

*ODBOR MODELOVÁNÍ HETEROGENNÍCH MATERIÁLŮ A BIOMECHANICKÝCH  
SYSTÉMŮ*

***SEEP-3DSG***

***SOFTWARE PRO ANALÝZU TEČENÍ NE-NEWTONSKÉHO  
PORÉZNÍHO MÉDIA S PROSAKOVÁNÍM TEKUTINY***

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*PLZEŇ, PROSINEC 2010*

**Jazyk výsledku:** EN

**Hlavní obor:** JR

**Uplatněn:** ANO

**Název výsledku česky:**

*SEEP-3DSG – Software pro analýzu tečení ne-newtonského porézního média s prosakováním tekutiny*

**Název výsledku anglicky:**

*SEEP-3DSG – Software for the analysis of the flow of a non-newtonian porous medium with liquid seepage*

**Abstrakt k výsledku česky:**

*Software implementuje matematický model průtoku dvoufázového porézního média obecnou oblastí. Médium se skládá s porézní matrice (skeletu) a prosakující kapaliny a je modelováno jako ne-newtonovská tekutina, jejíž pohyb a deformace jsou popsány vektorem rychlosti skeletu a tlakem kapaliny. Ne-newtonovský charakter média je zohledněn použitím konstitutivního vztahu typu Binghamovy tekutiny. Silná materiálová nelinearita, tj. závislost materiálových koeficientů jako je např. permeabilita, stlačitelnost nebo viskozita na tlaku, porozitě a teplotě, je řešena pomocí iteračního schématu typu fixed-point, jehož výsledkem je po dosažení předepsané konvergence stacionární řešení problému. Program umožňuje monitorovat požadované charakteristiky celého procesu jako je průtoční množství na vstupu a výstupu, množství prosáklé tekutiny, pole tlaku atd.*

**Abstrakt k výsledku anglicky:**

*The software implements a mathematical model of flow of a two-phase porous medium in a general domain. The medium is modeled as a non-Newtonian fluid, whose movement and deformation are described by the vector of skeleton velocity and the fluid pressure. The non-Newtonian character of the medium is allowed for by using the constitutive relation of the Bingham plastic fluid kind. The strong material nonlinearity, i.e. dependence of the material coefficients such as the permeability, compressibility, or viscosity on the pressure, porosity and temperature is treated by employing a fixed point iterative scheme, which results after attaining a specified convergence in the stationary solution of the problem. The code enables monitoring of required characteristics of the whole process such as inlet and outlet flow rates, amount of liquid seepage, pressure field, etc.*

**Klíčová slova česky:**

*dvoufázové médium; ne-newtonské tekutina; prosakování tekutiny*

**Klíčová slova anglicky:**

*two-phase medium; Non-Newtonian fluid; liquid seepage*

**Vlastník výsledku:** *Západočeská univerzita v Plzni*

**IČ vlastníka výsledku:** *49777513*

**Stát:** *Česká republika*

**Lokalizace:** <http://www.zcu.cz/ntc/vysledky/sw/NTC-SW-05-10.html>

**Licence:** *ANO*

**Licenční poplatek:** *NE*

**Ekonomické parametry:** *Software umožňuje pomocí výpočetních simulací lépe porozumět procesu oddělujícího lisování porézního média, a následně zvýšit efektivitu tohoto procesu v řadě navržených technologických zařízení. Větší ekonomický přínos souvisí např. s lisováním olejin.*

**Technické parametry:** *Luděk Hynčík, Západočeská univerzita v Plzni, Nové technologie - Výzkumné centrum v západočeském regionu, Univerzitní 8, 306 14 Plzeň, 377634709, [hyncik@ntc.zcu.cz](mailto:hyncik@ntc.zcu.cz)*

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# **SEEP-3DSG Documentation**

***Release 0.1***

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*SEEP-3DSG* is an application project for modeling oil expression from plant seeds built upon [SfePy](#).

*SfePy* documentation: <http://docs.sfepy.org/doc-devel>





# **ABSTRACT**

The software implements a mathematical model of flow of a two-phase porous medium in a general domain. The medium is modeled as a non-Newtonian fluid, whose movement and deformation are described by the vector of skeleton velocity and the fluid pressure. The non-Newtonian character of the medium is allowed for by using the constitutive relation of the Bingham plastic fluid kind. The strong material nonlinearity, i.e. dependence of the material coefficients such as the permeability, compressibility, or viscosity on the pressure, porosity and temperature is treated by employing a fixed point iterative scheme, which results after attaining a specified convergence in the stationary solution of the problem. The code enables monitoring of required characteristics of the whole process such as inlet and outlet flow rates, amount of liquid seepage, pressure field, etc.



