

Heat dissipation test to estimate groundwater fluxes

- Test case at an unconsolidated coastal aquifer -

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1. Motivation

Half of the world's population lives in coastal areas, and 8 of the 10 largest cities in the world are located at the coastline
(Post 2005)

1. Motivation

60% of coastal aquifers are reported as polluted due to seawater intrusion

(Benavente, (Instituto del Agua))

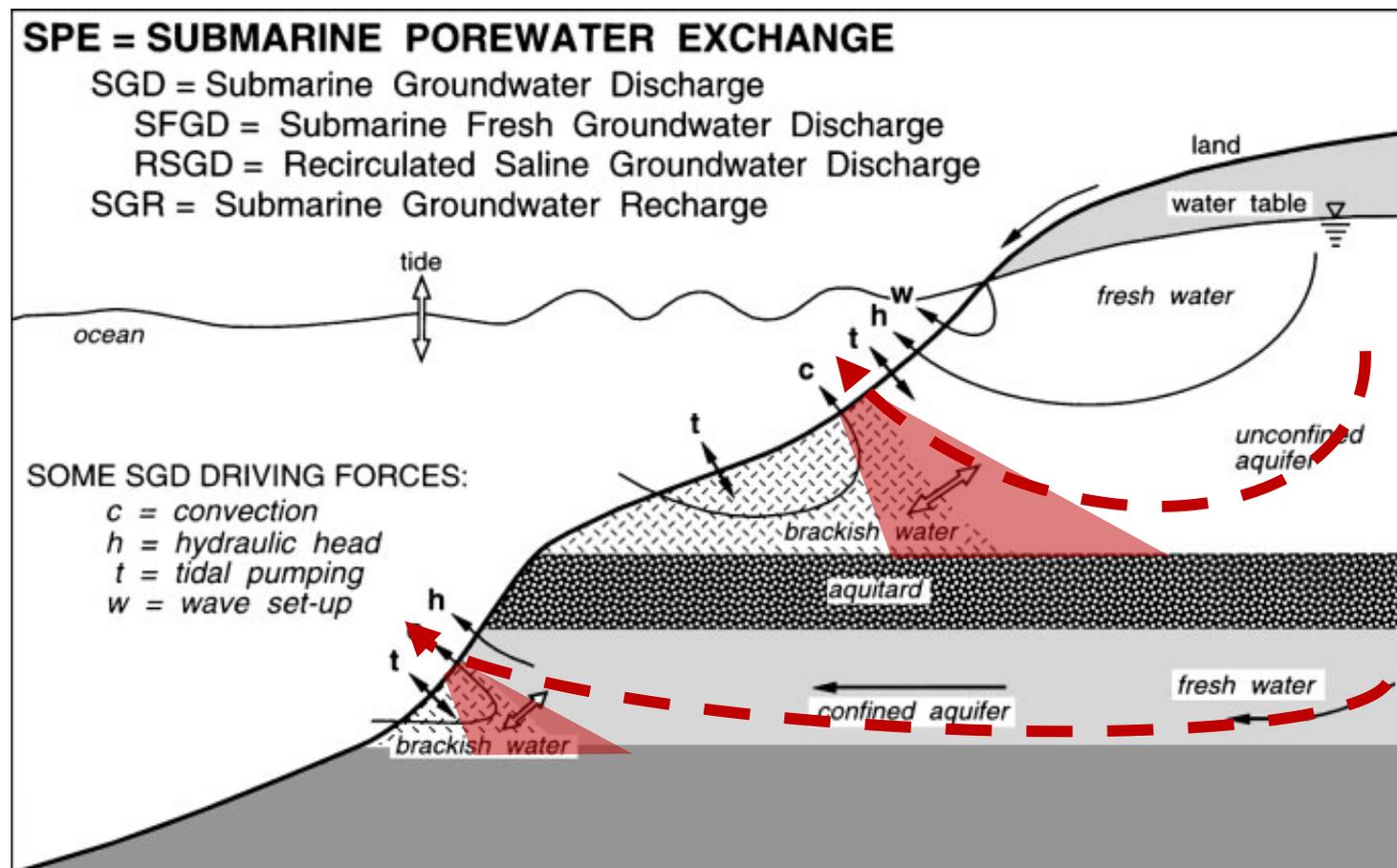
Salinization of coastal aquifers can affect local economy:

- Salinization of local freshwater supply systems
- Salinization of agriculture lands
- Salinization of groundwater dependent wetlands



López-Geta y de Dios Gómez-Gómez (2007)

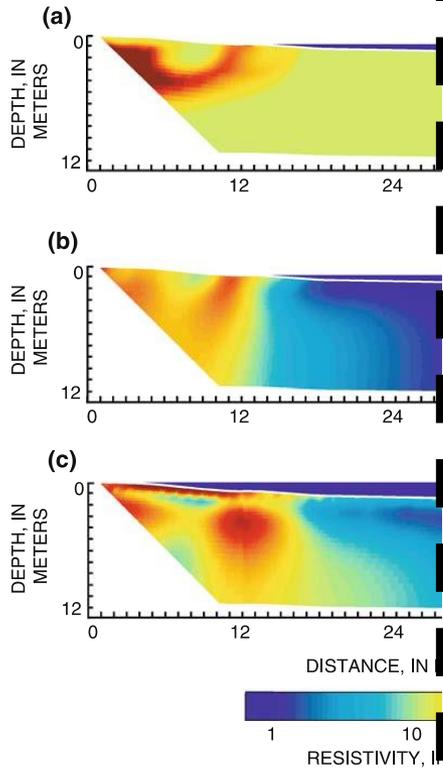
2. Introduction



Taniguchi, M., Burnett, W. C., Cable, J. E., & Turner, J. V. (2002). Investigation of submarine groundwater discharge. *Hydrological Processes*, 16(11), 2115–2129. <http://doi.org/10.1002/hyp.1145>

