

Information Management and Analytics for better outcomes

Steve Hawtin

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Mandatory Attribution Slide

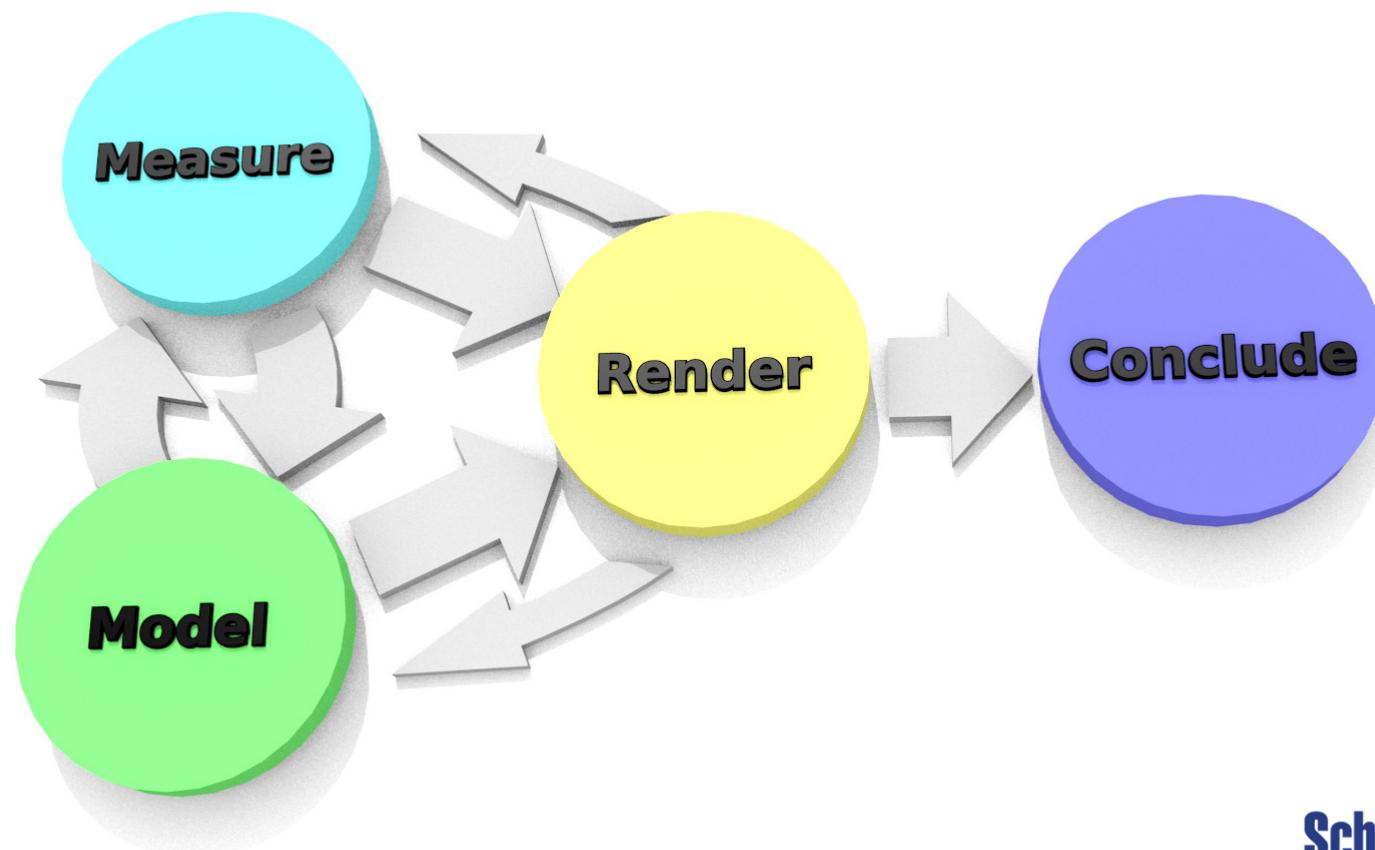
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Analytics?

- the discovery and communication of meaningful patterns



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Applying Analysis to Information Handling

- Estimating data's value
 - The business case
- The Information Landscape
 - Identify strategies and tactics
- Programme Portfolio
 - Balance the projects

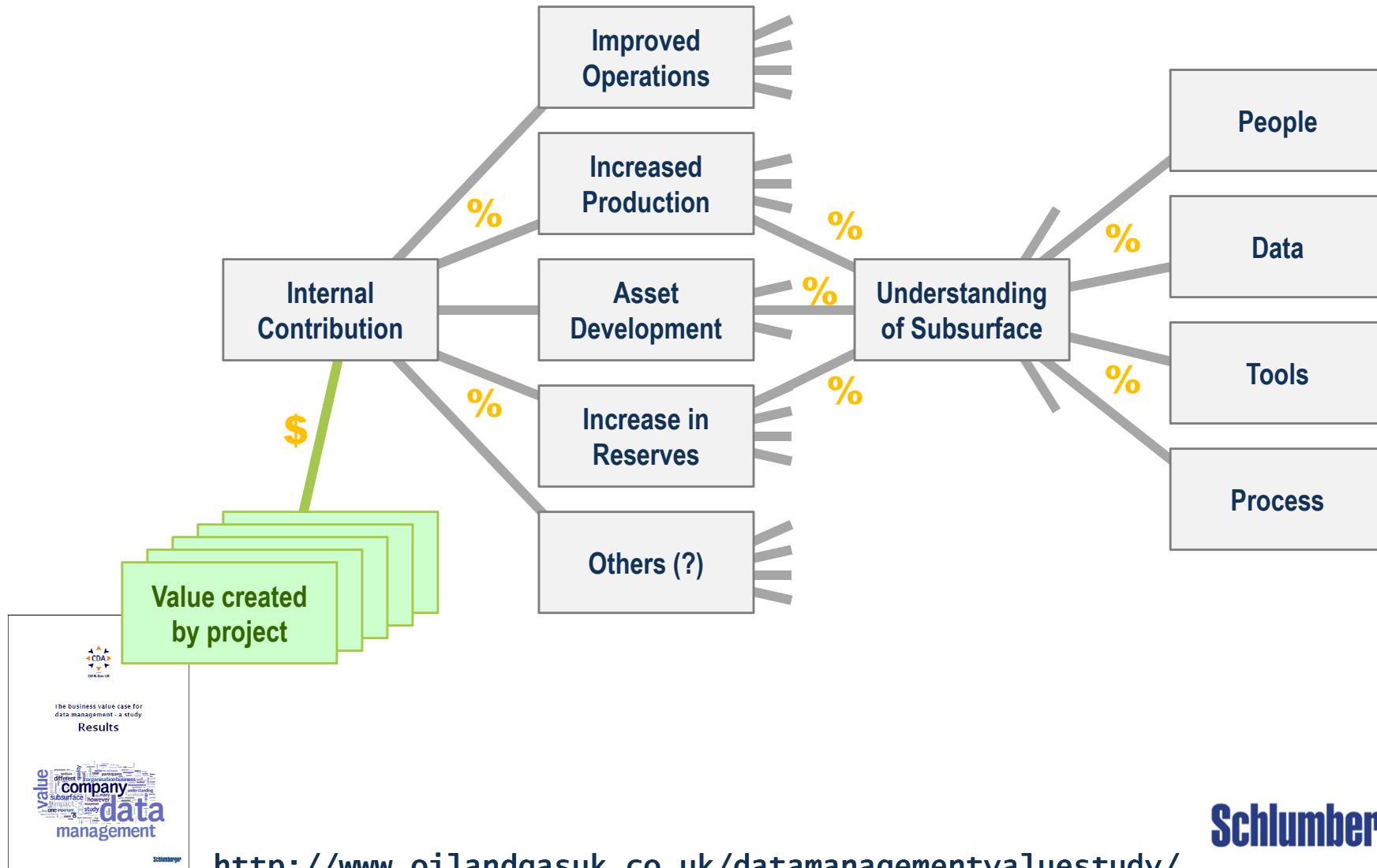
Estimating Data's Value

■ Anecdotes

■ Formal Techniques - Examples

- “*The business value case for data management*” CDA (2011)
- “*From Overload to Impact: An Industry Scorecard on Big Data Business Challenges*” Oracle Report (2012)
- “*Quantitative value of data & data management*” Paul Haines & Mark Weisman – PNEC15 (2011)
- “*Burlington: Improving technology investment planning with metering*” Dan Shearer & Debbie Garcia - PNEC10 (2006)

