



How certain are we about uncertainty?

István Nemes – reservoir geologist

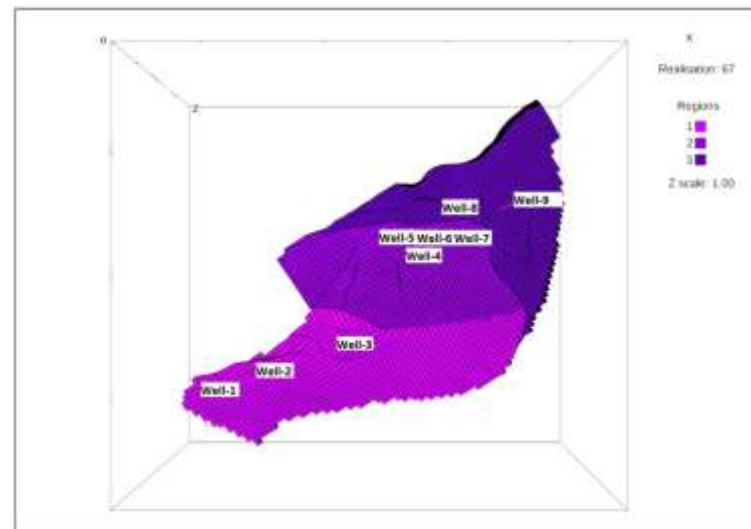


2014.03.28., Balatonföldvár

► **MOL GROUP**

Outline

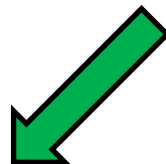
- Why and how do we need this?
- Softwares
 - Roxar Irap RMS 2012.0.3
 - REP 5.25c1
 - Microsoft Excel 2010
- Case-study
 - Representing an extensive dataset



Why and how do we need this?

- *Heisenberg's Principle of Uncertainty: „...the act of observation affects the particle being observed...”*
- Surveys, loggings, measurements, interpretations have errors (natural thing)(„model!” ≠ reality)
 - Resolution
 - Error of the employed tools
 - Empirical regressions
- Well data unintentionally biased → questionable representativity
 - What about the interwell space, spatial uncertainty?
- Errors inheriting, accumulating → growing (Must account for them!)

No one ever said: „Here is the sand body, but lets drill a well into the shaly part to gather representative data for the geologist.”



*Scenario
uncertainty*



Data uncertainty

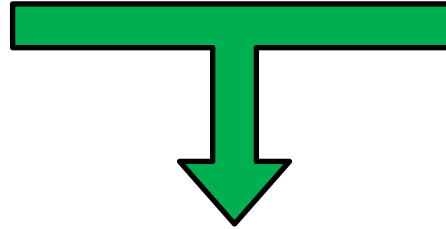
Why and how do we need this?

▶ Seismic data

- ▶ surfaces
- ▶ faults
- ▶ well-picks
- ▶ pinch-out polygons
- ▶ attributes

▶ Petrophysical data

- ▶ well data (trajectory, wellhead)
- ▶ porosity
- ▶ lithological composition
- ▶ water saturation
- ▶ permeability
- ▶ FWL



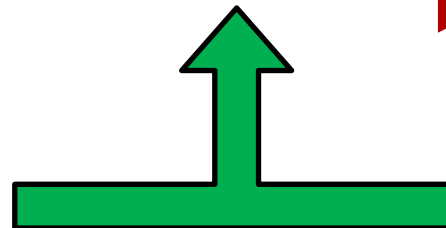
$$HCIIP = \frac{V_{bulk} * NtG * \phi * (1 - S_w)}{B_i}$$

▶ PVT data

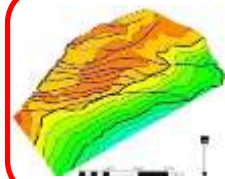
- ▶ B_i
- ▶ R_{si}
- ▶ GCR
- ▶ Composition data
- ▶ Density

▶ Core data

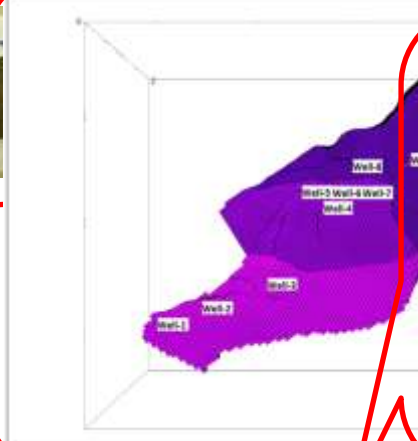
- ▶ capillary curves
- ▶ density
- ▶ horizontal and vertical permeability
- ▶ calcite content



Why and how do we need this?



Data collection (QC, EDA, dependencies)



Project

Start of realisation number: 1 Step: 10

Algorithms: Screen, Depth, ...

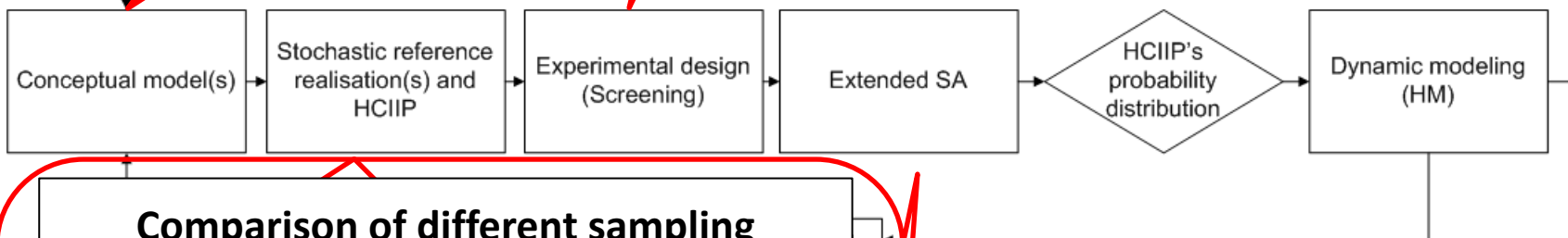
Number of runs per combination: 1

Sampling method: ...

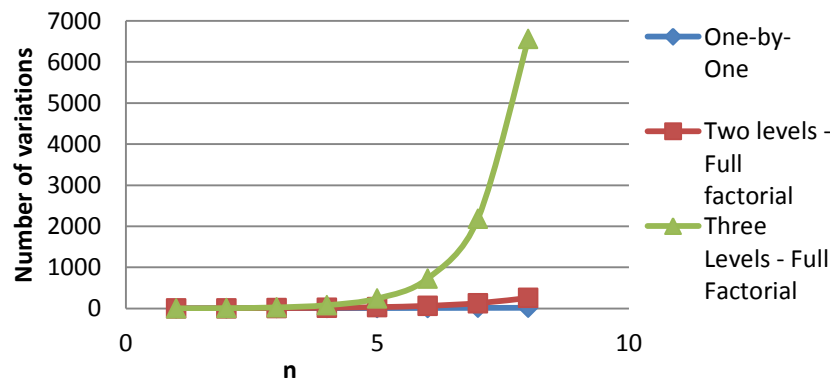
Design matrix:

Realisation ID	Porosity	Log Factor	HM (e-0001)
1. Basic	Basic	Basic	Basic
2. Low	Basic	Basic	Basic
3. High	Basic	Basic	Basic
4. Basic	Low	Basic	Basic
5. Basic	High	Basic	Basic
6. Basic	Basic	Low	Basic
7. Basic	Basic	High	Basic
8. Basic	Basic	Basic	Low
9. Basic	Basic	Basic	High

2*n+1



Comparison of different sampling methods



Statistics Raw data

338e+09
5295e+09
e+09
51355e+08
5
roj. real 39)
roj. real 89)
roj. real 67)
roj. real 14)
roj. real 47)

Why and how do we need this?

