

Model Complexity and Choice of Model Approaches for Practical Simulations of CO₂ Injection, Migration, Leakage, and Long-term Fate

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Developing the Technologies and
Infrastructure for CCS
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Presentation Outline



- Project Benefits, Goals and Objectives
- Project overview
- Accomplishments
- Summary



Benefit to the Program



- Goal: Develop a suite of models, across a broad spectrum of complexity, and determine when simplified models are appropriate for CO₂ sequestration modeling.
- Develop Best Practice Manuals for monitoring, verification, accounting, and assessment; site screening, selection and initial characterization; public outreach; well management activities; and risk analysis and simulation.



Project Objectives

- Assemble a suite of models across the range of complexity
- Compare the performance of models of different complexity when applied to actual sites
 - forward modeling
 - optimization
- Develop a set of practical criteria that can guide the choice of model complexity



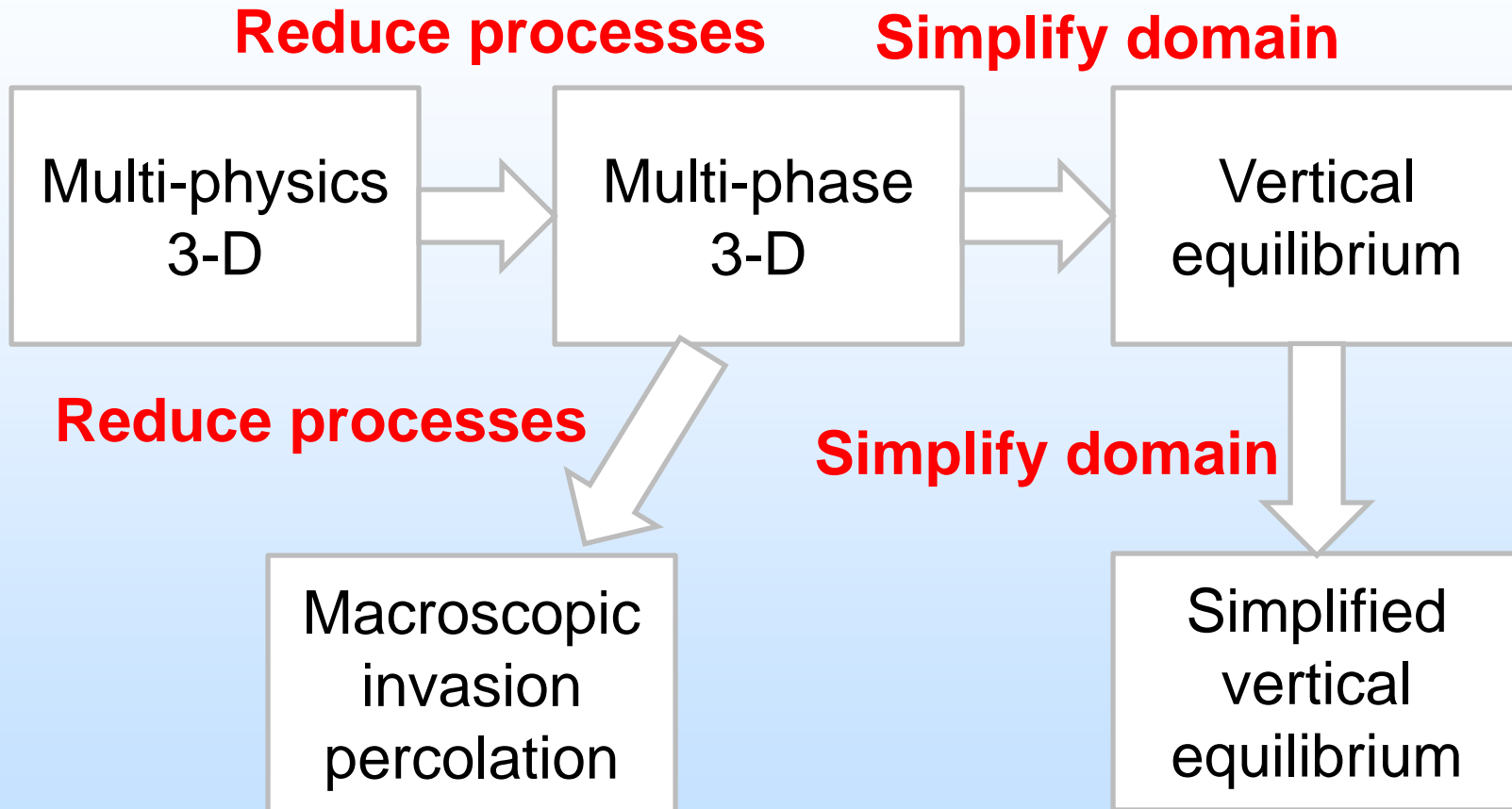
Project Overview



- Spectrum of model complexity
- New algorithm developments
- Model comparison
- Optimization



