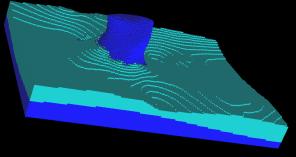
Preparation of Gocad-Skua Models for Numerical Simulations

Ines Görz

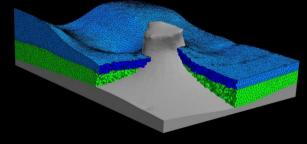
Martin Herbst

TU Bergakademie Freiberg / Germany

Regular Hexahedral Grid



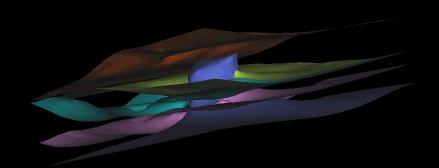
Unstructured Tetrahedral Mesh



Spherical Distinct Particles



Gustav-Zeuner-Str. 12, D-09599 Freiberg, Germany, Tel: +49-3731-393815, email: igo@geo.tu-freiberg.de



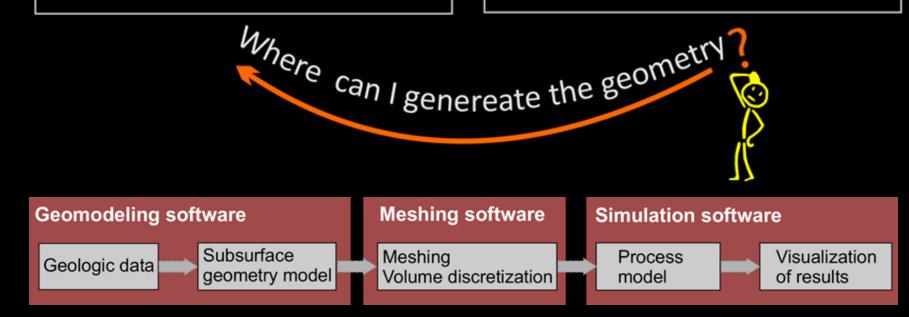


Geometry modeling

include all available information include geological concepts represent complex geometries

Process simulation

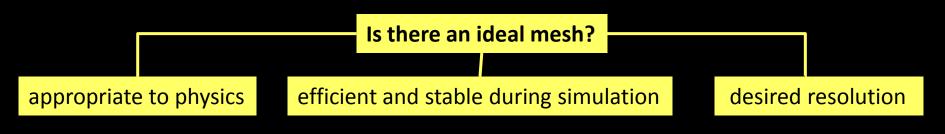
include the best constrained geometry + material parameters



Simulation Methods

Solve partial differential equations

	Finite Difference Method	Distinct Element Method	Finite Element Method
Equation replaced by	differences	contact force-displacement and motion law	piecewise continuous basis functions
Solution is approxi- mated for	discrete points	discrete points	finite elements
Peculiarity	easily to implement on regular grids	break and decoupling of body parts	allows modeling on complex geometries
Discretization	regular grid	unstructured set of particles	unstructured mesh
Example	hexahedral grid	spherical particles	tetrahedral mesh



Problems

No ideal mesh in general

(______

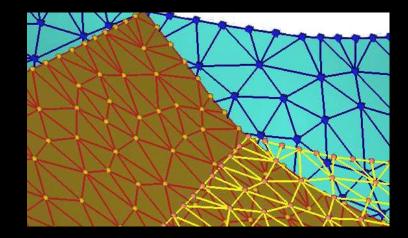
One ideal mesh for each application

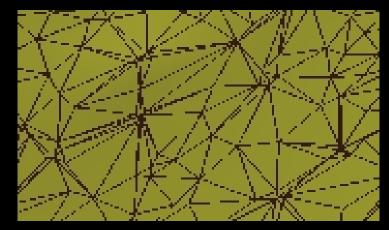
What do we need?

