Benchmark on two-phase flow in porous media : presentation of 3 tests

S. Granet, B. Amaziane, A. Bourgeat, F. Caro





Solving and understanding of main numerical problems concerning gas migration in porous media for underground nuclear waste storage :

Injection of gas in a fully saturated medium problem

Hydrogen due to corrosion of steel containers and liners produced in clay
 Saturation equilibrium between contrasted materials

✓ Plugs (concrete, swelling clays, etc.), seals, clay ...

Separation of each problem

>A very simple geometry (quasi-1D flow)

>Several Test cases available on <u>http://sources.univ-lyon1.fr/cas_test.html</u>.

=>Selection of 3 tests for this benchmark (1.a - 3 - 4)



General hypothesis

- ≻2 phases : liquid and gas
- >2 components (for ex. hydrogen and water)
- >Incompressible water
- Isothermal Problem and vaporization neglected
- >Hypothesis of perfect gas
- >Capillary pressure Pc(S) = Pg-Pl
- Mass conservation of each component
- Darcy law for each phase
- >Fick Law in liquid mixture (exept 4)
- >Henry's law for dissolution(exept 4)
- Indeformable solid



Test 1a : Gas phase appearance in a homogeneous porous media



Test proposed by F. Smaï

>Capillary pressure curve and relative permeability expressed with a Mualem Van-Genuchten Law (Pr = 2MPa ; n=1,49 ; S_{lr} = 0,4)

$$\begin{split} S_{lq} &= \frac{1 - S_{wre}}{\left(\left(\frac{P_c}{P_r}\right)^n + 1\right)^m} + S_{wre} \qquad k_{rel}^l = \sqrt{S_{wre}} \left(1 - \left(1 - S_{we}^{-1/m}\right)^m\right)^2 \qquad k_{rel}^g = \sqrt{(1 - S_{we}^{-1/m})^2} \left(1 - S_{we}^{-1/m}\right)^{2m} \\ S_{we} &= \frac{S_l - S_{lr}}{1 - S_{lr}} \qquad m = 1 - 1/n \end{split}$$



Test 1a : Hypothesis of each team (1/2)

	Software	Spatial Scheme	Mesh	Regulariza tion of MVG (S=1)	Time steps
			000000000000000000000000000000000000000		(years)
UFSC	Matlab	Discontinuous Galerkin	200*1*(1m*1m) guad	No	125->5000
(I.Mozolezki)					
EDF	Code_Aster	FE P1 (and FV)	200*1*(1m*1m	Yes	0,1-
(S. Granet)) quad		>15000
INRIA	Develop.	FV with upstream scheme	200*1*(1m*1m	Yes	5000
(I.Ben Gharbia)	INRIA soft.) quad		
IRSN	Develop.	FE P1	200*1*(1m*1m	No	100-
(F. Smaï)	IRSN soft.) quad		>15000
U. Erlangen	M++	Mixed Hybrid FE	4480 triangles	Yes	200
(T. Mueller)					
U. Heidelberg	Dune	FV with upstream scheme	40*20*(0,5*1m	No	0,001-
(R. Neumann)) quad		>1010



Test 1a : Hypothesis of each team (2/2)

•Time disretization : Euler implicit for all team

Treatment of gas appearance

✓ included in choice of unknows, for exemple : $\left(P_l, \frac{\rho_l^h}{H.M^h}\right)$



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- O. Angelini, C. Chavant, E. Chénier, R. Eymard, S. Granet, Finite Volume ٠ Approximation of a Diffusion-dissolution model and application to nuclear waste storage, Mathematics & Computers in simulation. matcom.2010
- Neumann, R., Ippisch, O. Bastian, P. Modeling Two-Phase Two-Component Flow with Disapearing Gas Phase. Preprint 2011

✓ INRIA use (S_i, P_i, χ_i^h) and complementarities conditions



Test 1a : Results



Time evolution







- 1- Dissolution
- 2- Desaturation and increase of gas pressure
- 3- Equilibrium in a desaturated state
- 4- End of Injection : quick desaturation, water comes from the left : decrease of liquid

pressure

- 5- End of desaturation the water is coming back
- 6- back to initial state



Test 1 : results (2/2)

edf









Test 3 : Compressible and miscible two-phase flow starting from non equilibrium state

$$\mathbf{F}^{\mathbf{h}}.\mathbf{n}=\mathbf{0}$$
 $\mathbf{F}^{w}.\mathbf{n}=\mathbf{0}$

$$\mathbf{F}^{\mathbf{h}} \cdot \mathbf{n} = 0 \quad
 \mathbf{F}^{0}_{l} = 1MPa \\
 \mathbf{F}^{w} \cdot \mathbf{n} = 0 \quad
 \mathbf{F}^{0}_{g} = 1,5MPa \quad
 => S^{0}_{l} = 0,962 \quad
 \mathbf{F}^{0}_{g} = 2,5MPa \quad
 => S^{0}_{l} = 0,842 \quad
 \mathbf{F}^{\mathbf{h}} \cdot \mathbf{n} = 0 \quad
 \mathbf{F}^{w} \cdot \mathbf{n} = 0 \quad
 \mathbf{F}^{w} \cdot \mathbf{n} = 0$$

