双重介质中溶质径向运移微分 方程组的精确解

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摘 要

本文对溶质径向运移问题综合了数学模型,考虑了非均衡线性吸附作用和介质的双重性质以及溶质的衰变。在第一类边值条件下,用 Laplace 变换求得了严格的解析解。用 FORTRAN 程序在 DJS-040 机上对无量纲化的问题解进行了计算。求出了浓度的分布和变化,讨论了有实际意义的各种极限情况并给出了相应的解,通过数值分析,得出了几点有价值的结论。

一、引言

众所周知,溶质在多孔介质中的弥散理论在许多工程技术领域有所应用。油藏工程中混相驱替技术;环境水文地质学中地下水域内污染物的迁移过程;土壤物理学中土体内盐份、农药、肥料的淋滤问题;化工工程中化学反应塔内溶质的对流、弥散、吸附现象;甚至动植物体内糖份、养份等示踪物质的输送等等都与这一理论有紧密的联系。近二十年以来,人们对这个问题用解析和数值的方法进行了持续的研究[1],直到1979年[2]Tang等人才找到了溶质径向运移微分方程的精确解,但没有考虑介质对溶质的吸附作用。本文对径向溶质输运问题作了更进一步的研究,考虑了以下因素:1)溶质自身的衰变性质;2)介质对溶质的非均衡线性吸附;3)介质的双重性质。作者综合得出表述这一物理过程的对流-弥散型微分方程组,用Laplace变换求解,给出了形式比较简单的解析表达式。对于实际问题,当选定参数后,可以利用本解预测浓度的分布和变化。

二、问题的提法

设有一无限大、水平、等厚、承压的孔隙-裂隙介质,均质且各向同性,其中有一个半径为 r₀ 的柱形源,在其周围形成了稳定的水流场。从时刻 t=0 开始,在源处改注一种"理想型¹)"溶液。它的溶质有衰变的性质,并与介质间存在着非均衡线性吸附。如果我们还假设:1)分子扩散可以忽略,2)双重介质中孔隙系统介质比面比裂隙系统介质比面大许多,从而裂隙系统中的吸附可不于以考虑,3)裂隙系统水流速度远大于孔隙系统中的水流速度

1) 指其加入不影响流动性质。

近似地认为孔隙系统中无流动;4)没有溶质的结晶沉淀带来介质性质的变化。根据文[3], 系统间质量流由下式表述:

$$J_{i} = (-1)^{i} \sigma(C_{1} - C_{2}) \qquad (i = 1, 2)$$
(2.1)

式中 J_{i} 表进入i系统的质量流, σ 表质量交换系数,C表溶液浓度。如果 将各系统液相和固 相中的溶质一并考虑在内,根据物质守衡原理可得表述这一问题的微分方程组:

$$\begin{cases} a_{L}\varepsilon \frac{\partial^{2}C_{2}}{\partial r^{2}} - \varepsilon \frac{\partial C_{2}}{\partial r} - \frac{\sigma}{\phi_{2}} r(C_{2} - C_{1}) - \lambda rC_{2} = r \frac{\partial C_{2}}{\partial t} \\ - \frac{\sigma}{\phi_{1}} (C_{1} - C_{2}) - \lambda C_{1} - e\lambda F_{1} = \frac{\partial C_{1}}{\partial t} + e \frac{\partial F_{1}}{\partial t} \\ \frac{\partial F_{1}}{\partial t} = \kappa (C_{1} - mF_{1}) - \lambda F_{1} \\ C_{1}(r, 0) = C_{2}(r, 0) = F_{1}(r, 0) = 0 \quad (r > r_{0}) \\ C_{2}(r_{0}, t) = C_{0} \\ C_{1}(r_{0}, t) = g'_{1}(t) \\ F_{1}(r_{0}, t) = g'_{2}(t) \\ C_{1}|_{r \to \infty} = C_{2}|_{r \to \infty} = F_{1}|_{r \to \infty} = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$(2.2)$$

$$-\frac{\sigma}{\phi_1}(C_1 - C_2) - \lambda C_1 - e\lambda F_1 = \frac{\partial C_1}{\partial t} + e^{\frac{\partial F_1}{\partial t}}$$
(2.3)

$$\frac{\partial F_1}{\partial t} = \kappa (C_1 - mF_1) - \lambda F_1 \tag{2.4}$$

$$C_1(r, 0) = C_2(r, 0) = F_1(r, 0) = 0 (r > r_0)$$
 (2.5)

$$C_2(r_0, t) = C_0 (2.6)$$

$$C_1(r_0, t) = g_1'(t)$$
 (2.7)

$$F_1(r_0, t) = g_2'(t) \tag{2.8}$$

式中:

a_L: 弥散度, [L].

