

Physics Coupled Machine Learning Applications for Geological Carbon Storage

Guoxiang (Gavin) Liu¹, Chung Yan Shih¹, Luciane Cunha¹, Hema Siriwardane²

¹National Energy Technology Laboratory, 626 Cochran Mill Road, Pittsburgh, PA; ²National Energy Technology Laboratory, 3610 Collins Ferry Road, Morgantown, WV 26505, USA



Science-informed Machine Learning to Accelerate Real Time (SMART) Decisions in Subsurface Applications

Motivation and Objectives

- CO₂ storage (CO₂ injection, brine extraction, pressure management) is a strategic design to meet the regulations based on the limited site characterization and dynamic reservoir responses for sequestration target.
- Coupled Capacitance & Resistance Model (CRM) and machine learning based upon machine learning techniques provide a bridge for operations and reservoir management for CO₂ storage.
- Demonstrating the synergy of physics coupled machine learning concept for CO₂ storage decision support.
- Potential to transfer the efforts learned from one datasets to another for the application purpose.

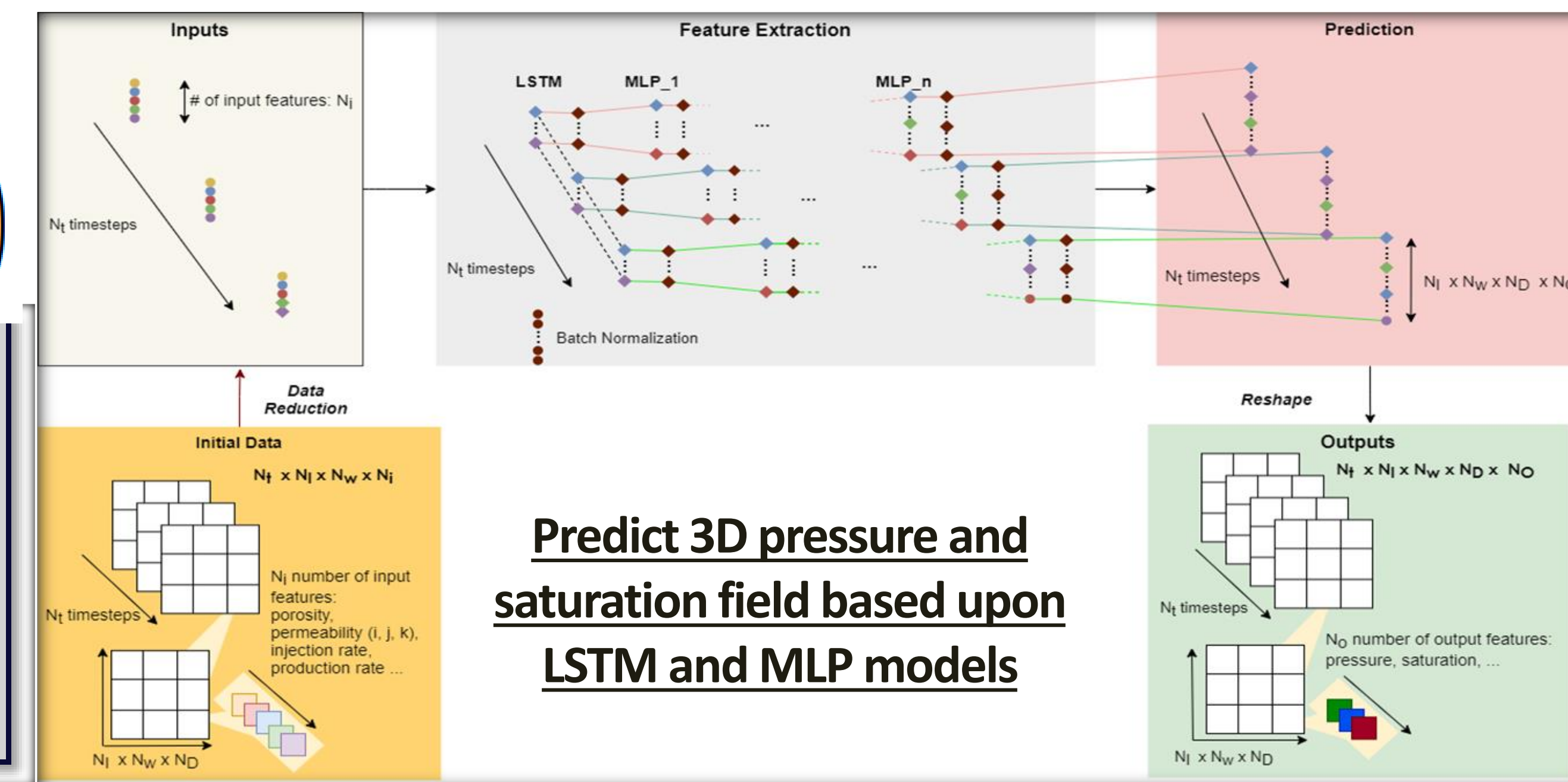
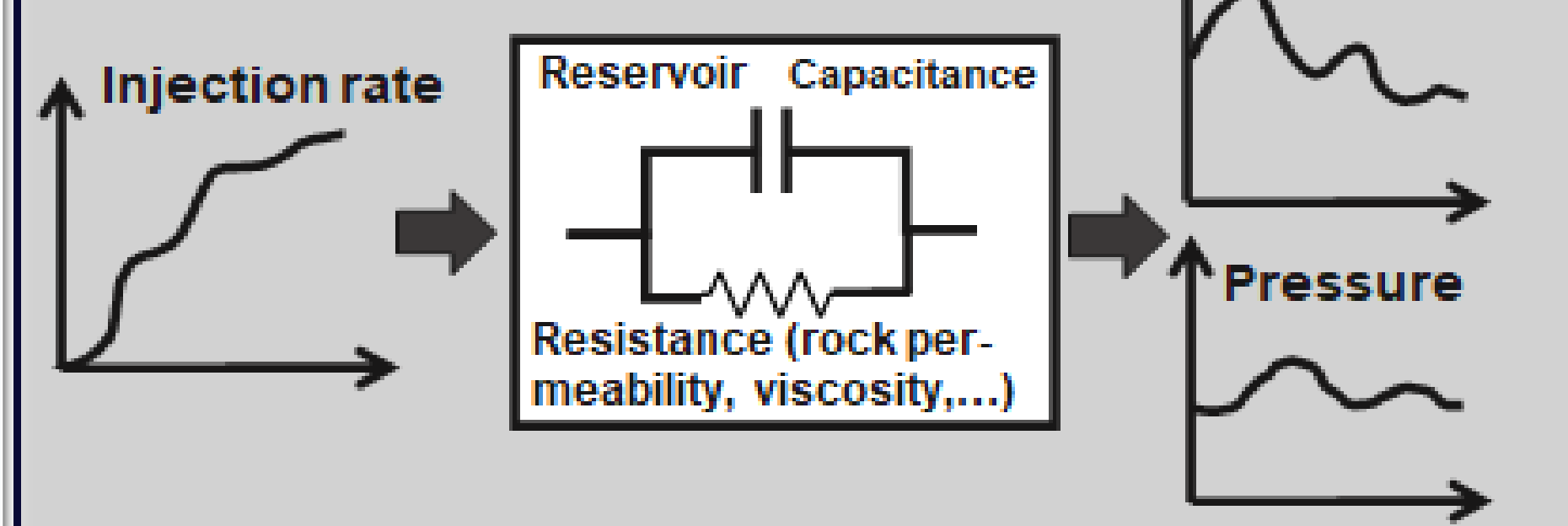
The Model Overview

