

Problem 2 – Solution

(a) The 4 equations are those we wrote in recitation, just expressed in terms of z . That is

(1) Conservation of momentum:
$$\frac{\partial \sigma_{zz}^{tot}}{\partial z} = 0$$

(2) Darcy's law:
$$U_z = -k \frac{\partial p}{\partial z}$$

(3) Constitutive law:
$$\sigma_{zz}^{tot} = (2G + \lambda) \varepsilon_{zz} - p$$

where $H = 2G + \lambda$

(4) Mass conservation:
$$U_z = -\frac{\partial u_z}{\partial t} + U_{z0}$$

where U_{z0} is the area-averaged velocity at a point where the solid is not moving, $= U_0$

(b) Combining (1)-(4) we obtain, for the general case:

$$\frac{\partial \sigma_{zz}^{tot}}{\partial z} = 0 = H \frac{\partial \varepsilon_{zz}}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial p}{\partial z}$$

And
$$H \frac{\partial \varepsilon_{zz}}{\partial z} = H \frac{\partial^2 u_z}{\partial z^2} \quad \text{[from definition of strain]}$$

$$\frac{\partial p}{\partial z} = \frac{U_z}{k} \quad \text{[from (2)]}$$

$$= \frac{1}{k} \left(\frac{\partial u_z}{\partial t} - U_{z0} \right) \quad \text{[from (4)]}$$

Or
$$\frac{\partial u_z}{\partial t} - U_{z0} = Hk \frac{\partial^2 u_z}{\partial z^2}$$

Note that the term U_{z0} is only $= 0$ in cases for which there is one non-porous boundary (as in the handout from class) but not in general.

- This is where we went wrong in recitation!

(c) Now we can assume steadiness ($\partial/\partial t = 0$) and obtain

$$-U_{z0} = -U_0 = Hk \frac{\partial^2 u_z}{\partial z^2} \quad (1)$$

Or
$$-\frac{U_0}{Hk} = \frac{\partial^2 u_z}{\partial z^2} \quad (2)$$

Multiply by dz and integrate once:

$$-\frac{U_0}{Hk} z + c_1 = \frac{\partial u_z}{\partial z} \quad (3)$$

And integrate again:

$$-\frac{U_0}{Hk} \frac{z^2}{2} + c_1 z + c_2 = u_z \quad (4)$$

Boundary conditions are that:

$$u_z(z=0) = 0 \Rightarrow c_2 = 0$$

And $\sigma_{zz}^{tot}(z=-L) = -p_0 \quad \therefore \quad \varepsilon_{zz} = \left. \frac{du_z}{dz} \right|_{z=-L} = 0$

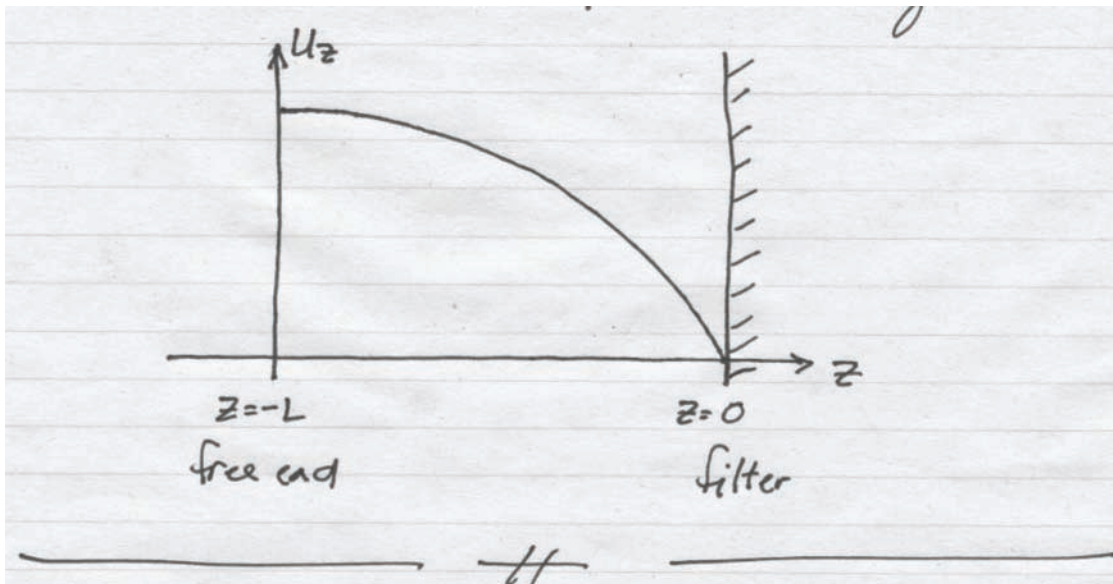
Using (3):

$$-\frac{U_0}{Hk}(-L) + c_1 = 0$$

$$c_1 = -\frac{U_0 L}{Hk}$$

So
$$u_z(z) = -\frac{U_0}{Hk} \left(\frac{z^2}{2} + Lz \right)$$

This solution satisfies the boundary conditions we discussed in recitation, and has the form



The problem in recitation arose from starting with the equation

$$\frac{\partial u_1}{\partial t} = Hk \frac{\partial^2 u_1}{\partial x_1^2}$$

rather than the more general expression in (b) above!!!