

Studies and projections of hydraulic conductivity of Devonian and Cambrian clastic sediments

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ANNO 1919



IEGULDĪJUMS TAVĀ NĀKOTNĒ

Aim:

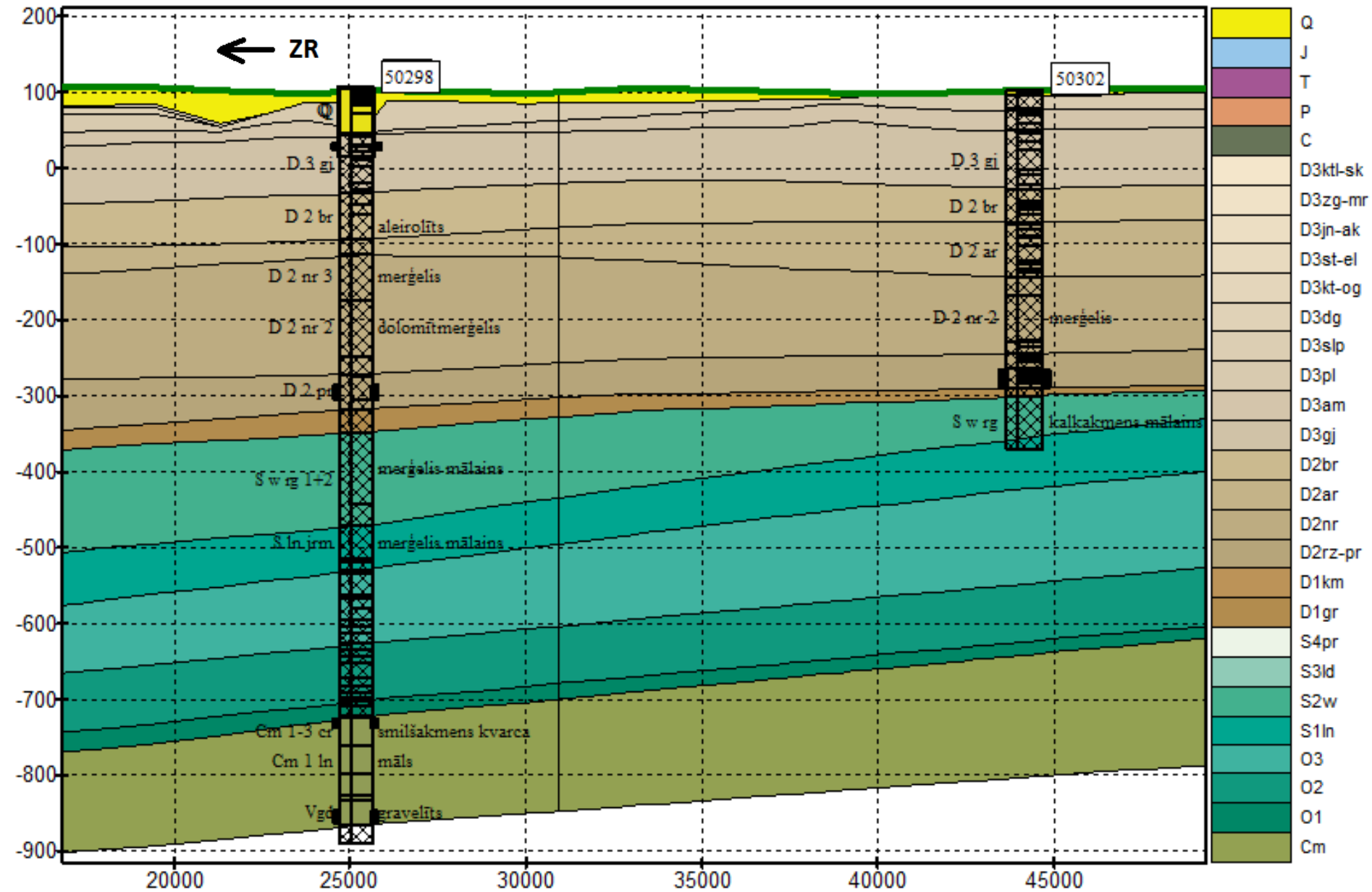
- The aim of this study is to find characteristic hydraulic conductivity values for each aquifer based on aquifer grain size distribution and lithology on the one hand and pumping test results on the other;

Main tasks:

- Obtaining of basically necessary data – geological information - grain size analysis results and hydrogeological data – pumping tests results (hydraulic conductivity);
- Correlation between grain size distribution and hydraulic conductivity values and estimation of characteristic values of hydraulic conductivity for each aquifer;
- Calculation of hydraulic conductivity from grain size analysis data;

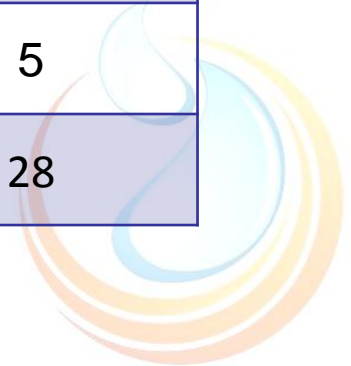


Geology

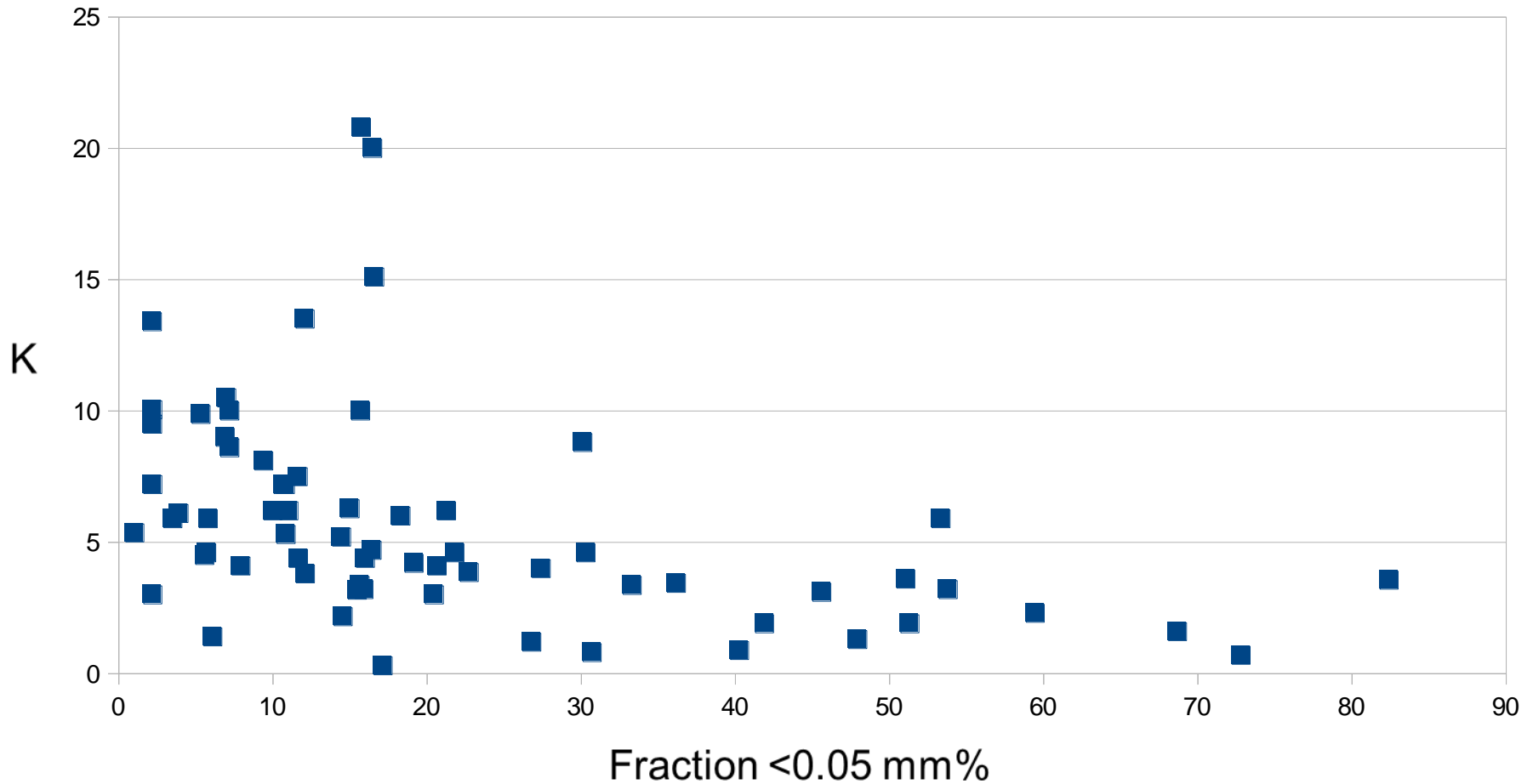


Data

Aquifer	K (Number of wells)	Grain size analysis (Number of wells)	K + grain size (Number of wells)
D _{3am}	66	82	7
D _{3gj}	152	124	22
D _{2br}	89	104	17
D _{2ar}	95	96	14
D _{2rz-pr}	46	39	5
Cm	52	94	28

