

# Multiphase flow in porous media using CFD

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## ABSTRACT

We present results from a new Navier-Stokes model for multiphase flow in porous media implemented in Ansys Fluent 16.2 [1]. The model includes the Darcy-Forchheimer source terms in the momentum equations and proper account for relative permeability and capillary pressure in the porous media. This approach is widely used for single phase flow, but not for multiphase flow in porous media. This might be due to the complexity of introducing relative permeability and capillary pressure in the CFD solver. The introduction of relative permeability and capillary pressure may cause numerical instabilities as the saturation of a grid cell approaches the residual saturation, i.e. the relative permeability goes towards zero. Furthermore, by coupling the Navier-Stokes equation and Darcy-Forchheimer equation it is possible to model both the non-porous and porous media using the same formulation.

We are testing the Ansys Fluent 16.2 for two-phase flow in porous media using analytical data as reference. For a radial inflow to a vertical well in a homogeneous reservoir, we compare with the analytical solution for the volumetric flow rate into the well

$$q_{\alpha} = 2\pi K_{\text{abs}} k_{\alpha} h (P_{\text{ref}} - P_{\text{well}}) / (\mu_{\alpha} (\ln(r_{\text{reservoir}} / r_{\text{well}}) + S))$$

where  $K_{\text{abs}}$  is the absolute permeability,  $k_{\alpha}$  is the phase relative permeability,  $P_{\text{ref}}$  is the reservoir pressure,  $P_{\text{well}}$  is the well pressure,  $\mu_{\alpha}$  is the phase viscosity,  $r_{\text{reservoir}}$  is the reservoir radius,  $r_{\text{well}}$  is the well radius and  $S$  is a skin factor for near-well damage. The relative permeability is modeled for the oil and water system with the Corey correlation [2],  $k_{\text{rw}} = k_{\text{rw,max}} s_{\text{wn}}^{n_{\text{w}}}$  and  $k_{\text{ro}} = k_{\text{ro,max}} (1 - s_{\text{wn}})^{n_{\text{o}}}$ , where  $s_{\text{wn}} = (s_{\text{w}} - s_{\text{wi}}) / (1 - s_{\text{wi}} - s_{\text{or}})$  is the normalized saturation, and where  $s_{\text{w}}$  is the water saturation,  $s_{\text{wi}}$  is the residual water saturation,  $s_{\text{or}}$  is the residual oil saturation,  $k_{\text{rw,max}}$  is the water relative permeability at residual oil saturation,  $k_{\text{ro,max}}$  is the oil relative permeability at residual water saturation,  $n_{\text{w}}$  is the Corey exponent for water, and  $n_{\text{o}}$  is the Corey exponent for oil.

The comparison between the CFD and analytical solution is shown in Figure 2 and validates the implementation of the relative permeability. Further validation tests on core plugs and with reservoir simulators will be presented at the conference.

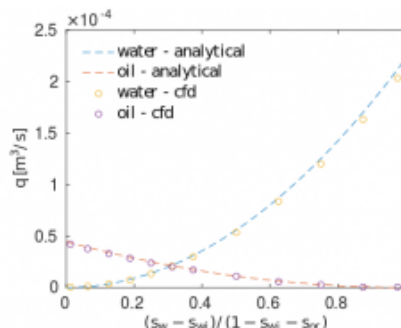


Figure 1: comparison of numerical and analytical multiphase inflow to a vertical well.

## References

- [1] ANSYS Fluent, 16.2, User's Guide, ANSYS Inc.
- [2] Corey, A. T., 1954, The interrelation between gas and oil relative permeability, Prod. Monthly 19 (1): 38-41