

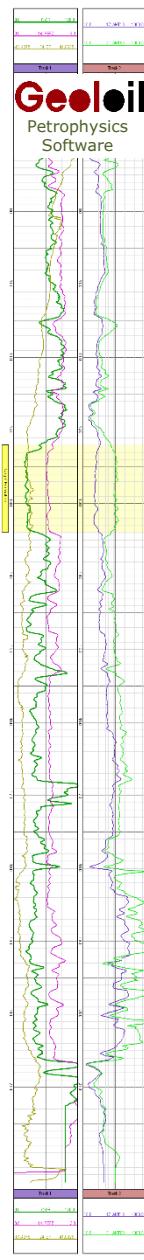
# Modern Programmable Petrophysics Software Workflows

By: *P.Geoph. Oscar G. Gonzalez*  
**GeolOil LLC, Software Director**

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We introduce a programmable framework for applying user-defined petrophysical workflows to wells that share a common set of raw log curves. Each workflow is structured as a sequential chain of functions and scripts, organized row by row. The output of each row serves as the input for the subsequent row, enabling streamlined and modular data processing.

Tasks such as property computations, user-defined equations, algorithms, irregular depth curve stretching, curve merging, and calibration, are efficiently handled using a dedicated, domain-specific petrophysical scripting language. Once curve aliases and named parameters are established, the workflow can be seamlessly applied across a collection of wells, enabling immediate and consistent processing.

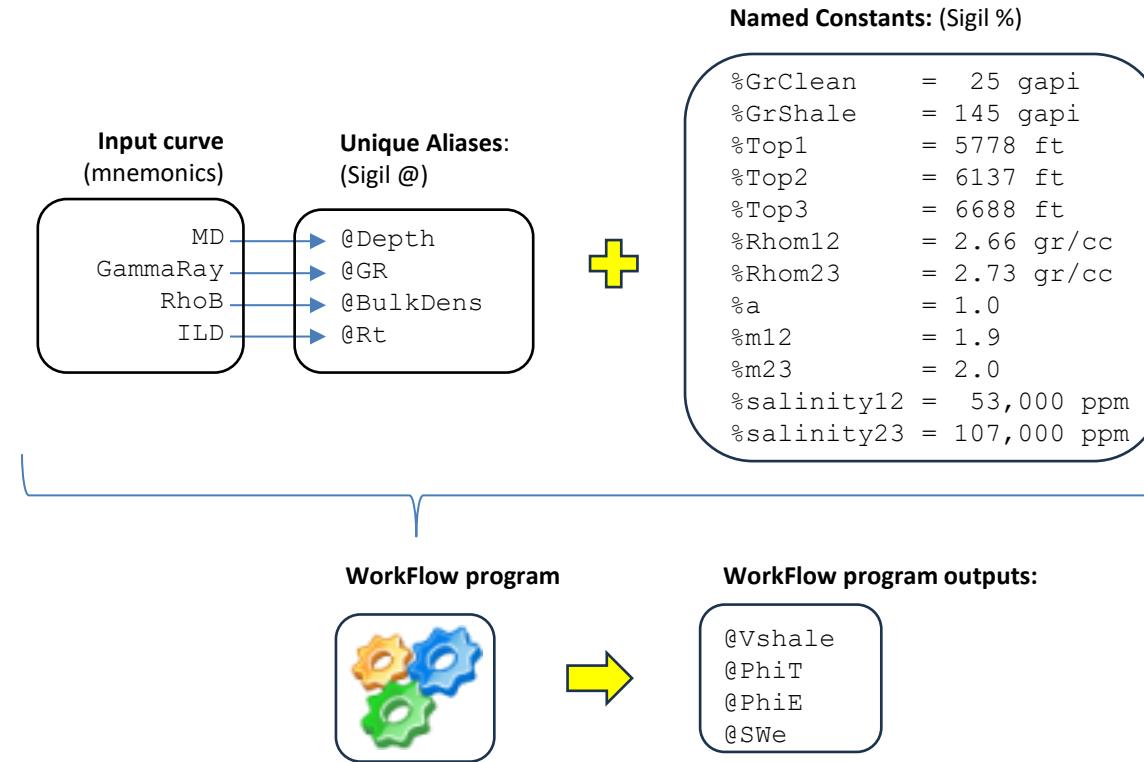


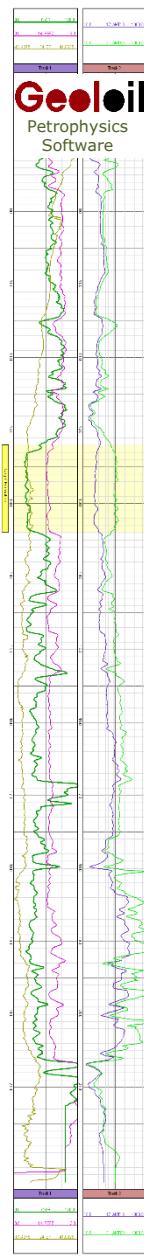
# What is a workflow program?

*"A **workflow** program is a chained sequence of functions and script programs applied to a particular set of raw input log curves, that yields a desired collection of output log curves."*

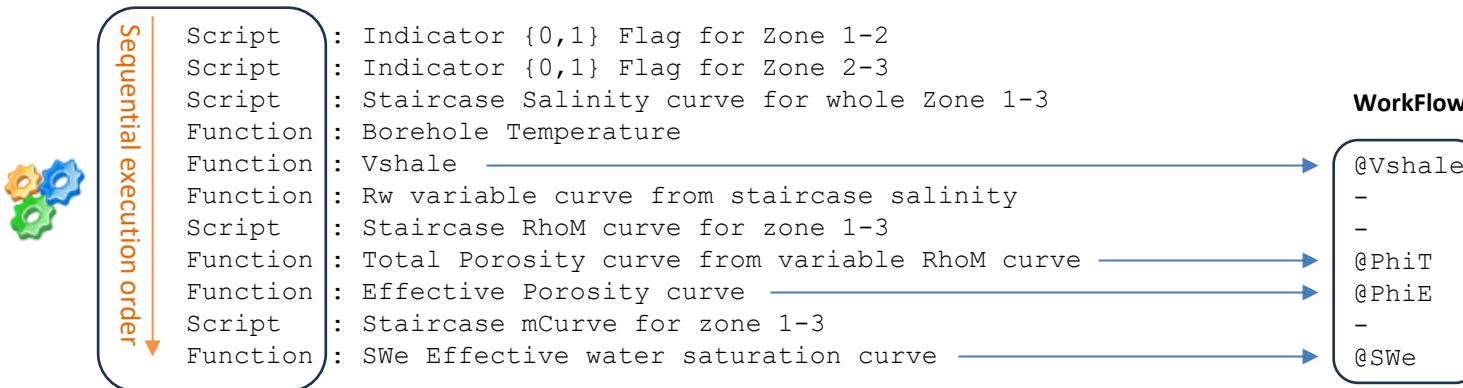
Once a workflow is properly defined, it can be saved and applied to different wells with the same set of input curves, to produce final interpreted log curves. Each workflow entry data consists two elements:

1. **Curves aliases:** The original raw curve mnemonics are assigned to unique defaults, or user defined aliases.
2. **Named constants, or parameters.** As any constant parameter is easily converted to a curve with constant values per depth, the workflow program can handle variable parameters per zone as step-function constants using composed indicator functions {0,1}





# Anatomy of the workflow program



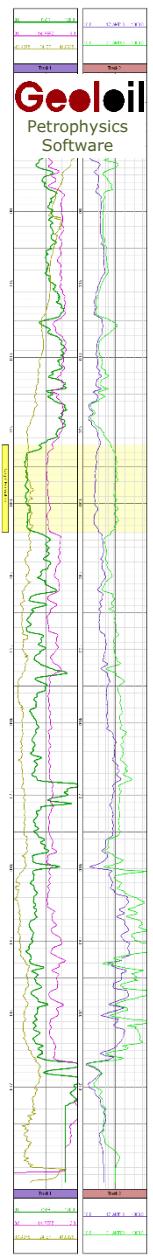
This “meta-program” is a chained, sequential collection of 11 functions and scripts: A collection of programs behind the scenes.

Since all the input information uses aliases and named constants, it can be saved and applied to different wells that use the same collection of original raw input curves.

## Modern Math & Computer Science Operations

The internal computations engine that drives functions and scripts uses state of the art math:

- Ordinary scalar algebra
- Matrix algebra
- 4 states tetra-lean logic algebra: Non-applicable, Unknown, True, False. More complex than the standard Boolean two states algebra.
- Fuzzy logic algebra. A continuum measure of “belonging” to a result:  $0 \leq f \leq 1$  (Partially false to partially true). Not to be confused with probability.
- Behind the scenes, each script is internally a program that automatically writes a program: A Compiler.
- Occasional Parallel Programming, when needed to boost speed.
- This framework was carefully designed from the beginning without patches: AI and future ready tools.



## A Workflow program example

**Import** workflow allows to append a workflow of additional rows or load a new one for a new well.  
**Export** workflow exports the checked workflow rows so other wells with the same raw input curves can import it and run it automatically

Runs the selected, checked rows in sequential order, the curve output of a row may be an input to the next row.

The first three rows are user scripts that yield indicator curves for different zones, like formations, members, or other.

A regular function, just a default built-in algorithm.

This advanced workflow program for a complex reservoir, uses 77 rows combining functions and scripts.

It uses different parameters per formation, so properties like salinity and matrix density are staircase curves on their own, instead of being constant.

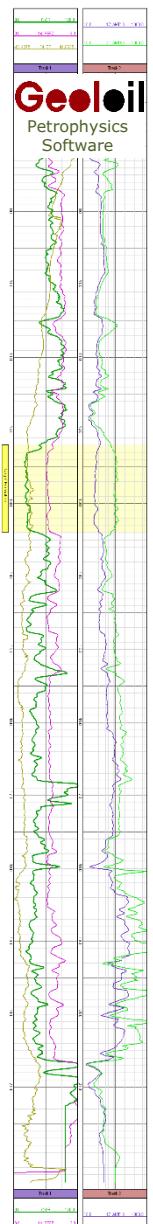
The workflow shows computations for the **mineral solver** using pseudo-AI fuzzy sets logic.

## Workflow output

Running the workflow and displaying the results takes few seconds to some minutes depending on the complexity. Then, the user designed workflow program is applied to other wells to produce immediate results.

This complex workflow outputs:

- a. Four saturation curves:  
Irreducible Water Saturation,  
Movable Water Saturation, Gas  
Saturation, and Oil Saturation.
  - b. Mineral solver
  - c. Porosity and Fracture Porosity
  - d. Iterated Fluid Density RhoF and  
its consistency with gas cross-  
over.



## Each workflow row has its own output panel

Functions Workflow Edit function UID=65: Rw

Output

SPECS UID 65 = **Rw** : Formation water resistivity at borehole temperature

Deselect Validate Calculate Calc & Disp Comment: Type a comment for the output curve

Mnemonic	Units	UID	Description
<b>Rw</b>	OHMM	F0NC_65	Formation water resistivity at borehole temperature

Output post-processing: Trim 0.0 10000.0 Accept (K<sub>hor</sub> example)

Comp. only on indic flag @DEPTH 0.0 1000.0  Invert indicator filter

Set const. on indic flag: @DEPTH 0.0 1000.0 0.0 (missed -999.25 allowed)

shift left on cutoff: 0.03 0.0 normally set Replacement value < Threshold ( $\phi$  example)

shift right on cutoff: 0.85 1.0 normally set Replacement value > Threshold ( $V_{sh}$  example)

Merge result with curve: 0 as background merge over (result will be placed on top of curve number)

Resulting curve stored in: **@Rw** (The output curve is handled automatically. 0 will append a new curve)

User defined mnemonic output

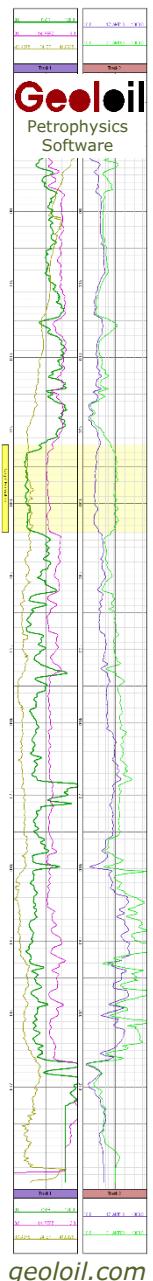
Post-processing filtering and outlier controls.

Conditional pre-processing indicator filter.

