

Temperature as Tracer for In Situ Detection of Internal Erosion

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Temperature distribution in soil

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} (n\rho c_f + (1-n)\rho_s c_s)T = \nabla \cdot (nK_f + (1-n)K_s) \underline{\underline{I}} \nabla T + \nabla n \underline{\underline{D}}_H \nabla T - \nabla n \rho c_f \underline{v} T$$

t time [s]

T temperature of fluid and porous soil [°C]

\underline{v} darcy velocity [m/s]

n effective porosity [-]

ρ density of fluid [kg/m³]

ρ_s density of porous soil [kg/m³]

c_s heat capacity of porous soil [J/kg/K]

c_f heat capacity of fluid [J/kg/K]

K_f thermal conductivity of fluid [W/m/K]

K_s thermal conductivity of soil [W/m/K]

$\underline{\underline{D}}_H$ thermo-mechanical dispersion [W/m/K]

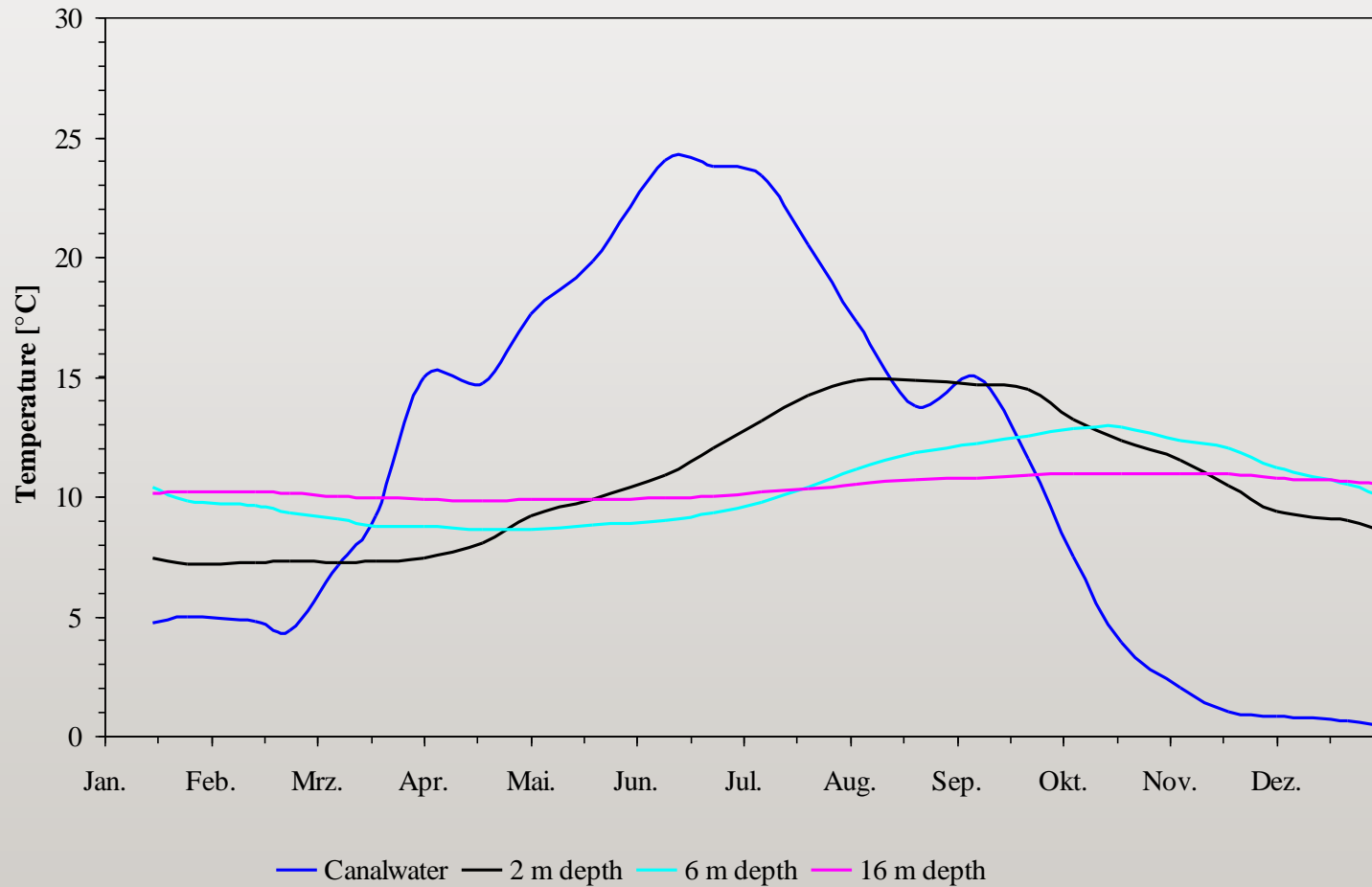
$\underline{\underline{I}}$ unit matrix [-]

