

An Agent-Based Model of the U.S. Natural Gas Infrastructure: Analyzing Disruptions

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Project Overview

Goals

Understand influences of new supplies of Natural Gas (NG) and growing demand on infrastructure

Understand the long term evolution of the Natural Gas supply chain

Create dis-equilibrium model of the NG system's evolutions

Identify path dependencies and lock-in effects

Approach

Agent-based Modeling (ABM) on networks

Represent agent behavior, determine infrastructure effects

Calibrate to data

Develop scenario analysis

Base Case

High & Low Shale Gas Supply

LNG Exports Scenario

Model History and Development

Model Development

Gas Allocation Model (GAM) – Short term disruption, find equilibrium
“stress” levels

Natural Gas Systems Model (NGSM) – Long term systemic shock,
building the Agent Based Model

NGSM Model Calibration - agent-level, aggregate, time-series

Agent-level: supply, demand, pipeline capacity, storage

Available real-world data: GPCM, RBAC software

660 demand notes

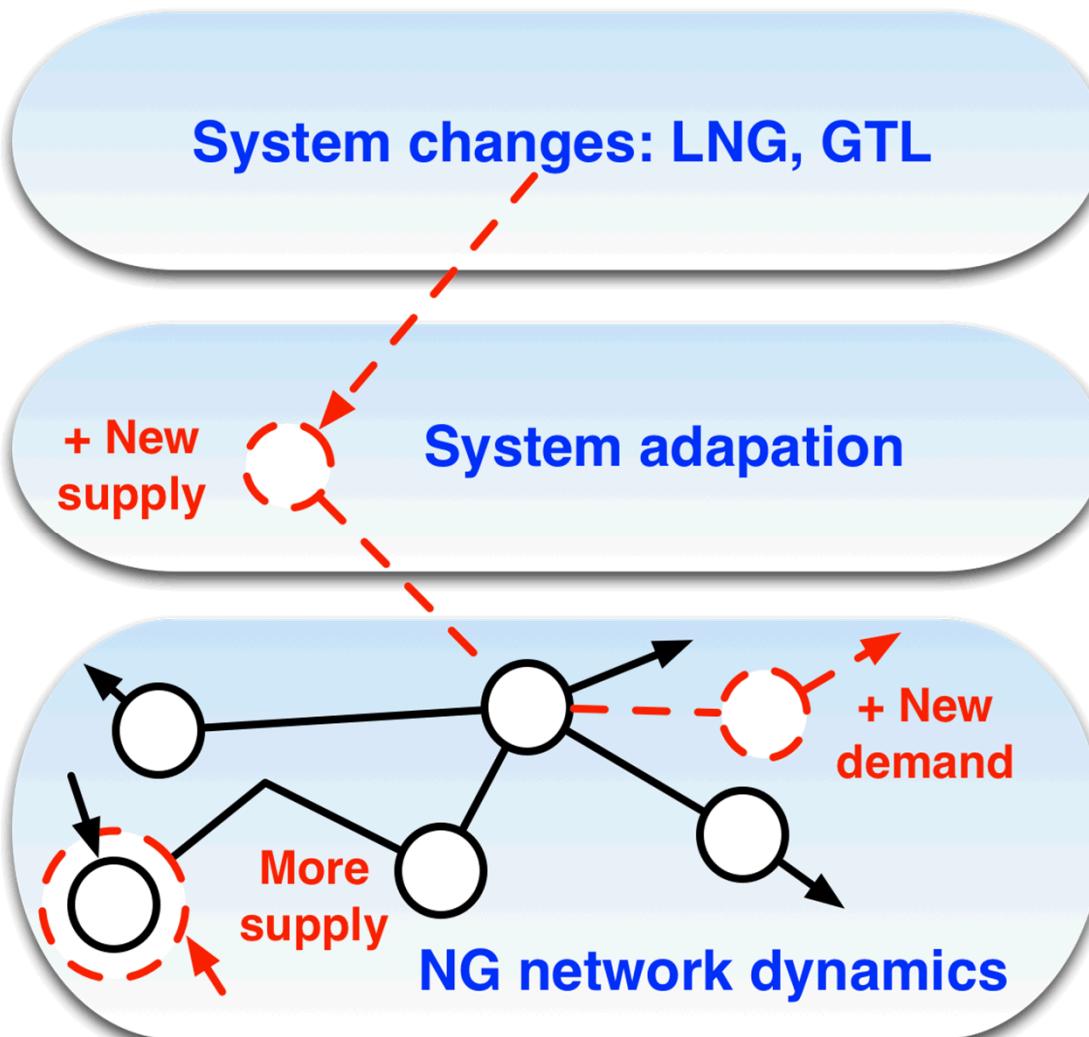
100 supply notes

440 Storage nodes

Aggregate: prices, production and consumption, storage levels

In progress. EIA.

High Level NGSM Description



What Is Agent-Based Modeling?

- ABMs are used for representing complex real-world systems
- Agents are *autonomous decision-making entities*
- Agent interactions *are situated in appropriate environment and interaction structure.*
 - Agents produce, consume, trade securities, ship freight, and so forth.
- The dynamics of systems *emerge* from large numbers of interactions among heterogeneous agents.

