

Evaporation and Soil Salinization

Motivation

- Focus: model atmospheric processes and evaporative salinization
- State-of-the-art: coupled REV-scale model concept for evaporative
- Goal: Determine the limits of the model and improve the predictability



Figure: Irrigated agricultural lands



Figure: Salinized Abandoned land

Model concept

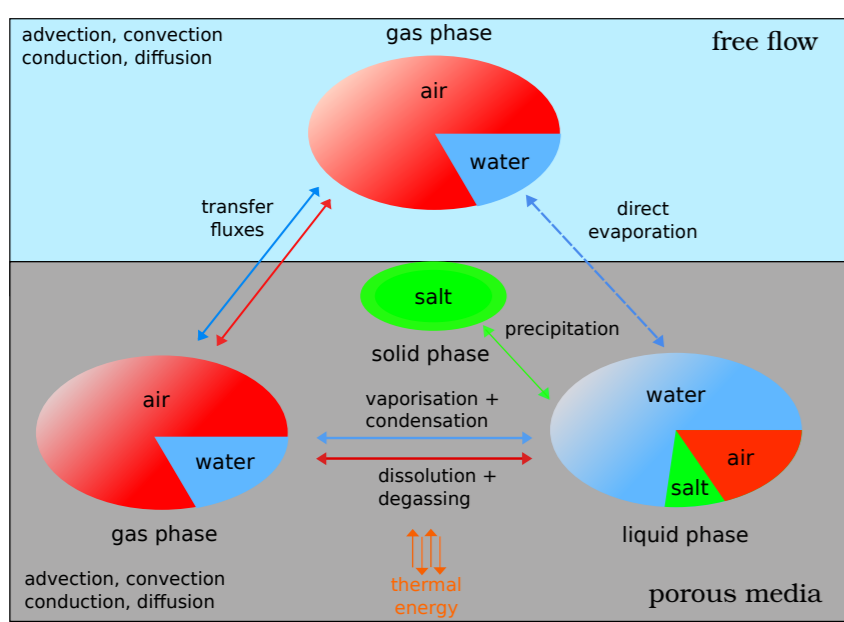


Figure: Overview of the model concept

- Non-isothermal porous-medium flow (salt transport)
- Non-isothermal laminar (Stokes) free-flow
- Implementation within the modeling framework of DuMu^x

Porous-media

For each component a mass balance equation is solved:

$$\sum_{\alpha \in \{l, g\}} \frac{\partial(\phi \varrho_{mol, \alpha} S_{\alpha} x_{\alpha}^{\kappa})}{\partial t} - \sum_{\alpha \in \{l, g\}} \nabla \cdot \left\{ \frac{k_{r\alpha}}{\mu_{\alpha}} \varrho_{mol, \alpha} x_{\alpha}^{\kappa} \mathbf{K} (\nabla p_{\alpha} - \varrho_{\alpha} \mathbf{g}) \right\} - \sum_{\alpha \in \{l, g\}} \nabla \cdot (D_{pm, \alpha}^{\kappa} \varrho_{mol, \alpha} \nabla x_{\alpha}^{\kappa}) - \sum_{\alpha \in \{l, g\}} q_{\alpha}^{\kappa} = 0 \quad \forall \kappa \in \{w, a, s\}$$

$$q_{\alpha}^{\kappa} = \begin{cases} \frac{\partial(\phi \varrho_{mol, l} S_l (x_l^{\kappa} - x_{l, max}^{\kappa}))}{\partial t} & \text{for } \kappa = s, \alpha = l \\ 0 & \text{else} \end{cases}$$

One energy balance equation (Local thermal equilibrium):

$$\sum_{\alpha \in \{l, g\}} \frac{\partial(\phi \varrho_{\alpha} u_{\alpha} S_{\alpha})}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial(\phi_S^s \varrho_S^s c_S^s T)}{\partial t} + (1 - \phi_0) \frac{\partial(\varrho_S c_S T)}{\partial t} + \sum_{\alpha \in \{l, g\}} \nabla \cdot (\varrho_{\alpha} h_{\alpha} \mathbf{v}_{\alpha}) - \nabla \cdot (\lambda_{pm} \nabla T) - q_T = 0$$

Conservation of the precipitated salt and porosity and permeability change [2]:

$$\frac{\partial(\phi_S^s \varrho_{mol, S}^s)}{\partial t} + q_t^s = 0$$

$$\phi = \phi_0 - \phi_S^s \quad \frac{K}{K_0} = \left(\frac{\phi}{\phi_0}\right)^3 \left(\frac{1 - \phi_0}{1 - \phi}\right)^2$$

