



TWO-PHASE FLOW IN A POROUS MEDIA TEST-CASES PERFORMED WITH TOUGH2

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Tough2 – Overview (1/2)

- **Code for multi-phase and multi-component fluid flow and transport in porous media**
- **Developed at Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory (LBNL)**
- **Thermophysical fluid properties for a wide range of pressures and temperatures**
- **Many capillary pressure and relative permeability relationships**
- **Available version with FORTRAN 77 files of source code =>adaptable for specific needs:**
 - » additional relationships (Problem4)
 - » additional outputs
- **Specific fluid property modules:**
 - » EOS5 for water/hydrogen mixtures (Problems 1-2-3)
 - » EOS3 for water/air mixtures (Problem 4)

Tough2 – Overview (2/2)

- **Space discretization is made from the integral form of the basic conservation equations (IFDM: integral finite difference method)**
- **Time is discretized fully implicitly (first-order)**
- **Linear equation system is solved using a Newton-Raphson iteration process**
- **Automatic time step control**
- **Primary variables (isothermal conditions):**
 - » single phase conditions: $P, X_{\text{mass H2/air}}$
 - » two-phase conditions: P_g, S_g
 - » primary variables are switched and re-initialized in response to a change of phase

Tough2 modules EOS3/EOS5

- **Components: water and hydrogen (EOS5) or air (EOS3)**
- **Phases: liquid and gas**
- **Ideal gas law for gas phase**
- **Dalton's law for partial pressures: $P_{\text{gas}} = P_{\text{H2/air}} + P_{\text{vap}}$**
- **Fluid advection described with a multiphase extension of Darcy's law**
- **Solubility of hydrogen according to Henry's law: $X_{\text{mole}} = H * P_{\text{H2/air}}$**

Main deviations from the test-cases specifications

➤ Diffusion model:

» diffusive flux j_{α}^i of component i in fluid phase α

$$j_{\alpha}^i = -\phi S_{\alpha} \rho_{\alpha} d_{\alpha}^i \nabla X_{\alpha}^i$$

with X_{α}^i mass fraction of component i in phase α

➤ Vapor pressure is not neglected:

» At 300 K saturated vapor pressure is 3532 Pa

» At 303 K saturated vapor pressure is 4205 Pa

➤ Compressibility of liquid water

➤ Production term for hydrogen:

» applied on a thin specific volume instead of a boundary surface

Problem 1: gas phase appearance/disappearance

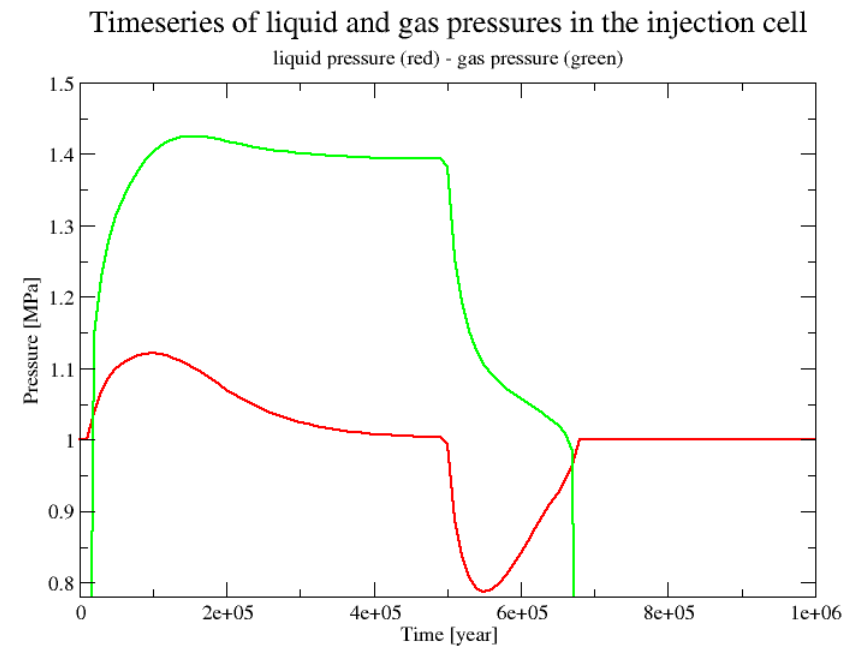
- Porous media initially fully saturated with pure water

- Regular spatial discretization: $dx=1$ m

- Time discretization:

» $dt_{min}=1$ s, $dt_{max} = 1000$ years

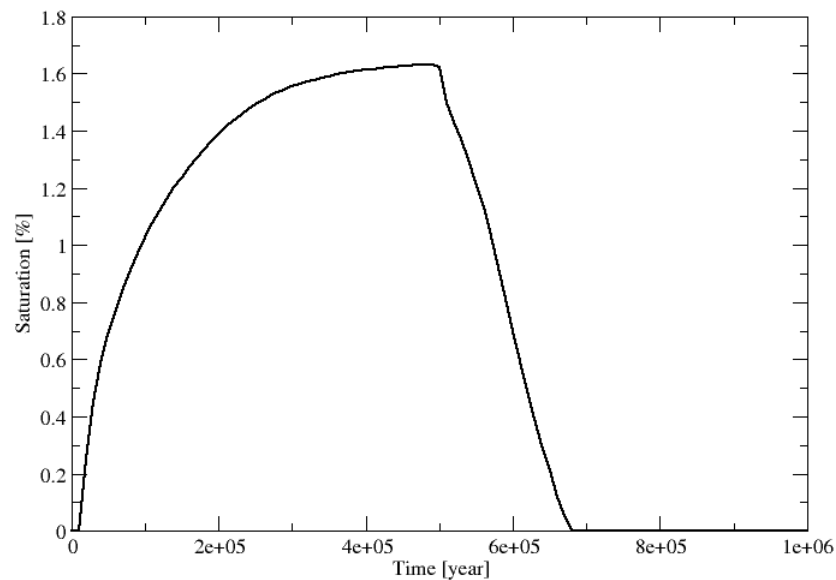
- Relative convergence criterion: 10^{-5}



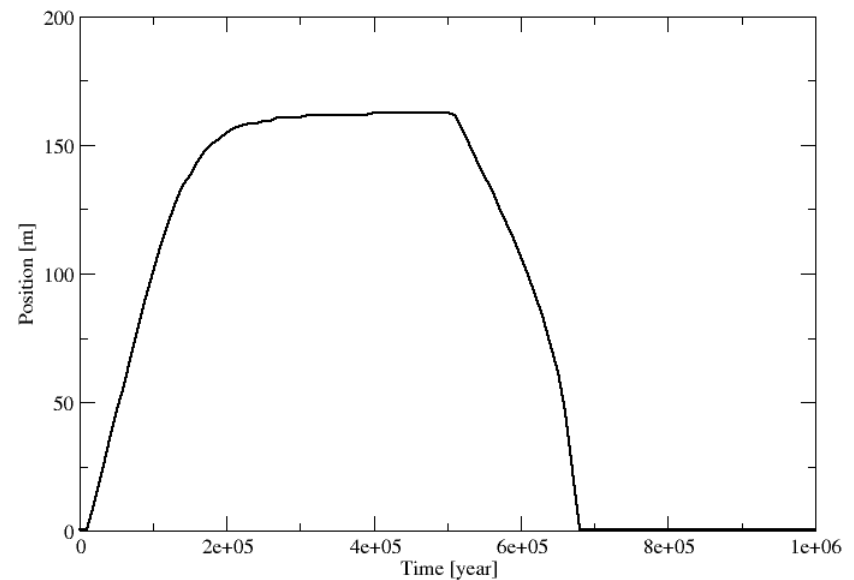
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Timeseries of gas saturation in the injection cell



