

Original article

A comprehensive workflow for real time injection-production optimization based on equilibrium displacement

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Keywords:

Equilibrium displacement
plane injection and production adjustment
eurytopic water drive curve
real-time optimization
Bohai BZ oilfield

Cited as:

Chang, H., Liu, Y., Lei, Y., Zhang, Q. A comprehensive workflow for real time injection-production optimization based on equilibrium displacement. *Advances in Geo-Energy Research*, 2020, 4(3): 260-270, doi: 10.46690/ager.2020.03.04.

Abstract:

Irregular well network with high oil recovery rate is used in the development of offshore oilfield, which usually leads to imbalanced waterflooding and poor development performance. In this paper, according to the Buckley-Leverett Equation and general waterflooding theory, a quantitative relationship between water-cut, liquid production and water injection rate is gained to improve the unbalanced lateral waterflooding of the present well network. All the single-well water-cuts are considered to obtain balanced waterflooding of present well network through liquid production and water injection rate adjustments. A new injection-production adjustment method is proposed, with the corresponding calculation program being compiled to realize real-time optimization and adjustment. This method is applied to the 1-1195-1 sand body of Bohai BZ Oilfield. The daily oil increment is 80 m³/d and the cumulative annual oil increment is 2.6×10⁴ m³, which is consistent with the expected program. It can therefore contribute to engineers' optimizing the injection-production strategy of reservoirs, as well as facilitating revitalizing mature water foods and, more importantly, facilitating the design and implementation of an appropriate Improved Oil Recovery pilots. The presented reliable method could provide certain significance for the efficient development of offshore oilfields.

1. Introduction

Because of the characteristics of progressive development in offshore oil fields, high speed development of irregular well pattern in offshore oil fields often causes unbalanced displacement, and even inefficient circulation of injected water along the high-permeability direction, which affects the overall development effect of the oilfield. The degree of equilibrium displacement is closely related to the effect of oilfield development (Alhuthali et al., 2007; Liu et al., 2014; Omara et al., 2014; Tailai et al., 2014). Therefore, increasing attention has been paid to reducing the influence of high production rate on water-drive, adjusting and rebuilding injection-production system of water-drive, improving water-drive effect and realizing equilibrium displacement. Under the condition of existing well pattern, scholars have carried out a lot of research on the equilibrium adjustment method for injection and production of oil and water wells, with series of adjustment methods of liquid production and water injection rate being proposed.

Numerical reservoir simulation is a valuable but a computationally expensive tool for the design, evaluation and operation of hydrocarbon fields. Such reservoir models are complex, time consuming, uncertain, and based on limited information. By using the geological model, the predecessor matched the production data through streamline simulation (Thiele et al., 1996; Batycky et al., 1997; Denney, 2001; Baker et al., 2002; Park and Datta-Gupta, 2013) and analyzed the fluid movement law and flow trajectory. Compared with the conventional method of determining the strength of the flow field based on the pore saturation distribution, streamline simulation can more accurately and intuitively display the main flow area of the fluid. In addition, water flooding reservoirs can be optimized for water flooding, water flooding control, and well pattern optimization considering the injector allocation factor (Bostan et al., 2013; Wen et al., 2014; Sajjadi et al., 2017; Hu and Li, 2018).

Quick evaluation of reservoir performance is one of

the main concern in decision-making. Time-consuming data preparation and processing, and data uncertainty (geological, petrophysical and reservoir engineering) limit the application of numerical simulators in addition to long-term response to reservoir management. Effective reservoir management needs quick action on the distribution of injected fluid to improve the areal and vertical sweep efficiency in the process of secondary and tertiary oil recovery. Therefore, it is of great significance for reservoir monitoring and management to use simple and rapid methods to supplement or replace reservoir simulation. Researchers have used reduced-physics and data-driven technologies to quickly build and match a reservoir model that can be used to optimize waterfloods (Brouwer and Jansen, 2004; Jansen et al., 2005; Chen et al., 2009; Van Essen, et al., 2009; Cardoso and Durlofsky, 2010; Hu, 2013; Lerlertpakdee et al., 2014; Artun, 2017). Capacitance Resistance Model (CRM) (Yousef et al., 2006; Sayarpour et al., 2009; Chen et al., 2010) is one proven method to address the above challenges. The CRM model is based on hypothesis that reservoir performance can be inferred from analyzing production and injection data and a simplified analytic model structure. Strategies derived from CRM model the increased production with associated water cut reduction just by reallocating injection rates (Nguyen et al., 2011; Mamghaderi et al., 2013; Cao et al., 2015; Hong et al., 2017). The interwell numerical simulation model (INSIM) (Guo et al., 2018a; Guo and Reynolds, 2019) is one a calculation tool to approximate the performance of a reservoir under waterflooding. In INSIM, the reservoir is characterized as a coarse model consisting of a number of interwell control units, each of which has two specific parameters, transmissibility and control pore volume. By solving the mass material balance and front tracking equations for the control units, the interwell fluid rates and saturations are obtained so that phase producing rates can be predicted. Historical matching and parameter estimation are carried out by adopting INSIM to infer the interwell connectivity and geological characteristics (Guo et al., 2018b; Guo and Reynolds, 2019; Zhao et al., 2019, 2020).

