

Generating Value from Publicly Available Oil and Gas Data

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Plan AS



ProWellPlan

Agenda

- Introduction
- Use Case
- Process and Algorithm Used
- Results
- Conclusion



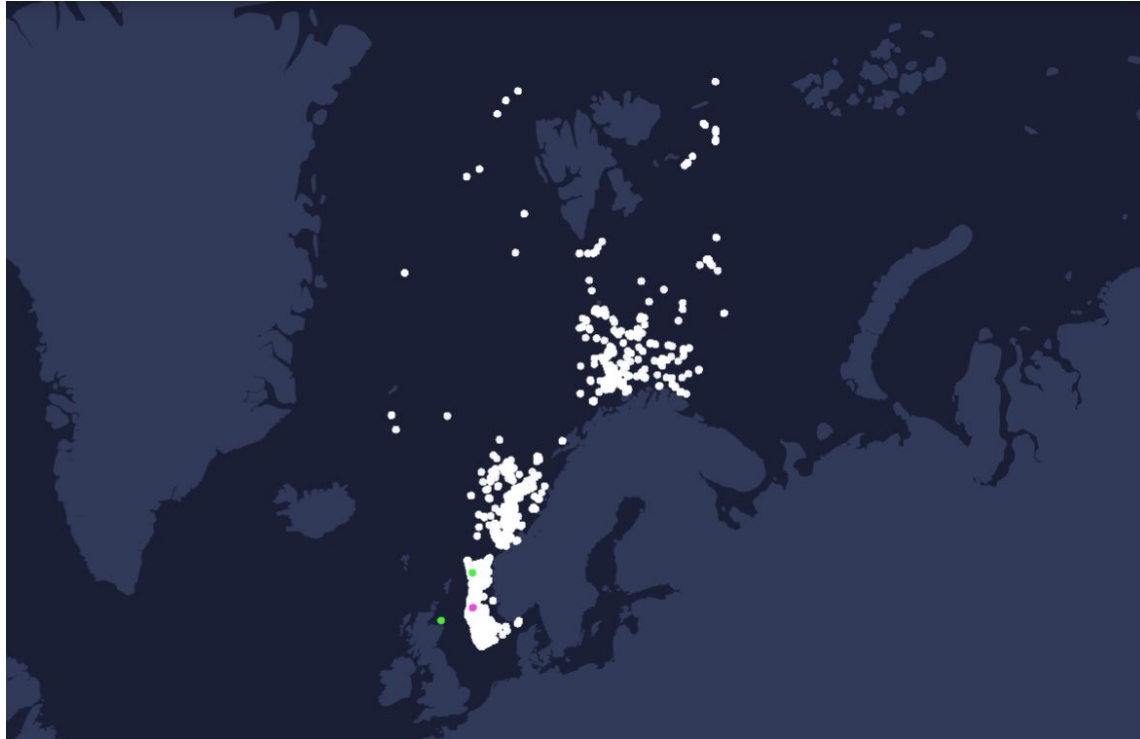
Introduction

- Study - Mikkel, Petter (NHH) and Pro Well Plan
(https://github.com/pro-well-plan/thesis_stratigraphy_prediction_2019)



