

Drying of saline porous-media in contact with the free-flow

Motivation

- Focus: Modeling atmospheric processes for evaporative salinization
- State-of-the-art: Free-flow porous-media coupled REV-scale model concept

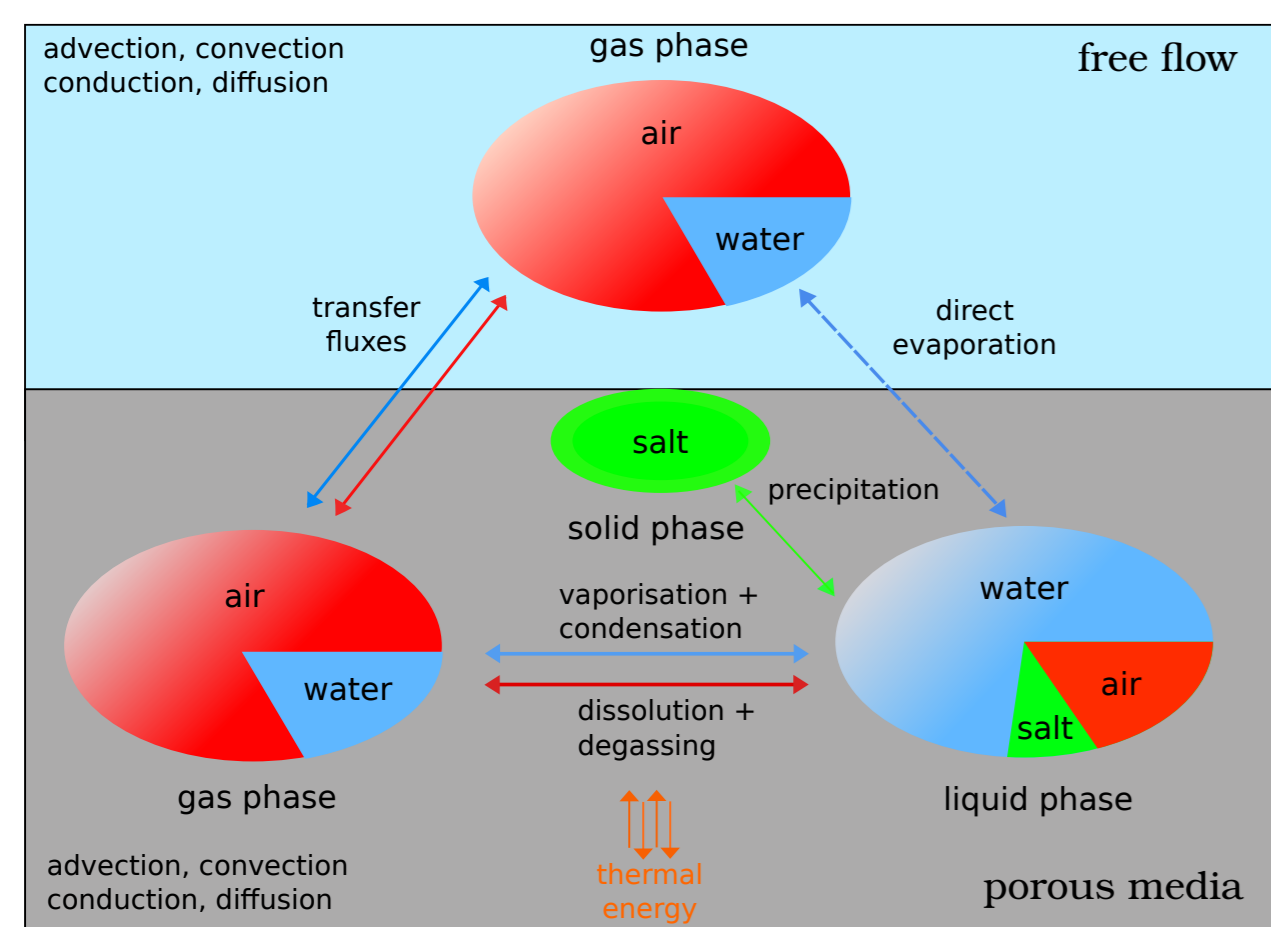


Figure: Irrigated agricultural lands



Figure: Salinized abandoned land

Model concept



- Non-isothermal porous-medium flow and transport (phases: solid, liquid and gas)
- Non-isothermal Stokes free-flow (gas phase)
- Implementation within the modeling framework of DuMu^x

Porous-media

For each component conservation equation is solved:

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

$$q^{\kappa} = \begin{cases} k_p \phi \rho_{mol, l} S_l (x_l^s - x_{l, max}^s) & \forall \kappa = s \\ 0 & \text{else} \end{cases} \quad q^{\kappa} = k_p A_p (S_w) |1 - \Omega_n^{\theta}|^{\eta}$$

One energy balance equation (Local thermal equilibrium)

Conservation of the precipitated salt and porosity and permeability change [1]:

$$\frac{\partial (\phi_S^s \rho_{mol, s}^s)}{\partial t} = q^s \left(\phi = \phi_0 - \phi_S^s, \frac{K}{K_0} = \left(\frac{\phi}{\phi_0} \right)^3 \left(\frac{1 - \phi_0}{1 - \phi} \right)^2, \frac{p_c}{p_{c0}} = \sqrt{\frac{K}{K_0}} \right)$$

Free-flow

Stokes equation for momentum balance [1]:

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

Interface

- Normal and tangential traction contribution [1]:

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

- Continuity of fluxes:

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

- Local thermal equilibrium:

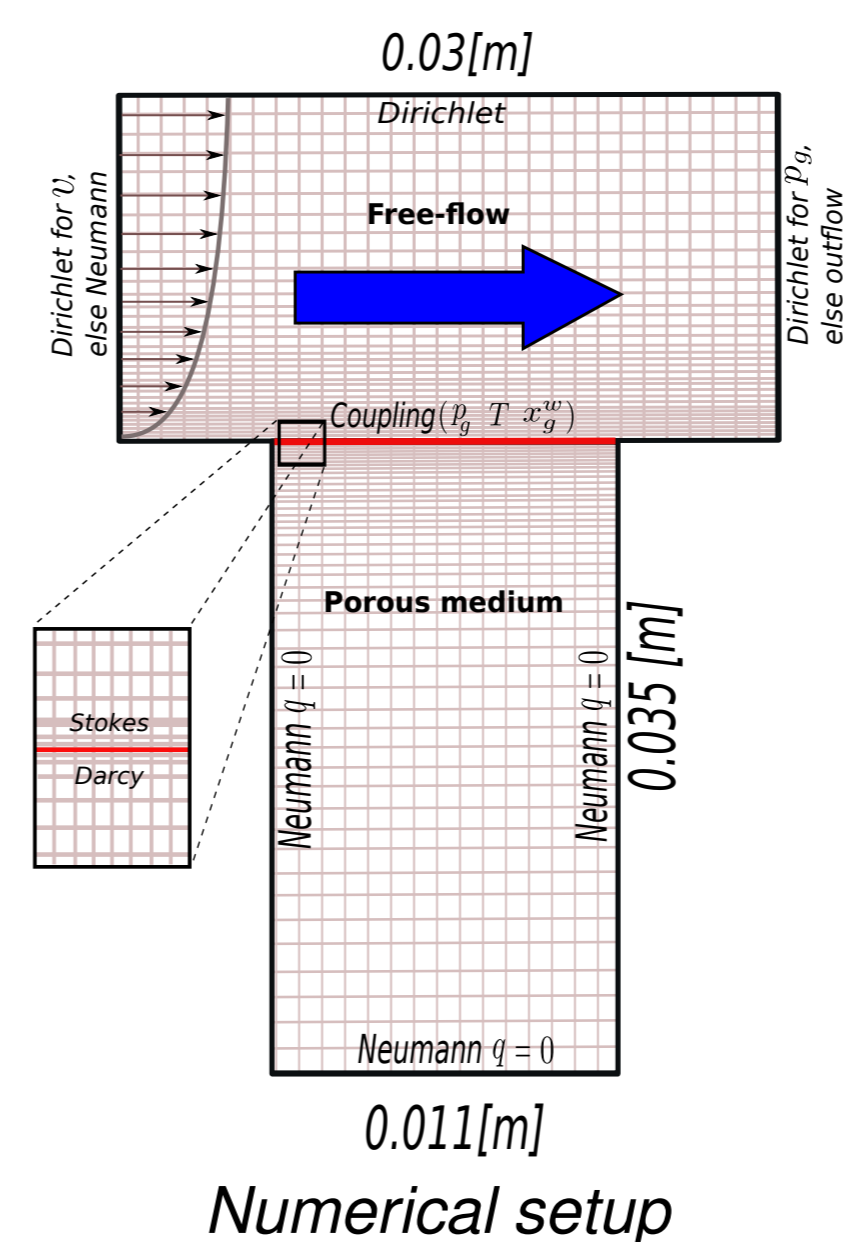
$$[T]^{\text{ff}} = [T]^{\text{pm}}$$

- Local chemical equilibrium:

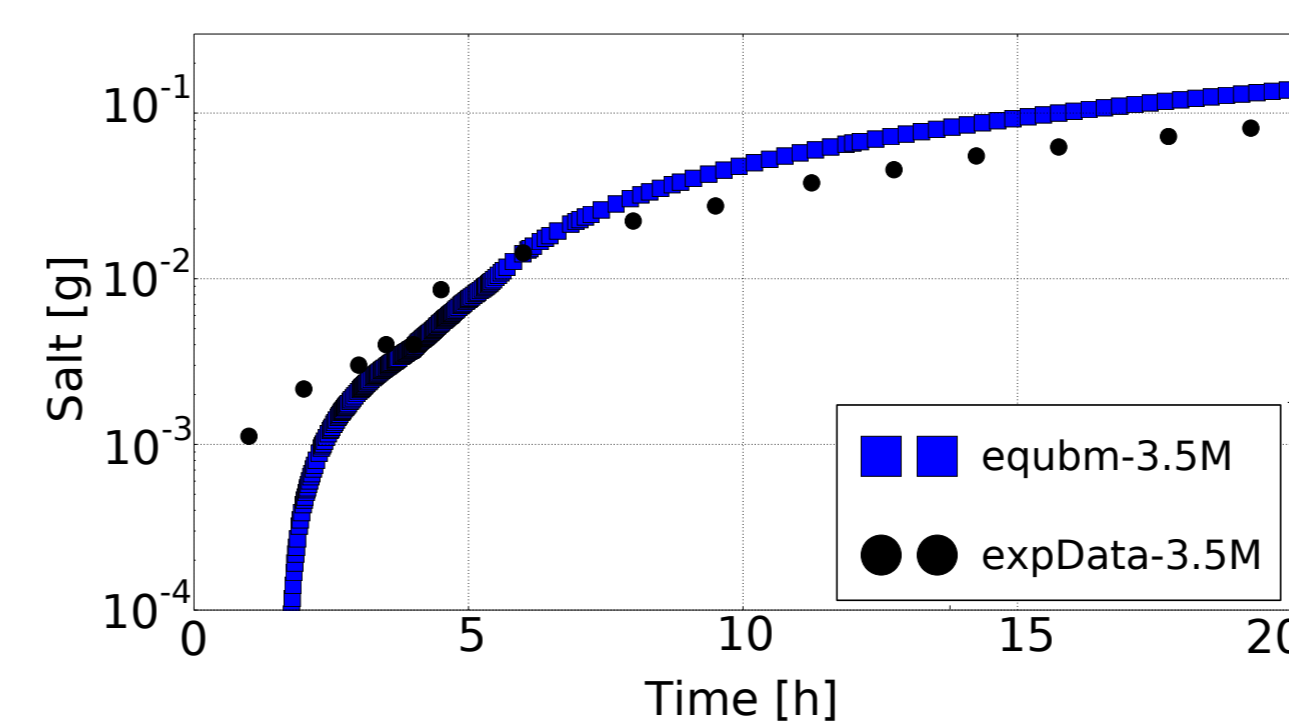
$$[x_{\alpha}^{\kappa}]^{\text{ff}} = [x_{\alpha}^{\kappa}]^{\text{pm}} \quad \forall \kappa \in \{w, a\}$$