It is difficult for most of these methods to achieve quantitative calculation. With some quantitative calculation methods being put forward, the effect of injection-production adjustment for simplification of actual oil deposit and production process still needs improvement. Therefore, based on the equation of Buckley-Leverett, combined with the theory of an eurytopic water-drive, and considering factors of the real situation of the reservoir, the actual production process and irregular well pattern, aiming at same water cut of all single wells, a new method of quantitative injection-production adjustment in the plane is put forward, being suitable for various well patterns and exerting a great guiding influence on the adjustment of injection-production structure in oil fields.

2. Injection-production optimization workflow

With proposed workflow having been designed to provide quick optimization of water flooded reservoirs, optimization results can be obtained with minutes to hours depending on the complexity of water flood, which tool can effectively guide asset teams towards daily decision-making to improve the

reservoir performance. The general workflow is described as below, along with key elements and technologies that comprise it.

2.1 Step one: Inversion of phase infiltration curve

The results by Zhang et al. (2013) show that compared with the common water-drive curve, the timing of appearance of curve and line segment of eurytopic water-drive is earlier, the prediction accuracy of which is higher at the same stage of water cut and the water-drive rule and the yield prediction adaptability are stronger. After the production well is in the stable water-drive stage, the relationship between the cumulative oil production and the cumulative water production can be given by

$$N_p = N_R - a \frac{N_p^2}{W_p^q} \quad (1)$$

The oil phase index n_o and water phase index n_w can be solved by q

$$n_o = 1 + \frac{1}{q} \quad (2)$$

$$n_w = \frac{2}{q} - 1 \quad (3)$$

The oil-phase relative permeability and water-phase relative permeability (Zhang et al., 2018) can be calculated by

$$K_{rw}(S_w) = K_{rw}(S_{or}) S_{wd}^{n_w} \quad (4)$$

$$K_{ro}(S_w) = K_{ro}(S_{wi}) (1 - S_{wd})^{n_o} \quad (5)$$

$$S_{wd} = \frac{S_w - S_{wi}}{1 - S_{wi} - S_{or}} \quad (6)$$

where N_p is the cumulative oil production, 10^4 m^3 ; N_R is the petroleum geological reserves, 10^4 m^3 ; W_p is the cumulative water production, 10^4 m^3 ; a , q is the undetermined coefficients, which can be solved by production dynamic data inversion, respectively; n_o is the oil phase index, dimensionless; n_w is the water phase index, dimensionless; $K_{rw}(S_w)$ is the water-phase relative permeability, mD; $K_{rw}(S_{or})$ water-phase relative permeability under residual oil saturation, mD; S_{wd} is the normalized water saturation, dimensionless; $K_{ro}(S_w)$ is the oil-phase relative permeability, mD; $K_{ro}(S_{wi})$ is the oil-phase relative permeability under the irreducible water saturation, mD; S_w is the water saturation, dimensionless; S_{wi} is the initial water saturation, dimensionless; S_{or} is the residual oil saturation, dimensionless.

Reservoir property is reflected by morphological character of relative permeability curve. So, the heterogeneity of the reservoir in this area can be plotted by inversion of relative permeability curve for all production wells in the development area.

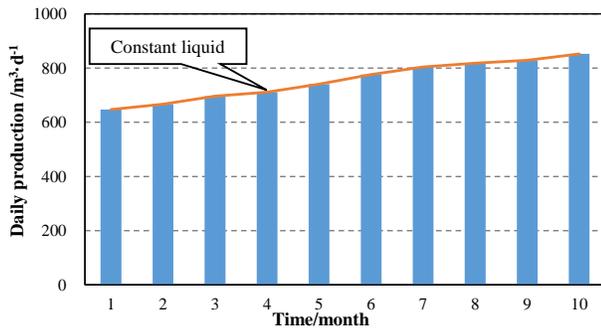


Fig. 1. Change law of daily fluid production in single well.

