

Physics-based preconditioners for large-scale subsurface flow simulation

Mo P058

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Theory

Linear System

$$\mathbf{Ax} = \mathbf{b}.$$

Iterative Methods.

Initial guess solution \mathbf{x}^0 , residual $\mathbf{r}^k = \mathbf{b} - \mathbf{Ax}^k$.

Krylov subspace of dimension k .

$$\mathcal{K}_k(\mathbf{M}^{-1}\mathbf{A}, \mathbf{M}^{-1}\mathbf{r}^0) = \text{span}\{\mathbf{M}^{-1}\mathbf{r}^0, \dots, (\mathbf{M}^{-1}\mathbf{A})^{k-1}(\mathbf{M}^{-1}\mathbf{r}^0)\}.$$

Conjugate Gradient

$$\min_{\mathbf{x}^k \in \mathcal{K}_j(\mathbf{A}, \mathbf{r}^0)} \|\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}^k\|_{\mathbf{A}}, \quad \|\mathbf{x}\|_{\mathbf{A}} := \sqrt{(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{Ax})}.$$

Iteration

$$\mathbf{x}^{k+1} = \mathbf{x}^k + \alpha_k \mathbf{p}^k, \quad \alpha^k = \frac{(\mathbf{r}^k, \mathbf{r}^k)}{(\mathbf{Ap}^k, \mathbf{p}^k)}, \quad (\mathbf{Ap}^i, \mathbf{p}^j) = 0, \quad i \neq j.$$

Convergence:

$$\|\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}^{k+1}\|_{\mathbf{A}} \leq \|\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}^0\|_{\mathbf{A}} \left(\frac{\sqrt{\mathbf{C}(\mathbf{A})} - 1}{\sqrt{\mathbf{C}(\mathbf{A})} + 1} \right)^{k+1},$$

where $\mathbf{C}(\mathbf{A})$ is the condition number of \mathbf{A} .

Preconditioning

The same solution of the original system, but a better spectrum.

$$\mathbf{M}^{-1}\mathbf{Ax} = \mathbf{M}^{-1}\mathbf{b}$$

Deflation [1]

Deflated System:

$$\mathbf{PA}\hat{\mathbf{x}} = \mathbf{Pb}, \quad \hat{\mathbf{x}} \text{ is the deflated solution.}$$

$$\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{Qb} + \mathbf{P}^T \hat{\mathbf{x}}, \quad \mathbf{x} \text{ is the solution of the original system.}$$

$$\mathbf{P} = \mathbf{I} - \mathbf{AQ}, \quad \mathbf{Q} = \mathbf{ZE}^{-1}\mathbf{Z}^T, \quad \mathbf{P} \in \mathbf{R}^{n \times n}, \quad \mathbf{Q} \in \mathbf{R}^{n \times n},$$

$$\mathbf{E} = \mathbf{Z}^T \mathbf{AZ}, \quad \mathbf{E} \in \mathbf{R}^{k \times k}, \quad \mathbf{Z} \in \mathbf{R}^{n \times k}.$$

Convergence (Deflation + Preconditioning):

$$\|\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}^{i+1}\|_{\mathbf{A}} \leq 2\|\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}^0\|_{\mathbf{A}} \left(\frac{\sqrt{\mathbf{C}(\mathbf{M}^{-1}\mathbf{PA})} - 1}{\sqrt{\mathbf{C}(\mathbf{M}^{-1}\mathbf{PA})} + 1} \right)^{i+1}, \quad \mathbf{C}(\mathbf{M}^{-1}\mathbf{PA}) < \mathbf{C}(\mathbf{A}).$$

Proper Orthogonal Decomposition (POD) [2, 3]

The POD method is a ROM which basis functions are obtained from 'Snapshots' by simulation or experiment ,

$$\mathbf{X} := [\mathbf{x}_1, \mathbf{x}_2, \dots, \mathbf{x}_m], \quad \mathbf{x}_i \in \mathbf{R}^n.$$

