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МОДЕЛЮВАННЯ ПРОДУКТИВНОГО ТИСКУ В НЕОДНОРІДНОМУ НАФТОНОСНОМУ ПЛАСТИ

Проведено чисельне моделювання розподілу падіння пластового тиску в околиці діючої свердловини з урахуванням неоднорідного розподілу фільтраційних характеристик (проникності та в'язкості нафти) в близькій та віддаленій зонах дії свердловини з метою дослідження практичних аспектів фільтрації в неоднорідних нафтоносних пластиах на основі комбінованого скінчено-елементно-різницевого методу для нестационарної задачі п'езопровідності. Застосування комбінованого скінчено-елементно-різницевого методу дозволяє поєднувати переваги скінчено-елементного методу та методу скінчених різниць: моделювати геометрично складні області, знаходити значення в будь-якій точці досліджуваного об'єкта, при цьому застосування неявної різницевої схеми при знаходженні вузлових значень сітки забезпечує високу надійність та сходимість результатів.

Показано, що інтенсивність процесів фільтрації в околиці діючої свердловини, головним чином залежить від проникності, і в меншій мірі від в'язкості нафти. Причому вплив проникності нафтової фази у віддаленій зоні ($R_d < 5$ м) більший у порівнянні з впливом у близькій зоні ($R_d > 5$ м) дії свердловини. У випадку низької проникності нафтової фази для підтримки стабільного видобутку нафти поблизу видобувної свердловини необхідно розміщувати нагнітальну свердловину. За допомогою використаного методу можна спрогнозувати вплив нагнітальної свердловини на розподіл пластового тиску в пласті.

Наукова новизна роботи полягає у дослідженні впливу неоднорідного розподілу проникності та в'язкості нафти на розподіл пластових тисків в межах дії свердловини за допомогою моделювання фільтраційних процесів на основі комбінованого скінчено-елементно-різницевого методу.

Практичне значення результатів дослідження зводиться до підтвердження тісного взаємозв'язку між неоднорідністю пористого середовища та розподілом пластових тисків навколо діючої видобувної свердловини. Застосований у роботі комбінований скінчено-елементно-різницевий метод може бути використаний для вирішення інших фільтраційних задач (наприклад, для розрахунку газонасиченості пласта, створення методики розрахунку дебітів свердловин, оцінки впливу нагнітальних свердловин на фільтраційні процеси).

Ключові слова: комп'ютерне моделювання; фільтраційні процеси; нафтоносні родовища.

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МОДЕЛИРОВАНИЕ ПРОДУКТИВНОГО ДАВЛЕНИЯ В НЕОДНОРОДНОМ НЕФТЕНОСНОМ ПЛАСТЕ

Проведено численное моделирование распределения падения пластового давления в окрестности действующей скважины с учетом неоднородного распределения фильтрационных характеристик (проницаемости и вязкости нефти) в близкий и удаленной зонах действия скважины с целью исследования практических аспектов фильтрации в неоднородных нефтеносных пластиах на основе комбинированного конечно-элементно-разностного метода для нестационарной задачи пьезопроводности. Применение комбинированного конечно-поэлементно-разностного метода позволяет сочетать преимущества конечно-элементного метода и метода конечных разностей: моделировать геометрически сложные области, находить значение в любой точке исследуемого объекта, при этом применение неявной разностной схемы при нахождении узловых значений сетки обеспечивает высокую надежность и сходимость результатов.

Показано, что интенсивность процессов фильтрации в окрестности действующей скважины, главным образом зависит от проницаемости, и в меньшей степени от вязкости нефти. Причем влияние проницаемости нефтяной фазы в удаленной зоне ($R_d < 5$ м) больше по сравнению с влиянием в близкой зоне ($R_d > 5$ м) действия скважины. В случае низкой проницаемости нефтяной фазы в окрестности действующей скважины, для поддержания стабильной добычи нефти, вблизи добывающей скважины необходимо размещать нагнетательную скважину. С помощью использованного метода можно спрогнозировать влияние нагнетательной скважины на распределение пластового давления в пласте.

Научная новизна работы заключается в исследовании влияния неоднородного распределения проницаемости и вязкости нефти на распределение пластовых давлений в пределах действия скважины с помощью моделирования фильтрационных процессов на основе комбинированного конечно-элементно-разностного метода.

