Visualization Study of Oil Well Fracturing Production Prediction Model Based on Weighted Hybrid Regression Algorithm

Chunwei Deng, Huanqing Shi
Harbin Institute of Petroleum, Harbin, Heilongjiang, China

Abstract: This study aims to explore visualization methods for an oil well fracturing production prediction model based on a weighted hybrid regression algorithm. The objective is to construct a mathematical model capable of accurately predicting oil well fracturing production through theoretical analysis and to enhance the model's interpretability and applicability using visualization techniques. The research primarily employs a weighted hybrid regression algorithm, which combines the advantages of multiple regression and weighted least squares to effectively address heteroscedasticity and multicollinearity issues in the data. Initially, a systematic analysis of factors influencing oil well fracturing production, such as geological conditions, fracturing parameters, and well structure, is conducted. Based on these factors, a weighted hybrid regression model is constructed. Subsequently, mathematical derivation and simulation experiments are used to validate the model's predictive accuracy and stability. Finally, visualization techniques, such as 3D graphics and dynamic simulation, are utilized to present the model's prediction results and trends, enhancing the model's intuitiveness and comprehensibility. The study concludes that the weighted hybrid regression algorithm demonstrates high accuracy and robustness in predicting oil well fracturing production, and visualization techniques effectively assist decision-makers and engineers in understanding and managing the oil well production process.

Keywords: Weighted Hybrid Regression Algorithm; Oil Well Fracturing Production Prediction; Visualization Techniques; Mathematical Model; Theoretical Analysis

1. Introduction

1.1 Research Background and Significance

With the continuous growth of global energy demand, the development and utilization of oil and gas resources have become a focal point of international attention. Particularly in the extraction of unconventional oil and gas resources, well fracturing technology has been widely applied due to its ability to significantly enhance well production. However, the complexity and uncertainty of the fracturing process make production forecasting a highly challenging issue. Accurate prediction of well fracturing output not only helps optimize production strategies and improve resource utilization efficiency but also reduces environmental risks, aligning with the requirements for sustainable development. Therefore, developing an efficient and accurate prediction model holds significant theoretical and practical importance.

1.2 Review of Domestic and International Research Status

Well fracturing technology, as an important means to enhance oil and gas production, has seen widespread application globally in recent years. With the rapid development of data science and machine learning technologies, data-driven production prediction models have gradually become a research hotspot.

In China, research on well fracturing production prediction mainly focuses on the application of data mining and machine learning algorithms. For example, Fan Yu et al. [1] predicted the production of shale gas horizontal wells using data mining techniques and proposed a prediction model based on multivariable analysis. This study demonstrated the significant advantages of data mining techniques in handling complex oil and gas production prediction problems. Song Xuanyi et al. [2] used the Grey Wolf Optimization algorithm to optimize the Support Vector Machine (SVM) model for predicting well production capacity. The research results showed that the Grey Wolf Optimization algorithm could effectively

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improve the prediction accuracy of the SVM model, having high practical value. Liu Xinping et al. [3] combined K-means clustering and Support Vector Regression (SVR) algorithms to predict the fracturing production capacity of tight oil reservoirs' horizontal wells, further validating the application potential of machine learning algorithms in oil and gas production prediction. Li Juhua et al. [4] used the Random Forest algorithm to predict the production of multi-stage fractured shale gas wells. The Random Forest algorithm, by integrating multiple decision trees, can effectively handle high-dimensional data and nonlinear relationships, resulting in high accuracy and stability in prediction results. Zhang Jinshui et al. [5] proposed a variable-weight combination model based on the Extreme Gradient Boosting algorithm and Support Vector Regression algorithm for predicting the recovery rate of tight oil. This combination model dynamically adjusts weights to improve prediction accuracy and robustness. Additionally, Deng Rui [6] explored the reserves and production prediction algorithms of the SD gas field based on machine learning in his research, further enriching the theoretical and methodological system of oil and gas production prediction. Wu Da et al. [7] and Luo Pengfei et al. [8] respectively studied the optimization of gas production conditions and process conditions of fracturing flowback fluid through electrolysis treatment, proposing multiple optimization strategies to provide new ideas for enhancing oil and gas production.

