



science for a changing world

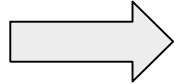
Characterizing Fluid Movement and Chemical Transport in Fractured Rock:

"Back to Basics"

Allen M. Shapiro

U.S. Geological Survey

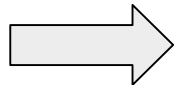
"The Basics"



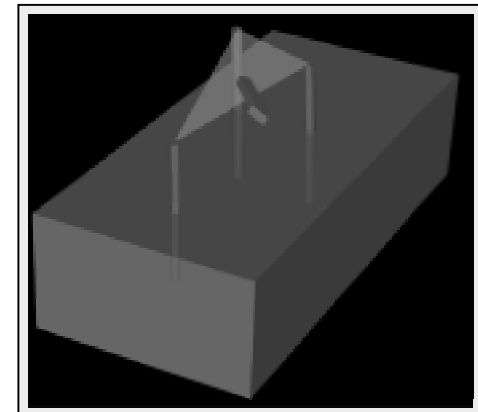
How is hydraulic head measured?



How are water samples collected for chemical and isotopic analyses?

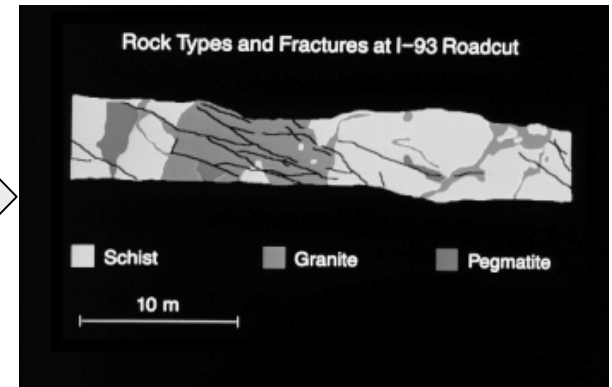
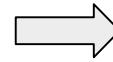


How is fluid velocity measured?

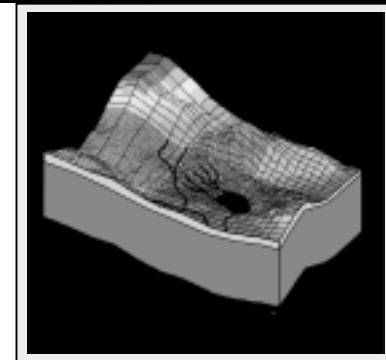


"Other Issues"

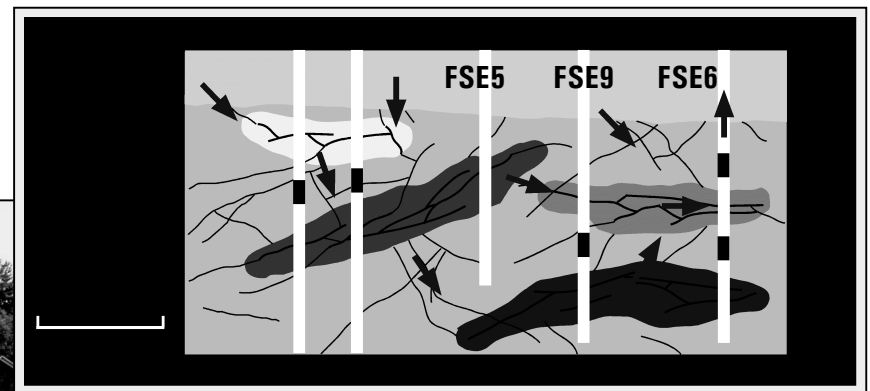
- The level of detail . . .



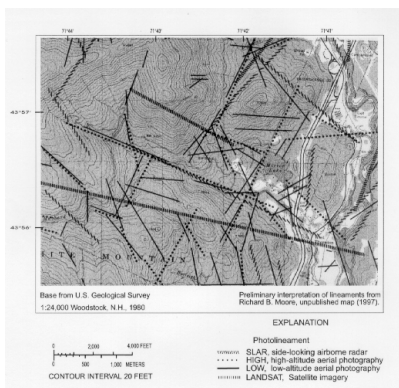
- Placing the site into a regional perspective . . .



- Synthesizing information . . .

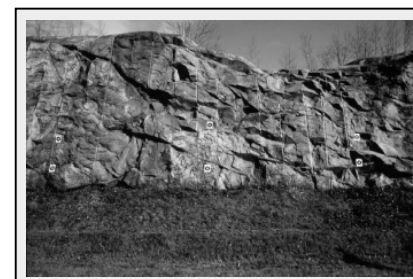
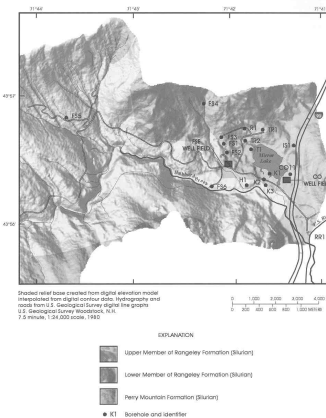


Remote Sensing



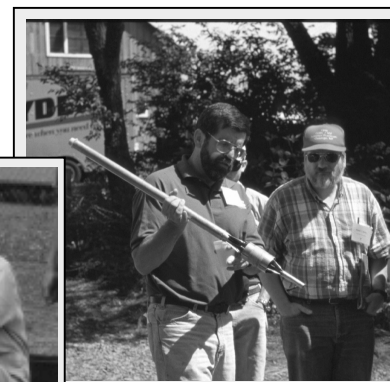
Surface Geophysics

Geologic Mapping



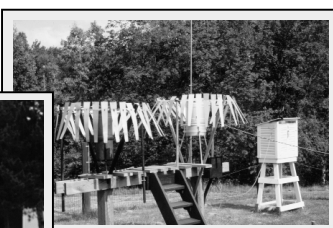
Fracture Mapping

Borehole Geophysics

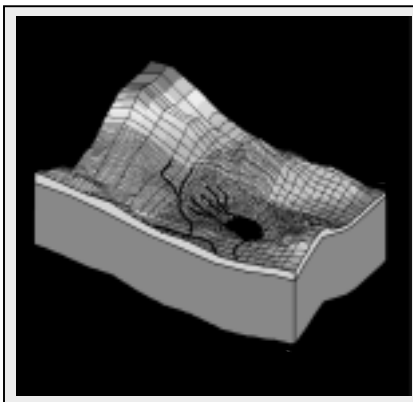


Hydrogeologic Characterization In Fractured Rock

Regional Hydrology



Ground-Water Modeling

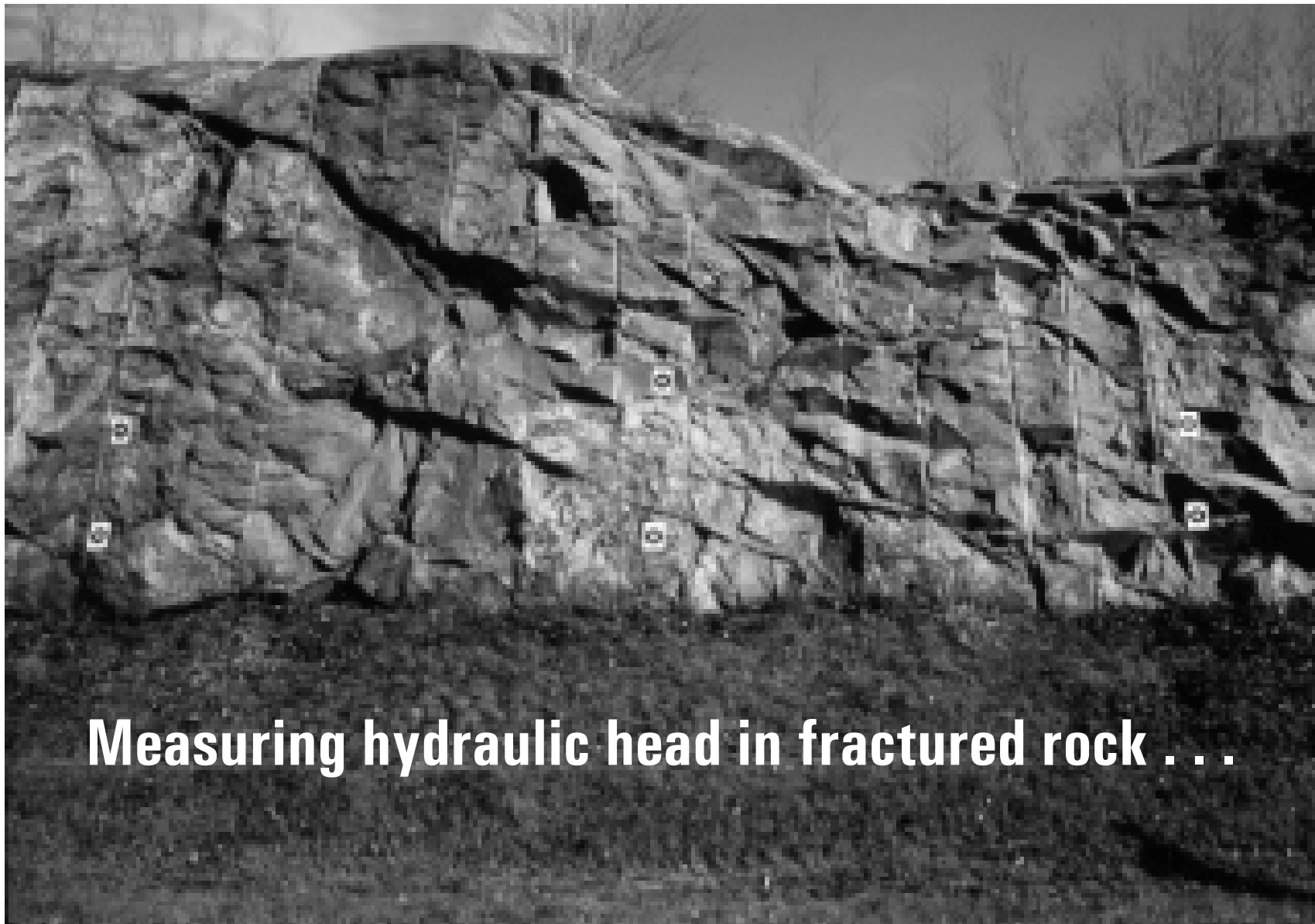


Hydrologic Testing



Geochemistry





Measuring hydraulic head in fractured rock . . .

