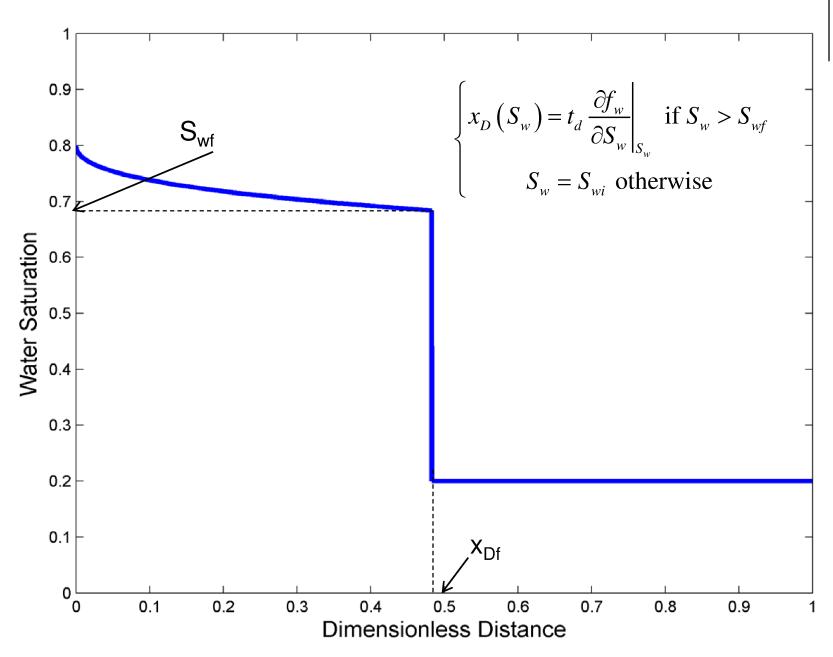
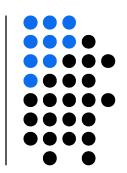
### **Water Saturation Profile from BL Theory**







1. Identify the water pressure at a reference point, e.g. the WOC

$$P_{w} = P_{wWOC}$$
 @  $z = WOC$ 

2. At the WOC,  $P_c = P_D$ ( the "capillary entry pressure"):

$$P_o = P_{w,WOC} + P_D$$
 @  $z = WOC$ 

3. Compute P<sub>o</sub> and P<sub>w</sub> at various depths (grid block centers) using the hydrostatic head

$$P_o^i = \underline{P_{o,WOC}} + \rho_o g \left(z^i - z_{WOC}\right)$$

$$P_w^i = \underline{P_{w,WOC}} + \rho_w g \left(z^i - z_{WOC}\right)$$

- 1. Compute  $P_c$  at all depths:  $P_c^i = P_o^i P_w^i$
- 2. Use the computed Pc's and the Pc curve to compute saturations at each depth

$$P_c^i = f\left(S_w^i\right)$$

#### **Initial Conditions for Multiphase Flow**



Gas cap (oil/water at residual sat, only gas is mobile)

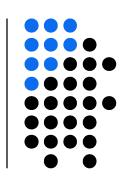
**Gas-oil transition zone** (Water at residual sat, gas and oil depend on capillary pressure.  $P < P_b$ )

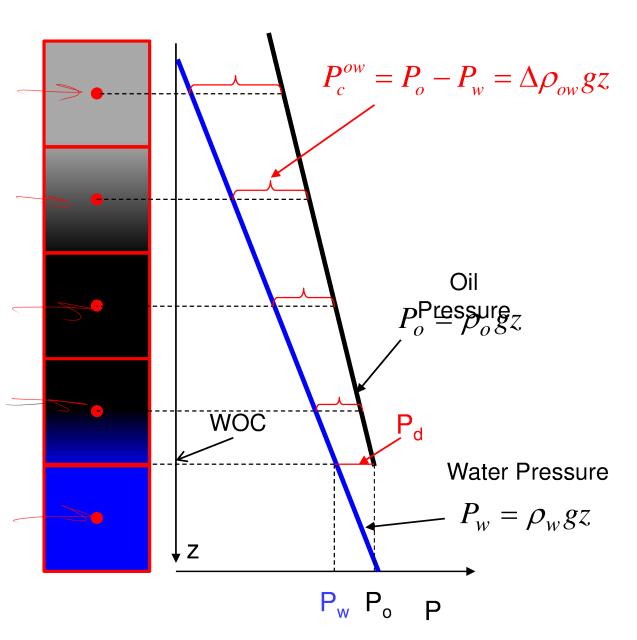
**Oil zone** (Water at residual sat, gas in solution P>P<sub>b</sub>, Only oil is movable)

