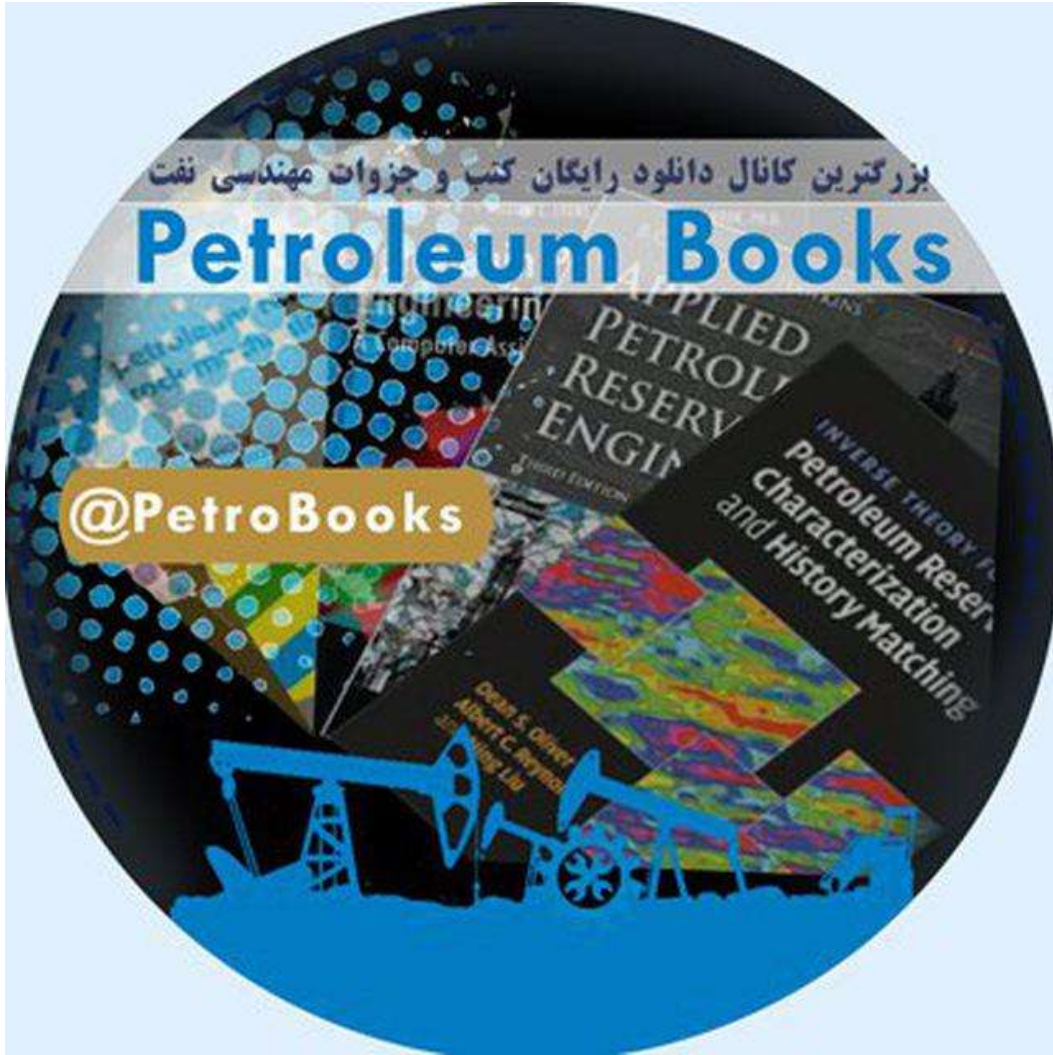


بزرگترین کانال تلگرامے کتب و جزوات مہندسے نفت کشور



لینک عضویت

لو mass of "حقیق" جس کے ذریعے

(A) Mass balance \Rightarrow $\left[\begin{array}{c} \text{Rate of mass} \\ \text{in the system} \end{array} \right] - \left[\begin{array}{c} \text{Rate of mass} \\ \text{out of system} \end{array} \right] + \left[\begin{array}{c} \text{Rate of mass} \\ \text{generated} \\ \text{in the system} \end{array} \right] = \left[\begin{array}{c} \text{Rate of mass} \\ \text{accumulate} \\ \text{center} \\ \text{volume in the} \\ \text{system} \end{array} \right]$

(1) (2) (3) (4)

term (1) & (2) \rightarrow bulk flow (convection term)
 term (3) \rightarrow source term , term (4) \rightarrow inventory

(1) & (2) \rightarrow (1) $\int_V \rho \cdot dV = \phi \xrightarrow{\text{نقل}} \int_{\text{mass fluid}} \rho \cdot \mathbf{v} \cdot d\mathbf{f} \xrightarrow{\text{F.I.}} \int_{\text{F.I.}} \rho \cdot \mathbf{v} \cdot d\mathbf{f}$

(نقل کے ذریعے) $\rho \cdot \mathbf{v} \cdot d\mathbf{f}$ اور $\mathbf{v} \cdot d\mathbf{f}$ کے ذریعے

(2) $-\int_{\text{out}} \rho \cdot \mathbf{v} \cdot d\mathbf{f}$, (1) - (2) = total = $\int_{\text{total}} \rho \cdot \mathbf{v} \cdot d\mathbf{f}$

(نقل کے ذریعے) (total)

(3) \rightarrow $\begin{cases} \text{No reaction} \\ \text{No nuclear activities} \end{cases} = 0$

(4) $\rightarrow \int_{V(t)} \rho \cdot dV \xrightarrow{\frac{\partial}{\partial t} (\int \rho \cdot dV)} \int \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} \cdot dV$

(1) (2)

$\Rightarrow -\int_V \rho \cdot \mathbf{v} \cdot d\mathbf{f} = \int_V \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} \cdot dV$ $\xrightarrow{\text{نقل کے ذریعے}} \int_V \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} \cdot dV$

(نقل کے ذریعے) (نقل کے ذریعے)

$\Rightarrow -\int_V \rho \cdot \mathbf{v} \cdot d\mathbf{f} = \int_V \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} \cdot dV \Rightarrow \nabla \cdot \rho \cdot \mathbf{v} = -\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t}$

for incompressible fluid $\Rightarrow \nabla \cdot \mathbf{v} = 0$ continuity equation

(B) $\nabla \cdot \rho \mathbf{v} = \rho \nabla \cdot \mathbf{v} + \mathbf{v} \cdot \nabla \rho$

جا: $\nabla \cdot \rho \mathbf{v} = \frac{\partial (\rho v_x)}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial (\rho v_y)}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial (\rho v_z)}{\partial z} = \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial x} v_x + \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial y} v_y + \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial z} v_z$
 $+ \frac{\partial v_x}{\partial x} \rho + \frac{\partial v_y}{\partial y} \rho + \frac{\partial v_z}{\partial z} \rho = \rho \left(\frac{\partial v_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v_y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial v_z}{\partial z} \right) + \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial x} v_x + \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial y} v_y + \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial z} v_z$
 $\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial z} v_z = \rho \nabla \cdot \mathbf{v} + \mathbf{v} \cdot \nabla \rho$

10

Navier-Stokes Eq.

