

USING STEADY-STATE TRANSPORT MODELS TO SIMULATE GROUNDWATER AGE AND AGE TRACER BREAKTHROUGH

Olivier Attéia and Henning Prommer



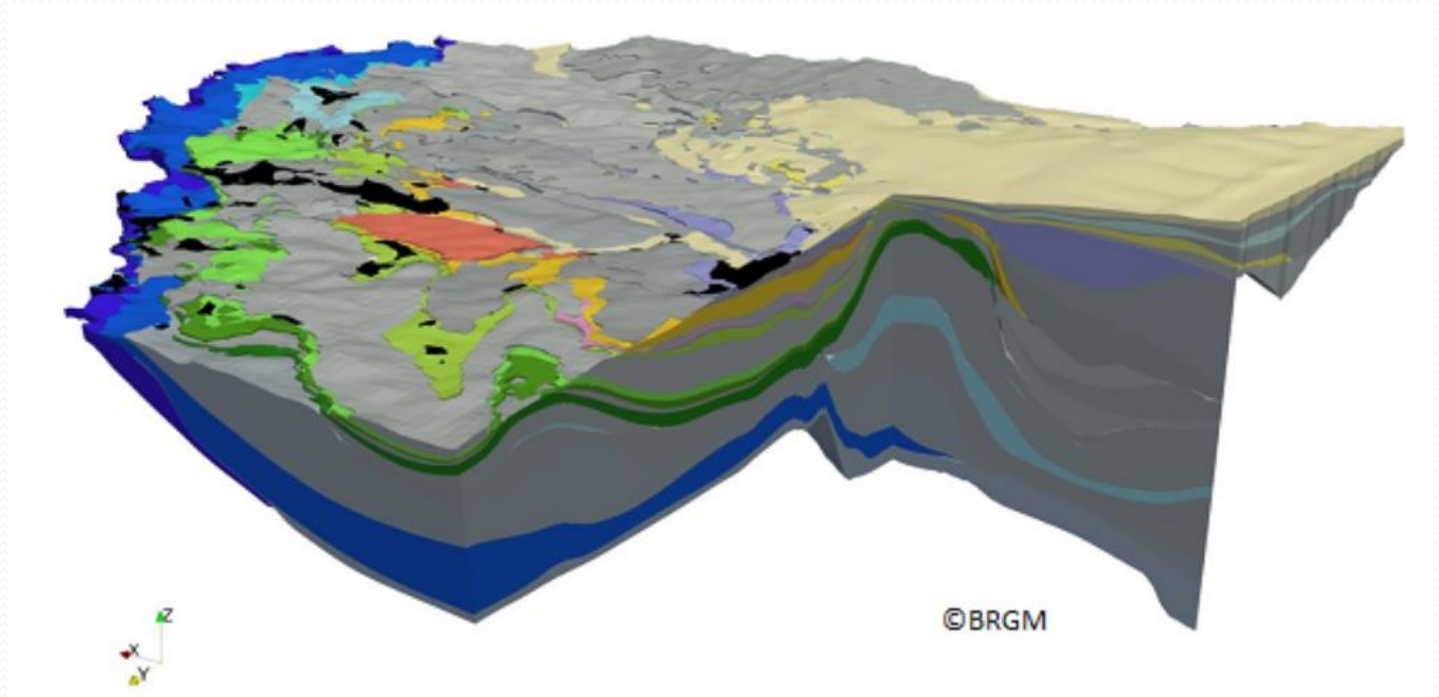
GÉORESSOURCES
& ENVIRONNEMENT



Background

- Climate change -> long term simulation
- Simulating solute and reactive transport to assess groundwater quality evolution relies on robust groundwater flow models
- Flow models that employ only hydraulic heads for model calibration suffer from non-uniqueness
- Environmental tracer data, i.e., groundwater age tracers can potentially reduce non-uniqueness and predictive uncertainty arising from « head-only » calibrations

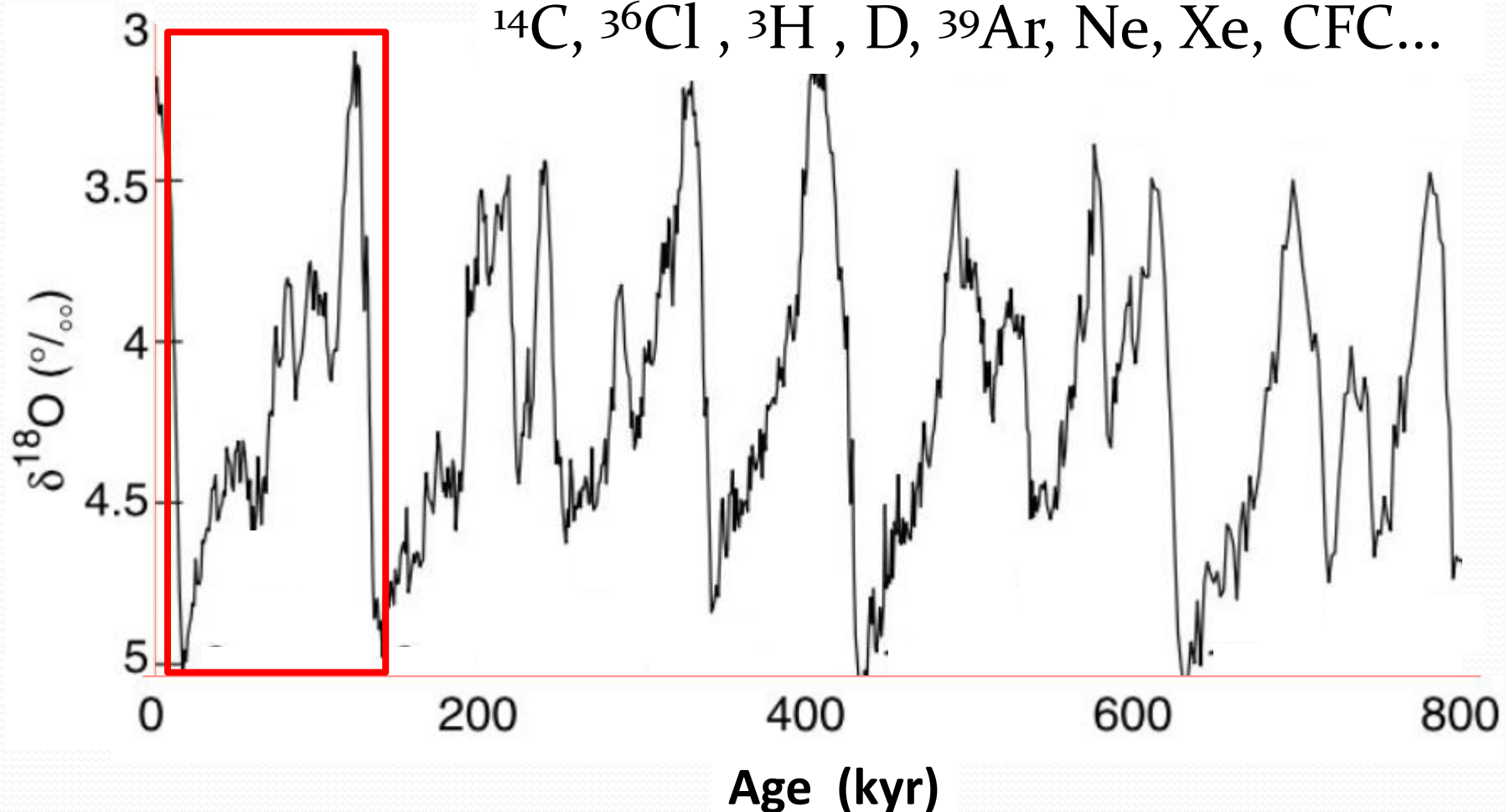
Flow and transport in large basins



- Flow simulations may take several hours
- Transport simulations may take several days

Temporal evolution of ^{18}O

^{14}C , ^{36}Cl , ^3H , D, ^{39}Ar , Ne, Xe, CFC...

