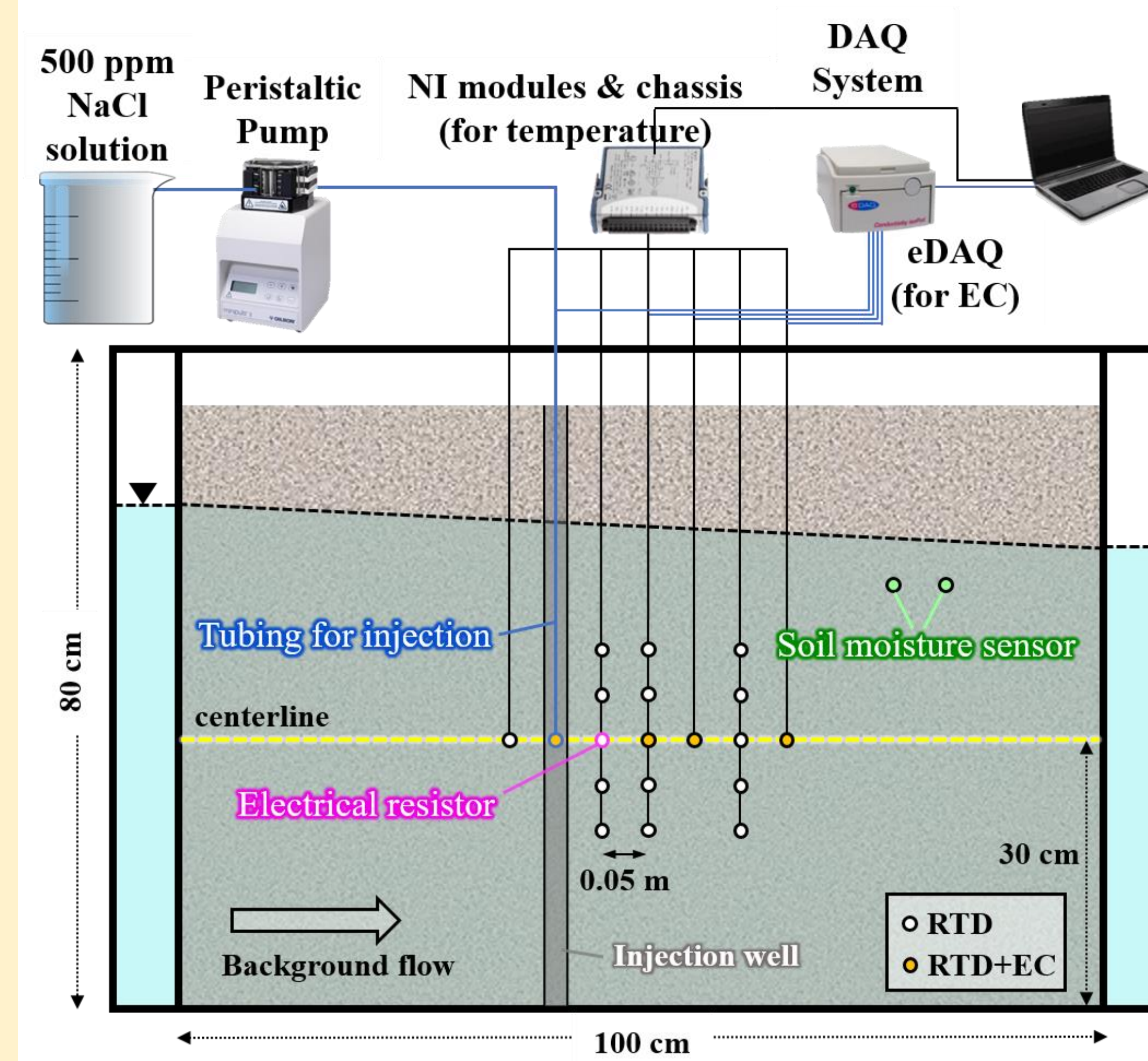


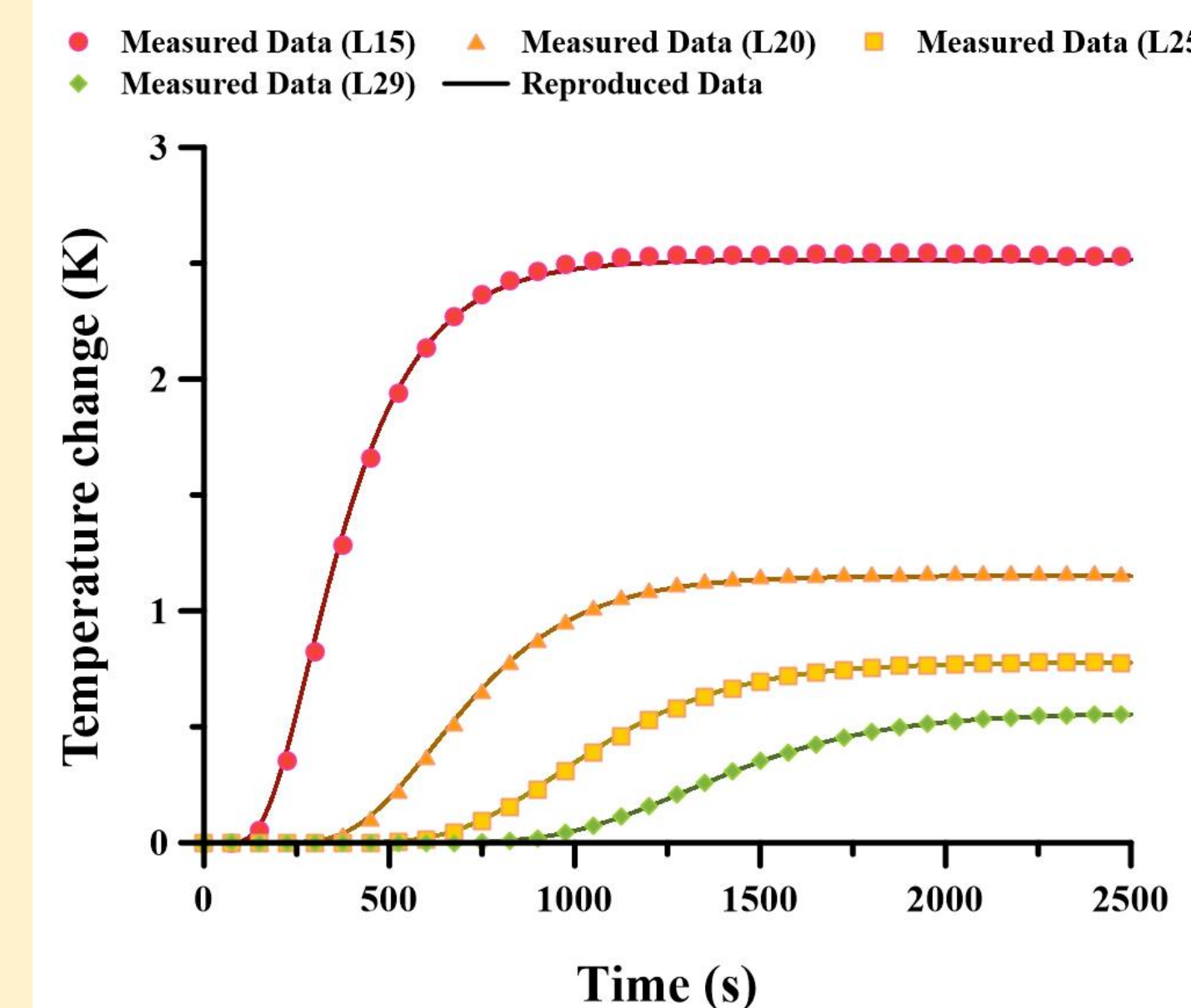
## LABORATORY EXPERIMENTS USING TWO DIFFERENT POROUS MEDIA

	Sand 1	Sand2
Mean grain size ( $d_{50}$ [mm])	0.76	0.52
Uniformity coefficient [-]	1.50	1.41

