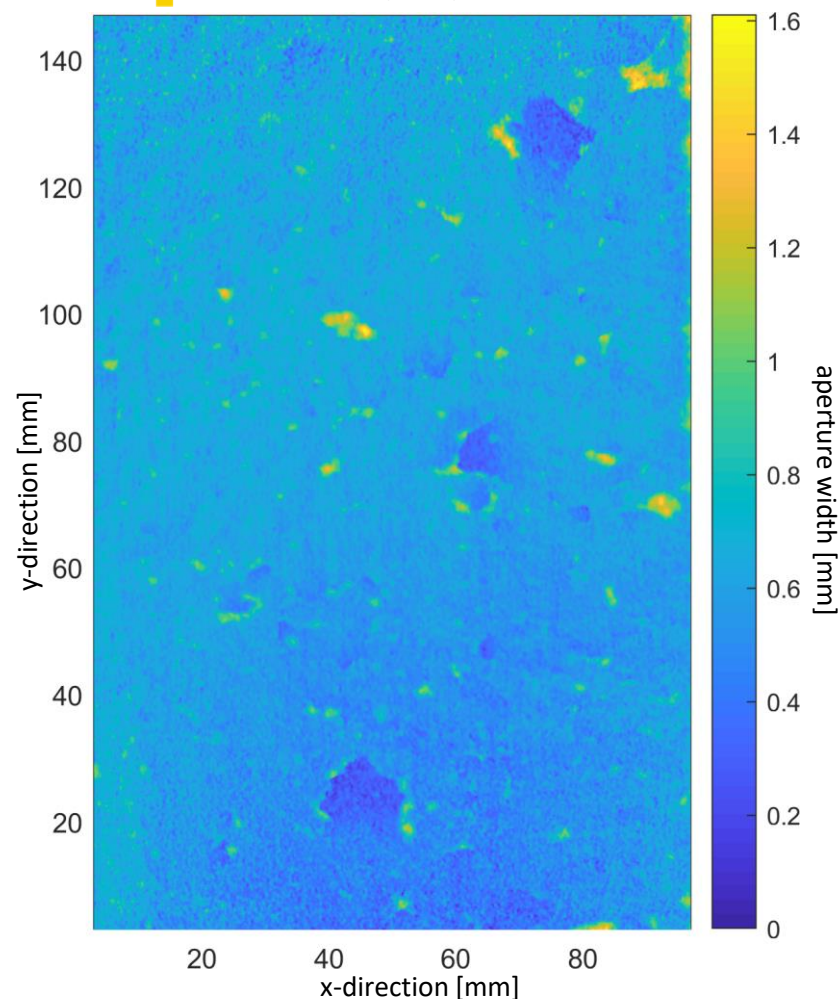




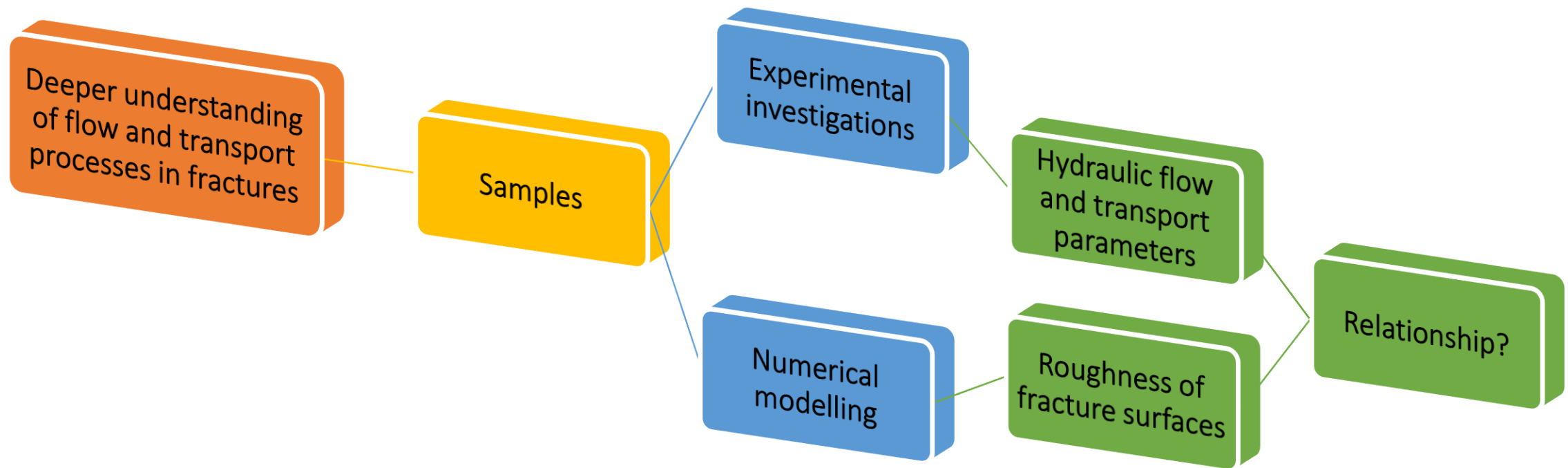
Frank et al. (2020), in Submission



Investigating surface morphology and transport parameters of single fractures

Sascha Frank, **Thomas Heinze**, Mona Ribbers, Stefan Wohnlich

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Samples

Sandstone cores



Flechtinger Sandstone

- Bebertal, Flechtinger mountain hoist (Sachsen-Anhalt)
- Permian, red-brown colored
- Diameter 100 mm, Length 150 mm
- Porosity: 5.8 – 12.5 % (Zang, 2007; Blöcher et al., 2014)
9.6 % \pm 0.1 % (Frank et al., 2020)
- Composition: 63-64 % Quartz
20-24 % Feldspar
12 % Phyllosilicate
(Analyzed by Krakow Rohstoffe GmbH)



