



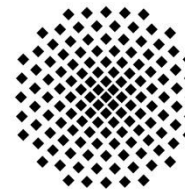
Coupling of a full-dimensional multiphase model to a vertical equilibrium model for the simulation of underground gas storage

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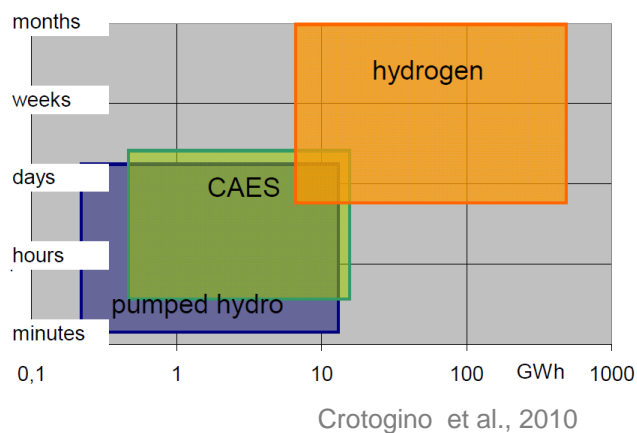
A renewable future



eeg-konzept.de



linesolar.com



Crotogino et al., 2010

Storage option	Capacity	Volume
Hydrogen	167 TWh	4.1 km ³
Pumped hydro	74 TWh	106 km ³
Adiabatic CAES	80 TWh	29 km ³

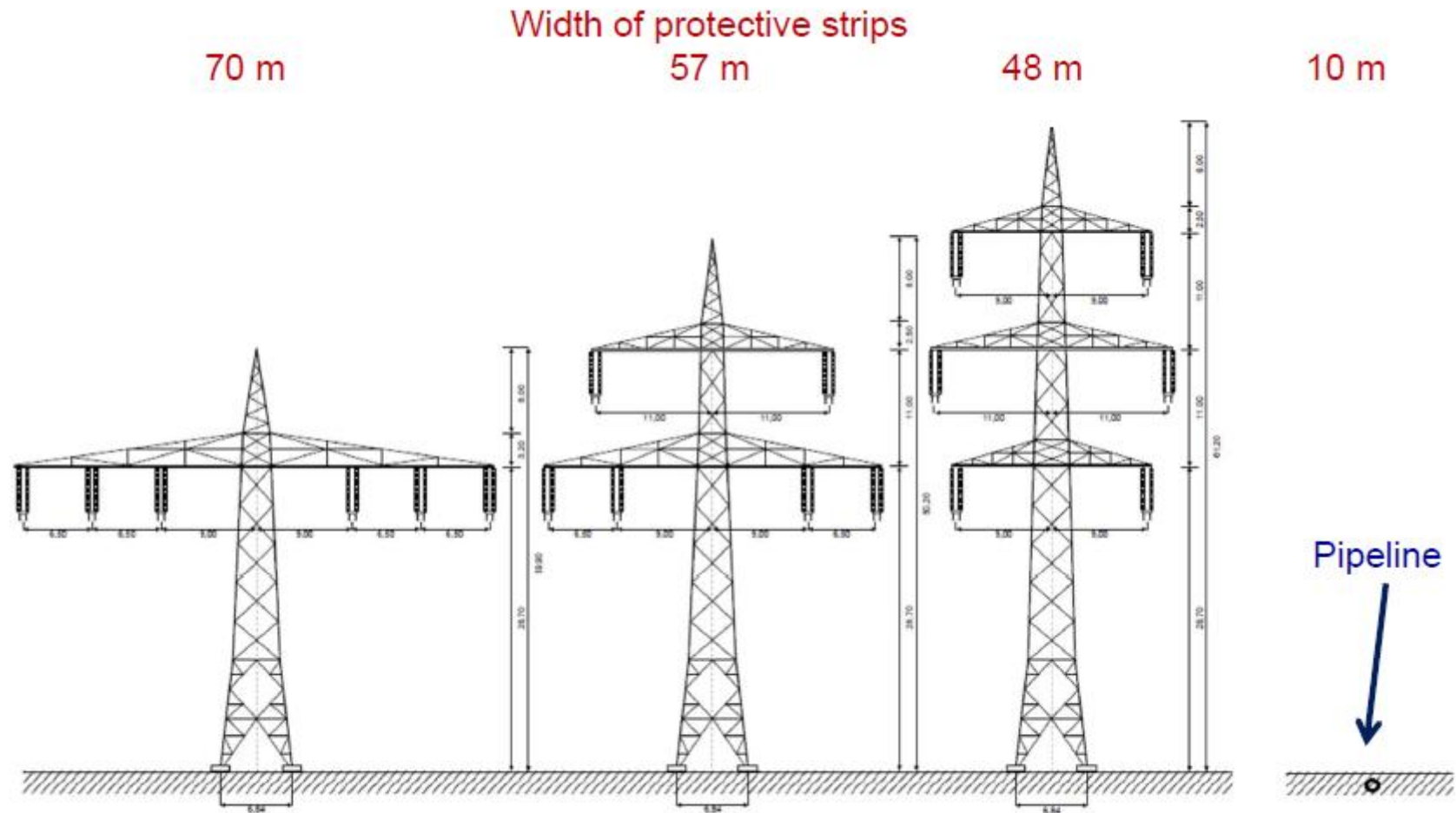
(400-600 caverns,
 85 in Germany)