Thermal diffusivity

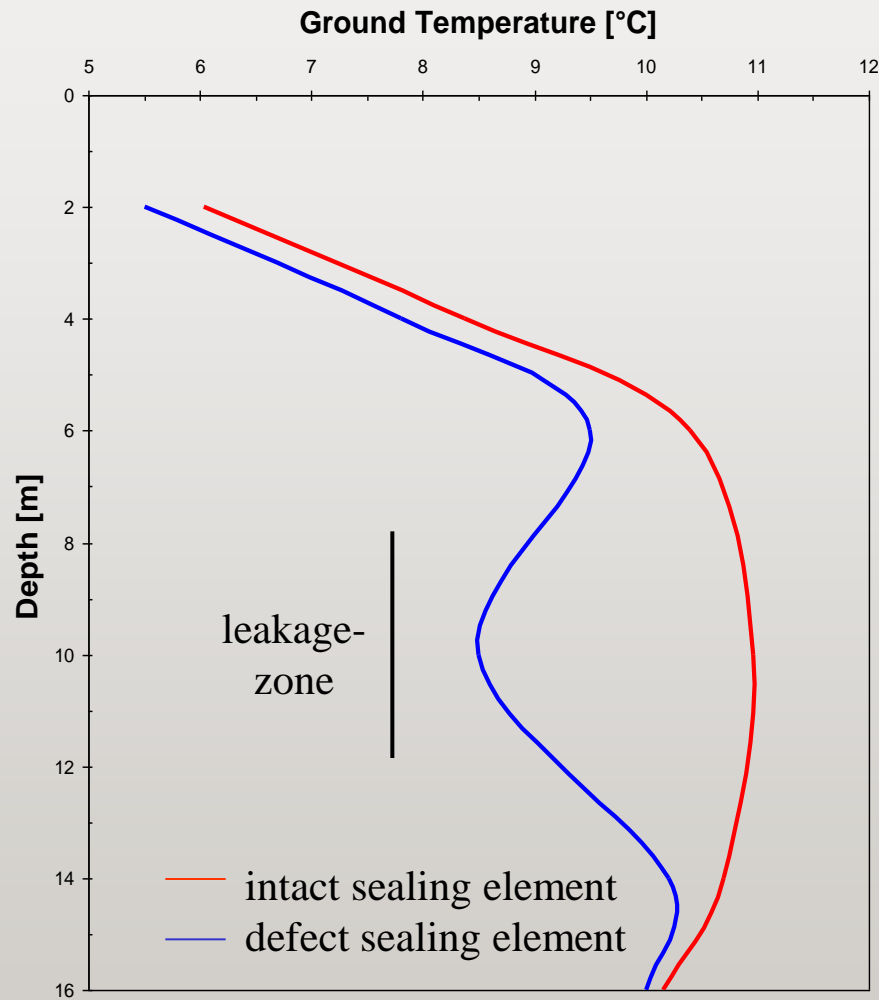
$$\kappa = \frac{nK_f + (1-n)K_s}{n\rho c_f + (1-n)\rho_s c_s}$$

darcy velocity $> 10^{-7}$ m/s \Rightarrow
 convective heat transport $>$
 conductive heat transport \Rightarrow
 ground temperature anomaly

Annual temperature variation in a navigational canal compared to undisturbed ground temperatures in a dam at 2, 6 and 16m depth



