

Complex Construction vs. Simple Deconstruction: Alternative Workflows and the Role of 'Ultimate Truth' Models

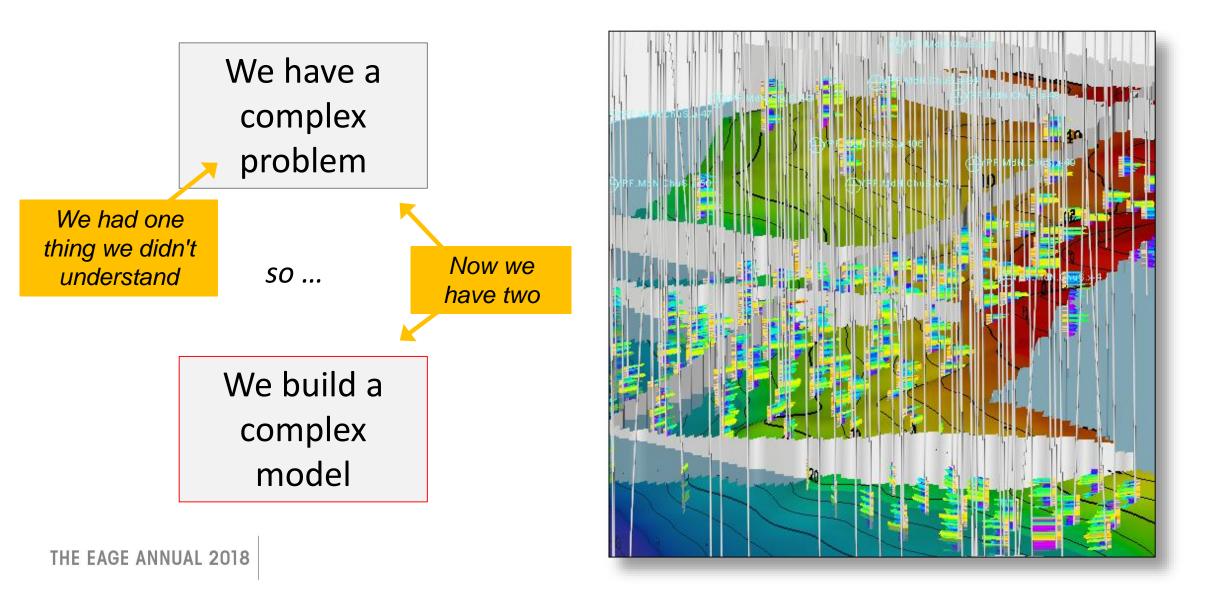


Mark Bentley, Ed Stephens – AGR TRACS Tom Buckle, Rhona Hutton – Heriot-Watt



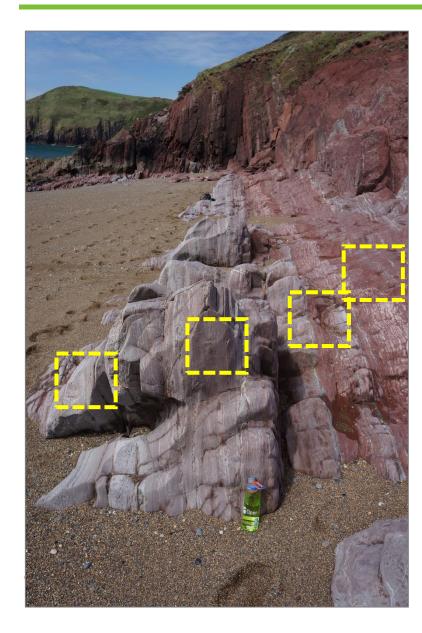


