

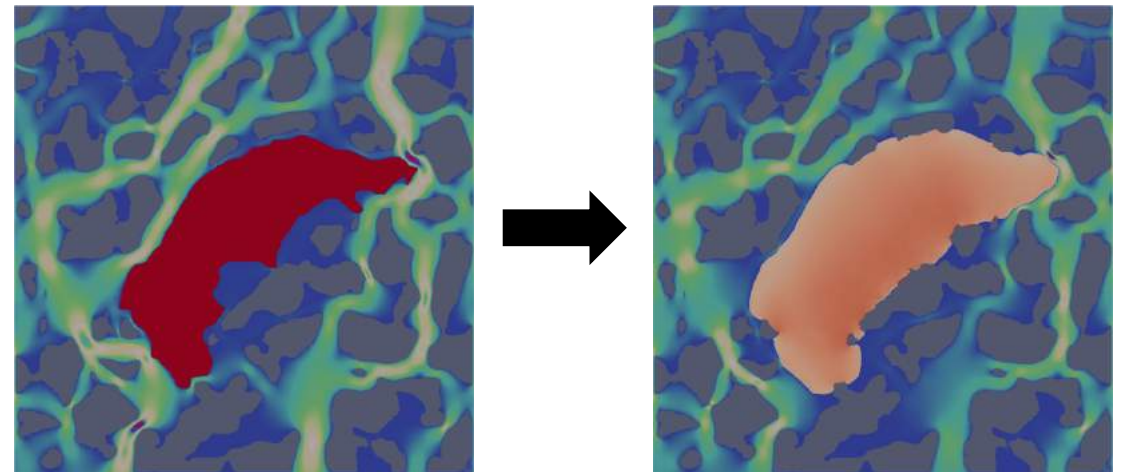
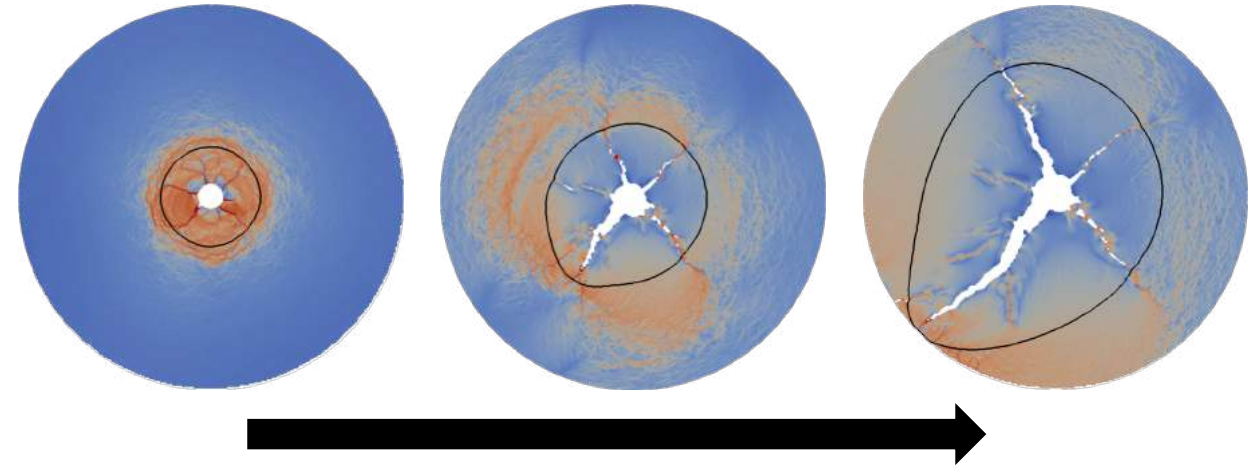
Modeling the Hydrology and Mechanics of Deformable Porous Media

Francisco J. Carrillo

FPO 2021

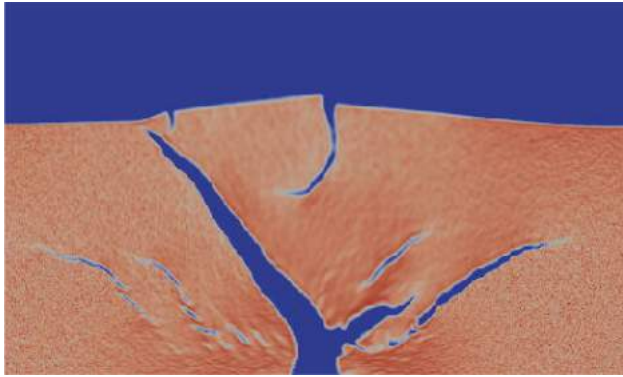


PRINCETON
UNIVERSITY

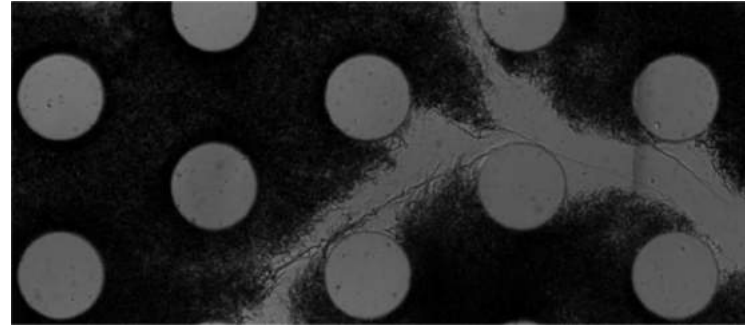


How is Fluid Flow Affected by Porous Media Dynamics and Vice Versa?

Cracking

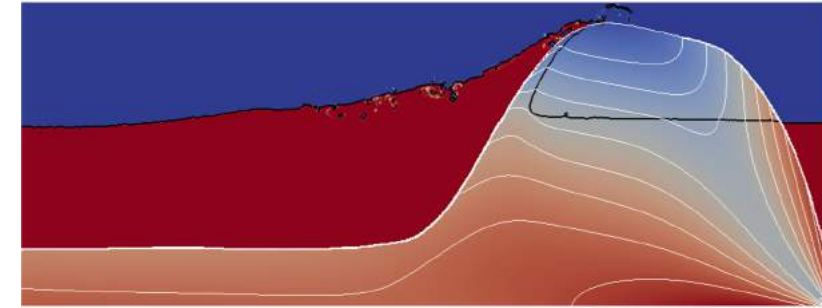


Bio-Fracturing

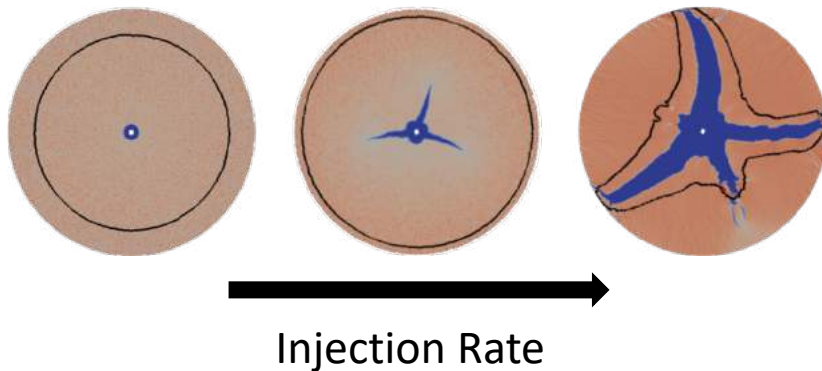


Provided by Dorothee Kurz

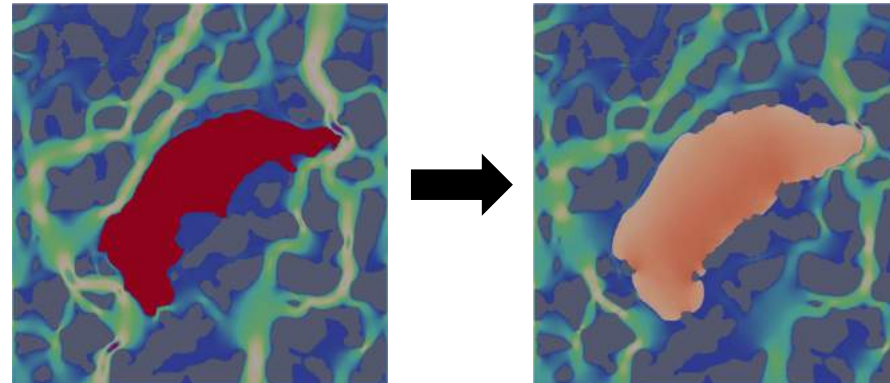
Coastal Barriers



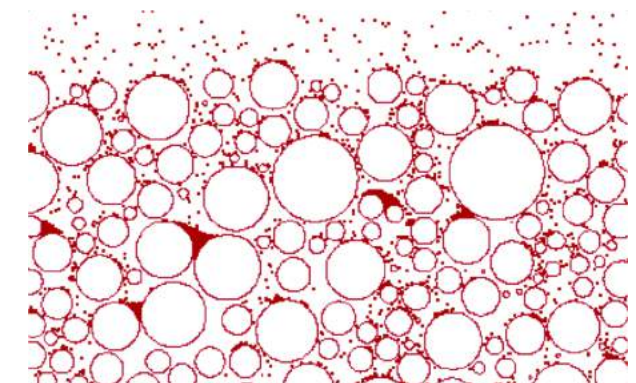
Fracturing



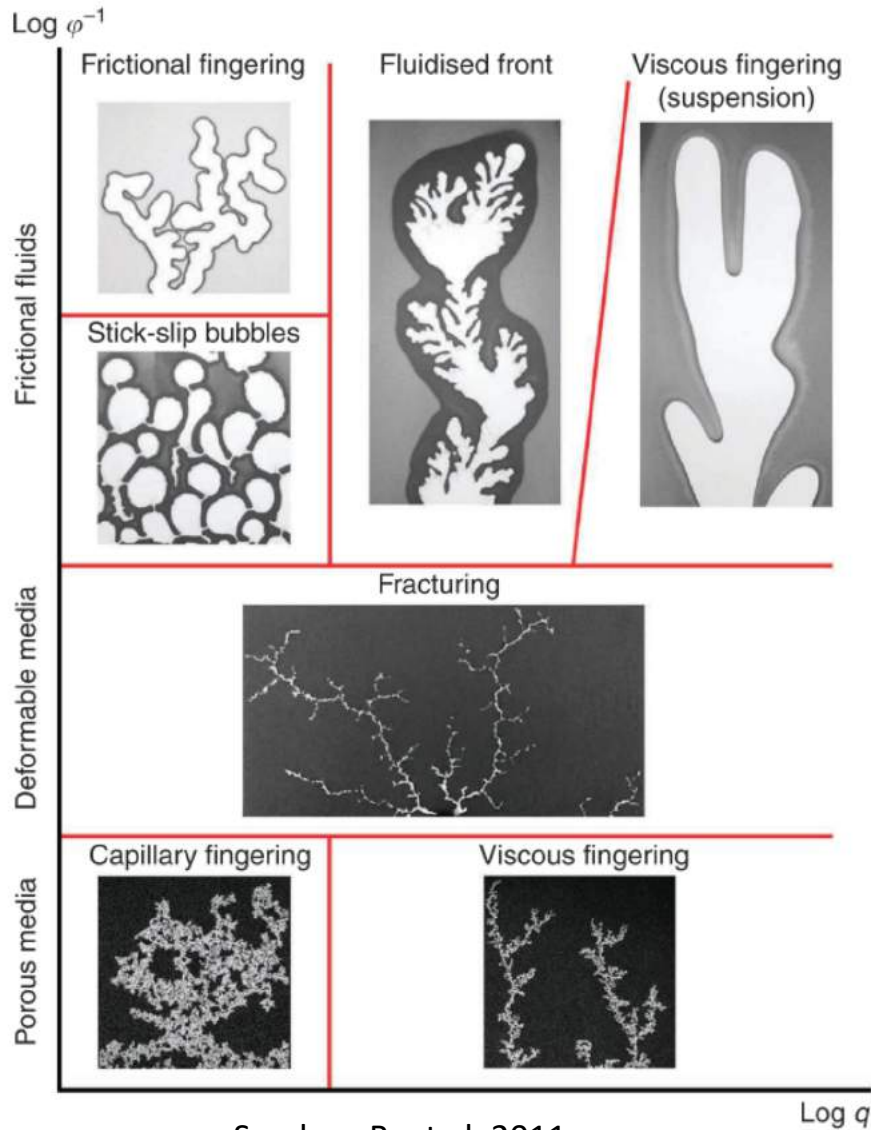
Clay Swelling



Clogging



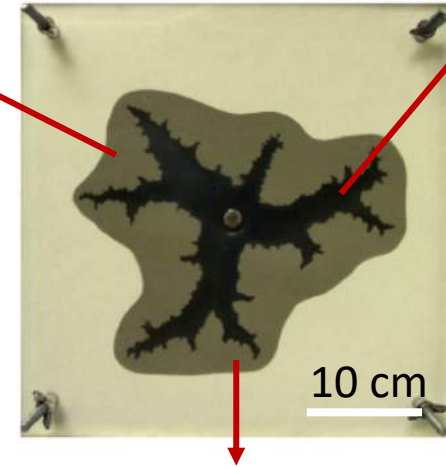
Modeling Deformable Porous Media



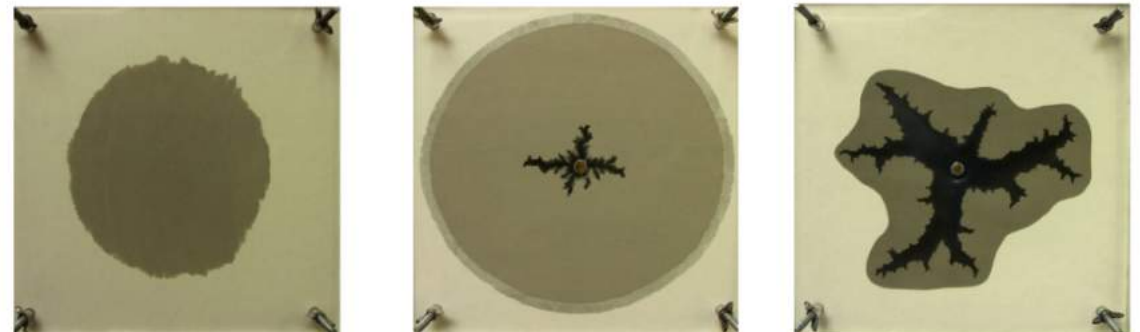
Sandnes B. et al. 2011

Multiple
Phases

Multiple Length
Scales



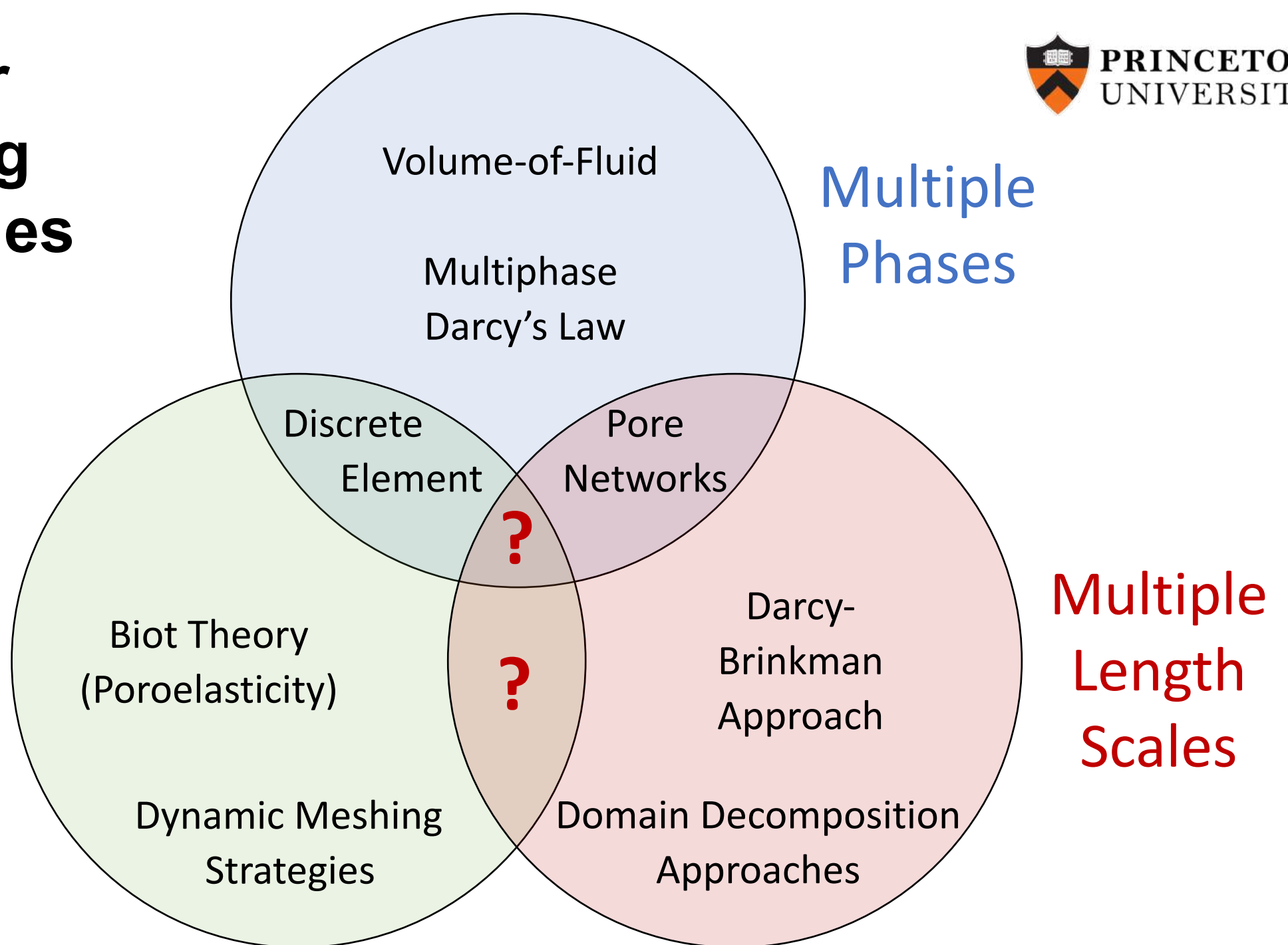
Fluid-Solid Couplings



Zhang F. et al. 2013;

