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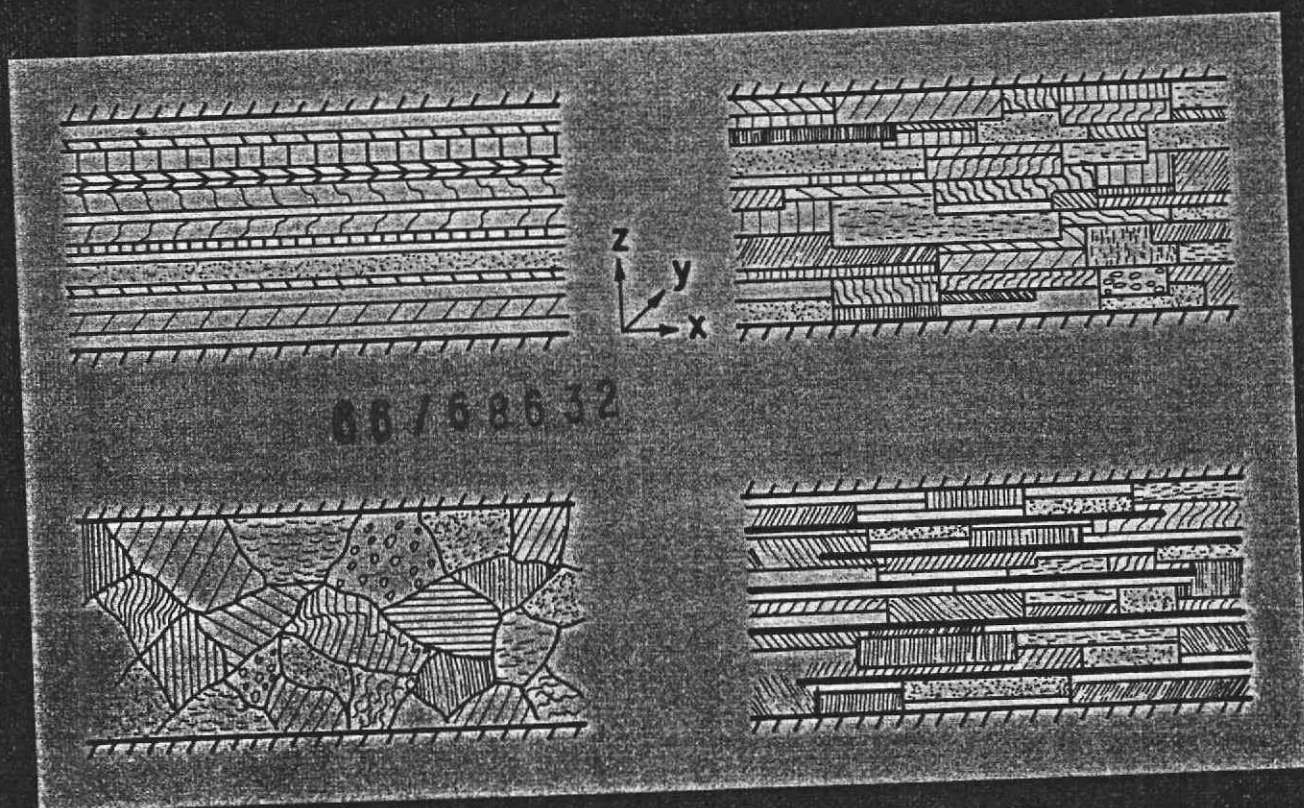
Titre traduit : ECOULEMENT ET TRANSPORT DANS LES FORMATIONS

L'écoulement en milieu poreux : équations fondamentales à diverses échelles (locale, régionale). Les bases mathématiques et statistiques sont discutées ainsi que l'influence des hétérogénéités et de l'anisotropie. Très théorique. G 11075.

anisotropie

Gedeon Dagan

Flow and Transport in Porous Formations



G11075 Springer-Verlag



This comprehensive study of water flow and solute transport in porous media summarizes recent developments of stochastic modelling of subsurface flow and transport at different scales. One of the main topics is the analysis of the effects heterogeneous natural formations exert upon water flow and contaminant transport. This text is suited for graduate courses, ideally supplemented by exercises at the end of most chapters. Researchers and engineers will find the conceptual foundations and the mathematical tools needed in order to model water flow and contaminant transport in aquifers.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

