Expanding Machine Learning to Formation Evaluation

Neha Patel

Student, Flatiron School

Objectives

- To propose a model that would accurately determine the type of facies based on the log readings, speedily.
- To accurately determine the feature importances based of the machine learning model to aid in logging method selection
- Analyze the relationship between different log readings, and geological locations with facies classification

Presentation Flow

Introduction

Formation (Type – Appearance, Condition, Characteristics)

Composition

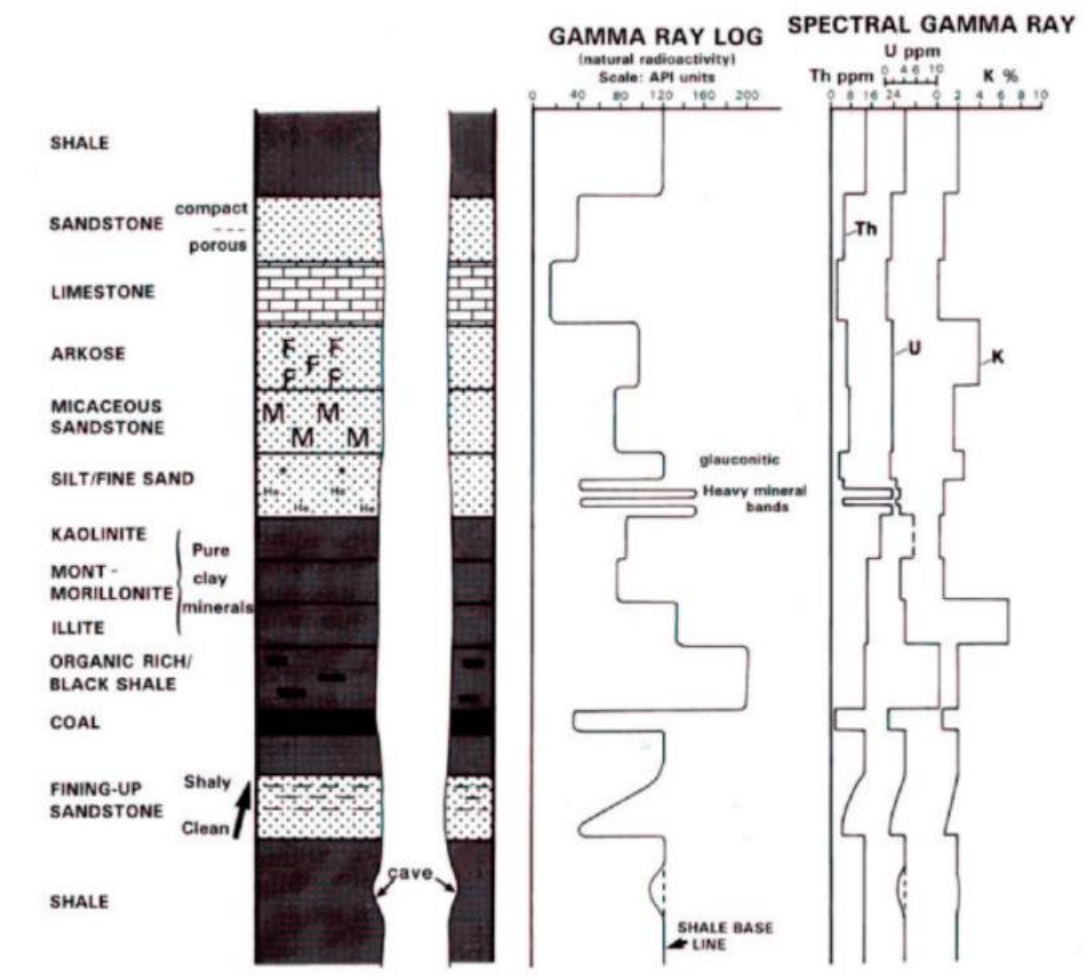
Fossil Content

Facies can be determined using a combination of log readings

F A C I E S

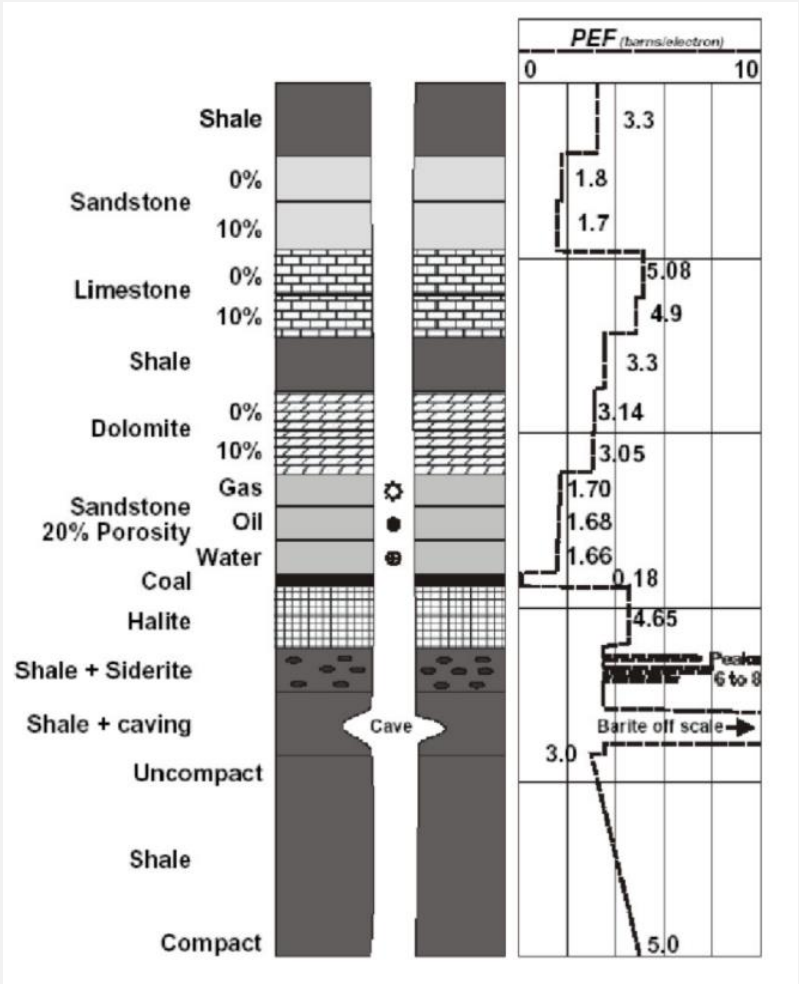
Introduction – Reading Logs

GAMMA RAY LOG (GR)



