

## Fuzzy Multi-Criterial Choice of Geological and Technical Measures

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### Abstract

The work solves the problem of automating the process planning of assigning geological and technical measures (GTM) at oil fields in conditions of uncertainty. A decision support system is being developed to help an expert make an informed decision about the method of influence of geological and technical measures on an oil reservoir. From the point of view of the imposed restrictions on the choice of geological and technical measures, various types of geological and physical parameters are highlighted. To solve this problem, a fuzzy-production model is proposed for the representation of expert knowledge. A feature of this model is the possibility of different types of parameters use to impose restrictions on the choice of geological and technical measures, using fuzzy restrictions and setting their weights, as well as formalizing the degree of an expert confidence in the reliability of the rule being formed. They provided the possibility of fuzzy modifier use in the conditions of fuzzy production rules for fuzzy constraint correction. To determine the weights of fuzzy constraints in the conditions of the rules, an approach is used based on a multi-criteria assessment of constraints, carried out using the hierarchy analysis method (HAM). The following were used as the criteria for evaluation the weights: the importance of the corresponding geological and physical parameter for an expert, the completeness of the available information on the studied parameter, the relevance of the values, the complexity of obtaining the values. The final choice of geological and technical measures is carried out on the basis of a fuzzy multi-criteria choice according to the following

criteria: satisfaction of the fuzzy production model limitations, high technological efficiency, high economic effect, and the impact on the environment. Based on the knowledge of experts, a knowledge base has been formed that includes fuzzy production rules for choosing 81 different geological and technical measures at production wells using the restrictions on 15 geological and physical parameters. The knowledge base has been tested at the wells of the Feofanovskoye field, Alkeevskaya, Chishminskaya areas. The development of recommendations was carried out in conditions of information incompleteness on a number of parameters of the set. The results generated by the decision support system correspond to the decisions made by the experts.

**Keywords-** Knowledge Base, Fuzzy Logic, Fuzzy Production Model, Geological And Technical Event, Hierarchy Analysis Method, Decision Support

### I. INTRODUCTION

At present, the problem of oil field development efficiency increase [1-3], especially those at the late stage of their development [4], is becoming increasingly important. This stage is characterized by the presence of a large share of hard-to-recover oil reserves, and its extraction rate decrease [5, 6]. To stabilize the rate of oil withdrawal at the late stage, geological and technical measures (GTM) are often carried out [7, 8], the choice of which is carried out by the experts of oil and gas production departments (OGPD).

When they plan the sequence of geological and technical measures in an oil field, the experts face many difficulties, the main of which are the following ones [9]:

1) multicriteria of the problem being solved, subjectivity and unequal criteria for geological and technical measure selection;

2) the uncertainty of the available information, expressed in the vagueness of the imposed restrictions on the choice of geological and technical measures, possible inaccuracy and incompleteness of the geological and technical information stored in the database of the OGPD [10, 11].

These difficulties make it difficult to solve efficiently the task of planning geological and technical measures by the experts of OGPD, which leads to the need to develop a knowledge representation model for them [12] and a decision support system [13-16], which helps to select geological and technical measures in the conditions of the above difficulties. These issues were studied in the works by R.Kh. Muslimov, N.A. Eremin, A.E. Altunin and others [17-19]. However, they did not cover all of the above complexities. This article is devoted to this issue solution.

## II. METHODS

The main information for the selection of effective geological and technical measures in oil fields (which allow to ensure the target levels of oil production) are the operating conditions of a development object, determined by geological and physical parameters [20]. The problem of GTM choice to be solved is determined as follows.

Let us denote a set of geological and technical measures through  $T$ ,  $\Pi = \{P_i\}_{i=1,p}$  – operating conditions of the development object - geological and physical parameters (GPP),  $C = \{C_i\}_{i=1,\gamma}$  – the criteria for selection geological and technical measures. It is required to find one or several geological and technical measures, the purpose of which is the most expedient in the current conditions.

From the point of view of the imposed restrictions on the choice of GTM, geological and 1) a list of values;

2) numerical without gradations with restrictions in the form of a numerical segment characterizing the lower and upper boundaries;

3) a list of gradations with restrictions in the form of linguistic categories (the set of numerical intervals).

To represent the expert's knowledge about the choice of geological and technical measures based on the values of geological and physical parameters, it is proposed to use the modernized form of fuzzy products "IF <list of conditions> THEN <decision taken>" [22]. To take into account the difficulties listed earlier in making decisions, a modified model of the following form was proposed [23]:

$$R_j : (P^j, \tilde{A}^j, w^j, CF^j, T^j). \quad (1)$$

In this model  $P^j = \{P_i^j\}$ ,  $P_i^j \in \Pi$  – a set of parameters,  $\tilde{A}^j$  – a set of restrictions on the parameters specified in a fuzzy form,  $w^j$  – the weights of restrictions  $\tilde{A}^j$ ,  $CF^j \in [0;1]$  – the reliability degree of the rule  $R_j$ ,  $T^j \in T$  – GTM, recommended to be carried out in an oil field while meeting the specified restrictions.

