

# Importance of Wintertime Phase Change in Modeling Moisture Dynamics in Road Systems, Sweden

Hedi Rasul<sup>1&2</sup>, Mousong Wu<sup>1&3</sup>, and Bo Olofsson<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>KTH Royal Institute of Technology, SE-10044 Stockholm Sweden,

<sup>2</sup>Koya University, Erbil-Koya, Kurdistan Regional Government,

<sup>3</sup>Lund University, SE-22100 Lund, Sweden.

# Outline

Background

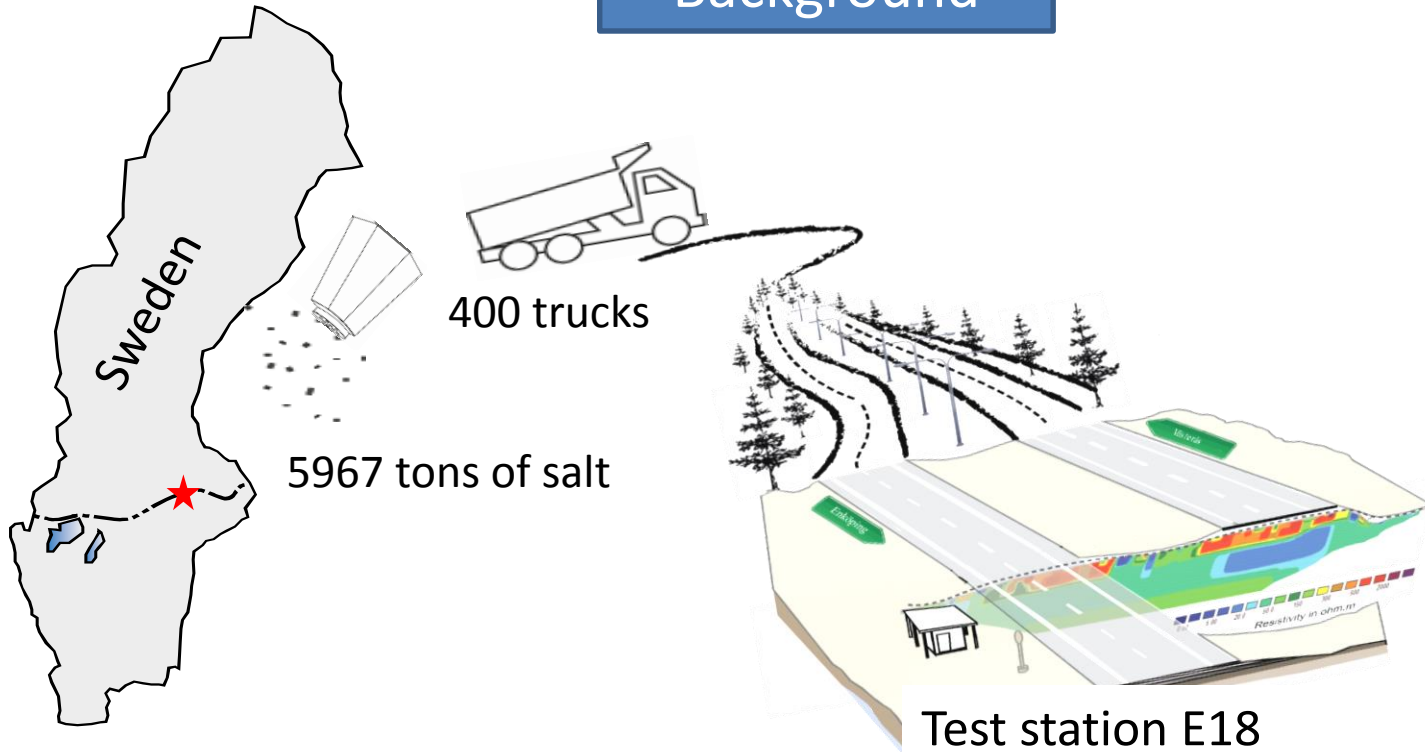
Aim

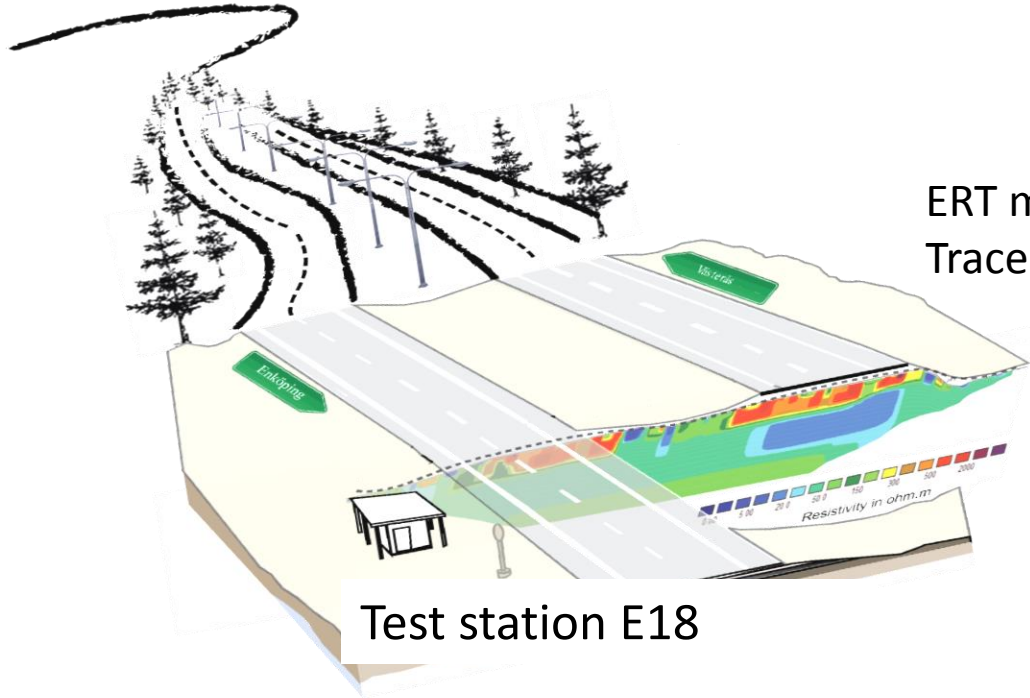
Method

Result & Discussion

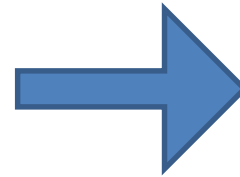
Conclusion

# Background





ERT measurements  
Tracer test



Modeling needed  
to describe the  
dynamics



COMSOL 5.1

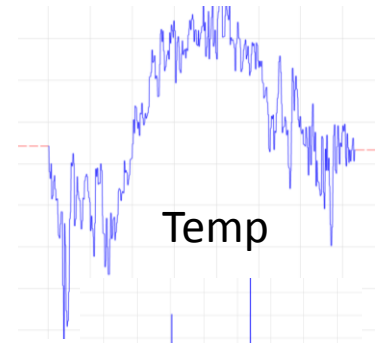
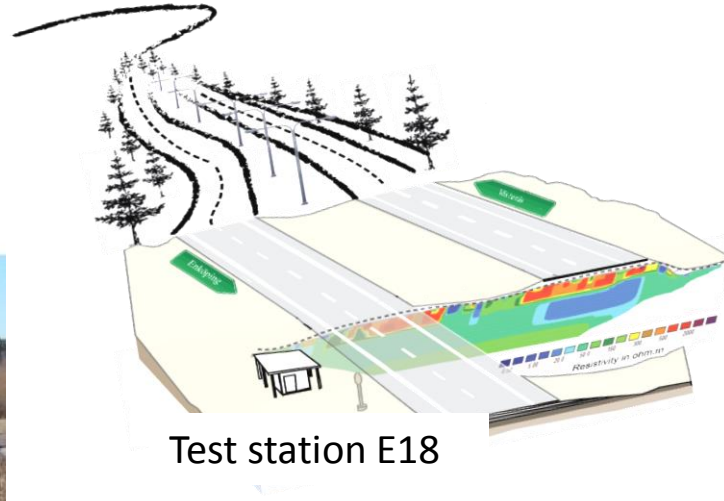
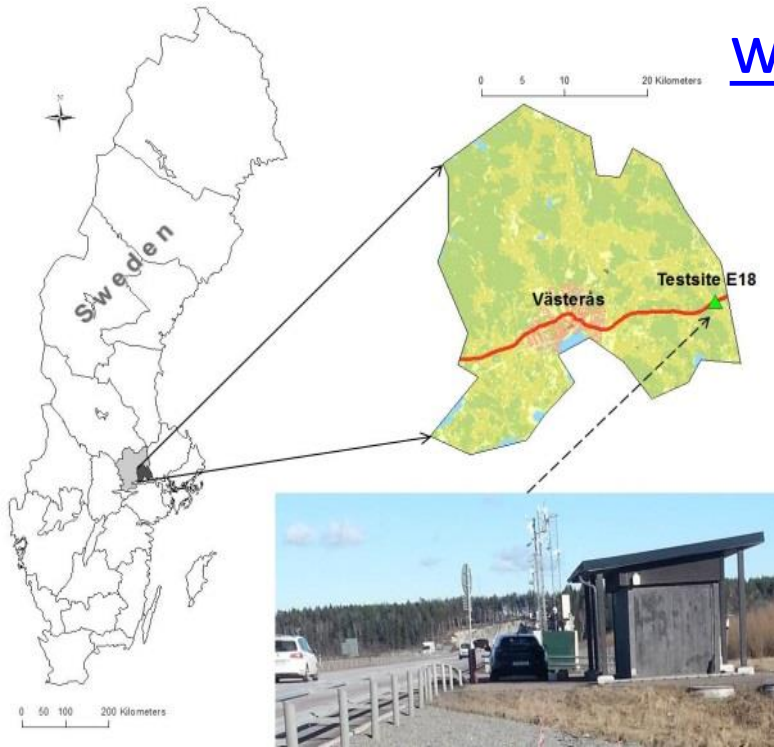
## Aim

Aim : to show the importance of phase change in modeling moisture dynamics in road system.

