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Exascale multiphysics simulator platform for CO2 sequestration and monitoring



1/ Context

2/ Challenges

3/ Algorithm motifs related to the project



The role of CCUS in climate change mitigation



Source: The Emissions Gap Report 2017. United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)







Northern Lights enters into cross-border transport and storage agreement with Ørsted May 15, 2023

Preserving the integrity of the injection site is a priority issue



Modeling and simulation challenges



Flow, geo-mechanics, gravimetry, ...

...and **seismic** modelling/inverse problem Essential for demonstrating **safety** and **perennity**



Monitoring acquisition technology is evolving (DAS)

Large Scale: 98% storage in Aquifer Long Term Simulation: post injection matters

Solutions:

- ✓ Scalable algorithms (exascale)
- Seismic methods coupled w/CO2 injection simulation.
- ✓ Perennial: portability





⊗



GEOS:Next-gen simulation for geologic carbon storage

Key dates:

2018: FC-MAELSTROM: a 5 years project in collaboration with Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory, Stanford University, and TotalEnergies.

2020: GEOS is released as an open-source Multiphysics simulation platform

2022: a 4 years TotalEnergies and Inria joint team to extend GEOS Multiphysics to geophysics monitoring: MAKUTU project

Feb 2022: FC-MAELSTROM2 a 5 years extension of FC-MAELSTROM project with Chevron as new member.









GEOS:Next-gen simulation for geologic carbon storage

- Multi-physics, multi-scale (Flow, geomechanics, fractures
- Open-source and auditable
- Flexibility to develop workflows via PyGEOS
- State-of-the-art programming model
- ✓ Targets exascale platforms









fully-coupled simulations of CO2 storage





Makutu: Extend GEOS to seismic for CO₂ monitoring

- Take advantage of long partnership with Inria in the development Numerical methods for waves in complex media
- Take advantage of GEOS software architecture and programming model









Enriching GEOS kernels with elastodynamics



Base wave propagation kernels:

- ✓ Acoustic /elastic, 1st and 2nd order
- ✓ Gauss-Lobatto Spectral Element approach
- ✓ DAS acquisition

Up to 5th order in space:





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Take Advantage of in house GPUs cluster (thanks to RAJA)

Short-term:

- ✓ SEM VTI Anisotropic
- ✓ SEM Elastico-Acoustic

Mid-term:

- ✓ Discontinuous Galerkin and mixed formulations
- ✓ Pure SEM CG/DG
- ✓ Hex-dominant SEM + DG











Performance optimization



Initialization

- ✓ Mesh pre-processing & parallel mesh loading
- $\checkmark\,$ Optimization of geometric map construction



Kernel

- ✓ Single precision (32 bits)
- ✓ Remove unnecessary precalcs on GPU
- ✓ Optimized SEM formulation $O(p^9)$ → $O(p^5)$



- GPU Memory footprint reduction
 - ✓ Precalcs on CPU
 - \checkmark Optimized storage / on the fly computation

1/0

LIFO asynchronous implementation



SEG3D: 95M mesh elements



	host	device	Runtime	Total time
Memory	15.8GB	3.4GB	46.5s	147S
	15.8GB	0.58GB	46.5s	154S
	GPU memory reduction factor: 6			



✓ Low-level optimization of pack/unpack (MPI)



Develop advanced workflows PyGEOS

Appeal to practitioners

- ✓ Unlock powerful, complex, domain-specific workflows
- ✓ Flexibility to integrate different libraries:
- ✓ Optimization, ML,....

Status

- ✓ Extension of PyGEOS wrappers
- ✓ Makutu library with utility python classes
- \checkmark Basic applications
 - ✓ acquisition management, propagation, FWI
- \checkmark Developing more complex workflows

Coupled reservoir + 4D seismic

```
from pygeosx import initialize,apply_initial_conditions,_finalize
from seismicUtilities.sepUtils import create_dict, write_sep
from seismicUtilities.segy import exportToSegy
from timeit import default_timer as timer
```

comm = MPI.COMM_WORLD
nRank= comm.Get_size()
rank = comm.Get_rank()

get parameters form XML file solver=geosx.get_group("/Solvers/acousticSolver") srcPos=solver.get_wrapper("sourceCoordinates").value() recvPos=solver.get_wrapper("receiverCoordinates").value() event=geosx.get_group("/Events") maxTime=event.get_wrapper("maxTime").value() eventSolver=geosx.get_group("/Events/solverApplications") dt=eventSolver.get_wrapper("forceDt").value() execOneStep=solver.execute