Electric Circuit Borrowed Material Balance Principle

Capacitance & Resistance Model

$$q_k = q_{(k-1)}e^{-\frac{\Delta t}{\tau}} + \left(1 - e^{-\frac{\Delta t}{\tau}}\right) \left(f i_k - J\tau \frac{p_{wf}^{(k)} - p_{wf}^{(k-1)}}{\Delta t}\right)$$

Capacitance Resistance Model (CRM)



Adapted CRM Model

$$q_k = q_{(k-1)}e^{-\frac{\Delta t}{\tau}} + \left(1 - e^{-\frac{\Delta t}{\tau}}\right) \left(f i_k - J\tau \frac{p_{wf}^{(k)} - p_{wf}^{(k-1)}}{\Delta t}\right)$$

- Injection cumulative-based drainage volume:

$$c_t v_p \frac{\Delta p}{\Delta t} = i \Rightarrow c_t v_p \Delta p = i \Delta t$$

$$0 = \left(1 - e^{-\frac{\Delta t}{\tau}}\right) (i - J\tau \frac{\Delta p}{\Delta t})$$

$$J\tau \frac{\Delta p}{\Delta t} (1 - e^{-\frac{\Delta t}{\tau}}) = i(1 - e^{-\frac{\Delta t}{\tau}})$$

