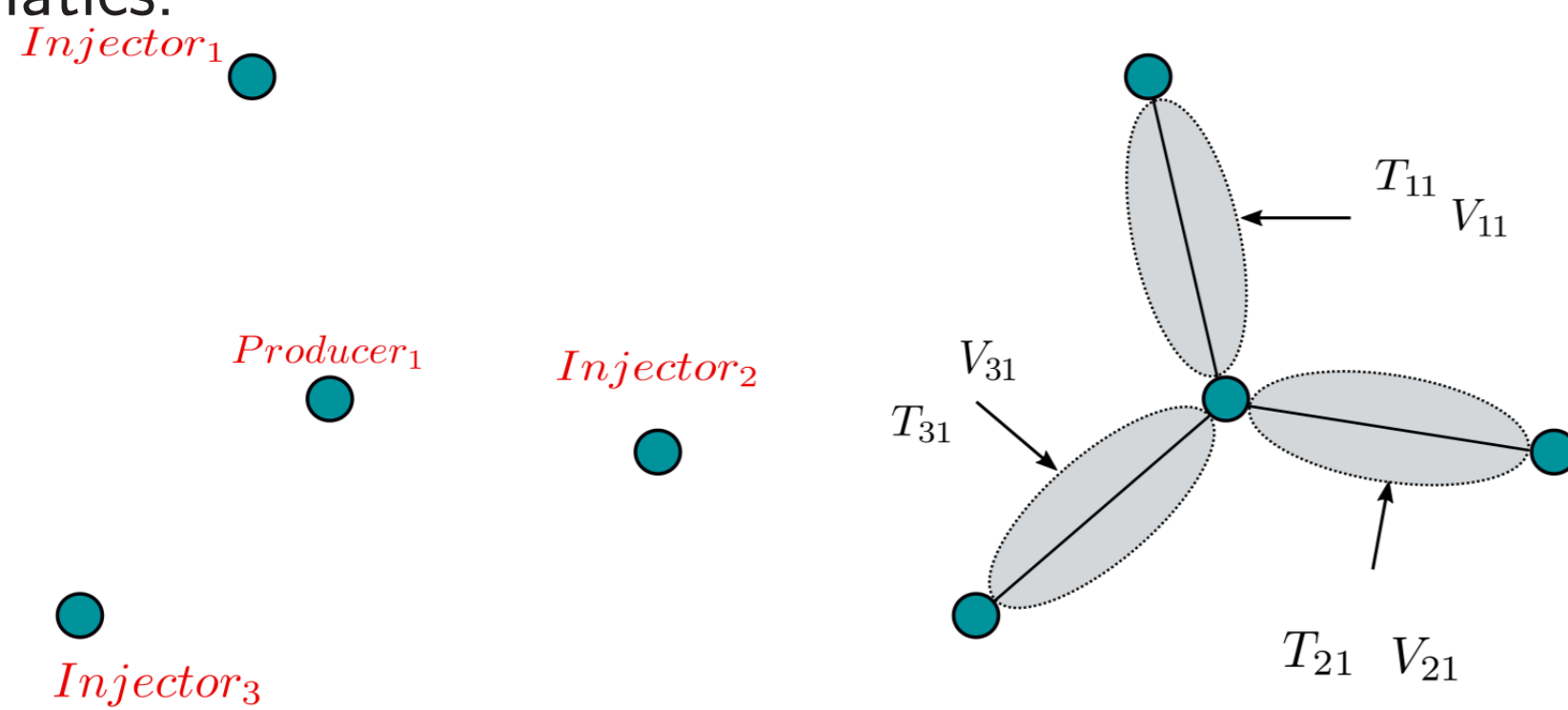


(1) – Introduction

- ▶ Full-physics reservoir models can be computationally prohibitive as a large number of simulation runs are required for history matching and optimization [1]
- ▶ Data-driven models may provide an attractive alternative to accelerate reservoir management [5]
- ▶ A large number of parameters and high complexity of the model can make a calibration procedure more difficult
- ▶ We proposed a methodology that used flow diagnostics to create a very simple model that requires an easy calibration procedure

