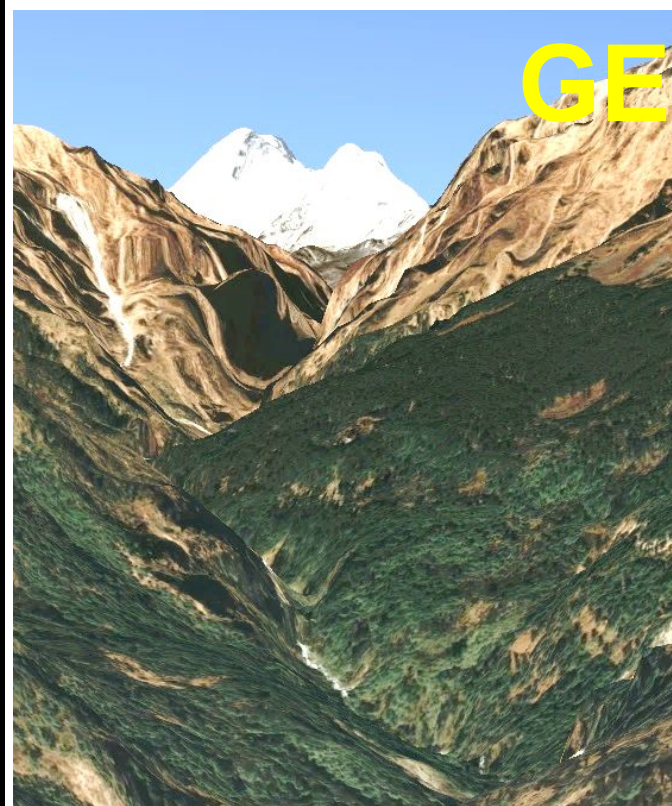


GEO THERMAL RESEARCH WITH ERT3D



Line 1
Start

TATOPANI VILLAGE

HOT WATER

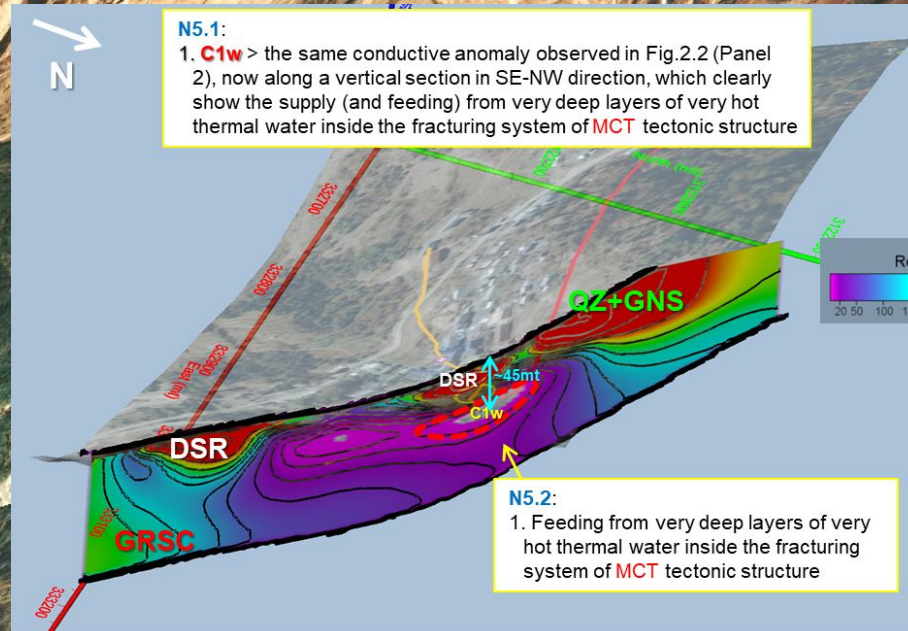


Fig.5.1 – Vertical Section of Resistivity, SE-NW Direction (position and path in Fig.5.3)

