# Article information:

(PDF) Faulting and fault sealing in production simulation models: Brent Province, northern North Sea
<https://www.researchgate.net/publication/249553123_Faulting_and_fault_sealing_in_production_simulation_models_Brent_Province_northern_North_Sea>

# Article summary:

1. Faults in producing reservoirs can compartmentalize pressures and fluids, affecting field production characteristics.

2. The Brent Group fields in the northern North Sea have a complex arrangement of fault juxtapositions that impact the flow behavior during production simulation.

3. Incorporating geologically realistic fault geometries and fault transmissibility multipliers into production simulation models improves history matches and enhances the accuracy of fluid flow predictions.

# Article rating:

Appears moderately imbalanced: The article provides some useful information, but is missing several important points or pieces of evidence that would be required to present the discussed topics in a balanced and reliable way. You are encouraged to seek a more balanced perspective on the presented issues by exploring the provided research topics and looking at different information sources.

# Article analysis:

The article titled "Faulting and fault sealing in production simulation models: Brent Province, northern North Sea" discusses the importance of considering faults in reservoir modeling and simulation. The authors highlight the impact of fault juxtapositions on fluid flow and pressure compartmentalization in the Brent Group fields in the northern North Sea.

One potential bias in this article is that it is written by authors affiliated with Shell, a major oil and gas company. This affiliation may introduce a bias towards promoting the use of their methods and technologies. Additionally, the article does not mention any potential risks or limitations associated with incorporating fault transmissibility multipliers into simulation models.

The article provides some evidence to support its claims, such as examples of improved history matches when incorporating fault rock data into simulation models. However, it does not provide a comprehensive analysis of the potential uncertainties or limitations associated with these methods. There is also no discussion of any alternative approaches or counterarguments to the authors' findings.

Furthermore, the article focuses primarily on the benefits and effectiveness of incorporating fault data into simulation models, without discussing any potential drawbacks or challenges. It would have been useful to explore any limitations or uncertainties associated with capturing fault-horizon geometries from seismic interpretation or preserving this information during geocellular transfer.

Overall, while the article provides some valuable insights into the importance of considering faults in reservoir modeling, it lacks a balanced analysis that considers potential biases, limitations, and alternative perspectives.

# Topics for further research:

* Limitations of incorporating fault transmissibility multipliers in reservoir simulation models
* Challenges in capturing fault-horizon geometries from seismic interpretation
* Uncertainties in preserving fault information during geocellular transfer
* Alternative approaches to fault modeling in reservoir simulation
* Potential risks associated with fault sealing in production simulation models
* Counterarguments to the impact of fault juxtapositions on fluid flow and pressure compartmentalization in reservoirs.

# Report location:

<https://www.fullpicture.app/item/e1e3fb7f1e82c962f0b9e521bdde90b0>