

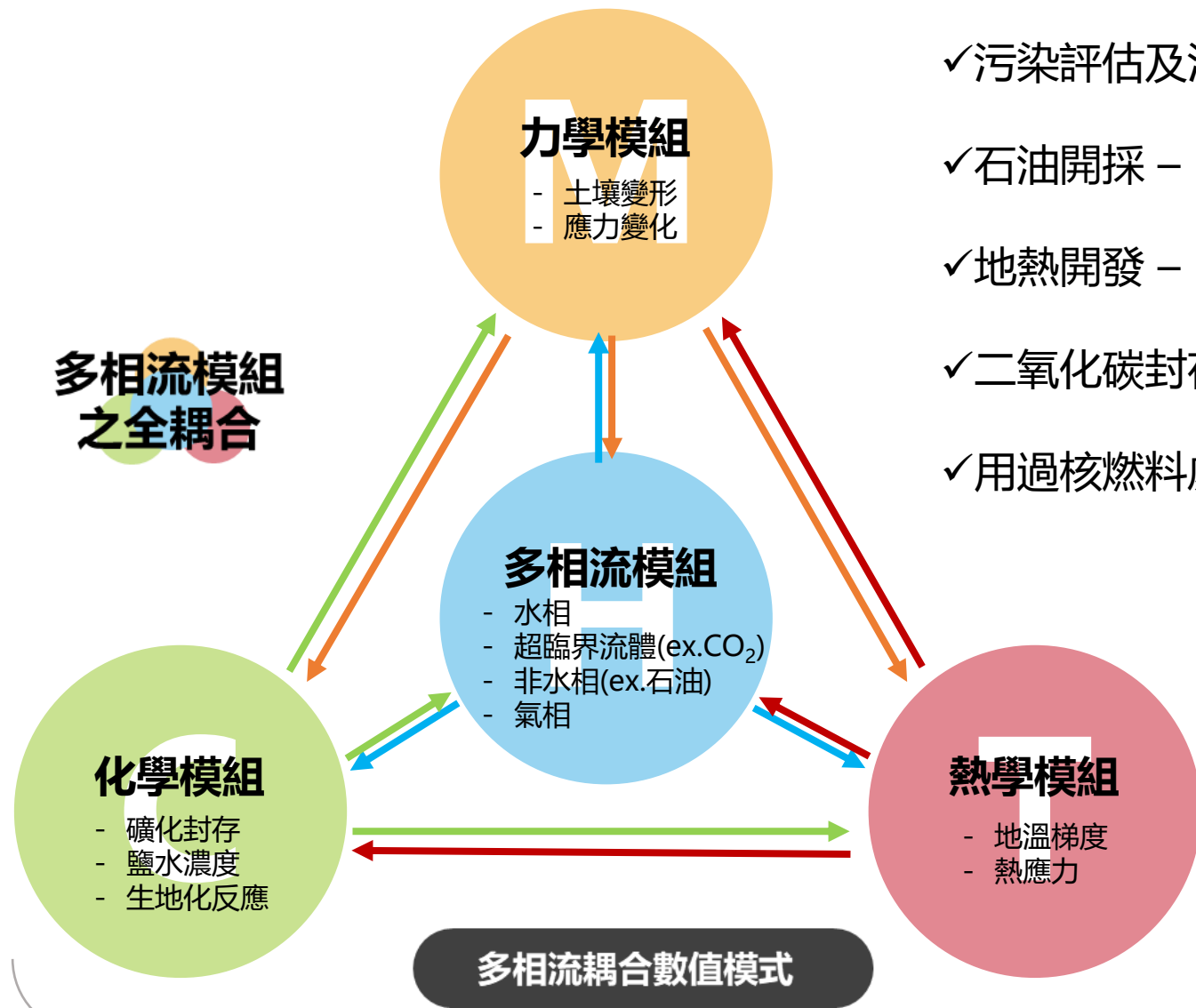
數值模擬在二氧化碳封存與地熱開發中的應用

國立台灣大學新碳勘科技研究中心

郭家瑋副研究員

2025/10/31

地下環境議題源自多重耦合過程(Multi-Physics Coupling)

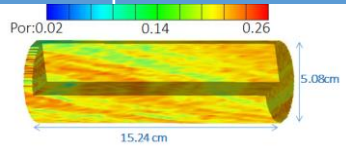
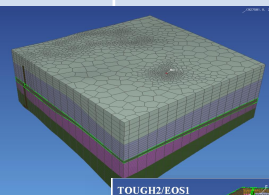
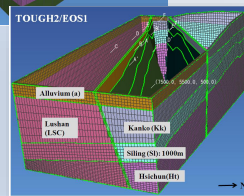
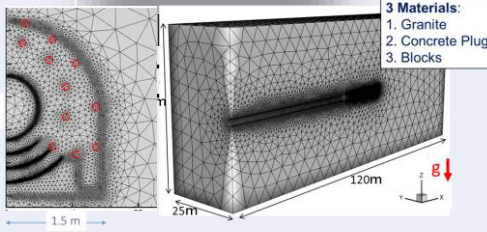
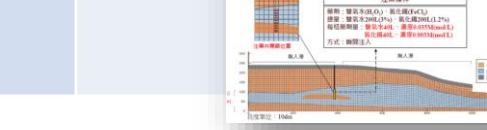


- ✓ 污染評估及污染物整治 (變飽和流/多相流耦合化學反應傳輸)
- ✓ 石油開採 – (多相流耦合熱力化)
- ✓ 地熱開發 – (變飽和流/多相流耦合熱力化學反應)
- ✓ 二氧化碳封存 – (多相流耦合熱力化)
- ✓ 用過核燃料處置 – (變飽和流/多相流耦合熱力化學反應傳輸)



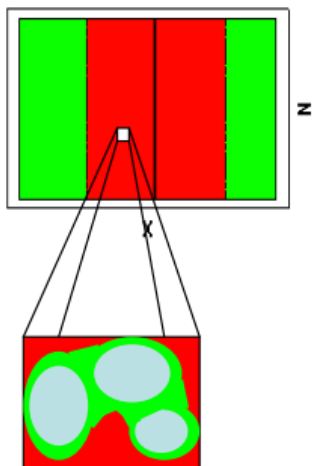
運用熱水力化四機制彈性處理各類地下環境議題

2013-2025 Research Experience on Coupled Multiphysics Simulations

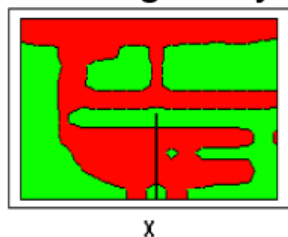
Topics		Simulation Scale	Simulator	Coupled Processes
CCS	發展二氧化碳/鹽水二相流行為之解析與數值模型，探討岩石異質性、重力與毛細效應等的物理核心機制	Core Scale	 MP	Only Multiphase Flow
	建立三維場址模型，碳封存模擬流程，分析模擬四大封存機制(包含礦化封存)，支援場址風險評估	Field Scale	 H2/ HREACT/	Multiphase Flow coupled THMC
Geothermal	整合地質、地化、地物等多源資料，建立高解析度三維地熱地質模型與潛能評估，進行儲集層模擬	Field Scale	 HREACT/	From Coupled TH to THMC Processes
Nuclear Waste Disposal Safety Assessment	參與國際合作 DECOVALEX ，建構全尺度熱-水-力(THM)耦合模擬，深入探討膨潤	In-situ Scale	   污染物:三氯乙烷 (TCE) 整治劑: 乳酸5000L (1%) 目的: 模擬乳酸菌劑和TCE作用產生之一連串連鎖反應 模擬: □35 個化學物種 □8 個平衡反應 □9 個酸鹼反應 □8 種菌種 模擬參數設定 K_{sat}=0.0012 miday K_{sat}=0.00348 miday	Coupled HM, THM, HC(R) and THMC(R) Processes
Environmental Pollution Issues	From core scale to field scale; From multiphase to variably saturated flow; From physical to chemical mechanisms; Different coupled processes; From using existing codes to developing our own simulation framework			Coupled HC(R) Processes

- ◆多少比例的孔隙體積被二氧化碳佔據？
- ◆注入的二氧化碳會遷移多遠？
- ◆有多少二氧化碳會溶解在鹽水中？溶解速度有多快？
- ◆有多少二氧化碳會因毛細作用而被封存？
- ◆二氧化碳洩漏到斷層帶的速度有多快？

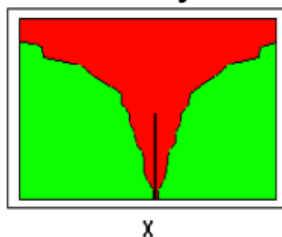
Multi-Phase Flow



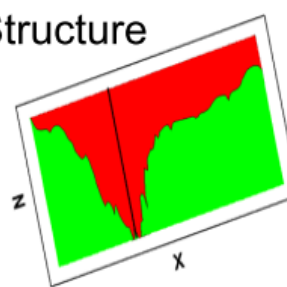
Heterogeneity



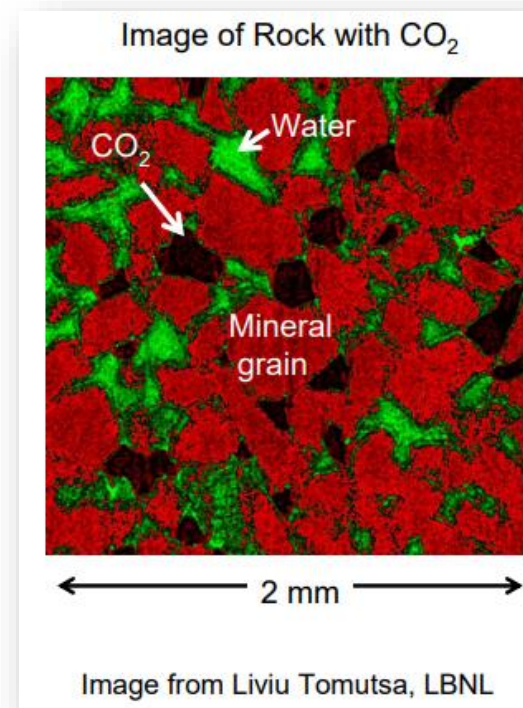
Gravity



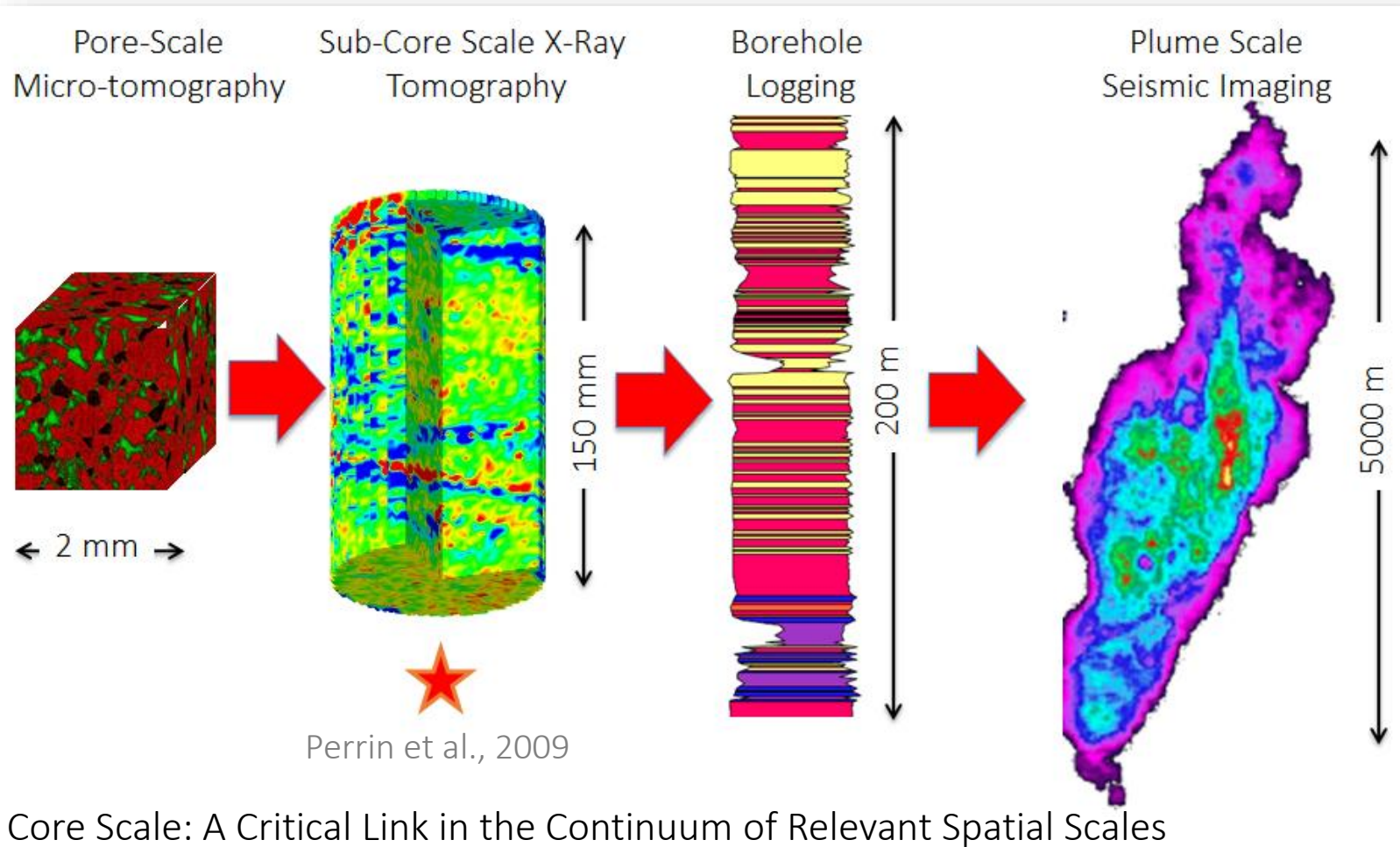
Structure



二氧化碳遷移除了牽涉到地層構造、多相流、地層異質性,還取決於黏滯力、重力和毛細力之間複雜的交互作用



Rock Heterogeneity: Rock properties vary spatially

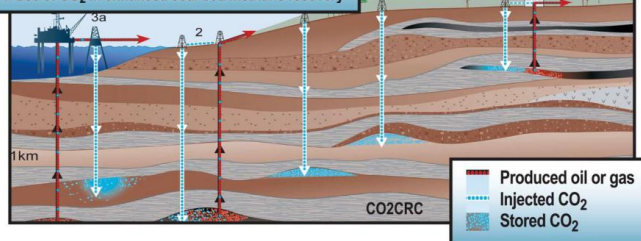


These different scales of heterogeneity result in complexity when solving multiphase flow problems

Fundamental Subsurface Processes Thermal and Hydrologic Processes

Overview of Geological Storage Options

1. Depleted oil and gas reservoirs
2. Use of CO₂ in enhanced oil and gas recovery
3. Deep saline formations - (a) offshore (b) onshore
4. Use of CO₂ in enhanced coal bed methane recovery



Multi-component:

CO₂, H₂O, dissolved salts in the brine, and rock minerals

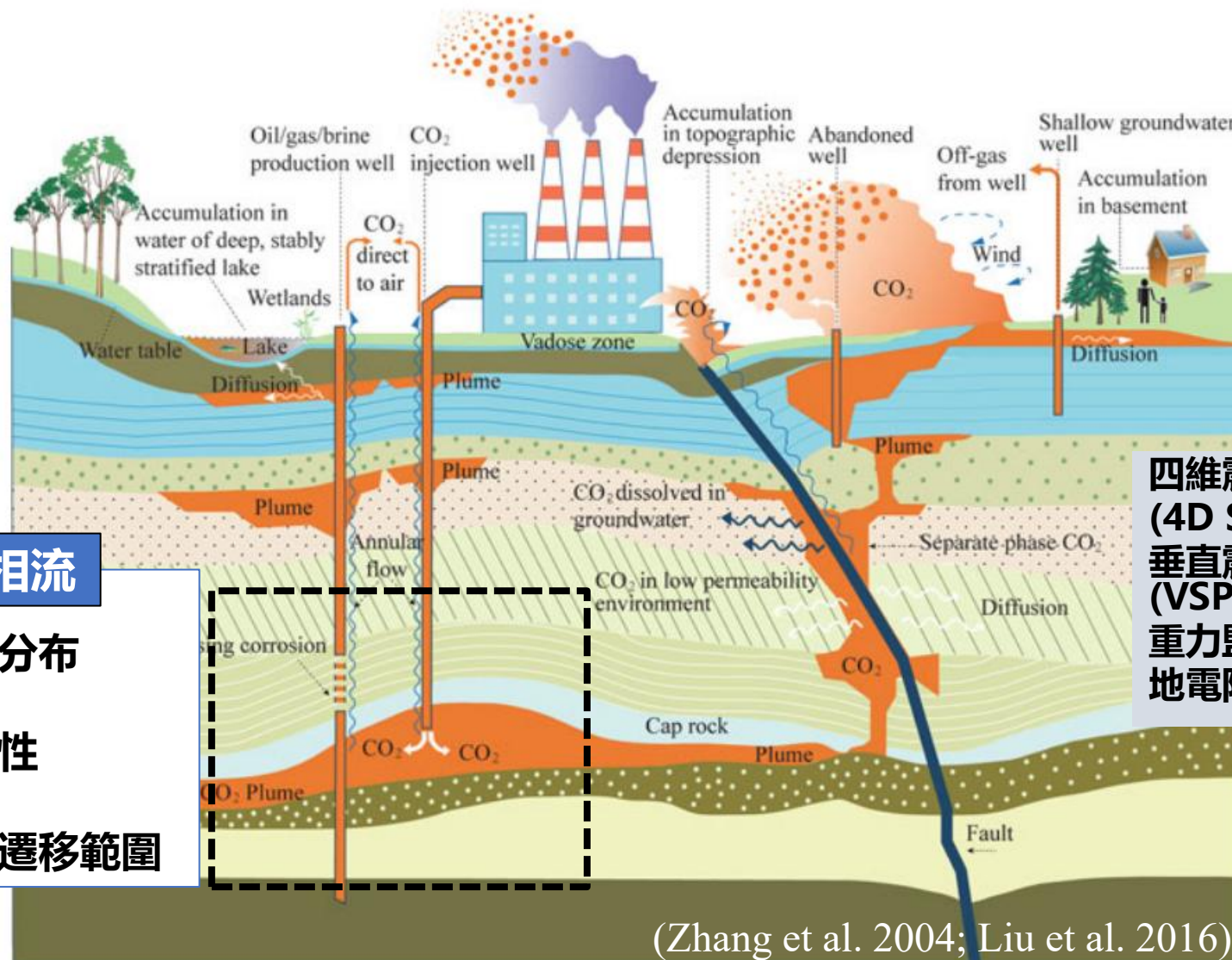
Multi-phase: CO₂-rich phase and brine

Integrated Media:

Porous Media, fractures, heterogeneity etc.