Measures the Radioactivity

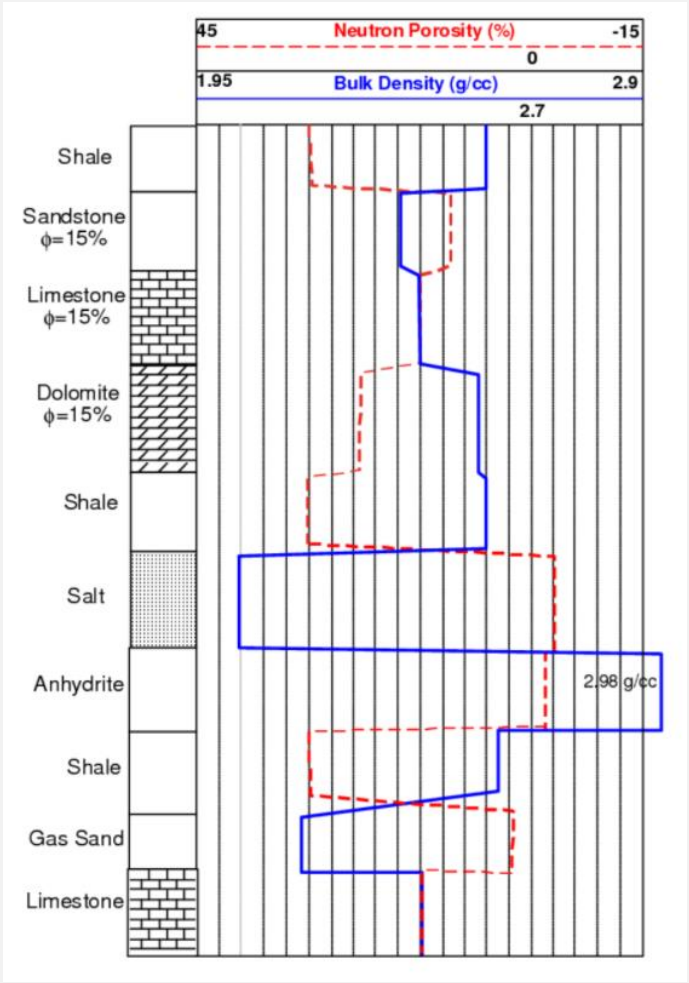
DENSITY LOGS



Using Photoelectric Effect - Density and Porosity

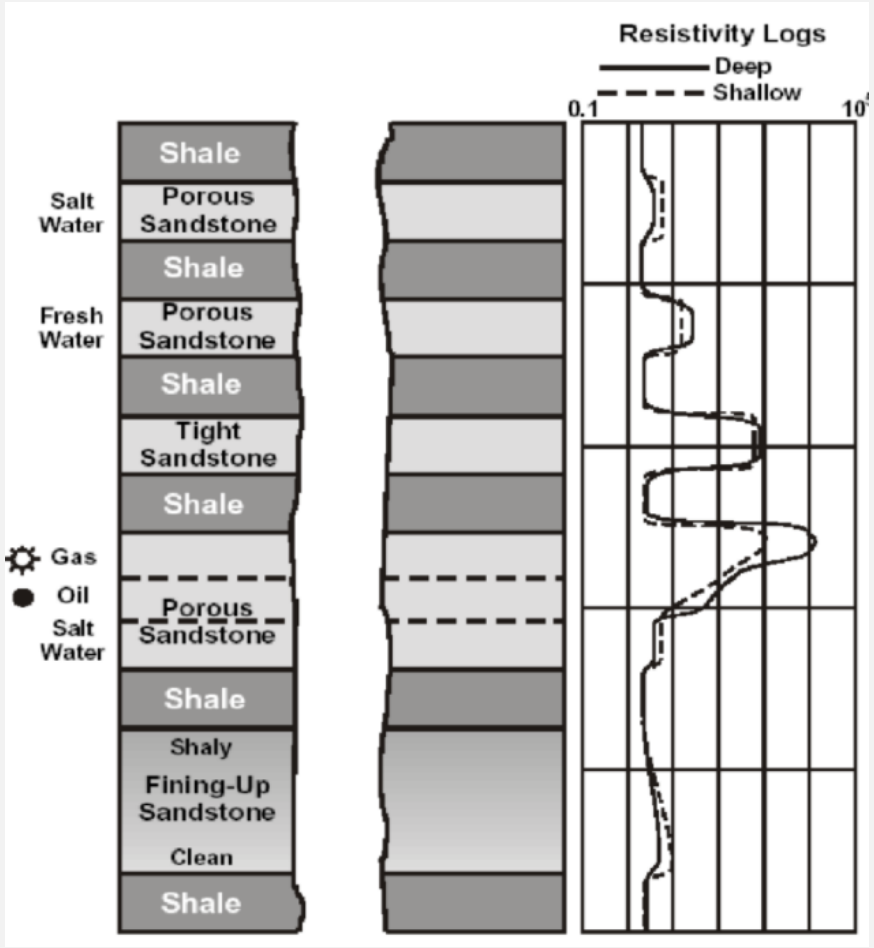
Introduction – Reading Logs

NEUTRON – DENSITY LOG



Evaluates Porosity and Lithology

RESISTIVITY LOGS



Detect Minerals and fluids

Data Information

TARGET

1 : Non-Marine Sandstone

2: Non-Marine Coarse Siltstone

3 : Non-Marine Fine Siltstone

4 : Marine siltstone and shale

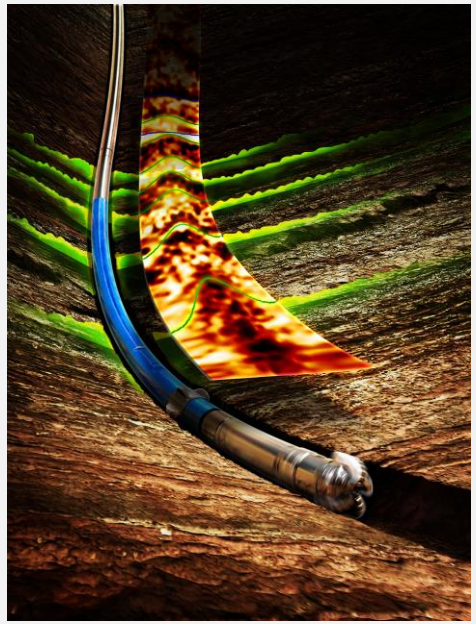