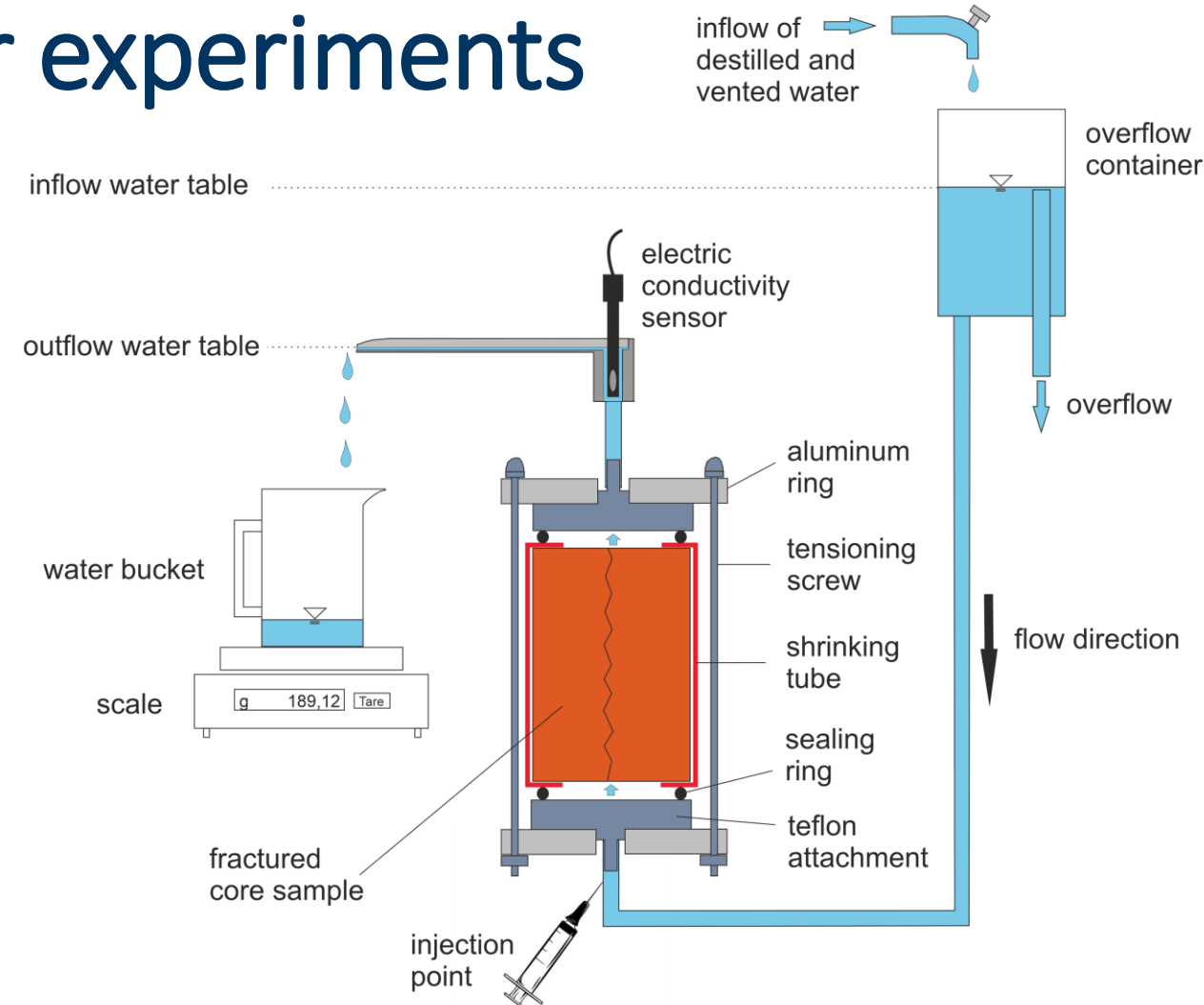
Remlinger Sandstone

- Remlingen (Würzburg), Thüngersheimer Anticline
- Triassic, red colored
- Diameter 100 mm, Length 150 mm
- Porosity: 13.1 \pm 0,1 % (Schuster, 2017)
12.9 % \pm 0,3 % (Frank et al. 2020)
- Composition: 62 % Quartz
18 % Feldspar
18 % Phyllosilicate
(Analyzed by Krakow Rohstoffe GmbH)

Experimental investigations

Darcy and tracer experiments

- Injection: 1 ml of a 2 molar NaCl solution
- Measuring electric conductivity
- Analysis of 30 break through curves (BTC)
 - Calculating flow and transport parameters
 - Aperture width
 - Velocity
 - Dispersion coefficient

