

# PERFORMANCE PREDICTION OF A WATER DRIVE RESERVOIR USING ECLIPSE SIMULATOR

Project Report

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Bachelor of Technology (Applied Petroleum Engineering)  
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And  
**Manish Dutt Kothiyal**  
**B.Tech (Applied Petroleum Engineering)**  
**UPES Dehradun**

*Sati*



## UNIVERSITY OF PETROLEUM & ENERGY STUDIES

### CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the project report on “PERFORMANCE PREDICTION OF A WATER DRIVE RESERVIOR USING ECLIPSE AS A SIMULATOR” submitted to University of petroleum and Energy Studies, Dehradun, by Mr. Bhartendu Bhatt and Mr. Manish Dutt Kothiyal, in partial fulfillment of the requirement for the “ B.Tech. in Applied Petroleum Engineering”, is a bonafide work carried out by them under my supervision and guidance. This work has not been submitted anywhere else for any other degree or diploma.

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## Abstract

The constrain of ability to produce a reservoir only once in a lifetime and having no scope to undo a step taken once on the reservoir and every step on the reservoir adding to the total cost on the production and with no control with the producer on the price of the produced hydrocarbons in combination with regulatory authorities having an upper hand on the production rates, it has become increasingly important to simulate the reservoir before actually producing it, so as to have an insight into the total revenue generated and compliance with the regulatory authority.

### Scope of Project :-

Today's market with depleting existing reservoirs and no major discoveries since long has lead to the necessity of the most optimal production scheme for every existing reservoir and any new discovery .

Simulation study with highly accurate and professional soft wares like ECLIPSE have given the petroleum industry a tool to virtually produce a reservoir many times so that the most optimal production scheme can be selected

Reliable, efficient and effective production schemes are key to optimal production of a reservoir  
Such a production scheme is given to us by the use of a simulator

### Importance of the project:-

#### **Asset evaluation – Economic production - Maximize ultimate recovery**

With rising energy cost, depleting reservoirs and environmental pressures through the climate change levy, there is growing need to produce a reservoir to get maximum recovery with the minimum cash input for maximizing the industry's profit.

This project report gives an insight of the modeling concepts of a reservoir in ECLIPSE and prediction of its behavior under different conditions.



## Chapter 1

### Introduction to Simulation

---

#### 1. Introduction to Simulation

The Dictionary defines simulate as simply “to give appearance of.”. To the engineer or analyst, simulation involves the utilization of a model to obtain some insight into the behaviour of a physical process. It is a process or mechanism by which a problem can be studied in varying depths of detail to obtain answers or to confirm hypothesis.

Simulation has long been recognized in many applied science disciplines as the final resort e.g. transportation model networks, telephone system design etc.

Simulation, however, involves a lot more than just the design and use of a good model to analyze a process.

##### 1.1 The Classical Approach to Simulation

The classical approach to solving a problem has been to formulate a problem and then try to make as many simplifying assumptions as possible to obtain a manageable problem.

The models are basically of two types; in a very general way they are the one that can be physically felt and one that cant be felt. The former are *physical* models, the latter *mathematical* models.

##### Various Classical Modeling Schemes for Reservoir Simulation

###### a) Tank Models

The tank model, described in such reservoir engineering textbooks as Craft and Hawkins<sup>1</sup>, is most useful when rapid answers are needed and average reservoir pressure is deemed as the only important factor in making operating or investment decisions. Use of a tank model simply involves a classical, hand calculation method

**b) Analog Resistance Capacitance Networks<sup>2</sup>**

Usually called electrical analyzers, employ the similarity between electric flow and fluid flow in a reservoir to develop an electrical analog of the petroleum reservoir.

**c) The Electrolytic Model<sup>2</sup>**

These models are developed with the basic aim of analyzing the movement of fluid fronts with the reservoir. These models are based on the analog between Ohm's law for flow in a conductor and Darcy's law for flow in the porous medium.

**d) The Potentiometric Model<sup>2</sup>**

This is basically a steady state model with basic aim to determine the Steady state potential distribution in the model

All the models referred so far suffered from several restrictions. The biggest problem was the fact that each reservoir had its own unique model which had to be build from the scratch. Such modifications were complex and time consuming these also incorporated the inherent problem of the components to be used during simulation and associated leaks and breaks. Finally these models however scaled down, were too bulky to use.

To overcome the associate problems and time constrain involved thus evolved the *Numerical Models*

**1.2 Numerical Models<sup>2</sup>**

Numerical models utilize digital machines to solve mathematical equations<sup>3</sup> which govern the behavior of the fluids in the porous media. They provide a generalized approach using a girded format<sup>4,5</sup> which can accommodate any reservoir description just by recording indices of the grid.

The procedure of simulation consists of discretizing<sup>2</sup> the reservoir into blocks and performing mass and energy balance<sup>6</sup> on all these blocks simultaneously. The gridding of cells provides more realistic representation of rock and fluid properties which can vary in any manner.

### 1.3 Performance Prediction.

The basic aim, keeping in mind for which a simulation study originated its wings was predicting the performance of a reservoir, well, or any surface facility in connection with the reservoir, so that the engineer has an insight into the way a system is going to behave under certain conditions.

By knowing the system behavior before producing it, the engineer has an advantage to point out the best production scheme and thus validate his findings to the management people so that a suggested project may be operated in reality.

The basic steps in performance prediction of any reservoir are as follows

- a) make the most appropriate model resembling the system
- b) validate the model through tools such as History match<sup>4(spe)</sup>
- c) suggest various production schemes
- d) predict/simulate each production scheme and compare the results
- e) Select the most optimum production scheme

Constant monitoring of the reservoir, regular up gradation of the model and history match form an important and regular role in any simulation study for performance prediction because:

- A. Accuracy of the simulated result lies in the accuracy of the input data which can not be assumed to be dependable all the time in real life situations due to inevitable errors such as human and mechanical errors occurring at many stages of the data collection,
- B. The actual reservoir is very large i.e. tens of square kms. in area, but we have the basic rock and fluid data from some selected points of the reservoir i.e wells. And this limited data from the wells is presumed to occur in the whole reservoir.
- C. Finally, if we talk about aquifer model, most of its data is assumed by experience because we don't measure the aquifer properties by any of the methods such as logging. The objective is clear that we are interested in Hydrocarbon part not in the water bearing part of the reservoir.

#### 1.4 The Commercial Soft wares.

The numerical model to any system i.e. The governing fluid flow equations of a system<sup>1</sup> are non linear and complex in nature and thus their solution using analytical techniques<sup>7</sup> is not possible and thus one has to go for the Numerical or Iterative methods<sup>2,3,7</sup> of solution are adopted.

As discussed earlier the reservoir is divided into grids and the governing equations of flow are solved for each and every grid block. This is a tedious and time consuming assignment and for a realistic reservoir where the complexity can range with several thousand grid blocks and multicomponent system<sup>2,3</sup> and high heterogeneity, also an added pressure of calculating the results to the most accurate, and again and again for varying well locations and surface facilities.

Such a job is not possible within time by human hands, however with advent of high speed computational machines and their increased use as compared to the desk board calculators have given the engineer a scope to reproduce the reservoir many times in his own liking scheme and then produce it in the most economical and revenue generating pattern.

Various soft wares have been developed with the advancing age of simulation, each providing a greater degree of reliability and ease of using to the user, so that the field is optimally produced.

There are a bunch of reservoir simulation soft wares present in the market and each is being updated for shortcomings regularly. Basically all reservoir simulation soft wares adopt the same principal of solving the reservoir fluid flow equations for the input reservoir, with any of the best available solution method or any of the user specified solution technique.

To name some, table 1.1 lists the commercially used simulators in the petroleum industry.

### **1.5 Benefits of Simulation**

The engineer knows he has a single opportunity to produce the reservoir; any mistakes made in this process will be around forever. However, the simulation study can be made several times and the alternatives examined when the simulation study is used as a management tool the efficient utilization of the available energy within the reservoir can lead to greater ultimate production and certainly a more economic operation.

One benefit of simulation which in reality was not designed into the process at the start but has evolved as a fruitful by-product is the presence now of a common ground between companies and regulating bodies and other agencies which deal with petroleum resources this commonality is the knowledge that all these groups are now using simulators to determine reservoir performance, and the differences between two opposing groups can be narrowed down to the data used rather than to the calculation procedure itself. The calculation procedures do not differ by very much, and if need be a standardized approach can be used in which the data can be run by a third party system for comparison purposes.

Finally, it can be said in a rather laconic way that even if the results of the simulator study were in conclusive, the mechanics of simulation have compiled all the data pertinent to that reservoir into one compact database which is probably now in better shape than it ever was before.

## Chapter 2

### The literature Review

---

The reservoir simulation as a classical subject is in itself an in depth course, It includes works from the renowned names in reservoir engineering right from the basic Darcy law for the fluid flow, to the material balance calculations in the reservoir.

There are these classical books for reservoir simulation basics study

- 1) Petroleum Reservoir Simulation by Khalid Aziz and Antonin Settari.
- 2) Modern Reservoir Engineering-A Simulation Approach by Henry B. Crichlow.

However, several compilation works have thereafter been made for the better understanding of the implication of these reservoir modeling and simulation concepts to the computer based modeling and solution techniques. One of the best in line being the SPE manual on the reservoir simulation.

It must be noted by the reader as a guideline from the compiler of this dissertation that before understanding the reservoir simulation as a whole it is necessary to clear the basic reservoir engineering concepts. For that objective in mind some classical books might be referred by the reader

- 1) Petroleum Reservoir Engineering-Physical Properties by James W. Amyx, Daniel M. Bass, JR. and Robert L. Whiting
- 2) Applied petroleum reservoir engineering by B.C.Craft and Hawkins, M.F.
- 3) The Practice of Reservoir Engineering by Dake, L.P.
- 4) Reservoir Engineering Hand book by Tarek Ahmed

However, this dissertation work in no way familiarizes the reader with the above reservoir engineering concepts and/or the reservoir modeling and simulation concepts. **This work is mainly focused on the need of Performance Prediction of a reservoir, using the commercial Simulator i.e. ECLIPSE.**

There is only one direct source available to any person to learn the basics of using ECLIPSE, and that is through the available Training and Exercise Guide on that very version of Eclipse. Based

on the diversity in the reservoir configuration there are several versions of ECLIPSE available to a petroleum engineer and the engineer must know beforehand, which version suits his reservoir the best, an insight to this can be had through the Schlumberger website i.e. <http://www.slb.com>. It must also be noted that the Training and Exercise Guide gives an insight to the basic functioning of that version of ECLIPSE while the online Manual available within the software helps in determining the right keyword and its Syntax to be used in the real programming(i.e. the input data file).

The Training and Exercise Guide plus the Online Manual served by Schlumberger are in itself promised complete learning tool by Schlumberger. However with the advancing need of using commercial soft wares with fluency and its addition into the scholar stage, there are emerging help websites that provide a lot of information and structured input data files for the user to get acquainted with the ECLIPSE data file interface. Following is a list of such websites;

- 1) <http://www.kgb.edu>
- 2) [http://www.iies.org/OLD\\_Site/english/services/iies-res-exal](http://www.iies.org/OLD_Site/english/services/iies-res-exal)
- 3) <http://www.spe.org>

## Chapter 3

### Introduction To ECLIPSE

---

#### 3.1 ECLIPSE Origin

ECLIPSE originated from ECL in the late 1970's. At the time ECL specialized in seismic data acquisition and quality control, and it became apparent that diversification into dynamic flow modeling would be advantageous. Although a number of reservoir simulators were available at the time, the most popular commercial simulators were not fully Implicit and did not use fully implicit well models. The team of reservoir engineers and software developers chosen by ECL was particularly well placed to create a new product having these features, since most of them were very well versed with the PORES simulator. The first commercial release of the new simulator, ECLIPSE, was announced in 1983 SPE. ECLIPSE rapidly became the simulator of choice in Europe and still is today, although the ownership of the technology has changed a number of times since the first release.

#### 3.2 Why ECLIPSE ?

ECLIPSE reservoir simulation software offers multiple choices of robust numerical simulation techniques for accurate and fast solutions for all kinds of reservoirs and all degrees of complexity—structure, geology, fluids and development scheme.

ECLIPSE provides solutions for the entire spectrum of reservoir simulation. The finite difference<sup>2,3</sup> simulators are ECLIPSE Blackoil, ECLIPSE Compositional® and ECLIPSE Thermal reservoir simulation software. Streamline capabilities are provided by ECLIPSE FrontSim streamline reservoir simulation software. By choosing from a wide range of add-on options—coal bed methane, gas field operations, calorific value-based controls, reservoir coupling and surface networks—ECLIPSE simulators are tailored to engineer's needs to greatly enhance the scope of simulation studies.

Complex geological features may be modeled by defining the reservoir using block-centered, corner-point or unstructured grids<sup>5</sup>. ECLIPSE gives fully implicit and IMPES, AIM and IMPSAT<sup>2,3</sup> solvers for the right balance of precision and speed. With ECLIPSE, one has the



freedom of platforms, including UNIX† (SUN†,SGI† and IBM†) and PC (WIN†, NT† and Linux†).

With ECLIPSE, one can implement parallel processing<sup>5</sup> on multiple processor machines.

### **3.5 ECLIPSE Black Oil Features**

ECLIPSE Blackoil is a fully implicit, three-phase,three-dimensional, general-purpose blackoil<sup>5,7</sup> simulator. Blackoil includes several advanced and unique features such as directional relative permeability, vertical equilibrium, dual porosity and permeability. The Blackoil model assumes the reservoir fluids consist of reservoir oil, solvent gas and water. The reservoir oil and solvent gas components are assumed to be miscible in all proportions.

### **3.5 Reservoir Simulation With ECLIPSE**

The following steps are taken in a simulation study:

- 1. Decide a clear objective**
- 2. Collect and review data**
- 3. Build the model**
- 4. Connect wells**
- 5. Specify historical production rates**
- 6. History match**
  - a) Pressure match
  - b) Production match
- 7. Sensitivity studies are appropriate at any stage**
- 8. Predict future production under varying operating strategies**

**For building the reservoir model the following steps are taken**

- The reservoir is divided into a number of cells
- Basic data is provided for each cell
- Wells are positioned Within the cells
- The required well production rates are specified as a function of time

- The equations are solved (by ECLIPSE) to give the pressure and saturations for each block as well as the production of each phase from each well

### We are Interested in Simulating Flow

- Flow from one grid block to the next
- Flow from a grid block to the well completion
- Flow within the wells (and surface networks)

The fluid flow equation that ECLIPSE uses to calculate the above stated flow is given by

$$\text{Flow} = \text{Transmissibility} * \text{Mobility} * \text{Potential Difference}$$

Geometry & Properties	Fluid Properties	Well Production

## 3.5 Various ECLIPSE Sections

### 3.4.1 The RUNSPEC section:- generate model characteristics

Runspec section has two main purposes. One is memory allocation for various components of the simulation sequentially within the memory area. These components include wells, tabular data, the simulation grid and the solver stack. The other is to specify the basic character of the model its start date and to invoke simulation options.

### 3.4.2 The GRID Section:- Grid geometry and basic rock properties

the main purpose of the GRID section is to provide ECLIPSE with the information necessary for the calculation of cell pore volume and transmissibility in all directions this information will be used to calculate flow of each phase from cell to cell and from timestep to timestep

**3.4.3 The EDIT\* Section:- Modification of the processed grid data**

The main purpose of this section is to modify any pore volume, cell center depths, transmissibilities, direct and non neighbor connections previously calculated in the GRID section

**3.4.4 The PROPS Section:-** This section is restricted to fluid PVT properties and rock compressibilities. The data is needed to evaluate phase densities at reservoir and stock tank conditions using the black oil equation of state

**3.4.5 The REGIONS\* Section:- Subdivision of the reservoir**

This section is used to assign variable properties to the reservoir and/or to create useful reports.

**3.4.6 The SOLUTION Section:- Initialization**

This section is used to define the initial state of every cell in the model i.e. Initial pressure and phase saturation, Initial solution ratio, depth dependence of reservoir fluid properties, oil and gas re solution rates, initial analytical aquifer conditions

**3.4.7 The SUMMARY\* Section:- Request output for line plots**

This section is where output to generate line plots is specified. The data may be quantities relating to the blocks, wells, completions, groups, regions, or the entire field.

**3.4.8 The SCHEDULE Section:-** wells, completions, rate data, flow co-relations, surface facilities, simulator advance, control and termination.

The schedule section is used to specify the means of production and injection for the entire model, advance the simulation and specify any other data that depends on time.

## Chapter 4

### Model Description

---

As we don't have any real life data of the reservoir, we assumed the required data and the rest are generated with the help of the simulator.

#### 4.1 Grid Description

A hypothetical 20x20x1 rectangular block centered grid block was selected to make the study, further depths were provided to each grid block in a uniform manner so as to give it an appearance of a uniform anticline. Fig:-4.1

The used grid contains uniform cells of 1000 (ft) x 1000 (ft) x 40 (ft) dimension. And the timestep is taken as one month. Its also assumed that the reservoir is pure sand and contains no shales in it.

#### 4.2 Reservoir Geometry and Properties

A simple reservoir having an anticlinal shape was assumed to occur which consists of two phases i.e. Oil and Water. The initial reservoir pressure is 4500 psia. The thickness of the reservoir is 40 ft (12.2 m). The reservoir length and breadth are taken as 20,000 ft (6097.56 m). The average porosity of the reservoir is 12 %. The average permeability in the x-direction is 202.6 mD, whereas the average permeability in the y-direction is 157.3 mili Darcies and in the z-direction, it is uniform i.e. 50 mili darcies.

The Oil-Water contact is at 7200 ft. The top most part of the anticline is 7060 ft from the datum top. And the bottom most part is 7300 ft from the datum top.

