

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

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*Alexander V. Outkin,  
with Walter E. Bayeler, Peter H. Kobos, David J. Borns,  
Melissa Myerly, Vanessa N. Vargas, Eric D. Vugrin*

*Sandia National Laboratories*

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# *Project Overview*

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## 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*

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## 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

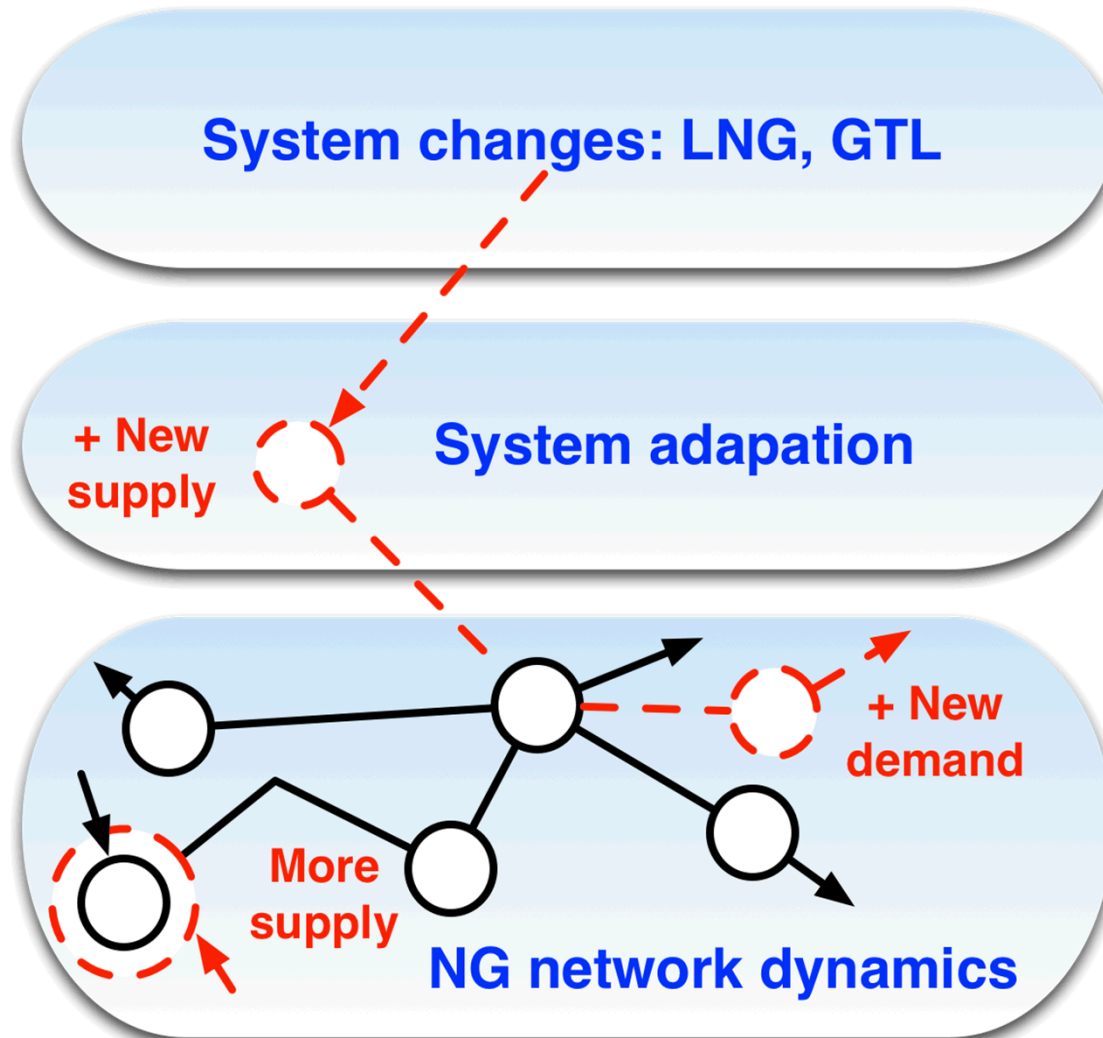
- 440 Storage nodes

Aggregate: prices, production and consumption, storage levels

In progress. EIA.