5 : Mudstone (Limestone)

6 : Wackestone (Limestone)

7 : Dolomite

8 : Packstone - Grainstone (Limestone)

9 : Phylloid-algal bafflestone (Limestone)



FEATURES

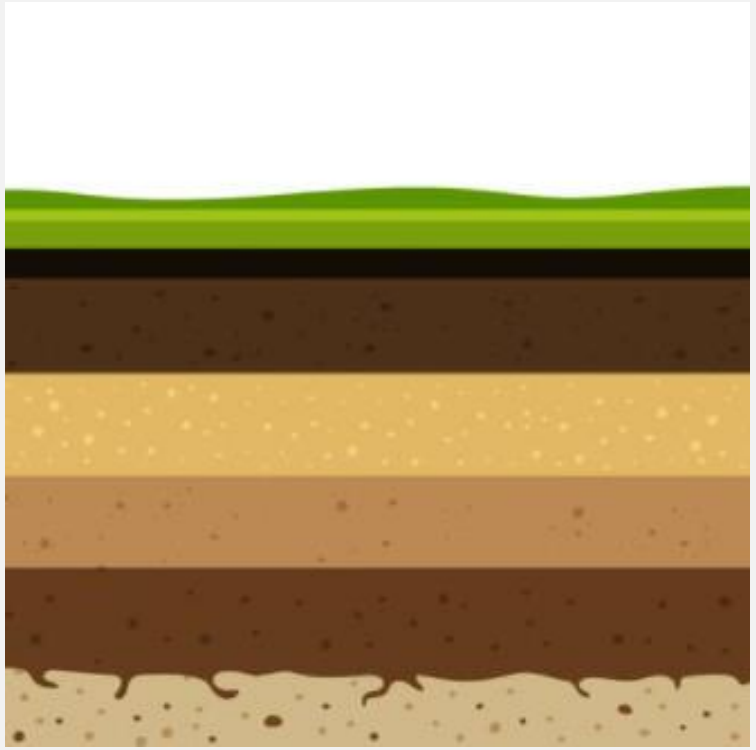
Log Readings:

- Gamma Ray (GR)
- Resistivity (ILD_log10)
- Photoelectric Effect (PE)
- Neutron-Density Porosity Difference (DeltaPHI)
- Neutron-Density Porosity (PHID)

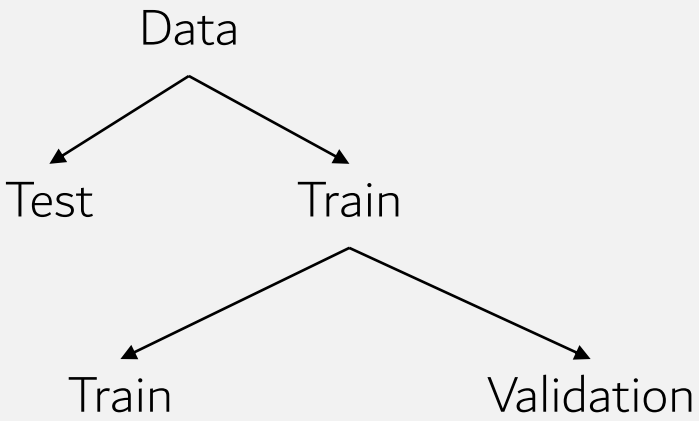
Positional/Geological

Depth, Nonmarine-Marine Indicator (NM_M), relative position, Formation and well names

