用有限解析差分格式数值求解化学

输运方程1)

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提要 本文用有限解析差分格式研究在多孔介质中化学输运问题的数值模型。系统地计算结果表明: 1.有限解析差分格式能够消除数值弥散和伪振荡; 2.随着弥散数 (Peclet 数)的减小(增加),浓度突破曲线将延迟到达和形状变陡,最终趋近浓度对流曲线; 3.当流速数增加后,非稳态吸附对浓度分布的影响趋近稳态吸附的影响。

关键词 化学输运,对流,弥散,吸附,有限解析差分法.

1. 前言

2. 数学模型

根据物质守恒原理, 表征溶质对流、弥散,吸附过程的化学输运一维渗流偏微分方程^{III}为

$$\frac{N_D}{\varsigma^n} \frac{\partial^2 c}{\partial \varsigma^2} - \frac{1}{\varsigma^n} \frac{\partial c}{\partial \varsigma} = \frac{\partial c}{\partial t} + N_A \frac{\partial c_r}{\partial t}$$
 (1)

设化学吸附服从 Langmuir 非平衡吸附规律

$$\frac{\partial c_r}{\partial t} = N_q (1 - c_r) c - N_q \cdot N_k \cdot c_r \tag{2}$$

式中: $c = \frac{c'}{c_0}$ 无因次液相浓度; $c_r = \frac{c'_r}{c^*_*}$ 无因次固相浓度; $N_D = \frac{\lambda'}{L}$ 弥散准数; $N_A =$

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 $\frac{1-\phi}{\phi}$ ρ , c_1^* 吸附容量准数; $N_q = \frac{V_n k_1}{Q} \frac{c_0}{c_r^*}$ 流速准数; $N_k = \frac{k_0}{k_1 c_0}$ 吸附动力准数; $t = \frac{Q \cdot t'}{V_n}$ 无因次时间; c' 水相中溶质浓度; c' 吸附到固相上溶质量; t' 弥散度; L 特征长度; ϕ 孔隙度; ρ , 岩石密度; c_r^* 吸附到固相上最大溶质量; c_0 注入溶质浓度; Q 流量; k_0 吸附速度常数; k_0 解速度常数; V_n 孔隙体积; n=0, $V_0 = \phi AL$, $s=x=\frac{x'}{L}$; n=1, $V_1 = \phi 2\pi h' L^2$, $s=r=\frac{r'}{L}$; A 截面积; h' 油层厚度; x' 羊向坐标; r' 径向坐标; t' 时间。

初、边值条件是

$$c(s, 0) = c_r(s, 0) = 0$$
 (3)

$$c(s_0,t) = \begin{cases} 1 & 0 < t \leq t_p \\ 0 & t > t_p \end{cases} \tag{4}$$

$$\left. \frac{\partial c}{\partial s^n} \right|_{s^n = 1} = 0 \tag{5}$$

式中: 50一起始坐标; 1,一注化学溶液的无因次时间,相当段塞体积。 方程(1)—(5)组成化学输运问题一维数学模型。

3. 输运方程的有限解析差分格式

抛物-双曲型方程的有限解析差分格式[4] 为

$$\frac{1}{h(e^{Pe+h}-1)} \left[c_{j+1}^{k+1} - (1+e^{Pe+h})c_{j}^{k+1} + e^{Pe+h} \cdot c_{j-1}^{k+1} \right]$$

$$= s_{i}^{n} \frac{c_{j}^{k+1} - c_{j}^{k}}{\tau} + s_{i}^{n} \cdot N_{q} \frac{c_{ij}^{k+1} - c_{ij}^{k}}{\tau}$$

$$i = 1, 2, 3, \dots N - 1; \ k = 0, 1, 2, \dots$$
(6)

方程(2)-(5)可表为

$$\frac{c_{r_i}^{k+1} - c_{r_i}^k}{\tau} = N_q c_i^k - N_q \left(c_i^k + N_k \right) \frac{c_{r_i}^{k+1} + c_{r_i}^k}{2} \tag{7}$$

$$c_{t}^{0} = c_{t}^{0} = 0 ag{8}$$

$$c_0^k = \begin{cases} 1 & k \leq k, \\ 0 & k > k, \end{cases} \tag{9}$$

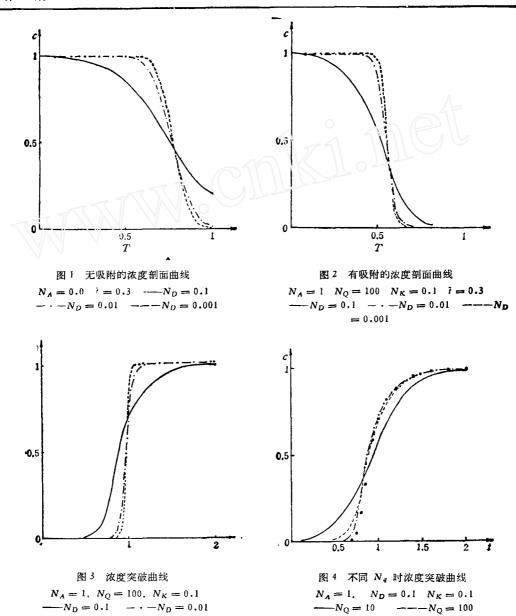
$$c_{N-1}^k = c_N^k \tag{10}$$

式中: $Pe = \frac{1}{N_D}$ —Peclet 准数; $t_p = k_p \cdot \tau$; $h_p \tau$ 分别是空间和时间步长, N是空间步长总数.

很易证明上述格式是无条件稳定,其截断误差的阶是 $O(h^2 + \tau)$.

4. 计算结果和讨论

为了表现物理弥散准数的作用(影响),选 $N_D = 0.1$, 0.01, 0.001 三种情况,对差分方程组 (6)—(10) 进行数值计算。图 1 给出无吸附的径向浓度分布。图 2 给出有吸附时径向浓度分布;其曲线形态比无吸附的浓度曲线要滞后和陡峻。图 3 给出径向浓度突破曲



线。随着弥散准数的减小,这些曲线将趋向对流浓度曲线。

 $---N_D = 0.001$

流速准数 N_q 对浓度突破曲线的影响,表示在图 4 中. 当 $N_q > 500$ 以后,非稳态吸附浓度曲线趋近于稳态吸附曲线。

 $-\cdot -N_O = 500 \quad \cdot \cdot \cdot N_O = \infty$

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NUMERICAL SOLUTIONS OF TRANSPORT EQUATIONS BY ANALYTICAL DIFFERENCE SCHEME

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Abstract This paper studies numerical model of chemical transport in porous media by using analytical difference scheme. The systematical calculated results manifest: 1. analytical difference scheme can dispel numerical dispersions and overshoot; 2. decreasing dispersion group delays breakthrough and sharpens the effluent curves; 3. the chemical adsorption apporaches the equilibrium condition at larger flow rate group.

Key words chemical transport, convection, dispersion, adsorption, finite analytical difference method.