Germany: 0.04 TWh

Hoffmann, et al., 2009

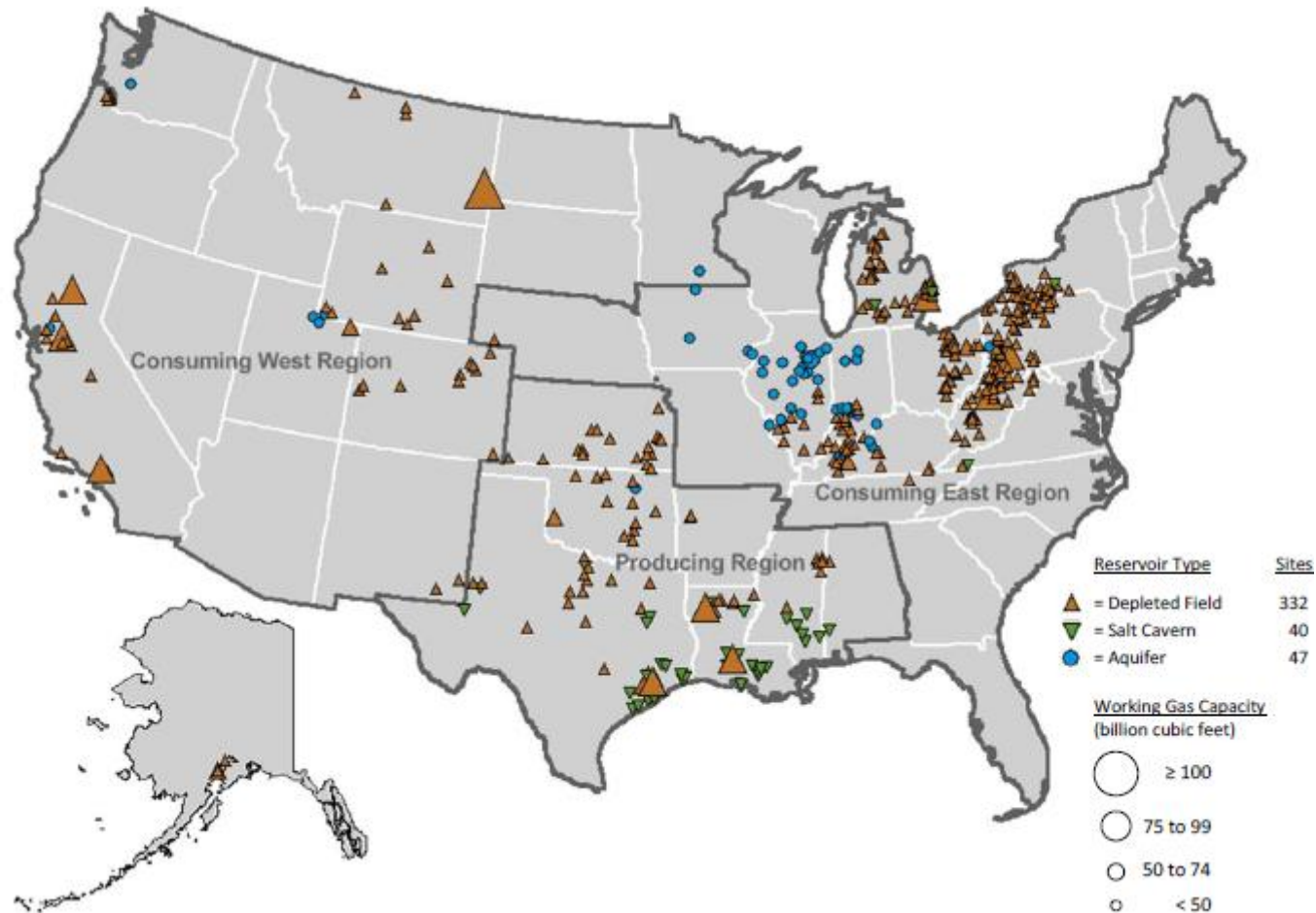
Transmission

www.hydrosys.uni-stuttgart.de



Picture of power poles from Hofman: Technologien zur Stromübertragung, IEH,
http://nvnob.bundesnetzagentur.de/netzausbau/Vortrag_Hofmann.pdf

