

$$\phi c_t \frac{\partial p(\vec{x})}{\partial t} = \nabla \cdot \left(\frac{\bar{k}}{\mu} \nabla p(\vec{x}) \right)$$

$$\int_{\Omega} \omega(\vec{x}) \phi c_t \frac{\partial p(\vec{x})}{\partial t} = \nabla \cdot \left(\frac{\bar{k}}{\mu} \nabla p(\vec{x}) \right) d\vec{x}$$

$$\int_{\Omega} \int_{\Omega} \omega(x,y) \phi(x,y) c_t \frac{\partial p(x,y)}{\partial t} - \omega(x,y) \nabla \cdot \left(\frac{\bar{k}}{\mu} \nabla p(x,y) \right) dz dA = 0$$

$$\int_{\Omega} \omega(x,y) \overset{\text{depth}}{\downarrow} d(x,y) \phi c_t \frac{\partial p(x,y)}{\partial t} - \omega(x,y) d(x,y) \nabla \cdot \left(\frac{\bar{k}}{\mu} \nabla p(x,y) \right) dA = 0$$

$$\sum_{i=0}^{N_x-1} \sum_{j=0}^{N_y-1} \left\{ \int_{x_i - \Delta x_i/2}^{x_i + \Delta x_i/2} \int_{y_i - \Delta y_i/2}^{y_i + \Delta y_i/2} \omega(x,y) \phi c_t \frac{\partial p(x,y)}{\partial t} - \omega(x,y) d(x,y) \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\bar{k}}{\mu} \nabla p(x,y) \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{\bar{k}}{\mu} \nabla p \right) \right] dx dy \right\} = 0$$

$$\sum_{i=0}^{M_x-1} \sum_{j=0}^{M_y-1} \left\{ \int_{x_i-\Delta x_i/2}^{x_i+\Delta x_i/2} \int_{y_j-\Delta y_j/2}^{y_j+\Delta y_j/2} \omega(x,y) \phi c_t d(x,y) \frac{\partial p(x,y)}{\partial t} dx dy \right.$$

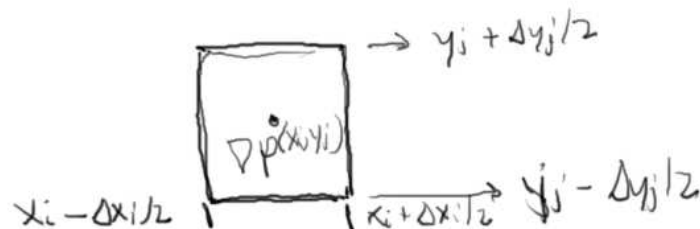
$$+ \int_{x_i-\Delta x_i/2}^{x_i+\Delta x_i/2} \int_{y_j-\Delta y_j/2}^{y_j+\Delta y_j/2} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\omega(x,y) d(x,y) \right) \cdot \frac{\bar{k}}{\mu} \nabla p dx dy$$

$$+ \int_{x_i-\Delta x_i/2}^{x_i+\Delta x_i/2} \int_{y_j-\Delta y_j/2}^{y_j+\Delta y_j/2} \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\omega(x,y) d(x,y) \right) \cdot \frac{\bar{k}}{\mu} \nabla p dx dy$$

$$- \left[\int_{y_j-\Delta y_j/2}^{y_j+\Delta y_j/2} \omega(x,y) d(x,y) \frac{\bar{k}}{\mu} \nabla p dy \right]_{x_i-\Delta x_i/2}^{x_i+\Delta x_i/2} - \left[\int_{x_i-\Delta x_i/2}^{x_i+\Delta x_i/2} \omega(x,y) d(x,y) \frac{\bar{k}}{\mu} \nabla p dx \right]_{y_j-\Delta y_j/2}^{y_j+\Delta y_j/2}$$

Let $\omega(x,y) = 1$ + use midpoint quadrature on integrals

Use FD for ∇p



$$\nabla p = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{\partial p}{\partial x} \\ \frac{\partial p}{\partial y} \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\sum_{i=0}^{N_x-1} \sum_{j=0}^{N_y-1} \left\{ \frac{\phi c_{i,j} d_{i,j}}{B_x} \frac{\partial p_{i,j}}{\partial t} \Delta x_i \Delta y_j - d_{i+\frac{1}{2},j} y_j \Delta y_j \frac{k_{i+\frac{1}{2},j}}{B_x \mu} \left(\frac{p_{i+1,j} - p_{i,j}}{\Delta x_{i+\frac{1}{2}}} \right) \right.$$

$$+ d_{i+\frac{1}{2},j} y_j \Delta y_j \frac{k_{i-\frac{1}{2},j}}{B_x \mu} \left(\frac{p_i - p_{i-1}}{\Delta x_{i+\frac{1}{2}}} \right) - d_{i,j+\frac{1}{2}} \Delta x_i \frac{k_{i,j+\frac{1}{2}}}{B_y \mu} \left(\frac{p_{i,j+1} - p_{i,j}}{\Delta y_{j+\frac{1}{2}}} \right)$$