Model Complexity

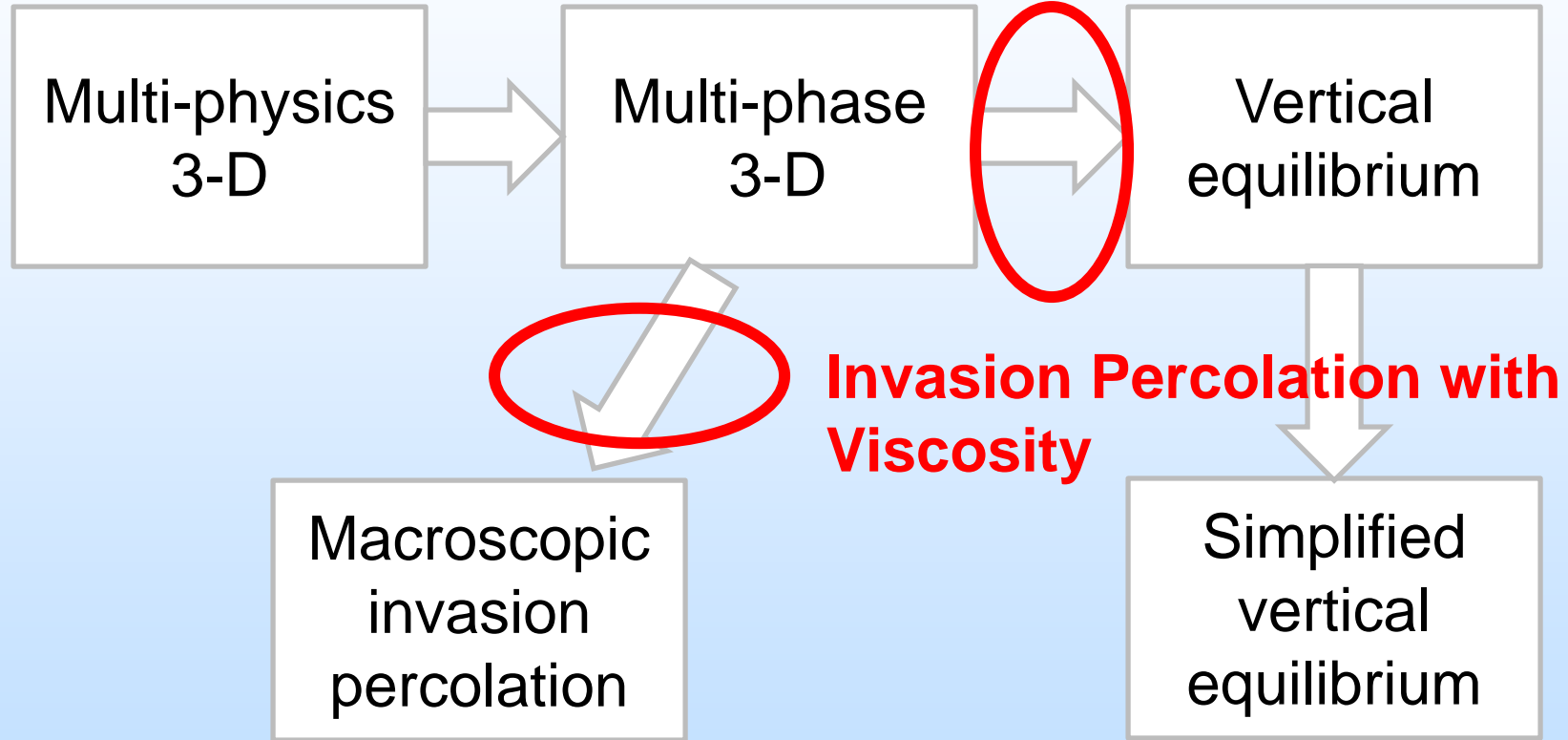




New Algorithms



Dynamic Vertical Drainage





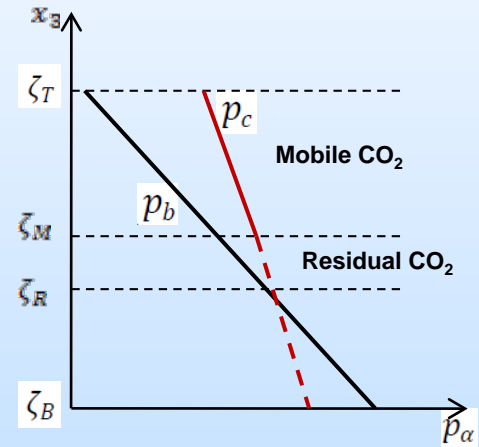
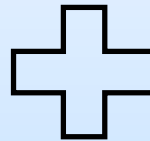
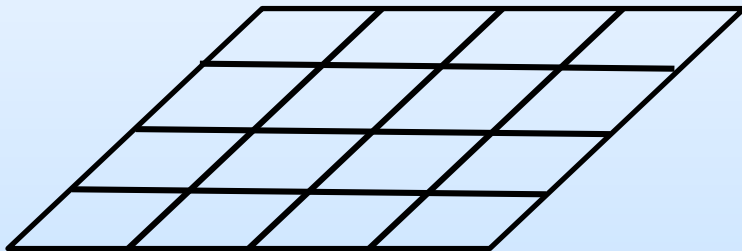
Vertical Equilibrium



- Integrate 3D governing eqns in vertical direction.
- Solve 2D eqns for integrated saturation and bottom pressure.
