

Overcoming the Information Challenge:

Applying EA to E&P

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Enterprise Architecture

Contested term, our definition:

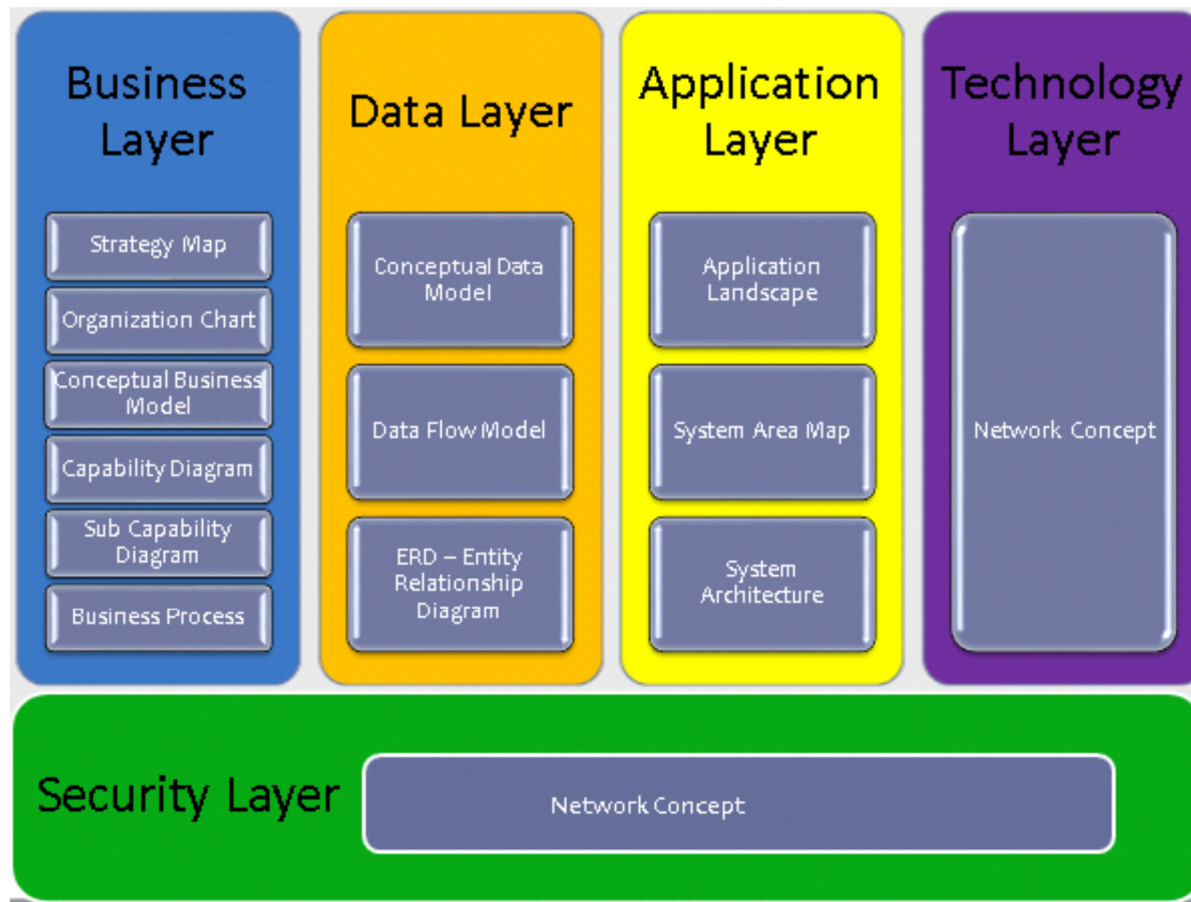
- the description of current & future company makeup
- defining the structure and operation of an organization

As Is: Existing reality

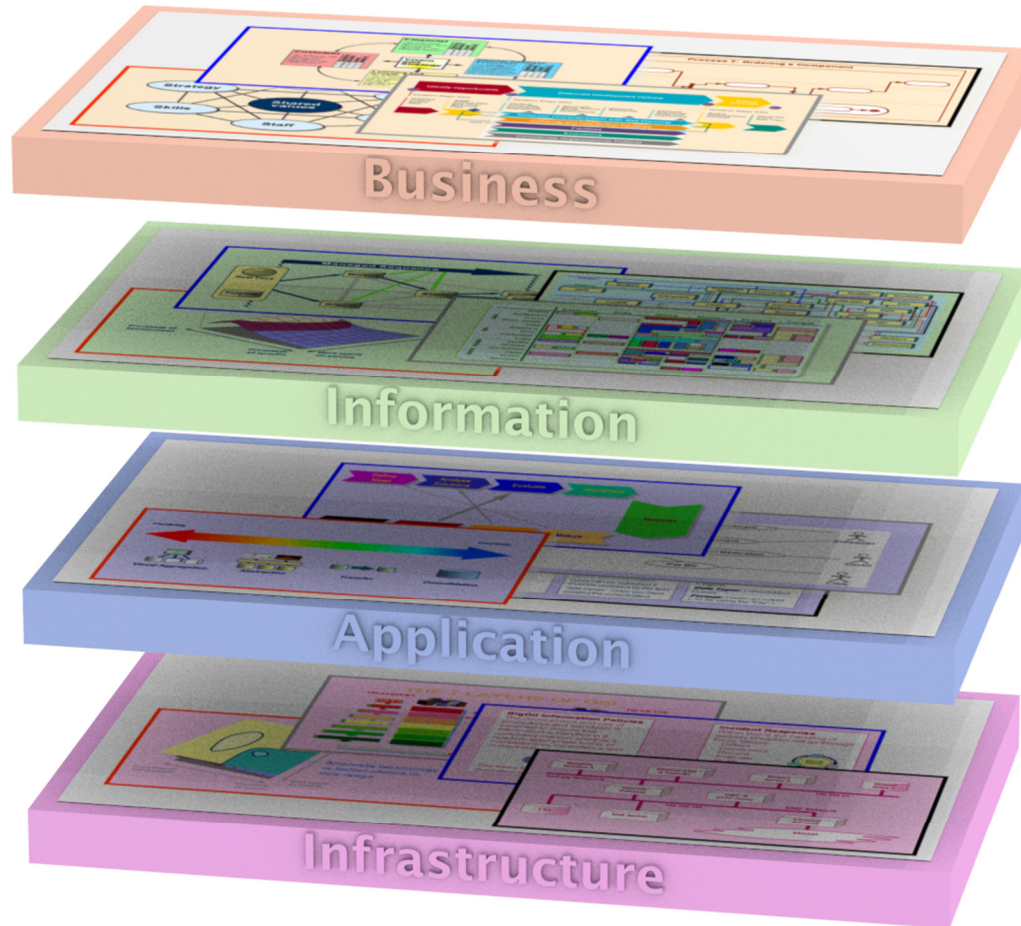
To Be: Workable improvements

Blue Sky: Long term aspirations

ADCO: Enterprise Architecture Content Framework



Schlumberger's View of 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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Specialised diagram types for different audiences

Business Processes

Information Landscape

Application

Infrastructure

Principles

Patterns

Policies

Procedures

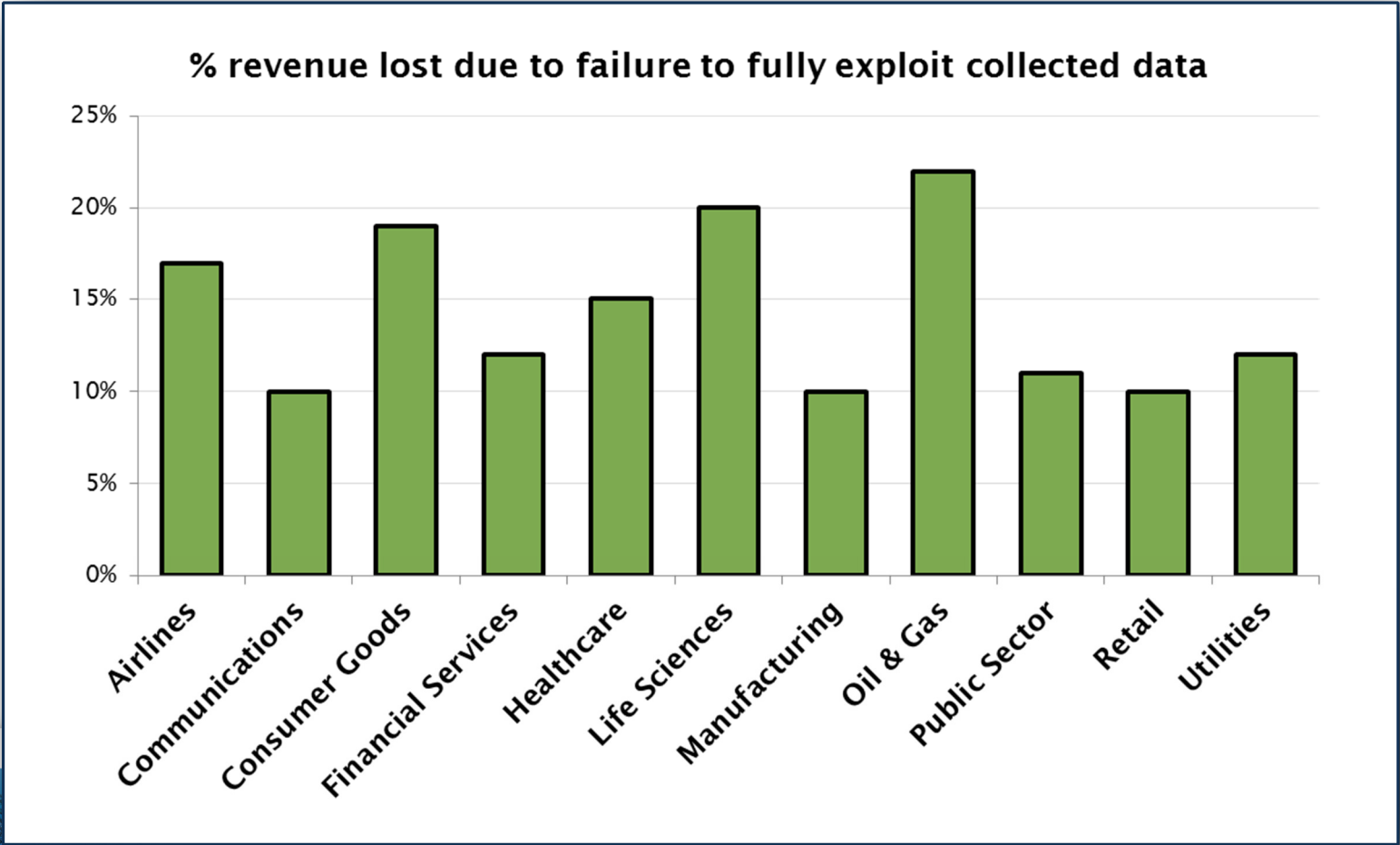
Conceptual



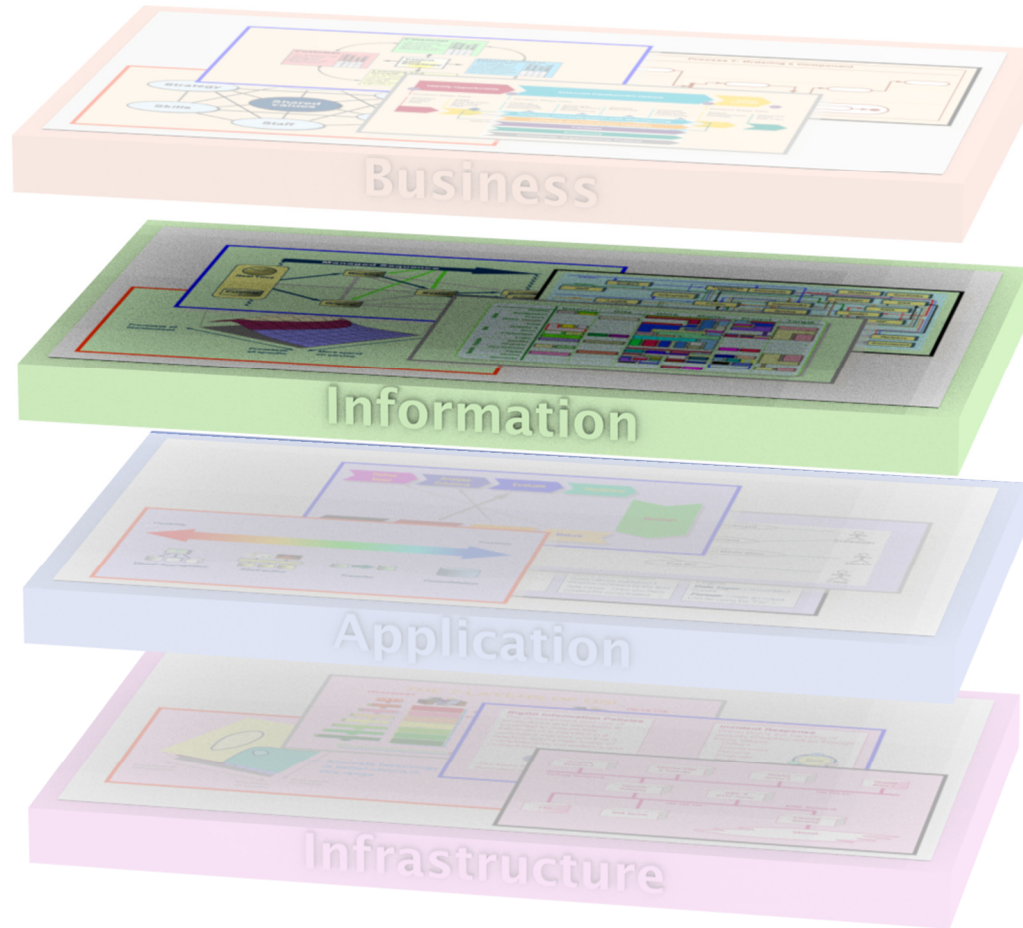
Physical

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Industry Scorecard: Oracle Report



What makes EA challenging for E&P companies?



