

# *Introduction to Simulation*

Prepared by:

Thomas W. Engler, Ph.D., P.E.

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# Why develop a reservoir simulation model?

- provide detailed performance predictions for multiphase, heterogeneous reservoirs
- Evaluate single well performance

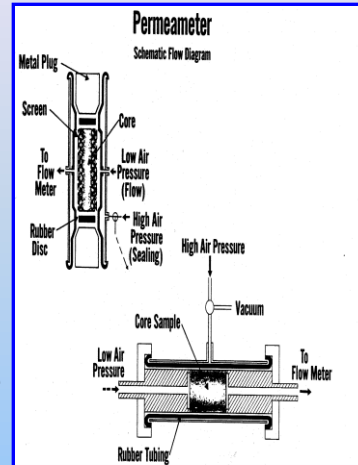
**Improve/optimize reservoir management**

# Modeling Approaches

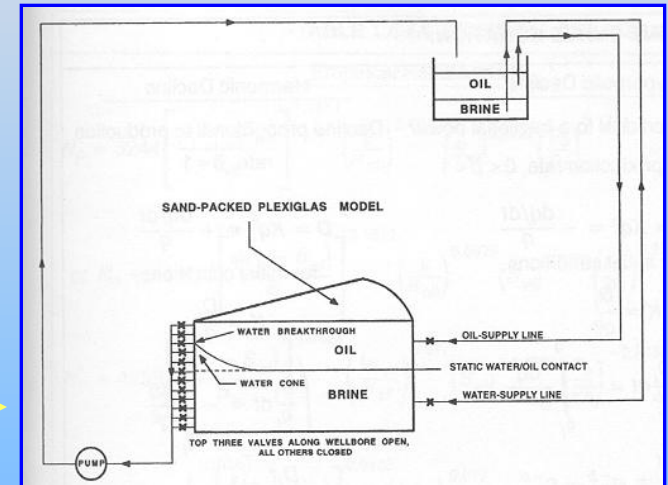
1. Analogy

2. Physical

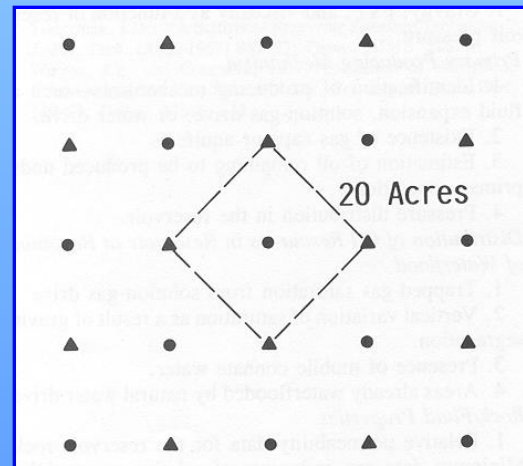
a. Elemental – core



b. Scaled – packed sand, cut stone

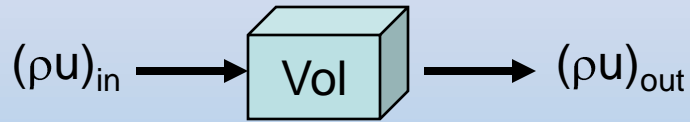


c. Field pilot – single pattern

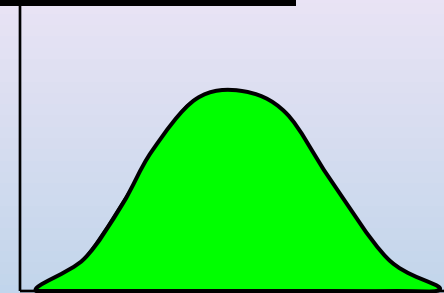