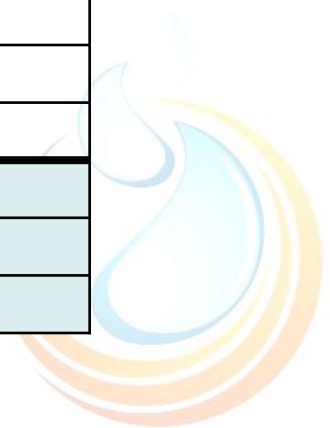


Common correlation between hydraulic conductivity (K) and grain size distribution in Devonian aquifers

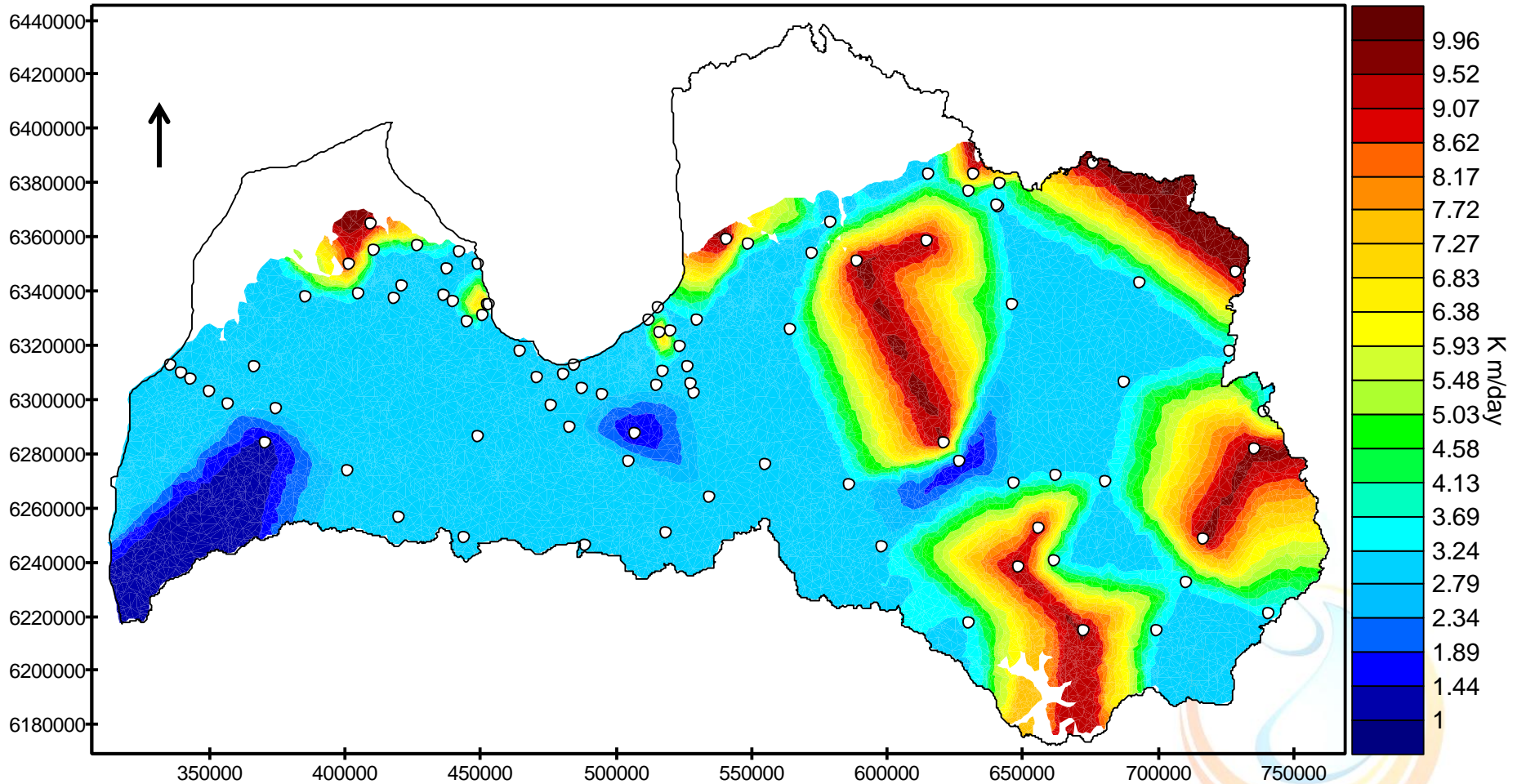


Common correlation between hydraulic conductivity (K) and grain size distribution in Devonian

Aquifer	Fraction <0,05 mm %	K m/dnn
D3am	0-15	5
D3am	15-50	3
D3am	50-100	1
D3gj	0-10	10
D3gj	10-50	3
D3gj	50-100	1
D2br	0-10	7
D2br	10-50	3
D2br	50-100	1
D2ar	0-10	7
D2ar	10-50	3
D2ar	50-100	1



Visualization of correlation between grain size distribution and hydraulic conductivity in Gauja aquifer



Hydraulic conductivity calculation from grain size distribution

- Effective diameter (d_{10}) calculation;
- Hydraulic conductivity calculation

$$K = Cd_e^2(0,7 + 0,03t)$$

Hazen formula:

K – hydraulic conductivity (m/day)

C – empirical coefficient - varies from 400 (clays) – 1200 (well sorted sands) (Fetter, 2001),

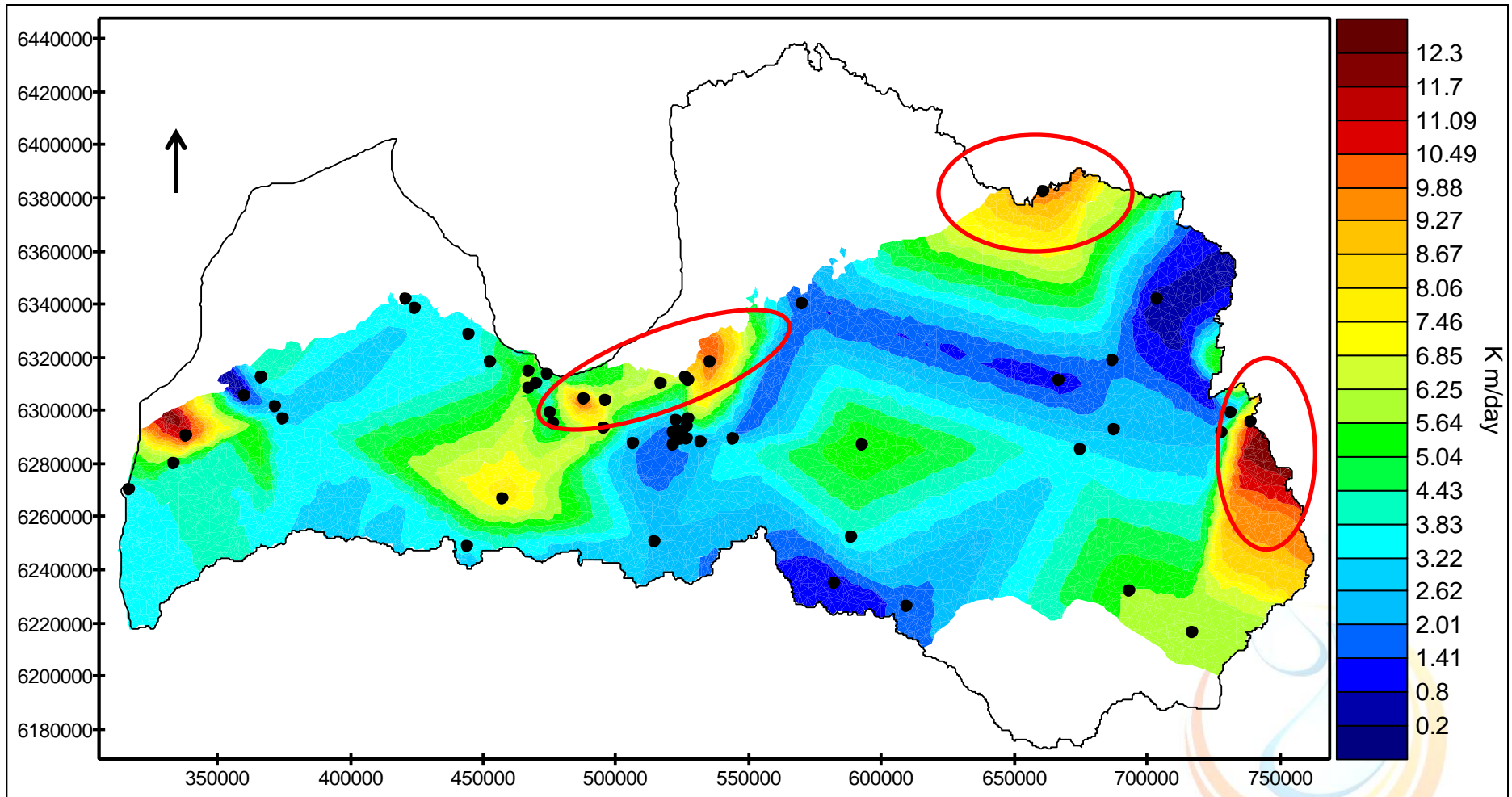
d_{10} – effective diameter (mm) ;

t – water temperature (°C);