多相流

溫度壓力分布
地層構造
空間異質性
地質特性
二氧化碳遷移範圍



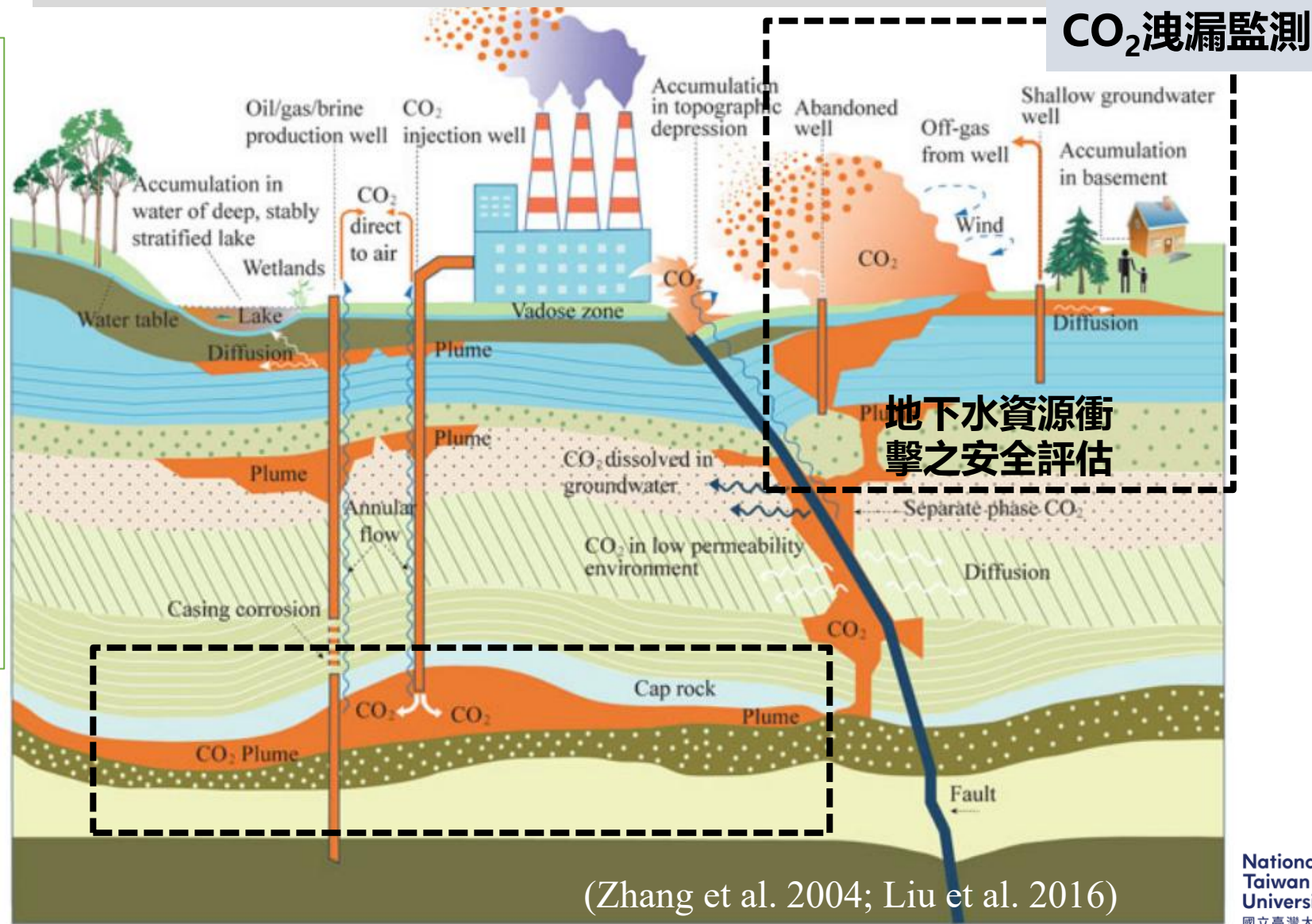
四維震波測勘
(4D Seismic)
垂直震測剖面
(VSP)
重力監測
地電阻監測

(Zhang et al. 2004; Liu et al. 2016)

Fundamental Subsurface Processes Geo-Chemical Processes

相關的化學作用

- ✓ 水相錯合反應 (Aqueous speciation)
- ✓ 礦物的溶解與沈澱反應 (Dissolution / Precipitation)
- ✓ 微生物介導的氧化還原反應
(Microbial-mediated redox reactions)
- ✓ 溶液與礦物之間的離子交換作用
(Ion exchange between solutions and minerals)
- ✓ 發生於多相界面的表面化學反應 (例如表面錯合反應與吸附作用，Surface complexation / Sorption)
- ✓ 這些化學過程對孔隙率與滲透率的影響 (Effects of these processes on porosity and permeability)



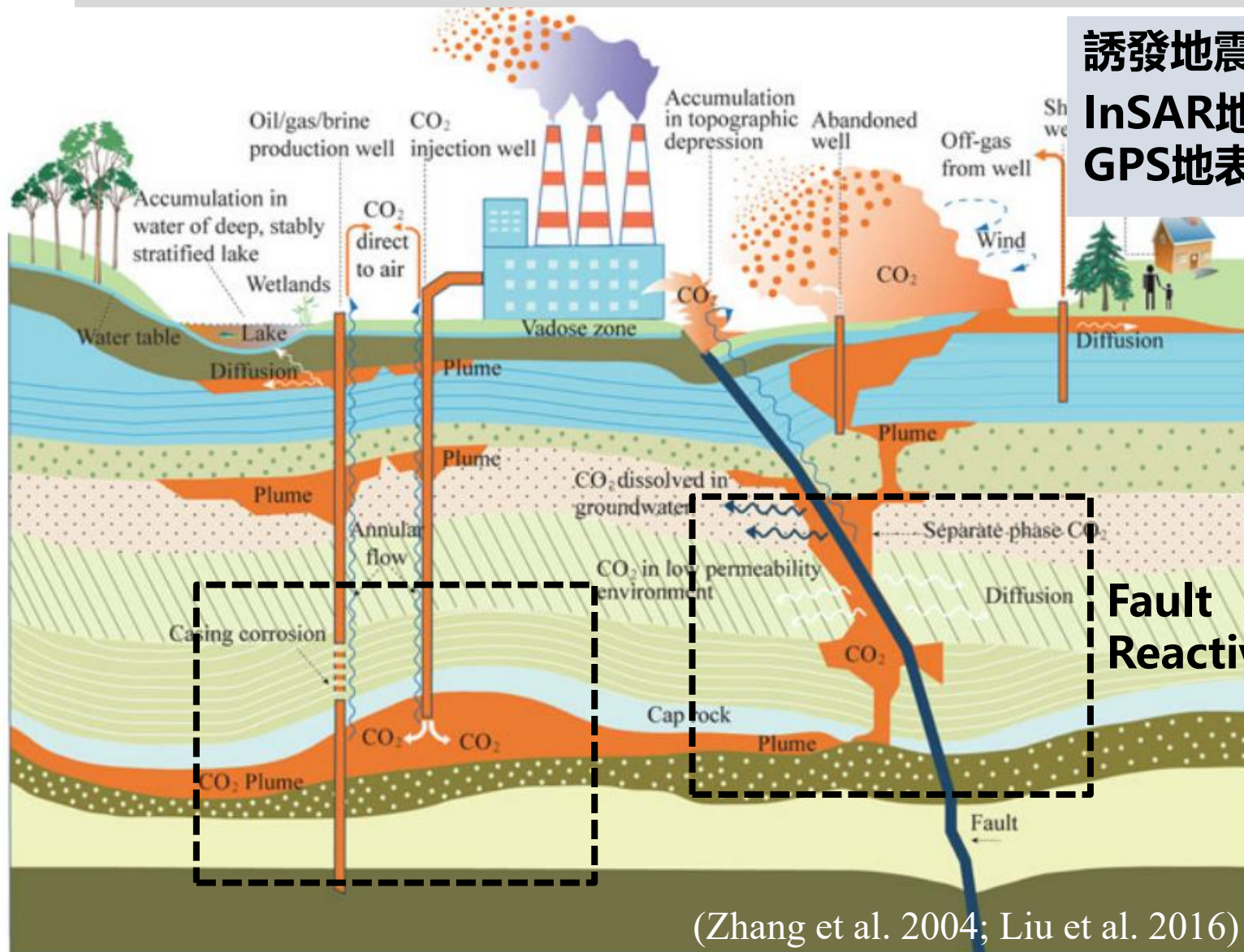
Fundamental Subsurface Processes Geo-Mechanical Processes

當流體注入或溫度改變時，儲層裡的岩石會受到壓力、熱膨脹或化學變化的影響而變形。要描述這種變形，就需要「應力-應變關係式」，不同的力學模型，就是對這種關係的不同假設。

力學

壓力累積誘發地震風險評估
蓋層完整性評估
蓋層洩漏風險
斷層洩漏風險

誘發地震監測
InSAR地表監測
GPS地表監測

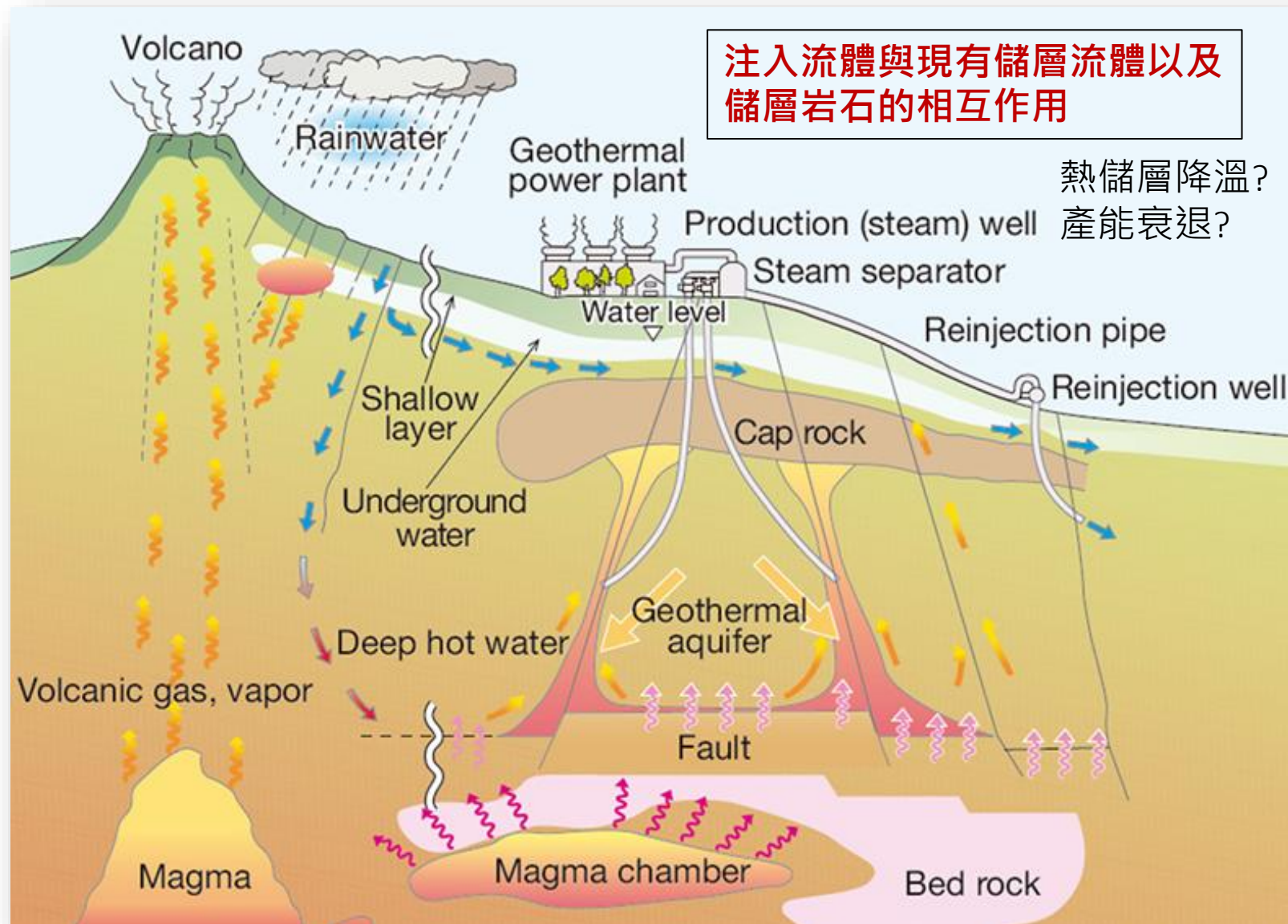


(Zhang et al. 2004; Liu et al. 2016)

地熱系統中涉及的物理機制包括熱、流體、力學及化學過程，如

- ✓ 裂隙/多孔介質中的單相或多相流動（水-蒸氣系統）
- ✓ 局部或非局部熱平衡（熱源、自然對流）
- ✓ 反應性或非反應性化學物質傳輸（矽酸鹽溶解、方解石沉澱、水岩反應、腐蝕）
- ✓ 應力相關的孔隙變形，裂隙開合

熱如何驅動水流
地層熱擾動可造成流體重新分布



Governing equations:

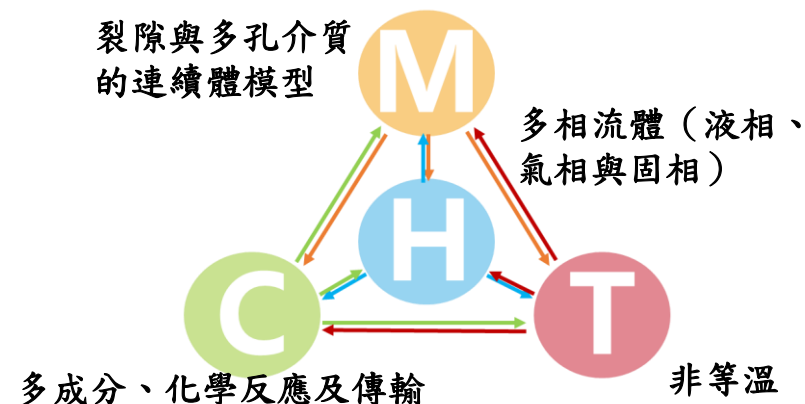
- Based on conservation of mass and momentum;
- Based on conservation of energy;

Constitutive laws:

- Fourier's law; Darcy's law; Hooke's law, poroelastic law or other models; Law of mass action, rate laws

Coupling effects:

■ implements a mathematical model for a physical system to study the behavior of systems whose mathematical models are too complex to provide analytical solutions, as in most nonlinear systems.



Multi-component:

CO₂, H₂O, dissolved salts in the brine, and rock minerals

Multi-phase:

CO₂-rich phase and brine

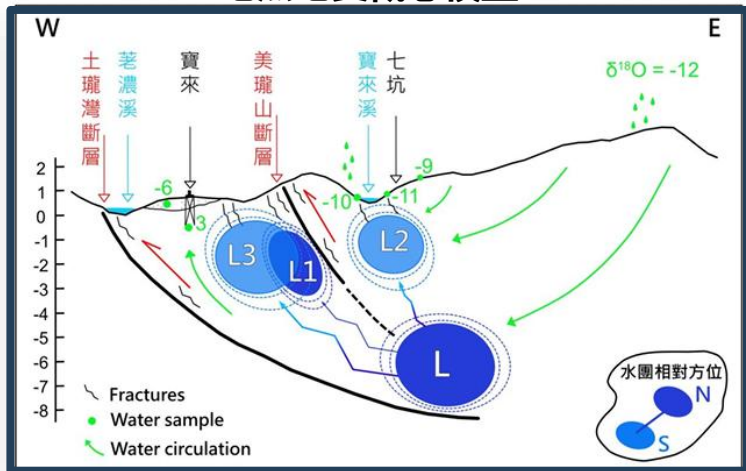
Integrated Media:

Porous Media, fractures, heterogeneity etc.

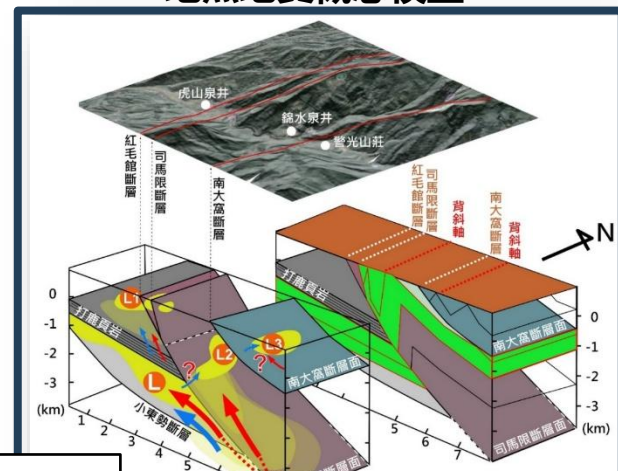
數值模擬在地熱中的應用

苗栗寶來地熱案場

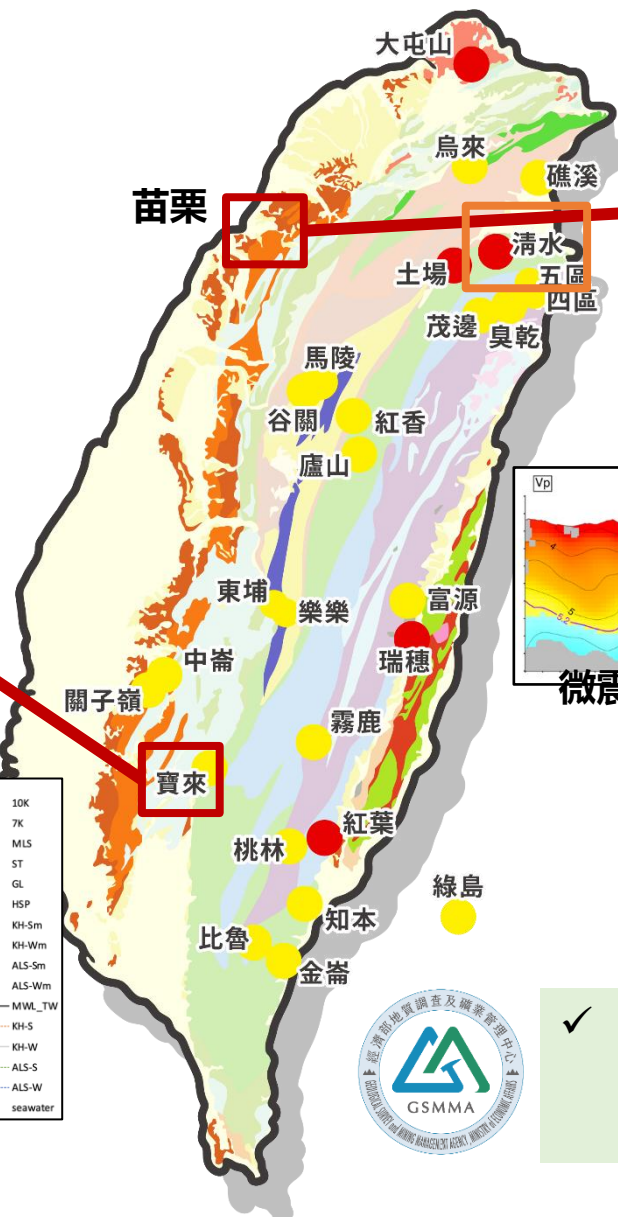
地熱地質概念模型



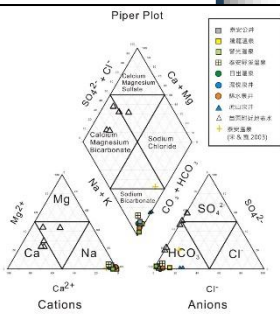
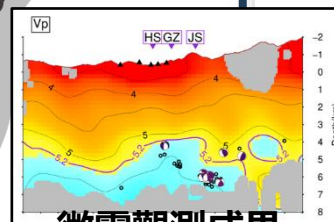
地熱地質概念模型