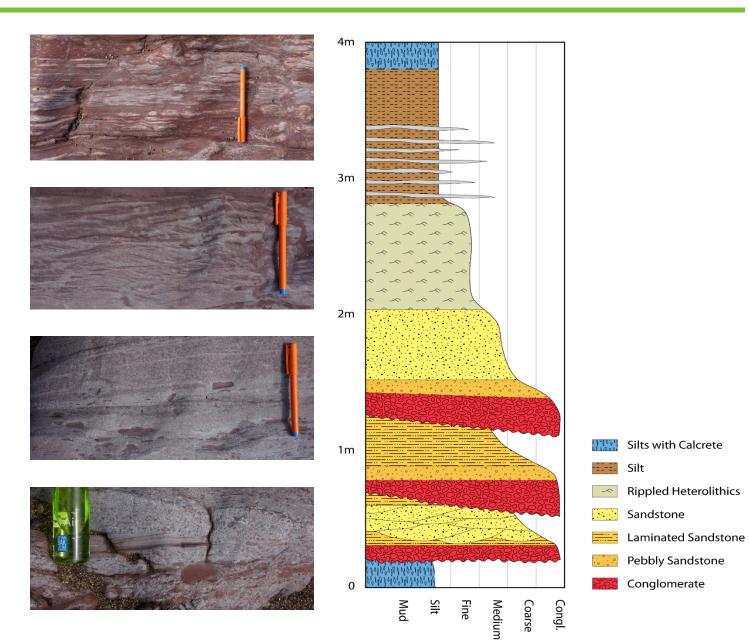
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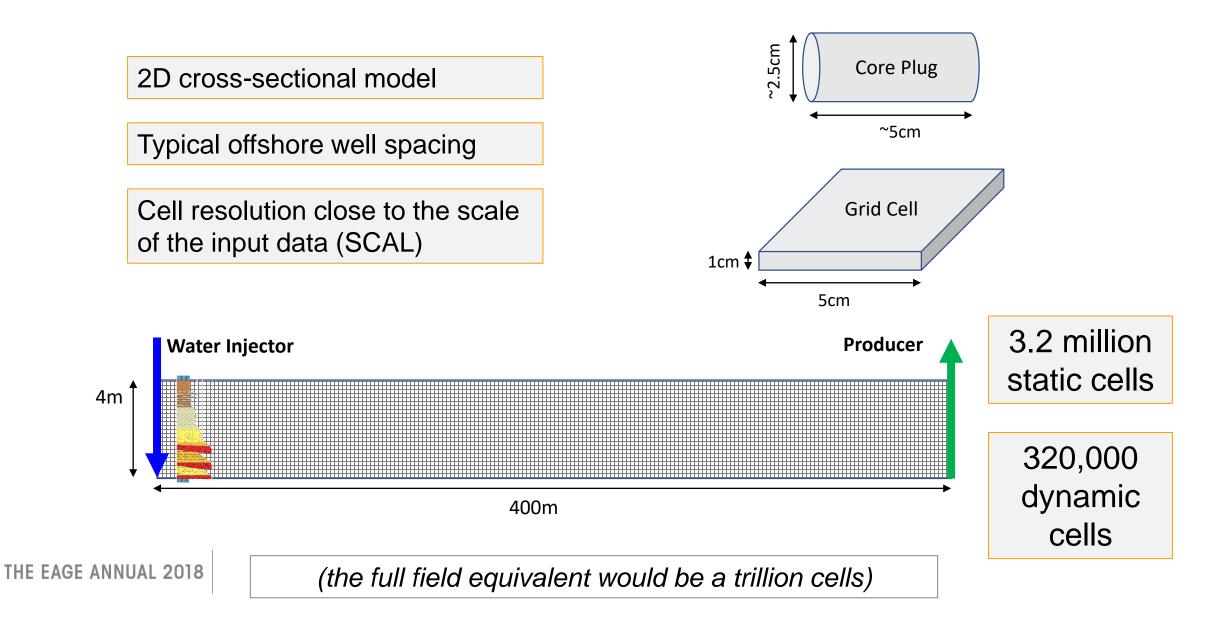


Understand one heterogeneous bed



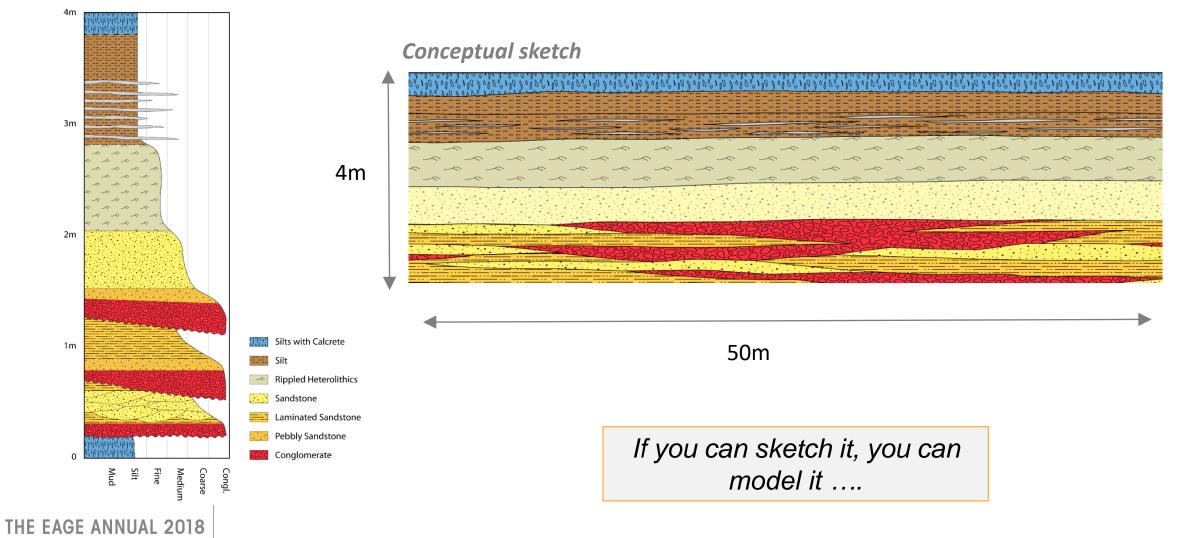


'Ultimate Truth' (... almost)