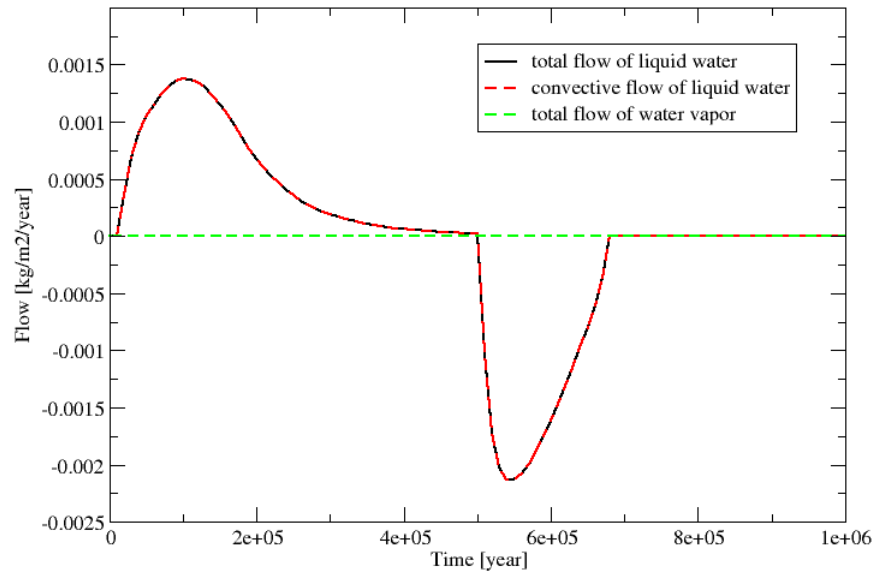
Timeseries of saturation front position



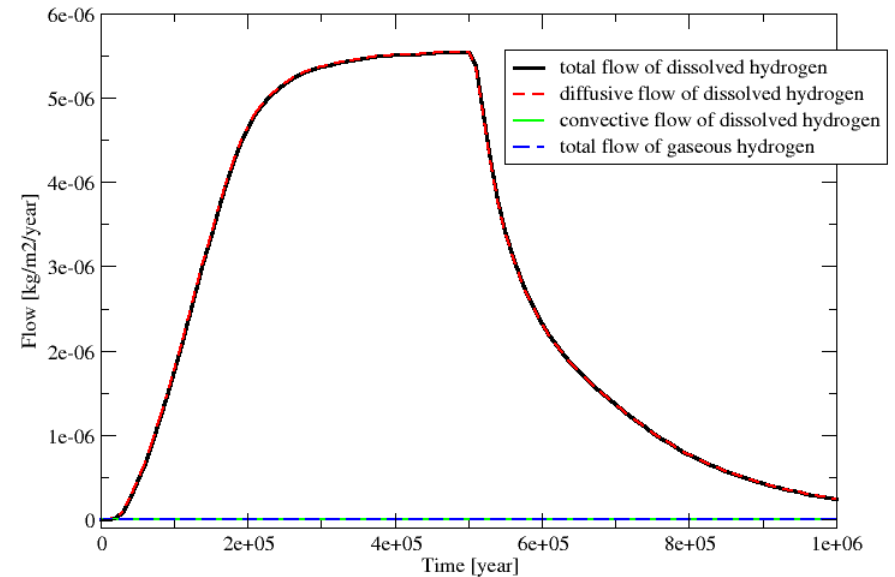
Problem 1: gas phase appearance/disappearance

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Timeseries of water flow across exit boundary



Timeseries of hydrogen flow across exit boundary



Problem 1: gas phase appearance/disappearance

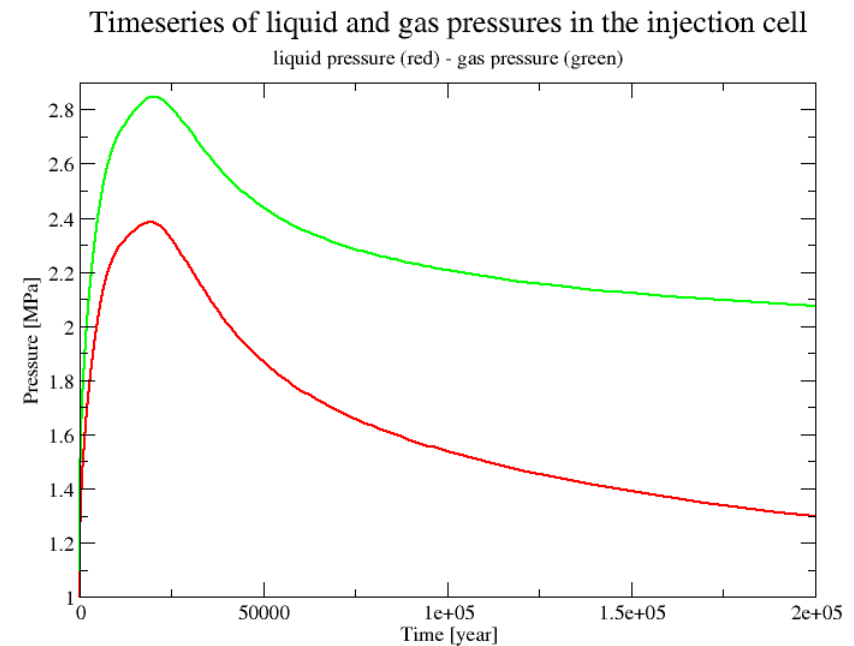
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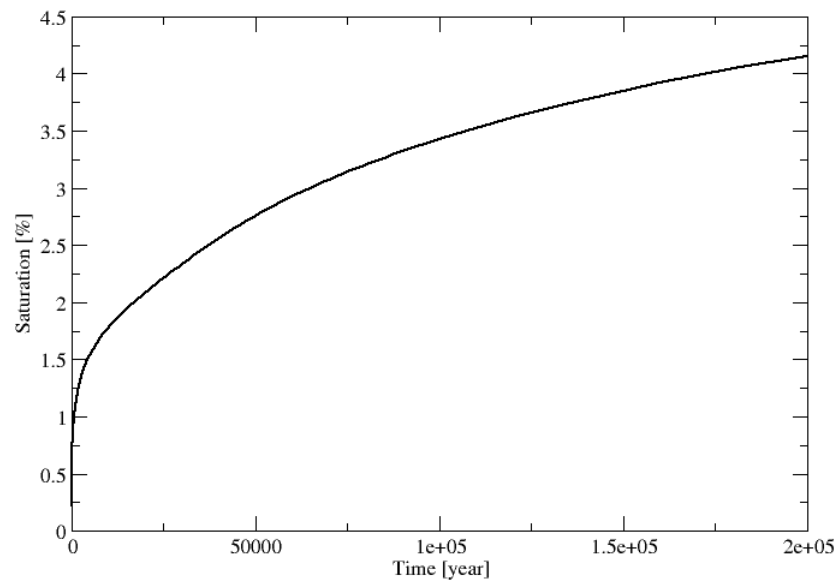
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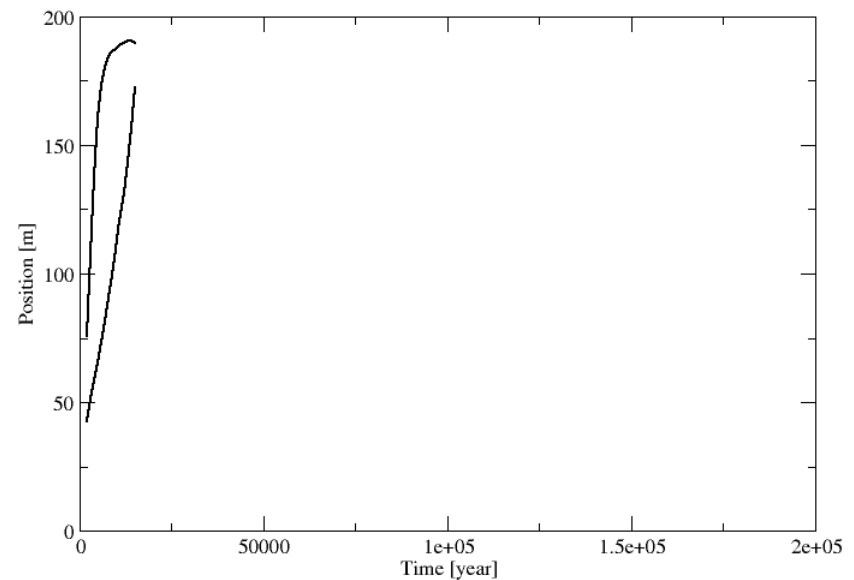
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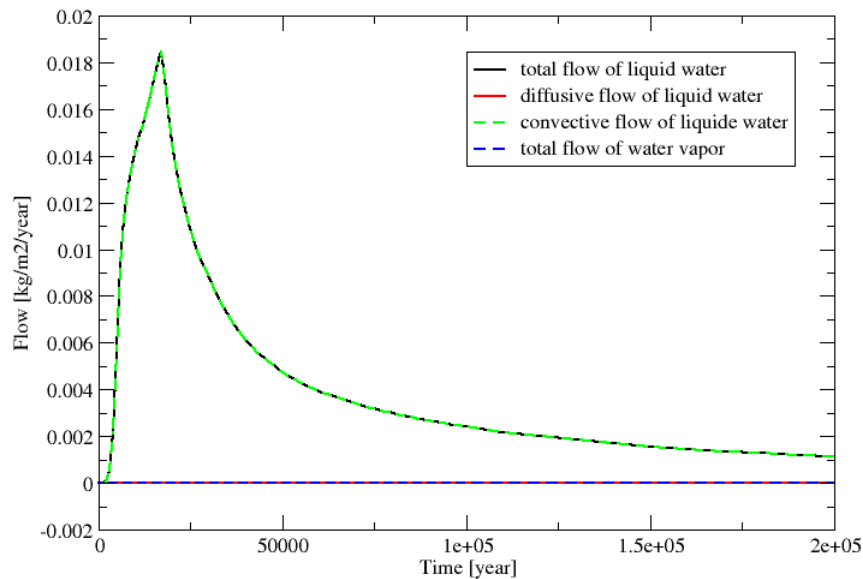
Timeseries of saturation front positions