2.2 Step two: Production well production forecast

The prediction of single well production depends mainly on the initial value and the oil production decline rate, while the decline rate is the key and the details are as follows:

(1) Determination of decline rate

In the development process of general production wells, the daily liquid production and water cut increases, while the daily oil production gradually decreases. But if the whole development process is differentiated into time, it is assumed that the daily oil production is unchanged for each time period, that is, the production conditions of the fixed liquid amount are satisfied, such as Fig. 1.

The production at the next time is calculated by using the formula of decline rate under the condition of fixed liquid production (Liu, 2016):

$$D_t = \frac{Q_l}{NR} f'_w \quad (7)$$

where D_t is the annual decline rate, dimensionless; Q_l is the annual production of liquid, 10^4 m^3 ; f'_w is the water cut derivative, dimensionless.

(2) Theoretical production forecast

A new method for calculating the theoretical production of a single production well is as follows:

(a) According to step one, the relative permeability curve of single well (Zhang et al., 2018) is obtained to calculate index of dimensionless liquid production J_{DI} and index of dimensionless oil production J_{Do} expressed as, respectively

$$J_{DI} = \frac{K_{ro}}{K_{ro}(S_{wi})} + \frac{K_{rw}B_o\mu_o}{K_{ro}(S_{wi})B_w\mu_w} \quad (8)$$

$$J_{Do} = J_{DI}(1 - f_w) \quad (9)$$

where μ_o is the viscosity of oil phase, $\text{mPa}\cdot\text{s}$; B_o is the oil volume factor, m^3/m^3 ; μ_w is the viscosity of water phase, $\text{mPa}\cdot\text{s}$; B_w is the water volume factor, m^3/m^3 ; f_w is the water cut, dimensionless.

(b) Given daily oil production $Q_{o,t}$, daily liquid production $Q_{l,t}$ and production pressure difference ΔP_t of the production well at the time t .

(c) Calculate the water cut f_w , the water cut derivative f'_w , the decline rate $D_{t,t}$, the index of dimensionless liquid

production $J_{DI,t}$ and the index of dimensionless oil production $J_{Do,t}$ at the time t .

(d) Calculate daily oil production $Q_{o,t+1}$ at the time $t+1$:

$$Q_{o,t+1} = Q_{o,t}(1 - D_{t,t}) \quad (10)$$

(e) In a short period of time, it can be approximately considered that the production well meets the production conditions of fixed liquid volume. Then the water cut $f_{w,t+1}$, the water cut derivative $f'_{w,t+1}$, the decline rate $D_{t,t+1}$, the index of dimensionless liquid production $J_{DI,t+1}$ and the index of dimensionless oil production $J_{Do,t+1}$ can be obtained at the time $t+1$.

(f) Assuming that the production pressure difference at time $t+1$ is ΔP_{t+1} , then the liquid volume change φ at time $t+1$ is:

$$\varphi = \frac{J_{DI,t+1}\Delta P_{t+1}}{J_{DI,t}\Delta P_t} \quad (11)$$

(g) Assuming that the water cut remains the same, the daily liquid production and oil production at the time $t+1$ are given by, respectively

$$Q_{l,t+1} = \varphi Q_{l,t} \quad (12)$$

$$Q_{o,t+1} = \varphi Q_{o,t+1} \quad (13)$$

(h) The well per-production is calculated according to step (b) to (g) to the specified last time. The specific process is shown in Fig. 2.

2.3 Step three: Determination of the injection rate of the injection well

In order to strike the balance of injection and production and improve the development of water flooding, the injection volume of the injection well should be adjusted with the adjustment of the production volume in beneficiary wells. The injection volume of the injection well depends on the reasonable injection-production ratio and the well allocation factors (WAFS) between the beneficial production wells. It is necessary to consider the effective recovery and maintenance of formation pressure for determining the reasonable injection-production ratio while the over-rapid growth of the corresponding oil production well water cut is not caused by the material balance method and reservoir numerical simulation.

Dividing coefficient indicates the correlation coefficient between the allocation of water injection wells and the liquid production of the surrounding beneficiary wells. The results show that the WAFS obtained by streamline numerical simulation method (Thiele et al., 1996; Bostan et al., 2013; Tailai et al., 2014; Sajjadi et al., 2017) in Fig. 3 is more accurate, which can be expressed as

$$WAF_{il} = 100 \sum_{j=1}^{n_p} \sum_{k=1}^{n_{sl}} \frac{q_{jil}^k}{q_i^w} \quad (14)$$

