# Numerical Solution of Multi-Phase 1D Flow Equation

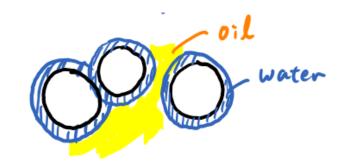
Hoonyoung Jeong Department of Energy Resources Engineering Seoul National University

# Multiphase

- More than two phases that are immiscible
   ✓ What does immiscible flow mean?
  - They flow separately
  - But it doesn't mean they have independent flow
    - $\clubsuit$  Competition
    - ✤ Relative permeability
      - >  $k_r$  is a function of saturation
      - ➢ More oil → Higher So → Oil flows better
      - > More water  $\rightarrow$  Higher Sw  $\rightarrow$  Water flows better

#### • Wettability

- ✓ Wetting / Non-wetting phases
- In water-wet rock, wettability btn water and rock > wettability btn oil and rock
   Capillary pressure



## **Oil and Water**

Immiscible oil and water
 ✓ Relative permeability
 ✓ Caprillary pressure

#### **Continuity Equations**

- $\nabla \cdot \left( \rho \vec{V} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial t} (\rho \phi) = 0$
- Both oil and water mass balances are satisfied separately.
- $\nabla \cdot (\rho_o \vec{V}_o) + \frac{\partial}{\partial t} (\rho_o \phi S_o) = 0$   $\nabla \cdot (\rho_w \vec{V}_w) + \frac{\partial}{\partial t} (\rho_w \phi S_w) = 0$

#### Darcy's Law

- $\vec{V} = -\frac{k}{\mu} \nabla P$
- Oil and water move separately, but their  $k_r$  depends on  $S_o$  and  $S_w$ .
- $\overrightarrow{V_o} = -\frac{kk_{ro}}{\mu_o} \nabla P_o$
- $\overrightarrow{V_w} = -\frac{kk_{rw}}{\mu_w}\nabla P_w$
- $P_c = P_o P_w$  for water-wet rock

 $P_c = f(S_w \text{ or } S_o)$ 

•  $P_c = P_w - P_o$  for oil-wet rock

#### **Constitutive Equations**

• 
$$C_f = \frac{1}{\rho_f} \frac{\partial \rho_f}{\partial P}$$
,  $C_r = \frac{1}{\phi} \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial P}$   
•  $C_o = \frac{1}{\rho_o} \frac{\partial \rho_o}{\partial P_o} = B_o \frac{\partial}{\partial P_o} \left(\frac{1}{B_o}\right)$   
•  $C_w = \frac{1}{\rho_w} \frac{\partial \rho_w}{\partial P_w} = B_w \frac{\partial}{\partial P_w} \left(\frac{1}{B_w}\right)$   
•  $C_w = \frac{1}{\rho_w} \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial P_w}$ 

- $C_r = \frac{1}{\phi} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial P_o}$
- $C_t = C_r + S_o C_o + S_w C_w$

### **Initial & Boundary Conditions**

- Initial pressure :  $\rho_o gh$ ,  $\rho_w gh$
- Initial saturation : calculate S<sub>w</sub> using P<sub>c</sub>

 $S_o = 1 - S_w$ 

If heterogeneous rock, this calculation might be inaccurate. estimate from core samples, well log data, using geostatistics.

Boundary conditions constant BHP, constant Q  $\rightarrow$  BHP,  $Q_0, Q_W, Q_0 + Q_W$ 

