

SPE-220059 Watch the Reservoir! Improving Short-Term Production Forecast Through Transformers

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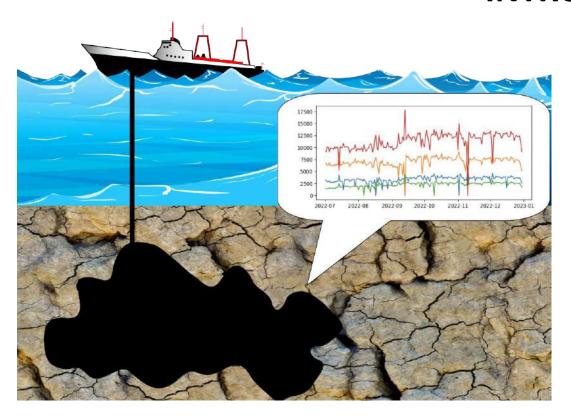








INTRODUCTION



Data-driven approaches

Statistical and machine learning methods

Lower complexity

Less information from hard-to-get sources

Good short-term forecast



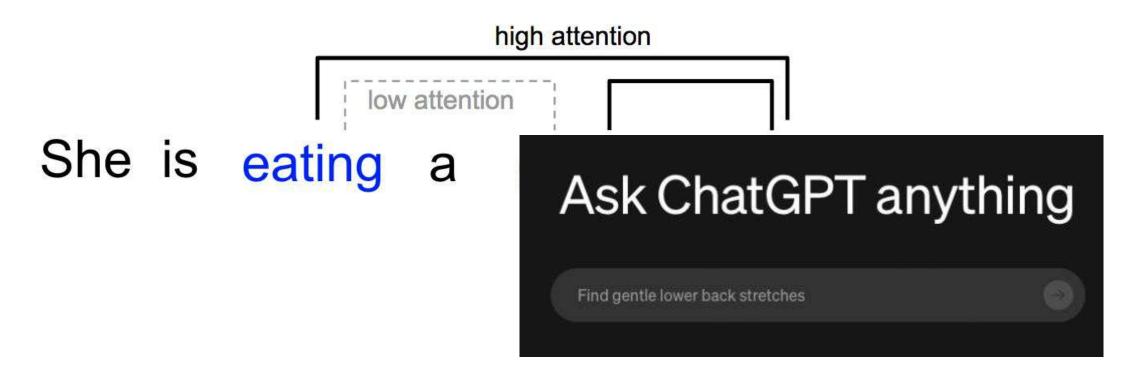
MOTIVATION

high attention low attention

She is eating a green apple.

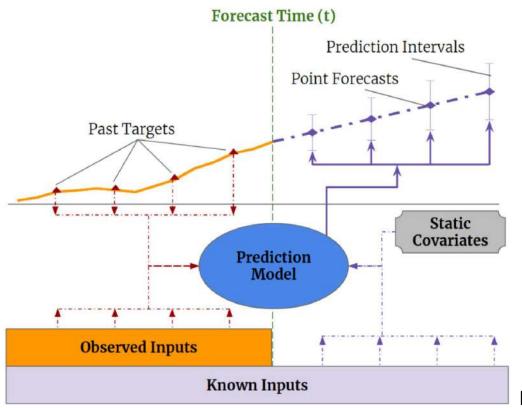


MOTIVATION





TEMPORAL FUSION TRANSFORMER



Proposed by Lim et al. (2021)

Inputs:

Static Metadata

Past Data

Known Future Inputs / Side information

Uses **LSTM layers** for local processing

Uses **self-attention** for long-term

dependencies

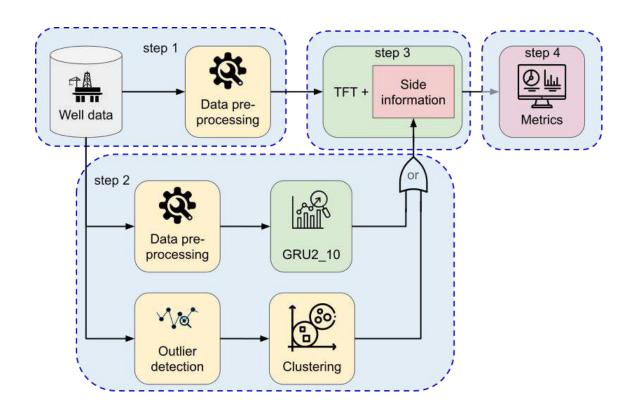
Predicts:

Quantile Forecasting

Figure extract from Lim et al. (2021)



PROPOSED METHODOLOGY



Step 1

Obtain well data and pre-process it

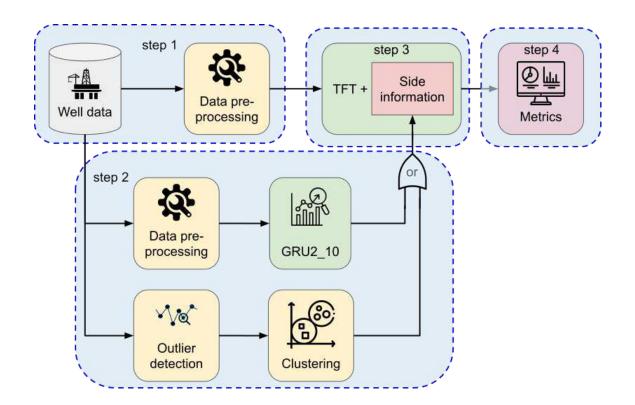
Step 2

Choose between:

- GRU2_10 forecasting (Werneck et at. 2022)
- Closures-based training data



PROPOSED METHODOLOGY



Step 3

Perform the TFT model using the output of **Step 2** as the Known Future Input / Side information

Step 4

Obtain the metrics of the performed forecasting

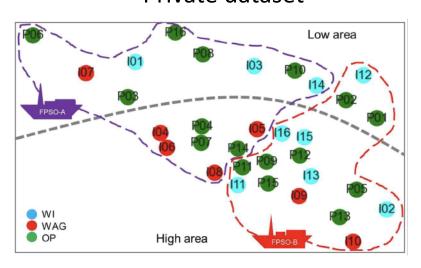
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DATASETS

Private dataset



Details

16 producers

7 WAGs

9 water injectors

5 years of production

Variables

BHP

Qo

Qg

Qw

WCUT

GOR

GLR

COORDs

REGION

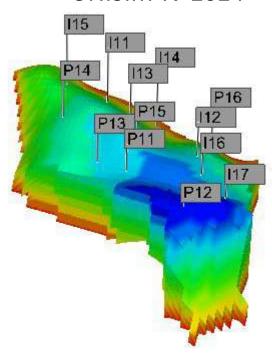
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DATASETS

UNISIM-IV-2024



Details

6 producers

6 WAGs

1 gas injector

Starts: April 27th, 2021

Ends: August 2nd, 2024

Benchmark based on a pre-salt

carbonate reservoir

Variables

BHP

Qo

Qg

Qw

WCUT

GOR

GLR

WELL_TYPE



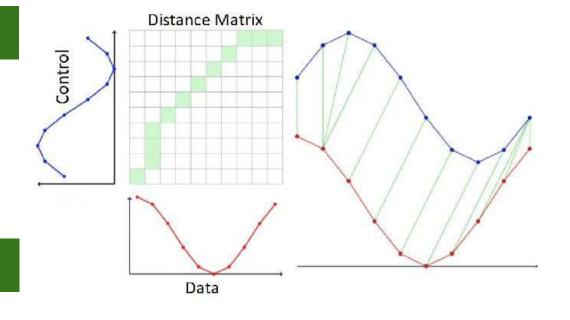
METRICS

Dynamic Time Warping (DTW)

- Used as a similarity metric between curves
- Get how the model follows the trend

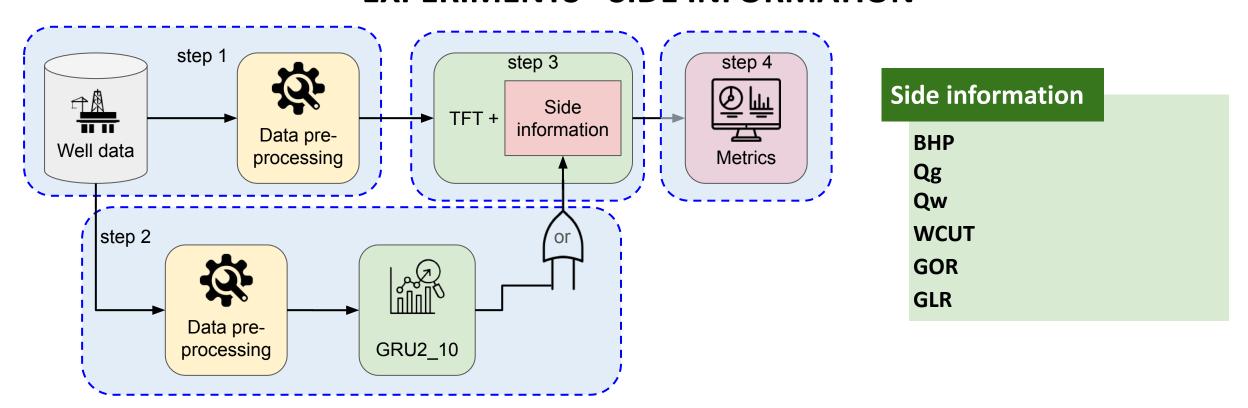
Symmetric Mean Absolute Percentage Error (SMAPE)