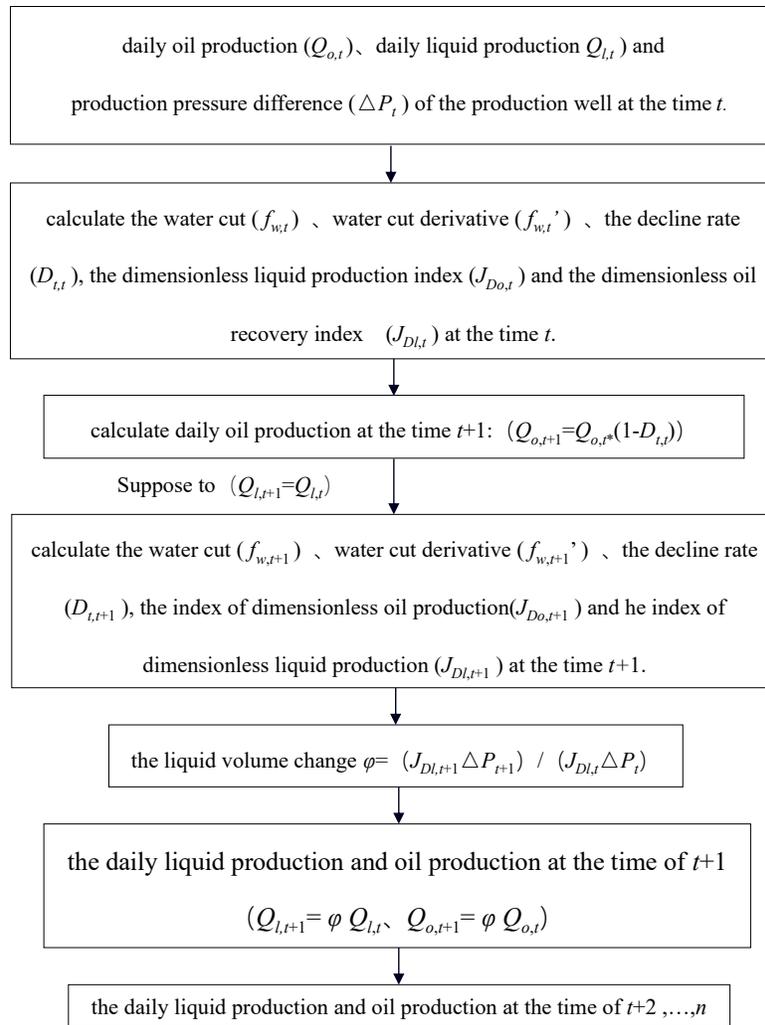


Fig. 2. Flow chart of single well production prediction.

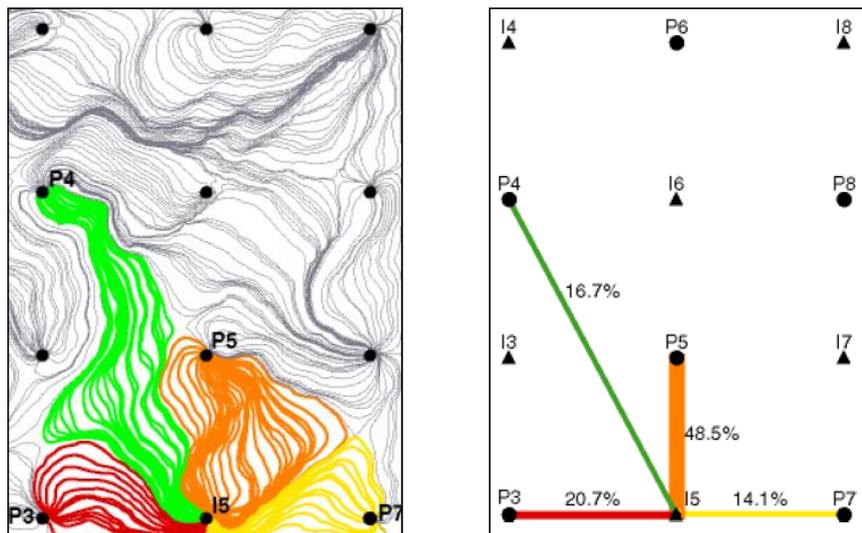


Fig. 3. Sketch of determination of the well allocation factors.