Highlights of our Approach

- Combine future projections, detailed system data, and agent-based behavior to produce an agile modeling tool
- Behaviors will be real-world and data-driven, rules of thumb, and agent learning
- Use heterogeneous behaviors of agents to tease out emerging behaviors or unexpected consequences
- **Goal:** evaluate the effects of system operator and regulator decisions and system shocks and constraints to inform strategy and policy options

Edmonds-Karp Algorithm

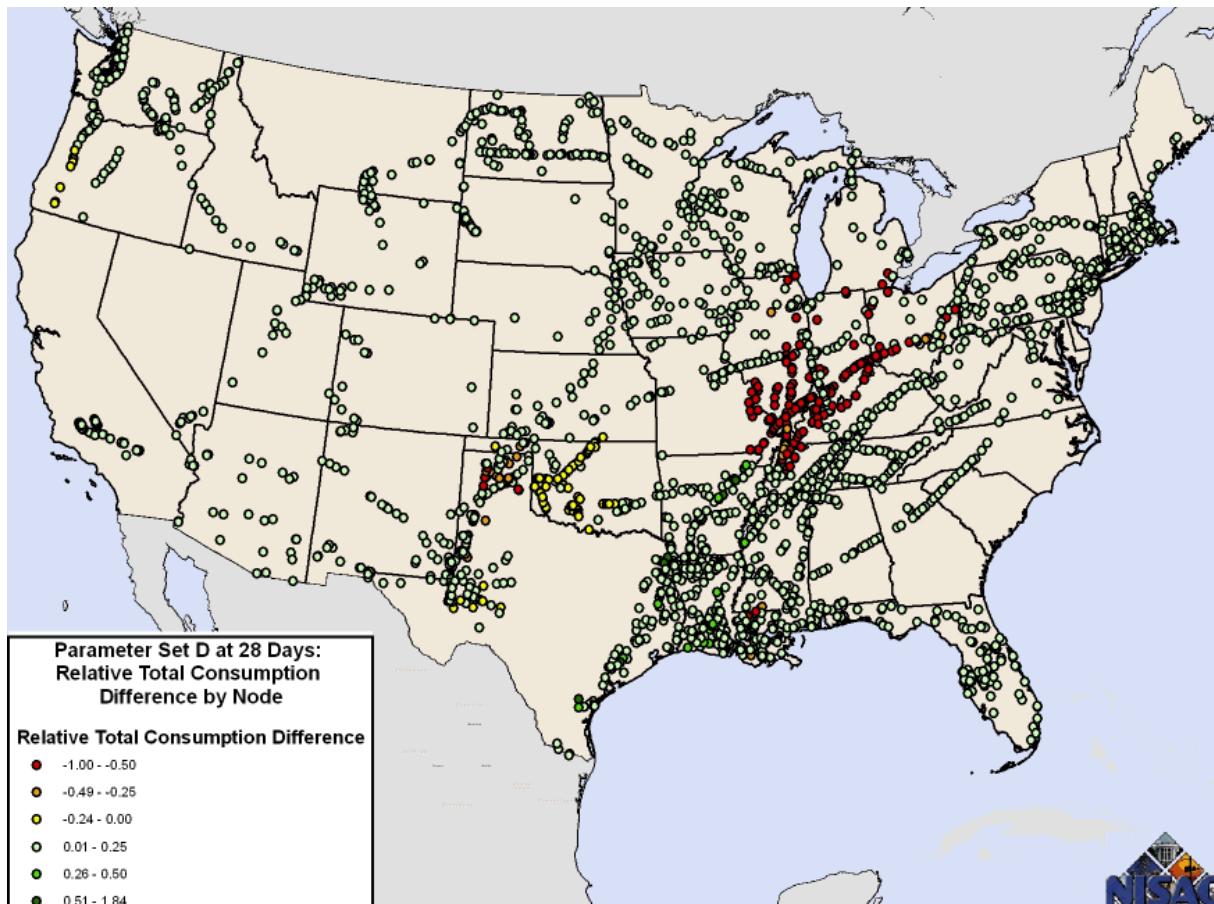
Application to NGSM

- Production or consumption numbers are used by Edmonds-Karp Algorithm to determine assignments of flows to appropriate pipelines
- If any pipeline is at max-capacity, then global market equilibrium price cannot be achieved
- **Solution:** Split the network into sub-networks, known as sub-markets, repeat as needed

