MODFLOW6程序原理

Li

modflow6是modflow的第6个版本(之前的是1984, 1988, 1996, 2000, 2005)。新的设计中,任意数目的模型都包含在模拟中, 这些模型相互独立,没有交互,也可以交互信息或通过把他们添 加到相同的数值求解中, 在矩阵层面上实现紧密耦合。相互之间 的信息交换与交换对象隔离,这方便模型开发且相互之间独立使 用。在新的框架下,区域地下水模型可与多个局部尺度的地下水 模型耦合,或者地表水模型与多个地下水模型耦合。自然地,框 架也可扩展至包括溶质输移模拟。

- (1) 统一个几个不同版本的modflow的功能,推进modflow继续迭 代开发:
 - (2) 可使用规则网格,也可使用不规则网格(局部加密功能)
 - 保持原有的6个功能模块,又新开发了4个功能模块;
- 新的Water Mover (MVR)软件包,方便水流在与不同区域的 耦合:
- (5)新的input结构,输入信息分块,有提示性关键词,降低错误 发生。

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Groundwater Flow (GWF) and Groundwater Transport (GWT) Models

modflow6目前包含2类水文模型: Groundwater Flow (GWF)与Groundwater Transport (GWT)

MODFLOW 6基于统一的控制体有限差分法,单元与周围单元水力连接。

用户可以定义计算网格有:

- (1) 规则网格,包含层、行和列;
- (2) 层网格: 定义(x,y)节点对;
- (3) 非结构网格: MODFLOW-USG

对于设计水面线的复杂问题,选用Newton-Raphson公式,基于MODFLOW-NWT和MODFLOW-USG。

GWF模型分为很多"package"包。

GWT模型,溶质输移模拟

XT3D水流模拟:全3D,各向异性的水力传导张量。可改进地下水模拟的精度,例如模型网格违反了某种几何要求的情况。因此,XT3D选项是Ghost Node Correction (GNC) Package的替代选项,是为MODFLOW-USG开发的。



主要的框架组件

一个组件可能是module, object, subroutine或以上的集合用于处理函数的一部分。

组件如图1,虚线表示不是对象实例,而是定义组件的module, object, class

TimingModule与之前版本的modflow一致,将模拟期分为时间步和stress periods

一次求解包含一个或多个模型,模型之间产生交换。所有其他求解类型都必须继

承<mark>超类BaseSolutionType,NumericalSolutionType是一类求解。</mark>

BaseSolutionType和NumericalSolutionType之间的向下箭头用来表示

umericalSolutionType是BaseSolutionType的亚类。NumericalSolutionType专门

用来求解一个或多个模型,如GWF模型。

主要的框架组件

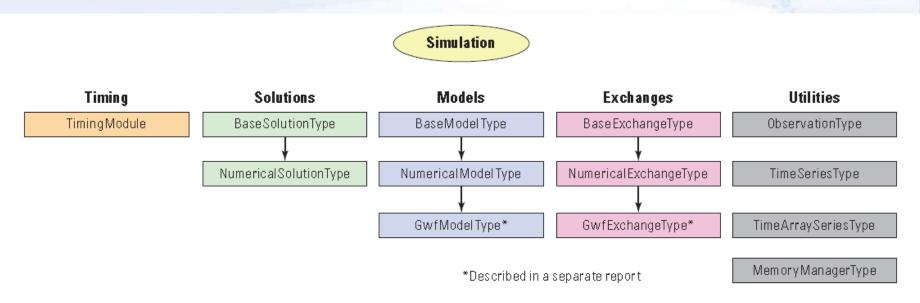


Figure 1. Schematic diagram showing MODFLOW 6 components. The GwfModelType and the GwfExchangeType are described in Langevin and others (2017).