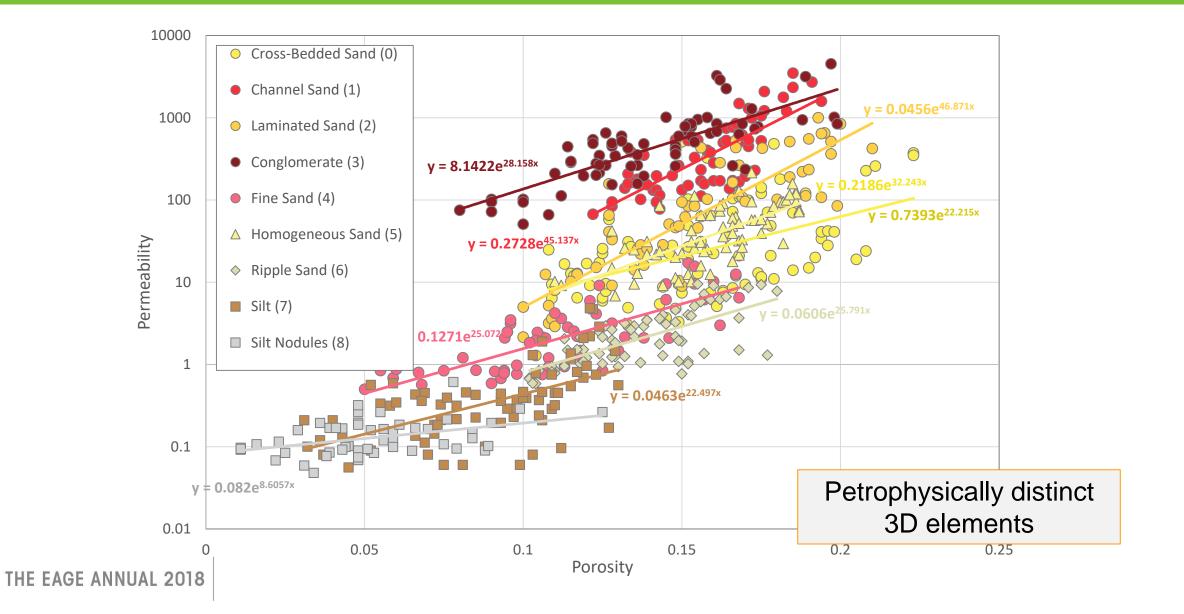


Static build – concept-driven

Sedimentary log

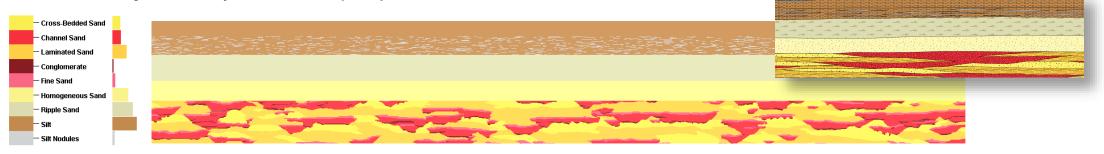


Model elements

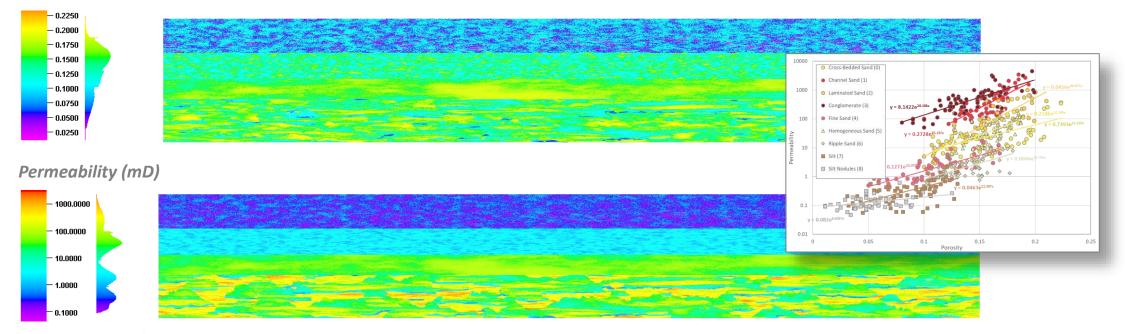


Static model

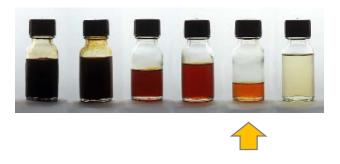
Model elements from multi-point statistics (MPS)