"bio" u

فلسفة الفيزياء

in T, t, ρ, μ, P , gravity force (g), shear force (σ): are known

$$\text{①} \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{rate of} \\ \text{momentum} \\ \text{in convection} \end{array} \right] - \text{②} \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{rate of} \\ \text{momentum} \\ \text{out of convection} \end{array} \right] + \text{③} \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{rate of} \\ \text{momentum} \\ \text{in by molecular} \\ \text{diffusion} \end{array} \right] - \text{④} \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{rate of} \\ \text{momentum} \\ \text{out by molecular} \\ \text{diffusion} \end{array} \right] + \text{⑤} \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{External force} \\ \text{on the system} \end{array} \right] = \text{⑥} \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{rate of accumulation} \\ \text{with in the system} \end{array} \right]$$

- ①, ② = bulk motion
- ③, ④ = velocity gradient
- ⑤ = { a: pressure force, b: body force }
- ⑥ = inventory

$\int_V \rho \vec{v} \cdot d\vec{v} \rightarrow \rho \cdot dV = \text{volume} \cdot \vec{v} \cdot \vec{v}$

$\rho \cdot v \cdot dV = \text{mass fluid} \times v \rightarrow \rho \cdot v \cdot v \cdot dV = \text{rate of momentum}$

$-\int_V \rho \cdot v \cdot v \cdot dV$

معدل التغير في كمية الزخم

③, ④ $\rightarrow -\int_V \tau \cdot dV$

5a) Pressure force $\rightarrow -\int_V P \cdot dV$

5b) body force $\rightarrow \rho \times F \times V \rightarrow \int_V \rho \cdot F \cdot dV$
 $\rightarrow \int_V \rho \cdot F \cdot dV$

6 (rate of accumulation) $\rightarrow \int_V \frac{\partial(\rho v)}{\partial t} dV$
 Rate of momentum

$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{\rho c} \int_V \frac{\partial(\rho v)}{\partial t} dV$

→ Apply divergence theorem of Gauss:

$-\frac{1}{\rho c} \int_V \sigma(\rho \cdot v \cdot v) dV - \int_V (\sigma \cdot v) dV - \int_V (\sigma v) dV + \int_V \rho \cdot F \cdot dV$
 $\Rightarrow \frac{1}{\rho c} \int_V \frac{\partial(\rho v)}{\partial t} dV$

۳۰

= ۳۰ =

سازمان پژوهش‌های صنعت

$$-\frac{1}{g_c} \nabla \cdot (\rho v v) - \nabla \cdot \tau - \nabla p + \rho f = \frac{1}{g_c} \frac{d(\rho v)}{dt}$$

Eq. of motion معادله حرکت

اولین ترم از سمت راست $\rightarrow \frac{1}{g_c} \frac{d(\rho v)}{dt}$, assume $\rho = \text{const}$ $\rightarrow \frac{\rho}{g_c} \frac{dv}{dt}$

حل ممکن اینگونه است \rightarrow

اولین ترم از سمت چپ $\rightarrow -\frac{1}{g_c} \nabla \cdot (\rho v v) \rightarrow -\frac{1}{g_c} [\rho v (\nabla v) + \rho v (\nabla v)]$

با فرض داشتن ترم $\rightarrow -\frac{\rho}{g_c} [\nabla \cdot (v v) + v \cdot \nabla v]$

در راست درجه دوم است

$[v \cdot \rho v = v \cdot \nabla v + \rho v \cdot v]$ یادآوری

و این ترم $\rightarrow \frac{\rho}{g_c} \frac{dv}{dt} + \frac{\rho}{g_c} (v \cdot \nabla) v \rightarrow \boxed{\frac{\rho}{g_c} \frac{Dv}{Dt}}$

(در صورت $\rho = \text{const}$) \rightarrow در صورت $\rho = \text{const}$ (فرض می‌شود) incompressible fluid

$(-\nabla \cdot \tau - \nabla p + \rho f = \frac{\rho}{g_c} \frac{Dv}{Dt})$ و $\tau = -\mu \cdot \nabla v$

در $\rightarrow \boxed{\frac{\rho}{g_c} \nabla \cdot v - \nabla p + \rho f = \frac{\rho}{g_c} \frac{Dv}{Dt}}$

$\rho f \leftarrow \left(\frac{\rho}{g_c}\right)$
 $\rho \mu \leftarrow \left(\frac{\rho}{g_c}\right)$

\rightarrow Navier-Stokes Eq.
 معادله حرکت در مایعات

$\mu = 0 \rightarrow \nabla \cdot \tau = 0 \rightarrow -\nabla p + \rho \frac{g}{g_c} = \frac{\rho}{g_c} \frac{Dv}{Dt} \rightarrow$ Euler's Eq.
 معادله حرکت در مایعات بی‌چسب

Bernoulli = Eq. of stream line معادله برنولی : (Bernoulli)

consider Term $\frac{\rho g}{g_c} \Rightarrow -\nabla \cdot \left(\rho \frac{g}{g_c} \cdot z \right) \rightarrow -\nabla \cdot \left(p + \frac{\rho g}{g_c} z \right) = \frac{\rho}{g_c} \frac{Dv}{Dt}$

$\rightarrow -\nabla \cdot \left(p + \rho \frac{g}{g_c} z \right) = \frac{\rho}{g_c} \frac{dv}{dt} + \frac{\rho}{g_c} (v \cdot \nabla) v \quad (\Delta)$