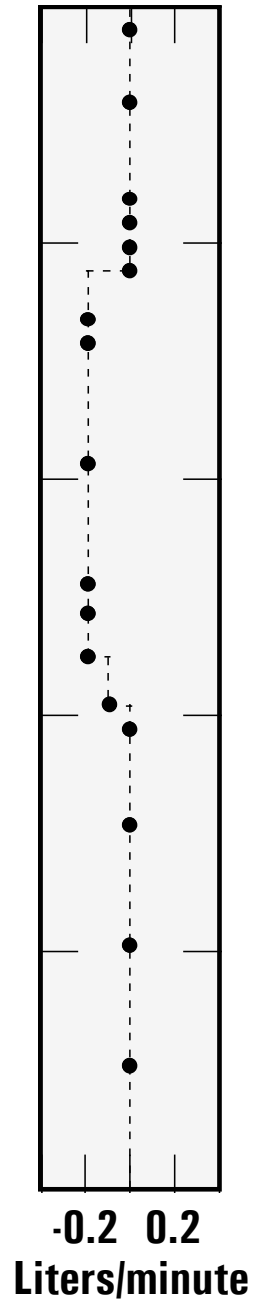


Elevation (meters above MSL)

215
200
185
170
155
140



Ambient Borehole Flow



Transmissivity



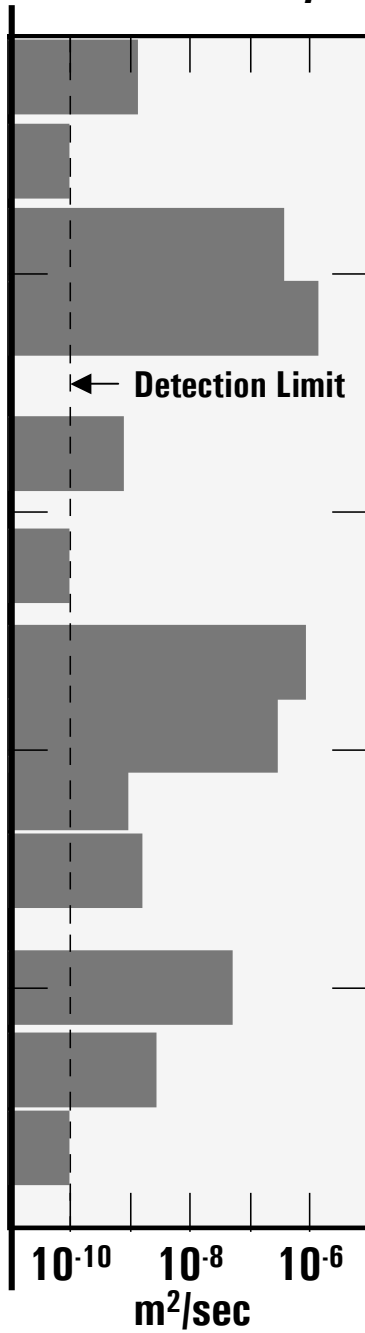


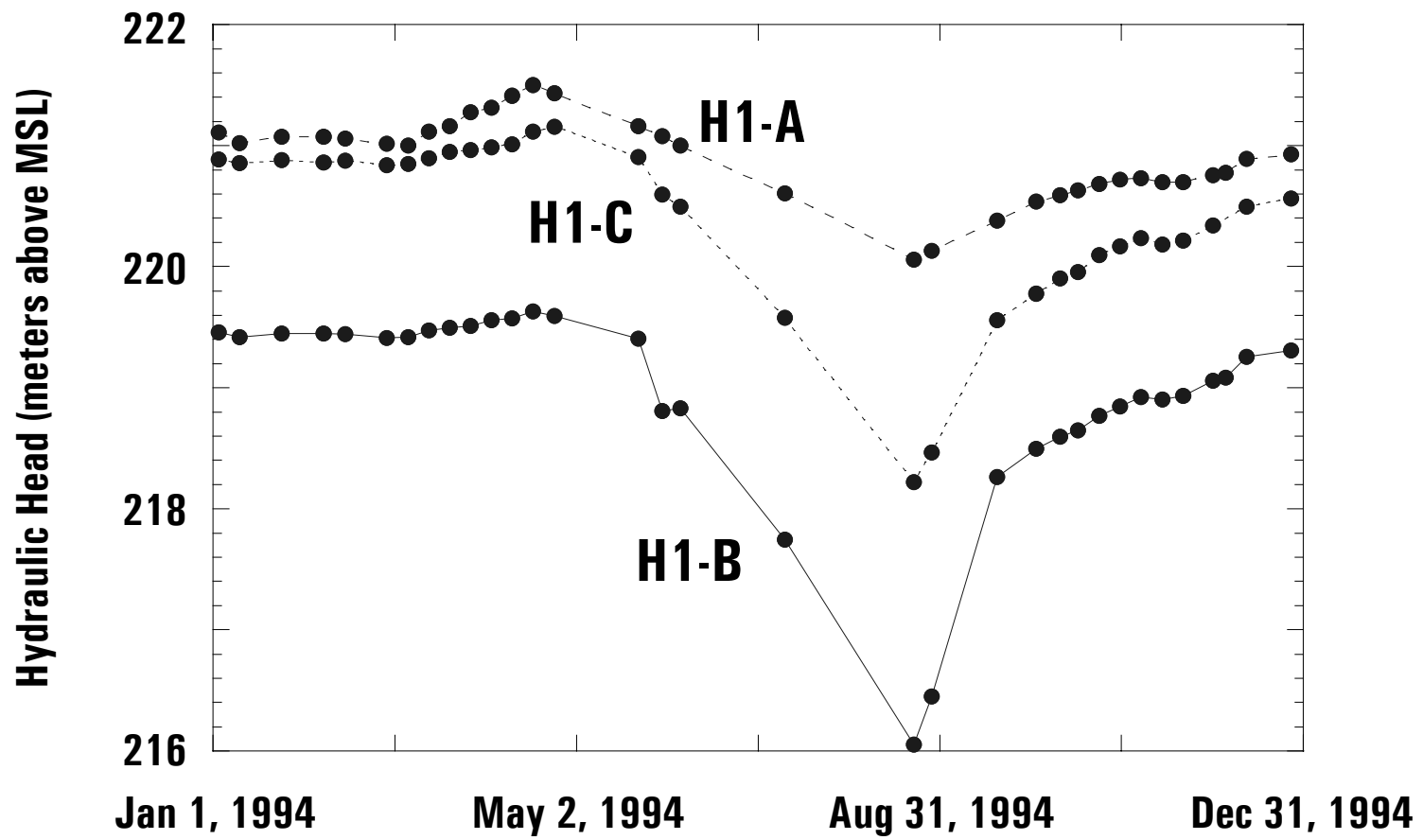
Elevation (meters above MSL)

215
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Transmissivity



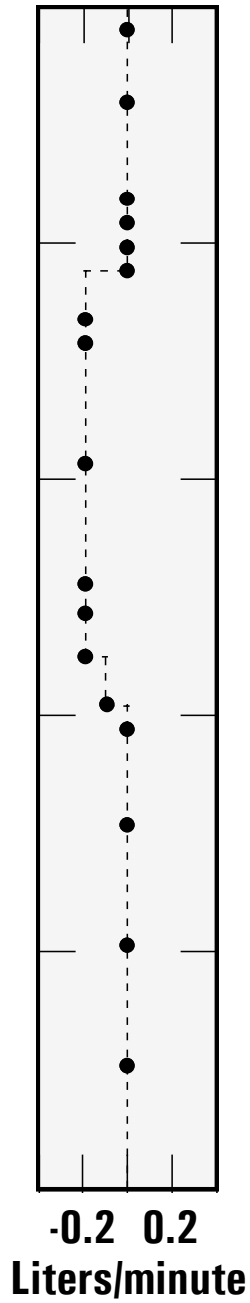




Elevation (meters above MSL)