# *High Level NGSM Description*

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# *What Is Agent-Based Modeling?*

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- 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*

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- 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*

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- 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

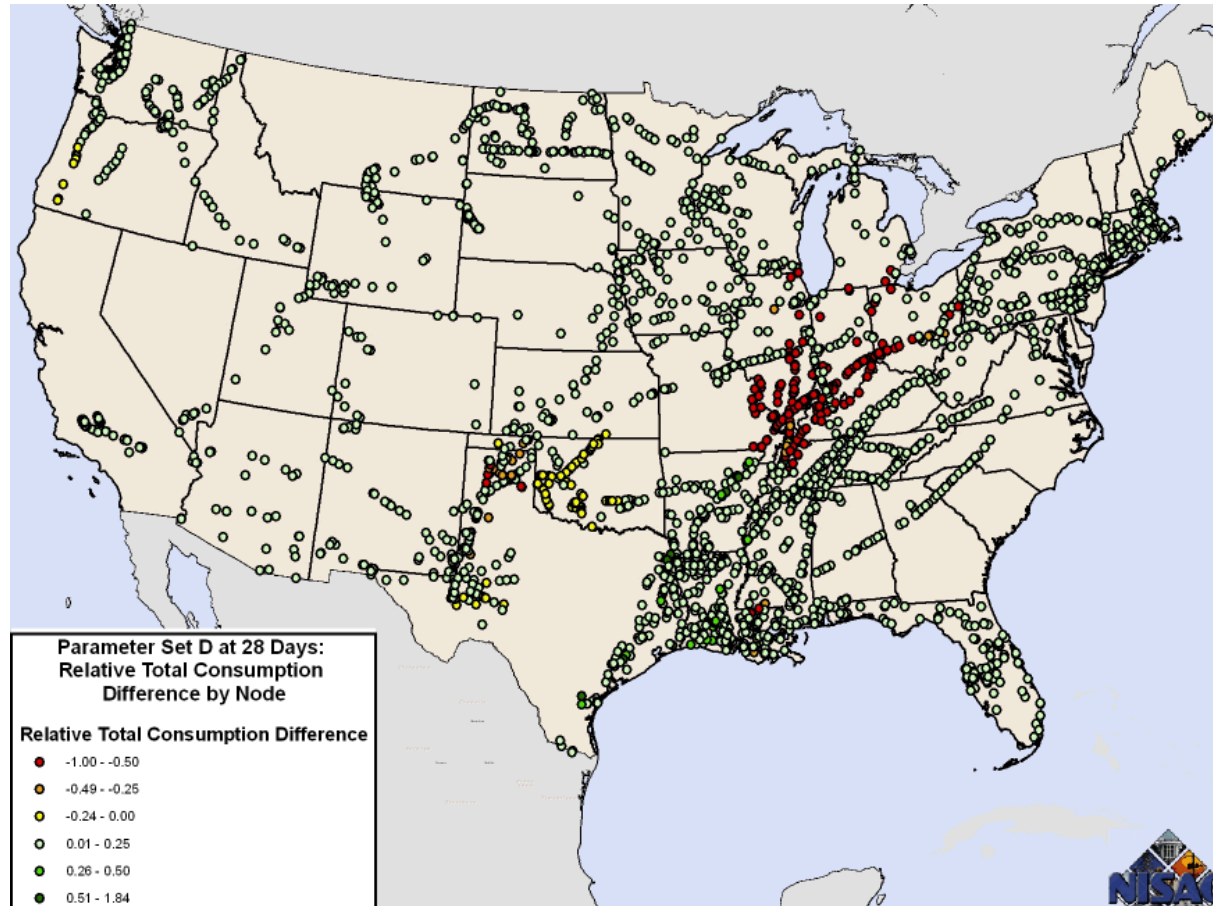
# *Sub-Market Price Determination*

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- 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*