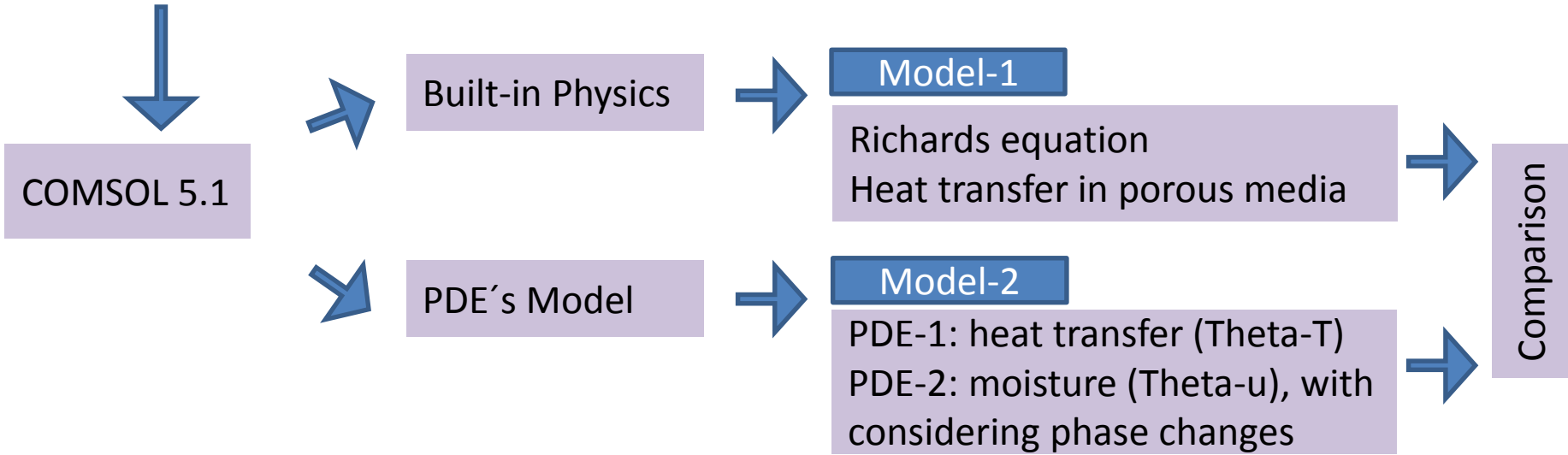
# Method

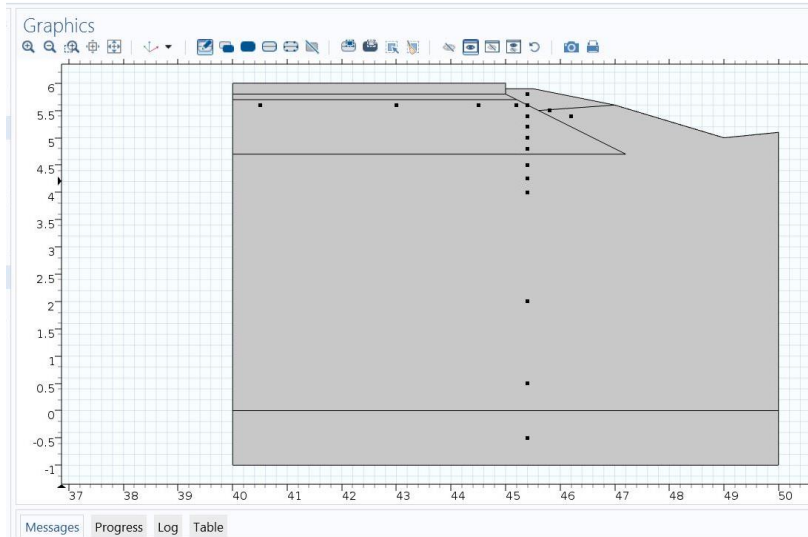
Data from E18 :

[www.testsitee18.se](http://www.testsitee18.se)



- Climate data and boundary cond..
- Soil and road material parameters





- ▲ E18\_BasicModelCom51\_20161006\_90days
  - ▲ Global Definitions
    - P<sub>i</sub> Parameters
    - ▲ Piecewise 1 (*AirT*)
    - ▲ Piecewise 2 (*LowerT*)
    - ▲ Piecewise 3 (*Prec*)
    - ▲ Piecewise 4 (*salt*)
    - 🍷 Materials
  - ▲ Component 1 (*comp1*)
    - ▶ Definitions
    - ▶ **Geometry 1**
    - ▲ Materials
      - ▶ 🍷 Soil\_1 [solid] (*mat1*)
      - ▶ 🍷 Soil\_1 [solid] 1 (*mat4*)
      - ▶ 🍷 Sub-Base (*mat2*)
      - ▶ 🍷 Base (*mat5*)
      - ▶ 🍷 Shoulder (*mat6*)
      - ▶ 🍷 Asphalt (*mat3*)
    - ▶ Richards' Equation (*dl*)
    - ▶ Heat Transfer in Porous Media (*ht*)





Model-1

Model-2



- Δu Coefficient Form PDE ( $\theta_u$ )
  - Coefficient Form PDE 1
  - Zero Flux 1
  - Initial Values 1
  - Flux/Source 1
  - Flux/Source 2
  - Flux/Source 3
  - Flux/Source 4
- Δu Coefficient Form PDE 2 ( $T$ )
  - Coefficient Form PDE 1
  - Zero Flux 1
  - Initial Values 1
  - Dirichlet Boundary Condition 1
  - Dirichlet Boundary Condition 2
- Mesh 1
- Study 1
  - Step 1: Time Dependent

Parameters

Variables

Name	Expression	Unit	Description
Kh	$K_s S^a  1 - (1 - S^{1/m})^m ^2$	m/s	Hydraulic conductivity
Imp	$10^{-10 \theta_{ice}}$		Impedance factor
S	$\min(\max((\theta_u - \theta_r)/(\theta_s - \theta_r), 0.01), 0.9)$		Saturation
C_water	$a_0 [1/m] * m / (1 - m) * S^{1/m} * (1 - S^{1/m})^m$	1/m	Specific water capacity
$\theta_{ice}$	$\min((\theta_s - \theta_r), (\theta_u * B))$		Ice content
Cp	$Cp_{water} * \theta_u + Cp_{solid} * (1 - \theta_s) + Cp_{ice} * \theta_{ice}$	J/(kg·K)	Heat capacity of soil
K_thermal	$K_{ice} * \theta_{ice} + K_{water} * \theta_u + K_{solid} * (1 - \theta_s)$	W/(m·K)	Thermal conductivity of soil
D_water	$Kh * Imp / (\theta_s - \theta_r) / C_{water}$	m <sup>2</sup> /s	Diffusivity of water
Kg	$K_s S^a  1 - (1 - S^{1/m})^m ^2$	m/s	Vertical hydraulic conduct...
B	$FT(T[1/K])$		Freezing characteristic
$\theta$	$\theta_u + \rho_{ratio} * \theta_{ice}$		Total water content

Cp_solid	700[J/kg/K]	700 J/(kg·K)	Heat capacity of solid
K_ice	2.31[W/m/K]	2.31 W/(m·K)	Thermal conductivity of ice
K_water	0.613[W/m/K]	0.613 W/(m·K)	Thermal conductivity of w...
K_solid	8.09[W/m/K]	8.09 W/(m·K)	Thermal conductivity of s...
Tf	272.44[K]	272.44 K	Freezing point
g	9.81 [m <sup>2</sup> /s]	9.81 m <sup>2</sup> /s	Gravity

