

A new methodology for identification of potential pay zones from well logs: Intelligent system establishment and application in the Eastern Junggar Basin, China

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Abstract: In recent years, as the exploration practices extend into more complicated formations, conventional well log interpretation has often shown its inaccuracy and limitations in identifying hydrocarbons. The Permian Wutonggou Formation hosts typical clastic reservoirs in the Eastern Junggar Basin. The sophisticated lithology characteristics cause complex pore structures and fluid properties. These all finally cause low well testing agreement rate using conventional methods. Eleven years' recent statistics show that 12 out of 15 water layers have been incorrectly identified as being oil or oil/water layers by conventional well log interpretation. This paper proposes a methodology called intelligent prediction and identification system (IPIS). Firstly, parameters reflecting lithological, petrophysical and electrical responses which are greatly related to reservoir fluids have been selected carefully. They are shale content (V_{sh}), numbered rock type (RN), porosity (Φ), permeability (K), true resistivity (RT) and spontaneous-potential (SP). Secondly, V_{sh} , Φ and K are predicted from well logs through artificial neural networks (ANNs). Finally, all the six parameters are input into a neuro-fuzzy inference machine (NFIM) to get fluids identification results. Eighteen new layers of 145.3 m effective thickness were examined by IPIS. There is full agreement with well testing results. This shows the system's accuracy and effectiveness.

Key words: Eastern Junggar Basin, potential pay zone identification, well log interpretation, intelligent system, neural network, neuro-fuzzy inference machine

1 Introduction

In recent years, as the exploration practices expand into much wider areas, formation situations have become more and more complicated than before. It is a big challenge for conventional well log interpretation techniques to identify potential pay zones accurately. The Permian Wutonggou Formation in the eastern Junggar Basin hosts some of the most important clastic reservoirs in the Xinjiang oil field. The reservoirs are in various types of lithology with sophisticated characteristics: siltstone, fine sandstone, conglomerate, while some are filled with ash and tuff, some are filled with clay and shale to different degrees. They cause various and complex pore structures and have a high bound water saturation averaging 47%. Statistics for 2001-2011 show that 12 of 15

water layers have been incorrectly identified as oil or oil/water layers by conventional well log interpretation. It has increased well testing costs too much.

Commonly, pay zones can be recognized by drawing cross plots (Cheng, 2008). This is effective under specific formation situations. The RT- Φ cross plot should be used under several situations: single rock type, rarely shale content and stable formation water properties. However, this method often considers too few factors to recognize more complex layer situations. Frequently, because of the complex formations, it is very difficult to get effective cross plots. The Permian Wutonggou Formation is an example of this problem. Also, it is time consuming and hard to handle when too much data with inaccuracy, fuzziness and redundancy is considered. So it is necessary to resort to other methods to resolve these specific problems. In fact, some researchers have tried intelligent methods to extract fluid information from well logs for better accuracy. Zhou et al (1993) tried to

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identify hydrocarbons from well logs by using a fuzzy neural network (FNN). Elshafei and Hamada (2007) have also used artificial neural networks (ANN) to identify potential layers in shaly sand reservoirs. Gao et al (2009) used an emergent spontaneous organizing feature map to get better accuracy. Kadkhodaie et al (2009a; 2009b) and Jafari et al (2011) designed a CMNN (committee machine neural network) to predict NOC and TOC from log data to find hydrocarbon potentials. Khoshnoodkia et al (2011) also predicted the TOC by using fuzzy theory. Karimpouli et al (2010) used a new supervised CMNN to improve ANN's performance. Li et al (2011) used a decision tree (DC), support vector machine (SVM) and rough set (RS) to identify low gas-saturation reservoirs. Fernandes (2012) also used ANNs to determine the presence of hydrocarbons with well logs and formula equations. Cranganu and Breaban (2013) have used support vector regression (SVR) to estimate sonic log distributions from conventional well logs. In recent years, there have been many other studies on predicting petrophysics (Zhang et al, 2006; Ye et al, 2011; Jafari and Moghadam, 2012; Wang et al, 2010), lithology (Wang and Zhang, 2008), classification (Zhu et al, 2010; Yu et al, 2011) and identification (Zhang et al, 2011) from well logs or other parameters. Many other intelligent methods have been used (Wu et al, 2009; Tan et al, 2010; Jafari and Mashohor, 2013).

