

地球物理勘探

一种基于SVM特征选择的油气预测方法

姚凯丰, 陆文凯, 丁文龙, 张善文, 肖焕钦, 李衍达

1. 清华大学自动化系智能技术与系统国家重点实验室; 2. 中国石化胜利油田有限公司

摘要:

支持向量机(SVM)是近年来发展起来的一种通用的机器学习方法,在许多分类问题和函数拟合问题上都已获得了很好的效果。对于少量样本的分类问题,SVM具有调节参数较少,运算速度快等优点。通过地震、测井等信息进行油气预测是一种典型的非线性分类器设计问题,它具有已知样本数较少、特征个数较少等特点,文章据此提出了一种基于特征扩展和特征选择的改进SVM方法。该方法将原始特征通过非线性变换到高维空间,然后应用线性SVM进行特征选择,并同时计算降维过程中各个特征子集对应的留一法错误率,最后选择错误率较小的特征子集来设计线性SVM分类器。在通用数据的实验中,这种方法仅仅用较为简单的多项式核函数就大大提高了分类器的泛化能力。与传统的模糊数学方法、神经网络方法和SVM方法相比,这种方法在四川观音场构造的碳酸岩盐储层数据的预测误差降低了50%,是一种有效的油气预测方法。

关键词: [向量计算机](#) [地震数据处理](#) [油气藏](#) [预测](#) [观音场气田](#)

HYDROCARBON PREDICTION METHOD BASED ON SVM FEATURE SELECTION

Yao Kaifeng, Lu Wenkai, Ding Wenlong, Zhang Shanwen, Xiao Huanqin, Li Yanda

1.State Key Laboratory of Intelligent Technology and System, Department of Automation, Qinghua University; 2.Shengli Oil Field Ltd, Sinopec

Abstract:

Support Vector Machine (SVM) is a general purpose machine learning method developed in recent years, by which good results have been obtained in many classification and function fitting problems. As for the classification of a small amount of samples, SVM has many advantages, such as a few adjusted parameters and fast arithmetic speed, etc. The hydrocarbon prediction by means of the seismic and log data is a typical nonlinear classifier design problem and it is characterized by a small amount of the number of samples and of the number of features. For this reason, an improved SVM method based on feature expansion and feature selection is proposed in the paper. This method includes to change the original features to a high dimensional space through nonlinear transformation; to make, then, a feature selection by use of linear SVM method; to calculate simultaneously the leave one out error rate corresponding with each feature subset in the process of decreasing dimensions; and to design, finally, the linear SVM classifier by use of the feature subset with the smallest error rate. In the experiment of general purpose data, the generalization ability of the classifier might be greatly raised only by use of a simple polynomial kernel function in the method. As compared with fuzzy mathematical method and neural network method, the SVM method could decrease the prediction error of the carbonate reservoir data of Guanyinchang structure in Sichuan by 50%, therefore it is an effective hydrocarbon prediction method.

Keywords: [Vector computer](#) [Seismic data processing](#) [Oil and gas reservoir](#) [Prediction](#) [Guanyinchang gas field](#)

收稿日期 修回日期 网络版发布日期

DOI:

基金项目:

通讯作者:

作者简介:

作者Email:

参考文献:

扩展功能

本文信息

[Supporting info](#)

[PDF 139KB](#)

[CEB \(0 KB\)](#)

[\[HTML全文\]](#)

[参考文献\[PDF\]](#)

[参考文献](#)

服务与反馈

[把本文推荐给朋友](#)

[加入我的书架](#)

[加入引用管理器](#)

[引用本文](#)

[Email Alert](#)

[文章反馈](#)

[浏览反馈信息](#)

本文关键词相关文章

[向量计算机](#)

[地震数据处理](#)

[油气藏](#)

[预测](#)

[观音场气田](#)

本文作者相关文章

PubMed

1. 邱中建,方辉.中国天然气大发展——中国石油工业的二次创业[J]. 天然气工业, 2009,29(10): 1-4
2. 宋岩,柳少波,赵孟军,苏现波,李贵中,洪峰,秦胜飞.煤层气藏边界类型、成藏主控因素及富集区预测[J]. 天然气工业, 2009,29(10): 5-9
3. 钟广法,惠冠军,杨海军,肖承文,祁兴中,郭秀丽.塔里木盆地轮古东地区奥陶系古溶洞的成像测井预测[J]. 天然气工业, 2009,29(10): 24-27
4. 张延充,杨爱国,梅燕,邓清华,陈华.泛开江—梁平海槽及勘探有利相带地震预测[J]. 天然气工业, 2009,29(10): 28-30
5. 王树刚,王继红,端木琳,孙海涛.城市燃气负荷的短期预测[J]. 天然气工业, 2010,30(5): 104-107
6. 钟兵,马力宁,杨雅和,夏崇双,李江涛.多层组砂岩气藏气井出砂机理及对策研究[J]. 天然气工业, 2004,24(10): 89-92
7. 刘建仪,杜志敏,李颖川,孙良田.新的水合物生成条件预测模型[J]. 天然气工业, 2004,24(12): 96-98
8. 程时清,谢林峰,李相方,王德元.产水凝析气井三相流产能方程[J]. 天然气工业, 2004,24(12): 99-101
9. 郑维师,刘易非.低渗砂岩气藏中压敏效应对产能的影响[J]. 天然气工业, 2004,24(12): 113-115
10. 肖思和,何建军,王洪辉.动态模糊神经网络在复杂储层预测中的应用[J]. 天然气工业, 2004,24(11): 49-51