August 26, 2016

Compressible problem

To describe single-phase flow through a porous medium, the continuity equations are used:

$$\frac{\partial(\rho\phi)}{\partial t} - \nabla \cdot \left(\frac{\rho \mathbf{K}}{\mu} (\nabla \mathbf{p} - \rho g \nabla z)\right) = q. \tag{1}$$

No rock compressibility is assumed $c_r = 0$, fluid compressibility is assumed as constant:

$$\rho(\mathbf{p}) = \rho_0 e^{c_f(\mathbf{p} - \mathbf{p}_0)}. \tag{2}$$

Well model

$$q=J(p_R-p_{bhp}),$$

where J is the productivity or injectivity index.



MRST solver

Using implicit discretization:

$$\frac{\phi\rho(\mathbf{p}^{n+1}) - \phi\rho(\mathbf{p}^n)}{\Delta t^n} - \nabla \cdot (\rho(\mathbf{p}^{n+1}) \frac{\mathbf{K}}{\mu} \nabla(\mathbf{p}^{n+1})) - q^n = 0.$$
 (3)

$$q^n = W_j(p_r^n - p_{bhp}^n).$$

The latter system can be written in short vector form as:

$$\mathbf{F}(\mathbf{p}^{n+1}; \mathbf{p}^n) = 0, \tag{4}$$

Newton-Rhapson linearization method, the (n + 1)-th iteration approximation is obtained from:

$$\frac{\partial \mathbf{F}(\mathbf{p}^n)}{\partial \mathbf{p}^n} \delta \mathbf{p}^n = -\mathbf{F}(\mathbf{p}^n), \qquad \delta \mathbf{p}^{n+1} = \mathbf{p}^{n+1} - \mathbf{p}^n,$$

where $\mathbf{J}(\mathbf{p}^n) = \frac{\partial \mathbf{F}(\mathbf{p}^n)}{\partial \mathbf{p}^n}$ is the Jacobian matrix, and $\mathbf{x} = \delta \mathbf{p}^{n+1}$ is the Newton update at iteration step n+1, $\mathbf{b} = \mathbf{F}(\mathbf{p}^n)$ is the function evaluated at the time n. The resulting system to solve is therefore:

$$Jx = -b$$
.

NR Algorithm

```
while t < totTime
   t = t + dt
  step = step + 1
  % Newton loop
   resNorm = 1e99
   p0 = double(p_{ad})
                                 % Previous step pressure
   nit = 0
   while (resNorm > tol) && (nit <= maxits)
      % Newton update
         J = eq.jac\{1\}
                                  %.lacobian
                                  %residual
         res = eq.val
         resNorm = norm(res)
         upd = -(J/res) *
                                    %Newton update, the solution of this system
                                       is obtained with ICCG or DICCG
      % Update variables
         p_{ad}.val + upd(plx)
         bhp_{ad}.val + upd(bhplx)
         qS_{ad}.val + upd(qslx)
         resNorm = norm(res)
      nit = nit + 1
   end
end
```

System configuration

Size: 35 x35 grid cells.

Initial pressure 200 bar.

$$W1 = W2 = W3 = W4 = 100 \text{ bar.}$$

$$W5 = 600$$
 bars.

10 Snapshots, same conditions (first set of experiments).

Boundary conditions:

$$\frac{\partial P(y=1)}{\partial n} = \frac{\partial P(y=ny)}{\partial n} = \frac{\partial P(x=ny)}{\partial n} = \frac{\partial P(x=nx)}{\partial n} = 0.$$

Snapshots (second set of experiments).

 \mathbf{z}_1 : W2 = W3 = W4 = 100 bars, W1 = 200 bars, W5 = 500 bars.

 $\textbf{z}_2 \colon \mbox{W1} = \mbox{W3} = \mbox{W4} = 100$ bars, $\mbox{W2} = 200$ bars, $\mbox{W5} = 500$ bars.

 z_3 : W1 = W2 = W4 = 100 bars, W3 = 200 bars, W5 = 500 bars.

 $\textbf{z}_4\colon\thinspace W1=W2=W3=100$ bars, W4 = 200 bars, W5 = 500 bars.

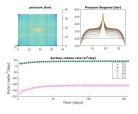


Figure: Solution of the compressible problem solved with the ICCG method.

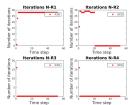


Figure: Iterations, ICCG

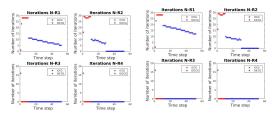


Figure: Iterations DICCG₁₀

Figure: Iterations DICCG_{5POD}, 6-10

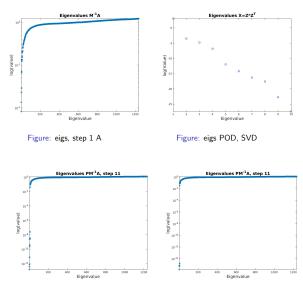


Figure: eigs, step 11 PA

Figure: eigs, step 11 POD PA

Case 1, $xi = x^{t-1}$

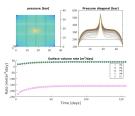


Figure: Solution of the compressible problem solved with the ICCG method.