Different kinds of discretization Good quality of discretization Flexible import /export of models

Main problems:

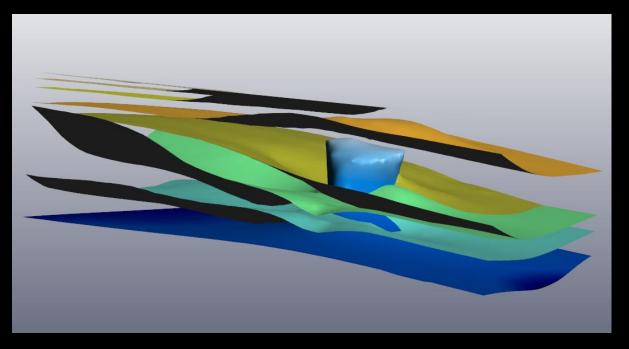
Unconformable triangulation (Gocad) Bad triangles (SKUA) Missing export functions





Example: Salt Diapir With Deformed Host Rocks

Geology



Geometry/Topology

Multiple Z-Values Polyhedra with holes Horizons end in the model

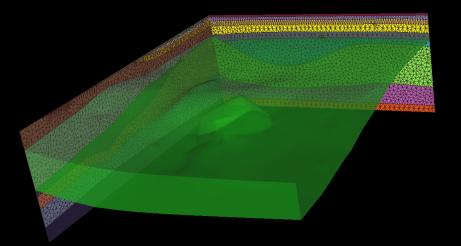
Stratigraphy



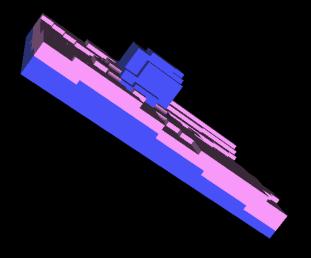
Petrophysical Parameters Density Specific heat conduction Specific heat capacity Heat production Spec. electrical resistivity Friction coefficient Normal and shear stiffness

Temperature Simulation with the Finite Difference Method

Discretization



Regular Hexahedral Grid



Merge parts of the boundary representation to closed volumes

Constant step width Constant volume

Simulated Process

Heat conservation equation with heat production

$$\rho \cdot c \cdot \frac{\partial T}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial k \partial T}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial k \partial T}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial k \partial T}{\partial z^2} + H$$

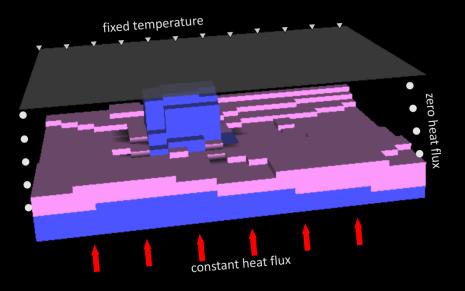
- ρ ... Density
 c ... Specific heat capacity
 t ... Time
 T ... Temperature
 k ... Specific heat conductivity
- H ... Heat production

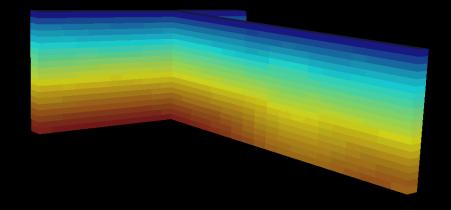
Gerya (2010)

Temperature Simulation with the Finite Difference Method

Modeling setup

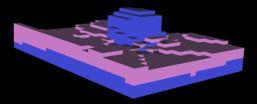
Preliminary Simulation Results





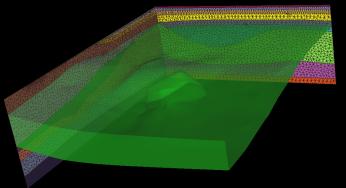
Material parameters: Density, Specific heat capacity, Specific heat conductivity, Heat production