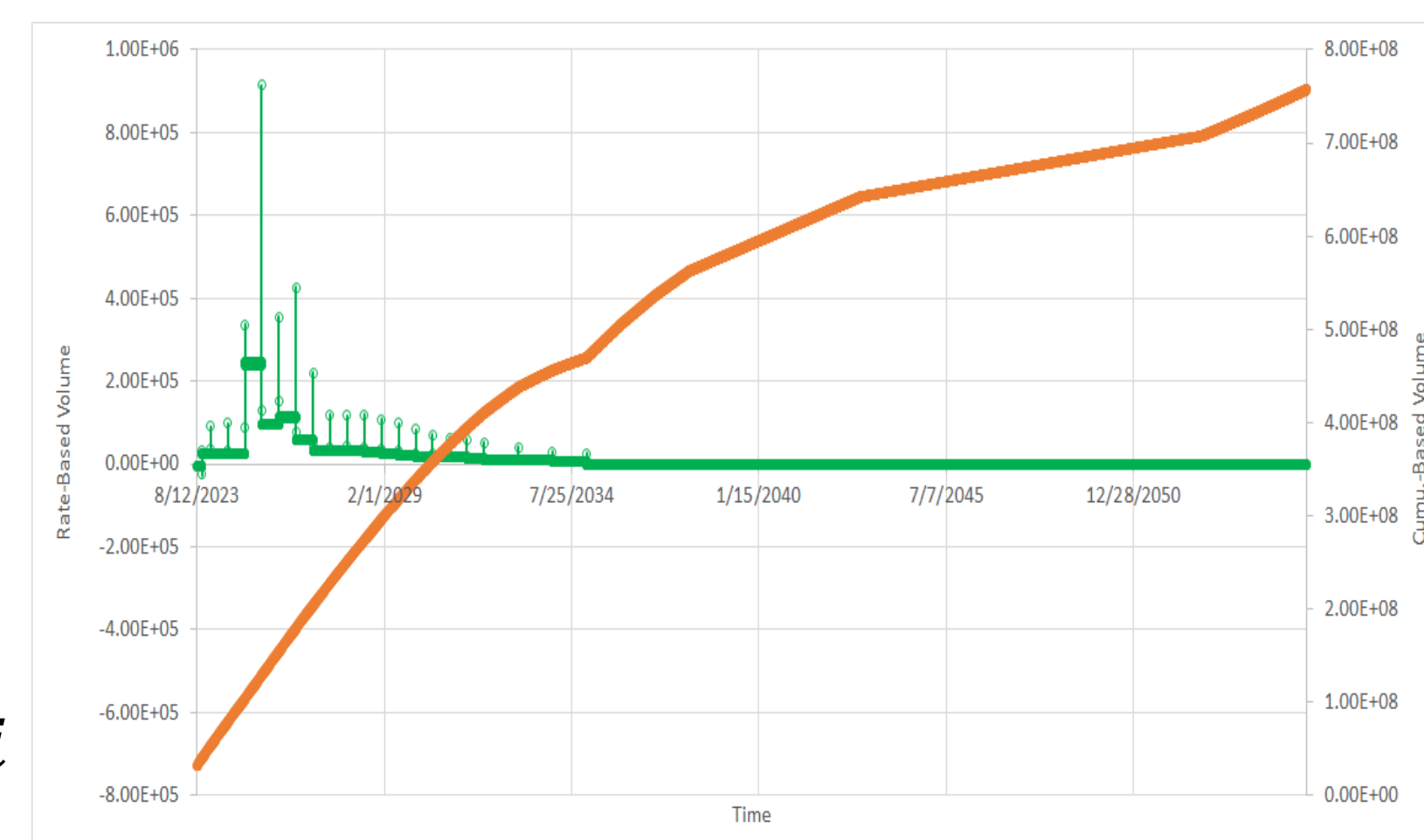
$$c_t v_p \frac{\Delta p}{\Delta t} = i \quad (1)$$

$$J\tau \frac{\Delta p}{\Delta t} = i \Rightarrow i = J\tau (\bar{p} - p_{wf}) \quad (2)$$

- Injection cumulative-based pressure:

$$c_t v_p \frac{\Delta p}{\Delta t} = i \Rightarrow c_t v_p \Delta p = i \Delta t \Rightarrow c_t v_p \int \frac{\Delta p}{\Delta t} = \int i$$
$$\Rightarrow c_t v_p \sum_{t=0}^{t=n} \Delta p = \sum_{t=0}^{t=n} i \Rightarrow \sum_{t=0}^{t=n} \Delta p = \sum_{t=0}^{t=n} i / (c_t v_p)$$

$$c_t v_p \sum_{t=0}^{t=n} \Delta p = \sum_{t=0}^{t=n} i \Rightarrow v_p = \sum_{t=0}^{t=n} i / (c_t \sum_{t=0}^{t=n} \Delta p)$$