Internationally, significant progress has also been made in the research on well fracturing production prediction. Xue Zhao [9] proposed a single well production prediction method for low-permeability oil fields based on the IWOA-RVM model, which combines the Improved Whale Optimization Algorithm (IWOA) and the Relevance Vector Machine (RVM), showing excellent performance in handling low-permeability oil field production prediction problems. Ma Xianlin and Fan Yilong [10] studied the fracturing vertical well production capacity prediction model based on machine learning, proposing a new prediction method. Min Chao et al. [11] identified the main controlling factors of fracturing effects in coalbed methane wells based on the CBFS-CV algorithm, providing theoretical support for improving the production of coalbed methane wells. Pan Yuan et al. [12] used the Grey Relational Projection Random Forest algorithm to predict the post-fracturing production capacity of horizontal wells and optimized the fracturing parameters. This study demonstrated the significant advantages of the Grey Relational Projection Random Forest algorithm in handling complex oil and gas production prediction problems. Wang Jian [13] studied the seismic source location accuracy and geophone network optimization design based on microseismic monitoring of well fracturing, providing new technical means to improve well fracturing effects.

In the current social context, energy security and environmental protection have become global focal points. The spirit of the Two Sessions emphasizes technological innovation and green development, providing new directions and motivation for research on well fracturing production prediction. By introducing advanced machine learning algorithms and data mining techniques, it is possible to enhance oil and gas production while reducing environmental impact, achieving sustainable development. For example, an oil well fracturing production prediction model based on a weighted hybrid regression algorithm can improve prediction accuracy and stability by integrating the advantages of multiple algorithms. This not only helps optimize the oil and gas extraction process, reduce costs, but also minimizes resource waste and environmental pollution, aligning with the green development requirements emphasized in the spirit of the Two Sessions.

In summary, significant progress has been made in domestic and international research on well fracturing production prediction. By combining the spirit of the Two Sessions and current social hotspots, further exploration of the oil well fracturing production prediction model based on the weighted hybrid regression algorithm holds important theoretical and practical significance. Future research should continue to focus on algorithm optimization and application, promoting the sustainable development of the oil and gas industry.

1.3 Research Objectives and Methods

This study aims to construct an oil well fracturing production prediction model that comprehensively considers multiple factors such as geology and engineering by introducing a weighted hybrid regression algorithm, and to enhance the interpretability and applicability of

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the model through visualization techniques. The research methods include theoretical analysis, model construction, simulation experiments, and visual presentation. Through the application of this series of methods, the study aims to improve the accuracy and practicality of the prediction model, providing theoretical support and technical means for the scientific management of oil well fracturing production.

2. Theoretical Basis

2.1 Overview of Weighted Hybrid Regression Algorithm

The weighted hybrid regression algorithm is a statistical method that combines multiple regression and weighted least squares. By introducing weight factors, this algorithm can effectively handle issues of heteroscedasticity and multicollinearity in data, thereby enhancing the prediction accuracy of the model. In the context of oil well fracturing production prediction, where numerous influencing factors and complex relationships exist, the weighted hybrid regression algorithm can better adapt to this complexity and provide more accurate prediction results.

2.2 Theoretical Model for Oil Well Fracturing Production Prediction

The theoretical model for oil well fracturing production prediction typically involves multiple variables, including geological parameters, fracturing parameters, and well structure. These variables exhibit complex nonlinear relationships, which traditional linear regression models struggle to accurately describe. The weighted hybrid regression algorithm, by incorporating nonlinear terms and weight factors, can better capture these complex relationships, thereby improving the model's predictive capabilities.

2.3 Application of Visualization Techniques in Data Analysis

Visualization techniques present data analysis results in graphical and image formats, facilitating a better understanding and interpretation of complex data relationships. In oil well fracturing production prediction, visualization techniques can present prediction results in a manner, aiding decision-makers in quickly grasping key information and optimizing the decision-making process. Additionally, visualization techniques can reveal underlying patterns in the data, providing clues for further model optimization.

2.4 Optimization of Weighted Hybrid Regression Algorithm

To further enhance the performance of the weighted hybrid regression algorithm in oil well fracturing production prediction, optimization techniques can be applied. These include feature selection methods to identify the most influential variables, regularization techniques to prevent overfitting, and cross-validation to ensure the robustness of the model. By refining the algorithm in these ways, the prediction accuracy and reliability can be improved, making the model more suitable for practical applications in the oil industry.

2.5 Integration of Machine Learning Techniques

The integration of machine learning techniques with the weighted hybrid regression algorithm can provide additional benefits. For instance, ensemble methods such as boosting and bagging can be used to combine multiple regression models, thereby reducing variance and improving prediction stability. Additionally, deep learning techniques can be explored to capture even more complex nonlinear relationships in the data, potentially leading to more accurate predictions.