فصل ۴
 انبساط
 : ابعاد معادله برنولی

در نقطه ۱ و ۲

انرژی در یک خط جریان

(Vortex) جریان‌هاست که در آن هر نقطه سطح سیال به شکل منحنی در می‌آید

$$\downarrow (v \cdot \nabla)v = \frac{1}{2} \text{grad } v^2 - v \times \text{curl } v$$

$$\rightarrow -\nabla(P + \rho \frac{g}{g_c} z) = -\frac{\rho}{g_c} v \times \text{curl } v + \frac{\rho}{g_c} \frac{\delta v}{\delta t} + \frac{\rho}{2g_c} \nabla v^2 \quad (\boxtimes)$$

اسم (v \cdot \nabla) v، اصطلاحی که در سطح x g_c ضرب کردیم. (این معادله با این معادله قابل \Delta)

$$\rightarrow -\nabla(P + \rho \frac{g}{g_c} z + \frac{\rho v^2}{2g_c}) = \frac{\rho}{g_c} (\frac{\delta v}{\delta t} - v \times \text{curl } v)$$

- ① flow is irrotational $\rightarrow \text{curl } v = 0$
 - ② steady state flow $\rightarrow \frac{\delta v}{\delta t} = 0$
- $$\rightarrow \nabla(P + \rho \frac{g}{g_c} z + \frac{\rho v^2}{2g_c}) = 0 \xrightarrow{\text{تساوی در هر طرف}} P + \rho \frac{g}{g_c} z + \frac{\rho v^2}{2g_c} = \text{const}$$

اینجا $\rho = \rho g$ داریم

$$\frac{P}{\rho g} + z + \frac{v^2}{2g} = \text{const}$$

اثبات معادله برنولی
 Eq. Bernoulli

دقت کنید... برابری استاتیکی و برای معادله برنولی لازم: (برای تبدیل کردن Term به یک Term)

$$\frac{P}{\rho g} + z + \frac{v^2}{2g} = \text{const} \rightarrow \underbrace{\frac{P}{\rho g}}_{\text{pressure head}} + \underbrace{z}_{\text{elevation head}} = \text{const}$$

total head

Energy Eq: (a) Kinetic energy در هر سرعت موجود است
 (b) Potential energy در هر تغییرات در ارتفاع (positions) است
 (c) Internal energy در هر انرژی داخلی که در سیال وجود دارد

$c_v = \text{head capacity and constant volume}$
 $c_p = \text{head capacity and constant pressure}$

Internal energy $IE \Rightarrow c_v (T - T_0)$

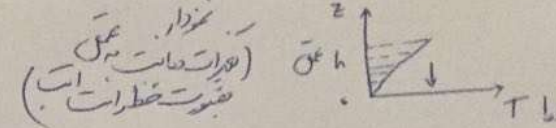
Kinetic $K = \frac{1}{2} m v^2 \Rightarrow (\frac{v^2}{2g_c})$ ρ Potential $E = \rho g z \Rightarrow (PE = \frac{\rho}{g_c} z)$

تبدیل واحد انرژی

$$1 \text{ J} = \frac{778 \text{ lbf-ft}}{\text{BTU}}$$

Fourier law of thermal conductivity : $t \rightarrow \infty$ and steady state

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} \frac{Q}{A} \propto \frac{T}{h \Delta T} \\ \frac{Q}{A} \propto \frac{dT}{dz} \end{aligned} \right. \Rightarrow \left[\frac{Q}{A} = -k \frac{dT}{dz} \right]$$



$$q_z = -k \frac{\partial T}{\partial z}, q_y = -k \frac{\partial T}{\partial y}, q_x = -k \frac{\partial T}{\partial x} \Rightarrow \vec{q} = -i q_x + -j q_y + -k q_z$$

$$\rightarrow \vec{q} = -i \left(-k \frac{\partial T}{\partial x} \right) + -j \left(-k \frac{\partial T}{\partial y} \right) + -k \left(-k \frac{\partial T}{\partial z} \right) \Rightarrow \vec{q} = -k \left(i \frac{\partial T}{\partial x} + j \frac{\partial T}{\partial y} + k \frac{\partial T}{\partial z} \right)$$

$$\rightarrow \boxed{\vec{q} = -k \nabla T} \rightarrow \text{Fourier law}$$

در جامدات این رابطه برقرار است (Fourier law for solids)
 در مایعات و گازها این رابطه برقرار نیست (Fourier law for fluids)

Cylindrical coordinate : $q_r = -k \frac{\partial T}{\partial r}, q_\theta = -k \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial T}{\partial \theta}, q_z = -k \frac{\partial T}{\partial z}$
 Spherical coordinate : $q_r = -k \frac{\partial T}{\partial r}, q_\theta = -k \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial T}{\partial \theta}, q_\phi = -k \frac{1}{r \sin \theta} \frac{\partial T}{\partial \phi}$

« Energy Eq. for solids » $\rho = \text{const}, k = \text{const}, \text{Solid} = \text{Homogeneous}$
 $T, \rho, c_p, C_v, q, P \rightarrow$ all one know, using conservation law for energy :
 Rate of [Energy in] - [Rate of Energy out] + [Rate of energy generated] = [Rate of energy accumulation]

since we have solid : $KE = 0, PE = 0, IE = 0 \Rightarrow$

② $\rho = \text{const} \rightarrow \dot{q} = \text{Rate of energy} = \frac{BTU}{ft^2 \cdot sec} \rightarrow \iint \dot{q} \cdot dF \rightarrow \frac{BTU}{Sec}$

③ $A = \text{Area} \rightarrow A = \frac{BTU}{ft^3 \cdot sec} \Rightarrow \iiint \dot{q} \cdot dV \rightarrow \frac{BTU}{Sec}$

④ $\rho = \text{const}, c_p = \text{const} \rightarrow (IE) dT \rightarrow \rho \cdot c_p (T - T_0) dT \rightarrow \frac{d}{dt} [\rho \cdot c_p (T - T_0) dT]$
 $\rho = \text{const}, c_p = \text{const} \rightarrow \iiint \rho \cdot c_p \frac{\partial T}{\partial t} dV$

