



November 13–14, 2024 | Online

Big Data and MATLAB: Dig Software



*Erling Hugo Jensen,
Dig Technology*

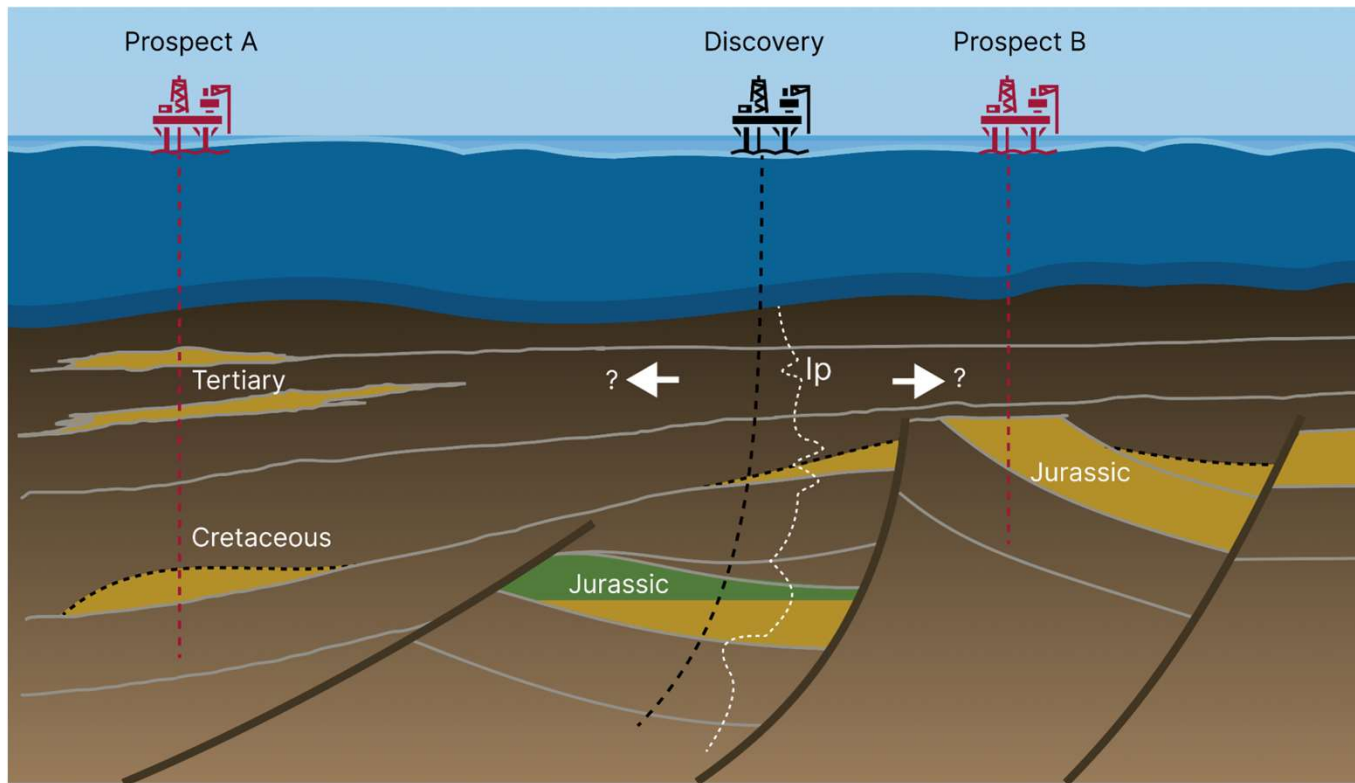


*Ivan Lehocki,
Dig Technology*

MATLAB EXPO



Dig Technology helps oil and gas companies map the subsurface



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We have many workflows to make predictions of the subsurface

Implementing our workflows in existing software is expensive and not so easy



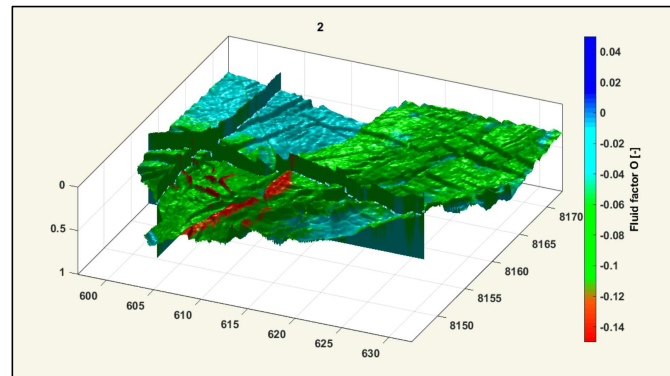
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Key challenges we face working with big 3D volume data