$$SMAPE(X,h) = \frac{100}{m} \sum_{i=1}^{m} \frac{|h(x^i) - y^i|}{(|y^i| + |h(x^i)|)/2}$$





EXPERIMENTS - SIDE INFORMATION





EXPERIMENTS - SIDE INFORMATION

Features - Ground truth	P1	P2	Р3	P4	P5
Qg	18.76	42.10	5.80	13.01	59.35
Qw	29.74	39.21	11.10	17.23	69.49
ВНР	29.84	41.38	7.83	8.63	64.99
WCUT	31.59	37.28	11.65	9.89	67.16
GOR	30.99	45.24	9.26	12.74	65.19
GLR	30.86	37.58	10.85	17.25	63.63



EXPERIMENTS - SIDE INFORMATION - PRIVATE DATASET

Augmentation	Model	Metric	P1	P2	Р3	P4	Р5
No augmentation	GRU2_10	SMAPE	34.29	46.01	14.55	40.32	42.20
		DTW	541.57	321.91	188.13	303.99	431.18
	TFT	SMAPE	32.49	40.33	14.53	46.24	42.67
		DTW	424.96	276.46	187.92	658.16	439.00
Augmentation 3h	GRU2_10	SMAPE	32.82	42.70	15.32	40.44	45.03
		DTW	433.83	184.55	178.87	295.66	343.25
	TFT	SMAPE	32.49	40.01	14.88	40.16	43.58
		DTW	424.96	233.52	184.50	325.89	364.97

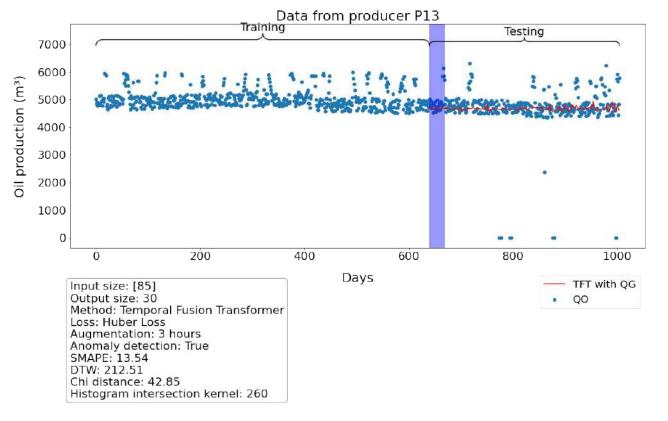


EXPERIMENTS - SIDE INFORMATION - UNISIM-IV DATASET

Augmentation	Model	Metric	P11	P12	P13	P14	P15	P16
No - augmentation	GRU2_10	SMAPE	9.18	11.47	14.14	10.01	12.92	15.50
		DTW	193.98	204.51	231.93	131.88	226.78	215.58
	TFT	SMAPE	11.54	12.01	13.36	9.56	12.75	14.26
		DTW	248.61	214.54	221.75	128.66	226.81	189.11
Augmentation 3h	GRU2_10	SMAPE	10.44	12.05	14.64	10.49	13.57	13.48
		DTW	167.24	197.98	213.70	124.65	221.44	152.79
	TFT	SMAPE	10.11	12.21	13.54	9.77	12.85	13.38
		DTW	195.93	197.10	212.51	128.72	222.63	170.70