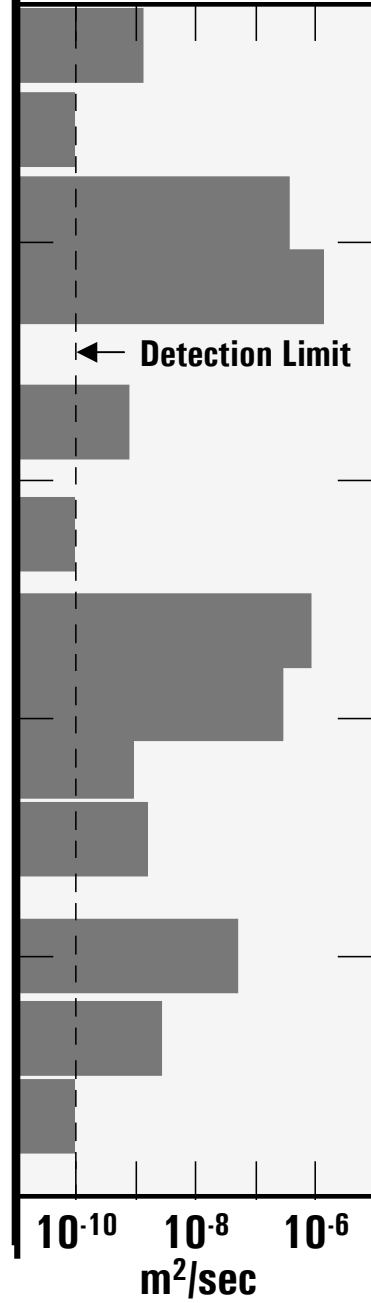
215
200
185
170
155
140

Ambient Borehole Flow



-0.2 0.2
Liters/minute

Transmissivity



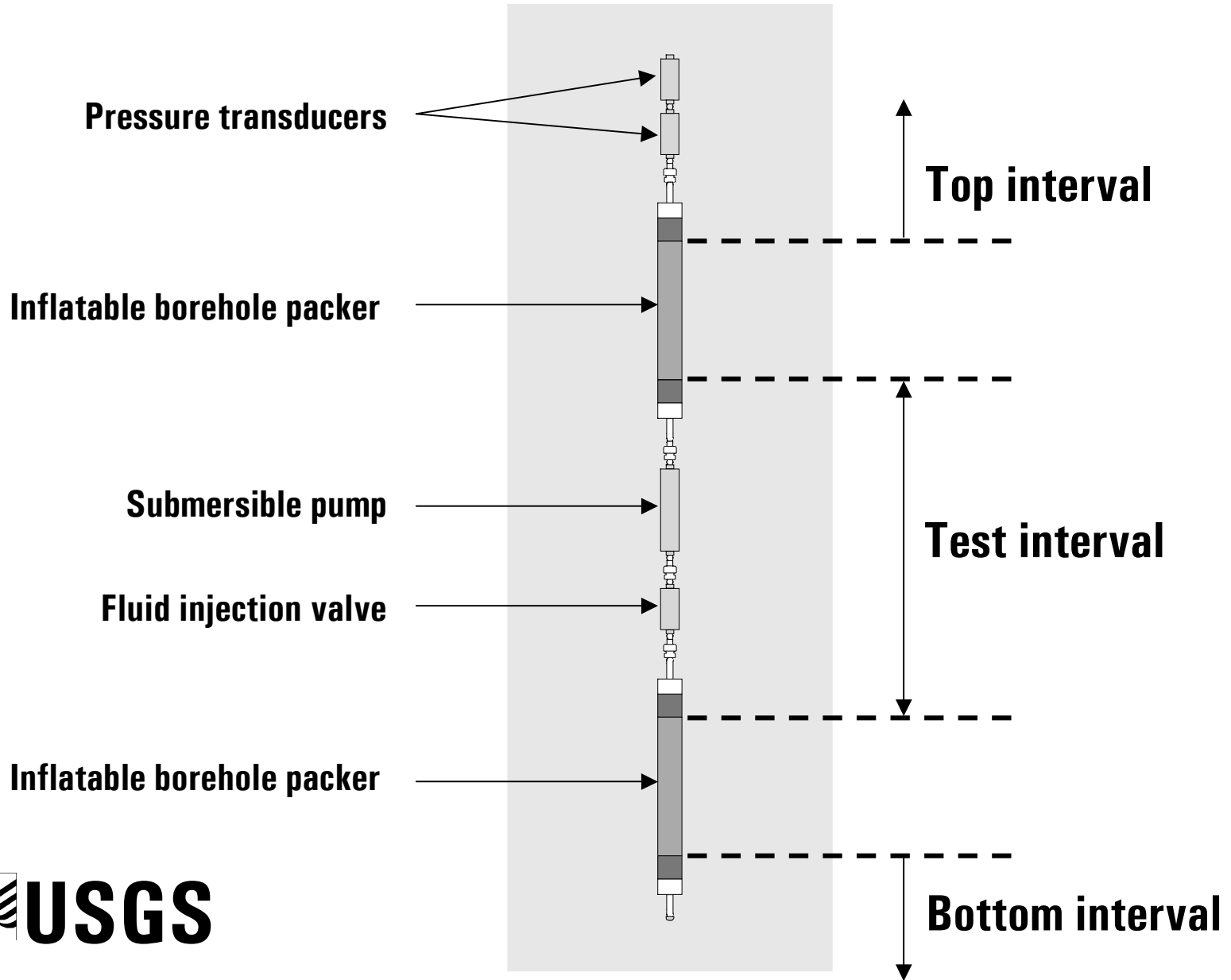
Detection Limit

10⁻¹⁰ 10⁻⁸ 10⁻⁶
m²/sec

Packer Locations

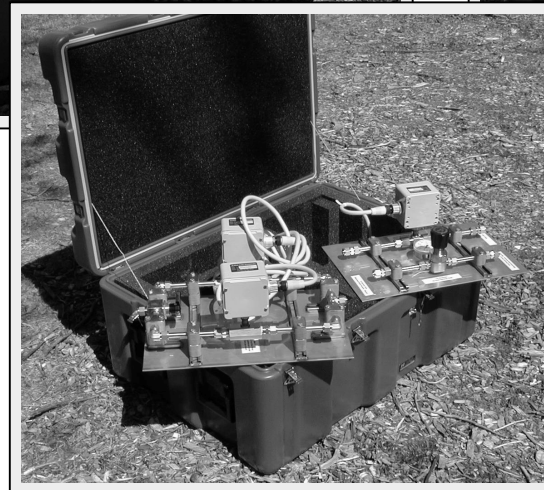
H1-A
H1-B
H1-C

Transportable Multifunction Borehole Testing Apparatus

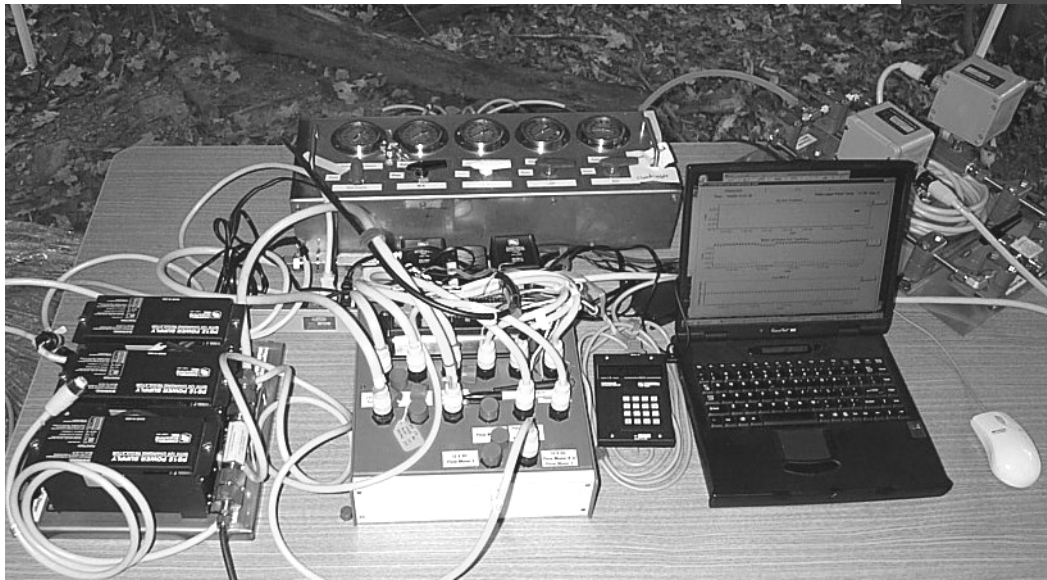


Transportable Multifunction Borehole Testing Apparatus

