

Hydraulic Tomography: Estimating 3-D Hydraulic Conductivity in a DNAPL- Contaminated Fractured Rock Aquifer, Newark Basin, New Jersey, USA

Warren Barrash, Boise State University

Claire Tiedeman, U.S. Geological Survey

Colby Thrash, Decagon Instruments

Jeremy Patterson, University of Wisconsin-Madison

Carole Johnson, U.S. Geological Survey

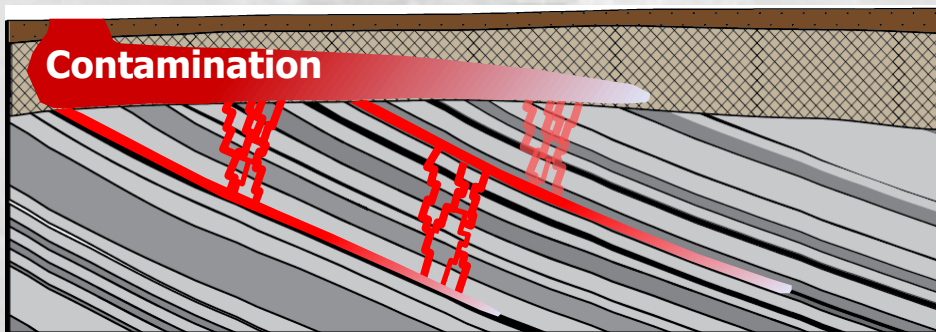


OUTLINE

- ▣ **Motivation and Objectives**
- ▣ **Approach**
 - ▣ **Field**
 - ▣ **Modeling (Forward, Inverse)**
- ▣ **Results**
- ▣ **Next Steps**

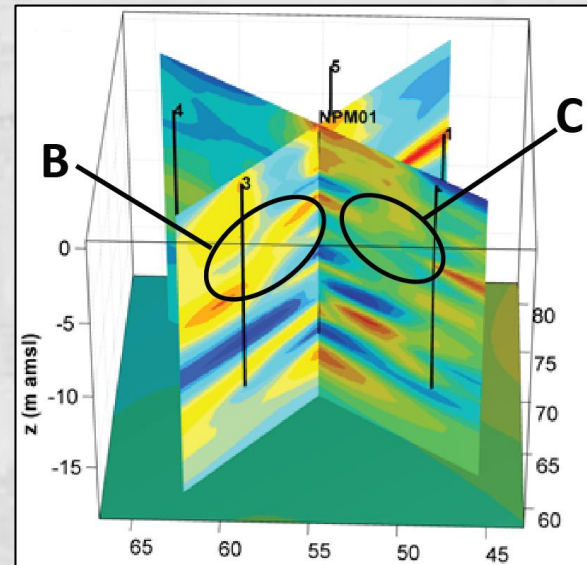
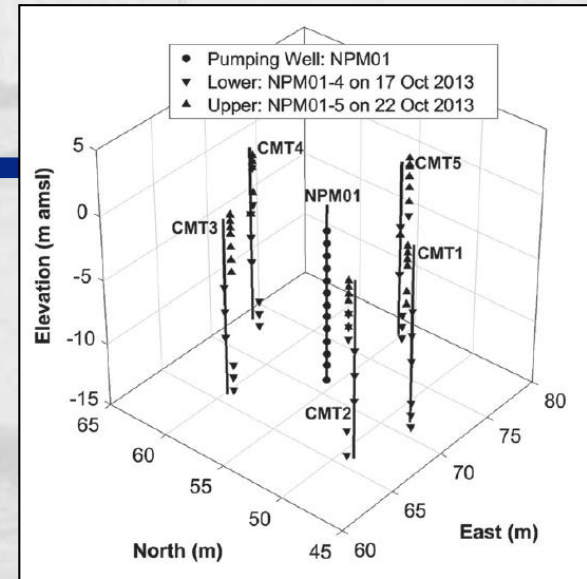
Motivation and Objectives

- In-Situ Remediation: Method selection, design, operation
- Issues: Extreme K heterogeneity, 3D fracture network
- Need:
 - Accurate modeling of flow and transport
 - Estimation of *actual* 3D K
 - Tractable field and modeling methods



Hydraulic Tomography (HT)

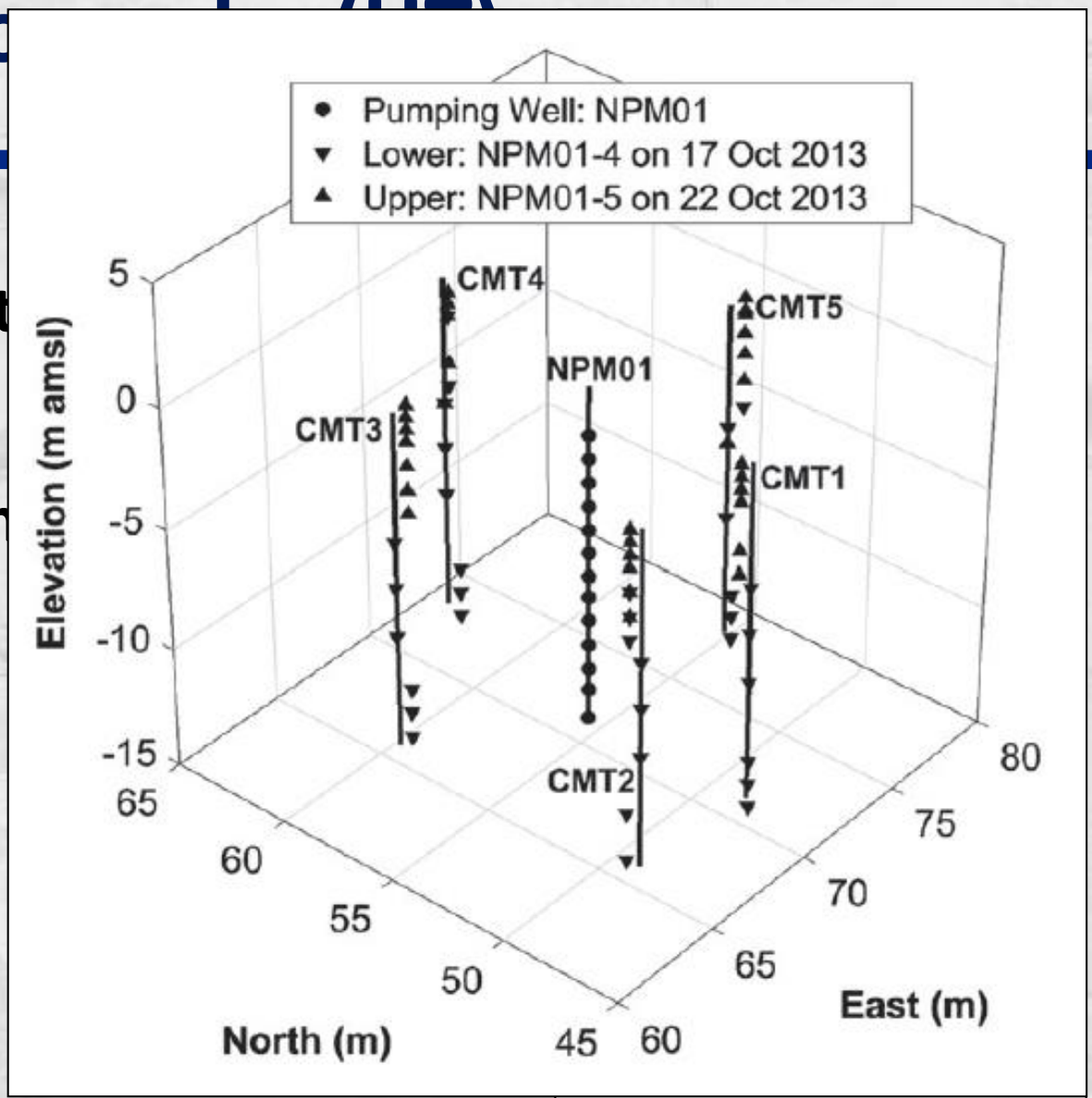
- Many pumping tests in discrete well intervals
- Monitor drawdown in all intervals



Hochstetler et al., 2016, Groundwater 54(2) 171-185.

Hydraulic Tomography

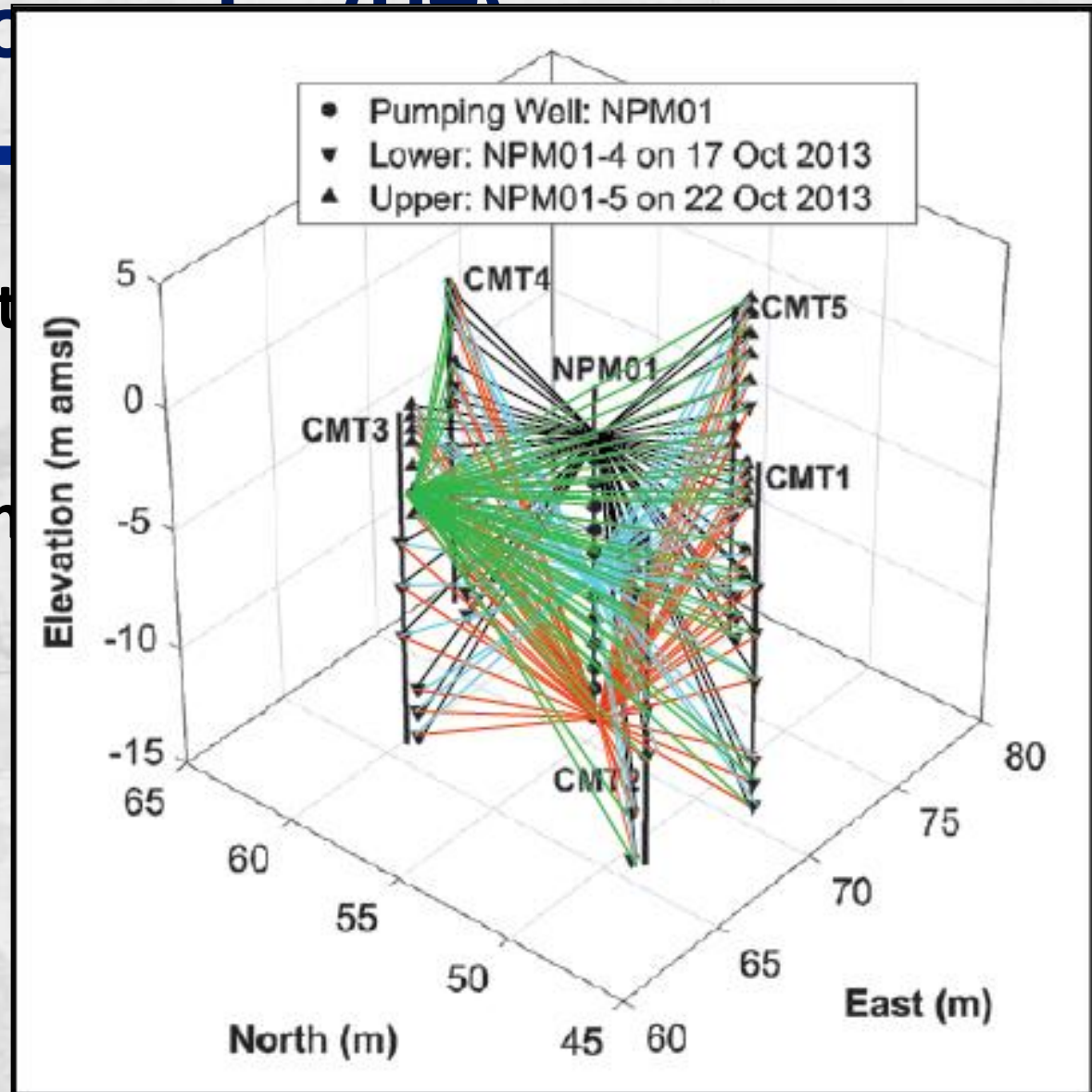
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Hydraulic Tomography

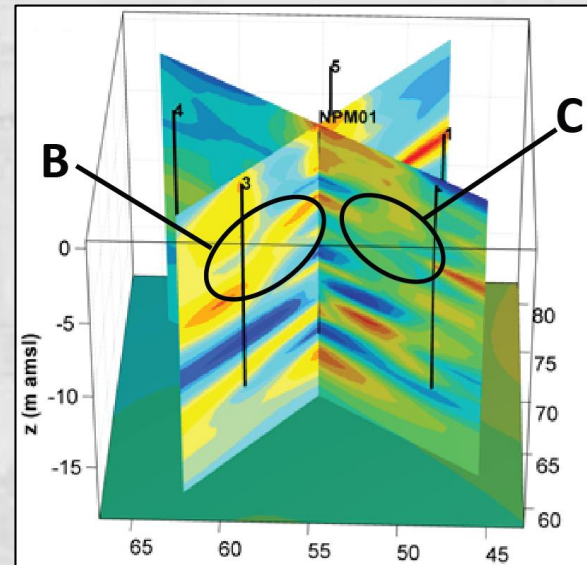
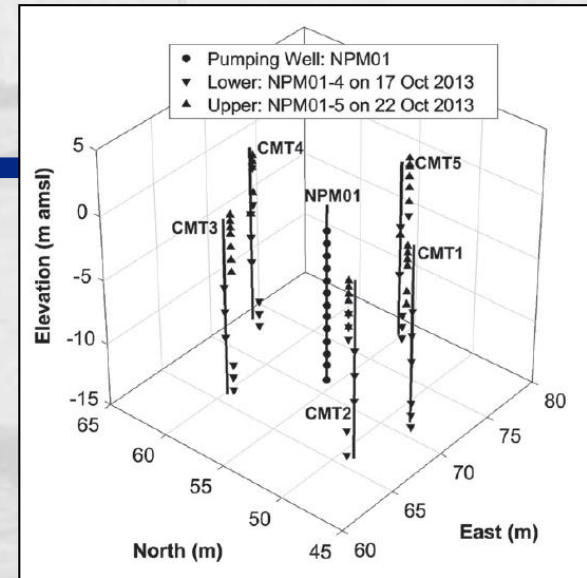
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- Monitor drawdown



Hochstetler et al., 2016, Groundwater 54(2) 171-185.

Hydraulic Tomography (HT)

- Many pumping tests in discrete well intervals
- Monitor drawdown in all intervals
- Simulate tests, run inverse modeling of all tests together
- Find 3D K, continuity-discontinuity

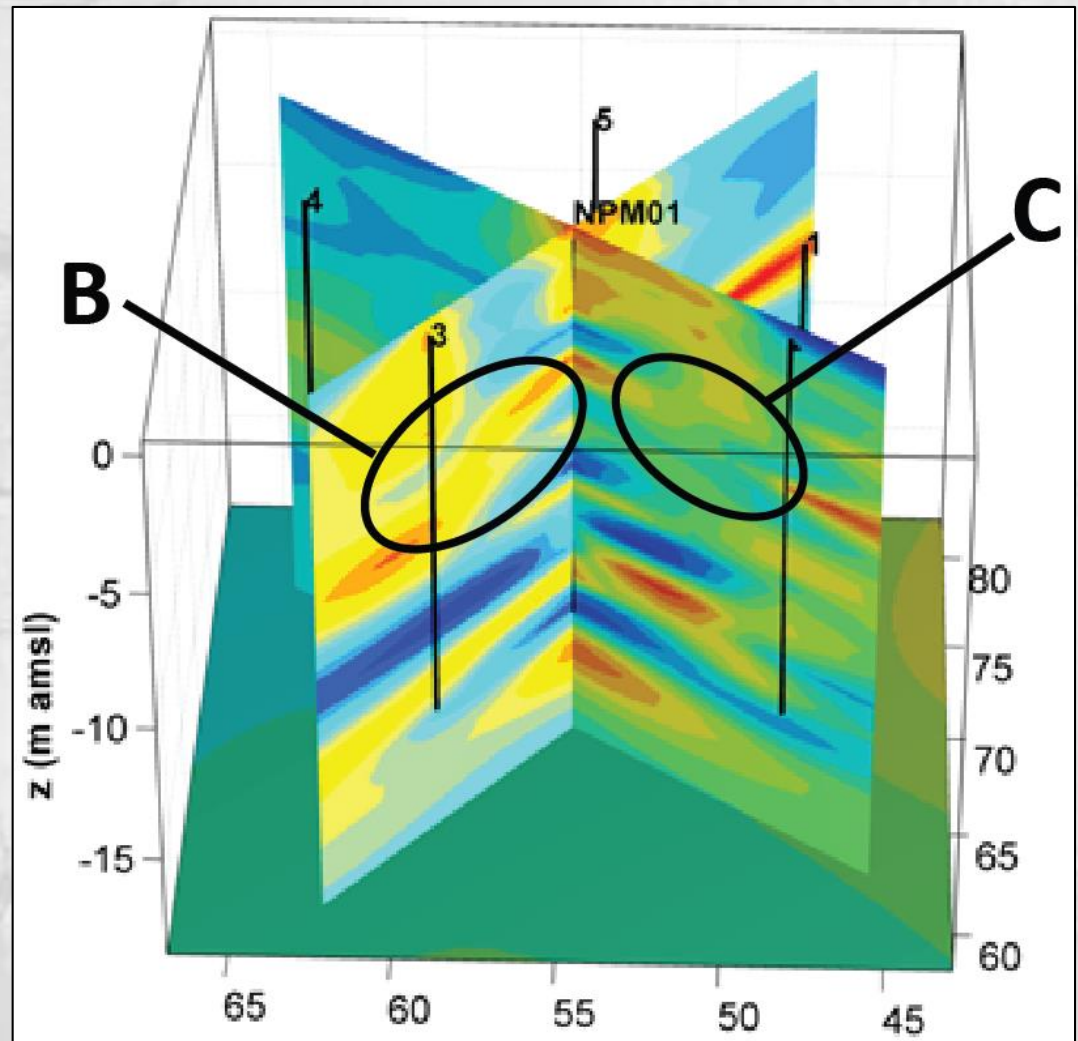


Hochstetler et al., 2016, Groundwater 54(2) 171-185.