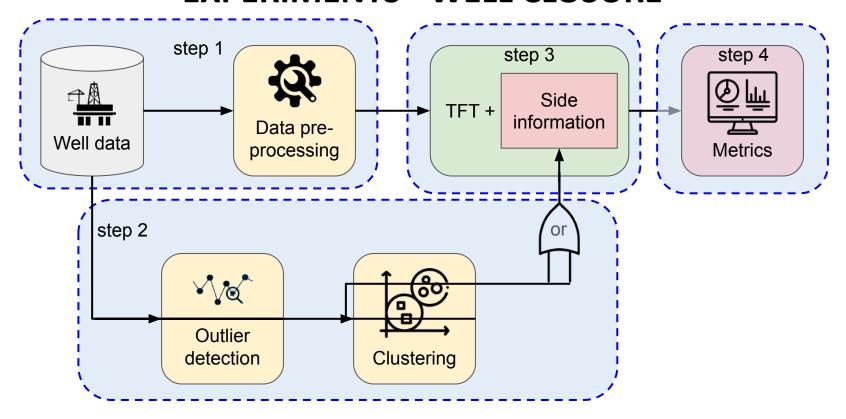


EXPERIMENTS - SIDE INFORMATION - UNISIM-IV DATASET



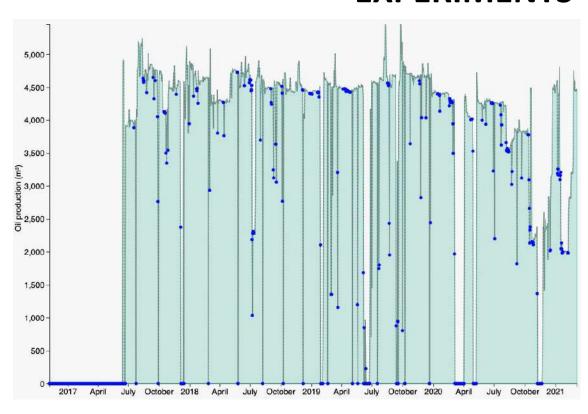


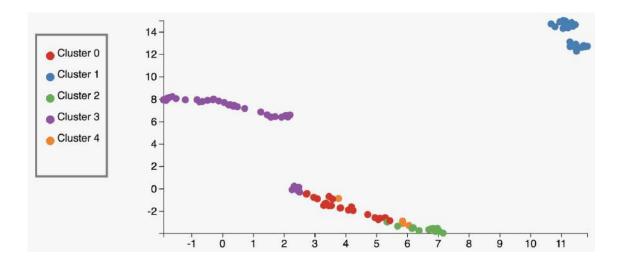
EXPERIMENTS - WELL CLOSURE





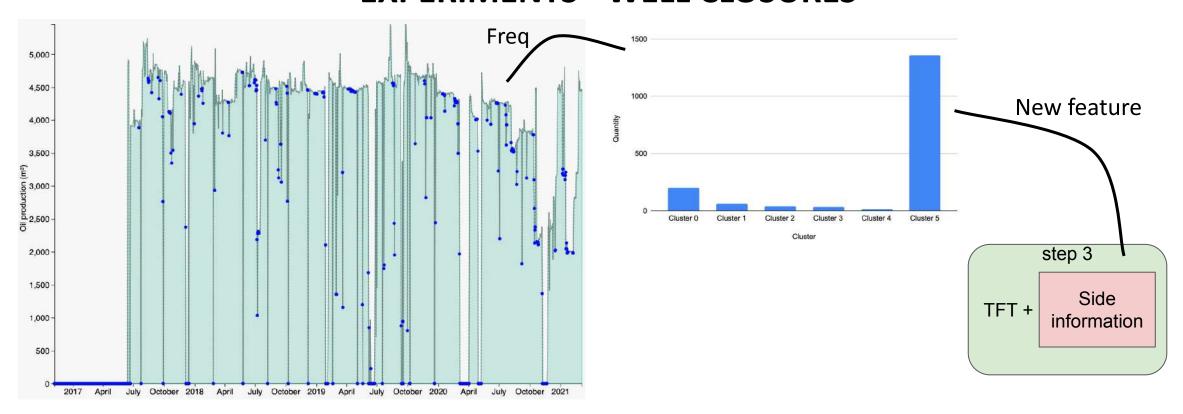
EXPERIMENTS - WELL CLOSURES







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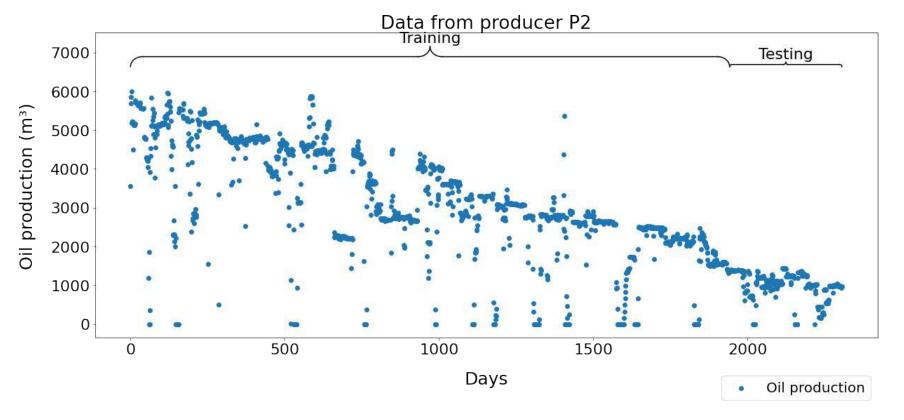


Models	P11	P12	P13	P14	P15	P16
DCA treated	0.52	3.19	1.57	0.59	0.38	1.52
DCA with closures	2.00	1.13	0.63	1.24	0.95	0.41
GRU2_10	0.58	0.77	1.28	0.72	0.49	0.80
TFT with closures	0.88	0.49	0.67	0.53	1.07	0.25

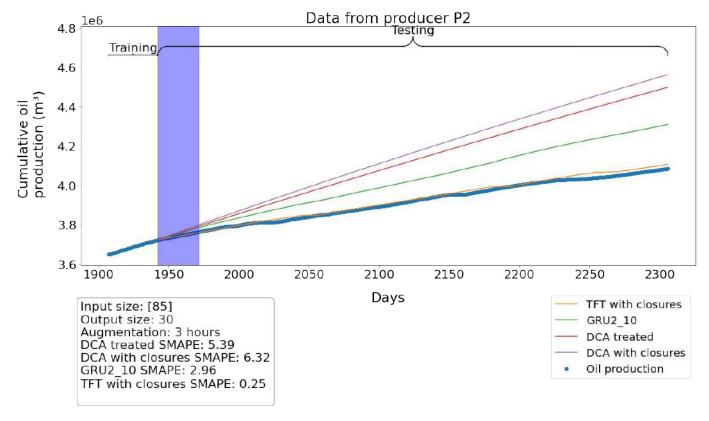


Models	P1	P2	Р3	P4	P5
DCA treated	1.20	5.39	0.25	2.78	0.55
DCA with closures	1.31	6.32	0.71	2.01	1.46
GRU2_10	1.52	2.96	0.22	1.35	0.40
TFT with closures	0.80	0.25	2.53	0.32	1.44