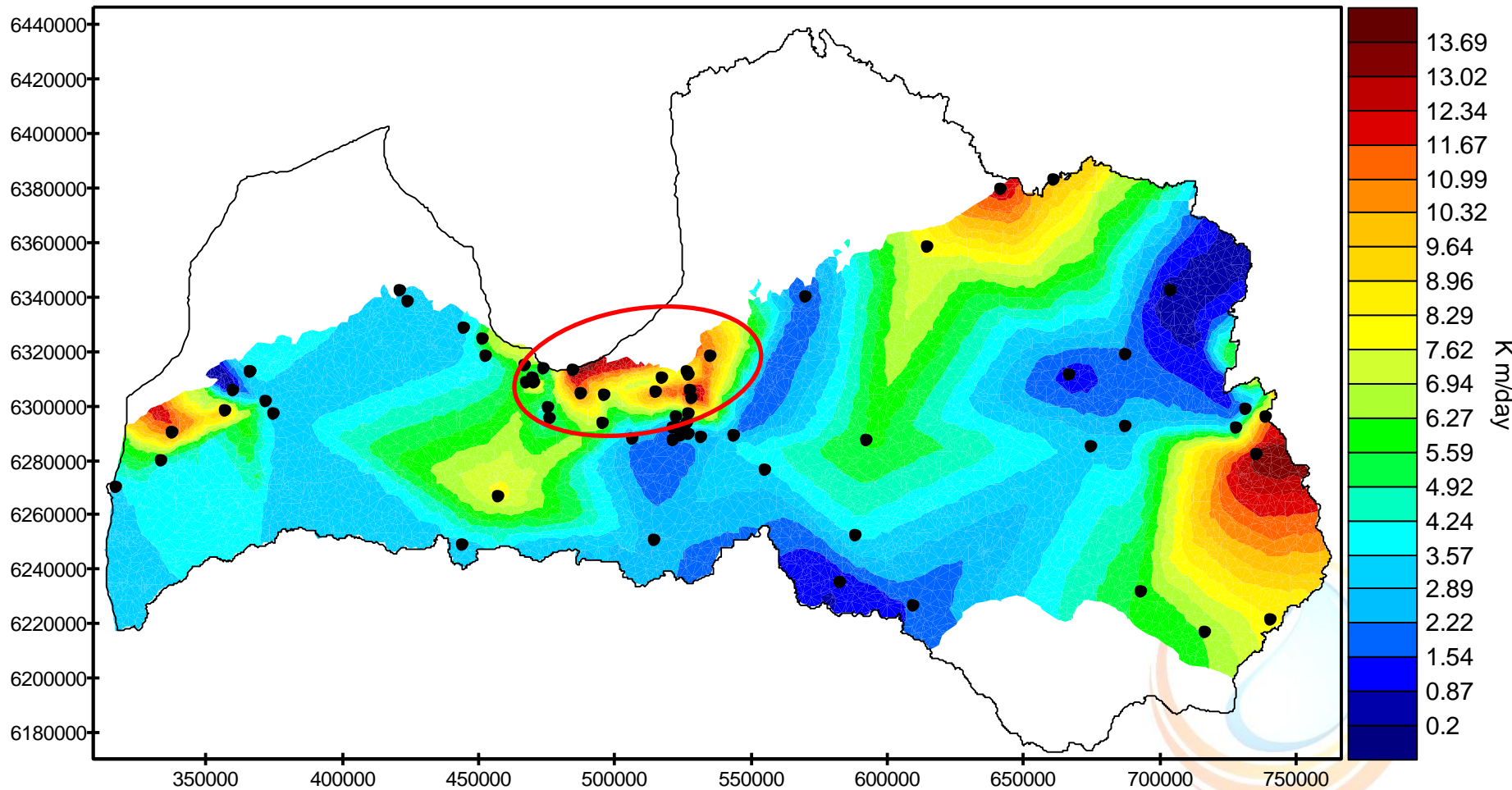
$(0,7+0,03t)$ – temperature correction (Maldivs, 1964).



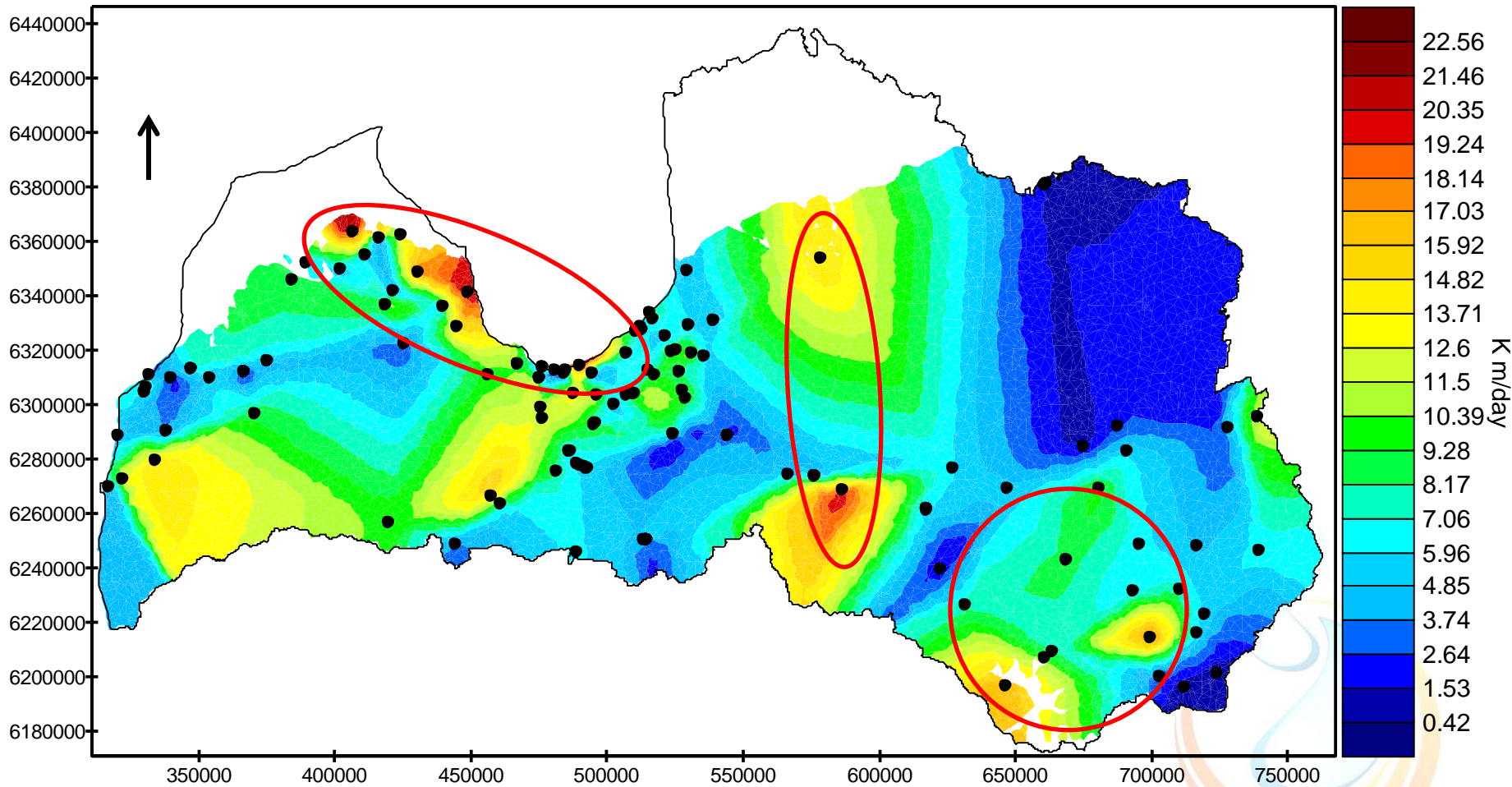
K values of Amata aquifer provided by pumping tests