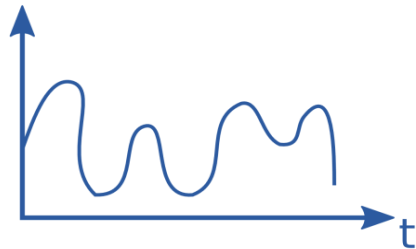
Underground natural gas storage facilities in the US (2013)



Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA-191M, "Monthly Underground Gas Storage Report."

Modeling Challenges

injection rate



Injection

Withdrawal

Fluctuations:
 - daily
 - weekly
 - seasonally

Diffusion

Caprock failure

Brine displacement

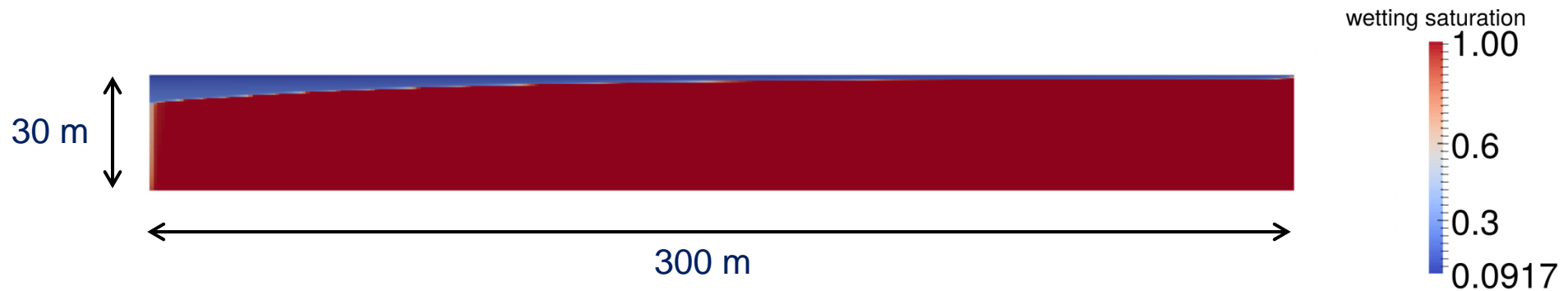
Contamination

Highly complex

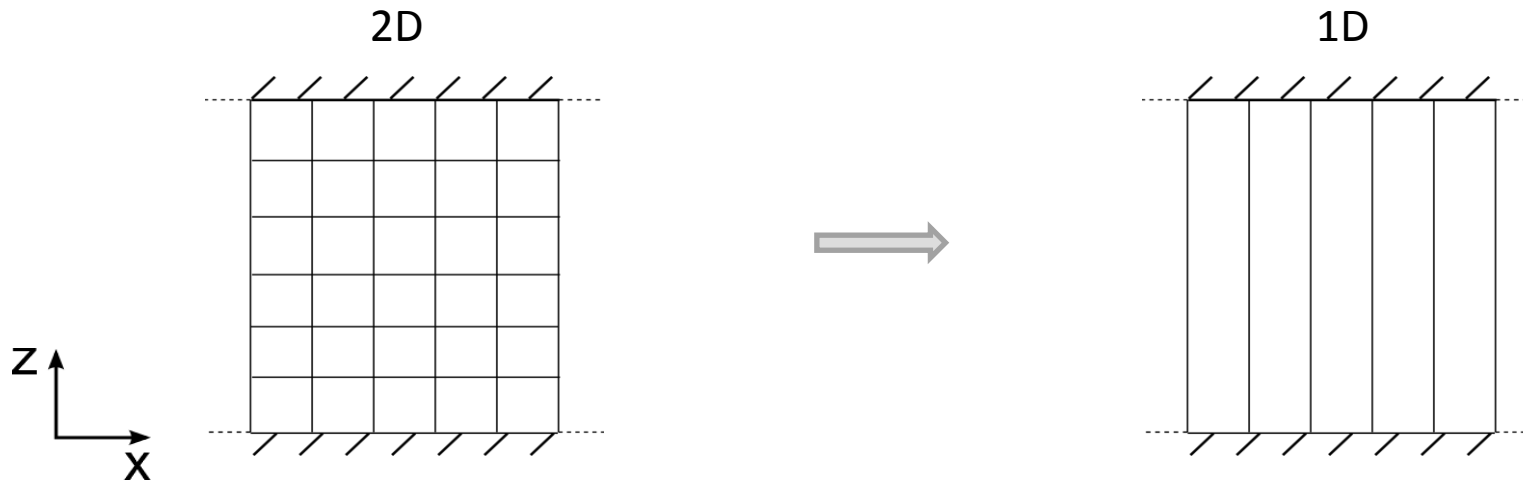
- Multi phase flow
- Compositional effects
- Non-isothermal
- Fingering
- Strongly hysteretic

