

CNN-RNN FORWARD PROXY MODELING FOR CO2 MONITORING

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GEO 391 – Machine Learning Applications in Geoscience

Spring 2022

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PROBLEM STATEMENT

Question, Problem, and Proposal

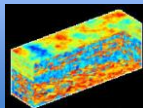
Problem Statement

- Reservoir simulation is crucial for subsurface energy resource engineering
 - Often, it is very complex and time-consuming
- Develop a deep learning framework for forward reservoir simulation
 - Better computational efficiency
 - Accuracy trade-off
- Exploit latent space dynamics for timelapse predictions using CNN-RNN architecture

Problem Statement

Reservoir Model

(SPE10)



$(220 \times 60 \times 85) \rightarrow 85 @ (60 \times 60)$
1 injector @ (30,30)
CO₂ @ 5 m³/day
5 years injection, monitor monthly
Tarbert (Gaussian) + Ness (fluvial)

Data Processing

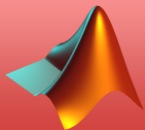
(Python)



Reshape to images
Data augmentation (rotation)
Random Shuffling
Min-Max Normalization
Train/Test split

Numerical Simulation

(MRST)



Two-phase water-gas model
FD + Automatic Differentiation
Output: dynamic pressure &
saturation fields
(255, 3600) & (255, 3600, 60)

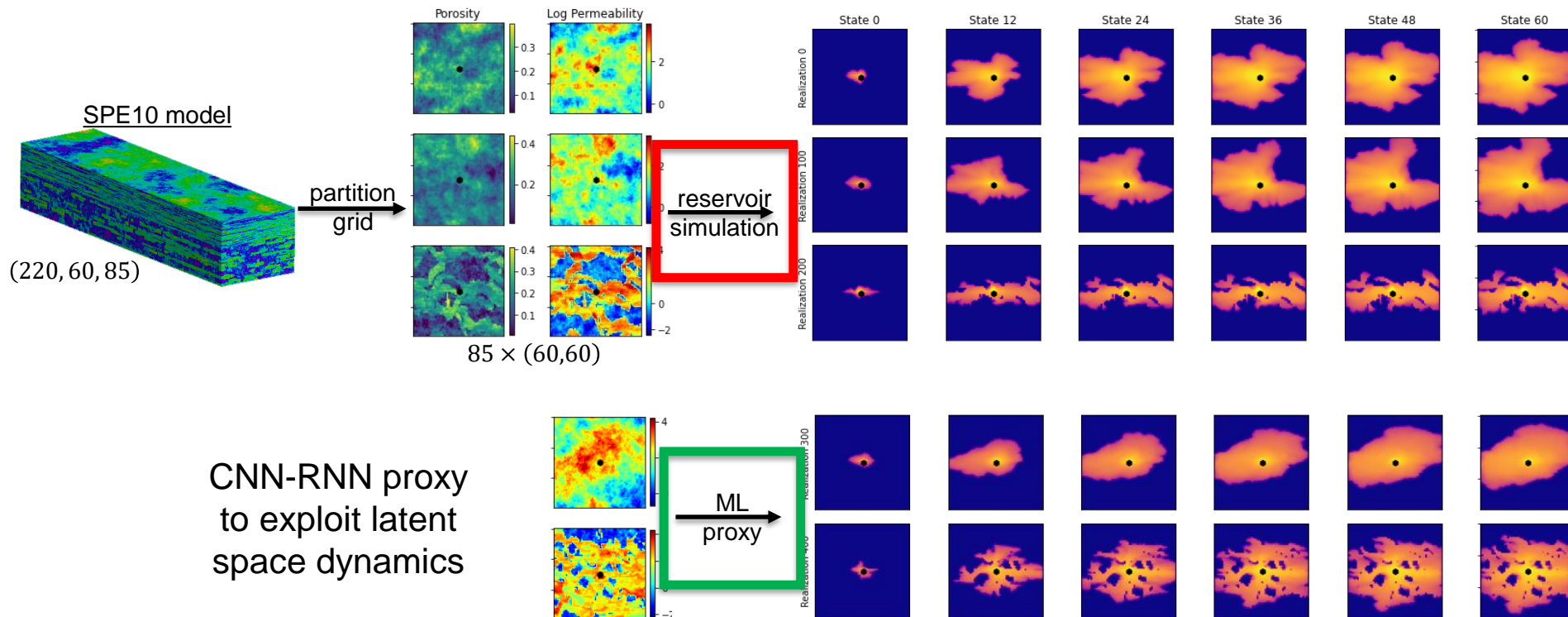
Deep Learning

(Keras)