- Reconstruct vertical profiles based on equilibrium assumption.

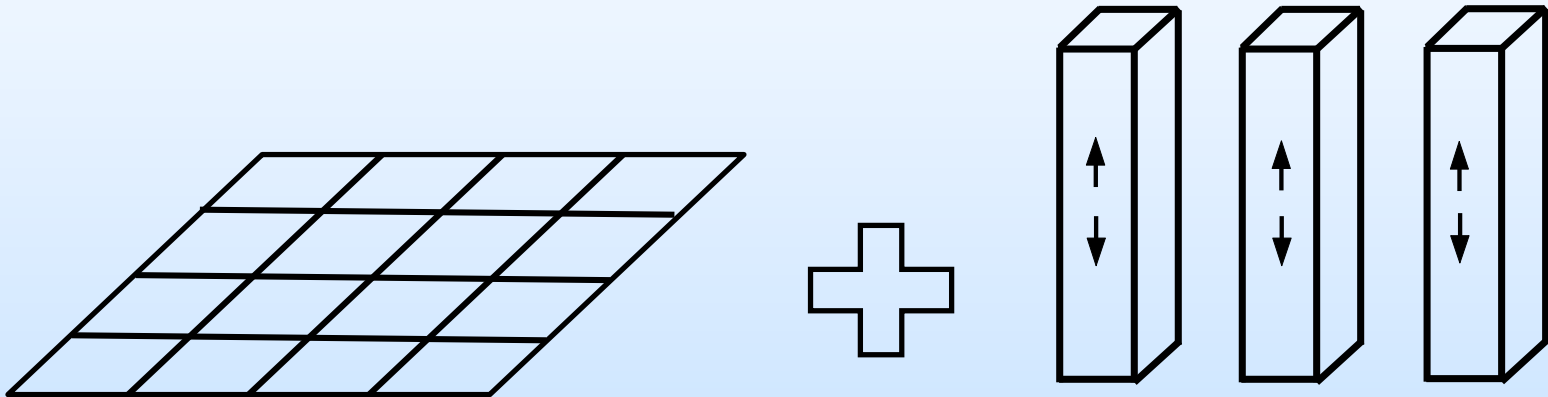


Vertical Equilibrium





Dynamic Reconstruction



Guo et al. (2014) A vertically integrated model with vertical dynamics for CO₂ storage. WRR



Example: homogeneous



- Homogeneous 2D vertical slice
- Dynamic drainage, vertical equilibrium, full 2D
- 10 mD and 100mD

