

UIT GmbH Dresden • Germany



Geochemische Modellierung

Grubenflutung & Tagebaurestseen

H. Kalka

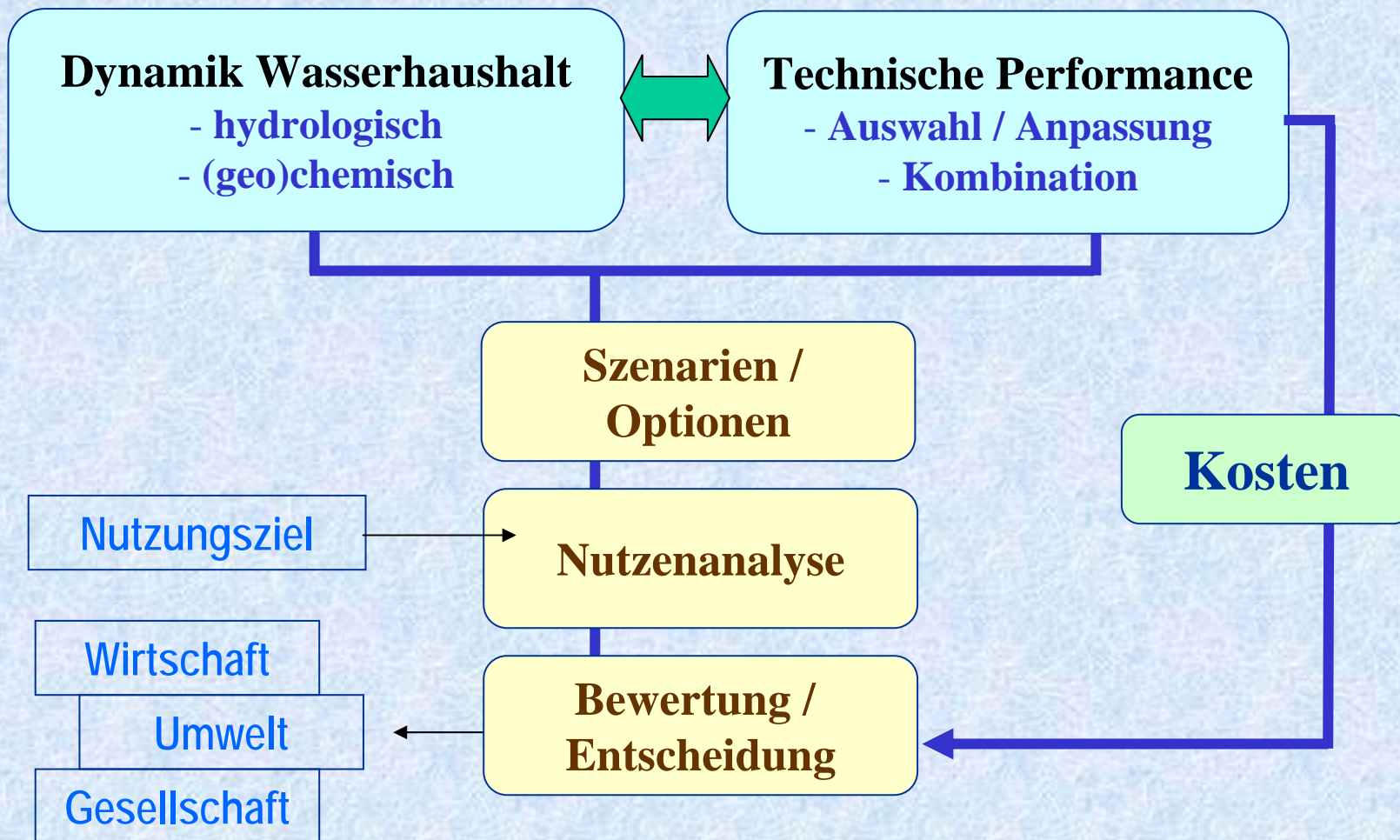
Dresden, June 2005



Dynamische Simulation von Sanierungsszenarien

- 1** Methodik
- 2** Grubenflutung
- 3** Tagebaurestseen
- 4** Schlussfolgerungen

Ökologisch / ökonomisch / sozial determinierte Entscheidungskette



Sanierungsvarianten



Modell

**Kombination von
natürl. und technol. Prozessen**

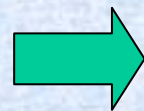
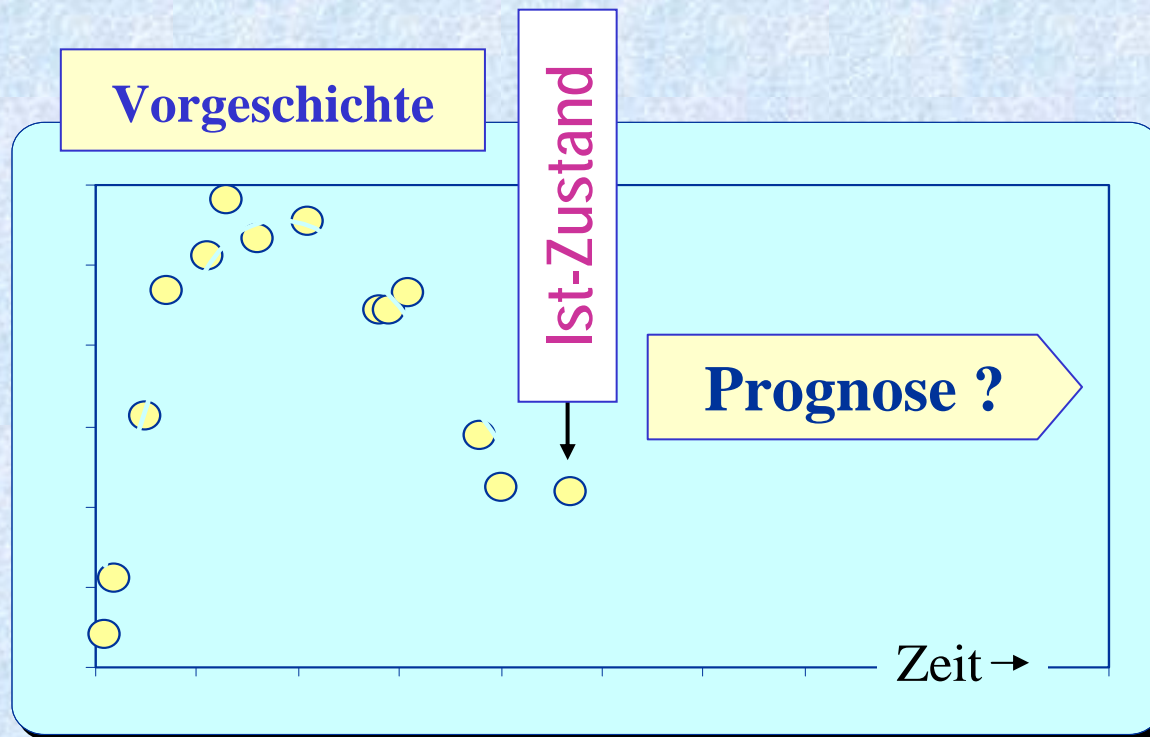