There are many factors affecting underground fluid identification. Lithological, petrophysical properties and electrical responses comprehensively reflect fluid information. Meanwhile, these properties are implicated deeply in large numbers of well logs. Prediction models should be elaborately founded on careful selection and analysis of massive, fuzzy, redundant data considering real formation situations. This is always challenging work. However, the literature above have only records simple methods to predict fluid information directly from well logs. Complex problems have been over simplified. Based on these, this paper has proposed a methodology called intelligent prediction and identification system (IPIS), which considered specific situations in the Eastern Junggar Basin. The IPIS based on ANN and FIS theory divides the problem into two parts and resolves it by steps. There are mainly three parts as follows. The ideas of IPIS are in the first part. Data pre-processing and construction of models are in the second. An example and applications have been shown finally.

2 The methodology of intelligent systems

2.1 Reservoir characteristics

Basically lithological, petrophysical properties and underground electrical responses provide fluid information. It is essential to estimate reservoir characteristics to check the sensitive log parameters and then to design the IPIS objectively. Some basic information is shown in Table 1. The details are as follows.

1) The reservoirs are found in various lithology types: siltstone, fine sandstone, sandy conglomerate and so on. Some are filled with ash and tuff, while most are filled with clay and shale to different degrees. They are divided into four classes by grain size in Table 1. The finer the formation, the more bound water will be present. 47% montmorillonite is contained in clay and shale in average. It will expand when encountering water and block micropores.

2) The average porosity is 12%, while the average permeability is 4.4 mD. Complex pore structure determines low movable fluid porosity and permeability.

3) Complex lithological properties and pore structures result in intricate fluid distribution. The average bound water saturation from core data is 47%. For the well log of true resistivity (RT), an oil layer is 4.36-32.7 $\Omega\cdot\text{m}$ with an average 12.8 $\Omega\cdot\text{m}$, while RT of a water layer is 3.37-16.9 $\Omega\cdot\text{m}$ with 8.07 $\Omega\cdot\text{m}$ as the average value. As these parameters overlap they cannot distinguish oil from water.

In a word, the variance of lithology and mineral components causes heterogeneity of pore structure. And both of them are the major causes to determine poor electrical response. They comprehensively reflect intricate fluid distributions.

2.2 Model idea and method

Definitely, fluid information affects a large number of log data. It is often difficult and inaccurate to extract valuable fluid data from them directly. In fact, this problem can be processed by steps. The proposed methodology, the intelligent prediction and identification system (IPIS), mainly consists of two steps. 1) Based on understanding formation situations, select and predict parameters reflecting lithological, petrophysical and electrical responses which are

Table 1 Formation characteristics

Lithology	Shale, %		Throat radius, μm		Porosity, %		Permeability, mD		Bound water saturation, %	
	Range	Mean	Range	Mean	Range	Mean	Range	Mean	Range	Mean
Mudstone with sand	9.5-13.1	10.8	0.08-1.87	1.02	2.1-14.9	7.6	0.01-12.5	2.45	44.8-58.9	54.7
Silt and fine sandstone	7.8-9.6	8.2	0.69-1.88	1.51	1.2-21.1	11.1	0.42-15.9	4.56	45.6-54.2	49.1
Medium and coarse sandstone	6.9-8.2	7.4	1.01-2.3	1.32	5.2-24.9	12.5	1.38-45.1	4.87	38.9-49.6	44.8
Conglomerate	3.6-7.2	5.6	1.3-2.2	1.54	6.6-24.1	16.7	5.04-28.9	5.65	29.7-44.8	38.7

closely related to formation fluid recognition. 2) Put these parameters into an inference system to identify fluids directly. Step 1 concentrates and abstracts key information from large fuzzy and redundant data, and then provides critical inputs for step 2 to get best results.