Sub-Market Price Determination

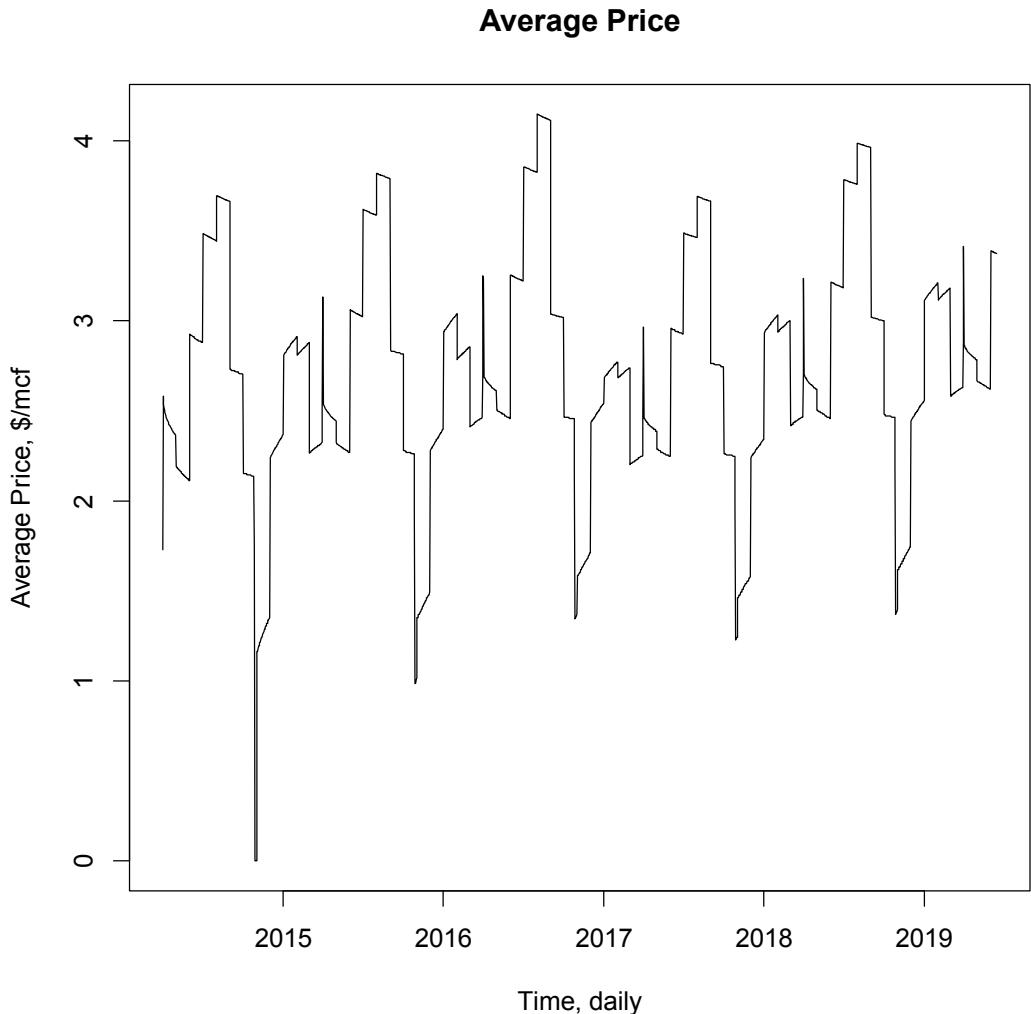
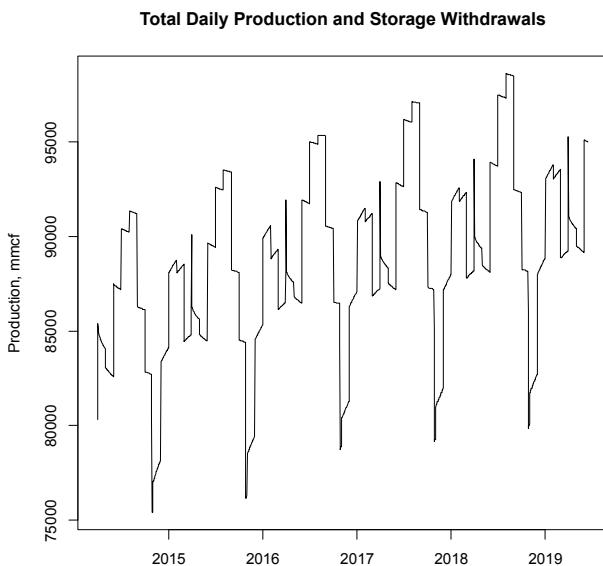
- Find an equilibrium price for supply and demand on the aggregate NG network
 - Treat storage as independent supply-demand nodes
- If equilibrium price cannot be achieved, split the aggregate market into sub-markets
 - Sub-market own price
 - **Outcome:** Use Edmonds-Karp algorithm to determine the max-flow on the network for a given equilibrium or sub-market price

