

Introduction to CMG's Modelling Workflows

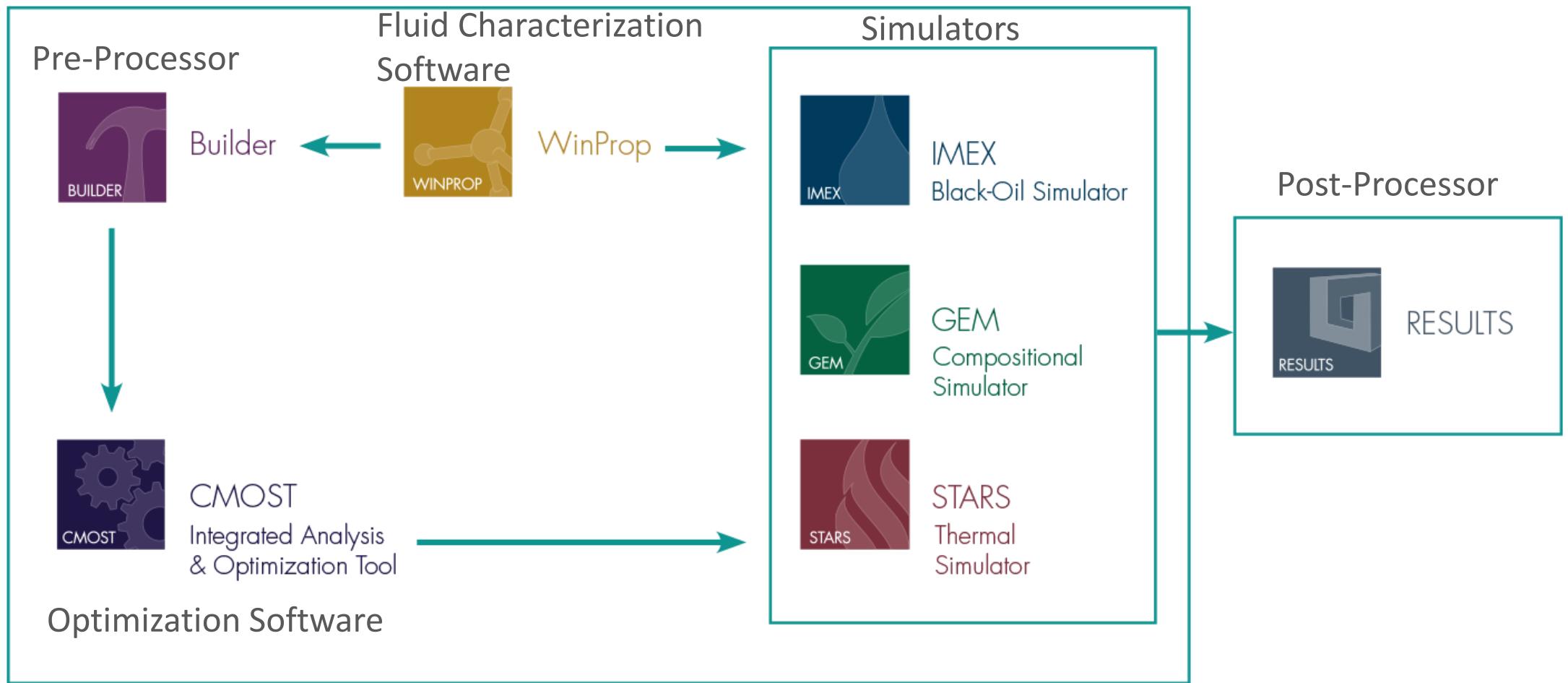


Agenda

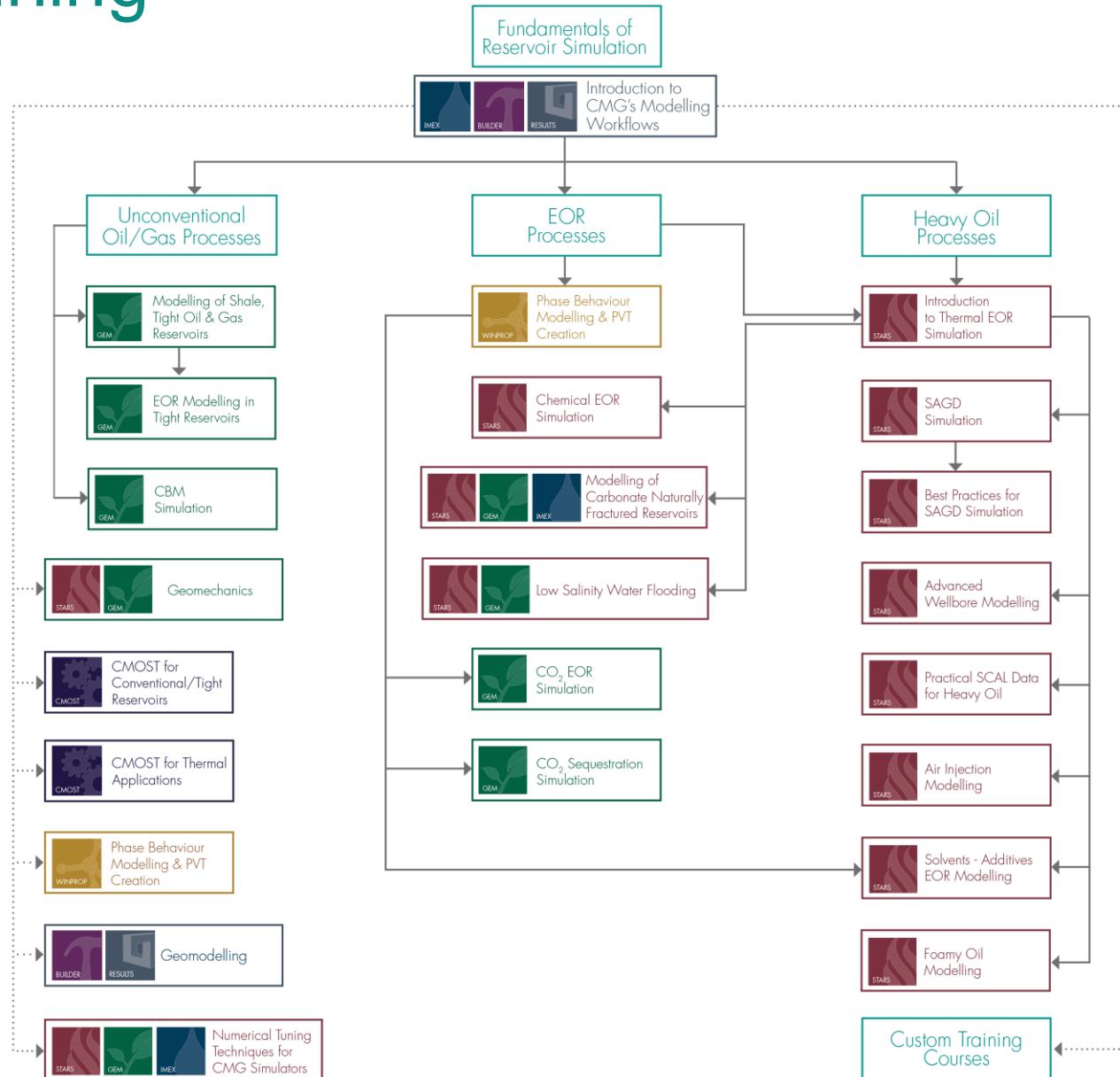
- **CMG Software**
- **CMG Launcher**
 - Launcher Tutorial
- **Simulator data organization**
- **Builder**
 - Sections
 - Applications/Tutorials
- **IMEX**
 - Applications/Tutorials
- **Hands on exercises**



CMG Software



CMG Training



CMG Software

- **Project manager**
 Launcher
- **Pre/Post Processors**
 Builder
 Results 3D
 Results Graph
 Results Report
 Results

- **Reservoir Simulators**



IMEX (Black Oil simulator)



GEM (EOS compositional & geomechanical simulator)



STARS (K-value compositional, thermal, chemical & geomechanical simulator)



CMOST



WinProp

- **History Match, Optimization, Sensitivity & Uncertainty Assessment**

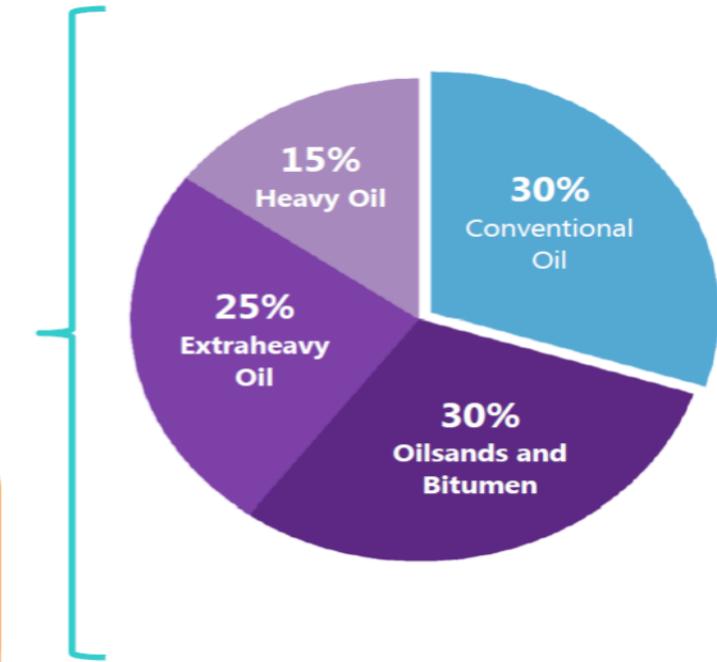


CMG Software

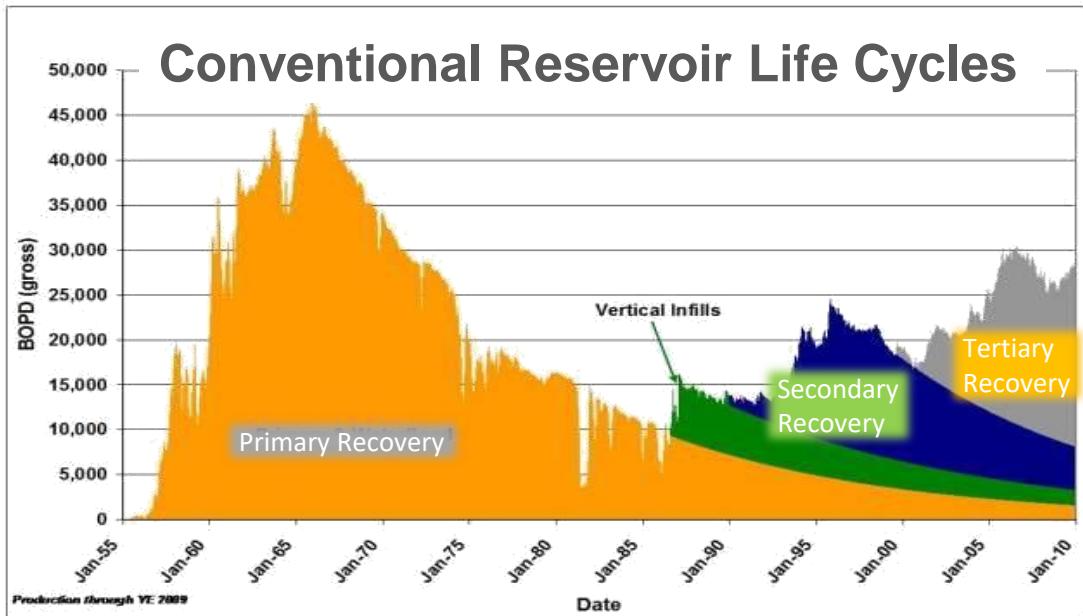
Total World Oil Reserves
(% of total reserves)