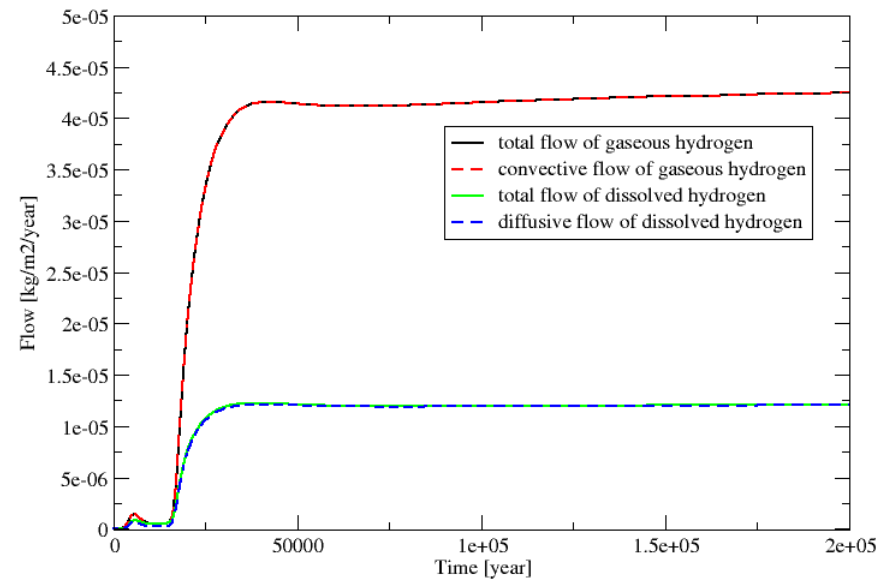
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Timeseries of hydrogen flow across exit boundary

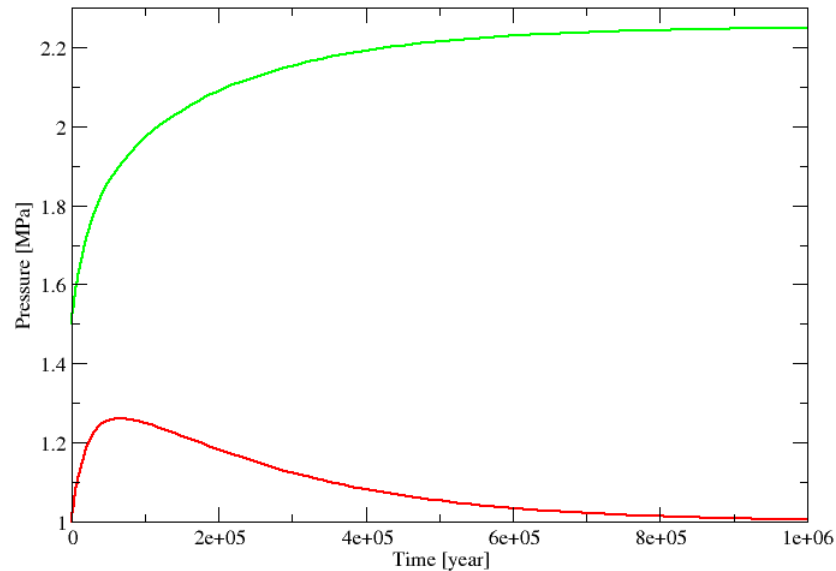


Problem 2: two-phase flow in a non homogeneous porous media

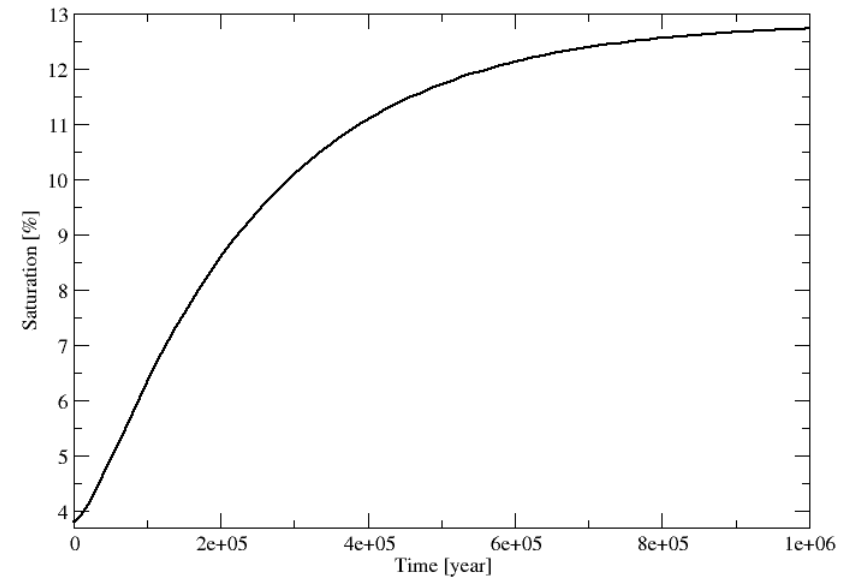
- Porous media initially partially saturated with liquid

Timeseries of liquid and gas pressures in the injection cell

liquid pressure (red) - gas pressure (green)