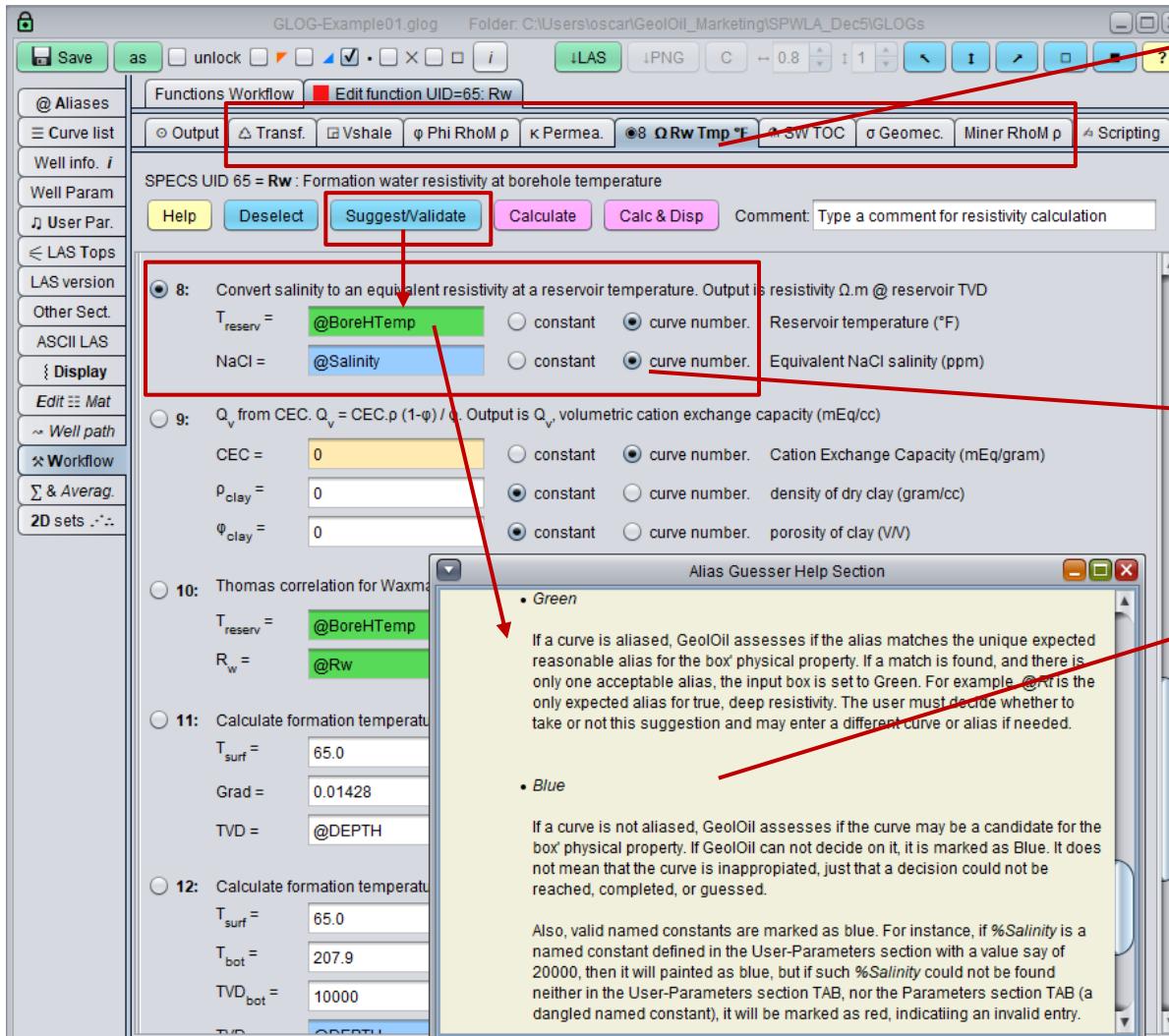
Post-processing options, including merging over or under former curves.

User defined output alias





## Each workflow function row has its own computations panel

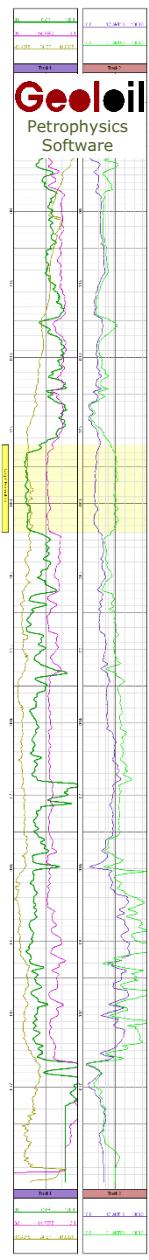


A large collection of built-in +130 algorithms, from Math Transforms, Vshale, Pore Space, Permeability, Temperature, Saturation & Shale Oil, Geomechanics, and Mineral Solvers.

The eight function on the **Rw** algorithms tab was selected. This converts Salinity to **Rw**, using a salinity curve as input, instead of a constant salinity value.

A color code guesses and suggests aliases for each input box. Each input can be a:

- Numerical constant
- Named constant (% Sigil)
- Mnemonic curve
- Aliased curve (@ Sigil)



## Special math function:

“Safe” range interpolation: Outlier free

**CURVE INTERPOLATION and KERNEL SMOOTHING** Fill void gaps through interpolation, or smooth curves to produce trends.

3: Interpolate and fill -999.25 void gaps in a curve x, up to a maximum depth separation distance

x = **PoroPoints** Introduce the curve number to interpolate

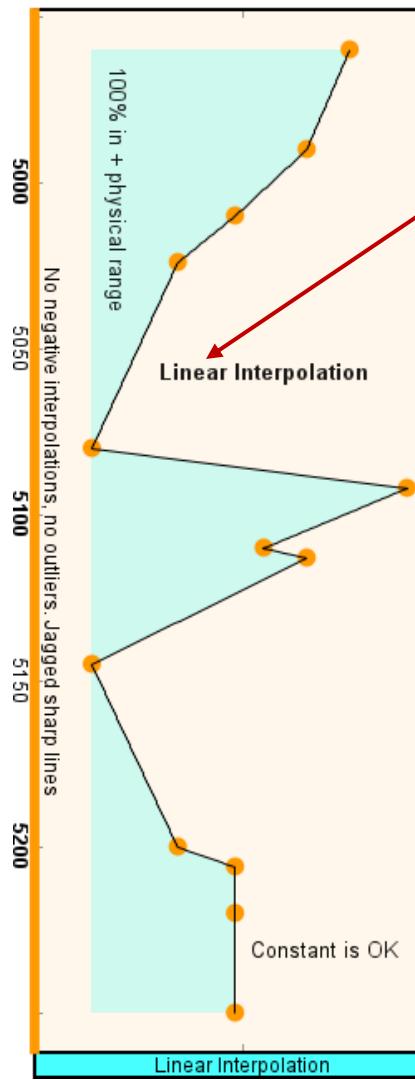
gap = **1000** Introduce the maximum slot depth aperture to fill with interpolation, 0 to a big number