苗栗

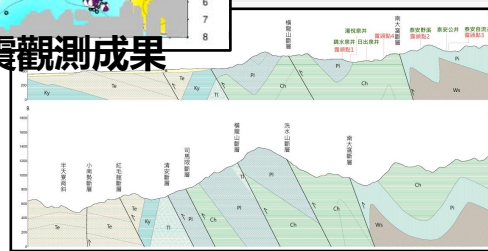


微震觀測成果



溫泉水質分析

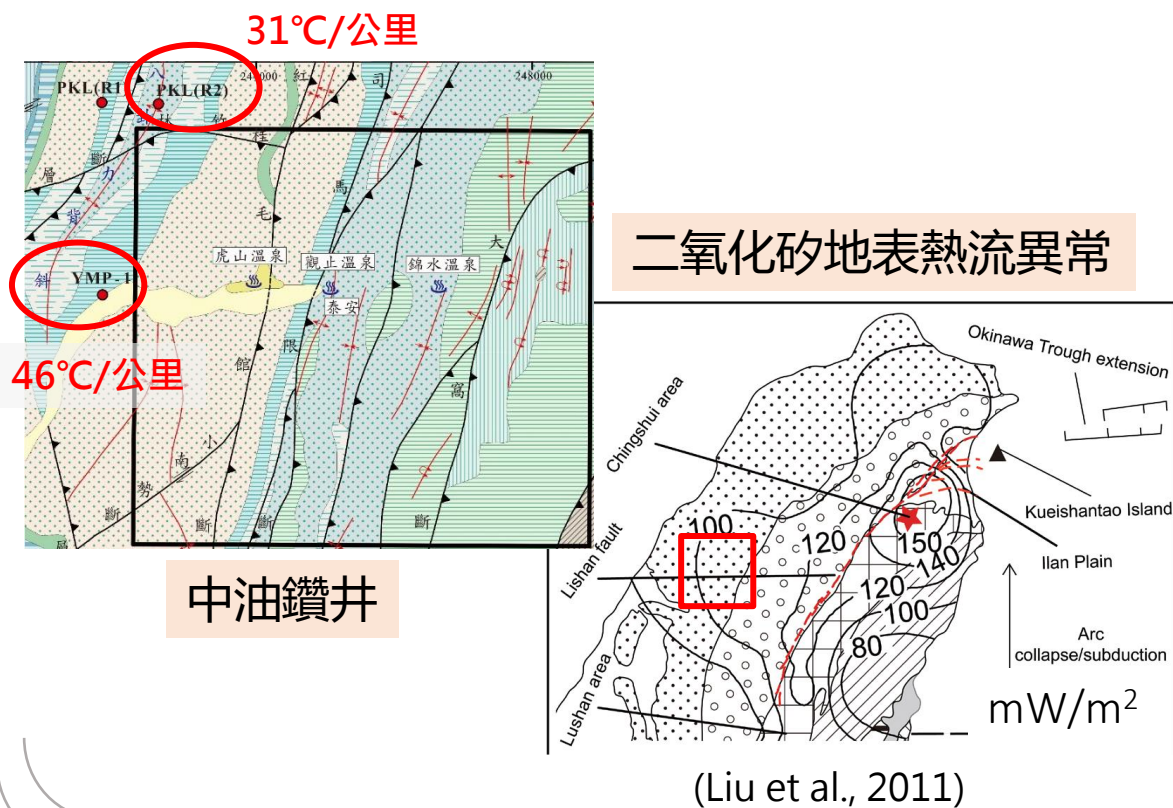
地熱地質剖面



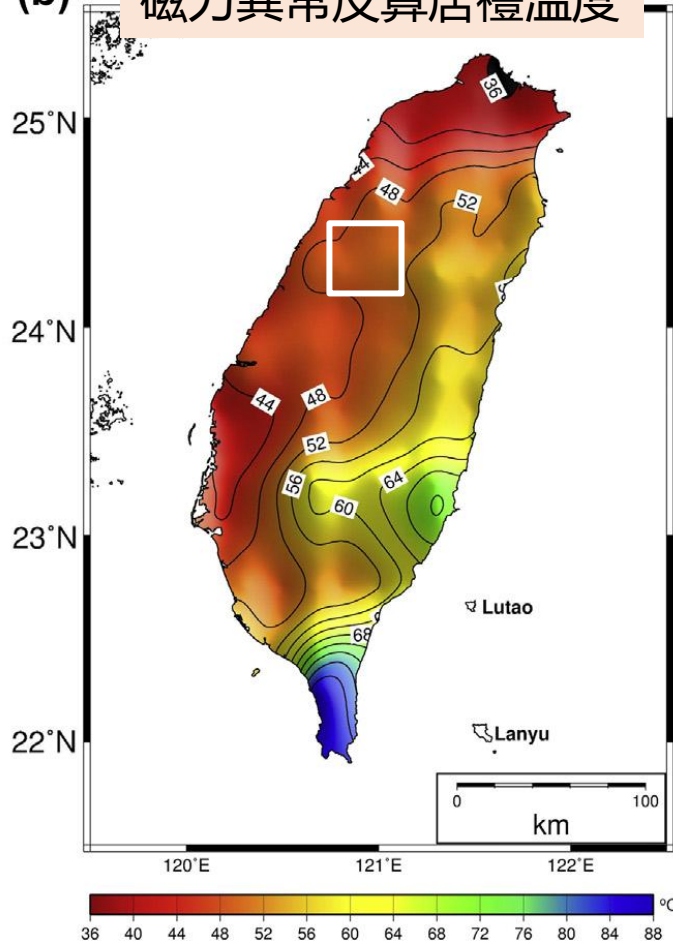
✓ 整合地質調查、地球物理探勘、地球化學採樣分析和鑽井等成果資料，建置三維地熱地質模型，並做熱儲量評估。

地溫梯度

- 中油公司鑽井顯示，此區域之地溫梯度約為 30至50 °C/公里
- 熱流估算地溫梯度值亦多介於40至50 °C/公里

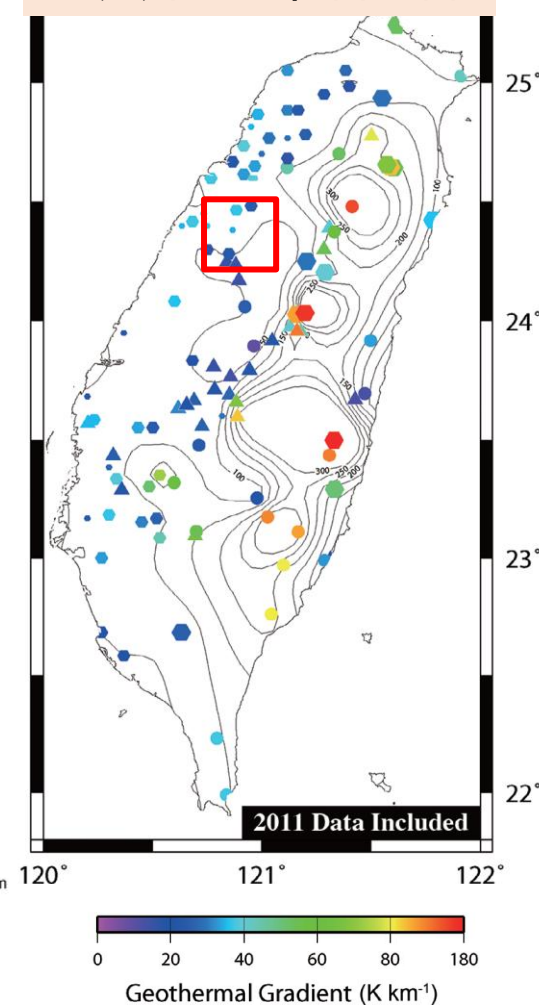


(b) 磁力異常反算居禮溫度



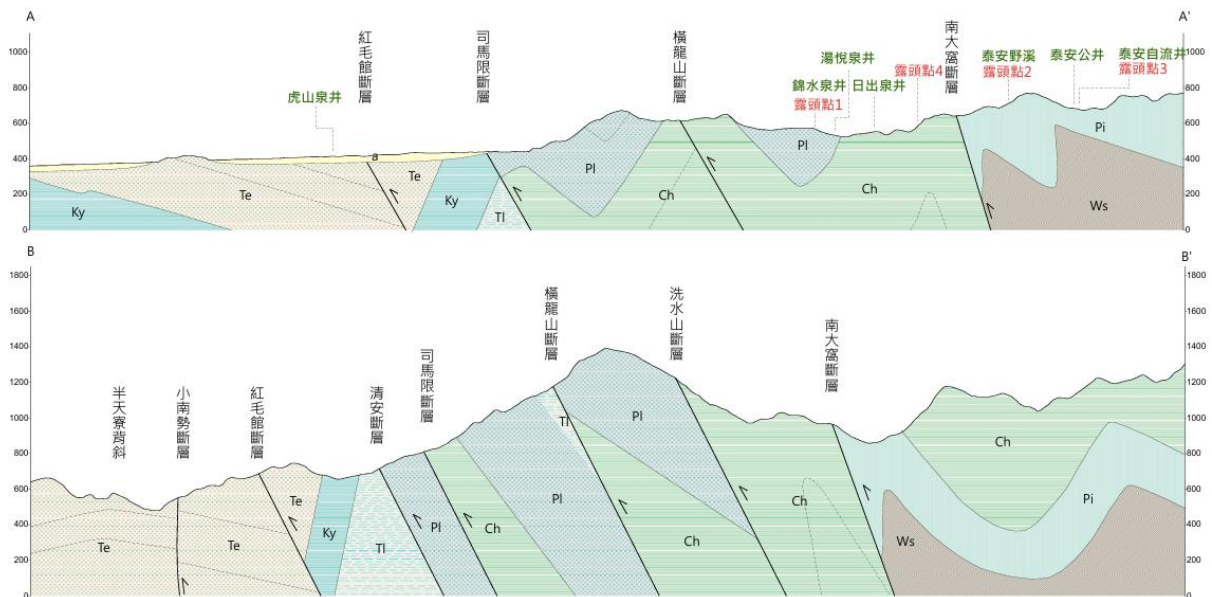
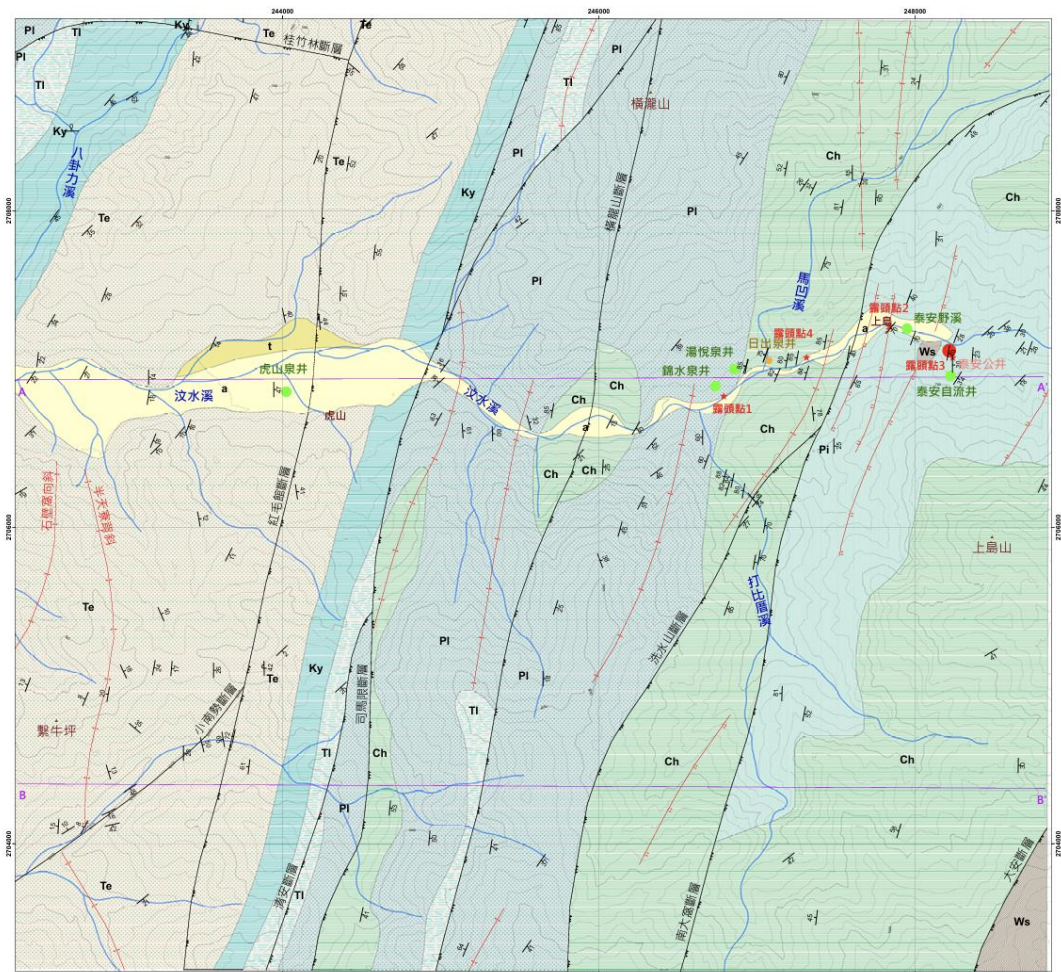
(Hsieh et al., 2014)

熱流井測+中油資料



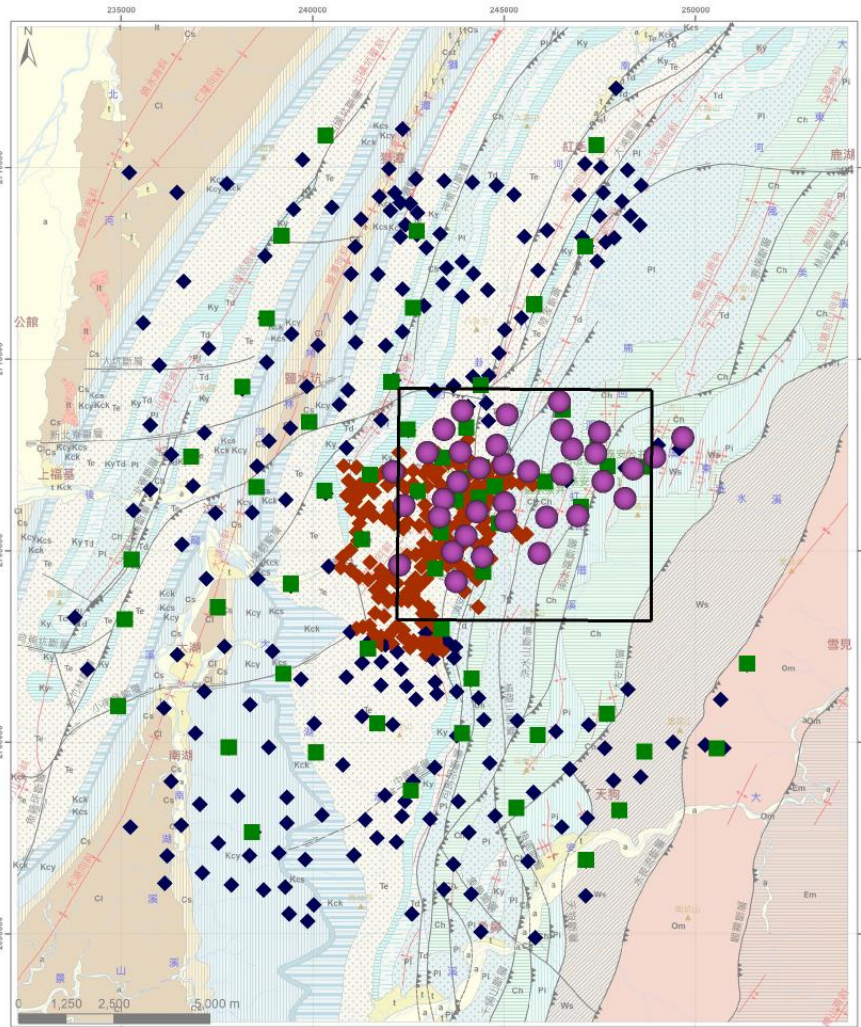
(Wu et al., 2012)