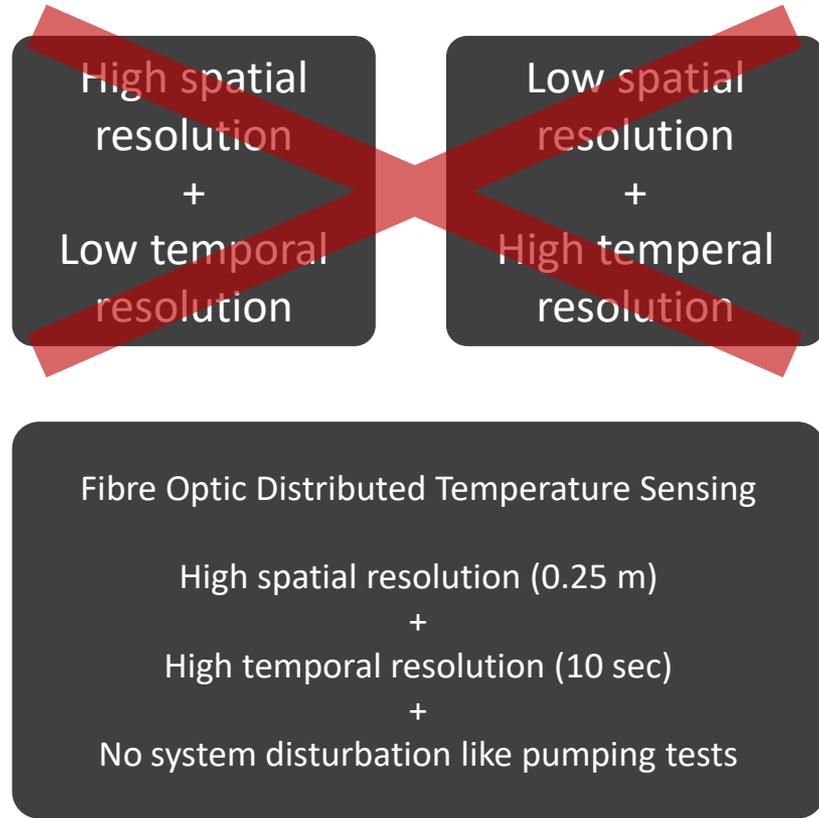
2. Introduction

- Monitoring Freshwater interface



Monitoring methods

identification

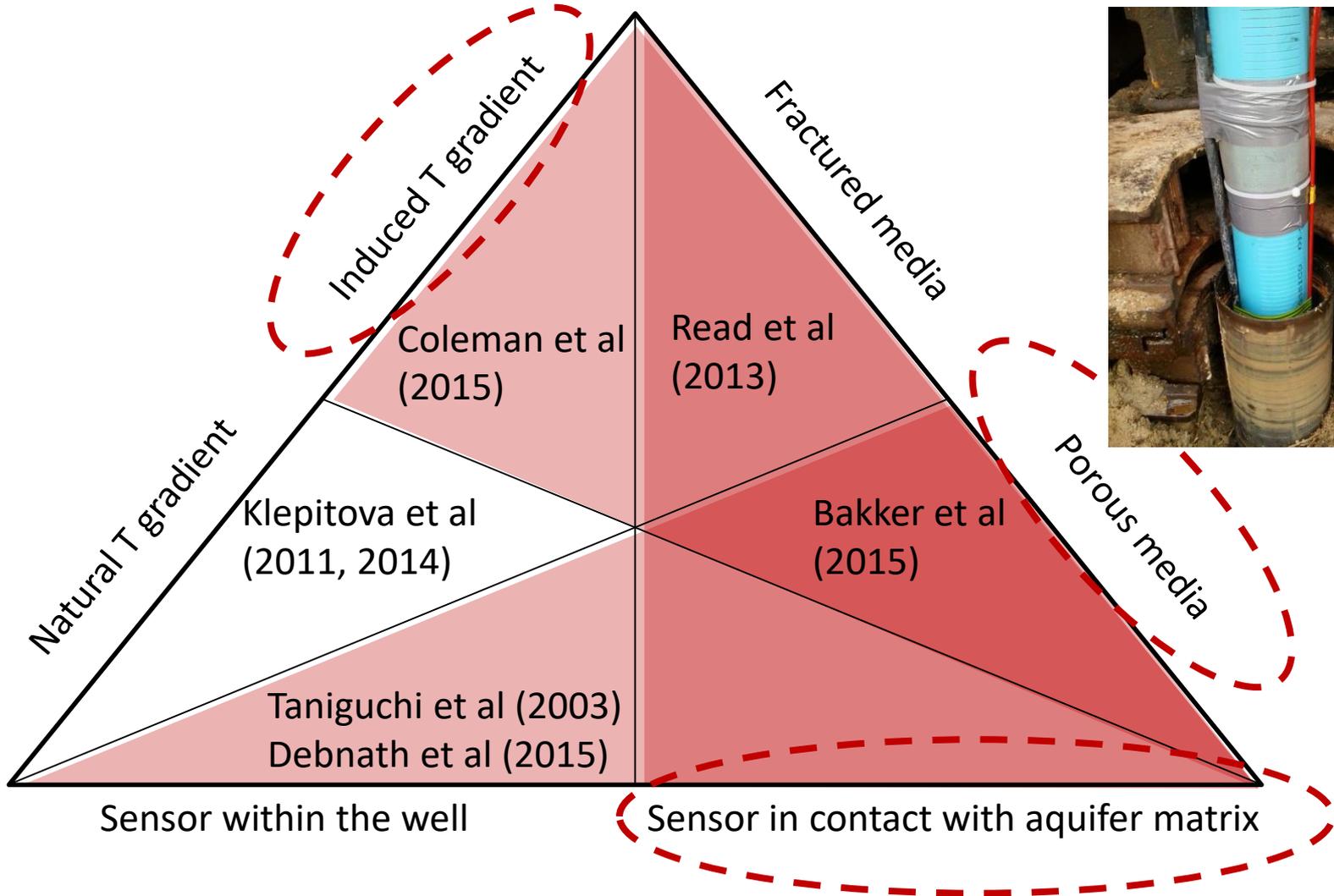


