

Dynamic Optimization in Gas Pipeline Networks



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Project Background

- ▶ Collaboration with Cognizant (Invensys).
- ▶ Dynamic Optimization of Gas Pipeline Networks
 - ▶ First principles model developed in Baumrucker & Biegler (2010), moved into a GUI-based ROMEo platform.
 - ▶ ROMEo: Rigorous On-line Modeling and Equation-based Optimization
 - ▶ Model will provide a case study for ROMEo's dynamic optimization capabilities using the OPERA SQP solver.
 - ▶ Generate scenarios and verify results.

Gas Transmission Pipeline Networks

Interconnected network of suppliers, consumers and compressor stations

Processing Plants



Compressor Stations



Customers



- ▶ **Suppliers:** Continuous flow of gas into network.
- ▶ **Customers:** Chemical industries, Power plants, Residential/commercial heating: Flow demands must be satisfied at a contract pressure.
- ▶ **Compressor Stations:** Compression of gas to compensate for frictional loss.
- ▶ **Optimization Scope** – Decide on optimal operating points by minimizing the operating cost of compressors s.t.,
 - ▶ satisfying time varying gas demands,
 - ▶ contract pressures, and
 - ▶ physical constraints.

Pipeline modeling

- ▶ **Pipeline Arcs:** PDE's to describe pressure driven flow in a pipe: $p(z,t)$ and $q(z,t)$

Momentum Balance:
$$\frac{\partial p}{\partial z} + \frac{f}{2} \frac{RT}{M_w DA^2} \frac{q|q|}{p} = 0$$

Material Balance:
$$\frac{\partial q}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial p}{\partial t} \frac{M_w A}{ZRT} = 0$$

Network Inventory:
$$A \int_0^L p(z) dz = Z \frac{m}{M_w} RT$$

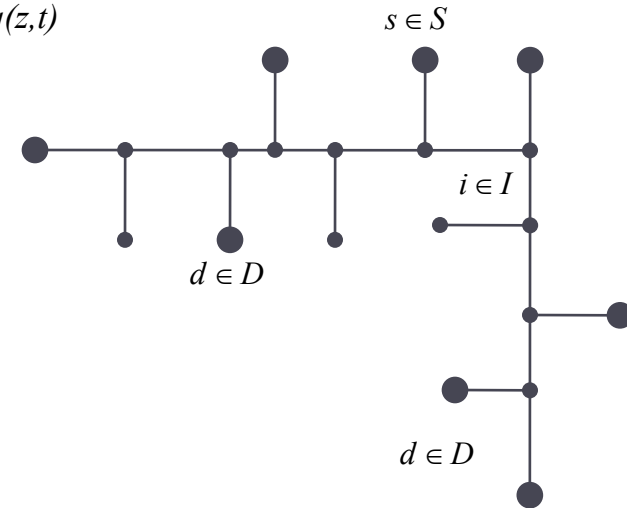
- ▶ **Node equations**

- ▶ Flow balance: no accumulation at nodes.
- ▶ Pressure balance: pressure at a node is equal to the pressure either into or out of the connected arc.

- ▶ **Compressor equation:**
$$Power_{s,t} = q_{s,t}^{Supply} \frac{C_p T_{ref}}{\eta} \left[\left(\frac{P_{s,t}}{P_{inlet}} \right)^{(\gamma-1)/\gamma} - 1 \right] \quad \forall s \in S, t \in T$$

- ▶ **Colebrook-White turbulent friction factor**

- ▶ **Flow reversals through smoothing**



SET DEFINITIONS

I	Arcs (pipe segments)
J	Nodes (intersection)
$K = \{in, out\}$	End -points of the pipe
S	Suppliers in network
D	Demands in network
$T = \{0, \dots, t_f\}$	Time points

Dynamic Optimization Formulation

Formulation (NLP):

min Compression energy

s.t. Discretized dynamic pipeline model

Physical Constraints

Terminal Constraint

Objective function (Energy minimization):

$$J(t_0) = \underbrace{\sum_{s \in S} \int_{t_0}^{t_0+T_p} Power_{s,t} dt}_{\text{Total Energy}} + \underbrace{\rho \sum_{s \in S} \sum_{t \in T \setminus \{t_0\}} (Power_{s,t} - Power_{s,t-1})^2}_{\text{Smoothing term}}$$

Term	Meaning
States	Pipeline Inventory
Inputs (MV)	Supplier flow rates
Parameters	Forecast of future demand