(2) – Data-driven model

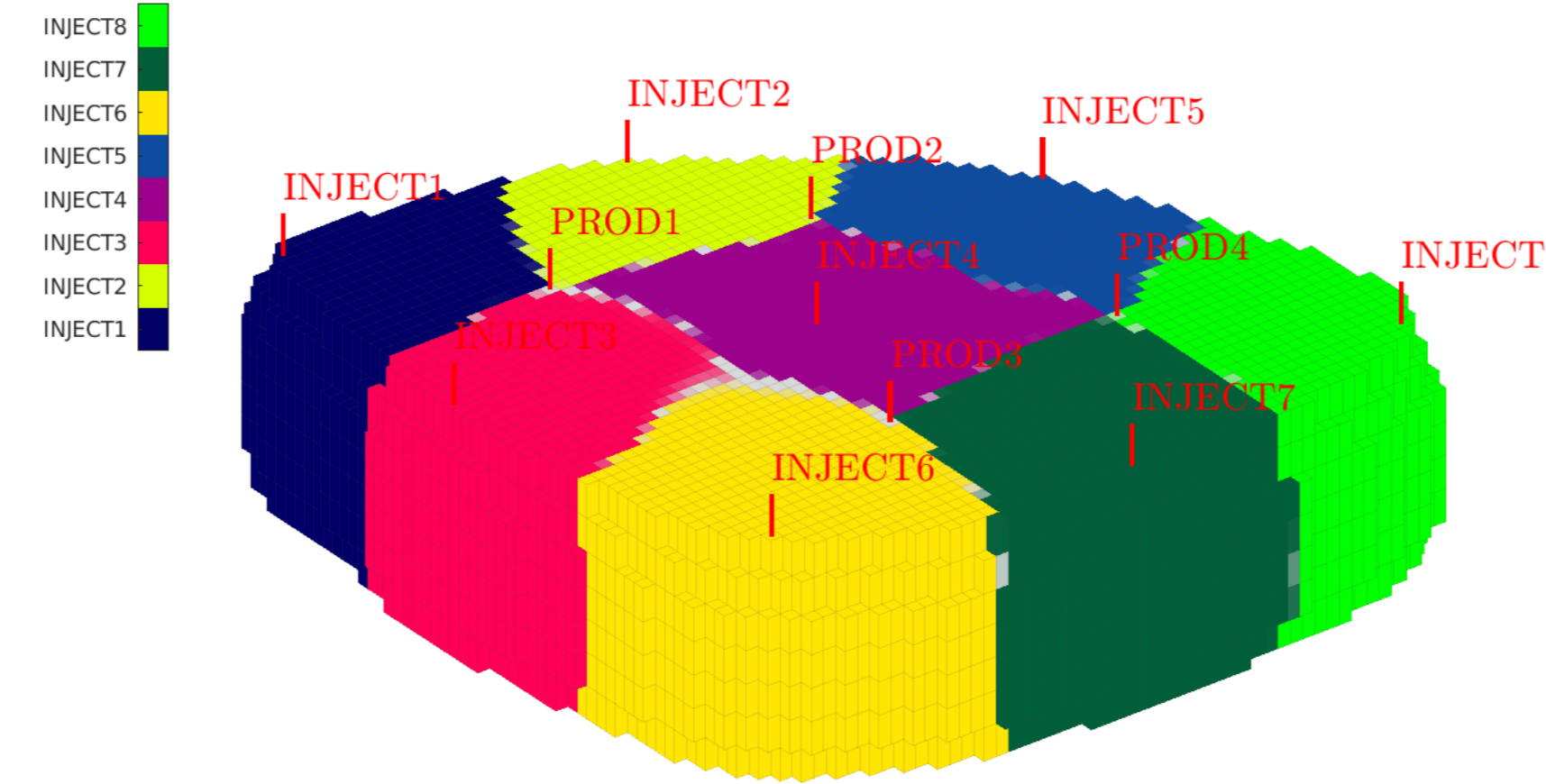
- ▶ We consider an INSIM type model [5] to represent each well-pair connection (injector and producer) with a 1D model
- ▶ Schematics:



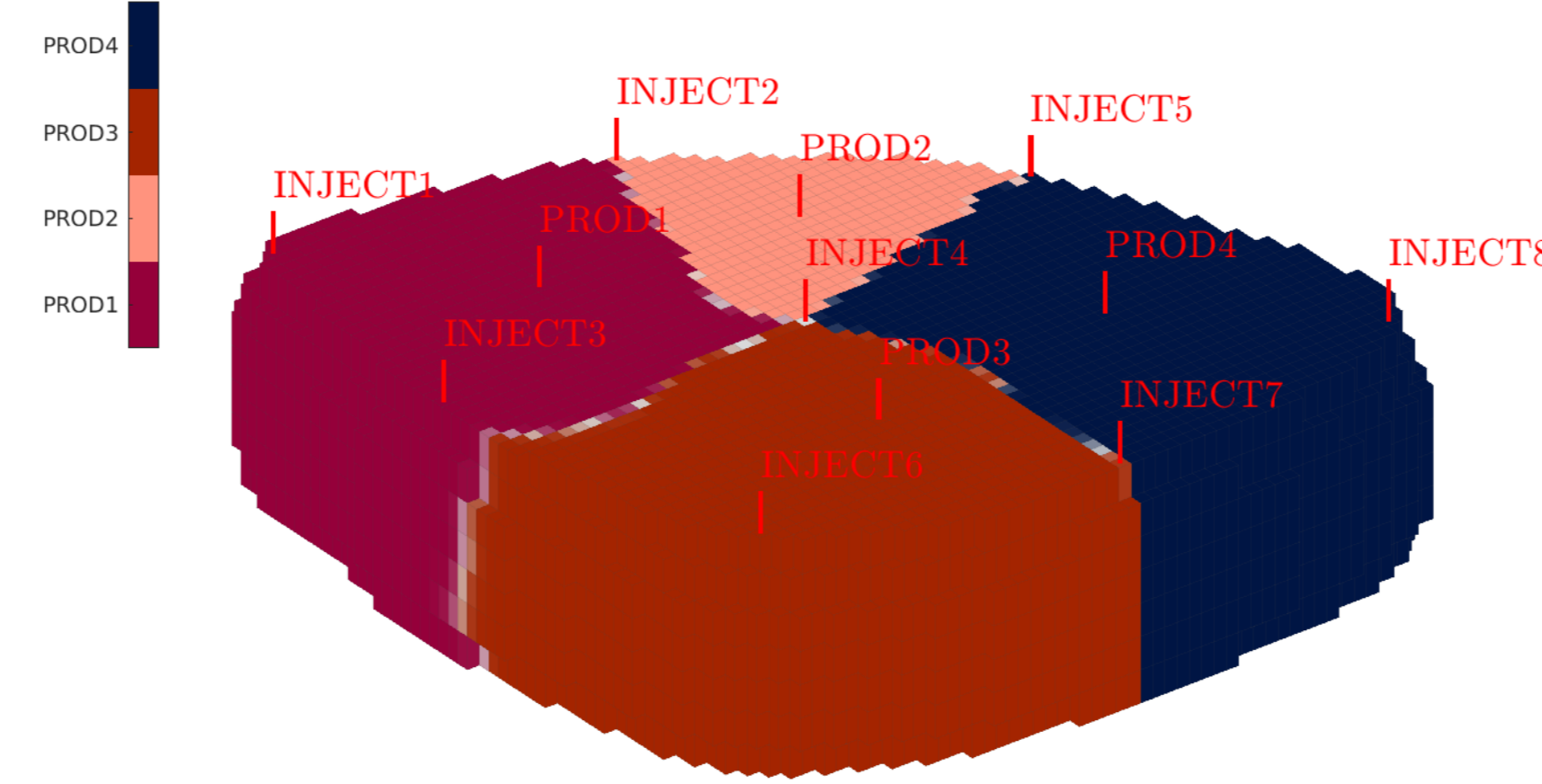
T_{ij} – Transmissibility between injector i and producer 1
 V_{ij} – Volume between injector i and producer 1