Numerical experiments

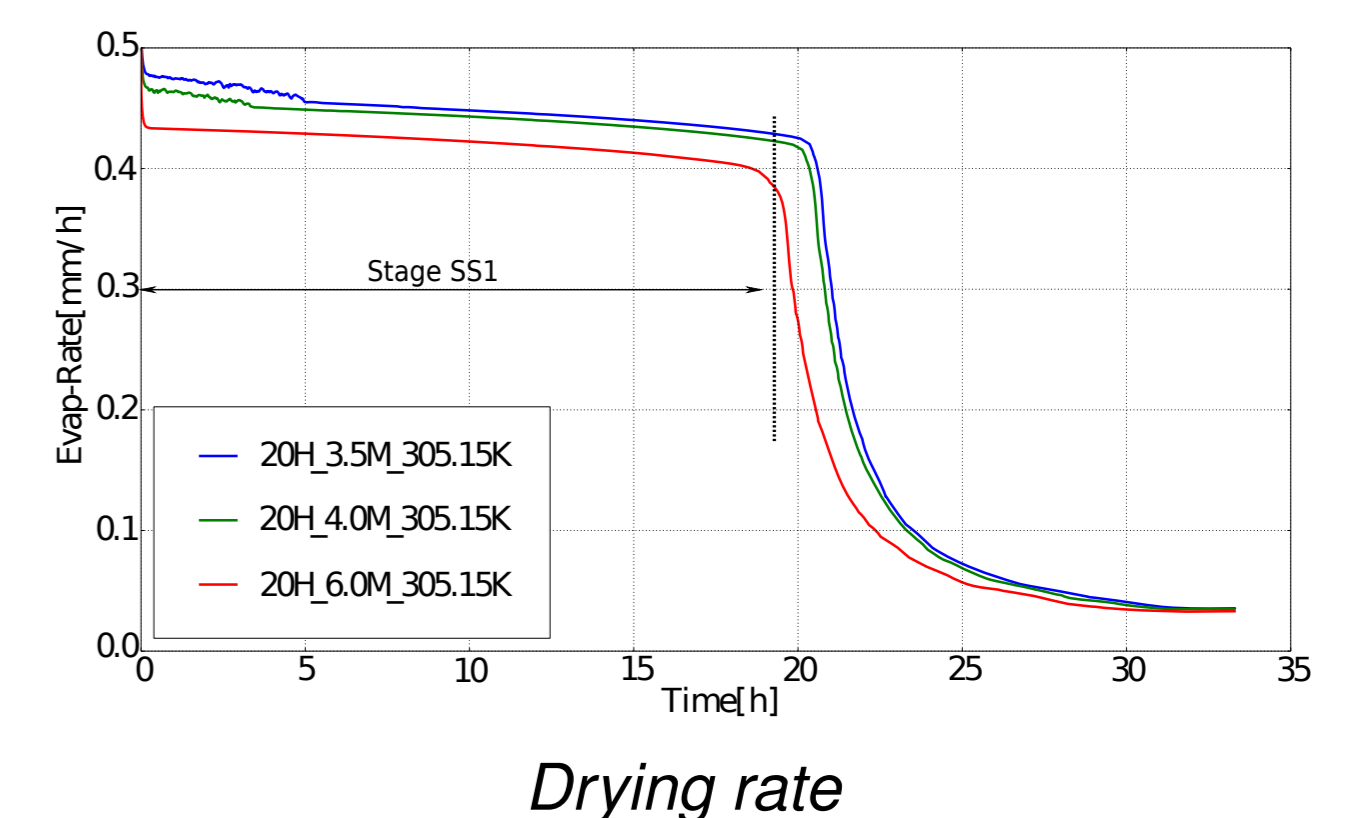
Validation (Homogeneous case) [1]:



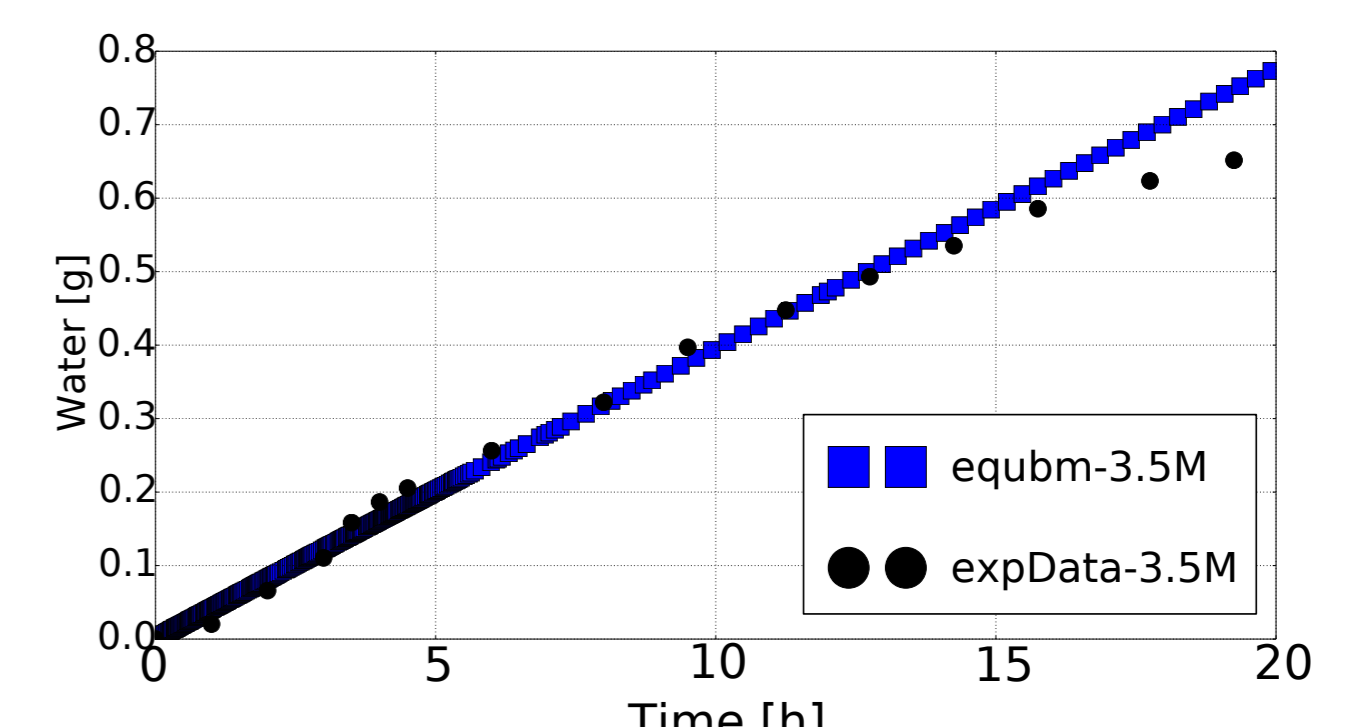
Numerical setup



Salt precipitation

