

Report Number 12/24

Correspondence between one- and two-equation models for solute
transport in two-region heterogeneous porous media

by

Y. Davit, B. D. Wood, G. Debenest, M. Quintard



Oxford Centre for Collaborative Applied Mathematics
Mathematical Institute
24 - 29 St Giles'
Oxford
OX1 3LB
England

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Abstract In this work, we study the transient behavior of homogenized models for solute transport in two-region porous media. We focus on the following three models: (1) a time nonlocal, two-equation model (*2eq-nlt*). This model does not rely on time constraints and, therefore, is particularly useful in the short-time regime, when the time scale of interest (t) is smaller than the characteristic time (τ_1) for the relaxation of the effective macroscale parameters (i.e., when $t \leq \tau_1$); (2) a time local, two-equation model (*2eq*). This model can be adopted when (t) is significantly larger than (τ_1) (i.e., when $t \gg \tau_1$); and (3) a one-equation, time-asymptotic formulation (*1eq $^\infty$*). This model can be adopted when (t) is significantly larger than the time scale (τ_2) associated with exchange processes between the two regions (i.e., when $t \gg \tau_2$). In order to obtain insight into this transient behavior, we combine a theoretical approach based on the analysis of spatial moments with numerical and analytical results in several simple cases. The main result of this paper is to show that there is only a weak asymptotic convergence of the solution of (*2eq*) towards the solution of (*1eq $^\infty$*) in terms of standardized moments but, interestingly, not in terms of centered moments. The physical interpretation of this result is that deviations from the Fickian situation persist in the limit of long times but that the spreading of the solute is eventually dominating these higher order effects.

Keywords porous media; homogenization; volume averaging; dispersion; spatial moments

Y. Davit

University of Oxford, Mathematical Institute, 24-29 St. Giles', Oxford, OX1 3LB, United Kingdom
E-mail: davit@maths.ox.ac.uk

B. D. Wood

School of Chemical, Biological, and Environmental Engineering, Oregon State University, Corvallis, OR 97331, United States

G. Debenest · M. Quintard

Université de Toulouse ; INPT, UPS ; IMFT (Institut de Mécanique des Fluides de Toulouse, Allée Camille Soula F-31400 Toulouse, France and CNRS ; IMFT F-31400 Toulouse, France

Nomenclature

Roman symbols

$\mathbf{b}_{ij}$	Closure mapping vector in the i – region associated with $\nabla\langle c_j \rangle^j$, (m).
c_i	Pointwise substrate concentration in the i – region, ($\text{mol} \cdot \text{m}^{-3}$).
$\langle c_i \rangle$	Superficial spatial average of c_i , ($\text{mol} \cdot \text{m}^{-3}$).
$\langle c_i \rangle^i$	Intrinsic spatial average of c_i , ($\text{mol} \cdot \text{m}^{-3}$).
$\langle c \rangle^{\gamma\omega}$	Weighted spatial average concentration, ($\text{mol} \cdot \text{m}^{-3}$).
$\tilde{c}_i$	Solute concentration standard deviation in the i – region, ($\text{mol} \cdot \text{m}^{-3}$).
$\mathbf{D}_i$	Diffusion tensor in the i – region, ($\text{m}^2 \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$).
$\mathbf{D}_{ij}$	Dispersion tensor in the two-equation models associated with $\partial_t \langle c_i \rangle^i$ and $\Delta \langle c_j \rangle^j$, ($\text{m}^2 \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$).
D_{ij}	Dispersion coefficient in the 1-D two-equation models associated with $\partial_t \langle c_i \rangle^i$ and $\Delta \langle c_j \rangle^j$, ($\text{m}^2 \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$).
$\mathbf{D}^\infty$	Dispersion tensor of the one-equation time-asymptotic model, ($\text{m}^2 \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$).
D^∞	Dispersion coefficient of the 1-D one-equation time-asymptotic model, ($\text{m}^2 \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$).
exp	Exponentially decaying terms, (–).
h	Transient effective mass exchange kernel, (s^{-1}).
h_∞	Effective mass exchange coefficient, (s^{-1}).
$\tilde{\mathbf{j}}_i$	Deviation of the total mass flux for region i , ($\text{mol} \cdot \text{m}^{-2} \text{s}^{-1}$).
$\mathbf{J}_i$	Average of the total mass flux for region i , ($\text{mol} \cdot \text{m}^{-2} \text{s}^{-1}$).
L	Characteristic length of the field-scale, (m).
ℓ_i	Characteristic length of the i – region, (m).
m_n^i	n^{th} -order centered moment associated with $\langle c_i \rangle^i$ for the two-equation model, ($\text{m}^n \cdot \text{mol}$).
$m_n^{\gamma\omega}$	n^{th} -order centered moment associated with $\langle c \rangle^{\gamma\omega}$ for the two-equation model, ($\text{m}^n \cdot \text{mol}$).
m_n^∞	n^{th} -order centered moment associated with $\langle c \rangle^{\gamma\omega}$ for the one-equation asymptotic model, ($\text{m}^n \cdot \text{mol}$).
$M_n^{\gamma\omega}$	n^{th} -order standardized moment associated with $\langle c \rangle^{\gamma\omega}$ for the two-equation model, (–).
M_n^∞	n^{th} -order standardized moment associated with $\langle c \rangle^{\gamma\omega}$ for the one-equation asymptotic model, (–).
$\mathbf{n}_{ij}$	Normal unit vector pointing from the i – region towards the j – region, (–).
$\mathbf{p}_k$	Three lattice vectors that are needed to describe the 3-D spatial periodicity, (m).
$Q^i(\mathbf{x}, t)$	Macroscopic source term in the i – region, ($\text{mol} \cdot \text{m}^{-3} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$).
$Q^{\gamma\omega}$	Weighted macroscopic source term, ($\text{mol} \cdot \text{m}^{-3} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$).
R	Radius of the REV, (m).
$\mathcal{S}_{ij}$	Boundary between the i – region and the j – region, (–).
S_{ij}	Area associated with $\mathcal{S}_{ij}$, (m^2).
r_i	Closure parameter in the i – region associated with $\langle c_\gamma \rangle^\gamma - \langle c_\omega \rangle^\omega$, (–).
t	Time, (s).
t'	Nondimensionalized time, (–).
T	Period of the oscillations, (s).
$\mathbf{v}_i$	Velocity at the microscale in the i – region, ($\text{m} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$).
$\langle \mathbf{v}_i \rangle$	Superficial spatial average of $\mathbf{v}_i$, ($\text{m} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$).
$\langle \mathbf{v}_i \rangle^i$	Intrinsic spatial average of $\mathbf{v}_i$, ($\text{m} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$).
$\langle v_i \rangle^i$	Norm of the intrinsic spatial average of $\mathbf{v}_i$, ($\text{m} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$).
$\tilde{\mathbf{v}}_i$	Velocity standard deviation in the i – region, ($\text{m} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$).
$\mathbf{V}_{ij}$	Effective velocity in the two-equation models associated with $\partial_t \langle c_i \rangle^i$ and $\nabla \langle c_j \rangle^j$, ($\text{m} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$).
V^∞	Effective velocity of the one-equation time-asymptotic model, ($\text{m} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$).
$\mathcal{V}_i$	Domain of the averaging volume that is identified with the i -region, (–).
V_i	Volume of the domain $\mathcal{V}_i$, (m^3).
$\mathcal{V}$	Domain of the averaging volume, (–).
V	Volume of the domain $\mathcal{V}$, (m^3).

Greek Symbols

α	Weighted mass transfer coefficient, $h_\infty \left(\frac{1}{\Phi_\gamma \varepsilon_\gamma} + \frac{1}{\Phi_\omega \varepsilon_\omega} \right)$, (s^{-1}).
β_1^* and β_2^*	Source terms in the closure problems, ($m \cdot s^{-1}$).
$\gamma - region$	First region, (-).
ΔV	Velocity contrast between the γ and ω regions, $V_{\gamma\gamma} - V_{\omega\omega}$, ($m \cdot s^{-1}$).
ΔD	Dispersion contrast between the γ and ω regions, $D_{\gamma\gamma} - D_{\omega\omega}$, ($m^2 \cdot s^{-1}$).
Φ_i	$i - region$ volume fraction, (-).
ε_i	Darcy-scale fluid fraction (porosity) within the $i - region$, (-).
$\omega - region$	Second region, (-).
τ_1	Characteristic time for the relaxation of the two-equation model effective parameters, (s).
τ_2	Characteristic time for the transition towards the one-equation asymptotic regime, (s).
μ_n^i	n^{th} -order raw moment associated with the $\langle c_i \rangle^i$ for the two-equation model, ($m^n \cdot mol$).
$\mu_n^{\gamma\omega}$	n^{th} -order raw moment associated with the $\langle c \rangle^{\gamma\omega}$ for the two-equation model, ($m^n \cdot mol$).
μ_n^∞	n^{th} -order raw moment associated with the $\langle c \rangle^{\gamma\omega}$ for the one-equation asymptotic model, ($m^n \cdot mol$).

Subscripts, superscripts

i, j	Indices for γ or ω , (-).
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1 Introduction

The physics of transport in porous media deals inevitably with multiscale heterogeneities (Cushman 1997). A number of theoretical and numerical methods have been developed to model these systems. The most direct approach is to solve the transport equations at the sub-pore scale by directly computing solutions with sufficient resolution over an enormous number of pores. Contemporary computational methods have begun to make this approach possible. However, such detailed microscale solutions generally contain a substantial amount of information that is of low value to most applications. To provide results with practical relevance, tensor fields at the microscale can generally be *filtered* by eliminating the small-scale high frequency fluctuations. Various upscaling techniques have been developed for this purpose, where one first averages the partial differential balance equations that apply at the microscale, and then solves these averaged equations at a coarser scale of resolution. This kind of approach always requires the solution of ancillary closure relations to provide representations of how the small-scale correlations influence the solution at the macroscale. Such techniques have been widely used to model transport problems in porous media and example approaches include volume averaging (Whitaker 1999), ensemble averaging (Dagan 1989; Cushman and Ginn 1993), moments matching (Brenner 1980), and multiscale asymptotics (Bensoussan et al. 1978). An overview of upscaling methods has recently been provided by Cushman et al. (2002).

In this article, we are interested in comparing the behavior of several different upscaled models for describing solute transport via convection and diffusion in a discretely hierarchical porous-medium containing two different regions consisting of *coarse* and *fine* porous media (see Fig 1). In this figure, we have illustrated three characteristic scales in the sequence of scales in the hierarchy: (1) the *macroscale* associated with the volume $\mathcal{V}_M$ and the characteristic length L ; (2) the *support scale* associated with the volume of the averaging operator, $\mathcal{V}$, and the characteristic length R ; and (3) the *microscale* associated with the size of a representative volume of porous material within the coarse and fine regions and the characteristic lengths ℓ_γ and ℓ_ω .

Under the most general conditions, the transport process applying at the macroscale is specified by a differential balance equation that is time and space nonlocal; such transport equations have been widely reported in the literature, and have been developed from a number of different upscaling approaches (e.g., Koch and Brady (1987); Cushman and Hu (1995); Wood (2009)). This behavior can be mathematically described via solutions of integro-differential equations that involve convolutions of a memory kernel over space and time. These nonlocal macroscale formulations are

extremely important from a theoretical point of view and have also been applied to the description of transport phenomena in heterogeneous porous media (Cushman et al. 1995). However, there are also a number of computational and physical issues that lower their practical value. For example, with most discrete numerical methods, spatial convolutions lead to dense matrices that are much more complicated to invert than the sparse matrices produced by purely local models (Wood 2009). Without additional approximations regarding the evolution of the kernels, nonlocal models may not actually reduce the information content as compared with the direct solution to the microscale problem.

To make these equations more tractable, various simplifications to the exact nonlocal models have been considered (e.g., (Chastanet and Wood 2008; Haggerty et al. 2004)). These simplifications often rely on conjectures about the time and space scales of the transport processes with the general goal of localizing equations, i.e., transforming integro-differential formulations into systems of partial differential equations. The local models that result from this procedure have more restricted domains of validity but are generally simpler to solve; the difficulty being to determine the best compromise for a specific application. In this paper, we will consider three approximations to the exact nonlocal description in the case of two-region porous media: (1) a two-equation, nonlocal in time model (*2eq-nlt*); (2) a time and space local two-equation model (*2-eq*); and (3) an asymptotic in time one-equation model (*1eq[∞]*). Each of these models is briefly described below.