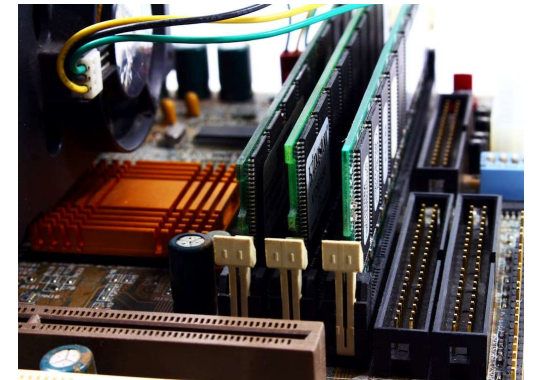
Loading



Plotting

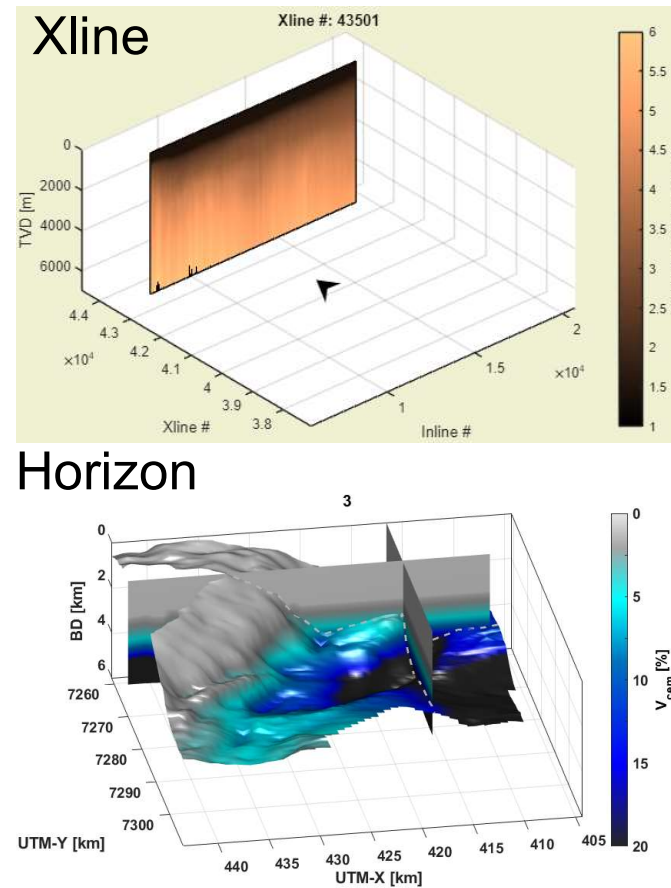
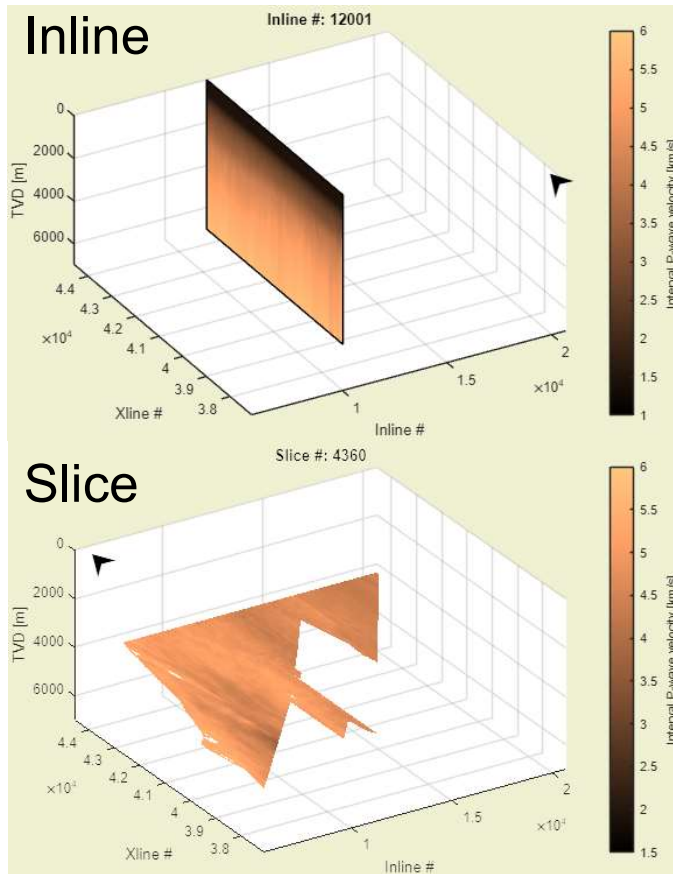


Memory



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Features associated with subsets of data we extract from the volumes



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Profiles

Slices

Some more details on SEGY data file format

Initial file header

Text (3200 bytes) and binary header (400 bytes)



