

가

Evaluation of Hydraulic Properties in Fractured Rockmass

149

가

4

303

가

5m

80

12%

$5 \times 10^{-8} \text{m/s}$

. 50m block

tensor

가

가

Abstract

Boreole packer test and fracture survey using borehole acoustic scanning method was performed in order to evaluate hydraulic characteristics of Tuff distributed in northern Yeosu area. Total of 303 fractures were detected and then orientation, aperture size of each fracture are analyzed. Only 12 % of detected fractures were identified as open fractures and others were filled with minerals such as calcite. This indicates that the hydraulic property of rockmass is influenced by fillings as well as aperture size. Mean of hydraulic conductivity of rockmass based on stochastic continuum theory was $5 \times 10^{-9} \text{m/s}$ and it was coincident with harmonic mean. Anisotropy of hydraulic conductivity was analyzed by fracture network modeling interpretation. The result showed that horizontal and vertical components conductivity values were nearly same, therefore it might be concluded that the rockmass was hydraulically isotropic.

1.

가

가

(aperture size). (spacing) 가 (orientation),

가 가 가 가 (Televiewer)

2. (EL. 338m)

가 404.59m 50 61m 4 1

3. 3.1

technique) (borehole acoustic scanning 가

가 () 2 (1.4MHz) rotate mirror mirror window 가 ()

(3cm)

3 FACIMILE-40 logger DTM-Geotec controller,

3.2

4 stereonet 4 3 303 . . 3
 / 050 ° / 19 ° , 083 ° / 85 ° , 339 ° / 85 °
 N40W N7 ° W N21 ° E 가
 block (linearment)
 (persistence) NE NW (discontinuity
 , 1999b) ,
 domain)

10mm 0.1mm

가 .

303 12% 36
 6mm . 88%

4.
 4.1

packer test . double pakcer
 (flow rate)

Moyer

가 1/2 가 가 (Moye 1967) (1)

가

$$K = \frac{q}{h_w L} \left[\frac{1 + \ln(L/2r_w)}{2\pi} \right] \quad (1)$$

q=flow rate(m³/sec)

L=test section length(meter)

h_w=effective pressure head(meter)

= injection pressure head-G.W pressure head-head loss

r_w=bore hole radius(meter)

4.2

(transmissivity) , (hydraulic conductivity)

$$K = 2 \times 10^{-6} \text{ m/s} \quad K = 10^{-9} \text{ m/s}$$

$$K = 5 \times 10^{-7} \text{ m/s} \sim 5 \times 10^{-9} \text{ m/s}$$

$$2 \sim 3 \times 10^{-9} \text{ m/s}$$

5

(type1,2)

(type3)

가

5.

5.1

(average value)

(representative elementary volume ; REV)

REV

가

가 (homogeneous)

REV

K-1

가

K-1

6

가

50m

4 $5 \times 10^{-9} \text{ m/s}$

5.2

REV

(heterogeneous)

log conductivity (ln K)

가 Gaussian

(stochastic continuum)

(2)

(mean value) variance

(Gutjahr. 1978)

(geometric mean)

$$K_{eff} = K_G [1 + (\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{n})\sigma^2] \quad (2)$$

K_{eff} ; effective hydraulic conductivity

K_G ; mean hydraulic conductivity (geometric mean)

σ^2 ; variance

n ; flow dimension

ln K

7

$5 \times 10^{-9} \text{ m/s}$

REV

5.3

가

가

NAPSAC

3

가

NAPSAC

REV 50m block 7000 3
 8
 $6 \times 10^{-9} \text{ m/s}$, $9 \times 10^{-9} \text{ m/s}$, $1.2 \times 10^{-8} \text{ m/s}$ 가
 가
 가 N40° W
 N7° W N21° E 가
 REV

6.

BHTV
 가
 BHTV (in situ) 가 가 303
 가 12%

. BHTV

가 가

가 ,

가

3

6

가

가 .

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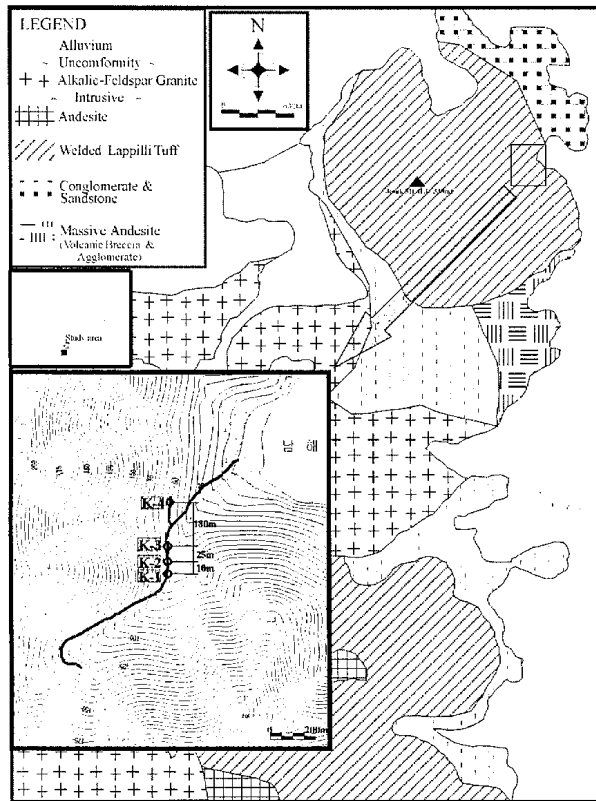
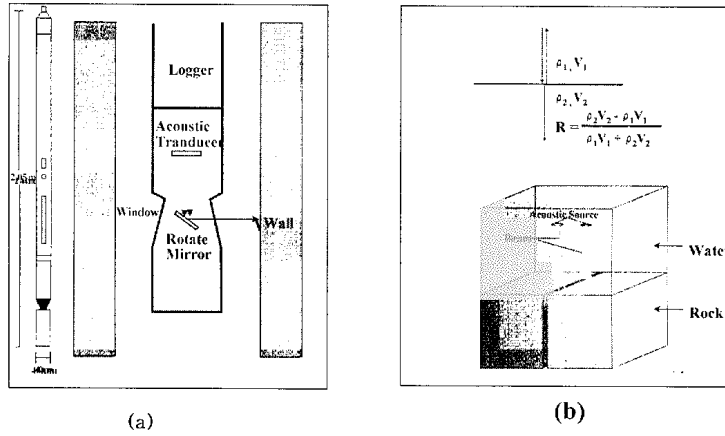