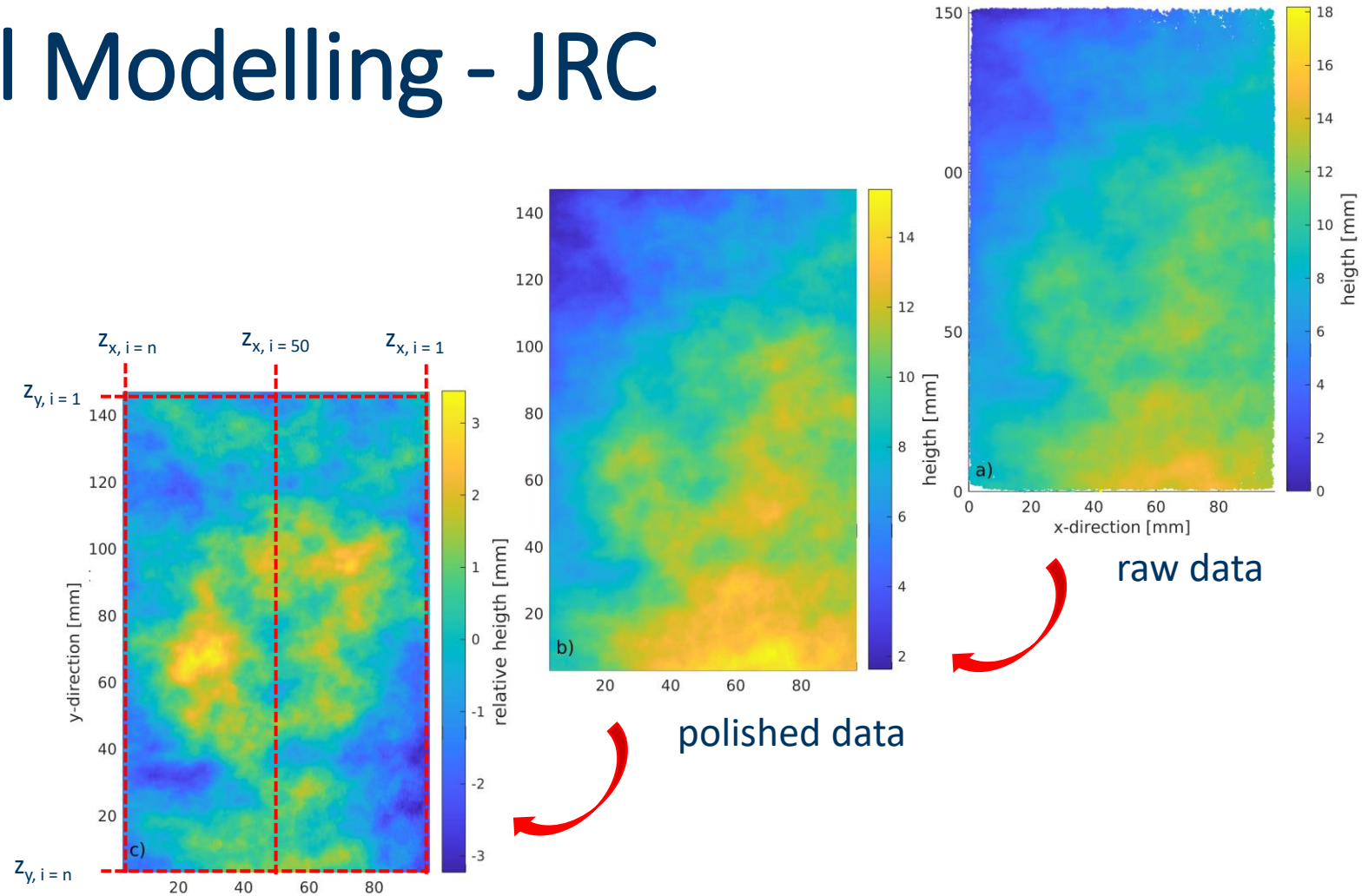


Frank et al. (2020), in Submission

Numerical
modelling

Numerical Modelling - JRC

- High resolution 3D-Laser scans of both fracture surfaces of each core
- Defining coordinate system
- Interpolating a closed surface based on a regular grid from the recorded data
- Calculating **longitudinal** and **transversal** joint roughness coefficient (JRC) for n points along x/y-direction
 - Calculating mean JRC



