A Two-Dimensional Analytical Solution for Remediation of Salt Affected Site through Ditch Drainage System

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By:

Shubham Tiwari (Research Scholar)
Indian Institute of Technology Roorkee

Dr. B K Yadav (Associate Professor)
Indian Institute of Technology Roorkee

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Outline of the presentation

• Introduction
• Aim and objectives
• Formulation
• Solution
• Result and discussion
• Conclusion
Drainage system

• A system by which water is drained on or in the soil to enhance agricultural production of crops.

Fig. Control of Groundwater by means of deep open Drains
Drainage system

- Drainage System
  - Surface
    - Ditches
    - Grassed Waterways
  - Subsurface
    - Subsurface pipes
Benefits of Ditch Drainage system

Overcome Soil salinity

- Ponding on the surface of field and then drain out the water from the field

Overcome Water Logging

- Drain out water from the field
Aim

To derive an analytical solution for the prediction of transient seepage of ditch drainage system which is receiving water from a ponded field which is influenced by Source/Sink
Objectives

• To analyze the influence of source on the ditch drainage flow

• To analyze the influence of Sink on the ditch drainage flow

• To analyze the flow for different time values

• To Comparison of the analytical solution of the problem to numerical solution of problem for the same hydraulic parameters
Fig. Geometry of a fully penetrating ditch drainage system in homogeneous and anisotropic soil subjected to a uniform ponding depth at the surface of the soil.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Notification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Spacing between the ditches</td>
<td>( L )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Depth of the Ditches</td>
<td>( h )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ponding depth on the surface</td>
<td>( t_0 )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>level of water in the left edge drain</td>
<td>( H_1 )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>level of water in the right edge drain</td>
<td>( H_2 )</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Assumptions for flow geometry

• Soil medium is homogeneous and anisotropic

• Origin is considered at the top edge of the left hand drain and is demarcated by point O

• The x-axis is taken as positive towards right direction whereas the y-axis is taken to be positive in the vertically downward direction.

• A source/sink entity of intensity is assumed to be acting throughout the domain.
Analytical solution

Governing Equation

\[ K_x \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial x^2} + K_y \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial y^2} + Q(x, y, t) = S_s \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial t} \]  

Eq. (1)

Where

- \( S_s \)  \textit{Specific Storitivity}
- \( K_x \)  \textit{Hydraulic Conductivity in horizontal direction}
- \( K_y \)  \textit{Hydraulic Conductivity in vertical direction}
Boundary Conditions in flow domain

\[
\begin{align*}
\phi(x, y, t = 0) &= 0, & 0 < x < L, & 0 < y < h, & \text{(I)} \\
\phi(x, y, t > 0) &= -y, & x = 0, & 0 < y < H_1, & \text{(II)} \\
\phi(x, y, t > 0) &= -H_1, & x = 0, & H_1 < y < h, & \text{(III)} \\
\phi(x, y, t > 0) &= -y, & x = L, & 0 < y < H_2, & \text{(IV)} \\
\phi(x, y, t > 0) &= -y, & x = L, & H_2 < y < h, & \text{(V)} \\
\phi(x, y, t > 0) &= t_0, & x = L, & h = 0, & \text{(VI)} \\
\frac{\partial \phi(x, y, t > 0)}{\partial y} &= 0, & 0 < x < L, & y = h, & \text{(VII)}
\end{align*}
\]
Considering the steady state condition and neglecting source/sink term, the analytical solution to Eq. (1) using method of separation of variable (Kirkham and Powers 1972) is given by

$$\phi_E(x, y) = \sum_{m=1}^{M} A_m \frac{\sinh \left( \sqrt{\frac{K_y}{K_x}} N_m x \right)}{\sinh \left( \sqrt{\frac{K_y}{K_x}} N_m L \right)} \sin(N_m y) + \sum_{n=1}^{N} B_n \frac{\sinh \left( \sqrt{\frac{K_y}{K_x}} N_n (L-x) \right)}{\sinh \left( \sqrt{\frac{K_y}{K_x}} N_n L \right)} \sin(N_n y)$$

$$+ \sum_{p=1}^{P} C_p \frac{\cosh \left( \sqrt{\frac{K_x}{K_y}} N_p (h-y) \right)}{\cosh \left( \sqrt{\frac{K_x}{K_y}} N_p h \right)} \sin(N_p x)$$