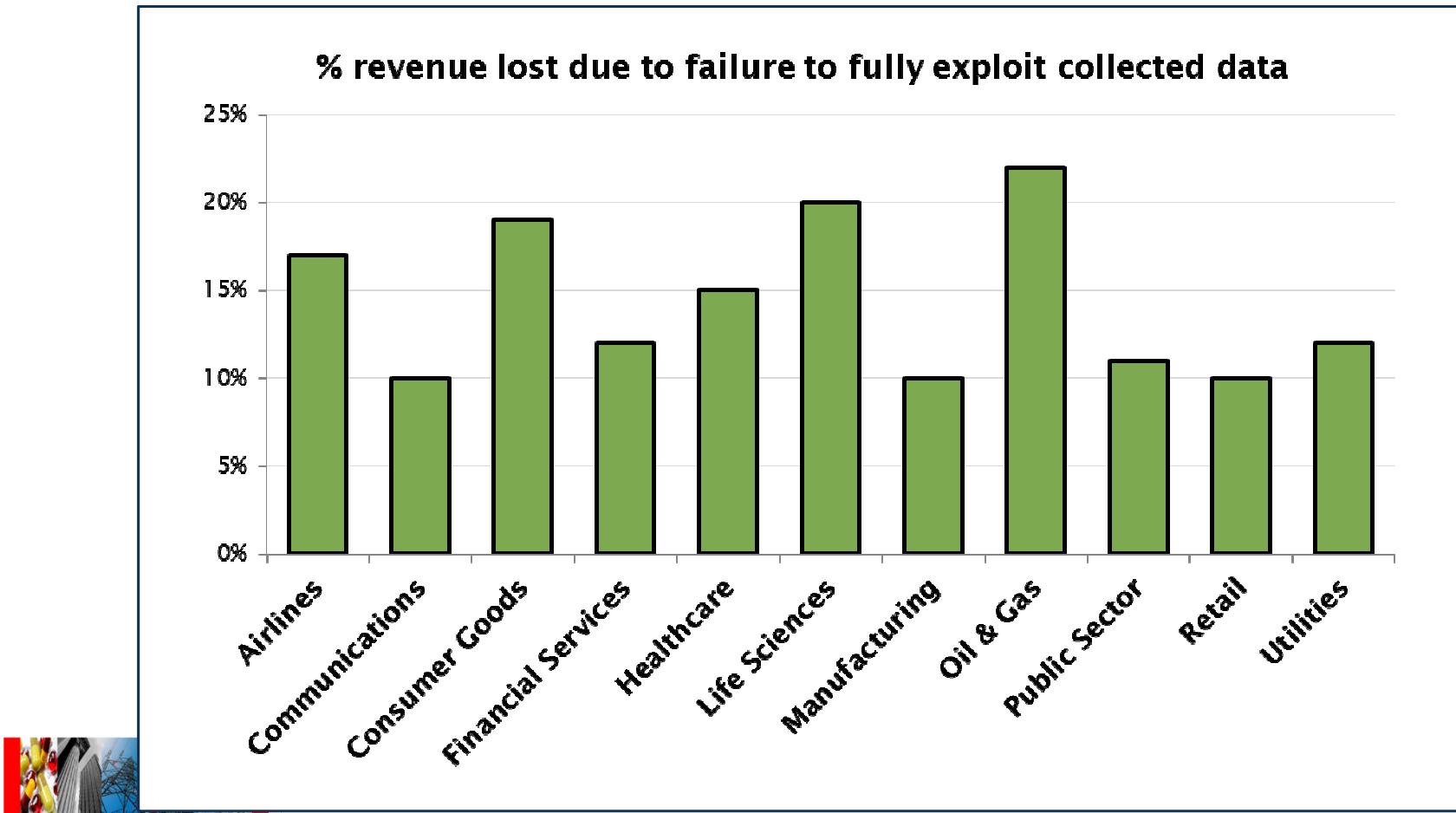
Estimating Value: CDA Model



Estimating Value: CDA Model - worked example

Value generated in projects each year (\$M)			\$M
	Increase Reserves	Develop Asset	Enhance Production
Proportion	50%	10%	40%
Value from activity	\$50.0	\$10.0	\$40.0
from Subsurface data component	83%	73%	62%
		38%	
Value from data	\$15.77	\$2.77	\$9.42
Total value derived from data each year (\$M)			\$28.0

Industry Scorecard: Oracle Report



ORACLE
From Overload to Impact:
An Industry Scorecard on Big Data Business Challenges

July 17, 2012

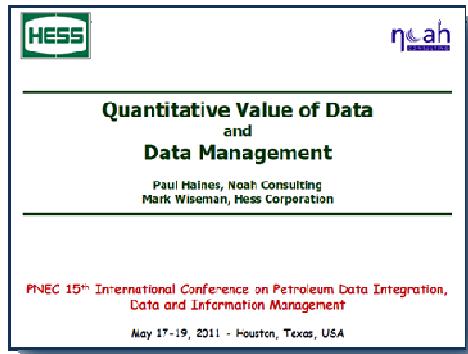
www.oracle.com/us/industries/industry-scorecard-1683398.html

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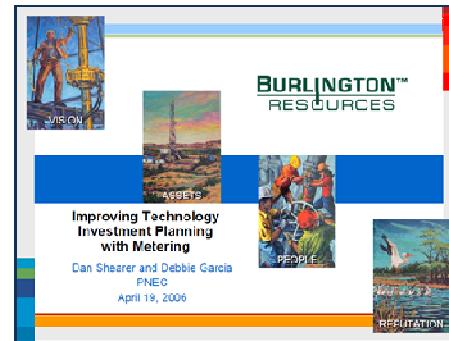
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<http://www.noah-consulting.com/>



<http://dm4ep.com/>

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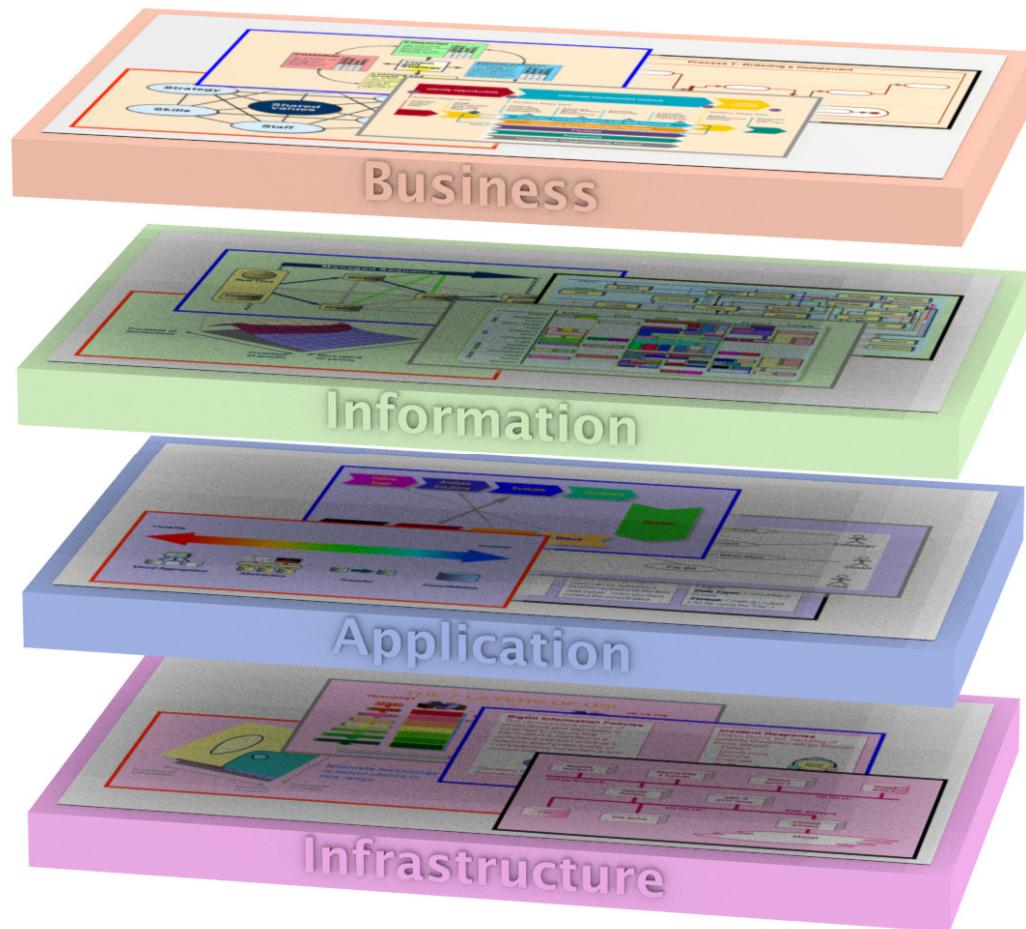
Applying Analysis to Information Handling

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The Information Landscape

- A comprehensive picture of all technical data handling, information flows and associated services:
 - The data categories
 - Data flow, how information moves
 - Which categories of information are held where
 - How business activities interact with the data
 - How information handling varies within the organisation
 - Relationships between the organisational groups

Enterprise Architecture



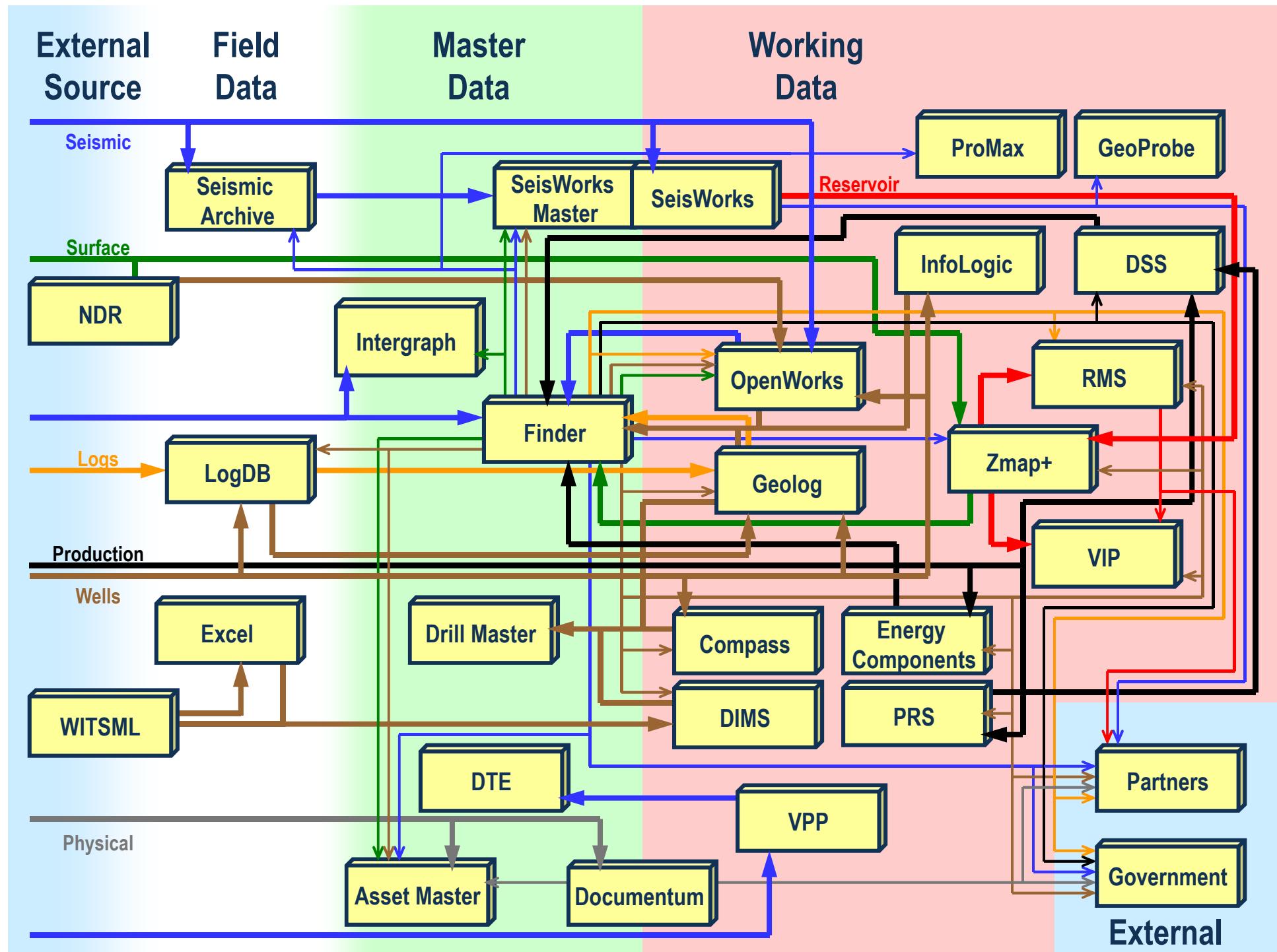
Business
Organization, Strategy,
Business Process

