



Future Working Zone
Petex 2016

The 'CDA Explorer'

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Interesting Challenge?



Can be done but tricky
Specific application
Needs training

But cannot 'experience' humour

Overview

The following presentation shows some of Flare's work to combine text analytics with existing oil and gas taxonomies to discover analogues based on user-selected criteria.

This approach is part of a journey in moving from a traditional database and search engine towards a semantically aware search based application (SBA).

Concepts

1. There is simply too much content in a typical E&P organisation for people to read and process. We need smart machines to assist in the analysis.
2. Words that occur together probably share some kind of semantic meaning.
3. Words that occur less frequently have more 'information content'.
4. We are moving away from 'Expert Systems' with their hard-coded rules, lists and associations to one where we teach machines using text.
5. Combining text extraction (curation), natural language processing (meaning) and machine learning (prediction) allows us to create domain-specific search based applications/assistants.
6. These assistants can make reasoned suggestions, without cognitive bias, and exploit a company's information assets to support creativity and innovation.

Text Analytics Applied to CDA Unstructured Information

The Text Source is approx. 25,000 unstructured CDA reports about UKCS wells

A prototype system was constructed that:

1. Finds 'formation analogues' based on a number of controllable criteria
 - Formation names extracted from the report text
 - Each formation is characterised by a number of taxonomical classes/terms, such as
 - Lithology (over 300 terms + aliases)
 - Geological ages (over 200 terms + aliases)
 - User enters a Formation Name and the results show matching Formations based on the selected criteria
 - Criteria can be changed in real-time to influence results
2. Finds formations based on typed value(s)
 - User types in a term (or terms) and results show best match Formations

The Prototype

The following slides show how the user interacts with the system

Prototype Interface

The image shows a prototype interface for 'CDA explorer'. The interface is divided into several sections:

- Analogue explorer**: Located at the top left, containing the 'Formation explorer' and 'Formation similarities' tabs.
- Similarity explorer**: Located at the top right, containing a search bar and a 'Search' button.
- Slider Panel**: Located on the left side, containing various criteria sliders such as 'Lithology', 'Depositional environment', 'Geological age', 'Production', 'Facilities', and 'Problem'.
- Results Panel**: Located on the right side, containing a table of search results.

Result	Count	Similarity ↓
sele_formation	9611	0.97707
horda_formation	7841	0.97458
ark_formation	5260	0.96606
lista_formation	8925	0.96606
forties_sandstone_member	5055	0.96606
frigg_sandstone_member	1713	0.96082
hordaland_group	4546	0.96063
maureen_formation	6532	0.96043
balmoral_formation	433	0.95336
tor-formation	7031	0.95153
hordaland_group	2000	0.94108

1. Find Formation Analogue – Enter Formation Name

The screenshot shows the 'CDA explorer' interface. The 'Formation explorer' tab is active, and the search bar contains 'bal'. A dropdown menu lists several formations, with 'balder_formation_- upper (27)' highlighted. A callout box labeled 'Type' points to the search bar, and another callout box labeled 'Pick' points to the highlighted formation. To the right, a table displays the search results.

Result	Count	Similarity ↓
fischschiefer_member	69	0.95469
robby_formation	9	0.95141
caister_formation	116	0.95073
kyrre_macbeth_formation	9	0.94927
skene_member	29	0.94841
selkirk_member	10	0.94519
red_beds_formation	9	0.94435
callovian_pentland_formation	11	0.94429
campanian_flounder_formation	16	0.94418
glamis_member	13	0.94408
cleaver_member	67	0.94308

1. Find Formation Analogue – Choose ‘Lithology’

CDA explorer

Formation explorer | Formation similarities

Formation search: balder_formation (12897)

Influence

Lithology: [Slider set to 100%]

Depositional environment: [Slider]

Geology: [Slider]

Problem: [Slider]

Result	Count	Similarity ↓
sele_formation	9611	0.97707
horda_formation	7841	0.97458
lark_formation	5211	0.96884
lista_formation	8925	0.96801
forties_sandstone_member	5055	
frigg_sandstone_member	1713	
hordaland_group	4546	
maureen_formation	6532	
balmoral_formation	433	0.95336
tor-formation	7681	0.95153
nordaland_group	224	0.94988

Set 'Lithology' to 100% (all others at zero)

Based on Lithology best match is Sele Formation

1. Find Formation Analogue – Choose ‘Geological Age’

The screenshot shows the CDA explorer interface with the following components:

- Formation search:** balder_formation (12897)
- Filters:** Influence, Lithology, Depositional environment, Geological age (highlighted), Production, Facilities.
- Results Table:**

Result	Count	Similarity ↓
lista_formation	8925	0.96722
sele_formation	9611	0.96540
lark_formation	5260	0.96395
forties_sandstone_member	5055	0.95947
frigg_sandstone_member	1713	0.95845
belton_member	219	
horda_formation	7841	
alba_formation	860	
vaila_formation	1079	
hordaland_group	4546	
vale_formation	228	0.94989

Change to 'Geological Age' (all others at zero)

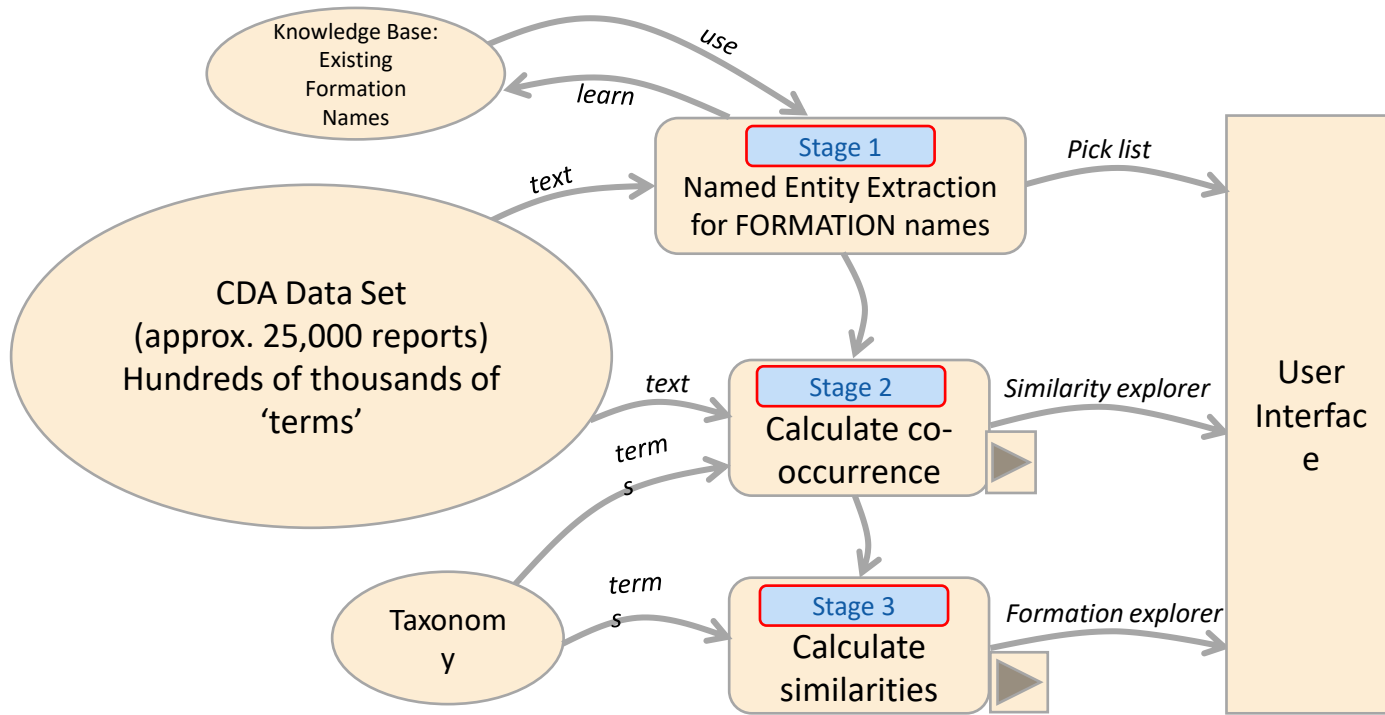
Results change to show Lista Formation is best match based on Geological Age

2. Find Similar Formations based on Search Terms

The screenshot shows the 'CDA explorer' interface with the 'Formation similarities' tab selected. A search bar labeled 'Enter business context:' contains the text 'tuff, shale, bioturbation'. Below the search bar is a table of results. The top result is 'fergus_formation' with a similarity score of 0.30894. A callout box points to the search bar with the text 'Type in search terms'. Another callout box points to the 'fergus_formation' row with the text 'Fergus Formation is best match based on search terms'.