The selection of inputs from step 1 to step 2 is of great importance. When two potential layers have similar pore structures and electrical responses, the finer lithology layer with higher shale content is likely to be a pay one (Cheng, 2008). If two layers have similar lithological properties and electrical responses, the more complex pore structure layer may have oil potential. Certainly, two layers with almost the same lithology and petrophysical properties will be normally distinguished by subtle differences of electrical parameters. Considering the specific formation in this paper, shale content (V_{sh}) and rock type (RN) are chosen here to describe lithology. Φ and K are considered together to describe pore structure situation. True resistivity (RT) and spontaneous-potential (SP) will be chosen to reflect fluid properties. Normally, shale content may be mainly defined from gamma ray counts (GR) by empirical formulae (Li, 2006) or other well logs. The sand rock type is often determined by sandstone grain size. Φ and K are highly related to well logs (Amaefule et al, 1993; Bloch, 1991). ANNs are designed instead of conventional

methods to better determine formation parameters here. Three ANN models are used to train and calculate V_{sh} , Φ and K respectively. Rock types are labeled by numbers. RT and SP are obtained from log data.

Thus, three types of property parameters which contain shale content, rock type number, porosity, permeability, true resistivity and spontaneous-potential are obtained as the inputs for the next step—the neuro-fuzzy inference machine (NFIM). It is also the essence of IPIS. The fuzzy inference system (FIS) (Li, 1998) is based on fuzzy set and expert system theories. When it is too hard or expensive to express the relationship between inputs and outputs by exact mathematical models, the FIS will be used. All input data should be fuzzified into fuzzy sets and output data would be defuzzified from fuzzy sets when an FIS works. Fuzzy relationships between inputs and outputs are expressed as IF-THEN rules based on expert knowledge. However, fuzzy rules are often hard to get from a large amount of data. The neuro-fuzzy inference machine technique that combines ANN and FIS has the advantages of both fuzzy inference and neural network. It can learn fuzzy rules from large amounts of data by training and checking. Fig. 1 shows the architecture of IPIS. The details can be found in the following part.

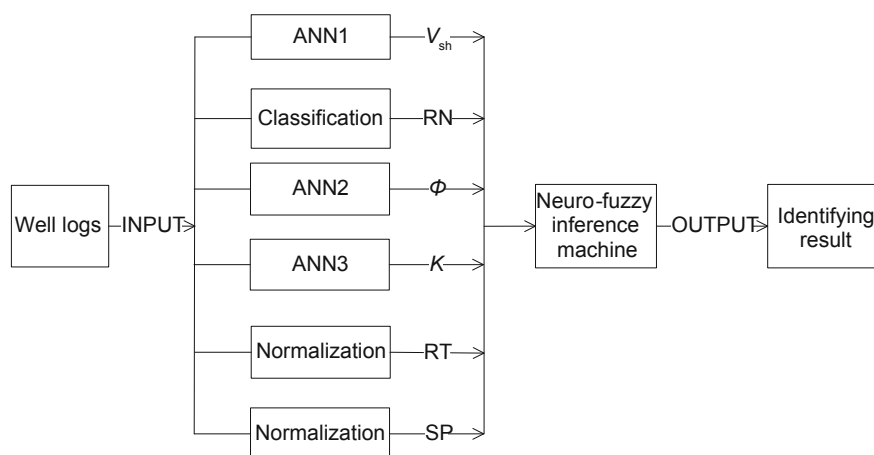


Fig. 1 Architecture of IPIS

3 Establishment of IPIS

3.1 Data selection and preparation

All the layers of exploration wells in recent eleven years are considered. These data contain well logs AC (acoustic time), CNL (compensated neutron log), DEN (density log), RT (true resistivity), RI (invaded zone resistivity), RXO (flushed zone resistivity), GR (gamma ray), and SP (spontaneous potential), core data (shale content, porosity, permeability) and well testing results. The data are suffering data deficiency and redundancy to some degree. It is necessary to pick out the key data of key wells carefully. The rules are as follows: 1) layers with complete data should be chosen first; 2) layers from different blocks with different well testing conclusions should be considered equally; 3) all the layers with core data should be involved to provide enough training data for prediction models. Under these rules, 48 layers of 26 wells with well logs and well

testing results and 315 core data points were selected.

