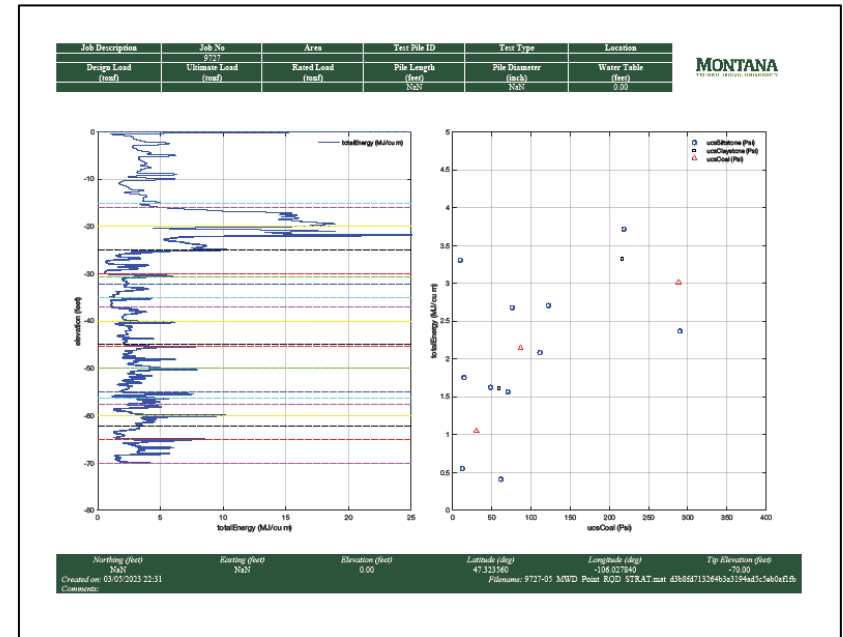


Organization and Analysis of Measurement While Drilling (MWD) Data

Presented at Project Annual Meeting
September 4, 2024

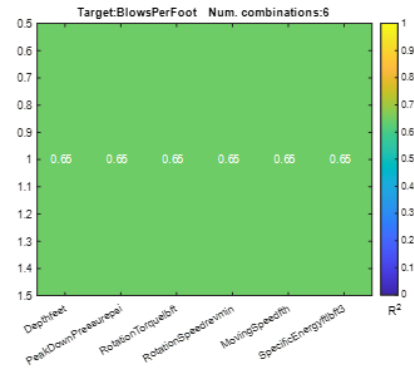
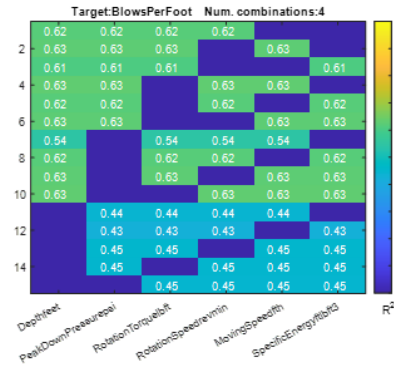
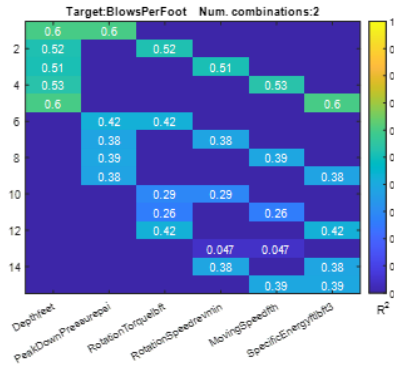
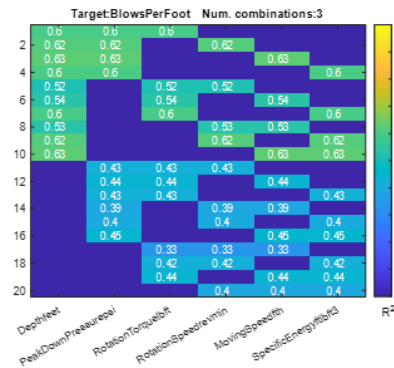
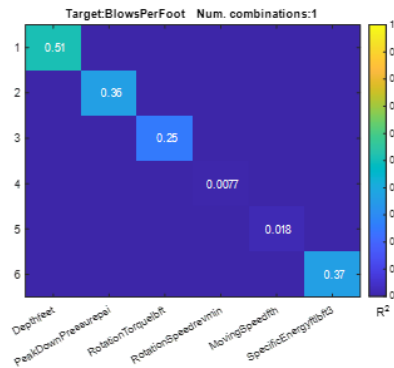