 $\varepsilon = rV =$ 常数, 是水流问题的解。

r. 径向距离, [L];

V. 水流速度, $[LT^{-1}]$.

 λ . 衰变常数, $[T^{-1}]$.

 $e = (1 - \phi_1)/\phi_1$

 ϕ_1 : 孔隙度, ϕ_2 : 裂隙度.

 κ . 动力吸附质量交换常数, T^{-1} .

m: 吸附动平衡时质量分配常数。

t, 时间, [T].

C. 液相浓度, $[ML^{-3}]$.

F. 固相浓度, $\lceil ML^{-3} \rceil$.

下标 1 和 2 分别表孔隙系统和裂隙系统, g_1 和 g_2 由下述问题确定:

$$\begin{cases} -\frac{\sigma}{\phi_1}(g_1' - C_0) - \lambda g_1' - e\lambda g_2' = \frac{dg_1'}{dt} + e\frac{dg_2'}{dt} \\ \frac{dg_2'}{dt} = \kappa(g_1' - mg_2') - \lambda g_2' \end{cases}$$
(2.10)

$$\left|\frac{dg_2'}{dt} = \kappa(g_1' - mg_2') - \lambda g_2'\right| \tag{2.11}$$

$$g_1'(0) = g_2'(0) = 0 (2.12)$$

需要说明的几点是,1) 函数g(和g(是针对非运动相边界条件不能独立提出而给定的,2) 对 于不渗入的介质颗粒,溶质只可能附着在颗粒的表面,此时固相浓度指的应是平均值.

若令:

$$G_1 = C_1/C_0$$
, $H_1 = F_1/C_0$, $G_2 = C_2/C_0$
 $\xi = r/r_0$, $\tau = \varepsilon t/r_0^2$, $\bar{a} = a_L/r_0$
 $\bar{\lambda} = \lambda r_0^2/\varepsilon$, $\bar{\kappa} = \kappa r_0^2/\varepsilon$, $\bar{\sigma} = \sigma r_0^2/\varepsilon$

则可得无量纲形式:

$$\begin{pmatrix}
a\frac{\partial^{2}G_{2}}{\partial\xi^{2}} - \frac{\partial G_{2}}{\partial\xi} - \frac{\bar{\sigma}}{\phi_{2}}\xi(G_{2} - G_{1}) - \bar{\lambda}\xi G_{2} = \xi\frac{\partial G_{2}}{\partial\tau} \\
- \frac{\bar{\sigma}}{\phi_{1}}(G_{1} - G_{2}) - \bar{\lambda}G_{1} - e\bar{\lambda}H_{1} = \frac{\partial G_{1}}{\partial\tau} + e\frac{\partial H_{1}}{\partial\tau}
\end{pmatrix} (2.13)$$

$$-\frac{\vec{\sigma}}{\phi_1}(G_1 - G_2) - \bar{\lambda}G_1 - e\bar{\lambda}H_1 = \frac{\partial G_1}{\partial \tau} + e\frac{\partial H_1}{\partial \tau}$$
 (2.14)

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial H_1}{\partial \tau} = \bar{\kappa} (G_1 - mH_1) - \bar{\lambda} H_1 & (2.15) \\ G_1(\xi, 0) = G_2(\xi, 0) = H_1(\xi, 0) = 0 & (\xi > 1) & (2.16) \\ G_2(1, \tau) = 1 & (2.17) \\ G_1(1, \tau) = g_1(\tau) & (2.18) \\ H_1(1, \tau) = g_2(\tau) & (2.19) \\ G_1|_{\xi \to \infty} = G_2|_{\xi \to \infty} = H_1|_{\xi \to \infty} = 0 & (2.20) \end{cases}$$

其中, g_1 和 g_2 是 g_1 和 g_2 的无量纲形式。

三、问题的解

对(2.13)~(2.20)中的 τ 施行 Laplace 变换并记:

$$\bar{G}_1 = \int_0^\infty G_1 e^{-s\tau} d\tau, \quad \bar{G}_2 = \int_0^\infty G_2 e^{-s\tau} d\tau, \quad \bar{H}_1 = \int_0^\infty H_1 e^{-s\tau} d\tau$$

可得如下的常微分方程。

(3.1)