NG System Outline



Preliminary Scenario Analysis: Base Case

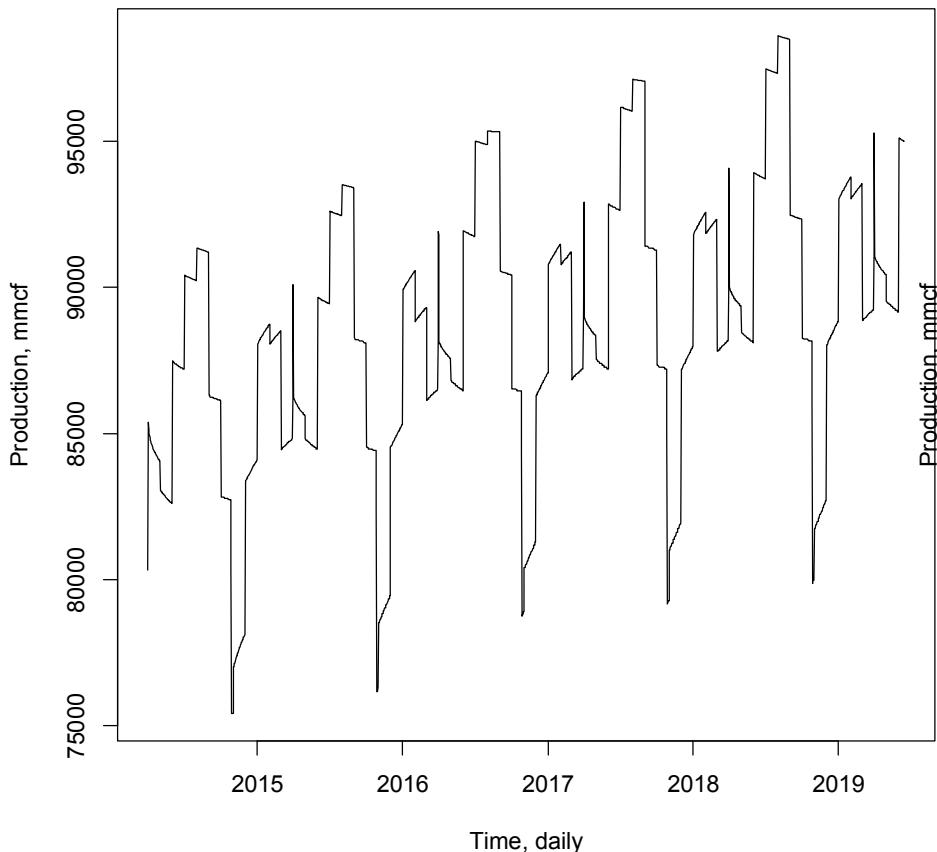
Represents GPCM
data
Consolidated
Storage
Endogenous Price
Effects