The time nonlocal two-equation model examined here corresponds to the developments by Moyne (1997); Souadnia et al. (2002); Wood and Valdès-Parada (2012). The model is specified by

Model 1: Two-equation, time nonlocal (2eq-nlt)

$$\partial_t \langle c_\gamma \rangle^\gamma + \sum_{j=\gamma, \omega} \partial_t \mathbf{V}_{\gamma j} \cdot \star \nabla \langle c_j \rangle^j = \sum_{j=\gamma, \omega} \nabla \cdot \left(\partial_t \mathbf{D}_{\gamma j} \cdot \star \nabla \langle c_j \rangle^j \right) - \frac{\partial_t h}{\Phi_\gamma \varepsilon_\gamma} \star (\langle c_\gamma \rangle^\gamma - \langle c_\omega \rangle^\omega) + Q^\gamma, \quad (1)$$

$$\partial_t \langle c_\omega \rangle^\omega + \sum_{j=\gamma, \omega} \partial_t \mathbf{V}_{\omega j} \cdot \star \nabla \langle c_j \rangle^j = \sum_{j=\gamma, \omega} \nabla \cdot \left(\partial_t \mathbf{D}_{\omega j} \cdot \star \nabla \langle c_j \rangle^j \right) - \frac{\partial_t h}{\Phi_\omega \varepsilon_\omega} \star (\langle c_\omega \rangle^\omega - \langle c_\gamma \rangle^\gamma) + Q^\omega. \quad (2)$$

In these equations, $\langle c_i \rangle^i$ refers to the intrinsic volume averaged concentration in the i -region. The bracket notation $\langle \cdot \rangle$ is here as a reminder that the concentrations appearing in this two-equation model are defined as volume averages of the pointwise concentrations c_i at the microscale. The $\star$ operator refers to convolutions in time defined by $e \star f(t) = \int_0^t e(\tau) f(t-\tau) d\tau$. The product $\mathbf{A} \cdot \star \mathbf{B}$ is the mixed contraction $(\cdot)$ /time-convolution $(\star)$ between tensor fields $\mathbf{A}$ and $\mathbf{B}$. The macroscale parameter Φ_i is the volume fraction of the i -region, considered constant in time and space; ε_i is the Darcy-scale volume fraction of fluid phase within the i -region, considered constant in time and space; the macroscale parameters, $\mathbf{V}_{ij}$ and $\mathbf{D}_{ij}$, are intrinsic velocities and dispersion tensors of the two-equation model ($\mathbf{V}_{ij}$ and $\mathbf{D}_{ij}$ with $i \neq j$ are interphase coupling terms for the macroscale fluxes); the parameter h is a macroscale mass exchange kernel; and Q^i is a source term. In terms of the volume averaging theory, this formulation refers to situations in which the concentration perturbations are well captured by the two-equation spatial localization process; but which require a fully transient closure. Effective parameters, $\mathbf{V}_{ij}$, $\mathbf{D}_{ij}$ and h , are defined as integrals of mapping variables that solve initial boundary value problems (IBVPs) at the microscale. Hence, in Eqs (1) and (2), the convolution kernels are generic functions and can be related to a specific porous medium via computation of these IBVPs over a representative volume. In practice, if the topology of the microscale problem is unknown, the kernels may be approximated by heuristic functions (see (Haggerty et al. 2000; Luo et al. 2008)). We also remark that this local in space/nonlocal in time approach is adapted to situations for which the nonlocality in time is weakly coupled with the nonlocality in space and the temporal convolutions can be treated separately from the spatial convolutions. This is the case, for instance, for a periodic mobile-immobile system for which the time convolution will capture all the relaxation times for diffusion in the immobile domain.

A second set of approximations leads to a formulation that is both local in time and space. The particular model examined here corresponds to the developments of Ahmadi et al. (1998) and Cherblanc et al. (2007, 2003):

Model 2: Local two-equation (2eq)

$$\partial_t \langle c_\gamma \rangle^\gamma + \sum_{j=\gamma,\omega} \mathbf{v}_{\gamma j} \cdot \nabla \langle c_j \rangle^j = \sum_{j=\gamma,\omega} \nabla \cdot (\mathbf{D}_{\gamma j} \cdot \nabla \langle c_j \rangle^j) - \frac{h_\infty}{\Phi_\gamma \varepsilon_\gamma} (\langle c_\gamma \rangle^\gamma - \langle c_\omega \rangle^\omega) + Q^\gamma, \quad (3)$$

$$\partial_t \langle c_\omega \rangle^\omega + \sum_{j=\gamma,\omega} \mathbf{v}_{\omega j} \cdot \nabla \langle c_j \rangle^j = \sum_{j=\gamma,\omega} \nabla \cdot (\mathbf{D}_{\omega j} \cdot \nabla \langle c_j \rangle^j) - \frac{h_\infty}{\Phi_\omega \varepsilon_\omega} (\langle c_\omega \rangle^\omega - \langle c_\gamma \rangle^\gamma) + Q^\omega. \quad (4)$$

This model is valid when the characteristic times for the relaxation of the effective parameters are very small compared to the macroscopic time of interest. In this case, the convolutions disappear, i.e., we have $\partial_t \mathbf{A}(t) \cdot \star \mathbf{B}(t) \approx \mathbf{A}(\infty) \cdot \mathbf{B}(t)$, (cf. Section 4.1 and 4.2 in (Chastanet and Wood 2008) and (Davit and Quintard 2012)). The relaxation of the convolution kernels and the convergence of $\partial_t \mathbf{A}(t) \cdot \star \mathbf{B}(t)$ towards $\mathbf{A}(\infty) \cdot \mathbf{B}(t)$ are both controlled by the characteristic times of the IBVPs discussed above. An attractive feature of this model is the unique coefficient, h_∞ , whereby mass exchange processes between the two regions are described. In this way, spatial heterogeneities may be accounted for by simply considering a spatial distribution of h_∞ , see in (Kfoury et al. 2004, 2006). The disadvantage of this model when compared with the (2eq-nlt) model is that it will fail to describe transport processes in the short-time regime when the convolutions must be considered (Parker and Valocchi 1986; Landereau et al. 2001). Other possible descriptions are multi-rate mass transfer models (Haggerty and Gorelick 1995), but we will limit our study to the fully nonlocal and fully local two-equation descriptions, Eqs (1)-(2) and (3)-(4).

The third, and last, set of approximations that we will consider leads to the one-equation time-asymptotic formulation, as described by Quintard et al. (2001):

Model 3: Time-asymptotic, one-equation (1eq $^\infty$)

$$\partial_t \langle c \rangle^{\gamma\omega} + \mathbf{V}^\infty \cdot \nabla \langle c \rangle^{\gamma\omega} = \nabla \cdot (\mathbf{D}^\infty \nabla \langle c \rangle^{\gamma\omega}) + Q^{\gamma\omega}. \quad (5)$$

In Eq (5), $\langle c \rangle^{\gamma\omega}$ is the weighted average solute concentration over the regions (γ) and (ω):

$$\langle c \rangle^{\gamma\omega} \equiv \frac{\Phi_\gamma \varepsilon_\gamma \langle c_\gamma \rangle^\gamma + \Phi_\omega \varepsilon_\omega \langle c_\omega \rangle^\omega}{\Phi_\gamma \varepsilon_\gamma + \Phi_\omega \varepsilon_\omega}. \quad (6)$$

$\mathbf{V}^\infty$ is the solute weighted average velocity,

$$\mathbf{V}^\infty \equiv \frac{\Phi_\gamma \varepsilon_\gamma \langle \mathbf{v}_\gamma \rangle^\gamma + \Phi_\omega \varepsilon_\omega \langle \mathbf{v}_\omega \rangle^\omega}{\Phi_\gamma \varepsilon_\gamma + \Phi_\omega \varepsilon_\omega},$$

where $\langle \mathbf{v}_i \rangle^i$ is the volume average velocity over the phase (i); $\mathbf{D}^\infty$ is the time asymptotic dispersion tensor (see (Davit et al. 2010) for a detailed expression); and $Q^{\gamma\omega}$ is the weighted average source term. In the literature, this model has been derived using, at least, two different techniques. Zanotti and Carbonell (1984) studied the asymptotic behavior of the spatial moments of (2eq) in a semi-infinite medium and used the relationship $\mathbf{D}^\infty \equiv \frac{1}{2} \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\mathbf{m}_0^{\gamma\omega}}{m_0^{\gamma\omega}} \right)$, where $\mathbf{m}_n^{\gamma\omega}$ is the n^{th} -order centered spatial moment associated with $\langle c \rangle^{\gamma\omega}$, to derive an analytical expression for $\mathbf{D}^\infty$. A more direct one-step derivation can be obtained by averaging over the two phases simultaneously and using a non-conventional perturbation decomposition (see (Davit et al. 2010)).

The purpose of this work is to gain insight into the correspondence between these three different models. More specifically, the contributions of this study are to:

1. illustrate the transient behavior of all three models by studying analytical solutions to the purely diffusive problem with periodic excitations in a “space-clamped” stratified geometry.
2. examine the convergence of solutions for the two-equation (*2eq*) and one-equation (*1eq*[∞]) models as time increases. In particular, we are interested in developing a constraint that indicates when one can use the one-equation time-asymptotic model (*1eq*[∞]) given by Eq (5) instead of the two-equation model (*2eq*) given by Eqs (3)-(4). For the expression of this constraint, we consider the propagation of a pulse through an infinite one-dimensional porous medium. We will not study the influence of the boundary conditions on the time-asymptotic regime (see discussions in (Davarzani et al. 2010)).

The remainder of this article is organized as follows. In Section 2, we briefly outline the derivation of the three macroscale models described above using the volume averaging theory. In Section 3, we illustrate the frequency response of all three models by studying analytical solutions to the purely diffusive transport problem. In Section 4, we analyze Eqs (3)-(4) using spatial moments and study their asymptotic behavior. We also compute the corresponding spatial moments up to the sixth order and show that these numerical results support the theoretical analysis.

2 Macroscale models derivation

2.1 Preliminaries and definitions

In this section, we provide a brief presentation of the volume averaging technique and discuss the derivation of the three models described above. The purpose here is to provide only an outline; the details of these derivations can be found in the original papers referenced for each of the three models.

For these developments, we consider two different regions (cf. Fig 1) in which the solute undergoes diffusion and convection: we can think of these two regions as being associated with a binary distribution of *coarse* and *fine* porous media. We assume a continuity of the concentrations and of the fluxes at the boundary between the coarse (γ) and fine (ω) regions. The microscale mass balanced equations take the form

$$\gamma - region : \quad \partial_t (\varepsilon_\gamma c_\gamma) + \nabla \cdot (\varepsilon_\gamma c_\gamma \mathbf{v}_\gamma) = \nabla \cdot (\varepsilon_\gamma \mathbf{D}_\gamma \cdot \nabla c_\gamma), \quad \text{in } \mathcal{V}_\gamma, \quad (7a)$$

$$BC1 : \quad c_\omega = c_\gamma, \quad \text{on } \mathcal{S}_{\gamma\omega}, \quad (7b)$$

$$BC2 : \quad -\mathbf{n}_{\gamma\omega} \cdot \varepsilon_\gamma \mathbf{D}_\gamma \cdot \nabla c_\gamma = -\mathbf{n}_{\gamma\omega} \cdot \varepsilon_\omega \mathbf{D}_\omega \cdot \nabla c_\omega, \quad \text{on } \mathcal{S}_{\gamma\omega}, \quad (7c)$$

$$\omega - region : \quad \partial_t (\varepsilon_\omega c_\omega) + \nabla \cdot (\varepsilon_\omega c_\omega \mathbf{v}_\omega) = \nabla \cdot (\varepsilon_\omega \mathbf{D}_\omega \cdot \nabla c_\omega), \quad \text{in } \mathcal{V}_\omega, \quad (7d)$$

$$IC1 : \quad c_\gamma = 0, \quad \text{in } \mathcal{V}_\gamma \text{ at } t < 0, \quad (7e)$$

$$IC2 : \quad c_\omega = 0, \quad \text{in } \mathcal{V}_\omega \text{ at } t < 0. \quad (7f)$$

In these equations, c_i ($i = \gamma, \omega$) is the concentration in the $i - region$ and we impose uniformly zero initial concentrations. In addition, the velocity field, $\mathbf{v}_i$, is assumed to be known pointwise for the purposes of this study. This is correct if the flow problem, i.e., the total mass and momentum balance equations can be solved independently; which is the case if the component is a tracer. The reader may refer to (Quintard and Whitaker 1998) for a derivation of regional Darcy’s laws which may be used in conjunction with the equations derived in this paper. $\mathbf{D}_\gamma$ is the Darcy-scale dispersion tensor. $\mathcal{S}_{ij}$ is the interface between the $i - region$ and the $j - region$ and S_{ij} is the area of this interface; $\mathbf{n}_{ij}$ is the corresponding normal unit vector pointing from i to j . We remark that these equations are based on the assumption that a continuum description holds for representative volumes defined at a length scale that is smaller than ℓ_γ and ℓ_ω , i.e., Eqs (7a)-(7f) already represent an average Darcy-scale description where the averaging has been used to homogenize the pore-scale

details. An important consequence of this heterogeneous configuration is the appearance of the Darcy-scale porosities ε_i ($i = \gamma, \omega$); porosities that we will consider constant in time and space throughout this work.

