

- Governing equation (Young-Laplace):

$$P_t = P_c + P_g = \frac{-2\sigma * \cos(\alpha)}{R} - (\rho_{def} - \rho_{inv})gz$$

P_t => Total pressure

P_c => Capillary pressure

P_g => Hydrostatic pressure

σ => Interfacial tension

α => fluid/fluid/solid contact angle (90 to 180 for nonwetting invasion)

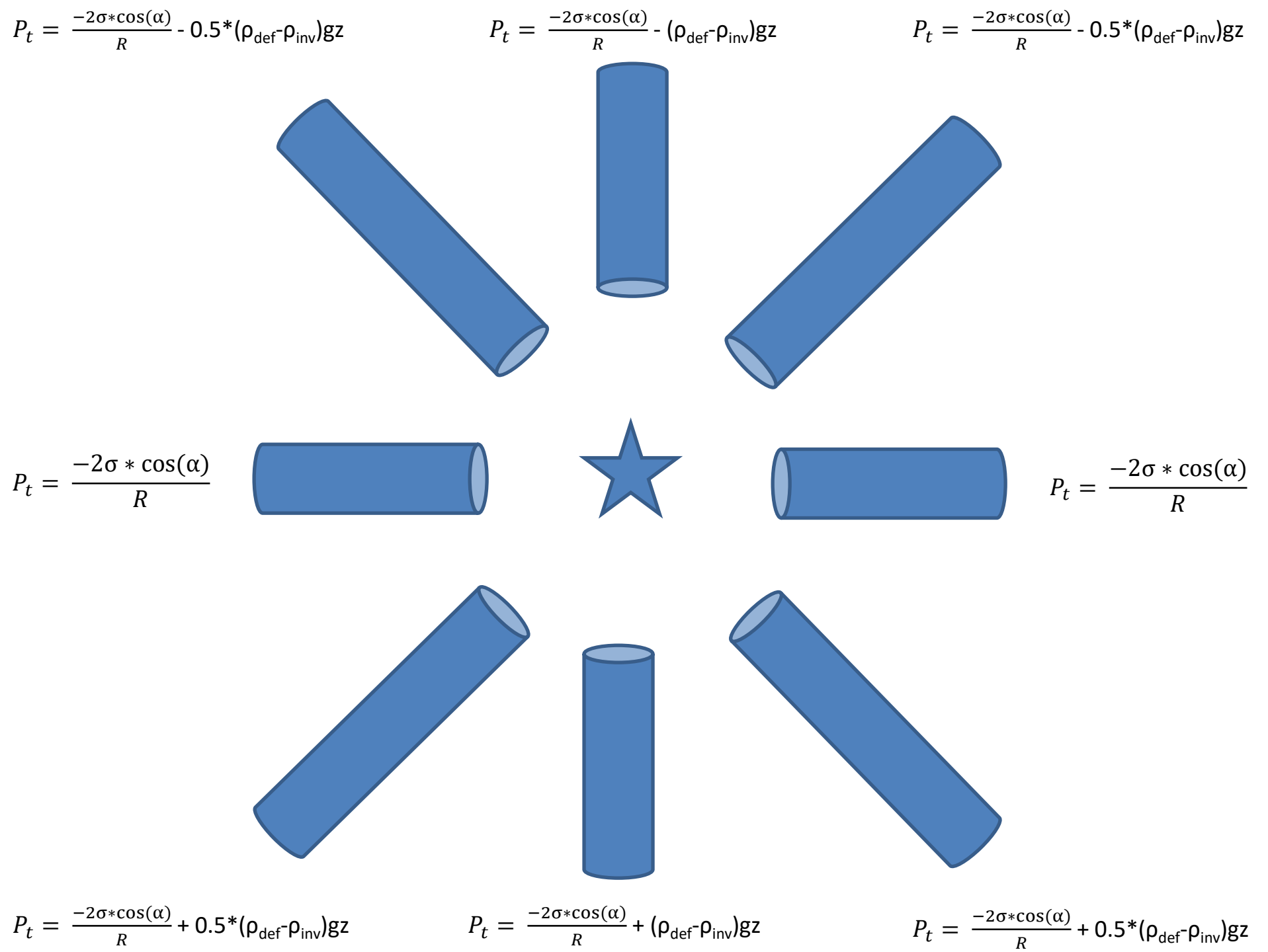
R => capillary radius

ρ_{def} => density of the defending fluid

ρ_{inv} => density of the invading fluid

g => acceleration of gravity

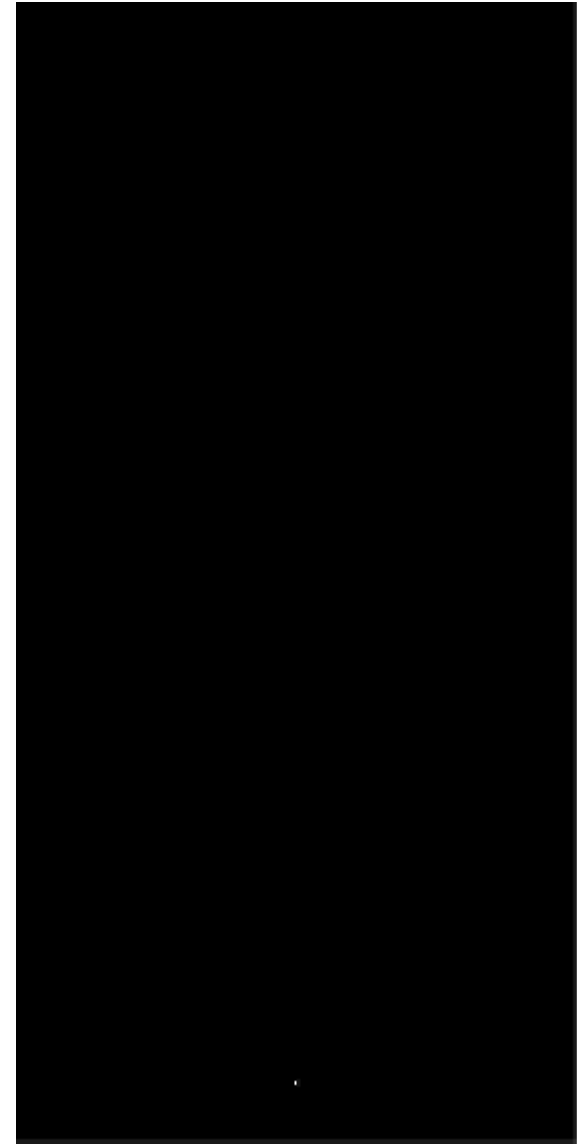
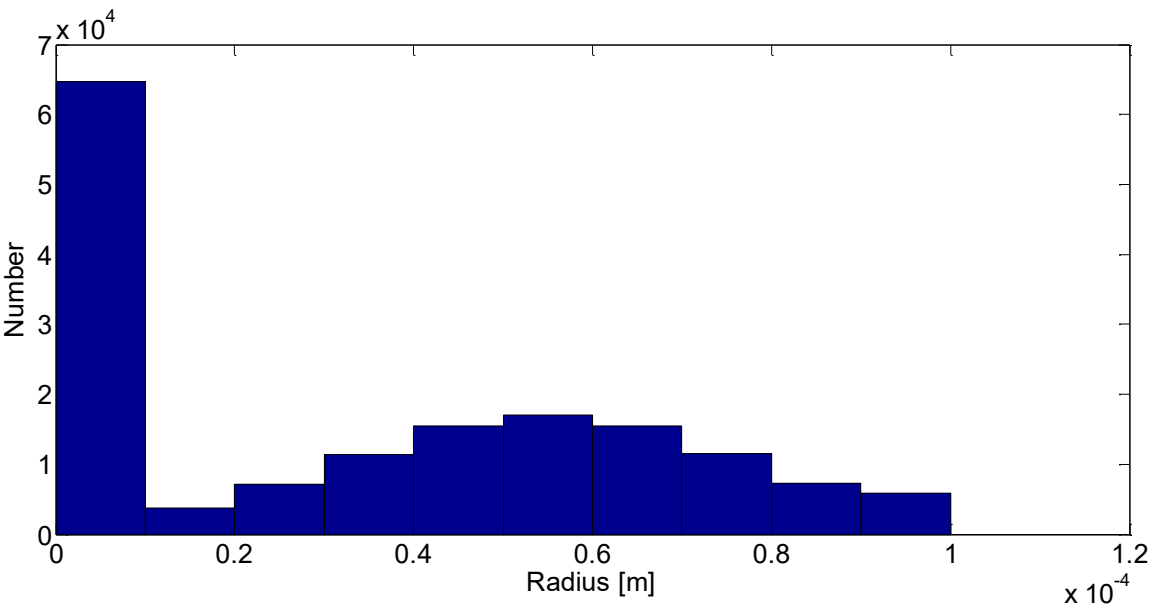
z => distance into the network