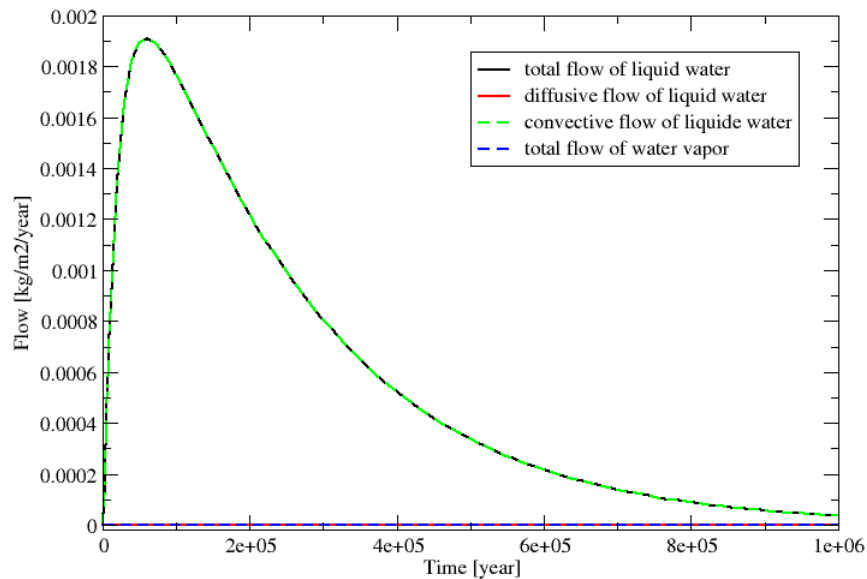
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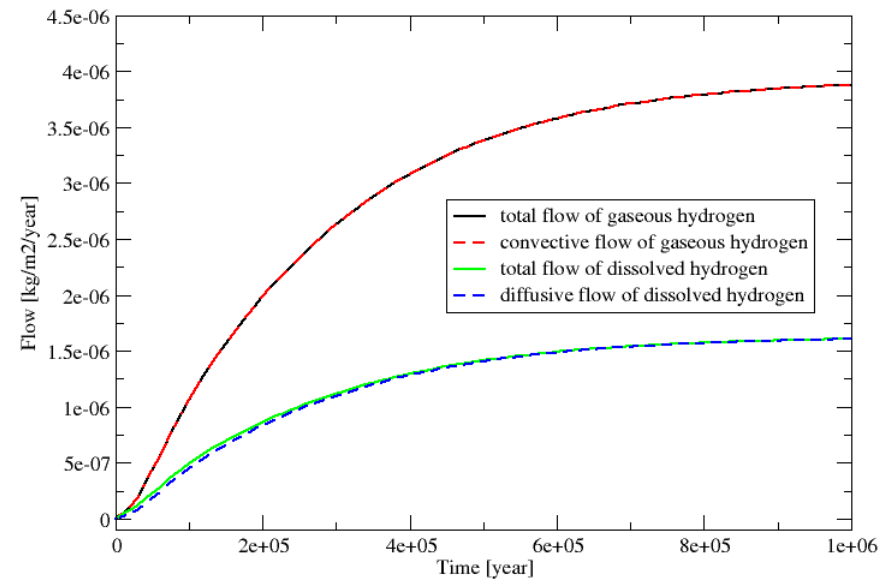
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Timeseries of hydrogen flow across exit boundary



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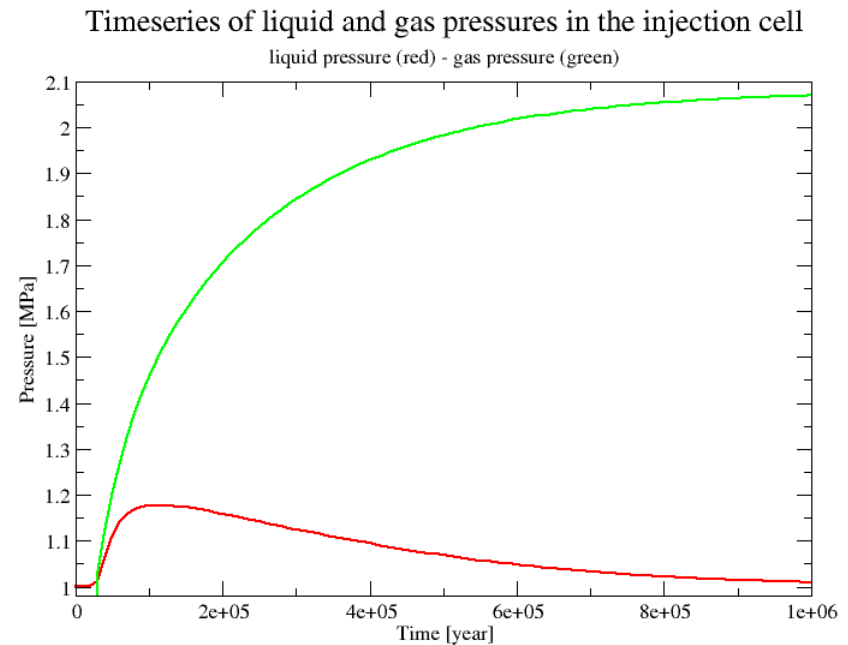
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- Regular spatial discretization: $dx=1$ m

- Time discretization:

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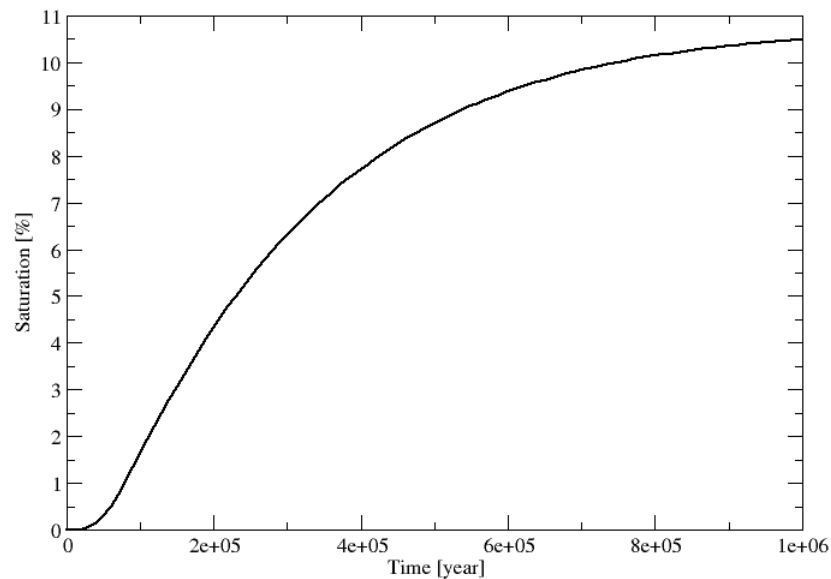
- Relative convergence criterion: 10^{-5}



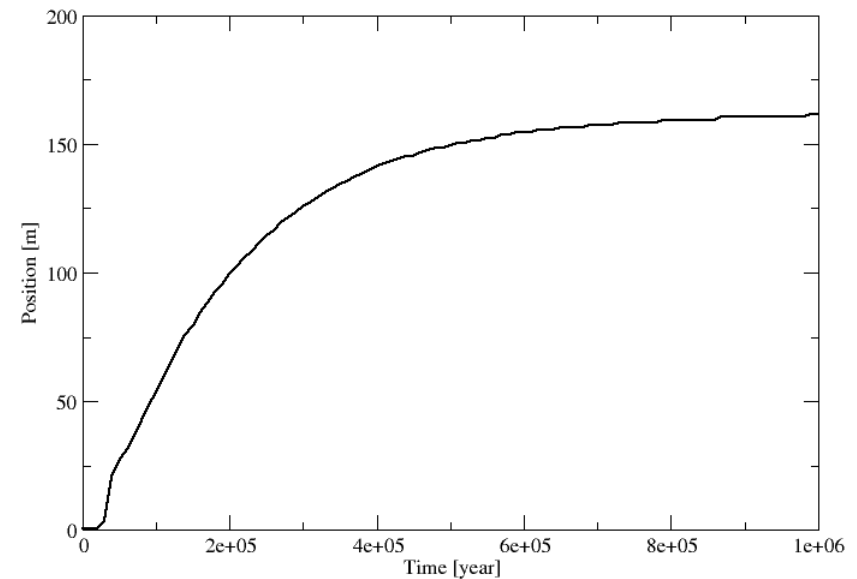
Problem 2: two-phase flow in a non homogeneous porous media