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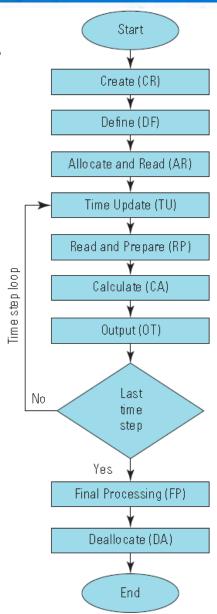
Simulation

主程序

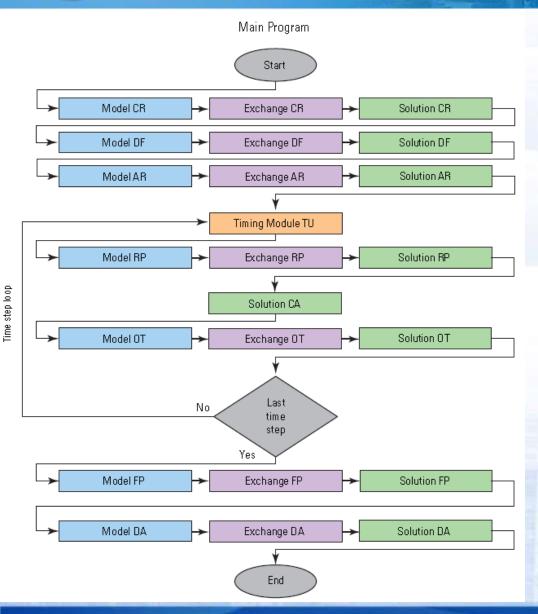
主程序以一定的顺序调用组件的过程。过程调用顺序的流程图如图2。

- Create (CR) Procedure—Create framework objects, such as the model, package, exchange, and solution objects, through instantiation.
- Define (DF) Procedure—Define selected attributes for framework objects. For objects that contain allocateble arrays, the DF Procedure determines the size of these arrays so they may be allocated in a subsequent procedure.
- Allocate and Read (AR) Procedure—Allocate arrays and read information that is constant for the entire simulation.
- Time Update (TU) Procedure—Increment time variables and calculate time-step lengths.
- Read and Prepare (RP) Procedure—Read information from input files, as needed, to update hydrologic stresses or other time-varying input.
- Calculate (CA) Procedure—Update the dependent variables. For numerical solutions, the CA Procedure
 will use iterative numerical methods to solve the nonlinear system of equations.
- Output (OT) Procedure—Write simulation results to output files for each time step, or as required.
- Final Processing (FP) Procedure—Write termination messages and close files.
- Deallocate (DA)—Deallocate memory.

图2 主程序计算流程



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EXPLANATION

Procedure

- R Create
- DE **Define**
- AR Allocate and Read
- TU Time Update
- RP Read and Prepare
- CA Calculate
- OT Output
- FP Final Processing
- DA Deallocate

图3 MODFLOW6框架的主程序流程细节,显示了单个过程调用 (Timing Module, Models, Exchanges, Solutions) 每种颜色框图代表多个过程调用,例如蓝色框图表示模拟的各模型的过程调用。

Simulation Name File

BEGIN TIMING
TDIS6 simulation.tdis
END TIMING

BEGIN MODELS
GWF6 parent.nam PARENT
GWF6 child1.nam CHILD1
GWF6 child2.nam CHILD2

END MODELS

BEGIN EXCHANGES

GWF6-GWF6 p-c1.exg PARENT CHILD1 GWF6-GWF6 p-c2.exg PARENT CHILD2

END EXCHANGES

BEGIN SOLUTION_GROUP 1

IMS6 simulation.sms PARENT CHILD1 CHILD2

END SOLUTION_GROUP

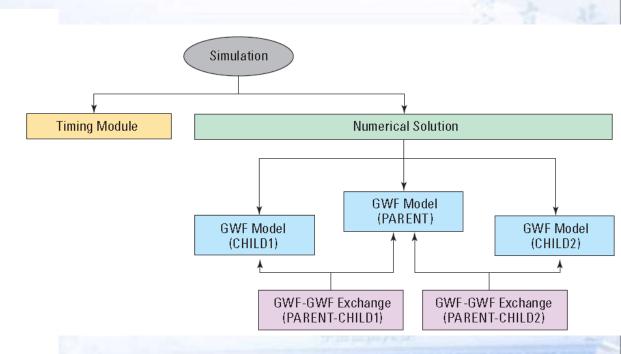


Figure 4. Schematic diagram of MODFLOW 6 objects and their relations with other objects for a conceptual example of a parent groundwater flow model with two nested child models.