Henderson, R. D., et al. (2010),

Journal of Hydrology, 2006

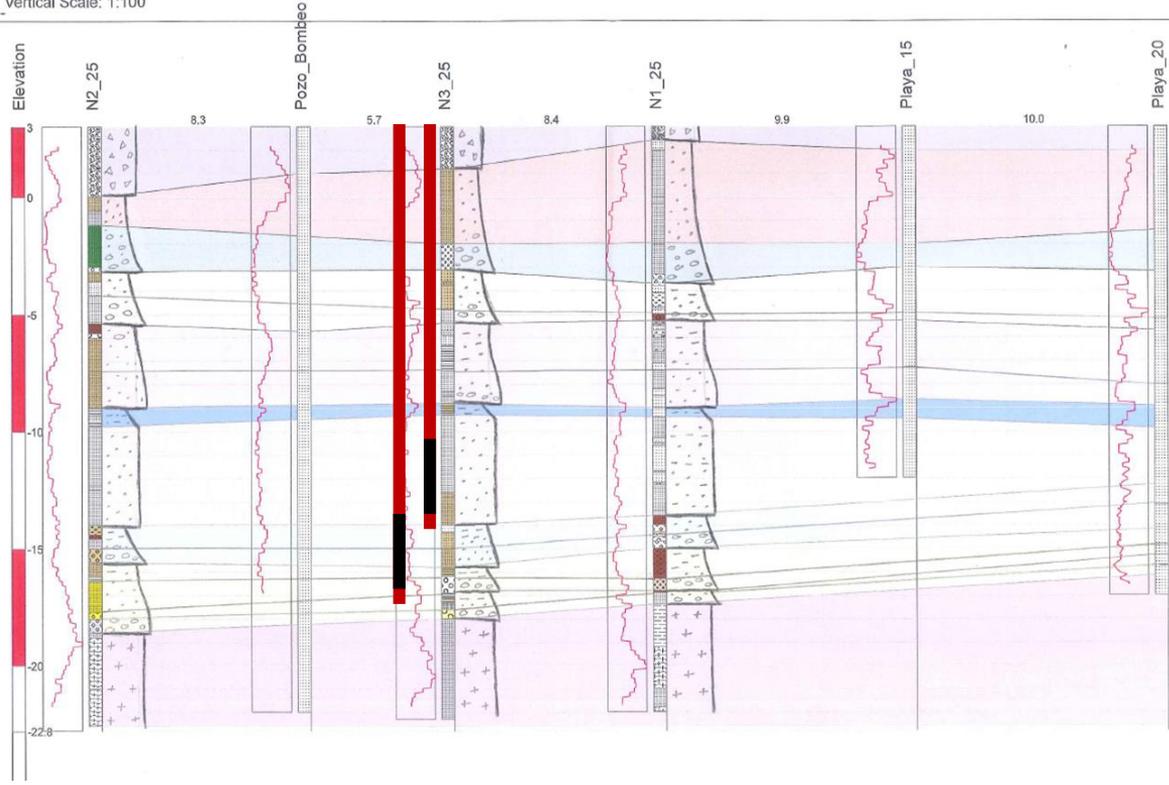
3. State of the art

Principle: Heat dissipation can be used to calculate flow velocity.