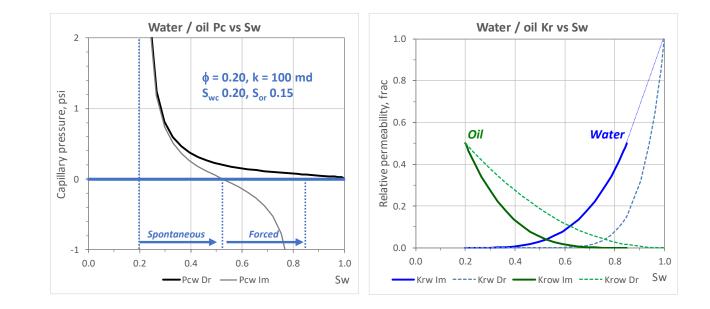
Porosity (frac)



FLUID Light oil (35 API), undersaturated



SATURATION Mixed wet (I_w 0.5)



Model performance – how wrong can we be?

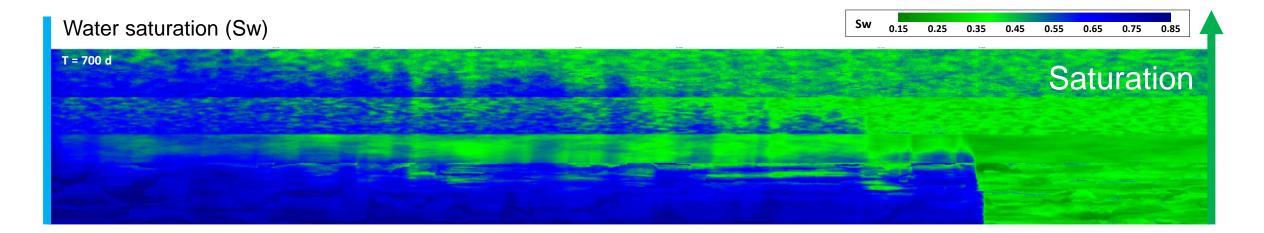


UNDERSTANDING THE PRODUCING SYSTEM

effective neteffects of imbibitionwettabilitylocating remaining oil

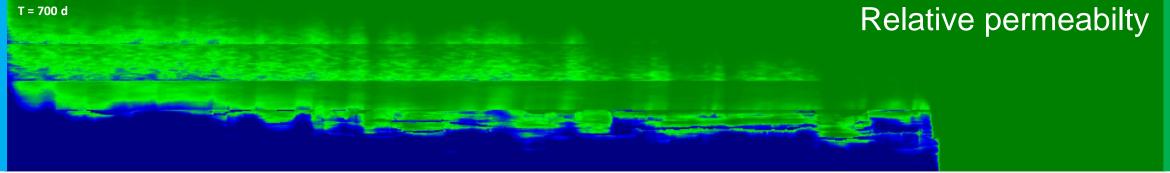
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... and what happens when we scale back up ...

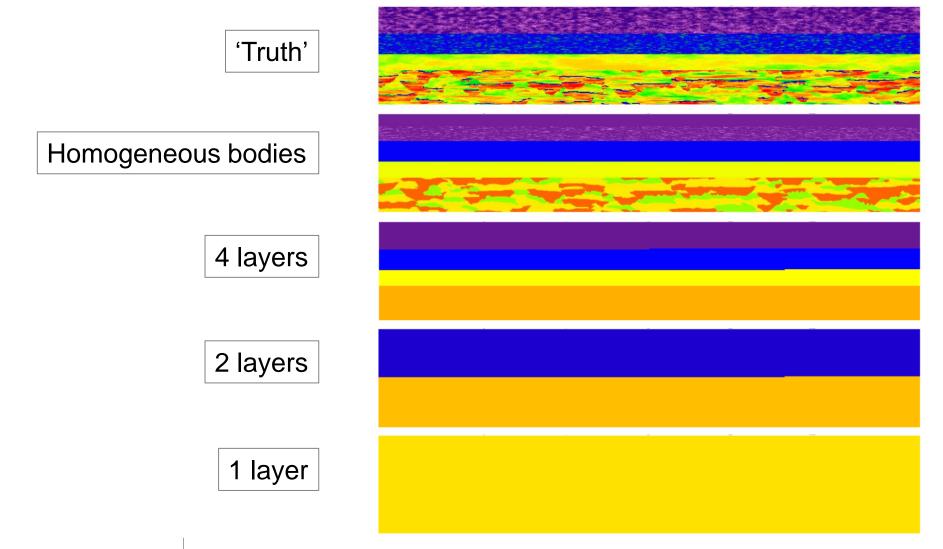


Water relperm (Krw)



