

Linearization and Domain Decomposition Methods for Non-Equilibrium Two-Phase Flow in Porous Media

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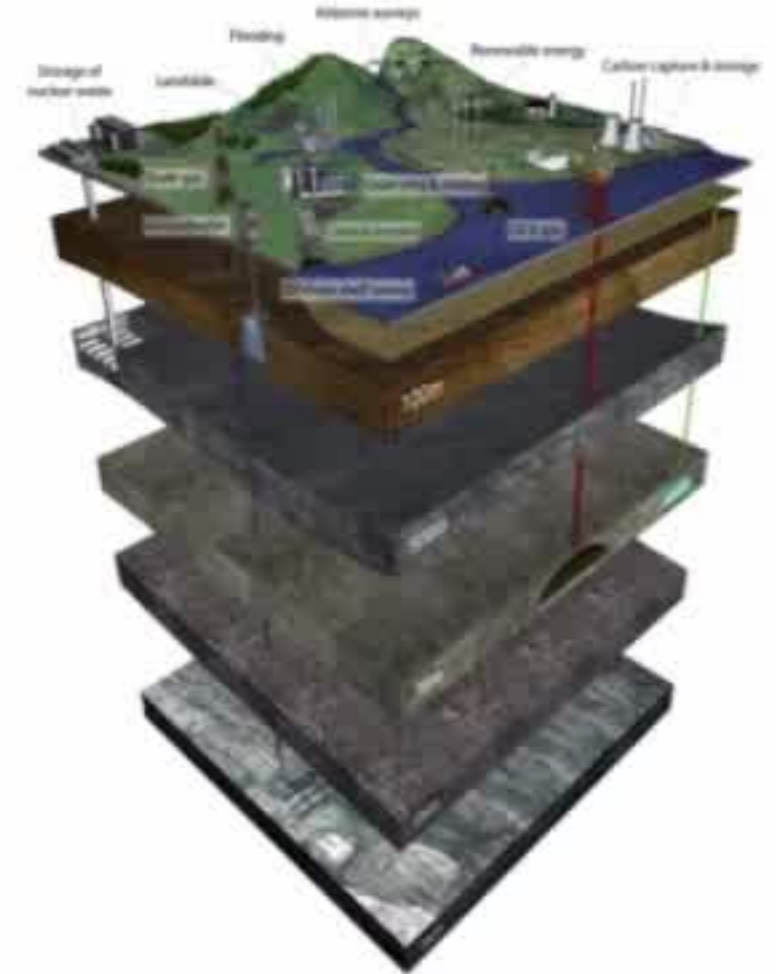
KNOWLEDGE IN ACTION



Motivation

Flow in heterogeneous porous media

- ▶ (Ground)water pollution
- ▶ Enhanced oil recovery
- ▶ Highly nonlinear systems of equations
⇒ **Robust linearization methods**
- ▶ Variations and jumps in the parameters
⇒ **Domain decomposition methods**



British Geological Survey
<https://www.bgs.ac.uk/research/images/manageTheSubsurface.jpg>

Two-Phase Flow Modelling (Darcy scale)

Variables ($\alpha = n, w$)

