

The InterFrost benchmark of Thermo-Hydraulic codes for cold regions hydrology – first inter-comparison results



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Coupled Thermo-Hydro processes



Rowland et al 2010

- Open field (in situ process studies) & Lab. studies
- Processes are thermally driven ... Thermo-Hydro cases
- Simulation: non-linear coupled equations with steep fronts due to phase change
- Modeling issues, code improvement and validation
 1. Cases with analytical solutions
 2. Intercompare on academic cases
 3. Confront with experiments
 4. Confront with field data monitoring
- Validation vs calibration



LSCE



interfr^ost

now 14 codes ...

UEA University of East Anglia



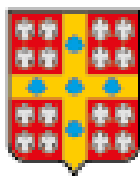
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Kick-off Meeting, 18 – 19 Nov. 2014, Paris



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McGill



Diversity of codes

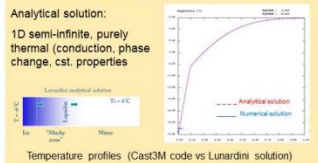
- Finite elements, finite volumes, finite differences
 - Various meshing strategies and choices of time steps
 - Different treatment of non-linearities and coupling
 - Different experiences and fields of applications
- Large range

Intercomparison process

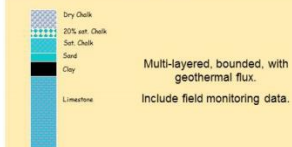


1D Thermal with advective component

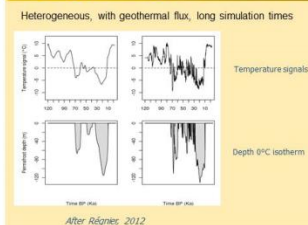
T1: Lunardini/Osterkamp



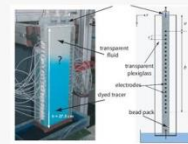
T2: Heterogeneous



T3: geological times



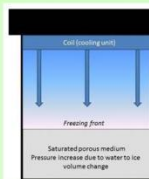
Experiments in cold room



Lekmine et al. 2011

Facility at GEOPS with controlled room temperature

T → P: 1D P ↑



Coupled system of TH equations

Darcy water flow equation

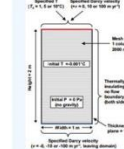
$$\left(S_s \frac{\partial \rho_w}{\partial p} \right) \frac{\partial p}{\partial t} = \nabla \cdot \left[\rho_w K_w \nabla p \right] + \nabla \cdot \left[\rho_w K_w \nabla z \right] - \left(\varepsilon (\rho_w - \rho_i) \frac{\partial S_w}{\partial T} \right) \frac{\partial T}{\partial t} + Q_w$$

Heat transfer equation

$$\left(\rho_w S_w c_p + \rho_i S_i c_i + (1 - \varepsilon) \rho_r c_r \right) \frac{\partial T}{\partial t} = \nabla \cdot \left[\lambda \nabla T \right] + \nabla \cdot \left[h_w \rho_w K_w \nabla p + h_w \rho_w K_w \nabla z \right] - \frac{\partial S}{\partial t} (\rho_w L) - \left(h_w S_w \frac{\partial (\rho_w)}{\partial p} \right) \frac{\partial p}{\partial t} + Q_r$$

The system is similar to the one of (Mc Kenzie et al., 2007)

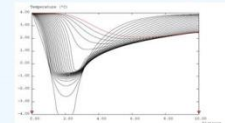
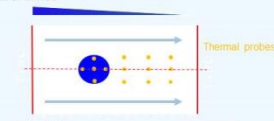
TH1: Kurylyk & Lunardini



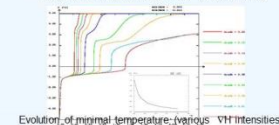
Analytical solutions including constant advection

TH2: Frozen inclusion

An initially 2D cold ($T < 0^\circ\text{C}$) permafrost inclusion is present within a uniform water flow ($T > 0^\circ\text{C}$).
Performance measurements are: 1°) time for the minimum system temperature to reach 0°C , 2°) temperature profiles along main axis for a set of control times



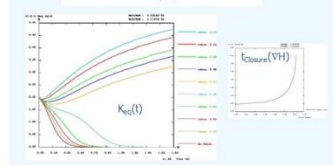
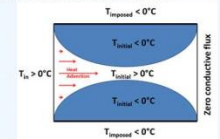
Longitudinal temperature profiles (Cast3M code)



Evolution of minimal temperature for various VH intensities

TH3: Talik evolution

An initially 2D cold ($T < 0^\circ\text{C}$) permafrost zone is present within a uniform water flow ($T > 0^\circ\text{C}$).
Imposed $T < 0^\circ\text{C}$ for upper and lower boundaries.
Performance measurements are: 1°) equivalent permeability evolution, 2°) time for the talik to close for weak advection levels



1D Thermal
with impact
on pressure
(no motion)

2D with full
TH coupling

1D Thermal

Coupled non-linear equations

TH2&3

Heat transfer

Phase change

$$\left(\rho_w S_w C_w \epsilon + \rho_i S_i C_i \epsilon + (1 - \epsilon) \rho_s C_s + \epsilon \rho_i L \frac{\partial S_i}{\partial T} \right) \frac{\partial T}{\partial t} =$$

$$\nabla \cdot (\lambda_t \vec{\nabla} T) + \nabla \cdot [\rho_w c_w K_w T \cdot \vec{\nabla} p + \rho_w c_w K_w T \cdot \vec{\nabla} z]$$