Encoder: Conv2D
Recurrent: GRU
Decoder: Conv3DTranspose
Compile, Fit & Predict

Problem Statement



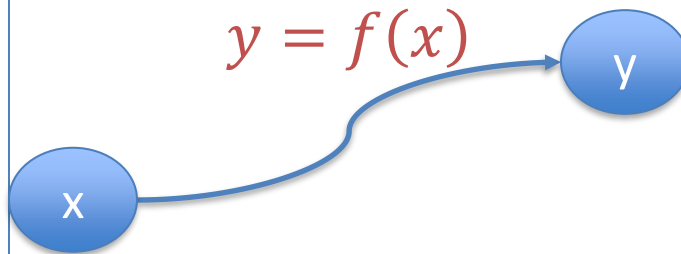
RESERVOIR SIMULATION

Model construction and computation

Reservoir Simulation

Inputs

- Grid
- Rock properties
- Fluid properties
- Initial state
- Wells
- Boundary conditions
- Schedule
- Solver



Outputs

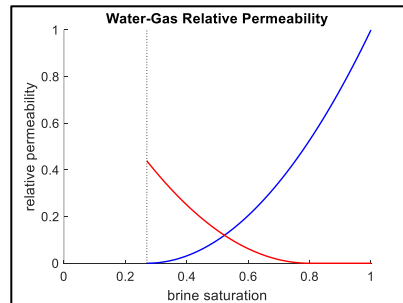
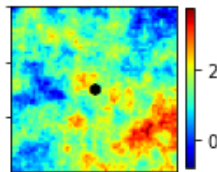
- Numerical report
- Well solution
- Pressure states
- Saturation states

$$\vec{\nabla} \cdot (\rho_a \vec{u}_a) + \tilde{q}_{m,a} = -\frac{\partial(\phi S_a \rho_a)}{\partial t}, \quad \tilde{q}_{m,a} = \frac{q_{m,a}}{V_b},$$

$$\vec{u}_a(x) = -\frac{k_{r,a} K}{\eta_a} (\vec{\nabla} p_a - \rho_a g \vec{\nabla} D),$$

Reservoir Simulation

- High-fidelity simulations are performed using MRST
- 255, 2D realizations with 1 injector
 - Initially water saturated
 - CO₂ injection @ 5 m³/day
 - 5 years, monitored monthly
 - Automatic Differentiation framework
- Parallelized over 10 cores on an Intel i9-10900K @ 5000 MHz
 - ≈ 20 seconds per realization



```

%% Generate Models & Run Simulation
N = size(all_poro,2); %number of realizations (255)
M = size(total_time,1); %number of schedule timesteps (60)

parfor i=1:N
    fprintf('Simulation %i\n', i)
    rock = gen_rock(all_poro, all_perm, i)
    W = gen_wells(G, rock)
    [schedule, dT1] = gen_schedule(W, bc, timestep1)
    [model, wellSol, states] = gen_simulation(G, rock, fluid, initState, schedule)
    result{i} = states;
end
    
```

DATA PROCESSING

Preparing data for deep learning

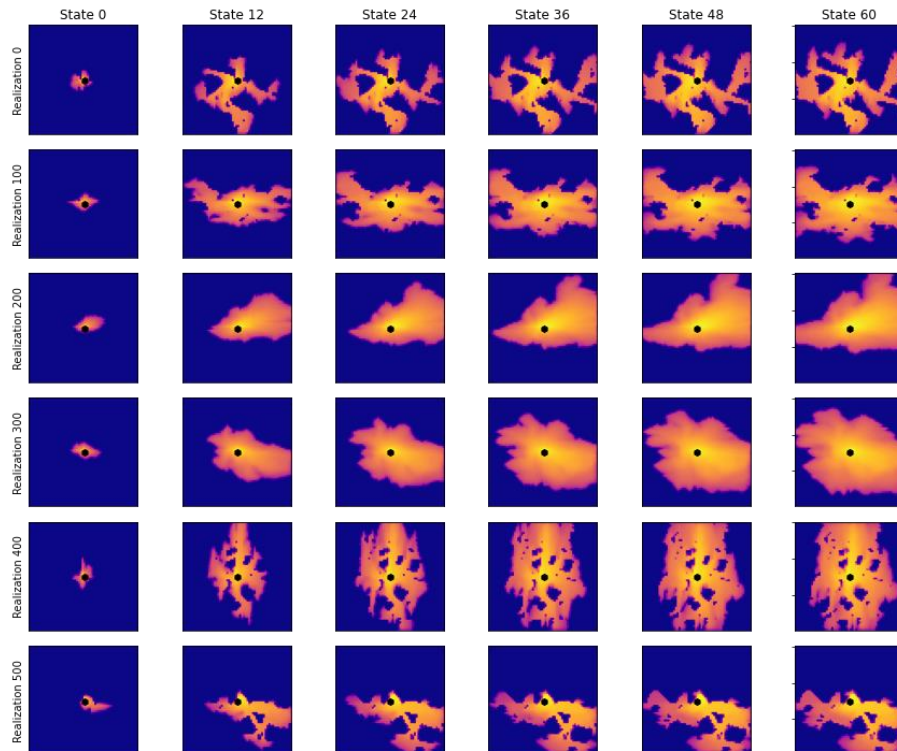
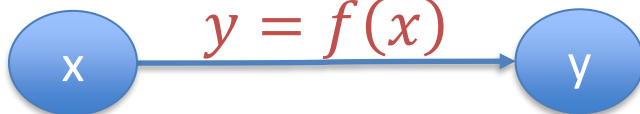
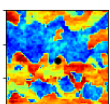
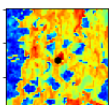
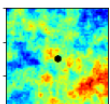
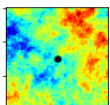
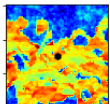
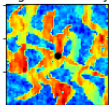
Data Processing