Background

Aim

Method

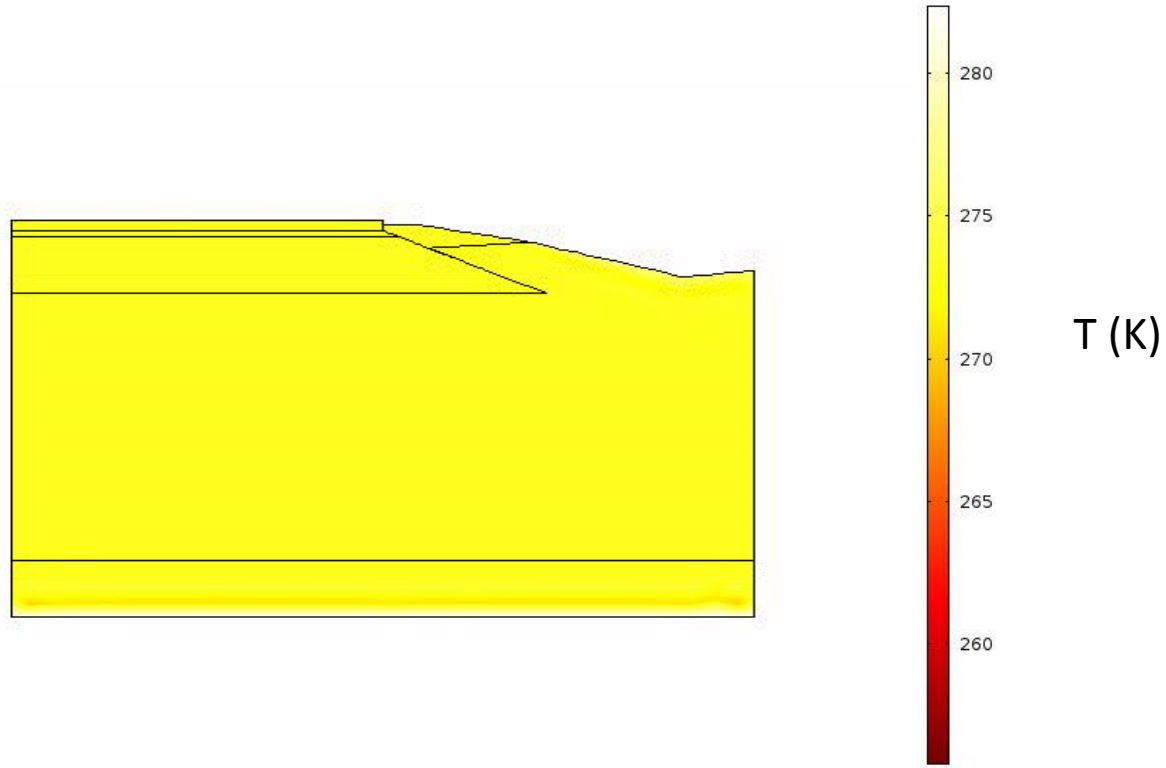
Result & Discussion

Conclusion

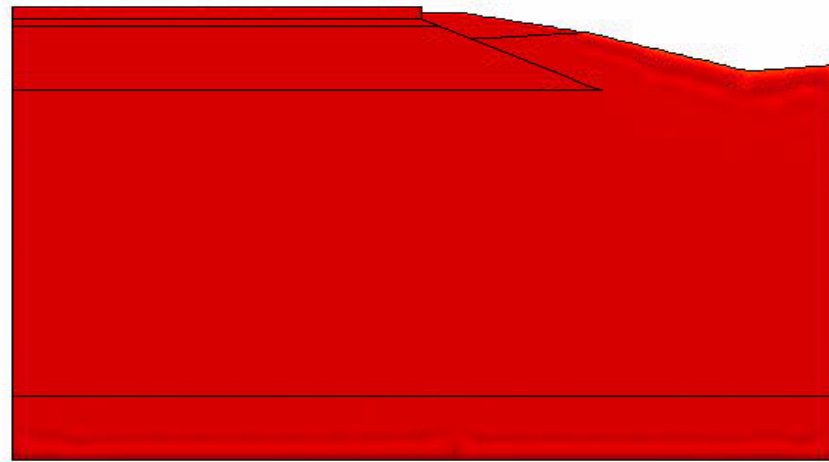
## Result & Discussion

- Temperature
- Moisture content changes

# Temperature: Model-1 (Built-in)

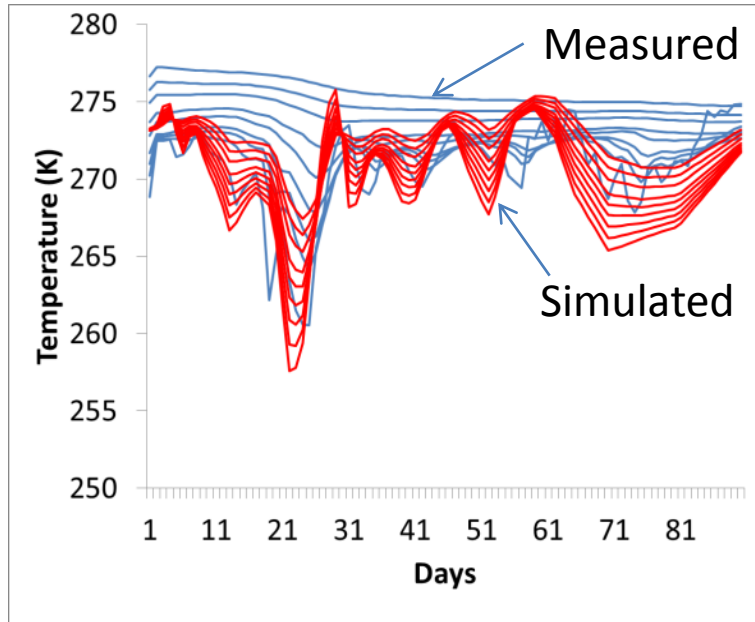