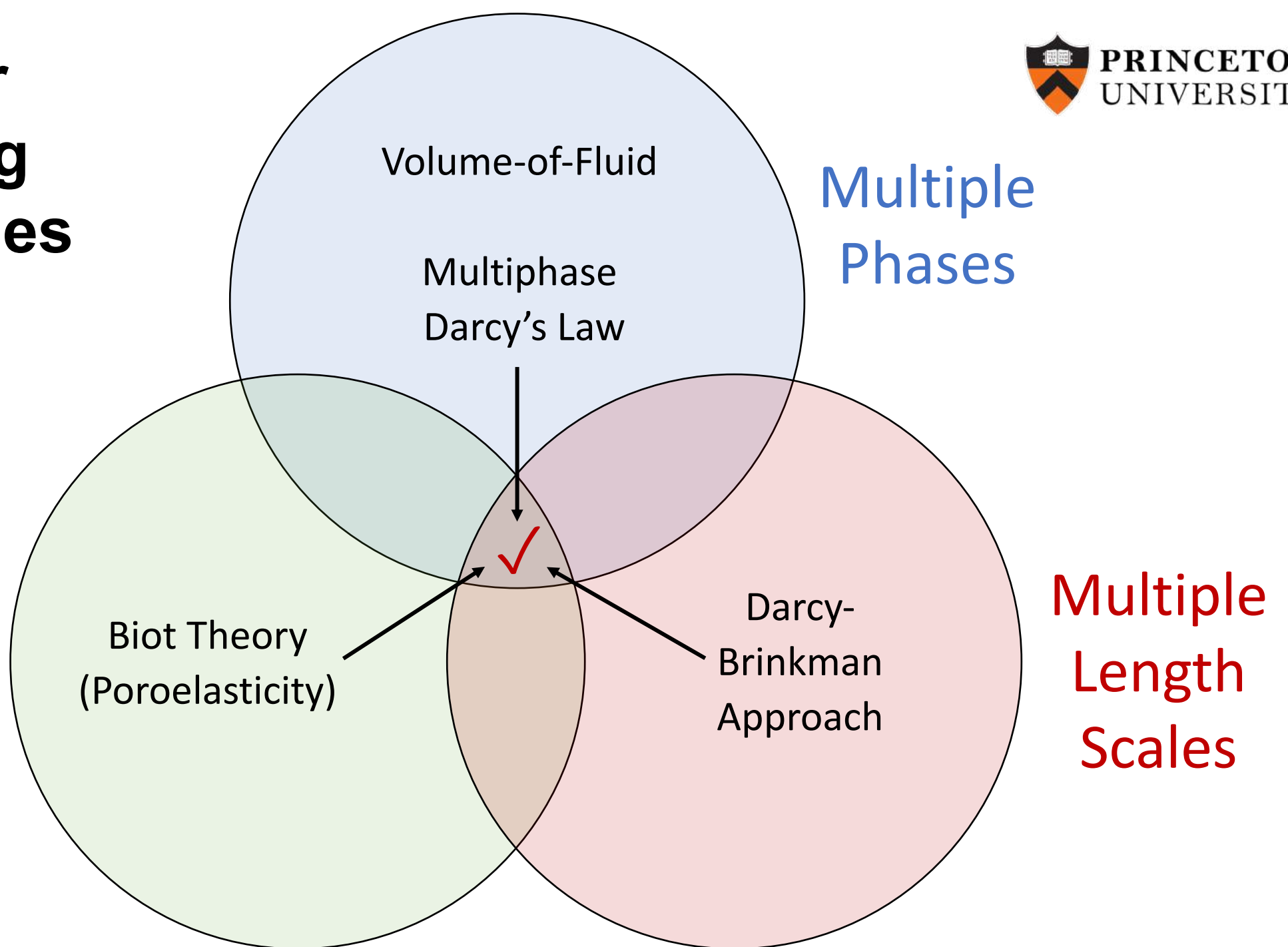
Popular Modeling Approaches

Fluid-Solid Mechanics



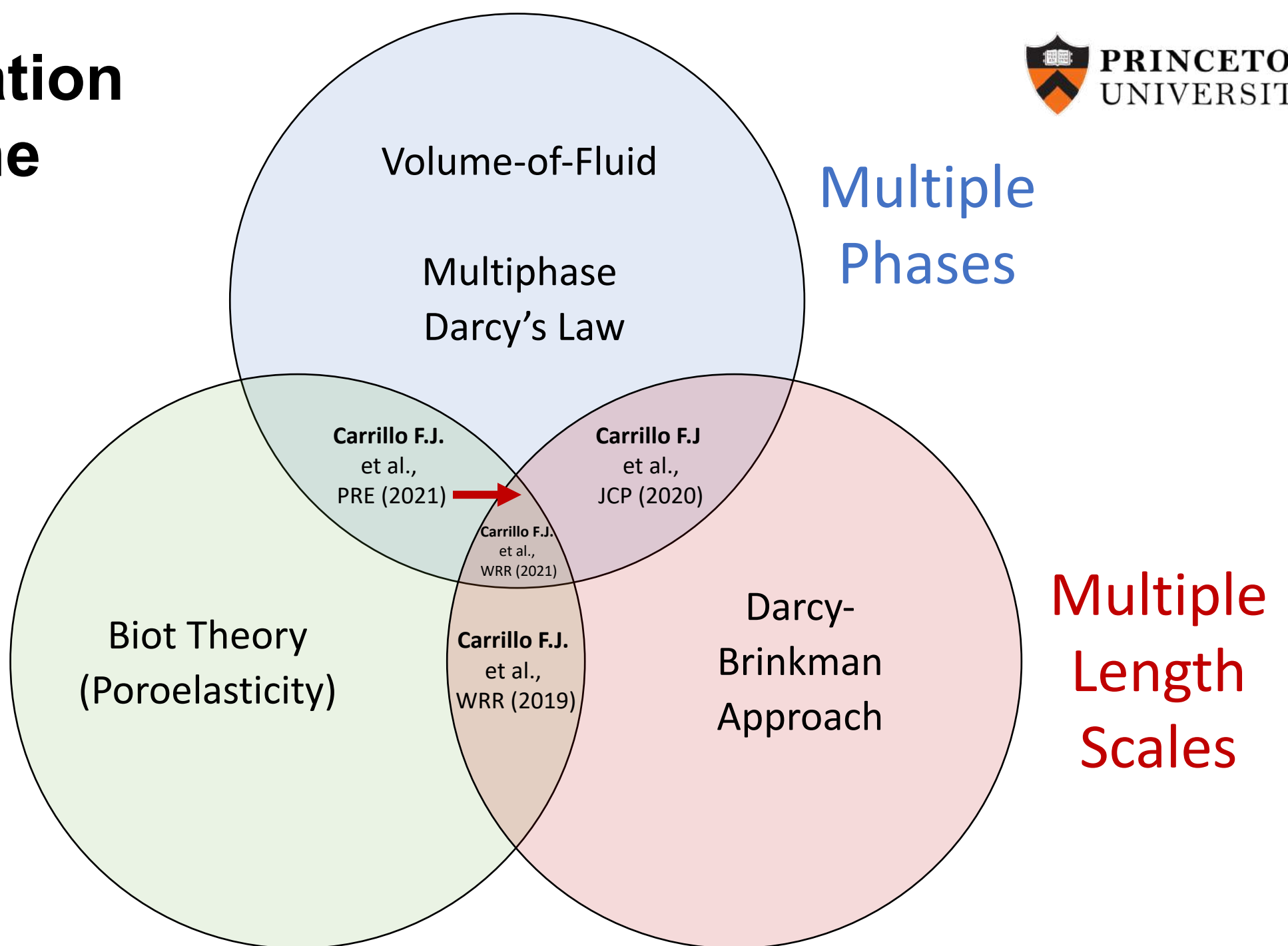
Popular Modeling Approaches

Fluid-Solid
Mechanics

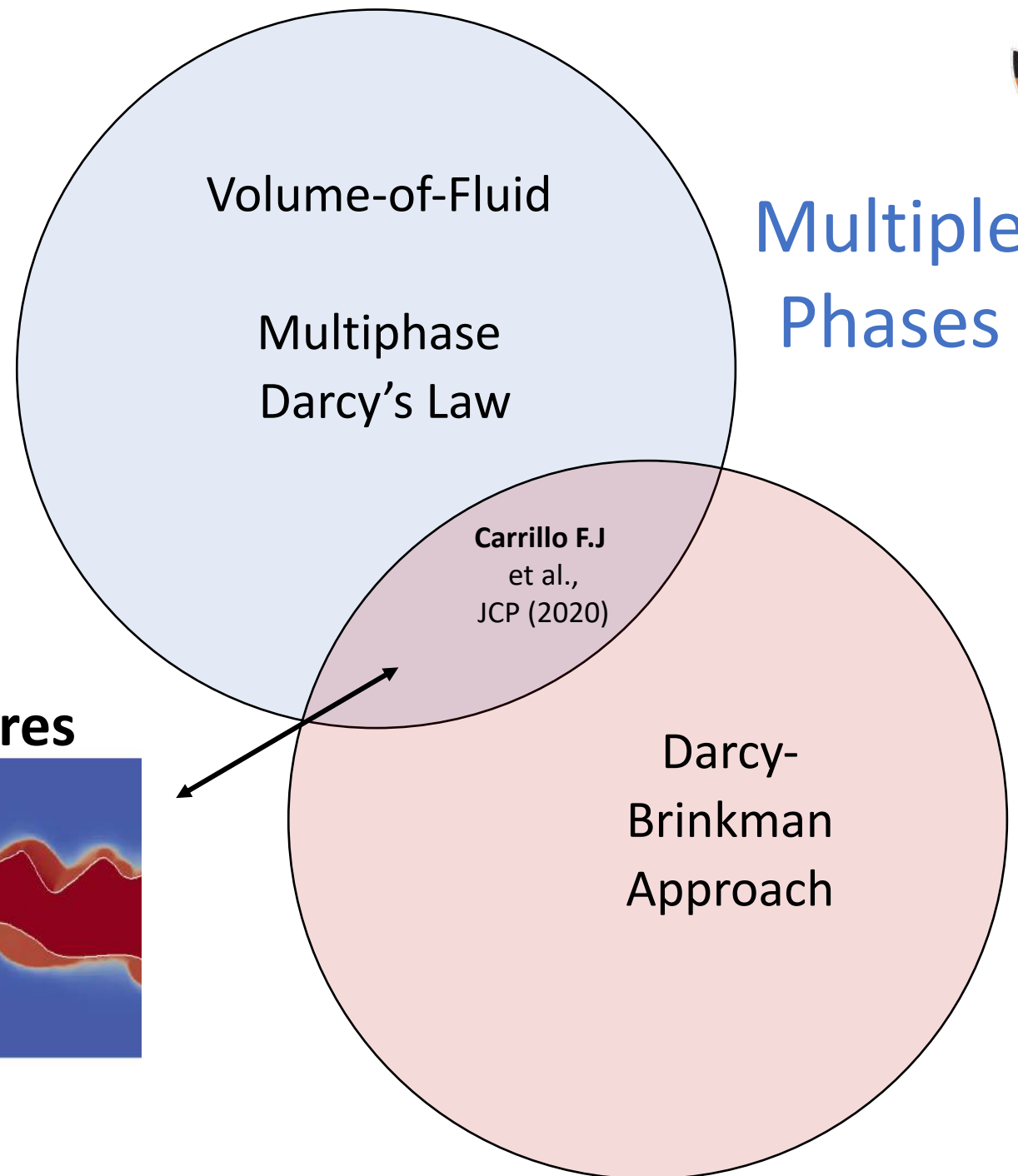


Presentation Outline

Fluid-Solid
Mechanics



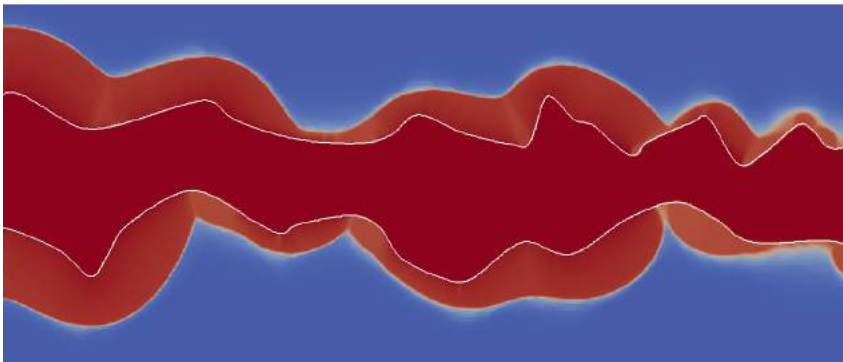
Part 1: Static Solids



Multiple
Phases

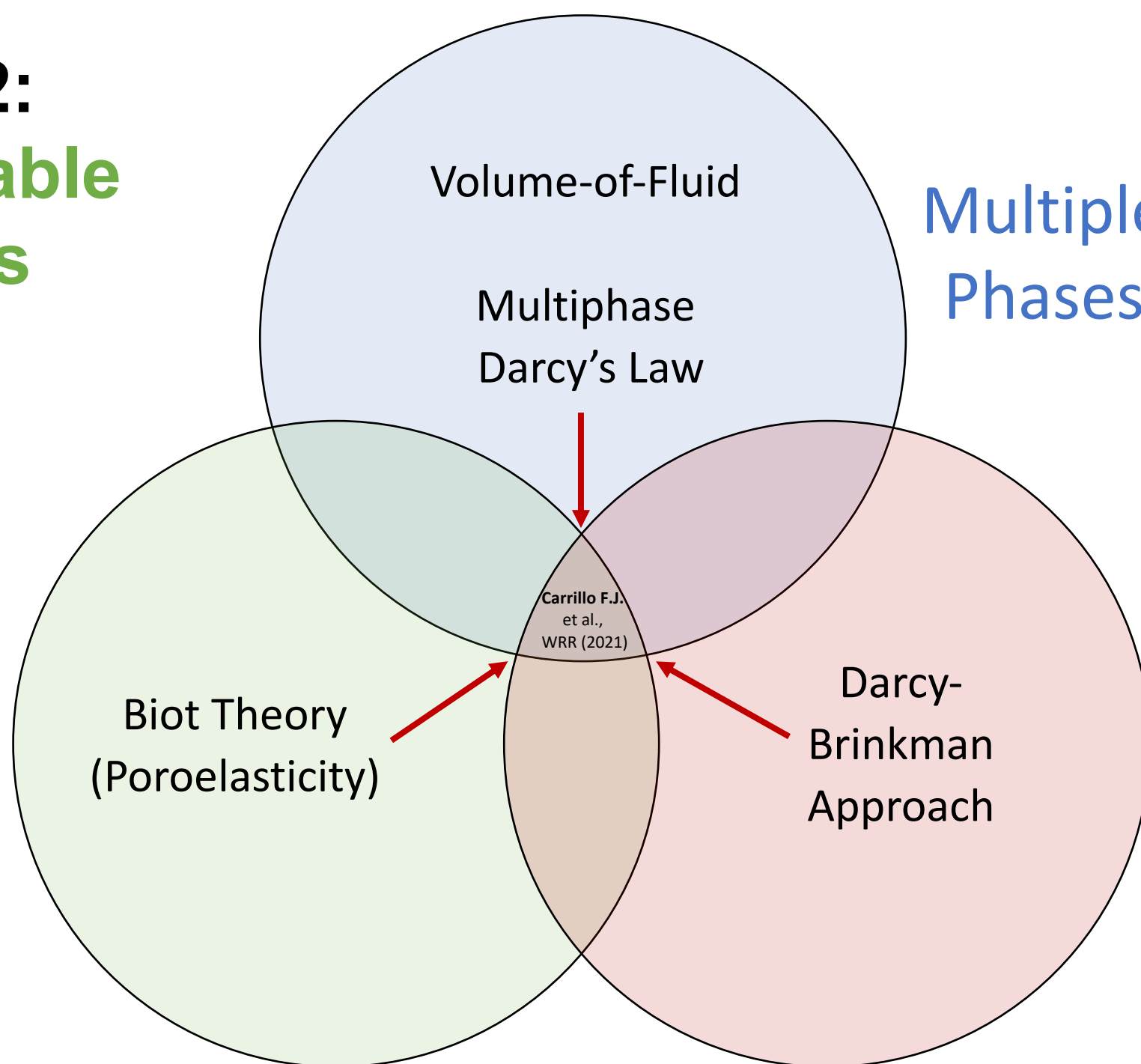
Multiple
Length
Scales

Flow in Microfractures



Part 2: Deformable Solids

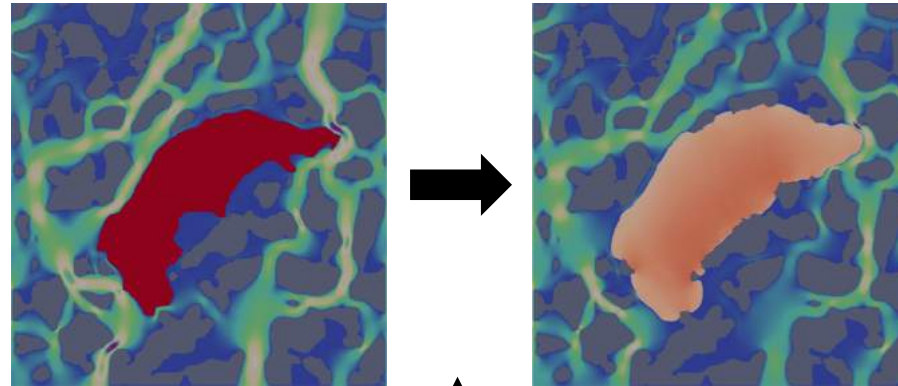
Fluid-Solid
Mechanics



Multiple
Phases

Multiple
Length
Scales

Part 3: Clay Swelling



Fluid-Solid
Mechanics

Biot Theory
(Poroelasticity)

Carrillo F.J.
et al.,
WRR (2019)

