

Relative Phase Mobility

A property characterising agility of the [fluid](#) α -[phase](#) under [pressure](#) gradient with account of [relative permeability](#) and [dynamic fluid viscosity](#):

$$(1) \quad M_{r\alpha}(s) = \frac{M}{k_{air}} = \frac{k_{r\alpha}}{\mu_{\alpha}}$$

where

$k_{r\alpha}(s)$	relative formation permeability to fluid α - phase
μ_{α}	dynamic viscosity of fluid α - phase
M	phase mobility
k_{air}	absolute permeability to air
$s = \{s_{\alpha}\}$	reservoir saturation $\sum_{\alpha} s_{\alpha} = 1$

In most popular case of a [3-phase fluid model](#) this will be:

$s = \{s_w, s_o, s_g\}$	$s_w + s_o + s_g = 1$
$M_{ro} = \frac{k_{ro}}{\mu_o}$	relative oil mobility
$M_{rg} = \frac{k_{rg}}{\mu_g}$	relative gas mobility
$M_{rw} = \frac{k_{rw}}{\mu_w}$	relative water mobility

See also

[Physics](#) / [Fluid Dynamics](#) / [Percolation](#)

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[[Petrophysics](#)] [[Basic reservoir properties](#)] [[Permeability](#)] [[Absolute permeability](#)] [[Relative permeability](#)] [[Wettability](#)] [[Phase mobility](#)] [[Relative phase mobilities](#)]