Example 6. Sensitivity of hydraulic head at a point to Cauchy BC head under steady state flow conditions 0. Forward model Governing equation:  $K b \frac{d^2h}{dx^2} + R = 0$ (1)(2)Boundary conditions:  $-K b \frac{dh(x)}{dx} = 0 ,$ (3) $-K b \frac{dh(x)}{dx} = C [h^* - h(x)], \qquad x = L$ (4)(5)Closed-form solution: Not available (6)Spatial derivatives from differentiation: Not available (8)In [52]: from IPython.display import HTML, display def set background(color): script = ( "var cell = this.closest('.code cell');" "var editor = cell.querySelector('.input area');" "editor.style.background='{}';" "this.parentNode.removeChild(this)").format(color) display(HTML('<img src onerror="{}">'.format(script))) from warnings import filterwarnings filterwarnings("ignore", category=DeprecationWarning) import numpy as np K, R, b, L, BC3h, BC3c, ocol = 10., 1e-1/1000., 10., 10000., 1., 1., 5000X = np.arange(L)1. Direct sensitivity Not available (9)2. Perturbation sensitivity (10) $rac{\partial h(x')}{\partial h_{\Gamma_3}}pprox rac{h(x,h_{\Gamma_3}+\Delta h_{\Gamma_3})-h(x,h_{\Gamma_3})}{\Delta h_{\Gamma_3}}$ (11)(12)2a. Analytical Not available (13)2b. Semi-analytical from os import getcwd, chdir cwd = getcwd() chdir(r'.../.../timml') import timml chdir(cwd) M0 = timml.Model3D(kaq=K, z=[0., -b])timml.ImpLineDoublet1D(M0, xld=0.) timml.HeadLineSink1D(M0, xls=L, hls=BC3h, res=BC3c/100., wh=1.) timml.StripAreaSink(M0, 0., L, R) M0.solve(silent=True) H0 = M0.headalongline(X, 0.).flatten()%matplotlib inline import matplotlib as mpl import matplotlib.pyplot as plt plt.subplots(figsize=[8,2]) plt.plot(X/1000., H0, 'k--', mfc='none', label='forward solution, semi-analytical') plt.xlabel('\$x\$ (km)') plt.ylabel('\$h\$ (m)') plt.legend(loc=3); 40 m) 4 --- forward solution, semi-analytical x (km) M1 = timml.Model3D(kaq=K, z=[0., -b])timml.ImpLineDoublet1D(M1, xld=0.) timml.HeadLineSink1D(M1, xls=L, hls=BC3h+BC3h\*dpar, res=BC3c/100., wh=1.) timml.StripAreaSink(M1, 0., L, R) M1.solve(silent=True) H1 = M1.headalongline(X, 0.).flatten() dhdBC3h = (H1-H0)/(BC3h\*dpar)%matplotlib inline import matplotlib as mpl import matplotlib.pyplot as plt plt.subplots(figsize=[8,2]) plt.plot(X/1000., dhdBC3h, 'k--', mfc='none', label='perturbation sensitivity, semi-analytical') plt.xlabel('\$x\$ (km)') plt.ylabel(r'\$\partial h / \partial h {\Gamma 1}\$') plt.legend() plt.ylim(0.95, 1.05); 1.050 --- perturbation sensitivity, semi-analytical 1.025 1.000 0.975 0.950 10 x (km) set background('rgba(0, 200, 0, 0.2)') print('%.6f'% dhdBC3h[ocol]) 1.000000 2c. Numerical In [56]: import flopy dpar = 1e-0nrow, ncol = 1, int(L)M0 = flopy.modflow.Modflow(modelname='model', exe\_name='../mf2005.exe') flopy.modflow.ModflowDis(M0, nlay=1, nrow=nrow, ncol=ncol, nper=1, delr=1., delc=1., top=0., botm=-b, steady=T1 perlen=1., nstp=1) flopy.modflow.ModflowBas(M0, ibound=np.ones([nrow, ncol]), strt=BC3h\*np.ones([nrow, ncol], dtype=float)) flopy.modflow.ModflowLpf(M0, hk=K, vka=-999., ss=-999., sy=-999., ipakcb=53) flopy.modflow.ModflowRch(M0, nrchop=1, rech=R, ipakcb=53) flopy.modflow.ModflowGhb(M0, stress\_period\_data={0: [0, 0, ncol-1, BC3h, BC3c]}) flopy.modflow.ModflowPcg(M0, hclose=1e-6, rclose=1e-6) flopy.modflow.ModflowOc(M0, stress period data={(0,0): ['save head', 'save budget']}) M0.write input() success, buff = M0.run\_model(silent=True) H0 = flopy.utils.binaryfile.HeadFile('model.hds').get\_data()[0,0,:] %matplotlib inline import matplotlib as mpl import matplotlib.pyplot as plt plt.subplots(figsize=[8,2]) plt.plot(X/1000., H0, 'k--', mfc='none', label='forward solution, numerical') plt.xlabel('\$x\$ (km)') plt.ylabel('\$h\$ (m)') plt.legend(loc=3); 40 h (m) --- forward solution, numerical 6 x (km) M1 = M0flopy.modflow.ModflowGhb(M1, stress\_period\_data={0: [0, 0, ncol-1, BC3h+BC3h\*dpar, BC3c]}) M1.write input() success, buff = M1.run\_model(silent=True) H1 = flopy.utils.binaryfile.HeadFile('model.hds').get\_data()[0,0,:] dhdBC3h = (H1-H0)/(BC3h\*dpar)%matplotlib