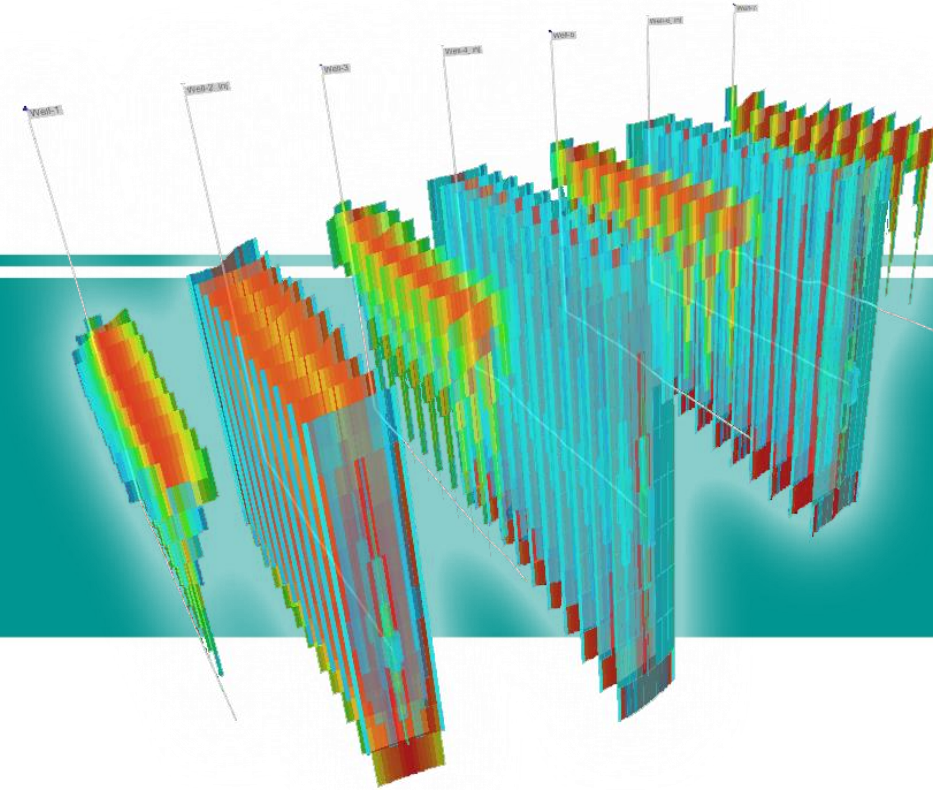


多保真度方法模拟非常规储层水力压裂 Modelling Hydraulically Fractured Wells: A Multi Fidelity Approach to Unconventional Reservoirs



Kevin Joslin
Reservoir Simulation
Engineer



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Engineering Solutions
& Marketing

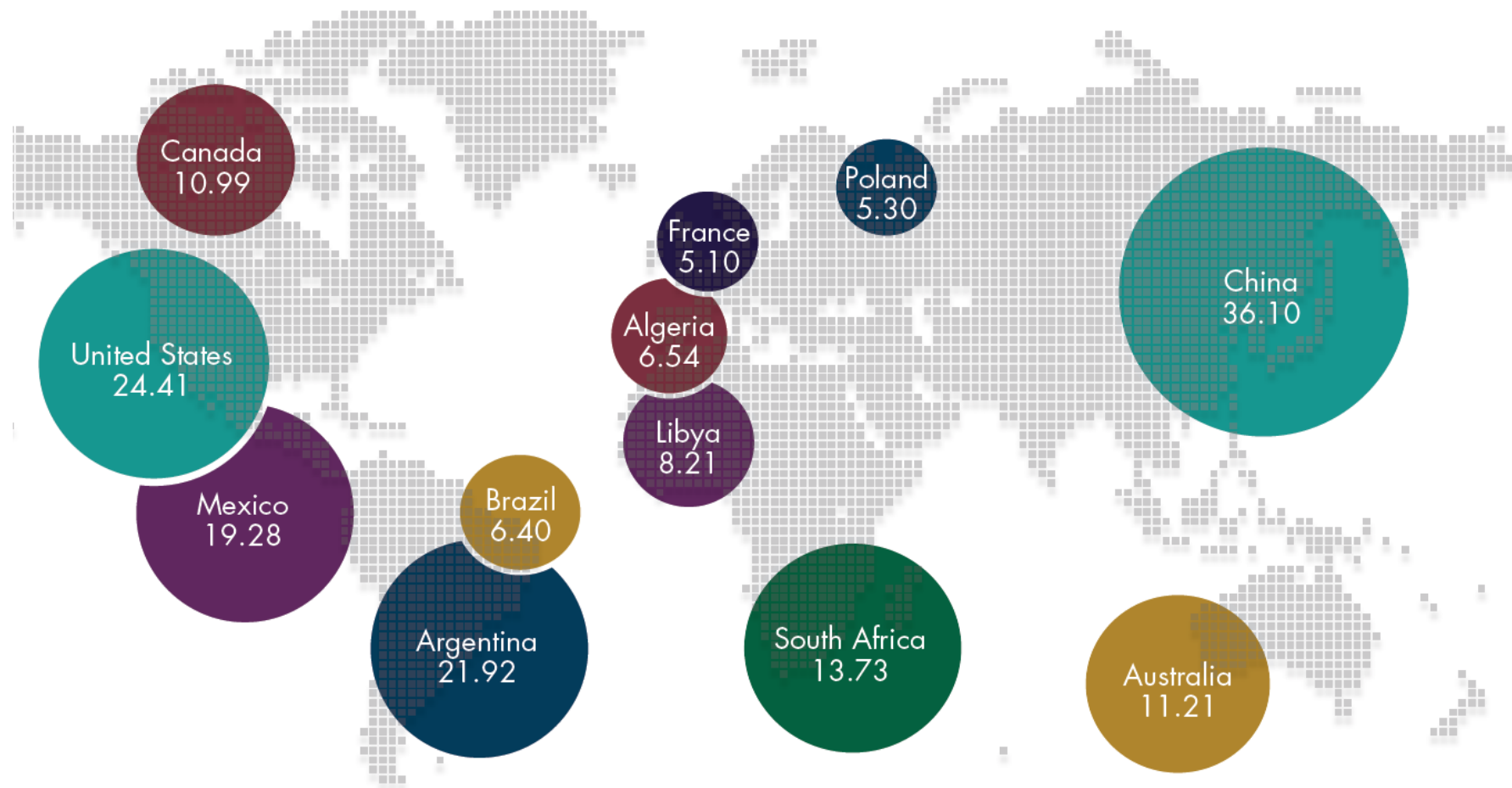




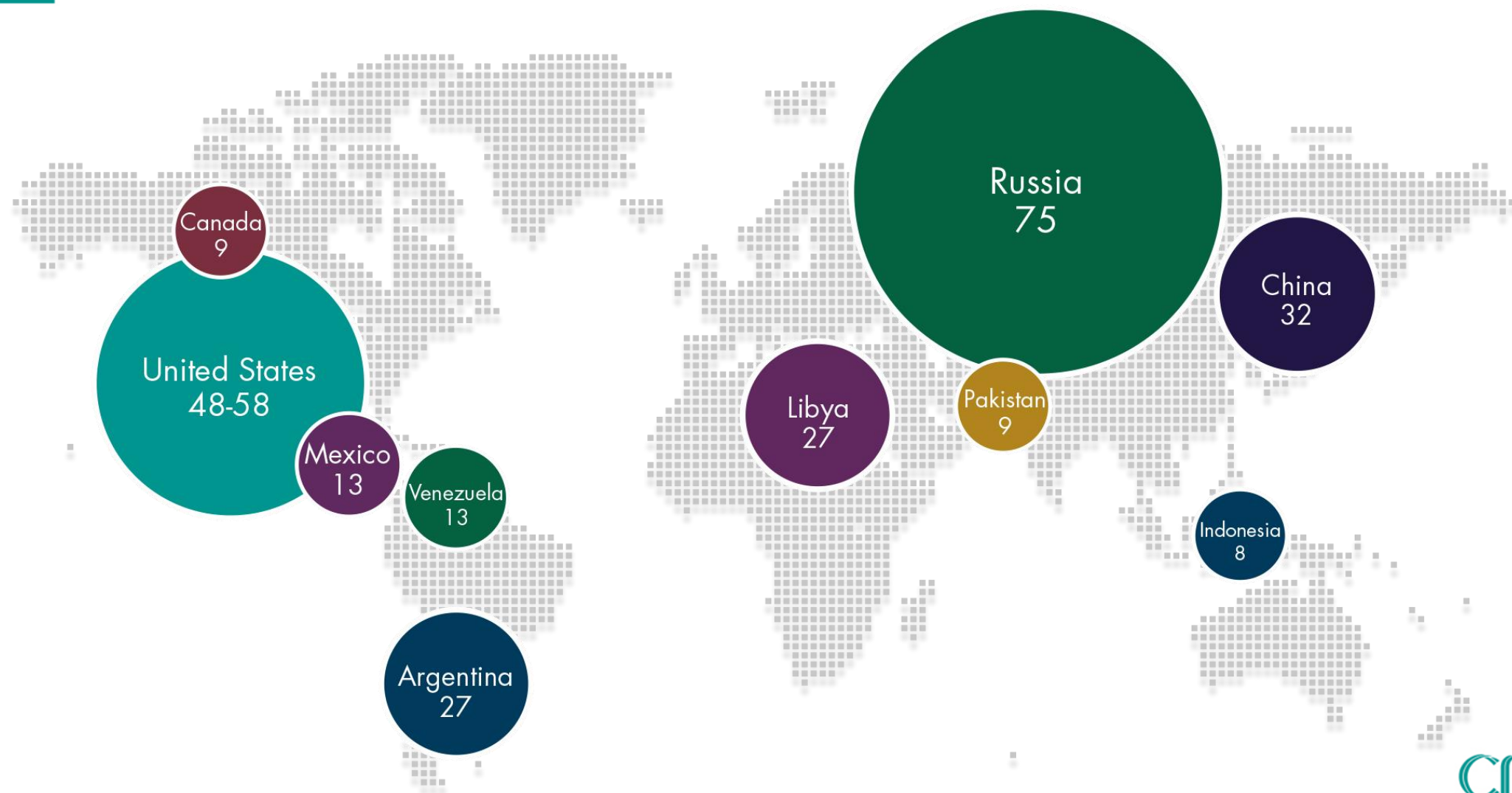
Agenda

- Introduction/Workflows Overview
- Hydraulic Fracture Production Modelling Methods
- Hydraulic Fracture Initiation/Propagation Modelling

