



Sequential upscaling of multiphase dispersion in porous media

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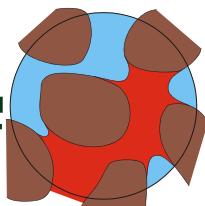
Sequential upscaling of multiphase dispersion in porous media

J. Guo¹, F. Laouafa² and M. Quintard³

¹ Southwest Jiaotong University, P.R. China

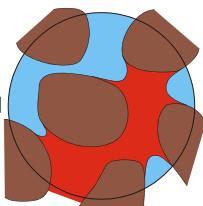
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Outline

- **Introduction to dissolution applications, Multi-scale aspects: coupling reaction and multiphase transport?**
- **Pore to Darcy-scale upscaling:**
 - **Introduction**
 - **Various models**
 - **Effective properties**
- **Darcy-scale behavior**
- **Large-Scale upscaling**
- **Conclusions**



Applications...

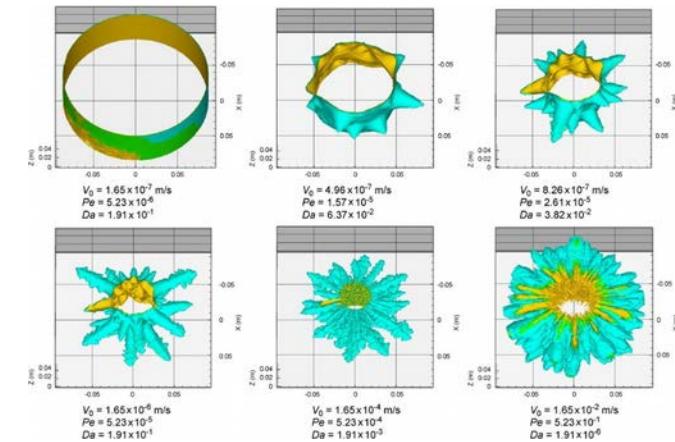
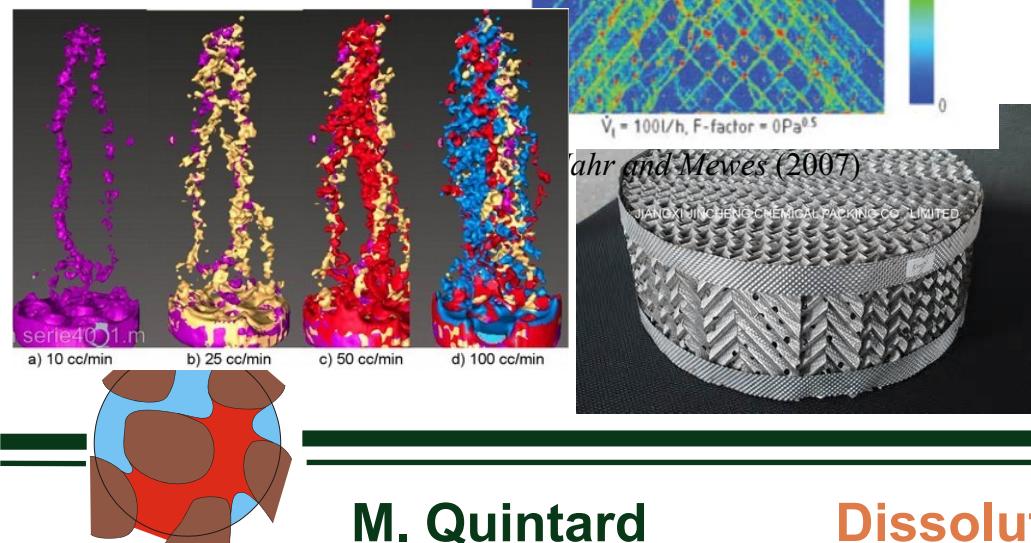


Karsts



Pet engng: CO₂ storage, acid injection, etc...

Chal engng



Generic Problems: 2-phase flow

$$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{v}_\alpha = 0$$

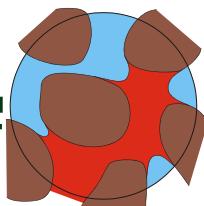
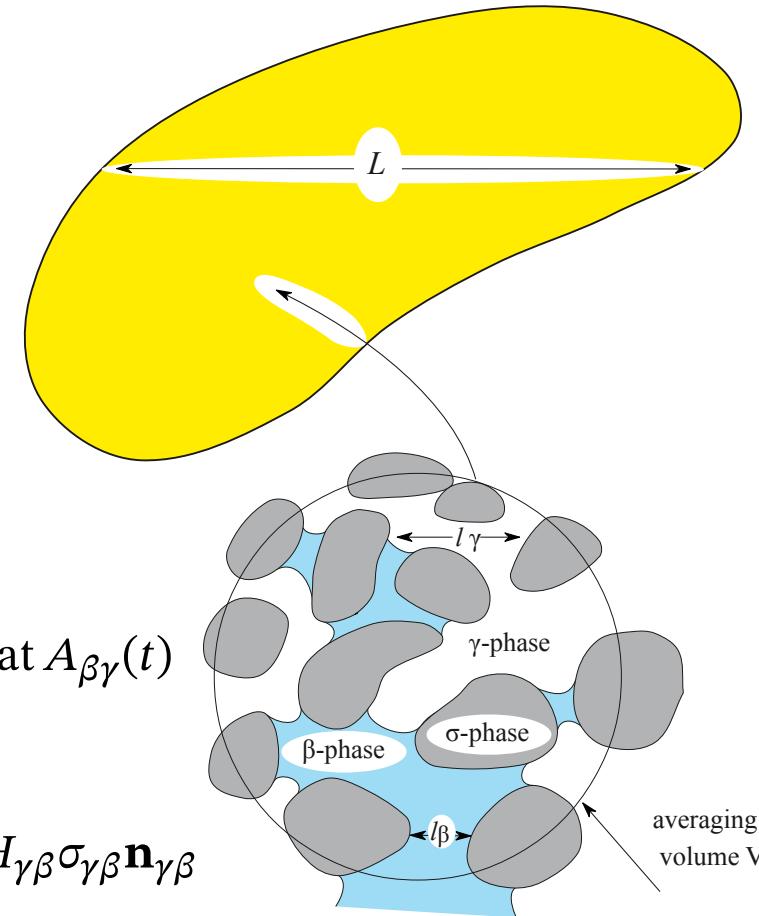
$$\frac{\partial \rho_\alpha \mathbf{v}_\alpha}{\partial t} + \nabla \cdot (\rho_\alpha \mathbf{v}_\alpha \mathbf{v}_\alpha) = -\nabla p_\alpha + \rho_\alpha \mathbf{g} + \mu_\alpha \nabla^2 \mathbf{v}_\alpha \text{ in } V_\alpha \quad \alpha = \beta, \gamma$$

B.C. 1 $\mathbf{v}_\beta = 0$ at $A_{\beta\sigma}(t)$

B.C. 2 $\mathbf{v}_\gamma = 0$ at $A_{\gamma\sigma}(t)$

B.C. 3 $\mathbf{v}_\beta - \mathbf{v}_\beta \cdot \mathbf{n} \mathbf{n} = \mathbf{v}_\gamma - \mathbf{v}_\gamma \cdot \mathbf{n} \mathbf{n}$ instead of $\mathbf{v}_\beta = \mathbf{v}_\gamma$ at $A_{\beta\gamma}(t)$

B.C. 4 $\mathbf{n}_{\gamma\beta} \cdot (\rho_\gamma \mathbf{v}_\gamma (\mathbf{v}_\gamma - \mathbf{w}_{\gamma\beta}) + p_\gamma \mathbf{I} - \boldsymbol{\tau}_\gamma) = \mathbf{n}_{\gamma\beta} \cdot (\rho_\beta \mathbf{v}_\beta (\mathbf{v}_\beta - \mathbf{w}_{\gamma\beta}) + p_\beta \mathbf{I} - \boldsymbol{\tau}_\beta) - 2H_{\gamma\beta}\sigma_{\gamma\beta}\mathbf{n}_{\gamma\beta}$



Generic Problems: Reactive transport

Homogeneous reaction

$$\frac{\partial \rho_\beta \omega_\beta}{\partial t} + \nabla \cdot (\rho_\beta \omega_\beta \mathbf{v}_\beta) = \nabla \cdot (\rho_\beta D_\beta \nabla \omega_\beta) + r_\beta \quad \text{in } V_\beta$$