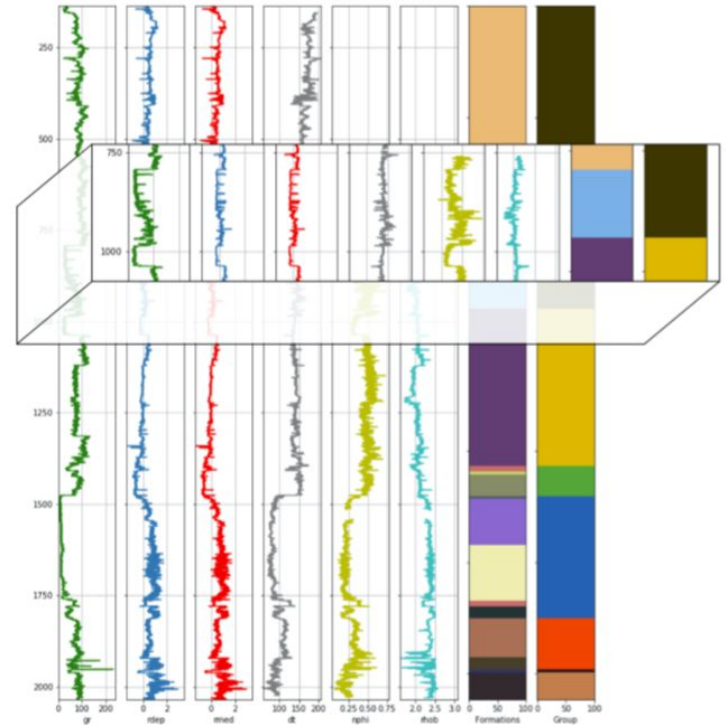
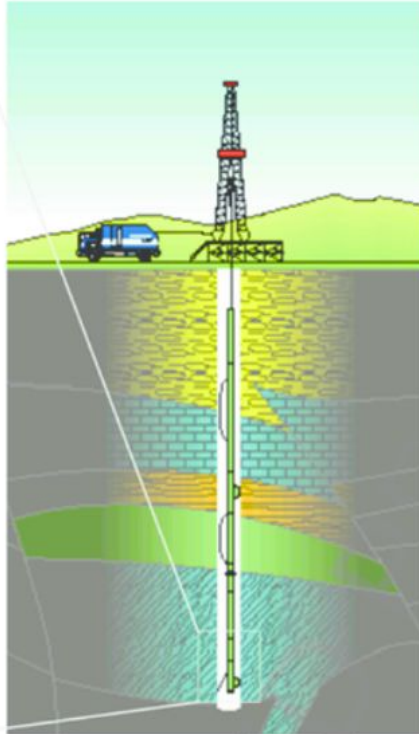
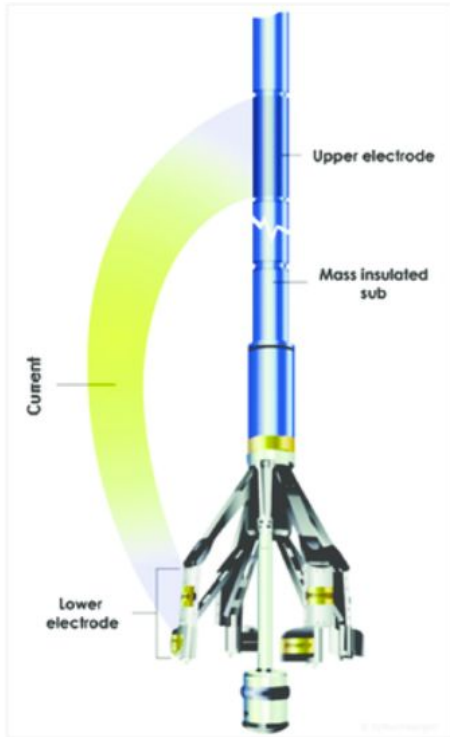
Introduction

- 9000 wellbores fetched from Norwegian Petroleum Directorate
- Semi-public data



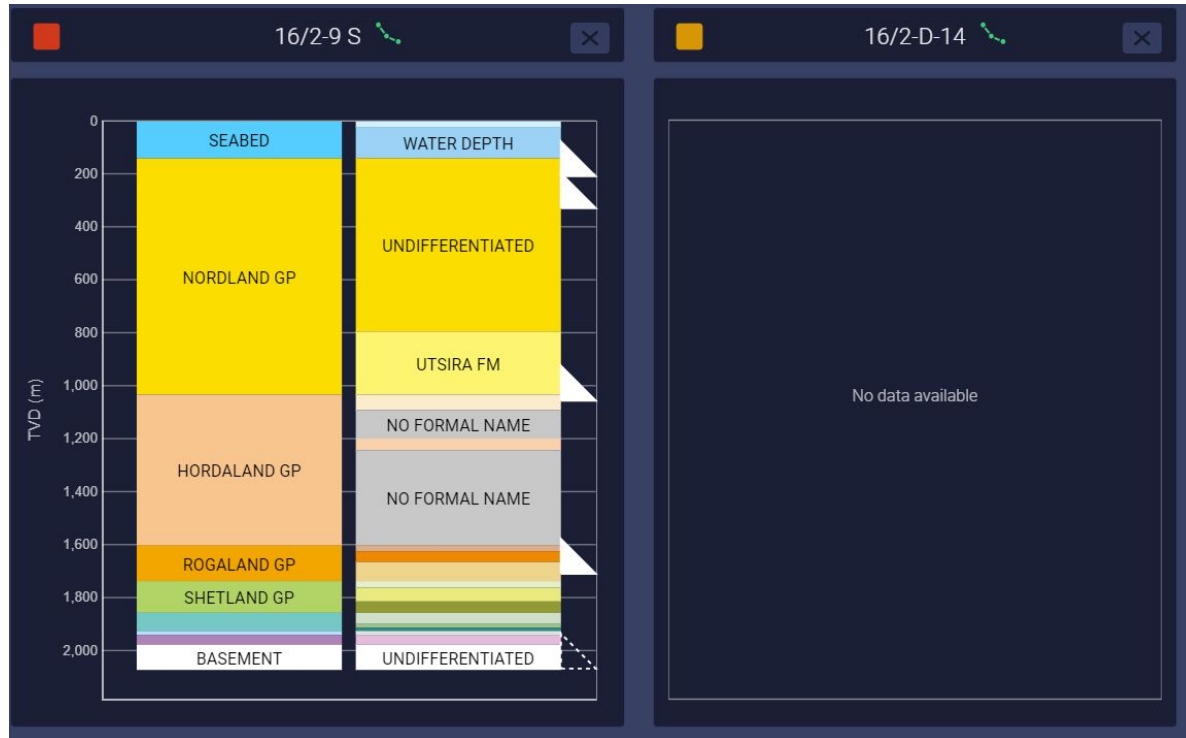
Introduction - Composite Logs

- Tools used for gathering downhole data
- Measures different properties - used for interpretation of rocks