Timing Module

模拟时段分为stress periods,期间的输入数据(外部驱动)是常数的,在分解为若干时间步(如图5)。时间步长是有限差分GWF模型的基本计算单位,而stress periods是为了方便用户输入。时间离散信息从TDIS输入文件读取。

用于定义stress period长度PERLEN时间步长数分为NSTP份:

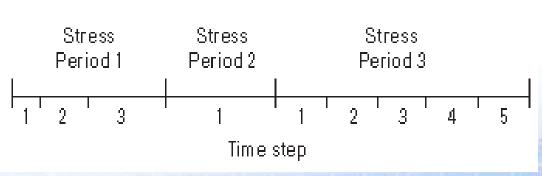


Figure 5. Schematic diagram showing the division of simulation time into stress periods and time steps.



Solutions

主程序求解1个或多个模型,通过Exchange连接它们。所有求解都是BaseSolutionType的亚类。数值求解在NumericalSolutionType类中实施。

调用BaseSolutionType的过程如图6。主要过程在主程序调用,使用对应的过程名称。图6中显示的过程是BaseSolutionType的方法。

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图6 主程序调用 BaseSolutionType方法的框图



数值解(Numerical Solution)

数值求解从NumericalModelType类继承。使用 exchanges连接数值模型。

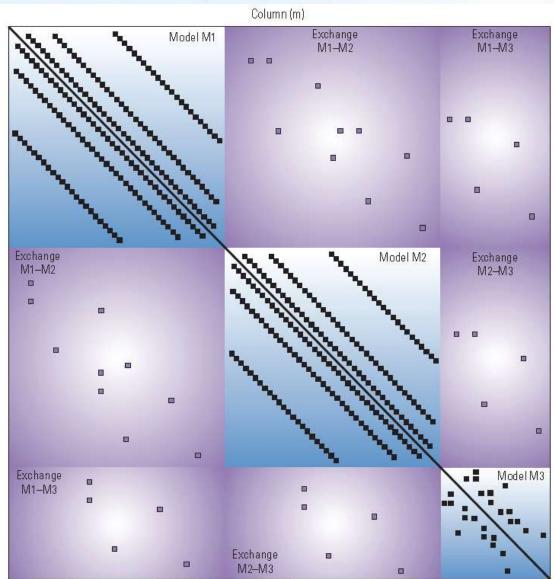
数值模型如GWF模型,形成一个非线性方程组:

Ax=b

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Row (n)

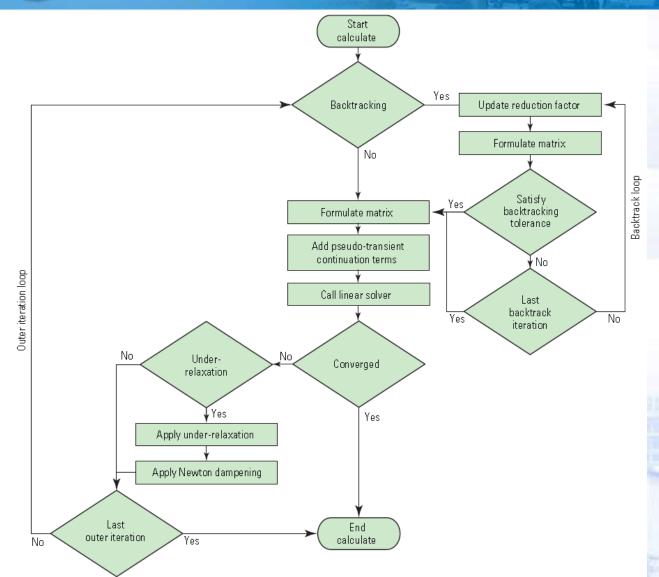


EXPLANATION

- Main diagonal
- Connection between two cells in the same model
- Connection between two cells in different models

如图7,显示了A系数矩 阵的结构 (一个数值求解

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数值解中的方法 处理非线性方程 组,包括: backtracking, 欠松弛等。。。 (如图8)。 逆向跟踪 拟过渡性持续计算 欠松弛方法 牛顿欠松弛