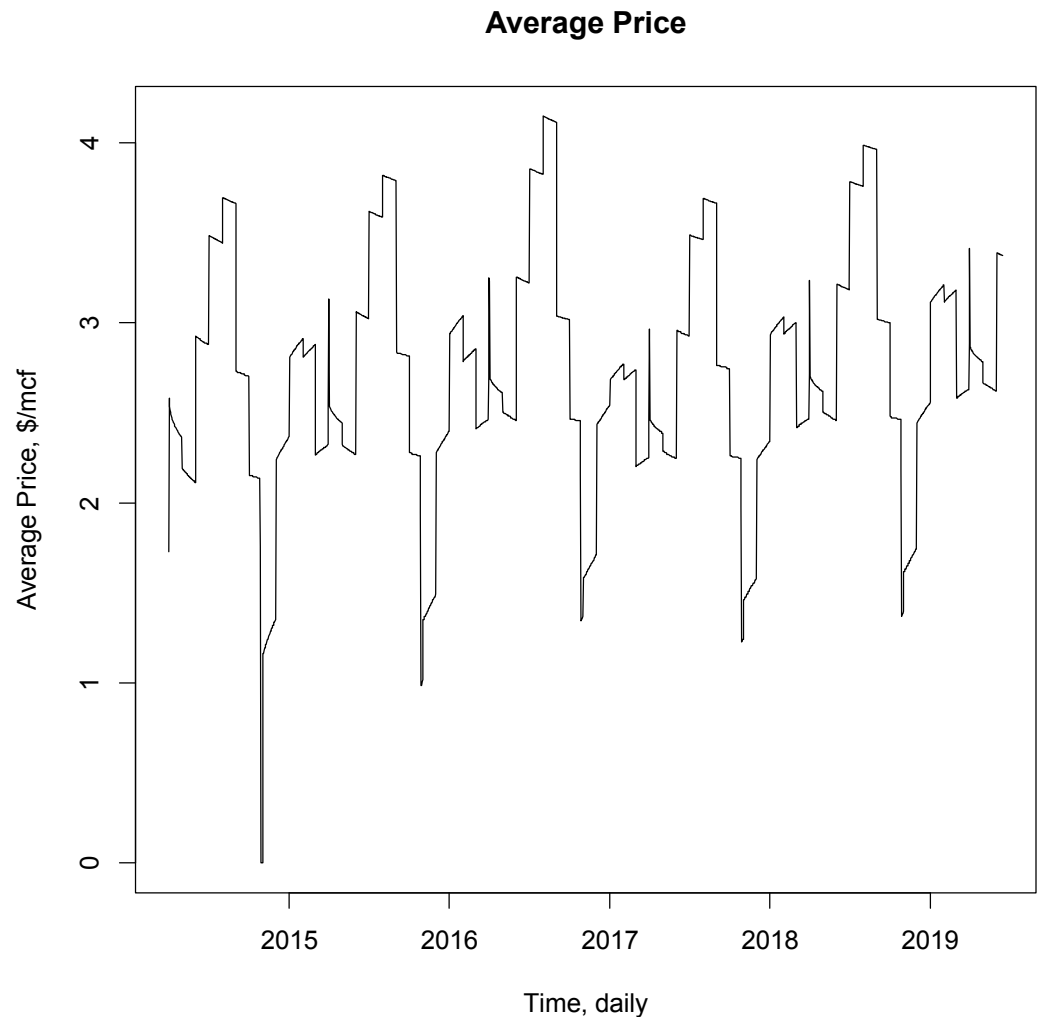
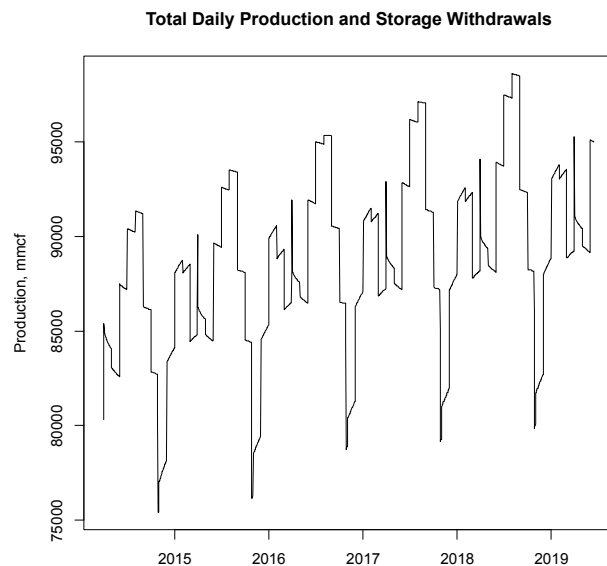