$$\left\{ \vec{a} \cdot \frac{d^2 \vec{G}_2}{d\xi^2} - \frac{d \vec{G}_2}{d\xi} - \frac{\vec{\sigma}}{\phi_2} \xi(\vec{G}_2 - \vec{G}_1) - \vec{\lambda} \xi \vec{G}_2 = \xi s \vec{G}_2 \right.$$
 (3.1)
 $\left\{ -\frac{\vec{\sigma}}{\phi_1} (\vec{G}_1 - \vec{G}_2) - \vec{\lambda} \vec{G}_1 - e \vec{\lambda} \vec{H}_1 = s \vec{G}_1 - e s \vec{H}_1 \right.$ (3.2)
 $\left\{ s \vec{H}_1 = \vec{\kappa} (\vec{G}_1 - m \vec{H}_1) - \vec{\lambda} \vec{H}_1 \right.$ (3.3)
 $\left\{ \vec{G}_1 (1, s) = \frac{(\vec{\sigma}/\phi_1)(s + \vec{\lambda} + \vec{\kappa} m)}{s[(s + \vec{\lambda})^2 + c(s + \vec{\lambda}) + d]} \right.$ (3.4)
 $\left\{ \vec{H}_1 (1, s) = \frac{(\vec{\kappa} \vec{\sigma}/\phi_1)}{s[(s + \vec{\lambda})^2 + c(s + \vec{\lambda}) + d]} \right.$ (3.5)
 $\left\{ \vec{G}_2 (1, s) = \frac{1}{s} \right\}$ (3.6)
 $\left\{ \vec{G}_1 |_{\xi \to \infty} = \vec{G}_2 |_{\xi \to \infty} = \vec{H}_1 |_{\xi \to \infty} = 0 \right.$ (3.7)
 $\left\{ \vec{\Phi}_1 \vec{\Phi}_2 \vec{\Phi}_3 \vec{\Phi}_4 \vec{\Phi}_4 \vec{\Phi}_4 \vec{\Phi}_5 \vec{\Phi$

$$-\frac{\bar{\sigma}}{\bar{\phi}_1}(\bar{G}_1 - \bar{G}_2) - \bar{\lambda}\bar{G}_1 - e\bar{\lambda}\bar{H}_1 = s\bar{G}_1 - es\bar{H}_1$$
(3.2)

$$s\bar{H}_1 = \bar{\kappa}(\bar{G}_1 - m\bar{H}_1) - \bar{\lambda}\bar{H}_1 \tag{3.3}$$

$$\langle \vec{G}_1(1, s) = \frac{(\vec{\sigma}/\phi_1)(s + \lambda + \vec{\kappa}m)}{s[(s + \vec{\lambda})^2 + c(s + \vec{\lambda}) + d]}$$
(3.4)

$$\bar{H}_{1}(1,s) = \frac{(\bar{\kappa}\bar{\sigma}/\phi_{1})}{s[(s+\bar{\lambda})^{2}+c(s+\bar{\lambda})+d]}$$
(3.5)

$$\bar{G}_2(1, s) = \frac{1}{s}$$
 (3.6)

$$|\bar{G}_1|_{\xi \to \infty} = \bar{G}_2|_{\xi \to \infty} = \bar{H}_1|_{\xi \to \infty} = 0$$
(3.7)

解之可得像函数解,

$$\bar{G}_{z} = \frac{1}{s} \exp\left\{\frac{\xi - 1}{2\bar{a}}\right\} \left(\frac{Q\xi + \alpha}{Q + \alpha}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{K_{\frac{1}{3}} \left[\frac{\beta}{Q} \left(Q\xi + \alpha\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}\right]}{K_{\frac{1}{3}} \left[\frac{\beta}{Q} \left(Q + \alpha\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}\right]}$$
(3.8)

$$\bar{G}_{1} = \frac{(\bar{\sigma}/\phi_{1})(s + \bar{\lambda} + \bar{\kappa}m)}{(s + \bar{\lambda})^{2} + c(s + \bar{\lambda}) + d} \bar{G}_{2}$$

$$(3.9)$$

$$\bar{H}_{1} = \frac{(\bar{\kappa}\bar{\sigma}/\phi_{1})}{(s+\bar{\lambda})^{2} + c(s+\bar{\lambda}) + d}\bar{G}_{2}$$
(3.10)

式中:

根据 Rieman-Mellin 的复反演公式:

$$G_{2}(\xi, \tau) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{\gamma' - i\infty}^{\gamma' + i\infty} \overline{G}_{2} e^{-s\tau} ds$$
(3.11)

式中 γ' 是实数,直线 $s=\gamma'$ 在被积函数 \overline{G}_2 所有奇点的右边,可以证明 $^{(4)}$,(3.11)式中的积分可取如图 1 的等效路线。 $s_1=0$, $s_2=-\overline{\lambda}$, $s_3=-(\overline{\lambda}+\alpha'')$, $s_4=-(\overline{\lambda}+\alpha'')$, $s_6=-(\overline{\lambda}+\beta'')$ 。从此可求得 G_2 ,代入(3.9)和(3.10)利用卷积定理可求得 G_1 和 H_1 。

$$G_2(\xi, \tau) = W(Q_0) - \exp\left\{\frac{\xi - 1}{2a}\right\} \cdot \mathcal{A}(u_1)$$
(3.12)

$$G_1(\xi, \tau) = W(Q_0) \cdot I_1'(\tau) - \exp\left\{\frac{\xi - 1}{2a}\right\} \cdot \mathcal{A}(u_2)$$
(3.13)

$$H_{1}(\xi, \tau) = W(Q_{0}) \cdot I_{2}'(\tau) - \exp\left\{\frac{\xi - 1}{2\bar{a}}\right\} \cdot \mathcal{A}(u_{3})$$
(3.14)