**GW-Ausbreitung
GW-Wiederanstieg
Seedynamik ...**

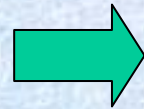


**gesteuerte Eingriffe
(Hydraulik / Chemie)**

Aufgabenstellung

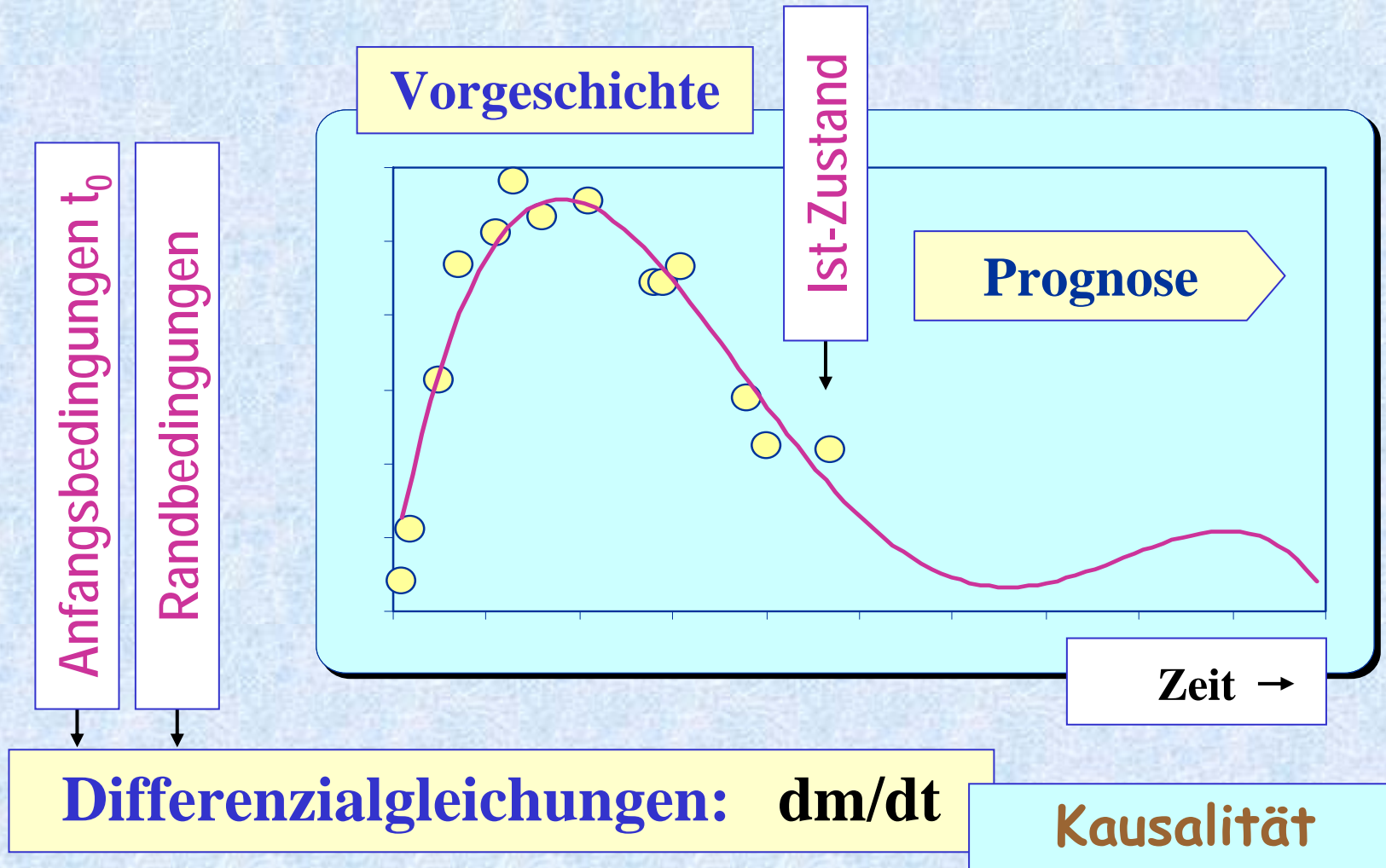


Auswahl Sanierungsstrategie



Kosten / Machbarkeit / Umwelt

Modellkalibrierung



Wasser ist mehr als H₂O



Ionen / Moleküle / Komplexe:

H⁺, OH⁻, H₂O AlSO₄ Al(SO₄)₂⁻ Al³⁺, Al(OH)²⁺ AlHSO₄²⁺ AlOH²⁺ AlOH₃
Al(OH)₄⁻ CO₂ HCO₃⁻, MgHCO₃⁺ FeHCO₃ CaNCO₃⁺ MnHCO₃⁺ NiHCO₃⁺
ZnHCO₃⁺ NaHCO₃ UO₂CO₃ NiCO₃ PbHCO₃⁺ FeCO₃ MnCO₃ MgCO₃
ZnCO₃ CO₃²⁻ CaCO₃ PbCO₃ NaCO₃⁻ UO₂(CO₃)₂²⁻ Pb(CO₃)₂²⁻
(UO₂)₃(CO₃)₆⁶⁻ Ca²⁺ CaSO₄ CaHSO₄ CaOH⁺ Cl⁻ FeCl⁺ MnCl⁺ NiCl⁺ ZnCl⁺
FeCl₂⁺ UO₂Cl⁺ NiCl₂ MnCl₂ PbCl⁺ ZnCl₂ ZnOHCl FeCl₃ PbCl₂ UO₂Cl₂
MnCl₃⁻ ZnCl₃⁻ PbCl₃⁻ ZnCl₄²⁻ PbCl₄²⁻ Fe²⁺ FeSO₄ FeHSO₄⁺ FeOH⁺ Fe(OH)₂
Fe(OH)₃⁻ FeSO₄⁺ FeOH²⁺ Fe³⁺ Fe₂(OH)₂⁴⁺ Fe(OH)₂⁺ FeHSO₄²⁺ Fe₃(OH)₄⁵⁺
Fe(OH)₃ Fe(OH)₄⁻ H₂, K⁺ KSO₄⁻ Mg²⁺ MgSO₄ Mg(OH)⁺ Mn²⁺ MnSO₄
MnOH⁺ Mn(OH)₃⁻ Mn³⁺ MnO₄²⁻ Na⁺ NaSO₄⁻ Ni²⁺ NiSO₄ Ni(SO₄)₂²⁻ NiOH⁺
Ni(OH)₂ Ni(OH)₃⁻ O₂ PbSO₄ Pb²⁺ Pb(SO₄)₂²⁻ PbOH⁺ Pb(OH)₂ Pb₂OH³⁺
Pb(OH)₃⁻ Pb(OH)₄²⁻ Pb₃(OH)₄²⁺ SO₄²⁻ HSO₄⁻ ZnSO₄ Zn(SO₄)₂²⁻ UO₂SO₄
UO₂(SO₄)₂²⁻ UO₂²⁺ UO₂OH⁺ (UO₂)₂OH³⁺ (UO₂)₂(OH)₂²⁺ UO₂(OH)₃⁻
(UO₂)₃(OH)₄²⁺ (UO₂)₃(OH)₅⁺ (UO₂)₄(OH)₇⁺ UO₂(OH)₄²⁻ (UO₂)₃(OH)₇⁻ Zn²⁺
ZnOH⁺ Zn(OH)₂ Zn(OH)₃⁻ Zn(OH)₄²⁻ ... und so weiter

Aquatische Prozesse



Speziierung

Komplexbildung


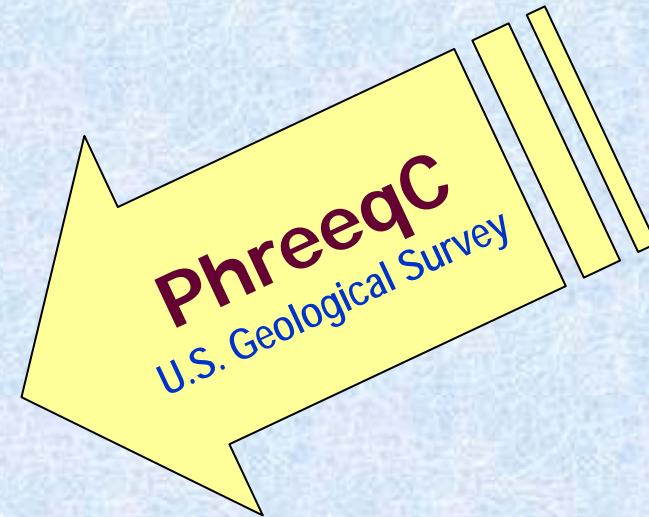
Säure-Base (H-Transfer)

Redoxprozesse (e-Transfer)

Mischungen & homogene Reaktionen

heterogene Reaktionen (Phasen, Gase)

OF-Adsorption



**thermodyn.
Datenbank**

Transportgleichung



sehr hohe **Raum**-Auflösung
(viele Zellen)

MODFLOW
PCGEOFIM ...