1. HFS results are sliced to: $x \Rightarrow [poro, perm]$ and $y \Rightarrow [saturation, pressure]$
 - Exported as MATLAB (*.m) files
 - Imported using *SciPy*
2. Reshape to 2D images and 3D “videos”
3. Data augmentation by 90° rotation
4. Shuffle concatenated dataset
 - Make proxy agnostic to orientation, learn true flow physics

```
Porosity shape: (255, 3600) | Permeability shape: (255, 3600)
Pressure shape: (255, 3600, 60) | Saturation shape: (255, 3600, 60)
Porosity shape: (255, 60, 60) | Permeability shape: (255, 60, 60)
Pressure shape: (255, 60, 60, 60) | Saturations shape: (255, 60, 60, 60)
```

Data Processing

Log Permeability



Data Processing

5. Min-Max Normalization

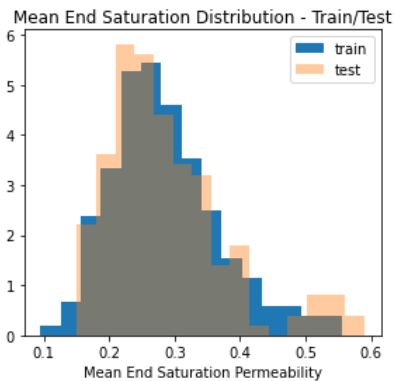
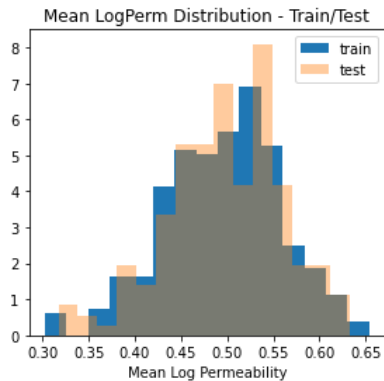
- For each realization & for each state:

$$\hat{y} = \frac{y - y_{\min}}{y_{\max} - y_{\min}}$$

6. Train/Test split

- Randomly assigned train/test index

```
X_train shape: (340, 60, 60, 1) | y_train shape: (340, 60, 60, 60, 1)
X_test shape: (170, 60, 60, 1) | y_test shape: (170, 60, 60, 60, 1)
```

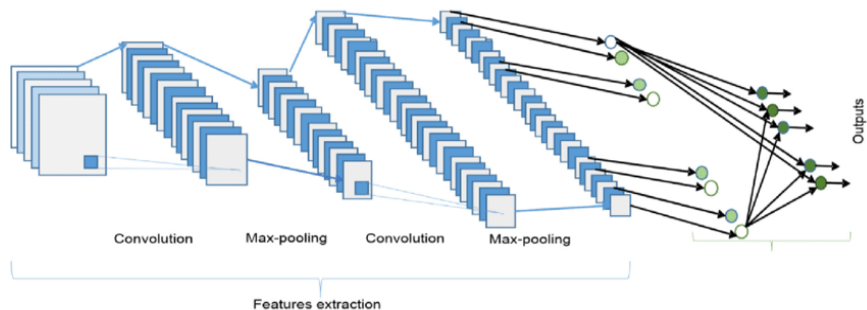
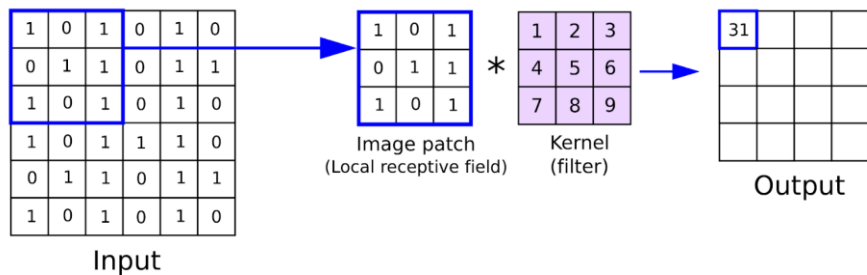


