

Depth-Averaged Modeling of Groundwater Flow and Transport

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COMSOL 2008

Outline

- Pedagogical Aspects (“Comsol in Education”)
- Importance of 2-D Depth-Averaged Flow
- Some Examples

Pedagogical Aspects

- We have largely completed a transition to numerical tools to teach:
 - Flow in porous media and
 - Groundwater flow.
- Challenges:
 - Hydrogeologists and Environmental Engineers have their own *style of learning* numerical methods
 - Little “glitches” in COMSOL appear to students like major stumbling blocks.

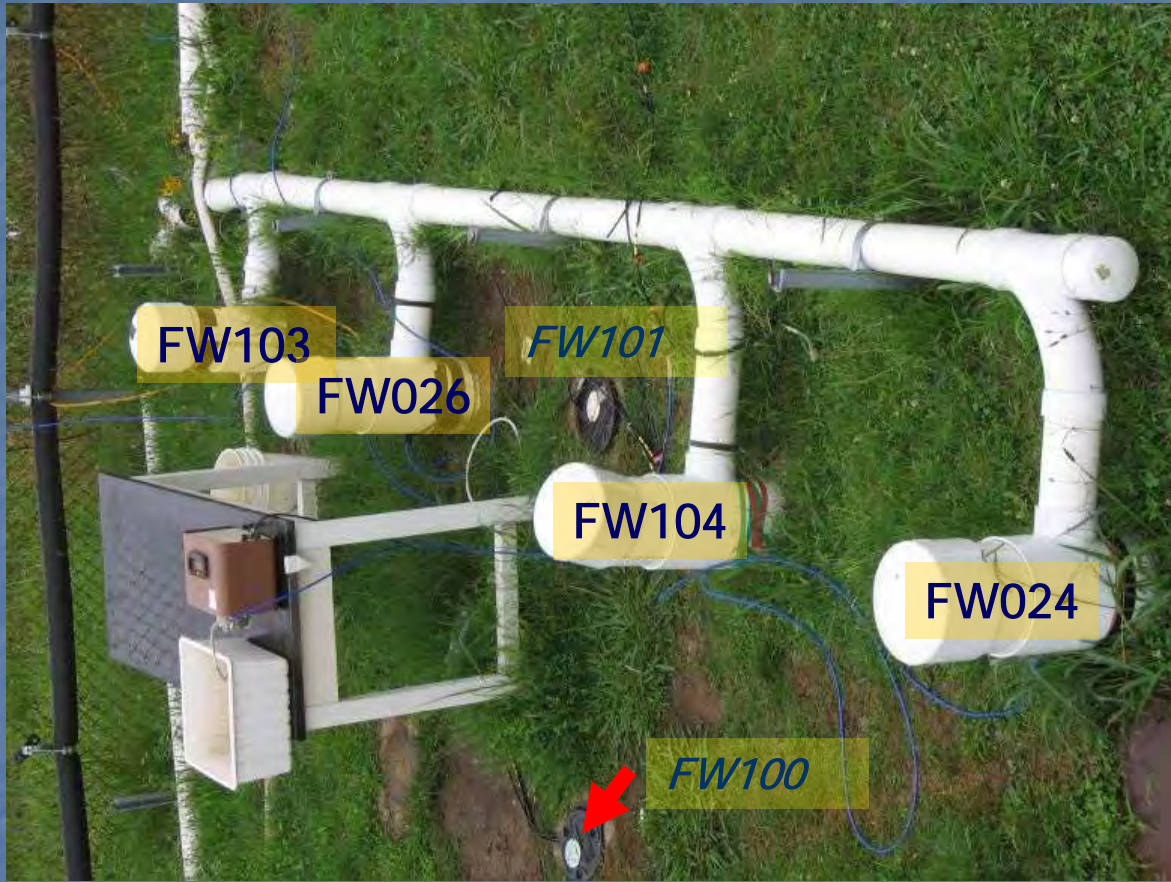
Pedagogical Aspects (cont.)

- A strategy that seems to work: Do a sequence of many problems that improve, simultaneously, grasp of mechanics and mathematical modeling skills.
- “Learn on the job” with minimal discussion of numerical methods.
- Start from simple problems and end up with actual applications.

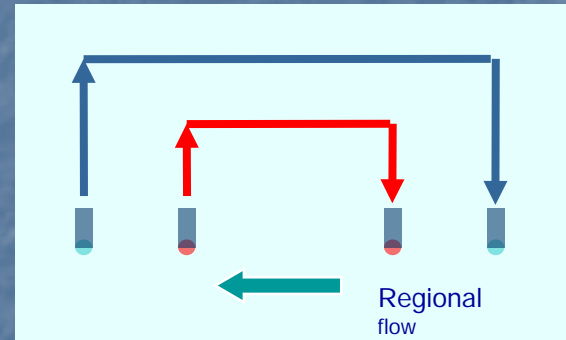
Why 2-D Averaged?

- In many practical applications, flow is in thin and (nearly) horizontal layers. Head differences over the depth are small.
- 2-D modeling is easier computationally and in terms of data requirements.