Clear constraints on the parameters of the set  $P^j$  are defined as an enumeration of a list of possible values or numerical ranges. The fuzzy constraints  $\tilde{A}_i^j$  for the parameters of the 2nd and the 3rd types are formed by blurring the left and right boundaries of the numerical intervals established by expert [24, 25]. The blurring of numerical intervals is carried out using fixed blur modifiers [26, 27], converting these intervals into fuzzy L-R-type intervals [28], taking into account a fixed percentage of the numerical value of clear interval boundaries. In this paper, it is proposed to use the following blur modifiers: CLOSE (5% of blur), ABOUT (10%), APPROXIMATE (25%), COARSE (50%). Fuzzy restrictions on the parameters of the "List of values" type are determined using the membership function, formed by an expert way [29-31]. The weights of fuzzy constraints  $w^j$  are formed expertly using the hierarchy analysis method [32]. The method of forming the weights will be discussed below.

For the operation of the decision support system, using the knowledge of experts in the form of the model (1), it is required to determine the operation scheme of the inference machine (IM). This IM should operate on the proposed rules, as well as form decisions in the event of a possible lack of information on a number of parameters.

The following scheme of IM work is proposed, which forms the final result based on a set of intermediate assessments.

1. Calculation of operation degree concerning the following conditions  $S_{R_j} \in [0;1]$  of the specific rule  $R_j$ . This assessment determines the complex degree of satisfaction of the actual GFP values  $P_i^j \in P^j$  to the restrictions  $\tilde{A}_i^j \in \tilde{A}^j$  imposed on them in the rule. It is formed on the basis of calculation the degrees of membership of the parameter real values to the constraint membership functions taking into account the weights  $w^j$ .

2. The calculation of confidence degree to the formed decision  $S_{D_j} \in [0;1]$ . This estimate expresses the completeness of the initial information about the GFP values  $P_i^j \in P^j$ . Its value is determined as the ratio of the restriction total weight of the known parameter values to the total weight of all restrictions in the rule under consideration.

3. Assessment of reliability degree concerning the rule  $CF^j \in [0;1]$ . This assessment characterizes the expert's confidence in the universality of the rule  $R_j$  and is assigned to the rule by the expert himself.

4. The assessment of the final coefficient of reliability  $Comp_{R_j}$ . This estimate determines the final degree of decision reliability taken by the rule  $R_j$  and is formed on the basis of previously calculated estimates as follows:  

$$Comp_{R_j} = S_{R_j} \cdot S_{D_j} \cdot CF^j.$$

5. The assessment of the recommendation reliability  $TE_k$  on GTM technology use is determined in the case of a conflict set in the inference engine. To resolve the conflict, the maximum final confidence factor is determined  

$$TE_k = \max_{j=1, \dots, t_k} Comp_{R_j}, R_j \in \bar{R}_k.$$

To form the weights of fuzzy constraints in the conditions of the rules, an approach is used based on a multi-criteria assessment of constraints carried out with the help of the MAI [32]. The following were used as the criteria for evaluating the weights:

-  $K_1$  = the importance of the geological and physical parameter for an expert (this criterion determines the priority of the studied parameter use by an expert when they decide on the assignment of GTM);

-  $K_2$  = completeness of available information on the parameter under study  $P_i \in \Pi$  (incompleteness of information on the parameter reduces its preference for use in the decision support system);

-  $K_3$  = the relevance of the parameter  $P_i \in \Pi$  values (the fact that the database used stores, for example, aggregated or averaged values of the parameter  $P_i$ , can reduce the weight of this parameter in the decision support system);

-  $K_4$  = the complexity of setting the parameter  $P_i \in \Pi$  values.

In addition, it is proposed to carry out a fuzzy multi-criteria choice of GTM technologies in the presence of the following parameters:

-  $\tilde{C}_1$  = «Satisfaction with the constraints of the fuzzy production model» – characterizes the satisfaction of the GFP  $P_i^j$  with the fuzzy constraints  $\tilde{A}_i^j$  imposed on them;

-  $\tilde{C}_2$  = «High technological efficiency» in the form of volumes of additionally produced oil;

-  $\tilde{C}_3$  = «High economic effect» – characterizes the expected effect in monetary terms at GTM value;

-  $\tilde{C}_4$  = «Impact on the environment» – characterizes the lack of technology impact  $T^j \in T$  on the ecology of the environment.

Let's denote the fuzzy set of preference of alternatives via  $\tilde{C} = \{\mu_C(T^1)/T^1, \dots, \mu_C(T^n)/T^n\}$  by the criterion  $\tilde{C}$ . Then, in the presence of  $\alpha_r$  criteria, the final choice of alternatives is carried out according to the formula  $\tilde{D} = \tilde{C}_1^{\alpha_1} \cap \tilde{C}_2^{\alpha_2} \cap \dots \cap \tilde{C}_r^{\alpha_r}$ . It is proposed to determine the weights of the criteria  $\alpha_i$  using the hierarchy analysis method [32]. The alternative with the highest value of the set  $\tilde{D}$  membership function is chosen as the best.