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CONCLUSIONS

We explored which information to use as the TFT's side information to improve the forecasting. Gas was the feature with best results. Forecasting could be improved with the knowledge of a specialist about the target well.

By providing accurate forecasts, it is possible to have better management of resources, optimize production, and plan maintenance.

We also proposed a method for including historical closures in a final cumulative production. It was successfully applied in two datasets, especially with challenging data.

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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Backup slides







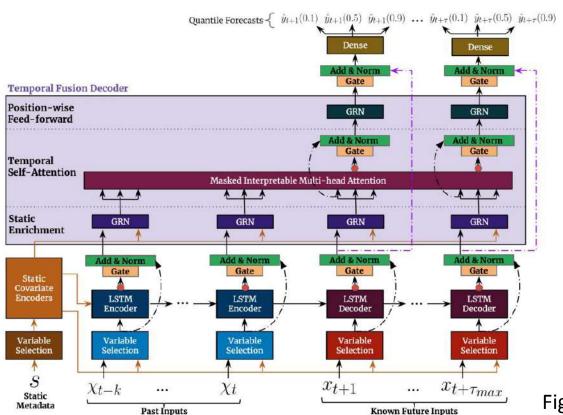








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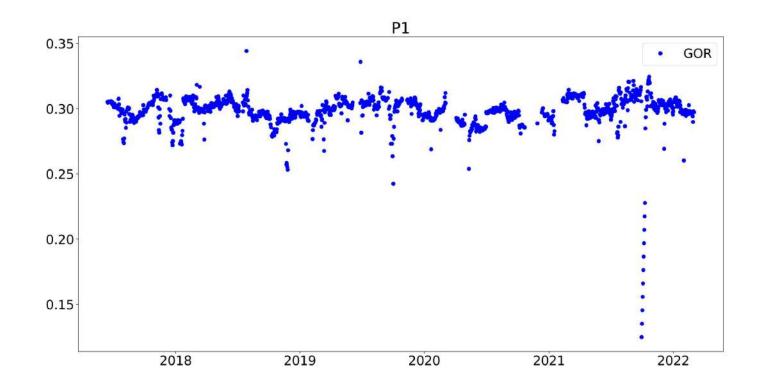