در جامدات $\rho, c_p, k = \text{const}$

John's Energy

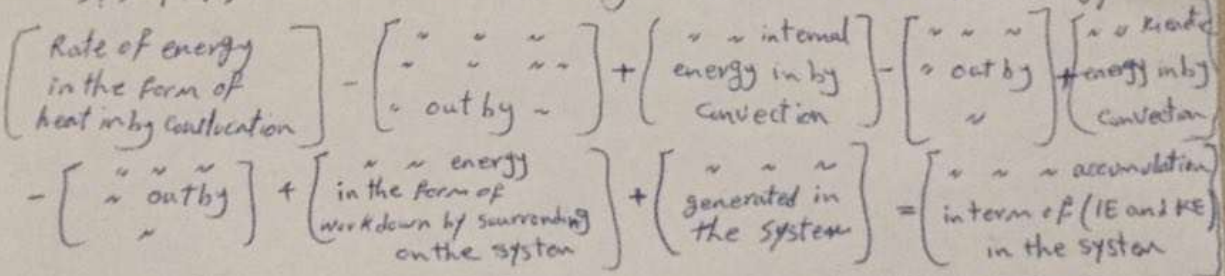
$$-\int_F q \cdot dF + \int_T A \cdot dT = \int_T \rho \cdot c_p \frac{dT}{dt} \Delta T$$

Applied Gauss theorem $\rightarrow -\int_T (\sigma q) \cdot dT + \int_T A \cdot dT = \int_T \rho \cdot c_p \frac{dT}{dt} \Delta T$

$$\frac{\rightarrow}{\int_T dT} \rightarrow -\sigma q + A = \rho \cdot c_p \frac{dT}{dt} \quad \text{if } K \sigma^2 t + A = \rho \cdot c_p \frac{dT}{dt} \Rightarrow$$

$$\frac{dT}{dt} = \left(\frac{K}{\rho \cdot c_p} \right) \sigma^2 + \frac{A}{\rho \cdot c_p} = \left[a^2 \sigma^2 + \frac{A}{\rho \cdot c_p} \right] \rightarrow \text{Energy Eq. For Solids}$$

Eq. of Energy Transfer: Fluid is flowing, $\tau = \rho^2, F = \frac{1}{2}$, $T, \rho, c_p, P, v \rightarrow$ all one know, using conservation law for energy:



②, ① $\rightarrow \int_V \rho \cdot c_p \cdot T \cdot (v \cdot dF)$ / ④, ③ \rightarrow bulk flow $\rightarrow IE \times P \Rightarrow \text{mass} \times IE = \rho \cdot (c_p \cdot c_p) T$

$\Rightarrow -\int_F \rho \cdot c_p \cdot T \cdot (v \cdot dF)$ / ⑥, ⑤ $\rightarrow \frac{v^2}{2g_c} = \left(\frac{ft}{sec} \right) \frac{BTU \cdot \cancel{lbm}}{lbm \cdot ft} \div g \rightarrow \frac{v^2}{2g_c} \left(\frac{BTU}{lbm} \right) \frac{mass \cdot \cancel{lbm}}{\cancel{lbm} \cdot ft} \rightarrow \frac{\rho v^2}{2g_c J} \left(\frac{BTU}{ft^3} \right)$

$\frac{v^2 \cdot \cancel{lbm} \cdot ft}{ft^3} \times v \cdot dF \left(\frac{ft^3}{sec} \right) \rightarrow BTU/sec \rightarrow -\int_F \frac{\rho v^2}{2g_c J} (v \cdot dF)$ / ⑦

⑦ = work is: a) gravity force \rightarrow mass \times height, b) pressure \times volume, c) viscosity \times distance

$F = a: \rho \cdot dT \rightarrow \text{mass} \rightarrow \rho \cdot (v \cdot \frac{g}{g_c}) dT \rightarrow \text{mass} \times (v \cdot \frac{g}{g_c}) = \frac{\rho v^2}{g_c} \left(\frac{lb \cdot ft}{sec} \right)$

$\rightarrow \int_T \rho \left(v \cdot \frac{g}{g_c} \right) dT$ / ⑧

$F = b: -P \cdot dF \rightarrow \rho \cdot v \cdot dF \rightarrow -\int_F \rho \cdot v \cdot dF$ / ⑨

$F = c: -\int_F \left(\frac{\tau \cdot v}{J} \right) dF$ / ⑩ $\rightarrow \int_T A \cdot dT$ / ⑪

✓

• before •

Jahr 1985, 10/11/11

②-1) $\rho c_v T, \frac{v^2}{2g_c J} \Rightarrow \oint (\rho c_v T + \frac{\rho v^2}{2g_c J}) d\tau$ تفاضل

$\oint \frac{d}{dt} \left(\rho c_v T + \frac{\rho v^2}{2g_c J} \right) d\tau \Rightarrow \oint \frac{d}{dt} \left(\rho c_v T + \frac{\rho v^2}{2g_c J} \right) d\tau$

کدام عبارت ها \rightarrow ① - ② - ③ + ④ - ⑤ - ⑥ + ⑦ = ⑧

La Term

Applied divergence Theorem of Gauss:

- $\oint_T (v \cdot g) d\tau$ - $\oint_T v \cdot (\rho c_v T v) d\tau$ - $\oint_T v \cdot \left(\frac{\rho v^2}{g_c J} \right) d\tau$ +

$\oint_T \rho \left(\frac{v \cdot g}{g_c J} \right) d\tau$ - $\oint_T \frac{v \cdot (\rho \cdot v)}{J} d\tau$ - $\oint_T \frac{\nabla \cdot (\tau v)}{J} d\tau$ +

$\oint_T A d\tau = \oint_T \frac{d}{dt} \left(\rho c_v T + \frac{\rho v^2}{2g_c J} \right) d\tau$

فرد عبارت ها \rightarrow - $\nabla \cdot g$ - $\nabla \cdot (\rho c_v T v)$ - $\nabla \cdot \left(\frac{\rho v^2 v}{g_c J} \right)$ + $\rho \left(\frac{v \cdot g}{g_c J} \right)$ - $\frac{\nabla \cdot (\rho v)}{J}$ -

$\frac{\nabla \cdot (\tau v)}{J} + A = \frac{d}{dt} \left(\rho c_v T + \frac{\rho v^2}{2g_c J} \right) \rightarrow$ general eq. of energy

mass Eq. \rightarrow first law of Fick. $\vec{J}_A = i \vec{J}_{Ax} + j \vec{J}_{Ay} + k \vec{J}_{Az} = -D_{AB} \nabla C_A$: Fick 1st Law

mass transfer in solid: if multi system \rightarrow Binary system: A, B

$\tau = \text{m}^3, F = \frac{\text{m}^3}{\text{sec}}$

① [of A in] - [of A out] + [of A generation] = [rate of moles accumulation]