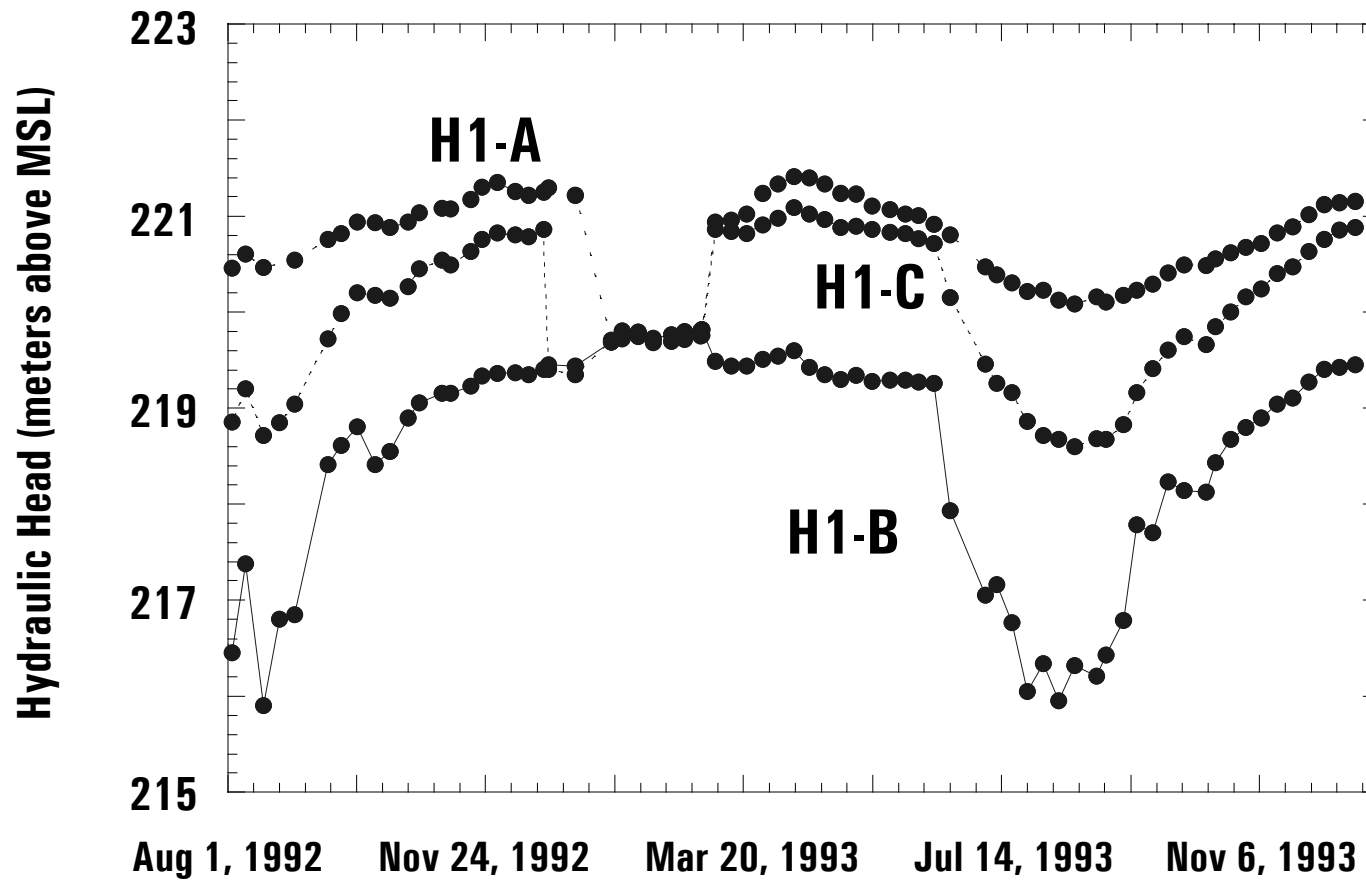
- Rapid assembly
- Isolate discrete intervals
- Geochemical sampling
- Hydraulic head
- Estimate hydraulic properties:
 - Fluid injection tests
 - Slug tests
 - Pumping
- Single-hole tracer tests
- Real-time data display & interpretation

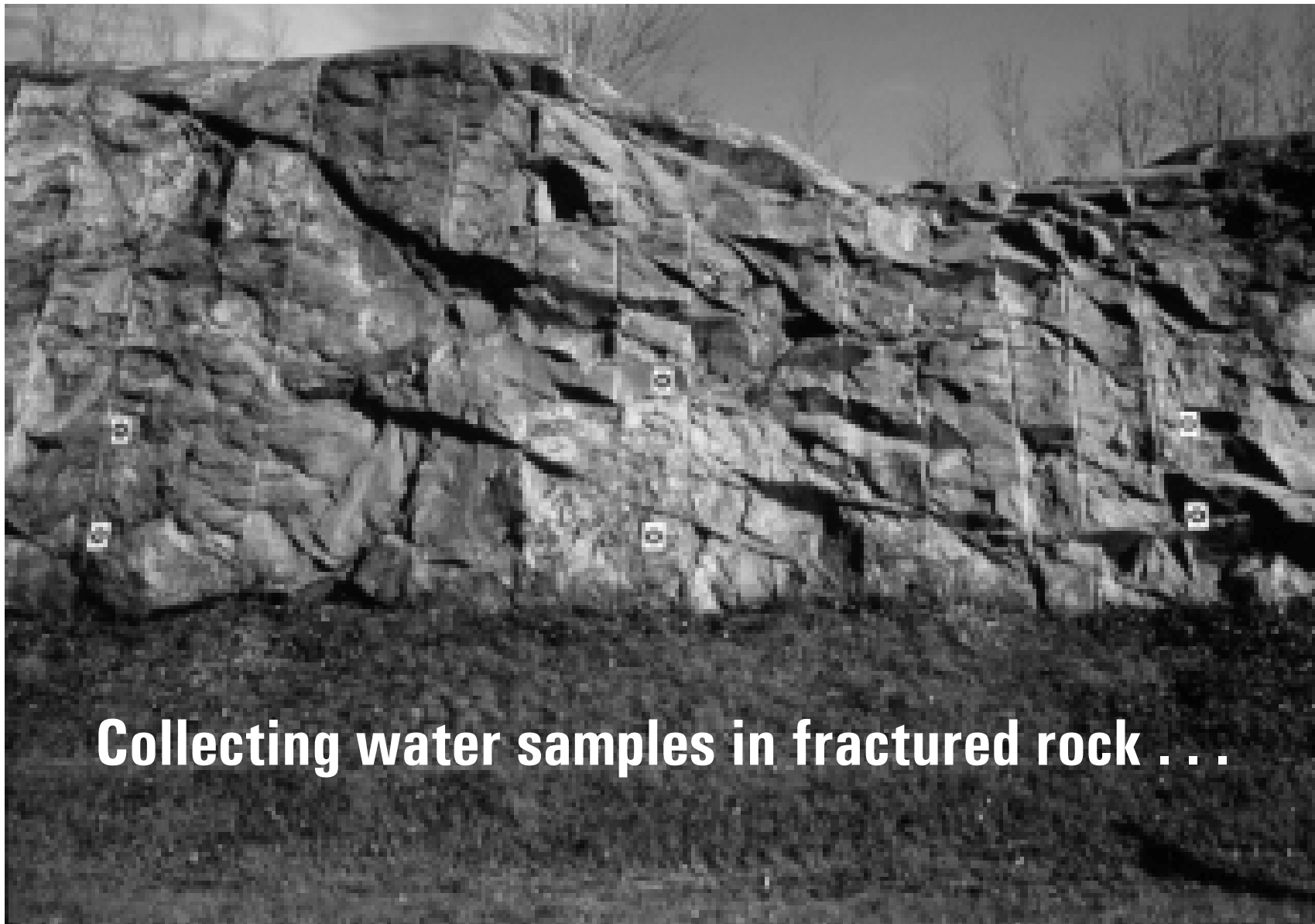


Transportable Multifunction Borehole Testing Apparatus

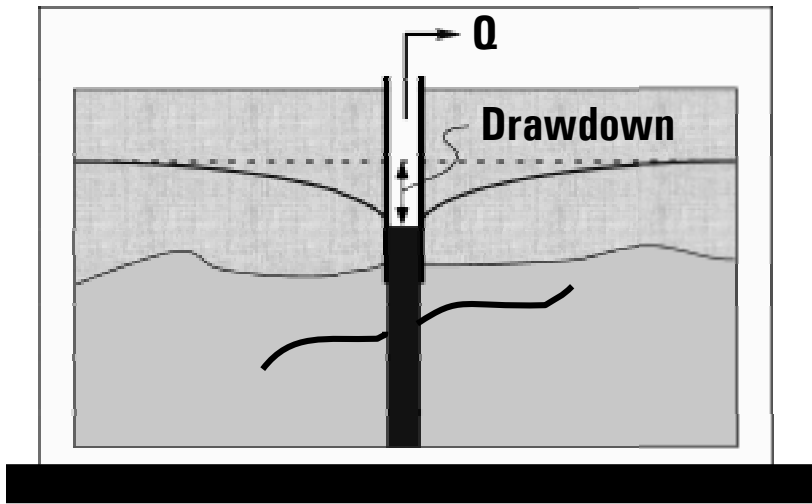


What is the meaning of an "open-hole" hydraulic head?