Phase 1 Summary – Single Parameter/linear correlations

MWD input	SPT N (n = 64)		UCS (psi) (n = 117)		Unit weight (pcf) (n = 117)	
	Linear R^2	Exponential R^2	Linear R^2	Exponential R^2	Linear R^2	Exponential R^2
Down pressure	0.36	0.34	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.05
Rotation torque	0.25	0.24	0.13	0.17	0.03	0.02
Rotation speed	0.01	0.01	0.10	0.11	0.01	0.01
Rate of advance	0.02	0.02	0.05	0.06	0.00	0.00
Specific energy	0.37	0.34	0.08	0.09	0.12	0.11

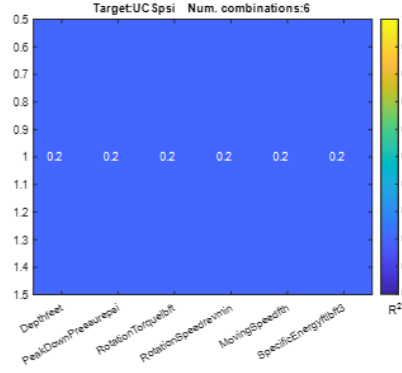
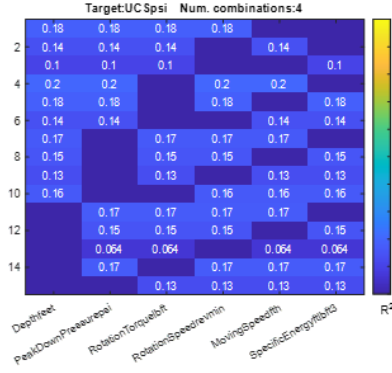
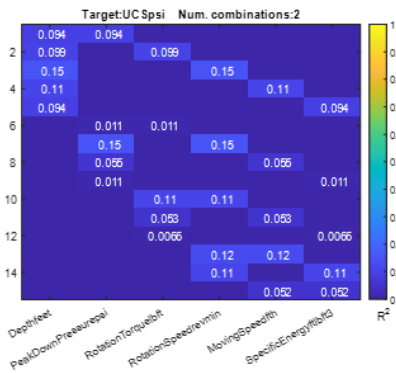
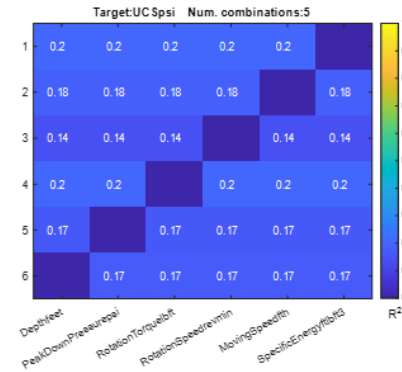
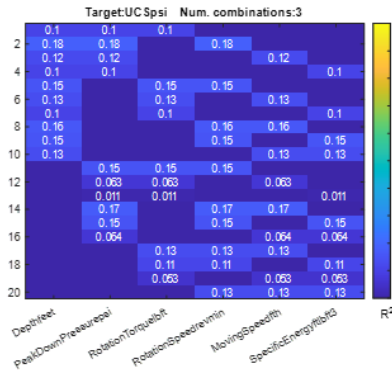
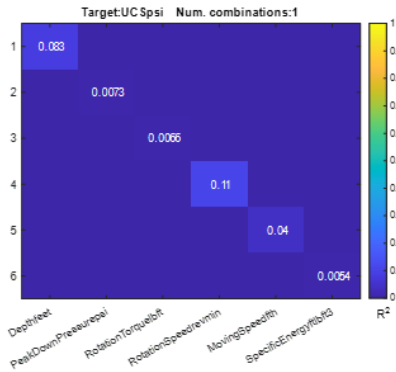
- Low correlation coefficients
- Poor predictive capability