泰安地熱區地熱地質圖 及兩條代表性剖面



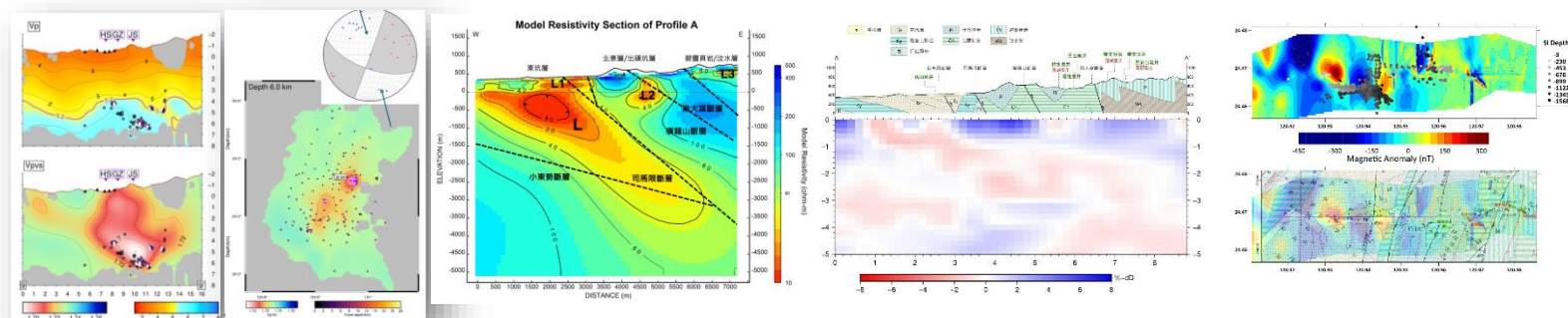
地層分布、岩性、斷層構造
區域構造連續性、岩層走向

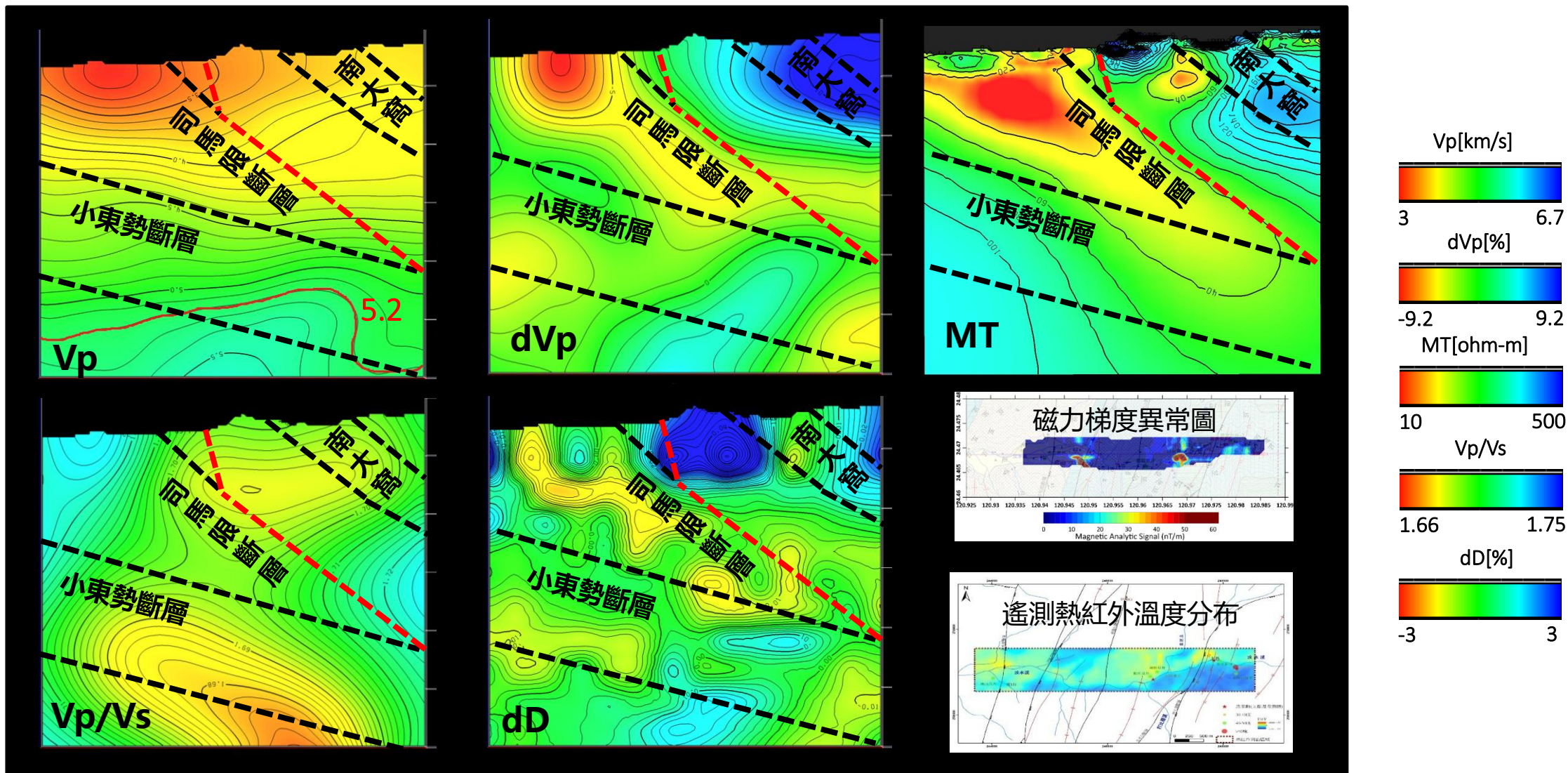


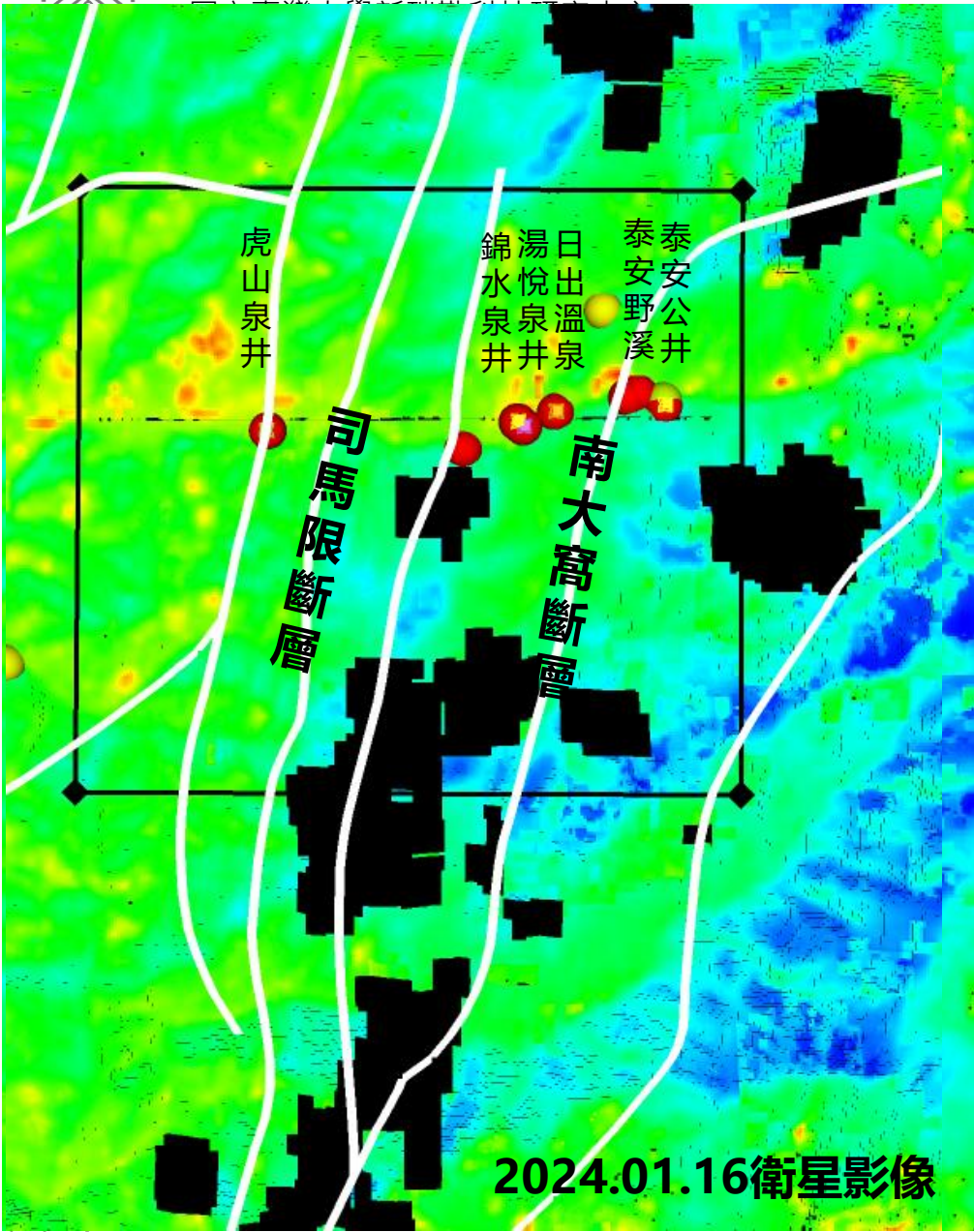


- ✓ green square: 微震測站
- ✓ red diamond: 重力重點區域測站
- ✓ blue diamond: 重力外圍測站
- ✓ purple circle: 大地電磁測站

地球物理探勘方法	探測目的	測站數 或區域	平面空間解析	解析深度
大地電磁	熱、流體、孔隙、岩性	35站	百公尺級	5 km 以上
微震監測(30天)	裂隙、應力	60站	數百公尺級	5-10km
震波成像 (Vp, Vs, Vp/Vs)	區域地體構造、岩性、裂隙、流體	60站	數百公尺級	5 km 以上
重力	區域背景地體構、岩性	320點	百公尺級	5 km 以上
磁力 (無人機)	岩性、地表裂隙	6*0.5 km ²	公尺級	1 km
熱紅外 (無人機)	地表溫度、熱、流體、地表裂隙	6*0.5 km ²	公分級	地表





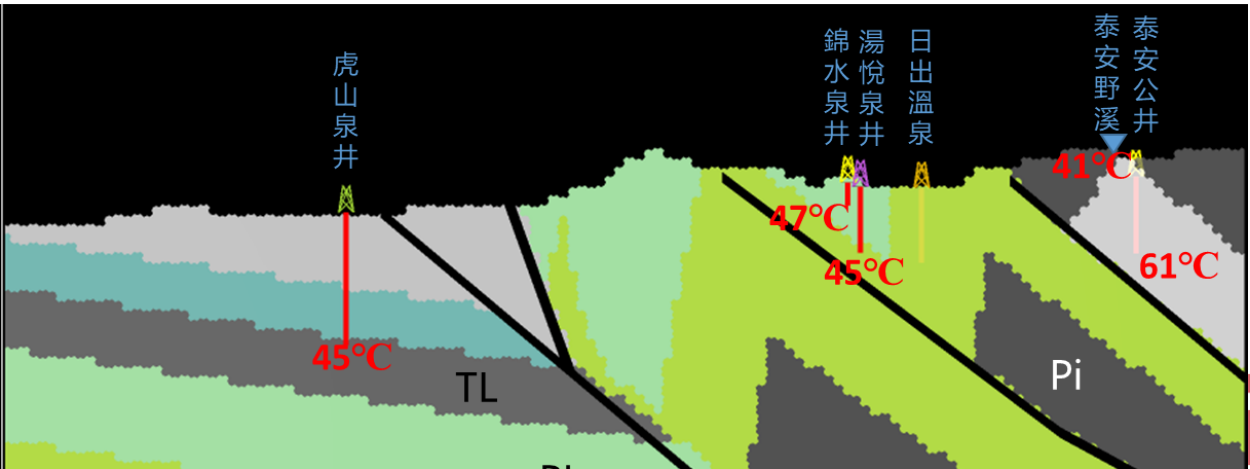


苗栗-泰安地球化學採樣 + 遙測熱紅外衛星影像成果

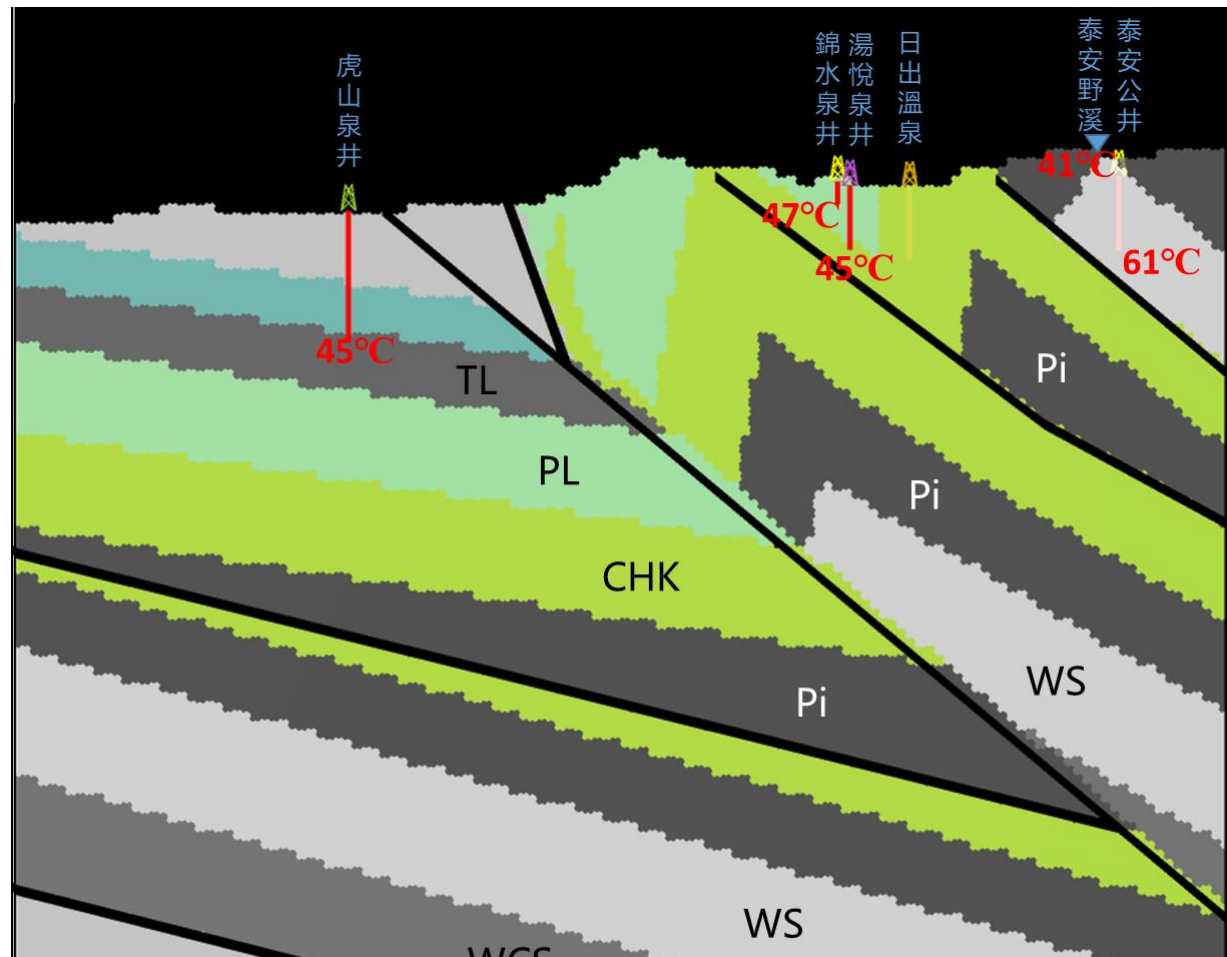
地點	井深 (m)	溫度 (°C)	導電度EC (us/cm)	pH
泰安公井	200	61	2753.1	7.8
泰安野溪溫泉	-	41	1809.8	7.2
日出溫泉	150	31*	1561.9	8.3
湯悅泉井	450	45	3034.9	7.6
錦水泉井	200	47	2997.9	8
虎山泉井	700	45	4794.7	8.1

*非井頭直接採水

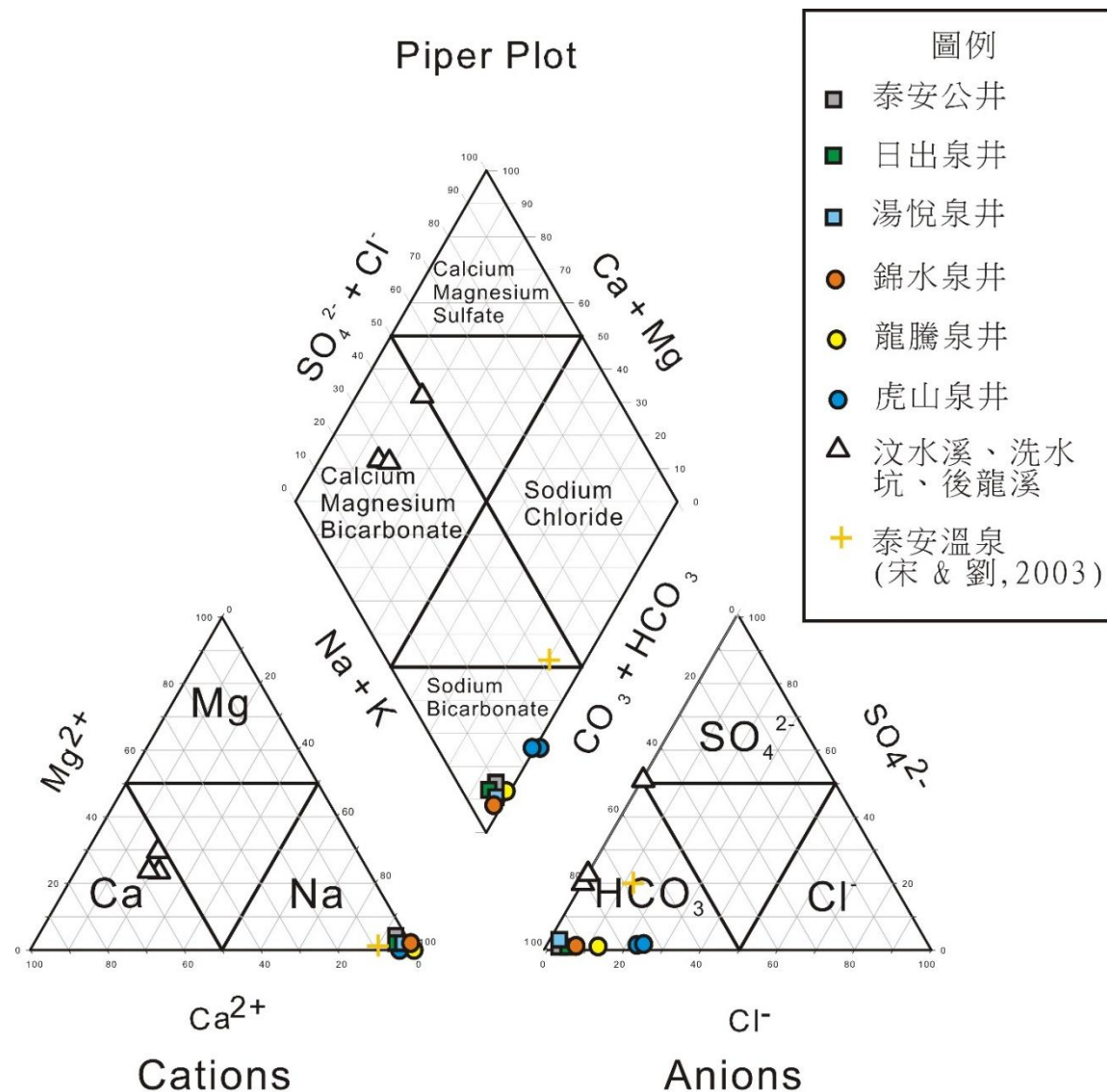
中性

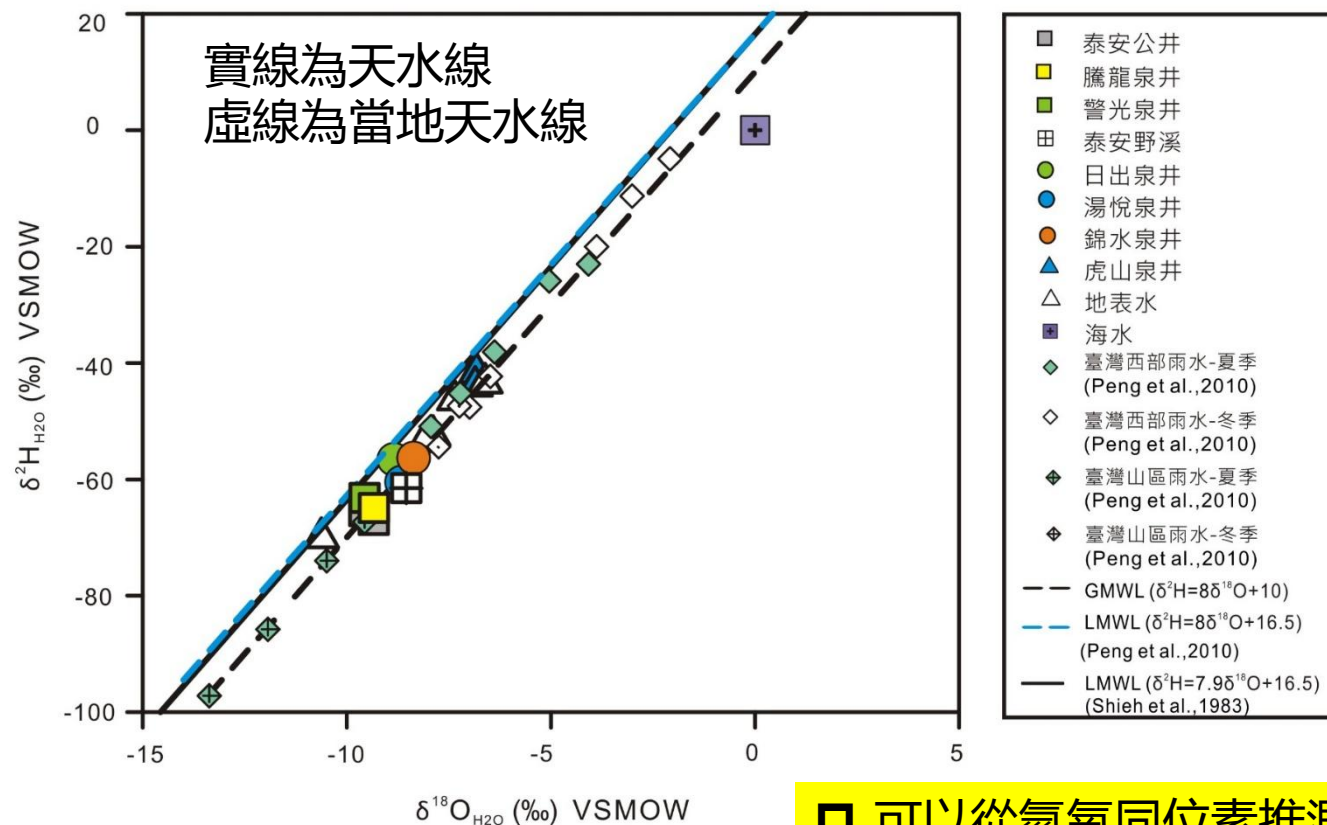


主要陰陽離子水化學類型piper圖

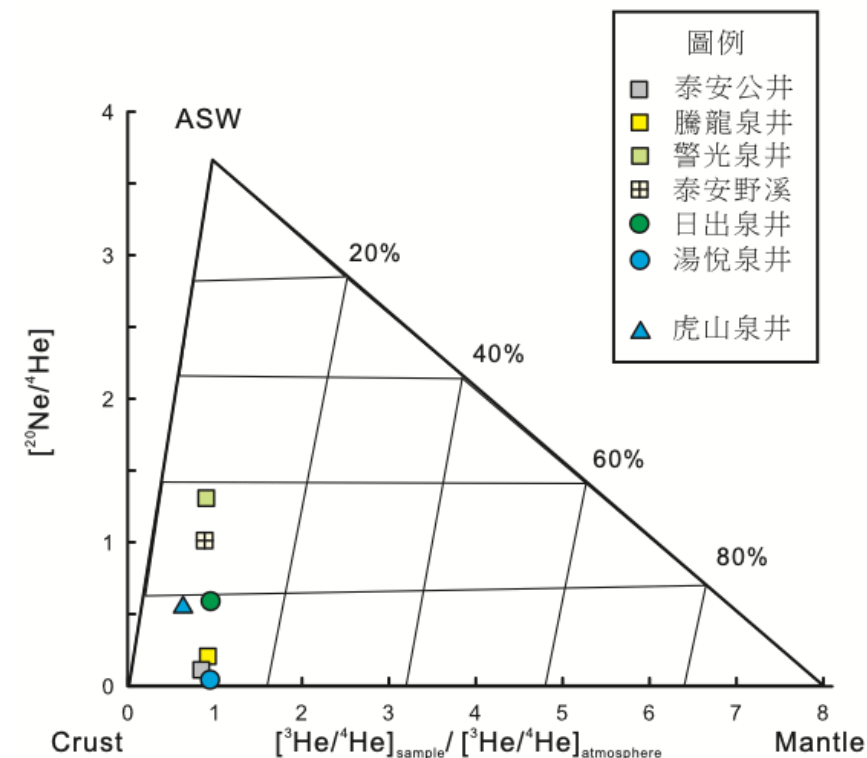


在主要的陰陽離子特性，溫泉井的圖示為正方形，溫泉露頭則為圓形，地表水為白色三角形，以陽離子來看，溫泉的成分以鈉的成分為主，陰離的成分，則以碳酸氫根為主。所以在水化學的類型 piper圖中，大部分則是以碳酸氫鈉泉