Conduction

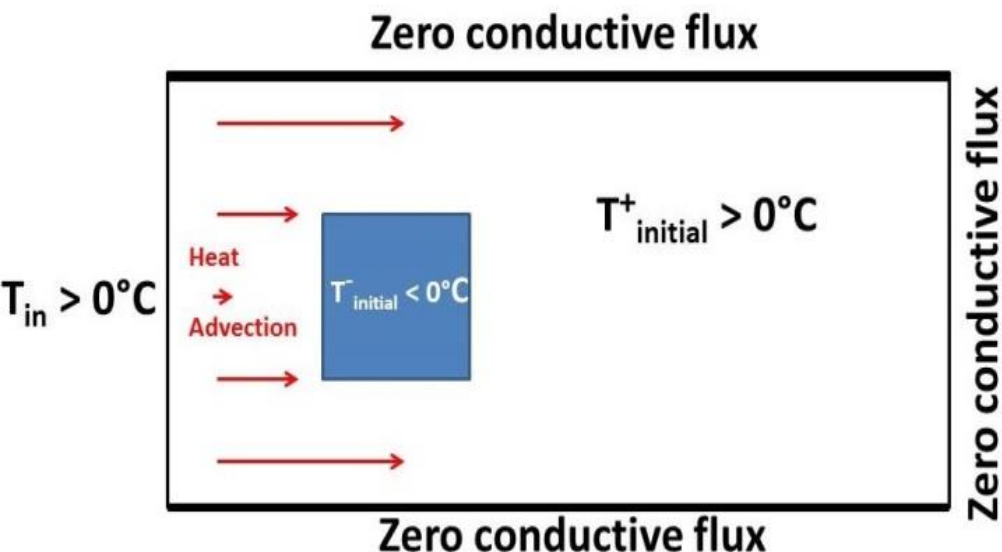
Advection

Water flow

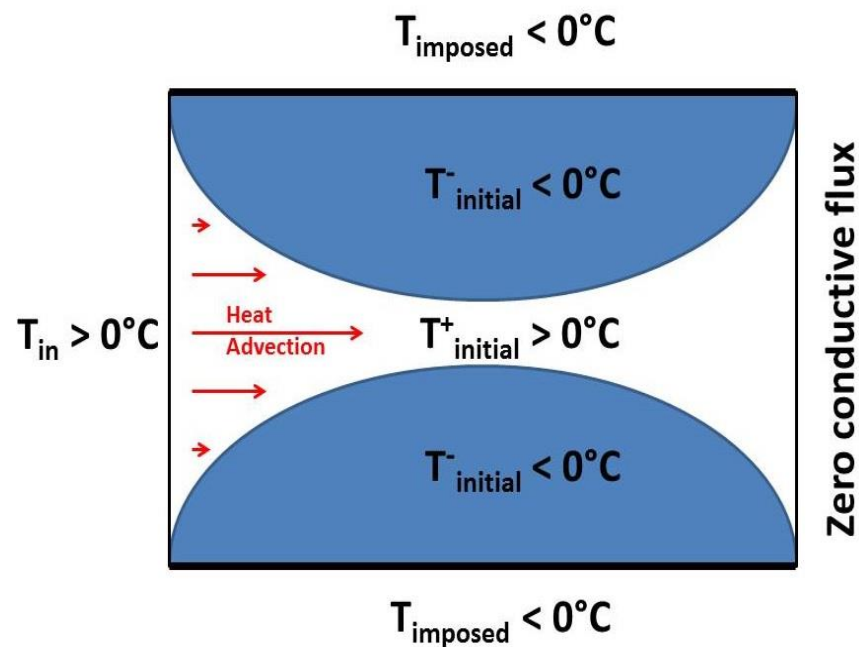
$$(S_w \epsilon \rho_w g \beta) \frac{\partial p}{\partial t} = \nabla \cdot [K_w \vec{\nabla} p] + \nabla \cdot [K_w \vec{\nabla} z]$$

Inter-comparison TH2 & TH3 for April 2015

TH2 Case, Frozen inclusion thaw



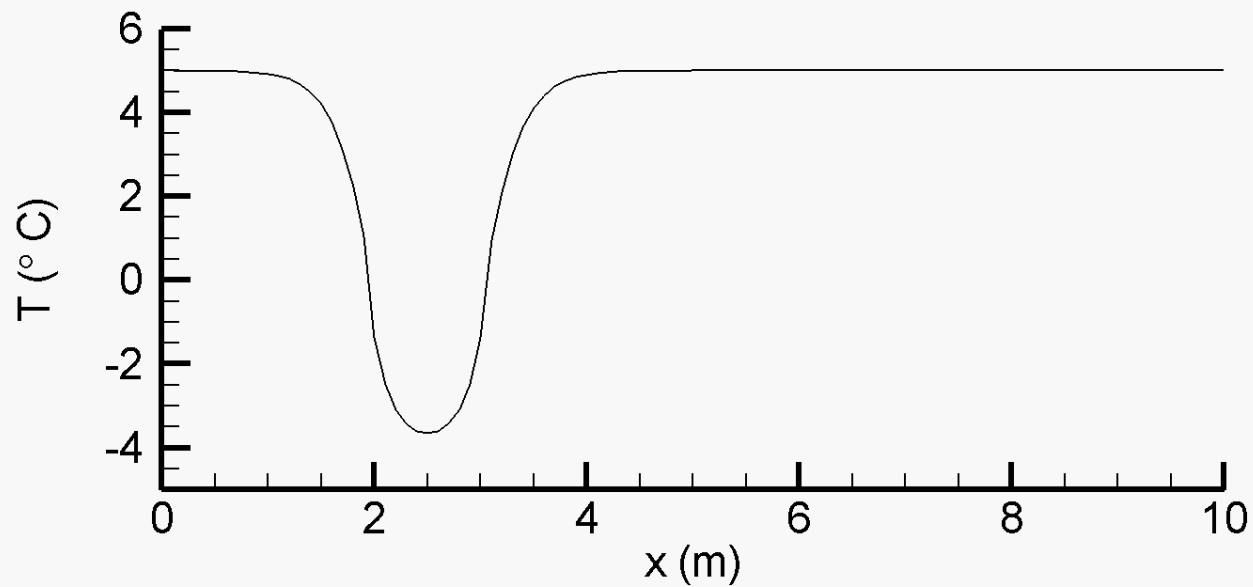
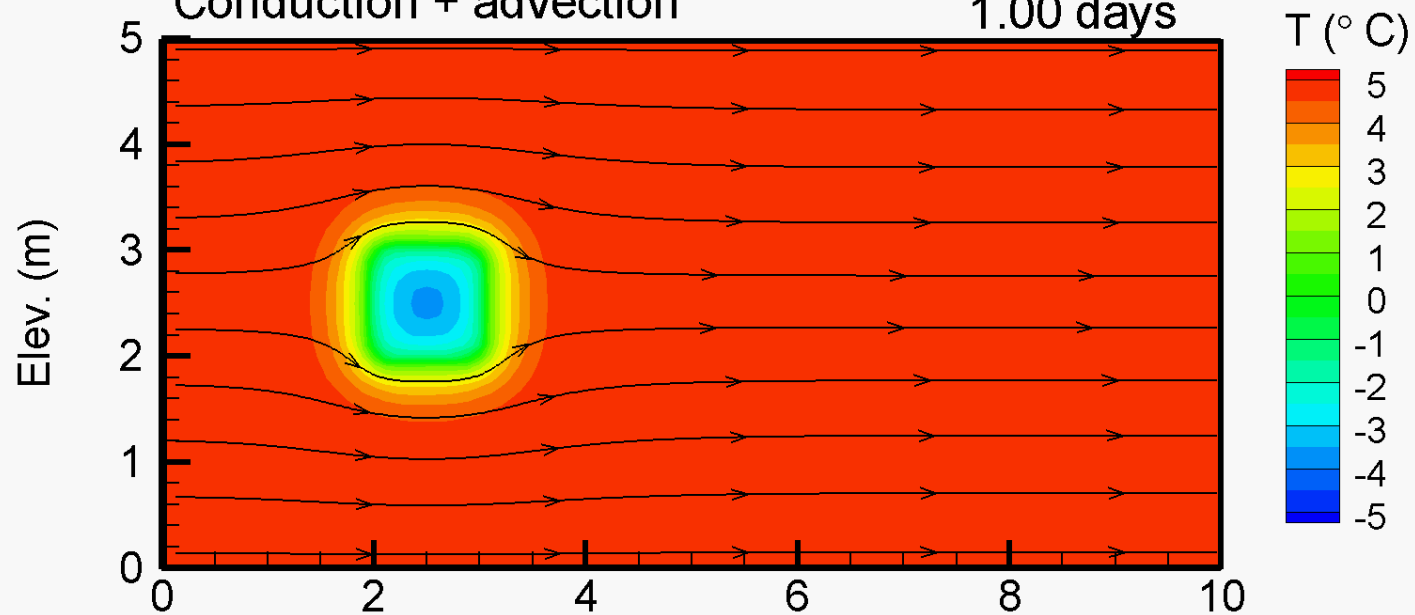
TH3 Case, Talik opening / closure



