

Pywaterflood: Well connectivity analysis through

2 capacitance-resistance modeling

Frank Male 🛯 ^{1¶}

1 Pennsylvania State University, University Park, PA, USA ¶ Corresponding author

Summary

11

12

13

16

33

34

35

Well connectivity analysis has many applications for subsurface energy, from ware odds to CO_2 floods to geotherm of apacitance Resistance Model are useful for performing well connectivity analysis with limited information about the geology of the reservoirs involve. They are so-called because the equations describing well influence mimic a network of capacitors and resistors

Pywaterflood is a Python package that uses Capacitance Resistance Modeling to estimate we connectivity. The CRM submodule forms the bulk of this package. It can perform capacitance resistance modeling with differing levels of complexity, from assuming that producing and injecting wells share one universal time constant, to each producer has the same time constant with all injectors, to each producer-injector pair has an its own time constant. CRM was developed by Yousef et al. (2006). The MPI submodule uses a geometrical model of well influence (Valko et al., 2000), extended and applied to reservoirs with both injecting and producing wells (Kaviani & Valko, 2010).

Statement of need

Interwell connectivity analysis is important for understanding the geology of subsurface systems.
 This can be used to improve oil recovery efficiency (Albertoni & Lake, 2003), better sequester
 CO₂ (Tao & Bryant, 2015), and optimize geothermal fields (Akin, 2014).

Pywaterflood uses a reduced-physics model to match connections between injecting and
 producing wells. As explained in Holanda et al. (2018), capacitance-resistance modeling
 provides a method for connectivity analysis
 sophisticated than empirical decline analysis,

²⁶ but more approachable than full reservoir simulation.

There is another publicly available tool for capacitance resistance modeling reservoirs like pywaterflood (Sayarpour, 2008). However, that tool comes in the form of an Excel workbook and no associated license. This python package provides more extensibility and better performance than an Excel file. There are other programs for performing waterflood analysis with in the industry, but they are not open sourced vailable for researchers to use.

In the industry, but they are not open sourced a valiable for researchers to us

³² The pywaterflood library can perform the following tasks:

- 1. Estimate connectivity between wells in fluid or pressure communication
 - 2. History-match and forecast the production of wells in waterfloods, CO_2 floods, or geothermal fields
- 36 3. Provide purely geometric estimates of well connectivity before production data is available

DOI: 10.xxxxx/draft

Software

- Review ¹
- Repository 🗗
- Archive ☑

Editor: Jayaram Hariharan C[®] Reviewers:

- @mgcooper
- @amandersillinois

Submitted: 16 September 2023 ¹⁴ Published: unpublished ¹⁵

License

Authors of papers retain copyright² and release the work under a ¹⁸ Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License (CC BY 4.0).

Male. (2024). Pywaterflood: Well connectivity analysis through capacitance-resistance modeling. *Journal of Open Source Software*, 0(0), 6191. 1 https://doi.org/10.xxxxx/draft.



Acknowledgements

I am thankful for Jerry Jensen and Larry Lake for their mentorship, introduction to Capacitance-38 deling, and presentation of several interesting problems for Ian Duncan Resistan 39 was responsible for useful discussions and further problems to apply CRM to. Danial Kaviani 40 provided advice for the MPI submodule. Software development funding was provided by 41 the Department of Energy grant "Optimizing Sweep based on Geochemical and Reservoir 42 Characterization of the Residual Oil Zone of Hess Seminole Unit" (Principal investigator: Ian 43 n), the State of Texas Advanced Resource Recovery program (PI: William Ambrose, then 44

⁴⁵ Lorena Moscardelli), and by Pennsylvania State University faculty funds.

⁴⁶ This project relies on the following open-source Python packages: NumPy (Harris et al., 2020;

47 Walt et al., 2011), SciPy (Virtanen et al., 2020), and pandas (McKinney, 2010). It also uses

the Rust crates ndarray, numpy, and pyo3.

