



DEVEX2024

**Fractured Reservoir Rock Modelling:
AI-driven Segmentation, Multiscale Pore Network Modelling and Experimental Investigation**

C. T. Panaitescu, M. E. Kartal, Y. Tanino, A. Starkey, N. S. Japperi, K. Wu

OUTLINE

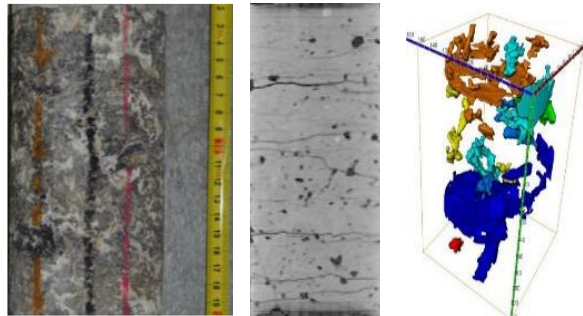
- Introduction and challenges in modelling fractured reservoirs
- Geomechanics-flow fracturing experiments
- Digital Rock Technology
- Semantic Segmentation: Applications of AI
- Fracture-Matrix modelling



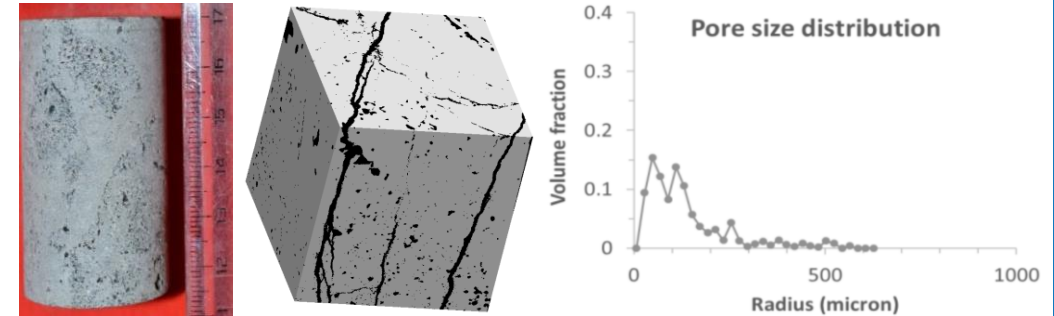
FRACTURED GEOLOGIC MEDIA

- Fracture has a controlling impact on reservoir flow systems, and there is high uncertainty of fracture systems in reservoirs.
- There is a gap in the flow simulation in the Fracture-matrix system.

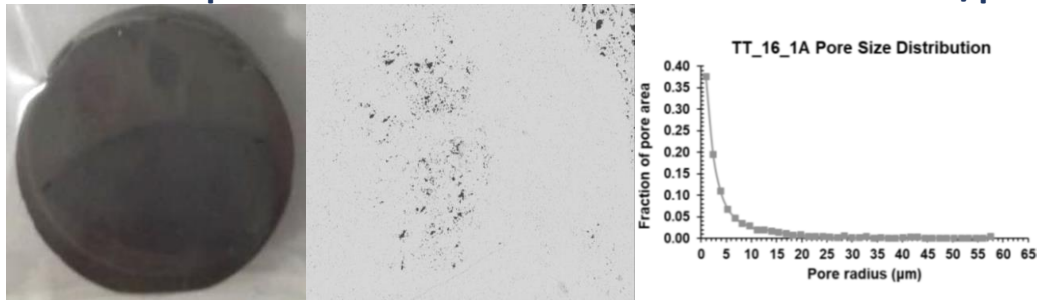
Full core: 5 inches in diameter resolution 200 microns/voxel



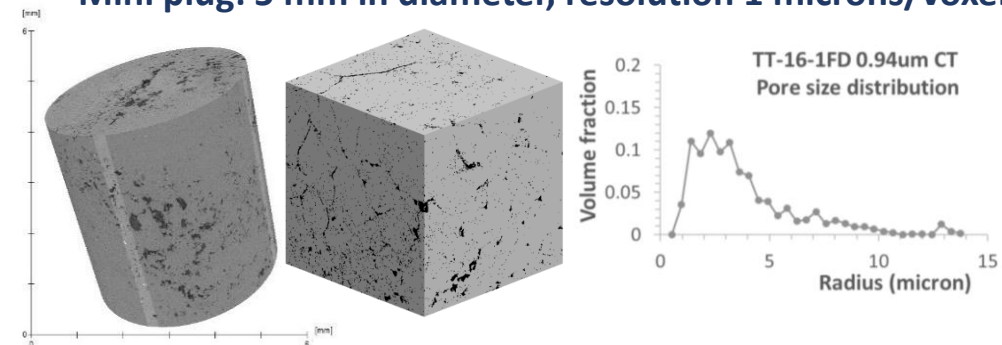
Plug: 1.5 inches in diameter, resolution 20 microns/voxel



Small SEM chip: 25 mm in diameter resolution 0.25 microns/pixel

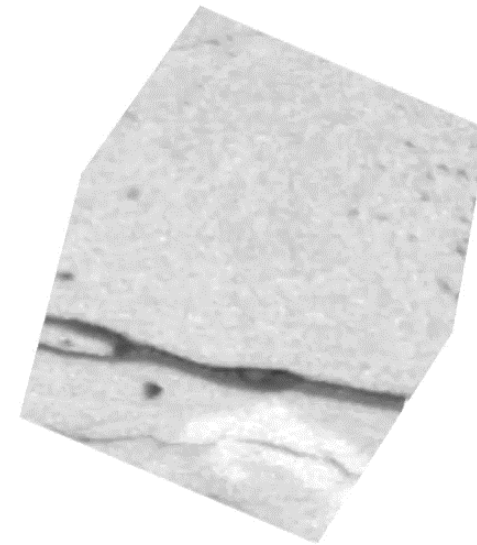
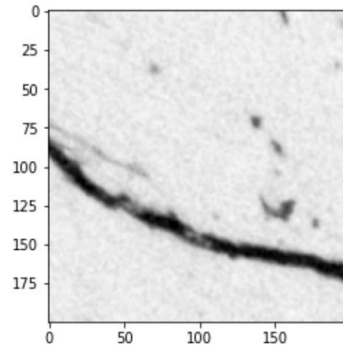
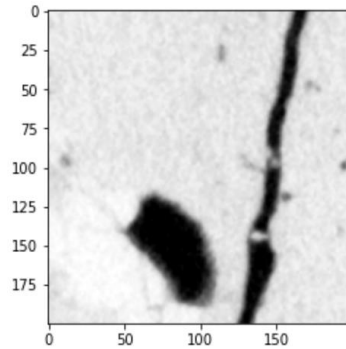
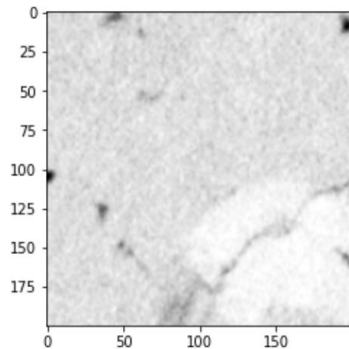