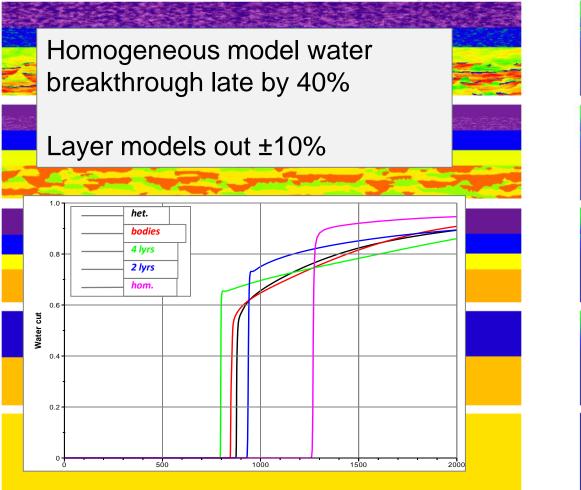


Heterogeneity and sweep

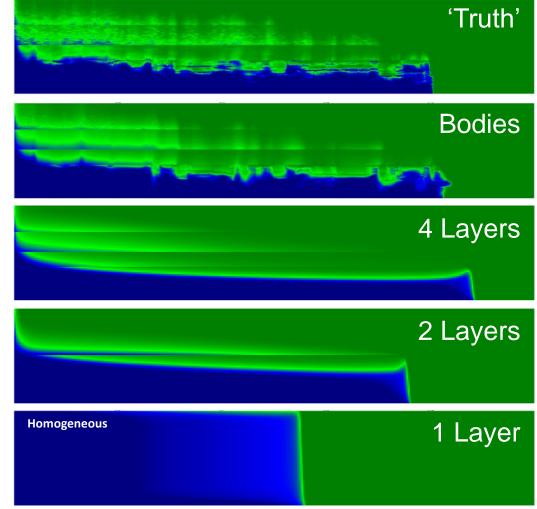


Heterogeneity and sweep

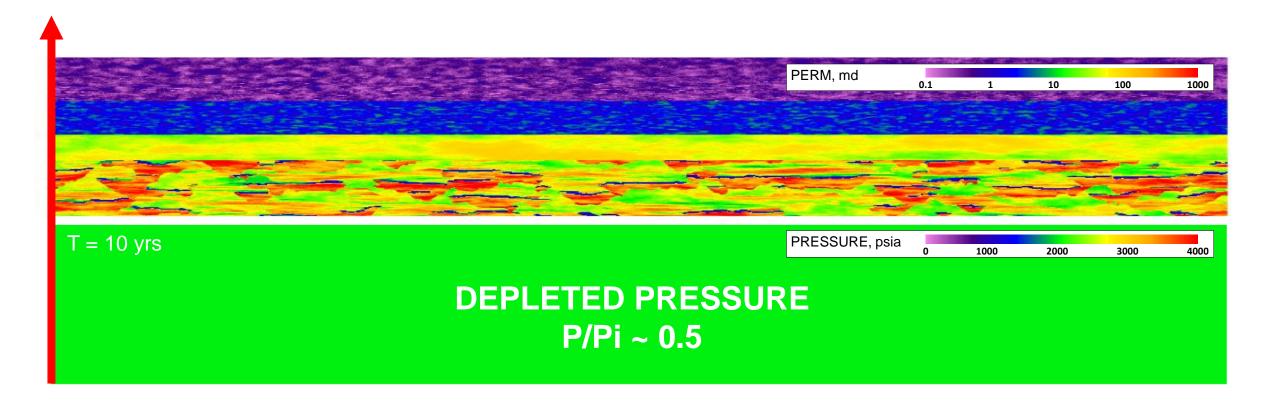
Permeability



Krw @ 700d



Impact of viscosity 1: gas

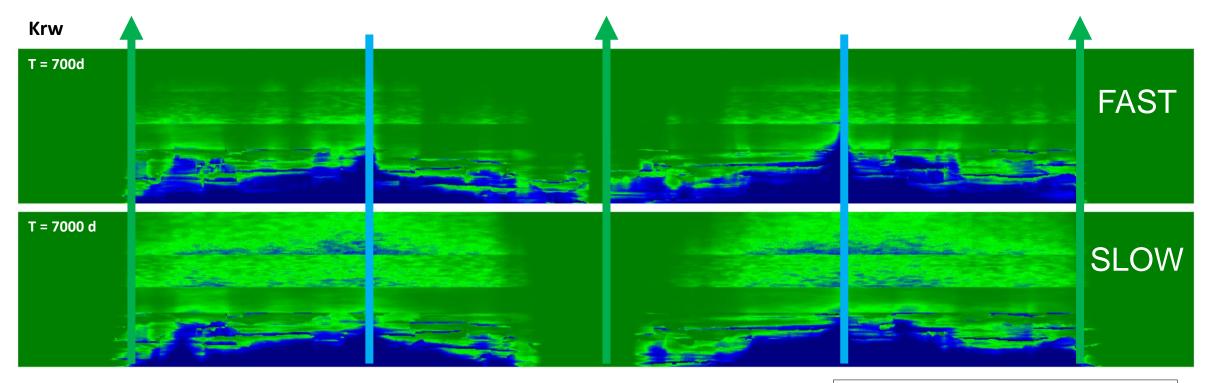


Gas doesn't 'see' the heterogeneity

Impact of viscosity 2: viscous oil

Viscous oil, 5 cp, unfavourable mobility ratio

Contrasting fast vs. slow injection (15% vs. 1.5% PV/yr)



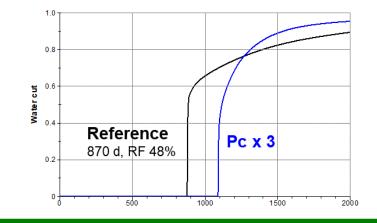
Krw				
	0.0	0.04	0.08	0.12

Understanding 1 - the impact of capillary forces

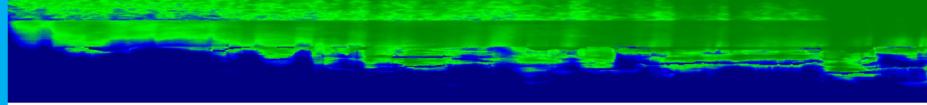
Increased Pc shows significant recovery from upper units

