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基于随机森林算法的低煤阶煤层气开发选区预测

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摘要:中国低煤阶煤层气资源丰富,且煤层气作为一种清洁能源,其开发和利用可有效地缓解我国天然气资源短缺问题,但是商业化规模开发稍显不足,亟需系统研究。煤层气高效开发的前提是有利区优选,但目前煤层气开发选区评价均涉及一定的主观人为因素,会间接影响或干扰预测效果。将黄陇煤田彬长矿区大佛寺井田低煤阶作为研究对象,以生产实际数据为基础,采用机器学习中的随机森林算法对该区煤层气开发选区做出预测。结果表明:①Pearson 关联系数(PCC)分析表明含气量、灰分、煤层净厚度、构造位置、顶板厚度、渗透率、储层压力和埋深这8个煤层气产出相关参数相互独立,可用于模型建立;②随机森林算法将煤层气开发选区划分为5类不同程度的区域,其中I类(极高)和II类(高有利)区占整个研究区域的13.88%,主要分布在井田的中部,西部存在II类(高有利区)分布,后续开发部署井位也可着重考虑,而井田的东南部不适于后续部署井位;③由接受者操作特征曲线(ROC)可知,一般成功率曲线与预测率曲线下的面积值(AUC)为0.961,表明随机森林模型预测精度较高,结果可靠。通过机器学习算法对煤层气开发选区进行综合预测,可规避传统算法中的人为主观因素,且具有较高的精度,可为后续非常规油气开发选区提供一定的理论参考依据。

关键词:随机森林;开发选区预测;煤层气;低阶煤;黄陇煤田

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Prediction of favorable areas for low-rank coalbed methane based on Random Forest algorithm

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Abstract: In China, low-rank coal and coalbed methane resources are abundant, meanwhile, as a kind of clean energy, the development and utilization of coalbed methane (CBM) can effectively alleviate the shortage of natural gas resources, but the commercial scale development is slightly insufficient, and systematic research is urgently needed. The premise of efficient CBM development is the selection of favorable areas, but the current CBM development evaluation involves certain subjective human factors, which will indirectly affect or interfere with the prediction effect. Taking the low-rank coal in the Dafosi minefield in the Binchang mining area of Huanglong Coal Field as the research object, based on the actual production data, the random forest

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algorithm in machine learning is used to predict the favorable area of coalbed methane in the area. The results show that: ① Pearson correlation analysis shows that the gas content, ash content, net thickness of coal seam, structural position, roof thickness, permeability, reservoir pressure and burial depth are eight mutually independent CBM output-related parameters and can be used for model establishment; ② The Random Forest algorithm divides the CBM development area into five types of areas with different degrees, of which type I (extremely high) to II (highly favorable) areas account for 13.88 % of the entire study area, mainly distributed in the middle of the well field. The southeast is not suitable for subsequent deployment of well locations, and there is a distribution of highly favorable areas in the west, so the well locations for subsequent development and deployment should also be considered. ③ It can be obtained from the receiver operating characteristic (ROC) curve, and the area under the ROC curve (AUC) is 0.961, indicating that the Random Forest model has high prediction accuracy and reliable results. Using machine learning algorithms for comprehensive prediction of CBM favorable areas can avoid human subjective factors in traditional algorithms, and can provide a certain theoretical reference for subsequent unconventional oil and gas development and selection.

Keywords: Random Forest; development constituency forecast; coalbed methane (CBM); low rank coal; Huanglong Coal Field

目前,中国煤层气商业开发多集中于中、高煤阶储层,但低煤阶煤层气资源量丰富,具有非常大的开发潜力^[1-2]。煤层气的选区是煤层气勘探开发的根本,将会直接影响到煤层气的勘探开发效率,而开发选区评价指标及方法的恰当性、合理性以及客观性,将会关系到评价结果的精确性^[3-5]。因此,应将研究区内煤层气资源的基本特点作为煤层气开发选区评价的基点,开展综合地质的研究与评价。