Hydraulic Tomography (HT)

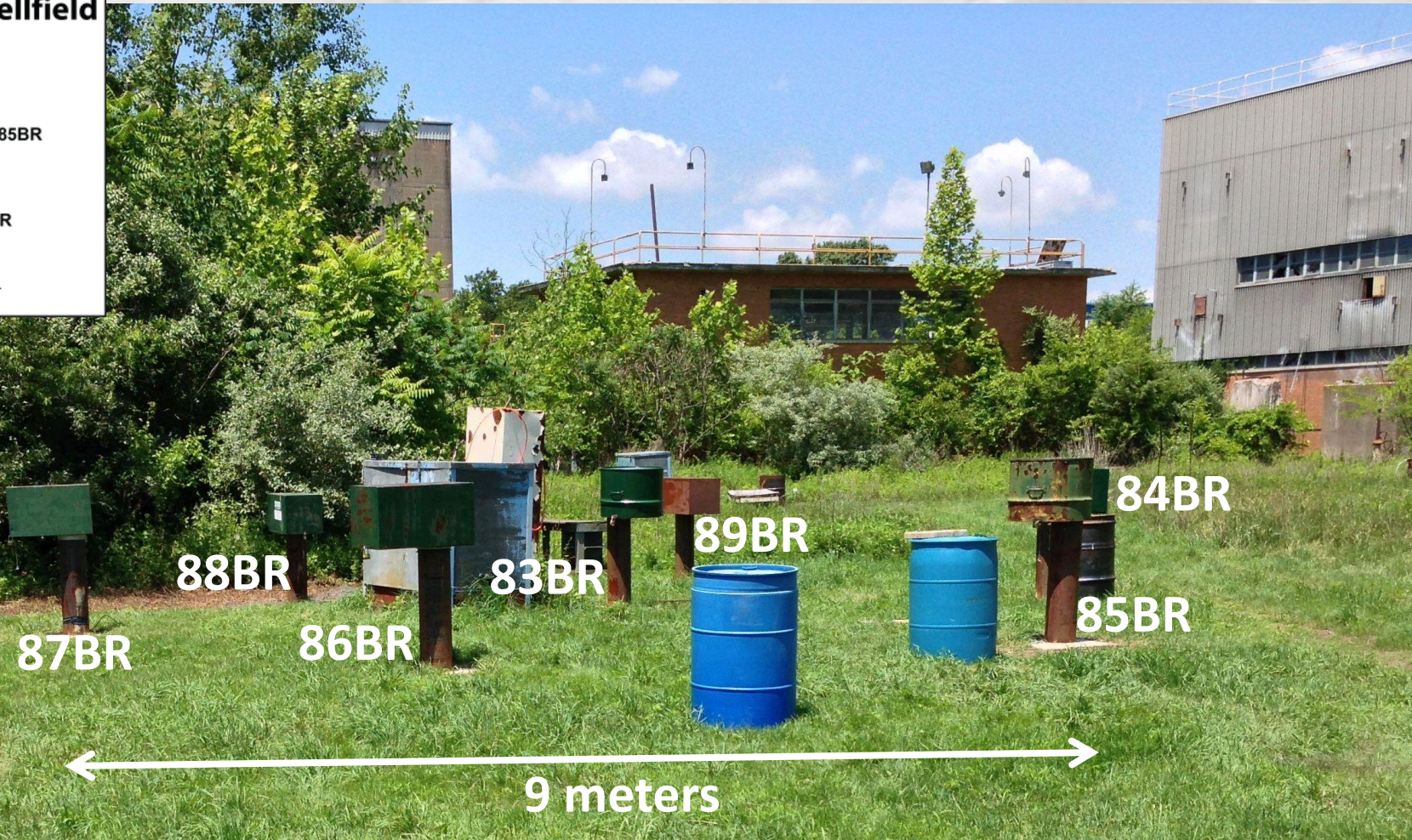
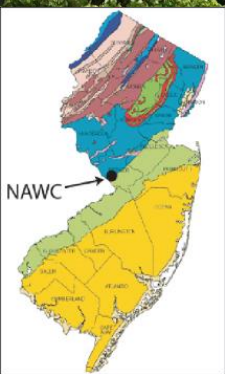
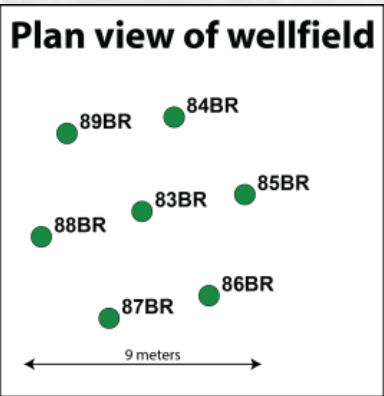
Clay to sd-grvl

- ▣ Continuity
- ▣ Discontinuity
- ▣ High contrast



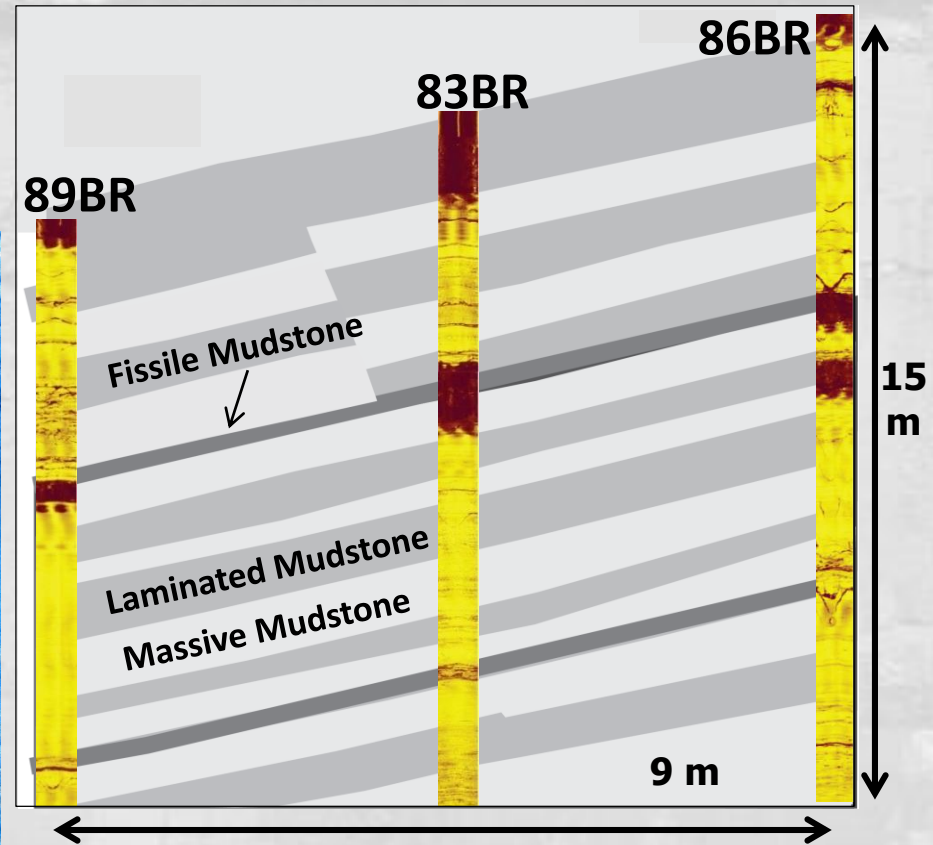
HT in a Fractured Aquifer

Former Naval Air Warfare Center (NAWC), New Jersey



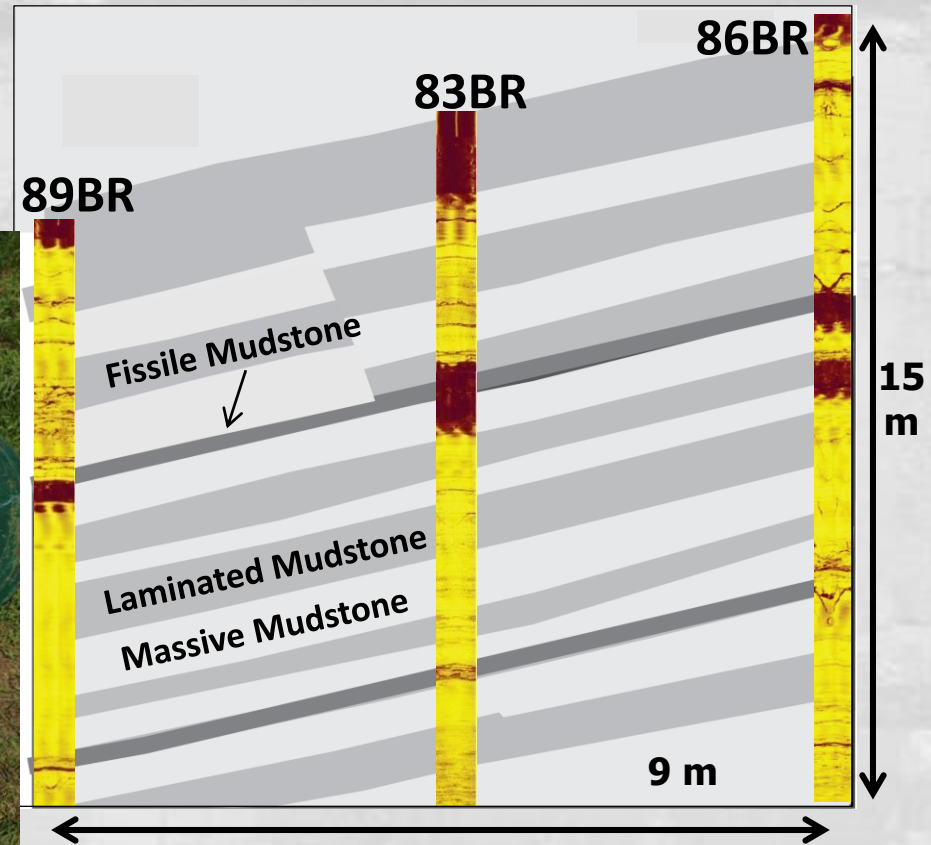
HT testing in fractured aquifers

- Open wells – breakouts, zonation and packer configurations
- Pumping tests – Q range, high-resolution measurements



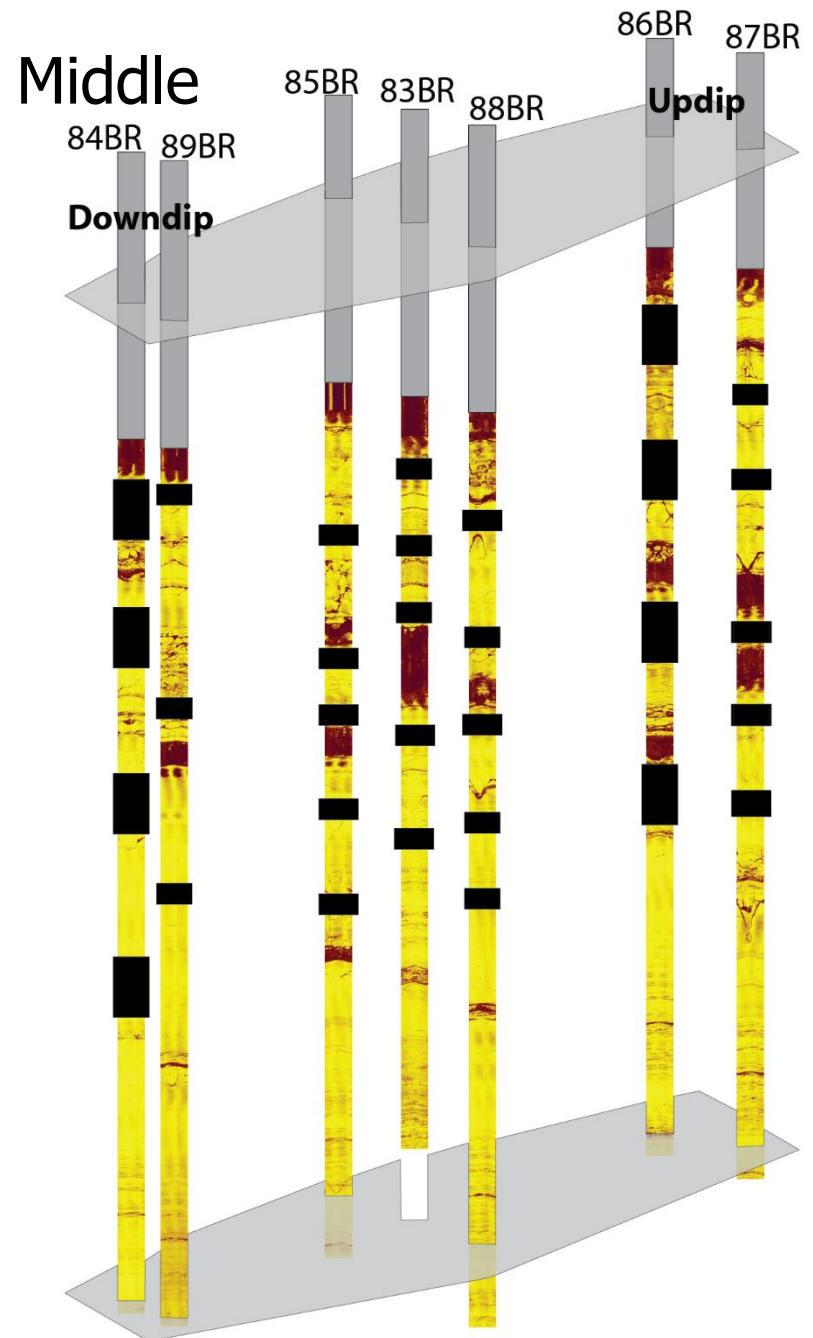
HT testing in fractured aquifers

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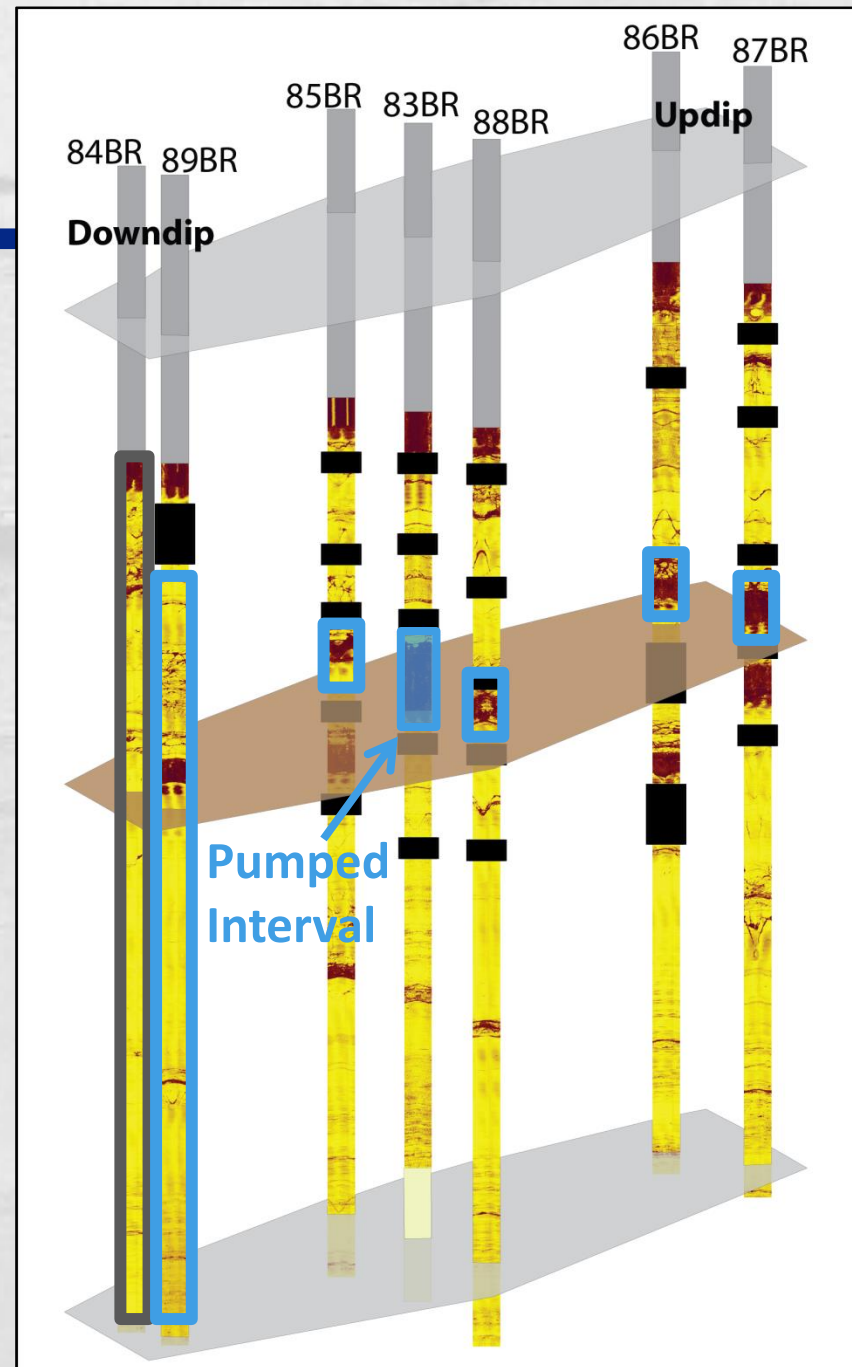
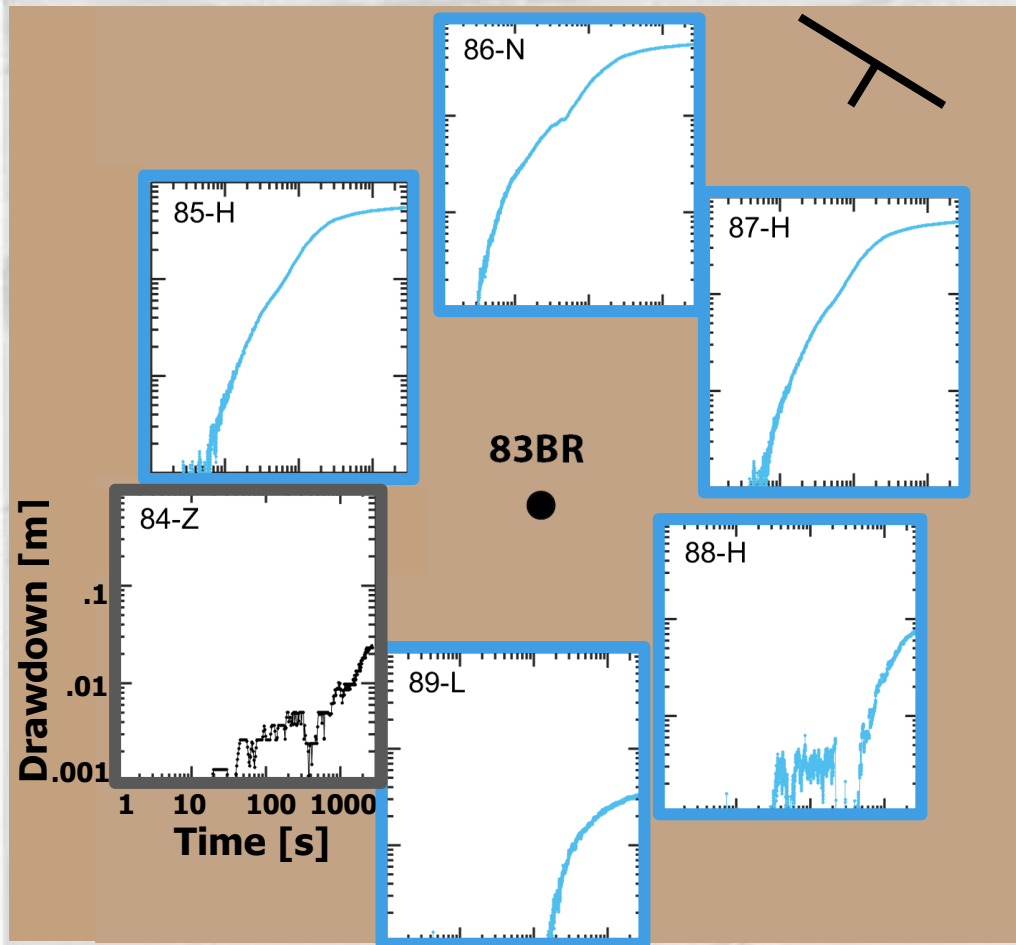