Inline 100, xline 100

Inline 100, xline 101

Inline 101, xline 100

Inline 101, xline 101

Inline 800, xline 180

Description	Abbreviation	Start byte	Length	Value	
1	Source Y coordinate	SRCY	77	4	7220352
2	+ CDP Y	CDP_Y	185	4	7220352
3	Source X coordinate	SRCX	73	4	430716
4	+ CDP X	CDP_X	181	4	430716
5	* Sample interval in ms for this trace	SI	117	2	4000
6	+ Crossline Number	XLIN	193	4	2400
7	+ Inline Number	INLIN	189	4	2012
8	Delay Recording time	DELRECT	109	2	2000
9	* Number of samples in this trace	NSMP	115	2	401
10	* Trace sequence number within line	SEQWL	1	4	1
11	Trace sequence number within reel	SEQWR	5	4	0
12	* FFID - Original field record number	FFID	9	4	0
13	* Trace number within field record	TRCFLD	13	4	0
14	SP - Energy source point number	SP	17	4	0
15	CDP ensemble number	CDP	21	4	0
16	Trace number	TRCNUM	25	4	0
17	* Trace identification code	TRCID	29	2	0
18	Number of vertically summed traces	NVST	31	2	0
19	Number of horizontally stacked tra...	NHST	33	2	0
20	Data use (1-production, 2-test)	DU	35	2	0
21	Distance from source point to recei...	DSREG	37	4	0
22	Receiver group elevation	RGE	41	4	0
23	Surface elevation at source	SES	45	4	0
24	Source depth below surface	SDBS	49	4	0
25	Datum elevation at receiver group	DERG	53	4	0
26	Datum elevation at source	DES	57	4	0
27	Water depth at source	WDS	61	4	0
28	Water depth at group	WGD	65	4	0
29	Scaler to all elevations & depths	SAED	69	2	0
30	Group X coordinate	GRPX	81	4	0
31	Group Y coordinate	GRPY	85	4	0

Trace data (varies in size from file to file)



Trace data (varies in size from file to file)



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Trace data (varies in size from file to file)



Trace data (varies in size from file to file)

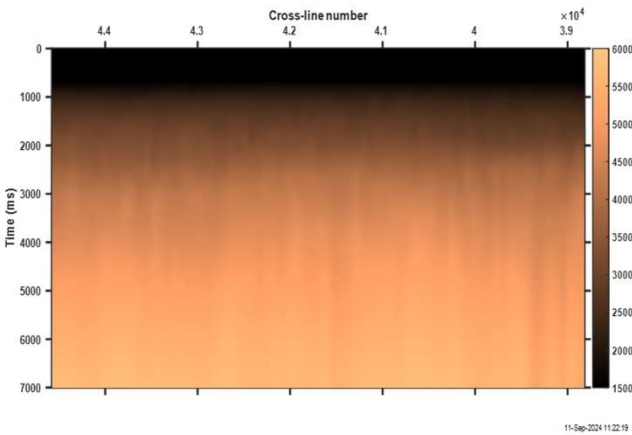


Starting point: Performance using SeisLab v3.01 in MATLAB

Trace header

File size	3 GB	20 GB	658 GB
Loading time	12 s	75 s	48 minutes

Inline

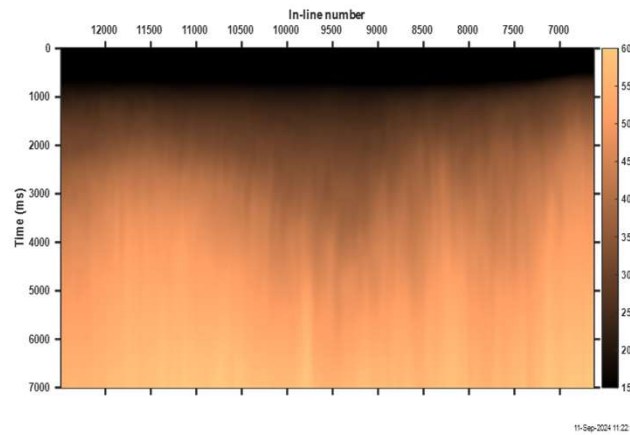


3 GB file: 25 s (8MB data)

20 GB file: 303 s (19MB data)

658 GB file: Out of memory

Xline

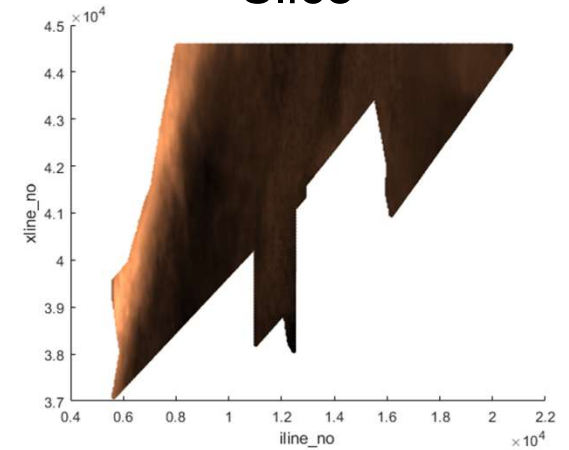


3 GB file: 22 s (8MB data)

20 GB file: 137 s (20MB data)

658 GB file: Out of memory

Slice



3 GB file: 12 s (4MB data)

20 GB file: 75 s (24MB data)

658 GB file: Out of memory

Performance of our Dig SEGY library – Trace headers

Trace header loading times			
File size	3 GB	20 GB	658 GB
SeisLab	12.4 s	74.9 s	48 minutes
Dig SEGY	1.75 s	11.3 s	16 minutes

