



Harness Upstream Geophysical and Petrophysical Data with Al Workflows



INDEX

- MODULE 01 Introduction: Data-driven Geophysical and Petrophysical modeling using AI techniques
- MODULE 02 Exploratory Data Analysis: Upstream Data Exploration and Explanation
- MODULE 03 Data Preparation for AI: Upstream Data Augmentation and Feature Engineering
- MODULE 04 Machine Learning Techniques: Supervised and Unsupervised in E&P
- MODULE 05 Deep Learning Techniques: Upstream E&P Deep Learning
- MODULE 06 Case Studies: Completion Strategy and Automated Tops



INDEX

MODULE 07 Case Studies: Seismic Attributes

MODULE 08 Case Studies: Drilling Program & Completion Study and Virtual Assistant for Fluids and Lithology

MODULE 09 Case Studies: Forecasting Principles & Production Forecasting Techniques

MODULE 10 Case Studies: Time-Series Analysis and Production Forecasting

MODULE 11 Digital Twins: Upstream E&P

MODULE 12 PINNs: Physics-Informed Neural Networks & Explainable AI and Generative AI



Module 11

Digital Twins: Upstream E&P



LEARNING OBJECTIVES

- ➤ GOAL01: Digital Twins Introduction
- ➢ GOAL02: Digital Twins in the O&G industry
- ➤ GOAL03: Case studies implementing Digital Twins in upstream
- ➤ GOAL04: Reinforcement Learning: A ML Technique for Digital Twins



Digital Twins: Targeted Outcomes



1. Improved performance

- 2. Enhanced predictability (reduced downtime)
- 3. Increased innovation through virtual testing
- 4. Improved collaboration and decision-making
- 5. Reduced costs (Maintenance, Labor, Raw Materials)

Digital Twin Definition

 A Digital Twin is a virtual representation of real-world entities and processes, synchronized at a specified frequency and fidelity... Digital twins use real-time and historical data to represent the past and present and simulate predicted futures....

As defined by the Digital Twin Consortium



Digital Twins





Exploration and Drilling

Digital Twins

- **Reservoir Simulation**: Digital twins can model underground reservoirs to predict how they'll behave. This aids in optimizing extraction techniques and maximizing the reservoir's yield.
- Drilling Optimization: By simulating the drilling process, companies can identify potential issues (like equipment failures or geological hazards) and adjust the drilling strategy accordingly.

Asset Performance Management

- Predictive Maintenance: Digital twins can predict when equipment might fail using sensors and real-time data. This helps companies fix problems before they happen, <u>reducing downtime</u>.
- Operational Optimization: Digital twins can model the entire operation of an asset (like an oil rig or refinery). Companies can find the most efficient way to run their operations by simulating different conditions.
- Production Optimization: Flow Simulation: Digital twins model the flow of oil and gas through pipelines and other infrastructure. This can help identify bottlenecks or inefficiencies in the system.

Real-time Monitoring and Control

- Remote Operations: Particularly useful in offshore or remote sites, digital twins allow operators in centralized control rooms to monitor and control equipment from a distance.
- System Performance: By continuously comparing the digital twin's performance with the real-world asset, discrepancies can be spotted immediately, leading to quick interventions.



Digital Twin in the Hydrocarbon Industry



Digital Twin (DT) modeling is the foundation for the next generation of realtime production monitoring and optimization systems. It is a solution that boosts productivity by combining information, simulation, and visualization throughout the entire value chain of an operational firm, from subsurface equipment to central production plants.





A digital, animate, dynamic ecosystem – comprised of an interconnected network of software, generative & non-generative models, & (historical, real-time, & synthetic) data – that both mirrors & synchronizes with a physical system

Digital twins simulate "what-if" scenarios & stress test systems in the digital world to prescribe actions that optimize the physical world – to improve the lives of individuals, populations, cities, organizations, the environment, systems, products, & more

Digital Twin in the Risk Assessment Process



Digital twin standard workflow

Generative AI – Digital Twin







Strategies to Achieve a Digital Twin Model









Digital Twin of a Well



Digital Twin – Smart Water Optimization Workflow





What is Reinforcement Learning?



Reinforcement learning is learning what to do — how to map situations to actions — to maximize a numerical reward signal. The learner is not told which actions to take but must discover which ones yield the most reward by trying them. In the most interesting and challenging cases, actions may affect the immediate reward, the next situation, and all subsequent rewards. These two characteristics — trial-and-error search and delayed reward are the two most important distinguishing features of reinforcement learning.



Reinforcement vs. Supervised/Unsupervised

Reinforcement Learning

Objective: choose "best" actions

Environment is uncertain

Training involves exploring the environment

Training process involves determining the "best" policy

Explicit dependency of rewards on previous actions

Supervised/Unsupervised Learning

Objective: Predict, classify or simplify

Environment is known (x is known)

Training involves finding patterns in data or is entirely absent

Training process involves fitting the "best" model

Individual points are independent of each other



Deep Reinforcement Learning (DRL)







Deep Reinforcement Learning for Petroleum Reservoir Optimization







<u>Module 12</u> PINNs: Physics-Informed Neural Networks & Explainable AI and Generative AI



MODULE 12

This Module introduces PINNs, Physics-Based Neural Networks., recently proposed for solving partial differential equations. Unlike typical ML algorithms that require a large dataset for training, PINNs can train the network with unlabeled data. The applicability of this method has been explored for the flow and transportation of multiphase flow regimes in porous media.

We shall introduce a case study to manage reservoir pressure by implementing a PINN.

The module also details Explainable AI (XAI), a set of processes and methods that allow human users to comprehend and trust the results and output created by machine learning algorithms. Explainable AI describes an AI model, its expected impact, and potential biases.

We shall also explore Generative AI, discussing the Pros and Cons of these techniques in the oil and gas industry.