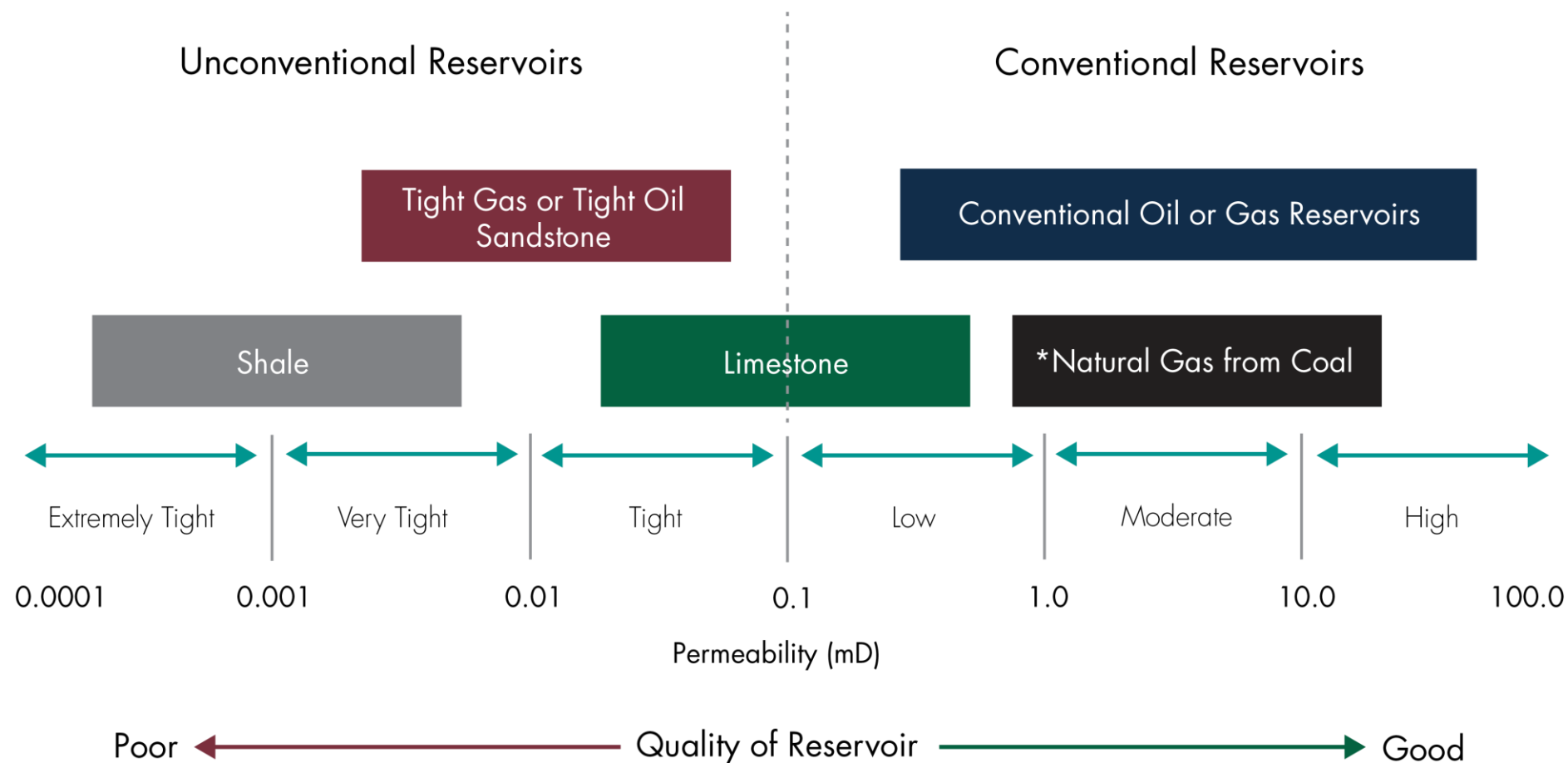
Worldwide Distribution of Shale gas



Worldwide Distribution of Tight Oil

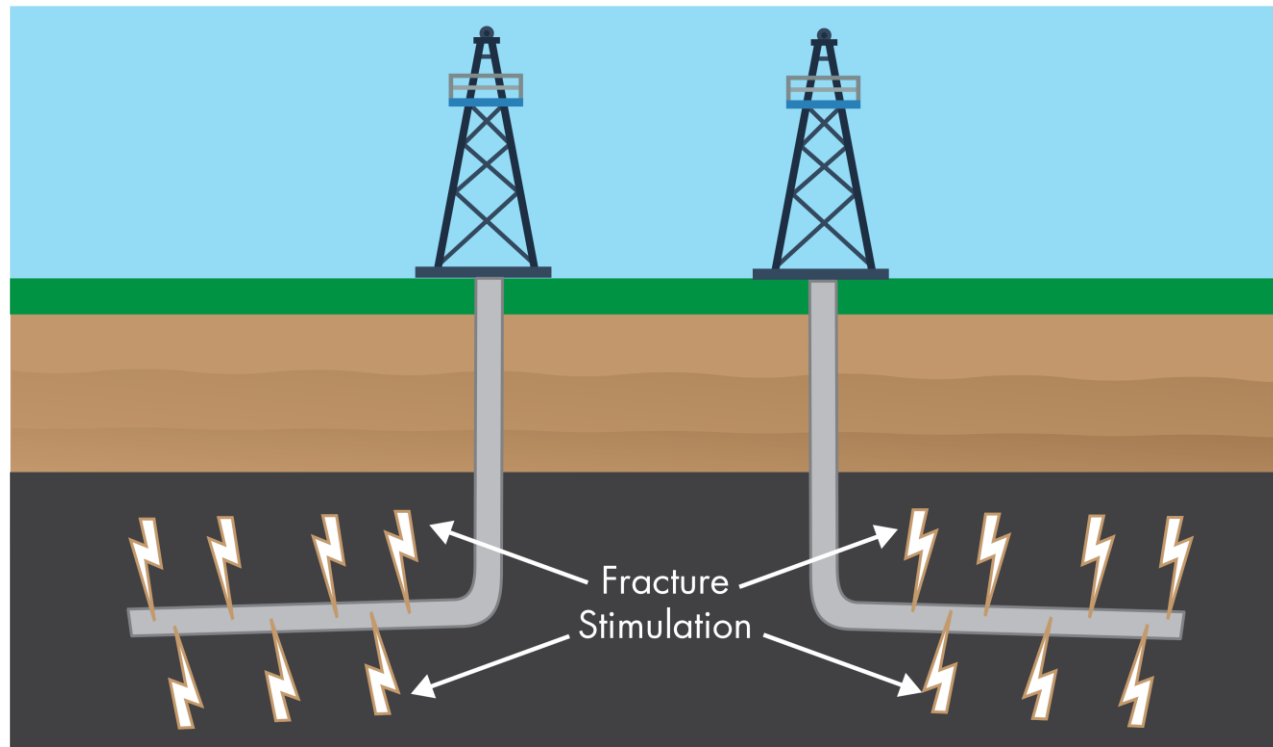


Characterization of Tight Formations

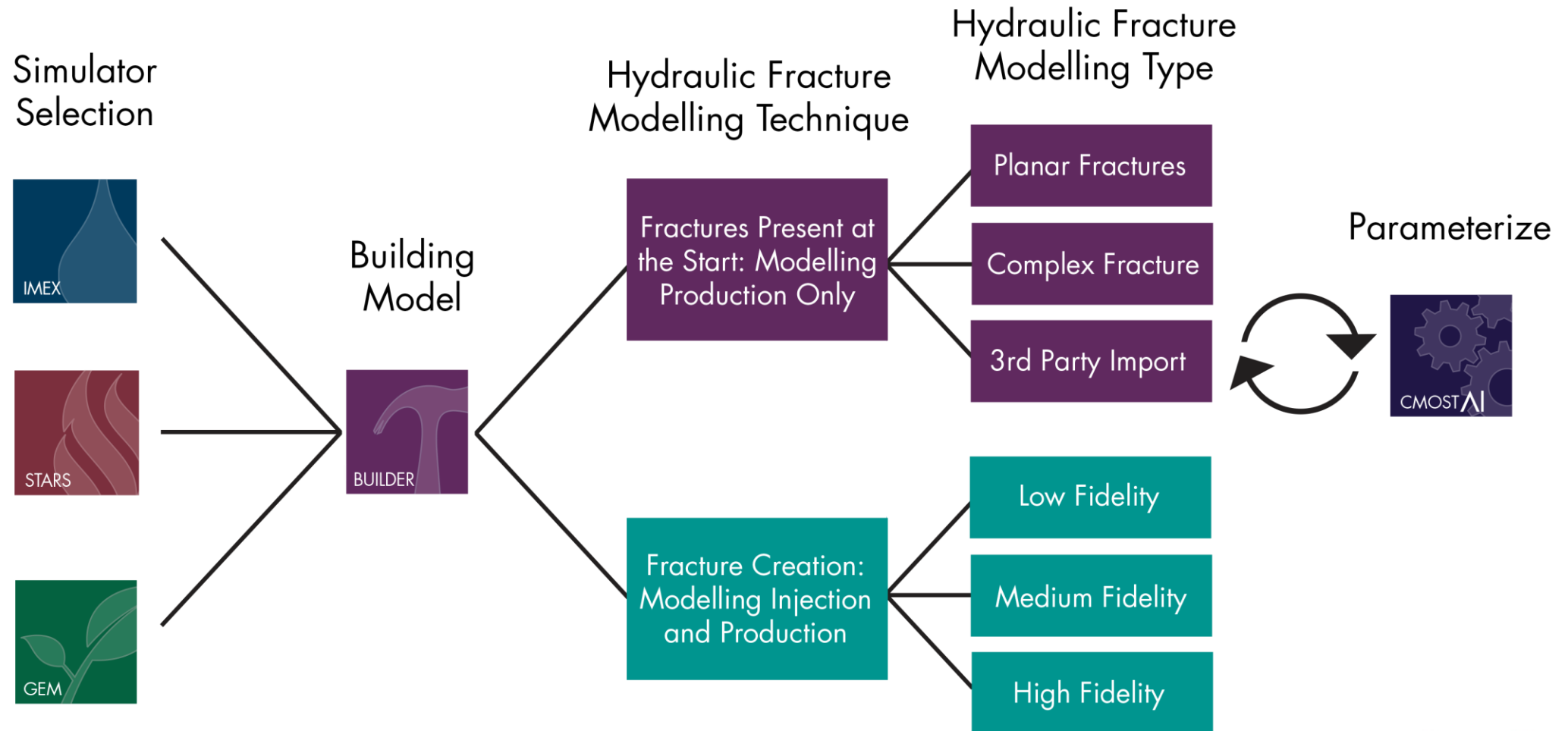


Developing Unconventional Assets

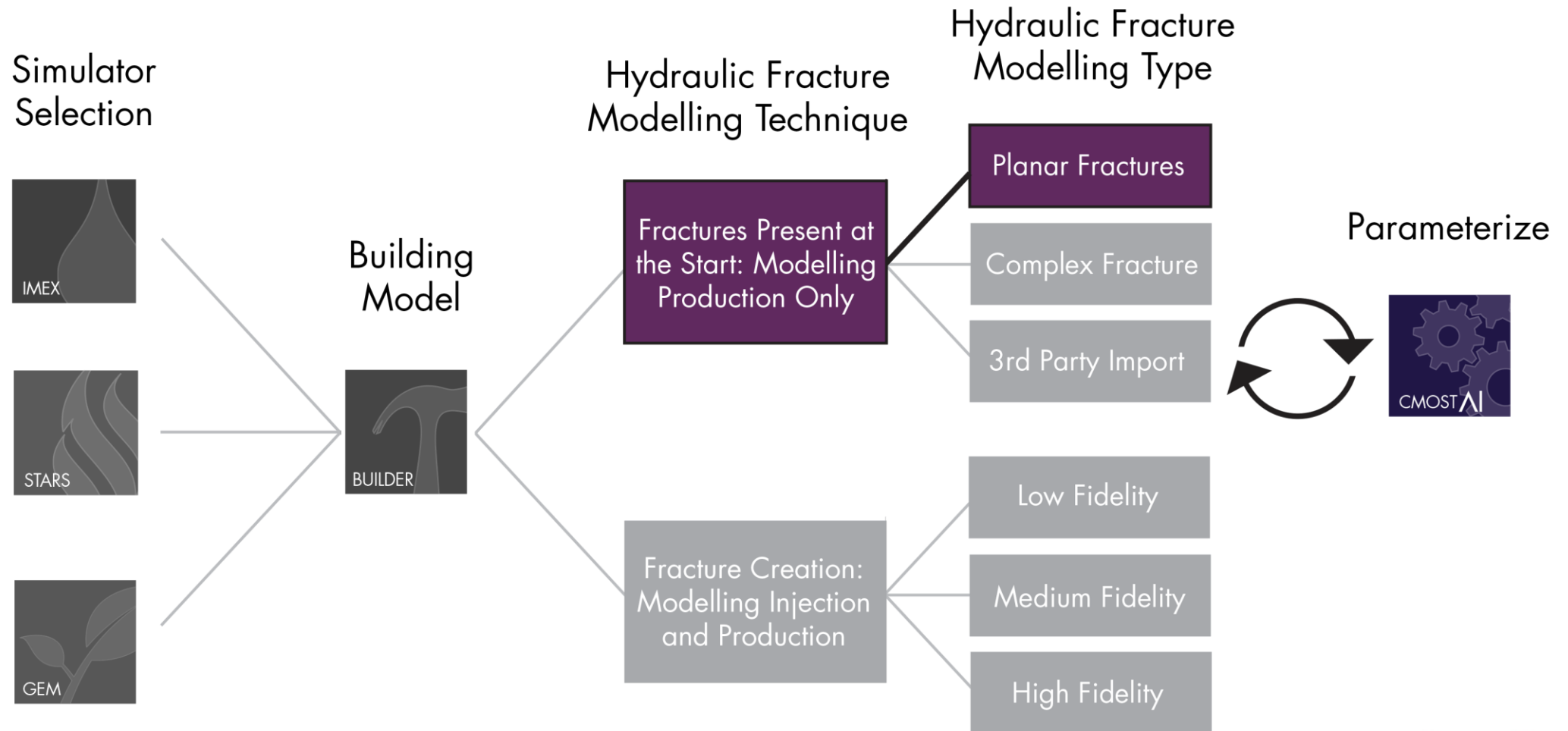
- Horizontal Multi-Stage Fractures



Workflows

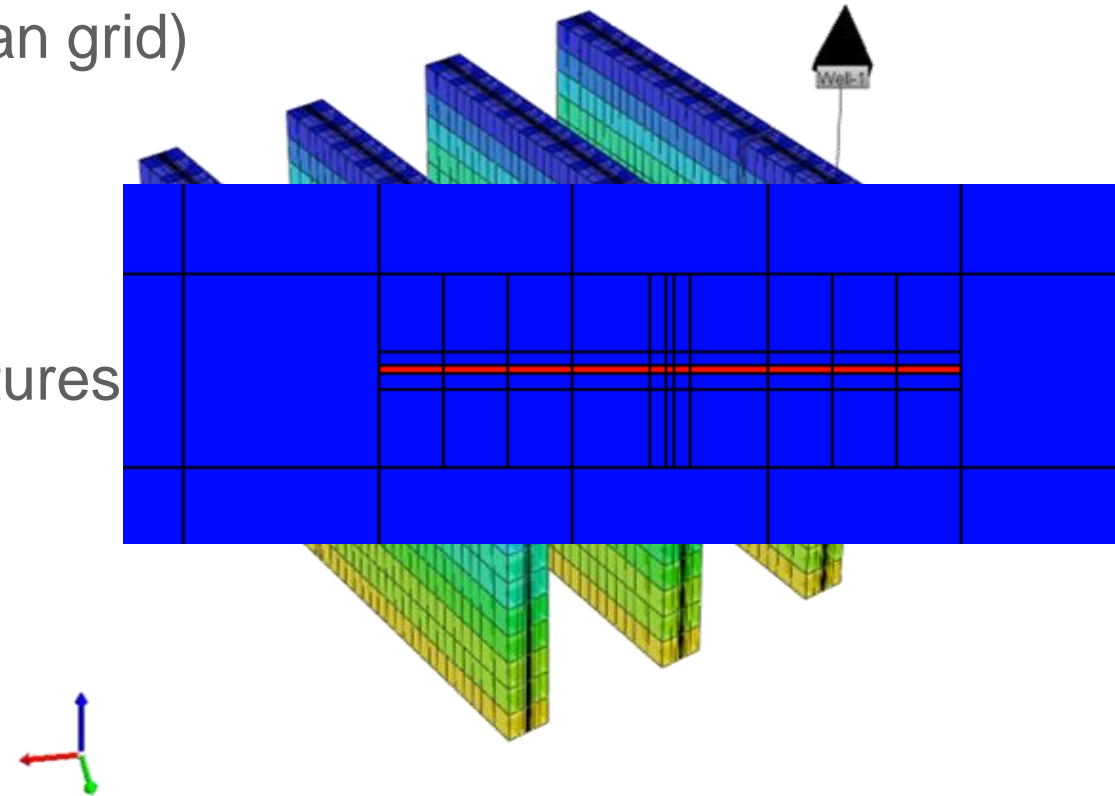


Planar Fractures



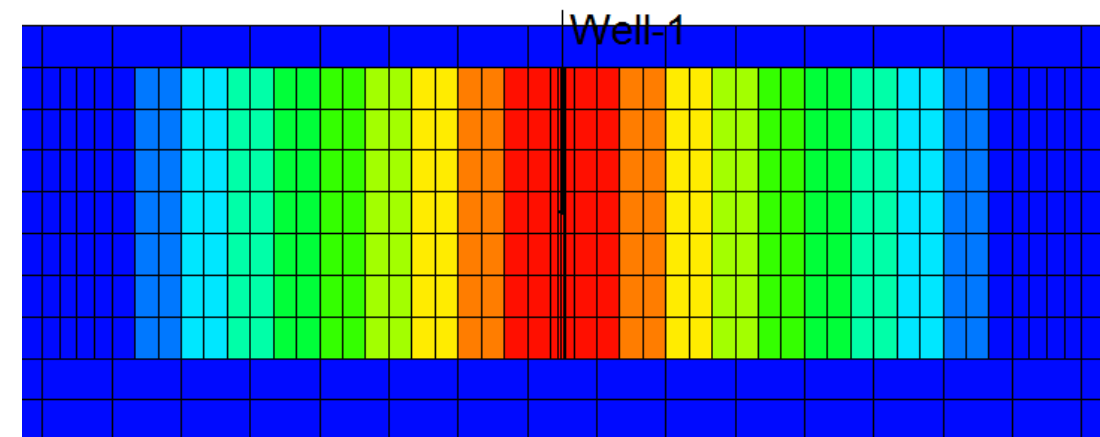
Planar Fractures

- Specify Half-length, height, conductivity of each fracture
- Modelled through LS-LR-DK model (tartan grid)
 - Logarithmic spacing
 - Local Refinement
 - Dual Permeability
- Fast and accurate way of modelling fractures
- Properties easily parameterized
- Multi-well Simulations



Planar Fractures

```
*PLNRFRAC_TEMPLATE 'Planar Template'  
*PLNR_REFINE *INTO 7 7 1 ← refinement level  
*BWHLEN 350 ← half-length  
*JDIR  
*INNERWIDTH 2 ← effective width  
*LAYERSUP 4 } ← frac height  
*LAYERSDOWN 5 }  
*PERMI MATRIX *FZ 25 2.5 } ← effective permeability  
*PERMJ MATRIX *FZ 25 2.5 } linear gradient  
*PERMK MATRIX *FZ 25 2.5 }  
*END_TEMPLATE
```



Planar Fractures

*PLNRFrac 'Planar Template' 22,28,5 *BG_NAME 'Well-1 - Frac_1'

Template name perf location Creating a block group with a specific name

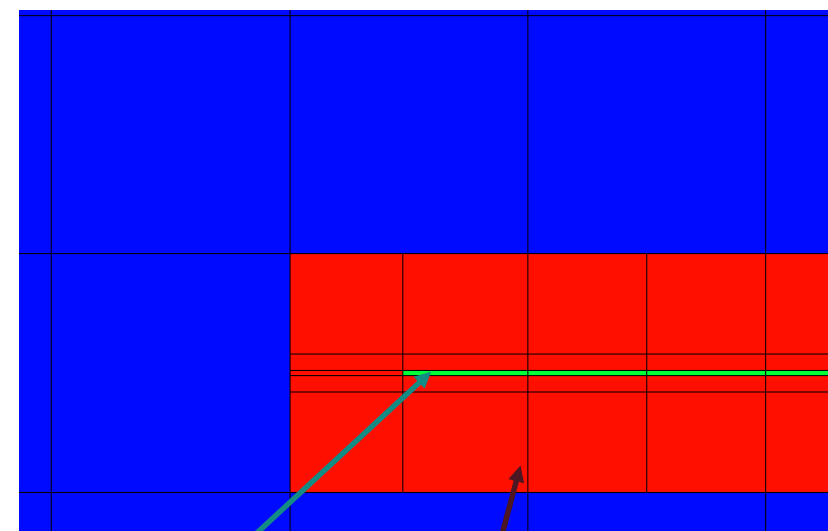
Property Fracture Zone

*RTYPE MATRIX BG 'Well-1 - Frac_1' *FZ 2

Referencing a specific block group Property Value

*RTYPE MATRIX BG 'Well-1 - Frac_1' *NFZ 3

Near Fracture Zone

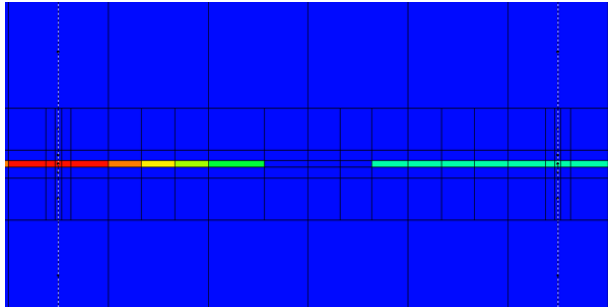


Fracture Zone

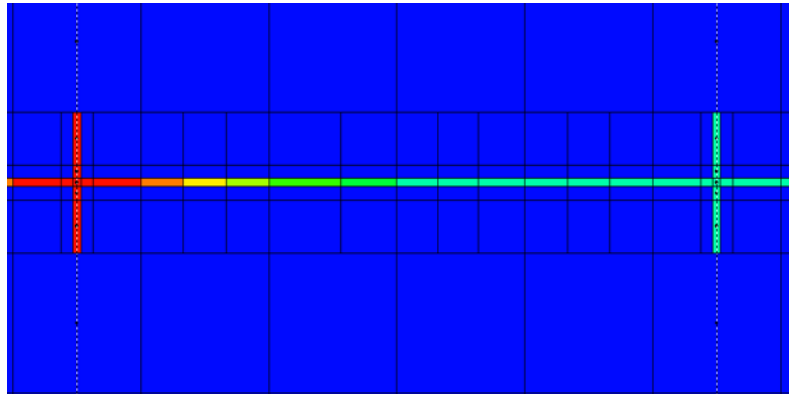
Near Fracture Zone

Planar Fractures

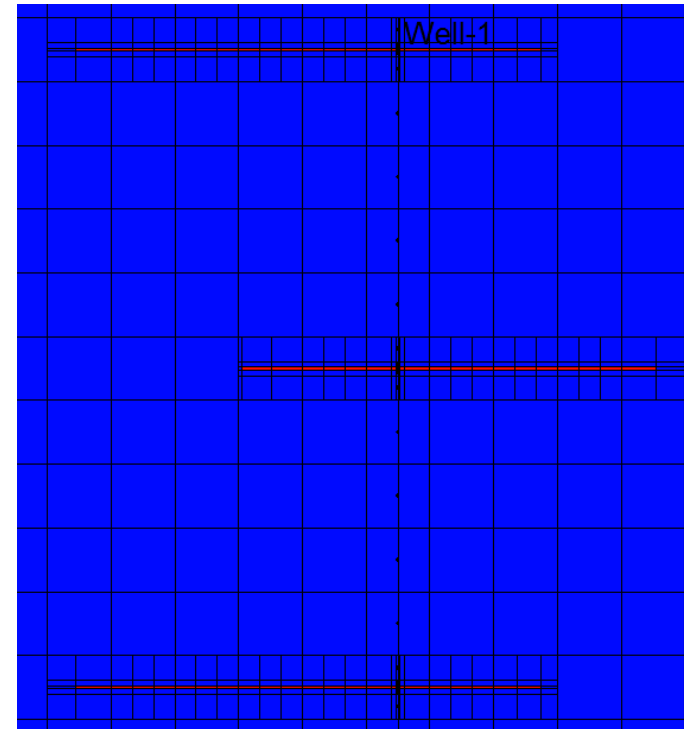
- Connecting Fractures and uneven Half-lengths



Two fractures from neighbouring wells
unconnected



Fractures Connected at Tip and
Longitudinal Fractures

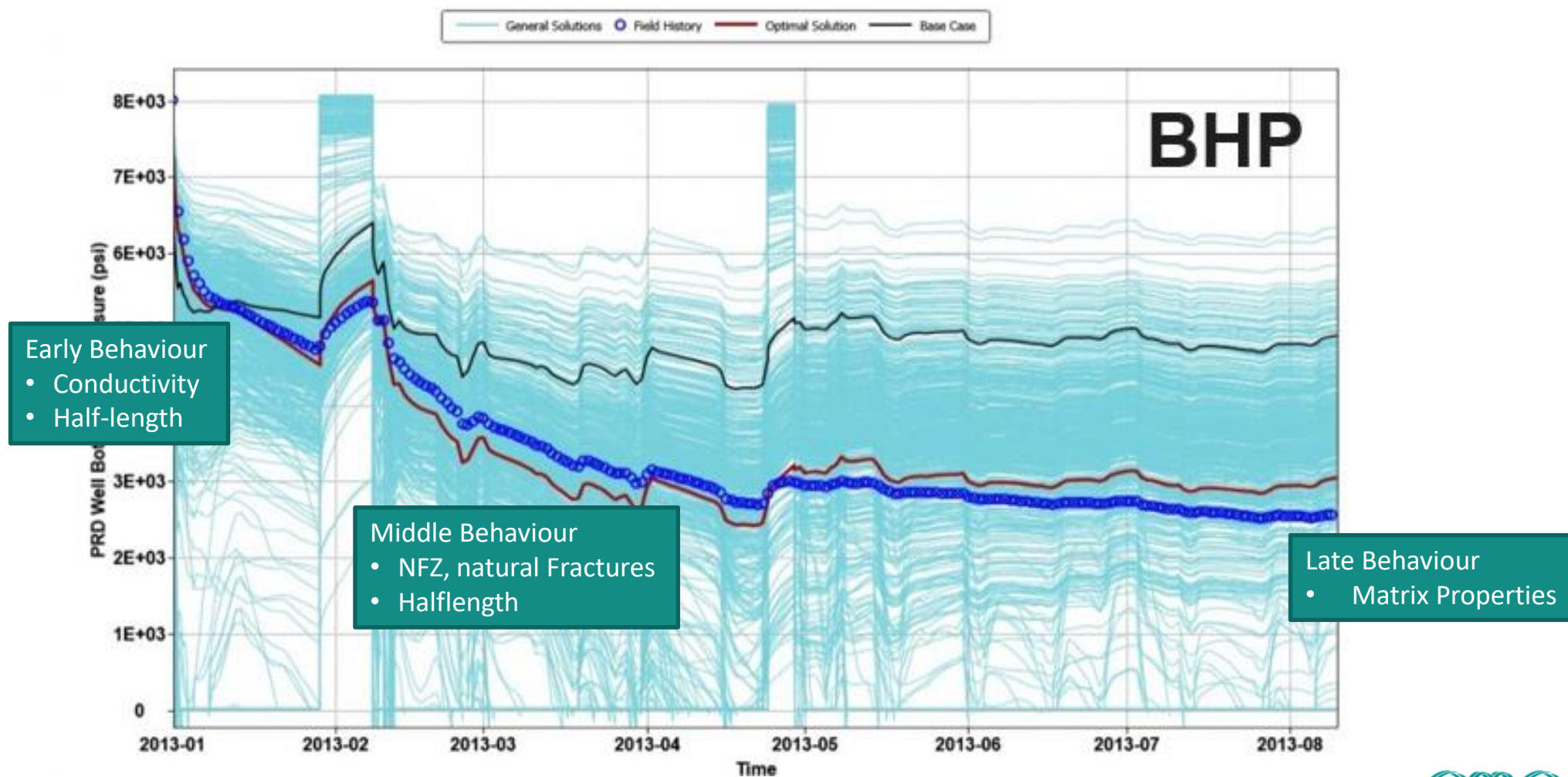


Uneven Half-lengths

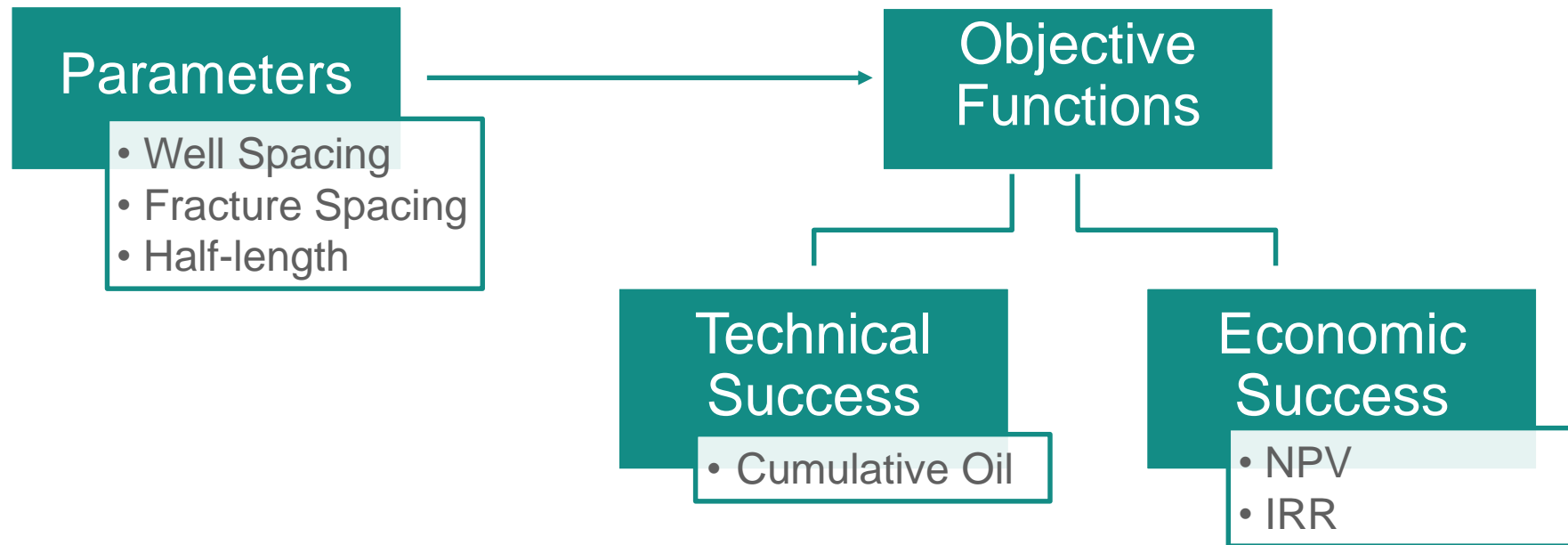
Planar Fractures: Linking to CMOST

- CMOST-AI
 - Fully linked to hydraulic fracture keywords
 - Can parameterize:
 - Half-length
 - Fracture spacing
 - Fracture conductivity
 - Initial fracture water saturation
 - FZ/NFZ properties

