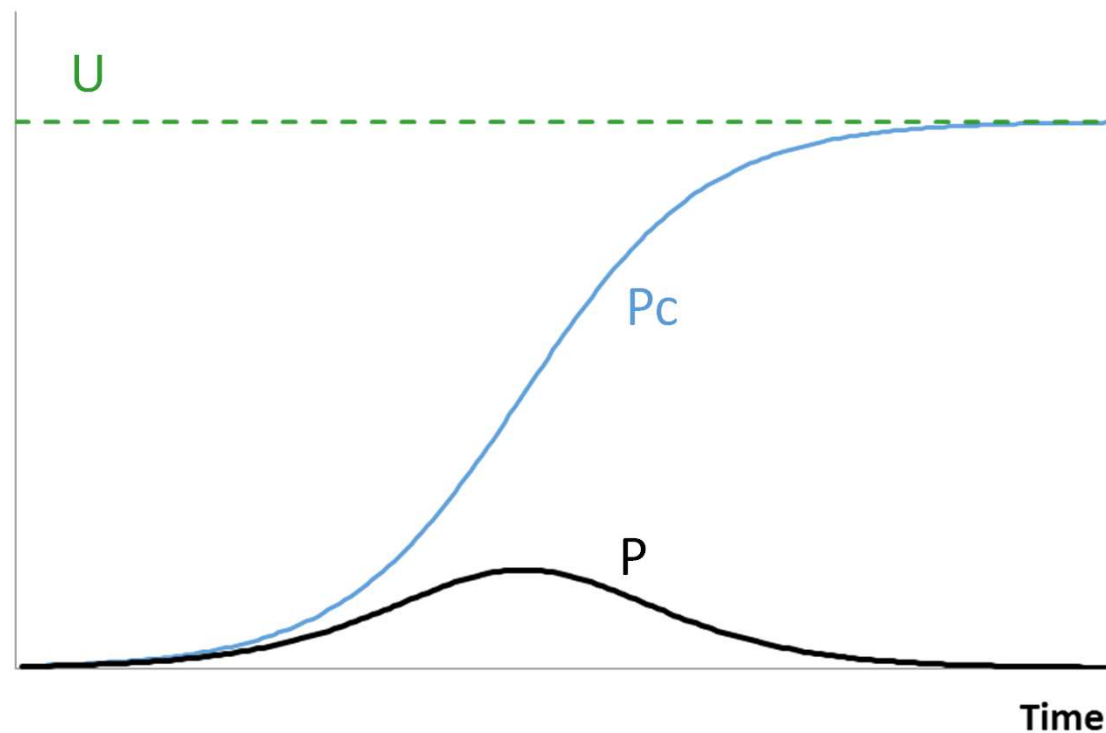


Analysing production trajectories with the exponential model

P. Brocorens

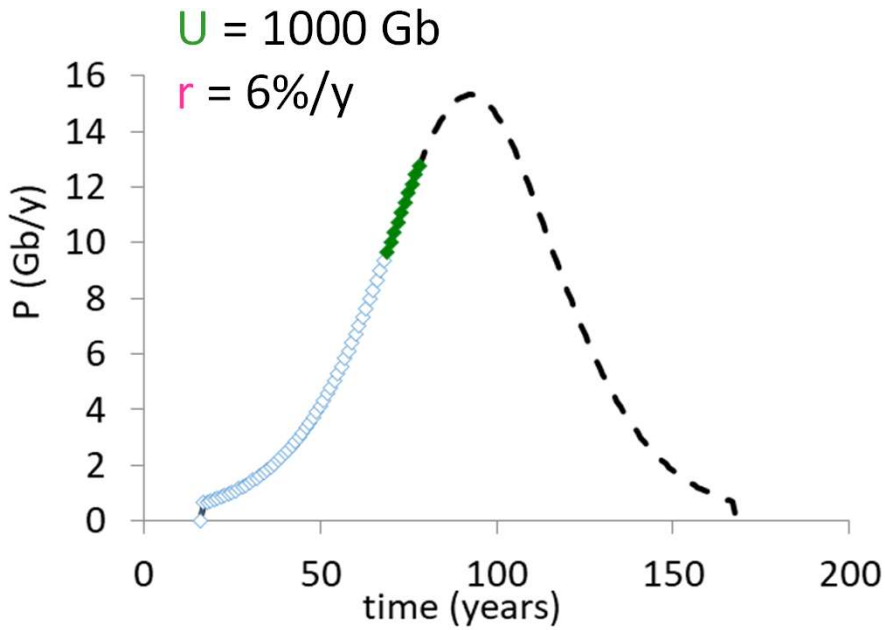
05 mars 2024

Paris – ASPO France meeting

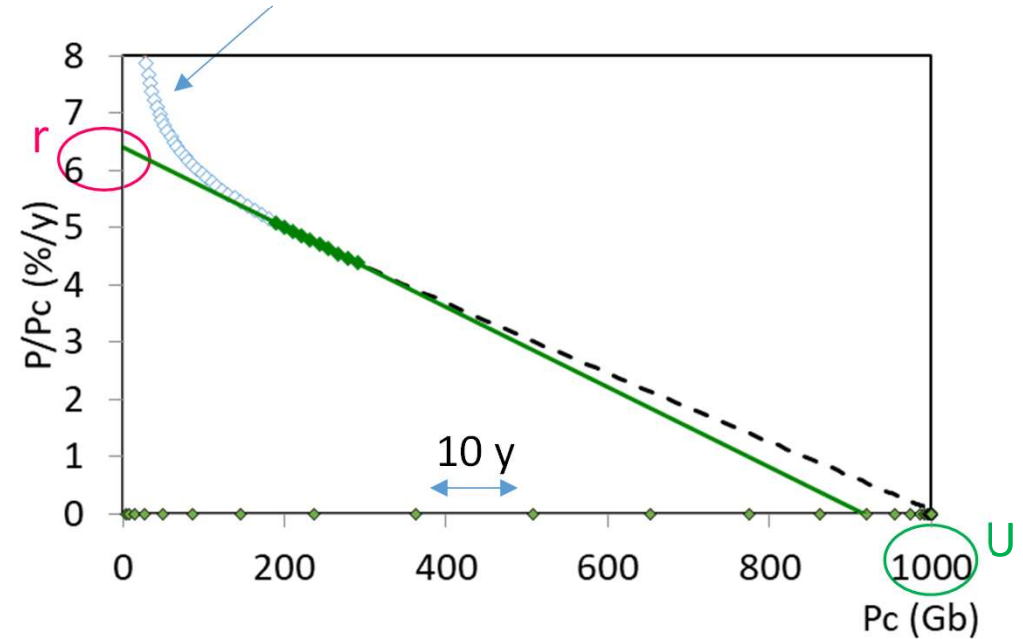


Hubbert linearization used to estimate U and r

$$P_c = \frac{U}{1 + \left(\frac{U}{P_{c0}} - 