

MERC 2023 - Session 3

SURVEY DESIGN AND DATA MANAGEMENT

Outline



Signal Processing



Data Sampling



Calibration



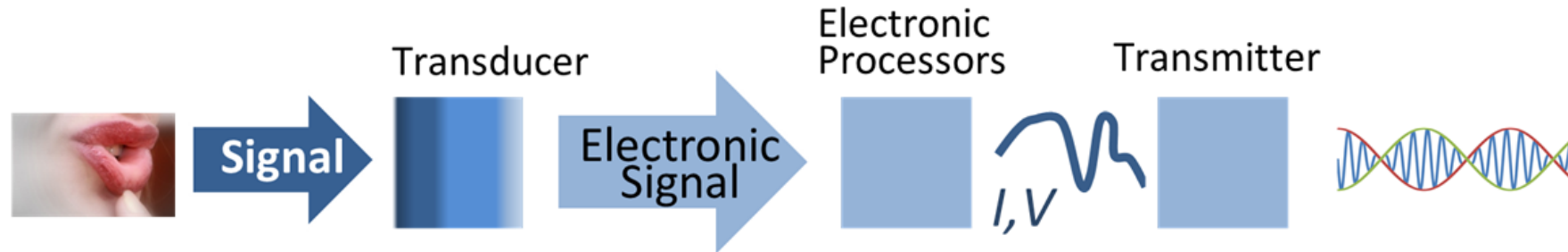
Data Formats



Software

Signal Processing

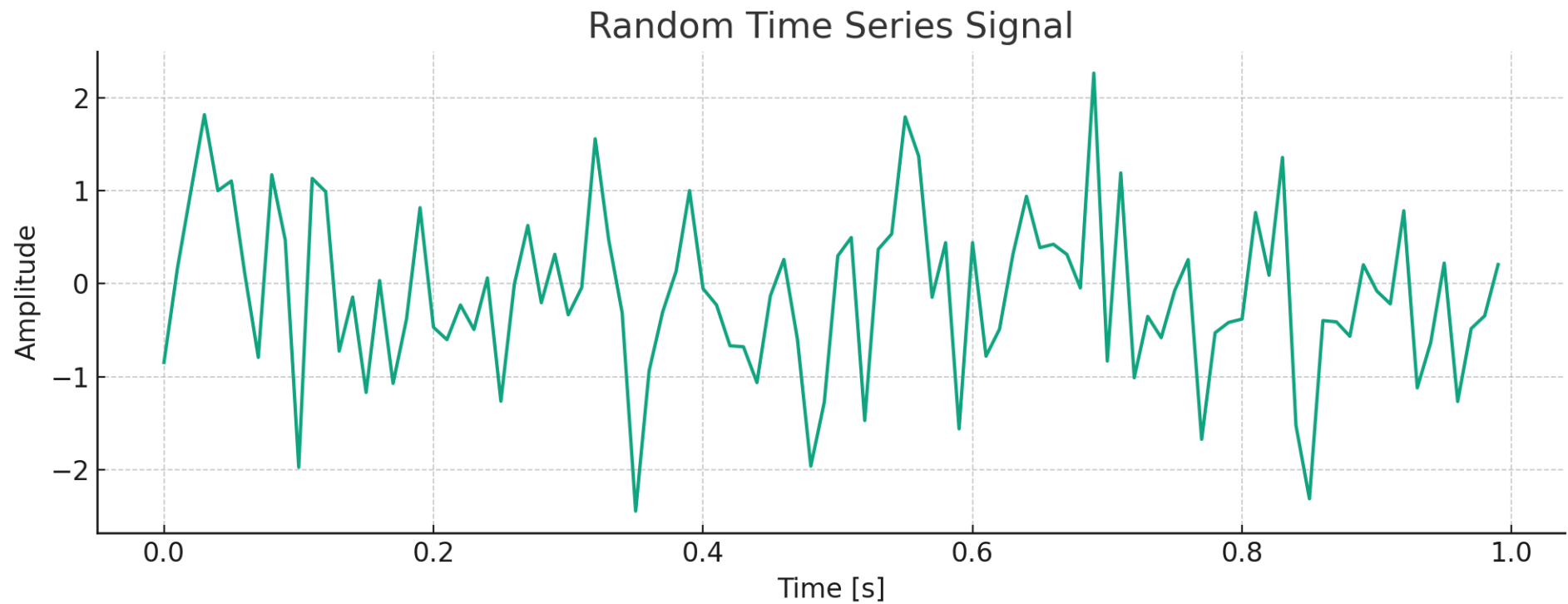
- Signal Processing is the science of receiving, analyzing and manipulating physical measurements to extract useful information.
 - Measurements are usually a function of time or position in space.