### Schematic diagram of experimental system



### An example of curve fitting results for heat tracer test



Curve fitting using analytical solution

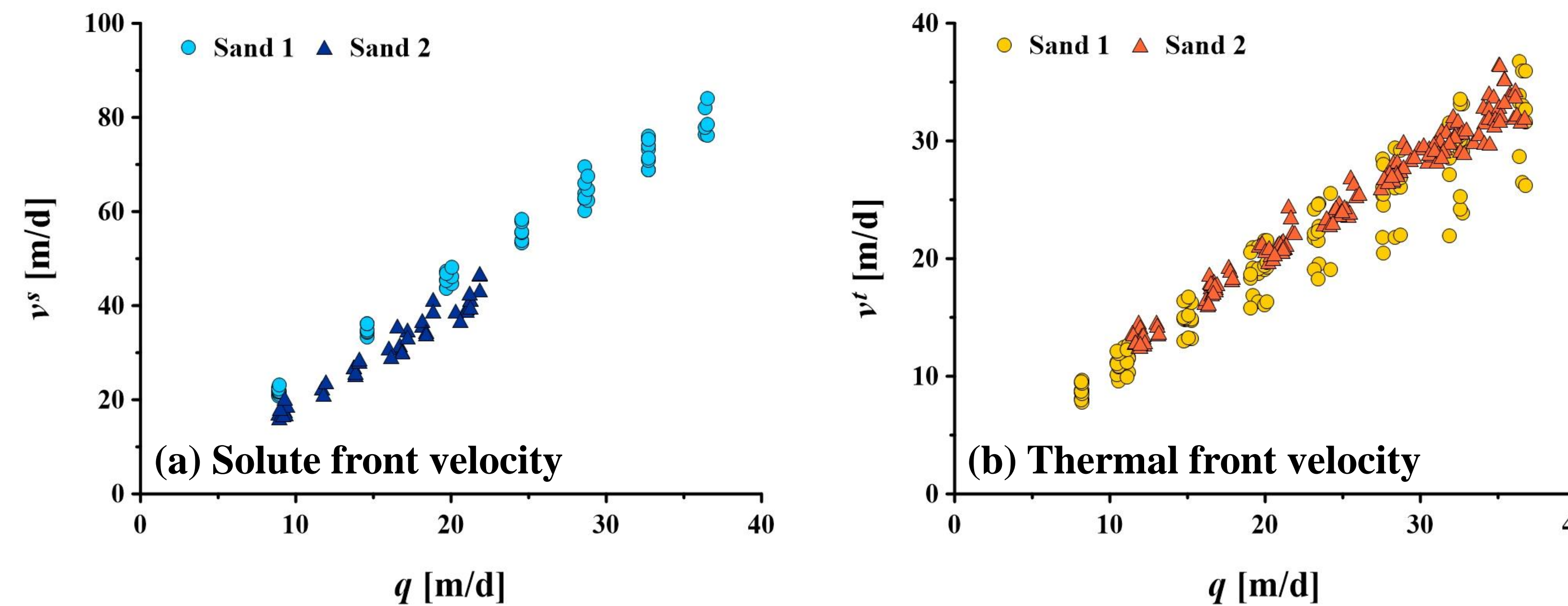
## > TAKE-HOME MESSAGE <

Particle size can affect the relationship between velocity and dispersion coefficients only for heat transport, not for solute transport.