诸多学者针对煤层气开发选区预测采用了多种研究方法。王金等^[6]根据寿阳区块煤层气相关资料,提出“避水采气法”,为甄选煤层气排采井位,提升单井产能提供了依据; XU等^[7]从煤层厚度、含气量、水文地质条件、顶底板岩性和埋深等方面,综合分析了煤层气开发选区;陈晓智等^[3]、姚艳斌等^[8]、邵龙义等^[9-11]、FU等^[12]运用多层次模糊评判法建立了相关煤层气地质选区的评价体系;刘人和等^[13]、张小东等^[14]、王鹏等^[15]、LIU等^[16]依据模糊综合评价的理论,建立评判体系对煤层气开发选区做出了预测;刘灵童等^[17]、白利娜等^[18]基于灰色关联理论,对煤层气有利井区进行了优选;张嘉睿等^[19]使用熵权法(Entropy Method)明确各影响因素的权重,通过K均值聚类法对评价结果进行划分,运用MapGIS圈定不同类型开发前景分区;罗金辉等^[20]在建立组合权重向量时,所采用的方法是灰色关联分析和层次分析法,经过多层次多目标模糊优选模型对研究区进行甄选排序,最终对煤层气选区做出了评价预测。但以上评价方法一定程度上均具有主观因素和经验因素,因此,为了评价结果的客观性,有必要引入机器学习中训练样本式算法,排除人为主观因素^[21-25]。以大佛寺井田

为例,运用随机森林算法预测大佛寺井田煤层气后续的开发选区,以期为该区后续开发、井位部署提供一定的理论参考依据。

1 随机森林算法原理与模型

随机森林(Random Forest)是采用决策树作为弱分类器,可以看作是装袋算法(Bagging)集成学习的一个拓展。随机森林以决策树为基本模型,通过构造不同的训练数据集以及不同的特征空间来产生一系列具有差异性的决策树模型,最后的决策一般用投票或取平均值来得到。随机森林首先使用自助法(Bootstrap)重采样技术,从原始训练样本集 T 中有放回地重复随机抽取 n 个样本(一般为三分之二)生成新的训练样本集合;每一个独立抽取的训练样本用于训练一棵树,每一个棵树都有着一致的分布;剩下没有被抽取的数据集被称为袋外数据(OOB),基于自助样本集生成的 n 个决策树组成森林。随机森林模型具有以下优越性:①训练速度快,易于应用在大规模数据分析中;②因为使用的是集成算法,此模型的精度一般会高于大多数单一算法;③因为引入了随机性,模型会不易造成过度拟合;④能够在不用特征选择的情况下处理高纬度数据,有着较强的数据集适应能力,并且数据集不需要规范化处理^[26]。

当建立每一棵分类与回归树的时候,每个节点分裂过程依靠计算分裂后的样本“纯度”来完成,基尼系数被用于分类与回归树来评定这种所谓的“纯度”,基尼系数越小则代表样本的纯度越高,树划分

的效果越好。假设样本集 T 中包含 k 个类别,那么样本集的基尼系数则展现为:

$$gini(T) = 1 - \sum_{i=1}^k p_i^2 \quad (1)$$

式中: p_i 是 T 中包含 i 类的概率。

若将 T 划分为两个子集 T_1 和 T_2 ,则划分后的基尼系数可以表示为:

$$gini(T_1, T_2) = \frac{|T_1|}{|T|} gini(T_1) + \frac{|T_2|}{|T|} gini(T_2) \quad (2)$$

2 研究概况及数据选取

2.1 研究区概况

鄂尔多斯盆地煤层气资源量丰富,可采储量 $2.80 \times 10^{12} \text{ m}^3$,盆地内的黄陇煤田属于典型的低煤阶储层。自2010年至今,彬长矿区大佛寺煤矿建成了日产气量 $30 \times 10^4 \text{ m}^3$ 的煤层气开发工程,取得较好成绩^[27-28]。研究区内主要褶皱有安化向斜、祁家背斜、师家店向斜等,褶皱宽缓,延伸较远(图1),目前部署的井位主要集中在中东部,延安组4号煤为井田内的主采煤层,煤层中节理、裂隙发育程度高,煤层具有变质程度低、厚度大、含气量较好、渗透性好的特点,