Information
Master Data, Information Flow
Data Relationships

Applications
Applications Portfolio,
Functionality

Infrastructure
Physical Components,
Network, Support Utilities

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E&P Technical Data Categories

Spatial

- Culture
- Bathymetry/ Topography
- Surface Images
- Gravity & Magnetics

Seismic

- Navigation
- Trace
- Acquisition Parameters
- Processing Parameters
- Velocities

Well

- Headers
- Directional
- Planning
- Drilling
- Completion
- Events

- Core Description
- Surface Picks
- Pressures
- Raw Curves
- Final Curves
- Zoned Properties
- Synthetic Seismograms

Identity

Drilling

Formation

Logs

Production

Configuration

- External Network
- Network
- Surface
- Sub-Surface
- Measured Volumes
- Operational
- Allocated Volumes
- Planned Events
- Unplanned Events
- Samples
- Well Tests

Regular

Occasional

Reservoir

- Reserves
- Prospects
- Seismic Interpretation
- Horizon Grids
- Geologic Models
- Simulation Models

Facilities

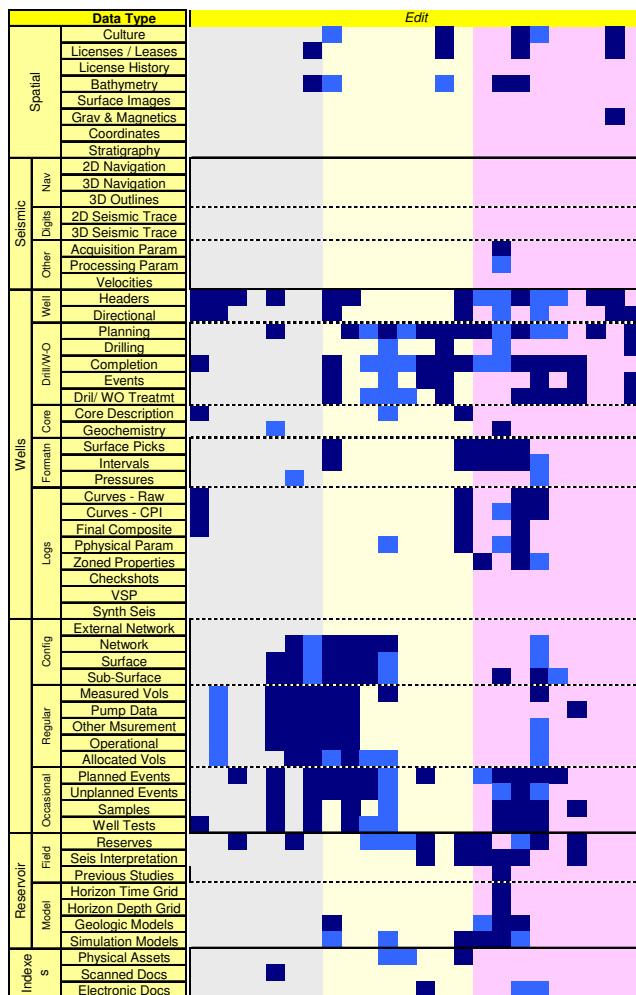
- Document Control
- Build Data
- Project Control
- Maintenance

Indexes

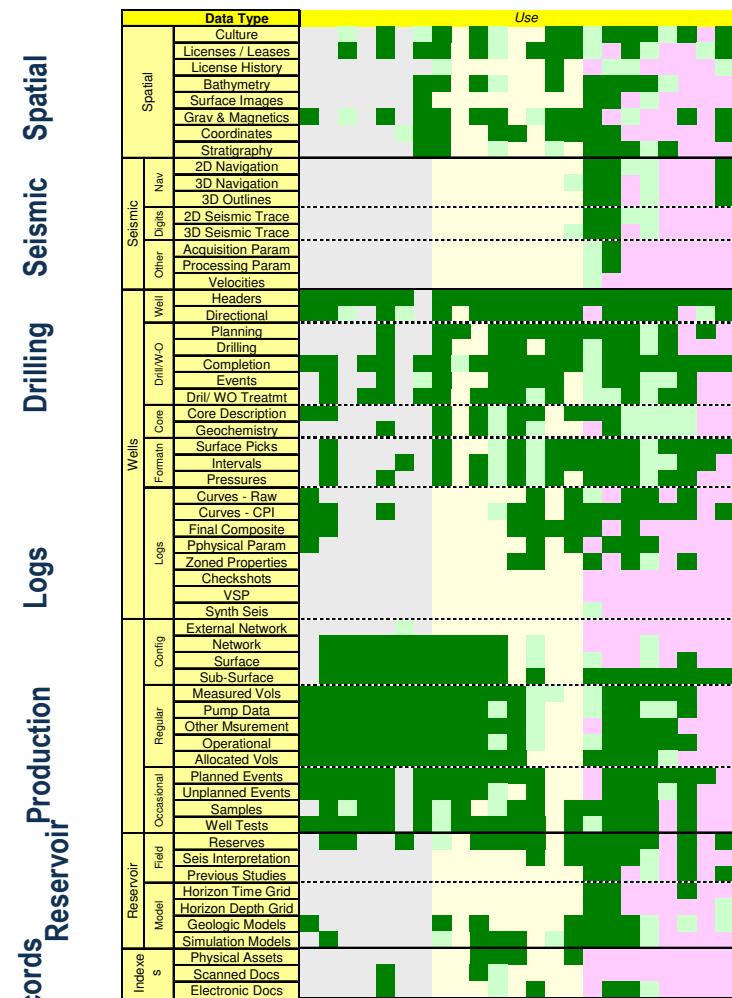
- Physical Assets
- Scanned Documents
- Electronic Documents

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User Data Footprints



Data Edited

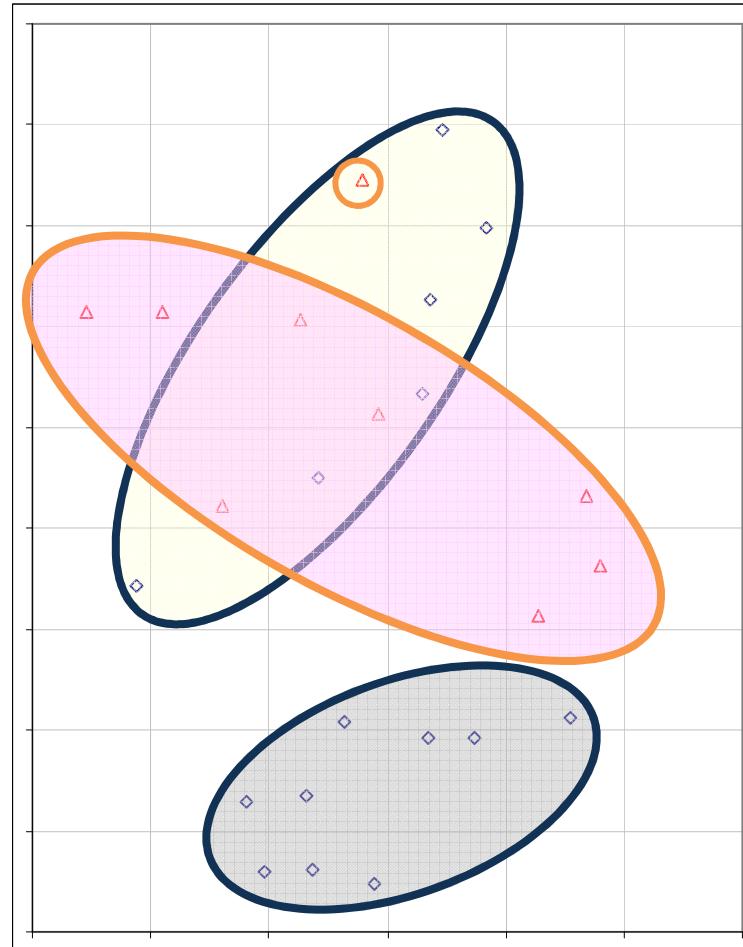


Data Used

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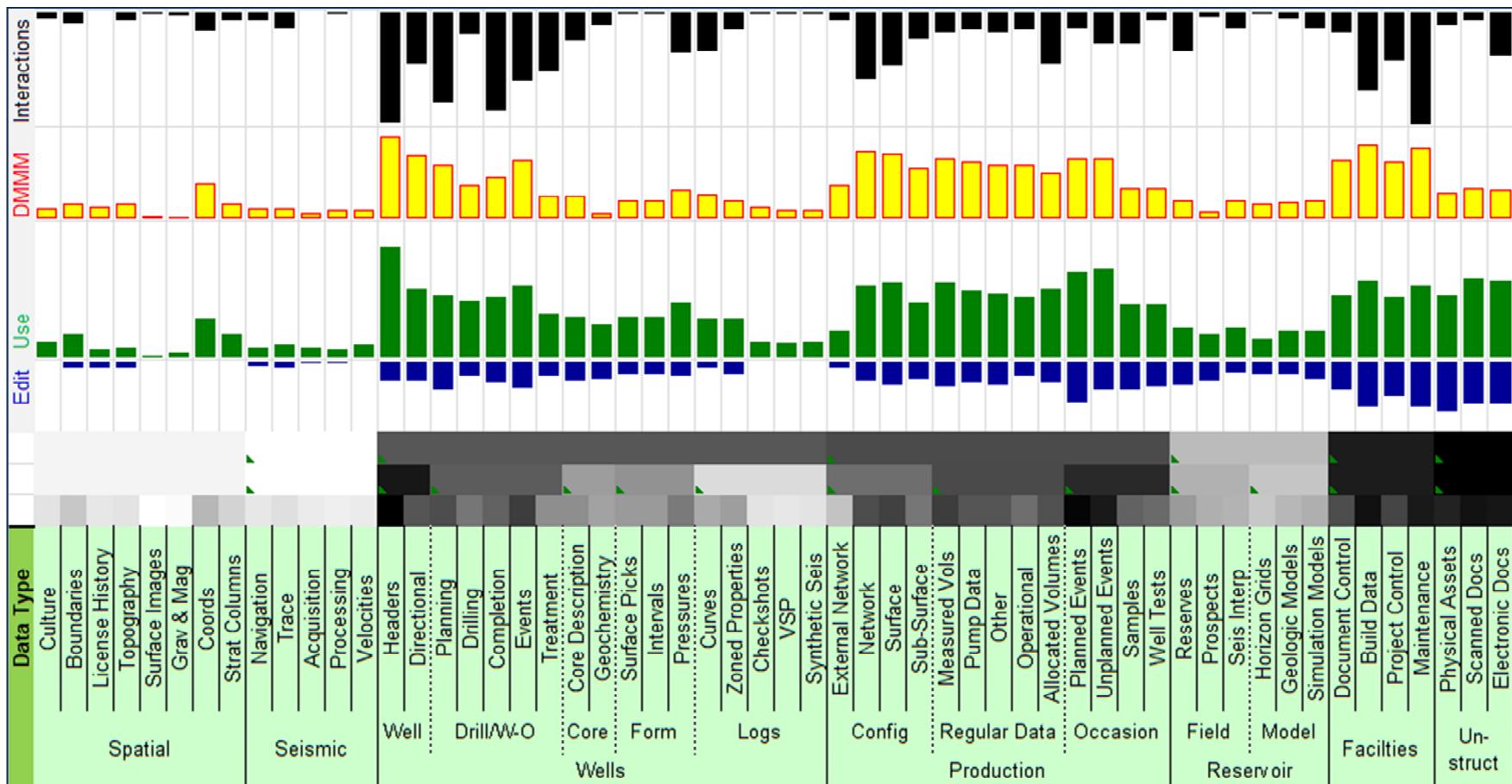
Cluster Analysis of User Data