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Timeseries of gas saturation in the injection cell



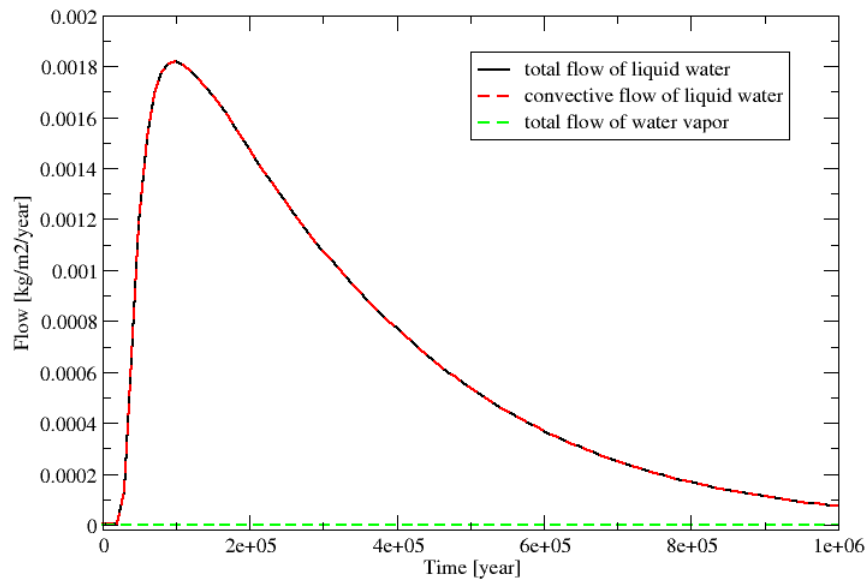
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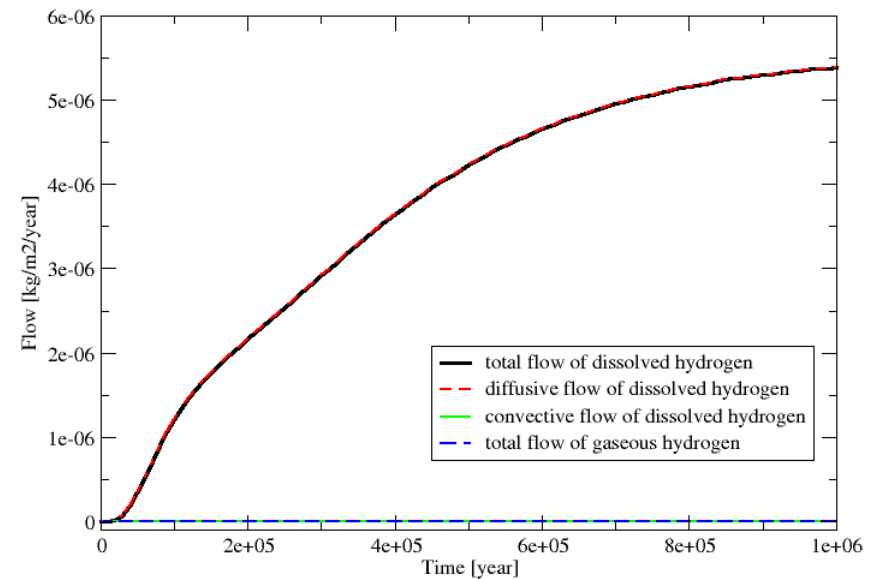
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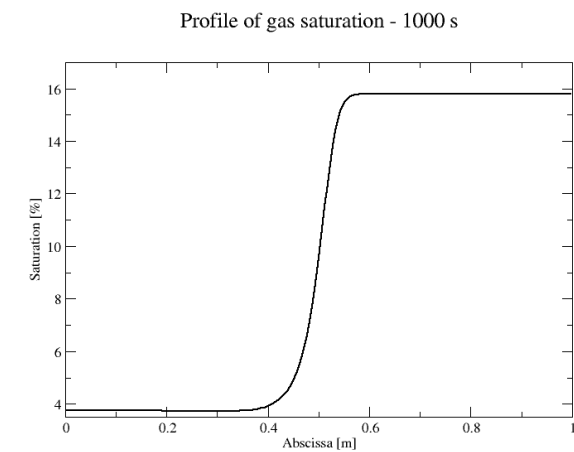
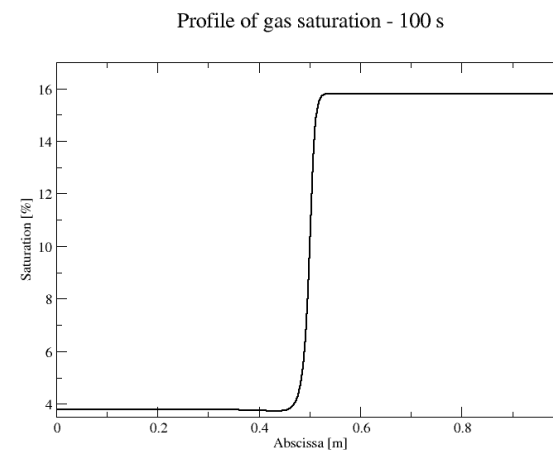
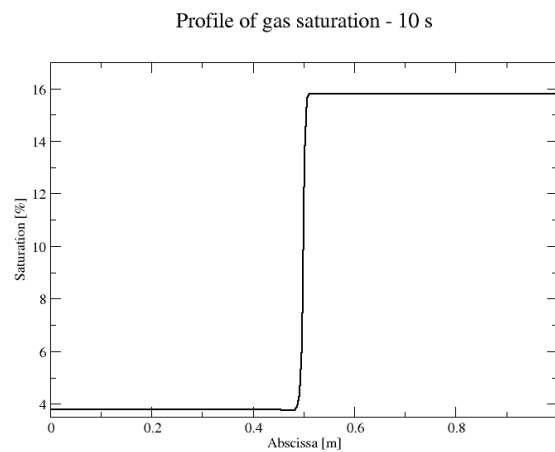
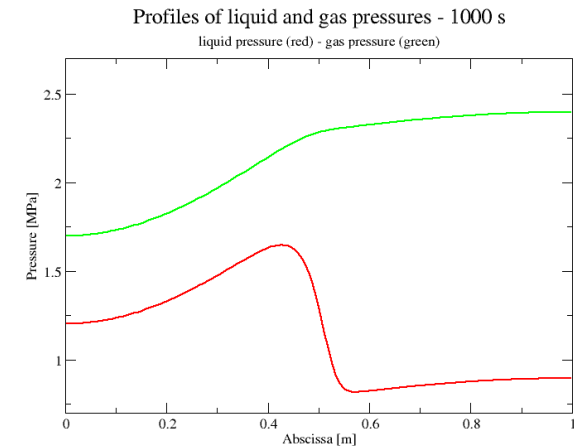
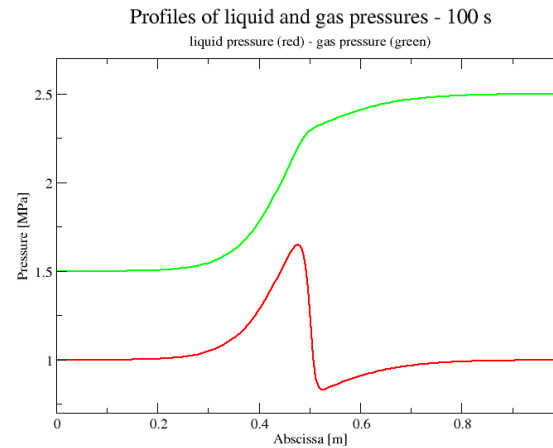
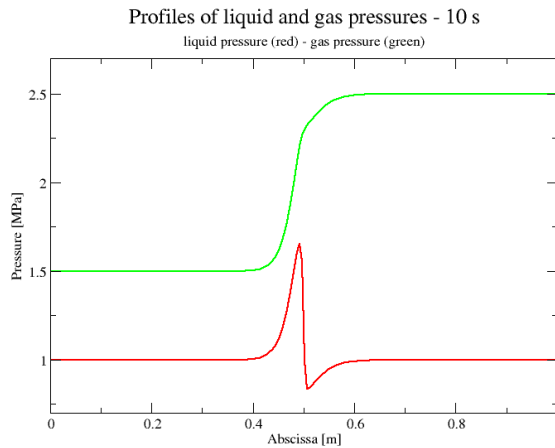