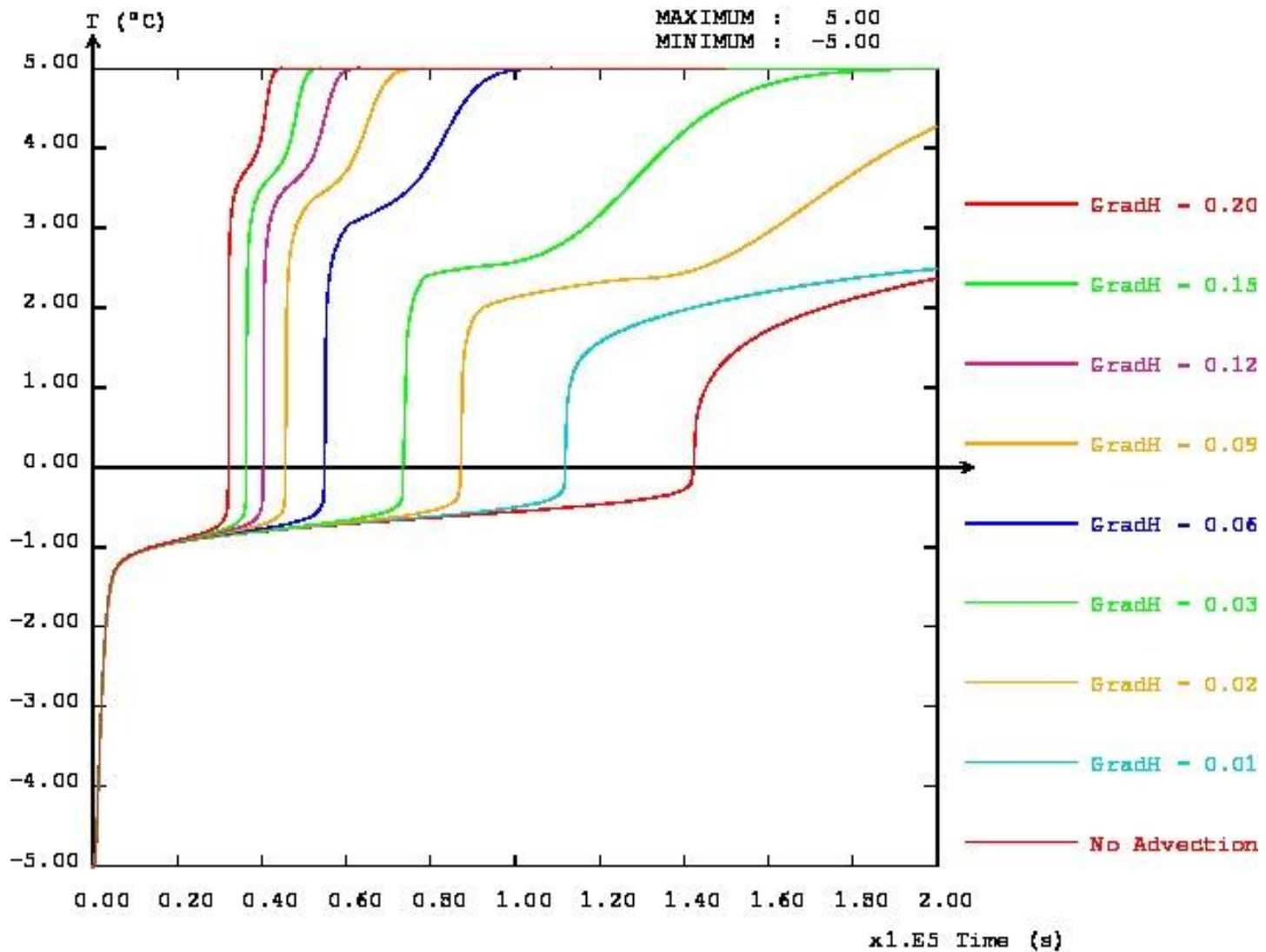
Benchmark TH2
SMOKER Model (Molson & Frind, 2014)