# Modeling Approaches

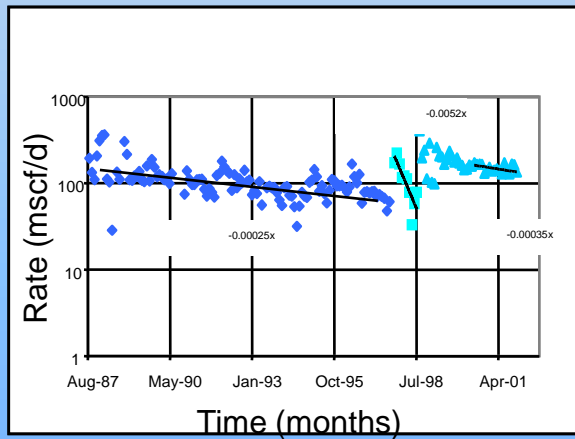
## 3. Mathematical



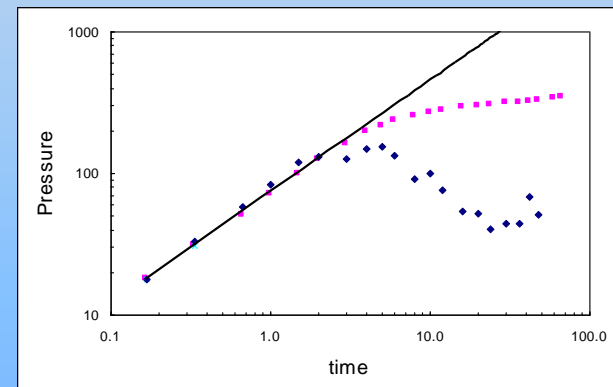
Material Balance



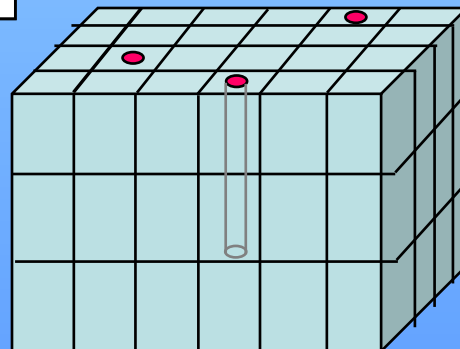
Statistical



Decline Curves



Analytical



Numerical

# Comparison

## Simulation to Field Pilots

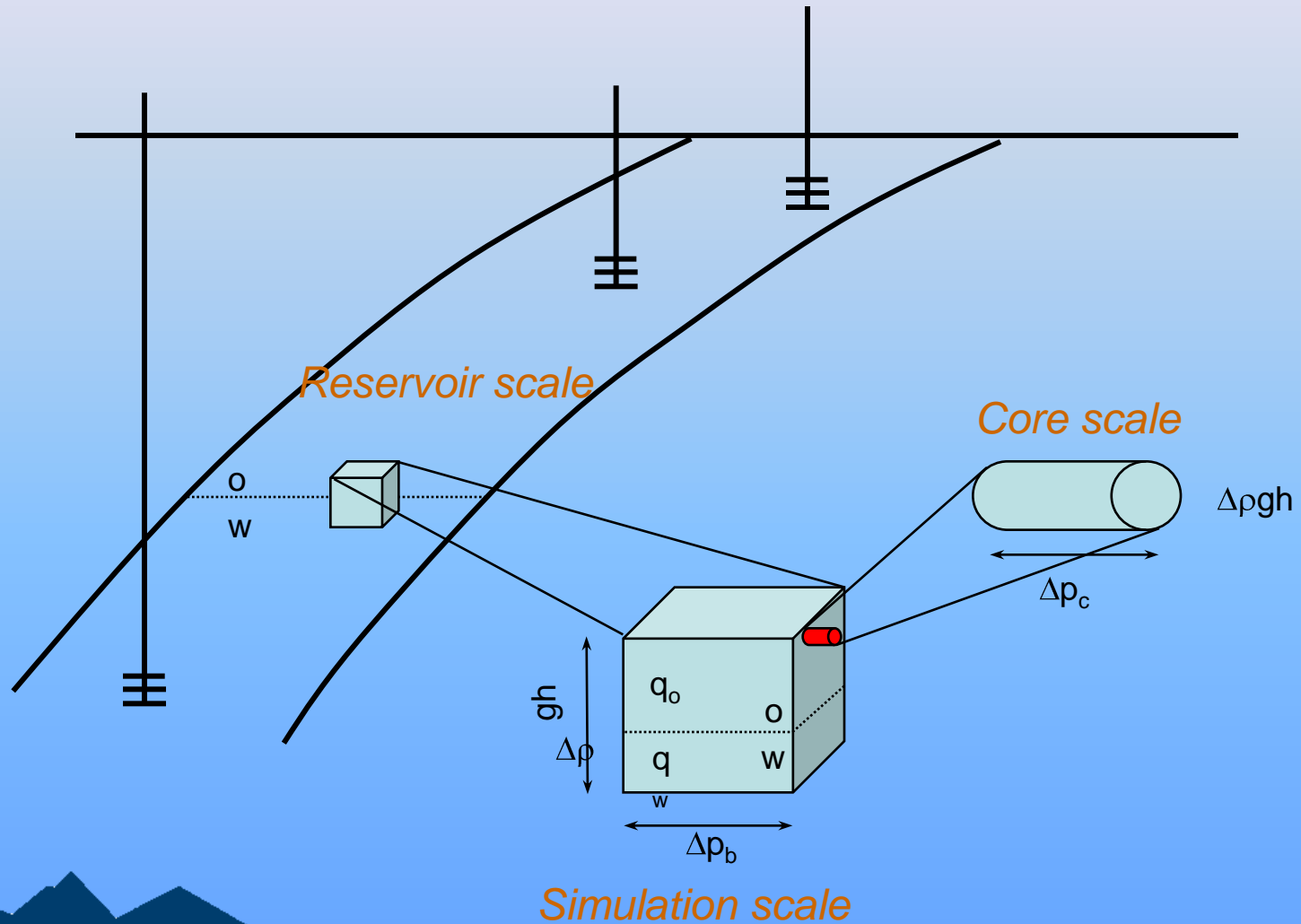
- Can **repeat** frequently from initial conditions
- **Time** to evaluate results is fast
- Lower **cost**?
- **Simulates** field conditions
- *Results:* May be used to design pilot.
- Lack of **repeatability** (one shot proposition)
- **Time** for evaluation of pilot results can be lengthy
- **Costly**
- **Real** conditions
- *Results:* may be used to modify model

