

A MIXED HYBRID FINITE ELEMENT METHOD FOR THE COUPLING STOKES-DARCY FLOW

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Numerical methods to simulate the flow of incompressible viscous fluids through permeable heterogeneous media have been widely developed due to several applications in petroleum engineering (well and reservoir interaction), hydrology (coupled surface and groundwater flows), hydrogeology (flow in fractured porous medium), as examples. In particular, a well known problem is the coupling of the free-fluid with the porous medium governed by Stokes and Darcy equations, respectively, and a slip boundary condition (due to Beavers-Joseph-Saffman [1, 10]) on the interface between them. Standard finite element implementation [2], Lagrange multipliers to impose the interface condition [6] or iterative procedures associated with domain decomposition techniques [3, 4] can be applied to solve this coupled problem. To deal with each subdomain, Rivière and Yotov [9] present a locally conservative coupled method through the use of a Discontinuous Galerkin (DG) method for the Stokes flow with the dual mixed formulation using Raviart-Thomas elements for Darcy flow. An extension of this work is presented by Rivière [8] where DG methods are used in both subdomains. However, the practical utility of DG methods have been limited by their more complex formulation, computational implementation and much larger number of degrees-of-freedom.

In this context, we propose a new stabilized hybrid mixed finite element formulation for the coupled problem combining the formulations proposed by Núñez et al [7] and Igreja et al [5] for the Darcy and the Stokes subdomains, respectively, that preserves the main properties of the associated DG methods applying Lagrange multipliers to impose weakly continuity on each side of the elements. The global system is assembled involving only the degrees of freedom associated with the multipliers and the variables of interest can always be solved at the element level. Results of some numerical experiments illustrate the flexibility and the robustness of the proposed finite element formulation.

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