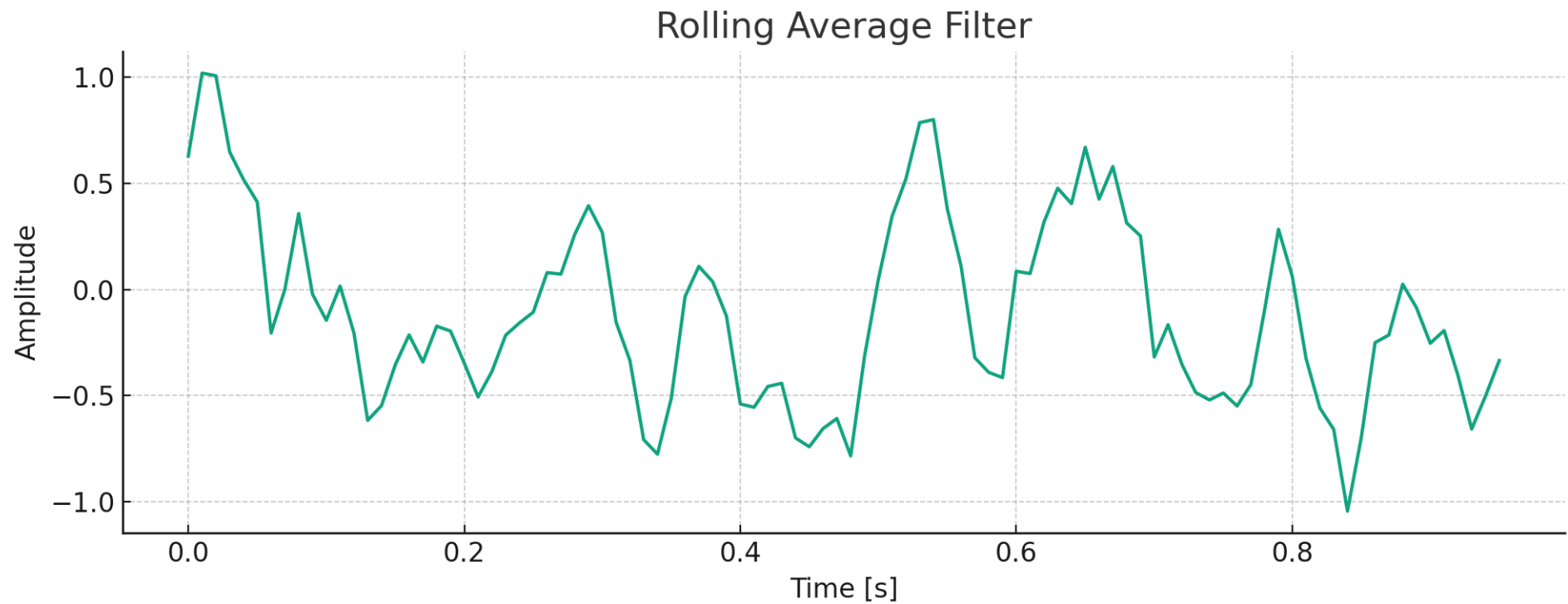
Signal Processing in Borehole Geophysics

- Instruments will poll for a measurement at a pre-defined sampling rate.
- These measurements are reported as voltages (potential differences) or **counts per second (CPS)**.
- Through calibration, **CPS** and/or voltages are then converted into physical measurements (more on this later).

