DRUtES

TUTORIAL: STANDARD RICHARDS EQUATION MODULE: INFILTRATION - F

2

October 23, 2017

CONTENTS

| 1 Goal and Co | omplexity | 2 |
|---------------|--|----|
| 2 Software | | 2 |
| 3 Scenarios | | 3 |
| 4 Outcome | | 12 |
| | | |
| | | |
| LIST OF FI | GURES | |
| Figure 1 | Plot of observation times for stone concrete generated | |
| | with Rscript heatplots.R | 6 |
| Figure 2 | Heat flux at observation points 1 and 2 for stone con- | |
| | crete generated with Rscript heatplots.R | 6 |
| Figure 3 | Cumulated heat flux at observation points 1 and 2 for | |
| | stone concrete generated with Rscript heatplots.R | 7 |
| Figure 4 | Plot of observation times for sandstone generated with | |
| T. | Rscript heatplots.R | 8 |
| Figure 5 | Heat flux at observation points 1 and 2 for sandstone | |
| Eiguro 6 | generated with Rscript heatplots.R | 9 |
| Figure 6 | Cumulated heat flux at observation points 1 and 2 for sandstone generated with Rscript heatplots.R | 0 |
| Figure 7 | Plot of observation times for cotton generated with | 9 |
| rigure / | Rscript heatplots.R | 11 |
| Figure 8 | Heat flux at observation points 1 and 2 for cotton | |
| | generated with Rscript heatplots.R | 11 |
| Figure 9 | Cumulated heat flux at observation points 1 and 2 for | |
| | sandstone generated with Rscript heatplots.R | 12 |
| | | |

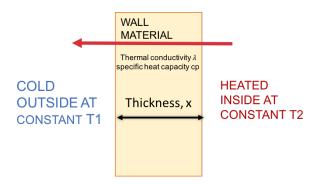
^{*} Department of Water Resources and Environmental Modeling, Faculty of Environmental Sciences, Czech University of Life Sciences

GOAL AND COMPLEXITY 1

Complexity: Beginner

Prerequisites: None

The goal of this tutorial is to get familiar with the DRUtES standard Richards equation module and DRUtES configuration in 1D by simulating infiltration into different soil



The process of infiltration is fundamental and yet very important in soil science. Infiltration into the soil determines water, heat and contaminant transport. Infiltration experiments can be used to determine some parameters describing soil hydraulic properties.

In this tutorial three configuration files will be modified step by step. All configuration files are located in the folder drutes.conf and respective subfolders.

- 1. For selection of the module, dimension and time information we require *global.conf*. *global.conf* is located in *drutes.conf* / *global.conf*.
- 2. To define the mesh or spatial discretization in 1D, we require *drumesh1D.conf*. *drumesh1D.conf* is located in *drutes.conf* / *mesh* / *drumesh1D.conf*.
- 3. To define the infiltration, we require matrix.conf. matrix.conf is located in drutes.conf /water.conf/ matrix.conf.

DRUtES works with configuration input file with the file extension .conf. Blank lines and lines starting with # are ignored. The input mentioned in this tutorial therefore needs to be placed one line below the mentioned keyword, unless stated otherwise.

SOFTWARE 2

- 1. Install DRUtES. You can get DRUtES from the github repository drutes-dev or download it from the drutes.org website.
- 2. Follow website instructions on drutes.org for the installation.
- 3. Working R installation (optional, to generate plots you can execute freely distributed R script)

SCENARIOS 3

We are using the well-known van Genuchten-Mualem parameterization to describe the soil hydraulic properties of our soils.

Table 1: Material properties needed for scenarios.

| | α | n | m | θ_s | θ_r | K_s |
|----------|---|---|---|------------|------------|-------|
| Material | | | | | | |
| Sand | | | | | | |
| Silt | | | | | | |
| Clay | | | | | | |

SCENARIO 1

Infiltration into sandy soil.

global.conf: Choose correct model, dimension, time discretization and observation times.

- 1. Open *global.conf* in a text editor of your choice.
- 2. Model type: Your first input is the module. Input is RE_stdH.
- 3. Initial mesh configuration
 - a) The dimension of our problem is 1. Input: 1.
 - b) We use the internal mesh generator. Input: 1.
- 4. Error criterion (not needed here, leave at default value)
 - a) Maximum number of iteration of the Picard method: 20
 - b) h tolerance: 1e-2.
- 5. Time information
 - a) Time units are in hours: input h
 - b) Initial time: 1e-3.
 - c) End time: 24.
 - d) Minimum time step: 1e-6.
 - e) Maximum time step: 0.1.
- 6. Observation time settings
 - a) Observation time method: 2
 - b) Set file format of observation: pure. Output in 1D is always in raw data. Different options will not impact output in 1D.
 - c) Make sequence of observation time: n
 - d) Number of observation times: 11
 - e) Observation time values: 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22. Use a new line for each input. DRUtES automatically generates output for the initial time and final time. DRUtES will generate 13 output files, e.g. MISSINS.dat, where x is the number of the file and not the output time. The initial time is assigned an x value of o.

- 7. Observation point settings
 - a) Observation point coordinates: o.o, 1. Use a new line for each input. DRUtES will generate 2 output files, e.g. MISSING, where x is the ID of the observation point.
- 8. Ignore other settings for now.
- 9. Save global.conf

drumesh1D.conf: Mesh definition, i.e. number of materials and spatial discretization

- 1. Open *drumesh1D.conf* in a text editor of your choice.
- 2. Geometry information: 0.2 m domain length
- 3. Amount of intervals: 1

| 4. | density | bottom | top |
|----|---------|--------|-----|
| | 0.05 | О | 1 |

5. number of materials: 1

| 6. | id | bottom | top |
|----|----|--------|-----|
| | 1 | О | 1 |

heat.conf: Heat module after Sophocleous (1979).

- 1. Open matrix.conf in a text editor of your choice.
- 2. Save matrix.conf.

RUN SCENARIO 1

Run the simulation in the terminal console.

- 1. Make sure you are in the right directory.
- **2**. To execute *DRUtES*:

\$ bin/drutes

- 3. After the simulation finishes, to generate png plots execute provided R script:
 - \$ Rscript drutes.conf/water.conf/drutesplots.R sand
- 4. The output of the simulation can be found in the folder out

TASKS FOR SCENARIO 1

- 1. Q1
- 2. Q2
- 3. Q3

4 OUTCOME

- 1. You got familiar with the *DRUtES* standard Richards Equation modules in 1D.
- 2. You understand basic parameterization of a typical sand, silt and clay with the van Genuchten-Mualem model.
- 3. You simulated infiltration in different soils.
- 4. You understand the term Neumann boundary condition and initial condition