(3) – Flow diagnostic

- ▶ Flow diagnostic refers to a set of simple and controlled numerical flow experiments that are run to probe a reservoir model [4]
- ▶ It establishes connections and basic volume estimates between injectors and producers
- ▶ It quickly provides a qualitative picture of the flow patterns in the reservoir
- ▶ Sweep regions:



▶ Drainage regions:



(4) – INSIM type data-driven model [5]

- ▶ Estimate T_{ij} , V_{ij} using flow diagnostic
- ▶ Build λ_{ij} and f_{ij} from history data
- ▶ For each time step n

For each well pair ij

Calculate well pair flux q_{ij}^n :

$$q_{ij}^n = T_{ij} \lambda_{ij} (S_{avg}^{n-1}) (p_i^n - p_j^n)$$

Calculate well pair water flux qw_{ij}^n :

$$qw_{ij}^n = f_{i,j}(S_{avg}^{n-1}) q_{ij}^n$$

Calculate the new average water saturation $S_{avg,ij}^n$
 Solve for water saturation S_k^n (Buckley-Leverett equation) at well pair ij

$$S_k^n - S_k^{n-1} + v (f_{ij}(S_k^n) - f_{ij}(S_k^{n-1})) = 0,$$

where $v = \left(\frac{\Delta t}{\Delta x}\right) \left(\frac{q_{ij}^n L_{ij}}{V_{ij} \phi_{ij}}\right)$.

$$S_{avg,ij}^n = \text{mean}(S_k^n)$$

- p_i – Pressure at well i
- L_{ij} – Distance between injector i and producer j
- ϕ_{ij} – Porosity between injector i and producer j
- Δt – Time discretization
- Δx – Length discretization
- k – Index for length discretization
- n – Index for time discretization
- v – Characteristic velocity

The Egg model [2]