Mini plug: 5 mm in diameter, resolution 1 microns/voxel

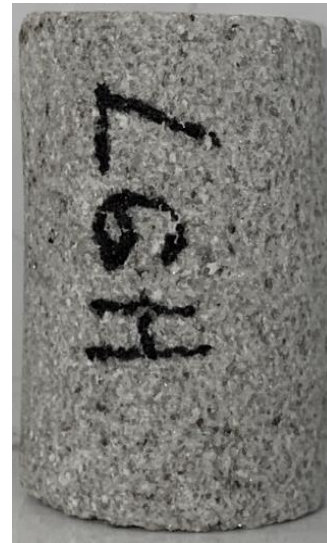
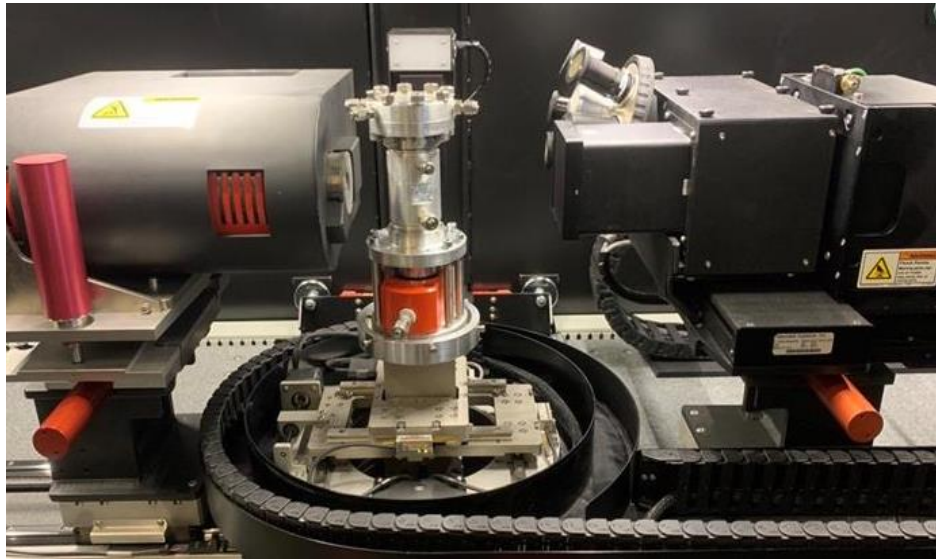
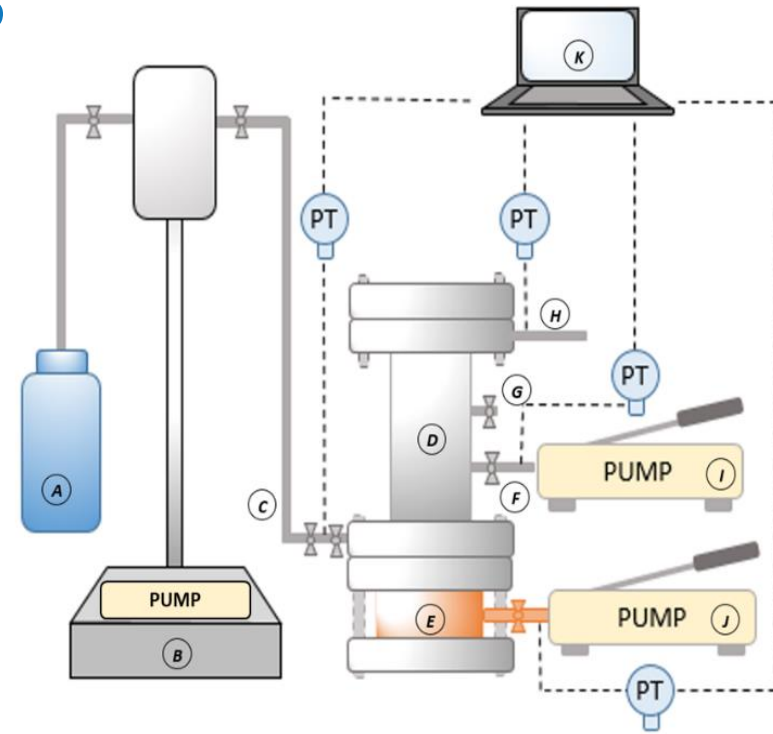
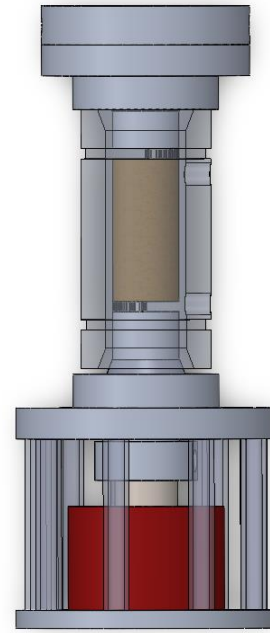


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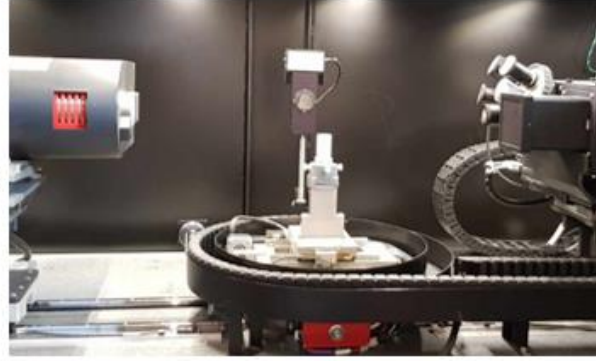
EXPERIMENTAL SETUP



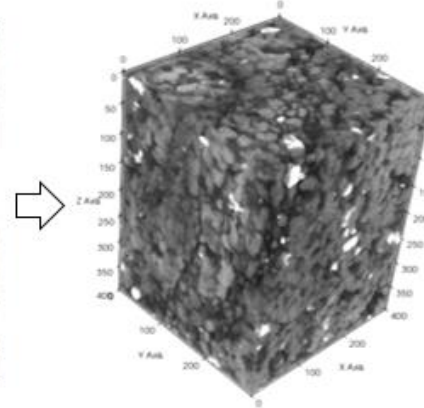
DIGITAL ROCK TECHNOLOGY



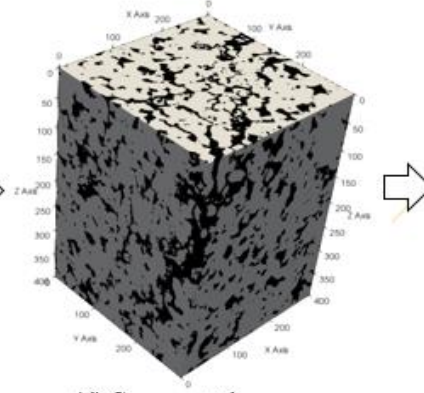
(a) Core Plug Sample



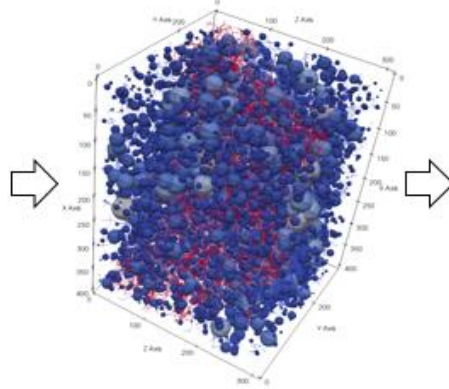
(b) Image Acquisition



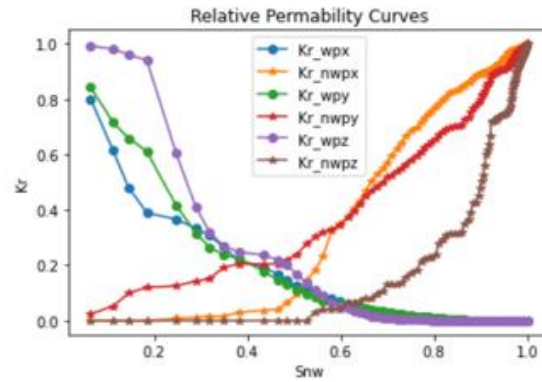
(c) Post Processing



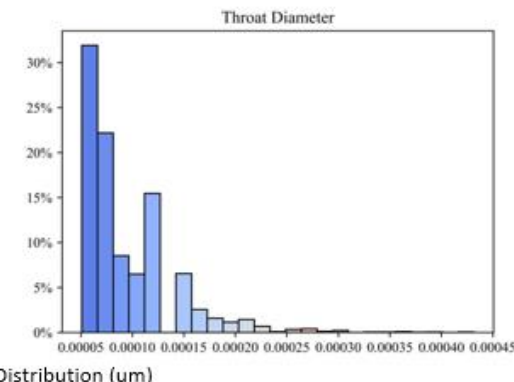
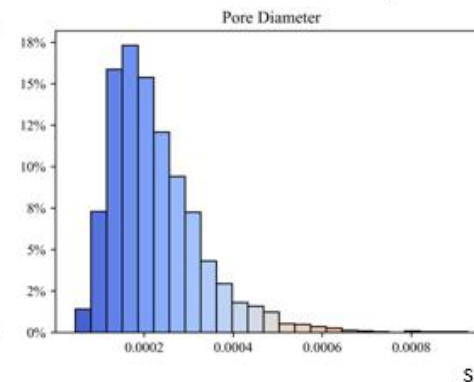
(d) Segmentation