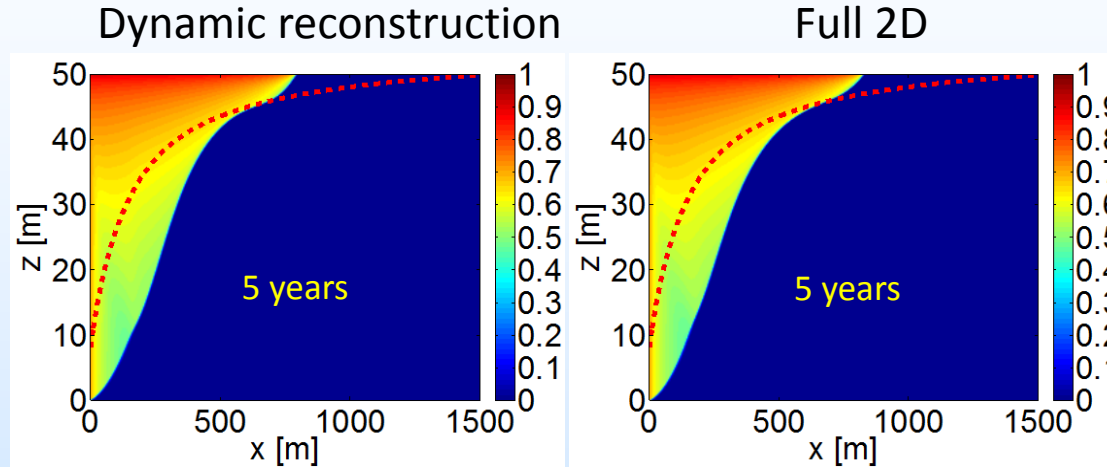




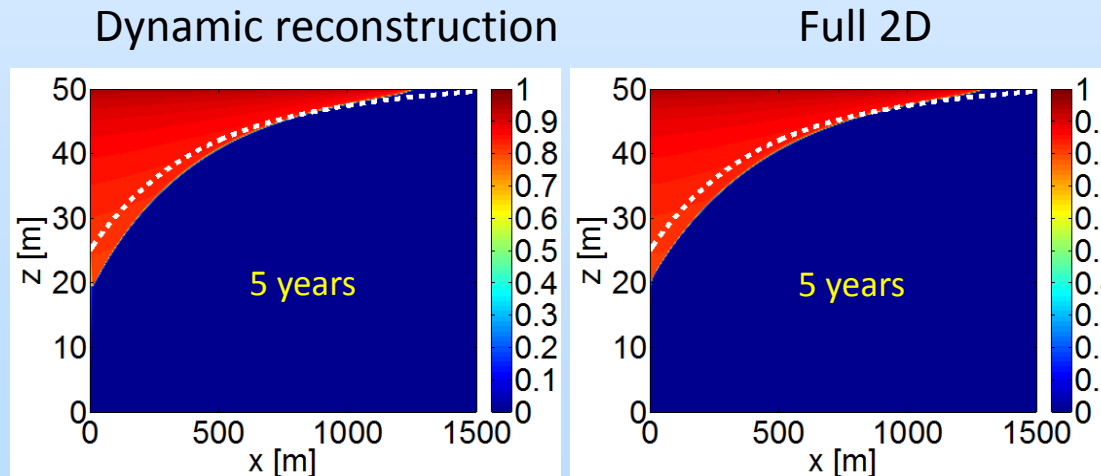
Homogeneous system



10 mD



100 mD

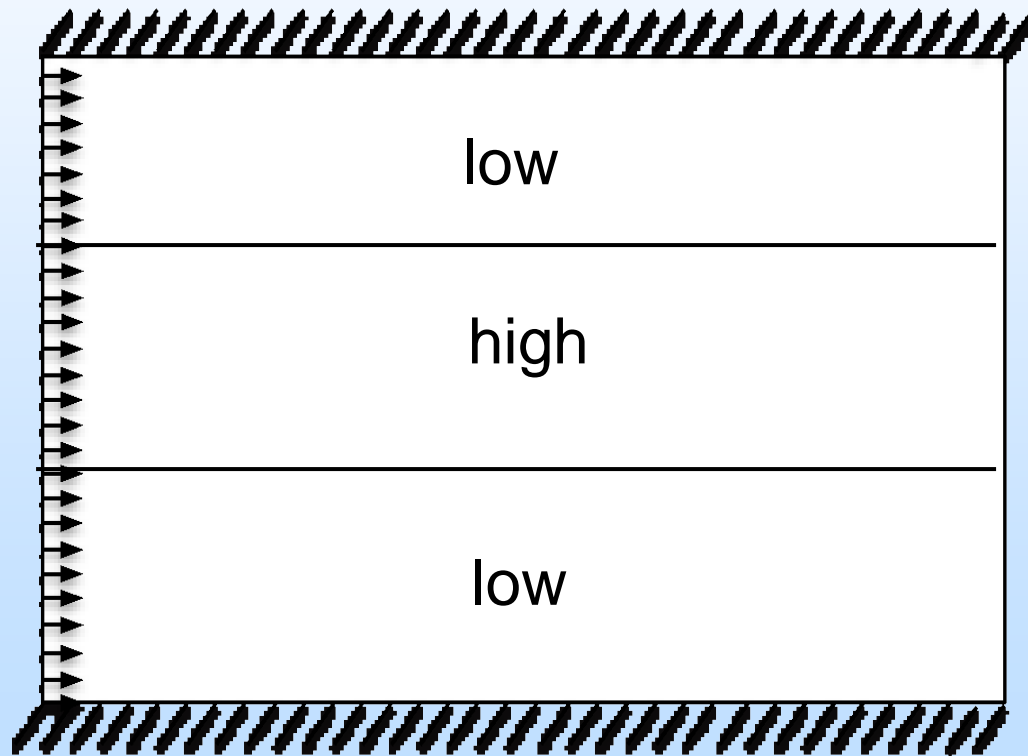




Example: layered system



- Heterogeneity in permeability

