



Using neural networks to predict thermal conductivity from geophysical well logs

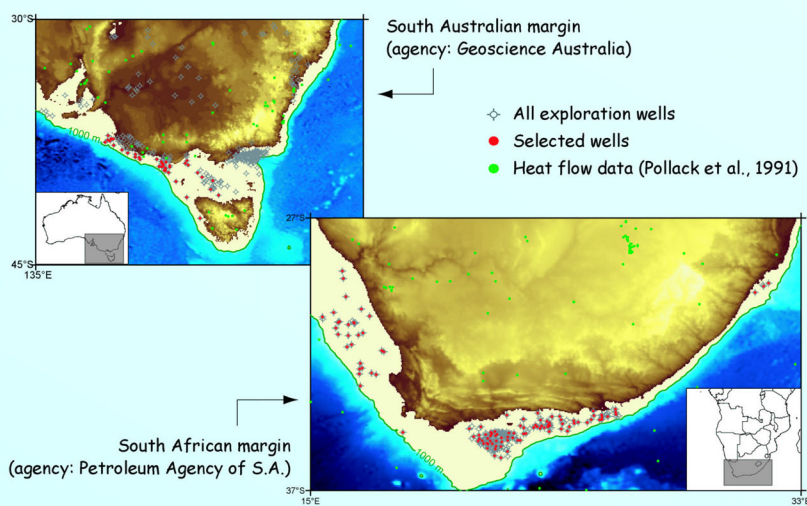


Bruno Goutorbe, Francis Lucazeau and Alain Bonneville
 Institut de Physique du Globe de Paris - CNRS

Part III - First applications: South Australian and South African margins

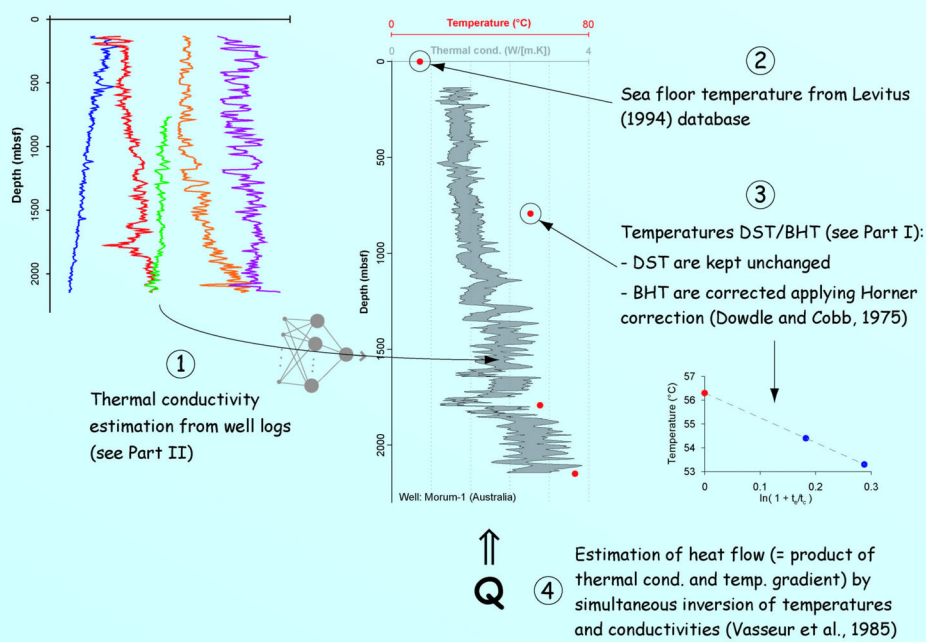
1) Selection of wells

Acquisition of well data fallen in public domain through governmental agencies:
 - well logs, for thermal conductivity
 - well completion reports (WCR), which contain temperatures

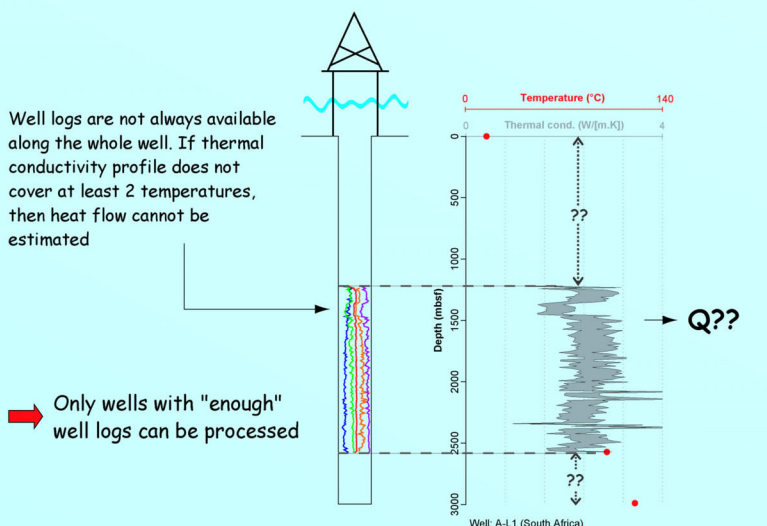


2) Methodology... and problems!