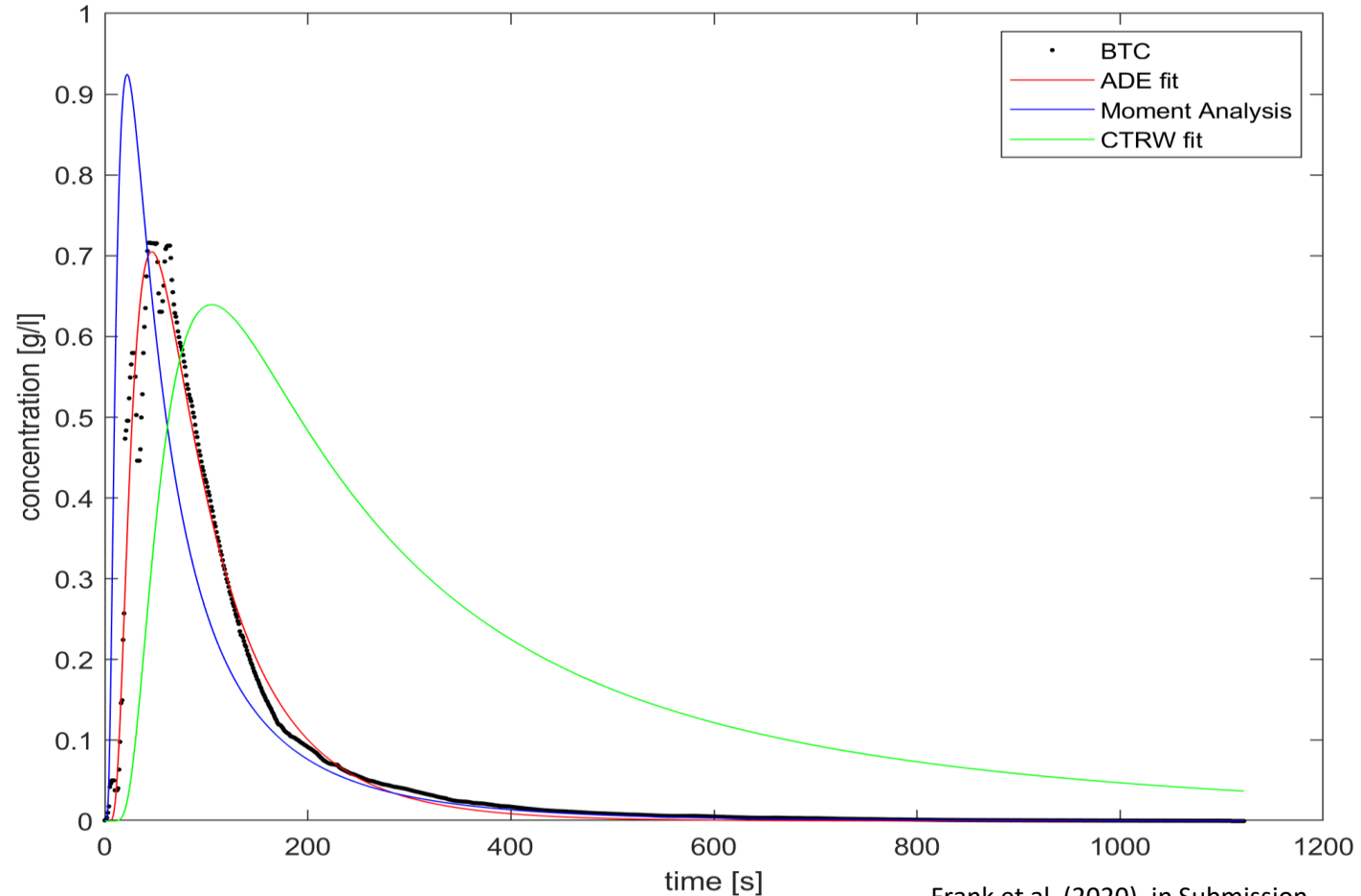
Vertical heights relative to a reference plane

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Numerical
modelling

Numerical Modelling - BTC

- Using different methods to reproduce measured BTC's
 - Advection-dispersion-equation fit (ADE)
 - Moment analysis
 - Continuous time random walk fit (CTRW)
- Compare results from all methods with JRC
 - Aperture width
 - Velocity
 - Dispersivity
 - Dispersion coefficient

