

The Canadian Permafrost Electrical Resistivity Survey (CPEERS) Database

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Electrical resistivity tomography (ERT)

- ERT is a geophysical technique that uses small amounts of electricity to image the ground to depths of 5-50 m along a profile that is typically 50-500 m long.
- ERT is most useful as a complement to other ways of characterizing permafrost, such probing the active layer or measuring ground temperatures in a borehole.
- It extends knowledge of permafrost from a small area to two dimensions without any environmental disturbance or installations so it can be used at virtually any site, including in communities.
- Repeat ERT surveys are increasingly being used as a monitoring technique to measure permafrost change.

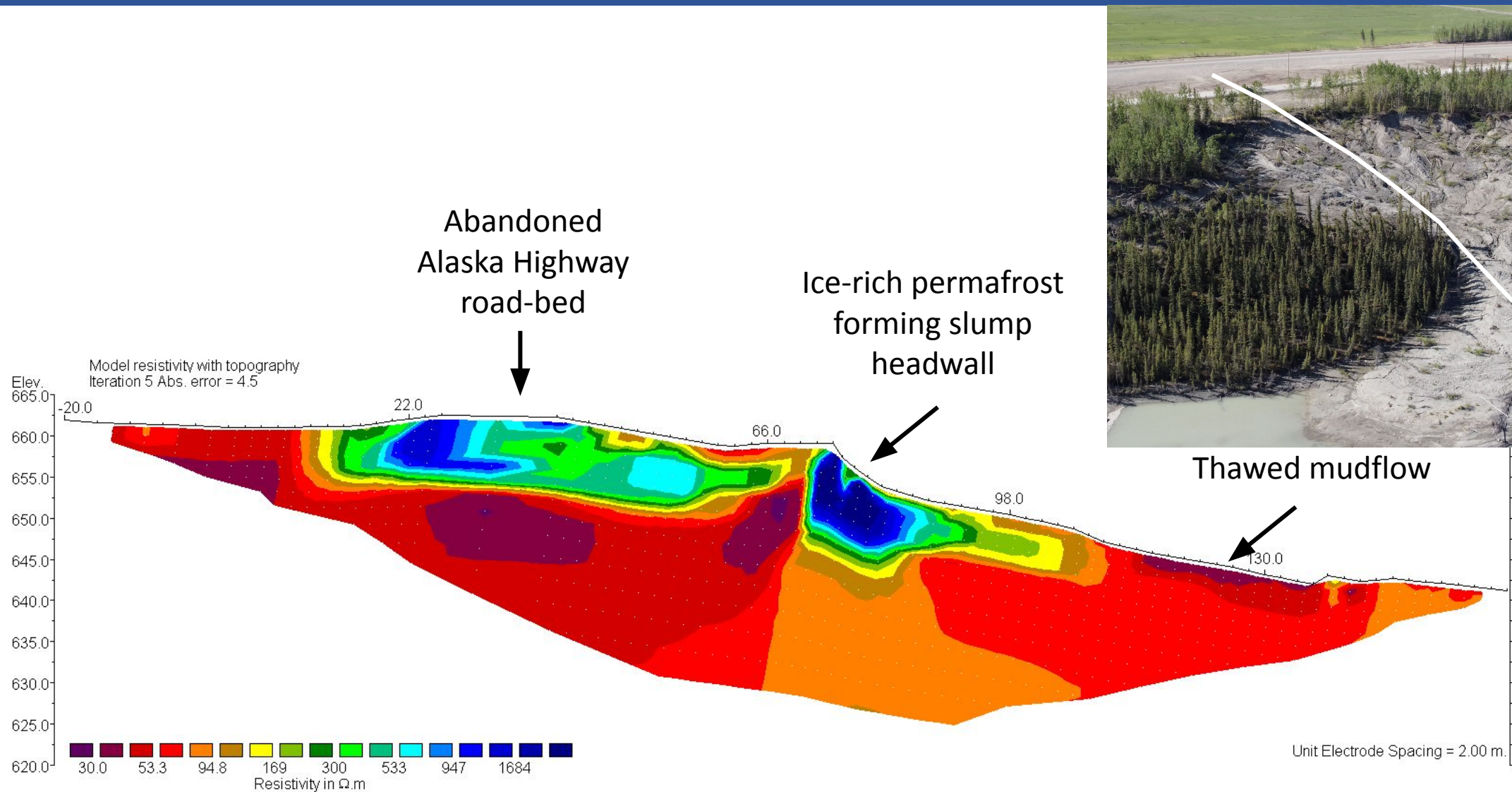


ERT survey across a gravel pad in Nain, Nunatsiavut



ERT survey beneath a building in Old Crow

ERT survey at the retrogressive thaw slump in the Ibex Valley near Whitehorse in June 2024