CNN-RNN PROXY MODEL

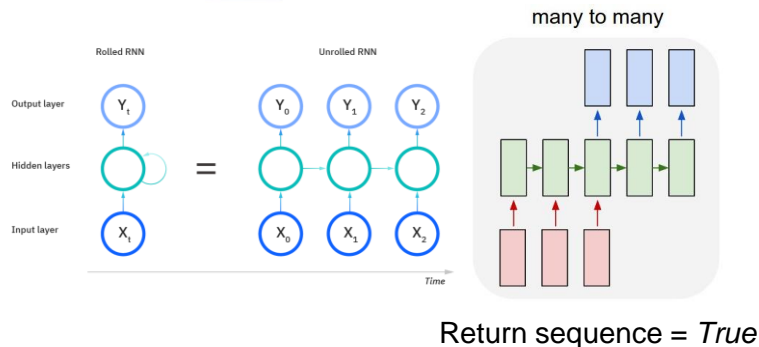
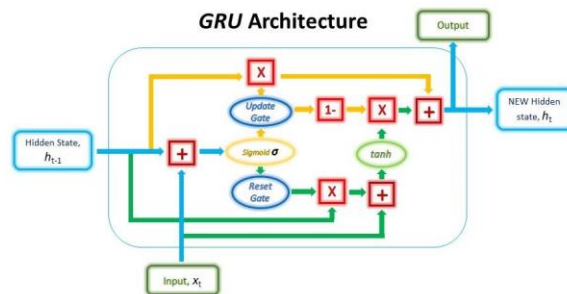
Convolution & Recurrent layers, Latent space representations, and Model building

CNN-RNN Proxy Model

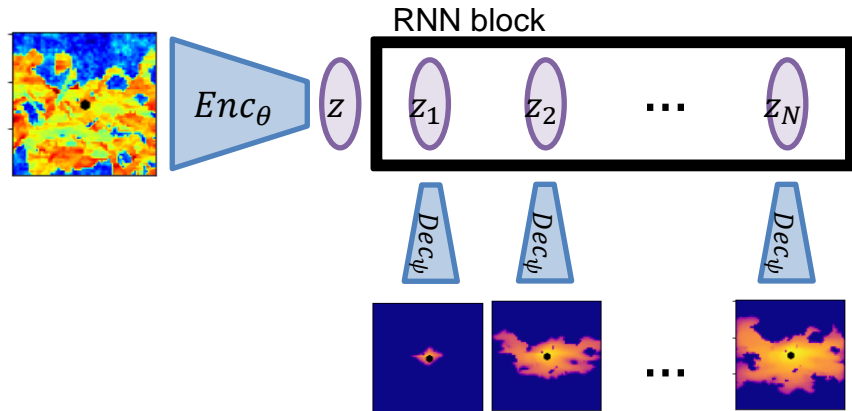
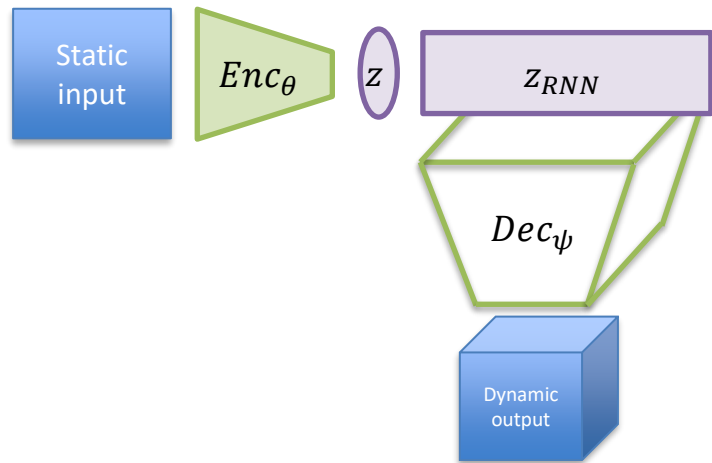
The convolutional layer



The recurrent layer



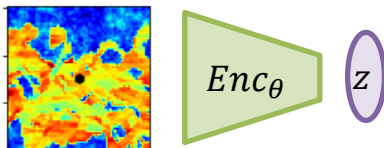
CNN-RNN Proxy Model



Total # of Parameters: 930,121

CNN-RNN Proxy Model

The Encoder



(None, 60, 60, 1)