Delays WBT by ~ 25%, increased RF ~ 5%

Krw @ 700d

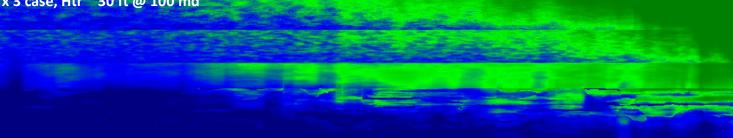


'Truth' reference case

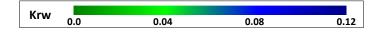


Pc x 3 case, Htr ~ 30 ft @ 100 md

Reference case Htr ~ 10 ft @ 100 md



'Truth' with stronger Pc



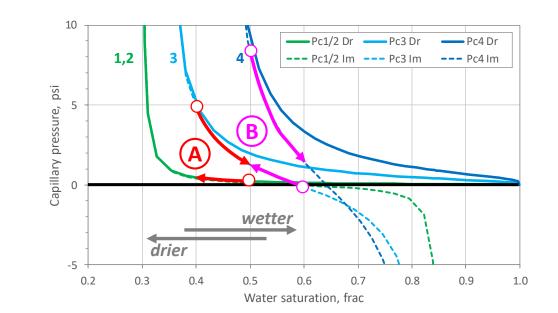
Understanding 1 – capillary imbibition 'dry towel' effects

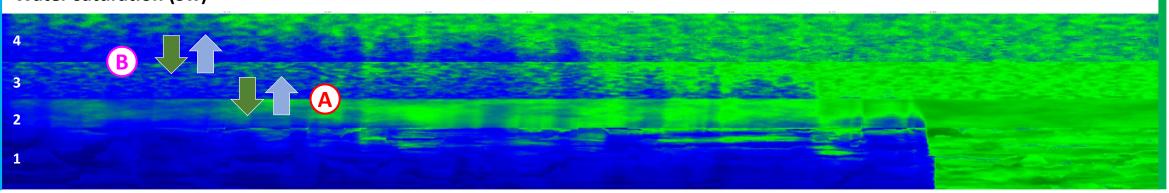
- Potential gain ~ 3 psi from Sw exchange by ca. 0.1 from unit 2 to unit 3
- B Potential gain ~ 6 psi from Sw exchange by ca. 0.1 from unit 3 to unit 4

Water drawn up displaces oil down

Additional recovery from nominally 'non-net' material

Water saturation (Sw)