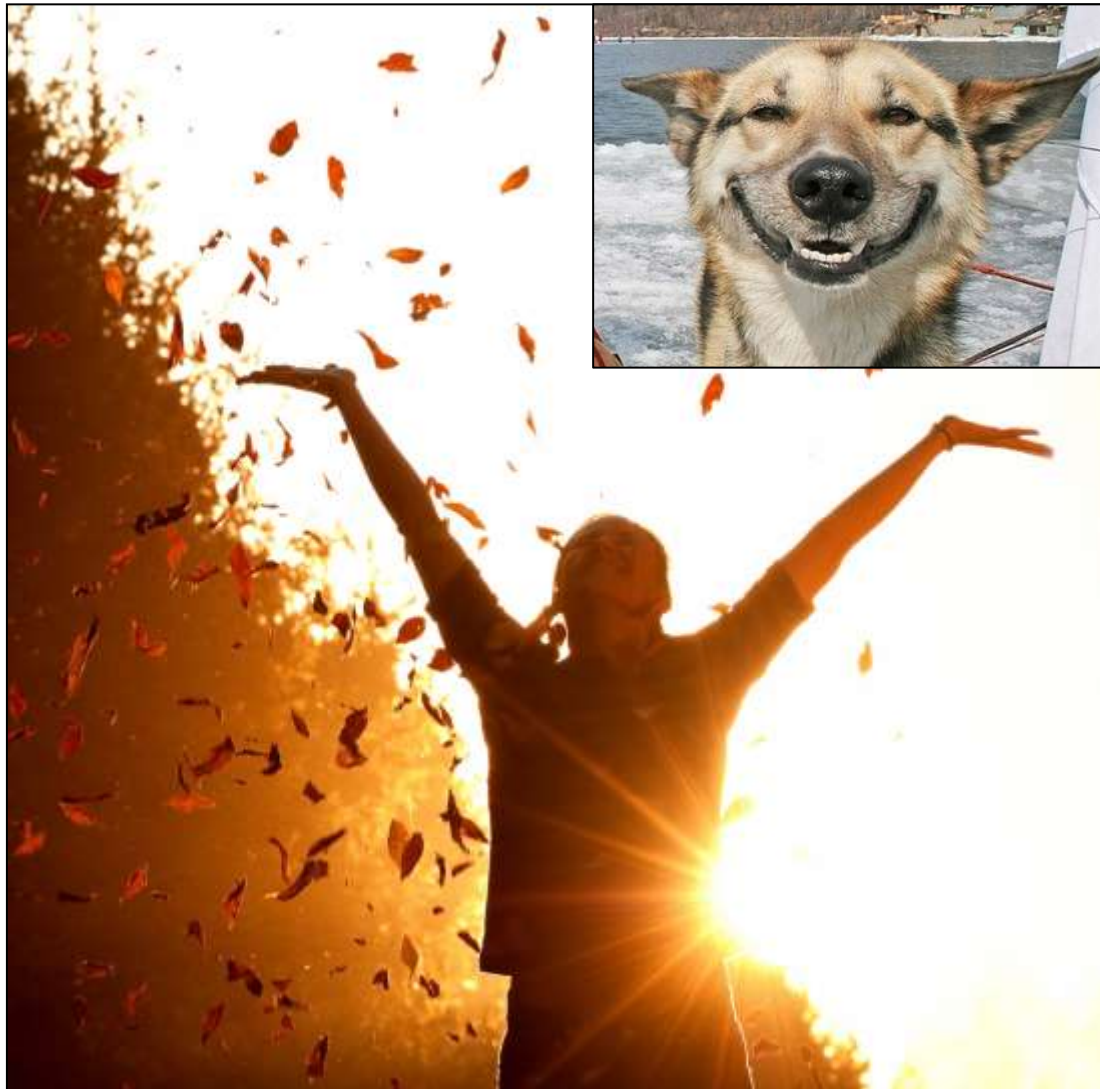
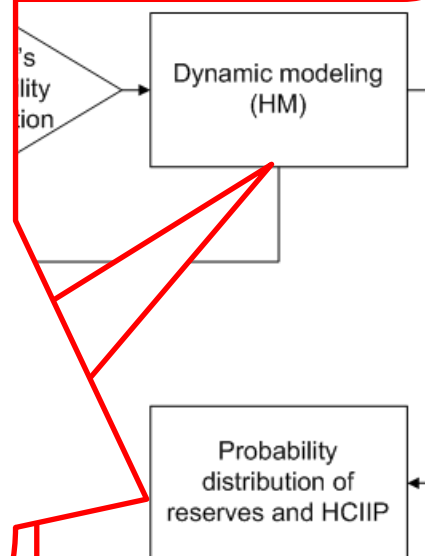
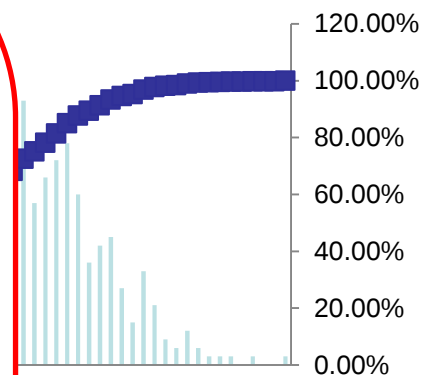


Diagram of HCIIP



Softwares

- **Uncertainty and sensitivity analysis**
 - Reference case
 - Input ranges, parameters
 - Sampling methods
 - Simulation