Phase 2 Summary – Multiple Parameter/linear correlations (MLR): SPT



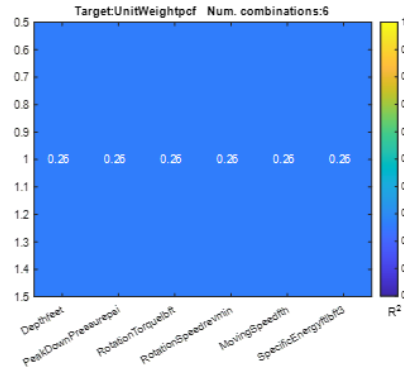
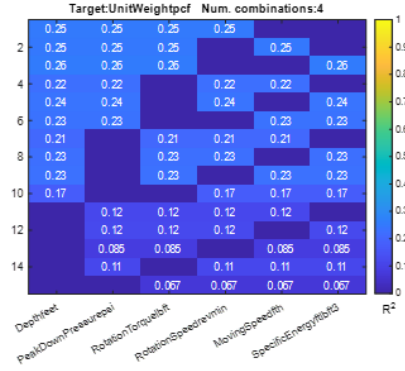
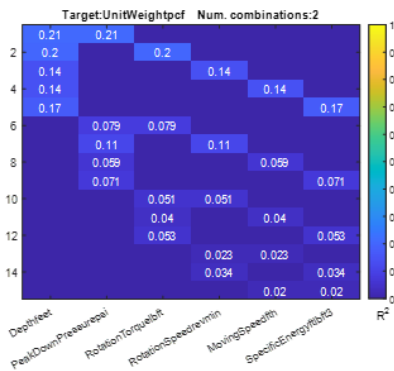
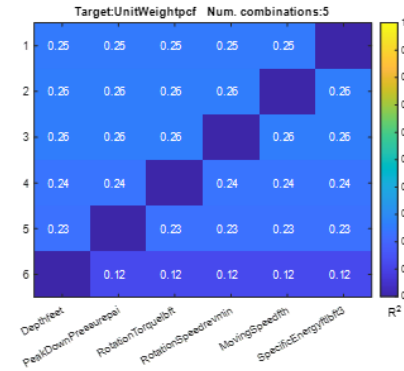
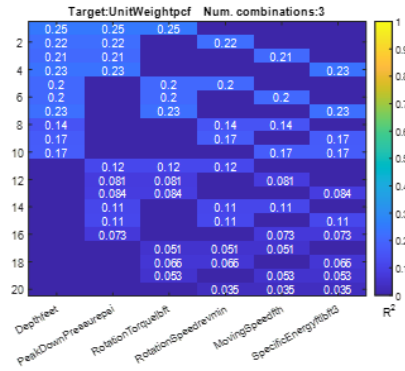
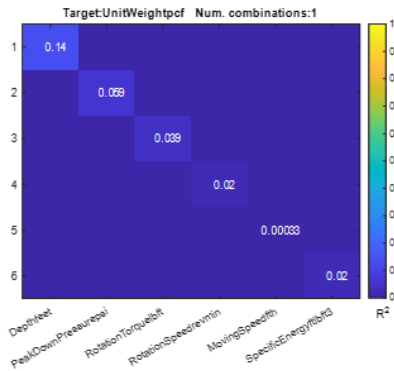
- SPT correlation coefficients significantly improved to approximately 0.6 range (light green)
- Improved predictive capability

Phase 2 Summary – Multiple Parameter/linear correlations (MLR): UCS



- UCS correlation coefficients slightly improved to approximately 0.2 range (light blue)
- Little improvement in predictive capability

Phase 2 Summary – Multiple Parameter/linear correlations (MLR): Unit Weight



- Unit weight correlation coefficients slightly improved to approximately 0.25 range (light blue)
- Not much improvement in predictive capability

Phase 3 Summary – Multiple Parameter/nonlinear correlations (NN)

4 inputs:

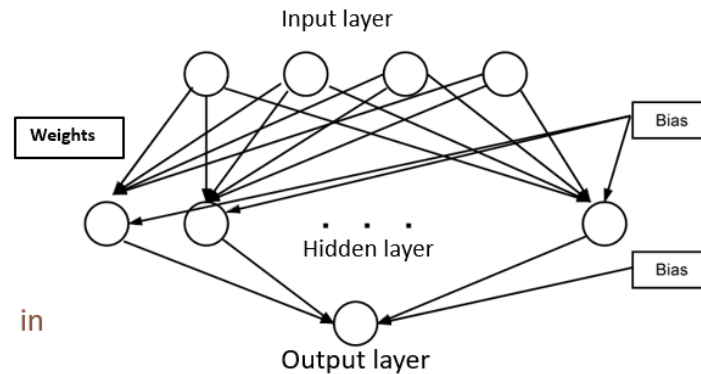
- Peak down pressure (psi)
- Rotation torque (lb-ft)
- Rotation speed (rev/min)
- Moving speed (ft/h)