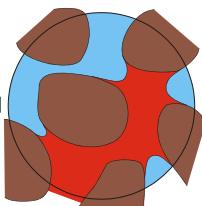
Heterogeneous reaction:

$$\text{B.C.1} \quad \mathbf{n}_{ls} \cdot (\rho_l \omega_l (\mathbf{v}_l - \mathbf{w}_{sl}) - \rho_l D_l \nabla \omega_l) = - M_{Ca} k_s \left(1 - \frac{\omega_l}{\omega_{eq}}\right)^n \quad \text{at } A_{\beta\gamma}$$

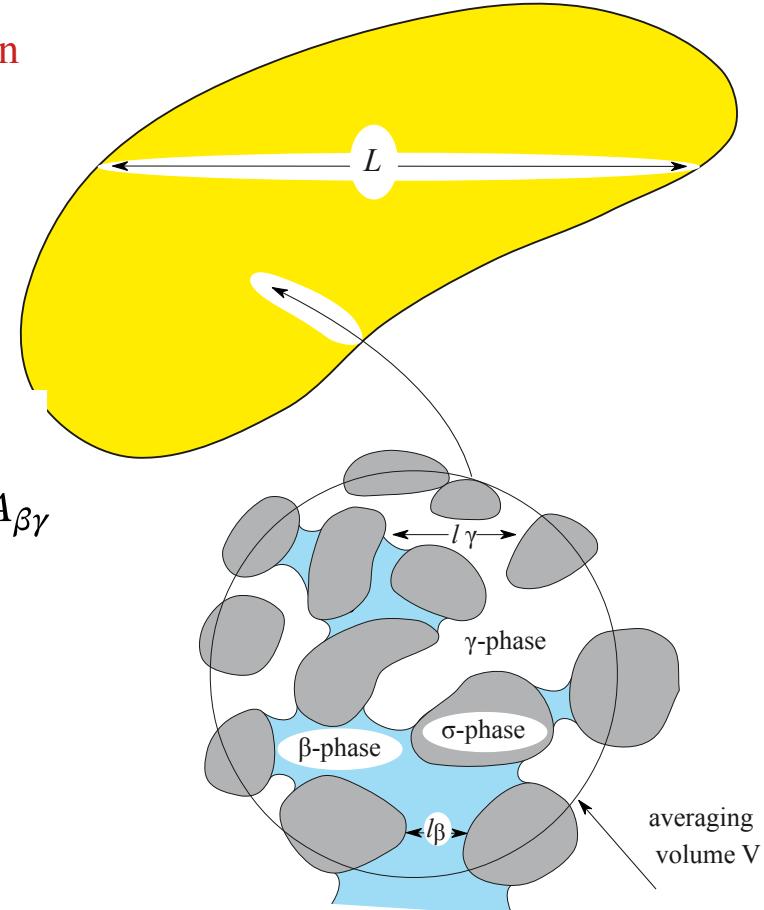
Local Equilibrium:

$$\text{B.C.1} \quad \omega_{eq} = \omega_l \quad \text{at } A_{\beta\gamma}$$

or more complex eqs.



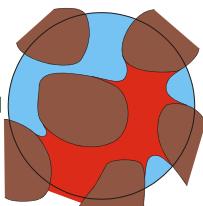
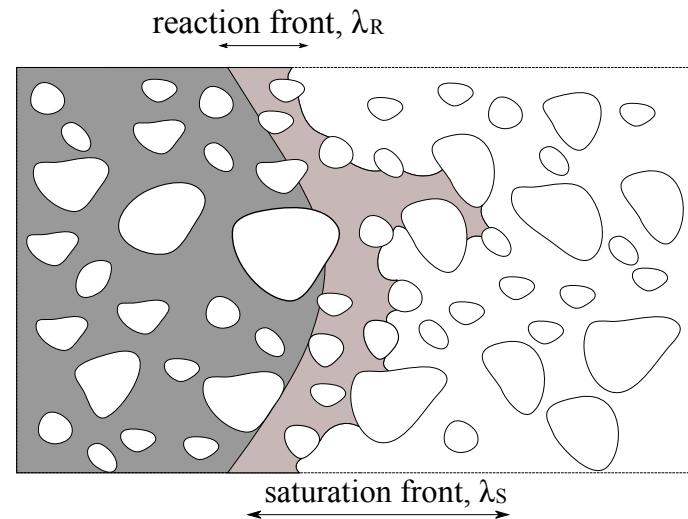
+ other mass balance equations



Upscaling: momentum equations

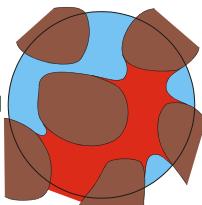
- Decoupling between two-phase flow and reaction?
 - Need to neglect terms involving $w_{\beta\gamma}$
 - If ρ , μ and σ depends on concentration: need

$$\lambda_r \gg \lambda_s ?$$



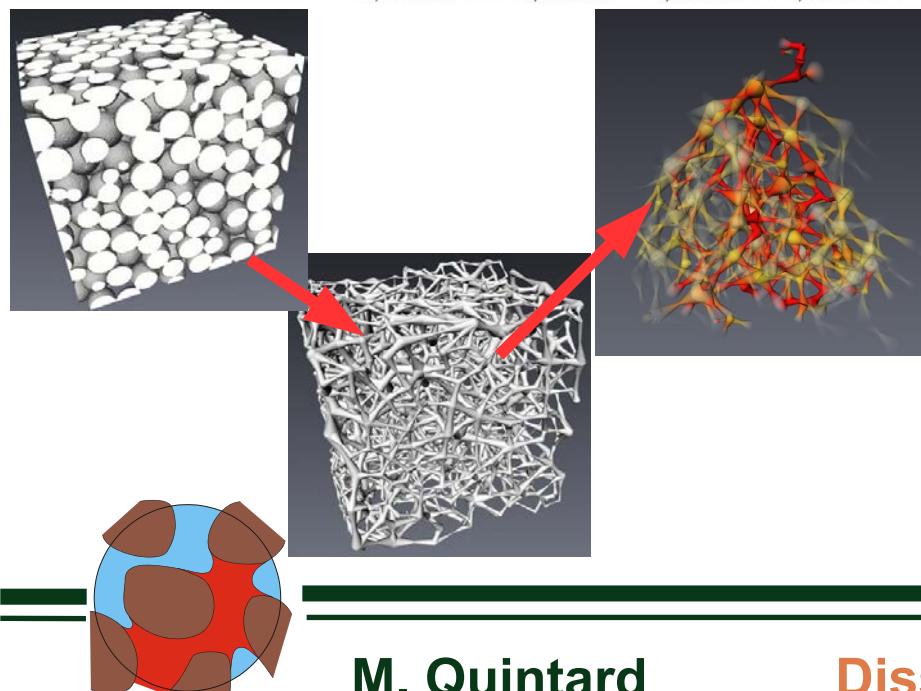
Decoupled momentum transfer: various models

Model	PDEs
Quasi-static, heuristic (Muskat)	$\frac{\partial \varepsilon S_\alpha}{\partial t} + \nabla \cdot \mathbf{V}_\alpha = 0 ; \quad \mathbf{V}_\alpha = -\frac{1}{\mu_\alpha} \mathbf{K}_\alpha \cdot (\nabla P_\alpha - \rho_\alpha \mathbf{g}) \quad \alpha = \beta, \gamma$
Quasi-static, low Re, with cross terms	$\mathbf{V}_\alpha = -\frac{1}{\mu_\alpha} \mathbf{K}_\alpha \cdot (\nabla P_\alpha - \rho_\alpha \mathbf{g}) + \mathbf{K}_{\alpha\kappa} \cdot \mathbf{V}_\kappa \quad \alpha, \kappa = \beta, \gamma \quad \alpha \neq \kappa$
Quasi-static, inertia effects, with cross terms	$\mathbf{V}_\alpha = -\frac{1}{\mu_\alpha} \mathbf{K}_\alpha \cdot (\nabla P_\alpha - \rho_\alpha \mathbf{g}) - \mathbf{F}_{\alpha\alpha} \cdot \mathbf{V}_\alpha + \mathbf{K}_{\alpha\kappa} \cdot \mathbf{V}_\kappa - \mathbf{F}_{\alpha\kappa} \cdot \mathbf{V}_\kappa \quad \alpha, \kappa = \beta, \gamma \quad \alpha \neq \kappa$
More dynamic models (transient terms, “pseudo-functions”, ...)	$p_c = \mathcal{F} \left(S_\beta, (\rho_\gamma - \rho_\beta) \mathbf{g}, \nabla P_\beta, \frac{\partial \varepsilon S_\beta}{\partial t}, \dots \right), \quad P_\gamma - P_\beta = p_c - L_1 \frac{\partial \varepsilon S_\beta}{\partial t}, \text{ etc...}$