1\right)e^{-rt}} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \frac{P}{P_c} = -\frac{r}{U}P_c + r$$



deviation due to mathematical artefact



Early in the cycle

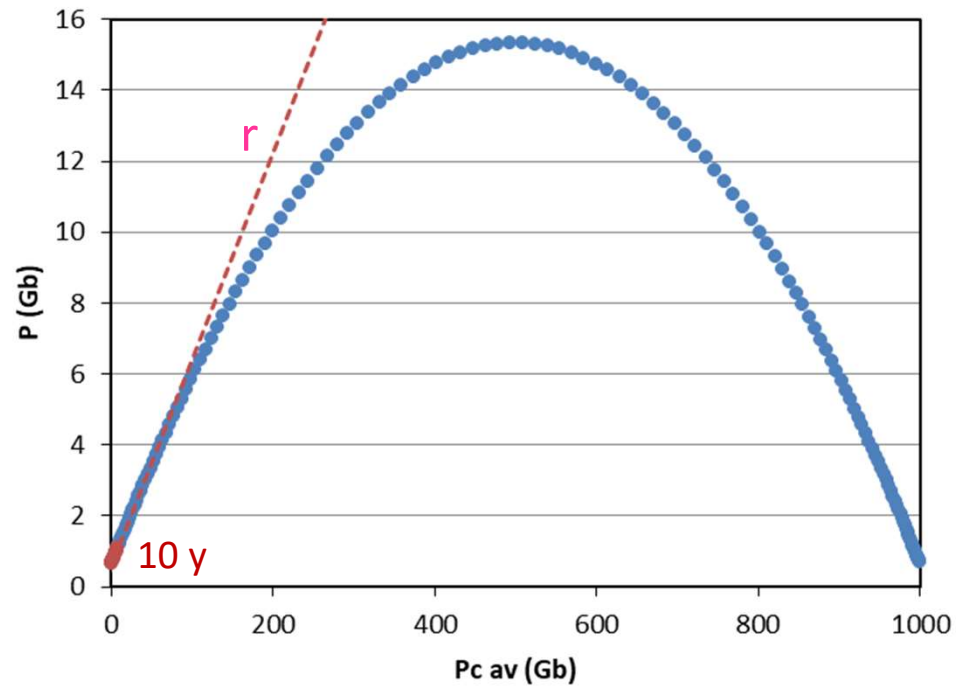
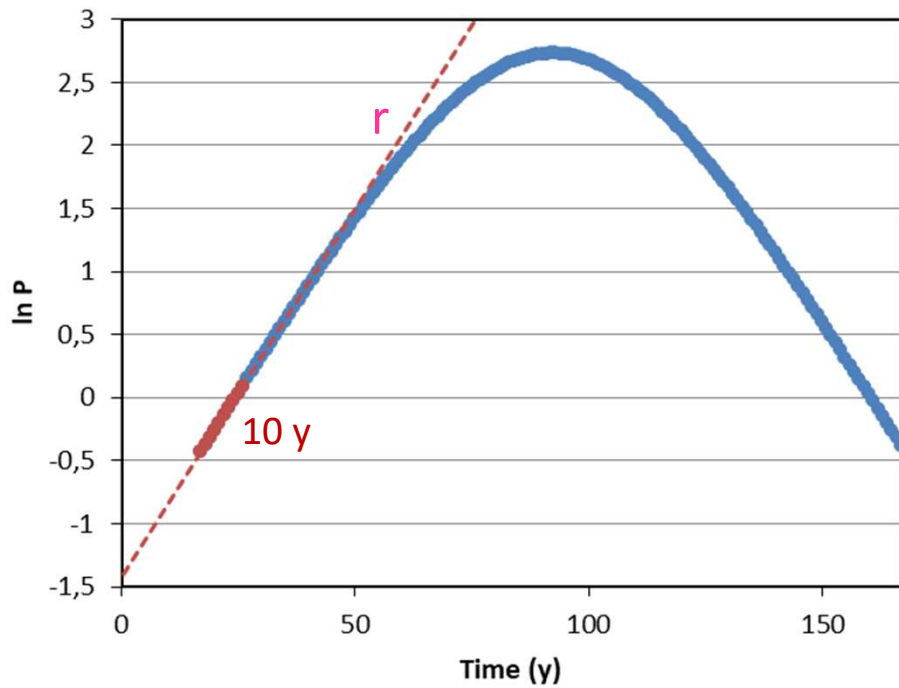
$$P_c = \frac{U}{1 + \left(\frac{U}{P_{c0}} - 1\right)e^{-rt}} \longrightarrow P_c \sim P_{c0} e^{rt}$$