Less complex

Gas injection 2D



VE model



$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} (\rho_\alpha \phi s_\alpha) + \nabla \cdot (\rho_\alpha \mathbf{u}_\alpha) = \rho_\alpha \psi^\alpha$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} (\rho_\alpha \Phi S_\alpha) + \nabla \cdot (\rho_\alpha \mathbf{U}_\alpha) = \rho_\alpha \Psi^\alpha$$

$$\mathbf{u}_\alpha = -\frac{k_{r,\alpha} \mathbf{k}}{\mu_\alpha} (\nabla p_\alpha - \rho_\alpha \mathbf{g})$$

$$\mathbf{U}_\alpha = -\mathbf{K} \Lambda_\alpha (\nabla P_\alpha - \rho_\alpha \mathbf{G})$$

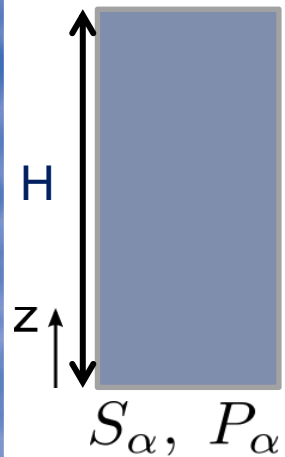
$$\downarrow \begin{matrix} P^{\text{cap}}(S_\alpha) \\ \sum S_\alpha = 1 \end{matrix}$$

(Nordbotten & Celia, 2012)

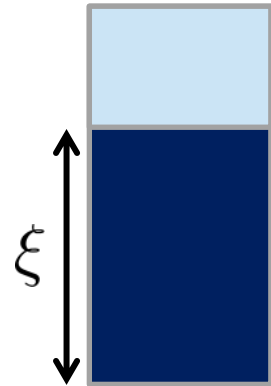
S_α, P_α

Reconstruction – sharp interface model

Injection



Static (Dupuit) reconstruction
 $p_\alpha(z) = P_\alpha + \rho_\alpha(\mathbf{g} \cdot \mathbf{e}_z)z$

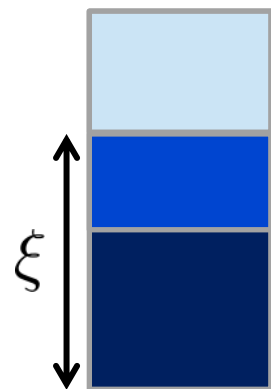
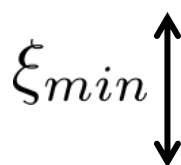
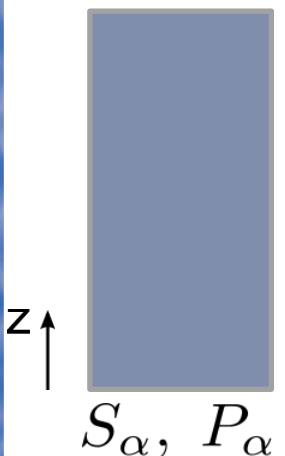