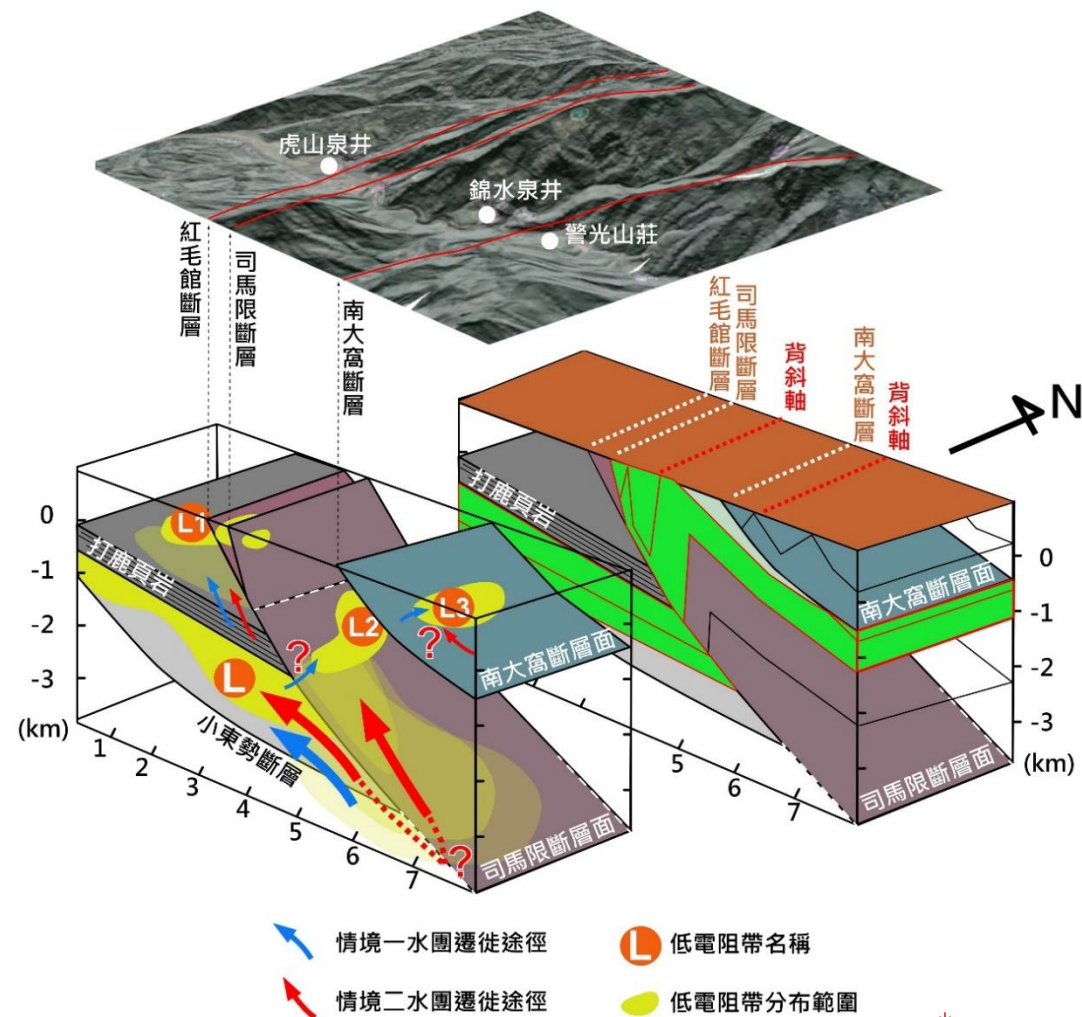
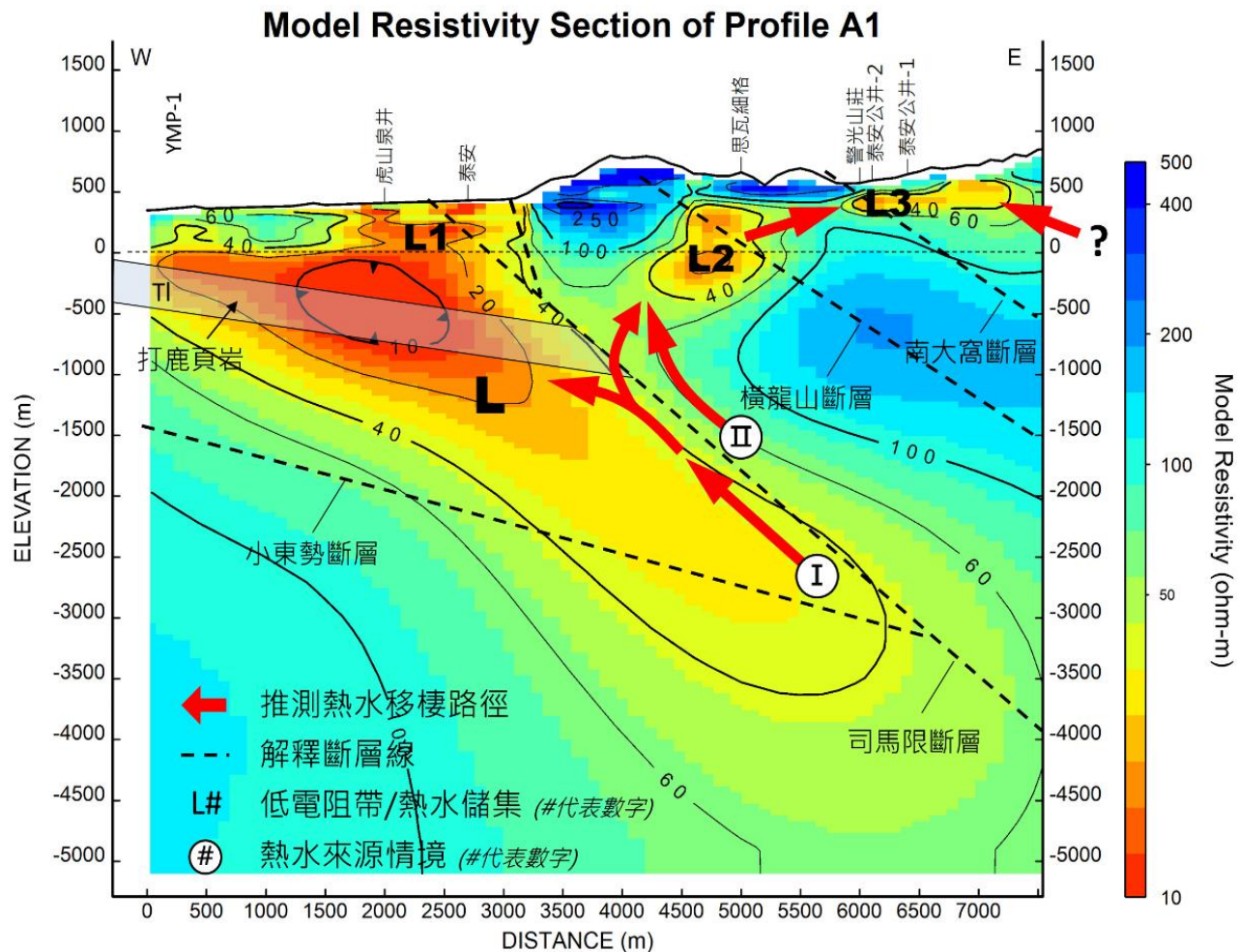




水的氧同位素

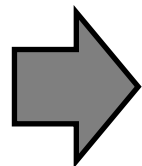


- 可以從氫氧同位素推測水的補助來源
- 大部分的點都落在天水線附近，這些溫泉的熱水補助主要是天水的循環
- 惰性氣體常被拿來當做是岩漿、地殼來源訊號的示蹤劑，其大氣、地殼、地函三端源有三個很明顯的不同的組成



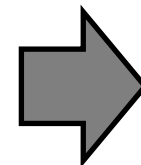
宜蘭清水地熱概念模式

- ✓ 地質構造/斷層系統
- ✓ 地層分布
- ✓ 儲集層位置深度溫度
- ✓ 熱源
- ✓ 水的補助及循環



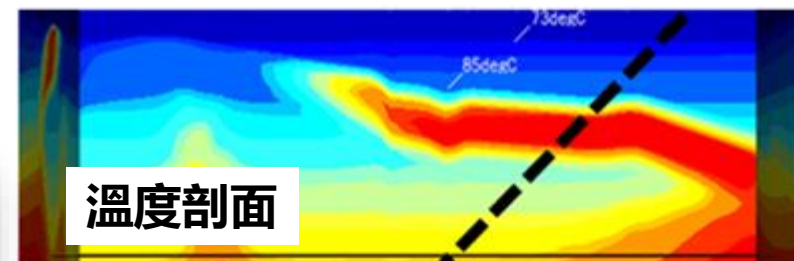
TOUGH系列軟體

- 多相流(水、蒸氣、非凝結性氣體)
- 相變化
- **熱傳導/熱對流**
- **地下水流動/尾水回注**
- 裂隙
- 熱-水耦合過程



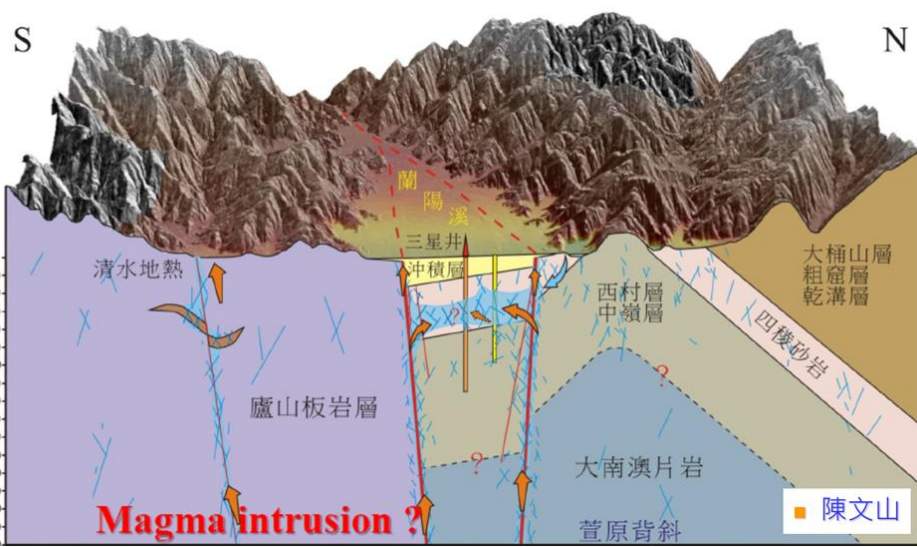
模擬結果輸出

- 計算不同取水量
及不同回注量條件下
- 地下水流速方向的改變
- 溫度分布壓力變化範圍

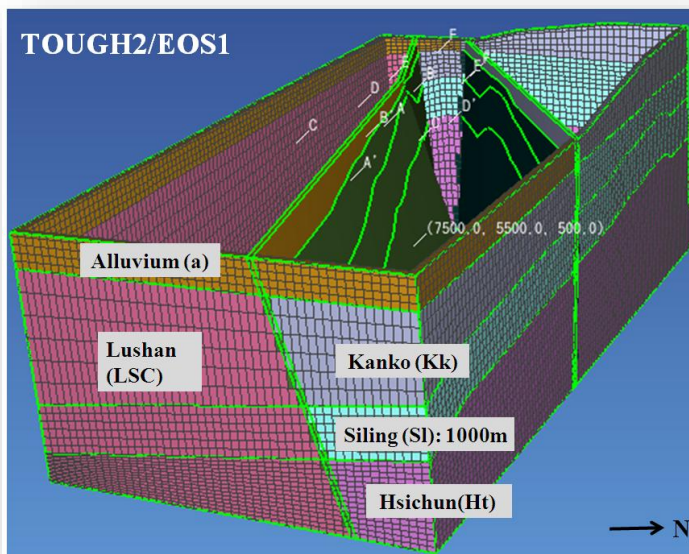


模擬 → 整合調查成果、
延伸到預測

目標：提升調查效能、
支撐工程決策



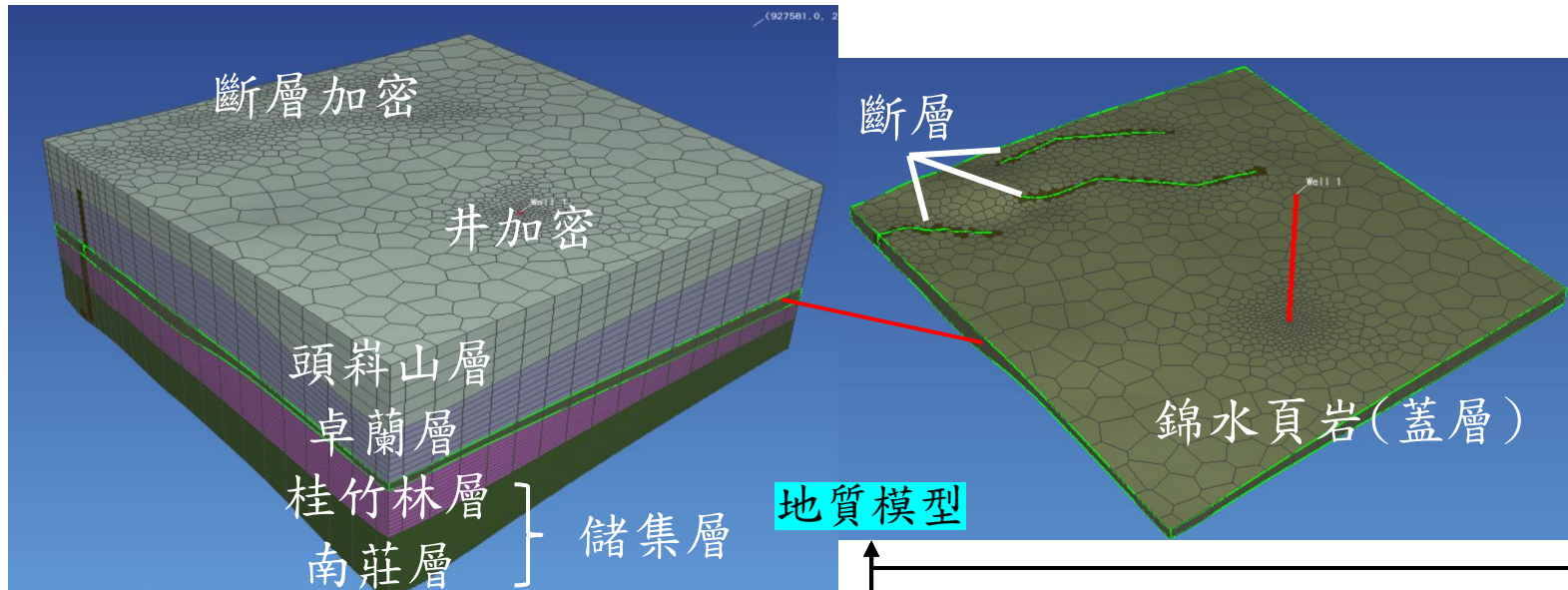
三維地熱地質概念模型示意圖(宜蘭地區為例)



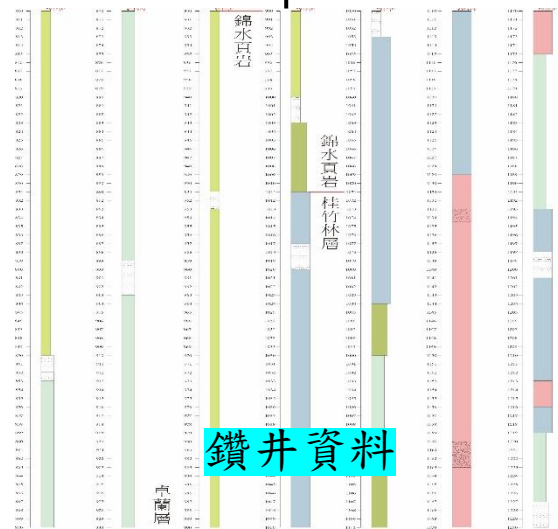
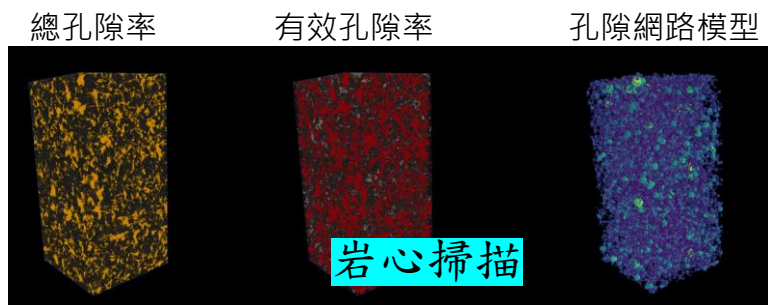
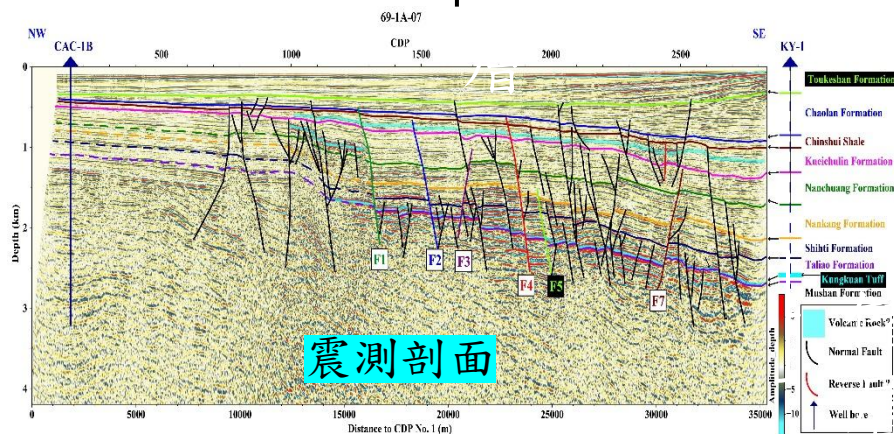
- 各類地質調查資料提供了「**模型結構、物性分布與驗證依據**」，透過整合這些資料，模擬才能真正反映地下實際情況，並反過來用模擬結果協助詮釋觀測資料
- 地化資料不只用來「描述現況」，更是模擬化學初始條件、反應邊界與模型驗證的重要依據
- 利用水化學分析（Piper 圖、主要離子組成）與氫氧同位素資料，建立地熱系統的化學初始條件與水循環概念模型，並結合溫泉實測 pH、溫度等現地監測資訊，以支持後續的多重物理模擬