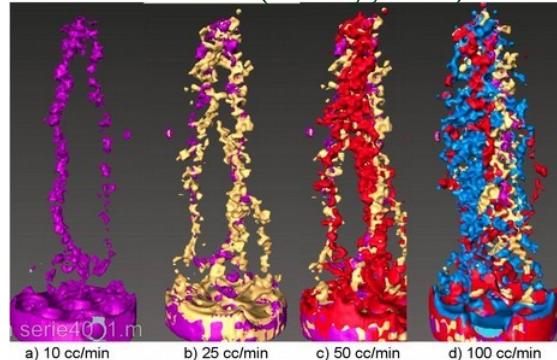


...cont.: hybrid models, N-eqs models

PNM with dynamic laws!

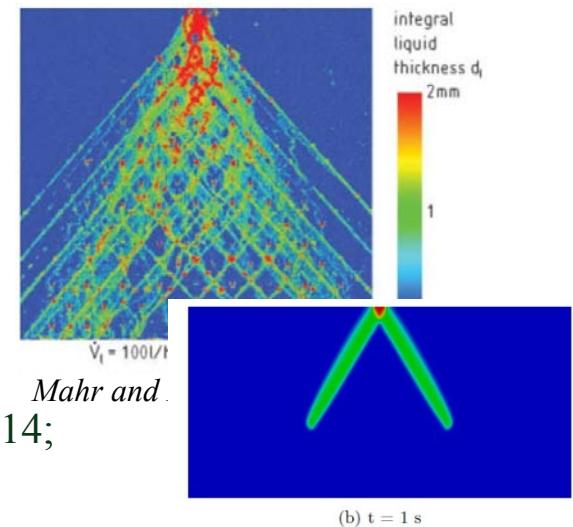


Trickle Bed (X-ray, IFP)

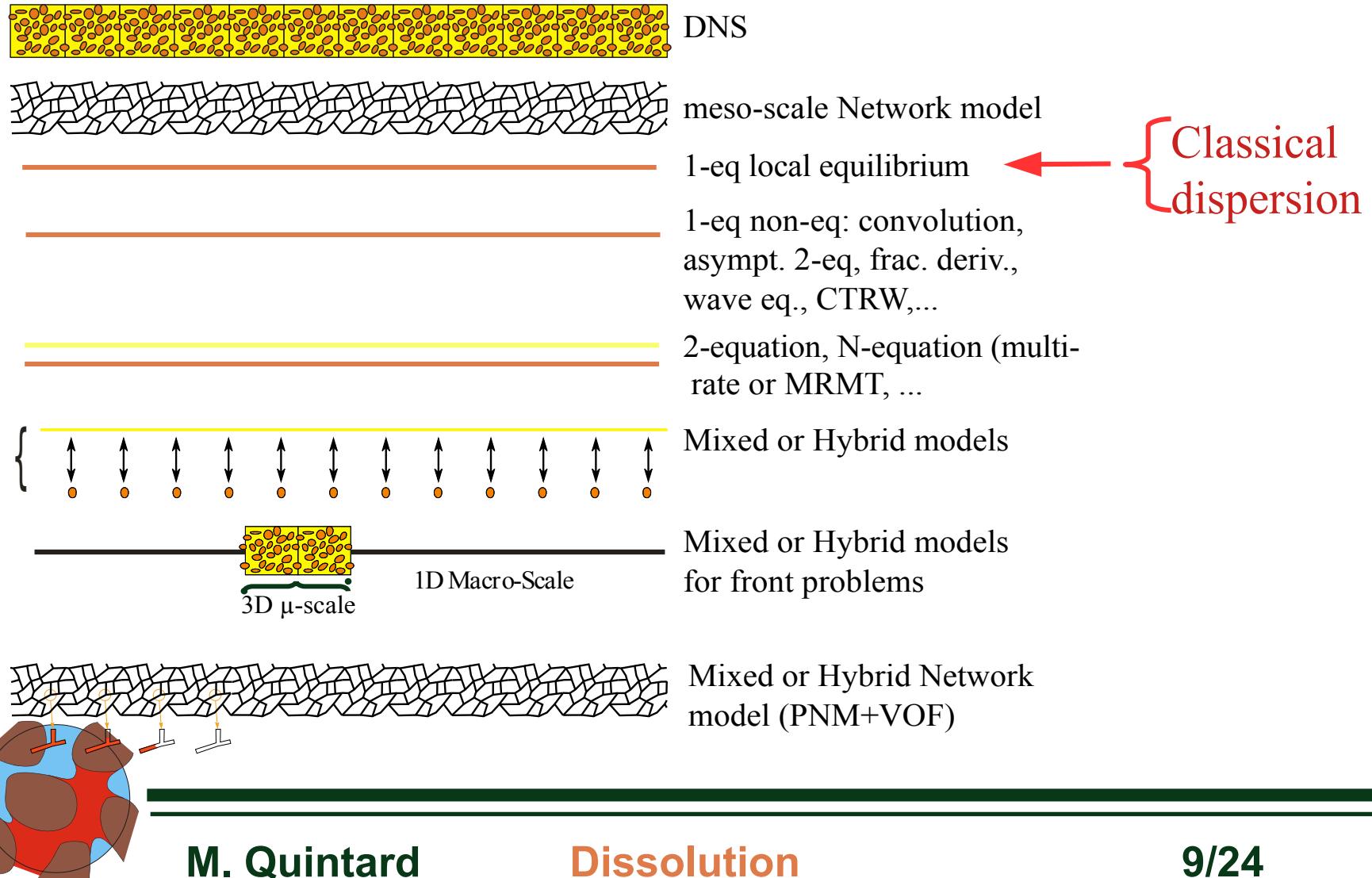


Phase
“splitting”
→ N-eqs

(Soulaine et al., 2014;
Pasquier, 2018)

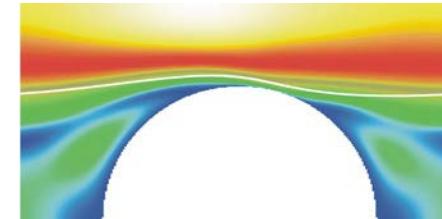


Upscaling Dispersion → various models!

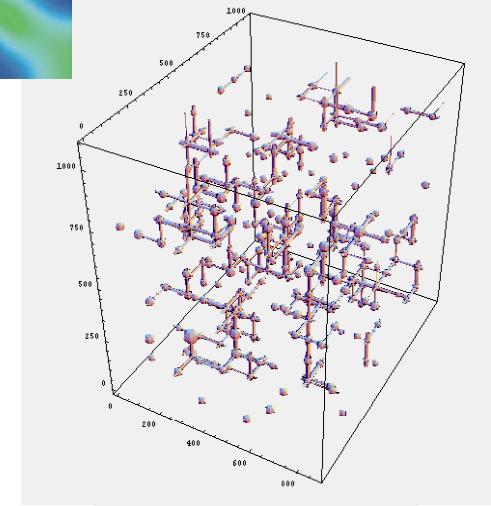


Active Dispersion: specific aspects

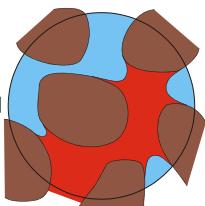
- Impact of n.w
- Tortuosity and dispersion \neq from passive dispersion
- Effective reaction rate
- Convective correction (“drift”)
- Importance of non-local effects



- 2- ϕ VOF, etc..
- PNM
- Large-scale



This talk → mainly
trapped phase



Fully coupled micro-macro model with “n.w” terms

$$\Omega_l = \langle \omega_l \rangle^l = \frac{1}{V_l} \int_{V_l} \omega_l dV \quad + \quad \omega_l = \Omega_l + \tilde{\omega}_l$$

