

Multi-corehole thermal tracer tests using DTS to identify flow pathways in a fractured dolostone aquifer

43rd International Association of Hydrogeologists Congress

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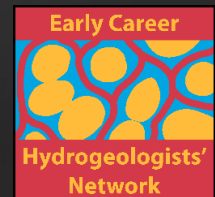
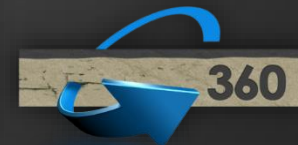
MONTPELLIER, FRANCE

Jonathan Munn – PhD Candidate, University of Guelph

Beth Parker – Professor, University of Guelph

Thomas Coleman – Environmental Engineer, Silixa Ltd.

Carlos Maldaner – PhD Candidate, University of Guelph



Important Regional Aquifer

Silurian Dolostone Belt



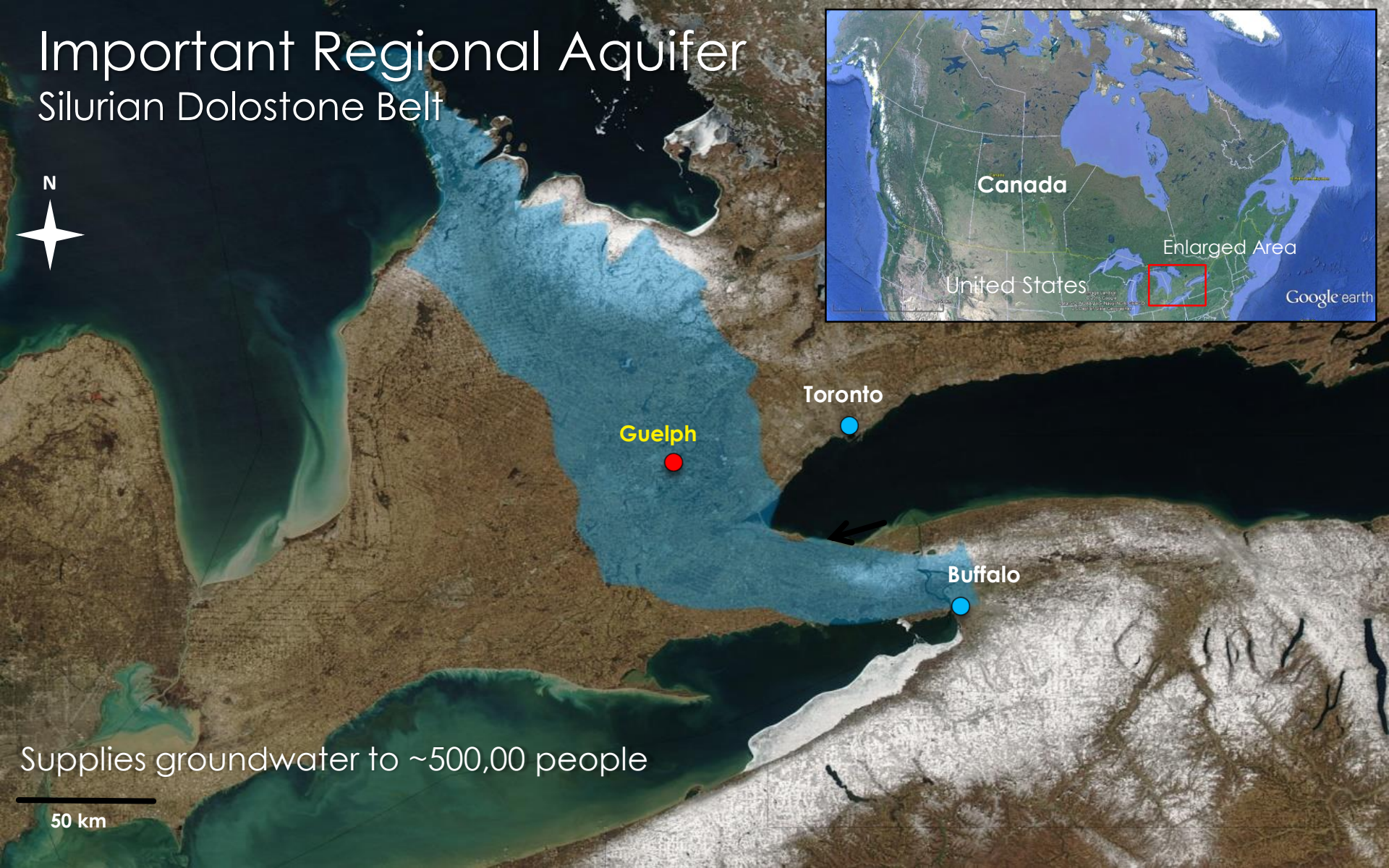
Guelph

Toronto

Buffalo

Supplies groundwater to ~500,00 people

50 km



Flat-lying stratigraphy
(~0.25° dip to the SW)



Guelph Formation



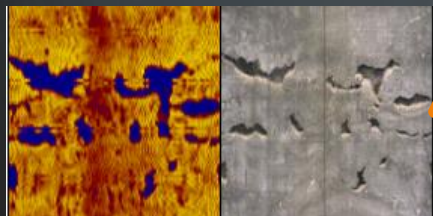
Gasport
Formation



Eramosa Formation

Many Types of Porosity in Carbonate Rocks

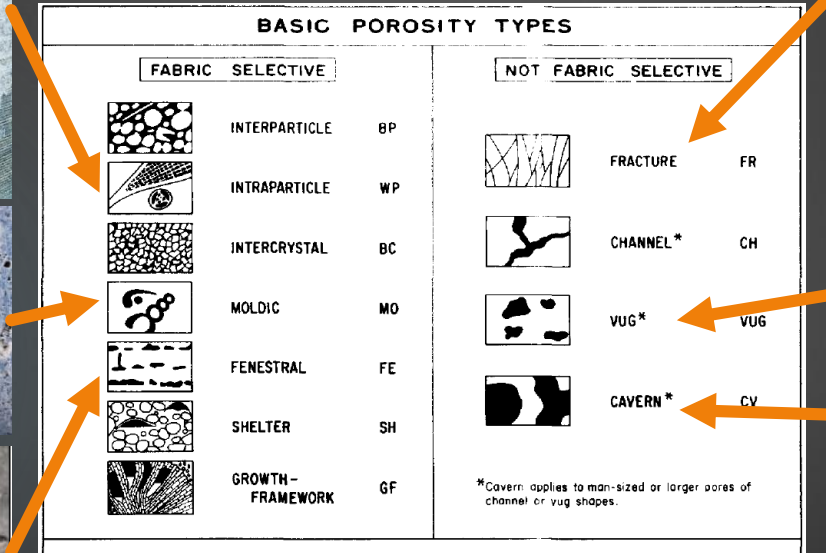
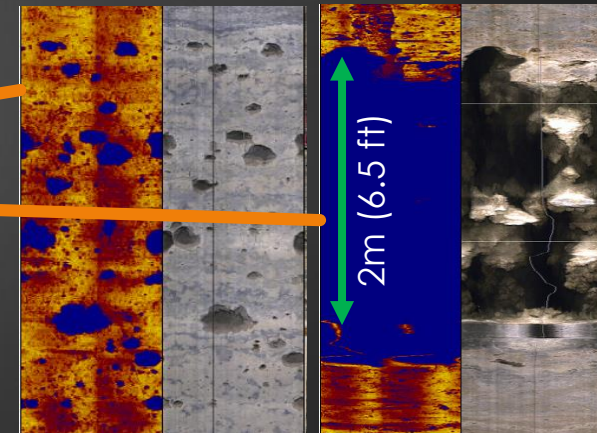
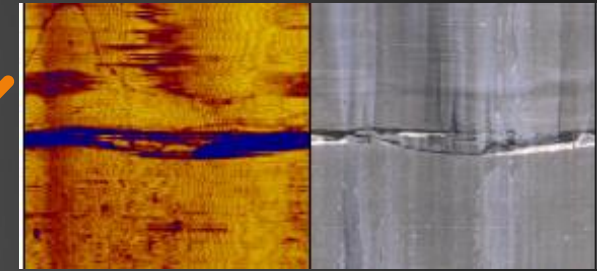
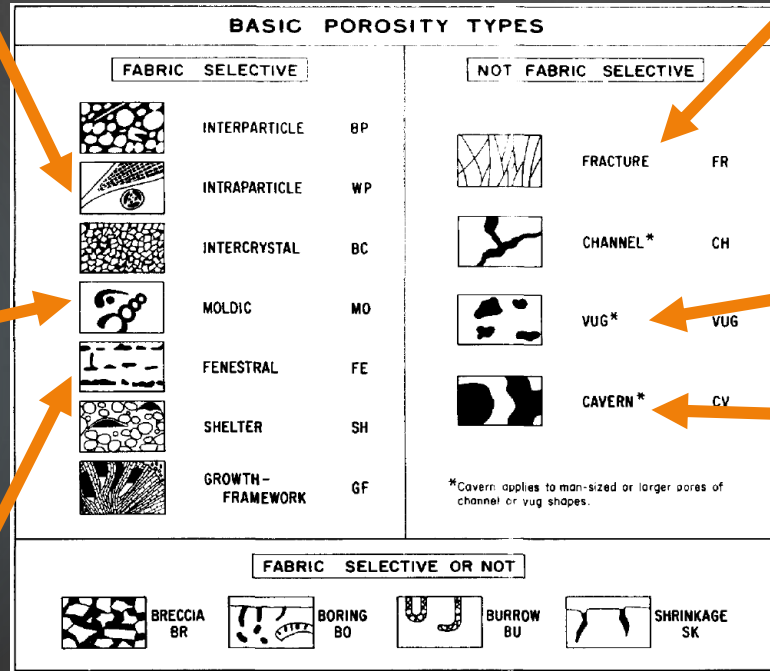
What types are important for GW flow in the aquifer?




