



Contribution ID: 964

Type: Oral Presentation

Validating computational models for carbon storage

As is common for subsurface applications, the planning and operation of geological carbon storage relies heavily on computational models. Arguably, several decades of experience from the extraction of subsurface resources support the validity of these tools, in particular during the active carbon dioxide injection and early post-injection phase. However, validation of long-term carbon storage performance, on the time-scales of hundreds of years after injection, cannot directly be justified by either existing engineering practice nor natural analogues.

The FluidFlower validation and forecasting study was specifically designed to provide validation data for carbon storage. Moreover, by conducting a multi-institutional and multidisciplinary double-blind study, we were able to address the forecasting skill of the carbon storage simulation community. In this talk we give an overview of the results of the study, both from the perspective of model validation and assessment of forecasting skill.

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References

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Session Classification: Plenary/Invited

Track Classification: (MS25) Invited & Plenary Speakers