To obtain a macroscopic model for mass transport, we average each microscopic equation over a representative region (REV) and use the following quantities: $\mathcal{V}_i$ represents the i -region within the REV and V_i is the volume of $\mathcal{V}_i$. The *superficial* averages of c_i over the volume $\mathcal{V}$ are given by $\langle c_i \rangle \equiv \frac{1}{V} \int_{\mathcal{V}} c_i dV$. The associated *intrinsic* averages for c_i are $\langle c_i \rangle^i \equiv \frac{1}{V_i} \int_{\mathcal{V}_i} c_i dV$. We define the constant volume fractions as $\Phi_i \equiv \frac{V_i}{V}$; with this definition implying that $\langle c_i \rangle = \Phi_i \langle c_i \rangle^i$.

2.2 Perturbation analysis

During the averaging process, terms involving point values of c_γ , c_ω , $\mathbf{v}_\gamma$ and $\mathbf{v}_\omega$ appear in the integrands. To treat these terms, one conventionally defines perturbation decompositions for any property φ_i (where i indicates the region, so that i is either γ or ω) by $\varphi_i = \langle \varphi_i \rangle^i + \tilde{\varphi}_i$. Upon imposing the separation of length scales, $\ell_\gamma, \ell_\omega \ll R \ll L$, it is possible to show that the volume averaged equations take the form (see Appendix A):

$$\begin{aligned} \partial_t \left(\Phi_i \varepsilon_i \langle c_i \rangle^i \right) + \nabla \cdot \left(\Phi_i \varepsilon_i \langle c_i \rangle^i \langle \mathbf{v}_i \rangle^i \right) &= \nabla \cdot \left[\Phi_i \varepsilon_i \mathbf{D}_i \cdot \left(\nabla \langle c_i \rangle^i + \frac{1}{V_i} \int_{\mathcal{S}_{\gamma\omega}} \mathbf{n}_{ij} \tilde{c}_i dS \right) \right] \\ &+ \frac{1}{V} \int_{\mathcal{S}_{\gamma\omega}} \mathbf{n}_{ij} \cdot \varepsilon_i \mathbf{D}_i \cdot \nabla \tilde{c}_i dS - \nabla \cdot \left(\Phi_i \varepsilon_i \langle \tilde{c}_i \tilde{\mathbf{v}}_i \rangle^i \right). \end{aligned} \quad (8)$$

Eq (8) represents a macroscopic description of the transport processes. However, because unknown deviation quantities appear in the equation, the problem is not in a *closed* form. In order to close the problem, we need to: (1) determine the IBVPs that the perturbations satisfy; and (2) use the solutions of these IBVPs to obtain a closed form of Eq (8).

The definition of the perturbations, $\tilde{c}_i \equiv c_i - \langle c_i \rangle^i$, suggests that the set of equations governing $\tilde{c}_i$ can be obtained by subtracting suitable multiples of Eq (8) from Eqs (7a) and (7d). This operation leads to a problem of the form

$$\partial_t \tilde{c}_i + \nabla \cdot (\tilde{c}_i \mathbf{v}_i) - \langle \nabla \cdot (\tilde{c}_i \mathbf{v}_i) \rangle^i + \tilde{\mathbf{v}}_i \cdot \nabla \langle c_i \rangle^i = \nabla \cdot (\mathbf{D}_i \cdot \nabla \tilde{c}_i) - \langle \nabla \cdot (\mathbf{D}_i \nabla \tilde{c}_i) \rangle^i, \quad (9a)$$

$$\text{BC1:} \quad \tilde{c}_\gamma - \tilde{c}_\omega = -(\langle c_\gamma \rangle^\gamma - \langle c_\omega \rangle^\omega), \quad \text{on } \mathcal{S}_{\gamma\omega}, \quad (9b)$$

$$\text{BC2:} \quad \mathbf{n}_{\gamma\omega} \cdot (\tilde{\mathbf{j}}_\gamma - \tilde{\mathbf{j}}_\omega) = -\mathbf{n}_{\gamma\omega} \cdot (\mathbf{J}_\gamma - \mathbf{J}_\omega), \quad \text{on } \mathcal{S}_{\gamma\omega}, \quad (9c)$$

where $\tilde{\mathbf{j}}_i \equiv -\varepsilon_i \mathbf{D}_i \cdot \nabla \tilde{c}_i$, $\mathbf{J}_i \equiv -\varepsilon_i \mathbf{D}_i \cdot \nabla \langle c_i \rangle^i$ and $\langle \nabla \cdot (\mathbf{D}_i \nabla \tilde{c}_i) \rangle^i = \frac{1}{V_i} \int_{\mathcal{S}_{\gamma\omega}} \mathbf{n}_i \cdot \mathbf{D}_i \cdot \nabla \tilde{c}_i dS$. To ensure uniqueness of $\tilde{c}_i$, we impose the zero initial condition $\tilde{c}_i(t=0) = 0$, the solvability condition $\langle \tilde{c}_i \rangle^i = 0$ and local periodicity.

At this point, Eqs (9) are still coupled with the macroscopic concentrations but in a weaker sense. One can look for a solution of the form (see (Moyne et al. 2000; Souadnia et al. 2002; Valdes-Parada and Alvarez-Ramirez 2011; Davit and Quintard 2012)):

$$\tilde{c}_i = \sum_{j=\gamma,\omega} \partial_t \mathbf{b}_{ij} \cdot \star \nabla \langle c_j \rangle^j - \partial_t r_i \star (\langle c_\gamma \rangle^\gamma - \langle c_\omega \rangle^\omega), \quad (10)$$

where the microscale fields, $\mathbf{b}$ and r , may be interpreted as spatial integrals of the corresponding Green's functions (see discussions in (Wood 2009) and in (Wood and Valdès-Parada 2012)). This

mathematical structure for the fluctuations is conditioned by the source terms in Eqs (9) and, therefore, by the localization approximations, $\ell_\gamma, \ell_\omega \ll R \ll L$, that have been made previously.

On injecting Eq (10) into Eqs (9), we can obtain a unit cell IBVP that can be used to calculate the microscale fields, $\mathbf{b}$ and r (see Appendix B).

2.3 Macroscopic models

We can now use Eq (10) into Eq (8) to eliminate unknown deviation concentrations from macroscale equations. The result of this operation leads to Eqs (1) and (2); see (Moyne et al. 2000; Souadnia et al. 2002) for more details. Transient effective parameters are expressed as integrals of the microscale fields, $\mathbf{b}$ and r , which are given in Appendix C.

To understand the correspondence between Eqs (1)-(2) and Eqs (3)-(4), it is useful to consider the transient behavior of the integrands and the relaxation of the convolution kernels. For example, $h(t)$ undergoes a transient regime and then reaches a stationary state, i.e., after a given relaxation time τ_1 (the smallest eigenvalue of the unit cell IBVP), $h(t)$ tends towards a constant exchange rate h_∞ (more exactly, within the convolution, $h(t)$ may be approximated by $u(t)h_\infty$ where $u(t)$ is the unit step function). Therefore, $\partial_t h \star (\langle c_\gamma \rangle^\gamma - \langle c_\omega \rangle^\omega) \approx h_\infty \delta(t) \star (\langle c_\gamma \rangle^\gamma - \langle c_\omega \rangle^\omega) = h_\infty (\langle c_\gamma \rangle^\gamma - \langle c_\omega \rangle^\omega)$, where $\delta(t)$ is the Dirac distribution. The relaxation time, τ_1 , is determined by the IBVP in the unit cell and a similar approximation can be made for other effective kernels (see discussion in (Souadnia et al. 2002; Moyne 1997)).

To derive the one-equation time-asymptotic model, Eq (5), two techniques have been previously used. Zanotti and Carbonell (1984) used an asymptotic analysis of the first two centered spatial moments of $(2eq)$ in a semi-infinite medium. A more direct one-step derivation can be obtained by averaging over the two phases simultaneously and using a non-conventional perturbation decomposition (see (Davit et al. 2010)). However, both approaches do not provide clear limitations for the validity of this approximation. In the approach devised by Zanotti and Carbonell (1984), higher order spatial moments have been neglected and it is unclear how this may affect solutions. With the other approach, constraints are expressed in terms of scaling constraints of the concentration perturbations; constraints which are not necessarily straightforward to interpret in real applications.

To gain insight into the nature of these constraints, we develop in Section 3 analytical solutions in a simple case and illustrate the transient behavior of the models. In Section 4, we use the framework proposed in (Zanotti and Carbonell 1984) to study higher order moments in a one-dimensional situation.

3 Convergence of solutions of the $(2eq-nlt)$, $(2eq)$ and $(1eq^\infty)$ models: An example for the case of pure diffusion

In this section, our goal is to gain insight into the long-time behavior of the three different models presented above. In the general case, solutions to these equations require numerical computations. To simplify our study, we will focus on analytical solutions in the case of pure diffusion in a “space-clamped” stratified medium (see detailed description in Fig 2). Stratified geometries have been used extensively as model systems (cf., literature cited throughout this paper) because they capture the physics of the problem while allowing dimensional reduction. Furthermore, we will focus on the relatively simple case of a sinusoidal excitation, so that the macroscopic signal is fully characterized by the period of the oscillations, $T \equiv \frac{2\pi}{\omega}$. We remark that this problem is not necessarily of particular importance to applications but it does allow to gain insight into the long-time behavior of the models. Without loss of generality, we also fix $\varepsilon_\gamma = \Phi_\gamma = 1.0$ so that we can treat the phase ω as a boundary condition ($l_\omega \rightarrow 0$ in Fig 2).

3.1 Models

The microscale diffusion problem boils down to the one-dimensional parabolic equation,

$$\partial_t c_\gamma^{micro} = D_\gamma \frac{\partial^2 c_\gamma^{micro}}{\partial x^2}, \quad (11)$$

with $-l < x < +l$, zero initial concentration, and the boundary conditions $x = \pm l$ maintained at $\sin(\omega t)$ for $t \geq 0$. With regard to the macroscopic models, Eq (1) takes the form:

$$\frac{d\langle c_\gamma^\star \rangle^\gamma}{dt} + \frac{d}{dt} h \star \langle c_\gamma^\star \rangle^\gamma = \frac{d}{dt} h \star \sin(\omega t). \quad (12)$$

Eq (3) may be written as:

$$\frac{d\langle c_\gamma \rangle^\gamma}{dt} + h_\infty \langle c_\gamma \rangle^\gamma = h_\infty \sin(\omega t), \quad (13)$$

Eq (5) corresponds to the local mass equilibrium situation,

$$\langle c_\gamma^\infty \rangle^\gamma = \sin(\omega t). \quad (14)$$

In these equations, we have used the superscripts $\star$ and ∞ to denote the nonlocal and asymptotic models, respectively.