The water drive is provided by the Edge water drive (Fig. 4.1) which is represented by the Fetkovitch Aquifer Model[*dake*].

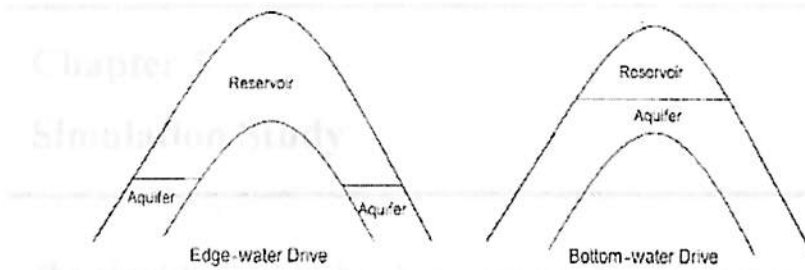


Fig 4.1 :- drive mechanism

Rock compressibility is  $5.0 \times 10^{-6}$  /psi at 525 psia.

The Formation Volume Factor for oil at 400 psia, is 1.16 rb/STB and at 5600 psia, it is 1.19 rb/STB. Density of Oil is assumed to be 47 lb/cubic feet, whereas the density of water is taken as 63 lb/cubic feet. The specific gravity of water is unity and the specific gravity of oil is 0.746. Water compressibility at 3600 psia, is  $3.0 \times 10^{-6}$  / psia and at 3900 psia, it is  $2.67 \times 10^{-6}$  / psia. Initial Oil saturation was 97.5 %, and the connate water saturation was 2.5%. Residual oil saturation is 50%, The initial oil in place was  $2 \times 10^8$  bbls.

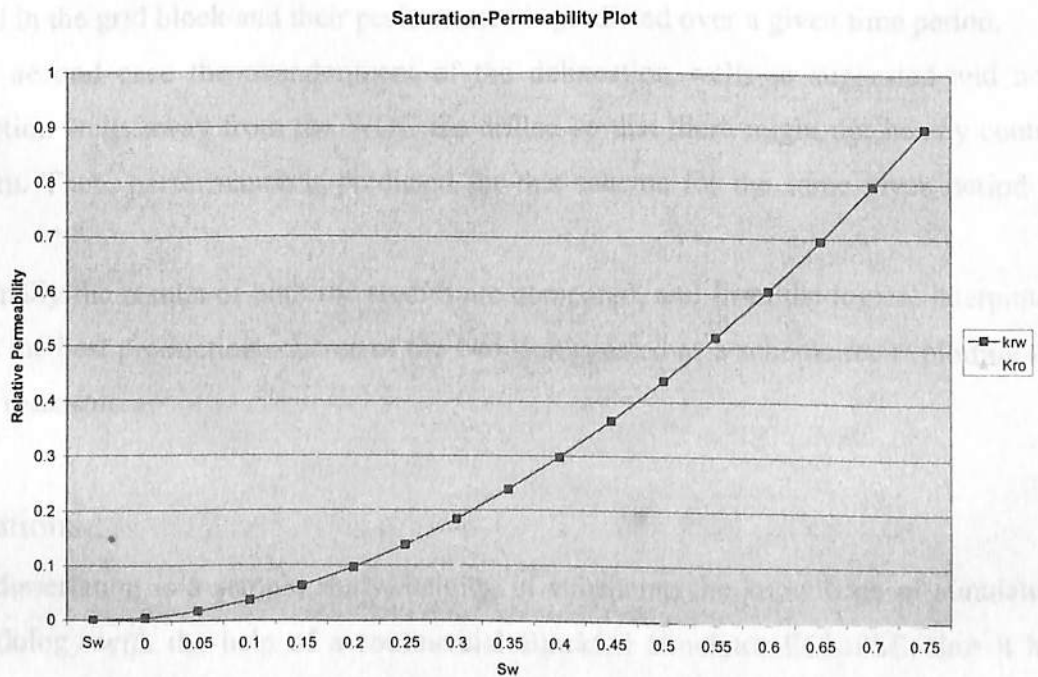


fig. 4.2

## Chapter 5

### Simulation Study

---

The simulation study has been performed on academic version of ECLIPSE BlackOil Simulator, thus the study suffers some of the basic simulation features such as the History Matching and Dynamic Modeling. However, this study gives a complete insight into the way data is given to the simulator, how the simulator deals with the provided data, what are the various generated files and their use, and finally how the provided output by the simulator is analyzed

#### 5.1 Objective

The main objective of the simulation study (keeping in mind all the restrictions of the available soft ware) of the reservoir is to give the *optimum development plan* for the exploitation of the reservoir.

With this purpose in mind two cases are taken as the scheme of production, the first being at the delineation stage where some delineation wells and some production wells are located in the grid block and their performance is predicted over a given time period.

In the second case the abandonment of the delineation wells is suggested and new production wells away from the WOC are drilled so that there might not be any coning problem. Then, performance is predicted for this scheme for the same given period of time.

And finally the results of both the studies are compared, and from the logical interpreted results the best production scheme of the two is suggested as a scheme for exploiting the model reservoir.

#### 5.2 Limitations

This dissertation is a sample study, helping in enhancing the knowledge of simulation methodology with the help of a commercial BlackOil simulator ECLIPSE, thus it has several limitations of its own, following is a list of assumptions and limitations of this study

- a) The study uses an academic version of ECLIPSE BlackOil and thus does not provide all the built features.
- b) The reservoir is highly simplified for study and uses all imaginary data, not representing any field in reality however proper precautions have been taken to assume as realistic data as possible for all the inputted data.
- c) The comparison is restricted to only two scheme patterns of the author's choice, just to give an insight of the power and utility of using a simulator and necessity of Performance prediction. However, this does not suggest that the given scheme is the best for producing the sample reservoir. A further study might suggest a more economical and revenue generating .pattern.

### 5.3 Simulator input data, the \*.DATA File

-- this file provides the necessary data to the simulator, see chapter 3 (3.4)

---

#### 5.3.1 Input data file for production scheme 1 Ref. fig(4)

--generate model characteristics

RUNSPEC

--gives title to the project

TITLE

WATER DRIVE

-- Specifies the dimensions of the grid: 20x20x1

DIMENS

20 20 1 /

-- Specifies phases present: oil, water

OIL

WATER

-- Field units to be used

FIELD

EQLDIMS

1\* 100 /

--Specifies Aquifer type and Dimensions

AQUDIMS

0 0 0 0 1 400 /

-- Specifies maximum number of well and groups of wells

WELLDIMS

7 1 7 /

-- Specifies start of simulation

START

1 'JAN' 2007 /

---

-- Specifies Grid geometry and basic rock properties

**GRID**

BOX

1 20 1 20 1 1 /

-- Specifies the length of the cell in the X direction

DXV

20\*1000 /

-- Specifies the length of the cell in the Y direction

DYV

20\*1000 /





-- Specify porosity

PORO

0.16 0.14 0.12 0.1 0.08 0.09 0.1 0.11 0.12 0.13 0.16 0.14 0.12 0.1 0.08 0.09 0.1 0.11 0.12 0.13  
0.16 0.14 0.12 0.1 0.09 0.09 0.1 0.11 0.12 0.13 0.16 0.14 0.12 0.1 0.09 0.09 0.1 0.11 0.12 0.13  
0.15 0.14 0.12 0.1 0.10 0.09 0.1 0.11 0.12 0.13 0.15 0.14 0.12 0.1 0.10 0.09 0.1 0.11 0.12 0.13  
0.15 0.14 0.12 0.1 0.10 0.09 0.1 0.11 0.12 0.13 0.15 0.14 0.12 0.1 0.10 0.09 0.1 0.11 0.12 0.13  
0.14 0.14 0.12 0.1 0.09 0.09 0.1 0.11 0.12 0.13 0.14 0.14 0.12 0.1 0.09 0.09 0.1 0.11 0.12 0.13  
0.14 0.14 0.12 0.1 0.08 0.09 0.1 0.11 0.12 0.13 0.14 0.14 0.12 0.1 0.08 0.09 0.1 0.11 0.12 0.13  
0.16 0.14 0.12 0.1 0.08 0.09 0.1 0.11 0.12 0.13 0.16 0.14 0.12 0.1 0.08 0.09 0.1 0.11 0.12 0.13  
0.16 0.14 0.12 0.1 0.09 0.09 0.1 0.11 0.12 0.13 0.16 0.14 0.12 0.1 0.09 0.09 0.1 0.11 0.12 0.13  
0.15 0.14 0.12 0.1 0.10 0.09 0.1 0.11 0.12 0.13 0.15 0.14 0.12 0.1 0.10 0.09 0.1 0.11 0.12 0.13  
0.15 0.14 0.12 0.1 0.10 0.09 0.1 0.11 0.12 0.13 0.15 0.14 0.12 0.1 0.10 0.09 0.1 0.11 0.12 0.13  
0.16 0.14 0.12 0.1 0.08 0.09 0.1 0.11 0.12 0.13 0.16 0.14 0.12 0.1 0.08 0.09 0.1 0.11 0.12 0.13  
0.16 0.14 0.12 0.1 0.09 0.09 0.1 0.11 0.12 0.13 0.16 0.14 0.12 0.1 0.09 0.09 0.1 0.11 0.12 0.13  
0.15 0.14 0.12 0.1 0.10 0.09 0.1 0.11 0.12 0.13 0.15 0.14 0.12 0.1 0.10 0.09 0.1 0.11 0.12 0.13  
0.15 0.14 0.12 0.1 0.10 0.09 0.1 0.11 0.12 0.13 0.15 0.14 0.12 0.1 0.10 0.09 0.1 0.11 0.12 0.13  
0.14 0.14 0.12 0.1 0.09 0.09 0.1 0.11 0.12 0.13 0.14 0.14 0.12 0.1 0.09 0.09 0.1 0.11 0.12 0.13  
0.14 0.14 0.12 0.1 0.08 0.09 0.1 0.11 0.12 0.13 0.14 0.14 0.12 0.1 0.08 0.09 0.1 0.11 0.12 0.13  
0.16 0.14 0.12 0.1 0.08 0.09 0.1 0.11 0.12 0.13 0.16 0.14 0.12 0.1 0.08 0.09 0.1 0.11 0.12 0.13  
0.16 0.14 0.12 0.1 0.09 0.09 0.1 0.11 0.12 0.13 0.16 0.14 0.12 0.1 0.09 0.09 0.1 0.11 0.12 0.13  
0.15 0.14 0.12 0.1 0.10 0.09 0.1 0.11 0.12 0.13 0.15 0.14 0.12 0.1 0.10 0.09 0.1 0.11 0.12 0.13  
0.15 0.14 0.12 0.1 0.10 0.09 0.1 0.11 0.12 0.13 0.15 0.14 0.12 0.1 0.10 0.09 0.1 0.11 0.12 0.13

/

--Specify Permeability in X-direction

PERMX

150 250 8\*260 3\*140 4\*160 2\*180 146  
140 250 8\*260 3\*150 4\*134 2\*168 147  
130 250 8\*265 3\*140 4\*142 2\*175 149  
120 250 8\*270 3\*155 4\*160 2\*177 157  
110 250 8\*275 3\*140 4\*132 2\*164 152  
100 250 8\*275 3\*134 4\*135 2\*158 156

## Performance Prediction of a Water Drive Reservoir Using ECLIPSE as a Simulator

90 250 8\*260 3\*147 4\*144 2\*174 133  
80 250 8\*260 3\*154 4\*154 2\*186 133  
60 250 8\*275 3\*170 4\*160 2\*169 162  
50 250 8\*275 3\*130 4\*150 2\*180 146  
150 250 8\*260 3\*140 4\*160 2\*180 146  
140 250 8\*260 3\*150 4\*134 2\*168 147  
130 250 8\*265 3\*140 4\*142 2\*175 149  
120 250 8\*270 3\*155 4\*160 2\*177 157  
110 250 8\*275 3\*140 4\*132 2\*164 152  
100 250 8\*275 3\*134 4\*135 2\*158 156  
90 250 8\*260 3\*147 4\*144 2\*174 133  
80 250 8\*260 3\*154 4\*154 2\*186 133  
60 250 8\*275 3\*170 4\*160 2\*169 162  
50 250 8\*275 3\*130 4\*150 2\*180 146

/

--Specify Permeability in Y-direction

PERMY

150 150 8\*160 3\*140 4\*160 2\*180 146  
140 150 8\*160 3\*150 4\*134 2\*168 147  
130 150 8\*165 3\*140 4\*142 2\*175 149  
120 150 8\*170 3\*155 4\*160 2\*177 157  
110 150 8\*175 3\*140 4\*132 2\*164 152  
100 150 8\*175 3\*134 4\*135 2\*158 156  
190 150 8\*160 3\*147 4\*144 2\*174 133  
180 150 8\*160 3\*154 4\*154 2\*186 133  
160 150 8\*175 3\*170 4\*160 2\*169 162  
150 150 8\*175 3\*130 4\*150 2\*180 146  
150 150 8\*160 3\*140 4\*160 2\*180 146  
140 150 8\*160 3\*150 4\*134 2\*168 147  
130 150 8\*165 3\*140 4\*142 2\*175 149  
120 150 8\*170 3\*155 4\*160 2\*177 157

Performance Prediction of a Water Drive Reservoir Using ECLIPSE as a Simulator

110 150 8\*175 3\*140 4\*132 2\*164 152  
100 150 8\*175 3\*134 4\*135 2\*158 156  
90 150 8\*160 3\*147 4\*144 2\*174 133  
80 150 8\*160 3\*154 4\*154 2\*186 133  
60 150 8\*175 3\*170 4\*160 2\*169 162  
50 150 8\*175 3\*130 4\*150 2\*180 146 /

--Specify Permeability in Y-direction

PERMZ

400\*50 /

ENDBOX

/

--Specifies the top of the gridblock from a reference datum

TOPS

7300  
7300 7260 7260 7260 7260 7260 7260 7260 7260 7260 7260 7260 7260 7260 7260 7260 7260 7260 7260 7300  
7300 7260 7220 7220 7220 7220 7220 7220 7220 7220 7220 7220 7220 7220 7220 7220 7220 7220 7260 7300  
7300 7260 7220 7180 7180 7180 7180 7180 7180 7180 7180 7180 7180 7180 7180 7180 7180 7180 7220 7260 7300  
7300 7260 7220 7180 7140 7140 7140 7140 7140 7140 7140 7140 7140 7140 7140 7140 7140 7140 7180 7220 7260 7300  
7300 7260 7220 7180 7140 7140 7100 7100 7100 7100 7100 7100 7100 7100 7100 7140 7140 7180 7220 7260 7300  
7300 7260 7220 7180 7140 7140 7100 7100 7100 7100 7100 7100 7100 7100 7100 7140 7140 7180 7220 7260 7300  
7300 7260 7220 7180 7140 7140 7100 7100 7060 7060 7060 7060 7100 7100 7140 7140 7180 7220 7260 7300  
7300 7260 7220 7180 7140 7140 7100 7100 7060 7060 7060 7060 7100 7100 7140 7140 7180 7220 7260 7300  
7300 7260 7220 7180 7140 7140 7100 7100 7060 7060 7060 7060 7100 7100 7140 7140 7180 7220 7260 7300  
7300 7260 7220 7180 7140 7140 7100 7100 7100 7100 7100 7100 7100 7100 7100 7140 7140 7180 7220 7260 7300  
7300 7260 7220 7180 7140 7140 7140 7140 7140 7140 7140 7140 7140 7140 7140 7140 7140 7180 7220 7260 7300  
7300 7260 7220 7180 7140 7140 7140 7140 7140 7140 7140 7140 7140 7140 7140 7140 7140 7180 7220 7260 7300  
7300 7260 7220 7180 7180 7180 7180 7180 7180 7180 7180 7180 7180 7180 7180 7180 7180 7180 7180 7180 7220 7260 7300  
7300 7260 7220 7220 7220 7220 7220 7220 7220 7220 7220 7220 7220 7220 7220 7220 7220 7220 7220 7260 7300  
7300 7260 7260 7260 7260 7260 7260 7260 7260 7260 7260 7260 7260 7260 7260 7260 7260 7260 7260 7260 7300  
7300 7300

/

---

---

-- Specifies rock and fluid properties

**PROPS**

--Specifies saturation and relative permeability

**SWOF**

-- Sw	krw	kro	Pcwo
0.00	0.000000	0.900000	0
0.05	0.004389	0.724054	0
0.10	0.016608	0.570544	0
0.15	0.036175	0.438425	0
0.20	0.062847	0.326599	0
0.25	0.096462	0.233902	0
0.30	0.136893	0.159099	0
0.35	0.184043	0.100859	0
0.40	0.237829	0.057735	0
0.45	0.298179	0.028125	0
0.50	0.365033	0.010206	0
0.55	0.438335	0.001804	0
0.60	0.518036	0.000000	0
0.65	0.604092	0.000000	0
0.70	0.696463	0.000000	0
0.75	0.795110	0.000000	0
0.80	0.900000	0.000000	0

/

-- Specifies PVT properties of OIL

PVDO

--Pressure	Viscosity	Bo
400	1.012	1.16
1200	1.0040	1.164
2000	0.9960	1.167
2800	0.9880	1.172
3600	0.9802	1.177
4400	0.9724	1.181
5200	0.9646	1.185
5600	0.9607	1.19

/

-- Specifies PVT properties of Water

PVTW

3600.0	1.00341	3.00E-06	0.52341	0.00E-01 /
3900	1	2.67E-06	0.56341	1.20E-07 /

-- Specifies density of oil and water in lb/ft<sup>3</sup>

DENSITY

-- oil	water
47	63.0200 /

--specify rock compressibility at given pressure

ROCK

525.0	5.0E-06 /
-------	-----------

---

--Specify initial stage of every cell

**SOLUTION**

-- Specify initial equilibration conditions

-- Datum depth = 7000 ft

-- Reference pressure at datum = 4500 psia

## Performance Prediction of a Water Drive Reservoir Using ECLIPSE as a Simulator

-- Water Oil Contact= 7220 ft.