Temperature (°C)			
		00.100	
0	40	80 120	

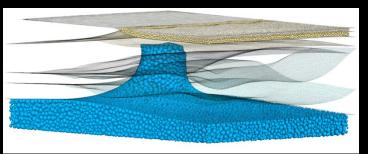


Displacement Simulation with the Distinct Particle Method

Discretization



Merge parts of the boundary representation to closed volumes



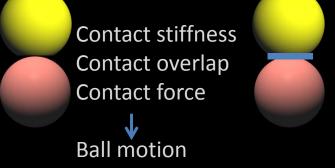
Simulated Process

Force-displacement law for a linear contact model

$$\boldsymbol{F}_{i} = \boldsymbol{F}_{i}^{N} + \boldsymbol{F}_{i}^{S} = K_{i}^{N} \cdot U_{i}^{N} \cdot \boldsymbol{n}_{i} + K_{i}^{S} \cdot \Delta U_{i}^{S} \cdot \boldsymbol{t}_{i} = m_{i} \cdot (\ddot{\boldsymbol{x}}_{i} - \boldsymbol{g})$$

Spherical Particle Assembly





Contact bond Bond strength Fracture force

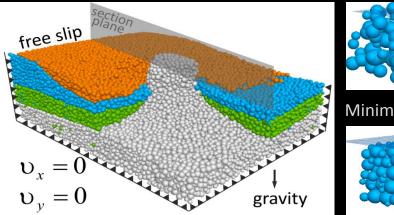
Delete bond

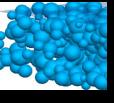
Variable ball radii Radius distribution Porosity

- F_i... Resultant particle force
- F_c ... Contact force
- N ... Normal component
- **n** ... Normal unit vector
- t ... Tangential unit vector
- S ... Shear component
- K... Contact stiffness
- U ... Overlap at contacts
- x ... Particle accelaration
- \boldsymbol{g} ... Gravity acceleration

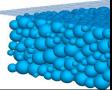
Displacement Simulation with the Distinct Particle Method

Modeling setup





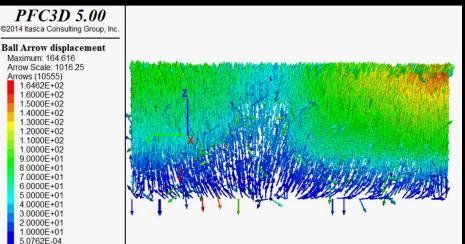
Minimize overlap

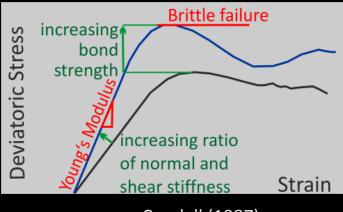


Contact parameters

Material parameters: Density, Normal contact stiffness, Shear contact stiffness, Friction coefficient

Preliminary Simulation Results

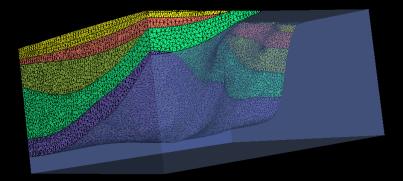




Cundall (1987), Cundall and Strack (1979)

Electromagnetic Simulation with the Finite Element Method

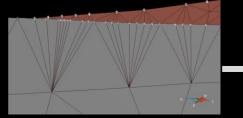
Geometry

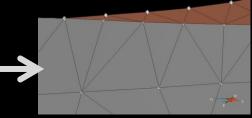


Improve mesh quality

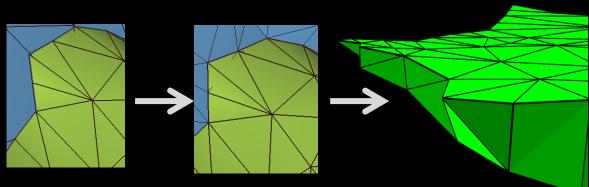
Gocad CompGeom Plugin Gocad Tweedle Plugin