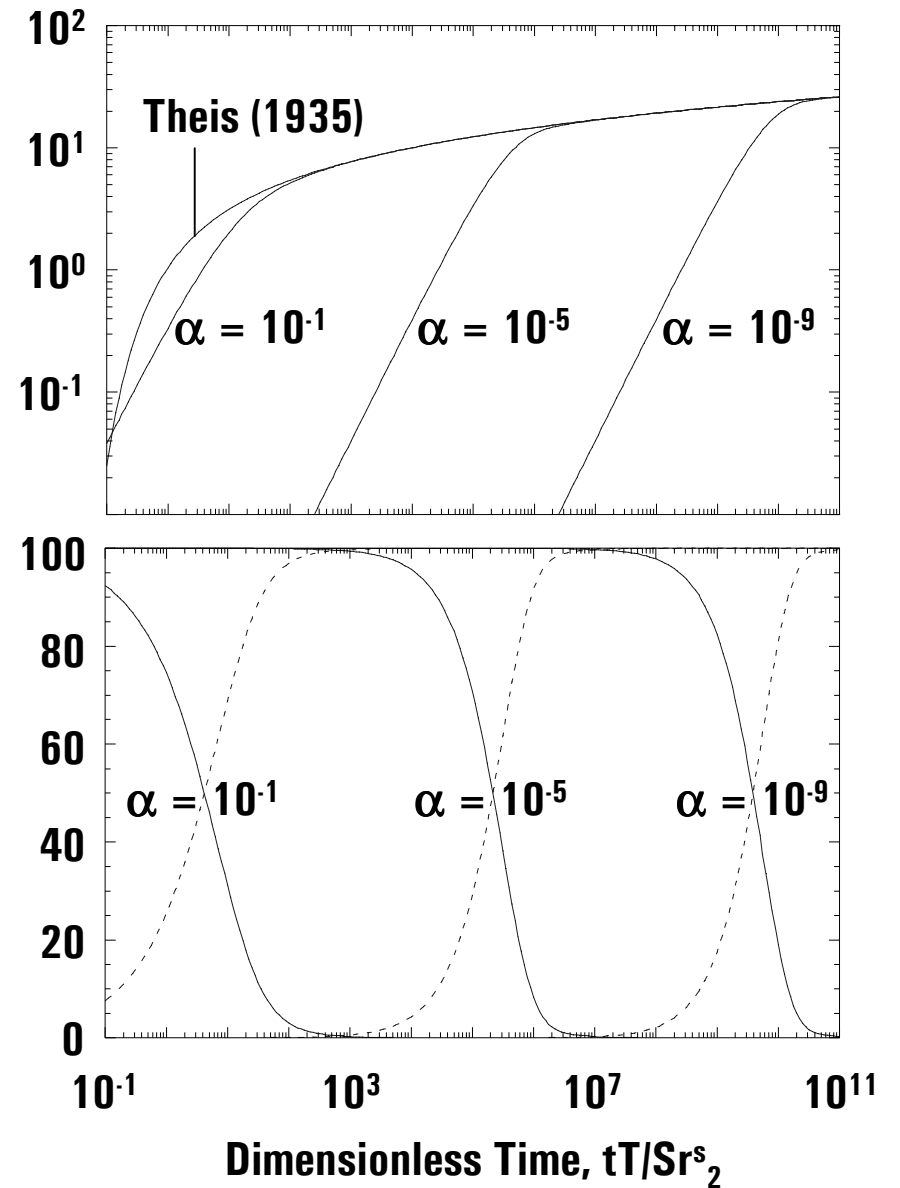


Sampling in an "open-hole" - a single fracture



Dimensionless
Drawdown, $4\pi Ts/Q$

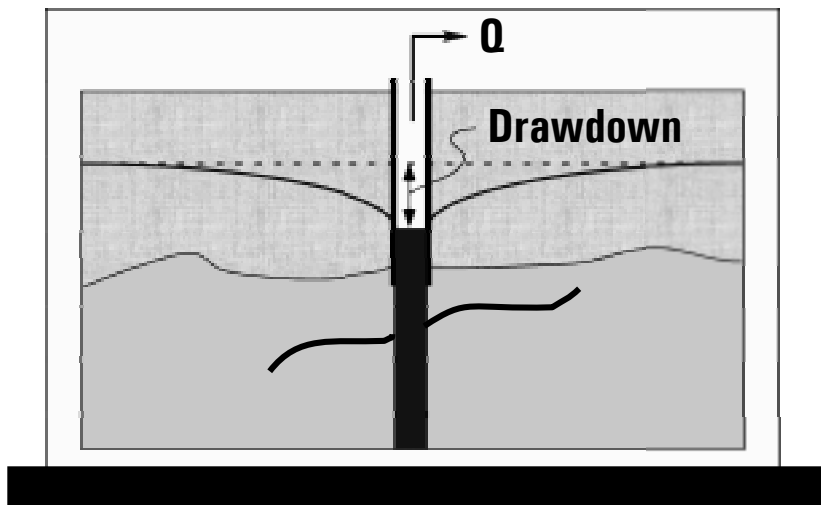
Contribution to Well
Discharge, %



$$\alpha = Sr_s^2/r_c^2$$

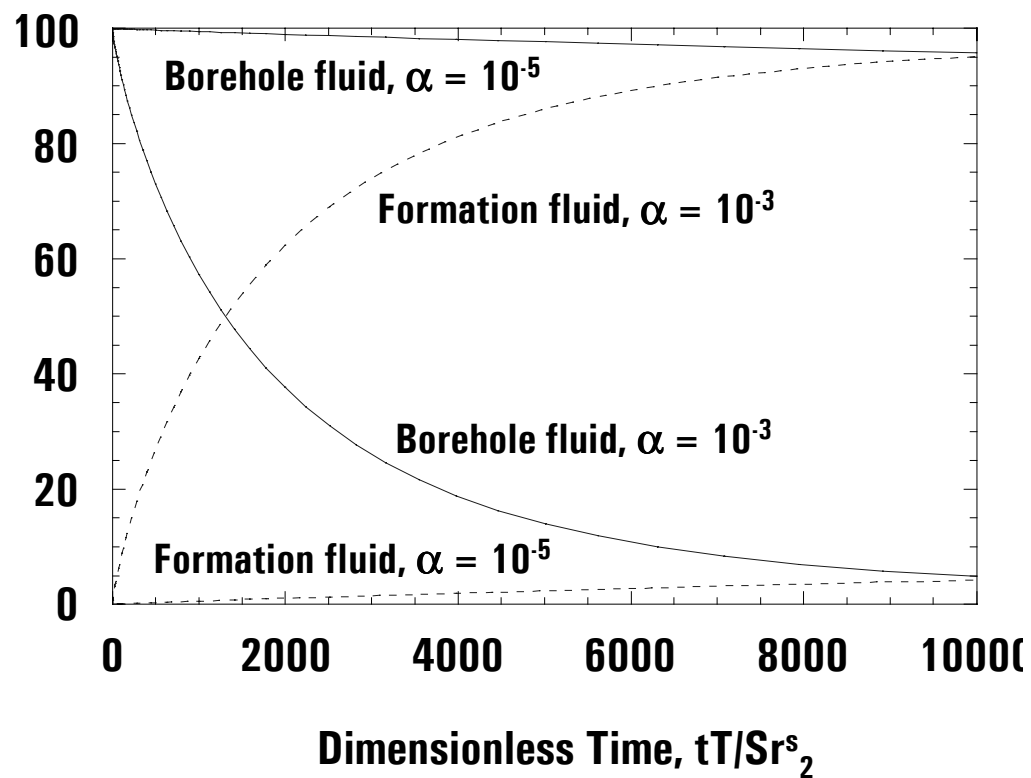
— Borehole fluid

- - - Formation fluid



Sampling in an "open-hole" - a single fracture

Contribution to Well