Conduction + advection

1.00 days



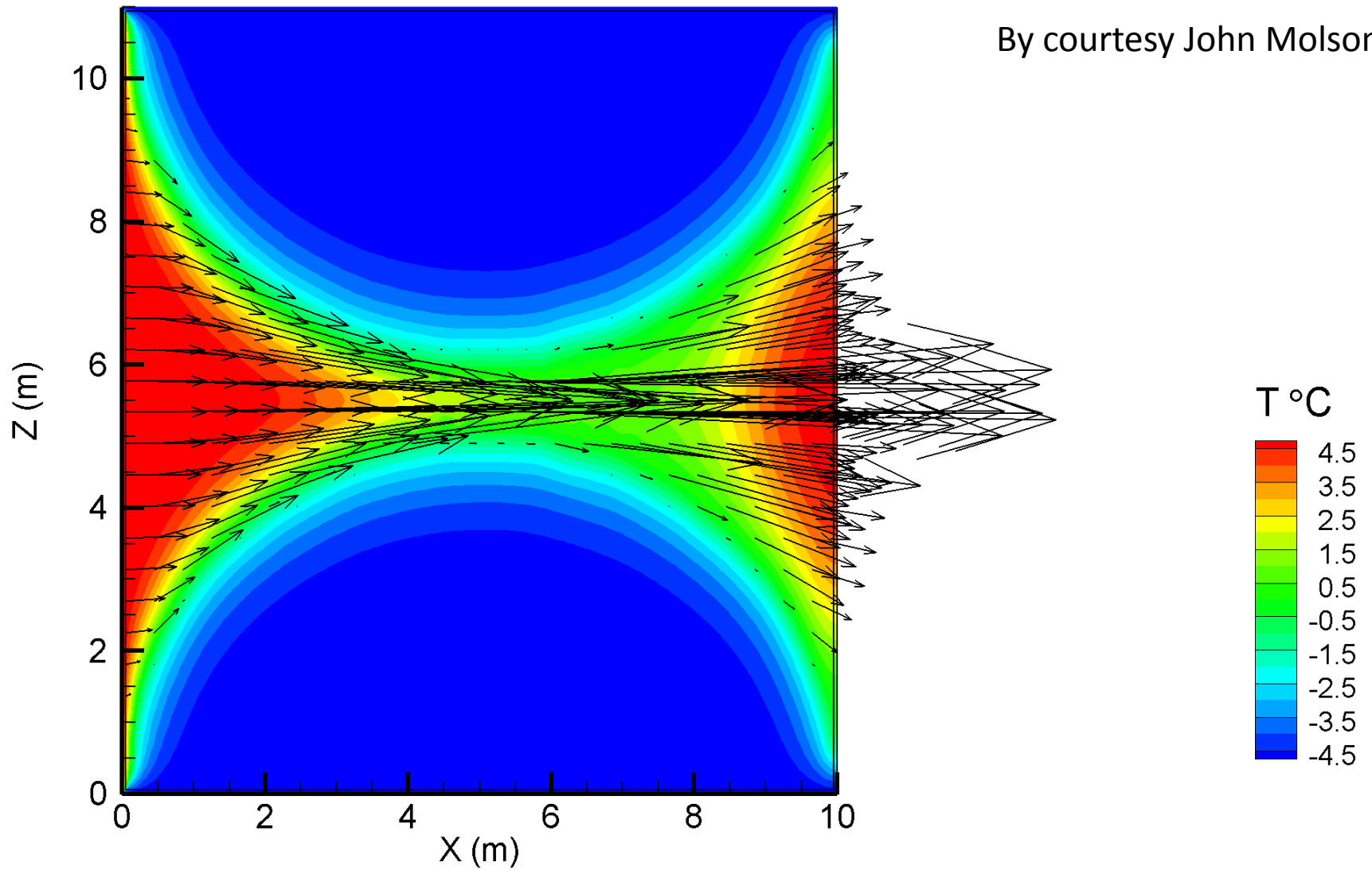
TH2: Evolution of Temperature Minimum



Strong advection

0.00 days

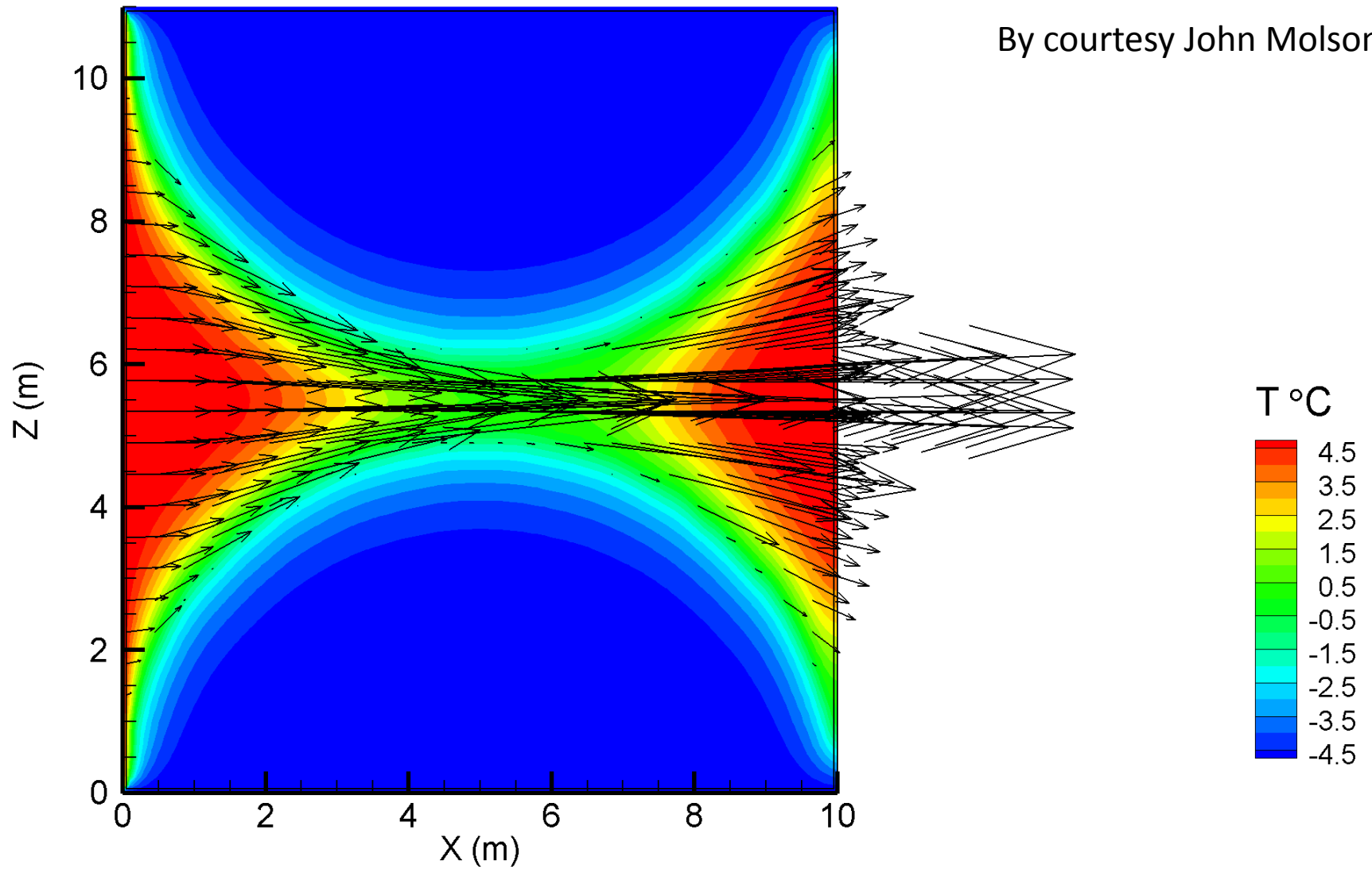
By courtesy John Molson



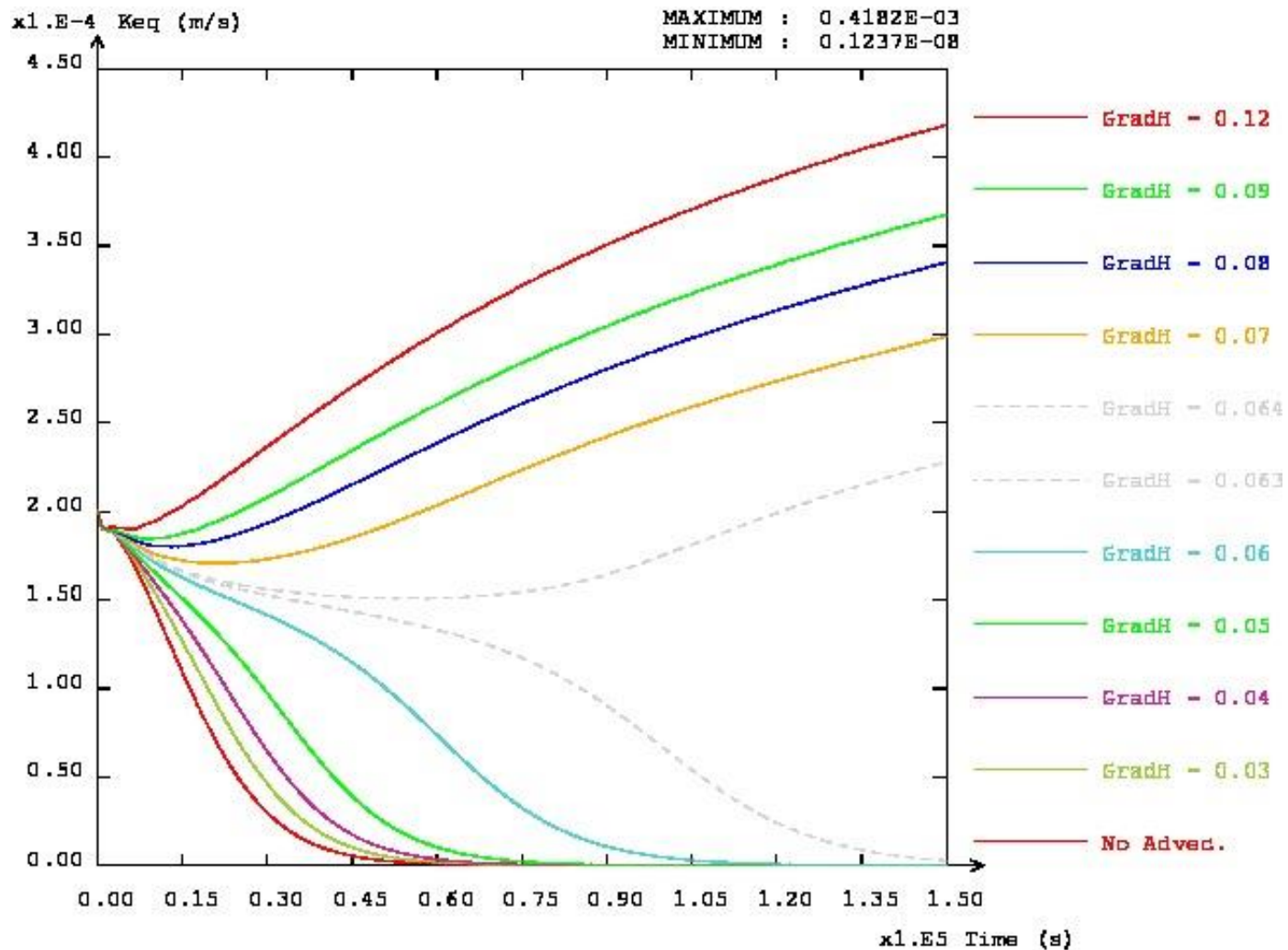
0.00 days

Low advection

By courtesy John Molson



TH3 : evolution of equivalent hydraulic conductivity



TH2&3 performance measures

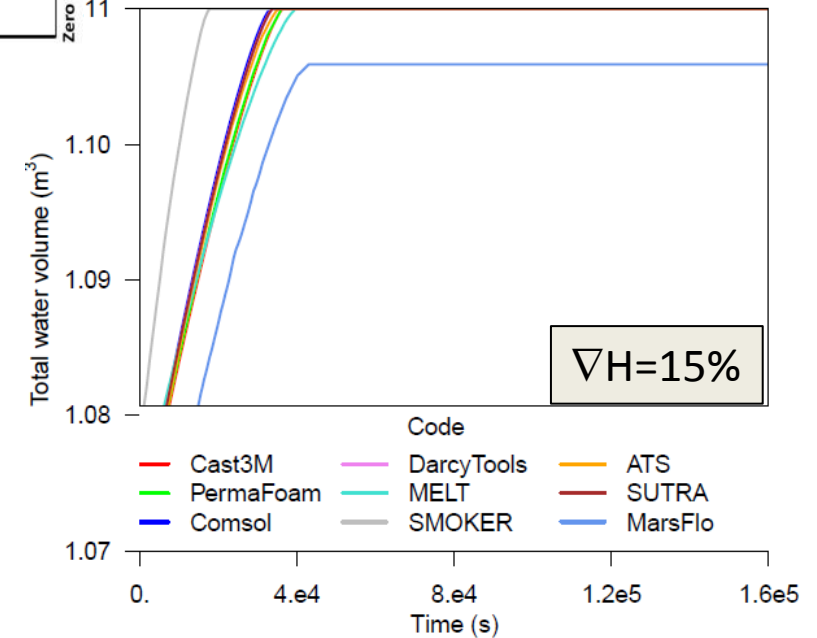
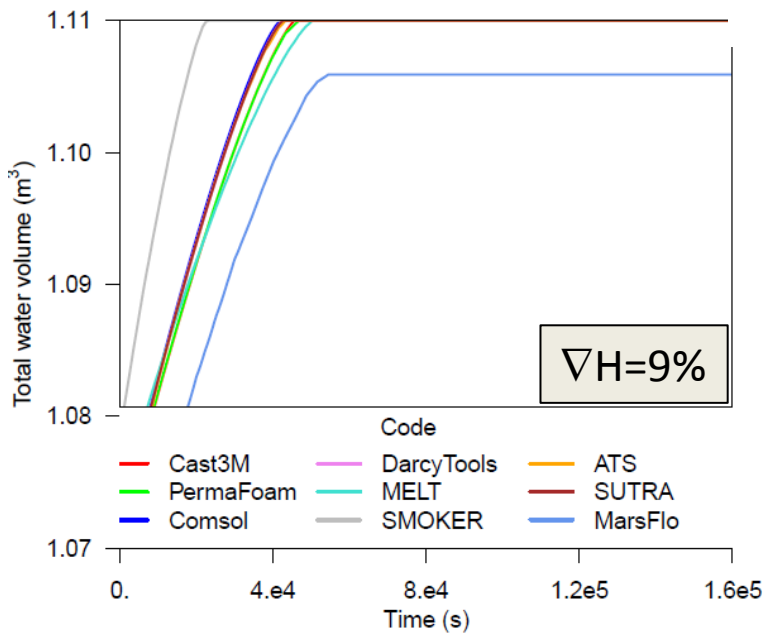
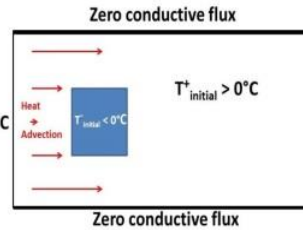