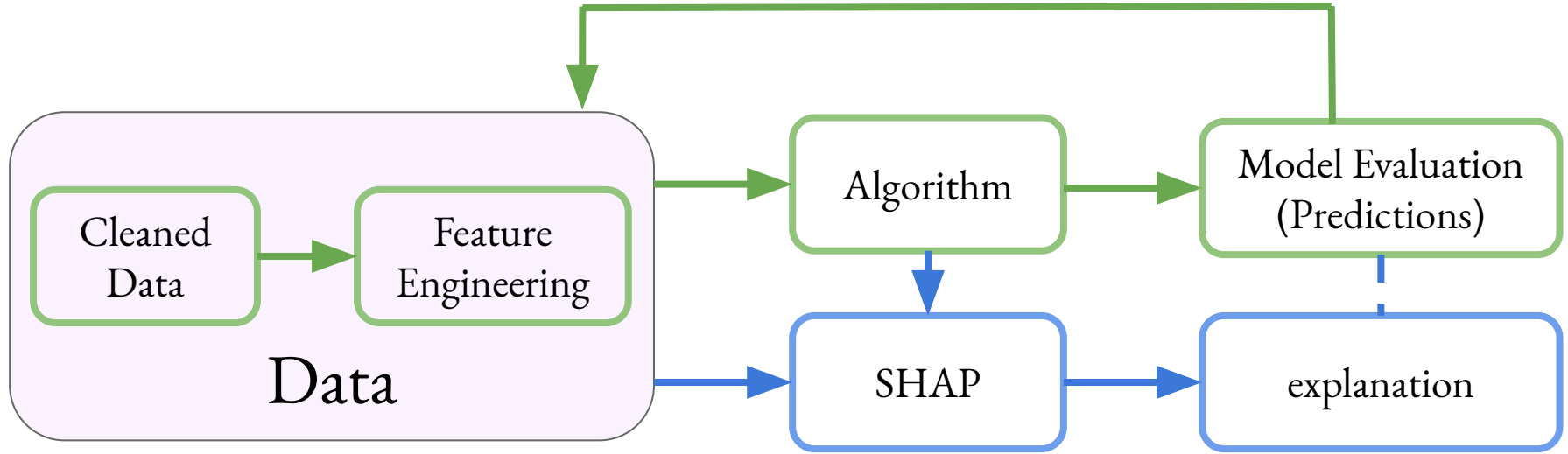


Use Case

- Not all wellbores have predicted formations and groups
- Bu many have composite logs!



Workflow



Algorithm

Logistic Regression

- Base Model - used as **Benchmark Model**
- **Stratified Shuffle Split** for splitting training, validation and test set
- **No** Bayesian Optimization
- **Multi-class** Classification
- **F1** score used to evaluate model

LightGBM 1

- **Hyperapramter Tuning** - Bayesian Optimization
- **Custom Stratified Split**
- **Multi-class** Classification
- **F1** score used for evaluation



Source

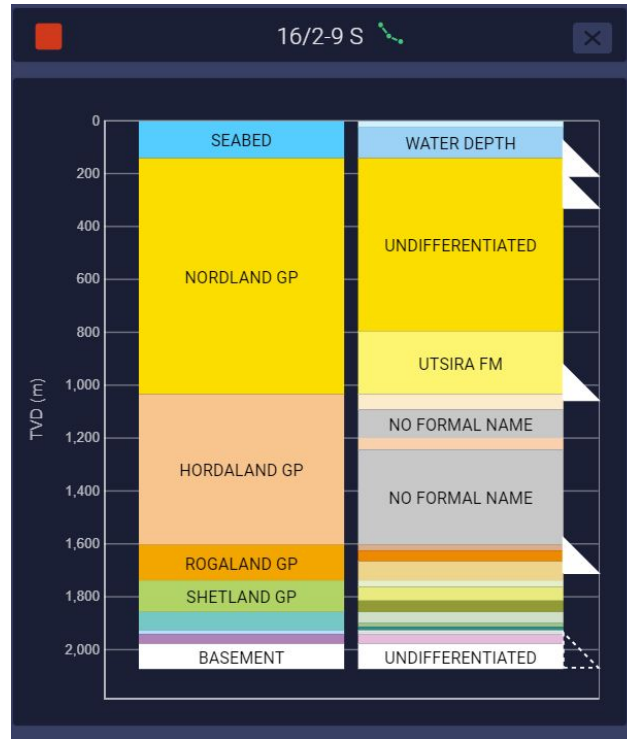
Target
Variable

note_id	subject_id	category	note
1	1	ECG	blah ...
2	1	Discharge	blah ...
3	1	Nursing	blah ...
4	2	Nursing	blah ...
5	2	Nursing	blah ...
6	3	ECG	blah ...