Discharge, %

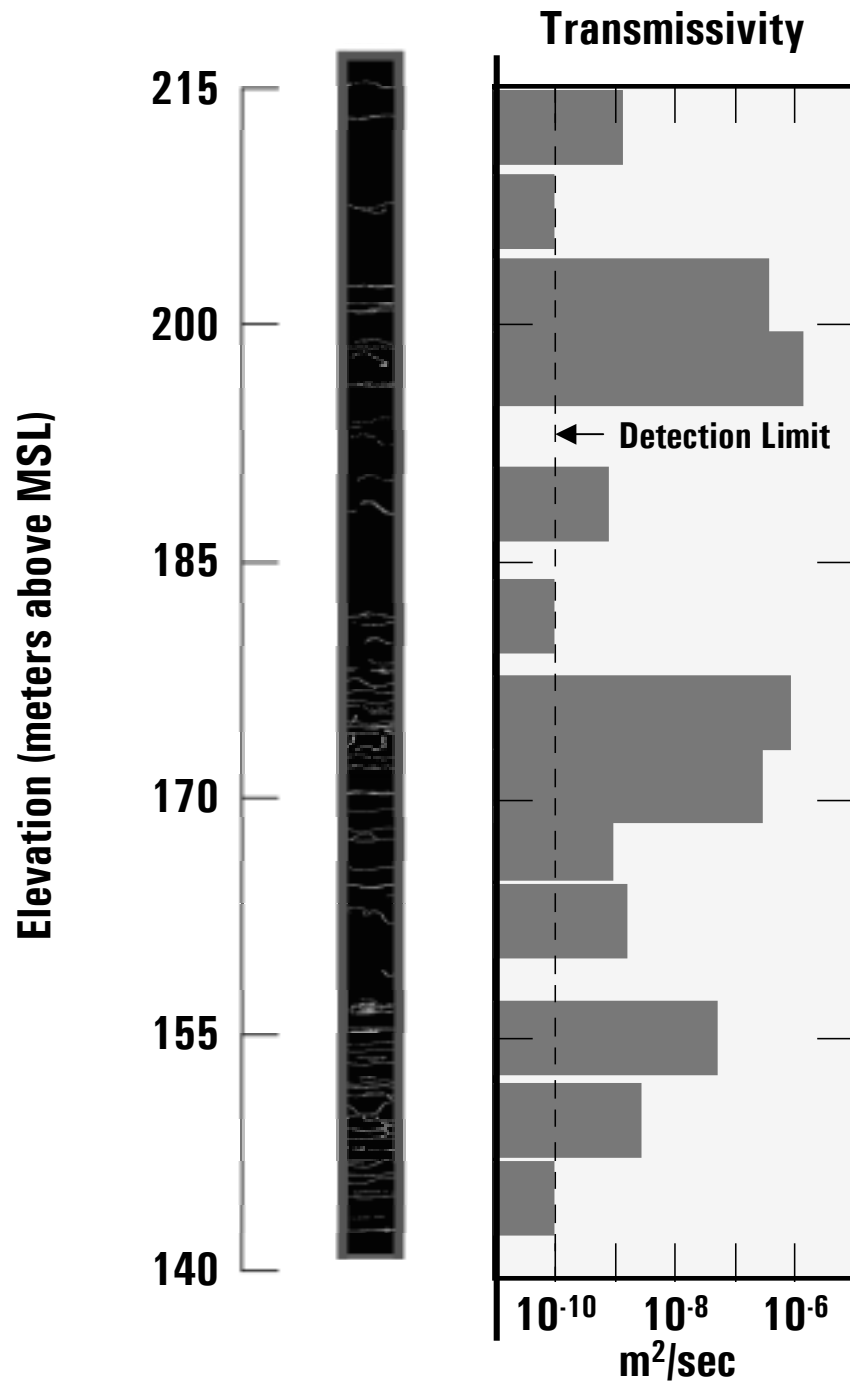


Sampling in an "open-hole" - multiple fractures

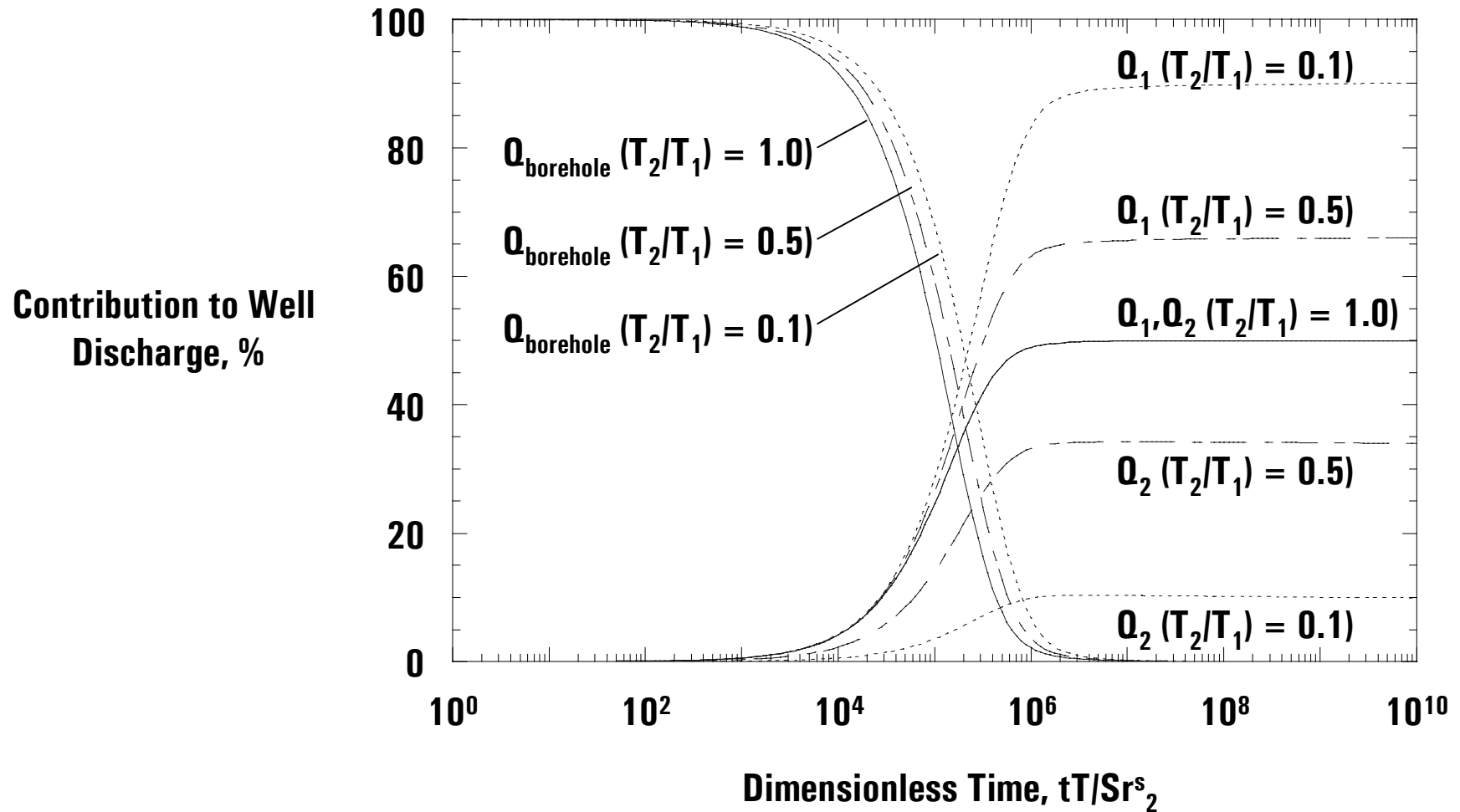
$$K_{\text{borehole}} = r_s^2 g / 8v$$

for $r_s = 0.075 \text{ m}$:

$$K_{\text{borehole}} \sim 3 \times 10^4 \text{ m/sec}$$



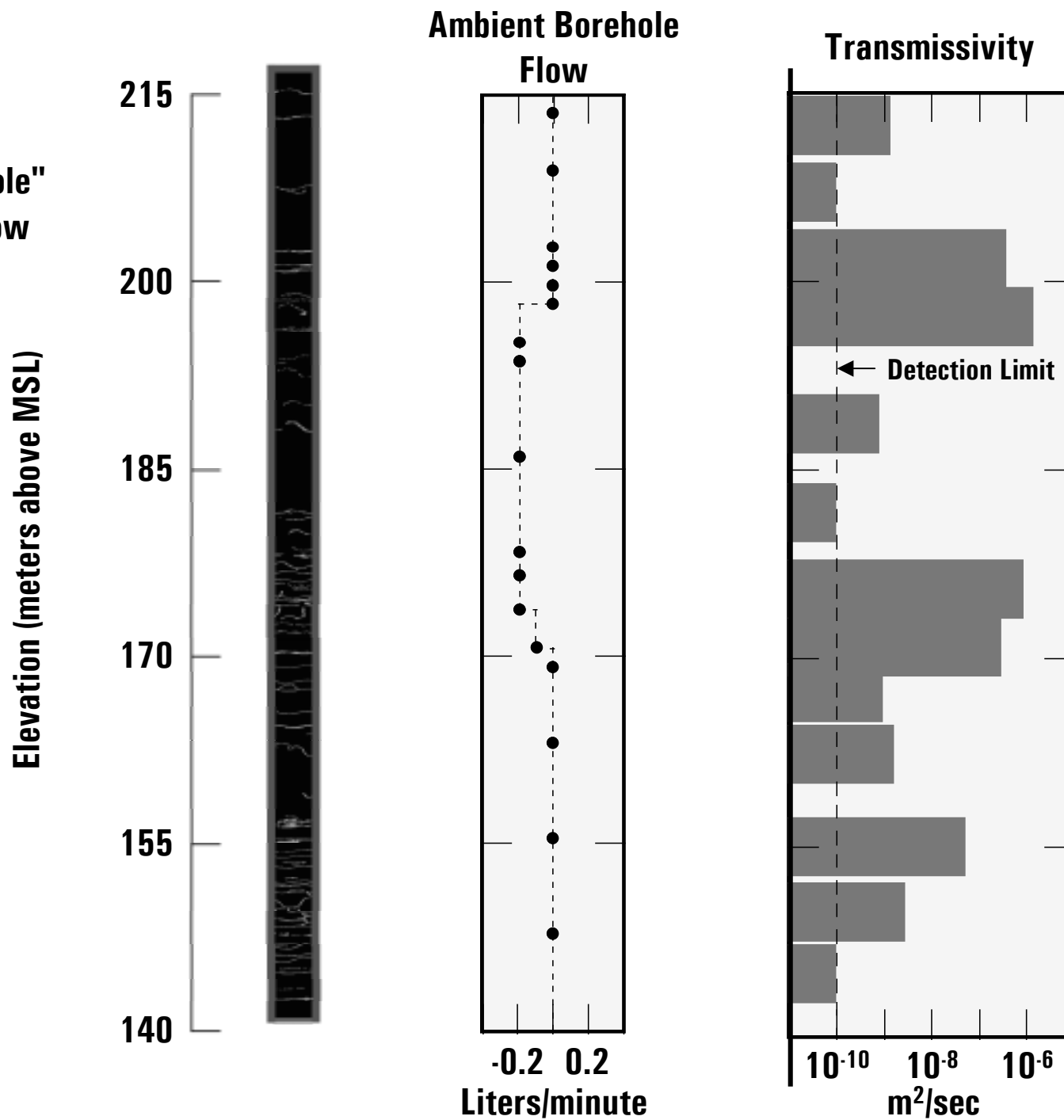
Sampling in an "open-hole" - the case of 2 fractures