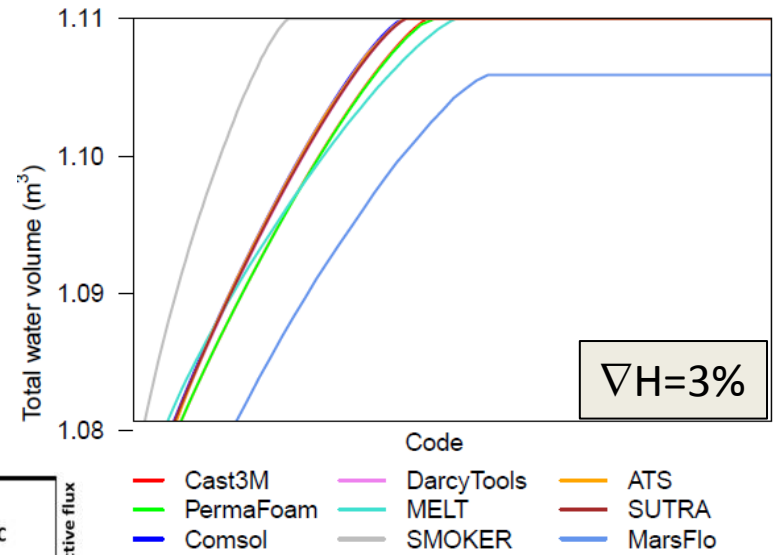
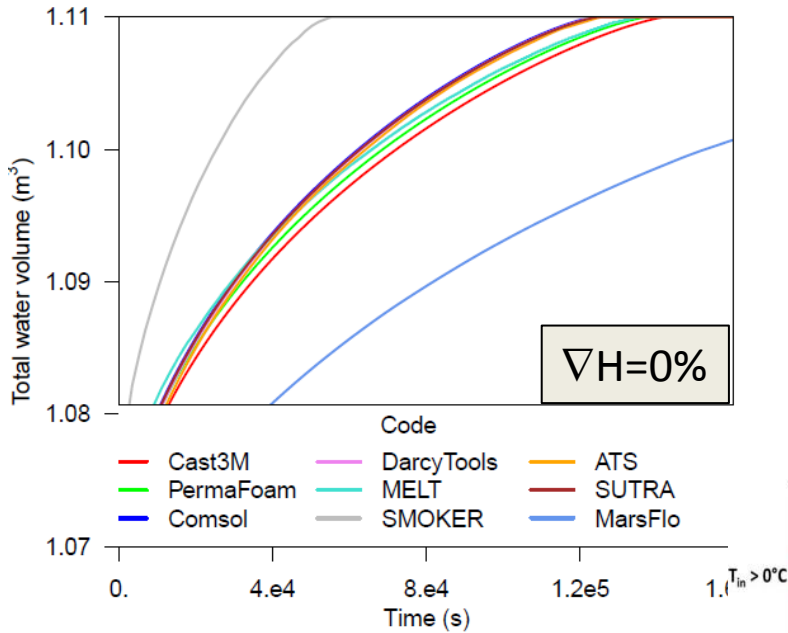
- 3 PM for TH2
 1. **Evolution of temperature minimum**
 2. Evolution of total flux
 3. Evolution of total water volume
 - 3 PM for TH3
 1. **Evolution of equivalent hydraulic conductivity**
 2. Evolution of upper and lower total heat flux
 3. Evolution of total heat in the system
-
- Compare on punctual measures vs integrated (over surfaces or volumes)
 - Cover range of applications (e.g. threshold, exit flux, total heat)