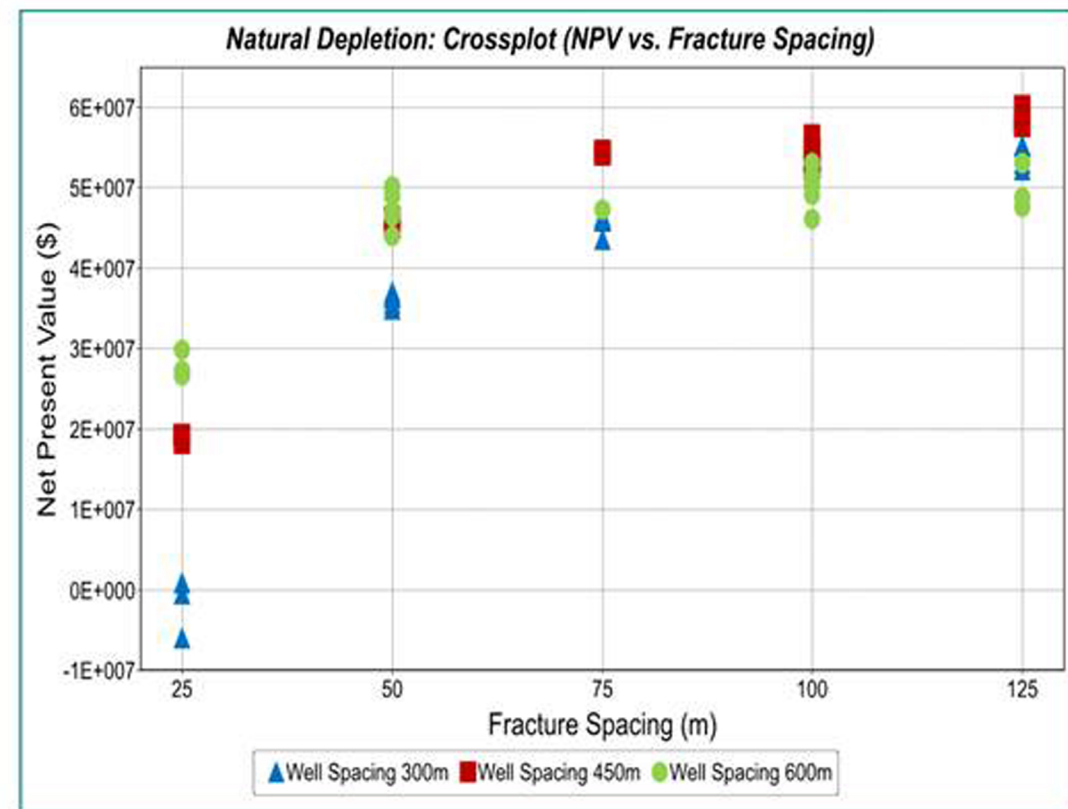
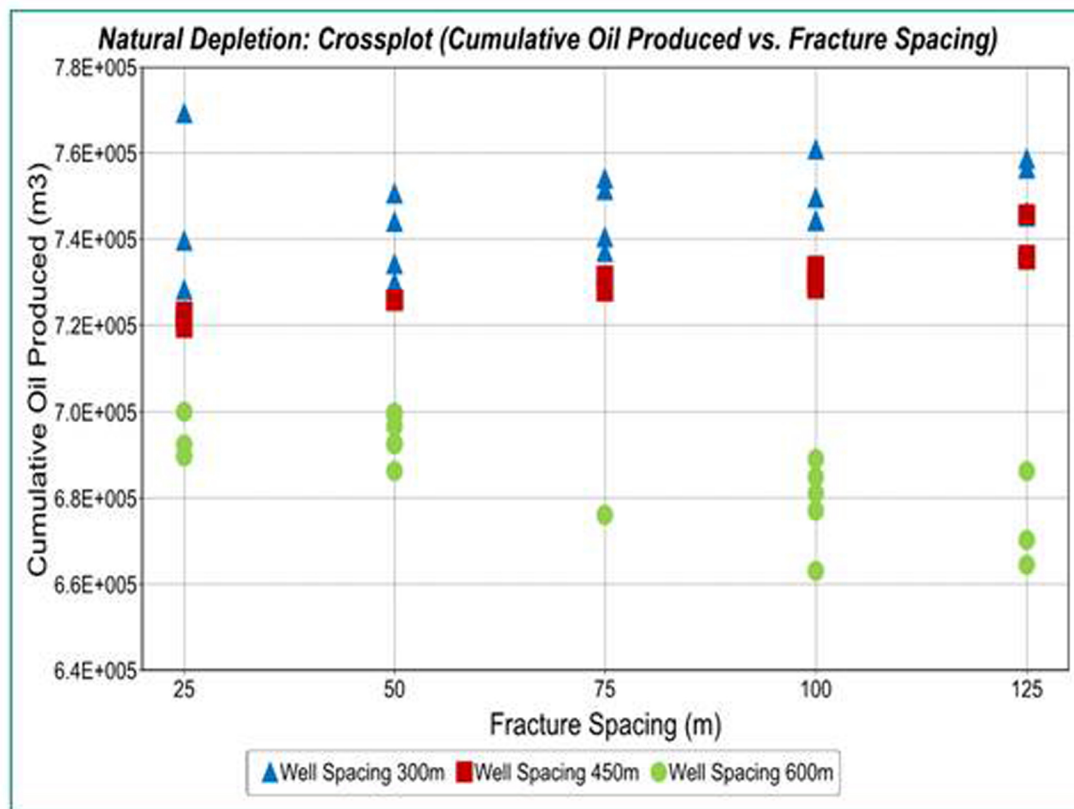
Planar Fractures: History Matching



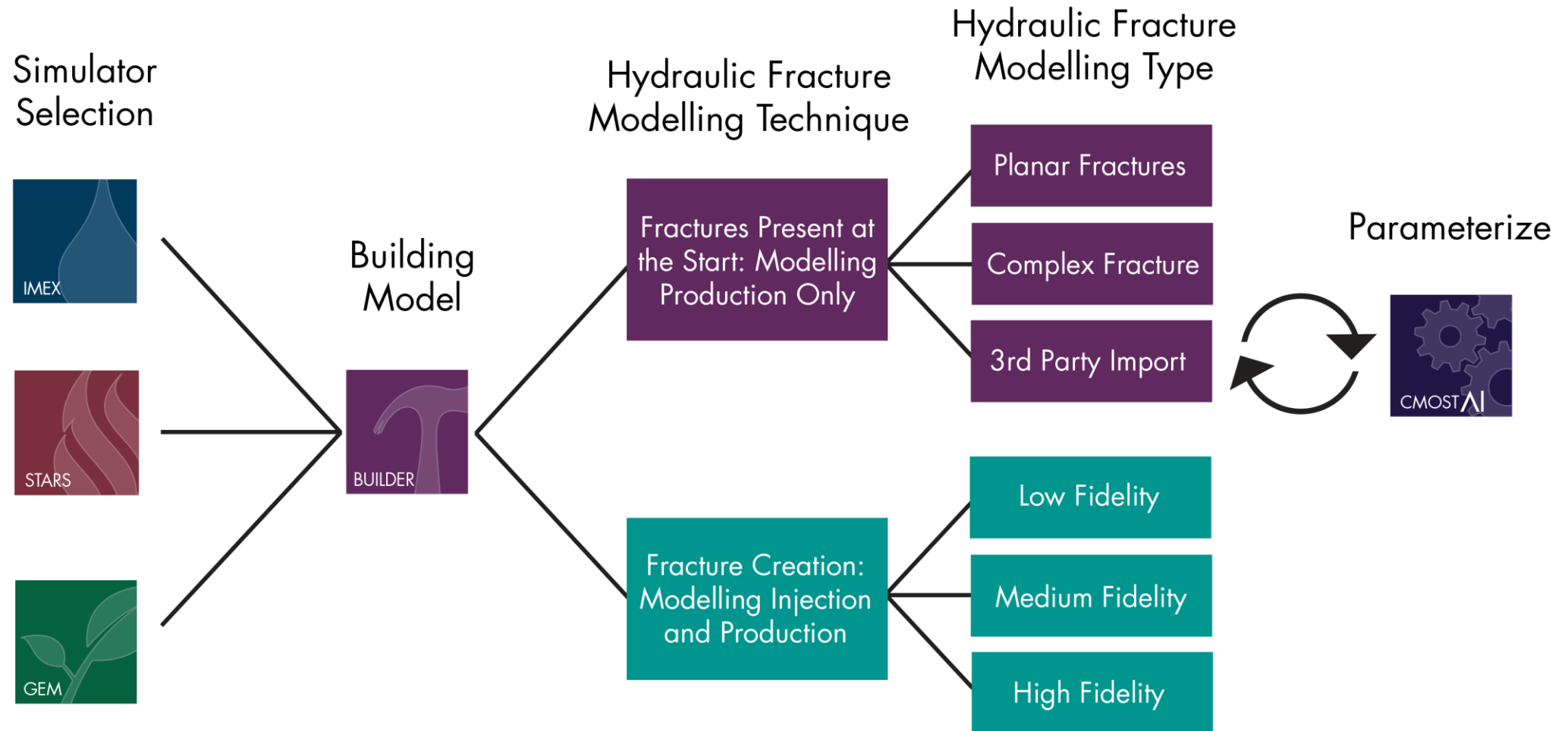
Planar Fractures: Optimization



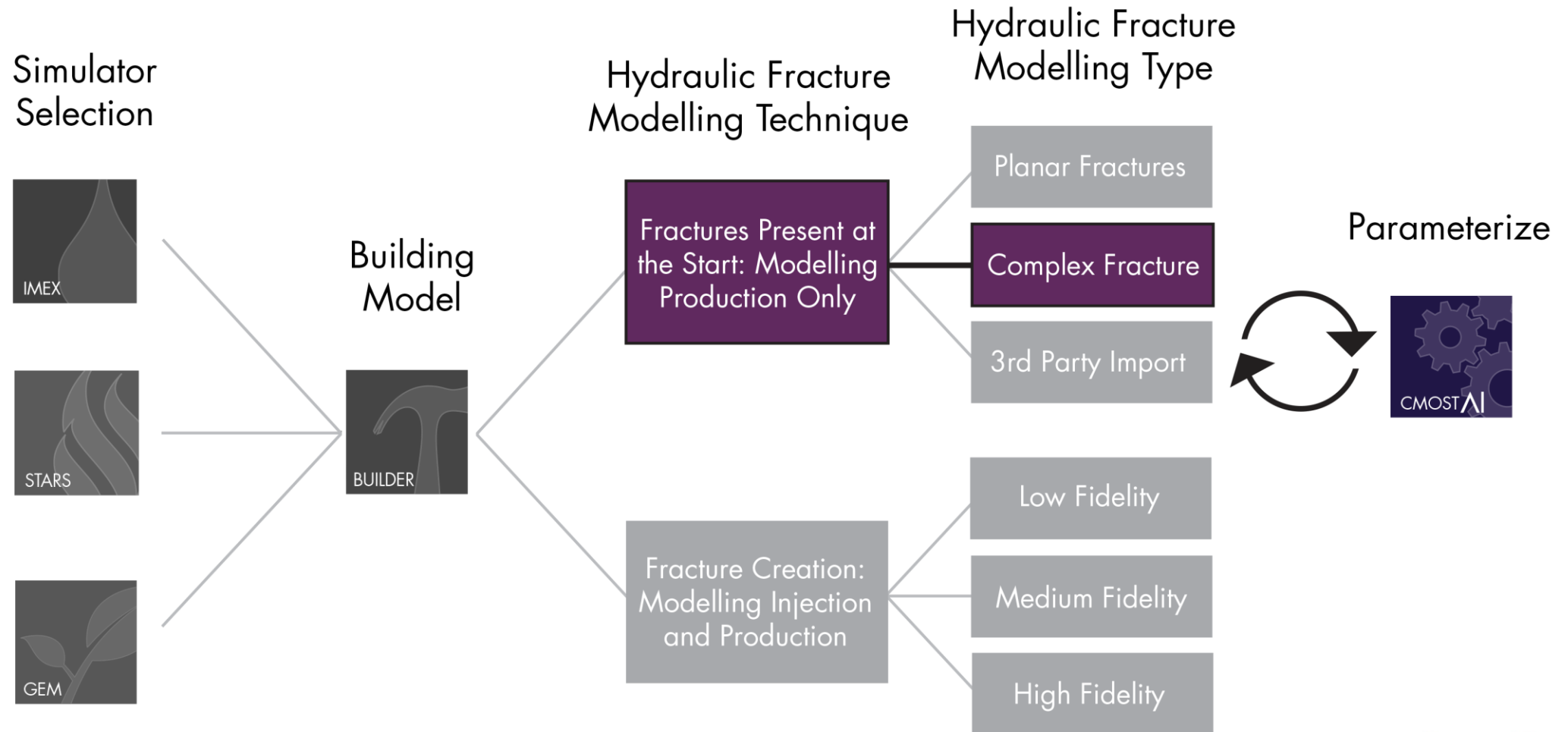
Planar Fractures: Optimization



Workflows

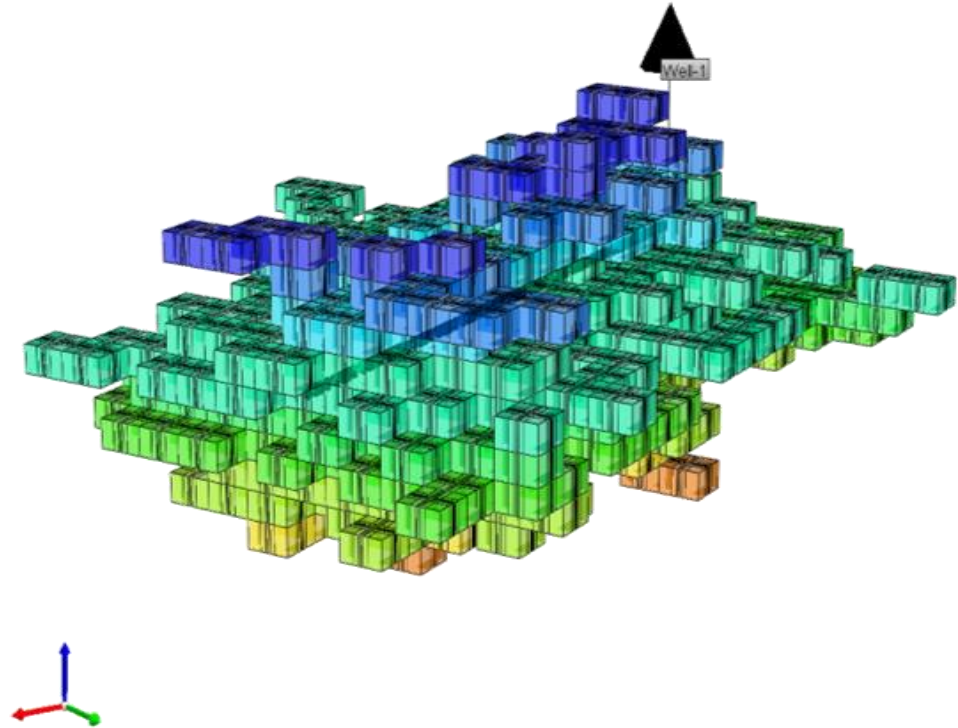


Complex Fractures



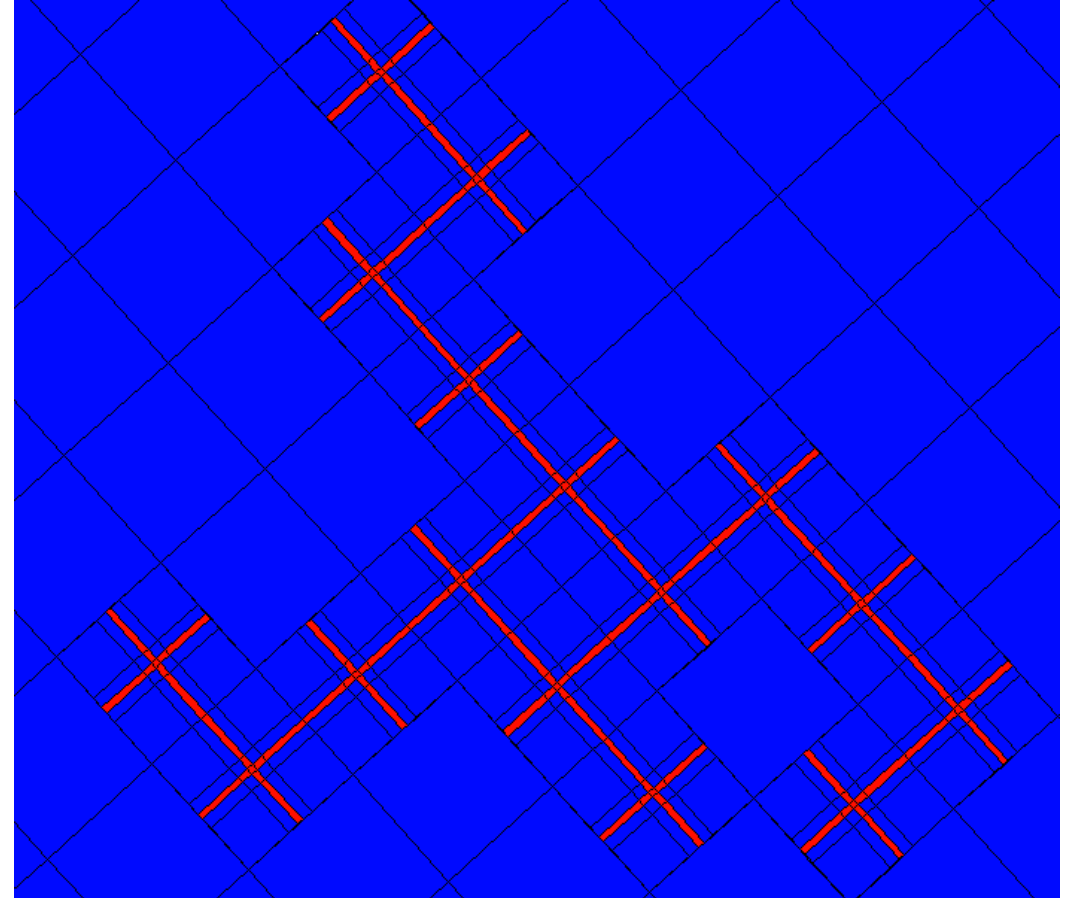
Complex Fractures

- Model complex fracture networks
- Based on micro-seismic data or user defined areas
- Uses tartan gridding
- Captures the complexity of a fracture network
- Useful for when fractures are close together or when fracture systems become connected