HT Testing 2015-2016

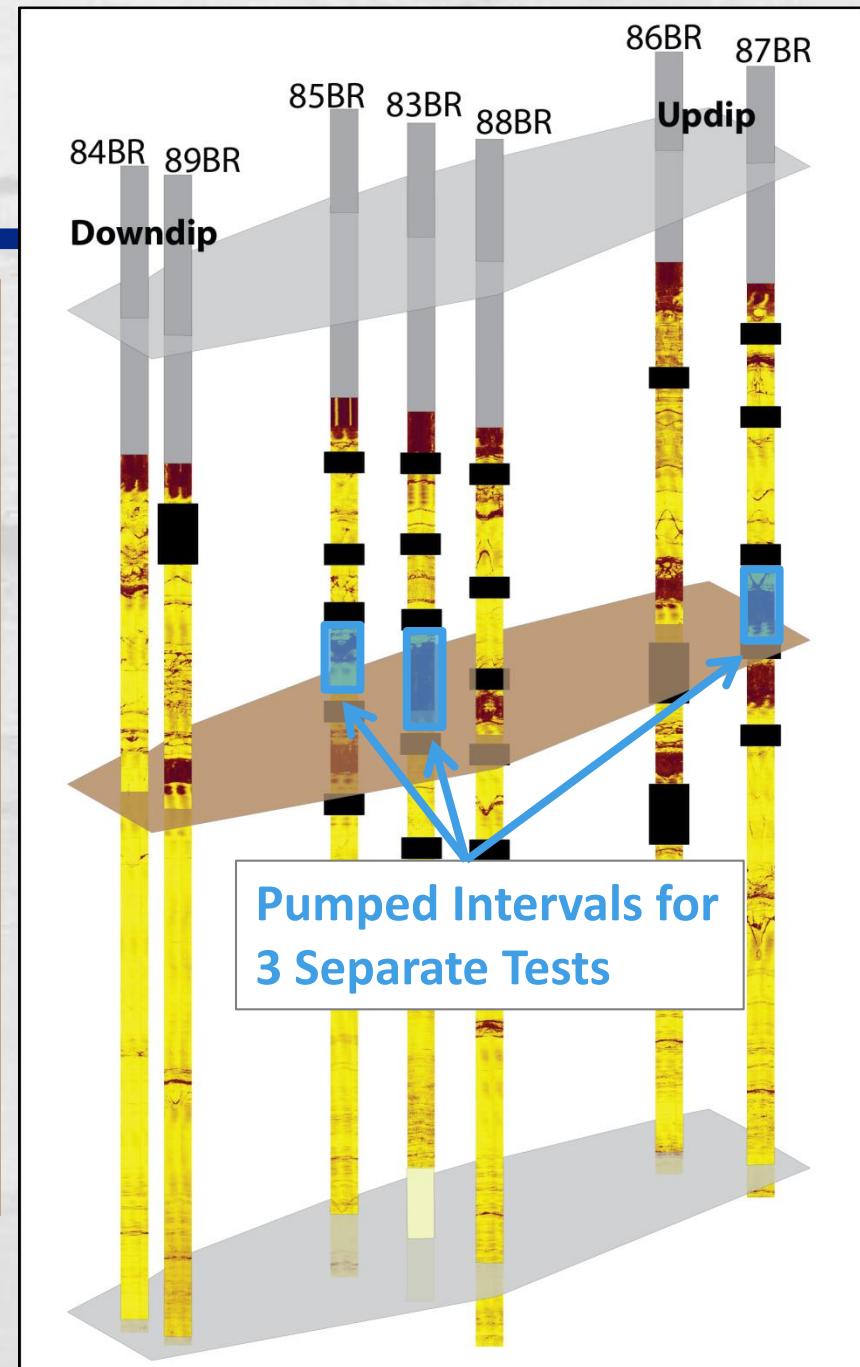
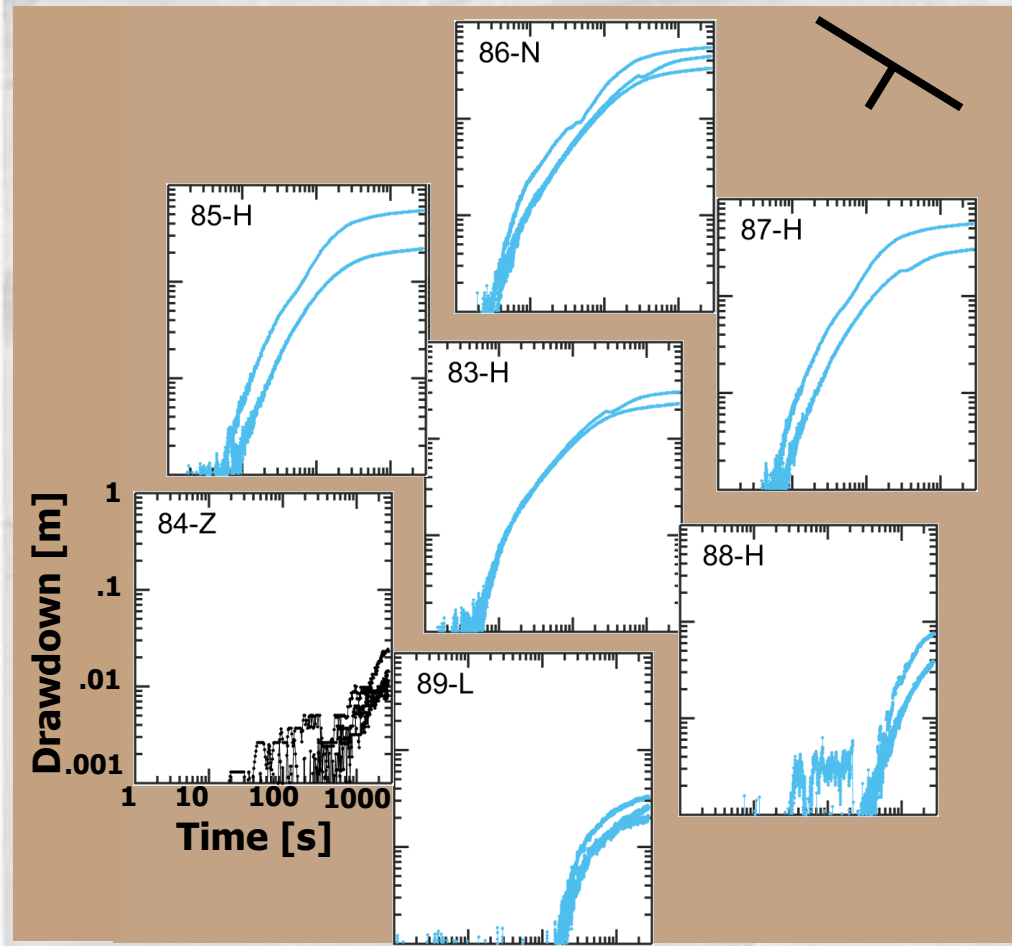
- ▣ 3 packer configurations
 - ▣ Some overlap, long zones
- ▣ 30-38 packed-off intervals
- ▣ Fracture zones vs rock matrix
- ▣ 48 pumping tests
- ▣ Pumping rates:
 - ▣ 0.04 – 7 L/min



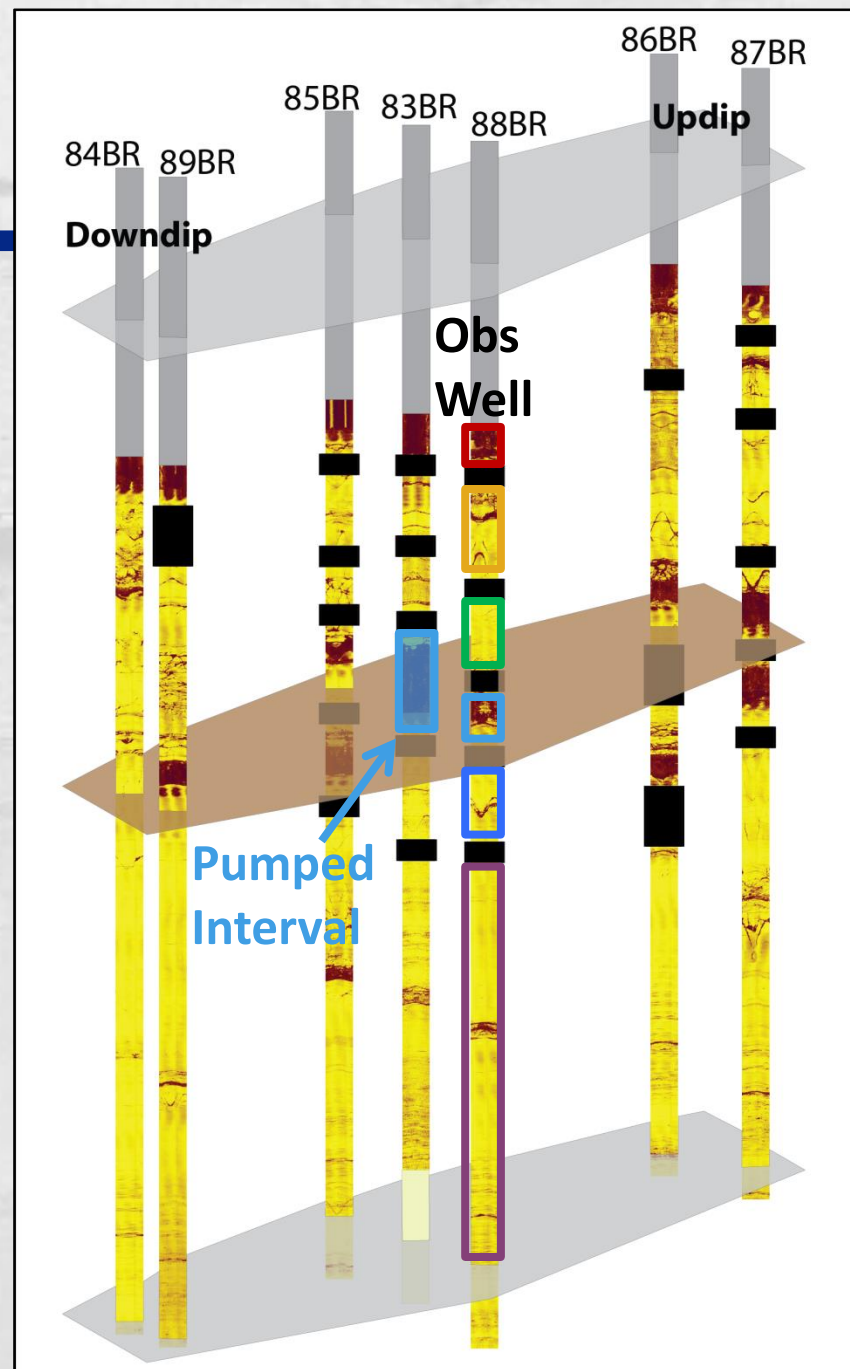
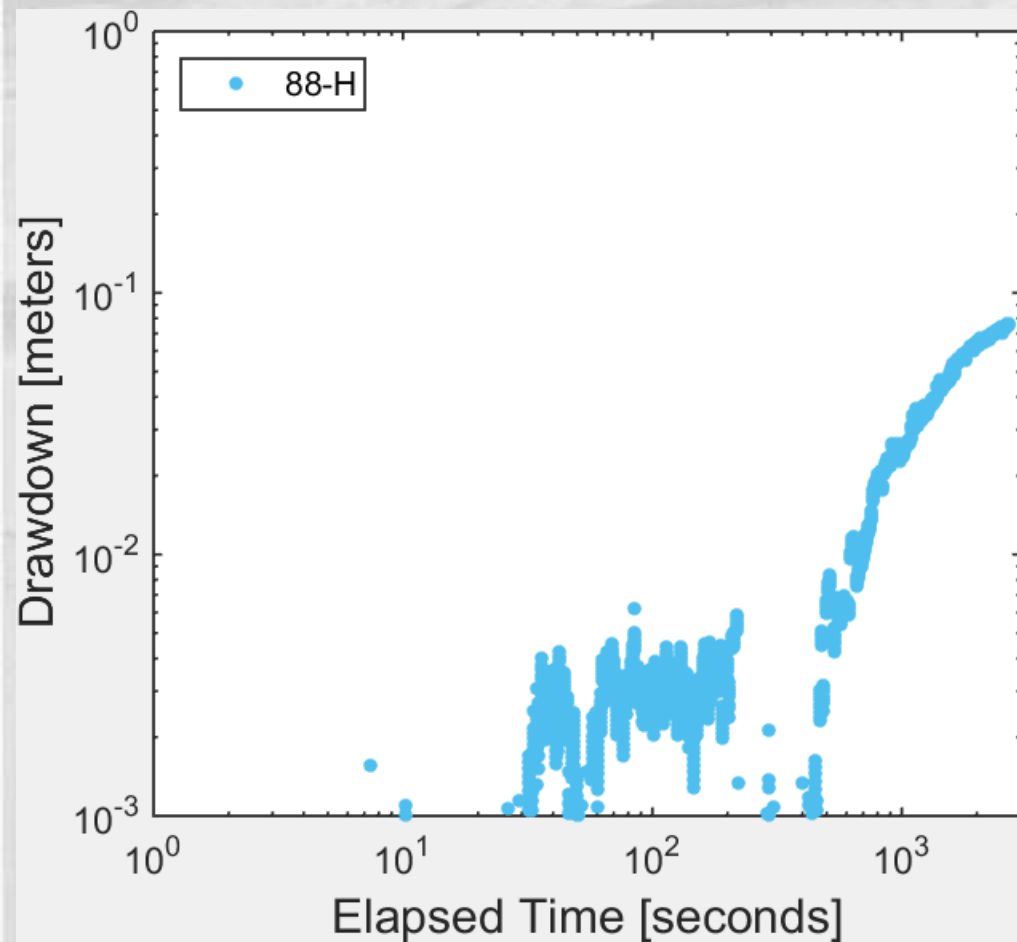
Heterogeneity in Bedding Plane