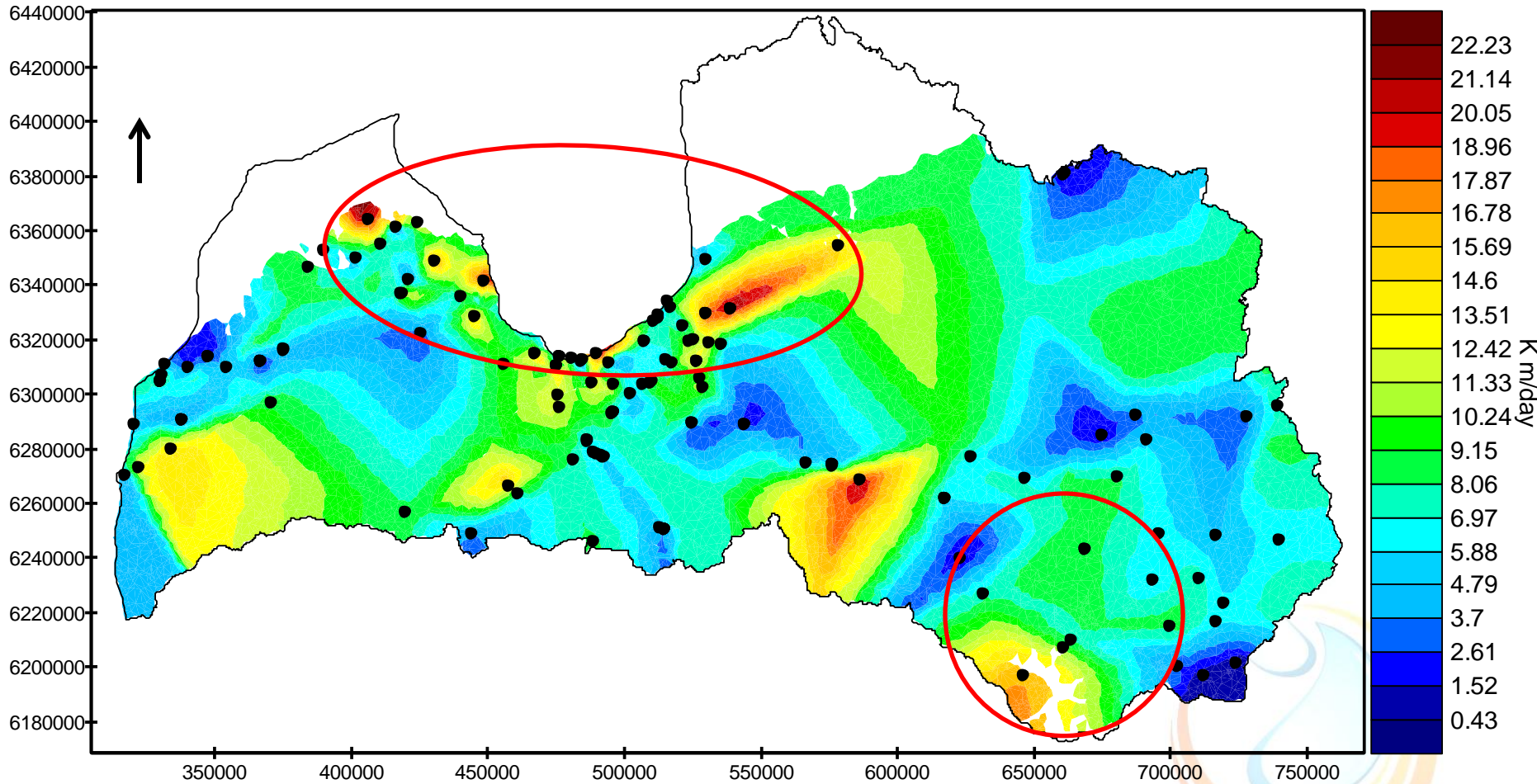
K values distribution in Amata aquifer provided from puming test results and calculated values



K values distribution in Gauja aquifer provided from puming test results

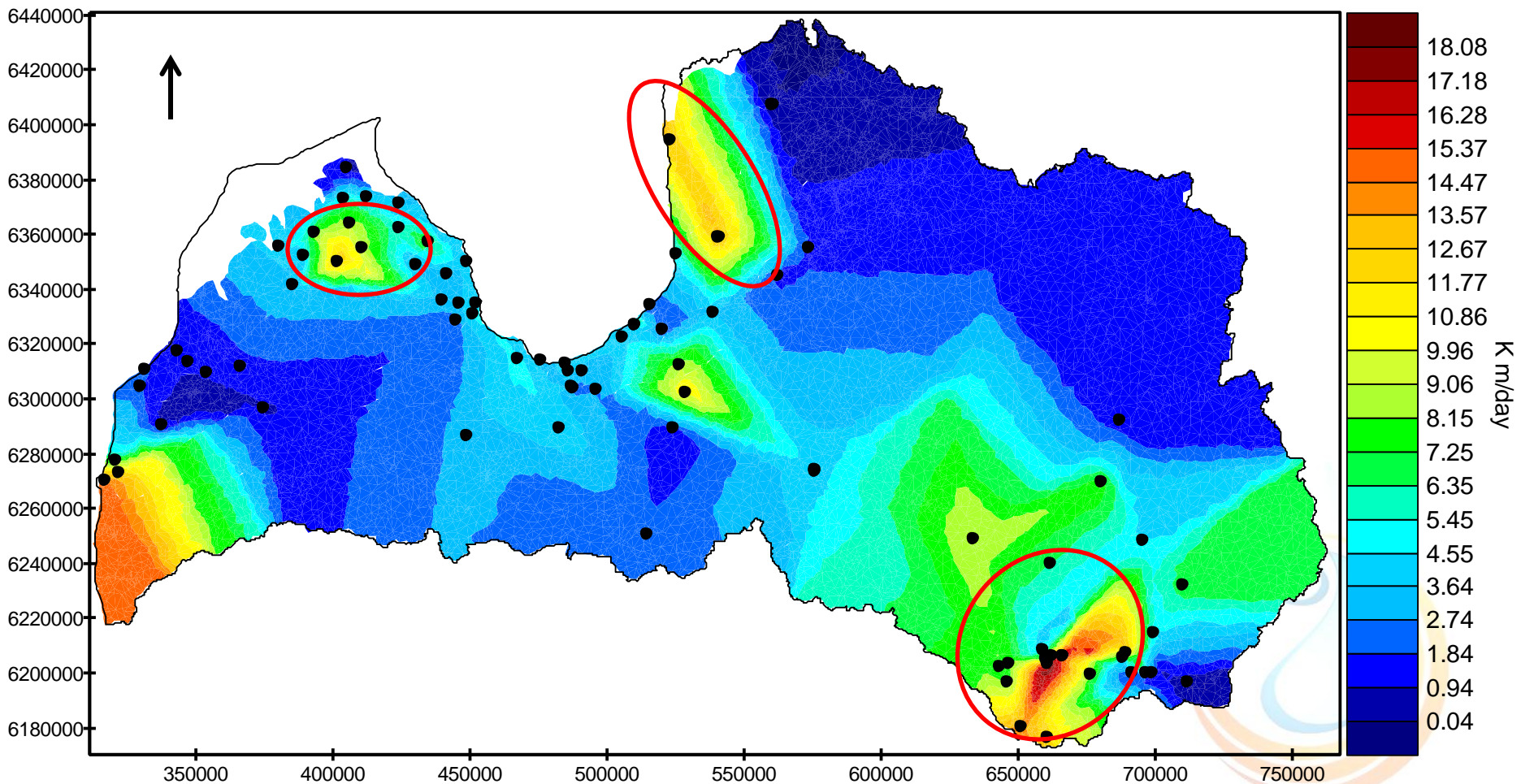


K values distribution in Gauja aquifer provided from puming test results and calculated values