Data Split And Preprocessing



DATA SPLITTING

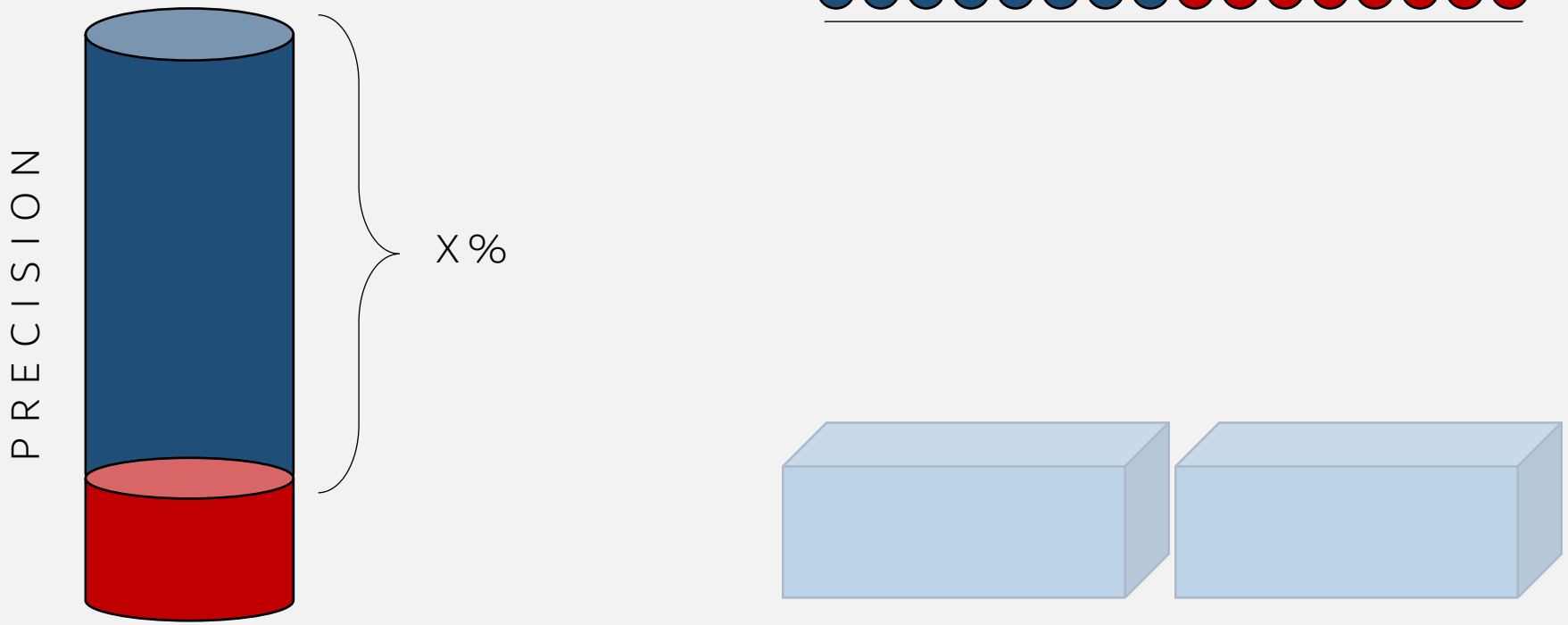


PREPROCESSING

Filling Missing Values:
Using Distances

Scaling:
Using Median

Model Basics – F1 Score

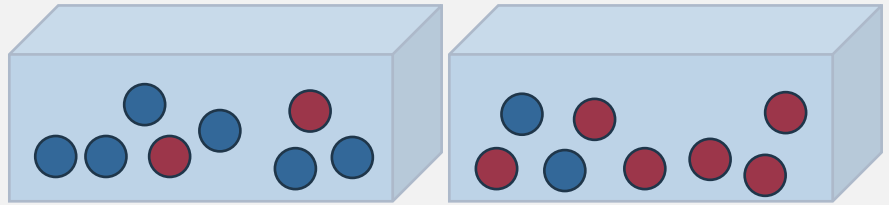


Model Basics – F1 Score

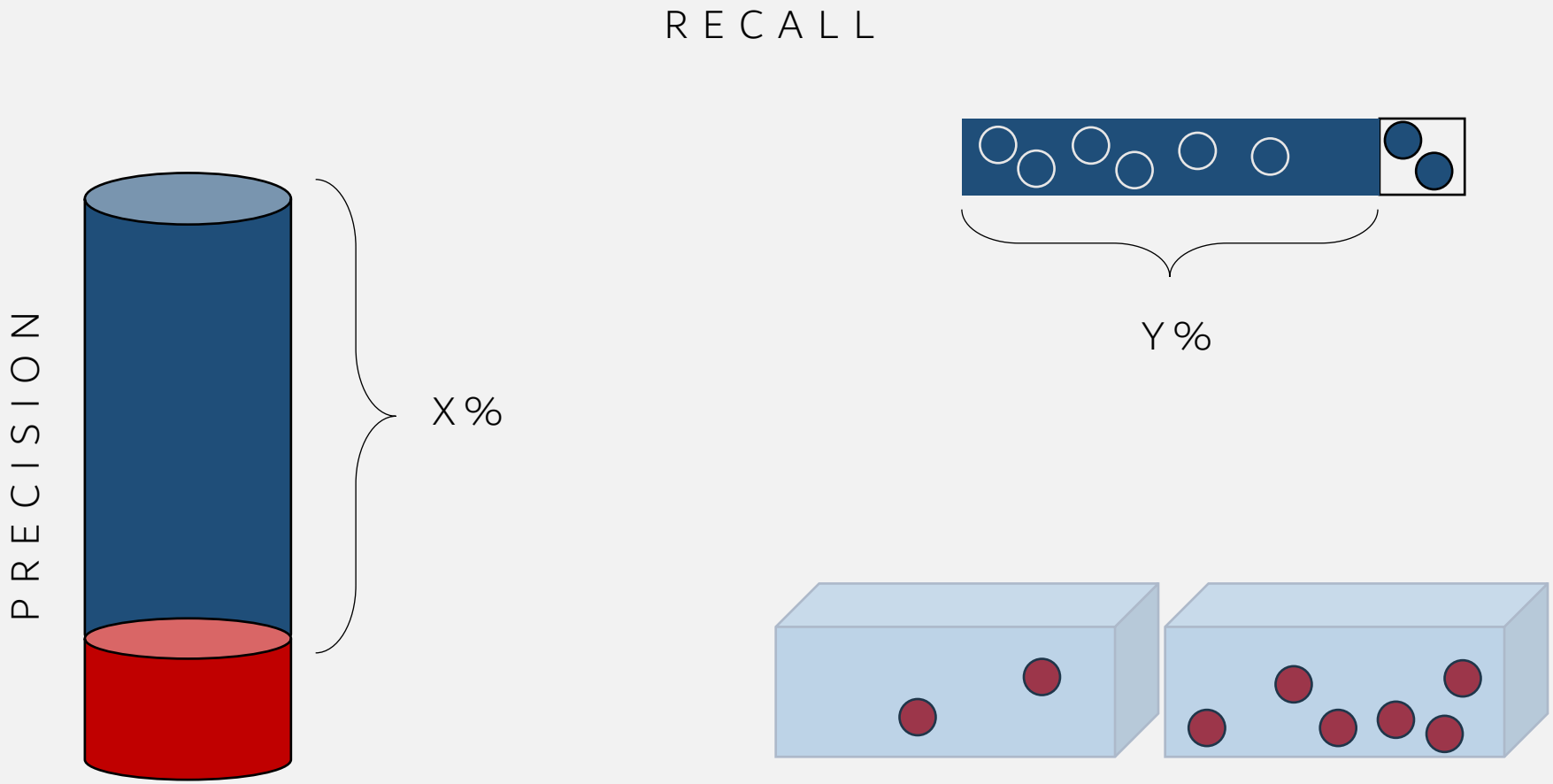
RECALL

PRECISION

X%



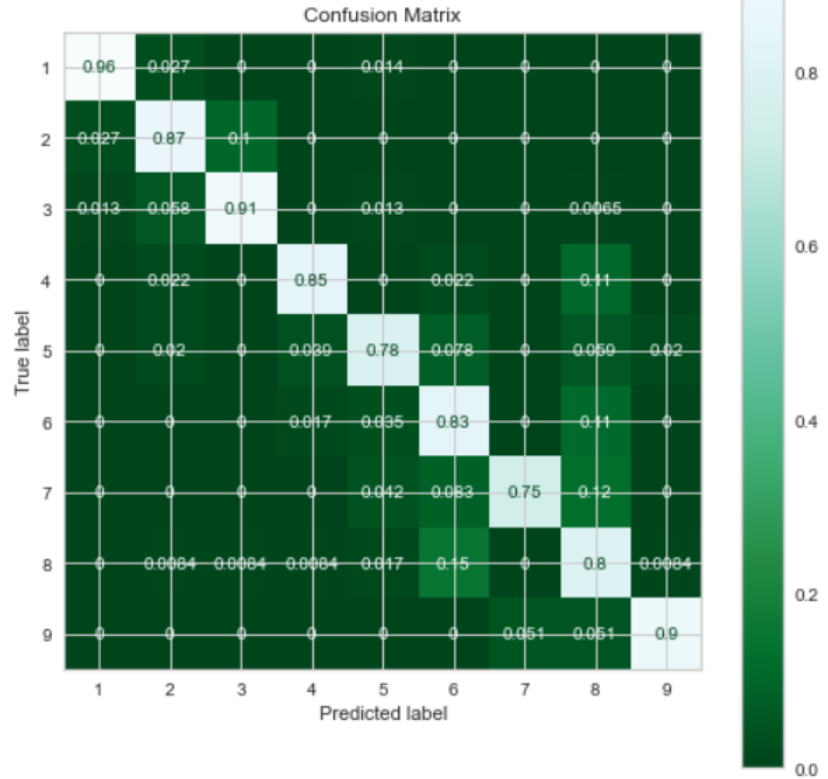
Model Basics – F1 Score

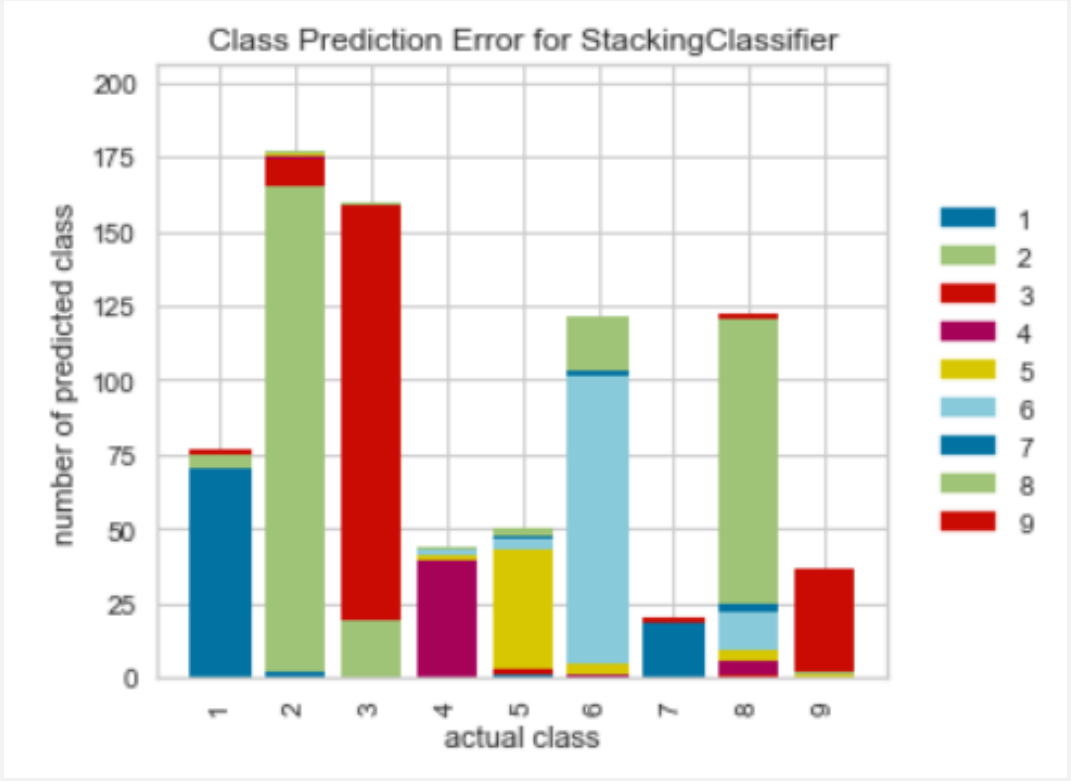


Results on the Test Data

Time taken: 9.7s

Visual Evaluation

