Improving Image-Based Characterization of Porous Media with Deep Generative Models

TIMOTHY I. ANDERSON*, KELLY M. GUAN*
BOLIVIA VEGA, LAURA FROUTÉ, ANTHONY R. KOVSCEK

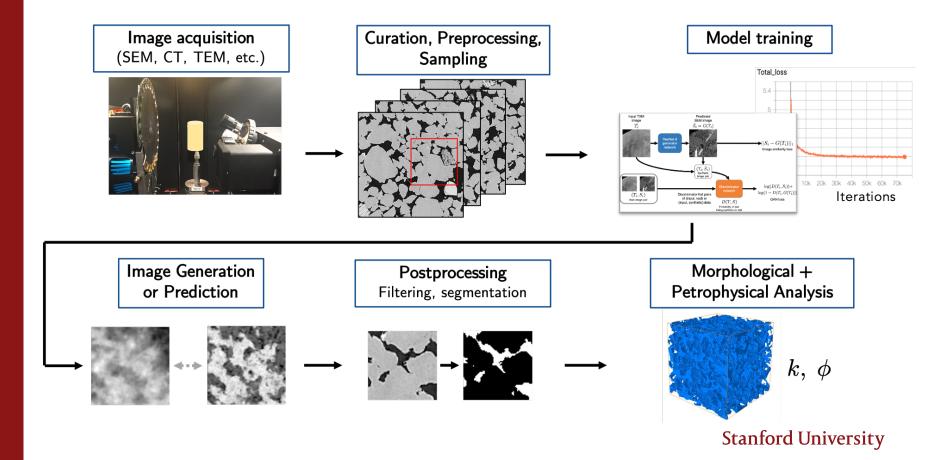
ICML 2021 Workshop
Tackling Climate Change with Machine Learning

*Equal Contribution

Introduction

- Fuel switching, CO₂ and H₂ storage critical for long-term sustainable energy systems (Zoback & Kohli 2019, EIA, Hassanpouryouzband et al. 2021)
- Image-based characterization, digital rock physics critical for study of candidate reservoirs (Ketcham & Carlson 2001, Vega et al. 2013, Blunt 2017)
- Central problems:
 - > Acquisition expensive, time-consuming, and/or sample destructive
 - Nanoscale shale images acquired in 2D but need 3D for characterization
 - Data too scarce to estimate petrophysical properties
- Address by applying deep generative models
 - > Central theme: 3D volumes when only 2D training data available

Characterization Workflow



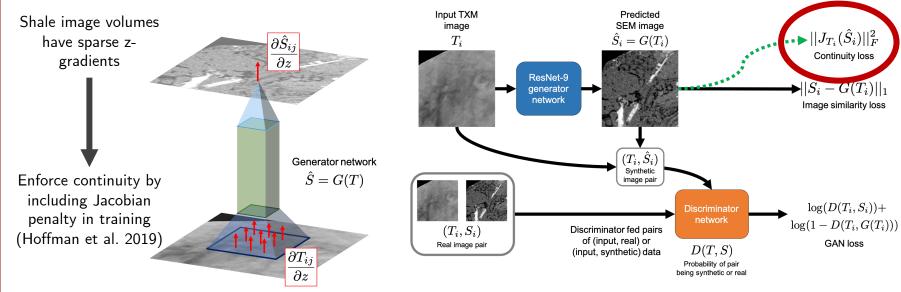
3D Image Translation

- Multimodal, multiscale imaging emerging characterization approach:
 acquire images in 2+ modalities to have best of both (Aljamaan et al. 2017)
- Challenges in acquisition, dataset curation, model development
- In this work, acquire:
 - > Transmission X-ray microscopy (TXM): sample-preserving, low contrast
 - Focused ion beam-scanning electron microscopy (FIB-SEM): high contrast/resolution, sample-destroying
- Task: predict FIB-SEM from TXM
 - FIB-SEM images are planar, TXM volumetric: predict 3D volumes from 2D training data

3D Image Translation Models

Use modified style transfer, super-resolution models (Isola et al.