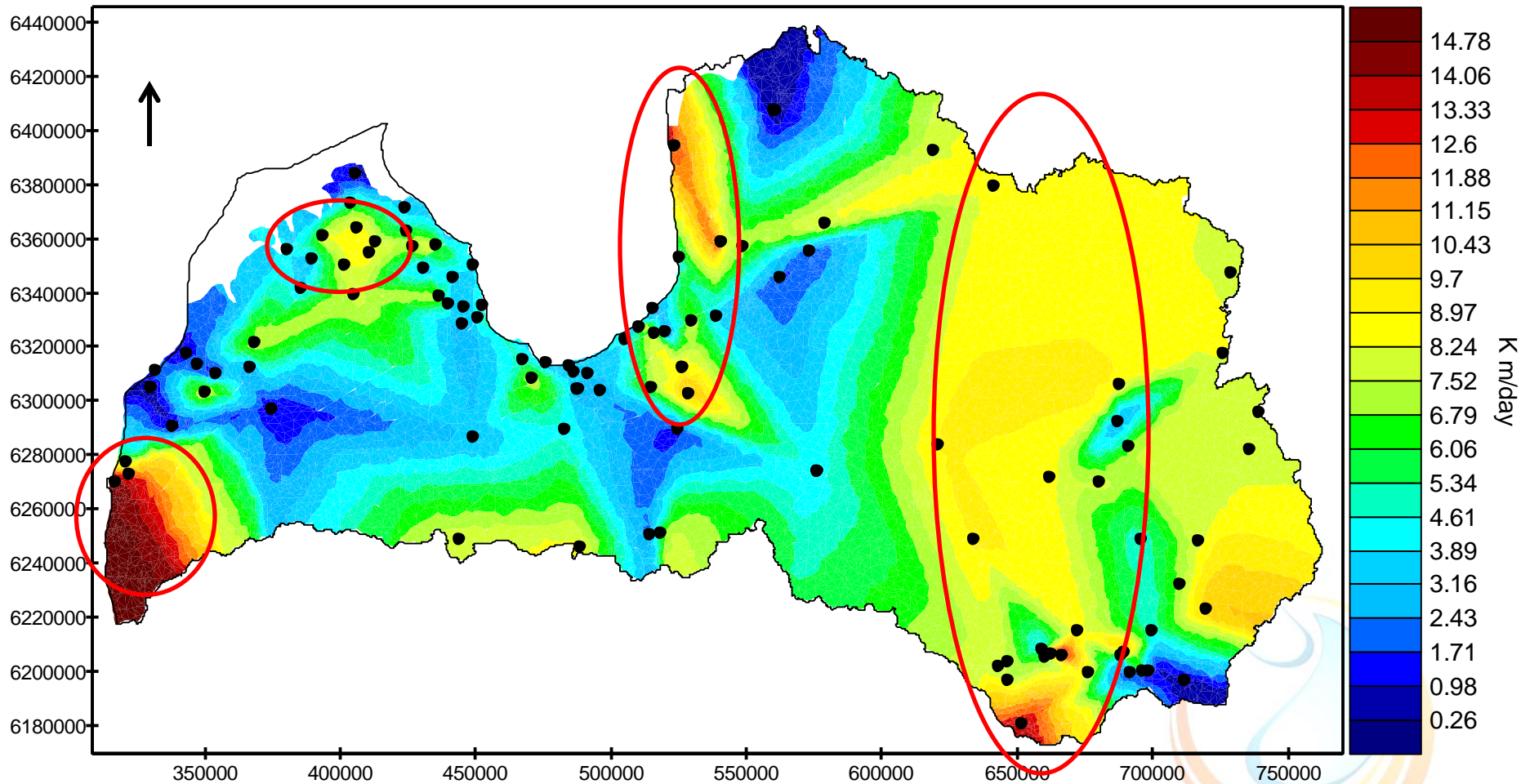


D3 Gauja aquifer

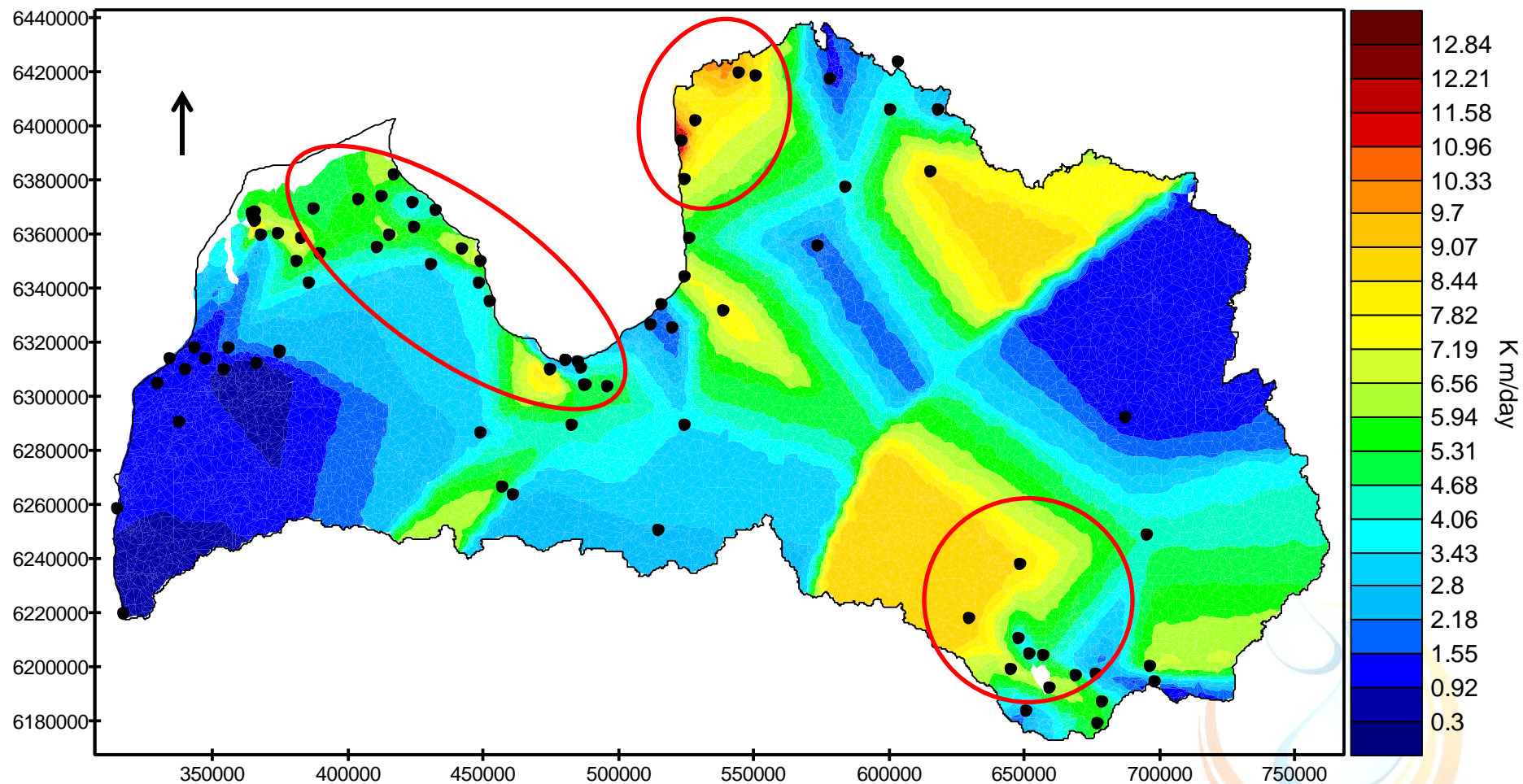
K values distribution in Burtnieku aquifer provided from puming test results



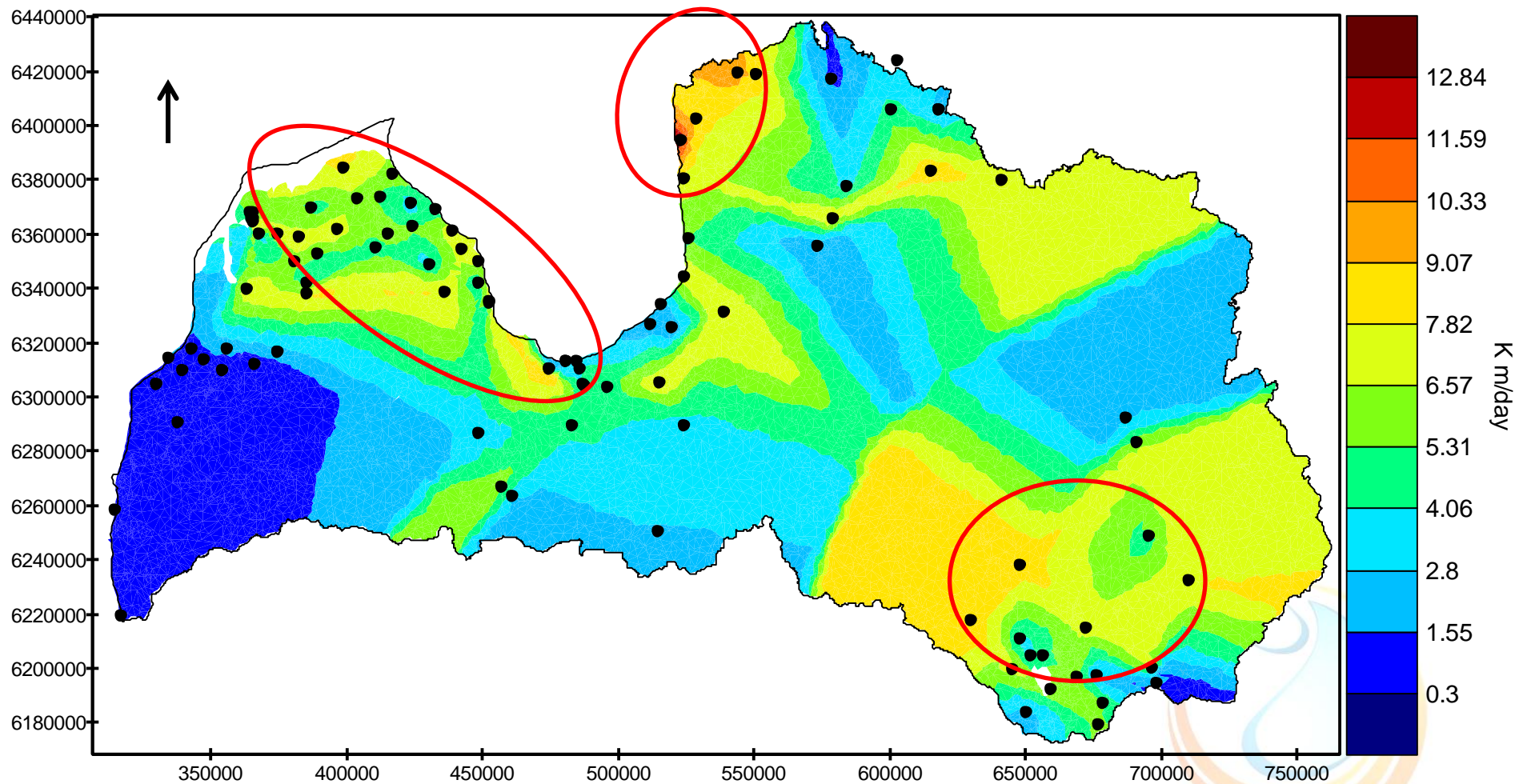
K values distribution in Burtnieku aquifer provided from pumping test results and calculated values