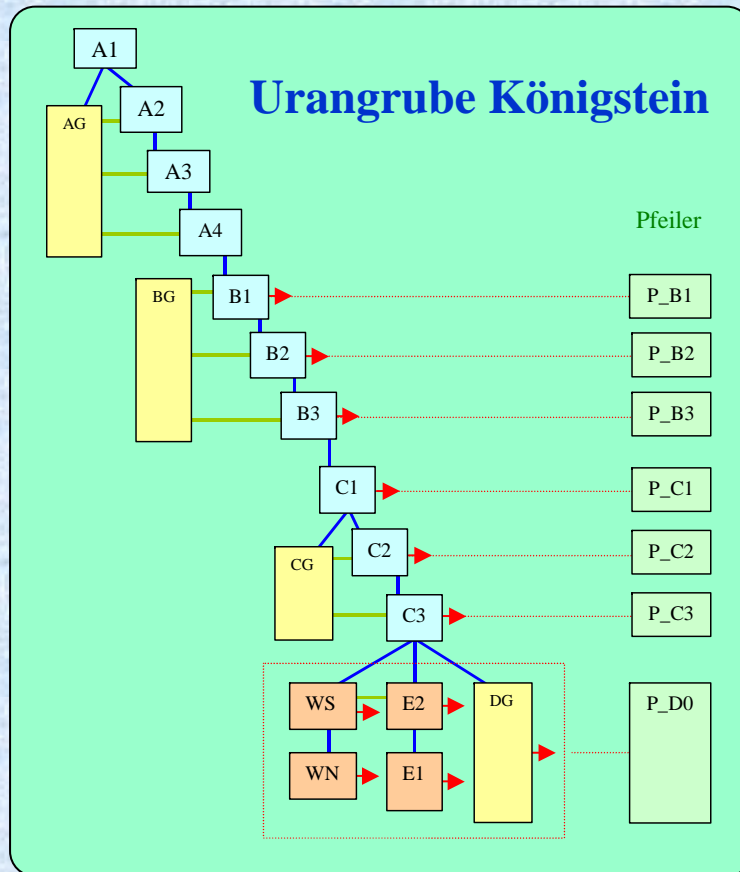


sehr hohe **Zeit**-Auflösung
(Kompartimente)

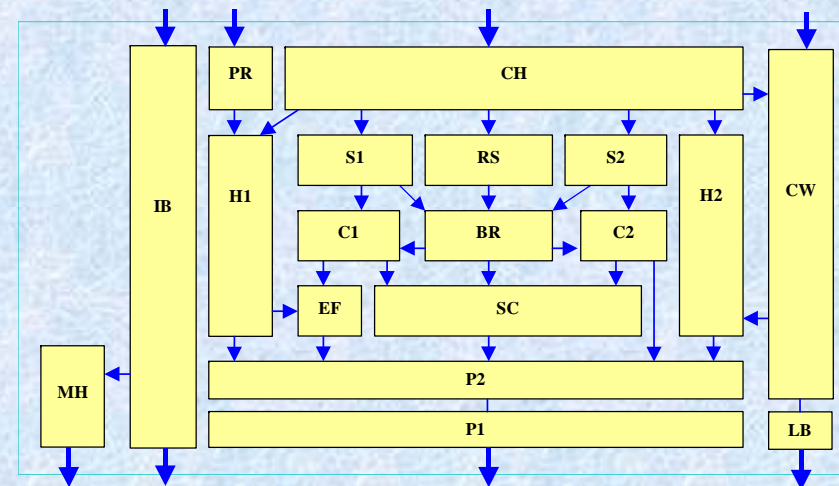
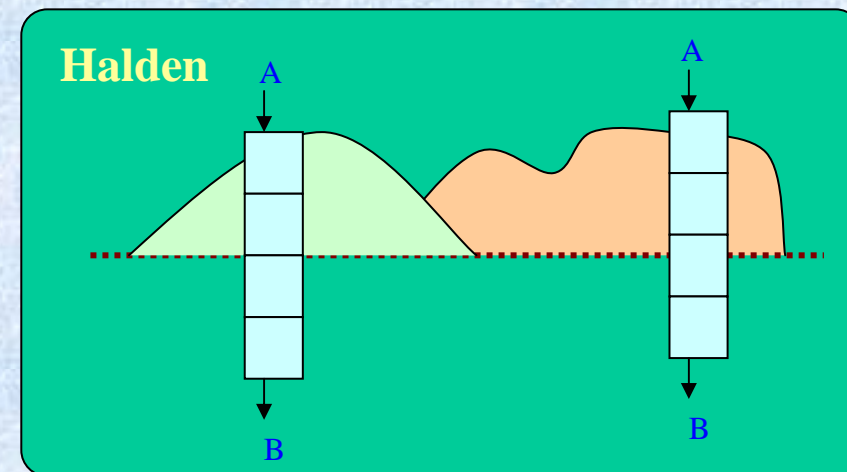
„dynam. Modelle“

$\Delta t = 1 \text{ .. } 24 \text{ h}$

Kompartimente



Chernobyl-Shelter



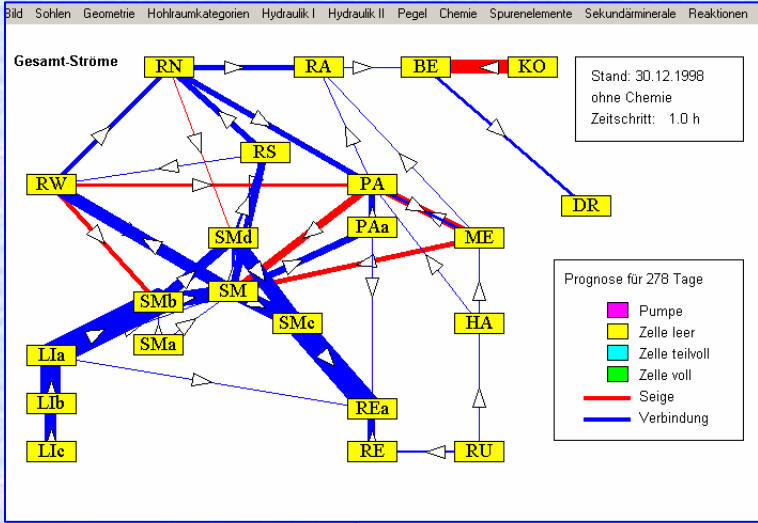
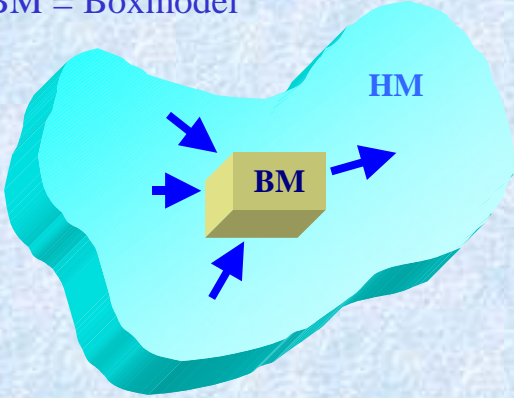


