



***“A Dynamic Support System
For
Wellbore Positioning Quality Control While Drilling”***

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What we do...

A mathematics research company that creates paradigm-shifting solutions to hard problems in many fields that have immense operational complexity.

Tackles problems where off-the-shelf technology, systems or software solutions do not exist or are insufficient.

TTM's solutions impact clients' current business models and technologies.

What do our clients have in common

- Complex data sets
- Data and analysis go beyond use of spreadsheet or traditional stats / maths – just too many factors to analyse
- Analysis requires new ways of looking at data -- multiple inter-relationships
- Need new tools that are integrated into existing processes – must fit within the system and context of how organisations do business
- Supports decision-making to drive better outcomes

Dynamic Support System for Wellbore Positioning Quality Control Overview

- **Path Construction**

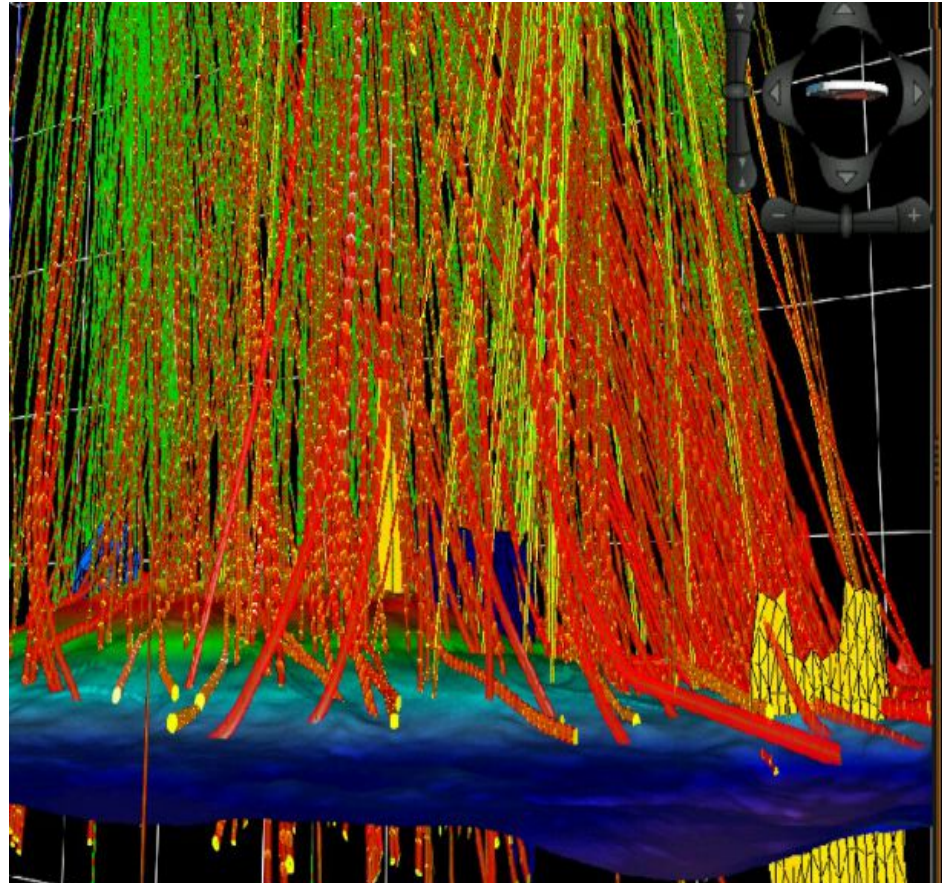
- Mathematically unsound
- Poor use of sensor information

- **Quality Control**

- Grossly incorrect measurements can pass QC
- Subjective interpretation
- An alternative source of information

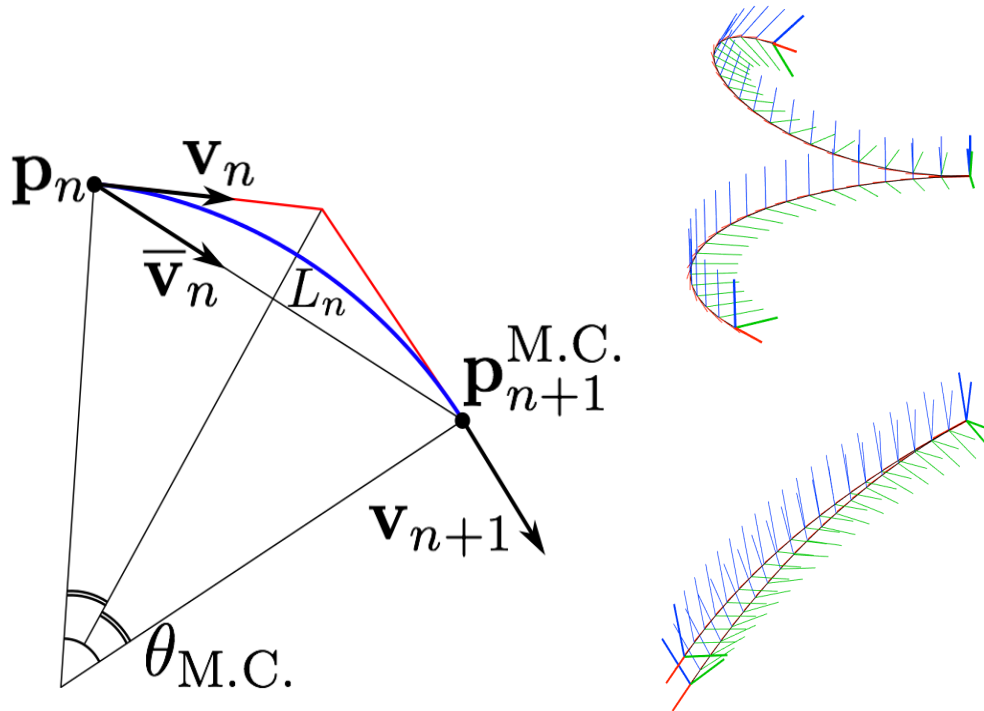
- **Uncertainty Modelling**

- Inadequate mathematics
- Refinement cannot solve problems
- Impacts all aspects of field development



