

An Integrated Method of Data Mining and Flow Unit Identification for Typical Low Permeability Reservoir Prediction

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Abstract

With the development of oilfield exploration and mining, the research on continental oil and gas reservoirs has been gradually refined, and the exploration target of offshore reservoir has also entered the hot study stage of small sand bodies, small fault blocks, complex structures, low permeability and various heterogeneous geological bodies. Thus, the marine oil and gas development will inevitably enter the complicated reservoir stage; meanwhile the corresponding assessment technologies, engineering measures and exploration method should be designed delicately. Studying on hydraulic flow unit of low permeability reservoir of offshore oilfield has practical significance for connectivity degree and remaining oil distribution. An integrated method which contains the data mining and flow unit identification part was used on the flow unit prediction of low permeability reservoir; the predicted results were compared with mature commercial system results for verifying its application. This strategy is successfully applied to increase the accuracy by choosing the outstanding prediction result. Excellent computing system could provide more accurate geological information for reservoir characterization.

Keywords

Low Permeability Reservoir, Offshore Oilfield, Hydraulic Flow Unit, Flow Unit Identification, Data Mining

1. Introduction

With the exploration and mining in marine oil and gas formation, there are an

increasing number of low permeability reservoirs being found. Generally speaking, this type of reservoir has the serious heterogeneity characteristics which can lead to the larger difference of permeability among reservoirs of equal porosity basically, and several related logging response characteristics are not obvious. In such environment, a reasonable representation of the reservoir has very important practical significance. In order to characterize oil and gas reservoirs more precisely, the concept of reservoir hydraulic flow unit is introduced, which, after continued development and improvement, for the moment generally refers to the basic unit with consistent petrological, geological and hydrodynamic characteristics within a given reservoir that is different from other rocks, and this method is especially effective for the porous medias paces with strong heterogeneity characteristics [1] [2] [3] [4].

Reservoir quality index and flow unit are two basic concepts used by scholars. Both petroleum geologists and engineers have long acquainted the importance of these concepts in petroleum field as they have applied them as outstanding methods to properly quantify and characterize reservoir formations [5]. Recent studies also have proved the superiority of data mining technology to empirical and statistical approaches in petroleum and geosciences related problems. A growing tendency utilizing mining algorithm for solving problems of onshore reservoir description is observed [6] [7] [8]. The aim of this study is to characterize target offshore reservoir with the integrated method of data mining and flow unit identification, and core samples were taken from Beibu Gulf typical low permeability operating area.

2. Data Analysis Approach

Hydraulic flow unit, has been well known as a part of the reservoir porous media, characterizes lateral and vertical consistency in reservoir rock and fluid properties. Lots of definitions for the unit were brought forward in the last decades by Hearn *et al.* [9], Ebanks [10] and Gunter *et al.* [11]. It was pointed out that the unit is useful in the reservoir characterization as it combines the most important two petrophysical properties: permeability and porosity. These two properties control reservoir quality in terms of reservoir storativity and transmissibility. In 1993, Amaefule *et al.* [12] presented the mathematical model for the *RQI* (Equation (1)) as:

$$RQI = 0.0314 \sqrt{\frac{k}{\phi_e}} \quad (1)$$

where k is permeability (mD), ϕ_e is effective porosity (fraction), and *RQI* is Reservoir Quality Index (μm).

Different *RQIs* could be a signification for the existence of multiple flow units in the porous media which inevitably influences the expected pressure profiles and flow regimes. In following equations ϕ_z (Equation (2)) and *FZI* (Equation (3)) are normalized porosity index and Flow Zone Indicator (μm) respectively.

$$\phi_z = \frac{\phi_e}{1 - \phi_e} \quad (2)$$

$$FZI = \frac{1}{\sqrt{F_s} \tau S_{gv}} = \frac{RQI}{\phi_z} \quad (3)$$

This model system is based on texture and mineralogy which defines similar fluid flow features that is independent of lithofacies. Authors give an equation which is rearranged to isolate the variable that is constant within a unit based on the concept of bundle of capillary tubes [13].

3. Flow Unit Division and Characterization

3.1. Flow Unit Division

The division and characterization of the hydraulic flow units can be executed either using the static based or the dynamic based methodology. The common static methods include developing relationship between fluid properties and rock media by core and/or log derived data, and the statistical measurement of permeability and the heterogeneous degree of the reservoir. It has been found that the application effects of single parameter methods are poor, loyalties of results are not high. Considering natural distribution characteristics of porous media itself, clustering analysis was chosen to execute early classification with the Flow Zone Indicator and its related parameters; then the final classification was completed according to the clustering pedigree chart of hydraulic unit samples [14].

Flow Zone Index and the factor which reflects the features of microscopic pore structure have high correlation by analyzing the relationship between flow parameter and displacement pressure (P_d). Besides, geological parameters for low permeability reservoirs were selected as clustering (Ward's method) variables: ϕ_e , ϕ_z and RQI . Sum of squares method which could deal with isolated points reasonably was considered preferentially. Based on the homogeneity of similar samples, 4 schemes were built finally (FU#5, FU#6, FU#7, FU#8).