Water-oil zone (Water and oil are movable, saturation depends on capillary pressure)

Water zone (Below water-oil contact)

- Goal: determine Pw, Po and Sw as a function of depth
- Oil migrated to rock displacing water. This is drainage
- Pc @ WOC determined from Pc drainage curve. Called displacement pressure Pd
- Starting point is the water-oil contact (WOC); S<sub>w</sub>=1
- No oil at or below WOC
- Cap pressure calculated from density difference





- 1. Identify  $P_{w}$  at a reference point, e.g. the WOC  $P_{w} = P_{w,WOC} \quad @ \quad z = WOC$
- 2. At the WOC,  $P_c = P_d$  ("capillary entry pressure")

$$P_o = P_{w,WOC} + P_D$$
 @  $z = WOC$ 

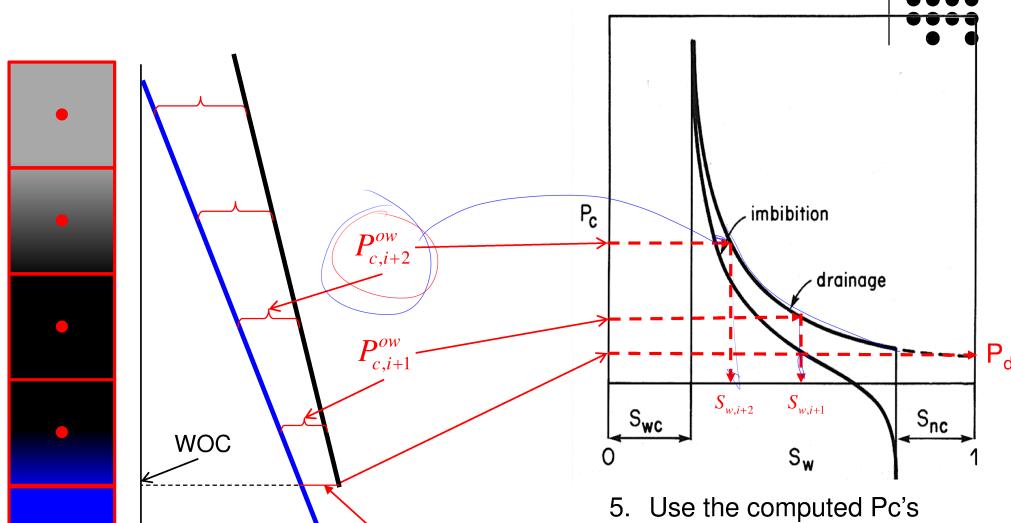
3. Compute P<sub>o</sub> and P<sub>w</sub> at various depths (grid block centers) using the hydrostatic head