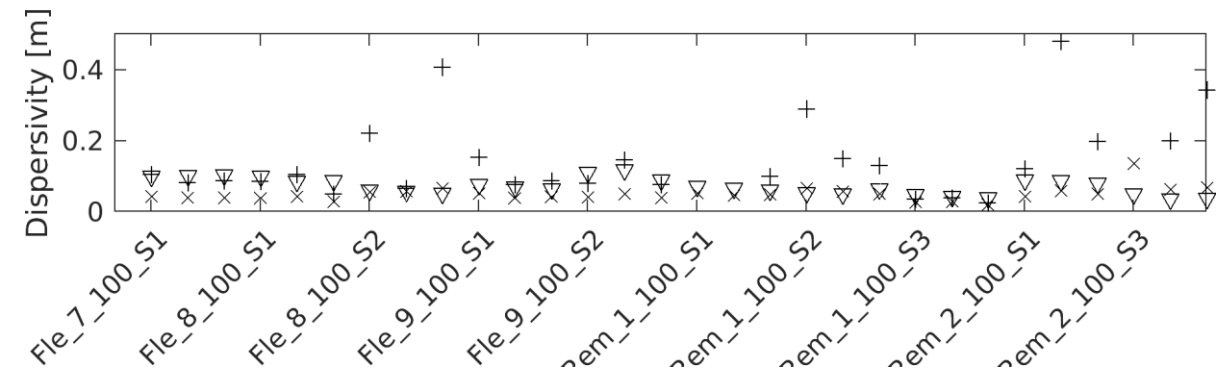
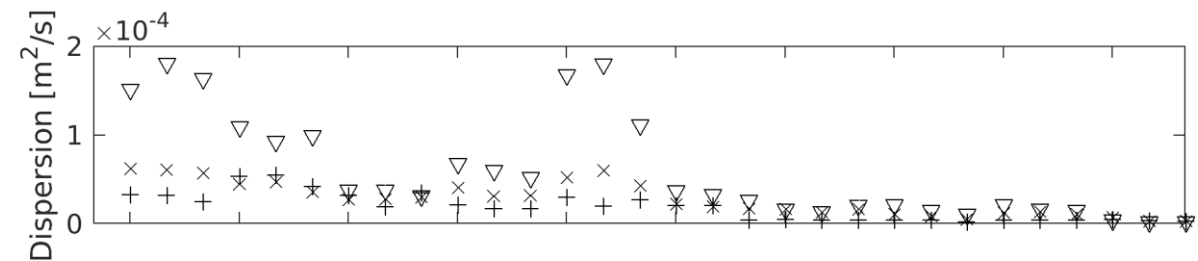
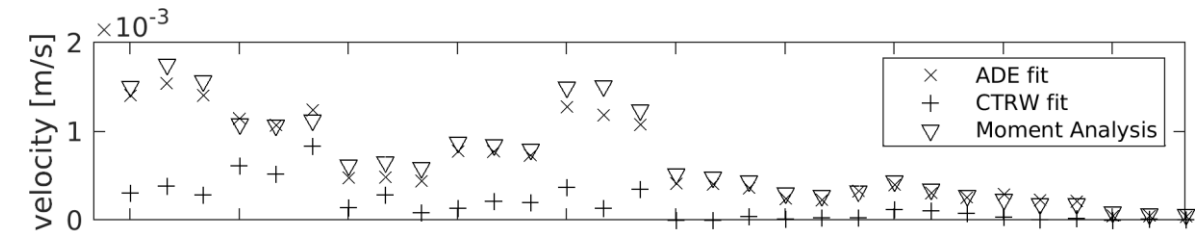


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Hydraulic flow
and transport
parameters

Results F&T

- Fracture aperture width / Permeability (Cubic law):
 - Flechtlinger: $120\ \mu\text{m} - 140\ \mu\text{m} / 1.2 - 1.7 \cdot 10^{-9}\ \text{m}^2$
 - Remlinger: $70\ \mu\text{m} - 100\ \mu\text{m} / 4.4 - 8.8 \cdot 10^{-10}\ \text{m}^2$
 - Velocity:** comparable results from ADE and Moment analysis, underestimated with CTRW fit
 - Dispersion coefficient:** for some samples overestimated with moment analysis
 - Dispersivity:** comparable results from all methods, for some samples overestimated with CTRW fit
- ✓ More reliable results from ADE fit and Moment analysis

