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Statistical Modeling of Geopressured Geothermal Reservoirs

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### ACCEPTED MANUSCRIPT

#### 1 Statistical Modeling of Geopressured Geothermal Reservoirs

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#### Abstract 5

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Identifying attractive candidate reservoirs for producing geothermal energy requires predictive models. In 6 this work, inspectional analysis and statistical modeling are used to create simple predictive models for 7 line drive design. Inspectional analysis on the partial differential equations governing this design yields 8 а a minimum number of fifteen dimensionless groups required to describe the physics of the system. These 9 dimensionless groups are explained and confirmed using models with similar dimensionless groups but differ-10 ent dimensional parameters. This study models dimensionless production temperature and thermal recovery 11 factor as the responses of a numerical model. These responses are obtained by a Box-Behnken experimental 12 design. An uncertainty plot is used to segment the dimensionless time and develop a model for each seg-13 ment. The important dimensionless numbers for each segment of the dimensionless time are identified using 14 the Boosting method. These selected numbers are used in the regression models. The developed models 15 are reduced to have a minimum number of predictors and interactions. The reduced final models are then 16 presented and assessed using testing runs. Finally, applications of these models are offered. The presented 17 workflow is generic and can be used to translate the output of a numerical simulator into simple predictive 18 models in other research areas involving numerical simulation. 19 Keywords: Predictive model, Statistical model, Experimental design, Geothermal reservoir, Inspectional 20 analysis, Dimensional analysis

#### 1. Introduction 22

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23 Developing geopressured-geothermal reservoirs reduces global warming and secures energy needs. Iden-24 tifying attractive candidate reservoirs for producing geothermal energy requires quick and simple models because simulating each case individually is expensive. One approach to translate the output of a simulator 25 into quick models with general applicability at all scales is to combine inspectional analysis with statistical 26 modeling. 27

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