Preliminary Scenario Analysis: LNG Exports

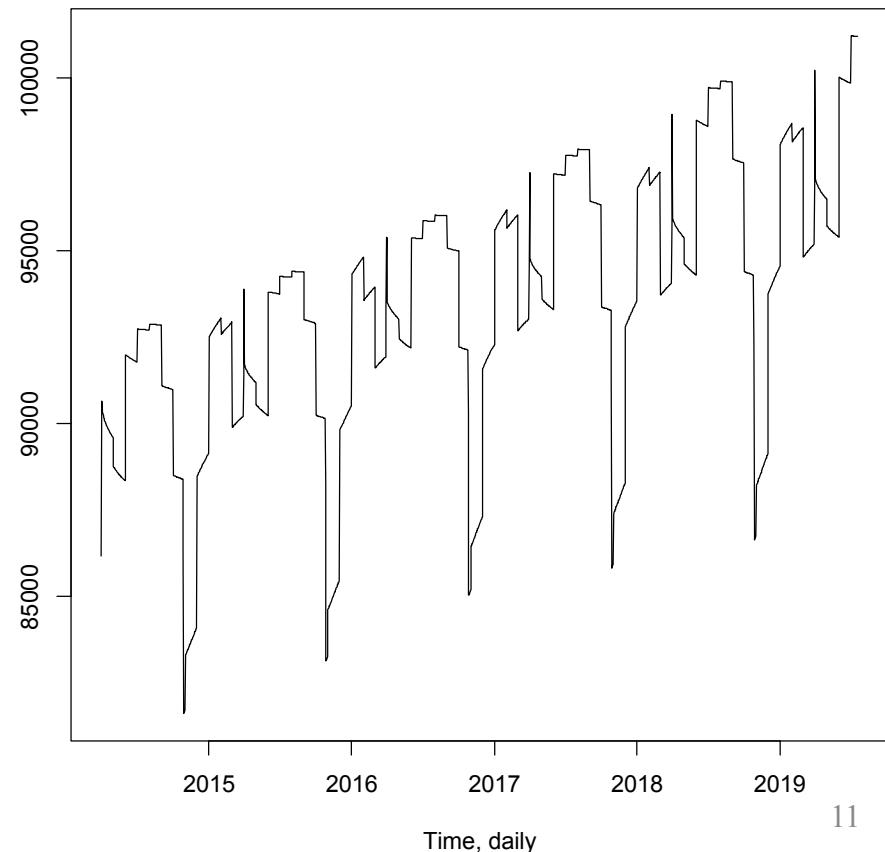
Base

Total Daily Production and Storage Withdrawals



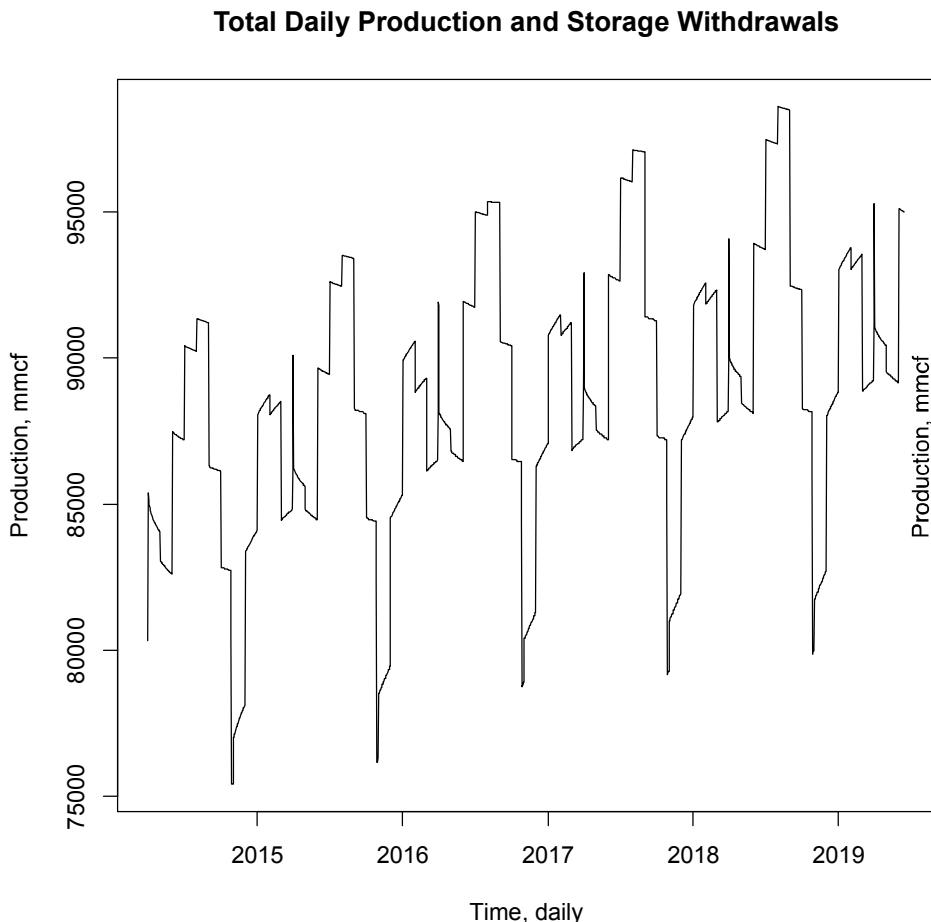