70% of the world's oil reserves are unconventional sources

This is CMG's
SPECIALTY



CMG Software, Simulators



- Natural Depletion

Primary Recovery



- Gas
- Water

Secondary Recovery

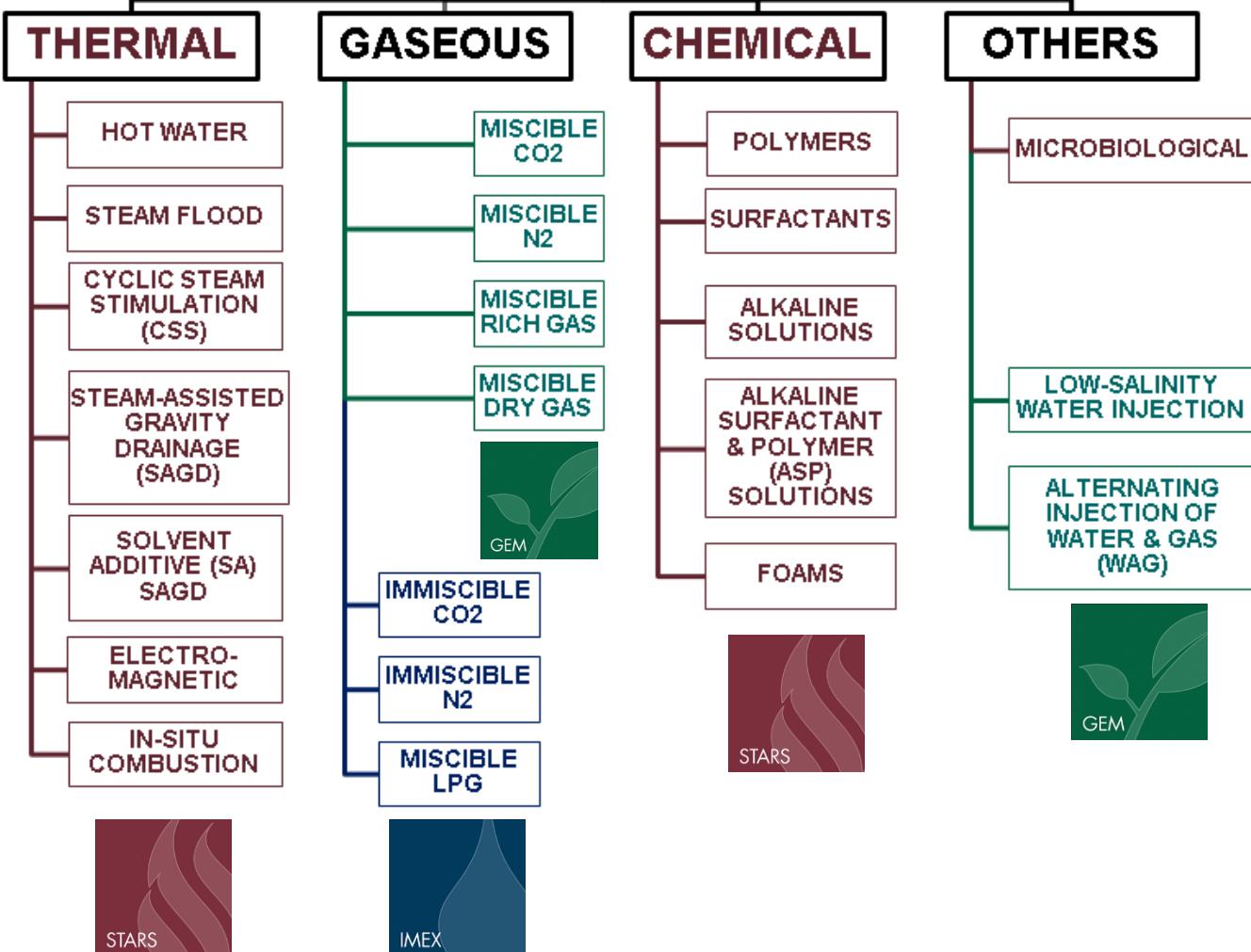


- Thermal
- Chemical
- Immiscible Processes

Tertiary Recovery



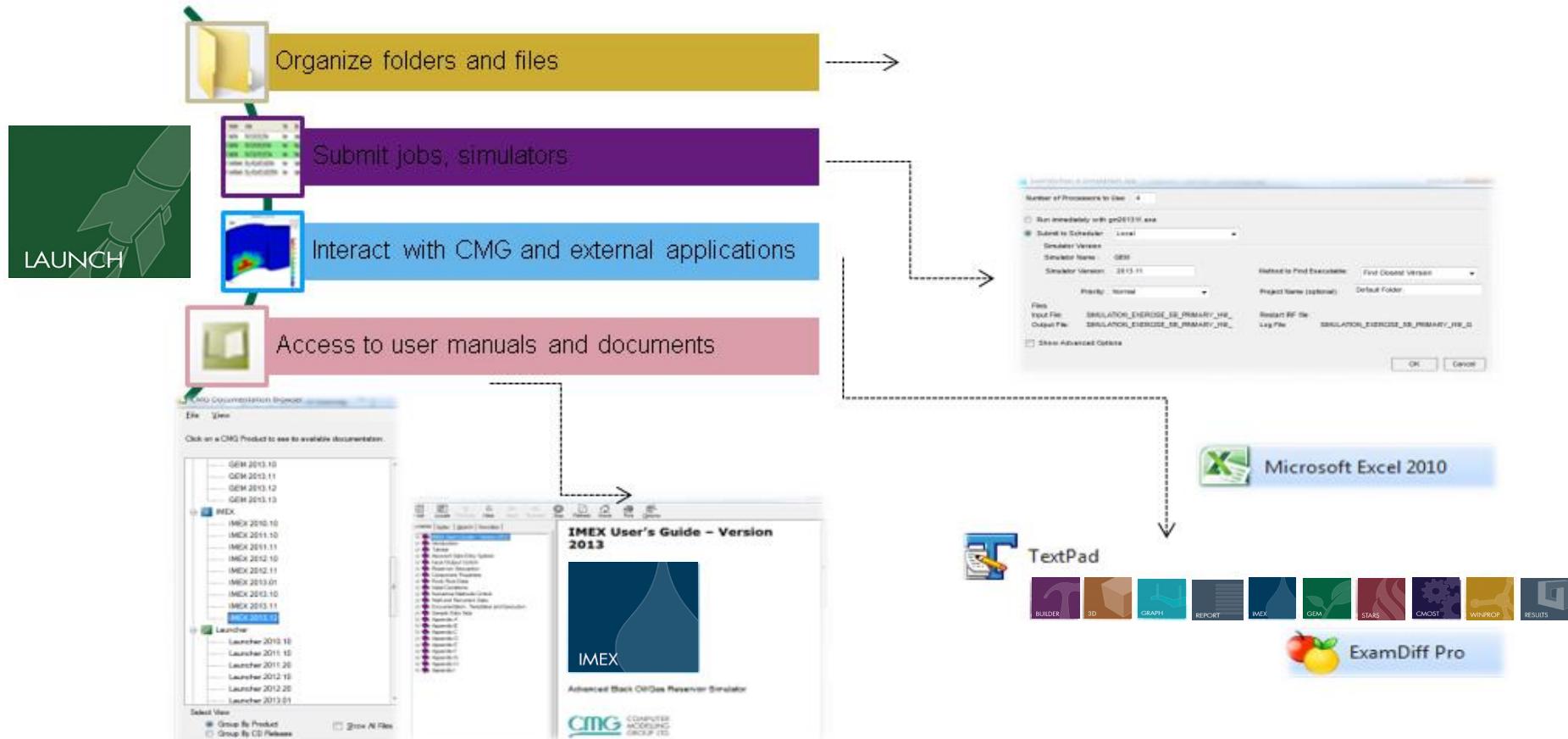
Enhanced Oil Recovery Methods



CMG Launcher

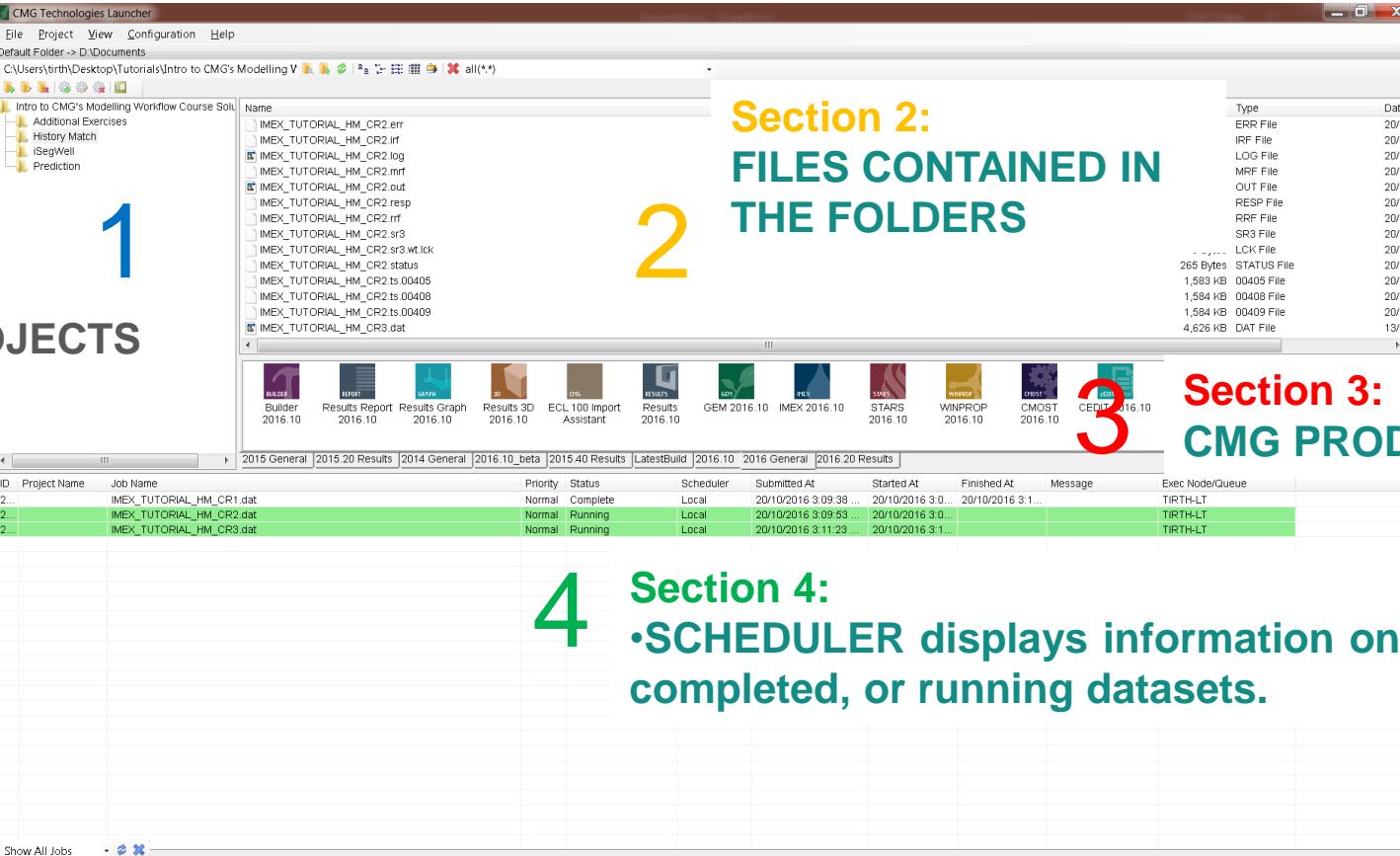


CMG Launcher



CMG Launcher

Section 1: •FOLDERS AND PROJECTS



Section 2: FILES CONTAINED IN THE FOLDERS

Section 3: CMG PRODUCTS

Section 4: •SCHEDULER displays information on queued, completed, or running datasets.

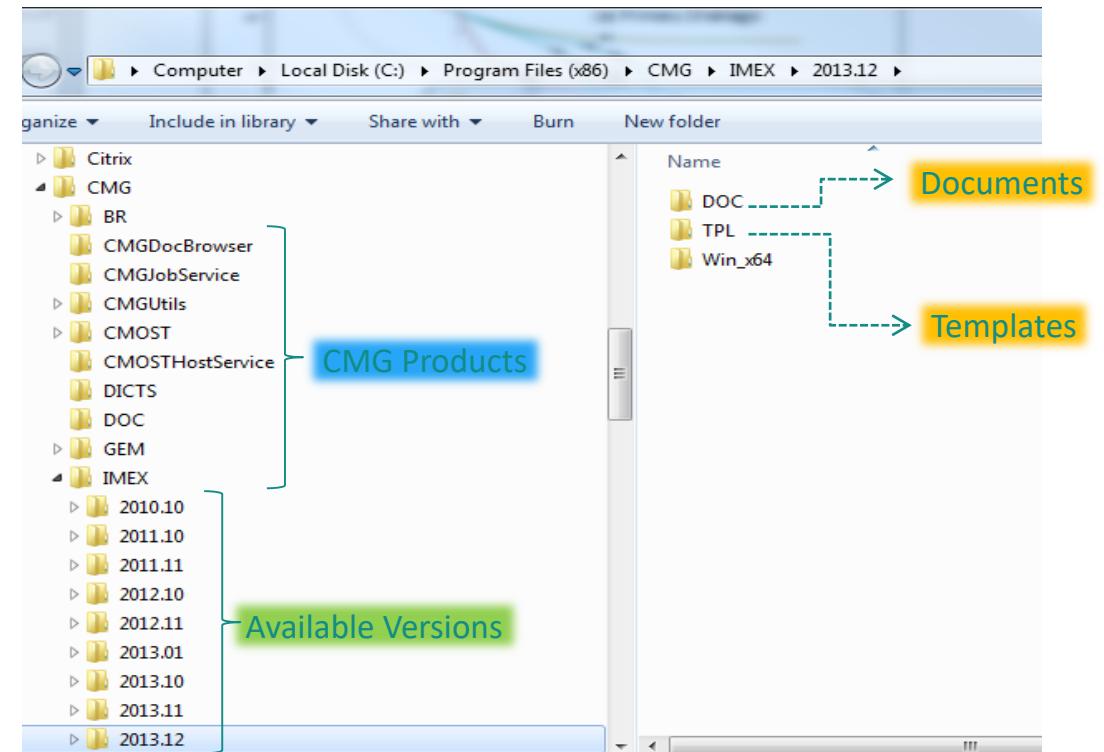
Simulator Data Organization



Simulator Data Organization

CMG directory usually stored under
C:\Program Files (x86)\CMG

- Product
- Version
- Documentation and examples



Simulator Data Organization

Basic file extensions:

PREPROCESSING FILES



*DAT
*INC
*FHF

GENERATED DURING/AFTER THE SIMULATION



*OUT
*IRF
*MRF
*RSTR.IRF
*LOG
.SR3

.dat - Simulator input file that contains all the information the simulator requires to perform its flow calculations

.inc - Additional input files referred to in the .dat file

.fhf - Historical data can be stored in this file type for superimposing on simulated results to aid history matching

*.out - File output by the simulator containing information on the model in ASCII text

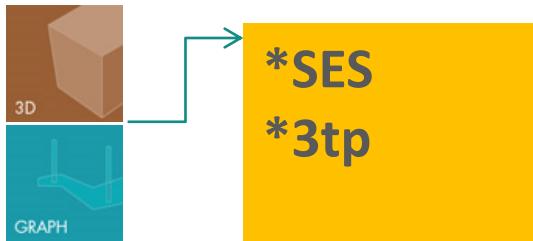
.irf - Header file output for graphical post processing

.mrf - Binary data file containing the simulator results

.sr3 (new) - Binary data file containing the simulator results

Simulator Data Organization

POST PROCESSING FILES



*SES
*3tp



*Project

Basic file extensions:

.ses - Template file for post processing line plots

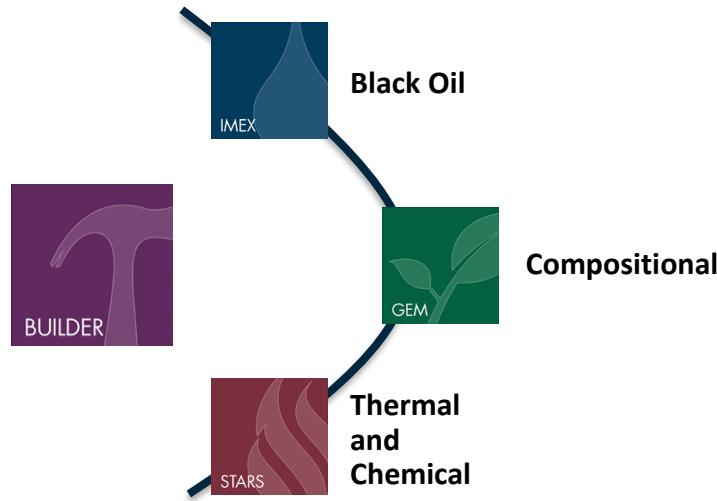
.3tp - Template file for post processing reservoir displays

.project – Template file for post processing in Results software

Builder



Builder, Main Features



**Use BUILDER to
CONSTRUCT IMEX, GEM
and STARS datasets**



**Use BUILDER to
CONVERT IMEX to GEM
and STARS**

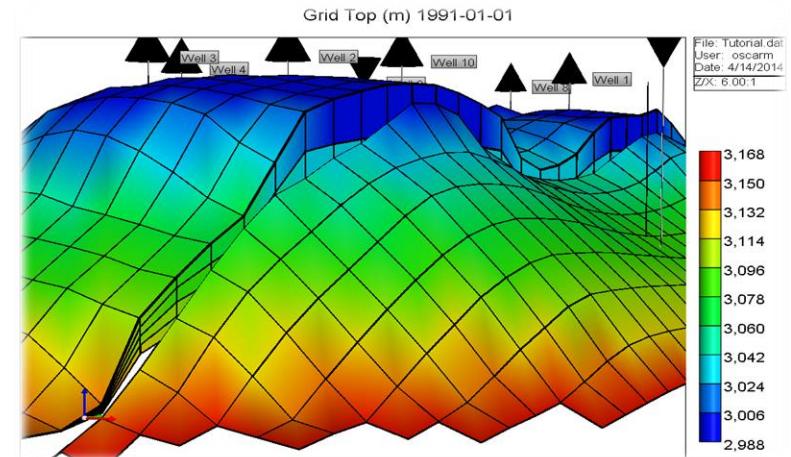
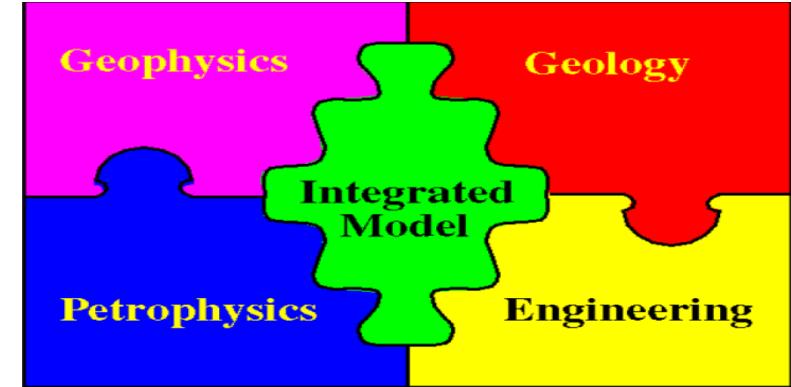
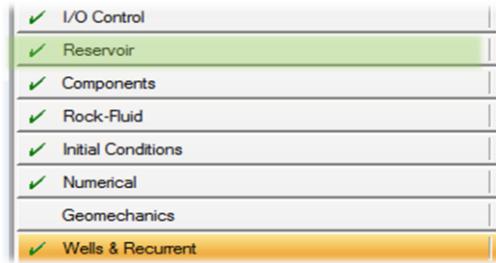
Builder, Reservoir Section

Builder integrates all the static and dynamic properties to construct a reservoir model

Reservoir section

Consider all the aspects related to geological data and reservoir properties

- Reservoir Structure
 - Tops, layers and faults
- Reservoir Properties
 - Different geological properties such as porosity, permeability and water distribution