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Can be read once for each volume and stored in the cache

```
% init Cache
Cache = CNTR_Cache;

% get Data from cache
Data = Cache.getObj(label);

% store Data in cache
Cache.update(label, name, Data);
```

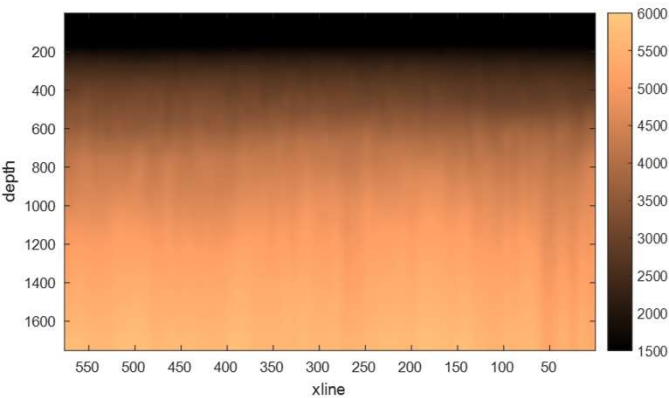
Pseudo-singleton design

All instances of CNTR_Cache are the same with the help of “persistent” variable

Performance of our Dig SEGY library – Trace data

Drastic improvement of loading time, but still problems with slicing the big volume.

Inline

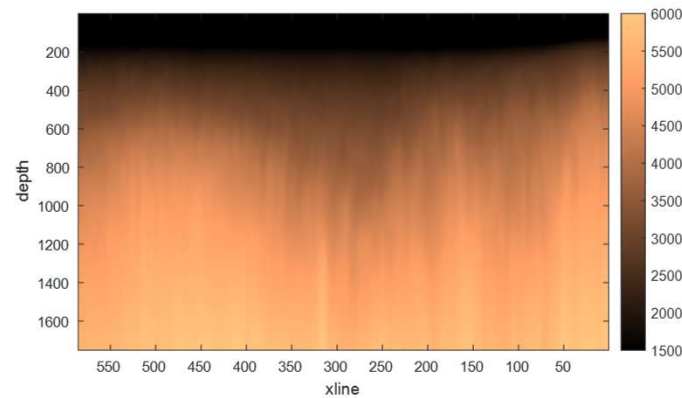


3 GB file: 25 s → 0.056 s

20 GB file: 303 s → 0.069 s

658 GB file: ! → 0.50 s

Xline

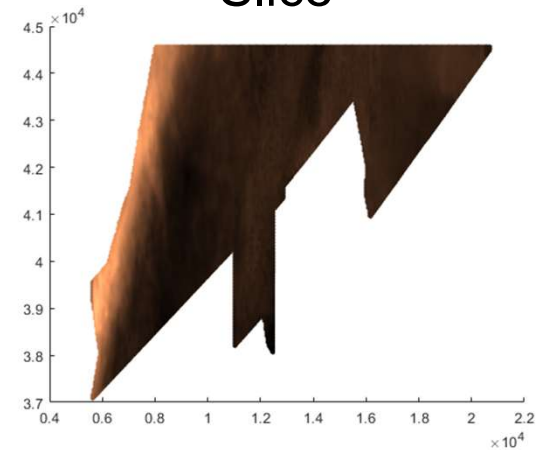


3 GB file: 22 s → 0.10 s

20 GB file: 137 s → 0.18 s

658 GB file: ! → 1.28 s

Slice



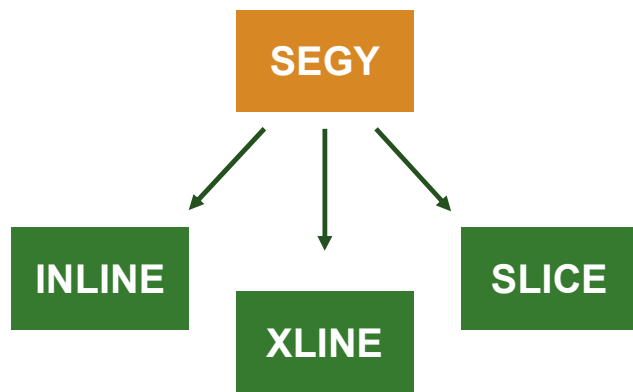
3 GB file: 12 s → 1.7 s

20 GB file: 75 s → 11 s

658 GB file: Out of memory

We have created our own HDF5 based file format which we reformat the SEG Y files to