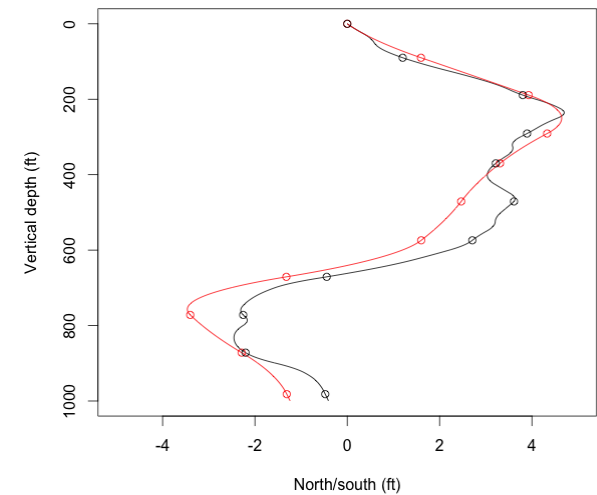
Dynamic Support System for Wellbore Positioning Quality Control

Path Construction



Left Minimum curvature (MC) method.

Middle Example well sections by MC vs novel TTM methods.



Right Well paths generated by MC and novel TTM algorithm. Despite being equally consistent with data they disagree on the well position.

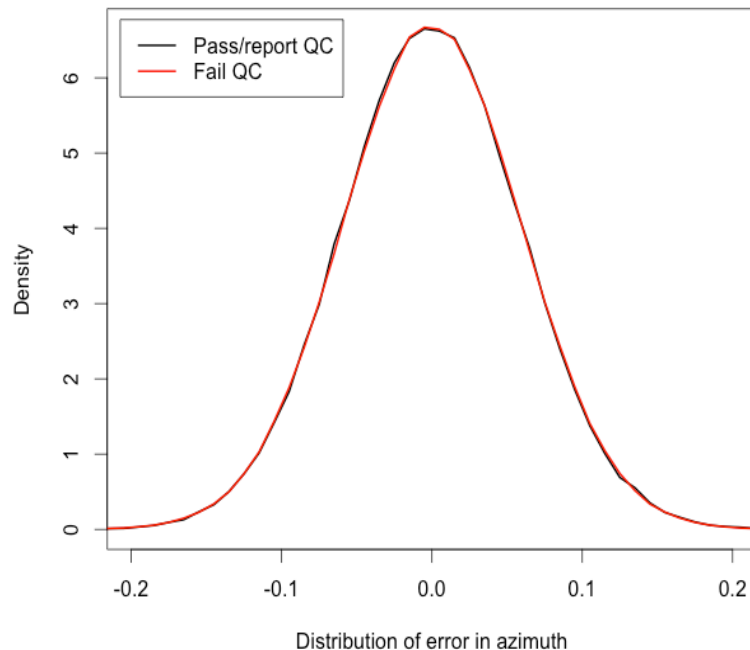
Minimum curvature and beyond :

- Developed more general approaches
- Exploit information ('signatures') in MWD and LWD sensors
- Create a foundation to incorporate Quality Control and Uncertainty

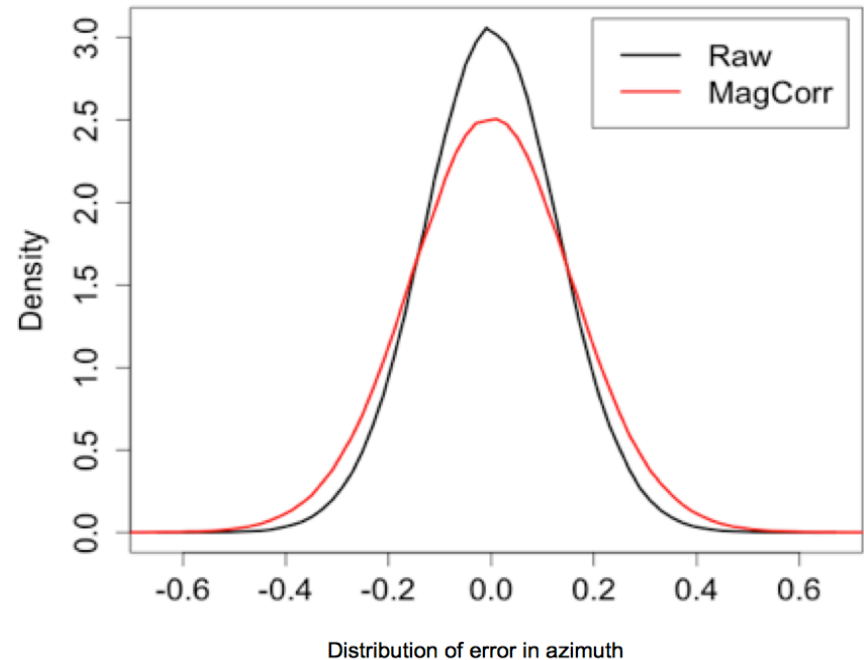
Dynamic Support System for Wellbore Positioning Quality Control

Impact of magnetic corrections and quality control reassessed

- Possible to fail good readings
- Possible to pass bad readings
- Passing QC does not imply improved precision in azimuth



Left Comparison of large set of magnetic readings which pass industry QC (black) vs failed industry QC (red), showing no statistical improvement in azimuthal estimate.



Right Comparison of large set of magnetic readings which have been unprocessed (black) vs processed by industry MagCorr (red), showing reduction in quality due to MagCorr modification.

