# Contents

Preface xv Introduction xvii

#### 1 Thermodynamics of Pure Fluids 1

1.1 Equilibrium of Single-phase Fluids – Equation of State 2

|v

- 1.1.1 Admissible Classes of EOS 2
- 1.1.2 van der Waals EOS 3
- 1.1.3 Soave-Redlish-Kwong EOS 3
- 1.1.4 Peng–Robinson EOS 5
- 1.1.5 Mixing Rules for Multicomponent Fluids 5
- 1.2 Two-phase Equilibrium of Pure Fluids 5
- 1.2.1 Pseudo-liquid/Pseudo-gas and True Liquid/Gas 6
- 1.2.2 Equilibrium Conditions in Terms of Chemical Potentials 6
- 1.2.3 Explicit Relationship for Chemical Potential 7
- 1.2.4 Equilibrium Conditions in Terms of Pressure and Volumes 8
- 1.2.5 Solvability of the Equilibrium Equation Maxwell's Rule 9
- 1.2.6 Calculation of Gas-Liquid Coexistence 10
- 1.2.7 Logarithmic Representation for Chemical Potential Fugacity 11
- 2 Thermodynamics of Mixtures 13
- 2.1 Chemical Potential of an Ideal Gas Mixture 13
- 2.1.1 Notations 13
- 2.1.2 Definition and Properties of an Ideal Gas Mixture 14
- 2.1.3 Entropy and Enthalpy of Ideal Mixing 15
- 2.1.4 Chemical Potential of Ideal Gas Mixtures 16
- 2.2 Chemical Potential of Nonideal Mixtures 17
- 2.2.1 General Model for Chemical Potential of Mixtures 17
- 2.2.2 Chemical Potential of Mixtures Through Intensive Parameters *19*
- 2.3 Two-phase Equilibrium Equations for a Multicomponent Mixture 20
- 2.3.1 General Form of Two-phase Equilibrium Equations 20
- 2.3.2 Equilibrium Equations in the Case of Peng–Robinson EOS 21
- 2.3.3 K-values 23
- 2.3.4 Calculation of the Phase Composition ("flash") 24
- 2.3.5 Expected Phase Diagrams for Binary Mixtures 24

- vi Contents
  - 2.4 Equilibrium in Dilute Mixtures 26
  - 2.4.1 Ideal Solution 26
  - 2.4.2 Chemical Potential for an Ideal Solution 27
  - 2.4.3 Equilibrium of Ideal Gas and Ideal Solution: Raoult's Law 27
  - 2.4.4 Equilibrium of Dilute Solutions: Henry's Law 28
  - 2.4.5 *K*-values for Ideal Mixtures 28
  - 2.4.6 Calculation of the Phase Composition 29

#### 3 Chemistry of Mixtures 31

- 3.1 Adsorption 31
- 3.1.1 Mechanisms of Adsorption 31
- 3.1.2 Langmuir's Model of Adsorption 32
- 3.1.3 Types of Adsorption Isotherms 34
- 3.1.4 Multicomponent Adsorption 35
- 3.2 Chemical Reactions: Mathematical Description 36
- 3.2.1 Elementary Stoichiometric System 36
- 3.2.2 Reaction Rate 37
- 3.2.3 Particle Balance Through the Reaction Rate in a Homogeneous Reaction *37*
- 3.2.4 Particle Balance in a Heterogeneous Reaction 38
- 3.2.5 Example 39
- 3.3 Chemical Reaction: Kinetics 39
- 3.3.1 Kinetic Law of Mass Action: Guldberg–Waage Law 39
- 3.3.2 Kinetics of Heterogeneous Reactions 40
- 3.3.3 Reaction Constant 41
- 3.4 Other Nonconservative Effects with Particles 42
- 3.4.1 Degradation of Particles 42
- 3.4.2 Trapping of Particles 42
- 3.5 Diffusion 42
- 3.5.1 Fick's Law 43
- 3.5.2 Properties of the Diffusion Parameter 44
- 3.5.3 Calculation of the Diffusion Coefficient in Gases and Liquids 45
- 3.5.3.1 Diffusion in Gases 45
- 3.5.3.2 Diffusion in Liquids 46
- 3.5.4 Characteristic Values of the Diffusion Parameter 46
- 3.5.5 About a Misuse of Diffusion Parameters 47
- 3.5.5.1 A Misuse of Nondimensionless Concentrations 47
- 3.5.5.2 Diffusion as the Effect of Mole Fraction Anomaly but not the Number of Moles 47
- 3.5.6 Stefan–Maxwell Equations for Diffusion Fluxes 48