3.2 Analytical solutions

Since we have imposed a spatially uniform concentration on the boundary, the nonlocal model is exact and $\langle c_\gamma^\star \rangle^\gamma$ can be determined via direct integration of the analytical solution to Eq (11); a solution which can be found in (Carslaw and Jaeger 1946). Discarding exponentially decaying terms, this operation yields

$$\langle c_\gamma^\star \rangle^\gamma \underset{t \rightarrow \infty}{=} C \sin(\omega t + D), \quad (15)$$

with $C = \sqrt{(\langle A \sin(\chi) \rangle^\gamma)^2 + (\langle A \cos(\chi) \rangle^\gamma)^2}$, $D = \arctan\left(\frac{\langle A \sin(\chi) \rangle^\gamma}{\langle A \cos(\chi) \rangle^\gamma}\right)$, $\chi = \arg\left\{\frac{\cosh \frac{kx(1+i)}{\cosh \frac{kl(1+i)}}\right\}$, $A = \sqrt{\frac{\cosh \frac{2kx+\cos \frac{2kx}{2kl}}{\cosh \frac{2kl+\cos \frac{2kl}{2kl}}}}$ and $k = \sqrt{\frac{\omega}{2D_\gamma}}$. For the solution of the local two-equation model, we apply Laplace transforms to Eq (13) and obtain,

$$\langle c_\gamma \rangle^\gamma \underset{t \rightarrow \infty}{=} \frac{h_\infty}{\sqrt{h_\infty^2 + \omega^2}} \sin\left(\omega t - \arctan\left(\frac{\omega}{h_\infty}\right)\right). \quad (16)$$

For our purposes, we also need to determine a characteristic time (τ_1) for the relaxation of $h(t)$ and the corresponding asymptotic value for the exchange rate, h_∞ . Eq (62) may be written as $h = \frac{1}{2l} \int_{-l}^{+l} D_\gamma \frac{\partial r_\gamma}{\partial x} dx$ with r_γ solution of the following partial differential equation,

$$\partial_t r_\gamma = D_\gamma \frac{\partial^2 r_\gamma}{\partial x^2} - h, \quad (17)$$

with the boundary condition $r_\gamma = 1$ on $\mathcal{S}_{\gamma\omega}$. To facilitate solution, we decompose r_γ into $r_\gamma = 1 - R_\gamma \star \frac{\partial}{\partial t} h$ where R_γ solves

$$\partial_t R_\gamma = D_\gamma \frac{\partial^2 R_\gamma}{\partial x^2} + 1, \quad (18)$$

with the boundary condition $R_\gamma = 0$ on $\mathcal{S}_{\gamma\omega}$. The solution of Eq (18) is (see (Carslaw and Jaeger 1946))

$$R_\gamma = \frac{l^2}{2D_\gamma} \left[1 - \frac{x^2}{l^2} - \frac{32}{\pi^3} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{(2n+1)^3} \cos \frac{(2n+1)\pi x}{2l} e^{-D_\gamma(2n+1)^2 \pi^2 t / 4l^2} \right], \quad (19)$$

and the expression of h is derived from $\langle R_\gamma \rangle^\gamma \star \partial_t h(t) = 1$, e.g., by Laplace transform inversion procedures. We can now extract the smallest eigenvalue in Eq (19) to obtain $\tau_1 = \frac{4l^2}{\pi^2 D_\gamma}$ and the stationary part of Eq (19) yields $h_\infty = \frac{3D_\gamma}{l^2}$.

3.3 Results

To plot solutions, we fix $l = 0.5$ and the time t is non-dimensionalized with $T = \frac{2\pi}{\omega}$, i.e., $t' = \frac{t}{T} = \frac{\omega}{2\pi} t$. Results are presented in Fig 3 for different ratios $\frac{T}{T} = \frac{2l^2}{\pi^3 D_\gamma} \omega$, after relaxation of the exponentially decaying terms. Fig 4 shows the behavior of the phases and amplitudes of the three models with varying $\frac{T}{T}$. These results illustrate two specific transient behavior. Firstly, it shows that Eq (14) is only valid in the strict limit $\frac{T}{T} \rightarrow 0$, when the phases and amplitudes of all three models converge to a unique value. Secondly, it shows that the solution of Eq (12) converges towards the solution of Eq (13) when $\tau_1 \ll T$. More generally, this suggests that Eqs (3)-(4) represent a good approximation of Eqs (1)-(2) under the condition that $T \gg \tau_1$ where τ_1 can be estimated via

$$\tau_1 \equiv \mathcal{O} \left(\sup \left\{ \frac{l_\gamma}{\langle v_\gamma \rangle^\gamma}, \frac{l_\omega}{\langle v_\omega \rangle^\omega}, \frac{l_\gamma^2}{D_\gamma}, \frac{l_\omega^2}{D_\gamma} \right\} \right), \quad (20)$$

and T via

$$T \equiv \mathcal{O} \left(\inf \left\{ T_{\langle c_\gamma \rangle^\gamma}, T_{\langle c_\omega \rangle^\omega}, T_{\nabla \langle c_\gamma \rangle^\gamma}, T_{\nabla \langle c_\omega \rangle^\omega}, T_{\nabla^2 \langle c_\gamma \rangle^\gamma}, T_{\nabla^2 \langle c_\omega \rangle^\omega} \right\} \right). \quad (21)$$

In these equations, T_φ is the characteristic time associated with φ .

To overcome the short-time limitations of the local two-equation model, one could use an exchange coefficient, h_∞ , that depends on the frequency of the oscillations, ω , in Eqs (3) and (4), i.e., without convolutions. For instance, such an approach was proposed in the case of transient dispersion in porous media and is discussed in (Davit and Quintard 2012). Equating amplitudes and phases of Eqs (15) and (16) yields the following values for the exchange rate:

$$\frac{h_{amplitude}(\omega)}{\omega} \equiv \frac{\sqrt{(\langle A \sin(\chi) \rangle^\gamma)^2 + (\langle A \cos(\chi) \rangle^\gamma)^2}}{\sqrt{1 - (\langle A \sin(\chi) \rangle^\gamma)^2 - (\langle A \cos(\chi) \rangle^\gamma)^2}}, \quad (22)$$

and,

$$\frac{h_{phase}(\omega)}{\omega} \equiv -\frac{\langle A \cos(\chi) \rangle^\gamma}{\langle A \sin(\chi) \rangle^\gamma}. \quad (23)$$

To illustrate the behavior of these expressions, we have plotted $\frac{h_{amplitude}}{\omega}$ and $\frac{h_{phase}}{\omega}$ as functions of $\frac{T}{T}$ in Fig 5. Results show that $\frac{h_{amplitude}}{\omega}$ and $\frac{h_{phase}}{\omega}$ only overlap in the strict limit $\frac{T}{T} \rightarrow 0$, where two-equation models are not needed and the asymptotic formulation can be adopted. This shows that *it is not possible* to recover the phase and the amplitude of the signal simultaneously and that the exchange rate, h_∞ , cannot be adjusted to the frequency of the oscillations.

4 Convergence of solutions of the (2-*eq*) and (1-*eq*[∞]) models: Spatial moments analysis

In this Section, we consider the convergence of the solution of the (2-*eq*) model to the solution of (1-*eq*[∞]) with increasing time. Our analysis will focus primarily on the spatial moments of the two models, with our goal being to show that the properly conditioned moments of the two models converge as time grows.

4.1 Preliminaries and definitions

Moments are mathematical tools that can be used to analyze the shape of spatial/temporal signals. They have been used for a variety of purposes, including studies of: solute breakthrough curves in soils, e.g., in (Stagnitti et al. 2000); the behavior of fractional advection-diffusion equations (see in (Zhang 2010)); mixing in heterogeneous porous media (see in (Chiogna et al. 2011)); model parameter estimations from column experiments, e.g., in (D. F. Young and Ball 2000); and analytical solutions in dual-permeability media in (Xu and Hu 2004).

Here, our study is based on developments performed by Zanotti and Carbonell (1984) who used spatial moments to study the asymptotic behavior of (2-*eq*) for the propagation of a pulse in an infinite medium. An interesting conclusion from this analysis is that the distance between the spatial signals, $\langle c_\gamma \rangle^\gamma$ and $\langle c_\omega \rangle^\omega$, tends towards a constant Ω in the long time limit, not towards 0. This result suggests that the macroscopic concentration fields, $\langle c_\gamma \rangle^\gamma$ and $\langle c_\omega \rangle^\omega$, are two separate entities, even in the asymptotic regime and this is unclear how a single macroscopic concentration, $\langle c \rangle^{\gamma\omega}$, may be used to describe solute transport. To study this phenomenon, we will use the following spatial moments (see for example (Govindaraju and Bhabani 2007)):

1. Raw spatial moments for intrinsic average concentrations of the (2-*eq*) model:

$$\mu_n^i(t) \equiv \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x^n \langle c_i \rangle^i dx. \quad (24)$$

2. Raw spatial moments for the weighted average concentration of the (2-*eq*) model:

$$\mu_n^{\gamma\omega}(t) \equiv \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x^n \langle c \rangle^{\gamma\omega} dx. \quad (25)$$

3. Centered spatial moments for intrinsic average concentrations of the (2-*eq*) model:

$$m_n^i \equiv \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} (x - \mu_1^i)^n \langle c_i \rangle^i dx. \quad (26)$$

4. Centered spatial moments for the weighted average concentration of the (2-*eq*) model:

$$m_n^{\gamma\omega} \equiv \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} (x - \mu_1^{\gamma\omega})^n \langle c \rangle^{\gamma\omega} dx. \quad (27)$$

5. Standardized spatial moments for the weighted average concentration of the (2-*eq*) model:

$$M_n^{\gamma\omega} \equiv \frac{m_n^{\gamma\omega}}{(m_2^{\gamma\omega})^{\frac{n}{2}}}. \quad (28)$$

The corresponding spatial moments for the $(1eq^\infty)$ model will be denoted by the superscript ∞ : μ_n^∞ , m_n^∞ and M_n^∞ . We will also use the following functional,

$$\delta_n \equiv \left| \frac{m_n^{\gamma\omega} - m_n^\infty}{(m_2^\infty)^{\frac{n}{2}}} \right|, \quad (29)$$

to measure deviations of the $(2eq)$ model from the $(1eq^\infty)$ model.

In order to understand how these moments can be used to describe the asymptotic behavior of the two-equation model, we briefly review below their physical interpretation. The raw spatial moments characterize the shape of the signal in a fixed referential. For example, the first order moment corresponds to the mean position and the second order moment describes the net spreading. If the mean position is transient, $\mu_1(t)$, the second order moment will account for the spreading relative to the mean and for the spreading due to the movement of the mean. With dispersion effects, one is only interested in the spreading relative to the mean which is the information captured by the second order centered moments, m_2 . More generally, centered moments, m_n , describe the shape of the signal in the referential moving with $\mu_1(t)$. We can further rescale centered moments with the second order moment to obtain standardized moments that may be used to measure the relative importance of higher order moments compared with the spreading. Following this idea, we can characterize differences between solutions and convergence properties using the definition given in Eq (29).

4.2 Assumptions

To simplify the analysis, we will use the following assumptions:

1. The domain is treated as an infinite medium in which we assume that there is no mass in the system at $t < 0$.
2. We consider only the case where the initial condition is specified by a delta impulse, *i.e.*, $Q^\gamma(x, t) = Q^\omega(x, t) = \delta(x)\delta(t)$. The goal of this assumption is only to simplify the results; more complex initial conditions can be found from such a solution by simple convolutions.
3. We assume that $V_{\gamma\omega} \ll V_{\gamma\gamma}$, $V_{\omega\gamma} \ll V_{\omega\omega}$, $D_{\gamma\omega} \ll D_{\gamma\gamma}$, and $D_{\omega\gamma} \ll D_{\omega\omega}$. Physically, V_{ii} and D_{ii} contain the leading order terms; V_{ij} and D_{ij} are often neglected, *e.g.*, for the mobile-immobile models (see (Coats and Smith 1964)).