Problem 3: two-phase flow with non equilibrium states at initial time

- **Regular spatial discretization: $dx=0.005$ m**
- **Time discretization:**
 - » $dt_{min}=1$ s, $dt_{max} = 1000$ years
- **Relative convergence criterion: 10^{-5}**

Problem 3: two-phase flow with non equilibrium states at initial time

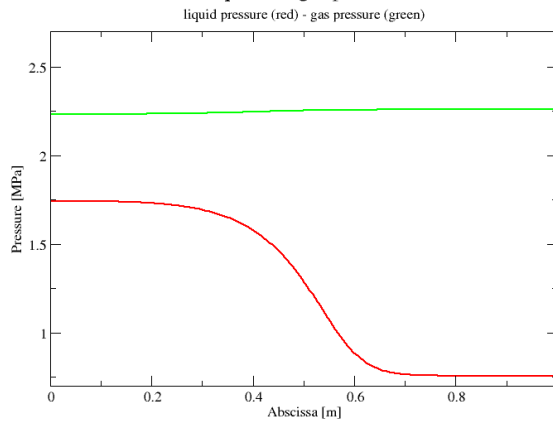
➤ Two adjacent partially saturated zones at initial time



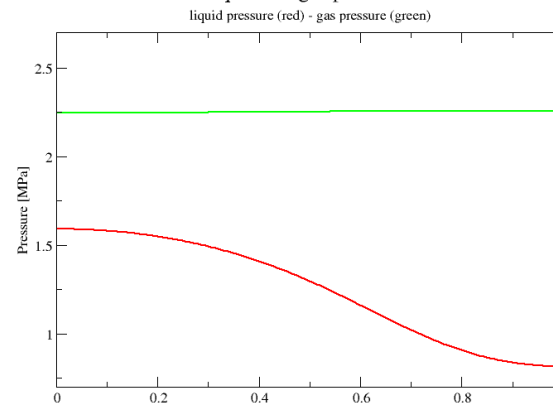
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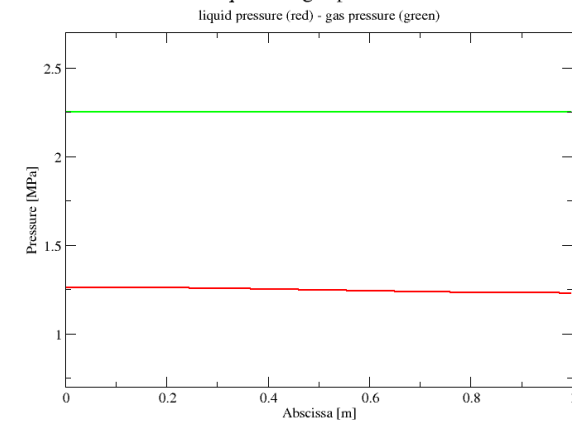
Profiles of liquid and gas pressures - 10000 s



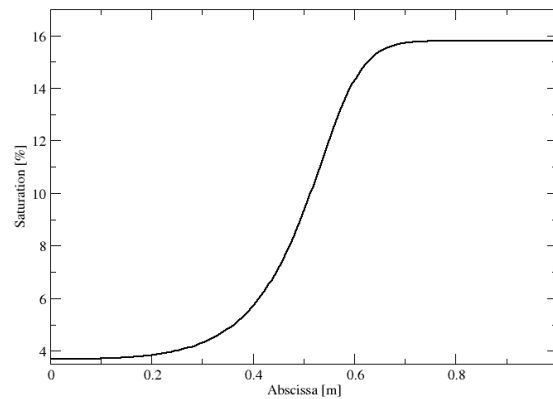
Profiles of liquid and gas pressures - 100000 s



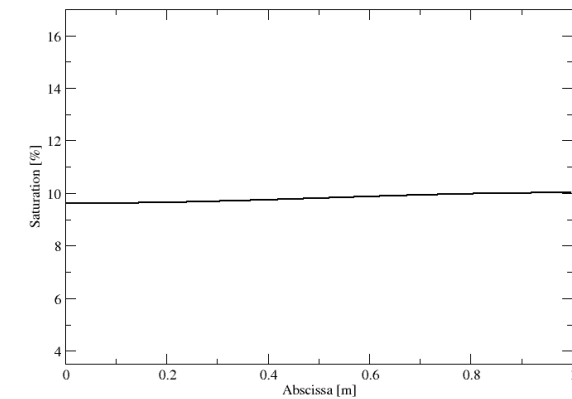
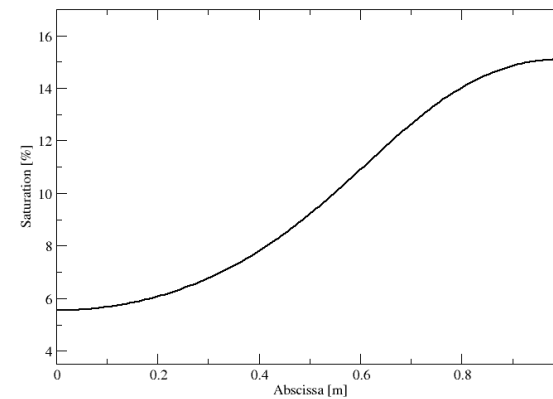
Profiles of liquid and gas pressures - 1000000 s



Profile of gas saturation - 10000 s



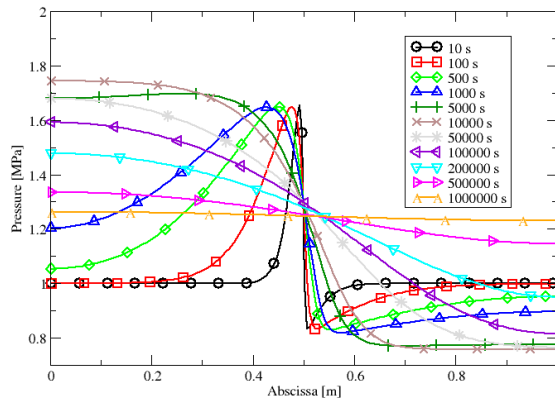
Profile of gas saturation - 100000 s



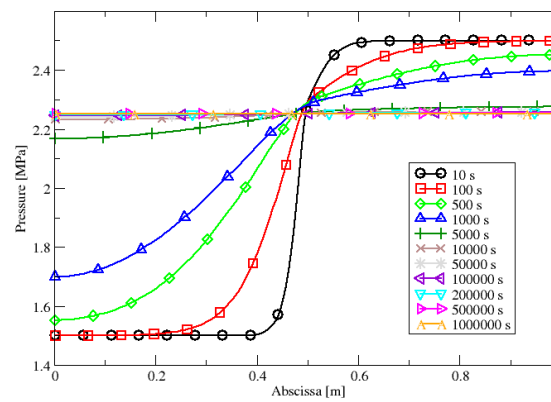
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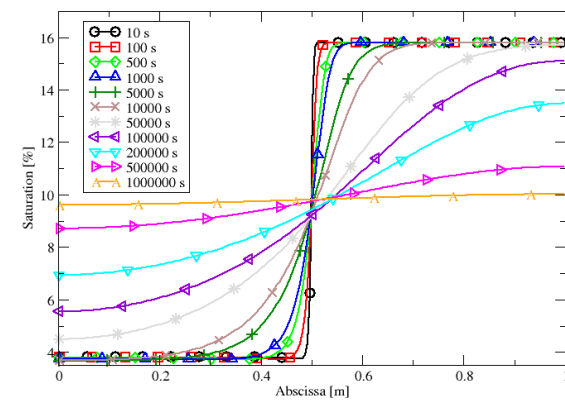
profiles of liquid pressure