Ground temperature depth distribution in winter



*Temperature
is used as a
“tracer”*

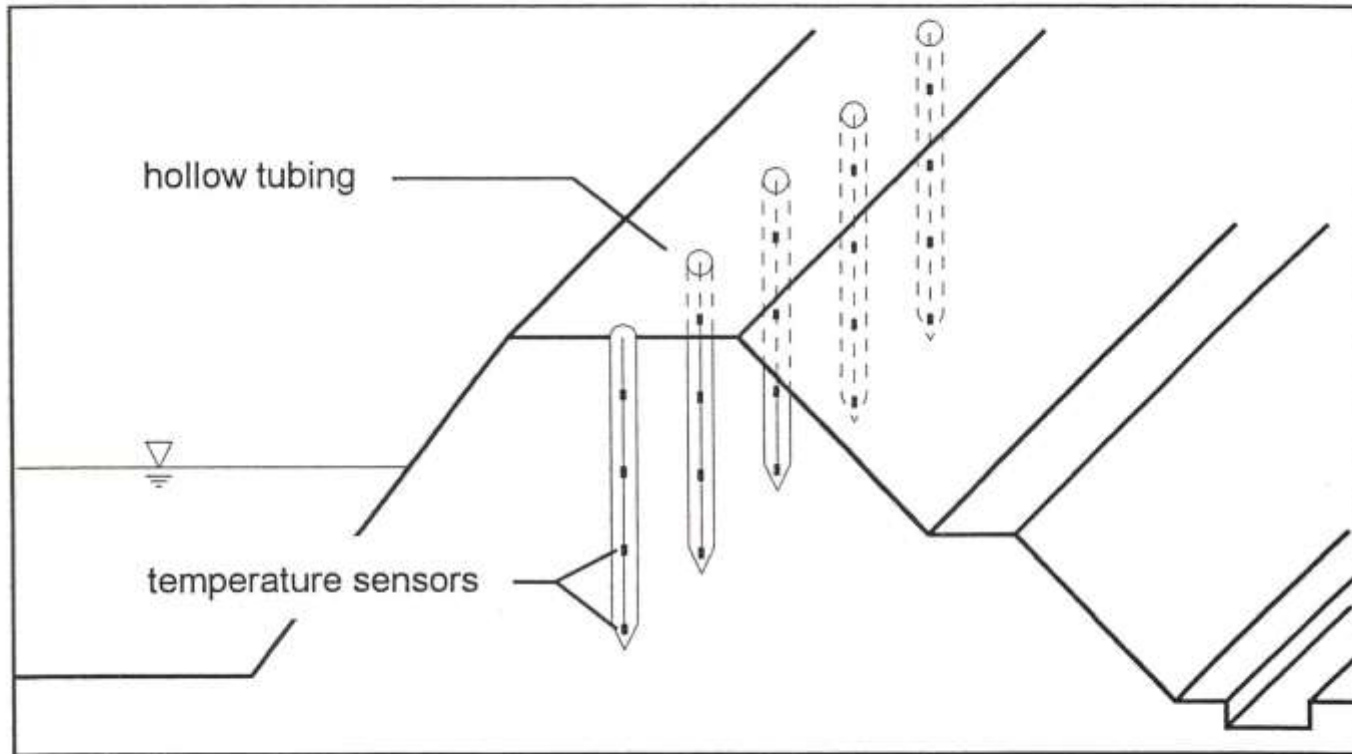
Driving and Pulling of the Metal Tubes



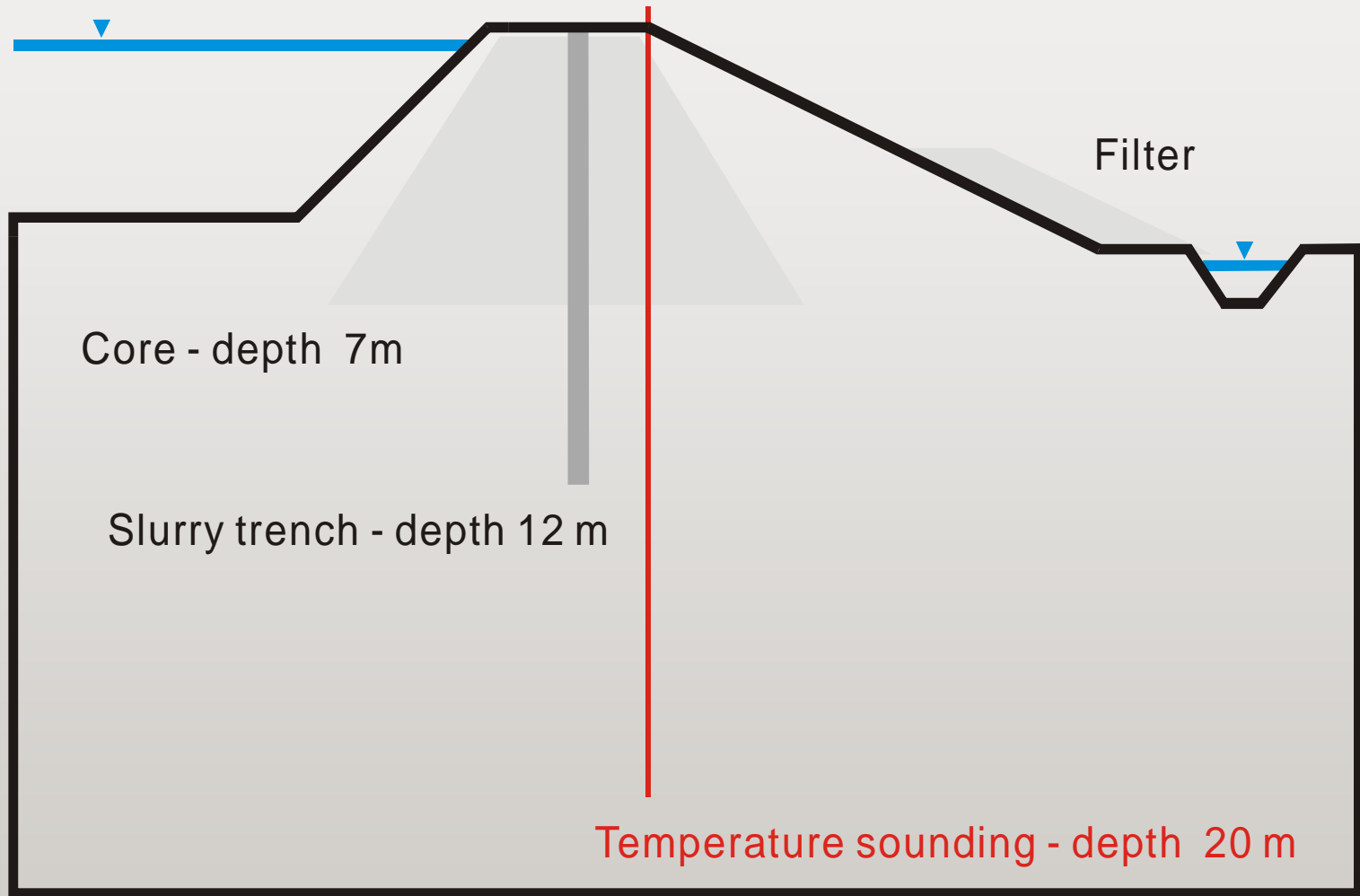
Temperature Measurements