Dynamic Support System for Wellbore Positioning Quality Control Magnetic Environment and IIFR

LWD-MWD structures inform magnetic processing

- Tailoring magnetic refinement methods to environment
- Generate model of environment which may not require IIFR

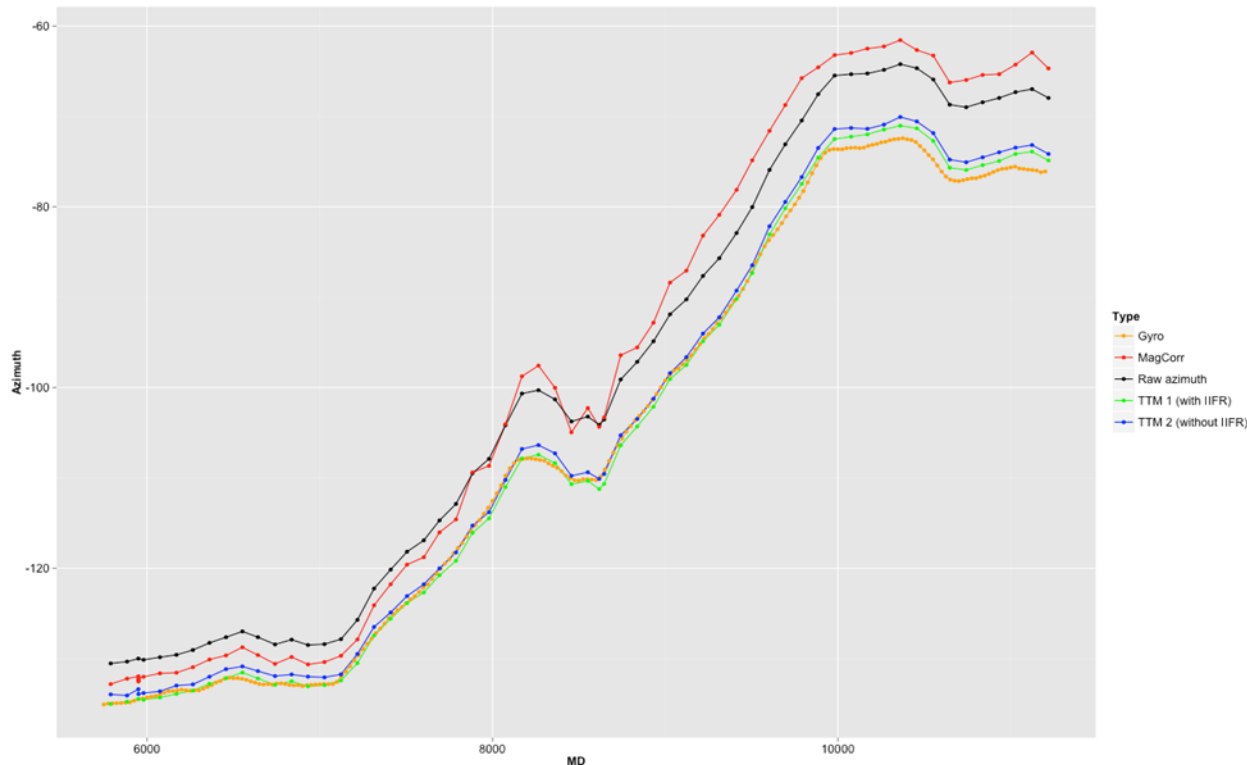


Figure Comparison of azimuthal estimates from high resolution gyro (orange), raw QC-passing magnetic (black), MagCorr corrected (red) and TTM methods TTM-1 (green) and TTM-2 (blue). MagCorr shows poor performance, often worse than raw. TTM methods give significantly improved accuracy, including in the case of TTM-2, which does not use any IIFR data to process magnetic readings.

Dynamic Support System for Wellbore Positioning Quality Control Complex Environments

Extraction of structure within LWD readings beyond “geological layers”
Identification of structures or “signatures” guided by utility