Conv Block 1

$N_f = 8$

Conv Block 2

$N_f = 16$

Conv Block 3

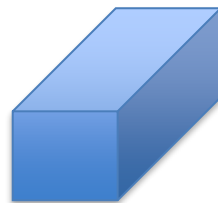
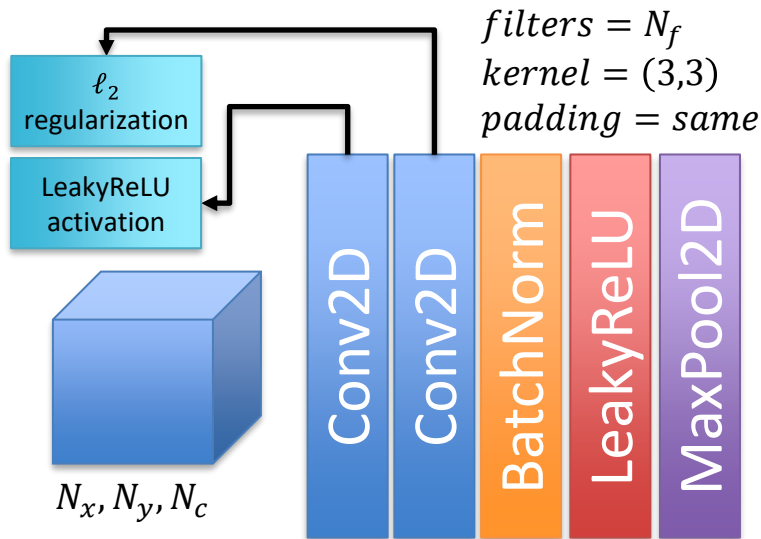
$N_f = 32$

Conv Block 4

$N_f = 64$

(None, 3, 3, 64)

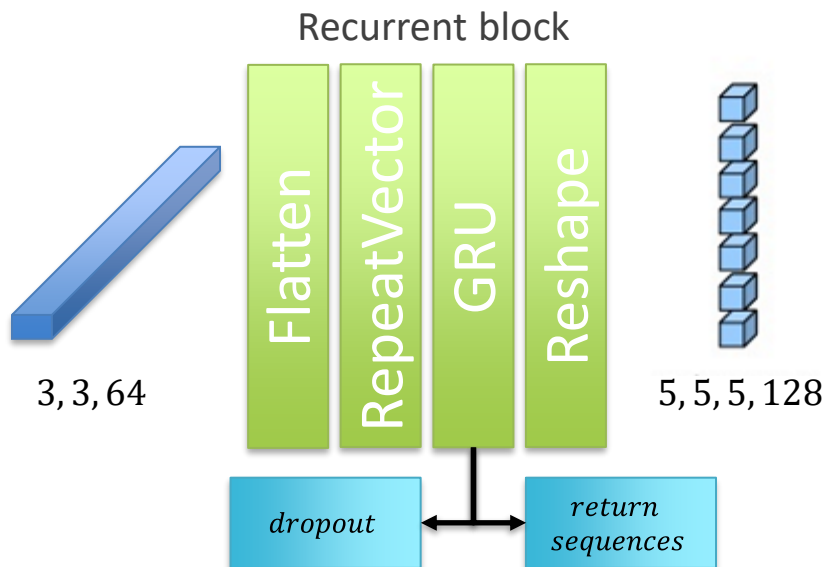
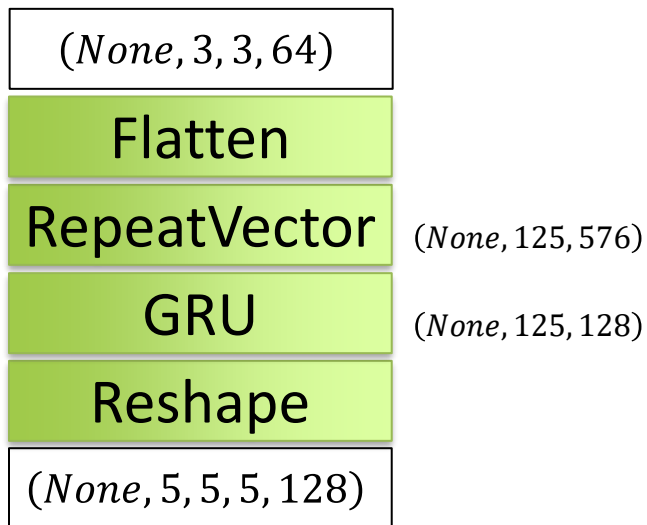
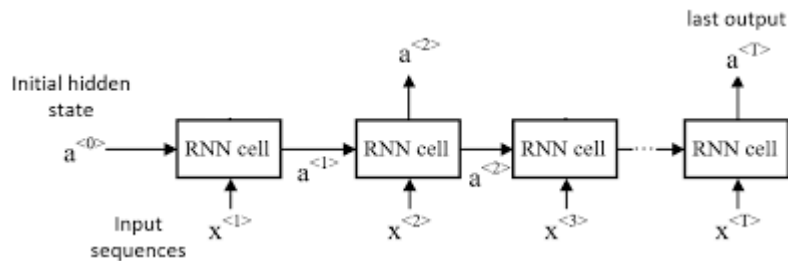
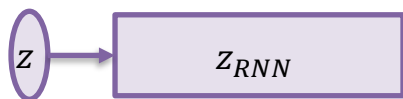
Convolutional block