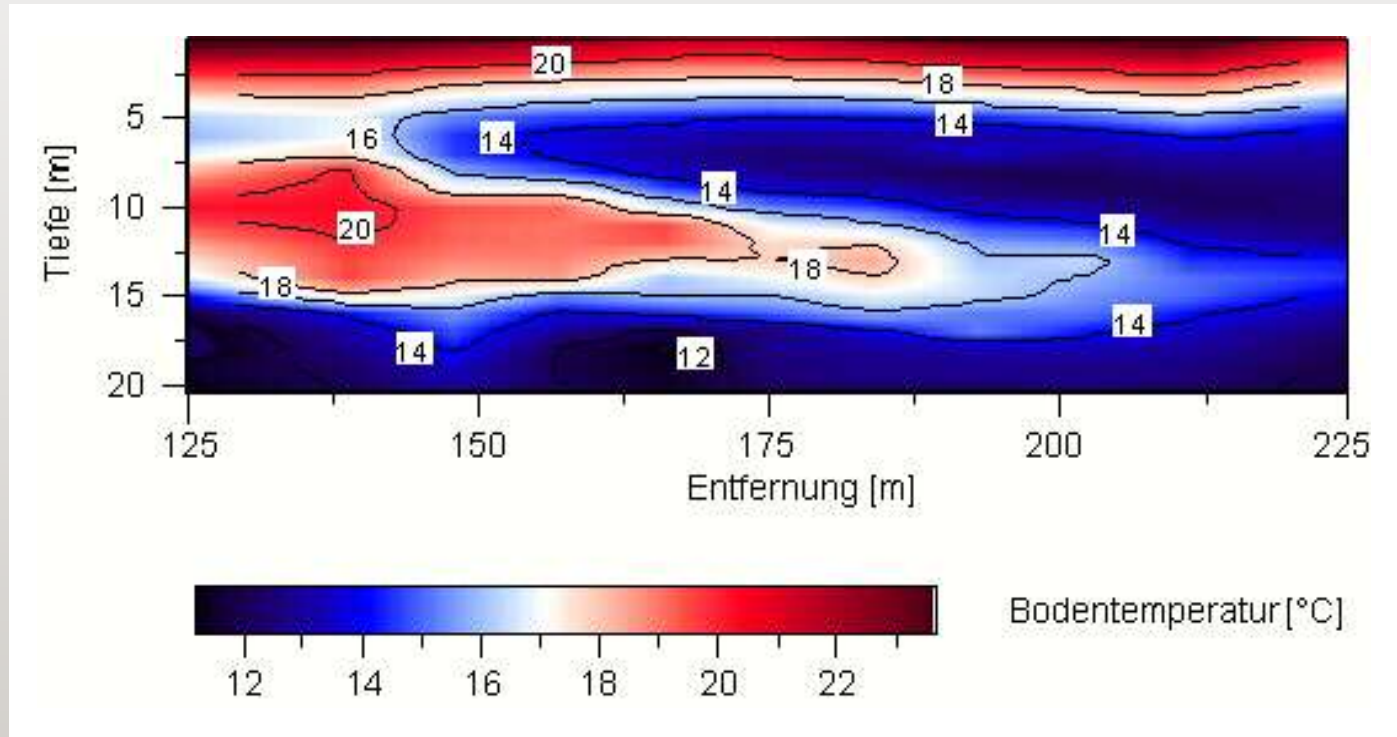
Ground temperature soundings along dam axis



Example 1: cross section

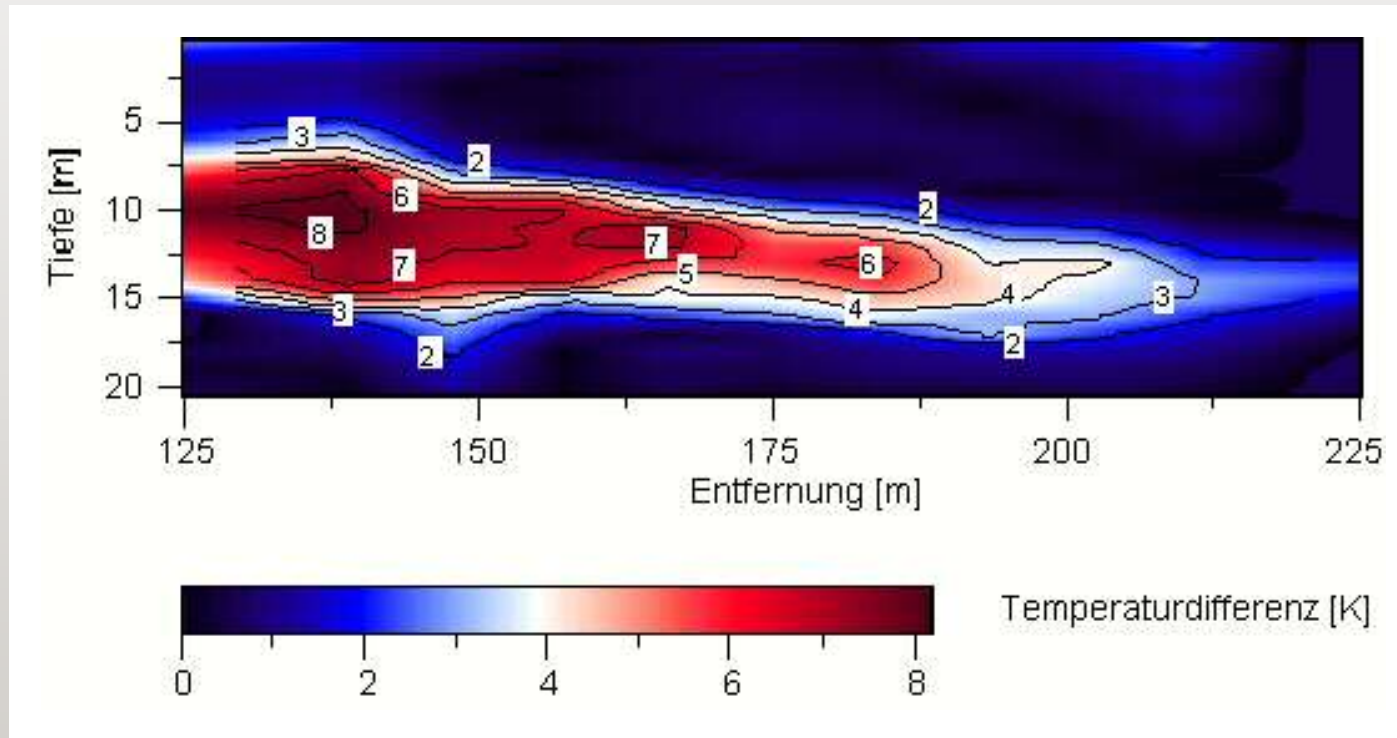


Ground temperature distribution inside and underneath an earth fill dam along the dam