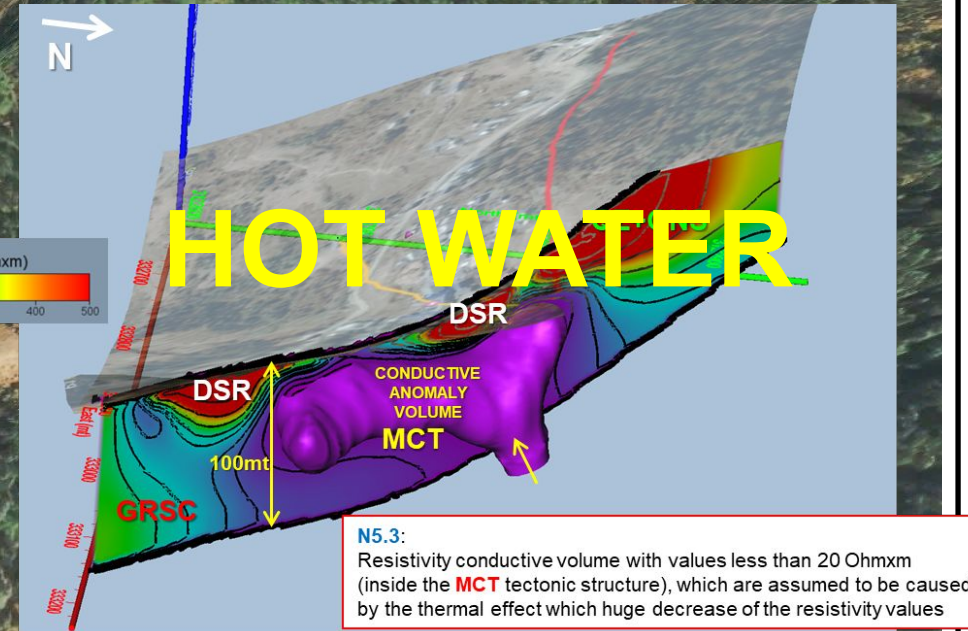


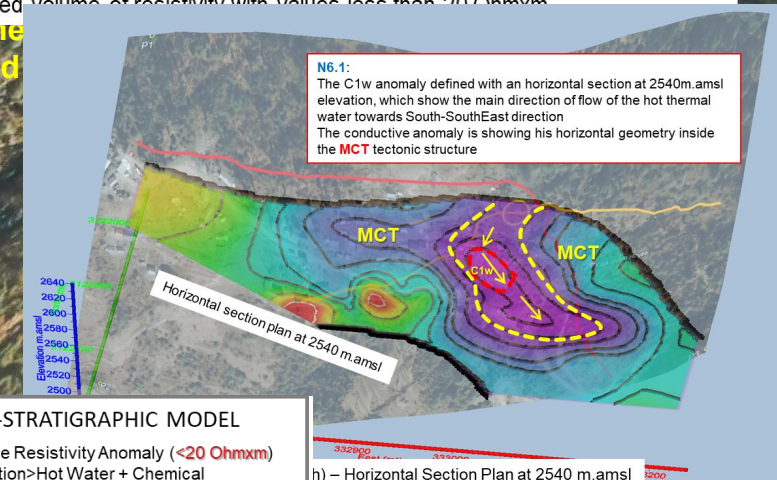
Fig.5.2 – Vertical Section of Resistivity, SE-NW Direction (position and path in Fig.5.3)
Added volume of resistivity with values less than 20 Ohm.m