Grubenkomplex Ronneburg

Dynamik
 $\Delta t \approx 1h$

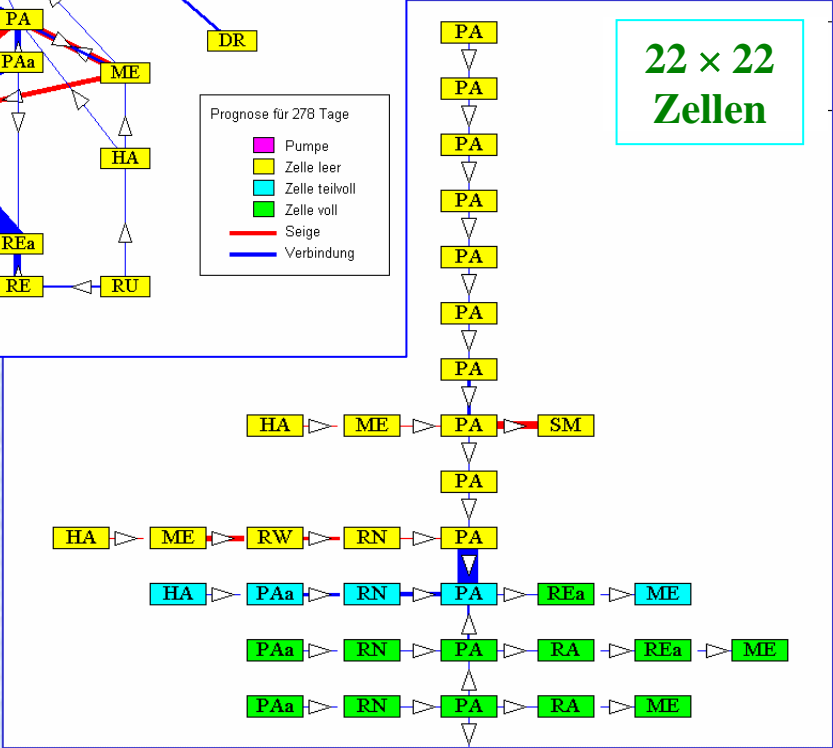
1 000 000 mal
PhreeqC

HM = Regionalmodell
BM = Boxmodell



14 Grubenfelder
+ Tagebau

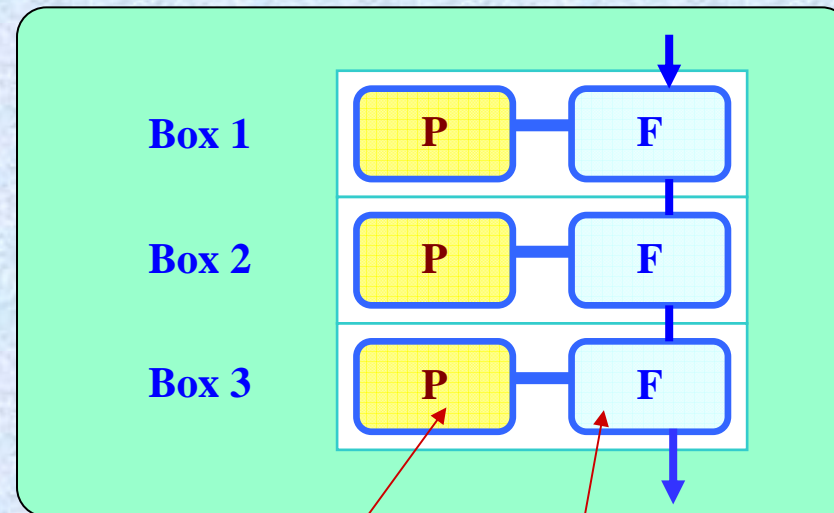
22 × 22
Zellen



Interne Struktur



Dual-Porosity



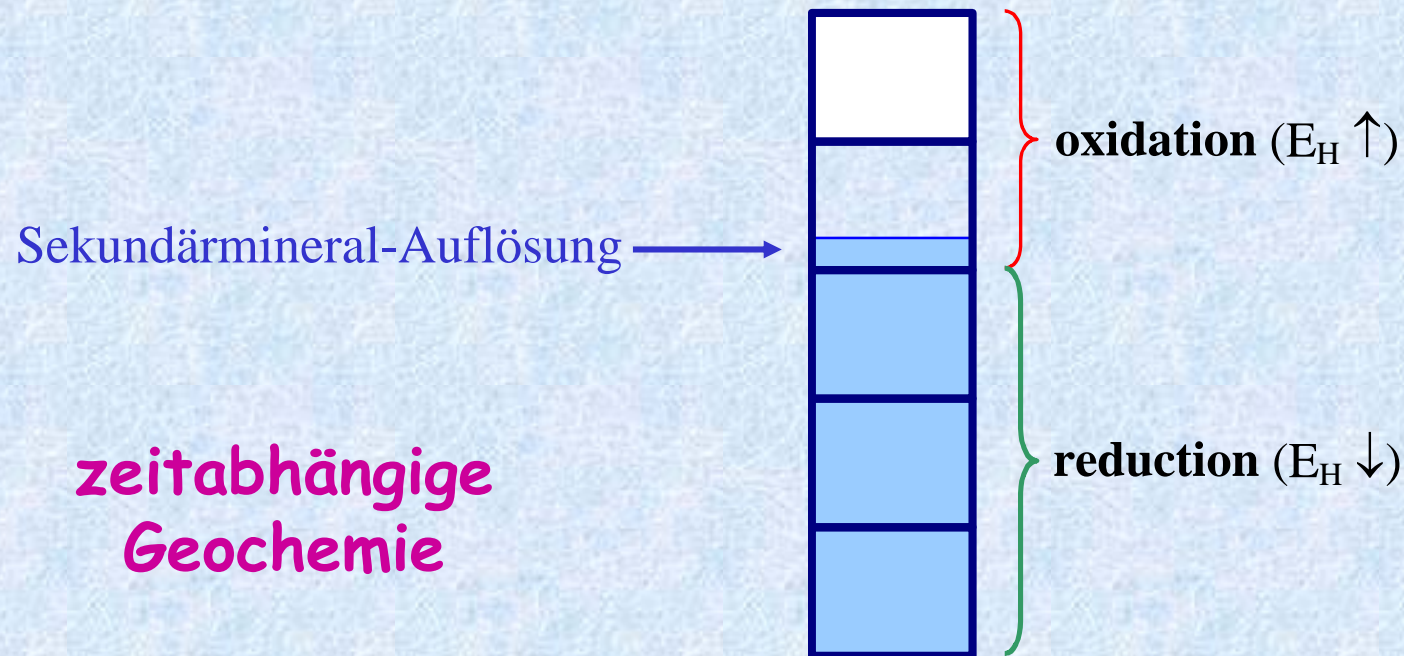
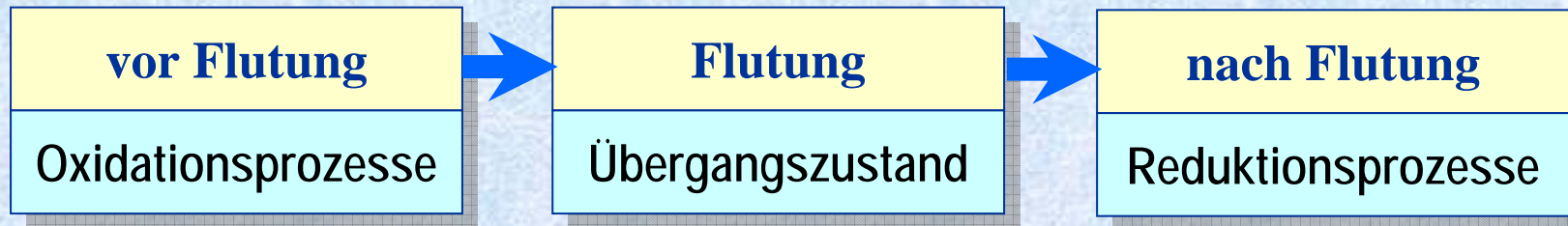
**Porenwasser:
Produktion & Speicher**