PART 1		MATHEMATICAL PRELIMINARIES: ELEMENTS OF PROBABILITY THEORY AND RANDOM FUNCTIONS	
1.1	Random variables. Statistical moments	3	
1.2	Joint probability distributions. Conditional probability. Multivariate normal distributions	6	
1.3	Random functions. Stationarity. Isotropy	11	
1.4	Differentiation and integration of random functions. Microscale and integral scale	14	
1.5	Differentiation of random discontinuous functions	20	
1.6	Spectral methods	25	
1.7	Random functions of stationary increments	29	
1.8	Conditional Gaussian probability and interpolation by kriging	33	
1.9	Spatial averages of random functions.	36	
1.10	The ergodic hypothesis	40	
PART 2		THE LABORATORY SCALE (HOMOGENEOUS MEDIA)	
2.1	Introduction	45	
2.2	Geometry of porous media and space averaging	47	
2.2.1	Geometry of porous media	47	
2.2.2	Space averages and macroscopic variables	51	
2.3	The microscopic equations of flow and transport	56	
2.4	Averaging of derivatives of microscopic variables	61	
2.5	Macroscopic variables and macroscopic equations of mass and energy conservation	65	
2.5.1	Definition of macroscopic variables	65	
2.5.2	The macroscopic equation of state and of mass conservation	68	
2.5.3	The macroscopic equation of conservation of energy	70	
2.5.4	The macroscopic equation of solute mass conservation	71	
2.6	The macroscopic equations of conservation of momentum	72	
2.7	The constitutive equation of heat transfer (effective heat conductivity)	76	
2.7.1	Definitions and experimental evidence	76	
2.7.2	Theoretical derivation of the constitutive equation and of bounds of effective conductivity	77	
2.7.3	Evaluation of the effective heat conductivity with the aid of models of porous media	83	
2.8	The constitutive equation of mass transfer (effective diffusion coefficient)	89	
2.9	Darcy's law	92	
2.9.1	Definitions and experimental evidence	92	
2.9.2	Theoretical derivation of Darcy's law	95	
2.9.3	Derivation of permeability with the aid of models	98	
2.9.4	Generalizations of Darcy's law	105	
2.10	Convective-diffusive transport (hydrodynamic dispersion)	108	

2.10.1	Definitions and experimental evidence	108
2.10.2	The Taylor-Aris theory of dispersion in a tube	114
2.10.3	Saffman's (1960) model of dispersion in porous media	117
2.10.4	Some limitations and generalizations of the equation of dispersion	123
2.11	<i>Summary of macroscopic equations of water flow</i>	125
2.11.1	Rigid solid matrix, incompressible and homogeneous fluid	125
2.11.2	Rigid matrix, incompressible but nonhomogeneous fluid	127
2.11.3	Deformable elastic matrix, homogeneous and elastic fluid	128
2.12	<i>Summary of macroscopic equations of solute and heat transfer</i>	133
2.12.1	Solute transport	133
2.12.2	Heat transport	136
2.13	<i>Flow and transport boundary conditions</i>	138
2.13.1	Flow condition at an impervious boundary	139
2.13.2	Boundary between two homogeneous porous bodies	140
2.13.3	Boundary with free fluids	142
2.13.4	A free-surface (water-table, phreatic surface)	144
2.13.5	Boundary conditions for solute and heat transport	151
PART 3 WATER FLOW AT THE LOCAL (FORMATION) SCALE.		
3.1	<i>Introduction</i>	157
3.2	<i>The heterogeneous structure of aquifers at the local (formation) scale</i>	160
3.2.1	A few field findings	160
3.2.2	Statistical representation of heterogeneous formations and their classification	163
3.2.3	A few examples of covariances $C_y(r)$	168
3.2.4	Statistical properties of the space average \bar{y}	172
3.2.5	Effect of parameters estimation errors and summarizing comments	176
3.3	<i>General formulation of the direct problem and of the equations of flow</i>	179
3.3.1	General statement of the direct problem	179
3.3.2	A few general observations on the stochastic problem	182
3.4	<i>The effective hydraulic conductivity</i>	187
3.4.1	Steady uniform flow : general statement and absolute bounds	187
3.4.2	Small perturbation, first-order approximation of K_{ef}	189
3.4.3	The self-consistent approach	194
3.4.4	Effective conductivity of a two-phase formation	202
3.4.5	Influence of boundary on effective conductivity	204
3.4.6	The influence of nonuniformity of average flow	206
3.4.7	Effective conductivity and storativity in unsteady flow through compressible formations	209
3.5	<i>Solutions of the mean flow equations (examples of exact solutions)</i>	216
3.5.1	General	216
3.5.2	Illustration of exact solutions of a few classes of flow	218
3.6	<i>Solutions of the mean flow equations (approximate methods)</i>	228
3.6.1	The method of singularities	229
3.6.2	Linearization of the free-surface condition	230
3.6.3	Flow through layered formations of large conductivity contrast	232
3.6.4	The shallow-water flow approximation (Dupuit-Forcheimer-Boussinesq)	234
3.7	<i>Second-order statistical moments of the flow variables</i>	240
3.7.1	Introduction	240
3.7.2	Steady, uniform in the average, flow in unbounded formations. First-order approximation	242
3.7.3	The effect of nonlinearity of logconductivity variance upon head covariances	250
3.7.4	The effect of boundaries on head covariances	253
3.7.5	Specific discharge covariances	256