LNG

Total Daily Production and Storage Withdrawals

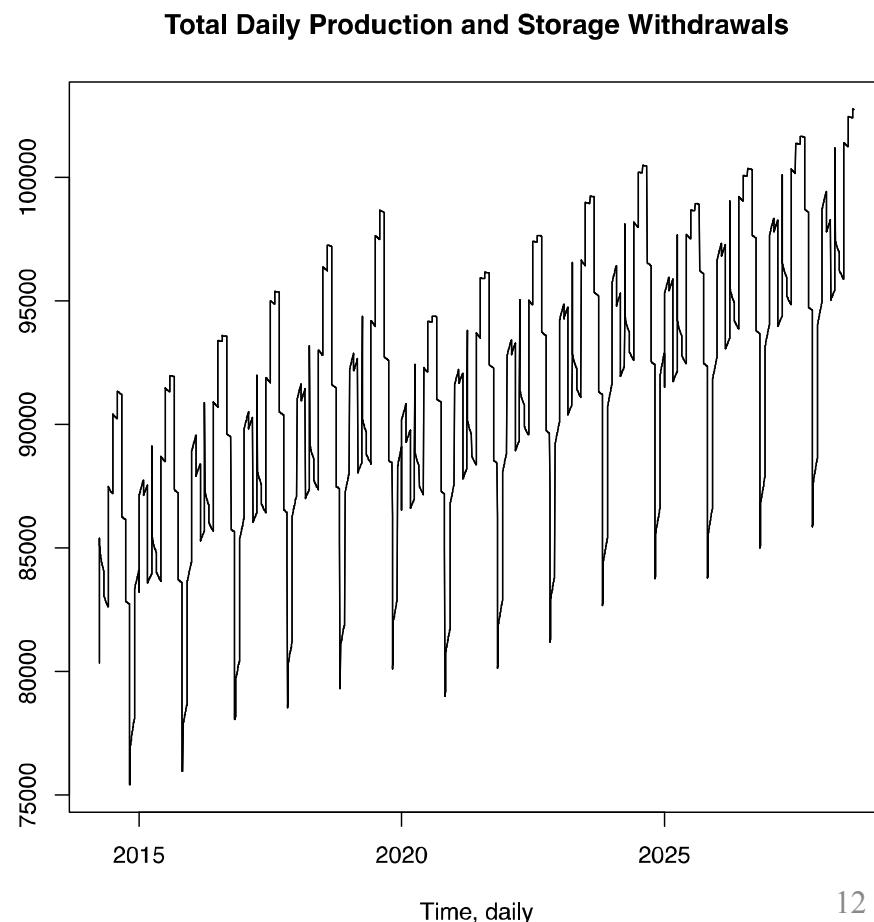


Preliminary Scenario Analysis: Low Supply