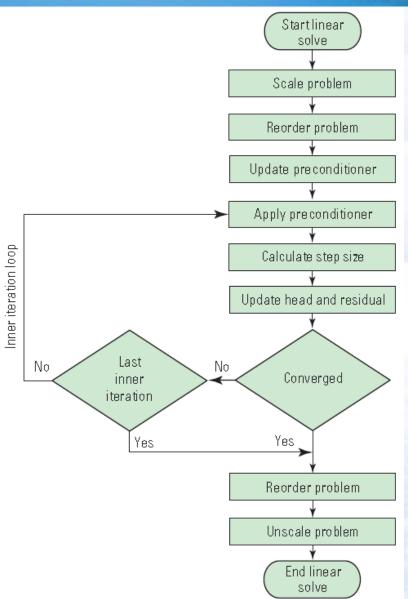
求解线性化矩阵方程组

求解非线性方程组,需要重复求解线性方程组。使用预处理迭代方法求解线性方程组(非结构系数矩阵)。

MODFLOW6产生的系数矩阵存储为非结构格式,即使求解问题是结构网格的。

UPCG求解器(Hughes and White (2013))扩展至:

- (1)使用CG和BiCGSTAB线性加速求解,由承压流和非承压流(水力传导)形成的对称系数矩阵,以及Newton-Raphson公式、ghost nodes形成的不对称方程组。
 - (2) 预处理步使用ILU分解的各级填充,增加求解效率。
 - (3) 矩阵重排序。



Hughes, J.D., and White, J.T., 2013, Use of general purpose graphics processing units with MODFLOW: Groundwater, v. 51, no. 6, p. 833-846, accessed June 27, 2017, at https://doi.org/10.1111/gwat.12004.

图10显示线性方程组求解流程。



模型 (NumericalModelType)

