Petroleum Geoscience Machine Learning Interpretation Course

1 – 5 March 2027
Addis Ababa

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Training Center

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Ref: 314_223534 **Date:** 1 – 5 March 2027 **Location:** Addis Ababa **Fees:** 6000 Euro

Overview

Petroleum Geoscience Machine Learning Interpretation Course is a one-week intermediate course for petroleum geoscientists, geologists, geophysicists, reservoir teams, subsurface data professionals, and technical decision-makers, who leave with a Petroleum Geoscience ML Interpretation Review Pack. Participants evaluate seismic, well-log, core, and reservoir data for classification, prediction, anomaly, validation, and uncertainty tasks without building production code. The course keeps geological interpretation central to model review. Agile Leaders Training Center provides training in petroleum geoscience machine learning interpretation.

Who Should Attend

- Teams responsible for seismic interpretation and attribute analysis
- Teams responsible for well-log, core, and petrophysical interpretation
- Teams responsible for facies, lithology, and rock classification
- Teams responsible for reservoir characterization and property prediction
- Teams responsible for subsurface data quality, validation, and technical assurance

The course assumes participants interpret petroleum geoscience data and leaves out Python programming, algorithm development, seismic processing, reserves certification, software configuration, and autonomous interpretation.

Departments and Industries

The course supports machine-learning review across petroleum exploration, field development, reservoir characterization, geophysical services, geoscience consulting, and subsurface data teams.

- Exploration geology and geophysics
- Petrophysics, formation evaluation, and well-log analysis
- Reservoir characterization and static modeling
- Seismic interpretation and attribute analysis
- Subsurface data management and technical assurance

Learning Objectives

By the end of this course, participants will be able to:

- Analyze subsurface data readiness, labels, scale, and geological context
- Build seismic and well-log feature review profiles
- Evaluate facies, lithology, and rock-classification evidence
- Compare reservoir-property predictions, anomalies, and uncertainty
- Apply validation, monitoring, and human-interpretation controls
- Build a Petroleum Geoscience ML Interpretation Review Pack

Course Agenda

Day 1: Geoscience ML Context and Data

- Petroleum Geoscience ML Use Case Canvas
- Seismic, Well Log, Core, and Reservoir Data Map
- Geological Scale, Sampling, Resolution, and Support Check
- Label Source and Interpretation Consistency Review
- Human Geoscience Decision Authority Canvas

Day 2: Features and Data Readiness

- Seismic Attribute Meaning and Coupling Matrix
- Well-Log Curve Quality and Depth Alignment Check
- Core-to-Log Scale Integration Profile
- Data Conditioning, Missing Values, and Outlier Guide
- Subsurface ML Data-Readiness Scorecard

Day 3: Classification and Prediction

- Facies and Lithology Classification Evidence Sheet
- Supervised and Unsupervised Rock-Class Comparison
- Reservoir Property Regression Review
- Hydrocarbon Zone and Anomaly Signal Assessment
- Training, Validation, and Blind-Well Split Check

Day 4: Uncertainty and Interpretation Assurance

- Prediction Probability and Confidence Review
- Class Imbalance and Rare Geology Impact Matrix
- Spatial Leakage and Generalization Questions
- Geological Plausibility and Interpretation Challenge
- Model Monitoring, Version, and Escalation Plan

Day 5: ML Interpretation Practice

- Suggested Exercise: Diagnose Subsurface Data Readiness
- Suggested Exercise: Review Seismic and Log Features
- Suggested Exercise: Challenge a Facies Classification
- Suggested Exercise: Assess Property Prediction Uncertainty
- Capstone Exercise: Petroleum Geoscience ML Interpretation Review Pack

Practical Exercises

The course uses suggested activities to connect machine-learning evidence with geological interpretation.

- Suggested activity: frame a subsurface use case with data types, scale, labels, intended decision, owners, and exclusions
- Suggested activity: inspect seismic attributes and well logs for conditioning, alignment, missing data, coupling, and geological meaning
- Suggested activity: review classification or regression evidence using validation design, blind wells, errors, uncertainty, and plausibility
- Suggested activity: assemble an interpretation review pack with assumptions, limitations, monitoring, human authority, and escalation

FAQs

Who suits petroleum geoscience machine learning interpretation training, and what does it assume?

The course suits geologists, geophysicists, petrophysicists, reservoir teams, data professionals, and technical reviewers. It assumes experience with subsurface interpretation but not machine-learning coding.

How does petroleum geoscience ML interpretation differ from data science training?

Petroleum geoscience ML interpretation focuses on geological context, data scale, features, validation, uncertainty, plausibility, and technical decisions. Data science training focuses on programming, algorithms, model tuning, and deployment.

How can machine learning support petroleum geoscience interpretation?

Machine learning can support seismic feature recognition, facies and lithology classification, rock typing, log reconstruction, property prediction, anomaly screening, and interpretation prioritization when data, validation, uncertainty, and geological controls are appropriate.

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Why are blind wells and spatial validation important in geoscience ML?

Nearby samples can share geology and create optimistic results when split randomly. Blind wells or spatially separated validation better test whether patterns generalize beyond the locations used to train or tune a model.

Conclusion

Participants take back a Petroleum Geoscience ML Interpretation Review Pack linking subsurface context, data readiness, seismic and log features, classification, property prediction, uncertainty, validation, plausibility, monitoring, human authority, and escalation. It improves collaboration between geoscience and data teams. It keeps accountable interpretation with qualified professionals.