$$P_o^i = P_{o,WOC} + \rho_o g \left( z^i - z_{WOC} \right)$$

$$P_{w}^{i} = P_{w,WOC} + \rho_{w} g \left( z^{i} - z_{WOC} \right)$$

4. Compute P<sub>c</sub> at all depths:

$$P_c^i = P_o^i - P_w^i$$

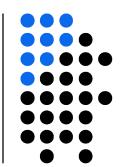


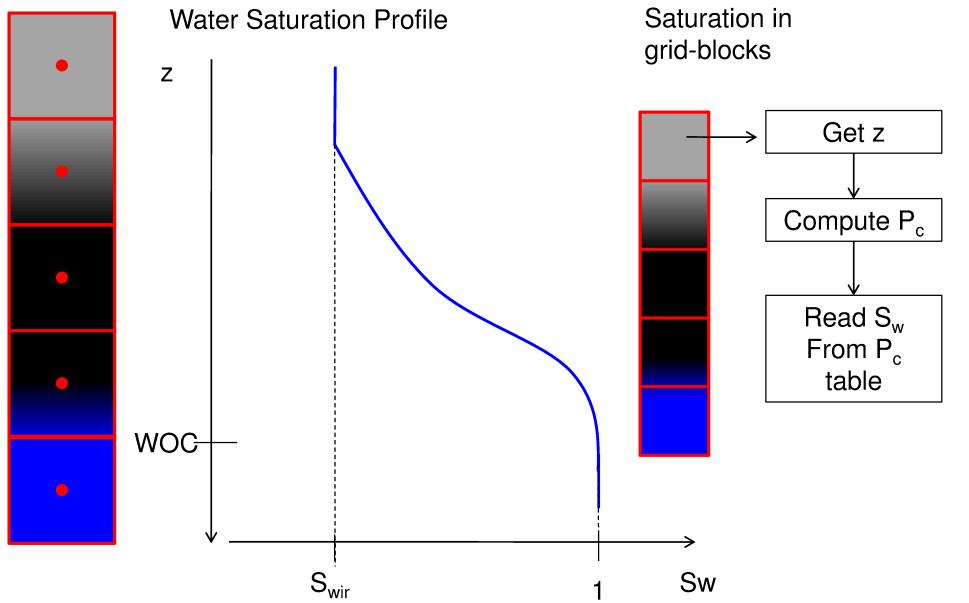
P

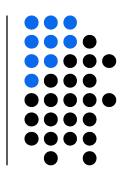
and the Pc curve to compute saturations at each depth

$$P_c^i = f\left(S_w^i\right)$$

### **Saturation Profile with Depth**







1. Identify the water pressure at a reference point, e.g. the WOC

$$P_{w} = P_{wWOC}$$
 @  $z = WOC$ 

2. At the WOC,  $P_c = P_D$ ( the "capillary entry pressure"):

$$P_o = P_{w,WOC} + P_D$$
 @  $z = WOC$ 

3. Compute P<sub>o</sub> and P<sub>w</sub> at various depths (grid block centers) using the hydrostatic head

$$P_o^i = P_{o,WOC} + \rho_o g \left( z^i - z_{WOC} \right)$$

$$P_{w}^{i} = P_{w,WOC} + \rho_{w} g \left( z^{i} - z_{WOC} \right)$$

- 4. Compute  $P_c$  at all depths:  $P_c^i = P_o^i P_w^i$
- 5. Use the computed Pc's and the Pc curve to compute saturations at each depth

$$P_c^i = f\left(S_w^i\right)$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left( \frac{\phi \, S_o}{B_o} \right) \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{k \, k_o}{\mu_o \, B_o} \, \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial x} \right) + \tilde{g}_o$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t}\left(\frac{\partial S_0}{B_0}\right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial t}\frac{\partial S_0}{\partial t} + \delta S_0 \frac{\partial}{\partial t}\left(\frac{1}{B_0}\right) + \frac{S_0}{B_0} \frac{\partial}{\partial t}(\phi)$$

$$\frac{2}{2+}\left(\frac{\phi S_0}{B_0}\right) = \frac{\phi}{B_0} \frac{2S_0}{2+} + \left[\phi S_0 \frac{2}{3p}\left(\frac{1}{B_0}\right) + \frac{S_0}{B_0} \frac{2\phi}{3p}\right] \frac{2p}{2p}$$

$$C_0 = B_0 \frac{2}{3p} \left[ \frac{1}{B_0} \right], \quad C_{12} = B_{12} \frac{2}{3p} \left[ \frac{1}{B_{12}} \right] \quad C_{13} = \frac{1}{4p} \frac{24}{3p}$$