The basis functions are a set of l , $l \leq m \ll n$, orthogonal vectors, $\{\phi_j\}_{j=1}^l$, that correspond to the l eigenvectors of the largest eigenvalues

$$\frac{\sum_{j=1}^l \lambda_j}{\sum_{j=1}^m \lambda_j} \leq \alpha, \quad 0 < \alpha \leq 1,$$

of the data snapshot correlation matrix,

$$\mathbf{R} := \frac{1}{m} \mathbf{XX}^T \equiv \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m \mathbf{x}_i \mathbf{x}_i^T.$$

Model

Single-Phase flow

The governing partial differential equations for single-phase flow result in a system of ordinary differential equations [4],

$$\mathbf{V}\dot{\mathbf{p}} + \mathbf{T}\mathbf{p} = \mathbf{q},$$

neglecting gravity and restricting the analysis to slightly compressible flow, the system is linear and \mathbf{p} is a vector of grid block pressures, \mathbf{q} is a vector of grid block source terms (wells), the dot represents differentiation with respect to time, while \mathbf{T} and \mathbf{V} are the transmissibility and accumulation matrices. We use the Peaceman well model which gives:

$$\mathbf{V}\dot{\mathbf{p}} + \mathbf{T}\mathbf{p} = \mathbf{J}(\mathbf{p} - \mathbf{p}_{well}),$$

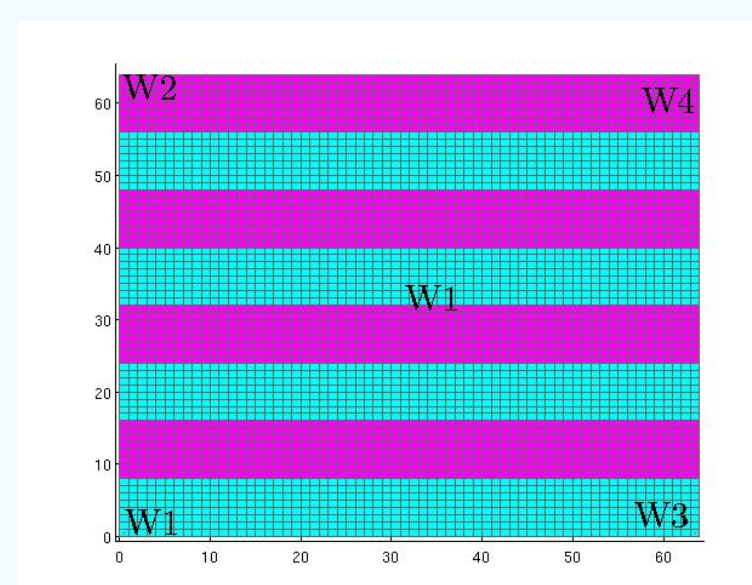
where \mathbf{J} is a matrix with well indices in the appropriate positions and \mathbf{p}_{well} is a vector of well bore pressures [4].

For incompressible flow we have:

$$\mathbf{T}\mathbf{p} = \mathbf{J}(\mathbf{p} - \mathbf{p}_{well}).$$

Snapshots as deflation vectors

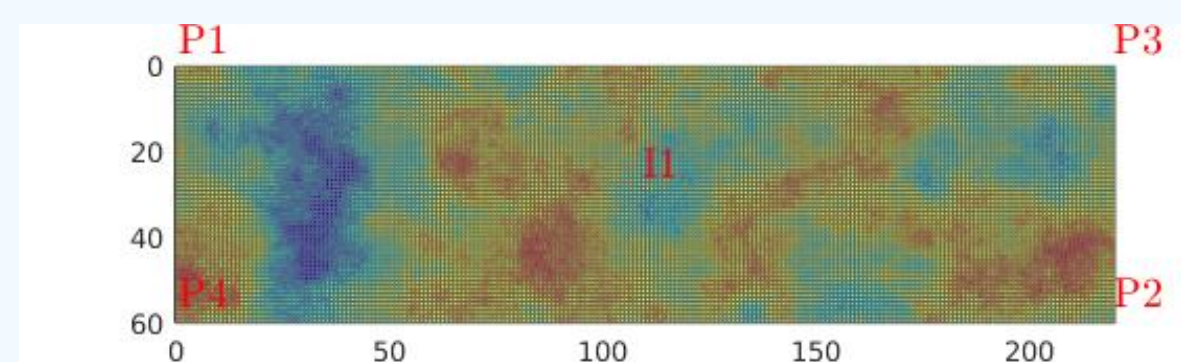
Heterogeneous permeability layers problem (4 snapshots)



κ_2 (mD)	10^{-1}	10^{-3}
ICCG	75	110
DICCG	1	1

Number of iterations for the ICCG and DICCG methods ($tol = 10^{-11}$), varying permeability contrast between layers .