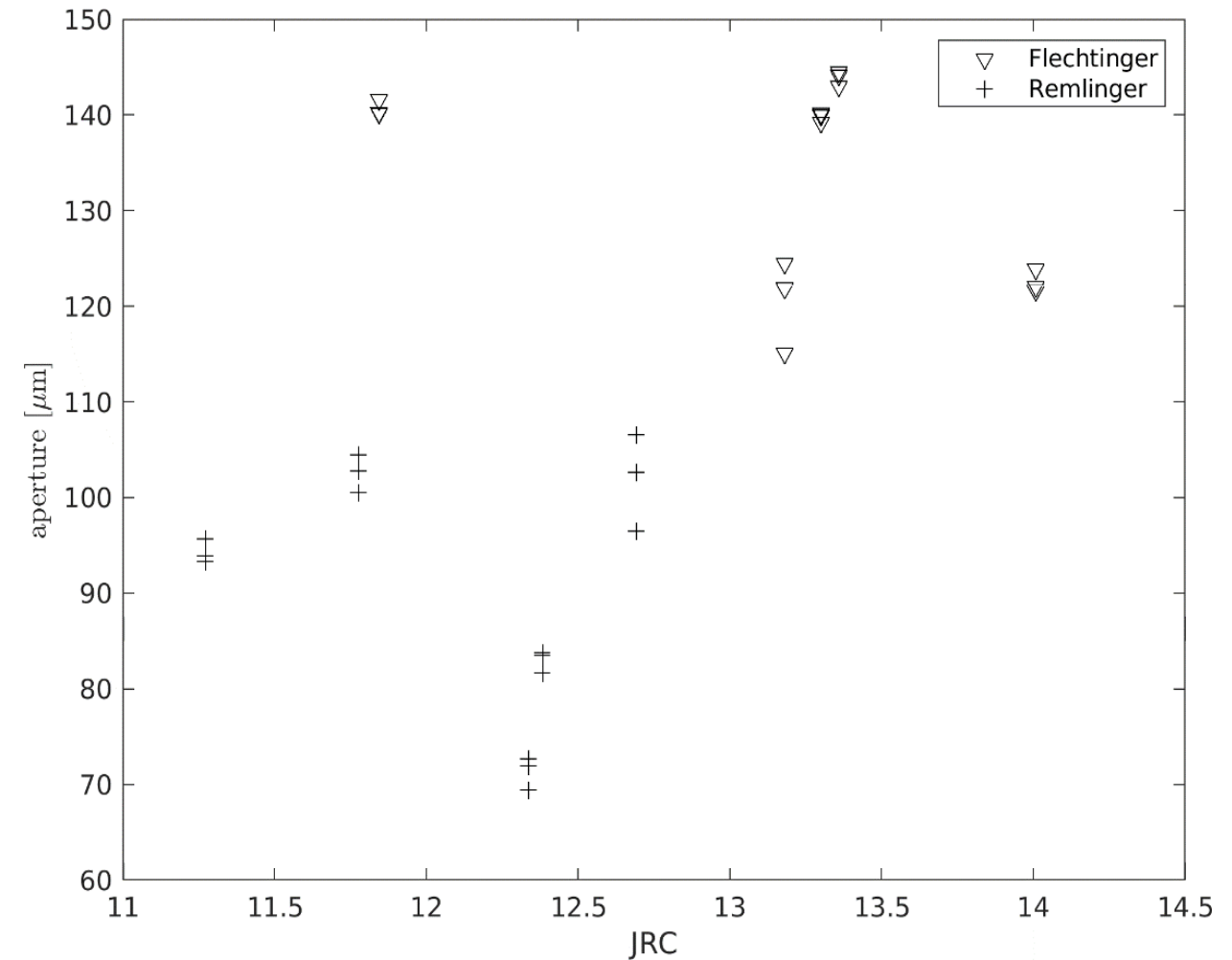


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Roughness of
fracture surfaces

Results JRC

- Joint roughness coefficient:
 - Flechtinger: 13.3 – 14.1 (Exception 11.8)
 - Remlinger: 11.2 – 12.8
- ✓ Higher JRC for Flechtinger cores accompanying with higher aperture widths
 - One exception for Fle_7_100_S1, which is in range of Remlinger cores, but was as well optically more homogenous and isotropic like Remlinger cores

