

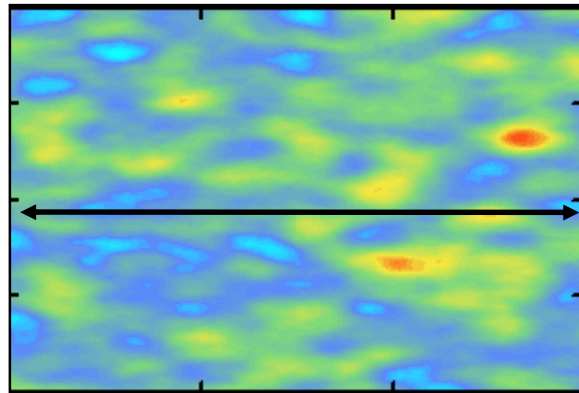


# ■ Categorical Simulations

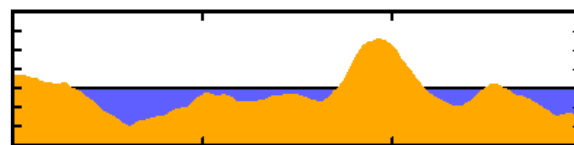
D. Renard

N. Desassis

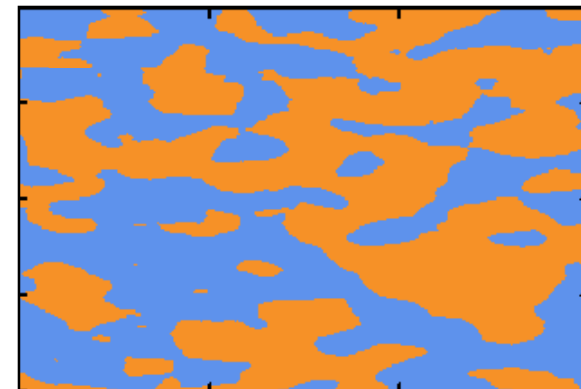
## o Principle



Gaussian (stationary) Random Function  
with covariance  $\rho(h)$



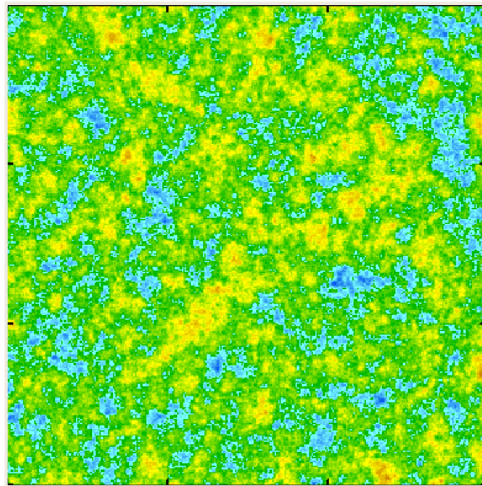
Threshold on the GRF



Random Set  
Proportion  $p$   
Covariance  $K(h)$

(Matheron et al. 1987, Galli et al 1994..)

## o Proportions and Thresholds

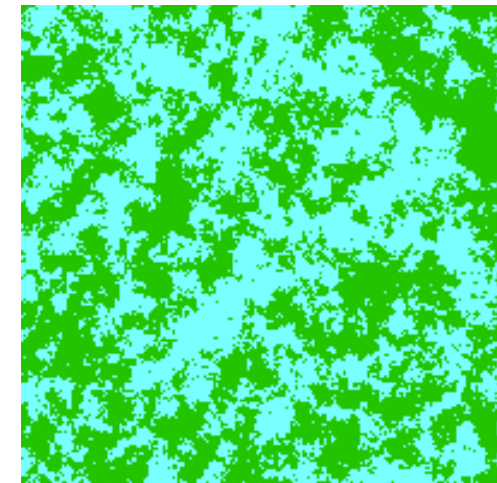
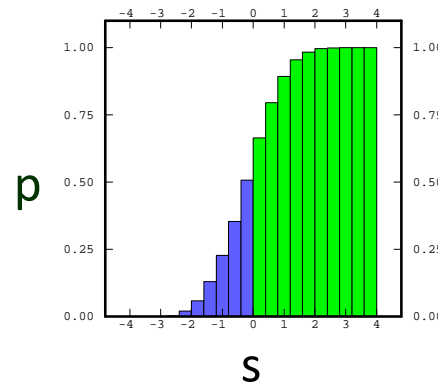


