

Pore-scale Simulation of Coupled Two-phase Flow and Heat Transfer through Dual-permeability Porous Medium

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Introduction

Water conformance control in water-flooded reservoirs

Early water breakthrough happens due to

- ✓ Formation heterogeneities: fractures, high permeable zones
- ✓ Water-oil viscosity contrast

Early water breakthrough results in 

- Low sweep efficiency
- Excessive water prod.

Remedy : To increase the viscosity of water using polymer

Objectives

2D pore-scale simulations of :

- ✓ the effects of permeability and viscosity contrasts on water flooding → Two-phase flow
- ✓ the polymer injection process in dual-permeability medium → Two-phase flow + Heat transfer

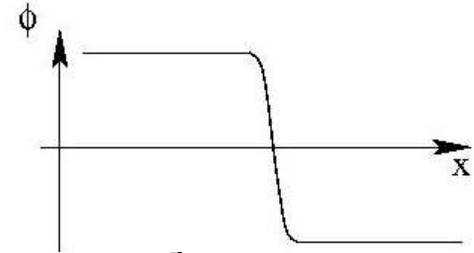
Theoretical Model

Two-phase flow model : Cahn-Hilliard phase field method

$$\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial t} + u \cdot \nabla \phi = \nabla \cdot (M \nabla G)$$

$$M = M_c \varepsilon^2$$

$$G = \lambda \left[\phi (\phi^2 - 1) / \varepsilon^2 - \nabla^2 \phi \right]$$



$$\rho \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + \rho u \cdot \nabla u = -\nabla p + \nabla \cdot [\mu (\nabla u + \nabla u^T)] + F_{st}$$

$$\nabla \cdot u = 0$$

$$\mu = (\mu_2 - \mu_1) \times (1 + \phi) / 2 + \mu_1 \quad \rho = (\rho_2 - \rho_1) \times (1 + \phi) / 2 + \rho_1$$

$$F_{st} = G \nabla \phi$$

Theoretical Model

Two-phase flow coupled with heat transfer

$$\rho C_p \frac{\partial T}{\partial t} + \rho C_p u \cdot \nabla T = \nabla \cdot (k \nabla T)$$

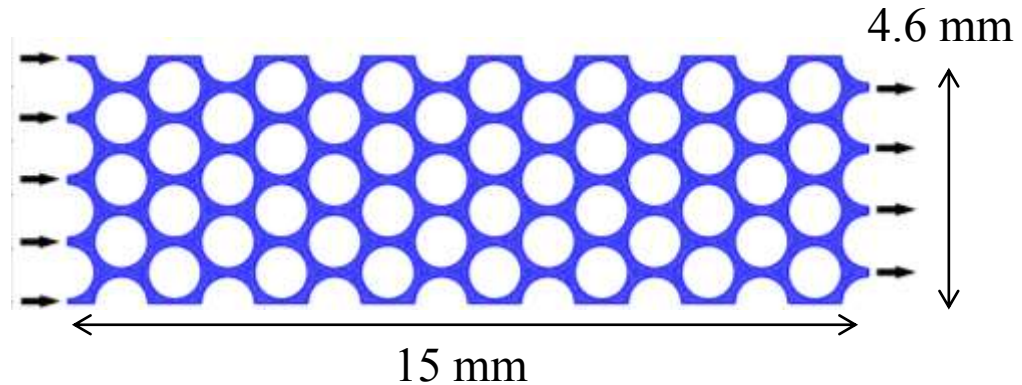
$$C_p = (C_{p2} - C_{p1}) \times (1 + \phi) / 2 + C_{p1}$$