The American Association of Petroleum Geologists Bulletin
 V. 54, No. 2 (February, 1970), P. 207-250, 13 Figs., 3 Tables

Geologic Nomenclature and Classification of Porosity in Sedimentary Carbonates¹

PHILIP W. CHOQUETTE² and LLOYD C. PRAY²
 Littleton, Colorado 80121, and Madison, Wisconsin 53706



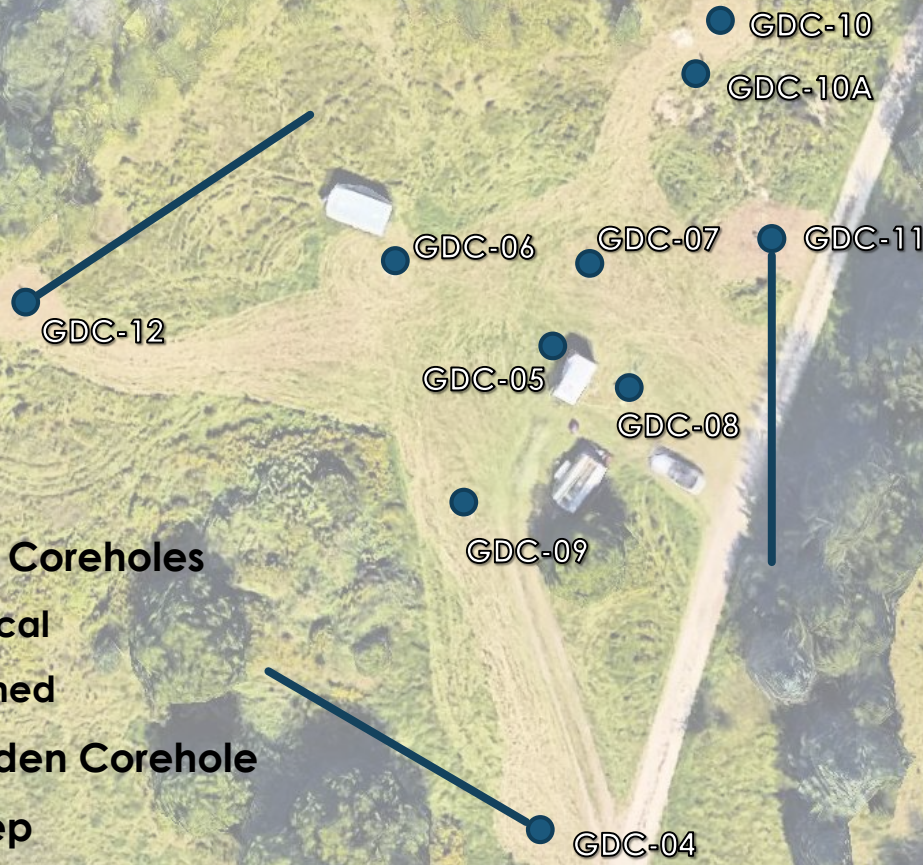


Porosity in carbonate rocks is complex and variable and determining what types are hydraulically important is challenging.

This talk will show:

How DTS and thermal tracer tests can provide insight as to what types of porosity are hydraulically active (using field data)

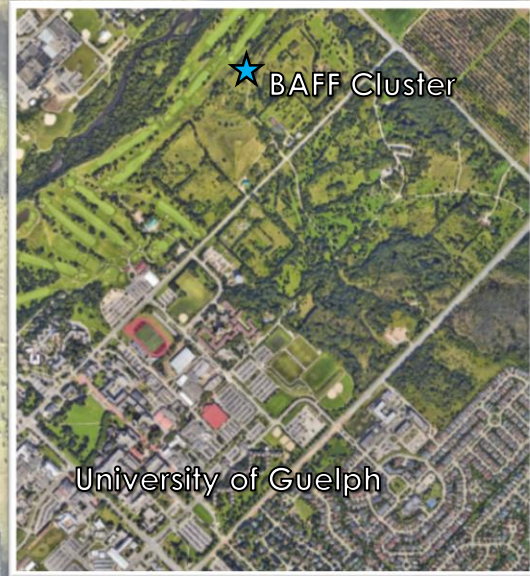
Bedrock Aquifer Research Station



- ▶ 9 Bedrock Coreholes
 - ▶ 6 Vertical
 - ▶ 3 Inclined
- ▶ 1 Overburden Corehole
- ▶ ~73 m deep