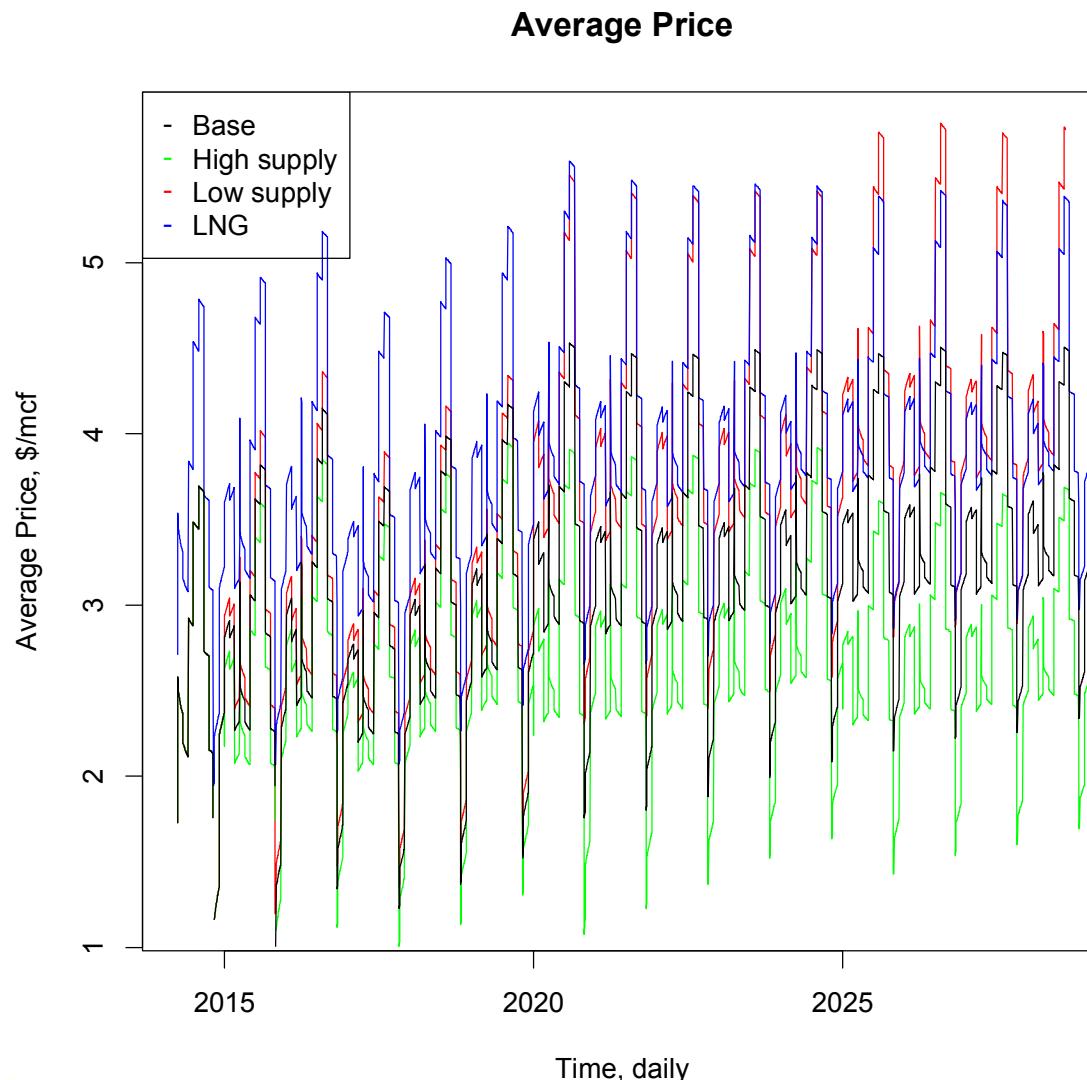
Base



Low

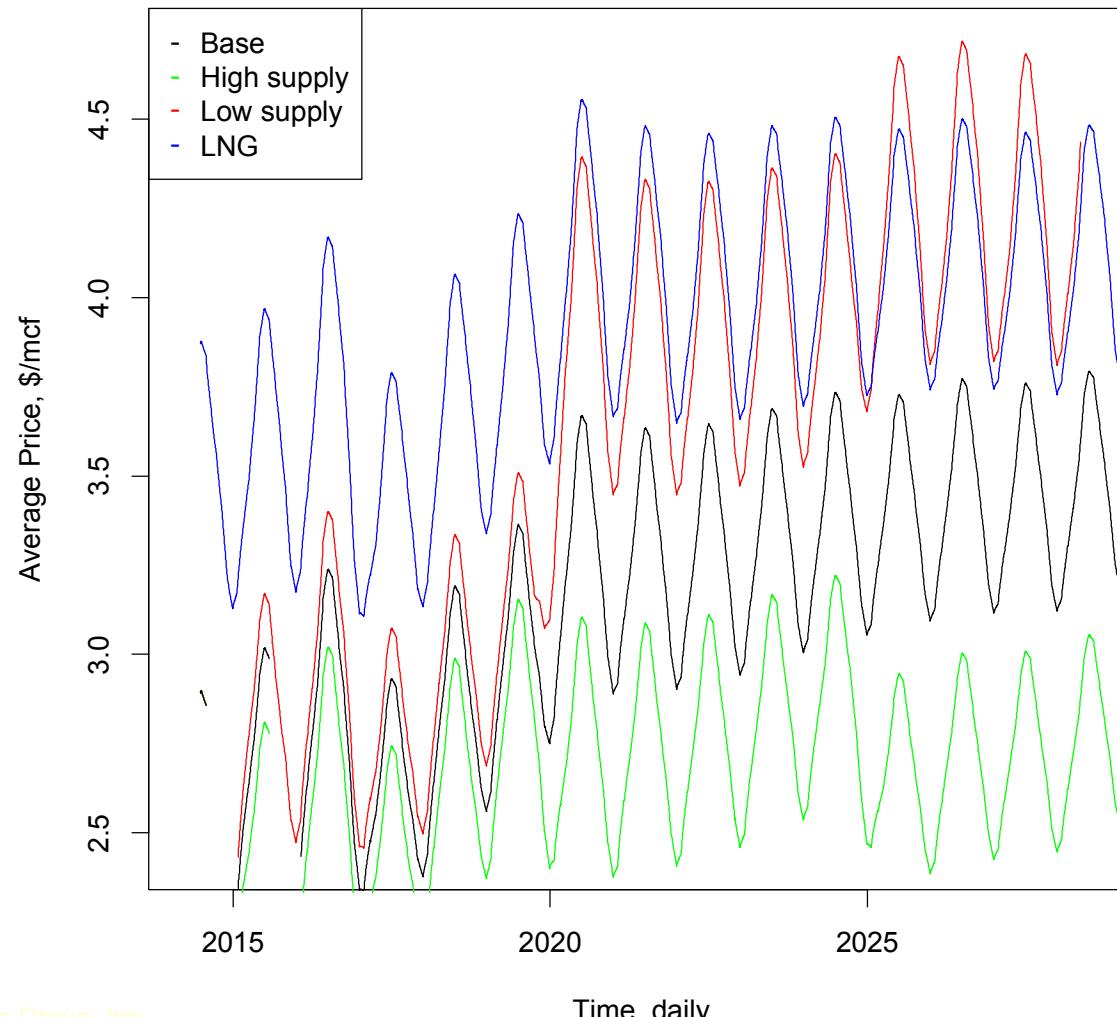


Scenario Prices



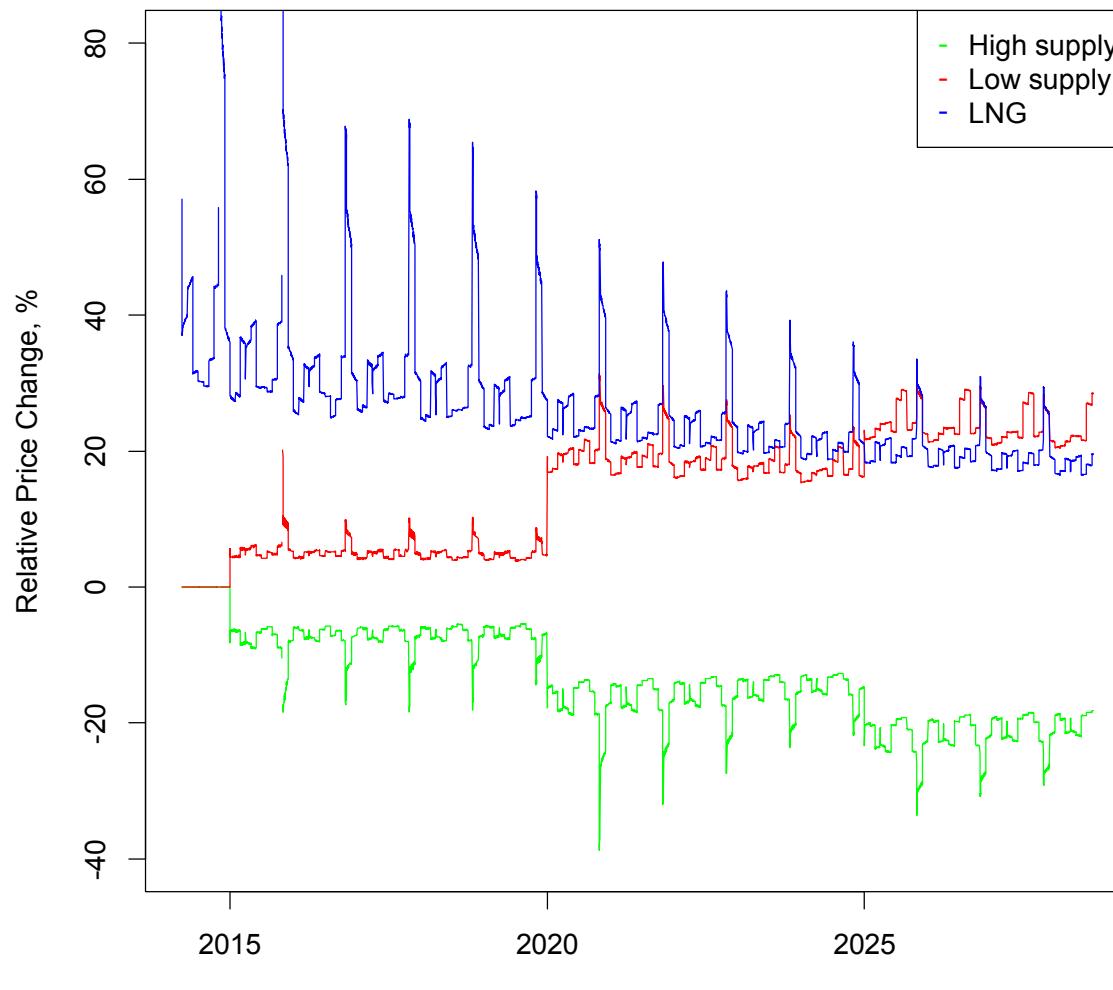
Prices, Moving Ave.