EQUIL

7000 4500 7220 0 4\* 0 /

--Specify initial conditions for the Fetcowitch Aquifer

-- Datum depth=7000 ft

-- Reference pressure at datum=4500 psia

--Aquifer volume= $2 \times 10^9$  bbls

--Water compressibility at ref. pressure= $1 \times 10^{-5}$  /psia

--Aquifer productivity Index= 50 bbl/psi

AQUFETP

1 7000 4500 2.0E9 1.0E-5 50.0 1 /

--Specify dimensions and direction of aquifer

--Aquifer name=1

--In x-direction, from 1<sup>st</sup> block to 20<sup>th</sup> block

--In y-direction, from 1<sup>st</sup> block to 20<sup>th</sup> block

--In z-direction only in the 1<sup>st</sup> block

--From bottom to top

AQUANCON

1 1 20 1 20 1 1 'J+' /

1 1 20 1 20 1 1 'I+' /

/

---

--Request output for line plots

**SUMMARY**

--For Average pressure for field.

FPR

-- For Field Oil production total

FOPT

Performance Prediction of a Water Drive Reservoir Using ECLIPSE as a Simulator

--For Field Water cut total

FWCT

--For Water Reservoir Volume in Place

FWIPR

--For Fraction of total oil produced by water influx

FORFW

--For Well Bottom Hole Pressure

WBHP

P1 P2 P3 P4 P5 P6 P7 /

--For Well Water Production Rate

WWPR

P1 P2 P3 P4 P5 P6 P7 /

--For Well Water Cut

WWCT

P1 P2 P3 P4 P5 P6 P7 /

--For Field Oil in Place

FOIP

--For Field Water Saturation

FWSAT

--For Field Oil Pore Volume

FOPV

--For Field Water Pore Volume

FWPV

--For Field Oil Efficiency

FOE

--For Field water Influx total

FAQT

--For Field Water production total

FWPT



EXCEL

---



---

**SCHEDULE**

-- Define well specifications, i.e. well name, group name, x-y coordinates,  
 --ref. depth (perforation), producing phase

WELSPECS

P1	G1	5	14	7160	OIL	0	1*	STOP /
P2	G2	11	4	7200	OIL	0	1*	STOP /
P3	G3	8	11	7120	OIL	0	1*	STOP /
P4	G4	13	8	7120	OIL	0	1*	STOP /
P5	G5	17	11	7200	OIL	0	1*	STOP /
P6	G6	12	17	7200	OIL	0	1*	STOP /
P7	G7	12	12	7180	OIL	0	1*	STOP /

/

-- Specifies completion data

-- Well name: I for injector and P for producer

-- I location of the well completion

-- J location of the well completion

-- K location for the top limit of the completion interval: 1

-- K location for the bottom limit of the completion interval: 1

-- This means that the wells are completed in the same layer

-- Well Radius = 0.4 ft

COMPDAT

P1	5	14	1	1	OPEN	0	0.0	0.40	0 /
P2	11	4	1	1	OPEN	0	0.0	0.40	0 /
P3	8	11	1	1	OPEN	0	0.0	0.40	0 /
P4	13	8	1	1	OPEN	0	0.0	0.40	0 /
P5	17	11	1	1	OPEN	0	0.0	0.40	0 /
P6	12	17	1	1	OPEN	0	0.0	0.40	0 /
P7	12	12	1	1	OPEN	0	0.0	0.40	0 /

/

-- Specifies well controls for the producer

Performance Prediction of a Water Drive Reservoir Using ECLIPSE as a Simulator

-- Name of the well: P  
 -- Status of the well: open to production  
 -- Well control mode: Oil production rate  
 WCONPROD

P1	OPEN	ORAT	850	/
P2	OPEN	ORAT	950	/
P3	OPEN	ORAT	1500	/
P4	OPEN	ORAT	1700	/
P5	OPEN	ORAT	650	/
P6	OPEN	ORAT	800	/
P7	OPEN	ORAT	1900	/

--Specify timestep: one month (total simulation for 14 years)

TSTEP

31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31

/

END

**5.3.2 Case 2:- Input Data file for Production scheme 2 ref. Fig (Appendix B fig B)**

The production schemes for both the cases can be visualized from the figures provided as appendix,

The cases differ from each other only in terms of well locations thus the input data file remains nearly same for both, only changes occur in

- a) RUNSPEC section, where the no. of wells have decreased
- b) SUMMARY Section ,where plots for the given wells are asked
- c) SCHEDULE section, where control data for each well is provided

RUNSPEC

TITLE

WATER DRIVE BB N MDK

DIMENS

20 20 1 /

OIL

WATER

FIELD

EQLDIMS

1\* 100 /

AQUDIMS

0 0 0 0 1 400 /

WELLDIMS

4 1 4 /

START

1 'JAN' 2007 /

\*\*\*\*\* Grid, Solution, Props encounter no change for the given model

\*\*\*\*\*SUMMARY Section encounters the following changes

WBHP

P1 P2 P3 P4 /

--Well Pressure

Performance Prediction of a Water Drive Reservoir Using ECLIPSE as a Simulator

WWPR

P1 P2 P3 P4 /

--Well Water Cut

WWCT

P1 P2 P3 P4 /

\*\*\*\*\*Schedule Section encounters the following changes

COMPDAT

P1 5 14 1 1 OPEN 0 0.0 0.40 0/

P2 8 11 1 1 OPEN 0 0.0 0.40 0/

P3 13 8 1 1 OPEN 0 0.0 0.40 0/

P4 12 12 1 1 OPEN 0 0.0 0.40 0/

/

WCONPROD

P1 OPEN ORAT 850 /

P2 OPEN ORAT 1500 /

P3 OPEN ORAT 1700 /

P4 OPEN ORAT 1900 /

/

The complete set of files for case1 and case2 can be referred from the enclosed CD  
Appendix D

#### 5.4 Simulator Output File: \*.PRT File

The output file from the simulator, is a file with .PRT extension this file contains the summary of the programme run, i.e. it starts reading the data file from the beginning, then checks the input data file for any errors, the errors, warnings or comments if any are displayed at the end of the .PRT file. If error free, the .PRT file contains calculations at each time step for the requested parameters. The output for Case 1 is as shown below

```
*****
SIMULATE AT      0.00    DAYS *WATER DRIVE BB N MDK
* ECLIPSE VERSION 2005a
REPORT          0          1 JAN  2007      *WIN32  RUN
*   RUN        AT      14:50    ON      26    APR    2007
*****

STEP  1 TIME=  1.00 DAYS ( +1.0 DAYS INIT 1 ITS) (2-JAN-2007)
PAV= 4558.6 PSIA  WCT= 0.00 GOR= 0.00000 MSCF/STB WGR= 0.00000
STB/MSCF

STEP  2 TIME=  4.00 DAYS ( +3.0 DAYS MAXF 1 ITS) (5-JAN-2007)
PAV= 4553.1 PSIA  WCT= 0.00 GOR= 0.00000 MSCF/STB WGR= 0.00000
STB/MSCF

STEP  3 TIME= 13.00 DAYS ( +9.0 DAYS MAXF 3 ITS) (14-JAN-2007)
PAV= 4538.9 PSIA  WCT=0.000 GOR= 0.00000 MSCF/STB WGR= 0.00000
STB/MSCF

STEP  4 TIME= 31.00 DAYS ( +18.0 DAYS REPT 1 ITS) (1-FEB-2007)
PAV= 4515.0 PSIA  WCT=0.000 GOR= 0.00000 MSCF/STB WGR= 0.00000
STB/MSCF
*****
SIMULATE AT      31.00    DAYS *WATER DRIVE BB N MDK
* ECLIPSE VERSION 2005a
```

Performance Prediction of a Water Drive Reservoir Using ECLIPSE as a Simulator

```
REPORT      1          1 FEB  2007      *WIN32  RUN
*   RUN      AT      14:50      ON      26      APR      2007
*****
STEP  5 TIME= 59.00 DAYS (+28.0 DAYS REPT 2 ITS) (1-MAR-2007)
PAV= 4484.6 PSIA  WCT=0.000 GOR= 0.00000 MSCF/STB WGR= 0.00000
STB/MSCF
*****
SIMULATE AT      59.00      DAYS *WATER DRIVE BB N MDK
* ECLIPSE VERSION 2005a
REPORT      2          1 MAR  2007      *WIN32  RUN
*   RUN      AT      14:50      ON      26      APR      2007
*****
```

The above table shows the simulated calculation up to 59 days. For complete .PRT files of both the cases, refer enclosed CD. Appendix D

## **5.5 Results and Comparison**

The results of a simulation study can be compiled in several ways. ECLIPSE provides an engineer varied platforms to get the output results.

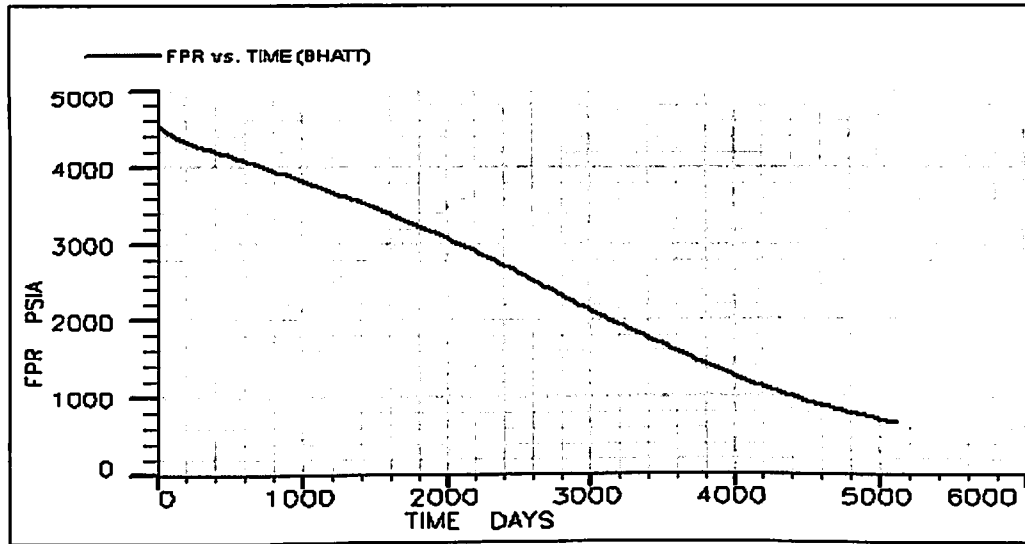
The results can be compiled as a complete set of calculated parameters in tabular form, or as a graphical representation.

These results are obtained by compiling the \*.SMPEC file in ECLIPSE OFFICE MODULE, this SMPEC file is generated automatically by ECLIPSE after a successful run.

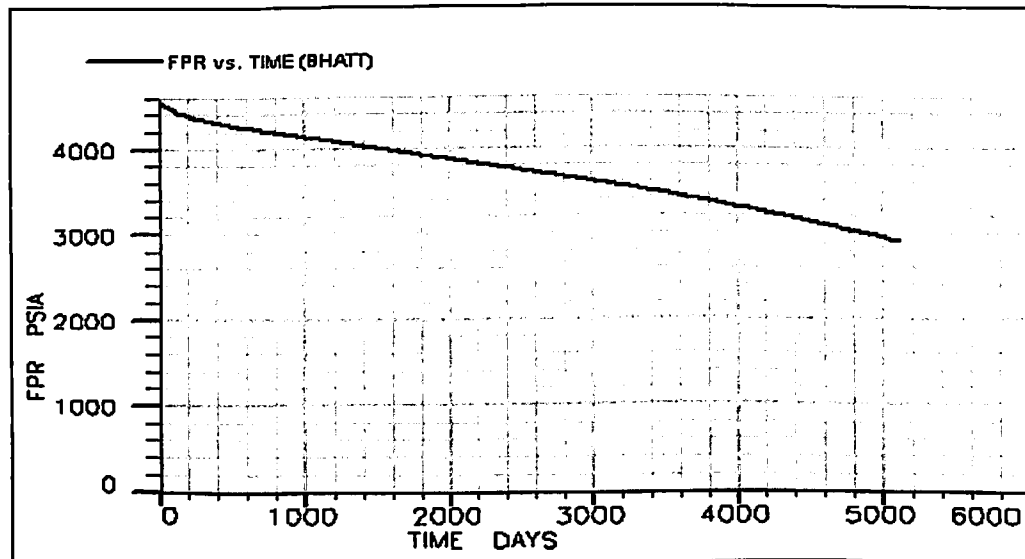
In this study both the results have been derived for a comparison purpose. The tabular form is given in Appendix Section (Chart A1; Chart A2), some of the graphical data is used for comparison purpose between Case1 and Case2

1. Field Pressure:

Case 1: fig 5.1.1



Case 2: fig 5.1.2



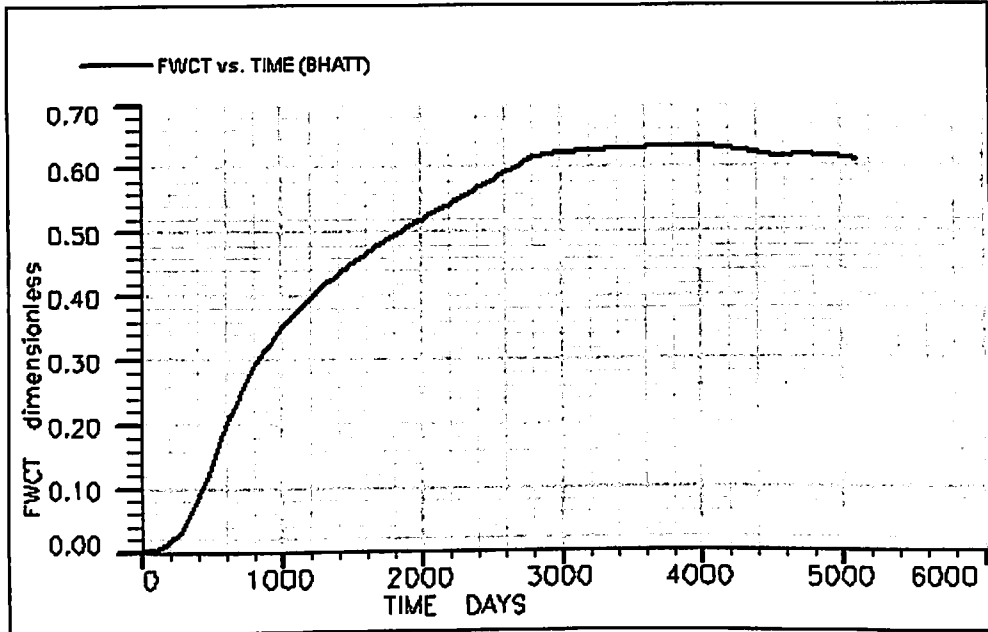
From the above comparison, between the two cases with respect to field pressure, its clear that rate of depletion of reservoir energy in case 1 is much higher than the case 2.