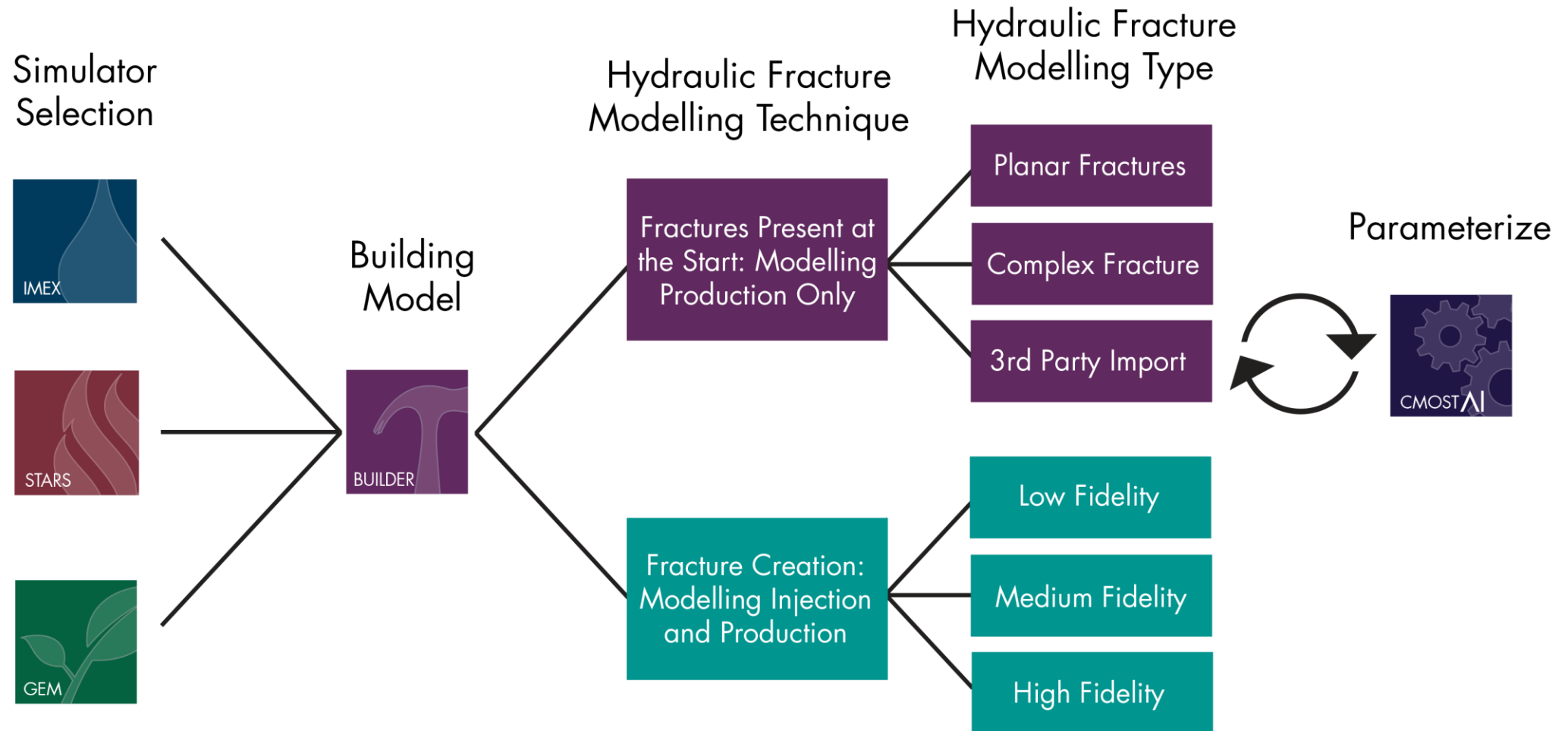


Complex Fractures

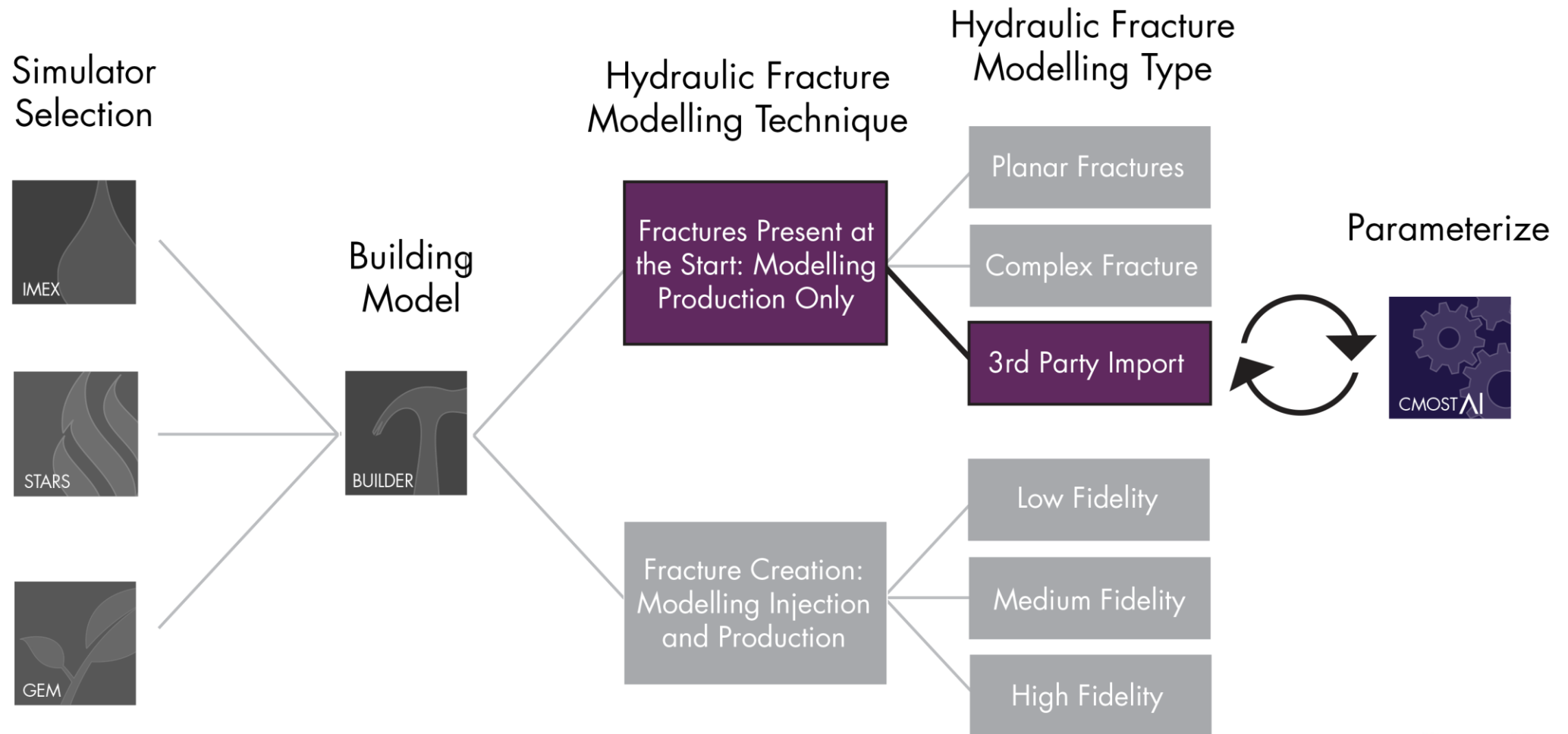
```
*BLOCKGROUP 'Complex Fracture 1'  
*IJK 22:40 23:33 1:10 1  
*REFINE *INNERWIDTH 2  
  *BG 'Complex Fracture 1' INTO 5 5 1  
  
*PERMI MATRIX BG 'Complex Fracture 1' *FZ 5  
*PERMJ MATRIX BG 'Complex Fracture 1' *FZ 5  
*PERMK MATRIX BG 'Complex Fracture 1' *FZ 5
```



Workflows

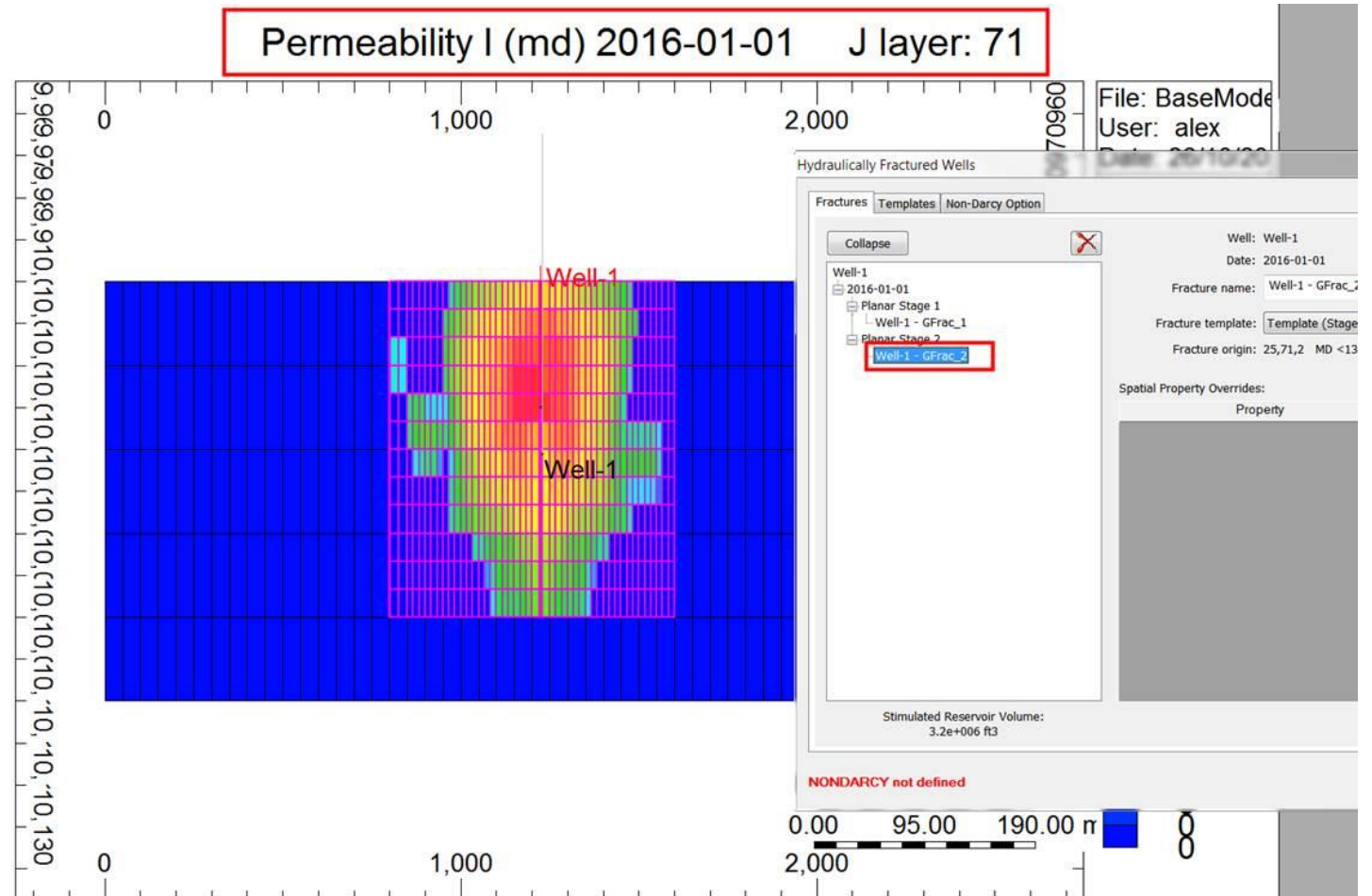


Fracture Importing

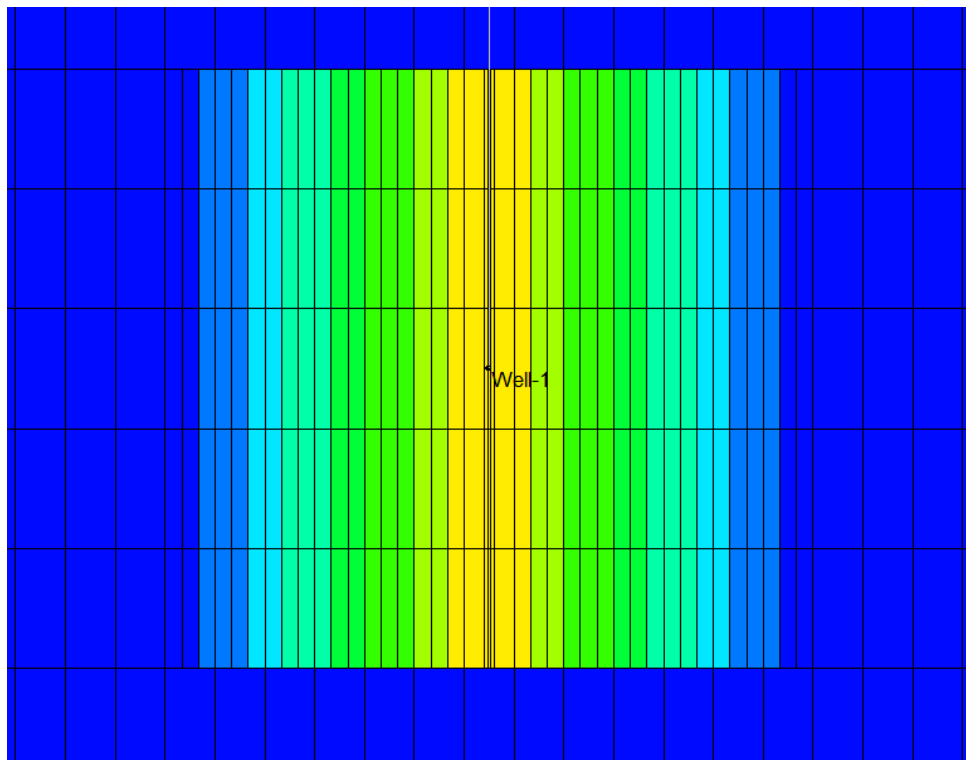


Fracture Importing

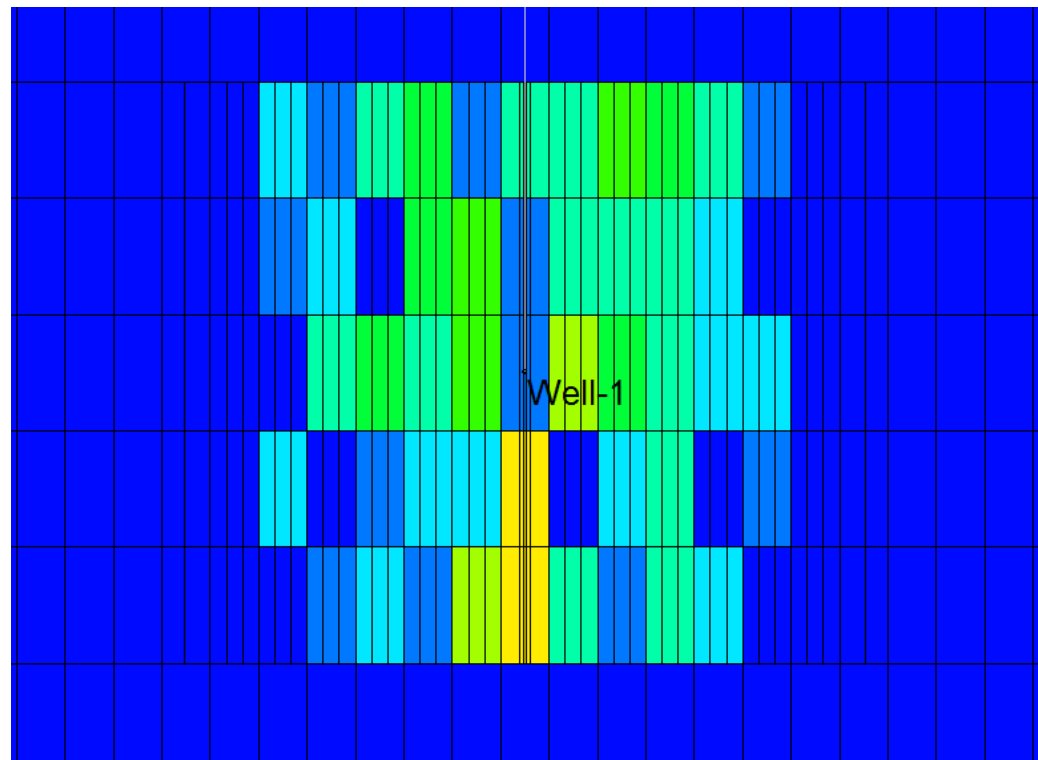
- Import hydraulic fractures from third party software
- Modelled as planar fractures in CMG but preserves permeability distribution