- Cluster analysis on user's stated data needs
- Two groups utilize different data



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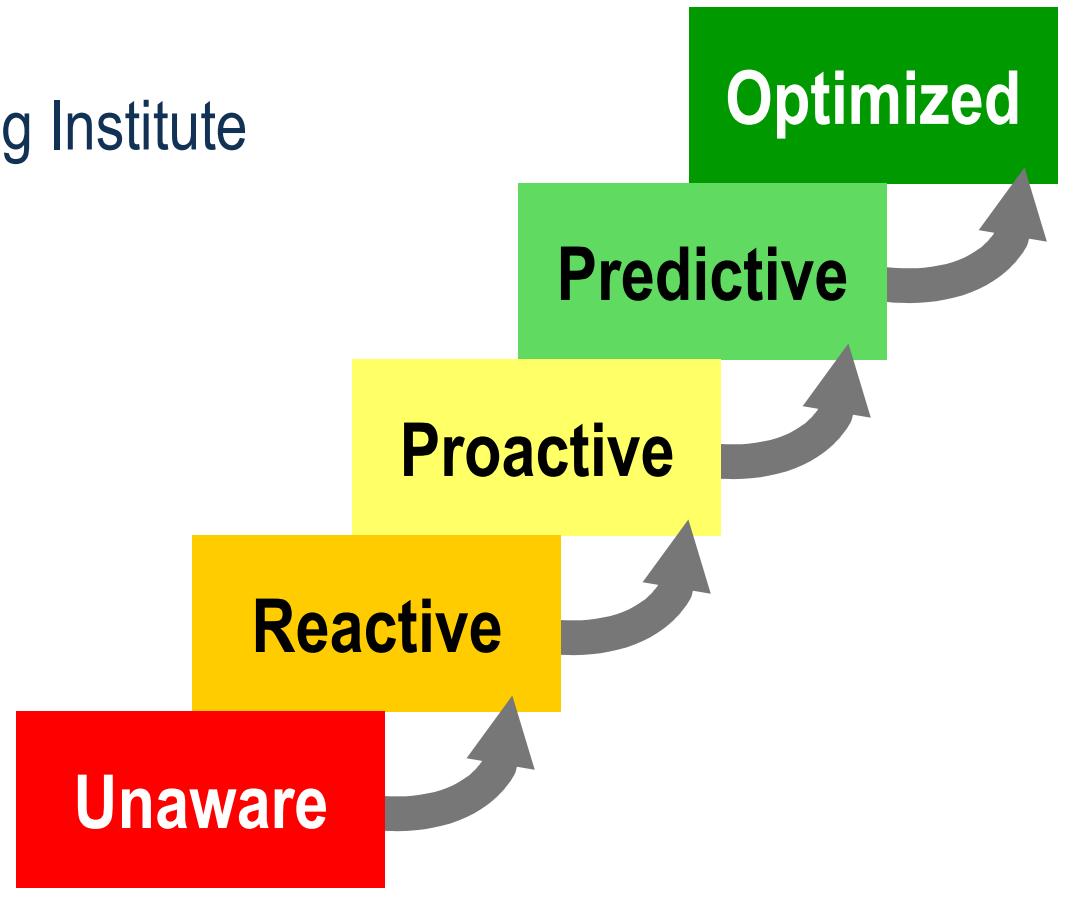
Identifying the key data categories



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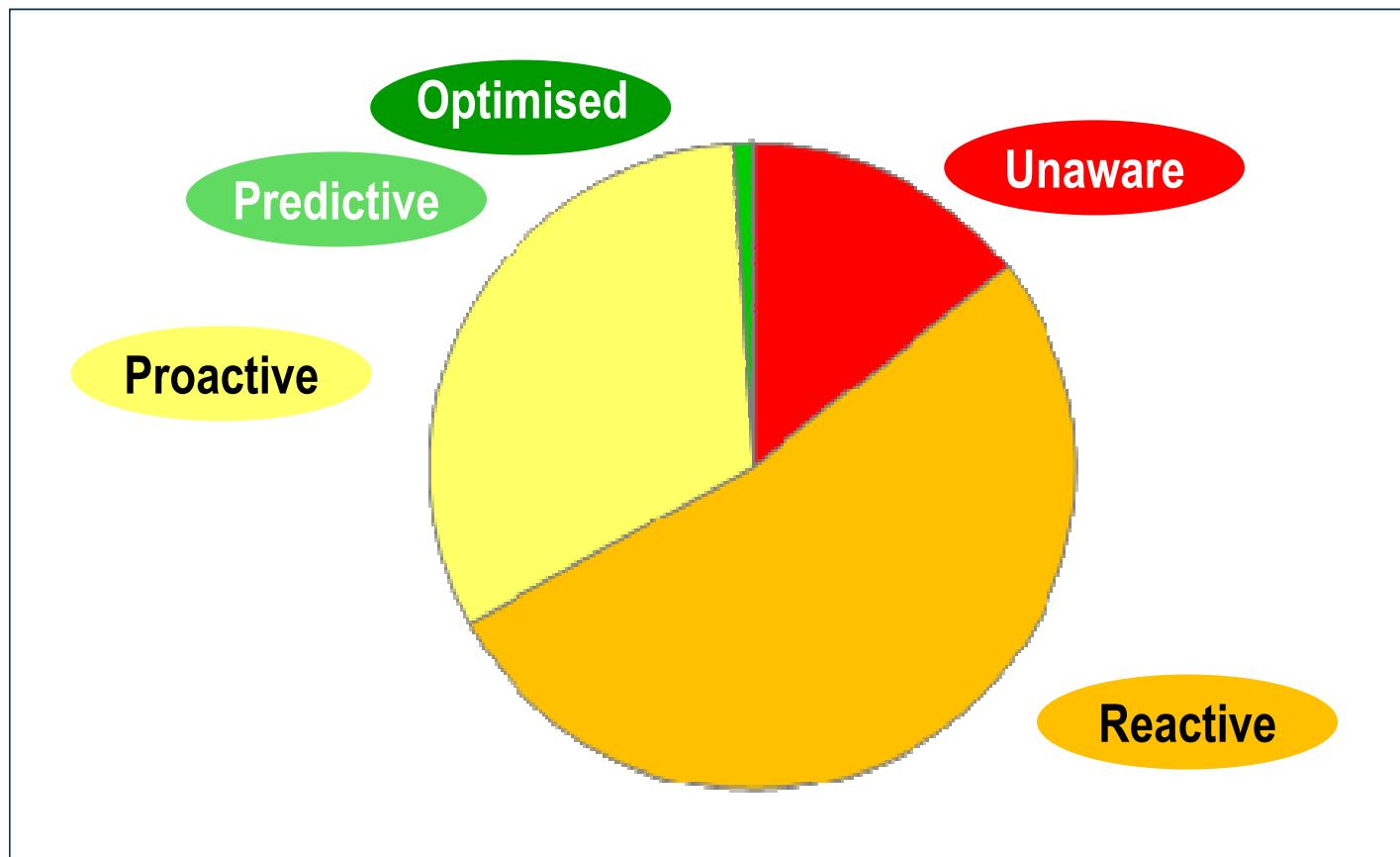
Data Management Maturity Metric

- 1980s
 - Software Engineering Institute
- 1990s
 - Schlumberger +
- 2000s
 - most E&P IM consultancies