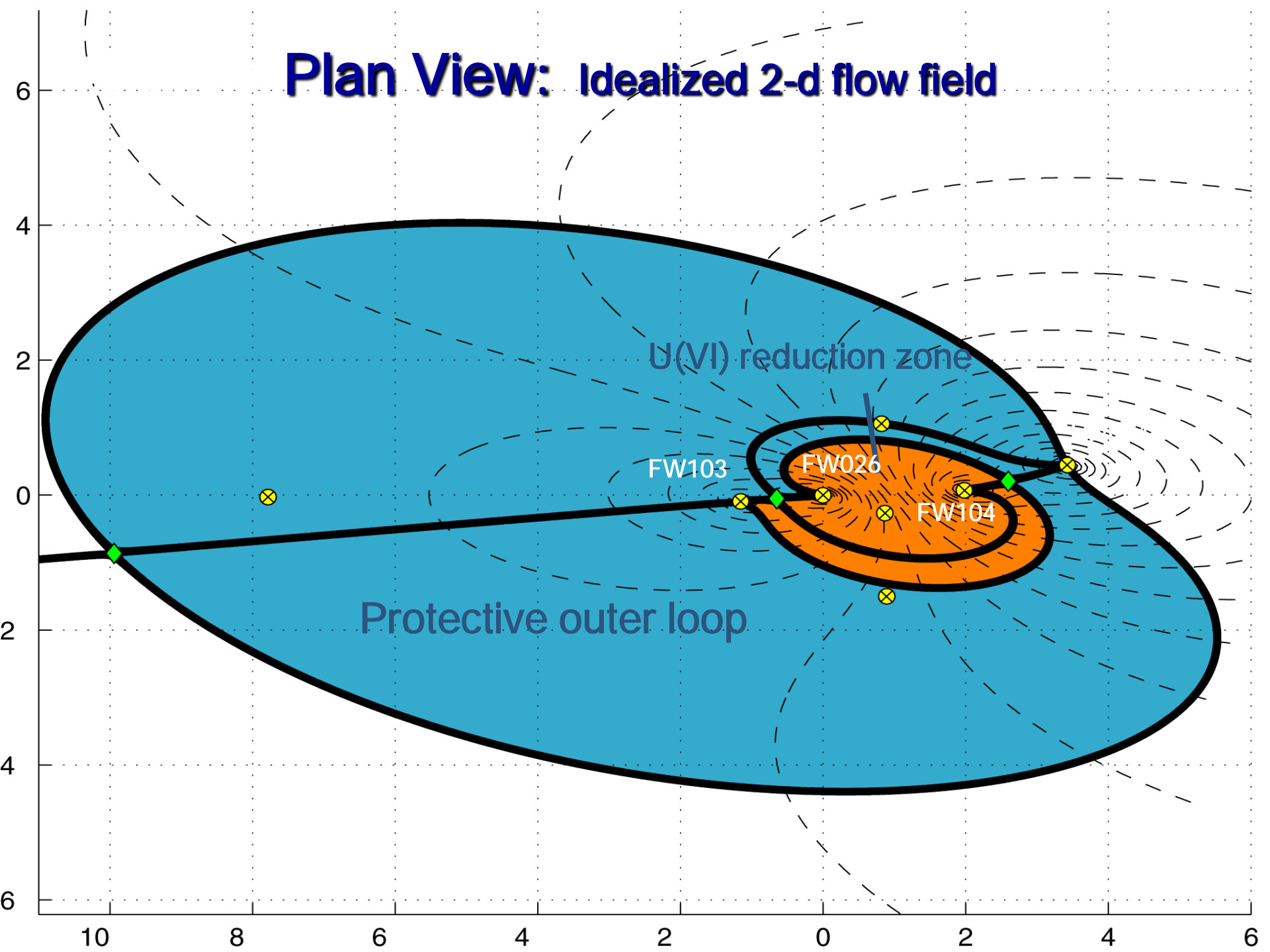
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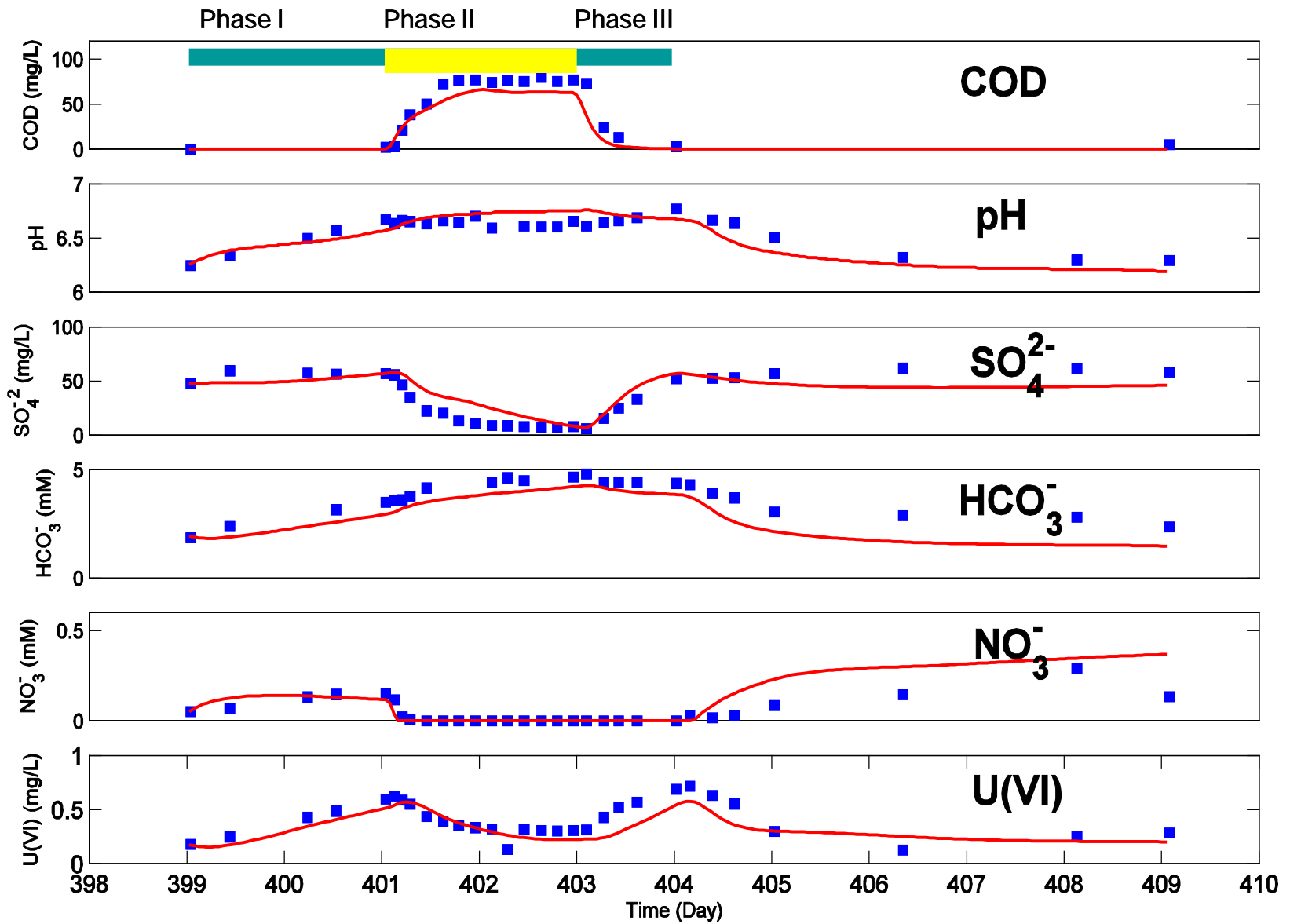


