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High Rates of Tracer Gas Transport in a Deep Fractured Basalt

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Key Points:

- Barometric pumping can induce significant gas flow and transport in deep fractured media
- Tracer testing helps characterize subsurface permeability, porosity, and diffusivity
- Simulations elucidate barometrically induced spreading of gas constituents in fractured rock

Evidence for High Rates of Gas Transport in the Deep Subsurface

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MOTIVATION



Deep vadose contaminant transport at Los Alamos



2019 Behar, H.R., ... P.H. Stauffer, An investigation of plume response to drum failure and soil vapor extraction at Material Disposal Area L, Los Alamos, NM, Vadose Zone J., 18(1), doi: 10.2136/vzj2018.04.0080.

Radionuclide gas migration from underground nuclear tests



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Site Stratigraphy





Stauffer, P.H., Birdsell K.H., Witowski M.S., Hopkins J.K. 2005. Vadose zone transport of 1,1,1trichloroethane: conceptual model validation through numerical simulation. Vadose Zone Journal. 760-773.

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Cerros del Rio Basalt

Massive columnar sections Fracture porosity High permeability

Thinner interflow breccia Rubble porosity 35% High permeability







2017 Tracer test in the Cerros del Rio Basalt



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Tracer Experiment April 2017

Sulfur Hexafluoride injection into the Cerros del Rio Basalt





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5 g of SF₆ injected

Mixed in 1 L of air

Pump reversed to sample

10 min air purge





Innova 1412i Photoacoustic Gas Monitor, installed in the field at MDA L, April 2017.

Tracer Experiment April 2017 – Tracer Data



Tracer initially spikes, disappears, then returns, drops then increases.



Behavior was predicted by pre-test simulations

Tracer Experiment April 2017 – Down-hole Pressure Data



Pressure gauge measuring below the packer





Basalt is nearly in phase and of the same amplitude as the atmosphere.



Numerical Model of the Tracer Test



Finite Element Heat and Mass Transfer Code



3-D long narrow slice of basalt

8 m vertical x 20 m wide x 2500 m long

0.07 m radius borehole

1 m spacing within 100 m of the borehole





Simulation Spin-up to atmospheric pressure

1 month of atmospheric pressure data used to create the initial state







Basalt permeability on order of 1000 darcies

Basalt porosity 35% rubble 0.4% massive fractured (4 mm fracture per m)

Lateral boundary for pressure drive at 1000 m from the sampling port





Results – Matching downhole pressure + tracer concentratoin • Los Alamos



Implications – Contaminant Plume Migration

Atmospheric pressure drops will pull the plume into the basalt





Implications – Contaminant Plume Migration

Atmospheric pressure high pushes the plume back into the basalt









Basalt layer could provide a fast-path to the atmosphere, increasing probability of observing gas seepage