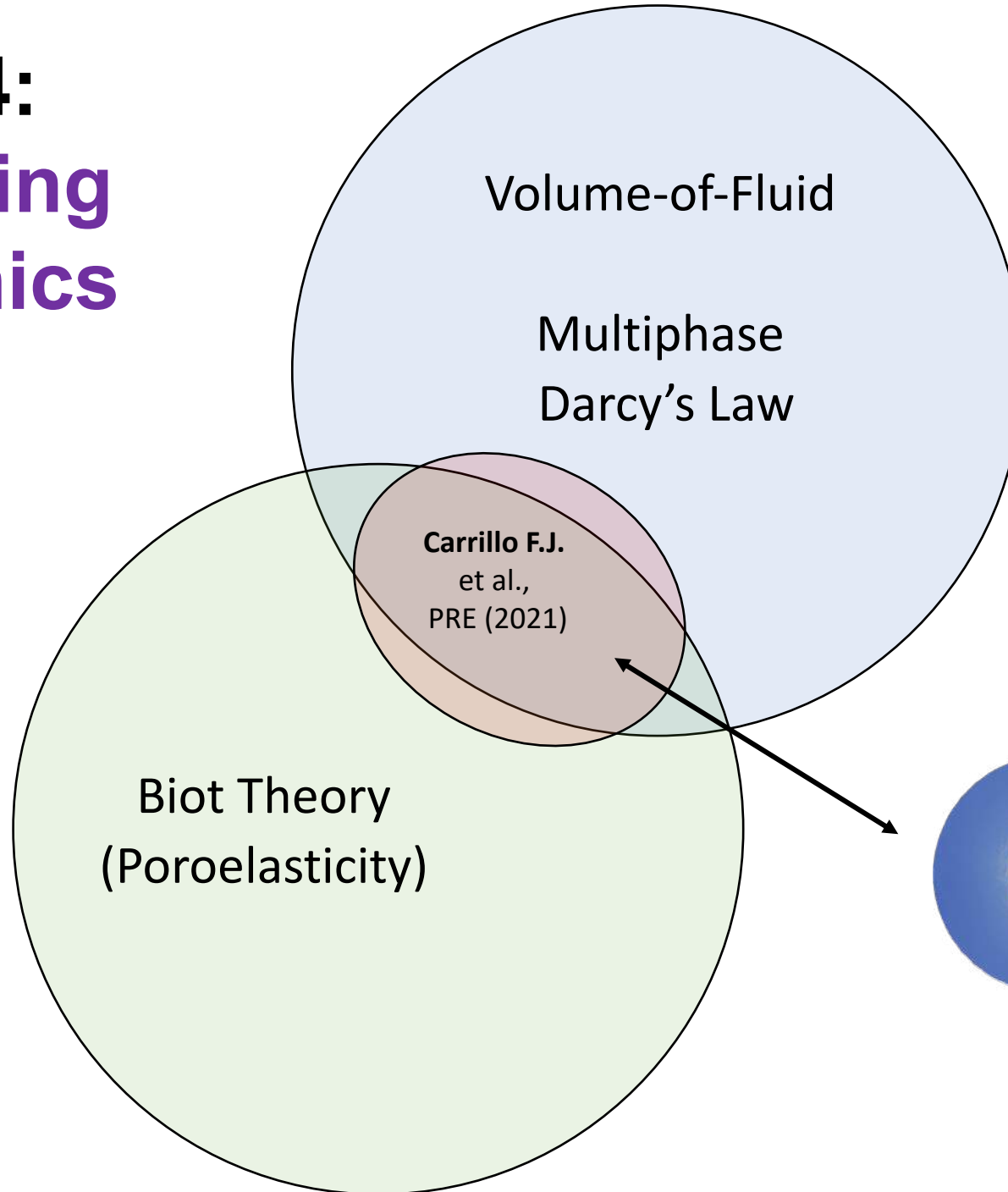
Darcy-
Brinkman
Approach

Multiple
Length
Scales

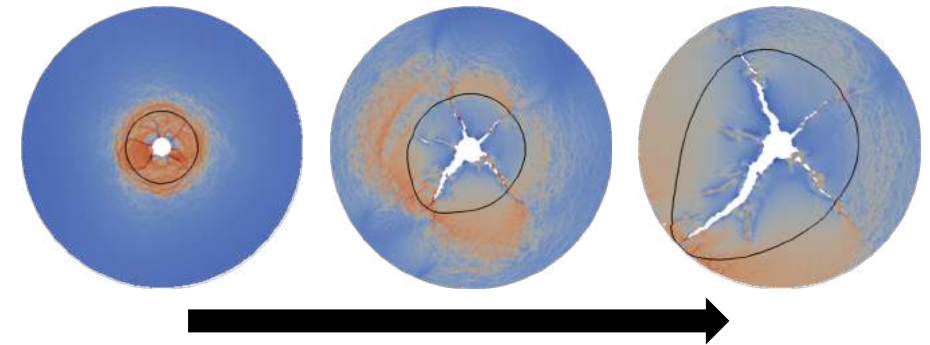
Part 4: Fracturing Mechanics

Multiple
Phases

Fluid-Solid
Mechanics

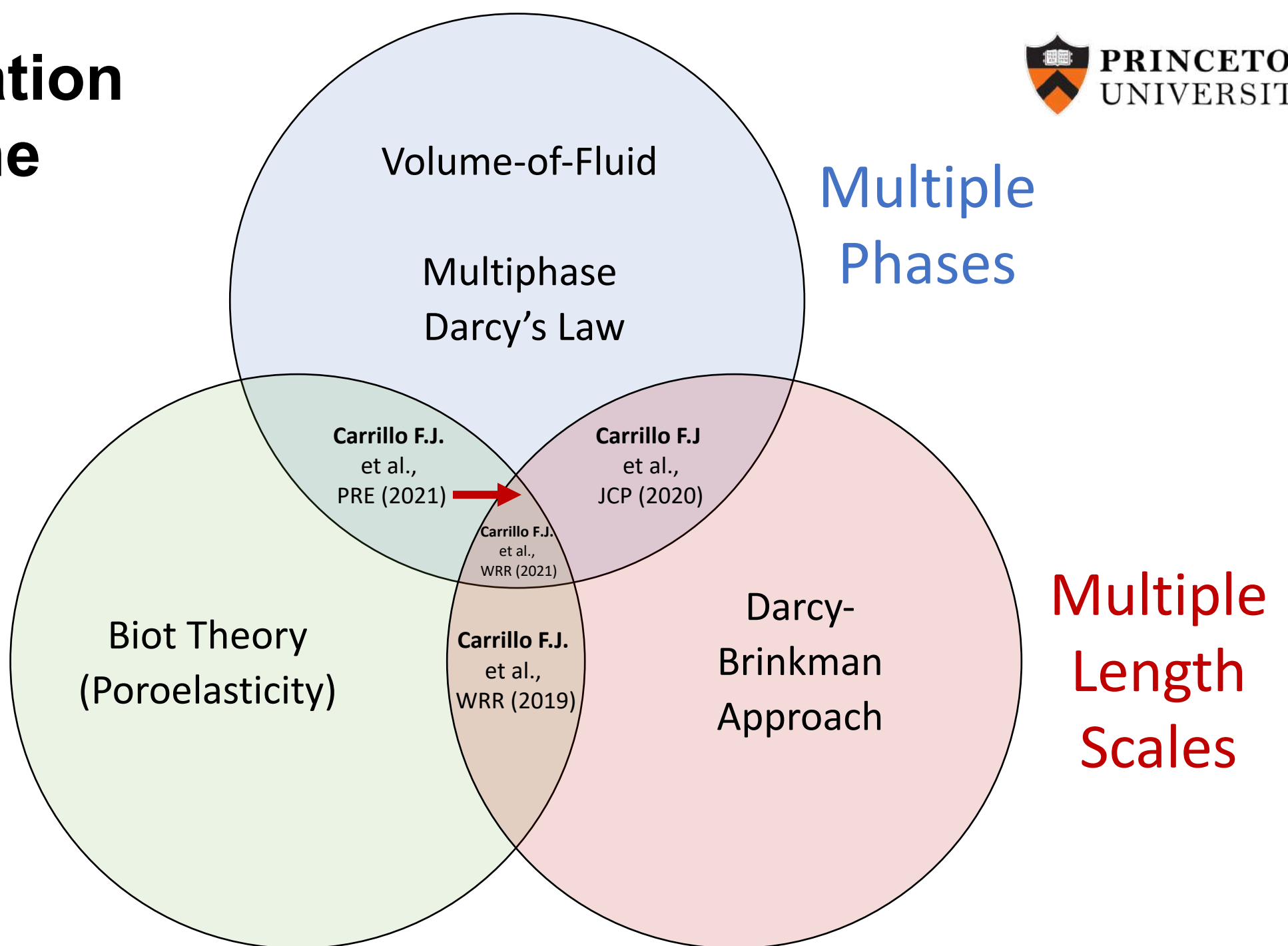


Fracturing



Presentation Outline

Fluid-Solid
Mechanics



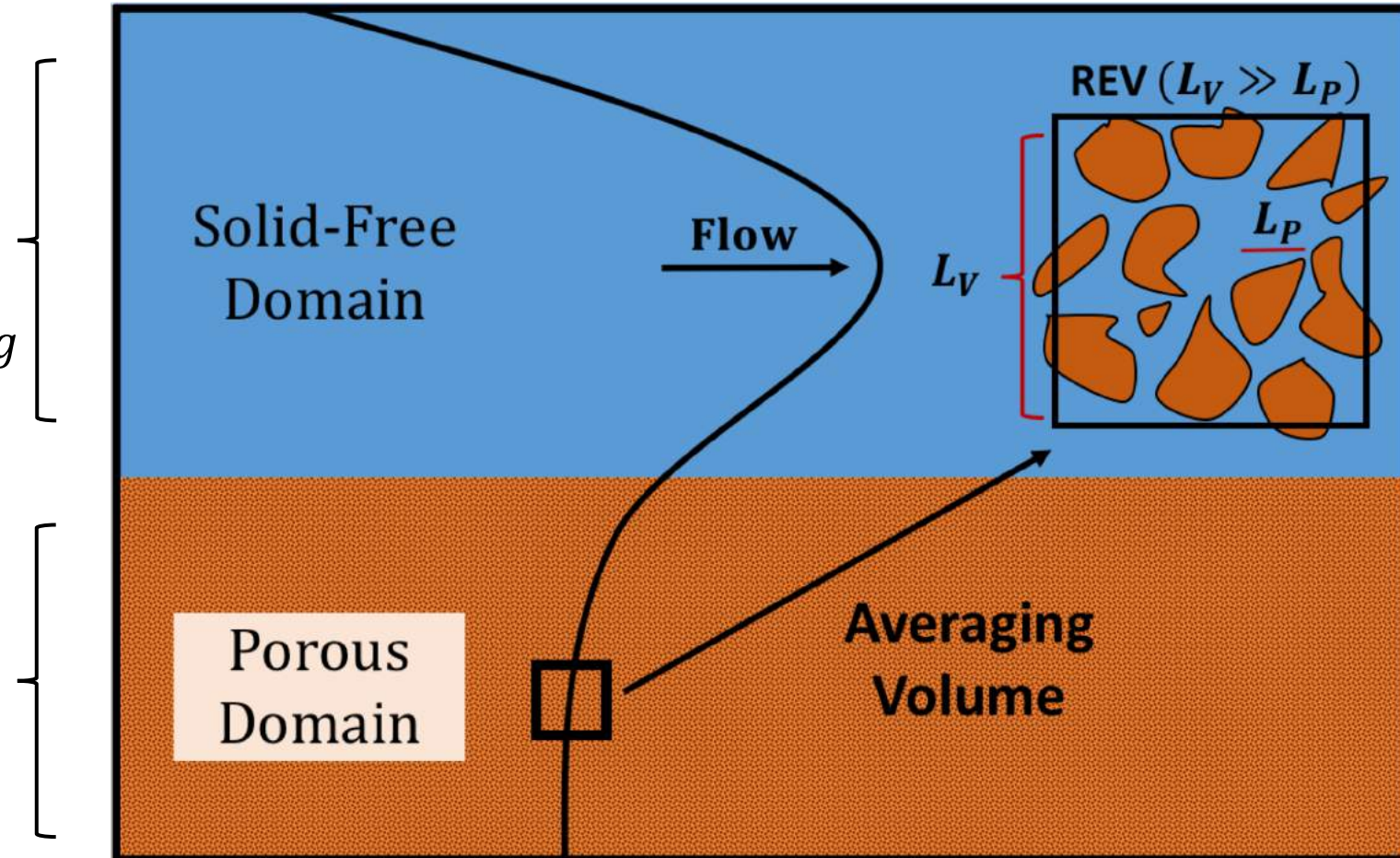
The Darcy-Brinkman Model

Navier-Stokes

$$\frac{D(\rho U)}{Dt} = -\nabla p + \nabla \cdot \tau + \rho g$$

Darcy's Law

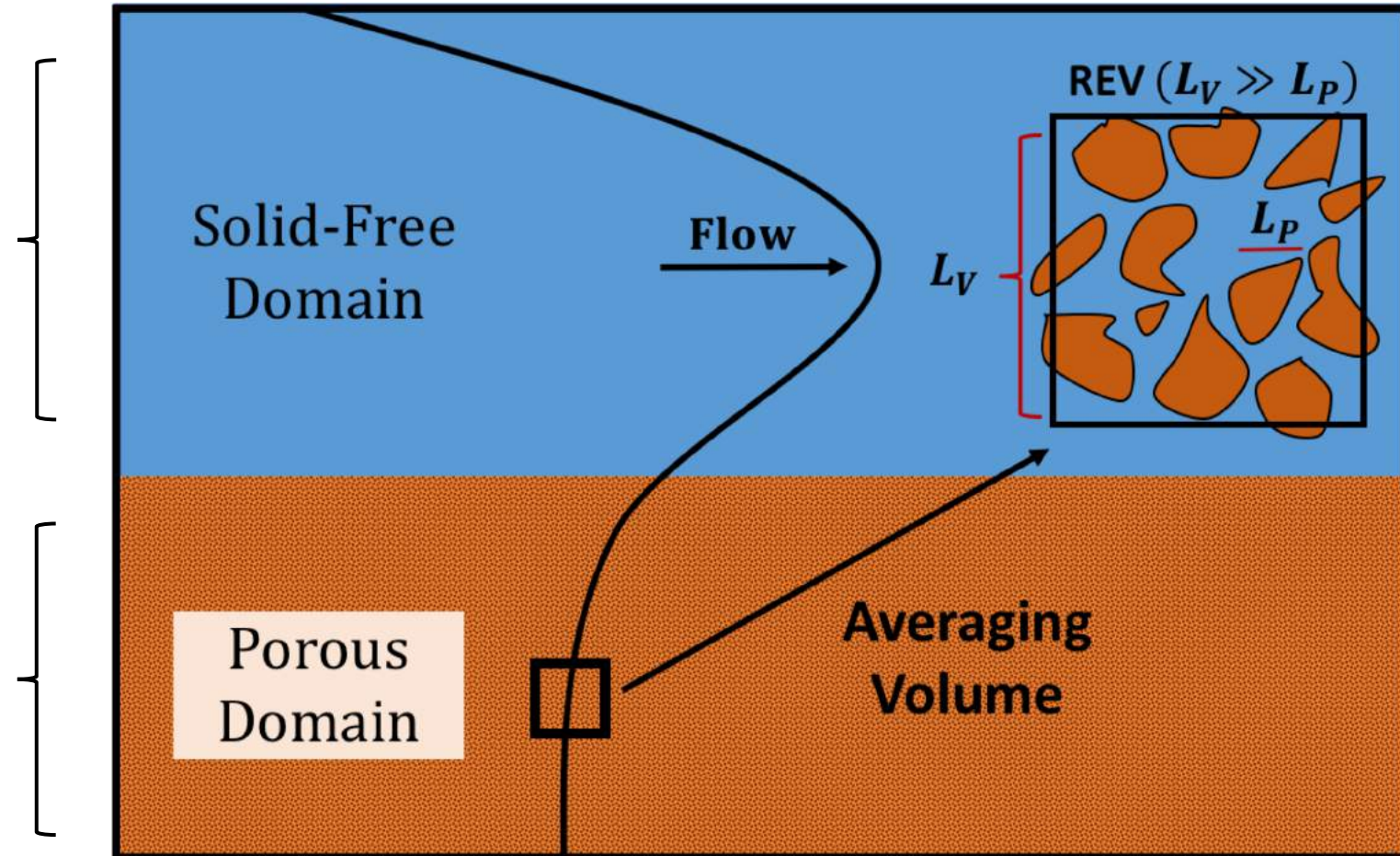
$$\nabla p = -\frac{\mu_f}{k} U$$



The Darcy-Brinkman Model

Approximates
Navier-Stokes

Approximates
Darcy's Law

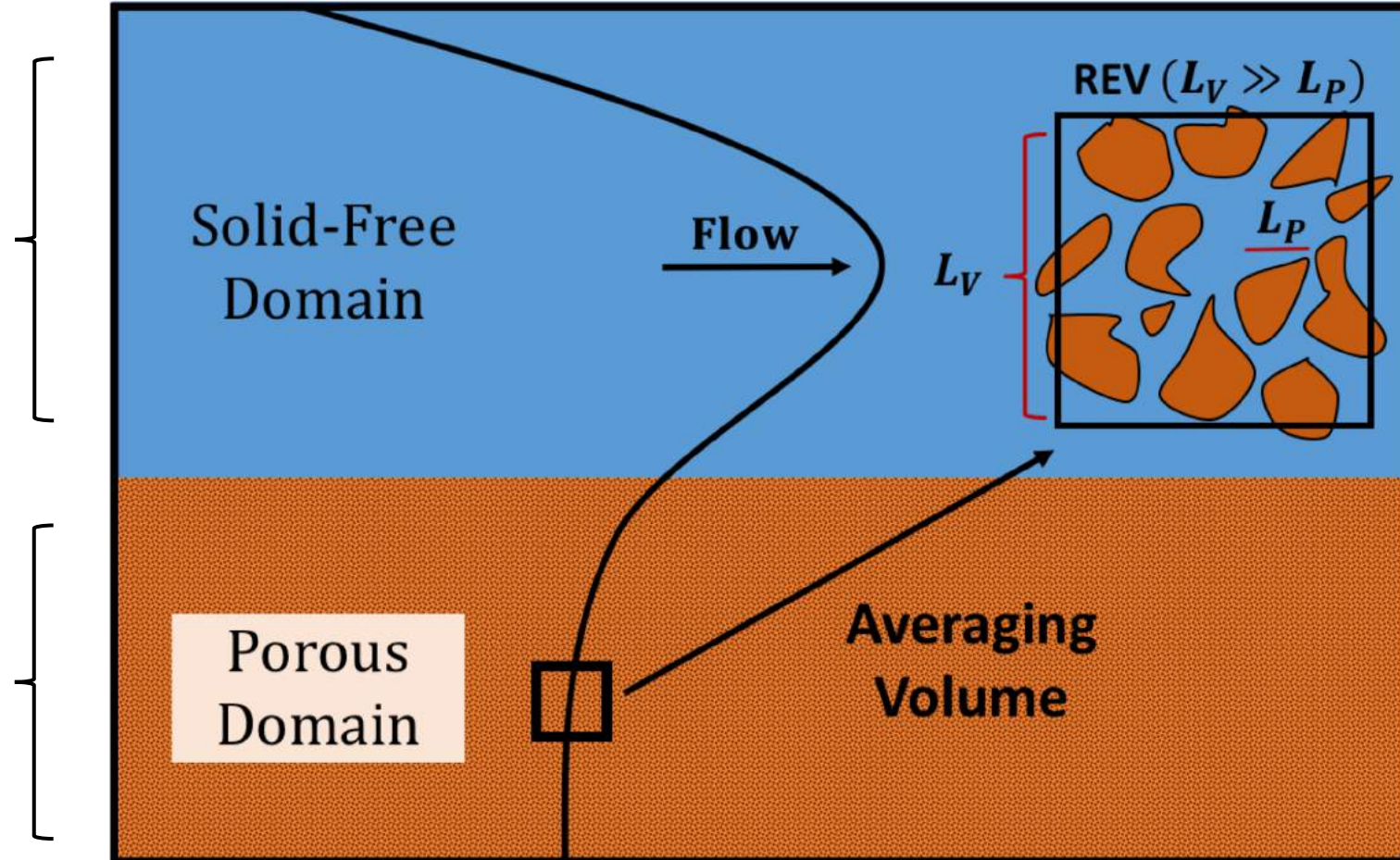


$$\frac{1}{REV} \int \left(\frac{D(\rho U)}{Dt} = -\nabla p + \nabla \cdot \tau + \rho g \right) dREV$$

The Darcy-Brinkman Model

Approximates
Navier-Stokes

Approximates
Darcy's Law

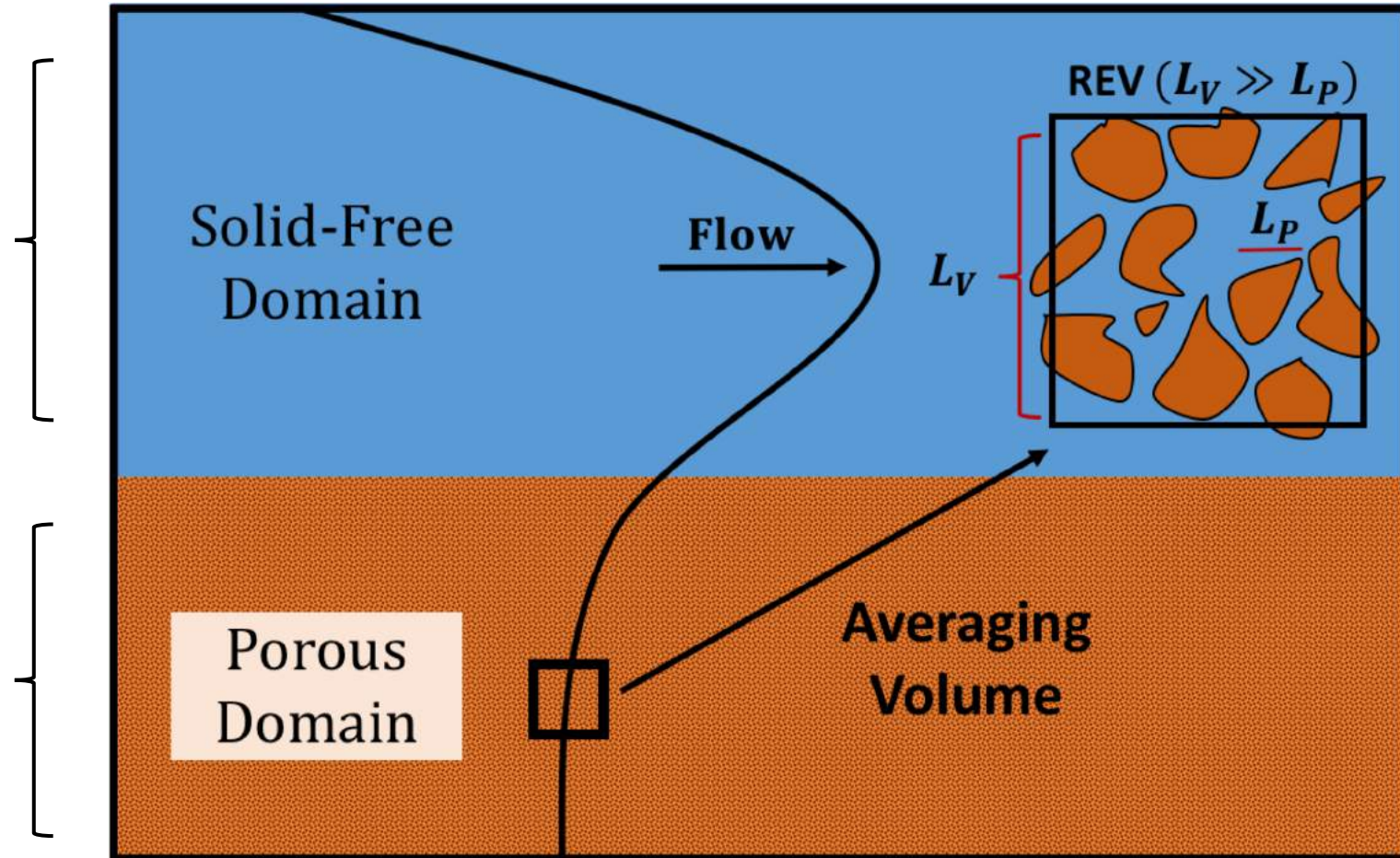


$$\frac{D(\overline{\rho U})}{Dt} = -\overline{\nabla p} + \overline{\nabla \cdot \tau} + \overline{\rho g} + \textit{Filter}$$

The Darcy-Brinkman Model

Approximates
Navier-Stokes

Approximates
Darcy's Law



$$\frac{D(\overline{\rho U})}{Dt} = -\overline{\nabla p} + \overline{\nabla \cdot \tau} + \overline{\rho g} - \phi_f \frac{\mu_f}{k} U$$

Neale & Nader (1974)

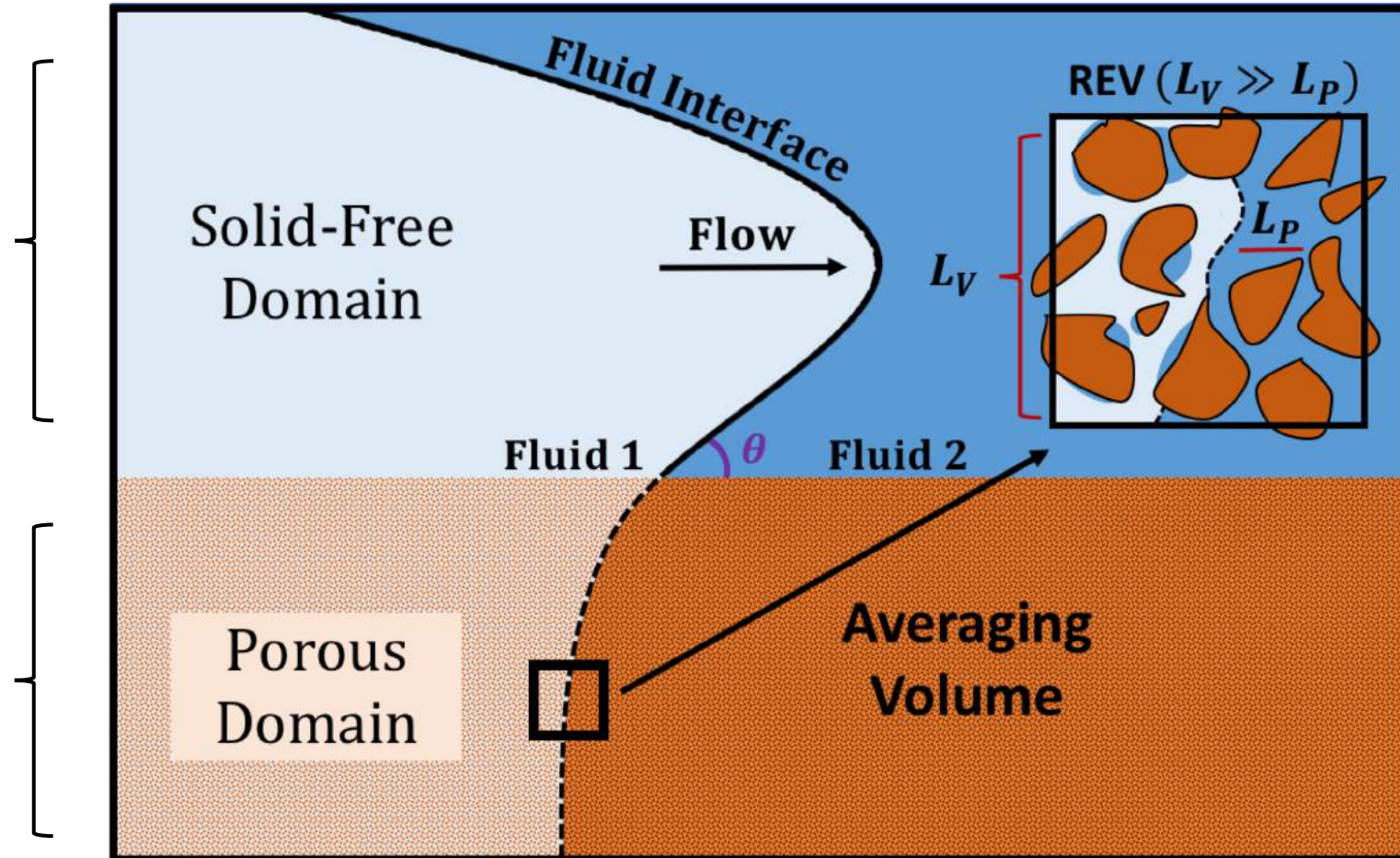
Brinkman, H. (1947)

Whitaker (1985, 1999)

The **Extended** Darcy-Brinkman Model

Approximates
Navier-Stokes

Approximates
**Multiphase
Darcy's Law**



$$\frac{D(\rho_f U_f)}{Dt} = -\phi_f \nabla \bar{p} + \nabla \cdot \bar{\tau} + \phi_f \rho_f g + F_{Drag} + \phi_f F_{Capillary}$$

The Model's **Fluid** Equations

Averaged **Mass** Conservation Equation:

$$\frac{\partial \phi_f}{\partial t} + \nabla \cdot \mathbf{U}_f = 0$$

Averaged **Saturation** Conservation Equation:

$$\frac{\partial \phi_f \alpha_w}{\partial t} + \nabla \cdot \alpha_w \mathbf{U}_f + \nabla \cdot \phi_f \alpha_w \alpha_n \mathbf{U}_r = 0$$

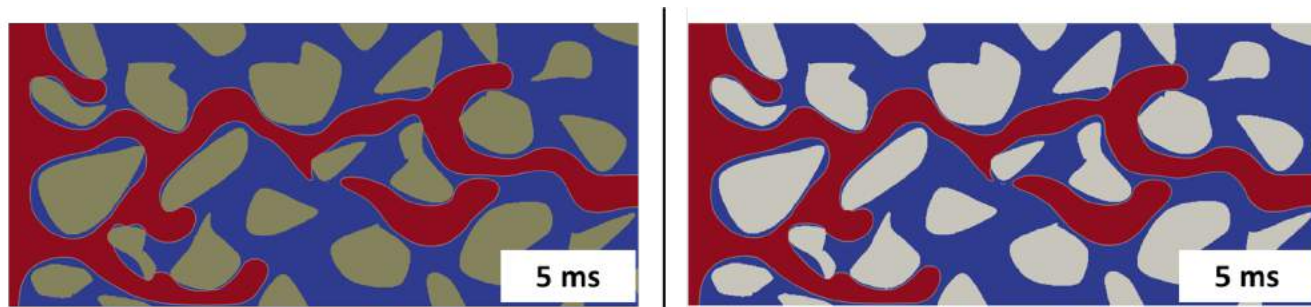
Averaged **Momentum** Conservation Equation:

$$0 = -\phi_f \nabla \bar{p} + \phi_f \rho_f \mathbf{g} + \nabla \cdot \bar{\boldsymbol{\tau}} + \mathbf{F}_{Drag} + \phi_f \mathbf{F}_{c,1} + \phi_f \mathbf{F}_{c,2}$$

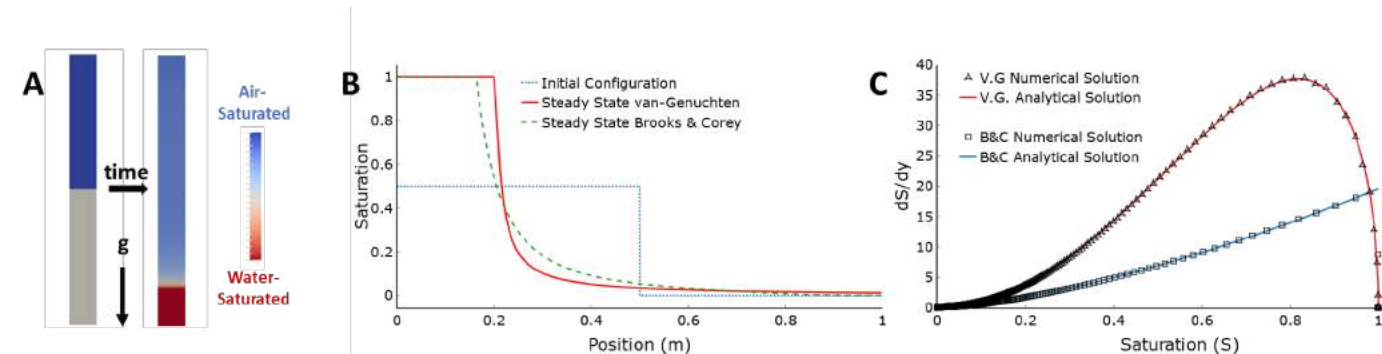
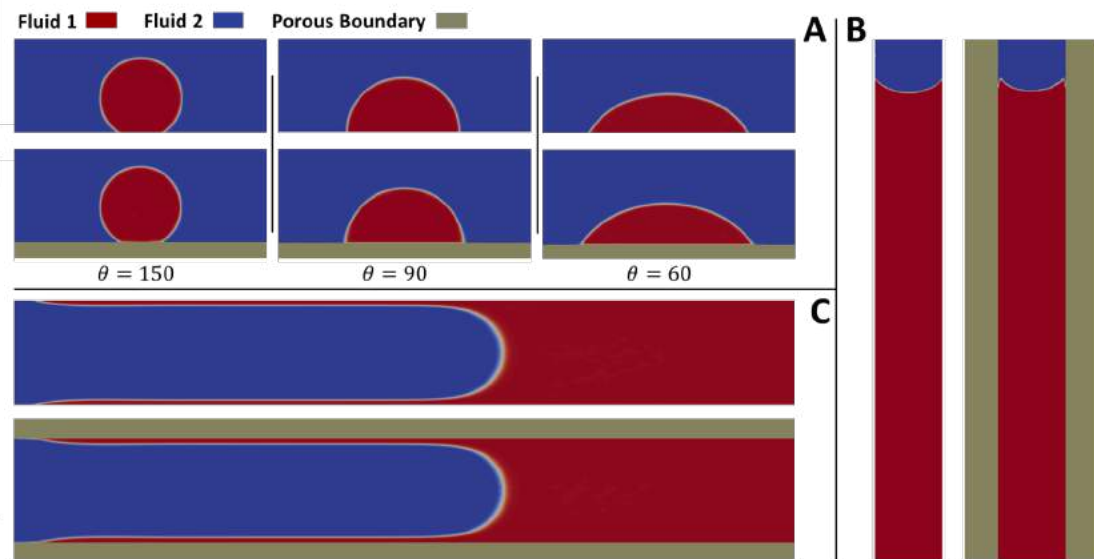
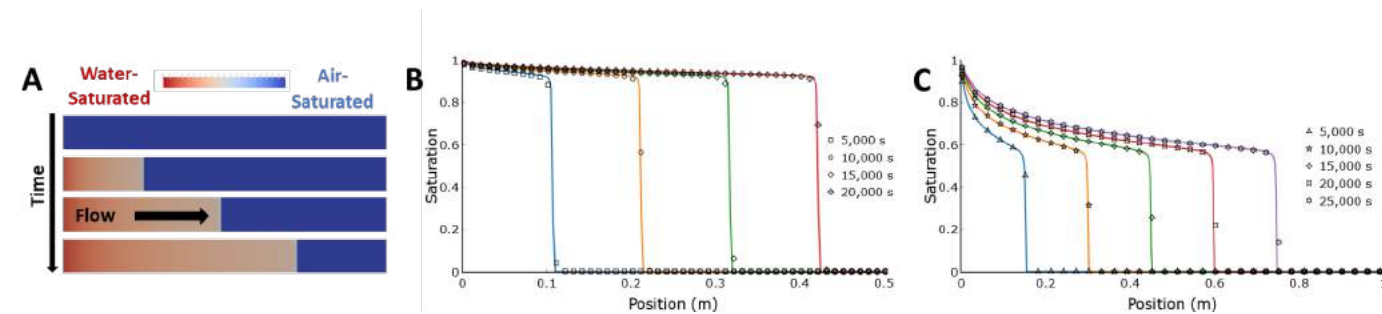
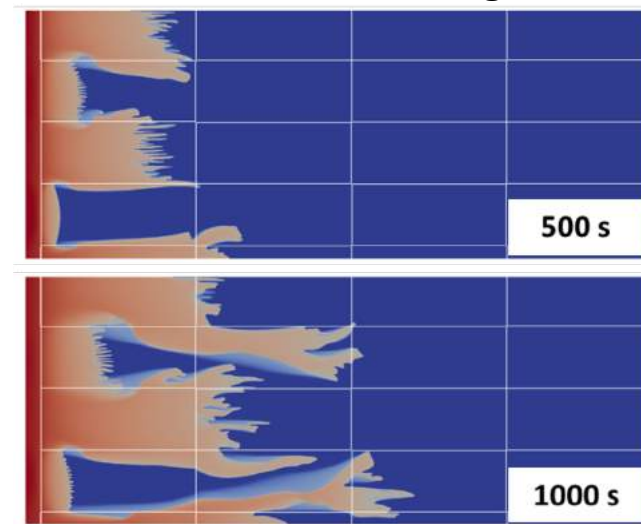
**Essentially
Volume-of-Fluid
+
Drag and
Capillary
Penalization
Terms**