(e) Simulation Setup



(f) Flow Properties and Statistical Analysis



PORE SCALE FLUID SIMULATION TECHNIQUES

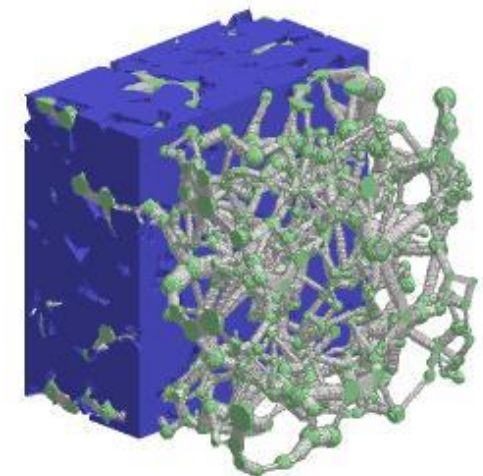
Digital Rock Technology techniques include:

(A) *Direct simulation* using **Finite Difference**, **Finite Volume**, or **Lattice Boltzmann**:

- The method is **very accurate** but **resource-intensive** and not **easily generalised**

(B) *Pore network models (PNM)*:

- Can quantify the **macroscale flow** of the **matrix** for the reservoir rock (**pore size distribution** and **connectivity**)
- **Computationally efficient** single and multiphase flow



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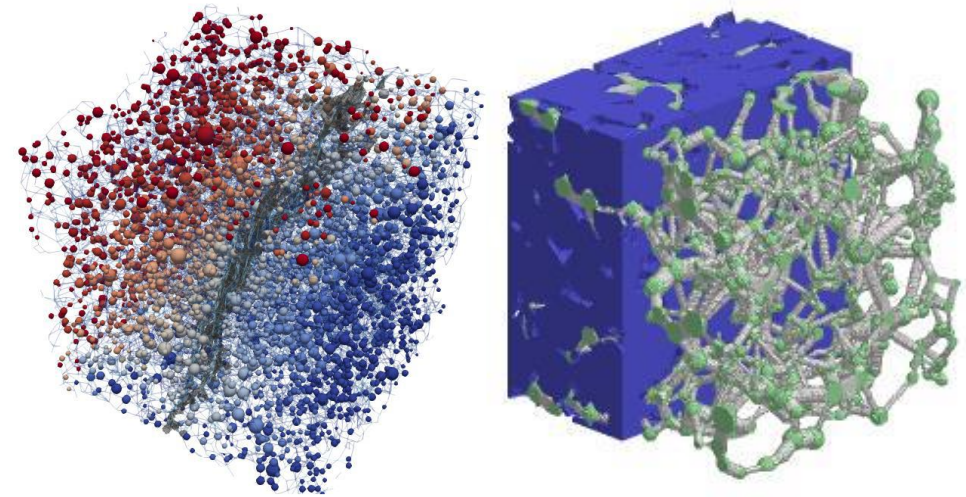
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(B) ***Pore network models (PNM)***:

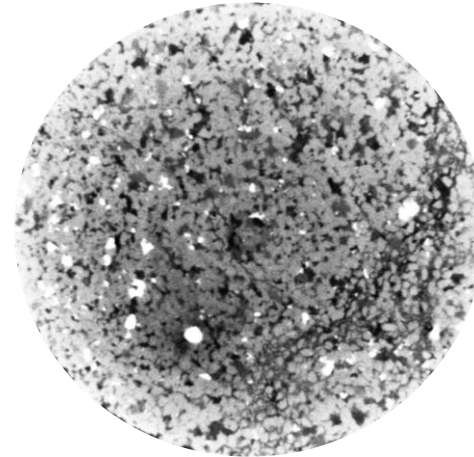
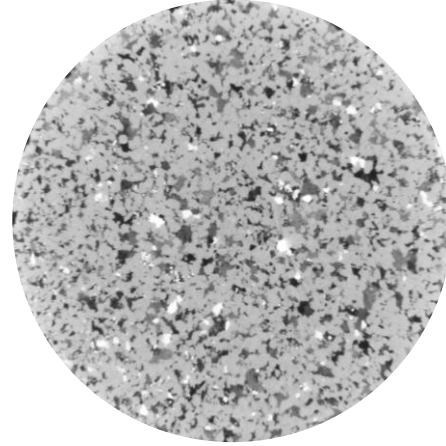
- Can quantify the **macroscale flow** of the **matrix** for the reservoir rock (**pore size distribution** and **connectivity**)
- **Computationally efficient** single and multiphase flow

(C) **Improved DRT technique - *Fracture-Matrix Pore network model (FPNM)***:

- Quantify the multiscale **fracture and matrix** (Fracture and pore distribution and their connection)
- Computationally efficient **multiscale** and **single/multiphase** flow



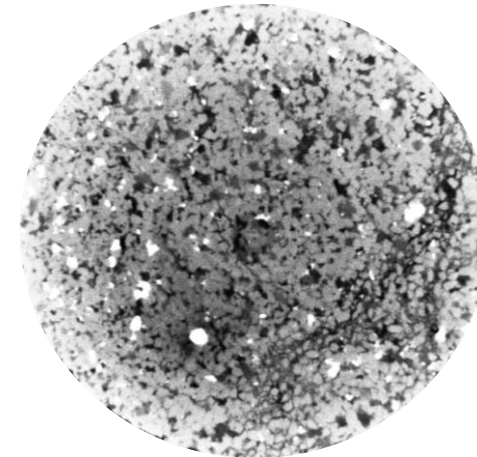
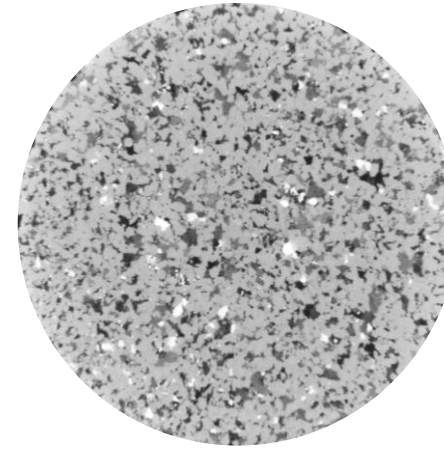
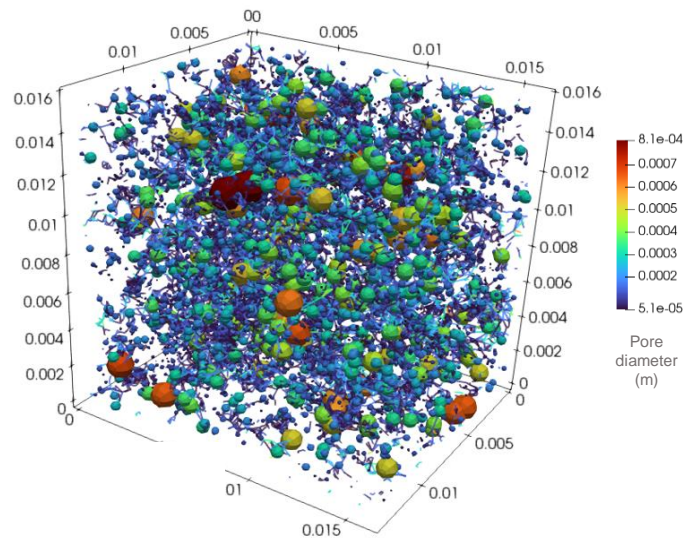
UNFRACTURED SAMPLE ANALYSIS



