
Dispersion and diffusion in porous media

Exercises

1 Advection-dispersion equation

Let us consider a physical quantity (concentration, temperature, ...) held by a fluid. Two mechanisms can locally affect this quantity $C(x, y, z, t)$: molecular/particle diffusion and convection/advection due to the flow. We consider a control volume as the one presented figure 1. Advection and diffusion are supposed to be linearly independent.

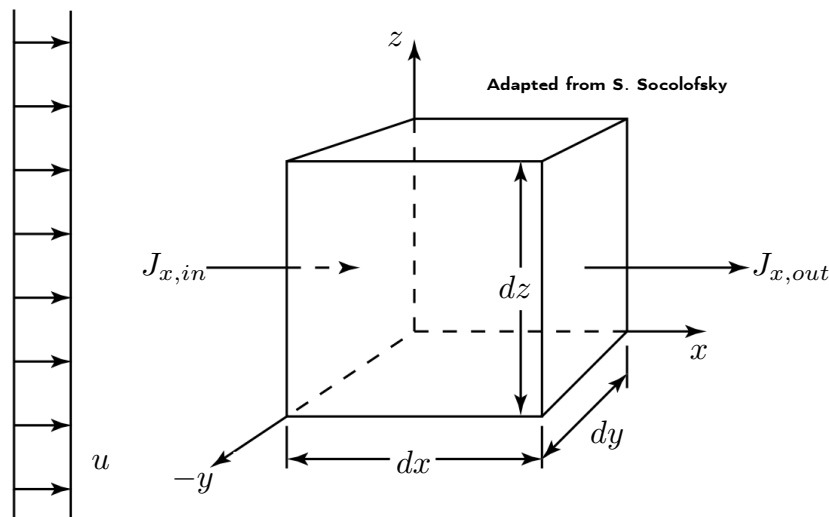


Figure 1: Sketch of a control volume with crossflow

1. Remind the Fick's law.
2. Derive the expression of the entering flux on the x face $J_{x,in}$.
3. Same question for $J_{x,out}$.
4. Assuming that dx , dy , and dz are very small, write the total flux J_x in the x direction.

5. Generalize to a 3-D problem (velocity $\vec{v} = (u, v, w)$) and give the total flux J .
6. To what is equal this flux under conservation assumption (no source)? Write the general advection-dispersion equation.
7. Assuming an uniform diffusivity coefficient, and an incompressible flow, simplify the advection-dispersion equation

2 2-D dispersion in a porous media

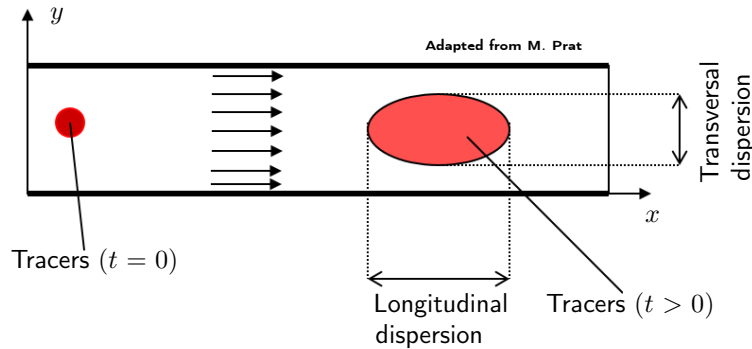


Figure 2: Flow and tracers in a porous media.

We remind the advection-dispersion equation in a porous media:

$$R\epsilon \frac{\partial \langle C \rangle^\alpha}{\partial t} = \epsilon \operatorname{div}(\overline{\overline{D}} \cdot \overrightarrow{\operatorname{grad}} \langle C \rangle^\alpha) - \operatorname{div}(\langle \vec{v} \rangle \langle C \rangle^\alpha) \text{ with } R = 1 + K. \quad (1)$$

1. We consider no sorption. What is the value of R ?
2. We denote as D_{\parallel} the longitudinal part of the diffusivity tensor and D_{\perp} its transverse component. Given the 2-D problem presented figure 2, write the advection-diffusion equation in this specific case.
3. If the typical pore dimension is ℓ_α , what is the Péclet number with the filtration velocity (or Darcy velocity)?