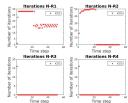


Figure: Iterations, ICCG

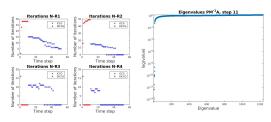


Figure: Iterations DICCG₁₀

Figure: Iterations DICCG_{5POD}, 1-5

Case 1, problems

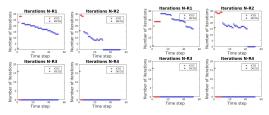


Figure: Iterations DICCG₅

Figure: Iterations DICCG_{5POD}, 1-5

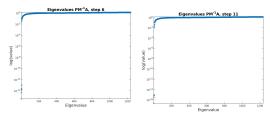


Figure: Solution of the compressible problem solved with the ICCG method.

Figure: Iterations DICCG_{5POD}, 1-5

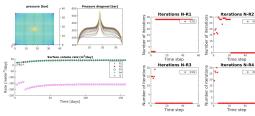


Figure: Solution of the compressible problem solved with the ICCG method.

Figure: Iterations, ICCG

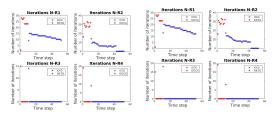
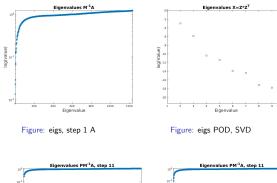
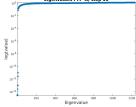


Figure: Iterations DICCG₁₀

Figure: Iterations DICCG_{5POD}, 6-10





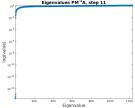


Figure: eigs, step 11 PA

Figure: eigs, step 11 POD PA

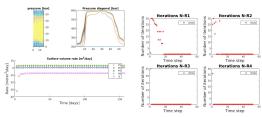


Figure: Solution of the compressible problem solved with the ICCG method.

Figure: Iterations, ICCG

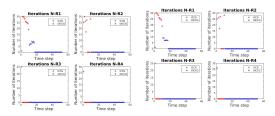


Figure: Iterations DICCG₁₀

Figure: Iterations DICCG_{5POD}, 6-10

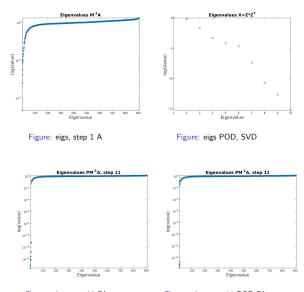


Figure: eigs, step 11 PA

Figure: eigs, step 11 POD PA

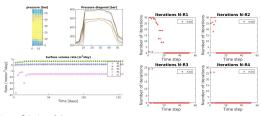


Figure: Solution of the compressible problem solved with the ICCG method.

Figure: Iterations, ICCG

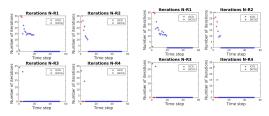
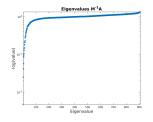


Figure: Iterations DICCG₁₀

Figure: Iterations DICCG_{3POD}, 2, 3, 4



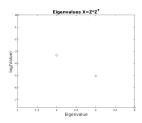
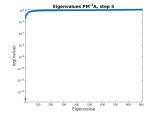


Figure: eigs, step 1 A

Figure: eigs POD, SVD



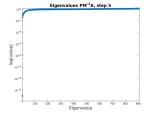


Figure: eigs, step 5 PA

Figure: eigs, step 5 POD PA

SPE 10, 60X220 grid cells, Case 1

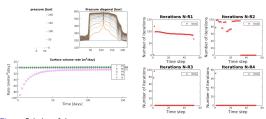


Figure: Solution of the compressible problem solved with the ICCG method.

Figure: Iterations, ICCG

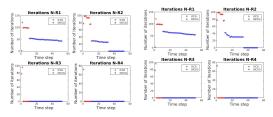


Figure: Iterations DICCG₁₀

Figure: Iterations DICCG_{5POD}, 6-10

SPE 10, 60X220 grid cells, Case 1

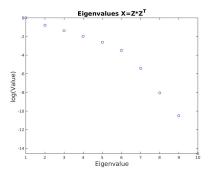


Figure: eigs POD, SVD

SPE 10,60X220 grid cells, Case 2

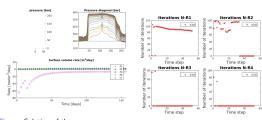


Figure: Solution of the compressible problem solved with the ICCG method.

Figure: Iterations, ICCG

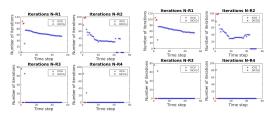


Figure: Iterations DICCG₁₀

Figure: Iterations DICCG_{3POD}, 2, 3, 4

SPE 10, 60X220 grid cells, Case 2

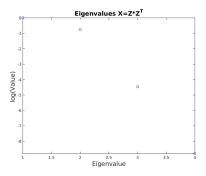


Figure: eigs POD, SVD

Paper

- ▶ JCAM Journal of Computational and Applied Mathematics
- ► ETNA Electronic Transactions on Numerical Analysid
- APNUM Applied Numerical Methods
- ▶ International Journal for Numerical Methods in Engineering