Toolbox: *hybridPorousInterFoam*

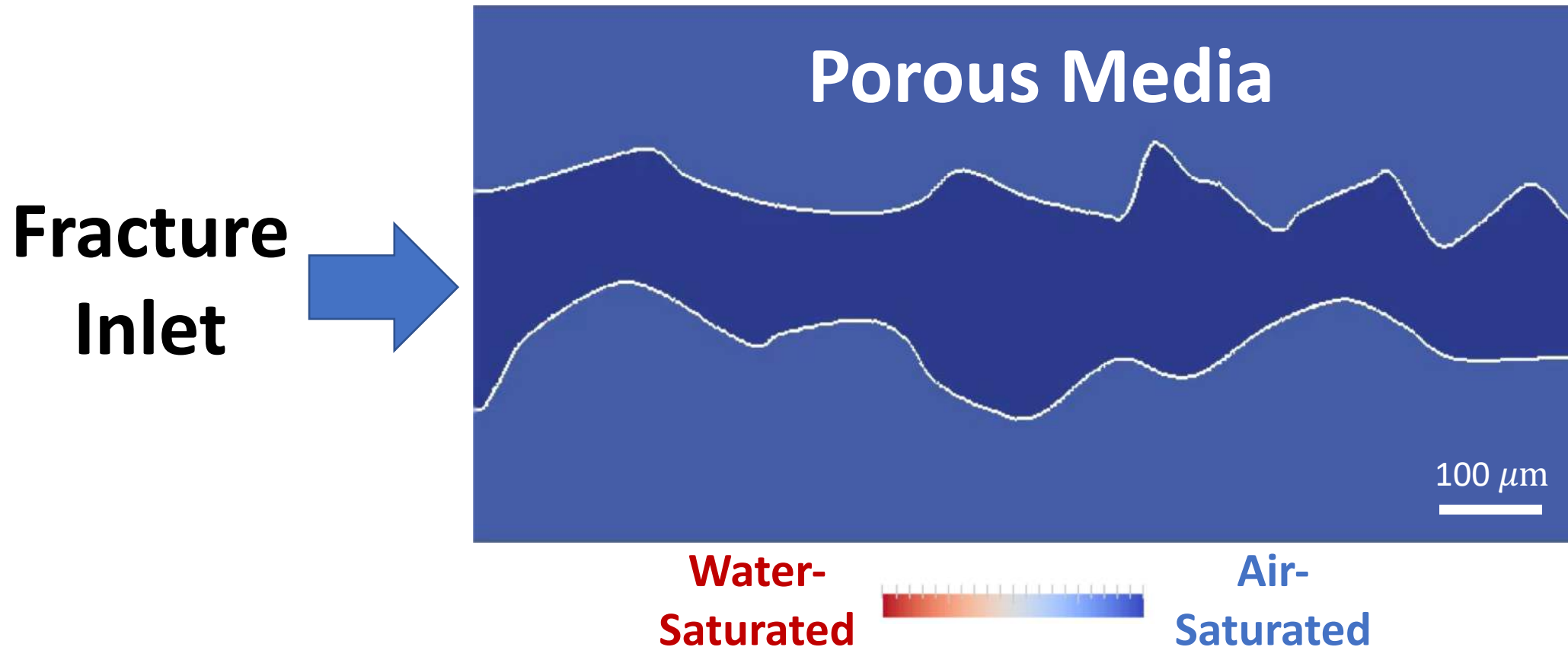
Everything implemented in OpenFoam®



Water Flooding

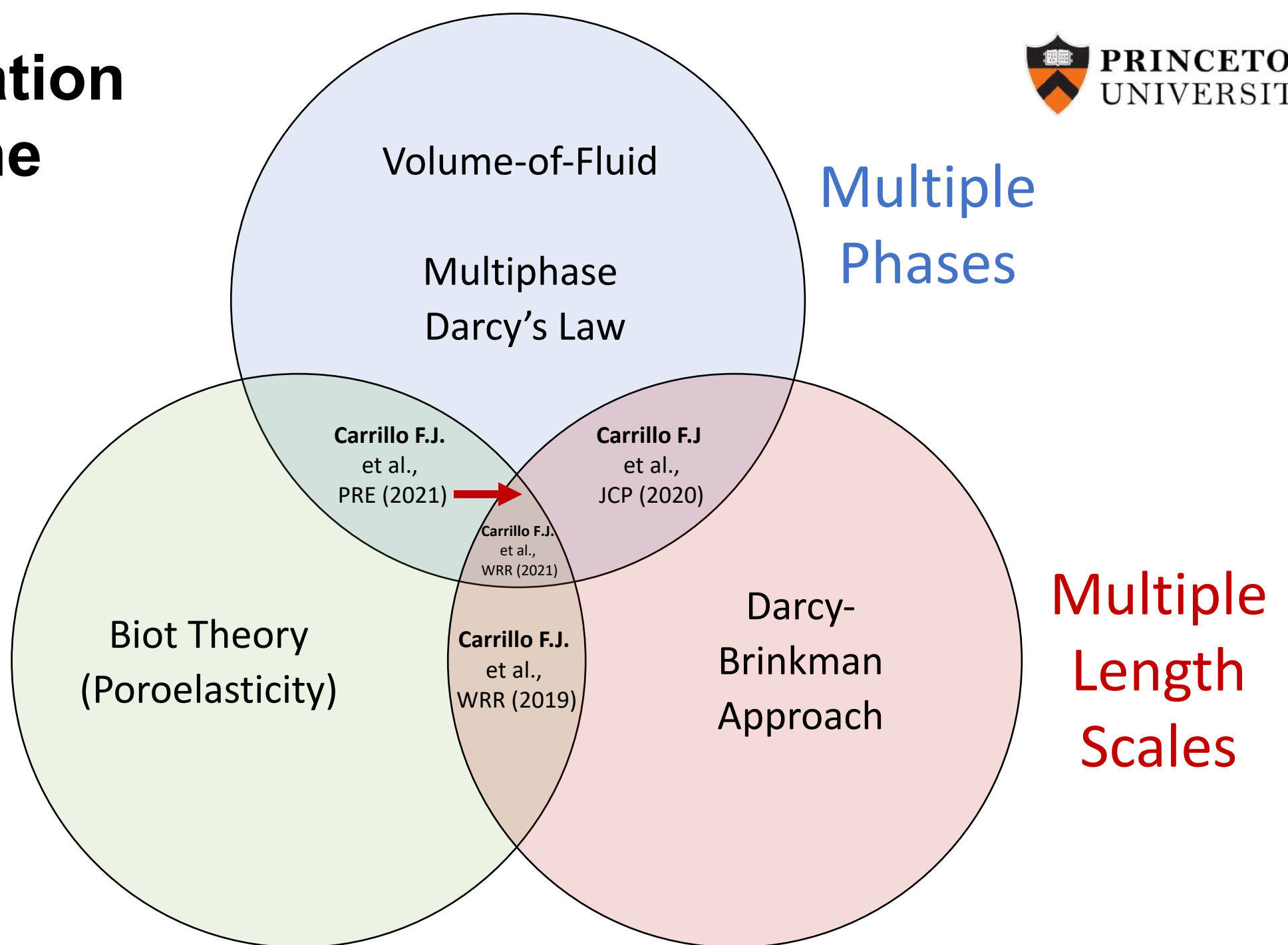


Conceptual Application: Imbibition in Microfractures



Presentation Outline

Fluid-Solid
Mechanics

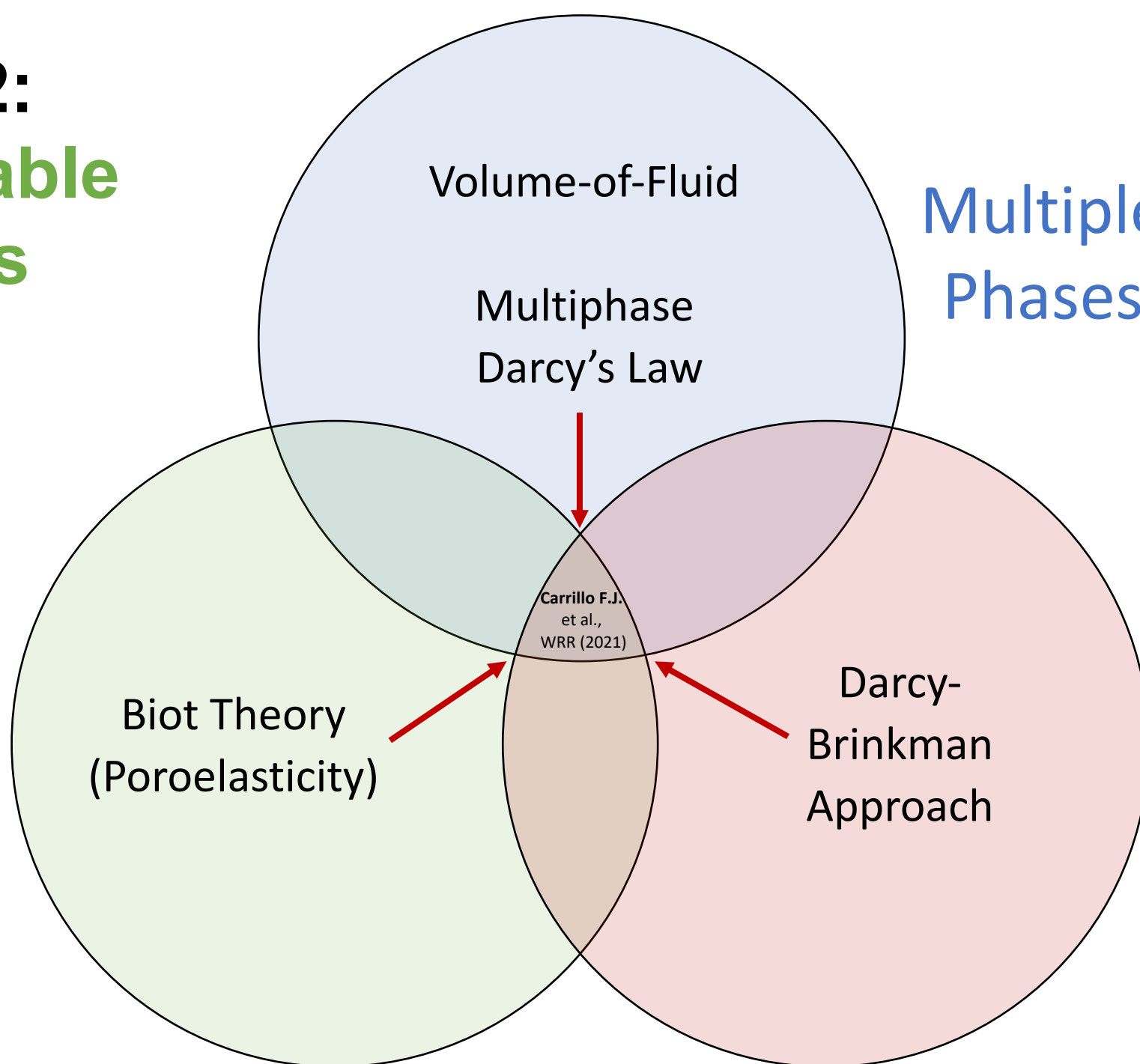


Multiple
Phases

Multiple
Length
Scales

Part 2: Deformable Solids

Fluid-Solid
Mechanics



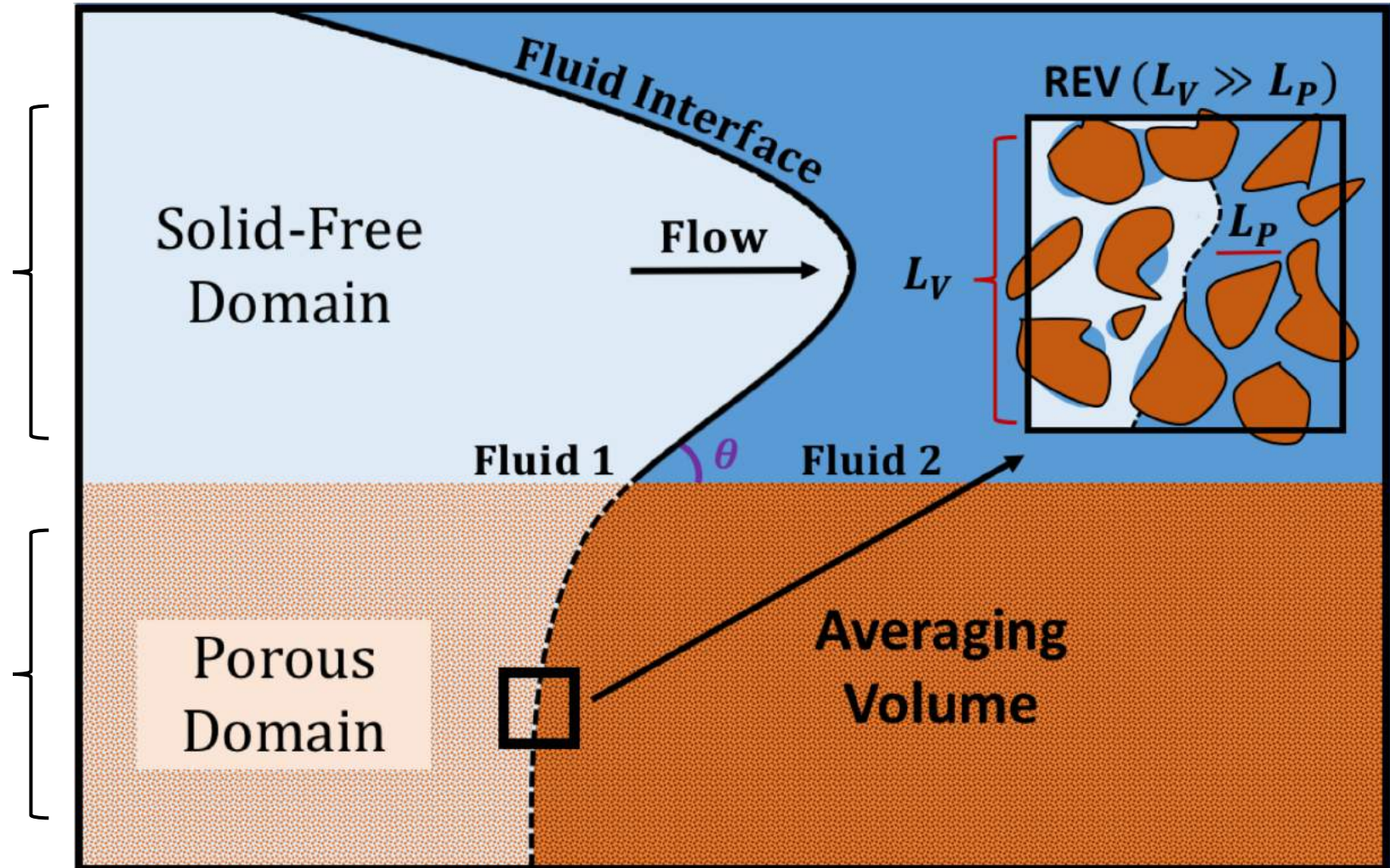
Multiple
Phases

Multiple
Length
Scales

The **Extended** Darcy-Brinkman Model

Approximates
Navier-Stokes

Can we make
this **move?**



The Model's **Solid** Equations

Solid **Mass** Conservation Equation:

$$\frac{\partial \phi_s}{\partial t} + \nabla \cdot \mathbf{U}_s = 0$$

Solid **Momentum** Conservation Equation:

$$-\nabla \cdot \bar{\boldsymbol{\sigma}}_s = -\phi_s \nabla \bar{p} + \phi_s \rho \mathbf{g} - \mathbf{F}_{Drag} - \phi_f \mathbf{F}_{c,1} + \phi_s \mathbf{F}_{c,2}$$

**Combine Fluid + Solid
Momentum Equations Gives
Biot Theory**

Modeling Framework: Obtaining Biot Theory

Averaged **Fluid** Momentum Conservation Equation:

$$0 = -\phi_f \nabla \bar{p} + \phi_f \rho_f \mathbf{g} + \nabla \cdot \bar{\boldsymbol{\tau}} + \mathbf{F}_{Drag} + \phi_f \mathbf{F}_{c,1} + \phi_f \mathbf{F}_{c,2}$$

In Porous Domain Averaged **Solid** Momentum Conservation Equation:

$$+ \quad -\nabla \cdot \bar{\boldsymbol{\sigma}}_s = -\phi_s \nabla \bar{p} + \phi_s \rho \mathbf{g} - \mathbf{F}_{Drag} - \phi_f \mathbf{F}_{c,1} + \phi_s \mathbf{F}_{c,2}$$

Biot Theory!

$$\nabla \cdot \bar{\boldsymbol{\sigma}}_s = \nabla \bar{p} - (\phi_s \rho_s + \phi_f \rho_f) \mathbf{g} - \mathbf{F}_{c,2}$$

$$\mathbf{F}_{c,2} = -p_c \nabla \alpha_w$$

Carrillo F.J., & Bourg I.C., *WRR* (2019)

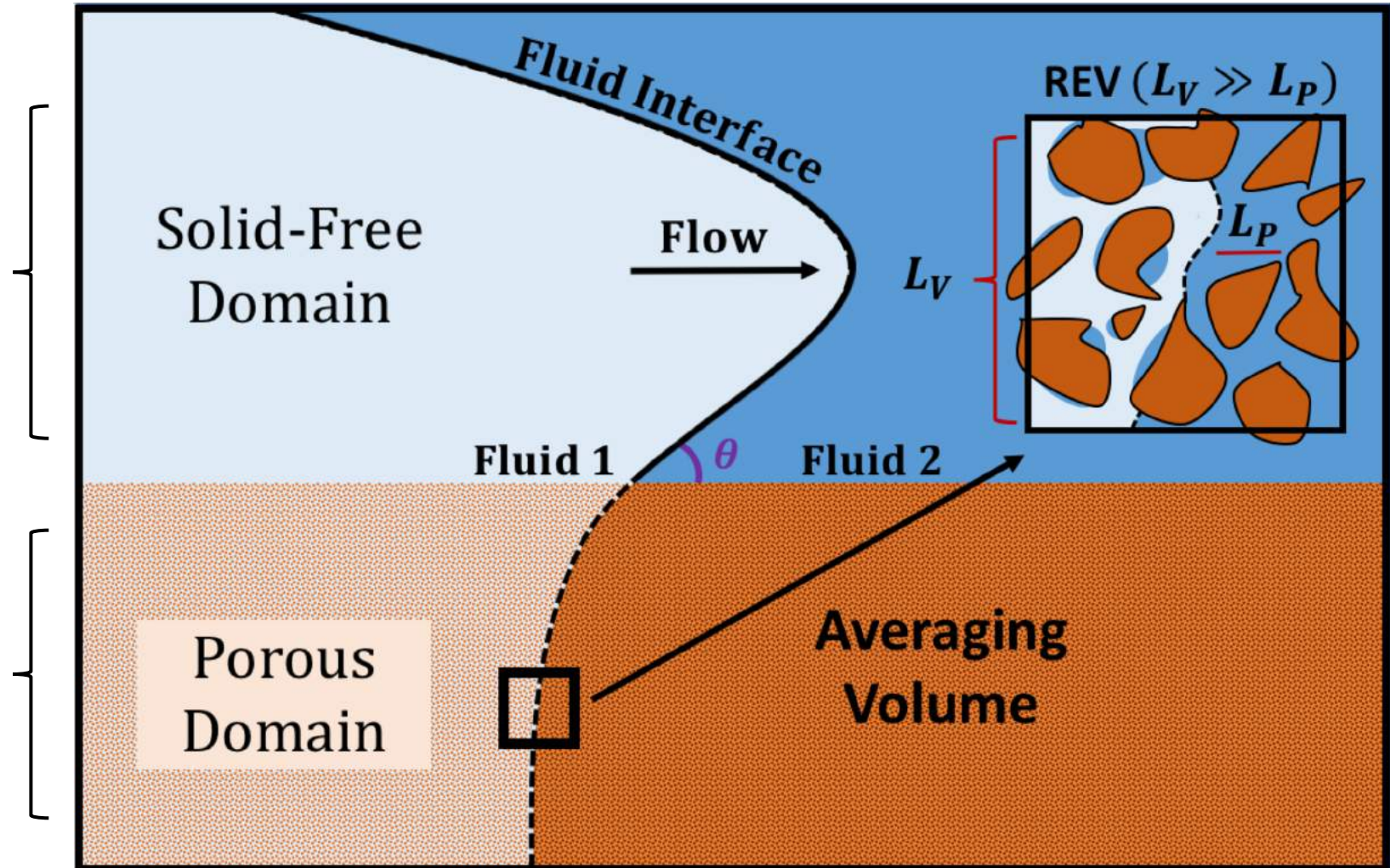
Carrillo F.J., & Bourg I.C., *WRR* (2021)