## SOLUTE AND HEAT TRANSPORT

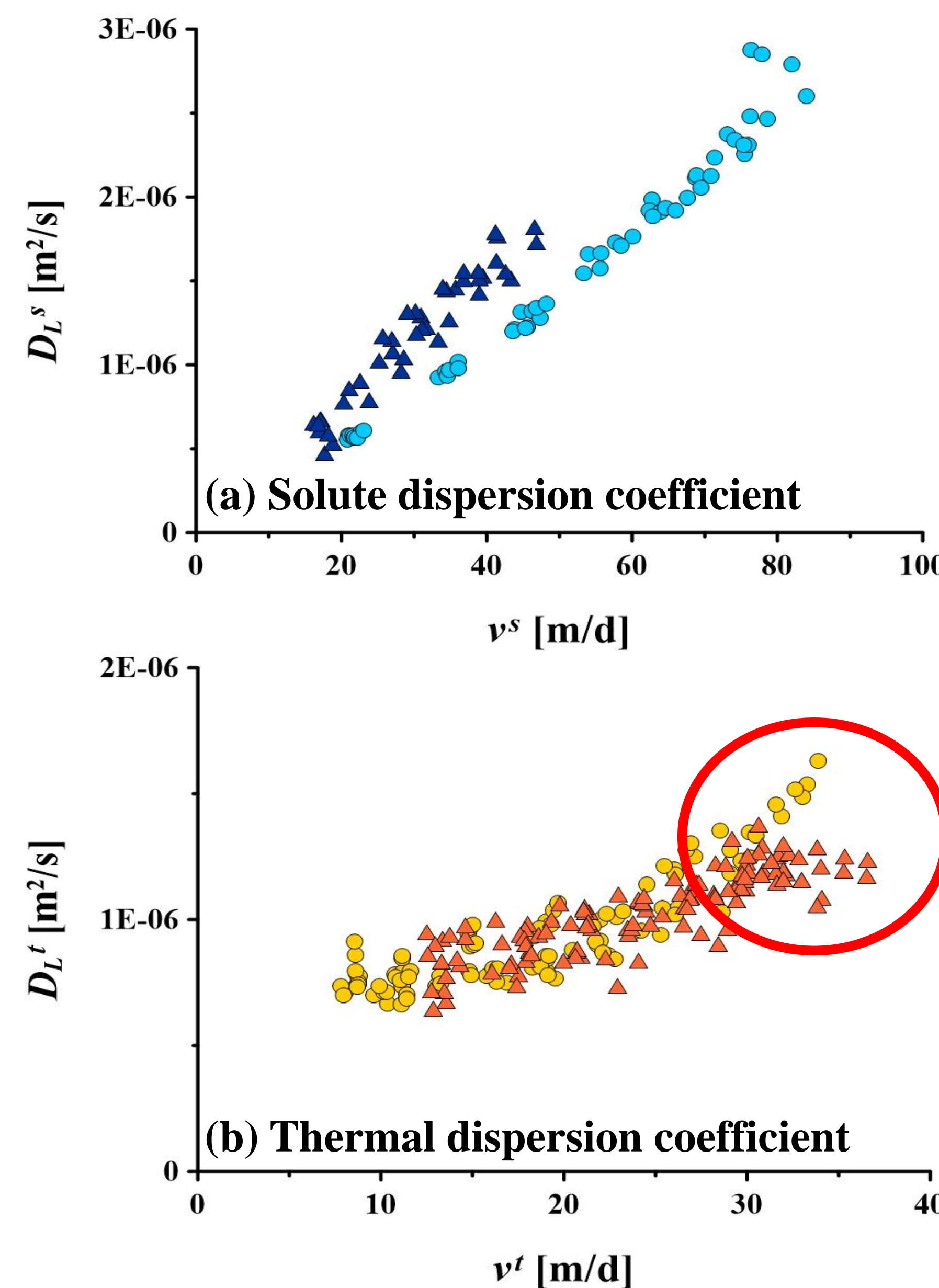
### Solute and thermal front velocities ( $v^s$ , $v^t$ )

#### Tracer front velocities for two different sands



### Longitudinal solute and thermal dispersion coefficients ( $D_L^s$ , $D_L^t$ )

#### Tracer dispersion coefficients for two different sands



Abstract QR code



## DIMENSIONLESS NUMBERS

### Peclet numbers ( $Pe$ )

$$Pe^{s,t} = \frac{v^{s,t} d_{50}}{D_0^{s,t}}$$

Parameters

$v$ : tracer front velocity [L/T]