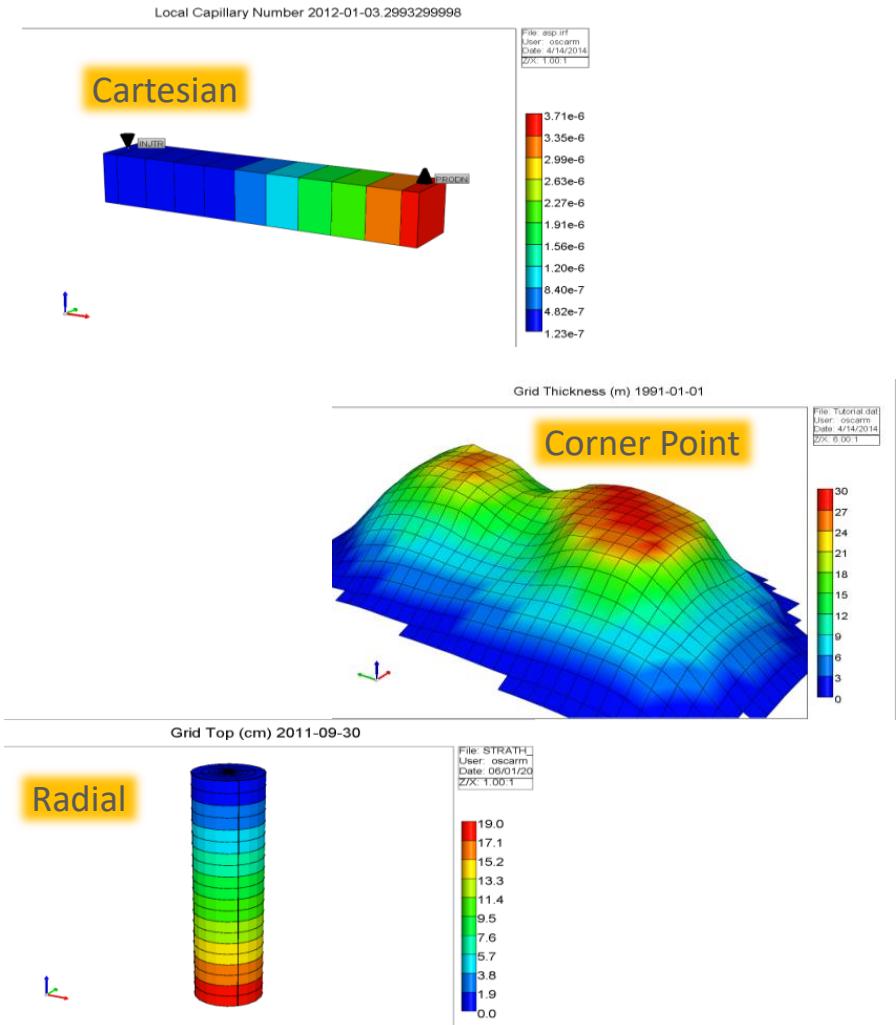


Builder, Reservoir Section

Reservoir structure

Different types of grids can be created in Builder:

- **Cartesian**
 - Blocks are rectangular in shape
- **Corner point Gridding**
 - Blocks are defined by eight points (3 coordinates each)
- **Quick Pattern Grid**
 - Quickly creates available pattern types with properly placed producer and injector
- **Radial**
 - Cylindrical coordinate system

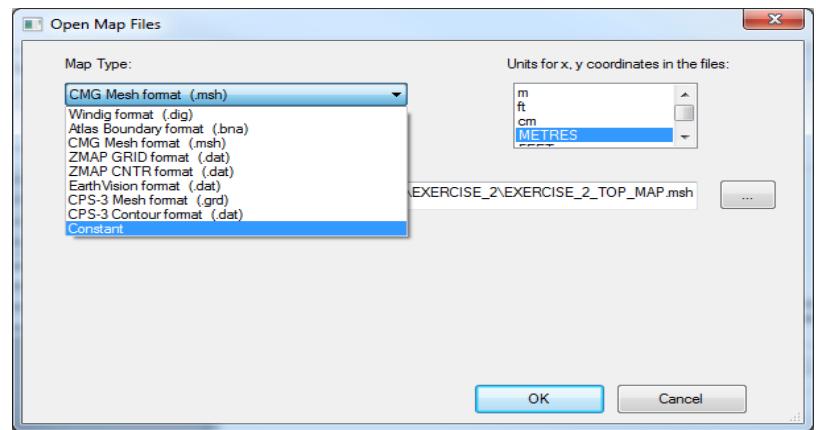
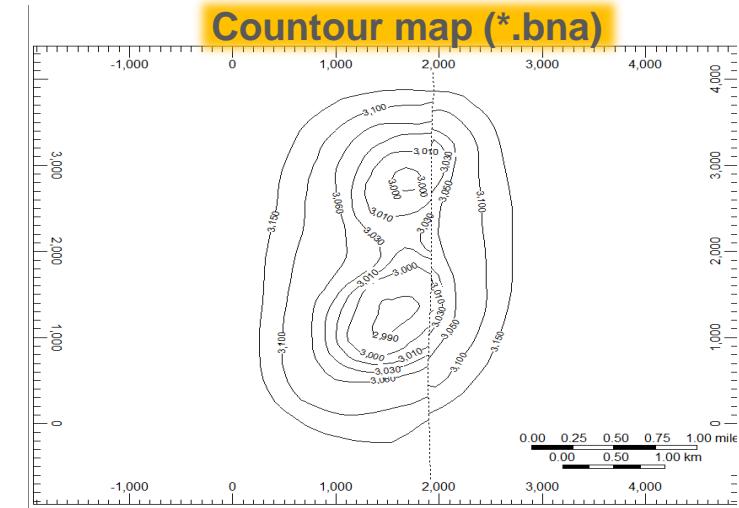


Builder, Reservoir Section

Reservoir properties

Types of accepted data:

- **Scattered data points**
 - Not on regular grid, sparse (e.g. picks at wells)
- **Contour maps of 2D surface**
 - Sets of connected points forming line with value, may contain faults and well locations
- **Mesh maps of 2D surface**
 - Regular, orthogonal “grid” of data, value at each point, may contain fault lines and well locations



Builder, Reservoir Section

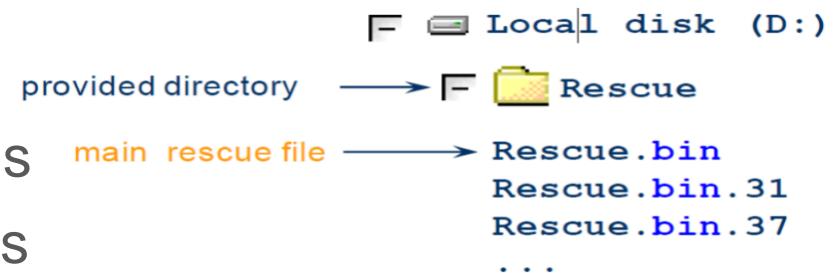
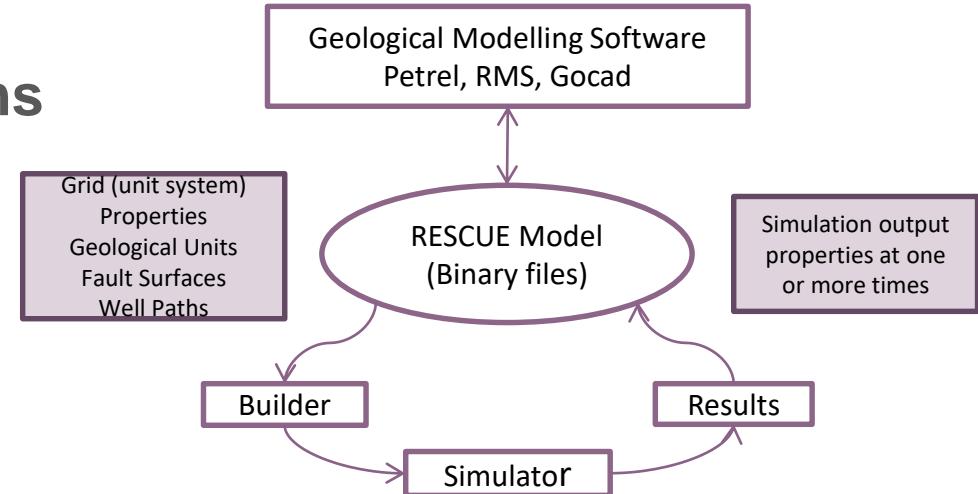
Reservoir properties

Some geological and geostatistical programs directly create 3D grids

- Schlumberger – Petrel
- Roxar - RMS
- Landmark – Decision Space Geology
- Earthvision
- Paradigm-GOCAD

Builder can import those grids

- One way it to import the grids as rescue models
- **Rescue Models** can include properties such as porosity, permeability, etc. (*.BIN)



Builder, Reservoir Section

Reservoir properties

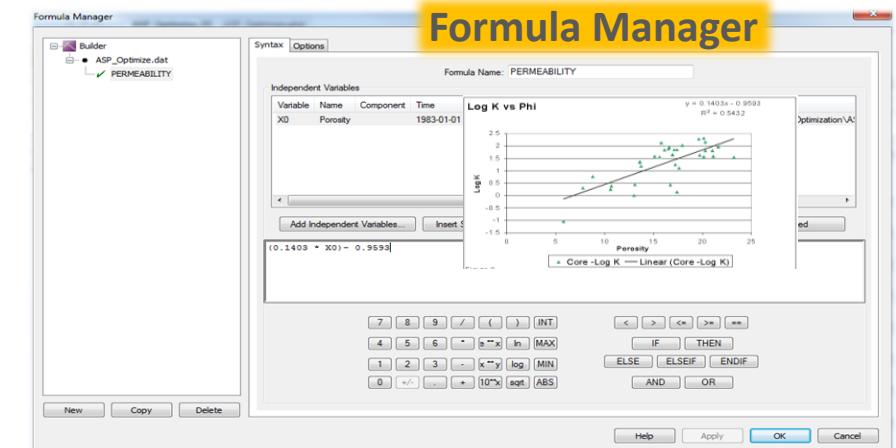
Additional sources of data to construct a model:

- **Formulas**

- Formula manager is a tool in Builder to generate and assign new properties (E.g. permeability as a function of porosity)

- **Constant values**

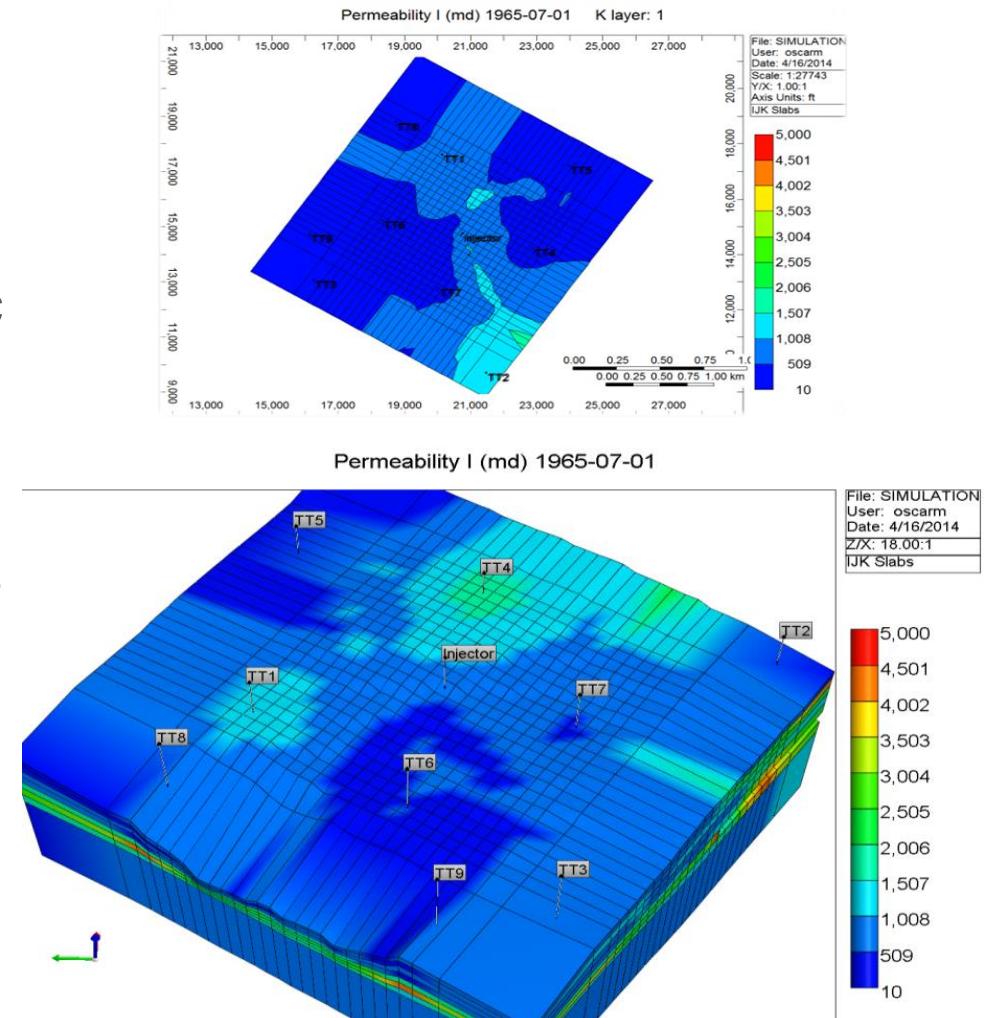
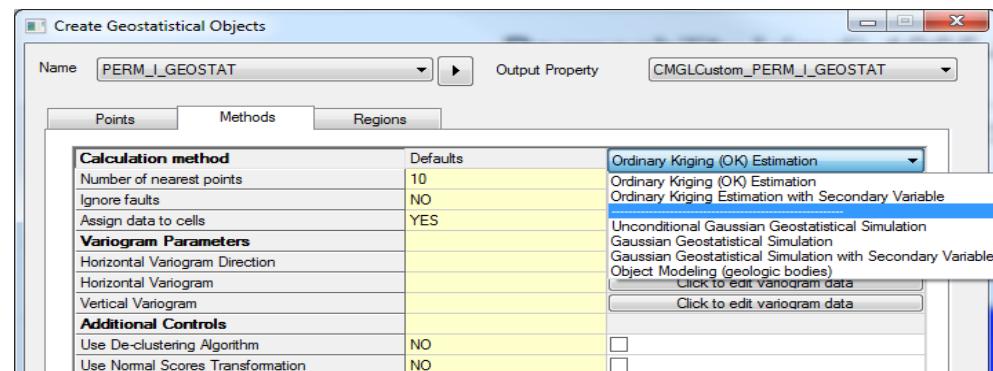
- Some simple models can use an average single value (E.g. core flood model)



Builder, Reservoir Section

Properties Interpolation and Geostatistics

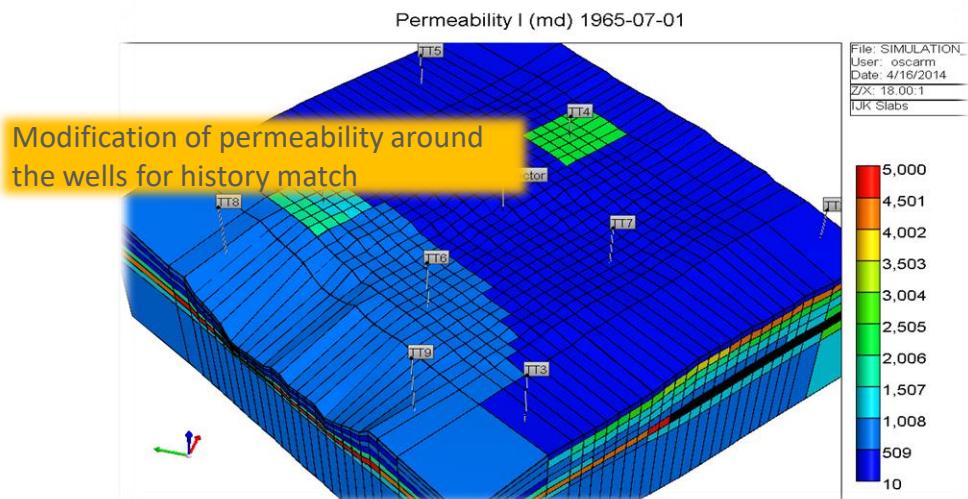
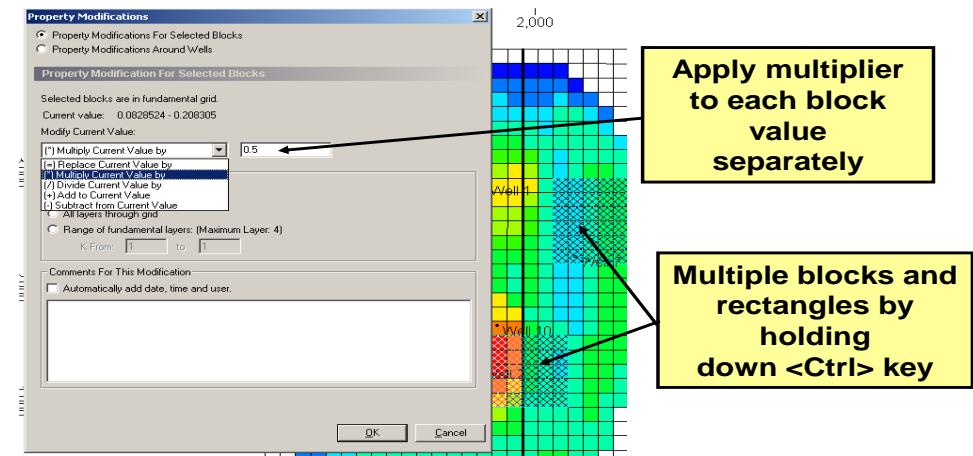
- Builder can create more realistic distributions of reservoir properties when interpolation is required
- Different algorithms/methods are available in Builder (Kriging, Gaussian, etc.)