3.2 Construction of ANNs

The backward propagation (BP) network is a supervised training technique that sends the input values forward through the network then computes the difference between calculated output and corresponding desired output from the training data. The error is then propagated backward through the net, and the weights are adjusted during a number of iterations named epochs. The course stops when the calculated values best approximate the desired outputs (Bhatt and Helle, 2002). Three-layer BP networks with one hidden layer are used here. The Levenberg-Marquardt (LM) algorithm is used in this paper for its fast convergence speed (Burney et al, 2004). The tan-sigmoid and linear equations were taken as activation functions for hidden and output layers respectively (Hagan et al, 1996). Two data groups are considered (90% points for training and 10% for checking). All inputs are normalized by

Eq. (1) before training.

$$x = \frac{x - x_{\min}}{x_{\max} - x_{\min}} \tag{1}$$

The most important decisions for ANNs are to choose input log variables and determine net architectures. It is often hard to determine the neuron number of hidden layers since there is no common calculation formula. In this paper, input variables and the hidden layer neuron number are determined by lots of numerical experiments with Matlab software. Table 2 shows the performance (mean square error, MSE) under different log variables with different hidden layer neuron numbers. In order to get the best net structures, almost all possible input variable sets were considered in numerical experiments: 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 variables from all eight well logs were tested in turn. And each input component considered

five kinds of hidden layer neuron numbers: 8, 9, 10, 11, 12. Thus, totally 815 times of numerical experiments were conducted for each output item: V_{sh} , Φ and K . In light of space restrictions only the top performance sets are shown here. The best models were chosen for IPIS. Figs. 2-4 show their performances.

Different rock types have different reservoir abilities. Since rock types are related to well testing results, their numbers must be ordered. The ordered rules are: if one rock type has more oil production, it should be labeled with a larger number. Else if two rock types have almost the same oil production, the rock type with better petrophysical properties should be labeled larger. Here, numbers 1 to 4 represent in turn mudstone with sand, silt and fine stone, medium and coarse gritty, and conglomerate.

Table 2 Performance of ANNs with best input group and structure

Items	Input variables	Hidden layer neurons	Training MSE	Checking MSE
V_{sh}	AC, DEN, GR, SP, RT	8	0.175	0.231
Φ	AC, CNL, DEN, GR, RT, RT/RXO	10	0.089	0.128
K	AC, CNL, DEN, GR, RT/RXO	11	0.105	0.139