#### 4 Reactive Transport with a Single Reaction 51

- 4.1 Equations of Multicomponent Single-Phase Transport 51
- 4.1.1 Material Balance of Each Component 51
- 4.1.2 Closure Relationships 52
- 4.1.2.1 Chemical Terms 52
- 4.1.2.2 Total Flow Velocity Darcy's Law 53

- 4.1.2.3 Diffusion Flux Fick's Law 53
- 4.1.3 Transport Equation 53
- 4.1.4 Transport Equation for Dilute Solutions 55
- 4.1.5 Example of Transport Equation for a Binary Mixture 55
- 4.1.6 Separation of Flow and Transport 56
- 4.2 Elementary Fundamental Solutions of 1D Transport Problems 56
- 4.2.1 Convective Transport Traveling Waves 57
- 4.2.2 Transport with Diffusion 58
- 4.2.3 Length of the Diffusion Zone 59
- 4.2.4 Peclet Number 59
- 4.2.5 Transport with Linear Adsorption Delay Effect 60
- 4.2.6 Transport with Nonlinear Adsorption: Diffusive Traveling Waves 60
- 4.2.7 Origin of Diffusive Traveling Waves 62
- 4.2.8 Transport with a Simplest Reaction (or Degradation/Trapping) 62
- 4.2.9 Macrokinetic Effect: Reactive Acceleration of the Transport 63
- 4.3 Reactive Transport in Underground Storage of  $CO_2$  64
- 4.3.1 Problem Formulation and Solution 65
- 4.3.2 Evolution of CO<sub>2</sub> Concentration 66
- 4.3.3 Evolution of the Concentration of Solid Reactant 67
- 4.3.4 Evolution of the Concentration of the Reaction Product 67
- 4.3.5 Mass of Carbon Transformed to Solid 68
- 5 Reactive Transport with Multiple Reactions (Application to In Situ Leaching) 71
  - ISL Technology 71
- 5.1 Coarse Monoreaction Model of ISL 73
- 5.1.1 Formulation of the Problem 73
- 5.1.2 Analytical Solution 74
- 5.2 Multireaction Model of ISL 75
- 5.2.1 Main Chemical Reactions in the Leaching Zone 75
- 5.2.2 Transport Equations 77
- 5.2.3 Kinetics of Gypsum Precipitation 78
- 5.2.4 Definite Form of the Mathematical Model 79
- 5.3 Method of Splitting Hydrodynamics and Chemistry 80
- 5.3.1 Principle of the Method 80
- 5.3.2 Model Problem of In Situ Leaching 81
- 5.3.3 Analytical Asymptotic Expansion: Zero-Order Terms 82
- 5.3.4 First-Order Terms 83
- 5.3.5 Solution in Definite Form 84
- 5.3.6 Case Without Gypsum Deposition 84
- 5.3.7 Analysis of the Process: Comparison with Numerical Data 85
- 5.3.8 Experimental Results: Comparison with Theory 86
- 5.3.9 Recovery Factor 88