Business
Organization, Strategy,
Business Process

Information
Master Data, Information Flow
Data Relationships

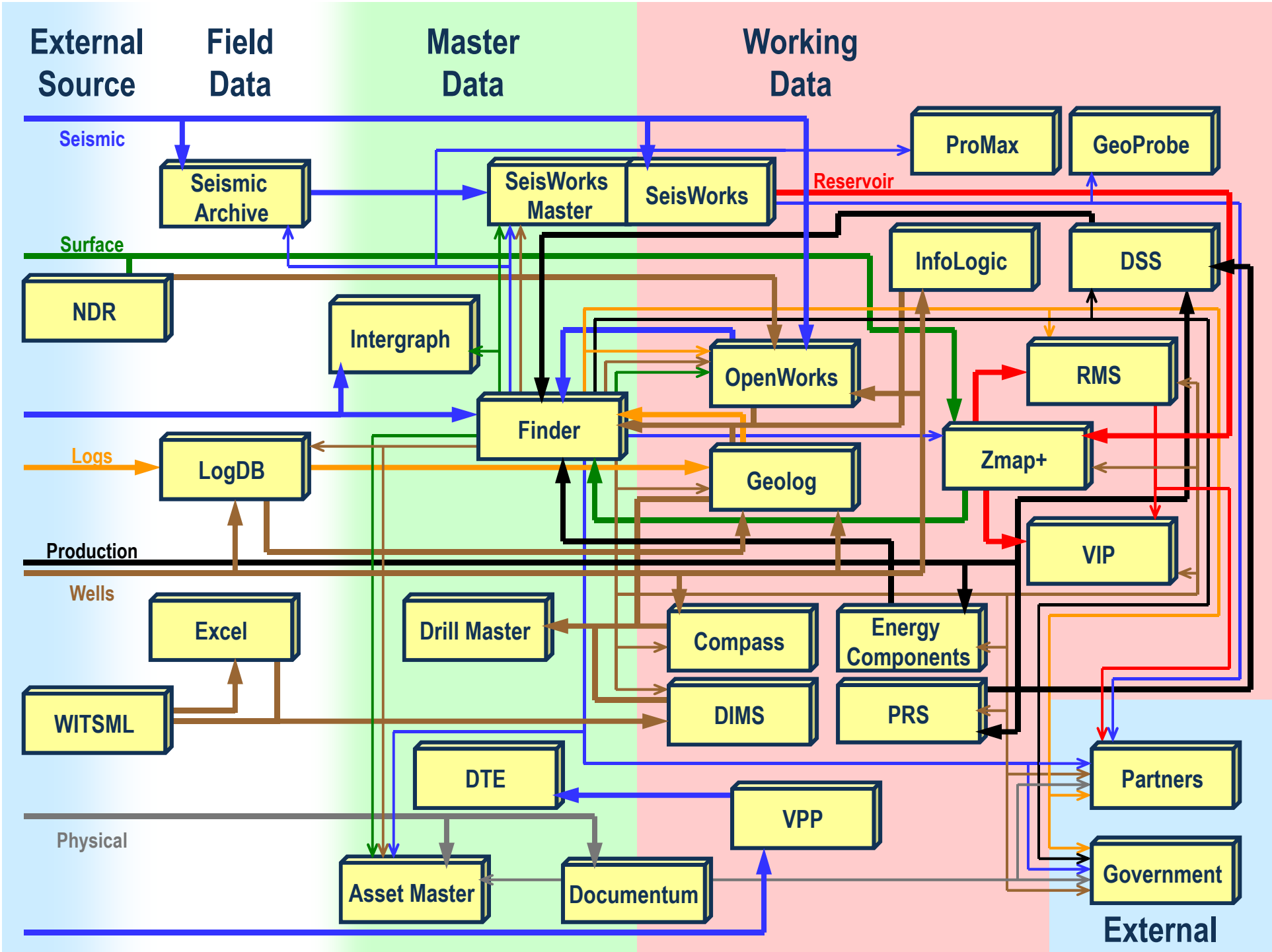
Applications
Applications Portfolio,
Functionality

Infrastructure
Physical Components,
Network, Support Utilities

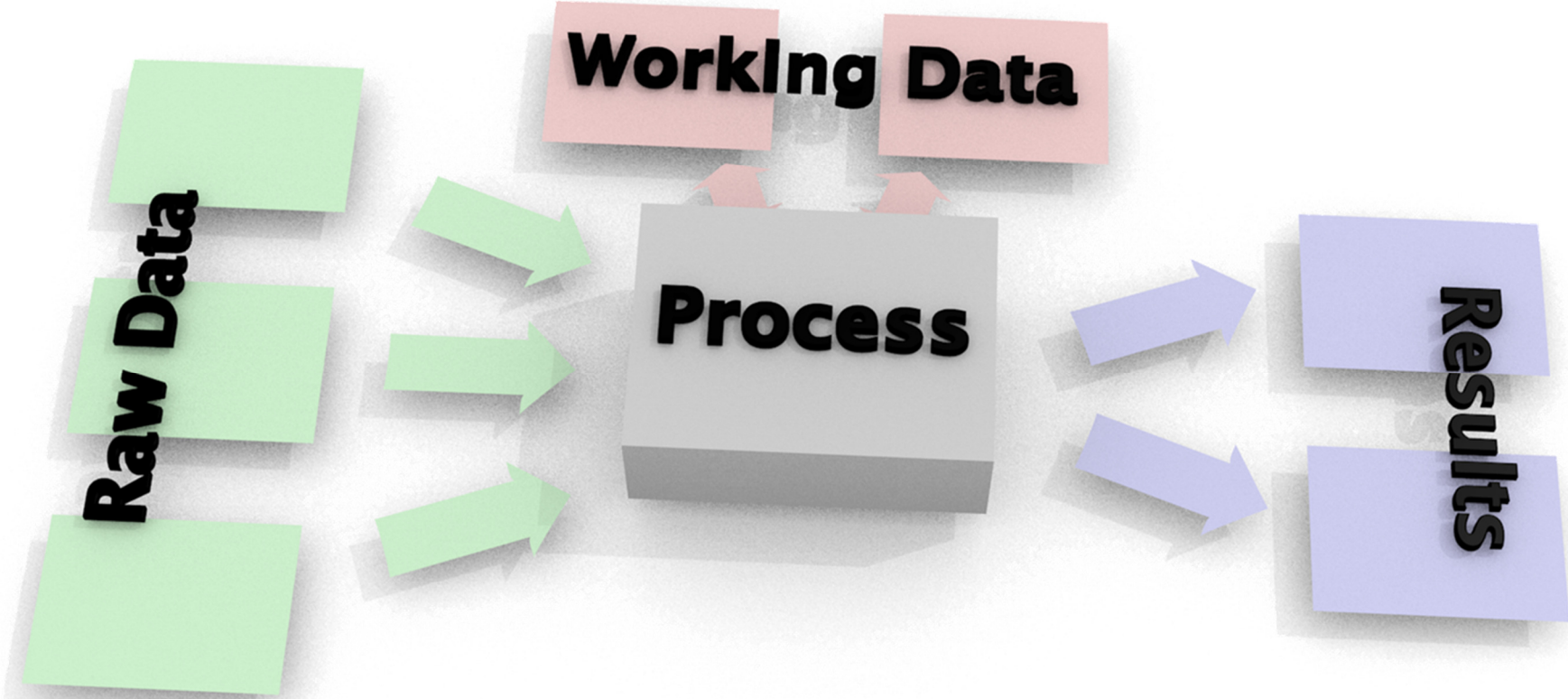
Another Unique Industry

Data flow and data modelling techniques that work in other industries have failed to deliver business benefits in E&P companies:

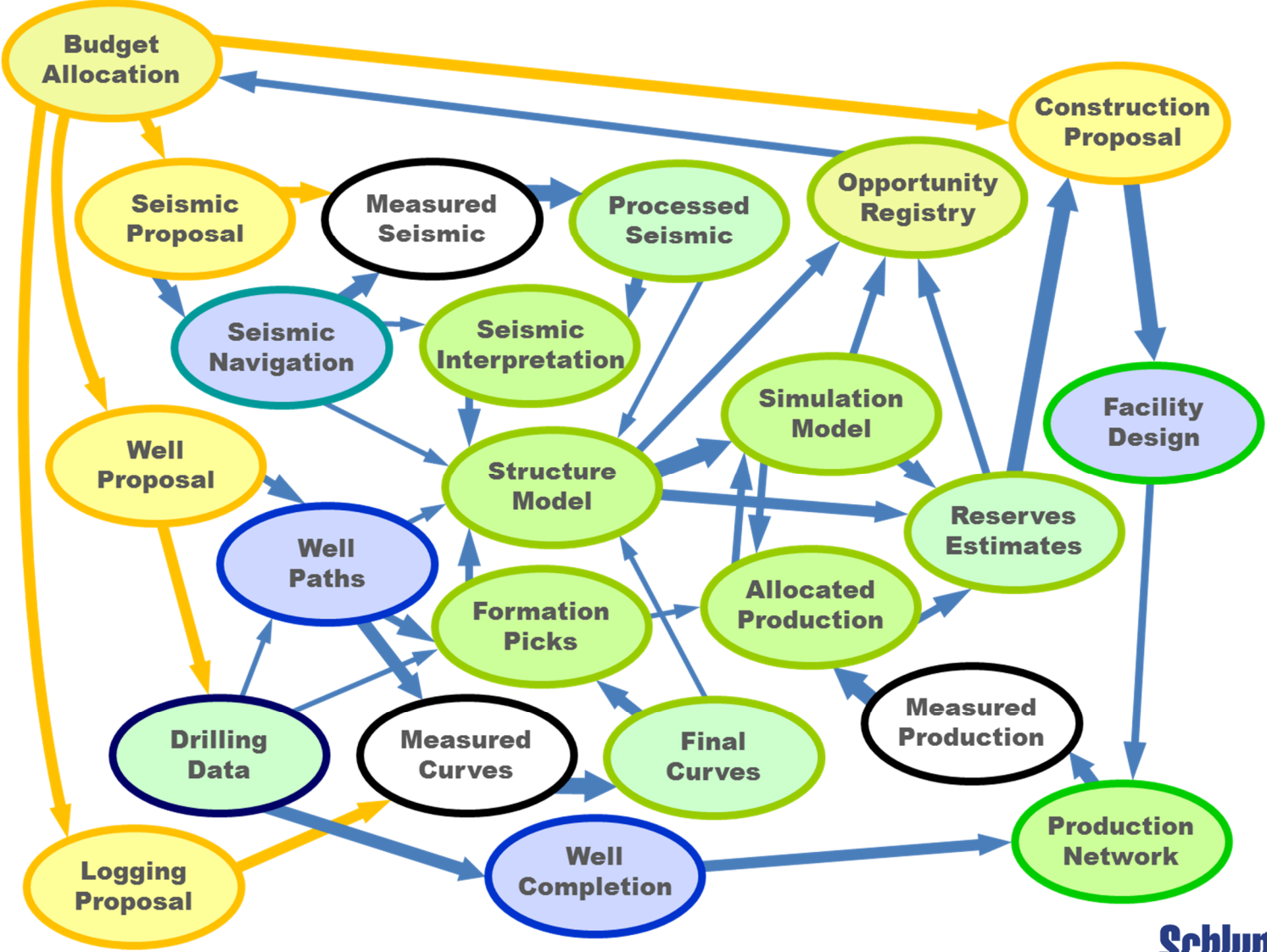
- Why?
- What needs to be done?