# *Preliminary Scenario Analysis: Base Case*

Represents GPCM  
data

Consolidated  
Storage

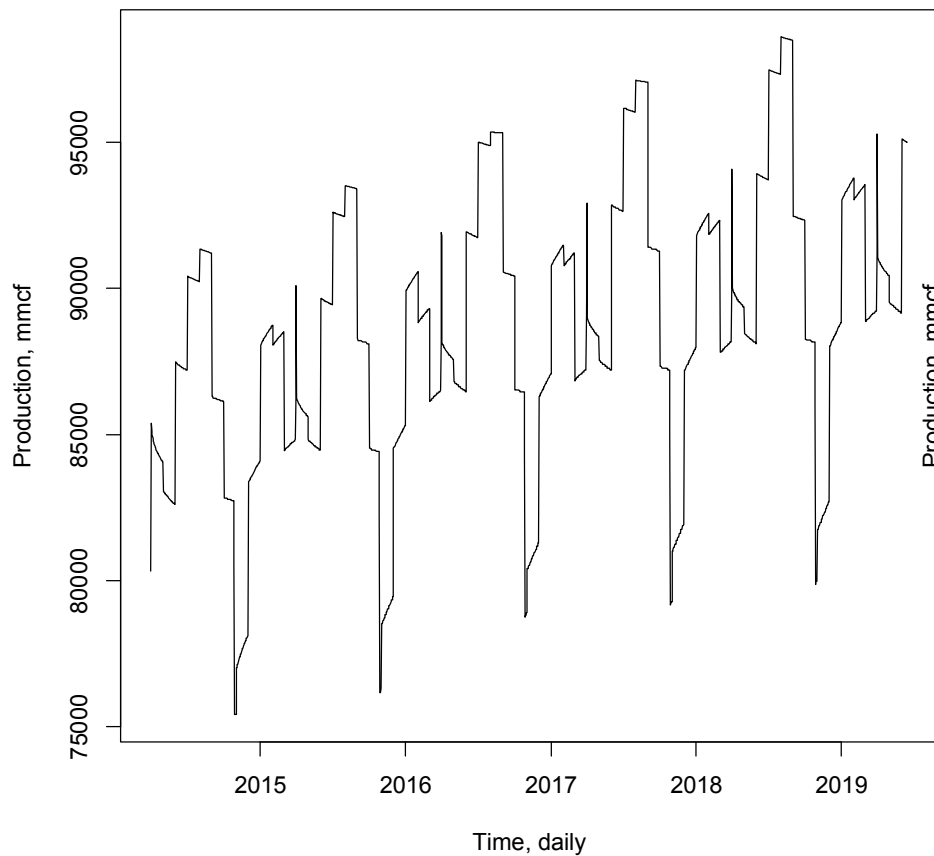
Endogenous Price  
Effects



# *Preliminary Scenario Analysis: LNG Exports*

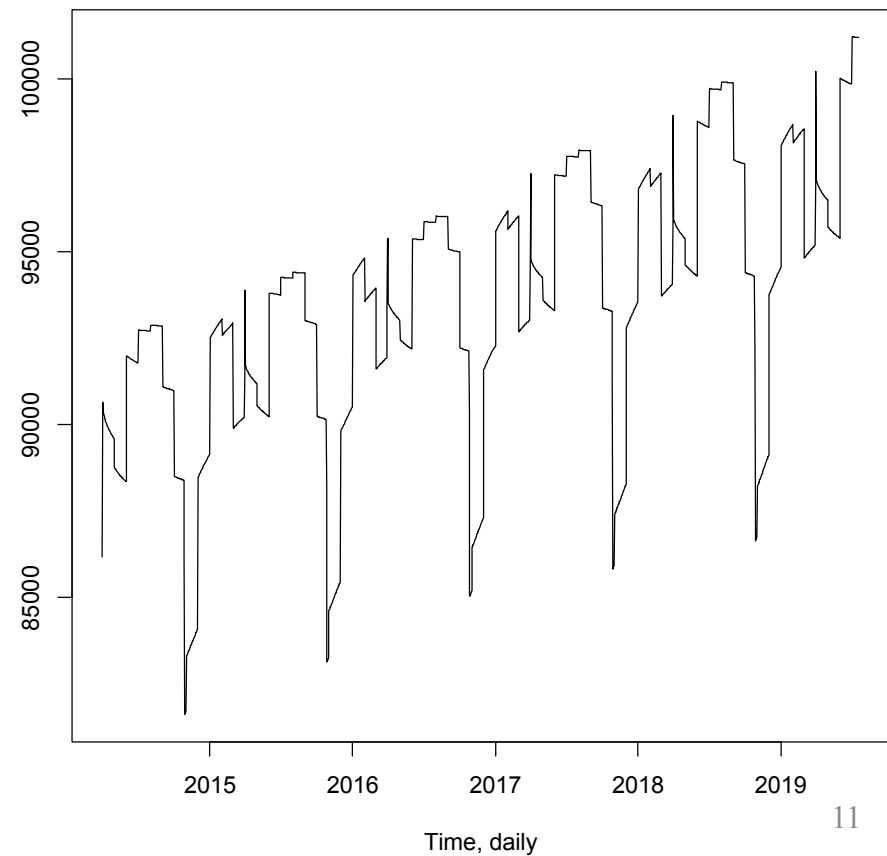
**Base**

**Total Daily Production and Storage Withdrawals**



**LNG**

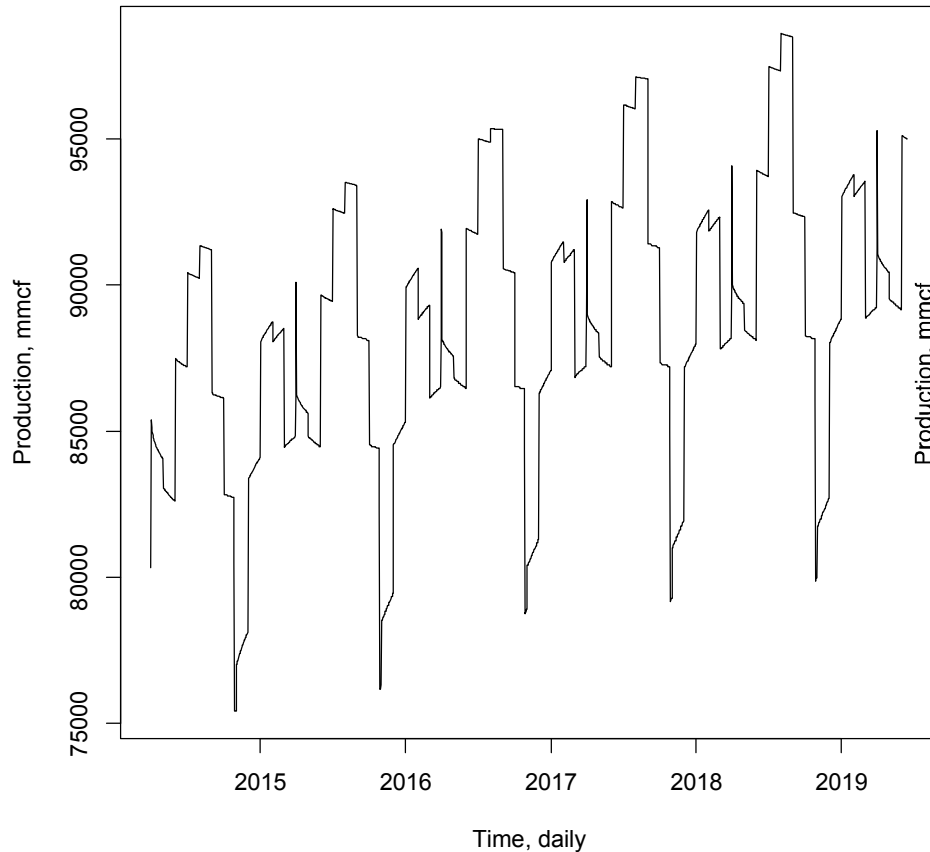
**Total Daily Production and Storage Withdrawals**