immobil

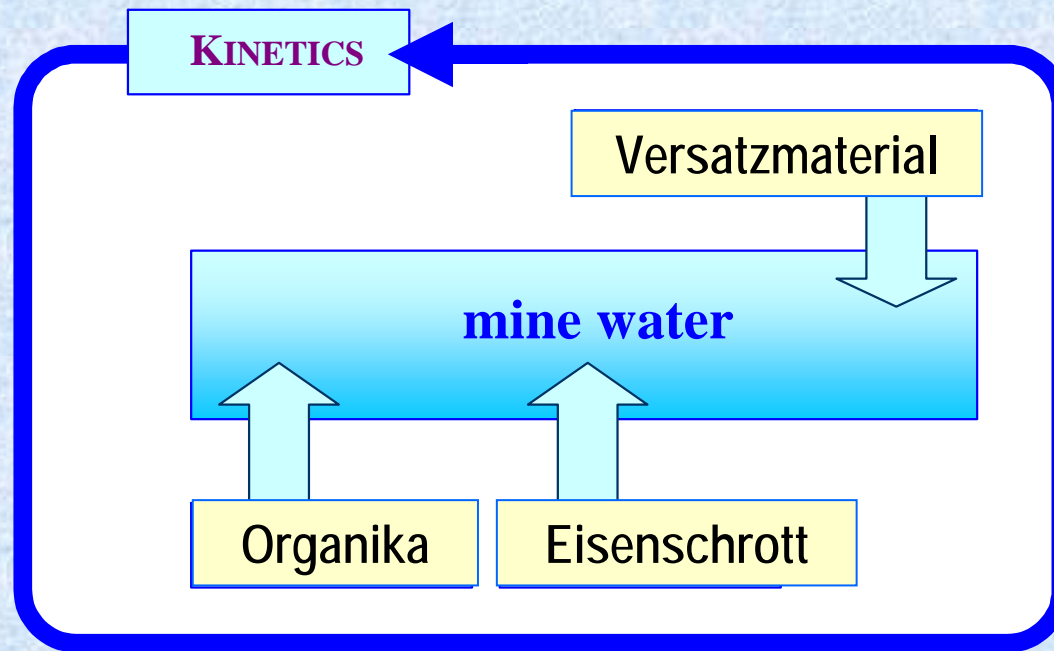
Grubenwasser: Transport

mobil

Flutungsdynamik



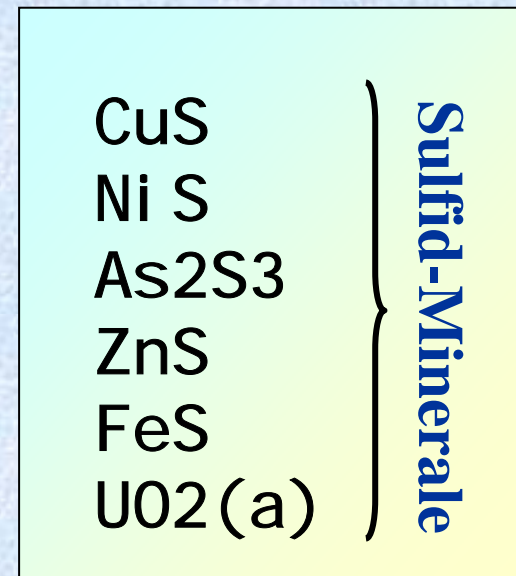
Post-Flooding / Nachsorge



$$\left(\frac{dm_i}{dt} \right)_{\text{src}} = r \cdot F_i$$

pH-abhängig

Sulfat-Reduktion



Anwendung WISMUT Ronneburg

Chemische Reaktionen



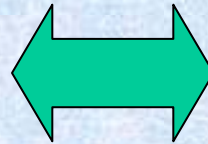
Thermodynamik

Energie , Entropie ...

PhreeqC

Temperatur T

(e^{-kT})



Kinetik

Raten / Geschwindigkeit

Redox-Reaktionen

C(-4)

CH₄

C(0)

CH₂O

C(4)

CO₂



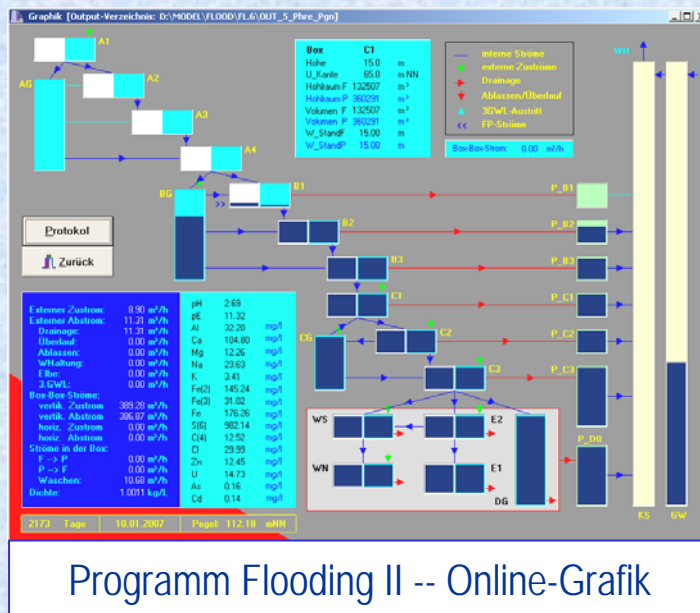
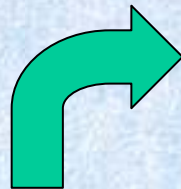
Zeit t

(e^{-ikt})

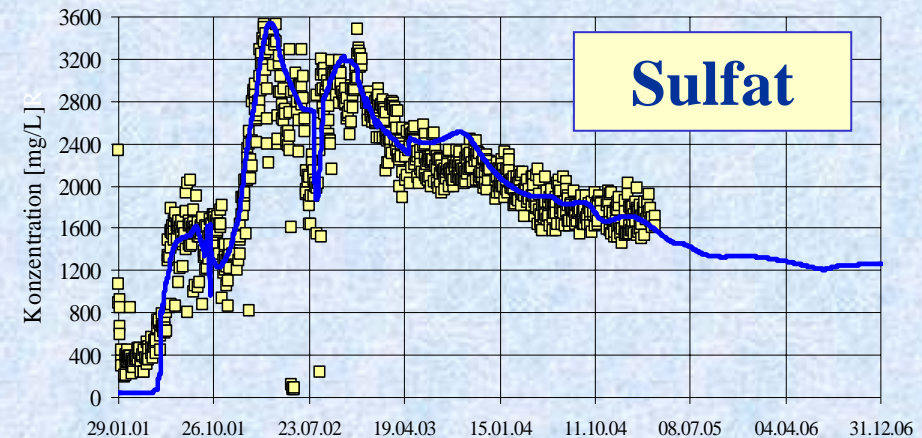
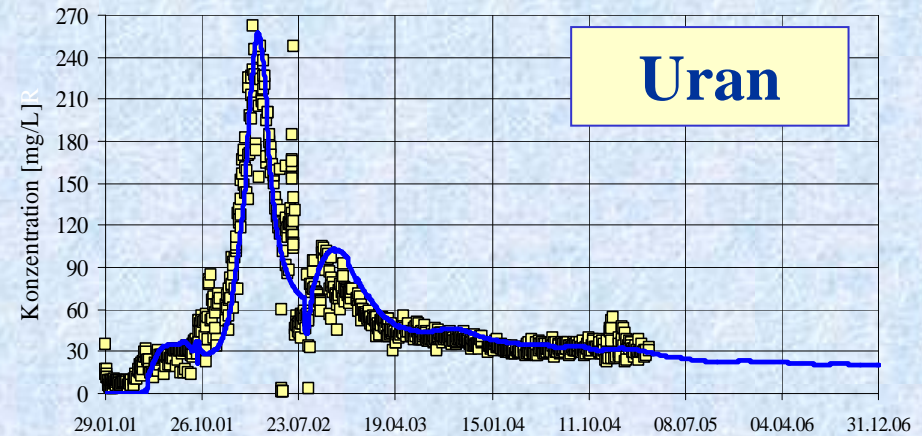
Beispiel: Grube Königstein