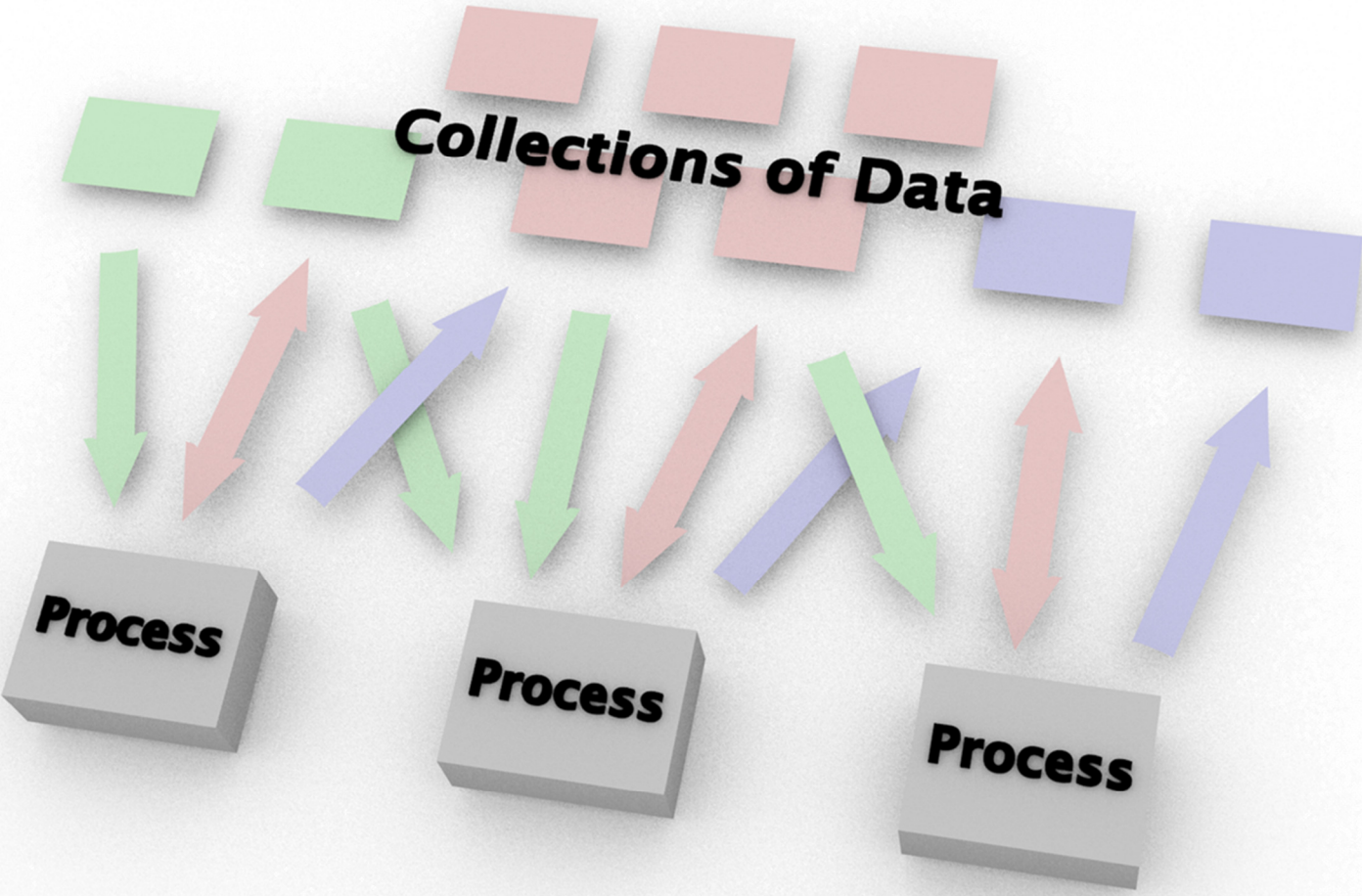
Naïve View



Typical Subsurface Data Flows (simplified)



How processes actually interact



So... what does E&P experience teach?

- Document reality, then identify opportunities
- Data categories not Data types
 - Avoid "data modelling" (*the POSC lesson*)
 - Apply systematically
- Repositories not Applications (*and especially not Databases*)
- Use generic EA terms if possible, but be aware where specialised variations are needed:
 - Profiles, Maturity, Roles, Function, Asset Lifecycle, Activities, Data Conventions, Data Ownership, Data Lifecycle

E&P Technical Data Categories

Spatial

Culture
Bathymetry/ Topography
Surface Images
Gravity & Magnetics

Seismic

Navigation
Trace
Acquisition Parameters
Processing Parameters
Velocities

Well

Identity
Headers
Directional

Drilling
Planning
Drilling
Completion
Events

Formation
Core Description
Surface Picks
Pressures

Logs
Raw Curves
Final Curves
Zoned Properties
Synthetic Seismograms

Production

Configuration
External Network
Network
Surface
Sub-Surface

Regular
Measured Volumes
Operational
Allocated Volumes

Occasional
Planned Events
Unplanned Events
Samples
Well Tests

Indexes

Physical Assets
Scanned Documents
Electronic Documents

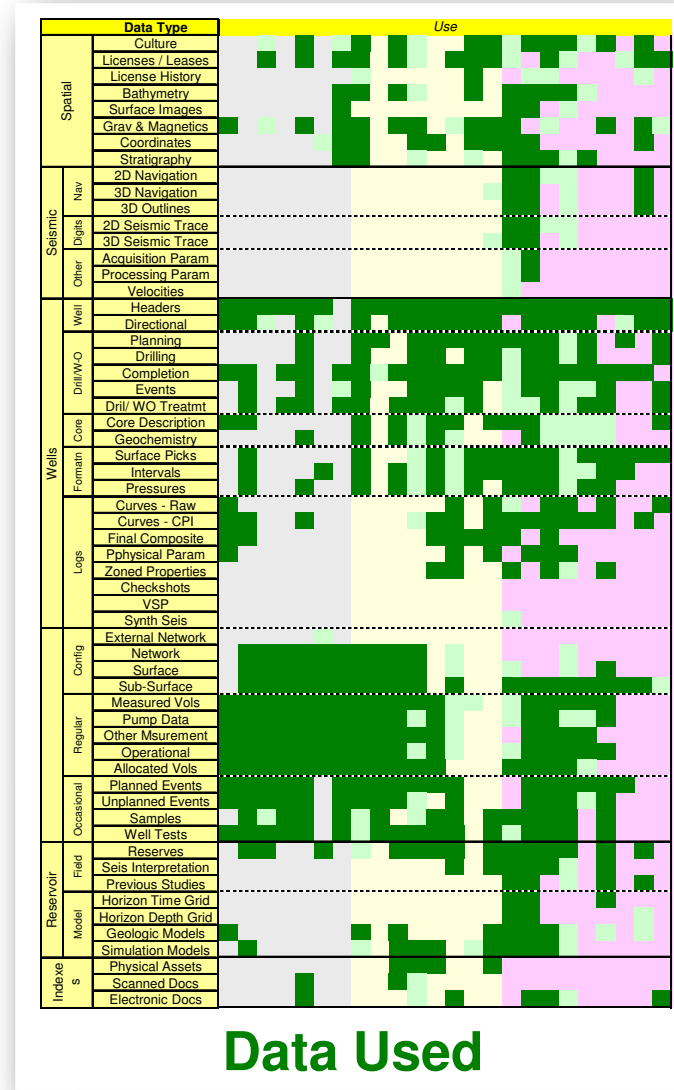
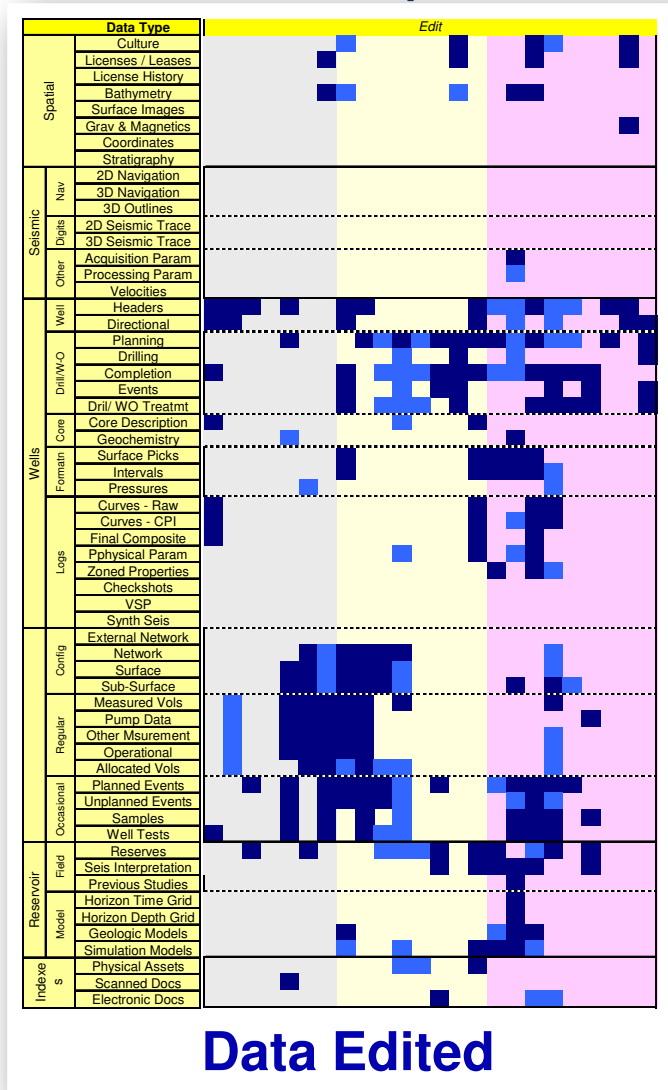
Reservoir

Reserves
Prospects
Seismic Interpretation
Horizon Grids
Geologic Models
Simulation Models

Facilities

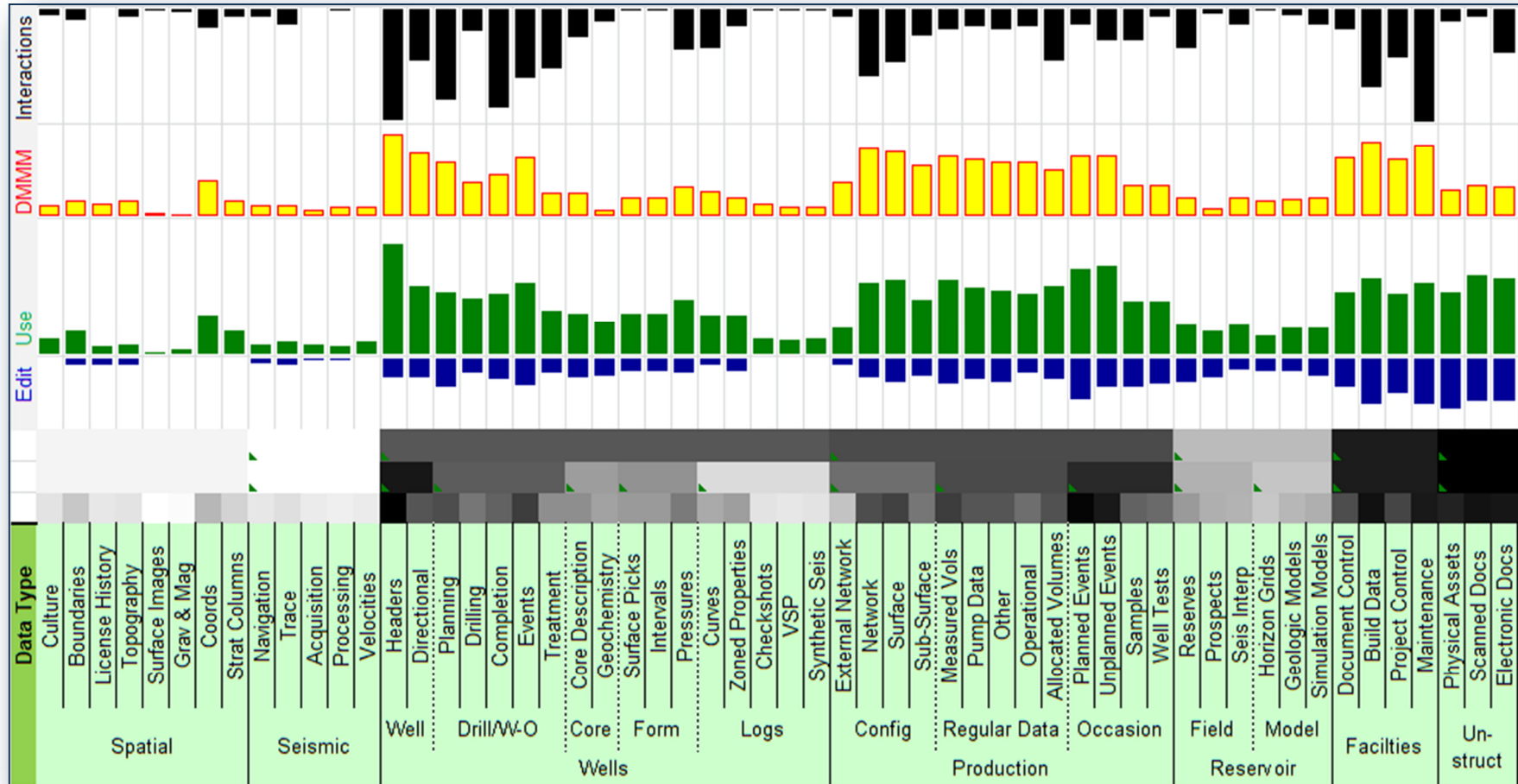
Document Control
Build Data
Project Control
Maintenance