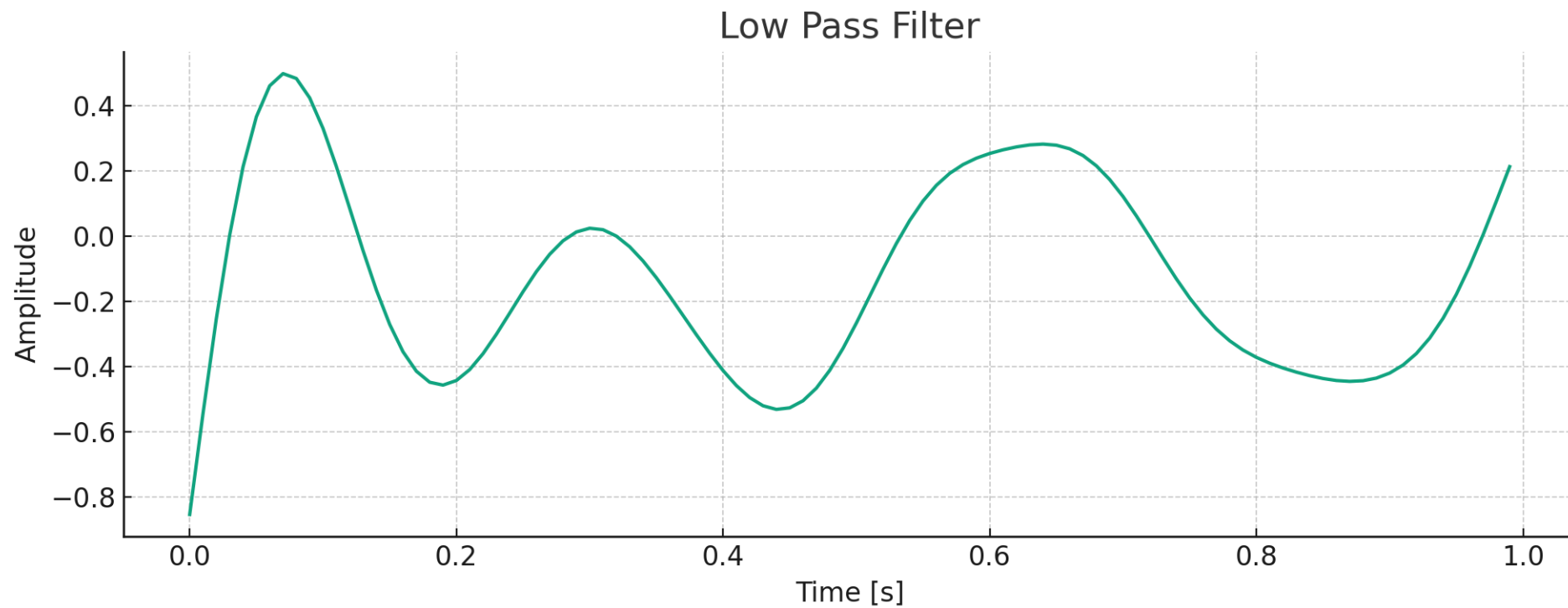
Signal Processing - Filtering



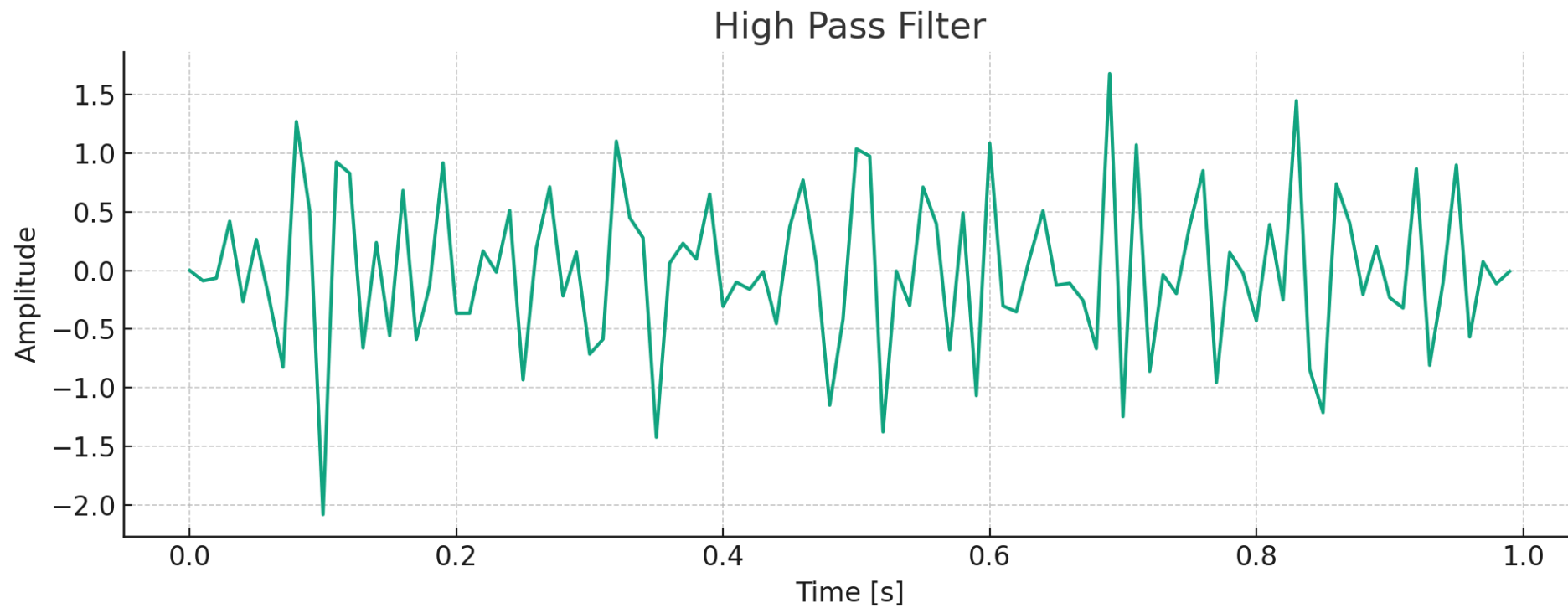
Signal Processing - Filtering



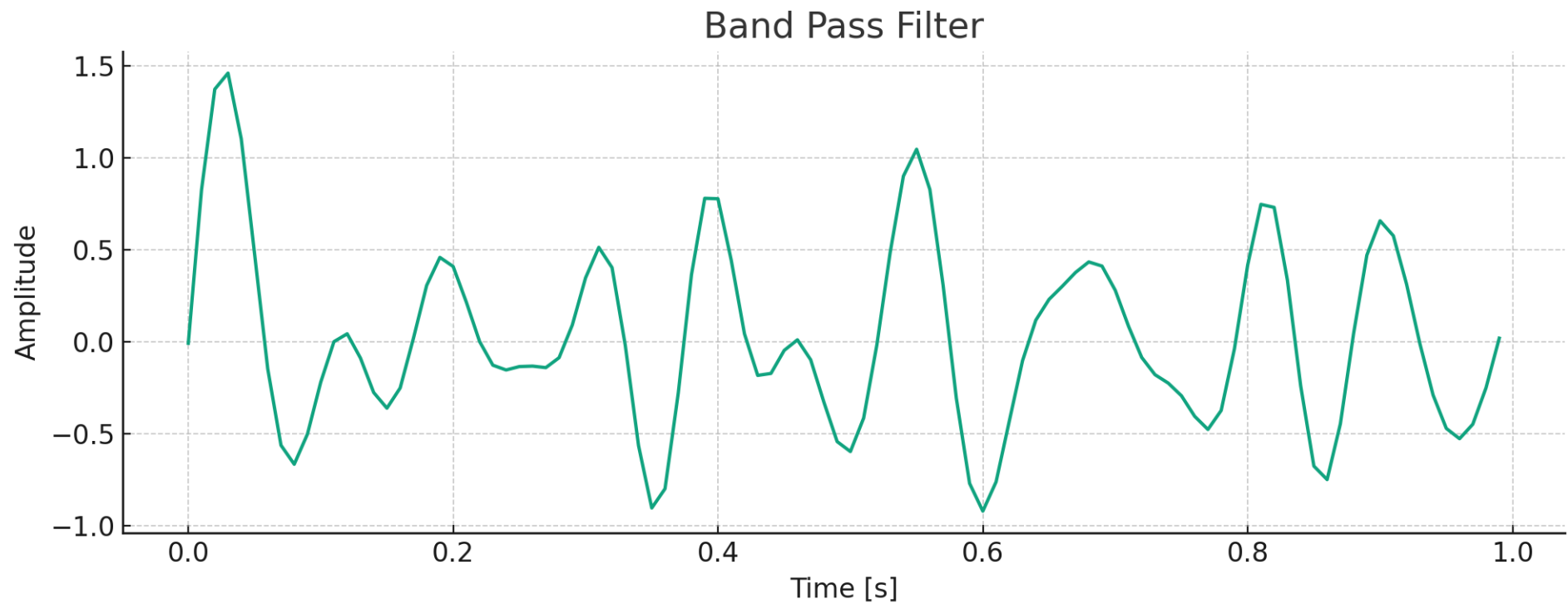
Signal Processing - Filtering



Signal Processing - Filtering

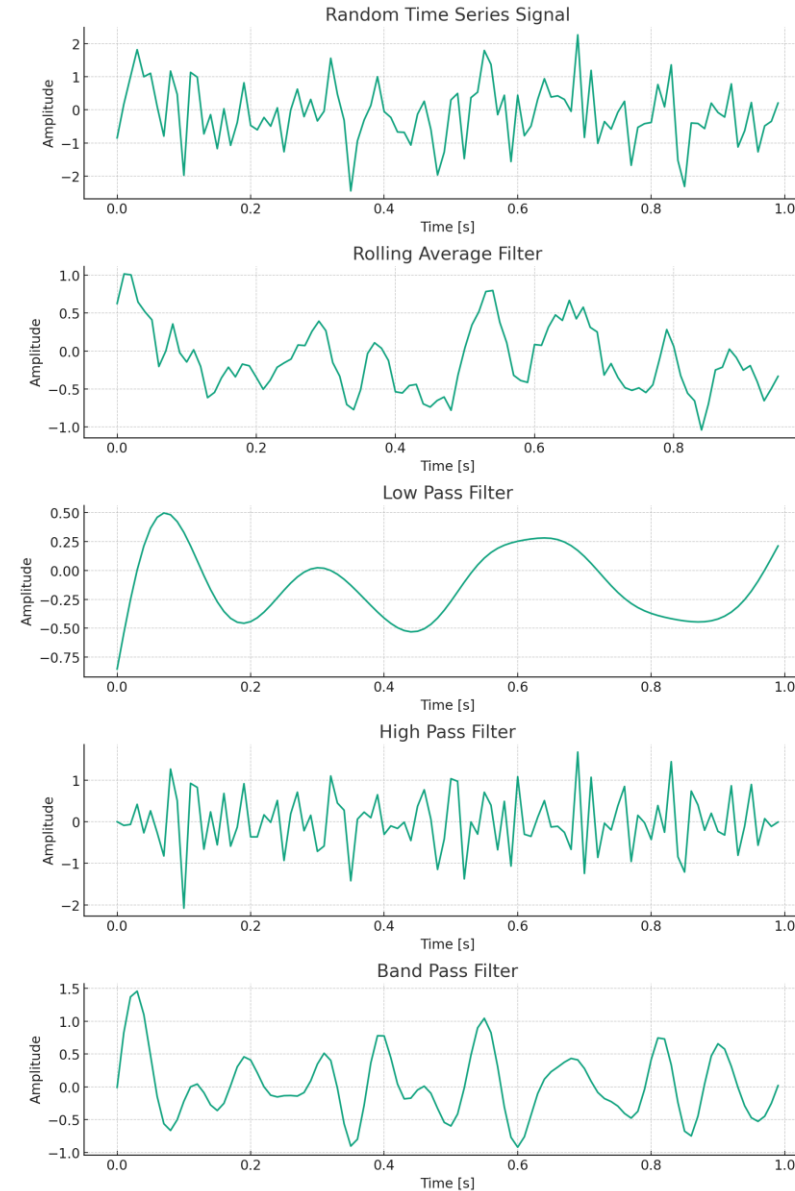


Signal Processing - Filtering



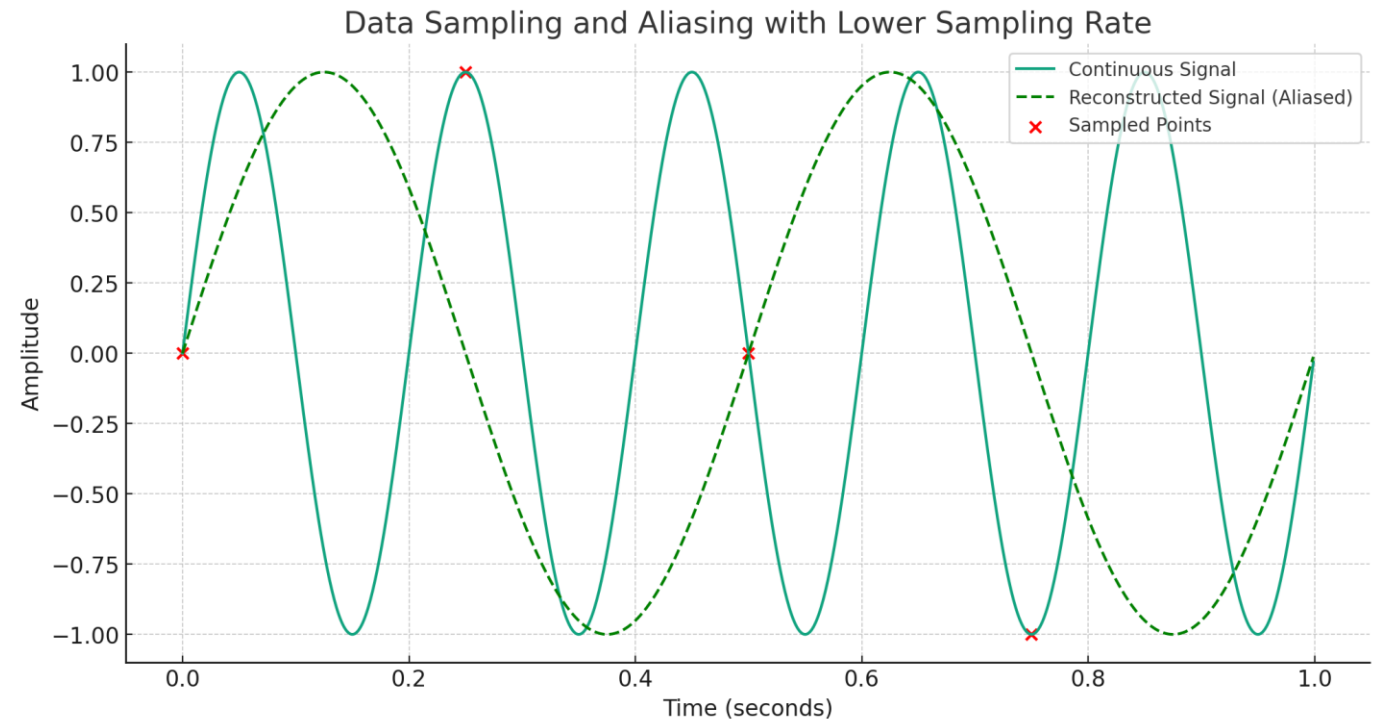
Signal Processing - Filtering

- It is up to the data analyst to determine what the best filter or filters to apply to the raw data.
- Depends on the goals data acquisition.
 - What is more important?
 - Large overall trends.
 - Small changes.
 - Somewhere in between?



Signal Processing - Aliasing

- When sampling from a higher frequency signal, it is important to consider the sampling rate, otherwise **aliasing** may occur.
- **Aliasing** is when a high frequency signal can get mapped to a lower frequency signal.
- The minimum sampling rate must be at least twice the rate of the source frequency you want to resolve.
 - i.e. Source frequency is 40 Hz –
Sampled frequency must be at least 80 Hz.



Data Sampling

- Instruments are continuously sampling at regular time intervals.
- We need to convert a **time sample** to a **depth downhole sample**.