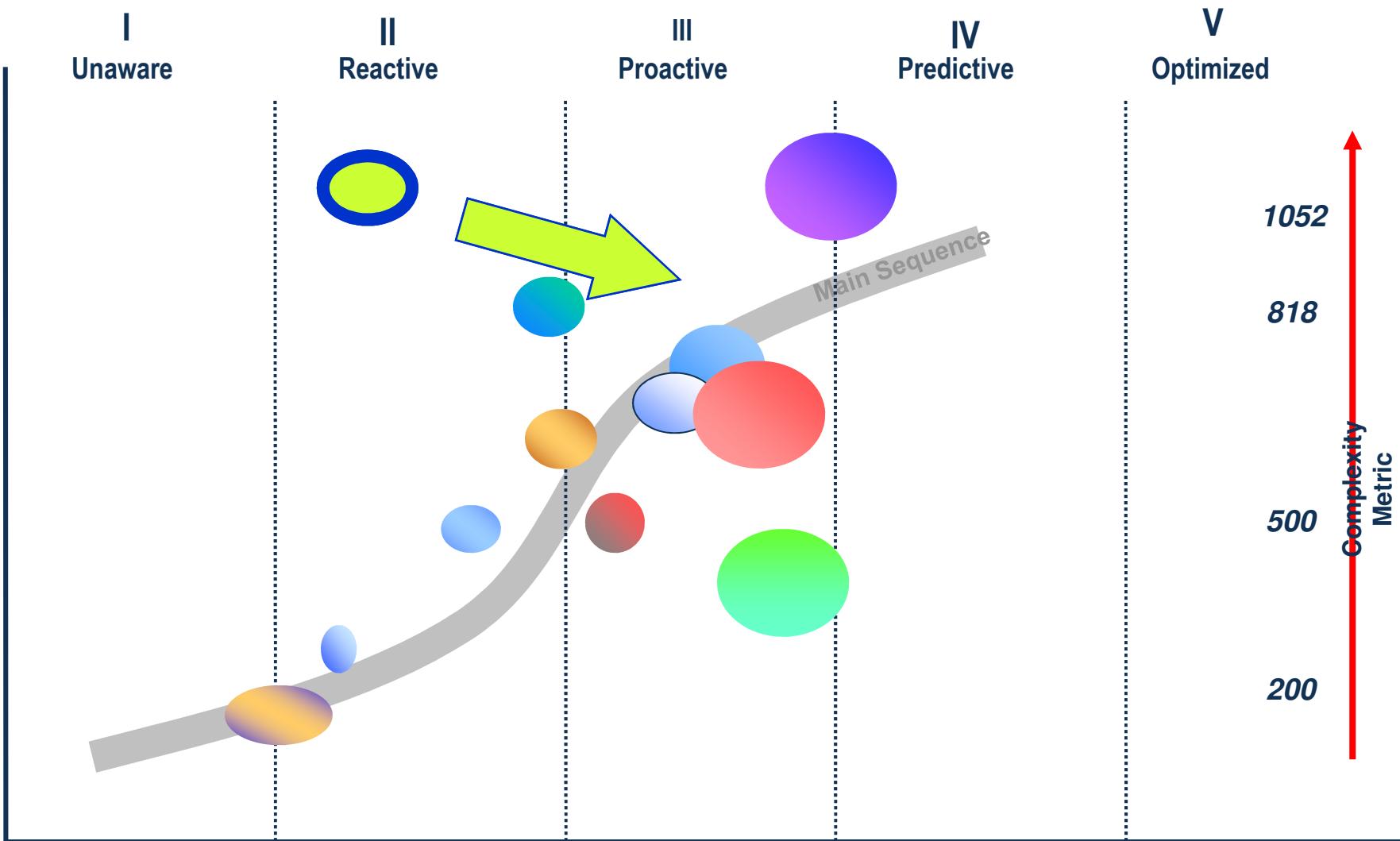
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Typical Maturity breakdown



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Maturity v Complexity

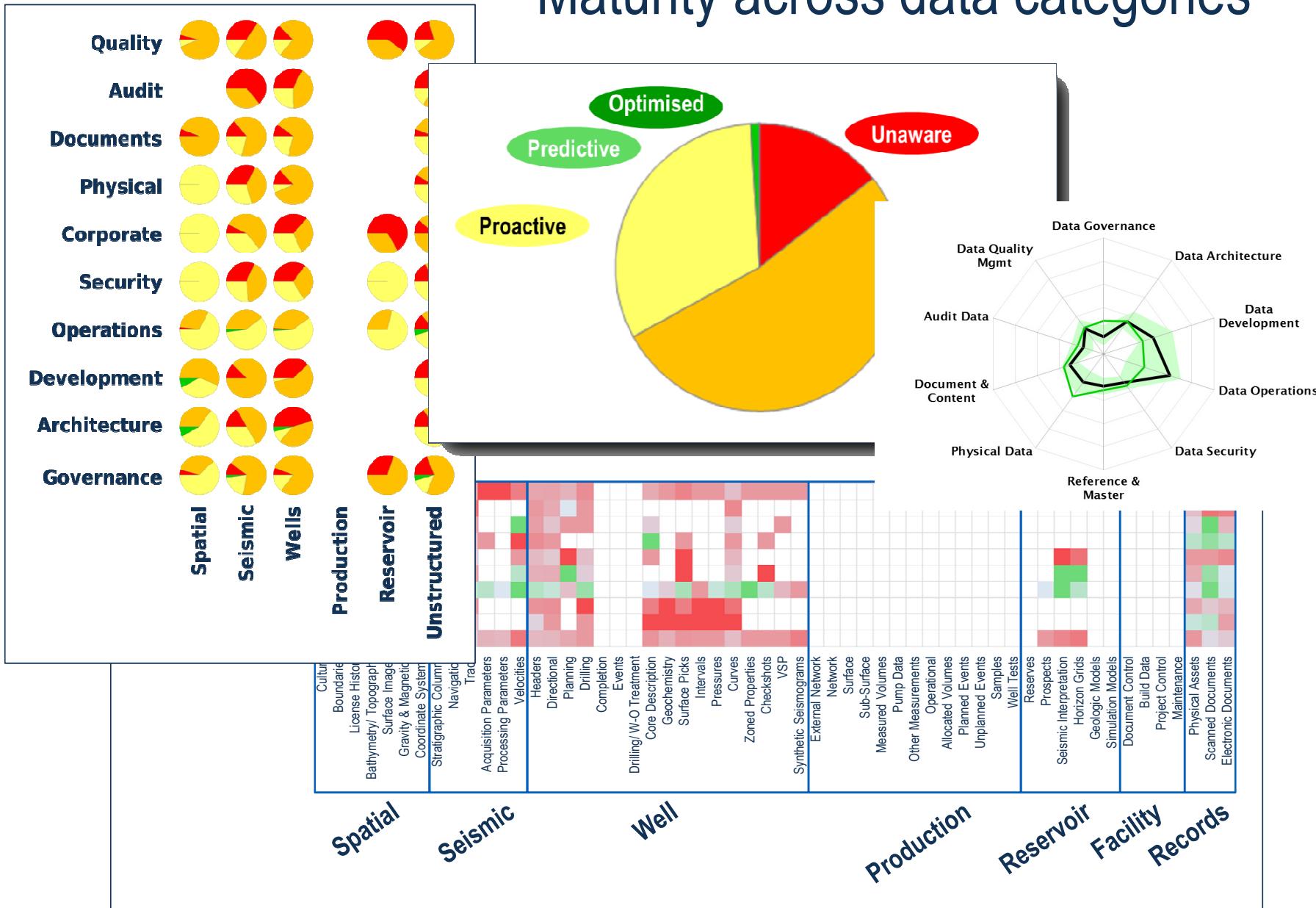


Based on Jess Kozman & Steve Hawtin "The Main Sequence" (2008) - PNEC12

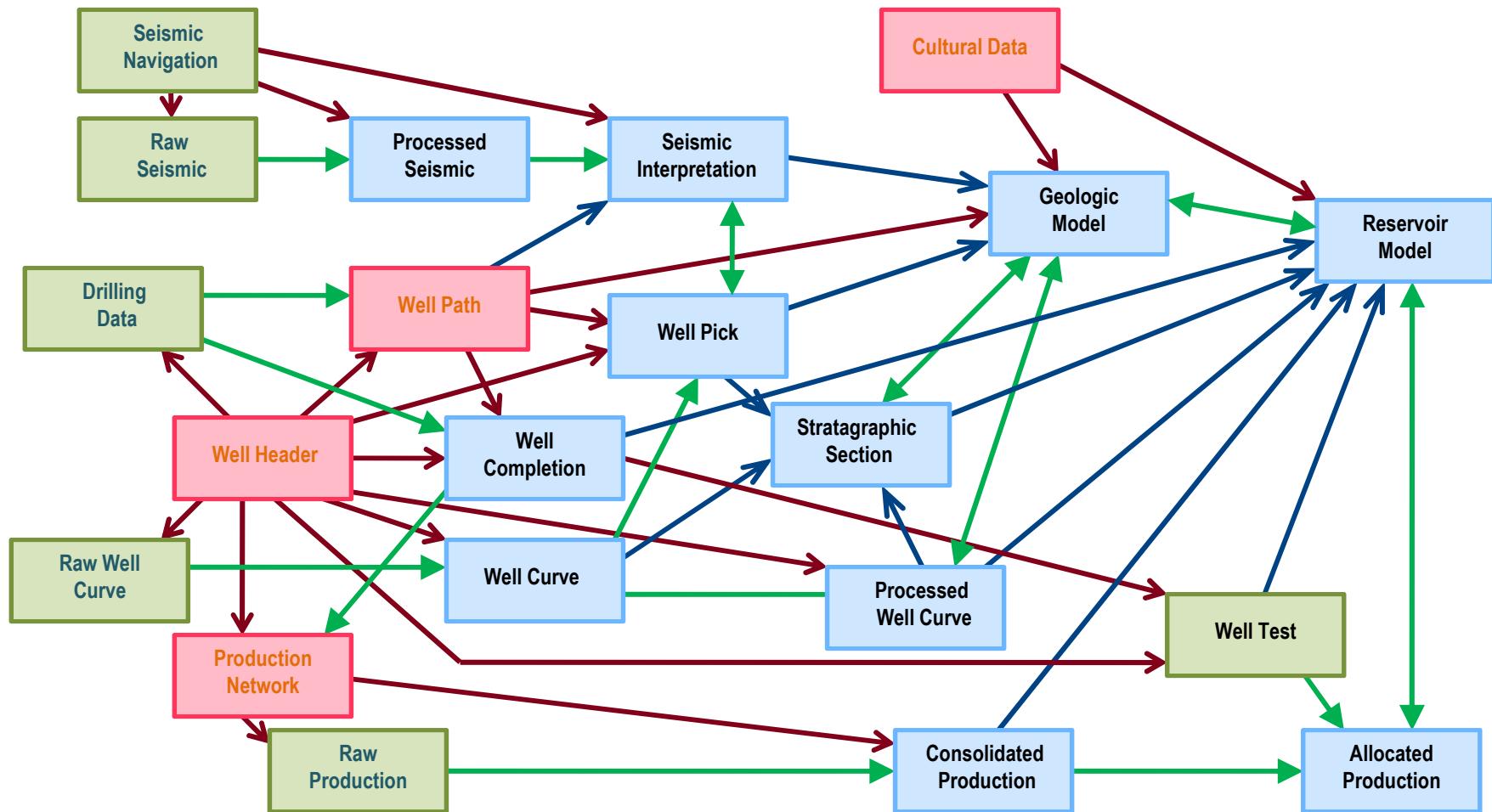
<http://dm4ep.com/>

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Maturity across data categories