1 inch



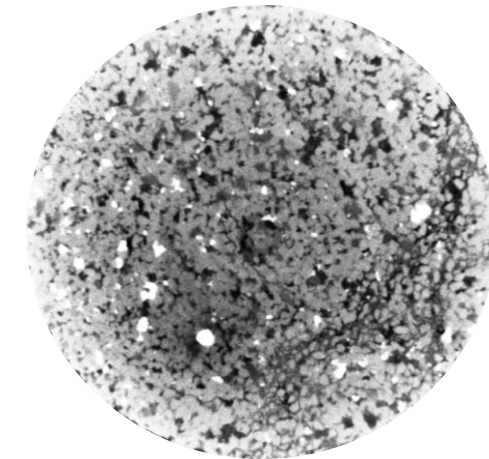
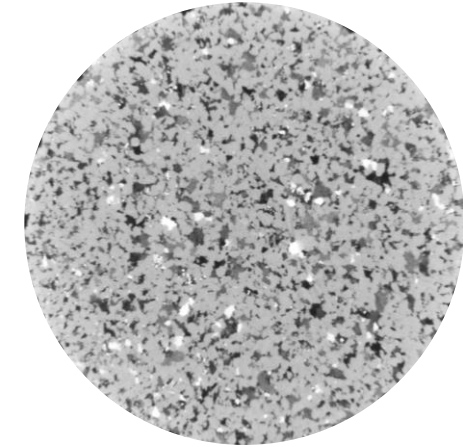
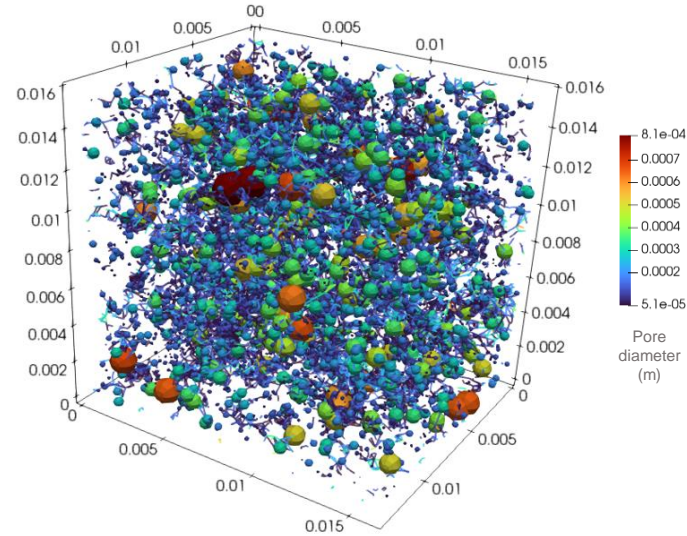
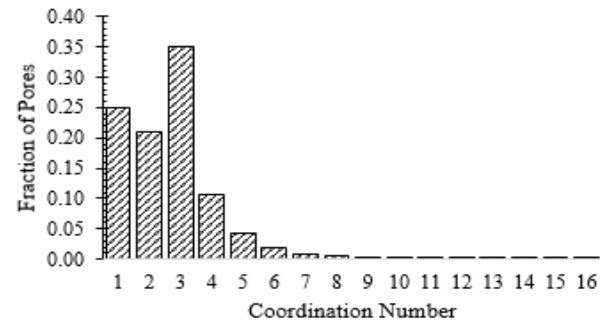
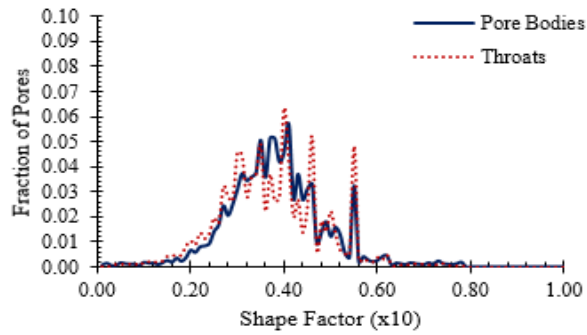
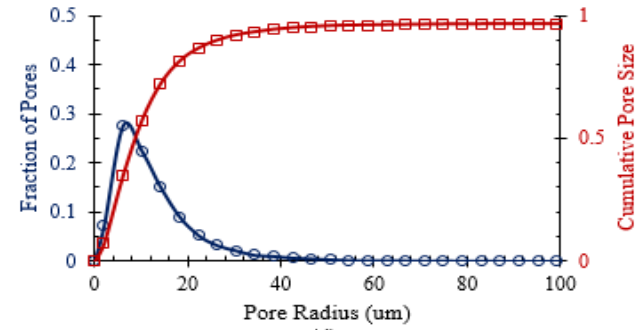
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1 inch

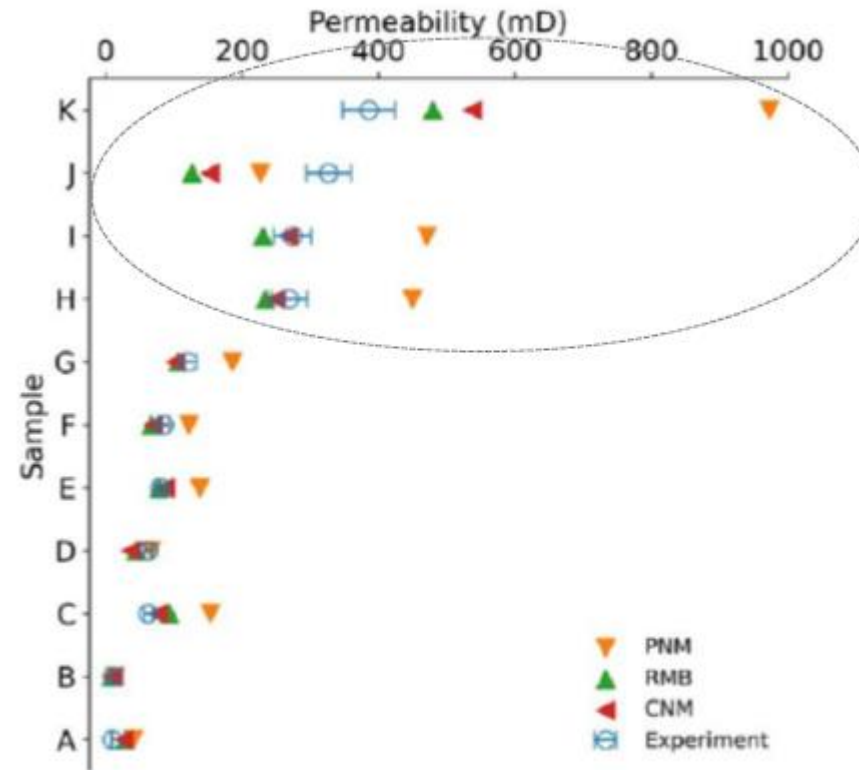


UNFRACTURED SAMPLE ANALYSIS



1 inch

ADVANCED MATRIX-FRACTURE MODELLING

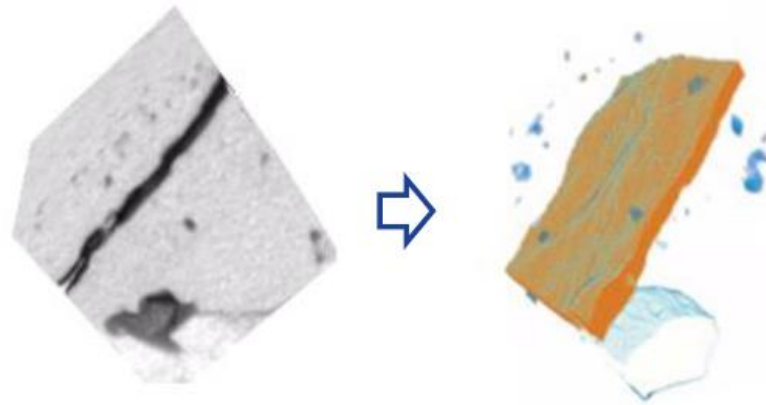


(Neumann et al., 2021)