Wrap & access

Init &

import

time=0 cvcle=0	
startExecuteTimeLoop=timer()	Mix
while time <maxtime:< th=""><td>Dython</td></maxtime:<>	Dython
if rank == 0 and cycle%100 == 0:	Python
<pre>print("time = %.3fs," % time, "dt = %.4f," % dt, "iter =", cycle</pre>	& GEOS
execOneStep(time,dt)	
time+=dt	
cycle+=1	
comm.Barrier()	
endExecuteTimeLoop=timer()	





Develop Multiphysics coupled workflows



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Algorithm motifs related to the project

• Mesh generation

- Optimized hex-meshes, and hex-dominant meshes for wave propagation,
- Adaptive Mesh refinement (AMR) for fluid simulation (optional).

• Performance optimization:

- Optimized tensor operations for SEM-CG, SEM-CD-DG,
- Parallel programming model including task programming, explicit data distribution, multithreading and SIMT,
- Sub-domain decomposition,
- Efficient asynchronous IO including data compression capabilities for store/read wavefields used for Full Wave Inversion (FWI).

Improve workflows with Machine learning:

- Non repeatability of seismic acquisition,
- Direct inversion of CO2 plume from 4D effects,
- Improving FWI convergence...

Part of Makutu work program



Mesh optimization

Discretization methods rely on fully unstructured meshes:

- Hexahedra: SEM wave equation, Geomechanics
- Tetrahedra: compositional flows
- Hex-dominant :
 - A mix of hexahedra, tetrahedra, prisms, pyramids,
 - Compositional flows-Geomechanics, SEM-DG wave equation





Mesh optimization for wave propagation:

- Respects seismic source wavelength, medium velocity properties for a given numerical approximation accuracy,
- Mesh extraction to take care of limited aperture,
- Automatic remeshing (FWI workflow).

Adaptive Mesh refinement for compositional flows



Performance optimization

Development of advanced numerical approximation for solving wave equation:

- Hex-SEM-CG, Hex-SEM-CG-DG, HexDom-SEM-CG-DG,
- Optimized tensor operators to speed up performances of WE solvers,

→ Development of highly optimized low level discretization function would contribute to improve performances.

Parallel programming:

- Several level of parallelism:
 - Explicit data distribution: MPI, sub-domain decomposition.
 - Multithread @ host level: RAJA
 - SIMT @device level: RAJA
- Task parallelism: solvers scheduling and shot profile distribution
- → Explore task programming model @ all levels.

Efficient IO:

• LIFO implementation and HDF5 format already implemented

→ Explore different IO strategies taking into account different storage hierarchies andvery large number of IO requests



Improve workflows with Machine learning

Machine learning, easily accessible through the natural python interface.

Implement advanced workflows:

- Acquisition repetability
- Direct CO₂ plume Inversion
- Improve reservoir properties
- Improve FWI process
- Reduce order modeling
- Speedup performances....











Inversion ML

Example: Time lapse gravimetry coupled with simulation and machine learning applied to the prediction of the evolution of the CO₂ plume

From Bertrand Denel, bertrand.denel@totalenergies.com

Conclusions and perspectives

- CCUS scale by 2050
- Multiphysics modeling/simulation **beyond traditional**
- GEOS: Next-gen simulation for geologic carbon storage and ... geophysical monitoring
- Makutu: bridge between reservoir simulation and seismic imaging

Perspectives

- Discontinuous Galerkin approaches in GEOS
 - Objective: shared multi-physics model
- DAS seismic inversion
- Validation on real/representative **applications**
 - Coupled simulations, (reservoir, geomechanics, gravity)
- Machine Learning workflows
 - Reduced order modeling , direct plume inversion
- GEOS infrastructure contributions





https://github.com/GEOS-DEV/GEOS/ https://github.com/GEOS-DEV/makutu/