$$k = (k_2 - k_1) \times (1 + \phi) / 2 + k_1$$

Model Geometries & Boundary conditions

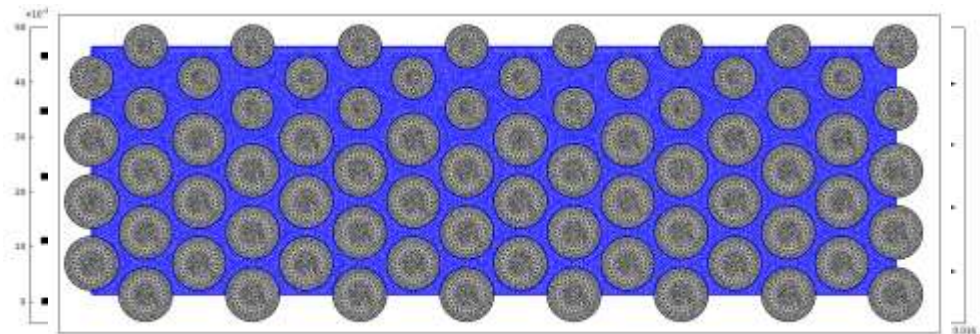
Homogenous model

$D_g = 1 \text{ mm}$
 $D_t = 0.15 \text{ mm}$



Dual-permeability model

$D_g = 1 \text{ \& } 0.8 \text{ mm}$
 $D_t = 0.15 \text{ \& } 0.35 \text{ mm}$

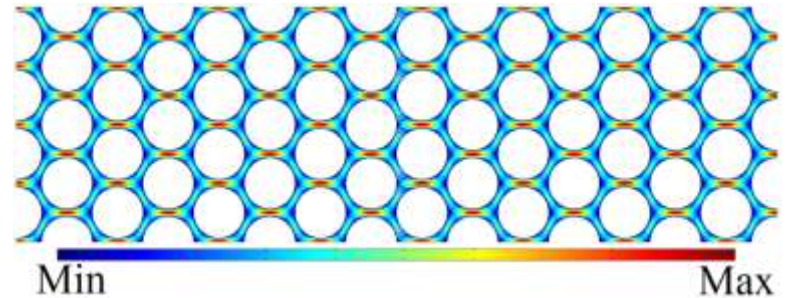
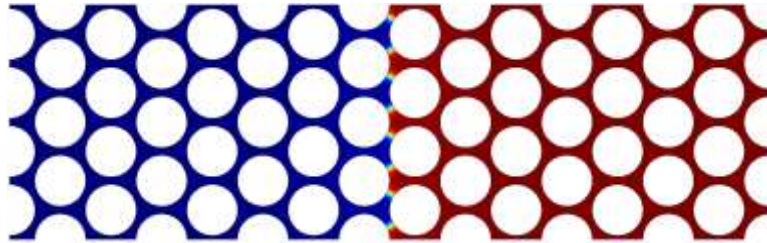


Grain walls: No-slip boundary conditions
Lateral sides: Symmetry boundary conditions
Inlets: Constant velocity
Outlets: Constant pressure ($P_o=0$)

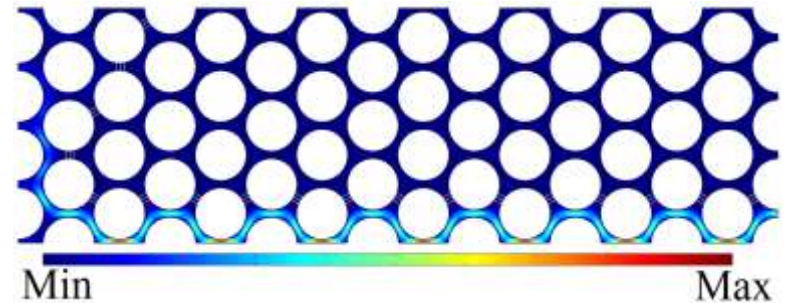
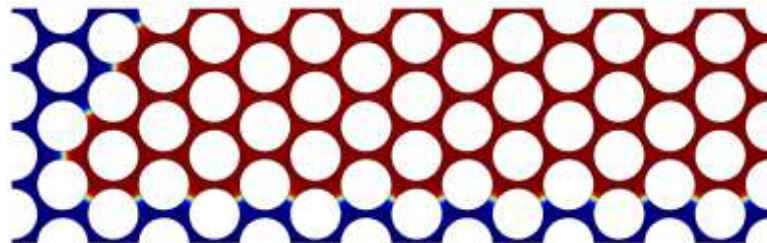
Results