B. Jha & R. Juanes, *WRR* (2014), J. Kim et. al., *SPE* (2013)

The **Extended** Darcy-Brinkman Model

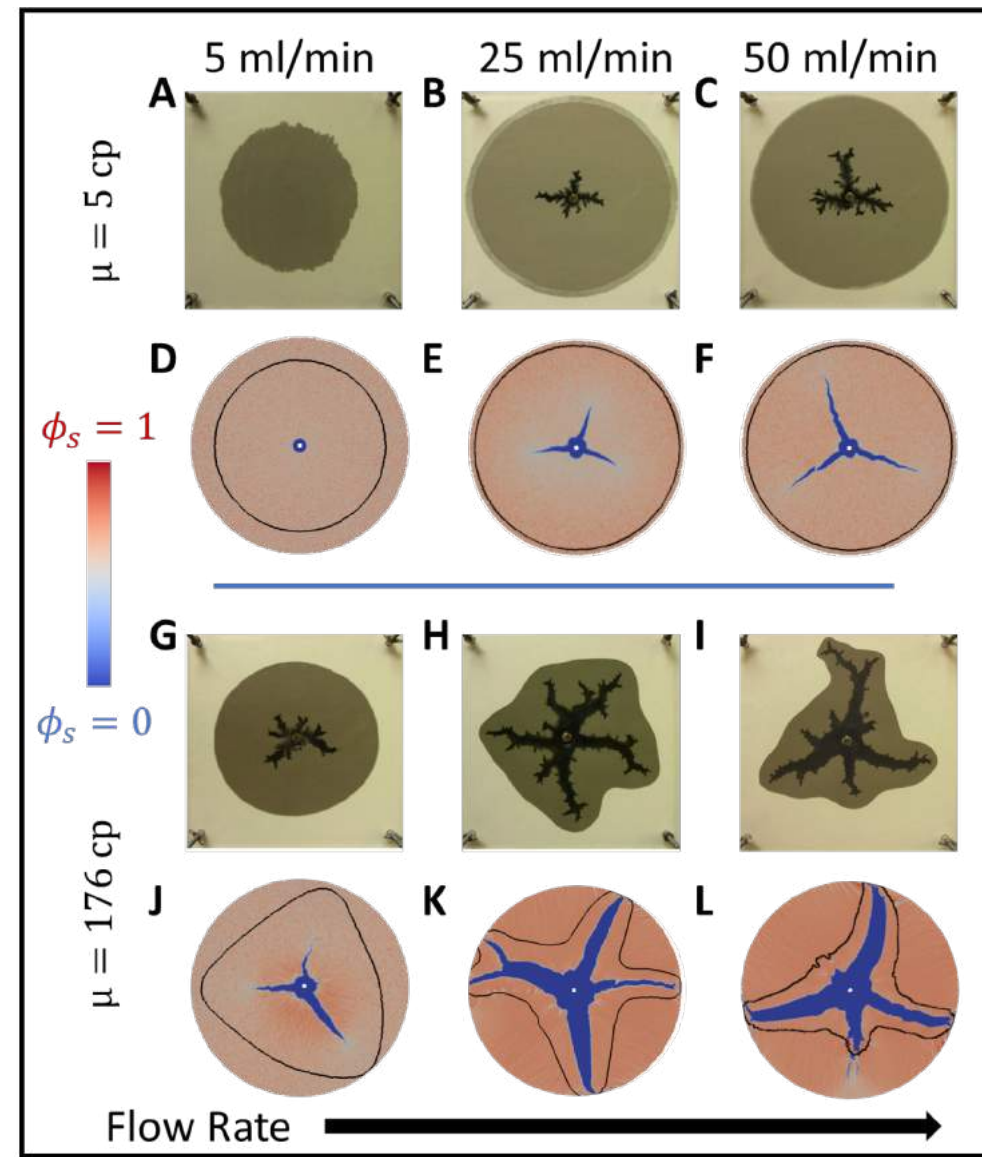
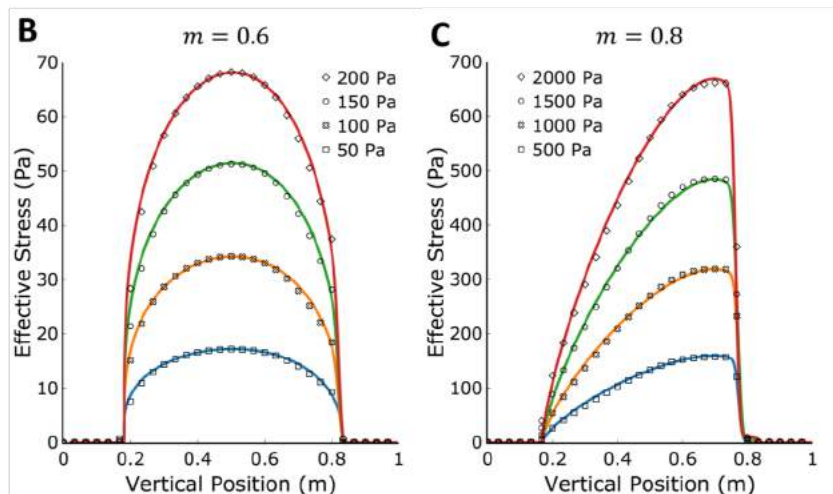
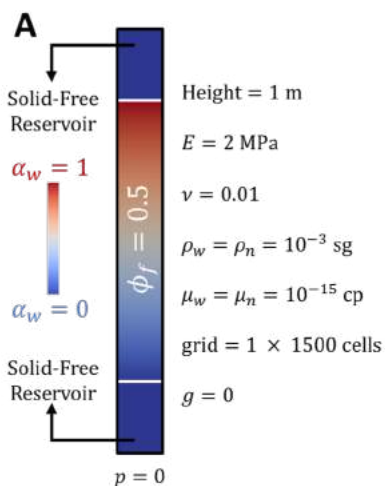
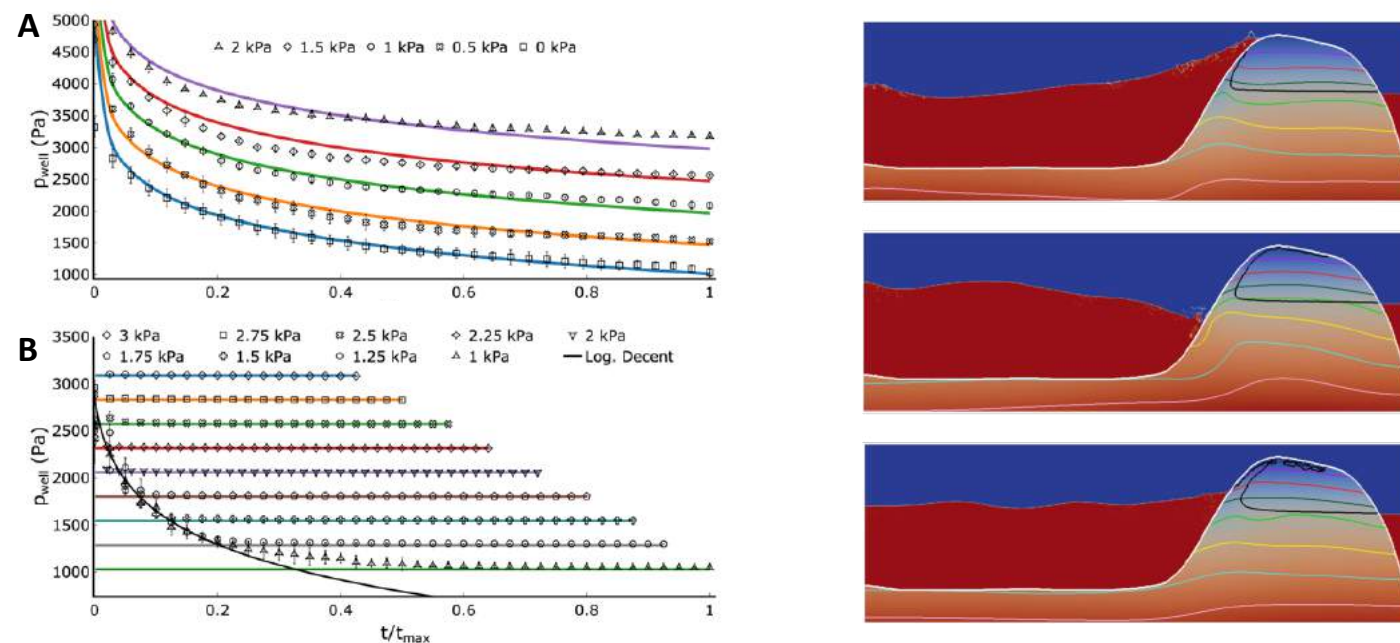
Approximates
Navier-Stokes

Approximates
**Multiphase
Biot Theory**

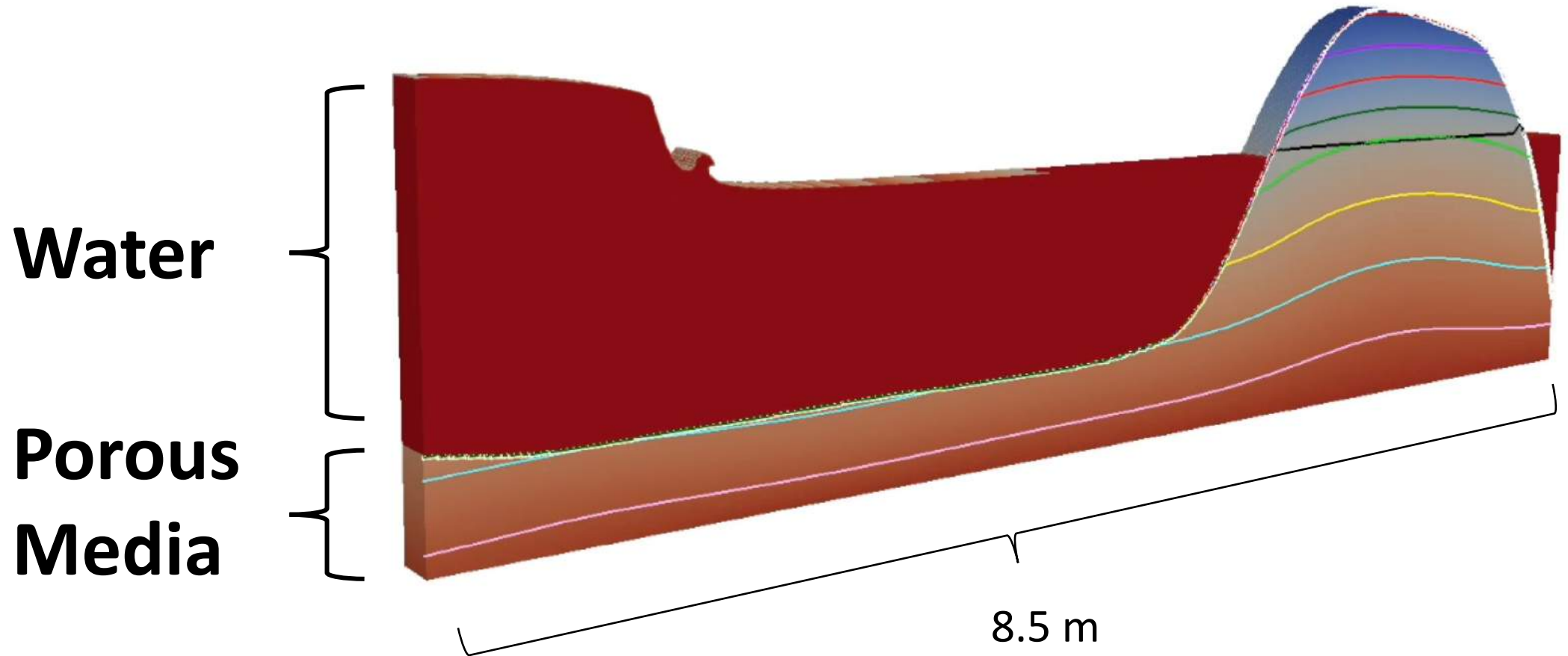


Toolbox: *hybridBiotInterFoam*

Everything implemented in OpenFoam®

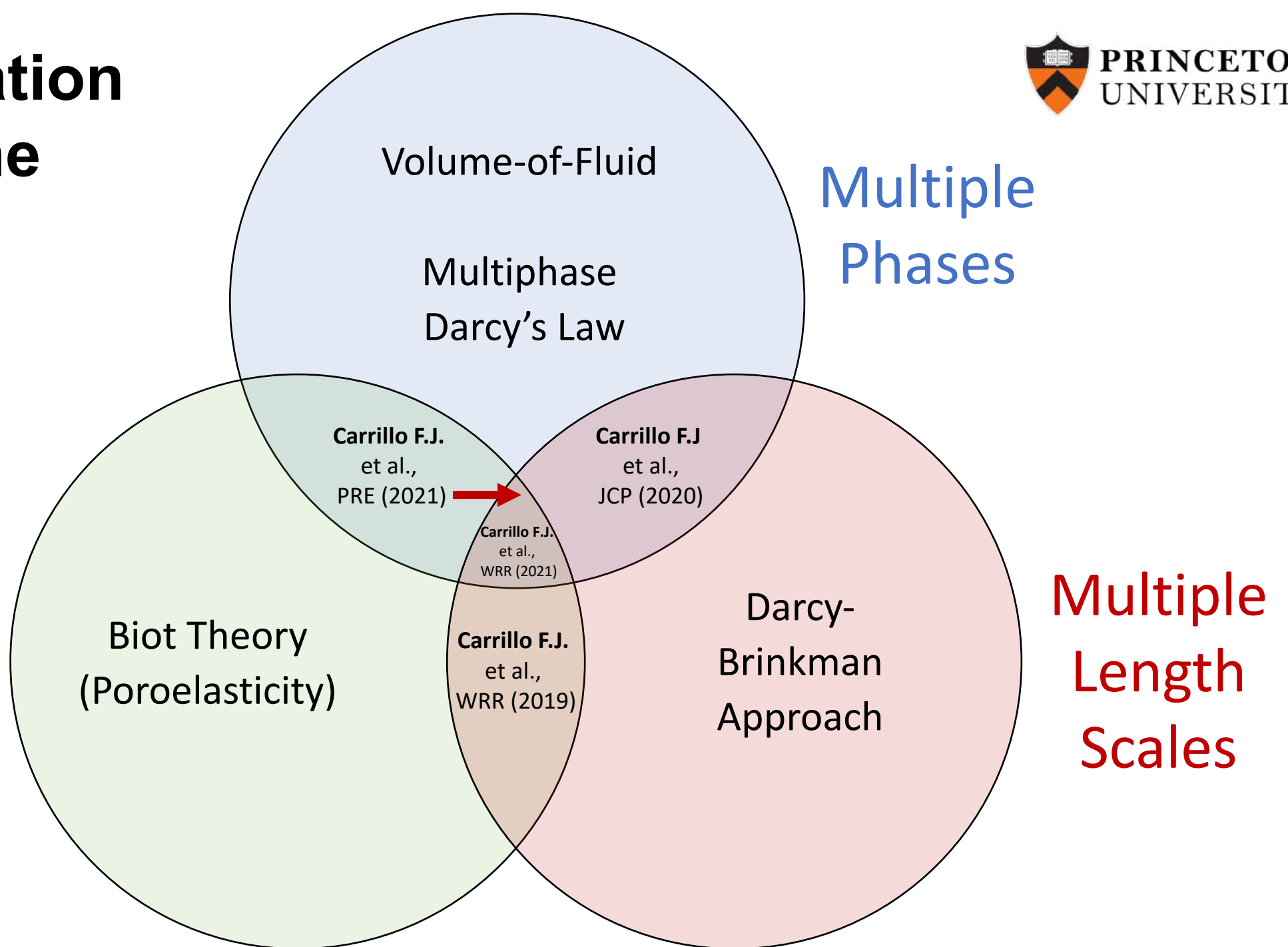


Conceptual Application: Poroelastic Barriers

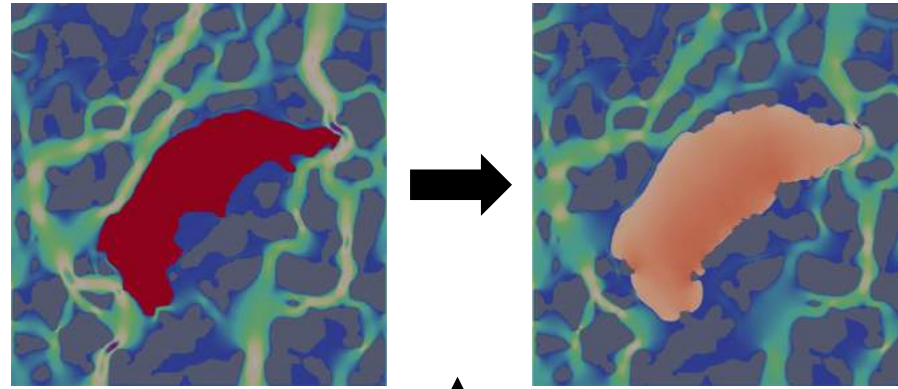


Presentation Outline

Fluid-Solid
Mechanics



Part 3: Clay Swelling



Fluid-Solid
Mechanics

Biot Theory
(Poroelasticity)

Carrillo F.J.
et al.,
WRR (2019)

Darcy-
Brinkman
Approach

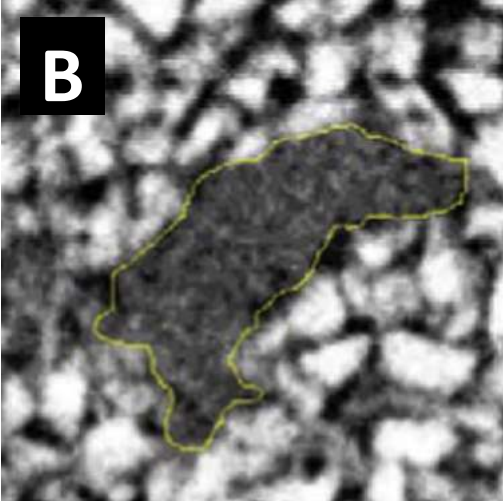
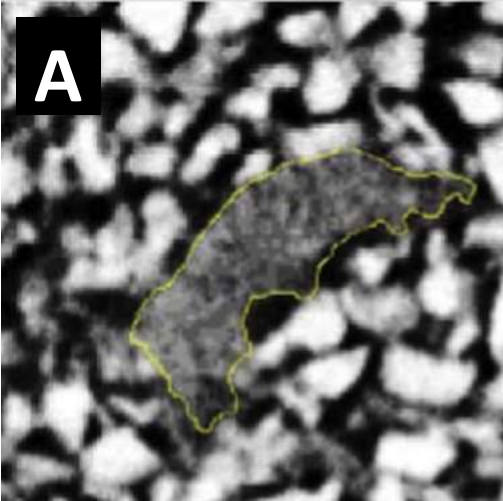
Multiple
Length
Scales

Applied Model: Single Phase Flow and Clay Swelling

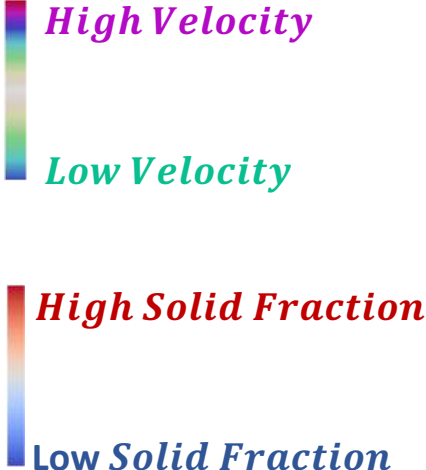
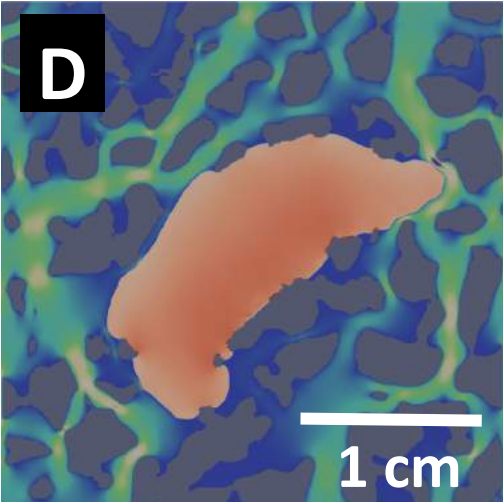
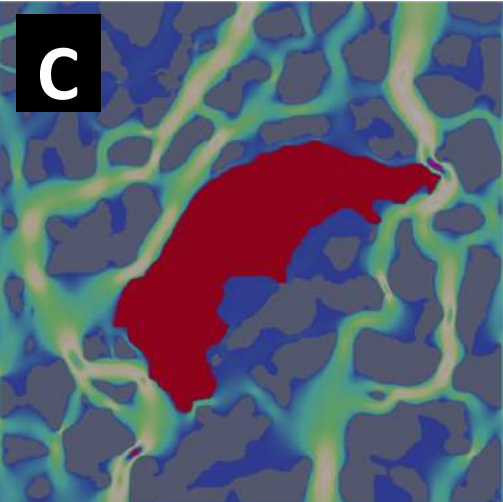
Experimental Scan

High Salinity

Low Salinity



Simulations



Modeling Sedimentary Rock Permeability

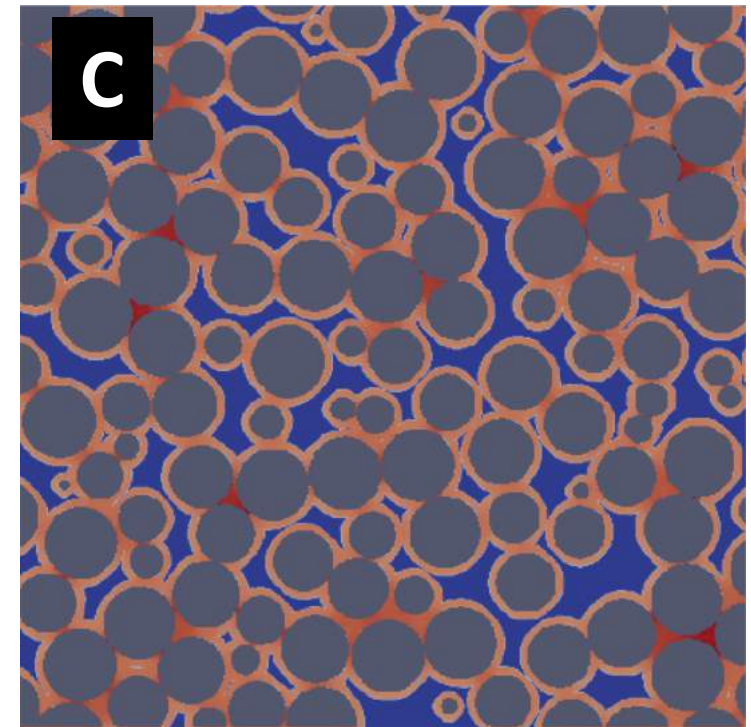
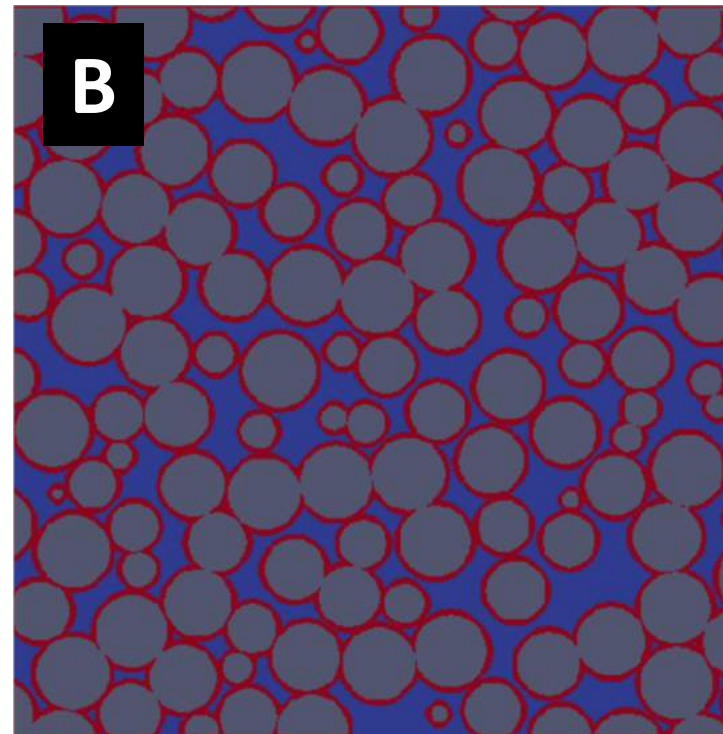
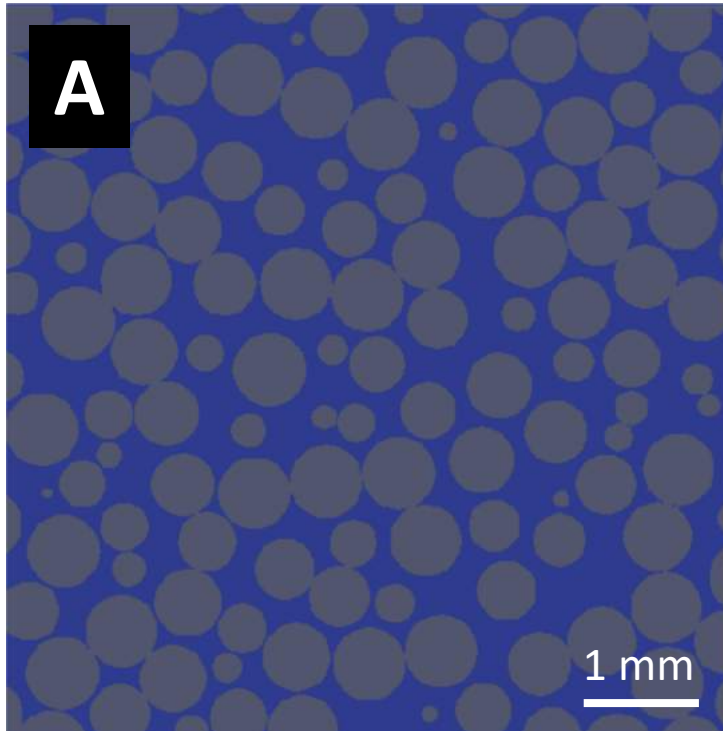
2-D spherical
packed bed