SPE10 (2nd layer, 4 snapshots)

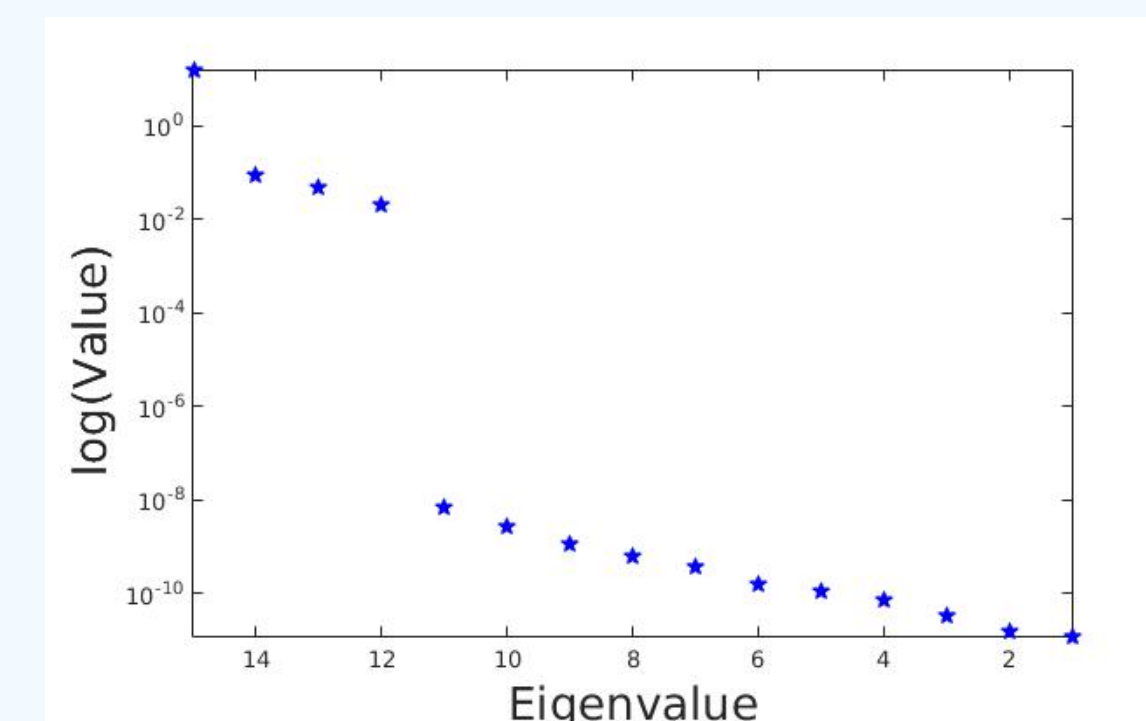
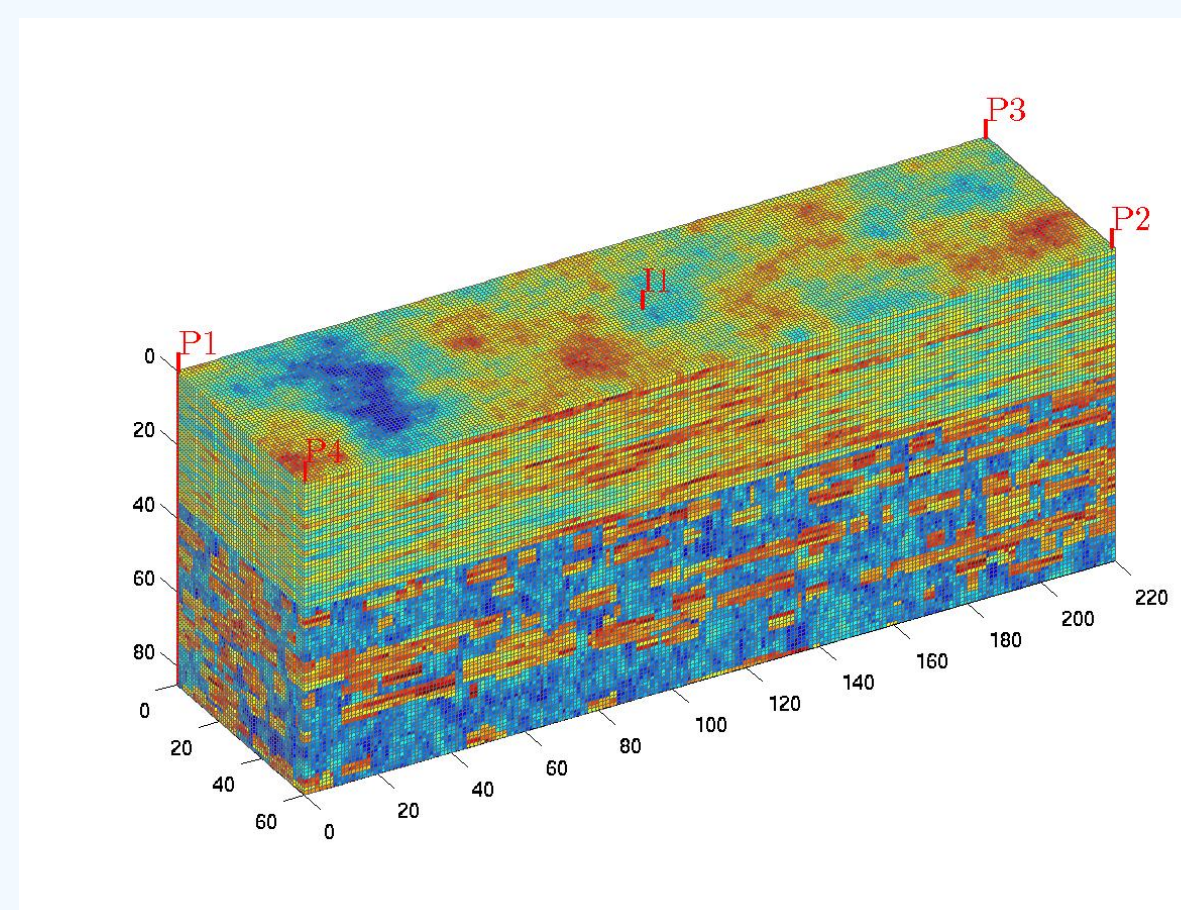