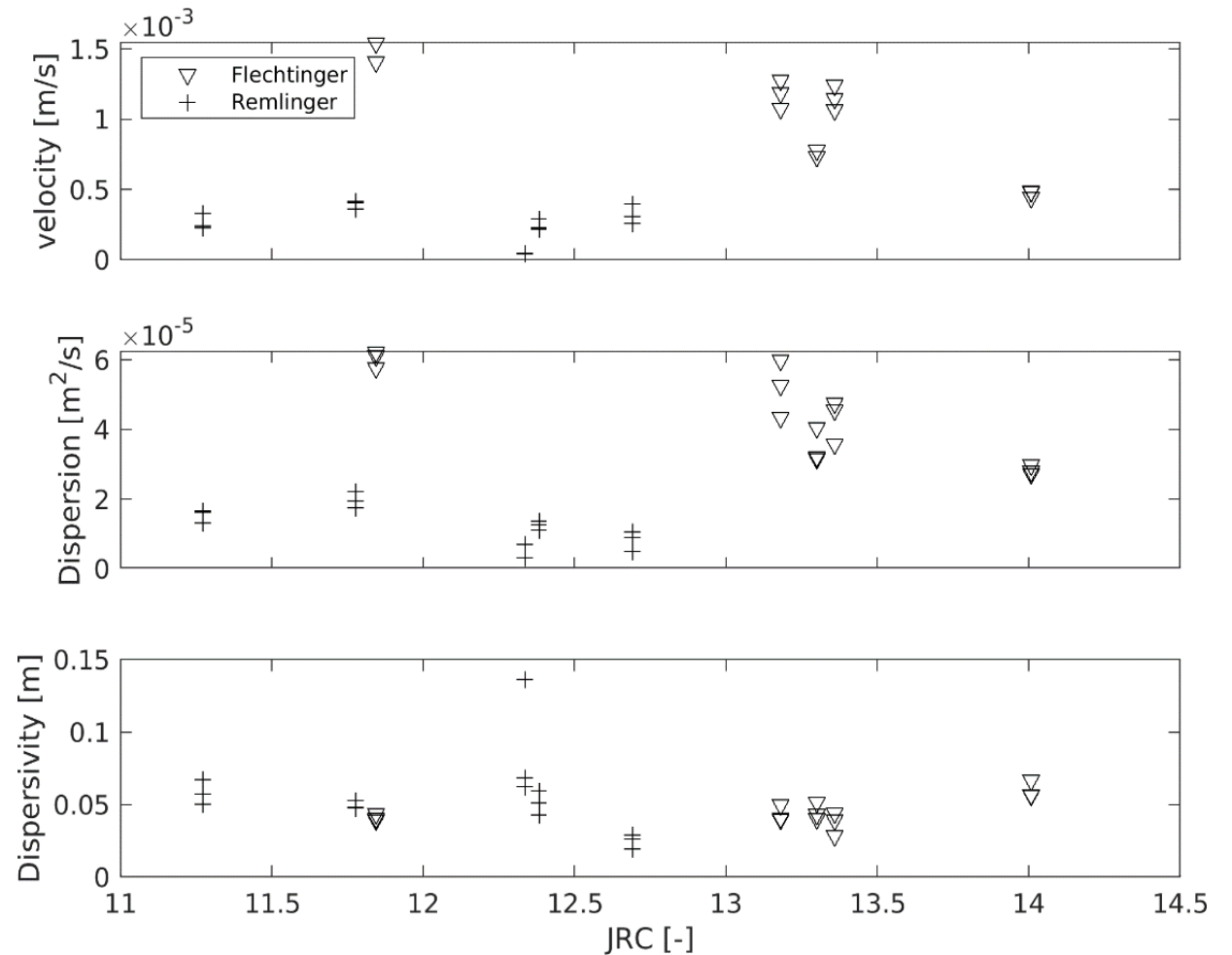


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Relationship?

Conclusion

- ✓ No additional dispersion effect due to surface roughness found as suspected by phenomenological models
 - Dispersivity is very similar for all JRC values over all samples
 - Velocity is most influenced by aperture width and Dispersion coefficient by velocity
- ✓ Surface roughness may have an influence, but the range we have measured is too small



Frank et al. (2020), in Submission



Thank you for your attention



Literature

Frank, S., Heinze, T., Ribbers, M., Wohnlich S. (2020): Experimental study on the effect of roughness on transport properties of single fractures. In submission in: Journal of Contaminant Hydrology - Elsevier. Submitted on April 14, 2020