Populate it with
swelling clay



Induce swelling
(or contraction)

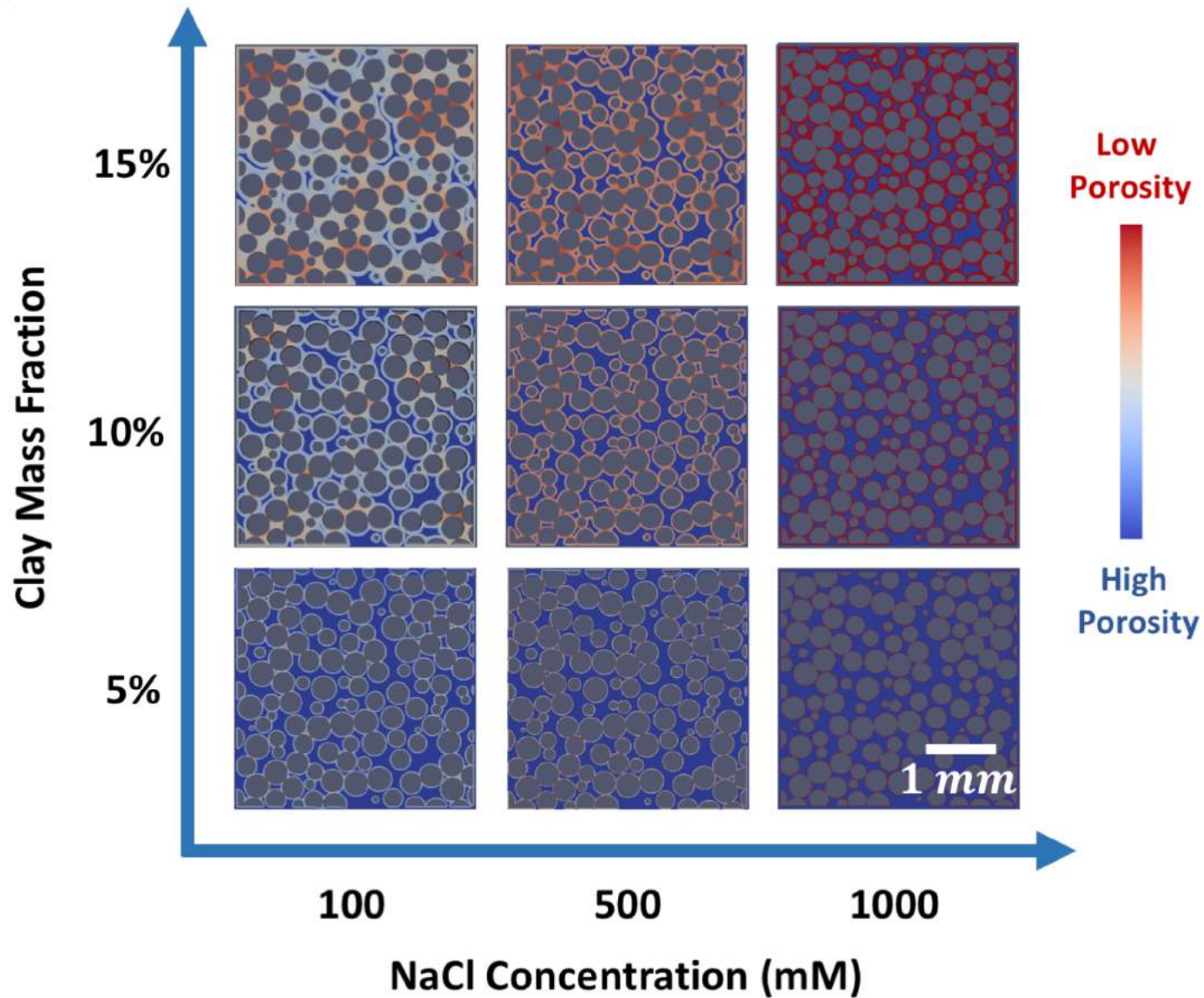


Water  Coarse Grains 

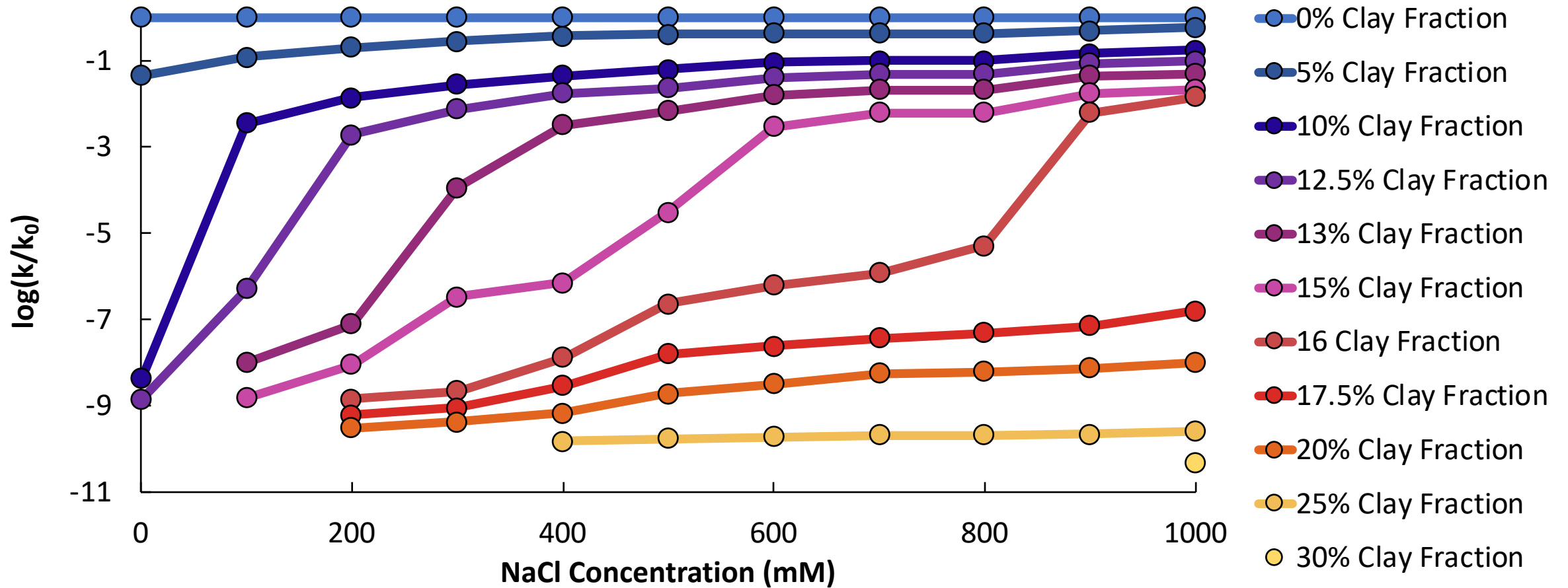
Clay 

High Fluid Fraction  *High Solid Fraction*

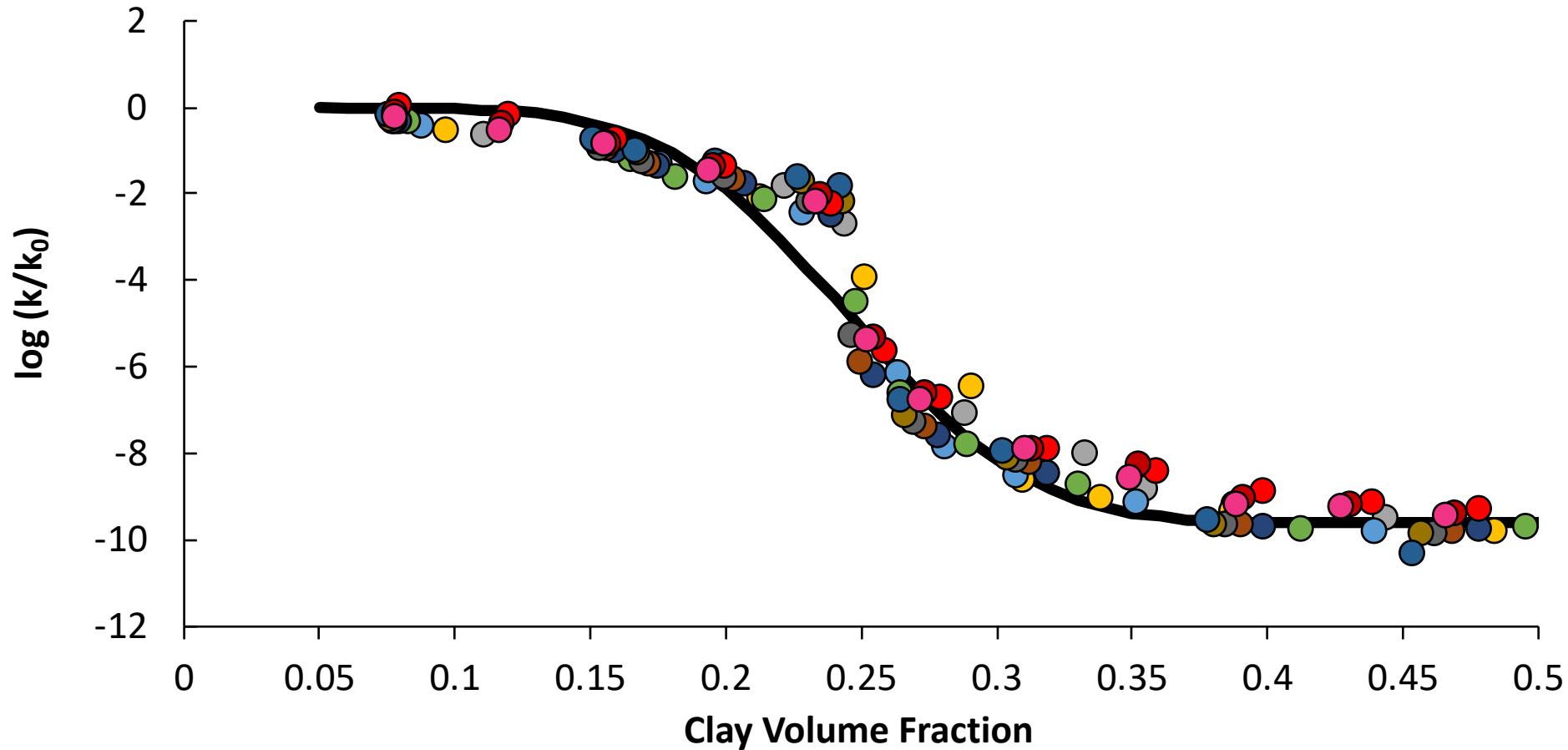
Modeling Sedimentary Rock Permeability



Modeling Sedimentary Rock Permeability

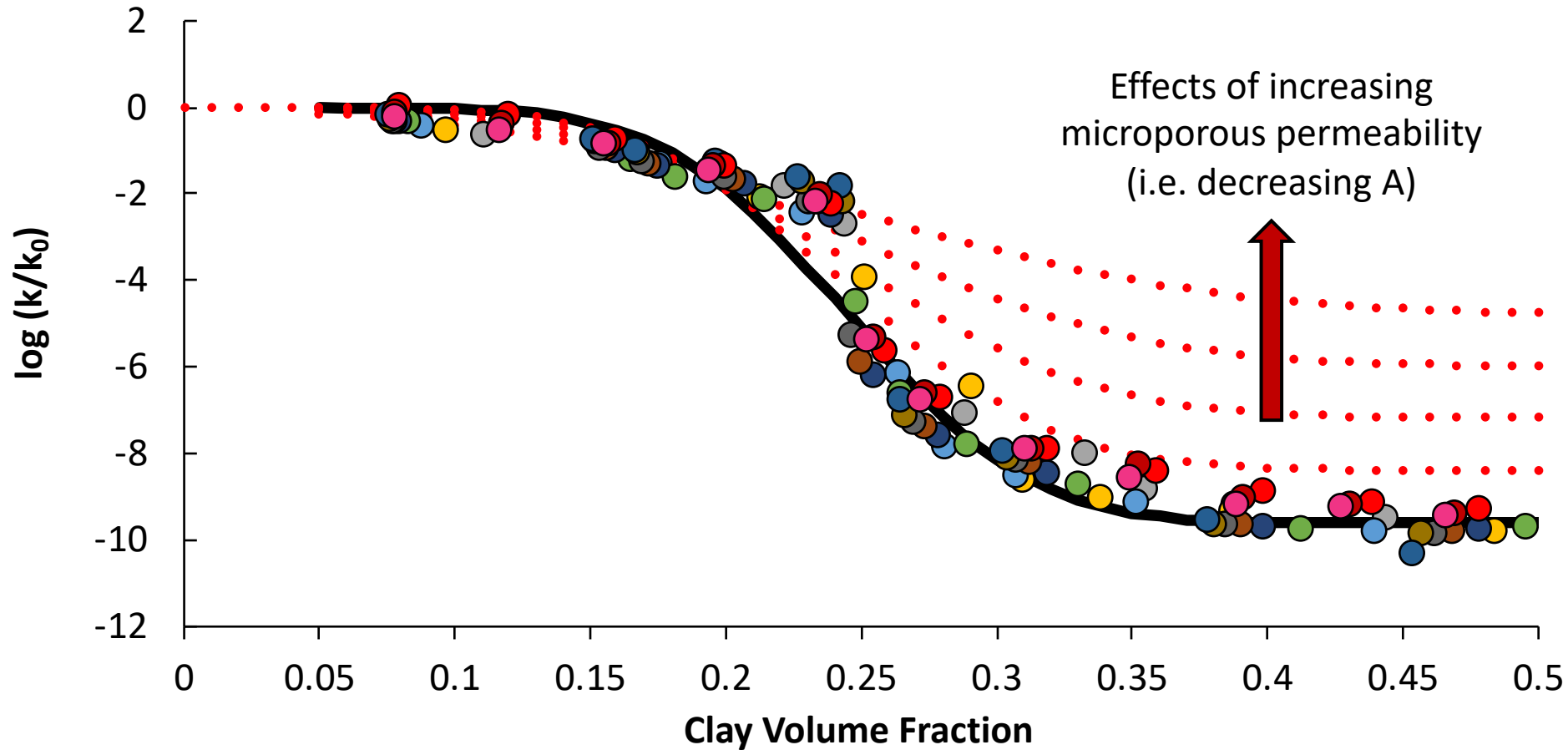


Modeling Sedimentary Rock Permeability



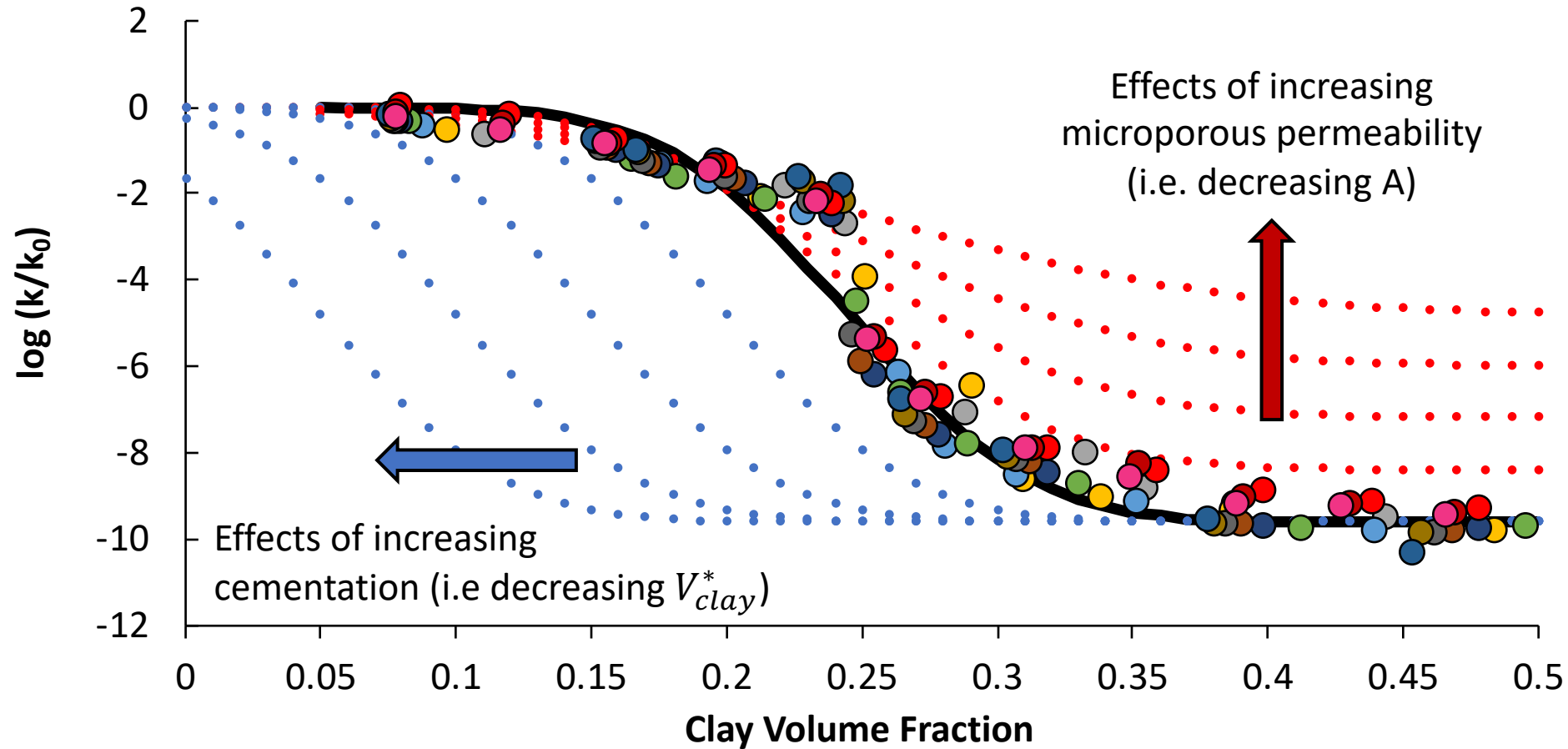
$$\log\left(\frac{k}{k_0}\right) = \frac{A}{2} \left(\operatorname{erf}\left(1.38 A (V_{clay} - V_{clay}^*)\right) - 1 \right)$$

Modeling Sedimentary Rock Permeability



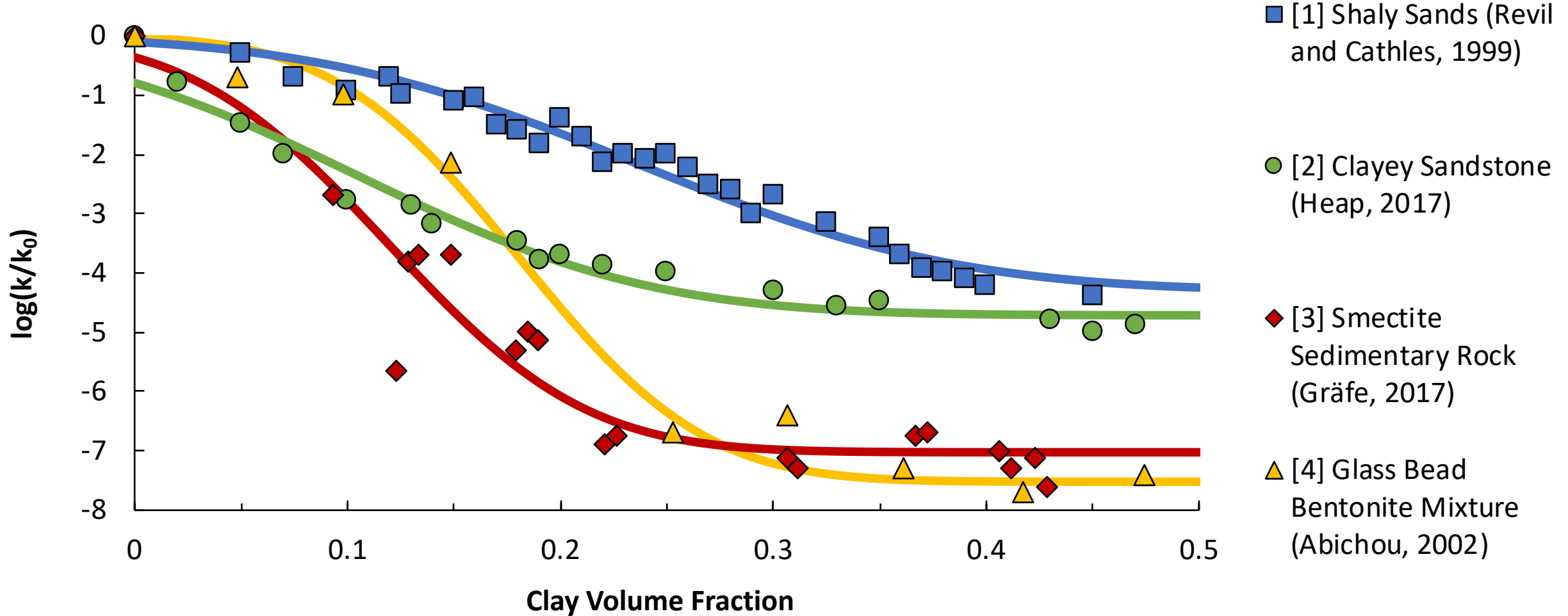
$$\log\left(\frac{k}{k_0}\right) = \frac{A}{2} \left(\operatorname{erf}\left(1.38 A (V_{clay} - V_{clay}^*)\right) - 1 \right)$$