利于开采。但随着煤层气资源持续开发,有必要对井田内其他可开发区域进行研究^[29]。

截至2020年,大佛寺井田共有27口直井,6口多分支水平井,1口U型井,共计34口煤层气井。

2.2 评价指标选取

不同开发阶段的煤层气井,对于产气量的影响因素均有一定程度的差异,因此,煤层气开发选区所选评价指标也不同,且指标应具有全面性、客观性、代表性及工程意义。对于开发初期,评价指标应该首先反映煤层的生气潜力、储集性能和保存条件,具体包括煤层厚度、含气量、灰分含量、顶板岩性及厚度等指标。在此原则下,结合该井田煤层气资源的特征,依照已施工的煤层气井钻孔资料及相关数据,优选出影响煤层气开发潜力和产能的主要影响因素,选取资源条件(含气量、灰分、煤层净厚度)、赋存条件(构造位置、顶板厚度)、开发条件(渗透率、储层压力、埋深)作为评价指标,此外,本区的断层较少,主要为褶皱,为了定量研究褶皱对煤层气开发的影响,对定性指标(构造位置),分别赋值量化,翼部为0.7,向斜轴部0.8,背斜轴部1,建立研究区4号煤煤层气开发前景评价指标体系^[30](表1)。

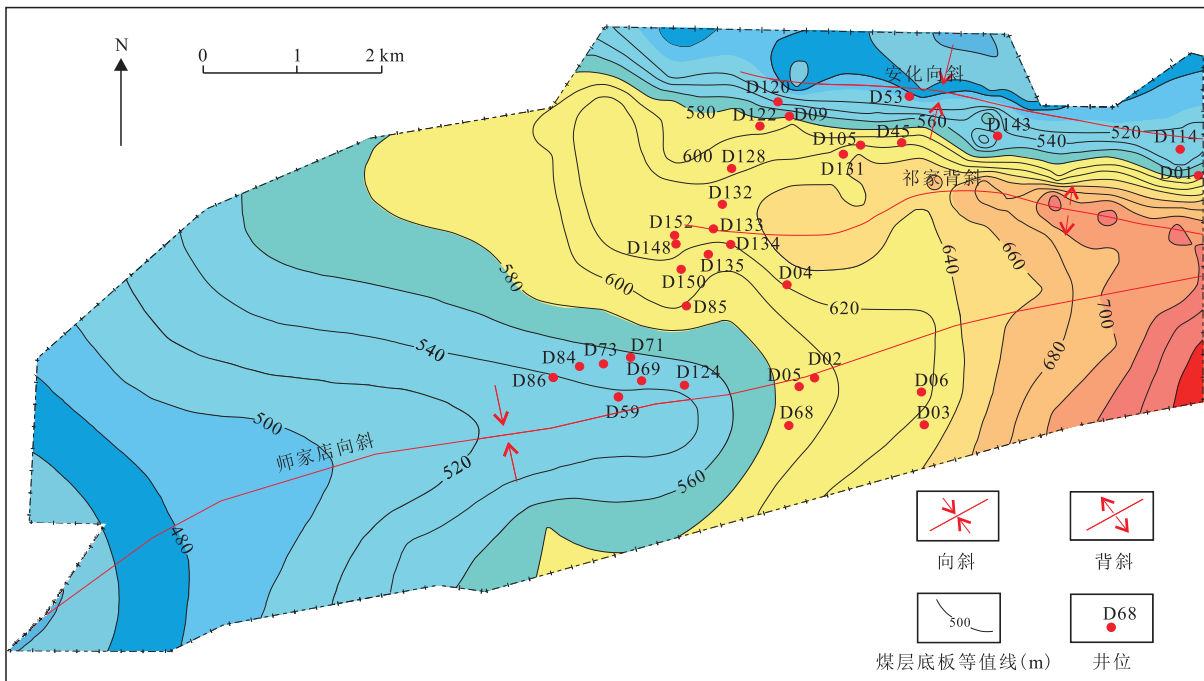


图1 鄂尔多斯盆地大佛寺井田4号煤层底板等高线及构造示意图

Fig. 1 Schematic diagram of contour and structure of No.4 coal seam floor of Dafosi minefield in Ordos Basin

表1 鄂尔多斯盆地大佛寺井田4号煤层评价指标参数
Table 1 Evaluation index parameters of No.4 coal seam in Dafosi minefield of Ordos Basin

