## Introduction:

Introduce the problem statement with regard to lattice Boltzmann and colloidal particles here.

1. Describe what a colloid is:

Colloidal suspensions are a mixture of substances in which one phase is suspended in a dispersive medium. The colloid or the dispersion medium can be solid, liquid, or gas and the mixture of the two substances can occupy the same phase with the exception of gasses. Many examples of colloidal suspensions are found in the household, in industrial settings, and are studied across a number of academic disciplines. Products such as whipped cream, a foam created by air suspended in a liquid, and mayonnaise which is a stable emulsion of oil, egg yolk, and vinegar can be found in many households. Geological materials such as pumice and scoria are considered solid foams, gas suspended in a solid, and are used in industrial settings and as building materials for its insulative properties. In the environmental and medical fields aerosols and sols are of notable importance. Aerosols are often described as a solid phase within a gas, such as volcanic ash from an eruption or clouds containing ice particles, but also describe liquids such as fog. Sols describe a solid dispersed phase in a liquid dispersion media. Red blood cells, white blood cells, platelets, and other dissipated compounds are dispersed in bodily fluids and can be described as a sol. Sols of solid geological material (minerals) and biological matter (bacteria and waste matter) dispersed in liquid water are of particular interest to this study. For this study I define colloid transport and colloidal fluid in reference to sols, although portions of this work could be applied to other dispersed phases and dispersion media.

1. History of colloid research (brief relevant):
2. Describe why we care about them environmentally (colloids sorb chemicals, viruses, bacteria and can increase transport rates):

Much theoretical research has been completed in the field of colloid physiochemical transport. Knowledge of colloid transport and collection efficiency is critical to understanding the transport of emerging contaminants and environmental pathogens. Chemical interactions and the associated interaction energies resulting from interactions between colloid, fluid, and geological materials is central to colloid transport and immobilization. Increased understanding of the physical and chemical transport properties at a sub-micron scale can be used to improve field scale hydrologic models and hydrologic model planning scenarios. Modeling tools exist that can track particles, such as colloids through hydrological systems. Hydrus-1D [Simunek et. al. 2008] is an unsaturated zone modeling tool which assumes one dimensional flow and can apply the colloid advection-dispersion equation (CDE) with macroscopic parameters describing these processes. A distribution of particles is generated based upon the advection-dispersion parameters and is returned to the user. MODPATH [Pollack 2016] is a saturated zone particle tracking software to observe particle transport in a three dimensional hydrological systems. This tracking tool is limited to advective flow and saturated systems. No retardation, diffusion, or dispersion is considered. A small number of pore scale models have been developed to track colloid transport in porous media [Redman et. al. 2004, Gao et. al. 2010, Qui et. al. 2011]. These models use Lagrangian mechanics which are computationally inefficient for large numbers of colloids, can only be applied to very small fluid domains, have long modeling run times, and operate as novel approaches to modeling micro scale colloid-surface interactions. The limitations of these systems leave the interdisciplinary researcher without a practical option to gain additional insight into controlling factors driving the physiochemical dynamics of colloid transport within their system.

Parameters such as diffusivity and dispersivity are not generally well known for most geological systems and can be time consuming and expensive to collect in the laboratory. A few studies have focused on the hydrologic unit scale description of these parameters [Zenner and Grub 1973, Stevens and Beyeler 1985], however these are rare due to limitations presented from cost and extended monitoring. Contaminant transport studies on the basin scale are generally applied to monitoring existing contaminated systems and the associated remediation process. These studies are generally have coarse discretization due to a limited number of observation wells, piezometers, and near surface monitoring equipment. Laboratory studies and numerical models are often used to understand the transport, distribution, and immobilization mechanisms in a hydrological system.

Physical forces describing colloid movement and settling in fluid and porous media are integral to colloid transport. Stokes settling can be applied to spherical particles with mass to describe sedimentation in an undisturbed fluid. Gravitational, buoyancy, and viscous drag forces can be used to determine a specific sedimentation velocity for particles of known density and mass. This relationship does not hold in porous media where fluid is rarely static. Drag forces can be extended to account for fluid and colloid velocity. Non dimensional colloid-surface correction factors presented in Gao 2010 account for the structure of the porous media in calculating these forces. Fluid velocity vectors must also be included in modeling colloid transport in porous media.

Physical forces alone do not describe colloid-colloid interactions or colloid-surface interactions. Development of colloid-surface interaction theory has been active since Helmholtz identified an interface between ionic solutions and a charged surface in 1853. Surface chemical potentials that define surface charge in colloid-colloid and colloid-surface interactions must be represented in colloid transport models. Significant refinement from Helmholtz initial model of surface interactions has provided a base for our modern model of colloid-surface interaction. Electric double layer interaction, Lewis acid-base, and Lifshitz van der Waals forces represent the major contributors to the classical Derjaguin and Landau, Verwey and Overbeek (DLVO) interactions. Representation of these micro-scale forces can provide insight into the dispersivity of colloids in a porous media. The inclusion of random motion defined by a random walk algorithm or Brownian motion described by a random Gaussian distribution has been used to describe Dispersivity, the random diffusion of particles by heat and solute gradient or collision.