# Temperature: Model-2 (PDE)

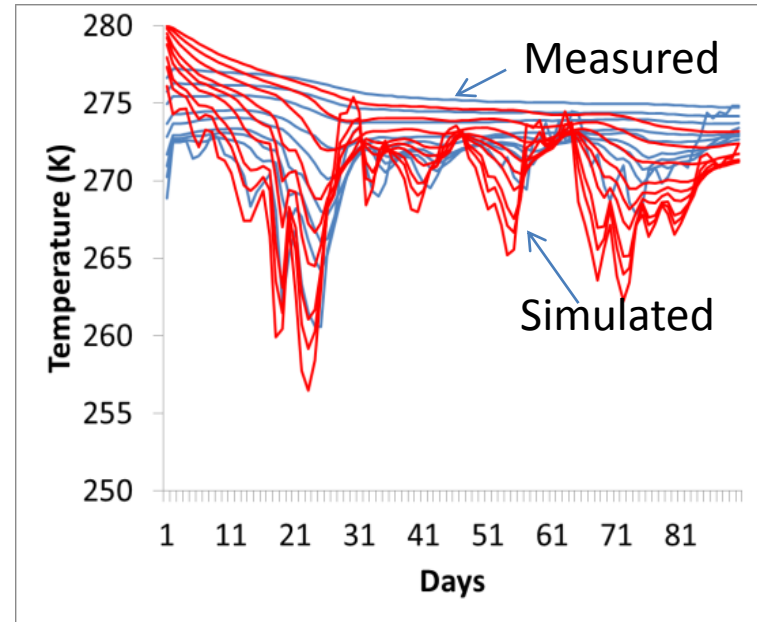


# Temperature comparison

## Model-1 (Built-in)

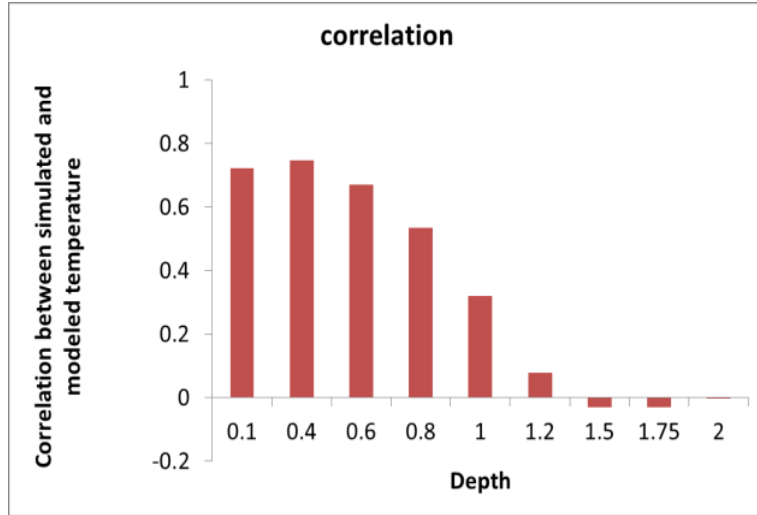


## Model-2 (PDE)

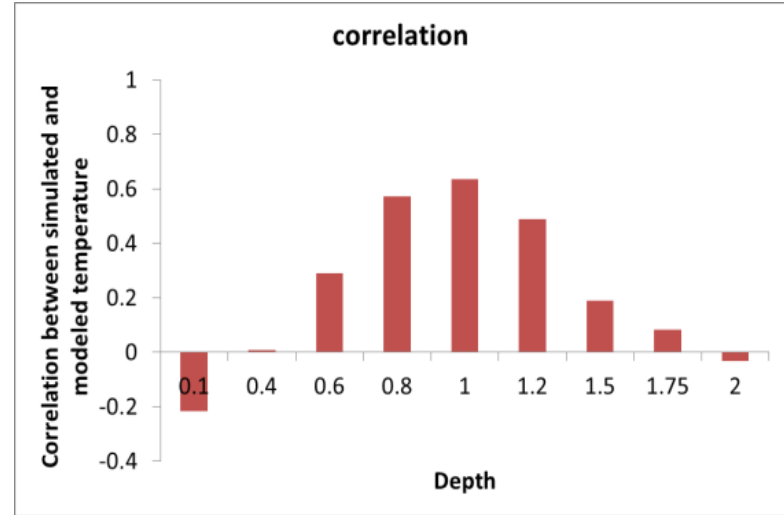


# Temperature comparison

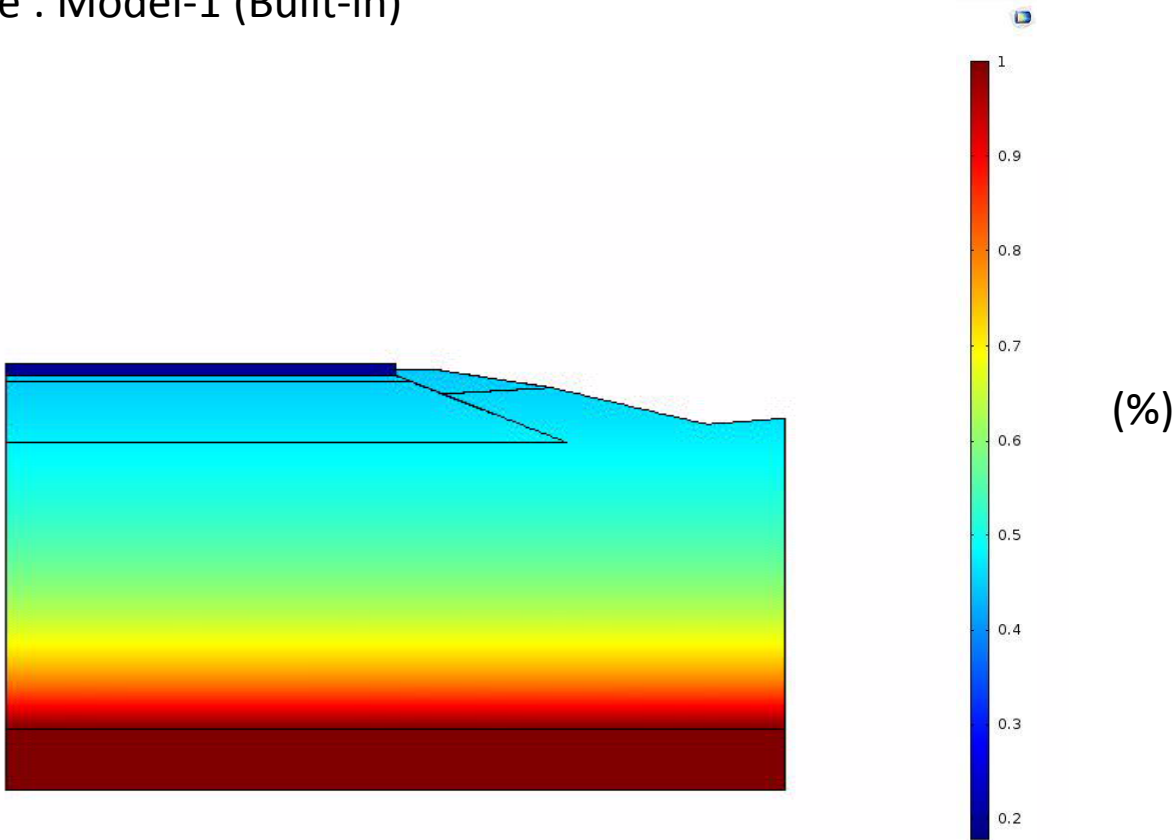
## Model-1 (Built-in)