Simulation of a GRF

$p$  = Proportion of blue facies

$s$  = Threshold

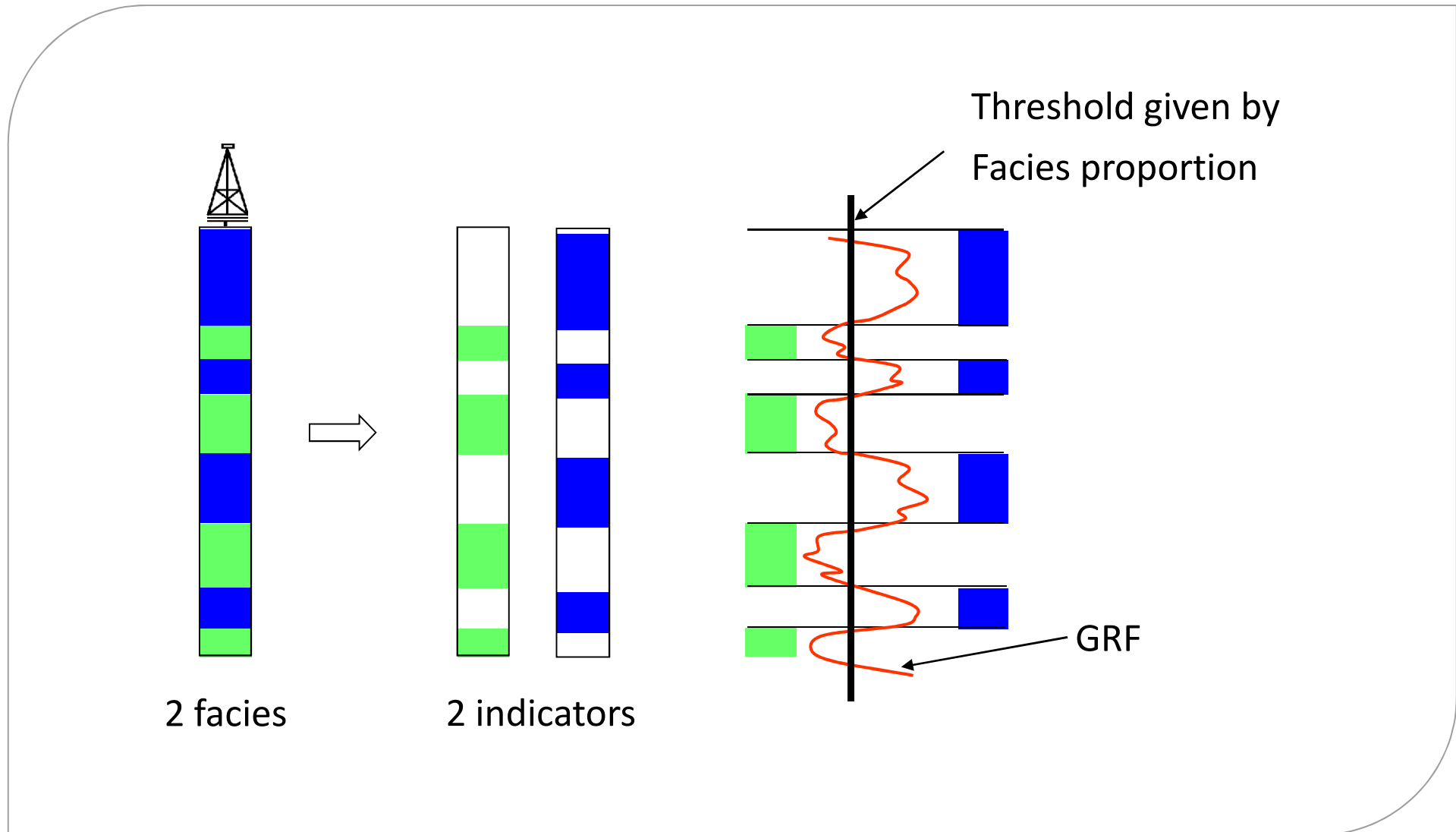
Gaussian CDF



Facies Simulation

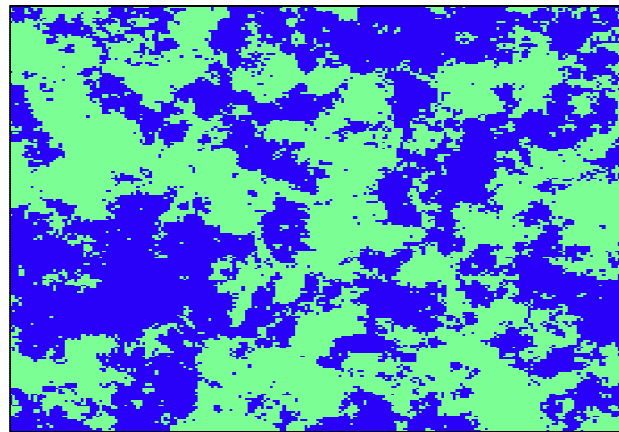
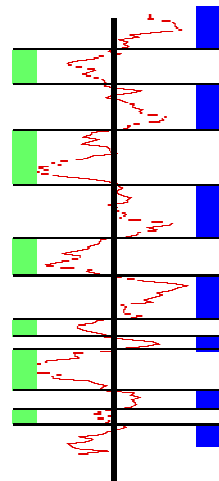
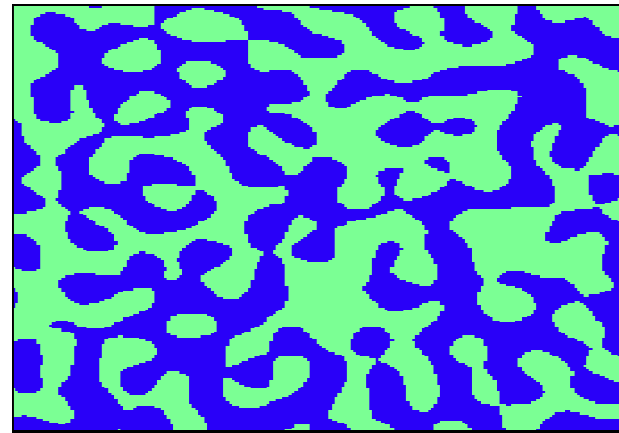
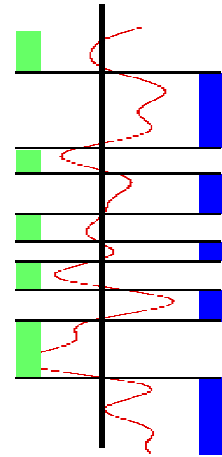
Case with 2 facies