25 m

© 2015 Google

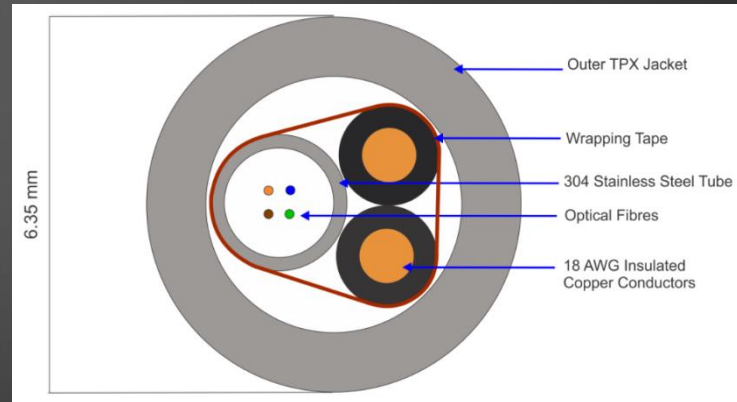


University of Guelph

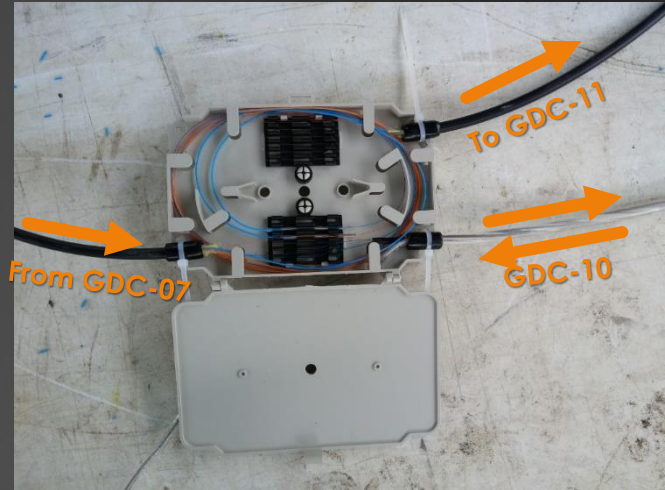
Deployed FO throughout entire cluster



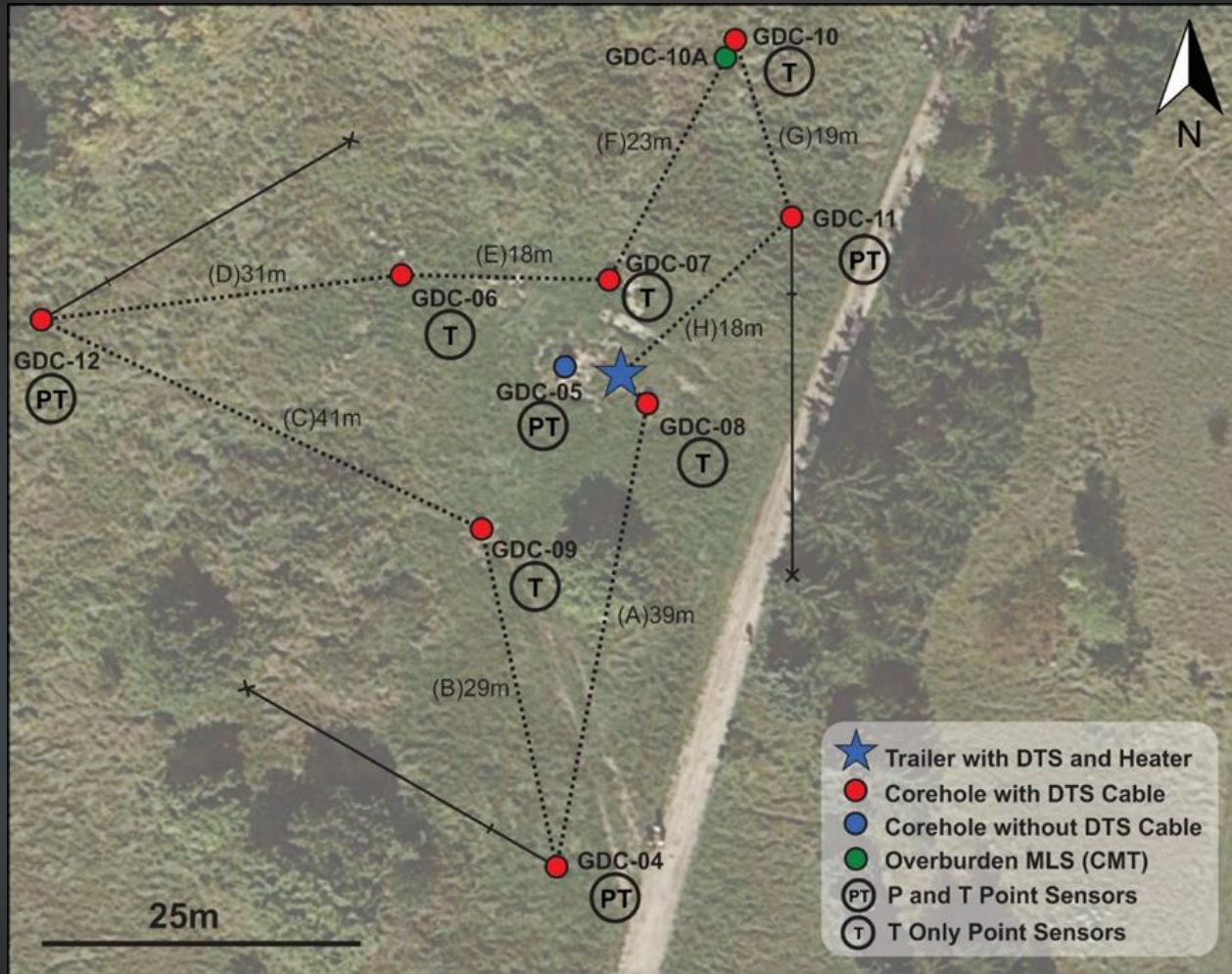
- ▶ Composite FO cable
 - ▶ Two 18 AWG copper conductors
 - ▶ Two singlemode fibres
 - ▶ Two multimode fibres



Surface cables spliced to borehole cables to form continuous loop



Large continuous FO network (1755 m)