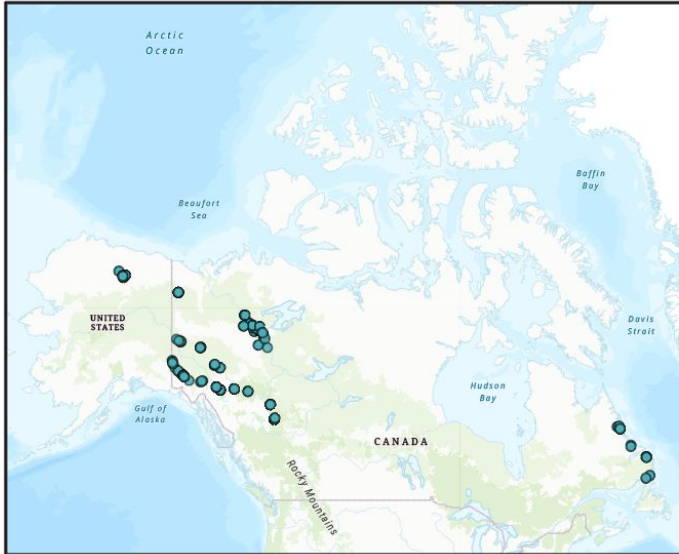


Motivation for a database



- Many ERT data are on personal computers and in the notebooks of individuals.
- They are inaccessible and at risk of being permanently lost.

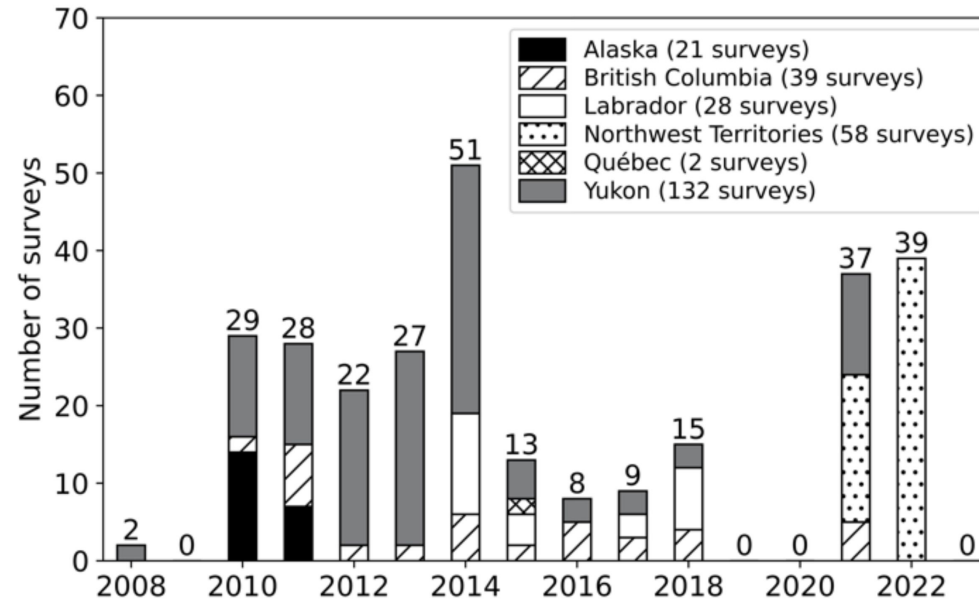
CPEERS database was created as a PermafrostNet project