ADVANCED MATRIX-FRACTURE MODELLING

*Main-stream codes do not treat multiscale features differently
(3 steps)*

Step 1: Multi-class segmentation



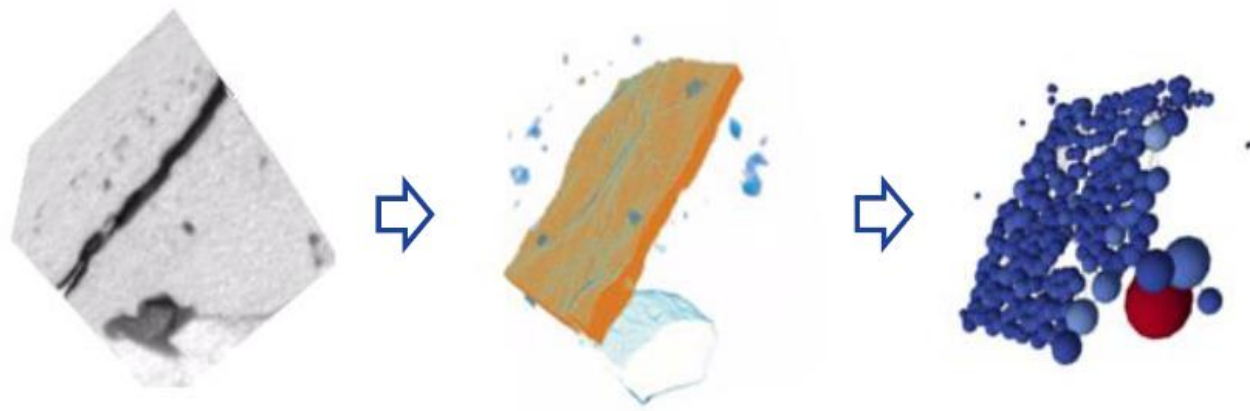
ADVANCED MATRIX-FRACTURE MODELLING

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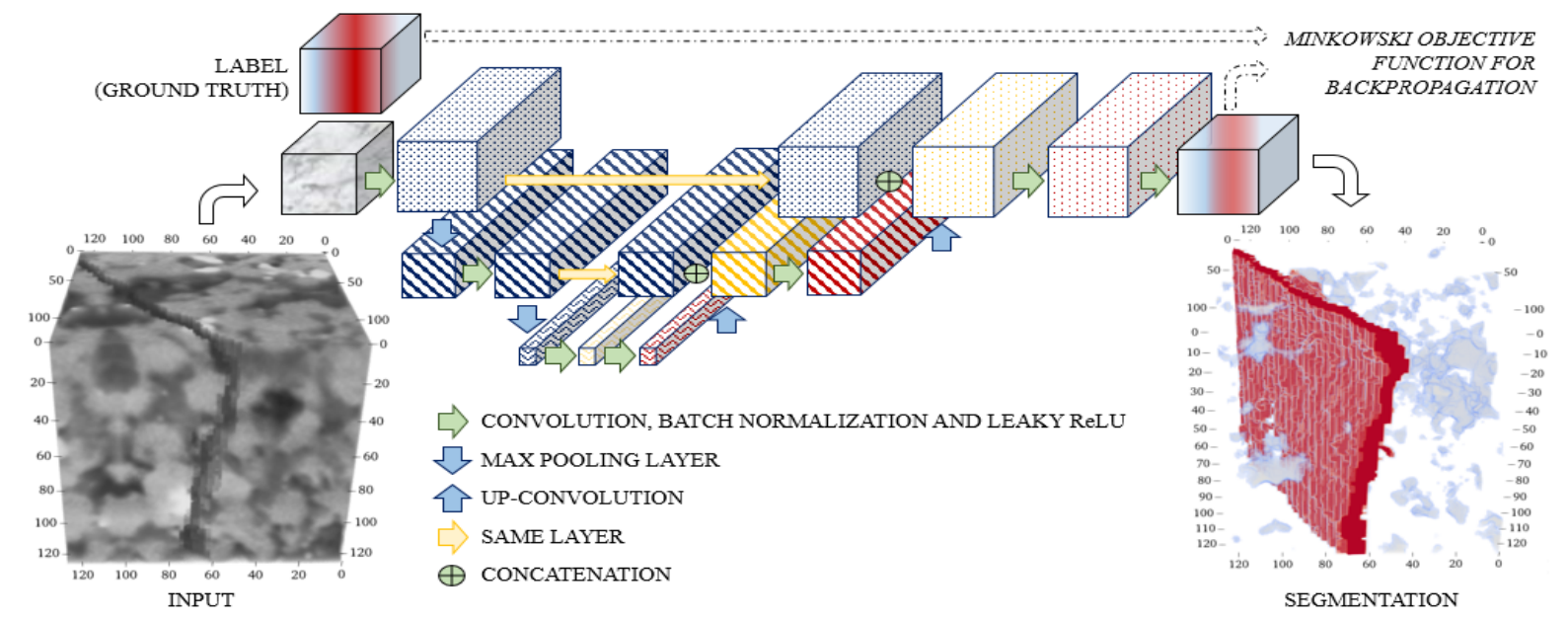
Step 1: Multi-class segmentation

Step 2: Additional Fracture-Matrix Pore network extraction

Step 3: Fracture-fracture and Fracture-pore physics

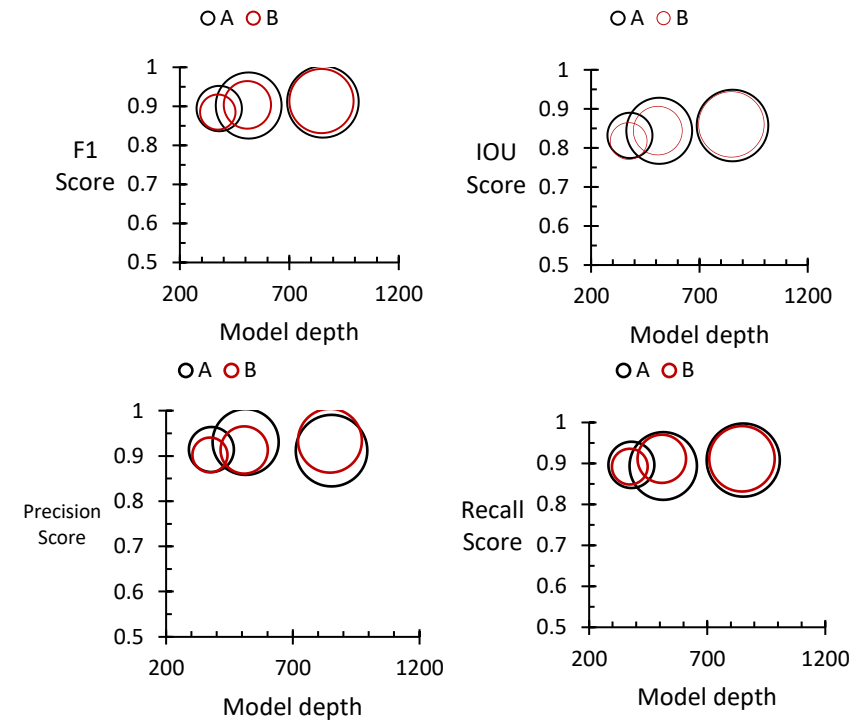


DEEP LEARNING SEMANTIC SEGMENTATION



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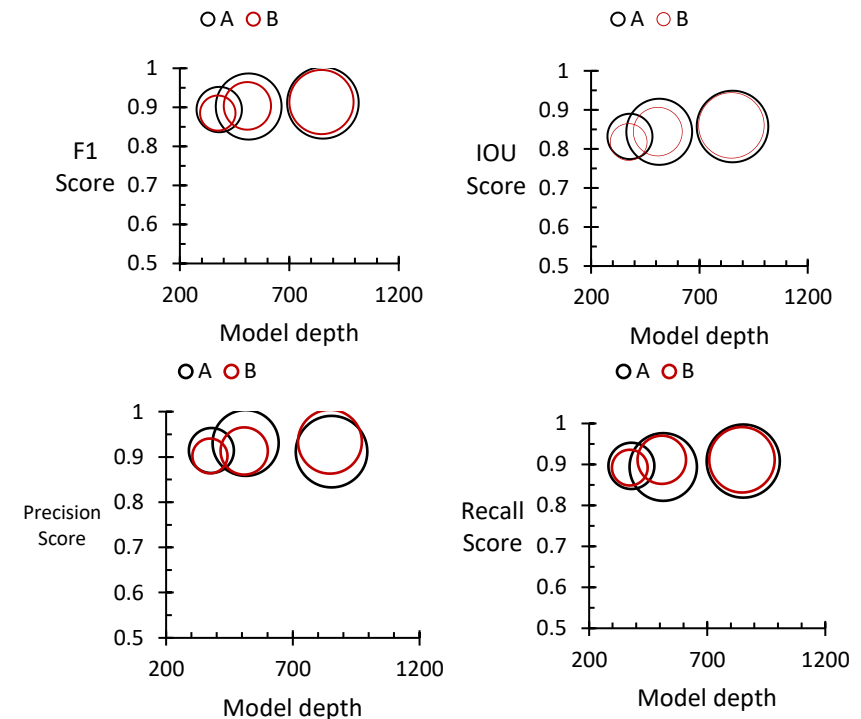
- Factorial Analysis performed on the relative importance of: **backbone, architecture, objective function, model size, and transfer learning**



The bubble area is directly proportional to FLOP usage or energy consumption per 100 epochs.