Data Sampling

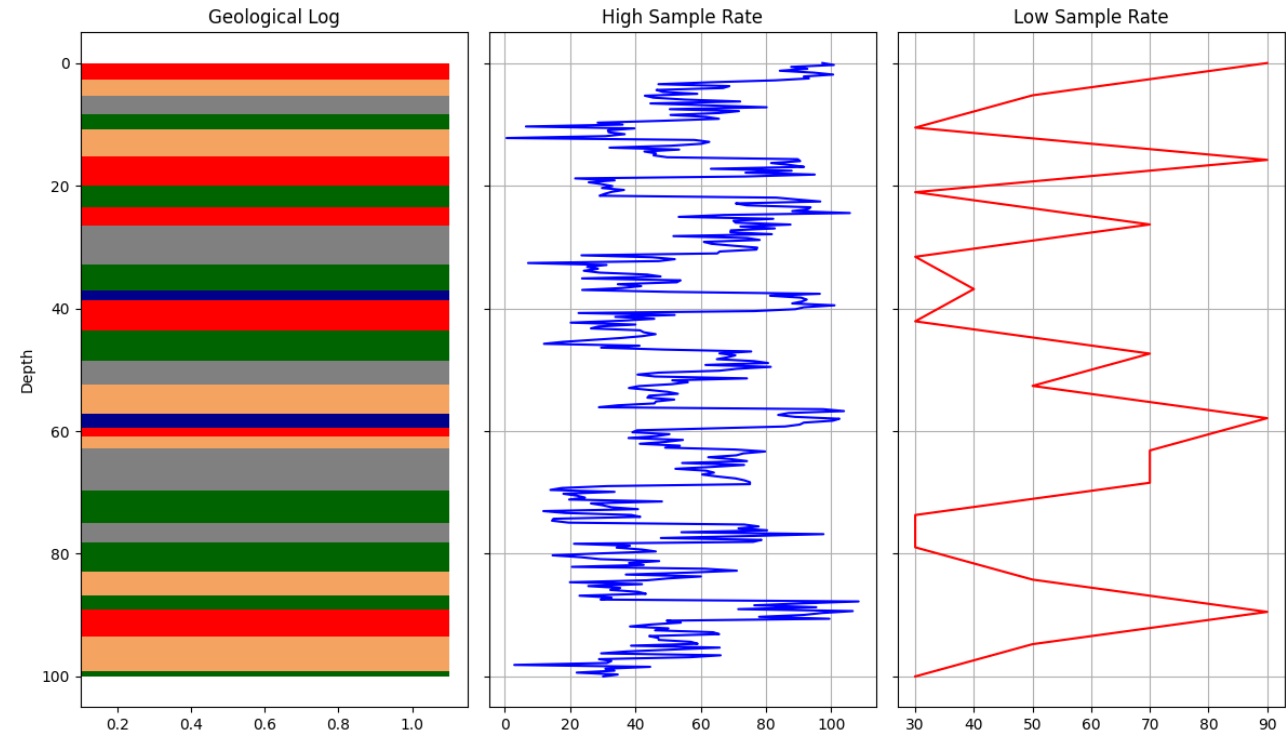
- Instruments are continuously sampling at regular time intervals.
- We need to convert a **time sample** to a **depth downhole sample**.
- There is a depth encoder at surface that is time synced with the logging console.
- Based on the specifications of the survey the **counts** are averaged over a period of distance traveled by the probe.

Data Sampling

- Instruments are continuously sampling at regular time intervals.
- We need to convert a **time sample** to a **depth downhole sample**.
- There is a depth encoder at surface that is time synced with the logging console.
- Based on the specifications of the survey the **counts** are averaged over a period of distance traveled by the probe.
- The number of measurements during this period is a function of the winch speed.
 - Higher Speed → Fewer measurements
 - Lower Speed → More measurements.
 - Time is money.