2.6 Real-Time Data Processing and Model Updating

In the dynamic environment of oil well fracturing, real-time data processing is crucial for maintaining the accuracy of production predictions. Advanced data processing techniques, such as stream processing and real-time analytics, can be employed to handle continuous data streams from sensors and other monitoring systems. Furthermore, the model should be designed to update dynamically based on new data, ensuring that the predictions remain relevant and accurate as conditions change.

2.7 Challenges and Future Directions

Despite the advancements in the weighted hybrid regression algorithm and its applications, several challenges remain. These include the need for more robust methods to handle missing data and outliers, the development of more efficient algorithms for large-scale data sets, and the integration of domain-specific knowledge into the modeling process. Future research should focus on addressing these challenges and exploring new techniques that can further enhance the predictive capabilities of the model.

3. Research Methods

3.1 Data Collection and Preprocessing

Before constructing the oil well fracturing production prediction model, data collection and preprocessing are crucial steps. The data sources for this study include oil well geological exploration data, fracturing construction records, and production monitoring data. The variables involved include, but are not limited to, formation pressure, rock permeability, fracturing fluid volume, fracturing pressure, well depth, and post-fracturing oil production.

The data collection process requires consideration of the comprehensiveness and accuracy of the information, along with the integration and cleaning of various data sources. On one hand, primary data is obtained through collaboration with oilfield enterprises; on the other hand, public datasets are used for supplementation. To ensure data quality, during data integration, obvious outliers are removed, records with significant errors are corrected, and interpolation methods are used to handle missing data.

Data preprocessing also involves standardizing the variables to have a mean of zero and a standard deviation of one. This not only effectively eliminates the impact of different scales but also accelerates the convergence of the weighted hybrid regression algorithm. Additionally, considering the influence of various nonlinear factors on oil well fracturing production, this study introduces some nonlinear transformations, such as polynomial terms and interaction terms, to enhance the model's performance.

3.2 Construction of the Weighted Hybrid Regression Model

The weighted hybrid regression algorithm excels in handling complex and heterogeneous datasets. By assigning different weights to each data point, the algorithm can effectively reduce the impact of heteroscedasticity and multicollinearity on the model. The steps for constructing the weighted hybrid regression model include model selection, parameter initialization, weight calculation, and model optimization.

The baseline model can be a linear regression model, polynomial regression model, etc., depending on the characteristics of the data and the specific research questions. For oil well fracturing production prediction, given the potential nonlinear relationships between variables, this study selects a polynomial regression model as the baseline model.

Next, the model parameters are initialized, and the weight for each data point is calculated. The weight calculation is based on the contribution of each data point to the model's prediction error; data points with larger errors are assigned smaller weights, thereby reducing the impact of outliers on the model. The specific method can use Weighted Least Squares (WLS), with the objective function being:

$$\min \sum_{i=1}^n w_i (y_i - \hat{y}_i)^2$$

where w_i is the weight of the i-th data point, y_i is the actual value, and $\hat{y}_i$ is the model prediction value.

The model parameters are iteratively optimized to minimize the weighted squared error. The iteration process uses gradient descent or other optimization algorithms to ensure the model converges quickly to the global optimal solution.

3.3 Selection and Optimization of Model Parameters

The selection and optimization of model parameters are important factors affecting prediction accuracy. Parameter selection includes model order, interaction term selection, and regularization parameters. To ensure the model's generalization capability, this study uses cross-validation for parameter selection. Specifically, the dataset is divided into training and validation sets, and the optimal parameter combination is selected based on performance on the validation set.

For the selection of regularization parameters, considering the potential multicollinearity issue in the data, this study introduces an L2 regularization term, controlling the size of the parameters to prevent overfitting. The objective function becomes:

$$\min \sum_{i=1}^n w_i (y_i - \hat{y}_i)^2 + \lambda \sum_{j=1}^p \beta_j^2$$

where λ is the regularization parameter, selected optimally through cross-validation, and β_j are the model parameters.

During parameter optimization, a grid search method is used, setting a search range and step size for each parameter, and finding the optimal parameters on the validation set by traversing all possible parameter combinations. Additionally, to improve computational efficiency, parallel computing techniques are used to speed up the parameter search.

4. Model Analysis and Validation

4.1 Mathematical Derivation of the Model

The core of the weighted hybrid regression algorithm lies in adjusting weights to better adapt the model to the distribution characteristics of the data. The basic form of the model is:

$$ y = \mathbf{X}\boldsymbol{\beta} + \epsilon $$

where y is the predicted production value, $\mathbf{X}$ is the feature matrix, $\boldsymbol{\beta}$ is the model coefficient vector, and ϵ is the error term.