Практическое значение результатов исследования сводится к подтверждению тесной взаимосвязи между неоднородностью пористой среды и распределением пластовых давлений вокруг действующей добывающей скважины. Примененный в работе комбинированный конечно-элементно-разностный метод может быть использован для решения других фильтрационных задач (например, для расчета газонасыщенности пласта, создание методики расчета дебитов скважин, оценки влияния нагнетательных скважин на фильтрационные процессы).

Ключевые слова: компьютерное моделирование, пластовое давление, нефтеносные месторождения.

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MODELING OF PRODUCING PRESSURE IN HETEROGENEOUS OIL-BEARING RESERVOIRS

Numerical modeling of the distribution of the reservoir pressure drop in the vicinity of an operating well was carried out taking into account the inhomogeneous distribution of filtration characteristics (permeability and oil viscosity) in the near and distant zones of the well operation in order to study the practical aspects of filtration in heterogeneous oil-bearing formations based on a combined finite-element-difference method for non-stationary problem of piezoelectricity. The use of the combined finite-element-difference method enables to combine the advantages of the finite-element method and the finite difference method: to model geometrically complex areas, to find the value at any point of the object under study, while the implicit difference scheme.

It is shown that the intensity of filtration processes in the vicinity of the operating well depends mainly on the permeability, and, to a lesser extent, on the viscosity of the oil. Moreover, the influence of the permeability of the oil phase in the remote zone ($Rd < 5$ m) is greater than the effect in the close zone ($Rd > 5$ m) of the operating well. In the case of low permeability of the oil phase in the vicinity of the existing well, to maintain stable oil production, it is necessary to place an injection well near the production well. Using the method suggested, it is possible to predict the effect of the injection well on the formation pressure distribution in the formation.

The scientific novelty of the work lies in the study of the influence of the heterogeneous permeability and oil viscosity distribution on the reservoir pressures distribution around the wells by modeling filtration processes based on a combined finite-element-difference method.

The practical significance of the research results comes down to confirming the close relationship between the heterogeneity of the porous medium and the reservoir pressures distribution around an operating producing well. The combined finite-element-difference method used in this work can be used to solve other filtration problems (for example, to calculate the gas saturation of a reservoir, create a method for calculating well flow rates, assess the effect of injection wells on filtration processes).

Keywords: computer modeling, reservoir pressure, oil-bearing deposits.

Introduction. In order to effectively use oil production technologies in practice, it is necessary to understand the full picture of oil phase filtration near the production well and to influence various flow parameters (e.g. permeability and influence of oil) on the overall production process. At this time, methods of computer modeling of productive oil-bearing formations are in demand [1, 3, 9–12], so they can be used to avoid filtration processes around the production well in various practical models. In addition, this information can be obtained relatively cheaply and used for effective analysis, control, and management of oil production processes.

On the other hand, nowadays there are a number of problems related to the accuracy and adequacy of modeling of complex inhomogeneous oil-bearing reservoir systems in the conditions of real operation of oil-bearing fields [4, 13].

Analytical and approximate-analytical methods have a low degree of universality [3], i.e. focused on solving narrow classes of problems, in particular, it is impractical to use these methods to solve the nonstationary anisotropic piezoelectricity problem. Today, the most widely used numerical methods (finite difference method, finite element method, boundary element method, direct method, etc.). The boundary element method is the most effective in solving problems in unbounded domains [1], i.e. when establishing adequate boundary conditions for a porous formation, the piezoelectricity equation cannot be solved using the boundary element method (there is no solution theory). The advantages of the finite difference method are the relatively easy construction of the algo-

rithm for solving the problem and its software implementation [14]. As disadvantages there can be regarded the problem of use on irregular grids, the rapid growth of computer requirements with the increasing dimension of the problem (increasing the number of unknown variables). The finite element method is a leader in solving problems with a geometrically complex model structure [9]. However, the main disadvantages are the time required for calculations, as well as the requirements for the amount of information memory of the computer. Finally, when using both the finite element method and the finite element method, there appears a problem of the correct setting of boundary conditions (most often choose homogeneous boundary conditions, and to reduce the error – quite remote) [1, 3]. A numerical algorithm for solving the piezoelectricity equation, developed by MV Lubkov [6], enables to take into account the inhomogeneous distribution of permeability both inside the anisotropic oil reservoir and at its boundaries.