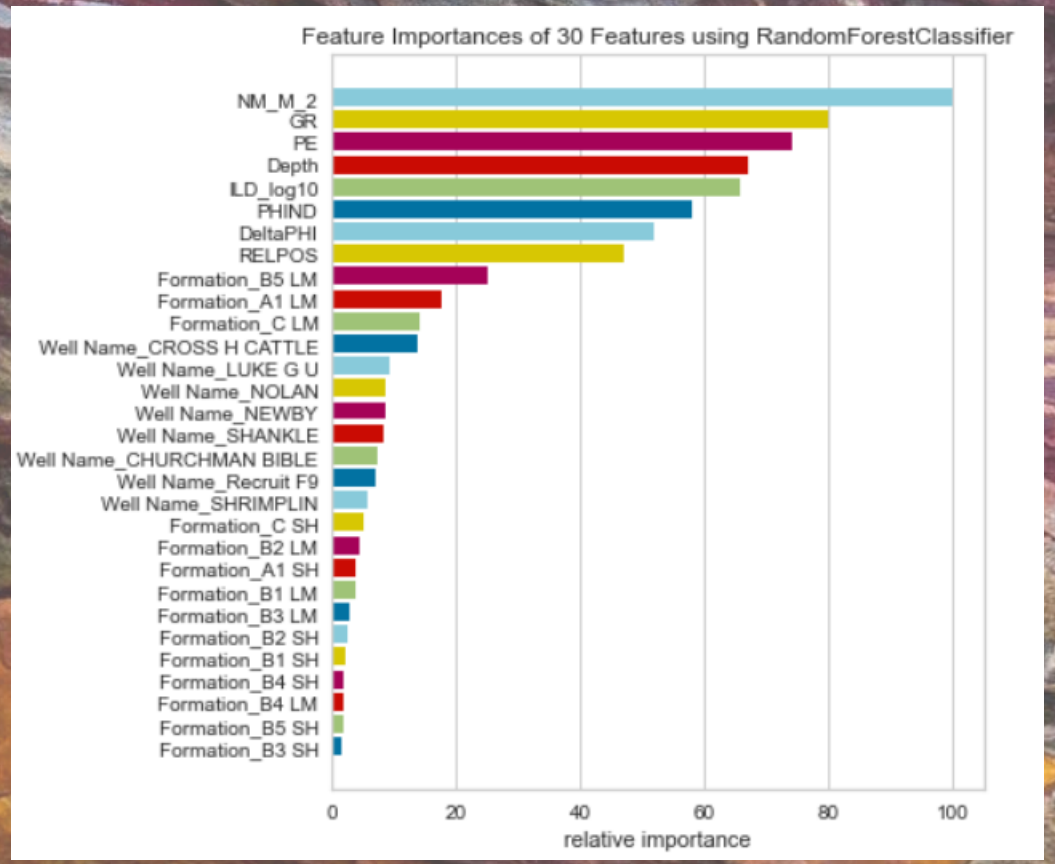


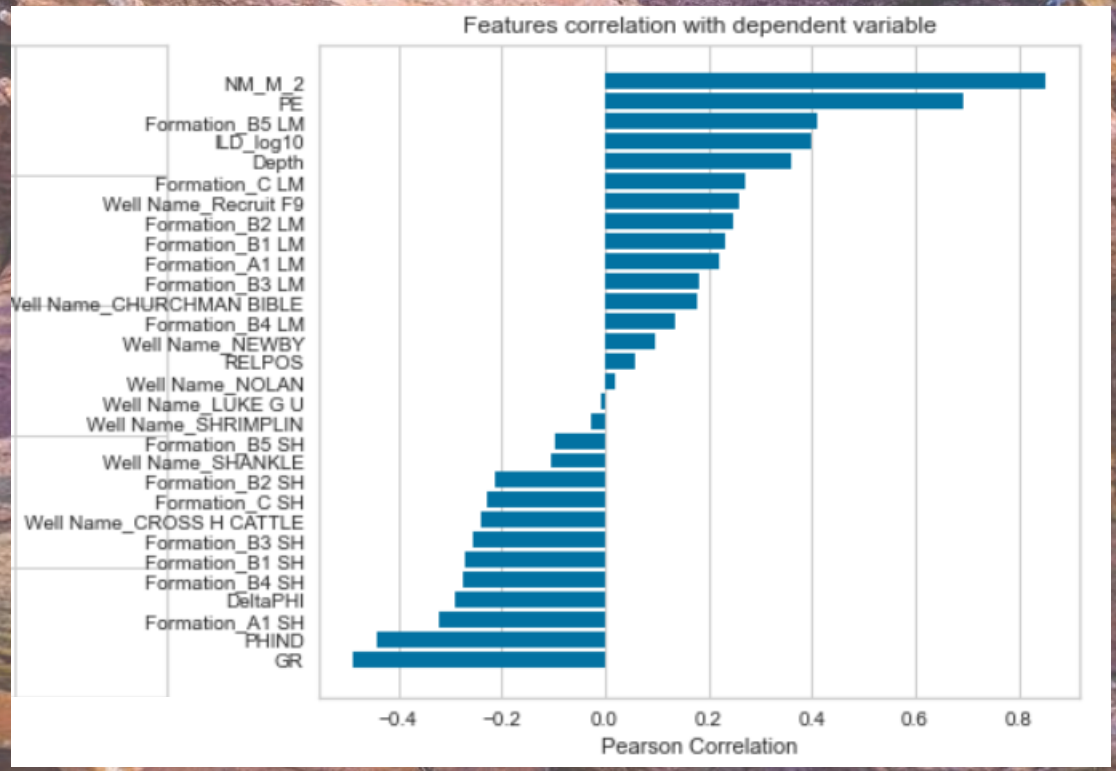


F1-SCORE: 0.86

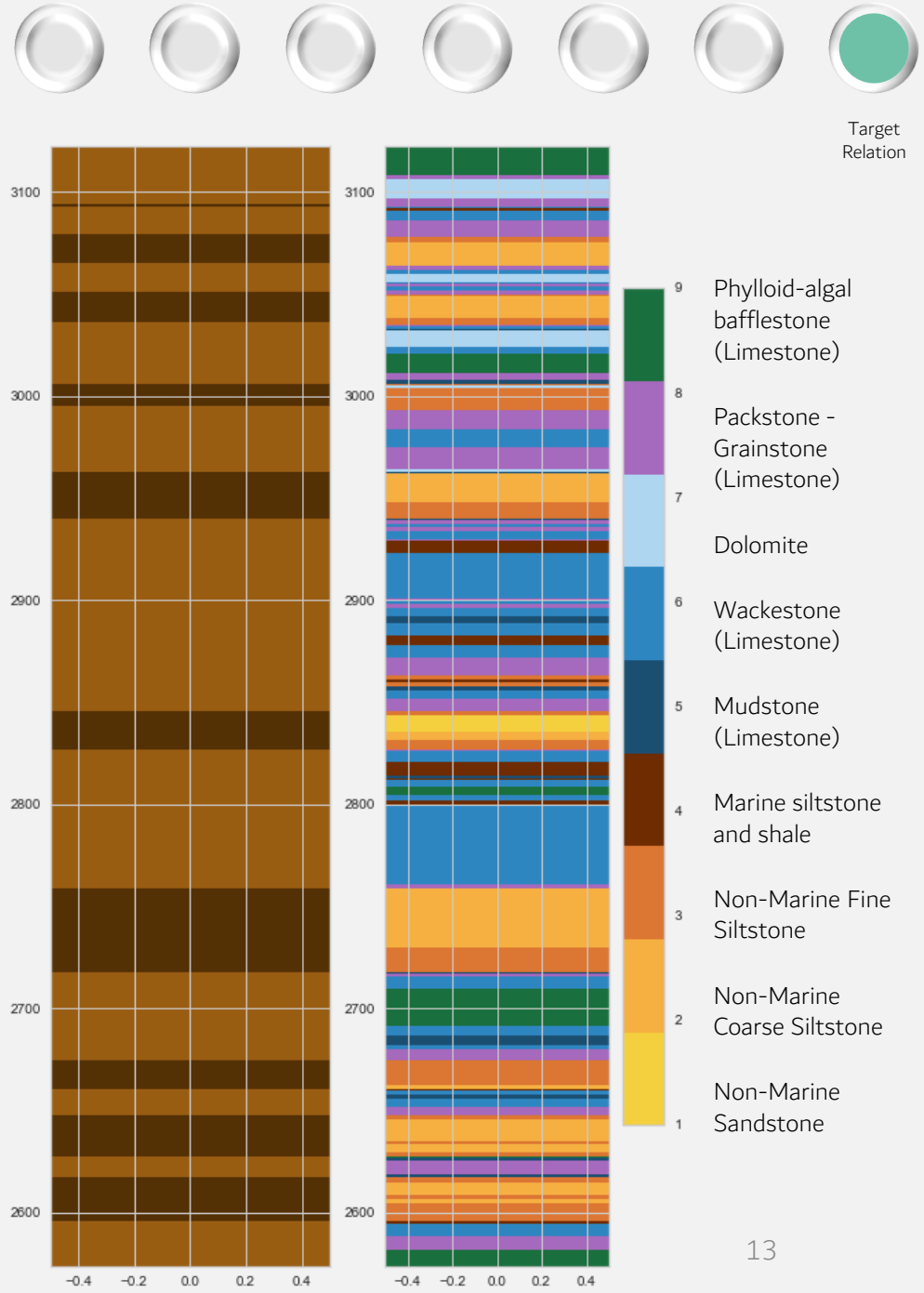
Feature Rank and Importances

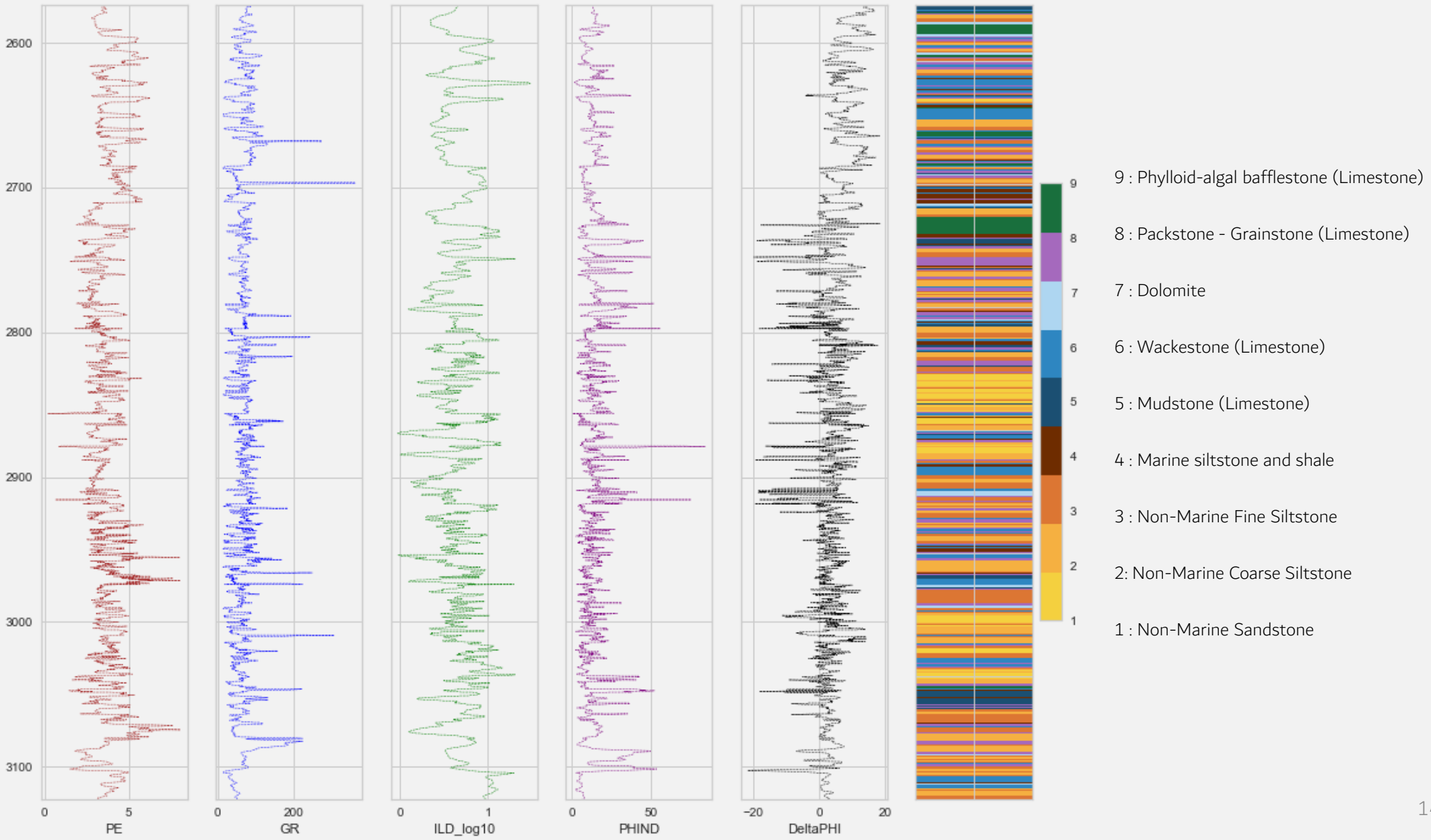
Feature Importance
Feature Ranking





Relation with Target




2600
2700
2800
2900
3000
3100
0
5
PE
0
200
GR
0
1
ILD_log10
0
50
PHIND
−20
0
20
DeltaPHI
Target Relation
9
8
7
6
5
4
3
2
1
9 : Phylloid-algal bafflestone (Limestone)
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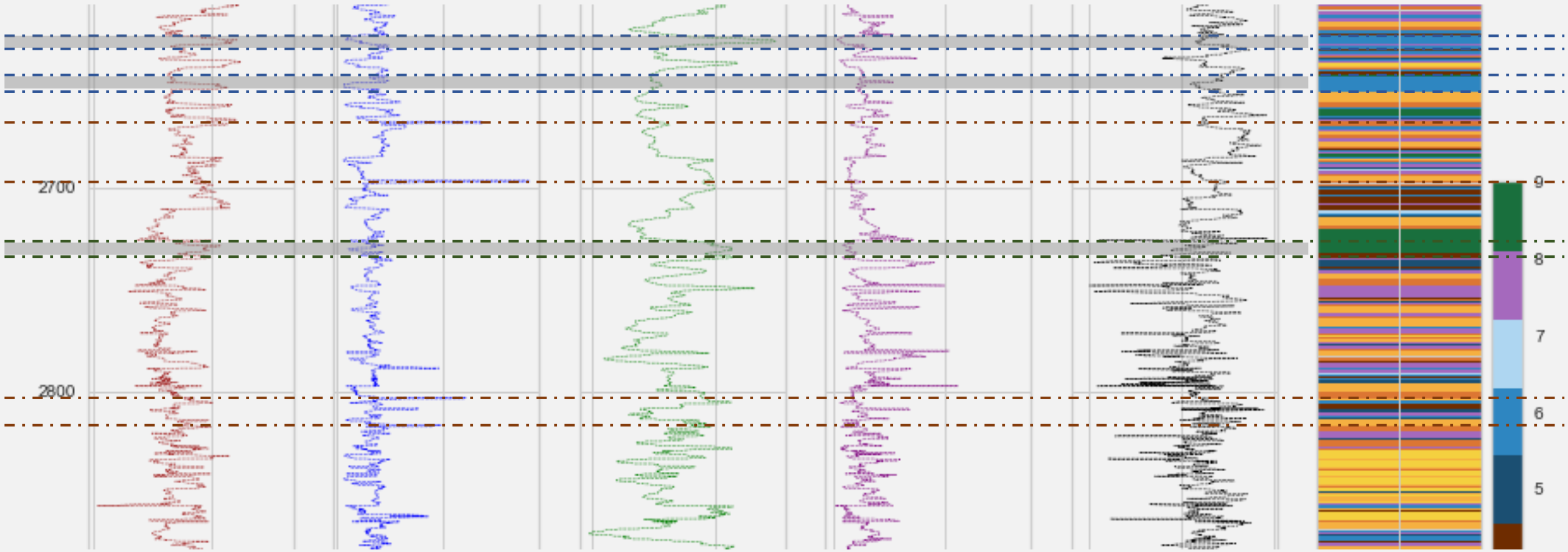