### III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

With the help of the MAI, the weights of the  $K_1$ - $K_4$  criteria were formed, used in calculating the importance of the restrictions  $\tilde{A}_i^j \in \tilde{A}^j$ , presented in Table 1.

**Table 1.** Weights of Criteria  $K_1$ - $K_4$

| Criterion | Weight |
|-----------|--------|
| $K_1$     | 0,652  |
| $K_2$     | 0,204  |
| $K_3$     | 0,102  |
| $K_4$     | 0,042  |

The weights of the constraints on the parameters  $P_i \in \Pi$  by the criterion  $K_1$  are set by the expert method independently for each rule  $R_j$  according to the Table 2.

**Table 2.** Parameter  $P_i \in \Pi$  Weights By Criterion  $K_1$

| Weight | Linguistic interpretation of importance |
|--------|---|
| 0,2    | very weak                               |
| 0,4    | not strong                              |
| 0,6    | moderate                                |
| 0,8    | important                               |
| 1      | very important                          |

The set of parameters used by the decision support system and their weights according to  $K_2$ - $K_4$  criteria, calculated using the MAI, are presented in Table 3. Further, the final weight of the parameter in the rule was determined as the product of all weights.

**Table 3.** The Set of Parameters  $\Pi$  and Their Importance Weights by Criteria K2-K4

| Parameter   | Weight by criterion |       |       |
|---|---------------------|-------|-------|
|   | $K_2$               | $K_3$ | $K_4$ |
| Horizon type  | 0,07                | 0,1   | 0,14  |
| Collector type  | 0,07                | 0,1   | 0,14  |
| Reservoir pressure                                    | 0,02                | 0,01  | 0,06  |
| Bottomhole pressure                                   | 0,01                | 0,04  | 0,04  |
| Water production                                      | 0,14                | 0,07  | 0,04  |
| Production water cut                                  | 0,14                | 0,07  | 0,04  |
| Oil flow rate   | 0,14                | 0,07  | 0,04  |
| Well type   | 0,19                | 0,18  | 0,16  |
| Heterogeneity   | 0,02                | 0,03  | 0,06  |
| Falling productivity rate                             | 0,01                | 0,04  | 0,04  |
| Reservoir injectivity                                 | 0,03                | 0,03  | 0,03  |
| The presence of removal of mechanical impurities      | 0,01                | 0,10  | 0,01  |
| Decrease in production rate after well workover (ORS) | 0,01                | 0,04  | 0,04  |
| Well workover, not related to waterproofing           | 0,02                | 0,11  | 0,11  |
| Density of residual balance reserves                  | 0,11                | 0,02  | 0,04  |

Using the hierarchy analysis method, the following criteria  $\tilde{C}_1 - \tilde{C}_4$  weights were determined:  $\alpha_1=2,136$ ;  $\alpha_2=0,292$ ;  $\alpha_3=0,788$ ;  $\alpha_4=0,788$ . Based on these weights, a final fuzzy set  $\tilde{D}$  of GTM recommended for appointment was formed:

$$\tilde{D} = \tilde{C}_1^{2.136} \cap \tilde{C}_2^{0.292} \cap \tilde{C}_3^{0.788} \cap \tilde{C}_4^{0.788}$$

The proposed approach to multi-criteria decision making is implemented in the decision support system, which forms recommendations on the appointment of GTM in production wells, guided by generalized expert experience formalized in the form of the model (1).

#### IV. SUMMARY

Based on the knowledge of experts, a knowledge base was formed [33], including fuzzy production rules for selection 81 different geological and technical measures at production wells using the restrictions on 15 geological and physical parameters. The knowledge base has been tested at the wells of the Feofanovskoye field, Alkeevskaya, and Chishminskaya areas. The development of recommendations was carried out in conditions of data incompleteness on a number of parameters of the set. The results generated by

the decision support system correspond to the decisions made by the experts.

#### V. CONCLUSIONS

One of the main problems when appointing geological and technical measures at oil fields as an expert is the multicriterion nature of the problem being solved, the subjectivity and inequality of the criteria for selecting geological and technical measures, the uncertainty of the available information, expressed in the vagueness of imposed restrictions on the choice of geological and technical measures, possible inaccuracy and incompleteness of geological and technical information stored in the OGPD database. These difficulties make it difficult to solve effectively the task of planning geological and technical measures by OGPD experts. To solve this problem, the paper proposes an approach to the development of a decision support system based on a new model of expert knowledge representation and a corresponding fuzzy inference scheme. The final choice of geological and technical measures is carried out on the basis of a fuzzy multi-criteria choice. The use of MAI made it possible to take into account the inequality of the criteria for selecting geological and technical measures. The final analysis of the results concerning GTM assignment, formed by the decision support system, showed that the results obtained correspond to the decisions made by the experts.

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