Test proposed by F. Smaï

- ≻Time of simulation : 10⁶s
- Homogeneous material

>Capillary pressure curve and relative permeability expressed with a Mualem Van-Genuchten Law (Pr = 2MPa ; n=1,54 ; S_{lr} = 0,01)



Test 3 : Hypothesis of each team (1/2)



	Software	Spatial Scheme	Mesh	Time steps(s)	
CEA	MPCube FV Diamants		200 triangles	0,17->833	
(F. Caro)					
CEA2	Scilab 1D	Finite Diffrence	500 1D el.	0,17->833	
(B. Saad)					
IRSN1	Develop.	FE P1	500*1*(1m*1m	0,1->4000	
(F. Smaï)	IRSN SOTT.) quad		
IRSN2	Mlgastra	FV for convection and EF	Triangles	1->16	
(M. Dimitrowska)		for diπusion	$\Delta X=0,01$		
EDF	Code_Aster	FE P1 (VF)	100*1*(1m*1m	2->15000	
(S. Granet)) quad		
U. Erlangen	M++	Mixed Hybrid FE	4480 triangles	10->1000s	
(T. Mueller)					
U. Heidelberg	Dune	FV with upstream scheme	40*20*(0,5*1m	1->1000s	
(R. Neumann)) quad		
UFSC	Matlab	Discontinuous Galerkin	512*1D el.	0,3->31250	
1 (I.Mozolezki) Benchmark on two-phase flow in porous media. GNR MoMas, CIRM Marseille, November 2011					

Test 3 : Results (1/2)





1000 s







Test 3 : Results (2/2)





500000 s





Test 4 : immiscible two-phase flow starting from non equilibrium state in a heterogeneous media



>Immiscible fluid : 1 component in each phase (no dissolution)

- ≻100 elements (h=10⁻² m)
- >heterogeneous material :

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S(PC) : VG (n=0,06 ; Pr = 1,5MPa) $k_{rel}^{l} = \left(1 + \frac{\left(S^{-16,67} - 1\right)^{1,88}}{4}\right)^{-0.5}$ $\phi = 0,3$ $K^{int} = 10^{-20} m^{2}$ S(PC) : VG (n=0,412 ; Pr = 1MPa) $k_{rel}^{l} = \left(1 + \left(S^{-1,429} - 1\right)^{1,88}\right)^{-1}$ $\phi = 0,05$ $K^{int} = 10^{-19} m^{2}$



Benchmark on two-phase flow in porous media. GNR MoMas, CIRM Marseille, November 2011

Test 4 : Hypothesis of each team

	Software	Unknowns	Spatial Scheme
UPPA-UCAM Marrakech (Ahusborde, Afif)	C++ 1D software	(P_g, S)	Vertex center FV
UPPA-U Zagreb (Amaziane, Jurak, Zgaljic-Keko)	C++ 1D software	$\left(P_{glob},S\right)$	Vertex center FV
UPPA(Ahusborde)	DuMuX	$\left(P_{g},S ight)$	Vertex center FV
IRSN (M. Dimitrowska)	Mlgastra	$\left(P_{g},S\right)$	FV for convection and FE for diffusion
EDF (S. Granet)	Code_Aster	$\left(P_l, \frac{\rho_l^h}{H.M^h}\right)$	FV Sushi

edf

Test 4 : results (1/2)













Test 4 : results (2/2)

















Participation of 12 teams : CEA (2 answers), EDF, INRIA, IRSN (2 answers), U. Erlangen, UFSC Santa Catarina, U. Heidelberg, UPPA&CNRS Pau, UCAM Marrakech, U. Zagreb

≻6 teams for Test 1a; 8 teams for Test 3; 5 teams for test 4

> All the tests : very useful to understand the different mechanism of classical two-phase flow problem, and the solutions to solve them

Most of results are qualitatively similar

Little differences to investigate

>Importance in the choice of the unknowns (1a)

>Importance to take into account miscible phenomena

Choice of scheme doesn't seams to be discriminating

Perpective : vaporization, gravity ...etc.



Selected references

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