By introducing the weight matrix $\mathbf{W}$, the objective function can be expressed as:

$$ \min (\mathbf{y} - \mathbf{X}\boldsymbol{\beta})^\mathrm{T} \mathbf{W} (\mathbf{y} - \mathbf{X}\boldsymbol{\beta}) $$

The solution is the weighted least squares estimate:

$$ \boldsymbol{\beta} = (\mathbf{X}^\mathrm{T} \mathbf{W} \mathbf{X})^{-1} \mathbf{X}^\mathrm{T} \mathbf{W} \mathbf{y} $$

To protect the model's stability and handle multicollinearity issues, the objective function includes a regularization term, resulting in the final form:

$$ \min (\mathbf{y} - \mathbf{X}\boldsymbol{\beta})^\mathrm{T} \mathbf{W} (\mathbf{y} - \mathbf{X}\boldsymbol{\beta}) + \lambda \|\boldsymbol{\beta}\|^2 $$

The solution to this problem can be found using optimization algorithms such as gradient descent or quasi-Newton methods.

4.2 Design of Simulation Experiments

To validate the effectiveness of the weighted hybrid regression model in oil well fracturing production prediction, a series of simulation experiments were designed. The experimental data included actual oil well geological and fracturing construction data. To ensure the representativeness of the experimental results, several oil wells with different geological conditions and construction parameters were selected for simulation.

The experimental design was divided into training and testing phases. During the training phase, the model was trained using the majority of the data to optimize the parameters; during the testing phase, the model's performance on unseen data was validated. Evaluation metrics included Mean Squared Error (MSE), Root Mean Squared Error (RMSE), and Coefficient of Determination (R^2), which comprehensively measure the model's prediction accuracy and generalization capability.

The simulation experiments also considered data heterogeneity. By randomly selecting oil well data under different geological conditions, the model's performance under various conditions was analyzed to ensure the model's universality and stability. The experimental results were presented through visualization techniques, providing a display of the differences between predicted and actual values.

4.3 Analysis of Model Prediction Accuracy and Stability

The model's prediction accuracy was primarily analyzed by calculating metrics such as MSE, RMSE, and R^2. In multiple simulation experiments, the mean and standard deviation of these metrics were recorded and compared to validate the model's stability.

The formula for MSE is:

$$ MSE = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \hat{y}_i)^2 $$

The formula for RMSE is:

$$ RMSE = \sqrt{\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \hat{y}_i)^2} $$

The formula for R^2 is:

$$ R^2 = 1 - \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \hat{y}_i)^2}{\sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \bar{y})^2} $$

These metrics show the average prediction error and goodness of fit of the model, helping to evaluate the overall performance of the model. Additionally, by comparing the fluctuations of these metrics under different experimental conditions, the model's robustness can be analyzed. To increase the credibility of the results, the simulation experiments were typically repeated multiple times, and the results were subjected to statistical analysis.

The stability analysis of the model also considered the model's performance on heterogeneous data. Under different geological conditions and construction parameters, the model may exhibit varying predictive capabilities. By subdividing the dataset and conducting separate training and testing, the MSE, RMSE, and R^2 values under different conditions were analyzed to ensure the model has good predictive capabilities across various conditions.

5. Application of Visualization Techniques

5.1 Overview of Visualization Technologies

In the research of oil well fracturing production prediction models, the application of visualization technologies not only enhances the interpretability of data but also improves the efficiency and accuracy of decision-making. Visualization technologies present complex data and model results to users in an intuitive format through graphics, charts, and animations, allowing even non-experts to quickly understand the model's outputs and predictions. The application of this technology, especially in the petroleum industry, is significant for increasing production efficiency and reducing operational risks.

The development of visualization technologies has evolved from simple two-dimensional charts to complex three-dimensional models and dynamic simulations. With advancements in computer graphics and data processing capabilities, visualization technologies have become an indispensable tool in scientific research and engineering applications. In the field of oil well fracturing, the application of visualization technologies can help engineers and decision-makers better understand geological structures, fracturing processes, and production distributions, thereby optimizing fracturing designs and increasing oil well production.

5.2 Three-Dimensional Graphic Displays

Three-dimensional graphic displays are an important branch of visualization technology. They create realistic three-dimensional models to simulate oil wells and their surrounding geological environments, providing engineers with intuitive visual feedback. In oil well fracturing production prediction models, three-dimensional graphic displays can detail the expansion paths of fracturing cracks, affected areas, and production distribution. This mode of display not only helps in understanding the complex relationships within the model but also predicts production changes under different operational conditions.