o Threshold and GRF



## o Threshold and GRF

Different models



## o Statistics on indicators

➤ Variance:

$$\text{Var}(1_A(x)) = \text{Var}(1_{A^c}(x)) = P_A(x)(1 - P_A(x)) \leq 0.25$$

➤ Non-centered covariance:

$$K_A(h) = E(1_A(x)1_A(x+h)) = P[(x \in A) \text{ et } (x+h \in A)]$$

➤ Non-centered cross-covariance:

$$K_{AA^c}(h) = E(1_A(x)1_{A^c}(x+h))$$

➤ Simple variograms:

$$\gamma_A(h) = \gamma_{A^c}(h) = \frac{1}{2} \text{Var}[1_A(x) - 1_A(x+h)]^2 = p_A - P[x \in A \text{ et } x+h \in A]$$

$$0 \leq \gamma_A(h) \leq 0.5$$

➤ Cross variograms:

$$\gamma_{AA^c}(h) = -\gamma_A(h) = -\gamma_{A^c}(h)$$

## o Variography

- Link between the (non-centered) covariance of the indicator and the covariance of the underlying GRF

$$K_A(h) = E[I_A(x)I_A(x+h)]$$

$$K_A(h) = P\{(Y(x) \leq s) \text{ et } (Y(x+h) \leq s)\}$$

$$K_A(h) = \int_{-\infty}^s \int_{-\infty}^s g_{\rho(h)}(u, v) \partial u \partial v \quad \text{with} \quad g_{\rho}(u, v) = \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{1-\rho^2}} e^{-\frac{u^2-2\rho uv+v^2}{2(1-\rho^2)}}$$

- En variogramme

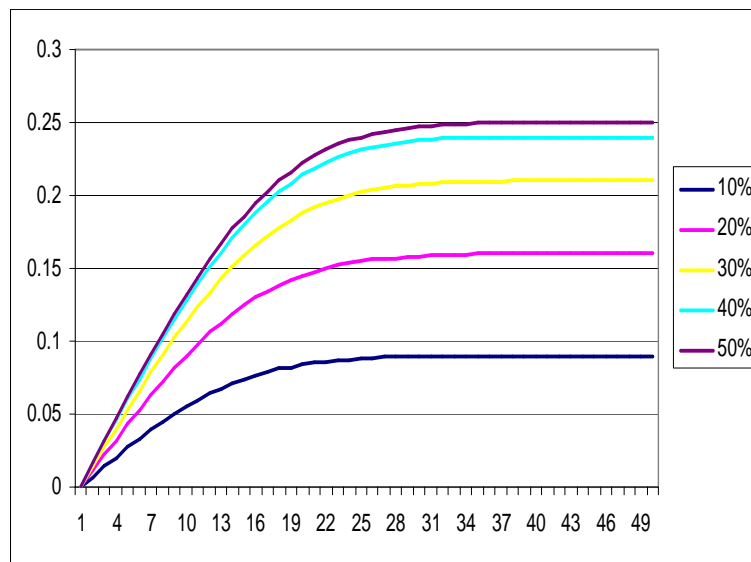
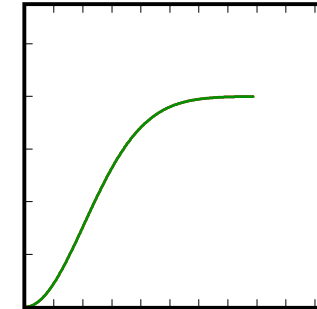
$$\gamma_A(h) = p_A(x) - \int_{-\infty}^s \int_{-\infty}^s g_{\rho_h}(u, v) \partial u \partial v$$

$$\gamma_A(h) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\text{Arcsin}\sqrt{\gamma(h)/2}} \exp\left(-\frac{s^2}{2}(1+\tan^2 t)\right) dt$$

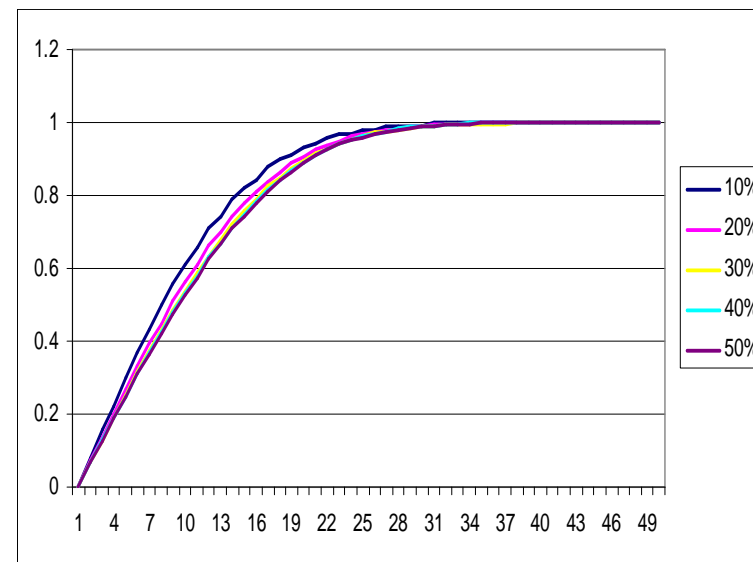
$$\gamma_s(h) \propto \sqrt{\gamma(h)} \quad \text{for small } h$$