井号	分类	产气量(m ³ /d)	含气量(m ³ /t)	埋深(m)	煤厚(m)	渗透率(10 ⁻³ μm ²)	储层压力(MPa)	灰分(%)	构造部位	顶板厚度(m)
D68		10 246.09	4.3	610	11.0	7.7	2.8	14.0	0.8	2.2
D02		10 181.94	2.8	590	16.8	10.0	3.3	11.0	0.8	2.1
D05		8 316.52	3.6	589	14.0	9.2	3.1	12.0	0.7	2.0
D124		4 205.09	8.1	615	11.8	6.6	3.2	15.5	1.0	2.1
D85		4 025.73	1.8	535	8.3	7.3	3.8	14.9	0.7	1.2
D09		3 998.08	6.8	465	12.6	15.0	1.2	15.2	0.7	6.0
D143		3 633.23	8.0	490	13.6	7.8	1.4	13.9	0.7	0.7
D04	高产井	3 236.77	3.3	500	10.3	3.8	2.9	10.5	0.8	0.7
D133		2 590.39	8.3	510	12.2	11.0	5.5	15.9	1.0	3.0
D01		2 032.40	3.8	505	17.6	7.8	0.8	12.0	0.8	1.2
D134		1 961.95	8.0	490	10.2	6.8	4.3	17.0	0.7	0.6
D131		1 876.32	10.0	435	13.9	12.3	3.6	14.4	1.0	1.8
D45		1 696.16	2.2	435	14.3	11.8	2.4	15.2	0.7	1.8
D148		1 629.34	7.7	500	8.3	7.4	5.5	15.8	0.7	1.4
D06		1 339.94	3.2	540	11.8	7.3	1.3	11.9	0.7	1.4
D03		1 248.76	2.8	570	10.2	4.8	2.5	19.0	0.8	1.5
D128		1 177.44	9.1	448	10.8	12.5	4.6	15.2	1.0	3.6
D132		836.56	8.3	480	11.0	18.8	5.6	15.1	1.0	6.8
DU53		643.54	3.5	540	12.3	6.0	6.0	16.0	1.0	0.8
D152		554.33	8.2	505	8.3	7.4	6.0	15.2	0.7	1.4
D59		460.25	8.6	585	20.3	6.5	3.3	17.0	1.0	2.6
D73		458.52	9.3	630	13.5	8.0	3.8	16.8	0.7	3.0
D135		450.94	8.1	510	12.3	8.1	4.8	16.3	0.7	1.0
D150	低产井	434.58	7.3	510	10.3	7.9	4.6	14.5	0.7	1.4
D105		356.06	10.0	440	14.2	11.1	3.6	14.3	0.7	0.9
D69		344.81	8.5	628	14.0	7.0	3.4	16.2	0.7	2.6
D71		340.54	8.6	600	11.0	8.1	3.7	16.2	0.7	3.0
D122		304.95	9.3	445	12.0	11.1	2.6	15.9	0.7	3.8
D84		256.95	8.2	630	14.7	7.5	4.0	17.2	0.7	2.6
D114		244.23	6.5	565	17.8	14.0	3.0	13.0	0.7	3.6
D86		239.53	8.1	650	13.0	6.8	3.9	17.8	0.8	2.3
D120		212.47	8.1	500	12.2	11.0	2.5	15.8	1.0	3.7

2.3 开发选区评价因子相关性分析

采用 ArcGIS 软件提取各评价因子图层(图2),用以检验因子间的关联性,并利用 Pearson 关联系数(PCC)来分析各因子之间的关联程度,得到各因子间关联系数。

假设有开发选区评价因子样本数据集 $(X_i, Y_j) =$

$(x_1, y_1), (x_2, y_2), \dots, (x_n, y_n)$, 则含气量、储层压力和渗透率等8个评价因子间相关系数的计算公式为:

$$\lambda_{PCC} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x}) \sum_{j=1}^n (y_j - \bar{y})}{\sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2 \sum_{j=1}^n (y_j - \bar{y})^2}} \quad (3)$$