extract contact lines Voronoi diagram





Discretization



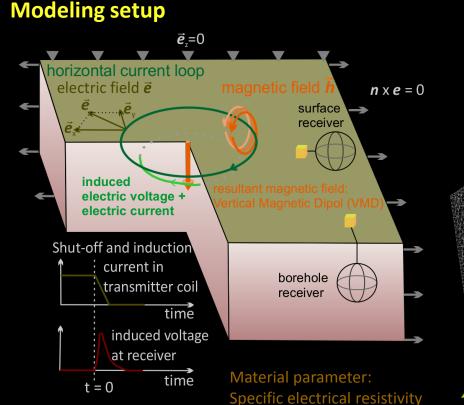
Watertight boundary representation

Unstructured tetrahedral mesh

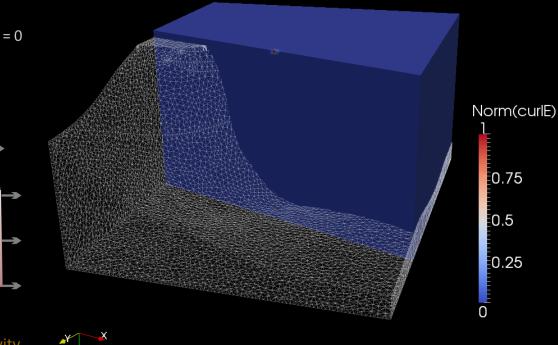
For complicated geometries Simple topological model

> Pellerin et al. (2014), Zehner et al.(2015)

Simulation of a Transient Electromagnetic Experiment



Simulation Results



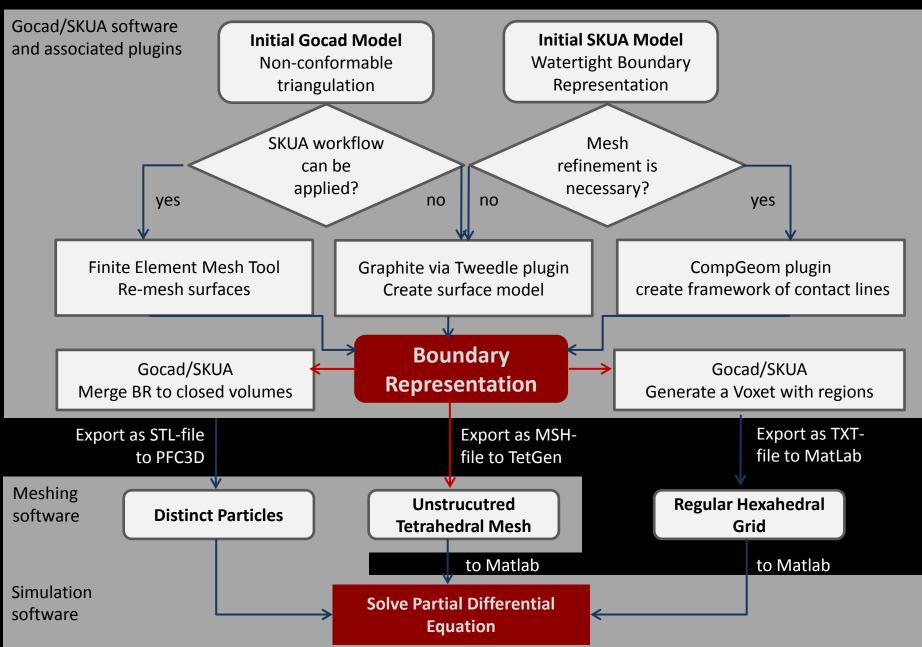
Simulated Process

Curl–curl equation of the electric field describing the inductive response in the time domain

$$abla imes (\mu^{-1}
abla imes oldsymbol{e}) + \partial_t \sigma oldsymbol{e} = -\partial_t oldsymbol{j}^{oldsymbol{e}}$$

- e ... Time-dependent electrical field
- t... Time
- $\mu \ldots$ Magnetic permeability
- je ... Electric source current density σ ... Electrical conductivity Afa
 - Börner et al. (2015) Afanasjew et al. (2013)

Workflow



Conclusions

The examples show:

Simulation results reflect the geometry of the domain It's worth to use complex geometry models for process simulation!

How can we prepare the 3D models for a flexible use?

Provide models as conformable boundary representations Generate a good mesh quality

Software developments:

Flexible export functions Preserve boundary representation during model update Algortithms for model simplification