Water temperature: 20.5 °C

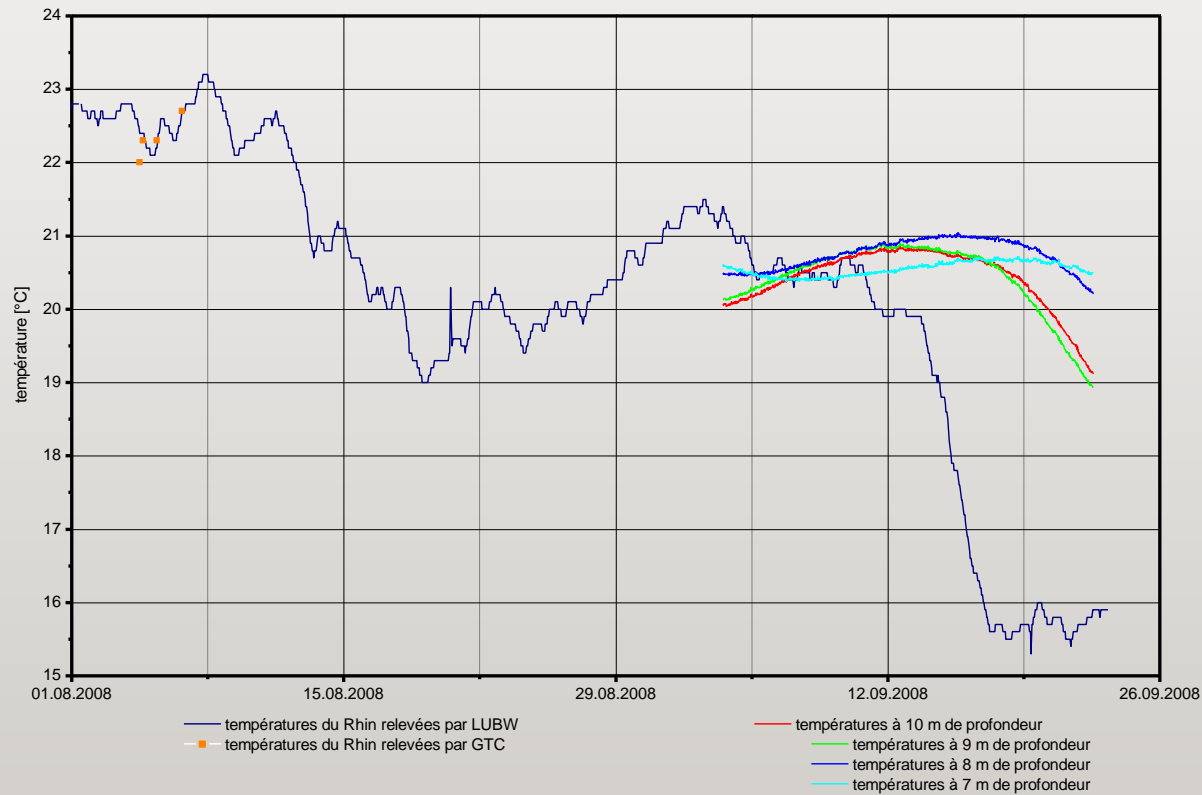
Ground temperature anomaly inside and underneath an earth fill dam