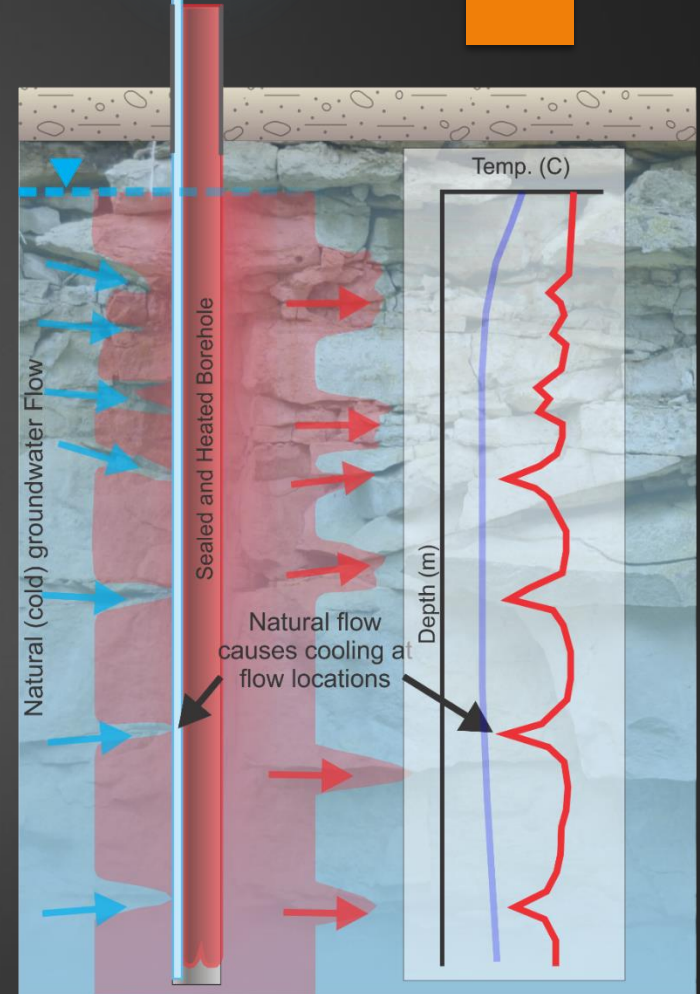
Active DTS Testing

Natural Groundwater Flow

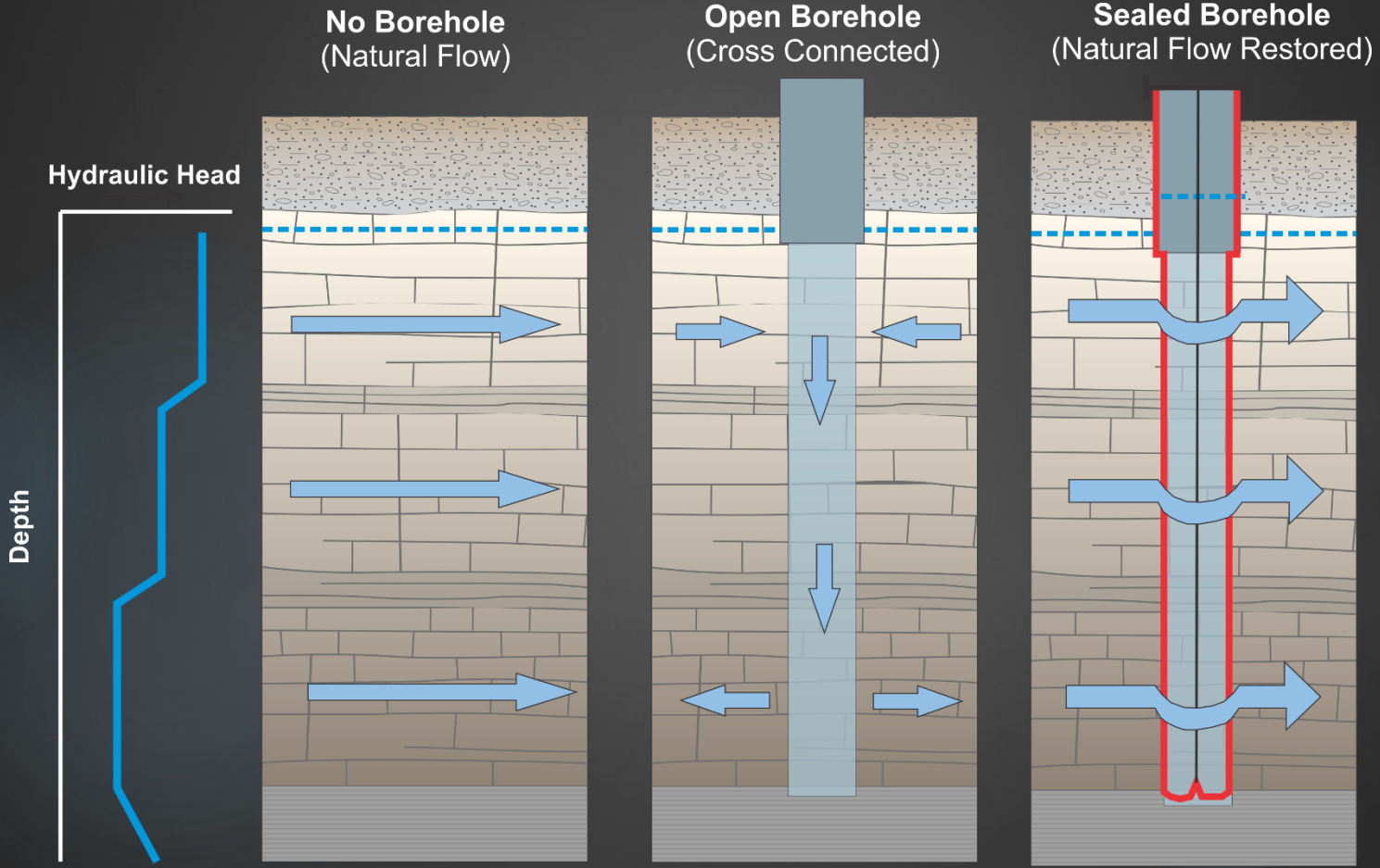


Active DTS Testing

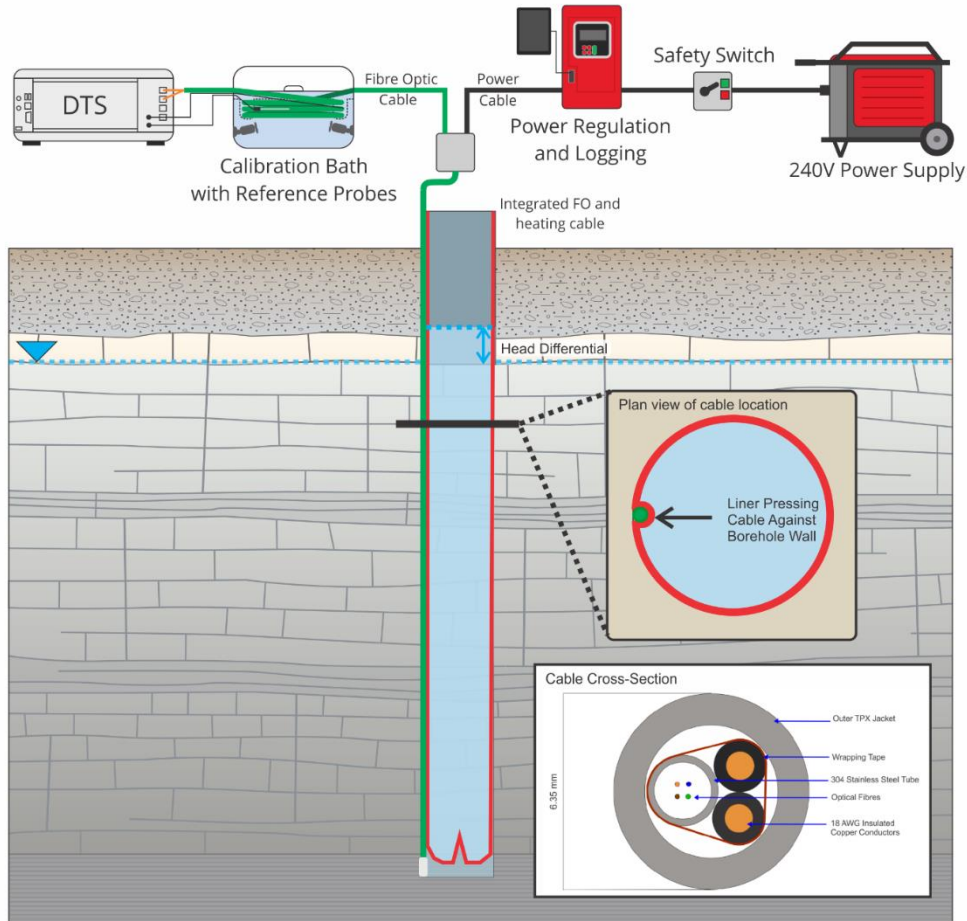
- ▶ Building on early work by Dr. Pete Pehme (wireline ALS Profiles)
- ▶ Heat the Fibre Optic Cable within sealed corehole
- ▶ Continuously record temperature during heating and thermal recovery (i.e. cooling)
- ▶ Look for zones of enhanced cooling resulting from ambient groundwater flow
- ▶ Expand upon previous studies to test multiple boreholes simultaneously



Borehole Liners Restore Natural Gradient Conditions



Active DTS Equipment Schematic

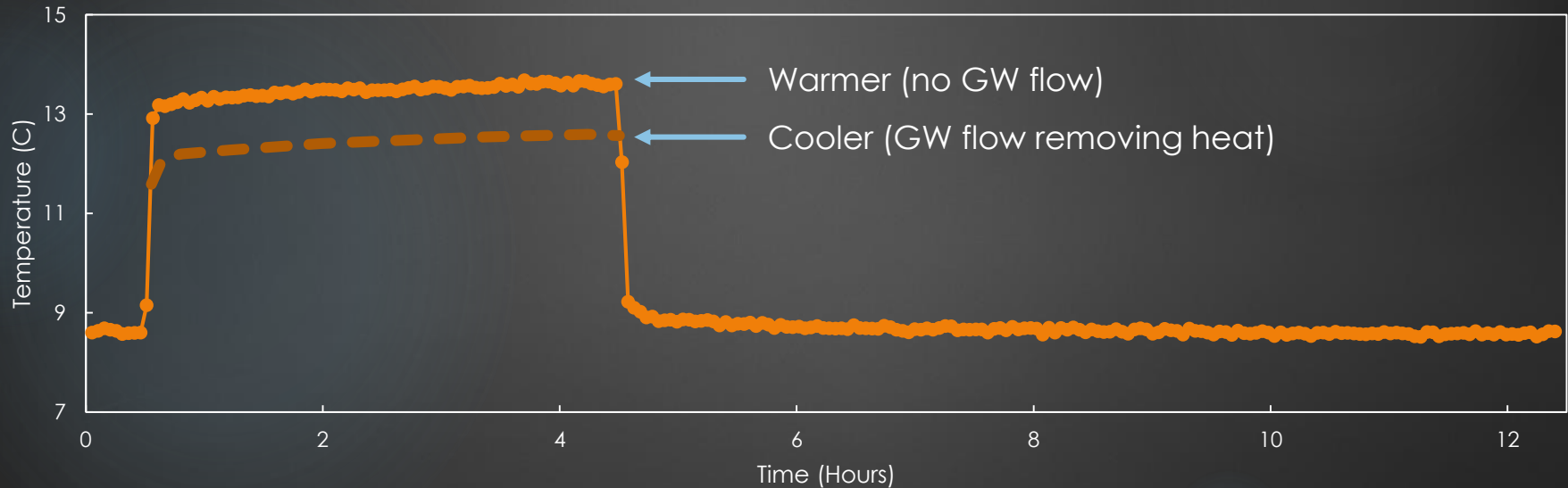
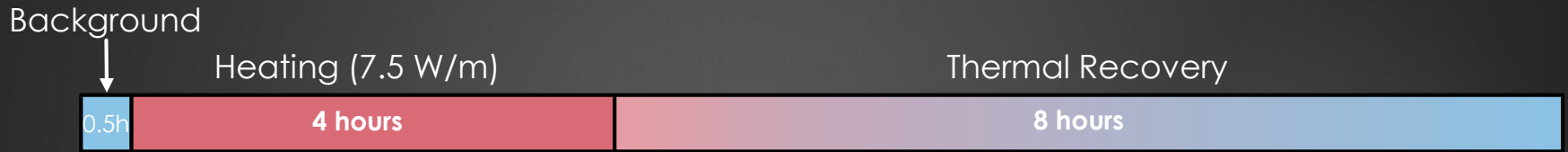