## 6 Surface and Capillary Phenomena 91

- 6.1 Properties of an Interface 91
- 6.1.1 Curvature of a Surface *91*

- 6.1.2 Signed Curvature 92
- 6.1.3 Surface Tension 94
- 6.1.4 Tangential Elasticity of an Interface 95
- 6.2 Capillary Pressure and Interface Curvature 96
- 6.2.1 Laplace's Capillary Pressure 96
- 6.2.2 Young–Laplace Equation for Static Interface 97
- 6.2.3 Soap Films and Minimal Surfaces 99
- 6.2.4 Catenoid as a Minimal Surface of Revolution *101*
- 6.2.5 Plateau's Configurations for Intercrossed Soap Films 102
- 6.3 Wetting 103
- 6.3.1 Fluid–Solid Interaction: Complete and Partial Wetting 103
- 6.3.2 Necessary Condition of Young for Partial Wetting 104
- 6.3.3 Hysteresis of the Contact Angle 106
- 6.3.4 Complete Wetting Impossibility of Meniscus Existence 106
- 6.3.5 Shape of Liquid Drops on Solid Surface 107
- 6.3.6 Surfactants Significance of Wetting for Oil Recovery 109
- 6.4 Capillary Phenomena in a Pore 110
- 6.4.1 Capillary Pressure in a Pore *110*
- 6.4.2 Capillary Rise 112
- 6.4.3 Capillary Movement Spontaneous Imbibition 113
- 6.4.4 Menisci in Nonuniform Pores Principle of Pore Occupancy 114
- 6.4.5 Capillary Trapping Principle of Phase Immobilization 115
- 6.4.6 Effective Capillary Pressure 116
- 6.5 Augmented Meniscus and Disjoining Pressure 118
- 6.5.1 Multiscale Structure of Meniscus *118*
- 6.5.2 Disjoining Pressure in Liquid Films 119
- 6.5.3 Augmented Young–Laplace Equation 120

## 7 Meniscus Movement in a Single Pore 123

- 7.1 Asymptotic Model for Meniscus near the Triple Line *123*
- 7.1.1 Paradox of the Triple Line 123
- 7.1.2 Flow Model in the Intermediate Zone (Lubrication Approximation) *124*
- 7.1.3 Tanner's Differential Equation for Meniscus 125
- 7.1.4 Shape of the Meniscus in the Intermediate Zone *127*
- 7.1.5 Particular Case of Small  $\theta$ : Cox–Voinov Law 128
- 7.1.6 Scenarios of Meniscus Spreading *128*
- 7.2 Movement of the Augmented Meniscus 130
- 7.2.1 Lubrication Approximation for Augmented Meniscus 130
- 7.2.2 Adiabatic Precursor Films 132
- 7.2.3 Diffusive Film 132
- 7.3 Method of Diffuse Interface 133
- 7.3.1 Principle Idea of the Method 133
- 7.3.2 Capillary Force 134
- 7.3.3 Free Energy and Chemical Potential 135
- 7.3.4 Reduction to Cahn–Hilliard Equation 137

Contents ix

- 8 Stochastic Properties of Phase Cluster in Pore Networks 139
- 8.1 Connectivity of Phase Clusters 139
- 8.1.1 Connectivity as a Measure of Mobility 139
- 8.1.2 Triple Structure of Phase Cluster 140
- 8.1.3 Network Models of Porous Media 140
- 8.1.4 Effective Coordination Number 142
- 8.1.5 Coordination Number and Medium Porosity 143
- 8.2 Markov Branching Model for Phase Cluster 144
- 8.2.1 Phase Cluster as a Branching Process 144
- 8.2.2 Definition of a Branching Process 145
- 8.2.3 Method of Generating Functions 147
- 8.2.4 Probability of Creating a Finite Phase Cluster 148
- 8.2.5 Length of the Phase Cluster 149
- 8.2.6 Probability of an Infinite Phase Cluster 150
- 8.2.7 Length-Radius Ratio Y: Fitting with Experimental Data 151
- 8.2.8 Cluster of Mobile Phase 153
- 8.2.9 Saturation of the Mobile Cluster 154
- 8.3 Stochastic Markov Model for Relative Permeability 155
- 8.3.1 Geometrical Model of a Porous Medium 155
- 8.3.2 Probability of Realizations 156
- 8.3.3 Definition of Effective Permeability 156
- 8.3.4 Recurrent Relationship for Space-Averaged Permeability 157
- 8.3.5 Method of Generating Functions 158
- 8.3.6 Recurrent Relationship for the Generating Function 159
- 8.3.7 Stinchcombe's Integral Equation for Function F(x) 160
- 8.3.8 Case of Binary Distribution of Permeabilities 161
- 8.3.9 Large Coordination Number 162
- 9 Macroscale Theory of Immiscible Two-Phase Flow 165
- 9.1 General Equations of Two-Phase Immiscible Flow 165
- 9.1.1 Mass and Momentum Conservation 165
- 9.1.2 Fractional Flow and Total Velocity 167
- 9.1.3 Reduction to the Model of Kinematic Waves 167
- 9.2 Canonical Theory of Two-Phase Displacement 168
- 9.2.1 1D Model of Kinematic Waves (the Buckley–Leverett Model) 168
- 9.2.2 Principle of Maximum 169
- 9.2.3 Nonexistence of Continuous Solutions 170
- 9.2.4 Hugoniot–Rankine Conditions at a Shock 171
- 9.2.5 Entropy Conditions at a Shock 172
- 9.2.6 Entropy Condition for Particular Cases 174
- 9.2.7 Solution Pathway 175
- 9.2.8 Piston-Like Shocks 176
- 9.3 Oil Recovery 177
- 9.3.1 Recovery Factor and Average Saturation 177
- 9.3.2 Breakthrough Recovery 178