inline import matplotlib as mpl import matplotlib.pyplot as plt plt.subplots(figsize=[8,2])  $\verb|plt.plot(X/1000., dhdBC3h, 'k--', mfc='none', label='perturbation sensitivity, numerical')| \\$ plt.xlabel('\$x\$ (km)') plt.ylabel(r'\$\partial h / \partial h\_{\Gamma\_3}\$') plt.legend() plt.ylim(0.95, 1.05);1.050 perturbation sensitivity, numerical 1.025 1.000 0.975 0.950 ż 6 10 x (km) set\_background('rgba(0, 200, 0, 0.2)') print('%.6f'% dhdBC3h[ocol]) 1.000000 3. Adjoint sensitivity  $rac{\partial h(x')}{\partial h_{\Gamma_3}} = \oint\limits_{\Gamma_3} \psi_1^*(x) \; C_{\Gamma_3} \; dx \; = \; \psi_1^*(\Gamma_3) \; C_{\Gamma_3}$ (14)Governing equation:  $K \, b \, rac{d\psi_1^*}{dx} + rac{1}{2 \, K \, b} \delta(x - x') = 0$ (15)(16)Boundary conditions:  $\psi_1^*(x) = 0 \; ,$ (17)(undefined on  $\Gamma_3$ ) (18)(19)Closed-form solution: Not available (20)3a. Analytical Not available (21)3b. Semi-analytical M0 = timml.Model3D(kaq=K, z=[0., -b])In [104... timml.ImpLineDoublet1D(M0, xld=0.) timml.HeadLineSink1D(M0, xls=L, hls=0., res=BC3c/100., wh=1.) timml.LineSink1D(M0, xls=float(ocol), sigls=-1.) M0.solve(silent=True) A = M0.headalongline(X, 0.).flatten()%matplotlib inline import matplotlib as mpl import matplotlib.pyplot as plt plt.subplots(figsize=[8,2]) plt.plot(X/1000., A, 'k--', mfc='none', label='adjoint solution, semi-analytical') plt.xlabel('\$x\$ (km)') plt.ylabel(r' $\primes$ \psi^\* 1\\$ (T/\$L^2\\$)') plt.legend(loc=3); 40 ψ<sub>1</sub>\* (T/L<sup>2</sup>) 20 adjoint solution, semi-analytical 6 x (km) dhdBC3h = np.array([M0.disvec(x,0) for x in X])[:,0].flatten()%matplotlib inline import matplotlib as mpl import matplotlib.pyplot as plt f,s = plt.subplots(figsize=[8,2]) plt.plot(X/1000., dhdBC3h, 'k--', mfc='none', label='adjoint sensitivity, semi-analytical') plt.xlabel('\$x\$ (km)') plt.ylabel(r'\$\partial h / \partial h\_{\Gamma\_1}\$') plt.legend(loc=4); 1.00 0.75 0.50 0.25 --- adjoint sensitivity, semi-analytical 0.00 x (km) set background('rgba(0, 200, 0, 0.2)') print('%.6f'% dhdBC1h[-1]) 1.000000 3c. Numerical M0 = flopy.modflow.Modflow(modelname='model', exe name='../mf2005.exe') flopy.modflow.ModflowDis(M0, nlay=1, nrow=1, ncol=ncol, nper=1, delr=1., delc=1., top=0., botm=-b, steady=True, perlen=1., nstp=1)  $\verb|flopy.modflow.ModflowBas(M0, ibound=np.ones([nrow, ncol]), \verb|strt=BC3h*np.ones([nrow, ncol], dtype=float)|| \\$ flopy.modflow.ModflowLpf(M0, hk=K, vka=-999., ss=-999., sy=-999., ipakcb=53) flopy.modflow.ModflowGhb(M0, stress\_period\_data={0: [0, 0, ncol-1, 0., BC3c]}) flopy.modflow.ModflowWel(M0, stress\_period\_data={0: [0, 0, ocol, 1.]}) flopy.modflow.ModflowPcg(M0, hclose=1e-6, rclose=1e-6) flopy.modflowOc(M0, stress\_period\_data={(0,0): ['save head', 'save budget']}) M0.write\_input() success, buff = M0.run model(silent=True) A = flopy.utils.binaryfile.HeadFile('model.hds').get data()[0,0,:] %matplotlib inline import matplotlib as mpl import matplotlib.pyplot as plt plt.subplots(figsize=[8,2]) plt.plot(X/1000., A, 'k--', mfc='none', label='adjoint solution, numerical') plt.xlabel('\$x\$ (km)') plt.ylabel(r' $\$ \psi^\* 1 $\$  (T/ $\$ L^2 $\$ )') plt.legend(loc=3); 40 20 --- adjoint solution, numerical x (km) dhdBC3h = np.empty(0)for oc,xp in enumerate(X[::1000]): M1 = M0flopy.modflow.ModflowWel(M1, stress\_period\_data={0: [0, 0, oc, 1.]}) M1.write input() success, buff = M1.run\_model(silent=True) A = flopy.utils.binaryfile.HeadFile('model.hds').get data()[0,0,:] dhdBC3h = np.append(dhdBC3h, A[-1]\*BC3c) %matplotlib inline import matplotlib as mpl import matplotlib.pyplot as plt plt.subplots(figsize=[8,2]) plt.plot(X[::1000]/1000., dhdBC3h, 'k--', mfc='none', label='adjoint sensitivity, numerical') plt.xlabel('\$x\$ (km)') plt.ylabel(r'\$\partial h / \partial h\_{\Gamma\_3}\$') plt.legend(); 1.050 adjoint sensitivity, numerical 1.025 1.000 0.975 0.950 x (km) set background('rgba(0, 200, 0, 0.2)') In [64]: print('%.6f'% dhdBC3h[int(np.where(X[::1000]==float(ocol))[0])])1.000000