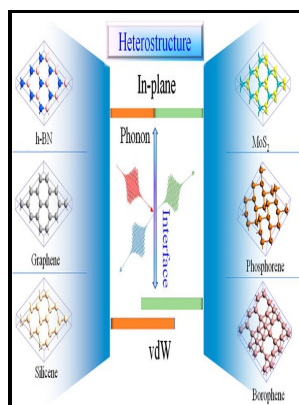


Finite-difference model of two dimensional, single-, and two-phase heat transport in a porous medium - version I

Dept. of the Interior, Geological Survey - Condensation in a porous medium

Description: -



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French language -- Dictionaries -- Occitan.
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Open-file report (Geological Survey (U.S.)) -- 77-234.
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Notes: Bibliography: p. 52-53.
This edition was published in 1977



Filesize: 61.26 MB

Tags: #Finite

Hydrus (software)

Asymptotic Analysis Now the system 3. The popular isothermal assumption in the literature eg.

Finite

The existing approaches based on finite-element procedures are successful in the case of single-phase flow and heat transfer, but in the case of multiphase flow in highly heterogeneous reservoirs, they do not ensure local mass conservation.

An Efficient Discrete

First, we outline the basic assumptions for simulating a porous, deformable multiphase medium and present the governing equations and numerical procedures of TOUGH2 and FLAC3D. Finally, the relative permeabilities are functions of the saturation.

An extension of the thermodynamic domain of a geothermal reservoir simulator

A few of the most important include nuclear waste disposal in geological media, deep underground injection of hazardous waste, geothermal energy extraction, enhanced recovery from oil and gas reservoirs, and underground storage of natural gas.

Efficient solution techniques for two

It combines the thermo-poroelastic displacement discontinuity method, a nonlinear joint deformation model, and a finite difference method for solving the fluid and heat transport in a fracture network.

Condensation in a porous medium

. UNSAT was later modified by Davis and Neuman 1983 at the University of Arizona, Tucson, such that the model could be run on personal computers.

Finite

Conclusions and Future Work Bibliography iv List of Figures 1. . We also used the mechanical constitutive law, which explicitly considers the effects of temperature, pore pressure, suction, and strain changes using the elastic model and the Barcelona basic model.

The United States Geological Survey: HYDROTHERM

By coupling the boundary conditions for the two-phase zone to the simple saturation and temperature profiles in the two single-phase zones, we formulate a problem based on the continuity of temperature throughout all three zones, and obtain continuous saturation and temperature over the entire domain. Since we are considering a one-dimensional problem, there is no radial heat loss from the pack. We also see that the constant C is a scaled heat flux, and is given by q .

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