

SMART-CS Initiative

<u>Science-informed</u> <u>Machine Learning to</u> <u>Accelerate</u> <u>R</u>eal <u>Time</u> (SMART) Decisions in Subsurface Applications

Progress and Accomplishments in the Use of Machine Learning for Real-Time Carbon Storage Reservoir Simulation History Matching and Forward Forecasting

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SMART Task 4

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SMART Task 4 Team







EY21-Q1 SMART-CS Quarterly Progress Report, April-June 2021

Full Team

- Motivation: The SME oversight and computational resources required for disparate data interpretation, assimilation, and inverse modeling used by conventional history-matching methodologies results in a time-consuming process which is infeasible for rapid, real-time forecast updating or decision support.
- Task 4 (T4) Objective: The objective of the T4 team is to develop software tools that employ machine learning (ML) methods to integrate monitoring data into subsurface forecasts more rapidly than current physics-based history-matching workflows allow.
- Vision: Resultant forecast-updating methodologies will be incorporated into a software platform which will be deployed for autonomous use by site operators, providing them with decision support and generating real-time performance metrics of dedicated or associated CO₂ storage.





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Associated Storage (enhanced oil recovery [EOR]) Team: NETL, UU, WVU

Phase 1 (December 2021) Goal: Demonstrate fully functional framework with CO₂ EOR workflow that incorporates simulated real-time monitoring data (well pressures and well injection or production fluid rates [oil, CO₂, and water]) to update a history match and forward forecast for the SACROC CO₂ EOR (associated CO₂ storage) site.







NATIONAL ENERGY TECHNOLOGY LABORATORY

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Dedicated Saline Storage Team: EERC, PNNL, LLNL, LANL, LBNL, SNL, ORNL, UI, CMU, WVU

Phase 1 (December 2021) Goal: Demonstrate an integrated software framework with ML methods trained using observations of a synthetic CO₂ storage operation to update forward forecasts of CO₂ and pressure plumes over time as injection into a saline formation occurs.







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Links to Other SMART-CS Tasks:





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Overall Task-Level Workflow – Refer to Milestone 4.4.2

Milestone / Deliverable	Date Due	Description	Status
Milestone 4.1	3/31/2020	Path Forward for Training Data Sets Confirmed	Complete
Milestone 4.3.1 Deliverable 4.3.1	8/31/2020	Design Basis for ML Algorithm Selection, Application, and Testing	Complete
Milestone 4.3.2	10/30/2020	Preliminary ML Algorithm Testing Complete	Complete
Milestone 4.4.1	3/31/2021	Preliminary T4 Framework Integration Complete. Team integration point: go/no-go decision for one or more Phase 1 ML algorithms.	Complete
Milestone 4.4.2	6/30/21	ML Workflows and Proof-of-Concepts Complete	Complete
Milestone 4.5.1 Deliverable 4.5.1	12/31/2021	SMART Initiative Phase 1 Task 4 Final Report Complete	In Progress





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Milestone 4.4.2 (June 30, 2021): ML workflows and proof-of-concepts complete.

- T4 platform has been deployed on AWS.
- Scripts to execute each ML method autonomously complete.
- Video walkthrough located on EDX.





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Milestone 4.4.2 (June 30, 2021): ML workflows and proof-of-concepts complete.

- PNNL has successfully created a framework to integrate all Task 4 ML approaches, both the EOR (associated storage) and saline (dedicated) storage.
- Framework stored in GitLab SMART group.
- Framework designed to work on servers—current recommendations are through AWS or Open Science Grid.
- Current integration status:
 - MLApproaches Integrated into Framework
 - LANL
 - LLNL
 - ORNL
 - NETL
 - PNNL
 - SNL
 - UU

- Files Received and Integration in Process
 - LBNL
 - WVU





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Representative Results/Accomplishments/Findings – Refer to Milestone 4.4.1

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Associated Storage (EOR) Team: Problem Solved

- Utilize 25 years of simulated field production and injection history with the Coarse SACROC model to forecast the next 5 years of simulated field data.
- 23 producer wells and 22 injector wells in a fivespot pattern.
- Phase 1 History Match and Forecasting Focused on
 - Oil Production
 - CO₂ Production
 - Water Production
- Phase 2 History Match and Forecasting will include
 - Reservoir Pressure
 - Reserv oir Fluid Saturations
- Traditional reservoir simulators requires hours to days to calculate the history match and forecast.
- ML forecast computation times are on the order of seconds to minutes.





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Milestone 4.4.1 (March 31, 2021): Approaches and Results

- In Task 4, EOR history matching and forecasting are achieved and demonstrated using three different ML approaches.
 - NETL Capacitance Resistance Model (CRM): Combination of mathematical equations and ML algorithms
 - U. Utah Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM) Derived Proxy Models: Applying timedependent approach and developing single model for each well in the field
 - WVU Top-Down Modeling (TDM): Full-field, single-reservoir model with no mathematical equations covering all the wells in field based on both space and time
- All three EOR teams demonstrated different approaches that all predict CO₂, oil, and water production from the 23 production wells with similar mean absolute percent error (MAPE), so they were all chosen for integration into the T4 framework.