<https://stackoverflow.com/questions/56872664/complex-dataset-split-stratifiedgroupshufflesplit>



Source



Algorithm

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LightGBM 1

- **Hyperparameter Tuning** - Bayesian Optimization
- **Custom Stratified Split**
- **Multi-class** Classification
- **F1** score used for evaluation

LightGBM 2

- **Stratified Shuffle Split** used instead of custom function

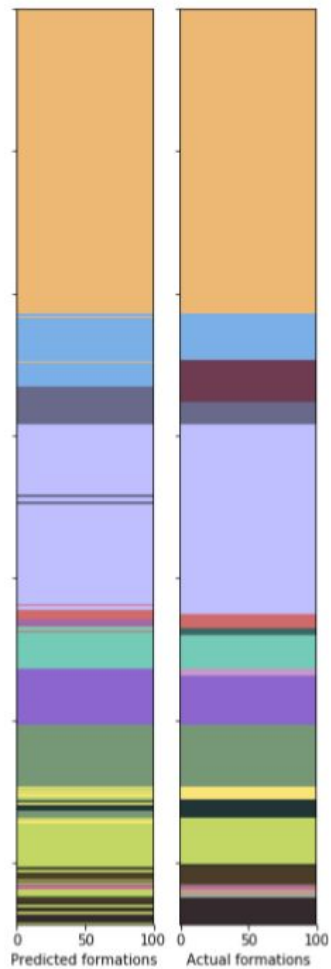
LSTM

- Formations close to each other are likely to depend on each other and hence memory network (**depth wise sequential information**)
- Not much time spent on this model