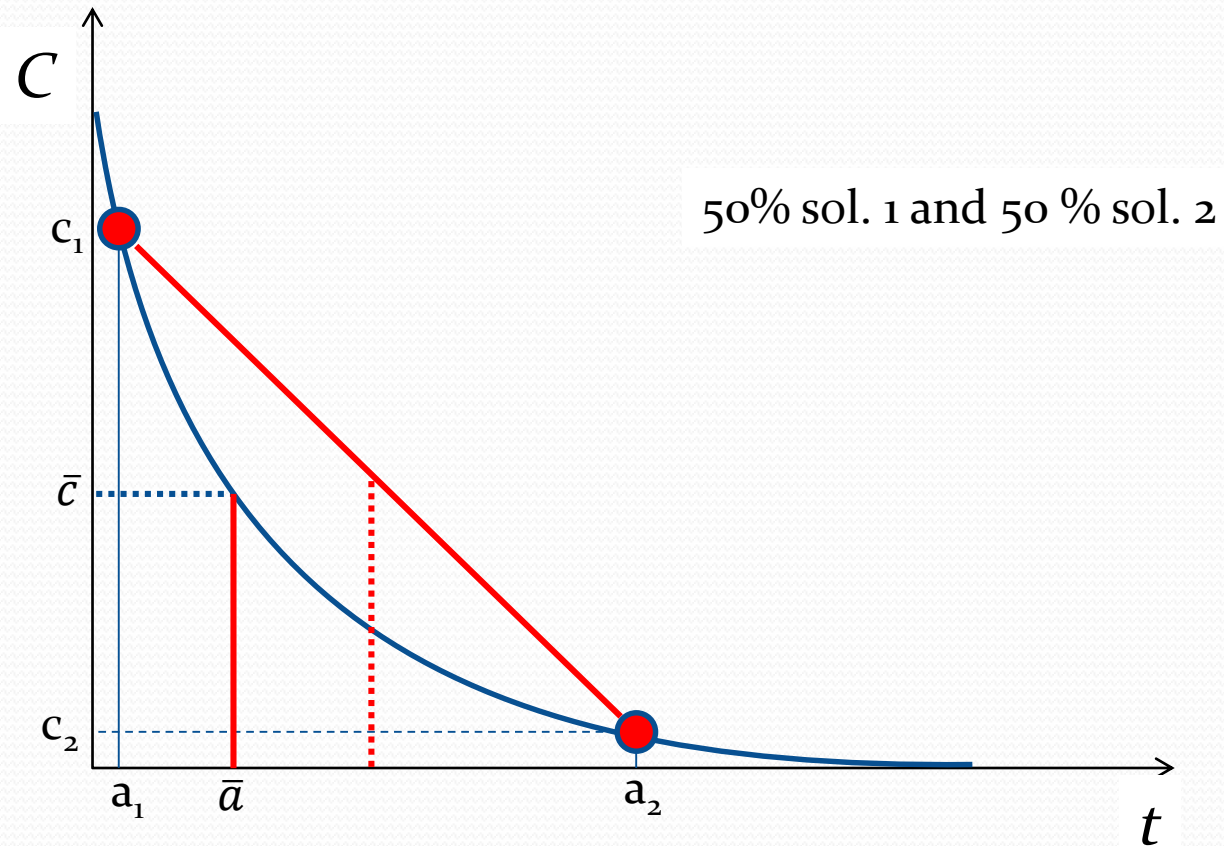


Objective and approach

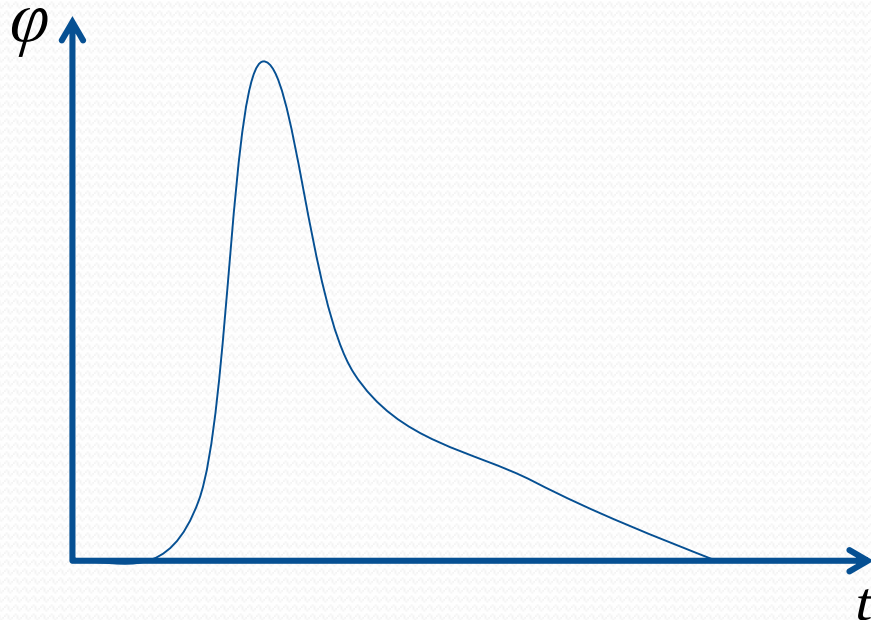
- Objectives
 - Develop an efficient method to simulate long term transport of noble gases or stable isotopes
 - To include this modelling in optimization process
- Approach
 - Use Mt3dms steady state solute transport simulation capability
 - Simulate several decaying substances
 - Invert it to get local age distribution