I. $\frac{\partial \varepsilon_l \rho_l}{\partial t} + \nabla \cdot (\rho_l \mathbf{V}_l) = -\dot{m}$

II. $\frac{\partial \varepsilon_s \rho_s}{\partial t} = \dot{m}$

III. $\dot{m} = \frac{1}{V} \int_{A_{ls}} \mathbf{n}_{ls} \cdot (-\rho_s \mathbf{w}_{sl}) dA$

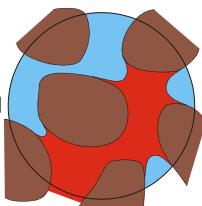
IV. $\frac{\partial \varepsilon_l \rho_l \Omega_l}{\partial t} + \nabla \cdot (\varepsilon_l \rho_l \Omega_l \mathbf{U}_l) + \nabla \cdot (\rho_l \langle \tilde{\omega}_l \tilde{\mathbf{v}}_l \rangle) =$ dispersion

$\nabla \cdot \left(\varepsilon_l \rho_l D_l \nabla \Omega_l + \frac{1}{V} \int_{A_{ls}} \mathbf{n}_{ls} \rho_l D_l \tilde{\omega}_l dA + \frac{1}{V} \int_{A_{li}} \mathbf{n}_{li} \rho_l D_l \tilde{\omega}_l dA \right) - \dot{m}_l$ tortuosity

V. $\dot{m}_l = \frac{1}{V} \int_{A_{ls}} \mathbf{n}_{ls} \cdot (\rho_l \omega_l (\mathbf{v}_l - \mathbf{w}_{sl}) - \rho_l D_l \nabla \omega_l) dA = \frac{M_{Ca}}{M_g} \dot{m} = -a_{vl} M_{Ca} k_s \left(\left(1 - \frac{\omega_l}{\omega_{eq}} \right)^n \right)_{ls}$

specific area: $a_{vl} = \frac{1}{V} \int_{A_{ls}} dA$

(see Soulaine et al., 2011; Guo et al., 2015)



Macro-scale model and effective parameters (simplified closure, no n.w)

$$\frac{\partial \varepsilon_l \rho_l \Omega_l}{\partial t} + \nabla \cdot (\varepsilon_l \rho_l \Omega_l \mathbf{U}_l + \varepsilon_l \rho_l (\Omega_l - \omega_{eq}) \mathbf{U}_l^*) = \nabla \cdot (\varepsilon_l \rho_l \mathbf{D}_l^* \cdot \nabla \Omega_l) - \dot{m}_l$$

Additional convective terms:

$$\mathbf{U}_l^* = \langle \tilde{\mathbf{v}}_l s_l \rangle^l - \frac{1}{V_l} \int_{A_{ls}} \mathbf{n}_{ls} D_l s_l dA - \frac{1}{V_l} \int_{A_{li}} \mathbf{n}_{ls} D_l s_l dA$$

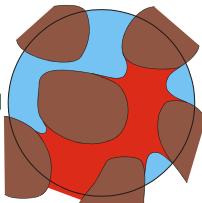
Dispersion tensor \neq from passive dispersion: $\mathbf{D}_l^* = D_l \left(\mathbf{I} + \frac{1}{V_l} \int_{A_{ls}} \mathbf{n}_{ls} \mathbf{b}_l dA + \frac{1}{V_l} \int_{A_{li}} \mathbf{n}_{ls} \mathbf{b}_l dA \right) - \langle \tilde{\mathbf{v}}_l \mathbf{b}_l \rangle^l$

Mass exchange term: $\dot{m}_l = -a_{vl} M_{Ca} \left(1 - \frac{\Omega_l}{\omega_{eq}} \right)^n k_{s,eff} + a_{vl} M_{Ca} \left(1 - \frac{\Omega_l}{\omega_{eq}} \right)^{n-1} \mathbf{h}_l^* \cdot \nabla \Omega_l$

$$\text{with } \mathbf{h}_l^* = n \frac{k_s}{\omega_{eq}} \langle \mathbf{b}_l \rangle_{ls}$$

“Effective reaction”:

$$k_{s,eff} = k_s (1 + n \langle s_l \rangle_{ls})$$



Effective “reaction rate” (ex.: linear reaction rate)

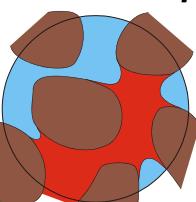
Pore-scale Damkhöler number:

$$\text{Da} = \frac{M_{Ca}}{\rho_l \omega_{eq}} \frac{l_r k_s}{D_l}$$

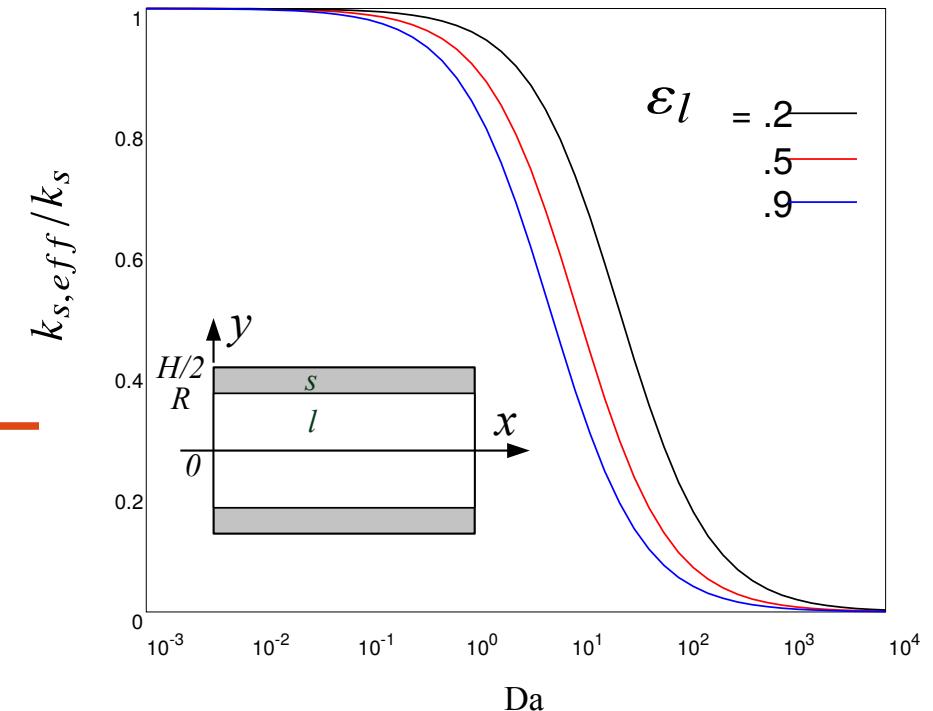
strat. system: $k_{s,eff}/k_s = \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{6}\varepsilon_l \text{Da}}$

Note: if $\text{Da} \rightarrow \infty$

Purely transport limited =
Local Non-Equilibrium Model



$$\dot{m}_l = \omega_{eq} \dot{m} + \rho_l \alpha_l (\Omega_l - \omega_{eq}) + \rho_l \mathbf{h}_l \cdot \nabla \Omega_l$$