## 2. Field Water Cut:

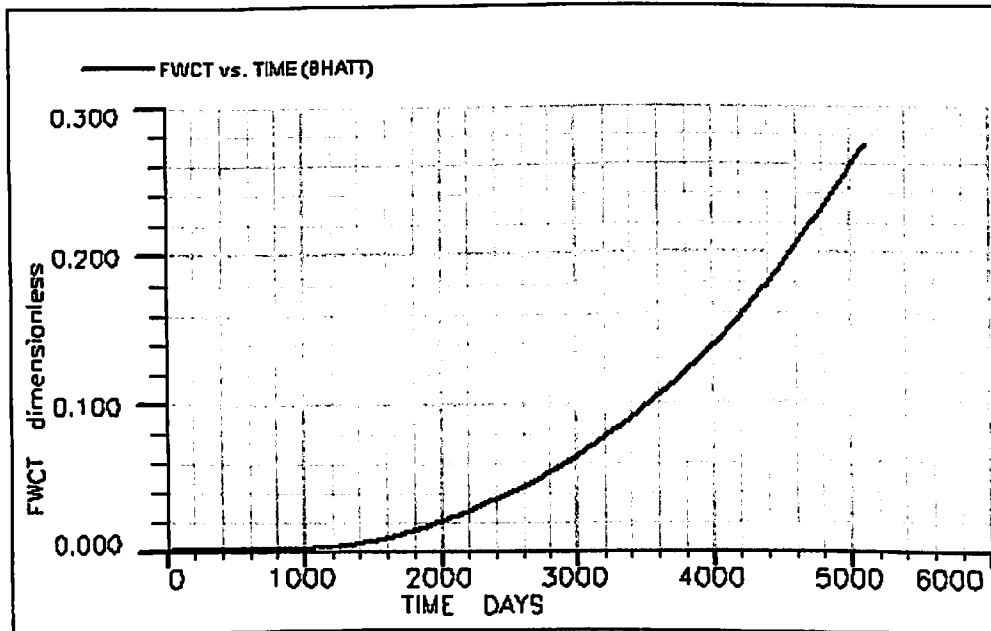
Case 1:

fig 5.2.1



Case 2:

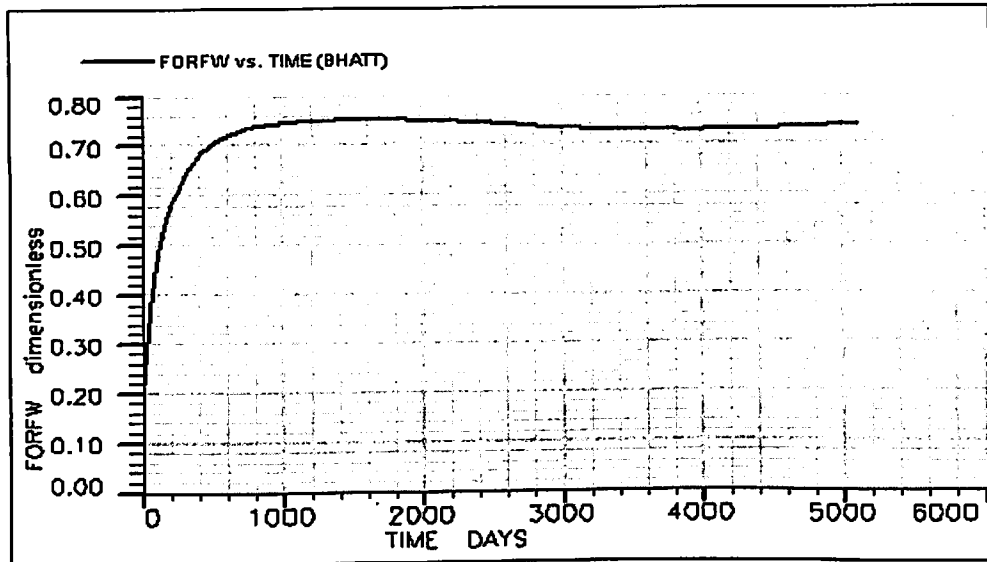
fig 5.2.2



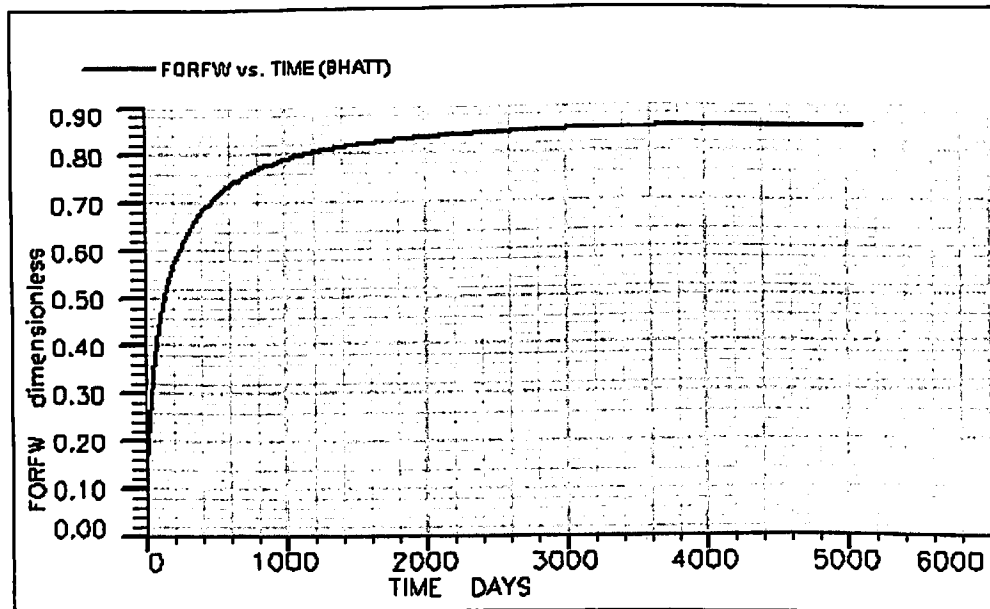
From the above graphs, its clear that, for case 1 water breakthrough has occurred on the 100<sup>th</sup> day and thereafter water cut is increasing exponentially. Whereas, for case 2, the breakthrough takes place after the 1000<sup>th</sup> day. Also it can be seen that to reach water cut of 30% case2 takes 5000 days while case1 encounters the same at 1000 days

### 3 Fraction of total oil produced by water influx

Case 1: fig 5.3.1



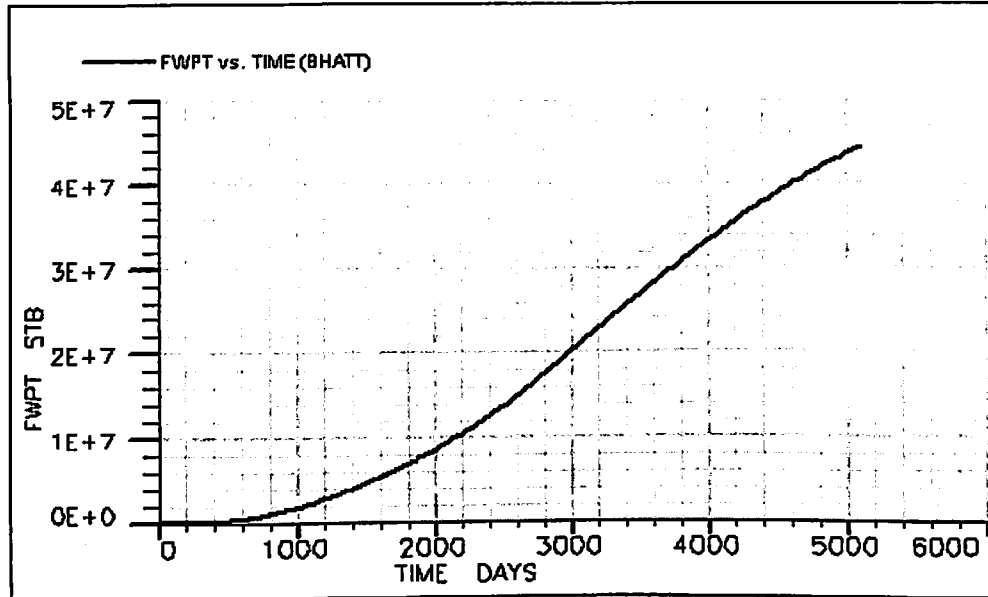
Case2: fig 5.3.2



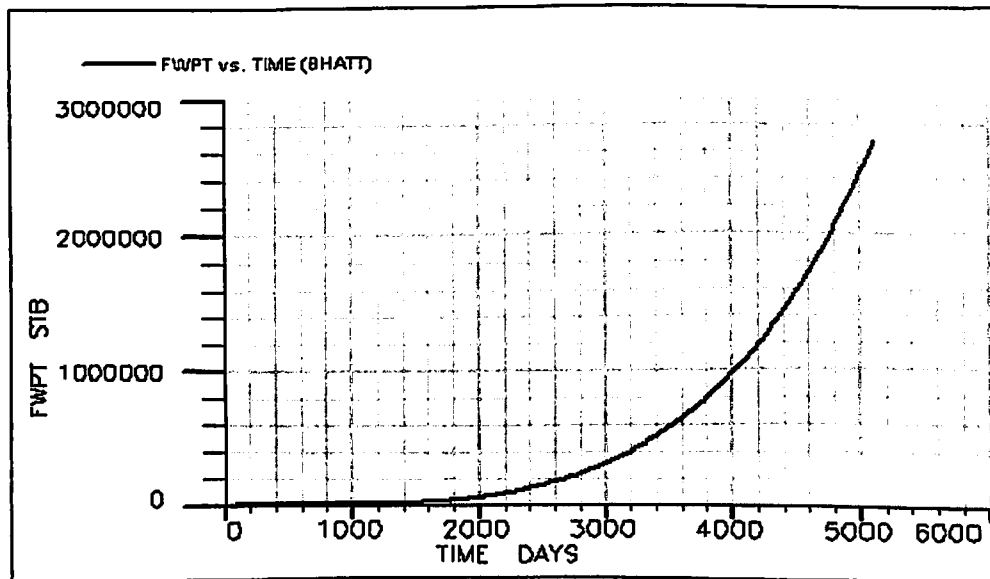
On analyzing these plots it is seen that the case1 produces on average less oil (maximum 0.75) through water encroachment in comparison to case2 (maximum 0.86).

#### 4 Field water production total

Case1: **fig 5.4.1**



Case2: **fig 5.4.2**



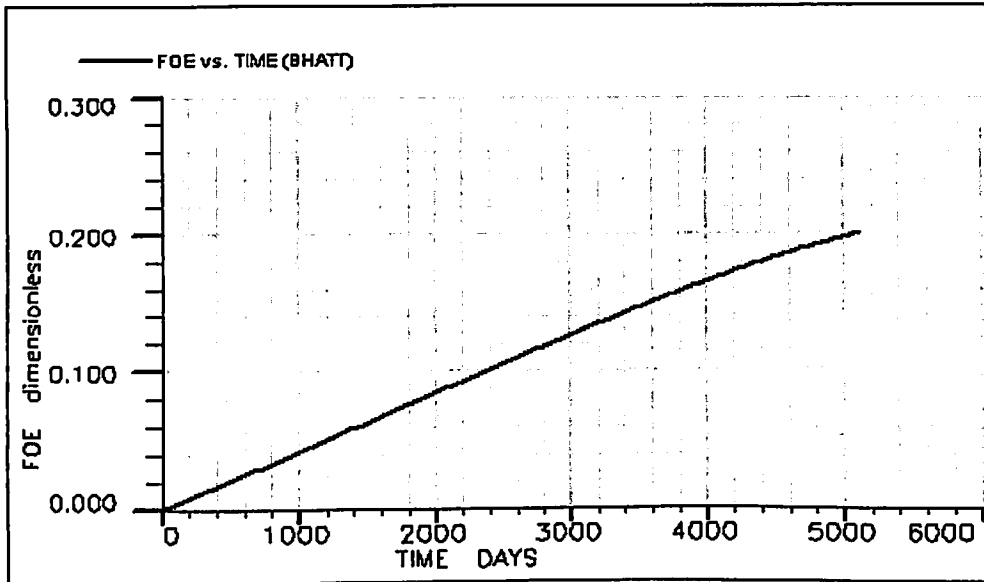
On comparing these plots it is clear that water production in case1 is much more than in case2; for E.g. see both plots at time 4000 days, cumulative water production case1 = 20 million stb

case2 = 1 million stb

## 5 Oil Recovery

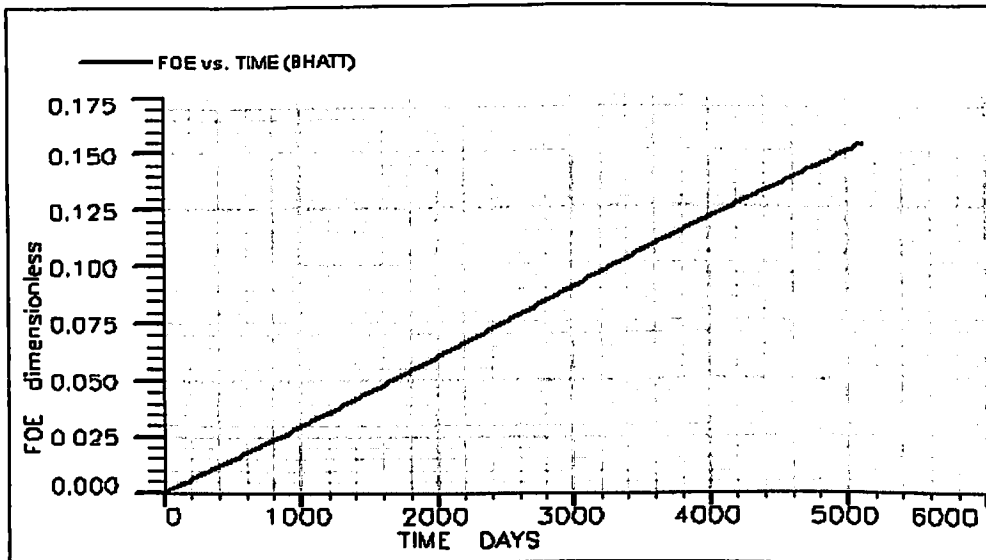
Case1:

fig 5.5.1



Case2:

fig 5.5.2

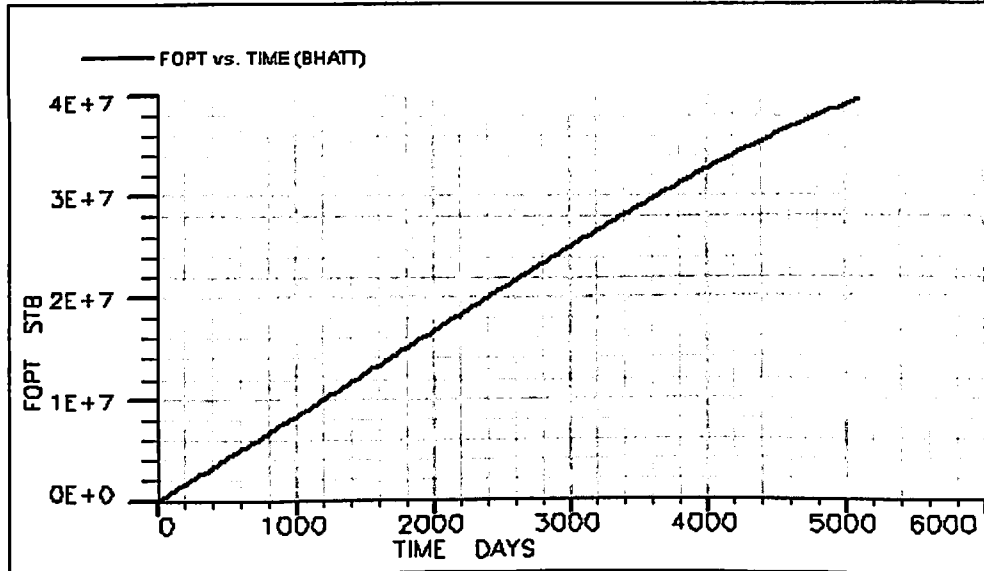


On examining these plots one might feel that recovery in case1 is more than case2; but on a broader aspect i.e. on analyzing graph 1,2 it can be made clear that for a recovery of 20% in case1 the pressure has declined up to 600psia. While that in case2 the pressure declines to only 3000psia for 15% recovery. Thus on introducing more wells as per case2 scheme, much more oil can be produced.

## 6. Field Total Oil Production

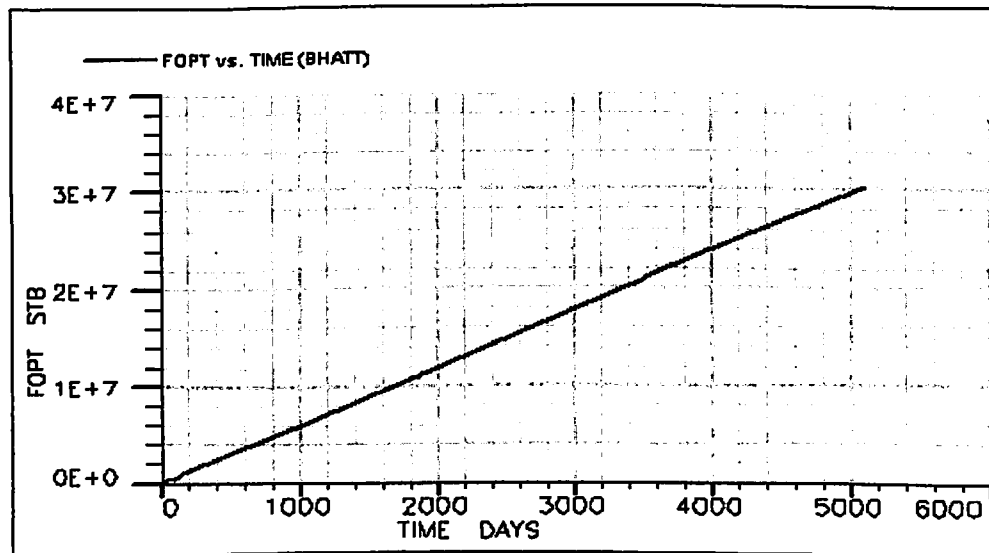
Case1:

fig 5.6.1



Case2:

fig 5.6.2



On analyzing these two plots we see that in case1 the production has been 40 mm STB at 5000 days, while that in case2 is only 30 mm STB for the same time. Thus it is worth considering the drilling of some more wells or increasing the current production rates, whichever is economically feasible.

## Chapter 6

### Summary, Conclusion, Recommendation

---

#### 6.1 Summary

The reservoir simulation study emerges as a basic need the current scenario, for that purpose in mind, using a commercial simulator is must to achieve higher accuracy, reliability and performing the study in a smaller time.

The major advantage of performing a simulation study is Predicting the performance of a system under varied operating conditions, which gives an additional idea about the level to which the field can be exploited that too working under the regulatory constrains.

Due to these very advantages, some companies start simulating their field from day one.

In the current scenario it has thus become important for a petroleum engineer to learn how to use a commercial simulator for such studies, this study has given the basics of using ECLIPSE Blackoil for performance prediction.

This simulation study was for the performance prediction of a hypothetical reservoir, taking two different production schemes in consideration. Arbitrary data for porosity, permeability, depths of the formation, water and oil viscosity, density, saturation and relative permeability characteristics were taken. However data was assumed to reflect as realistic data as possible. All the simulation work was done on ECLIPSE Blackoil Academic version and thus the dynamic modeling was not possible.



## 6.2 Conclusion

We conclude our work by disclosing the facts of the study as follows

- 4) The initial objective of our work was to prove the necessity of a simulation work for performance prediction, and the second objective was to give an introduction to the use of ECLIPSE Blackoil. The results provided from this study gives a clear picture of the power of a commercial simulator like ECLIPSE and the comparison of the results of the two assumed cases gives an insight into options available for various development strategies.
- 5) The hypothetical reservoir contains  $2 \times 10^8$  Barrels oil initially in place
- 6) The reservoir was formulated into two production patterns; scheme1 assumed some wells were drilled in the delineation stage to know the water oil contact. Further a simulation run was made to find out weather producing these wells P1, P2, P6, P5 (Ref. Appendix B fig A) would be more beneficial or closing them. Scheme2 assumed the above wells as shut in (Ref. Appendix B fig. B).
- 7) The two production schemes ( Ref. Appendix B fig A,B) were simulated for 14 years and finally it was proved that production scheme2 prove to be more beneficial (for detailed support reasons see sec. 5.5)
- 8) It was also justified that to meet with the production requirements, by drilling some more wells away from the WOC would prove to be more beneficial, (for detailed support reasons see sec. 5.5 fig. 5.6.1, 5.6.2)

*Signature of Candidate*  
*Sabir*

### 6.3 Recommendations

For future and advanced study we recommend the following.