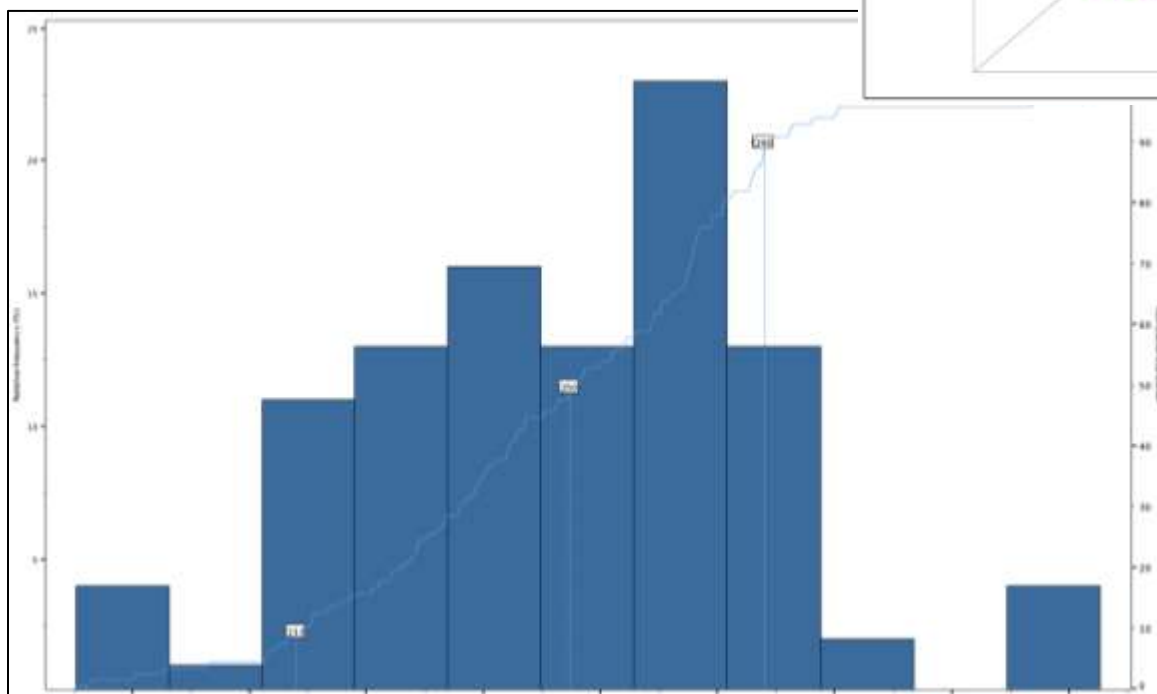
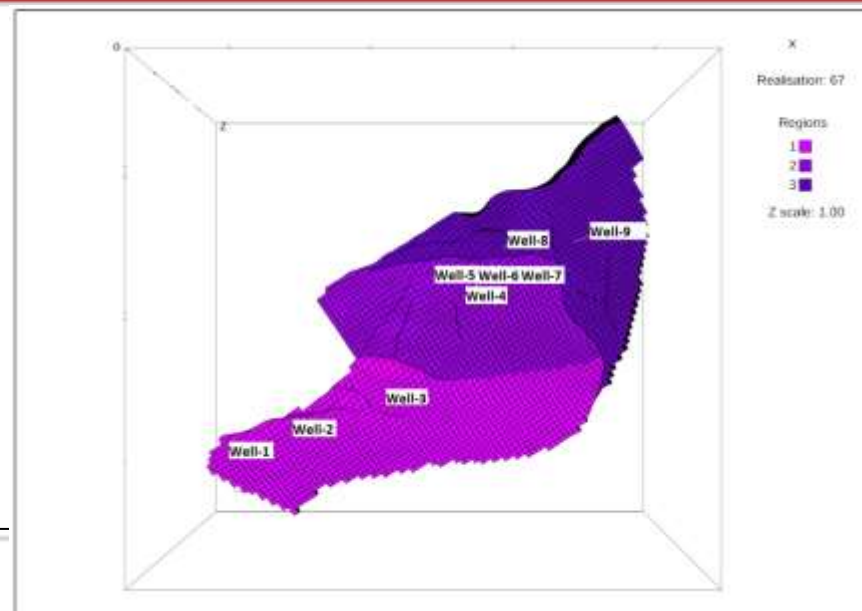
- **Statistics**
 - EDA
 - Correlations, regression
 - Partial correlation
 - Cluster analysis
 - Charts, diagrams



Grapher 10

Case study

- Hungarian gas reservoir
- Two scenarios
 - A – West and Central one unit
 - B – West and Central separated
- Reference case (50 realisations)



Case study

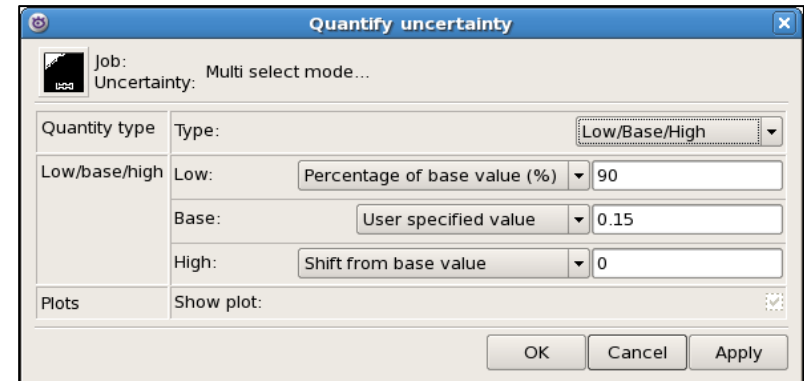
- Uncertainty analysis

- Analyzed factors

- Horizons (GRV)
- Cut-off sets
- Capillary curves
- FWL≈GWC (merged)
- Porosity
- B_{gi}
- LGR

$3^7 = 2187$ realisations
(H/B/L)
(Three levels - Full
Factorial)

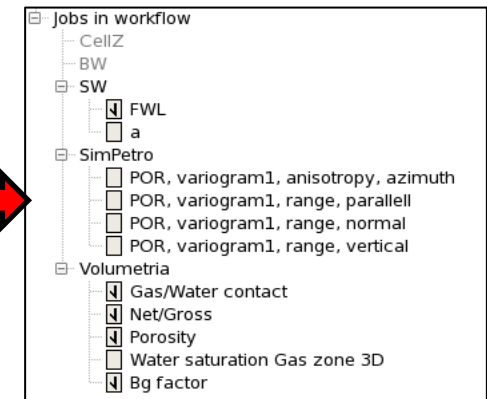
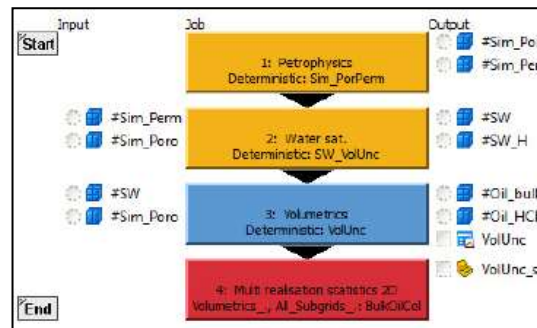
Merge ≠ Group



Quantify uncertainty dialog box. Job: Uncertainty: Multi select mode... Quantity type: Type: Low/Base/High. Low/base/high: Low: Percentage of base value (%) 90, Base: User specified value 0.15, High: Shift from base value 0. Plots: Show plot: [checked]. Buttons: OK, Cancel, Apply.

