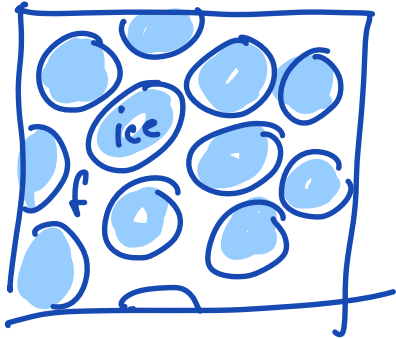


## Lecture 1: Intro to porous media



Partially molten ice  
comprises 2 phases:  
solid (ice) and fluid (brine)  
↓  
water

Volume fractions:  $\phi_f = \frac{V_f}{V_f + V_s} \in [0, 1]$   
expect  $\phi_f \sim 0.01 - 0.1$

$\phi_f = \phi$  porosity

$\phi_s = \frac{V_s}{V_f + V_s} \in [0, 1]$

Volume fraction constraint:  $\phi_f + \phi_s = 1$

If the fluid fills entire pore space

⇒ saturated porous medium

Assume both phases are incompressible

$\rho_f \neq \rho_f(p)$

$\rho_s \neq \rho_s(p)$

$p = \text{pressure}$

⇒ although phases are incompressible the  
two phase mixture is not  $\nabla$

Darcy's law:

$$q_r = \phi (v_f - v_s) = - \frac{k}{\mu_f} (\nabla p_f + \rho_f g \hat{z})$$

$$q_r = \text{rel. volumetric fluid flux} \left[ \frac{L^3}{L^2 T} = \frac{L}{T} \right]$$

$$v_p = \text{velocity of phase } p \left[ \frac{L}{T} \right]$$

$$p_p = \text{pressure of phase } p \left[ \frac{M}{L T^2} \right]$$

$$\rho_p = \text{density of phase } p \left[ \frac{M}{L^3} \right]$$

$$g = \text{grav. acceleration} \left[ \frac{L}{T^2} \right] \begin{array}{l} \sim 10 \text{ Earth} \\ \sim 2 \text{ Europa} \end{array}$$

$$\left( \nabla_z \frac{L}{L} \right) \hat{z} = \text{unit vector in } z\text{-dir} [1]$$

$$k = \text{intrinsic permeability} [L^2]$$

$$\mu_f = \text{dyn. viscosity of fluid} \left[ \frac{M}{L T} \right]$$

→ gradient flow similar to Fourier's law

or Ohm's law

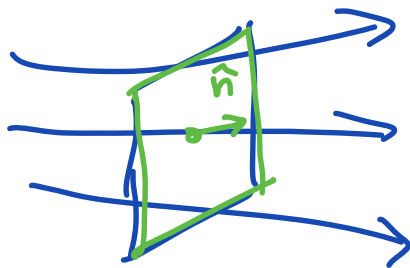
## Difference between flux & velocity

Flow rate:  $R = \frac{\text{something}}{\text{time}}$  scales  $\left[\frac{\#}{T} = \frac{L^3}{T}\right]$

"Spring has a flow rate of  $15 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$

hydrology rate = discharge  $Q$

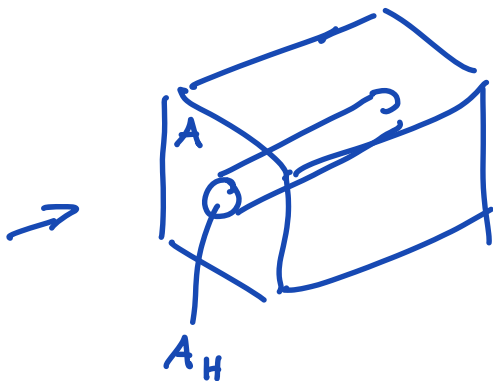
Flux:  $q = \frac{\text{something}}{\text{Area Time}} = \frac{Q}{A}$   $\left[\frac{\#}{L^2 T} \rightarrow \frac{L^3}{L^2 T} = \frac{L}{T}\right]$



Flux has units of velocity but nothing moves with that velocity!

In a rigid porous medium at rest

$$q_r = q_f = \phi v_f \quad \rightarrow \quad v_f = \frac{q_f}{\phi}$$



$$\text{Flow rate: } R = v_f A_H \quad \frac{L}{T} L^2$$

$$\text{Flux: } q_f = \frac{R}{A} = \frac{A_H}{A} v_f$$

$$\frac{L}{T} = \frac{L}{L} \frac{L}{T}$$

Think of water hose