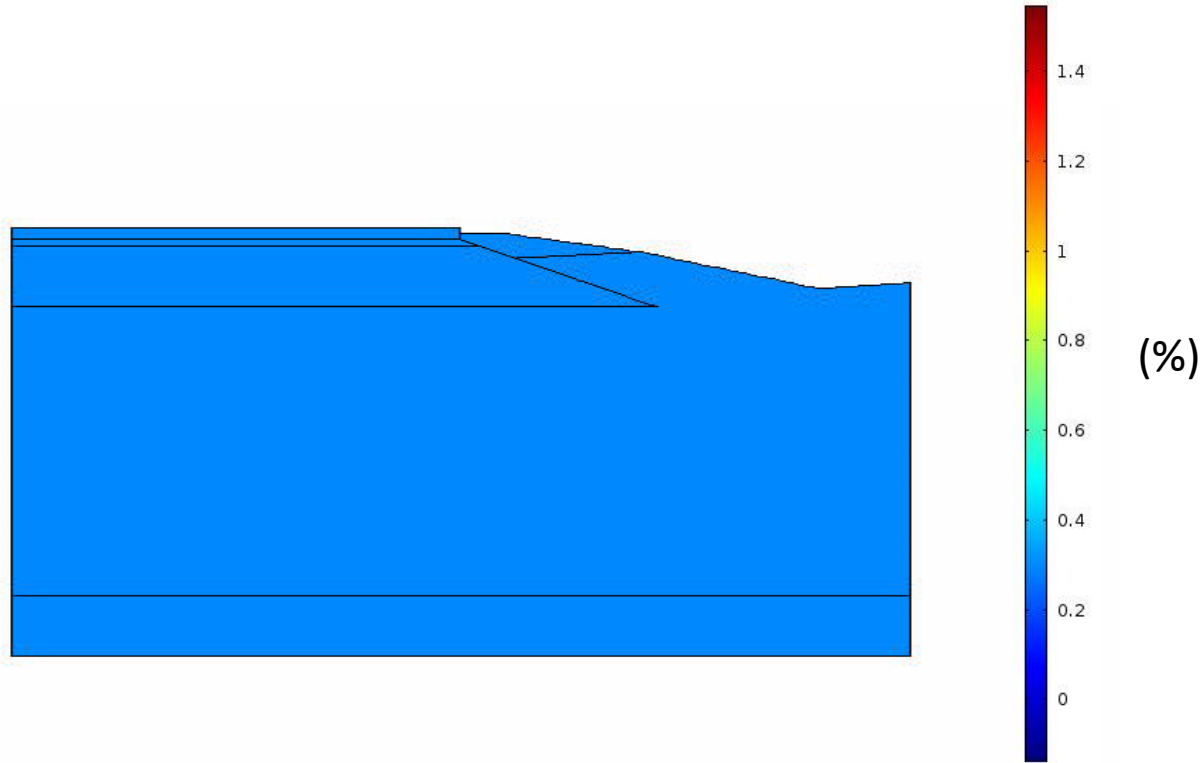
## Model-2 (PDE)