- Responses

- GIIP, Ass. Liquid



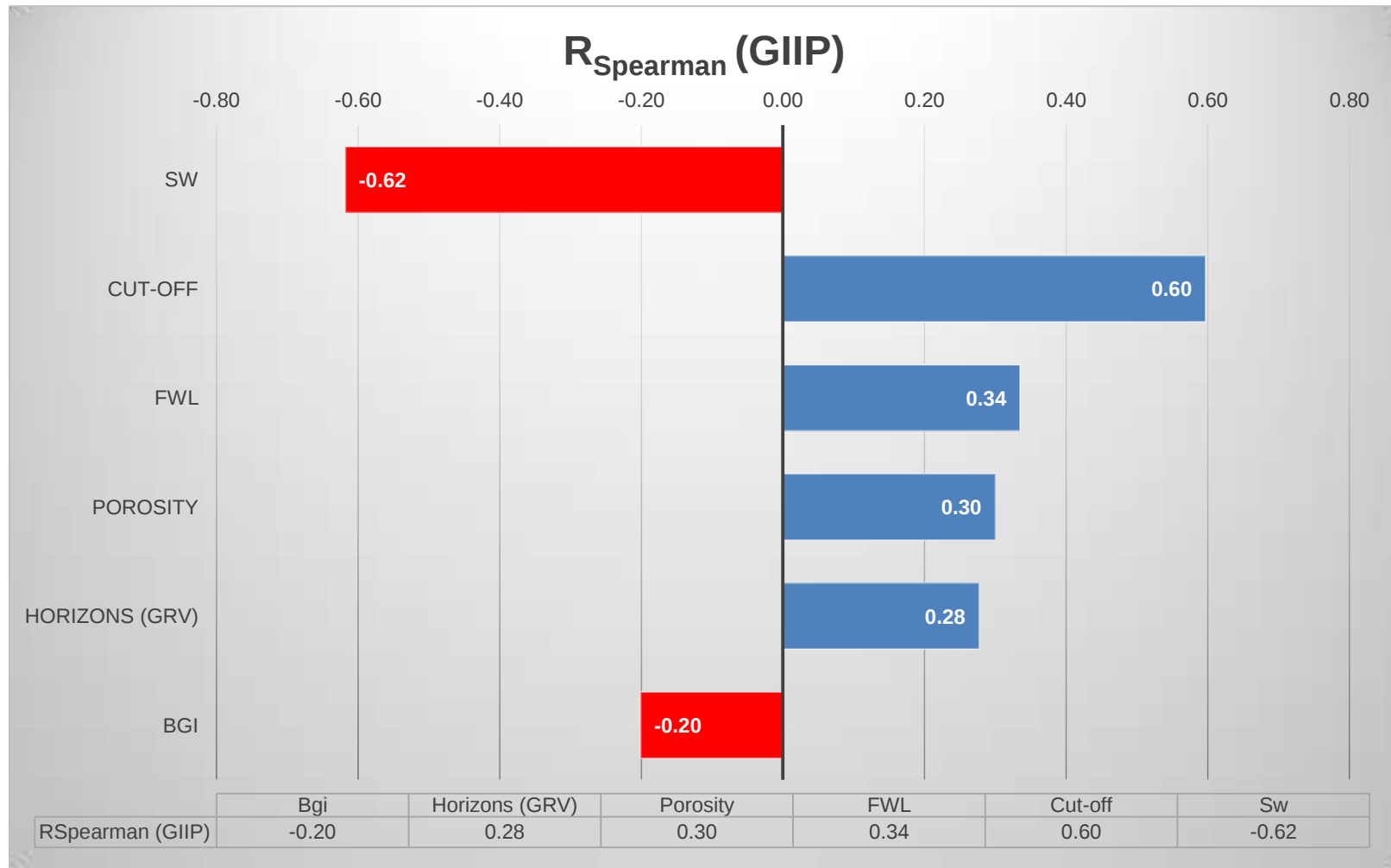
Case study

Paraméter	Low	Base	High
Top – Bottom horizon	Interpreted	Interpreted	Interpreted
FWL (m TVDSS)	A-8	A	A+18
Sw_{irr} (%)	B+10	B	B-10
Cut-off(Por %; Sw_{log} %; V_{SH} %)	More strict	C	Less strict
Porosity	D*0.95	D	D*1.05
Bgi	E*0.93	E	E*1.07
LGR	F*0.95	F	F*1.05

- Top-Bottom horizon: Multireal. 2D Statistics
- FWL: becsléssel
- Sw_{irr} : capillary curves
- Cut-off: cut-off tables
- Porozitás: analogy
- Bgi: different empirical equations (Standing, Sutton, MBal)
- LGR: variability in wellstream composition

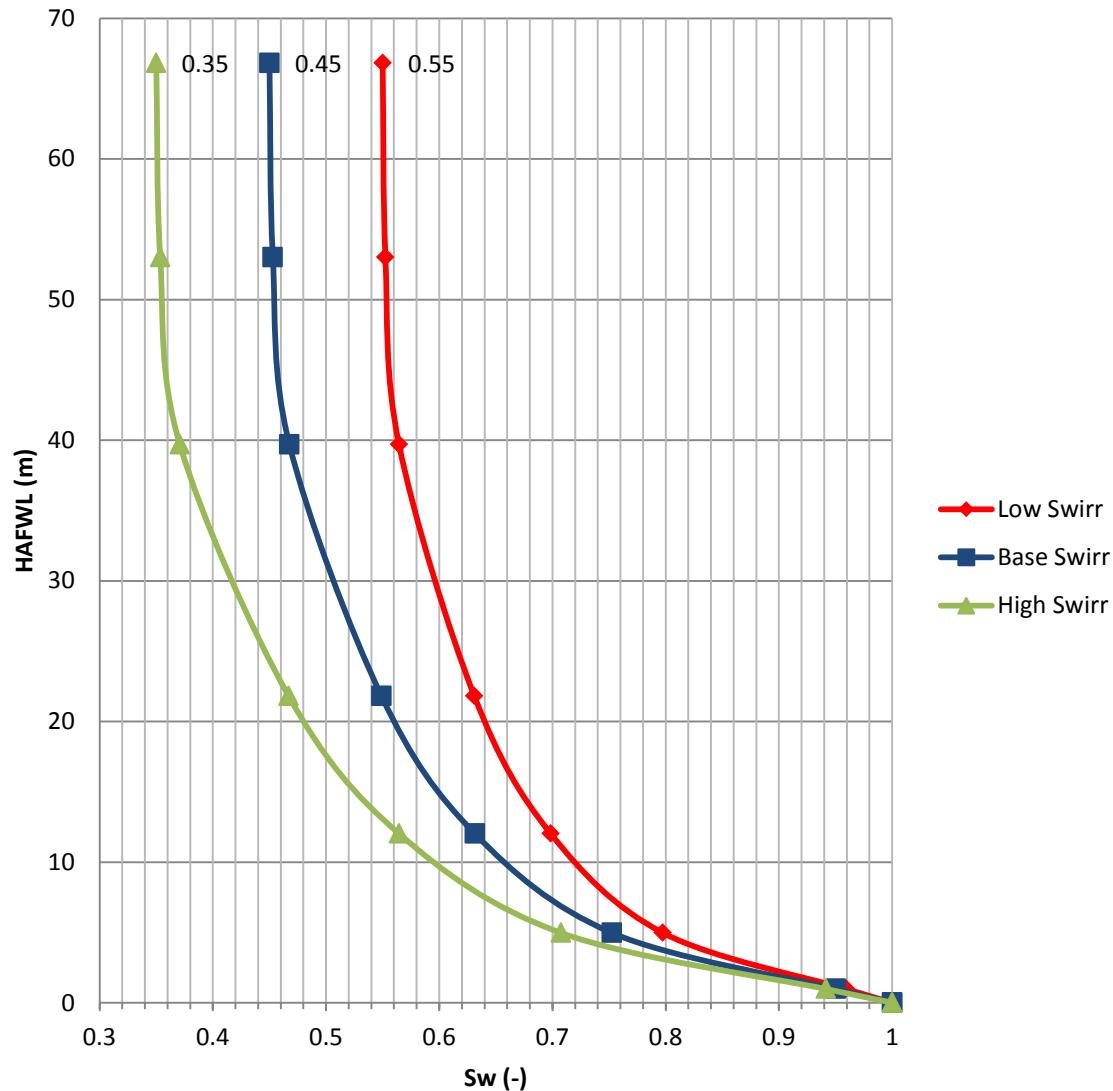
Case study

Relative tornado diagram of GIIP (Screening)