interfr^ost Intercomparison Results, April 2015

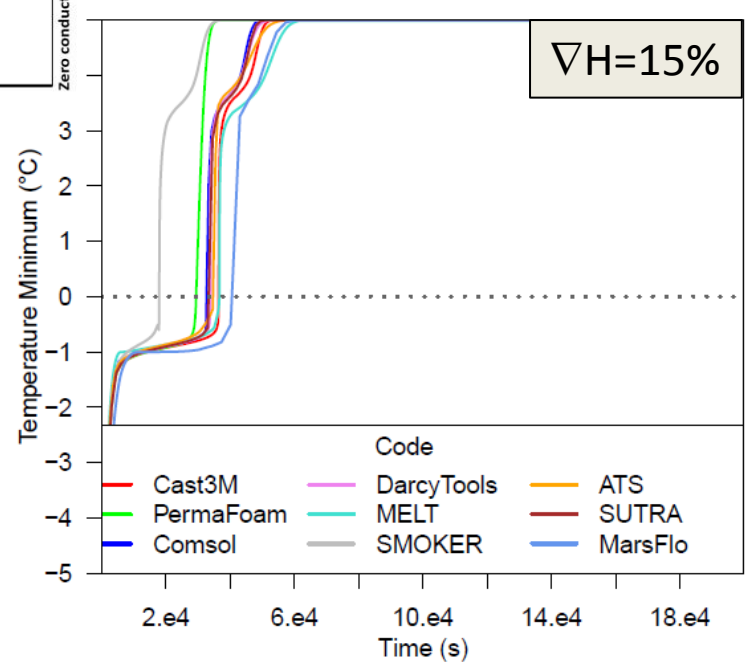
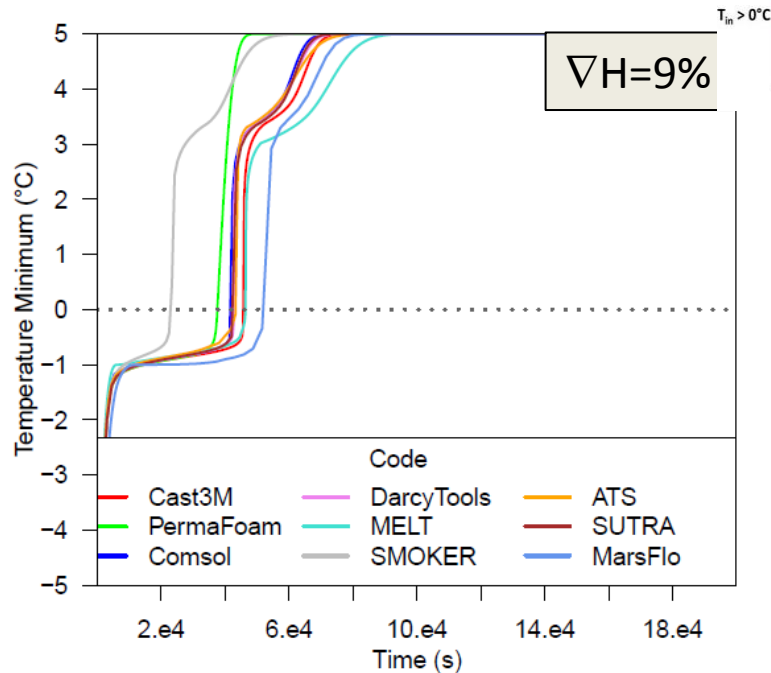
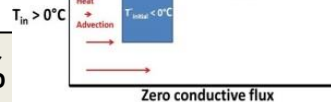
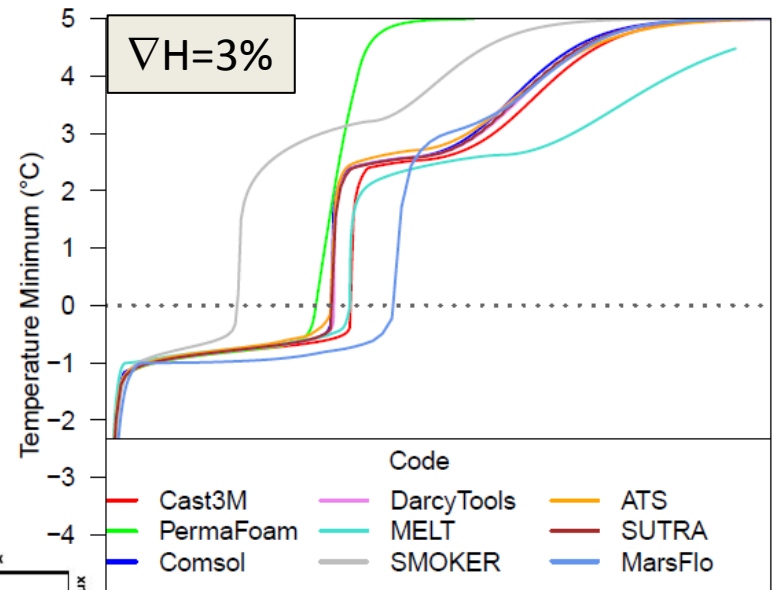
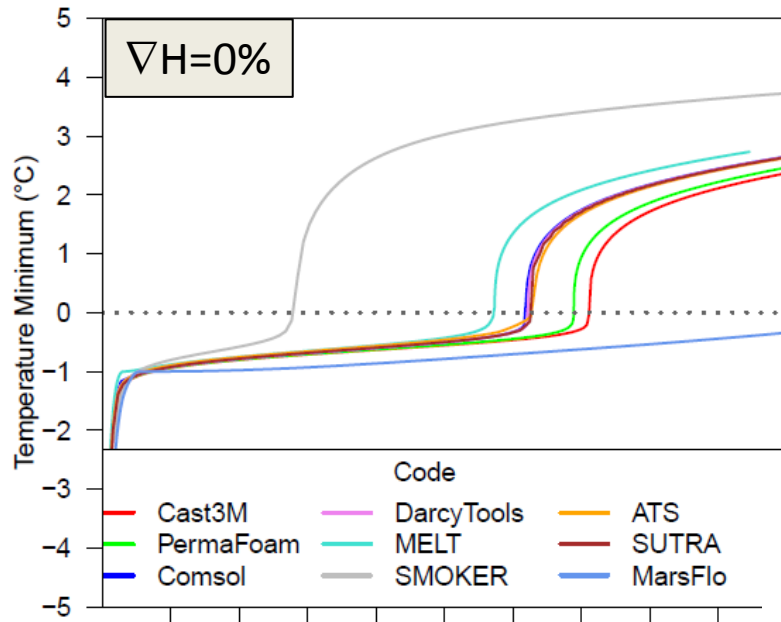
	Cast3M		DarcyTools		ATS
	PermaFoam		MELT		SUTRA
	Comsol		SMOKER		MarsFlo

