

PhD in Energy and Mineral Engineering at PSU

Nicolás's Research - Reports

Nicolás Bueno¹ Advisor: Dr. Ayala¹

¹Department of Energy and Mineral Engineering
Penn State University



PennState
College of Earth
and Mineral Sciences

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Main discussion points:

- Generalities
- Cheng's paper
- Dr. Yashar and Miscible code
- Plausible models for thermodynamic coupling

Trip to New York next week (Friday)

Paper affiliation for paper recently accepted (yesterday)

Format of future presentations and meeting setup

I was running some codes (those with more than 1 time step). They are now stored in my OneDrive and my laptop. What I found:

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- They compile and run correctly (the tested ones). Visualization adapted from the code I developed for William's cases. Run cases:
 - Droplet impacting surface (MCMP and IMM?)
 - Oscillating droplet
 - Rotating droplet
 - Surface wave

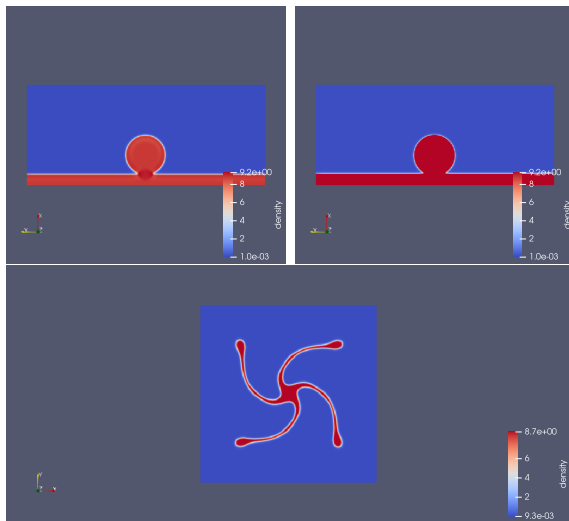
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- They compile and run correctly (the tested ones). Visualization adapted from the code I developed for William's cases. Run cases:
 - Droplet impacting surface (MCMP and IMM?)
 - Oscillating droplet
 - Rotating droplet
 - Surface wave
- DRY

With these results we are able to:

- Decide which dynamic **metrics** will be tracked to validate/analyze/compare
- Play around with some parameters to see how they impact the dynamic metrics

Cheng's paper



The new code already contains: scaling, two-phase equilibrium, initialization of parameters. Next step: DF initialization.

Before comparing programming languages, state its requirements:

- Parallelization. Garbage collector.
- 3D simulation (large memory usage)
- Maintainable and easy to couple with other tools

Comprehensive comparison of pore-scale models for multiphase flow in porous media

Paper comparing bench-marking pore-scale methods against experimental data, varying C_a and wettability.

- LBM higher resolution ($\sim 14 \mu\text{m}/\text{lattice}$)
- Simulation metrics: fractal dimension (D_f), finger width (W_f)
- LBM captures thin films and corner flow (3D effect).
Computationally costly.

Phase Field (Quasi 3D method)

Capture incomplete displacement (film flow) but not corner flow

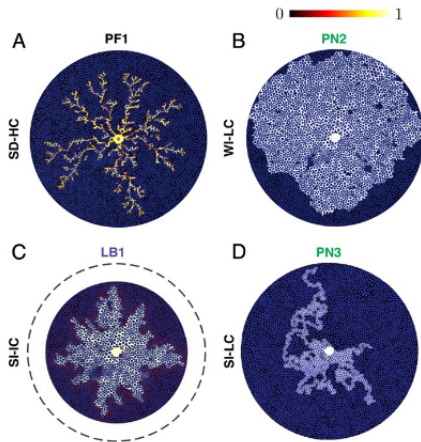


Fig. 3. Selection of simulated displacement patterns for the priority cases. (A) Strong drainage at high Ca (SD-HC) as simulated by a phase-field model. (B) Weak imbibition at low Ca (WI-LC) as simulated by a pore-network model. (C) Strong imbibition at intermediate Ca (SI-IC) as simulated by a lattice Boltzmann model at a reduced viscosity ratio ($M = 40$). (D) Strong imbibition at low Ca (SI-LC) as simulated by a pore-network model.

Additional comments on phase field and LBM

- LBM requires ~ 160 million cells. Limited by viscosity ratio M and in the limit of thin films
- 3D simulation is recommended
- Phase field looks promising to capture 3D effects with reduced computational cost, at high M , depending on regime
- All of them capture viscous fingering in some degree
- Many-pore scale is the only way to capture flow dynamics

- Shared Google Drive
- Keep going fast with the new code
- Read last Cheng's paper and see how the simulations there can be connected with the needs in the second one
- Analytical solutions as a validation after comparing with Cheng's code
- Be ready for programming language discussion
- How different LBM models are formulated?
- Study in deep a phase field formulation to understand what it has inside
- PhD position

Report Sep 30 - 2021

Main discussion points:

- Generalities
- Code state
- PhD position
- Communications with Cheng and Dr. Mehmani

- Courses:
 - Programming: Gained C++ proficiency: classes, pointers, functions (...). Weekly programming homework and quizzes.
 - Data mining: Exploring more classification algorithms, their cost functions, and implications. First project submitted on Sunday.
 - CHE 524: Entropy functional and probabilities. Final exam: Dec 13.
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- Paper about LBM for aneurysm ([link](#))
- Worked for SIATA on Tuesday

EoS partially validated.

Compressibility factor highly deviated from a particular pressure/composition combination.

Changed functions to be vectorized

Remark

I didn't advance as expected (putting attention on other PhD tasks) but is ongoing. As I am comparing codes, the double screen will be a key point to me.