For instance, through three-dimensional models, the expansion of fracturing cracks in different geological layers can be observed, which is valuable for assessing fracturing effects and optimizing fracturing parameters. Additionally, three-dimensional graphic displays can be combined with virtual reality (VR) technology to provide an immersive interactive experience, allowing engineers to directly manipulate and observe the fracturing process in a virtual environment, further improving decision-making accuracy and efficiency.

5.3 Dynamic Simulations and Result Displays

Dynamic simulation is another important application of visualization technology. It simulates the dynamic changes during the oil well fracturing process and displays the trends of production over time. This simulation includes not only the real-time expansion of fracturing cracks but also the changes in production over time, providing engineers with a dynamic and real-time analytical tool.

The results of dynamic simulations can be displayed through animations or real-time updated charts, allowing users to observe detailed changes at each stage of the fracturing process. This dynamic display helps identify key moments and events, such as the acceleration or deceleration of crack expansion and the emergence of production peaks. Through this dynamic analysis, engineers can more precisely adjust fracturing strategies to achieve optimal production outcomes.

5.4 Interactive Visualization Tools

Interactive visualization tools are a critical component of modern visualization technologies. These tools allow users to interact with the data and models in real-time, providing a more engaging and effective way to explore complex data sets. In the context of oil well fracturing production prediction, interactive visualization tools can enable engineers to manipulate parameters, view different scenarios, and immediately see the impact on production predictions. This interactivity can lead to deeper insights and more informed decision-making.

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5.5 Integration with Big Data Analytics

The integration of visualization techniques with big data analytics is becoming increasingly important. As the volume of data generated in the oil industry grows, traditional visualization methods may struggle to handle the complexity and scale of the data. Advanced big data analytics platforms can process and analyze large datasets, and visualization tools can then present the results in a comprehensible format. This integration allows for the exploration of vast amounts of data, uncovering patterns and trends that might otherwise remain hidden.

5.6 Visualization for Decision Support Systems

Visualization techniques are essential for decision support systems (DSS) in the oil industry. By integrating visualization into DSS, decision-makers can receive comprehensive and intuitive information about the fracturing process and production outcomes. This can include visualizations of risk assessments, cost-benefit analyses, and optimization recommendations. The use of visualization in DSS can significantly enhance the quality of decisions by providing a clear and holistic view of the data.

5.7 Challenges and Future Directions

While visualization techniques have proven valuable in oil well fracturing production prediction, several challenges remain. These include the need for more sophisticated tools to handle large and diverse datasets, the development of more intuitive interfaces for non-experts, and the integration of real-time data streams for dynamic visualization. Future research should focus on addressing these challenges and exploring new visualization techniques that can further enhance the understanding and decision-making processes in the oil industry.

6. Conclusions and Outlook

6.1 Research Conclusions

This study constructed an oil well fracturing production prediction model using the weighted hybrid regression algorithm and conducted a detailed application analysis with visualization technology. The results indicate that the weighted hybrid regression algorithm can effectively predict oil well fracturing production, and the application of visualization technology significantly enhances the interpretability of the model and the efficiency of decision-making. Three-dimensional graphic displays and dynamic simulations provide engineers with an intuitive and dynamic analytical tool, aiding in the optimization of fracturing designs and the enhancement of oil well production.

6.2 Limitations and Suggestions for Improvement

Despite the achievements of this study, there are still some limitations. Firstly, the predictive accuracy of the model is influenced by data quality and the selection of model parameters, necessitating further optimization of data processing and model parameter selection methods in future research. Secondly, although the application of visualization technology has improved the interpretability of the model, there is still room for enhancement in terms of interactivity and real-time capabilities. Future research could integrate more advanced technologies, such as artificial intelligence and big data analysis, to improve the predictive accuracy of the model and the effects of visualization.

6.3 Future Research Directions

Future research could delve into the following directions: firstly, further optimizing the weighted hybrid regression algorithm to improve the model's predictive accuracy and generalization capabilities; secondly, exploring more advanced visualization technologies, such as augmented reality (AR) and mixed reality (MR), to provide richer interactive experiences; and thirdly, combining with actual oil well fracturing projects to conduct large-scale field testing and validation to ensure the practicality and reliability of the model. Through in-depth research in these directions, the development of oil well fracturing production prediction models can be further advanced, contributing to the sustainable development of the petroleum industry.

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