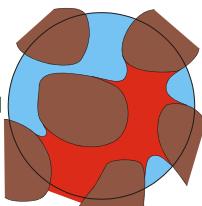
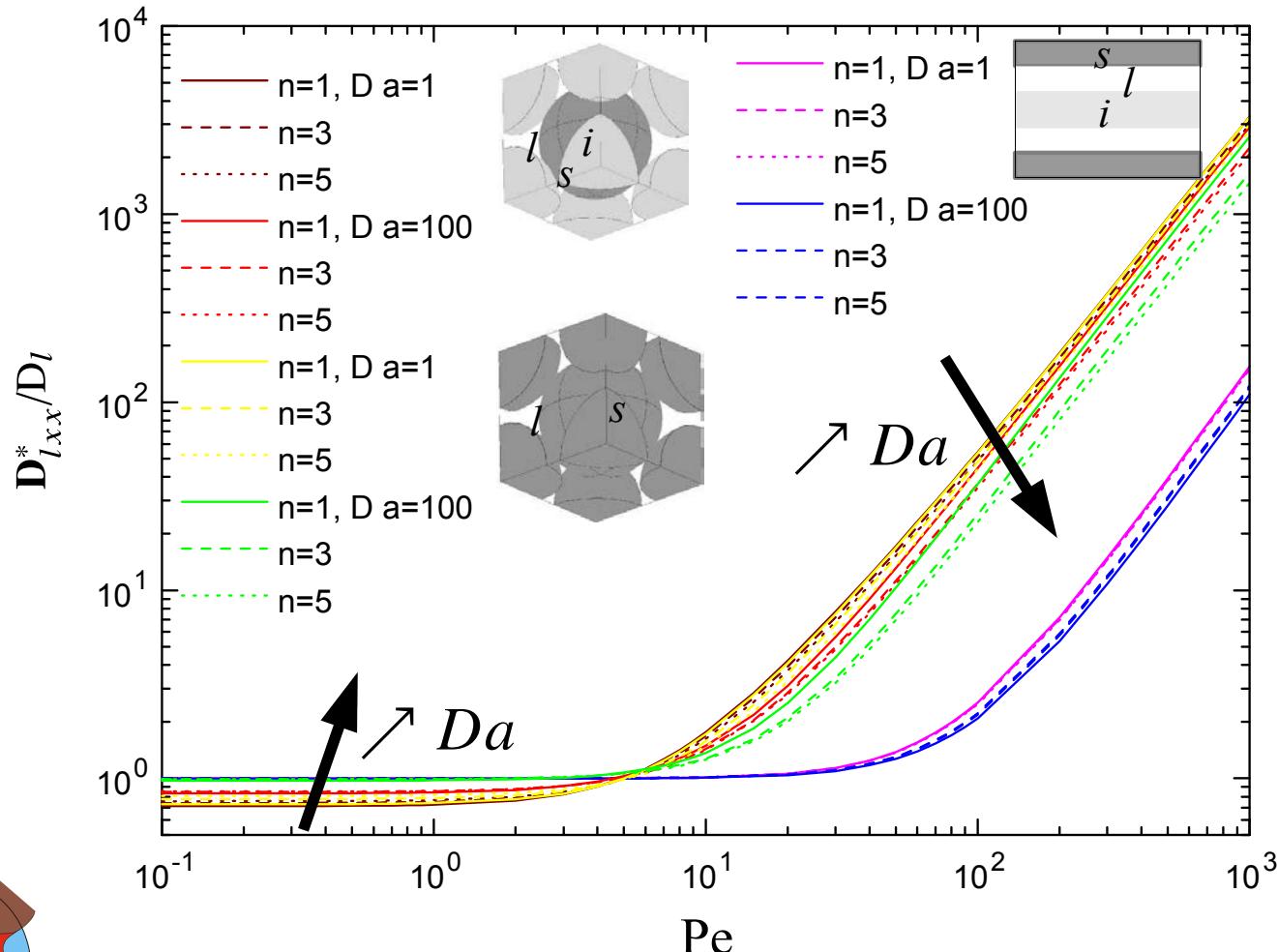
strat. system: $\frac{\alpha_l H^2}{D_l} = \frac{12}{\varepsilon_l}$

Dispersion

$\text{Da}=0 \rightarrow \text{passive case}$

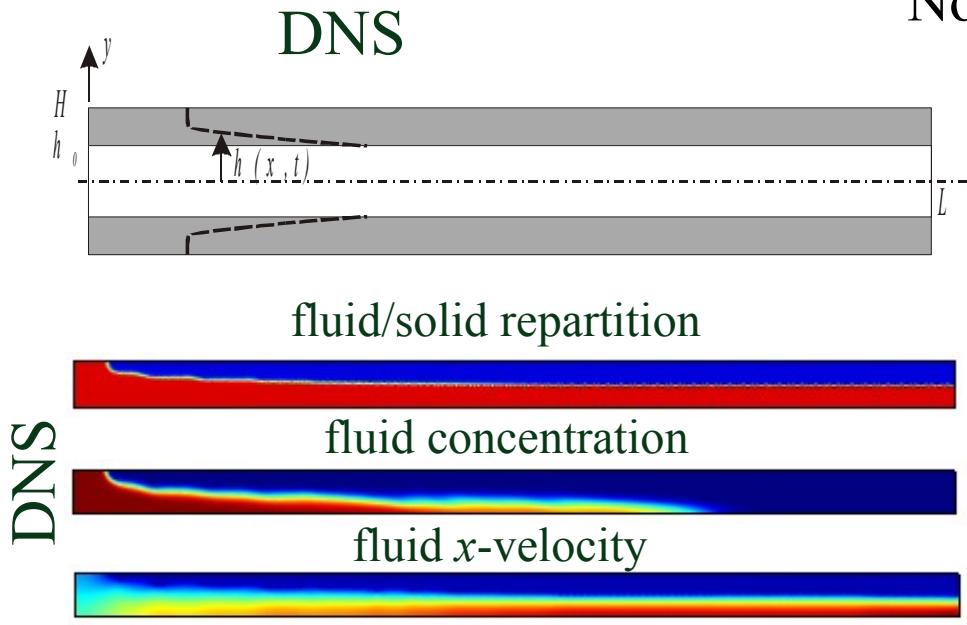
$\text{Da} \rightarrow \infty \rightarrow \text{uniform equil. conc. at } A_{\beta\sigma}$

Guo et al.,
2015

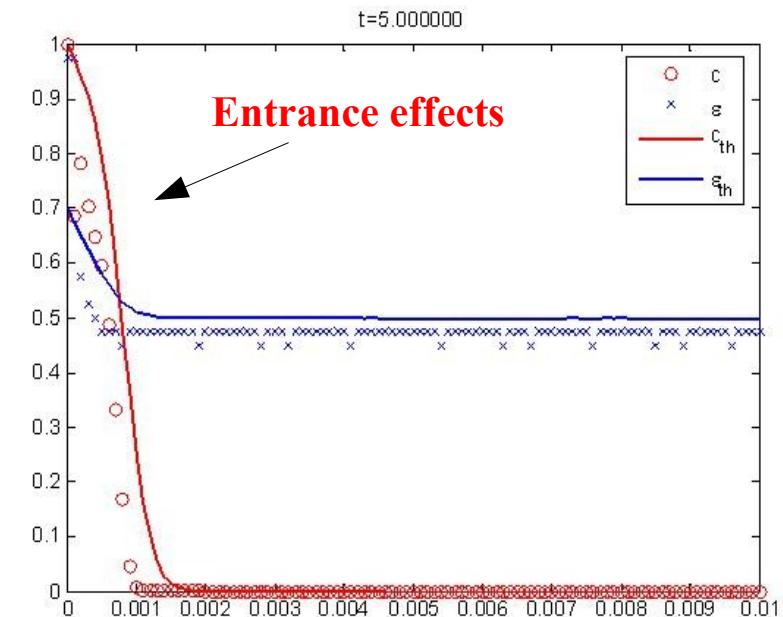


Importance of non-local effects and drift

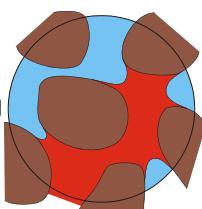
Hyp.: $\text{Re} \sim 0 \rightarrow \text{Darcy}$, $\text{Ra}=0$



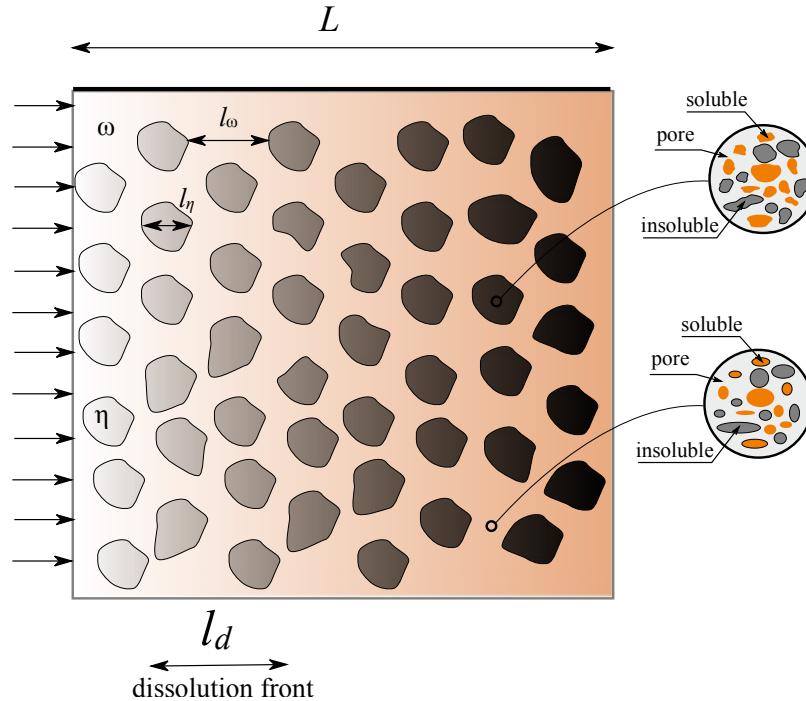
Comparison with 1D averaged model
Note: need additional “convective” terms



Improvements: use of non local effective parameters...
...or hybrid formulations!