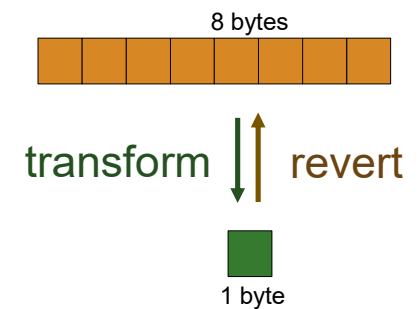
One file per type



Structure

- Inline 100
XL 10, XL 20, ... XL N
- Inline 110
XL 20, XL 30, ... XL N
- ...
- Inline M
XL 30, XL 40, ... XL N

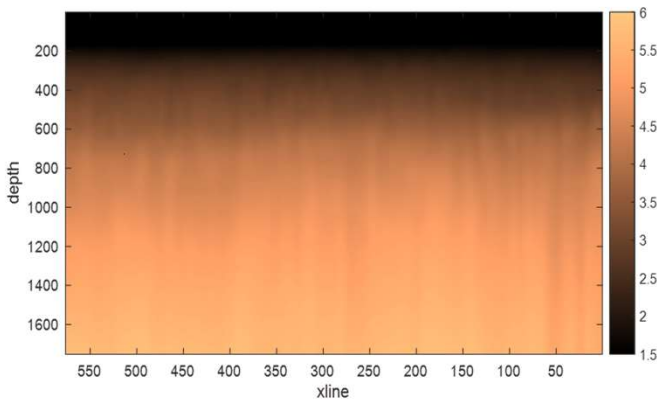
Shift and scale



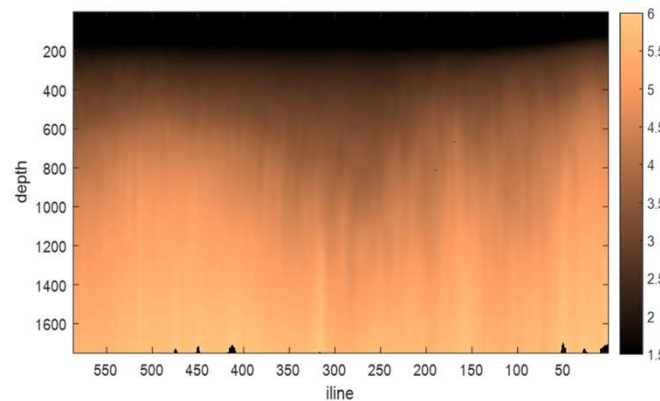
Performance using DIG HDF5 file format

Metadata loading time: 0.3 s (3 GB), 0.5 s (20 GB) and 2 s (658 GB).
Accessing from cache: < 0.001 s.

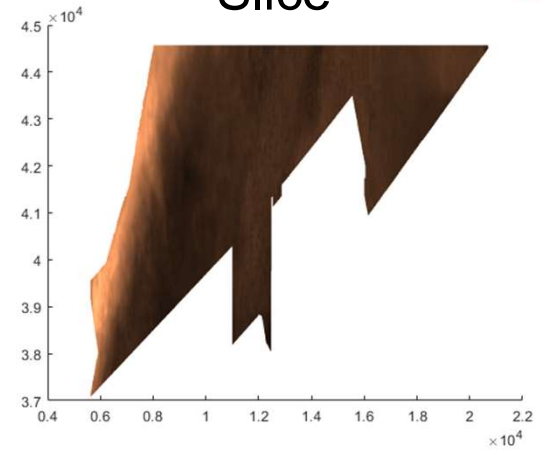
Inline



Xline



Slice



3 GB file: 0.056 s → **0.042 s**
20 GB file: 0.069 s → **0.067 s**
658 GB file: 0.50 s → **0.16 s**

3 GB file: 0.10 s → **0.055 s**
20 GB file: 0.18 s → **0.16 s**
658 GB file: 1.28 s → **0.11 s**

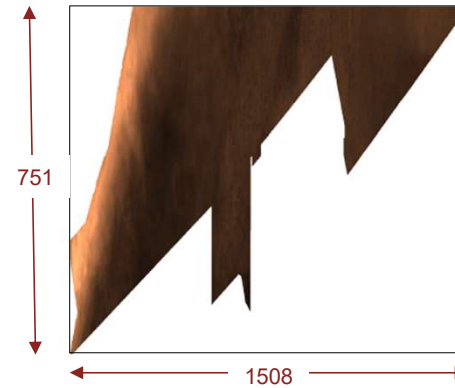
3 GB file: 12 s → **0.14 s**
20 GB file: 75 s → **0.16 s**
658 GB file: ! → **0.27 s**

Drastic improvement of loading time,
but **plotting** the slice of 658 GB file takes **30 seconds**

We have discovered surf-lite

```
% Preparing the Data for plotting
% nrOfTraces = 751x1508 = 1132508 (in case of 3 GB)
Data = single(NaN(nrOfTraces,1));

% IsMemberIndex = true => we have data, false if not
Data(IsMemberIndex) = Trace_Data;
Data = reshape(Data, [751 1508]);
```



3 GB: 751 x 1508
20 GB: 1876 x 3768
658 GB: 16370 x 15071

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1) % "Normal" surf function, where
% X, Y, Z, Data has same size: 751 x 1508

```
[X, Y] = meshgrid(Inline, Xline);  
Z = depth*ones(size(Data));  
FH = figure;  
surf(AH, X, Y, Z, Data, ...  
     'FaceColor', 'interp');
```