209 profiles

280 surveys

15 profiles with time-lapse data



Datasets from 2008-2022

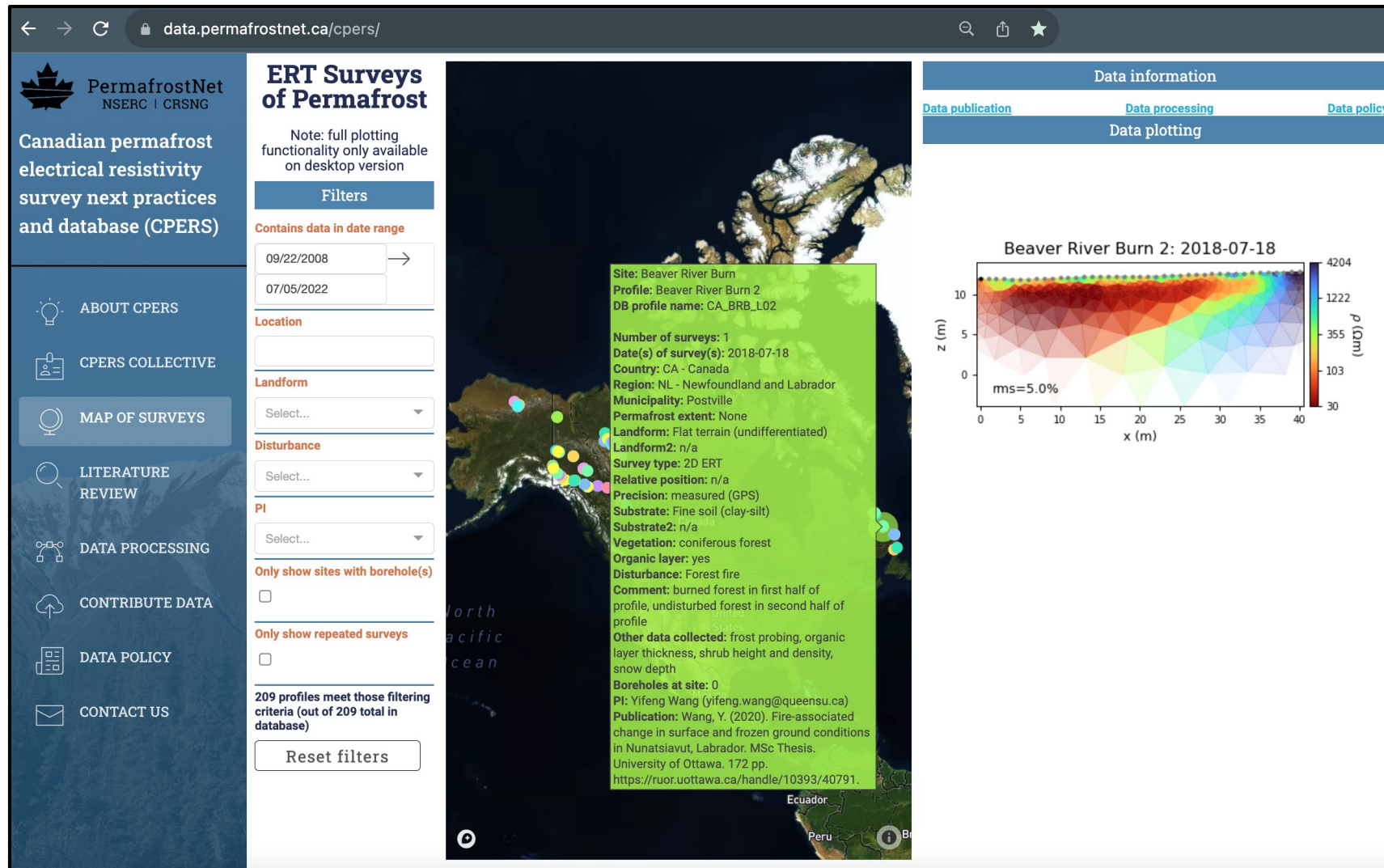
Populating the database relied on a network of willing contributors, from within PermafrostNet and from other researchers who support PermafrostNet goals.

Landform	Number of surveys
Active layer failure	2
Flat terrain (undifferentiated)	116
Flood plain	1
Ice wedge polygon	3
Lakeshore	2
Landslide (undifferentiated)	4
Lithalsa	3
Palsa	11
Peat plateau	56
Peatland (undifferentiated)	4
Retrogressive thaw slump	6
River channel	1
River terrace	4
Sloping terrain (undifferentiated)	49
Thermokarst mound	17
Undulating	1

16 landform types

Standardized metadata describing the landform, substrate, vegetation, organic layer, disturbance, etc. for each profile

Built an interactive web map



The Canadian Permafrost Electrical Resistivity Survey (CPERS) database: 15 years of permafrost resistivity data

