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Lossless progressive compression of meshes for upscaling and upgridding in reservoir simulation with HexaShrink

Lauriane Bouard^{1,2}

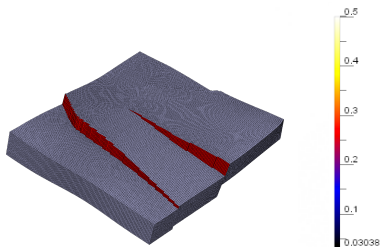
supervised by: Laurent Duval¹, Christophe Preux¹, Frédéric Payan², Marc Antonini²

¹IFP Energies nouvelles, France

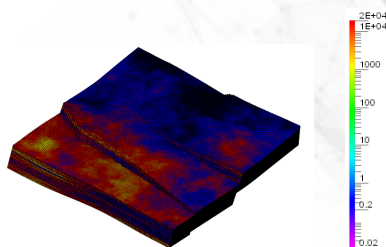
²Université Côte d'Azur, CNRS, I3S, France



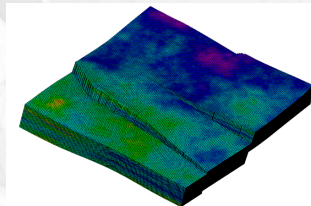
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Mesh structure



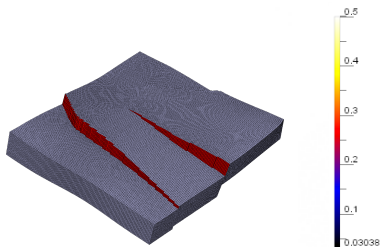
Porosity



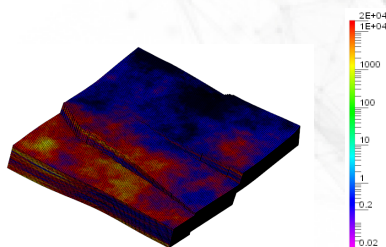
Permeability (mD)

Composite reservoir meshes (millions of cells):

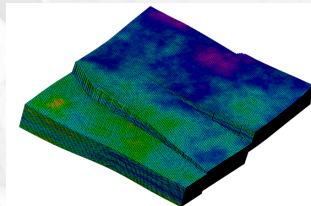
- Faulted structure
- Petrophysical properties



Mesh structure



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Permeability (mD)

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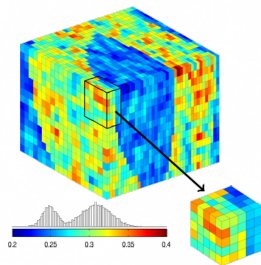
Challenges:

- Visualization
- Storage
- Simulation

Upscaling methods:

- Durlinsky and Chen (2012)
- Li and Beckner (2000)
- Qi and Zhang (2009)

Initial mesh

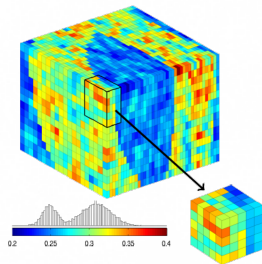


[Computational Geosciences - SINTEF]

Upscaling methods:

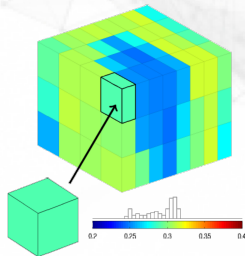
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Initial mesh



Suitable solution for simulation
but not for storage
(additional and redundant information)

Additional mesh *from upscaling*



+

[Computational Geosciences - SINTEF]



