

Spontaneous Imbibition in Sandstones: From Pore Scale to Darcy Scale

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Motivation

spontaneous imbibition is capillary-driven invasion of the wetting phase displacing the nonwetting phase, which is governed by the interplay of capillary force and viscous force. As a typical two-phase flow process, it plays an important role in many applications such as shale and tight oil production, residual trapping in CO₂ sequestration, inkjet printing, and paper sensors.

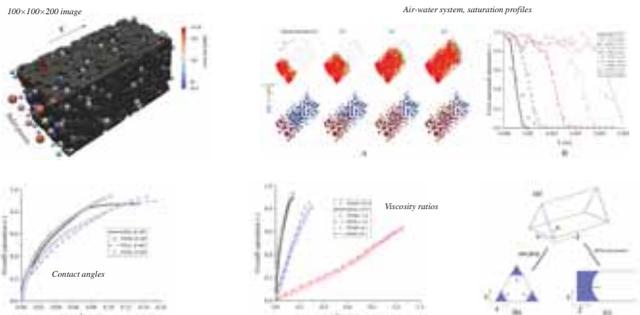
In this work, we are interested in the following questions:

- What are the fundamental differences among cocurrent, countercurrent, and quasi-static imbibition processes?
- How do pore structure (even multiscale pore structures), viscosity ratio, and wettability influence imbibition rate, nonwetting entrapment, and broadening of imbibition front?
- Can we predict spontaneous imbibition at the Darcy scale?

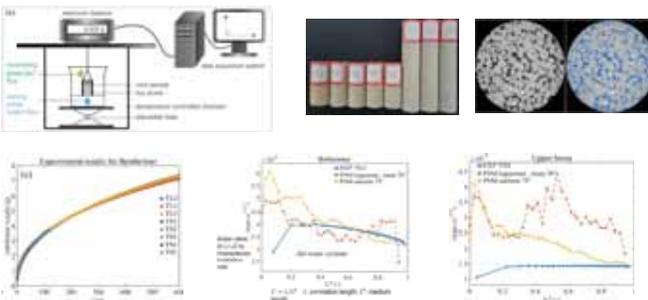
Pore-scale modeling:

model development and its validation

- A dynamic pore-network model is developed which incorporates the competition between corner flow and main terminal meniscus movement, and it has been verified against VOF simulations.

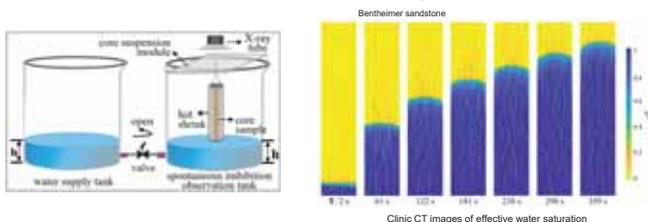


- The model is validated against experiments in terms of imbibition rate and residual saturation. The uncertainty comes from the determination of effective contact angles for the pore-network modeling.

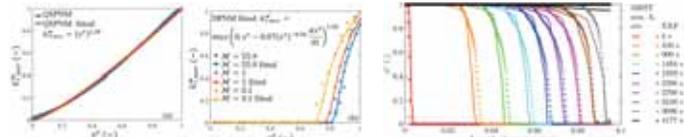


Darcy-scale modeling:

Non-equilibrium relative permeability and validation



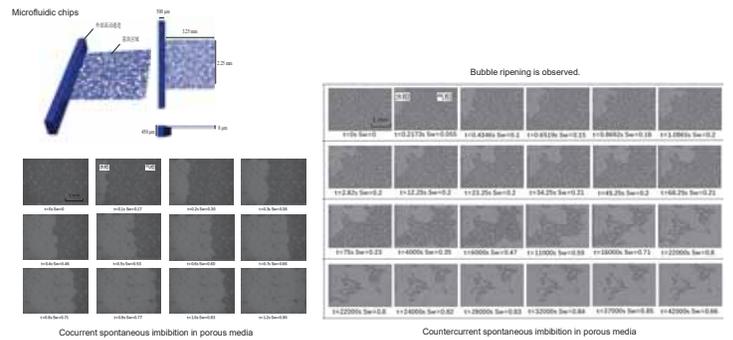
- A nonequilibrium model for wetting relative permeability is proposed. The two-phase Darcy equation with the nonequilibrium model can well predict the saturation profiles from the CT scanning.



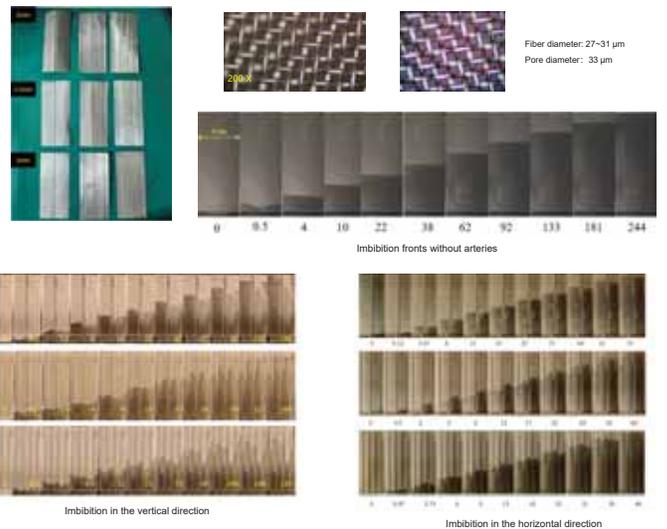
Microfluidic experiments

Comparison between cocurrent and countercurrent

- We create the idealized conditions for cocurrent and countercurrent SI in microfluidics. We illustrate the differences in pore-scale filling events and nonwetting entrapment.



Spontaneous imbibition in arterial wicks



Ongoing work

- Large-scale simulator for spontaneous imbibition.
- In-situ CT imaging of spontaneous imbibition.
- Imbibition in fractured and multiscale porous media.
- Applications in electrochemical devices.

References

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