**Curvature** **0.50**

0: linear interpolation 0.50-0.60 yields good results 1 smoother but may yield outliers

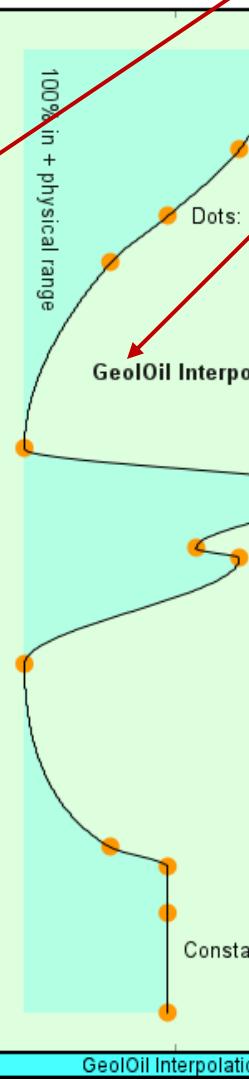
Linear Interpolation

-0.04 Porosity Points 0.25  
-0.04 Linear Interpolation 0.25



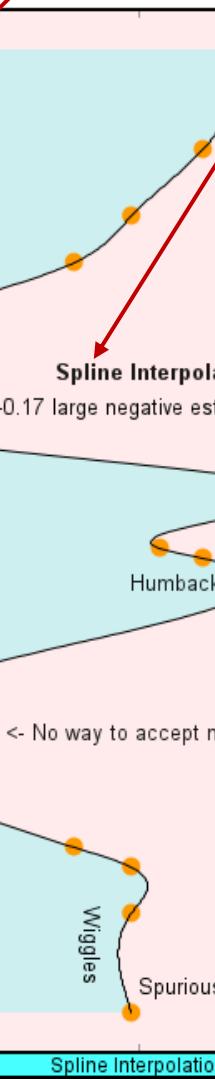
GeolOil Interpolation

-0.04 Porosity Points 0.25  
-0.04 GeolOil\_Interpolation 0.25



Spline Interpolation

-0.04 Porosity Points 0.25  
-0.04 Spline\_Interpolation 0.25



Negative interpolations and outliers. Smooth behaviour with a price

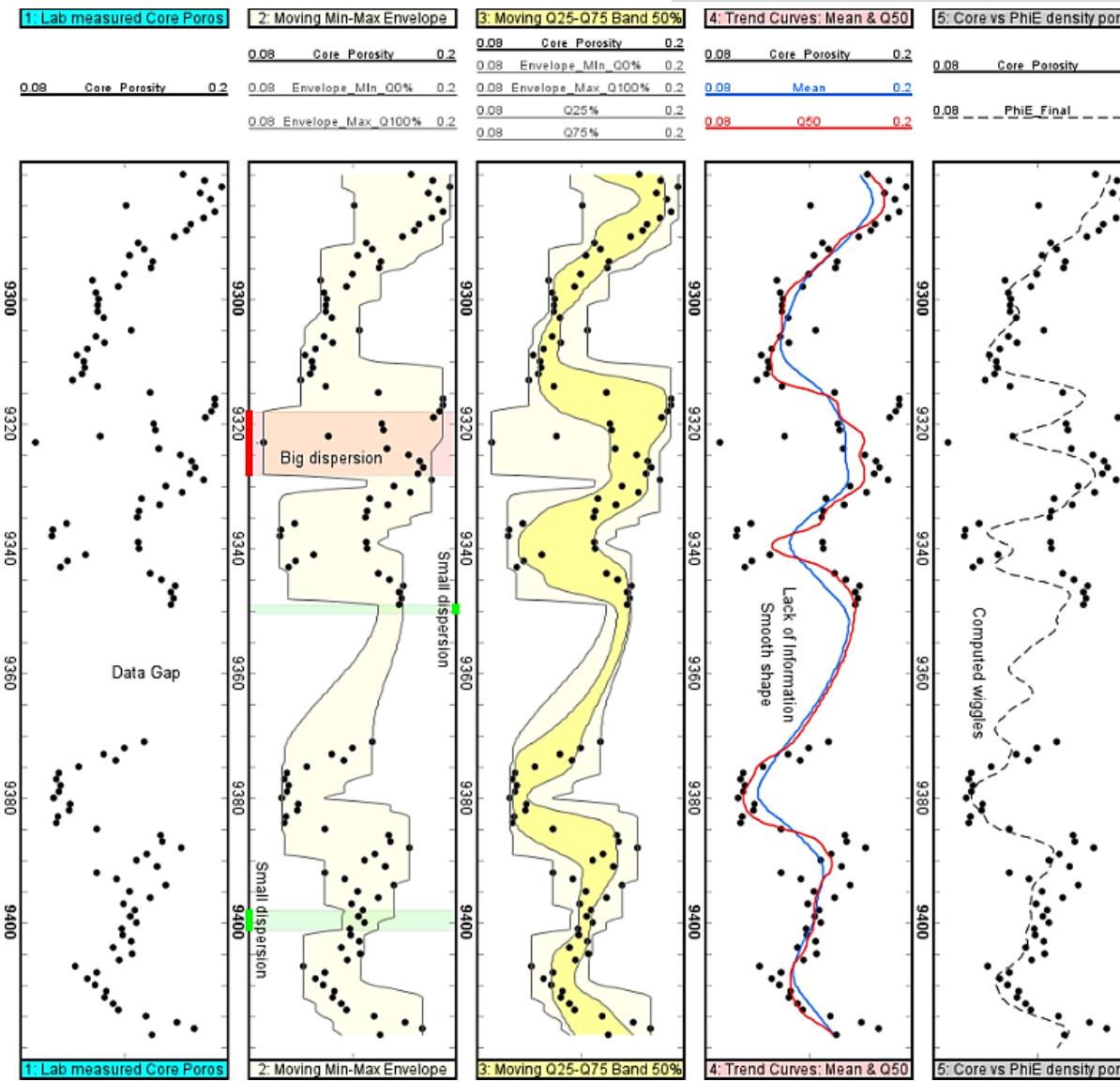
0: linear interpolation 0.50-0.60 yields good results 1 smoother but may yield outliers