Fracture Importing



Hydraulic fracture created with
block groups-constant permeability



Hydraulic fracture created with structured
block group-variable permeability

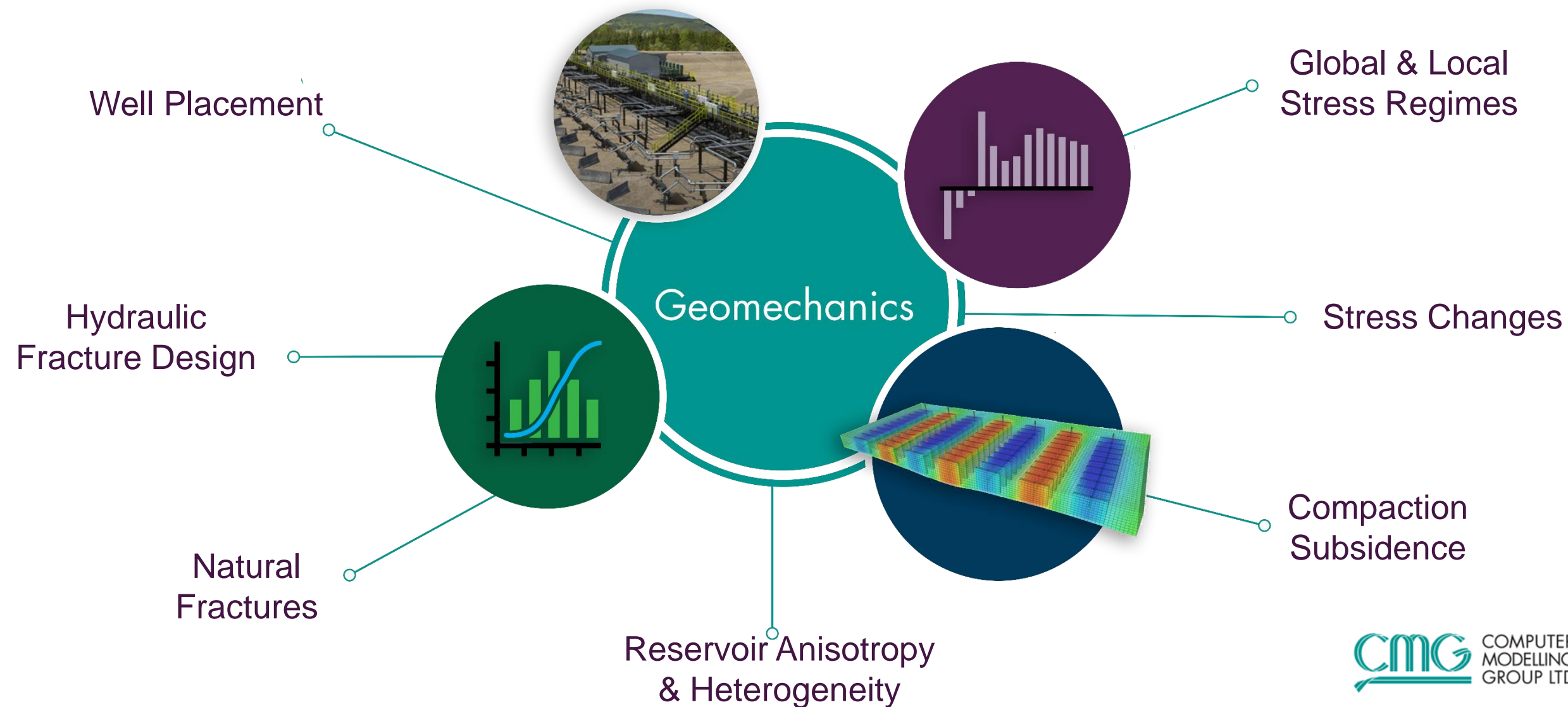
Fracture Importing

- File format needs to have *.cmg.csv* extension
- Programs that can export this format
 - GOHFER
 - FracproPT
 - Stimpro
 - StimPlan
 - FracPredictor
 - Mfrac*

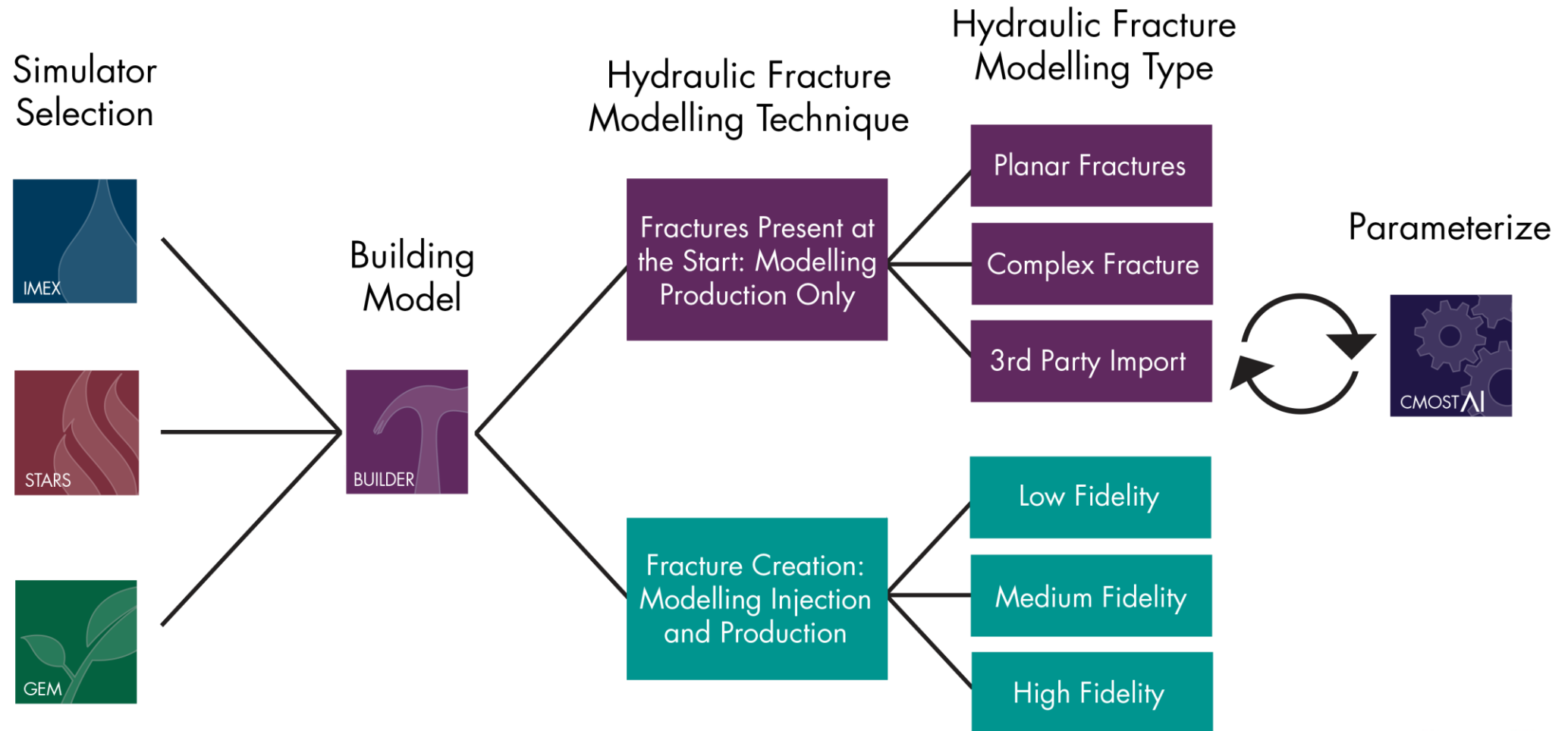
*Not available in a released version

```
CMG Out,SBG_Format,,,,←[Fracture Data Parameters (user-entered)]
Length Unit,Feet,,,,
GOHFER Block Size.ft,10,40,5,,,
Perfs MD.ft,11817.86,11847.86,11877.86,11907.86,11936.86,11966.86←[Header Data]
Azimuth Max Stress,130,,,,
MD.FT,TVD.FT,HOffset.FT,KfWf.md*ft,,,←[Data Headings]
11817.86,7630,-520,7.45E-07,,,
11817.86,7630,-480,7.51E-07,,,
...
11817.86,7755,800,2.33E-05,,,
11817.86,7755,840,2.32E-05,,,
11847.86,7585,-200,7.66E-09,,,
11847.86,7585,-160,7.66E-09,,,
...
11847.86,7755,40,0.000276381,,,
11847.86,7755,80,7.04E-06,,,
11877.86,7625,-80,7.59E-09,,,
11877.86,7625,-40,7.59E-09,,,
...
11966.86,7740,840,2.12E-05,,,
11966.86,7740,880,2.11E-05,,,
11447.86,7615,0,0.0583194,,,
11407.86,7615,0,2.02056,,,
11367.86,7615,0,2.50376,,,
11327.86,7615,0,2.30477,,,
...
11687.86,7765,0,0.00922763,,,
11647.86,7765,0,0.0490296,,,
11607.86,7765,0,0.0724691,,,
←[Transverse Fracture Data]
←[Longitudinal Fracture Data]
```

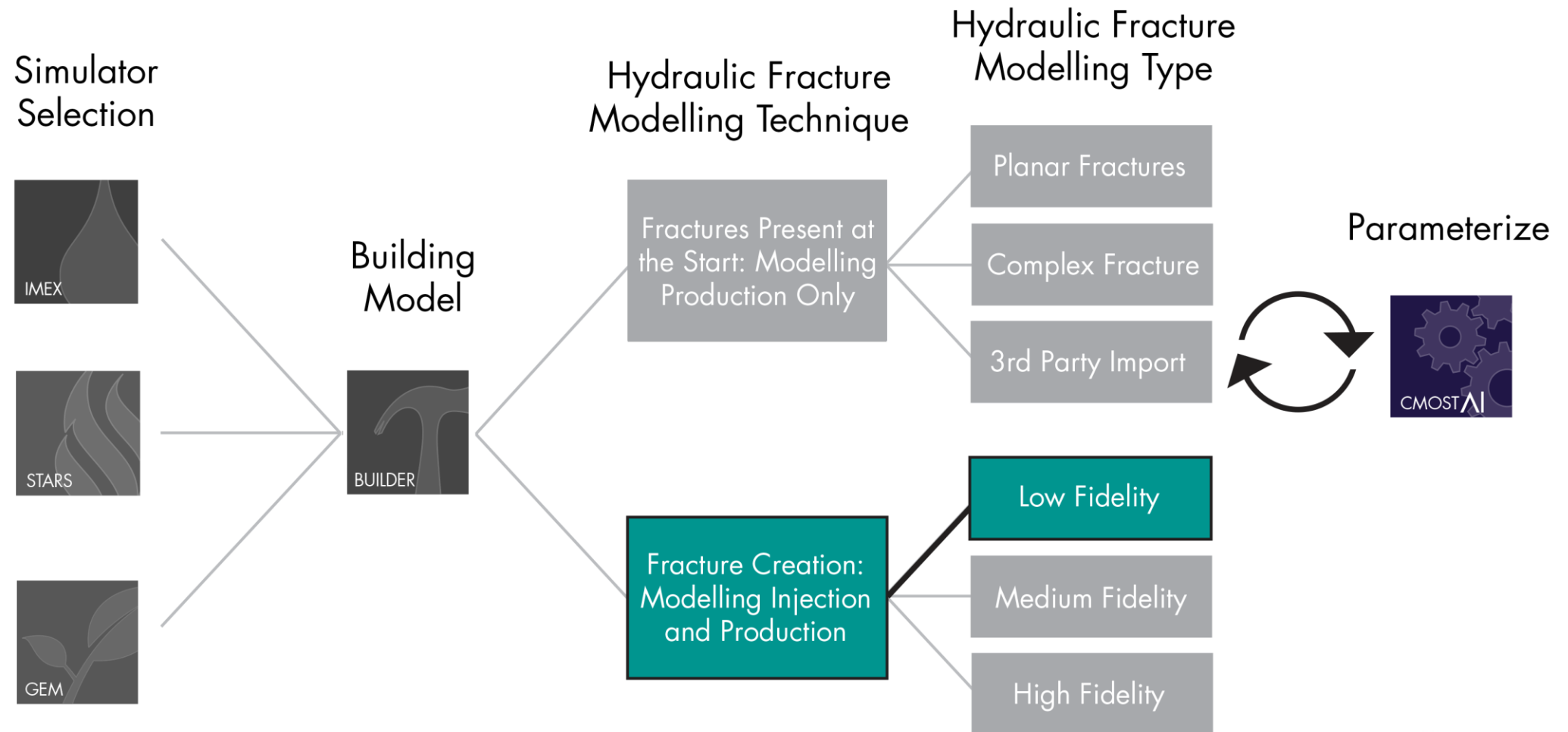
Geomechanics for Unconventional Reservoirs



Workflows



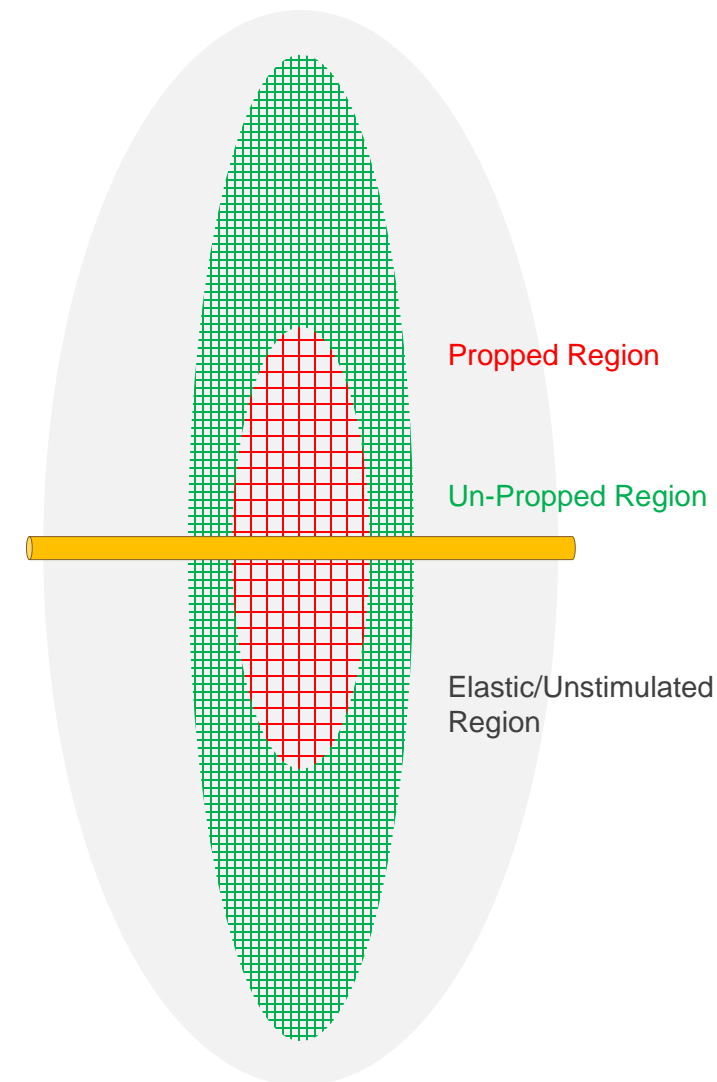
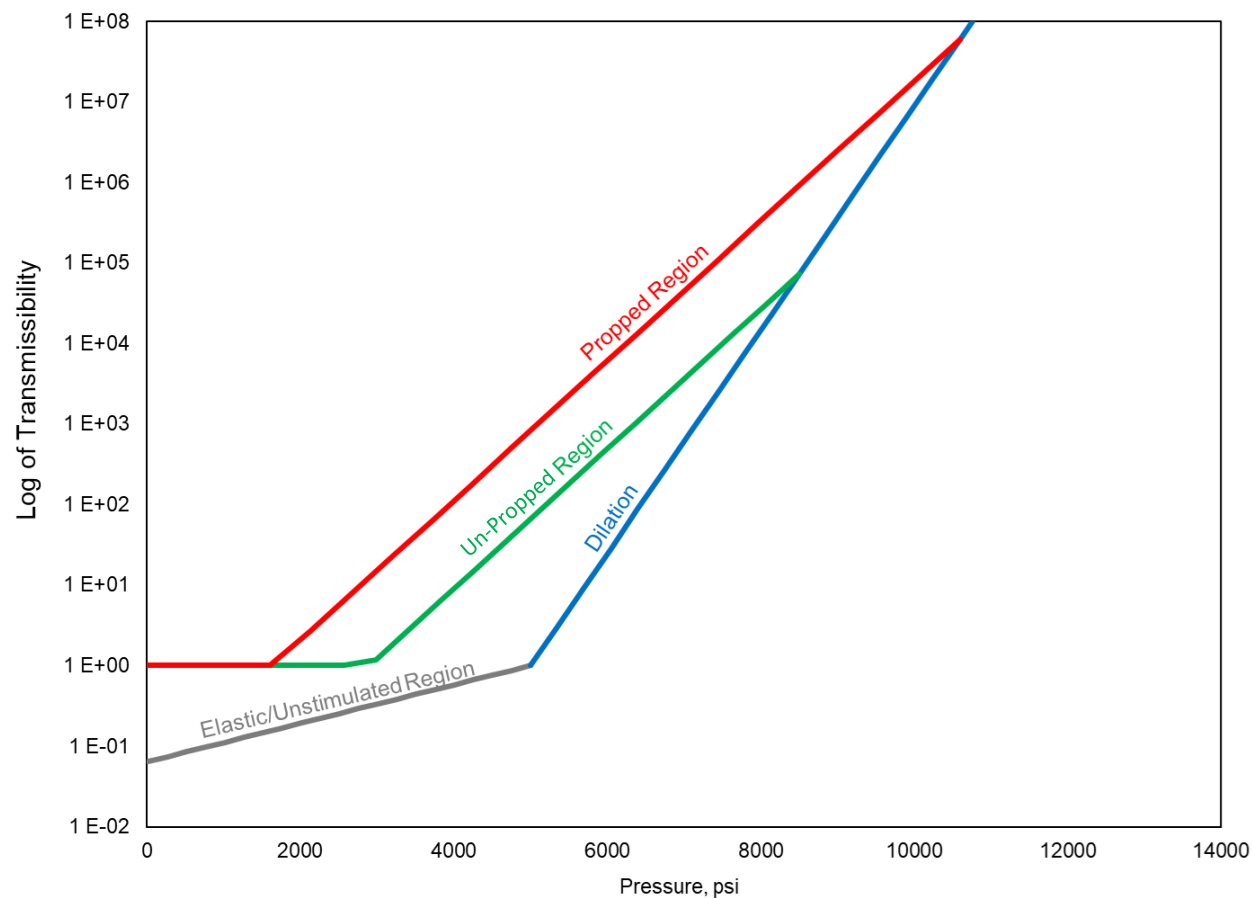
Low Fidelity Fracture Creation



Low Fidelity: Compaction/Dilation Curves

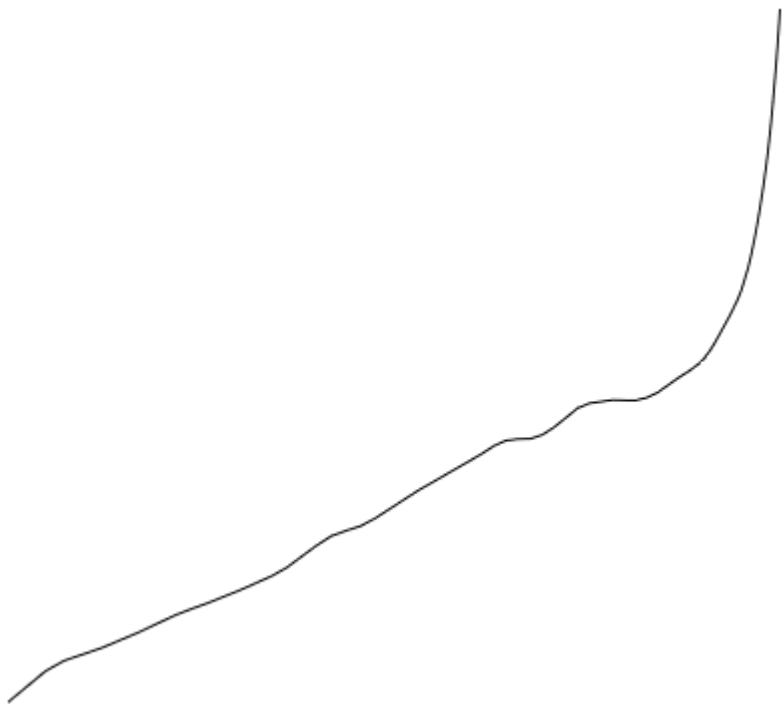
- Simple model that relates permeability/transmissibility to pressure
 - Geomechanics module not used
- Models the creation of an SRV
- Can model injection/production separately or together in the same model
- Can be single porosity or dual porosity