49 References

67

68

⁵⁰ Akin, S. (2014). Optimization of reinjection allocation in geothermal fields using capacitance-⁵¹ resistance models. *Thirty-Ninth Workshop on Geothermal Reservoir Engineering. Stanford*

⁵² University. https://pangea.stanford.edu/ERE/pdf/IGAstandard/SGW/2014/Akin.pdf

Albertoni, A., & Lake, L. W. (2003). Inferring interwell connectivity only from well-rate
 fluctuations in waterfloods. SPE Reservoir Evaluation & Engineering, 6(01), 6–16. https:
 //doi.org/10.2118/83381-PA

⁵⁶ Harris, C. R., Millman, K. J., Walt, S. J. van der, Gommers, R., Virtanen, P., Cournapeau, D.,

Wieser, E., Taylor, J., Berg, S., Smith, N. J., Kern, R., Picus, M., Hoyer, S., Kerkwijk,
 M. H. van, Brett, M., Haldane, A., Río, J. F. del, Wiebe, M., Peterson, P., ... Oliphant,
 T. E. (2020). Array programming with NumPy. *Nature*, 585(7825), 357–362. https:

⁵⁹ T. E. (2020). Array programming with NumPy. *Nature*, *585*(7825), 357–362. https: ⁶⁰ //doi.org/10.1038/s41586-020-2649-2

Holanda, R. W. de, Gildin, E., Jensen, J. L., Lake, L. W., & Kabir, C. S. (2018). A state-ofthe-art literature review on capacitance resistance models for reservoir characterization and

performance forecasting. *Energies*, *11*(12). https://doi.org/10.3390/en11123368

Kaviani, D., & Valkó, P. P. (2010). Inferring interwell connectivity using multiwell productivity index (MPI). Journal of Petroleum Science and Engineering, 73(1-2), 48–58. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.petrol.2010.05.006

McKinney, Wes. (2010). Data Structures for Statistical Computing in Python. In Stéfan van der Walt & Jarrod Millman (Eds.), *Proceedings of the 9th Python in Science Conference* (pp. 56–61). https://doi.org/10.25080/Majora-92bf1922-00a

⁷⁰ Sayarpour, M. (2008). Development and application of capacitance-resistive models to
 ⁷¹ water/carbon dioxide floods. The University of Texas at Austin. https://repositories.lib.
 ⁷² utexas.edu/handle/2152/15357

Tao, Q., & Bryant, S. L. (2015). Optimizing carbon sequestration with the capacitance/resistance model. SPE Journal, 20(05), 1094–1102. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.egypro.2013.06.
 290

⁷⁶ Valko, P. P., Doublet, L., & Blasingame, T. (2000). Development and application of the
 ⁷⁷ multiwell productivity index (MPI). SPE Journal, 5(01), 21–31. https://doi.org/10.2118/
 ⁷⁸ 51793-PA

⁷⁹ Virtanen, P., Gommers, R., Oliphant, T. E., Haberland, M., Reddy, T., Cournapeau, D.,
 ⁸⁰ Burovski, E., Peterson, P., Weckesser, W., Bright, J., van der Walt, S. J., Brett, M., Wilson,

J., Millman, K. J., Mayorov, N., Nelson, A. R. J., Jones, E., Kern, R., Larson, E., ... SciPy



- 1.0 Contributors. (2020). SciPy 1.0: Fundamental Algorithms for Scientific Computing in
 Python. Nature Methods, 17, 261–272. https://doi.org/10.1038/s41592-019-0686-2
- ⁸⁴ Walt, S. van der, Colbert, S. C., & Varoquaux, G. (2011). The NumPy array: A structure
- ⁸⁵ for efficient numerical computation. *Computing in Science & Engineering*, 13(2), 22–30.
- ⁸⁶ https://doi.org/10.1109/MCSE.2011.37
- 87 Yousef, A. A., Gentil, P., Jensen, J. L., & Lake, L. W. (2006). A capacitance model to
- infer interwell connectivity from production-and injection-rate fluctuations. SPE Reservoir
- ⁸⁹ Evaluation & Engineering, 9(06), 630–646. https://doi.org/10.2118/95322-PA