Heterogeneity in Bedding Plane



Hydraulic Connections across Beds



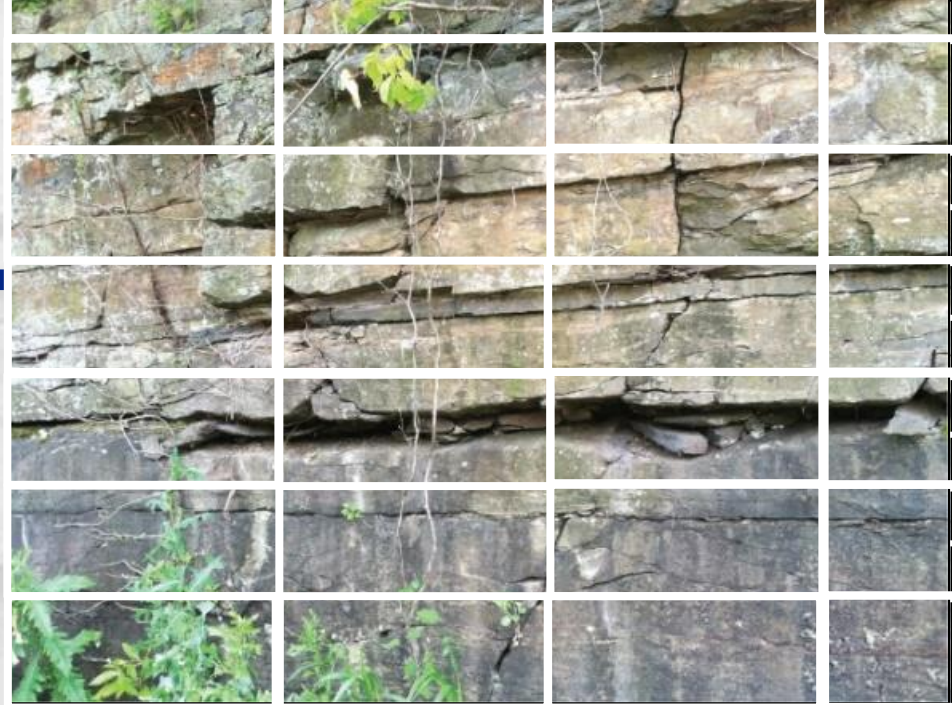
HT Modeling

- ▣ Objectives:

- ▣ 3D K distribution

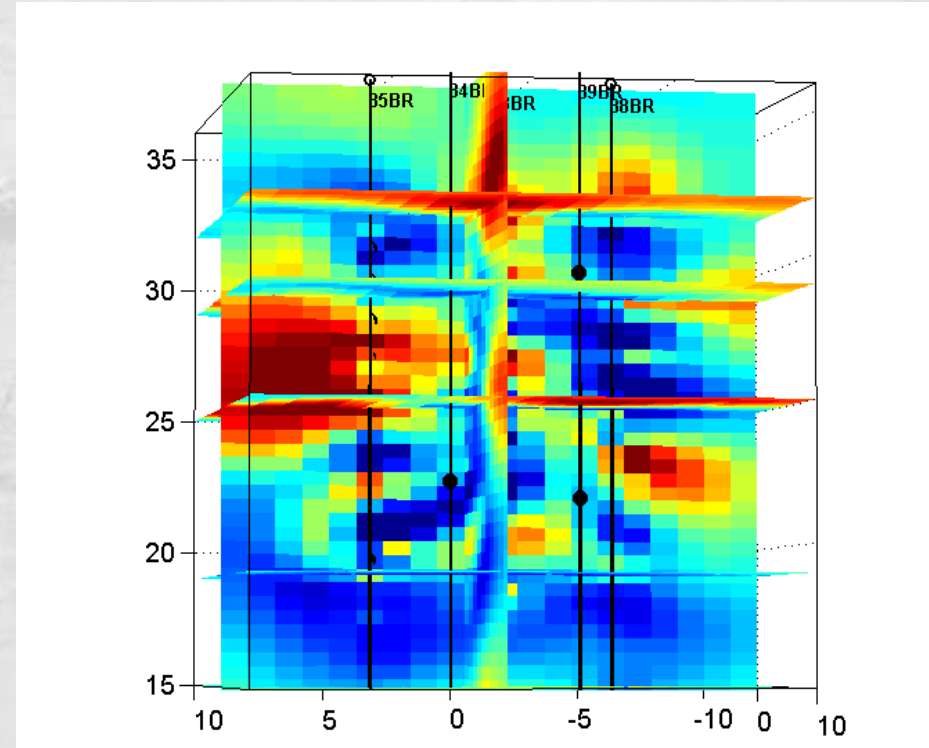
- ▣ Approach:

- ▣ Minimize assumptions – start with EPM (vs DFN)
 - ▣ Model fractures approximately
 - ▣ HT inversion - estimate K
 - ▣ (next add Q, Ss, finer discretization)

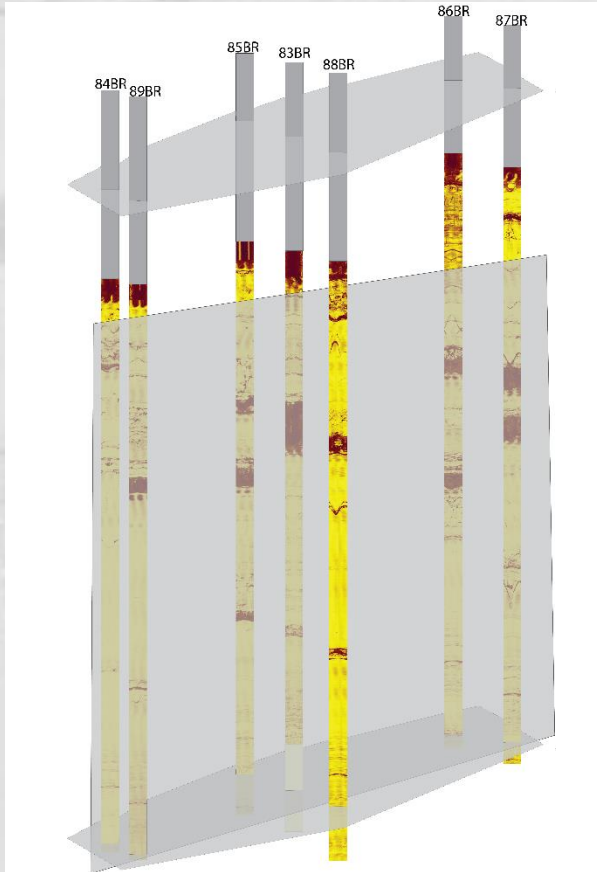


HT Modeling - Current Status

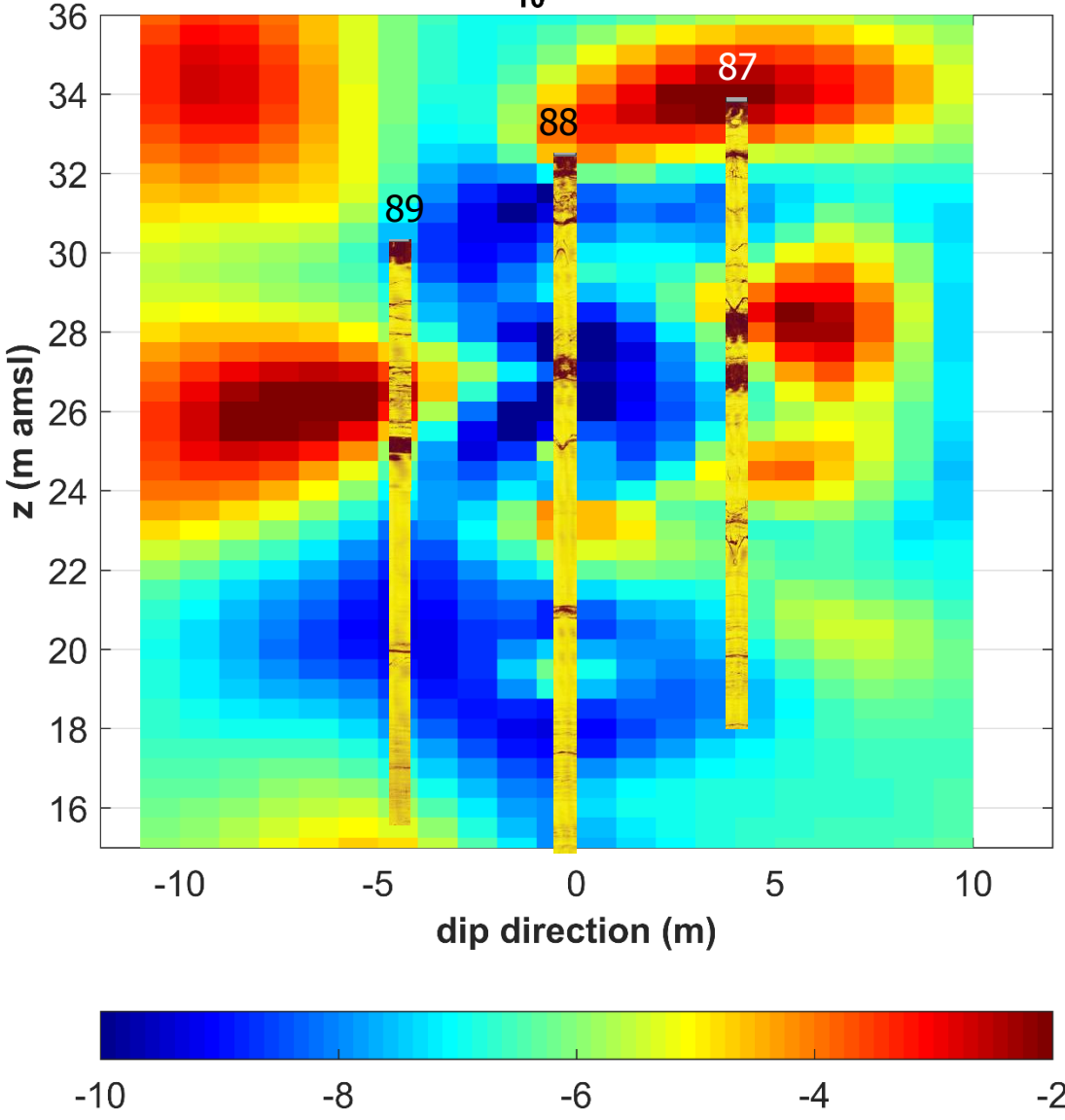
- Start with uniform K
- Estimate 3D K
- $>K$ fractures:
 - Prominent, with details
- High-angle fault?
- $<K$ fractures, connections
 - Less certain



Dip-view slices



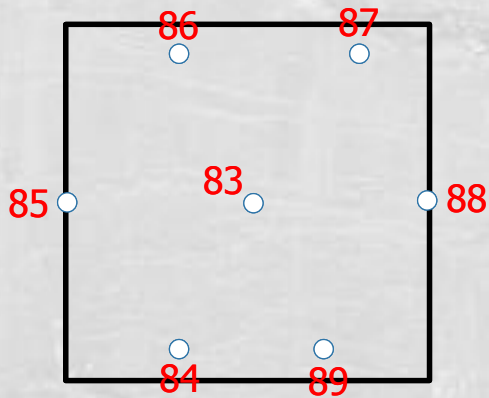
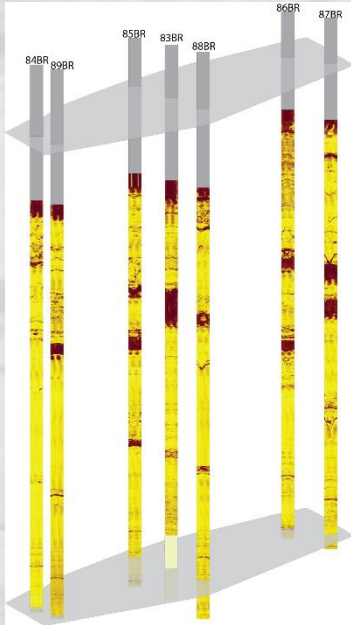
Estimate of $\log_{10}(K \text{ [m/s]})$ at $x = 4.0 \text{ m}$



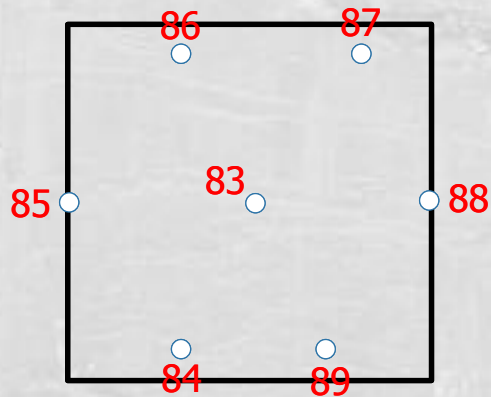
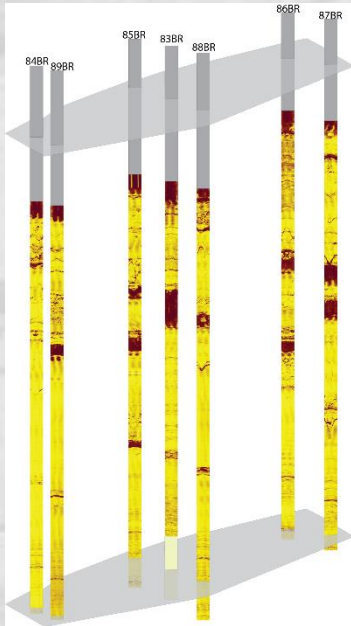
Plan-view slices: Top down



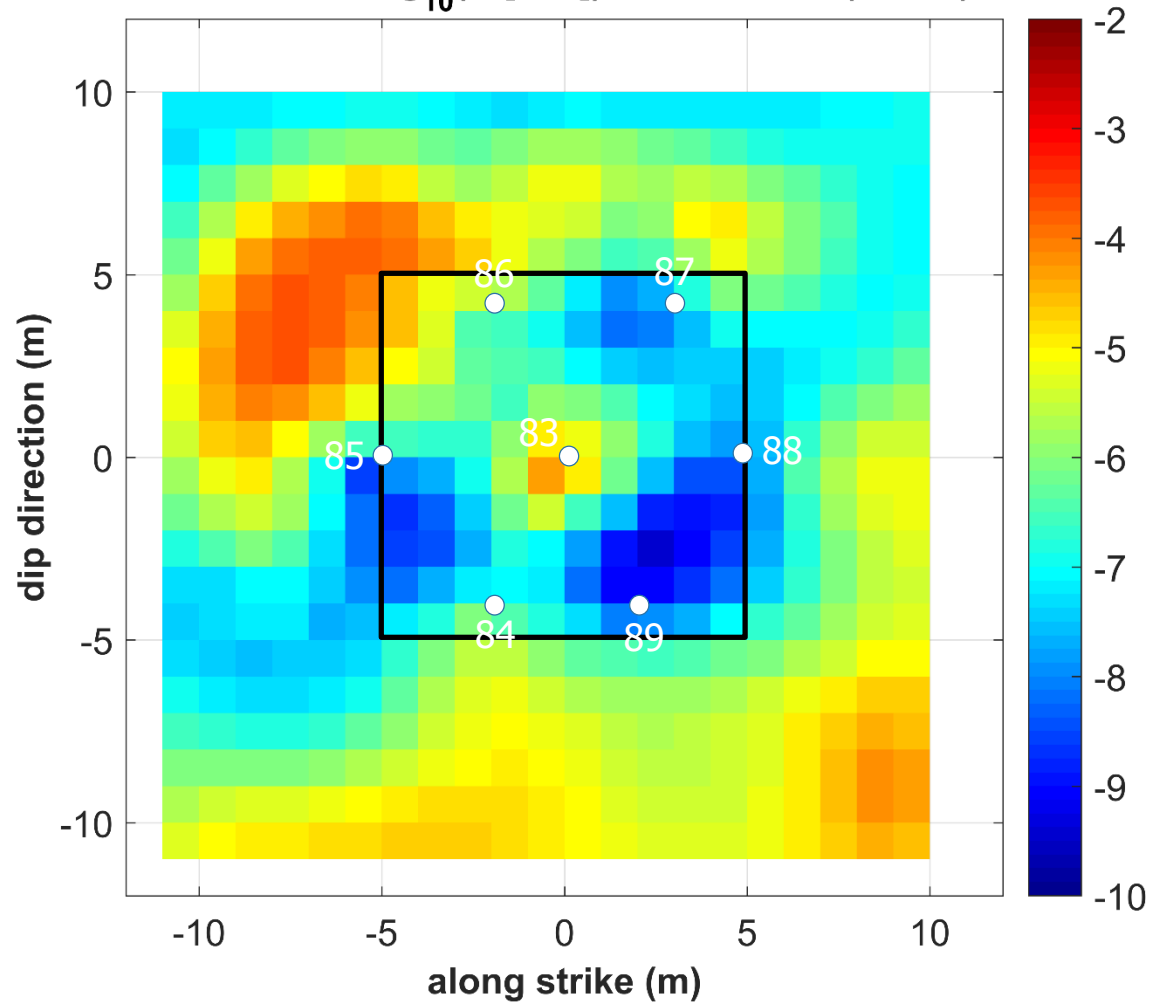
Plan-view slices: Top down



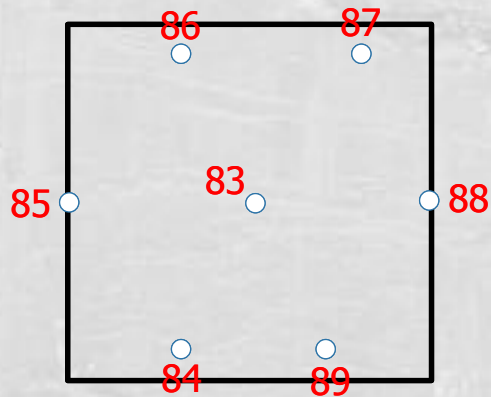
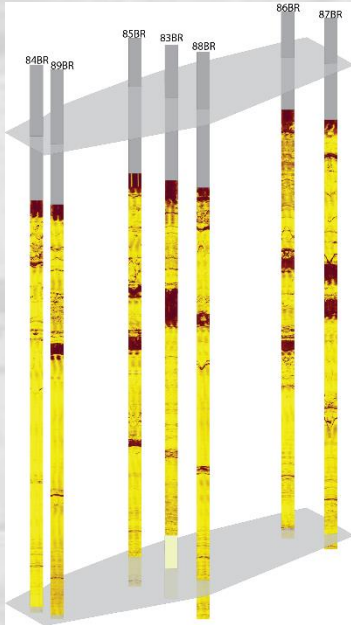
Plan-view slices: Top down