Data represented in a multiscale fashion, by an embedded structure



i Decomposition step
of wavelet decomposition



Data represented in a mutiscale fashion, by an embedded structure

D_i i Decomposition step
of wavelet decomposition



Data represented in a mutiscale fashion, by an embedded structure

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1. Introduction

2. Meshes from Geosciences

3. Mesh decomposition: HexaShrink

4. Compression performance

5. Compression in a simulation purpose

6. Conclusion



1. Introduction

2. Meshes from Geosciences

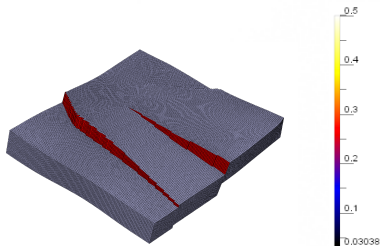
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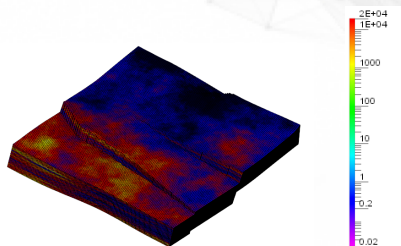
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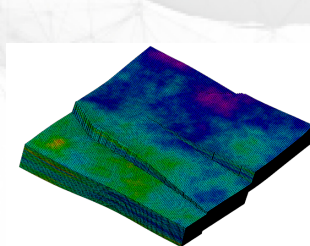
- Structure
 - Corner Point Grid format (CPG)
 - Fault network
- Cell activity
- Petrophysical properties: continuous (\mathbb{R}) (with high dynamic)



<mesh structure

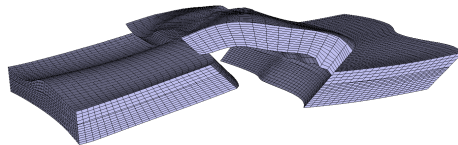
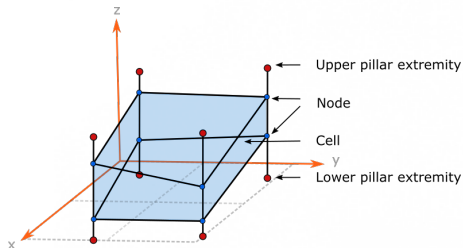


Porosity

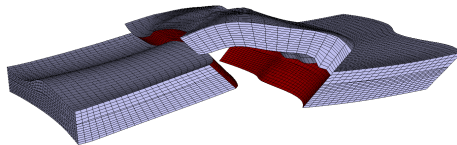
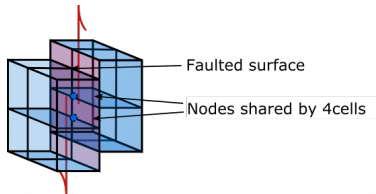


Permeability (mD)

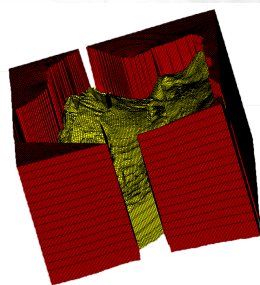
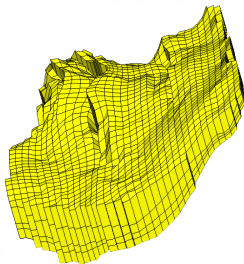
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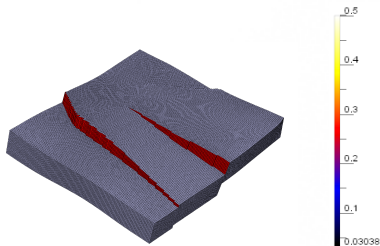
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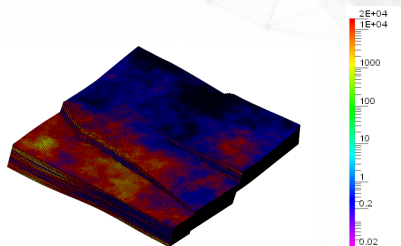
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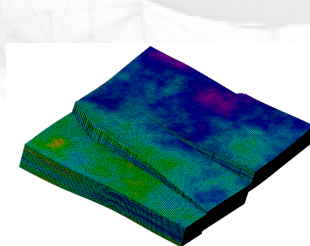
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<mesh structure



Porosity



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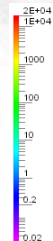
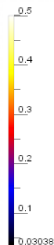
Mesh components



Constraints



Developed tools



Mesh components

Geometry

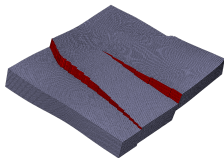
- Pillar
- Zcorn

→ Constraints

- Fault preservation
- Global shape preservation

→ Developed tools

- 2D morphological wavelet
- non-linear 1D wavelet



Mesh components

Geometry

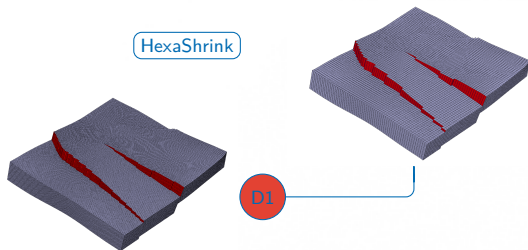
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Mesh components