Result	Similarity ↓
fergus_formation	0.30894
andrew_claystone_member	0.30692
andrew_formation	0.30594
narve_formation	
sele_formation	
silt_swathway_formation	
thud_formation	0.30157
lista_formation	0.29190
magne_formation	0.28678
balder_formation	0.28675
sediments/formation	0.28299
sands_andrew_member	0.28161
ounlin_formation	0.27762

Methodology



Methodology

◆ Stage 1:

- Parsing of words from CDA Reports
 - Identify FORMATION names
 - Identify matches to known Reference terms (only partial for this demo)
 - Some STOP words (again, partial)
 - Some manual QC to remove errors and resolve 'aliases'

◆ Stage 2:

- Run 2-layer neural net text co-occurrence analysis with dimension=300, word window=8
- Output is matrix (vector):
 - Rows are terms (words)
 - Columns are dimensions (abstract) that represent a 300D descriptor, or 'co-occurrence fingerprint' for each term. Terms include the formation names and Taxonomy terms.
 - Similarity can be calculated by comparing 'closeness' of co-occurrence descriptors between terms (Cosine similarity)

- For the Similarity explorer

- Uses the raw vector analysis outputs to match the typed term(s) to the 'most similar' based on the 300D vector (Cosine) similarities

◆ Stage 3:

- For the Formation analogues:

- Calculate, for each formation, the similarity between the formation and EACH term in each slider group (e.g. all Lithology terms).
- Result is a set of matrices where rows are Formation names and columns are terms appropriate to each slider (so there are 6 matrices in all). So, each Formation has 6 'similarity fingerprints', one for each slider set.
- When sliders are moved the cell similarity values are scaled appropriately to calculate the overall similarity between the search Formation and all other Formations based on the slider terms.

Future Developments

- This is early experimental work to test some ideas. The eventual implementation of this, or similar systems, will be based around graph Db technology (which this prototype is not) allowing far more flexibility
- The parsing based on 'known' values from the Taxonomy, will be improved
- Further leveraging of the hierarchical nature of the Taxonomies to influence similarity weights (teach the machine)
- Many other parsing concepts are not yet included (Part of speech, spelling etc.)
- Add natural language parsing to understand concepts like 'not permeable', 'capped by salt', 'later than the Triassic' etc.
- Add 'learning' functions – influence similarity weights and adding terms to the Taxonomy
- Incorporate numerical data

Summary

Looking for analogues is about searching for ‘similar things’. It has wide application across a range of analytical and search domains:

- Other types of more complex analogue matching like plays, prospects and fields.
- Finding similar patterns in operational environments such as equipment failure modes.
- Finding ‘non-similar’ or unusual related things – relevant information the user didn’t expect.
- Improved auto-classification of content by characterising the ‘container’ (document etc.) and matching to ‘reference’ containers (the Taxonomy) – to recognise key documents like well reports, regulatory approvals/notifications, field development plans etc.
- Machine learning – enhancement of knowledge bases by recognising extensions to existing knowledge. For both Assets (names of wells, fields, formations, facilities...) and contexts plus relationships.
- Linking Information Management to Information Exploitation.

END

Questions?

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SPARES and Linked Slides

- ◆ These slides provide further technical information for further discussions

Term Vectors (300-Dimensions)

Technology is a 2-layer neural network, where inputs are the 'terms' in the analysed text. Output, for each term, is a characterisation by a 300d parameter set - or 'vector fingerprint'.

		Dimensions									
		d001	d002	d003	d004	d005	d006	d007	d008	.....	d300
Terms	Alesness	0.0017	0.0043	0.21	0.51	0.093	0.112	0.00004	0.00311	.....	0.000311
	anhydrite	0.0003	0.00092	0.038	0.092	0.091	0.0233	0.00345	0.0022	.....	0.004116
	anisotropy	0.0174	0.00411	0.4119	0.0233	0.0067	0.00191	0.002004	0.0902	.....	0.00305
	annular	0.0022	0.00563	0.0322	0.0056	0.0611	0.1558	0.0204	0.03001	.....	0.01889
	anomalous	etc	etc	etc	etc	etc	etc	etc	etc	.....	etc
	anthracene	etc	etc	etc	etc	etc	etc	etc	etc	.....	etc
	anticline	etc	etc	etc	etc	etc	etc	etc	etc	.....	etc
	Aptian	etc	etc	etc	etc	etc	etc	etc	etc	.....	etc
	aquifer	etc	etc	etc	etc	etc	etc	etc	etc	.....	etc
	archie	etc	etc	etc	etc	etc	etc	etc	etc	.....	etc
	Asgard	etc	etc	etc	etc	etc	etc	etc	etc	.....	etc
	average	etc	etc	etc	etc	etc	etc	etc	etc	.....	etc
	Beryl	etc	etc	etc	etc	etc	etc	etc	etc	.....	etc
	Berriasian	0.002	0.015	0.193	0.0717	0.0933	0.312	0.00492	0.01975	.....	0.09226
	bioturbate	etc	etc	etc	etc	etc	etc	etc	etc	.....	etc
	Blue Lias	etc	etc	etc	etc	etc	etc	etc	etc	.....	etc
	borehole_collapse	etc	etc	etc	etc	etc	etc	etc	etc	.....	etc
	carrack	etc	etc	etc	etc	etc	etc	etc	etc	.....	etc
	cretaceous	etc	etc	etc	etc	etc	etc	etc	etc	.....	etc
	decline	etc	etc	etc	etc	etc	etc	etc	etc	.....	etc
decommission	etc	etc	etc	etc	etc	etc	etc	etc	.....	etc	
sele	etc	etc	etc	etc	etc	etc	etc	etc	.....	etc	
werraanhydrit	etc	etc	etc	etc	etc	etc	etc	etc	.....	etc	