Prognoserechnung



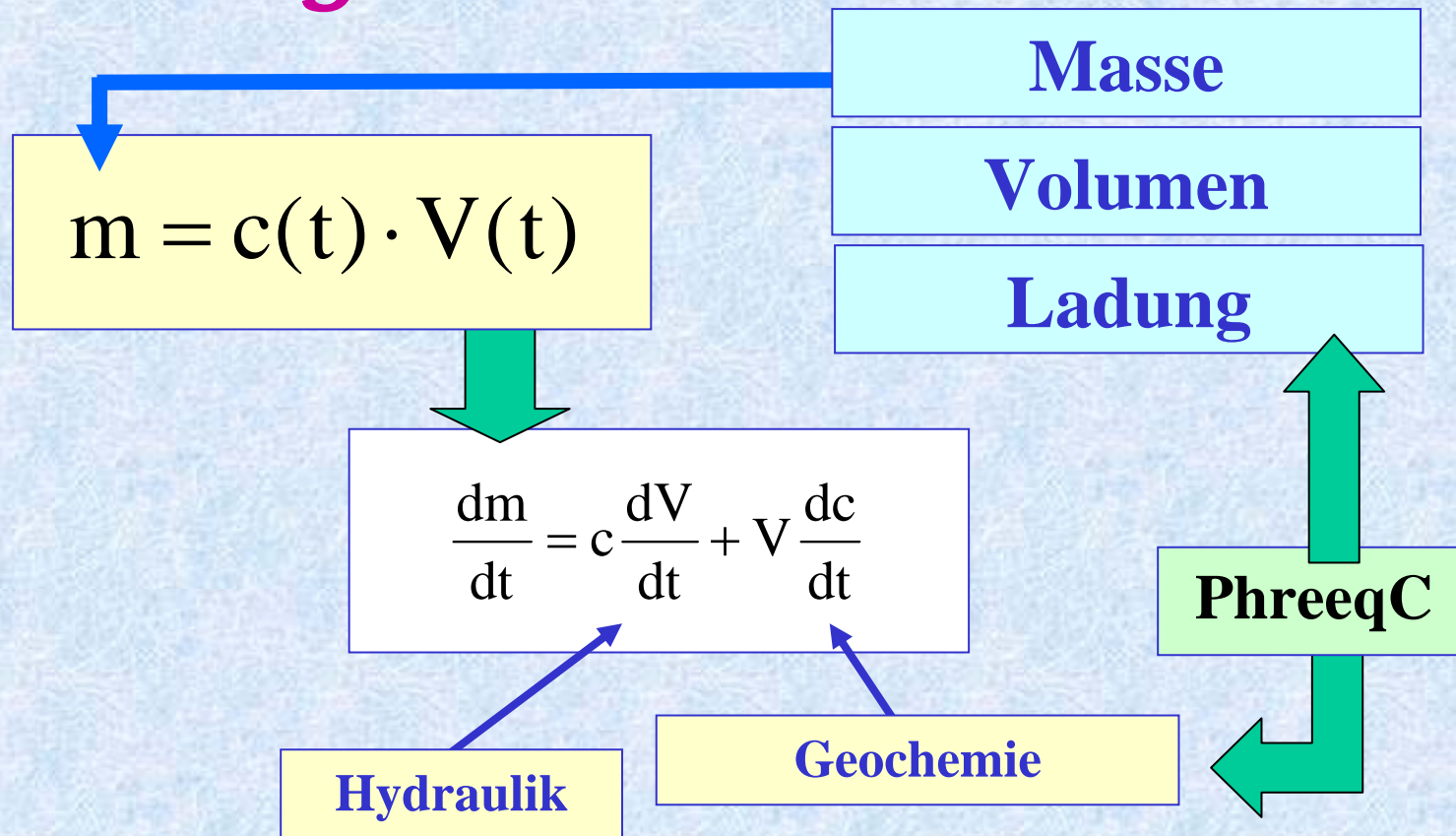
Programm Flooding II -- Online-Grafik



Flutung (See / Grube)



Erhaltungssätze:



Grundgleichung „SEE“



$$\frac{dm^{\text{See}}}{dt} = \dot{m}^{\text{GW}} + \dot{m}^{\text{OW}} + \dot{m}^{\text{aci}} - \dot{m}^{\text{Z}} - \dot{m}^{\text{pp}} + \dot{m}^{\text{tech}}$$

Grundwasser

$$\dot{m}^{\text{GW}} = \sum_k \left[Q_k^{\text{GW zu}} c_k^{\text{GW}} - Q^{\text{GW ab}} c \right]$$

Oberflächenwasser

$$\dot{m}^{\text{OW}} = \sum_j \left[Q_j^{\text{OW zu}} c_j^{\text{OW}} - Q^{\text{OW ab}} c \right]$$