**x** Contents

- 9.3.3 Another Method of Deriving the Relationship for the Recovery Factor *179*
- 9.3.4 Graphical Determination of Breakthrough Recovery 179
- 9.3.5 Physical Structure of Solution. Structure of Nondisplaced Oil 180
- 9.3.6 Efficiency of Displacement 181
- 9.4 Displacement with Gravity 182
- 9.4.1 1D-model of Kinematic Waves with Gravity 182
- 9.4.2 Additional Condition at Shocks: Continuity w.r.t. Initial Data 183
- 9.4.3 Descending Flow 185
- 9.4.4 Ascending Flow 186
- 9.5 Stability of Displacement 187
- 9.5.1 Saffman-Taylor and Rayleigh-Taylor Instability and Fingering 187
- 9.5.2 Stability Criterion 188
- 9.6 Displacement by Immiscible Slugs 189
- 9.6.1 Setting of the Problem 190
- 9.6.2 Solution of the Problem 191
- 9.6.3 Solution for the Back Part 192
- 9.6.4 Matching Two Solutions 192
- 9.6.5 Three Stages of the Evolution in Time *192*
- 9.7 Segregation and Immiscible Gas Rising 196
- 9.7.1 Canonical 1D Model 196
- 9.7.2 Description of Gas Rising 197
- 9.7.3 First Stage of the Evolution: Division of the Forward Bubble Boundary *198*
- 9.7.4 Second Stage: Movement of the Back Boundary 199
- 9.7.5 Third Stage: Monotonic Elongation of the Bubble 200
- 10Nonlinear Waves in Miscible Two-phase Flow (Application to<br/>Enhanced Oil Recovery)203
  - Expected Scenarios of Miscible Gas–Liquid Displacement 203
- 10.1 Equations of Two-Phase Miscible Flow 205
- 10.1.1 General System of Equations 205
- 10.1.2 Formulation Through the Total Velocity and Fractional Flow 206
- 10.1.3 Ideal Mixtures; Volume Fractions 207
- 10.1.4 Conversion to the Model of Kinematic Waves 208
- 10.1.5 Particular Case of a Binary Mixture 209
- 10.1.5.1 Conclusion 209
- 10.2 Characterization of Species Dissolution by Phase Diagrams 209
- 10.2.1 Thermodynamic Variance and Gibbs' Phase Rule 209 Example 210
- 10.2.2 Ternary Phase Diagrams 211
- 10.2.3 Tie Lines 213
- 10.2.4 Tie-Line Parametrization of Phase Diagrams (Parameter  $\alpha$ ) 214
- 10.2.5 Saturation of Gas 216
- 10.2.6 Phase Diagrams for Constant *K*-Values 216
- 10.2.7 Phase Diagrams for Linear Repartition Function:  $\beta = -\gamma \alpha$  219
- 10.3 Canonical Model of Miscible EOR 221