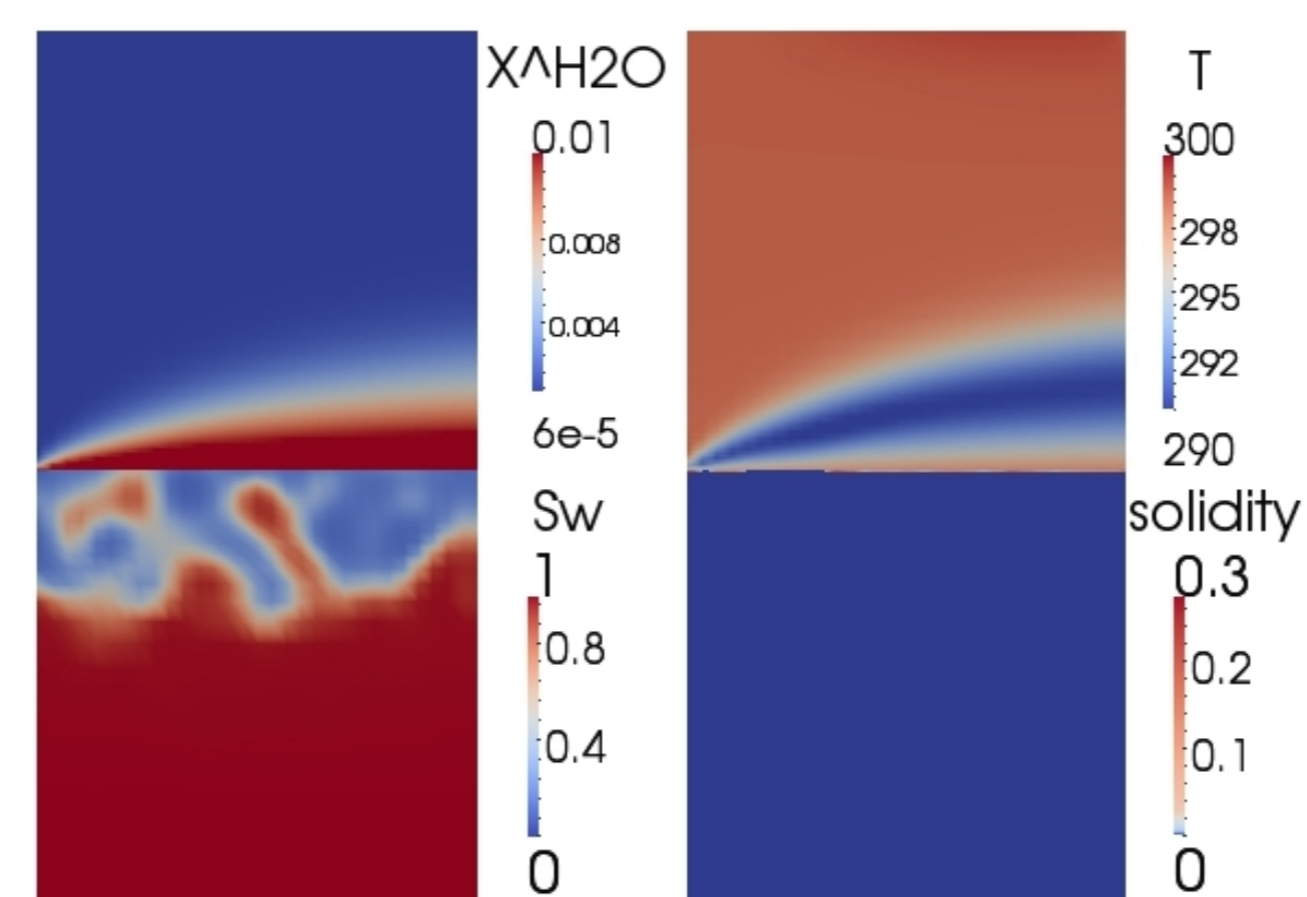


Drying rate

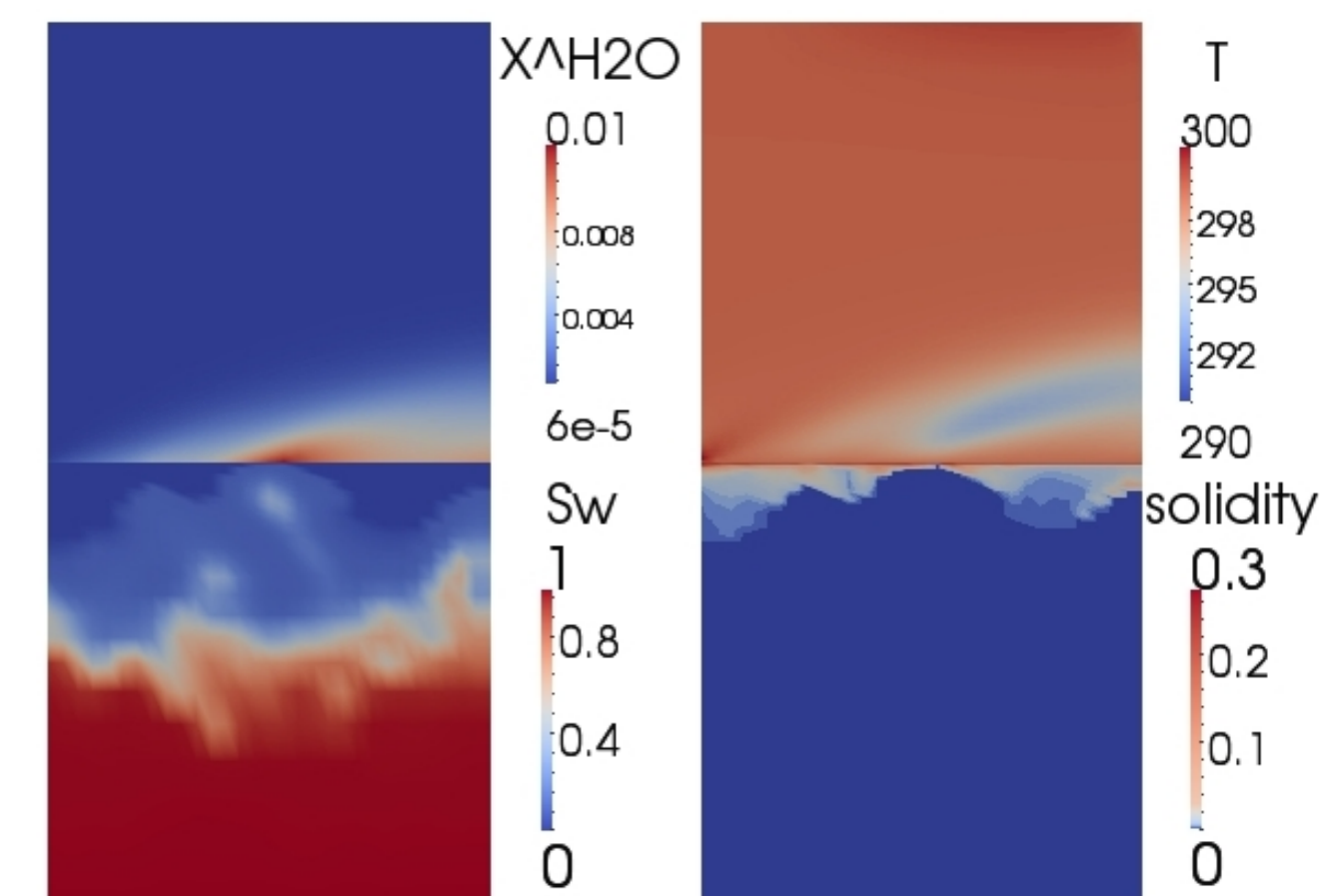