② $\vec{J}_A = \text{mole flux vector} = \frac{\text{moles}}{\text{ft}^2 \cdot \text{sec}}$

③ $R_A = \frac{\text{mole}}{\text{ft}^3 \cdot \text{sec}}$ $\oint_T R_A d\tau$

④ $C_A = \frac{\text{mole}}{\text{ft}^3} \rightarrow C_A \cdot d\tau = \text{moles}$ $\oint_T \frac{\partial C_A}{\partial t} d\tau$

Sum: $-\oint_T \vec{J}_A \cdot d\vec{F} + \oint_T R_A d\tau = \oint_T \frac{\partial C_A}{\partial t} d\tau$ Gauss Applied $\rightarrow -\nabla \cdot \vec{J}_A + R_A = -\frac{\partial C_A}{\partial t}$

Dr

تذرات الجزيئات تتحرك في اتجاه واحد

General Eq. of mass transfer

$$\left[\begin{array}{l} \text{rate of moles} \\ \text{of A in by molecular} \\ \text{diffusion} \end{array} \right] - \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{A out} \\ \text{diffusion} \end{array} \right] + \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{of A in by} \\ \text{convection} \end{array} \right] - \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{of A out by} \\ \text{convection} \end{array} \right] + \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{of A generation} \\ \text{reaction} \end{array} \right] = \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{of A accumulation} \\ \text{change} \end{array} \right]$$

$$\text{(a)} \int_V \mathbf{j}_A \cdot d\mathbf{F} \quad \text{(b)} \int_V c_A \cdot \mathbf{v} \cdot d\mathbf{F}$$

$$\text{(c)} \int_V R_A dT \quad \text{(d)} \int_V \frac{\partial c_A}{\partial t} dT$$

فرضية

Applied Gauss: $-\int_V (\nabla \cdot \mathbf{j}_A) dT - \int_V \nabla \cdot (c_A \cdot \mathbf{v}) dT + \int_V R_A dT = \int_V \frac{\partial c_A}{\partial t} dT$

$$\frac{\partial c_A}{\partial t} = -\nabla \cdot \mathbf{j}_A - \nabla \cdot (c_A \cdot \mathbf{v}) + R_A$$

$$\frac{\partial c_A}{\partial t} = -\nabla \cdot \mathbf{j}_A - \mathbf{v} \cdot \nabla c_A - c_A \nabla \cdot \mathbf{v} + R_A$$

$$\frac{\partial c_A}{\partial t} + c_A \nabla \cdot \mathbf{v} = D_{AB} \nabla^2 c_A + R_A$$

For incompressible fluid $\mathbf{v} \cdot \nabla = 0$

$$\frac{\partial c_A}{\partial t} = D_{AB} \nabla^2 c_A + R_A \rightarrow \text{General eq. mass transfer for solids}$$

$\nu = \frac{\mu}{\rho}$
 μ → dynamic viscosity
 ρ → density
 ν kinetic viscosity

$$\alpha^2 = \frac{k}{\rho \cdot c_p} \rightarrow \text{Thermal diffusion}$$

Dimensional Analysis:

$$x^+ = \frac{x}{L}, y^+ = \frac{y}{L}, z^+ = \frac{z}{L}, t^+ = \frac{tV}{L}, v^+ = \frac{v}{V}, p^+ = \frac{p}{\rho V^2}$$

(system concentration) $c_A^+ = \frac{c_A}{c}$ (system velocity) $v^+ = \frac{v}{u}$

- $\mathbf{v} \cdot \nabla = 0 \rightarrow \frac{v^+ \cdot \nabla^+}{L} \rightarrow \nabla^+ \cdot \mathbf{v}^+ = 0$
- Moving Stokes Eq, neglecting gravity effects (gravity negligible)

$$\frac{\rho}{\rho_c} \frac{Dv^+}{Dt} = -\nabla^+ p^+ + \frac{\mu}{\rho_c L} \nabla^+ \cdot \nabla^+ \rightarrow \frac{Dv^+}{Dt} = -\nabla^+ p^+ + \frac{\mu}{\rho_c L} \nabla^+ \cdot \nabla^+$$

جواب

- Laplace

معادلات حرکت در فضای سه بعدی

energy Eq $\rightarrow \frac{DT}{Dt} = \alpha \nabla^2 T = \frac{k}{\rho c_p} \nabla^2 T$

$\rightarrow \frac{D(\theta T^*)}{D(LT^*)} = \frac{k}{\rho c_p L^2} \nabla^2 (\theta T^*) \xrightarrow{\text{معمولی}} \frac{DT^*}{Dt^*} = \frac{k}{L^2 \rho c_p} \nabla^2 T^*$

$\rightarrow \frac{DT^*}{Dt^*} = \left(\frac{\mu}{L \nu} \right) \left(\frac{k}{\mu c_p} \right) \nabla^2 T^*$

$\frac{1}{NRe}$ $\frac{1}{NPr}$

mass Eq $\rightarrow \frac{Dc_A}{Dt} = D_{AB} \nabla^2 c_A \rightarrow \frac{D(c_A^*)}{D(LT^*)} = \frac{D_{AB}}{L^2} \nabla^2 (c_A^*)$

$\frac{Dc_A^*}{Dt^*} = \frac{D_{AB}}{L^2} \nabla^2 c_A^* \rightarrow \frac{Dc_A^*}{Dt^*} = \left(\frac{\mu}{L \nu} \right) \left(\frac{D_{AB}}{\mu} \right) \nabla^2 c_A^*$

$\frac{1}{NRe}$ $\frac{1}{N_{Schmidt}}$

معادلات حرکت در فضای سه بعدی (Euler's eqs in cylindrical form)

$\frac{1}{\rho} \left(\frac{\partial v_r}{\partial t} + v_r \frac{\partial v_r}{\partial r} + \frac{v_\theta}{r} \frac{\partial v_r}{\partial \theta} + v_z \frac{\partial v_r}{\partial z} \right) = -\frac{\partial p}{\partial r} + \frac{\mu}{r} \left[\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(r \frac{\partial v_r}{\partial r} \right) + \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial^2 v_r}{\partial \theta^2} + \frac{\partial^2 v_r}{\partial z^2} \right] + \rho \frac{g_r}{\rho}$

$\Rightarrow \frac{dp^*}{dz} = \frac{\mu}{\rho c} \left[\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(r \frac{\partial v_z}{\partial r} \right) \right]$

معادله موستقیم برای محیط مسطح

$v = -\frac{k}{\mu} \nabla^2 \phi$ (Darcy Eq.)