Injection Extraction And MLS Wells



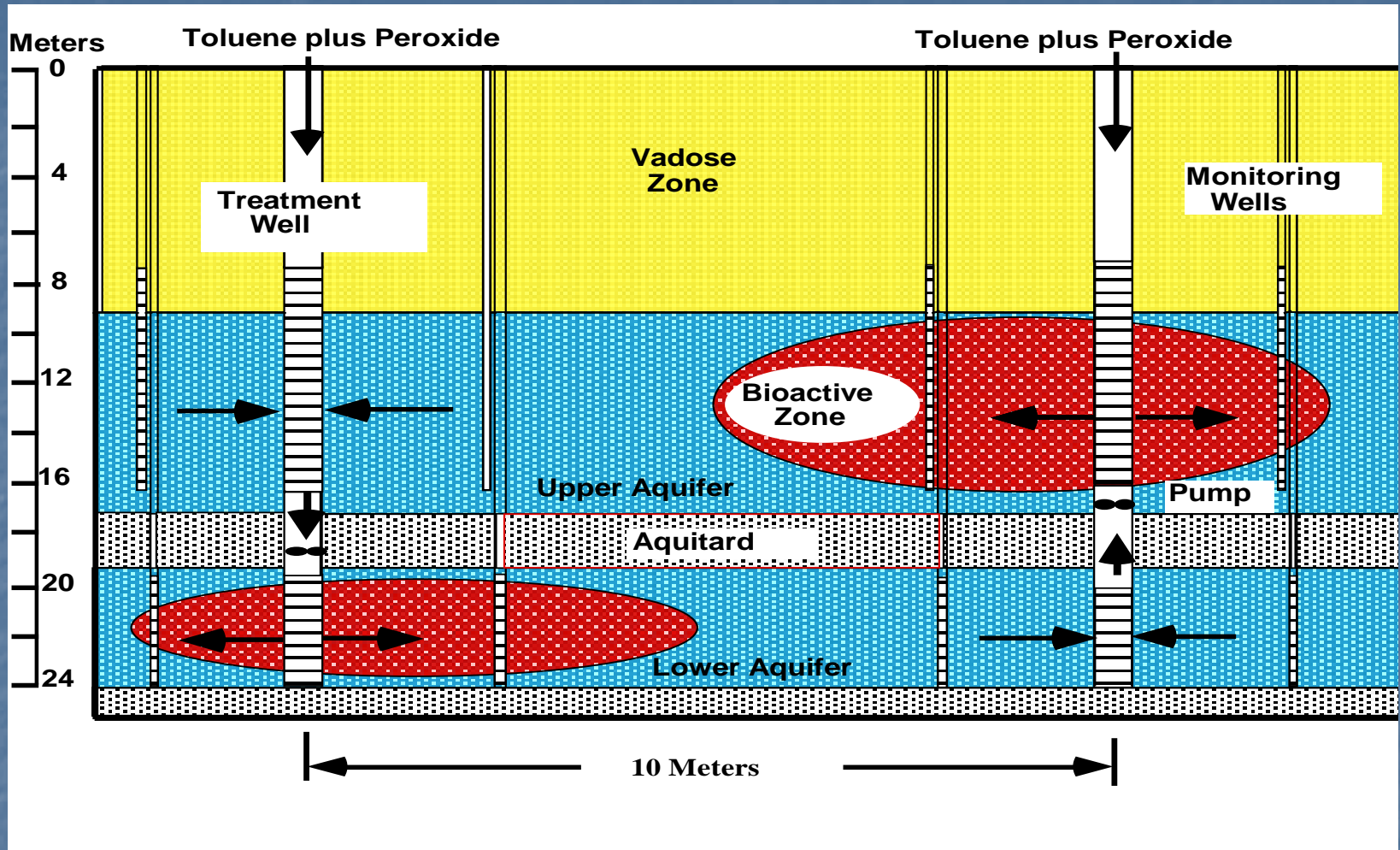
Plan View: Idealized 2-d flow field





• Effective reduction rate: $v_{U(VI)} = 1 \text{ mmol U(VI)/mg SRB-day}$

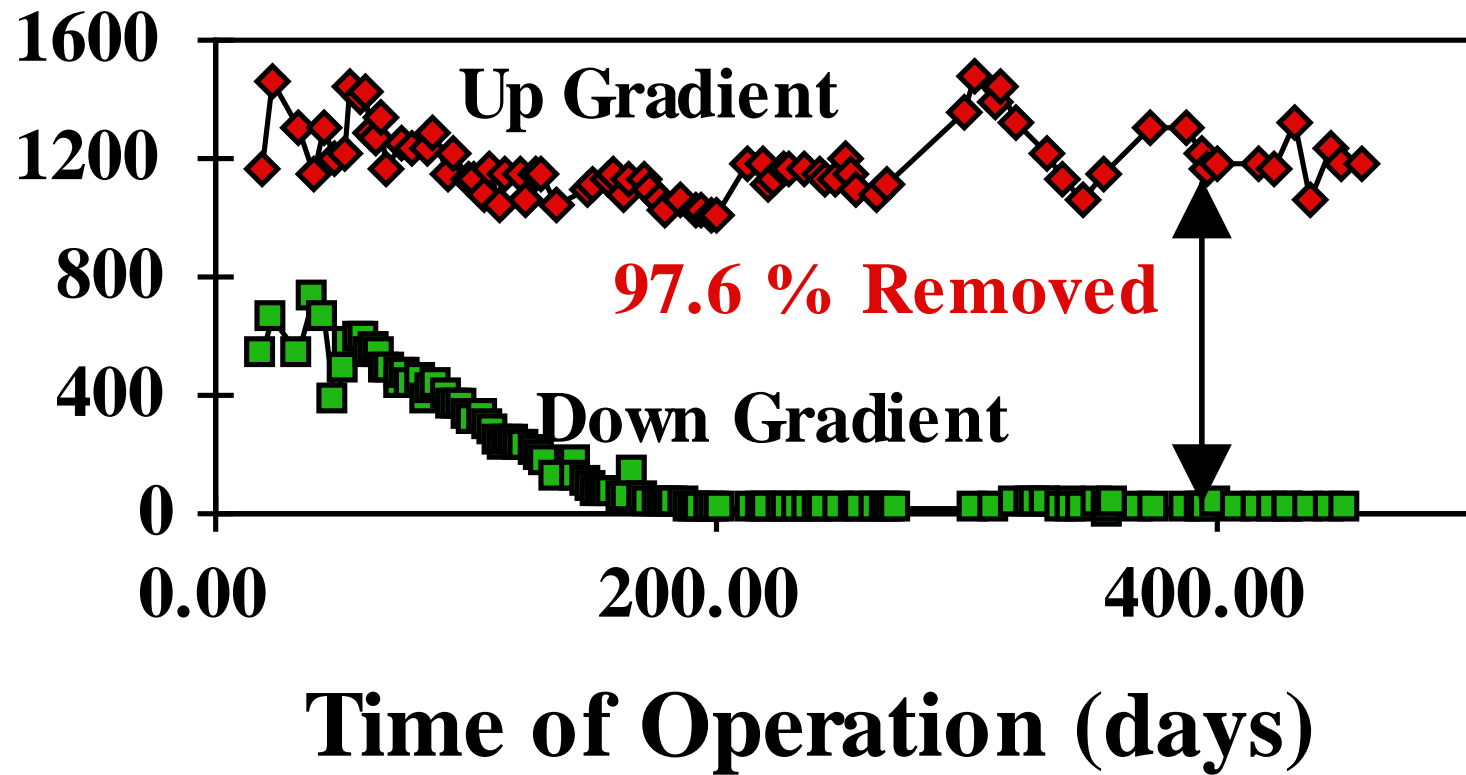
Delivery and Mixing in Wells: Edwards AFB