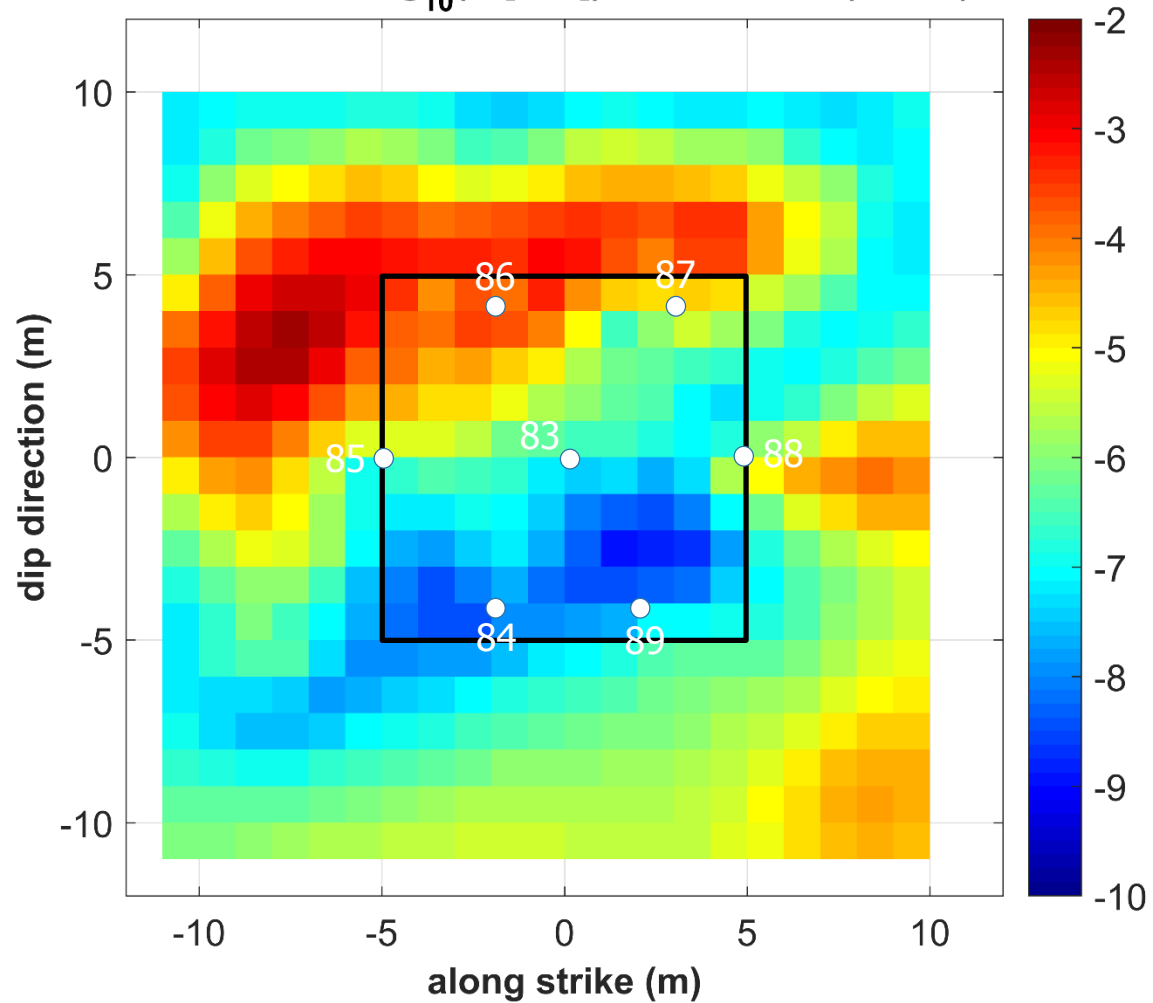
Estimate of $\log_{10}(K \text{ [m/s]})$ at $z = 30.0 \text{ m (AMSL)}$



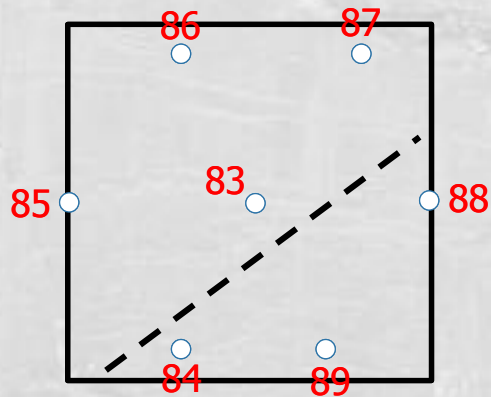
Plan-view slices: Top down



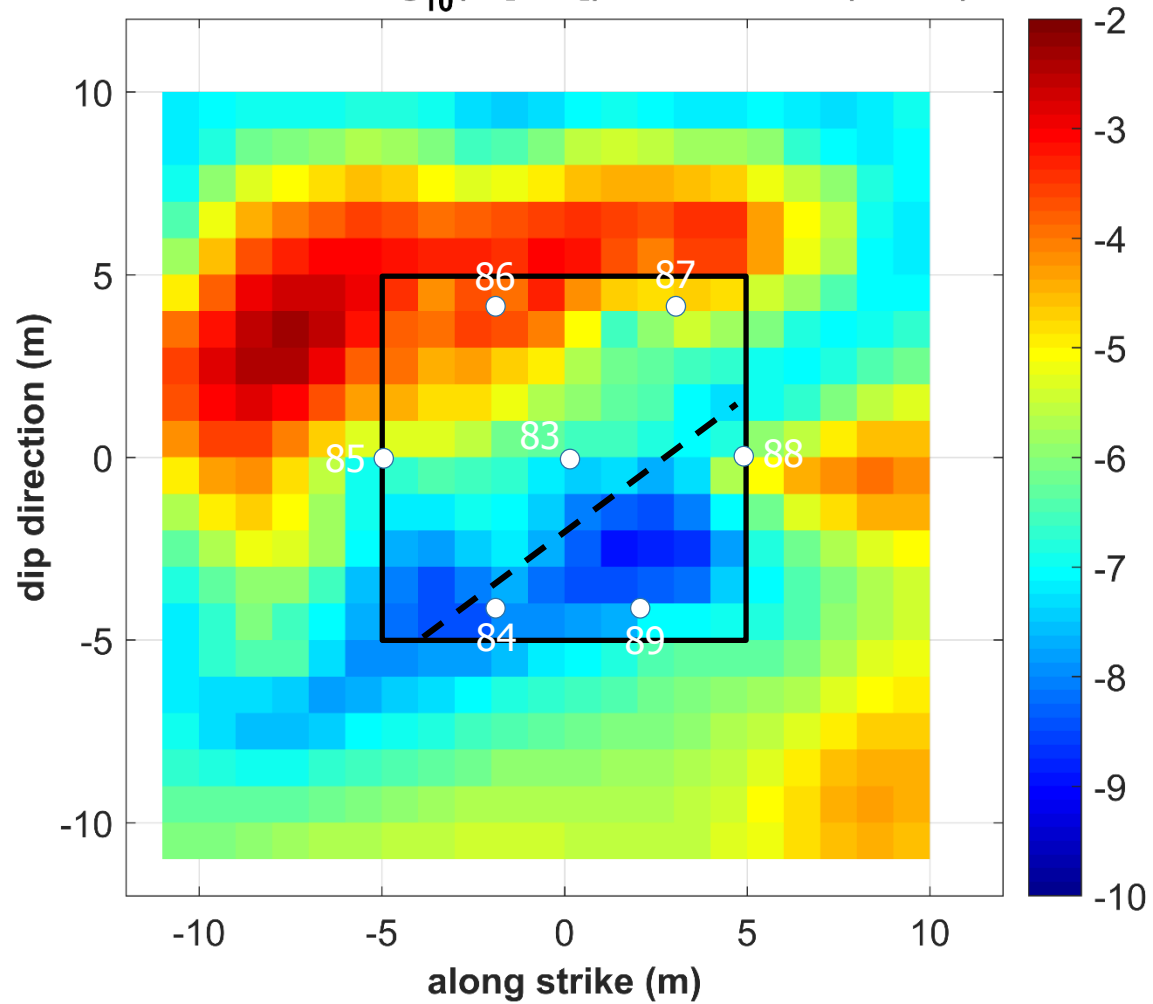
Estimate of $\log_{10}(K \text{ [m/s]})$ at $z = 29.0 \text{ m (AMSL)}$



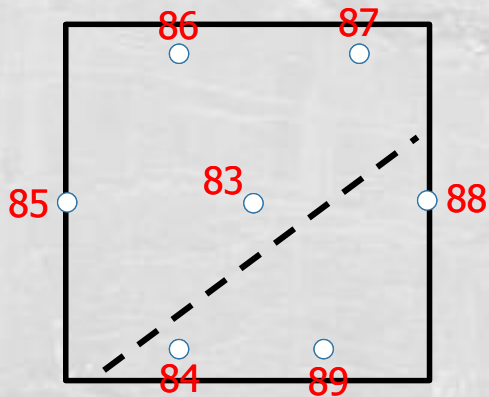
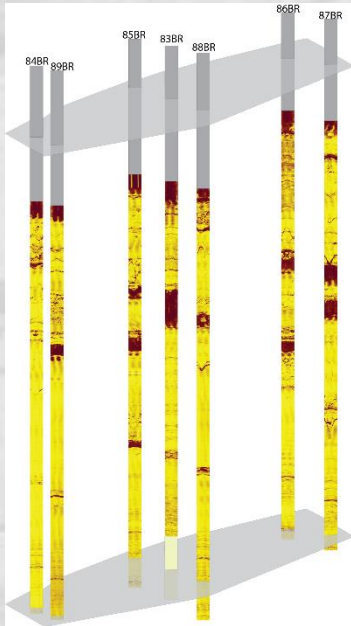
Plan-view slices: Top down



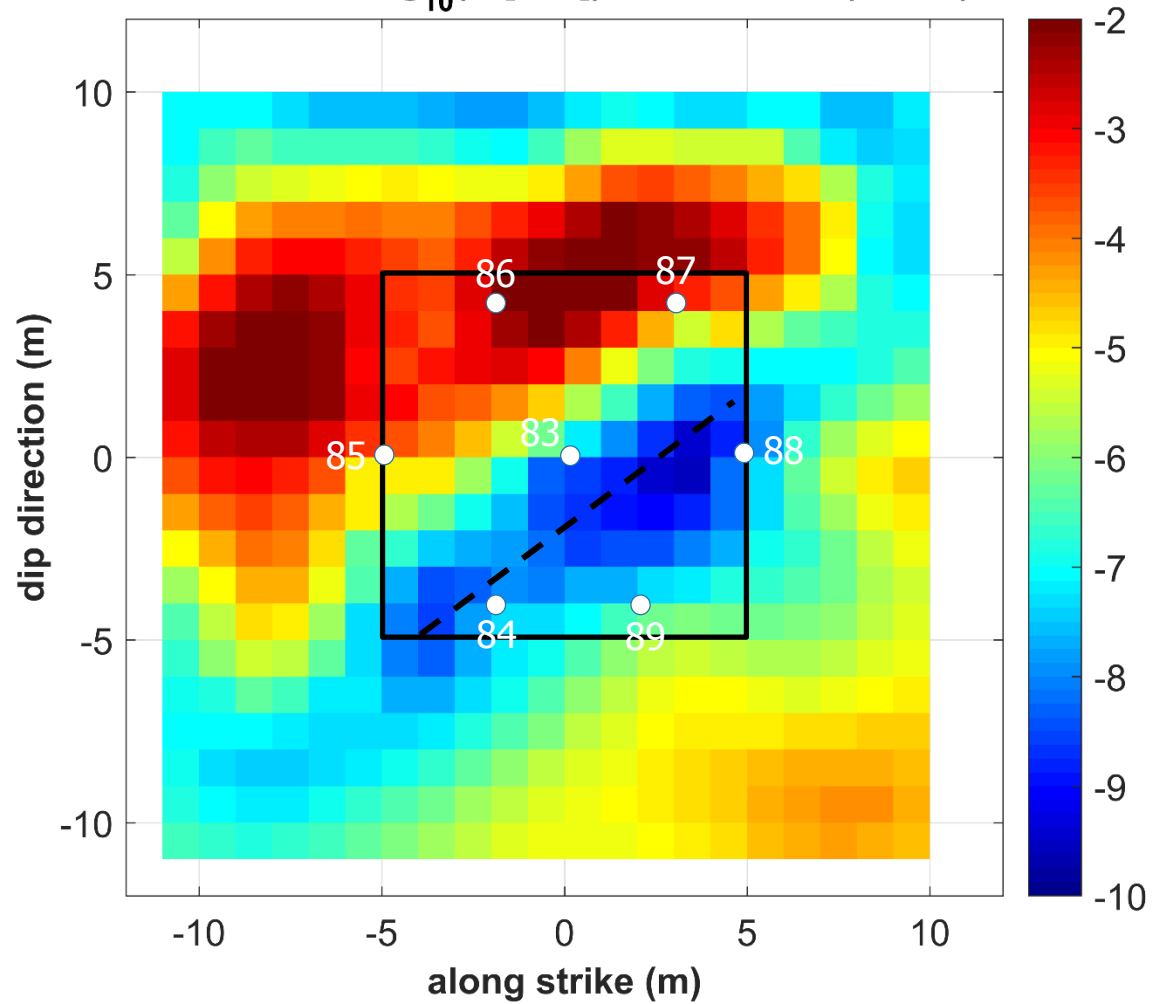
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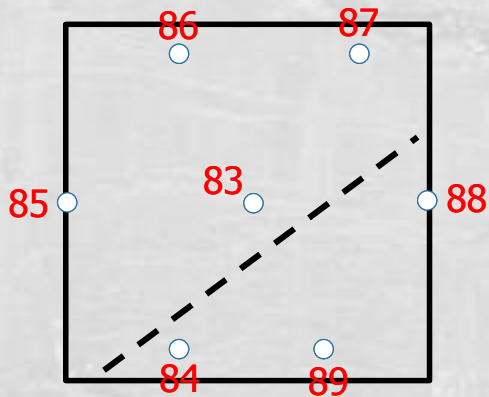
Plan-view slices: Top down



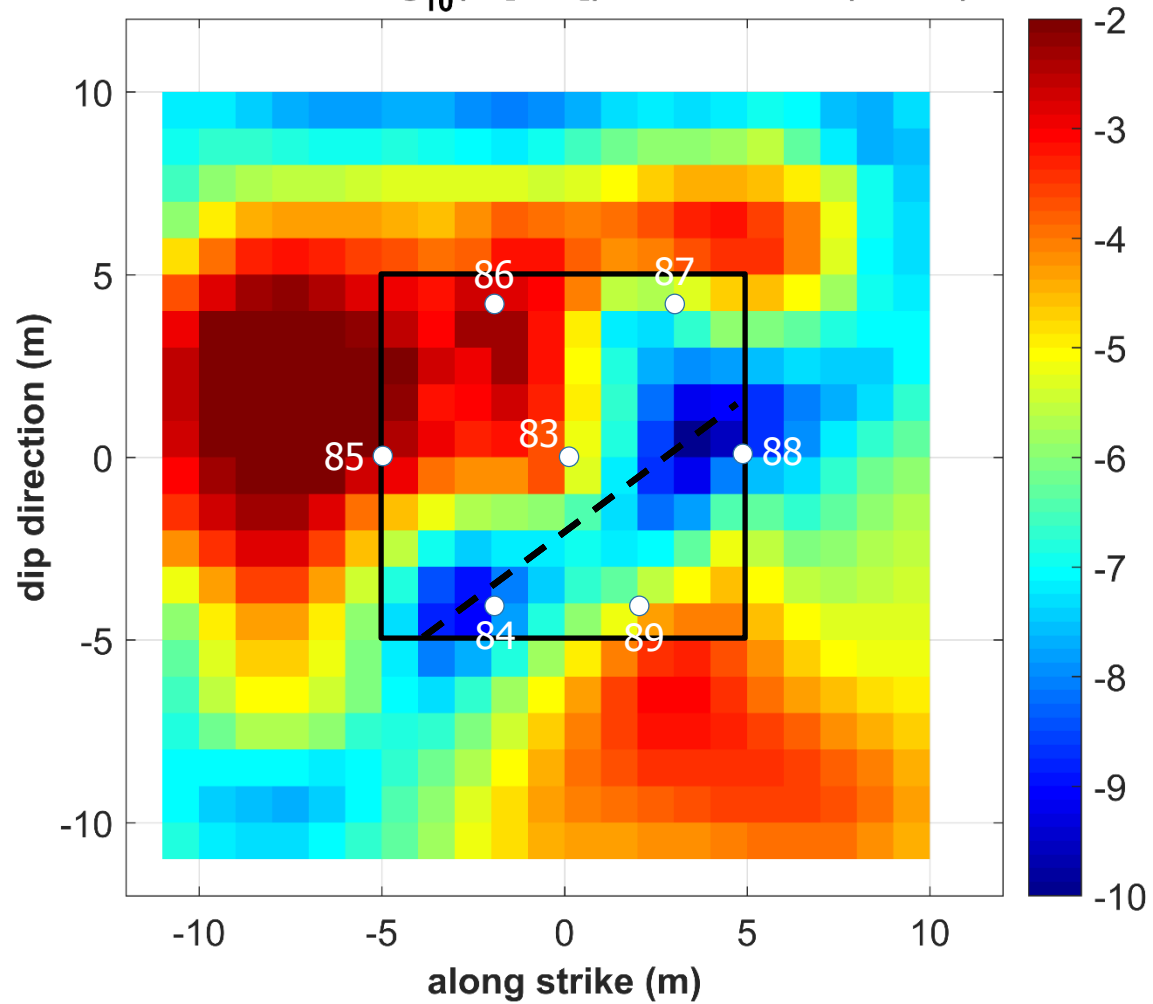
Estimate of $\log_{10}(K \text{ [m/s]})$ at $z = 28.0 \text{ m (AMSL)}$