# Moisture : Model-1 (Built-in)

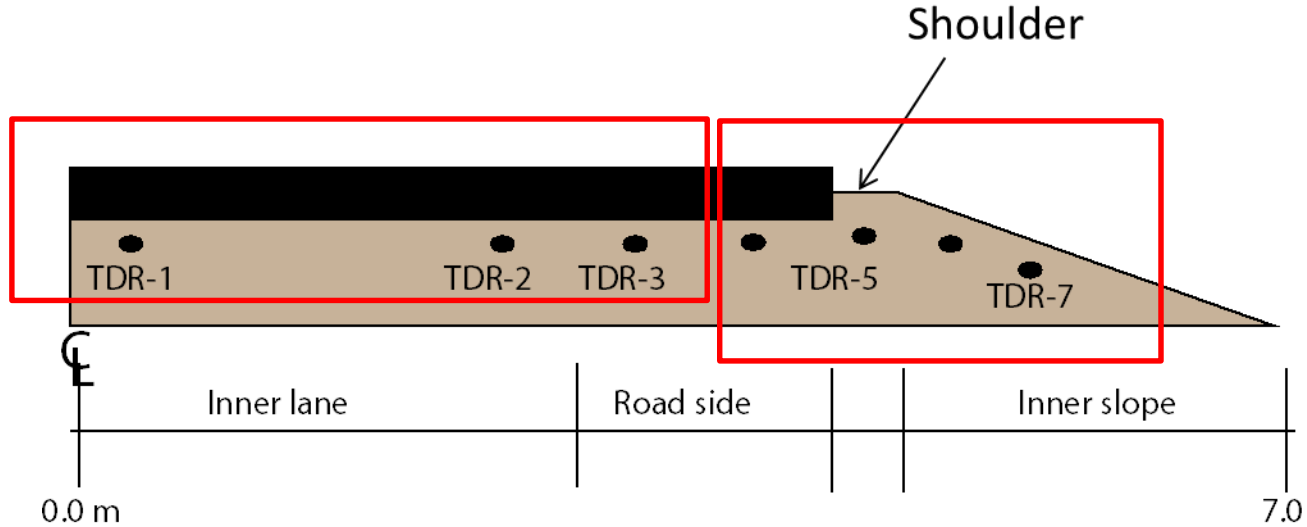


# Moisture : Model-2 (PDE)





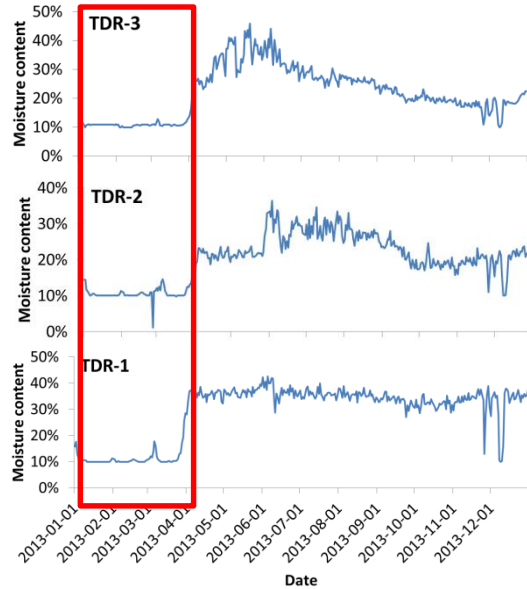
# Moisture comparison (TDR locations)