- 1) While using ECLIPSE there is a lot of data to be entered, for study and familiarization process take as simplified data as possible.
- 2) For realistic study there can be a multiple source of a single data thus an engineer should select the most reliable source.
- 3) The simulated result should be validated by analyzing the pattern of the obtained plots, which should run according to a known pattern and should not show unrealistic variations.
- 4) A continuous simulation should be done rather than making it discrete (as in our case) for e.g. we should close our wells P1, P2, P6, P5 (ref. Appendix B fig A) at the stage they start encountering water cuts above permissible values. Say if the permissible water cut is below 65% then well P1 can be produced up to 600 days while P2 can continue production till 2000 days (compare fig.)
- 5) For suggesting the location of new wells to be drilled at a later stage, the saturation front movement must be given the primary consideration and wells to be drilled in locations where the saturation of oil is still large and in profitable amounts.
- 6) With any simulation study a techno economic appraisal must be supplemented.

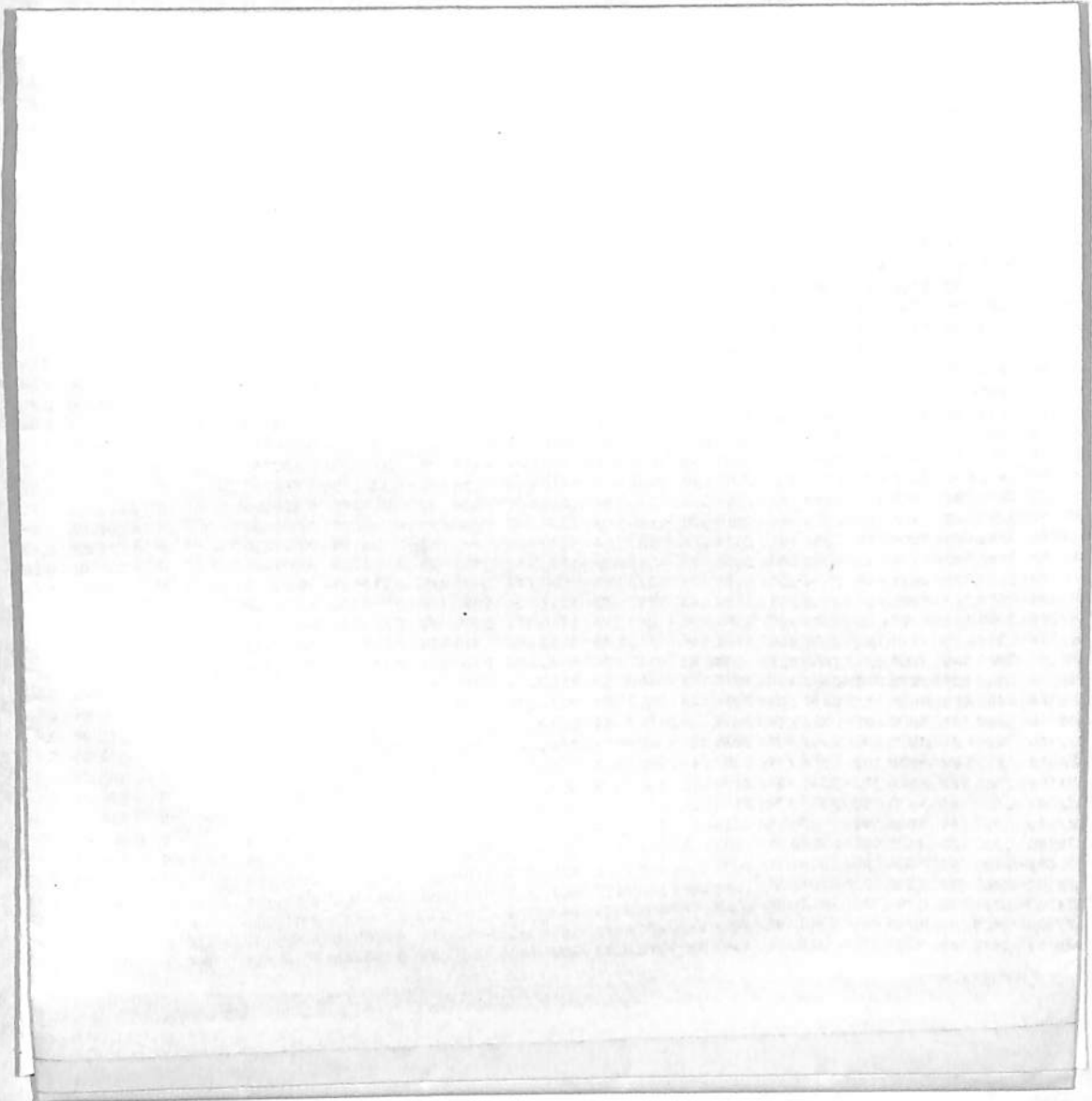


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## APPENDIX A

Chart A1

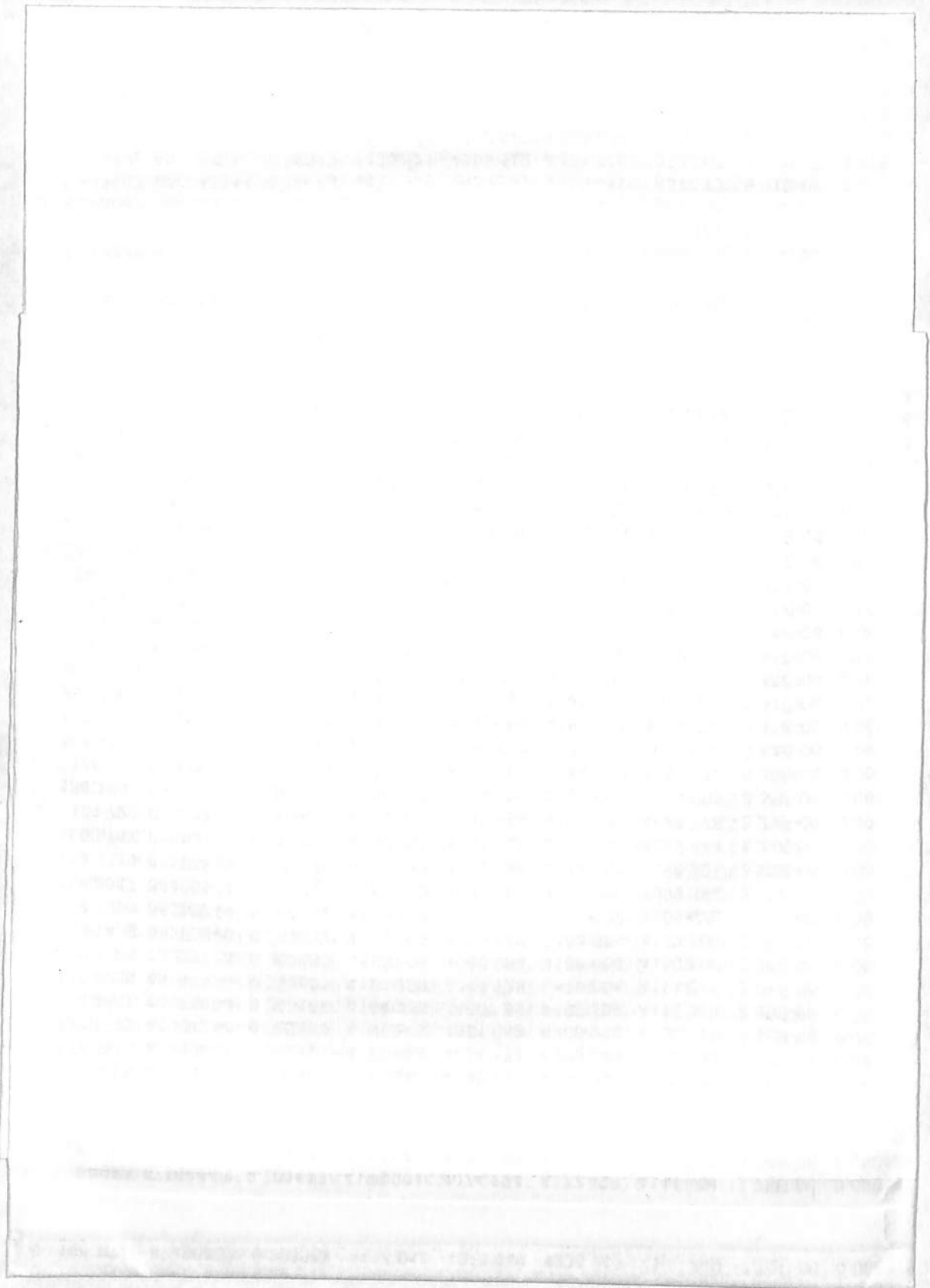






4470	60087668	0.181659	1.62E+08	35867596	1.63E+08	0.731097	953.1637	0.620124	38648080	1.67E+08	0.506137	14.7	14.7	485.8043	86.84881	14.7	14.7	322.2695	0.800029	0.743089	0.000373	0.080039	0.968646	0.948284	1.87E-05	2176.025	1468.415	0.559748	147.9049	3626.604	3089.204	0.035498
4500	60525244	0.182631	1.61E+08	36059564	1.62E+08	0.731368	935.8309	0.618814	38959716	1.67E+08	0.506596	14.7	14.7	468.4373	57.8194	14.7	14.7	304.2974	0.803254	0.745445	0.000396	0.085773	0.969091	0.949123	2.08E-05	2152.038	1447.2	0.5935	159.4938	3578.504	3050.089	0.0396
4531	60973388	0.18363	1.61E+08	36256748	1.62E+08	0.731653	918.1586	0.617389	39277896	1.67E+08	0.507069	14.7	14.7	450.6574	28.03015	14.7	14.7	285.9621	0.806393	0.747825	0.00042	0.09166	0.969542	0.949965	2.34E-05	2127.716	1424.95	0.630342	171.5457	3529.178	3009.784	0.044484
4561	61402708	0.184586	1.61E+08	36445536	1.62E+08	0.731942	901.4916	0.617096	39582152	1.67E+08	0.507524	14.7	14.7	433.8783	14.7	14.7	14.7	268.7012	0.809411	0.750142	0.000445	0.097313	0.969966	0.950759	2.62E-05	2104.268	1404.394	0.668172	179.8184	3481.904	2970.751	0.049709
4592	61842176	0.185559	1.61E+08	36637700	1.62E+08	0.732269	885.0471	0.617698	39892636	1.67E+08	0.507991	14.7	14.7	417.2296	14.7	14.7	14.7	251.7696	0.812489	0.752457	0.000473	0.103092	0.970391	0.951559	2.93E-05	2080.268	1383.976	0.709098	184.9871	3434.53	2931.108	0.055738
4623	62276916	0.186519	1.61E+08	36827112	1.62E+08	0.732608	869.1477	0.618139	40199248	1.67E+08	0.508454	14.7	14.7	401.2347	14.7	14.7	14.7	235.5341	0.815512	0.754653	0.000501	0.10882	0.970801	0.952333	3.29E-05	2056.507	1364.073	0.752191	189.845	3387.814	2891.669	0.062478
4653	62692800	0.187434	1.60E+08	37007944	1.62E+08	0.73294	854.1177	0.618418	40492316	1.68E+08	0.508897	14.7	14.7	386.2241	14.7	14.7	14.7	220.236	0.818377	0.756605	0.00053	0.114311	0.971184	0.953053	3.66E-05	2033.519	1344.53	0.79579	194.1337	3342.681	2853.218	0.069614
4684	63118008	0.188368	1.60E+08	37192288	1.61E+08	0.733292	839.0515	0.618634	40791348	1.68E+08	0.50935	14.7	14.7	371.1486	14.7	14.7	14.7	204.8609	0.821269	0.758538	0.000562	0.11994	0.971566	0.953776	4.10E-05	2010.126	1325.223	0.843179	198.2031	3297.209	2814.49	0.077846
4714	63524592	0.189259	1.60E+08	37368412	1.61E+08	0.733631	824.7339	0.618726	41077164	1.68E+08	0.509785	14.7	14.7	356.8857	14.7	14.7	14.7	190.2733	0.823998	0.760333	0.000594	0.12535	0.971921	0.954449	4.56E-05	1987.456	1306.792	0.891263	201.7745	3253.148	2776.978	0.086657
4745	63940100	0.190169	1.60E+08	37548076	1.61E+08	0.733986	810.3019	0.618741	41368740	1.68E+08	0.510229	14.7	14.7	342.4729	14.7	14.7	14.7	175.536	0.826726	0.762115	0.000629	0.130903	0.972276	0.955122	5.09E-05	1964.181	1287.983	0.943411	205.1084	3208.469	2738.908	0.096773
4776	64350592	0.191067	1.60E+08	37725492	1.61E+08	0.734339	796.132	0.618652	41656560	1.68E+08	0.510669	14.7	14.7	328.347	14.7	14.7	14.7	161.0548	0.829368	0.763835	0.000665	0.136423	0.972619	0.955772	5.68E-05	1940.846	1269.4	0.998107	208.0961	3164.033	2701.022	0.108004
4804	64716612	0.19187	1.60E+08	37883960	1.61E+08	0.734648	783.4009	0.618439	41913404	1.68E+08	0.511062	14.7	14.7	315.7502	14.7	14.7	14.7	148.1099	0.831686	0.765347	0.000699	0.141383	0.972917	0.956337	6.27E-05	1919.398	1252.728	1.04967	210.4986	3123.128	2666.13	0.119135
4835	65117900	0.192747	1.59E+08	38057300	1.61E+08	0.734999	769.7293	0.618186	42194056	1.68E+08	0.511493	14.7	14.7	302.087	14.7	14.7	14.7	134.0466	0.834176	0.766968	0.000739	0.146843	0.973238	0.956949	6.99E-05	1895.876	1234.425	1.109524	212.8623	3079.759	2629.103	0.13278
4865	65501276	0.193587	1.59E+08	38223144	1.61E+08	0.735332	756.6373	0.617825	42462152	1.69E+08	0.511906	14.7	14.7	289.073	14.7	14.7	14.7	120.6156	0.836514	0.768499	0.000783	0.152103	0.973539	0.95752	7.75E-05	1872.956	1216.904	1.17518	214.8725	3037.518	2593.041	0.14731
4896	65892880	0.194445	1.59E+08	38392580	1.60E+08	0.735677	743.3535	0.617375	42735544	1.69E+08	0.512328	14.7	14.7	275.7927	14.7	14.7	14.7	106.9197	0.838827	0.770095	0.000834	0.15804	0.97384	0.958097	8.62E-05	1849.382	1199.286	1.251329	217.7504	2994.654	2556.557	0.163881
4926	66266976	0.195267	1.59E+08	38554812	1.60E+08	0.736	730.5755	0.616781	42996652	1.69E+08	0.512733	14.7	14.7	263.0628	14.7	14.7	14.7	93.74836	0.840983	0.771559	0.000888	0.164081	0.974124	0.958635	9.55E-05	1826.058	1181.658	1.332825	220.8955	2952.722	2520.743	0.181413
4957	66649040	0.196107	1.59E+08	38720656	1.60E+08	0.736334	717.599	0.616113	43262820	1.69E+08	0.513147	14.7	14.7	250.0446	14.7	14.7	14.7	80.30466	0.843134	0.773058	0.00095	0.170229	0.97441	0.959151	0.000106	1801.968	1163.914	1.425732	223.7429	2910.219	2484.614	0.201305
4988	67026336	0.196938	1.59E+08	38884768	1.60E+08	0.736664	704.7747	0.615343	43525356	1.69E+08	0.513557	14.7	14.7	237.1577	14.7	14.7	14.7	67.03272	0.845213	0.774544	0.001017	0.176298	0.974688	0.959519	0.000117	1777.731	1146.278	1.527511	226.2198	2867.907	2448.959	0.223066
5018	67386848	0.197734	1.58E+08	39042008	1.60E+08	0.736977	692.4673	0.614501	43776000	1.69E+08	0.51395	14.7	14.7	224.7844	14.7	14.7	14.7	54.28935	0.847159	0.775971	0.001089	0.182104	0.974951	0.959871	0.000129	1754.057	1129.304	1.634531	228.2692	2826.9	2414.462	0.245982
5049	67755048	0.198548	1.58E+08	39202848	1.60E+08	0.7373	679.9659	0.613579	44031392	1.69E+08	0.514353	14.7	14.7	212.1287	14.7	14.7	14.7	41.26933	0.849106	0.777435	0.001168	0.18804	0.975217	0.960232	0.000143	1729.593	1111.898	1.754456	230.0649	2785.346	2379.522	0.271778
5079	68106840	0.199329	1.58E+08	39357004	1.60E+08	0.737607	667.9672	0.61259	44275152	1.69E+08	0.514739	14.7	14.7	199.9903	14.7	14.7	14.7	28.81509	0.850933	0.778846	0.001251	0.19373	0.975468	0.960578	0.000157	1705.767	1095.165	1.879458	231.5048	2745.06	2345.66	0.298872
5110	68466120	0.200128	1.58E+08	39514748	1.59E+08	0.737924	655.7832	0.611514	44523456	1.69E+08	0.515135	14.7	14.7	187.603	14.7	14.7	14.7	16.16439	0.852763	0.780296	0.001344	0.19956	0.975723	0.960932	0.000173	1681.185	1078.02	2.018398	232.7178	2704.18	2311.321	0.329388