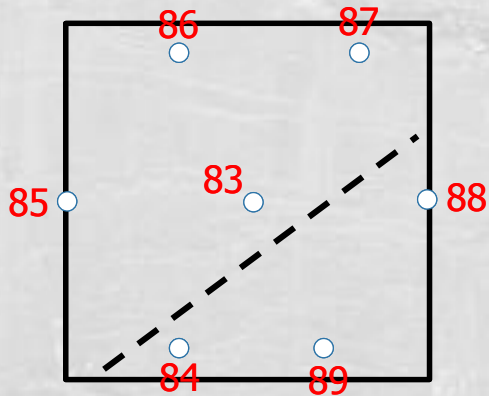
Plan-view slices: Top down



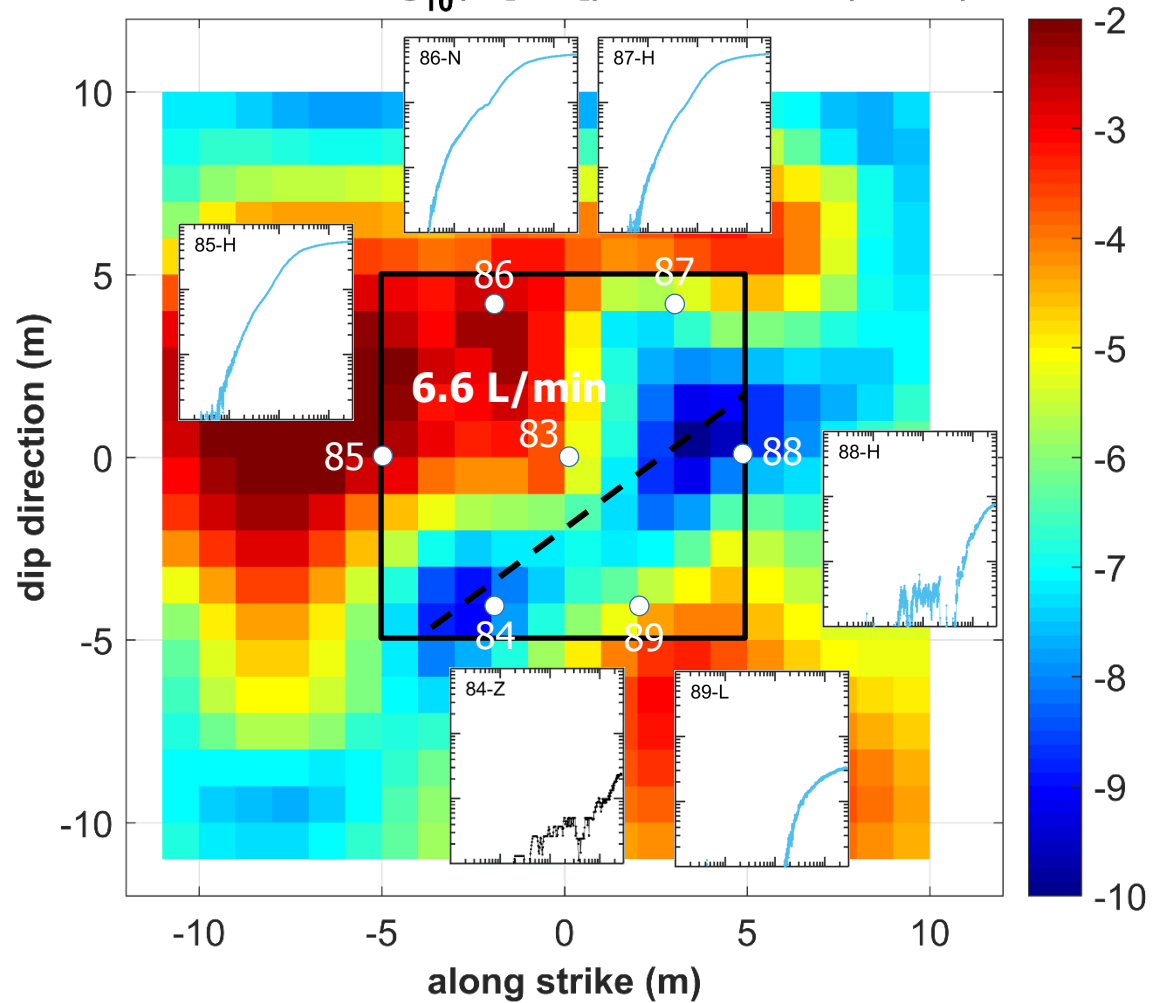
Estimate of $\log_{10}(K \text{ [m/s]})$ at $z = 27.0 \text{ m (AMSL)}$



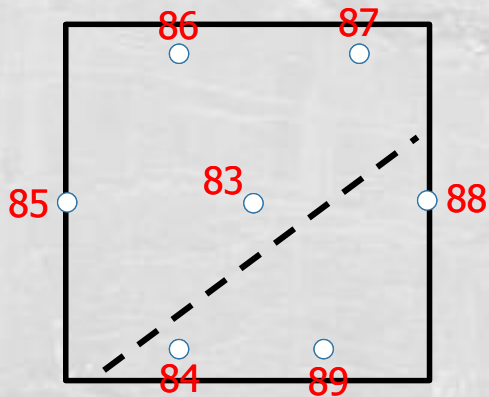
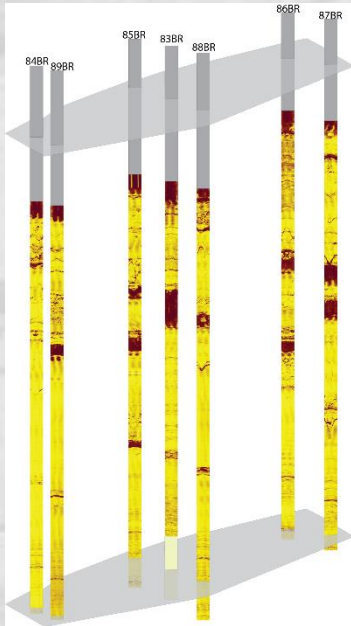
Plan-view slices: Top down



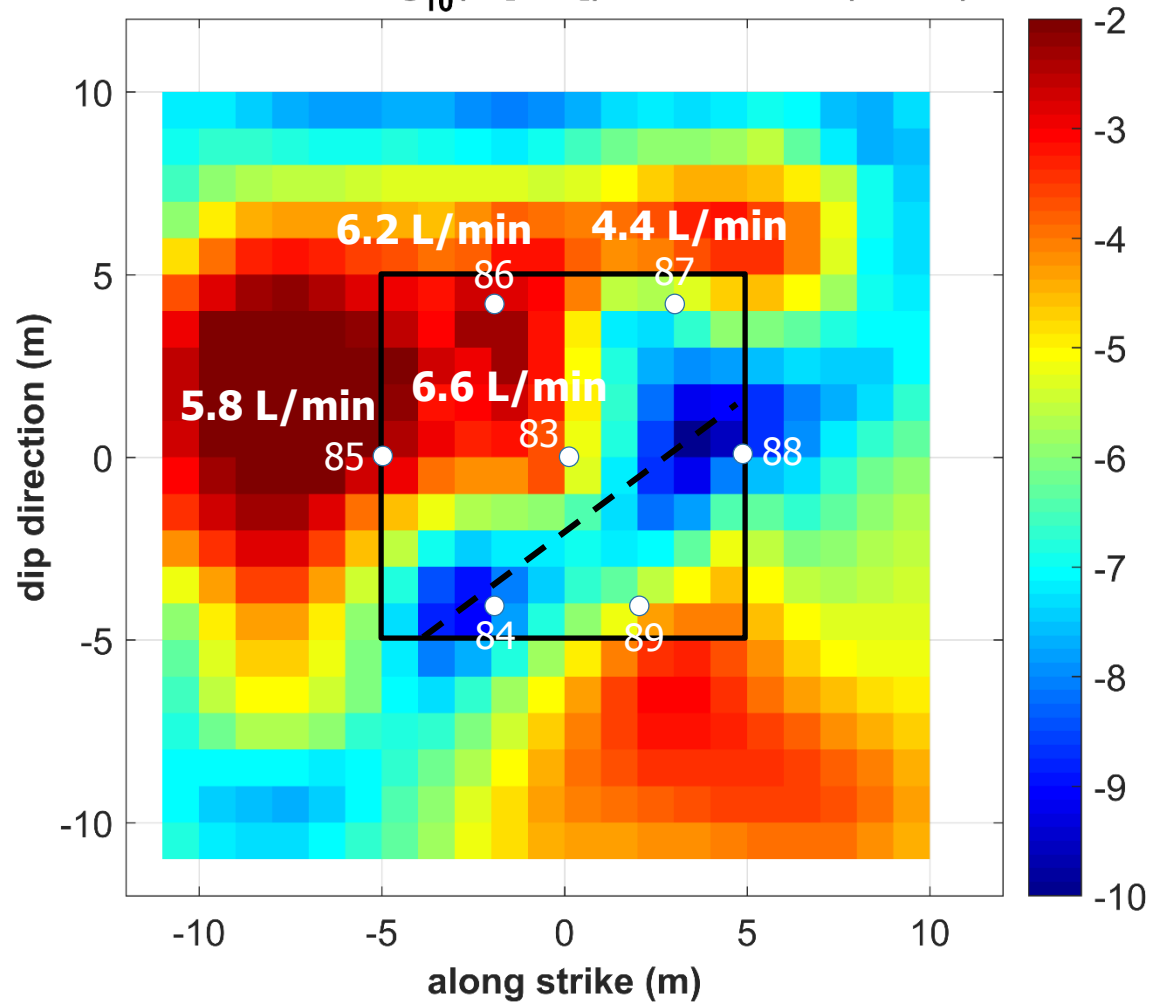
Estimate of $\log_{10}(K \text{ [m/s]})$ at $z = 27.0 \text{ m (AMSL)}$



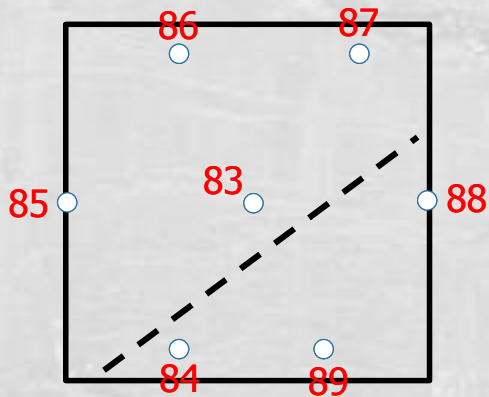
Plan-view slices: Top down



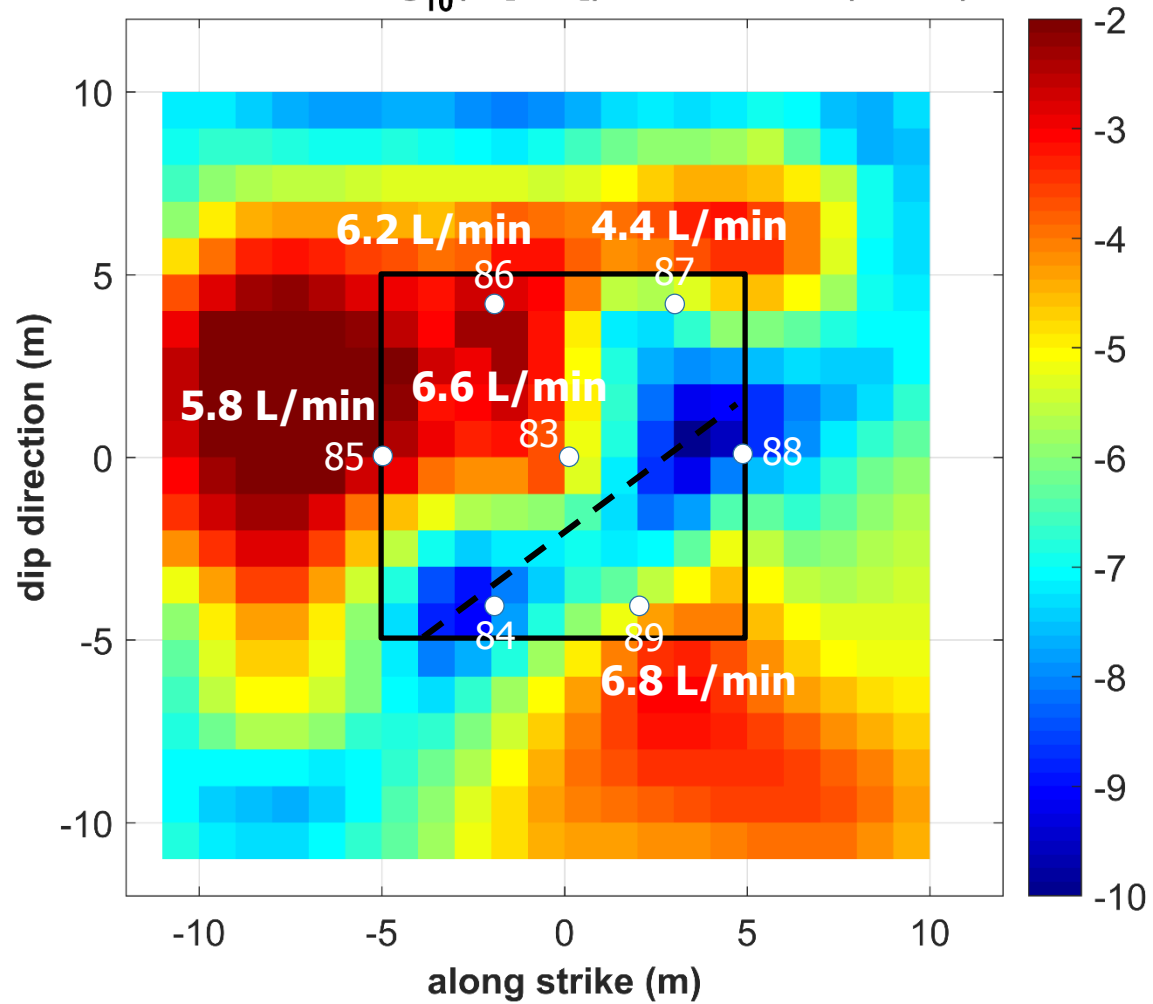
Estimate of $\log_{10}(K \text{ [m/s]})$ at $z = 27.0 \text{ m (AMSL)}$



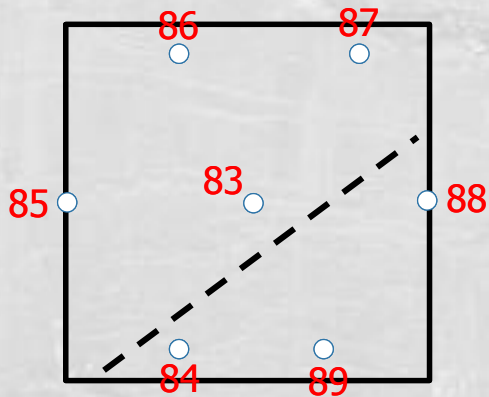
Plan-view slices: Top down



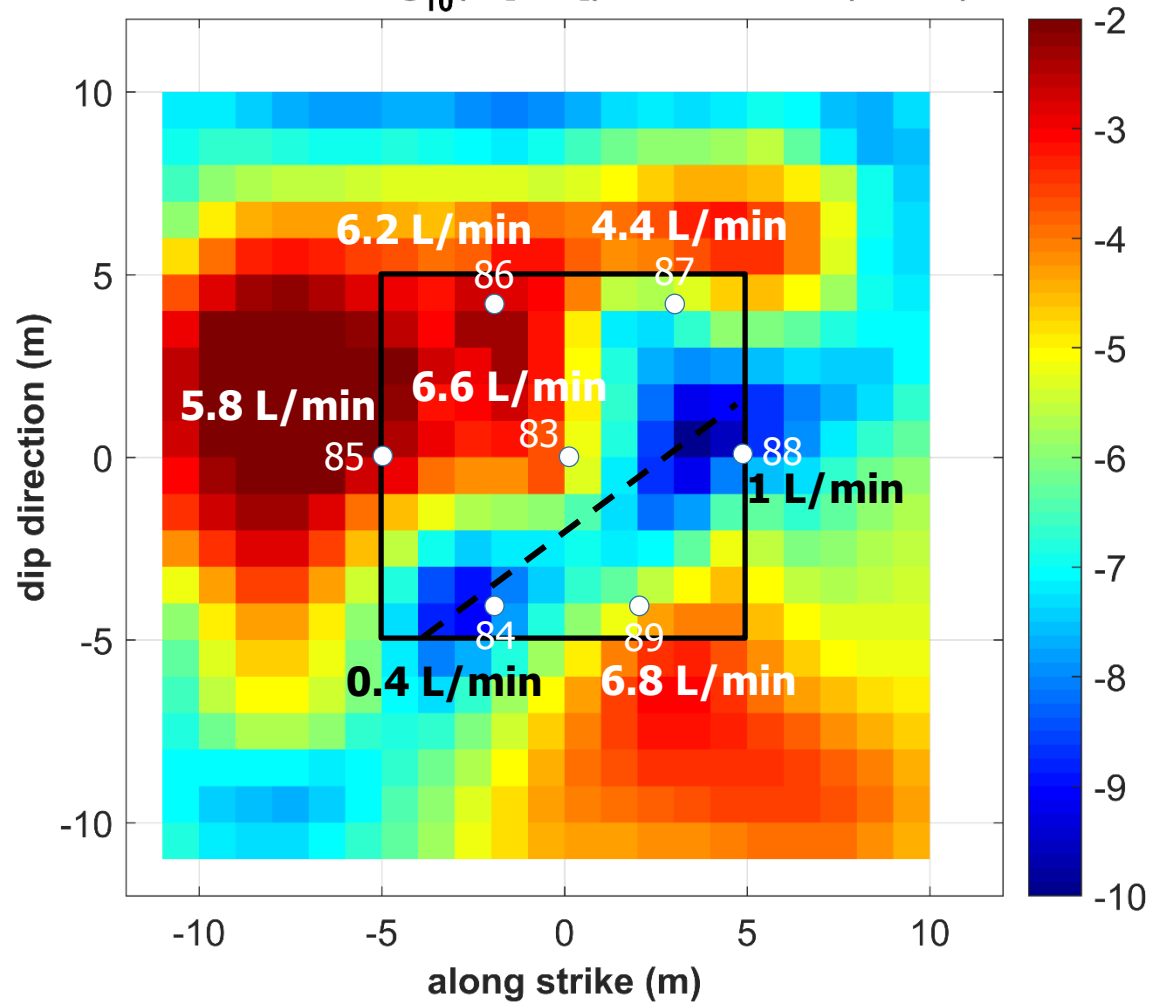
Estimate of $\log_{10}(K \text{ [m/s]})$ at $z = 27.0 \text{ m (AMSL)}$