$$P = \frac{dP_c}{dt}$$

$$P \sim P_{c0} r e^{rt}$$

$$\ln P \sim rt + \ln r P_{c0}$$

$$P \sim r P_c$$

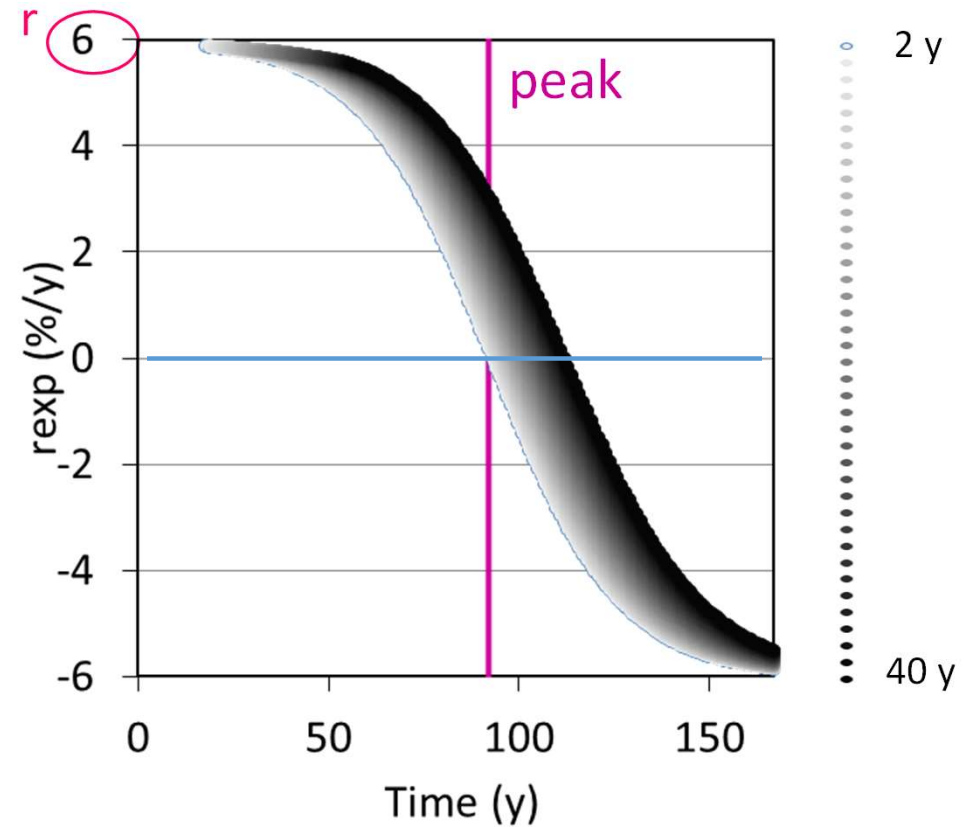
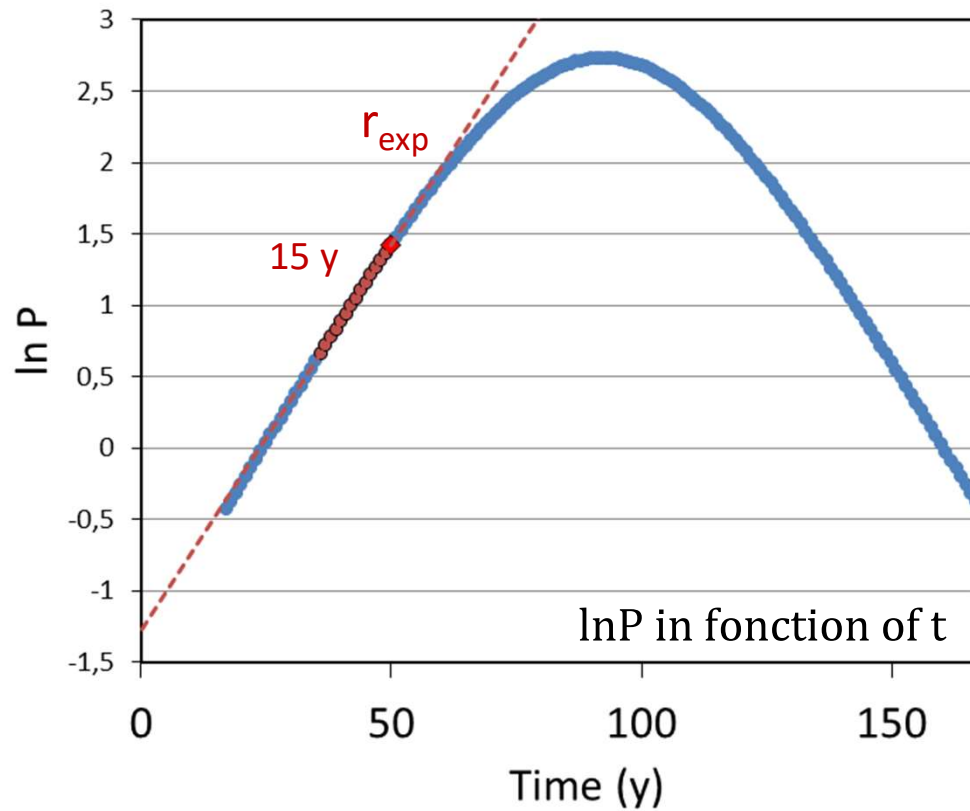