Age and mixing

- « Age » obtained from ^{14}C does not mix linearly



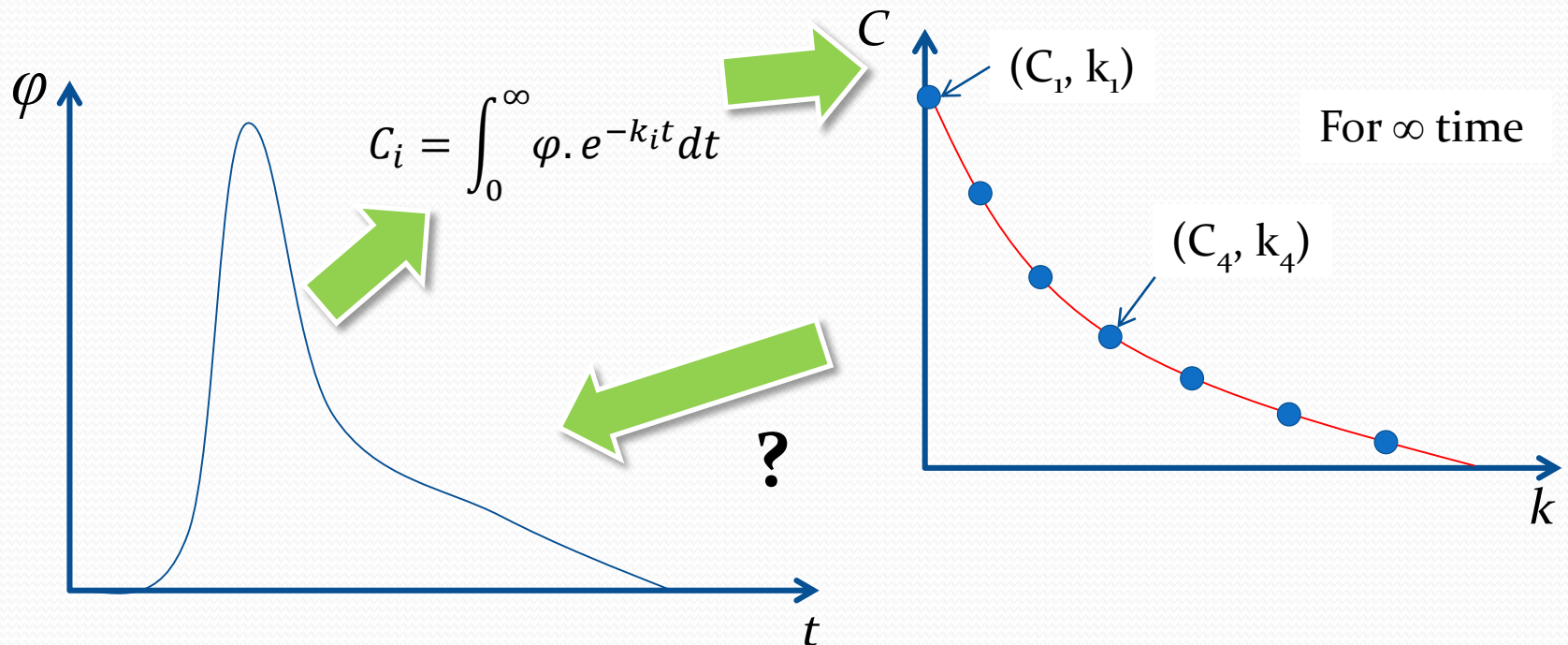
Age distribution and decay



Now, it is recognize that at each point, there is a distribution of the age of water

Age distribution and decay

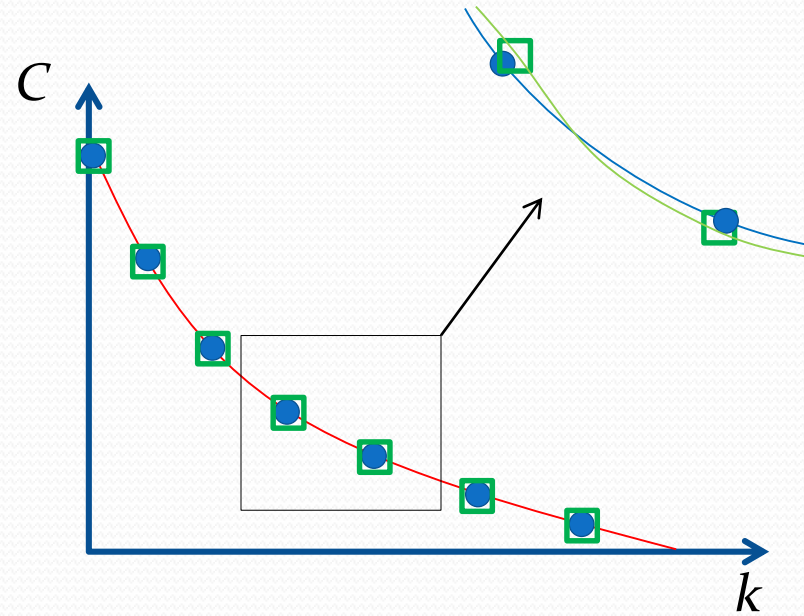
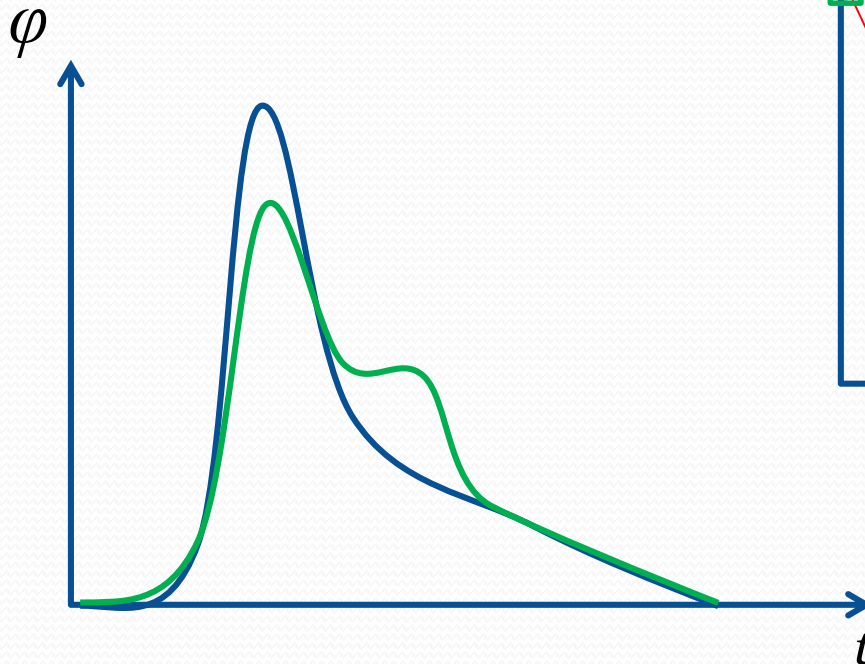
Local age distribution shall lead to different concentrations of decaying substances



