

Wireline and LWD Log Quality Control Training Course

29 August – 2 September 2027
Cape town

AGILE LEADERS
Training Center

AGILE LEADERS
Training Center

Wireline and LWD Log Quality Control Training Course

Ref: 2052_250673 **Date:** 29 August – 2 September 2027 **Location:** Cape town **Fees:** 6000 Euro

Overview

Wireline and LWD Log Quality Control Training Course is a one-week intermediate-to-advanced course for logging, petrophysics, drilling, geoscience, and assurance functions who leave with a Log Acquisition Quality Assurance File. Participants connect acquisition objectives, sensor verification, field checks, depth control, repeatability, environmental effects, data reconciliation, and interpretation impact. The course turns separate service records and curves into traceable acceptance decisions. Agile Leaders Training Center presents wireline and LWD log quality control.

Who Should Attend

- Functions responsible for wireline and LWD acquisition objectives and program assurance
- Teams responsible for field log quality checks, repeat sections, and acceptance decisions
- Functions responsible for depth control, curve conditioning, and multi-vendor data integration
- Groups responsible for petrophysical interpretation and uncertainty communication
- Drilling functions responsible for borehole conditions, vibration, telemetry, and operational context
- Technical assurance functions responsible for data lineage, exceptions, and interpretation risk

The course assumes participants can read common open-hole log tracks and acquisition reports; it leaves out introductory petrophysical equations, proprietary tool maintenance, and software-specific interpretation workflows.

Departments and Industries

The course supports departments and industries that acquire, condition, interpret, or assure subsurface measurement data.

- Oil and gas wireline, LWD, drilling, and formation-evaluation teams
- Petrophysics, geology, reservoir, and geomechanics departments
- Wellsite operations, data management, and technical assurance functions
- Geothermal and carbon-storage well-evaluation projects
- Groundwater, mining, and engineering-geology investigations

Learning Objectives

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

- Build acquisition objectives and log acceptance criteria
- Apply calibration, verification, and field-check evidence
- Diagnose borehole, drilling, sensor, and telemetry defects
- Compare wireline, real-time LWD, and memory data
- Evaluate depth matching, repeatability, and curve splicing
- Analyze quality defects and interpretation uncertainty

Course Agenda

Day 1: Define Acquisition Assurance

- Formation-Evaluation Objective and Logging Program Matrix
- Wireline and LWD Measurement-Service Comparison Map
- Tool String, Sensor Position, and Response Inventory
- WITSML Channel Provenance and Metadata Checklist
- Log Acceptance Criteria and Escalation Register

Day 2: Verify Field Measurement Quality

- Shop Calibration and Wellsite Verification Evidence Sheet
- Pre-Run, Post-Run, and Master-Check Reconciliation Method
- Repeat-Section Selection and Repeatability Diagnostic
- Wireline Speed, Tension, Stick-Slip, and Tool-Path Review
- Field Quality-Control Exception and Disposition Log

Day 3: Diagnose Environment and Transmission Effects

- Borehole Geometry, Mud, Invasion, and Temperature Effect Matrix
- LWD Vibration, Rotation, Standoff, and Rate-of-Penetration Diagnostic
- Mud-Pulse Telemetry Loss and Sampling Resolution Review
- Real-Time and Memory Data Reconciliation Worksheet
- Environmental Correction Applicability and Residual-Risk Record

Day 4: Integrate Logs and Test Interpretation Impact

- Datum Control and Multi-Run Depth-Matching Workflow
- Curve Splice, Gap, Overlap, and Multi-Vendor Normalization Plan
- Cross-Curve Consistency and Bad-Hole Flag Track
- Lithology, Porosity, Saturation, and Geomechanics Impact Table
- Data Uncertainty, Acceptance, and Interpretation-Use Decision Tree

Day 5: Practice Log Quality Decisions

- Suggested Exercise: Audit a Wireline Acquisition Package
- Suggested Exercise: Diagnose an LWD Quality Exception
- Suggested Exercise: Reconcile Real-Time and Memory Curves
- Suggested Exercise: Defend an Interpretation-Use Decision
- Capstone Exercise: Present a Log Acquisition Quality Assurance File

Practical Exercises

The course uses suggested activities to connect acquisition evidence, data defects, corrections, and interpretation decisions.

- Suggested activity: review calibration, field checks, repeat sections, depth evidence, and service records against acceptance criteria.
- Suggested activity: diagnose borehole, drilling-dynamics, telemetry, sensor, and processing effects in wireline and LWD curves.
- Suggested activity: align, splice, and reconcile multi-run, real-time, memory, and multi-vendor log data.
- Suggested activity: document how retained uncertainty changes lithology, porosity, saturation, geomechanics, and reservoir-use decisions.

FAQs

Who suits wireline and LWD log quality control training, and what does it assume?

Wireline and LWD log quality control training suits acquisition, logging, drilling, petrophysics, geoscience, data, and assurance functions. It assumes participants can read common open-hole log tracks and acquisition reports.

How does wireline and LWD log quality control differ from well log interpretation?

Wireline and LWD log quality control establishes whether measurements, depths, metadata, corrections, and processing are fit for use. Well log interpretation uses accepted measurements to estimate lithology, porosity, saturation, and other formation properties.

How are wireline and LWD logs compared before interpretation?

Wireline and LWD logs are compared through datum checks, depth matching, environmental context, sensor position, resolution, repeatability, acquisition timing, and cross-curve behavior before differences are classified as physical, operational, or processing effects.

Why compare real-time and memory LWD data?

Real-time and memory LWD data are compared because telemetry bandwidth, sampling, transmission loss, downhole storage, and later processing can produce different curve detail and completeness. Reconciliation identifies which version supports each interpretation decision.

How do log quality defects affect petrophysical interpretation?

Log quality defects can shift depths, distort responses, create false crossovers, alter porosity or saturation calculations, and weaken geomechanical estimates. Interpretation-impact records connect each defect and corrective action to retained uncertainty and permitted data use.

Conclusion

Participants take a Log Acquisition Quality Assurance File back to their organization. It connects acquisition objectives, tool evidence, field checks, depth control, repeatability, environmental effects, reconciliation, corrections, and interpretation impact. The file changes fragmented curves and service records into a traceable basis for accepting, restricting, correcting, or rejecting log data.