- ▶ DTS and calibration bath (cooler)
- ▶ Composite FO cable (w/copper conductors)
- ▶ FLUTE liners to seal coreholes
- ▶ Power source (Honda 7000 Generator)
- ▶ Power Controller (Control Concepts)
- ▶ Tablet to record power output

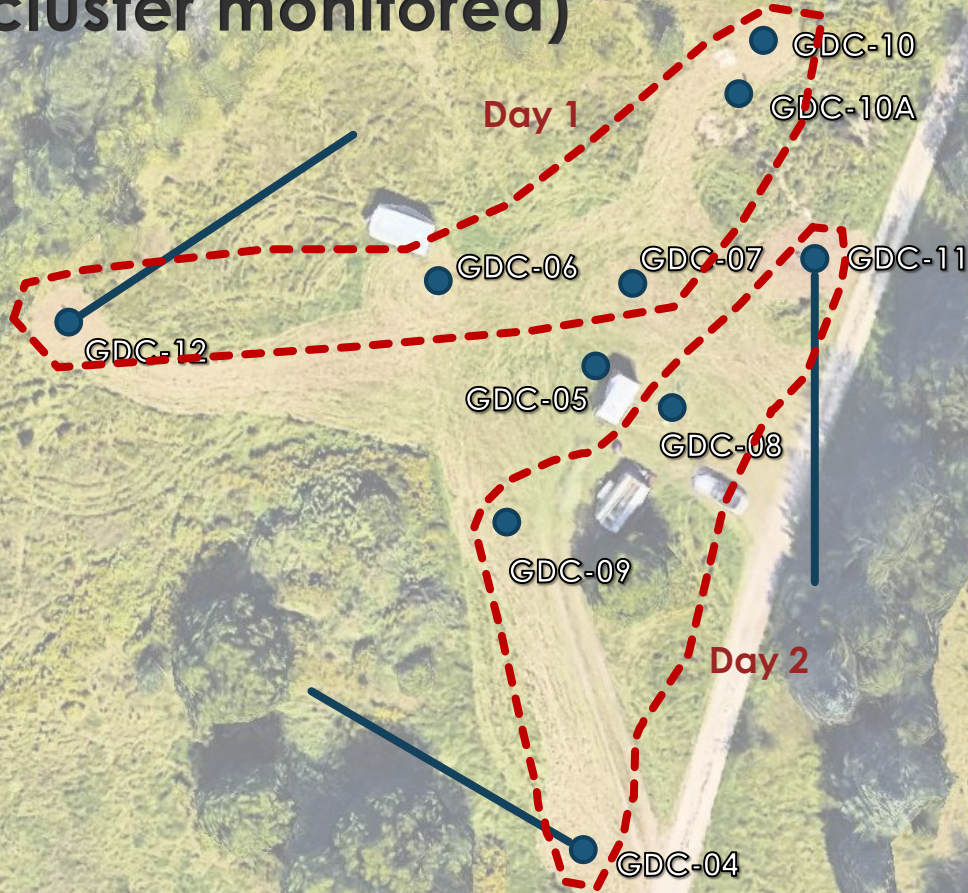
Deployment Photos



Temperature profile at single interval on FO cable



4 Coreholes heated simultaneously (entire cluster monitored)



© 2015 Google

Google earth

25 m





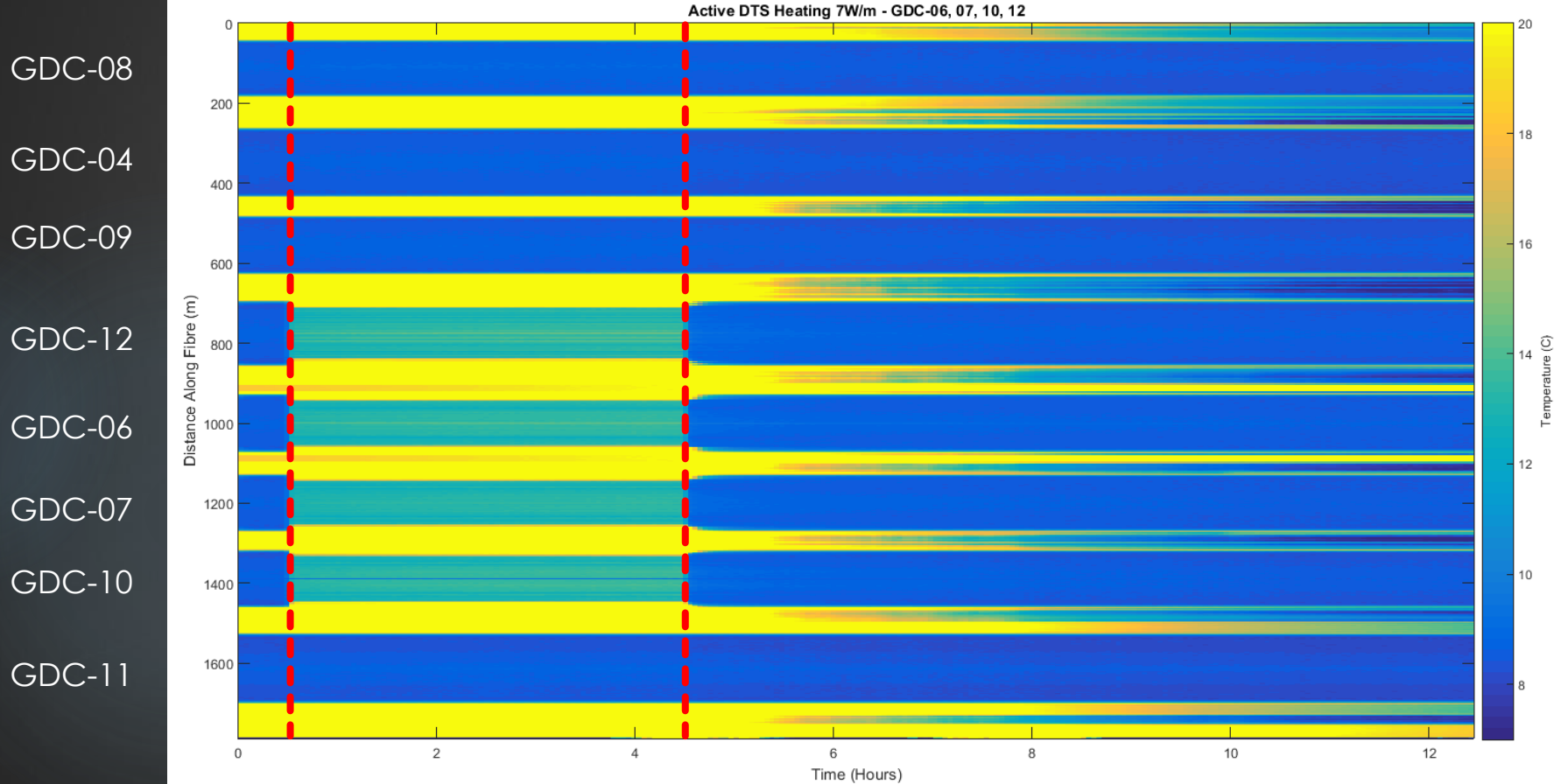