其中, W(x)定义为:

$$W(x) = \exp\left\{\frac{\xi - 1}{2a}\right\} \left(\frac{x\xi + a}{x + a}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{K_{\frac{1}{2}} \left[\frac{\beta}{x} (x\xi + a)^{\frac{3}{2}}\right]}{K_{\frac{1}{2}} \left[\frac{\beta}{x} (x + a)^{\frac{3}{2}}\right]}$$

♪(x)定义为:

$$\mathcal{A}(x) = \int_0^{a/\xi} x W_1(\xi, y) dy + \int_{a/\xi}^a x W_2(\xi, y) dy + \int_a^\infty x W_3(\xi, y) dy$$

式中:

$$W_{1}(\xi, y) = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\alpha - y\xi}{\alpha - y} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{K_{\frac{1}{3}}(A)I_{\frac{1}{3}}(A_{0}) - K_{\frac{1}{3}}(A_{0})I_{\frac{1}{3}}(A) *}{\frac{1}{4} K_{\frac{1}{3}}^{2}(A_{0}) + \left[\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} K_{\frac{1}{3}}(A_{0}) + \pi I_{\frac{1}{3}}(A_{0}) \right]^{2}},$$

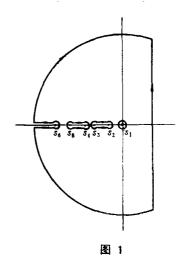
$$W_{2}(\xi, y) = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{y\xi - \alpha}{\alpha - y} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{K_{\frac{1}{3}}(A_{0})I_{\frac{1}{3}}(B) + \frac{\pi}{2}I_{\frac{1}{3}}(A_{0})[\sqrt{3}I_{\frac{1}{3}}(B) - V_{\frac{1}{3}}(B)]}{\frac{1}{4}K_{\frac{1}{3}}^{2}(A_{0}) + \left[\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}K_{\frac{1}{3}}(A_{0}) + \pi I_{\frac{1}{3}}(A_{0}) \right]^{2}}$$

$$W_{3}(\xi, y) = \frac{1}{\pi} \begin{pmatrix} y\xi - \alpha \\ y - \alpha \end{pmatrix}^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{Y_{\frac{1}{3}}(B)J_{\frac{1}{3}}(B_{0}) - J_{\frac{1}{3}}(B)Y_{\frac{1}{3}}(B_{0})}{J_{\frac{1}{3}}^{2}(B_{0}) + Y_{\frac{1}{3}}^{2}(B_{0})}$$

$$A = \frac{\beta}{y} (\alpha - y\xi)^{\frac{3}{2}}, \ A_0 = \frac{\beta}{y} (\alpha - y)^{\frac{3}{2}}$$

$$B = \frac{\beta}{y} (y\xi - a)^{\frac{3}{2}}, \ B_0 = \frac{\beta}{y} (y - a)^{\frac{3}{2}}$$

*
$$K_{\frac{1}{4}}$$
, $I_{\frac{1}{4}}$, $I_{\frac{1}{4}}$, $Y_{\frac{1}{4}}$ 是 $\frac{1}{3}$ 阶贝塞尔函数。