2017, Zhu et al. 2017, Ledig et al. 2016)

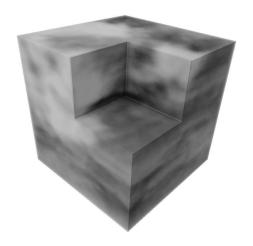


pix2pix model

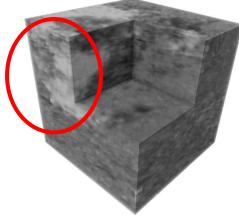
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3D Image Translation Results

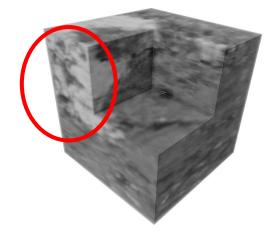
- Training: 2D image patches w/ regularization
- Evaluation: x-y image slices through 2D-to-2D network



Input TXM Volume



Predicted FIB-SEM (baseline model)



Predicted FIB-SEM (with regularization)
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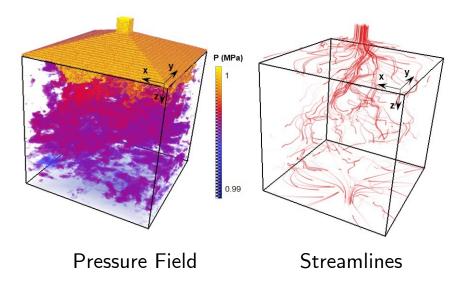
Simulation in Translated Volumes

- Simulate flow through lower-density regions
- Permeability: accurate for core scale, too large for matrix-scale

SRGAN Model	k (d)	φ	$oldsymbol{arphi}_{\sf connected}$
Original	2.37×10^{-5}	20.7%	18.7%
Regularized	3.01×10^{-5}	18.9%	17.4%



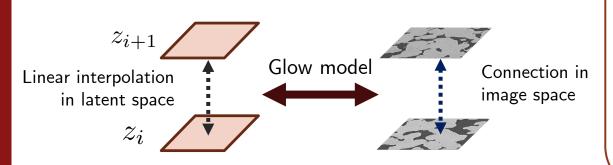
Segmented lowdensity regions (kerogen+minerals)



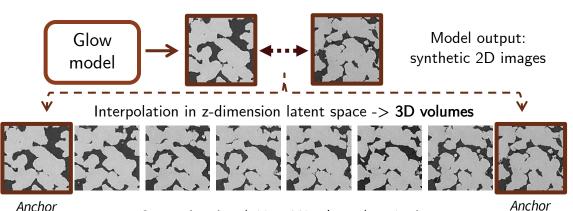
Porous Media Image Synthesis

- Nanoscale imaging data often suffers from data scarcity
 - > Unable to estimate properties from limited data
- Main idea: train generative model to synthesize images of sample
 - > Computed rock properties from synthetic images (Adler et al. 1990)
- Methods for porous media image synthesis divided between:
 - > Statistical methods (Roberts et al. 1997, Manwart et al. 2000)
 - > Deep-learning based methods (Mosser et al. 2017)
- Current methods limitations for application to shales:
 - > 3D generation from 2D images: limited to binary images (Okabe & Blunt 2004)
 - > 3D grayscale generation: requires 3D training data (Mosser et al. 2017)
 - > Multimodal/multiscale image generation unexplored

Image Synthesis Approach



- Generative flow model (Glow) from Kingma et al. 2018
- 3D grayscale generation from 2D training data
- 3D volume generation equivalent to evaluating batch of 2D images, can be done in parallel



Generation time (100 x 1283 volumes): < 10 min

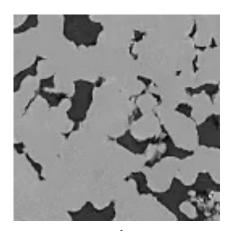
slice



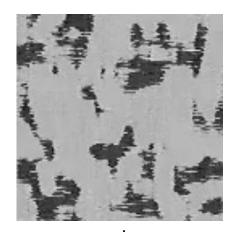
128³ voxel sandstone 6.12 µm/voxel 12 interpolated images