$$\left. + d_{i,j-\frac{1}{2}} \Delta x_i \frac{k_{i,j-\frac{1}{2}}}{B_y \mu} \left(\frac{p_{i,j} - p_{i,j-1}}{\Delta y_{j-\frac{1}{2}}} \right) \right\} = 0$$

$$B_{i,j} = \frac{\phi_{i,j} c_t V_{i,j}}{B_{xy}} \quad \text{where } V_{i,j} = d_{i,j} \Delta x_i \Delta y_j$$

$$T_{i+\frac{1}{2},j} = \frac{d_{i+\frac{1}{2},j} \Delta y_j}{\Delta x_{i+\frac{1}{2}}} \frac{k_{i+\frac{1}{2},j}}{B_x \mu}$$

$$T_{i-\frac{1}{2},j} = \frac{d_{i-\frac{1}{2},j} \Delta y_j}{\Delta x_{i-\frac{1}{2}}} \frac{k_{i-\frac{1}{2},j}}{B_x \mu}$$

$$T_{i,j+\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{d_{i,j+\frac{1}{2}} \Delta x_i}{\Delta y_{i+\frac{1}{2}}} \frac{k_{i,j+\frac{1}{2}}}{B_y \mu}$$

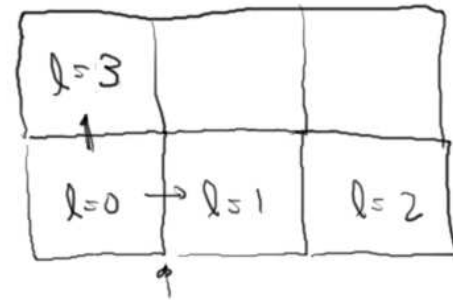
$$T_{i,j-\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{d_{i,j-\frac{1}{2}} \Delta x_i}{\Delta y_{i-\frac{1}{2}}} \frac{k_{i,j-\frac{1}{2}}}{B_y \mu}$$

$$\sum_{i=0}^{p_x-1} \sum_{j=0}^{p_y-1} \left\{ B_{i,j} \frac{\partial p_{i,j}}{\partial t} + T_{i+\frac{1}{2},j} (p_{i,j} - p_{i+1,j}) + T_{i-\frac{1}{2},j} (p_{i,j} - p_{i-1,j}) \right. \\ \left. + T_{i,j+\frac{1}{2}} (p_{i,j} - p_{i,j+1}) + T_{i,j-\frac{1}{2}} (p_{i,j} - p_{i,j-1}) \right\} = 0$$

$$B_{0,0} \frac{\partial p_{0,0}}{\partial t} + B_{1,0} \frac{\partial p_{1,0}}{\partial t} + B_{2,0} \frac{\partial p_{2,0}}{\partial t} + \dots + B_{N_x-1,0} \frac{\partial p_{N_x-1,0}}{\partial t} + B_{0,1} \frac{\partial p_{0,1}}{\partial t} + B_{1,1} \frac{\partial p_{1,1}}{\partial t} + B_{N_x-1,N_y-1} \frac{\partial p_{N_x-1,N_y-1}}{\partial t} + T_{1/2,0} (P_{2,0} - P_{1,0}) + \dots$$

Recall $l = j \cdot N_x + i$

$B_{0,0} \rightarrow B_{l=0}$ likewise $P_{0,0} \rightarrow P_{l=0}$
 $B_{1,0} \rightarrow B_{l=1}$ " $P_{1,0} \rightarrow P_{l=1}$