Preliminary Results

Temperature with time for full network



Heat On

Heat Off



GDC-08

GDC-04

GDC-09

GDC-12

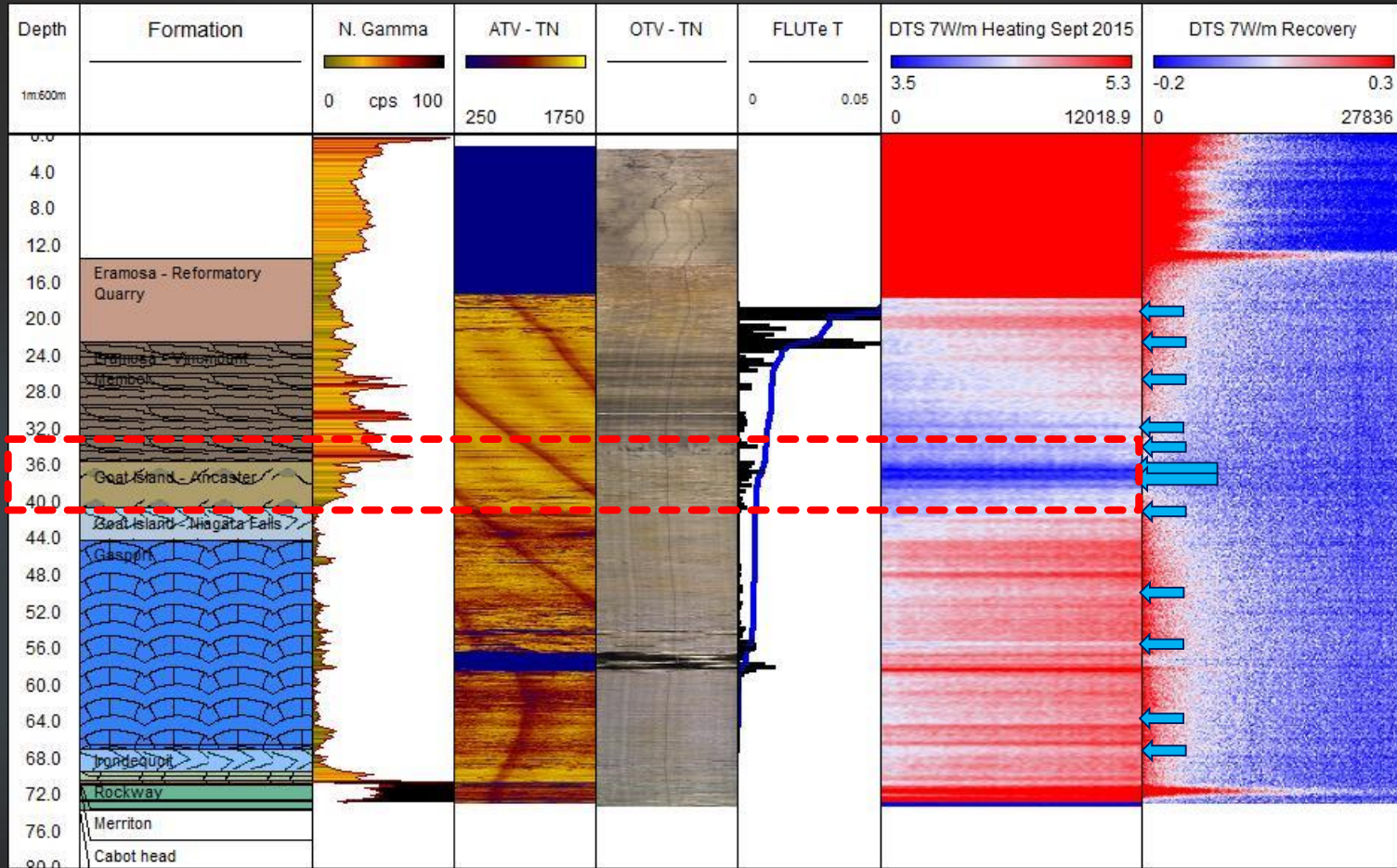
GDC-06

GDC-07

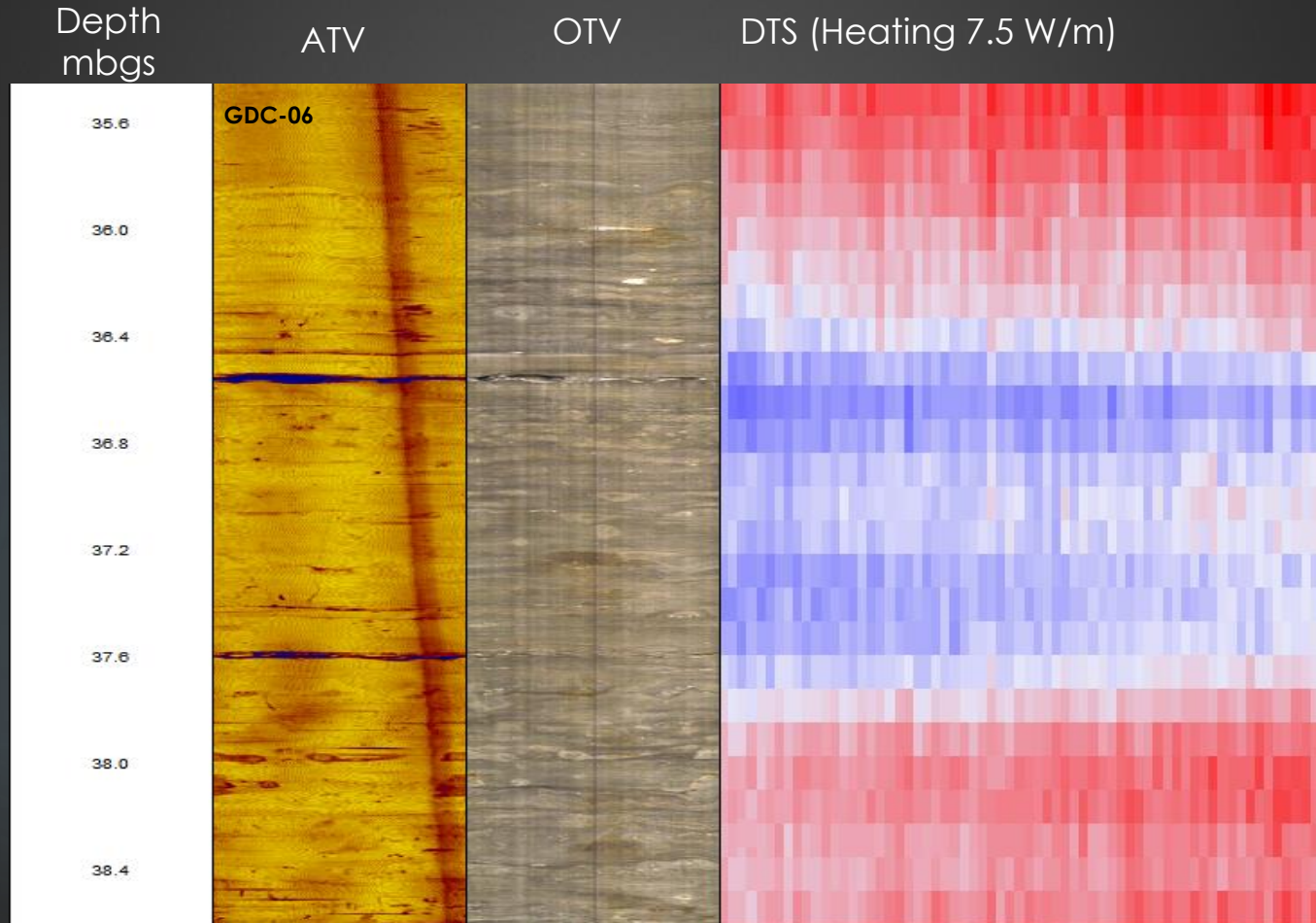
GDC-10

GDC-11

Major ambient flow at common features in nearly all coreholes:



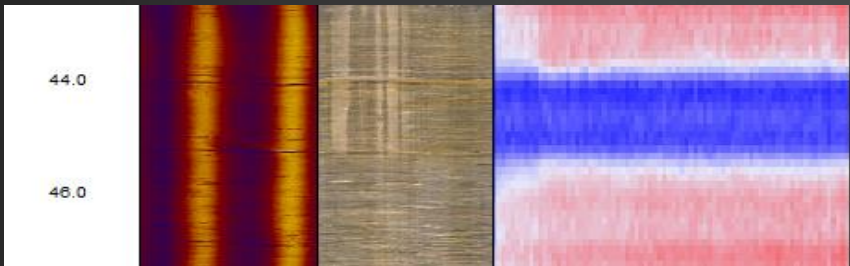
Most dominant flow feature: 2 fractures in Goat Island Formation



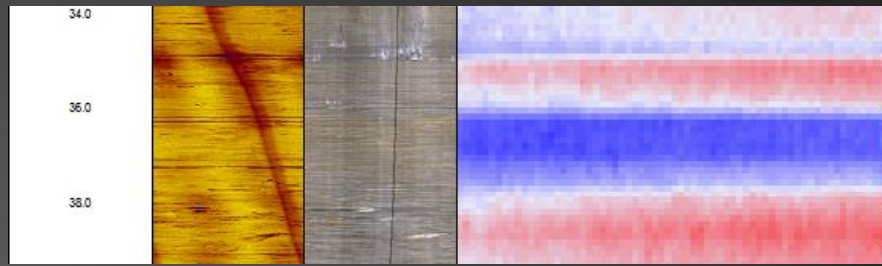
Same fractures and flow observed across entire site