Chart A2







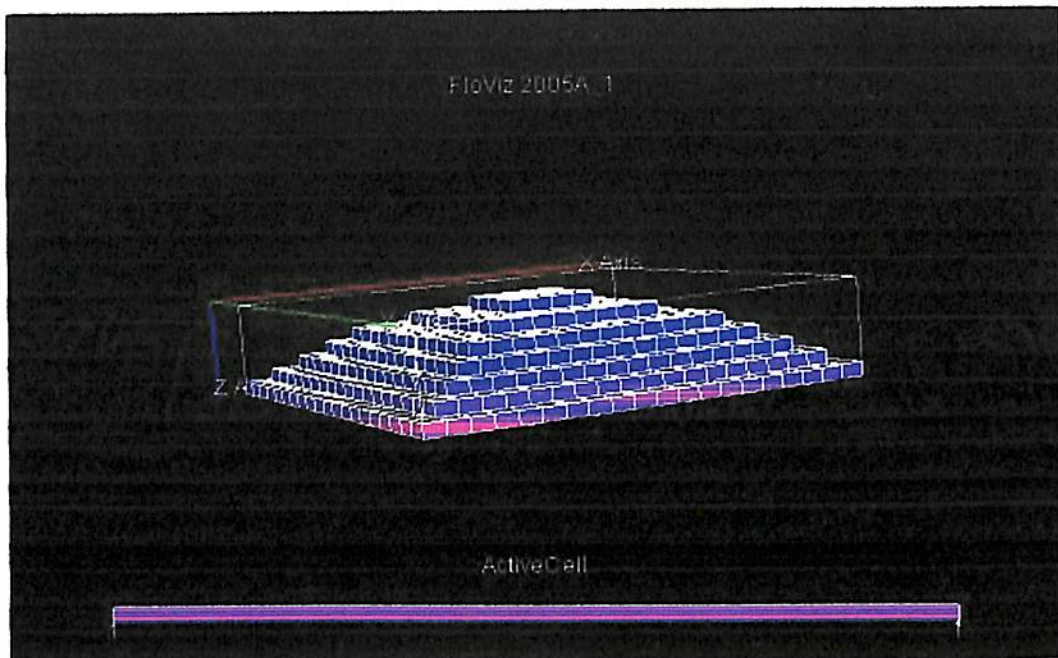




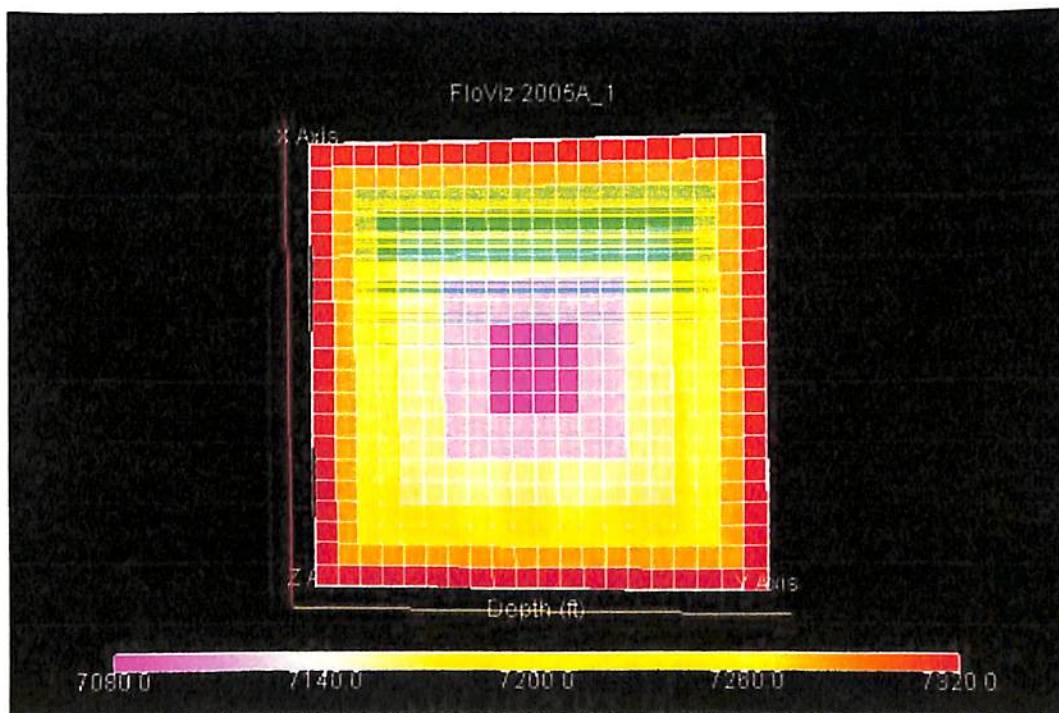
4957	13181648	0.051753	2.72E+08	14871000	2.65E+08	4287.801	7.74E-05	0	255.23	69602920	0.2078	4085.995	3969.015	4118.452	4040.419	3.95E-06	0.000241	1.01E-07	1.08E-07	0.003354	0.228881	5.04E-05	7.53E-05
4988	13255097	0.052076	2.72E+08	14964000	2.65E+08	4284.03	7.92E-05	0	262.5983	69677216	0.208026	4082.205	3965.181	4114.672	4036.635	4.01E-06	0.000246	1.01E-07	1.09E-07	0.00341	0.234153	5.07E-05	7.63E-05
5018	13326134	0.052389	2.72E+08	15054000	2.65E+08	4280.371	8.10E-05	0	269.8862	69749080	0.208244	4078.533	3961.468	4111.01	4032.968	4.07E-06	0.000252	1.02E-07	1.10E-07	0.003463	0.239338	5.10E-05	7.72E-05
5049	13399601	0.052713	2.72E+08	15147000	2.65E+08	4276.601	8.28E-05	0	277.5877	69823400	0.20847	4074.74	3957.632	4107.228	4029.183	4.14E-06	0.000258	1.03E-07	1.12E-07	0.003521	0.244784	5.14E-05	7.83E-05
5079	13470651	0.053026	2.72E+08	15237000	2.65E+08	4272.943	8.46E-05	0	285.2031	69895280	0.208689	4071.065	3953.919	4103.565	4025.516	4.21E-06	0.000263	1.03E-07	1.13E-07	0.003578	0.250139	5.17E-05	7.93E-05
5110	13544130	0.05335	2.72E+08	15330000	2.65E+08	4269.173	8.65E-05	0	293.2488	69969608	0.208914	4067.271	3950.082	4099.781	4021.731	4.28E-06	0.000269	1.04E-07	1.15E-07	0.003641	0.255762	5.21E-05	8.04E-05