Close to non-uniqueness

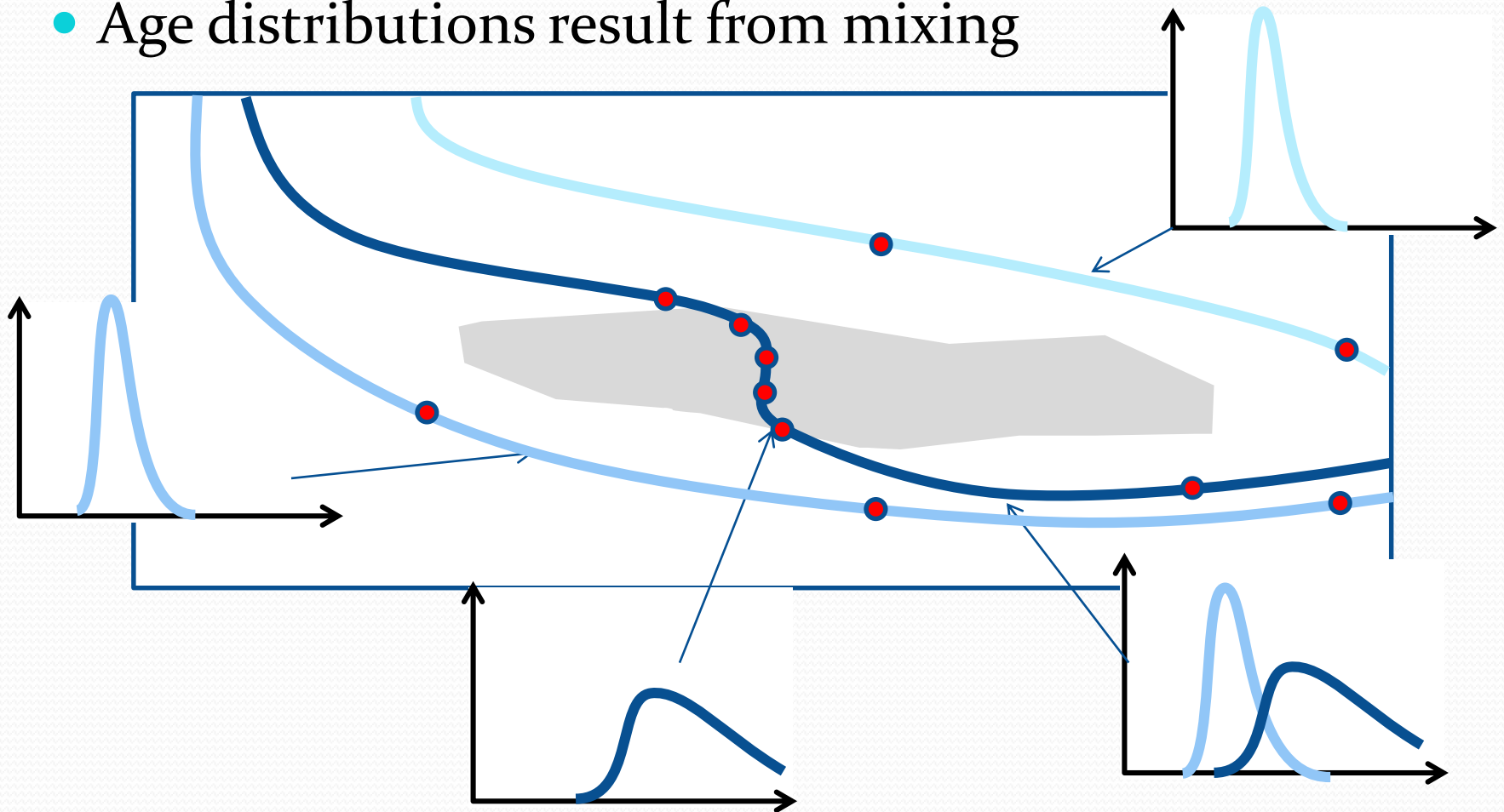
Due to integral and exponential, different distributions can lead to very close C_i