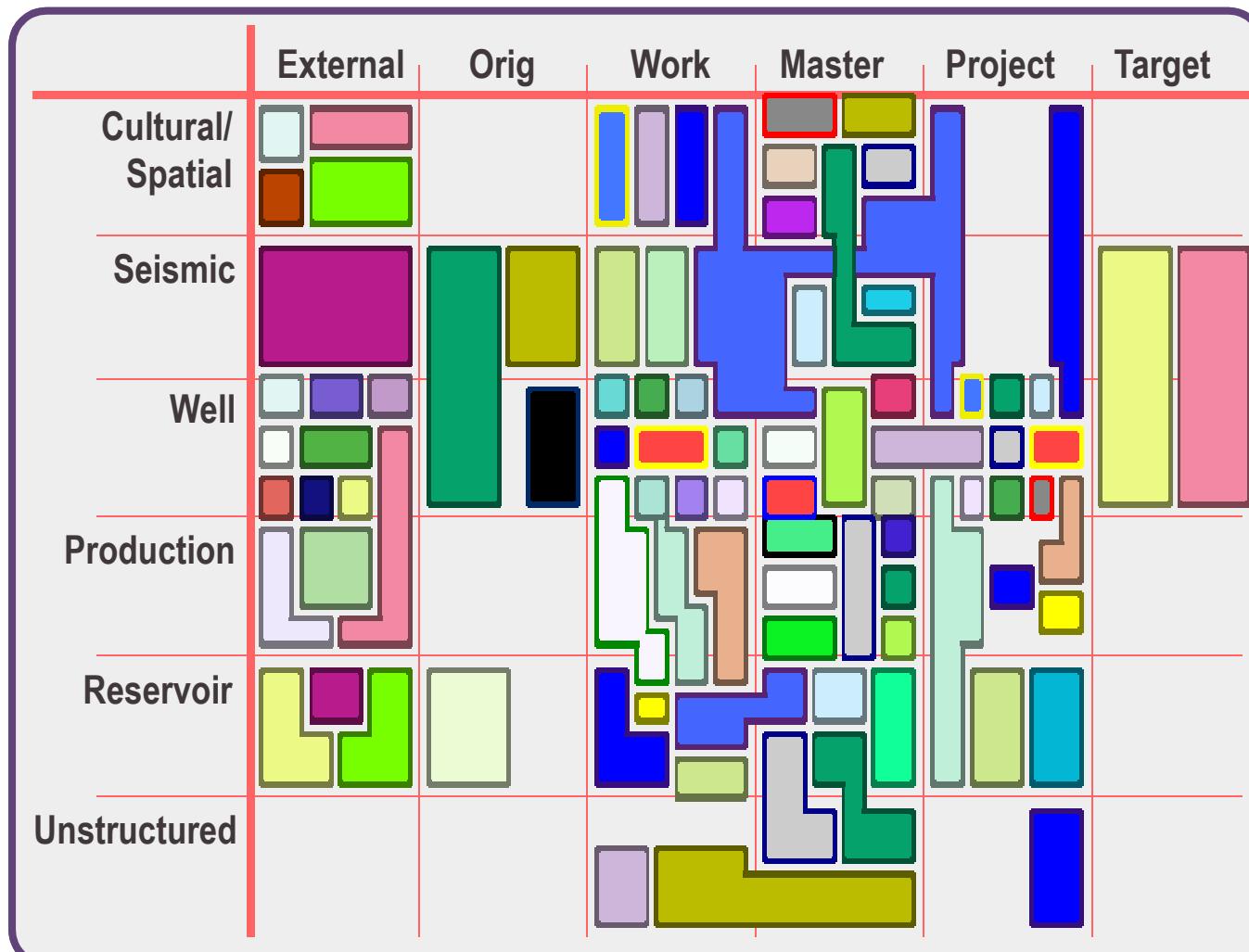


Typical Flows between Data Categories (simplified)



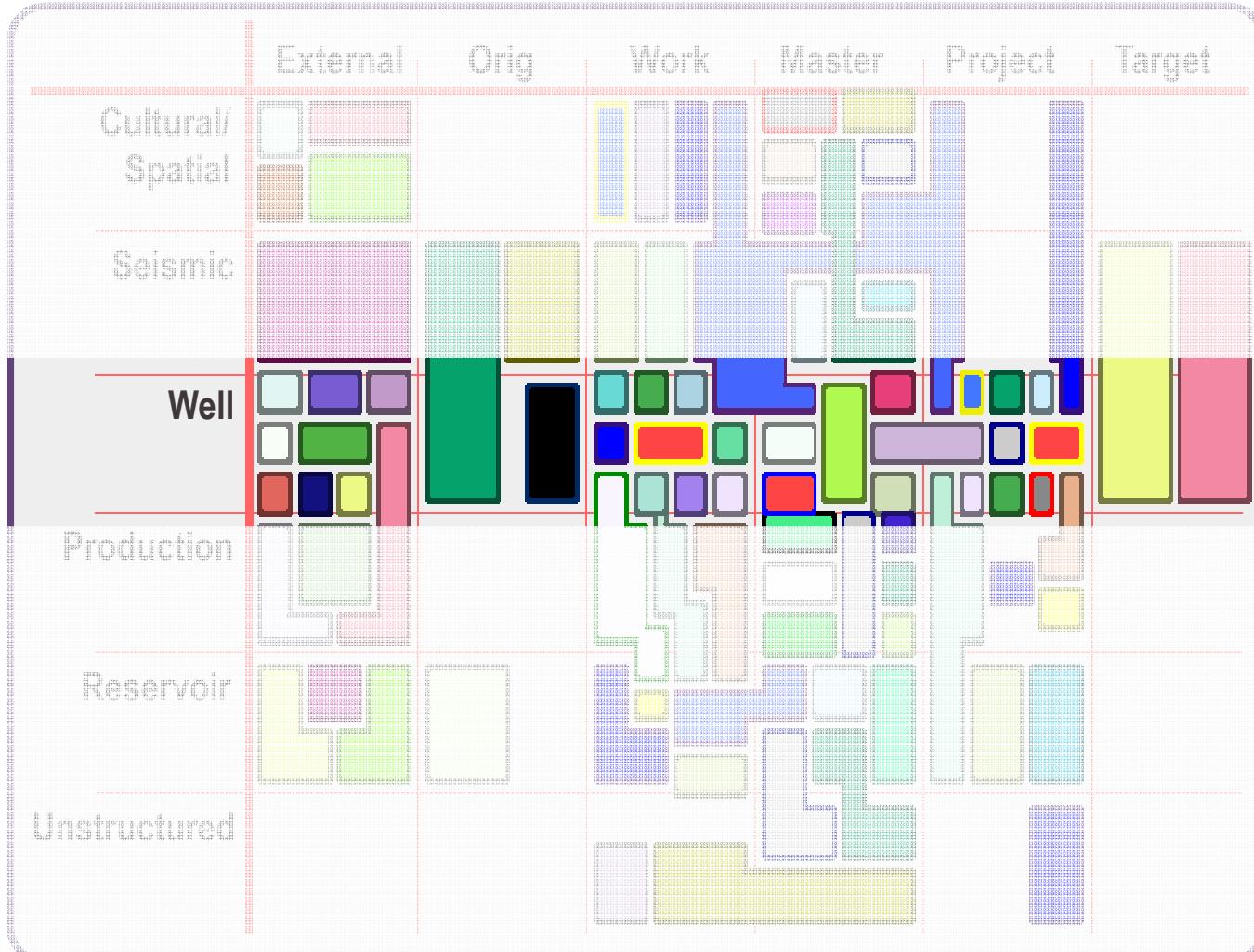
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Repository roles



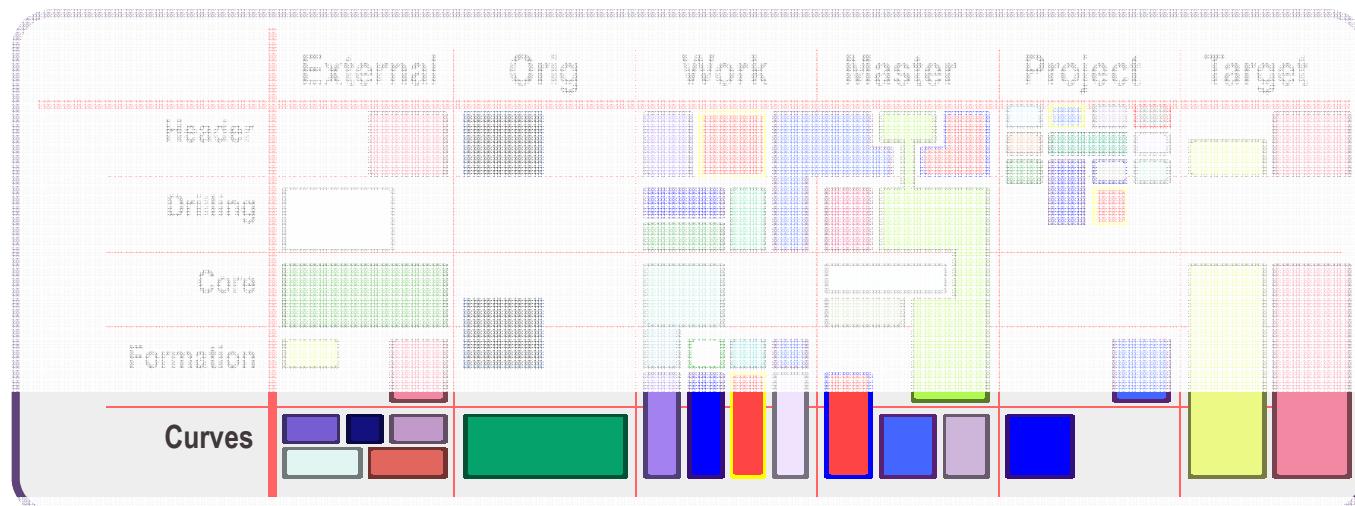
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Repository roles



