

# Årsrapport 2007 Annual report























## Multipoint – metoder for å forbedre reservoarmodeller i forbindelse med petroleumsutvinning

### *Multipoint - Methods for Improved Petroleum Reservoir Models*

**Multipunkt-metoder er en samling av metoder og simuleringsteknikker for å fylle et grid med steintyper som sand og skifer. Målet er å gjenskape geometriske mønstre som finnes i naturen.**

Teknikkene vi har sett på starter med at man tar et tredimensjonalt "treningsbilde" som vi prøver å ekstrahere de essensielle geometriene fra. De forskjellige metodene lagrer denne informasjonen på forskjellige måter. Neste trinn er å simulere nye tredimensjonale bilder med de samme essensielle geometriene.

**The aim of the project Multipoint is to develop new and improved methods for modelling geological rock types by combining the efficiency of multipoint methods with the consistency of Markov random field methods.**

*Multipoint methods are a set of pixel based simulation techniques. The term multipoint is used to stress that higher order statistics are used to capture the patterns seen in nature. We are currently looking at three different methods:*

**Markov random fields (MRF)** are a class of probability distributions on a grid. The neighbourhood is the key concept for the Markov property: By definition the probability distribution for a particular grid cell value does only depend on the cell values within the neighbourhood of the grid cell. Simulation of MRFs is done by Markov chain Monte Carlo. These are iterative and quite slow algorithms.

**Markov mesh models** use an unsymmetrical neighbourhood. That makes both estimation and simulation a lot easier and faster. In particular simulation can be done sequentially and there is no need for iterations.

**SNESIM** is the most well known and widely used multipoint simulation technique. Contrary to the two Markov approaches, the estimation step boils down to counting pattern frequencies. No probabilistic model is fitted to the training image. This purely empirical approach is commonly used in statistics when there is abundance of uncorrupted data. This simplifies the estimation step tremendously but makes the approach vulnerable to small training images. The biggest challenge in the SNESIM approach is the simulation step where approximations are made to obtain acceptable efficiency. The practical consequence is that the final samples contain artefacts such as isolated cell values or object shapes not found in the training image.

**A modified SNESIM.** We have tested a new approach where we allow previously simulated cells values to be deleted so that they have to be re-drawn. That is, we introduce a small element of iterations to improve quality.

*The project is a cooperation with Norwegian University of Science and Technology (NTNU) and Stanford University and is sponsored by the The Research Council of Norway, ENI, and StatoilHydro.*

De metodene vi har sett på har alle styrker og svakheter. En bærende idé i prosjektet er å prøve å kombinere styrkene fra de forskjellige metodene for å komme nærmere den perfekte metode. Resultatene så langt er gode. Vi har oppnådd betydelig innsikt i hva som forårsaker problemer og har greid å finne forbedrede metoder.

Hovedfokus fremover er å forbedre integrasjonen med målinger. Disse er i form av direkte målinger fra borede brønner og indirekte målinger fra seismikk. Prosjektet utføres i samarbeid med NTNU og Stanford universitet.

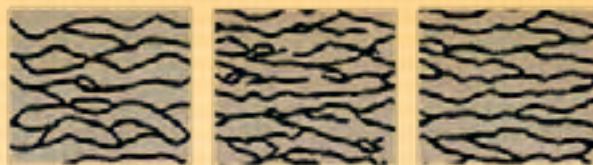


Figure 1: A training image (left), a sample using SNESIM (middle), and a sample using the modified SNESIM (right) where we re-draw some of the cell values.

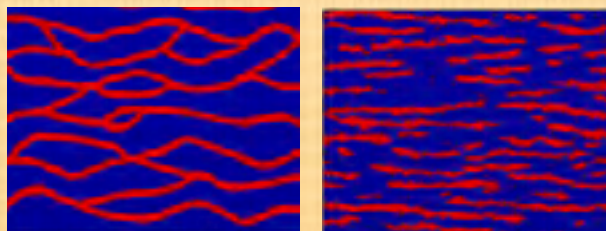


Figure 2: Markov random field. A training image to the left and a sample to the right demonstrating that we are presently unable to replicate the patterns in the training image.



Figure 3: Markov mesh model. A training image to the left, a sample obtained using a Markov mesh model (middle), and a sample made by SNESIM (right). The simulated samples have a lot in common with the training image but they are generally more rugged.



































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