$$S_w = S_{wr} \implies \lambda_w = 0$$

$$S_w = 1 \implies \lambda_w = 1$$

$$\Lambda_w = \frac{\xi}{H\mu}$$

Injection and withdrawal



$$S_w = S_{wr} \implies \lambda_w = 0$$

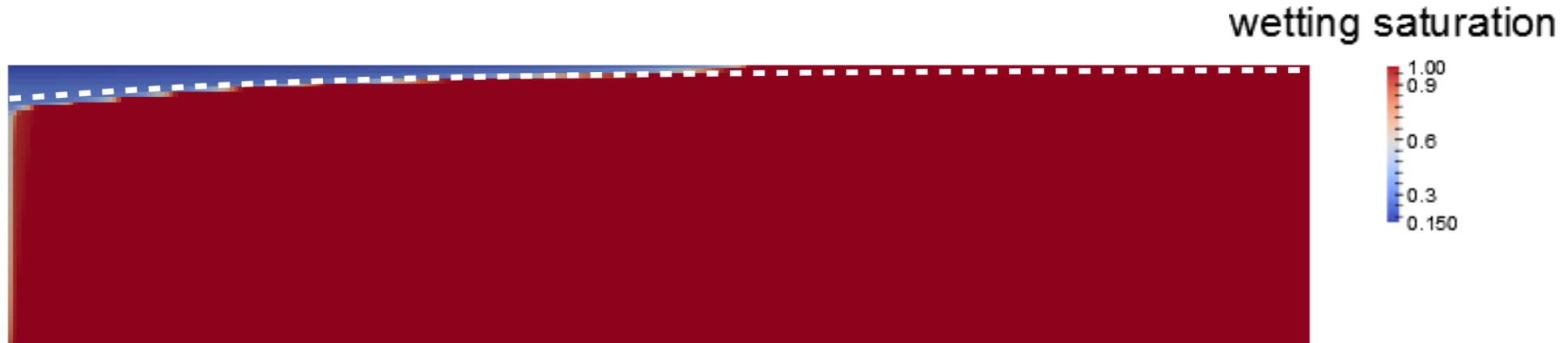
$$S_w = 1 - S_{nr} \implies \lambda_w = 1$$

$$S_w = 1 \implies \lambda_w = 1$$

$$\Lambda_w = \frac{\xi}{H\mu}$$

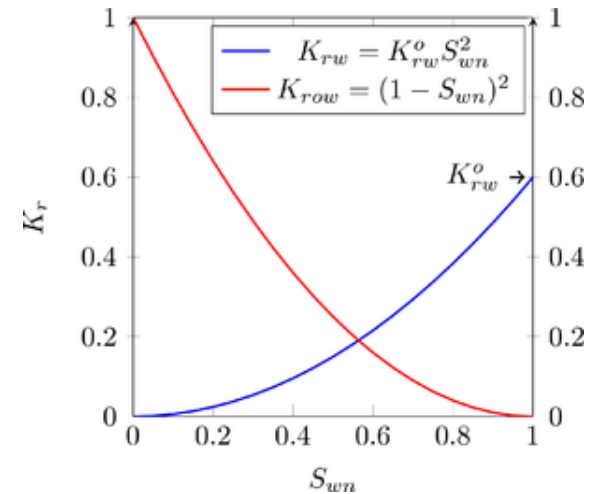
VE model vs. 2D model

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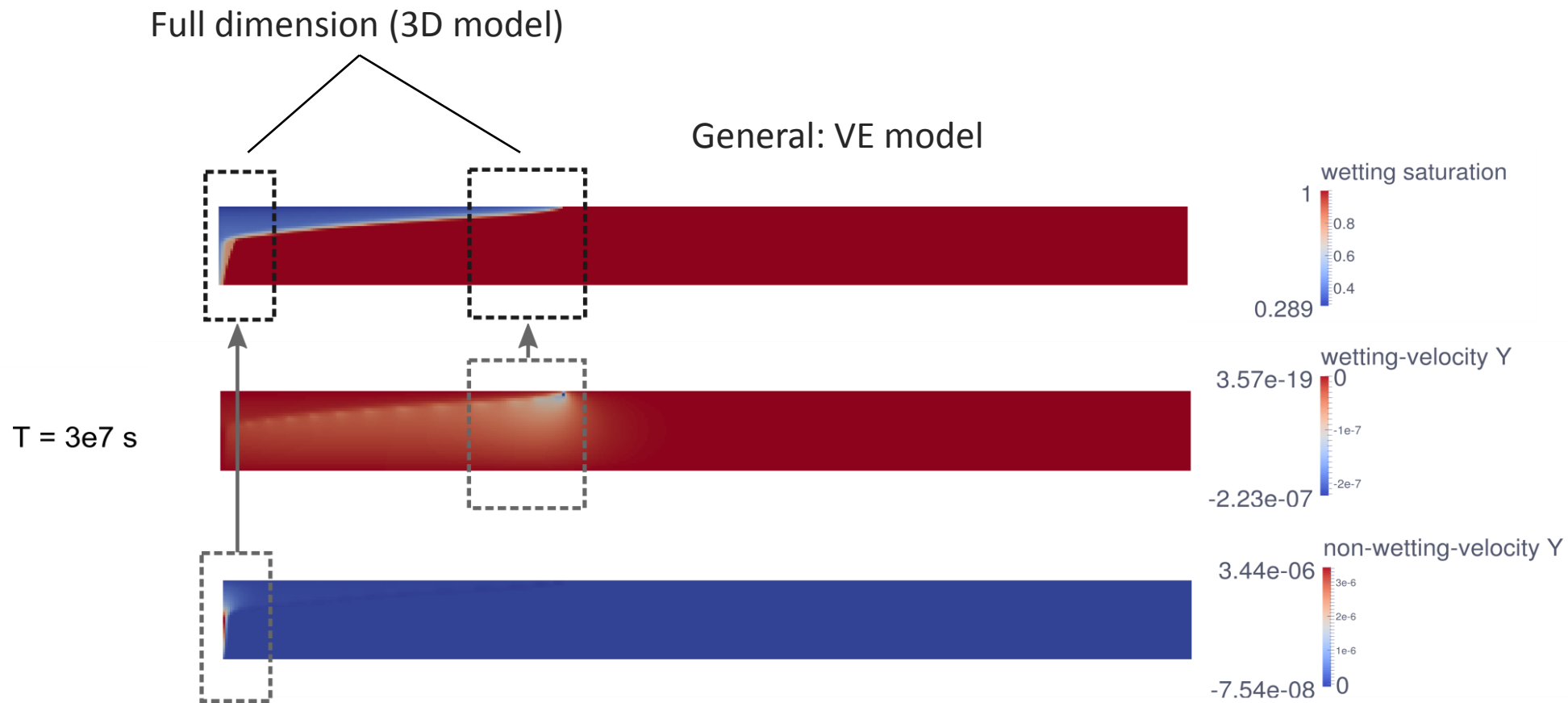
$$t_s \sim \frac{H \phi \mu b}{k_{r,b,local} k_z \Delta \rho g}$$