Saturations s_α , pressures p_α , velocities u_α

Physical relations in each subdomain

Mass conservation

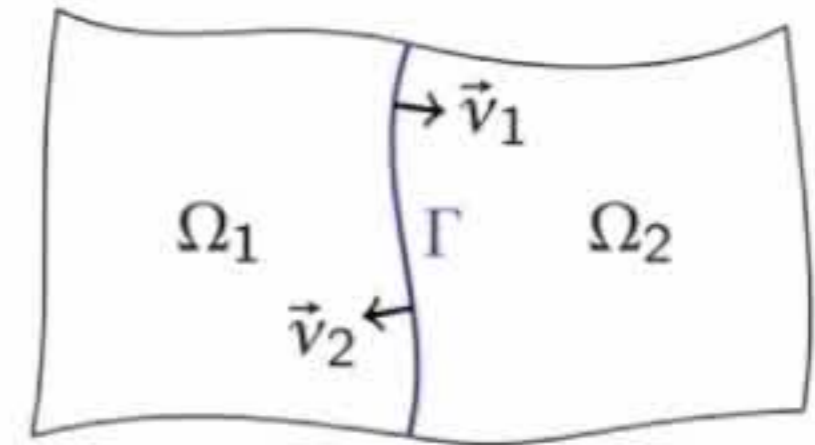
Extended Darcy's law

Generalized capillary pressure

Interface conditions at Γ

Normal flux continuity

Pressure continuity



$$s_n + s_w = 1$$

$$\partial_t s_\alpha + \nabla \cdot \vec{u}_\alpha = 0$$

$$\vec{u}_\alpha = -\lambda_\alpha(s_\alpha) K \nabla p_\alpha$$

$$p_n - p_w = F(s_w, \partial_t s_w)$$

$$\sum_{l=1}^2 \vec{u}_{\alpha,l} \cdot \vec{v}_l = 0$$

$$p_{\alpha,1} = p_{\alpha,2}$$

Linearization and Domain Decomposition Method

θ -scheme + Linearization & Stabilization

$$-\frac{s_l^{k,i} - s_l^{k-1}}{\Delta t} + \nabla \cdot (\theta \vec{u}_{n,l}^{k,i} + (1-\theta) \vec{u}_{n,l}^{k-1}) = -\mathcal{L}_{p,l}(p_{n,l}^{k,i} - p_{n,l}^{k,i-1} - p_{w,l}^{k,i} + p_{w,l}^{k,i-1})$$

$$\frac{s_l^{k,i} - s_l^{k-1}}{\Delta t} + \nabla \cdot (\theta \vec{u}_{w,l}^{k,i} + (1-\theta) \vec{u}_{w,l}^{k-1}) = \mathcal{L}_{p,l}(p_{n,l}^{k,i} - p_{n,l}^{k,i-1} - p_{w,l}^{k,i} + p_{w,l}^{k,i-1})$$

$$\vec{u}_{\alpha,l}^{k,i} = -\lambda_{\alpha,l}(s_l^{k,i}) K_l \nabla p_{\alpha,l}^{k,i}$$

$$\frac{s_l^{k,i} - s_l^{k-1}}{\Delta t} = \theta \Psi_l(p_{n,l}^{k,i-1} - p_{w,l}^{k,i-1} - p_c(s_l^{k,i})) + (1-\theta) \Psi_l^{k-1}$$

Interface conditions + Reformulation + **Domain decomposition**⁴

$$g_{\alpha,l}^i = \vec{u}_{\alpha,l}^{k,i} \cdot \vec{\nu}_l - \mathcal{L}_\Gamma p_{\alpha,l}^{k,i}$$

$$g_{\alpha,l}^i = -2\mathcal{L}_\Gamma p_{\alpha,3-l}^{k,i-1} - g_{\alpha,3-l}^{i-1}$$

⁴Lions, 1988, 1st international symposium on DD methods for PDE

Existence and Convergence Analysis

Theorem (Existence, uniqueness and convergence of the solutions)

Under some mild assumptions, and if

$$\mathcal{L}_{p,l} > 2\theta L_{\Psi,l}, \quad \mathcal{L}_{\Gamma} > 0, \quad \Delta t \leq C, \quad (C \text{ mesh independent})$$

*the LDD-scheme has a unique sequences solutions, which converge,
for any initial guesses.*

- ▶ Fixed point argument
- ▶ Series of error norms is bounded

Numerical Experiments

- ▶ Crank-Nicolson method in time
- ▶ Q-FEM with uniform mesh in space

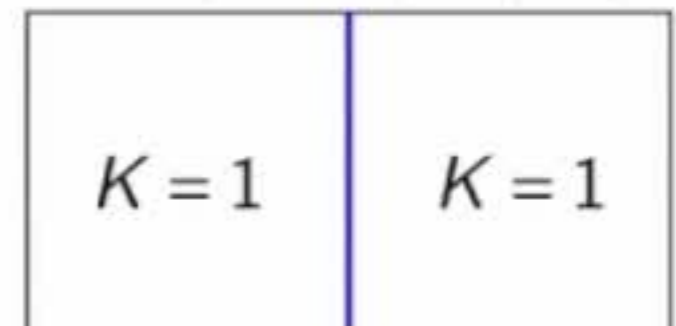
Academic test case

- ▶ Linear coefficients

$$\begin{aligned}\lambda_n(s) &= 1 - s, & \lambda_w(s) &= s, \\ p_c(s) &= -s, & \tau &= 1, & \gamma &= 1\end{aligned}$$