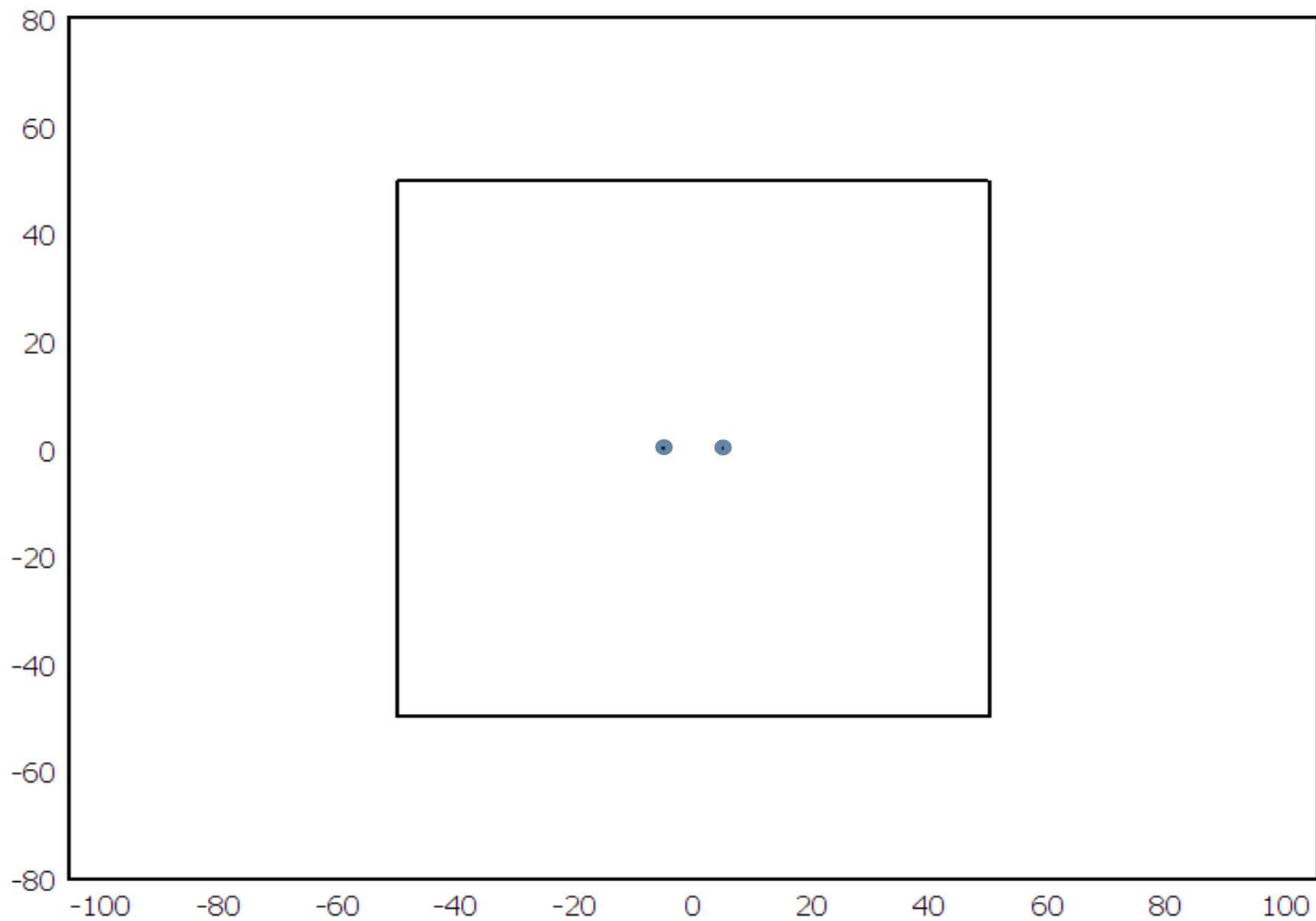


Idealized vertical cross-section

McCarty et al., "Full-Scale Evaluation of In Situ Cometabolic Degradation of Trichloroethylene in Groundwater through Toluene Injection." *Environ. Sci. Technol.* 32, no. 1 (1998): 88-100.

From Edwards AFB Pilot Study (McCarty et al.)





Subdomain Settings - Darcy's Law (esdl)



Equation

$$\delta_S S \partial H / \partial t + \nabla \cdot [- \delta_K K / (\rho_f g) \nabla (p + \rho_f g D)] = \delta_Q Q_S, H = p / (\rho_f g) + D$$

Subdomains Groups

Subdomain selection

- 1

Group:

- Select by group
- Active in this domain

Coefficients Scaling terms Init Element Color

Coefficients

Library material: Load...

