\*\*\* 응응응응 S MATSEDLAB % Created by Babak Shafei % Georgia Institute of Technology - School of earth and atmospheric sciences 8 % This code accompanies a paper in revision in Computers & Geosciences % (3-2012) entitled: % A Multi-Component, Non-Steady State Biogeochemical Simulation Module of % Early Diagenesis in MATLABE by Shafei B, Couture RM and Van Cappellen Ρ S 웅 This baseline simulation is used to calibrate the model by analyzing a dataset collected from the perennially oxygenated basin of an 8 oligotrophic lake to describe the coupled biogeochemical cycling of 8 As, C, O, Fe and S. Historical variations in atmospheric deposition of 웅 As 8 and SO4 were imposed as upper boundary conditions in the transient model calculations. The parameters and boundary values are defined 8 directly in the script not through an input file. Tha dataset 응 originates from Couture et al. (2010) ES&T 44 197-203. 웅 S S Notes: 1) Steady State or Non-steady state can selected : Enabled by 응 commenting liques 150-151 and uncommenting lines 156-157. Any function of time 8 can be inputed here. å 웅 2)Depth-dependant porosity: the default code is run for a constant 웅 porosity of 0.9. In case of depth-dependant porosity, the matrices 8 c,f, 8 s,pl,ql,pr & qr will be replaced by the new ones which are commented next to them.Porosity is defined as function of x in variable 'phi' 8 (line 188) and its analytical derivitive must be saved in variable 'Dphi' 옹 (line 189). S 8 3)Adding a new species: when adding a new species the size of the all of the matrices must be updated by the number of new species. 8 Depending on the phase of new species (solutes or solid-bound) the matrices 응 f,pl ,pr,ql & qr can be modified. 8 응 웅 The primary contact with bug reports is Babak Shafei 응 (babak.shafei@eas.gatech.edu) 응 웅 Further documentation can be found at: http://tinyurl.com/matsedlab 8 \*\*\*\*\* 응응응응

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function MATSEDLAB 00
tic;
clear all;
close all;
clc;
% By defining the concentrations of the species, x and t as 'global'
% variables will be accessible through workspace
global SimValues x t fT % 1-D diagenesis problem
m = 0; % definition of the spatial domain, x = [0 \ 15] cm with resolution
of 300
%***** USER DEFINED *****%
x = linspace(0,15,500); % definition of the spatial domain, t=[0 50]
years with resolution of 155
t = linspace(0,200,255); % defining the species
VarNames = { '02(aq) ', ... %u1
           'Fe(OH)3(s)', ... %u2
           'SO4(2-)(aq)', ... %u3
           'Fe(2+)(aq)', ... %u4
           'S(-II)(aq)',... %u5
           'FeS(s)',... %u6
           'As(s)',... %u7
           'As(III,V)(aq)'}; %u8
NumVars = int16(length(VarNames)) ;
ql = [0;1;0;0;0;1;1;0]; % 1 for the soilds and 0 for the solues
            ***********
&****
NumPhases = int16(size(ql, 1)); %Checking input
if(NumPhases ~= NumVars)
   disp('size input does not fit');
   stop;
end
SimValues = cell(NumVars, 1);%creates an NumVars-by-1 cell array of
empty matrices.
disp('solving PDE '); %calling pdepe solver by passing the spatial-
temporal domain to it
sol = pdepe(m,@pdex14pde,@pdex1ic,@pdex1bc,x,t);%Extract each species
concentration at each time and depth
for j=1:NumVars,
    MatValues = sol(:,:,j);
    [m, n]= size(MatValues); % creating an excel file in the current
directory to save concetrations of
    SimValues { j } = MatValues; % the species at each time time and
depth
end
MATSEDLAB_01('simulation_results.xls', VarNames, SimValues, ...
                      NumVars, t, x ); %time at which depth profiles
are plotted
%**** USER DEFINED ****%
timeStep = 255 ; % if there are field data, the following line will
read and save it in DataValuesX1.