Modeling Sedimentary Rock Permeability



$$\log \left(\frac{k}{k_0} \right) = \frac{A}{2} \left(\operatorname{erf} \left(1.38 A \left(V_{clay} - V_{clay}^* \right) \right) - 1 \right)$$

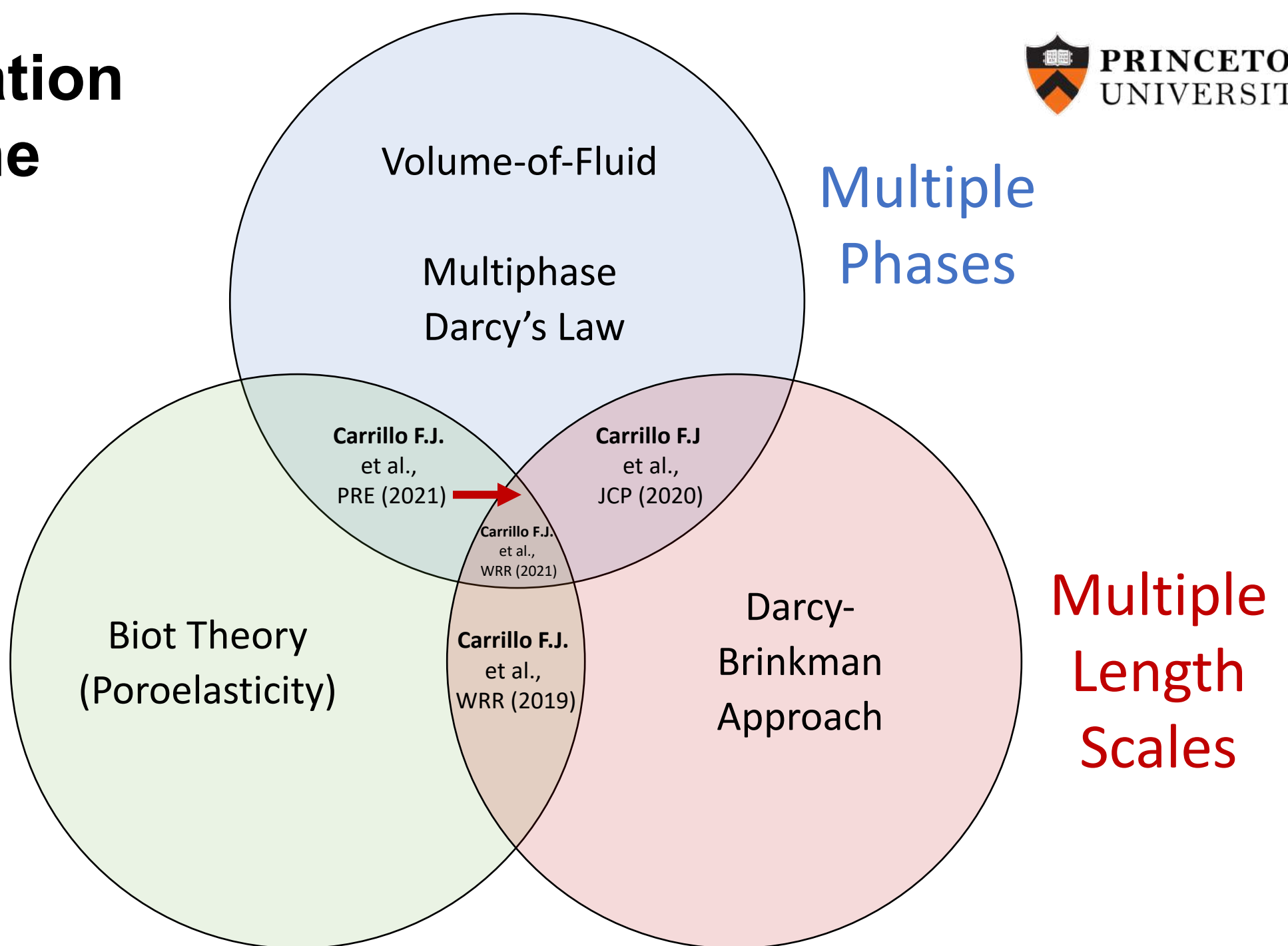
Modeling Sedimentary Rock Permeability



$$\log\left(\frac{k}{k_0}\right) = \frac{A}{2} \left(\operatorname{erf}\left(1.38 A (V_{clay} - V_{clay}^*)\right) - 1 \right)$$

Presentation Outline

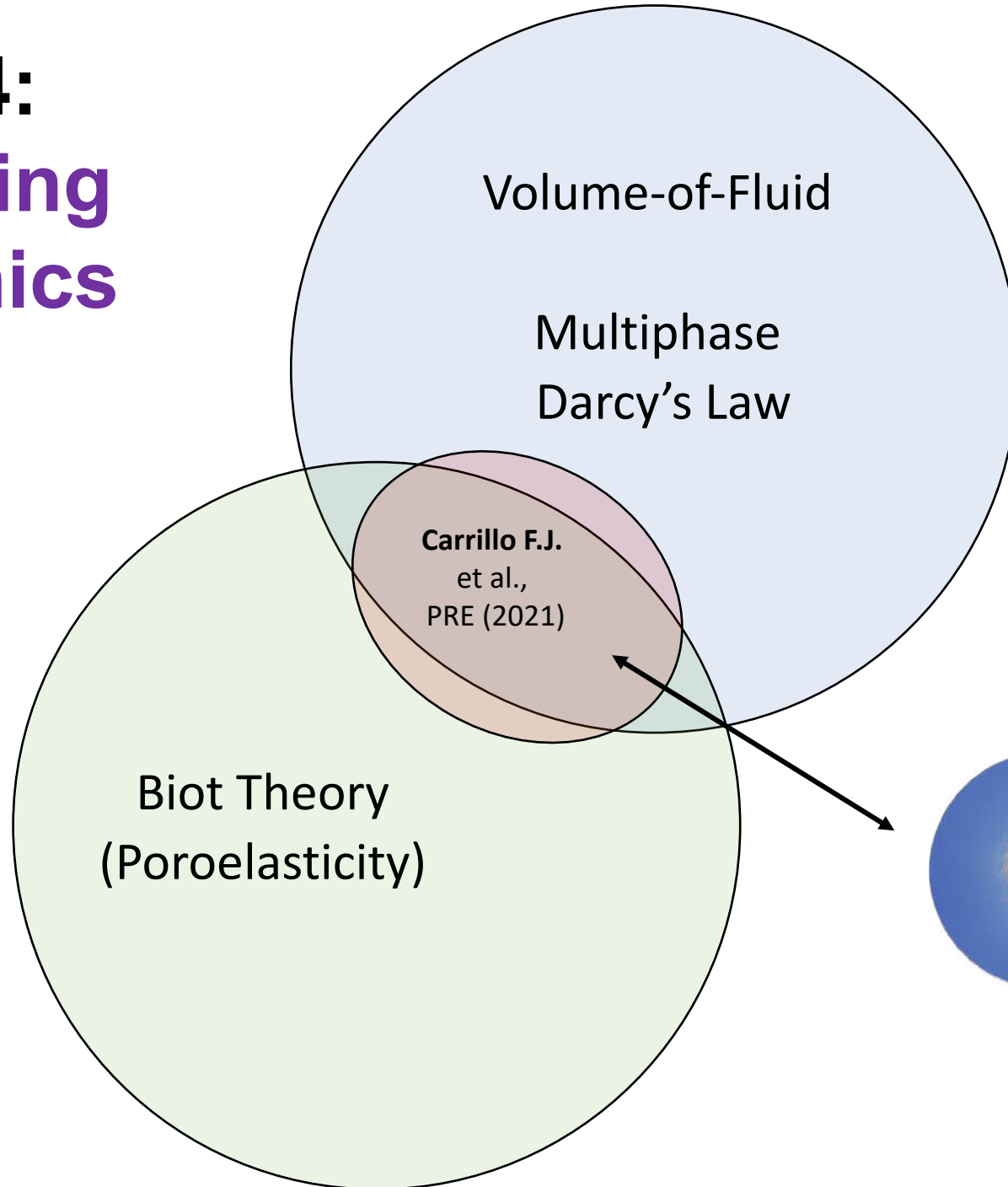
Fluid-Solid
Mechanics



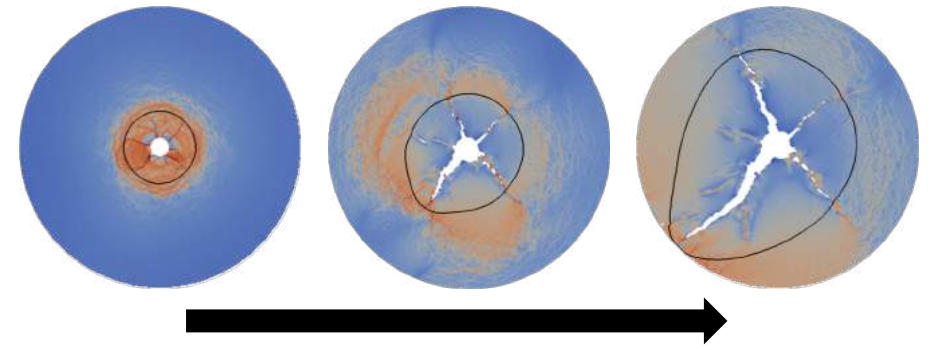
Part 4: Fracturing Mechanics

Multiple
Phases

Fluid-Solid
Mechanics

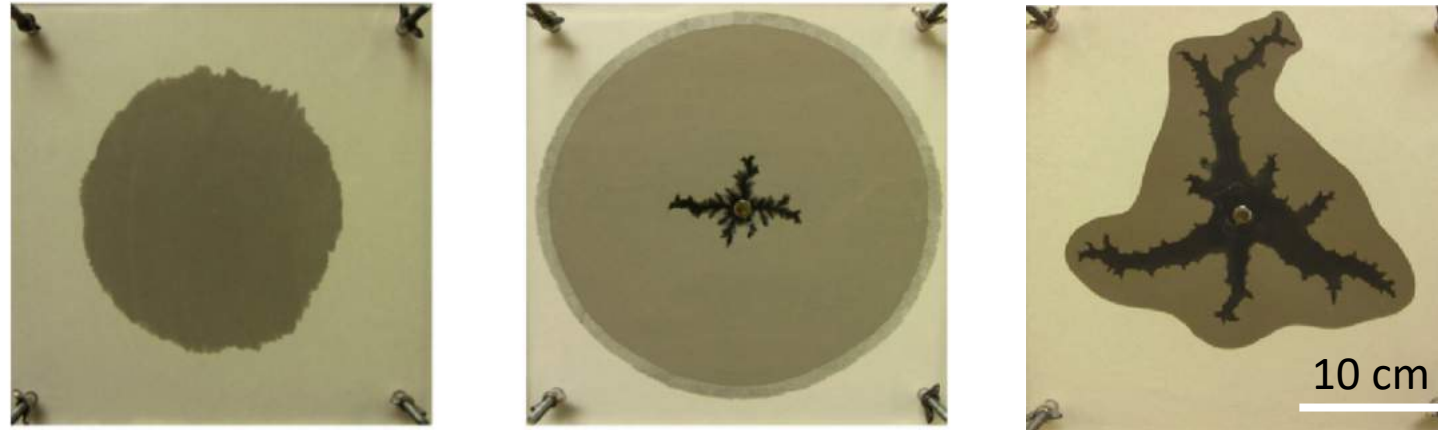


Fracturing



Model Applications: Fracturing

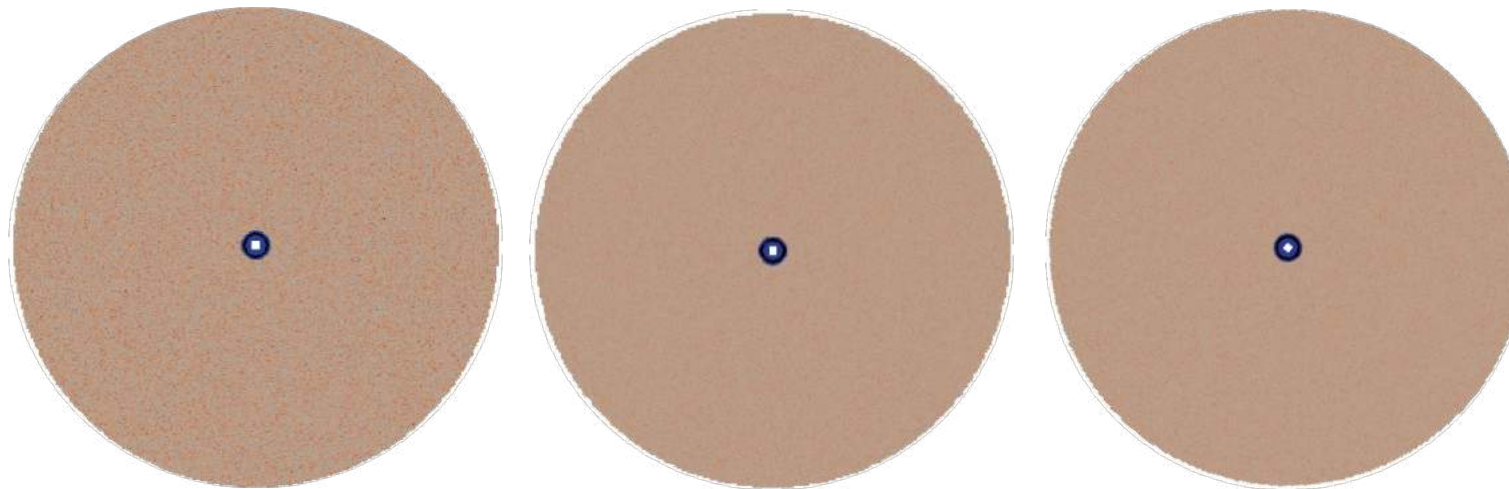
Zhang F. et al. 2013;



Low
Porosity

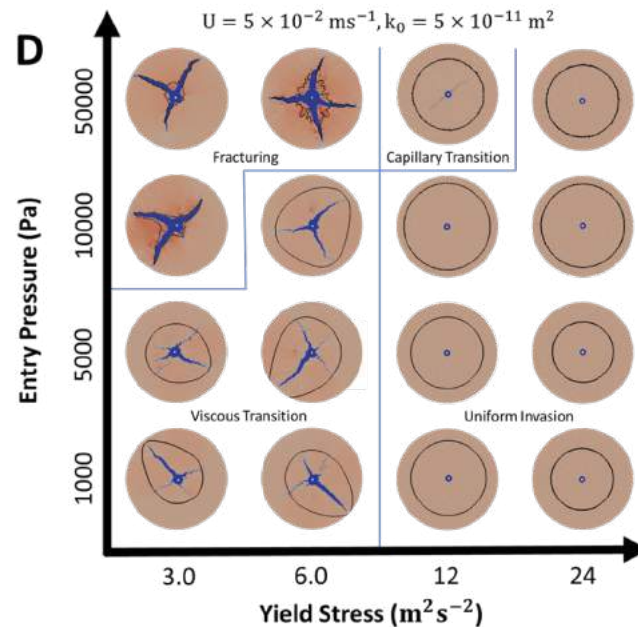
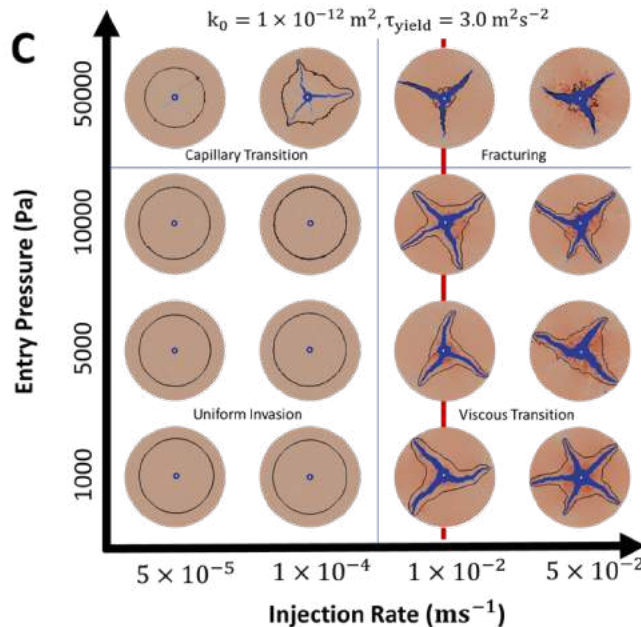
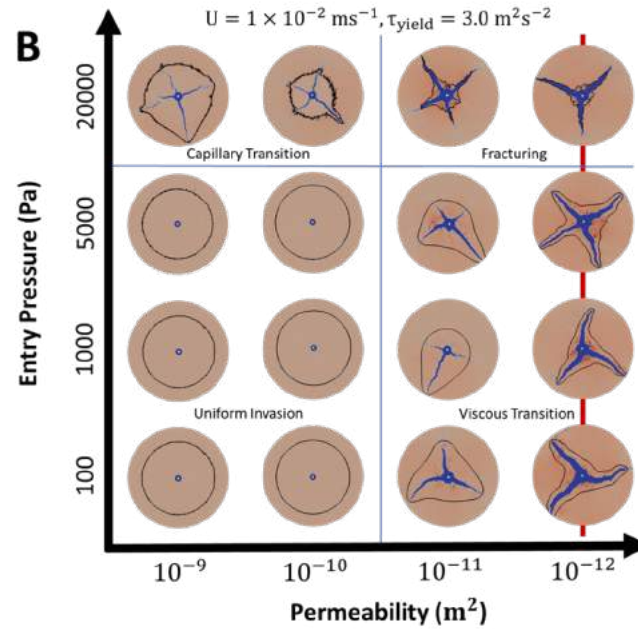
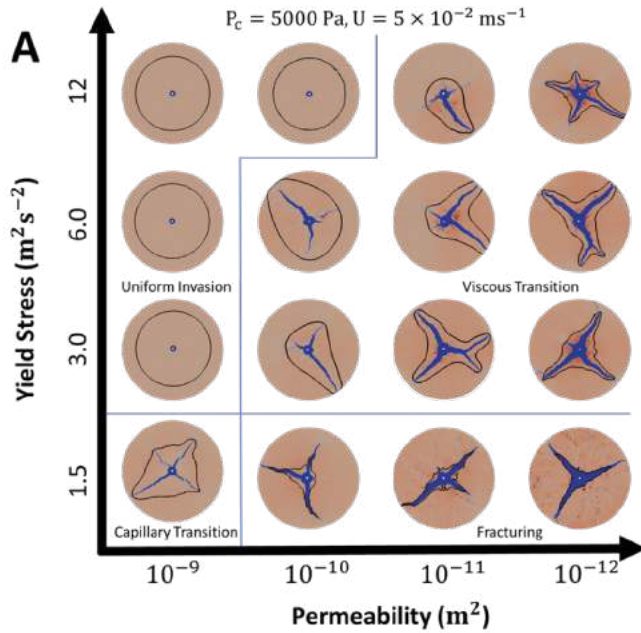


High
Porosity



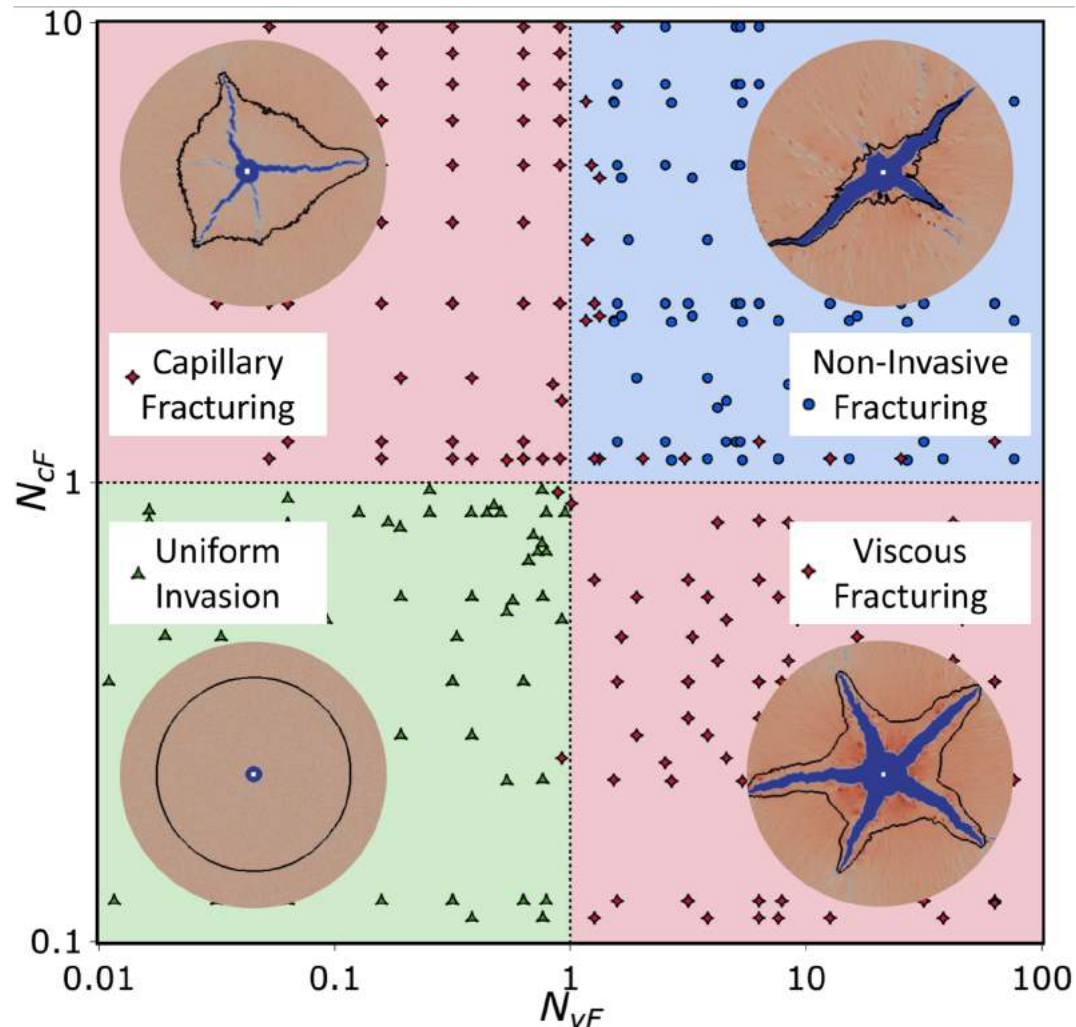
Increasing Injection Rate

Model Applications: Fracturing



- Changing the:
- 1) Injection flow rate
 - 2) Permeability
 - 3) Solid yield stress
 - 4) Entry capillary pressure