Low Fidelity: Compaction/Dilation Curves



Low Fidelity: Example

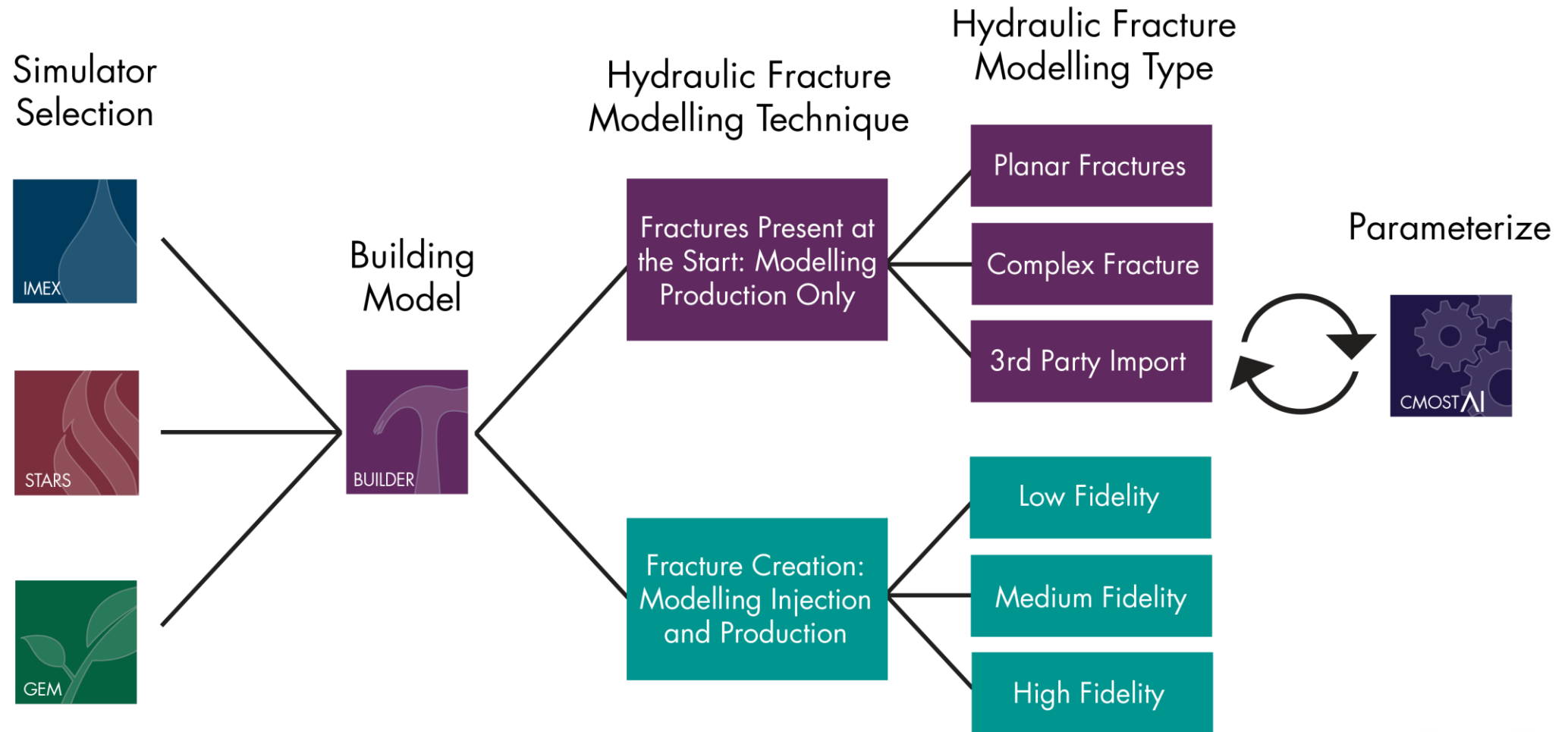
Water Saturation



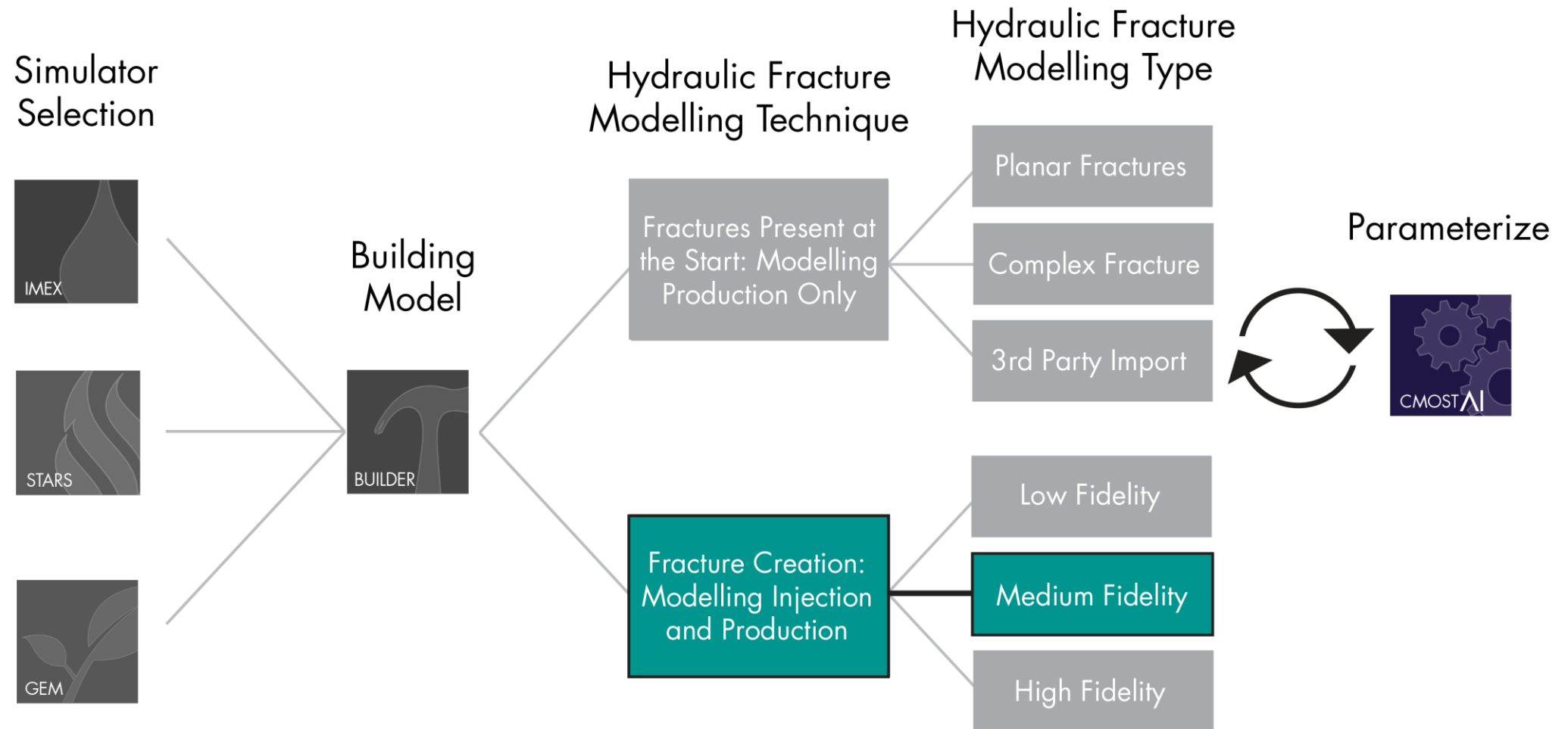
Transmissibility



Workflows

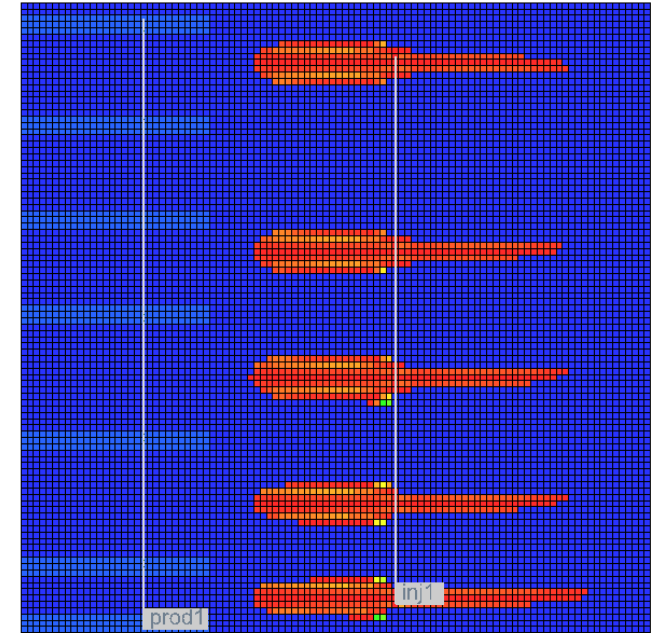


Medium Fidelity Fracture Creation

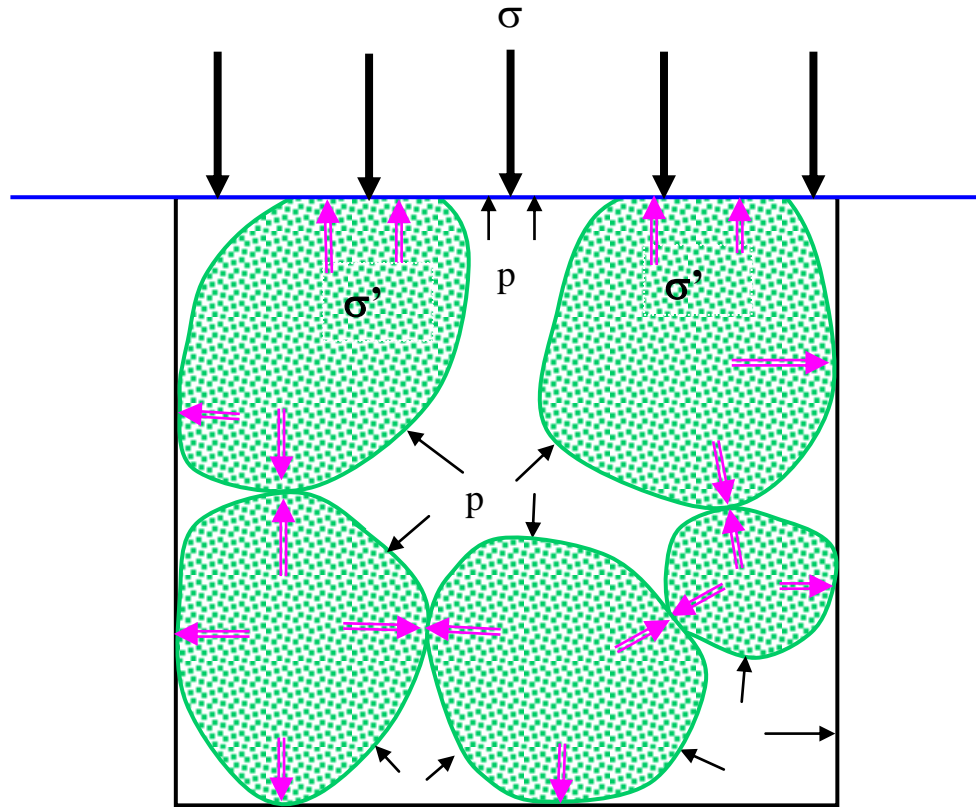


Medium Fidelity: Geomech With Barton Bandis

- Geomechanics module fully integrated to calculate stresses in the rock
 - Used to determine tensile and shear failure
- Failed rock represented by permeability enhancement
 - Natural fractures used to represent hydraulic fracture
- Models the creation of an SRV
- Injection/Production can be done through the same model



Geomechanics Review



Total stress = pore pressure + effective stress

$$\sigma = \alpha p + \sigma'$$

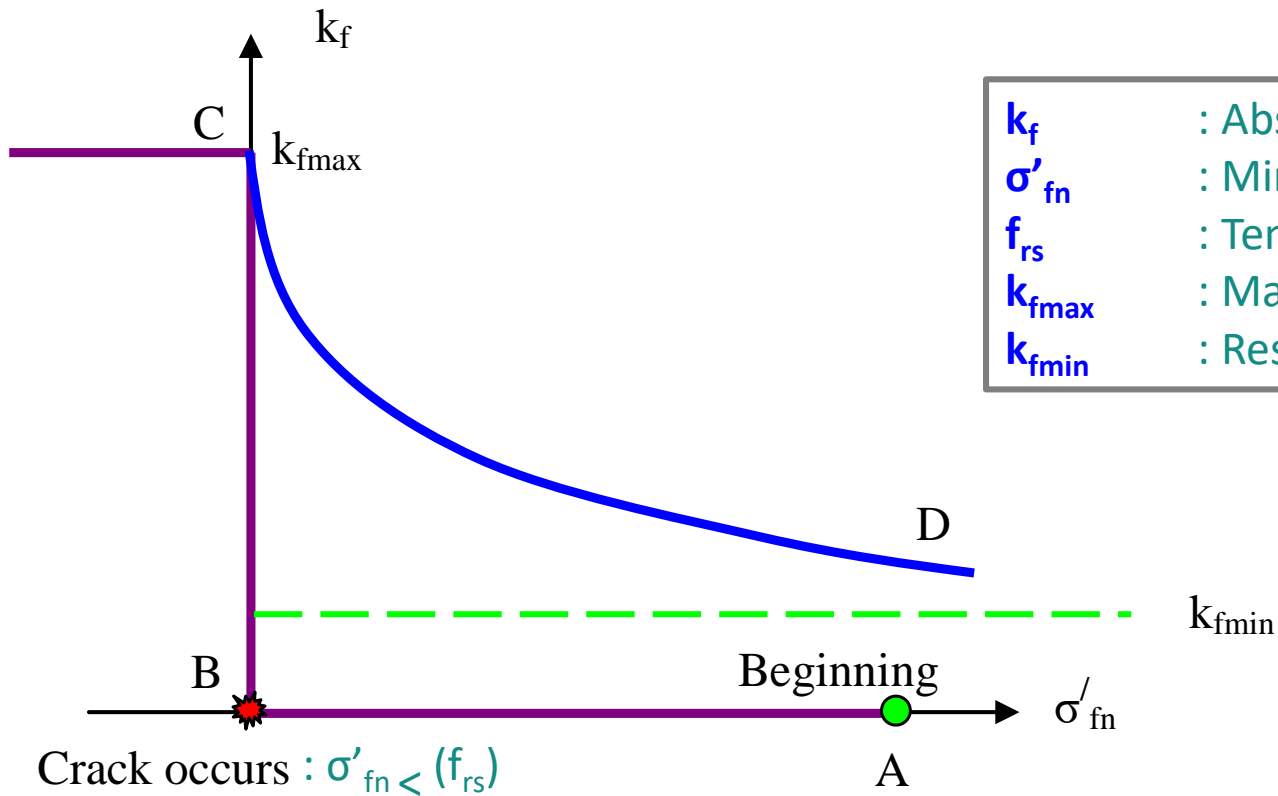
α : Biot's coefficient

p : pore pressure

σ : Total stress

σ' : Effective stress

Tensile Failure - Barton Bandis

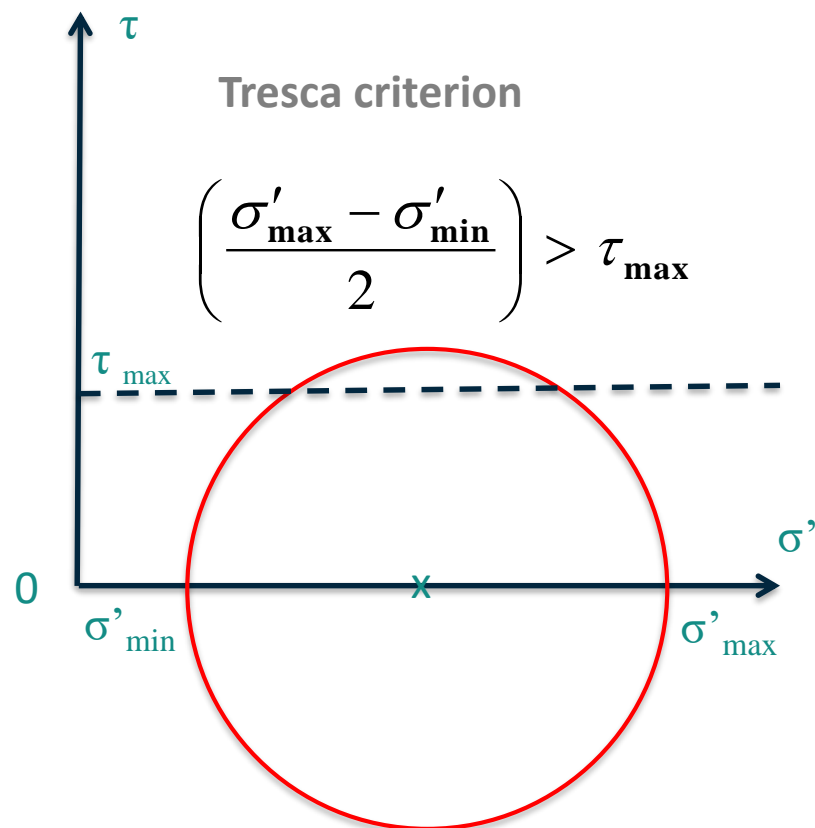


- | | |
|----------------|---|
| k_f | : Absolute fracture permeability coord. |
| σ'_{fn} | : Minimum principal effective stress |
| f_{rs} | : Tensile fracture criterion |
| k_{fmax} | : Maximum fracture permeability |
| k_{fmin} | : Residual fracture permeability |