Note that the goal of hypotheses 2 and 3 is primarily to facilitate the presentation of the theoretical analysis. Although the results are not presented in this paper, we studied numerically (similarly to what we present in Section 4.6) the effect of these hypotheses, and did not observe a significant (qualitative) modification of the results for typical 1-D problems.

4.3 Spatial moments analysis of the two-equation local model, $(2eq)$

The easiest way to determine the spatial moments of Eqs (3) and (4) is to compute them directly from analytical solutions to the transport problem. However, there is no analytical solution for the general form of the two-equation model, so an alternative approach is required. A balance equation for the moments themselves can be determined by multiplying Eqs (3) and (4) by x^n and integrating by parts to obtain the following result

$$\frac{d\mu_n^\gamma}{dt} = n(n-1) D_{\gamma\gamma} \mu_{n-2}^\gamma + n V_{\gamma\gamma} \mu_{n-1}^\gamma - \frac{h_\infty}{\Phi_\gamma \varepsilon_\gamma} (\mu_n^\gamma - \mu_n^\omega) \quad \text{for } n \geq 2, \quad (30)$$

$$\frac{d\mu_n^\omega}{dt} = n(n-1) D_{\omega\omega} \mu_{n-2}^\omega + n V_{\omega\omega} \mu_{n-1}^\omega - \frac{h_\infty}{\Phi_\omega \varepsilon_\omega} (\mu_n^\omega - \mu_n^\gamma) \quad \text{for } n \geq 2, \quad (31)$$

with $\mu_0^\gamma = \mu_0^\omega = 1$, $\mu_1^{\gamma\omega} = V^\infty t$ and,

$$V^\infty \equiv \frac{\Phi_\gamma \varepsilon_\gamma V_{\gamma\gamma} + \Phi_\omega \varepsilon_\omega V_{\omega\omega}}{\Phi_\gamma \varepsilon_\gamma + \Phi_\omega \varepsilon_\omega}. \quad (32)$$

This leads to the following expression for the weighted central second order moment:

$$\frac{1}{2} m_2^{\gamma\omega} = -\frac{3}{2} \frac{\Phi_\gamma \varepsilon_\gamma \Phi_\omega \varepsilon_\omega}{(\Phi_\gamma \varepsilon_\gamma + \Phi_\omega \varepsilon_\omega)^2} \Omega^2 + D^\infty t + \exp, \quad (33)$$

with

$$D^\infty \equiv \sum_{i,j=\gamma,\omega} \frac{\Phi_i \varepsilon_i}{\Phi_\gamma \varepsilon_\gamma + \Phi_\omega \varepsilon_\omega} D_{ij} + \frac{\Phi_\gamma \varepsilon_\gamma \Phi_\omega \varepsilon_\omega}{(\Phi_\gamma \varepsilon_\gamma + \Phi_\omega \varepsilon_\omega)^2} \frac{\Delta V^2}{\alpha}. \quad (34)$$

In these equations, we have used $\Delta V = V_{\gamma\gamma} - V_{\omega\omega}$, $\Omega = \frac{1}{\alpha} \Delta V$ where Ω represents the shift/distance between the two signals at long times (see Fig 6 and (Zanotti and Carbonell 1984)), and

$$\alpha \equiv \frac{\Phi_\gamma \varepsilon_\gamma + \Phi_\omega \varepsilon_\omega}{\Phi_\gamma \varepsilon_\gamma \Phi_\omega \varepsilon_\omega} h_\infty. \quad (35)$$

For simplicity, we have also grouped exponentially decaying terms of the form $t^m e^{-k\alpha t}$, where m and k are positive integers, into the unique notation $\exp$. We remark that, on considering the time-infinite limit of Eq (33), we have reached the same conclusions than in (Zanotti and Carbonell 1984) and have found an equivalent expression for D^∞ .

For centered moments, an analytical calculation up to the sixth order leads to the following conclusion, $\forall n \geq 2$:

$$m_n^{\gamma\omega} = (n-1)!! (2D^\infty t)^{\frac{n}{2}} + \mathcal{O}\left(t^{\frac{n}{2}-1}\right) + \exp \quad \text{for } n \text{ even}, \quad (36)$$

$$m_n^{\gamma\omega} = \mathcal{O}\left(t^{\frac{n-1}{2}}\right) + \exp \quad \text{for } n \text{ odd}, \quad (37)$$

with $(n-1)!! = \prod_{i; 0 \leq 2i < n-1} (n-1-2i)$. A formal derivation of these relationships is rather tedious, so that we briefly outline below a methodology that may be used to prove these results. The first step towards solution is to extract μ_n^γ (μ_n^ω) from Eq (30) (Eq (31) respectively), which yields

$$\mu_n^\omega = \mu_n^\gamma + \frac{\Phi_\gamma \varepsilon_\gamma}{h_\infty} \frac{d\mu_n^\gamma}{dt} - \frac{\Phi_\gamma \varepsilon_\gamma}{h_\infty} [n(n-1) D_{\gamma\gamma} \mu_{n-2}^\gamma + n V_{\gamma\gamma} \mu_{n-1}^\gamma], \quad (38)$$

$$\mu_n^\gamma = \mu_n^\omega + \frac{\Phi_\omega \varepsilon_\omega}{h_\infty} \frac{d\mu_n^\omega}{dt} - \frac{\Phi_\omega \varepsilon_\omega}{h_\infty} [n(n-1) D_{\omega\omega} \mu_{n-2}^\omega + n V_{\omega\omega} \mu_{n-1}^\omega]. \quad (39)$$

Then, we may uncouple Eqs (30) and (31) by injecting Eq (38) into Eq (31) and Eq (39) into Eq (30). The result of these operations can be expressed as a second order ordinary differential equation on $\mu_n^{\gamma\omega}$ and then on $m_n^{\gamma\omega}$ (i.e., by considering the moving frame with velocity V^∞) that may be used to perform a recurrence analysis and demonstrate Eqs (36)-(37).

For the standardized moments, it is thus straightforward to show that:

$$M_n^{\gamma\omega} = (n-1)!! + \mathcal{O}\left(\frac{1}{t}\right) + \exp \quad \text{for } n \text{ even}, \quad (40)$$

$$M_n^{\gamma\omega} = \mathcal{O}\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{t}}\right) + \exp \quad \text{for } n \text{ odd}. \quad (41)$$

4.4 Spatial moments analysis of the one-equation time-asymptotic model, ($1eq^\infty$)

Following a similar technique, the moments of the one-equation model can be determined by multiplying Eq (5) by x^n and integrating by parts to obtain the following relationship

$$\frac{d\mu_n^\infty}{dt} = n(n-1)D^\infty\mu_{n-2}^\infty + nV^\infty\mu_{n-1}^\infty, \quad n \geq 2, \quad (42)$$

with $\mu_0^\infty = 1$ and $\mu_1^\infty = V^\infty t$. A similar approach was used by Luo et al. (2008) to determine the temporal moments. To calculate these moments, we could also use the relationship given by Aris (1958). From these equations, by considering the frame moving with $\mu_1^{\gamma\omega}$, we can determine the centered moments,

$$m_n^\infty = (n-1)!! (2D^\infty t)^{\frac{n}{2}} \quad \text{for } n \geq 2 \text{ even}, \quad (43)$$

$$m_n^\infty = 0 \quad \text{for } n \geq 2 \text{ odd}. \quad (44)$$

The standardized moments, defined in Eq (28), are:

$$M_n^\infty = (n-1)!! \quad \text{for } n \geq 2 \text{ even}, \quad (45)$$

$$M_n^\infty = 0 \quad \text{for } n \geq 2 \text{ odd}. \quad (46)$$

In particular, we have the skewness of the Gaussian signal, $M_3^\infty = 0$, and the kurtosis, $M_4^\infty = 3$.

4.5 Theoretical analysis of the convergence

From Eq (33), we can obtain the first constraint for the validity of the one-equation approximation. We require that $t \gg \frac{1}{\alpha}$ in order to relax the exponentially decaying terms. Equivalently, we will write this constraint as $t \gg \frac{1}{h_\infty}$ by assuming $\Phi_{\gamma\varepsilon_\gamma} \sim \Phi_{\omega\varepsilon_\omega}$ and avoid the simpler case where the volume fraction weighting simplifies the analysis.

Even when these exponential terms are relaxed, we see, from Eqs (36)-(37) and Eqs (43)-(44) that centered moments of Eqs (3)-(4) do not converge towards those of Eq (5). This is particularly clear when considering the behavior of odd-order centered moments, which are non-zero for the two-equation model, Eq (37), and zero for the one-equation model, Eq (44).

However, by comparing Eqs (40)-(41) with Eqs (45)-(46) and considering the long-time limit, we see that there is a convergence of solutions in terms of standardized moments. In particular, we have $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} M_3^{\gamma\omega} = M_3^\infty = 0$ for the skewness and $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} M_4^{\gamma\omega} = M_4^\infty = 3$ for the kurtosis. The physical interpretation of these results is that one never rigorously obtains a normal distribution of the concentrations; but the spreading (the second order centered moment) is eventually dominating higher order deviations from the Fickian situation (higher order moments). This phenomenon is illustrated in Fig 6.

To develop clear constraints that apply to any order, we define a metric, δ_n , that measures the normality of the signal. In conjunction with the constraint for the relaxation of the exponential terms, $t \gg \frac{1}{h_\infty}$, we require that, for $n \geq 2$:

$$\delta_n = \left| \frac{m_n^{\gamma\omega} - m_n^\infty}{(m_2^\infty)^{\frac{n}{2}}} \right| \ll 1, \quad (47)$$

This constraint, for the second order, yields

$$\frac{3}{2} \frac{\Phi_{\gamma\varepsilon_\gamma} \Phi_{\omega\varepsilon_\omega}}{(\Phi_{\gamma\varepsilon_\gamma} + \Phi_{\omega\varepsilon_\omega})^2} \frac{\Omega^2}{D^\infty} \ll t. \quad (48)$$

This inequality may be interpreted as the constraint $\sqrt{2D^\infty t} \gg \Omega$ where $\sqrt{2D^\infty t}$ is the net spreading and Ω is the distance between the two signals (see the graphical representation of this constraint in Fig 6). In addition, the definition of D^∞ , Eq (34), supplies

$$D^\infty \geq \frac{\Phi_\gamma \varepsilon_\gamma \Phi_\omega \varepsilon_\omega}{\alpha (\Phi_\gamma \varepsilon_\gamma + \Phi_\omega \varepsilon_\omega)^2} \Delta V^2, \quad (49)$$

which can be combined with $\Omega = \frac{1}{\alpha} \Delta V$ and Eq (48) to obtain the following (order of magnitude) sufficient condition for $\delta_2 \ll 1$:

$$t \gg \frac{1}{h_\infty}. \quad (50)$$

This shows that the constraints associated with δ_2 and exp are the same; although δ_2 corresponds to a weak convergence of the form $\delta_2 = \mathcal{O}(\frac{1}{t})$. An identical analysis can be carried out for higher order moments. It may be summarized as follows:

1. For $n = 2k$ ($k \in \mathbb{Z}^{+*}$), there is correspondence between leading order terms, $\mathcal{O}(t^k)$, of $m_{2k}^{\gamma\omega}$ and m_{2k}^∞ . Therefore, we have $m_{2k}^{\gamma\omega} - m_{2k}^\infty = \mathcal{O}(t^{k-1})$ and $m_2^\infty = \mathcal{O}(t)$ which yields $\delta_{2k} = \mathcal{O}(\frac{t^{k-1}}{t^k}) = \mathcal{O}(\frac{1}{t})$.
2. For $n = 2k + 1$ ($k \in \mathbb{Z}^{+*}$), $m_{2k+1}^\infty = 0$ and $m_{2k+1}^{\gamma\omega} = \mathcal{O}(t^k)$, so that $m_{2k+1}^{\gamma\omega} - m_{2k+1}^\infty = \mathcal{O}(t^k)$.

This yields $\delta_{2k+1} = \mathcal{O}(\frac{t^k}{t^{k+\frac{1}{2}}}) = \mathcal{O}(\frac{1}{\sqrt{t}})$.