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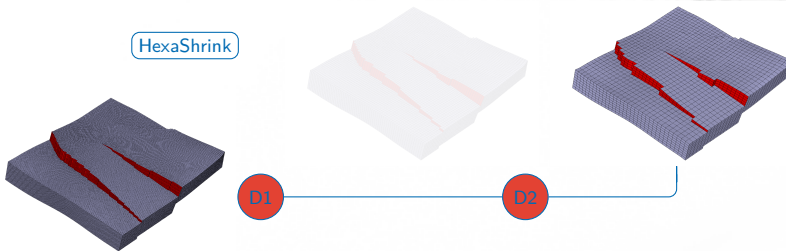
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HexaShrink



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Constraints



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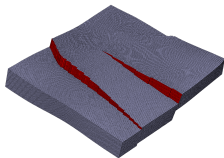


2D morphological wavelet

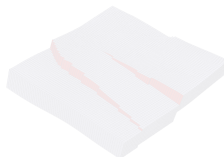


non-linear 1D wavelet

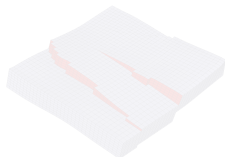
HexaShrink



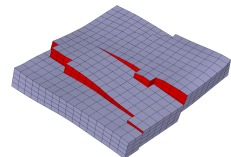
D1



D2



D3



Mesh components

Geometry

- Pillar
- Zcorn

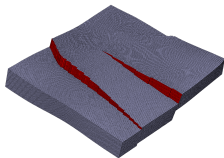
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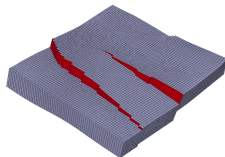
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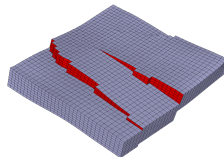
HexaShrink



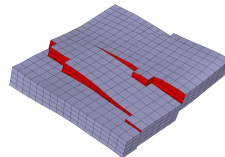
D1



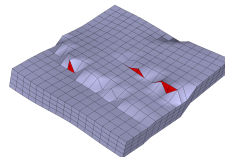
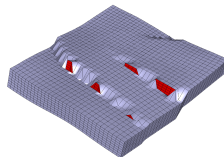
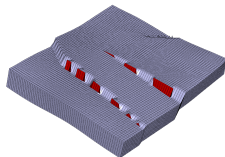
D2



D3



Geomodeler



Mesh components

Geometry

- Pillar
- Zcorn

Cell activity



Constraints



Fault preservation



Global shape preservation



Borders preservation



Developed tools



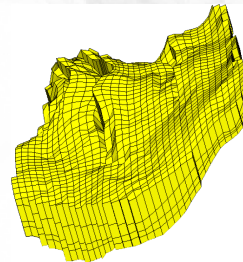
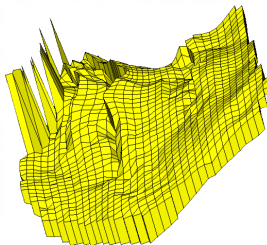
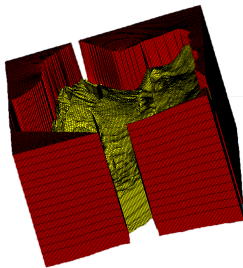
2D morphological wavelet