Builder, Reservoir Section

Properties modification

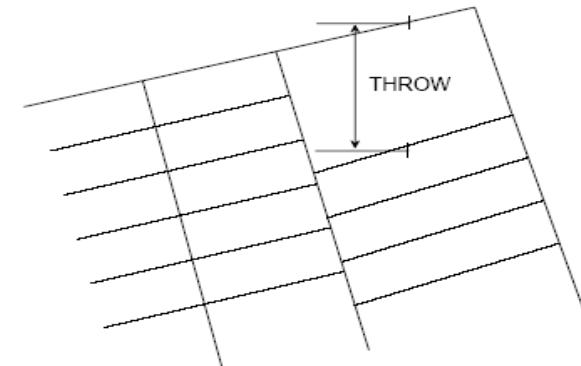
- Properties in grid cells or regions can be modified in Builder
- Constant property values can be reassigned to the model or addition/subtraction/division/multiplication of the original property value can be assigned



Builder

Modeling Faults

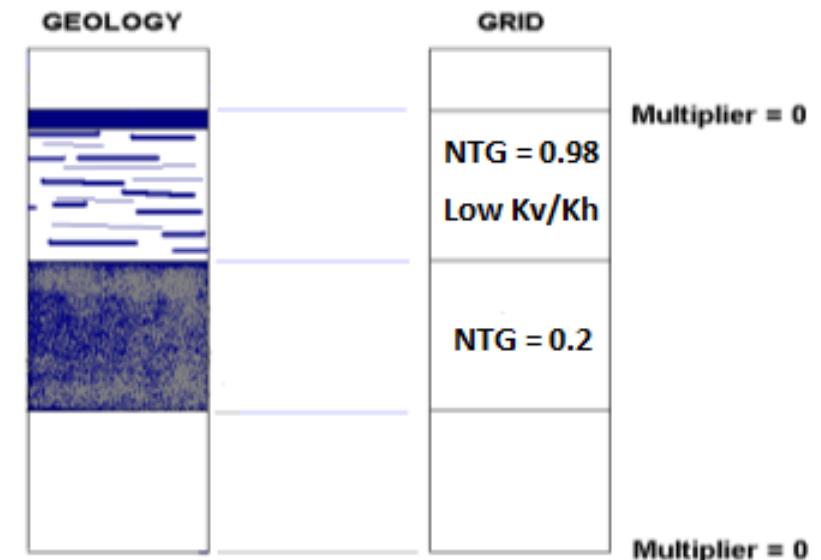
- **Scale of Fault**
 - Can it be seen from seismic or well tests?
 - Does it have significant throw?
- **Implicit Fault**
 - *TRANSI etc i.e. using Transmissibility multiplier of 0
- **Explicit Fault**
 - Grid cell dislocation
- **Point distributed grids allow most fault traces to be followed exactly**
- **Default**
 - All fault connections are sand to sand and transmissibility must be specified
- **Can use map files to import Faults**



Modelling Shale

Several ways to model extensive shale horizons:

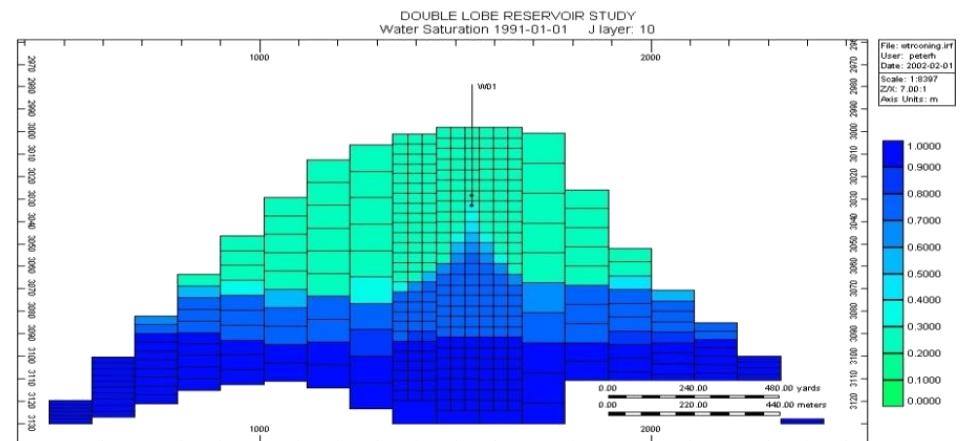
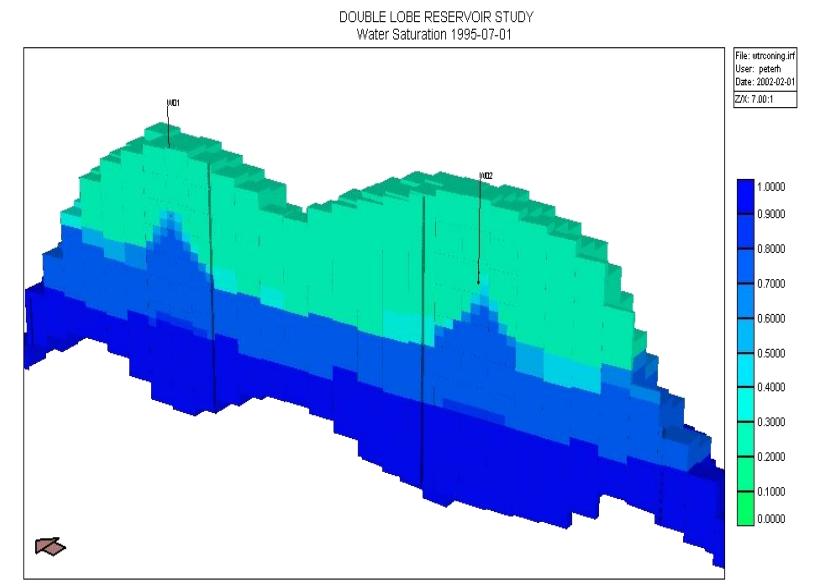
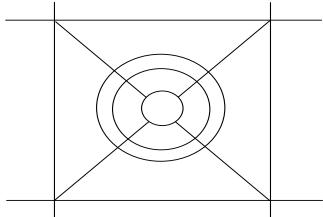
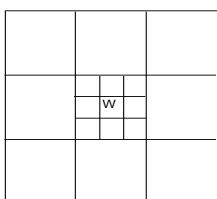
- **Explicit layer of cells**
 - Allows direct modelling of flow and hydrocarbon volume
- **Transmissibility barrier**
 - Quicker modelling of thin horizons
- **Gaps in grid**



Builder, Reservoir Section

Grid refinements

- Builder can perform refinements in order to improve resolution in saturation distributions
- This can be useful for well studies of water/gas conning effects
- Cartesian and hybrid refinements are available

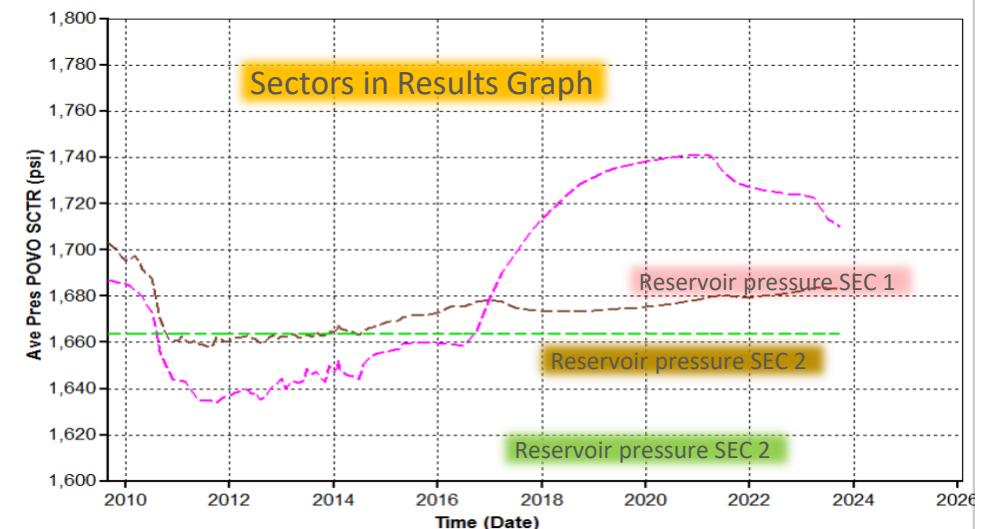
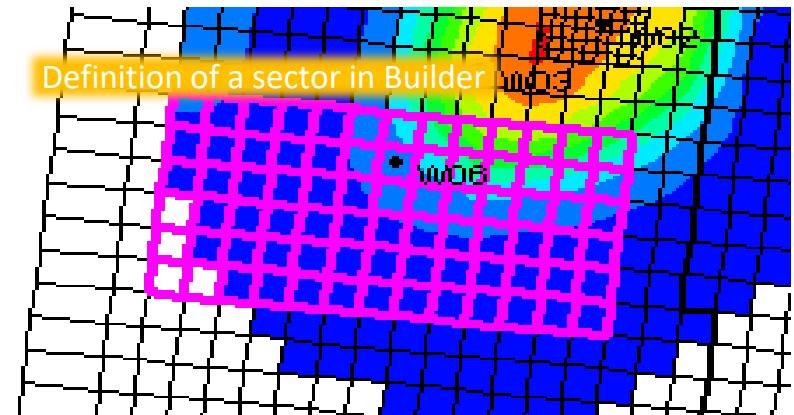


Builder, Reservoir Section

Sectors

Sectors define individual reporting areas in the reservoir

- Used to quantify changes in production/injection and fluid in place values
- Specially useful for pilot tests and reservoirs with multiple formations or regions
- Simulators generate individual reports per sector



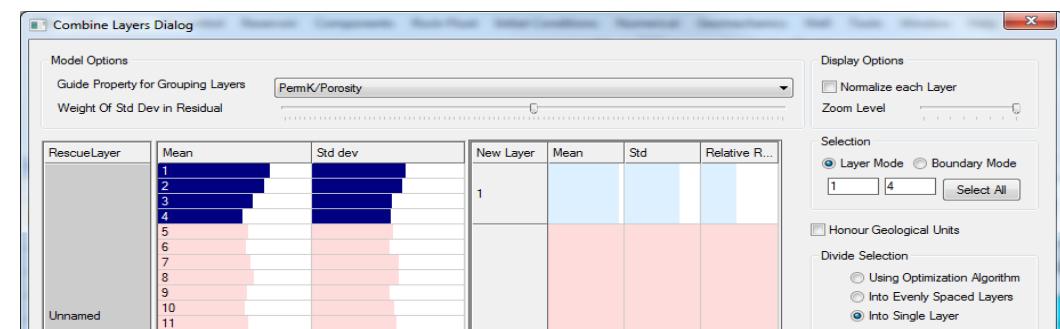
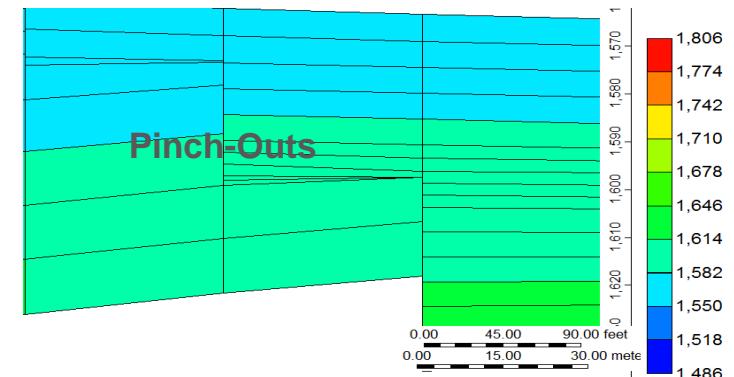
Builder, Reservoir Section

Quality control on grid and properties

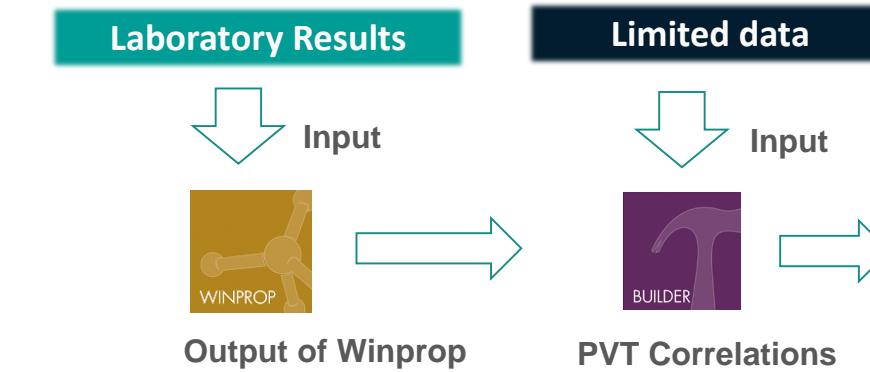
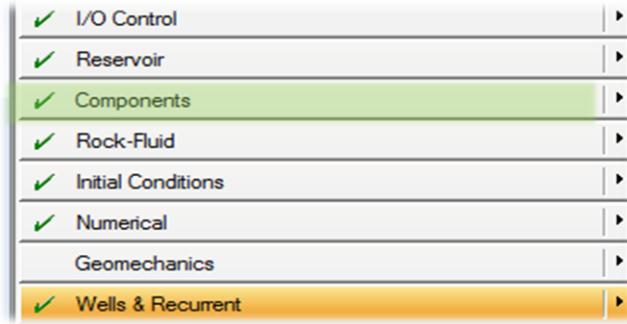
- Builder automatically remove problematic cells
PVCUTOFF, CORNER-TOL,
PINCHOUT-TOL
- Manually remove problem cells, NULL

Combining Layers

- Builder can combine layers
- Different methods to calculate the properties of the combined layers

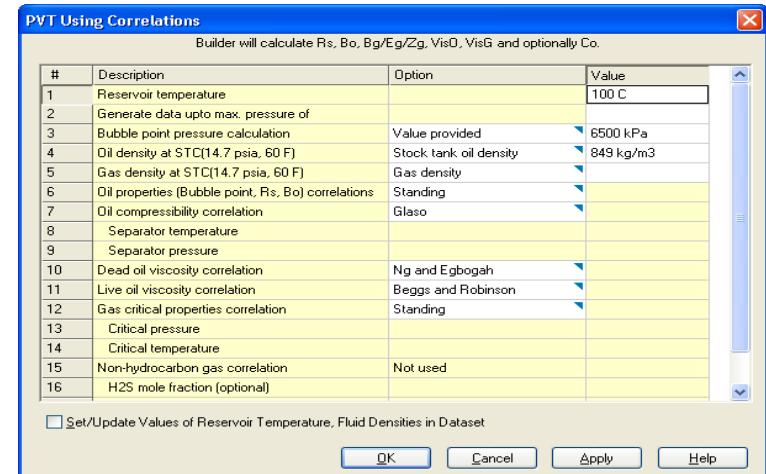


Builder, Components Section

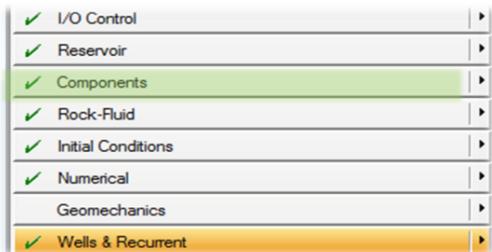


Builder can handle two different approaches for PVT modelling:

- **Laboratory Results (Winprop)**
 - Typically include composition and experiments (Differential Liberation, Separator test, etc.)
- **Limited data (Correlations)**
 - Basic information related to gas and oil densities, Saturation Pressure and Reservoir Temperature is required



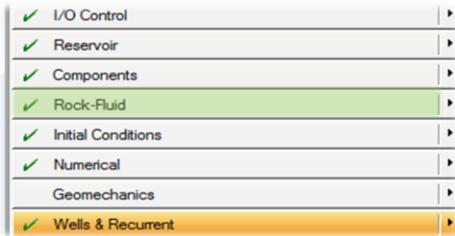
Builder, Components Section



- “Black-oil” PVT description (IMEX)
 - Primary depletion
 - Waterflooding
 - Immiscible gas injection (solvent model allows pseudo-miscible)
- EOS PVT description (GEM)
 - Miscible gas injection (solvents/CO₂)
 - Volatile oil systems
 - Gas condensate systems
- K value PVT description (STARS)
 - Temperature variation

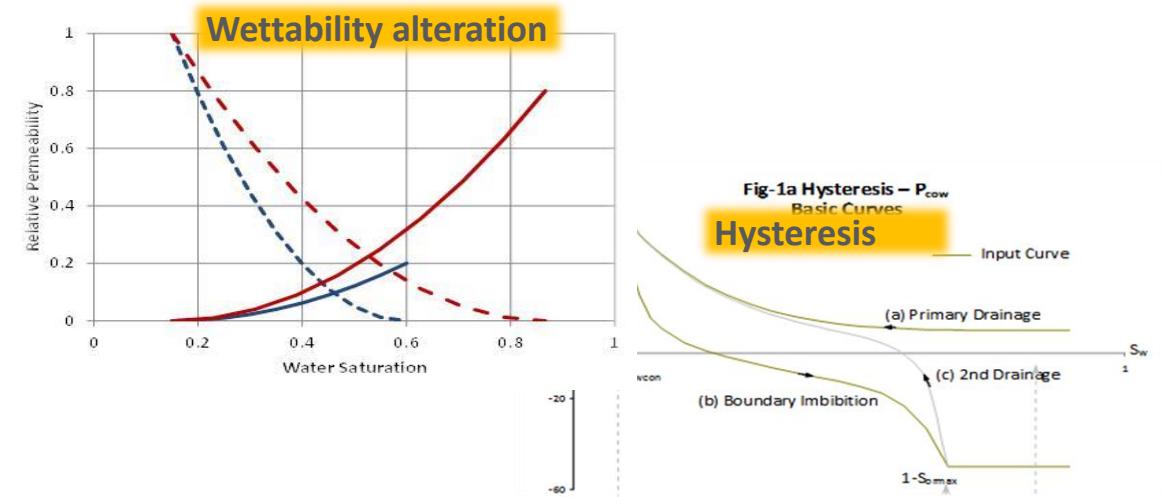
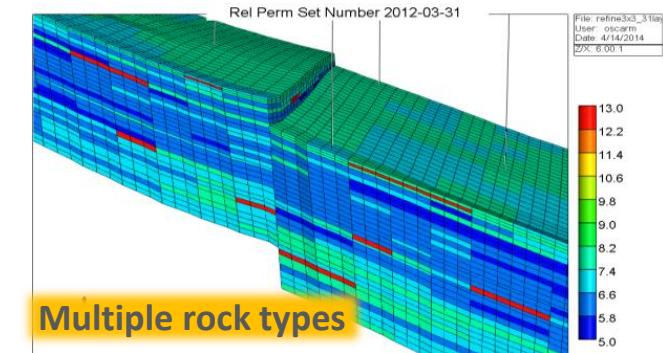


Builder, Rock-Fluid Section

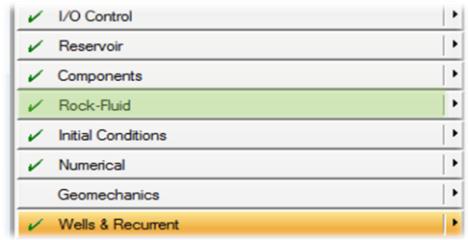


Relative Permeability curves and different phenomena can be modelled in Builder

- Multiple rock types and lithotypes
- Capillary pressure,
- Wettability alteration
- Hysteresis
- Interpolations between Kr curves
- Adsorption
- End-point scaling
- 3pt scaling

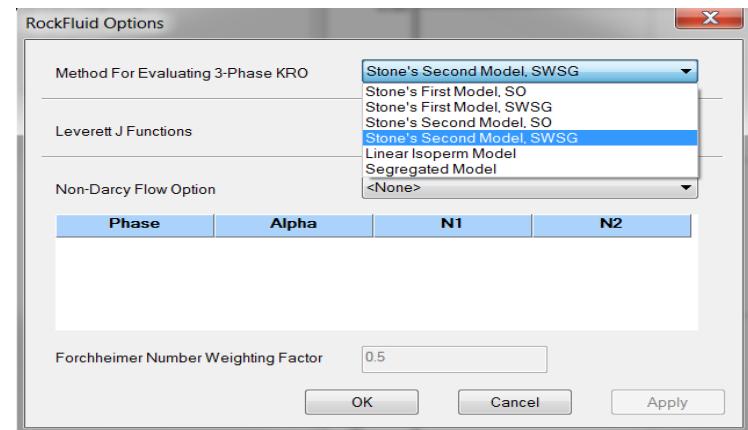
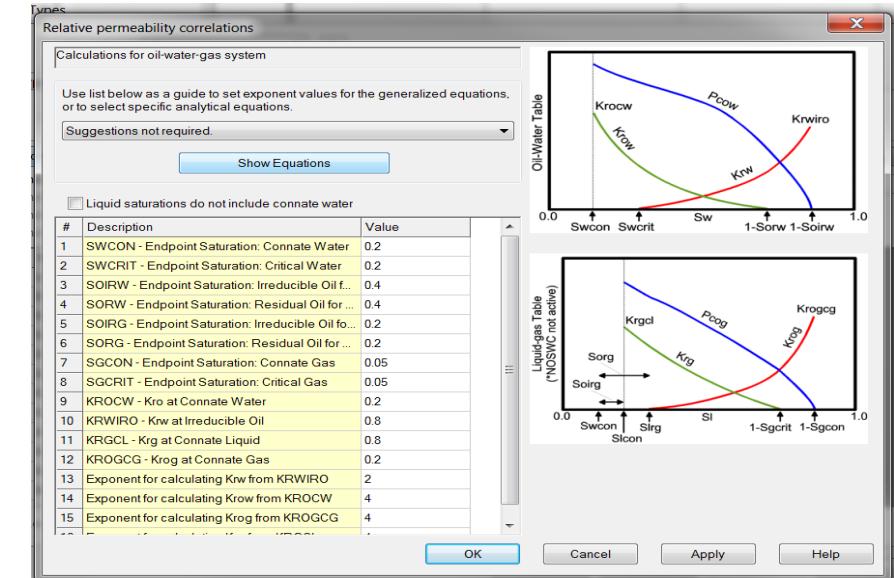


Builder, Rock-Fluid Section

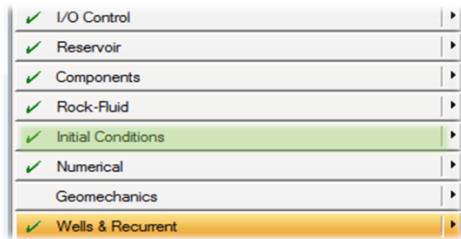


Three phases kr models:

- Stone's 1st Model
- Stone's 2nd Model
- Linear Isoperm Model
- Segregated Model



Builder, Initial Conditions

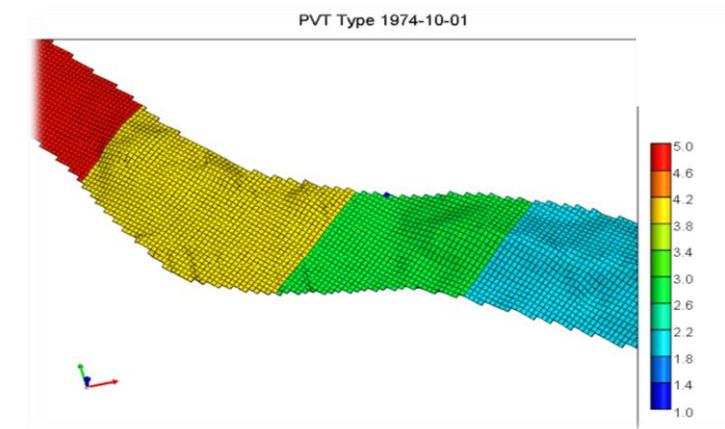
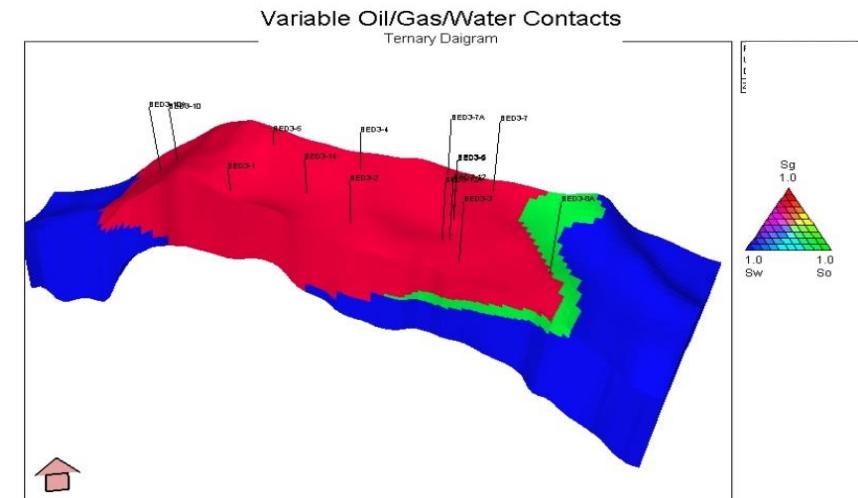


Original conditions in the reservoir are defined in this section

- Reservoir Pressure at datum depth
- Position of Water and Gas Oil contacts

Initial Conditions, Advanced Options

- Multiple W-O and G-O contacts and PVT regions
- Bubble point defined as constant: array: or tables (PBT)
- Gas Cap Initialization with residual oil saturation
- Initialization Regions Separate from PVT Regions



Builder, Initial Conditions

✓ I/O Control
✓ Reservoir
✓ Components
✓ Rock-Fluid
✓ Initial Conditions
✓ Numerical
Geomechanics
✓ Wells & Recurrent

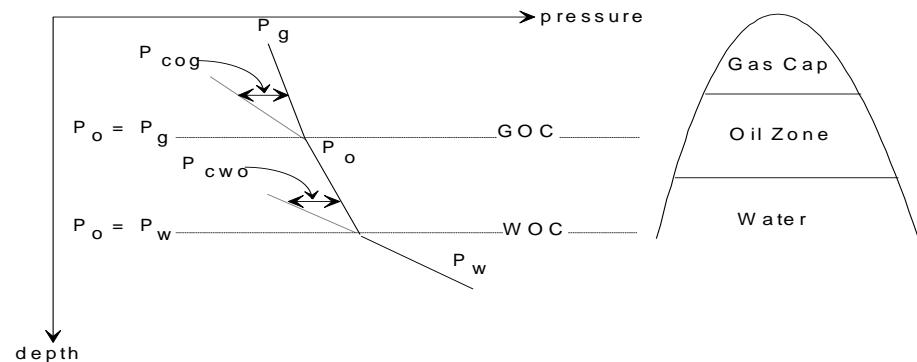
Calculation Methods

- **VERTICAL DEPTH_AVE**

Gravity-capillary equilibrium calculations are performed to calculate all grid blocks pressure and saturations (S_w , S_g , S_o)

- **USER_INPUT**

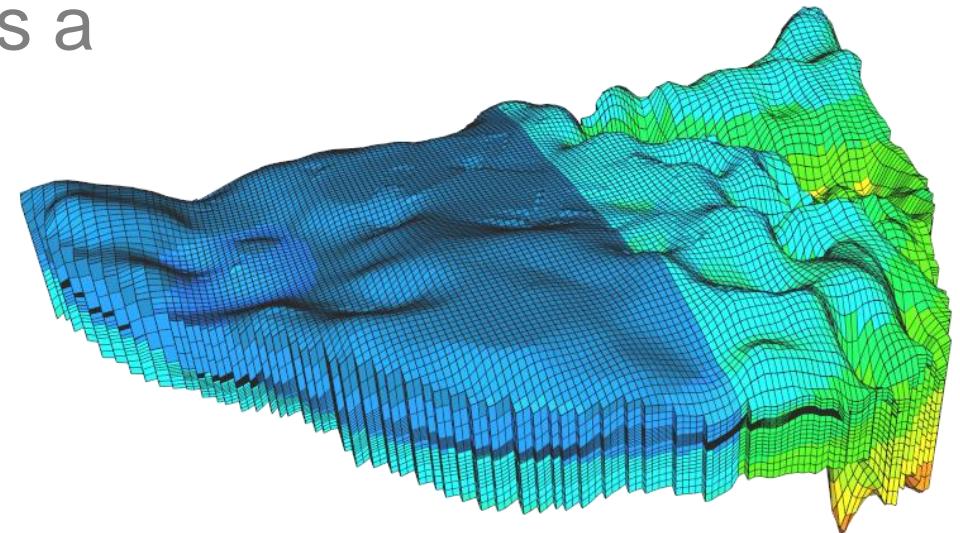
Pressure, water saturation and oil saturation are specified for each grid block. Gas saturations are then determined by subtraction



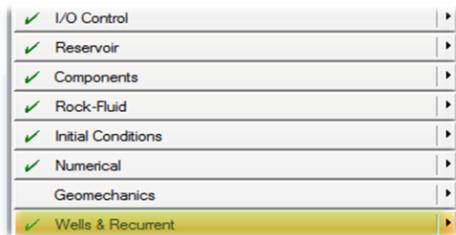
Builder, Initial Conditions

Threshold Pressure

- Prevent flow from occurring across adjacent regions and/or fault planes, until the pressure difference exceeds a desired threshold value
 - “Barrier” between regions
 - Elastic and Plastic options



Builder, Wells & Recurrent



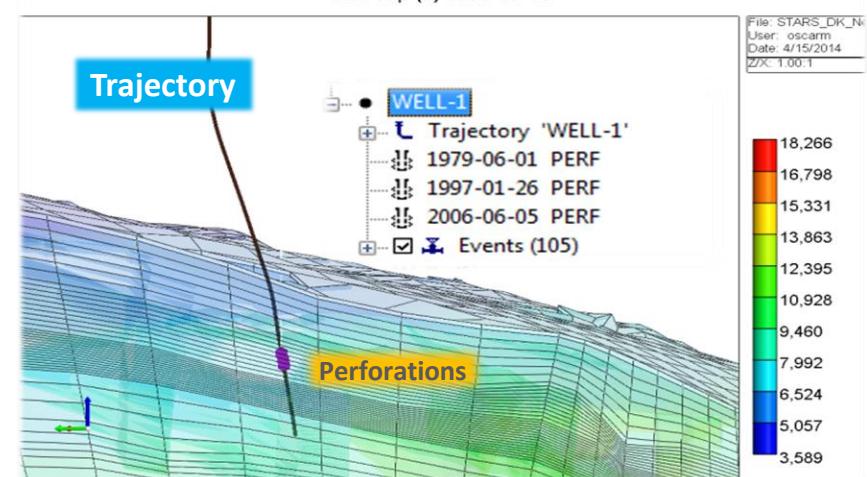
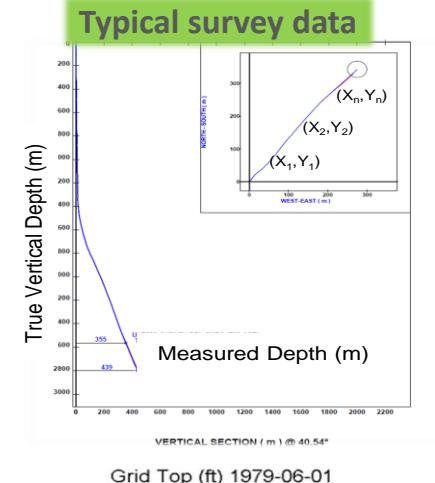
Wells and Trajectories