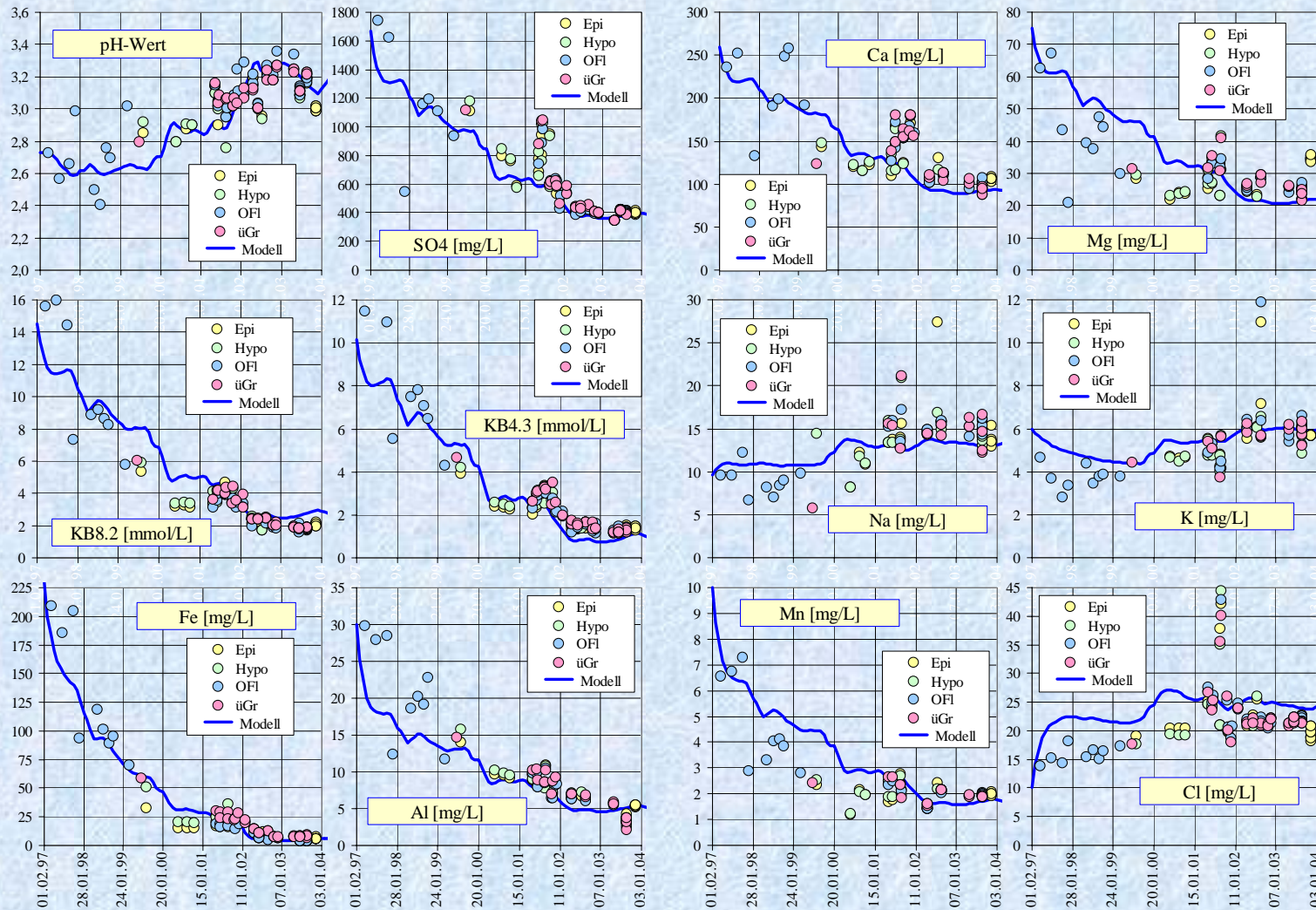
Zehrung

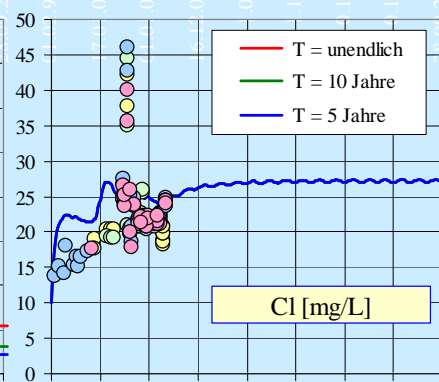
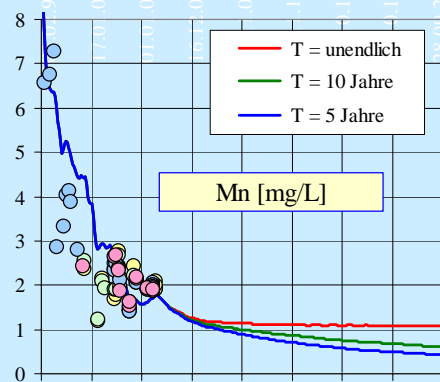
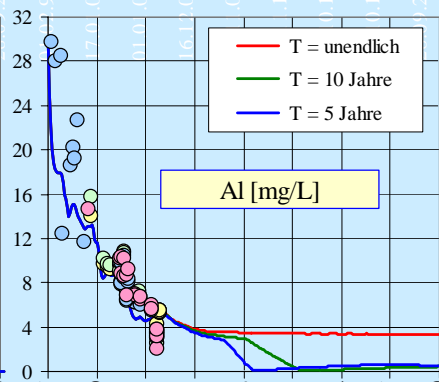
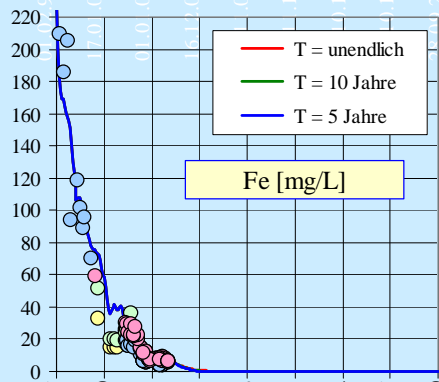
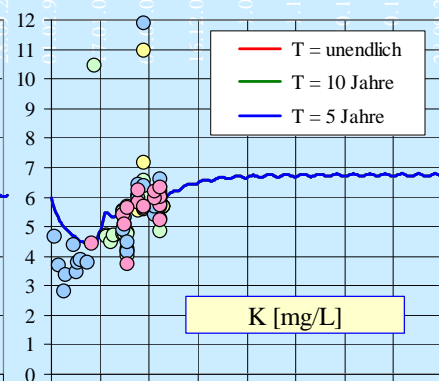
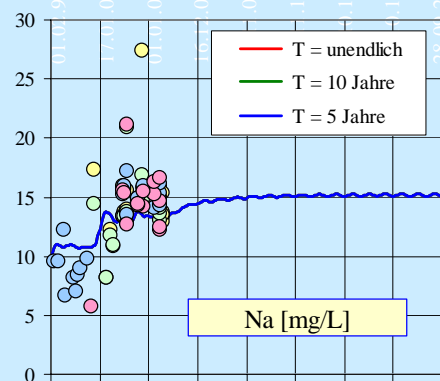
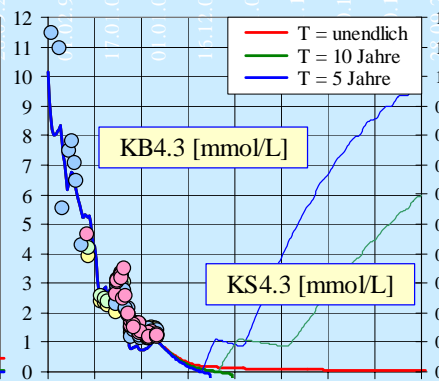
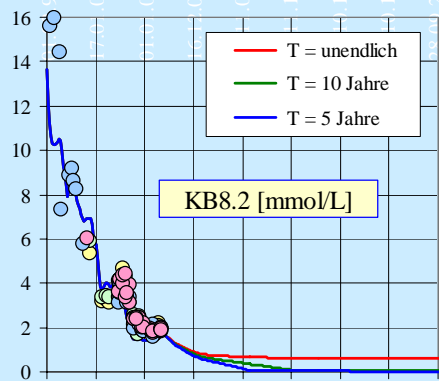
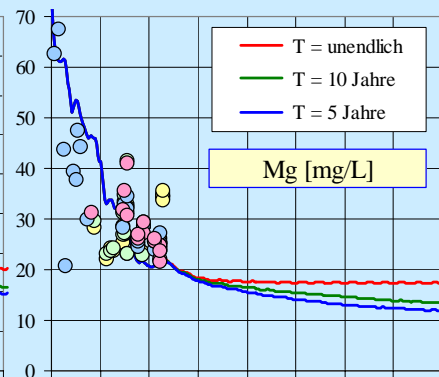
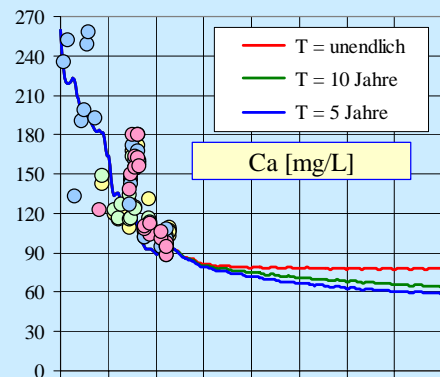
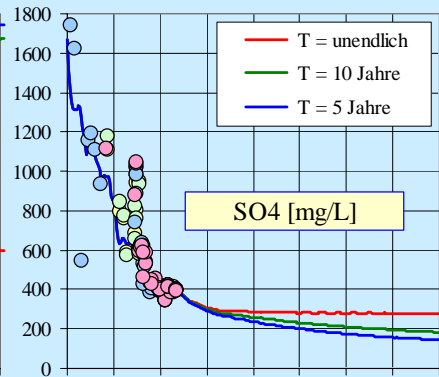
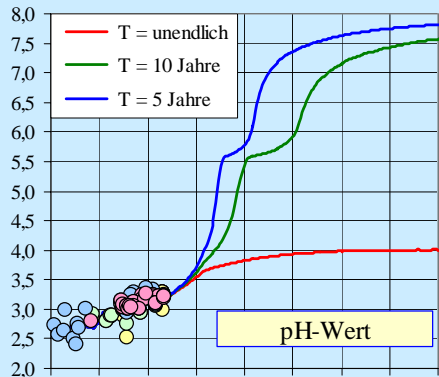
$$\dot{m}^{\text{Z}} = (v^{\text{Ev}} - v^{\text{Nd}}) \cdot A c_0$$

Kippe / Erosion

$$\dot{m}^{\text{aci}} = a \left(1 - \frac{A}{A_m} \right) + b \left(\frac{A}{A_m} \right)^{1/2} e^{-\beta(t-t_0)}$$

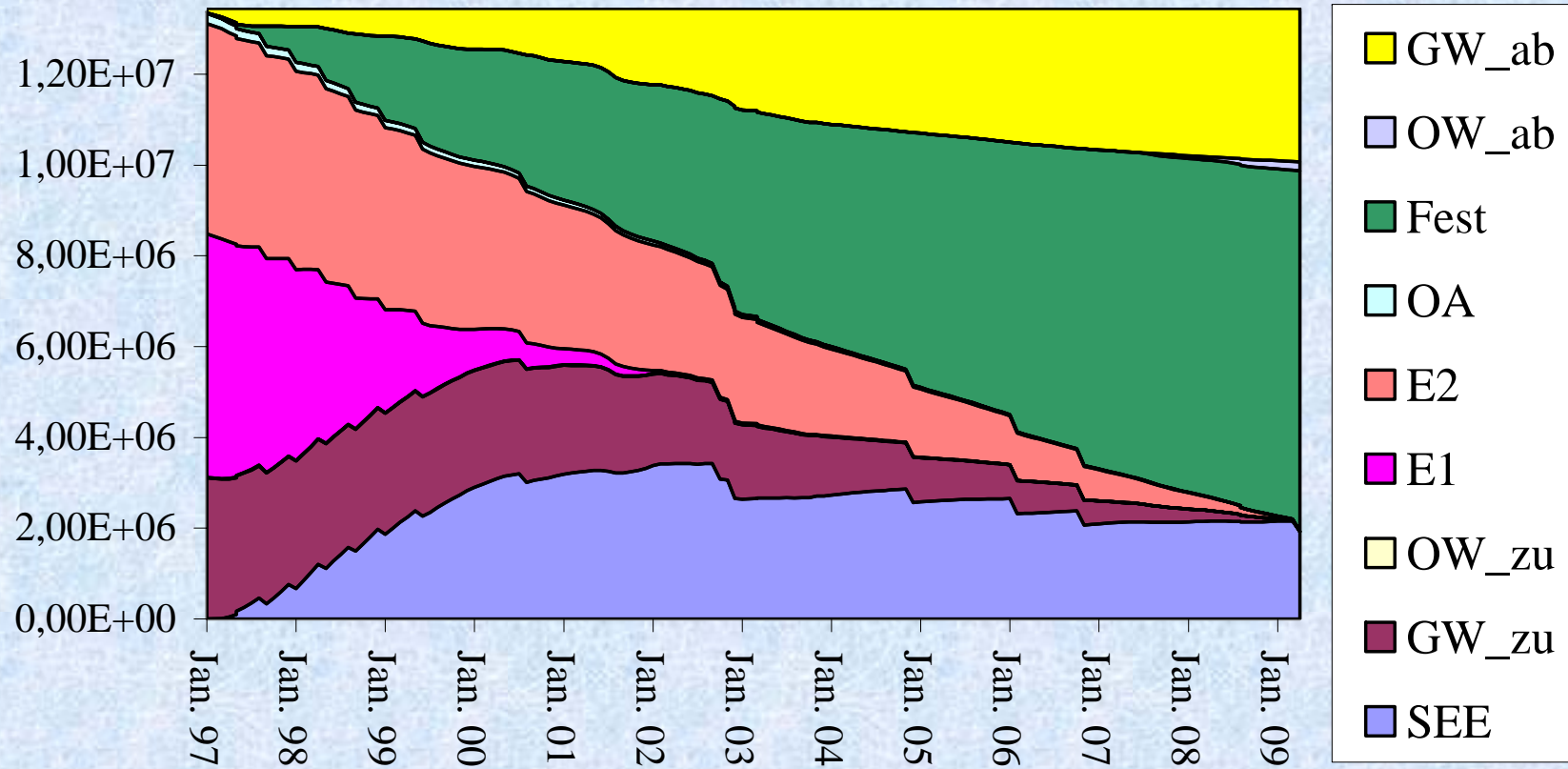
Historie (1997-2003)