User Data Footprints

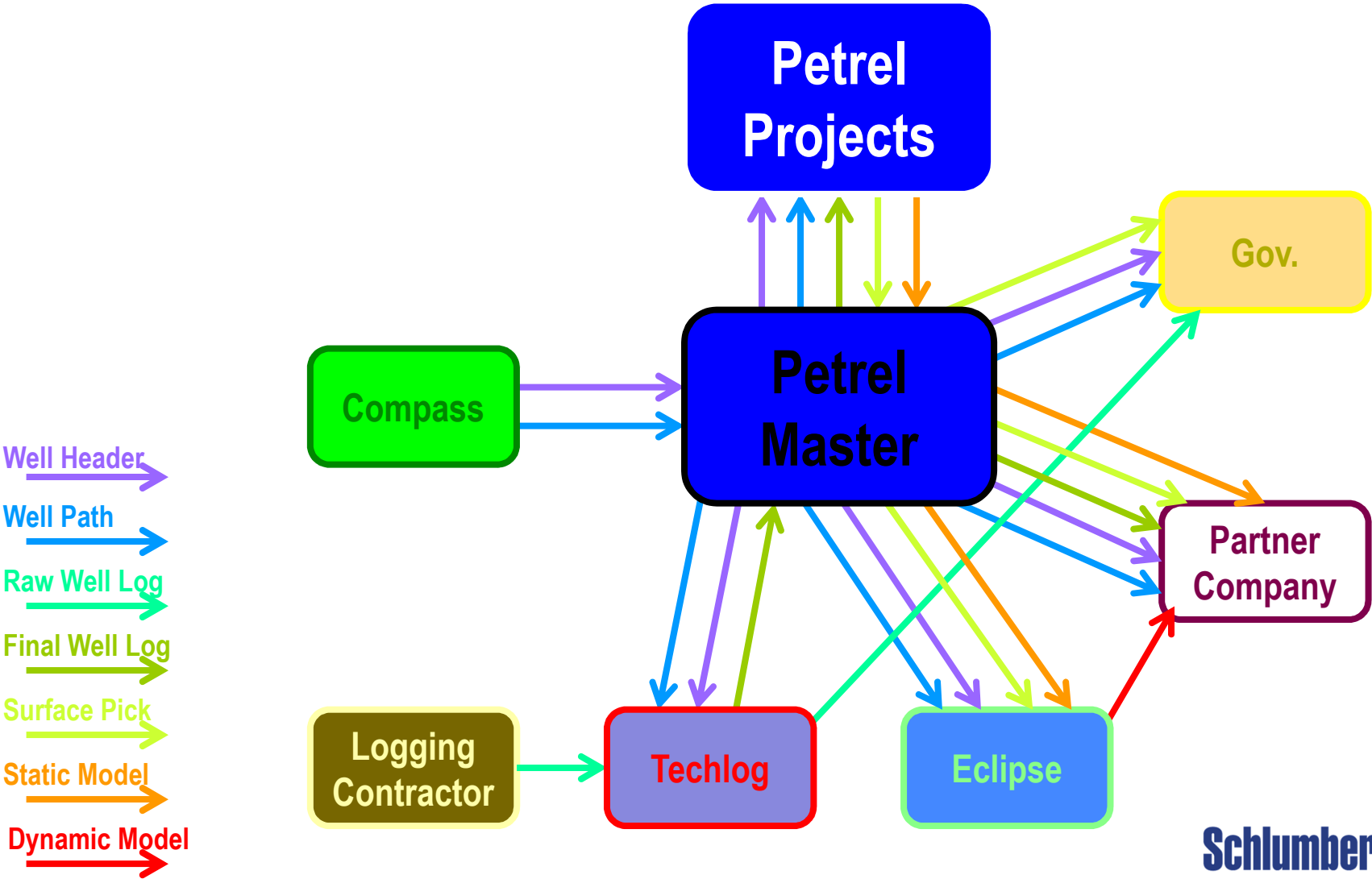


Records Reservoir Production Logs Drilling Seismic Spatial

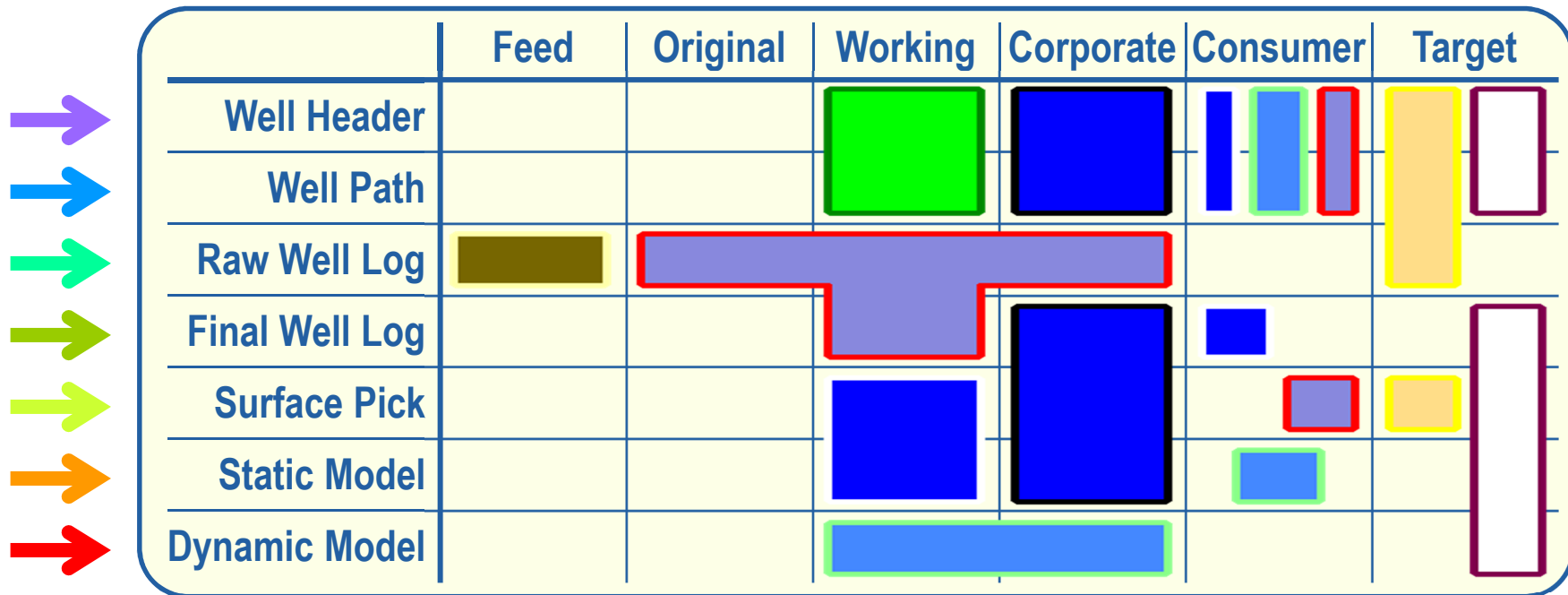
Identifying the key data categories



Why "Matrix Pictures"?