1 hidden layer:

- Vary number of neurons in hidden layer:
 - 2 3 5 7 9 10 11 15 20 25 30

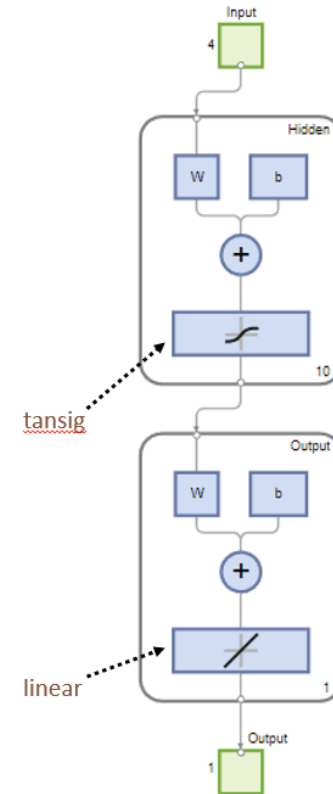
1 output layer:

- Single neuron



Stochastic/iterative process:

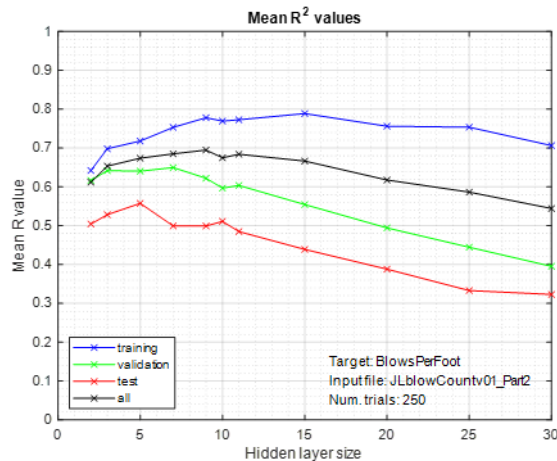
- Each NN model initializes with random weights and biases
- Each NN model uses a random partitioning of data inputs into training, validation and testing subsets



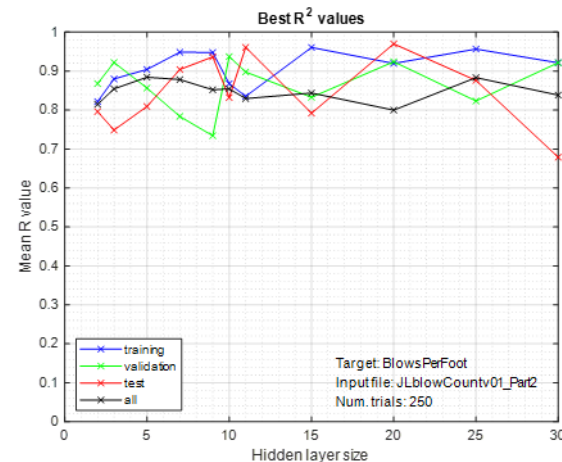
Phase 3 Summary – Multiple Parameter/nonlinear correlations (NN): SPT

- Training subset – 70%
 - Validation subset – 15%
 - Testing subset – 15%
 - All – 100%
- Training inputs:
 - PeakDownPressurepsi
 - RotationTorqueIbft
 - RotationSpeedrevmin
 - MovingSpeedfth
 - Training target:
 - BlowsPerFoot
 - Number of blow count values = 64

Mean R² regression results over 250 trials



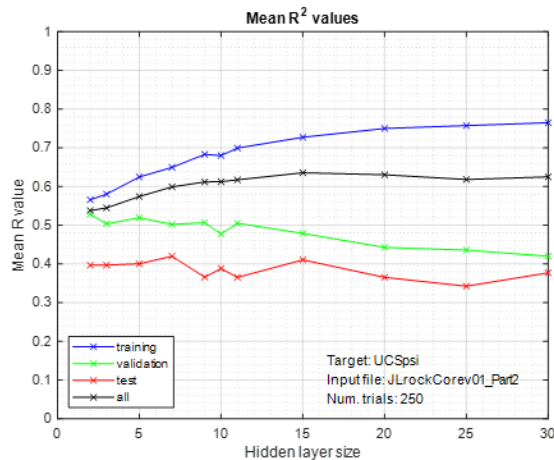
Best R² regression results over 250 trials