## o Variography

Case of an underlying GRF with gaussian variogram



Indicator variograms



Indicator normalized variograms



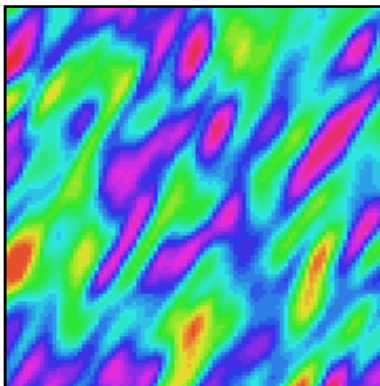
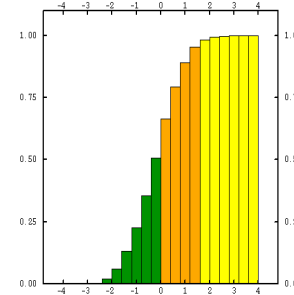
## o Model Fitting

- Translate facies into indicators (numerical information)
- Calculate the experimental variograms in all directions:
  - N designates the number of facies
  - $N*(N+1)/2$  simple and cross variograms
- Guess the model of the underlying GRF

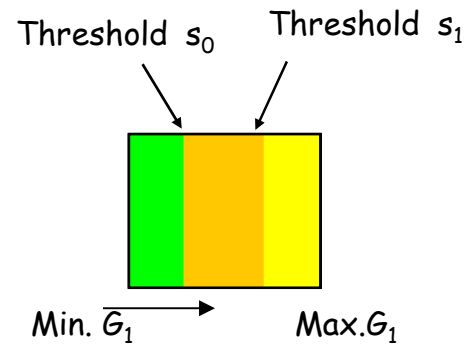
o One GRF – Three facies

$$p_2 + p_1 = G^{-1}(s_1)$$

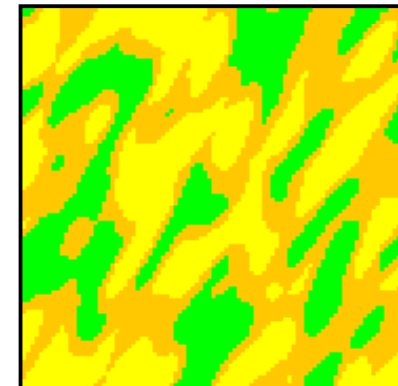
$$p_1 = G^{-1}(s_0)$$



Gaussian RF



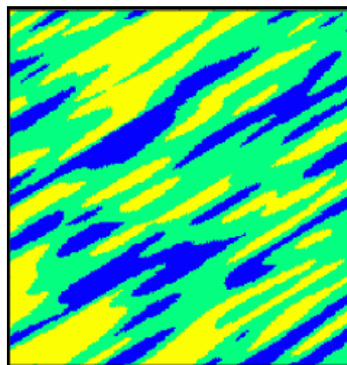
Lithotype rule



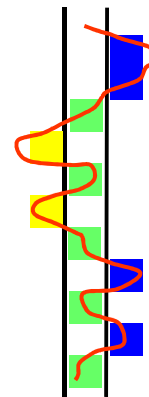
Facies Simulation

## o One GRF – Three facies

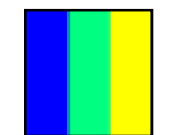
- Facies are ordered. There is a **border effect** when
  - Going from blue to yellow, we must transit in green