式中: λ_{PCC} 为 Pearson 关联系数; x_i, y_j 分别为 X_i, Y_j 的变

量值; \bar{x} 、 \bar{y} 分别为 X_i 、 Y_j 的平均值。

关联系数结果表明(表2) λ_{PCC} 值越大,说明因子的相关性越强:当 $0 \leq |\lambda_{PCC}| \leq 0.4$ 时,因子不相关或弱相关;当 $|\lambda_{PCC}| > 0.6$ 时,因子强相关。且所有因

子间相关系数的绝对值均小于0.4,构造部位接近的因子系数也接近0.4,因此,研究选取的各因子可以认为是相互独立的,在后期训练中不会出现过渡拟合。

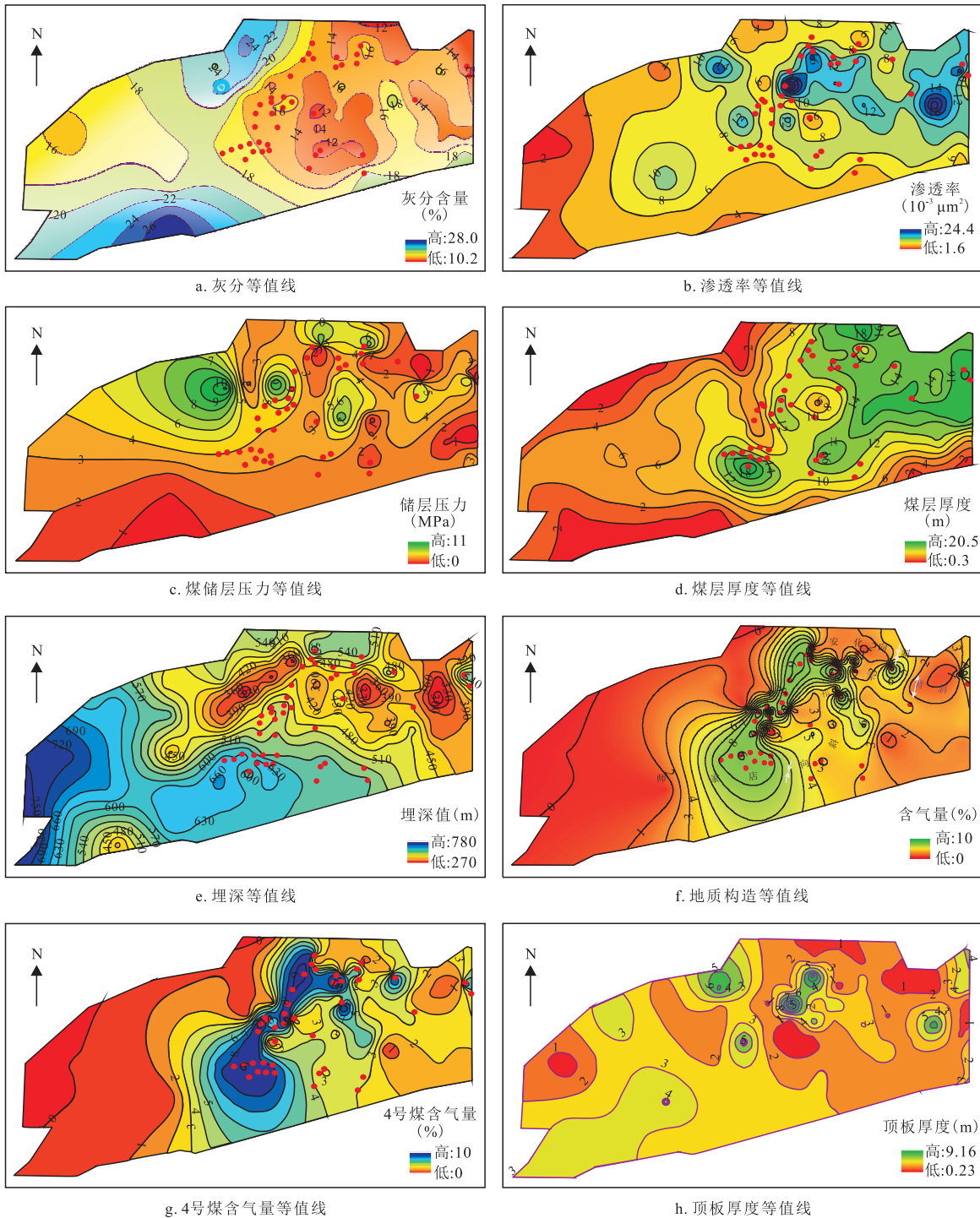


图2 鄂尔多斯盆地大佛寺井田评价因子

Fig. 2 Conditioning factor of Dafosi mine field in Ordos Basin

表2 开发选区评价因子关联系数
Table 2 Factor correlation coefficient

	含气量	埋深	煤厚	渗透率	储层压力	构造部位	灰分	顶板厚度
含气量	1.000	-0.130	0.044	0.284	0.312	0.417	0.194	0.318
埋深	-0.130	1.000	0.186	-0.475	0.011	0.199	-0.127	-0.047
煤厚	0.044	0.186	1.000	0.166	-0.396	-0.198	0.141	0.106
渗透率	0.284	-0.475	0.166	1.000	0.021	-0.122	0.218	0.768
储层压力	0.312	0.011	-0.396	0.021	1.000	0.350	0.231	-0.012
构造部位	0.417	0.199	-0.198	-0.122	0.350	1.000	0.075	0.146
灰分	0.194	-0.127	0.141	0.218	0.231	0.075	1.000	0.271
顶板厚度	0.318	-0.047	0.106	0.768	-0.012	0.146	0.271	1.000

3 研究方法及结果

3.1 研究方法