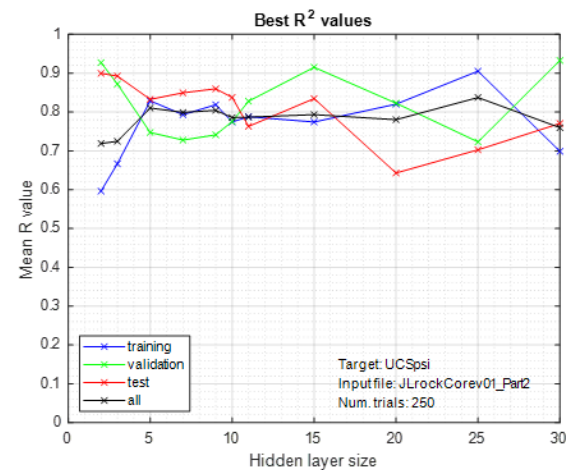
Phase 3 Summary – Multiple Parameter/nonlinear correlations (NN): UCS

- Training subset – 70%
 - Validation subset – 15%
 - Testing subset – 15%
 - All – 100%
- Training inputs:
 - PeakDownPressurepsi
 - RotationTorquelbft
 - RotationSpeedrevmin
 - MovingSpeedfth
 - Training target:
 - UCSpsi
 - Number of UCS values = 117

Mean R² regression results over 250 trials



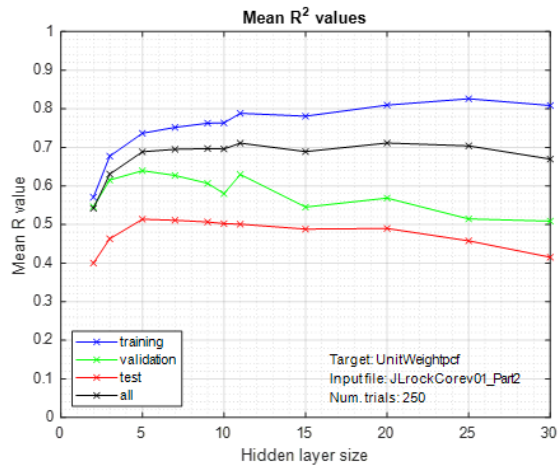
Best R² regression results over 250 trials



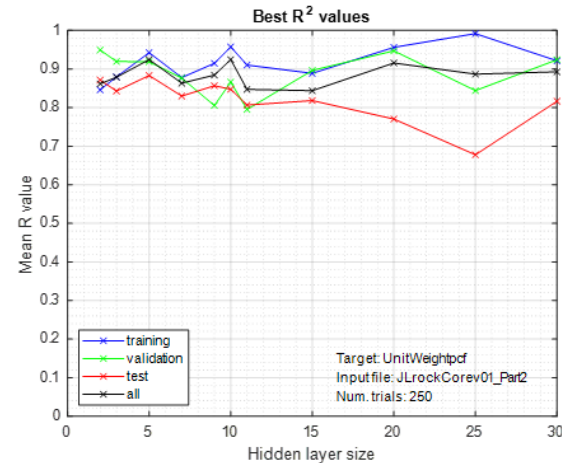
Phase 3 Summary – Multiple Parameter/nonlinear correlations (NN): Unit Weight

- Training subset – 70%
 - Validation subset – 15%
 - Testing subset – 15%
 - All – 100%
- Training inputs:
 - PeakDownPressurepsi
 - RotationTorqueIbft
 - RotationSpeedrevmin
 - MovingSpeedfth
 - Training target:
 - Unitweightpcf
 - Number of unit weight values = 117

Mean R² regression results over 250 trials



Best R² regression results over 250 trials



Conclusions and Takeaways

- Problem appears to be nonlinear; at least for Montana IGMs
- Single and multiple parameter linear correlations give poor results
- Using a compound parameter (a function of 4 individual MWD parameters i.e. specific energy), gives slightly better linear correlations
- For MLR correlations, depth is an important predictive parameter
- A nonlinear approach (ANN) using 4 and 5 individual parameters as inputs gives much improved prediction capability
- Ranked best predictive results:
 1. SPT blow counts
 2. Unit weight
 3. UCS