One GRF  
Two Thresholds



Sequence



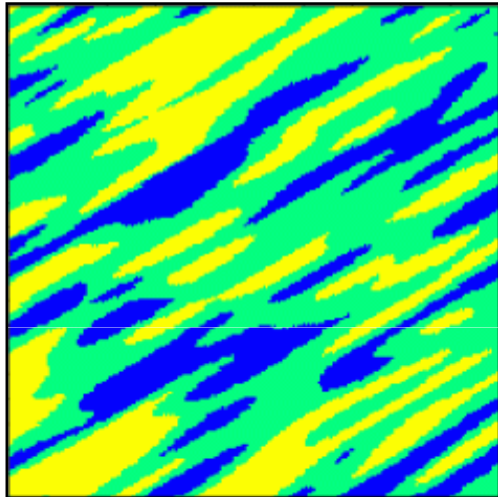
$-\infty$   $s_1$   $s_2$   $+\infty$



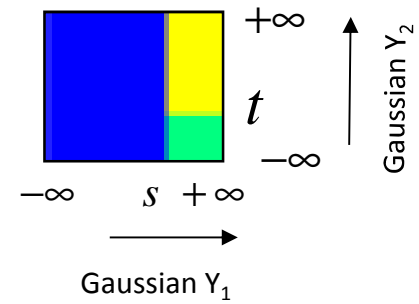
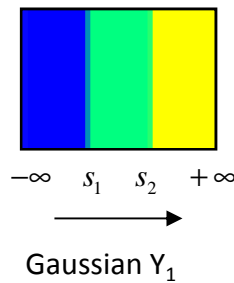
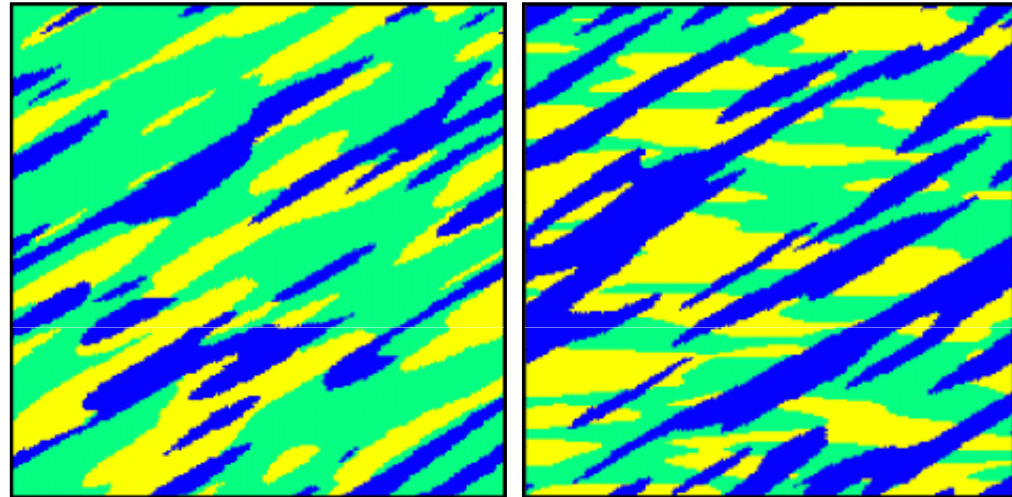
GRF  $Y_1$

o Need for more ?

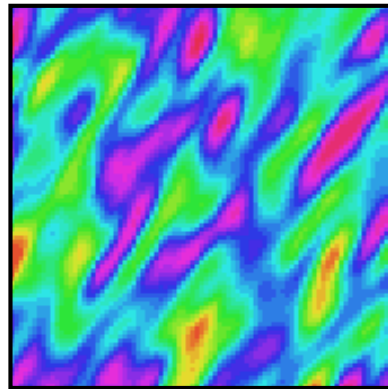
Ordered



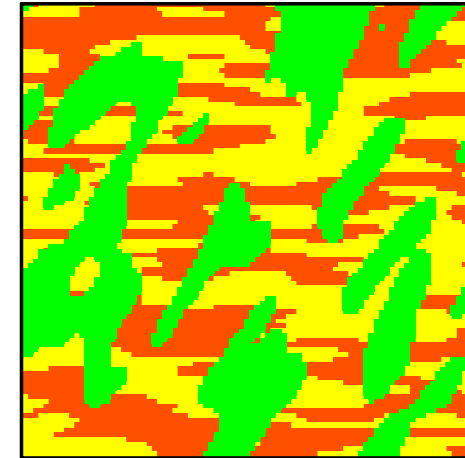
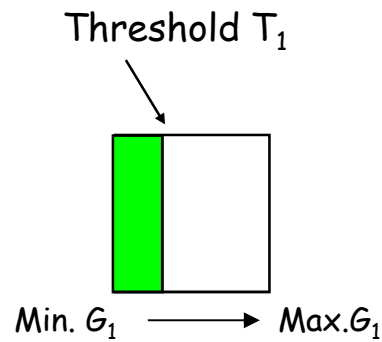
Erosion



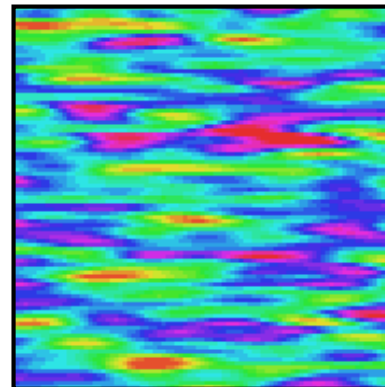
o Three facies – Two GRF



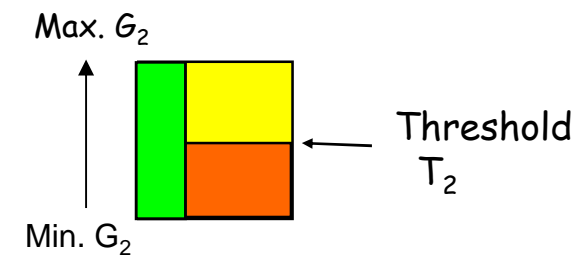
Gaussian ( $G_1$ )