```

```
DataValuesX1 = MATSEDLAB_02('FIELD_DATA.xls', VarNames, NumVars );
%If there are no filed data comment the previous line and uncomment the
following line:
% DataValuesX1 =zeros(1,1);
%if there are filed data available the plots will include simulation
%results versus measured concentrations. Otherwise there will be plots
of
%simulation results only.
MATSEDLAB 03(VarNames, DataValuesX1, SimValues, NumVars, ...
                timeStep, x, ql );
u1=sol(:,:,1);
                 % 02(aq)
u2=sol(:,:,2);
                 % Fe(OH)3(s)
u3=sol(:,:,3);
                % SO4(2-)(aq)
u4=sol(:,:,4);
                % Fe(2+)(aq)
u5=sol(:,:,5);
                % S(-II)(aq)
u6=sol(:,:,6);
                % FeS(s)
                % As(s)
u7=sol(:,:,7);
             % As(III,V)(aq)
u8=sol(:,:,8);
%Arsenic Flux calculation
noT=length(t);
noX=length(x);
for i=1:noT
   fD(i)=160*.97*(u8(i,2)-u8(i,1))/x(2);
   for j=1:noX
       Irr(j)=14.4*exp(-.25*x(j))*(u8(i,j)-u8(1,j))*.97;
   end
   fIrr(i)=trapz(x,Irr);
   fT(i)=fIrr(i)+fD(i);
end
figure;
plot(t,fT);
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function [c,f,s] = pdex14pde(x,t,u,DuDx)
%The boundary values, sedimentation rate, bioturbation coef. and
conversion
%factor (F) must be defined as global since they will be used in BLOCK
FOUR
%If the problem is run for depth-dependant porosity then phi and Dphi
have
%to set as global variables.
global BC0 FeOH3 BC0 O2 BC0 SO4 BC0 Fe BC0 H2S BC0 FeS BC0 AsFeOx
BC0 As04 ...
      D bio w F
%***** USER DEFINED ****%
%boundary conditions at sediment-water interface
BC0 02=.152;
BC0 Fe=0;
BC0 H2S=0;
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BC0_FeOH3=6.7;
BC0 FeS=0;
BC0 As04=1e-6;
%for Steady-state simulation use the constant backgound concentrations
% BC0 SO4=.033; % Present day conditions
% BC0 AsFeOx=BC0 FeOH3*0.32e-3;% Present day conditions
%for Non-steady state make the following comments
BC0 SO4 = 0.022 + 0.06 \exp(-0.5*((t-182)/10))^2;
BC0 AsFeOx= 2.14e-3 + 1.9e-3*exp(-0.5*((t-152)/6))^2;
fAsFe=3.2e-4;% amount of As associated with Fe
% bioturbation coef
D bio=0.0694;
%molecular diffusion coefs
D 02=375;
D SO4=175;
D Fe=118;
D H2S=284;
D AsO4=160;
%half saturation coefs
KSO4=0.05;
KFeOH3=2000;
KO2=0.004;
%inhibition coefs
kinO2=3.2e-6;
kinFeOH3=200;
%Secondary reaction constants
ktsox=1e3;
kfeox=4e4;
ktsfe=2.5;
kfedis=1e-3;
kfepre=1500;
KFeS=1.78e3;
kAsO4 ads=1.35;
kAs FeS=1;
w=(.131*(t>62)+.095*(t<=62));%time-dependant burial rate
alfa0=14.4; % bioirrigation constant at sediment-water interface