Simpler, more comprehensive (but less familiar) picture



Compass

Logging Contractor

Partner Company

Government

Eclipse

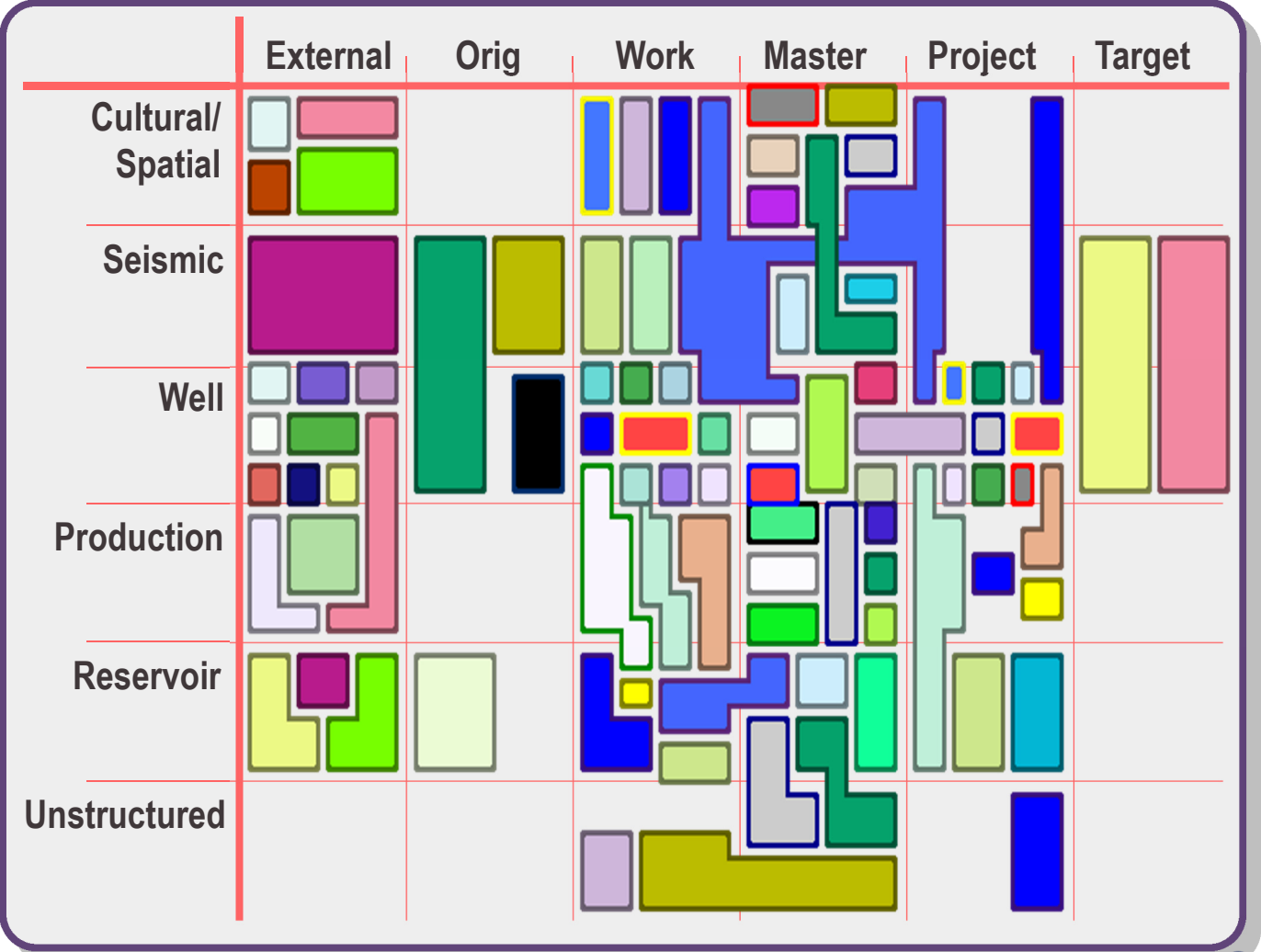
Petrel Master

Petrel Projects

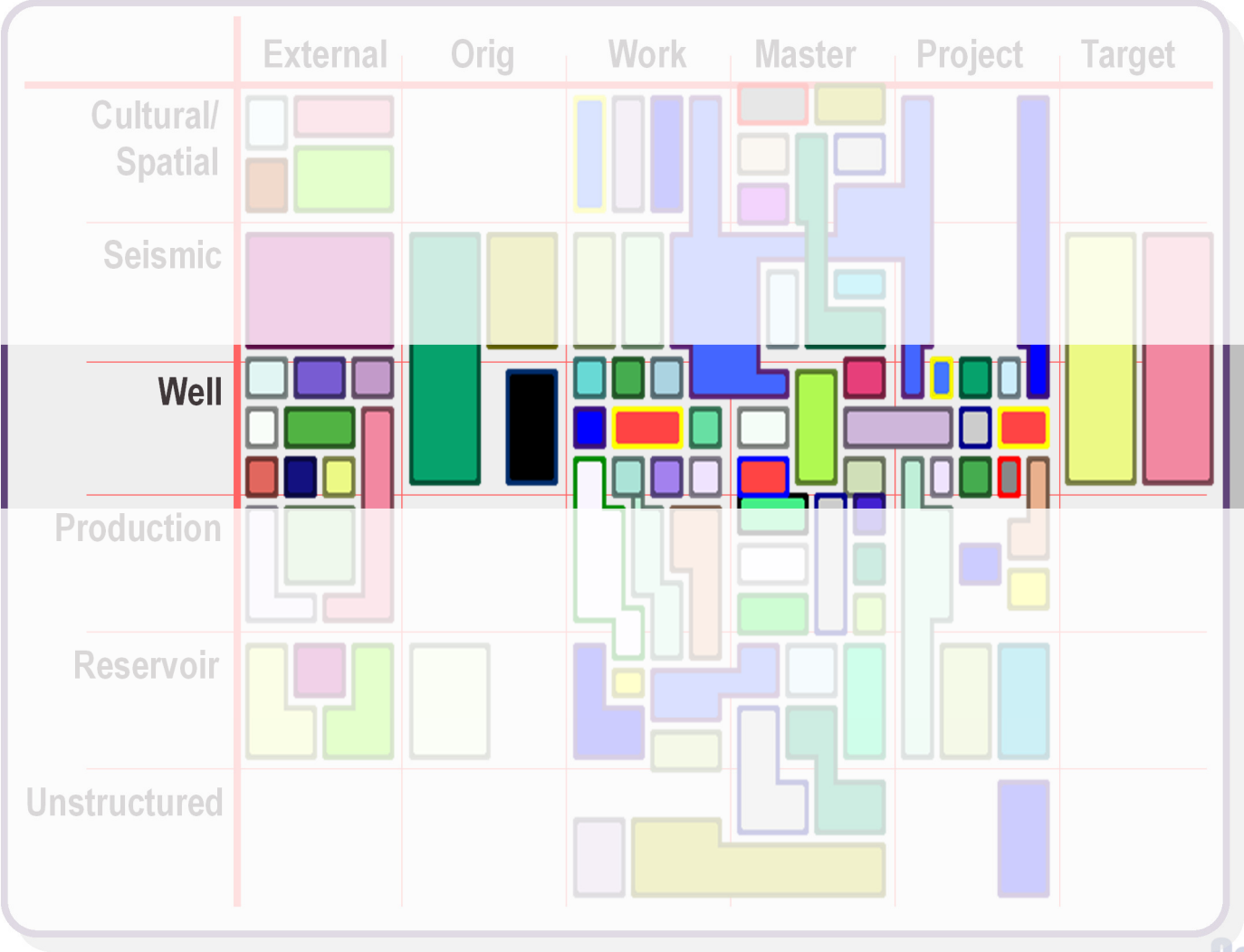
Techlog

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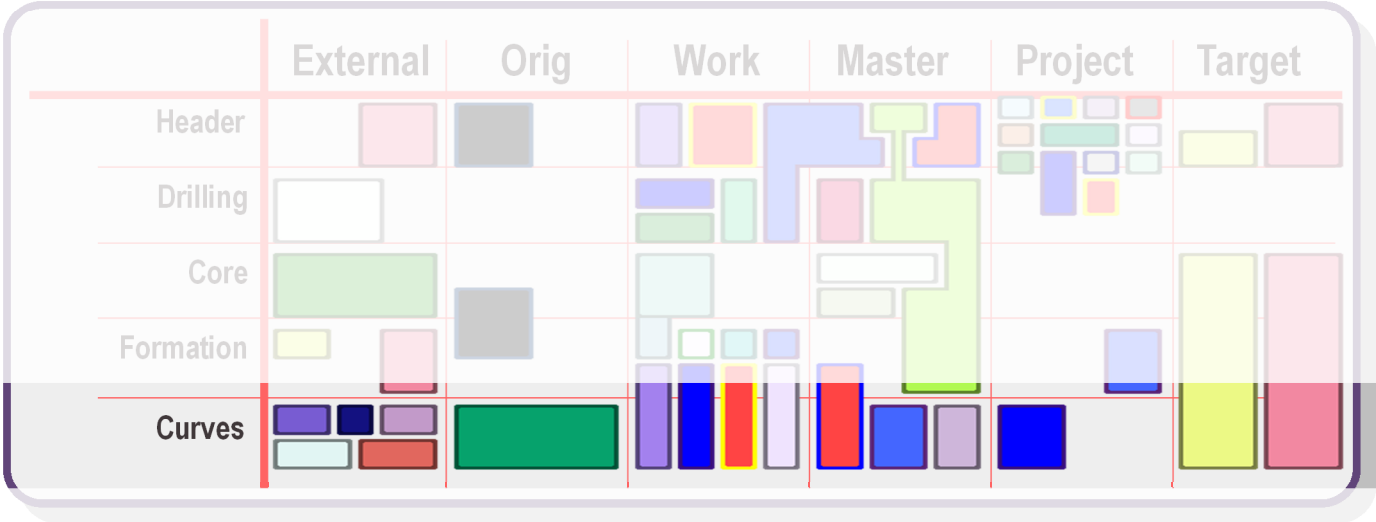
Repository roles



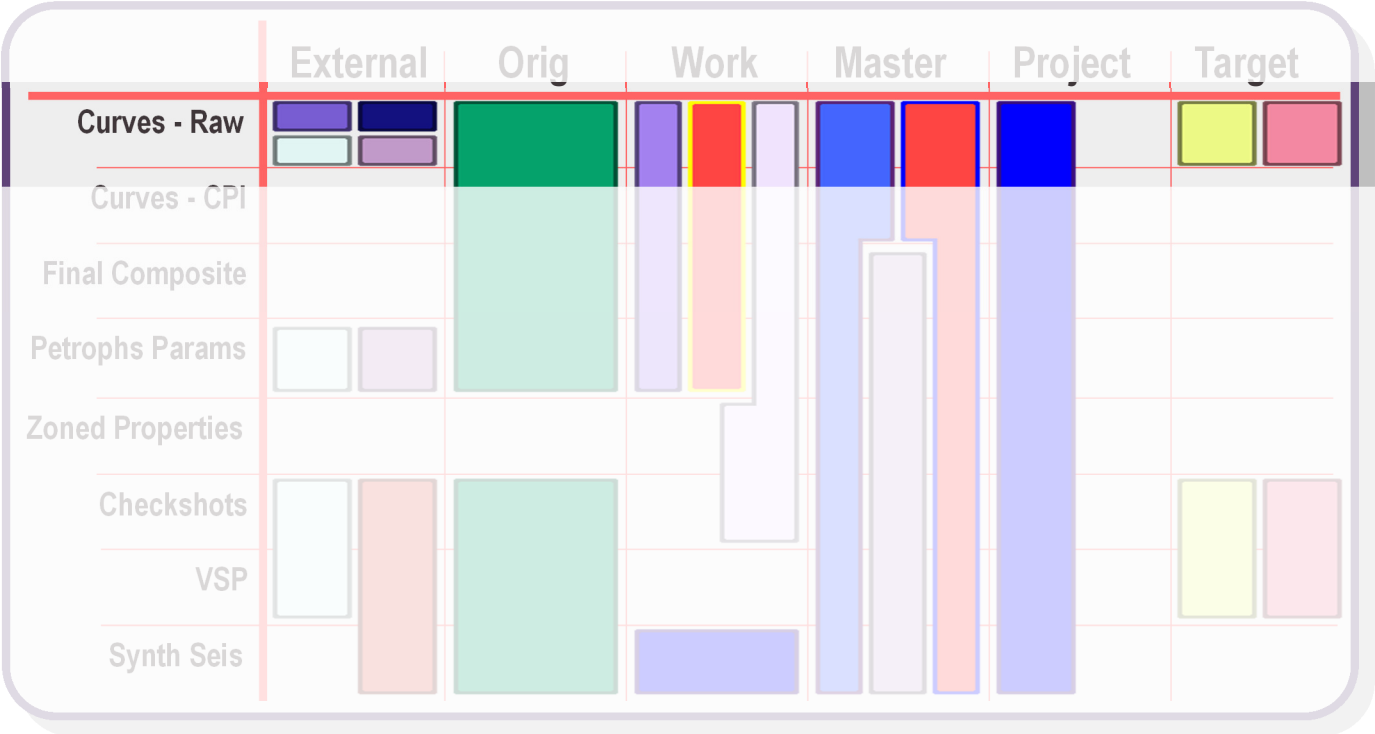
Repository roles



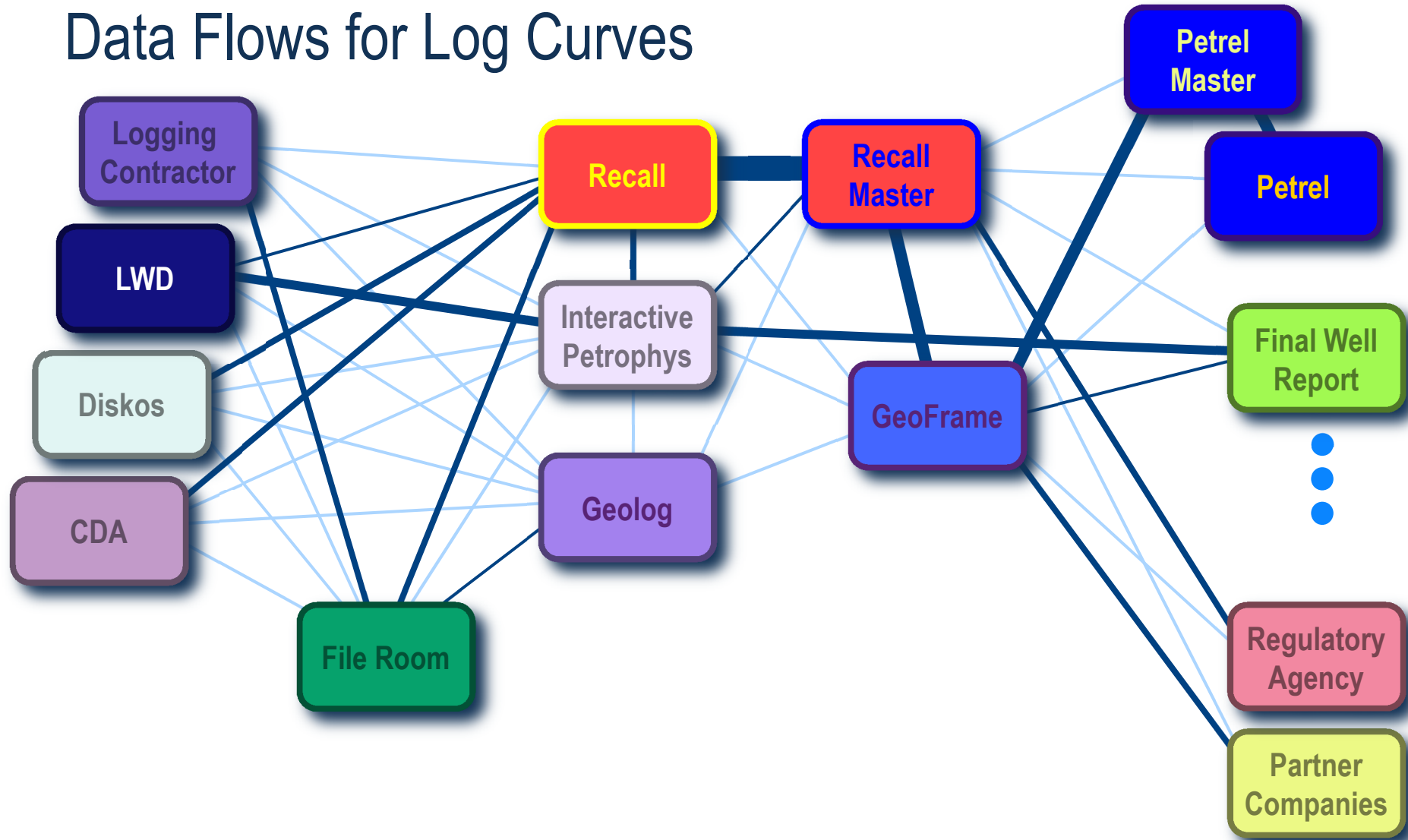
Repository roles - Well Data



Repository roles - Curve Data



Data Flows for Log Curves



The "IM Landscape"

BigOil - Aberdeen Information Landscape

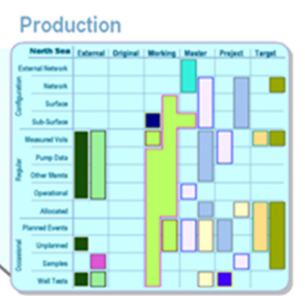
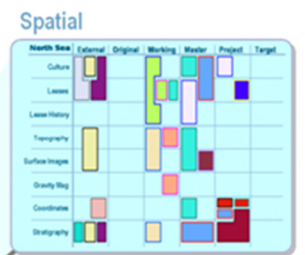
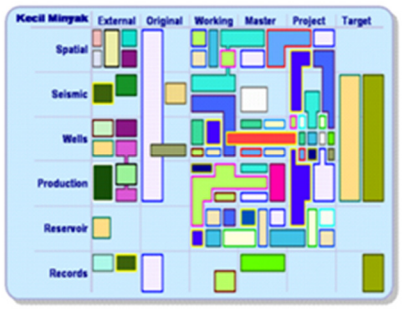
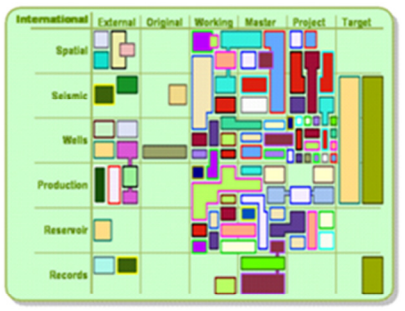
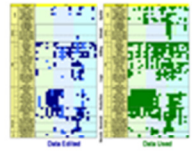
Organisation
Within the Aberdeen location there are three different ways of handling data, here identified as "North Sea", "Kecil Minyak" and "International".



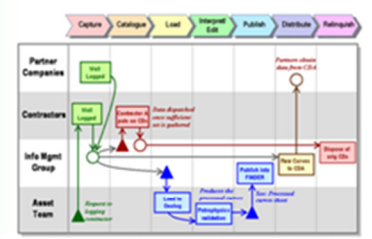
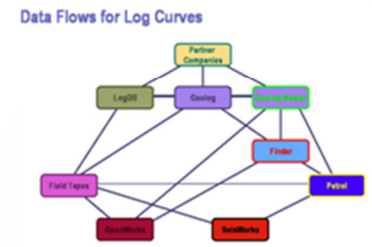
User Impression
The users were asked to rate the quality of the tools, legacy data, people and processes for handling of this data grouping. This is the summary of the user's responses.

	Tools	Data	People	Processes
Region	Green	Yellow	Green	Red
Time	Green	Yellow	Green	Red
Other Services	Green	Yellow	Green	Red
Well	Green	Yellow	Green	Red
Location	Green	Yellow	Green	Red
Asset	Green	Yellow	Green	Red
Formation	Green	Yellow	Green	Red
Geology	Green	Yellow	Green	Red
Production	Green	Yellow	Green	Red
Reservoir	Green	Yellow	Green	Red
Records	Green	Yellow	Green	Red

User Footprint
This diagram shows the way the users interviewed interact with data in BigOil's Aberdeen office. The columns each represents the data categories that a single user either edits or traces.



Data Flows – Log Curve Data
This depicts the main data flows for log curve data



Activity Diagram – Log Curve Data
The Information Management Group is responsible for collating new data and passing to CDA before data is sent to the asset team who load the data to Geolog.