## Appendix B

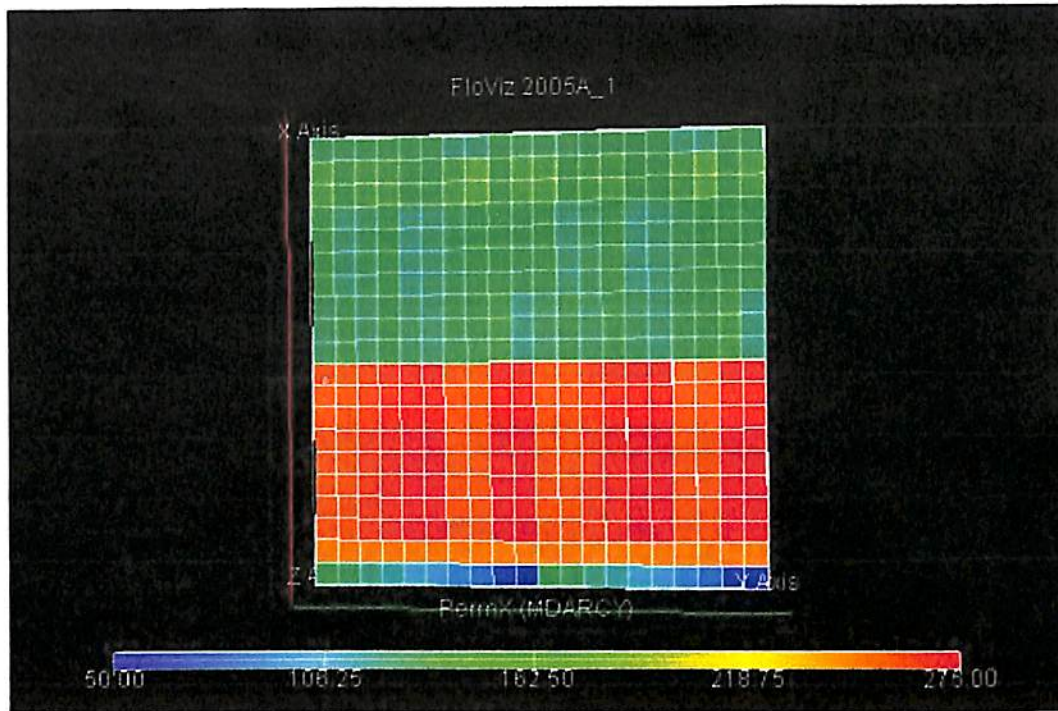
### B1



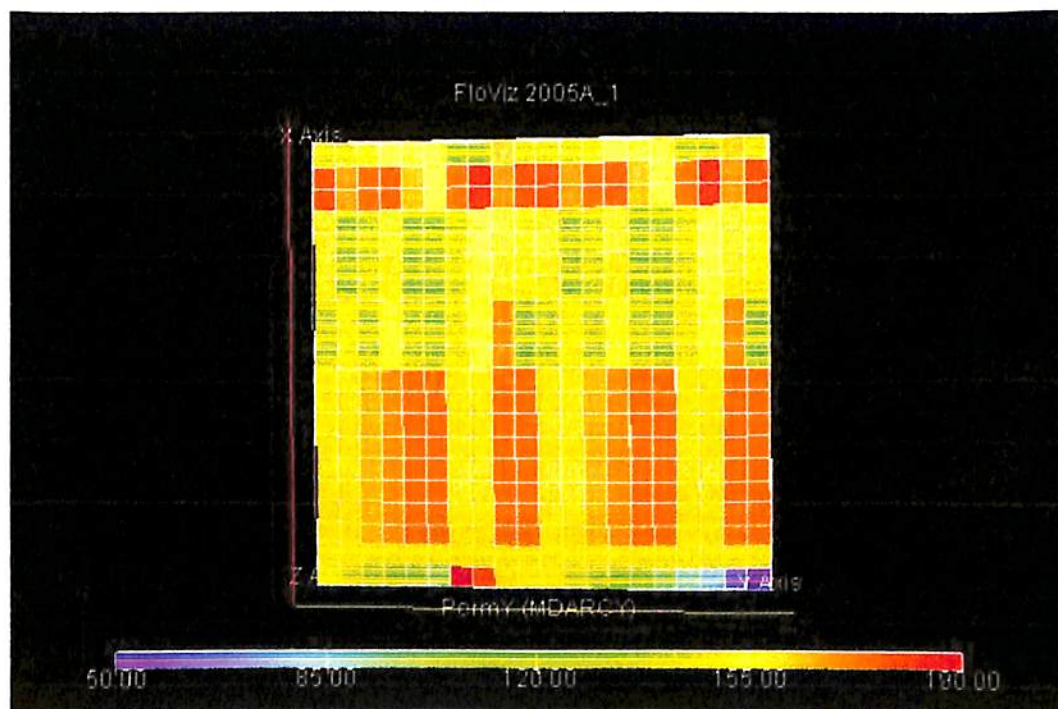
### B2



**B3**



**B4**





B5

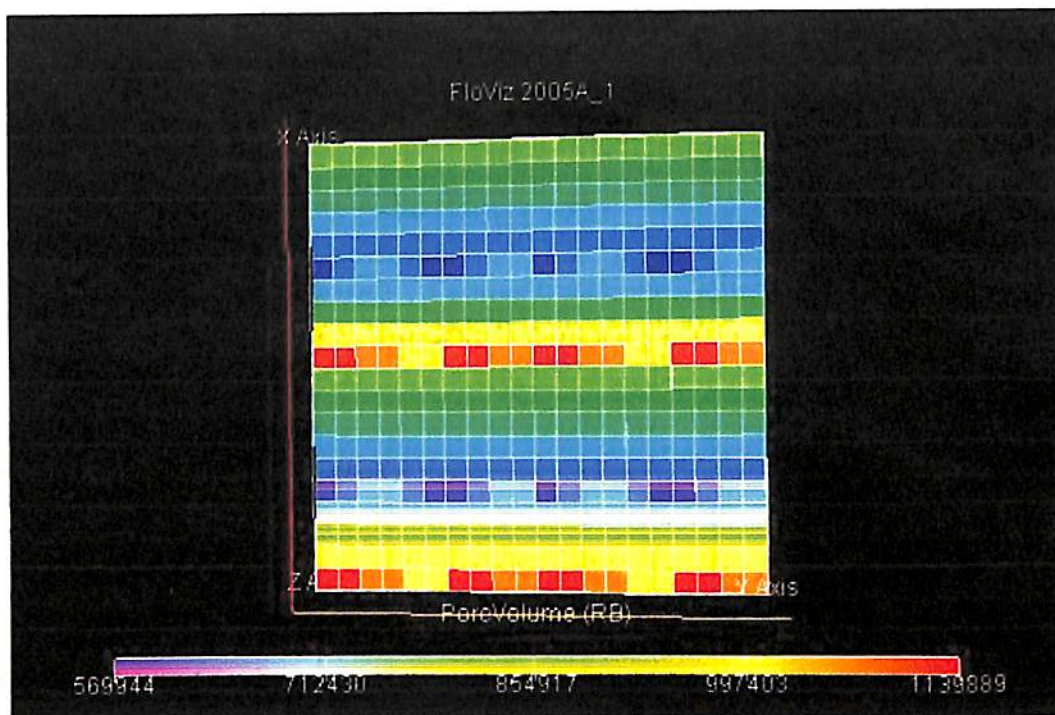


Fig. 4. Pore volume distribution

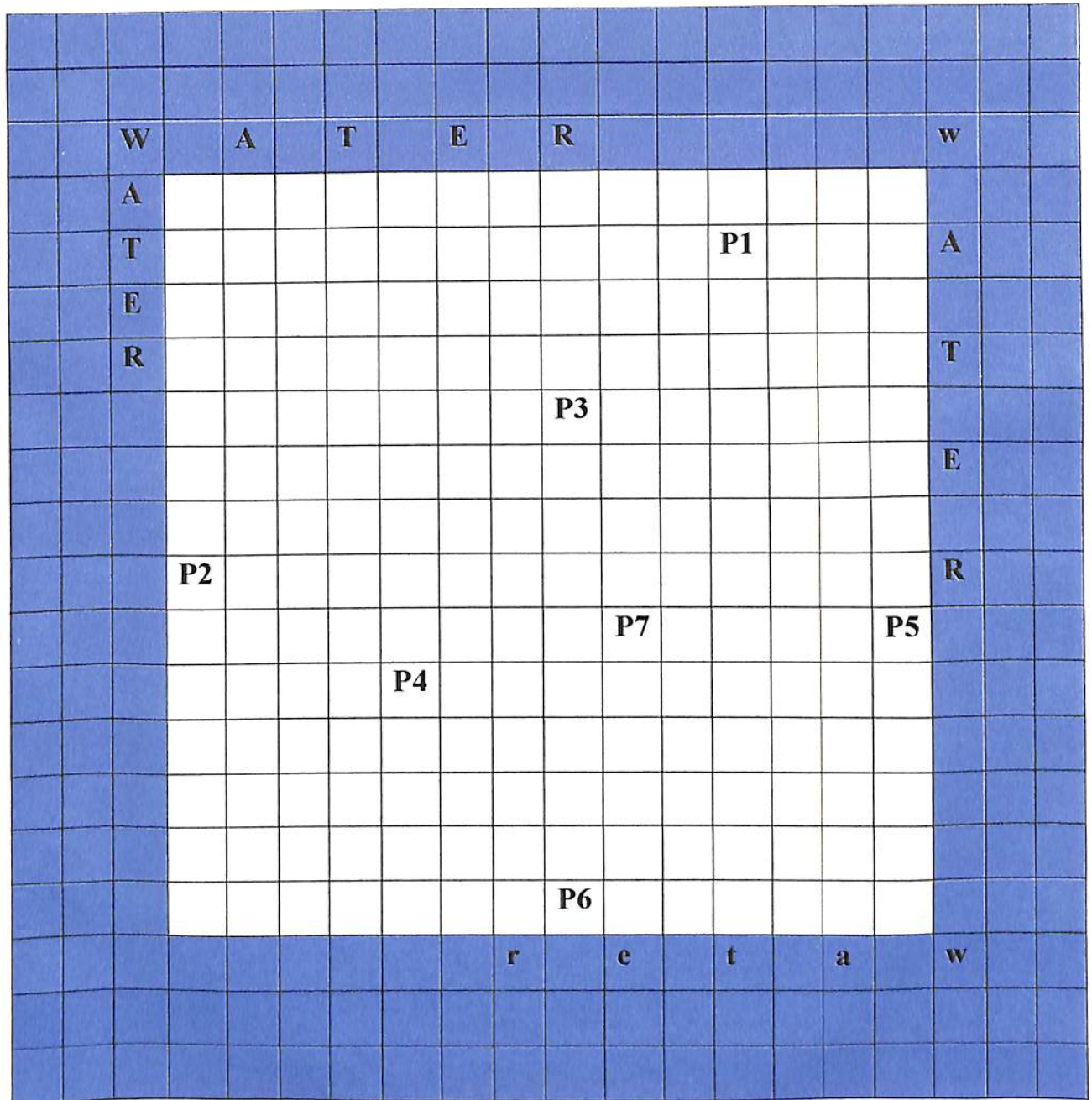
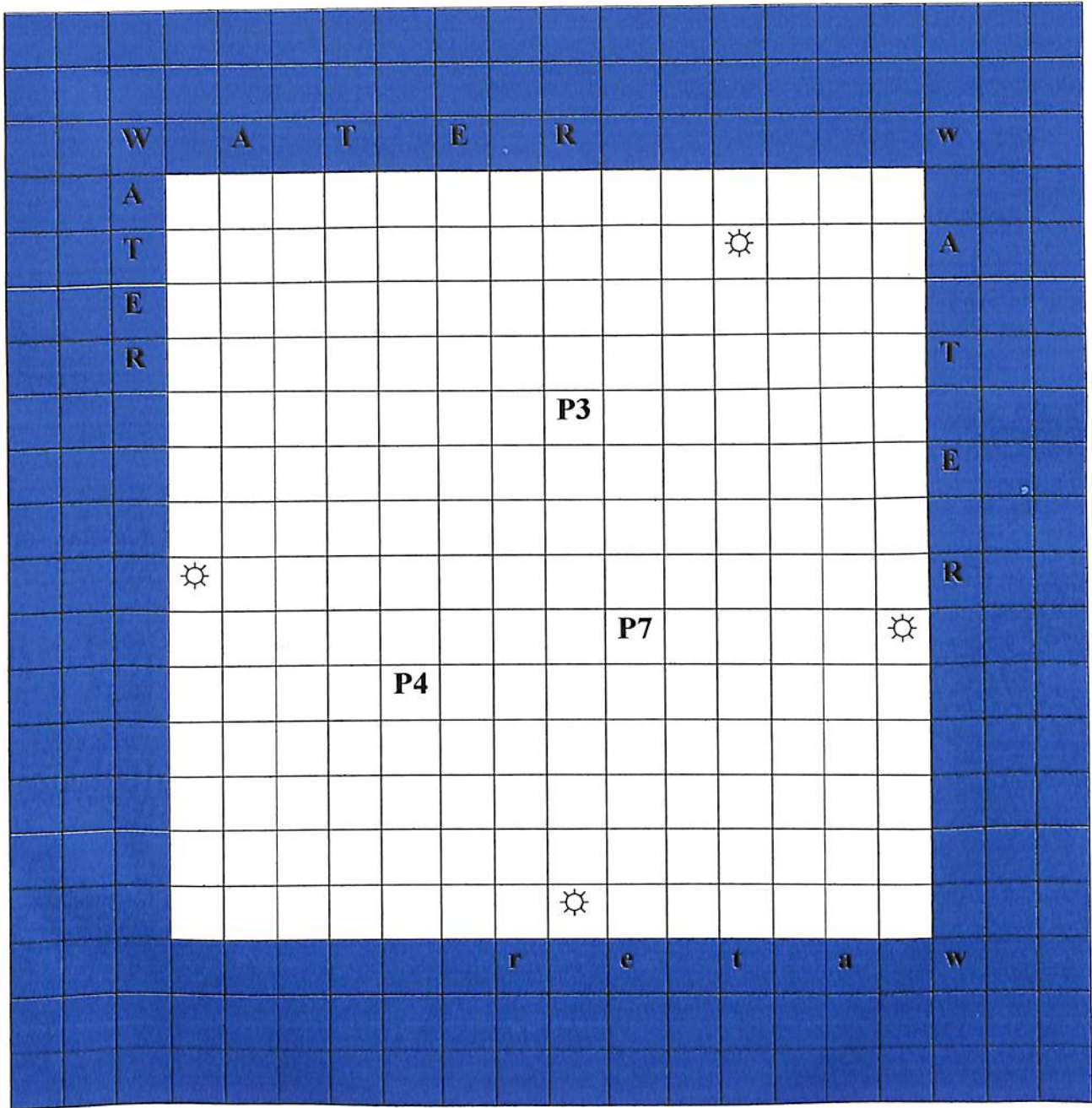