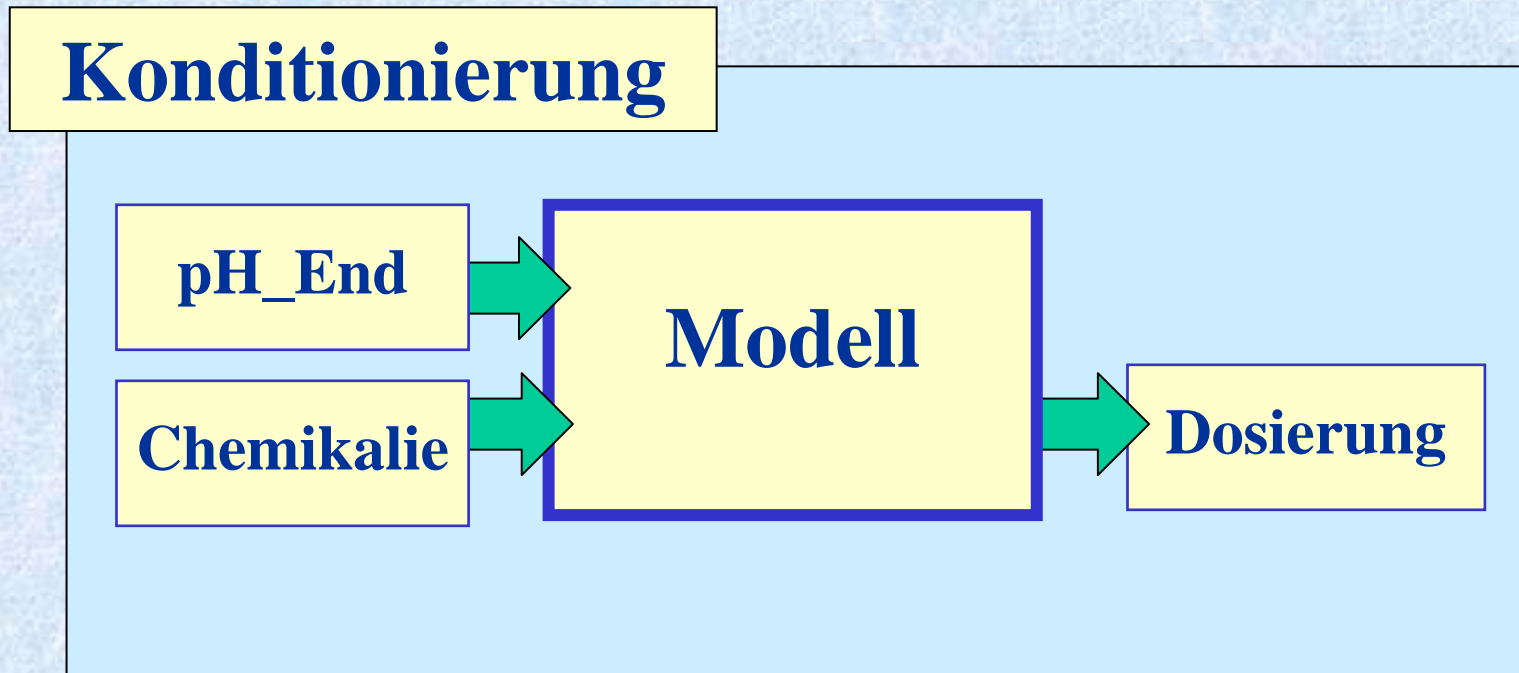


Prognose

Massenbilanz für Fe [kg]



Sanierungsvarianten

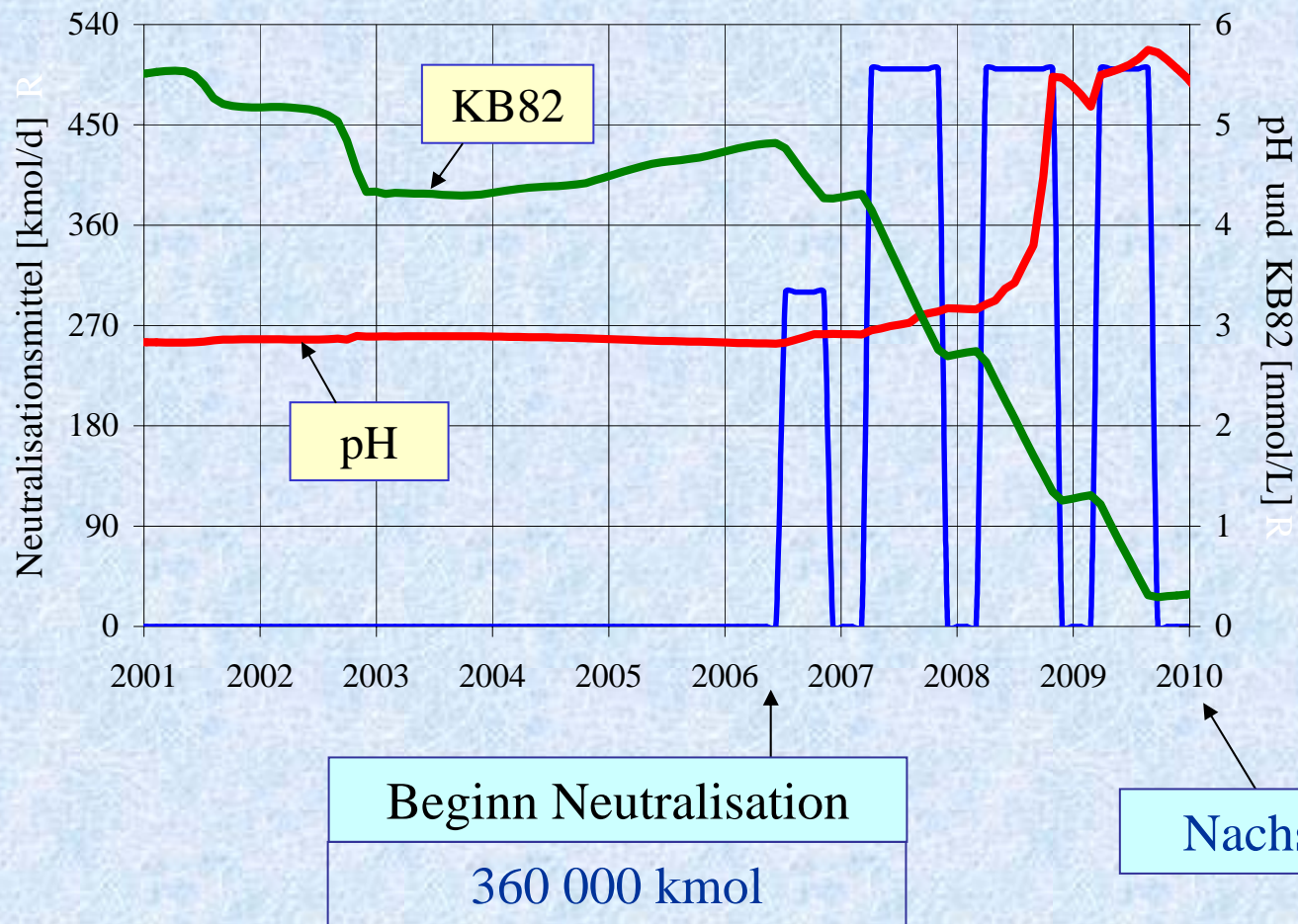


Prognose bis 2010

Rechenzeit: 8 min

6 000 mal PhreeqC

Beispiel: Tagebaurestsee



Fazit: Modell / Software



standortspezifisch

robust

- ➔ **Baukastenprinzip (Kompartimente)**
- ➔ **dynam. Modellierung (Historie)**
- ➔ **Stoffbilanzen**
- ➔ **C++ (schnelle Software)**
- ➔ **lernfähig**
- ➔ **Natur + Technologie (Szenarien)**

Anwendungen



Grubenflutung

WISMUT (Königstein, Ronneburg)

Schwarzwald Mine, Colorado

Tagebaurestseen

LMBV

Stoffausbreitung aus Teerteichen

AAV

SGSG

GW-Sanierung NH₄-Schaden

Reakt. Stofftransport in Halden

BGR

In-situ-Laugung mit Aufbereitung

Beverley (Südaustralien)