$$\frac{Oil}{\frac{80}{80}} \left\{ \frac{1}{9} \frac{350}{94} + \left[ \frac{450}{80} c_0 + \frac{450}{80} c_R \right] \frac{2f}{94} \right\} = \left\{ \frac{2}{9x} \left[ \frac{k k_{10}}{\mu_0 B_0} \frac{3f}{9x} \right] + \frac{2}{90} \right\} \frac{80}{80}$$

$$+ \frac{4}{90} \frac{350}{94} + \left[ \frac{450}{80} c_0 + \frac{450}{80} c_R \right] \frac{2f}{94} \right\} = \left\{ \frac{2}{9x} \left[ \frac{k k_{10}}{\mu_0 B_0} \frac{3f}{9x} \right] + \frac{2}{90} c_R \right\} \frac{80}{90}$$

$$+ \frac{4}{90} \frac{3}{90} \left( \frac{350}{94} + \frac{350}{94} \right) + \left[ \frac{450}{80} c_0 + \frac{450}{80} c_0 + \frac{450}{80} c_R + \frac{450}{80} c_R$$

Overall

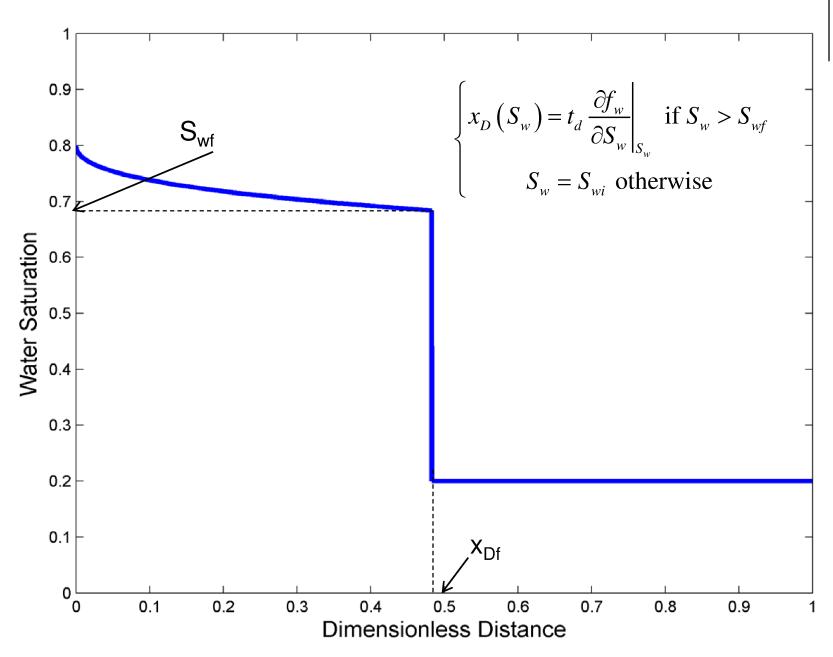
Water

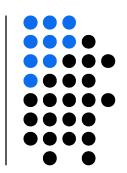
IMPES

Implicit Pressur, Explicit Saturation

### **Water Saturation Profile from BL Theory**







1. Identify the water pressure at a reference point, e.g. the WOC

$$P_{w} = P_{wWOC}$$
 @  $z = WOC$ 

2. At the WOC,  $P_c = P_D$ ( the "capillary entry pressure"):

$$P_o = P_{w,WOC} + P_D$$
 @  $z = WOC$ 

3. Compute P<sub>o</sub> and P<sub>w</sub> at various depths (grid block centers) using the hydrostatic head

$$P_o^i = \underline{P_{o,WOC}} + \rho_o g \left(z^i - z_{WOC}\right)$$

$$P_w^i = \underline{P_{w,WOC}} + \rho_w g \left(z^i - z_{WOC}\right)$$

- 1. Compute  $P_c$  at all depths:  $P_c^i = P_o^i P_w^i$
- 2. Use the computed Pc's and the Pc curve to compute saturations at each depth

$$P_c^i = f\left(S_w^i\right)$$

#### **Initial Conditions for Multiphase Flow**



Gas cap (oil/water at residual sat, only gas is mobile)