METRICS

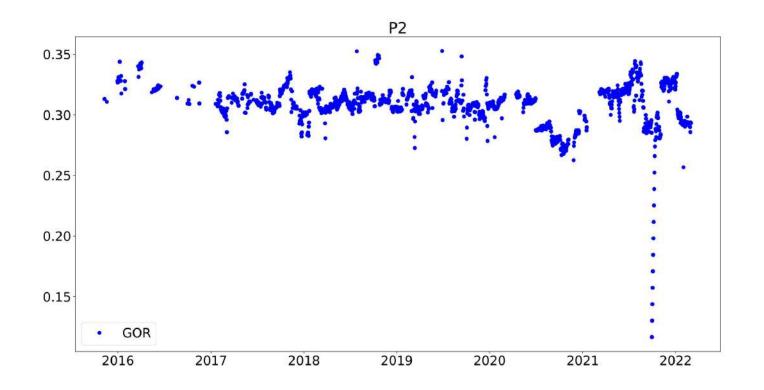
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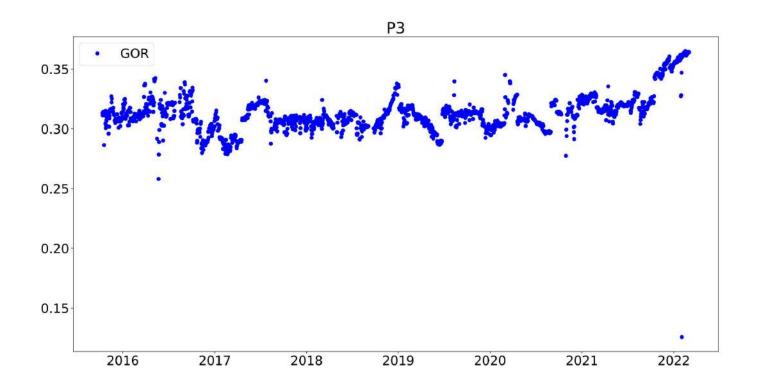




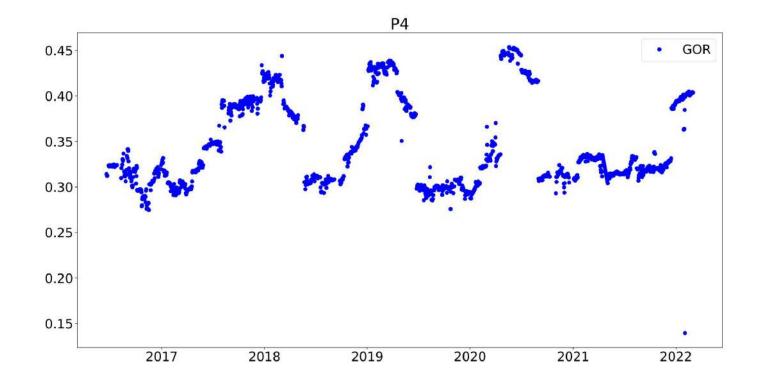




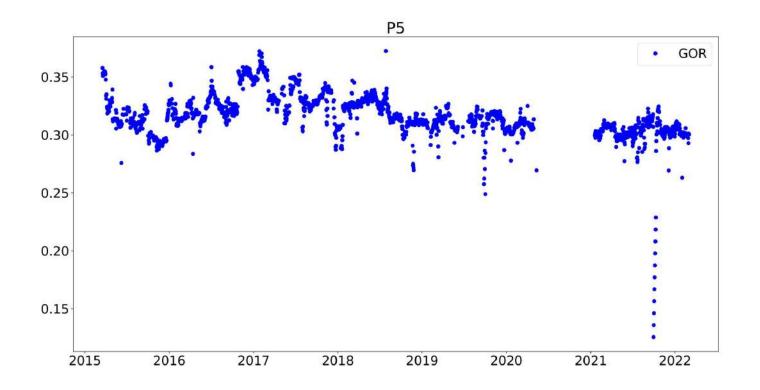














EXPERIMENTS - QUANTILE FORECASTING