Free-flow

Component mass balance:

$$\frac{\partial(\varrho_{mol, g} x_g^{\kappa})}{\partial t} + \nabla \cdot (\varrho_{mol, g} x_g^{\kappa} \mathbf{v}_g) - \nabla \cdot (D_g^{\kappa} \varrho_{mol, g} \nabla x_g^{\kappa}) - q_g^{\kappa} = 0 \quad \forall \kappa \in \{w, a\}$$

Phase mass balance:

$$\frac{\partial \varrho_g}{\partial t} + \nabla \cdot (\varrho_g \mathbf{v}_g) - q_g = 0$$

Stokes equation for momentum balance [1]:

$$\frac{\partial(\varrho_g \mathbf{v}_g)}{\partial t} + \nabla \cdot [p_g \mathbf{I} - \mu_g (\nabla \mathbf{v}_g + \nabla \mathbf{v}_g^T)] - \varrho_g \mathbf{g} = 0$$

Energy balance:

$$\frac{\partial(\varrho_g u_g)}{\partial t} + \nabla \cdot (\varrho_g h_g \mathbf{v}_g) - \nabla \cdot (\lambda_g \nabla T) - q_T = 0$$

Interface

- Normal and tangential traction contribution [1]:

$$\mathbf{n} \cdot [(p_g \mathbf{I} - \tau) \mathbf{n}]^{ff} = [p_g]^{pm} \quad \left[\left(\mathbf{v}_g + \frac{\sqrt{k_i}}{\alpha_{BJ} \mu_g} \tau \mathbf{n} \right) \cdot \mathbf{t} \right]^{ff} = 0$$

- Continuity of fluxes:

$$[\mathbf{q} \cdot \mathbf{n}]^{ff} = [\mathbf{q} \cdot \mathbf{n}]^{pm}$$

- Local thermal equilibrium:

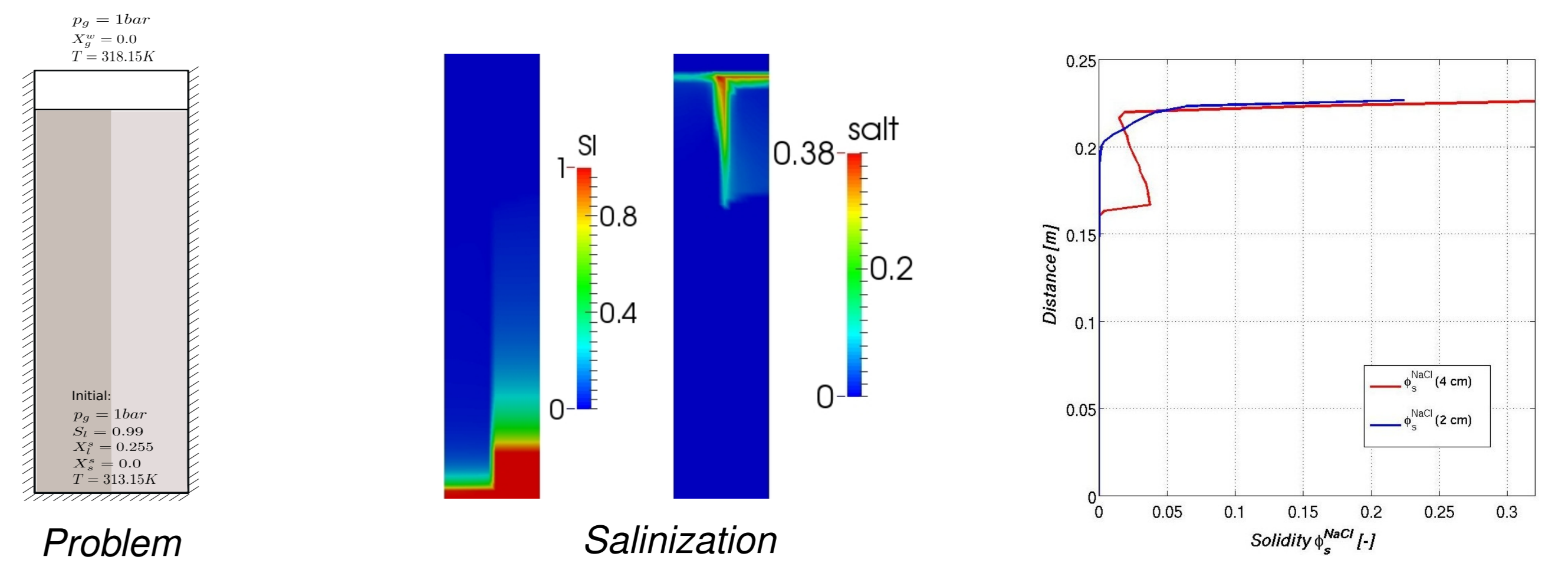
$$[T]^{ff} = [T]^{pm}$$

- Local chemical equilibrium:

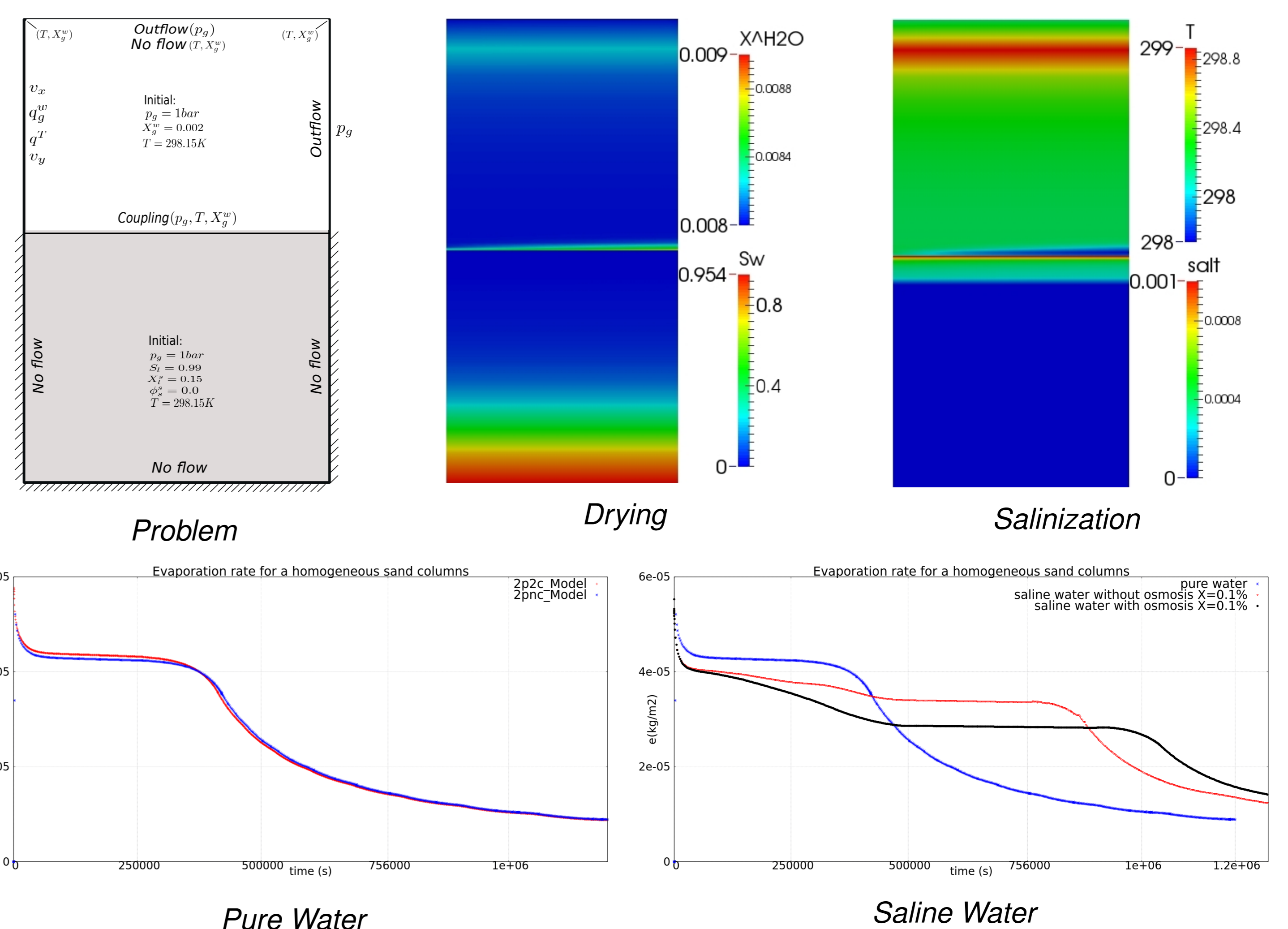
$$[x_g^{\kappa}]^{ff} = [x_g^{\kappa}]^{pm} \quad \forall \kappa \in \{w, a\}$$

Results

Decoupled model:



Coupled model:



Outlook

Ongoing work:

- Model concept for osmosis
- Test alternative models to describe change in porosity and permeability
- Transport for dissolved salt species (e.g. Na⁺ and Cl⁻) and precipitation

Future work:

- Validation against experimental data
- Effects of surface albedo and radiation

Literature

[1] K. Mosthaf, K. Baber, B. Flemisch, R. Helmig, A. Leijnse, I. Rybak, and B. Wohlmuth. A coupling concept for two-phase compositional porous-medium and single-phase compositional free flow. *Water Resources Research*, 47, 2011.

[2] M. Zeidouni, M. Pooladi-Darvish and D. Keith. Analytical solution to evaluate salt precipitation during CO2 injection in saline aquifers. *International Journal of Greenhouse Gas Control*, 3:600-611 (2009).