4. Experimental site

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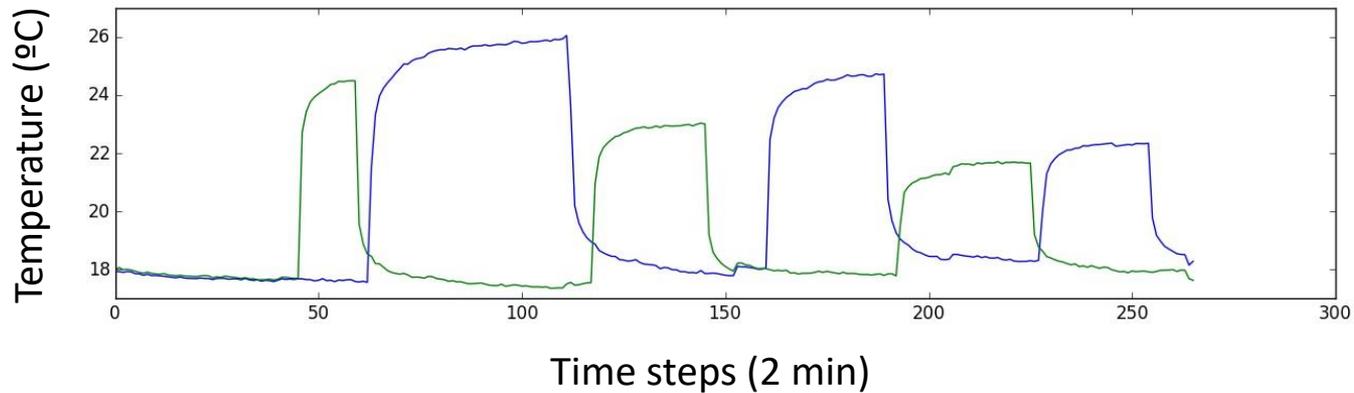


Poster nº 2213

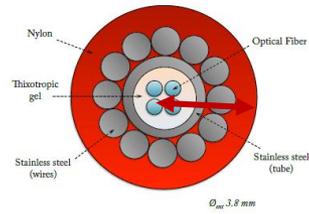
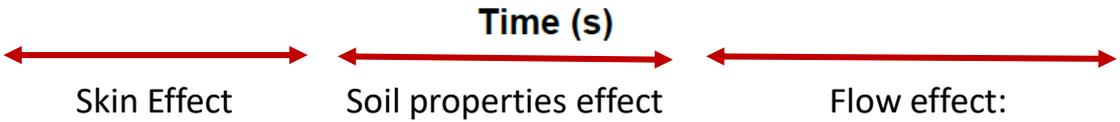
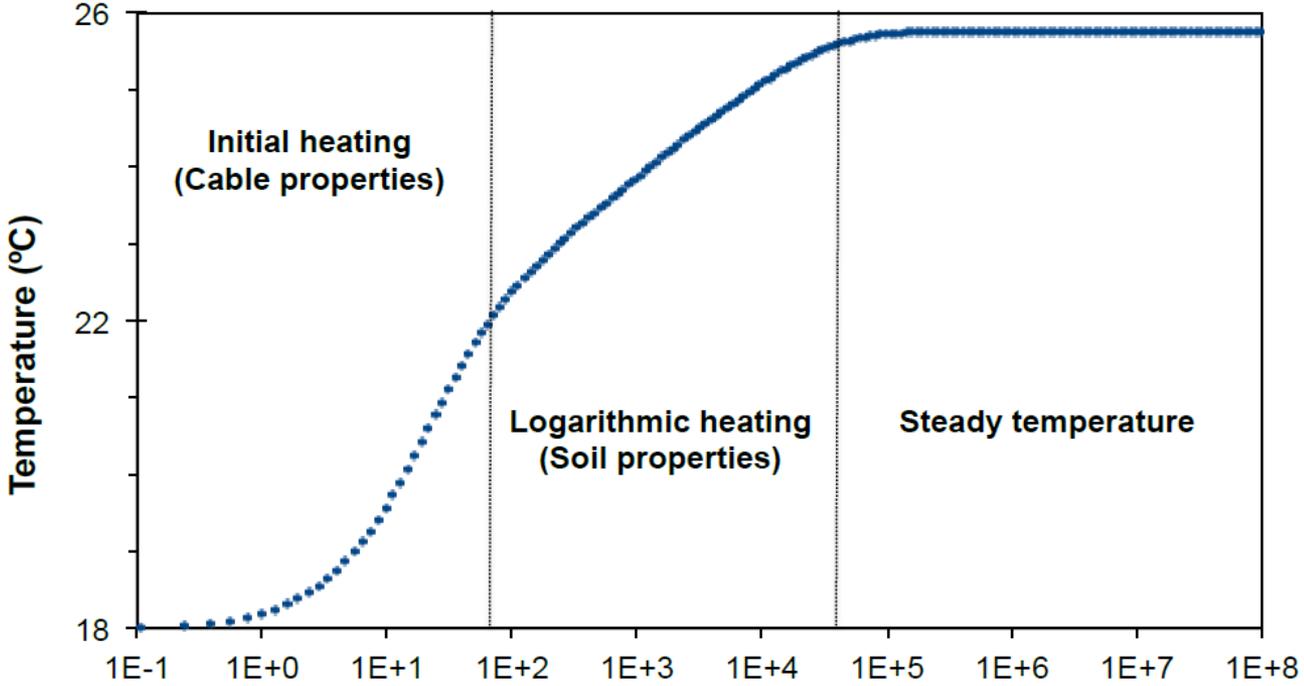
5. Methodology