Moreover, the application of the combined finite-element-difference method, developed by MV Lubkov [6], enables to combine the advantages of the finite-element method [9, 10] and the finite difference method [14]: to model geometrically complex domains, to find values in any at what point of the object under study, while the use of an implicit difference scheme – to find the nodal values of the grid provides high reliability and convergence of results. Verification of the combined finite-element-difference method is confirmed by its approbation when comparing the results of test examples, as well as the results of solving geophysical problems in dif-

ferent areas of geodynamics with known results [6]. Therefore, a promising area is the use of finite-element-difference methods to solve filtration problems in order to simplify and simultaneously increase the accuracy of calculations.

This paper presents the results of solving the nonstationary piezoconductivity problem, taking into account the inhomogeneous distribution of filtration parameters (permeability coefficient and dynamic oil viscosity coefficient) inside the deformed reservoir and at its boundaries, which allows to adequately calculate the reservoir pressure distribution in the oil reservoir.

Problem setting and solving method. In what follows, we will consider productive oil-bearing formation where gas content is insignificant compared to oil. Assuming that the average height of the oil-bearing deformed porous formation is much smaller than the horizontal dimensions of the considered area, it is sufficient to use a two-dimensional isotropic nonstationary model of piezoconductivity [1, 2, 6]. In this case, the general formulation of the piezoconductivity problem, taking into account the permeability condition at the region boundary, in the Cartesian coordinate system (), which is related to the region boundaries, has the following form [6]:

$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial t} = \chi \left(\frac{\partial^2 P}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 P}{\partial y^2} \right) + \gamma; \quad (1)$$

$$P(t=0) = P_0; \quad (2)$$

$$kgradP = \alpha(P - P_b). \quad (3)$$

Where (1) – piezoconductivity equation; (2) – initial condition; (3) – boundary condition of oil phase inflow at the edge of the considered area; $P(x, y, t)$ – pressure, as a function of the coordinates and time; $\chi = \frac{k}{\eta(m\beta_1 + \beta_2)}$ – piezoconductivity index; k – oil phase permeability; η – oil's dynamic viscosity; m – oil formation porosity; β_1 – oil's compressibility factor; β_2 – formation matrix compressibility factor; γ – oil production intensity parameter; P_0 – initial reservoir pressure; α – oil phase filtration index at the edge of the considered area; P_b – pressure at the edge of the considered area.

To solve the nonstationary piezoconductivity problem (1) – (3), the variation finite-element method developed by MV Lubkov is used [6], which leads to the solution of the piezoconductivity variation equation:

$$\delta I(P) = 0. \quad (4)$$

Where $I(P)$ – functional of piezoconductivity problem (1) – (3), which is represented as [6]:

$$I(P) = \frac{1}{2} \iint_S \left\{ k \left[\left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial x} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \right)^2 \right] + 2 \int_{P_0}^P k \frac{\partial P}{\partial t} dP - \right. \\ \left. - 2\gamma P \right\} dx dy - \frac{1}{2} \int_L \alpha(P - 2P_e) P dl; \quad (5)$$

S – cross sectional area of the investigated region, L – the areal outline S , dl – outline element.

When solving the variation equation (4), an eight-node isoparametric quadrilateral finite element is used [6]. The Cartesian system () is used as a global coordinate system, where all finite elements are divided into which the area S is divided. As a local coordinate system, where the approximation functions are defined within a finite element φ_i based on quadratic polynomials and numerical integration is performed, a normalized coordinate system is used (ξ, η) [6]. In this system, the coordinates, pressure, initial formation pressure, pressure at the region boundaries, oil infiltration coefficient at the region boundaries, and coordinates derived from the coordinate pressure are approximated as follows:

$$x = \sum_{i=1}^8 x_i \varphi_i; \quad y = \sum_{i=1}^8 y_i \varphi_i; \\ P = \sum_{i=1}^8 P_i \varphi_i; \quad P_0 = \sum_{i=1}^8 P_{0i} \varphi_i; \\ P_e = \sum_{i=1}^8 P_{ei} \varphi_i; \quad \alpha = \sum_{i=1}^8 \alpha_i \varphi_i; \\ \frac{\partial P}{\partial x} = \sum_{i=1}^8 P_i \Psi_i; \quad \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \sum_{i=1}^8 P_i \Phi_i; \\ \Psi_i = \frac{1}{|J|} \left(\frac{\partial \varphi_i}{\partial \eta} \frac{\partial y}{\partial \xi} - \frac{\partial \varphi_i}{\partial \xi} \frac{\partial y}{\partial \eta} \right); \\ \Phi_i = \frac{1}{|J|} \left(\frac{\partial \varphi_i}{\partial \xi} \frac{\partial x}{\partial \eta} - \frac{\partial \varphi_i}{\partial \eta} \frac{\partial x}{\partial \xi} \right); \quad (6)$$

where $J = \frac{\partial y}{\partial \xi} \frac{\partial x}{\partial \eta} - \frac{\partial y}{\partial \eta} \frac{\partial x}{\partial \xi}$ – Jacobian transition between systems (x, y) i (ξ, η) .