Key

- Asgard Formation
- anhydrite Slider/Taxonomy

Term Vectors (300-Dimensions)

For all of the 'Formation' terms, we calculate a similarity with all Taxonomy-based terms

Terms that have similar vector fingerprints are 'closer' together (more similar) based on similarity of surrounding terms

		Dimensions									
		d001	d002	d003	d004	d005	d006	d007	d008	.....	d300
Terms	Alesnes	0.0017	0.0043	0.21	0.51	0.093	0.112	0.00004	0.00311	.....	0.000311
	anhydrite	0.0003	0.00092	0.038	0.092	0.091	0.0233	0.00345	0.0022	.....	0.004116
	anisotropy	0.0174	0.00411	0.4119	0.0233	0.0067	0.00191	0.002004	0.0902	.....	0.00305
	annular	0.0022	0.00563	0.0322	0.0056	0.0611	0.1558	0.0204	0.03001	.....	0.01889
	anomalous	etc	etc	etc	etc	etc	etc	etc	etc	.....	etc
	anthracene	etc	etc	etc	etc	etc	etc	etc	etc	.....	etc
	anticline	etc	etc	etc	etc	etc	etc	etc	etc	.....	etc
	Aptian	etc	etc	etc	etc	etc	etc	etc	etc	.....	etc
	aquifer	etc	etc	etc	etc	etc	etc	etc	etc	.....	etc
	archie	etc	etc	etc	etc	etc	etc	etc	etc	.....	etc
	Asgard	etc	etc	etc	etc	etc	etc	etc	etc	.....	etc
	average	etc	etc	etc	etc	etc	etc	etc	etc	.....	etc
	Beryl	etc	etc	etc	etc	etc	etc	etc	etc	.....	etc
	Berriasian	0.002	0.015	0.193	0.0717	0.0933	0.312	0.00492	0.01975	.....	0.09226
	bioturbate	etc	etc	etc	etc	etc	etc	etc	etc	.....	etc
	Blue Lias	etc	etc	etc	etc	etc	etc	etc	etc	.....	etc
	borehole_collapse	etc	etc	etc	etc	etc	etc	etc	etc	.....	etc
	carrack	etc	etc	etc	etc	etc	etc	etc	etc	.....	etc
	cretaceous	etc	etc	etc	etc	etc	etc	etc	etc	.....	etc
	decline	etc	etc	etc	etc	etc	etc	etc	etc	.....	etc
decommission	etc	etc	etc	etc	etc	etc	etc	etc	.....	etc	
sele	etc	etc	etc	etc	etc	etc	etc	etc	.....	etc	
werraanhydrit	etc	etc	etc	etc	etc	etc	etc	etc	.....	etc	

(Cosine) Similarity = .0604

Key

- Asgard Formation
- anhydrite Slider/Taxonomy

This is the Distributional Hypothesis – words that occur together share some kind of semantic meaning

Term Similarities

		"Sliders"						
		Lithology (319)			Geological (216)			
Formations		anhydrite	.....	.....	Berriasian	...	.....
		Alness	0.00301	etc	etc	0.0604	etc	etc
		Asgard	0.1001	etc	etc	0.0993	etc	etc
		Beryl	0.00018	etc	etc	0.0991	etc	etc
		Blue Lias	0.000009	etc	etc	0.19903	etc	etc
.....								
.....								

Similarity value from vector comparison
Alness - Berriasian