# Comparison

## Simulation to Lab models

- Imaginary reservoir, requires physical model results
- Numerical dispersion
- Grid orientation effects
- Solution technique accuracy
- Scale????
- Core experiments use actual reservoir rock and fluids.
- Results distinguish mechanisms of fluid flow
- Measurement/human error
- Scale????

# Scale

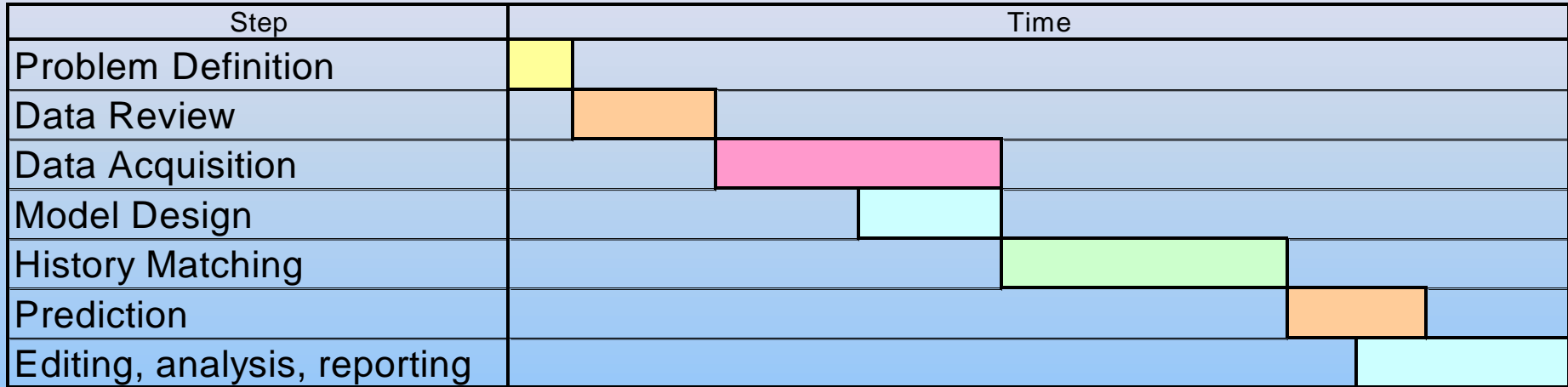


# Comparison

## Numerical to Analytical

- Multi-dimensional
- Allows for variations of parameters...
- Based on fundamental equations
- Zero-dimensional tank models
- No variations in parameters with regard to space or time

# Planning



# Problem Definition

- assemble information about the reservoir and operations
- define practical objectives and scope of study
- preliminary analysis of the reservoir mechanics, e.g., coning, gravity

# Data review and acquisition

- review of quality and quantity of data, sources of data
- assess if sufficient data is available to meet objectives, or revise objectives or obtain more data
- sensitivity of reservoir performance to parameters!