Image Generation Results

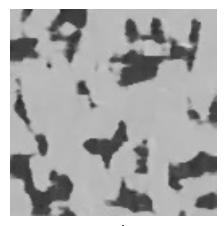
- Bentheimer sandstone μ-CT image (6.12 μm/voxel)
- x-y images closely resemble training images
- Post-processing improves appearance, reduces artifacts



x-y plane



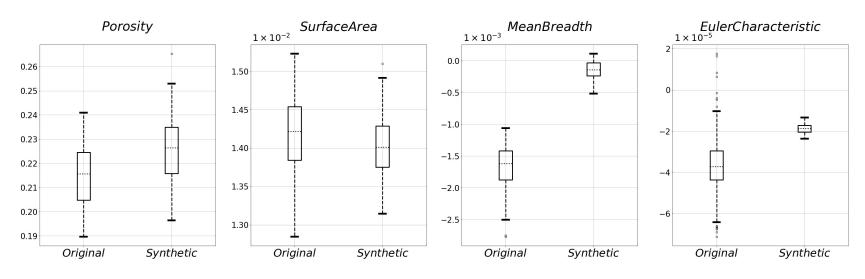
x-z plane



x-z plane (w/ r=2 spherical median filter) Stanford University

Morphological Features of Generated Images

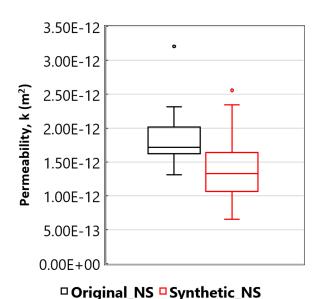
- Image volume is filtered (3D median filter) and binarized (Otsu) first
- Computed in ImageJ: MorphoLibJ (Legland 2007), Analyze Regions 3D
- Normalized with volume of sample to obtain densities

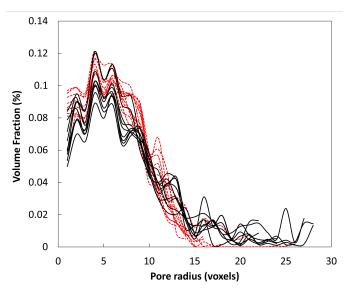


Original: 100 volumes (subsampled from micro-CT), 128³ voxel Synthetic: 100 unique volumes; 128³ voxel, interpolation step size = 12

Petrophysical Properties of Synthetic Volumes

- Single-phase permeability: Navier-Stokes (NS) equations for steady state, incompressible flow (simpleCycFoam), 15-20 volumes synthetic and original
- Differences in mean breadth (curvature) and Euler characteristic parameters may explain distribution differences

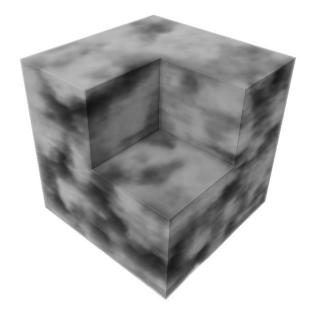




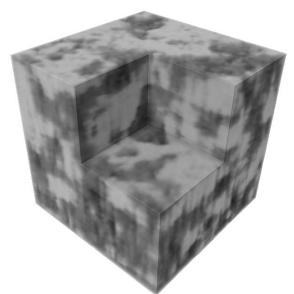
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Multimodal Image Generation

Generate multimodal data by treating modalities as image channels



Synthetic TXM volume



128³ voxel volume, 62.7³ nm/voxel, Post-processed with 1x1x3 median filter

Synthetic FIB-SEM volume

Conclusions and Future Steps

- Deep generative models enable new reservoir rock characterization methods
 - > Overcome limitations of imaging machines to create volumes
 - > Address data scarcity by generating realistic new data samples
 - > Improved nanoscale characterization \rightarrow direct production implications for shales
- Data translation: regularization during training creates volumes suitable for flow simulation
- Data synthesis: accurate recreation of 3D volumes, capable of multimodal/grayscale generation from 2D data
- Next steps:
 - Integrate unpaired imaging data into data translation models
 - > Quantify uncertainty in properties with synthetic data (Guan et al. 2020)
 - > Impose nanoporosity to create multiscale volume (Frouté et al. 2020)

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- Code:
 - > Shale image translation: https://github.com/supri-a/TXM2SEM
 - > RockFlow: https://github.com/supri-a/RockFlow
 - > Isola (2017), Zhu (2017), Kingma (2018), y0ast/Glow-Pytorch repo, Mosser (2017)

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