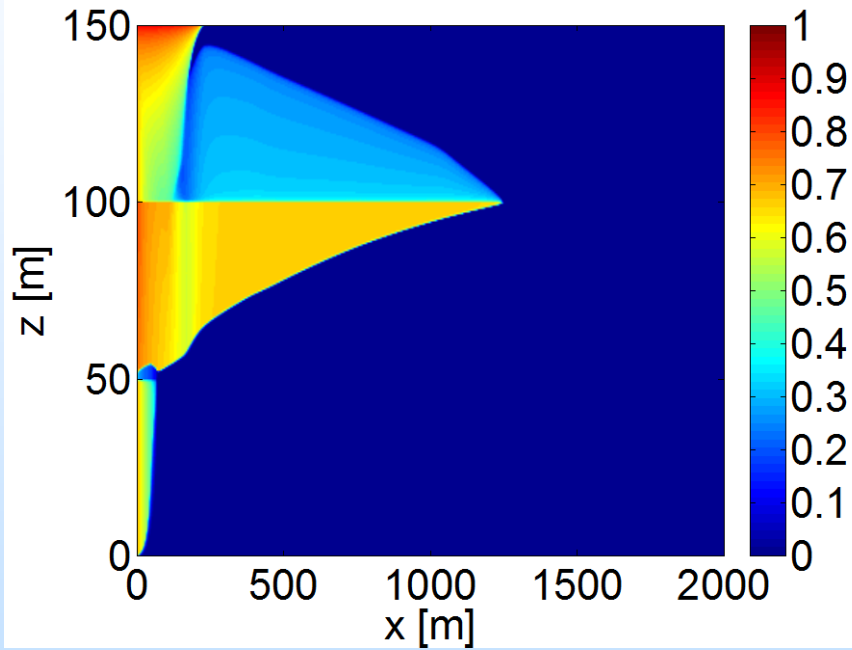




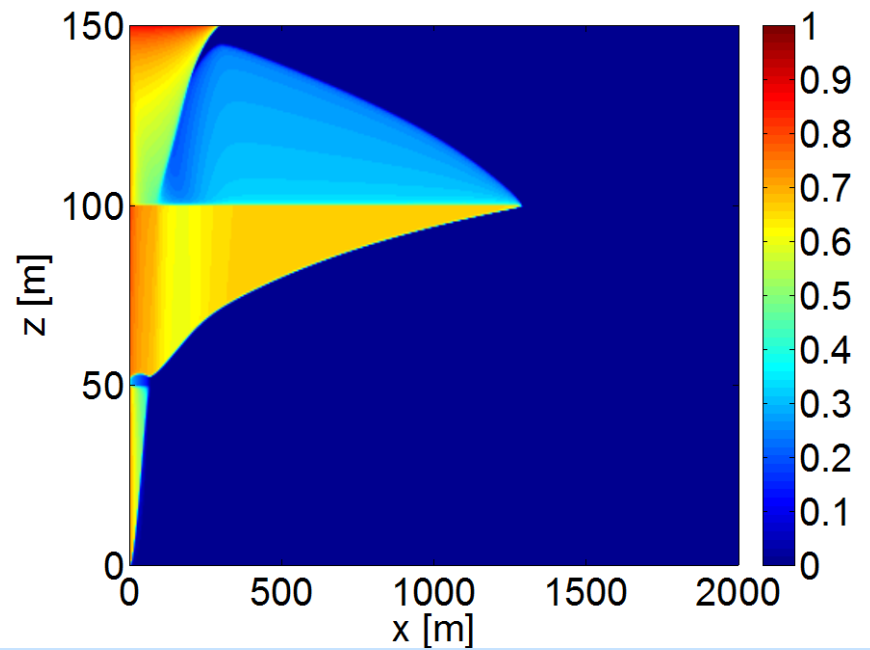
Multi-layer system



Dynamic reconstruction



Full 2D





Invasion Percolation



- macroscopic invasion percolation (MIP) model, including buoyant and capillary forces