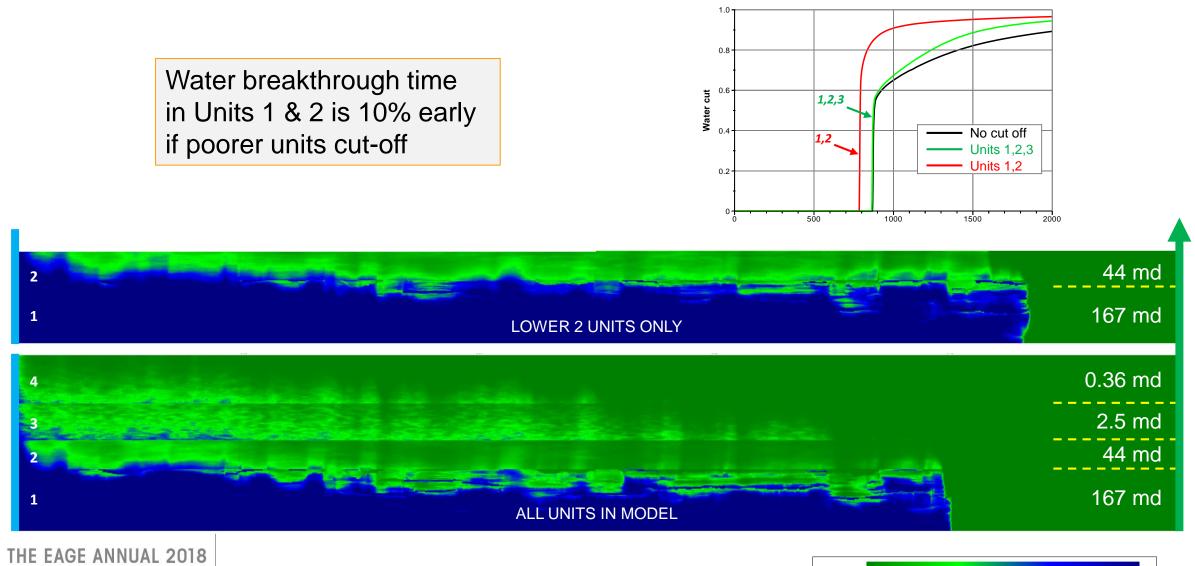








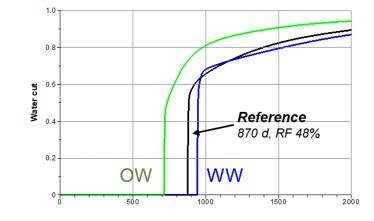
Understanding 2 – flow-based determination of net



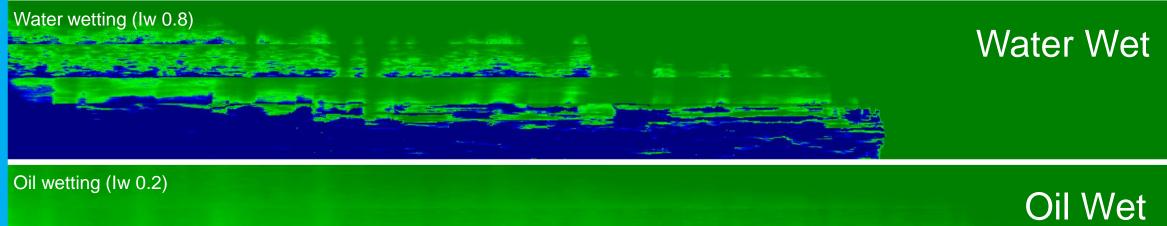
Krw 0.0 0.04 0.08 0.12

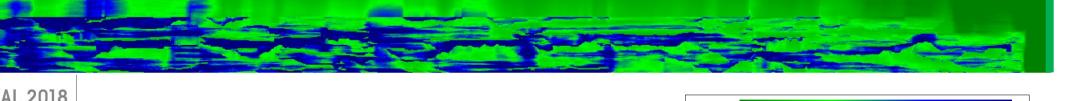
Understanding 3: the impact of wettability

WW: WBT later by ~ 10%, RF higher by ~ 3% Stronger spontaneous imbibition into upper units OW: WBT earlier by ~ 20%, RF lower by ~ 10% Bypass of lower perm material within lower unit



Krw @ 700d





Krw

0.0

0.04

0.08

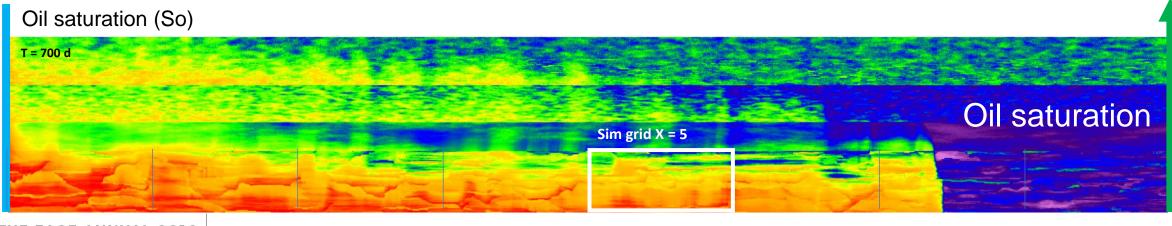
0.12

Understanding 4 - Locating Remaining Oil

Saturation behind the flood front Explore sim grid cell X=5 flowing ~90% water-cut

> Residual oil saturation Same result in fine and sim grid models ...but fine model illustrates where the higher Sor is located