3.7.6	The effect of space averaging upon specific discharge variance	257
3.7.7	The effect of parameters estimation errors	259
PART 4 SOLUTE TRANSPORT AT THE LOCAL (FORMATION) SCALE.		
4.1	<i>Introduction</i>	265
4.2	<i>A few field findings</i>	266
4.3	<i>The conceptual model</i>	271
4.3.1	General	271
4.3.2	The statistics of fluid particles displacements (the Lagrangian framework)	273
4.3.3	The statistics of particles displacements (the Eulerian framework)	277
4.3.4	The concentration expected value	280
4.3.5	The concentration variance	283
4.3.6	The concentration spatial moments	286
4.4	<i>A few numerical simulations of solute transport in heterogeneous formations</i>	290
4.5	<i>Transport through stratified formations</i>	293
4.5.1	Introduction	293
4.5.2	Steady flow parallel to the bedding	294
4.5.3	Flow tilted with respect to the bedding	304
4.6	<i>Transport in formations of three-dimensional heterogeneous structures</i>	308
4.6.1	Introduction	308
4.6.2	General formulation of the first-order solution	309
4.6.3	Time dependent "macrodispersivity" (first-order approximation, high Pe)	314
4.6.4	Asymptotic, large travel time, "macrodispersivity" (first-order solution)	319
4.7	<i>Two-dimensional transport and comparison with a field experiment</i>	327
4.8	<i>Effects of nonlinearity and unsteadiness.</i>	331
4.8.1	Effect of nonlinearity in σ_y upon transport	331
4.8.2	Unsteady and nonuniform mean flow	335
4.9	<i>Transport of reactive solutes. Effect of parameters estimation errors.</i>	339
4.9.1	Transport of reactive solutes	339
4.9.2	The effect of parameters estimation errors	348
PART 5 FLOW AND TRANSPORT AT THE REGIONAL SCALE.		
5.1	<i>Introduction</i>	353
5.2	<i>Analysis of field data and statistical characterization of heterogeneity</i>	355
5.2.1	A few field findings	355
5.2.2	Definition of hydraulic properties at the regional scale	357
5.2.3	Statistical representation of heterogeneity	358
5.3	<i>Mathematical statement of the direct problem</i>	365
5.4	<i>Effective properties and the solutions of the equations of mean flow</i>	370
5.4.1	Effective transmissivity and storativity (confined flow, unconditional probability)	370
5.4.2	Effective transmissivity (unconfined flow, unconditional probability)	374
5.4.3	A few solutions of the mean flow equations	377
5.5	<i>Second-order statistical moments of the flow variables. The effect of conditioning.</i>	381
5.5.1	Introduction	381
5.5.2	First-order approximation for steady flow (unconditional probability)	384
5.5.3	Solution of the direct problem in steady flow by conditional probability	391
5.5.4	The effect of boundaries on head covariances (unconditional probability)	396
5.5.5	Effects of nonlinearity in σ_y and of unsteadiness	402
5.6	<i>The inverse (identification) problem</i>	404
5.6.1	Introduction	404

5.6.2	Mathematical statement of the identification problem and the structure of its solution	405
5.6.3	Stochastic identification of aquifer parameters by first-order approximation	410
5.6.4	Stochastic nonlinear approach based on a numerical solution (Carrera and Neumann, 1986)	424
5.7	<i>Transport at the regional scale</i>	427
5.7.1	General	427
5.7.2	Transport from "non-point sources"	430
5.7.3	Transport from "point sources"	432
5.8	<i>Modeling transport by travel time approach</i>	438
5.8.1	General	438
5.8.2	One-dimensional transport	439
5.8.3	Two-dimensional transport	445
<i>BIBLIOGRAPHY</i>		451
<i>SUBJECT INDEX</i>		463

PREFACE

In the mid-seventies, a new area of research has emerged in subsurface hydrology, namely stochastic modeling of flow and transport. This development has been motivated by the recognition of the ubiquitous presence of heterogeneities in natural formations and of their effect upon transport and flow, on the one hand, and by the vast expansion of computational capability provided by electronic machines, on the other. Apart from this, one of the areas in which spatial variability of formation properties plays a cardinal role is of contaminant transport, a subject of growing interest and concern.