- Well Trajectories**

Measured data of trajectory can be imported by Builder in different formats

- Well Perforations**

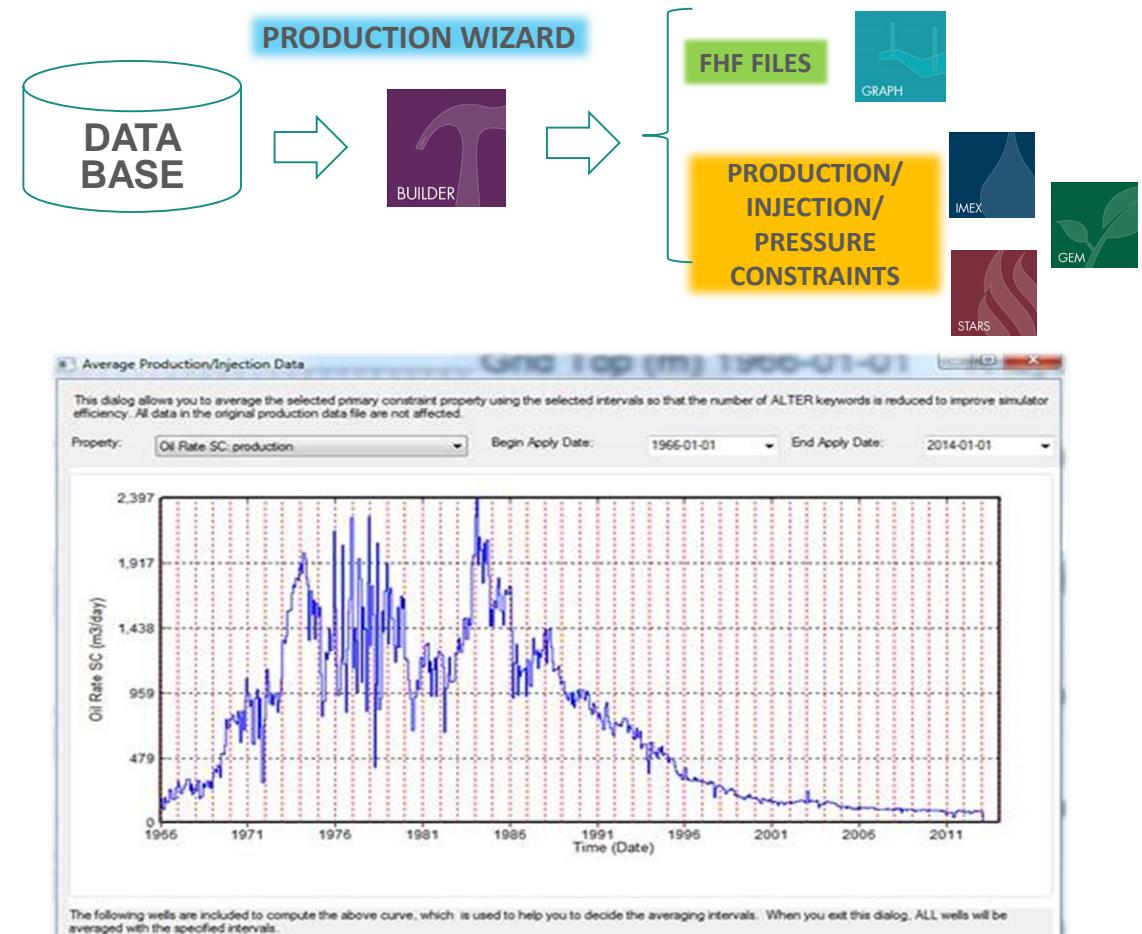
History of perforated intervals can be added to the trajectory of the wells in Builder



Builder, Wells & Recurrent

Production/Injection data Wizard

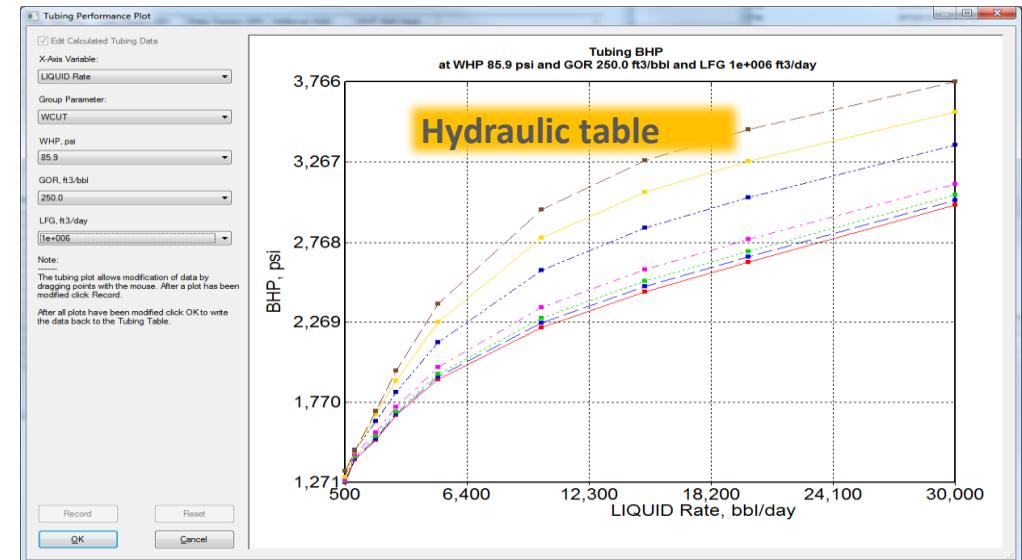
- This wizard can import simple production data (ASCII, Excel) or robust files created on different commercial software (E.g. OFM)
- Can handle any number of producer/injector wells and historical years
- Options to average production on a monthly basis, yearly, etc.
- Can create history files (FHF) to compare simulation results



Builder, Wells & Recurrent

Well constraints and well performance

- Builder can use fixed constraints for prediction
 - Liquid rate
 - Bottom Hole pressure, BHP
 - Well head pressure, WHP
 - Alter History
- Builder can import and handle well models created on commercial software (Prosper, Pipesim, etc)

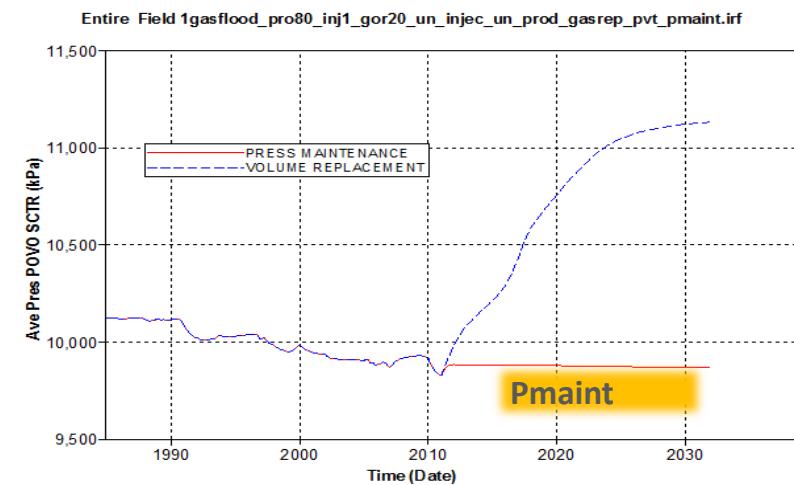
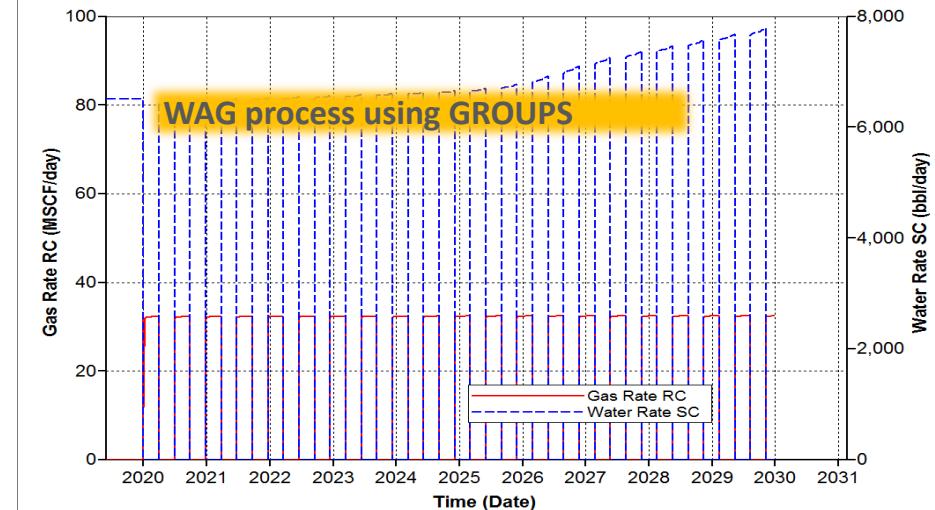


Builder, Wells & Recurrent

Groups

Builder can control production/injection by using GROUPS, some of the options available are:

- Cycling Groups
- Voidage Replacement
- Injection/Production rate per group
- Pressure Maintenance
- Recycling Option



Builder, Built-in Wizards

Wizard to generate fractures

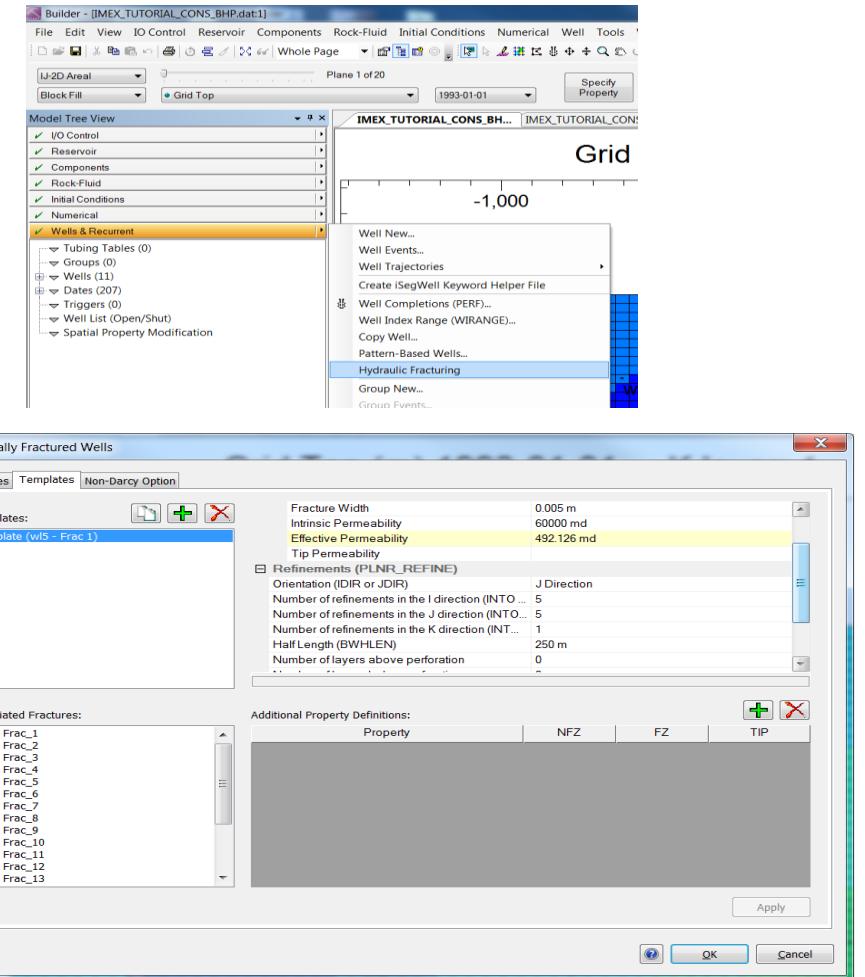
Three ways to model Fractures

- Planar Fracture
- Complex Fracture Stage
 - Enter data manually or based on Microseismic data
- Create a fracture by importing data from GOHFER

Non Darcy Flow options

- Geertsma correlation
- Frederick and Graves first correlation
- Frederick and Graves second correlation
- General

Use table of coefficients that define the non-Darcy flow as function of saturation, ϕ and K of each phase

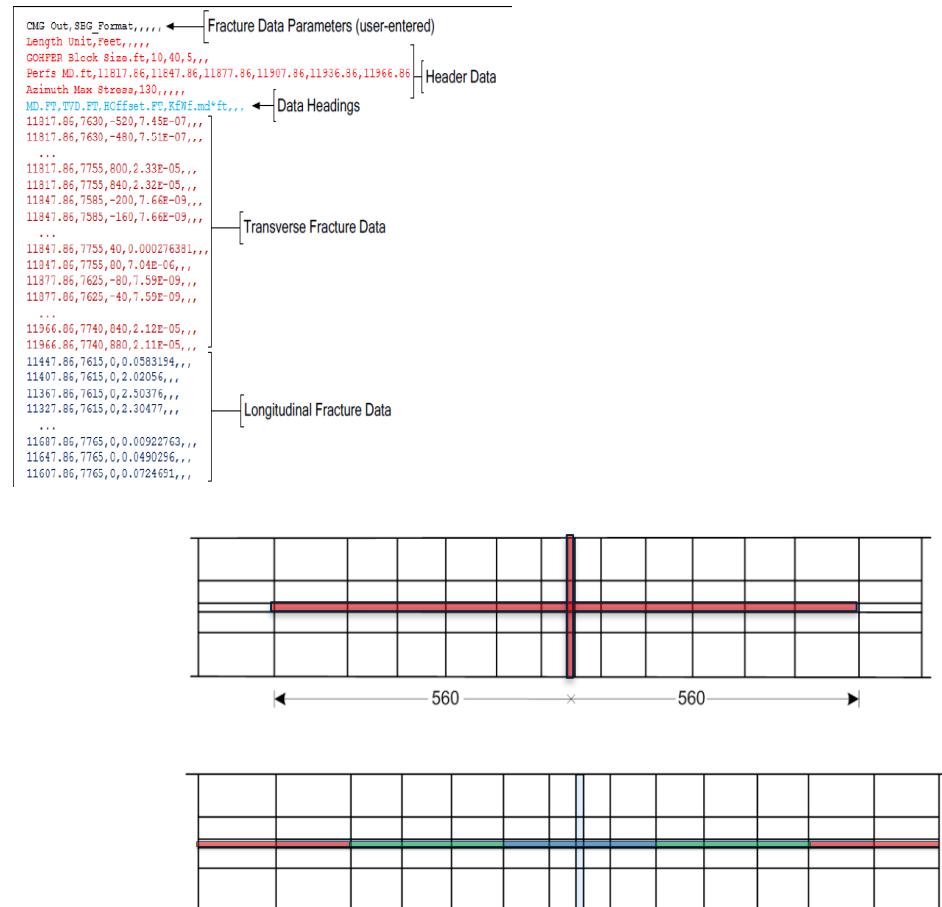


Fracture Wizard

Builder, Importing Hydraulic Fracture Data

Import multiple hydraulic fractures per file from GOHFER, StimPlan, FracProPT, FracGeo, FieldPro

- Multiple Structured Block Groups (SBG's) are created to model fracture
 - Import array of permeability for the fracture
 - Import fractures in transverse and longitudinal direction
- Activate SBG creation by adding keyword "SBG_FORMAT"