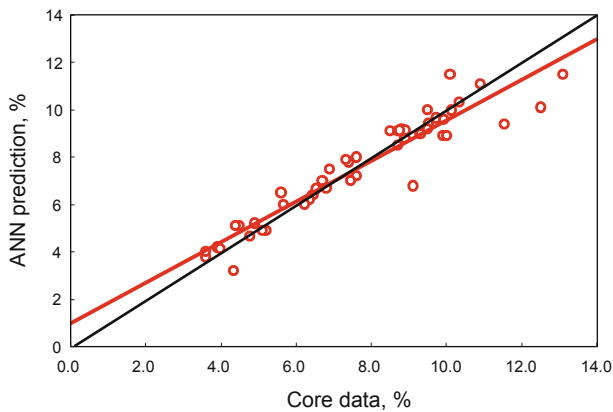


Fig. 2 ANN1 performance to predict shale content

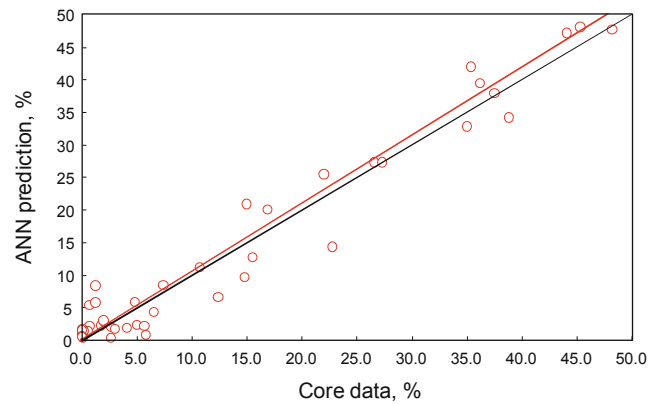


Fig. 4 ANN3 performance to predict permeability

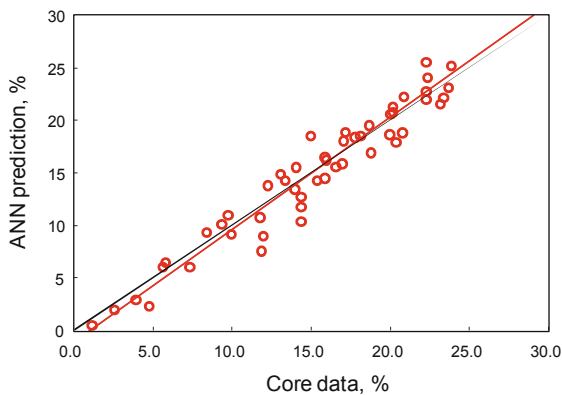


Fig. 3 ANN2 performance to predict porosity

3.3 Construction of the NFIM

Fig. 5 shows a neuro-fuzzy inference machine with n inputs and 1 output based on T-S (Takagi-Sugeno) fuzzy model (Li, 2010). The net contains five layers totally. For

the second layer, μ_i^j represents the membership degree of the i th input to the j th fuzzy set. A Gaussian function given by Eq. (2) can be used as the membership function (MF). c_{ij} and σ_{ij} represent the center and width of the function. The fitness value for each rule is calculated by Eq. (3) in the third layer, where $m=m_1m_2\dots m_n$. The fourth layer is normalization: $\alpha_j = \alpha_j / (\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \dots + \alpha_m)$. Eq. (4) shows the weights calculation formula. The output data in the fifth layer can be given as Eq. (5). The NFIM should be trained by error back-propagation algorithm as the BP network to get the best MFs and weights with minimum errors (Li, 2010; Jafari and Mashohor, 2013). In this paper, 6 inputs and 1 output have been considered in NFIM. Fig. 6 shows the workflow of NFIM.