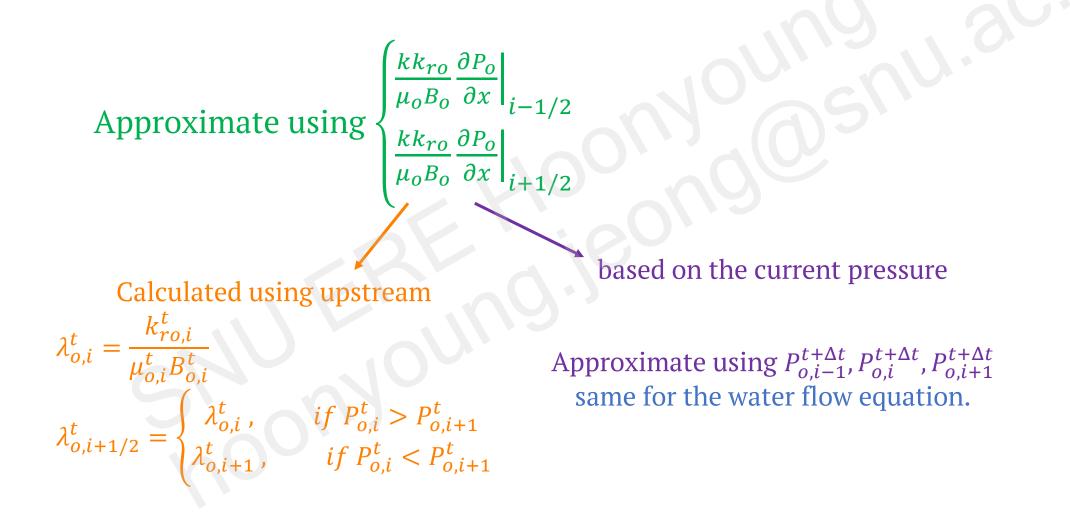
#### **Multiphase Equations**

S = 1

 $→ S_o + S_w = 1,$  Two assumptions 1) undersaturated reservoir  $P > P_b → \text{ no gas}$ 2) gas is liberated in surface

 $k_{ro}, k_{rw} = f(S_o \text{ or } S_w)$  $P_w = P_o - P_c, \qquad P_c = f(S_w)$ 

#### 1) Approximation of Spatial Term



# 2) Approximation of Temporal Term

In a single phase,

Using analogy,

 $\frac{\varphi_{i}c_{t,i}}{B_{i}^{t}\Delta t} \left(P_{i}^{t+\Delta t} - P_{i}^{t}\right)$   $\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left(\frac{\phi S_{o}}{B_{o}}\right)$   $\phi_{i}^{t}, C_{r,i}, C_{o,i}, B_{o,i}^{t}, \Delta t$   $P_{o,i}^{t+\Delta t}, P_{o,i}^{t}$   $S_{o,i}^{t+\Delta t}, S_{o,i}^{t} \text{ are needed.}$ 

#### 3) Build Oil and Water Equations

Obtain the approximate oil flow eq. Obtain the approximate water flow eq.

 $\begin{array}{l} 2n \text{ unknown}: P_{o,i}^{t+\Delta t}, S_{o,i}^{t+\Delta t} \rightarrow n \ eqs.\\ 2n \text{ unknown}: P_{w,i}^{t+\Delta t}, S_{w,i}^{t+\Delta t} \rightarrow n \ eqs. \end{array}$ 

## 4) Combine Oil and Water Equations

Combine the two approximate oil and water flow eqs.

i) 
$$P_{w,i}^{t+\Delta t} = P_{o,i}^{t+\Delta t} - \frac{P_{c,i}^{t+\Delta t}}{=} P_{c}(S_{w,i}^{t+\Delta t})$$
  
=  $P_{c}(S_{w,i}^{t+\Delta t})$  unknown, cannot solve  
 $\approx P_{c}(S_{w,i}^{t})$ 

4n unknown and 2n eqs.

→ Water flow eq : expressed in terms of  $P_{o,i}^{t+\Delta t}$  and  $S_{o,i}^{t+\Delta t}$ 2n unknown and 2n eqs.

 $\rightarrow$  n unknown and n eqs. by cancelling  $S_{o,i}^{t+\Delta t}$ 

#### Others

5) Build a matrix and calculate P<sup>t+Δt</sup><sub>o,i</sub>
6) Calculate S<sup>t+Δt</sup><sub>o,i</sub> by substituting P<sup>t+Δt</sup><sub>o,i</sub> into the oil flow eq.
7) Calculate S<sup>t+Δt</sup><sub>w,i</sub>, P<sup>t+Δt</sup><sub>w,i</sub> = P<sup>t+Δt</sup><sub>o,i</sub> - P<sub>c</sub>(S<sup>t+Δt</sup><sub>w,i</sub>)
8) Update B<sub>o</sub>, B<sub>w</sub>, φ, μ<sub>o</sub>, μ<sub>w</sub>

→ IMPES (Implicit Pressure Explicit Saturation)