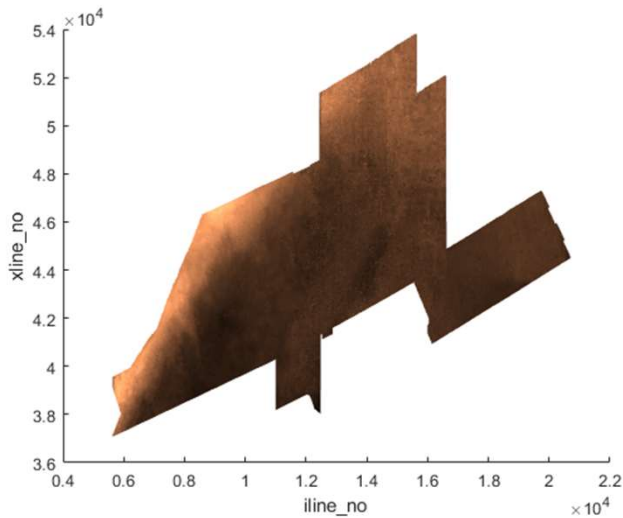
2) % "Surf-lite" function, where X, Y, Z are 2x2 with
% extreme values and Data has size: 751 x 1508

```
X = [min(Inline) min(Inline); ...  
     max(Inline) max(Inline)];  
Y = [min(Xline) max(Xline); ...  
     min(Xline) max(Xline)];  
Z = depth*[1 1; 1 1];  
FH = figure;  
surf(AH, X, Y, Z, Data, ...  
     'FaceColor', 'texturemap', ...  
     'LineStyle', 'None', ...  
     'FaceAlpha', 'texturemap', ...  
     'AlphaDataMapping', 'none', ...  
     'AlphaData', double(~isnan(Data_)));
```

Performance using surf-lite

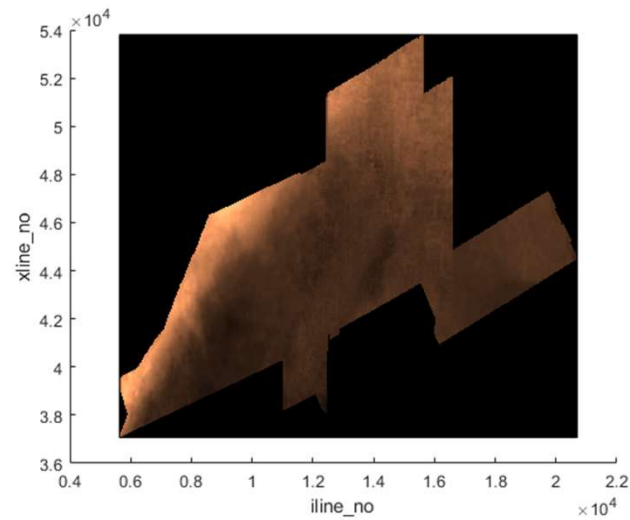
Speed improvement for plotting and interaction on 658 GB volume