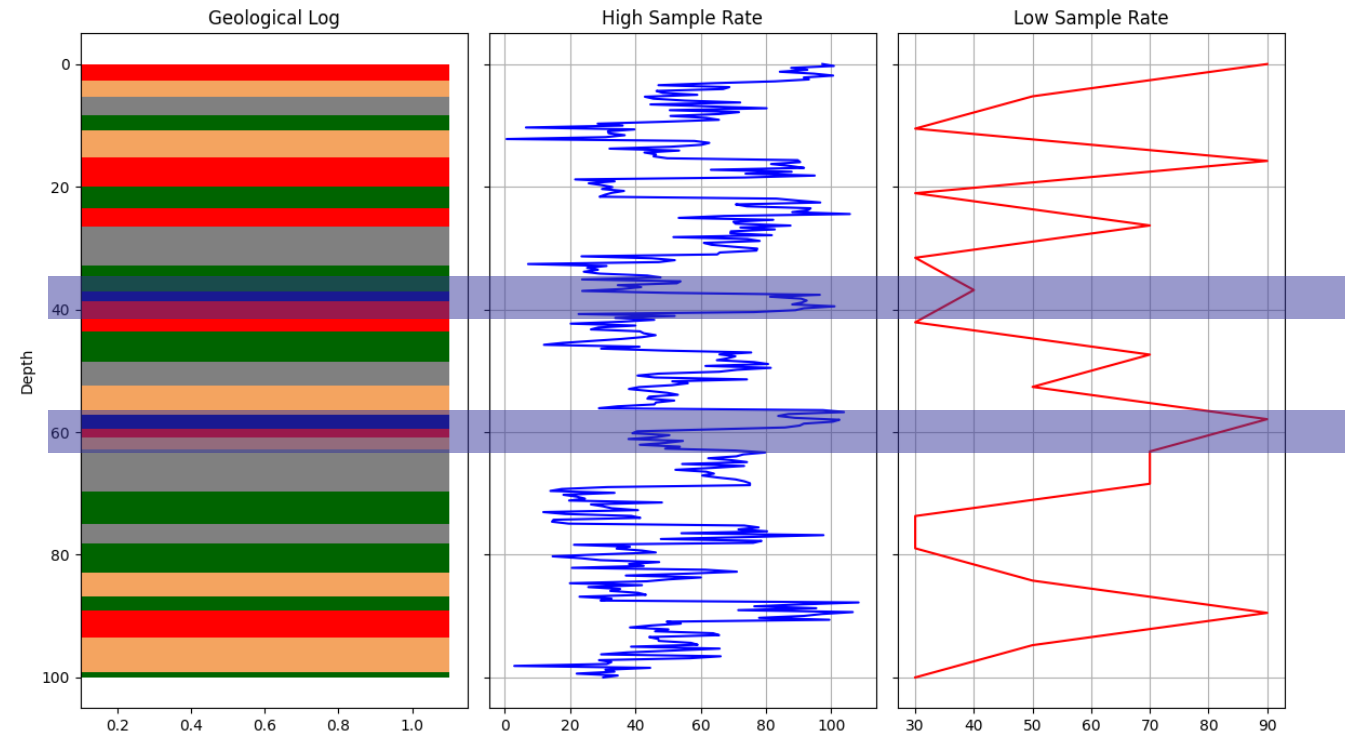
Depth Sampling and Aliasing

- Choosing the correct sampling rate is important.
- The smallest interval you can reliably map would be twice the sampling rate.
 - i.e. Sample Rate is 0.2 m, smallest unit is 0.4 m.



Depth Sampling and Aliasing

- Highlighted areas show the low sample rate log completely missed the response of the blue zone.



Calibrations

- Importance
- Standards
 - Auditable Trail
 - Process
- Types of Calibration
 - Factory Calibration
 - Field/jig calibration
 - Calibration holes
 - On site versus established
- Temperature drift
- Hole size
- Fluid conditions
- Measurement Range



Calibrations

- Sign off certificates
- Calibrate and document regularly

Test #1 - Aluminum Block

Aluminum Block (g/cc):	2.6
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Test File Name: 446_MSDT_5167_4081CO_Aluminum_011718

Near Density	g/cc	Far Density	g/cc
Min:	2.628	Min:	2.586
Max:	2.766	Max:	2.811
Average:	2.701	Average:	2.699
Difference:	0.101	Difference:	0.099

Total number of sample data points: 1118

Test Results: ☒ Passed
☐ Needs Re-calibration

Test #2 - Hardy Test Hole 200m-370m

Reference Average (g/cc):	2.942
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Test File Name: 000_MSDT_5167_4081CO_u1_011818

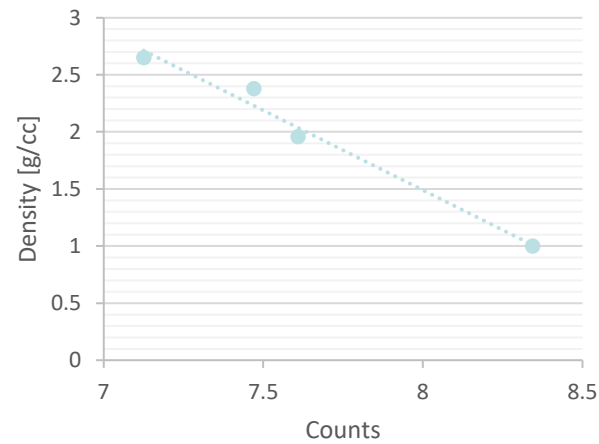
Near Density	g/cc	Far Density	g/cc
Average:	2.942	Average:	2.942
Difference Average Values:	-0.001	Difference Average Values:	0.000

Total number of sample data points: 1669

Test Results: ☒ Passed
☐ Needs Re-calibration

Calibration

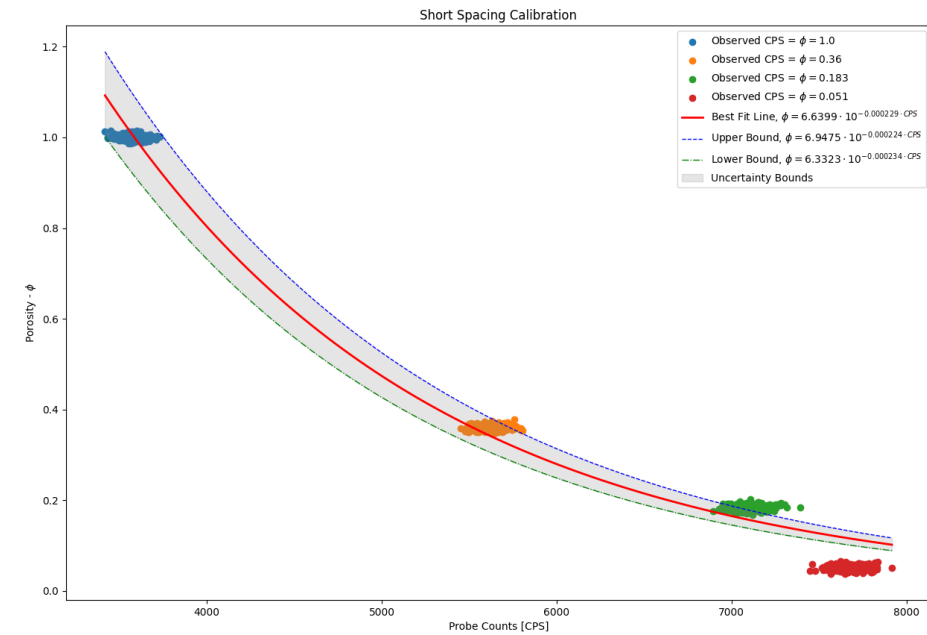
Near 3813-4098



$$y = -1.3951x + 12.652$$

$$R^2 = 0.9795$$

- Near 3813-4098
- ⋯ Linear (Near 3813-4098)