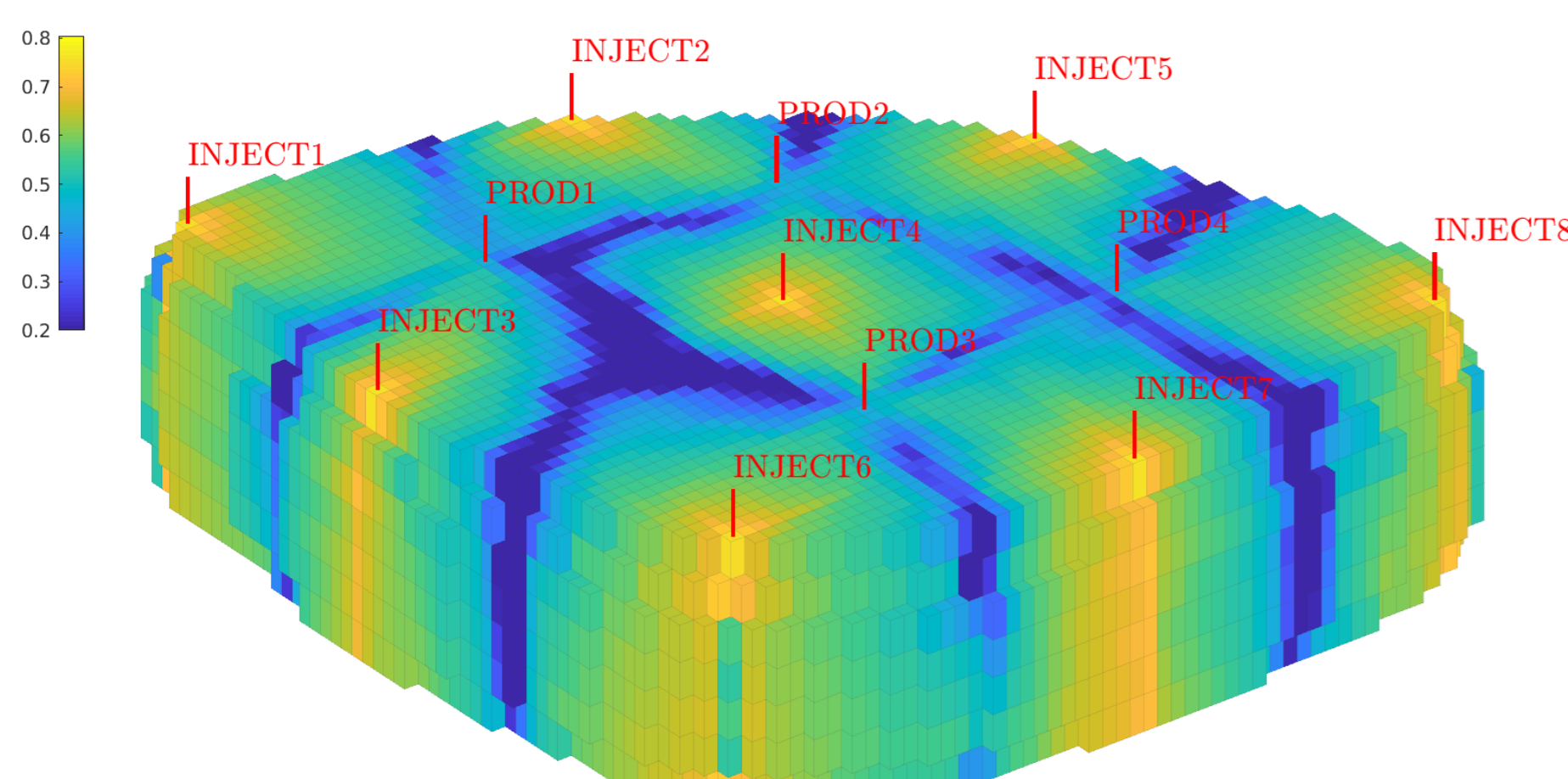


Figure: Water saturation S