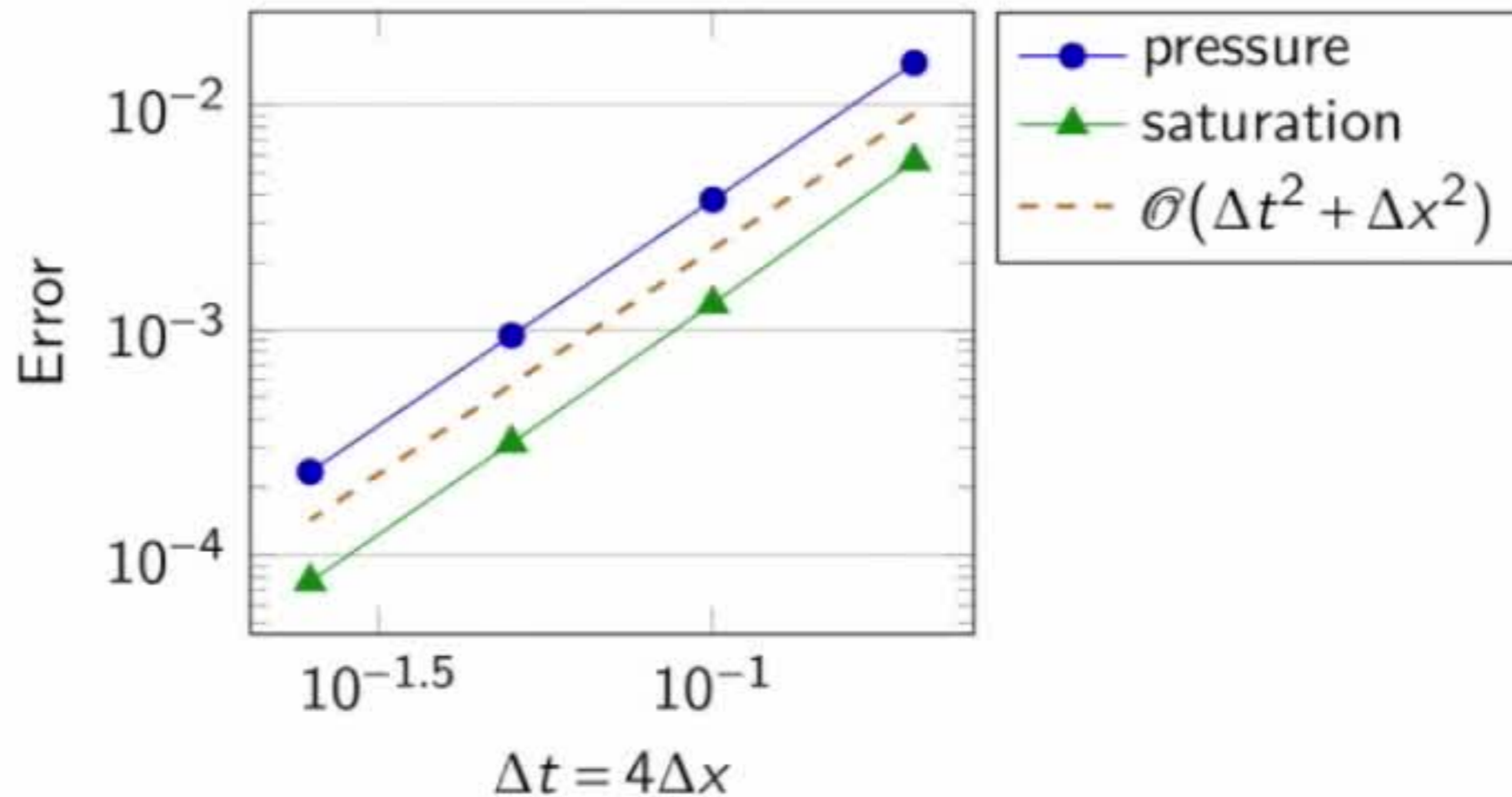
- ▶ Solution models imbibition and drainage cycle