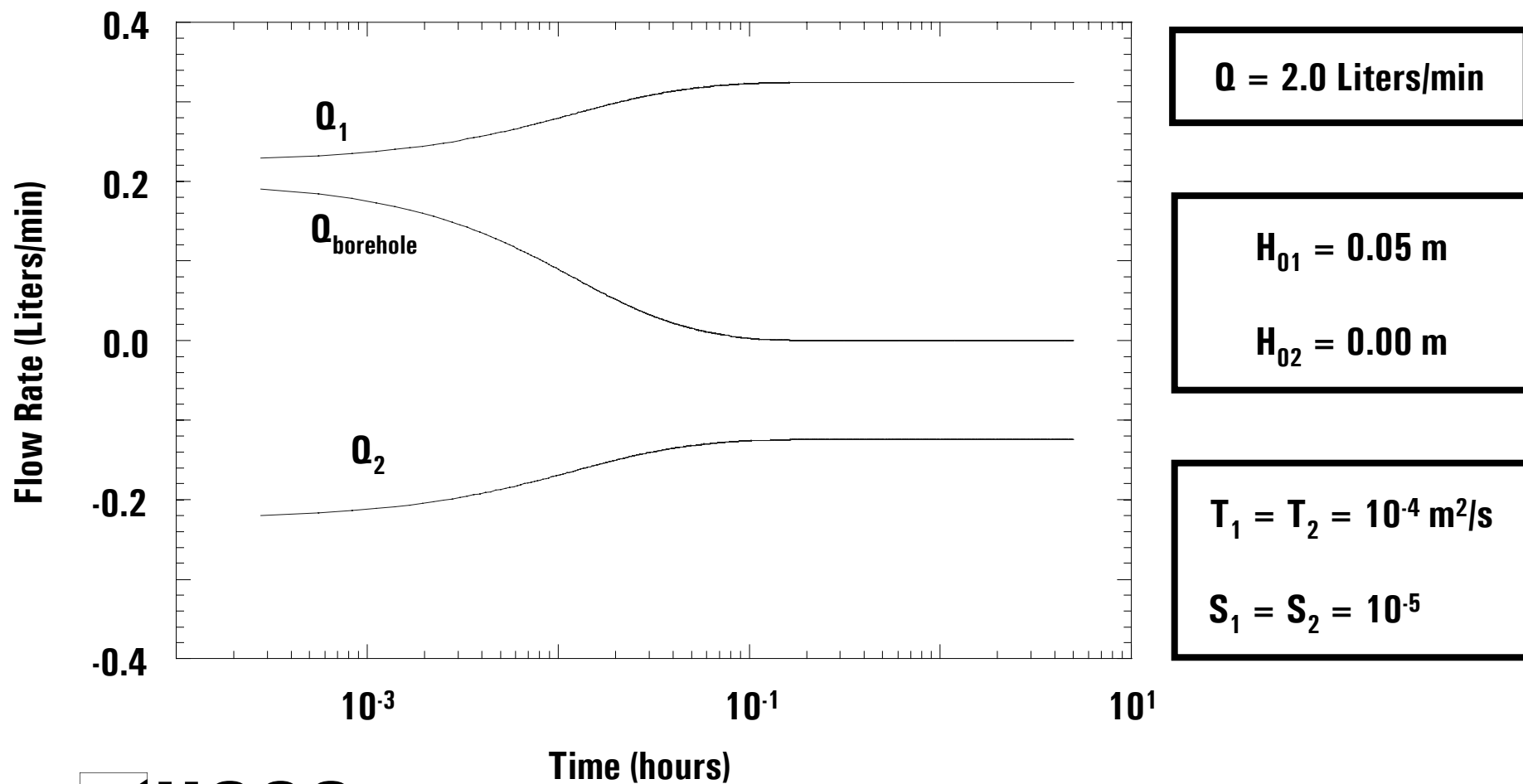
$$\alpha = Sr_s^2/r_c^2 = 10^{-5}$$

$$S_1 = S_2$$

Sampling in an "open-hole"
– ambient borehole flow

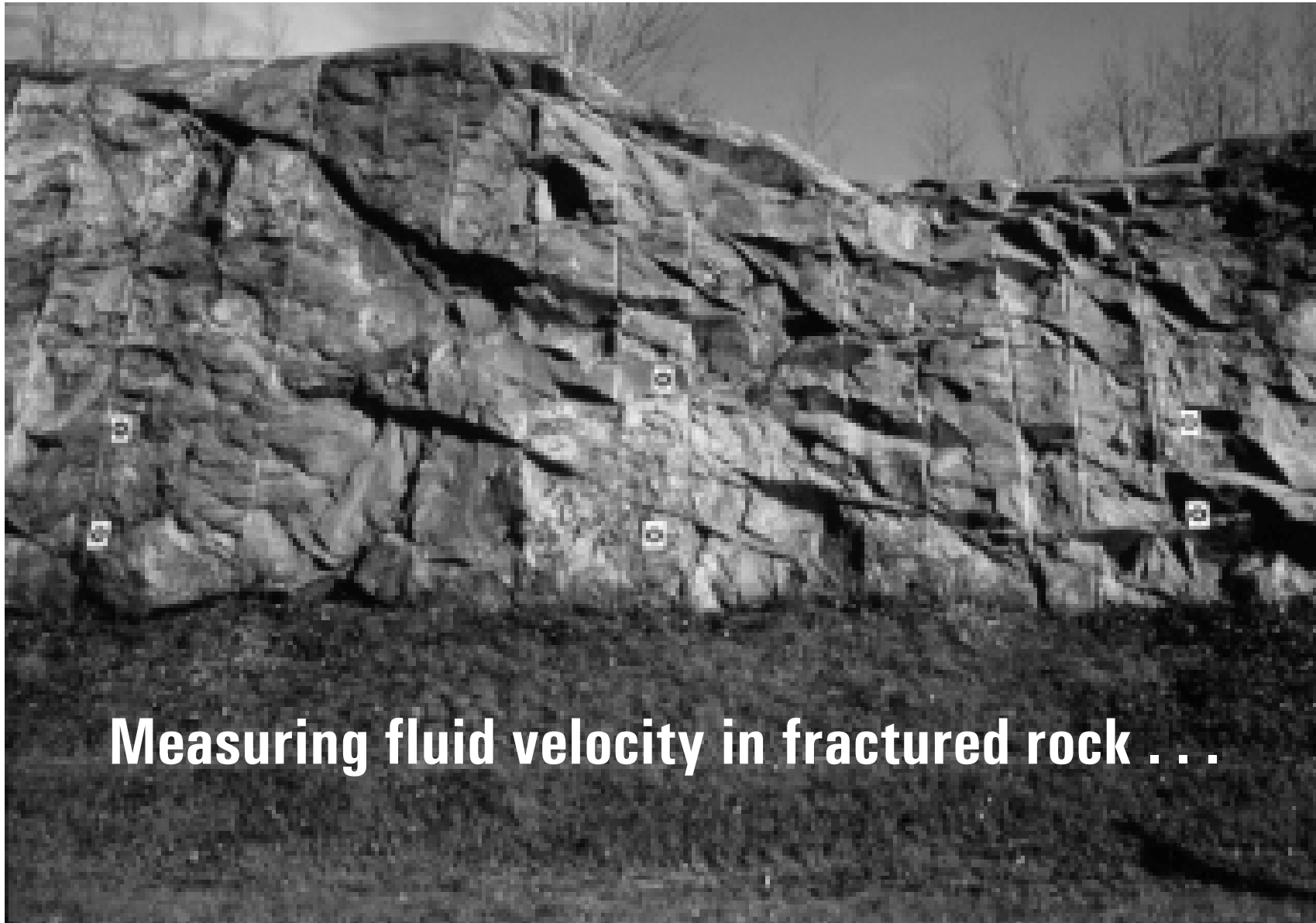


Sampling in an "open-hole" - ambient borehole flow - the case of 2 fractures



**Isolate discrete intervals for
collecting water samples**

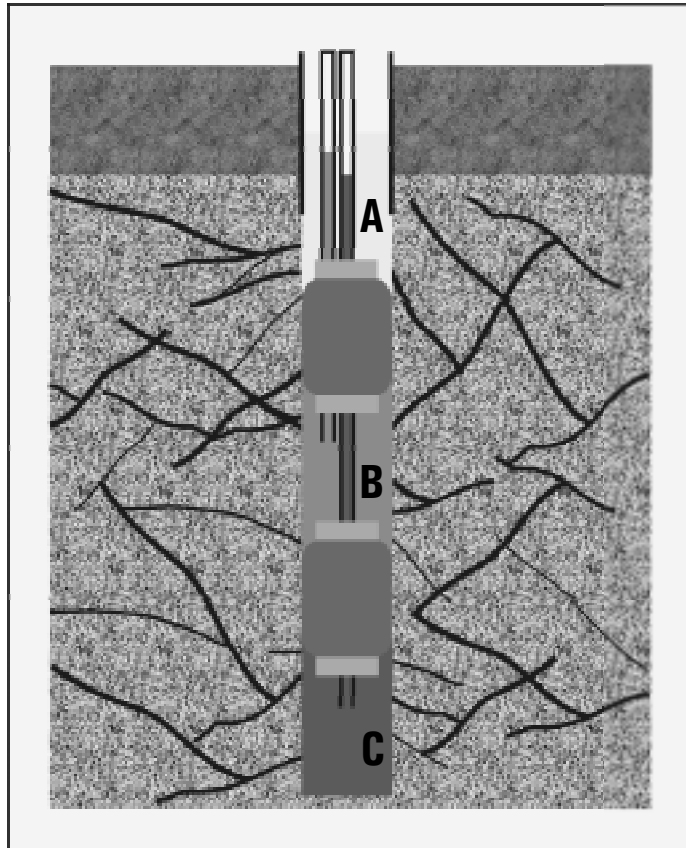




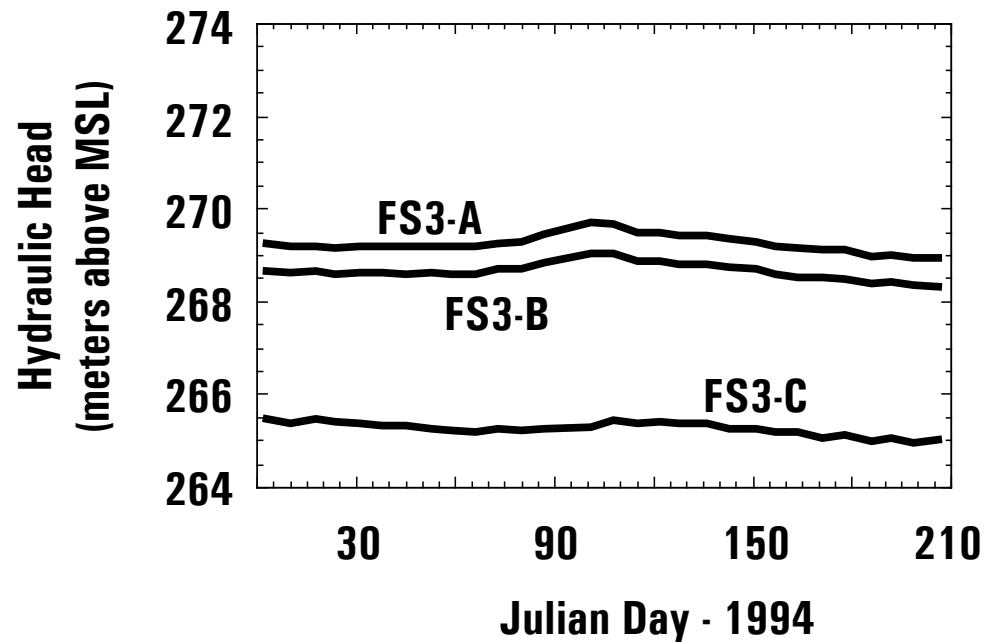
Measuring fluid velocity in fractured rock . . .

