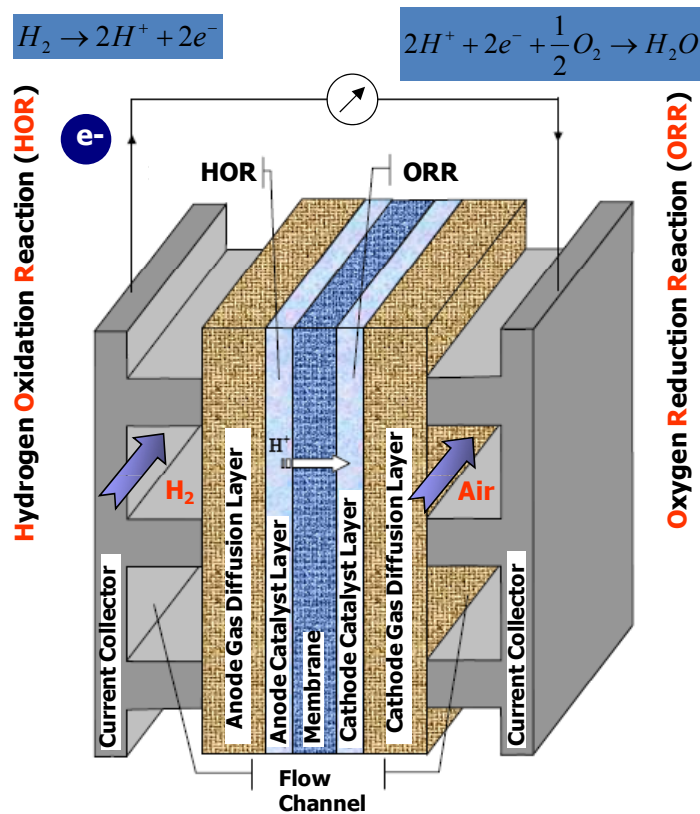
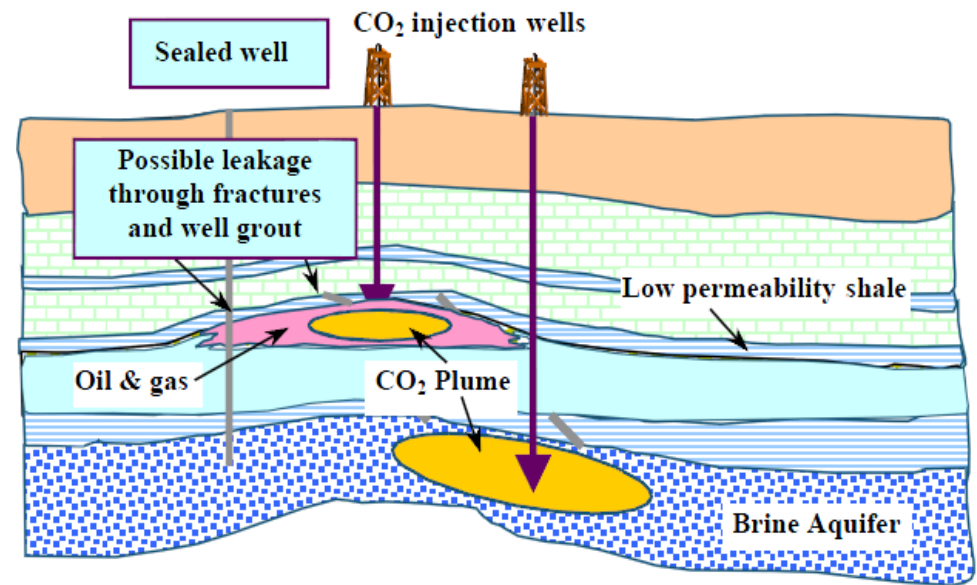


Multi-Physicochemical Transport/Interfacial Processes in Permeable Media

Multi-physicochemical transport/interfacial processes in natural/man-made permeable media are pervasive in energy and Earth systems



Hydrogen polymer electrolyte fuel cells



Geological CO₂ sequestration



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Multi-Physicochemical Transport/Interfacial Processes in Permeable Media

Opportunity

A better understanding of these processes will have significant applications in a broad spectrum of energy and Earth research, including hydrocarbon production, development of geothermal reservoirs, geological storage of CO₂ and nuclear wastes, as well as engineered energy systems (fuel cells, batteries, micro power plants)

Meso Challenge

- Current efforts in energy devices focus on nanoscale effects alone, lacking the foundations for an optimum mesostructural architecture to allow for efficient electrochemical activity
- There is a fundamental discrepancy in scales between the mesoscale where geochemical and microbiological reactions occur and the continuum scale where these processes are usually modeled.

1. Q. Kang, P. C. Lichtner, D. R. Janecky, Lattice Boltzmann method for reacting flows in porous media, *Adv. App. Math. Mech.*, **2**, 545, 2010.
2. P. P. Mukherjee, Q. Kang, and C. Y. Wang, Pore-Scale Modeling of Two-Phase Transport in Polymer Electrolyte Fuel Cells - Progress and Perspective, *Energy Environ. Sci.*, **4**, 346, 2011.
3. <https://software.lanl.gov/taxila/trac>

Approach

- High performance computation based on mesoscopic approaches will expand our understanding of these processes
- The lattice Boltzmann method (LBM) is a mesoscopic method occupying the middle ground between the micro and macro scales
- Taxila LBM, an open source, massively parallel software package developed in an ongoing LANL LDRD-DR project will be fully leveraged

Impact

- LBM mesoscopic modeling can help design optimal electrode structures and guide materials synthesis towards appropriate dimensions and functionality
- LBM modeling can bridge the gap between the pore (meso) and continuum (macro) scales and help resolve the scale dependence of reactive transport in the subsurface



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