5 hours



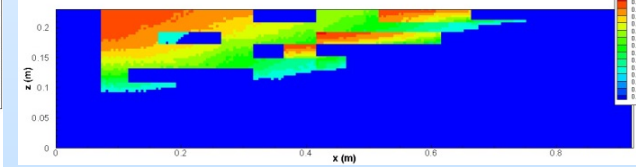
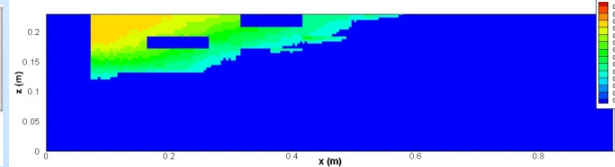
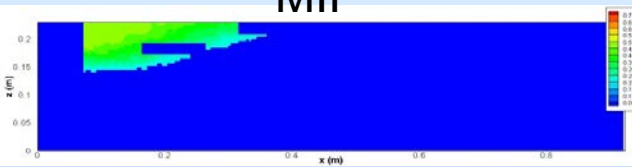
10 hours



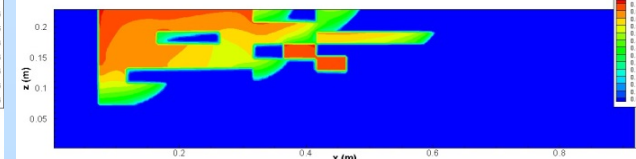
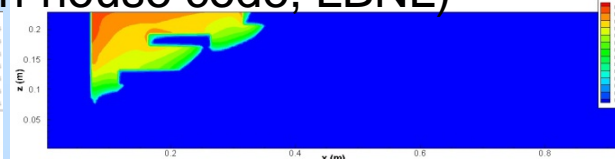
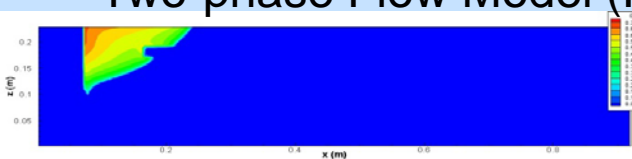
20 hours



MIP

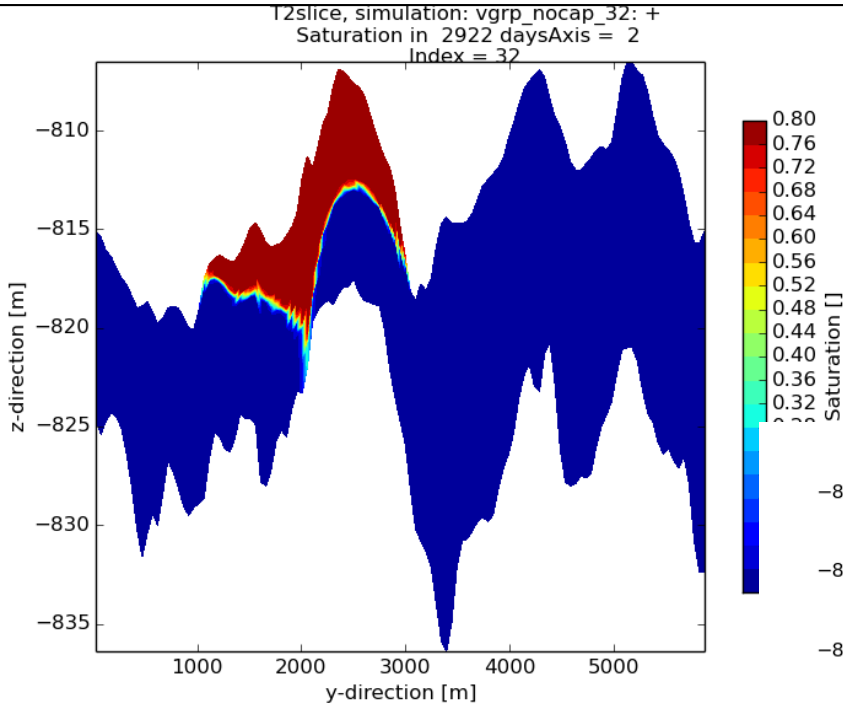


Two-phase Flow Model (In-house code, LBNL)