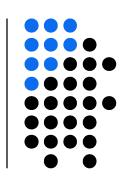
**Gas-oil transition zone** (Water at residual sat, gas and oil depend on capillary pressure.  $P < P_b$ )

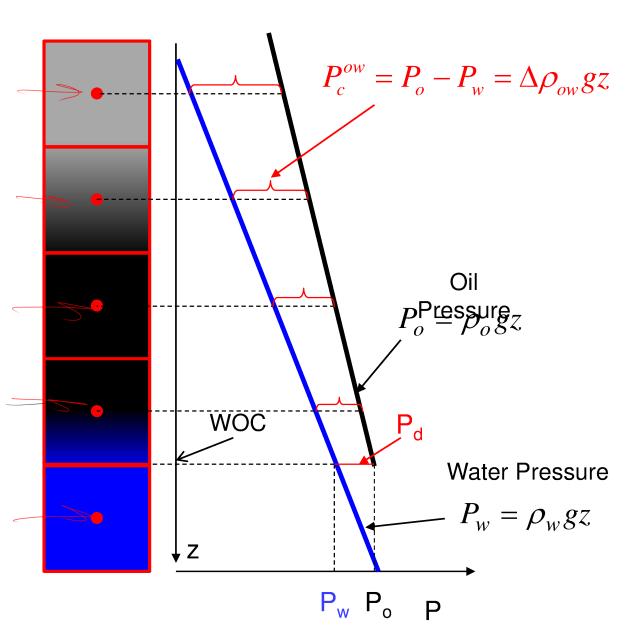
**Oil zone** (Water at residual sat, gas in solution P>P<sub>b</sub>, Only oil is movable)

Water-oil zone (Water and oil are movable, saturation depends on capillary pressure)

Water zone (Below water-oil contact)

- Goal: determine Pw, Po and Sw as a function of depth
- Oil migrated to rock displacing water. This is drainage
- Pc @ WOC determined from Pc drainage curve. Called displacement pressure Pd
- Starting point is the water-oil contact (WOC); S<sub>w</sub>=1
- No oil at or below WOC
- Cap pressure calculated from density difference





- 1. Identify  $P_{w}$  at a reference point, e.g. the WOC  $P_{w} = P_{w,WOC} \quad @ \quad z = WOC$ 
  - w w,woc
- 2. At the WOC,  $P_c = P_d$  ("capillary entry pressure")

$$P_o = P_{w,WOC} + P_D$$
 @  $z = WOC$ 

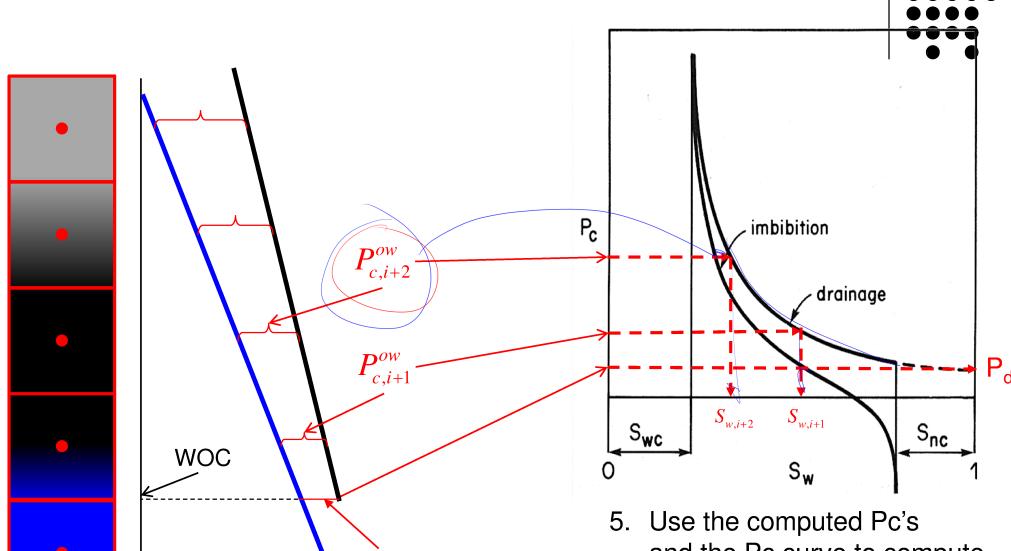
3. Compute P<sub>o</sub> and P<sub>w</sub> at various depths (grid block centers) using the hydrostatic head