# Model Design

- Individual well or full-field model? Radial or cartesian?
- Type of reservoir fluid?
- Type of process to model?
- Quality of geologic and petrophysical data?
- Time and cost constraints?

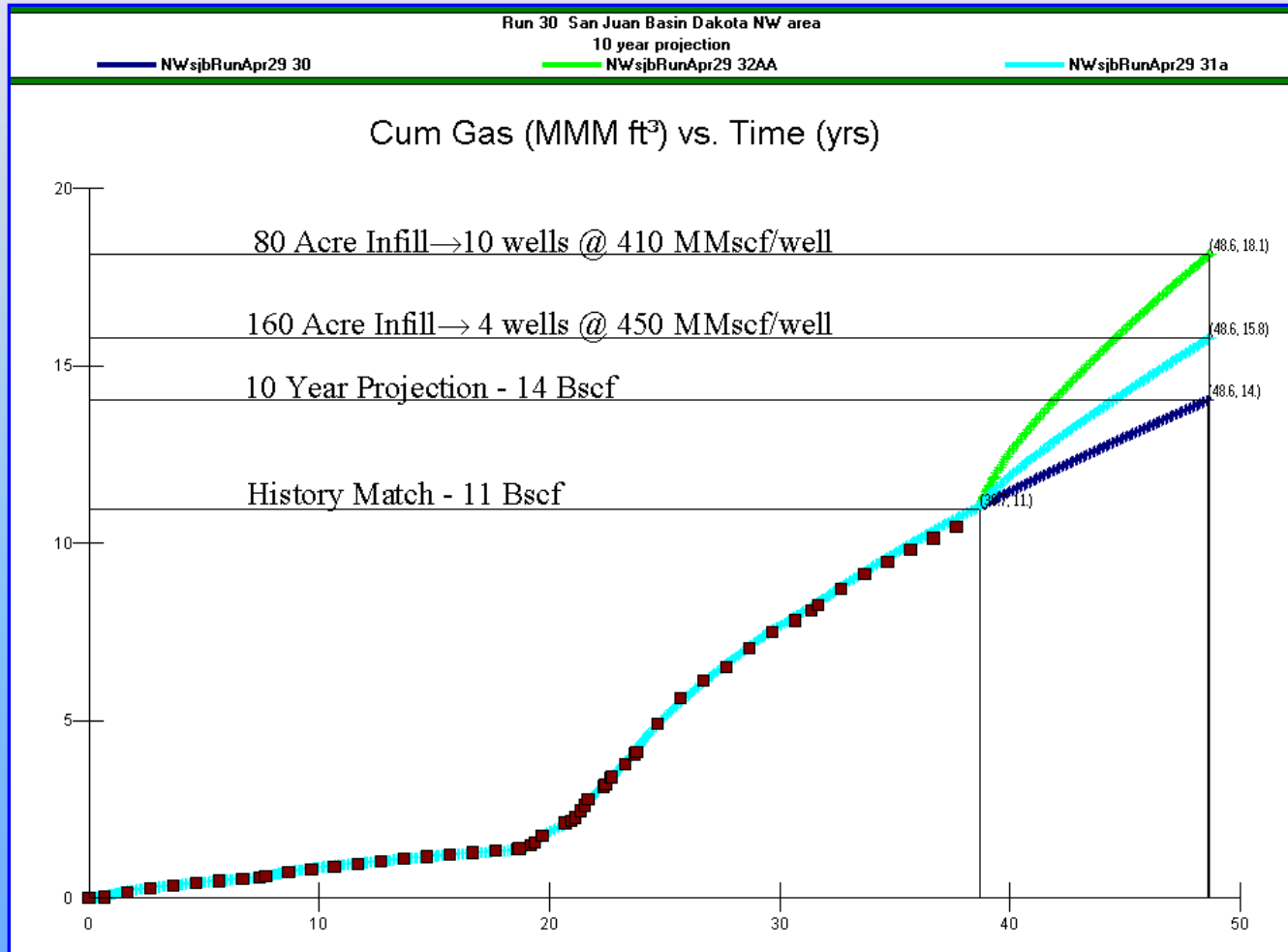
# History Matching

- adjust input variables to validate model through matching performance parameters
- A successful history match does **not** guarantee a field match  
Uncertainty....nonuniqueness

# Prediction

- Predict future performance to make better management decisions
- Perform sensitivity analysis and observe impact of results

# Prediction- Example



Medford