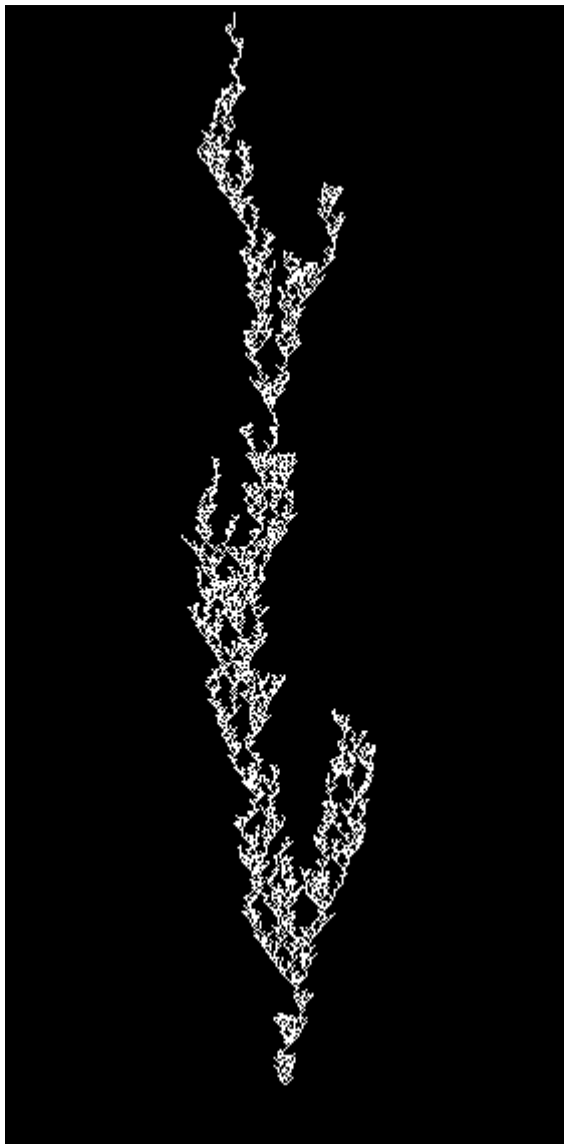
- Pseudocode
 - Assign parameter values for fluids (next slide)
 - Create a random network of radii, normally distributed, with a specified maximum.
 - Define a percentage of radii to be zero and distribute them randomly
 - Transform radii to capillary pressures (P_c)
 - Define injection point
 - While the injected gas has not reached the edge of the domain
 - Calculate P_t at each of the non-invaded nodes surrounding the current location.
 - Add these values to a list that contains P_t values at every possible invasion move.
 - Find the smallest P_t in the list and invade at its location
 - Move to that location and flag as invaded
 - end

Parameter values (air/water in uniform sand):

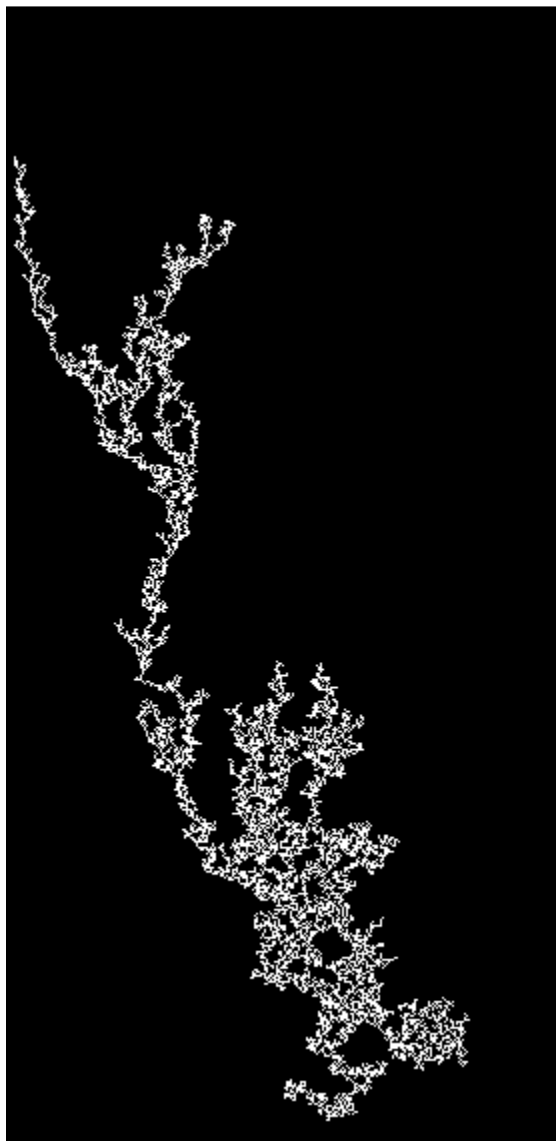
- Minimum radius = 0.00001 m
- Maximum radius = 0.0001 m
- Fraction of radii equal to zero = 0.5
- Interfacial tension = 0.05 N/m
- Contact angle = 110 deg
- Density of defending (wetting) fluid = 1000 kg/m³
- Density of invading (nonwetting) fluid = 1.2 kg/m³
- Acceleration of gravity = 9.8 m/s²
- System height = 0.57 m
- System width = 0.28 m