$\frac{N_x}{2}, \frac{N_y}{2}, 2N_c$

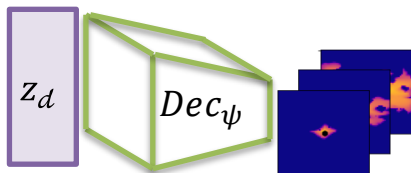
CNN-RNN Proxy Model

The Recurrent block



CNN-RNN Proxy Model

The Decoder



(None, 5, 5, 5, 128)

ConvT Block 1 $N_f = 64, stride = 1$

ConvT Block 2 $N_f = 32, stride = N_s$

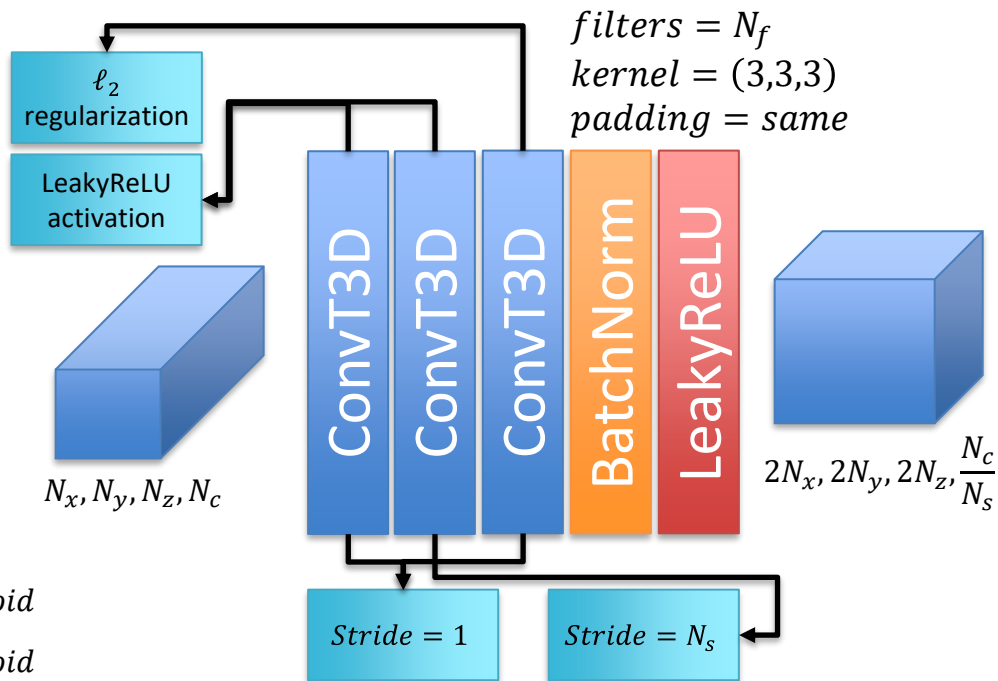
ConvT Block 3 $N_f = 16, stride = 1$

Output Block

- ConvT3D $N_f = 8, sigmoid$
- Conv3D $N_f = 1, sigmoid$

(None, 60, 60, 60, 1)