Darcy-Scale → Large-Scale



$\alpha = s, i, l$

s : soluble phase

i : insoluble material

l : liquid phase (water + dissolved species)



Pore-scale model

$$l_\alpha \ll l_\omega, l_\eta \ll L$$

Darcy-scale model

$$l_\omega, l_\eta \ll l_d \sim L$$

DNS

1st upscaling

$$l_\omega, l_\eta \ll l_d \ll L$$

Large-scale model

2nd upscaling

?

Darcy-scale model (ex.: gypsum)

$$\frac{\partial \varepsilon_s}{\partial t'} = \frac{\rho_r}{\rho_s} \frac{M_{salt}}{M_a} \omega_{eq} \text{Da}_M \alpha' (\Omega'_l - 1)$$

$$\frac{\partial (\rho'_l \varepsilon_l)}{\partial t'} + \text{Pe}_M \nabla' \cdot (\rho'_l \mathbf{V}'_l) = - \frac{M_{salt}}{M_a} \omega_{eq} \text{Da}_M \alpha' (\Omega'_l - 1)$$

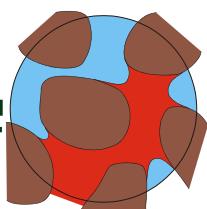
$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial (\rho'_l \Omega'_l \varepsilon_l)}{\partial t'} + \text{Pe}_M \nabla' \cdot (\rho'_l \Omega'_l U_r \mathbf{V}'_l) &= \nabla' \cdot (\rho'_l \varepsilon_l \mathbf{D}_l^{*'} \cdot \nabla' \Omega'_l) \\ &\quad - \text{Da}_M \alpha' (\Omega'_l - 1) \end{aligned}$$

$$0 = -\nabla' P'_l + \frac{1}{\text{Re}_M} \text{Gr}_M \omega'_l \frac{\mathbf{g}}{\|\mathbf{g}\|} - \mathbf{N}_K^{-1} \mu'_l (\mathbf{K}')^{-1} \cdot \mathbf{V}'_l$$

$$\text{Da}_M = \frac{\alpha_0 L_r^2}{D_l}$$

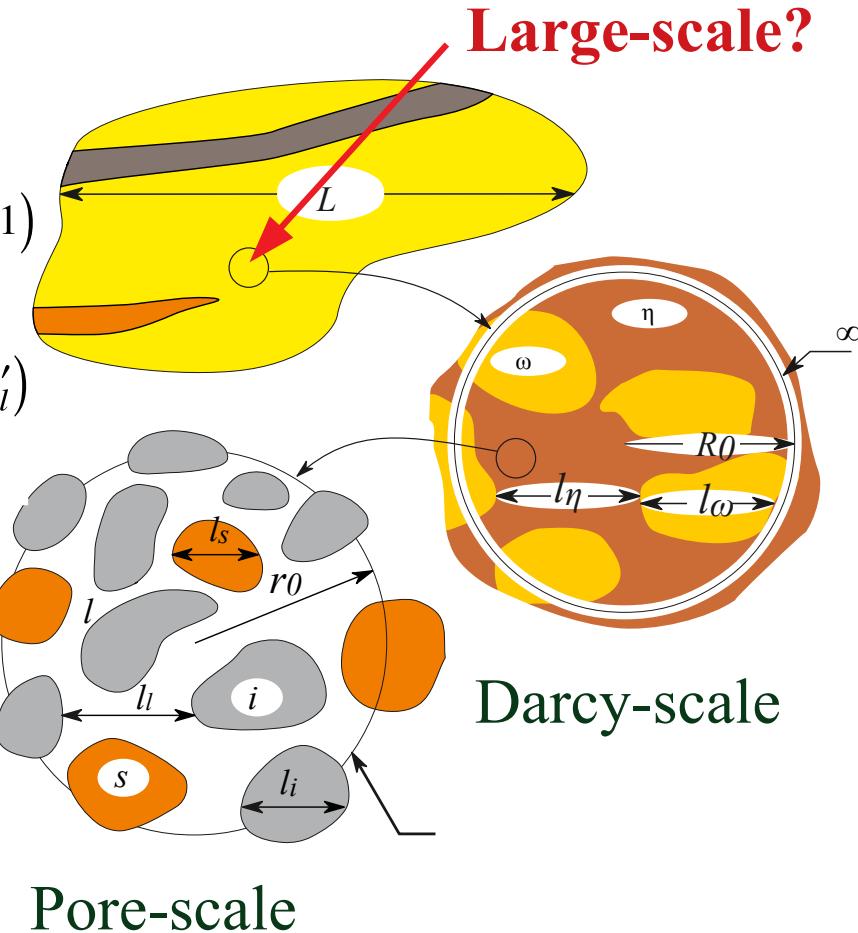
Damköhler number

$$\alpha = \alpha_0 \alpha' (\varepsilon_l, \dots)$$

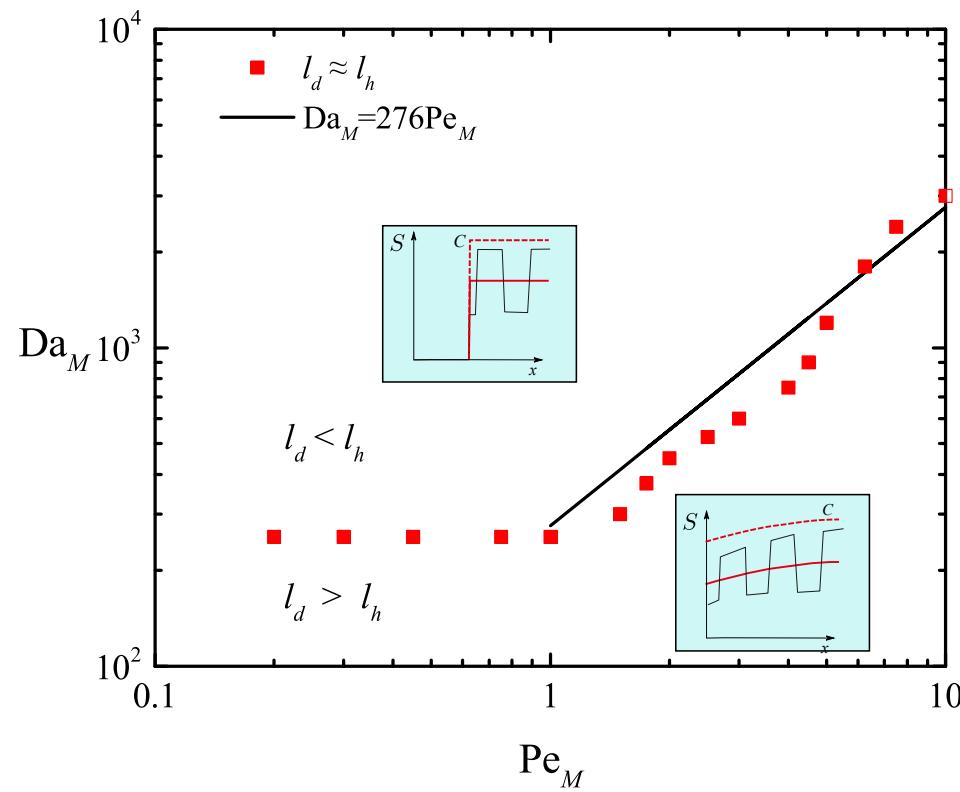


M. Quintard

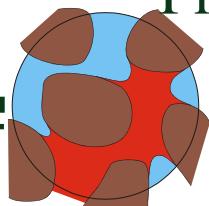
Dissolution



Dissolution of heterogeneous systems: scale separation?