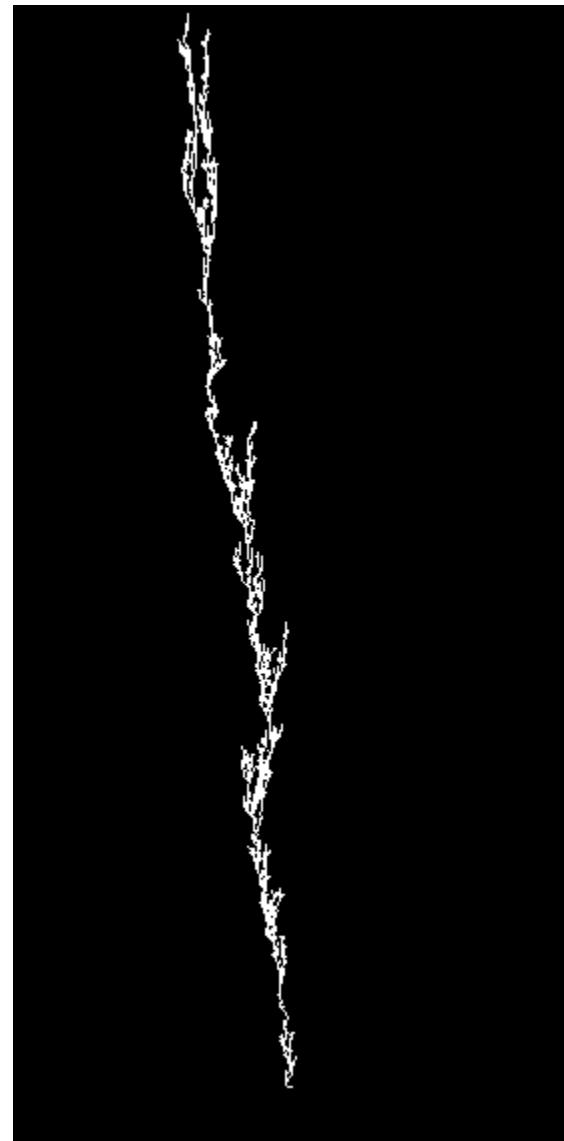
- Array size = 570x280



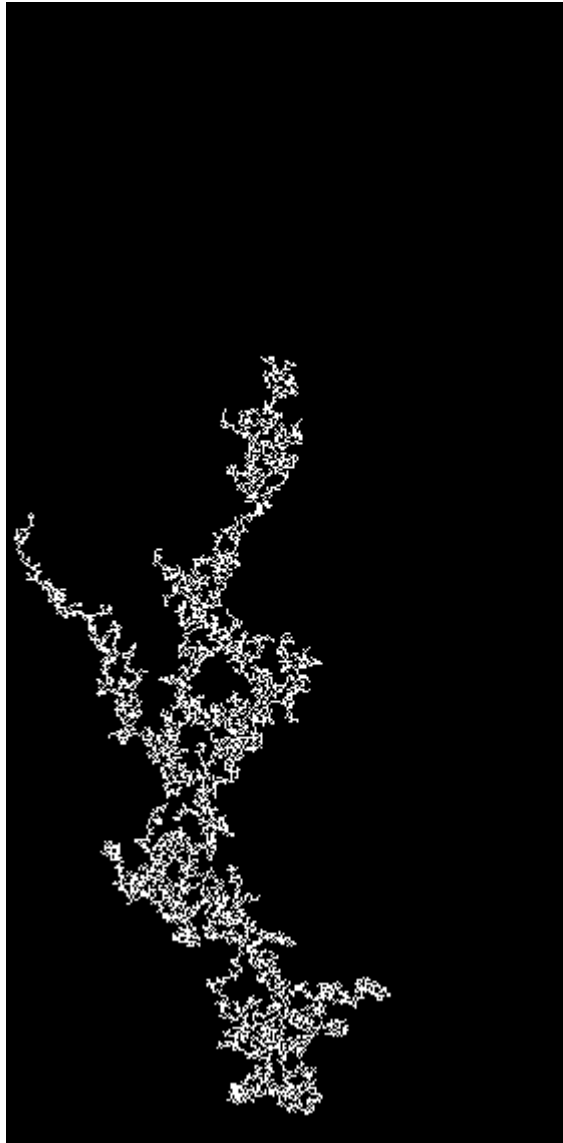
Parameters as before



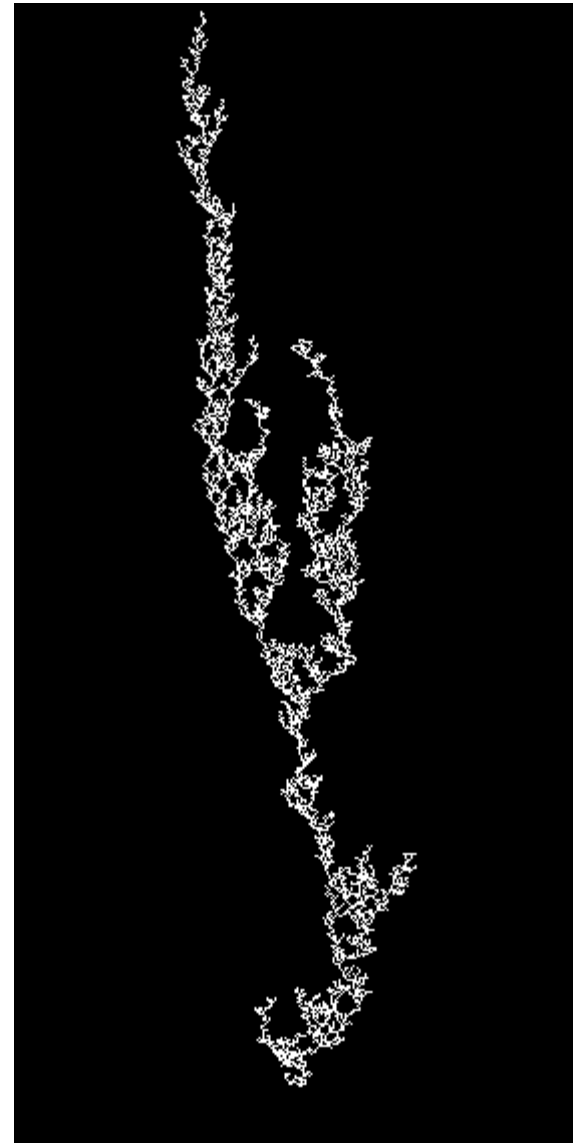
Smaller density contrast
($\text{DensInv} = 800 \text{ kg/m}^3$)



Fraction Closed = 0.1



- Larger interfacial tension (0.5 N/m)



- Larger contact angle (160 deg)

- References:

- Wilkinson, D., Willemsen, J. F., *Invasion percolation: a new form of invasion theory*, J. Phys. A: Math. Gen., 16 (1983).
- Glass, R. J., Conrad, S. H., Yarrington, L., *Gravity-destabilized nonwetting phase invasion in macroheterogeneous porous media: near-pore-scale macro modified invasion percolation simulation of experiments*, Water Resources Research, 37 (2001).
- Cinar, Y., Riaz, A., Tchelepi, H. A., *Experimental study of CO₂ injection into saline formations*, Society of Petroleum Engineers Journal (2009).
- Birovljev, A., Furuberg, L., Feder, J., Jossang, T., Maloy, K. J., Aharony, A., *Gravity Invasion Percolation in Two Dimensions: Experiment and Simulation*, Physical Review Letters, 67 (1991)
- Blunt, M. J., Jackson, M. D., Piri, M., Valvatne, P. H., *Detailed physics, predictive capabilities and macroscopic consequences for pore-network models of multiphase flow*, Advances in Water Resources, 25 (2002).
- Soll, W. E., Celia, M. A., *A modified percolation approach to simulating three-fluid capillary pressure-saturation relationships*, Advances in Water Resources, 16 (1993).