No mathematical artefact

1) backward regressions, evolution of r_{exp} in function of time

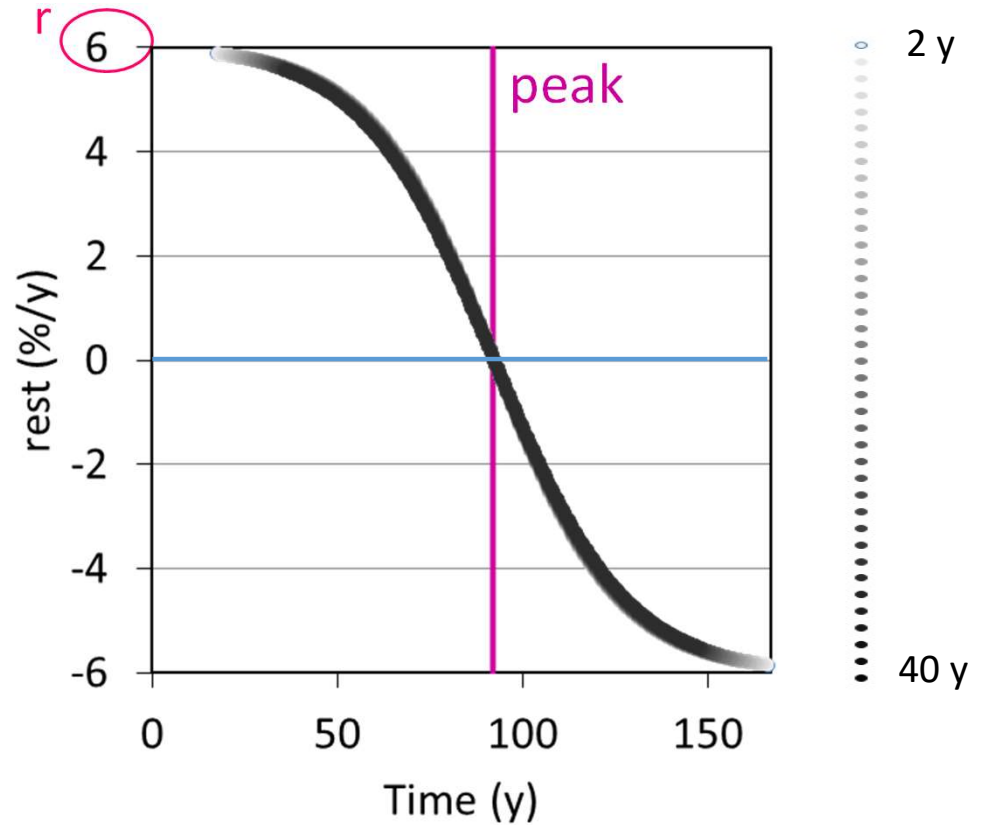
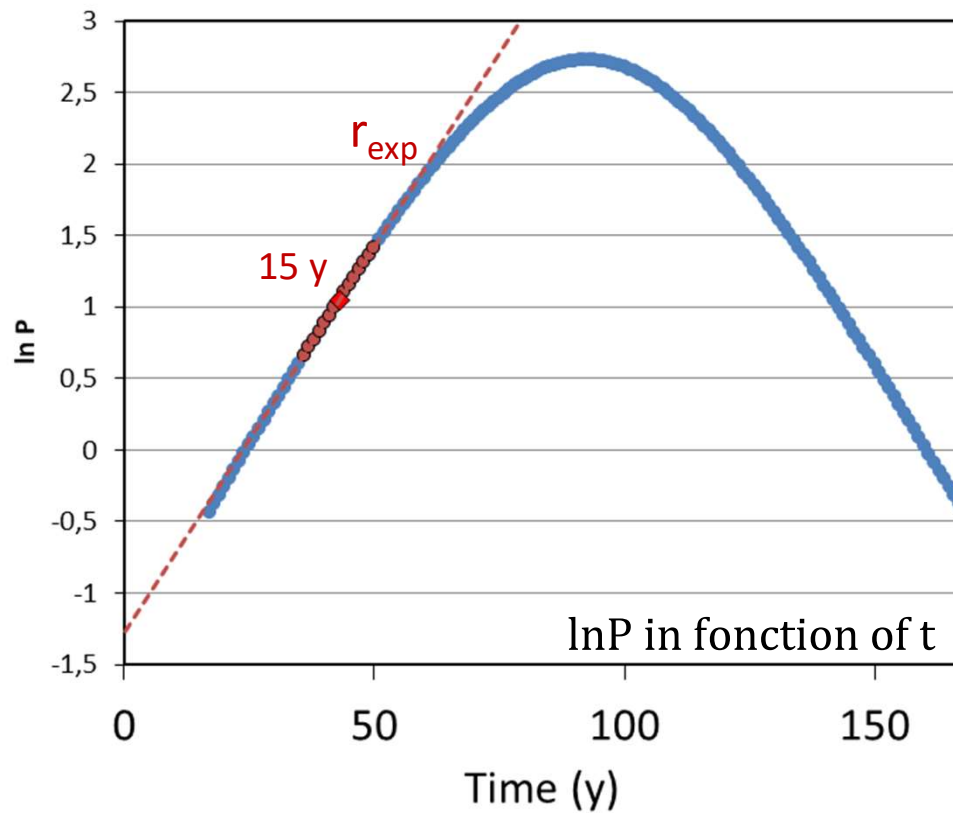
$$r_{simple} = e^{r_{exp}} - 1$$