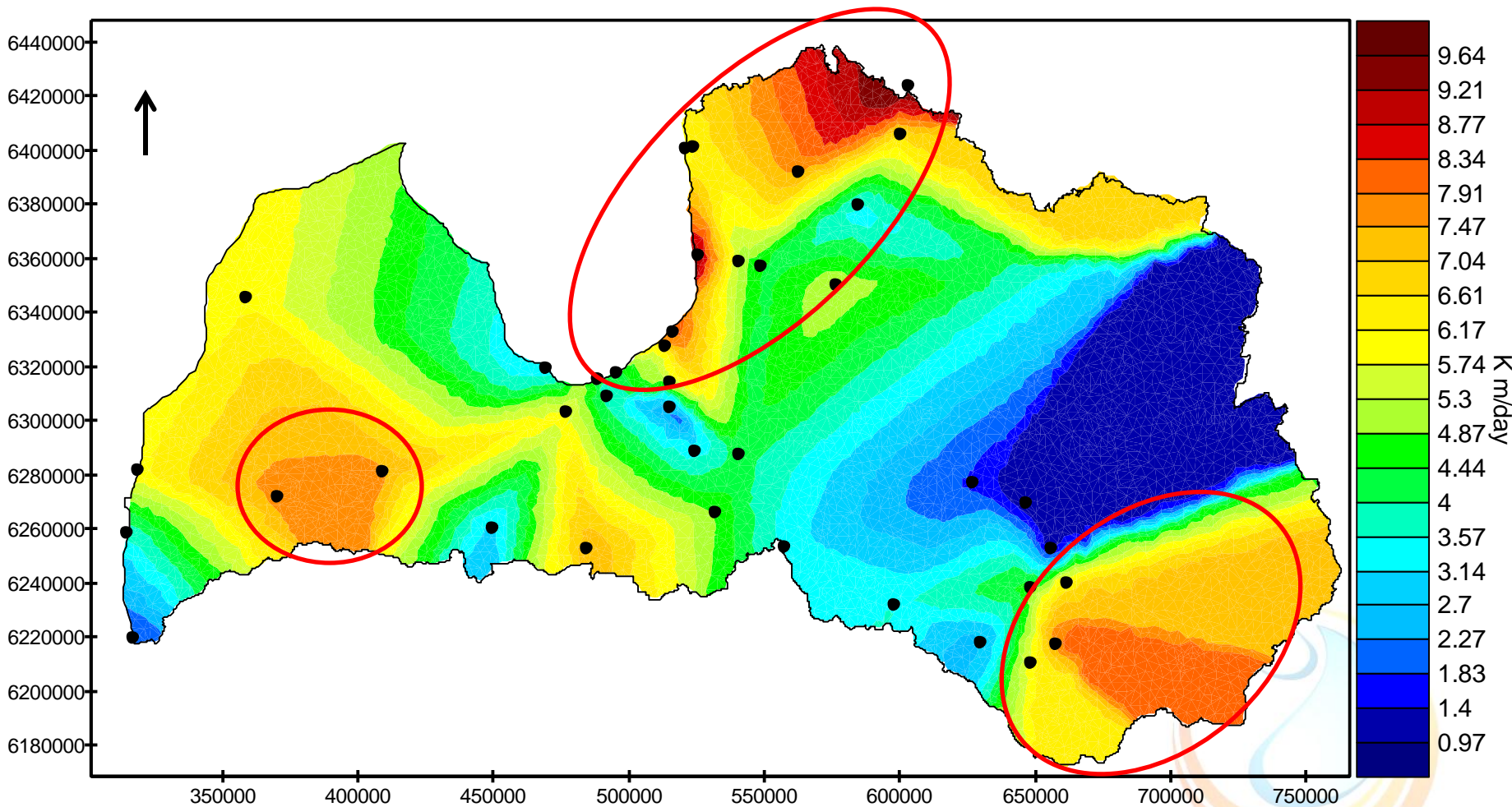
K values distribution in Arukila aquifer provided from pumping test results



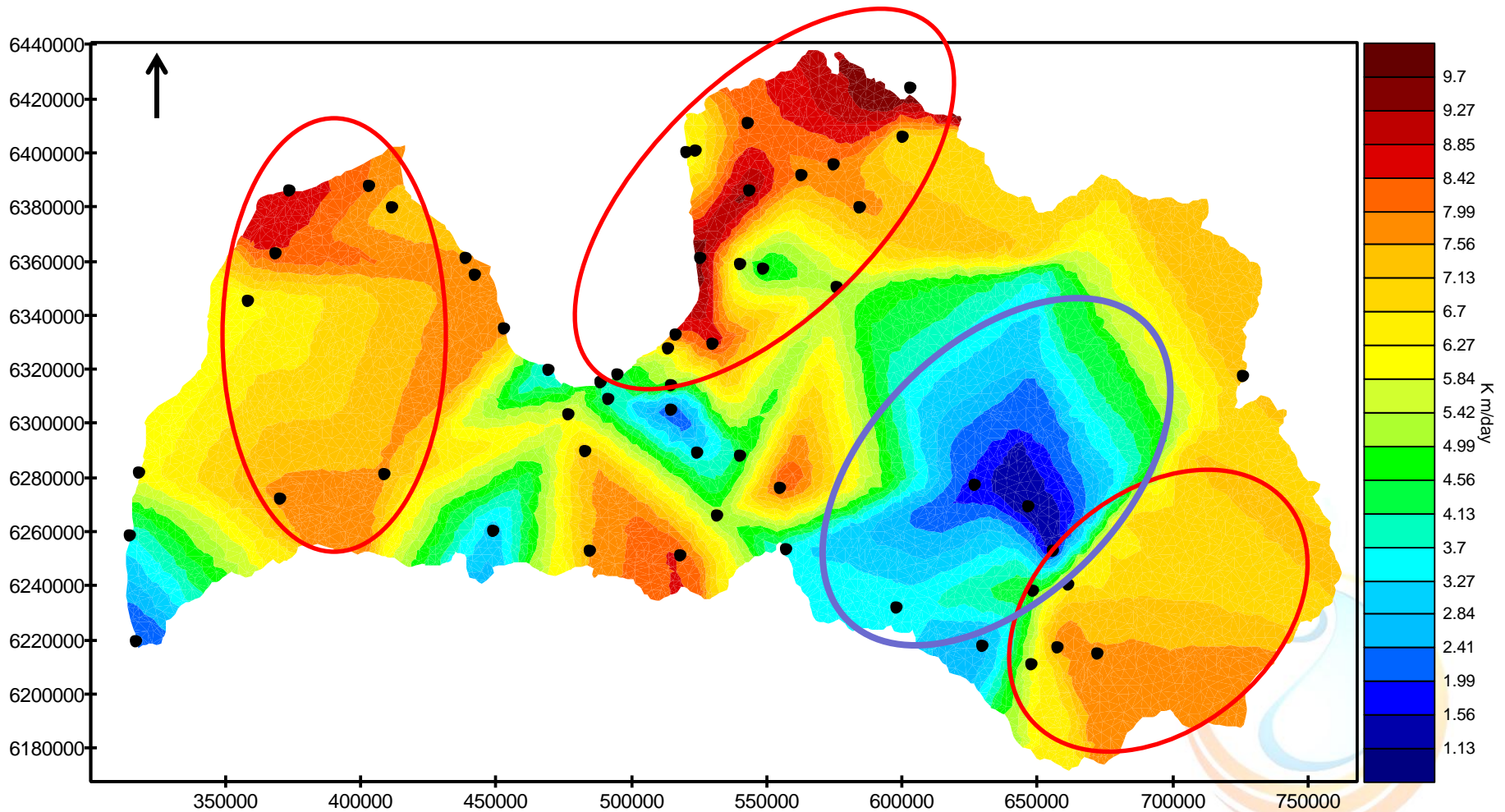
K values distribution in Arukila aquifer provided from pumping test results and calculated values