Homogenous porous medium: Effect of viscosity ratio (β)

$$\beta \geq 1$$

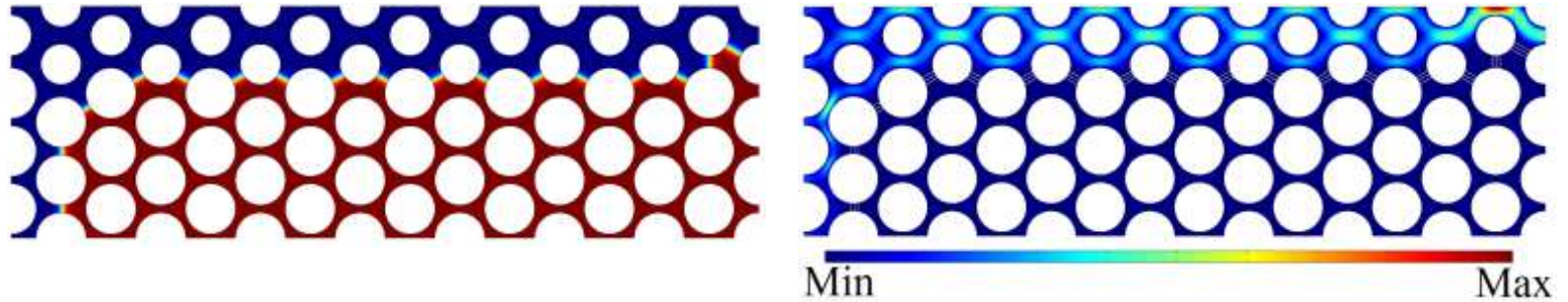


$$\beta < 1$$



Results

Dual-permeability porous medium: Effect of permeability contrast

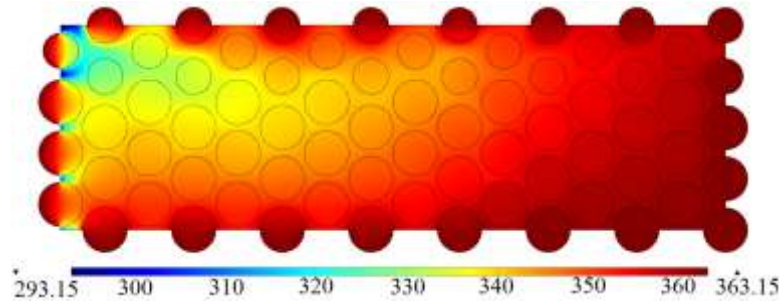


Results

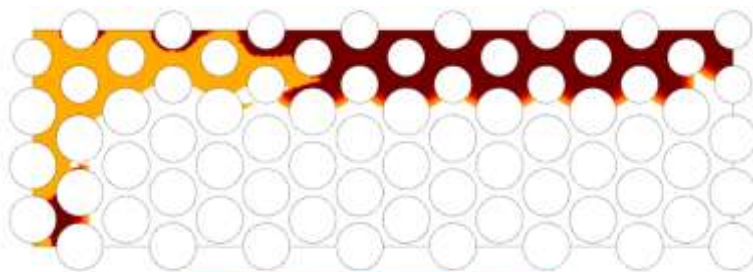
Dual-permeability porous medium: Polymer injection

Temperature profile after stabilization (t=4.5 s)

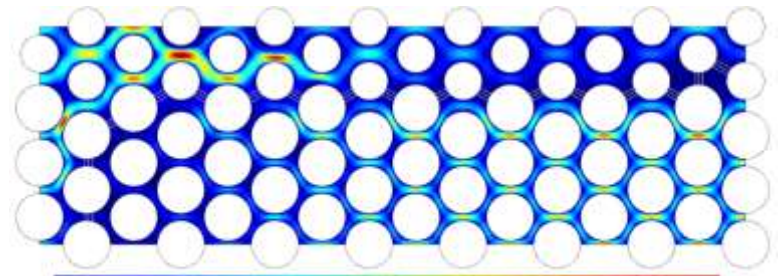
$T_{in}=293.15$ K (20 C)
 $T_0=363.15$ K (90 C)