$$C = \int_0^{\infty} \varphi \cdot e^{-kt} dt$$

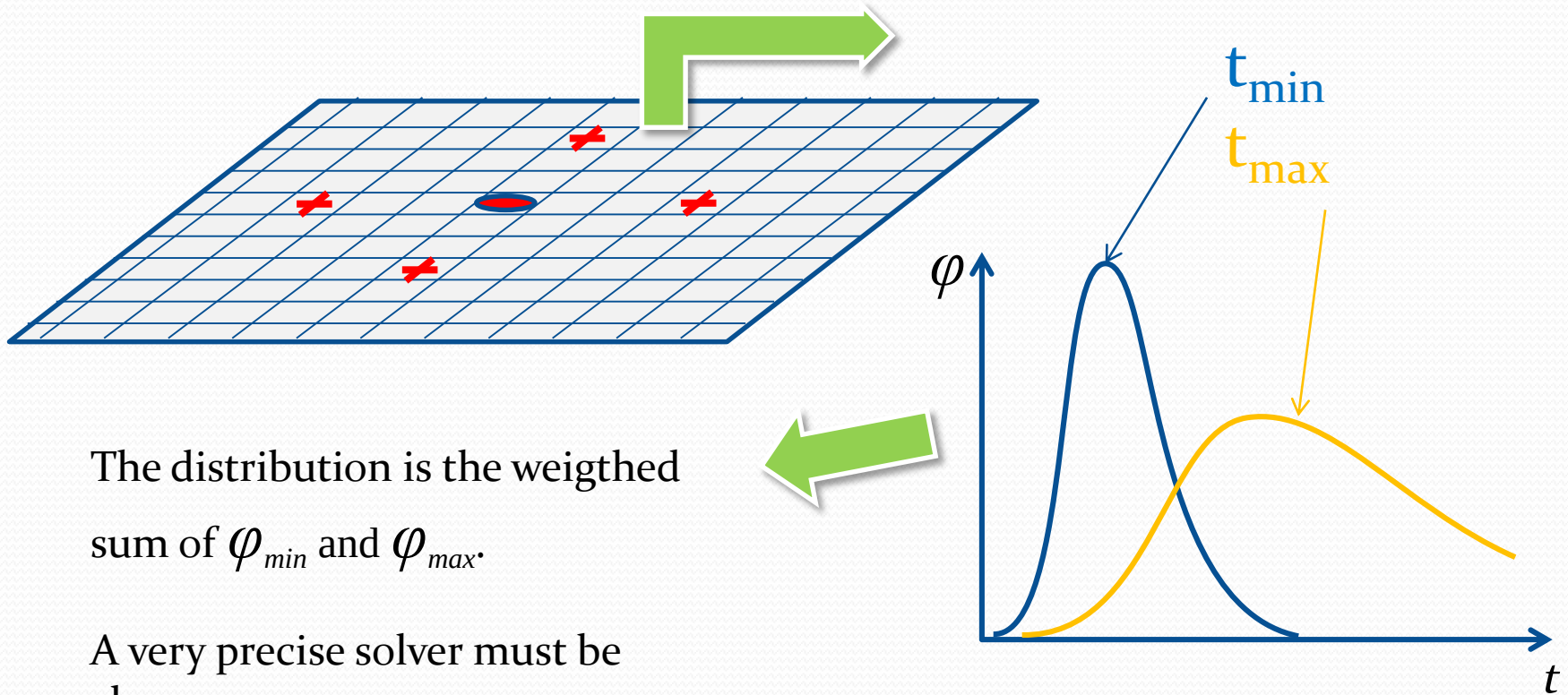


How age distributions occur

- Age distributions result from mixing



Using neighbors to solve non-uniqueness

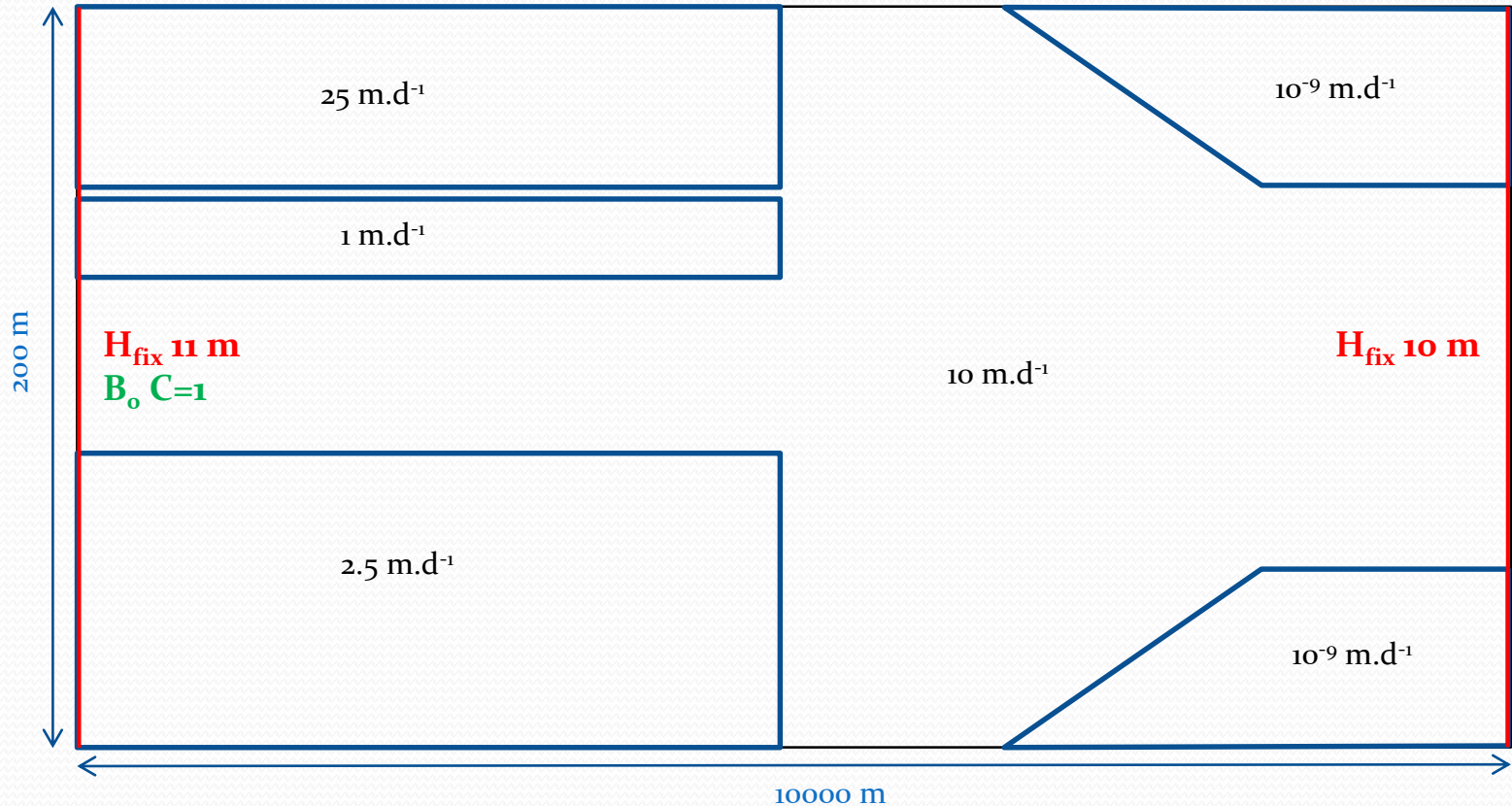


The distribution is the weighed sum of $\varphi_{\min}$ and $\varphi_{\max}$.