At any order, an analysis similar to that of the second order supplies the constraint $t \gg \frac{1}{h_\infty}$; with a convergence in $\mathcal{O}(\frac{1}{t})$ for even-order moments and in $\mathcal{O}(\frac{1}{\sqrt{t}})$ for odd-order moments. Higher order analytical calculations are extremely tedious so that we will focus, in Section 4.6, on a numerical confirmation of the behavior of δ_n up to the sixth order.

4.6 Numerical analysis of the convergence

Eqs (30) and (31) were computed numerically to determine the values of δ_n up to the sixth order. We used MATLABTM environment with the ode15s solver to compute these solutions; a relative tolerance of $\approx 2 \times 10^{-14}$ was adopted for the solver. The moments computed are presented in Fig 7 for δ_n , up to sixth order, with $\Phi_\gamma \varepsilon_\gamma = 0.7$, $\Phi_\omega \varepsilon_\omega = 0.1$, $V_{\omega\gamma} = V_{\gamma\omega} = D_{\omega\gamma} = D_{\gamma\omega} = 0$, $V_{\gamma\gamma} = 2$, $V_{\omega\omega} = 1$, $D_{\gamma\gamma} = 10$, $D_{\omega\omega} = 5$ and $h_\infty = 1$.

The results are presented in a log-log graph; examination of the plots shows that there are two different time scales for the evolution of the moments. For small times, $t \ll 1/h_\infty$, the dominant term is the exponential part. For longer times, $t \gg 1/h_\infty$, δ_n monotonically decreases to zero as $\mathcal{O}(\frac{1}{\sqrt{t}})$ and $\mathcal{O}(\frac{1}{t})$; therefore corroborating the theoretical results presented above.

5 Discussion and conclusions

Upscaling techniques aim at filtering information from the microscale to obtain homogenized descriptions of the transport phenomena. This filtering process usually takes the form of constraints regarding the space and time scales of the transport processes. However, there is not uniqueness of these constraints and the scaling must be adapted to the physical configuration of interest. In this paper, we provided some insight into the transient behavior of models that are specific to the description of solute transport in *two-region porous media*. We focused on three deterministic formulations that have been previously developed, namely: the two-equation time nonlocal model, the two-equation time local model and the one-equation time-asymptotic model. Roughly speaking,

we may think of these three models as approximations of the exact nonlocal formalism; approximations that are particularly well suited to the two-region problem: the two-equation time nonlocal model may be seen as second-order in space, nonlocal in time; the two-equation time local model as second-order in space and time; and the asymptotic model as first-order in space and time.

In the first part of this study, we used the volume averaging theory to derive these three models and discuss the assumptions that are made during upscaling. In the second part of this work, we compared results obtained using the three different models via analytical solutions to the purely diffusive transport problem. We focused on a “space-clamped” stratified geometry with periodic Dirichlet boundary conditions. The time-scale constraints associated with each formulation were discussed by comparing the period of the oscillations with characteristic times of the partial differential equations. Finally, we studied the asymptotic behavior of the spatial moments of Eqs (3) and (4) for the propagation of a pulse through an infinite/semi-infinite medium.

The primary result of this paper is to show that there is convergence of the solution of Eqs (3)-(4) towards the solution of Eq (5) in terms of standardized moments, but not in terms of centered moments. *The physical interpretation of this result is that, in the asymptotic regime, higher order deviations from the Fickian situation are increasing at a slower rate than the net spreading; but these deviations are not converging towards zero.* This result sheds light on the physics underlying the correspondence between these two models and shows that convergence only occurs in a weak sense. It may also be useful to interpret more general aspects of mass transport in heterogeneous porous media, such as the difference between spreading and mixing. For example, Le Borgne et al. (2010) show that net spreading may scale in a Fickian manner while mixing can persist to scale in a non-Fickian manner. This phenomenon is reminiscent of the idea that, in the asymptotic regime, deviations from the Fickian situation do not disappear, i.e., solutions do not converge in terms of centered moments; but become small compared with the net spreading, i.e., solutions do converge in terms of standardized moments.

Secondary results of this paper can be summarized as follows:

1. We have detailed the derivation of the above three models using the volume averaging and moments matching techniques. We have discussed the domains of validity of the models, as illustrated in Fig 8.
2. We have defined a generic measure of higher order deviations from the asymptotic regime, $\delta_n = \left| \frac{m_n^{\gamma\omega} - m_n^\infty}{(m_2^\infty)^{\frac{n}{2}}} \right| \forall n \geq 2$, that may be used in a more general manner to compare the behavior of a variety of different models.
3. We have shown in Section 3 that h_∞ cannot be made frequency-dependent and transient effective kernels must be used with convolutions.

In essence, this study extends the work of (Zanotti and Carbonell 1984) and (Moyne 1997; Moyne et al. 2000; Souadnia et al. 2002; Quintard et al. 2001) in that we solve the issue of higher order moments that was not addressed in (Zanotti and Carbonell 1984) and study the convergence of the solutions of the two-equation and one-equation formulations. When compared with more generic discussions of nonlocal transport theories with randomly varying fields (see Koch and Brady (1987, 1988); Neuman (1993)), the originality of this work is to explore in more details the relationships between three localization procedures and models *which are specific to the two-region problem.*

Future work will focus on:

- developing a broader comparison of these models with other descriptions, e.g., multi-rate mass transfer.
- studying the influence of initial/boundary conditions upon these results.

Acknowledgments

Support from CNRS/GdR 2990 is gratefully acknowledged. The second author (BDW) was supported in part by the Office of Science (BER), U.S. Department of Energy, Grant No. DE-FG02-07ER64417. This publication was based on work supported in part by Award No KUK-C1-013-04, made by King Abdullah University of Science and Technology (KAUST).

Appendix A

To develop equations governing mass transport at the macroscopic scale, we need to average each Darcy-scale equation:

$$i - region : \quad \langle \partial_t (\varepsilon_i c_i) \rangle + \langle \nabla \cdot (\varepsilon_i \mathbf{v}_i c_i) \rangle = \langle \nabla \cdot (\varepsilon_i \mathbf{D}_i \cdot \nabla c_i) \rangle. \quad (51)$$

To interchange derivatives and integrals, we use: (1) the *general transport theorem* for static interfaces (see (Whitaker 1981) or Leibniz rule); and (2) the *spatial averaging theorems* (see in (Howes and Whitaker 1985; Gray et al. 1993)). These yield

$$i - region : \quad \partial_t \left(\Phi_i \varepsilon_i \langle c_i \rangle^i \right) + \nabla \cdot \left(\Phi_i \varepsilon_i \langle c_i \rangle^i \langle \mathbf{v}_i \rangle^i \right) = \nabla \cdot \left[\Phi_i \varepsilon_i \mathbf{D}_i \cdot \left(\nabla \langle c_i \rangle^i + \frac{1}{V_i} \int_{S_{\gamma\omega}} \mathbf{n}_i c_i dS \right) \right] \quad (52) \\ + \frac{1}{V} \int_{S_{\gamma\omega}} \mathbf{n}_i \cdot \varepsilon_i \mathbf{D}_i \cdot \nabla c_i dS - \nabla \cdot \left(\Phi_i \varepsilon_i \langle \tilde{c}_i \mathbf{v}_i \rangle^i \right).$$

Further, we use the following decompositions $c_i = \langle c_i \rangle^i + \tilde{c}_i$ and $\langle c_i \rangle_{\mathbf{x}+\mathbf{y}}^i = \langle c_i \rangle_{\mathbf{x}}^i + \mathbf{y} \cdot \nabla \langle c_i \rangle_{\mathbf{x}}^i + \mathcal{O}(\nabla \nabla \langle c_i \rangle_{\mathbf{x}}^i)$ where $\mathbf{x}$ is the vector pointing towards the position of the center of the REV and $\mathbf{y}$ is the vector pointing inside the REV. We also neglect terms involving $\mathbf{y}$ by imposing $R \ll L$ (Whitaker 1999), where L is a characteristic field-scale length. This supplies

$$\frac{1}{V} \int_{S_{\gamma\omega}} \mathbf{n}_i c_i dS \simeq \langle c_i \rangle_{\mathbf{x}}^i \left(\frac{1}{V} \int_{S_{\gamma\omega}} \mathbf{n}_i dS \right) + \frac{1}{V} \int_{S_{\gamma\omega}} \mathbf{n}_i \tilde{c}_i dS. \quad (53)$$

Using spatial averaging theorems for unity yields $\frac{1}{V} \int_{S_{\gamma\omega}} \mathbf{n}_i dS = -\nabla \Phi_i$ and since we have assumed constant volume fractions, we can eliminate the first term in the right-hand side of Eq (53). A similar approximation applied to averaged fluxes and advective terms leads to Eq (8).

Appendix B

Upon substituting Eq (10) into Eqs (9), we can collect separately terms involving $\nabla \langle c_\gamma \rangle^\gamma$, $\nabla \langle c_\omega \rangle^\omega$ and $\langle c_\gamma \rangle^\gamma - \langle c_\omega \rangle^\omega$. For all these problems, we consider only zero initial conditions and local periodicity.

Collecting terms involving $\langle c_\gamma \rangle^\gamma - \langle c_\omega \rangle^\omega$ yields

$$\partial_t r_i + \mathbf{v}_i \cdot \nabla r_i = \nabla \cdot (\mathbf{D}_i \cdot \nabla r_i) \pm \Phi_i^{-1} \varepsilon_i^{-1} h(t), \quad (54a)$$

$$\text{BC1 :} \quad r_\gamma - r_\omega = 1, \quad \text{on } S_{\gamma\omega}, \quad (54b)$$

$$\text{BC2 :} \quad \mathbf{n}_{\gamma\omega} \cdot (\varepsilon_\gamma \mathbf{D}_\gamma \cdot \nabla r_\gamma - \varepsilon_\omega \mathbf{D}_\omega \cdot \nabla r_\omega) = 0, \quad \text{on } S_{\gamma\omega}, \quad (54c)$$

$$\text{Periodicity :} \quad r_i(\mathbf{x} + \mathbf{p}_k) = r_i(\mathbf{x}), \quad k = 1, 2, 3. \quad (54d)$$

Using previous assumptions, we can write $h(t) \equiv \Phi_\gamma \varepsilon_\gamma \langle \nabla \cdot (\mathbf{D}_\gamma \nabla r_\gamma) \rangle^\gamma = -\Phi_\omega \varepsilon_\omega \langle \nabla \cdot (\mathbf{D}_\omega \nabla r_\omega) \rangle^\omega$. The symbol $\pm$ corresponds to the signs $-$ in the region γ , $+$ in the region ω . We have used $\mathbf{p}_k$ to represent the three lattice vectors that are needed to describe the 3-D spatial periodicity. We also have the solvability condition, $\langle r_i \rangle^i = 0$.

Collecting terms involving $\nabla \langle c_\gamma \rangle^\gamma$ yields

$$\partial_t \mathbf{b}_{i\gamma} + \mathbf{v}_i \cdot (\nabla \mathbf{b}_{i\gamma} - r_i \mathbf{l}) + \delta_{i\gamma} \tilde{\mathbf{v}}_i = \nabla \cdot [\mathbf{D}_i \cdot (\nabla \mathbf{b}_{i\gamma} - r_i \mathbf{l})] - \langle \tilde{\mathbf{v}}_i r_i \rangle^i \pm \Phi_i^{-1} \varepsilon_i^{-1} \beta_1^*, \quad (55a)$$

$$\text{BC1 : } \mathbf{b}_{\gamma\gamma} - \mathbf{b}_{\omega\gamma} = 0, \quad \text{on } \mathcal{S}_{\gamma\omega}, \quad (55b)$$

$$\text{BC2 : } \mathbf{n}_{\gamma\omega} \cdot [-\varepsilon_\gamma \mathbf{D}_\gamma \cdot (\nabla \mathbf{b}_{\gamma\gamma} - r_\gamma \mathbf{l}) + \varepsilon_\omega \mathbf{D}_\omega \cdot (\nabla \mathbf{b}_{\omega\gamma} - r_\omega \mathbf{l})] = \mathbf{n}_{\gamma\omega} \cdot \varepsilon_\gamma \mathbf{D}_\gamma, \quad \text{on } \mathcal{S}_{\gamma\omega}, \quad (55c)$$

$$\text{Periodicity : } \mathbf{b}_{ij}(\mathbf{x} + \mathbf{p}_k) = \mathbf{b}_{ij}(\mathbf{x}), \quad k = 1, 2, 3. \quad (55d)$$

Here $\beta_1^* \equiv \Phi_\gamma \varepsilon_\gamma \langle \nabla \cdot [\mathbf{D}_\gamma \cdot (\nabla \mathbf{b}_{\gamma\gamma} - r_\gamma \mathbf{l})] \rangle^\gamma = -\Phi_\omega \varepsilon_\omega \langle \nabla \cdot [\mathbf{D}_\omega \cdot (\nabla \mathbf{b}_{\omega\gamma} - r_\omega \mathbf{l})] \rangle^\omega$ and $\delta_{ij} \equiv 1$ if $i = j$, $\delta_{ij} \equiv 0$ if $i \neq j$. The symbol $\pm$ corresponds to the signs $-$ in the region γ , $+$ in the region ω . We also have the solvability condition, $\langle \mathbf{b}_{i\gamma} \rangle^\gamma = 0$.