$$\sim r_{exp} \quad (e^r = 1 + r \text{ pour } r \ll 1)$$



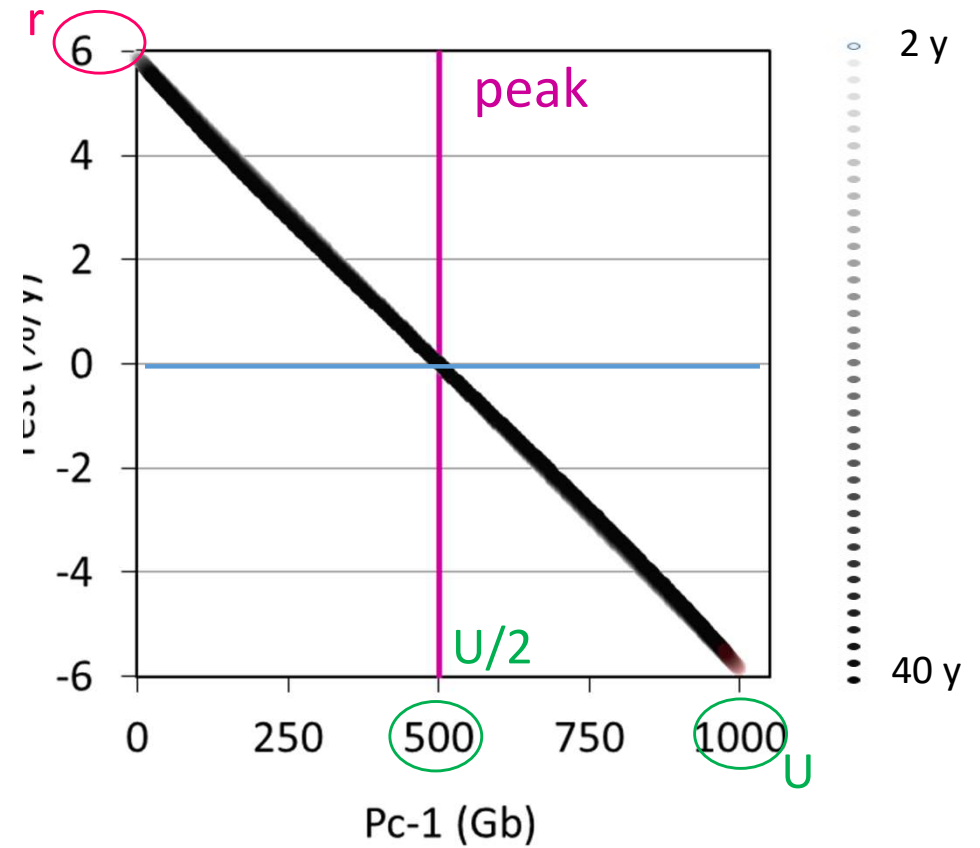
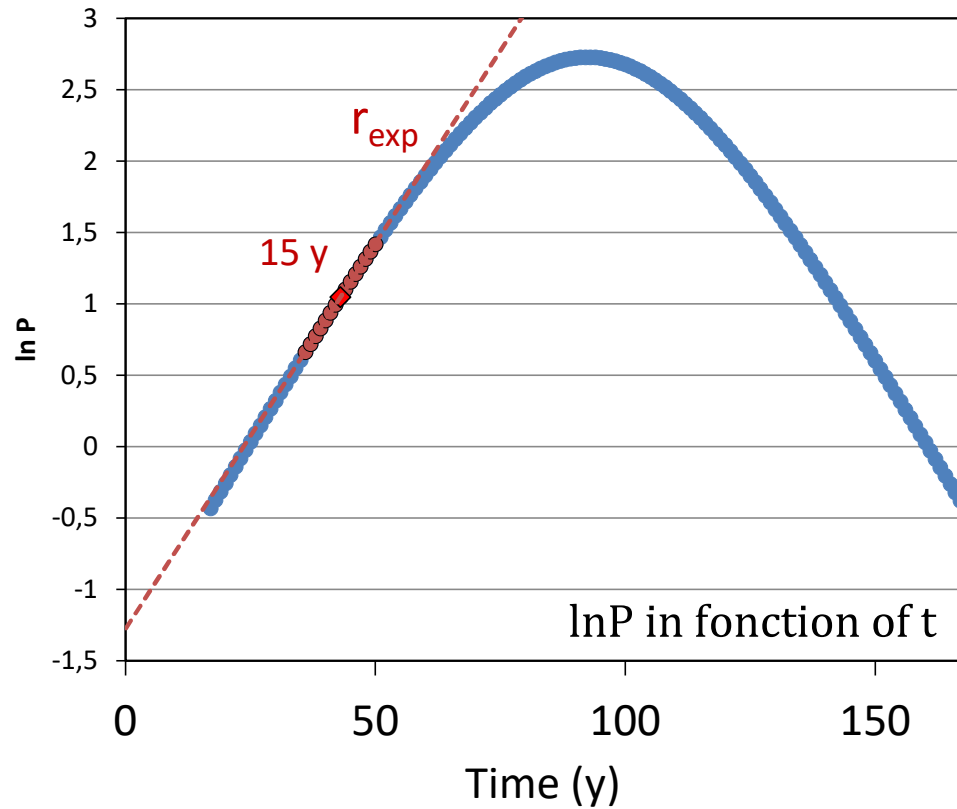
Useful representation to detect onset of trend changes