Pumping well N3-20	Heated well N3-25	Heated well N3-20
Pumping rate: 0,55 l/s (11/09/2015)	10 W/m 8 W/m 5 W/m	10 W/m 8 W/m 5 W/m
Pumping rate: 0,06l/s		10 W/m (9/9/2015) 5 W/m (10/9/2015)



6. Heat transport – analytical method



- Unit discharge
- Cable properties
- Bulk properties

6. Heat transport – analytical method

- Two dimensional heat transport equation

$$C_b \frac{\partial T}{\partial t} = (\lambda + Cw \cdot Dp_L) \left(\frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial x^2} \right) + (\lambda + Cw \cdot Dp_T) \left(\frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial y^2} \right) - qC_w \frac{\partial T}{\partial x} + \Psi$$

- Final Temperature → Advection

$$T(x_D, y_D, t_D) = \frac{T_c}{4\pi\sqrt{AB}} e^{x_D/2A} W_H \left(\frac{Bx_D^2 + Ay_D^2}{16ABt_D}, \sqrt{\frac{Bx_D^2 + Ay_D^2}{4A^2B}} \right)$$

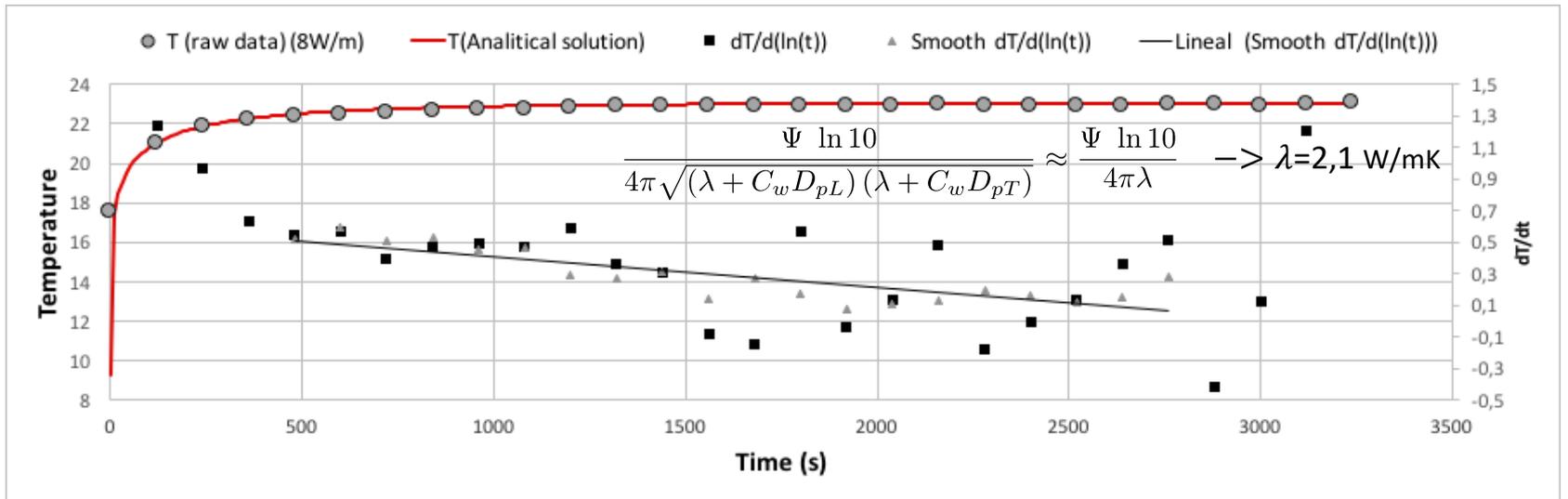