Quantity	Value/Expression	Unit	Description
Storage term:	User defined		
S	0.00001*H	1/m	Storage term
θ_s	0.25	1	Volume fraction, fluids
$X_f X_p$	1 1	1/Pa	Compressibility of fluid and solid
	Hydraulic conductivity		
K_s	k*H	m/s	Saturated hydraulic conductivity
κ_s	1	m ²	Saturated permeability
<input type="checkbox"/> A_r	1 0 0 1	1	Anisotropy ratios
ρ_f	1000	kg/m ³	Density, fluid
η	0.001	Pa·s	Viscosity, fluid
Q_s	0	1/s	Liquid source

OK Cancel Apply Help

Subdomain Settings - Darcy's Law (esdl)



Equation

$$\delta_S S \partial H / \partial t + \nabla \cdot [- \delta_K K / (\rho_f g) \nabla (p + \rho_f g D)] = \delta_Q Q_S, H = p / (\rho_f g) + D$$

Subdomains Groups

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Coefficients Scaling terms Init Element Color

Coefficients

Library material:

Quantity	Value/Expression	Unit	Description
Storage term:	User defined		
S	0.35	1/m	Storage term
θ_s	0.25	1	Volume fraction, fluids
$X_f X_p$	1 1	1/Pa	Compressibility of fluid and solid
	Hydraulic conductivity		
K_s	k*H_esdl	m/s	Saturated hydraulic conductivity
K_s	1	m ²	Saturated permeability
<input type="checkbox"/> A_r	1 0 0 1	1	Anisotropy ratios
ρ_f	1000	kg/m ³	Density, fluid
η	0.001	Pa·s	Viscosity, fluid
Q_s	0	1/s	Liquid source