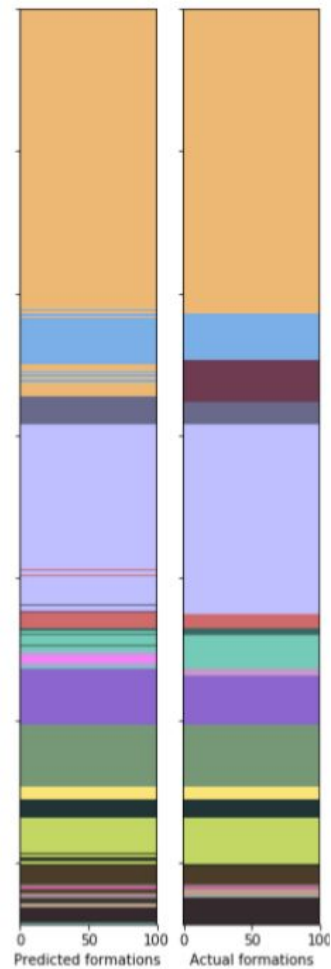
RESULTS

Well: 16/2-7 A



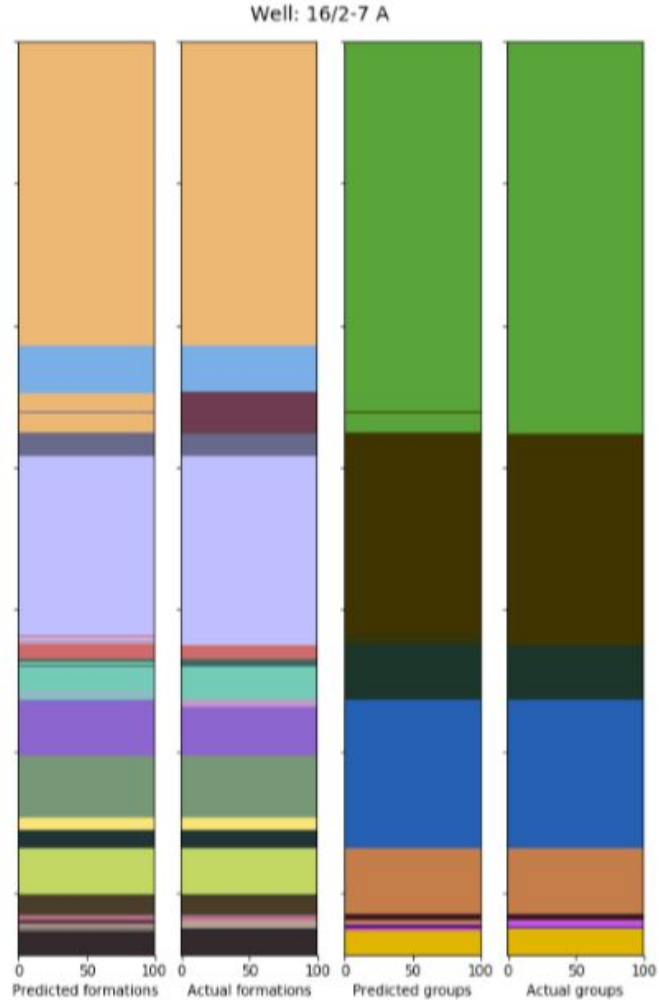
(a) Logistic Regression

Well: 16/2-7 A

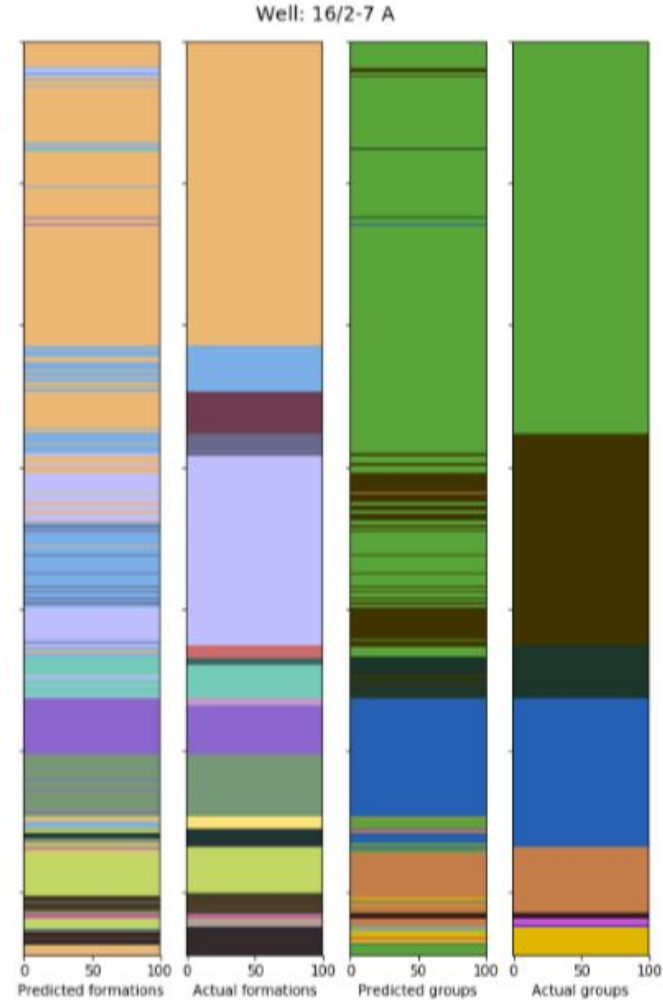


(b) LightGBM 1





(c) LightGBM 2

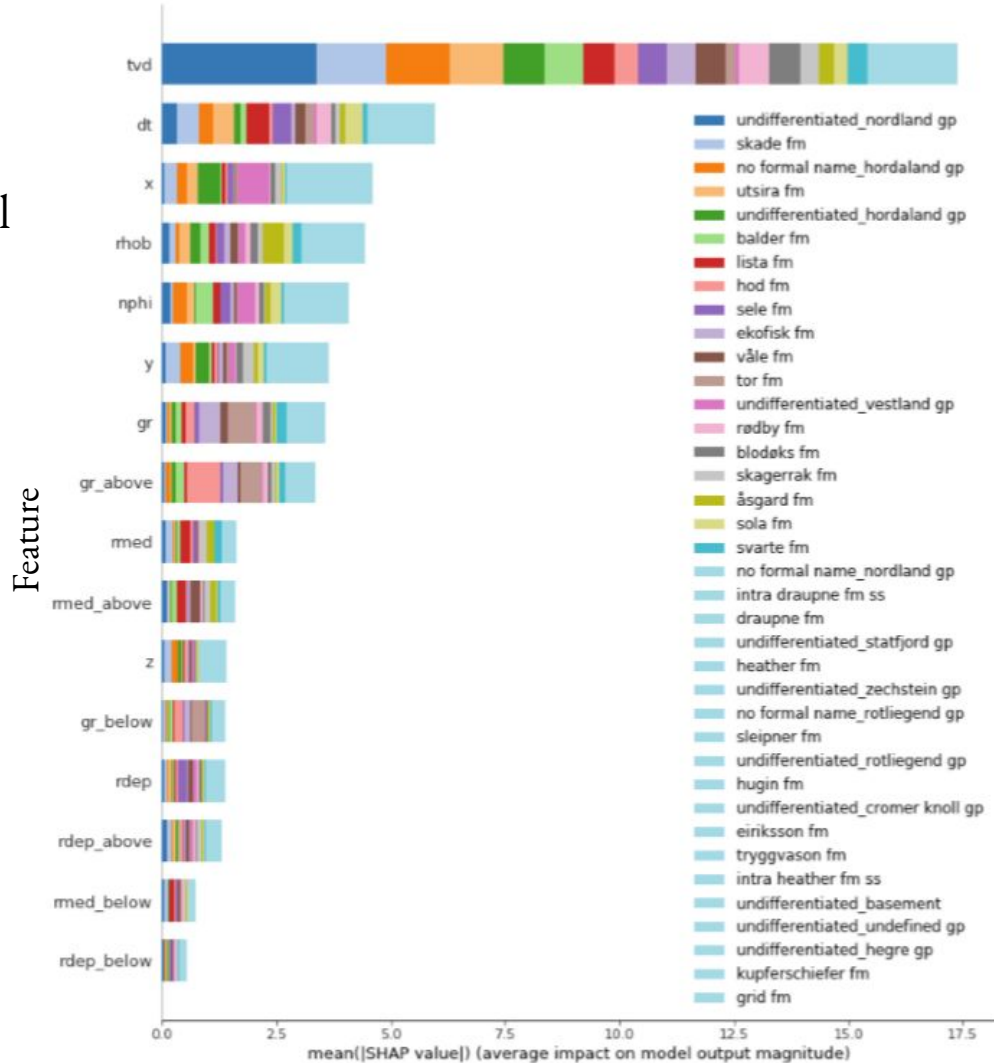


(d) LSTM

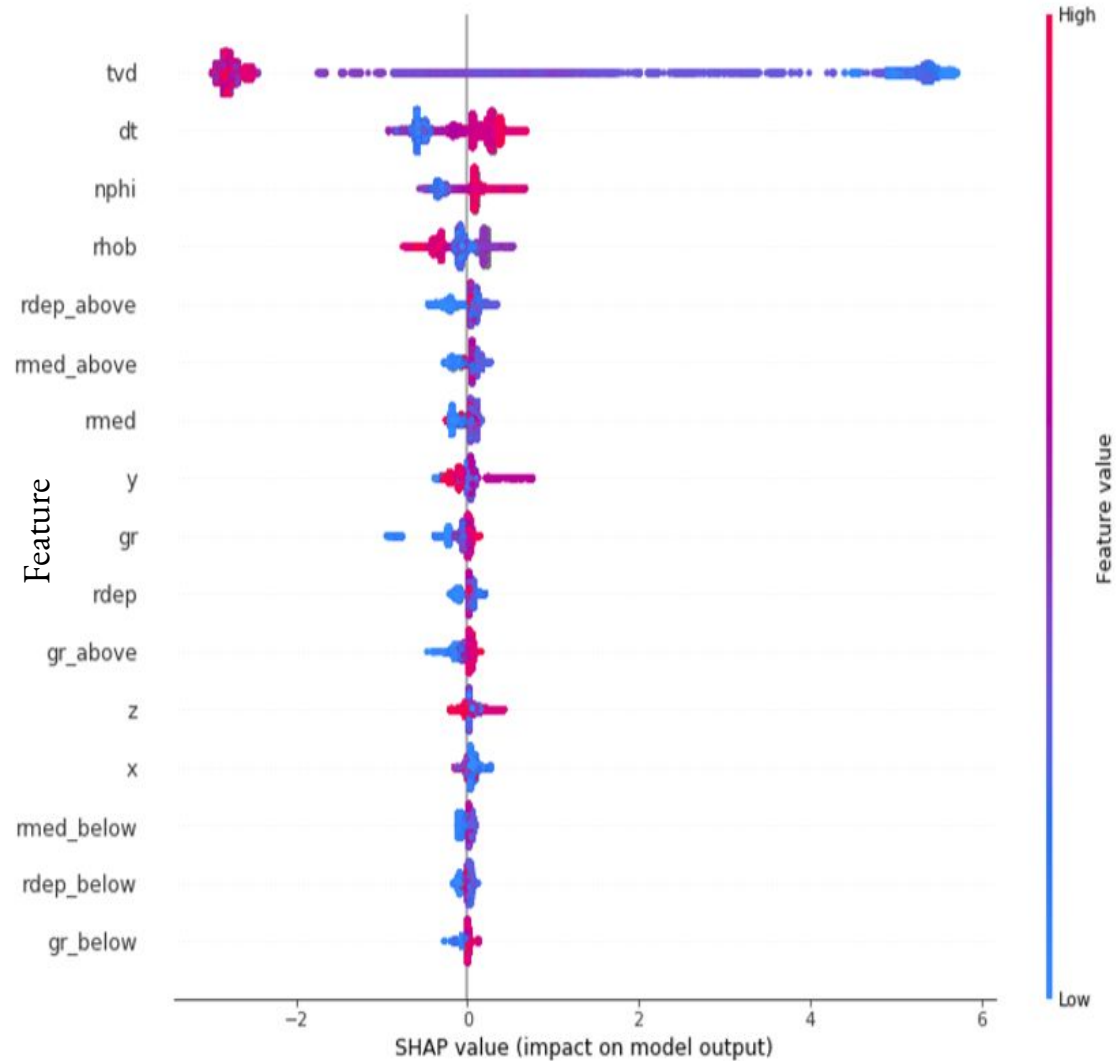


SHAP Results (SHapley Additive exPlanations) - LightGBM 1

- Impact of individual feature on the model output (all formations)



- Impact of all features on a specific formation (Formation 'A')