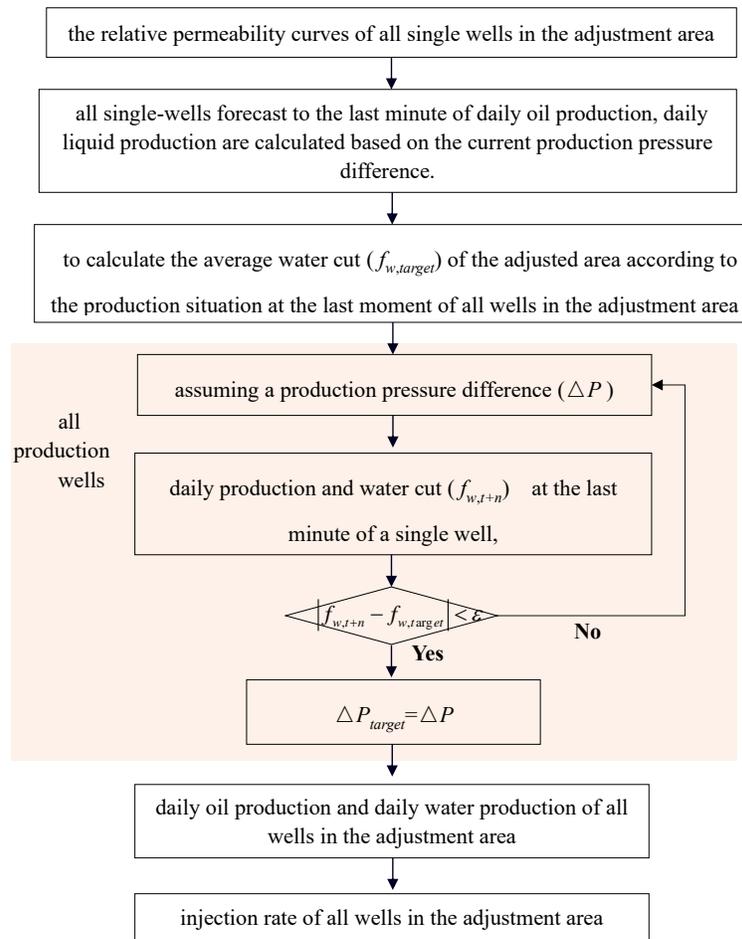


Fig. 4. Flow chart of single well production pressure difference calculation.

where WAF_{il} is a well allocation factor at the injection well i due to support from the production well l , n_p is the number of fluid phase, n_{sl} is the number of streamlines between two wells, q_i^w is the total flow rate of the injection well i , m^3/d , q_{jl}^k is the phase j flux of streamline k between wells i and l at well i , m^3/d .

After determining the injection-production ratio and the WAFS of well group, the injection rate can be obtained by

$$Q_i = IPR \sum_{j=1}^n WAF_{ij} (B_o Q_{o,j} + Q_{w,j}) \quad (15)$$

where WAF_{ij} is a well allocation factor at the injection well i due to support from the production well j , Q_i is the injection day if the injection well i , m^3/d ; IPR is the injection-production ratio, $Q_{o,j}$ is the daily oil production of the production well j , m^3/d ; $Q_{w,j}$ is the daily water production of the production well j , m^3/d ; n is the number of production wells that benefit the injection well i .

2.4 Step four: Injection and production adjustment in the plane

Equilibrium displacement refers to the same degree of displacement (residual oil saturation) in all directions of

the reservoir. If the displacement degree of each injection-production well in the reservoir is equal, the displacement is called partial equilibrium displacement. For reservoirs in high water cut stages, according to the fractional flow equation and Welge equation (Zhang et al., 2018), we can see that the relationship between average water saturation and water cut of production wells is written as

$$f_w = 1 - \left[\frac{1 - S_{or} - \bar{S}_w}{\omega (1 - S_{or} - S_{wi})} \right]^{\frac{1}{1-\omega}} \quad (16)$$

where \bar{S}_w is the average water saturation between the injection and production wells, dimensionless; ω is the Welge equation coefficient, dimensionless.

Therefore, within given regulatory time, remaining oil saturation is identical, which means the same average water saturation between injection and production wells. According to Eq. (16), if each oil well reaches the same water cut, it can conclude that equilibrium displacement is achieved. Then, aiming at achieving the same water cut in all wells, the real-time optimization adjustment of injection and production can be carried out. In this study, C # language is used to prepare the adjustment process of plane equilibrium displacement injection and mining as shown in the Fig. 4. The specific process is as follows:

Table 1. Adjustment of 1-1195-1 sand body production wells.