數值模擬在二氧化碳封存中的應用

結合地質地物資料建立三維地質模型

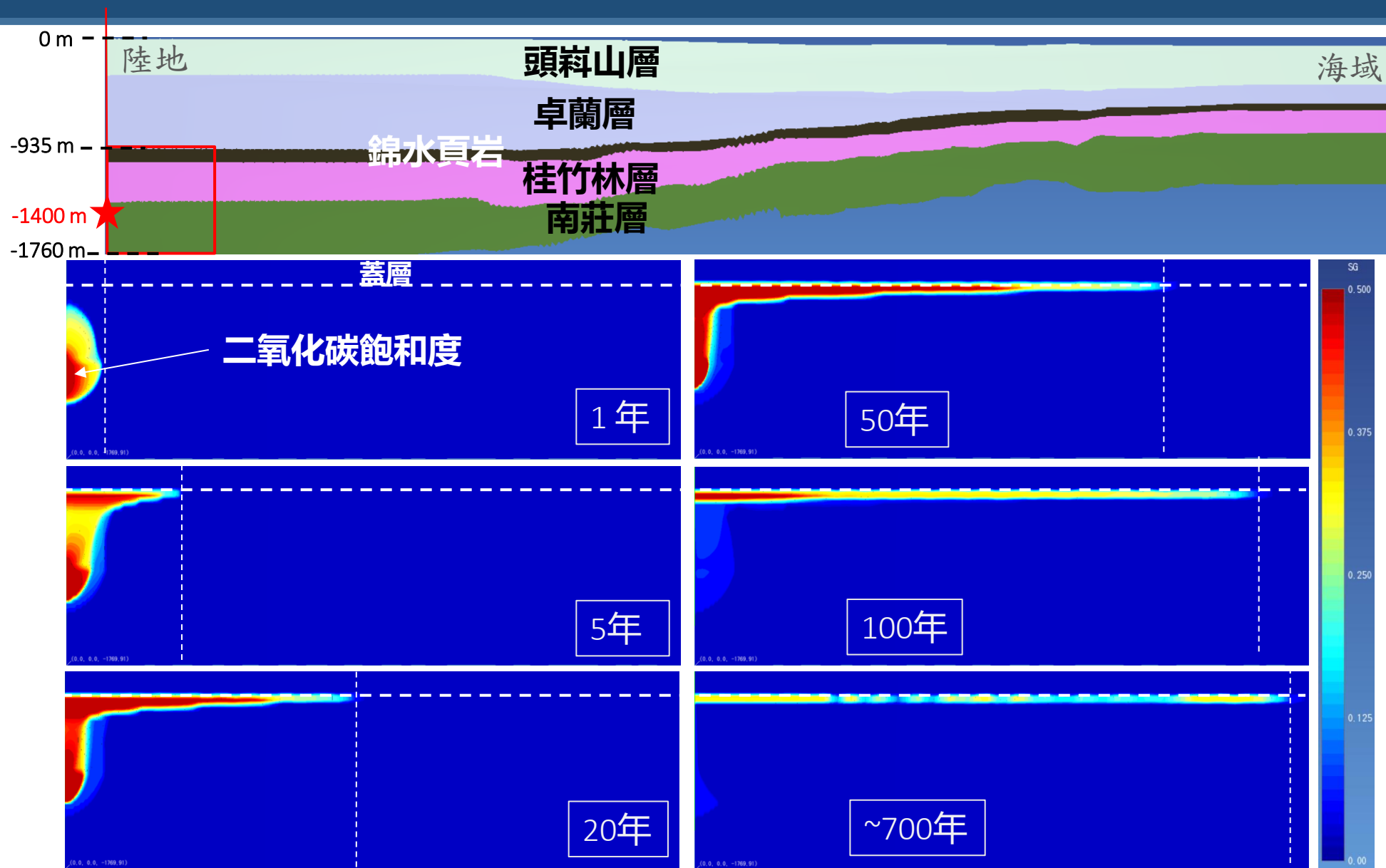


Layers	Porosity	Permeability [m ²]
TKS	0.1	10 ⁻¹³
CL	0.11	4.8 × 10 ⁻¹³
CS	0.1	2.0 × 10 ⁻¹⁷
KCL	0.26	2.89 × 10 ⁻¹³
NC	0.1	10 ⁻¹³
Fault	0.36	10 ⁻¹³



注入每年一百
萬噸二氧化碳，
持續五十年

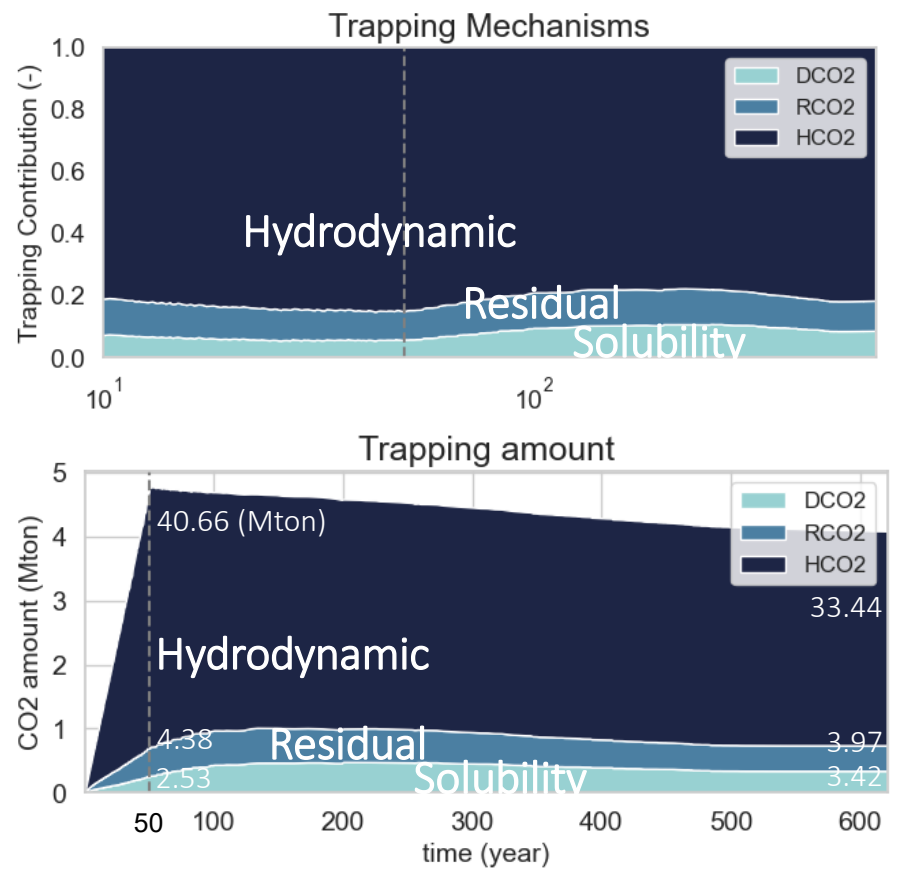
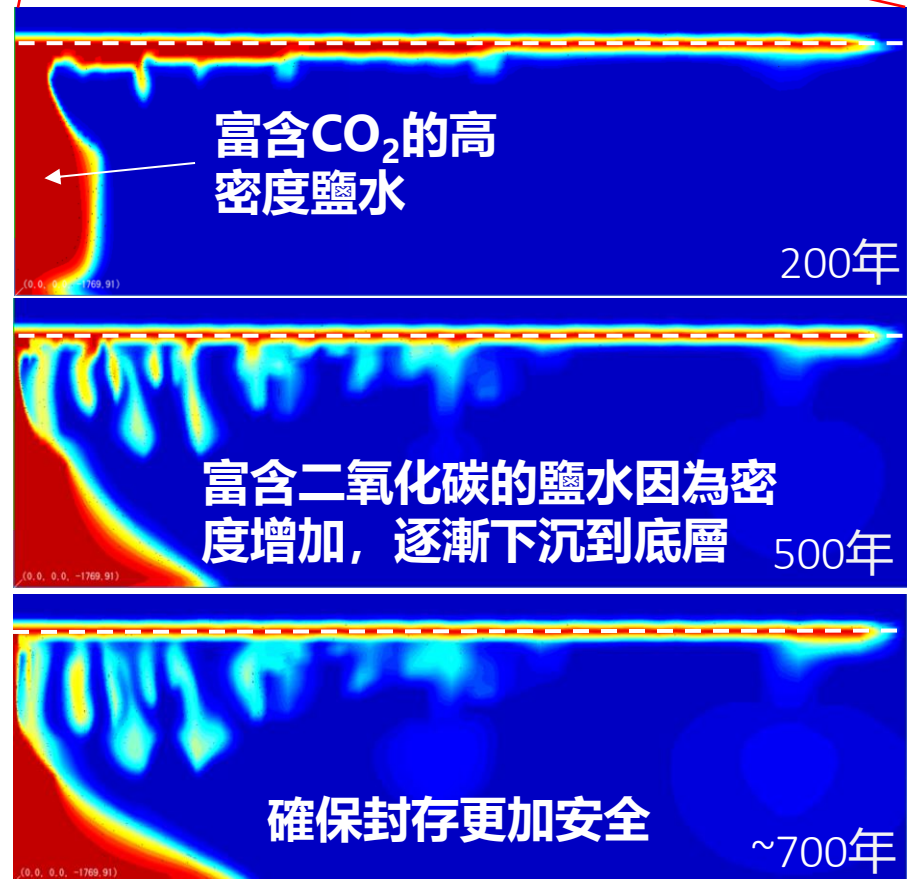
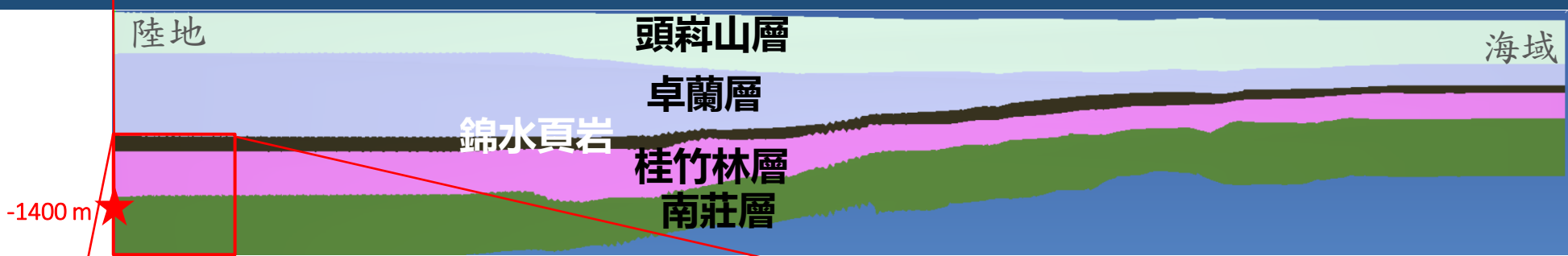
二氧化碳在深地質鹽水層的移棲模擬



- 利用地質模型測試
二氧化碳遷移範圍及分布
- 注入在上部南莊層
- **蓋層(錦水頁岩)**封存性好
- **儲集層(桂竹林及南莊層)**滲透率高
- 二氧化碳遷移範圍在**五公里**以內

注入每年一百萬噸二氧化碳，持續五十年

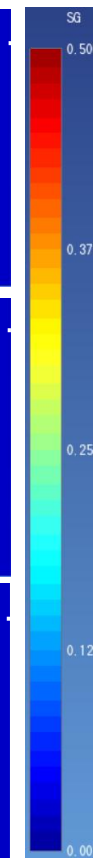
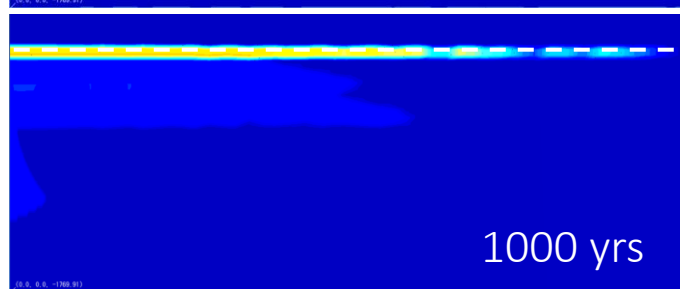
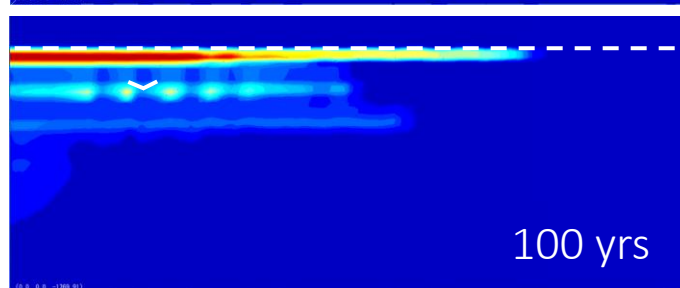
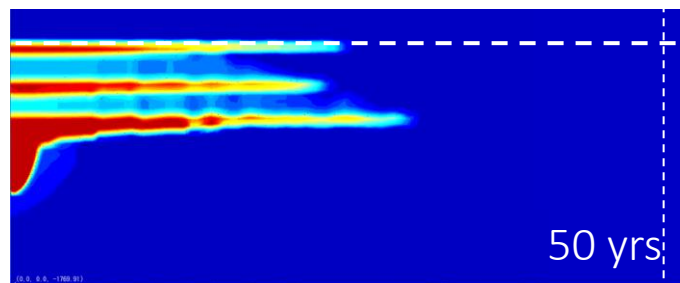
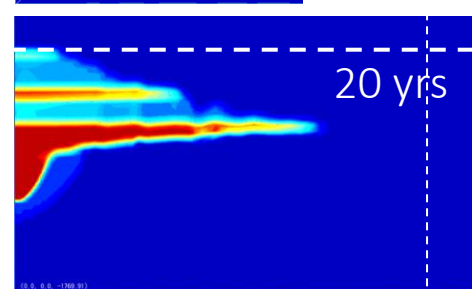
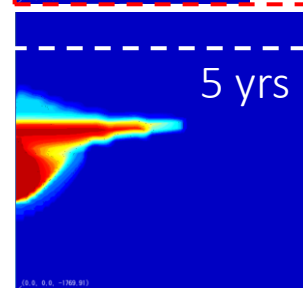
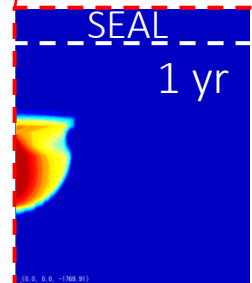
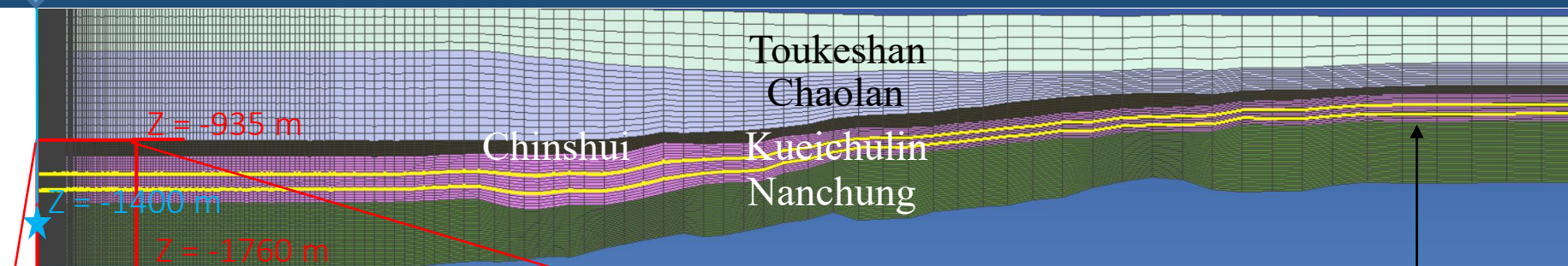
溶解在鹽水層中的二氧化碳使封存更加安全和穩定



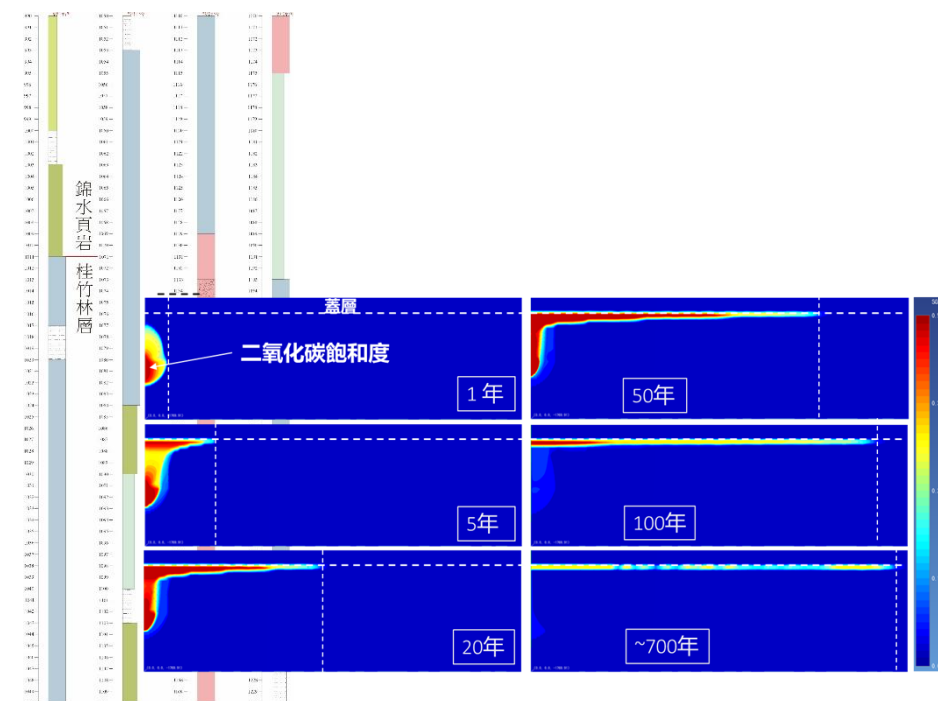
- 隨著時間推移，注入的二氧化碳逐漸溶解到儲層中的鹽水中，形成高密度的二氧化碳飽和鹽水。
- 由於密度增加，這些鹽水會逐漸下沉至儲層底部，從而有效地減少二氧化碳再次浮升或洩漏的風險。
- 這種機制使二氧化碳在地層中更加穩定，成為一種安全、長期的封存方式。

注入每年一百
萬噸二氧化碳，
持續五十年

二氧化碳在深地質鹽水層的移棲模擬(考慮異質性)