Case study

Low/Base/High capillary curves

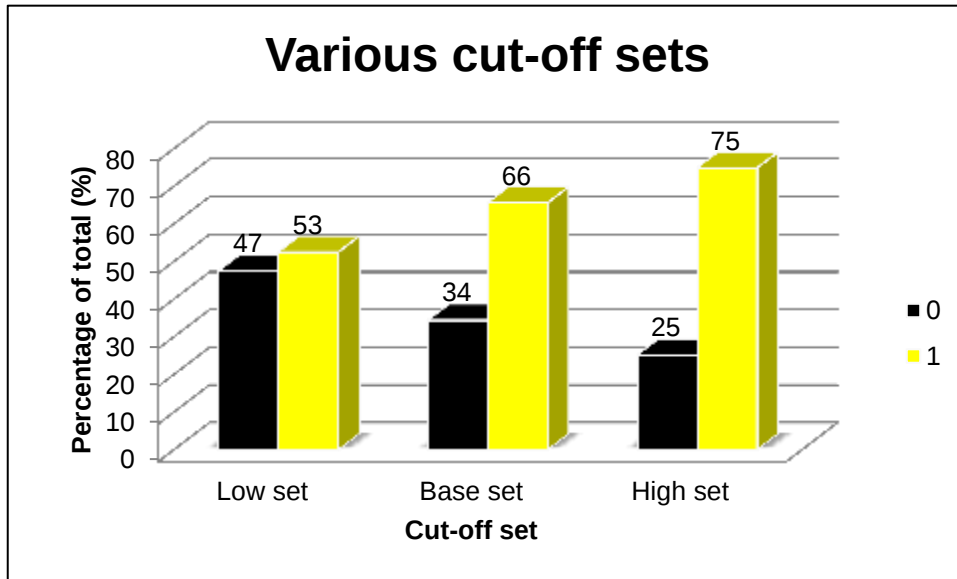


Capillary curves

- Various irreducible water saturation values
- IFT, contact angle, p , T , relative density not examined

Case study

Cut-off (N/G)

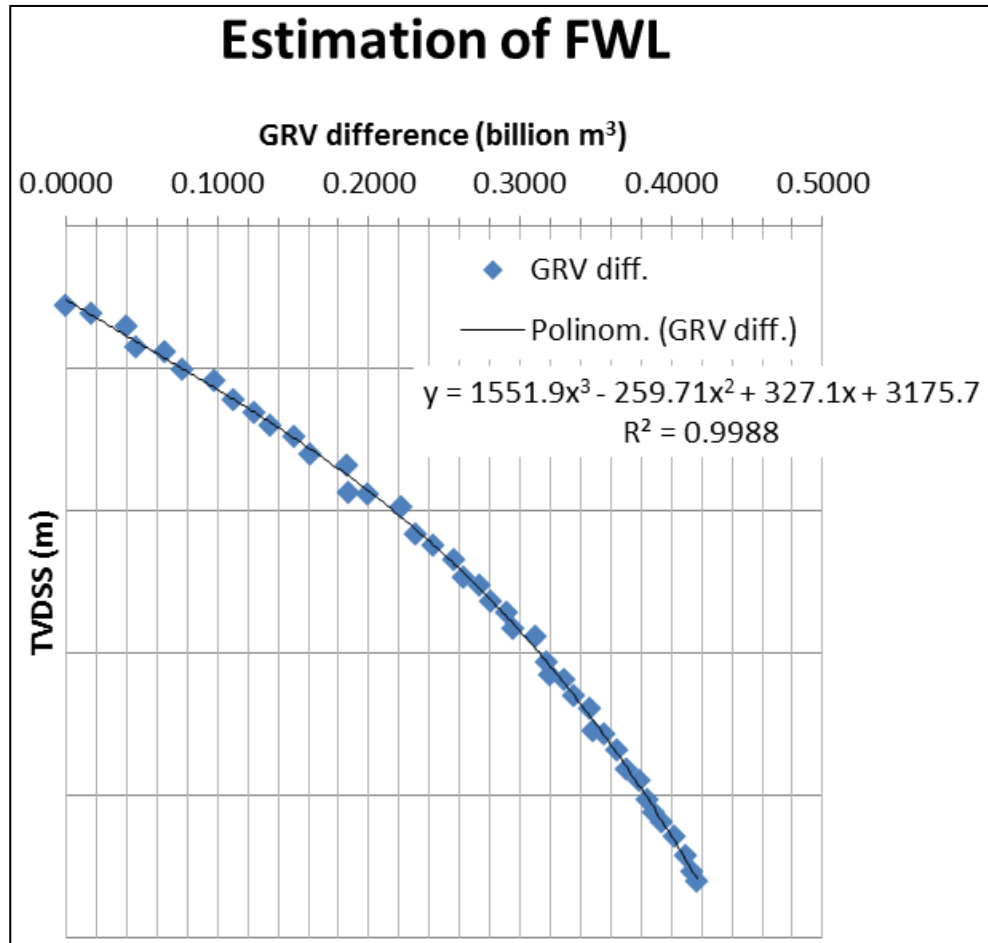


Logical operation

IF $S_w \leq 75\%$ AND Porosity $\geq 8\%$ AND $V_{SH} \leq 30\%$ THEN $N/G=1$ ELSE $N/G=0$