$$\mu_i^j = e^{-\frac{(x_i - c_{ij})^2}{\sigma_{ij}}} \tag{2}$$

$$\alpha_j = \mu_1^{i_1} \mu_2^{i_2} \dots \mu_n^{i_n} \tag{3}$$

$$w_j = p_{j_0} + p_{j_1}x_1 + \dots + p_{j_n}x_n \tag{4}$$

$$y = \sum_{j=1}^m \alpha_j w_j \tag{5}$$

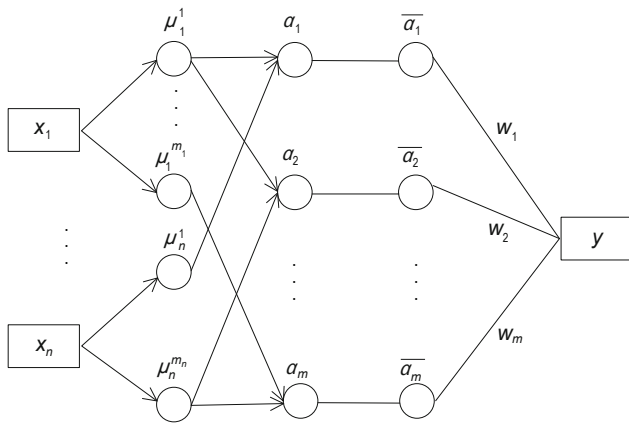


Fig. 5 Structure of NFIM

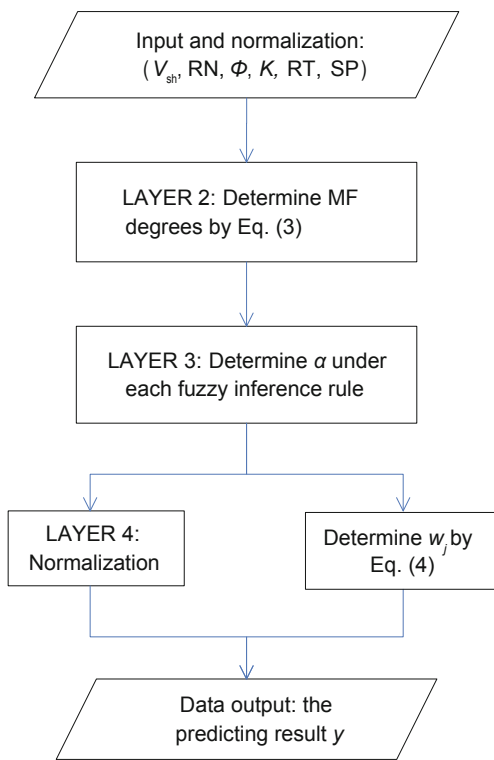


Fig. 6 Workflow diagram of the NFIM

The MF numbers of the inputs: V_{sh} , RN, Φ , K, RT and SP are 4, 4, 3, 3, 3 and 3 respectively. The output is the identification result with numbers 1 through 4 in accordance with the well testing results: oil layer, oil and water, water layer and dry layer. They are ordered by oil potential and then by total products in accordance with the parameter RN. Two points should be noted:

1) The MF numbers of V_{sh} and RN are designed larger because lithology is the most fundamental and most sensitive

parameter for identifying fluids.

2) Some clustering methods (Gao, 2004) or expert knowledge can be taken to reduce rules if there are too many to train rapidly.

Fig. 7 shows that the minimum MSE will be obtained after 341 iterations. It will be over-trained after that point. So the number of iterations was set 341 to get the best NFIM structure. Thus, a well-trained NFIM has been established successfully. Fig. 8 shows its prediction results compared with real field data. The output numbers will transform to the nearest integers to get ultimate classification results. The agreement rates are 100% among training, checking and real data.

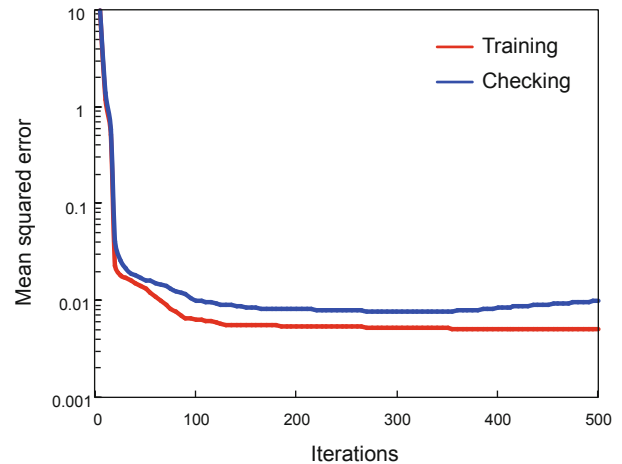


Fig. 7 Performance of the NFIM training and checking data against iterations

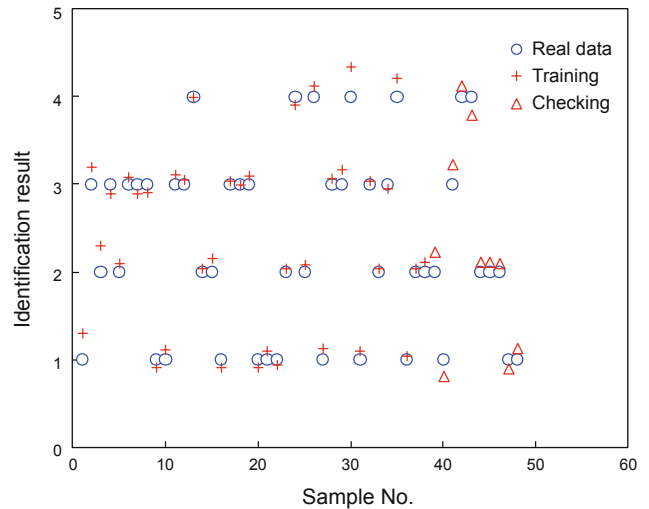


Fig. 8 Comparison between real data and IPIS predictions

4 Applications

The well-trained IPIS was programmed into a software set using Visual Basic script. Fig. 9 shows the comparison of IPIS interpretation conclusions with final well testing results for well A. Porosity and permeability from IPIS agreed well with the core data. The identification results are scatter points every 0.125 m. The final layers were obtained by merging