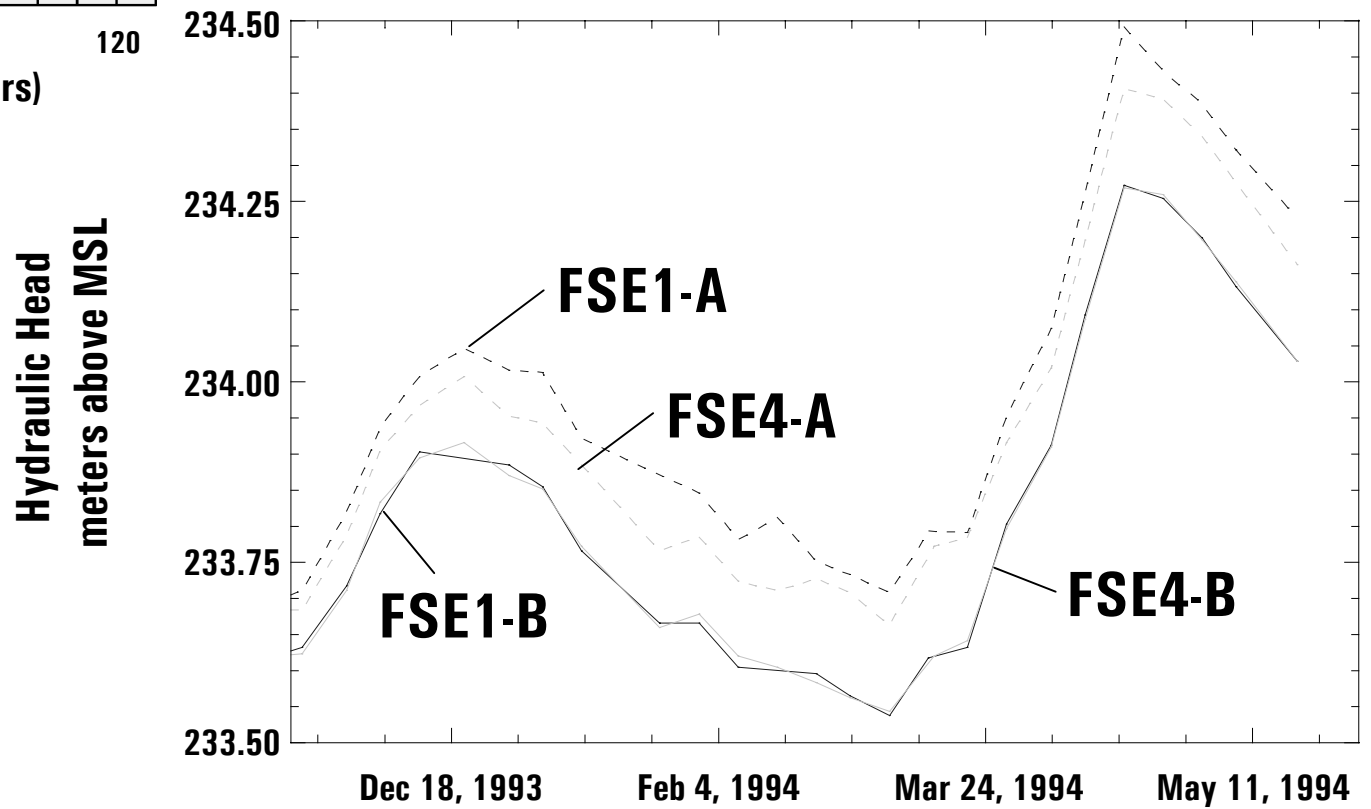
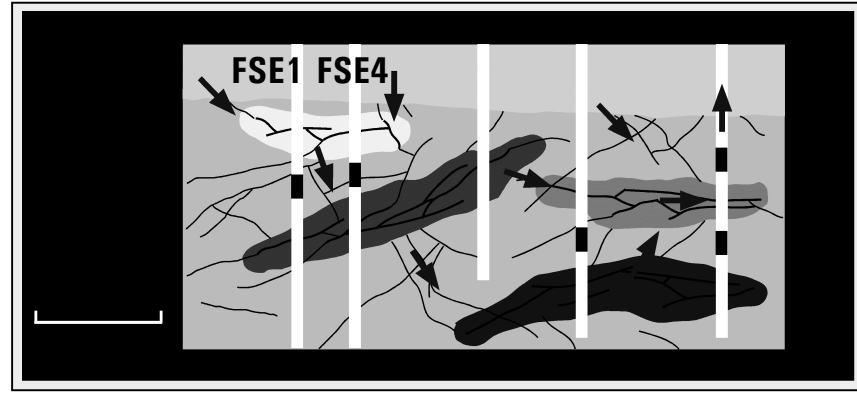
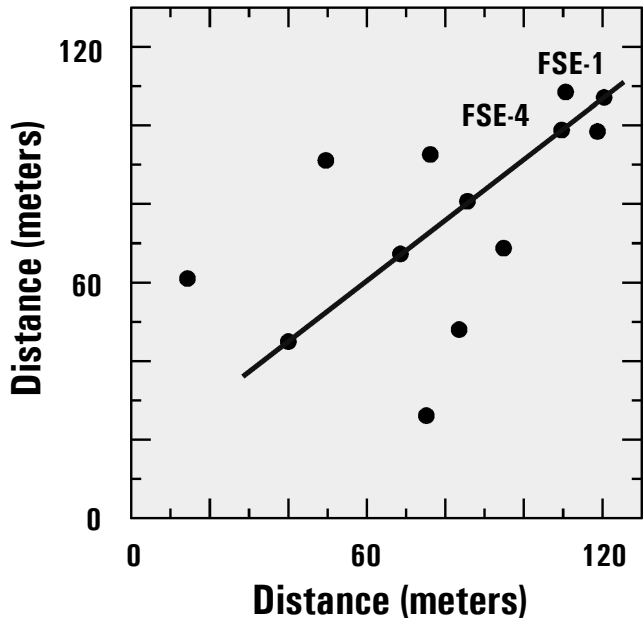
?

Hydraulic head → Direction of of ground-water flow

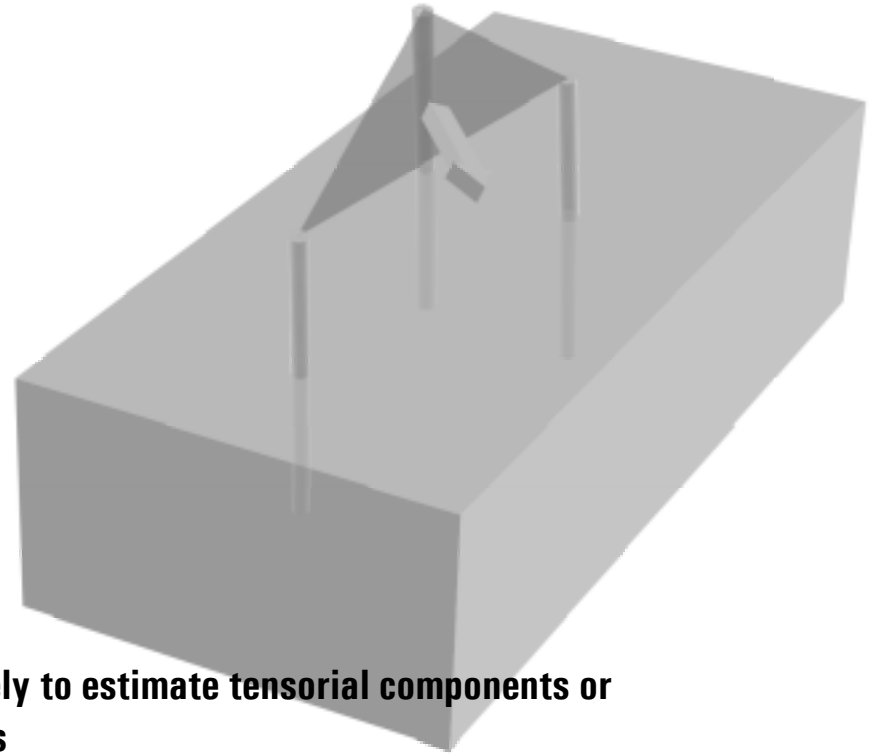


Hydraulic Head in Bedrock Well FS3
Mirror Lake Watershed, Grafton County, NH





$$\tilde{v} = \frac{\tilde{K}}{n} \bullet \tilde{\nabla} h$$



\tilde{K}



½-order of magnitude, unlikely to estimate tensorial components or heterogeneity between wells

n



from tracer tests magnitude varies (0.001 to 0.02)

$\tilde{\nabla} h$

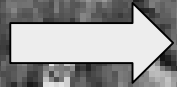


in highly permeable zones, can a gradient be estimated with confidence?

Summary



Hydraulic head, chemical sampling, fluid velocity



Multidisciplinary "Tool Box" approach



Assessing uncertainty