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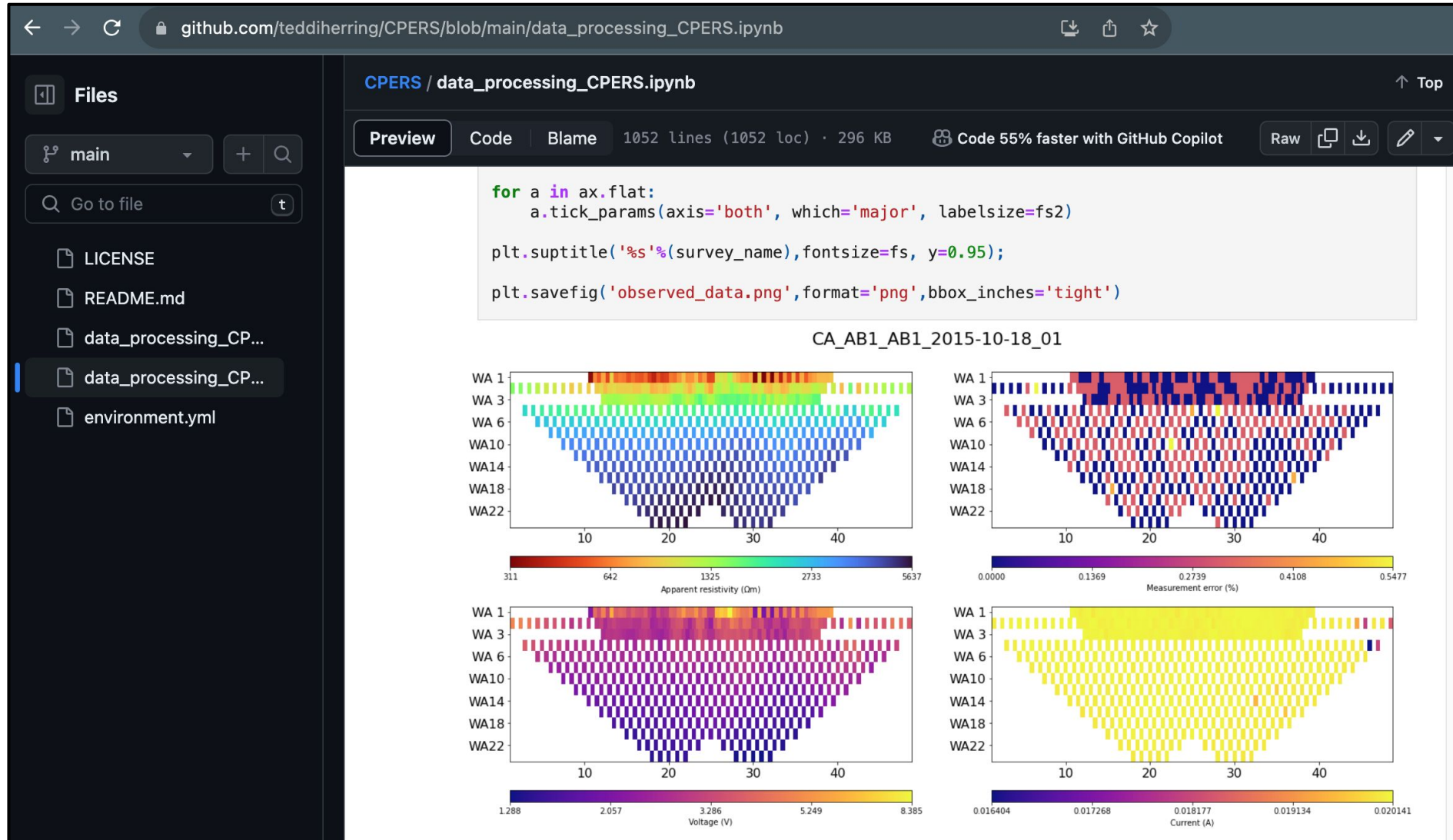
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Abstract

Permafrost landscapes are becoming increasingly susceptible to widespread thaw due to climate change. Collating historical and ongoing data are critical for assessing permafrost conditions and spatiotemporal changes. Electrical resistivity tomography (ERT) is a geophysical technique that has become standard practice for characterizing permafrost. However, resistivity data—particularly raw measurements—often go unpublished and unshared, resulting in missed opportunities for knowledge exchange and collaboration. To fill this gap, we created the Canadian Permafrost Electrical Resistivity Survey database and established clear guidelines for data archival and reuse. Here, we present the first release of the database, which currently houses 280 ERT datasets, including standardized metadata, collected between 2008 and 2022 in British Columbia, Labrador, Northwest Territories, Québec, Yukon, and Alaska. These data present unique opportunities to better understand spatial and temporal variability of permafrost conditions across North America.