$$\Omega = (-1, 1) \times (0, 1)$$



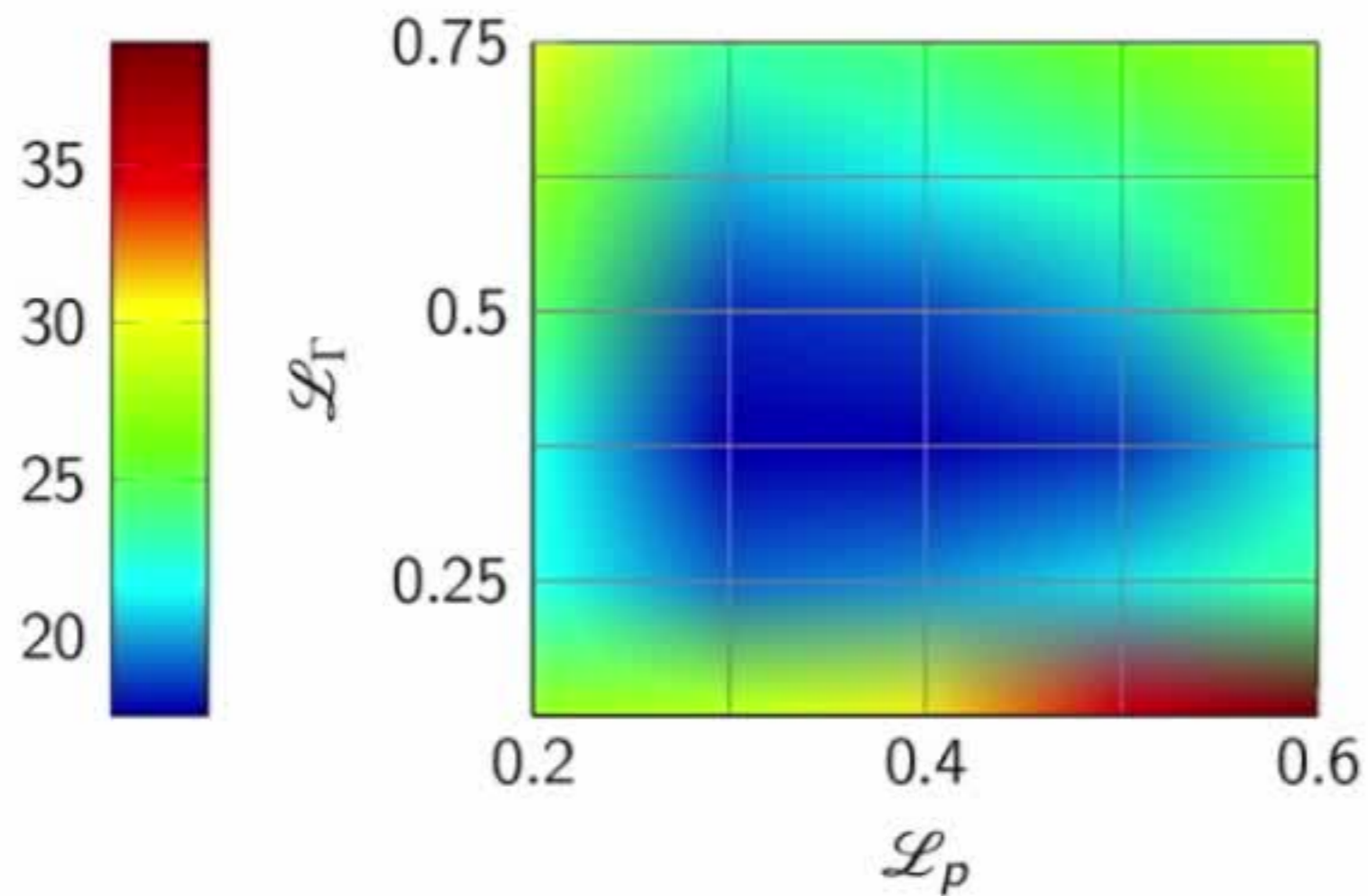
Academic Test Case

Convergence study in $L^2(0, T; H^1(\Omega))$



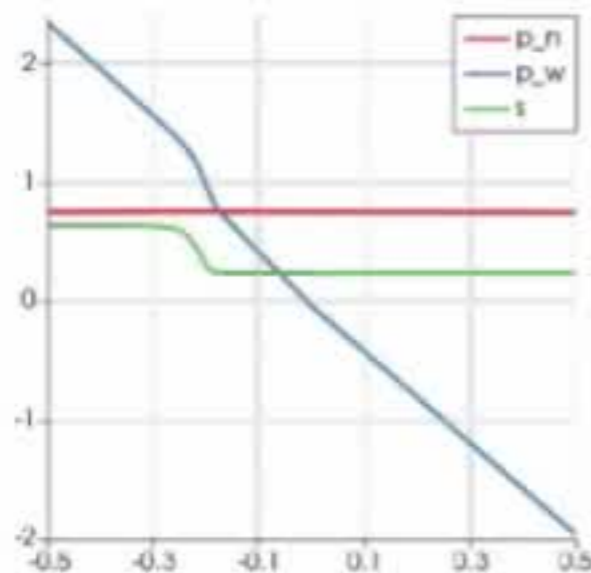
Academic Test Case

Average number of iterations per time step

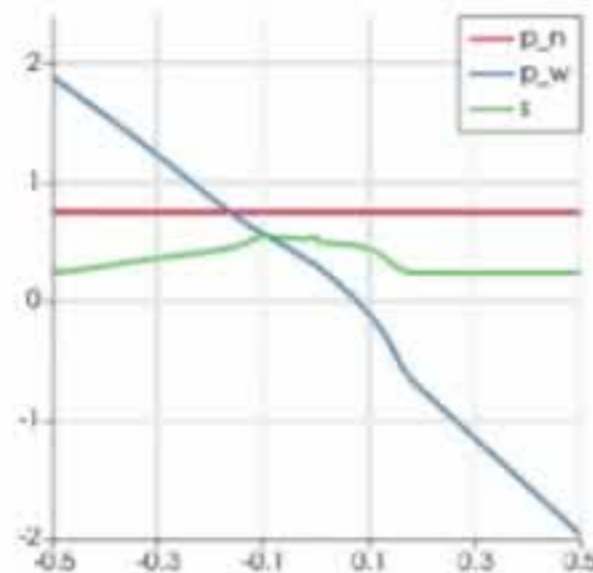


Realistic Test Case

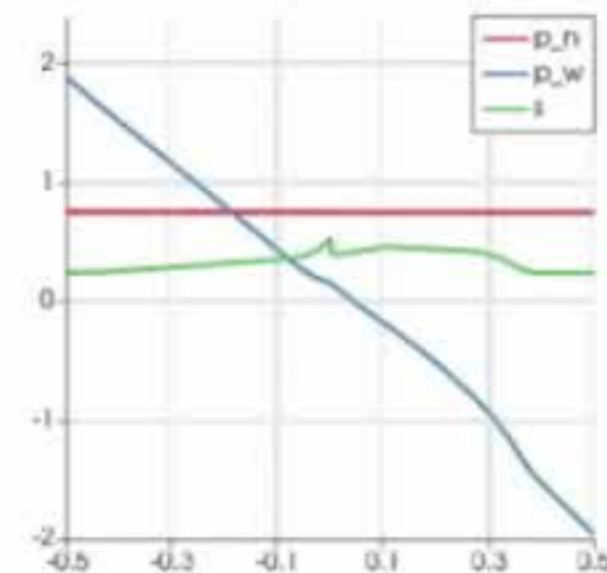
Solution ($x_2 = 0.5$)



$t = 60s$



$t = 150s$



$t = 240s$

\mathcal{L}_p	\mathcal{L}_Γ	Avg.-Iter.	Time (h)
1.0	0.5	123.6	3.78
1.0	1.5	214.4	6.06

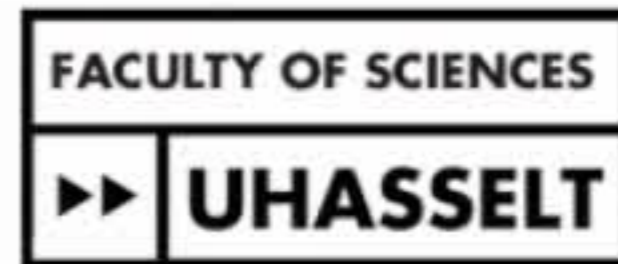
Discussion

- ▶ Linearization & domain decomposition scheme for non-equilibrium models of two-phase flow
- ▶ Rigorous proof of global convergence
- ▶ Mild restriction on the time step
- ▶ More than 2 subdomains possible
- ▷ Parameter optimization, other schemes
- ▷ Generalized models & interface conditions (degeneration, trapping)

Work based on

- ▶ S. B. Lunowa, 2018, Master thesis,
Linearization and domain decomposition methods for two-phase flow in porous media,
[https://research.tue.nl/en/studentTheses/
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Thanks



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