## Special math function:

### *Uncertainty probability envelopes*

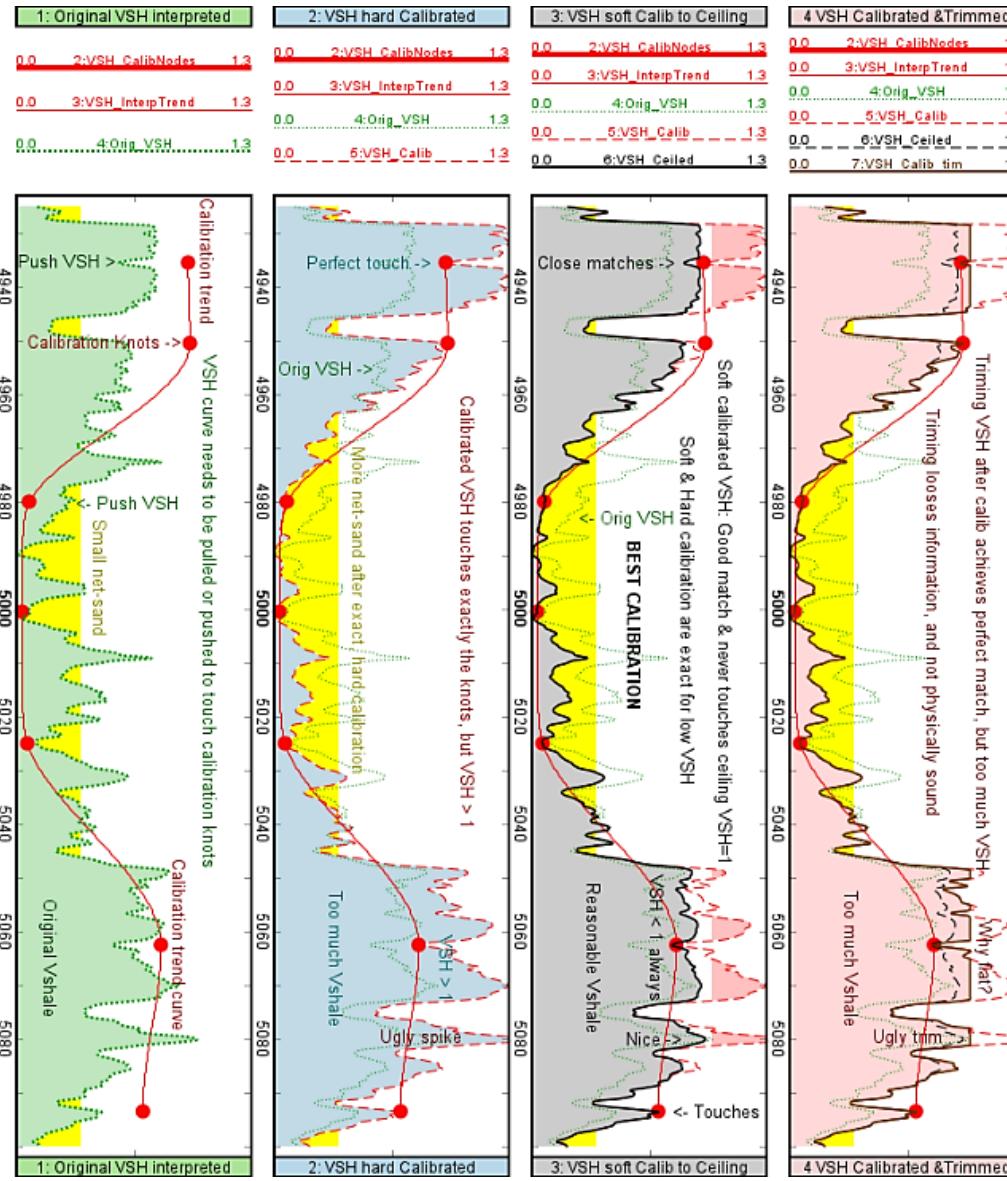
10: Create a moving uncertainty envelope for a curve, like min or max wrapping curve, avg, and quantile confidence bands.

x =	<input style="background-color: #ADD8E6; width: 150px; border: 1px solid #ccc; border-radius: 5px; padding: 2px 5px;" type="text" value="@PhiE"/>	Introduce the curve number of X to produce a moving envelope probability curve
gap =	<input style="width: 150px; border: 1px solid #ccc; border-radius: 5px; padding: 2px 5px;" type="text" value="100.0"/>	Introduce the maximum slot depth aperture to fill with interpolation, 0 to a big number
h =	<input style="width: 150px; border: 1px solid #ccc; border-radius: 5px; padding: 2px 5px;" type="text" value="10.0"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/> constant <input type="radio"/> curve number, vertical bandwdith to compute moving envelope
<input checked="" type="radio"/> If a quantile envelope is selected, specify the left $0.0 \leq \text{area} \leq 1.0$ covered in the h depth band-width		
LeftArea	<input style="width: 150px; border: 1px solid #ccc; border-radius: 5px; padding: 2px 5px;" type="text" value="0.75"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/> constant <input type="radio"/> curve number. 0 for min, 0.25 low, 0.50 median, 0.75 high, 1 max
<input type="radio"/> If a generalized moving average is selected, specify its power, like 1.0 for a regular arithmetic mean		
Power =	<input style="width: 150px; border: 1px solid #ccc; border-radius: 5px; padding: 2px 5px;" type="text" value="1.0"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/> constant <input type="radio"/> curve number. $-\infty$ for min, -1 harmonic, 0 geomet, 1 mean, $\infty$ max