profiles of gas pressure



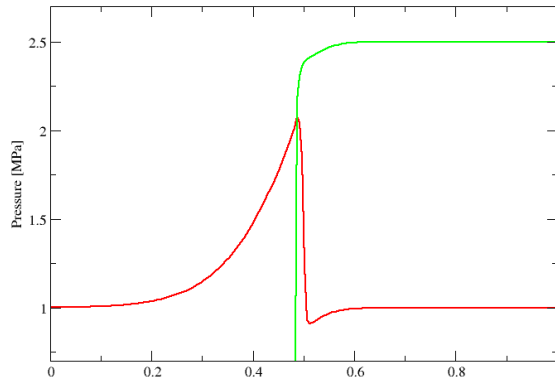
profiles of gas saturation



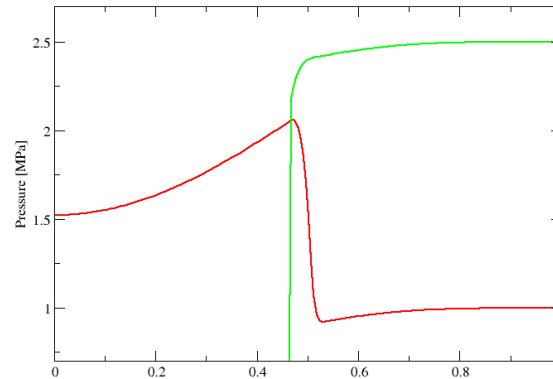
Problem 3: two-phase flow with non equilibrium states at initial time

➤ Left zone is fully liquid saturated at initial time

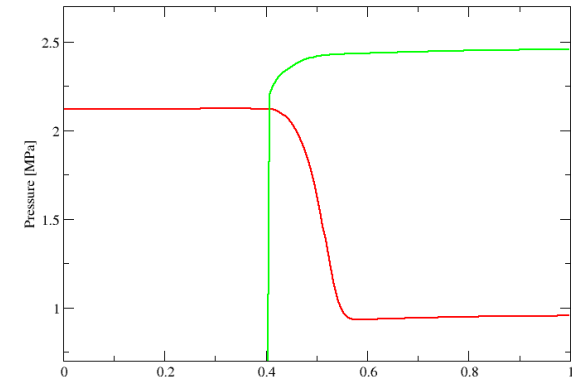
Profiles of liquid and gas pressures - 10 s
liquid pressure (red) - gas pressure (green)



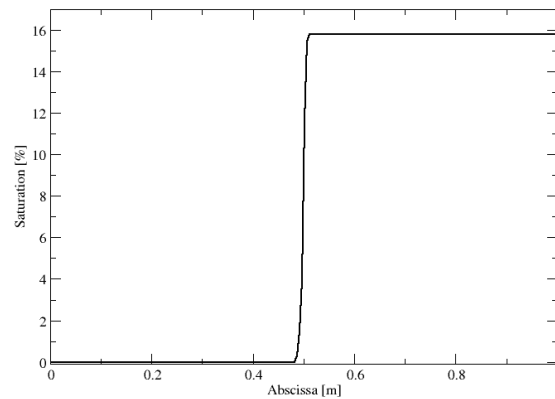
Profiles of liquid and gas pressures - 100 s
liquid pressure (red) - gas pressure (green)



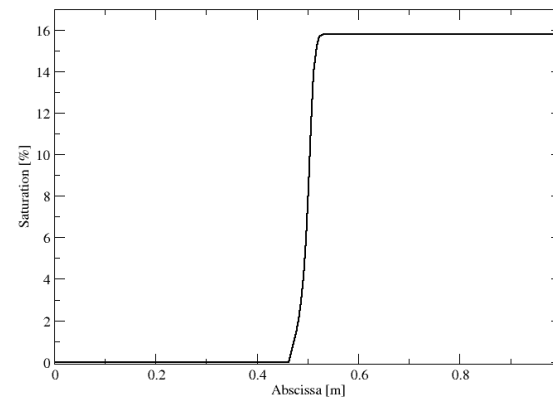
Profiles of liquid and gas pressures - 1000 s
liquid pressure (red) - gas pressure (green)



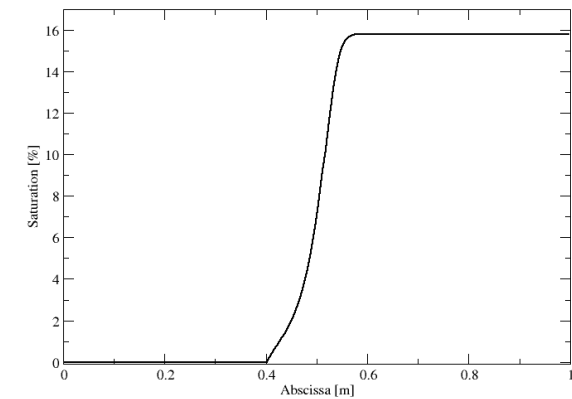
Profile of gas saturation - 10 s



Profile of gas saturation - 100 s



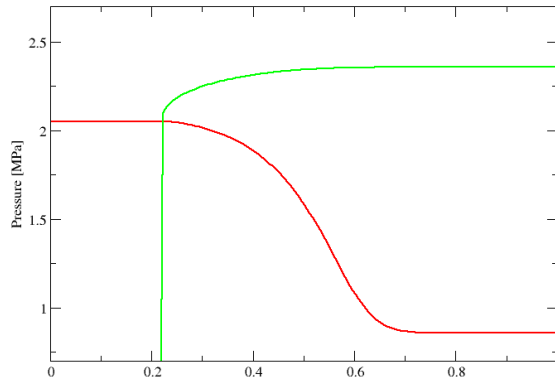
Profile of gas saturation - 1000 s



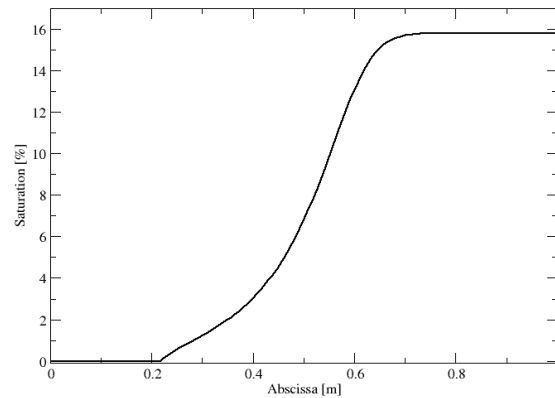
Problem 3: two-phase flow with non equilibrium states at initial time

➤ Left zone is fully liquid saturated at initial time

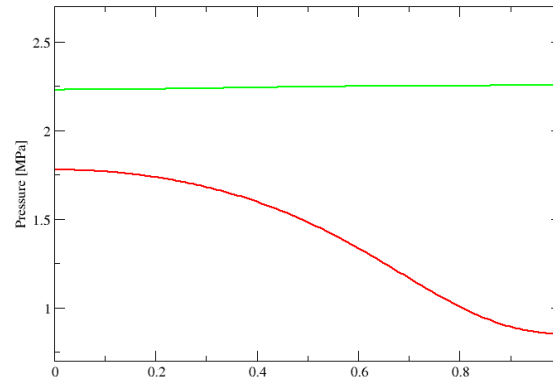
Profiles of liquid and gas pressures - 10000 s
liquid pressure (red) - gas pressure (green)