Target
Relation
2700
2800
9
8
7
6
5

Conclusions and Recommendations

- The best model took 9.7 SECS to classify the data into separate facies with F-1 SCORE of 0.86.
- Machine learning model is a very EFFICIENT and SPEEDY tool for facies classification compared to the cumbersome manual techniques currently used which take days to generate the results. It is therefore RECOMMENDED TO UTILIZE MACHINE LEARNING MODELS FOR FACIES CLASSIFICATION
- The most important features that determine the accurate classification include the property of being MARINE or NON-MARINE, and the log values generated from PE, GR, N-D LOGS, RESISTIVITY and RELATIVE POSITION along with DEPTH. These show great influence since each of these values are unique to certain properties which define a facies.
- LOGGING OPERATIONS and DATA PREPROCESSING should be done very METICULOUSLY for best Machine learning results.

Future Work

- Further IMPROVING the model to include other methods of DISTANCE CALCULATION since distance is proved to be a major factor in the results.
- Analyze the EFFECT OF CLASS IMBALANCE to further improve our model.
- Incorporate DEPTH MISMATCH and tail REMOVAL during preprocessing since it is time consuming.
- Expand and test this model for wells at DIFFERENT GEOLOGICAL LOCATIONS with other facies present to make this model applicable globally
- Use these PREDICTIONS AS A FEATURE in machine learning models to predict the main goal of facies classification.

Thank You!

Questions?