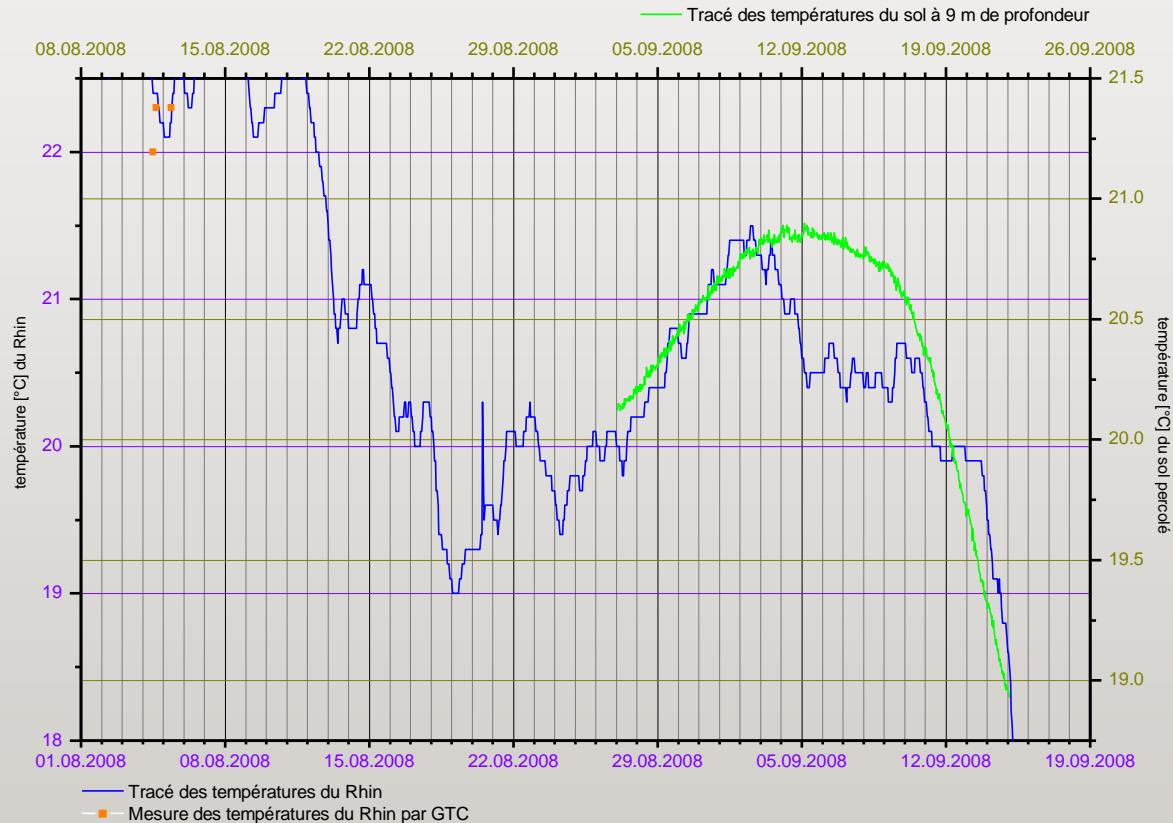




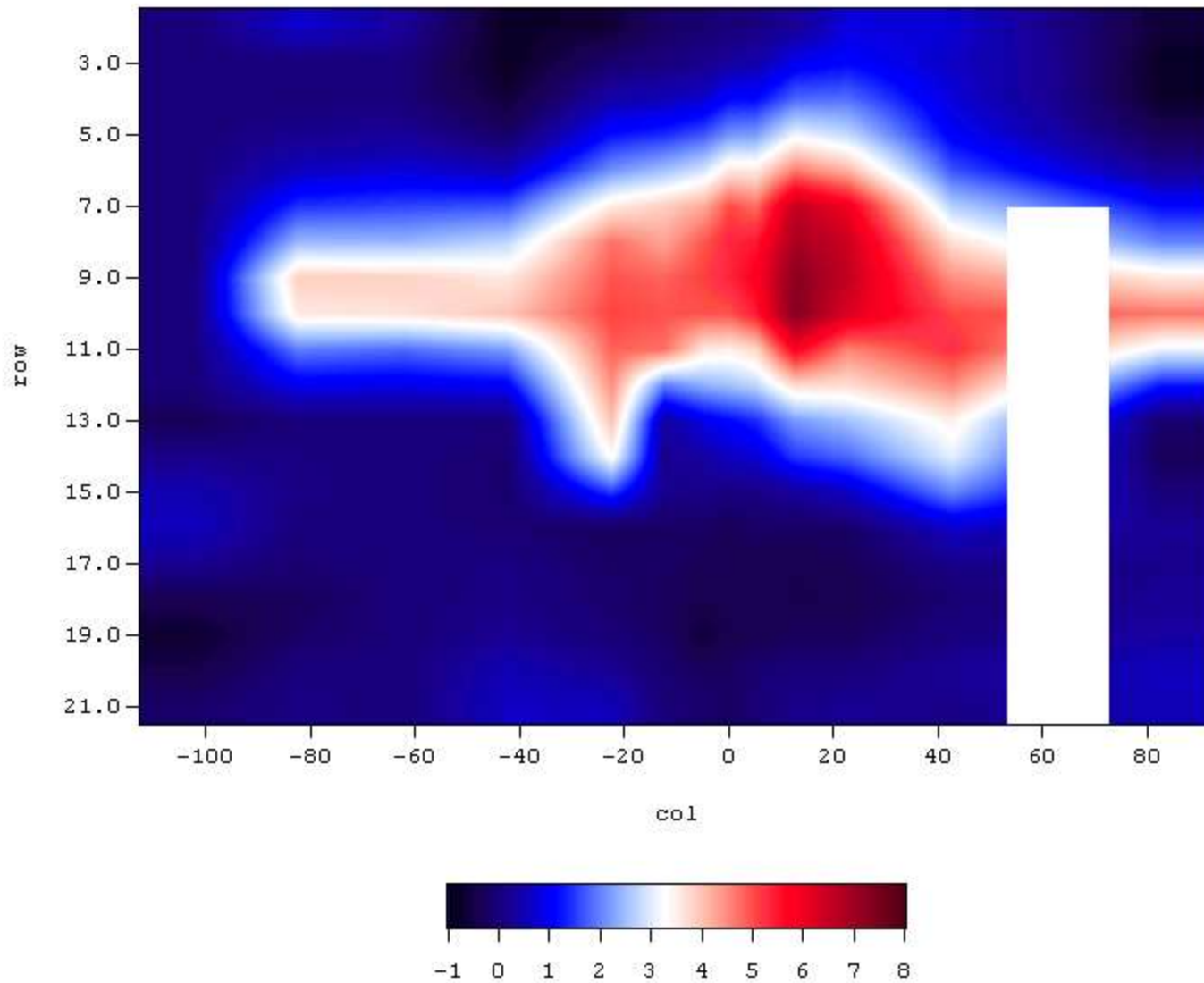
Water temperature variation vs. Ground temperature variation in an earth fill dam



Water temperature variation vs. Ground temperature variation in an earth fill dam



$$dt = 7 \text{ days} ; dx = 20 \text{ m} \Rightarrow v = 3,3 \times 10^{-5} \text{ m/s}$$