$$t_s \ll T \implies \text{Vertical Equilibrium}$$



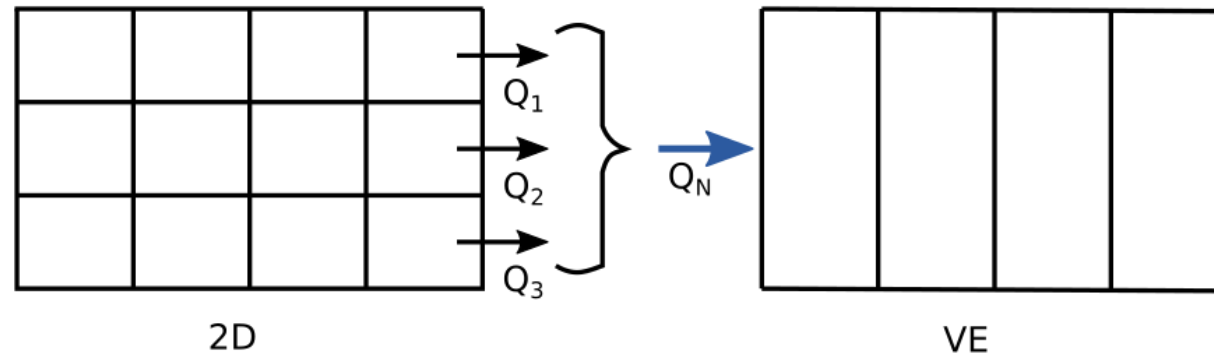
(Court, et al., 2012)