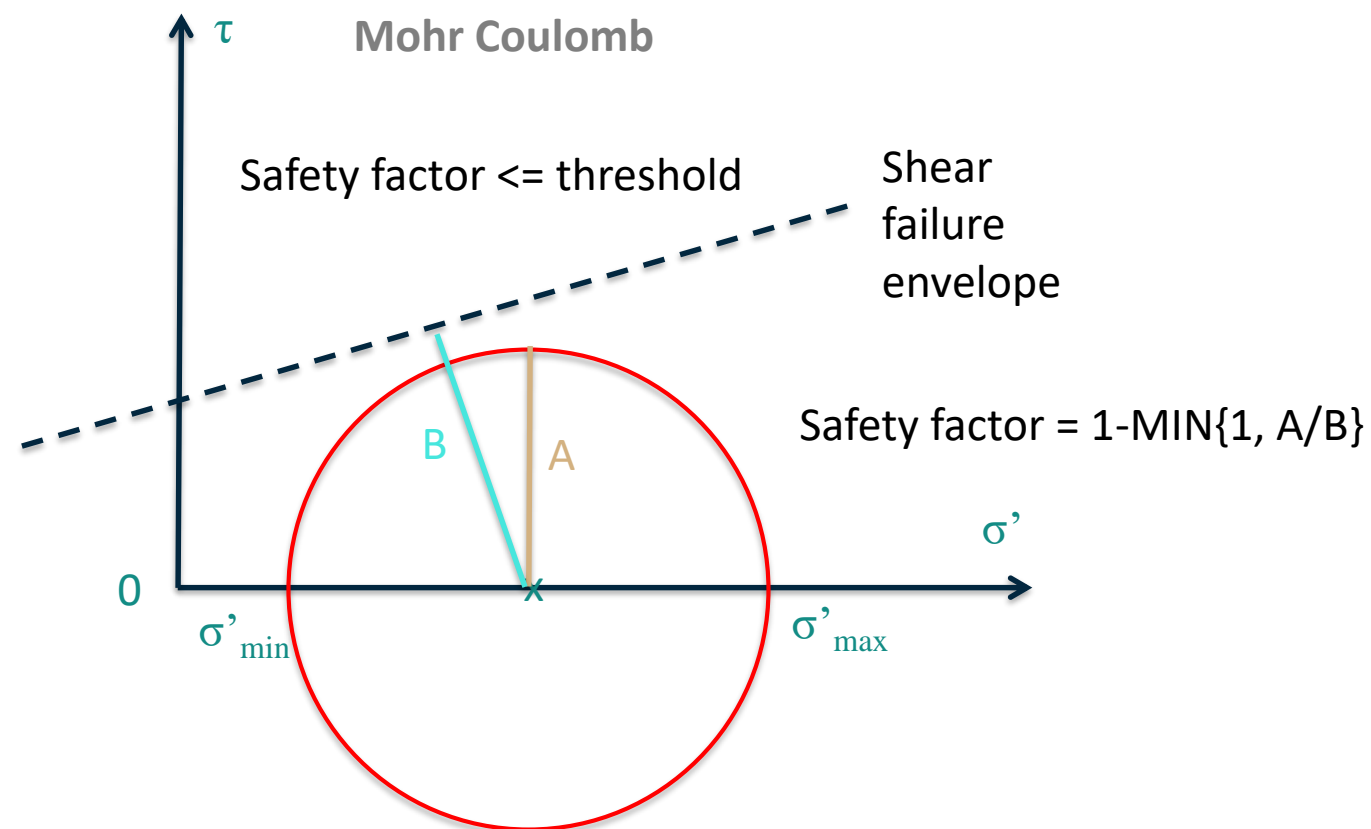
$$\sigma = \sigma' + \alpha P$$

Tran et al. SPE 125167-PP

Shear Failure



Compressive stress is positive



Compressive stress is positive

Application: Well to Well Interactions

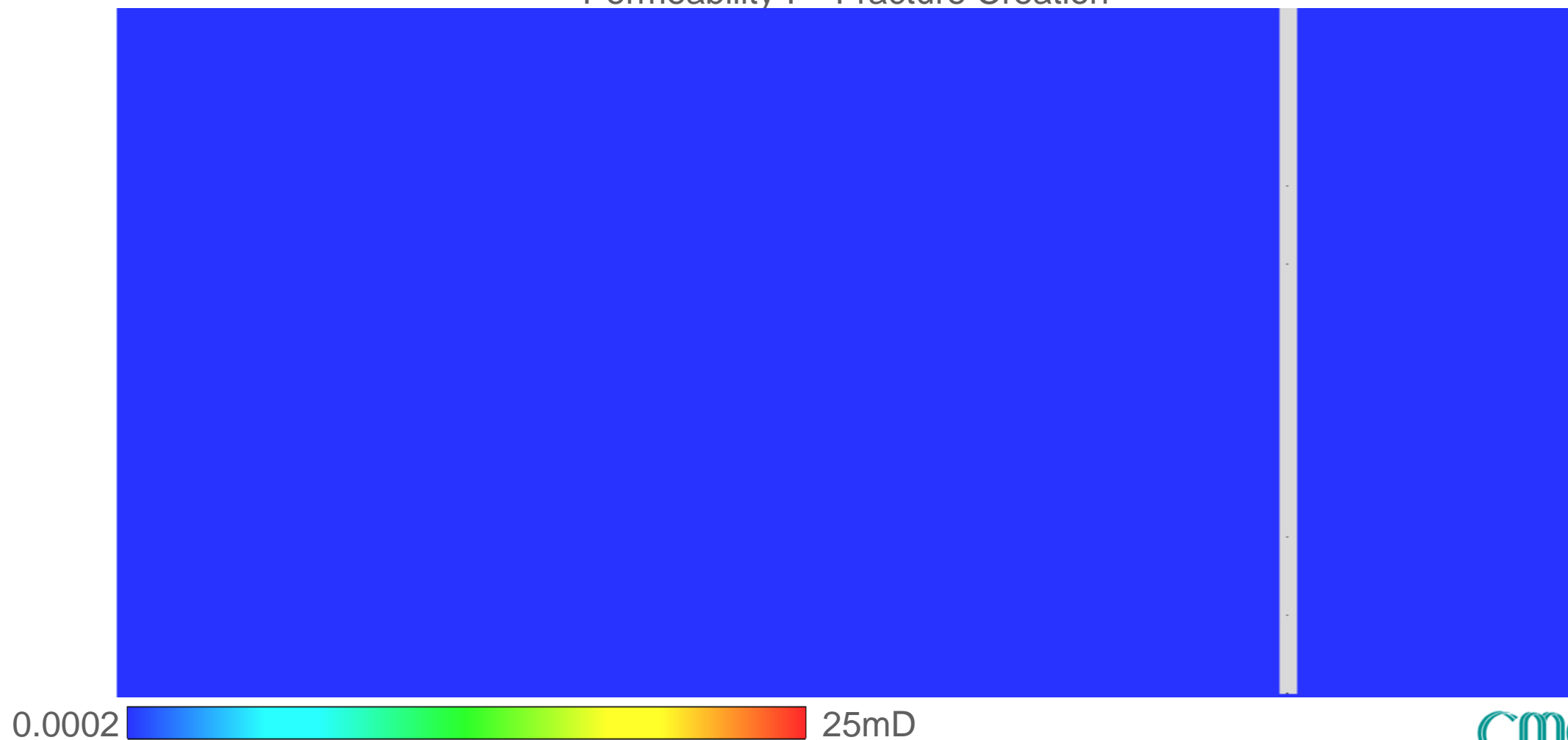
- If a new horizontal well (**child well**) is drilled too close to an existing horizontal well (**parent well**), the wells can interact potentially hurting the performance of both wells
- If a new well is drilled too far away there will be areas of the reservoir left uncontacted, leaving behind oil
- Need to place well such that production profiles and NPV is optimized

What Are Frac Hits?

- **Fracture hits** are defined as hydraulic fractures generated by a child well (new well) that grow towards and hit a parent well (existing well).
- If fracture hits occur, the production profile from the child well is often worse than that of a parent well

Medium Fidelity Geomech Example

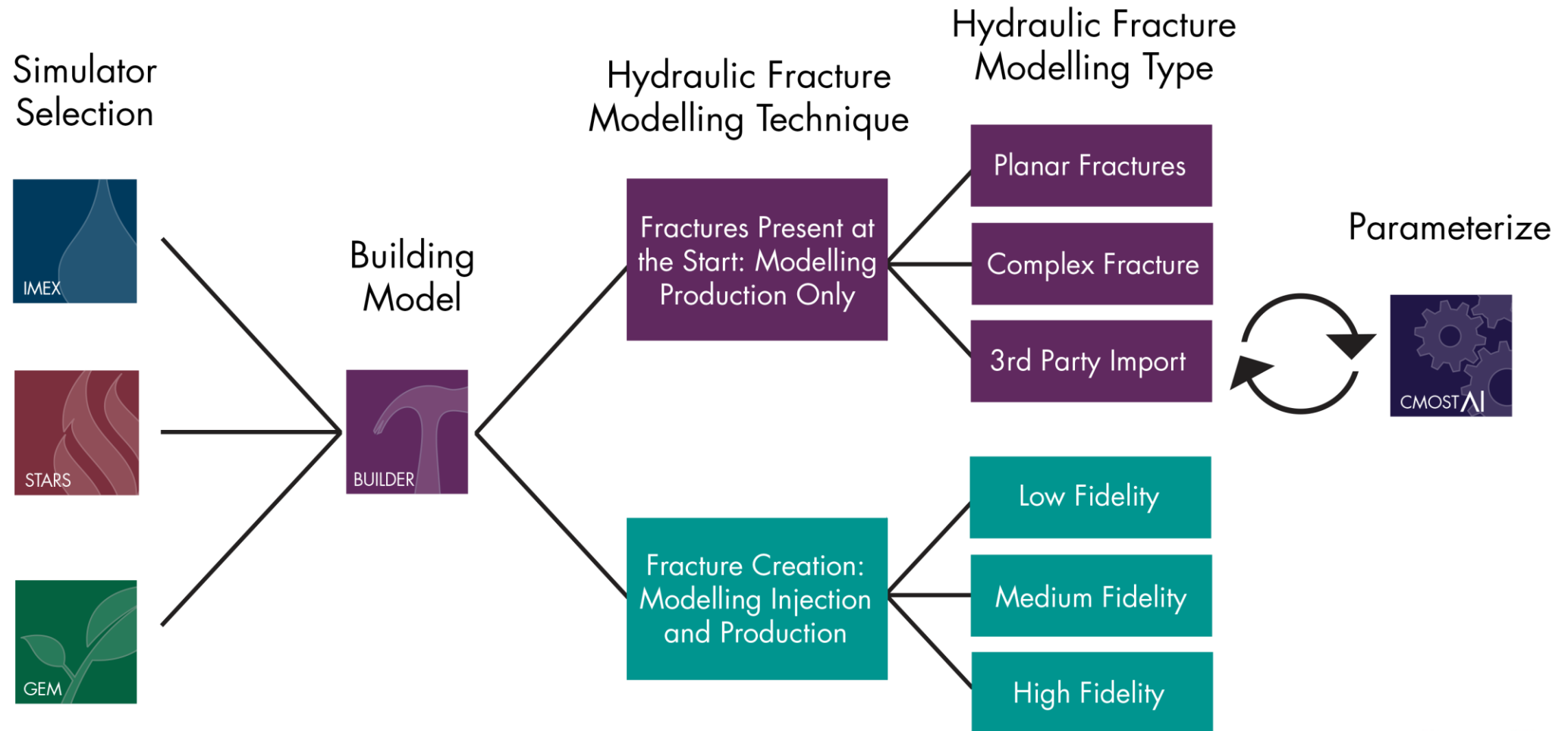
Permeability I – Fracture Creation



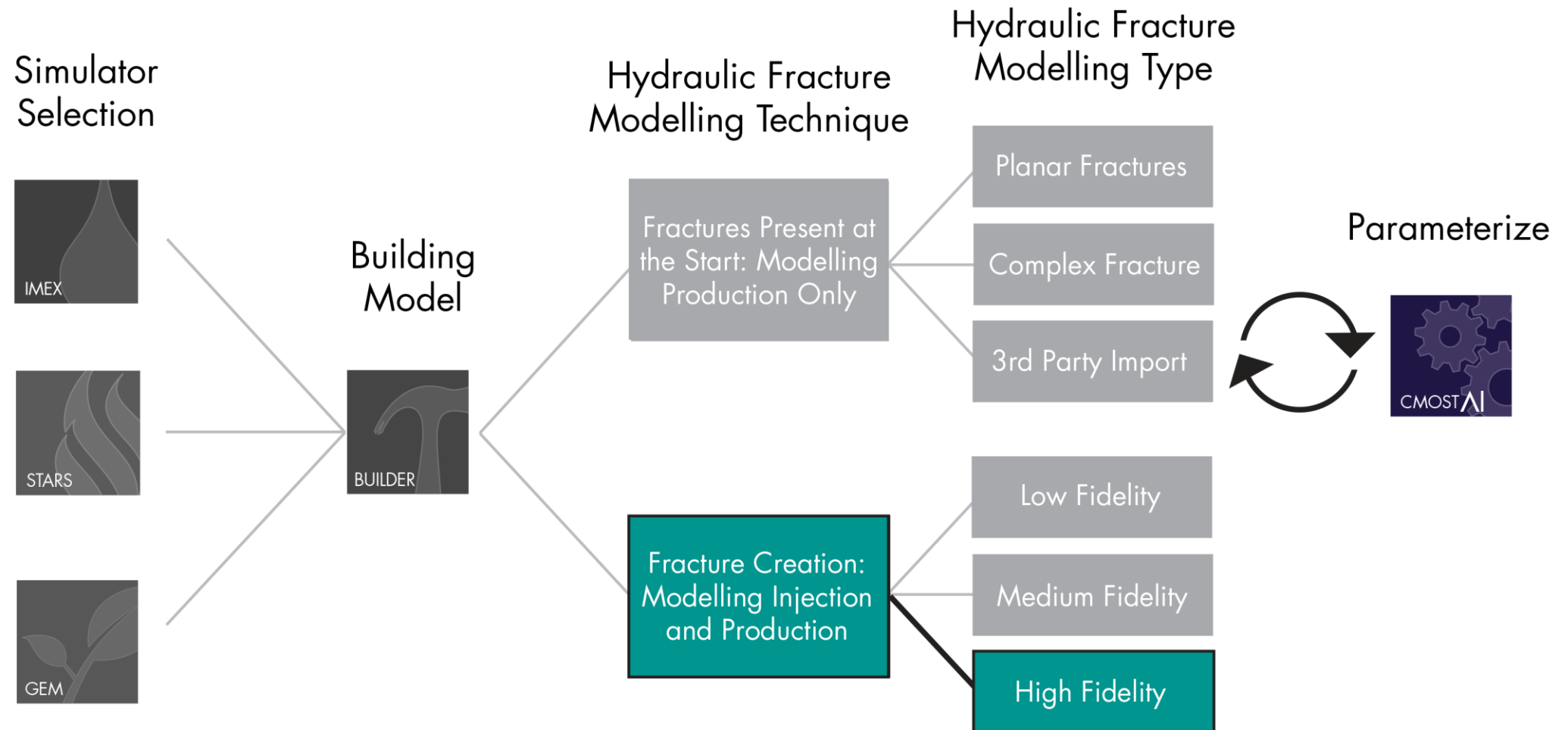
Child Fractures

- Child well fractures are influenced by
 - Fracture spacing
 - Length of production
 - Initial stress regime
 - Geomechanical properties
- In addition to causing fracture hits, parent well production may also result in reorientation of the fractures.

Workflows

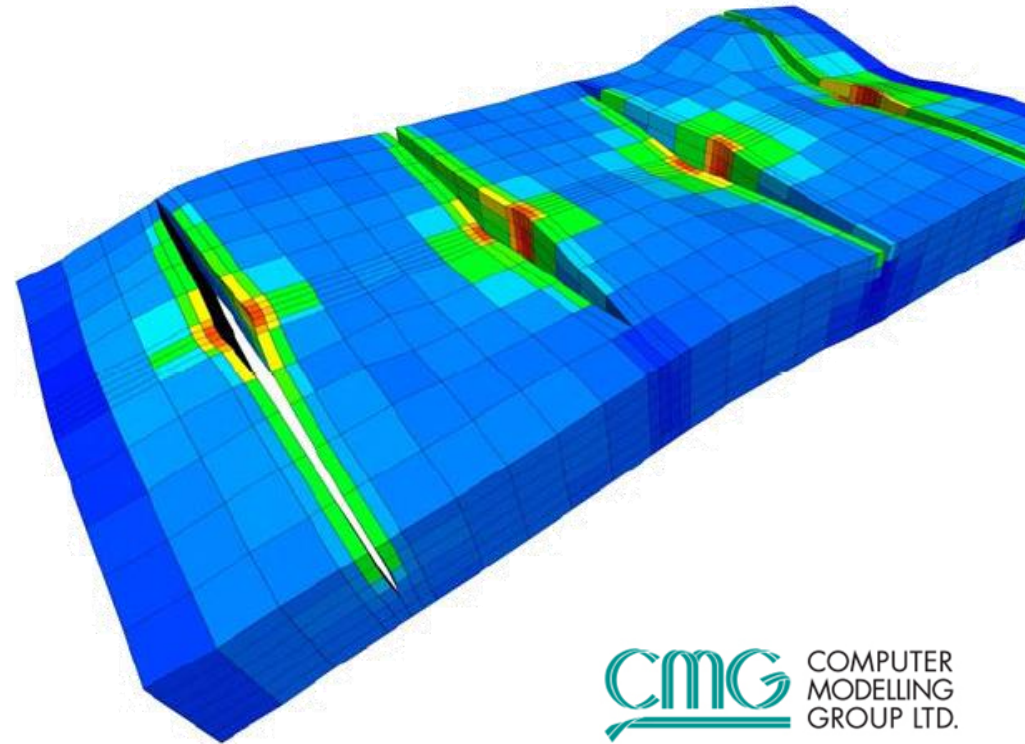


High Fidelity Fracture Creation



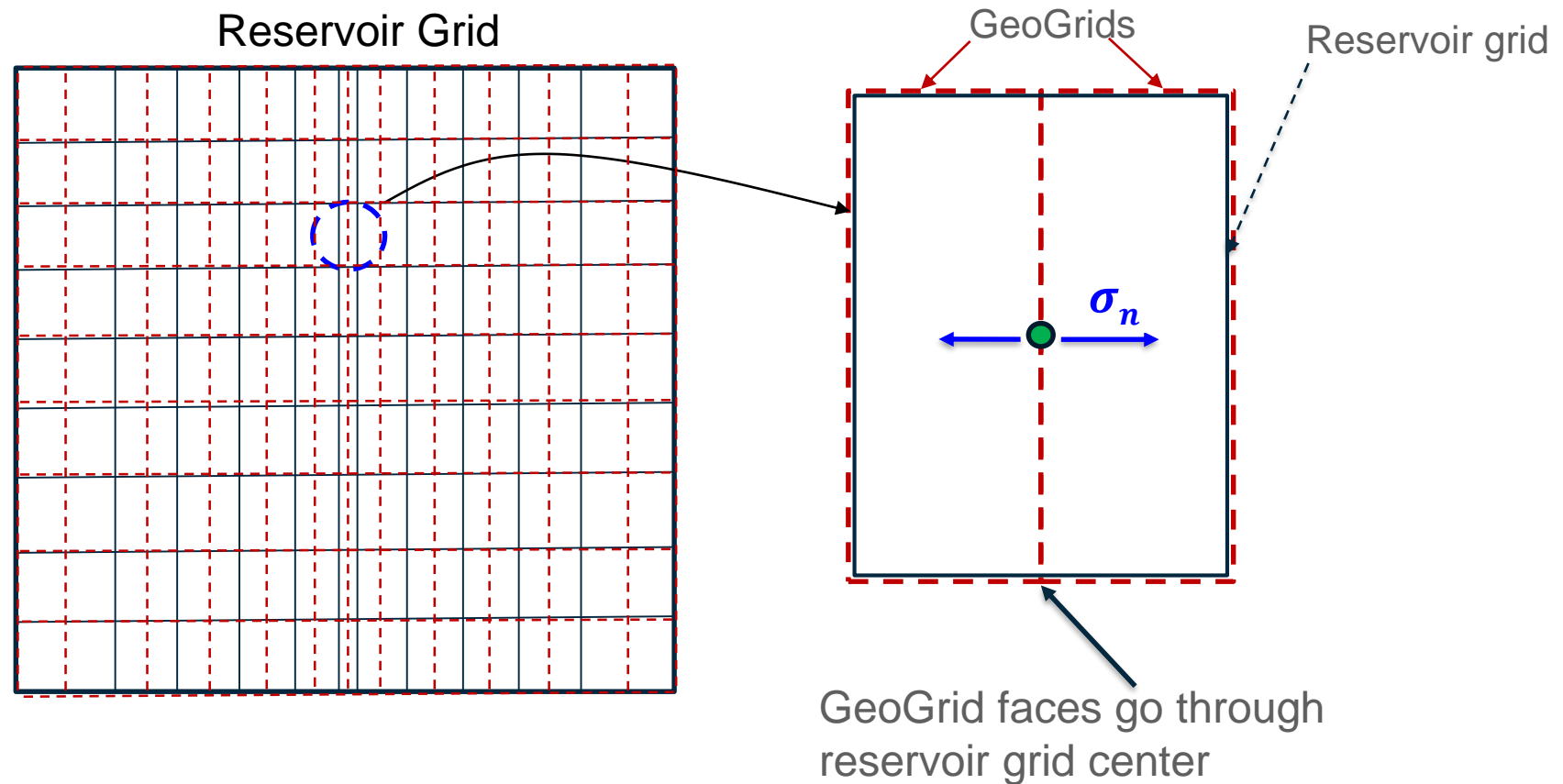
High Fidelity: Node Splitting

- Model that integrates geomechanics to predict the creation of hydraulic fractures
- Determine hydraulic fracture half-length, aperture and height for Planar Fractures
- Visualize and analyze the fracture growth