“Normal” surf



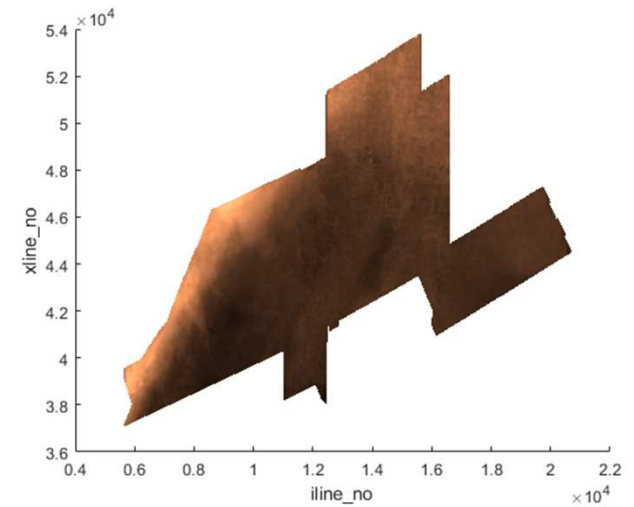
Plotting: 31 s
Rotating: 70 s

“Surf-lite” w/o transparency



Plotting: 6.5 s
Rotating: 4.0 s

“Surf-lite” w/ transparency

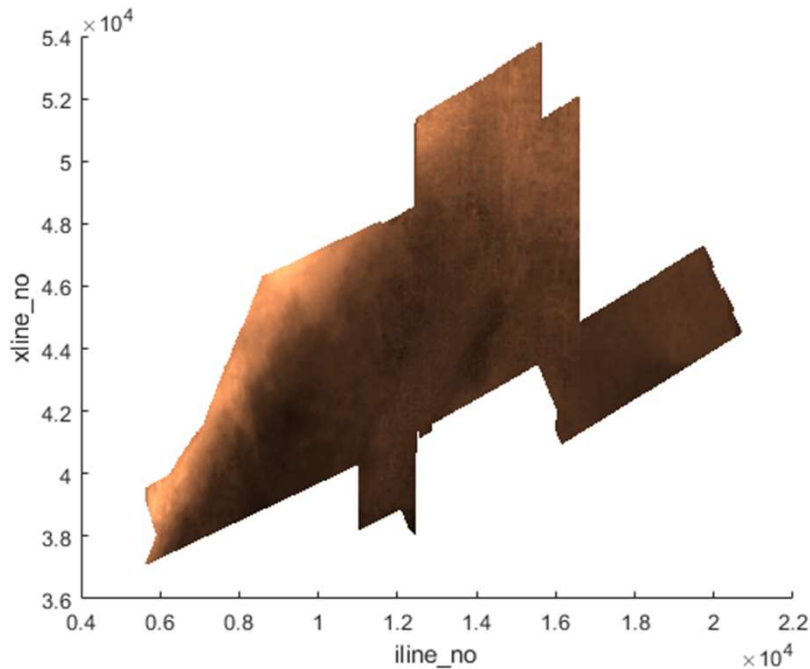


Plotting: 11.6 s
Rotating: 13.2 s

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We are resampling the data before plotting

Datapoints 15071 x 16730 squeezed into less than 500 x 400 pixels



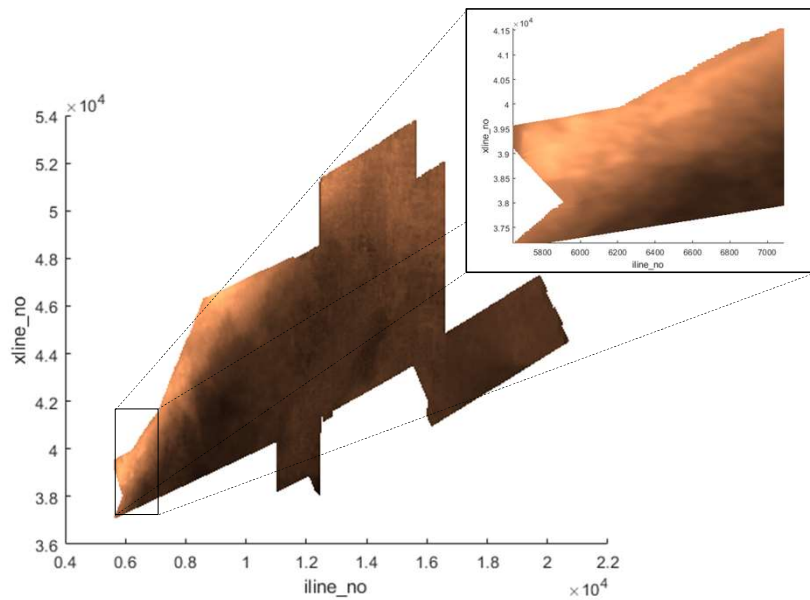
Dig Resampling Procedure:

```
DIG_GFX.stepLengthMultiplier(15);  
FH = figure;  
AH = gca;  
FH.SizeChangedFcn = @DIG_GFX.sizeChangedFcn;  
DIG_GFX.surf3Lite(AH, X, Y, Z, Data_, ...  
    'FaceColor', 'texturemap', ...  
    'LineStyle', 'None', ...  
    'AlphaDataMapping', 'none', ...  
    'FaceAlpha', 'texturemap', ...  
    'AlphaData', double(~isnan(Data_)));
```

```
% Resampling is done before plotting and if figure is  
% resized, zoomed or panned.
```

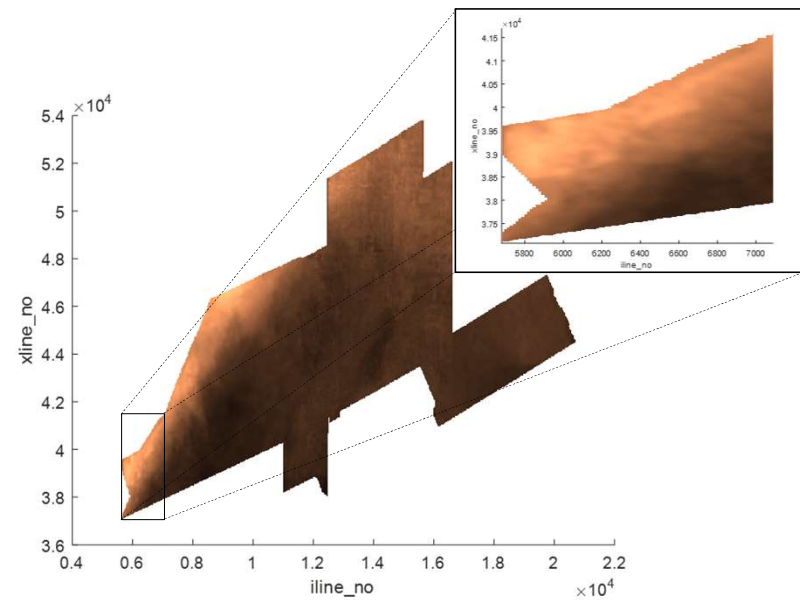
Performance using resampling on 658 GB slice