Water loss

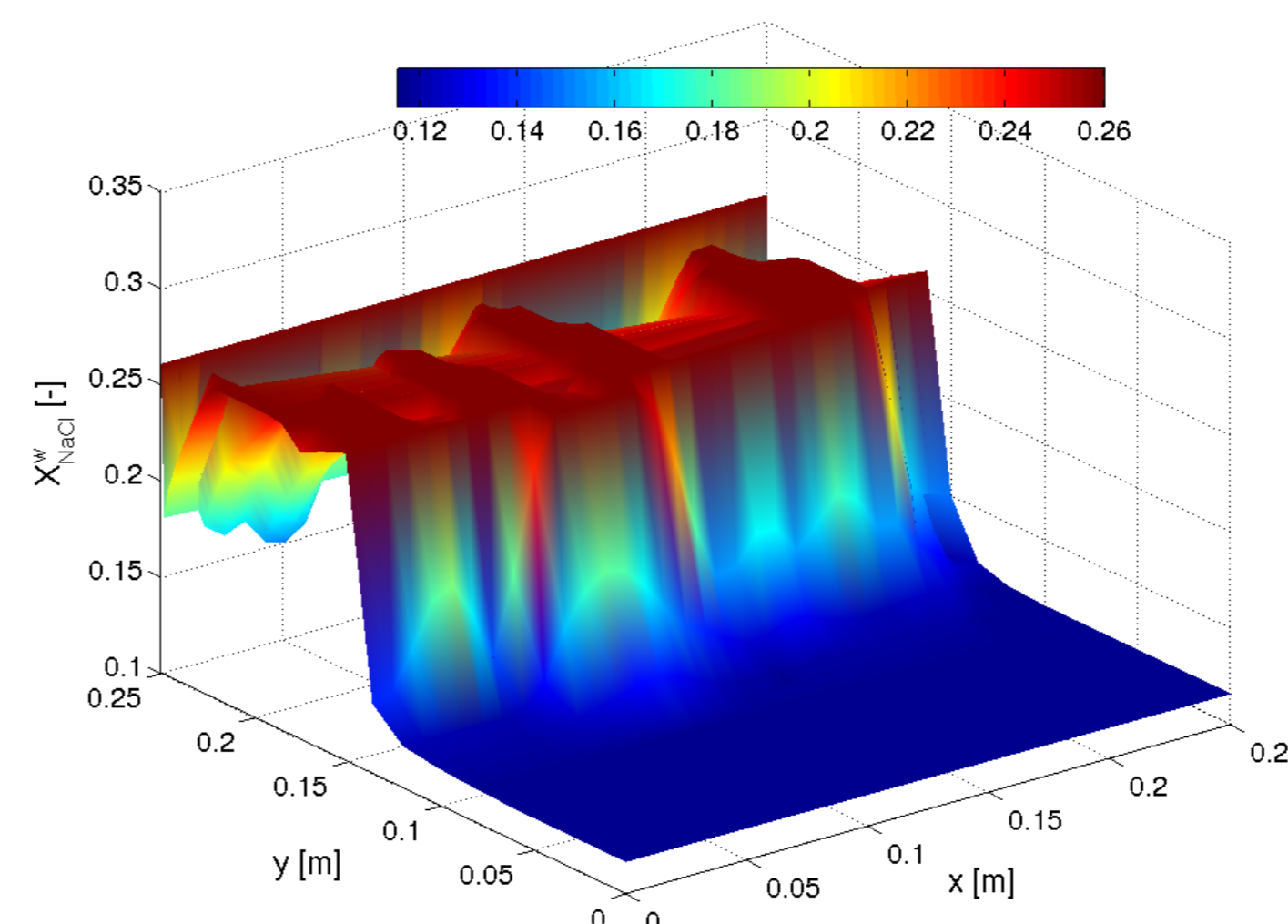
Heterogeneous case:



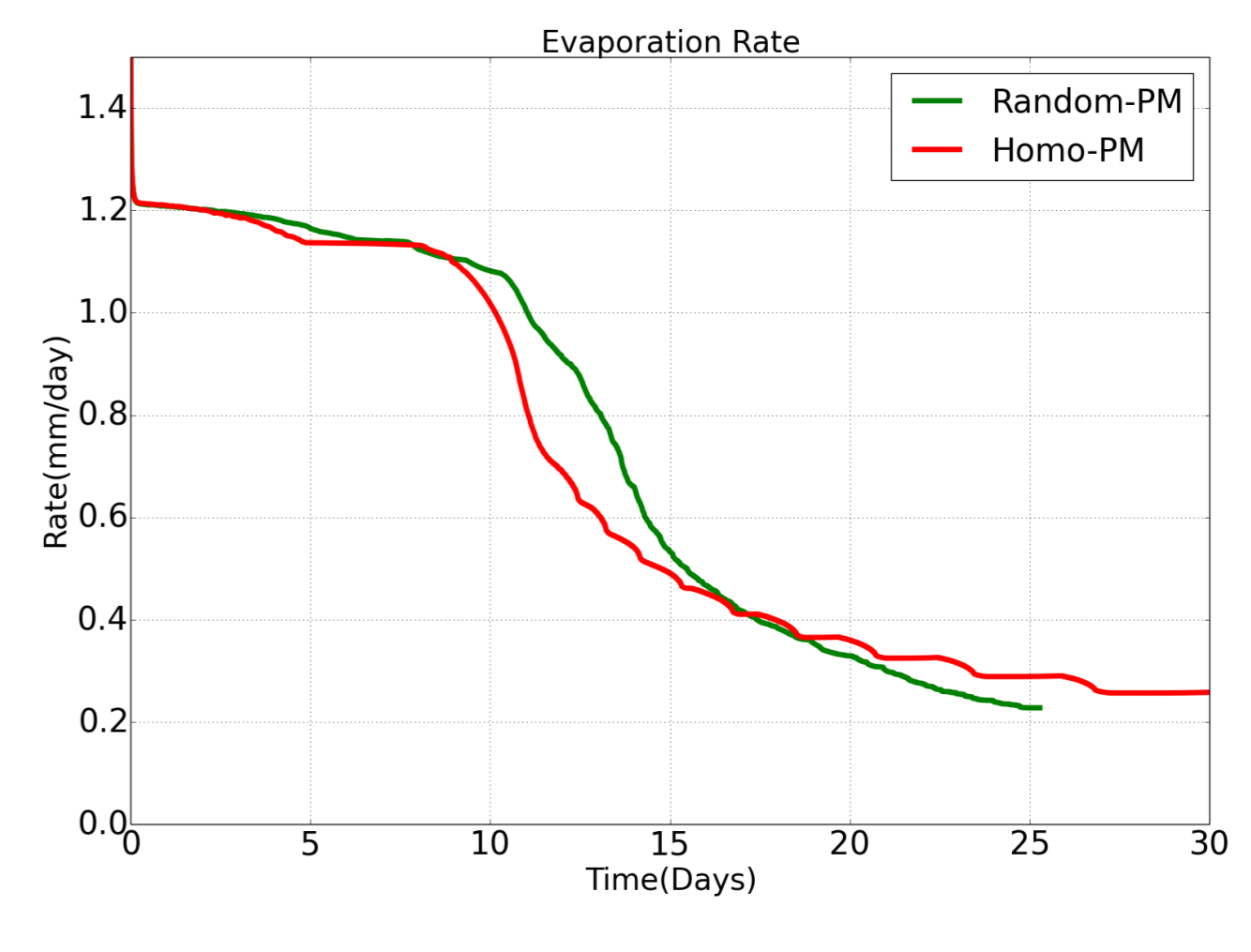
Drying after 5 days



Drying after 20 Days



Salinity after 15 Days



Evaporation rate

Additional work

- Reactive precipitation approach for mixed salts (e.g. Na⁺, Cl⁻ and I⁻)
- Formation of hydrates
- Consequence of variation in porous-media and free-flow properties
- Influence of surface saturation, flow velocity and radiation on salinization

Literature

- [1] V. Jambhekar, N. Schröder, R. Helmig, N. Shokri. Free-Flow-Porous-Media Coupling for Evaporation-Driven Transport and Precipitation of Salt in Soil, *Transport in porous media* (June, 2015).
- [2] M. Rad, M. Dyonisius and N. Shokri. Nonlinear Effects of Dissolved NaCl Concentrations on Water Evaporation From Porous Media. *General Soil Physics: II*, 117-38 (October 17, 2011).
- [3] 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).