由大佛寺煤层气井稳产阶段生产数据产气量可知,大佛寺井田煤层气井产气量差异较大。为区别高产和低产井,以稳产阶段 1 200 m³/d 为界限,大于 1 200 m³/d 为高产井,小于 1 200 m³/d 为低产井。研究选用的煤层气井共计 32 口,其中高产和低产(非高产)井各 16 口。具体操作过程如下:首先运用 ArcGIS 将研究区分为 30 m×30 m 大小的栅格单元,全区共计划分为 79 142 个像元,将基本栅格单元认定为评估单元,为使煤层气开发选区评价研究能够有充足的数据支持,在提取研究区各评价因子的属性值时,使用 ArcGIS 栅格转点工具,建立区域属性数据库;然后,随机选取 11 处高产井(约为总煤层气井数的 70%)与相同数量的非高产井属性数据作为训练样本集,余下的 5 处高产井(大约是总煤层气井数的 30%)与数量一致的非高产井点组成测试样本集;最后,基于 MATLAB 软件平台,运用随机森林算法,随机森林计算过程中涵盖着 2 个关键的参数,分别为 ntree(森林中决策树的数量)和 mtry(每次随机抽取的变量个数),研究中将 ntree 和 mtry 的值分别设为 500 和 3,得到模型的预测准确率为 70%(图 3),预测结果良好。因此,认为该模型可靠,可用于下一步评价全区。

3.2 研究结果

将属性数据库导入训练好的模型之中,可以得

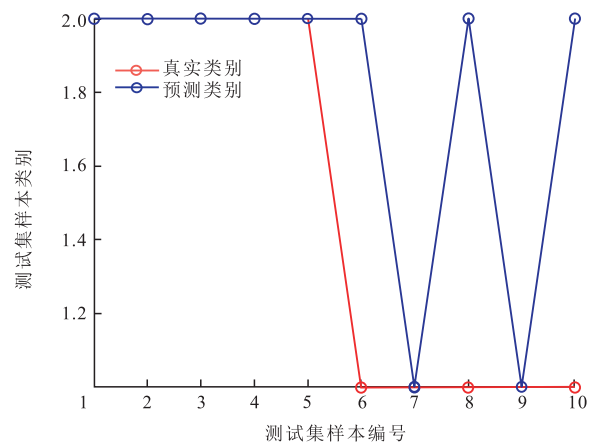


图3 测试集预测结果对比
Fig. 3 Comparison of test set prediction results

到煤层气开发选区指数,区间为[0,0.948]。采用自然间断点法将其等级划分为 5 类: I 类为极有利区,区间为[0.678,0.948]; II 类为高有利区,区间为[0.51,0.678]; III 类为中有利区[0.386,0.51]; IV 类为不利区,区间为[0.268,0.386]; V 类为极不利区,区间为[0.03,0.268]。生成的煤层气开发选区预测结果如图 4 所示,其中,极有利区面积、高有利区面积、中有利区面积、不利区面积、极不利区面积占全区的比例依次为 4.53%、9.35%、32.02%、39.79%、14.31%。