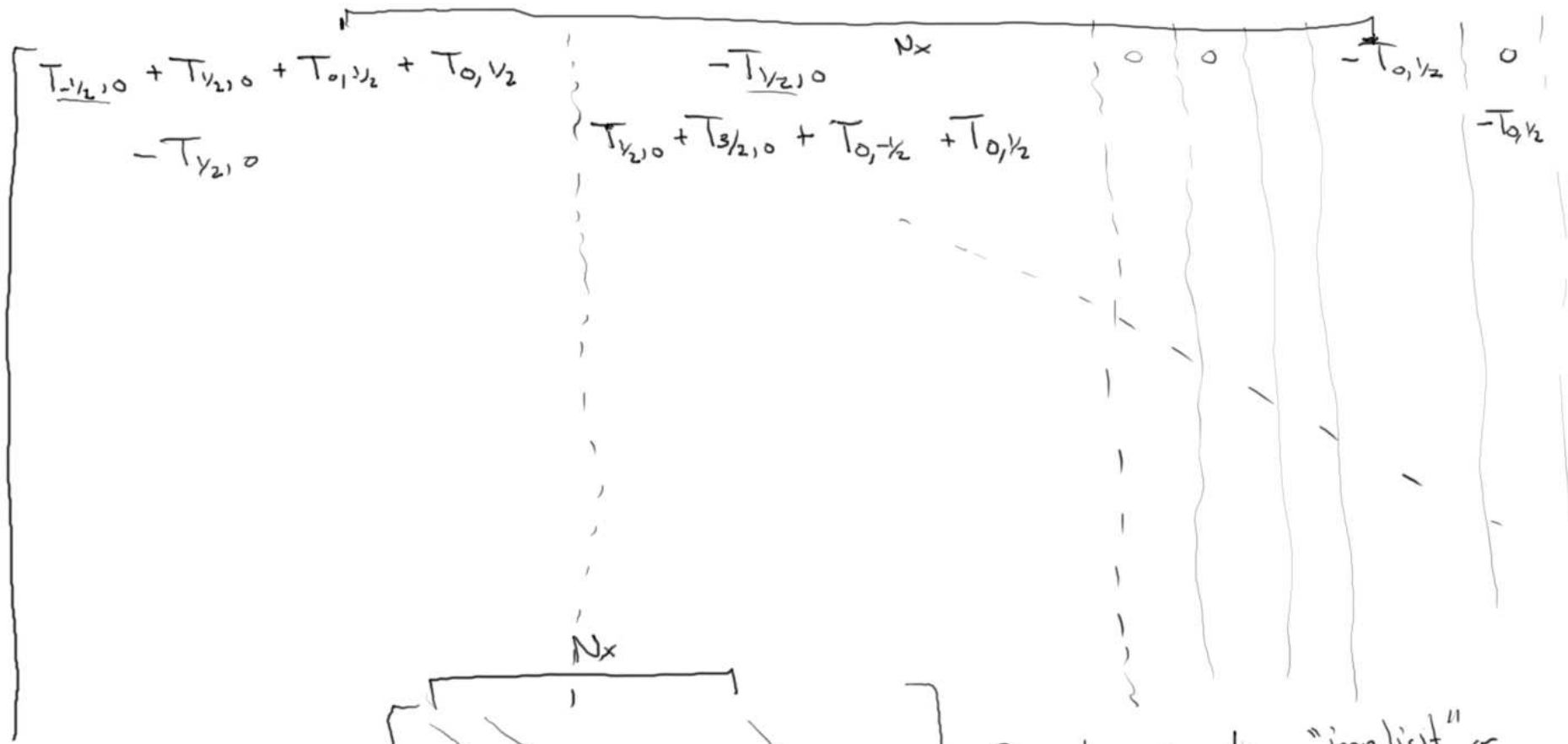


$N_x = 3$

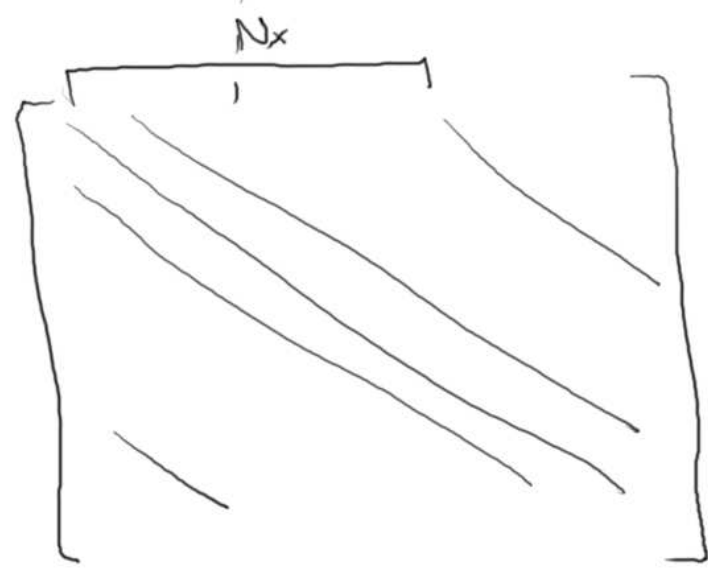
$$B_{l=0} \frac{\partial p_{l=0}}{\partial t} + B_{l=1} \frac{\partial p_{l=1}}{\partial t} + \dots + T_{1/2,0} (P_{l=0} - P_{l=1}) + \dots + T_{0,1/2} (P_{l=0} - P_{l=N_x}) + \dots$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{c} B_{l=0} \\ B_{l=1} \\ \vdots \\ B_{l=N_x \times N_y} \end{array} \right] \left\{ \frac{\partial \vec{p}}{\partial t} \right\} + [T] \{ \vec{p} \} = \{ \vec{Q} \}$$

$[T]_s$



$[T]_s$



Discretize in time "implicit" or "explicit"

$$([T] + \frac{1}{\Delta t} [B]) \vec{p}^{n+1} = (\frac{1}{\Delta t} [B]) \vec{p}^n + \vec{d}$$

Exactly as in 1D