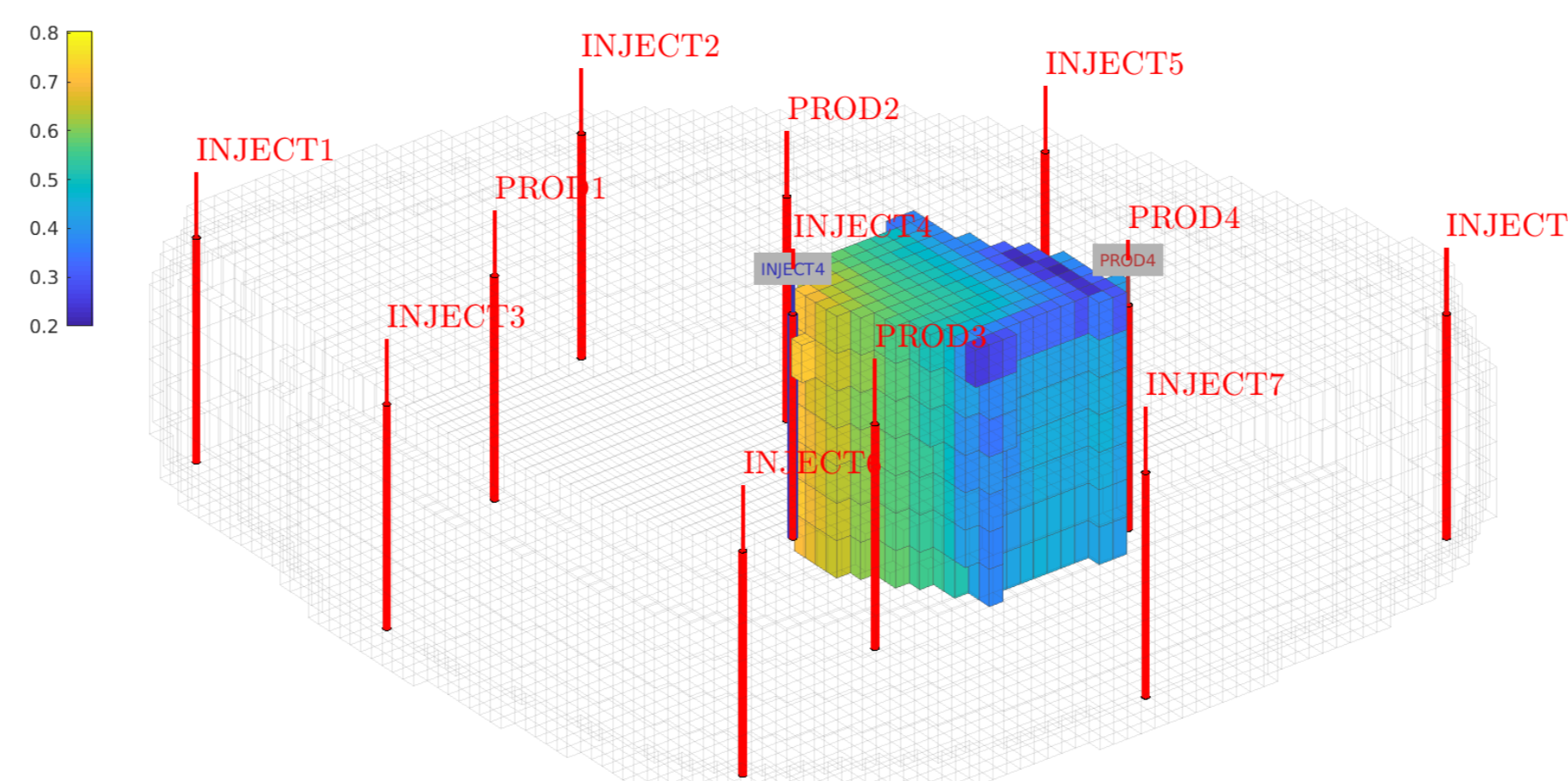
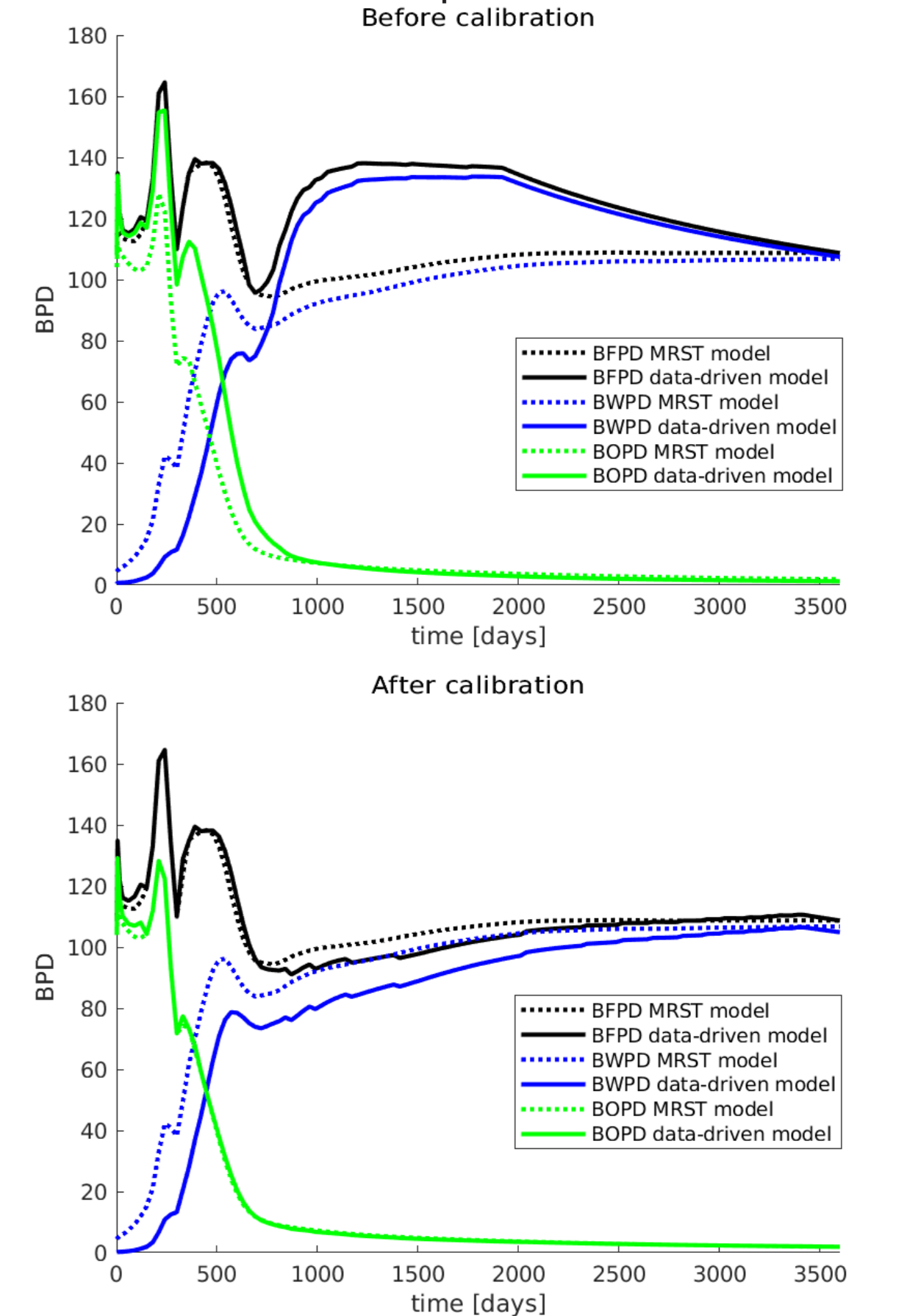