3.3 模型的检验

通过 ROC 曲线对模型的性能进行检验,一般用成功率曲线与预测率曲线下面积(AUC)作为评定标准。成功率曲线是基于训练样本数据绘制而成,可有效地考察评价模型的分类能力。预测率曲线则是

基于验证样本绘制而成,可对模型的预测能力进行评定。当AUC=1时,预测的结果与高产井的实际分布完全一致;当AUC值越接近于1,则检测方法精确性就会越高。将研究区按煤层气开发选区指数由高到低分为16等份,通过计算参与训练的70%及参与预测的30%的煤层气井在此范围内的累积百分比,绘制基于随机森林评价模型下成功率曲线和预测率曲线,得到其成功率曲线(图5)。结果显示:随机森林模型的成功率曲线AUC值为0.961,说明预测结果成功率非常高,采用随机森林模型预测煤层气开发选区在数学理论上具有较高的精度。

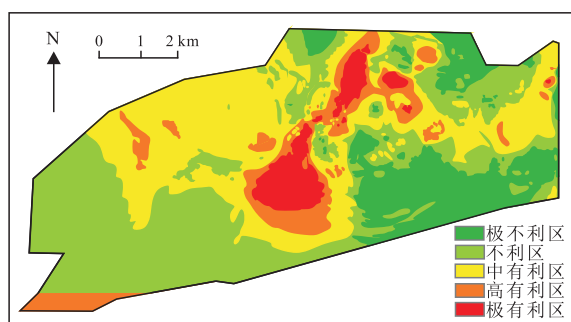


图4 鄂尔多斯盆地大佛寺井田有利区预测结果

Fig. 4 Forecast results of favorable areas in Dafosi minefield of Ordos Basin

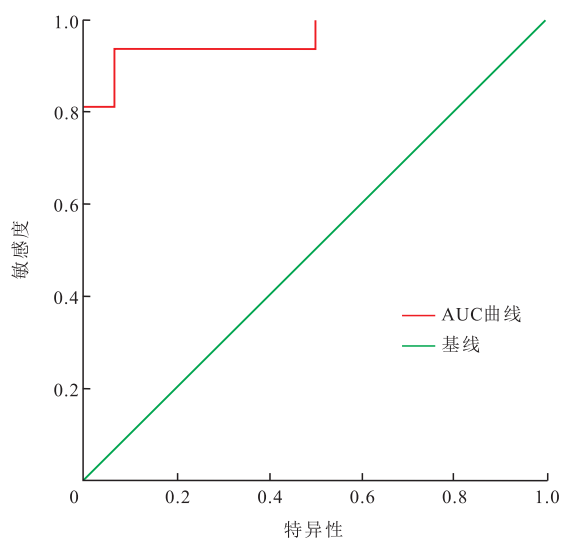


图5 AUC检验结果

Fig. 5 AUC inspection results

4 结论

以大佛寺井田作为研究区,利用多源数据、ArcGIS以及随机森林算法对区内煤层气开发选区预测,可以得到以下结论:

1) 根据PCC相关分析,研究选取的8个参数(含气量、灰分、煤层净厚度、构造位置、顶板厚度、渗透率、储层压力、埋深)相互独立,可用于模型建立。

2) 通过分析所得到的有利区分布图可知,高一极高有利区占整个研究区域的13.88%,主要分布在井田的中部。从预测分析结果的整体空间布局看来,井田的东南部不适于后续部署井位,而井田的西部存在高有利区分布,后续开发部署井位可着重考虑。

3) 由ROC曲线可得,随机森林模型的成功率曲线的AUC值为0.961,随机森林算法展现了优秀的机能,在后续的研究工作中使用机器学习算法对井田内煤层气开发选区进行综合预测,可规避传统算法中的人为主观因素。

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