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► **To cite this version:**

Arnaud Isch, Carlos Aldana, Yves Coquet, Mohamed Azaroual. Material Characteristics, Hydraulic Properties, and Water Travel Time through the Heterogeneous Vadose Zone of a Cenozoic Limestone Aquifer (Beauce, France). EGU General Assembly 2020, May 2020, Online, France. 10.5194/egusphere-egu2020-5862 . hal-03554433

HAL Id: hal-03554433

<https://hal.science/hal-03554433>

Submitted on 3 Feb 2022

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EGU2020-5862

<https://doi.org/10.5194/egusphere-egu2020-5862>

EGU General Assembly 2020

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Material Characteristics, Hydraulic Properties, and Water Travel Time through the Heterogeneous Vadose Zone of a Cenozoic Limestone Aquifer (Beauce, France)

Arnaud Isch¹, Carlos Aldana¹, Yves Coquet², and Mohamed Azaroual¹

¹UMR 7327 ISTO, CNRS, Université d'Orléans, BRGM, 45071 Orléans, France

²UMR 1402 ECOSYS, AgroParisTech, INRA, 78850 Thiverval-Grignon, France

Water retention and hydraulic conductivity are the most important properties governing water flow and solute transport in unsaturated porous media. However, transport processes in the vadose zone (VZ) are still not completely understood, in spite of their importance for the preservation and management of aquifers, especially in the geographic zones under intensive agriculture. This study has been carried out as part of the construction of the O-ZNS platform (Observatory of transfers in the vadose zone). This platform aims to integrate observations over a wide range of spatial and temporal scales thanks to a large access well (depth–20 m & diameter–4m) surrounded by several boreholes in order to combine broad characterization and focused monitoring techniques.

Three cored boreholes have been drilled in Spring 2017. Structural and mineralogical analyses were carried out for four types of materials sampled throughout the entire VZ profile (20 m depth) including soft sediments (soil, marl and sand) and fractured limestone rock. Hydraulic properties ($q(h)$ and $K(h)$) were measured on representative core samples by means of a triaxial system used by applying the multistep outflow method. Simulations were then made using HYDRUS-1D to simulate water flow and bromide (conservative tracer) transport over 50 years using meteorological and water table level data.

The results brought valuable information about factors contributing to the heterogeneity of hydraulic properties within the VZ. For the applied matric heads (from 0 to -1000 cm), the water content and hydraulic conductivity of (i) the soft materials (9 samples) ranged from 0.173 to 0.485 cm³/cm³ and from 1.26.10⁻⁵ to 2.41 cm/d, respectively ; (ii) the hard materials (5 samples) ranged from 0.063 to 0.340 cm³/cm³ and from 8.54.10⁻⁵ to 1.82 cm/d, respectively. The shape of the water retention and hydraulic conductivity curves obtained for the soft sediments is strongly related to the physical properties of the material but also to the proportion and the nature of clay minerals. The soil material displayed the largest average water retention capacity due to the presence of smectite and kaolinite, indicating weathering and matrix transformation. The water retention capacity of the marl and sand materials was lower due to higher content in palygorskyte and calcite. The limestone rock materials displayed an important heterogeneity in their hydraulic properties. Mineralogical analysis helped understanding water flow pathways within the limestone

aquifer. The non-altered matrix, that seemed impermeable at first sight, presented few thin microfractures where water probably accumulates. The altered matrix showed microfractures where water has circulated and calcite has been replaced by phyllosilicates, thus increasing the water retention capacity. Natural macrofractures observed at dm-scale showed the presence of iron oxides which highlighted an exposure to high water flow. Simulations made using HYDRUS-1D allowed a first estimation of water and solutes travel time through this highly heterogeneous vadose zone. The results highlighted transfer time of between 25 to 35 years for the bromide to reach water table. The differences observed between the three cored boreholes were mainly due to the heterogeneity of the marl materials located between 1 and 7 m deep.