Repository Role Diagrams
These images document the roles that repositories play in the management of Exploration and Production (E&P) data. The range of data handled has been divided into different categories. Each row documents the repositories that handle that data. The roles that the repositories play have been divided into:

- External:** The external source for the data
- Original:** A location where raw values are archived
- Working:** Where data is edited and interpreted
- Master:** Approved version of the data usually available for use more widely
- Project:** Data consumers that use the data without modifying it
- Target:** Locations outside the company to which data is dispatched



Responsibility
The responsibility for carrying out the tasks in the data life cycle depends on the data category. This diagram shows which tasks are carried out by users, the IM group or contractors.

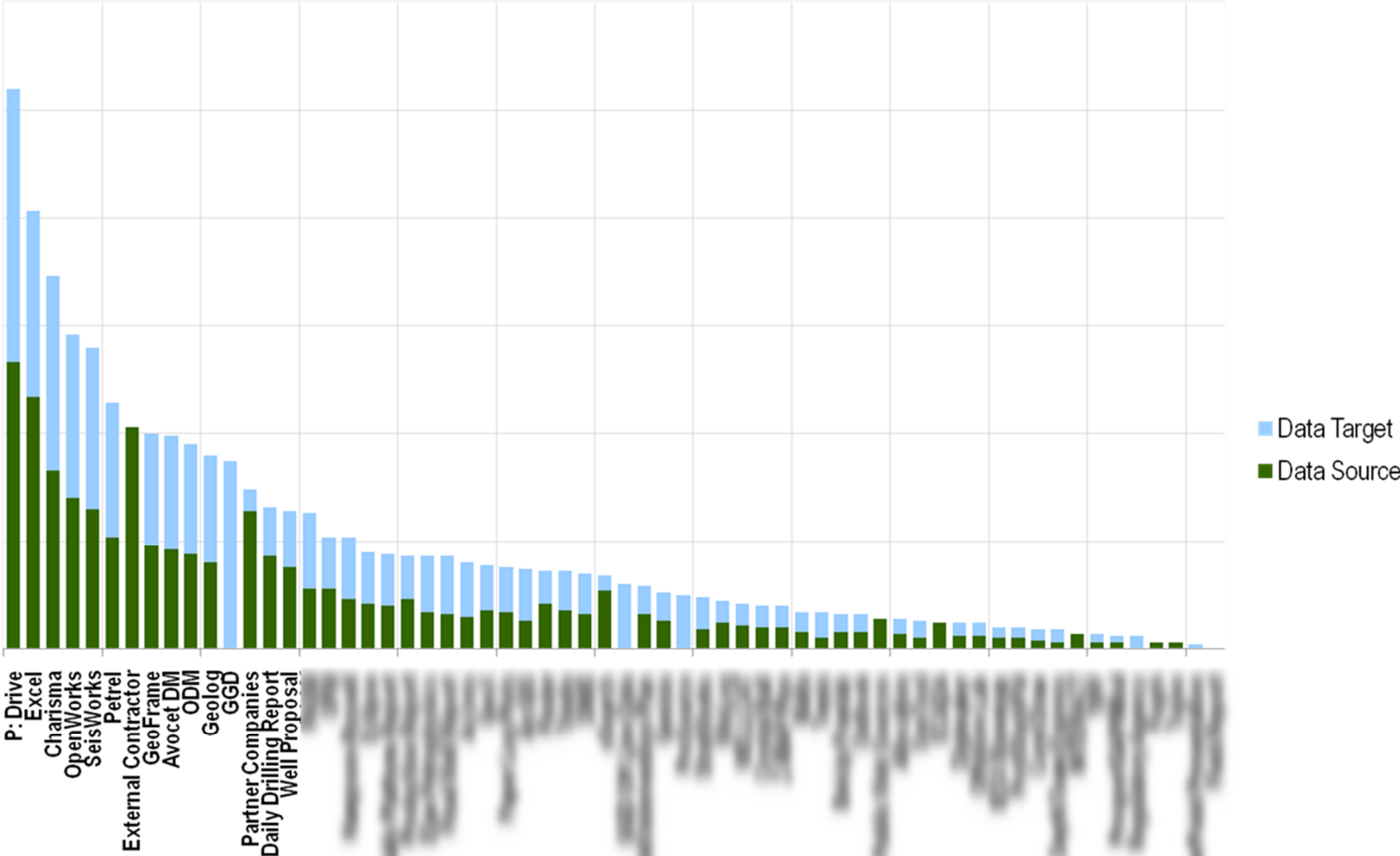


Access	Annual Report	GeoGIS	ARES
Core Report	Core Data	CPS-3	Documentum
DrillDB	Drilling Web Site	DepthTeam Express	Eclipse
EPSC Definitions	eSearch	Excel	File Room
Finder	GeoFrame	Geology	Geolog Master
Regulatory Agency	H Drive	Handheld devices	HAPD
IDS	IDS Data	Literature	Tape Store
LogDB	NGR	Office Applications	SeaWorks
Production Forms	Partner Companies	Petrol	Production Web Site
PRS	Public Sources	Field Tapes	Recall
Recall Master	Trap RWD	SCADA	SEG-Y
Seis Tape Store	Seismic Navigation	SeaWorks	SeaWorks Master
WellView	Z-Map Plus		

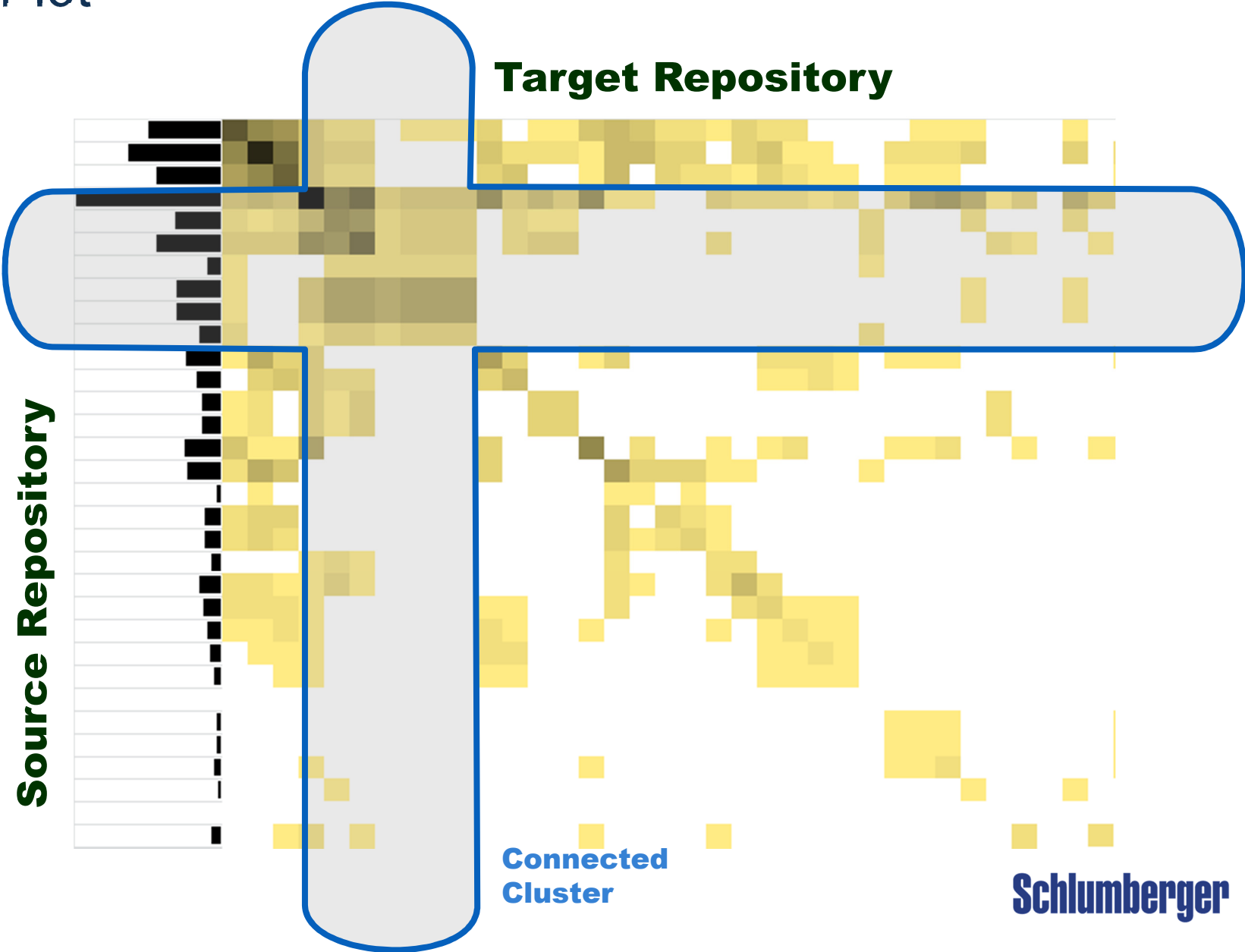
Situation Depicted
Date: Oct 2007
Location: BigOil Inc, Aberdeen Office
Data Source: BigOil staff interviews Sep-Oct 2007
Created By: Schlumberger Information Solutions