Coupling of a VE to a 2D model

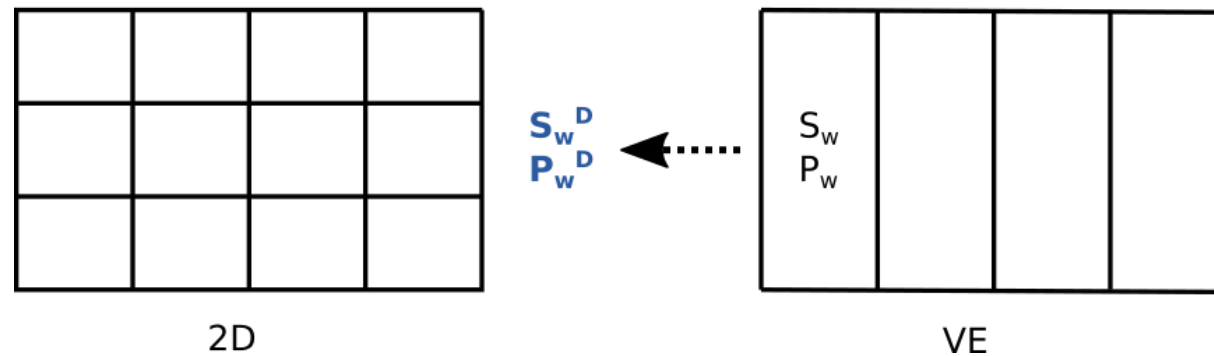


Coupling boundary

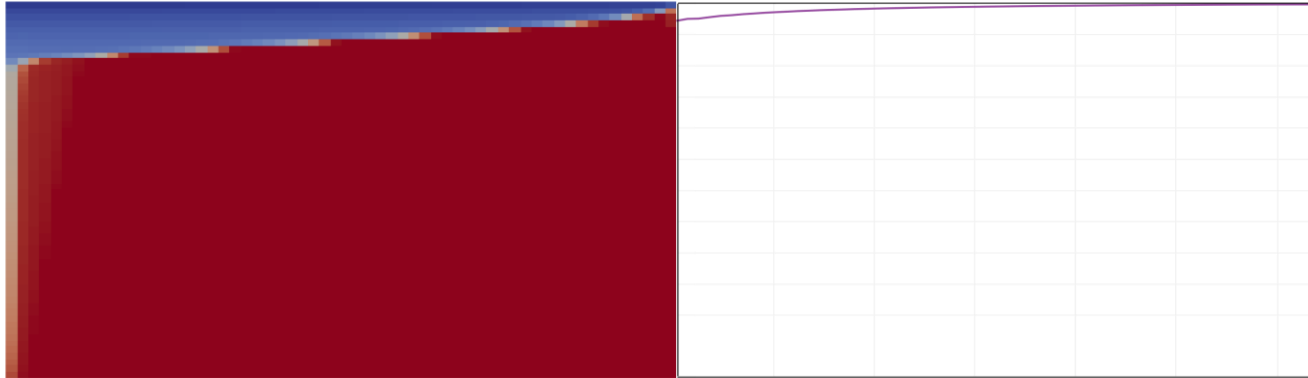
Neumann condition for VE-model



Dirichlet condition for FullD-model

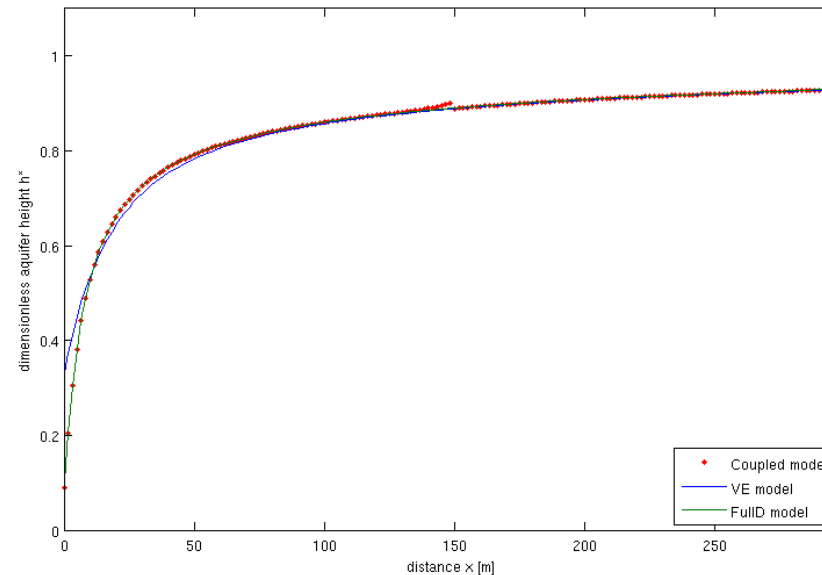
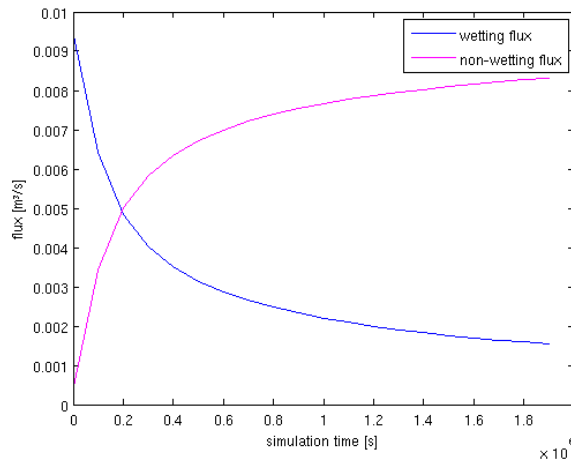