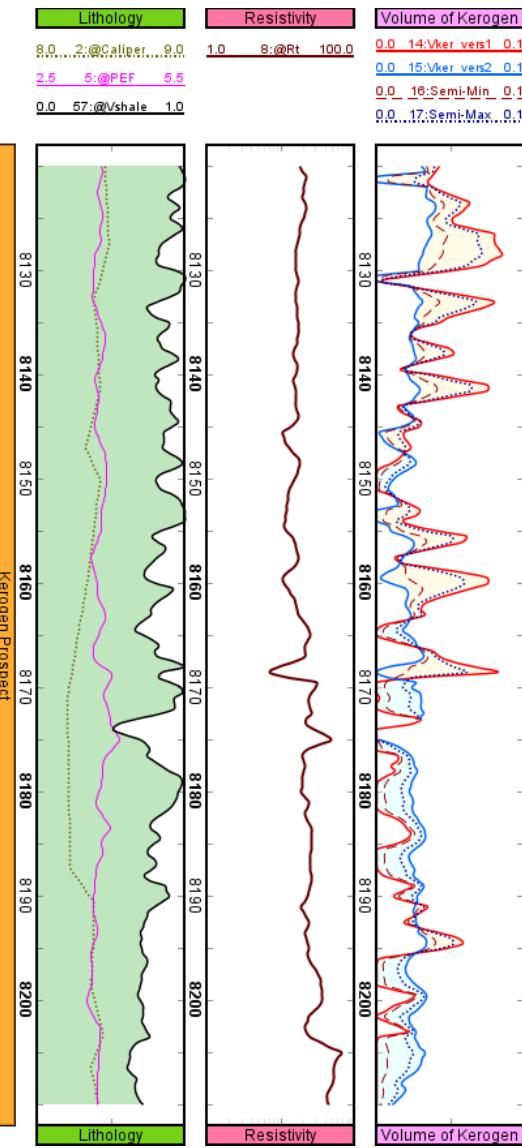


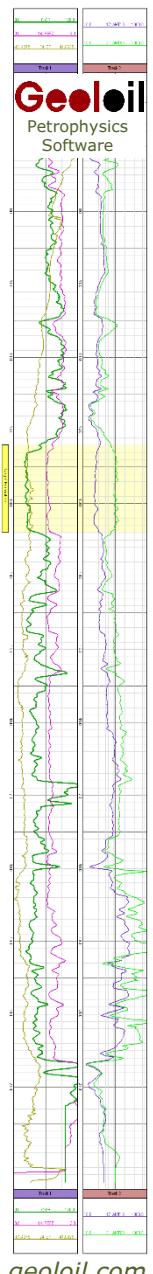
## Special math functions:

*Left: Conditional soft calibration, and*



### Right: semi-extremes





## The Scripting engine takes curve aliases and named constants

Just four lines of source code. Try to do this in Python. This is a dedicated, domain specific scripting language for petrophysics and log processing.

Ho ver de mouse on the ? question mark to see the list of curves:  
 \* indicates that the curve is plotted  
 @ indicates that the curve is aliased

Curve list. \* is a Display curve. Click [?] for help

Any Script or regular function can be exported or included into a work-flow. Make sure that curves are aliased to allow Multi-Well curve equivalence in other wells.

```

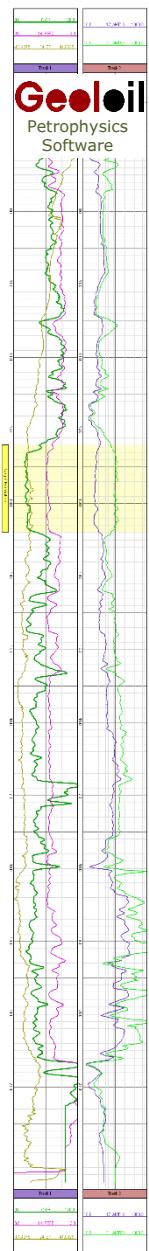
# - FUNCTIONS: abs(), exp(), ln(), log10(), sin(), cos(), tan(), asin(), acos(), atan(), isValid(), valueOrZero()
#   Indicator func: ind(x,y) = 1 if x < y, 0 if x >= y, -999.25 if decision fails as x,y could be -999.25
#   func: ind(x,y,z) = 1 if (x<y) and (y<z), 0 if at least one condition is false, -999.25 unknown.
#   To force an empty result (set it to -999.25) use the function blank(x,y) or blank(x,y,z) as pre-multiplier
#   blank(x,y) = -999.25 if if (x<y), 1 if x >= y, or decision fails as x,y could be -999.25
#   blank(x,y,z) = -999.25 if if (x<y) and (y<z), 1 if at least one condition is false or unknown
#   blankOutside(x,y,z) = -999.25 if y does not belong to interval x<=y<=z, 1 if y is inside interval
# trim(left,x,right) forces x in interval, otherwise = left if x < left, or = right if x > right
# shiftCurve(x,n) vertically shifts curve x downwards n depth steps if n>0, or upwards n depth steps if n<0
# shiftLeft (x,cutoff,value) horizontally shifts x: where (x < cutoff) set (x = value). shiftRight() uses >
# min(x,y) returns the smaller of x and y, or -999.25 if either x or y are unknown. max(x,y) returns larger
# merge (x,y) = x if x is known; = y, if x is unknown or -999.25 (transparency): merge puts x on top of y
# avg (x1,x2) returns average skipping -999.25 values. min(), max(), merge(), avg() can use 3 or more curves
# - USER DEF FUNC Example: def average(x,y) (return((valueOrZero(x)+valueOrZero(y)) / (isValid(x)+isValid(y))))
# ===== You may delete the Help above. Please script your code below =====

Reg_DPhiE = 043
Safe_PhiE = 045

Final_PhiE = merge((1-weight)*Reg_DPhiE + weight*Safe_PhiE, Safe_PhiE, Reg_DPhiE)

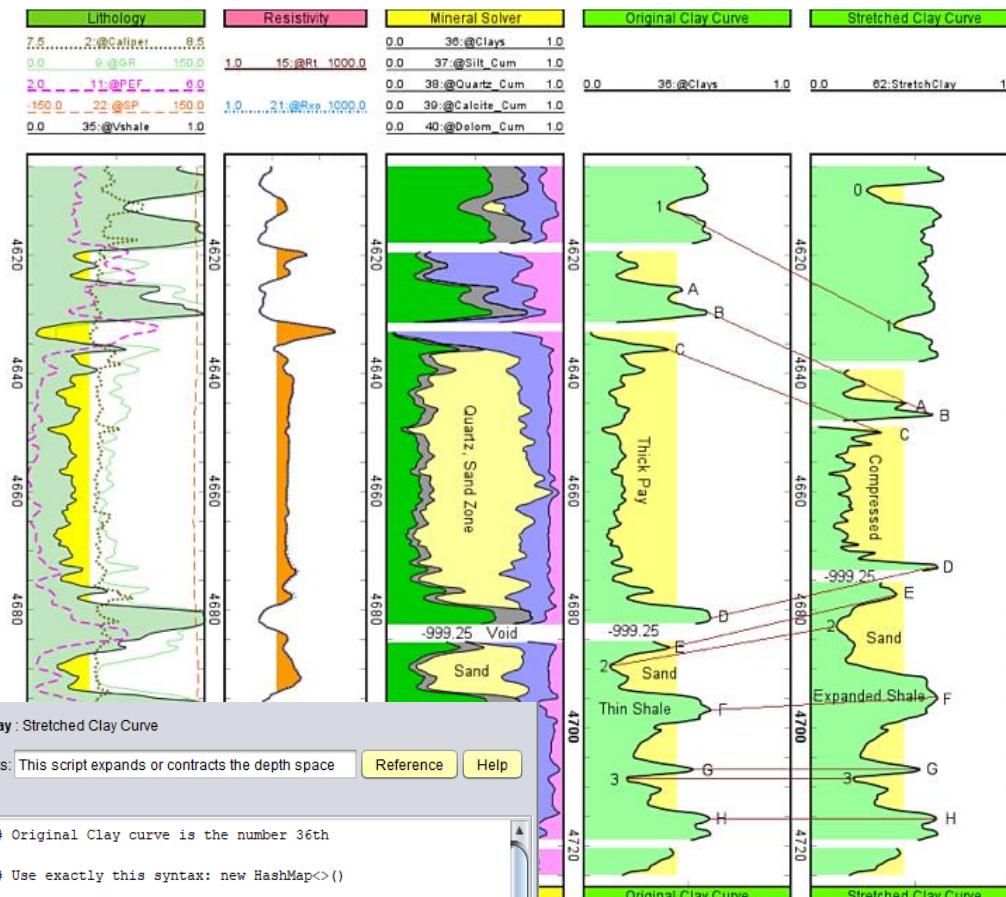
```