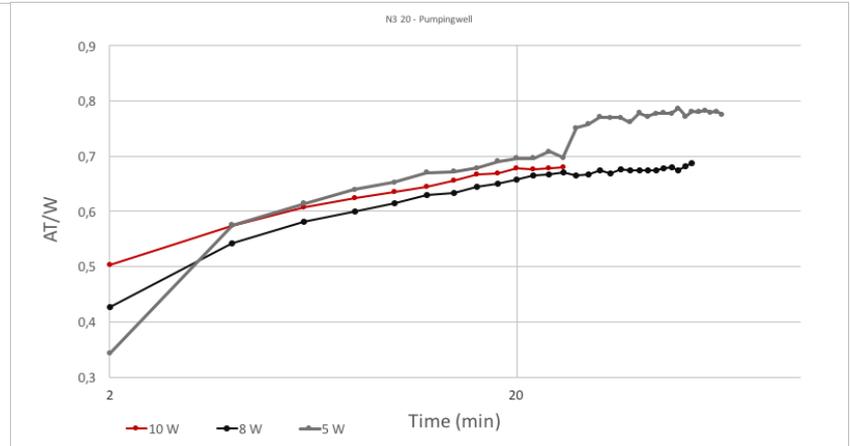
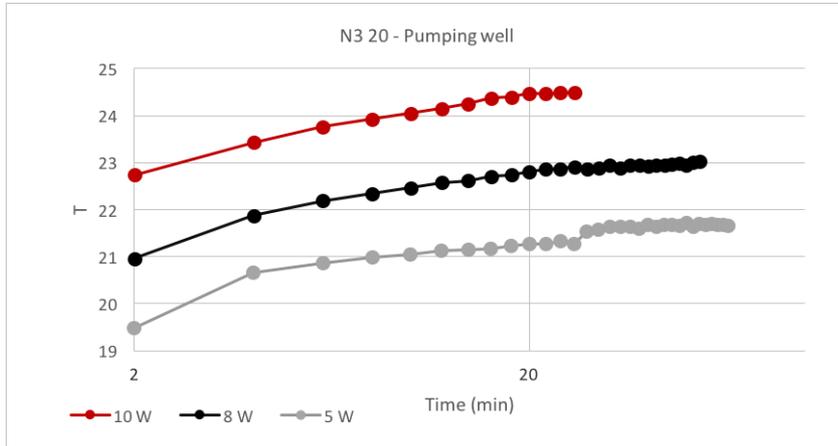
$$W_H(u, \beta) = \int_u^{+\infty} \frac{1}{\xi} \exp \left(-\xi - \frac{\beta^2}{4\xi} \right) d\xi$$

- Rate of growth → Skin effect and aquifer matrix properties

$$\frac{dT}{d(\ln t)} \approx \begin{cases} \frac{T_c}{4\pi\sqrt{AB}} \\ \frac{T_c}{4\pi\sqrt{AB}} \left(1 - \frac{t}{4At_c} \right) \end{cases}$$

7. Preliminary results

Logarithmic heating
depending on Soil properties



8. Conclusions

- Fibre Optics can be installed successfully in the outer casing of a well to characterise aquifer properties in a cost effective way
- Heat dissipation tests can be used to measure groundwater flow, however
 - Range of application to be tested
 - Skin effects need to be corrected
 - Longer test need to be performed to the stationary
 - Method validation needs to be improved



Thank you!