$\phi = P I j g t$

a) mass Eq $\rightarrow \nabla \cdot \rho v = -\phi \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t}$

b) momentum Eq $\rightarrow v_x = -\frac{k_x}{\mu} \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x}$, c) Eq of state

معادله حالت و معادله پیوستگی

$v_x = -\frac{k_x}{\mu} \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x}$

$v_y = -\frac{1}{\mu} \left(k_{yx} \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} + k_{yy} \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial y} + k_{yz} \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial z} \right)$

$v_z = -\frac{1}{\mu} \left(k_{zx} \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} + k_{zy} \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial y} + k_{zz} \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial z} \right)$

$$\begin{pmatrix} v_x \\ v_y \\ v_z \end{pmatrix} = -\frac{1}{\mu} \begin{pmatrix} k_{xx} & k_{xy} & k_{xz} \\ k_{yx} & k_{yy} & k_{yz} \\ k_{zx} & k_{zy} & k_{zz} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} \\ \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial y} \\ \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial z} \end{pmatrix}$$

Eq of flow through porous media - Laplace

معادله جریان در محیط های متخلخل

General diffusibility Eq. 2

in cartesian coordination: case (A): $\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\rho k_x}{\mu} \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{\rho k_y}{\mu} \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial y} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left(\frac{\rho k_z}{\mu} \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial z} \right) = \phi \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t}$

$\frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left(\frac{\rho k_z}{\mu} \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial z} \right) = \phi \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t}$

$k_x = k_y = k_z = k$ Eq. diffusibility $\rho = \text{const}$

Homogeneous - isotropic - media - incompressible fluid - steady state flow - $\mu = \text{const}$
 - (no gravity effect $\Rightarrow \phi = P$)

$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial y} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left(\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial z} \right) = 0$

$\nabla^2 P = \rho \alpha \frac{\partial P}{\partial t} = 0$
 $\nabla^2 \phi = \phi \alpha \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial t} = 0$

case (B): Homogeneous - isotropic - slightly compressible fluid - (no gravity effect)
 $k_x = k_y = k_z = k$ $\phi \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} \rightarrow P$

$\mu = \text{const}$

$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\rho k_x}{\mu} \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{\rho k_y}{\mu} \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial y} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left(\frac{\rho k_z}{\mu} \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial z} \right) = \phi \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t}$

$\rightarrow \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\rho \frac{\partial P}{\partial x} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\rho \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left(\rho \frac{\partial P}{\partial z} \right) = \frac{\phi \mu}{k} \frac{\partial P}{\partial t} \right)$

well test Eq. $\nabla^2 P = \frac{\phi \mu c}{k} \frac{\partial P}{\partial t}$

$c = \frac{1}{\rho} \left(\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial P} \right) \rightarrow \rho c \Delta P = \Delta \rho$

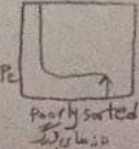
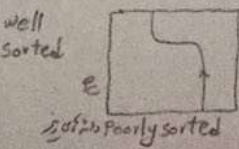
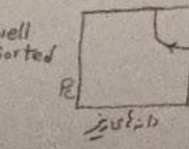
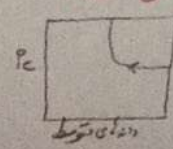
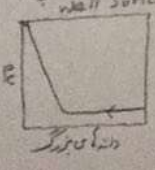
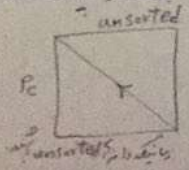
$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial x} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial y} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left(\frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial z} \right) = \frac{\phi \mu}{k} \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} \xrightarrow{\text{high}} \frac{\phi \mu c}{k} \frac{\partial P}{\partial t}$

case (C): Homogeneous - isotropic media - ideal gas - no gravity effect - unsteady state flow

① $\rho = \frac{P \cdot M_w}{R T}$ (ideal gas = 1) / ② $\mu_w = \frac{P \cdot \mu}{R T}$ (mass number of mole) / ③ $\rho = 2 \cdot P$

④ $\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(P \frac{\partial P}{\partial x} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial^2 P^2}{\partial x^2} \rightarrow \left[\nabla^2 P^2 = \frac{\phi \mu}{k P} \frac{\partial P^2}{\partial t} \right]$

Hysteresis: P_c vs S_w curves. clean water, P_c vs S_w curves. P_c vs S_w curves.



11

Application of potential function

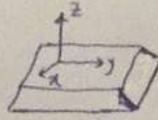
Linear

(x, y, z)

فلسفہ کے ساتھ

$\nabla^2 \phi = 0$

① linear - s.s flow - isotropic - homogeneous media :



Boundary condition (B.C) $\begin{cases} \phi(x, y) = \phi_0 \\ \phi(x, y) = \phi_1 \end{cases}$

$\frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial z^2} = 0$

$\frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial x^2} = 0 \rightarrow \phi = Cx + C' \xrightarrow{B.C} C = \phi_0, C' = \frac{\phi_1 - \phi_0}{x} \Rightarrow \phi = \frac{\phi_1 - \phi_0}{x} x + \phi_0$

potential function

$v_x = \frac{k}{\mu} \nabla \phi \rightarrow v_x = -\frac{k}{\mu} \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} = \frac{\phi_1 - \phi_0}{x} \rightarrow v_x = -\frac{k}{\mu} \frac{\phi_1 - \phi_0}{x}$

$q = \int_A v_x dA = \int_0^z \int_0^y v_x dz dy = yz \cdot v_x$

$q = -\frac{k(A)(\phi_1 - \phi_0)}{\mu \cdot x}$ Flow Rate

$q = -\frac{kA(\rho_e - \rho_w)}{\mu \cdot L}$

② Radial - s.s flow - isotropic - homogeneous media : $\nabla^2 \phi = 0$

$\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (r \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial r}) + \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial \theta^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial z^2} = 0 \xrightarrow{B.C} \frac{1}{r} (r \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial r}) = 0 \rightarrow \phi = C \ln r + C'$

$C = \frac{\phi_e - \phi_w}{\ln \frac{r_e}{r_w}}, \phi = A \ln r + B \rightarrow v_r = -\frac{k}{\mu} \frac{\phi_e - \phi_w}{\ln \frac{r_e}{r_w}}$