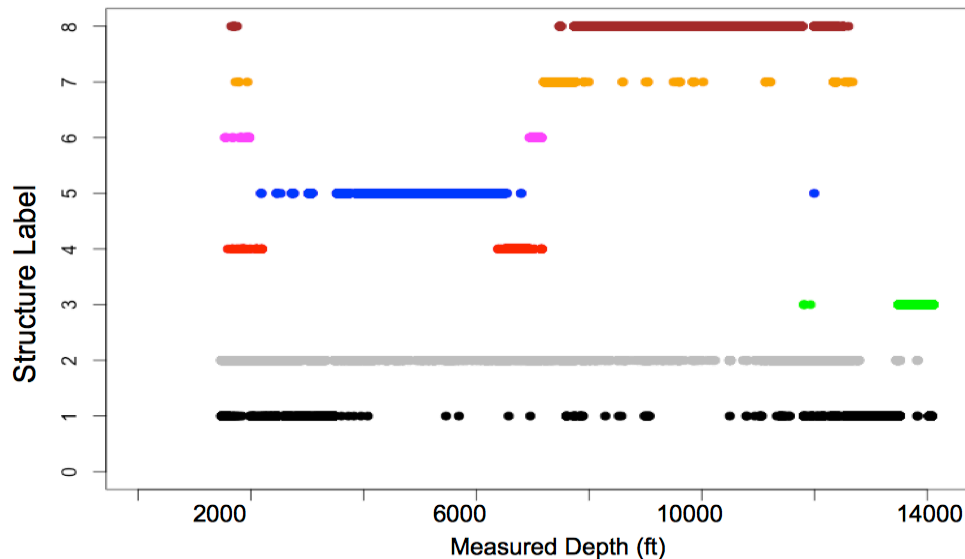


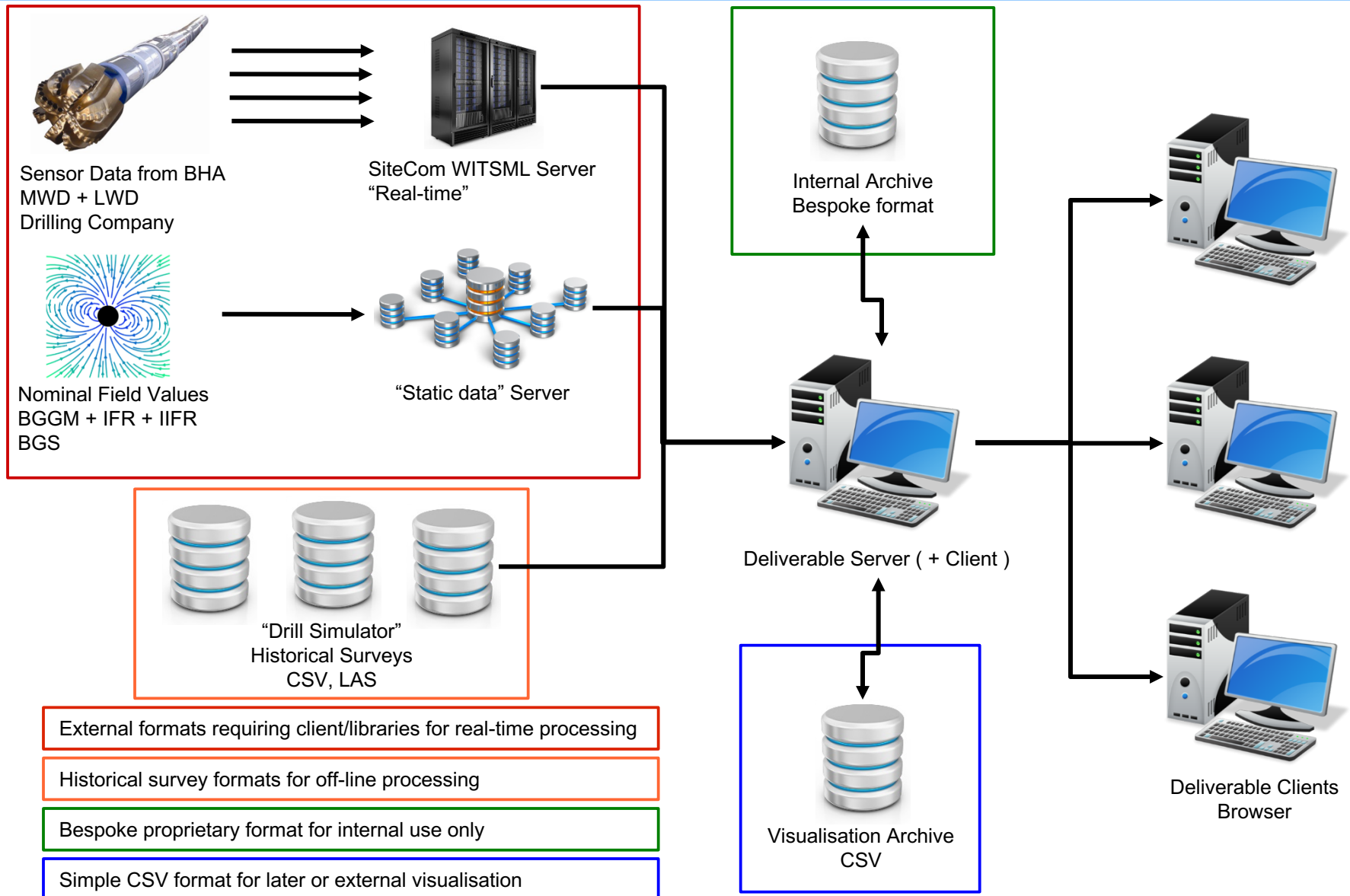
Figure LWD surveys ordered by Measured Depth (MD) and labelled by colour based on hidden structures extracted from LWD dataset. Complex mixing shows structures do not follow MD ordering.

Analysis must be able to handle practical challenges

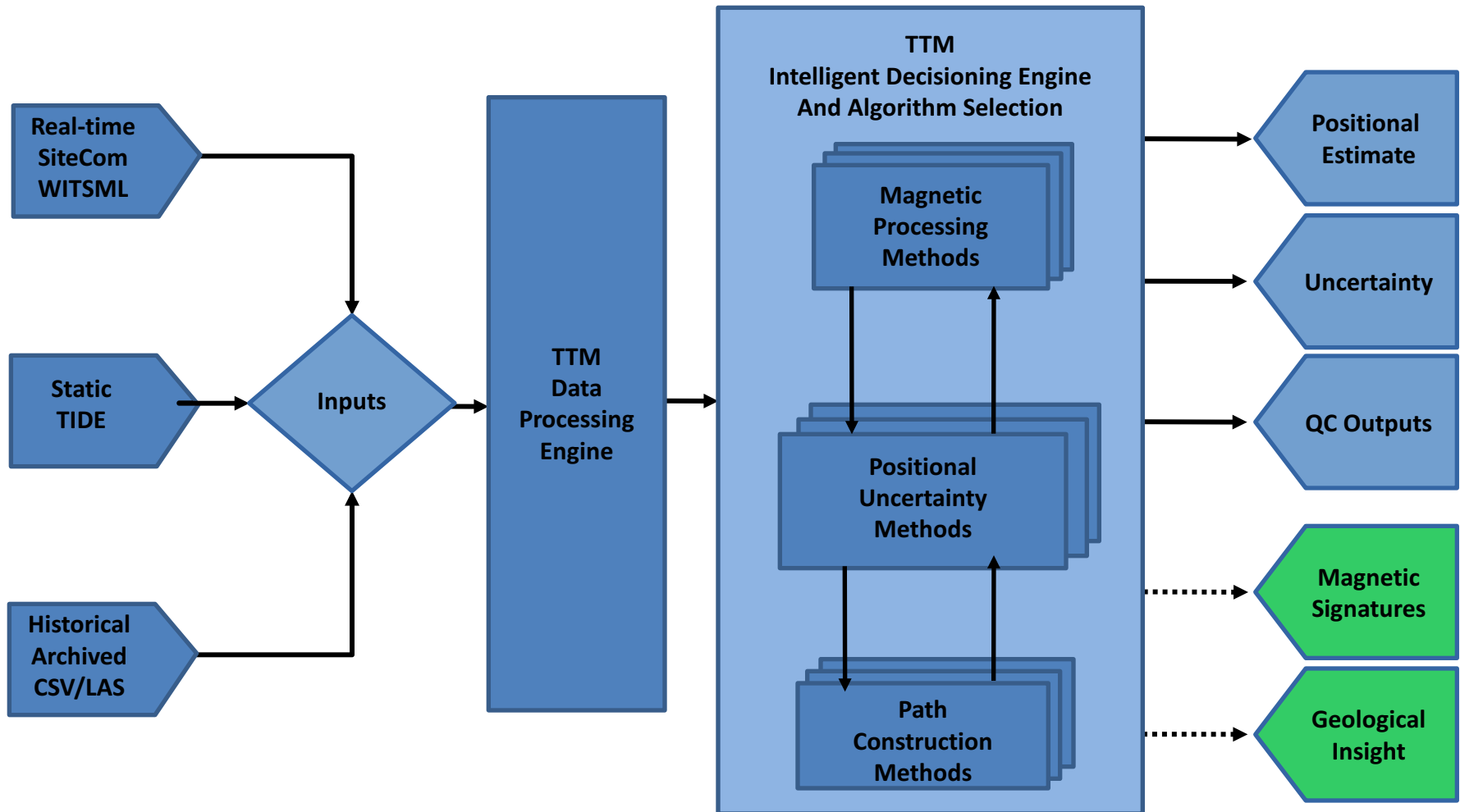
- Industry's frequent use of different tools
- Potential mis-calibration
- Multiple tool runs