Line 2
Start

Old Thermal Baths

Line 1
End



CALIBRATION

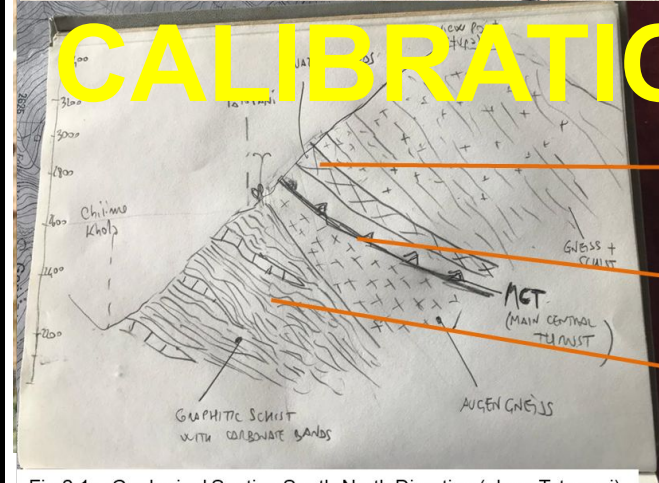


Fig.2.1 – Geological Section South-North Direction (along Tatopani)

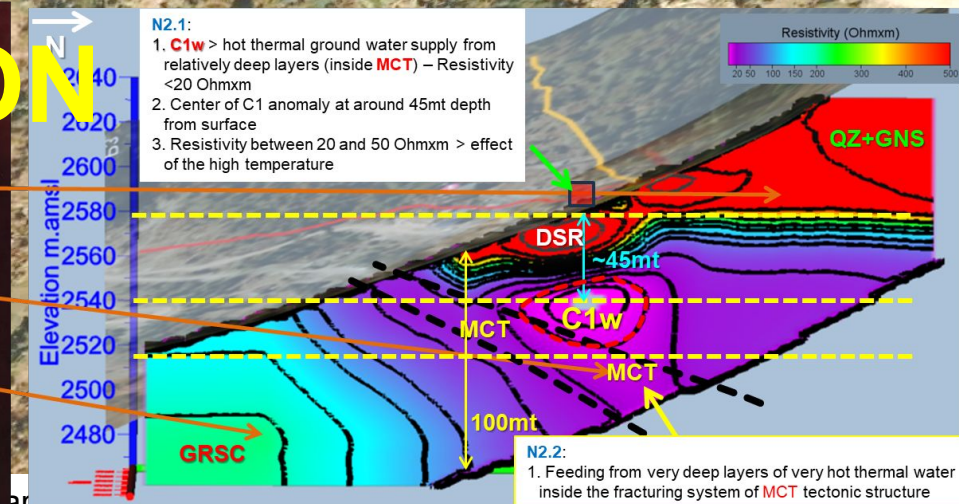


Fig.2.2 – Vertical Section of Resistivity, South-North Direction (position and path in Fig.2.3)

ELECTRO-STRATIGRAPHIC MODEL	
	Conductive Resistivity Anomaly (<20 Ohm.m) Interpretation>Hot Water + Chemical
	TECTONIC STRUCTURE
C1w	Conductive Anomaly ID (<20 Ohm.m)
MCT	Main Central Thrust Structure (<50 Ohm.m) (fracturing and high permeability)
DSR	Dry surficial filling material Resistivity > 500 Ohm.m
QZ+GNS	Quartzite + Gneiss + Schist Resistivity > 300/400/500 Ohm.m
GRSC	Graphitic Schist Resistivity > 100 Ohm.m in general Note>the graphitic material can reduce the resistivity to values included between 25 to 100 Ohm.m, but it depends also on the orientation of the strata separations and fracturing



PROJECT
Geophysical Survey with Electrical Resistivity Tomography (ERT), for the research of geothermal ground water
Tatopani Village, Aamachhogingmo District-Rasuwa, Nepal

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Help in Action Onlus
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PERFORMER
Planet Test (P.) Ltd
KMC-31, Shantinagar, Kathmandu
Nepal

OBJECT
Geographic Framework

EMISSION DATE DATE 08/05/2024
STATE: FINAL

PANEL
N.1

Data Processing:
Dr. Alessio Pacchini
Senior Geophysicist
Italy

In cooperation with:
G&T (Italy)