A very precise solver must be chosen

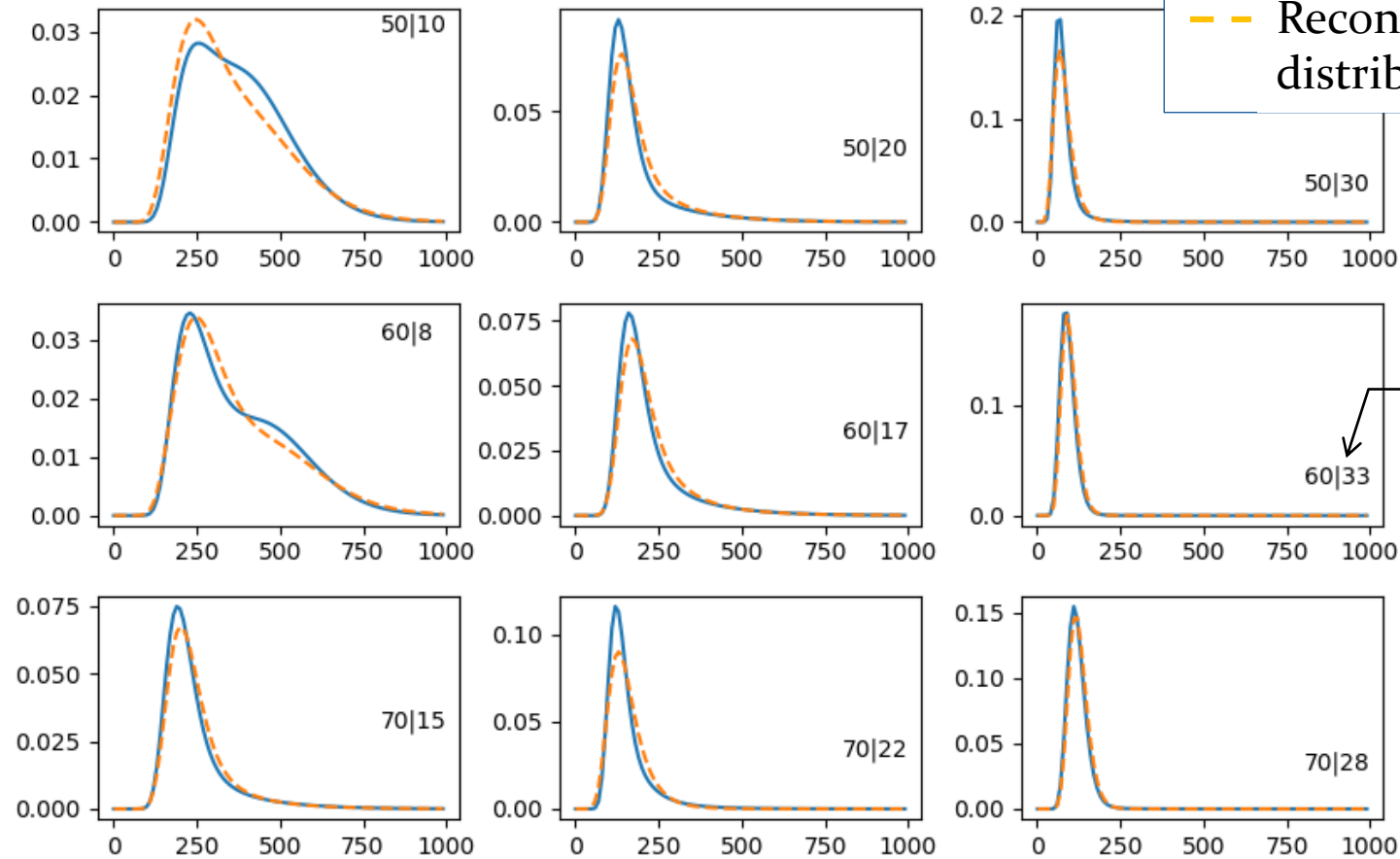
A 2D example

400 x 80 cells



Resulting distributions

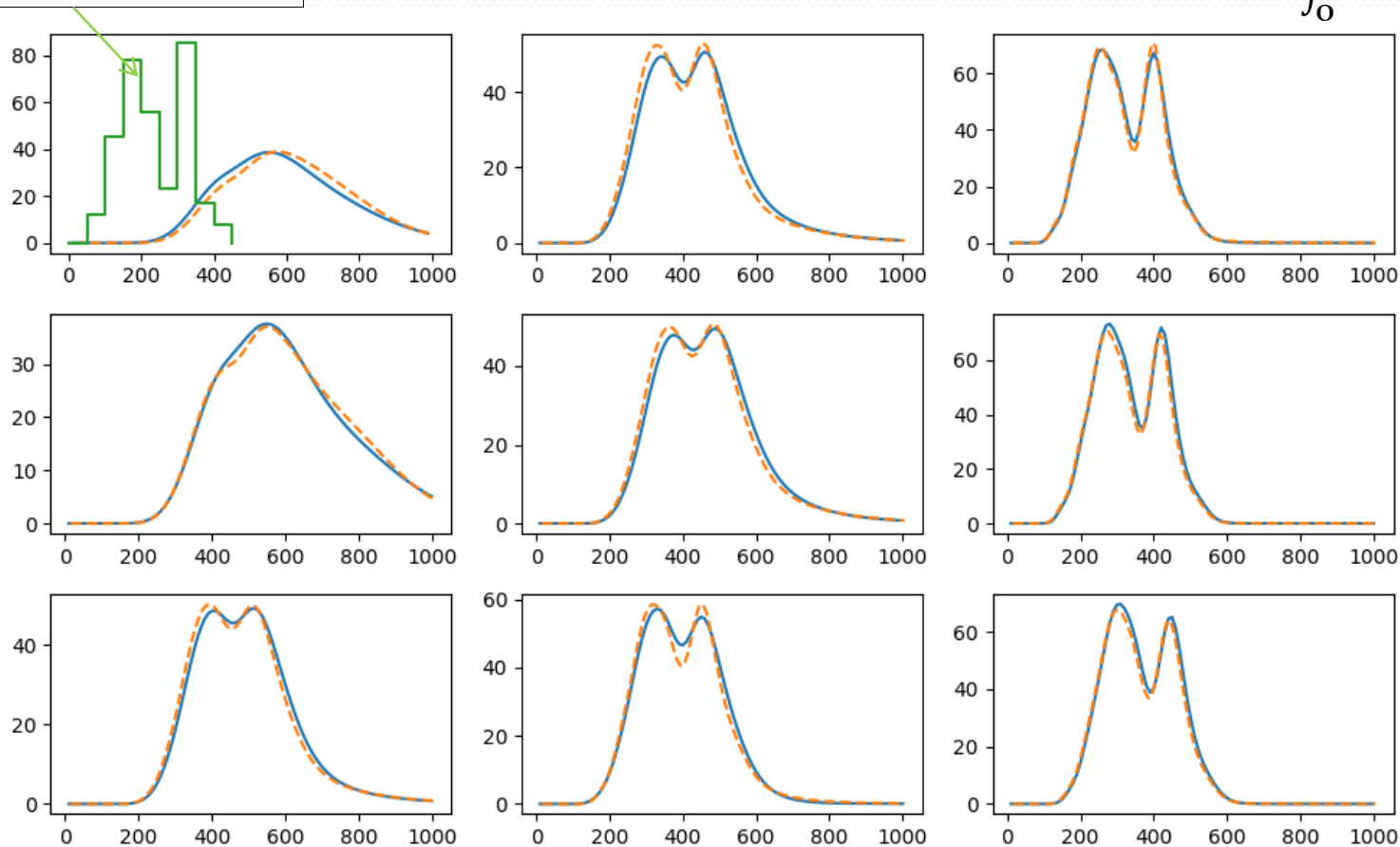
φ



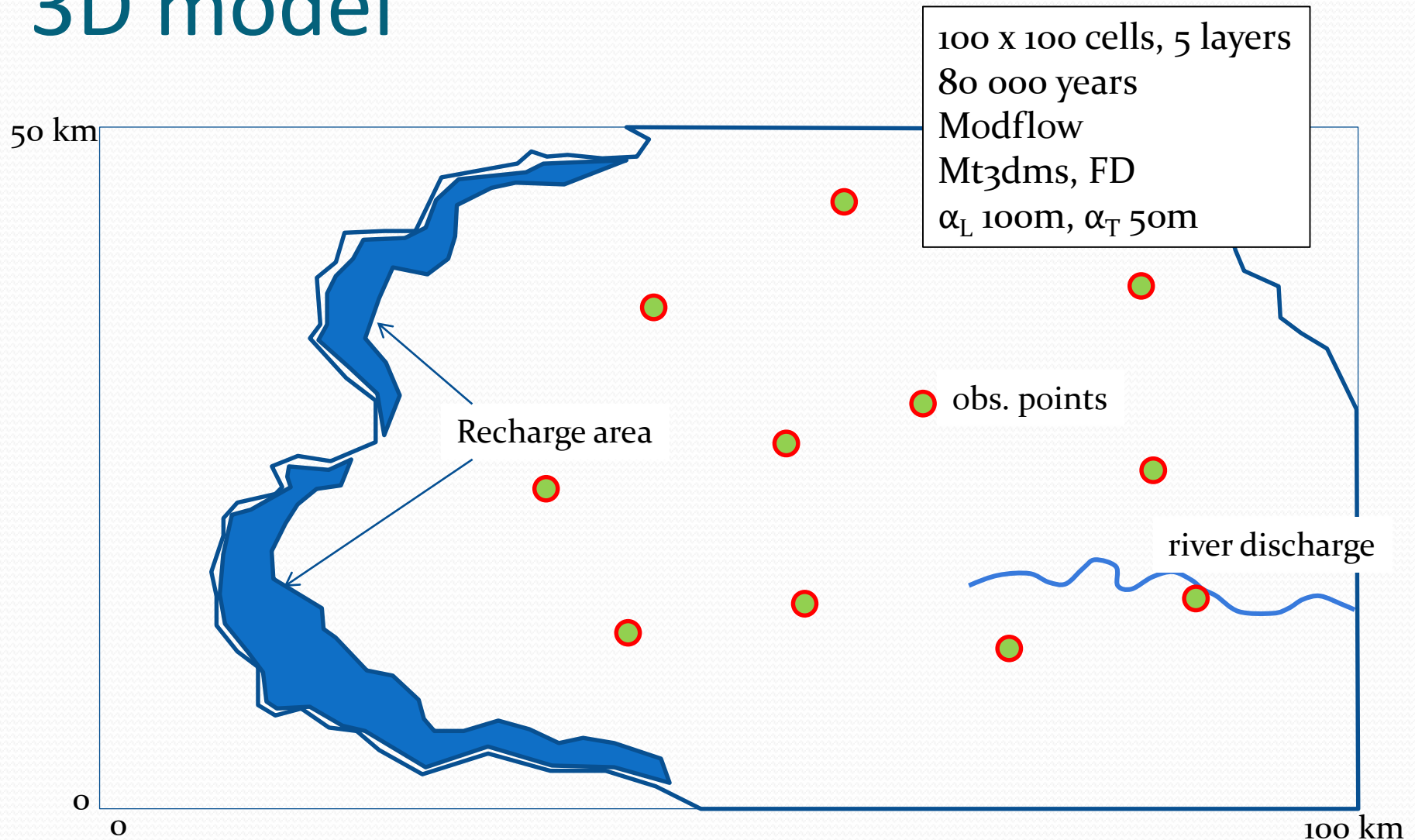
Tracer breakthrough by convolution

Input curve (^3H ?)