adjacent points which have the same results. So the layering process was automatic. The upper layer (2,285-2,297 m) is identified as an oil layer by the conventional method. However, IPIS results are water layer and dry layer. And the well testing result is a water layer with 26.2 m³/d production finally. The lower layer (2,321-2,328 m) is identified as a poor oil layer by the conventional method. However, IPIS result is an oil and water layer. The final testing result was an oil and water layer with an oil production of 8.34 t/d, and

water production of 9.89 m³/d. Eighteen layers of 145.3 m total effective thickness from 10 new wells were examined by both conventional methods and IPIS. There was a complete agreement between IPIS results and final well testing results. It is obvious that the final models and software have obtained good results in the eastern Junggar Basin. However, it seems not always so effective in other areas. The models should be established carefully according to the goal formations based on IPIS ideas.

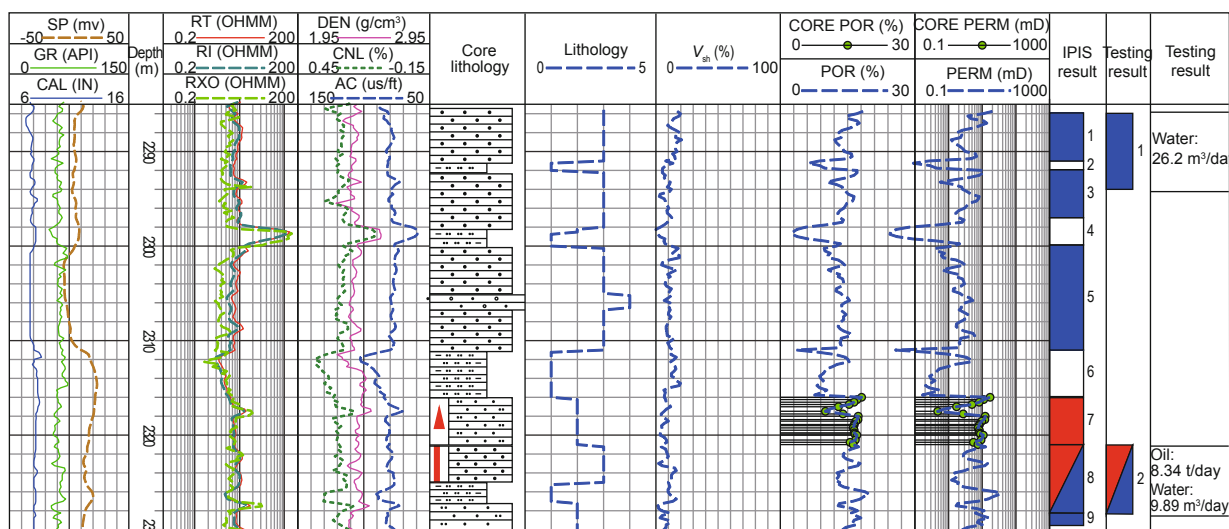


Fig. 9 Identification results for well A

5 Conclusions

1) Using conventional methods to identify potential pay zones in exploration wells is often time-consuming and inaccurate when the formations are complex and well log data are redundant.

2) An intelligent prediction and identification system (IPIS) based on an artificial neural network (ANN) and a fuzzy inference system (FIS) theory has been proposed to improve conventional methods. The IPIS has chosen six factors reflecting lithological, petrophysical properties and electrical responses. Firstly, shale content (V_{sh}), porosity (Φ) and permeability (K) are predicted by ANNs from well logs respectively. Then, rock type number (RN), V_{sh} , Φ , K , RT, SP are input into a neuro-fuzzy inference machine (NFIM) to get the recognition results.

3) Some key points should be noted for IPIS. The six inputs are selected under standards based on fully understanding the formation situations. Enough numerical experiments have been done to avoid local convergence and to get the best structures and input sets of ANNs. The NFIM is more fault-tolerant than a normal BP net. The number of iterations will be set to 341 to prevent overfitting and get the best weights.

4) The agreement rate to recognize 10 layers between IPIS and well testing results is 100%. Totally 145.3 m have been correctly recognized by IPIS. It has provided an effective methodology and a new direction in identifying sophisticated reservoirs.

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