Intelligent Wellbore Positioning System Prototype

Intelligent Wellbore Positioning System - Workflow

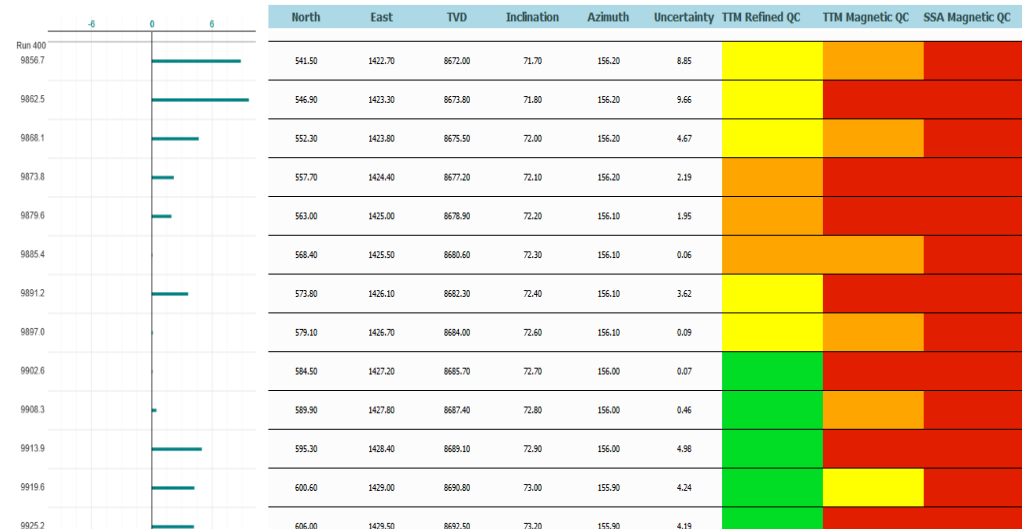
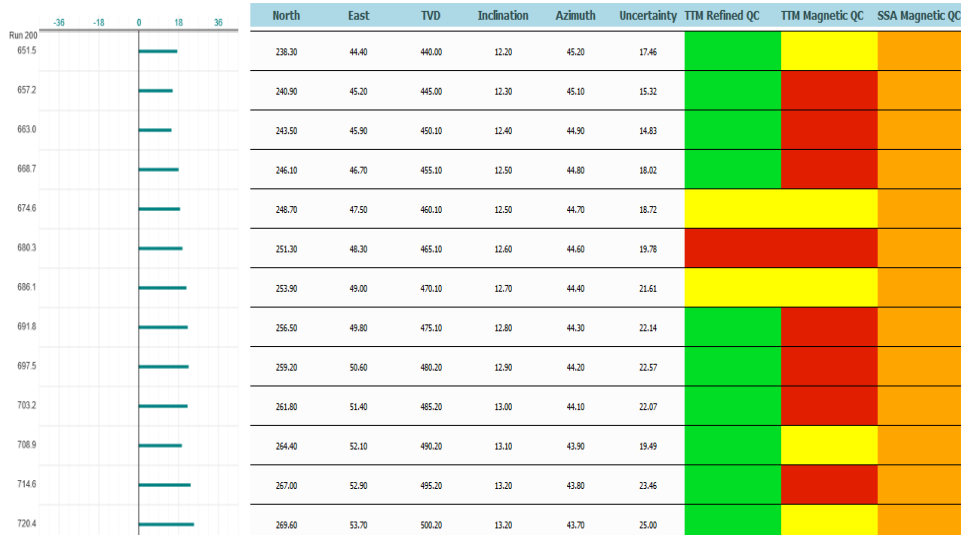