Sondierung	PhaseShift [s]	Abstandsg. [m/s]	Filterg. [m/s]	Sondierung	Höhe [m]	Breite [m]	FlieBsrate [m ³ /s]
T1	konduktiv	Nicht messbar	Nicht messbar	T1	Nicht messbar	20	Nicht messbar
T2	1820000	2.20E-05	4.40E-06	T2	4	20	3.52E-04
T3	1820000	2.20E-05	4.40E-06	T3	4	20	3.52E-04
T4	1820000	2.20E-05	4.40E-06	T4	4.5	20	3.96E-04
T5	1530000	2.61E-05	5.23E-06	T5	9	15	7.06E-04
T6	1570000	2.55E-05	5.10E-06	T6	6	8.75	2.68E-04
T7	1480000	2.70E-05	5.41E-06	T7	6	6.25	2.03E-04
T8	1420000	2.82E-05	5.63E-06	T8	5	5	1.41E-04
T9	1370000	2.92E-05	5.84E-06	T9	6	6.25	2.19E-04
T10	1280000	3.13E-05	6.25E-06	T10	6	8.75	3.28E-04
T11	1310000	3.05E-05	6.11E-06	T11	5	15	4.58E-04
T12	1470000	2.72E-05	5.44E-06	T12	6.5	30	1.06E-03
T13	-	-	-	T13	-	-	-
T14	1640000	2.44E-05	4.88E-06	T14	4	30	5.85E-04