- 10.3.1 Problem Setting 221
- 10.3.2 Fractional Flow of a Chemical Component 222
- 10.4 Shocks 224
- 10.4.1 Hugoniot–Rankine and Entropy Conditions at a Shock. Admissible Shocks 225
- 10.4.2 Mechanical Shock (C-shock) and Its Graphical Image 226
- 10.4.3 Chemical Shock (Cα-shock) and Its Graphical Image 227
- 10.4.4 Shocks of Phase Transition 228
- 10.4.5 Weakly Chemical Shock 230
- 10.4.6 Three Methods of Changing the Phase Composition 231
- 10.4.7 Solution Pathway 231
- 10.5 Oil Displacement by Dry Gas 232
- 10.5.1 Description of Fluids and Initial Data 232
- 10.5.2 Algorithm of Selecting the Pathway 233
- 10.5.3 Behavior of Liquid and Gas Composition 235
- 10.5.4 Behavior of Liquid Saturation 236
- 10.5.5 Physical Behavior of the Process 237
- 10.5.6 EOR Efficiency 239
- 10.6 Oil Displacement by Wet Gas 239
- 10.6.1 Formulation of the Problem and the Pathway 239
- 10.6.2 Solution to the Problem. Physical Explanation 240
- 10.6.3 Comparison with Immiscible Gas Injection 242
- 10.6.4 Injection of Overcritical Gas 243
- 10.6.5 Injection of Overcritical Gas in Undersaturated Single-Phase Oil 245
- 10.7 Gas Recycling in Gas-Condensate Reservoirs 246
- 10.7.1 Techniques of Enhanced Condensate Recovery 246
- 10.7.2 Case I: Dry Gas Recycling: Mathematical Formulation 247
- 10.7.3 Solution to the Problem of Dry Gas Recycling 247
- 10.7.4 Case II: Injection of Enriched Gas 249
- 10.7.4.1 Conclusion 251
- 10.8 Chemical Flooding 251
- 10.8.1 Conservation Equations 251
- 10.8.2 Reduction to the Model of Kinematic Waves 252
- 10.8.3 Diagrams of Fractional Flow of Water F(s, c) 253
- 10.8.4 Shocks and Hugoniot–Rankine Conditions 253
- 10.8.5 Solution of the Riemann Problem 255
- 10.8.6 Impact of the Adsorption 256
- 11 Counter Waves in Miscible Two-phase Flow with Gravity (Application to CO<sub>2</sub> & H<sub>2</sub> Storage) 257 Introducing Notes 257
- 11.1 Two-component Two-phase Flow in Gravity Field 258
- 11.1.1 Formulation 259
- 11.1.2 Solution Before Reaching the Barrier 261
- 11.1.3 Reverse Wave Reflected from Barrier 261
- 11.1.4 Calculation of the Concentrations at the Shocks 263
- 11.1.5 Rate of Gas Rising and Bubble Growth Under the Barriers 264

xii Contents

- 11.1.6 Comparison with Immiscible Two-phase Flow 264
- 11.2 Three-component Flow in Gravity Field 265
- 11.2.1 Problem Setting 265
- 11.2.2 Solution of the Riemann Problem 266
- 11.2.3 Propagation of the Reverse Wave Under the Barrier 268

#### 12 Flow with Variable Number of Phases: Method of Negative Saturations 271

- 12.1 Method NegSat for Two-phase Fluids 271
- 12.1.1 Interface of Phase Transition and Nonequilibrium States 271
- 12.1.2 Essence of the Method Negsat 273
- 12.1.3 Principle of Equivalence 275
- 12.1.4 Proof of the Equivalence Principle 276
- 12.1.5 Density and Viscosity of Fictitious Phases 277
- 12.1.6 Extended Saturation Detection of the Number of Phases 277
- 12.1.7 Equivalence Principle for Flow with Gravity 279
- 12.1.8 Equivalence Principle for Flow with Gravity and Diffusion 279
- 12.1.9 Principle of Equivalence for Ideal Mixing 281
- 12.1.10 Physical and Mathematical Consistency of the Equivalent Fluids 282
- 12.2 Hyperbolic-parabolic Transition 282
- 12.2.1 Phenomenon of Hyperbolic-parabolic Transition (HP Transition) 282
- 12.2.2 Derivation of the Model (12.23) 284
- 12.2.3 Purely Hyperbolic Case 284
- 12.2.4 Case of Hyperbolic-parabolic Transition 285
- 12.2.5 Generalization of Hugoniot–Rankine Conditions for a Shock of HP-transition 287
- 12.2.6 Regularization by the Capillarity 288
- 12.2.7 Reduction to VOF or Level-set Method for Immiscible Fluids 290