Production Well	Current production situation				Pre-adjustment		After-adjustment		Adjustment measures
	Liquid rate/ (m ³ ·d ⁻¹)	Oil rate/ (m ³ ·d ⁻¹)	Water cut/ %	Production pressure difference/ MPa	Water cut/ %	Production pressure difference/ MPa	Water cut/ %	Production Pressure difference/ MPa	
A33H	146	42	71.2	0.50	82.3	0.50		1.23	increasing
A32H	356	62	82.6	0.50	86.8	0.50		2.08	increasing
B11H	221	73	67.0	0.53	84.4	0.53		0.39	increasing
A26H	132	20	84.8	1.61	91.0	1.61	91.1	1.61	stability
B13H	243	80	67.1	0.34	89.3	0.34		0.54	increasing
A3H	442	54	87.8	0.59	92.1	0.59		0.50	decreasing
A5H1	535	40	92.5	2.40	95.6	2.40		1.29	decreasing
A6H	302	30	90.1	1.50	94.4	1.50		0.50	decreasing
A21H1	291	30	89.7	2.52	94.1	2.52		1.00	decreasing
B25	113	30	73.5	1.61	85.6	1.61		1.90	increasing
B26	104	40	61.5	1.73	75.3	1.73		2.80	increasing
A20	161	35	78.3	1.50	82.6	1.50		2.10	increasing

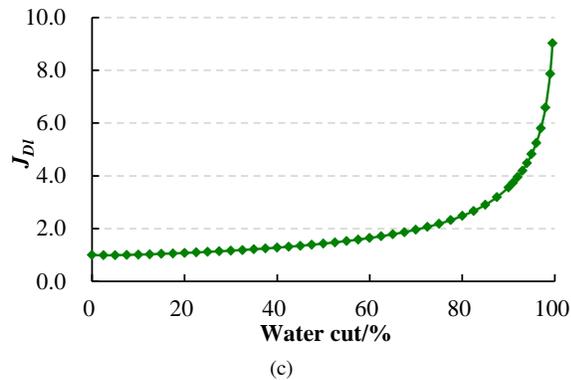
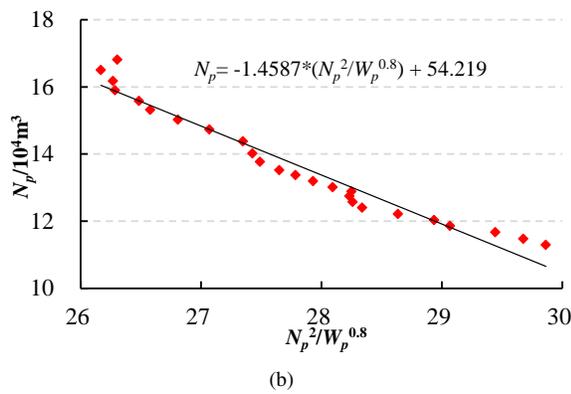


Fig. 6. Inversion of phase infiltration curve of well A3H. (a) Relationship curve between water cut and cumulative oil production of the well A3H (b) Common water-drive curve of the well A3H (c) Relationship curve between dimensionless liquid production index and water cut of the well A3H.

Based on obtaining the relative permeability curve of a single well, it is possible to predict the production of a single well, which is shown in Fig. 7.

According to the adjustment of the production wells and the numerical simulation results of the streamline, the adjust-

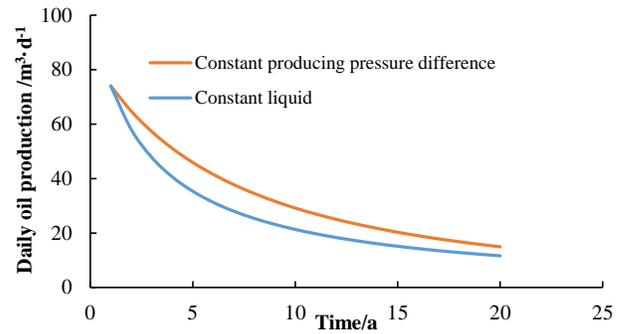


Fig. 7. Production forecast of well A3H.

ment results of injection rate of water injection wells are obtained by means of Eq. (15), with the results being shown in Table 2.

In January 2018, the filed was adjusted by injection and production in the plane based on the above scheme. Seven production wells are increased, while four production wells are decreased, with one well is maintained in the current production state. At the same time, there is increasing the output of five water injection wells, limited injection in three water injection wells while one water injection well maintains the current production state.

In order to better show the optimization of injection and production of sand body, Fig. 8 and Fig. 9 show the curves before and after adjustment of two production wells, with two injection wells shown in Fig. 10 and Fig. 11, all of which are taken as illustrations for explanation.

After the implementation on January 1, 2018, the development effect of sand body gradually improved. The increasing daily oil of sand body is 80 m³/d, and by the end of 2019, the increasing cumulative oil has been 2.6×10⁴ m³, realizing the negative reduction of sand body (Fig. 12). Based on the good results of the above applications, real-time injection and

Table 2. Adjustment of 1-1195-1 sand body injection wells.