Output messages: Powerful built-in GLS multi-argument merge() function: If the first argument is not available (-999.25), it will look for the second argument, if the second argument is not available, it will look for the next...



# A Script example to stretch a log curve

Just six lines of source code. (return command is optional)



Export Function SPECS UID 25 = Stretched Clay : Stretched Clay Curve

Active

User Script:

```

1 Clay = @36          # Original Clay curve is the number 36th
2
3 def depthMap = new HashMap <> (); # Use exactly this syntax: new HashMap<>()
4
5 depthMap.put (4625.0, 4644.9); # Original depth of 4625 is mapped to 4644.9
6 depthMap.put (4685.0, 4675.0); # Original depth of 4685 is mapped to 4675.0
7 depthMap.put (4700.0, 4700.1); # Original depth of 4700 is mapped to 4700.1
8
9 def deformedDepthClay = stretch (Clay, depthMap)
10
11 return (deformedDepthClay)      # Return creates a new stretched curve from Clay
12
13 # That is all: Line 3 declares a depth map correspondence Original - Destiny
14 # Lines 5-6 defines a contraction of depths, like a pinchout thinning
15 # Lines 6-7 defines an expansion depths, like stretching a rubber band
16 # Line 9 stretch() performs the contraction-expansion, defining a new curve
17 # Line 11 returns and exits from the script.

```

Output messages, warnings and errors:

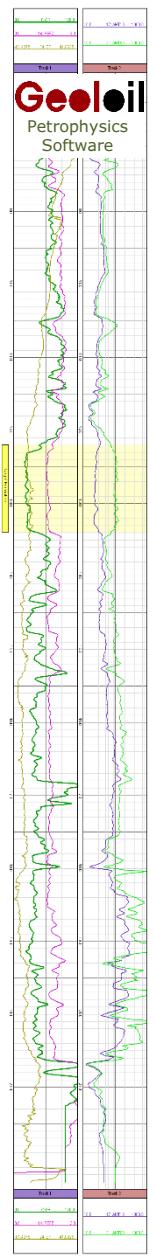
\*\* SUCCESSFUL Script compilation and execution. \*\*

Please validate the result with 'Edit Table' or by Plotting the curve.

## The Upscalings Workflow

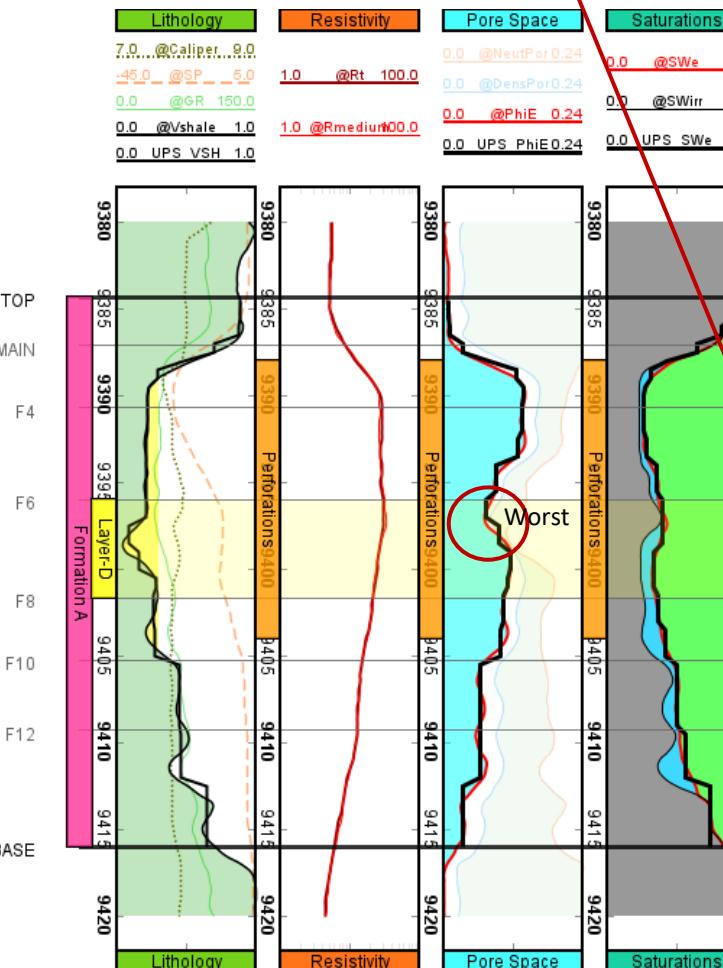
Similarly to the Function & Scripting workflow, a WorkFlow of Upscalings and Petrophysical Summaries framework is defined.