$D_0$ : diffusion coefficient [L<sup>2</sup>/T],

Subscripts

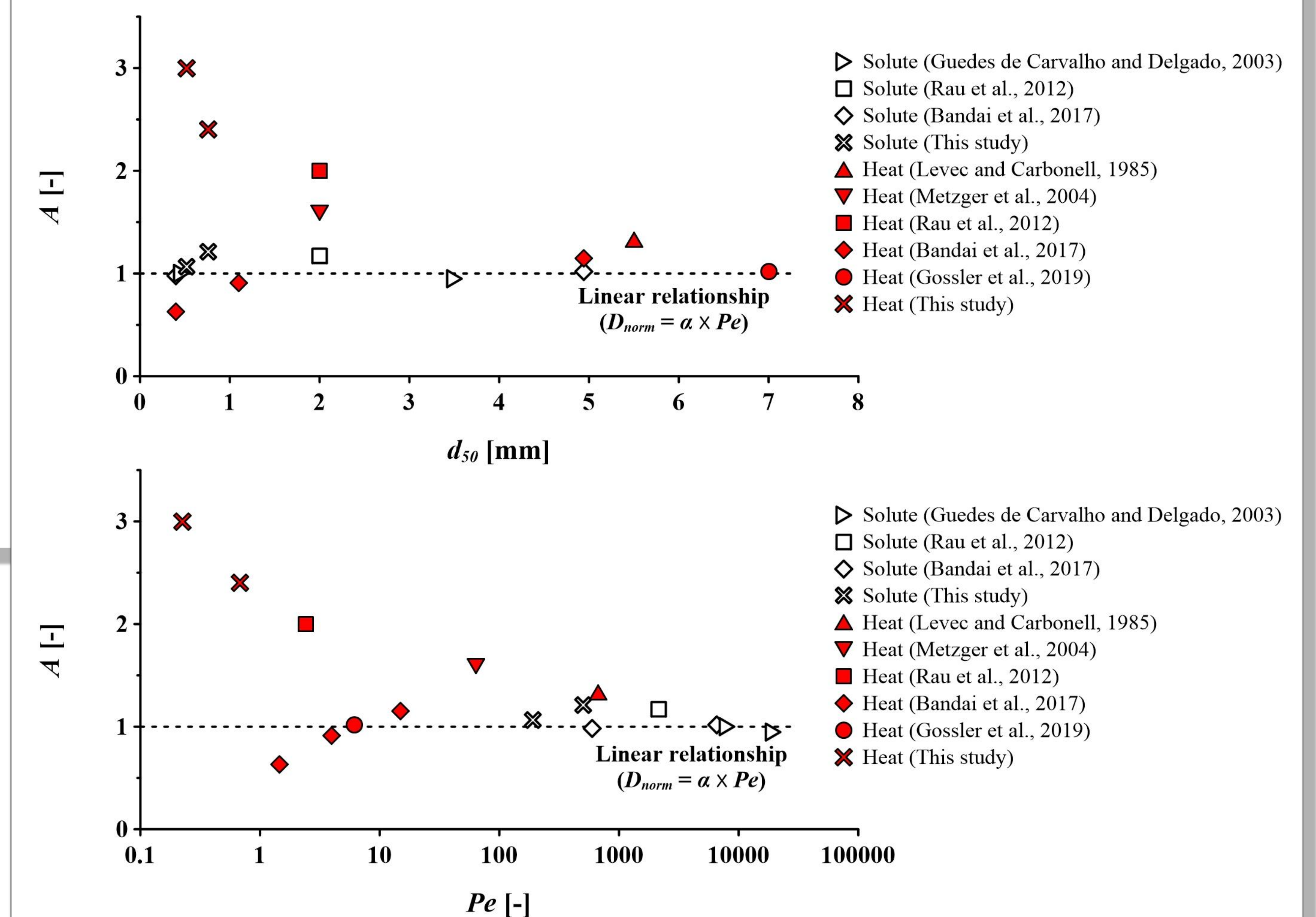
s: solute, t: thermal

## PARTICLE SIZE IMPACTS ON THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN VELOCITY AND DISPERSION COEFFICIENTS

$$D_{norm}^s = B * (Pe^s)^A$$

$$D_{norm}^t = 1 + B * (Pe^t)^A$$

➤ "A" determines the power law relationship between velocity and dispersion coefficients!



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### Acknowledgements

This work was supported by the National Research Foundation of Korea (NRF) grant funded by the Korea government (MSIP) (No. 2017R1A2B3002119). This work was also supported by Korea Environment Industry & Technology Institute(KEITI) through "Activation of remediation technologies by application of multiple tracing techniques for remediation of groundwater in fractured rocks" funded by Korea Ministry of Environment (MOE)(Grant number:20210024800002/1485017890). This work was also supported by the Institute for Korea Spent Nuclear Fuel (IKSNF) and National Research Foundation of Korea (NRF) grant funded by the Korean government (Ministry of Science and ICT, MSIT) (Grant number: 2021M2E1A1085200).

