Fluxes and flux boundary conditions

```
set_demo_defaults;
Danube_properties;
```

Here we use the example of the Danube-Tisza Interfluve to explore both fluxes and flux boundary conditions. We will begin with the boundary conditions, because that informs how we treat the flux computation on the boundary. The analytic solution for both the head and the flux is

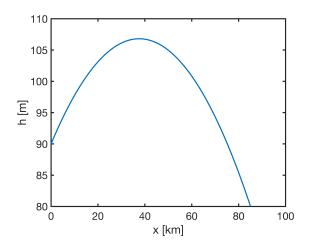
$$h = h_D + \left(\frac{q_p L}{2bK} - \frac{h_D - h_T}{L}\right) x - \frac{q_p}{2bK} x^2$$

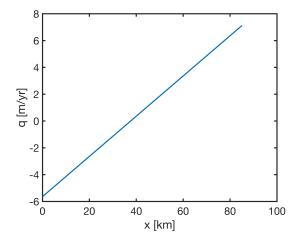
$$q = \frac{q_p}{h} \left(x - \frac{L}{2} \right) + \frac{K}{L} \left(h_D - h_T \right)$$

```
% Analytic solution
xa = linspace(0, Length, 1e2);
ha = @(x,qr) hD + (qr*Length/2/b/K-(hD-hT)/Length)*x - qr/2/b/K*x.^2;
qa = @(x,qr) qr/b*(x-Length/2) + K/Length*(hD-hT);

figure('position',[10 10 1200 600])
subplot 121
plot(xa/le3,ha(xa,qp))
pbaspect([1 .8 1])
xlabel 'x [km]'
ylabel 'h [m]'

subplot 122
plot(xa/le3,qa(xa,qp)*yr2s)
pbaspect([1 .8 1])
xlabel 'x [km]'
ylabel 'q [m/yr]'
```





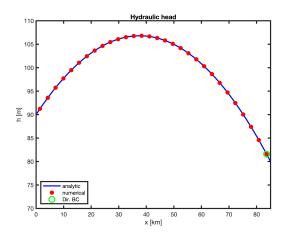
Previously we have imposed the heads of the two rivers as boundary conditions. Here we will evaluate the fluxes from the analytic solution at the boundary and then use them to prescribe the flux across the boundary rather than the head. This does not constrain the head on the boundary so we have to solve for it and requires a different implementation of the boundary condition.

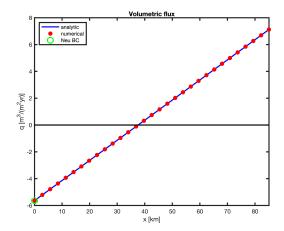
Flux boundary conditions - Neumann BC's

Example 1: Neumann BC on left - Dirichlet BC on right

We can now mix both Dirichlet and Neumann boundary conditions.

```
BC.dof dir = Grid.dof xmax;
BC.dof f dir = Grid.dof f xmax;
BC.g = ha(Grid.xc(BC.dof dir), qp);
[B,N] = build bnd(BC,Grid,I);
%% Solve linear BVP and compute flux
h = solve lbvp(L, fs+fn, B, BC.q, N);
q = comp flux(D, K, G, h, fs, Grid, BC);
%% Plot solution
figure('position',[10 10 1200 600])
subplot 121
plot(xa/1e3, ha(xa, qp), 'b-'), hold on
plot(Grid.xc/1e3,h,'r.','markersize',25), hold on
plot(Grid.xc(BC.dof dir)/1e3,BC.g,'go','markersize',10)
xlabel 'x [km]', ylabel 'h [m]', %legend('analytic', 'numerical')
legend('analytic','numerical','Dir. BC','location','southwest')
title('Hydraulic head')
xlim([0 Length/1e3]), ylim([70 110])
pbaspect([1 .8 1])
subplot 122
plot(xa/1e3, qa(xa, qp)*yr2s, 'b-'), hold on
plot(Grid.xf/1e3, q*yr2s, 'r.', 'markersize', 25)
plot(Grid.xf(BC.dof f neu)/le3,qa(0,qp)*yr2s,'go','markersize',10)
plot([0 Length]/1e3,[0 0],'k-')
xlabel 'x [km]', ylabel 'q [m^3/(m^2yr)]'
legend('analytic', 'numerical', 'Neu BC', 'location', 'northwest')
title('Volumetric flux')
xlim([0 Length]/1e3)
pbaspect([1 .8 1])
```





Example 2: Dirichlet BC on left - Neumann BC on right

We can also apply them the other way around. However with the Neumann conditions the sign of the boundary flux changes!

```
% Dirichlet BC (left)
BC.dof dir = Grid.dof xmin;
BC.dof f dir = Grid.dof f xmin;
BC.g = ha(Grid.xc(BC.dof dir),qp);
% Neumann BC (right)
                             % inward normal at xmax
n in xmax = -1;
BC.dof neu = Grid.dof xmax;
BC.dof f neu = Grid.dof f xmax;
BC.qb = n_in_xmax*qa(Length,qp);
fn = spalloc(Grid.N,1,length(BC.dof neu));
fn(BC.dof_neu) = BC.qb.*Grid.A(BC.dof_f_neu)./Grid.V(BC.dof_neu);
%% Build boundary conditions
[B,N] = build bnd(BC,Grid,I);
%% Solve linear BVP and compute flux
h = solve lbvp(L, fs+fn, B, BC.g, N);
q = comp flux(D,K,G,h,fs,Grid,BC);
%% Plot solution
figure('position',[10 10 1200 600])
subplot 121
plot(xa/1e3, ha(xa, qp), 'b-'), hold on
```

```
plot(Grid.xc/1e3,h,'r.','markersize',25), hold on
plot(Grid.xc(BC.dof dir)/1e3,BC.g,'go','markersize',10)
xlabel 'x [km]', ylabel 'h [m]', %legend('analytic', 'numerical')
legend('analytic', 'numerical', 'Dir. BC', 'location', 'southwest')
title('Hydraulic head')
xlim([0 Length/1e3]), ylim([70 110])
pbaspect([1 .8 1])
subplot 122
plot(xa/1e3, qa(xa, qp)*yr2s, 'b-'), hold on
plot(Grid.xf/1e3,q*yr2s,'r.','markersize',25)
plot(Grid.xf(BC.dof_f_neu)/1e3,qa(Length,qp)*yr2s,'go','markersize',10)
plot([0 Length]/1e3,[0 0],'k-')
xlabel 'x [km]', ylabel 'q [m^3/(m^2yr)]'
legend('analytic', 'numerical', 'Neu BC', 'location', 'northwest')
title('Volumetric flux')
xlim([0 Length]/1e3)
pbaspect([1 .8 1])
```