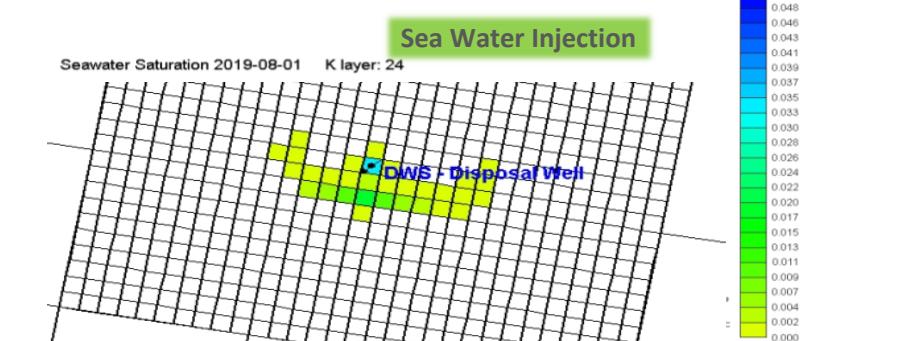
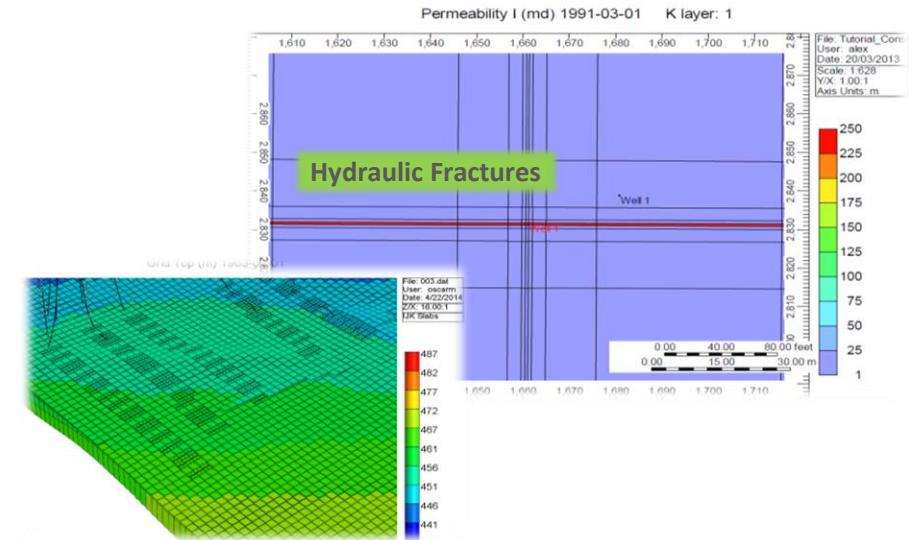


IMEX



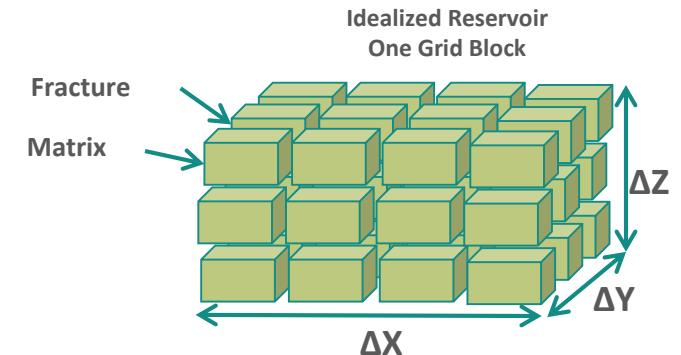
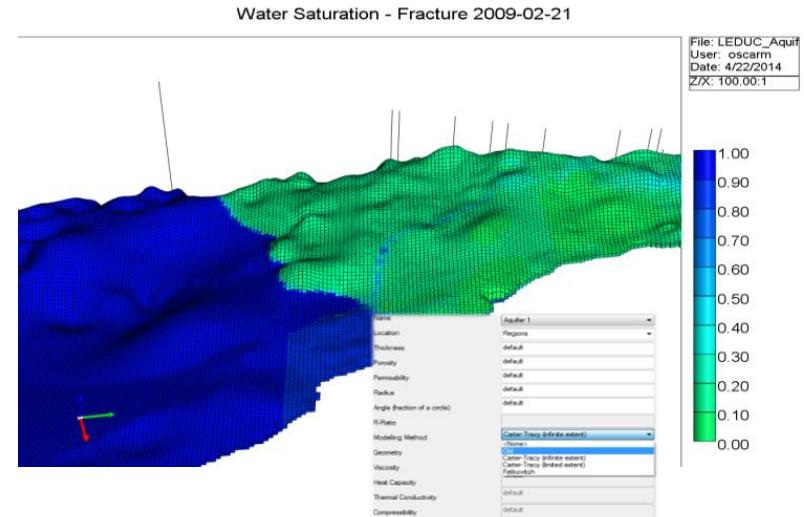
Variety of reservoir recovery applications:

- Primary recovery, waterflood, gas injection, infill drilling, horizontal wells, WAG process, artificial Lift
- Advanced EOR process such as pseudo miscible flood, polymer flood
- Hydraulic Fractures and Non Darcy Flow
- Sea water injection
- Multiple PVT regions



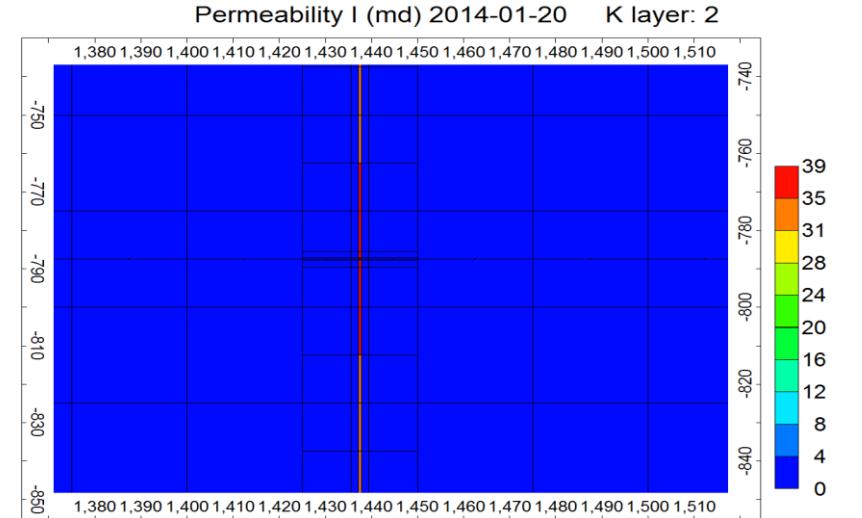
Reservoir interactions:

- **Different aquifers model**
 - Analytical aquifer pressure support including Fetkovitch, Carter-Tracy
 - Bottom, boundary or edge drive with leak-off
 - Can apply Aquifer to reservoir boundary or grid boundary
- **Fractured Reservoirs**
 - Fracture-Matrix and Matrix-Matrix Connections
 - Dual Porosity and permeability



Grid Features:

- **Block Groups**
 - Identify an arbitrary group of cells to be used for quick property modifications, or grid refinements
 - Allows for easier history matching or changing properties in and around fractures
- **New Fracture keywords**
 - Improved definition to reduce file size by 90%
 - Easy fracture property modification

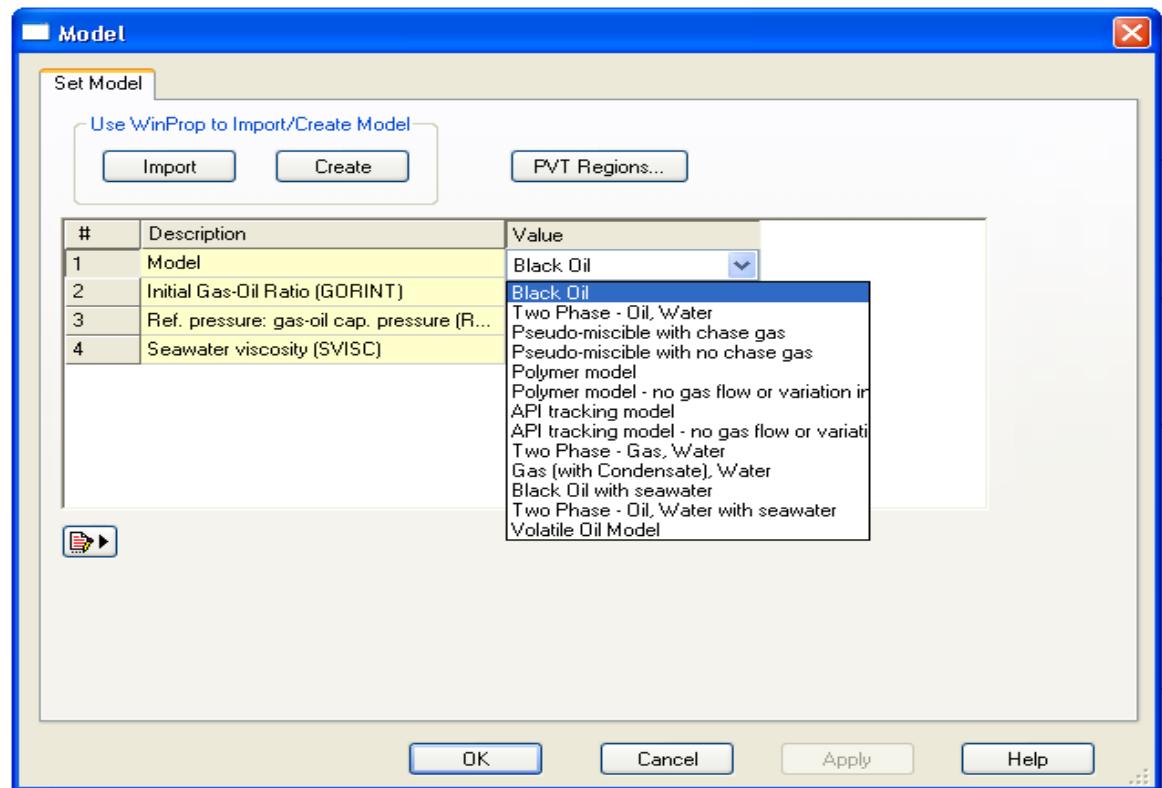


```
*PLNRFRAC_TEMPLATE 'Template (Well-1 - Frac 1)'
*PLNR_REFINE *INTO 5 5 1
  *BWHLEN 140
  *JDIR
  *INNERWIDTH 0.6096
  *LAYERUP 1
  *LAYERSDOWN 1
  *K2INT 500
  *WF2 0.0005
*PERMI MATRIX *FZ 39.3701 20.0
*PERMJ MATRIX *FZ 39.3701 20.0
*PERMR MATRIX *FZ 39.3701 20.0
*END_TEMPLATE

*PLNRFRAC 'Template (Well-1 - Frac 1)' 50,32,2 *BG_NAME 'Well-1 - Frac_1'
*PLNRFRAC 'Template (Well-1 - Frac 1)' 64,32,2 *BG_NAME 'Well-1 - Frac_3'
*PLNRFRAC 'Template (Well-1 - Frac 1)' 80,32,2 *BG_NAME 'Well-1 - Frac_5'
```

Different Fluid model types:

- Black Oil
- Oil Water
- Pseudo-Miscible Processes
- Polymer Model
- API Tracking
- Solvent Model

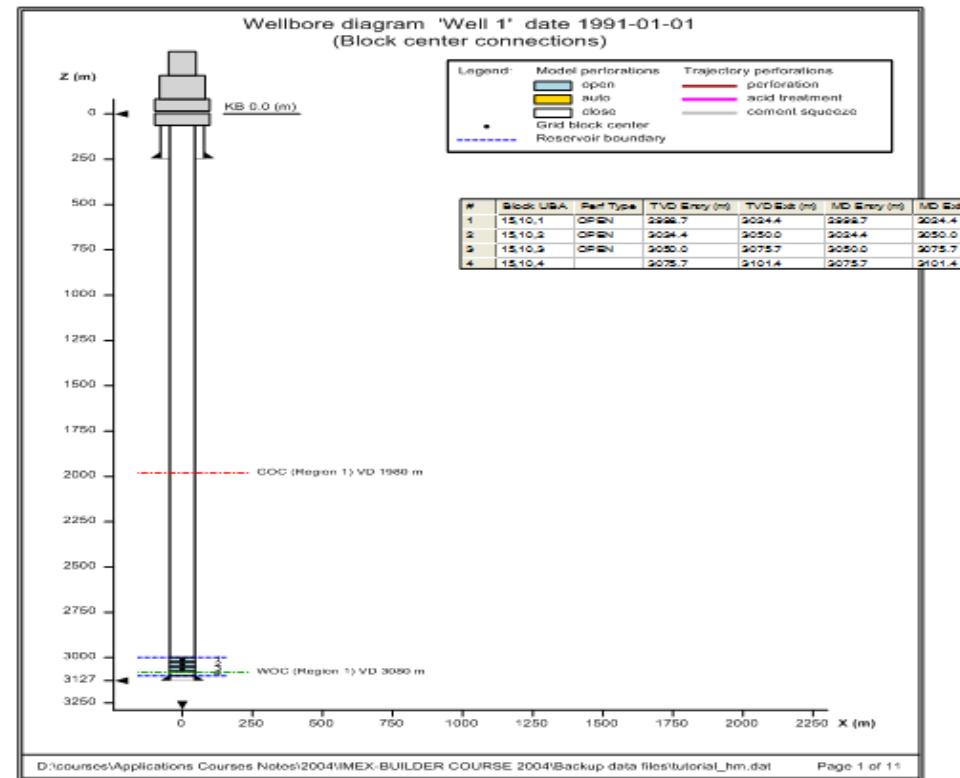


Sophisticated solvers & Technology to improve run time:

- **Parallelization**
 - Efficient simulation runs using larger number of threads on Shared Memory Processors Static
- **Static Amalgamation**

Advanced well features:

- Artificial gas lift options
- Cross-flow among layers
- Vertical, horizontal or multi-lateral wells
- Perforations, stimulation, work over history, skin & turbulent effects
- Wellbore frictional loss

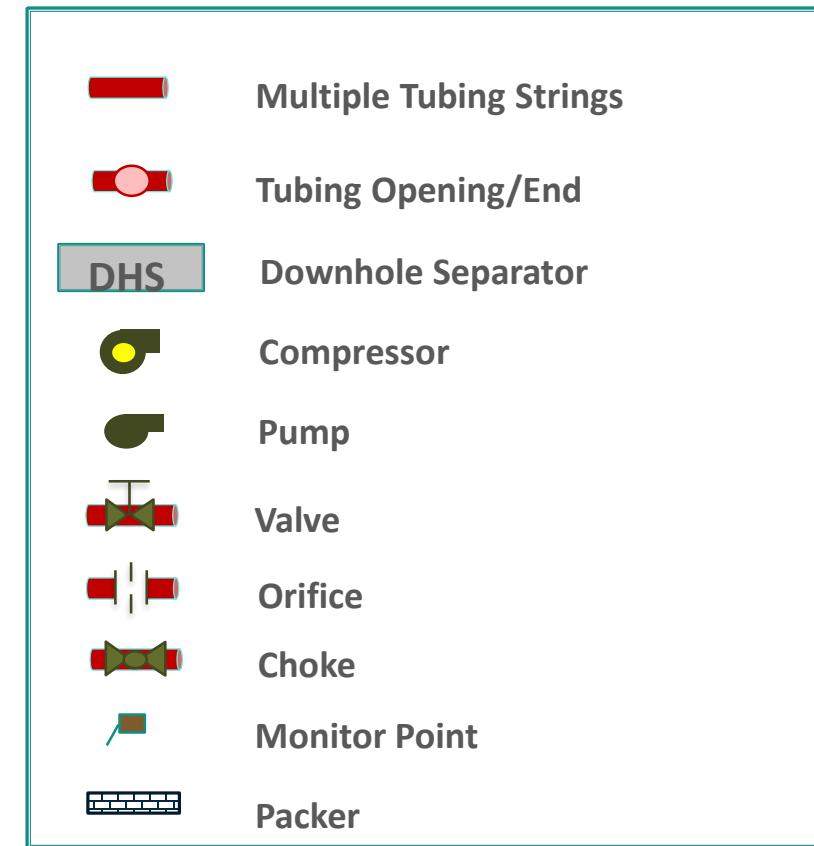
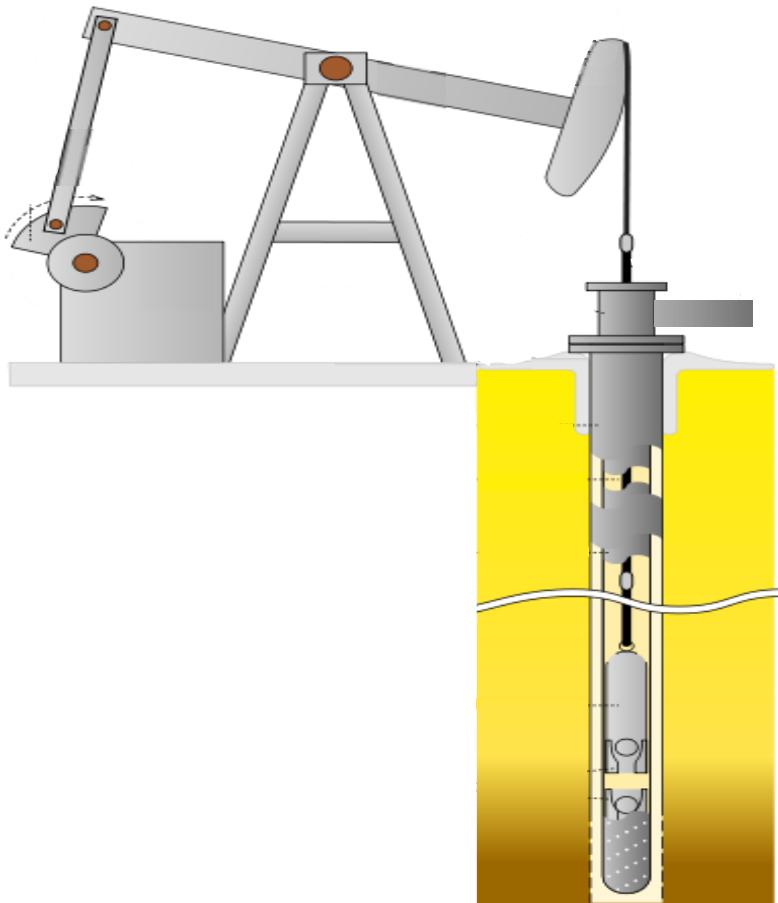