Based on the variation equation (4) and assuming that the nodal values of the pressure derivatives over time $\frac{dP_i}{dt}$ – are known quantities and do not vary, we make a system of differential equations for the n^{th} node of the p^{th} finite element in the form:

$$\frac{\partial I_p}{\partial P_n} = \sum_{i=1}^8 \left\{ H_{ni}^p \frac{dP_i}{dt} + (A_{ni}^p + Q_{ni}^p) P_i - Q_{ni}^p P_0^i \right\} - \gamma_n^p = 0; \quad (7)$$

$$H_{ij}^p = \int_{-1}^1 \int_{-1}^1 \frac{k^p}{\chi^p} \varphi_i \varphi_j |J| d\xi d\eta;$$

$$A_{ij}^p = \int_{-1}^1 \int_{-1}^1 k^p (\Psi_i \Psi_j + \Phi_i \Phi_j) |J| d\xi d\eta;$$

$$Q_{ij}^p = \int_L \alpha \varphi_i \varphi_j dl; \quad \gamma_i^p = \int_{-1-1}^1 \int \gamma^p \varphi_i |J| d\xi d\eta.$$

To solve the system of linear differential equations of the first order (7) under the initial conditions of (6), the finite difference method is used, in which the approximation of the time derivative is carried out on the basis of an implicit difference scheme:

$$\frac{dP}{dt} = \frac{P(t + \Delta t) - P(t)}{\Delta t}. \quad (8)$$

Substituting expression (8) into system (7), we obtain the following system of linear algebraic equations:

$$\sum_{i=1}^8 \left\{ \left(\frac{1}{\Delta t} H_{ni}^p + A_{ni}^p + Q_{ni}^p \right) P_i(t + \Delta t) - \frac{1}{\Delta t} H_{ni}^p P_i(t) - Q_{ni}^p P_0^i \right\} - \gamma_n^p = 0 \quad (n = 1-8). \quad (9)$$

By adding equations (9) to all finite elements, we obtain a global system of linear algebraic equations, which enables us to determine the unknown values of pressure at time $t + \Delta t$ due to their value at the previous point in time. The solution of the global system of equations is based on the numerical Gaussian method without choosing the main element [6]. As a result of the solution, the pressure is determined at all nodes of the finite element grid. According to the found nodal values, the pressure is determined at an arbitrary point of the oil reservoir of the study area at a given time.

Oil flow simulation. The inhomogeneity of the porous medium will be determined by the difference between the permeability coefficient and the coefficient of dynamic viscosity of oil in the near ($R_d < 5$ m) and far ($R_d > 5$ m) well drainage area. To assess the effect of inhomogeneity on the formation pressure distribution, we first model a completely isotropic formation (Fig. 1) for the following initial data (Table 1).

Table 1 – Simulation input data

Name, designation	Value	Units
Oil formation area S	90·90	m^2
Permeability index k	10^{-12}	m^2
Porosity index m	0,2	—
Dynamic viscosity coefficient of oil η	10^{-3}	$\text{Pa}\cdot\text{s}$
Oil compressibility index β_1	10^{-9}	Pa^{-1}
The compression ratio of the rock matrix β_2	10^{-10}	Pa^{-1}
The piezoconductivity index of the formation χ	3,33	m^2/s
Initial reservoir pressure P_0	$20 \cdot 10^6$	Pa
The average flow rate of the production well Q	173	m^3/day
The infiltration rate of oil through the boundaries of the considered area α	0,001	m
Time from the start of the well t	86400	s

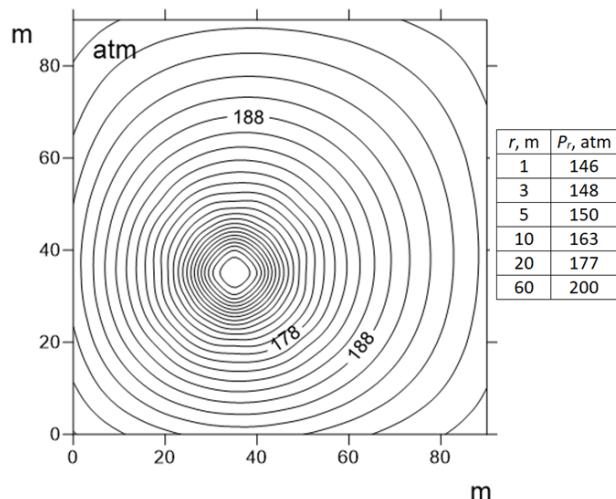


Figure 1 – Pressure distribution in the vicinity of the existing well (r is the distance from the bottom of the well, m, P_r – pressure at a distance r, atm)