OK Cancel Apply Help

Global Equations



Equation: $f(u, ut, utt, t) = 0$

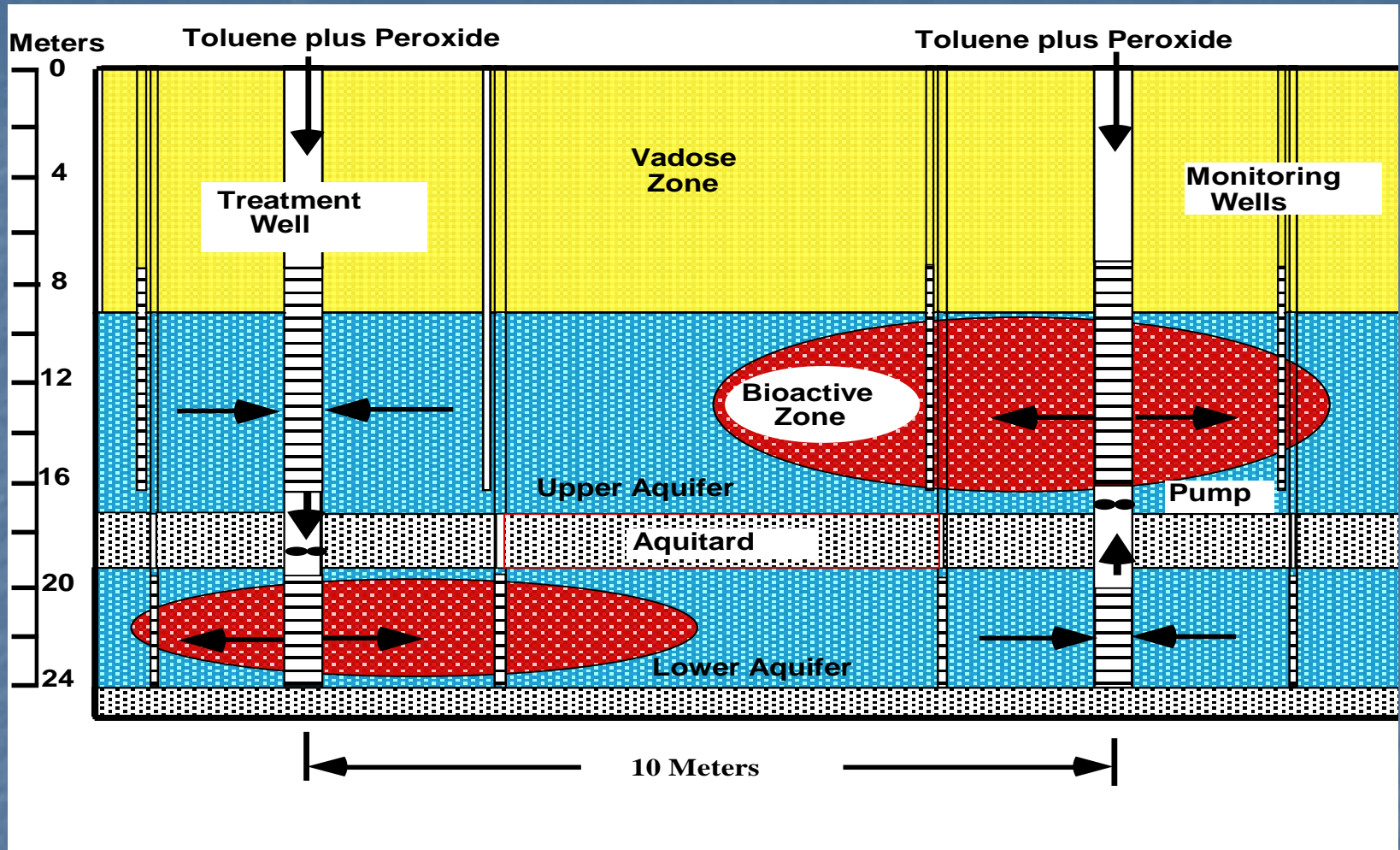
States Weak

Name (u)	Equation $f(u, ut, utt, t)$	Init (u)	Init (ut)	Description
phie	$OUTe+Q+pi*rw^2*phiet$	16	0	
phii	$OUTi-Q+pi*rw^2*phiit$	28	0	

Base unit system: SI

OK Cancel Apply Help

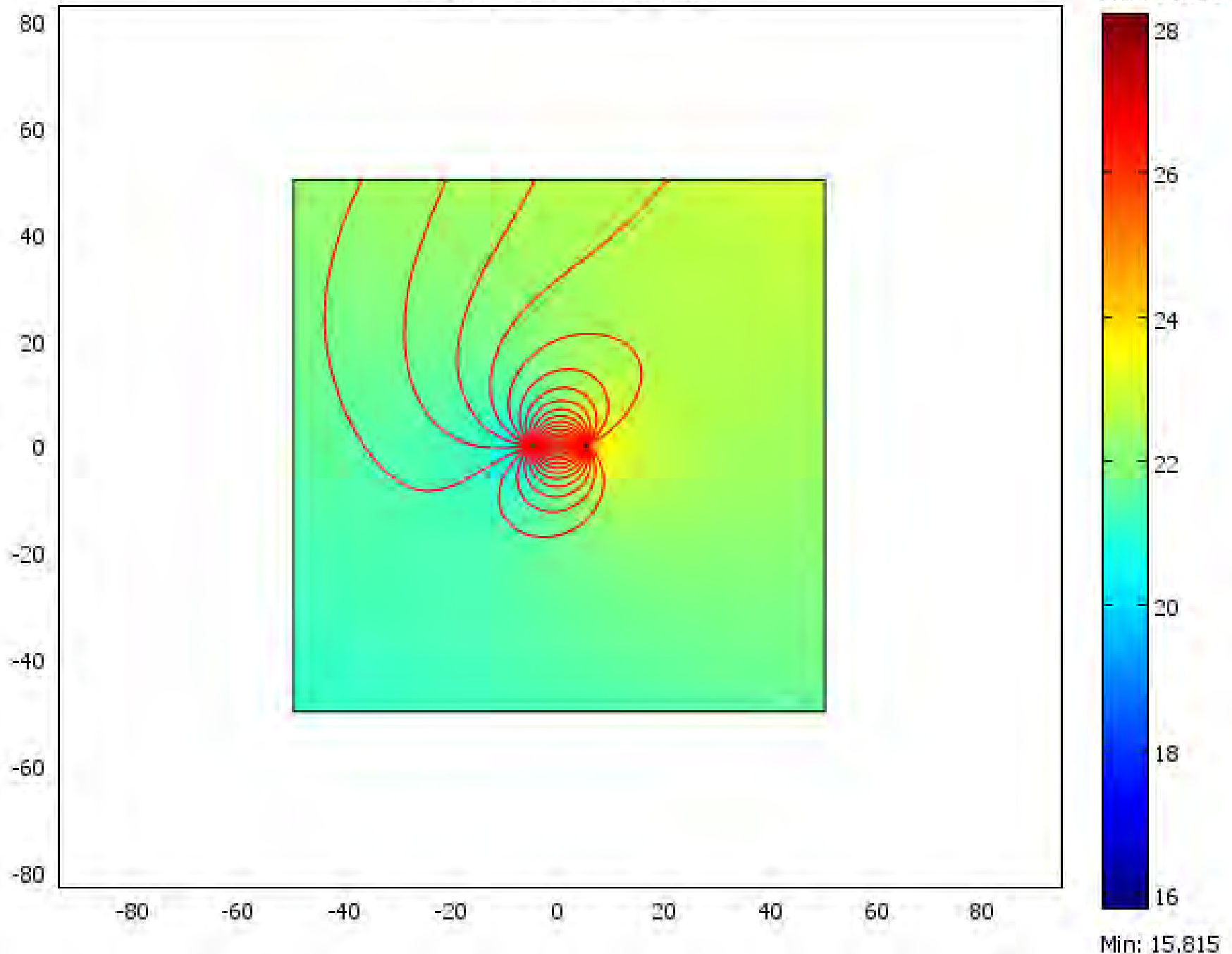
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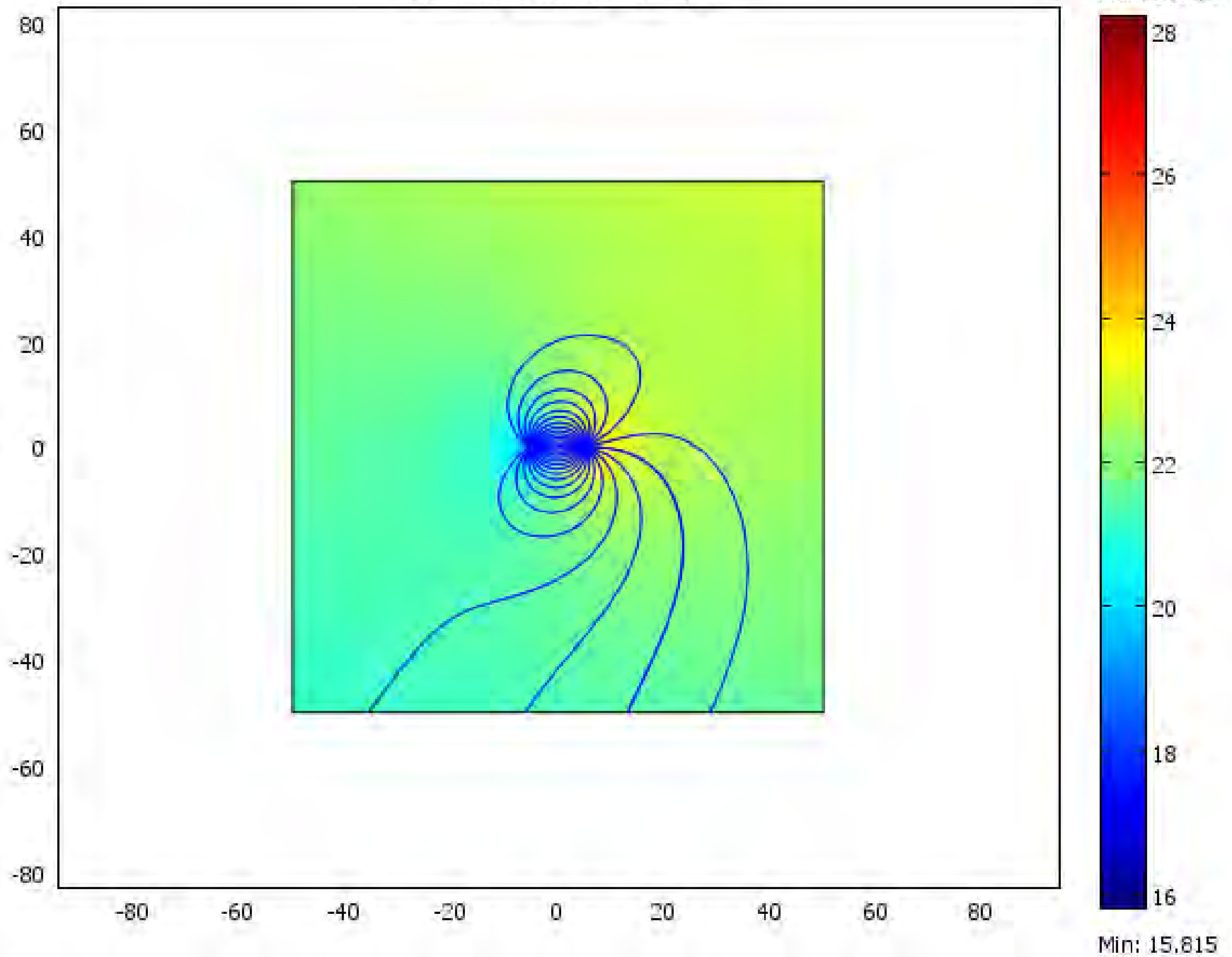
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Streamlines Into Extraction Well



Streamlines From Injection Well



Subdomain Settings - Solute Transport (esst)



Equation

$$\delta_{ts1} (\theta_s + \rho_b \partial c_p / \partial c) \partial c / \partial t + \nabla \cdot (-\theta_s D_L \nabla c) = -\mathbf{u} \cdot \nabla c + R_L + R_p + S_c$$

Subdomains Groups

Subdomain selection

- 1

Group:

- Select by group
- Active in this domain

Flow and Media Liquid Solid Init Element Color

Flow and media

Flow Field	Unit
δ_{ts1} <input type="text" value="1/86400"/>	1 Time-scaling coefficient
θ_s <input type="text" value="eta*H"/>	1 Pore volume fraction
u <input type="text" value="u_esdl"/>	m/s x-velocity
v <input type="text" value="v_esdl"/>	m/s y-velocity
Q_s <input type="text" value="0"/>	1/s Liquid source

OK Cancel Apply Help

Several Other Issues

For example, dealing with transport:

- Recirculation;
- Sorption
- Multiple components and reactions (instantaneous, Monod kinetics, reversible).

Conclusion

For Groundwater Flow and Transport:
COMSOL Multiphysics can be a valuable
tool in teaching processes and in practical
applications.