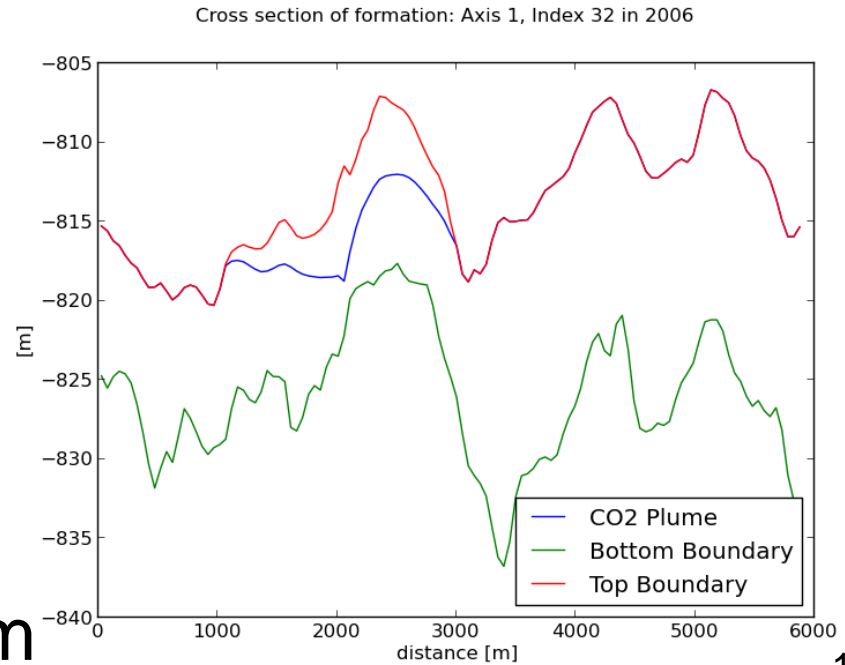




Model comparison: Sleipner



Multi-phase 3D

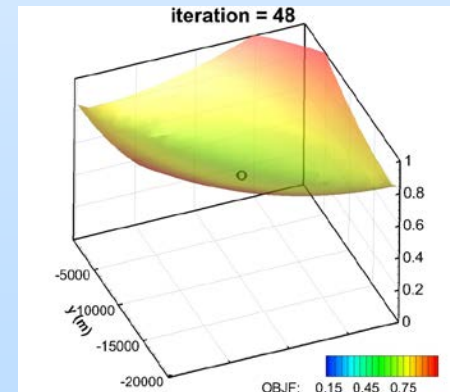
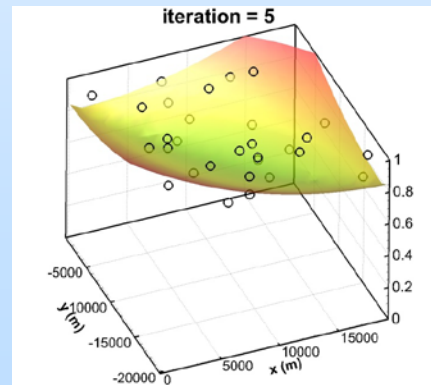
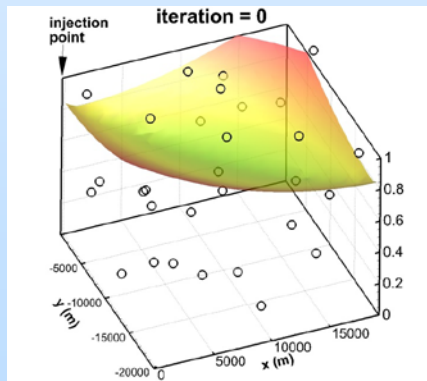


Vertical equilibrium



Optimization

- Constrained differential evolution (CDE) algorithm based on DE algorithm adding constraints
- Apply to models based on example sites





Accomplishments to Date



- Completed review of existing CO₂ sequestration modeling approaches and their application to actual sites.
- Conducted modeling studies at 2 example sites.
- Developed and implemented:
 - vertical drainage dynamics algorithm.
 - algorithm for macroscopic invasion percolation modeling.
 - new constrained optimization algorithm for pressure management applications.



Conclusions

- Vertical drainage dynamics algorithm is able to accurately predict CO₂ plume migration under many practical conditions.
- Single-phase sufficient for basin-scale pressure response, but semi-analytic solutions are likely not sufficient.
- Vertical-equilibrium approach applicable to highly permeable formations such as Sleipner.



Future Plans

- Improve vertical drainage dynamics algorithm
- Improve viscous invasion percolation algorithm
- Model comparison studies for additional sites
- Impact of model complexity on optimization
- Development of best practices guidelines for model complexity choice



THANK YOU!