GDC-04



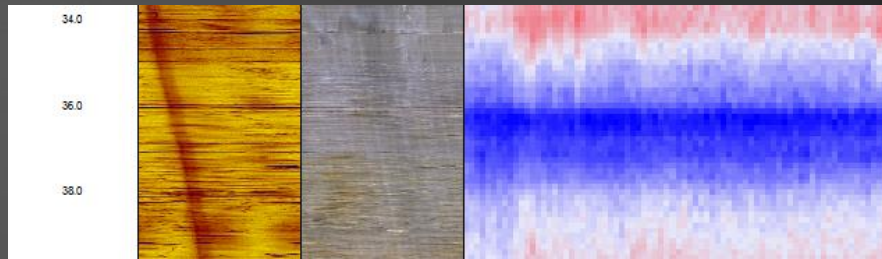
GDC-05



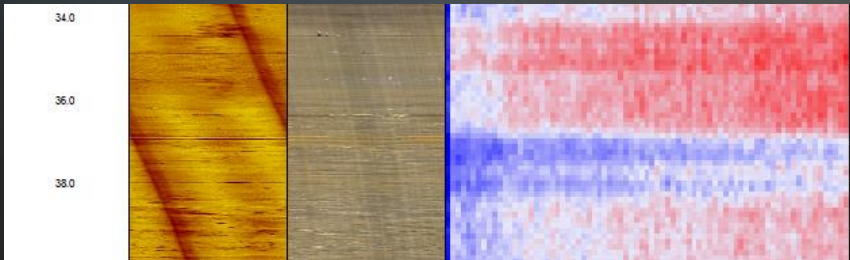
GDC-07



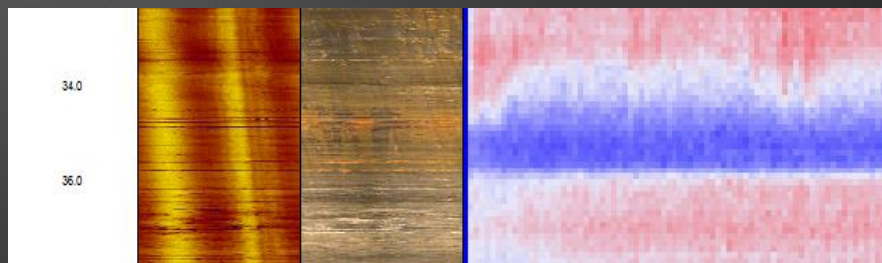
GDC-08



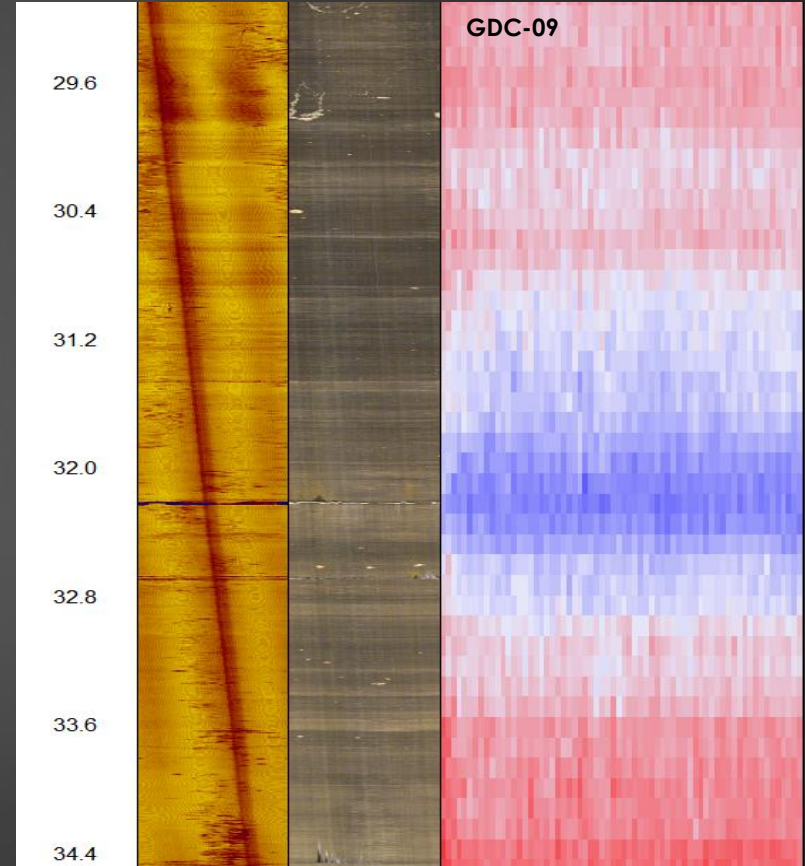
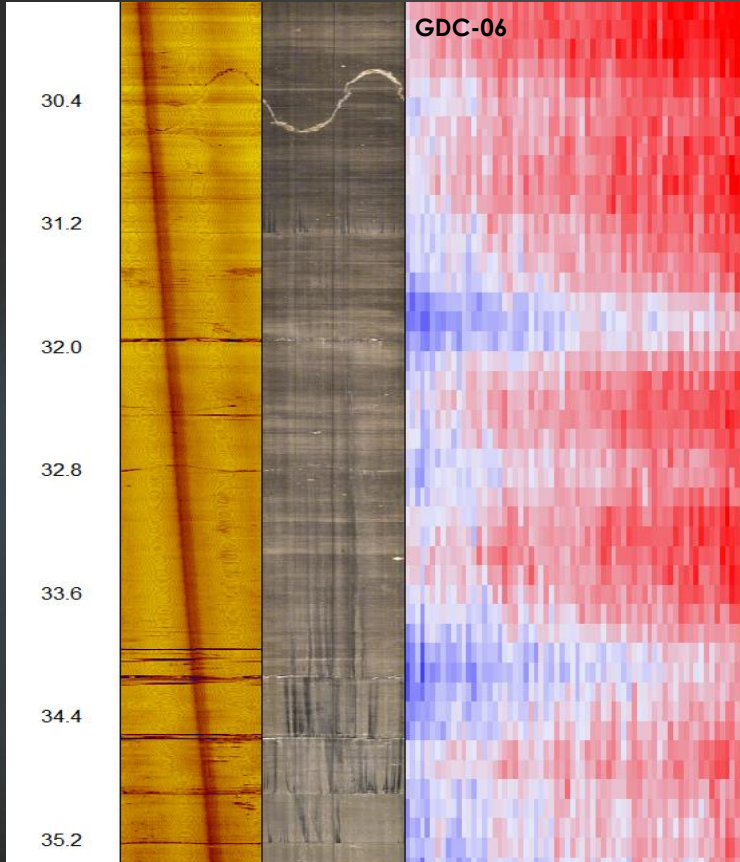
GDC-09



GDC-10



More examples of flow along fractures



Porosity Types in Carbonate Rocks








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


PHILIP W. CHOQUETTE² and LLOYD C. PRAY²
 Littleton, Colorado 80121, and Madison, Wisconsin 53706

BASIC POROSITY TYPES

FABRIC SELECTIVE



	INTERPARTICLE	BP
	INTRAPARTICLE	WP
	INTERCRYSTAL	BC
	MOLDIC	MO
	FENESTRAL	FE
	SHELTER	SH
	GROWTH-FRAMEWORK	GF

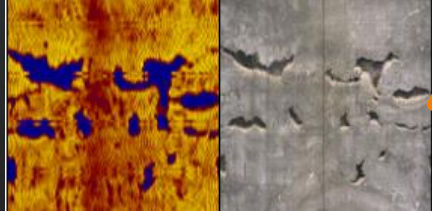
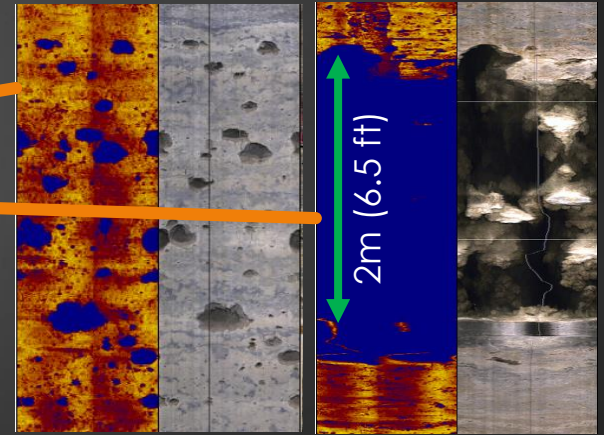
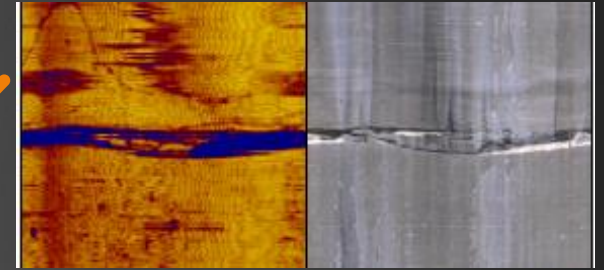
NOT FABRIC SELECTIVE

