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Robust optimization of water-flooding in oil reservoirs using risk management tools

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## **Oil Production**

- Production from Oil reservoir
  - Porous rocks with oil in pores
  - $10^1$  to  $10^4 \ km^2$  in size
  - Geological structure heterogeneous
    - Very different rock properties within reservoir
  - Life cycle of 10 100 years
- Oil production phases
  - Primary production (5-15%)
  - Secondary production (Water-flooding)
  - Tertiary production

Van Essen et al. (2010)





# Challenges

- Large-scale, non-convex and non-linear optimization
- Uncertainty
  - Parametric uncertainty



- Economic uncertainty
  - Varying oil prices





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Decision making (model-based economic optimization) under geological parametric and economic uncertainty

## Contents

- Introduction
- Model-based economic optimization and Reactive strategy
- Handling risk of uncertainty
- Risk management
  - Worst-case optimization
  - Conditional Value-at-Risk (CVaR) optimization
  - Semi-variance optimization
- Conclusions and future work



## Model-based optimization and Reactive strategy

• Net Present Value (NPV)

$$J_{K}(\boldsymbol{u}) = \sum_{k=1}^{K} \frac{\Delta t_{k} \left[ r_{o} q_{o,k} - r_{wp} q_{wp,k} - r_{wi} q_{wi,k} \right]}{(1+b_{\tau})^{\frac{t_{k}}{\tau}}}$$

- Gradient obtained by solving an adjoint equation
- Reactive strategy:
  - Injection with maximum rates and shut-in production wells when it is no longer profitable.
- Experiment with 'the standard egg model' Jansen et al. (2014)



## Model-based optimization and Reactive strategy

#### Nominal model-based optimization and reactive strategy



It is desirable to include uncertainty in the model-based optimization



#### Handling risk of uncertainties Literature Survey

Ensemble of uncertainty realizations:

A mean optimization (MO) approach

Van Essen et al. 2009a

$$J_{MO} = \frac{1}{N_r} \sum_{i=1}^{N_r} J_i(u, \theta_i)$$



#### Handling risk of uncertainties Literature Survey





#### Handling risk of uncertainties Literature Survey

A mean-variance approach

$$J_{MVO} = J_{MO} - \gamma J_V$$

- A symmetric measure of risk
- It penalizes the best cases
- The decision maker is mainly concerned with the worst cases

H. Markowitz (1952), Capolei et al. (2015a), Siraj et al. (2015)



Using asymmetric risk measures to improve the worst cases without heavily compromising the best cases



H. Markowitz (1952), Rockafellar et. al (2000), Capolei et al. (2015b),

Risk is unpredicted variability or a potential loss of the expected economic objective.

Risk management is the shaping of gain\loss distribution.



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Asymmetric Risk and deviation measures

Worst-case (Robust optimization):





**Asymmetric** Risk and deviation measures

Value at Risk (VaR):  $VaR_{\beta}(X) = \min\{z | F_X(z) \le \beta\}$ 

Conditional Value at Risk (CVaR):  $CVaR_{\beta}(X) = E [X | X \leq VaR_{\beta}]$ 



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Asymmetric Risk and deviation measures

Standard semi-deviation:

 $\sigma_{+}(X) = (E[\max\{X - EX, 0\}]^{2})^{\frac{1}{2}}$  $\sigma_{-}(X) = (E[\max\{EX - X, 0\}]^{2})^{\frac{1}{2}}$ 





#### **Worst-case robust optimization**

Handling geological uncertainty





## **Conditional value-at-Risk (CVaR) optimization**

Handling geological uncertainty:

•  $\beta = 0.8$ 

$$\max_{u} J_M - \gamma J_{CVaR}$$



## **Semi-variance optimization**

Handling geological uncertainty:

 $\max_{u} J_M - \gamma J_{SV}$ 



## Take-home office messages

- Asymmetric risk management using concepts from the theory of risk
- Results highly dependent upon the chosen uncertainty quantification (uncertainty ensemble)
- CVaR and worst-case optimization provide significant improvement in the worst cases specially with geological uncertainty
- Results can be extended to include economic uncertainty



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