$$C(x,t) = \int_0^t C_{in}(\tau) \varphi(t-\tau) d\tau$$



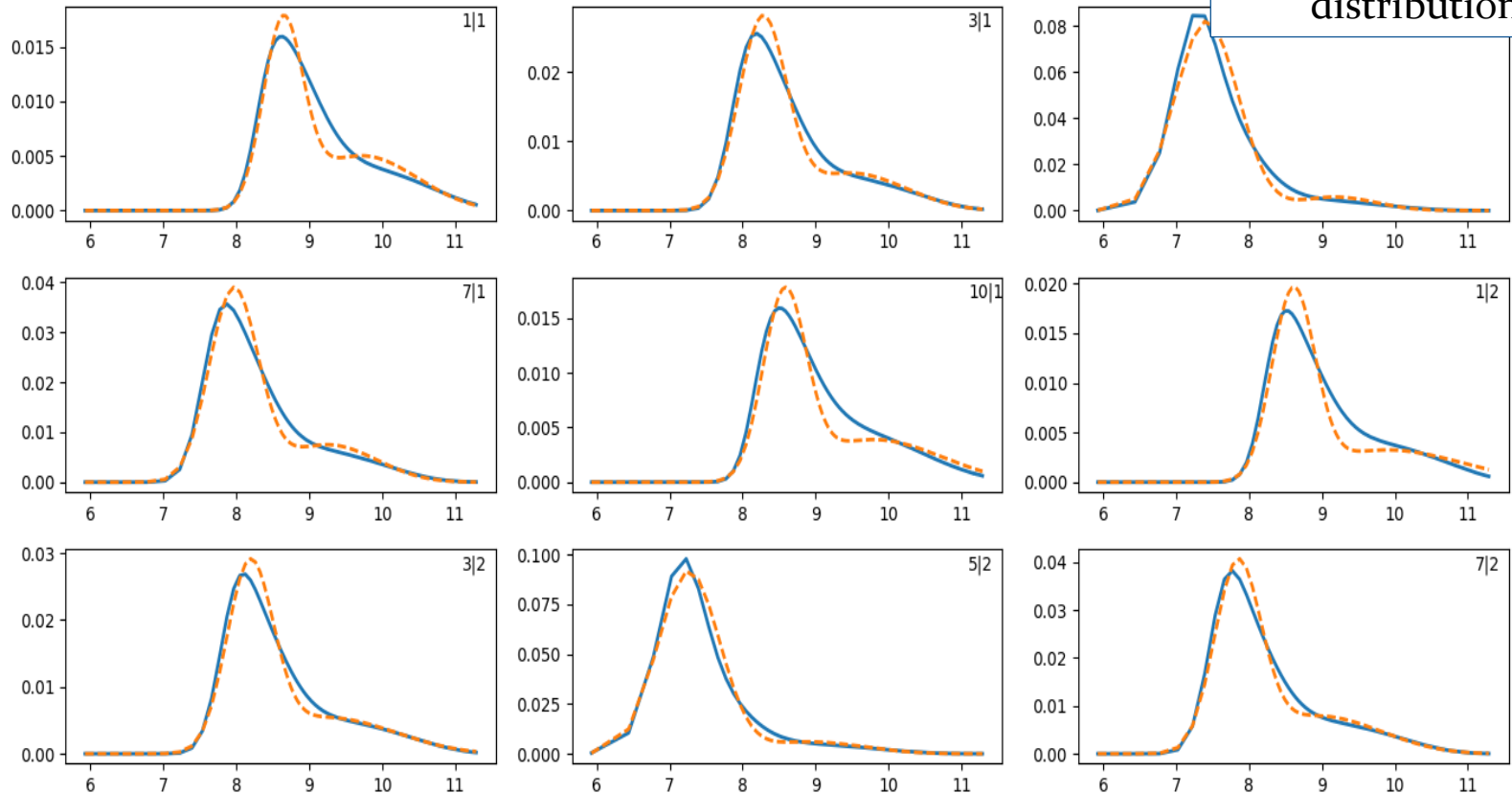
3D model



Resulting distributions

φ

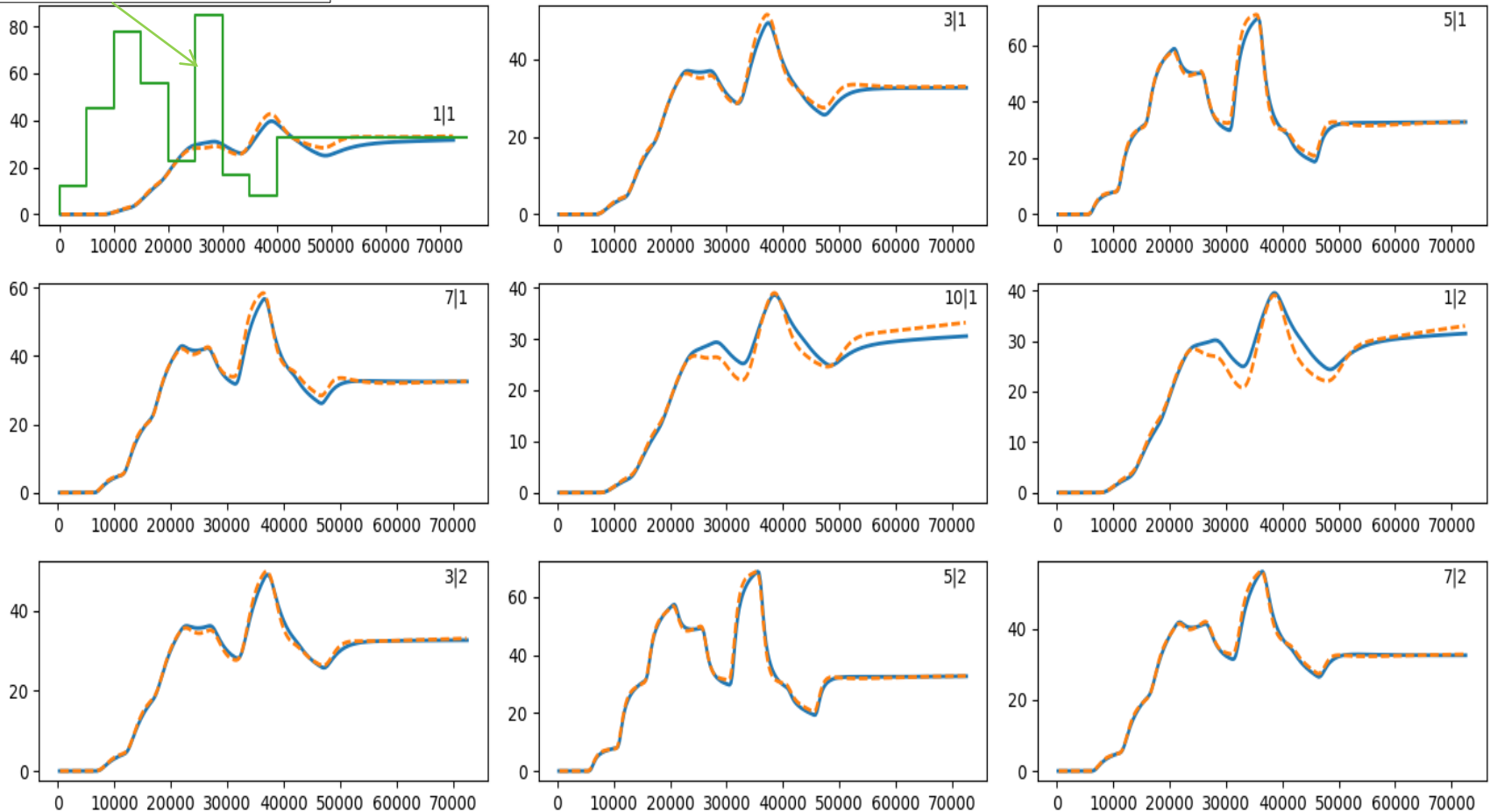
— Transient model
- - Reconstructed distributions