Facies  
Simulation

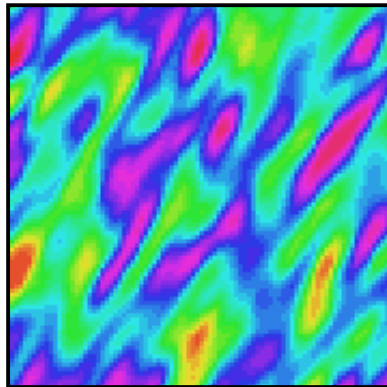


Gaussian ( $G_2$ )

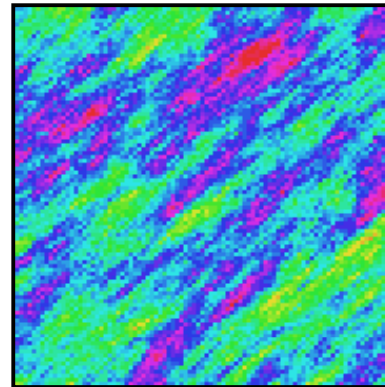


- o Different variogram types

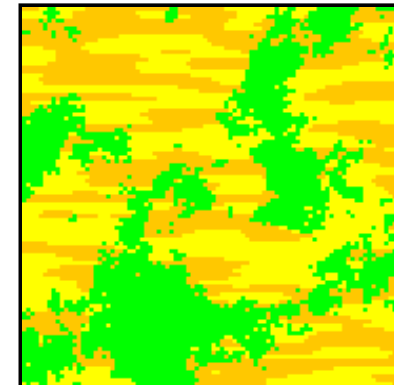
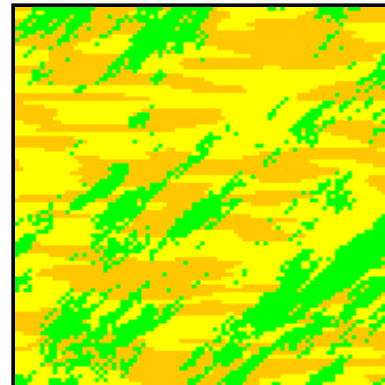
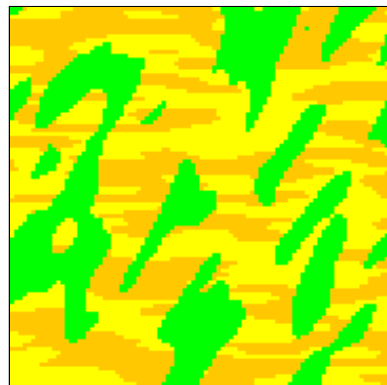
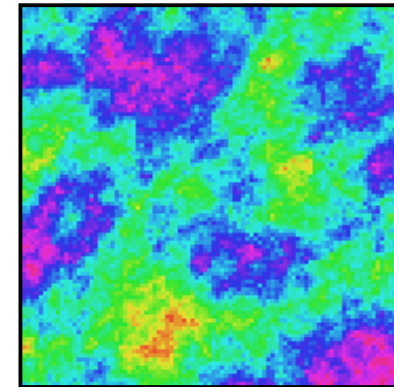
gaussian