Results coupled model

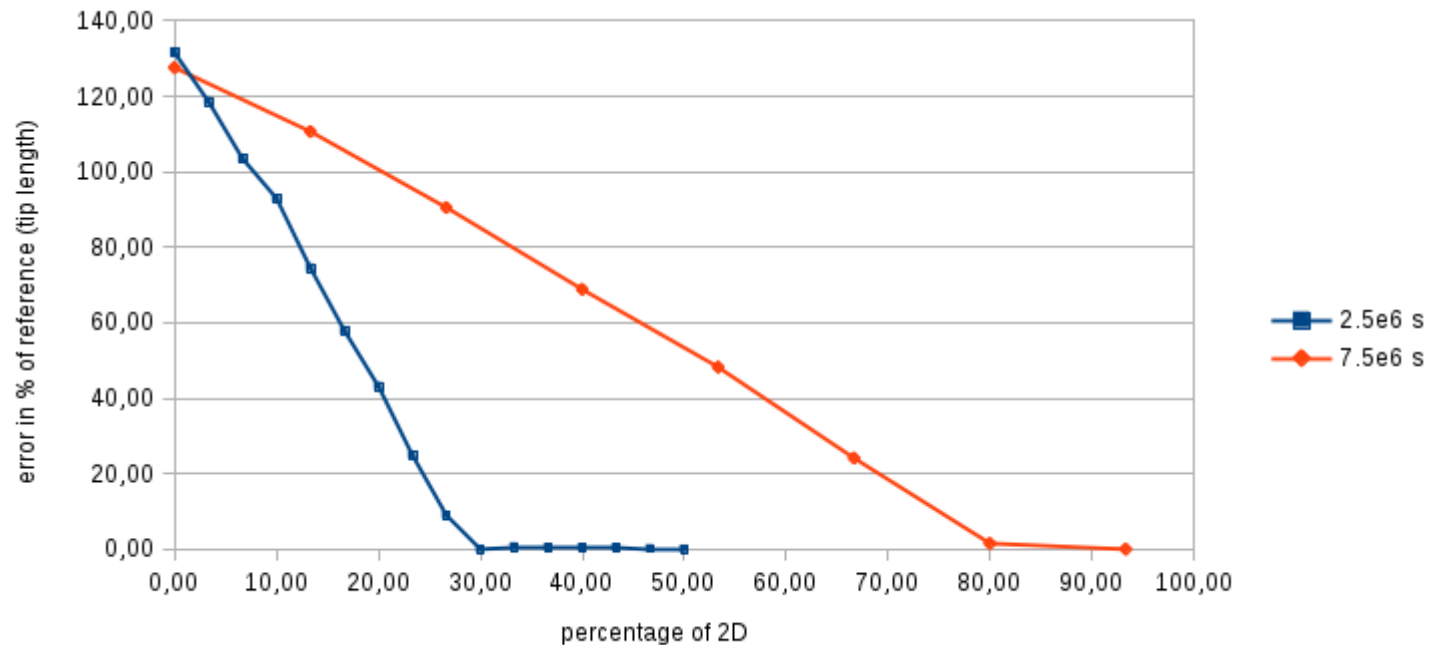
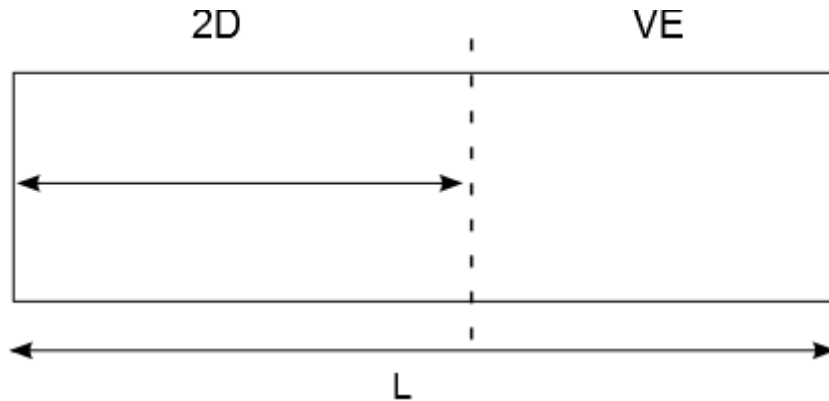


CPU time:

- 2D model: 100%
- VE model: 3%
- Coupled model: 30%



Varying the coupling boundary: distance of gas plume tip – preliminary results



Summary and outlook

- First steps:
 - Sequential coupling of VE model to Full-D model
 - Model switching criteria \Rightarrow adaptive coupling (monolithic model)
 - VE-DR model (Guo, et al., 2014)
 - In cooperation with Bo Guo and Mike Celia, Princeton University
- Including heterogeneity
- Including hysteresis (Papafotiou, et al., 2010)
- Including multi-physics (Faigle, et al., 2014)

Thank you for your attention!

References

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