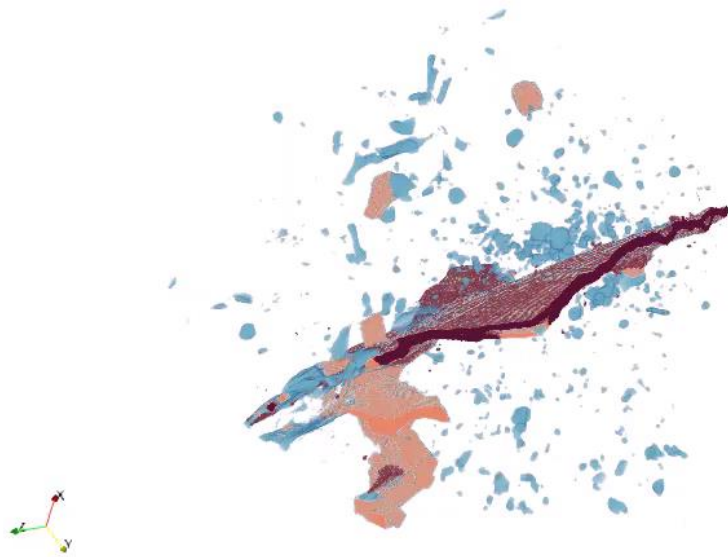
DEEP LEARNING SEMANTIC SEGMENTATION

- Factorial Analysis performed on the relative importance of: **backbone, architecture, objective function, model size, and transfer learning**
- Dominant 2nd order effects for both performance and resource use.
- Using the new Minkowski Objective Function combined with pre-training improves performance by 4% even when considering area-based and pixel-based metrics (F1, IOU) but only when using transfer learning
- Model size and depth are less important than optimizing the match between factors
- Top performing model achieves F1 of 0.9 and IOU of 0.85
- Ballanced model achieves F1 of 0.9 and IOU of 0.84, but used 40% lower resources