No resampling



Plotting time: 12 s
Rotating: 13 s

Resampled



Plotting time: 2 s
Rotating: instant

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Summary: ca 99% improvement in performance

Trace header / meta data loading times			
File size	3 GB	20 GB	658 GB
SeisLab	12.4 s	74.9 s	48 minutes
Dig SEGY	1.75 s	11.3 s	16 minutes
Dig HDF5	0.30 s	0.5 s	2 s

Inline / Xline loading times			
File size	3 GB	20 GB	658 GB
SeisLab	25 s / 22 s	303 s / 137 s	Out of memory
Dig SEGY	0.06 s / 0.10 s	0.07 s / 0.18 s	0.5 s / 1.28 s
Dig HDF5	0.04 s / 0.06 s	0.07 / 0.16 s	0.16 s / 0.11 s

Slice loading times			
File size	3 GB	20 GB	658 GB
SeisLab	12 s	75 s	Out of memory
Dig SEGY	1.7 s	11 s	Out of memory
Dig HDF5	0.14 s	0.16 s	0.27 s

Plotting time for 658 slice can be pushed down to 2s

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Dig Table: Memoization and lookup table optimization

Avoid repeating heavy calculations with the same input

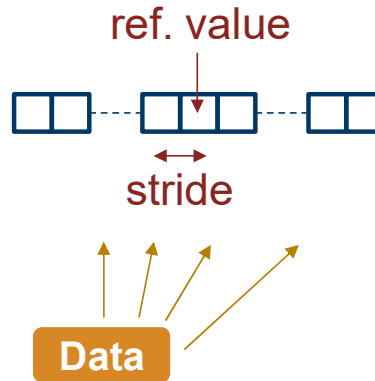
dig

Gr. 34

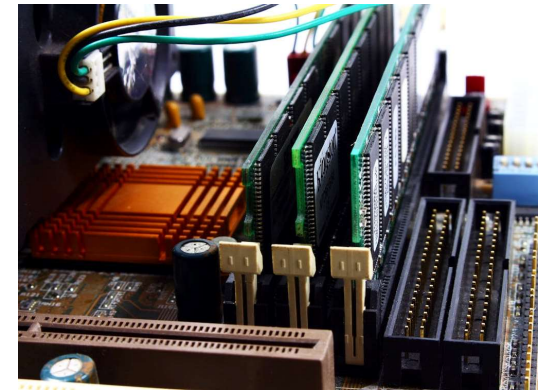
min	Sinus	Cosinus	Tangens	Secans
34	5649051	6084416	1710122	1924114
35	5664419	6080107	1741801	1930114
36	5680566	6075796	1775504	1938214
37	5697483	6071483	1811433	1948117
38	5715168	6067167	1848306	1960113
39	5733621	6062848	1888350	1974116
40	5752842	6058526	1931413	1990114
41	5772831	6054201	1977546	2008113
42	5793578	6049872	2026813	2028113
43	5815083	6045539	2079270	2050113
44	5837346	6041202	2135000	2074113
45	5860367	6036861	2194187	2100113
46	5884146	6032516	2256916	2128113
47	5908683	6028167	2323383	2158113
48	5934078	6023814	2393694	2190113
49	5960331	6019457	2467956	2224113
50	5987442	6015096	2546376	2260113
51	6015411	6010731	2629061	2298113
52	6044238	6006362	2716128	2338113
53	6073923	6001989	2807694	2380113
54	6104466	5997612	2902976	2424113
55	6135867	5993231	3002101	2470113
56	6168126	5988846	3105196	2518113
57	6201243	5984457	3212389	2568113
58	6235218	5980064	3323808	2620113
59	6270051	5975667	3439581	2674113
60	6305742	5971266	3559836	2730113

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Lookup table



Discretize data



Caching

Dig Table: Example

- Divide data into subsets
- Get existing results from lookup table
- Calculate missing results and add to lookup table

Processing time			
Approach	For-loop	Parfor-loop	Dig Table
Time	84 s	27 s	13 s

What is best to use depends a lot on number of data points
and the operation to be done

Creating a full software in MATLAB is possible

- Practically instant loading and plotting of (big) data
- Responsive design - uigridlayout is your friend
- Other critical factors for Dig Software
 - Prototyping → final product
 - Object oriented programming
 - Custom UI components (ribbons, multi level drop down, status messages)
 - Custom event handler class
 - Strong debugging (breakpoints, step, code-on-the-fly, profiler, ...)
 - License manager developed by JenZa

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thank you for your interest,

thanks to Aker BP and TGS for
allowing us to show their data,

and thank you MathWorks for
allowing us to present at

MATLAB EXPO



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Check out our MATLAB Expo **handout** for a
summary and more about **Dig Software**.