alfax=alfa0*exp(-.25*x);% depth-dependant bioirrigation
h plus=3.4e-4;%[H+] concentration equals 10<sup>(-pH)</sup>
%uncomment if porosity is depth-dependant
% phi=.9*exp(-0.2*x);
% Dphi=-.18*exp(-.2*x);
F=.06;%convertion factor=rhob*(1-fi)/fi; where fi=porosity and
rhob=solid phase density
%contribution of each mineralization pathway
fO2=u(1)/(KO2+u(1));
fFeOH3=u(2)/(KFeOH3+u(2))*kinO2/(kinO2+u(1));
fSO4=u(3)/(KSO4+u(3))*kinO2/(kinO2+u(1))*kinFeOH3/(kinFeOH3+u(2));
%Saturation index for FeS precipitation
Sat FeS=u(4)*u(5)/(KFeS*h plus^2);
Rc=400*exp(-.1831*x);% depth dependant OM degredation
R1=Rc*fO2*26.5; % OM oxidation by O2 and its acceleration factor
R2=Rc*fFeOH3;%OM oxiation by Fe(OH)3
R3=Rc*fSO4;%OM oxiation by SO4
R4=ktsox*u(5)*u(1);%S(II) oxidation by 02
R5=kfeox*u(1)*u(4);%Fe(II) oxidation by 02
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R6=ktsfe*u(2)*u(5);%Fe(OH)3 reduction by S(II)
if (Sat FeS>=1)
    R7=0;
    R 7=kfepre*(Sat FeS-1);%recipitation rate of FeS
else
    R7=kfedis*u(6)*(1-Sat FeS);%dissolution rate of FeS
    R 7=0;
end
R8=kAsO4 ads*u(2)*u(8);%As sorption onto Fe(OH)3
R9=kAs FeS*u(6)*u(8);%As sorption onto FeS
R10=117/F*u(5); %Sulfidization of OM
%adding nitrate to the reaction network
% KNO3=10;%NO3 half saturation
% kinNO3=10;
% fNO3=u(10)/(KNO3+u(10))*kinO2/(kinO2+u(1));
% R11=Rc*fNO3; %OM oxiation by NO3 (denitrification)
% finNO3=kinNO3/(kinNO3+u(10)); % inhibition factor of NO3
% R12=knh4ox*u(1)*u(11);%Nitrification
%constant porosity
c=ones(1,8);
%depth dependant porosity
% c = [ phi;...
응
        1-phi;...
웅
       phi;...
웅
        phi;...
응
       phi;...
8
       1-phi;...
g
       phi;...
웅
       1-phi];
% Transport:constant porosity
f = [(D bio+D O2)*DuDx(1)-w*u(1);...
    D bio*DuDx(2)-w*u(2); \ldots
    (D_bio+D_SO4)*DuDx(3)-w*u(3);...
    (D bio+D Fe)*DuDx(4)-w*u(4);...
    (D bio+D H2S)*DuDx(5)-w*u(5);...
    D bio*DuDx(6)-w*u(6);...
    D bio*DuDx(7)-w*u(7);...
    (D_bio+D_AsO4)*DuDx(8)-w*u(8)];
% Transport:depth-dependant porosity
% f = [((D_bio+D_02)*DuDx(1)-w*u(1))*phi+D_bio*Dphi*u(1);...
응
      (D bio*DuDx(2)-w*u(2))*(1-phi)-D bio*Dphi*u(2);...
응
      ((D bio+D SO4)*DuDx(3)-w*u(3))*phi+D bio*Dphi*u(3);...
응
      ((D bio+D Fe)*DuDx(4)-w*u(4))*phi+D bio*Dphi*u(4);...
웅
      ((D_bio+D_H2S)*DuDx(5)-w*u(5))*phi+D_bio*Dphi*u(5);...
웅
      (D bio*DuDx(6)-w*u(6))*(1-phi)-D bio*Dphi*u(6);...
8
      ((D bio+D AsO4)*DuDx(7)-w*u(7))*phi+D_bio*Dphi*u(7);...
웅
      (D bio*DuDx(8)-w*u(8))*(1-phi)-D bio*Dphi*u(8)];
% Reaction: constant porosity
s = [(BC0 02-u(1))*alfax-F*R1-.25*R5-2*R4;...