exponential

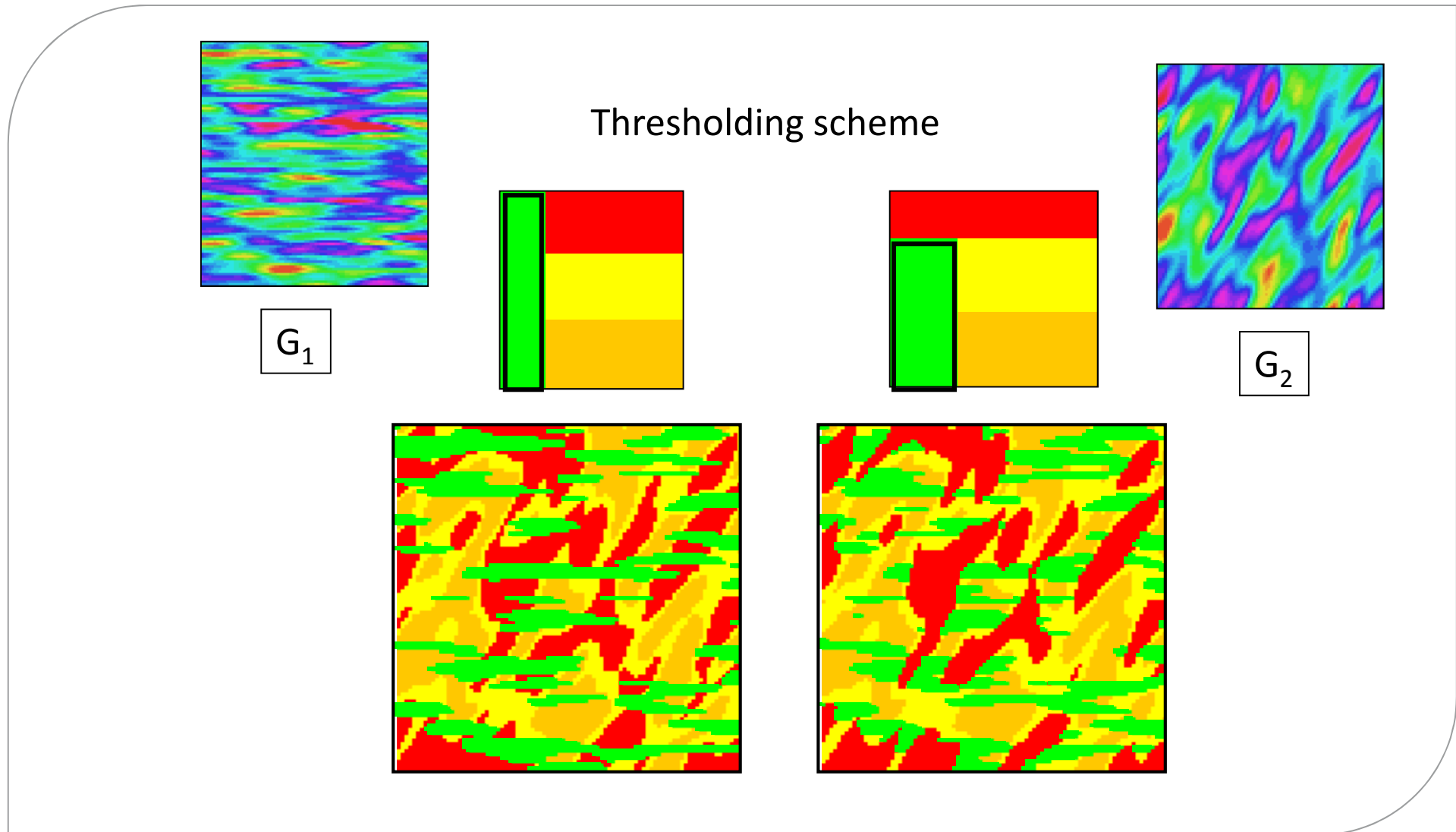


spherical

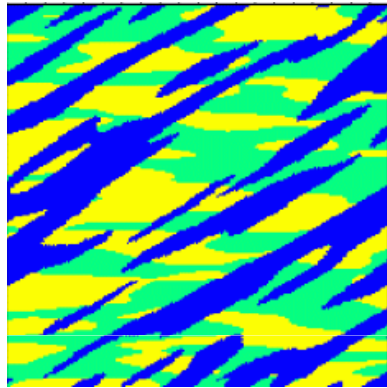


Facies Simulations (different  $G_1$  - same  $G_2$ )

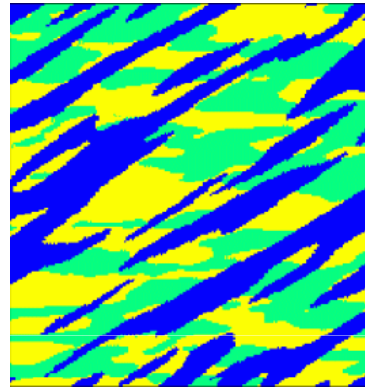
o Influence of the Threshold



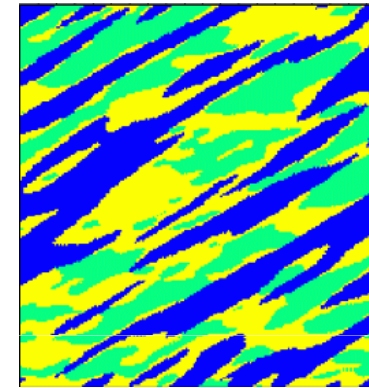
- Correlated underlying GRF



$\rho = 0.$



$\rho = 0.4$



$\rho = 0.8$

The underlying gaussian RF are intrinsically correlated:

$$\begin{cases} Y_1(x) = Z_1(x) \\ Y_2(x) = \rho Z_1(x) + \sqrt{1 - \rho^2} Z_2(x) \end{cases}$$

$Z_1$  and  $Z_2$  not correlated



## o Conditioning

- Data are given in facies and must be translated in gaussian values first: Gibbs sampler