模型是modflow6框架的主要组件。一个模型就是描述水

文过程,如:地下水流、conduit中的紊流或层流、溶质

或热输移或陆地表面水文过程等。所有模型应该都是

BaseModelType的亚类,如图1。

图11显示了主程序调用过程到BaseModelType方法。向

框架增加新模型无需修改主程序代码。

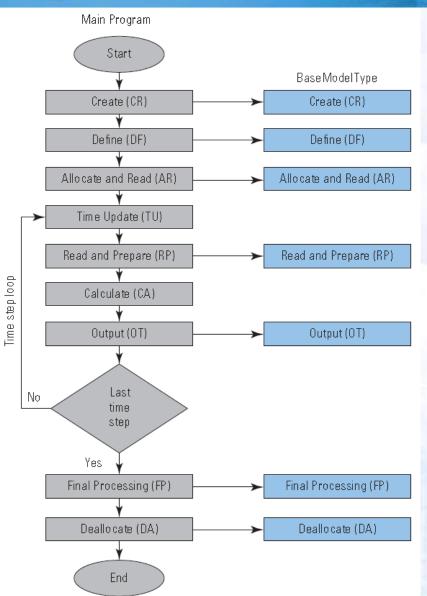


图11显示了主程序调用过程到 BaseModelType方法。



数值模型

NumericalModelType定义的数值模型,是模型的特殊类,与数值方法一起工作。

图12显示了调用NumericalModelType的方法。

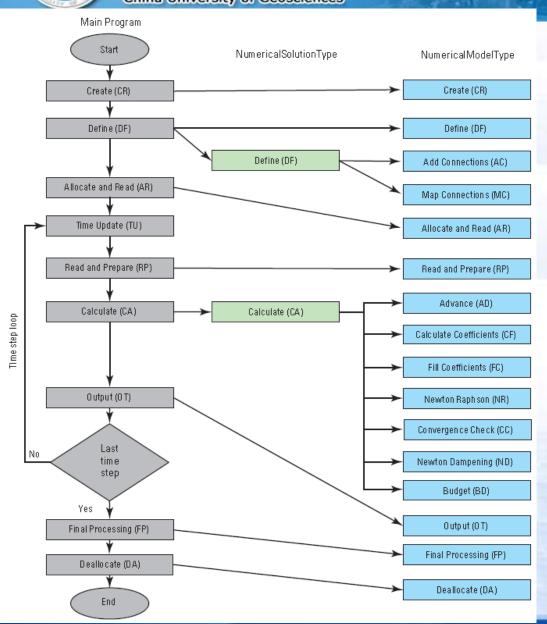


图12显示了调用 NumericalModelType的方法。

数值模型

- Create (CR) Procedure—Create the Numerical Model and any model packages that are required by the model.
- Define (DF) Procedure—Define the Numerical Model by reading model size information.
- Add Connections (AC) Procedure—Add model connections to the Numerical Solution by reserving space within the coefficient matrix.
- Map Connections (MC) Procedure—Create an index array that maps the model connections within the Numerical Solution matrix equations. The index array is used in subsequent procedures to add terms to the matrix equations in the correct locations.
- Allocate and Read (AR) Procedure—Allocate model arrays and read model information that is constant for the entire simulation.
- Read and Prepare (RP) Procedure—Read model information from input files, as needed, to update hydrologic stresses or other time-varying input.
- Advance (AD) Procedure—Advance the model for the next time step, typically by storing the old value of model-dependent variables.
- Calculate Coefficients (CF) Procedure—Calculate or update coefficients that depend on results from the last iteration.
- Fill Coefficients (CF) Procedure—Calculate and add model terms to the Numerical Solution coefficient matrix and right-hand side vector.
- Newton-Raphson (NR) Procedure—Calculate and add Newton-Raphson terms for the model to the Numerical Solution coefficient matrix and right-hand side vector.

数值模型

- Convergence Check (CC) Procedure—Perform a convergence check on model-dependent variables that are not part of the Numerical Solution.
- Newton-Dampening (ND) Procedure—Adjust the calculated values for model-dependent variables. This can improve convergence for models that use a Newton-Raphson formulation.
- Budget (BD) Procedure—Calculate the model budget based on the updated solution for the dependent variable.
- Output (OT) Procedure—Write model results to output files for each time step, or as required.
- Final Processing (FP) Procedure—Write termination messages and close files associated with the model.
- Deallocate (DA)—Deallocate memory for the model.



软件包(Packages)

数值模型又分为"软件包"。一个package处理模拟的某个功能。通过向系数矩阵对角位置增加一个数学模型,可以对RHS实施一些边界条件。对于此类边界条件,BaseNumericalPakageType可分解为创建的边界软件包类的亚类。根据此实施,模型存储了包含的一系列边界软件包。然后,作为数值模型方法,模型对边界软件系列做迭代循环,调用单个的软件包方法。在正确时间自动调用软件包方法,这样就实施了新类型的边界软件包。



Exchange

交换对象是为了连接或传递2个模型间的信息,交换的概念实施保证模型的独立。使用交换的概念后,需要连接某模型到另外一个模型时,无需每次更新模型,仅需要编写一个exchange类。

数值交换

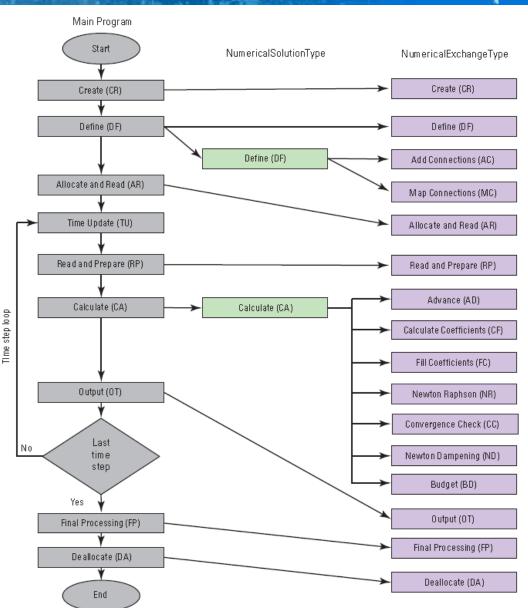
NumericalExchangeType定义数值交换,是一种特殊的交换类,与数值求解联合工作。使用数值交换向A矩阵增加斜对角项,如图7的紫色方块。



数值交换

如图13,显示了调用NumericalExchangeType类。主程序调用这些方法,也从NumericalSolutionType类的Define和Calculate过程调用这些方法。