$q = \frac{-2\pi kh(\phi_e - \phi_w)}{\mu \ln(r_e/r_w)}$ flow rate $(q = \int_0^h \int_0^{2\pi} v_r r_w d\theta dh, dA = r dr d\theta)$

$q = \frac{2\pi k(\rho_e - \rho_w)}{\mu \ln(r_e/r_w)}$

③ Average Permeability : a-3) layer in series (سلسلہ وار) :

$q = -\frac{KA \Delta P}{\mu L}$ $\begin{cases} A_1 = A_2 = A_3 = \dots = A_n = A \\ q_1 = q_2 = q_3 = \dots = q_n = q \end{cases}$

$\Delta P = \Delta P_1 + \Delta P_2 + \Delta P_3 + \dots + \Delta P_n \rightarrow \Delta P_{tot} = \frac{q \mu L_1}{k_1 A} + \frac{q \mu L_2}{k_2 A} + \frac{q \mu L_3}{k_3 A} + \dots \Rightarrow$

$\frac{L}{K} = \frac{L_1}{k_1} + \frac{L_2}{k_2} + \dots + \frac{L_n}{k_n} \rightarrow \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{L_i}{k_i} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n L_i}{K} \Rightarrow K = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n L_i}{\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{L_i}{k_i}}$

b-3) layer in parallel (موازی) :

$\begin{cases} q = q_1 + q_2 + q_3 + \dots + q_n \\ \Delta P = \Delta P_1 = \Delta P_2 = \Delta P_3 = \dots = \Delta P_n \\ A = A_1 = A_2 = A_3 = \dots = A_n \end{cases}$

موازی

(b-3) $l_1 = l_2 = l_3 = \dots = l$

$w_1 = w_2 = w_3 = \dots = w$

$A = h \cdot w$

جریان در یک لایه

$Q_{tot} = \frac{KA\Delta P}{ml} = \frac{K_1 A_1 \Delta P_1}{m l_1} + \frac{K_2 A_2 \Delta P_2}{m l_2} + \dots \Rightarrow Kh = K_1 h_1 + K_2 h_2 + \dots + K_n h_n$

$\bar{K}_{avg} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n k_i h_i}{\sum_{i=1}^n h_i}$

(flow capacity = $K \cdot h$)

$\bar{\phi}_{avg} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n \phi_i h_i}{\sum_{i=1}^n h_i}$

* un s.s Radial Flow:

$\nabla_p^2 = \frac{\phi M c}{K} \frac{\partial p}{\partial t} \rightarrow \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(r \frac{\partial p}{\partial r} \right) + \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial^2 p}{\partial \theta^2} + \frac{\partial^2 p}{\partial z^2}$

$\frac{\partial p}{\partial z^2} = \frac{\phi M c}{K} \frac{\partial p}{\partial t}$

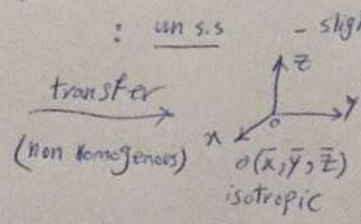
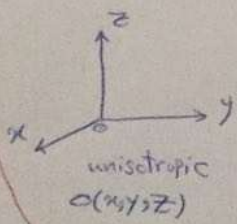
$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(r \frac{\partial p}{\partial r} \right) = \frac{\phi M c}{K} \frac{\partial p}{\partial t} \rightarrow P.D.E$

* نکته: در مورد اثر صفت ازین (t) در حالت un s.s و اثر صفت در حالت s-s در بار

Diffusivity Eq. for anisotropic porous media:

$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(K_x \frac{\partial p}{\partial x} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(K_y \frac{\partial p}{\partial y} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left(K_z \frac{\partial p}{\partial z} \right) = \phi M c \frac{\partial p}{\partial t}$

$K_x \neq K_y \neq K_z$: anisotropic $K_x = K_y = K_z = K$: isotropic



transfer (non homogeneous) $\bar{x} = \frac{x}{\sqrt{K_x}}, \bar{y} = \frac{y}{\sqrt{K_y}}, \bar{z} = \frac{z}{\sqrt{K_z}}$

$\frac{\partial \bar{x}}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{K_x}}, \frac{\partial \bar{y}}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{K_y}}, \frac{\partial \bar{z}}{\partial z} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{K_z}}$

$\left(\frac{\partial \bar{x}}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial \bar{y}}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial \bar{x}}{\partial z} = \frac{\partial \bar{z}}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial \bar{y}}{\partial z} = \frac{\partial \bar{z}}{\partial y} = 0 \right)$

using chain rule: $K_x \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\partial p}{\partial x} \frac{\partial \bar{x}}{\partial x} \right) \frac{\partial \bar{x}}{\partial x} = K_x \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \frac{\partial p}{\partial x}$

$\Rightarrow K_x \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\partial p}{\partial x} \frac{1}{\sqrt{K_x}} \right) \frac{1}{\sqrt{K_x}} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\partial p}{\partial x} \right)$

$\frac{\partial^2 p}{\partial \bar{x}^2} + \frac{\partial^2 p}{\partial \bar{y}^2} + \frac{\partial^2 p}{\partial \bar{z}^2} = \phi M c \frac{\partial p}{\partial t}$

Immiscible fluid flow through porous media:

Imm Flow

- 1) rock properties
- 2) interfacial
- 3) ...
- 4) ...
- 5) ...

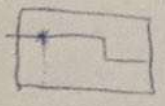
$\frac{-\partial p_w}{\partial x} = \frac{A \phi}{q \cdot T} \frac{\partial S_w}{\partial t}$

$S_w = S_w(x, t)$

کنش و حرکت در یک سیال

$$ds_w = \left(\frac{\partial s_w}{\partial x}\right)_t dx + \left(\frac{\partial s_w}{\partial t}\right)_x dt$$

طبق شوری Buckley and leverett توزیع شکل در دست :



در زمان و مکان مشخص یک اشباع داریم پس در هر زمان و مکان مشخص برابر مناسبت زیر مقادیر اشباع داریم.