Injection well	Pre-adjustment	After-adjustment	Adjustment measures
	Injection rate/ (m ³ ·d ⁻¹)	Injection rate/ (m ³ ·d ⁻¹)	
A11H	800	920	increasing
A12H	693	750	increasing
A18H	609	510	decreasing
A19	147	102	decreasing
A28	243	181	decreasing
A29	246	430	increasing
A30H	155	309	increasing
A31	185	224	increasing
A39	156	156	stability

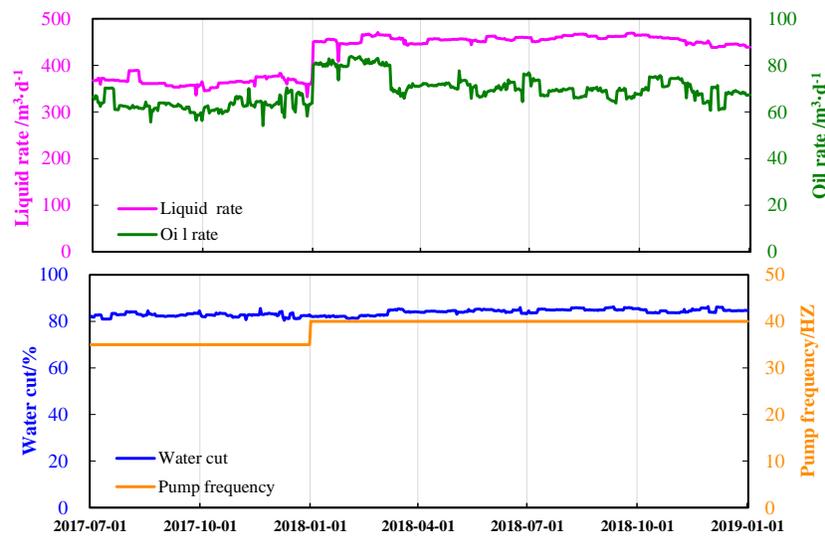


Fig. 8. Production curve before and after the adjustment of well A32H.

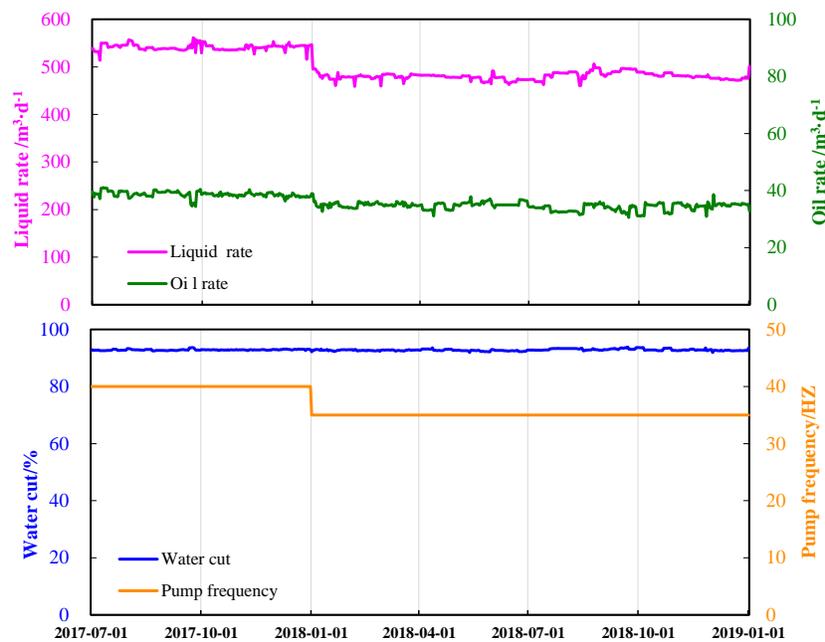


Fig. 9. Production curve before and after the adjustment of well A3H.

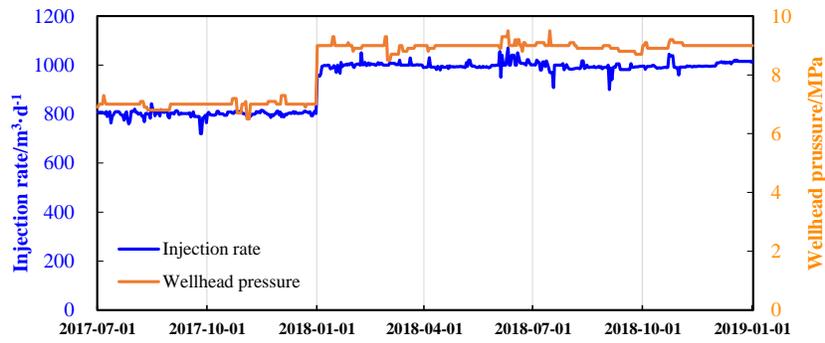


Fig. 10. Injection curve before and after the adjustment of well A11H.