	Porosity	S_w	V_{SH}
Low set	▲	▼	▼
Base set	-	-	-
High set	▼	▲	▲

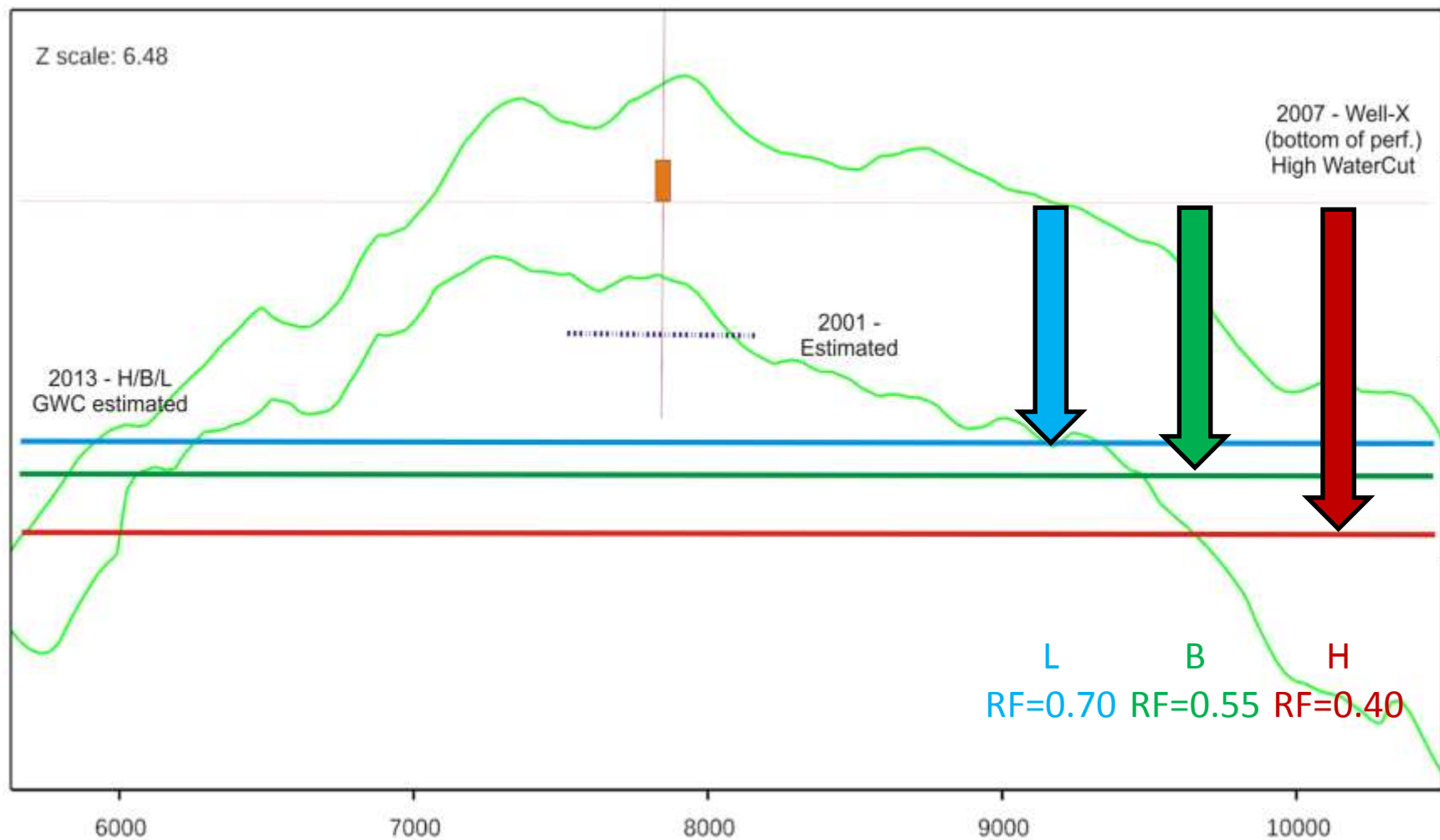
Case study



FWL

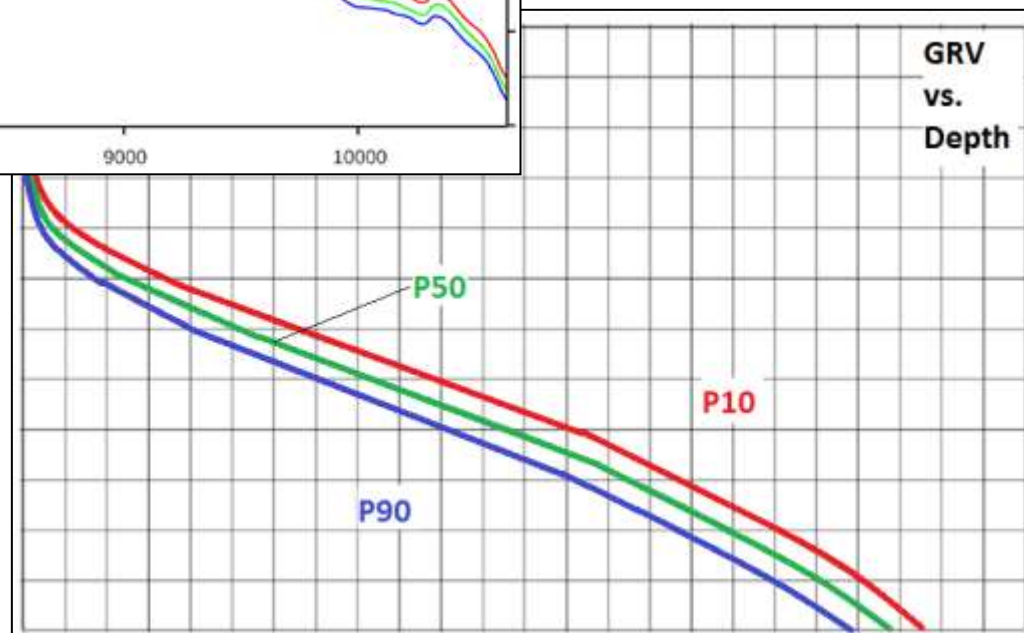
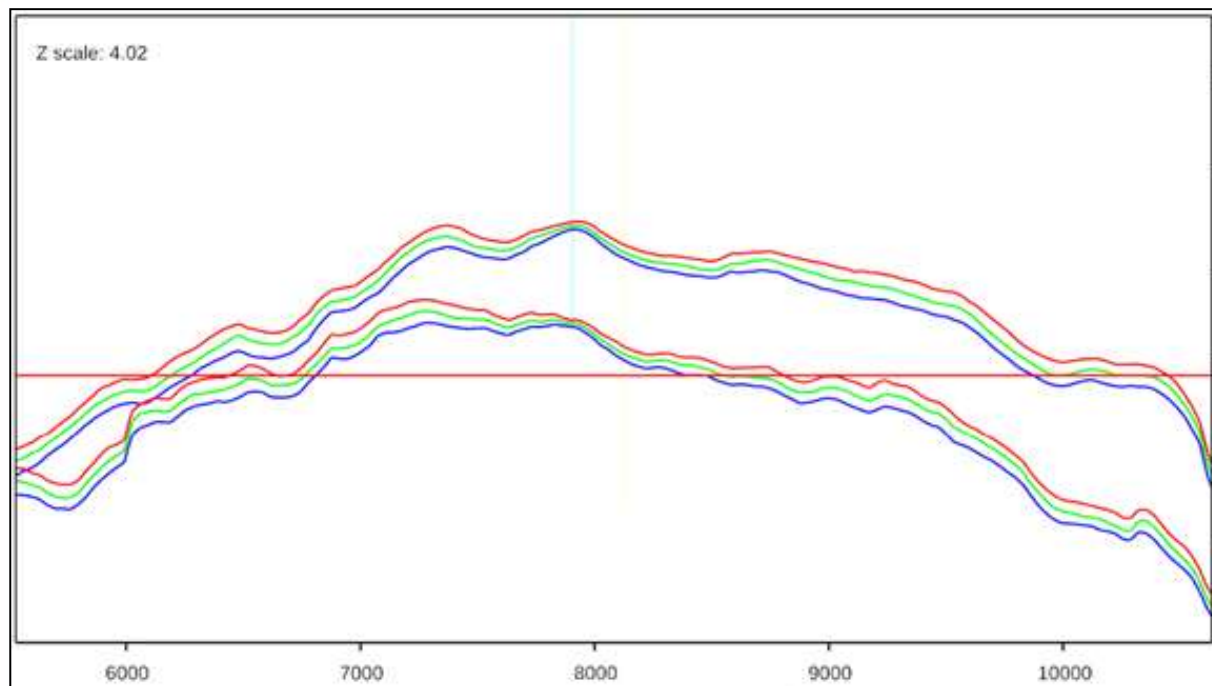
- $p_d \sim$ negligible
- Major influential parameter:
 - recovery factor
- Other values (GRV, Porosity etc. on base level)
- Ideal rise of GWC supposed