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Milestone 4.4.1 (March 31, 2021): Results (history match comparison)





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Milestone 4.4.1 (March 31, 2021): Results (history match comparison)





EY21-Q1 SMART-CS Quarterly Progress Report, April-June 2021

Milestone 4.4.1 (March 31, 2021): Results (forecasting accuracy comparison)







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Milestone 4.4.1 (March 31, 2021): Improvement on Current Workflows

- Traditional reservoir simulators require hours to days to calculate the history match and forecast compared to ML forecast computation times which are on the order of seconds to minutes.
- All ML approaches show similar MAPE when forecasting the oil, CO₂, and water production rates.
- Comparison of reservoir fluid saturation predictions have not been conducted yet.
- Once reservoir fluid saturation predictions are finalized and compared, this workflow will represent a 1–2 order of magnitude decrease in the time required for the forecast.
- This decrease in the time required to run a forecast will allow 10–100 times more sensitivity simulations to be run for each project—decreasing the uncertainty.





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Dedicated Storage (saline) Team: Problem Solved

- Utilized an initial set of 100 realizations of the Clastic Shelf geomodel from the EERC
- Four injection wells at fixed (x,y) locations
- $-2MMtCO_2$ per year across all four wells
- 10 years of CO₂ injection
- 2 MMt CO₂ per year x 10 years = 20 MMt CO₂ injection target
- 32 output time steps to predict CO₂ saturation and reservoir pressure:
 - Months 1, 2, ..., 24
 - Years 3, 4, ..., 10
- Maximum bottomhole pressure (BHP) constraint for each injector was Pf = 0.7 psi/ft.





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Dedicated (saline) Storage: Approaches

- The following ML approaches were explored for history matching and/or forecasting updating by the Task 4 Dedicated (saline) Storage teams:
 - Markov Chain Monte Carlo with Proxy Modeling (MCMC-Proxy)
 - Variation Autoencoder (VAE)
 - Model Reduction and Matrix Factorization (MRMF)
 - Differentiable Programming (DP)
 - Compressed State Kalman Filter (CSKF) and Smoothing-based CSKF (sCSKF)
 - Transient Macroscopic Invasion Percolation (TMIP) and Diffusion-Limited Aggregation (DLA)
 - Image-to-Image Mapping with Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs)
 - Learning-based Inversion-free Prediction framework (LIP)
 - Ensemble-based data assimilation (EnDA) with the latent space and multiple MLbased models
 - Conditional deep convolution-Generative Adversarial Networks (cDC-GAN)
 - Extreme Gradient Boosting (XGBoost)





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Dedicated (saline) Storage: Results and Improvement on Current Workflows

- Comparison of performance of dedicated storage predictions have not been completed yet.
- Traditional reservoir simulator requires hours to days to calculate the history match and forecast compared to ML forecast computation times on the order of seconds and minutes.
- Once performance comparison of dedicated storage approaches is completed, the best-performing approaches are expected to provide a 1–2 order of magnitude decrease in prediction time (enabling greater uncertainty and sensitivity testing) with accuracy comparable to traditional reservoir simulation.





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Milestones: All of the above information will be captures in the Final Report.

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Lessons Learned in Phase 1 (so far)

- The resolution required for training ML methods to predict pressure plumes and CO₂ plumes are significantly different.
- Experience to date has demonstrated the extreme importance of history matching storage reservoir simulations prior to forecasting CO₂ injection rates.
- Industrial projects typically keep project data confidential, making the development of highly accurate simulations using site-specific data uncommon and difficult.





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Task 4 Path to SMART Phase 2

- Phase 2 of SMART will focus on demonstration and deployment of the T4 platform to current and developing CO₂ storage operations.
- The T4 platform should be used in Phase 2 to integrate methods developed across all SMART-CS tasks in Phase 1.
 - To prepare for this, alpha testing will continue focused on integrating methods from Tasks 3 and 5.
- Development of the T4 platform will allow extremely important integration of sitespecific historical data into forecast sinculations for storage facility permits (SFPs). Historical (history match) data may include:
 - Real-time pressure and rate history matching during Class VI injection to improve forecasts.
 - Production or injection history of well(s) in the simulation domain prior to Class VI injection.
 - Injectivity tests prior to Class VI injection.
 - Ability to expand the simulation domain using basic geomodeling parameters and history match using wells outside of the original area of interest.







Thank you!

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Task 4 Team

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- Catherine Yonkofski (PNNL) Co-Lead





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EERC

SMART Initiative

<u>S</u>cience-informed <u>Machine Learning to <u>A</u>ccelerate <u>R</u>eal <u>T</u>ime (SMART) Decisions in Subsurface Applications</u>



Real-Time Visualization *"CT" for the Subsurface*



Rapid Prediction Virtual Learning



Real-Time Forecasting "Advanced Control Room"

Transforming decisions through clear vision of the present and future subsurface.

Technical Team