Developed open-source data processing tools



Initial large-scale interpretations

Large-scale assessment of permafrost conditions using the Canadian Permafrost Electrical Resistivity Survey (CPERS) database

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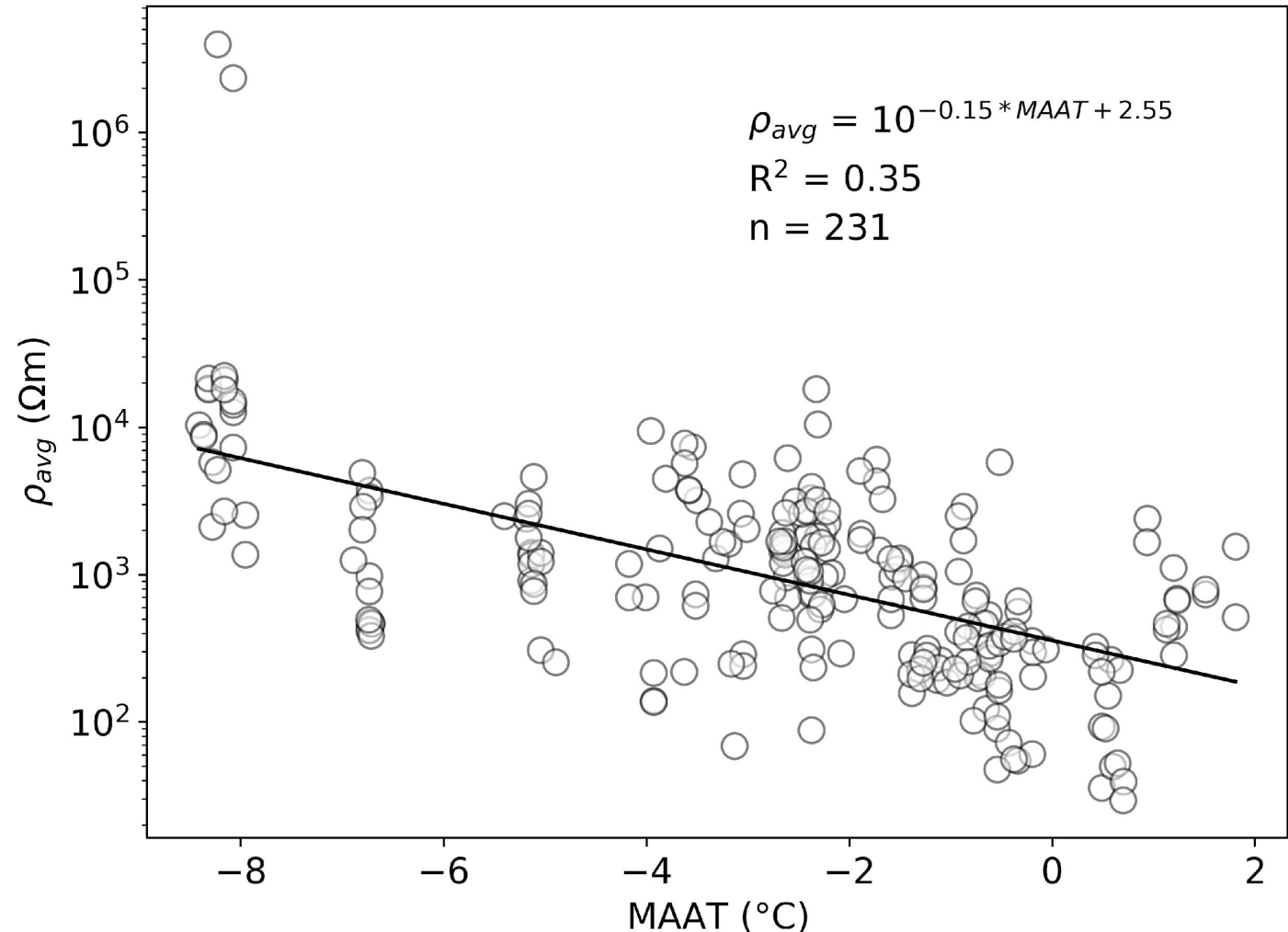
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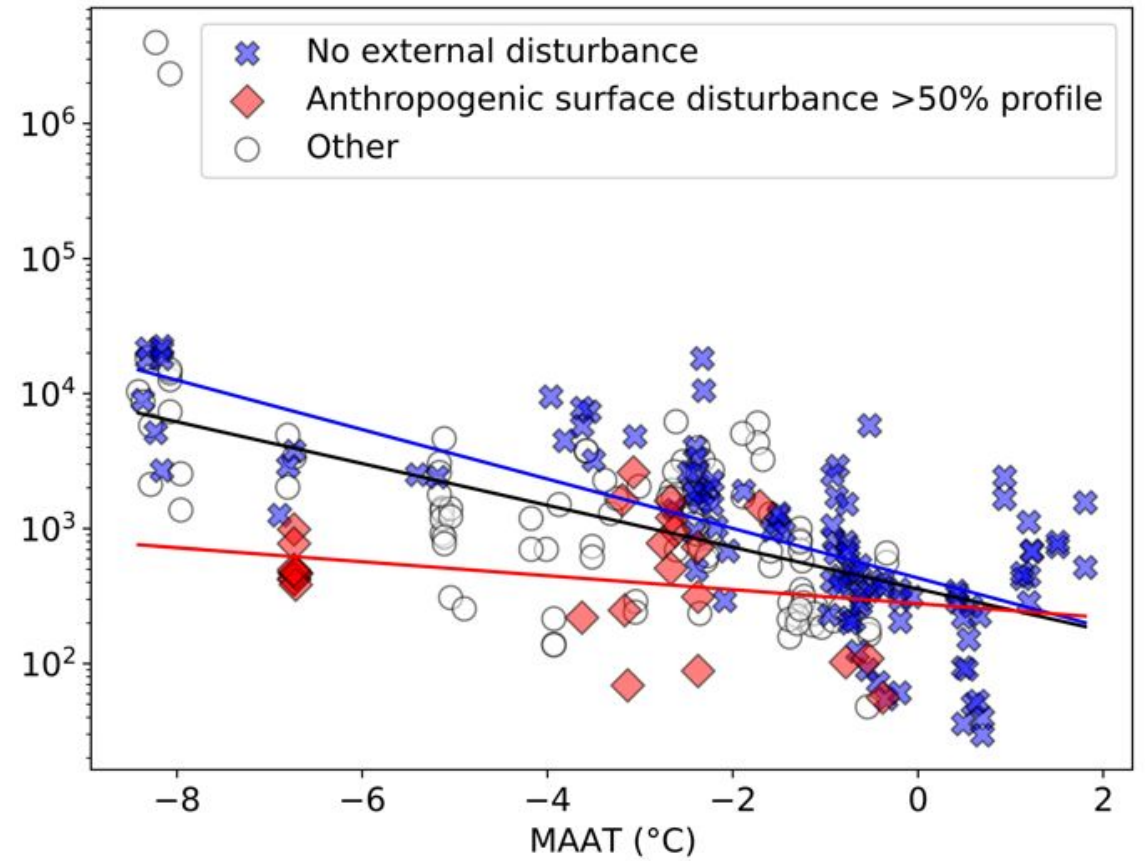
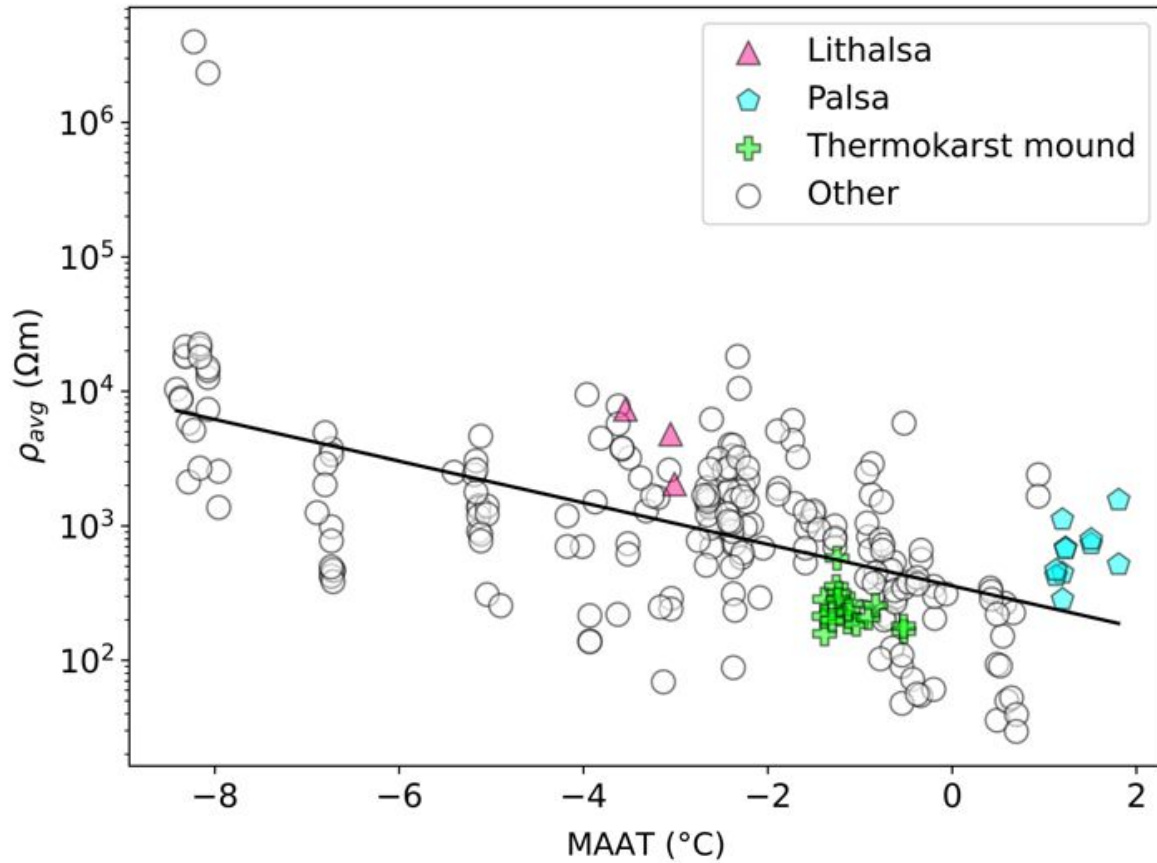
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ABSTRACT