    -4*R2+R5/F-8*R6;...
    (BC0 SO4-u(3))*alfax+F*(R6-.5*R3)+R4;...
    (BC0 Fe-u(4))*alfax+F*(4*R2+8*R6+R7-R 7)-R5;...
    (BC0 H2S-u(5))*alfax+F*(.5*R3-R6+R7-R 7-R10);...
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-R7+R_7;...
   (-4*fAsFe*R2)+(-8*fAsFe*R6)+(R8+R9);...
   (BC0 AsO4-u(8))*alfax+F*fAsFe*(4*R2+8*R6)-(R8+R9)*F];
% Reaction: depth-dependant porosity
% s = [(BC0 02-u(1))*alfax-F*R1-.25*R5-2*R4;...
    -4*R2+R5/F-8*R6;...
웅
    (BC0 SO4-u(3))*alfax+F*(R6-.5*R3)+R4;...
S
응
    (BC0 Fe-u(4))*alfax+F*(4*R2+8*R6+R7-R 7)-R5;...
웅
    (BC0 H2S-u(5))*alfax+F*(.5*R3-R6+R7-R 7-R10);...
8
    -R7+R 7;...
    (-4*fAsFe*R2)+(-8*fAsFe*R6)+(R8+R9)/F;...
8
    (BC0 AsO4-u(8))*alfax+F*fAsFe*(4*R2+8*R6)-R8-R9].*c;
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function u0 = pdexlic(x)
%***** USER DEFINED *****%
% the default is zero initial concentrations for all the species.
% it can be modified to assign different initial concentrations for any
of them.
u0=zeros(1,8);
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function [pl,ql,pr,qr] = pdex1bc(xl,ul,xr,ur,t)
global BC0 FeOH3 BC0 O2 BC0 SO4 BC0 Fe BC0 H2S BC0 FeS BC0 AsFeOx
BC0_AsO4 w F
%Upper bounday: constant porosity
pl = [ul(1) - BC0 \ O2;...
    BC0 FeOH3/F;...
    ul(3)-BC0 SO4:...
    ul(4)-BC0 Fe;...
    ul(5)-BC0 H2S;...
    BC0 FeS/F;...
    BC0 AsFeOx/F;...
    ul(8)-BC0 AsO4];
%Upper bounday: depth-dependant porosity
%rhob=2;% dry density of the sediment
  pl = [ul(1)-BC0 02;...
8
     BC0 FeOH3/rhob;...
웅
응
     ul(3)-BC0_SO4;...
     ul(4)-BC0_Fe;...
8
웅
     ul(5)-BC0_H2S;...
웅
     BC0 FeS/rhob;...
웅
     BC0 AsFeOx/rhob;...
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```
S
       ul(8)-BC0_AsO4];
%1 for solid, 0 for solute for both constant and depth-dependant
porosity
ql = [0;1;0;0;0;1;1;0];
%Lower bounday: constant porosity
pr = [w*ur(1);...
     w*ur(2);...
     w*ur(3);...
     w*ur(4);...
     w*ur(5);...
     w*ur(6);...
     w*ur(7);...
      w*ur(8)];
%Lower bounday: depth-dependant porosity
% pr = [w*ur(1)*phi-D bio*Dphi*ur(1);...
8
       w*ur(2)*(1-phi)+D_bio*Dphi*ur(2);...
       w*ur(3)*phi-D bio*Dphi*ur(3);...
S
8
       w*ur(4)*phi-D bio*Dphi*ur(4);...
       w*ur(5)*phi-D_bio*Dphi*ur(5);...
응
       w*ur(6)*(1-phi)+D_bio*Dphi*ur(6);...
응
8
       w*ur(7)*(1-phi)+D_bio*Dphi*ur(7);...
       w*ur(8)*phi-D bio*Dphi*ur(8)];
8
qr=ones(1,8);
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