Intelligent Wellbore Positioning System - Engine Workflow



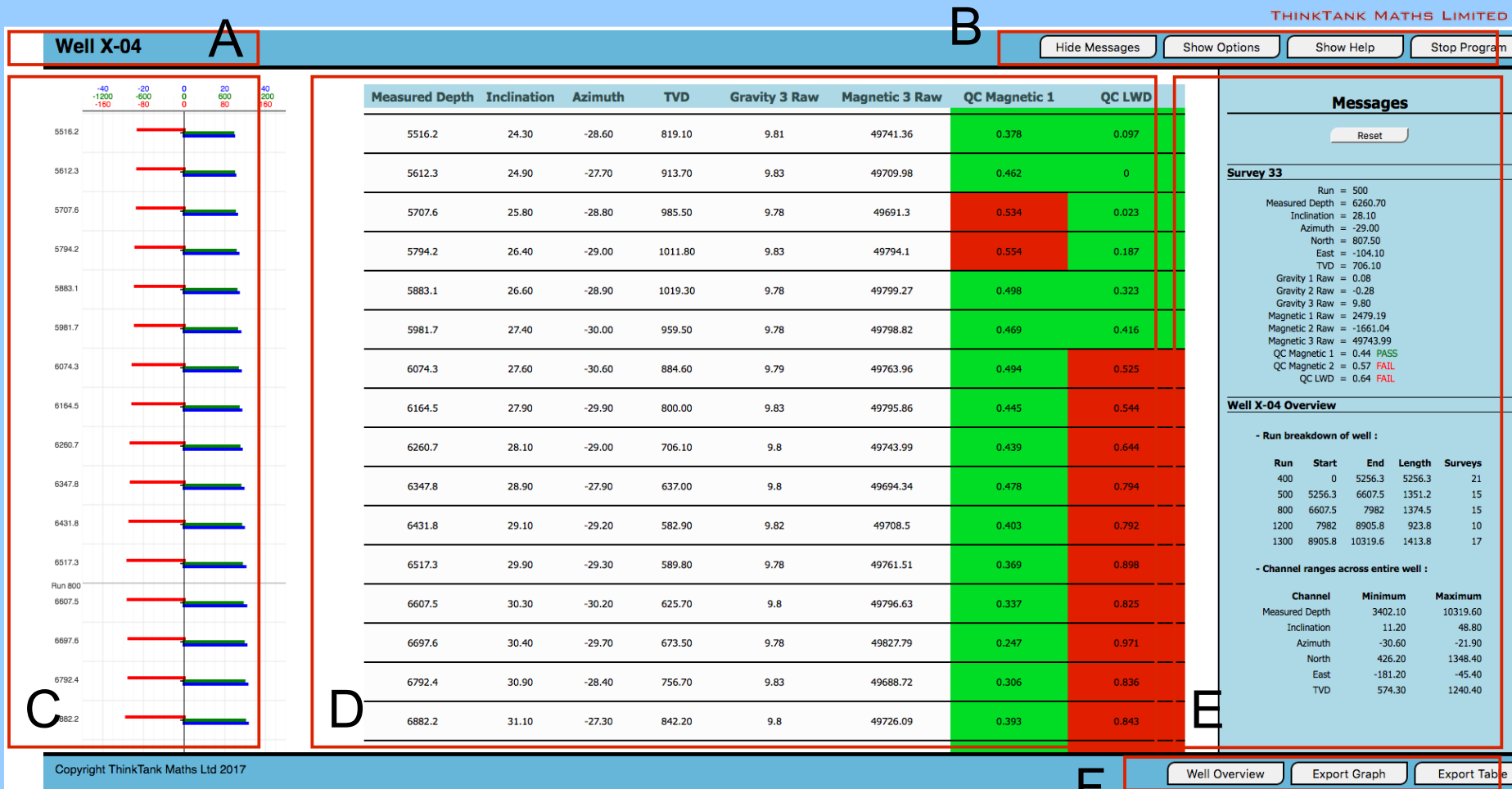
Prototype User Interface

Example Outputs



Prototype User Interface

Visualisation Screen Description



A) Well name

B) Control buttons – Show/Hide “Panels”, Show “Help”, Exit Visualisation

C) Graph – Plot of 1, 2 or 3 user selected output variables for entire well

D) Table – Columned data for user selected variables

E) Panels – Displayed messages/information about selected surveys and display options for graph and table

F) Information buttons – Display well overview, Export table data to CSV and Export graph to PNG

User Interface

Graph / Table Display Options

Graph Options

Please select the number of variables to be displayed in the graph in the first panel:

Please select the variables to be displayed and enter threshold values if desired:

Azimuth	<input type="text" value="0"/>
Magnetic 3 Raw	<input type="text" value="0"/>
QC Magnetic 1	<input type="text" value="0"/>

Run

Measured Depth

Inclination

Azimuth

North

East

TVD

Gravity 1 Raw

Gravity 2 Raw

Gravity 3 Raw

Magnetic 1 Raw

Magnetic 2 Raw

Magnetic 3 Raw

QC Magnetic 1

QC Magnetic 2

QC LWD

Table Options

Please select the number of variables to be displayed in the table in the second panel:

Please select the variables to be displayed:

TVD

Inclination

Azimuth

Magnetic 3 Raw

QC Magnetic 2

QC LWD

Run

Measured Depth

Inclination

Azimuth

North

East

TVD

Gravity 1 Raw

Gravity 2 Raw

Gravity 3 Raw

Magnetic 1 Raw

Magnetic 2 Raw

Magnetic 3 Raw

QC Magnetic 1

QC Magnetic 2

QC LWD

User Interface

Well and Survey Information Messages

Additional information can be obtained on the well overall (right top) and a given survey (left bottom) and is displayed in the “Messages” panel.

The overall well data, via the “Well Overview” button, provides a short summary of the length of each run and density of surveys within each run up to that point in time.