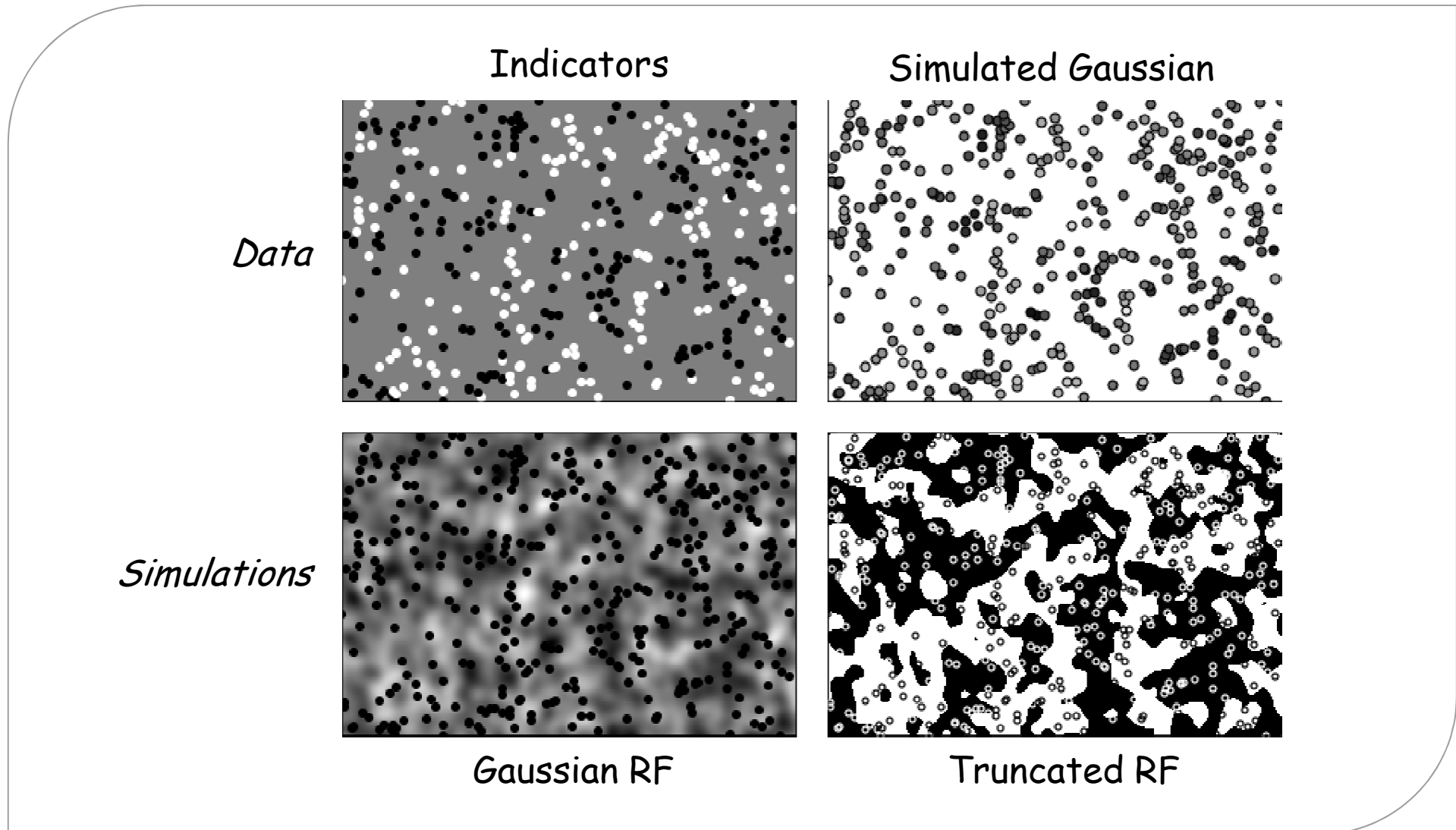
$$Y(x_i) = Y^*(x_i) + \sigma R(x_i)$$

As sample  $x_i$  belongs to a given facies, then  $Y(x_i) \in [s_i^1, s_i^2]$

We must simply draw the gaussian residual such that:

$$\frac{s_i^1 - Y^*(x_i)}{\sigma} < R(x_i) \leq \frac{s_i^2 - Y^*(x_i)}{\sigma}$$

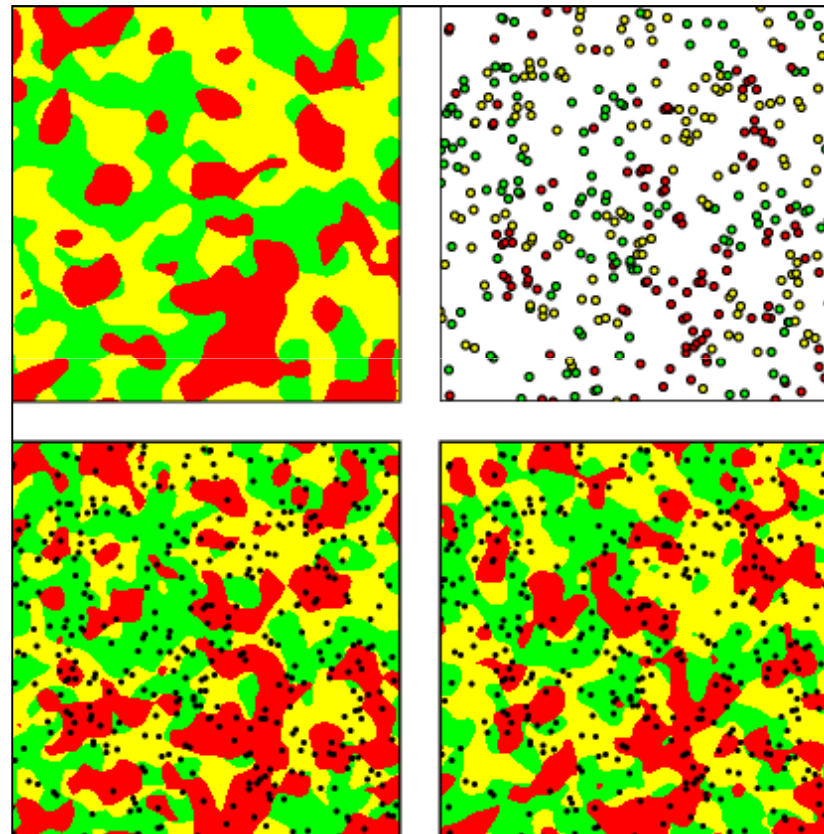
## o Conditioning



o Conditioning

Non conditional PGS

Sampled data



2 conditional simulations