2) central regressions, evolution of r_{exp} in function of time



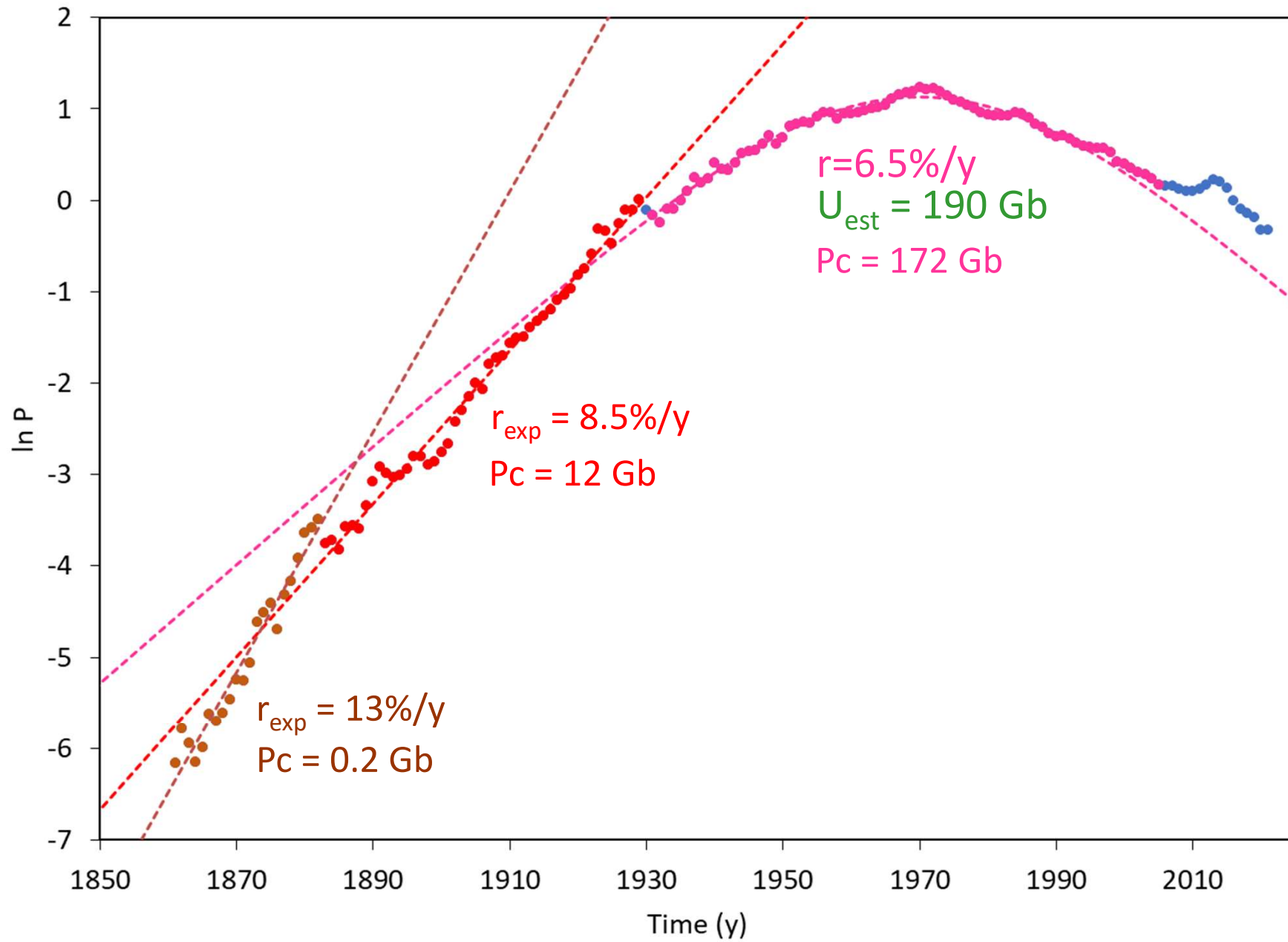
Peak reached when r_{exp} values cross the zero treshold