Transpose Convolutional block



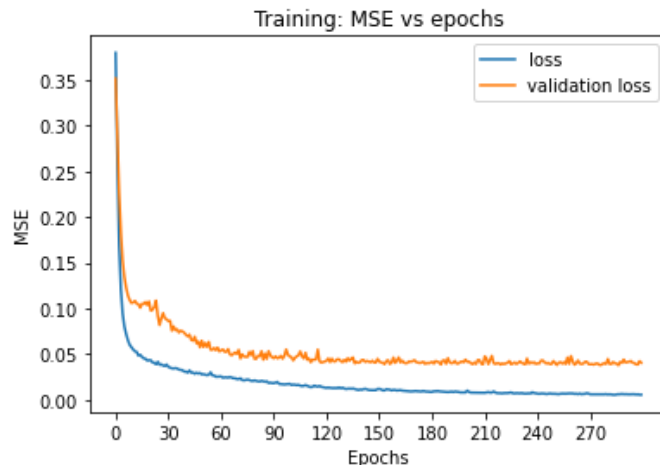
TRAINING & TESTING

Performance and Visualization

Training & Testing

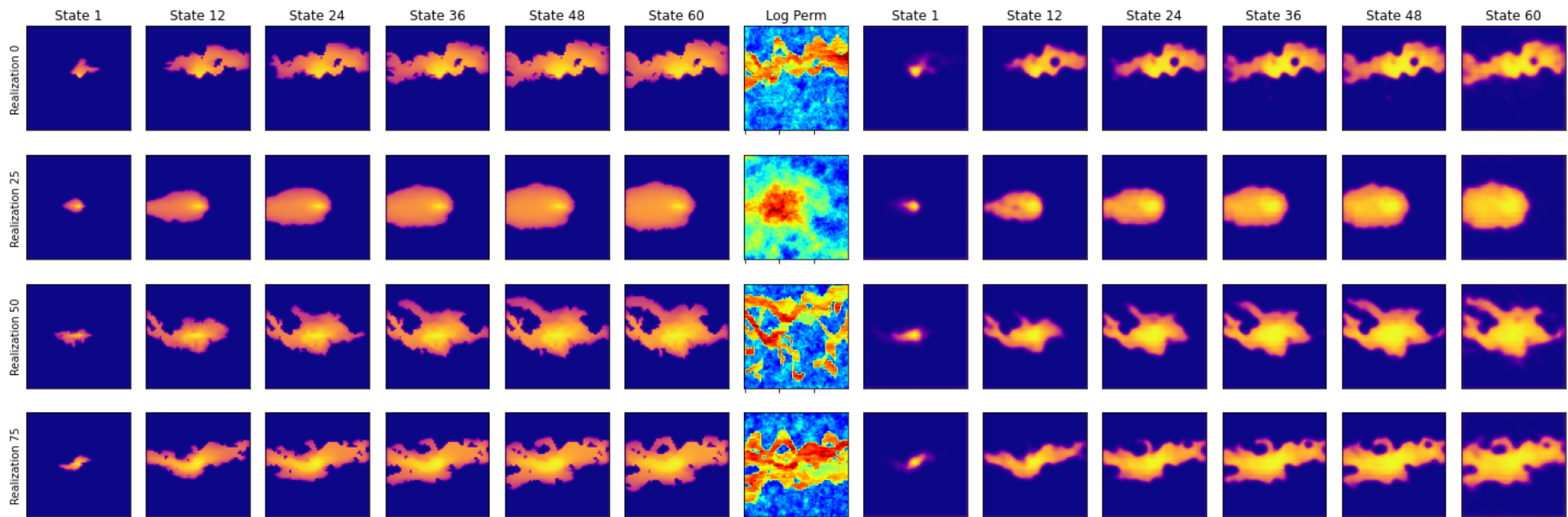
- Compile
 - Optimizer = Nadam (Adam with Nesterov momentum)
 - Loss = MSE
- Fit
 - Epochs = 300
 - Batch size = 40
 - Validation split = 0.25
 - Workers = 10
- ≈ 17 minutes on Nvidia RTX 3080

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{g}_t &\leftarrow \nabla_{\theta_{t-1}} f_t(\theta_{t-1}) \\ \mathbf{m}_t &\leftarrow \mu_t \mathbf{m}_{t-1} + \alpha_t \mathbf{g}_t \\ \theta_t &\leftarrow \theta_{t-1} - (\mu_{t+1} \mathbf{m}_t + \alpha_t \mathbf{g}_t) \\ \theta_t &\leftarrow \theta_{t-1} - \alpha_t \left(\frac{\mu_{t+1} \mathbf{m}_t}{1 - \prod_{i=1}^{t+1} \mu_i} + \frac{(1 - \mu_t) \mathbf{g}_t}{1 - \prod_{i=1}^t \mu_i} \right) \end{aligned}$$