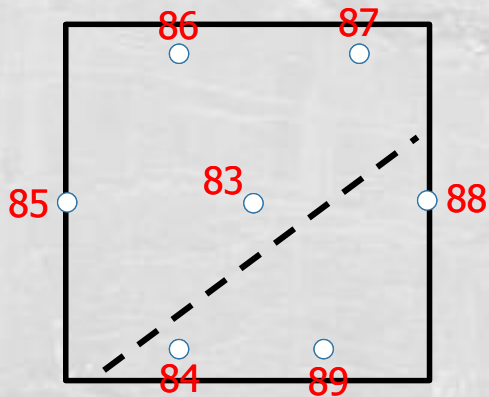
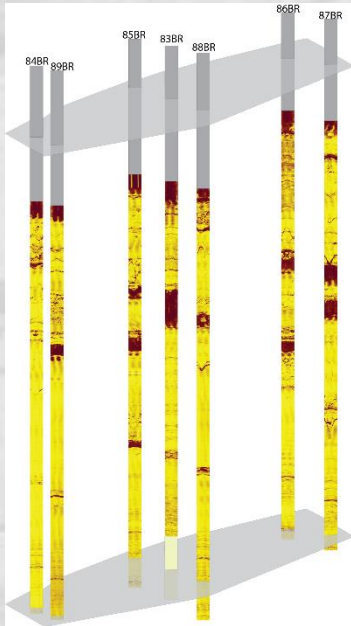
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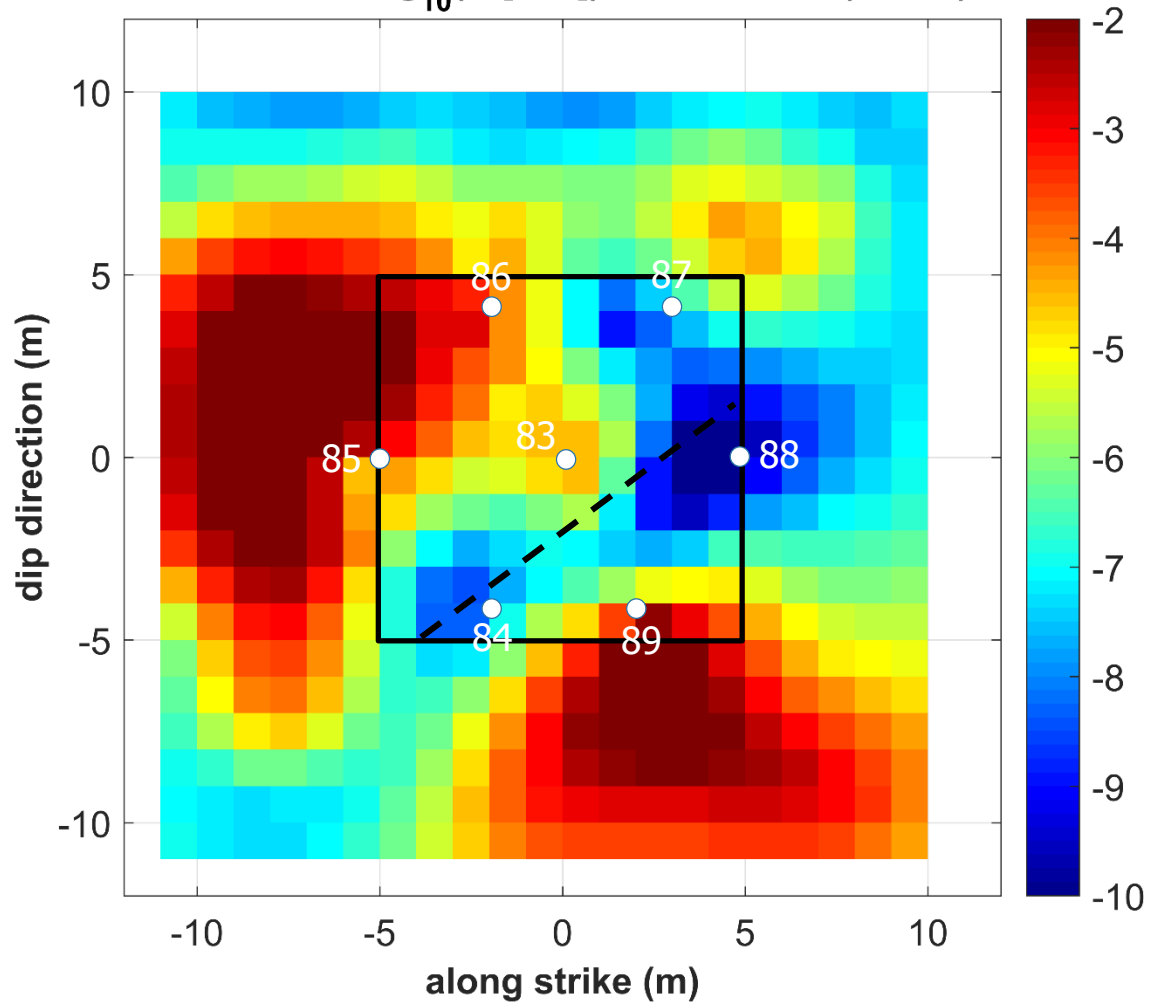
Estimate of $\log_{10}(K \text{ [m/s]})$ at $z = 27.0 \text{ m (AMSL)}$



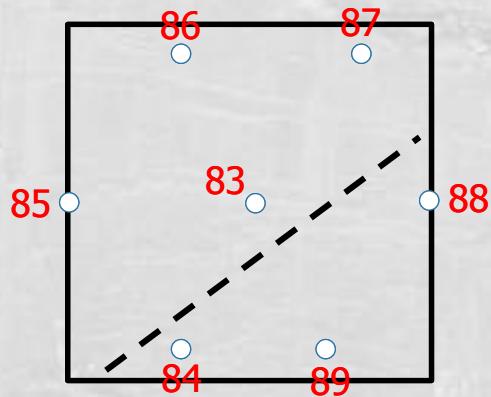
Plan-view slices: Top down



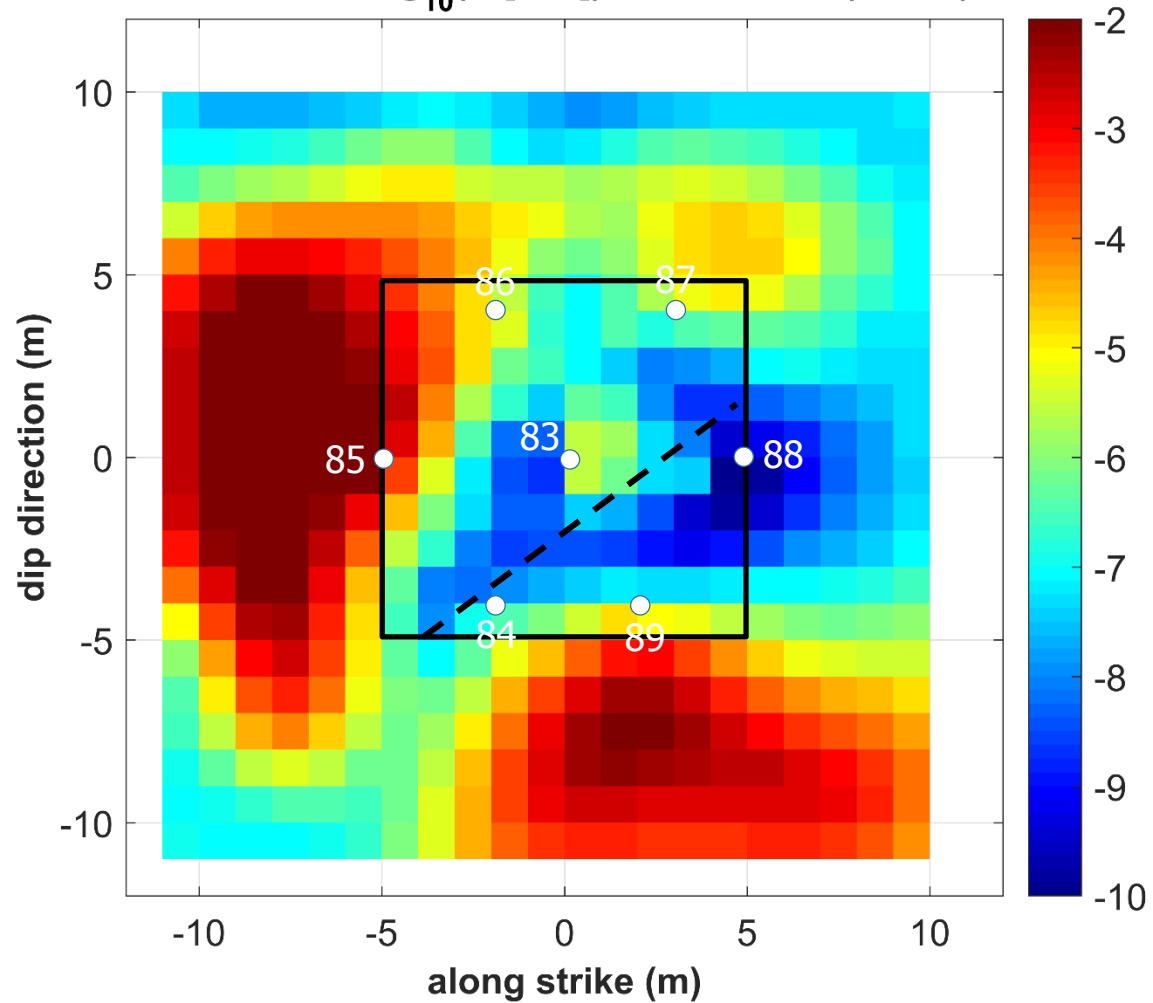
Estimate of $\log_{10}(K \text{ [m/s]})$ at $z = 26.0 \text{ m (AMSL)}$



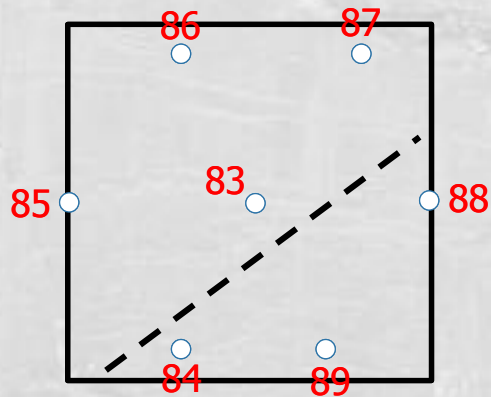
Plan-view slices: Top down



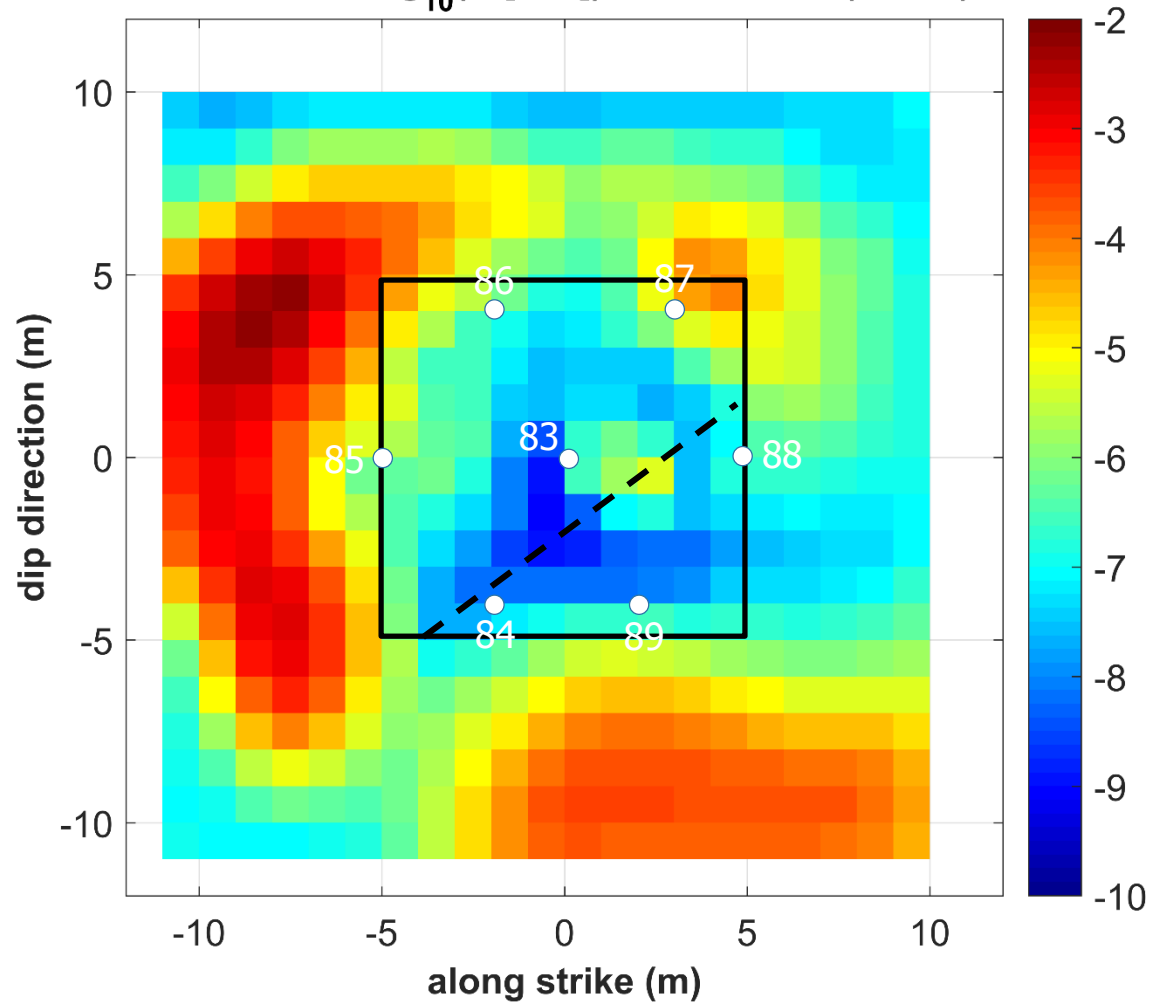
Estimate of $\log_{10}(K \text{ [m/s]})$ at $z = 25.0 \text{ m (AMSL)}$