$$\begin{split} &a = \frac{1}{4d^3}, \quad \beta = \frac{2}{3\sqrt{a}}, \quad Q_0 = \frac{\bar{\lambda}^3 + a\bar{\lambda}^2 + b\bar{\lambda}}{\bar{\lambda}^2 + c\bar{\lambda} + d} \\ &a = \frac{\bar{\sigma}}{\phi_1} + \bar{\sigma}_1 + \bar{\sigma}_1 (e+m), \quad b = \bar{\kappa} m \frac{\bar{\sigma}}{\phi_1} + \bar{\kappa} (e+m) \frac{\bar{\sigma}}{\phi_2} \\ &c = \frac{\bar{\sigma}}{\phi_1} + \bar{\kappa} (e+m), \quad d = \bar{\kappa} m \frac{\bar{\sigma}}{\phi_1} \\ &a' = \frac{1}{2} (a - \sqrt{a^2 - 4b}), \quad \beta' = \frac{1}{2} (a + \sqrt{a^2 - 4b}) \\ &a'' = \frac{1}{2} (c - \sqrt{c^2 - 4d}), \quad \beta'' = \frac{1}{2} (c + \sqrt{c^2 - 4d}) \\ &I_1^I(\tau) = \frac{\bar{\sigma}}{\phi_1} \left[\frac{\bar{\kappa} m - a''}{(\bar{\lambda} + a'')(\bar{\alpha}^y - \bar{a}'')} (1 - \exp[-(\bar{\lambda} + a'')\tau]) \right. \\ &+ \frac{\bar{\kappa} m - \beta''}{(\bar{\lambda} + \beta'')(\bar{\alpha}^y - \bar{\beta}'')} (1 - \exp[-(\bar{\lambda} + \beta'')\tau]) \right] \\ &I_1^I(\tau) = \frac{\bar{\kappa}\bar{\sigma}}{\phi_1} \left[(\bar{\lambda} + a'')(\beta'' - \bar{a}'') (1 - \exp[-(\bar{\lambda} + \beta'')\tau]) \right] \\ &+ (\bar{\lambda} + \beta'')(\bar{a}^y - \bar{\beta}'') (1 - \exp[-(\bar{\lambda} + \beta'')\tau]) \right] \\ &u_1(y, \quad \tau) = \sum_{i=1}^3 \frac{\bar{\sigma}\bar{\kappa}_i}{\phi_i\bar{P}_i} \left\{ \frac{\bar{\kappa} m - a''}{(\bar{\beta}'' - \bar{a}'')(\bar{\lambda} + a'' - \bar{P}_i)} [\exp[-P_i\tau] - \exp[-(\bar{\lambda} + a'')\tau]] \right. \\ &+ \left. (a'' - \beta'')(\bar{\lambda} + \beta'' - \bar{P}_i) [\exp[-P_i\tau] - \exp[-(\bar{\lambda} + \beta'')\tau]] \right\} \\ &u_3(y, \quad \tau) = \sum_{i=1}^3 \frac{\bar{\kappa}\bar{\sigma}\bar{R}_i}{\phi_i\bar{P}_i} \left\{ (\beta'' - a'')(\bar{\lambda} + a'' - \bar{P}_i) [\exp[-P_i\tau] - \exp[-(\bar{\lambda} + \beta'')\tau]] \right. \\ &+ \left. (a'' - \beta'')(\bar{\lambda} + \beta'' - \bar{P}_i) [\exp[-P_i\tau] - \exp[-(\bar{\lambda} + \beta'')\tau]] \right\} \\ &P_i = \bar{\lambda} + \frac{1}{3} (a + y) + (-1)^i 2\bar{R}^{\frac{1}{3}} \cos(\theta + (i - 1) \frac{\pi}{3}) \\ &R = \sqrt{-(\frac{\bar{\rho}}{3})^3}, \quad \theta = \frac{1}{3} \arccos\left(-\frac{q}{2R}\right) \\ &p = (b + cy) - \frac{1}{3} (a + y)^3, \quad q = \frac{2}{27} (a + y)^3 - \frac{1}{3} (a + y)(b + cy) + dy \\ &R_i = \frac{(\bar{\lambda} - \bar{P}_i)^3 + 2(\bar{a} + y)^3, \quad q = \frac{2}{27} (a + y)^3 - \frac{1}{3} (a + y)(b + cy) + dy \\ &R_i = \frac{(\bar{\lambda} - \bar{P}_i)^3 + 2(\bar{a} + y)^3, \quad q = \frac{2}{27} (a + y)^3 - \frac{1}{3} (a + y)(b + cy) + dy \\ &R_i = \frac{(\bar{\lambda} - \bar{P}_i)^3 + 2(\bar{a} + y)^3, \quad q = \frac{2}{27} (a + y)^3 - \frac{1}{3} (a + y)(b + cy) + dy \\ \end{cases}$$

四、讨论

(一) 当 ♂→0 而其它参数取正常值时

这表明系统间无质量交换,从(3.13)和(3.14)式得:

$$G_1 = H_1 = 0$$

丽

$$G_2 = W(\overline{\lambda}) - \exp\left\{\frac{\xi - 1}{2\hat{a}}\right\} \mathcal{A}(u_{\lambda})$$
(4.1)

式中:

$$u_{\lambda} = \frac{1}{\lambda + y} \exp\{-(\overline{\lambda} + y)\tau\}$$

式 (4.1) 给出了单重介质中衰变溶质的径向输运问题 解。又 当 $\overline{\lambda} \to 0$ 时 式 (4.1) 简 化为 Tang (1979) 的解。

(二) 当 $\bar{\sigma}$ →∞而其它参数取正常值时

从直观想象, σ 反映了系统间质量交换的强弱, σ 愈大质量交换就愈猛烈。当 $\sigma \rightarrow \infty$,从 $(3.12) \sim (3.14)$ 可得^[4]。

$$G_1(\xi, \tau) = G_2(\xi, \tau)$$

这正合我们的推测,此时:

$$G_2(\xi, \tau) = W(Q_0') - \exp\left\{\frac{\xi - 1}{2\bar{a}}\right\} \cdot \mathcal{A}(u_{RT})$$
(4.2)

$$H_{1}(\xi, \tau) = W(Q_{0}^{\prime}) \frac{\bar{\kappa}}{\gamma} (1 - e^{-\gamma \tau}) - \exp\left\{\frac{\xi - 1}{2a}\right\} A(u_{RT}^{\prime})$$
(4.3)