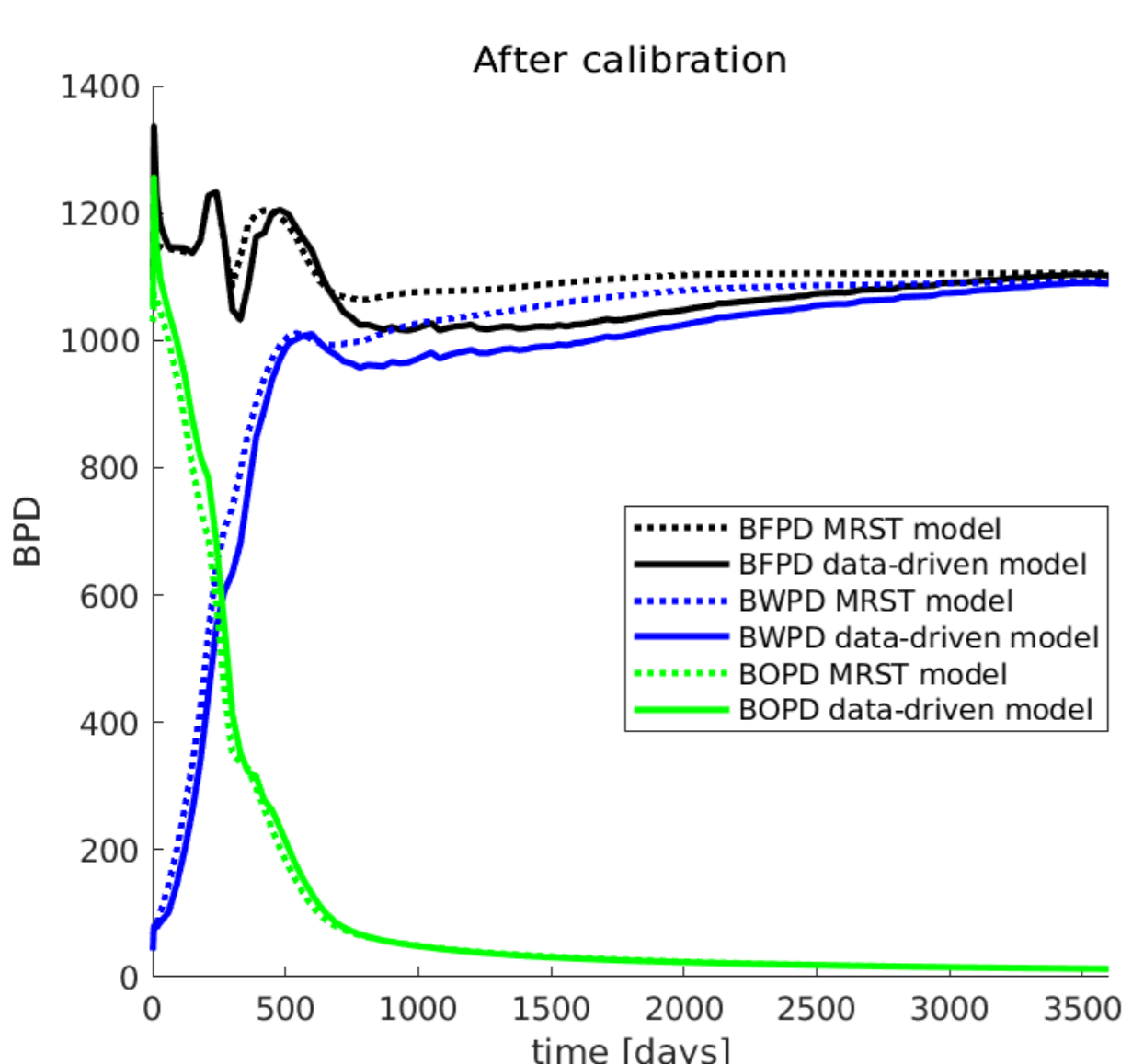
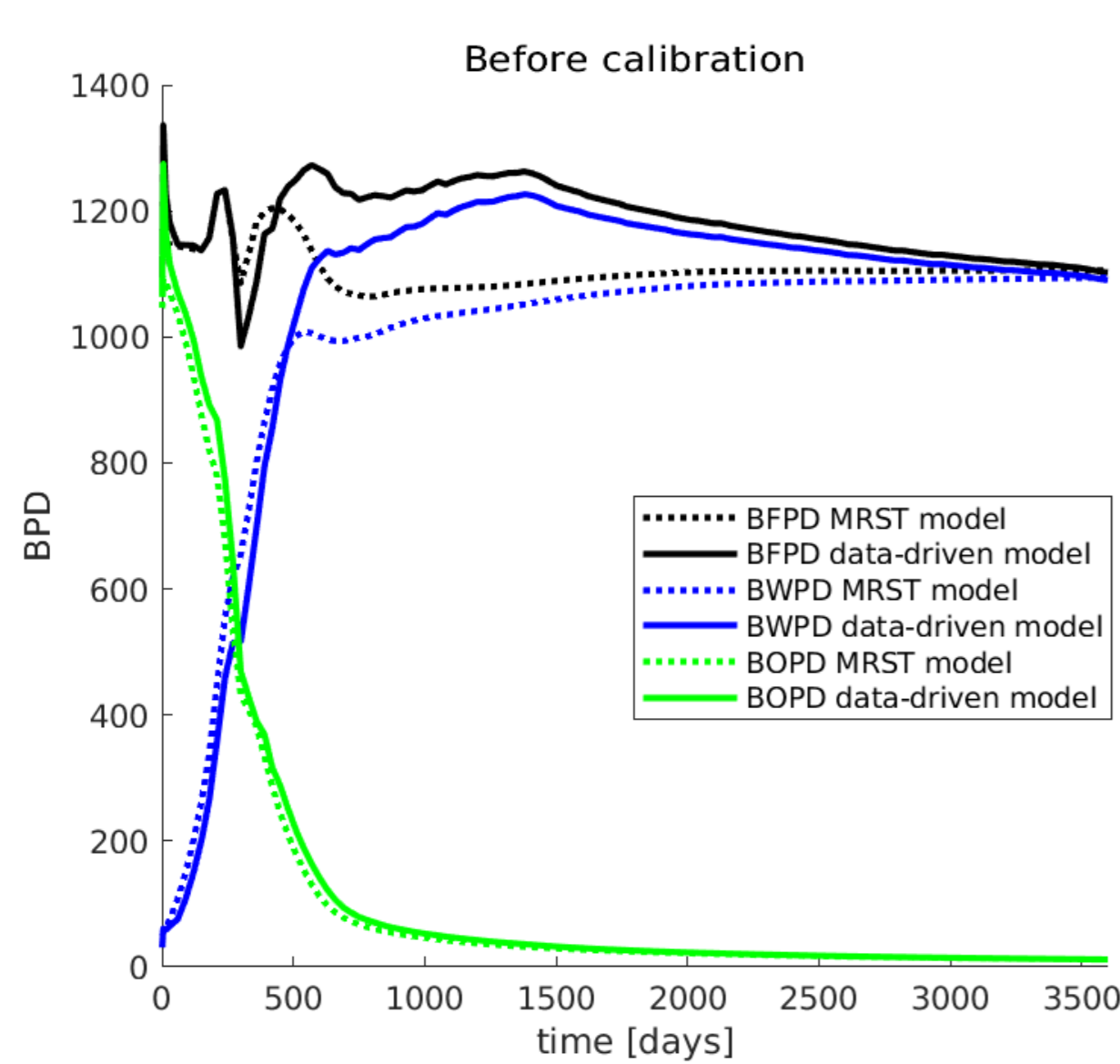
Figure: Well pair volume INJECT4-PROD4 obtained from flow diagnostics