Steps for heat flow estimation:



... this (above) was the ideal case. In reality several types of problems have been encountered...

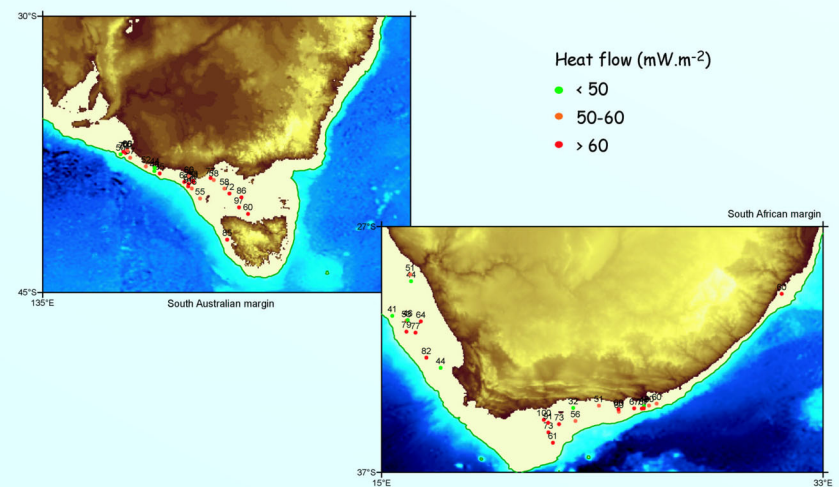


Neural networks cannot make predictions (as any other approximation method) with well logs outside the range covered by the data set {therm. cond., well logs} (see Part II)

→ The data set {thermal cond., well logs} needs to be completed with deeper sample to cover wider ranges

3) Preliminary results

Preliminary results have been obtained...



...interpretation to be coming.

Concluding remarks and perspectives

- The thermal regime of passive margins remains poorly known
- "Anomalous" heat flow patterns have been observed but they need to be confirmed through other studies
- A new method to predict thermal conductivity from well logs using neural networks has been set up
- ➔ Possibility to use more efficiently oil exploration data for a better knowledge of heat flow and processes on continental margins
- Collaborations with oil companies would be fruitful:
 - 1) to complete our data set with thermal conductivity measurements (+ corresponding well logs) on deeper samples
 - 2) to get well logs + temperatures and apply the method to construct a worldwide basin heat flow database
- ➔ Ongoing collaborations with TOTAL and STATOIL

References

Cybenko, G. (1989) Approximation by superpositions of a sigmoidal function. *Math. Control Signals Systems*, 2, 303-314.
 Dowdle, W. L. & Cobb, W. M. (1975) Static formation temperature from well logs - an empirical method. *J. Petr. Tech.*, 1326-1330.
 Goutorbe, B., Lucazeau, F., & Bonneville, A. (2005) Using neural networks to predict thermal conductivity from well logs. (Submitted to *Geophy. J. Int.*)
 Levitus S. & Boyer T.P. (1994). *World Ocean Atlas 1994, Volume 4: Temperature*, NOAA ATLAS NESDIS 4.
 Lewis, J., & Hyndman, R. (1976) Oceanic heat flow measurements over the continental margin of eastern Canada. *Can. J. Earth Sci.*, 13, 1031-1038.
 Lucazeau, F., Brigaud, F., & Bouroulllec, J. (2004) High resolution Heat Flow Density in lower Congo basin. *Geochim. Geophys. Geosyst.*, 5 (3).
 McCulloch, W., & Pitts, W. (1943) A logical calculus of the ideas immanent in nervous activity. *Bull. Math. Biophys.*, 5, 115-133.
 Pollack, H., Hartter, S., & Johnson, J. (1991). *A new global heat flow compilation*. Department of Geological Sciences, The University of Michigan Ann Arbor.
 Reiter, M., & Jessop, A. (1985) Estimates of terrestrial heat flow in offshore eastern Canada. *Can. J. Earth Sci.*, 22, 1503-1517.
 Rumelhart, D., Hinton, G., & Williams, R. (1986). Learning representations by back-propagating errors. *Nature*, 323, 533-536.
 Vasseur, G., Lucazeau, F., & Bayer, R. (1985) The problem of heat flow density determination from inaccurate data. *Tectonophysics*, 121, 25-34.