Case study



Case study

Top - Bottom



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Case study

- Porosity
 - Estimated based on cores and analogy
- B_{gi}
 - p, T (HPHT)
 - Variability in samples' composition
 - Different methods for empirical calculation
- LGR
 - Variability in well stream samples

Porosity

B_{gi}

LGR



Case study – Results

- Microsoft Excel – Analysis ToolPak

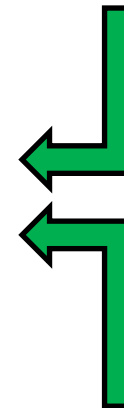
EDA

	Reference case	Uncertainty analysis								
	Reference case	Mean	P90	P50	P10	Std. dev	CV	P10/P90	P90-P50 diff. (%)	P10-P50 diff. (%)
	MMm ³	MMm ³	MMm ³	MMm ³	MMm ³	MMm ³	%	-	%	%
GIIP	7.3275	7.3319	6.3344	7.3244	8.3593	0.7666	10%	1.32	-14%	+14%

Shifting by 10 MMm³



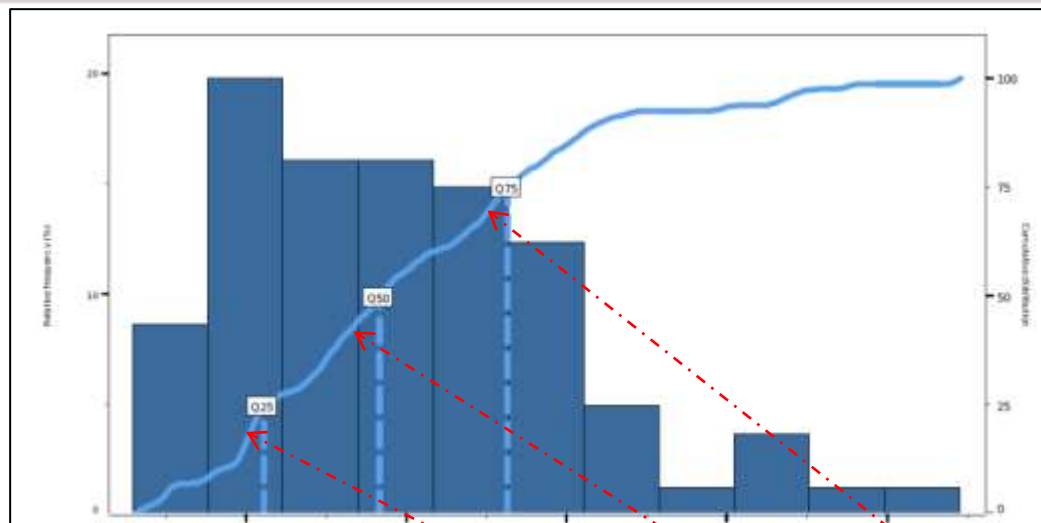
Coefficient of variation



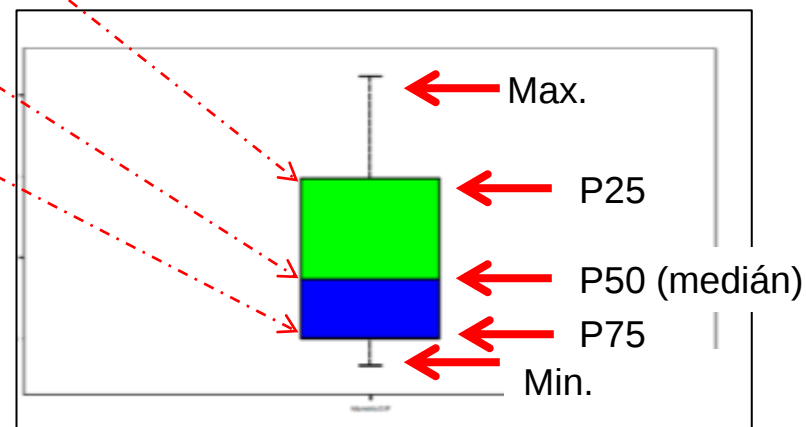
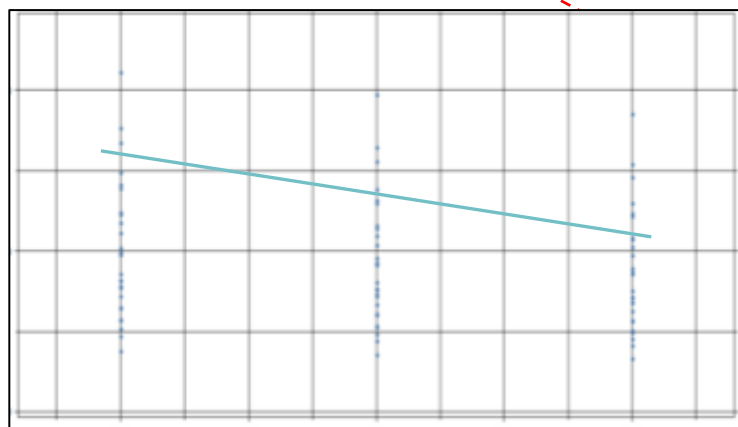
	Reference case	Uncertainty analysis								
	Reference case	Mean	P90	P50	P10	Std. dev	CV	P10/P90	P90-P50 diff. (%)	P10-P50 diff. (%)
	MMm ³	MMm ³	MMm ³	MMm ³	MMm ³	MMm ³	%	-	%	%
GIIP	17.3275	17.3319	16.3344	17.3244	18.3593	0.7666	4%	1.12	-6%	+6%