Using the initial data (Table 1) and changing the coefficients of permeability and dynamic viscosity in the near range of the well ($R_d < 5$ m), we obtain the following results (Fig. 2).

Analysis of fig. Fig. 2 shows that a sufficiently high coefficient of permeability of the oil phase $k = 2 D$ in the near zone of the operating well contributes to an intensive filtration process, which increases the pressure in the bottomhole zone to 150 atm (Fig. 2, a), which is 4 atm more than in the case of an absolutely isotropic formation at $k = 1 D$ (Fig. 1). A slight deterioration in permeability ($k = 0.1 D$), as well as a change in the viscosity coefficient in both the larger and smaller side in the near zone $R_d < 5$ m affect the filtration process insignificantly, although in general the distribution of the reservoir pressure field changes slightly Fig. 2, b – d).

Fig 3, a, b analysis confirms the influence of the permeability of the oil phase in the remote zone of the well on the intensity of the filtration process: with increasing permeability by 1 D, bottom hole pressure increases to 161 atm (which is 15 atm above the bottom hole pressure of the control model in Fig. 1) and promotes intensive filtration. When the permeability coefficient is reduced by 0.5 D, the bottom hole pressure decreases to 125 atm (which is 21 atm less than the bottom hole pressure of the control model in Fig. 1). Moreover, the influence of the change in permeability on the distribution of formation pressure in the remote zone of the well $R_d > 5$ m is greater than the influence in the near zone of action of the well $R_d < 5$ m.

Fig 3, c, d consideration shows that the change in oil viscosity in the remote area of the well has little effect on the process of filtration of the oil phase in the vicinity of

the production well. This is confirmed by small changes in bottomhole pressure (increase by 2 atm) (Fig. 3, c) with increasing viscosity of oil to $2 \cdot 10^{-3}$ Pa·s and growth by 1

atm (fig. 3, d) when the viscosity decreases to $0,5 \cdot 10^{-3}$ Pa·s.

