

KTH ROYAL INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

Transport Processes in Geosphere-Biosphere Interface





Introduction

- Radioactive waste management due to the increase of radioactive waste generation
- Recognized option: Deep, stable geological disposal repository (KBS3)
- > Evaluation of impact of radioactive contamination leakage from deep repository into biosphere
- Regional groundwater: the main component in radio nuclide transfer among biosphere compartments
- Hyporheic fluxes influences the magnitude, direction of the groundwater flow near the streambed as well as and fragmentation of deep groundwater upwelling zones





Hyporheic Fluxes

- Hyporheic flow is a shallow groundwater flow driven by the pressure variation along the stream bed
- > Groundwater and hyporheic fluxes influence on each other characteristics:

Velocity
Direction of fluxes
Travel time
Travel length
Discharge zones





Aims and Objectives

- Deriving support for biosphere models:
 - \Box calculate the reaction rate coefficient (1/T)
 - **d** determine the patchiness of the groundwater at the topography surface
- > To find the discharge points of deep groundwater at the ground surface
 - □ Finding the impact of hyporheic fluxes on groundwater flow paths (velocity & direction)



Coceptual Methodology





Modeling Strategy

- Catchment study: Krycklan catchment (near the city of Umeå)
- Two separate models: regional and streambed scales
- Regional scale: numerical modeling
 - □ Boundary condition (landscape control/recharge control)
- Streambed scale: exact solution
- Applying Superposition



Legend

River Network Lake Sediment

Silty Sandy Sediment Silty Clay



Regional Scale Modeling

- > Three horizontal layers : streambed sediment, Quaternary Deposits, and the bedrock
 - □ (streambed sediment defines as the top five meters of Quaternary deposits depth from the topography surface)





Particle Tracing

- > 10000 inert particles (grid of 100×100) released
 - from a flat horizontal surface located approximately at 500 m depth from the minimum topography elevation
 - □ 1287 discharge points within the catchment
- ➤ 2094 discharge points
- □ 807 discharge points out of the catchment







Regional Model Results





2019-11-07



Streambed Scale Modeling







Streambed Scale Results

➢ 400 samples in Monte Carlo simulation





Superpositioning

- Hypoorheic fluxes
 Significantly change the patchiness of GW
- Deep GW is supressed due to hyporheic flow: leads to pin hole behaviour emergence
- Travel length and travel time of deep GW particles increase in superimposed model





Groundwater

River

Hyporheic Zone

Groundwater