式中:

$$Q_0' = \frac{\overline{\lambda}^2 a' + \overline{\lambda} b'}{\overline{\lambda} + c'} , \gamma = \overline{\lambda} + \overline{\kappa} m, a' = 1 + \frac{\phi_1}{\phi_2}, b' = \overline{\kappa} m \left(1 + \frac{\phi_1}{\phi_2} \right) + \overline{\kappa} e, c' = \overline{\kappa} m \left(1 + \frac{\phi_1}{\phi_2} \right) + \overline{\kappa} e, c' = \overline{\kappa} m \left(1 + \frac{\phi_1}{\phi_2} \right) + \overline{\kappa} e, c' = \overline{\kappa} m \left(1 + \frac{\phi_1}{\phi_2} \right) + \overline{\kappa} e, c' = \overline{\kappa} m \left(1 + \frac{\phi_1}{\phi_2} \right) + \overline{\kappa} e, c' = \overline{\kappa} m \left(1 + \frac{\phi_1}{\phi_2} \right) + \overline{\kappa} e, c' = \overline{\kappa} m \left(1 + \frac{\phi_1}{\phi_2} \right) + \overline{\kappa} e, c' = \overline{\kappa} m \left(1 + \frac{\phi_1}{\phi_2} \right) + \overline{\kappa} e, c' = \overline{\kappa} m \left(1 + \frac{\phi_1}{\phi_2} \right) + \overline{\kappa} e, c' = \overline{\kappa} m \left(1 + \frac{\phi_1}{\phi_2} \right) + \overline{\kappa} e, c' = \overline{\kappa} m \left(1 + \frac{\phi_1}{\phi_2} \right) + \overline{\kappa} e, c' = \overline{\kappa} m \left(1 + \frac{\phi_1}{\phi_2} \right) + \overline{\kappa} e, c' = \overline{\kappa} m \left(1 + \frac{\phi_1}{\phi_2} \right) + \overline{\kappa} e, c' = \overline{\kappa} m \left(1 + \frac{\phi_1}{\phi_2} \right) + \overline{\kappa} e, c' = \overline{\kappa} m \left(1 + \frac{\phi_1}{\phi_2} \right) + \overline{\kappa} e, c' = \overline{\kappa} m \left(1 + \frac{\phi_1}{\phi_2} \right) + \overline{\kappa} e, c' = \overline{\kappa} m \left(1 + \frac{\phi_1}{\phi_2} \right) + \overline{\kappa} e, c' = \overline{\kappa} m \left(1 + \frac{\phi_1}{\phi_2} \right) + \overline{\kappa} e, c' = \overline{\kappa} m \left(1 + \frac{\phi_1}{\phi_2} \right) + \overline{\kappa} e, c' = \overline{\kappa} m \left(1 + \frac{\phi_1}{\phi_2} \right) + \overline{\kappa} e, c' = \overline{\kappa} m \left(1 + \frac{\phi_1}{\phi_2} \right) + \overline{\kappa} e, c' = \overline{\kappa} m \left(1 + \frac{\phi_1}{\phi_2} \right) + \overline{\kappa} e, c' = \overline{\kappa} m \left(1 + \frac{\phi_1}{\phi_2} \right) + \overline{\kappa} e, c' = \overline{\kappa} m \left(1 + \frac{\phi_1}{\phi_2} \right) + \overline{\kappa} e, c' = \overline{\kappa} m \left(1 + \frac{\phi_1}{\phi_2} \right) + \overline{\kappa} e, c' = \overline{\kappa} m \left(1 + \frac{\phi_1}{\phi_2} \right) + \overline{\kappa} e, c' = \overline{\kappa} m \left(1 + \frac{\phi_1}{\phi_2} \right) + \overline{\kappa} e, c' = \overline{\kappa} m \left(1 + \frac{\phi_1}{\phi_2} \right) + \overline{\kappa} e, c' = \overline{\kappa} m \left(1 + \frac{\phi_1}{\phi_2} \right) + \overline{\kappa} e, c' = \overline{\kappa} m \left(1 + \frac{\phi_1}{\phi_2} \right) + \overline{\kappa} e, c' = \overline{\kappa} m \left(1 + \frac{\phi_1}{\phi_2} \right) + \overline{\kappa} e, c' = \overline{\kappa} m \left(1 + \frac{\phi_1}{\phi_2} \right) + \overline{\kappa} e, c' = \overline{\kappa} m \left(1 + \frac{\phi_1}{\phi_2} \right) + \overline{\kappa} e, c' = \overline{\kappa} m \left(1 + \frac{\phi_1}{\phi_2} \right) + \overline{\kappa} e, c' = \overline{\kappa} m \left(1 + \frac{\phi_1}{\phi_2} \right) + \overline{\kappa} e, c' = \overline{\kappa} m \left(1 + \frac{\phi_1}{\phi_2} \right) + \overline{\kappa} e, c' = \overline{\kappa} m \left(1 + \frac{\phi_1}{\phi_2} \right) + \overline{\kappa} e, c' = \overline{$$