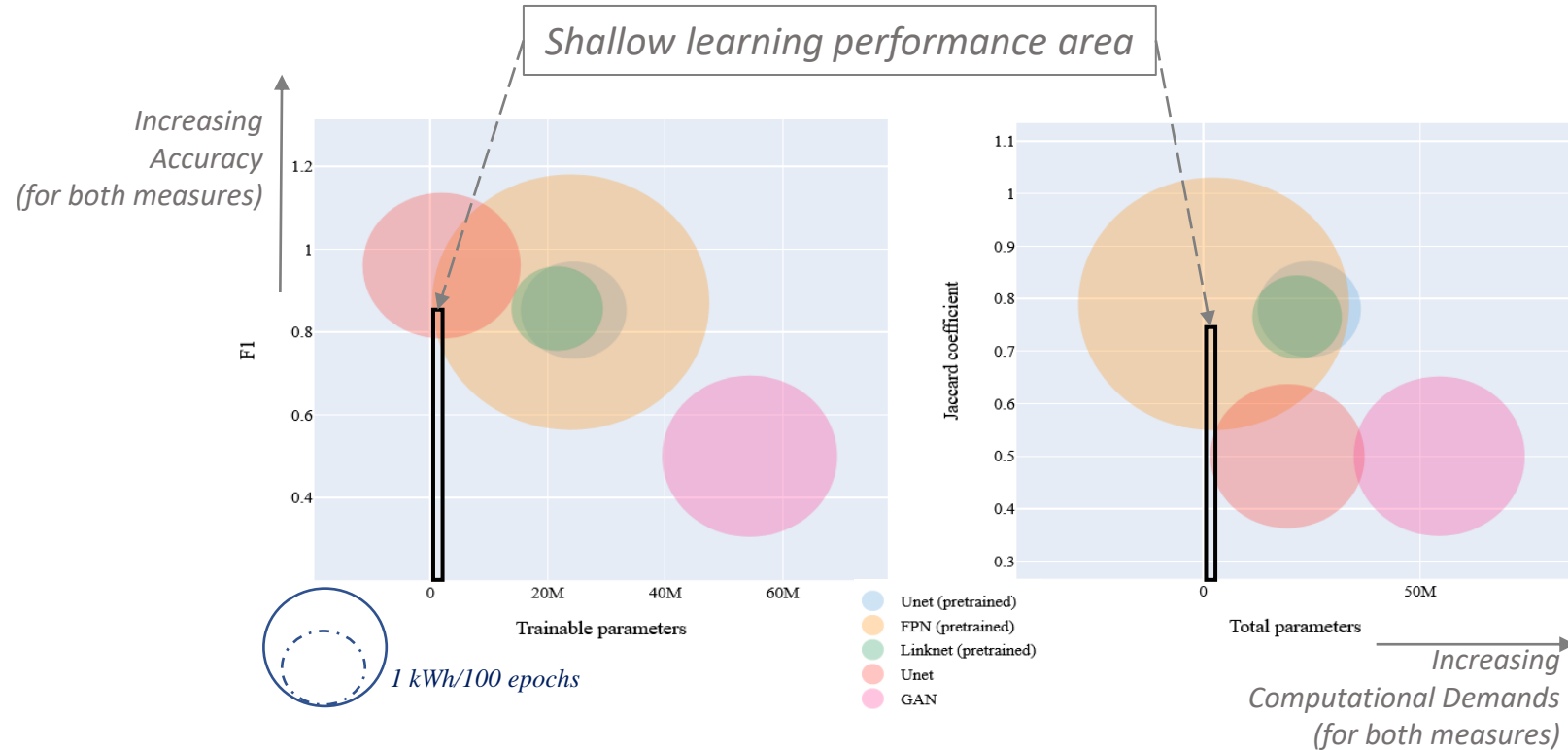


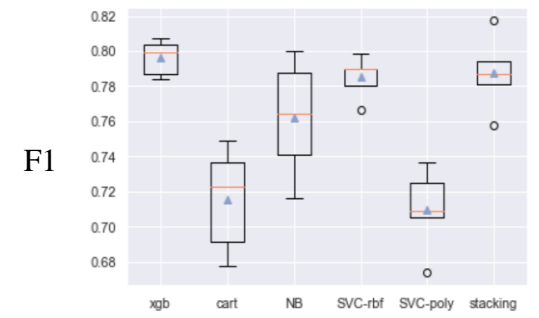
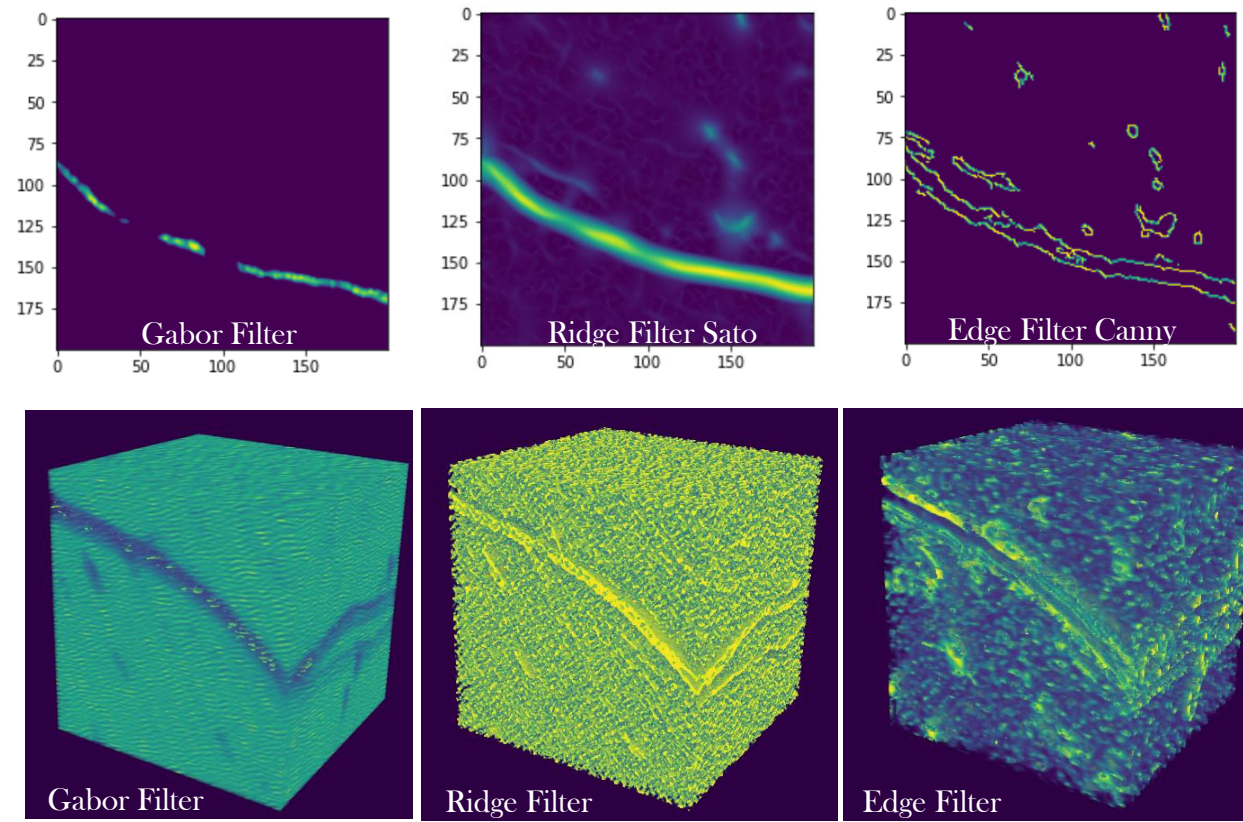
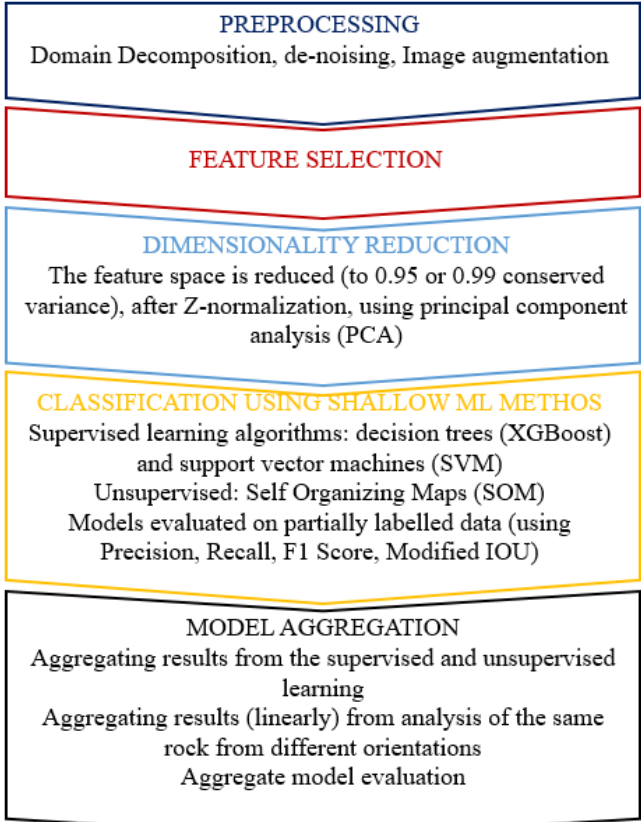
The bubble area is directly proportional to FLOP usage or energy consumption per 100 epochs.

PORE-FRACTURE-VUG SEGMENTATION RESULTS



COMPARISON OF DEEP AND SHALLOW LEARNING





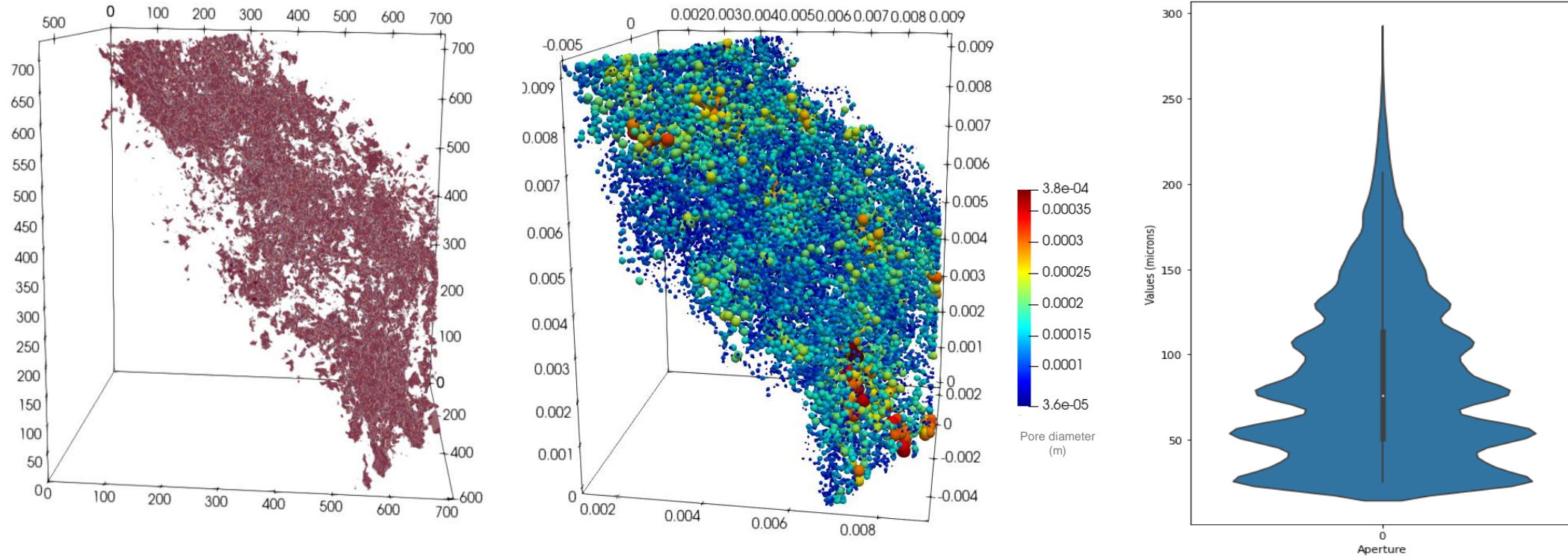
0.2% of full volume data used



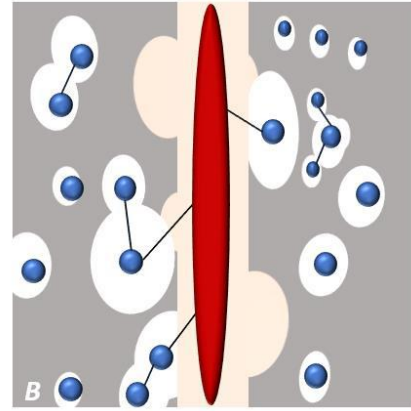
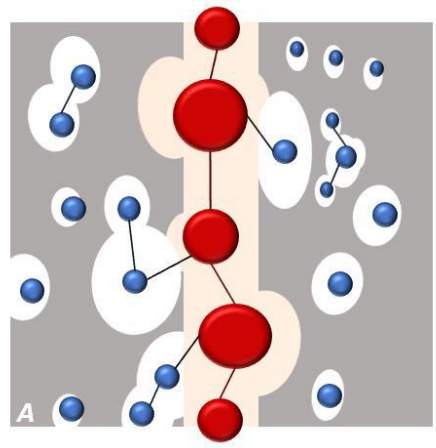
0.5% of full volume data used