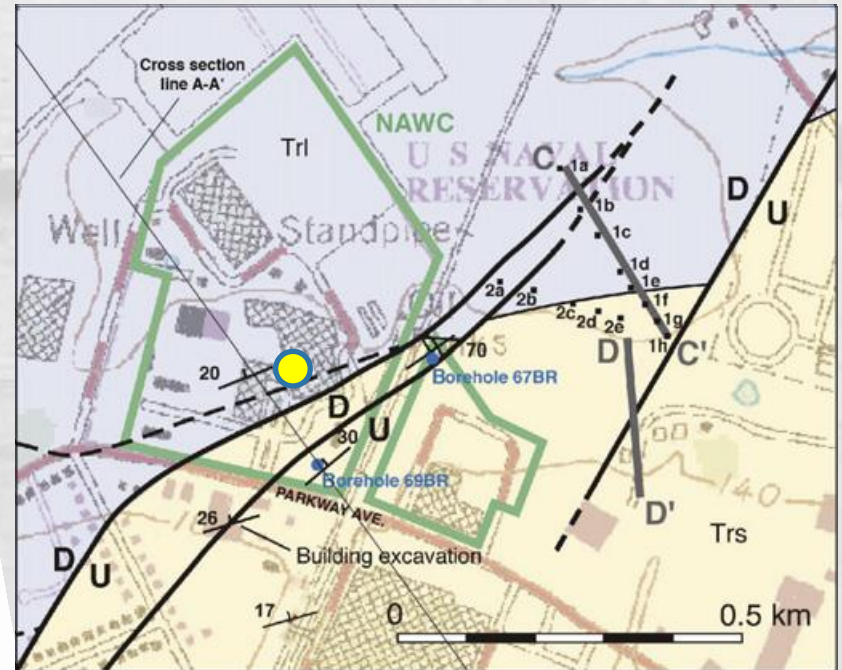
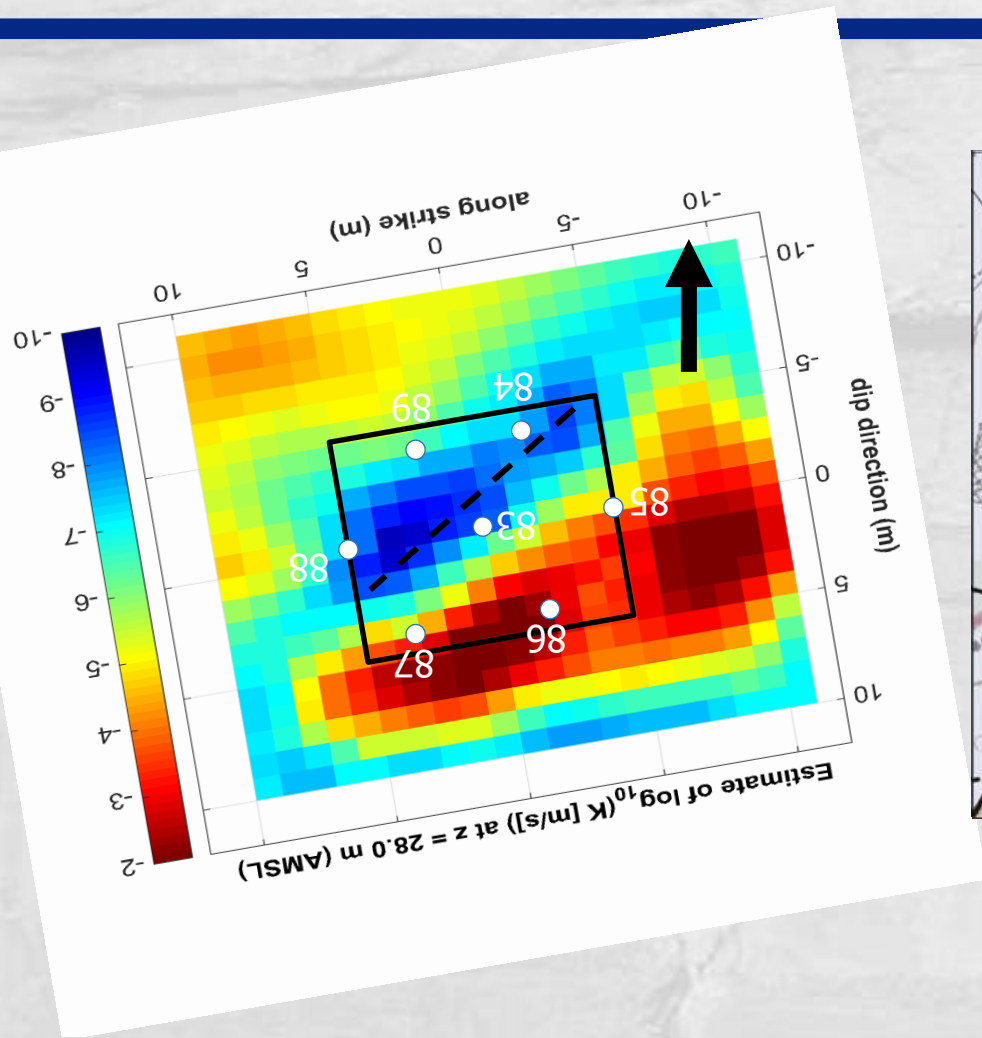
Plan-view slices: Top down



Estimate of $\log_{10}(K \text{ [m/s]})$ at $z = 24.0 \text{ m (AMSL)}$

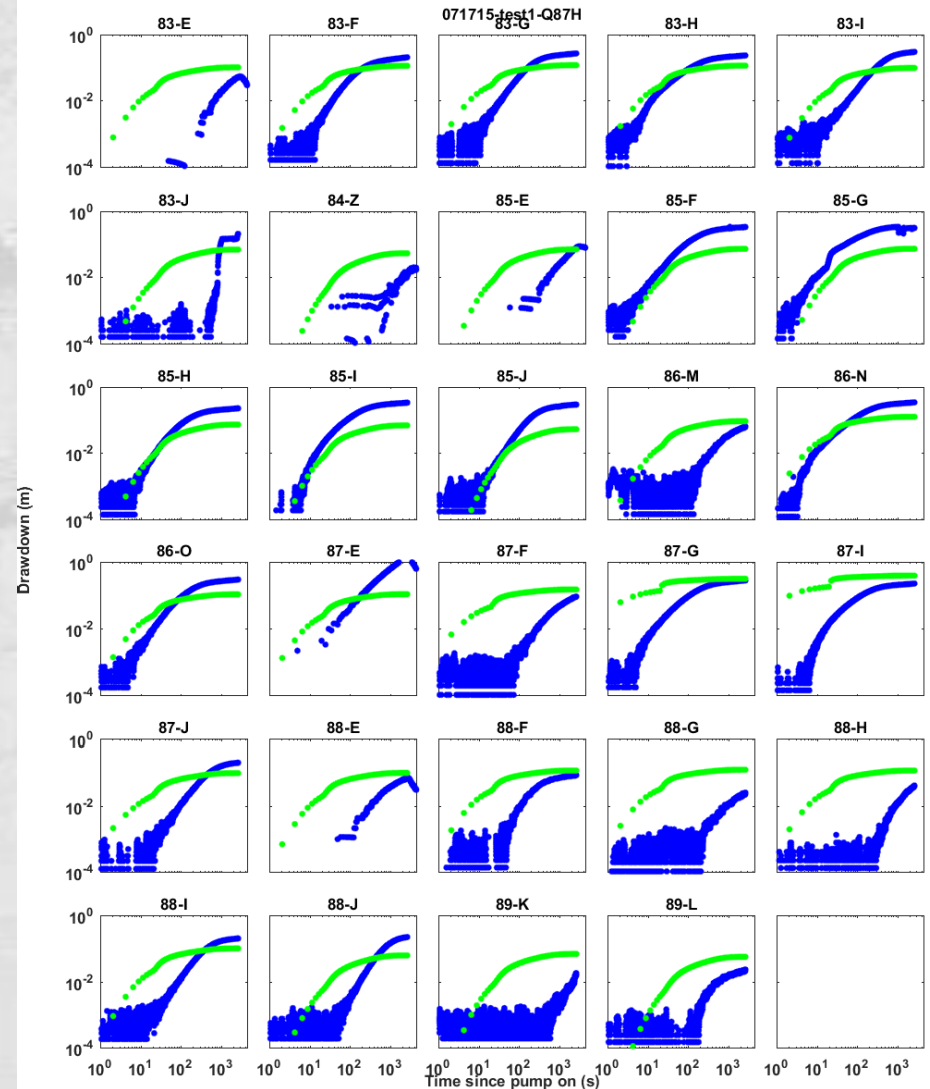


Fault? Geology



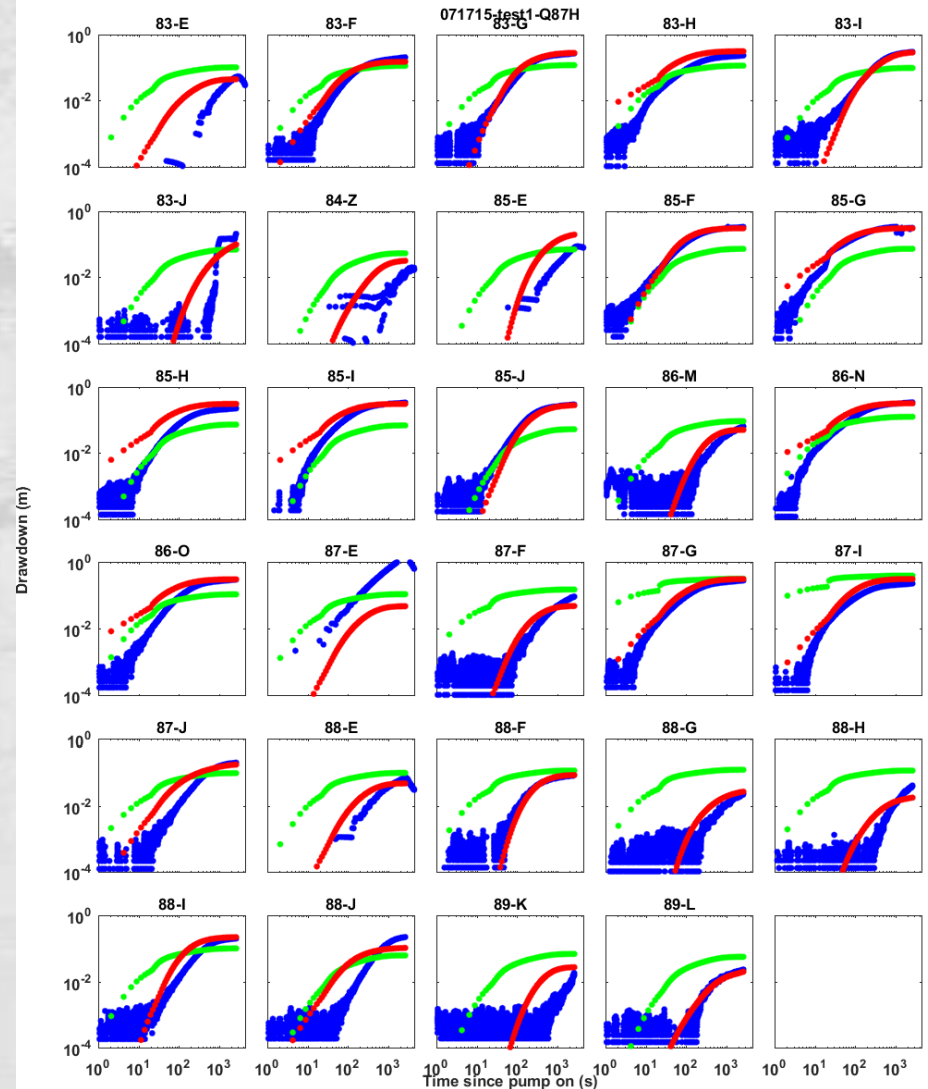
Assessment: Calibration Quality

- Homogeneous starting model
- Pump from >K major fracture



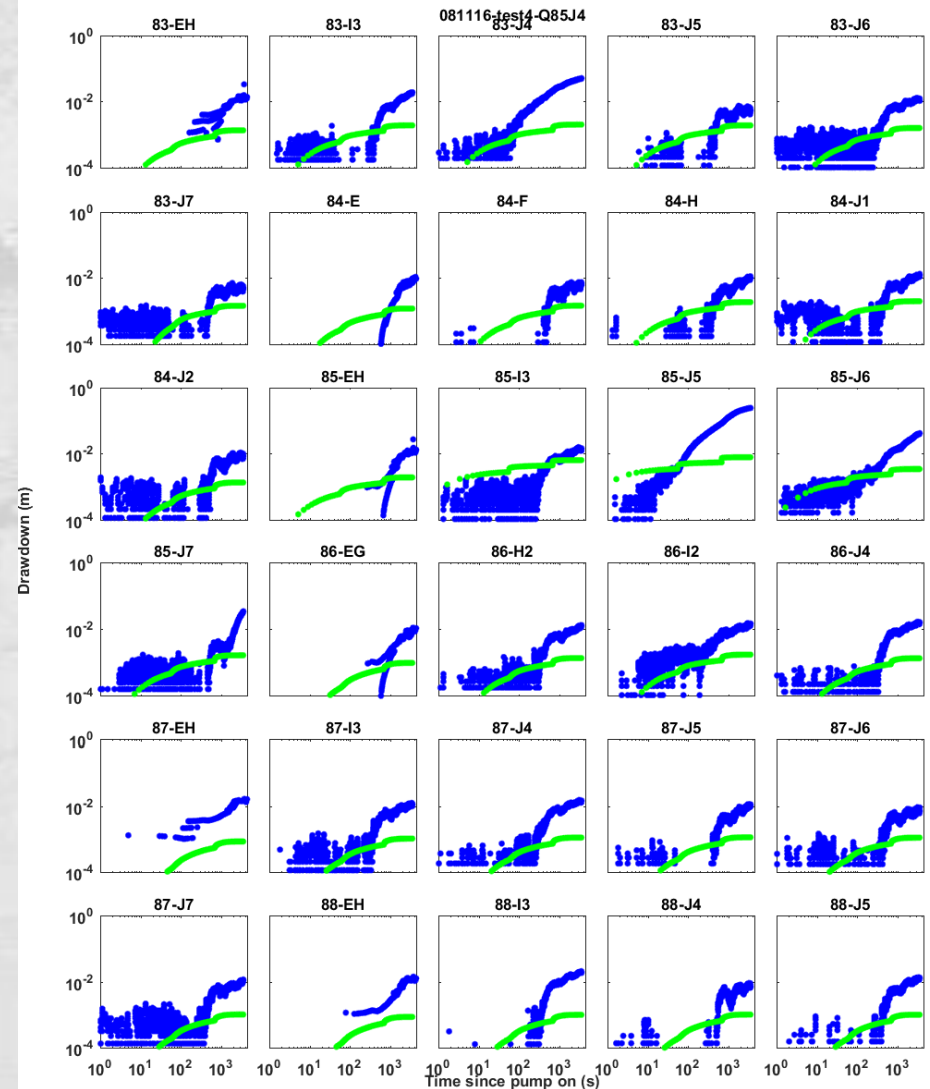
Assessment: Calibration Quality

- Using current HT 3D K results
- Pump from >K major fracture



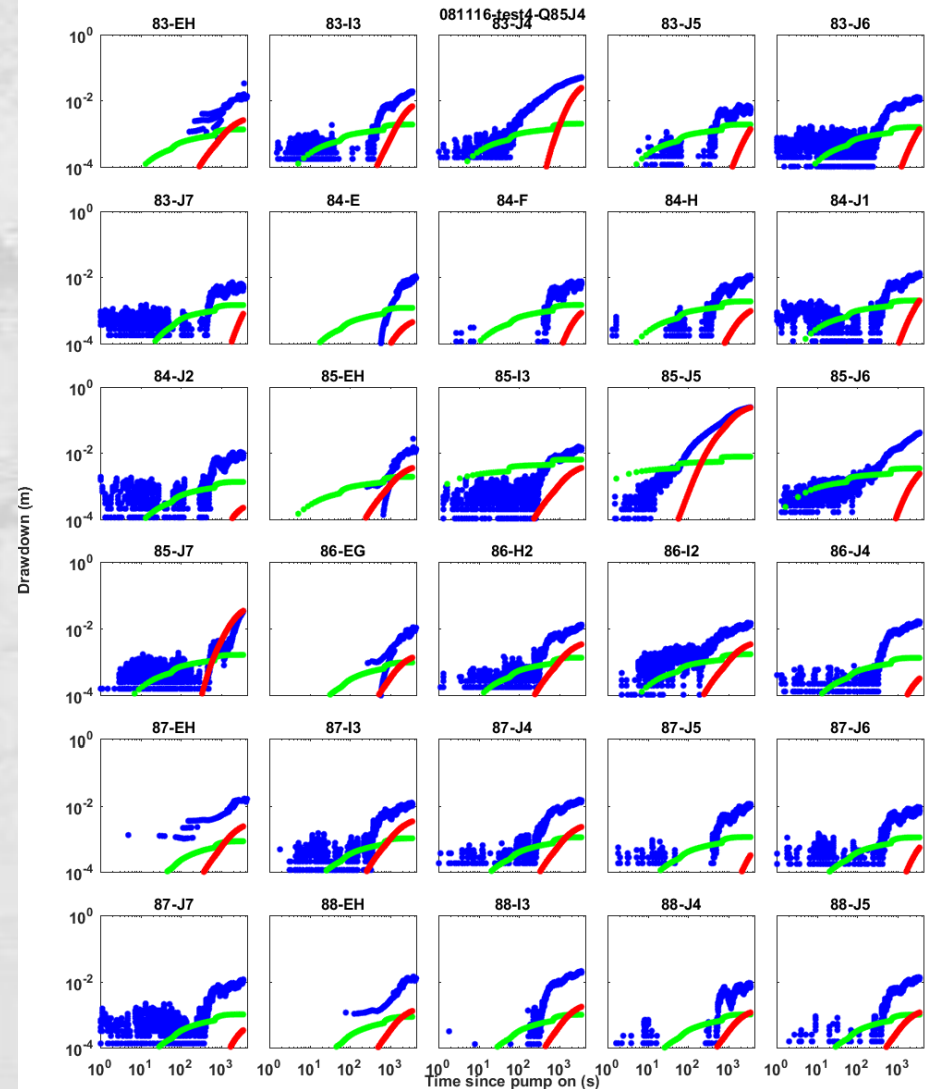
Assessment: Calibration Quality

- Homogeneous starting model
 - Pump from $>K$ major fracture
 - Pump from $<K$ deep region



Assessment: Calibration Quality

- **Using current HT 3D K results**
 - Pump from $>K$ major fracture
 - **Pump from $<K$ deep region**
- Improved fits – but details yet to find



Summary and Next Steps

- ▣ HT in fractured rock aquifer
- ▣ Adapt approach used in sediments
- ▣ Finding $>K$ fractures ± $<K$ fractures, fault?
 - ▣ Complete initial (most-general) inversion
 - ▣ Repeat: Estimate (a) early Q and (b) Ss
 - ▣ Finer discretization (.5 x .5 x .5 m vs 1 x 1 x .5 m)
- ▣ Methods to better represent fractures
- ▣ R&D with in-situ remediation

Thank you!