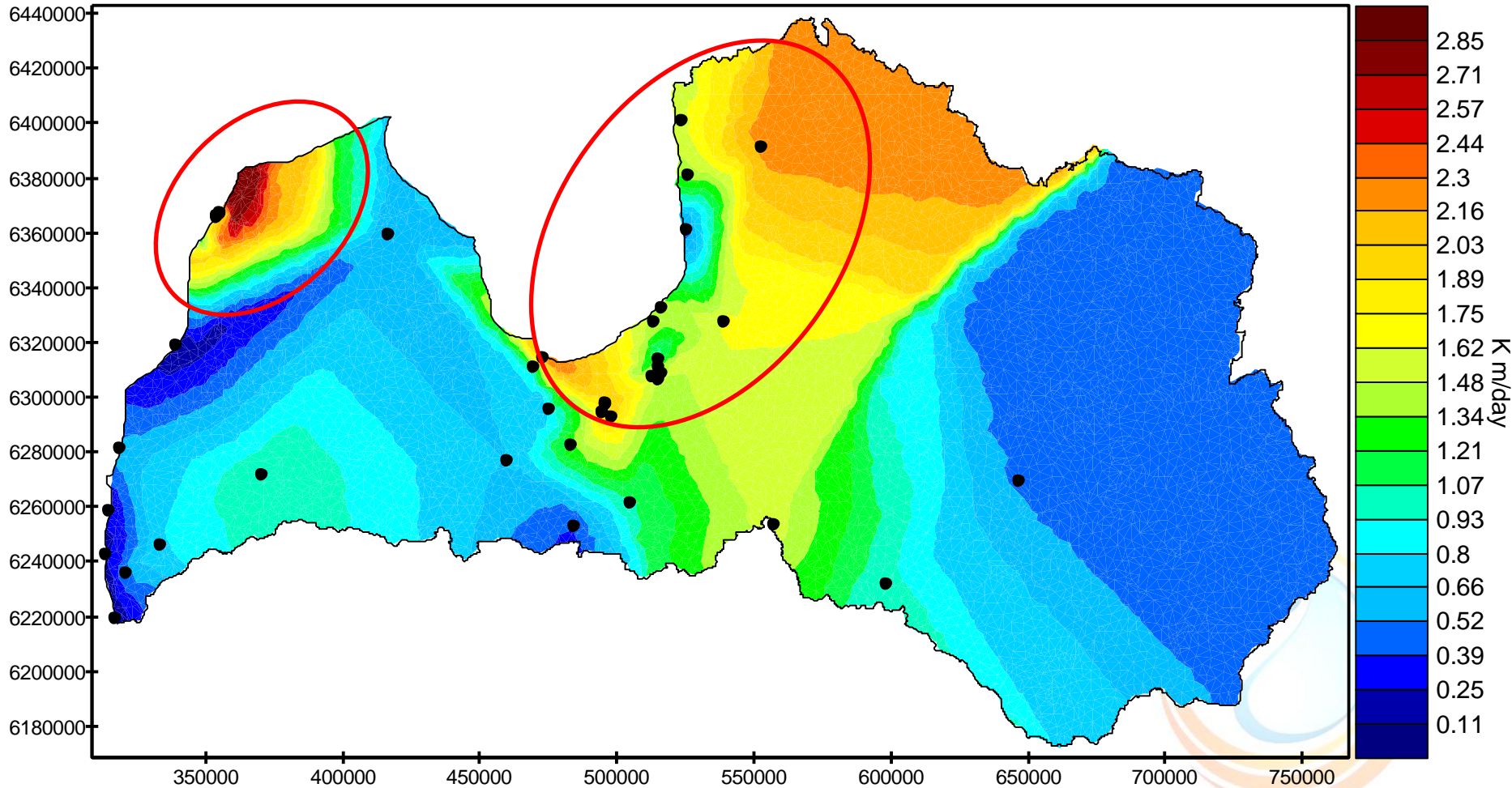
K values distribution in Rēzekne – Pērnavas aquifer provided from pumping test results



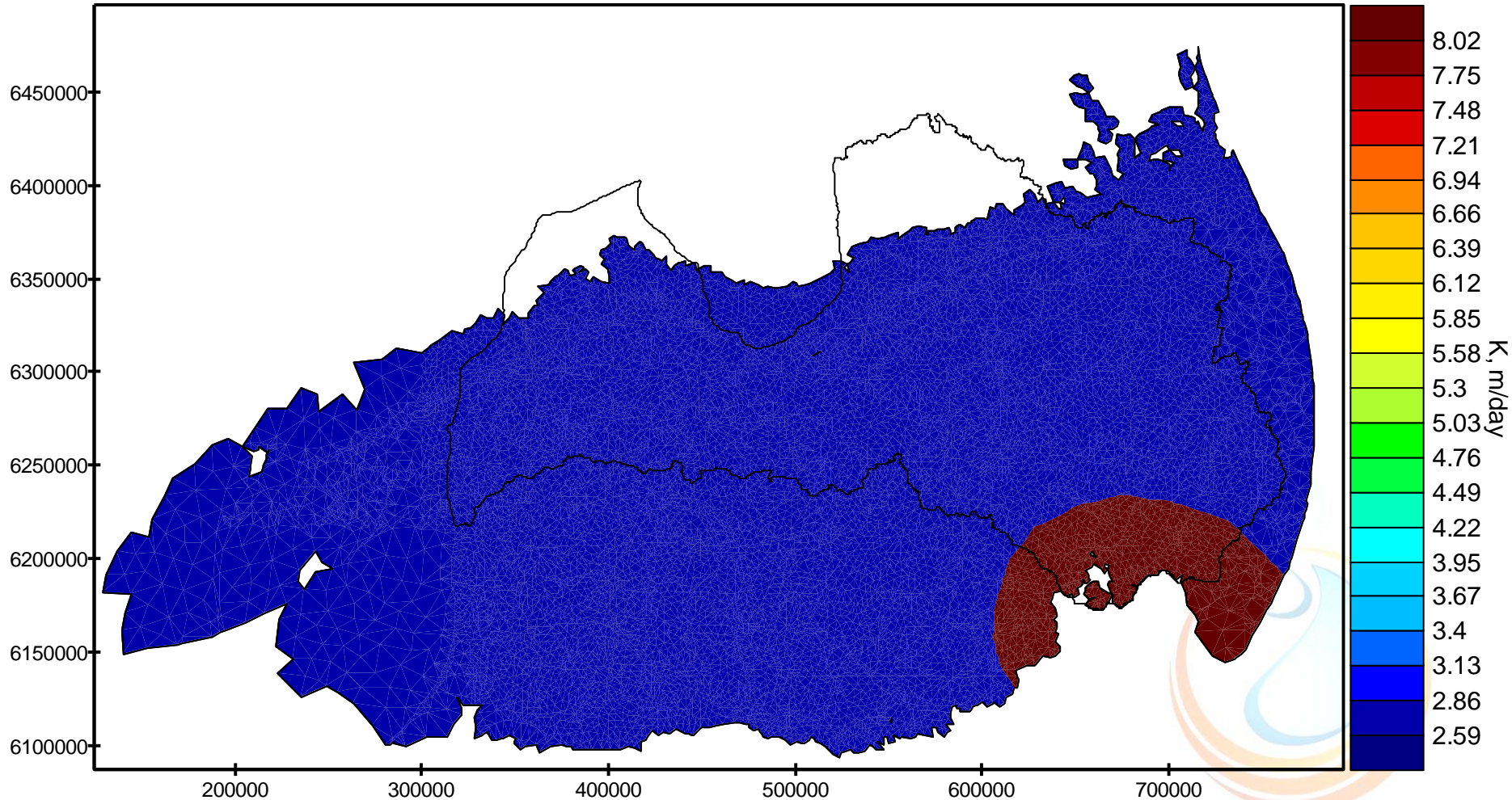
K values distribution in Rēzekne – Pērnavas aquifer provided from pumping test results and calculated values



K values distribution in Cambrian aquifer provided from pumping test results

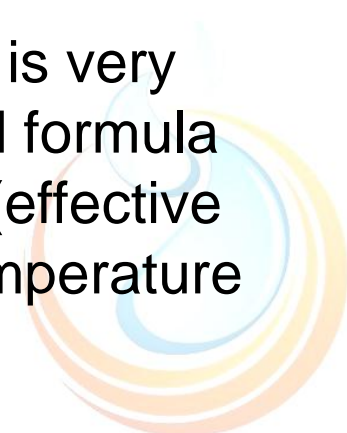


Future work



Conclusions:

- Studying hydraulic conductivity of Devonian and Cambrian clastic sediments, there exists connection between K and grain size distribution and also exists connection between K and aquifer depth – In Devonian sandstones K varies from 1 – 10 to 20 m/day, but in Cambrian aquifer from ~ 1 to 3 m/day;
- Providing researches of hydraulic conductivity in bedrock aquifers larger attention must be paid to other factors what affects hydraulic conductivity;
- Calculating hydraulic conductivity from grain size, is very important to take into account applicability of used formula and fact that changes of applicability parameters (effective diameter, uniformity coefficient, porosity, water temperature etc.) can substantially affect calculation results;



Conclusions

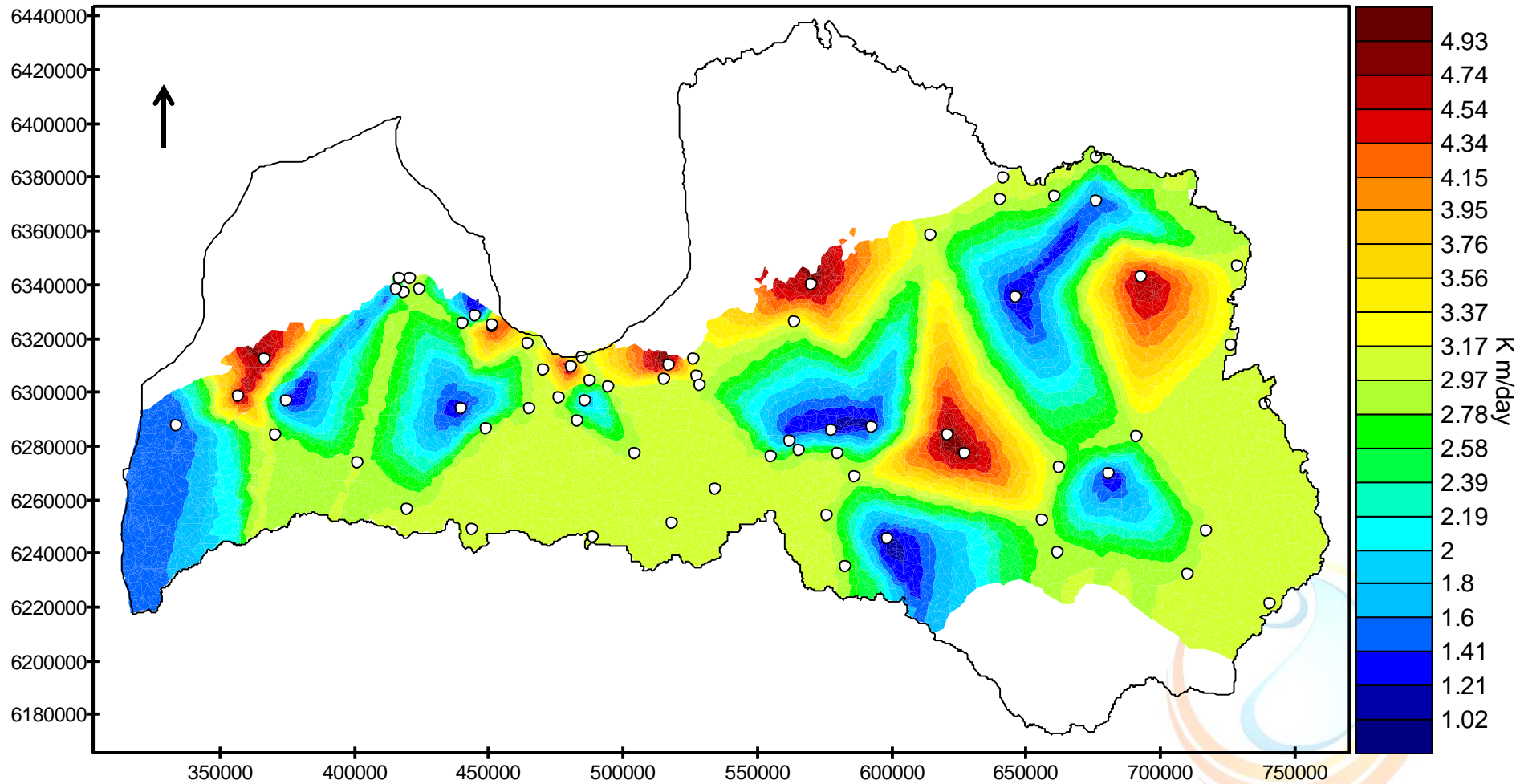
- Hydraulic conductivity values which is calculated from grain size distribution, comparing with pumping test values is different from such opinion, that calculated values characterizes only material ability to conduct water, but values which is provided by field works may characterize not only one aquifer but also aquifer below or above in case if aquitard is missing;



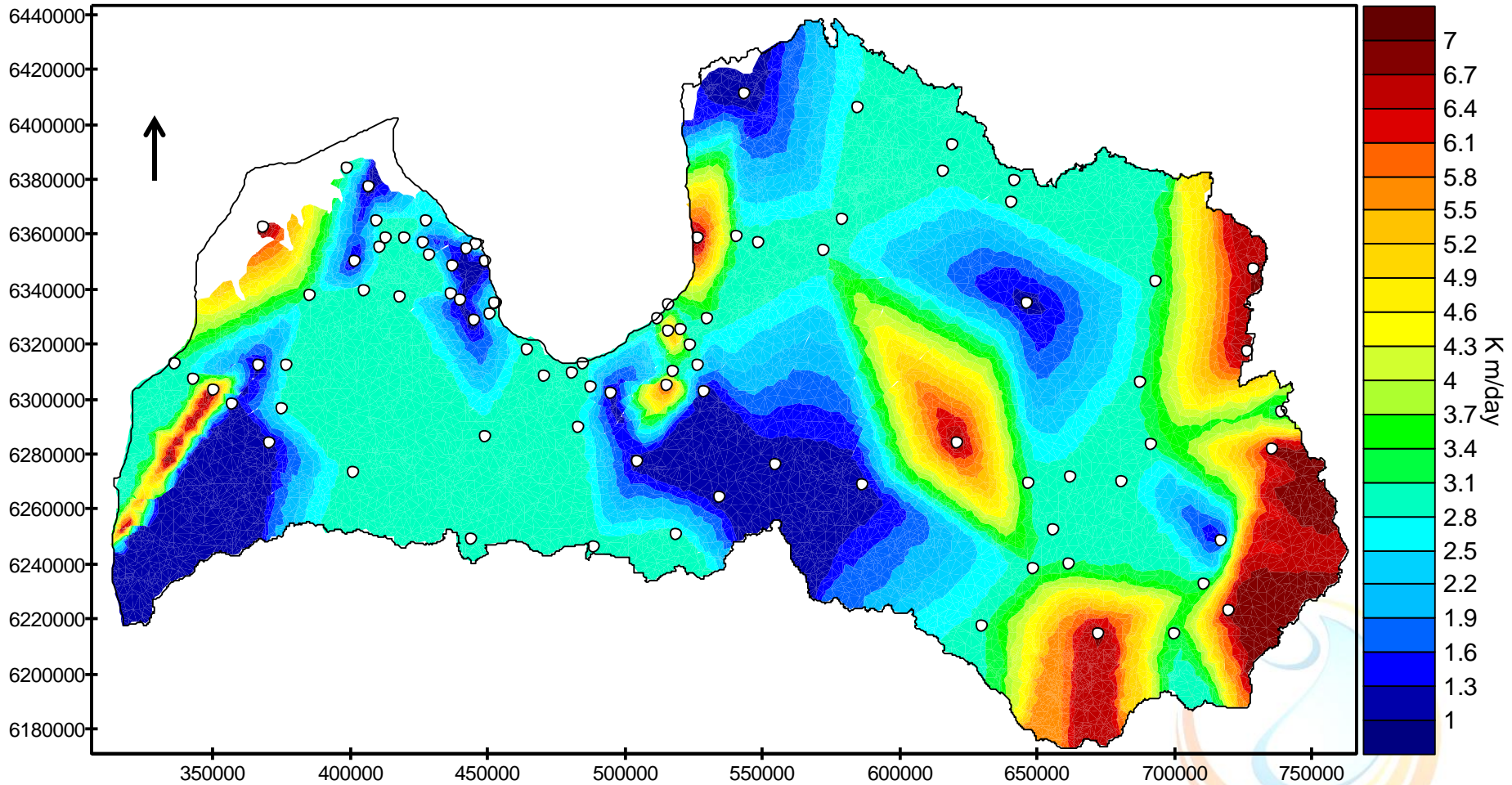
Thank you for attention!



Visualization of correlation between grain size distribution and hydraulic conductivity in Amata aquifer



Visualization of correlation between grain size distribution and hydraulic conductivity in Burtnieki aquifer



Visualization of correlation between grain size distribution and hydraulic conductivity in Arukila aquifer