$\text{Log}(\text{time})$

Tracer breakthrough by convolution

Input curve (^{18}O ?)

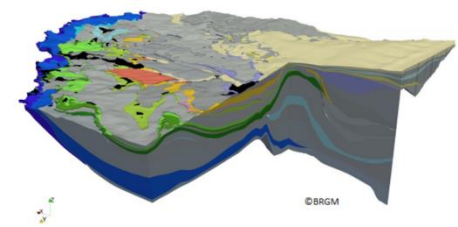


Calculation time

	2D fine	3D medium	3D fine
Nb of cells	64 000	50 000	1 250 000
Run time (min)			
Modflow transient	0.5	1.5	12
Modflow steady	0.1	0.3	1
Mt3dms transient	45	62	1100
Mt3dms steady	0.04	0.04	1.3
Curve fitting (10 pts)	0.02	0.02	0.02

Overall suggested process

Large flow model



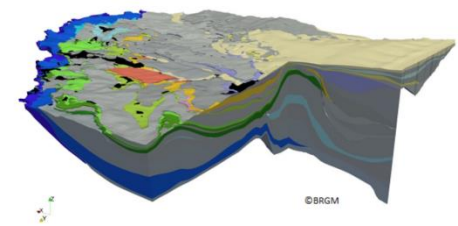
Large Transport model



Run steady state
Transport

Overall suggested process

Large flow model

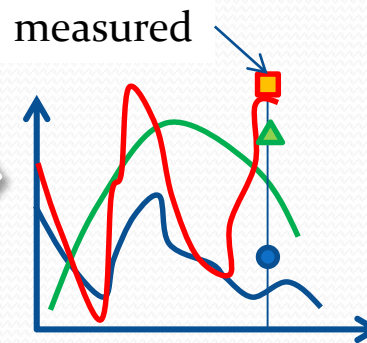
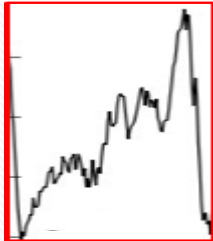


Large Transport model



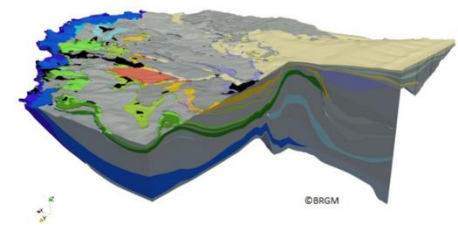
Run steady state
Transport

Input ^{18}O , Ne, Xe... curve



Overall suggested process

Large flow model

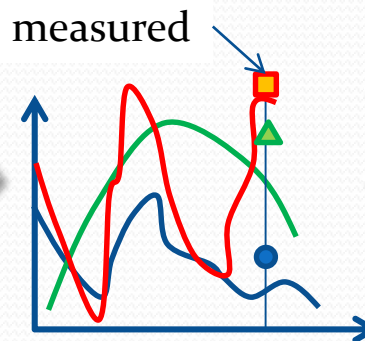
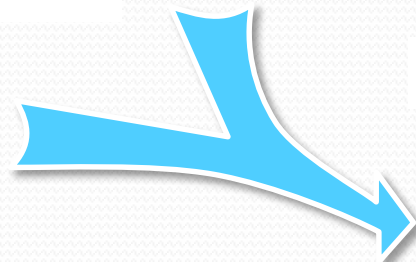
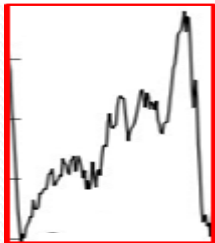


Large Transport model

Run steady state
Transport

Run steady state
Flow

Input ^{18}O , Ne, Xe... curve

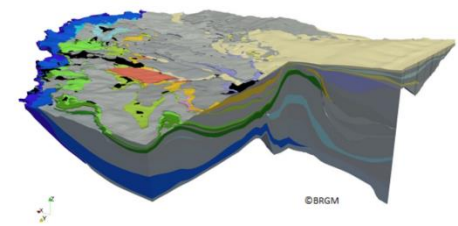


K field

PEST

Overall suggested process

Large flow model

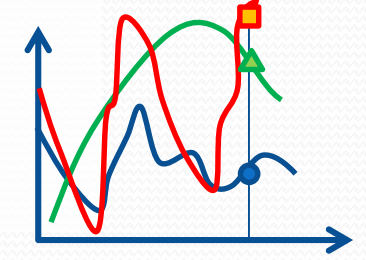
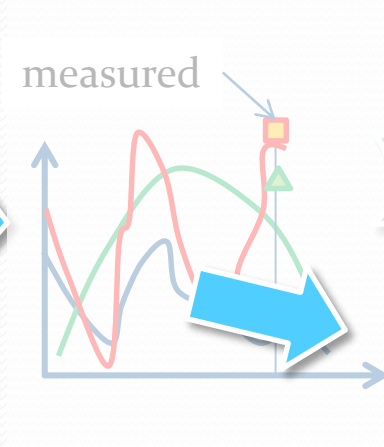
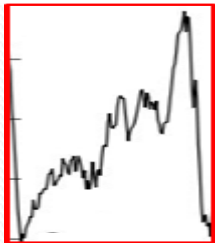


Large Transport model

Run steady state
Transport

Run steady state
Flow

Input ^{18}O , Ne, Xe... curve



PEST

Conclusions

- Steady state Mt3dms simulations can be used to retrieve age distributions
- Convolution of distribution provides local tracer transient curve
- Overall calculation < 1 min
- Can be used as a quite precise surrogate model for optimization
- Extension to kinetic reactions in dissolved phase possible
- Will soon be available as a plugin in Ortizd