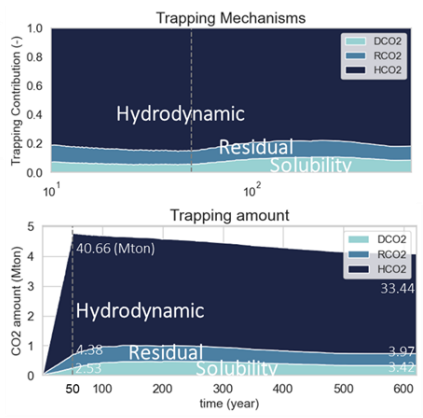
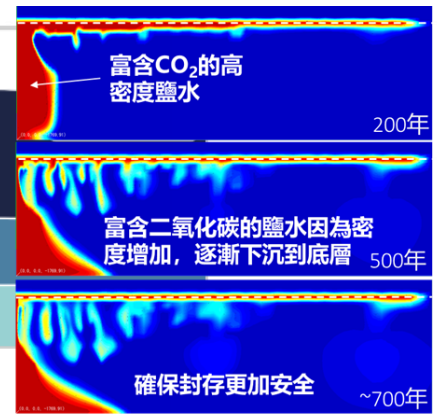
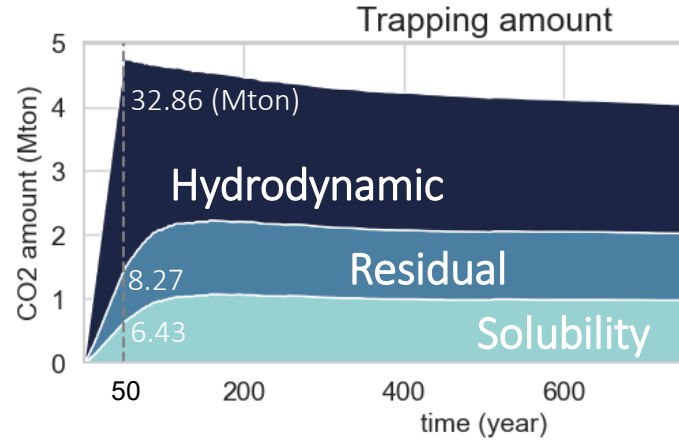
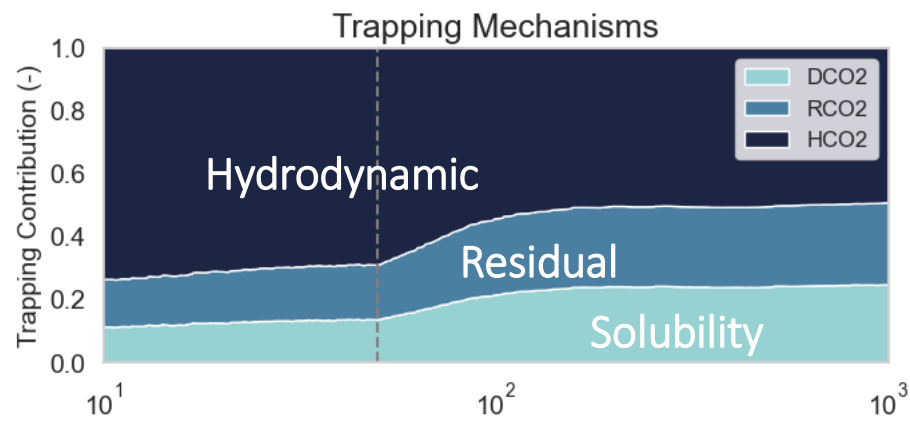
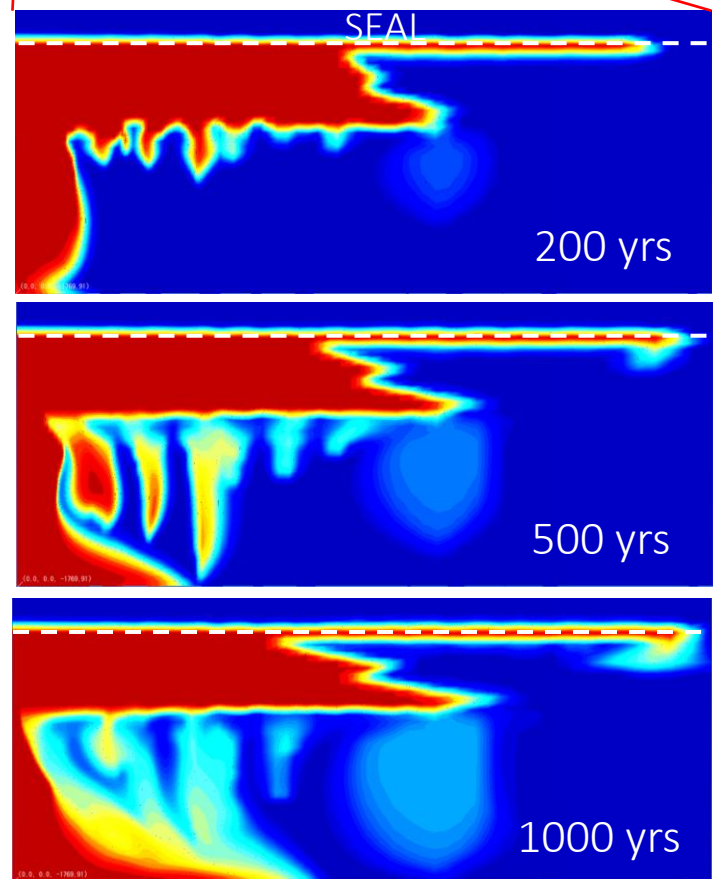
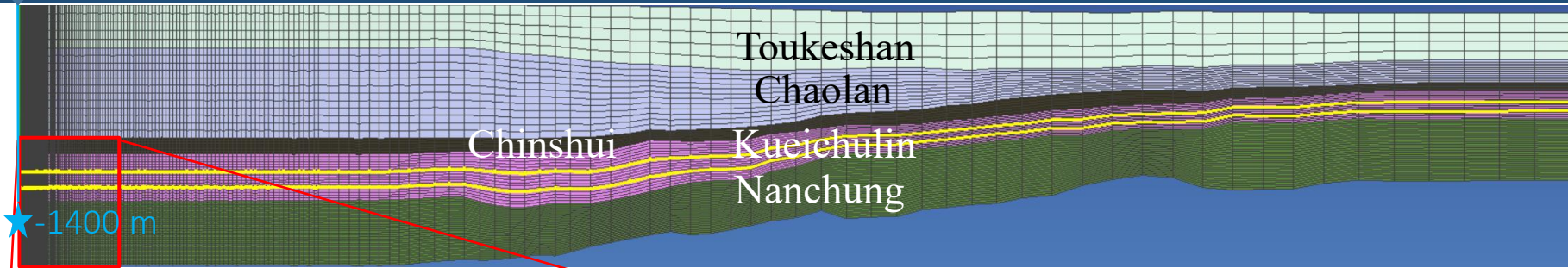


Layer heterogeneous
(2 layers Fine grain)



注入每年一百
萬噸二氧化碳，
持續五十年

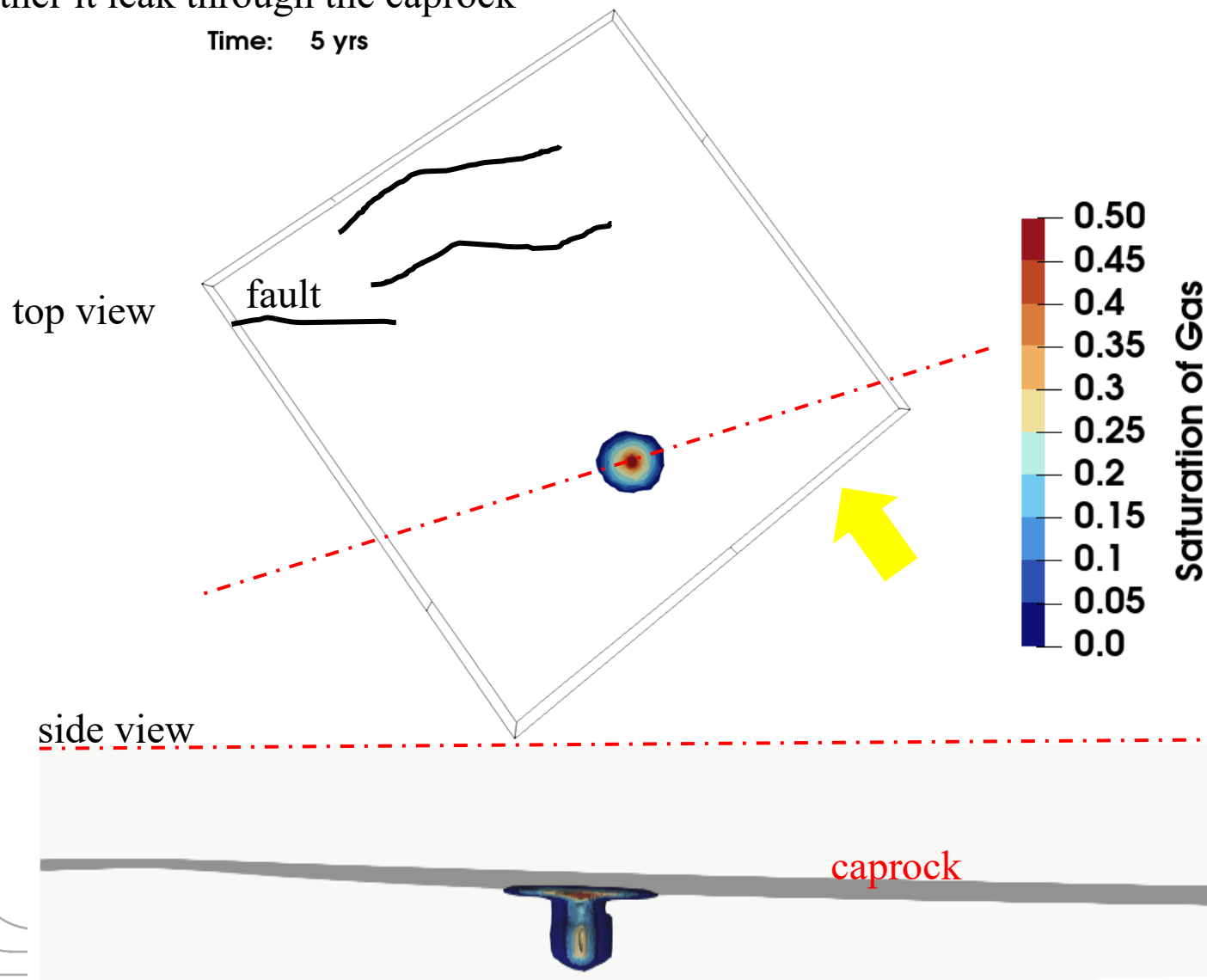
溶解在鹽水層中的二氧化碳(考慮異質性)



三維現地尺度模擬結果 – 二氧化碳遷移範圍

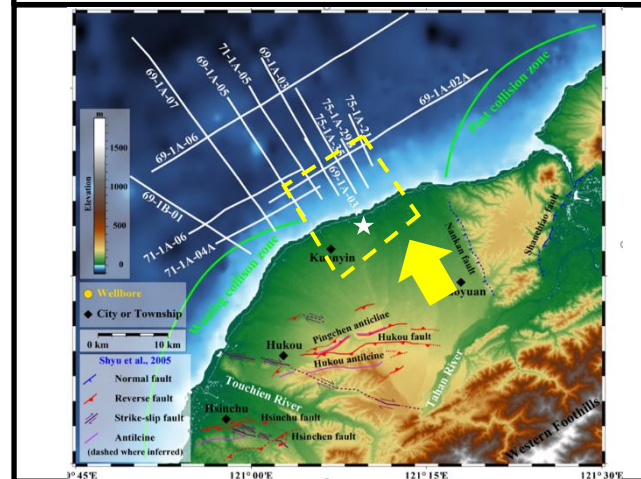
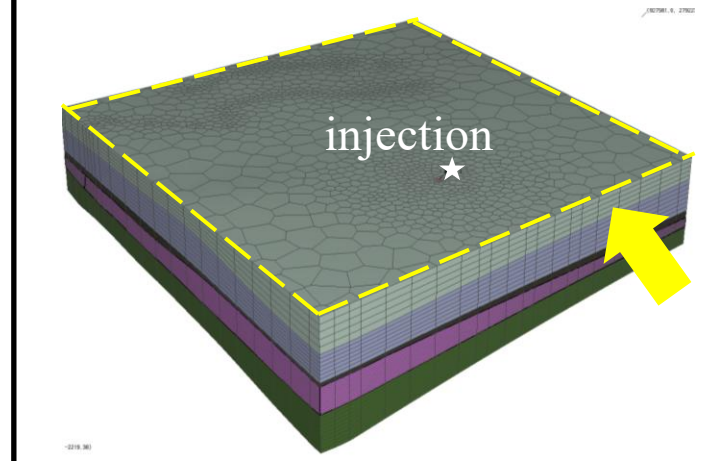
Predict the CO_2 migration range over time and evaluate whether it leak through the caprock

Time: 5 yrs



Inject 50 yrs, 1 Mt/yr

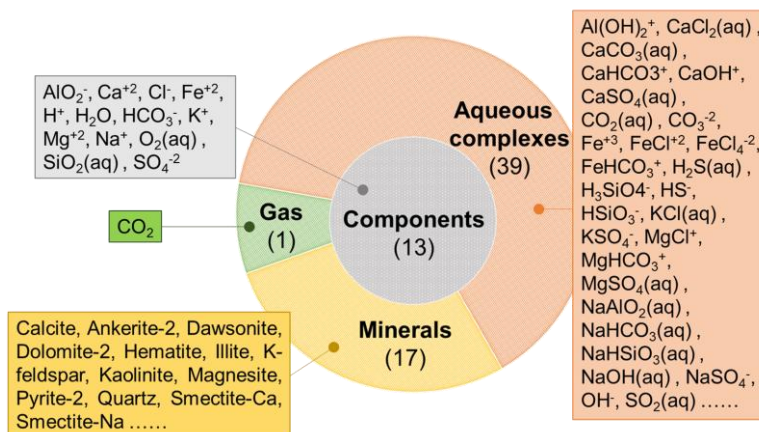
Geocellular Model



- Input parameter from previous study : Xu et al. 2004
- Geometry/mesh/conceptual model (**Axisymmetric**)

Geochemical Reaction Networks under Deep Geological Formations

- CO₂ injection rate : **~3 Mt/yr**
- Reaction network
13 Components
39 AQs.
17 MNs.
1 Gas
= **56 reactions**



(DePaolo & Cole, 2013; Xu et al. 2004)

Reaction pathway of CO ₂ sequestration	Type
CO ₂ injected into reservoir	
CO ₂ plume migration ▸ density difference, capillary pressure...	structural trapping
CO₂ dissolving & producing HCO ₃ ⁻ ▸ ex. (1) CO₂ + H ₂ O ↔ HCO₃⁻ + H ⁺	Solubility trapping
Primary minerals Dissolution of mineral in reservoir releasing metal ions(Ca, Mg, Fe...) ▸ ex. (2) H⁺ + CaAl₂Si₂O₈ + H ₂ O ↔ Ca²⁺ + Al₂Si₂O₅(OH)₄	
Secondary minerals Recombination into mineral precipitation ▸ (3) Ca²⁺ + HCO₃⁻ ↔ CaCO₃ + H ⁺	Mineral trapping
(1)+(2)+(3) : CO₂ + CaAl₂Si₂O₈ + H ₂ O ↔ Al₂Si₂O₅(OH)₄ + CaCO₃ + H ⁺	

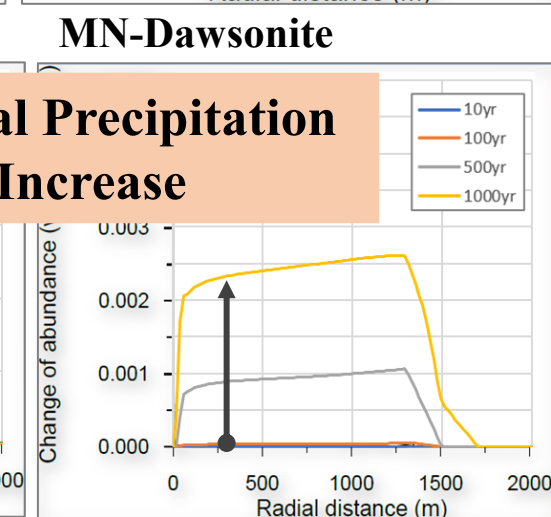
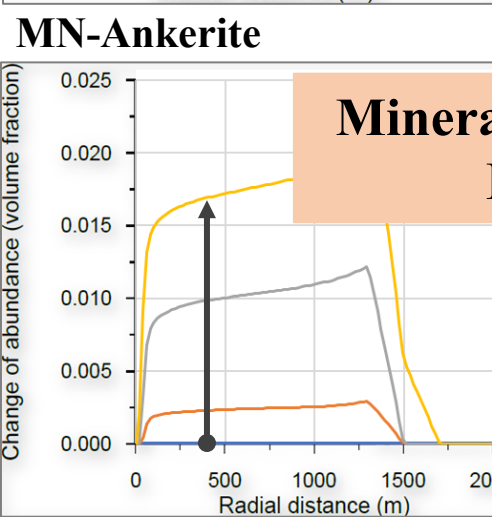
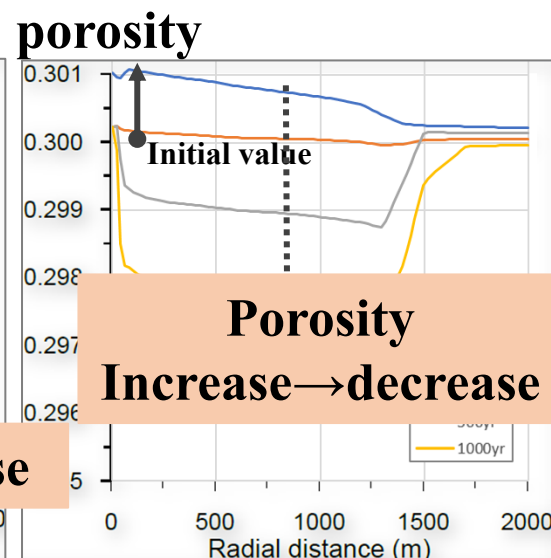
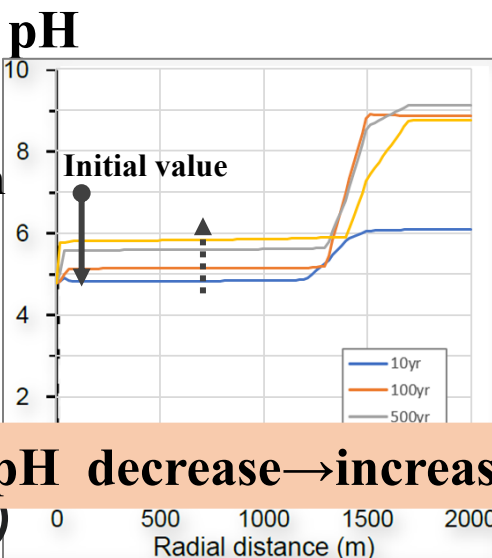
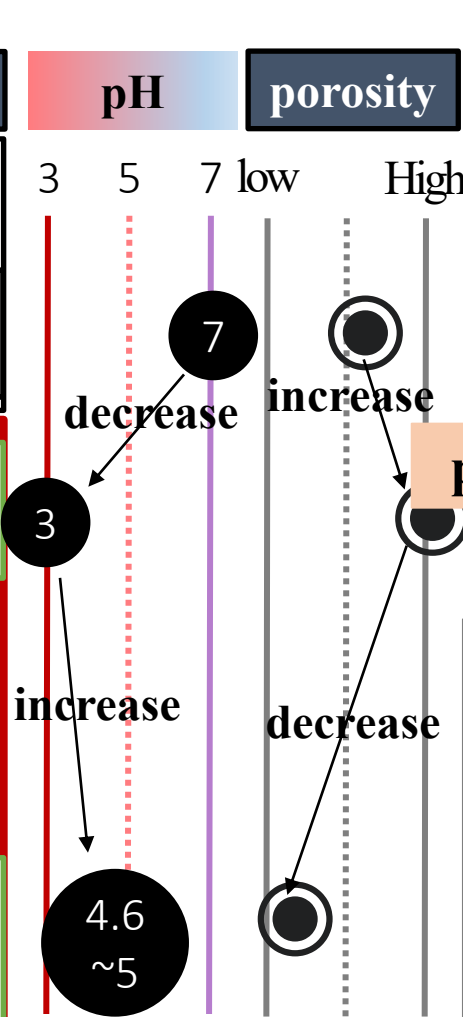
Case of Mineral trapping