FRACTURE ANALYSIS

Fracture permeability contribution: 21.5 mD (86.7%)
Experimental post-fracture permeability: 24.8 mD

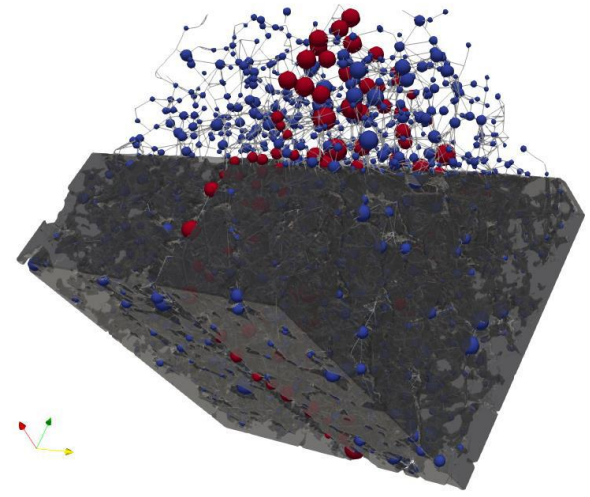


LIMITED DOMAIN FRACTURE-MATRIX SYSTEM



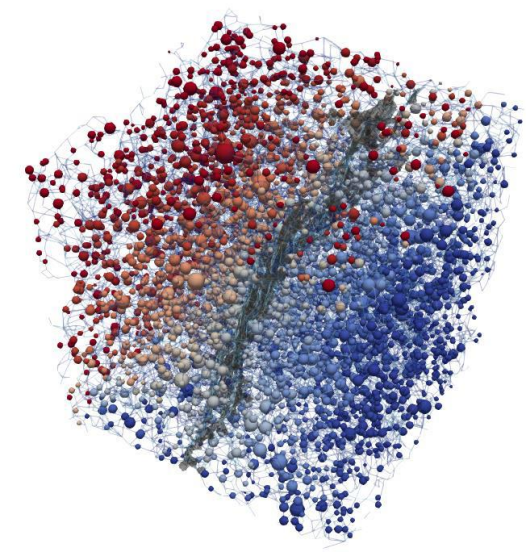
**A: MULTI-PORE
CUBIC LAW**

$K_z = 813.99 \text{ mD}$
 $K_x = 747.75 \text{ mD}$
 $K_y = 412.12 \text{ mD}$

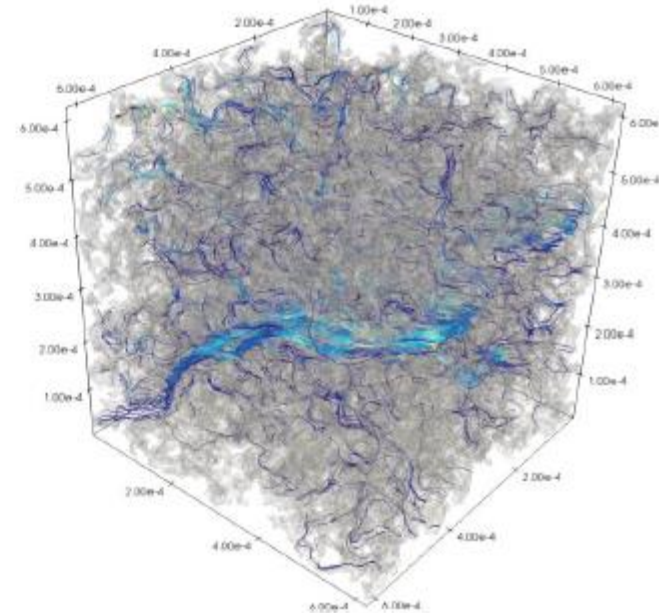
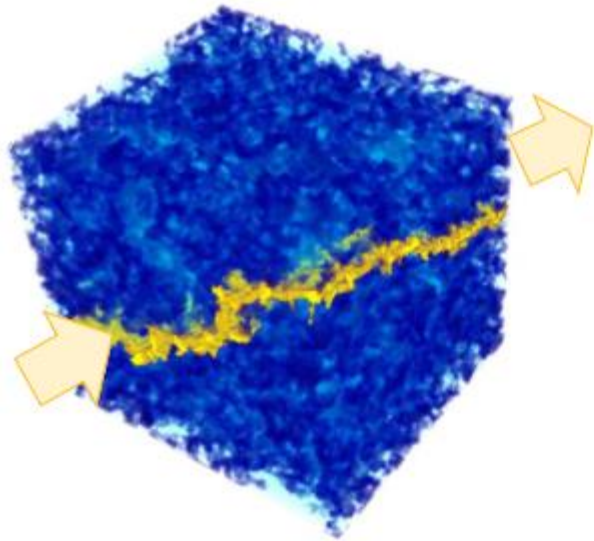
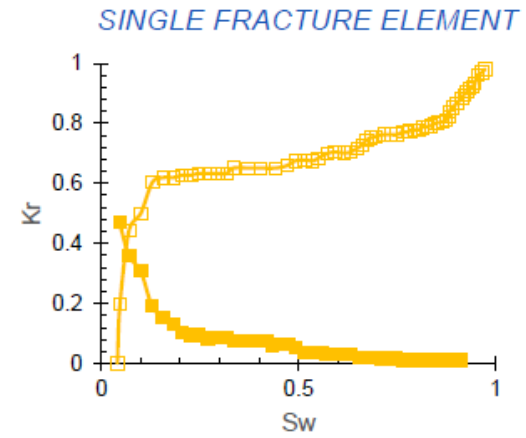
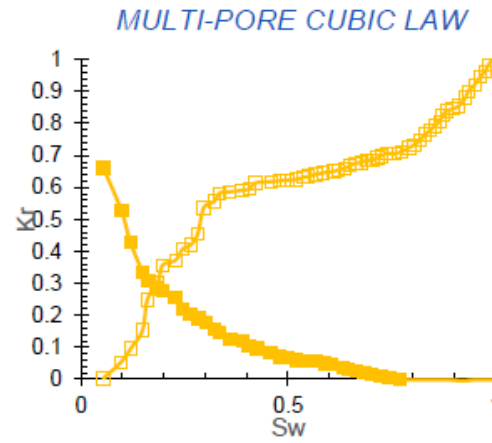
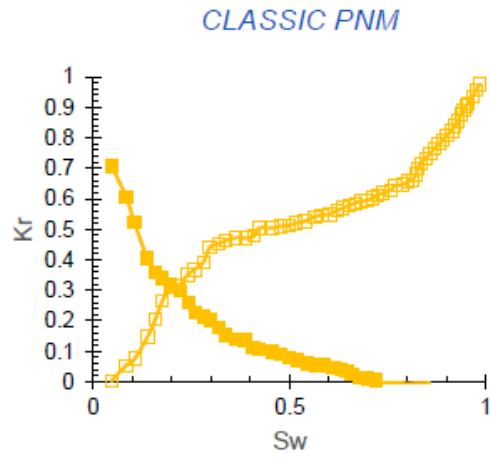


**B: SINGLE FRACTURE
ELEMENT**

$K_z = 1986.46 \text{ mD}$
 $K_x = 1281.89 \text{ mD}$
 $K_y = 417.58 \text{ mD}$



FRACTURE-MATRIX SYSTEM



CONCLUSIONS

- Flow properties of rock samples are obtained through the modified triaxial test experimental procedure, which is used to validate flow simulations.
- AI tools are used to identify and segment pore and fracture features at different scales and prepare for combined multiscale simulations.
- New approaches and results were presented for the quantification and modelling of flow in the complex multiscale fracture-matrix system.





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THANK YOU

Q&A