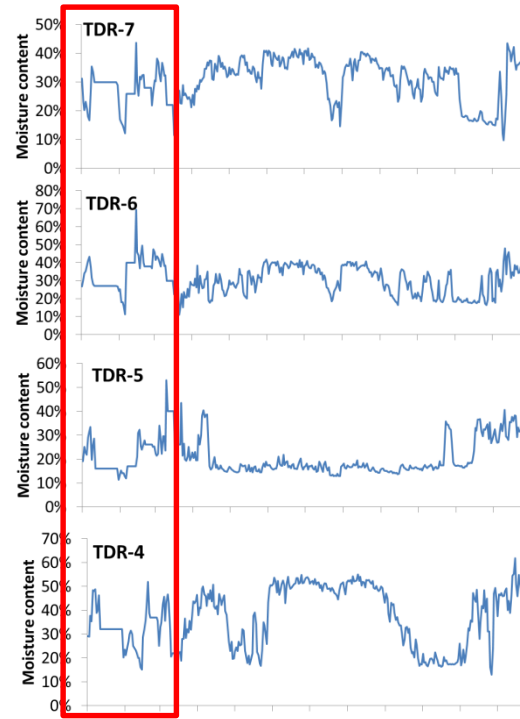
# Moisture comparison

## TDR\_Moisture (Measured data)

### TDR\_ under the road asphalt

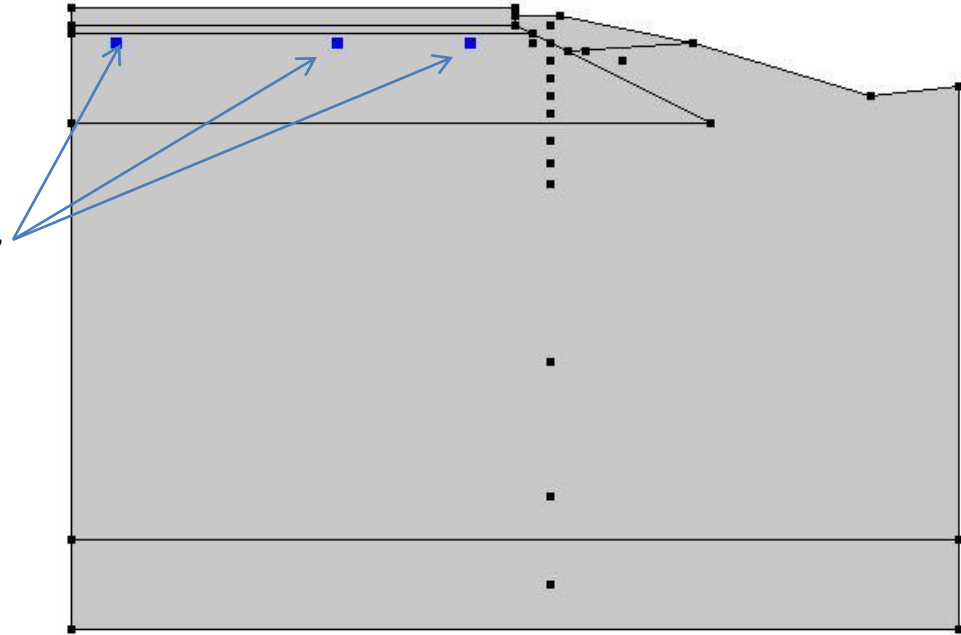


### TDR\_ under the road Shoulder

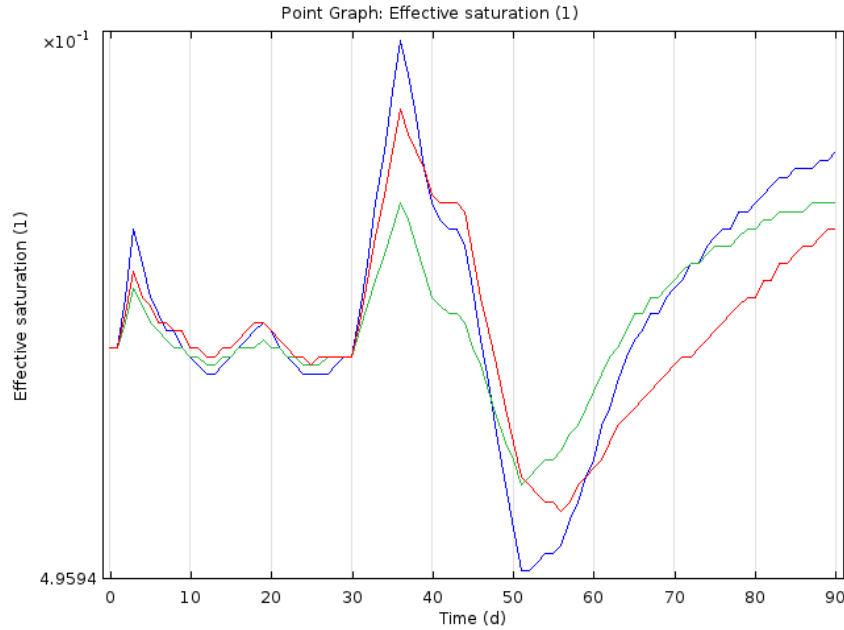


# Moisture comparison

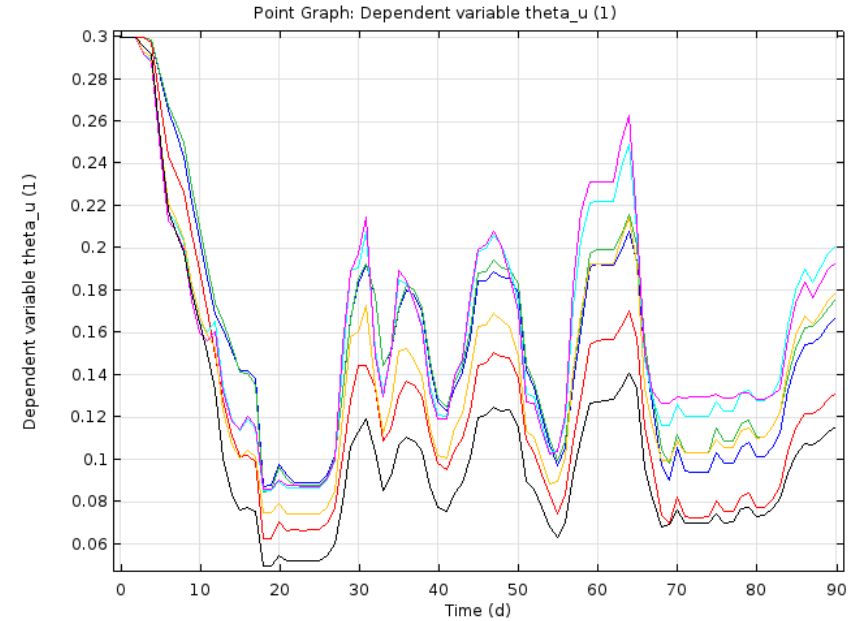
Only for data points under the road,  
where the TDR data available



# Moisture comparison

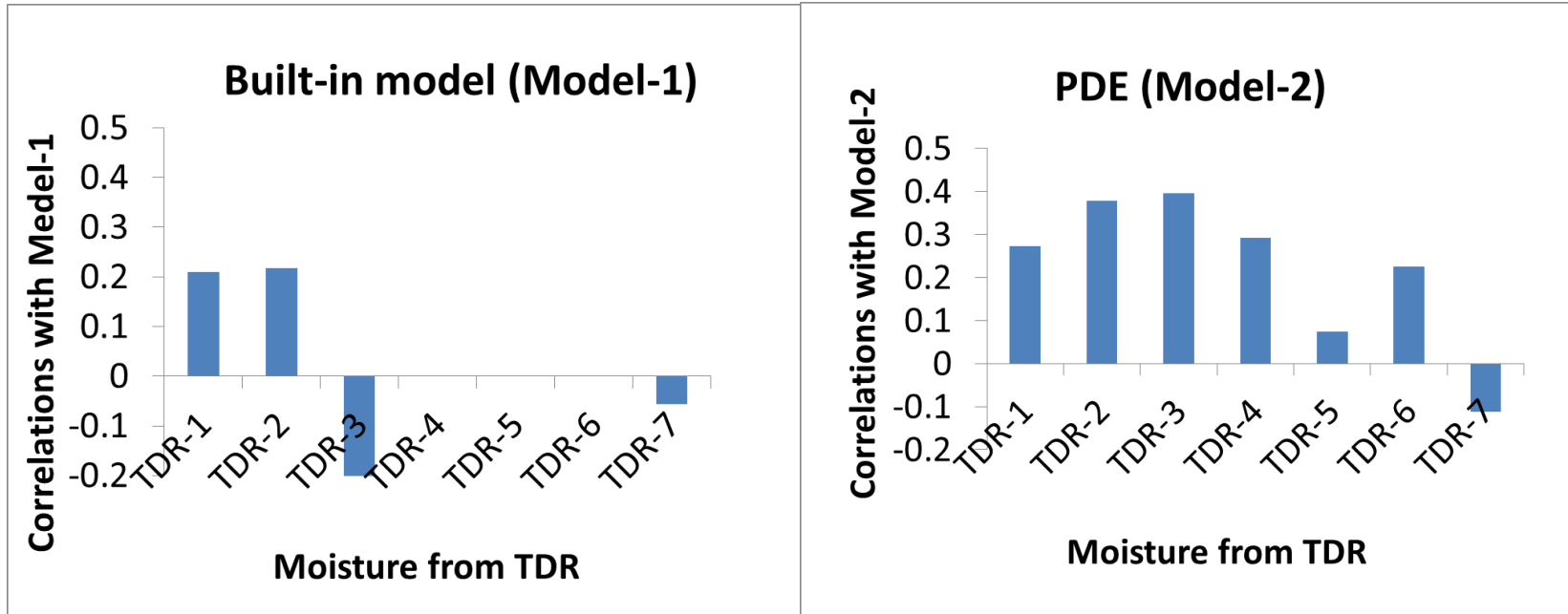


From Built-in model, only 3 points under the asphalt



From PDE-model, for points under the asphalt the road shoulder

## Moisture comparison (Correlations)



From Built-in model, only 3 points under the asphalt

From PDE-model, for points under the asphalt the road shoulder

## Conclusion

- Temperature simulations were not affected much by considering freezing and thawing.
- Moisture content simulations performed better with PDE model with considering freezing and thawing.
- PDE model can predict the fluctuations both under the road and the road shoulder.

## Future works

- Sensitivity analysis with simulating longer periods
- Simulations and comparisons with other field monitoring data, i.e; ERT and Tracer test.
- New application for solving heat and solute transport in road layers

# Thanks!

# Questions?