Collecting terms involving $\nabla \langle c_\omega \rangle^\omega$ yields

$$\partial_t \mathbf{b}_{i\omega} + \mathbf{v}_i \cdot (\nabla \mathbf{b}_{i\omega} + r_i \mathbf{l}) + \delta_{i\omega} \tilde{\mathbf{v}}_i = \nabla \cdot [\mathbf{D}_i \cdot (\nabla \mathbf{b}_{i\omega} + r_i \mathbf{l})] + \langle \tilde{\mathbf{v}}_i r_i \rangle^i \pm \Phi_i \varepsilon_i^{-1} \beta_2^*, \quad (56a)$$

$$\text{BC1 : } \mathbf{b}_{\gamma\omega} - \mathbf{b}_{\omega\omega} = 0, \quad \text{on } \mathcal{S}_{\gamma\omega}, \quad (56b)$$

$$\text{BC2 : } \mathbf{n}_{\gamma\omega} \cdot [-\varepsilon_\gamma \mathbf{D}_\gamma \cdot (\nabla \mathbf{b}_{\gamma\omega} + r_\gamma \mathbf{l}) + \varepsilon_\omega \mathbf{D}_\omega \cdot (\nabla \mathbf{b}_{\omega\omega} + r_\omega \mathbf{l})] = -\mathbf{n}_{\gamma\omega} \cdot \varepsilon_\omega \mathbf{D}_\omega, \quad \text{on } \mathcal{S}_{\gamma\omega}, \quad (56c)$$

$$\text{Periodicity : } \mathbf{b}_{ij}(\mathbf{x} + \mathbf{p}_k) = \mathbf{b}_{ij}(\mathbf{x}), \quad k = 1, 2, 3. \quad (56d)$$

where we have used $\beta_2^* \equiv \Phi_\gamma \varepsilon_\gamma \langle \nabla \cdot [\mathbf{D}_\gamma \cdot (\nabla \mathbf{b}_{\gamma\omega} + r_\gamma \mathbf{l})] \rangle^\gamma = -\Phi_\omega \varepsilon_\omega \langle \nabla \cdot [\mathbf{D}_\omega \cdot (\nabla \mathbf{b}_{\omega\omega} + r_\omega \mathbf{l})] \rangle^\omega$. The symbol $\pm$ corresponds to the signs $-$ in the region γ , $+$ in the region ω . We also have the solvability condition, $\langle \mathbf{b}_{i\omega} \rangle^\omega = 0$.

Appendix C

Effective velocities, containing intrinsic averages of the microscale velocities, are given by

$$\mathbf{V}_{\gamma\gamma} \equiv \langle \mathbf{v}_\gamma \rangle^\gamma - \Phi_\gamma^{-1} \varepsilon_\gamma^{-1} \beta_1^* - \langle \tilde{\mathbf{v}}_\gamma r_\gamma \rangle^\gamma, \quad (57)$$

$$\mathbf{V}_{\omega\omega} \equiv \langle \mathbf{v}_\omega \rangle^\omega + \Phi_\omega^{-1} \varepsilon_\omega^{-1} \beta_2^* + \langle \tilde{\mathbf{v}}_\omega r_\omega \rangle^\omega. \quad (58)$$

Inter-region velocities are given by

$$\mathbf{V}_{\gamma\omega} \equiv -\Phi_\omega^{-1} \varepsilon_\omega^{-1} \beta_2^* + \langle \tilde{\mathbf{v}}_\gamma r_\gamma \rangle^\gamma, \quad (59)$$

$$\mathbf{V}_{\omega\gamma} \equiv \Phi_\gamma^{-1} \varepsilon_\gamma^{-1} \beta_1^* - \langle \tilde{\mathbf{v}}_\omega r_\omega \rangle^\omega. \quad (60)$$

Dispersion tensors are given by

$$\mathbf{D}_{ij} \equiv \mathbf{D}_i \cdot \left(\mathbf{l} + \frac{1}{V_i} \int_{\mathcal{S}_{\gamma\omega}} \mathbf{n}_i \mathbf{b}_{ij} dS \right) - \langle \tilde{\mathbf{v}}_i \mathbf{b}_{ij} \rangle^i, \quad (61)$$

and the first-order exchange coefficient reads

$$h \equiv \frac{1}{V} \int_{\mathcal{S}_{\gamma\omega}} \mathbf{n}_{\gamma\omega} \cdot \varepsilon_\gamma \mathbf{D}_\gamma \cdot \nabla r_\gamma dS = -\frac{1}{V} \int_{\mathcal{S}_{\gamma\omega}} \mathbf{n}_{\omega\gamma} \cdot \varepsilon_\omega \mathbf{D}_\omega \cdot \nabla r_\omega dS. \quad (62)$$

With these definitions, effective parameters exhibit a time-dependence, even though we have used the notations $\mathbf{D}_{ij}$, $\mathbf{V}_{ij}$ and h instead of $\mathbf{D}_{ij}(t)$, $\mathbf{V}_{ij}(t)$ and $h(t)$.

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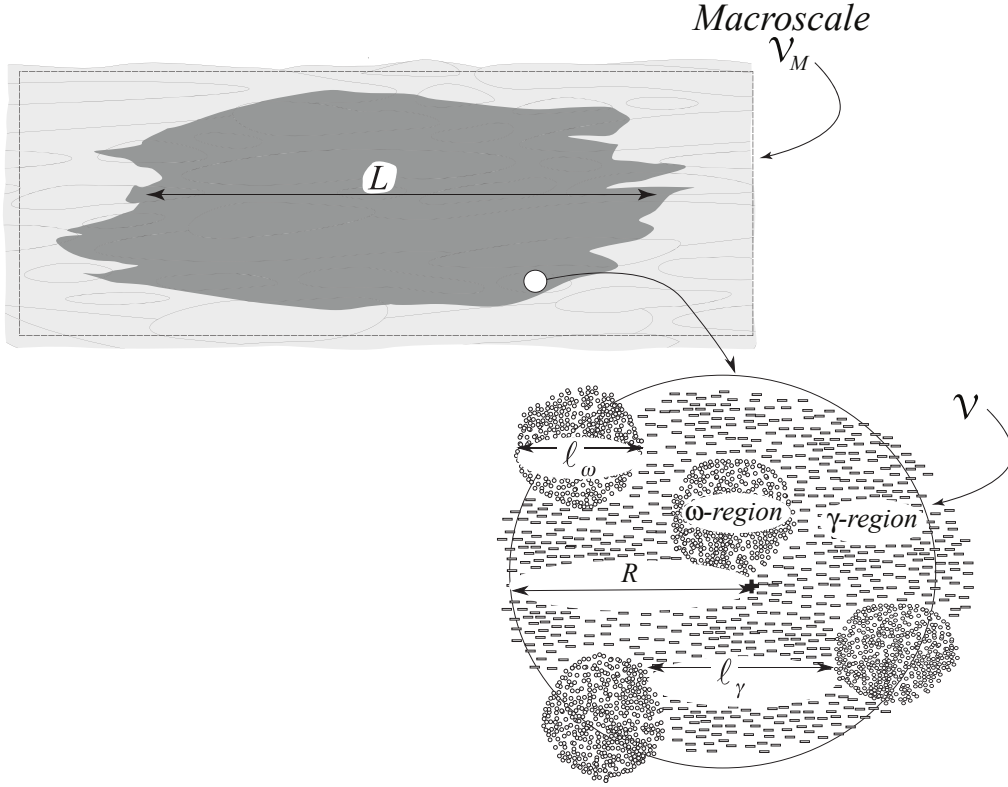


Fig. 1 Schematic diagram highlighting the hierarchy of the main scales involved in solute transport in two-region porous media. The *macroscale* is characterized by the length L ; the *support scale*, associated with $\mathcal{V}$, is characterized by the radius R ; and the *microscale* (Darcy-scale) regions are characterized by lengths ℓ_γ and ℓ_ω . Throughout this paper, homogenization of microscale equations relies on the following inequalities: $L \gg R \gg \ell_\gamma, \ell_\omega$.

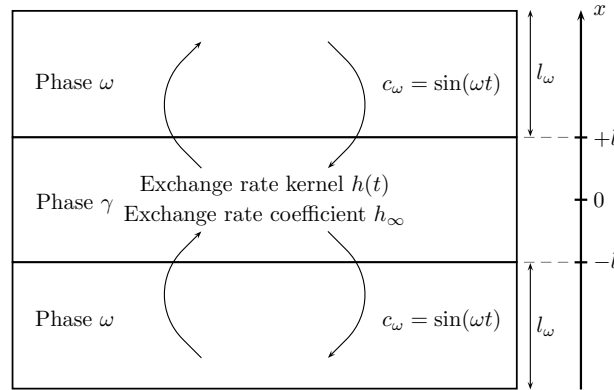


Fig. 2 Schematic diagram illustrating the stratified space-clamped configuration with sinusoidal excitation. The concentration field within the phase (ω) is uniform (space clamped) and sinusoidal, $c_\omega = \sin(\omega t)$. For simplicity, we will also consider the case $\phi_\gamma = 1.0$ which corresponds to the limit $l_\omega \rightarrow 0$, i.e., the phase (ω) can be treated as a boundary condition.