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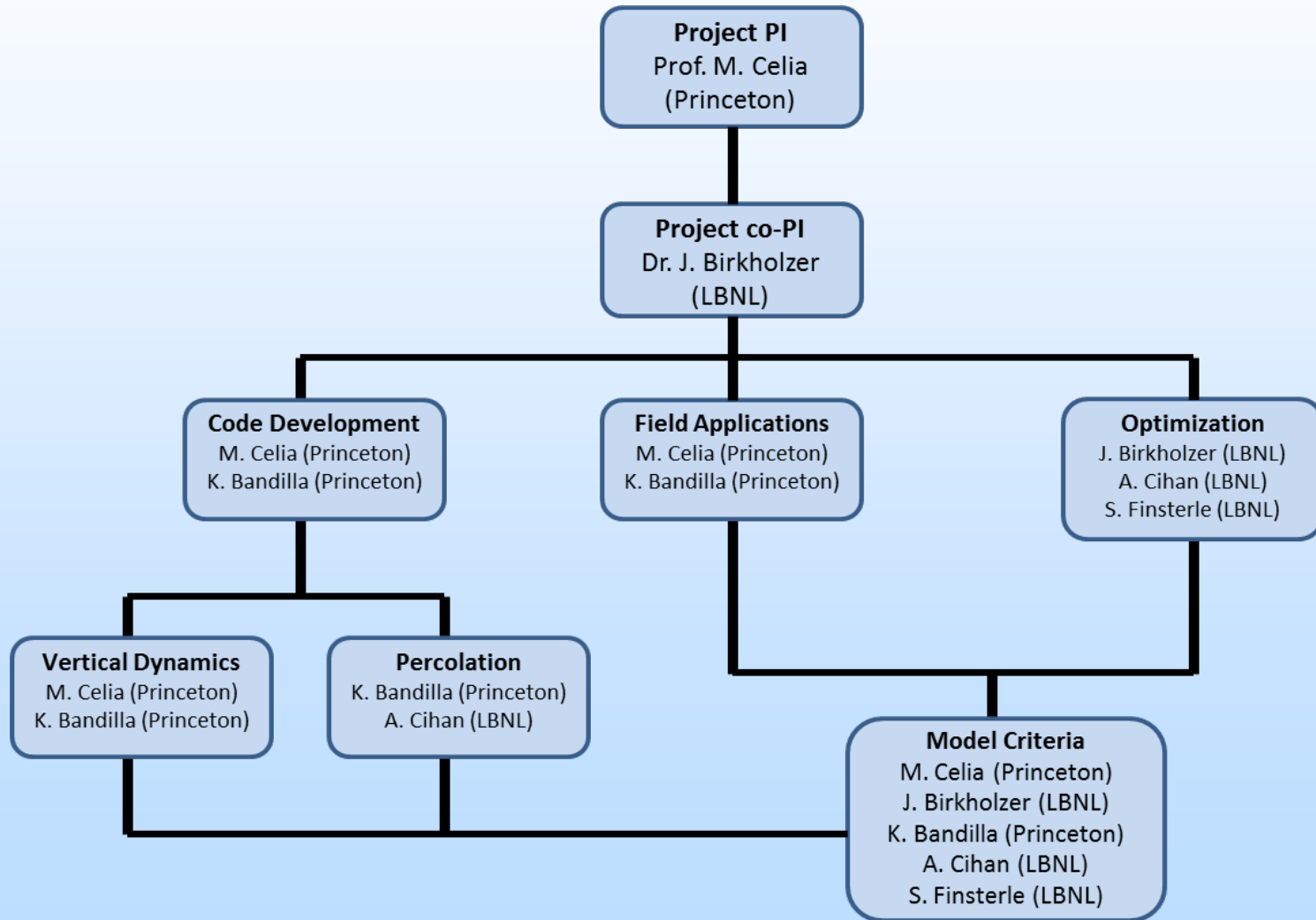


Appendix





Organization Chart





Gantt Chart

	BP1 (2012-2013)				BP2 (2013-2014)				BP3 (2014-2015)			
	1 10/1 -12/31	2 1/1 - 3/31	3 4/1 - 6/30	4 7/1 - 9/30	1 10/1 -12/31	2 1/1 - 3/31	3 4/1 - 6/30	4 7/1 - 9/30	1 10/1 -12/31	2 1/1 - 3/31	3 4/1 - 6/30	4 7/1 - 9/30
Task 1: Proj Mgmt and Planning												
Subtask 1.1: PMP And KickOff	MS											
Subtask 1.2: Project Planning and Reporting												
Task 2: Development Of New Models												
Subtask 2.1: Review And Analyze Existing Models			MS									
Subtask 2.2: Models with Vertical Drainage Dynamics				MS			MS					
Subtask 2.3: New Percolation Model					MS			MS				
Task 3: Model Existing Injection Operations					MS		MS	MS		MS		
Task 4: Optimization Models							MS		MS	MS		
Task 5: Criteria for Model Complexity											MS	

light grey: accomplished; dark grey: planned; MS: mile stone



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