Method	16x56	30x110	46x166	60x220
ICCG	34	73	126	159
DICCG	1	1	1	1

Number of iterations for ICCG and DICCG methods ($tol = 10^{-11}$), various grid sizes.

POD-based deflation vectors

SPE10 (15 snapshots)



Eigenvalues of 15 snapshots obtained with ICCG ($tol = 10^{-11}$).

Method	Iterations
ICCG	1011
DICCG ₁₅	2000
DICCG _{POD}	2

Number of iterations for the ICCG, DICCG₁₅ and DICCG_{POD} methods, tolerance of solvers and snapshots 10^{-11} .

References

- [1] J. Tang. *Two-Level Preconditioned Conjugate Gradient Methods with Applications to Bubbly Flow Problems*. PhD thesis, Delft University of Technology, 2008.
- [2] J. D. Jansen R. Markovinović. Accelerating iterative solution methods using reduced-order models as solution predictors. *International journal for numerical methods in engineering*, 68(5):525–541, 2006.
- [3] P. Astrid; G. Papaioannou; J. C Vink; J.D. Jansen. Pressure Preconditioning Using Proper Orthogonal Decomposition. In *2011 SPE Reservoir Simulation Symposium, The Woodlands, Texas, USA*, January 2011.
- [4] J.D. Jansen. *A systems description of flow through porous media*. Springer, 2013.