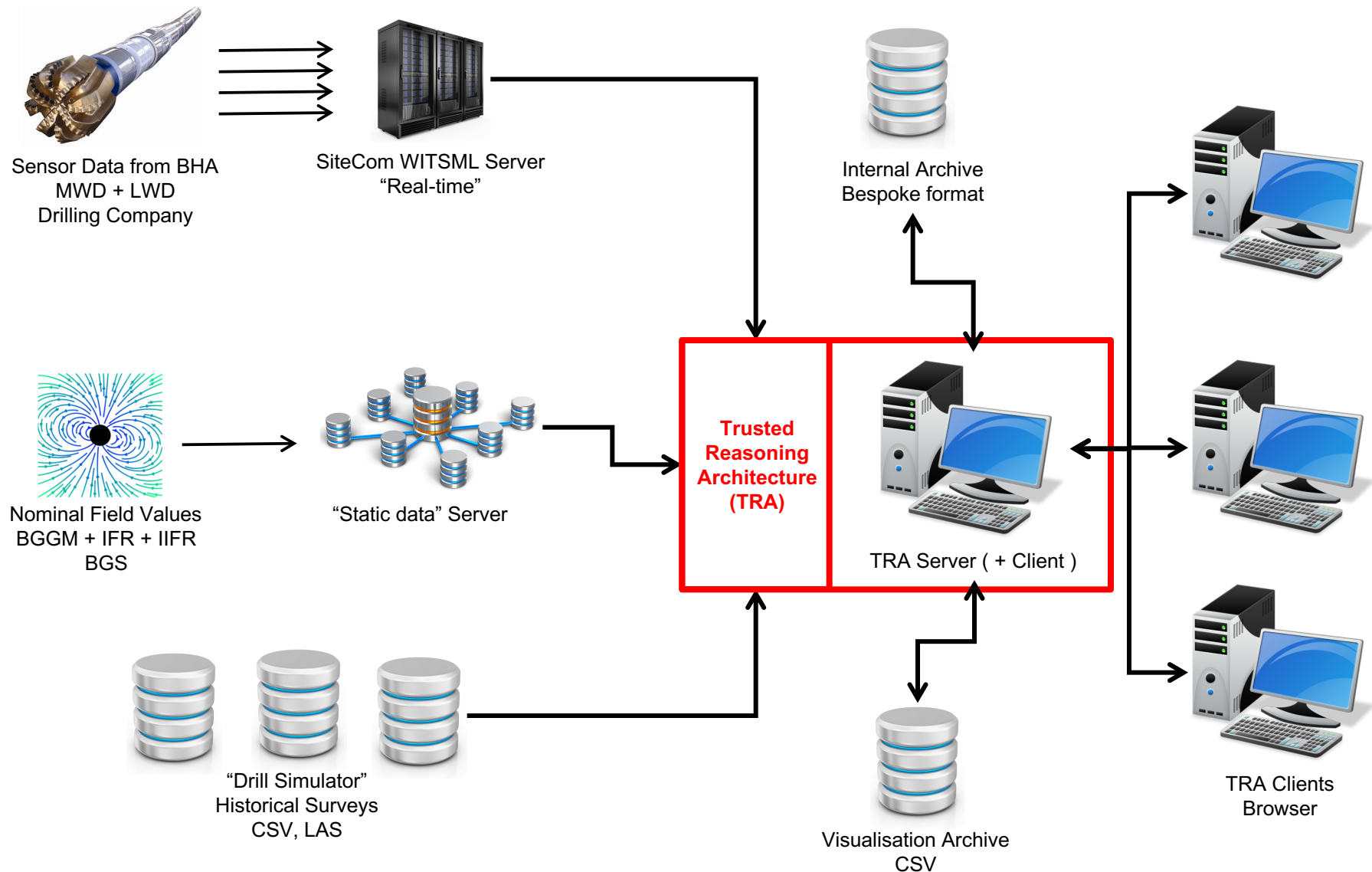
Messages	
Reset	
Survey 74	
Run	= 1300
Measured Depth	= 9971.60
Inclination	= 47.10
Azimuth	= -23.90
North	= 1300.30
East	= -181.20
TVD	= 1065.90
Gravity 1 Raw	= 0.28
Gravity 2 Raw	= -0.15
Gravity 3 Raw	= 9.80
Magnetic 1 Raw	= 2364.35
Magnetic 2 Raw	= -2268.29
Magnetic 3 Raw	= 49778.31
QC Magnetic 1	= 0.30 PASS
QC Magnetic 2	= 0.74 FAIL
QC LWD	= 0.00 PASS
Survey 31	
Run	= 500
Measured Depth	= 6074.30
Inclination	= 27.60
Azimuth	= -30.60
North	= 785.30
East	= -100.30
TVD	= 884.60
Gravity 1 Raw	= 0.06
Gravity 2 Raw	= -0.20
Gravity 3 Raw	= 9.79
Magnetic 1 Raw	= 2481.01
Magnetic 2 Raw	= -1648.01

Messages				
Reset				
Well X-04 Overview				
- Run breakdown of well :				
Run	Start	End	Length	Surveys
400	0	5256.3	5256.3	21
500	5256.3	6607.5	1351.2	15
800	6607.5	7982	1374.5	15
1200	7982	8905.8	923.8	10
1300	8905.8	10319.6	1413.8	17
- Channel ranges across entire well :				
Channel	Minimum	Maximum		
Measured Depth	3402.10	10319.60		
Inclination	11.20	48.80		
Azimuth	-30.60	-21.90		
North	426.20	1348.40		
East	-181.20	-45.40		
TVD	574.30	1240.40		

Information on individual surveys is displayed when a survey's row in the Table section is clicked. All available information for the survey will be displayed in the “Messages” panel regardless of which data types are shown in the Table.

Trusted Reasoning Architecture (TRA)