# USAGE

## 2.1 Setting up environment

1. You need *SfePy* and all its dependencies.
2. Make sure that *SfePy* can be found by Python. If you build *SfePy* in place, set the *PYTHONPATH* environment variable: for example on Linux, using bash shell (\$ is the prompt character, do not type it!):

```
$ export PYTHONPATH=$PYTHONPATH:<path-to-SfePy>
```

3. Try running the solver by *time\_solver.py*:

```
$ ./time_solver.py Usage: time_solver.py [options] filename
```

**Options:**

<b>--version</b>	show program's version number and exit
<b>-h, --help</b>	show this help message and exit
<b>-o filename</b>	output file name [default: oilseed_out.vtk]

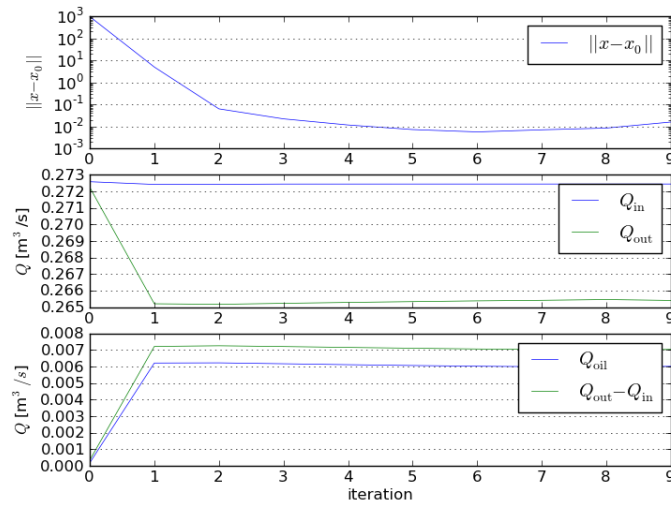
It should show the help message shown above.

## 2.2 Running a simulation

There is one example file called *oilseed.py*. It can be used as the input for the time solver as follows:

```
$ ./time_solver.py oilseed.py
```

A figure displaying convergence to stationary state and other data should pop-up. After the solver finishes, the convergence figure should be saved to *convergence.png*. An example log figure is here:



There is also a text log file *convergence.txt* with the same data.

## 2.3 Postprocessing

The results of the simulation should be saved in *chamber\*.vtk* files, that can be viewed by any VTK-capable viewer, for example Mayavi or ParaView. *SfePy* comes with a simple automatic post-processor based on Mayavi, that can be run for the whole sequence of files:

```
$ <path-to-SfePy>/postproc.py chamber*.vtk -b
```

# MODULE INDEX

## 3.1 oilseed module

Screw press model.

**class** oilseed.**MaterialParameters**

oilseed.**define**()

Return the actual problem definition.

oilseed.**define\_input**(*filename\_mesh, t0, t1, n\_step, pars\_class*)

oilseed.**func\_K**(*Phi, pars*)

Calculates the permeability “K” Phi ... porosity pars ... material\_parameters (dict)

oilseed.**func\_Phi**(*eps, pars*)

Calculates the porosity “Phi” from volume deformation “eps”. eps ... volume deformation pars ... material\_parameters (dict)

oilseed.**get\_volume\_pars**(*ts, coors, mode='qp', equations=None, term=None, problem=None, var\_eps=None, pars=None, \*\*kwargs*)

Compute (nonlinear) material parameters for the next iteration step using:

- eps - current volume deformation
- state - current step solution (velocity, pressure, etc.)

## 3.2 time\_solver module

TimeSolver.**\_\_call\_\_**(*ts, state0, var\_eps0*)

**class** time\_solver.**TimeSolver**(*conf, problem*)

**get\_flows**()

Get flows  $\underline{v} \cdot \underline{u}$  through given boundary regions given in the solver options.

**get\_initial\_state**()

**get\_pressed\_oil\_volume**()

Get the volume of oil pressed out of the chamber through the region given in the solver options.

**log**(\*args)

Log convergence.

**save\_log**()

**setup\_shifted\_domain()**

Extend the shifted domain by artificial elements corresponding to the convected inlet surface - prepare extended shifted domain data structures.

**start\_log()**

**update\_volume\_deformation** (*ts, state, var\_eps*)

Update the volume deformation for current velocity.

Modifies *var\_eps* in place!

`time_solver.create_problem(filename)`

`time_solver.main()`

# INDICES AND TABLES

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