3) central regressions, evolution of r_{exp} in function of P_c

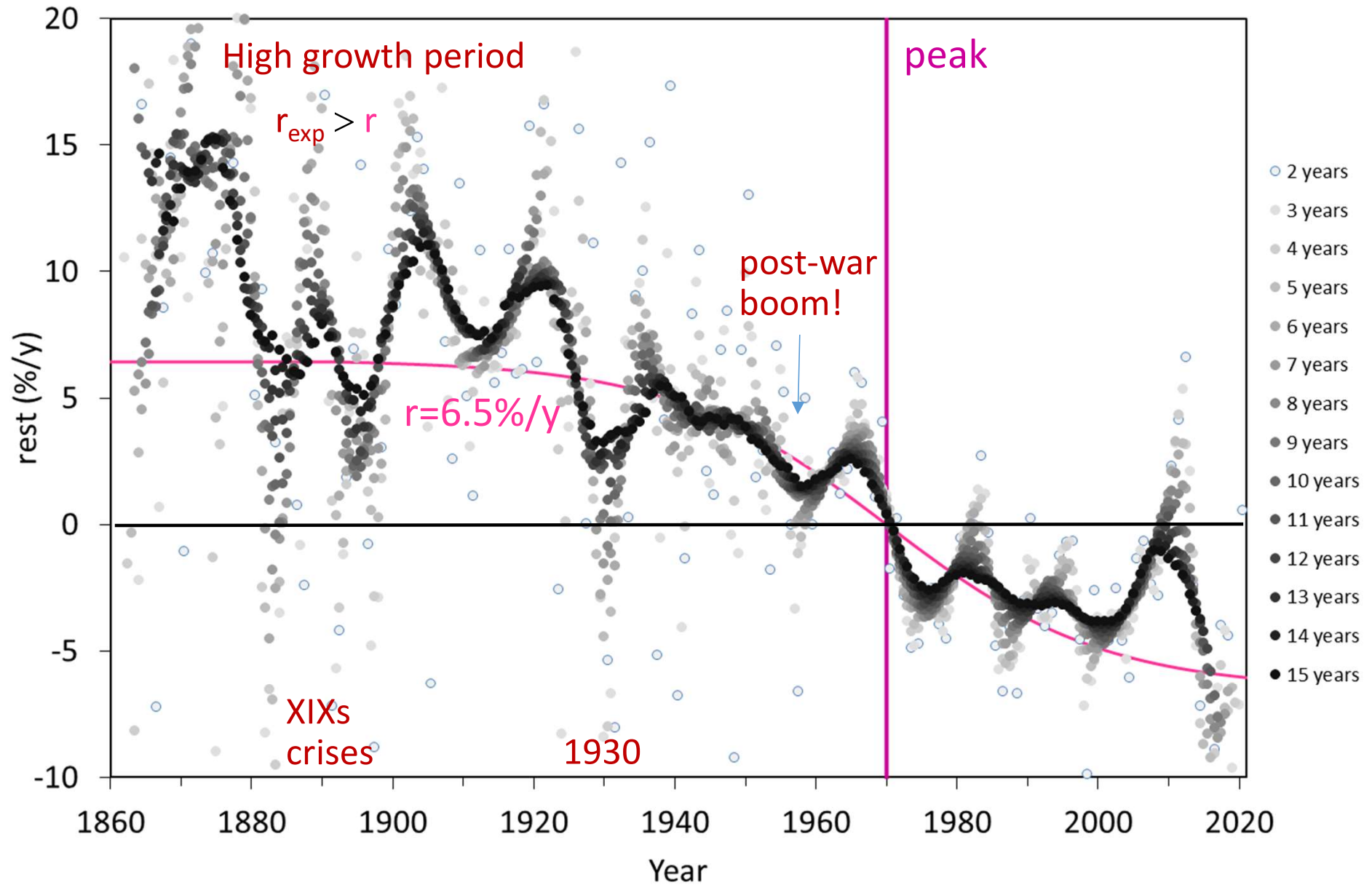


r_{exp} values form a straight line crossing