Where,

$$N_m = \frac{(1-2m)\pi}{2h};$$

$$N_n = \frac{(1-2n)\pi}{2h};$$

$$N_p = \frac{p\pi}{L};$$

$A_m$, $B_n$ and $C_p$ are the Fourier coefficient.
Applying condition (II) and (III) to Eq. (2), we get

\[ \sum B_n \sin(N_n y) = -y, \quad 0 < y < H, \]
\[ \sum B_n \sin(N_n y) = -H_1, \quad H_1 < y < h, \]

Applying Fourier series to in the domain \(0 < y < h\), we yield

\[ B_n = -\frac{2}{h} \left[ \left( \int_0^{H_1} y \sin(N_n y) \, dy \right) + \left( \int_{H_1}^{h} H_1 \sin(N_n y) \, dy \right) \right] \]

Integrating the above equation, the expression for \(B_n\) is given by

\[ B_n = \left( \frac{-2}{h} \right) \frac{\sin(N_n H_1)}{N_n^2}, \]

Eq. (3)
Similarly we can calculate the other coefficients as below

\[ A_m = \left( -\frac{2}{h} \right) \frac{\sin(N_m H_2)}{N_m^2} \]  
\[ C_p = \left( \frac{2}{L} \right) \left[ 1 - \frac{\cos(N_p L)}{N_p^2} \right] t_0 \]

To satisfy the homogeneous boundary condition, assuming \( V(x, y, t) \) to be the transient solution

\[ V(x, y, t) = \phi(x, y, t) - \phi_E (x, y) \]
By its very definition, \( V(x,y,t) \) is bound to satisfy homogeneous boundary condition because both \( \phi \) and \( \phi_E \) are satisfying same set of boundary conditions; i.e.,

\[
\begin{align*}
V(x,y,t) &= 0 & x &= 0, & 0 < y < h & \text{(VIII)} \\
V(x,y,t) &= 0 & x &= L, & 0 < y < h & \text{(IX)} \\
V(x,y,t) &= 0 & y &= 0, & 0 < x < L & \text{(X)} \\
\frac{\partial V}{\partial h} &= 0 & y &= h, & 0 < x < L & \text{(XI)}
\end{align*}
\]
For mathematical simplicity, expressing $V(x, y, t)$ in a double Fourier series

$$V(x, y, t) = \sum \sum D_{uv}(t) \sin(N_u x) \sin(N_v y).$$

and the source/sink term is also expressed in a double Fourier series as expressed by

$$Q(x, y, t) = \sum \sum q_{uv}(t) \sin(N_u x) \sin(N_v y)$$

where

$$N_u = \frac{u \pi}{L};$$

$$N_v = \frac{(1 - 2v) \pi}{2h};$$

Eq. (7)

Eq. (8)
Substituting the expression of Eq.(7) and Eq.(8) in Eq. (1)

Applying double Fourier series

\[ S_s \frac{d}{dt} (D_{uv}) + (K_x N_u^2 + K_y N_v^2) D_{uv}(t) = q_{uv}(t) \]

Multiplying \( e^{\left(\frac{K_x N_u^2 + K_y N_v^2}{S_s}\right)_t} \) on both side

\[ \left| \frac{d}{dt} \right| D_{uv}(t)e^{\left(\frac{K_x N_u^2 + K_y N_v^2}{S_s}\right)_t} = \frac{q_{uv}(t)}{S_s} e^{\left(\frac{K_x N_u^2 + K_y N_v^2}{S_s}\right)_t} \]

On simplifying we get,

\[ D_{uv}(t) = D_{uv}(0)e^{\left(\frac{K_x N_u^2 + K_y N_v^2}{S_s}\right)_t} + e^{\left(\frac{K_x N_u^2 + K_y N_v^2}{S_s}\right)_t} \int_0^t \frac{q_{uv}(t)}{S_s} e^{\left(\frac{K_x N_u^2 + K_y N_v^2}{S_s}\right)_t} dt \]
where,

$D_{uv}(0)$ is evaluated by putting $t = 0$ in Eq.(6); yields

$$V(x, y, 0) = \sum \sum D_{uv}(0) \sin(N_u x) \sin(N_v y)$$

Upon further simplifying, we get

$$\phi(x, y, 0) - \phi_E(x, y) = \sum \sum D_{uv}(0) \sin(N_u x) \sin(N_v y)$$

Applying double Fourier run to in the domain $0 < x < L$ and $0 < y < h$,

$$D_{uv}(0) = \left(\frac{2}{L}\right) \left(\frac{2}{h}\right) \int_0^L \int_0^h (f(x, y) - \phi_E(x, y)) \sin(N_u x) \sin(N_v y) \, dx \, dy$$
Results and Discussion