Model Applications: Fracturing



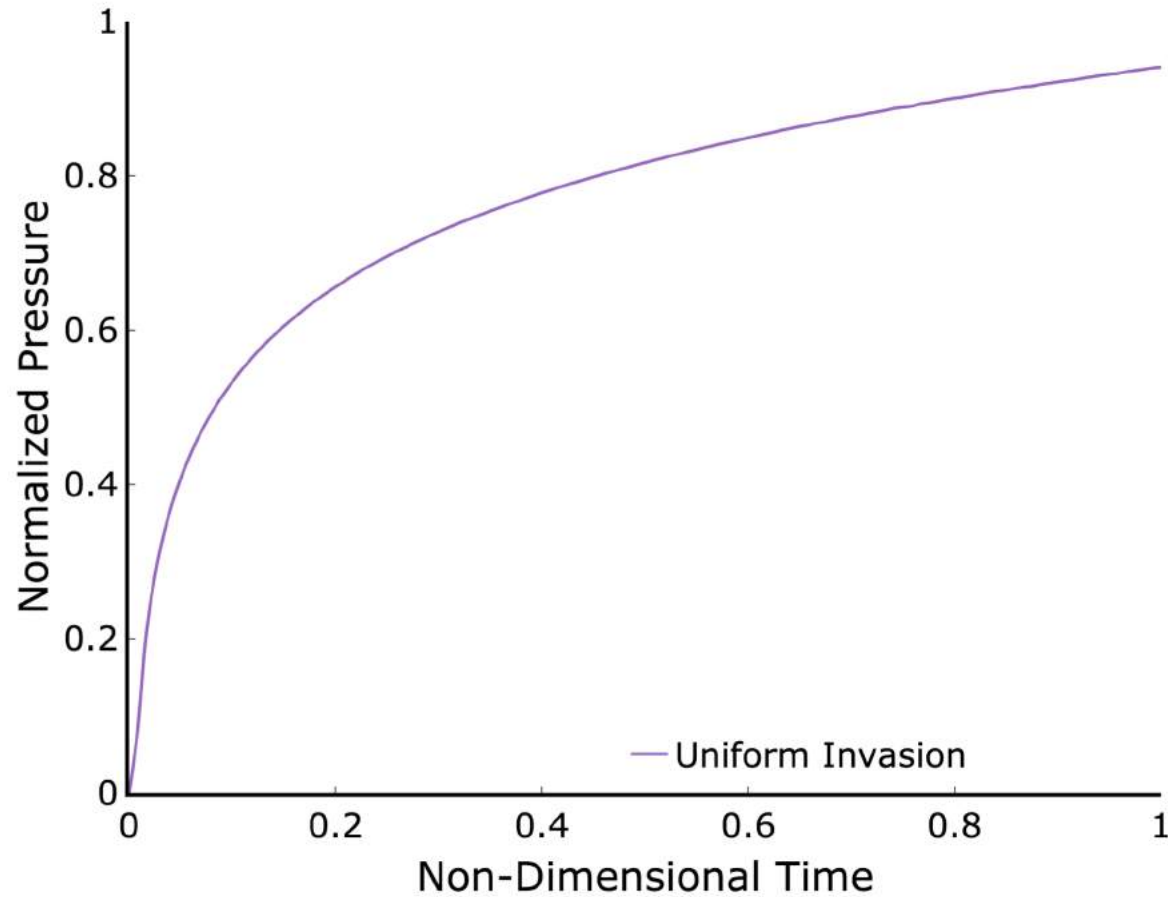
The transition from fluid invasion to fracturing can be described by two non-dimensional numbers:

$$N_{vF} = \frac{\textit{Viscous}}{\textit{Structural}} = \frac{\mu UL/k}{\tau_{yield} \rho_s}$$

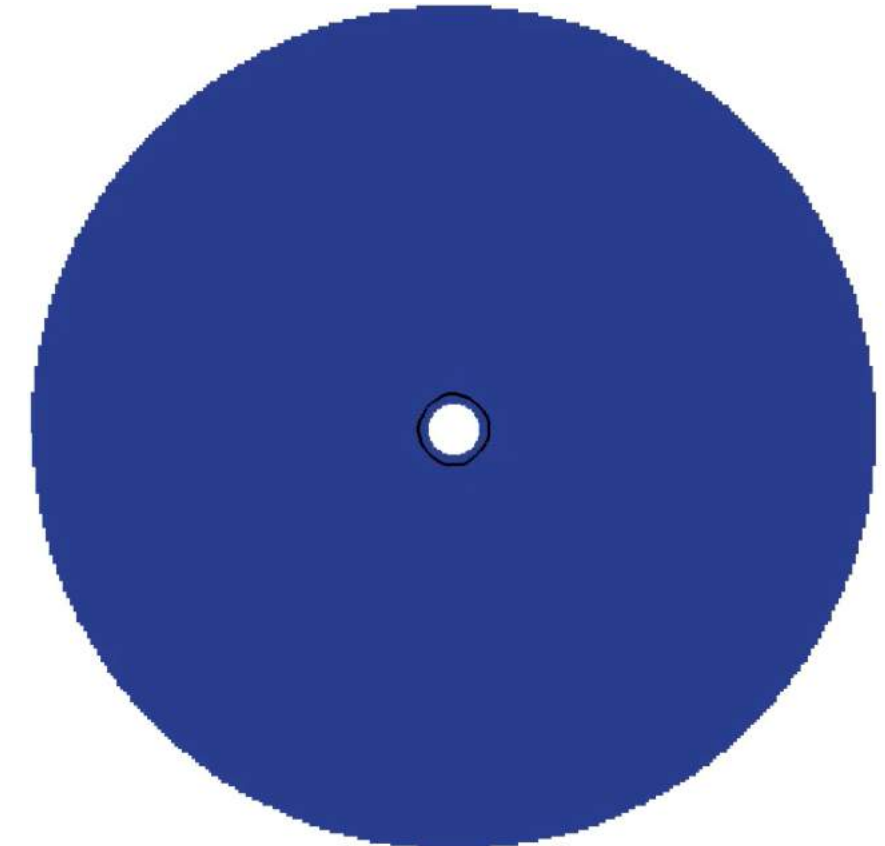
$$N_{cF} = \frac{\textit{Capillary}}{\textit{Structural}} = \frac{p_{c,0}}{\tau_{yield} \rho_s}$$

Characterization of Fracturing Types

$$N_{vF} < 1 \mid N_{cF} < 1$$



Uniform Invasion



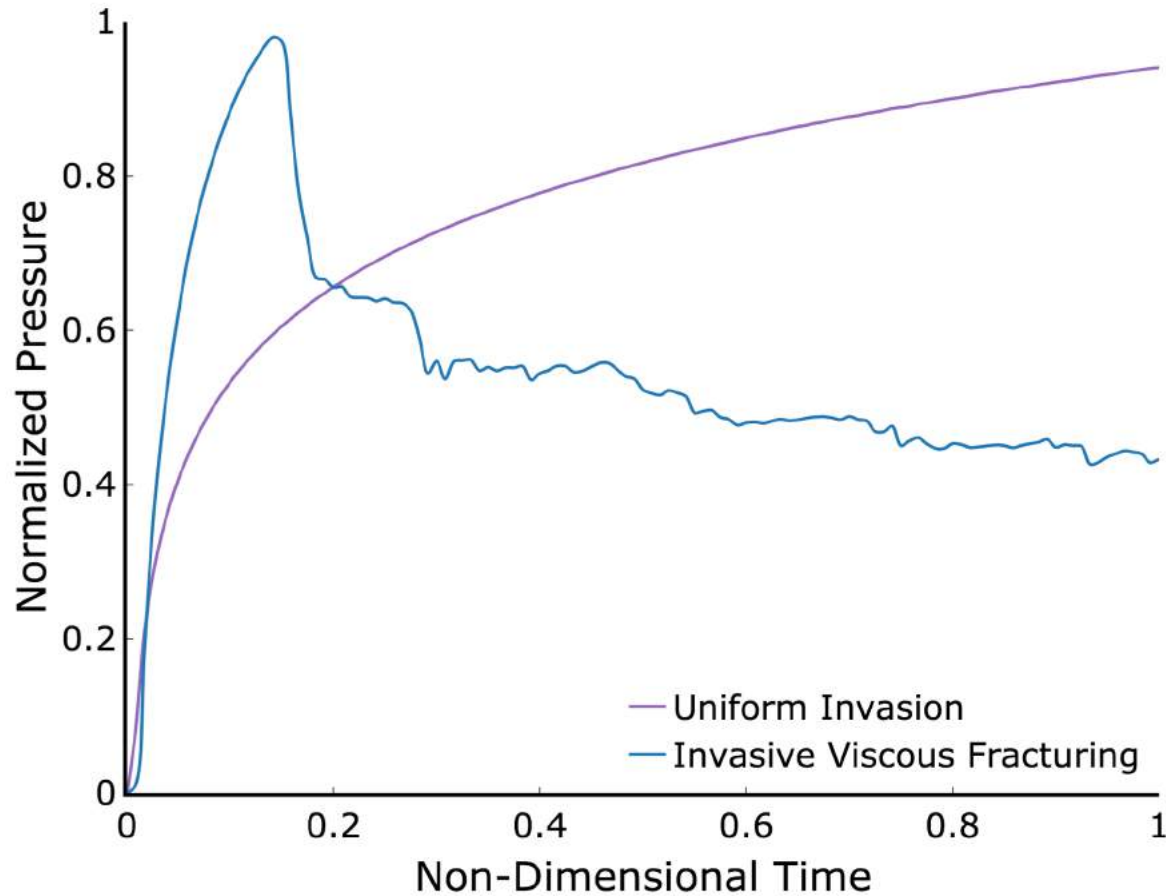
Low
Strain Rate



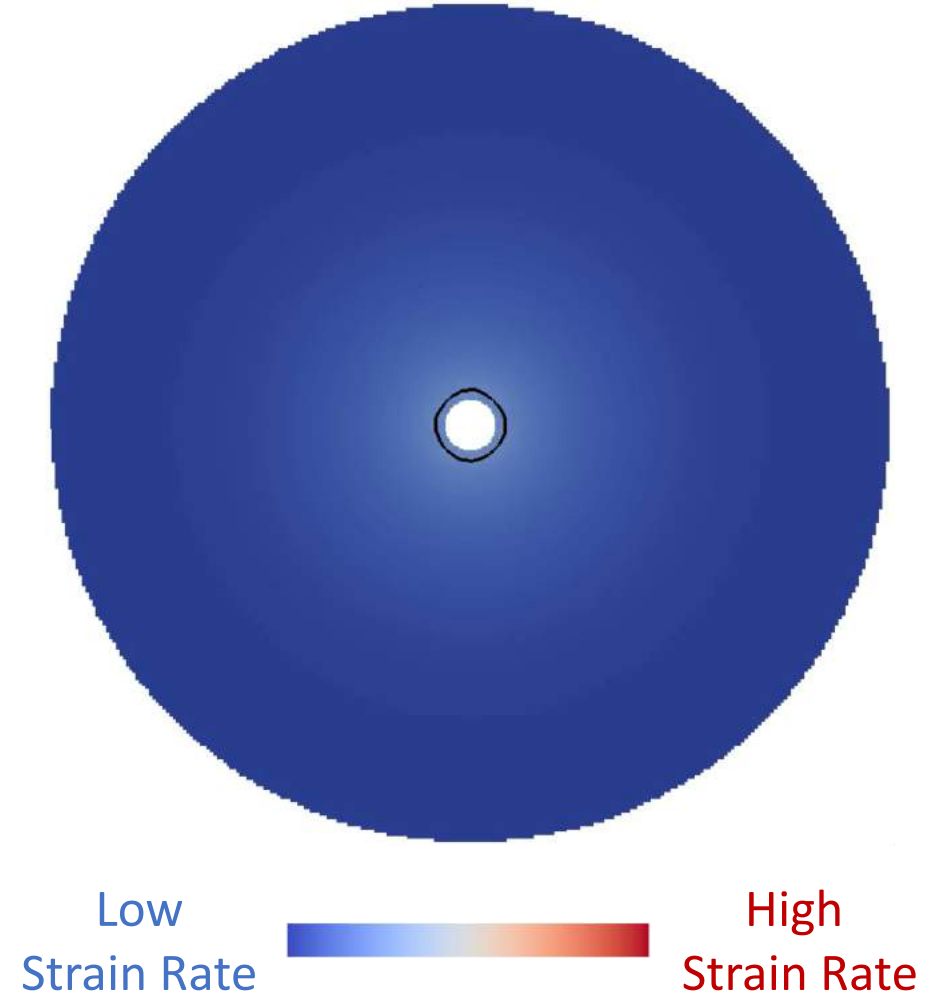
High
Strain Rate

Characterization of Fracturing Types

$$N_{vF} > 1 \mid N_{cF} < 1$$

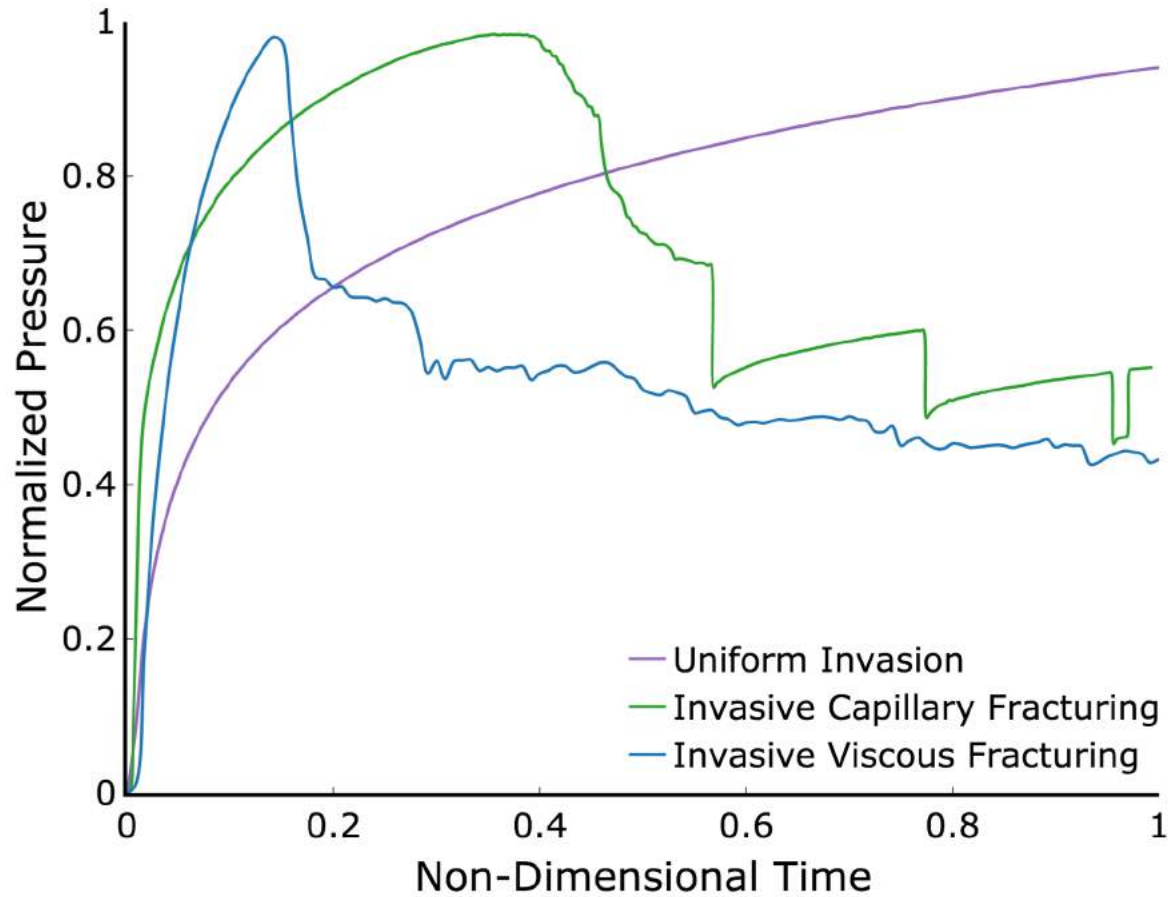


Viscous Fracturing

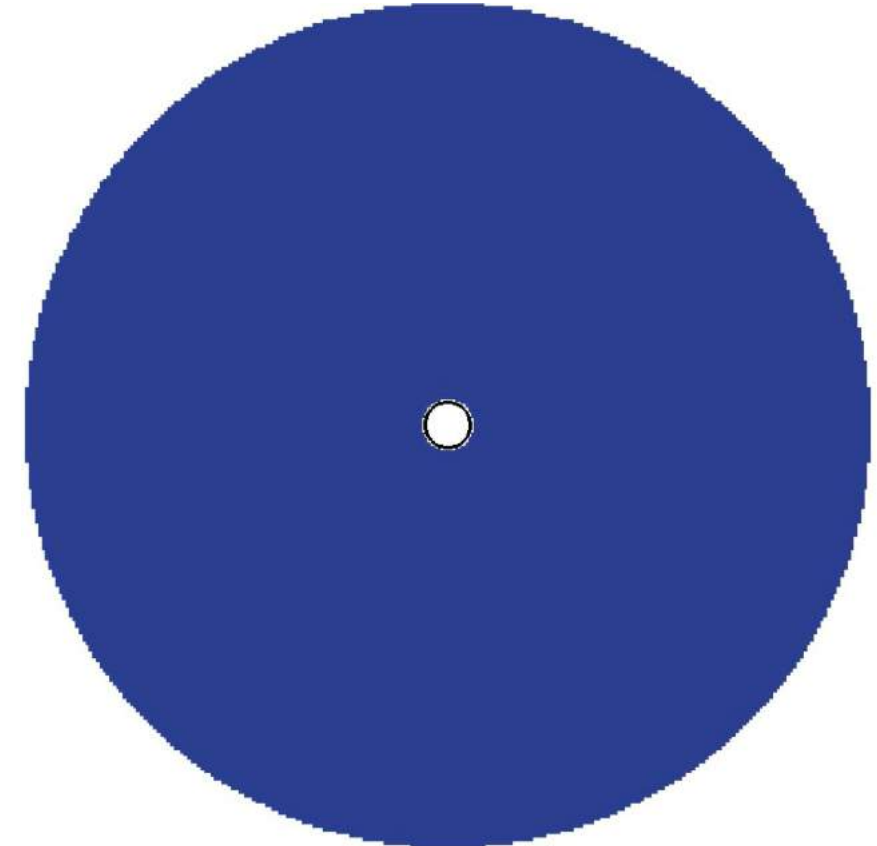


Characterization of Fracturing Types

$$N_{vF} < 1 \mid N_{cF} > 1$$



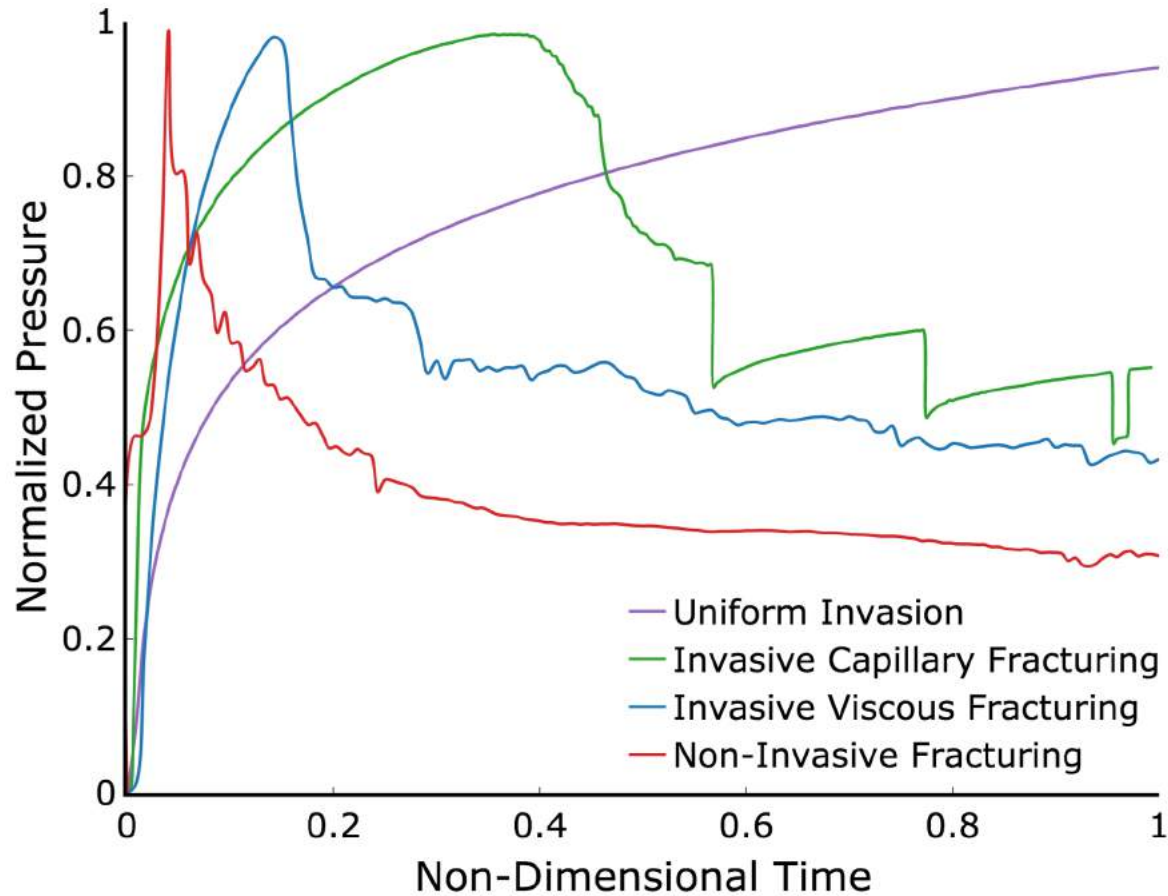
Capillary Fracturing



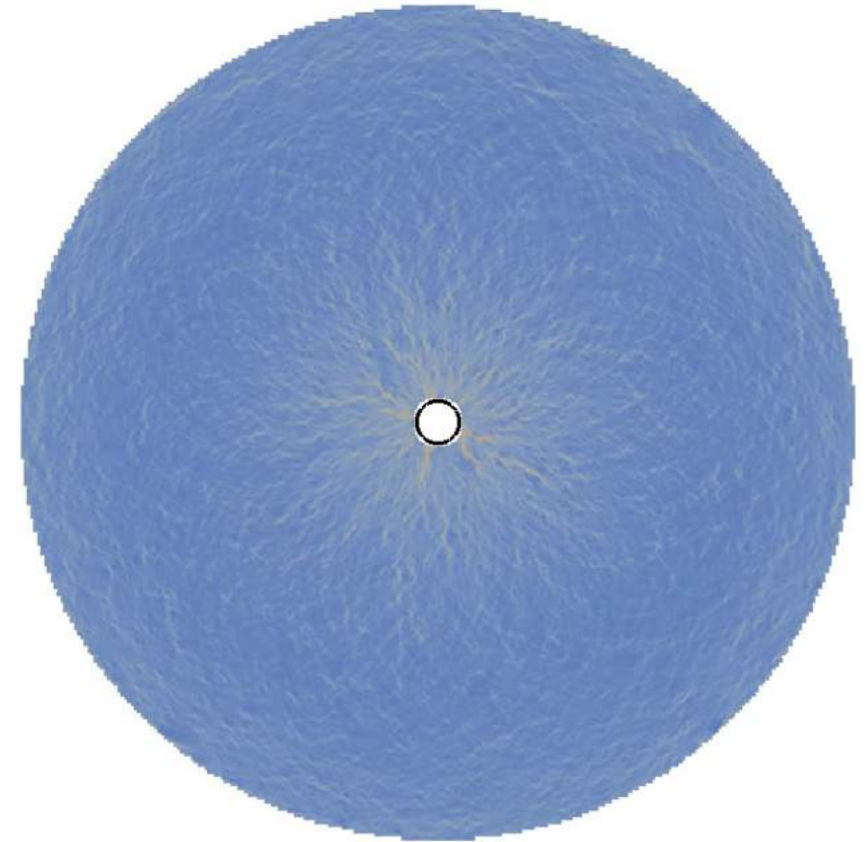
Low Strain Rate  High Strain Rate

Characterization of Fracturing Types

$$N_{vF} > 1 \mid N_{cF} > 1$$



Non-Invasive Fracturing



Low Strain Rate  High Strain Rate

Conclusions

We developed a new framework to model **multiphase** flow through and around **deformable** porous media

The model is **accessible** and highly **flexible** with regard to its applications

The **permeability** of sedimentary rocks is clay-content dependent and can be described by an **error function**

Fracturing during drainage exhibits **three** different deformation regimes

Muchisimas Gracias!





Thank You!



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