Trusted Reasoning Architecture (TRA) Enabled System Workflow

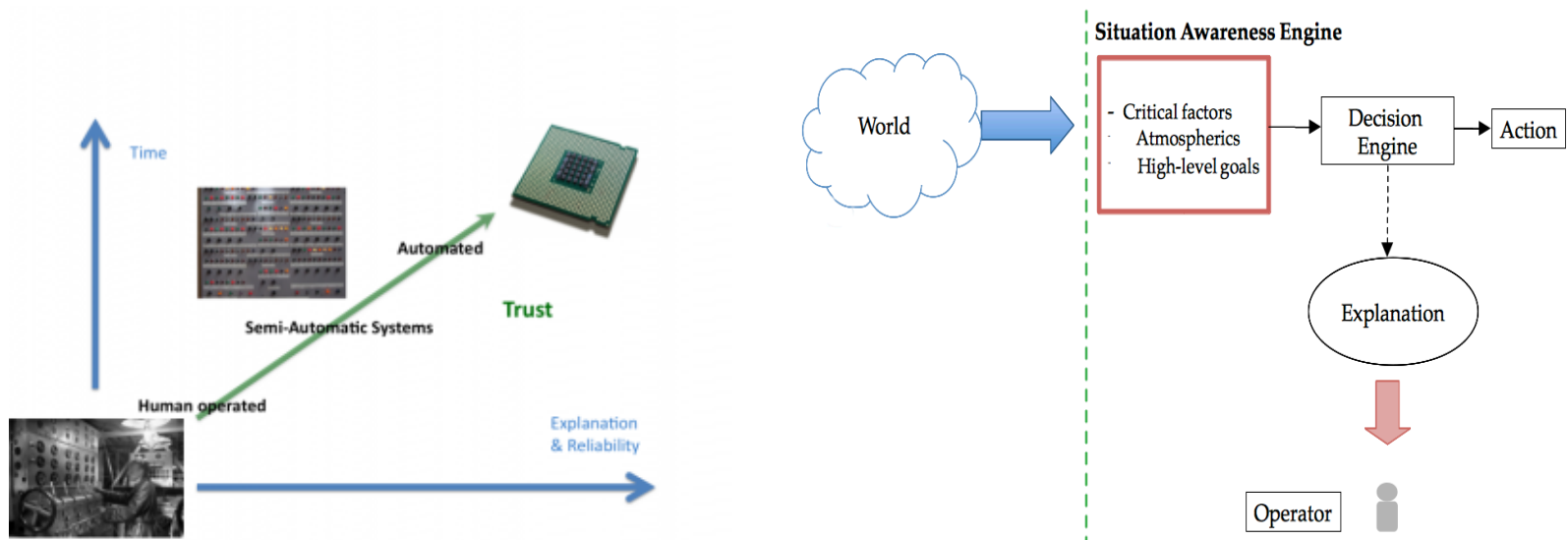


Decision Support System – situation awareness

Trusted Reasoning Architecture (TRA)

In order to train and refine the system it is necessary to use TTM's *Trusted Reasoning Architecture* (TRA).

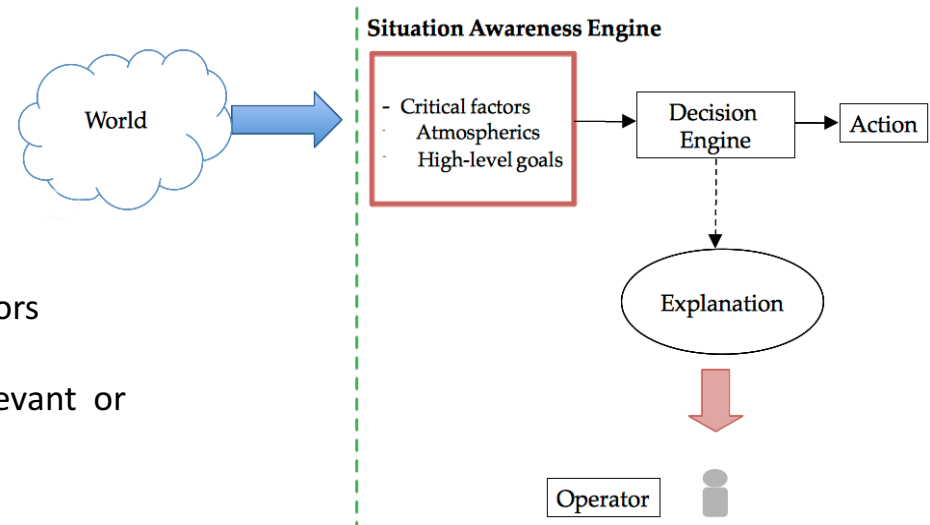
Capabilities and insight gained within the highly demanding military domain (“Command and Control” and unmanned aircraft) can be transferred to the Oil and Gas industry in order to provide an intelligent driller decision support system with “man-in-the-loop”.



“Drill by Wire” system with numerous potential benefits:

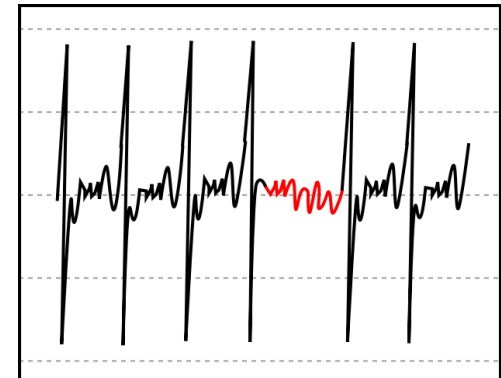
- Continual updating of scenarios and explanatory outputs
- Automated control of steering and drill parameters (WoB, mud pressure, RoP etc) – well stability prediction
- Refined quality control - eg distinguishing between broken sensors, being off-plan and sensor interference
- Automatic cataloguing of new events (to prevent undesired situations from reoccurring)

Trusted Reasoning Architecture Atmospherics and Anomalies



Improved communication of information essential

- “Atmospherics” drawn from multiple sensors
- Explainable actions lead to increased trust
- Avoid overwhelming operator with irrelevant or “raw” data



Collision Avoidance Procedure

Through the continued development and refinement of magnetic field processing and novel LWD directionality methods identification of signals indicative of collision risks :

- Offset active wells
- Ghost wells
- Broken or stuck equipment left in an abandoned and plugged well
- Unknown obstructions, man-made or natural, which could pose a risk to the drill

Well Planning

Automated Directional Drilling Support

Leakage Detection and Mud Losses

Well Stability While Drilling (Preventing “Troubles” While Drilling)

Deliberate wellbore interception (relief well planning)

Geology Insight

Subsidence Prediction



***Misused* trendy techniques...**

- Statistical analysis (Analytics)
- Neural networks
- CFD (computational fluid dynamics)
- Deconvolution techniques
- Monte Carlo simulations

...and *flawed* thinking

- System over-simplification
- Assumed linearity
- Bayesian inference
- Gaussian distribution
- Mechanical functionality
- Direct correlation
- Artificial equilibria, ...

A New Perspective



Thank you

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