... Still preliminary!!!

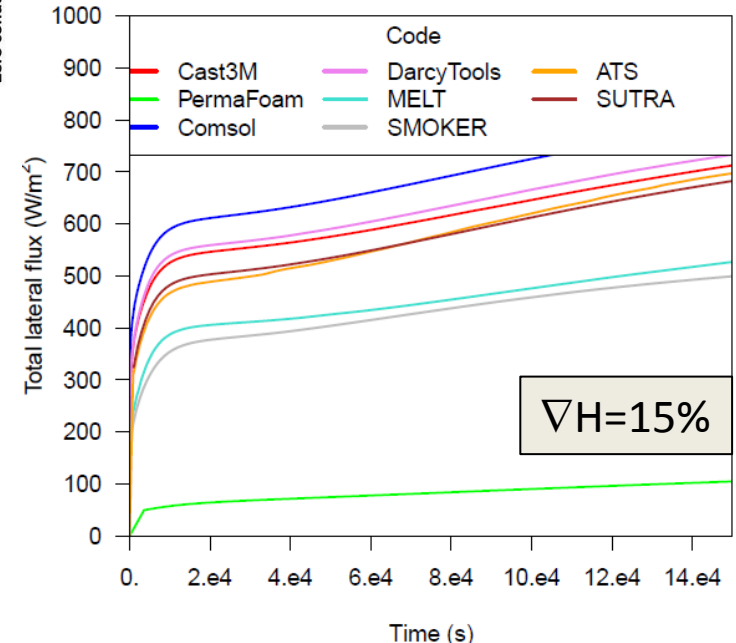
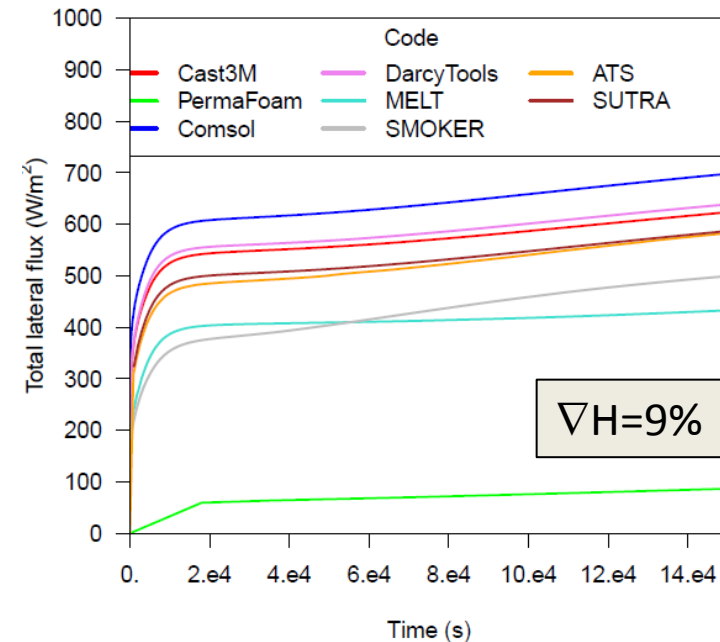
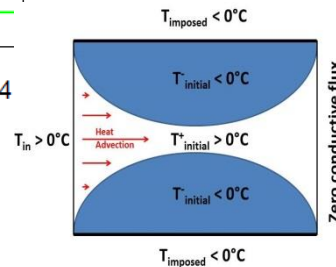
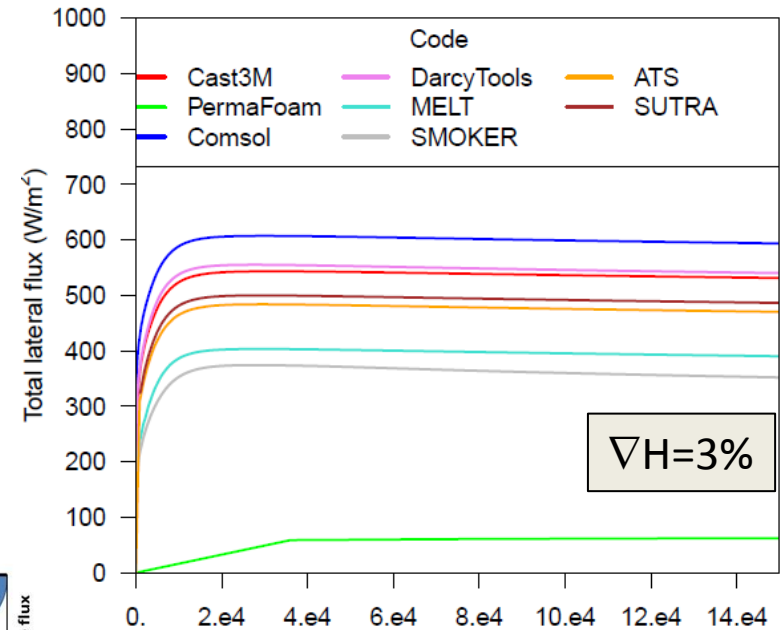
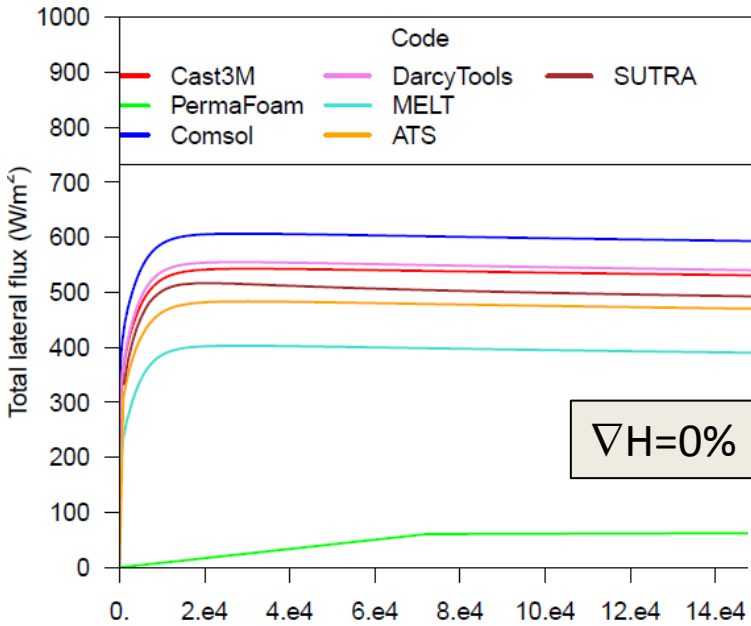
TH2_PM3 : Water volume(t)