## 13 Biochemical Fluid Dynamics of Porous Media 291

- 13.1 Microbiological Chemistry 291
- 13.1.1 Forms of Existence of Microorganisms 291
- 13.1.2 Bacterial Metabolism 292
- 13.1.3 Bacterial Movement 293
- 13.1.4 Chemotaxis 294
- 13.1.5 Population Dynamics 295
- 13.1.6 Kinetics of Population Growth and Decay: Experiment 295
- 13.1.6.1 Population Decay 295
- 13.1.6.2 Population Growth 296
- 13.1.7 Kinetics of Population Growth: Mathematical Models 297
- 13.1.8 Coupling Between Nutrient Consumption and Bacterial Growth 298
- 13.1.9 Experimental Data on Bacterial Kinetics 300
- 13.2 Bioreactive Waves in Microbiological Enhanced Oil Recovery 300
- 13.2.1 The Essence of the Process 300
- 13.2.2 Metabolic Process 302

- 13.2.3 Assumptions 303
- 13.2.4 Mass Balance Equations 303
- 13.2.5 Description of the Impact of the Surfactant *304*
- 13.2.6 Reduction to the Model of Kinematic Waves 304
- 13.2.7 1D MEOR Problem 305
- 13.2.8 Solution and Analysis of the MEOR Problem 305
- 13.3 Nonlinear Waves in Microbiological Underground Methanation Reactors 308
- 13.3.1 Underground Methanation and Hydrogen Storage 308
- 13.3.2 Biochemical Processes in an Underground Methanation Reactor 309
- 13.3.3 Composition of the Injected Gas 311
- 13.3.4 Mathematical Model of Underground Methanation 311
- 13.3.5 Kinematic Wave Model 313
- 13.3.6 Asymptotic Model for Biochemical Equilibrium 314
- 13.3.7 Particular Case of Biochemical Equilibrium 315
- 13.3.8 Solution of the Riemann Problem 315
- 13.3.9 Comparison with the Case Without Bacteria. Impact of Bacteria 317
- 13.4 Self-organization in Biochemical Dynamical Systems (Application to Underground Methanation) *318*
- 13.4.1 Integral Material Balance in the Underground Reactor 318
- 13.4.2 Reduction to a Dynamical System 319
- 13.4.3 Singular Point Analysis Oscillatory Regimes 320
- 13.4.4 Existence of a Limit Cycle Auto-oscillations *321*
- 13.4.5 Phase Portrait of Auto-oscillations 323
- 13.5 Self-organization in Reaction–Diffusion Systems 325
- 13.5.1 Equations of Underground Methanation with Diffusion 325
- 13.5.2 Turing's Instability 327
- 13.5.3 Limit Space Oscillatory Waves at  $\varepsilon = 0$  328
- 13.5.4 Three Types of Limit Patterns at Large Times 329
- 13.5.5 Exact Analytical Solution of Problem (13.52). Estimation of Parameters *330*
- 13.5.6 Limit Two-scale Spatial Oscillatory Patterns at  $\varepsilon > 0$  331
- 13.5.7 Two-scale Asymptotic Expansion of Problem (13.59) 333
- 13.5.7.1 Two-scale Formulation 333
- 13.5.7.2 Two-scale Expansion 334
- 13.5.7.3 Zero-order Terms  $c_0$  and  $n_0$  334
- 13.5.7.4 First-order Term  $n_1$  335
- 13.5.7.5 Second-order Term  $c_2$  336
- 13.5.8 2D Two-scale Spatial Patterns 336
- A Chemical Potential of a Pure Component from the Homogeneity of Gibbs Energy 339
- B Chemical Potential for Cubic EOS 341
- C Chemical Potential of Mixtures from the Homogeneity of Gibbs Energy 343

xiv Contents

D Calculation of the Integral in (2.25a) 347
E Hugoniot–Rankine Conditions 349
F Numerical Code (Matlab) for Calculating Phase Diagrams of a Pure Fluid 351
Bibliography 355
Index 363