# *Preliminary Scenario Analysis: Low Supply*

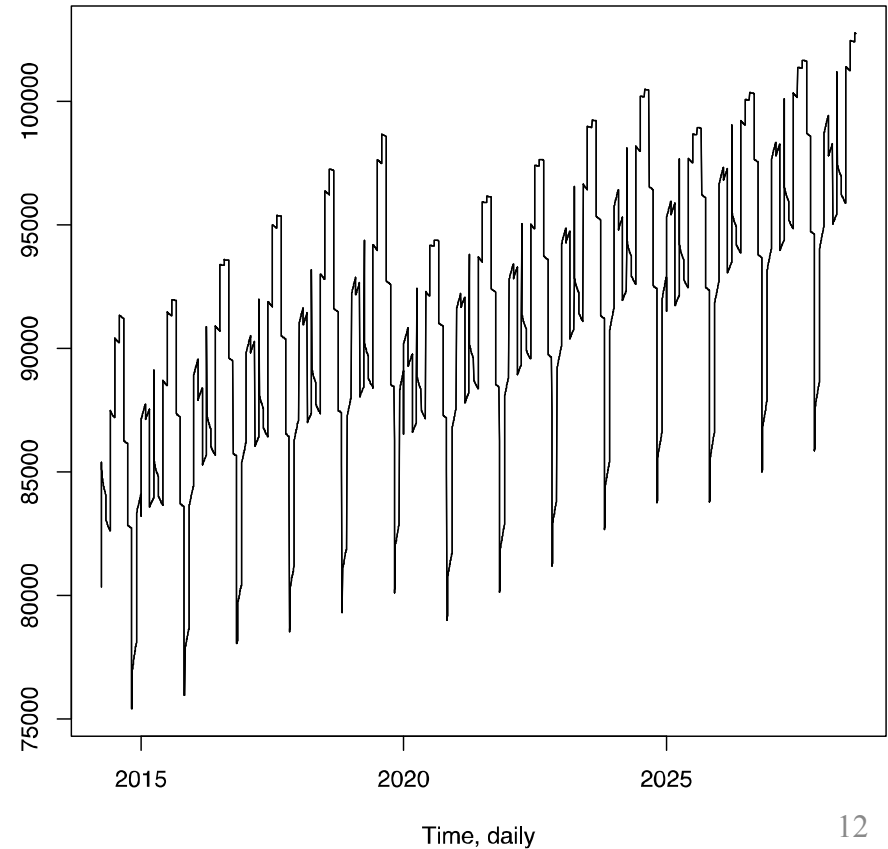
**Base**

**Total Daily Production and Storage Withdrawals**

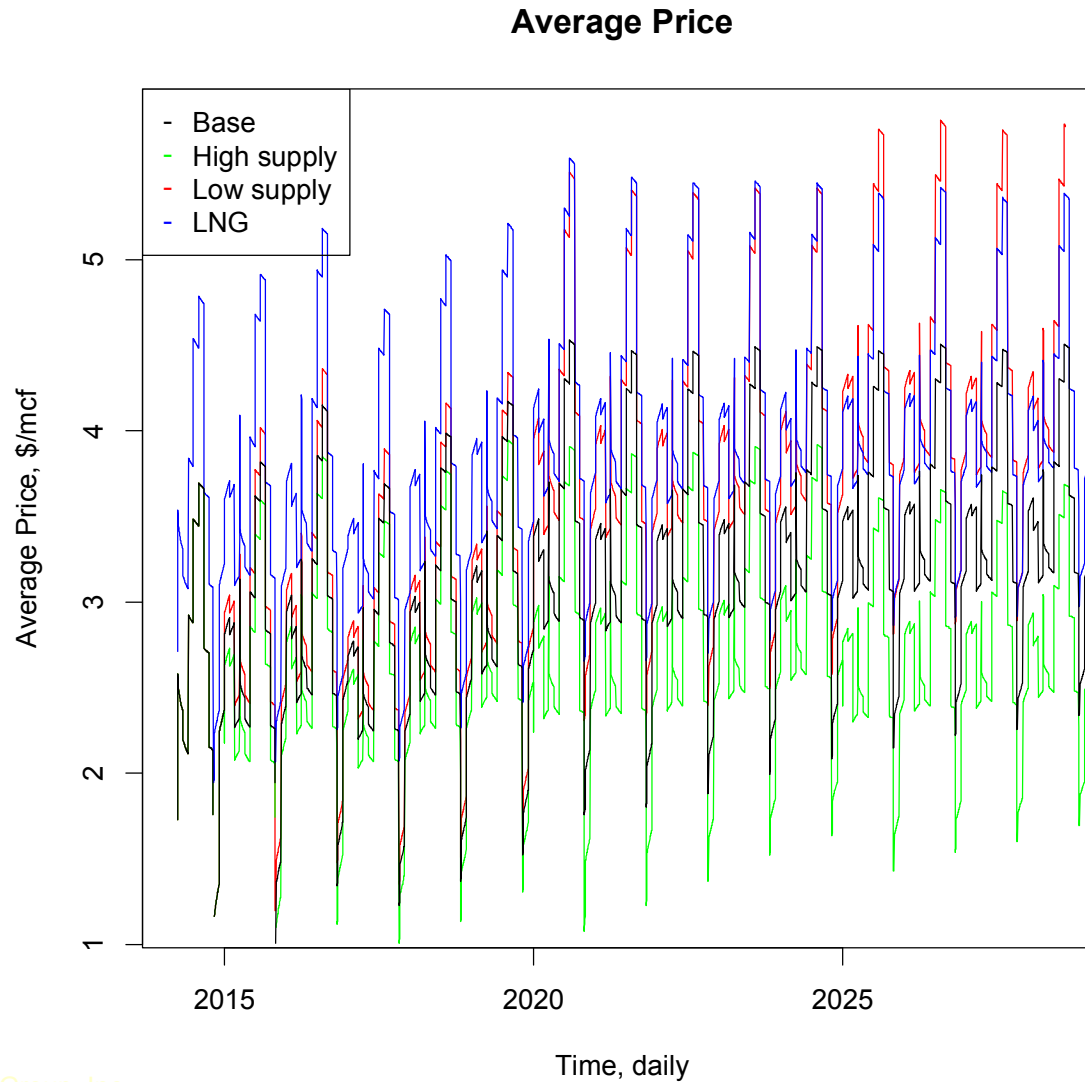


**Low**

**Total Daily Production and