Repository Activity

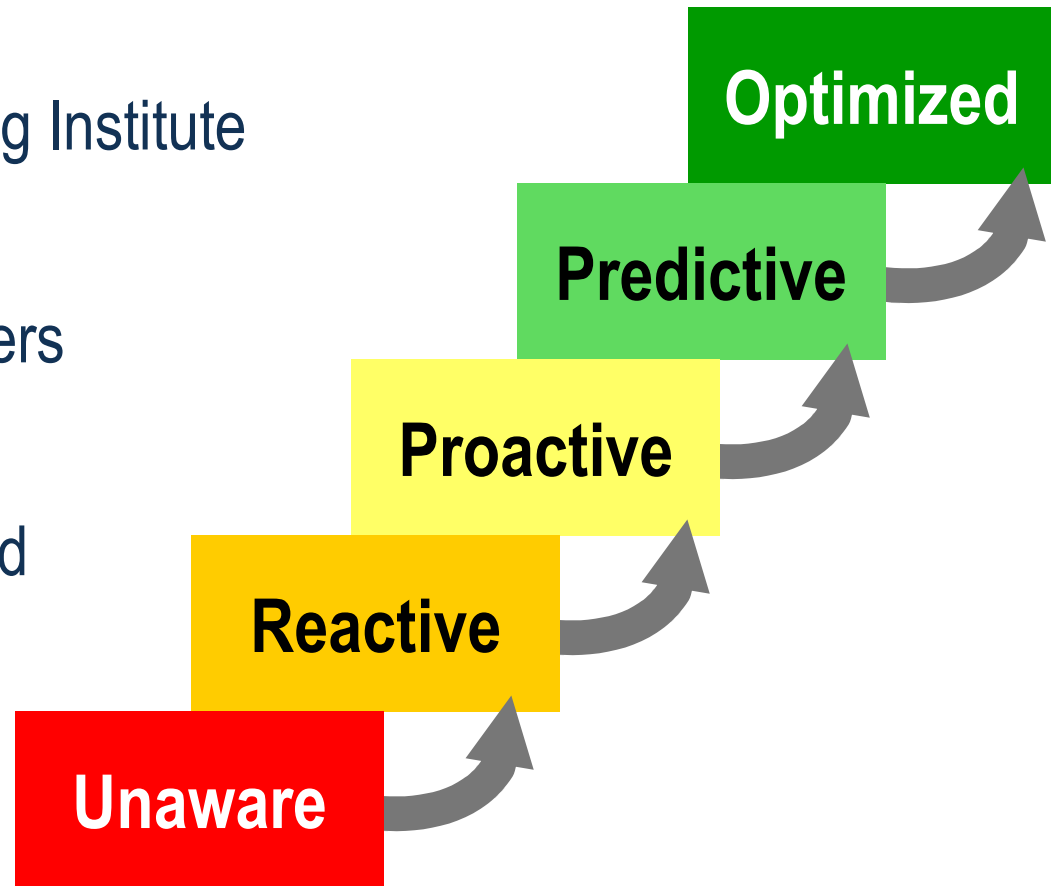


N2 Plot

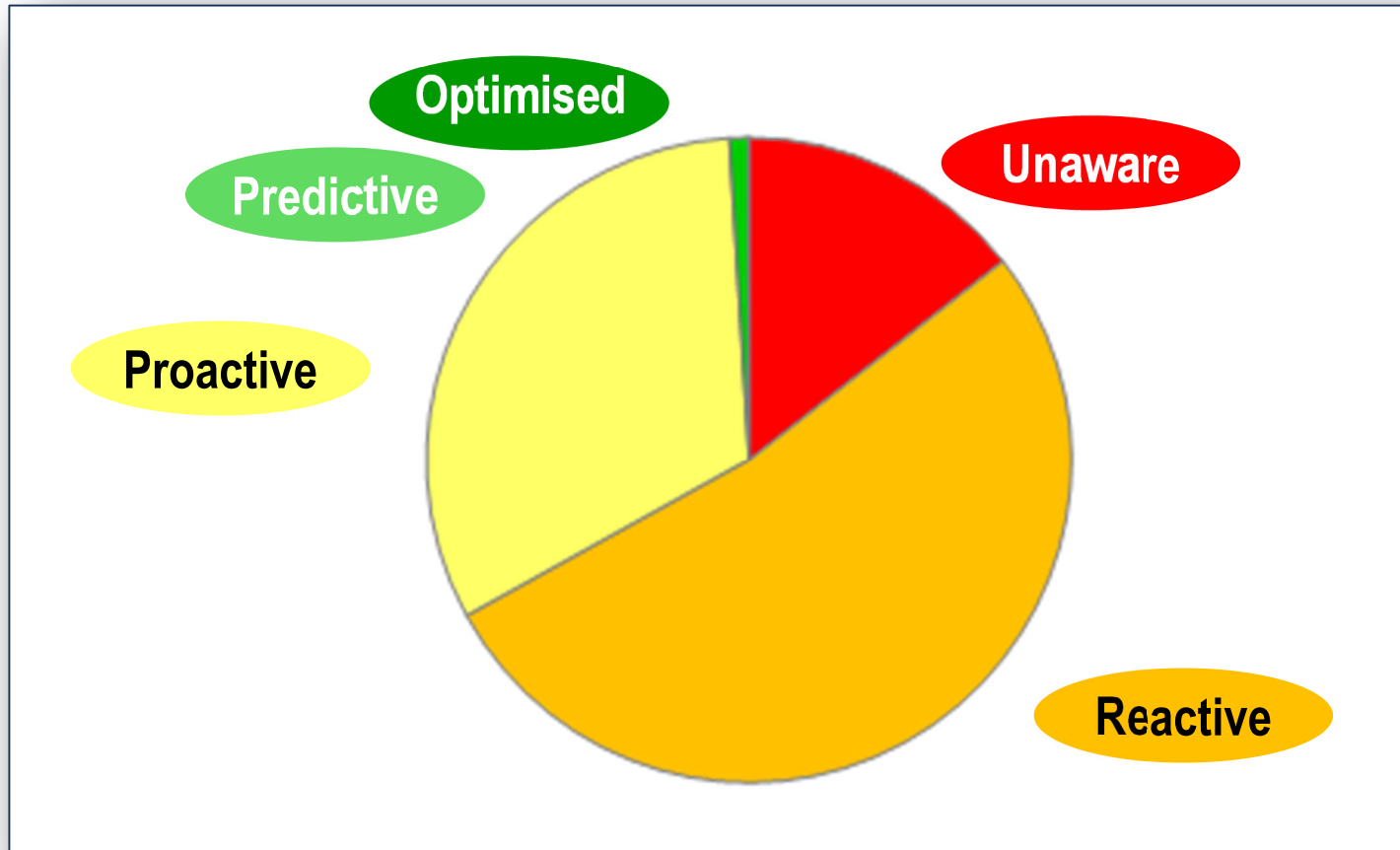


Data Management Maturity Metric

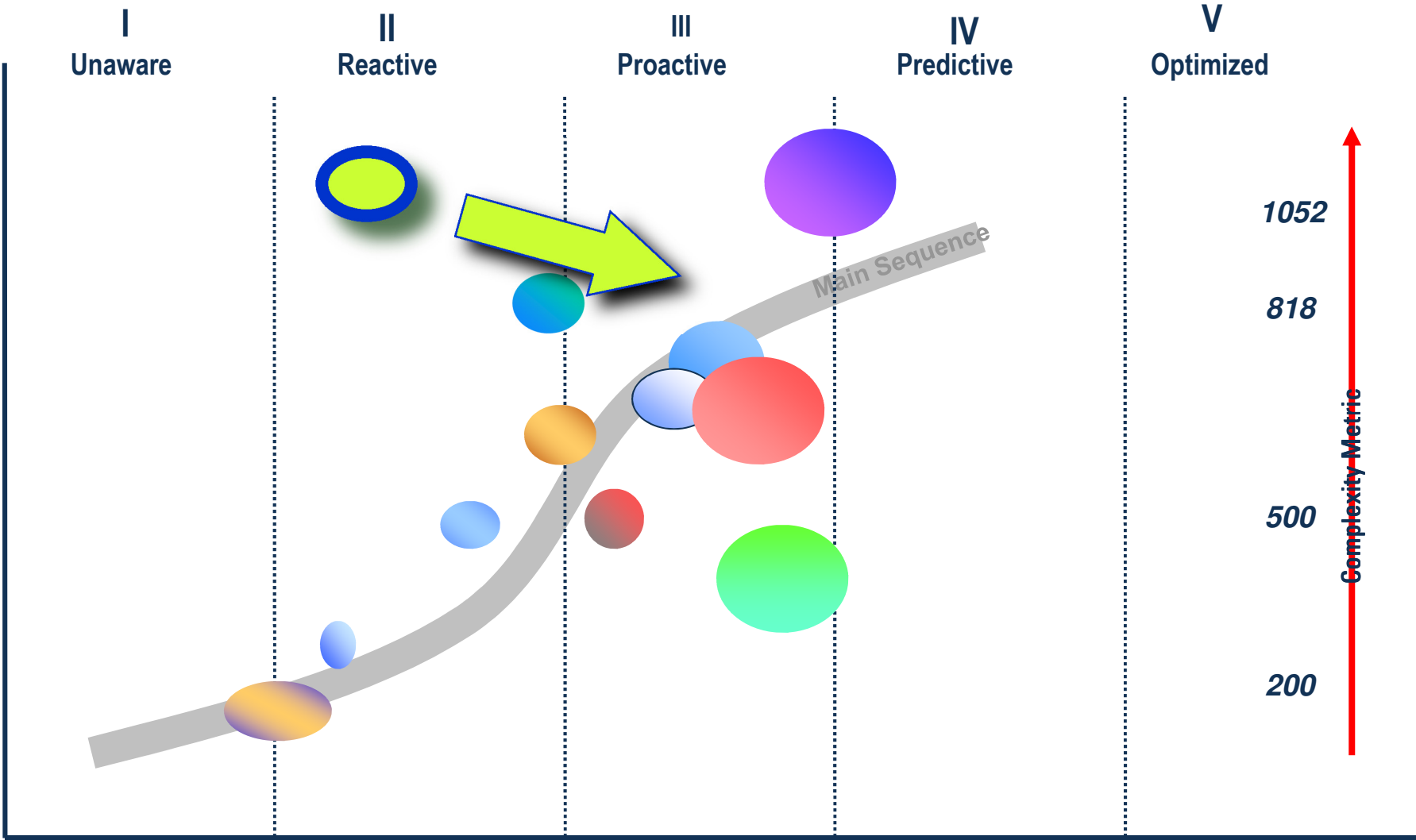
- 1980s
 - Software Engineering Institute
- 1990s
 - Schlumberger + others
- 2000s
 - Universally employed by mature E&P IM consultancies



Typical Maturity breakdown



Maturity v Complexity

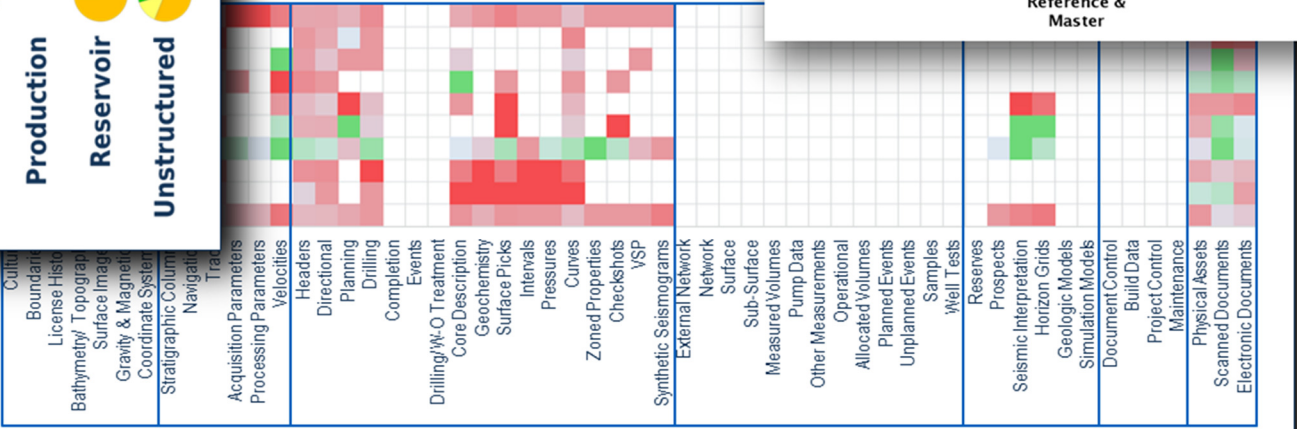
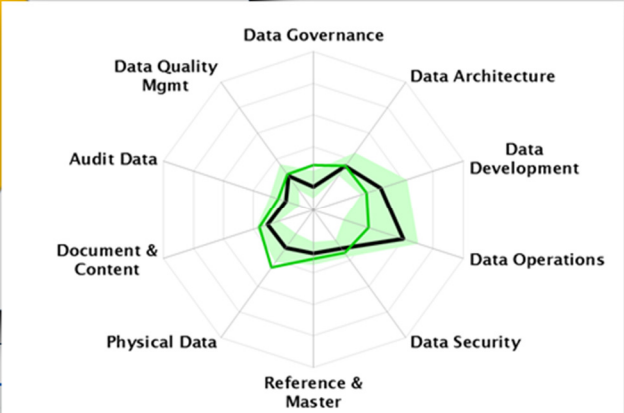
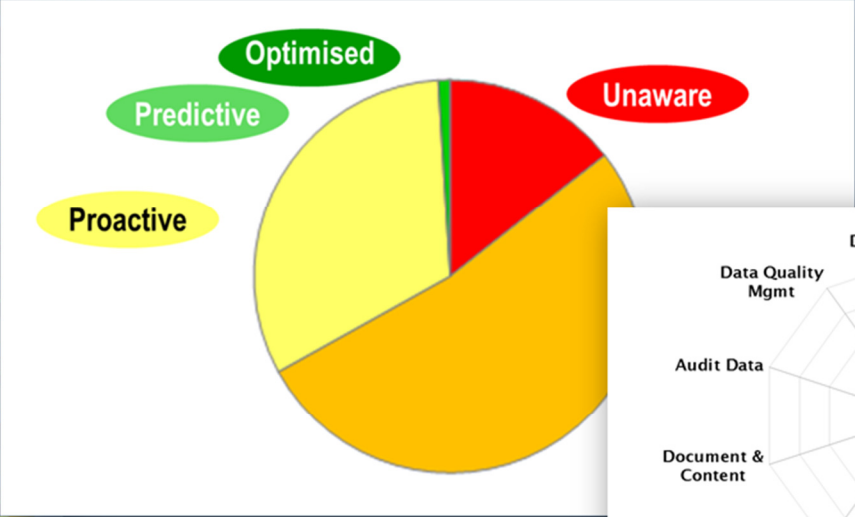
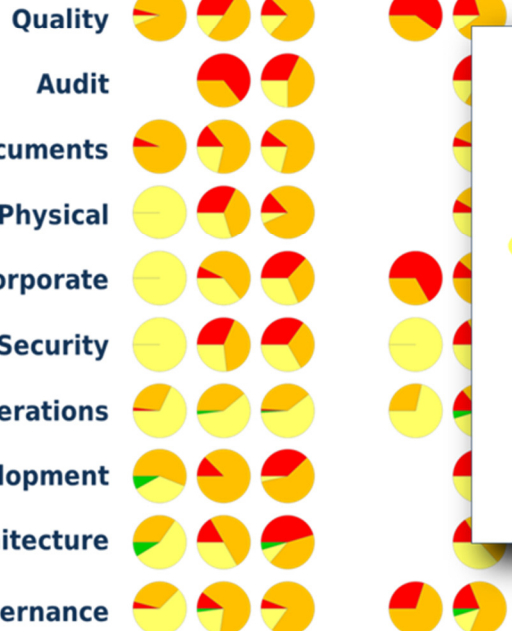
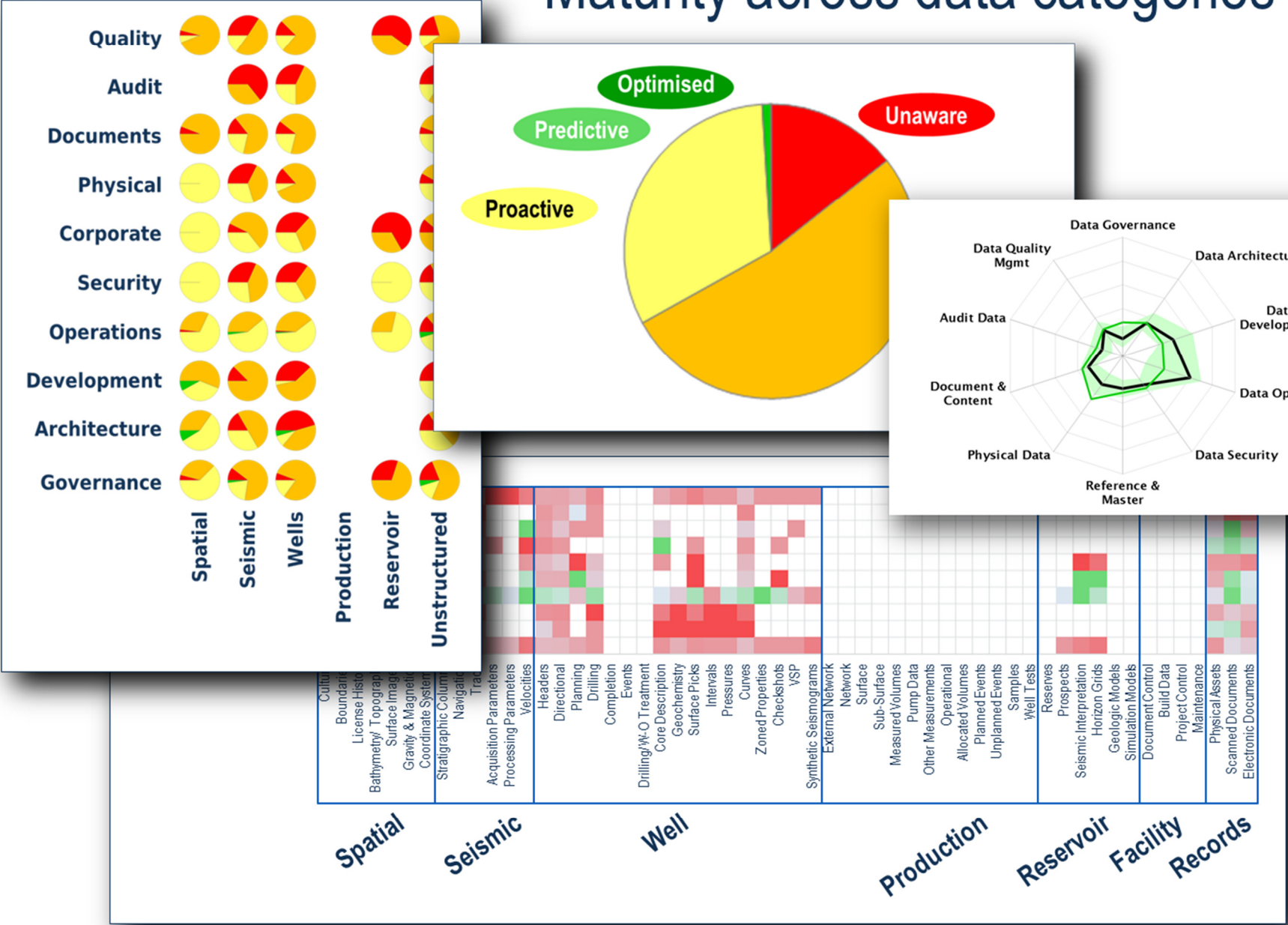