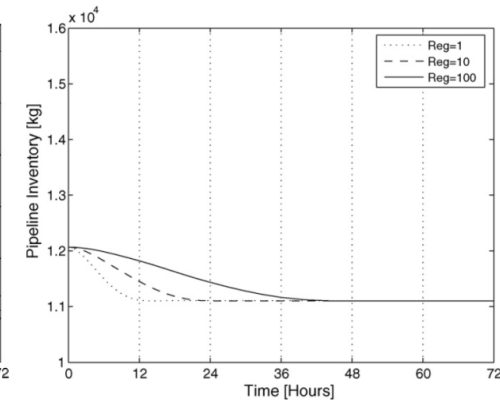
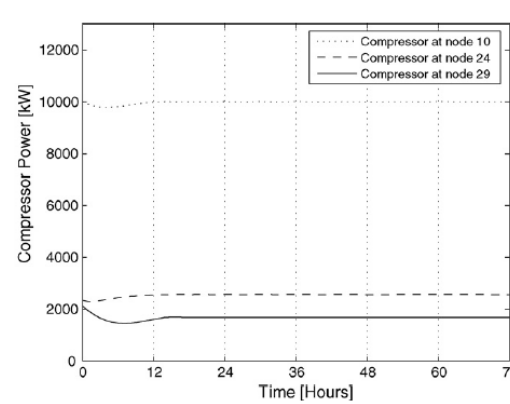
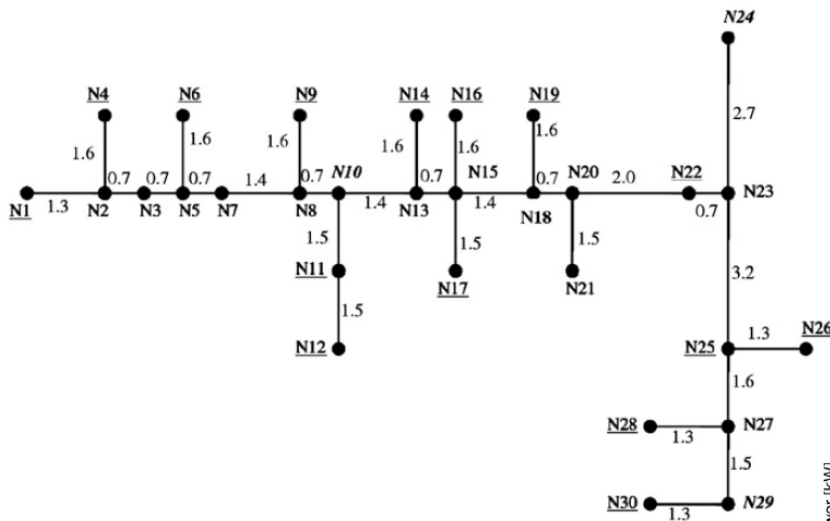
Constraints:

- ▶ **Delivery points:** Contract pressures should be satisfied.
- ▶ **Supplier points:** Compressor limits on minimum & maximum discharge, pressures and work.
- ▶ **Linepack/Inventory targets:** Restoring sustainable gas pipeline inventory and pressure.

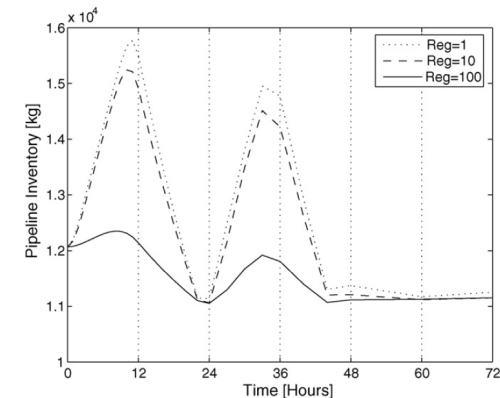
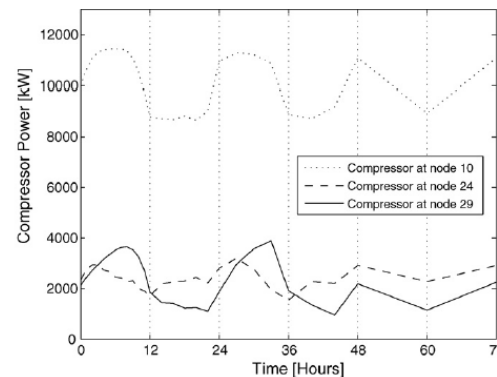
$$\sum_i mass_{i,t_f} \geq \sum_i mass_{i,0}$$