the vertical axis at r
horizontal axis at $U/2$

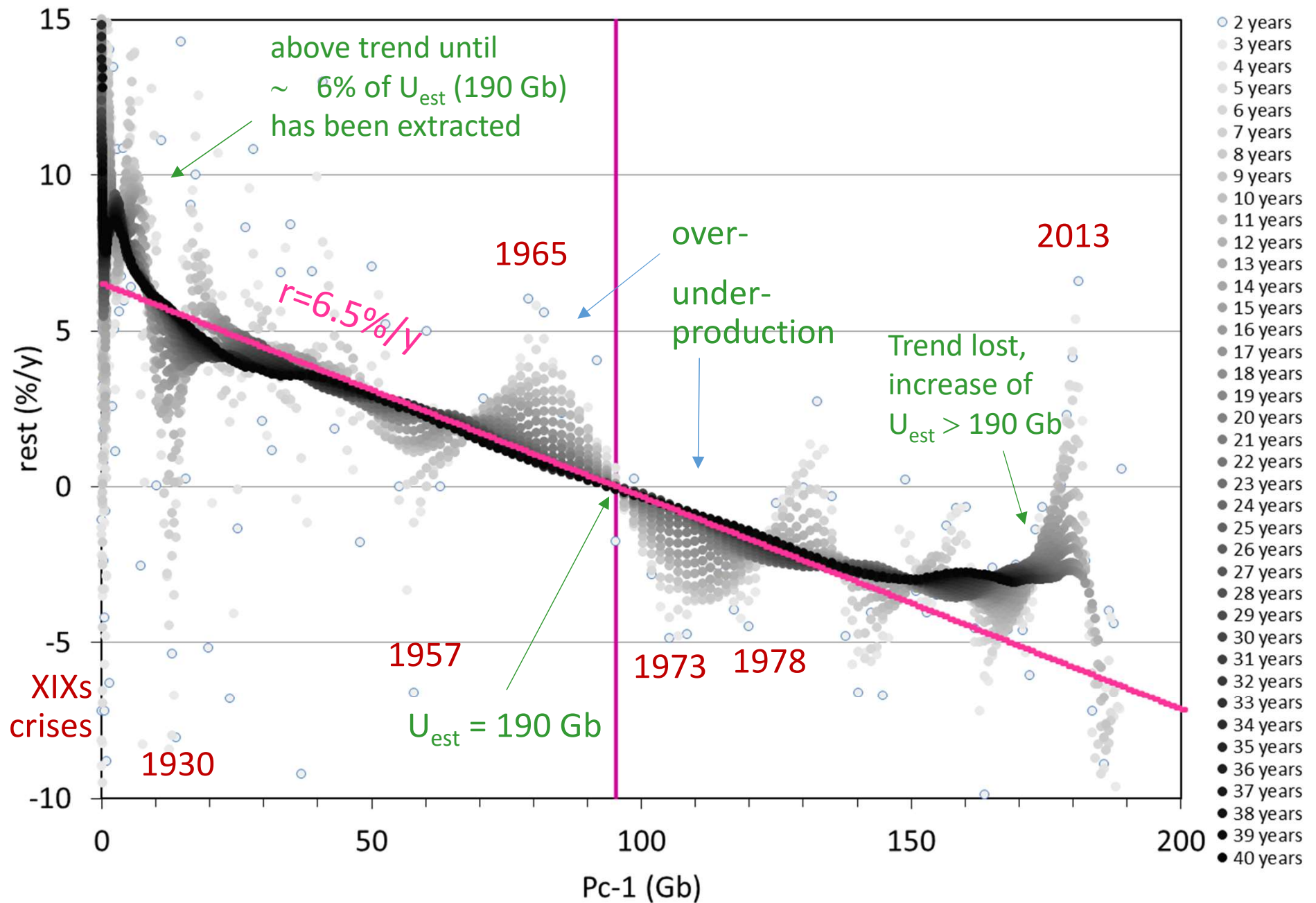
USA lower-48



USA lower-48



USA lower-48



USA lower-48