$$u_{RT} = \sum_{i=1}^{2} \left(R_{i}^{\prime} \frac{\exp[-P_{i}^{\prime}\tau]}{P_{i}^{\prime}} \right), \quad u_{RT}^{\prime} = \sum_{i=1}^{2} \left(R_{i}^{\prime} \bar{\kappa} \frac{\exp[-P_{i}^{\prime}\tau] - \exp[-\gamma\tau]}{P_{i}^{\prime}(\bar{\gamma} - P_{i}^{\prime})} \right)$$

$$P'_{i} = \overline{\lambda} + \frac{1}{2a'} [b' + y + (-1)^{i} \sqrt{(b' + y)^{2} - 4a'b'y}]$$

$$R'_{i} = \frac{1}{2a'} \left[1 + (-1)^{4} \frac{b' + y - 2a'b'}{\sqrt{(b' + y)^{2} - 4a'b'y}} \right]$$

若此时再令 $R \rightarrow 0$ 则:

$$G_1 = G_2(\xi, \tau) = W(\overline{\lambda} a_0) - \exp\left\{\frac{\xi - 1}{2\bar{a}}\right\} \cdot \mathcal{A}(u_{RT}^n)$$

$$H_1 = 0$$

$$(4.4)$$

式中:

$$a_0 = 1 + \phi_1/\phi_2$$
, $u''_{RT} = \frac{1}{\lambda a_0 + y} \cdot \exp\left\{-(\overline{\lambda}a_0 + y)\frac{\tau}{a_0}\right\}$

此解与式 (4.1) 不同之处在于: 1) 又开辟了一个容纳空间,使衰变常数增大到 $\overline{\lambda}a_0$; 2) 由

于损耗性的质量交换、使浓度波的行进过程延迟了一个因子 a_n。

(三) 若 ₹→0 而其它参数取正常值

很显然,此时为无吸附的双重介质中溶质输运问题,从(3.12)~(3.14)可得[4]:

$$G_2(\xi, \tau) = W(Q_0'') - \exp\left\{\frac{\xi - 1}{2\bar{a}}\right\} \cdot \mathcal{A}(u_{NK}) \tag{4.5}$$

$$G_{1}(\xi, \tau) = W(Q_{0}'')I_{NK}(\tau) - \exp\left\{\frac{\xi - 1}{2a}\right\} \cdot \mathcal{A}(u_{NK}'')$$

$$H_{1} = 0$$

$$(4.6)$$

其中:

$$Q_0'' = \frac{\overline{\lambda}^2 + a'' \overline{\lambda}}{\overline{\lambda} + b''}, \quad a'' = \overline{\sigma}/\phi_1 + \overline{\sigma}/\phi_2, \quad b'' = \overline{\sigma}/\phi_1$$

$$u_{NK} = \sum_{i=1}^2 \left(R_i'' \frac{\exp[-P_i''\tau]}{P_i} \right)$$

$$u_{NK}'' = \sum_{i=1}^2 \left\{ R_i P_i'' (\overline{\lambda} + \overline{\sigma}/\phi_1 - P_i'') \left[\exp[-P_i''\tau] - \exp[-\left(\overline{\lambda} + \frac{\overline{\sigma}}{\phi_1}\right)\tau] \right] \right\}$$

$$I_{NK}(\tau) = \frac{(\overline{\sigma}/\phi_1)}{\overline{\lambda} + (\overline{\sigma}/\phi_1)} \left[1 - \exp[-\left(\overline{\lambda} + \frac{\overline{\sigma}}{\phi_1}\right)\tau] \right]$$

$$R_i'' = \frac{1}{2} \left[1 + (-1)^i \frac{a'' + y - 2b''}{\sqrt{(a'' + y)^2 - 4b''y}} \right]$$

$$P_i'' = \overline{\lambda} + \frac{1}{2} [a'' + y + (-1)^i \sqrt{(a'' + y)^2 - 4b''y}]$$