Electrical resistivity tomography (ERT) is a geophysical technique that is commonly used to investigate permafrost conditions because the resistivity of earth materials tends to increase greatly when they are frozen, particularly if they are ice-rich. Despite the increasingly widespread use of ERT for permafrost applications over the last 20 years, data sharing in Canada and most other countries has been limited. We created the Canadian Permafrost Electrical Resistivity Survey (CPERS) database as a platform for standardized and accessible sharing of historical and current ERT datasets collected in permafrost environments. Individual researchers from several Canadian institutions have already contributed 280 ERT datasets and associated descriptive, standardized metadata. These datasets were collected between 2008 and 2022 from sites in British Columbia, Labrador, Northwest Territories, Québec, and Yukon, as well as Alaska. Here, we used the published datasets to examine relationships between permafrost resistivity, climate data, and site conditions, including landform type, disturbance, and near-surface substrate. The findings show an inverse relationship between mean annual air temperature and permafrost resistivity, with variability controlled by site conditions. These analyses demonstrate the utility of the CPERS database for examining large-scale trends in permafrost conditions across northern North America, a usefulness that will increase in the future as additional datasets are incorporated.



Initial large-scale interpretations



Modified from Herring et al. (2024). ICOP Proceedings

CPERS version 2.0 is under development

- Call for additional submissions of data went out in September 2024.
- Metadata for 181 new surveys received to date.
- Web-site and Nordicana D publication will be updated.



Major contributors to CPERS 1.0



Alex Chiasson



Yifeng Wang



Robert Way



Joe Young



Duane Froese

With field and project support from Alejandro Alvarez, Brielle Andersen, Olivier Bellehumeur- Génier, Alexandre Bevington, Philip Bonnaventure, Maxime Duguay, Bernd Etzelmüller, Michael Gooseff, Sarah Godsey, Christina Miceli, Sharon Smith, Casey Buchanan, Alain Cuerrier, Frédéric Dwyer-Samuel, Benoit Faucher, Luise Hermanutz, Zoé Kuntz, Caitlin Lapalme, and Allison Rubin.



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