	FRACTURE	FR
	CHANNEL*	CH
	VUG*	VUG
	CAVERN*	CV

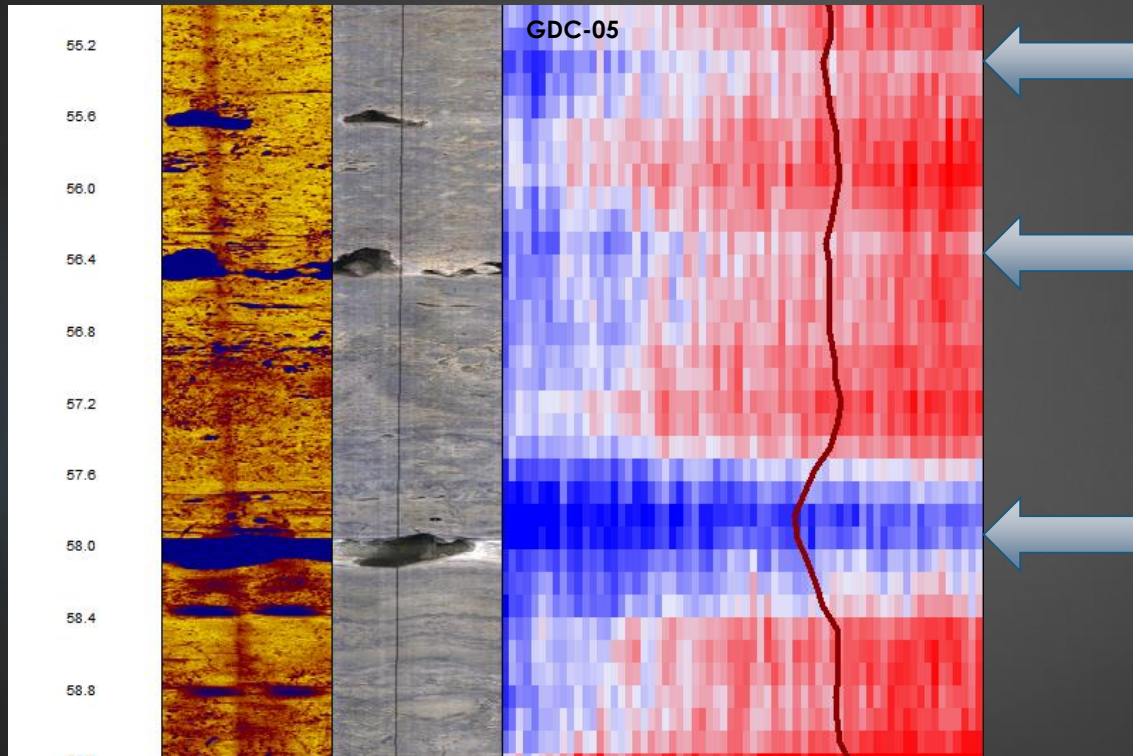
*Cavern: applies to man-sized or larger pores of channel or vug shapes.

FABRIC SELECTIVE OR NOT

	BRECCIA BR		BORING BO		BURROW BU		SHRINKAGE SK
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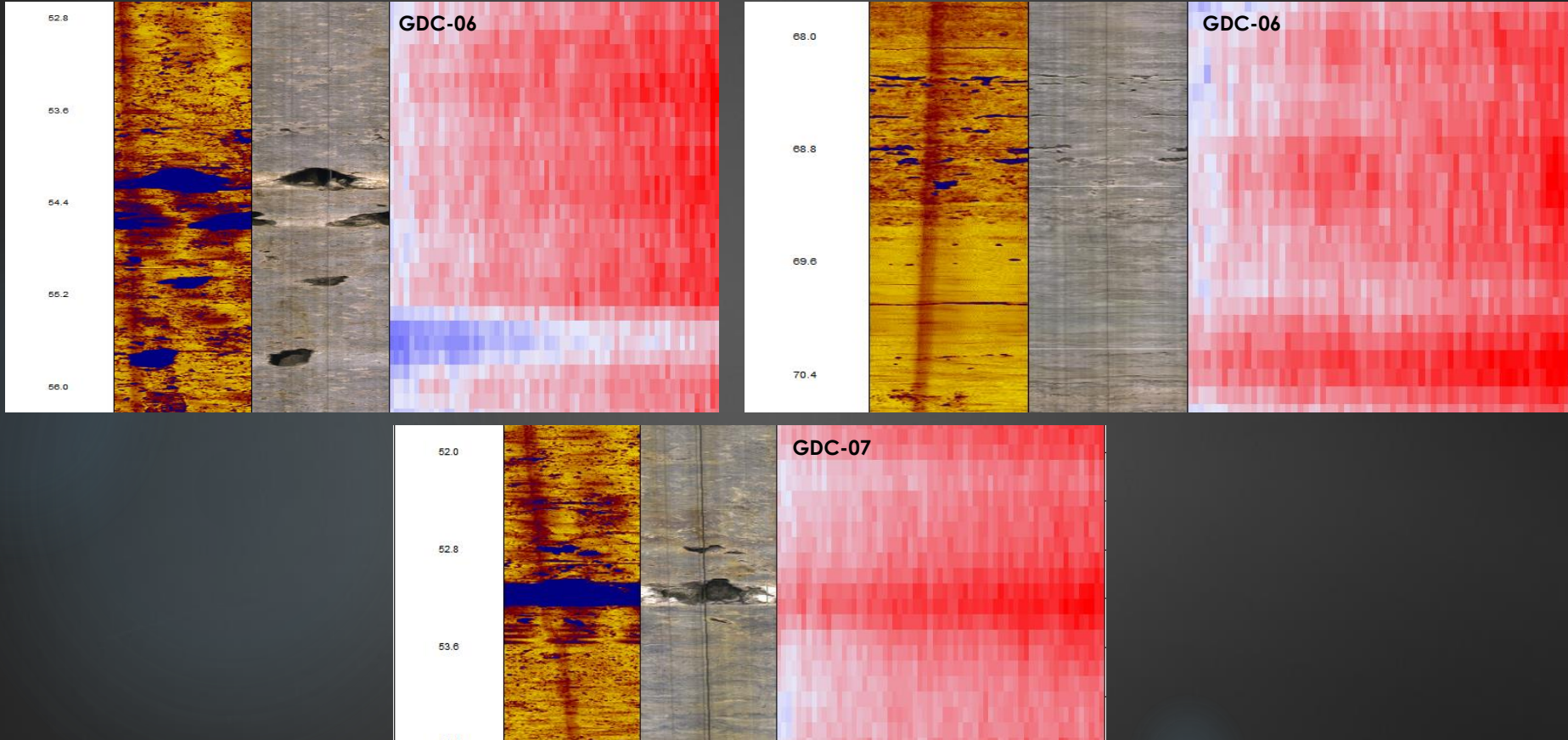


Evidence of flow through vugs/channels



Distinct cooling at certain vugs/channels

Not all vugs/channels show active flow



Key Points

- ▶ Active DTS in sealed coreholes provides an efficient and effective way to identify hydraulically active flow in multiple coreholes (simultaneously)
- ▶ Observed active groundwater flow along major fractures that extend across the entire site
- ▶ Active flow observed in solution features (vugs/channels)
- ▶ Results are repeatable and consistent across site



Future/Ongoing Work

- ▶ Quantification of observations (flux)
 - ▶ Account for rock thermal conductivity contrasts
- ▶ Optimize field techniques
 - ▶ Head in FLUTe liner
 - ▶ Cable Designs
 - ▶ Heat output
- ▶ Cross hole testing

Thank you – Questions?