non-linear 1D wavelet



boolean 3D wavelet



Mesh components

Geometry

- Pillar
- Zcorn

Cell activity

Petrophysical properties

- Porosity & Permeability



Constraints



Fault preservation



Global shape preservation



Borders preservation



Properties preservation



Developed tools



2D morphological wavelet



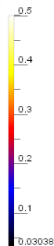
non-linear 1D wavelet



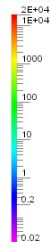
boolean 3D wavelet



3D wavelet



Porosity





1. Introduction

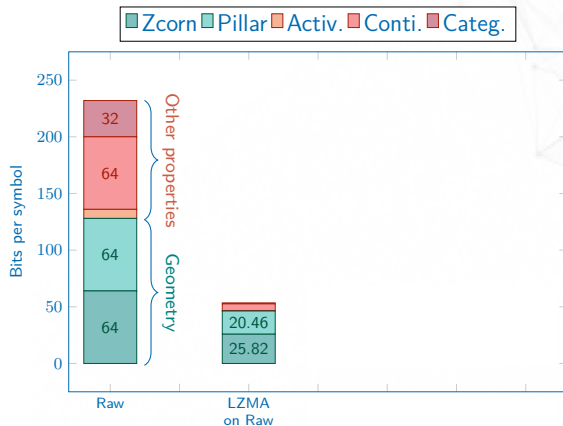
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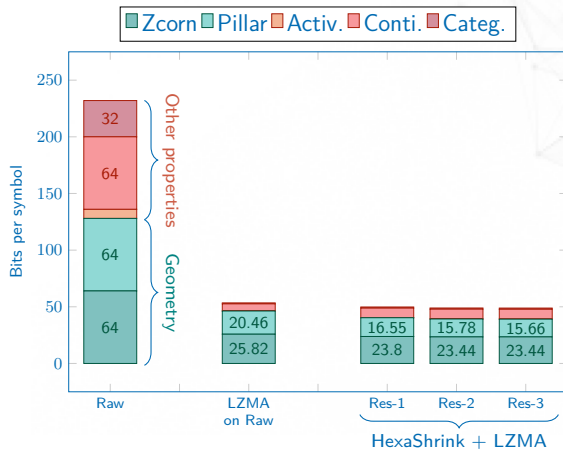
4. Compression performance

5. Compression in a simulation purpose


6. Conclusion



- Generic encoder efficiency
- Hexashrink improves such performance



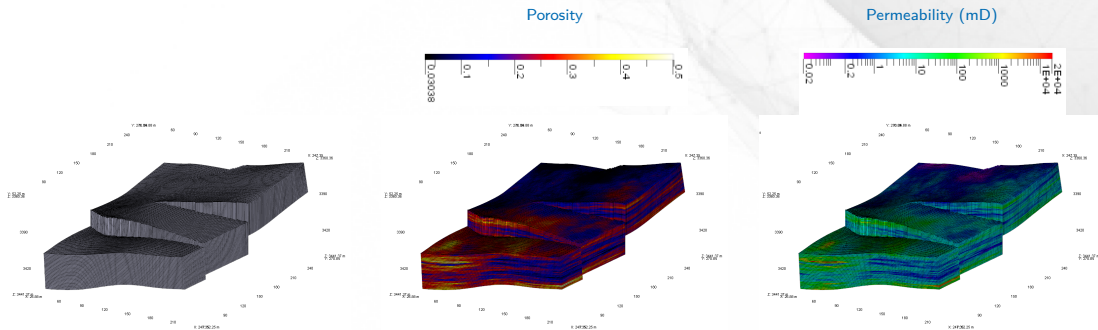
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5.0 Compression in a simulation purpose

HexaShrink decomposition

Simulation results



5.0 Compression in a simulation purpose

HexaShrink decomposition

Simulation results

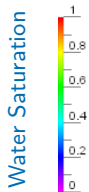


Raw ≈ 72 hours

Res. -1 ≈ 4 hours

Res. -3 ≈ 20 minutes

Res. -4 \approx instantly

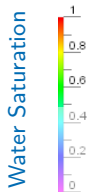


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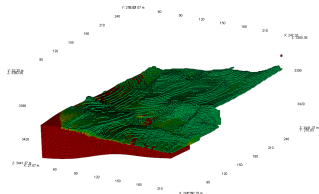


5.0 Compression in a simulation purpose

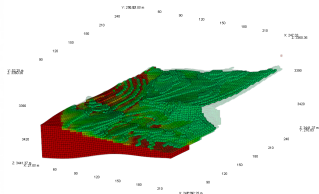
Simulation results

Water saturation: 90th day

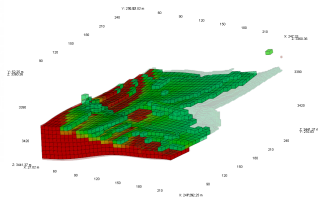
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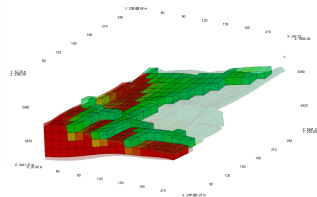
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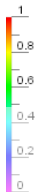
Res. -2 ≈ 20 minutes



Res. -3 \approx instantly



Water Saturation



The management of reservoir meshes (huge and complex) is still challenging, but our solution based on a multiscale and embedded structure tackles several problems.

- **Visualization**
- **Storage**
- **Simulation**

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Future works:

- Investigate lossy compression for increasing the coding performances
- Investigate further the potential gain of our solution in the simulation context

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References

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Patent

Method of exploitation of hydrocarbons of an underground formation by means of optimized scaling, US 20170344676