- In this case, low TVD value increases the probability of the formation being classified as 'A'.



Results

● .

	LGBM 1	
	Formation	Group
16/3-7	0.7132	0.945
16/2-14 T2	0.583	0.9153
16/2-11 A	0.8569	0.9472
16/3-6	0.8109	0.9332
16/2-7 A	0.888	0.9673
Total	0.7758	0.9423

Validation Score : 79.06 %

Generalised

	LGBM Stratified	
	Formation	Group
16/3-7	0.7091	0.9616
16/2-14 T2	0.5698	0.9451
16/2-11 A	0.8698	0.9651
16/3-6	0.8637	0.9559
16/2-7 A	0.9184	0.9807
Total	0.7917	0.9621

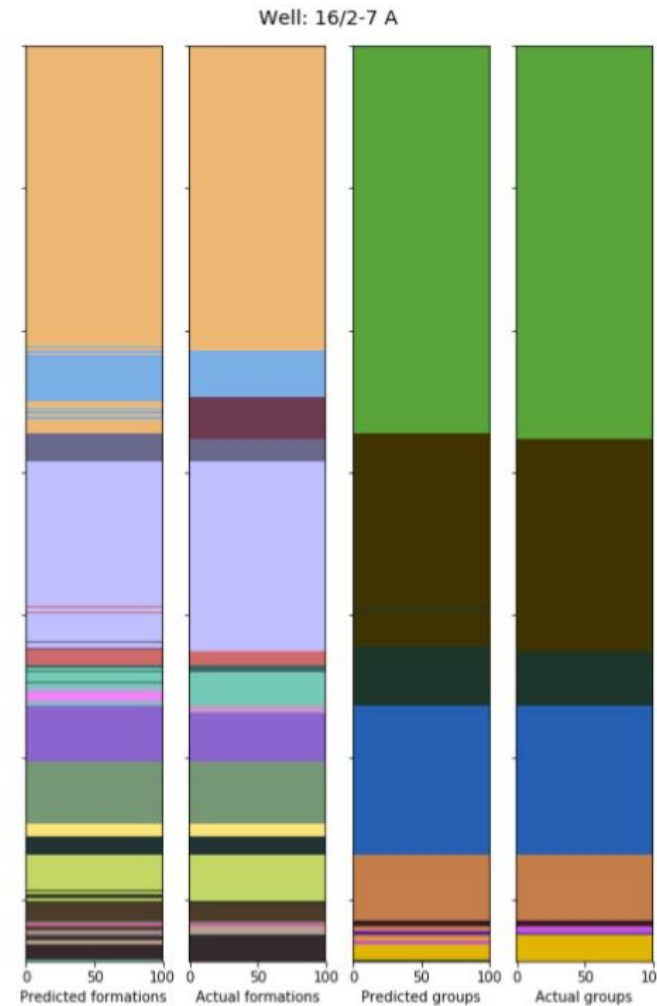
Validation Score : 99.06 %

Overfitting?



Conclusion

- Transition points are hard to predict
- Correct group is predicted remarkably
- Architecture of LightGBM 1 model can be reused to predict formations in other area
- Investigate LSTM model in detail
- Model Ensembling
- Make the model scalable



(b) LightGBM 1

THANK YOU

Points to Remember

- Transition points are hard to predict
- Correct group is predicted remarkably
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Points to Remember