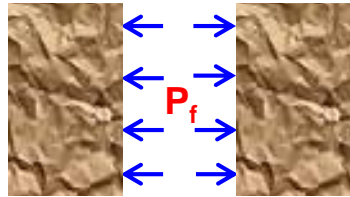
High Fidelity: Node Splitting

- A separate geomechanical grid is used to compute the fracture creation

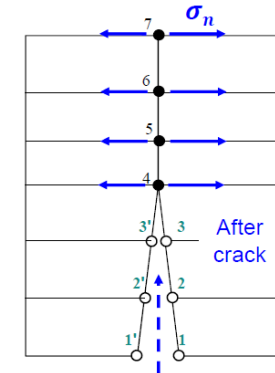
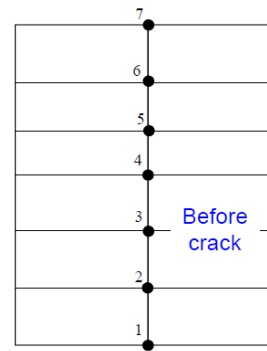


High Fidelity: Node Splitting

- The fracture is modelled through the node splitting of the geomechanical grid



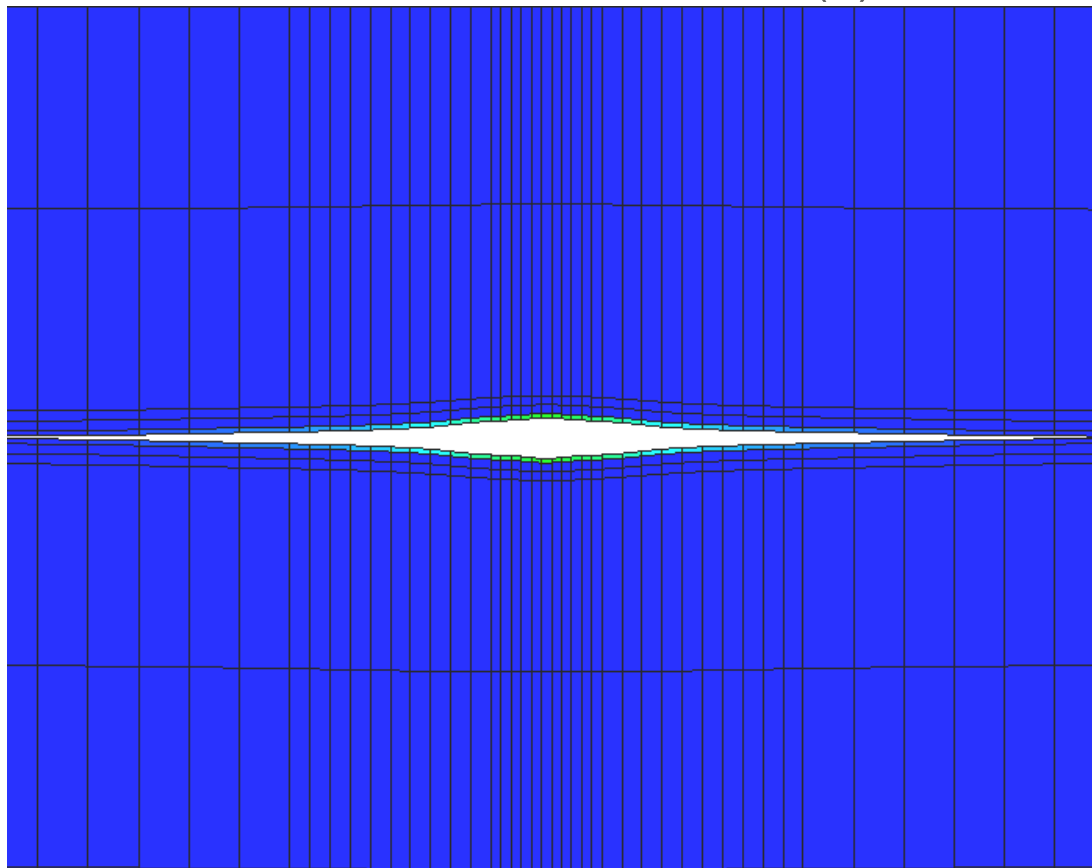
Pressurization



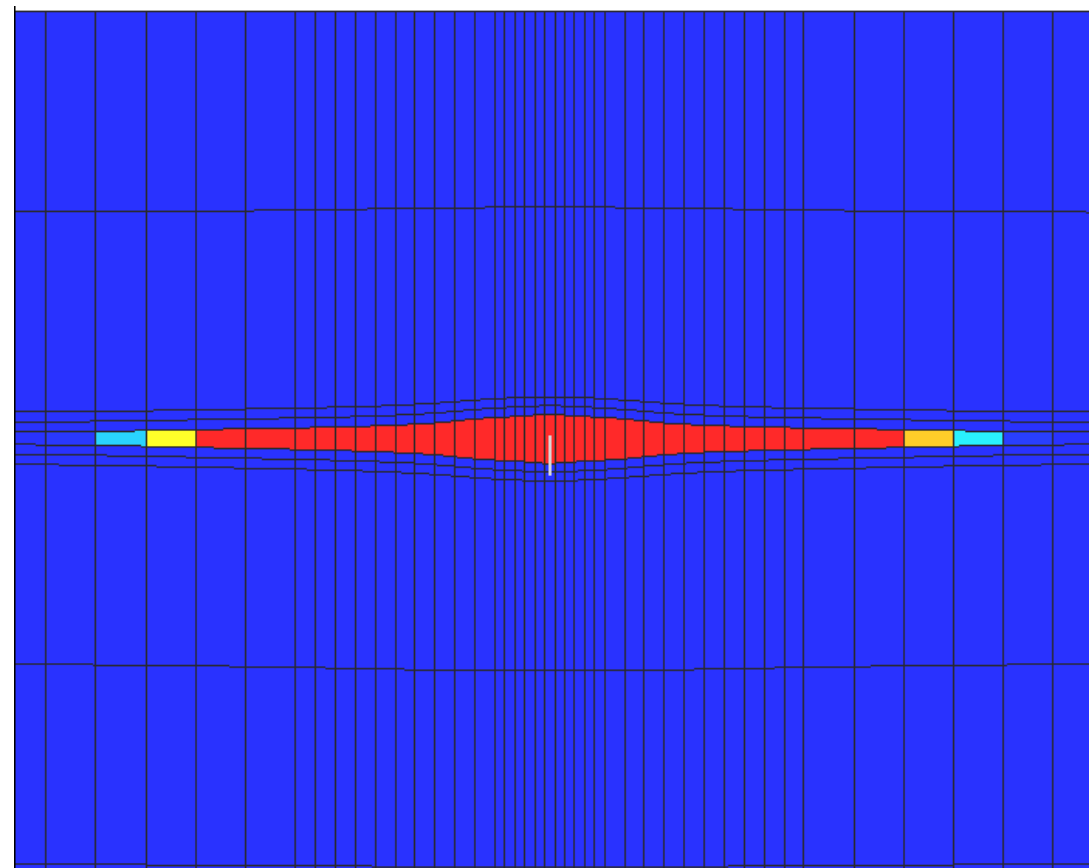
- Nodes split based on failure criteria
 - Effective Stress < tensile failure

High Fidelity: Node Splitting

GeoGrid Fracture Width (ft)

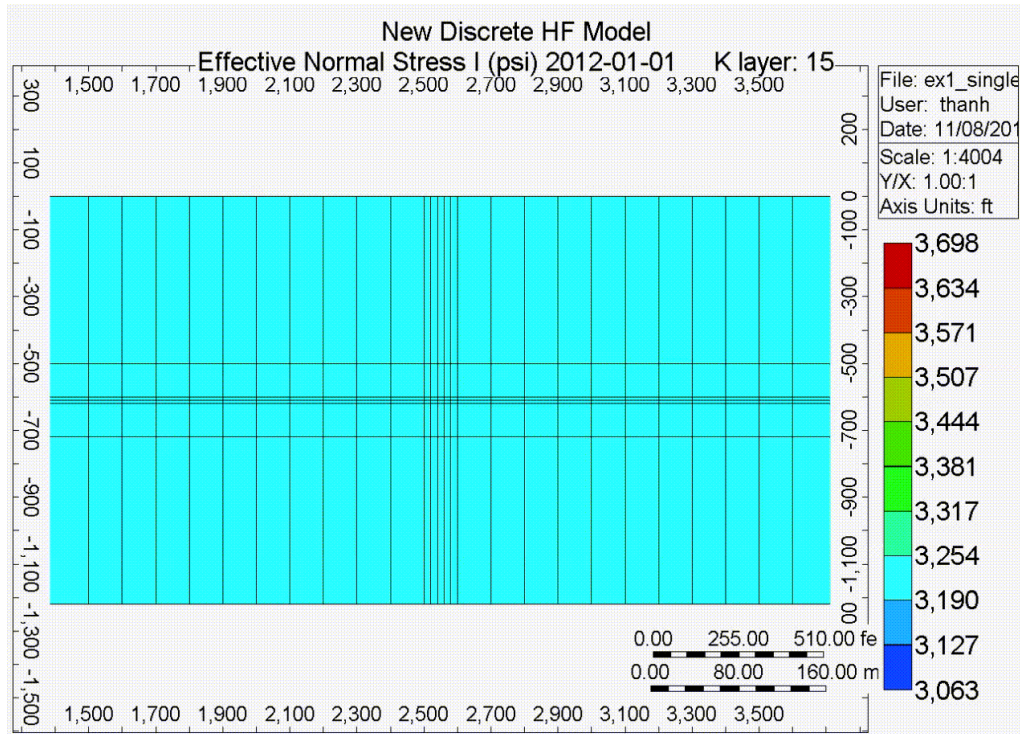


Flow Grid Fracture Permeability (mD)

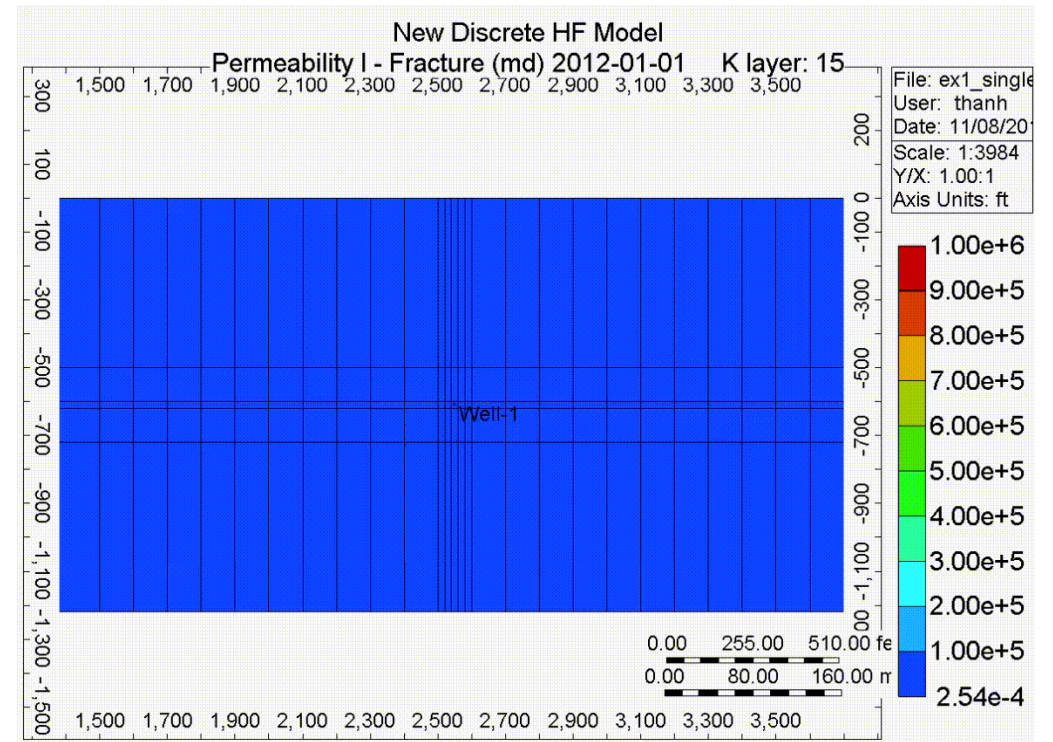


High Fidelity Example

Effective Normal Stress I (psi) vs Perm I Fracture – Layer 15

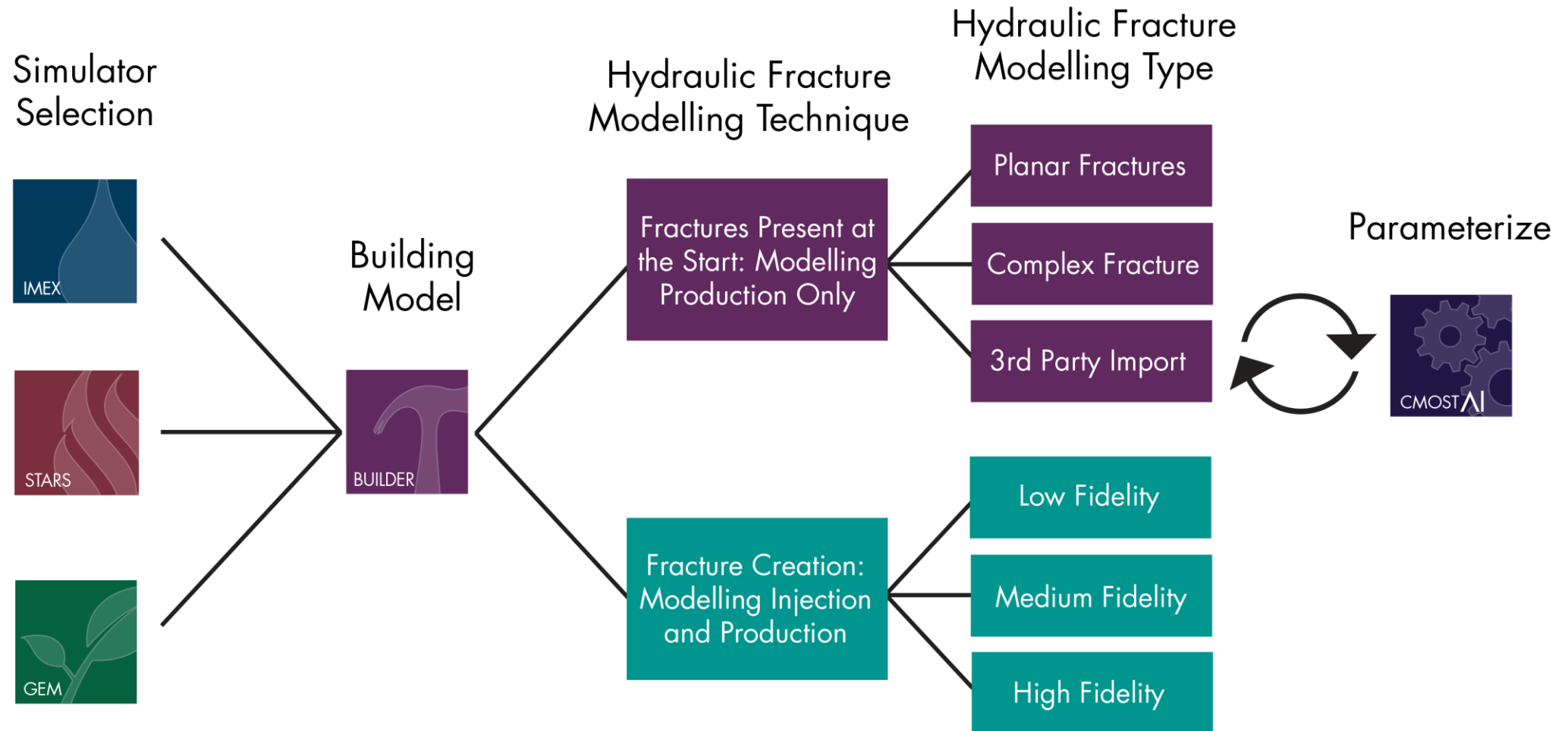


GEOGRID



RESERVOIR GRID

Workflows



Combining Workflows

- Planar Fractures with Geomech
 - Incorporate geomechanics into model with planar fractures to see how stresses change with production
- Create planar fractures from Compaction/Dilation Curves
- Node Splitting with Barton Bandis
 - Model not a perfectly planar fracture

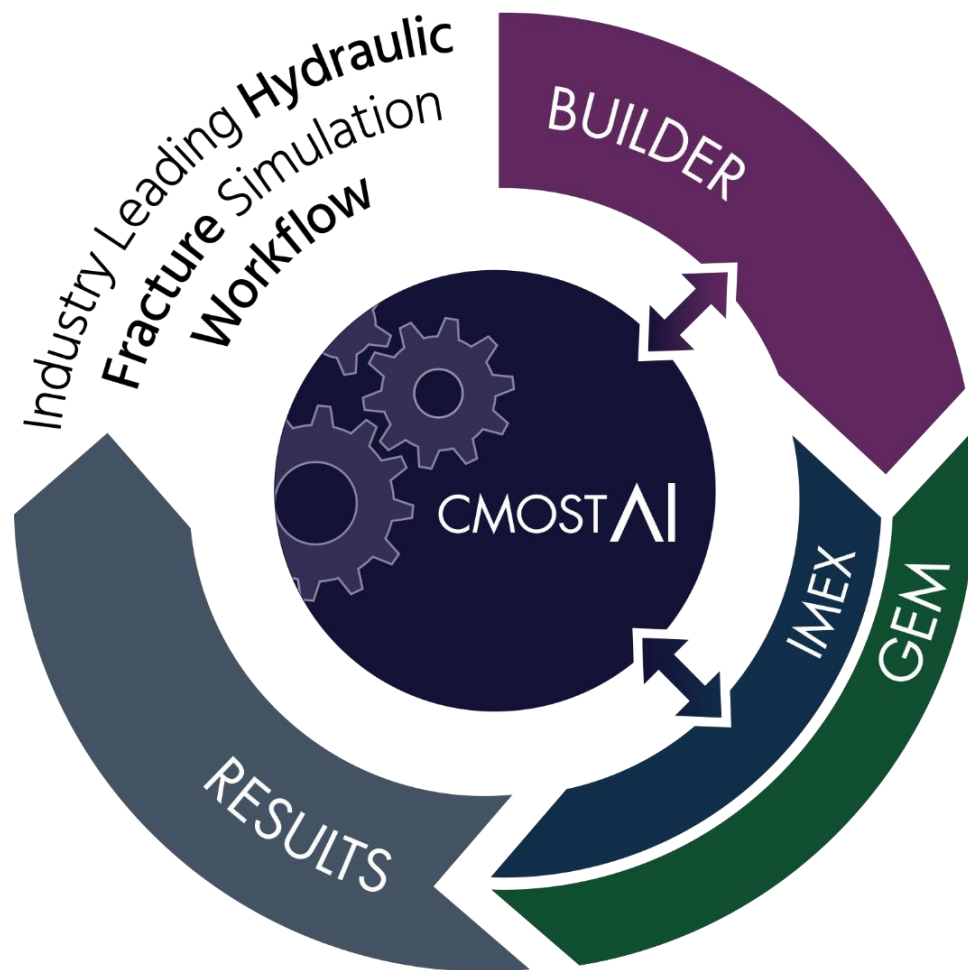
Summary

Methodology	When to Use
Planar Fractures	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Production only studies• Multi-well studies
Complex Fractures	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• When reliable microseismic data is available
Fracture Import	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Third party software for fracture creation modelling
Low Fidelity Geomech: Compaction/Dilation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Modelling full well lifecycle• Fast running models
Medium Fidelity Geomech: Barton Bandis	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Increased physics for fracture creation modelling• Fracture growth for interacting wells
High Fidelity Geomech: Node Splitting	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Comprehensive planar fracture initiation modelling• Simulate DFIT tests

CMG's Unconventional Reservoir Workflow

- Six physics-based workflows that can be utilized depending on the requirements/situation
- CMG has provided the tools the user can use to replicate the field and desired behavior
- Model entire unconventional reservoir life cycle
- Capture well-well fracture interactions affects

CMG's Unconventional Reservoir Workflow



For more information:

Please contact cmgchina@qq.com

Vision: To be the leading developer and supplier of dynamic reservoir technologies in the **WORLD**