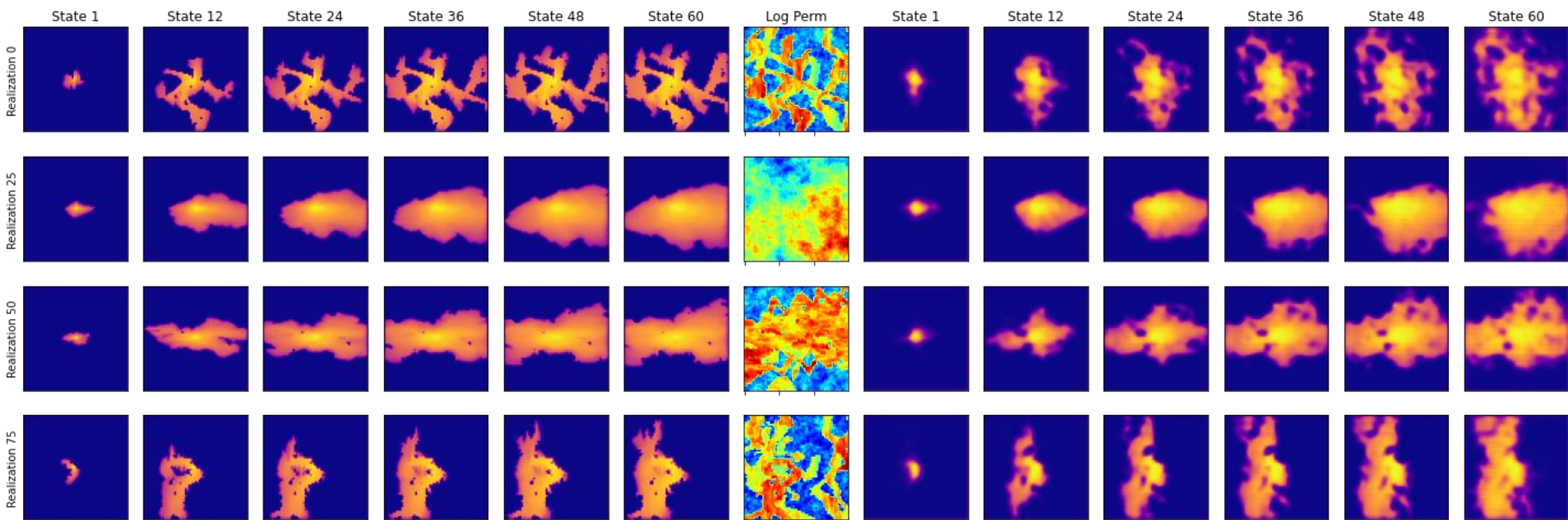
Training & Testing

- Use trained model to show training predictions
 - $MSE = 0.016$; $SSIM = 0.817$



Training & Testing

- Testing predictions
 - $\text{MSE} = 0.040$; $\text{SSIM} = 0.563$



RESULTS, DISCUSSION & CONCLUSIONS

Lessons Learned, Possible Applications, and Future Directions

Results, Discussion & Conclusions

- High-Fidelity Simulations
 - Crucial yet costly step in reservoir characterization and forecasting
 - HFS performed in MRST from SPE10 partition
 - Approximately 20 seconds per realizations
- Data Processing
 - Data: feature (static – permeability) & target (dynamic – saturation)
 - Augmentation by rotation; Random shuffling; Min-Max Normalization; Train/Test split
 - Optimized for use in Keras deep learning framework to make proxy model learn the physics of the system

Results, Discussion & Conclusions

- Proxy Model
 - Block architecture: Encoder – Recurrent – Decoder
 - Approximately 930,000 parameters
 - Each prediction is ≈ 0.5 milliseconds \Rightarrow 40,000x speedup!
- Results
 - The proxy model is extremely efficient in predicting dynamic saturation states from a static permeability map.
 - Train MSE, SSIM = 0.016, 0.817
 - Test MSE, SSIM = 0.040, 0.563

Results, Discussion & Conclusions

- Conclusion
 - Including a SSIM loss function to improve testing predictions
 - Expand training data through augmentation or generate more realizations
 - Applications:
 - Uncertainty quantification
 - History matching / parameter estimation / model calibration
 - Closed-loop optimization
 - Other areas:
 - Groundwater flows
 - Contaminant transport
 - Petroleum production

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Thank you!

Questions?

Link to notebook:

<https://github.com/misaelmmorales/CNN-RNN-CO2>

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Me: *uses machine learning*

Machine: *learns*

Me:



BACKUP SLIDES

Simulation Variables

- Reference pressure: 30 mega Pascals
- Reference temperature: 94°C
- Water compressibility: 0
- Rock compressibility: 4.35×10^{-5} bars
- Water viscosity: 8×10^{-4} Pascal-second
- CO2 viscosity: 5.68×10^{-5} Pascal-second
- Residual water saturation: 0.27
- Residual CO2 saturation: 0.20
- Water viscosity: 1000

Simulation Variables (continued)

- Grid size: 60x60x1
- Grid dimensions: 20x10x5 ft
- Initial reservoir pressure: 3000 psia
- Initial reservoir saturation: $[0,1]$ - $[gas, water]$
- Total simulation time: 5 years
- Monitor steps: 1 month
- Total steps: 60
- Wellbore radius: 0.05
- AD Solver: TwoPhaseWaterGasModel

Proxy Model Variables

- L2 regularization: $1e-4$
- LeakyReLU alpha: 0.3
- RNN dropout: 0.2
- Nadam learning rate: $5e-4$