در زمان و مکان مشخص $ds_w = 0 \Rightarrow \left(\frac{dx}{dt}\right)_{s_w} = \frac{-\left(\frac{\partial s_w}{\partial t}\right)_x}{\left(\frac{\partial s_w}{\partial x}\right)_t} \rightarrow$ s_w نسبت اشباع

Velocity of given saturation in porous media : $f_w = f_w(s_w) \rightarrow$ تابع f_w نسبت s_w

using chain rule : $\left(\frac{\partial f_w}{\partial x}\right)_t = \underbrace{\left(\frac{\partial f_w}{\partial s_w}\right)_t}_{(1)} + \underbrace{\left(\frac{\partial s_w}{\partial x}\right)_t}_{(2)}$

شیر توان به جای (1) از معادله (2) بین صفحه قبلی و بجای (2) از معادله (1) استفاده کرد.

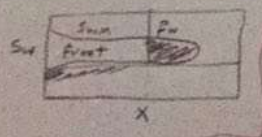
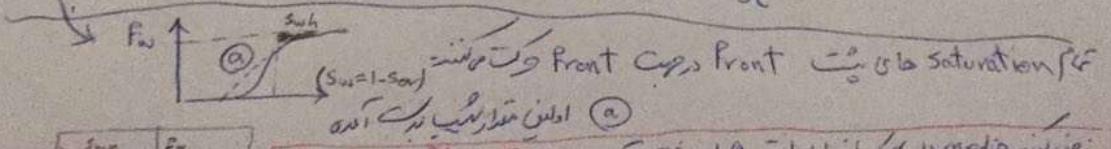
$\Rightarrow \left(\frac{dx}{dt}\right)_{s_w} = \frac{q_{tot}}{\phi A} \left(\frac{\partial f_w}{\partial s_w}\right)_t \rightarrow$ Buckley and leverett Eq (Frontal Advanced Eq)

این معادله بیان می کند که در هر زمان و مکان مشخص f_w چگونه به دست می آید

مراحل حل معادله : $\left. \begin{aligned} -\frac{\partial p}{\partial x} &= A\phi \frac{\partial s_{oil}}{\partial t} \\ -\frac{\partial q_w}{\partial x} &= A\phi \frac{\partial s_{water}}{\partial t} \end{aligned} \right\}$ و $f_w = \frac{q_w}{q_o + q_w} \left\{ \begin{aligned} q_w &= f_w q_{tot} \\ q_o &= (1-f_w) q_{tot} \end{aligned} \right. \rightarrow f_w + f_o = 1$

$\rightarrow -\frac{\partial (f_w q_t)}{\partial x} = A\phi \frac{\partial s_w}{\partial t} \rightarrow -\frac{\partial (q_w + q_o)}{\partial x} = A\phi \frac{\partial (s_o + s_w)}{\partial t} \quad (1)$

و $\frac{\partial q_{tot}}{\partial x} = 0$ و $q_{tot} = \text{const} \rightarrow -\frac{\partial f_w}{\partial x} = \frac{A\phi}{q_t} \frac{\partial s_w}{\partial t}$ معادله



نظریه سینما در این معادله استفاده شده و نفت داخل آن قرار دارد (نظریه اشباع یا Disphy) $\frac{oil}{q_o}$

باید در نظر گرفته شود (Capillary) و (Gravit) و تاثیر بر قانون داریس خواهد داشت

Darcy Eq.

فرآیند: $q_w = -\frac{k_w A}{\mu_w} \left(\frac{\partial p_w}{\partial x} + \rho_w g \sin \theta \right)$ (1)

سخت: $q_o = -\frac{k_o A}{\mu_o} \left(\frac{\partial p_o}{\partial x} + \rho_o g \sin \theta \right)$ (2)

Fractal $F_w = \frac{q_w}{q_o + q_w} = \frac{q_w}{q_{tot}}$ (3) $\begin{cases} q_w = F_w \cdot q_{tot} \\ q_o = (1-F_w) \cdot q_{tot} \end{cases}$

$\frac{q_w}{\mu_w} = -\frac{k_w A}{\mu_w} \left(\frac{\partial p_w}{\partial x} + \rho_w g \sin \theta \right)$ (4)

$(1-F_w) q_T = -\frac{k_o A}{\mu_o} \left(\frac{\partial p_o}{\partial x} + \rho_o g \sin \theta \right)$ (5)

(4) & (5) $\rightarrow -\frac{q_T}{A} \frac{\mu_o}{k_o} + F_w \frac{q_T}{A} \frac{\mu_w}{k_w} = \frac{\partial p_o}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial p_w}{\partial x} + \rho_o g \sin \theta - \rho_w g \sin \theta$

$\rightarrow -\frac{q_T}{A} \frac{\mu_o}{k_o} + \frac{q_T}{A} F_w \left(\frac{\mu_o}{k_o} + \frac{\mu_w}{k_w} \right) = \frac{\partial p_o}{\partial x} + (\rho_o - \rho_w) g \sin \theta$

$F_w = \frac{\frac{\partial p_o}{\partial x} + (\rho_o - \rho_w) g \sin \theta + \frac{q_T}{A} \frac{\mu_o}{k_o}}{\frac{q_T}{A} \left(\frac{\mu_o}{k_o} + \frac{\mu_w}{k_w} \right)} = \frac{\frac{A}{q_T} \left[\frac{\partial p}{\partial x} + (\rho_o + \rho_w) g \sin \theta \right] + \frac{\mu_o}{k_o}}{\frac{\mu_o}{k_o} + \frac{\mu_w}{k_w}}$

$\Rightarrow F_w = \frac{\frac{\mu_o}{k_o}}{\frac{\mu_o}{k_o} + \frac{\mu_w}{k_w}} + \frac{A/q_T \left[\frac{\partial p}{\partial x} + (\rho_o + \rho_w) g \sin \theta \right]}{\frac{\mu_o}{k_o} + \frac{\mu_w}{k_w}}$

multiplying numerator and denominator by $\frac{k_o}{\mu_o}$:

$F_w = \frac{1}{1 + \left(\frac{k_o}{k_w} \right) \left(\frac{\mu_w}{\mu_o} \right)} + \frac{\frac{k_o A}{\mu_o q_T} \left[\frac{\partial p}{\partial x} + (\rho_o + \rho_w) g \sin \theta \right]}{1 + \left(\frac{k_o}{k_w} \right) \left(\frac{\mu_w}{\mu_o} \right)}$ \Rightarrow Fractal Flow Eq

نیز می توان نوشت

« پدیده فرآیند »

فرآیند

* شکلات خرد شده کامل سبک است و سبک است در هر دو طرف است و خلاصه این است که این دو طرف است
تعداد صفحات ممکن نبود