$$P_o^i = P_{o,WOC} + \rho_o g \left( z^i - z_{WOC} \right)$$

$$P_{w}^{i} = P_{w,WOC} + \rho_{w} g \left( z^{i} - z_{WOC} \right)$$

4. Compute P<sub>c</sub> at all depths:

$$P_c^i = P_o^i - P_w^i$$



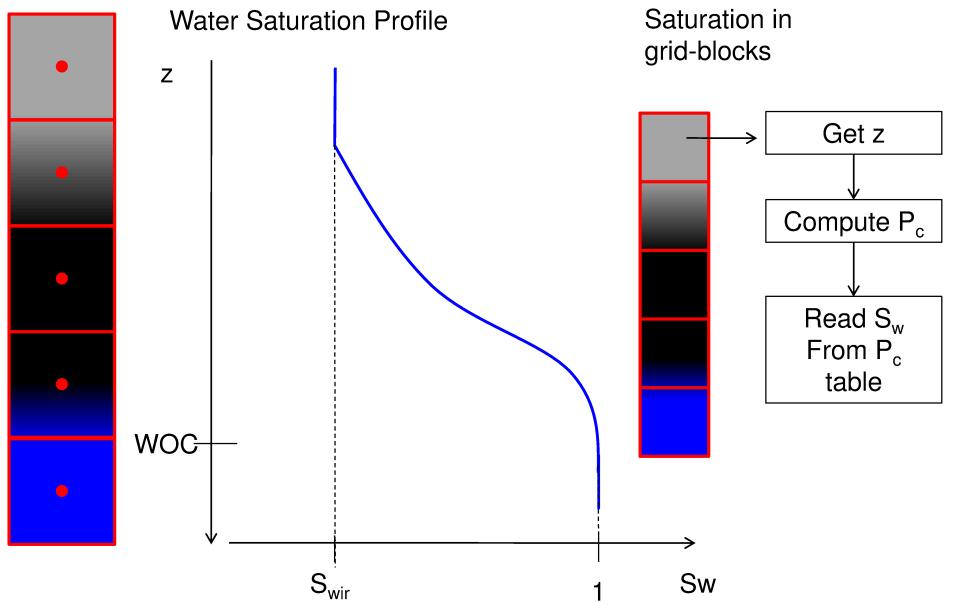
P

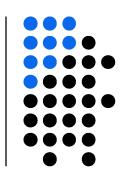
5. Use the computed Pc's and the Pc curve to compute saturations at each depth

$$P_c^i = f\left(S_w^i\right)$$

### **Saturation Profile with Depth**







1. Identify the water pressure at a reference point, e.g. the WOC

$$P_{w} = P_{wWOC}$$
 @  $z = WOC$ 

2. At the WOC,  $P_c = P_D$ ( the "capillary entry pressure"):

$$P_o = P_{w,WOC} + P_D$$
 @  $z = WOC$ 

3. Compute  $P_0$  and  $P_w$  at various depths (grid block centers) using the hydrostatic head

$$P_o^i = P_{o,WOC} + \rho_o g \left( z^i - z_{WOC} \right)$$

$$P_{w}^{i} = P_{w,WOC} + \rho_{w} g \left( z^{i} - z_{WOC} \right)$$

- 4. Compute  $P_c$  at all depths:  $P_c^i = P_o^i P_w^i$
- 5. Use the computed Pc's and the Pc curve to compute saturations at each depth

$$P_c^i = f\left(S_w^i\right)$$