Comparison of analytical and numerical results

Fig. 2 Comparison of hydraulic head contours as obtained from the proposed analytical solution of the flow problem in Fig. 1.1 with the corresponding Numerical solution generated contours for the flow situation when $L=5\ m$, $H=1\ m$, $H_1=0.5\ m$, $H_2=0.75\ m$, $K_x=1\ m/day$, $K_y=1\ m/day$, $S_s=0.0001/day$, $dx=0.5\ m$, $dy=0.1\ m$; $t=5\ sec$, asterisks mark hydraulic head contours as generated by numerical solution; solid lines denote hydraulic head contours as generated by the proposed analytical solution; depth of ponding and height of ditch bund are not to scale; all other dimensions are to scale
Results and Discussion

Comparison of analytical results with Barua and Alam (2013)

Fig. 3 Comparison of hydraulic head contours as obtained from the proposed analytical solution of the flow problem in Fig. 1 with the solution obtained by Barua and Alam (2013) generated contours for the flow situation when \( L = 5 \text{ m} \), \( H = 1 \text{ m} \), \( H_1 = 0.5 \text{ m} \), \( t = 5 \text{ sec} \), \( H_2 = 0.75 \text{ m} \), \( K_x = 1 \text{ m/day} \), \( K_y = 1 \text{ m/day} \), \( S_s = 0.0001 \text{/day} \), \( dx = 0.5 \text{ m} \), \( dy = 0.1 \text{ m} \); asterisks mark hydraulic head contours as generated by solution of Barua and Alam (2013); solid lines denote hydraulic head contours as generated by the proposed analytical solution; depth of ponding and height of ditch bund are not to scale; all other dimensions are to scale
Fig. 4 Comparison of hydraulic head contours as obtained from the proposed analytical solution of the flow problem with influence of source in Fig.1 with the corresponding solution without considering any influence generated contours for the flow situation when $L=5 \text{ m}$, $H = 1 \text{ m}$, $H_1 = 0.5 \text{ m}$, $H_2 = 0.75 \text{ m}$, $t=5\text{ sec}$, $K_x = 1\text{ m/day}$, $K_y = 1\text{ m/day}$, $S_s = 0.0001/\text{day}$, $dx = 0.5 \text{ m}$, $dy= 0.1 \text{ m}$; asterisks marked line hydraulic head contours obtained for without influence of source solution; solid lines denote steady-state hydraulic head contours as generated by the proposed analytical solution with influence of source; depth of ponding and height of ditch bund are not to scale; all other dimensions are to scale.
**Fig. 5** Hydraulic head contours as obtained from the proposed analytical solution of the flow problem in Fig. 1 with the influence of Source for the flow situation when $L=5\ m$, $H=1\ m$, $H_1=0.5\ m$, $t=5\ sec$, $H_2=0.75\ m$, $K_x=1m/day$, $K_y=1m/day$, $S_s=0.0001/day$, $dx=0.5\ m$, $dy=0.1\ m$; solid lines denote hydraulic head contours as generated by the proposed analytical solution; depth of ponding and height of ditch bund are not to scale; all other dimensions are to scale.
Fig. 6 Hydraulic head contours as obtained from the proposed analytical solution of the flow problem in Fig.1 with the influence of Sink for the flow situation when \( L = 5 \, \text{m} \), \( H = 1 \, \text{m} \), \( H_1 = 0.5 \, \text{m} \), \( t = 5 \, \text{sec} \), \( H_2 = 0.75 \, \text{m} \), \( K_x = 1 \, \text{m/day} \), \( K_y = 1 \, \text{m/day} \), \( S_s = 0.0001/\text{day} \), \( dx = 0.5 \, \text{m} \), \( dy = 0.1 \, \text{m} \); solid lines denote hydraulic head contours as generated by the proposed analytical solution; depth of ponding and height of ditch bund are not to scale; all other dimensions are to scale
• In the proposed model an analytical solution is provided which is obtained by using separation of variable method.

• Obtained solution is tested for the influence of source and influence of the sink in the flow domain.

• When the influence of source is taken in consideration the hydraulic head values in the flow domain are raised and vice versa due to influence of sink hydraulic head values decreased.

• Comparing the proposed solution with Barua and Alam (2013) solution is also similar.
References


References


THANK YOU