Model	Swi	W/cut	Krw	Kro	Soil
Ultra fine grid	30.7%	87%	0.1305	0.0188	34%
Sim grid X=5	30.6%	93%	0.0992	0.0076	34%





Upscaling to normal life

Ultra Fine 0.25 x 0.02 m 320,000 cells

Fine 1 x 0.04 m 40,000 cells

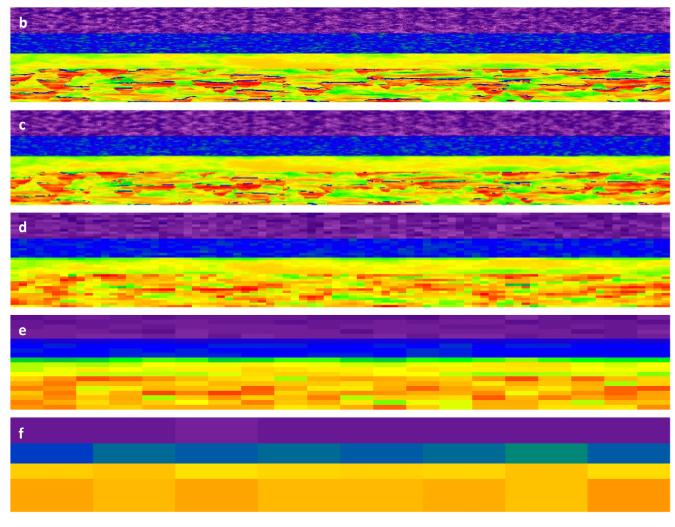
'Logging scale' 5 x 0.1 m 3,200 cells

'High res' simulation 20 x 0.2 m 400 cells

'Normal simulation' 50 x 1 m 32 cells

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Kh, md

0.1

1

10

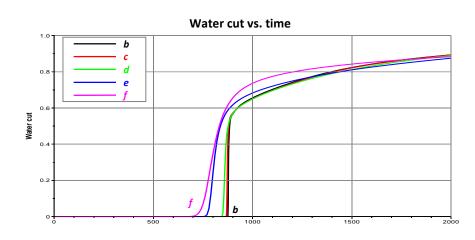
100

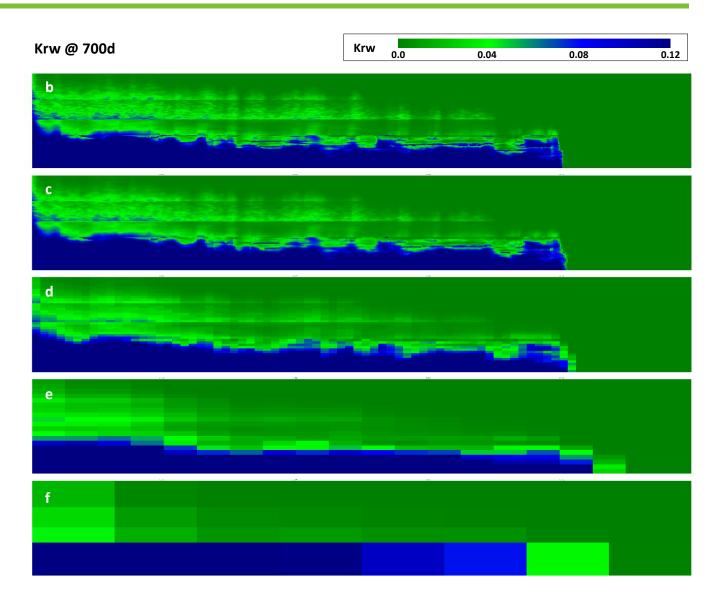
1000

Upscaling to normal life

Ultimate recovery similar (within 3%)

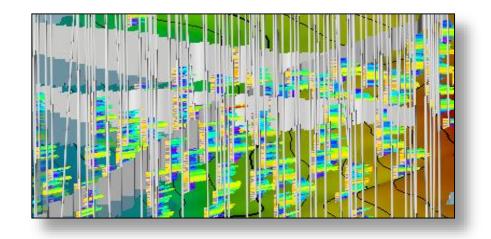
But breakthrough times progressively error-prone (up to 20%)

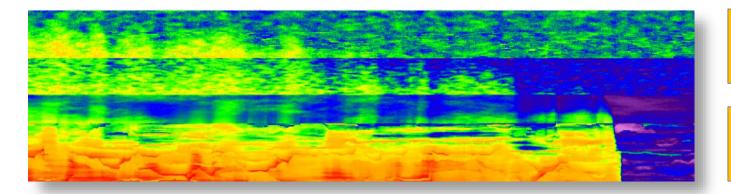




Truth models repeatedly show that removing detail is a *systematic* bias

Big, 'complex' full-field models tend to over-optimism





We understand more through deconstruction

... and can then make appropriate workflow adjustments at larger scales

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Sometimes, small really is beautiful









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