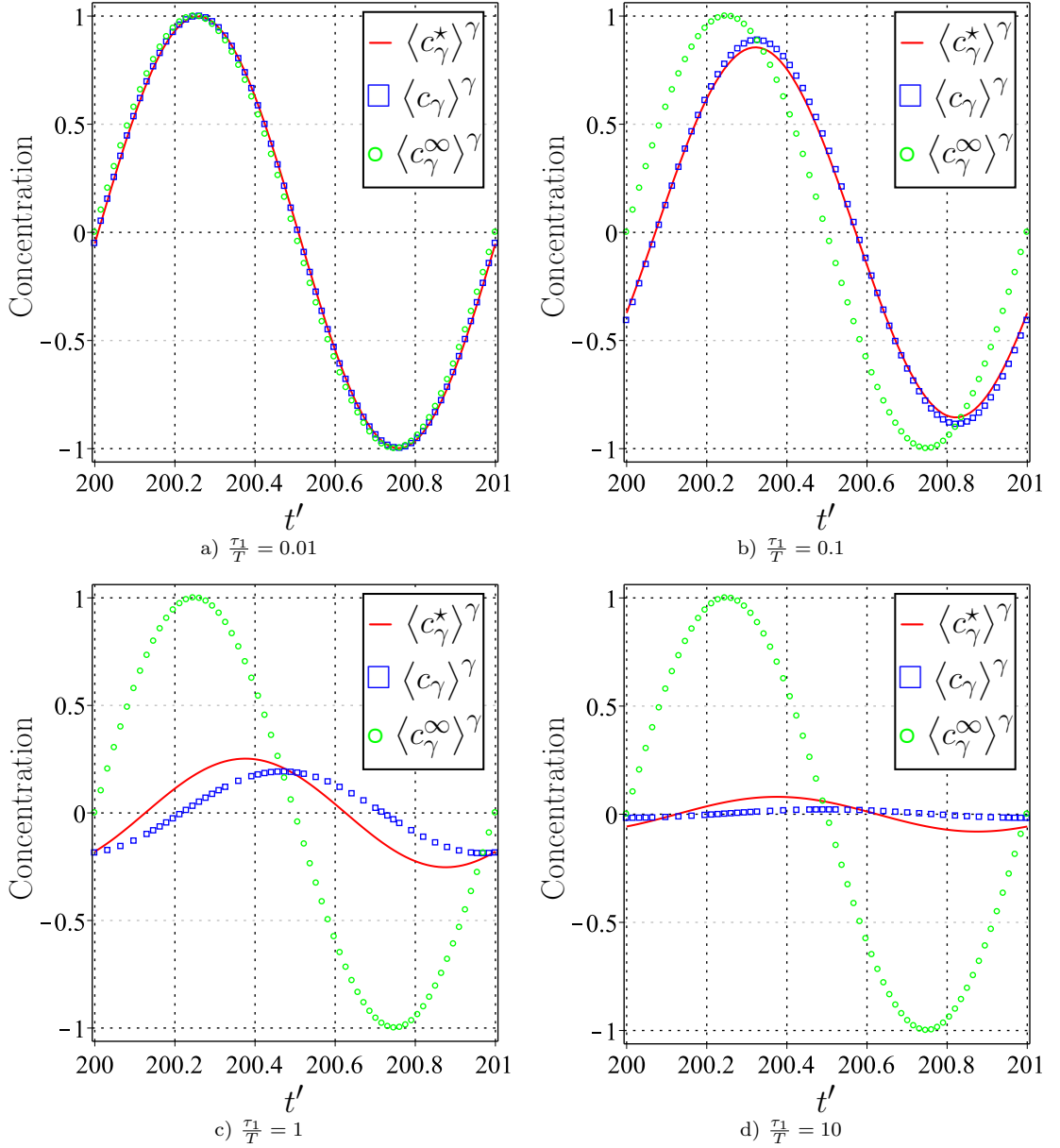


Fig. 3 (Color online) Plots of $\langle c_\gamma^* \rangle^\gamma$ (— 2eq nonlocal), $\langle c_\gamma \rangle^\gamma$ ($\square$ 2eq local) and $\langle c_\gamma^\infty \rangle^\gamma$ ($\circ$ 1eq) as functions of $t' = \frac{t}{T}$, for various ratios $\frac{\tau_1}{T}$. Here, we have used $l = 0.5$ and $\varepsilon_\gamma = \Phi_\gamma = 1.0$. These plots were obtained in MAPLETM by using the analytical solutions given in Eqs (15), (16) and (14). They show that: (1) Eq (14) is only valid in the strict limit $\frac{\tau_1}{T} \rightarrow 0$; and (2) (— 2eq nonlocal) may be approximated by ($\square$ 2eq local) when $\tau_1 \ll T$.

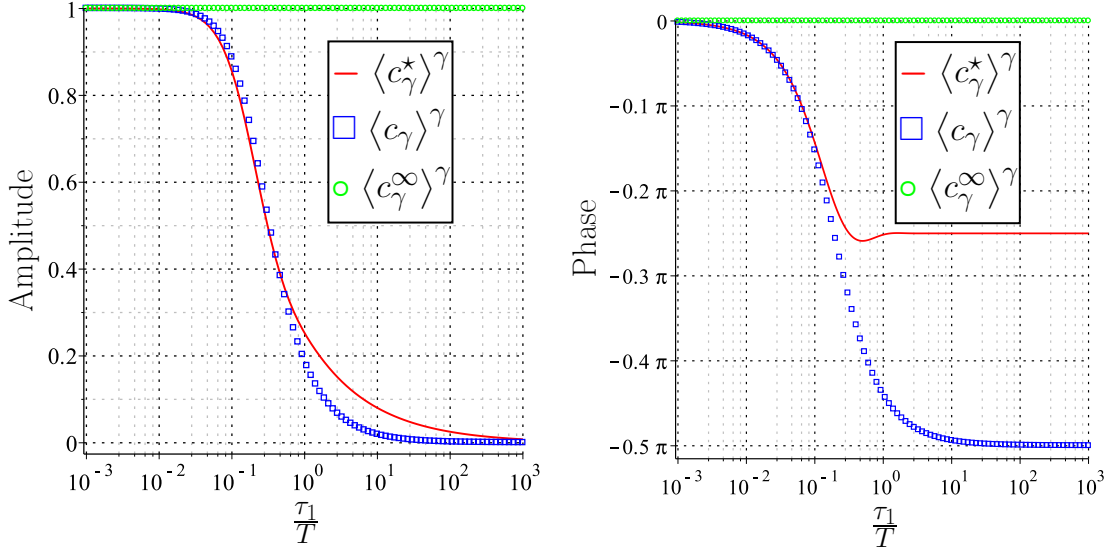


Fig. 4 (Color online) Plots of the amplitude and phase of $\langle c_\gamma^* \rangle^\gamma$ (— 2eq nonlocal), $\langle c_\gamma \rangle^\gamma$ ($\square$ 2eq local) and $\langle c_\gamma^\infty \rangle^\gamma$ ($\circ$ 1eq) as functions of the ratio $\frac{\tau_1}{T} = \omega \frac{2l^2}{\pi^3 D_\gamma}$. Here, we have used $l = 0.5$ and $\varepsilon_\gamma = \Phi_\gamma = 1.0$. These plots were obtained in MAPLETM by using the amplitude and phase of analytical solutions given in Eqs (15), (16) and (14). Similarly to Fig 3, they show that: (1) Eq (14) is only valid in the strict limit $\frac{\tau_1}{T} \rightarrow 0$; and (2) (— 2eq nonlocal) may be approximated by ($\square$ 2eq local) when $\tau_1 \ll T$.

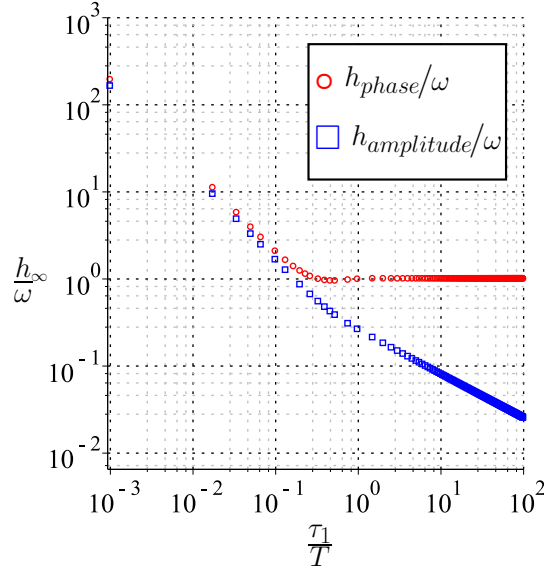


Fig. 5 (Color online) Plots of h_{phase}/ω ($\circ$) and $h_{amplitude}/\omega$ ($\square$) as functions of $\frac{\tau_1}{T} = \omega \frac{2l^2}{\pi^3 D_\gamma}$. These plots were obtained in MAPLETM by using analytical solutions given in Eqs (23) and (22). They show that h_∞ cannot be adjusted to the frequency of the oscillations because $h_{phase}/\omega \simeq h_{amplitude}/\omega$ only in the low-frequency limit when two-equation models are not necessary and the one-equation asymptotic model can be used.

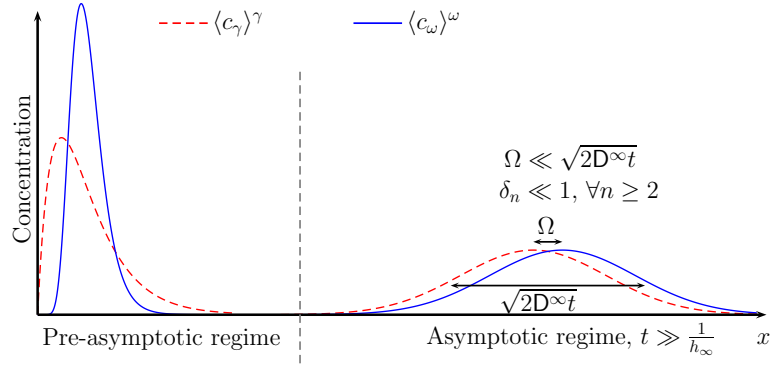


Fig. 6 (Color online) Schematic diagram illustrating the transition from the pre-asymptotic to the asymptotic regime. The picture shows that the net spreading, $\sqrt{2D^\infty t}$, will eventually dominate higher order deviations from normality, $\delta_n \ll 1 \forall n \geq 2$ for $t \gg \frac{1}{h_\infty}$ in an infinite medium.

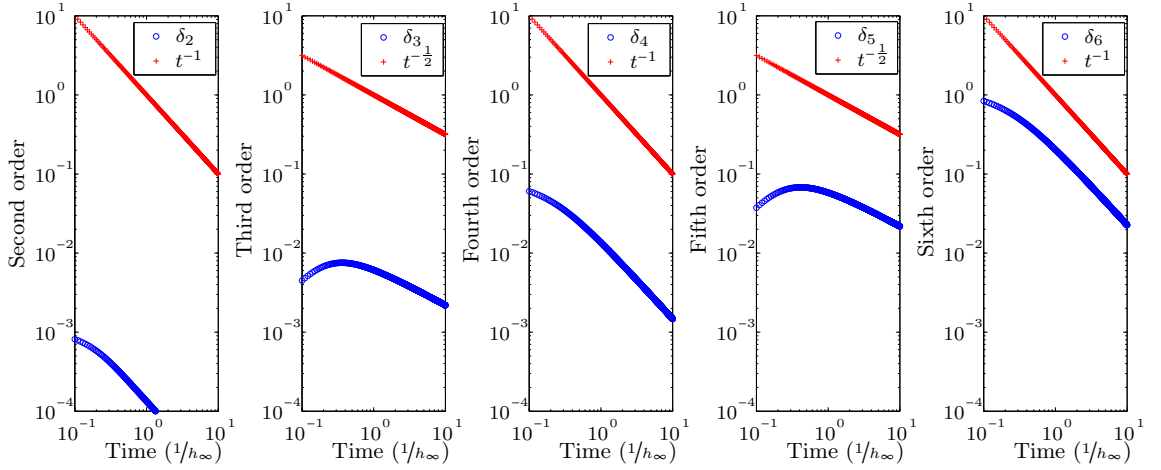


Fig. 7 (Color online) Log-log plots of δ_n for $\Phi_\gamma \varepsilon_\gamma = 0.7$, $\Phi_\omega \varepsilon_\omega = 0.1$, $V_{\omega\gamma} = V_{\gamma\omega} = D_{\omega\gamma} = D_{\gamma\omega} = 0$, $V_{\gamma\gamma} = 2$, $V_{\omega\omega} = 1$, $D_{\gamma\gamma} = 10$, $D_{\omega\omega} = 5$ and $h_\infty = 1$. These plots were obtained by computing numerically (MATLABTM, ode15s) Eqs (30) and (31) to determine the corresponding values of δ_n up to the sixth order. Results show that there are two different time scales for the evolution of the moments. For small times, $t \ll 1/h_\infty$, the dominant terms are the exponential parts. For longer times, $t \gg 1/h_\infty$, δ_n tends towards zero as $\mathcal{O}\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{t}}\right)$ or $\mathcal{O}\left(\frac{1}{t}\right)$.

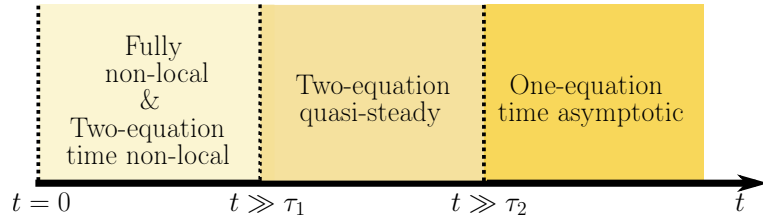


Fig. 8 (Color online) Schematic representation of the domains of validity of the different models for a pulse in a dual-region infinite porous medium. This diagram illustrates three different domains: (1) for $t \ll \tau_1$, nonlocal formulations are required; (2) for $t \gg \tau_1$, the two-equation local model can be used; and (3) for $t \gg \tau_2$, the one-equation time-asymptotic model can be used.

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