Total 5,07*10⁻³ m³/s

Frost-Pulse-Method

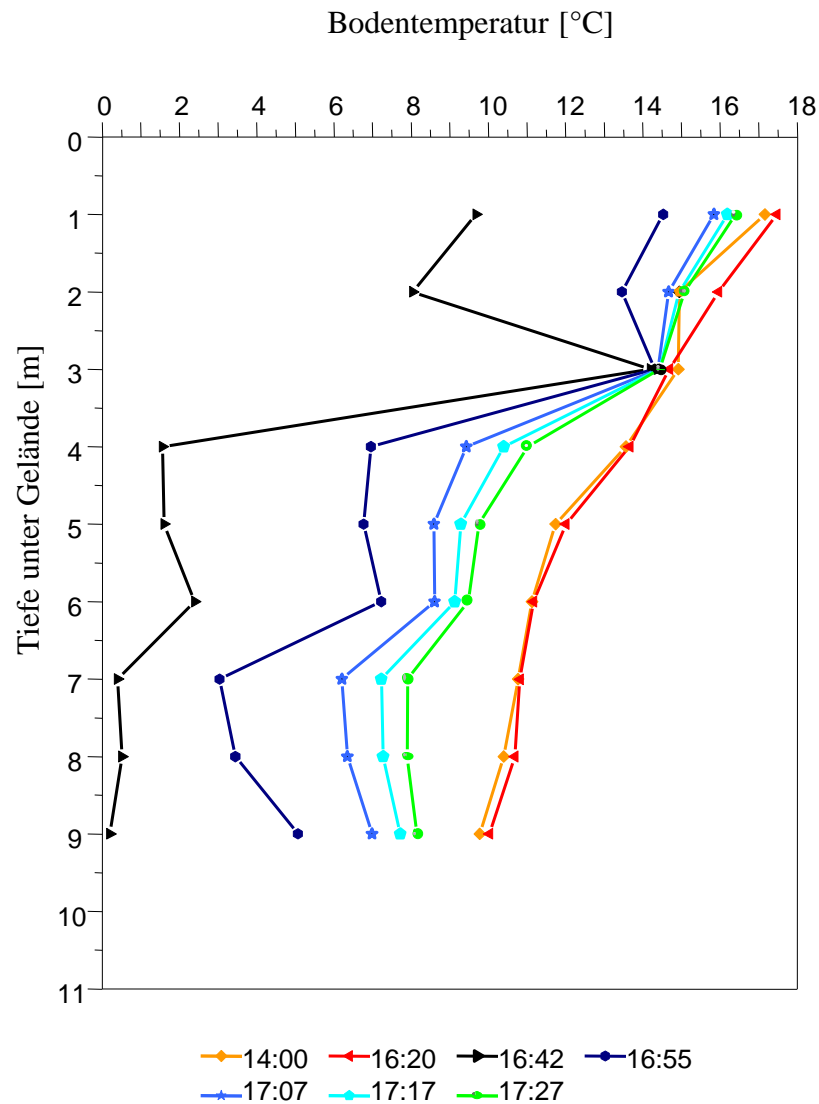
Heat-Pulse-Method



Frost-Pulse-Method

*Freezing of the
ground by
injection of
liquid CO₂
into the
temperature probe*

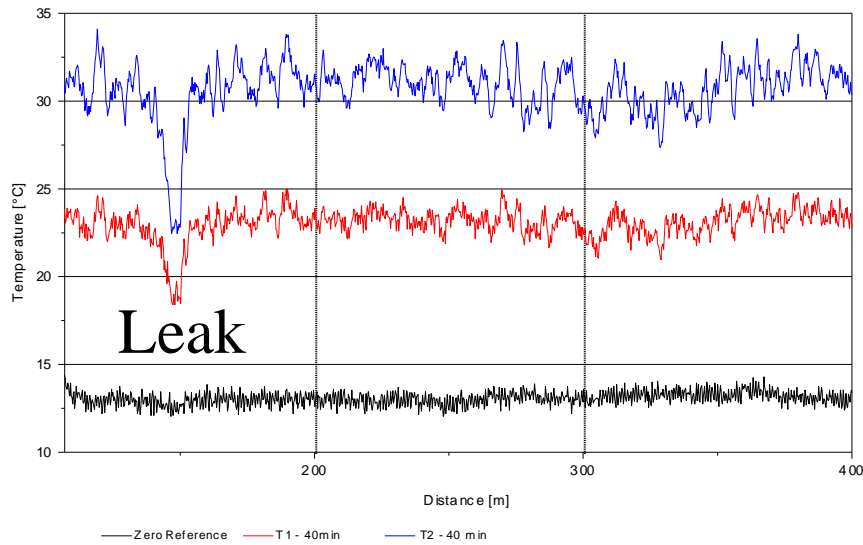




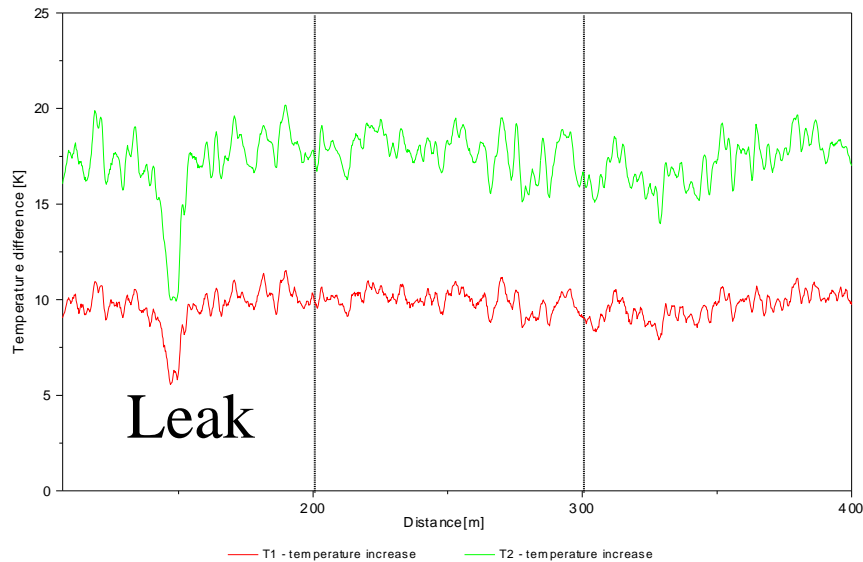
*Thermal recovery
to equilibrium
after injecting CO₂*

Earthfill dam – Asphalt concrete membrane Heatable fibre optic cables installed



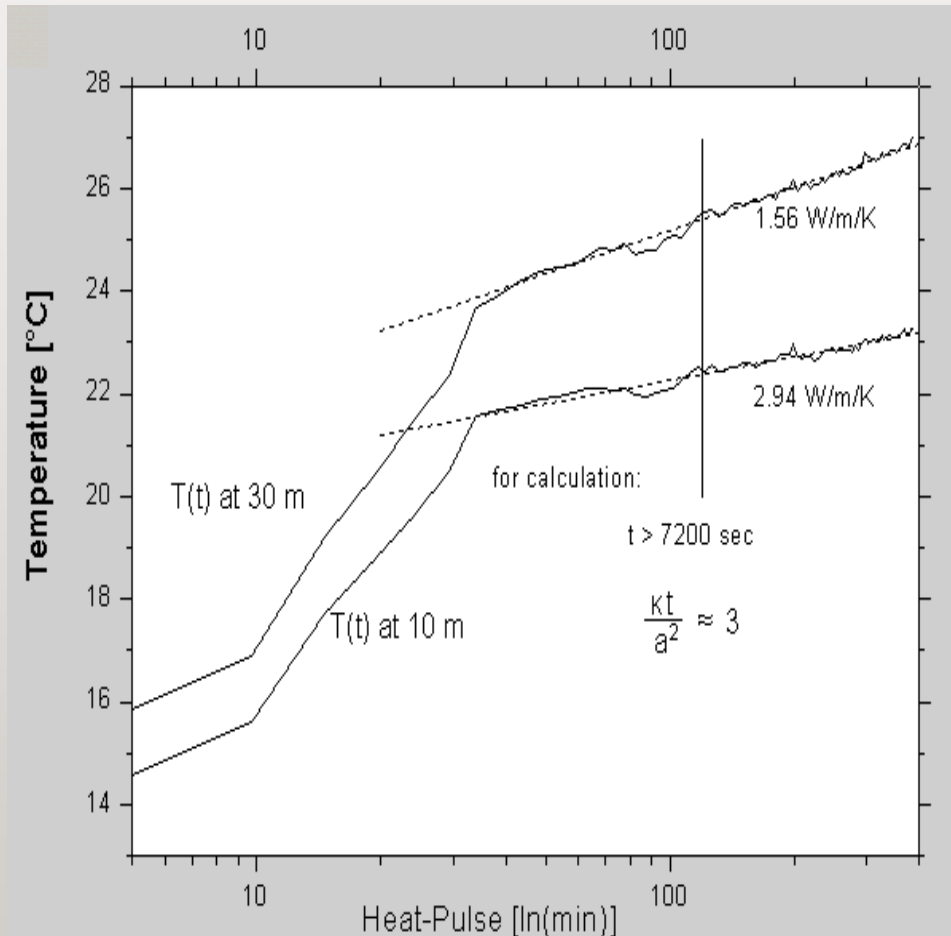


Temperature distribution along fibre optical cable before (*black line*) and after heat up (*red and blue line*)



Temperature difference along fibre optical cable to the initial temperature before heat up (*red and green line*)

Estimation of darcy velocity distribution along a heated fibre optic cable



Effective thermal conductivity can be derived from Heat Pulse Method

Effective =
conductive +
convective thermal
conductivity

Convective thermal
conductivity is
proportional to
flow velocity

(Peclet number)

Internal erosion detected !

Thank you for your attention