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数值交换 下面是数值交换的过程介绍,从主程序和数值求解调用。

- . Create (CR) Procedure-Create the Numerical Exchange.
- . Define (DF) Procedure—Define the Numerical Exchange by reading exchange size information.
- Add Connections (AC) Procedure—Add exchange connections to the Numerical Solution by reserving space within the coefficient matrix.
- Map Connections (MC) Procedure—Create an index array that maps the exchange connections within the Numerical Solution matrix equations. The index array is used in subsequent procedures to add terms to the matrix equations in the correct locations.
- Allocate and Read (AR) Procedure—Allocate exchange arrays and read exchange information that is constant for the entire simulation.
- Read and Prepare (RP) Procedure—Read exchange information from input files, as needed.
- Advance (AD) Procedure—Advance the exchange for the next time step.
- Calculate Coefficients (CF) Procedure—Calculate or update coefficients that depend on results from the last iteration.
- Fill Coefficients (CF) Procedure—Calculate and add exchange terms to the Numerical Solution coefficient matrix and right-hand side vector.
- Newton-Raphson (NR) Procedure—Calculate and add Newton-Raphson terms for the exchange to the Numerical Solution coefficient matrix and right-hand side vector.
- Convergence Check (CC) Procedure—Perform a convergence check on exchange terms.
- Budget (BD) Procedure—Calculate the exchange budget terms based on the updated solution for the
 dependent variable.
- · Output (OT) Procedure-Write exchange results to output files for each time step, or as required.
- Final Processing (FP) Procedure—Write termination messages and close files associated with the exchange.
- Deallocate (DA)—Deallocate memory for the exchange.



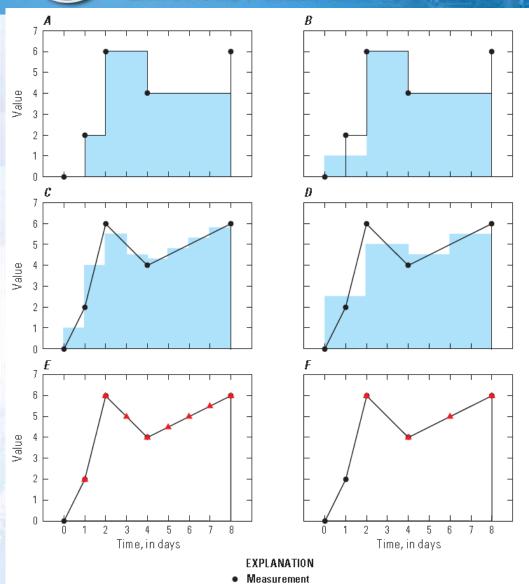


Utilities

MODFLOW6有很多工具类和子程序,这些工具负责打开文件、读写数组、存储链接列表信息等,还有几个更大的工具函数,用于时间序列、观测和内存管理有关。

时间序列

时间有关的软件输入,各时间步之间变化,输入可能是边界驱动(stress)以及井流量或河流水位。或者,输入也可能是如drain conductance的边界驱动。使用时间序列提供软件变量的时间变化值,时间-数组序列(随时间变化的2D数组)。时间-数组序列可认为是2D数组,该数组元素是时间序列。



▲ Interpolated value

图14显示了3种插值方法和时间离散的效果。



观测

MODFLOW6的OBS工具使用户可以为输出指定选择的模型值,便 于后处理。很多情况下,模型值就是模型计算的变量值,如水头或 流量。一些情况下模型值是模拟特征的属性(如传导度)。

与之前版本的MODFLOW不同,MODFLOW6的OBS工具不支持指定观测值。为与之前版本保持一致,"观测"是指待提取的识别变量值。

观测输出可保存到ASCII文本或二进制格式文件。头记录包含观测名称,保存到各观测文件的开始位置。接着是各时间步的一次记录。各记录包含模拟时间和头文件中列出的观测的提取值。数值作为模拟过程保存到输出文件。如果输出文件是文本,模拟期间可监测数值。



内存管理

MODFLOW6的大多数标量和数组变量都声明为 FORTRAN指针。使用指针之前,必须分配空间(或指向 其他变量)。

管理内存的子程序位于MemoryManagerModule类。