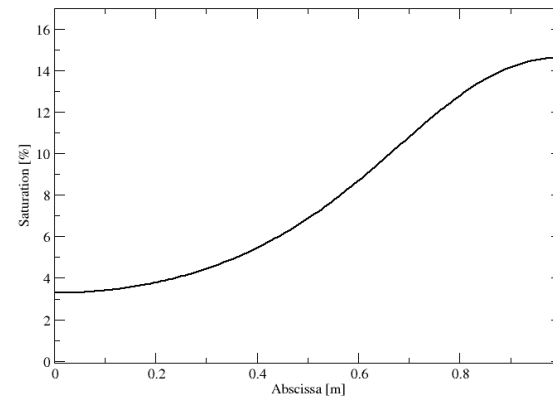
Profile of gas saturation - 10000 s



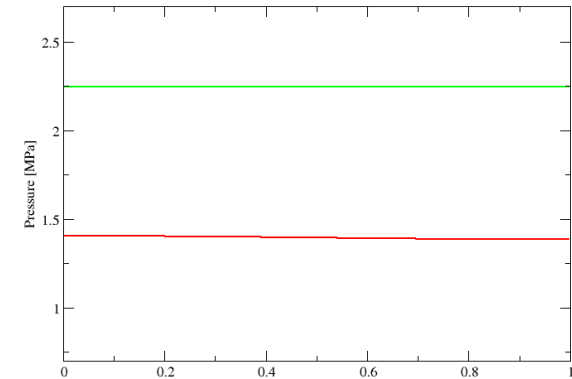
Profiles of liquid and gas pressures - 100000 s
liquid pressure (red) - gas pressure (green)



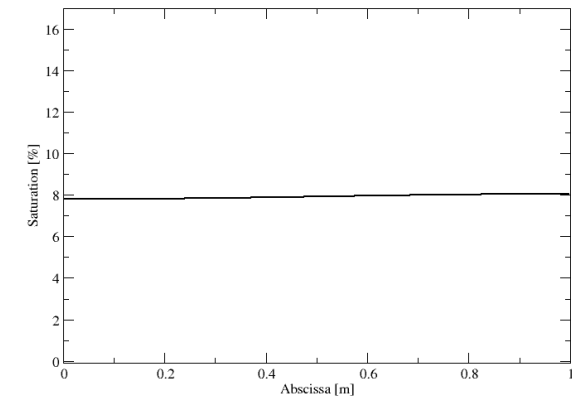
Profile of gas saturation - 100000 s



Profiles of liquid and gas pressures - 1000000 s
liquid pressure (red) - gas pressure (green)



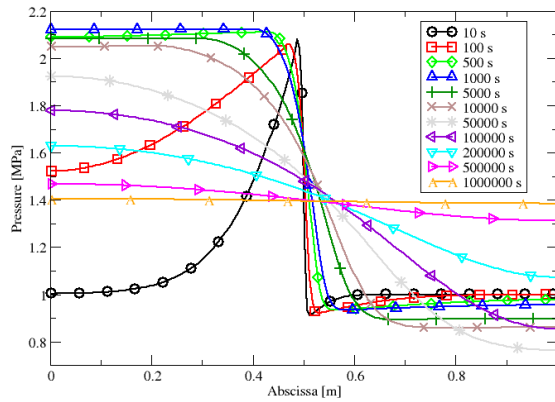
Profile of gas saturation - 1000000 s



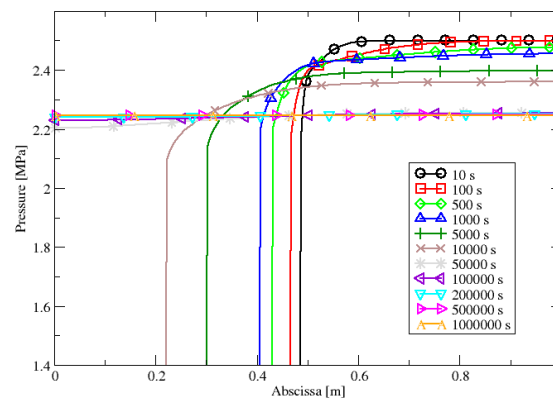
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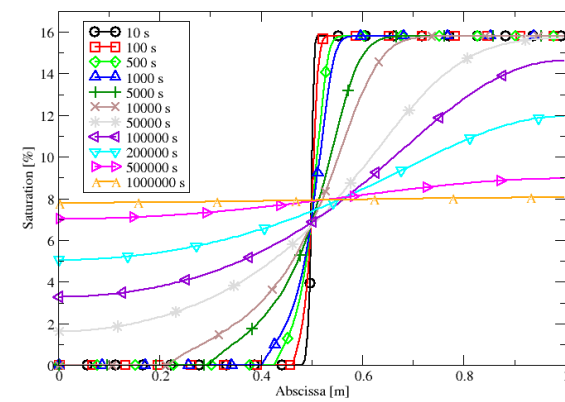
profiles of liquid pressure



profiles of gas pressure



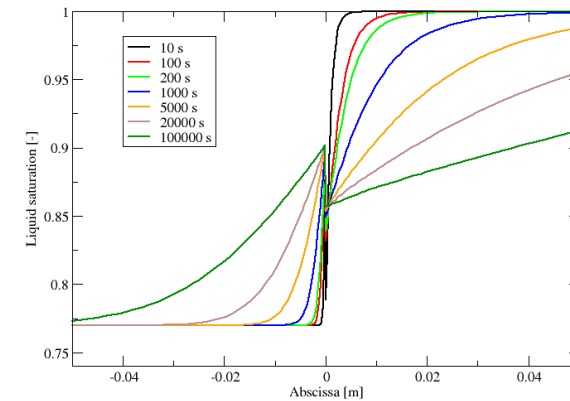
profiles of gas saturation



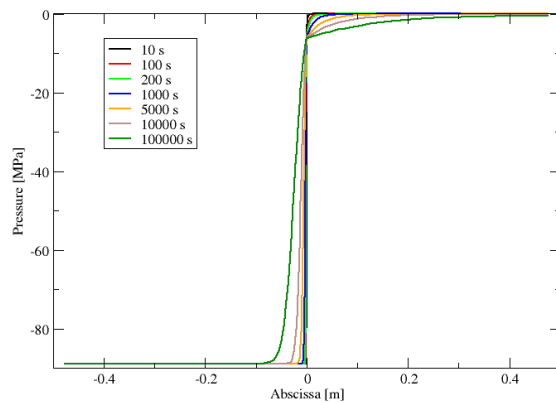
Problem 4: two-phase flow with non equilibrium states at initial time

- Irregular spatial discretization:
 - » dxmax=2.25 cm, dxmin=0.02 cm
- Time discretization:
 - » dtmin=10 s, dtmax = 100 s
- Relative convergence criterion: 10^{-5}

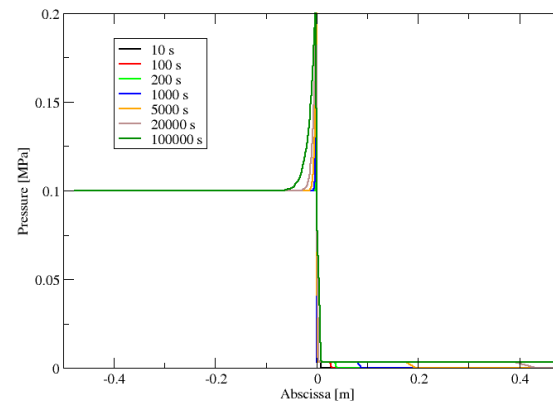
Liquid saturation



Liquid pressure



Gas pressure



Liquid saturation