Fig. B Production Schemes

Fig: A Production scheme 1



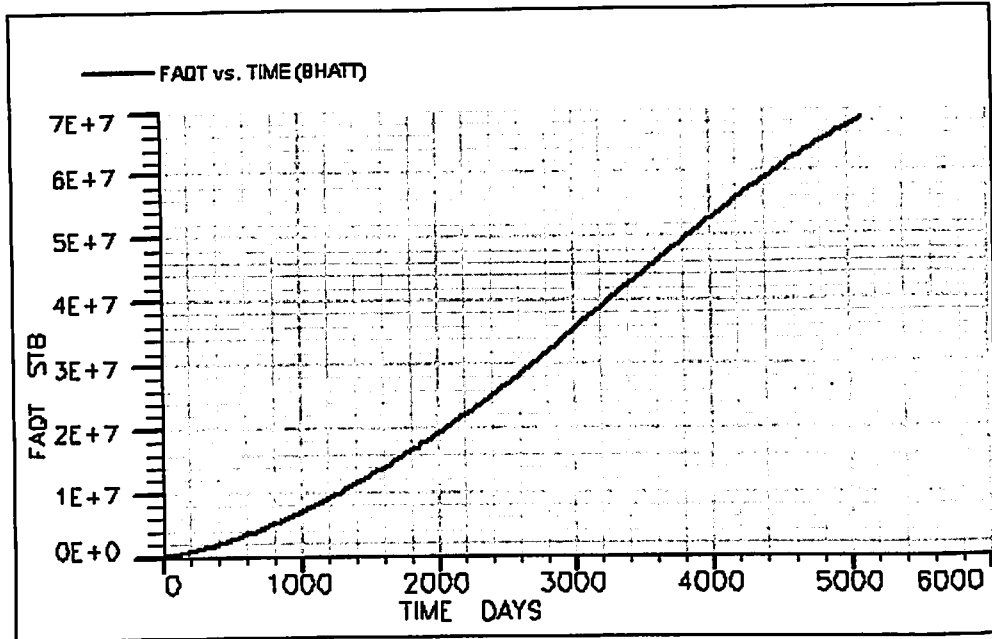
**Fig. B Production Scheme2**

☀ denotes a shut in well

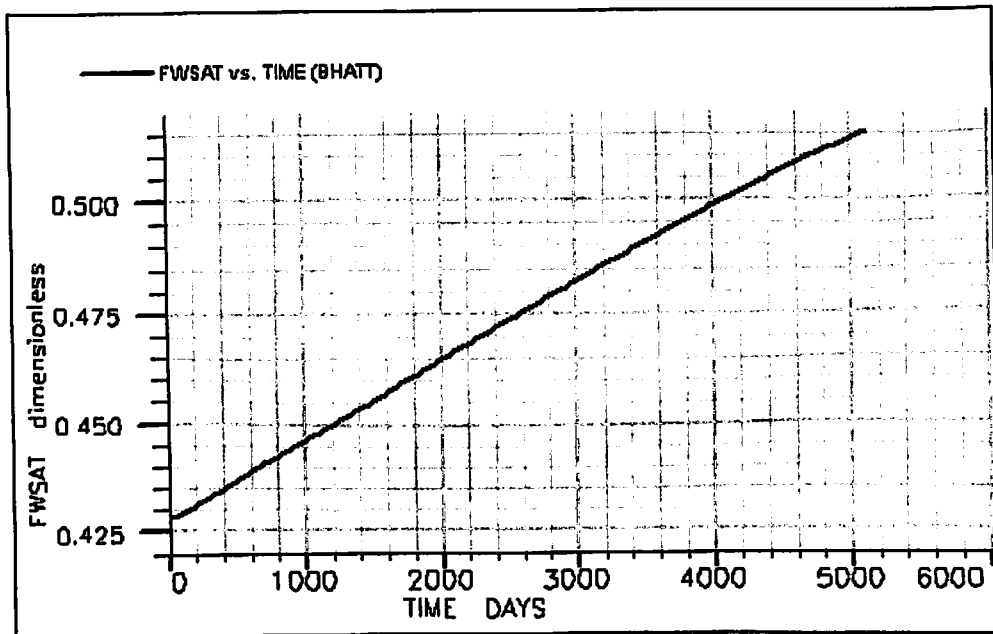
## APPENDIX C

### Graphs for case1

#### 1. Cumulative Aquifer influx: c1.1

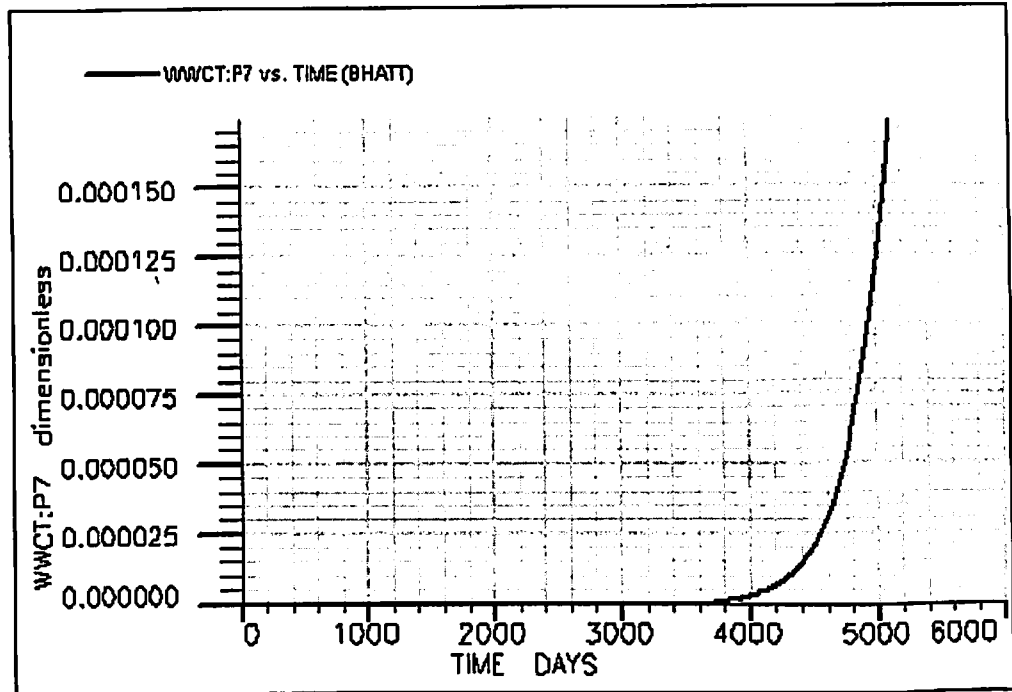


#### 2. Field water saturation: c1.2

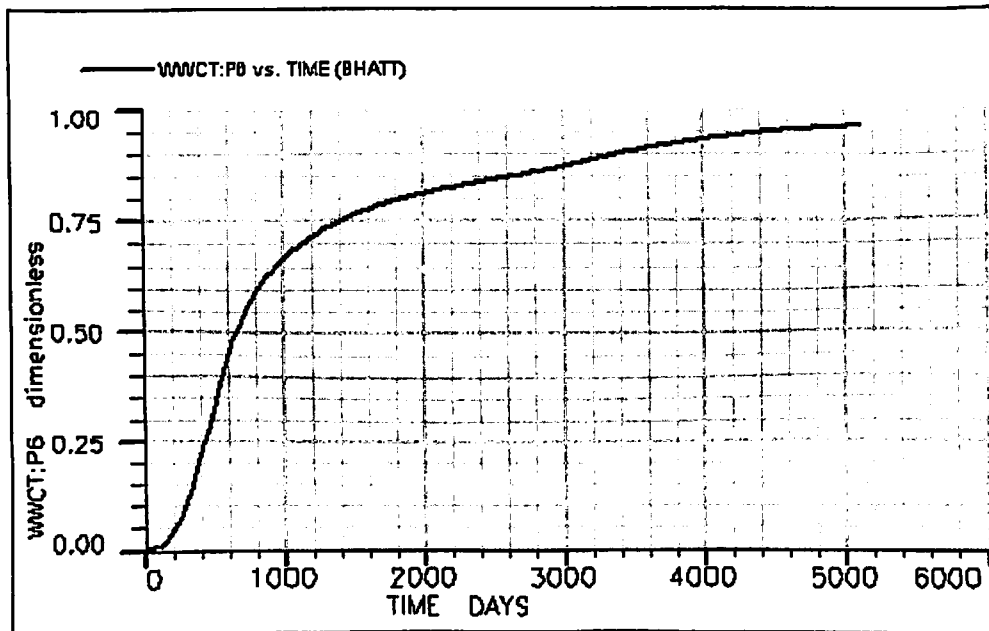




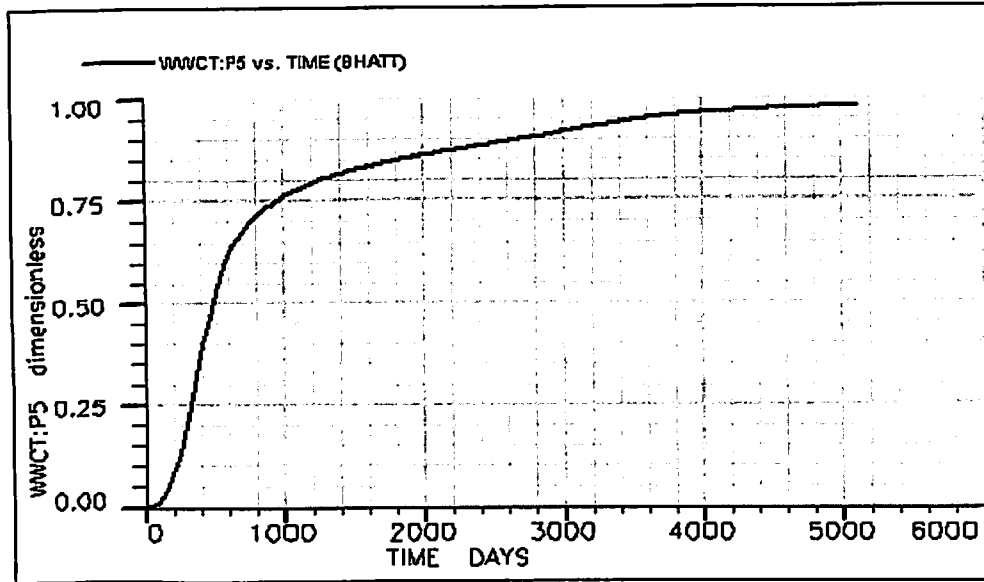
### 3. Water cut for well P7: c1.3



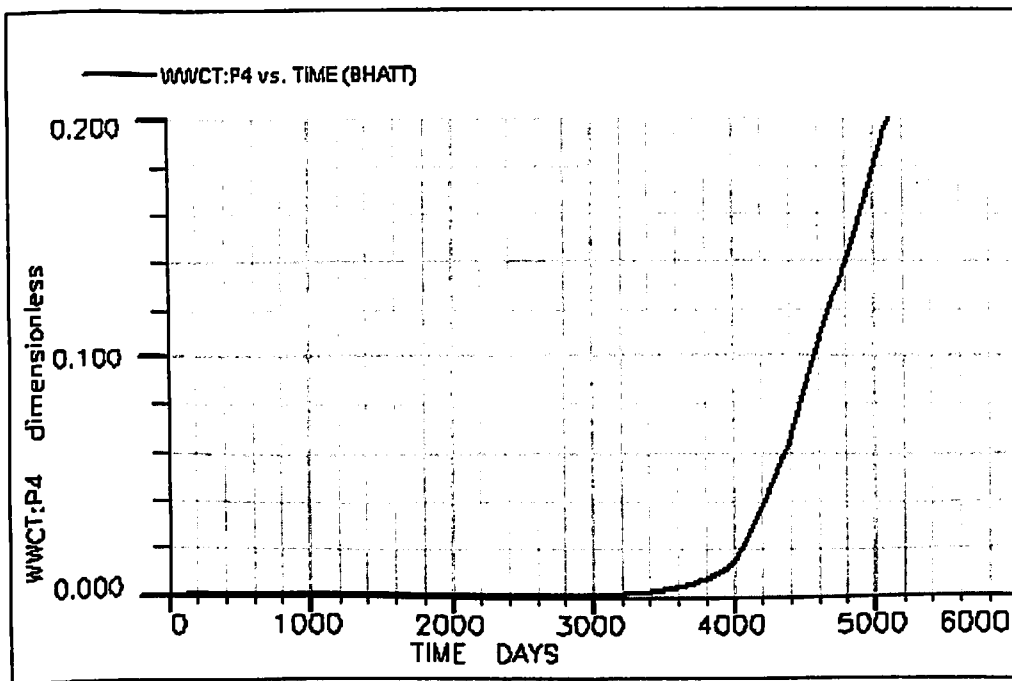
### 4. Water cut for well P6: c1.4



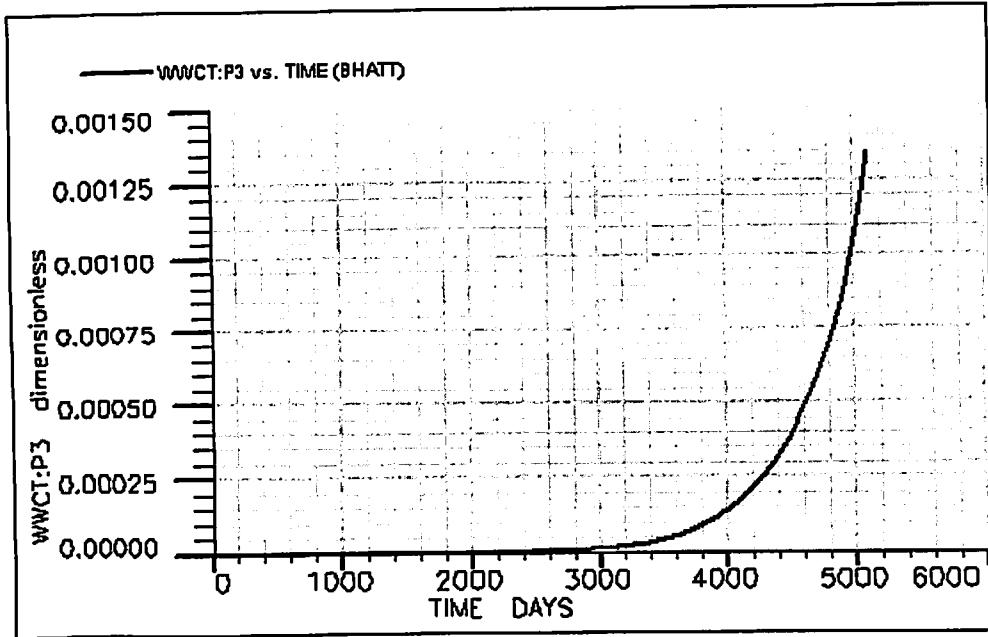
5. Water cut for well P5: c1.5



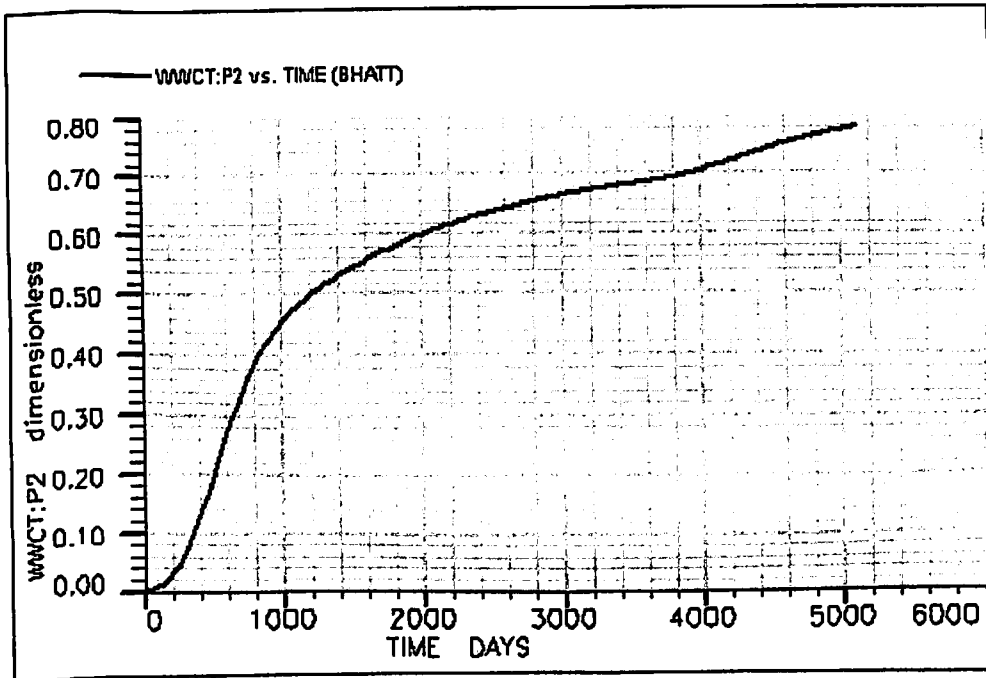
6. Water cut for well P4: c1.6



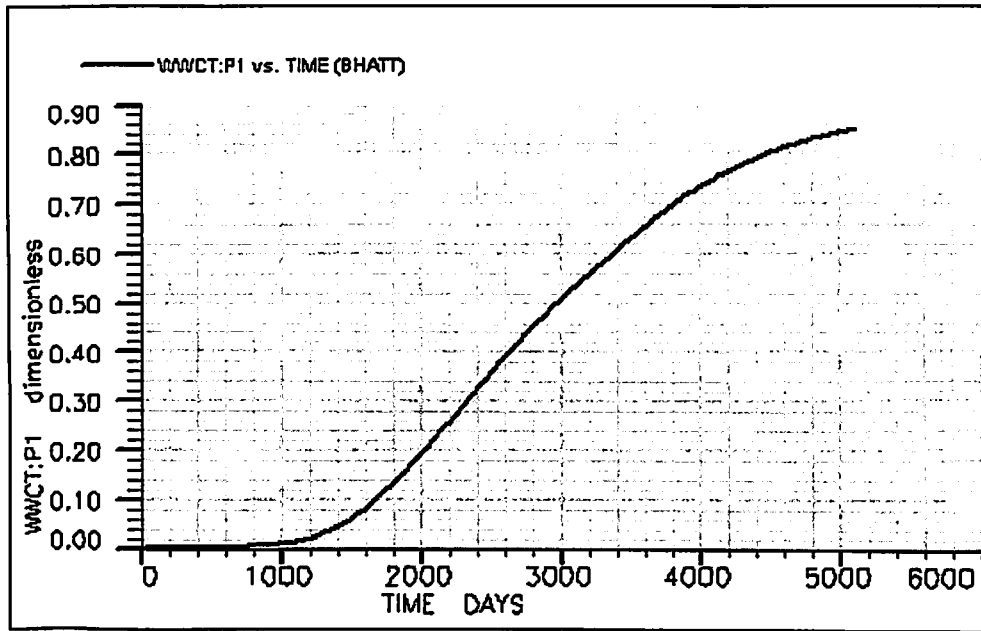
7. Water cut for well P3: c1.7



8 water cut for well P2: c1.8

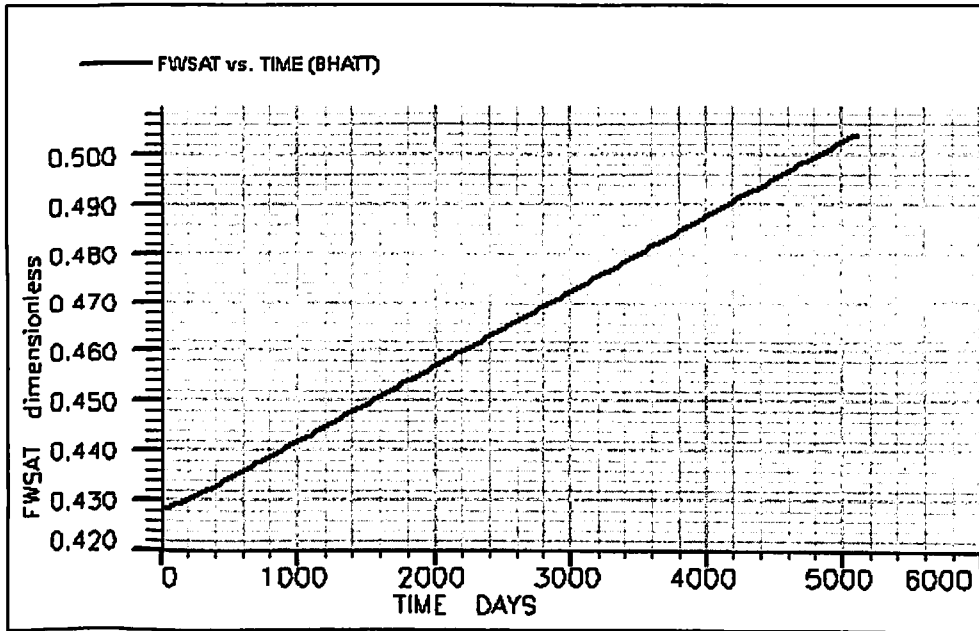


### 9 Water cut for well P1: c1.9

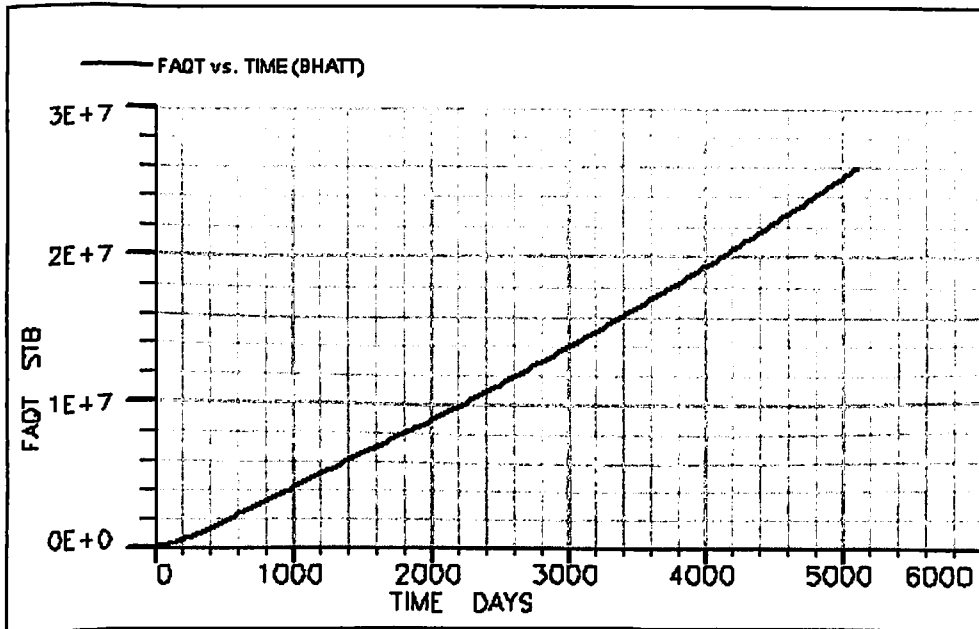


## Graphs For Case2

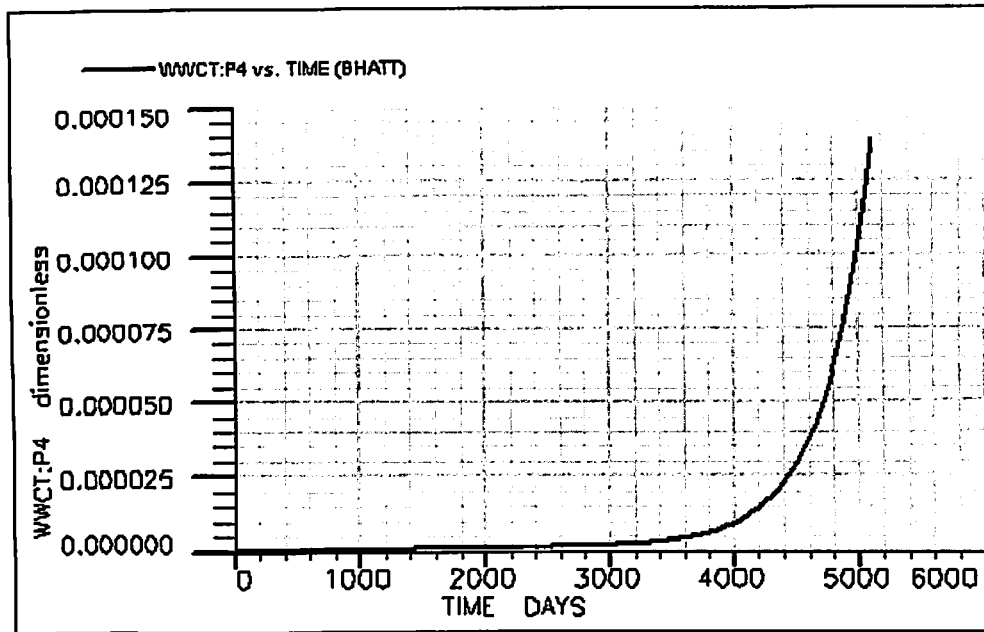
### 1. Field Water Saturation: c2.1



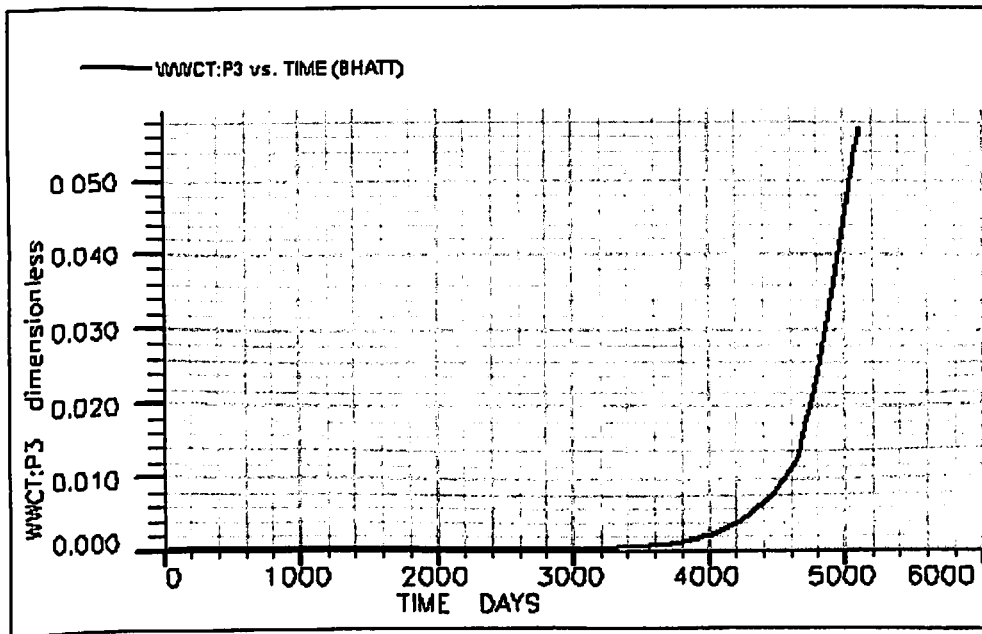
### 2. Cumulative Water Influx: c2.2



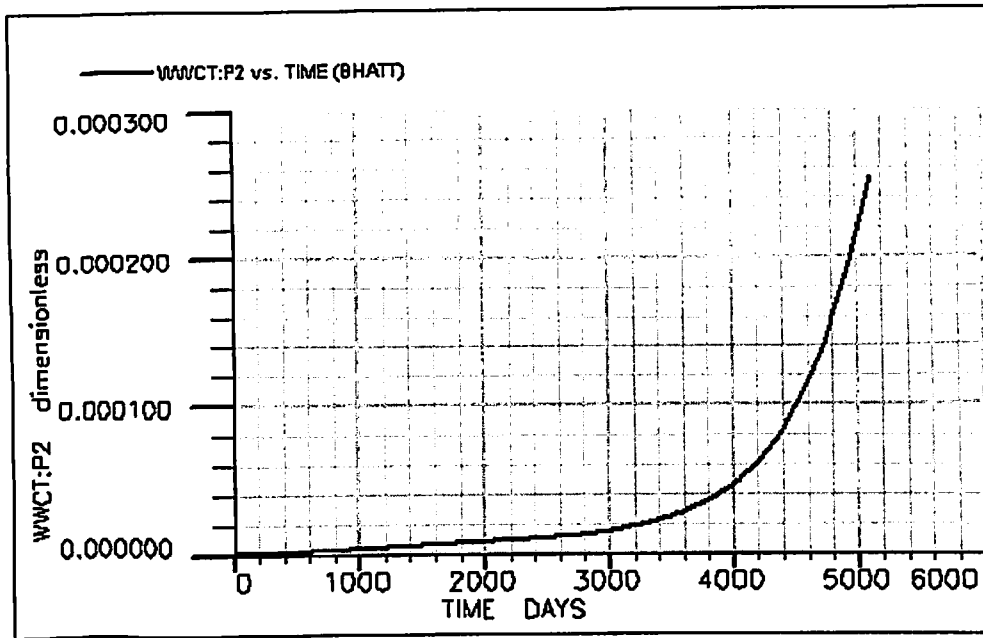
3. Water cut for well P4: c2.3



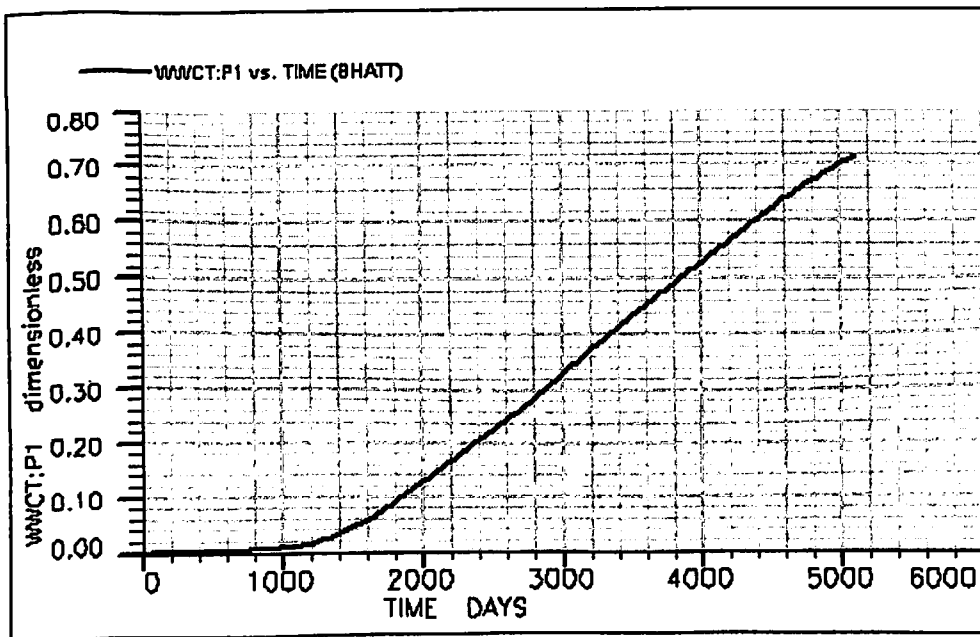
4. Water cut for well P3: c2.4



5. Water cut for well P2: c2.5



6. Water cut for well P1: c2.6



## Appendix D

This data.CD contains all the files required to do the simulation study, as was performed by us it also contains all the output results of both the cases and the self generated files.