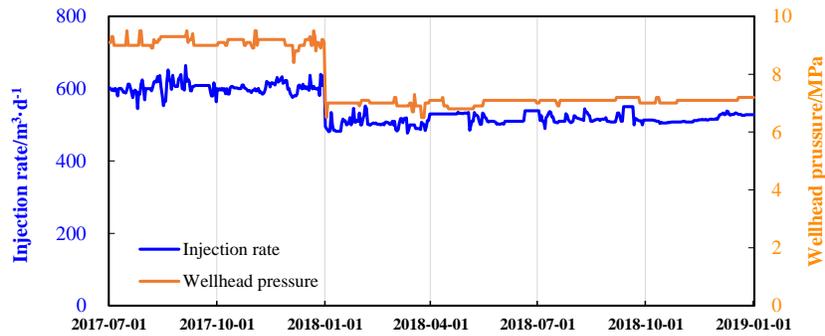


Fig. 11. Injection curve before and after the adjustment of well A18H.

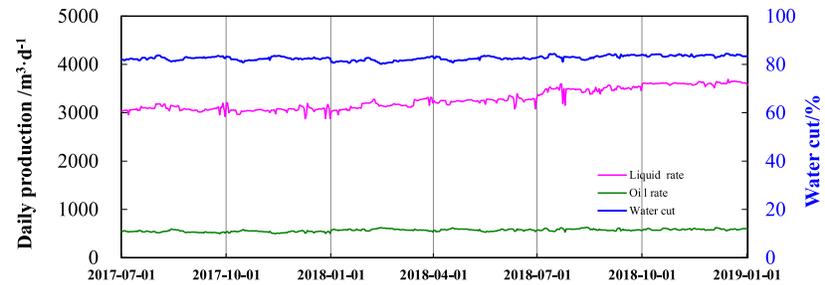


Fig. 12. Production status of 1-1195-1 sand body.

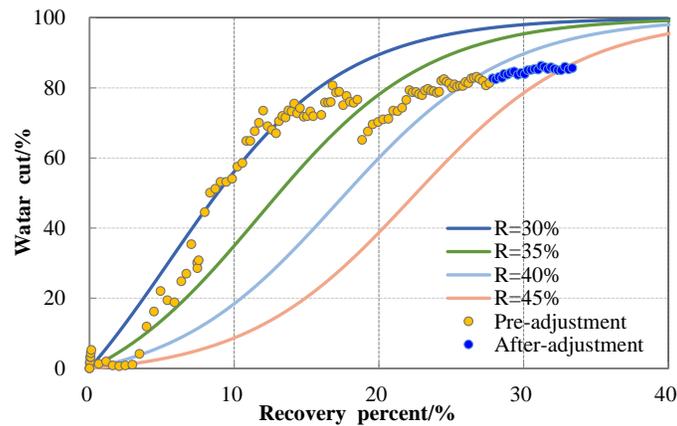


Fig. 13. Tong's curve of 1-1195-1 sand body.

production optimization is further carried out. As can be seen from the Tong's curve, the development effect continues to improve after adjustment, with the recovery factor increasing from 42% to 45% (Fig. 13).

4. Conclusions

- 1) Based on the equation of Buckley-Leverett, combined with the theory of a eurytopic water-drive, a new formula for calculating the production of a single-well is derived. Furthermore, the quantitative characterization relationship of water cut, liquid production and water injection are obtained, with the concept of characterization of reservoir heterogeneity being put forward according to single well phase permeability curve.
- 2) In view of the same water cut, a new method of plane injection and production adjustment through liquid regulation and injection regulation is presented by adjusting liquid production and water injection, realizing the transformation from single liquid production structure adjustment to equilibrium displacement adjustment.
- 3) Through the programmed process processing, the application efficiency is improved with formation of equilibrium displacement injection-production adjusting and optimizing software, realizing the real-time optimization and adjustment of injection-production structure.
- 4) By applying this method to the field test of BZ oilfield in Bohai Sea, the daily oil production of sand body increases by 80 m³/d and the cumulative annual oil production increases by 2.6×10⁴ m³, which is of great guiding significance for the adjustment of injection-production structure of Bohai Oilfield.

Acknowledgement

This work was supported by the Major Projects of CNOOC Ltd in China (YXKY-2018-TJ-04).

Conflict of interest

The authors declare no competing interest.

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