Advanced well features:

- **Flexible Perforation and Well index input**
 - Specify well geometry globally
 - Eg. Applying a skin factor to a group of wells
 - Specify well index parameters on a per layer basis
 - Specify a range of acceptable WI values

IMEX

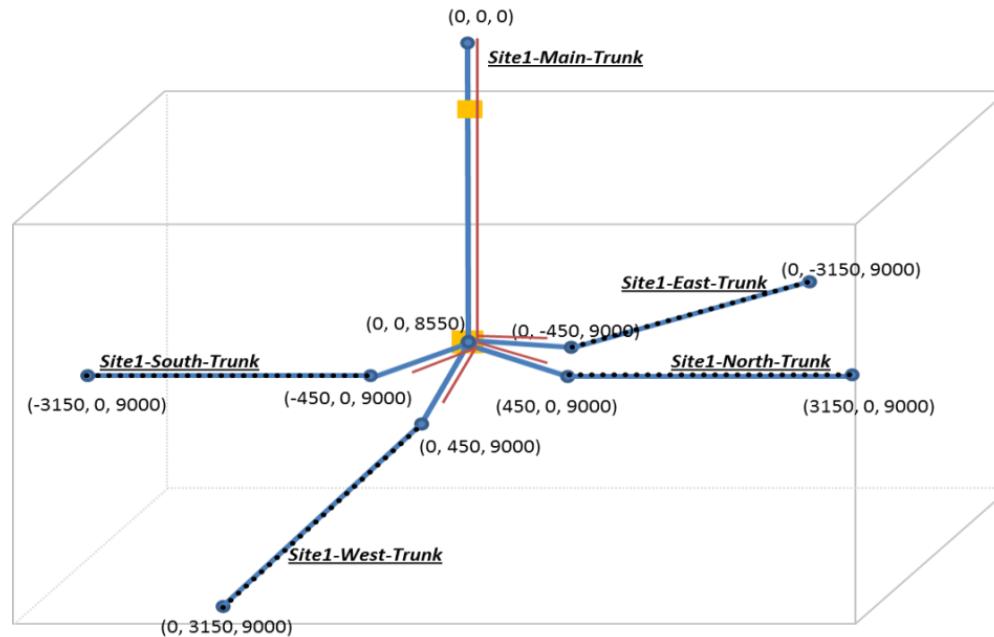
Intelligent Segmented Wells (iSegWell)



Source: http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Oil_well_scheme.svg

iSegWell Main Features:

- Secondary wells within a Wellsite can handle:
 - Gas lift
 - Recirculating well
- Complex Well Geometry
 - Multiple Branches
 - Multiple Tubing Strings
 - Any Shape



iSegWell Main Features:

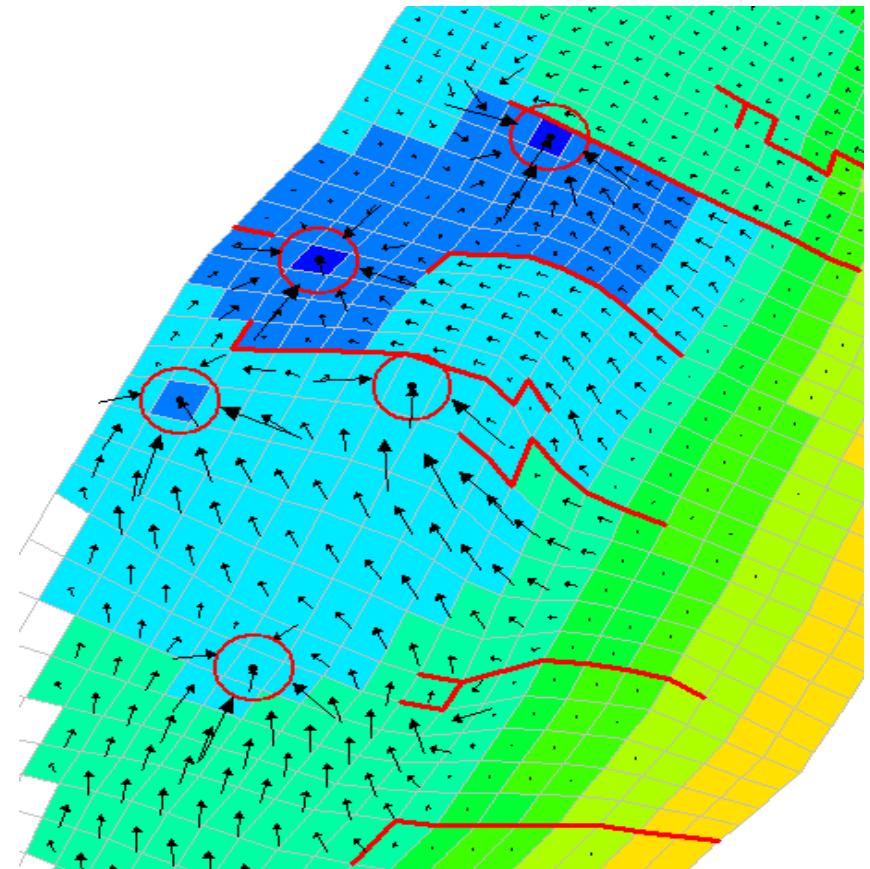
- Accurate ΔP calculation from wellsite perforations to the surface
- Modelling equipment (Compressor, Pump, Valve, Choke, Orifice, Downhole Separator)
- Smart wells with passive control
- Smart wells with active control

Couple IMEX to External software

- Perform wellbore calculations with external software
- Couple to surface facility software
- Example software
 - GAP Surface Network Model
 - FORGAS

Comprehensive graphical and text output

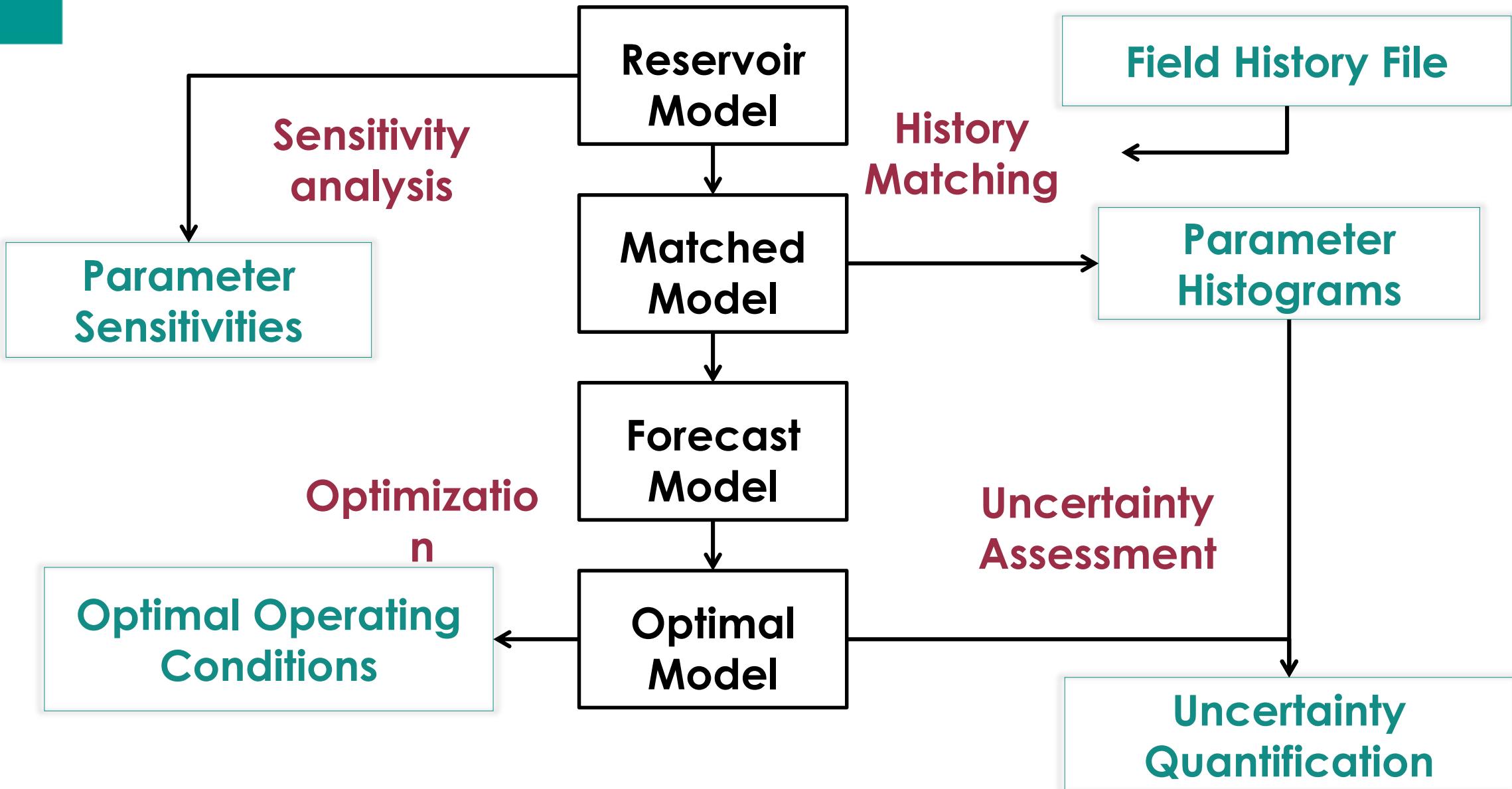
- Flux and velocity vectors as well as stream line representations
- User defined variables output
- Restart records for easy job resuming
- Efficient and fast calculation routines



CMG Workflows for Uncertainty and Optimisation



Typical Workflow for a Brown Field



CMOST Process

Experimental Design
& Optimization Algorithms

Select combination of parameter values

Parameterization

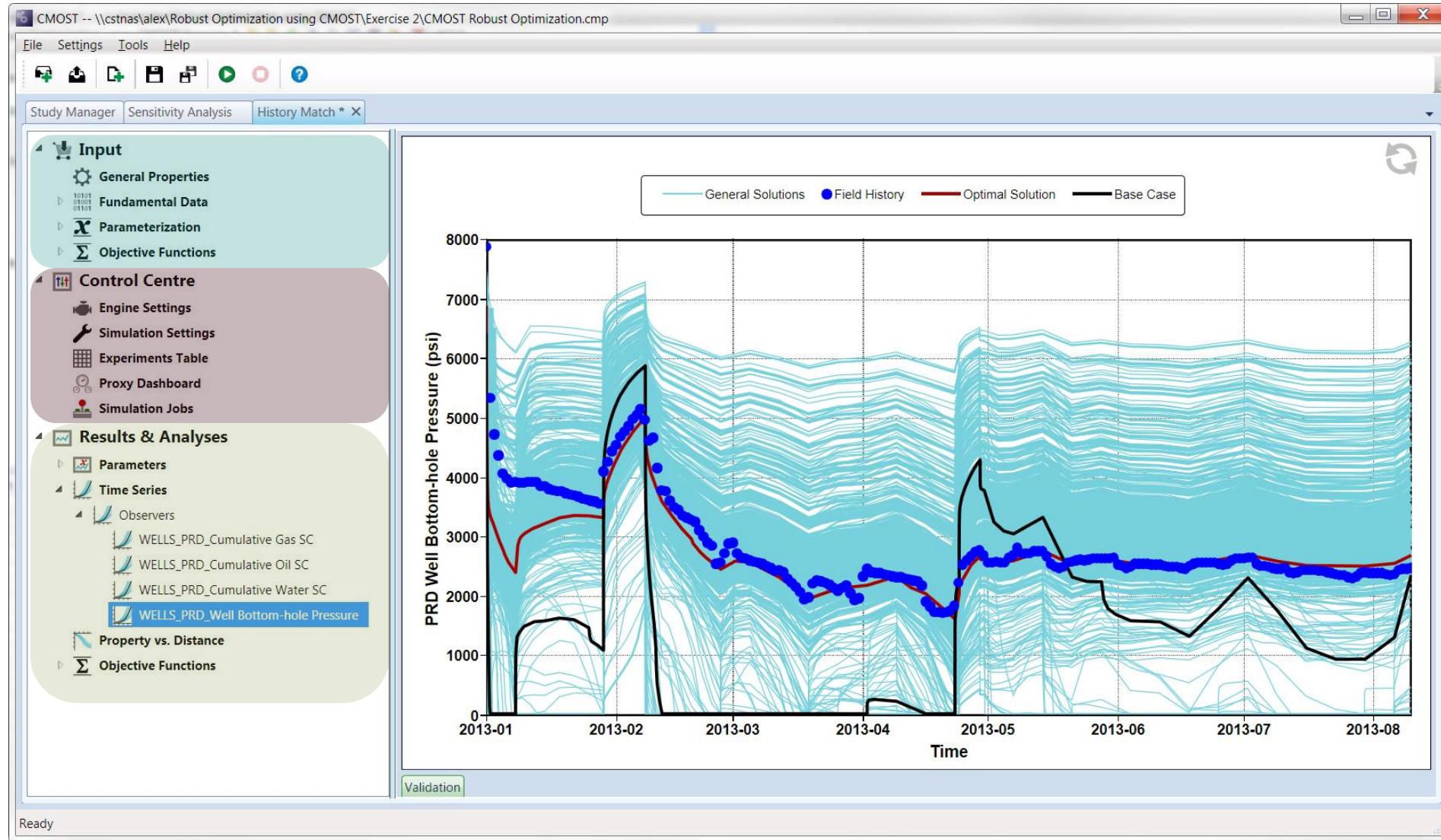
Analyze Results

Substitute Parameter Values into Simulation Dataset

Objective Functions & Proxy Analysis

Run Simulation

CMOST User Interface



History Matching Goals

- In history matching, we are trying to reduce the error between the simulation results and field measured data
- By matching the simulation model to the historical behaviour, we have more confidence that the model will be able to predict future behavior
- When creating a simulation model, there may be uncertainty in the input parameters. These will be the parameters that should be adjusted when history matching

History Match Process

Select parameters to analyze

- E.g. porosity, permeability

Select range of values to analyze

- E.g. between 20-30% porosity

Select results (Objective Functions) to match

- E.g. Cumulative Oil

CMOST will search for the best combination of parameter values that will give the lowest history match error

Calculating History Match Error

Number of measurements

$$\sqrt{\frac{\sum_{t=1}^{Nt} (Y_t^s - Y_t^m)^2}{Nt}}$$

Simulated Measured

- For each measured data point, calculate difference between simulation and measured result
- Square terms to make them positive
- Sum up all of the points at all times
- Divide by the number of measurements to get average square
- Square root to get average error