Multiple phases in a single lattice

Do you agree that in a single lattice, multiple phases may coexist in a particular time step?

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If no, how to justify that a particular combination of composition and total density (or pressure) always honors thermodynamics in a stable phase.

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If no, how to justify that a particular combination of composition and total density (or pressure) always honors thermodynamics in a stable phase.

If yes, shouldn't the model compute a split factor for each phase (as force is computed for phases) and then sum up the force for each component in each phase?

Hillmert Solano and Juliana Rueda

To Cheng's email:

Check Outlook

Dr. Mehmani email:

- 1-2 slides with governing equations.
- Simulation results
- Open discussion (methods, tools,...)

- Google Drive ready
- Screen received and waiting for the workstation
- Plan to incorporate Inkscape to these presentations

- Advance in the code and prepare presentation with governing equations for Dr. Mehmani
- Send Fluid mechanics book1

Report Oct 7 - 2021

Main discussion points:

- Generalities

EoS Results

```

nbueno@nbueno~$ cd ~/Documents/phd/privateFSU/ImmiscibleEOS && ./lin
Hello LHM World!
##### SCALING #####
Length scale 8.5845885615224824E-018
Time scale 1.4938819660023496E-012
Pressure scale 2.9872706040477767
Temp scale 1146.9129114303341
R scale 8.314450000000000004
Hw scale 1.084300000000000002E-002
Density scale 3.0256897140498541E-003
Molar Density scale 0.31326371090500080
##### SCALING #####
##### VALIDATION #####

EOS Validation
a,b,b: 0.18367346938775514 0.104400000000000001
a,b,b: 1.1054732634877827 0.28177392159894283
Alpha function: 0.81953790018837613 1.2383568748075684
Reduced temperature: 1.5437043078088137 0.69224941877171442
# functions: 2.4142135623730949 -0.41421356237309515
Initial pressure: 0.62706068232078038
Factor 2 and total molar density (lb units) 0.43867241207572677 2.8933126690897290
Molar density cm 1, cm 2: 2.1142792092681497 0.97903345974157929
Density 1: 2.1142792092681497
Density 2: 3.5469980733911488

EOS Validation
a,b,b: 0.18367346938775514 0.104400000000000001
a,b,b: 1.1054732634877827 0.28177392159894283
Alpha function: 0.81953790018837613 1.2383568748075684
Reduced temperature: 1.5437043078088137 0.69224941877171442
# functions: 2.4142135623730949 -0.41421356237309515
Initial pressure: 0.62706068232078038
Factor 2 and total molar density (lb units) 0.59443319491561919 2.2827643983896107
Molar density cm 1, cm 2: 1.9462849192461822 0.33647947114342058
Density 1: 1.9462849192461822
Density 2: 1.2190485750718592

##### VALIDATION #####
data/output/lbmwrite6.vtk
data/output/lbmwrite2.vtk
nbueno@nbueno~$ cd ~/Documents/phd/privateFSU/ImmiscibleEOS &&

```

```

*****
Thermodynamic properties of carbonhydr components
*****
P-R EOS, a, b, comp. 1 = 0.18367346938775511 0.104400000000000001
P-R EOS, a, b, comp. 2 = 1.1054737039726964 0.28176699995765424
R = 1.000000000000000000
Unit scales (P,T,R,M,rho) = 2987.2198023870678 1146.9219629738466 10.738000000000000 16.042999999999999
0.24273566311481215 3.8942082433589313
Acentric coeffs (comp. 1&2) = 1.8480000000000000E-002 0.199500000000000001
P-R corr. (comp. 1&2) = 0.81953790018837613 1.2383568748075684
Operation temp. = 0.46210641796915841
Critical temp. (comp. 1&2) = 0.29934904996481349 0.66754323721801334
Critical press. (comp. 1&2) = 0.22308368452414654 0.18431853429264117
Reduced temp. (comp. 1&2) = 1.5437043078088137 0.69224941877171442
P-R EOS, m1, m2 = 2.4142135623730949 -0.41421356237309515
pressinit = 1888.20000000000000
zz = 0.59081770517105570
init molar density = 1.9679054919622248 0.34727743975803982 2.3151829317202646
init mass density = 1.9679054919622248 1.2581698850256296 3.2260745769872541
zz liquid = 0.43867241858364858
anolemax = 3.0933897350710406
zz liquid = 0.59443319490887936
anolemin = 2.2828213002669602
denliquid = 2.1143318844678625 3.5470784452476125 5.6614103297154745
denvapor = 1.9463334406076154 1.2190789669625659 3.1654124075701811
coeff = 7.7518100258589587E-002
*****

```

Report XXX XX - 202X

Main discussion points:

- Topic 1
- Topic 2

Sample frame title

This is a text in second frame. For the sake of showing an example.

- Text visible on slide 1

Sample frame title

This is a text in second frame. For the sake of showing an example.

- Text visible on slide 1
- Text visible on slide 2

Sample frame title

This is a text in second frame. For the sake of showing an example.

- Text visible on slide 1
- Text visible on slide 2
- Text visible on slides 3

This is a text in second frame. For the sake of showing an example.

- Text visible on slide 1
- Text visible on slide 2
- Text visible on slide 4

In this slide

In this slide
the text will be partially visible

In this slide
the text will be partially visible
And finally everything will be there

Sample frame title

In this slide, some important text will be **highlighted** because it's important. Please, don't abuse it.

Remark

Sample text

Important theorem

Sample text in red box

Examples

Sample text in green box. The title of the block is “Examples”.

This is a text in first column.

$$E = mc^2$$

- First item
- Second item

This text will be in the second column and on a second thought this is a nice looking layout in some cases.