- The Shapley value, coined by Shapley (1953)[41](#), is a method for assigning payouts to players depending on their contribution to the total payout.
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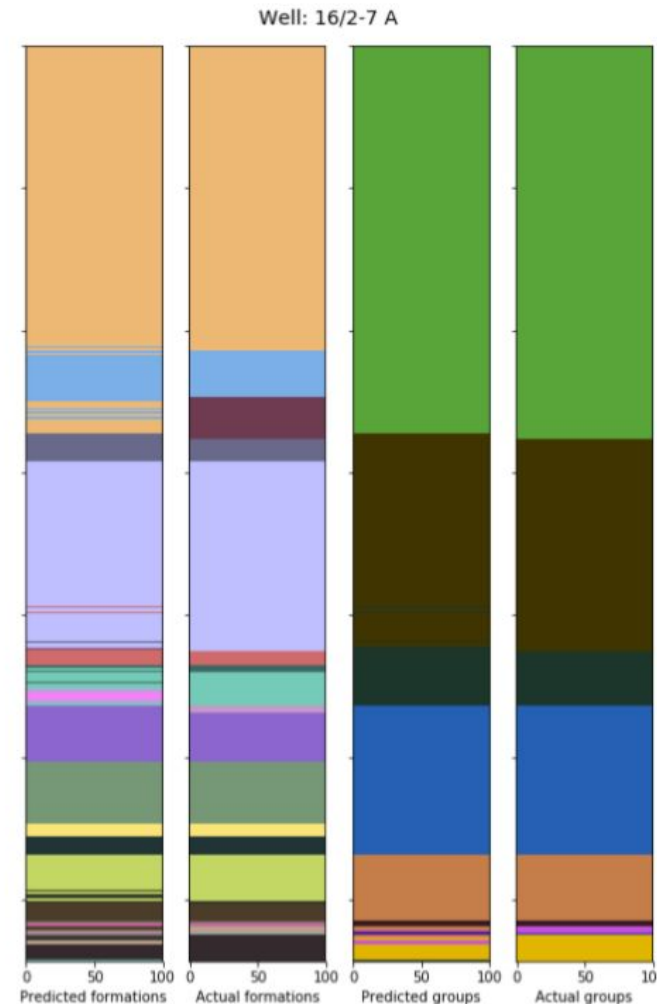


- Semi public data
- Quantity of data - how many wellbores - logs with wellbores
- Explain logs, stratigraphy and its use case
- Selected an area
- Logistic Regression - Base Model - Results
- LightGBM 2 - Feature Engineering - Bayesian Optimization - Hyperparameters - Results - SHAP Results
- LightGBM 1 - Feature Engineering - BO - Results - SHAP
- 77 - 43. Different Stratified groupby shuffle split solution
- LSTM



Conclusion

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- Architecture of LightGBM 1 model can be reused to predict formations in other area

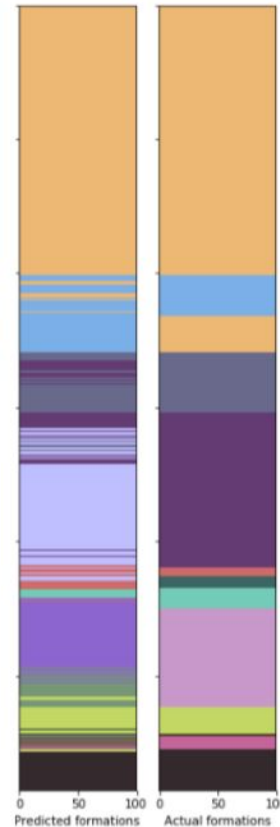


(b) LightGBM 1

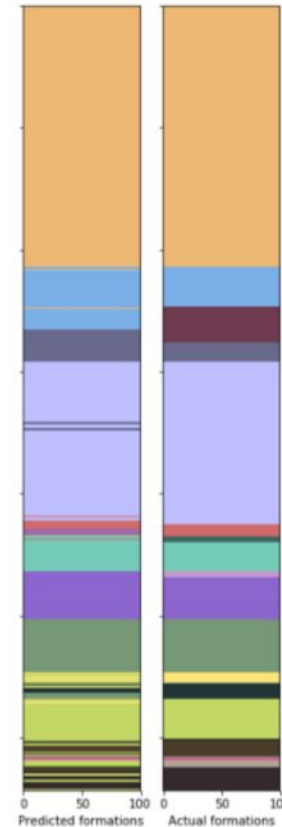
Results - Logistic Regression

- Formations were predicted using the model
- Predicted formation was then correlated with the group it belongs to

	LogReg	
	Formation	Group
16/3-7	0.692	0.9312
16/2-14 T2	0.5846	0.956
16/2-11 A	0.6317	0.9384
16/3-6	0.7656	0.9062
16/2-7 A	0.8592	0.9415
Total	0.7063	0.9347



(a) Well 16/2-14 T2



(b) Well 16/2-7 A

Conclusion / Way Forward

- Investigate LSTM model in detail
- Model Ensembling
- Make the model scalable



Workflow

- Machine Learning Workflow