- Descriptive statistics

Case study – Results

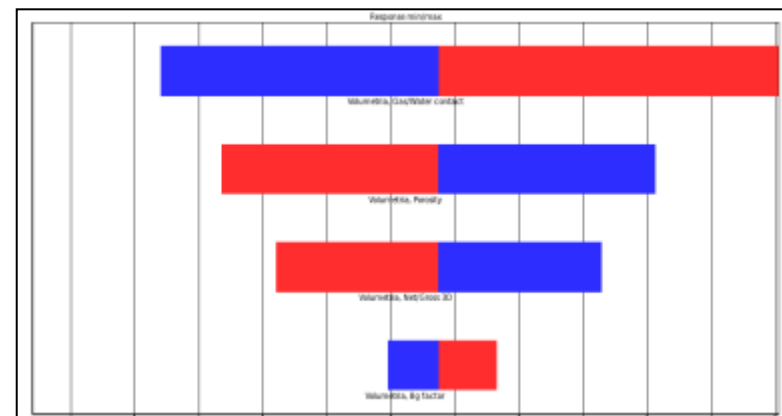
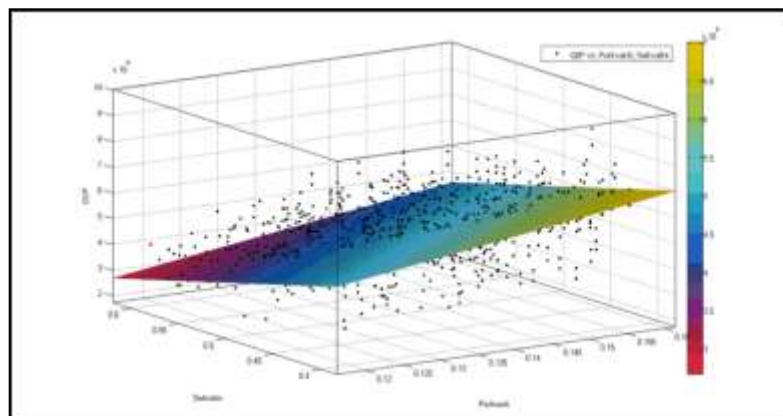
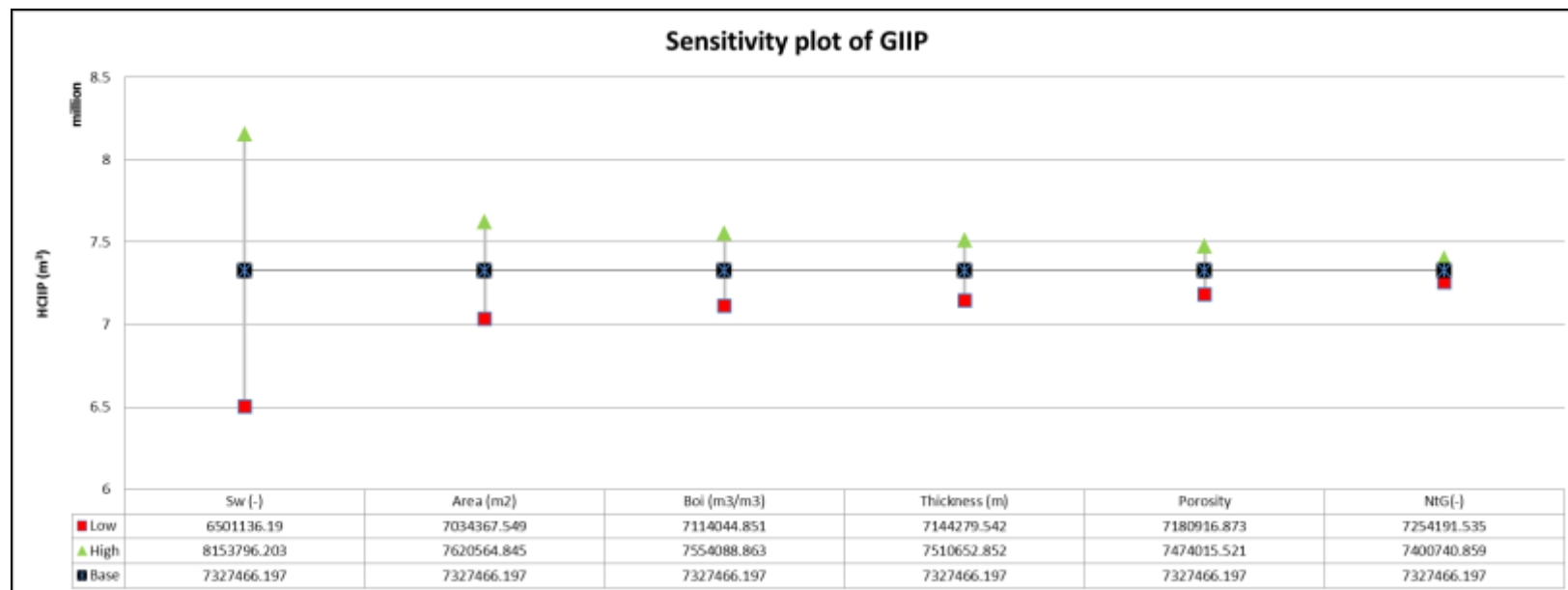


S/D, box-
whisker



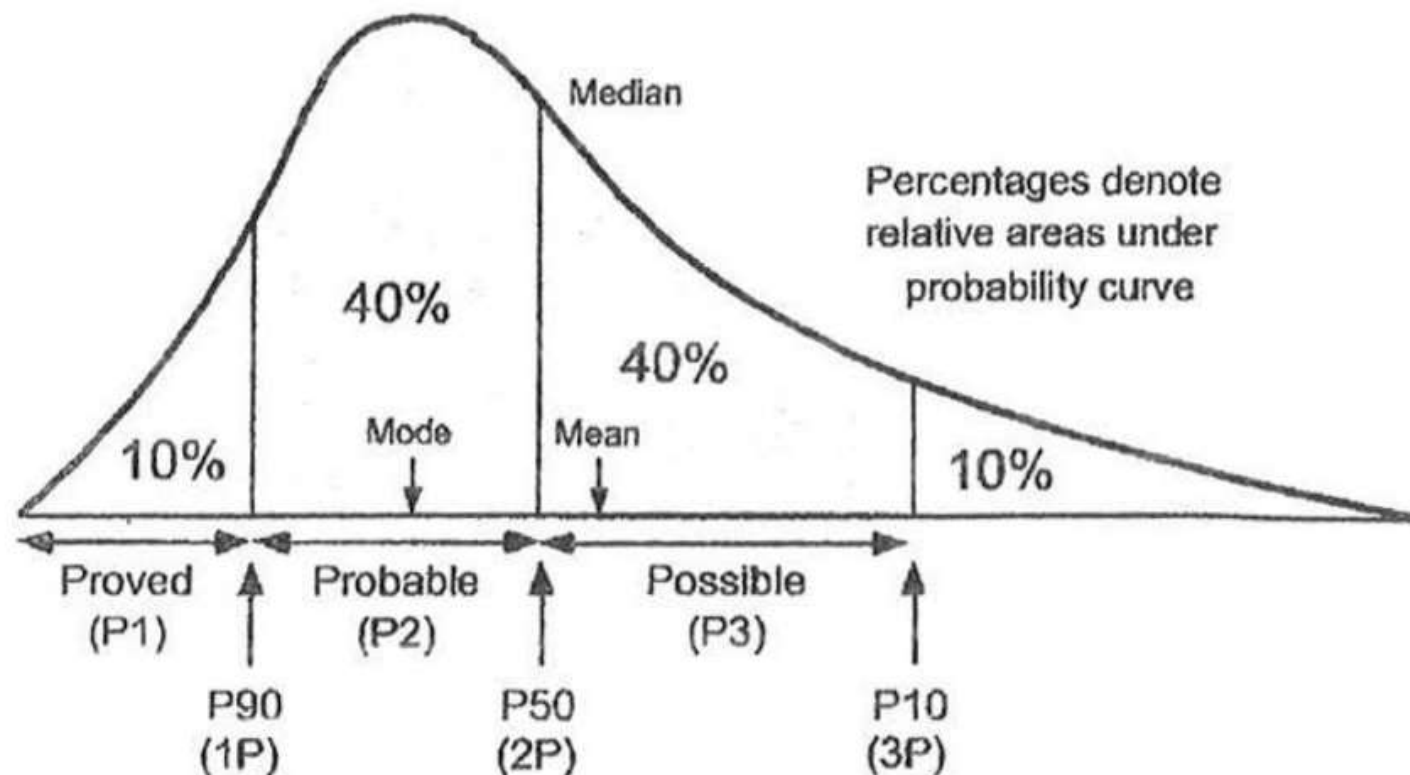
Case study – Results

Plots



Case study – Results

Reserve categories



Ferruh Demirmen: Reserves Estimation: The Challenge of Industry JPT May 2007

References

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**Thanks for
Your kind
attention!**