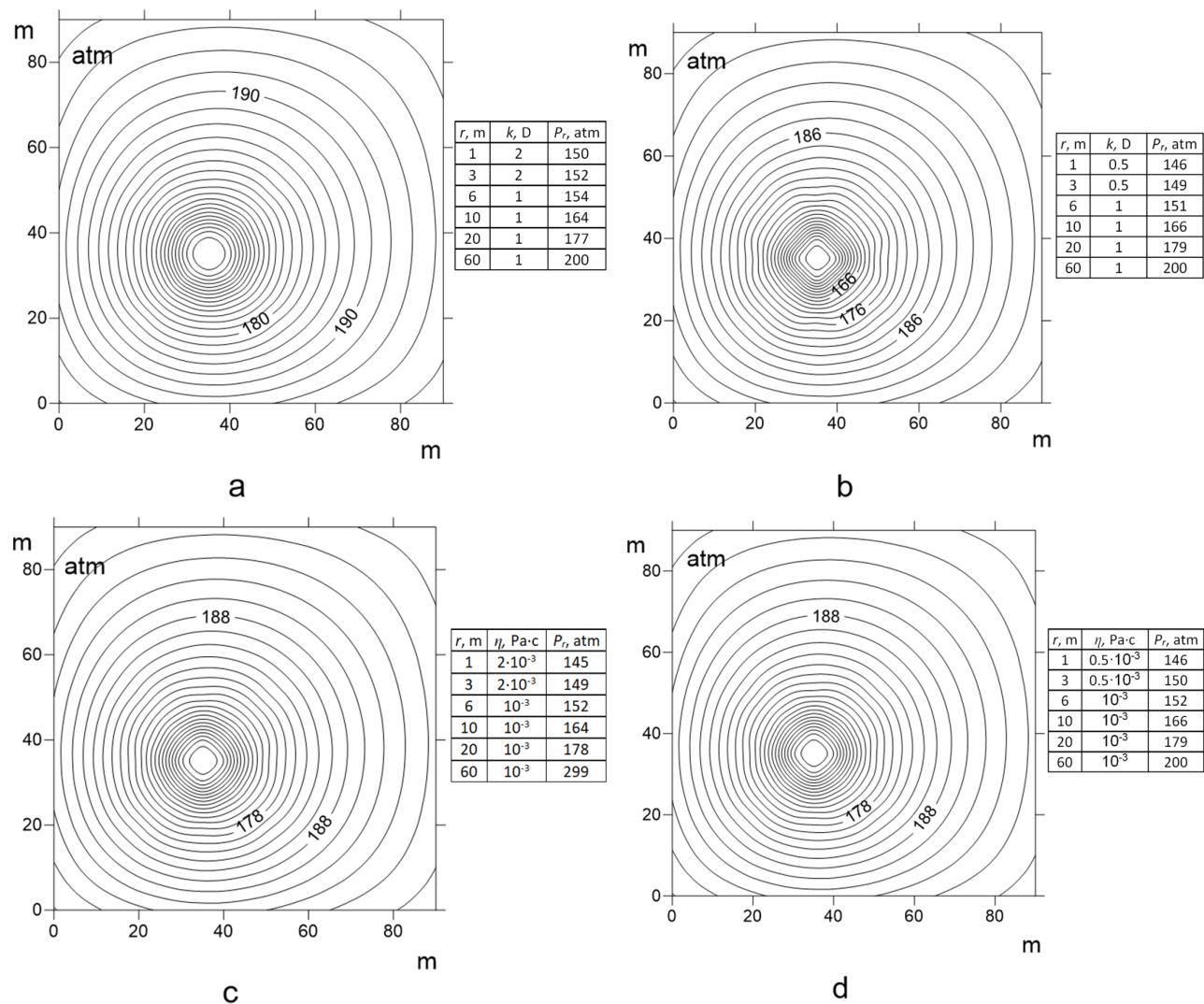
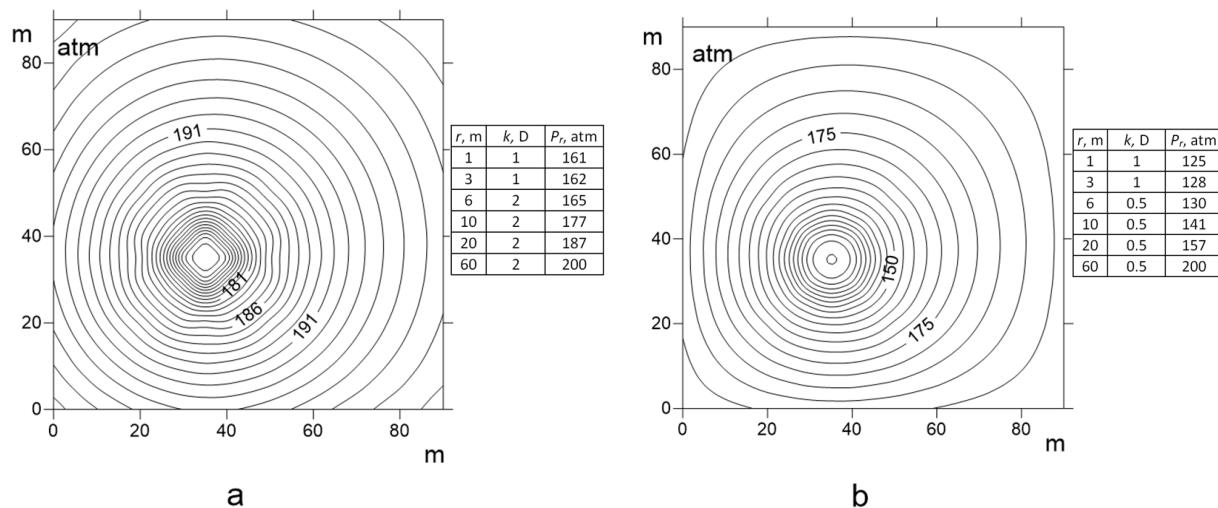


Figure 2 - Distribution of pressure in the vicinity of the operating well at different coefficients of permeability and viscosity of oil in the vicinity of the well ($R_D < 5$ m)