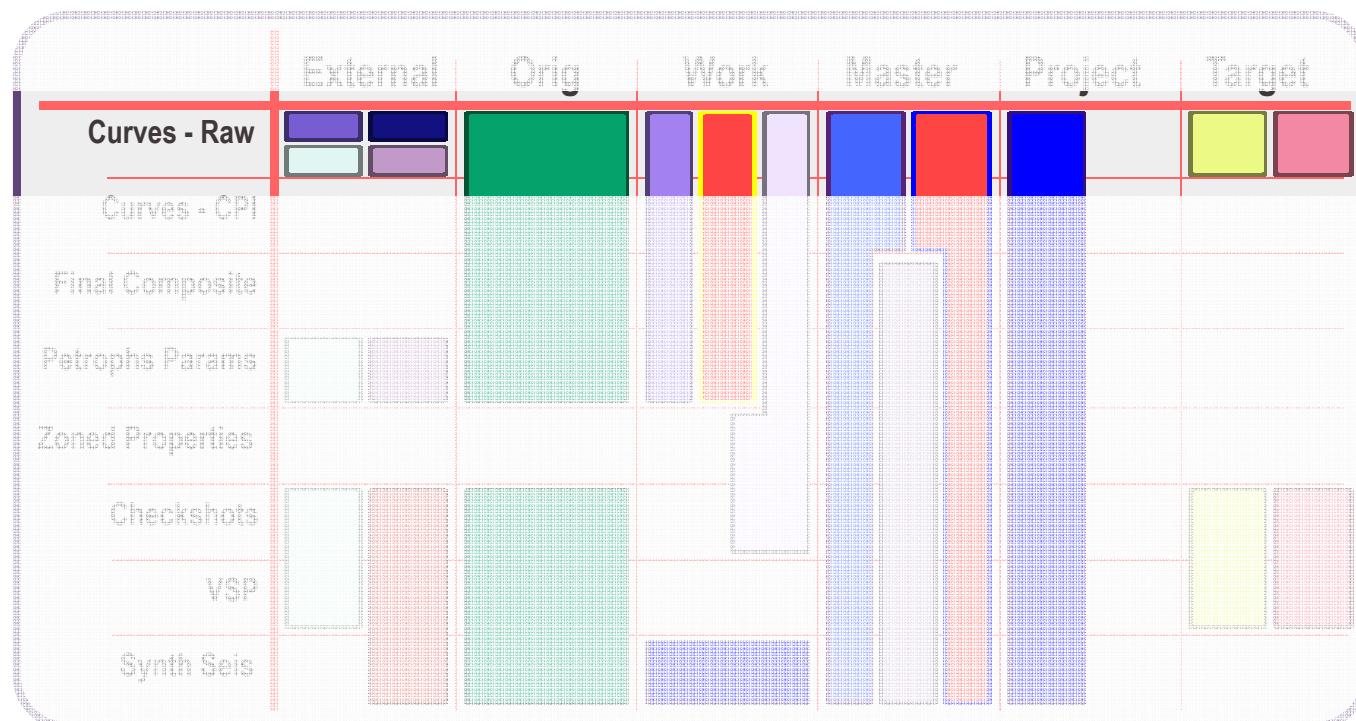
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Repository roles - Well Data



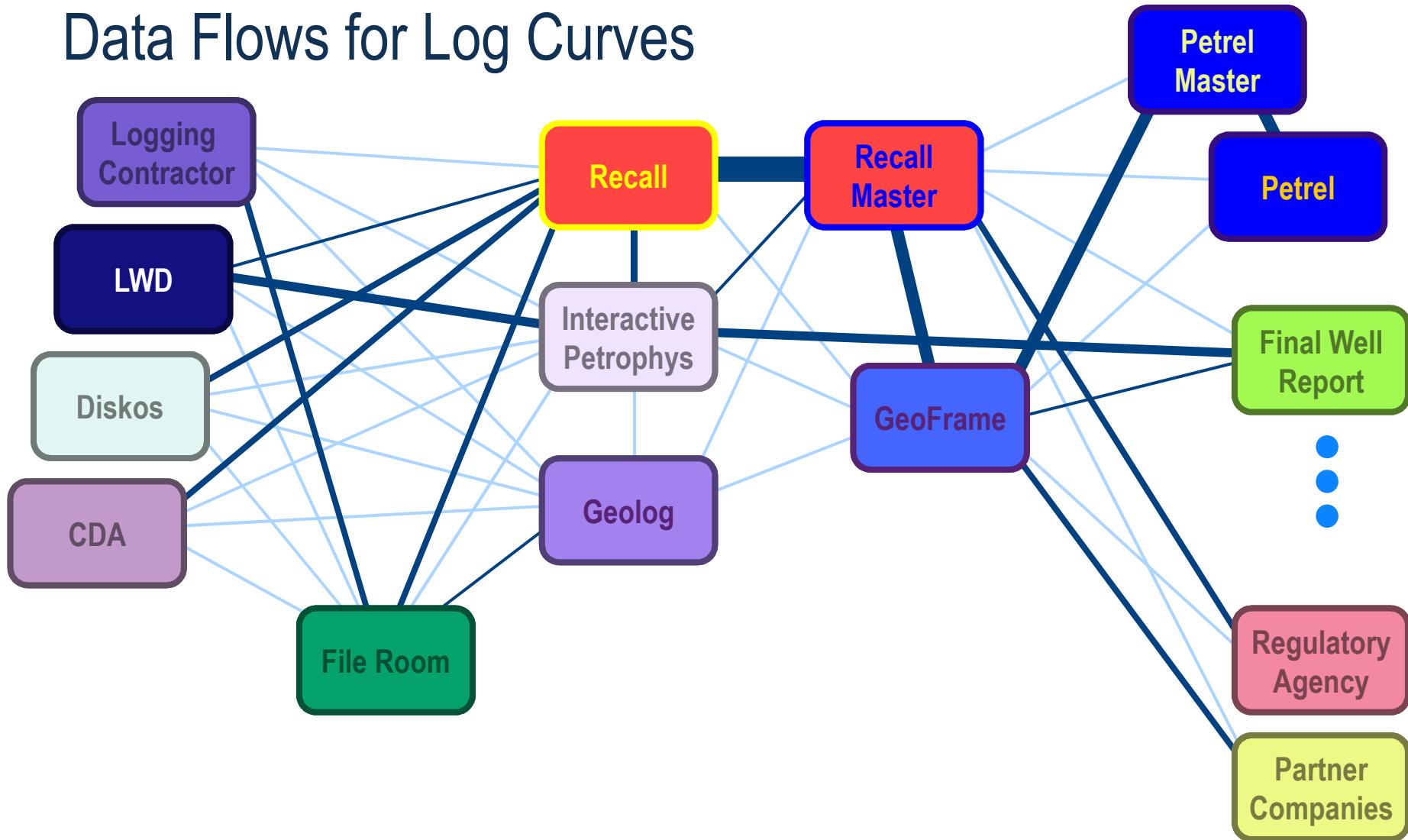
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Repository roles - Curve Data



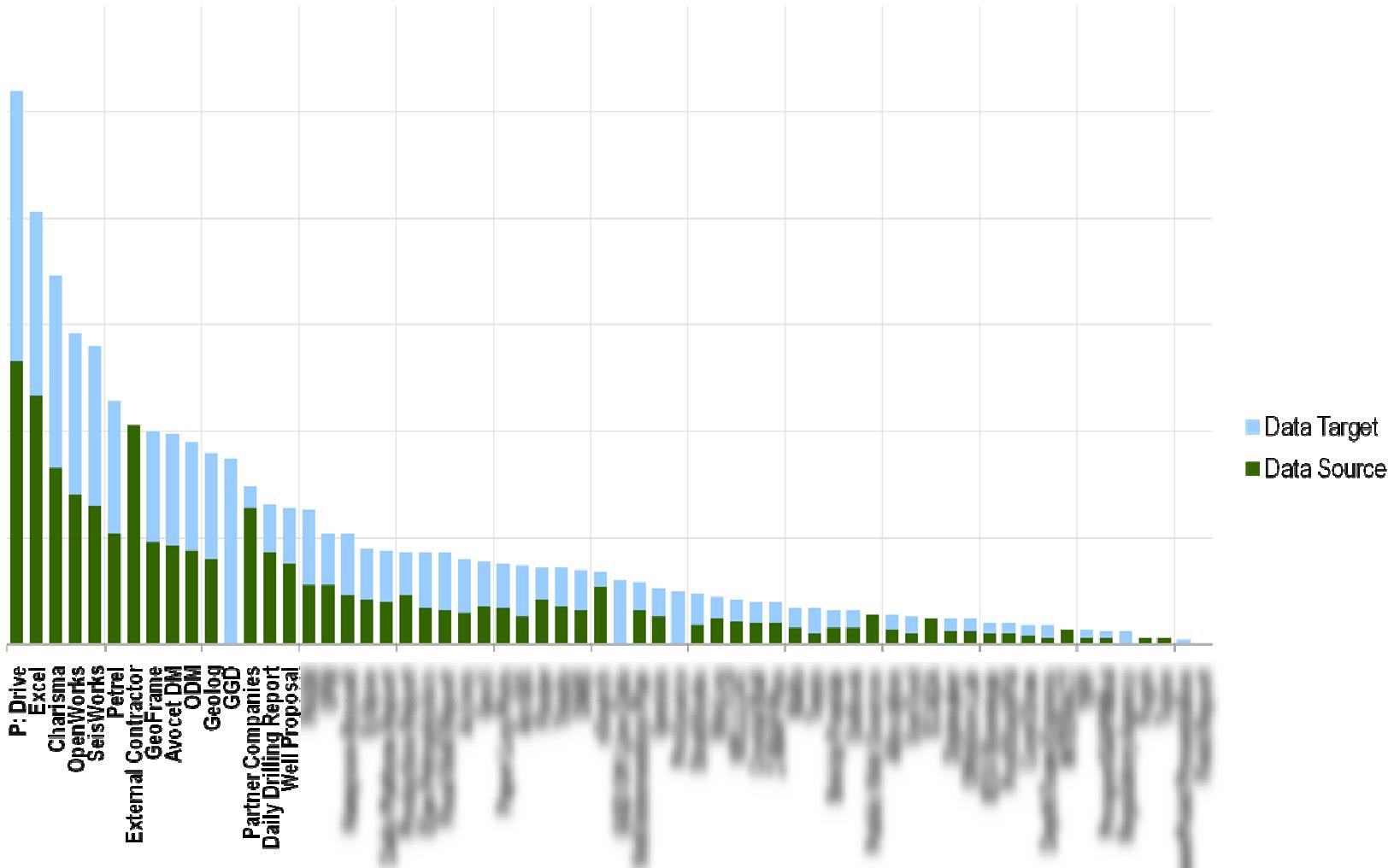
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Data Flows for Log Curves