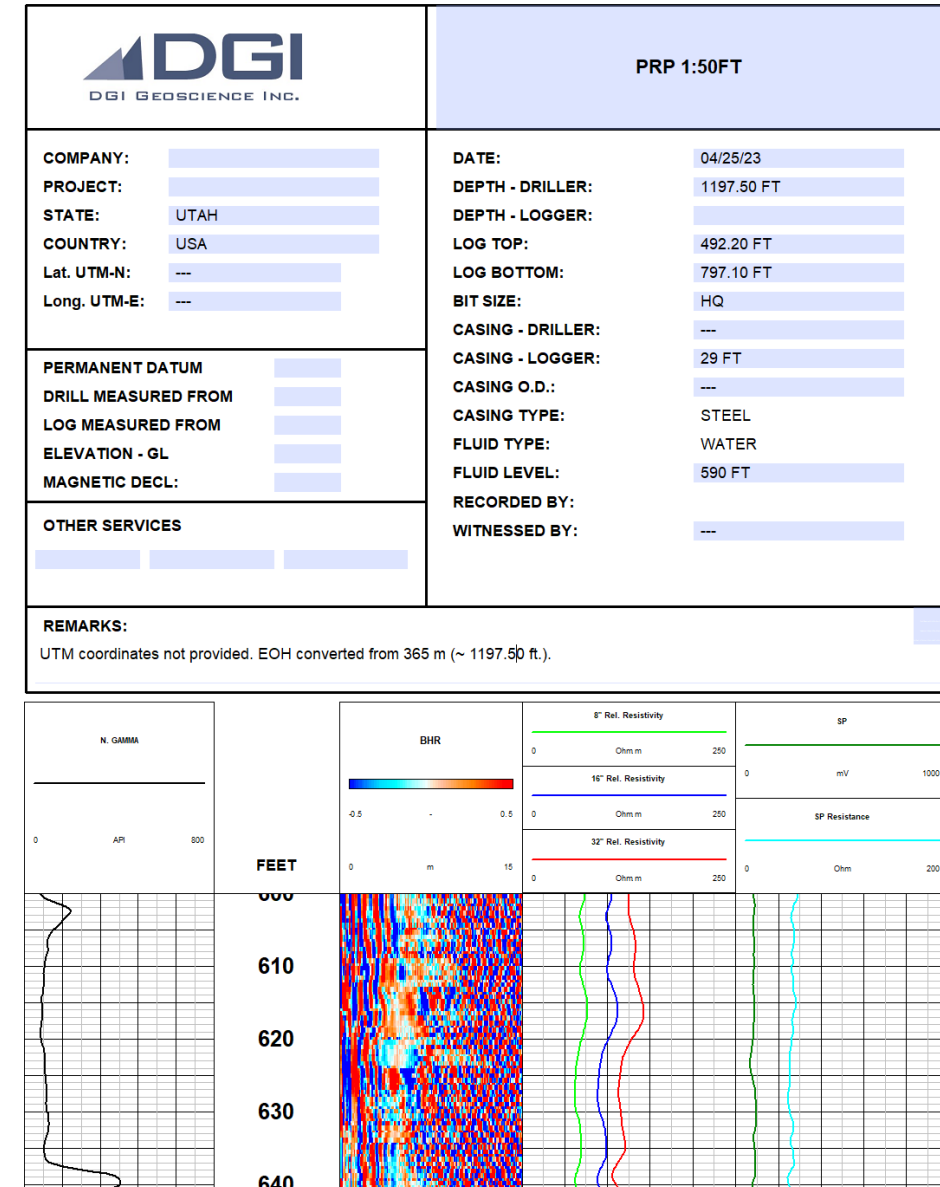
Data Formats - TFD

- Most slim-line probes will create a **TFD** file.
 - This file format is the primary format for Advanced Logic Technology (ALT) and Mont Sopris Instruments (MSI).
 - ALT is the developer of WellCAD and Logger Suite software.
 - They also perform research and development of acquisition systems and new probes.
 - MSI is a popular manufacturer of probes, winches and logging consoles.
 - They work in partner with several development firms (includes ALT) to manufacture probes.
 - **TFD** is a proprietary binary file format, that can only be read by WellCAD software.
 - The header information of the file can be viewed in plaintext in a text editor.
- Only used for **RAW** data, processed data is never stored in this format.

[illegible]

Data Formats - WCL

- WellCAD is by far the most common software to view and process data acquired from borehole logging for slimline logging.
- WCL is proprietary binary file format that can be only opened in the fully licensed and reader versions of WellCAD.
- Support for almost any type of data that can be acquired within a borehole.
 - Point, Interval and Array data.
 - Categorical
 - Images.
 - Annotations and Text.
- Commonly used to format logs into plots for printing to PDF or paper.



Data Formats - LAS

- Has existed as a file format for several decades.
 - Some say was originally based on punch cards.
- Developed by the Canadian Well Logging Society.
 - The current version is [3.0](#)
 - The most supported version is [2.0](#).
 - Version 2.0 only supports regularly sampled numeric data.
 - Version 3.0 has support for irregularly sampled data, as well as categorical and array data.
- Includes a header section for metadata.
- Supported in most geologic software packages.

~Well Information Section

#MNEM.UNIT	VALUE/NAME	DESCRIPTION
#-----	-----	-----
STRT.M	635.0000	:START DEPTH
STOP.M	400.0000	:STOP DEPTH
STEP.M	-0.125	:STEP
NULL.	-999.25	:NULL VALUE
COMP.	ANY OIL COMPANY INC.	:COMPANY
WELL.	ANY ET AL 12-34-12-34	:WELL
FLD.	WILDCAT	:FIELD
LOC.	12-34-12-34W5M	:LOCATION
PROV.	ALBERTA	:PROVINCE
SRVC.	ANY LOGGING COMPANY INC.	:SERVICE COMPANY
LIC.	12345	:ERCB LICENCE NUMBER
DATE.	13-DEC-86	:LOG DATE
UWI.	100123401234W500	:UNIQUE WELL ID

~Curve Information Section

#MNEM.UNIT	API CODE	Curve Description
#-----	-----	-----
DEPT .M		: 1 DEPTH
RHOB .K/M3	45 350 02 00	: 2 BULK DENSITY
NPH .VOL/VO	42 890 00 00	: 3 NEUTRON POROSITY - SANDSTONE
MSFL .OHMM	20 270 01 00	: 4 Rho RESISTIVITY
SFLA .OHMM	07 222 01 00	: 5 SHALLOW RESISTIVITY
ILM .OHMM	07 120 44 00	: 6 MEDIUM RESISTIVITY
ILD .OHMM	07 120 46 00	: 7 DEEP RESISTIVITY
SP .MV	07 010 01 00	: 8 SPONTANEOUS POTENTIAL
GR .GAPI	45 310 01 00	: 9 GAMMA RAY
CALI .MM	45 280 01 00	: 10 CALIPER