$$\mu_{aq} = 0.001 + 0.024 \times U_t (t - 5) \times U_T (T - 343.15)$$



Viscosity



Min

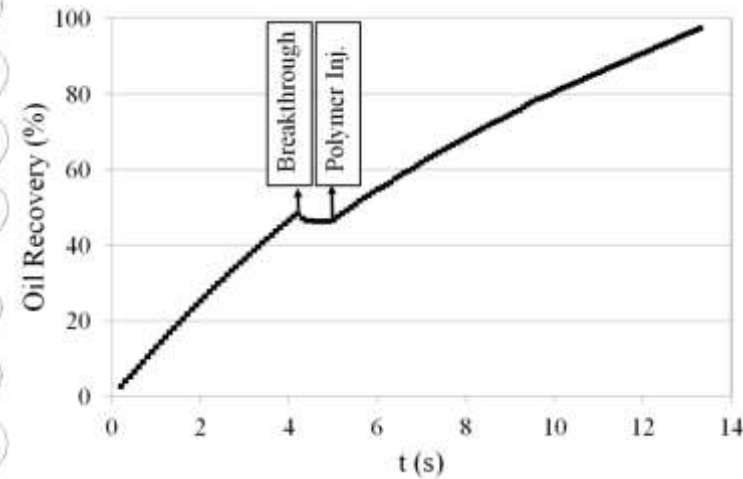
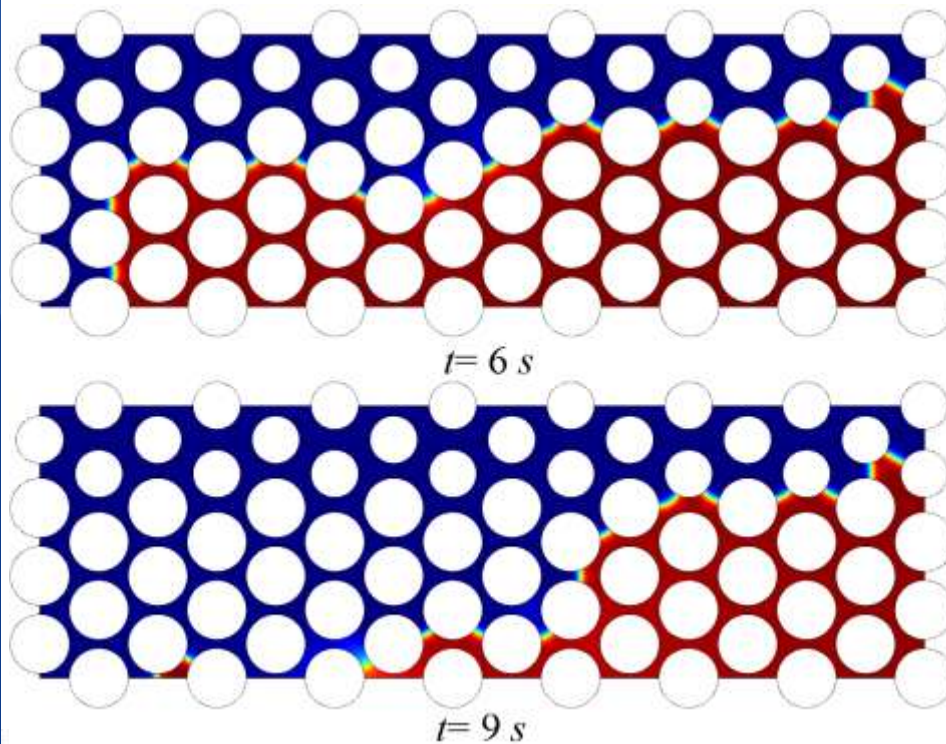
Velocity

Max

Results

Dual-permeability porous medium: Polymer injection

cont.



Conclusion

- COMSOL Multiphysics was used to solve the coupled two-phase flow and heat transfer at pore scale.
- The simulations could capture the effects of permeability and viscosity contrasts in lowering the water sweep efficiency in the porous media.
- The simulation of polymer injection in dual-permeability porous medium showed that proper polymer treatment enhances the oil recovery by creating high resistivity in the high permeable zone.



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THANKS FOR YOUR ATTENTION

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