Numerical solution of the Maxwell-Stefan equations using the Finite Volume Method

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Abstract

The Maxwell-Stefan equations for multi-component diffusion are solved using the finite volume method. Time discretization is fully implicit. To validate the approach the Maxwell-Stefan equations are used to model the three-component twin-bulb experiment and the results are compared with experimental observations.

Twin-bulb model The twin-bulb experiment [2] consists of two small compartments, connected by a tube through which the components can diffuse. The compartments are filled with H_2, N_2 and CO_2. Diffusion through the tube can be modeled using the Maxwell-Stefan equations [1]:

$$-\left(\frac{\partial \ln \gamma_i}{\partial \ln x_i} + 1\right)\nabla x_i = \sum_{j \neq i} \frac{x_j \mathbf{J}_i - x_i \mathbf{J}_j}{c_t D_{ij}} \qquad (1)$$

For ideal systems the activity coefficient γ_i of component i is equal to unity. The left side of (1) then simplifies, resulting in:

$$-\nabla x_i = \sum_{j \neq i} \frac{x_j \mathbf{J}_i - x_i \mathbf{J}_j}{c_t D_{ij}} \qquad (2)$$

From a mass balance follows that the change in local composition at any given time is:

$$c_t \frac{\partial x_i}{\partial t} = -\nabla \cdot \mathbf{J}_i \qquad (3)$$

Diffusion occurs at constant pressure. To preserve the total concentration the fluxes of the different components sum up to zero:

$$\sum_i \mathbf{J}_i = 0 \qquad (4)$$

Method To compute the composition of the system the model equations (1) - (4) are solved using the finite volume method. Time discretization is fully implicit, achieved by eliminating the flux-components from the model equations. Central differencing is used for the diffusion terms. The mole fractions of H_2, N_2 and CO_2 in the first compartment are initially 0.0, 0.501 and 0.499, respectively. In the second compartment the mole fractions of H_2, N_2 and CO_2 are initially 0.501, 0.499 and 0.0, respectively. The diffusivities are $D_{12} = 8.33e - 5$ (m^2/s), $D_{13} = 6.8e - 5$ (m^2/s) and $D_{23} = 1.68e - 5$ (m^2/s). The volumes of the compartments are $5e - 4$ (m^3) and the tube connecting the compartments has a length of $1e - 2$ (m) and a diameter of $2e - 3$ (m).

Results The results of solving the model equations are shown in figure 1. The results agree well with experimental observations made in [2].

Discussion The results obtained in this work based on implicit time discretization is compared with an approach based on explicit time discretization. Explicit time discretization was only stable for small timesteps, whereas the implicitly discretized approach was stable. Analysis of the coefficients of the linear system obtained from discretization of the model equations shows that the coefficients satisfy
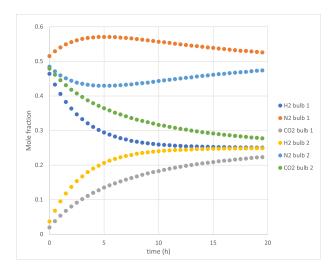
Figure 1: The mole fraction as a function of time (h).

the Scarborough criterion, and so the matrix associated with the linear system is diagonally dominant.

Conclusion The Maxwell-Stefan equations were solved using the finite volume method. Results obtained numerically were shown to agree well with experimental observations, thereby validating the model. Regarding the discretization strategy, it was shown that implicit time discretization leads to more stable solutions compared with explicit schemes.

Appendix Here the one-dimensional case of the Maxwell-Stefan equations is elaborated on. The one-dimensional case of (2) for component 1 is:

$$-c_t\frac{\partial x_1}{\partial z} = \frac{x_2 J_1 - x_1 J_2}{D_{12}} + \frac{x_3 J_1 - x_1 J_3}{D_{13}} \quad (5)$$

The equation for component 2 is:

$$-c_t\frac{\partial x_2}{\partial z} = \frac{x_1 J_2 - x_2 J_1}{D_{12}} + \frac{x_3 J_2 - x_2 J_3}{D_{23}} \quad (6)$$

The change in local composition of component 1 is:

$$ct\frac{\partial x_1}{\partial t} = -\frac{\partial J_1}{\partial z} \quad (7)$$

The change in local composition of component 2 is:

$$ct\frac{\partial x_2}{\partial t} = -\frac{\partial J_2}{\partial z} \quad (8)$$

To facilitate the elimination of the fluxes from the equations above equation (5) and (6) are rewritten:

$$ct\frac{\partial x_1}{\partial z} = a_1 J_1 + a_2 J_2 \quad (9)$$

$$ct\frac{\partial x_2}{\partial z} = b_1 J_1 + b_2 J_2 \quad (10)$$

With a_1, a_2, b_1 and b_2 given by:

$$a_1 = \left(\frac{1}{D_{12}} - \frac{1}{D_{13}}\right)x_2 + \frac{1}{D_{13}} \quad (11)$$

$$a_2 = \left(\frac{1}{D_{13}} - \frac{1}{D_{12}}\right)x_1 \quad (12)$$

$$b_1 = \left(\frac{1}{D_{23}} - \frac{1}{D_{12}}\right)x_2 \quad (13)$$

$$b_2 = \left(\frac{1}{D_{12}} - \frac{1}{D_{23}}\right)x_1 + \frac{1}{D_{23}} \quad (14)$$

The fluxes can now be written in terms of the composition gradients:

$$J_1 = \beta_1\frac{\partial x_1}{\partial z} + \beta_2\frac{\partial x_2}{\partial z} \quad (15)$$

$$J_2 = \alpha_1\frac{\partial x_1}{\partial z} + \alpha_2\frac{\partial x_2}{\partial z} \quad (16)$$

With β_1, β_2, α_1 and α_2 given by:

$$\beta_1 = -\frac{c_t}{a_1} - \frac{a_2\alpha_1}{a_1} \quad (17)$$

$$\beta_2 = -\frac{a_2\alpha_2}{a_1} \quad (18)$$

$$\alpha_1 = -\frac{c_t}{a_2 - \frac{a_1 b_2}{b_1}} \quad (19)$$

$$\alpha_2 = \frac{a_1 c_t}{a_2 b_1 - a_1 b_2} \quad (20)$$

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Nomenclature

c_t Total concentration ($mol \cdot m^{-3}$)
D_{ij} Diffusivity ($m^2 \cdot s^{-1}$)
$\mathbf{J}_i$ Flux vector ($mol \cdot m^{-2} \cdot s^{-1}$)
J_i Flux component ($mol \cdot m^{-2} \cdot s^{-1}$)
R Universal gas constant ($8.314 \ J \cdot mol^{-1} \cdot K^{-1}$)
T Temperature (K)
x_i Mole fraction (-)
γ_i Activity coefficient (-)
z Axial coordinate (m)

Subscripts

i Component index (-)
j Component index (-)

References

[1] Taylor, R., Krishna, R. (1993). *Multicomponent Mass Transfer*. New York: Wiley.

[2] Duncan, J.B., Toor, H.L. *AIChE J.*, 1962, **8**, 38–41.