그림1. 연구지역 지질분포와 시추위치



(a) Projection of the acoustic beams encircling the borehole wall.
 (b) Change in acoustic energy after reflection from interface.

그림2. 텔레뷰어조사 원리

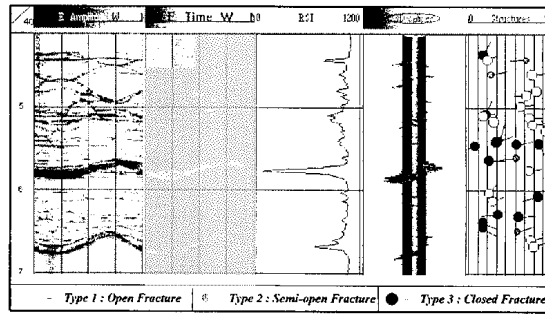


그림3. 텔레뷰어조사에 의한 단열형상 예

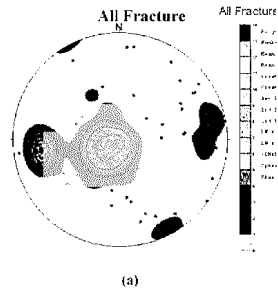


그림4. 단열의 방향성 분포

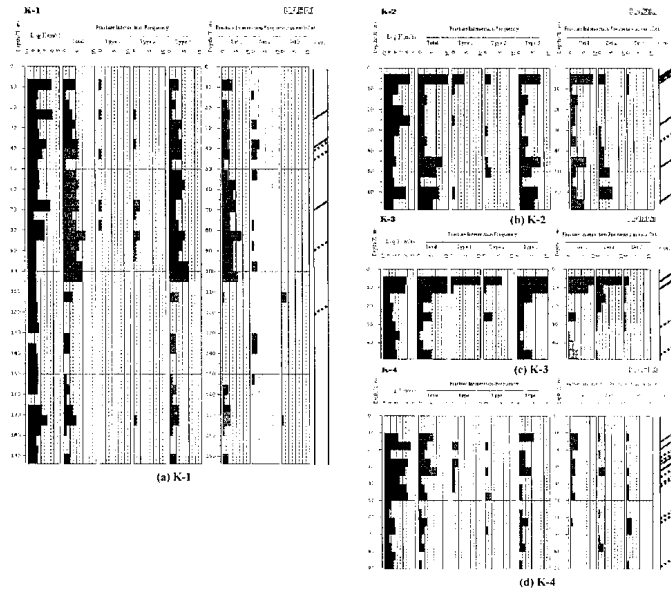


그림5. 시추공 구간별 수리전도도와 단열틈크기 및 교차빈도

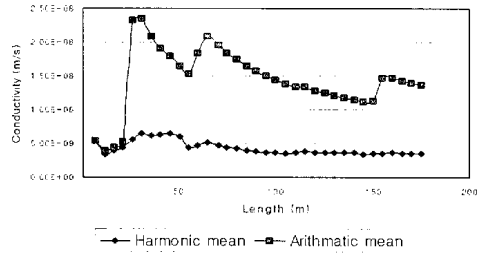


그림6. K-1시추공 규모(구간) 증가에 따른 평균수리전도도 변화

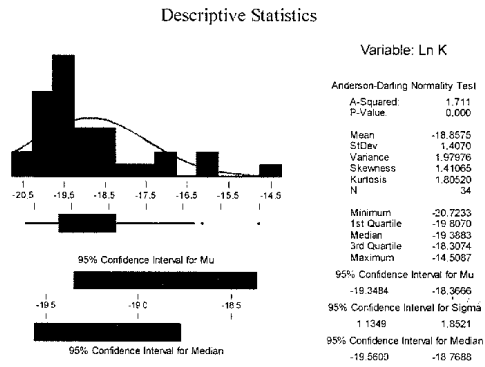


그림7. 수리전도도 확률밀도분포

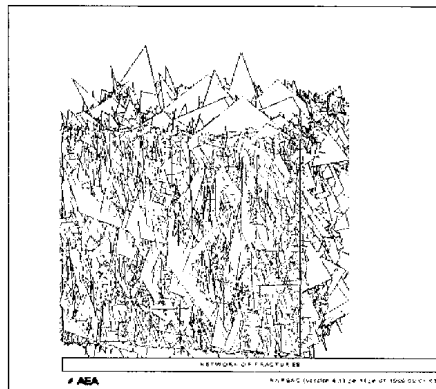


그림8. NAPSAC을 이용한 50m 암반규모의 단열방 모사결과