17 precipitation/dissolution reactions considered in mineral trapping case

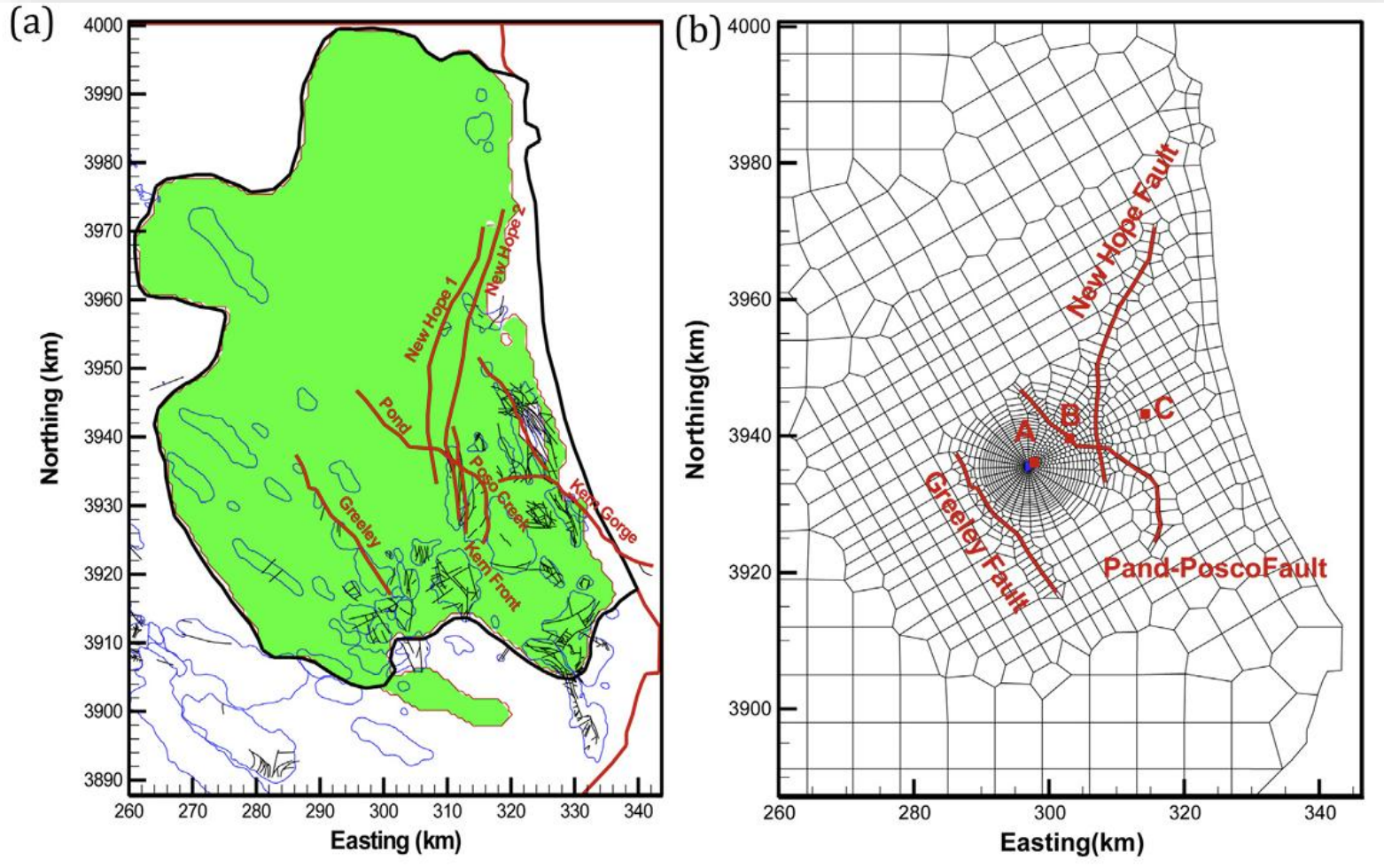
	#	mineral		reaction	
PRIMARY	MN 1	Calcite	方解石	$CaCO_3 + H^+ = Ca^{2+} + HCO_3^-$	
	MN 2	Chlorite	綠泥石	$(Fe, Mg)_5Al(Si_3Al)O_{10}(OH)_8 + 8 H^+ = 3 SiO_{2(aq)} + 2.5 Fe^{2+} + 2.5 Mg^{2+} + 8 H_2O + 2 AlO_2^-$	Chamosite
	MN 3	Hematite	赤鐵礦	$Fe_2O_3 + 4 H^+ = 2 H_2O + 0.5 O_{2(aq)} + 2 Fe^{2+}$	
	MN 4	Illite	伊利石	$K_{0.6}(Al, Mg)_2(Si, Al)_4O_{10}(OH)_2 = 1.2 H^+ + 0.25 Mg^{2+} + 0.6 K^+ + 3.5 SiO_{2(aq)} + 0.4 H_2O + 2.3 AlO_2^-$	
	MN 5	K-feldspar	鉀長石	$KAlSi_3O_8 = K^+ + 3 SiO_{2(aq)} + AlO_2^-$	
	MN 6	Kaolinite	高嶺土	$Al_2Si_2O_5(OH)_4 = 2 H^+ + 2 SiO_2 + H_2O + 2 AlO_2^-$	
	MN 7	Oligoclase	奧長石	$5 (Ca, Na)(Al, Si)_4O_8 = 4 Na^+ + 14 SiO_{2(aq)} + Ca^{2+} + 6 AlO_2^-$	
	MN 8	Quartz	石英	$SiO_2 = SiO_{2(aq)}$	
	MN 9	Smectite-Na	蒙脫石	$(smectite - na) = 0.52 H_2O + 0.29 Na^{2+} + 0.96 H^+ + 0.26 Mg^{2+} + 3.97 SiO_{2(aq)} + 1.77 AlO_2^-$	
SECONDARY	MN 10	Albite(low)	鈉長石	$NaAlSi_3O_8 = Na^+ + 3 SiO_{2(aq)} + AlO_2^-$	Low : 低溫產生
	MN 11	Ankerite-2	鐵白雲石	$Ca(Fe, Mg, Mn)(CO_3)_2 +$	☐ 二氧化碳的封存機制中，最永久的封存形式是礦物封存，隨著注入地層後的 封存時間增加，溶解的二氧化碳可以與天然鹽水層內的礦物相互作用並轉化為離子態或固態礦物形式封存。 ☐ 礦化封存機制取決於岩石礦物種類、壓力、溫度和孔隙率，而鹽水層中的鹽水所含有的化學組成或背景水質濃度亦會決定礦化封存所牽涉到的化學反應。
	MN 12	Dawsonite	片鈉鋁石	$NaAlCO_3(OH)_2 = H^+ + H_2O + CO_3^{2-}$	
	MN 13	Dolomite-2	白雲石	$CaMg(CO_3)_2 + 2 H^+ = Ca^{2+} + Mg^{2+} + 2 H_2O + 2 CO_3^{2-}$	
	MN 14	Magnesite	菱鎂礦	$MgCO_3 + H^+ = Mg^{2+} + H_2O + CO_3^{2-}$	
	MN 15	Pyrite-2	黃鐵礦	$FeS_2 + H_2O + 3.5 O_{2(aq)} = Fe^{2+} + 2 H_2SO_4$	
	MN 16	Siderite-2	菱鐵礦	$FeCO_3 + H^+ = Fe^{2+} + H_2O + CO_3^{2-}$	
	MN 17	Smectite-Ca	蒙脫石	$(smectite - ca) = 0.52 H_2O + 0.145 Ca^{2+} + 0.96 H^+ + 0.26 Mg^{2+} + 3.97 SiO_{2(aq)} + 1.77 AlO_2^-$	

(DePaolo & Cole, 2013; Xu et al. 2004)

Reaction pathway of CO ₂ sequestration	Type
CO ₂ injected into reservoir	
CO ₂ plume migration ► density difference, capillary pressure...	structural trapping
CO₂ dissolving & producing HCO ₃ ⁻ ► ex. (1) $\text{CO}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O} \leftrightarrow \text{HCO}_3^- + \text{H}^+$	Solubility trapping
Primary minerals Dissolution of mineral in reservoir releasing metal ions (Ca, Mg, Fe...) ► ex. (2) $\text{H}^+ + \text{CaAl}_2\text{Si}_2\text{O}_8 + \text{H}_2\text{O} \leftrightarrow \text{Ca}^{2+} + \text{Al}_2\text{Si}_2\text{O}_5(\text{OH})_4$	
Secondary minerals Recombination into mineral precipitation ► (3) $\text{Ca}^{2+} + \text{HCO}_3^- \leftrightarrow \text{CaCO}_3 + \text{H}^+$	Mineral trapping
(1)+(2)+(3): $\text{CO}_2 + \text{CaAl}_2\text{Si}_2\text{O}_8 + \text{H}_2\text{O} \leftrightarrow \text{Al}_2\text{Si}_2\text{O}_5(\text{OH})_4 + \text{CaCO}_3 + \text{H}^+$	



Case Studies: Large-Scale CO₂ Storage Systems at Southern San Joaquin Basin, California

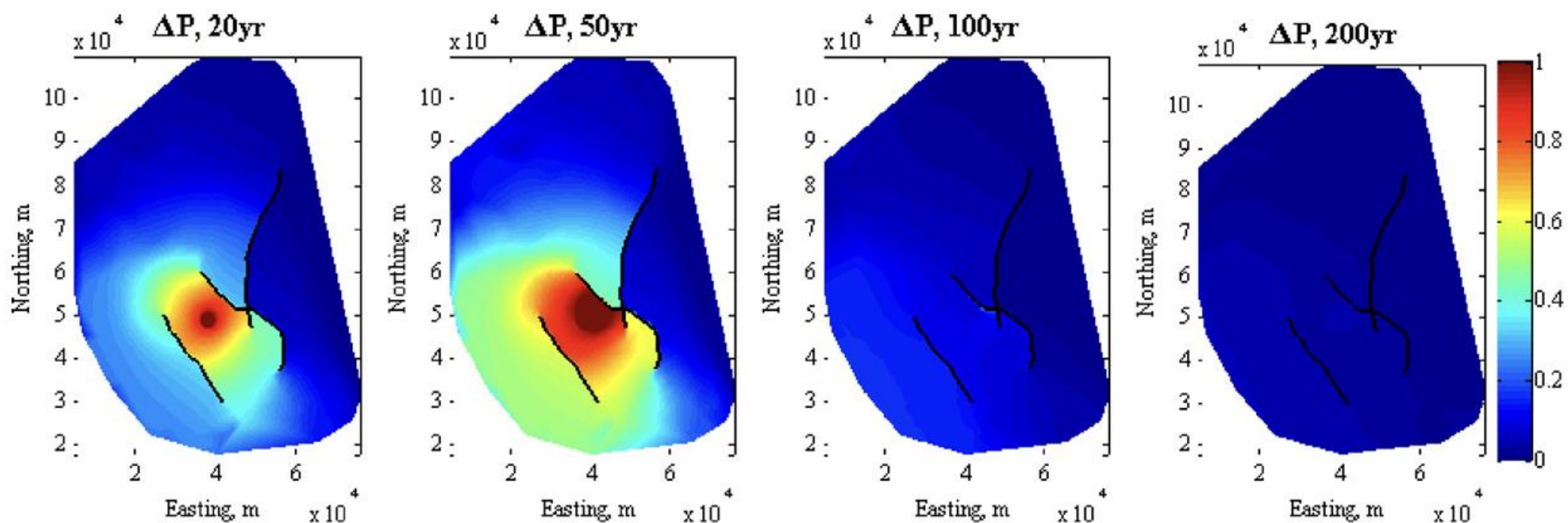


- Model domain: 84km x 112 km
- 12 discontinuous or continuous formations
- **5 Mt/yr injection** for 50 yrs
- Total simulation time **200 years**
- TOUGH2-MP/ECO2N
- 64,214 elements
- **Significant mesh refinement** can be seen in the center of the domain

The areal extent of the Vedder formation (large permeable sandstone formation)

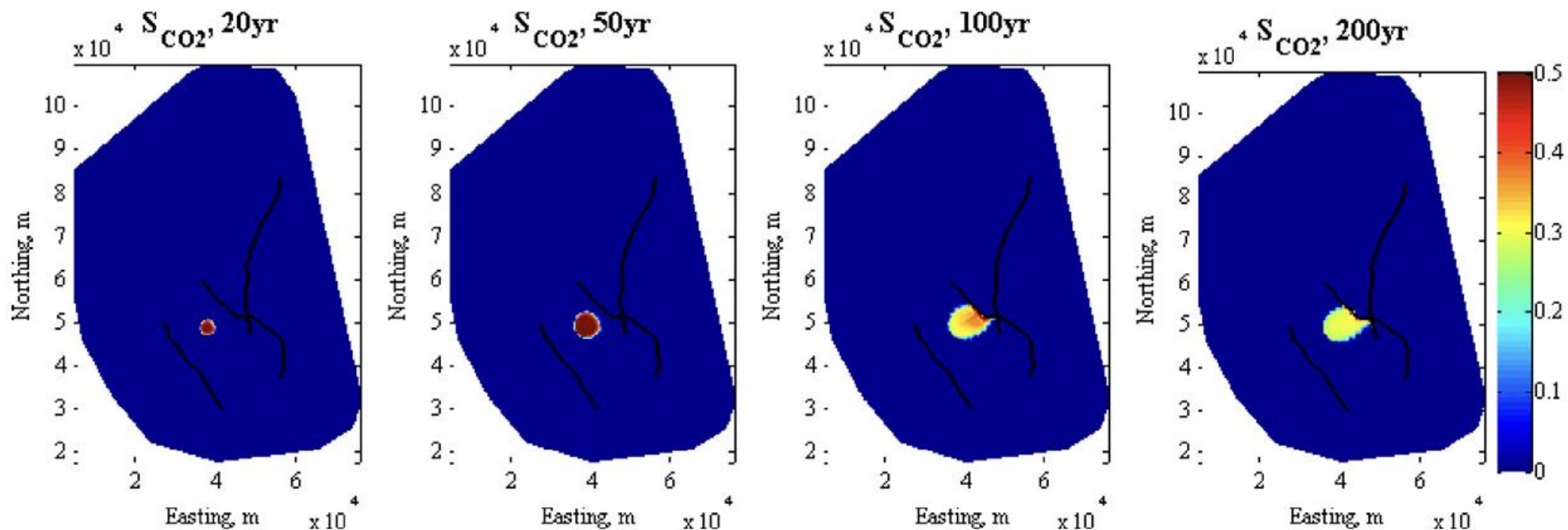
Evolution of Pressure Buildup

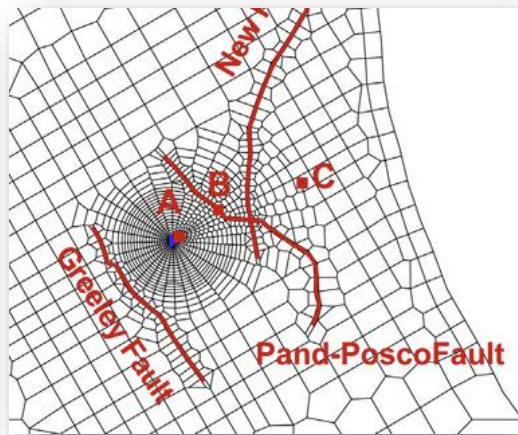
measures the area of an overpressure zone at the reservoir-caprock boundary.



Evolution of Saturation

measures the area of the CO_2 plume at the reservoir-caprock boundary.





A point: 1.8 km (near field)
 B point: 7.3 km (fault location)
 C point: 18.9 km (far field)

- measures the area of the CO₂ plume (SG > residual saturation of 0.25)
- measures the area of an overpressure zone (dP > 0.058 MPa)

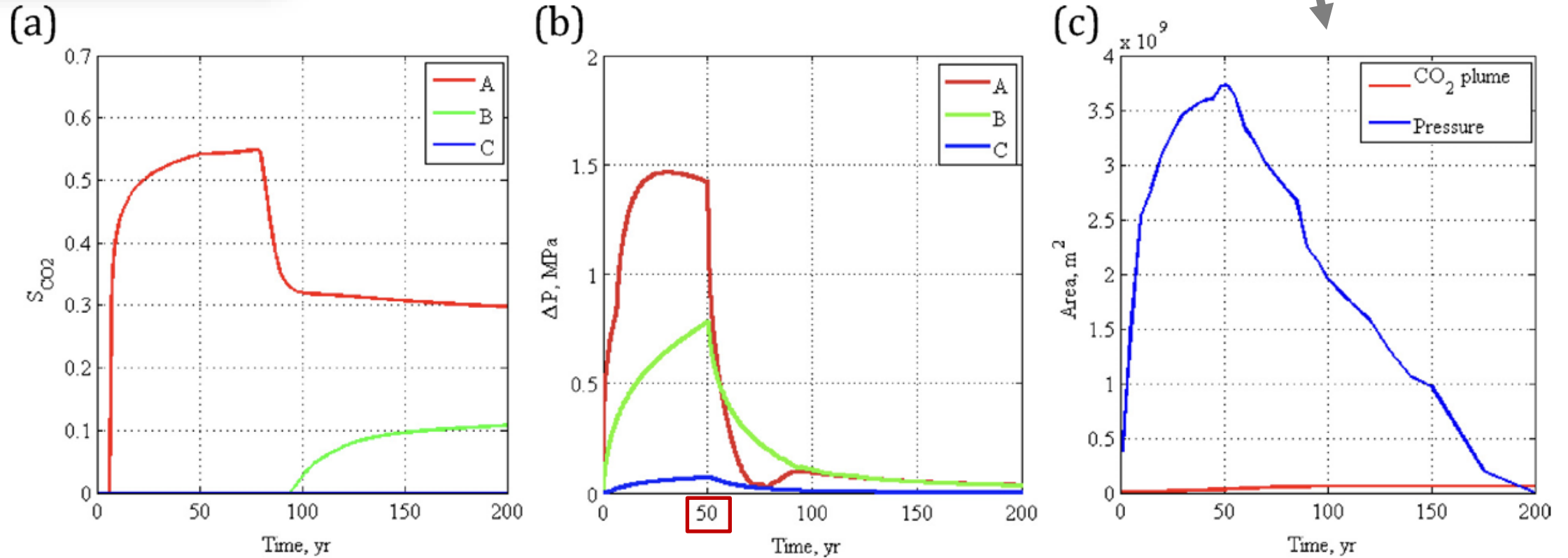


Fig. 4. Time evolution of the performance measures for the reference parameter case: (a) CO₂ saturation (S_{CO_2}), (b) pressure buildup (ΔP) and (c) area of CO₂ plume and overpressure zones.

- 模擬不能取代調查，而是整合調查結果、放大資料價值
- 在地熱與 CCS 中已展現關鍵角色
- 未來可作為 整合與預測的核心工具