在式 (4.5) 和 (4.6) 中若将 a"和b" 分别换成,

$$a'' = \bar{\kappa}(e+m), b'' = \bar{\kappa}m$$

则可得单重孔隙介质中吸附、衰变问题的解[4]。并有如下的相似性:

$$\bar{\kappa} \sim \frac{\bar{\sigma}}{\phi_1}$$
, $e \sim \frac{\phi_1}{\phi_2}$, $m=1$

m=1反映了平衡时固液相浓度相等。这一事实从质量交换方程 $J_{\bullet}=(-1)^{\bullet}\sigma(C_1-C_2)$ (i=1, 2) 亦可看得出来。

(四) \bar{R} →∞, 其它参数取正常值

从
$$(3.12)\sim(3.14)$$
可得:
 $G_1=mH_1$

即孔隙系统中固-液浓度瞬间达到平衡,也可说是一种均衡吸附。而只要把(4.5)和(4.6)中的 $\bar{\sigma}/\phi_1$ 换成 $\bar{\sigma}/\phi_1(1+e/m)$ 就可得相应的解 G_2 和 $G_1^{[4]}$ 。

最后还要提一下的是m的影响。m=0相当于无限制的吸附,而对液相溶质来说这相似于一种溶解过程。当 $m\to\infty$ 时解又化为无吸附情形。

五、计算结果及分析

对大多实际问题,人们关注的是液相浓度的分布和变化,本文只给出液相浓度分布的解和几个主要方案的计算结果,别的有关计算结果请参考文[4]。

图 2 是双重介质中裂隙系统浓度波的传播图案。由于是径向问题,波速愈来愈慢。这是无量纲弥散度等于 2 时的情形,当弥散度增大时波峰面会变得平坦些。

图 3 是双重介质中无吸附、均衡吸附和非均衡吸附三种情况下裂隙中液相浓度分布的比

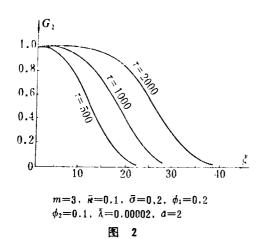
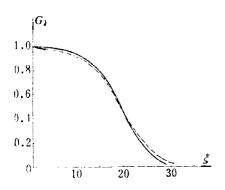


图 3

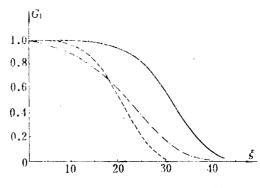
较,从中可以看出。均衡和非均衡吸附两种情况下,浓度的分布无很大差别,此时对非均衡吸附解的计算取R为0.01,计算表明。当R>0.05时,这两种解的差别不会大于5%。

图 4 是双重介质中 $\sigma \to \infty$ 和 $\sigma = 0.02$ 时, 裂隙系统中液相浓度的分布。此时, $\tau = 2000$,同上段分析过程相似,当 σ 较大时,瞬间交换和慢速交换的解亦无显著差别。

图 5 是单重孔隙介质中无吸附、均衡吸附和非均衡吸附三种情况下液相浓度 分布的比较。此时 $\tau=500$, $\bar{R}=0.0001$ 。可看出它们的差别是显著的。点划线表明一种缓慢的吸附过程,对这样的问题若用均衡吸附方案,其解将会带来很大误差。



冬



r=500, a=2, m=3, $\phi_1=0.2$, $\bar{\lambda}=2\times10^{-5}$ --- $\bar{\kappa}=0$, ---- $\bar{\kappa}=\infty$, ---- $\bar{\kappa}=0.0001$

<u>\$</u>

六、结 论

- 一、本文给出的解可用来预测有关物质浓度在多孔介质中的分布和变化趋向,也可用来校正数值解。衰变性质对某些溶解过程也是适用的。还值得提到的是,只要将定解条件稍加变动,如初始浓度为 C_0 ,边界条件为齐次,所得到的解可以解决有关脱附作用的工程问题,如地层的冲洗净化,某些可溶矿物的洗提采集等。
- 二、非均衡线性吸附并不带来浓度的稳定分布,稳定解的存在与衰变常数 $\overline{\lambda}$ 相关, $m \to 0$ 时实质上也是一种衰变。
- 三、对于 $\bar{\kappa}$ 较大的系统,比如说 $\bar{\kappa} > 0.05$,可直接考虑均衡吸附的解,其误差不会超过 5% $\bar{\kappa}$ 越大吸附过程越短暂,反之越漫长 •

四、系统间的质量交换系数 σ ,其作用与 F相似,唯一不尽相同的是质量分配系数 m的存在与否。

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Analytical Solution of Partial Differential Equations for Radial Transport of a Solute in Double Porous Media

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Abstract

The mathematical model for radial transport of a solute is summed up in this paper. The action of non-equilibrium linear adsorption, the double property of porous media and the decay of solute are considered. With the first kind of boundary condition, one finds the analytical solution of these equations by Laplace transform and calculates the dimensionless solution by FORTRAN program with DJS-040. The distribution and change of solute are evaluated and the solution under various limit cases is given. By numerical analysis, one obtains some valuable conclusions.