SMART TEMPERATURE TRACING USING HEAT AND COLD WATER IN INDIA – VIDEO

A. Selles¹, **R. Hoffmann^{2,3}**, W. Uddin⁴, P. Goderniaux³, A. Dassargues², J.-C. Maréchal⁵ and V. Tiwari⁶

¹BRGM, University Montpellier, Indo-French Center for Groundwater Research, Hyderabad, India

²Hydrogeology and Environmental Geology, UEE, Liège University, Liège, Belgium

³Geology and Applied Geology, Polytech Mons, University of Mons, Mons, Belgium

⁴Nilo's surveying unit, Hyderabad, Telangana State, India

⁵BRGM, University Montpellier, Montpellier, France

⁶CSIR, National Geophysical Research Institute, Hyderabad, India

Corresponding author: Richard.Hoffmann@uliege.be

With following the enclosed link to YouTube, you are invited to watch a video about smart temperature tracing with hot and cold water injections in India:

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=cx6s4cGj1sc

Abstract

Sustainable management of groundwater in fractured rocks needs accurate observation data about processes occurring in fractures and rock matrix. Dye tracer tests are commonly used for characterization of these processes. Using temperature as a tracer is more recently used and provides several advantages, including a more detailed investigation of the geological heterogeneity and a more robust interpretation of the mean groundwater velocity. This is an important requirement for more realistic modelling of solute transport in aguifers using informative and robust reference data. In common temperate climate aguifers, characterized by an approximate 10 °C natural background temperature, hot water injections are more and more used, while a cold water injection in hot aquifers is much more promising. This is for example the case in Southern India, with natural aquifer background temperature values around 30 °C. Cold water injections in such environments, enable to increase the difference of temperature between the injected fluid and groundwater. By this way, cold plume transport modelling offers interesting opportunities for aquifers characterization, where heat injections are more limited because of higher natural background groundwater temperature. Within the ENIGMA ITN program, such innovative smart tracer tests with injections of hot and cold water were applied in an isolated fracture within a weathered granite aquifer in Southern India. The tests were performed on a test site located at Choutuppal (Telangana state). It is a scientific observatory of environmental research established within the partnership between the BRGM (Bureau de recherches géologiques et minières) in France and the National Geophysical Research Institute (NGRI) in Hyderabad, India. Based on this cooperation, over 25 borewells are accessible on a small scale.

Acknowledgement

The video was produced during the field work carried out as part of the ITN ENIGMA. This project (ITN ENIGMA) has received funding from European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under the Marie Sklodowska-Curie Grant Agreement N°722028.

How to cite the video

Selles, A., Hoffmann, R., Uddin, W., Goderniaux, P., Dassargues, A., Maréchal, J.-C. and Tiwari, V. (2019). Smart temperature tracing using heat and cold water in India — VIDEO. *YouTube video:* (https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=cx6s4cGj1sc). https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.4269526