This allows (among other things) to define a layering strategy to build 3D geo-cellular models, compute petrophysical cutoffs, net-rock and net-pay per zones, and other computations.

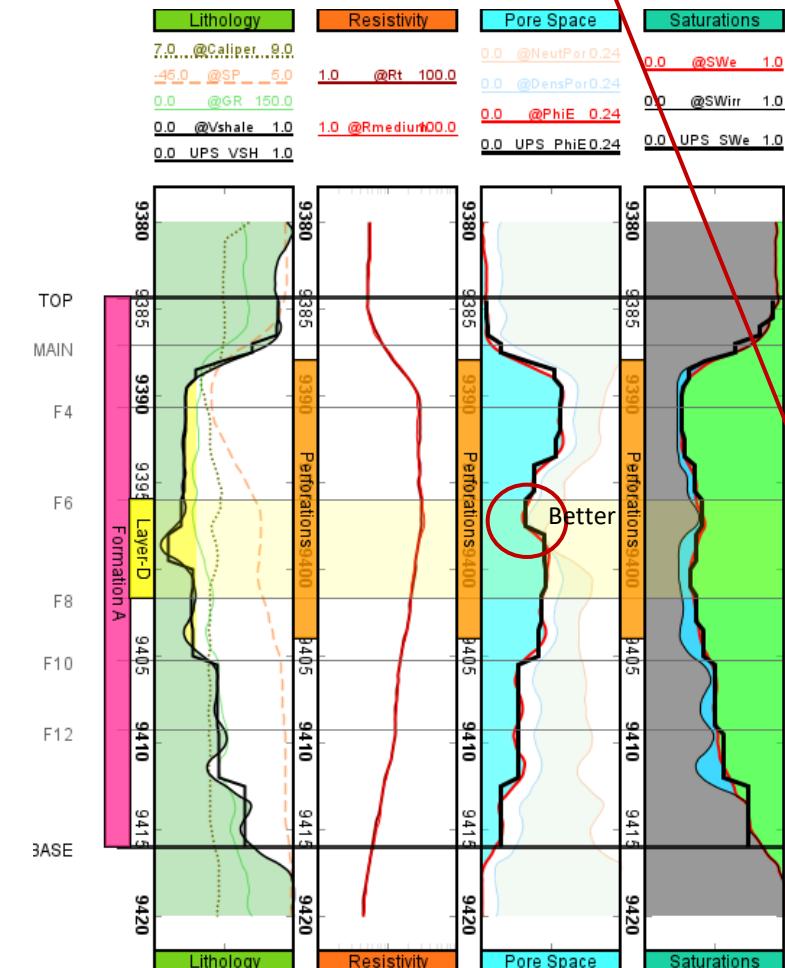


## A layering framework for the zone “Layer-D”

4 layers partition



3 layers partition

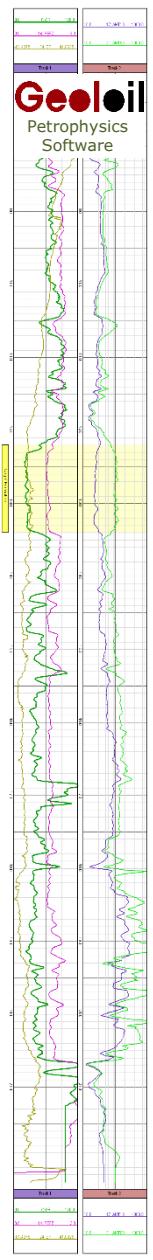


Not always a finer vertical resolution yields a better model to capture reservoir heterogeneity and baffles. The split of “Layer-D” to the right into only 3 layers follows better the porosity than the partition into 4 layers to the left. This visual representation of the upscalings, is essential to define to good 3D geo-cellular models for simulation purposes.

Reservoir Simulation Cells

Layer-A	Layer-B	Layer-C	Layer-D	Layer-E	Layer-F	Layer-G
1	2	3	1	2	3	1
1	2	3	1	2	3	1
1	2	3	1	2	3	1
1	2	3	1	2	3	1





# Thank you!



"A great petrophysics software must excel in four aspects:

- 1.- Designed after decades of petrophysics consulting.
- 2.- Modern programming practices in compiler design and threads.
- 3.- Advanced & innovative applied mathematical algorithms.
- 4.- An outstanding and fast customer service.

Well, we have all these traits." **Oscar Gonzalez. GeolOil LLC, Director** ■

## TESTIMONIALS

[48 testimonials](#) →

[26 Google reviews](#) →

**2025 November:** "I continue to transition from PowerLog to GeolOil, and I am now recommending GeolOil to companies for which I consult. Congratulations on a fine and ingenious product. Cheers."

 **Douglass Sharp.** *Independent Senior PetroPhysicist Consultant. Texas, USA.* ■

**2024 August:** "I think GeolOil is amazing. I've been using the software on almost a daily basis and the petrophysical capabilities are making my life so much easier."

 **Emre Cankut Kondakci.** *Senior Geologist. IPT Well Solutions. Houston, Texas, USA.* ■

**2024 July:** "The GeolOil software is working nicely on a Macintosh computer. I have to admit that initially I was too dummy to get GeolOil started on Mac-OS, but a colleague helped me to get on a right track."

 **Heikki Bauert.** *Geological Survey of Estonia (EGT), an Estonian Republic Government Agency. Geological Survey of Estonia. Rakvere, Estonia.* ■

**2024 January:** "... In a world where exceptional service is increasingly rare, you have truly set a standard to aspire to, and I wanted to take a moment to acknowledge and appreciate your outstanding contribution. Your dedication makes a real difference, and we are grateful to have such a reliable partner." [Read more.](#)

 **Enis Aliko.** *Senior Drilling Engineer. Wellynx Engineering. Pescara, Italy.* ■

**2023 August:** "I've been impressed by the programme, and it works for my purposes on my small laptop."

 **Michael McCaughey.** *Senior GeoScientist, ELGOL Geoscience. Director. Tuyford, England, UK.* ■

**2023 February:** "I was a Geolog user for many years so I know it pretty well. GeolOil is really good, it just takes a while to get used to like any software."

 **Sheldon Murphy.** *Senior Petrophysics Consultant. Epoch Geologic, LLC. Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, USA.* ■