A fundamental understanding of the basic chemical and physical processes of colloid-surface interaction is necessary to accurately develop prediction models of colloid transport where detailed historical data are not present. Thomas et al. 1993 performed a basin scale study of radionuclide contamination (Ra, 40K, and U) in the Carson River groundwater basin, Nevada. Their results suggest that sediment transport and a dissolution of U coatings on Fe and Mn oxides is a principal mechanism for groundwater contamination in this watershed. The co-transport of viruses through the soil environment has also been documented due to colloid transport [Syngouna et. al. 2013]. Breakthough curve concentrations suggested that the presence of clay particles influenced the transport of PHI X174 virus. The MS2 virus in this study showed an affinity for attaching to clay particles. Bacterial transport can be modeled to a limited extent using colloid dynamics due to their physical size and chemical properties [Redman 2004]. However, bacterial transport modeling is limited using current methods, because of their ability to form communities as biofilms and their biological motility. Heavy metals and agricultural nutrients commonly sorb to colloids [Bradford 2008]. Heavy metals such as Arsenic, Silver, and Mercury pose an environmental and human health risk if released into surface or groundwater. Colloids provide a vector for cycling of both micro and macro nutrients important for agricultural productivity. Nutrients from Concentrated Agricultural Feeding Operations (CAFO) can be transported in such great concentrations that they pose human health risks [Bradford 2008]. Elevated nitrate concentrations is associated with the potentially fatal ailment blue baby syndrome (methemoglobinemia) in young children.

1. Briefly describe the approach that was taken for performing research:

While many background studies exist that observe colloid transport as the sum of its parts, colloid transport mechanisms in porous media are still poorly understood, due to the scale of colloid-surface interactions. The driving research question for this study is which physical and physiochemical forces dictate colloid transport and immobilization within a porous media? An understanding of the physical and physiochemical mechanisms driving colloid transport and immobilization at the microscale has applications in column and field scale models. <Why is this something that is important. Continue here>. The purpose of this study is to examine the physical and chemical forces of colloid transport on the micro-scale and determine controlling factors of colloid transport. Expand on the approach from learning about lattice Boltzmann fluid dynamics and the limitations that the method presents to developing colloid models and validation. Outline sections as in a section or paper overview.

1. Define the structure of the paper (in the approach?)

## Lattice Boltzmann

### 2.1 Lattice Boltzmann introduction

1. Describe what lattice Boltzmann is/why it is an import method
2. Brief history of relevant LB research
3. Describe the problem with regard to LB research (Lots of image analysis methods, many to choose from
4. Brief overview of the project approach

### 2.2 Lattice Boltzmann methods

1. Lattice Boltzmann methodology including equations and review
2. Image Analysis methodology and overview

### 2.3 Results

1. Lattice Boltzmann results (No reliable predictions!)
2. Kozeny-Carmen results too (Follow the LB-predictions)

### 2.4 Discussion and conclusions

1. Wrap up the section with analysis of the results and organic matter issues.

## Colloid model development

### 3.1 LB-Colloid introduction

1. Describe the importance of colloid transport
2. Brief history of relevant of colloid research
3. Describe the problem with regard to previous research (long model run time, closed source simulation software, overly complex, etc…)
4. Brief overview of the project approach

### 3.2 LB-Colloid methods

1. Describe the relevant mathematics used within the LB-Colloids simulation software
2. Brief background on the equations, and meaning of each term (what it is, where its from, what it calculates)

### 3.3 Initial results

1. Display sensitivity analysis results from initial runs of colloids models

### 3.4 Discussion

1. Interpretation of the initial results with regard to principal components of the colloid equation

### 3.5 Outcomes/Deliverables

1. Reference the LB-Colloids user manual (Appendix #{}) and describe the functionality and extensibility of the software

## LB-Colloids validation

### 4.1 Introduction to graphene simulation

1. Describe the importance of graphene transport
2. Describe background research on graphene transport
3. Describe the research problem
4. Brief overview of the project approach

### 4.2 Simulation initial conditions/methods

1. Describe the initial conditions for simulating colloid transport
2. Describe the laboratory setup for colloid breakthrough experiments

### 4.3 Results

1. Show initial results for LB-Colloid simulations
2. Identify limitations with the results

### 4.4 Calibration

1. Describe the model calibration process
2. Display the calibrated simulation results

### 4.5 Discussion

1. Talk about the limitations/advantages of this approach
2. Link CDE to a field based approach if possible (maybe show a Hydrus1d run of colloid transport)

### 4.6 Conclusions

1. Conclude research with ‘Life’s a happy song’