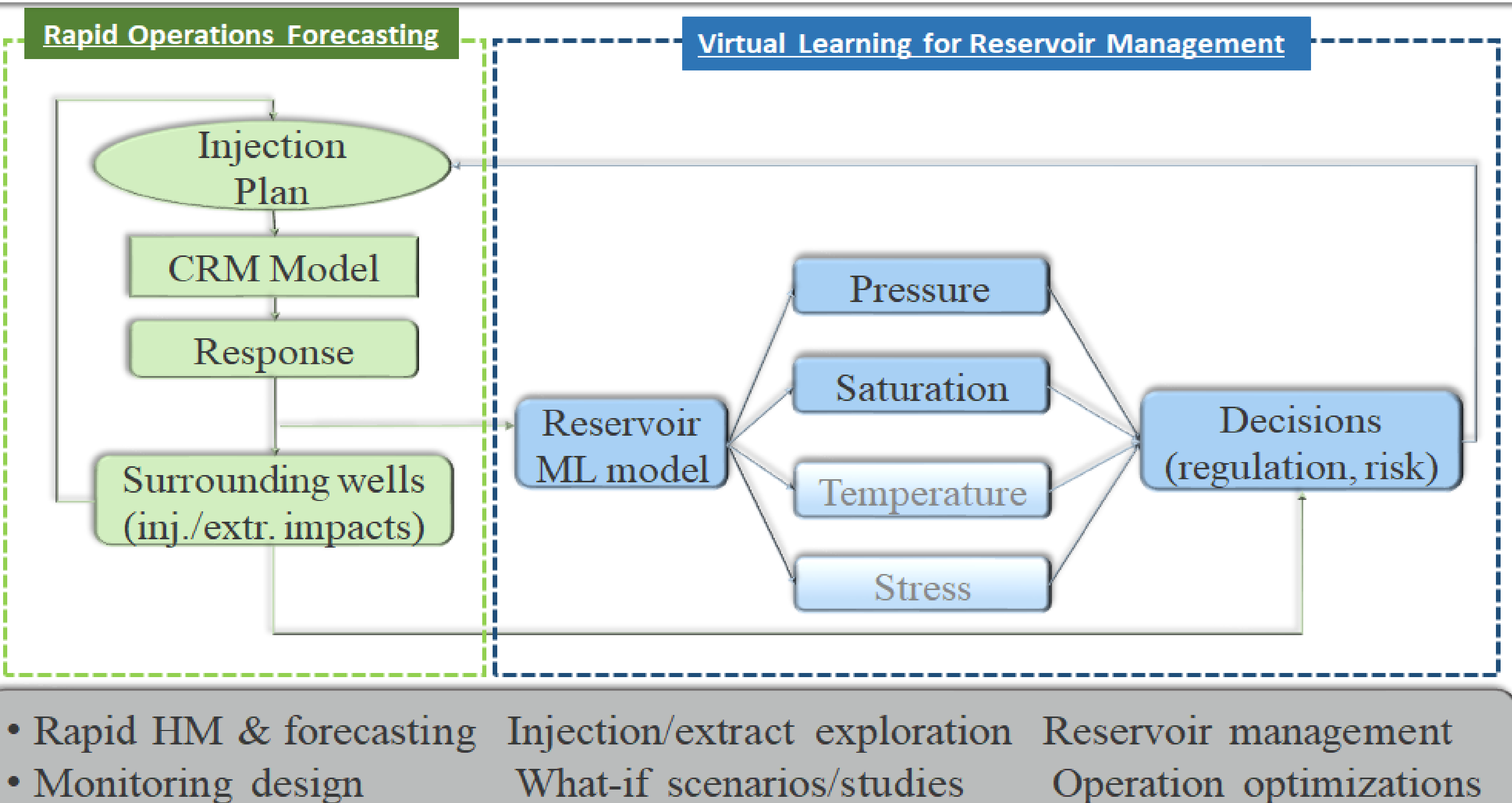


Rate-based and cumulative-based drainage volume

- Injection rate-based drainage volume:

$$c_t v_p \frac{\Delta p}{\Delta t} = i \Rightarrow v_p = \frac{i}{c_t \frac{\Delta p}{\Delta t}}$$

Coupled Workflow



Remarks

- This study illustrates a physics coupled machine learning method for CO₂ storage application, particularly, providing insights of reservoir pressure build-up and drainage volume understanding over CO₂ injection.
- The adapted CRM model for CO₂ injection is driven from the classic form of the model to find out the relationships between injection and the reservoir pressure build-up and drainage volume.
- Such insights also can be used as constraint/s for machine learning to guide the training and testing.
- More cross validation and benchmark testing is still on-going.

Disclaimer

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