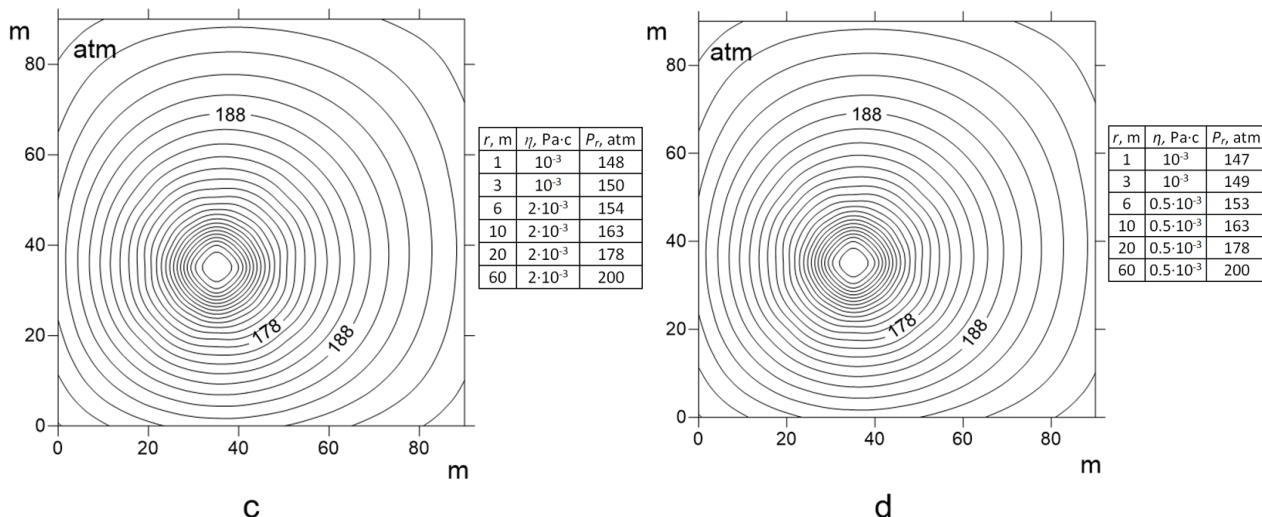


Figure 3 – Distribution of pressure in the vicinity of the operating well at different coefficients of permeability and viscosity of the oil phase in the remote area of the well ($R_D > 5 \text{ m}$)