Results from before and after calibrating the fractional flow for well pair INJECT4-PROD4



(5) – Producer 4

- ▶ Results from before and after calibrating the fractional flow at producer 4

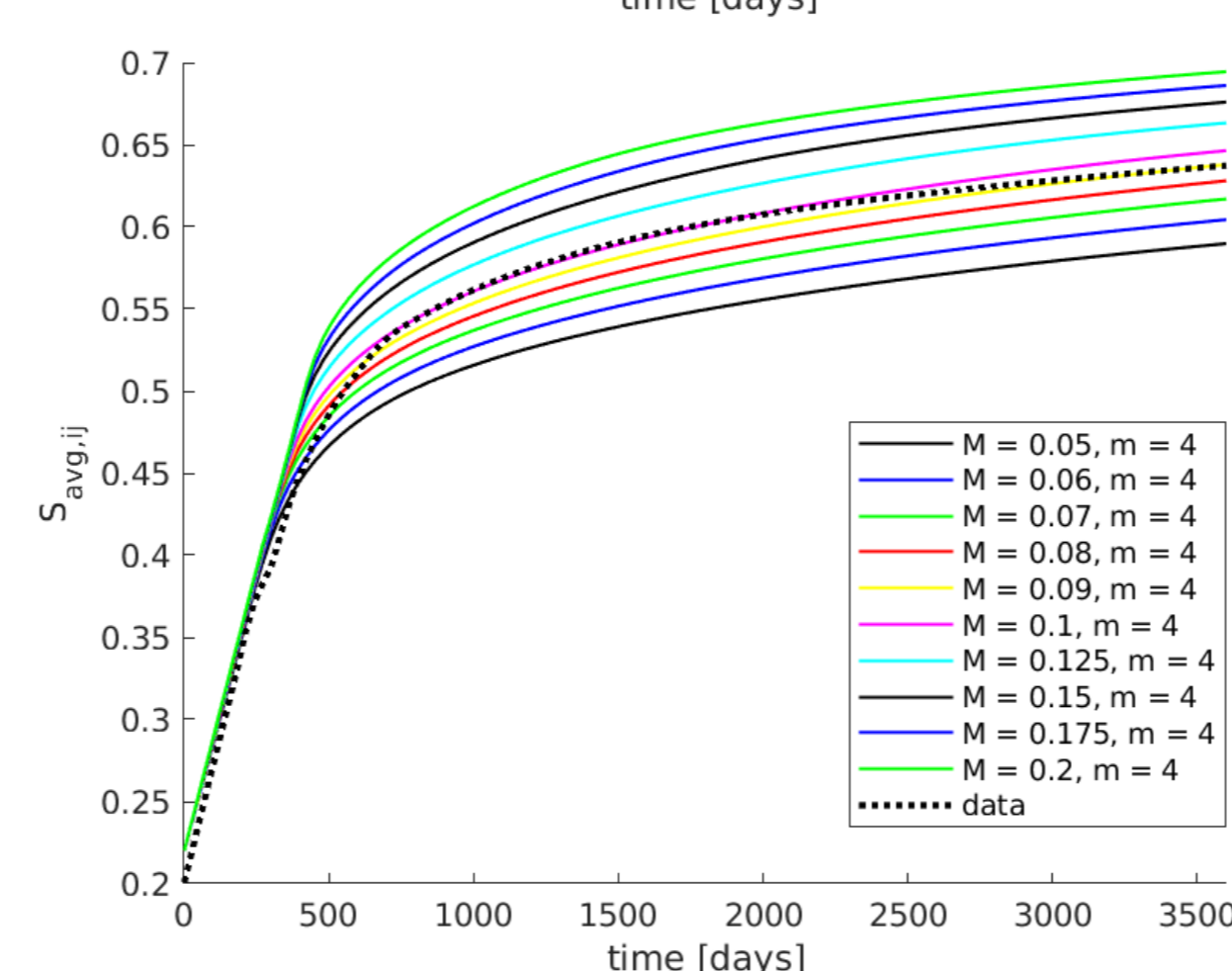
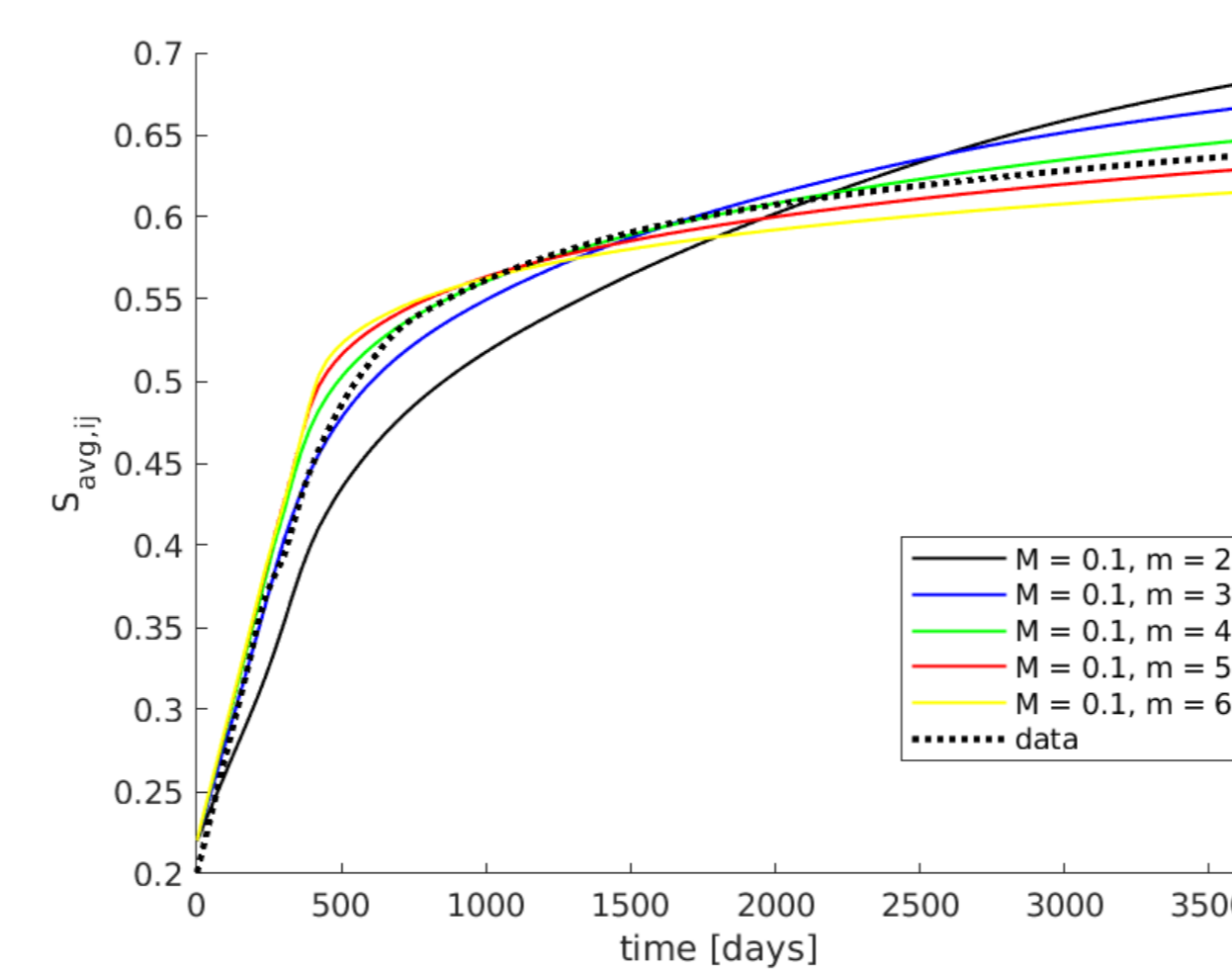


(6) – Calibration procedure for the fractional flow

- ▶ We define a general fractional flow function with parameters m and M

$$f_{ij}(S) = \frac{S^m}{S^m + M(1-S)^m}$$

- ▶ We try different values for parameters m and M and choose the ones that match the average water saturation obtained by MRST at each well pair volume



(7) – Example: The Egg model

About the setup

- ▶ Synthetic reservoir model with $\sim 25,000$ cells [2]
- ▶ Fluid properties based on realistic oil cases
- ▶ Simulation of water injection schedule over a period of 3600 days
- ▶ Simulated using MRST [3]

Simulation results

- ▶ Very close match despite the fact that we use a simple calibration procedure
- ▶ Some discrepancies in production curves due to the simplicity of the model

(8) – References

- [1] Z. Guo and A. C. Reynolds. Insim-ft in three-dimensions with gravity. *Journal of Computational Physics*, 380:143–169, 2019. ISSN 0021-9991.
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- [5] G. Ren, J. He, Z. Wang, R. M. Younis, and X.-H. Wen. Implementation of physics-based data-driven models with a commercial simulator. *SPE Reservoir Simulation Conference*, 2019. doi: 10.2118/193855-ms.