Average Price, 90 Days Moving Average

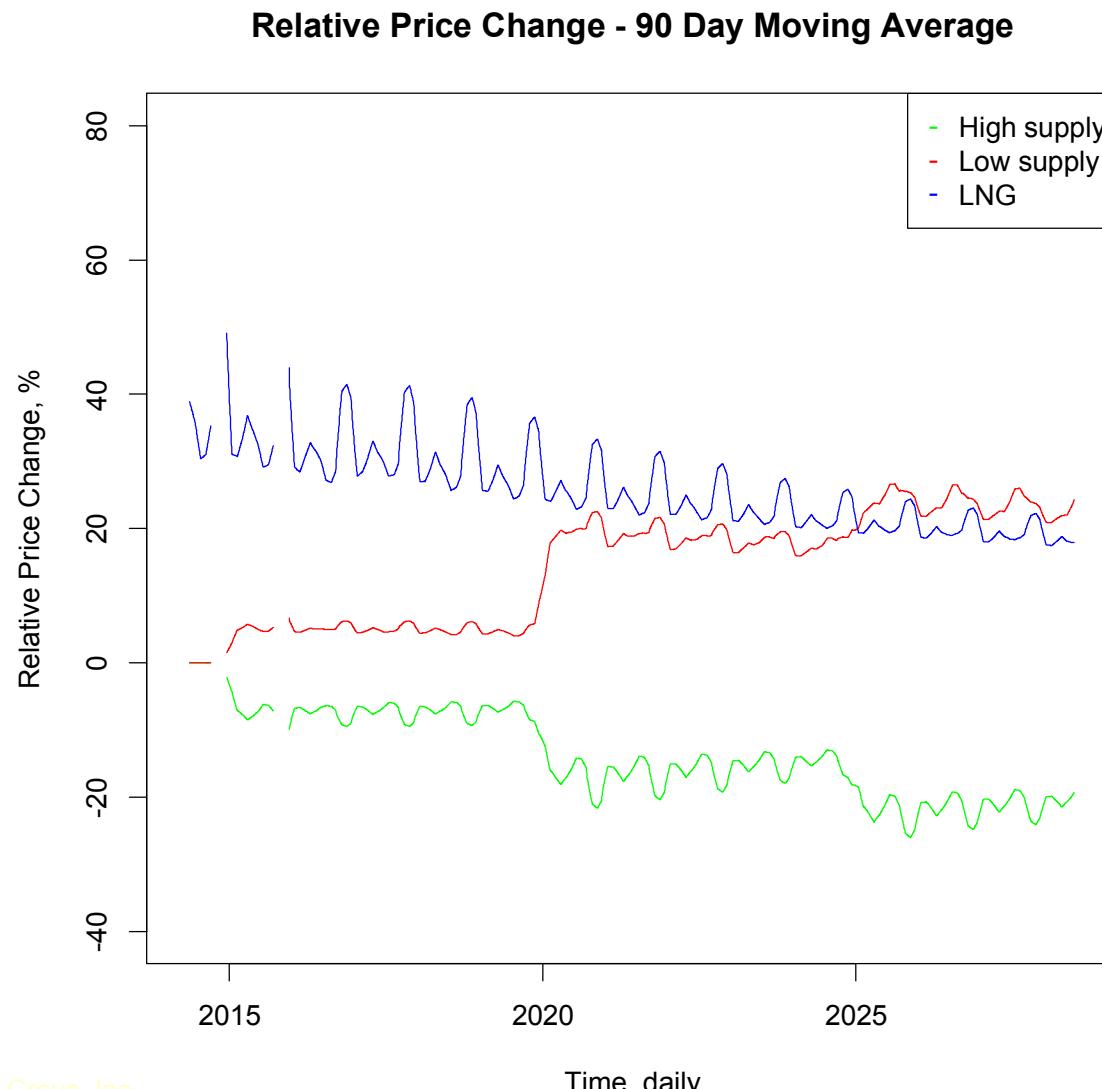


Relative Prices

Relative Price Change



Relative Prices, Moving Average



Preliminary Results

Base, LNG, High and Low Scenarios

	Approximate Averaged Scenario Price Range (\$/mcf)			
Time Period	Base	LNG	High	Low
2014 - 2020	2.2 – 3.3	3.2 – 4.2	2.2 – 3.1	2.2 – 3.5
2020-2025	2.7 – 3.7	3.5 – 4.5	2.2 – 3.1	3.4 – 4.4
2025-2030	2.9 – 3.7	3.5 – 4.5	2.2 – 3.0	3.5 – 4.7

Base: Base case, no changes to the system

LNG: Addition of LNG terminal at Sabina Pass at 15% of total system demand

High: (Sanford Energy Modeling Forum) EMF

Low: EMF

Results Discussion

- Demonstrated ability to represent NG price and market dynamics on daily time steps
- Conducted preliminary analysis of four scenarios:
 - Base
 - High shale
 - Low shale
 - LNG exports
- Results demonstrate significant sensitivity of the NG network to regulatory decisions (LNG approvals), individual agent decisions (storage), and quantitative and qualitative differences between different scenarios.

Future Work

- Enable better storage decisions calibration
- Create predictive agents that attempt to achieve such objective as profit maximization at the storage level
- Develop faster price determination, and flow calculation algorithms
- Resolve bottlenecks in database input/output and results analysis
- Apply to real-world scenarios
- Enable connecting the model with macro economic models



Thank you!