~Parameter Information Section

#MNEM.UNIT	Value	Description
#-----	-----	-----
MUD .	GEL CHEM	: Mud type
BHT .DEGC	114.0000	: Bottom Hole Temperature
BS .MM	222.0000	: Bit Size
CSGL .M	345.7	: Casing Depth
FD .K/M3	999.9999	: Fluid Density
MDEN .K/M3	2650.0000	: Logging Matrix Density
MATR .	SAND	: Neutron Matrix
FNUM .	1.0000	: Tortuosity Const. Archie's (a)
FEXP .	2.000	: Cementation Exp Archie's (m)
DFD .K/M3	1200.0000	: Mud Weight
DFV .S	50.0000	: Mud Viscosity
DFL .C3	8.0000	: Mud Fluid Loss
DFPH .	10.00	: Mud pH
RMFS .OHMM	2.8200	: Mud Filtrate Resistivity
EKB .M	566.9700	: Elevation Kelly Bushing and Level

~A Log data section

910.000000

-999.2500	2692.7075	0.3140	19.4086	19.4086	13.1709	12.2681
-1.5010	96.5306	204.7177	30.5822	-999.2500	-999.2500	3.2515
-999.2500	4.7177	3025.0264	3025.0264	-1.5010	93.1378	0.1641
0.0101	0.1641	0.3140	0.1641	11.1397	0.3304	0.9529
0.0000	0.1564	0.0000	11.1397	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000

909.875000

-999.2500	2712.6460	0.2886	23.3987	23.3987	13.6129	12.4744
-1.4720	90.2803	203.1093	18.7566	-999.2500	999.2500	3.7058
-999.2500	3.1093	3004.6050	3004.6050	-1.4720	86.9078	0.1456
-0.0015	0.1456	0.2886	0.1456	14.1428	0.2646	1.0000
0.0000	0.1456	0.0000	14.1428	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000

909.750000

-999.2500	2692.8137	0.2730	22.5909	22.5909	13.6821	12.6146
-1.4804	89.8492	201.9287	3.1551	-999.2500	-999.2500	4.3124
-999.2500	1.9287	2976.4451	2976.4451	-1.4804	86.3465	0.1435
0.0101	0.1435	0.2730	0.1435	14.5674	0.2598	1.0000
0.0000	0.1435	0.0000	14.5674	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000

909.625000

-999.2500	2644.3650	0.2765	18.4831	18.4831	13.4159	12.6900
-1.5010	93.3999	201.5826	-6.5861	-999.2500	-999.2500	4.3822
-999.2500	1.5826	2955.3528	2955.3528	-1.5010	89.7142	0.1590
0.0384	0.1590	0.2765	0.1590	11.8600	0.3210	0.9667
0.0000	0.1538	0.0000	11.8600	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000

909.500000

Data Formats - ASCII

- ASCII formats such as CSV and TXT formats are also common.
- These file formats are supported in many software packages.
 - Can easily view data in Excel.
- Lack support for metadata.
- Flexible formatting and can include data from multiple holes for compilation.
- Support for Categorical type data.

```
Depth_m,natural_gamma,near_density,far_density,compensated_density,neutron_ss_counts,neutron_ls_co
0.059,126.606,NaN,NaN,NaN,51.786,39.116,NaN,NaN,NaN,NaN,151.142,24.389,NaN,NaN,NaN
0.259,143.729,NaN,NaN,NaN,58.347,36.345,NaN,NaN,NaN,NaN,85.622,26.953,NaN,NaN,NaN
0.459,158.569,NaN,NaN,NaN,96.876,34.967,NaN,NaN,NaN,NaN,56.644,23.129,NaN,NaN,NaN
0.659,172.925,NaN,NaN,NaN,167.026,34.111,NaN,NaN,NaN,NaN,47.189,36.509,NaN,NaN,NaN
0.859,186.833,NaN,NaN,NaN,262.922,34.339,NaN,NaN,NaN,NaN,47.335,47.977,NaN,NaN,NaN
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2.059,220.226,2.98,238.23,1.931,910.724,178.135,NaN,NaN,NaN,NaN,425.874,59.538,NaN,NaN,NaN
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4.059,244.336,2.921,250.859,1.955,989.786,215.338,NaN,NaN,NaN,NaN,924.527,256.469,NaN,NaN,NaN
4.259,265.394,2.917,254.798,1.957,978.525,NaN,NaN,NaN,NaN,NaN,917.977,266.069,NaN,NaN,NaN
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5.459,260.338,2.95,257.52,1.818,NaN,253.754,NaN,NaN,NaN,NaN,953.3,258.534,NaN,NaN,NaN
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5.859,282.657,2.997,261.457,1.834,854.936,259.587,83.831,140.941,11928.753,7094.498,911.843,228.301
```

Data Management and Metadata

- For every single 'run' up and down a hole, a file is produced.
- It's critical to be consistent with file naming conventions and keep track of various metadata about the hole run.
 - Probe and equipment serial numbers.
 - Start and End Record Depths
 - Start and End Zero's
 - Probe Velocity and Depth Increments.
 - Probe Telemetry
 - Different parameters may require unique settings to keep track of.
 - Hole and Location



Software

- Logger Suite
 - Data Acquisition Software
- WellCAD
 - Processing and Interpretation
- Excel
 - Everyone's favourite spreadsheet
- Python
 - This has been a game changer the last 10 years.



Software - Python

- IDE's and Platforms
 - PyCharm
 - Python IDE
 - DataSpell
 - IDE with more focus on data analysis.
 - Integration of Jupyter Notebooks
 - DataLore
 - Cloud or hosted data analysis environment with emphasis on collaboration.
 - VSCode
 - Lightweight code editor with a huge ecosystem of plug-ins and extensions.
- Python Modules
 - [PyWellCAD](#)
 - Official Python library for automating WellCAD.
 - [Welly](#)
 - Extensive library for visualizing and analyzing well logs.
 - [Pandas](#) and/or [Polars](#)
 - Both are used for handling and transforming tabular data.
 - Polars is fairly new and gaining a lot of traction.
 - [SciPy](#)
 - Giant library of advanced numerical analysis.