TH2_PM1 : Tmin(t)

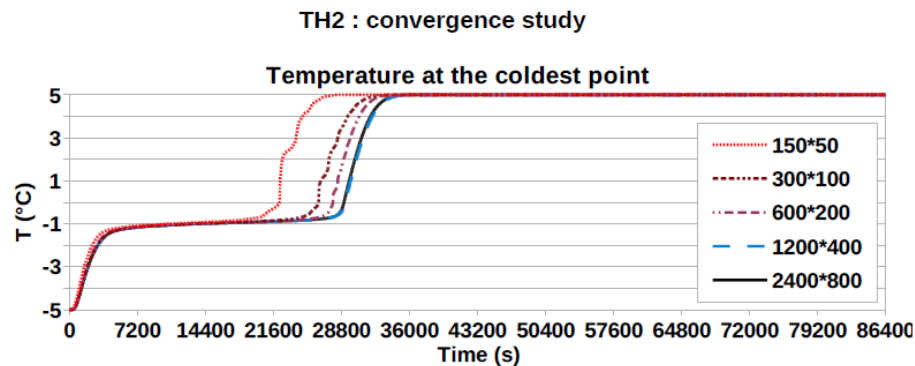


TH3_PM2 : Upper and lower Input Fluxes(t)



Conclusions (preliminary!)

- Performance measures integrating the whole domain are more robust thus allow to reject some simulations
- Most discrepancies were identified
 - Need for another parameter check
 - Need for complementary spatial and temporal convergence tests



Courtesy L. Orgogozo

- **Results are overall similar apparently leading to a consensus ... are they right?**
- **Spread does not increase by stronger advection: robust schemes or just similar schemes?**
- Some performance measures are more sensitive to time and space discretization and specific parameters requiring to push the code limits

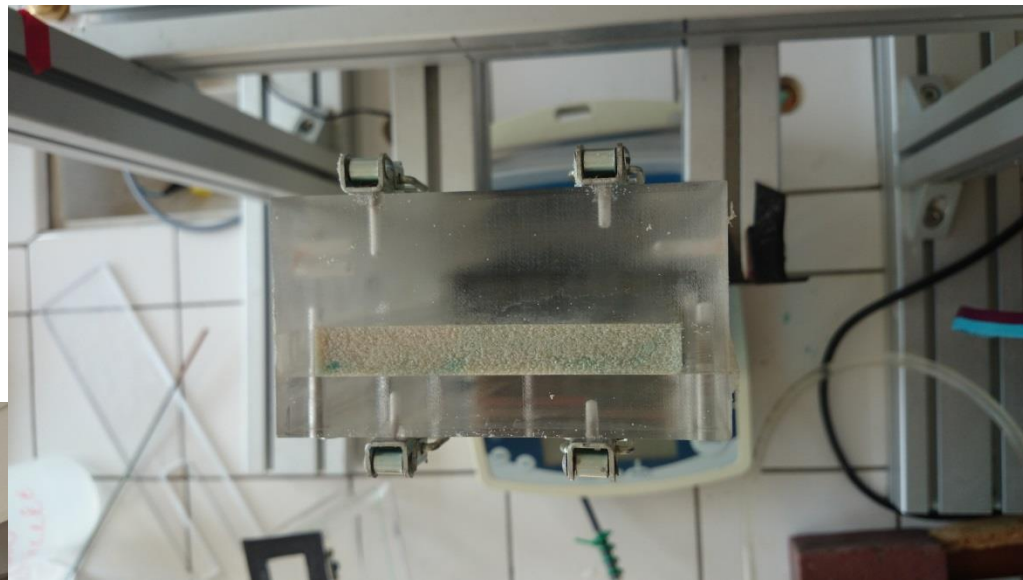


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Ongoing study ... Validation vs calibration!



Guidelines

- Carry simulations choosing adequate time steps and mesh sizes according with Fourier and CFL numbers
- Verify that the iterations suite to solve the non-linearities and coupled equations is well converged
- Study the spatial and temporal convergence of the simulations (decrease time step / refine mesh)
- Good base for confidence in the results ... but intercomparison at some level is better!

Future tasks or test cases

- Other experiments in cold room
- Study the decrease of simulation quality on
 - Large scale systems
 - Evolution of permafrost depths through geologic times
- Work with field data (monitoring, sites, ...)
- Impact of climate change on a typical unit of the landscape (e.g. a lake system)
- Non-saturated systems (extensions to Richards and three phase flow)

Dead line for final TH2 & TH3 results by 30th June 2015!



More about the InterFrost project at <https://wiki.lsce.ipsl.fr/interfrost/>



interfrost *at EGU 2015*

- Session SSS0.3 (EGU2015-9775, **Poster**, Monday, 13 Apr 2015, 08:00-19:30, Blue Posters B770): Thermo-hydrologic modelling of permafrost with OpenFOAM®: perspectives of applications to the study of weathering in boreal areas by **Orgogozo** Laurent et al.
- Session CR1.1/SSS0.20 (EGU2015-9723, **Oral**, room R13, Wednesday, 15 Apr 2015, 14:00): The InterFrost benchmark of Thermo-Hydraulic codes for cold regions hydrology - first inter-comparison results by Christophe **Grenier** et al.
- Session ERE3.3 (EGU2015-6340, **Poster**, Tuesday, 14 Apr 2015, 08:00-19:30, Red Posters R267): Benchmarking numerical freeze/thaw models by Wolfram **Rühaak** et al.

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