I have been quite fortunate to be engaged in research in this area from its inception and to witness the rapid growth of the community and of the literature on spatial variability and its impact upon subsurface hydrology. In view of this increasing interest, I decided a few years ago that it would be useful to present the subject in a systematic and comprehensive manner in order to help those who wish to engage themselves in research or application of this new field. I viewed as my primary task to analyze the large scale heterogeneity of aquifers and its effect, presuming that the reader already possesses a background in traditional hydrology. This is achieved in Parts 3, 4 and 5 of the text which incorporate the pertinent material. The term "porous formations" in the title alludes indeed to the primary preoccupation of the book with phenomena taking place in the natural environment rather than in the laboratory. However, the writing of the book has been delayed considerably for a few reasons. First, the field being in active and permanent development, I had to investigate new topics in order to fill a few gaps. The results of this activity can be found in the articles I published in this period and which are referred to in the book. Second, as I mentioned before, I regarded this book as a continuation of previously acquired knowledge from existing texts on flow through porous media. Most of these texts, however, introduce the basic concepts (Darcy's law, hydrodynamic dispersion) in a deterministic context. Thus, the reader may be left with the impression that treatment of heterogeneity in a stochastic frame is appropriate for large scales only. However, it is well known that the macroscopic laws governing flow through porous media can be derived with the aid of probability concepts also, and in my view this has definite advantages. Presenting a unified theory, based on the same basic concepts, covering flow at all scales, from the pore to the regional one, constitutes a temptation which is hard to resist by any theorist, and I am no exception. As a result, I spent a considerable time in writing Part 2, which covers classical subjects, but under a somewhat different angle. The results of this prolonged effort is a self-contained text,

which may be used by those interested in becoming acquainted with the theory of groundwater flow and transport. Nevertheless, the readers with the adequate background can approach directly Parts 4 and 5. Part 1, a recapitulation of a few probability concepts needed in this book, is meant to save the labor of reading extensive treatises, which cover much more material. However, it is not a substitute to a previously acquired background in basic statistics and probability theory.

It is emphasized that this is a treatise which presents the *theory* of flow and transport. It concentrates on deriving in a systematic and rational manner the basic equations governing various processes, and constitutes the starting point to various applications. Nevertheless, this is a text written for hydrologists and engineers, the ultimate goal being to apply the concepts to real life problems. For this reason I tried to emphasize at the beginning of each new part or chapter the experimental or field findings which justify the theoretical approach. Furthermore, to facilitate the understanding of the theoretical concepts and of the accompanying equations, many examples of solutions are presented and discussed. Since their role is mainly illustrative, these solutions are either analytical or based on some rational approximations. Besides the main purpose of helping to grasp the theoretical developments, they may also serve as a benchmark for numerical solutions or ad-hoc approximations. The book does not address the growing and important field of numerical methods and of development of codes to solve complex problems. This subject deserves a separate treatment and is indeed covered by a few texts. In the same vein, the book does not attempt to treat the various practical techniques of solving field problems in order to give immediate answers to pressing questions. It provides only the theoretical background to approach the complex problems posed by real life. Finally, neither experimental techniques, laboratory or field, nor management of water resources, are subjects within the scope of this book.

The field of flow in porous media has expanded vastly in the last few years in relation to its various applications in hydrology, soil physics, reservoir engineering, chemical engineering, etc. This book treats only a limited sector of the discipline, namely saturated flow of water and transport of inert solutes. Some aspects of unsaturated flow, of transport of reactive solutes, of heat transfer and of immiscible flow are touched, but the reader is advised to approach other specialized texts for comprehensive treatments of these subjects.

Although I view the book primarily as a scientific monograph, I hope that it will also serve as an advanced text book for graduate students. For this purpose a few exercises are given at the end of most sections. These are not trivial, of the "number plugging" type exercises, but an extension of the theoretical part, and their solution requires a thorough understanding of the material.

Last not least, this book is not intended to be a compendium or a systematic literature review, but it represents a personal outlook thereby reflecting my own interests and preferences. As such it is definitely biased towards my own previous work and to the others that I considered particularly relevant. I am quite sure that by mistake or neglect some important contributions have been omitted and my apology is due to the authors who have been unintentionally overlooked. It is my belief that

science is the product of a collective effort and my contribution rests on the shoulders of my predecessors and colleagues. Thus, this book expresses, directly or indirectly, the achievements of the community to which I am deeply indebted.