3.2. Data Mining for Flow Unit Characterization

Due to the differentiation between petrophysical and percolation characteristics, there are some differences on logging response for each category of hydraulic flow unit, and based on the differences, a data mining method was also applied for identify the hydraulic unit of uncored intervals in the crossplot of logging bins. Key link of the whole system is probability database (include core and logging data), its construction process is through comparing each sample data and selecting logging parameters associated with the core. The database consisting of probability of occurrence for each unit corresponding to discretized logging data is assigned to all FUs. Basic computation of the database and inference of FUs was executed by self-software. Meanwhile, back evaluation program was performed to test the software's effect for known categories of cored interval. The software design procedure is presented in **Figure 1**.

Probability database of cored sample unit categories were calculated after software debugging completed, and named as P_{FU5-1} , P_{FU5-2} , P_{FU5-3} ; P_{FU6-1} , P_{FU6-2} , P_{FU6-3} ; P_{FU7-1} , P_{FU7-2} , P_{FU7-3} ; P_{FU8-1} , P_{FU8-2} , P_{FU8-3} . The result of back evaluation report shows that the accurate rates of P_{FU5-3} and P_{FU6-3} are better than remaining database (**Table 1**).

3.3. Comparative Verification

The predicted results of software were compared with the mature commercial system results of artificial neural network recognition mode for verifying its application. Firstly, the same cored single well and database P_{HU5-3} which has the higher accurate rate were choose, and then operated software, result of prediction rate was 82.07%. Then selecting 5 typical logging parameters to be neural network input parameters, and the categories of hydraulic flow unit were selected as the parameter of expectation output, hidden layer neurons number range of 4 - 12 and the output type is hydraulic flow unit. In the training process, the network learning rate is 0.05, permissible error is 0.001, and maximum number of iterations is 10000. The number of hidden layer nodes selected by experience formula, network error showed the minimum error when the number of the nodes reach 11, then supplied single well data, we focus on the training error has reached the requirements when the number of iterations up to 5968 times (**Table 2**). Weights and thresholds of prediction model were created. The true positive rates of receiver operating characteristic curve increase fast, curves bent upward, areas under curve large, classified performance of model is favorable. Calling learning network to carry out predictive instruction for verified well, the final accuracy rate is 82.97%, close to the predictive results with our software.

Table 1. Statistical results of back evaluation report on cored single wells.

Database	Case 1	Case 2	Case 3
P_{HU5-1}	0.71	0.65	0.62
P_{HU5-2}	0.63	0.77	0.72
P_{HU5-3}	0.79	0.82	0.83
P_{HU6-1}	0.77	0.75	0.79
P_{HU6-2}	0.45	0.57	0.64
P_{HU6-3}	0.83	0.78	0.79
P_{HU7-1}	0.75	0.61	0.49
P_{HU7-2}	0.62	0.67	0.39
P_{HU7-3}	0.58	0.49	0.45
P_{HU8-1}	0.77	0.75	0.73
P_{HU8-2}	0.69	0.74	0.62
P_{HU8-3}	0.44	0.51	0.59

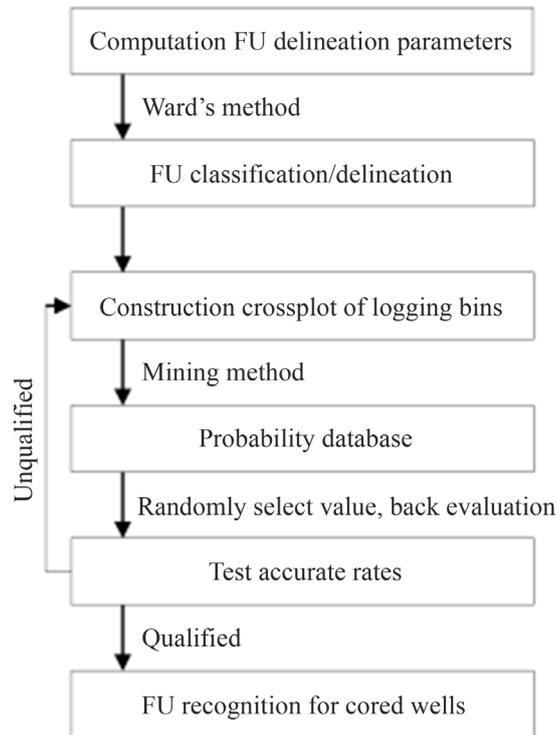


Figure 1. Compiling flowchart of FU recognition system.

Table 2. Input parameters and calculated process factors.

Sample Weights			Network Learning Rate	Permissible Error	Maximum Number of Iterations	Number of Hidden Layer Nodes
Training	Validation	Testing				
0.7	0.2	0.1	0.05	0.001	10000	11

4. Conclusion

In this work, hydraulic flow units are delineated, and predicted from well loggings and validated on the basis of data mining method, reservoir performance, petrophysical properties and lithology. At the same time, the software was written in the prediction process, and the results were compared with the mature commercial system results for verifying its application. This study proves that in the offshore system of low permeability, utilizing the integrated method of data mining and flow unit identification could reach higher accurate rate on the prediction of uncored intervals. The same way could be promoted on several trial blocks with similar regional geological background.

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Conflicts of Interest

The author declares no conflicts of interest regarding the publication of this paper.

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