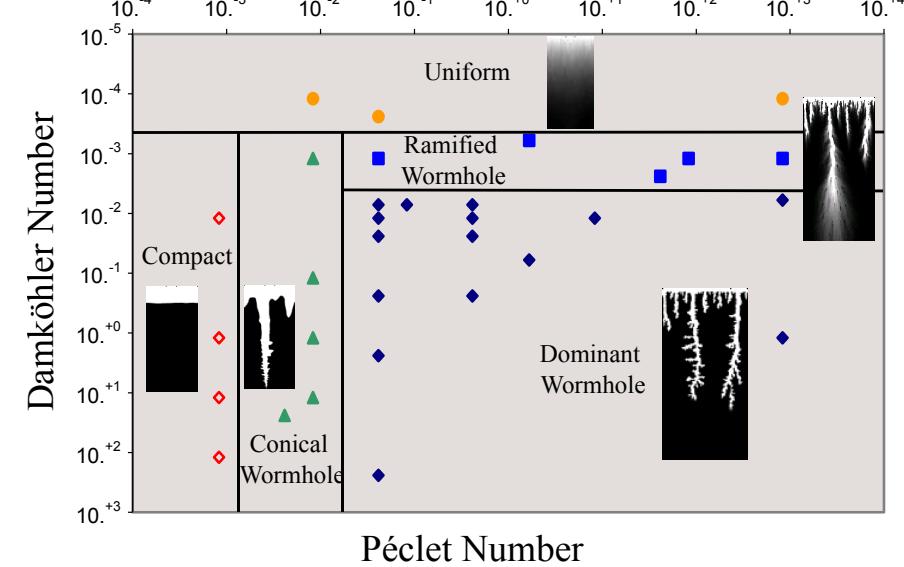


Front Thickness?



M. Quintard

Dissolution

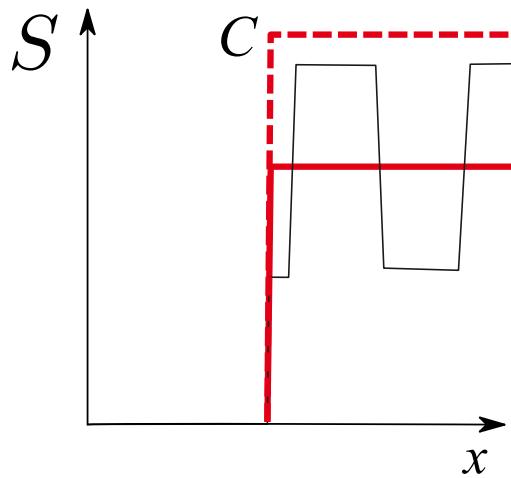


after Golfier et al., 2000

Dissolution instabilities?

18/24

Heterogeneous systems: properties of the Darcy-Scale fields (cont.)

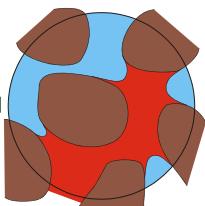


$\text{Pe} \ll 1$ and $\text{Da}_M \gg 1$

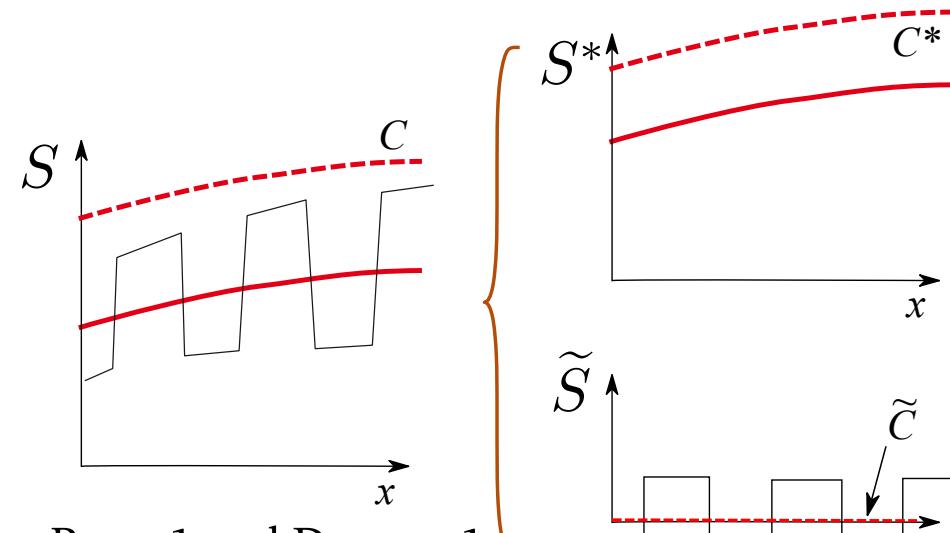
or

$\text{Pe} \gg 1$ and $\frac{\text{Da}_M}{\text{Pe}} \gg 1$

local equilibrium dissolution
→ sharp front



M. Quintard



$\text{Pe} \ll 1$ and $\text{Da}_M \ll 1$

or

$\text{Pe} \gg 1$ and $\frac{\text{Da}_M}{\text{Pe}} \ll 1$

non-local equilibrium dissolution
→ diffused front!

$$l_\omega, l_\eta \ll l_d \ll L$$

Dissolution

19/24

L-S Upscaling of a simple dissolution model, small “Damköhlers” (case $\text{Pe} > 1$)

$$\nabla \cdot (\varepsilon_T(1 - S) \mathbf{U}_l) = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial (\varepsilon_T(1 - S) C_l)}{\partial t} + \nabla \cdot (\varepsilon_T(1 - S) \mathbf{U}_l C_l) = -\alpha(S) (C_l - C_{eq})$$

$$\varepsilon_T \frac{\partial S}{\partial t} = \frac{\rho_l}{\rho_s} \alpha(S) (C_l - C_{eq})$$

$$\mathbf{V}_l = \varepsilon_T(1 - S) \mathbf{U}_l = -\frac{1}{\mu_l} \mathbf{K}_l \cdot (\nabla P_l - \rho_l \mathbf{g})$$

$$\mathbf{K}_l = \mathbf{K} k r_l(S)$$

Definitions for large-scale averages:

$$\{\varepsilon_T\} = m * \varepsilon_T \approx \frac{1}{\mathcal{V}_\infty} \int_{\mathcal{V}_\infty} \varepsilon_T dV \quad \xrightarrow{\hspace{1cm}} \quad \{\varepsilon_T S\} = \{\varepsilon_T\} S^*$$

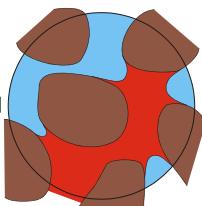
$$\{\varepsilon_T(1 - S) C_l\} = \{\varepsilon_T\} (1 - S^*) C_l^* \quad \xrightarrow{\hspace{1cm}} \quad \{\varepsilon_T(1 - S) \mathbf{U}_l\} = \{\varepsilon_T\} (1 - S^*) \mathbf{U}_l^*$$

Deviations:

$$C_l = C_l^* + \tilde{C}_l$$

$$S = S^* + \tilde{S}$$

Small Damköhlers \rightarrow
 $\tilde{C}_l \approx 0$ over UC!



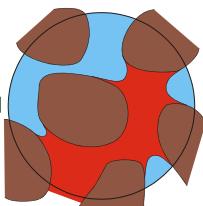
Coupled Darcy-Scale and Large-Scale problem (case $\text{Pe} > 1$)

$$\text{L.-S.} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} (\{\varepsilon_T\} (1 - S^*) C_l^*) + \nabla \cdot (\{\varepsilon_T\} (1 - S^*) \mathbf{U}_l^* C_l^*) + \nabla \cdot \{\varepsilon_T (1 - S) \mathbf{U}_l \tilde{C}_l\} = -\alpha^* (C_l^* - C_{eq}) \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial t} (\{\varepsilon_T\} S^*) = \frac{\rho_l}{\rho_s} \alpha^* (C_l^* - C_{eq}) \end{array} \right.$$

$$\text{D.-S.} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \varepsilon_T (1 - S) \frac{\partial \tilde{C}_l}{\partial t} + \varepsilon_T (1 - S) \tilde{\mathbf{U}}_l \cdot \nabla C_l^* + \varepsilon_T (1 - S) \mathbf{U}_l \cdot \nabla \tilde{C}_l = - \left(\alpha - \frac{\varepsilon_T (1 - S) \alpha^*}{\{\varepsilon_T\} (1 - S^*)} \right) (C_l^* - C_{eq}) \\ \varepsilon_T \tilde{S} = \varepsilon_T \tilde{S}_0 + \frac{\rho_l}{\rho_s} \int_{u=0}^{u=t} \left(\alpha - \frac{\varepsilon_T \alpha^*}{\{\varepsilon_T\}} \right) (C_l^* - C_{eq}) du \end{array} \right.$$

Dissolution history!