Case Studies on the Praxair Network

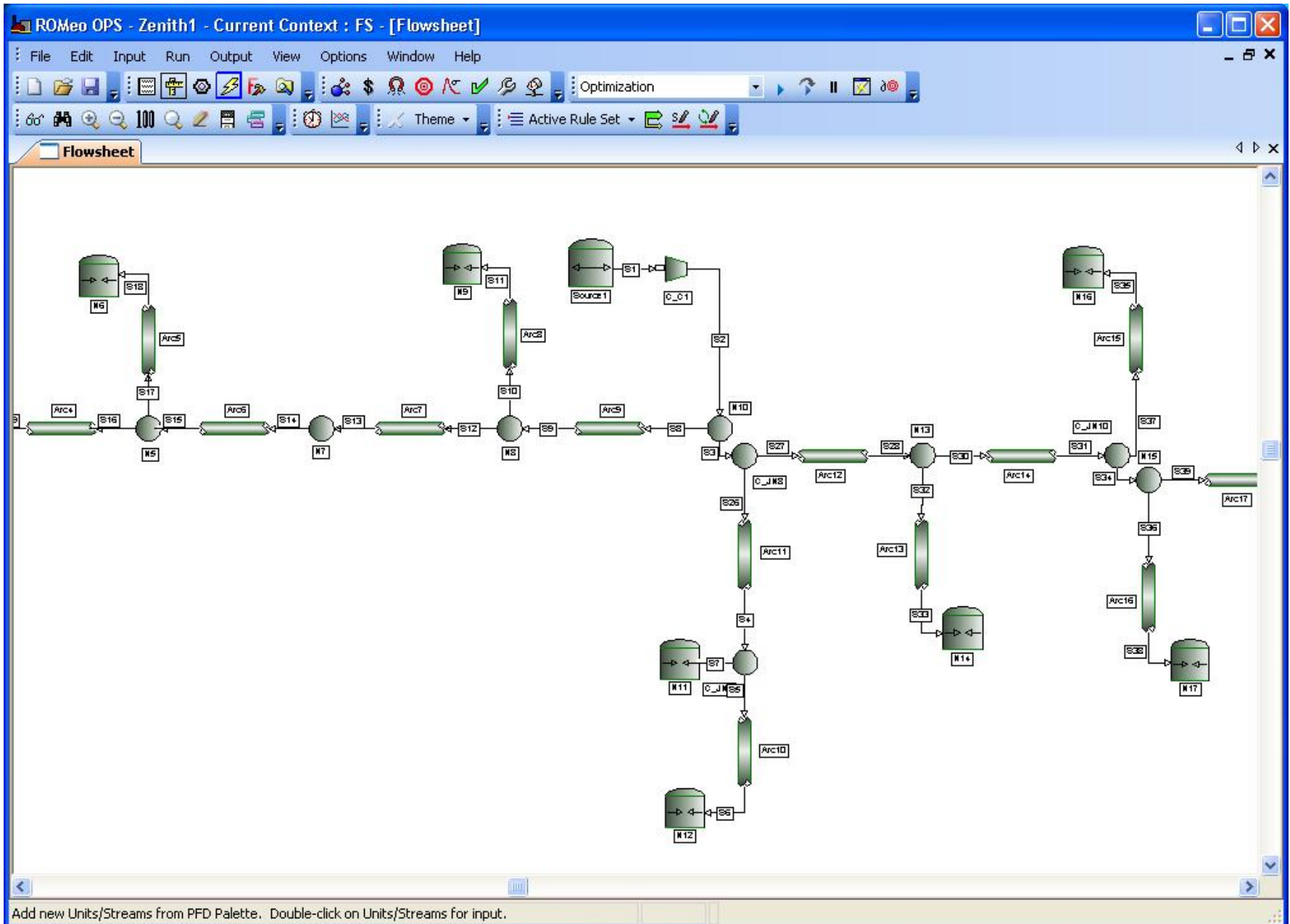
▶ Energy minimization:



▶ Time of day pricing:



Flowsheet representation in ROMeo



Collaborative Efforts

- ▶ Pipeline model built in ROMeo.
- ▶ Allows user to add Pipe Segments, Sinks, Sources, Compressors and Nodes.
- ▶ First principles models from Baumrucker & Biegler, embedded into ROMeo.
- ▶ Results validated against PIPEPHASE: steady-state pipeline simulator (Invensys)
- ▶ Dynamic Optimization case studies compare well against results published in Baumrucker & Biegler.
- ▶ Future interest in dynamic optimization: Water Pipeline Networks, PSA.