Storage Withdrawals**

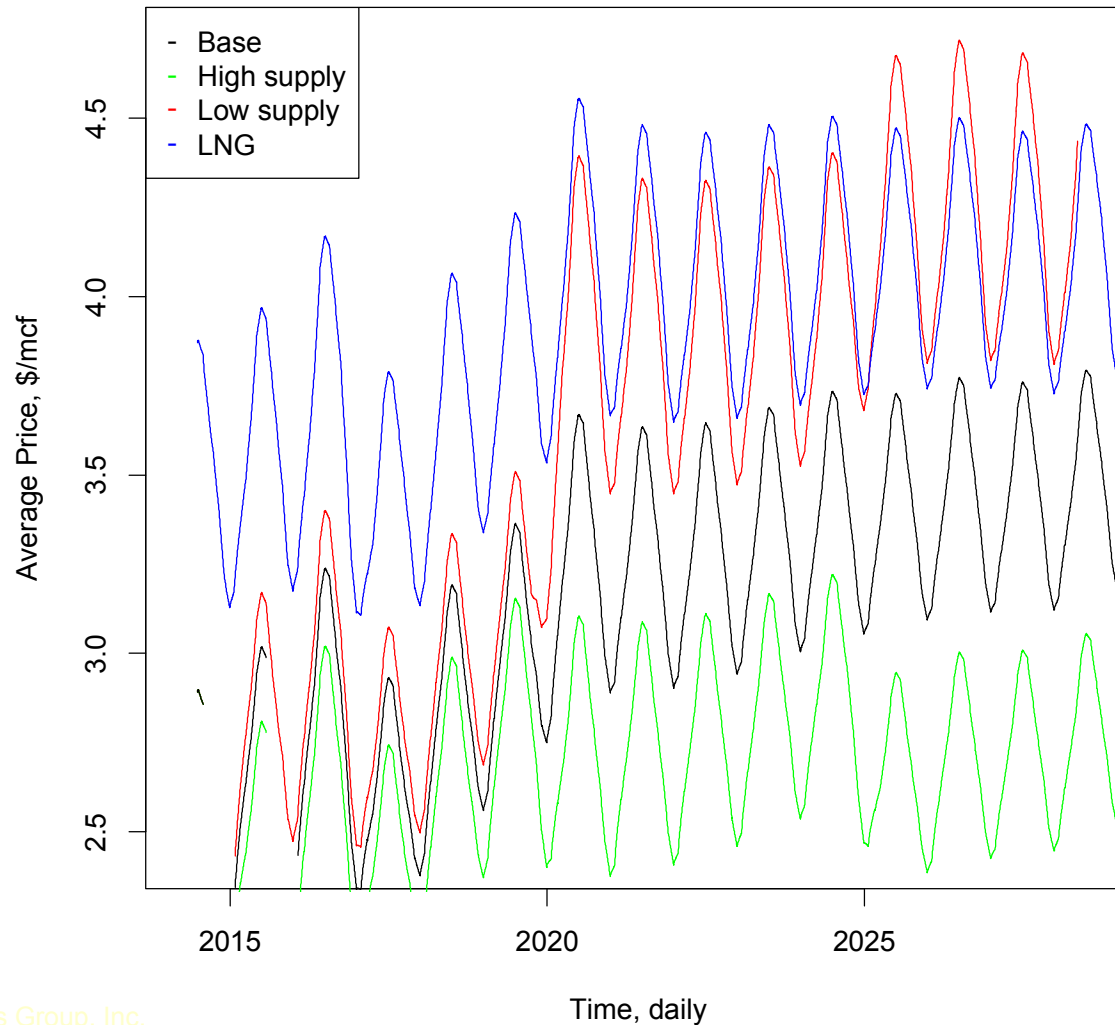


# Scenario Prices



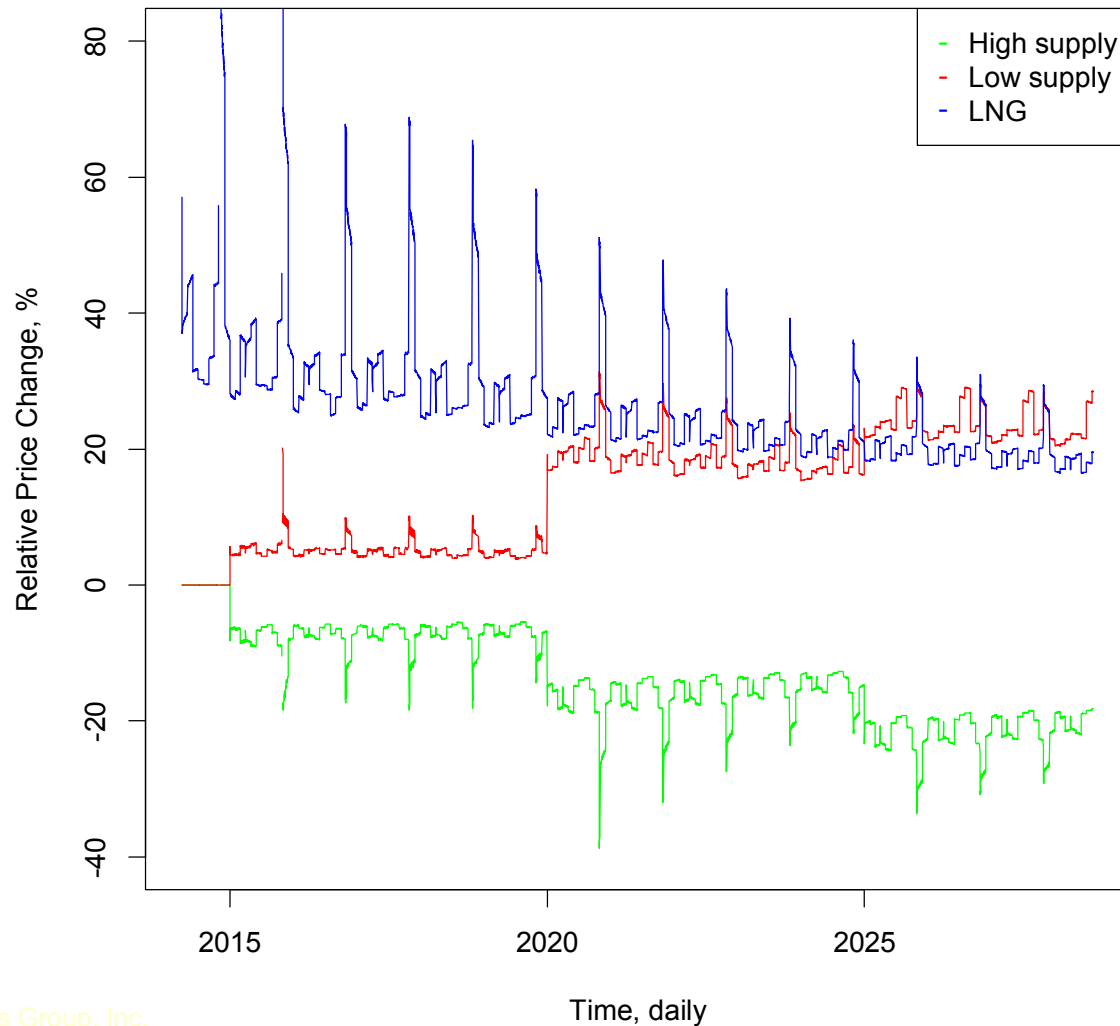
# *Prices, Moving Ave.*

**Average Price, 90 Days Moving Average**



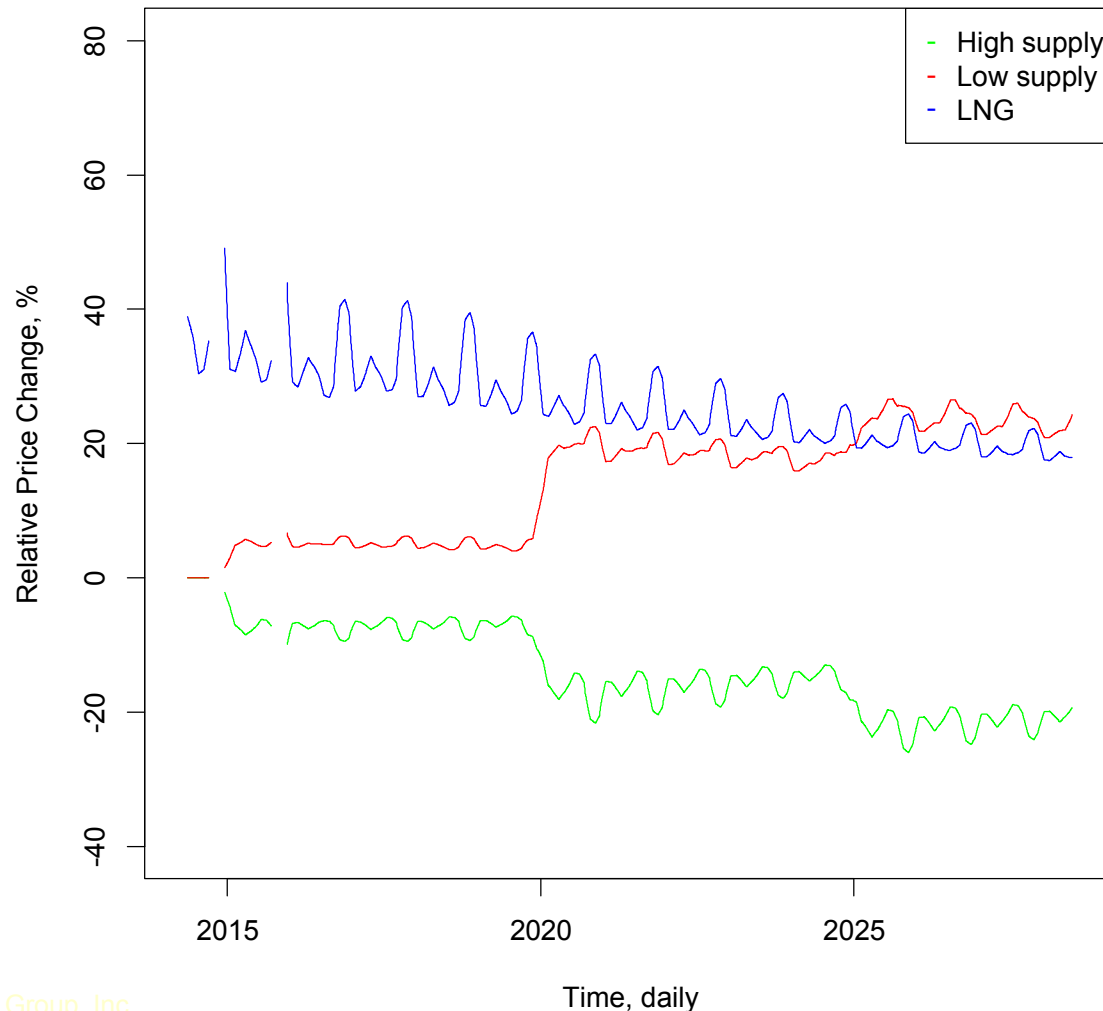
# *Relative Prices*

**Relative Price Change**



# *Relative Prices, Moving Average*

**Relative Price Change - 90 Day 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*

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- 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*

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- 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

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*Thank you!*