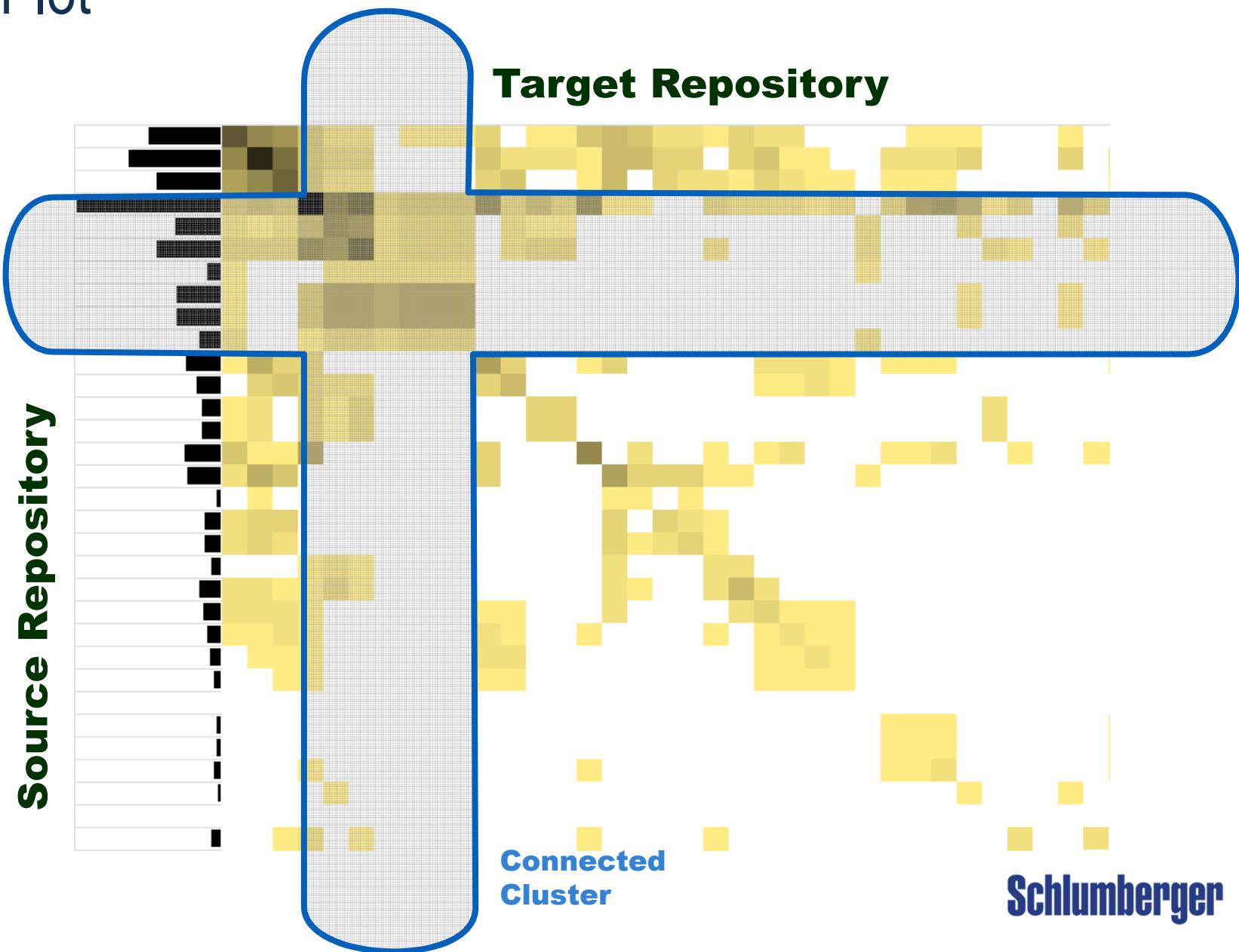
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Repository Activity



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N2 Plot



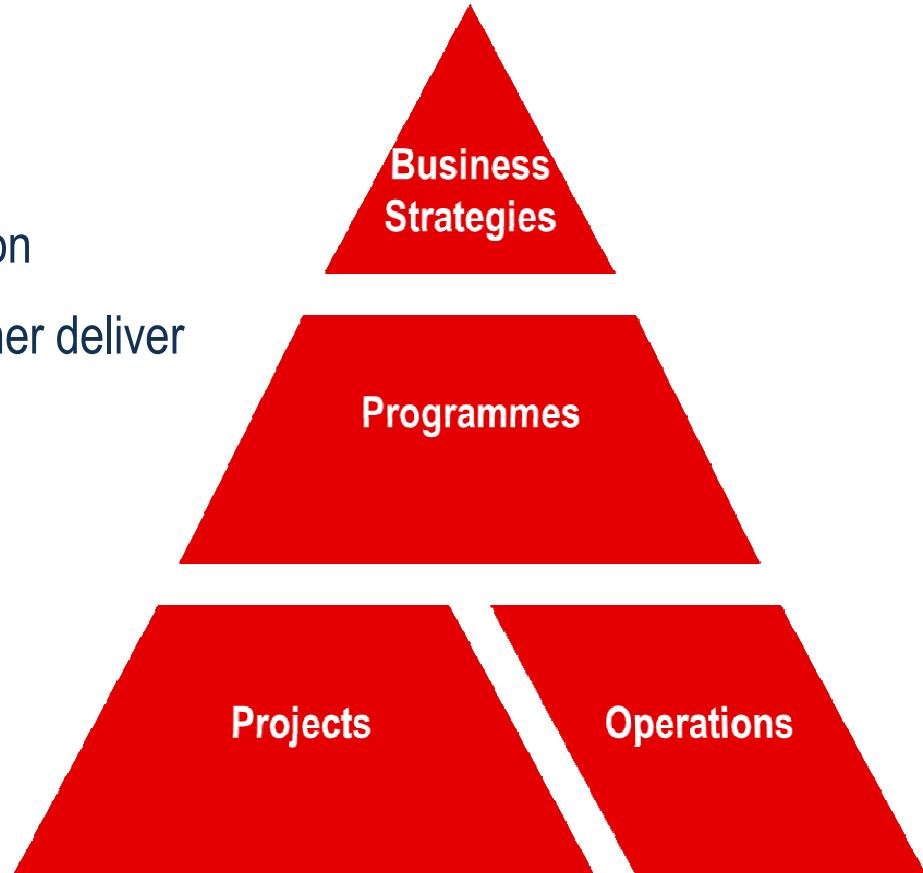
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Potential Projects: The Improvement Programme

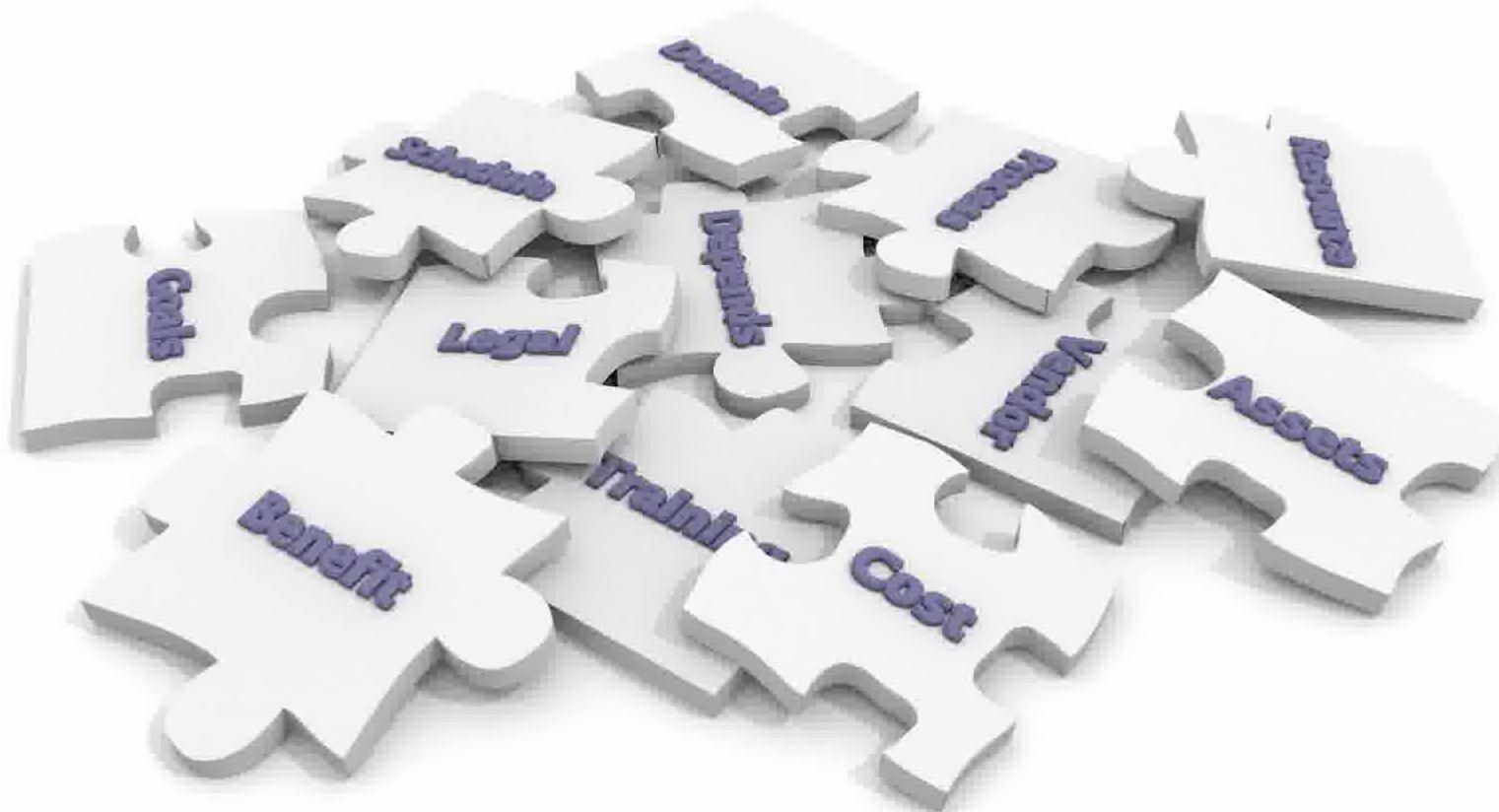
- meet a strategic need
- require high level leadership and direction
- involve a range of activities which together deliver the outcomes

- Driven by:
 - ‘**Vision**’
 - ‘**Compliance**’
 - ‘**Emerging**’ requirement for cohesion



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The Programme Puzzle



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Programme Design: Benefit Fit

Project	<i>Benefit Type</i>					Total
	A	B	C	D	E	
1			20			20
2	5		5	10		20
3	5		5			10
4			20		20	40
5		10		5		15
6		5	5	5	5	20
7	10					10
8		20	20	10		50
Total	20	35	75	30	25	185

Key:

- A – customer satisfaction
- B – cycle time reduction
- C – data quality improvement
- D – process improvement
- E – decision quality improvement

Conclusion

- Normal analytics process:
 - Identify your framework
 - Gather rich data
 - Draw many pictures
 - Test sceptically
- There are many opportunities to apply analytics to improve technical data handling