+ problem for Darcy's law with heterogeneous permeability
(induced by variation of soluble material saturation!)

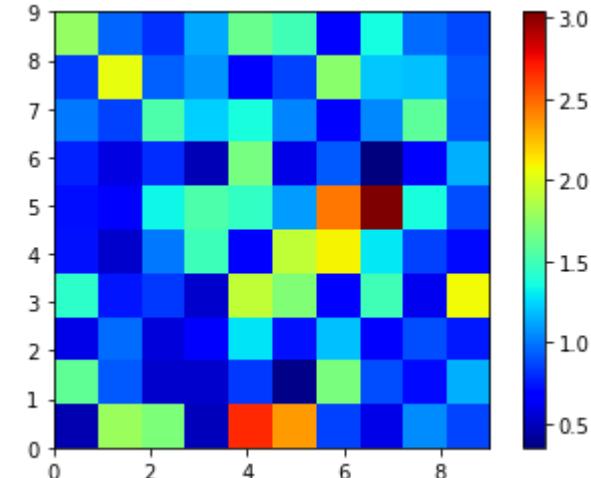


Large-Scale properties: Preliminary calculations of effective coefficients

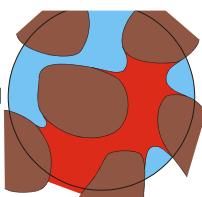
1. S^* , S at t
2. compute S spatial distribution at $t + \delta t$

$$\frac{\partial S}{\partial t} = \frac{\{\varepsilon_T\}\alpha}{\varepsilon_T\alpha^*} \frac{\partial S^*}{\partial t}$$

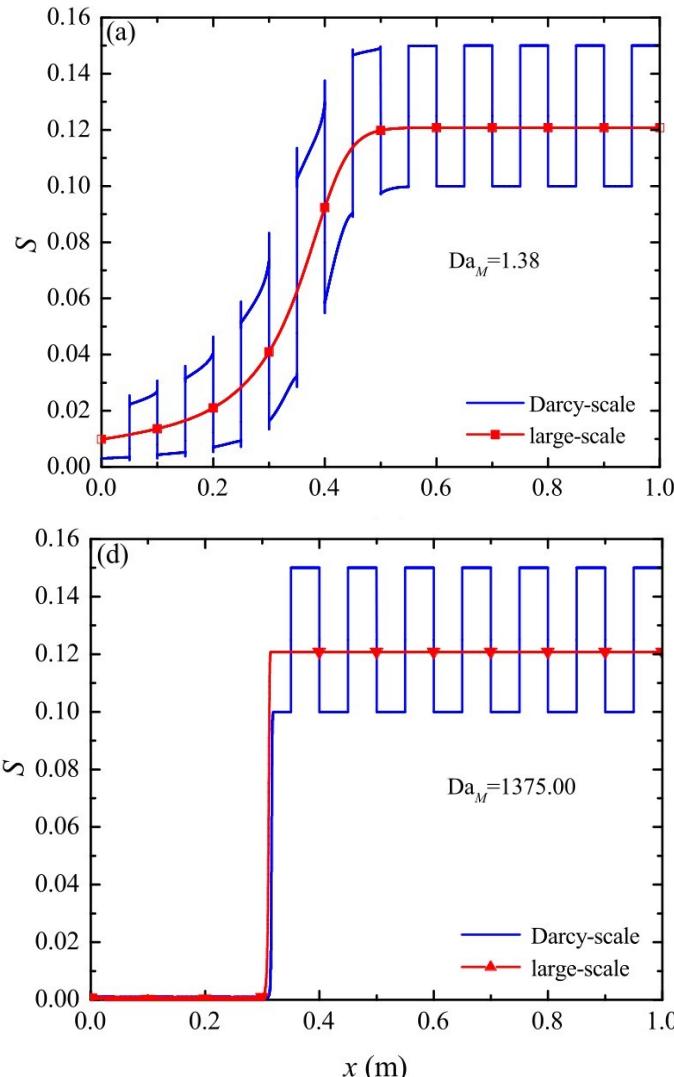
key: $C_l^* - C_{eq}$ constant over REV
3. compute $\alpha(S)$
4. compute $\alpha^*(S^*)$
5. estimate $\mathbf{K}(S)$
6. compute $\mathbf{K}^*(S^*)$
see closure Quintard and Whitaker (1987)
7. iterate by going at Step 1



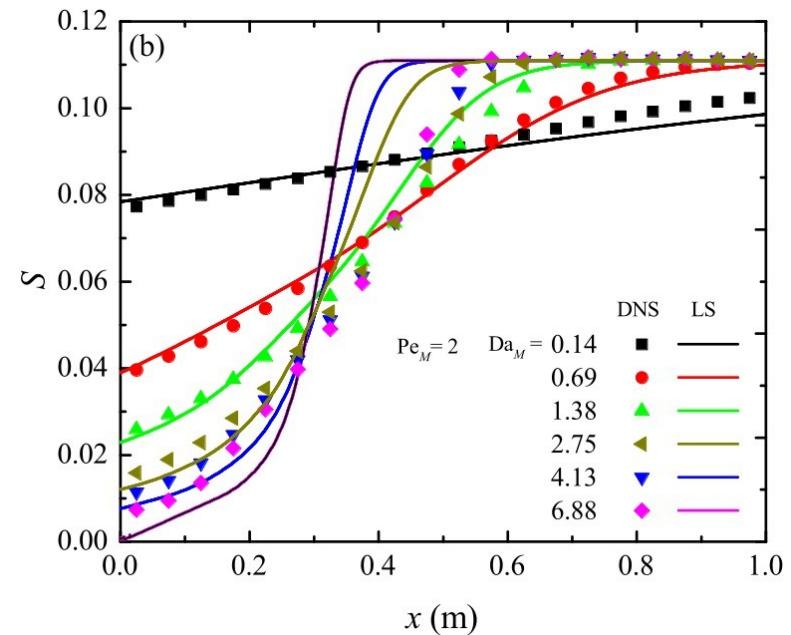
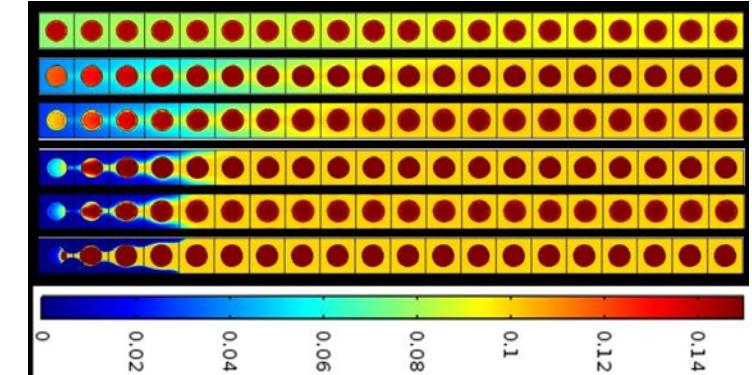
Tools developed for spatially distributed Darcy-scale parameters!



Comparison DNS \leftrightarrow Theory



**Robust
theory!**



Conclusions

Mostly about OPEN PROBLEMS!

- N-phase flow:
 - Coupling has been marginally studied
 - Classical generalized Darcy's law mostly used. What about models with cross terms, dynamic models, etc...?
- Multicomponent, reactive
 - Complex chemistry and/or multicomponent thermodynamics
 - Instabilities
- Sequential upscaling:
 - Limited homogenization results for low Da numbers
 - Large Da?
- History and memory effects
- Coupling with heat transfer (combustion, pyrolysis), geomechanics, ...

