

Variable coefficients

Heterogeneity is a key element of porous media

Continuous eqn.: $-\nabla \cdot [K(x) \nabla h] = f_s$

Discrete eqn.: $-\underline{\underline{D}} * [\underline{\underline{Kd}} * \underline{\underline{G}} \underline{h}] = \underline{f}_s$

Size of $\underline{\underline{Kd}}$ matrix? $\underline{\underline{D}} \quad \underline{\underline{Kd}} \quad \underline{\underline{G}}$
 $N_x \cdot (N_x + 1) \quad (N_x + 1) \cdot (N_x + 1) \quad (N_x + 1) \cdot N_x$

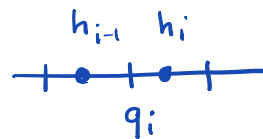
$\Rightarrow \underline{\underline{Kd}}$ is $(N_x + 1)$ by $(N_x + 1)$ matrix associated with faces

Entries into $\underline{\underline{Kd}}$ matrix?

Darcy flux: $q = -K \nabla h$

$$q = -\underline{\underline{Kd}} * \underline{\underline{G}} * \underline{h}$$

$$q_i = -K_{i-\frac{1}{2}} \frac{h_i - h_{i-1}}{\Delta x}$$



where $K_{i-\frac{1}{2}}$ is mean of K_{i-1} and K_i

$\Rightarrow \underline{\underline{Kd}}$ must multiply every entry of $\underline{\underline{G}} * \underline{h}$ with the mean of K on interface

if we had an $(N_x+1) \cdot N_x$ vector K_{mean}

we could simply write: $q = -\underline{K_{mean}} \cdot \underbrace{* \underline{G} \cdot \underline{h}}_{\substack{\text{element wise} \\ \text{multiplication}}}$

But to form $\underline{L} = -\underline{D} * \underline{K_d} * \underline{G}$ we need to write

K_{mean} \cdot dh as K_d \cdot dh .

\Rightarrow simply place K_{mean} on diagonal of K_d .

The appropriate average depends on problem:

1) Hydraulic conductivity \rightarrow harmonic mean

because $K(x)$ is often discontinuous (layering)

\Rightarrow flow across layers (from one cell into the next)

$$K_{i-1} = \frac{2}{\frac{1}{K_{i-1}} + \frac{1}{K_i}} \quad (\Delta_{i-1} = \Delta_i)$$

2) Unconfined flow: need to average h to faces

$h(x)$ is smooth function \rightarrow arithmetic average.

Implementation

1) Generate mean matrix \underline{M} so that

$$\underline{k}_{\text{mean}} = \underline{M} * \underline{K} \quad \text{arithmetic mean via}$$

matrix vector multiplication

Note: \underline{M} must have same shape & fill pattern as \underline{G} , because it takes values from cell centers and computes mean of faces

$$\underline{M} = \frac{2}{\Delta x} |\underline{G}|$$

Note: This sets mean on bnd to zero. O.K.

Similarly we can compute harmonic mean as

$$\underline{k}_{\text{mean}} = 1. / (\underline{M} * (1. / \underline{K}))$$