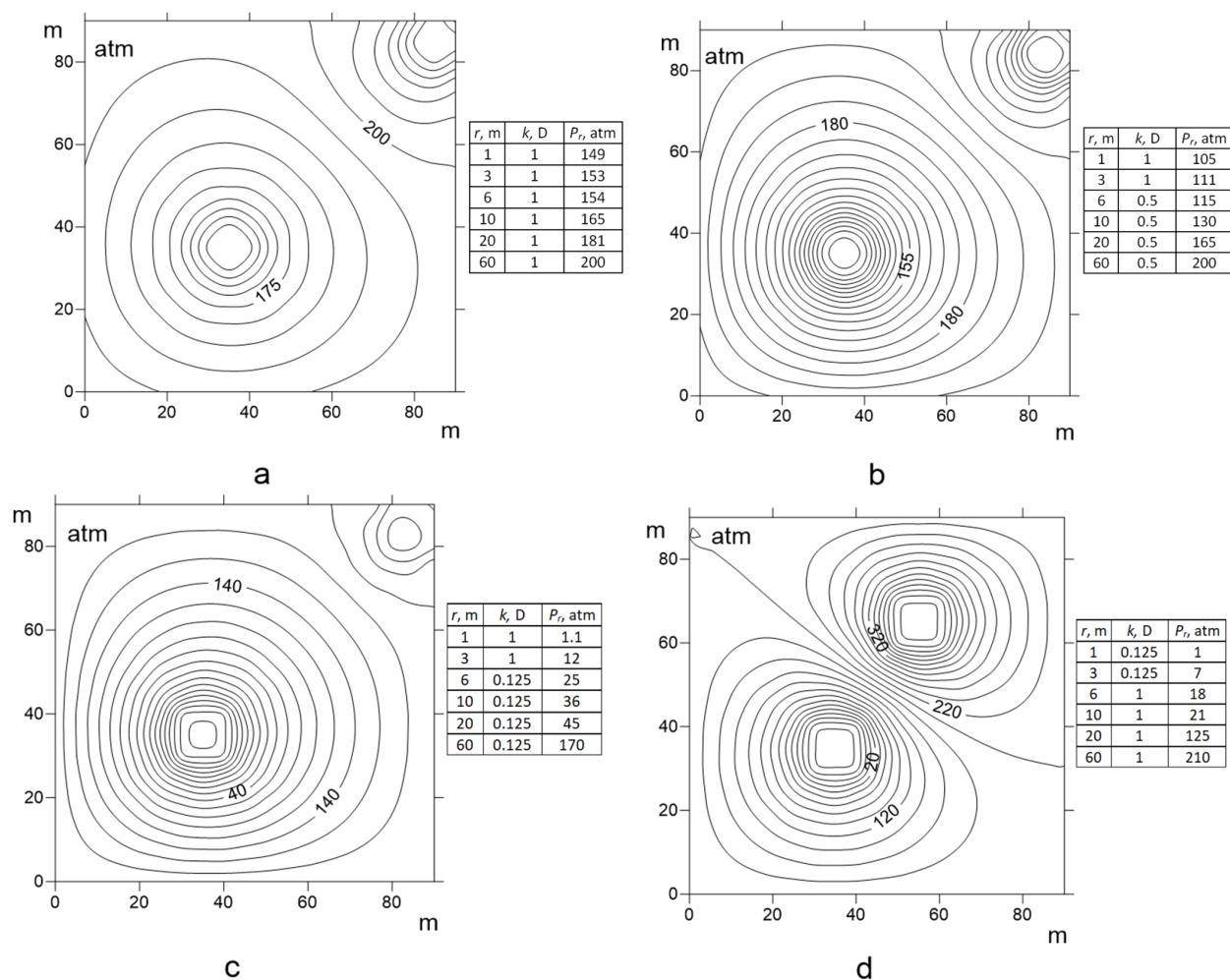


Figure 4 – Pressure distribution in the vicinity of the existing well under the influence of the injection well of the same capacity in different practical cases:

- a – at initial parameters of filtration (tab. 1), b – at $k = 0.5 \text{ D}$ in the remote zone of action of a well $R_d > 5 \text{ m}$,
- c – at $k = 0.125 \text{ D}$ ($R_D > 5 \text{ m}$), d – at $k = 0.125 \text{ D}$ in the near range of the well ($R_D < 5 \text{ m}$)

Analysis of fig. 4, a – c shows that in order to maintain a sufficiently high level of pressure in the vicinity of the oil well at low parameters of the permeability of the oil phase ($k = 0,5 \text{ D}$, $k = 1 \text{ D}$) it is necessary to use injection wells. Excess pressure created by the injection fluid leads to high depression on the formation: $\Delta P = 51 \text{ atm}$ in the case of an isotropic formation (Fig. 4, a), as well as for zonally inhomogeneous formations $\Delta P = 95 \text{ atm}$ (fig. 4, b), $\Delta P = 198,9 \text{ atm}$ (fig. 4, c), $\Delta P = 199 \text{ atm}$ (fig. 4, d). Thus, the most active filtering process reflects Fig. 4, d, but at the same time, it is necessary to take into account the fact of fields' water-cut [3, 8]. Obviously, the best conditions for oil production in the relevant practical case are achieved by taking into account all the influential factors of flow, which can be estimated using the finite-element-difference method.

Therefore, the simulation results show that the intensity of the filtration process in the vicinity of the oil well mainly depends on the permeability of the oil phase, both in the near ($R_D < 5 \text{ m}$) and remote ($R_D > 5 \text{ m}$) areas of the well. Moreover, the influence of the permeability of the oil phase in the remote region (fig. 3, a, b), greater compared to the impact in the near well bore region (fig. 2, a). The viscosity of oil in the near and far zones of the well clearly has little effect on the process of filtration of the oil phase in the vicinity of the production well (fig. 2, c, d, fig. 3 c, d). Analysis of the dynamics of the injection fluid on the intensity of the flow process around the production well depending on the permeability of the oil phase and the location of the injection well shows that to maintain a sufficiently high pressure in the vicinity of the production well at low oil permeability parameters it is necessary to utilize the injection wells.

Conclusions.

The combined finite-element-difference method used to solve the nonstationary piezoelectricity problem in inhomogeneous formations enables to adequately quantify the distribution of formation pressure in the vicinity of the existing well. Thus, it is possible to estimate the influence of the heterogeneity of the porous medium (permeability coefficient and coefficient of dynamic viscosity of oil) on the distribution of the formation pressure field, and, accordingly, the intensity of the filtration process. In the future, it is of interest to calculate and simulate the flow rates of wells based on the finite-element-difference method, taking into account the inhomogeneous distribution of flow-capacity characteristics of the reservoir.

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