Based on Jess Kozman & Steve Hawtin "The Main Sequence" (2008) - PNEC12

<http://dm4ep.com/>

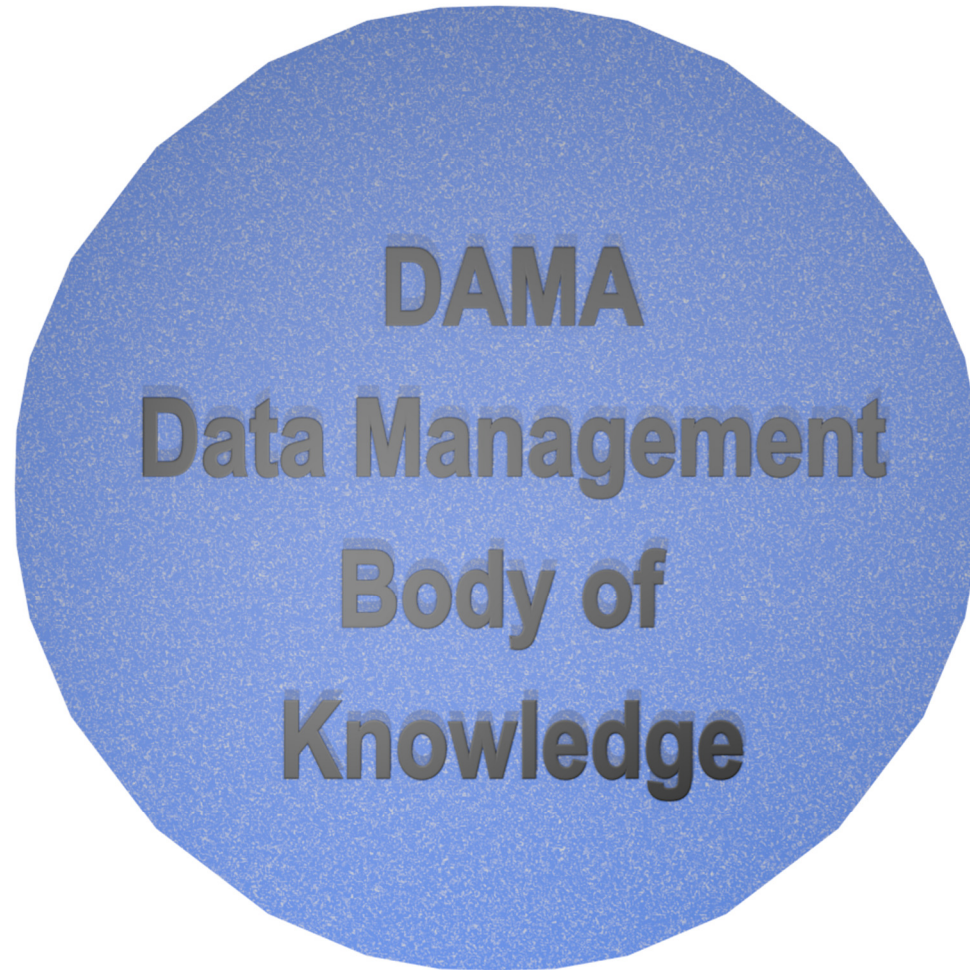
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Maturity across data categories



Spatial Seismic Well Production Reservoir Facility Records

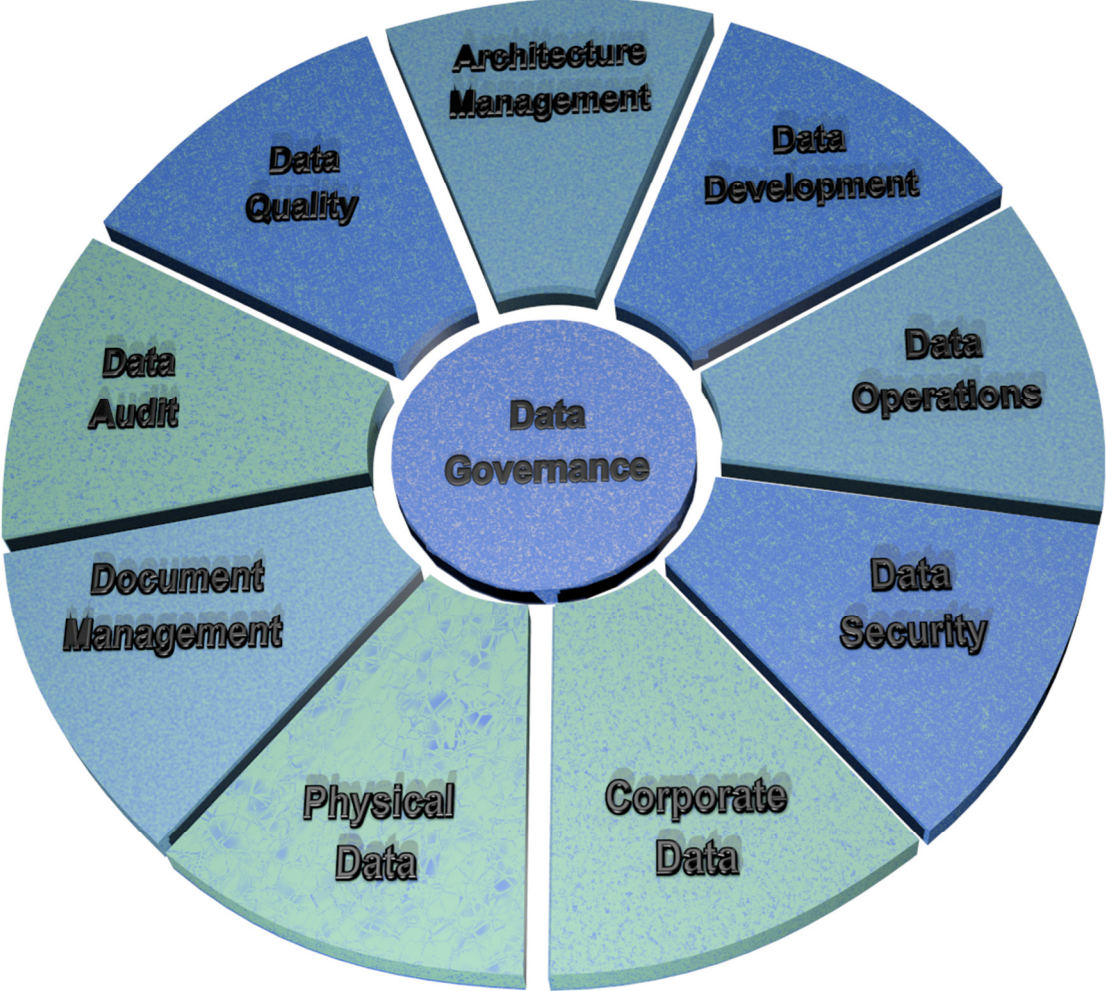
Data Management International



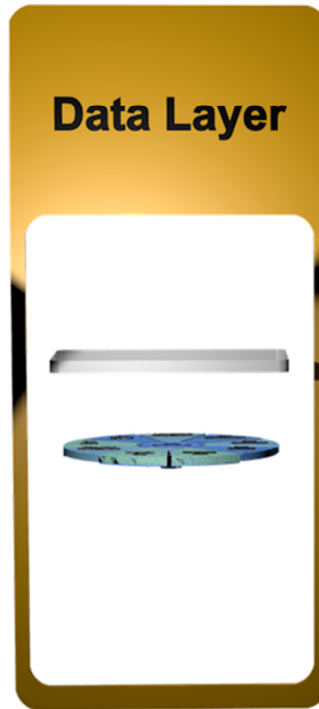
The DMBok Functions



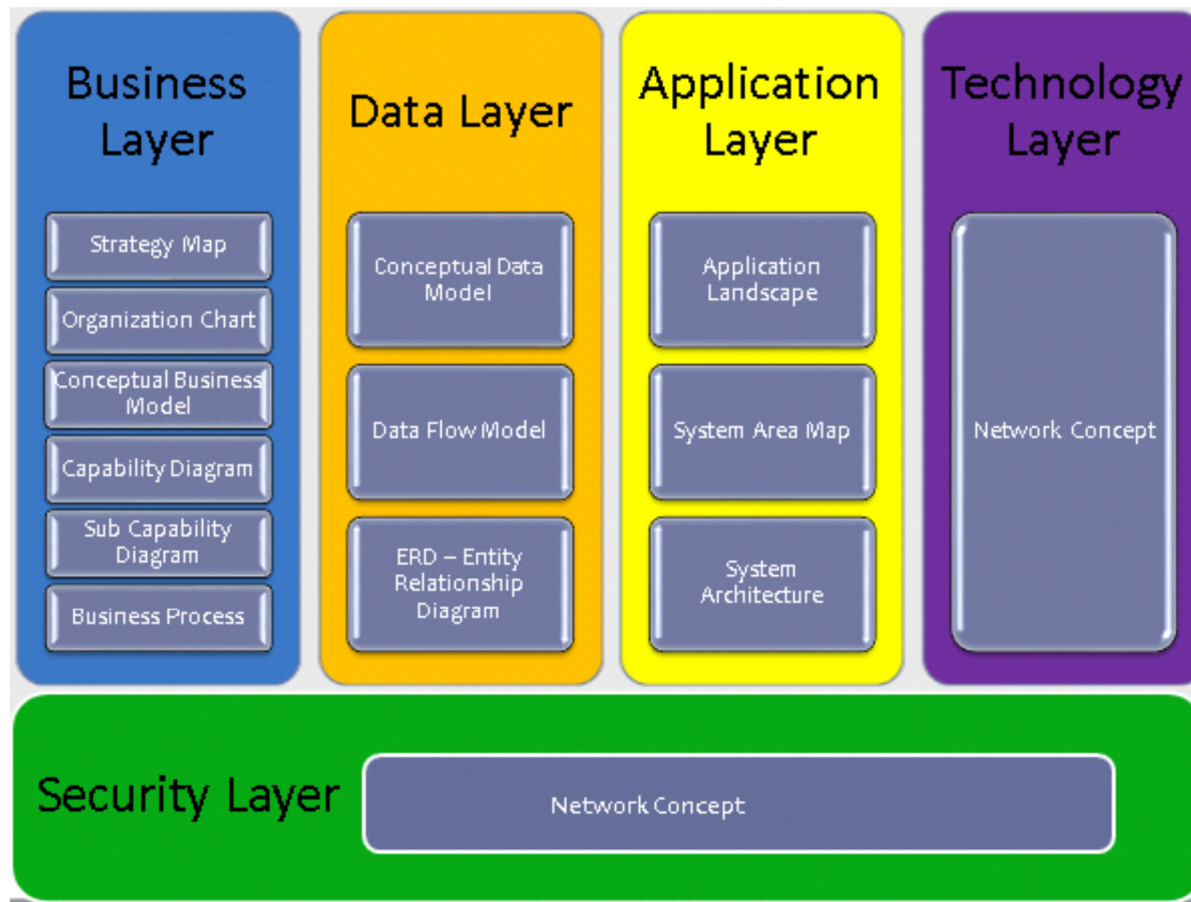
Data Handling in E&P



...the information layer...

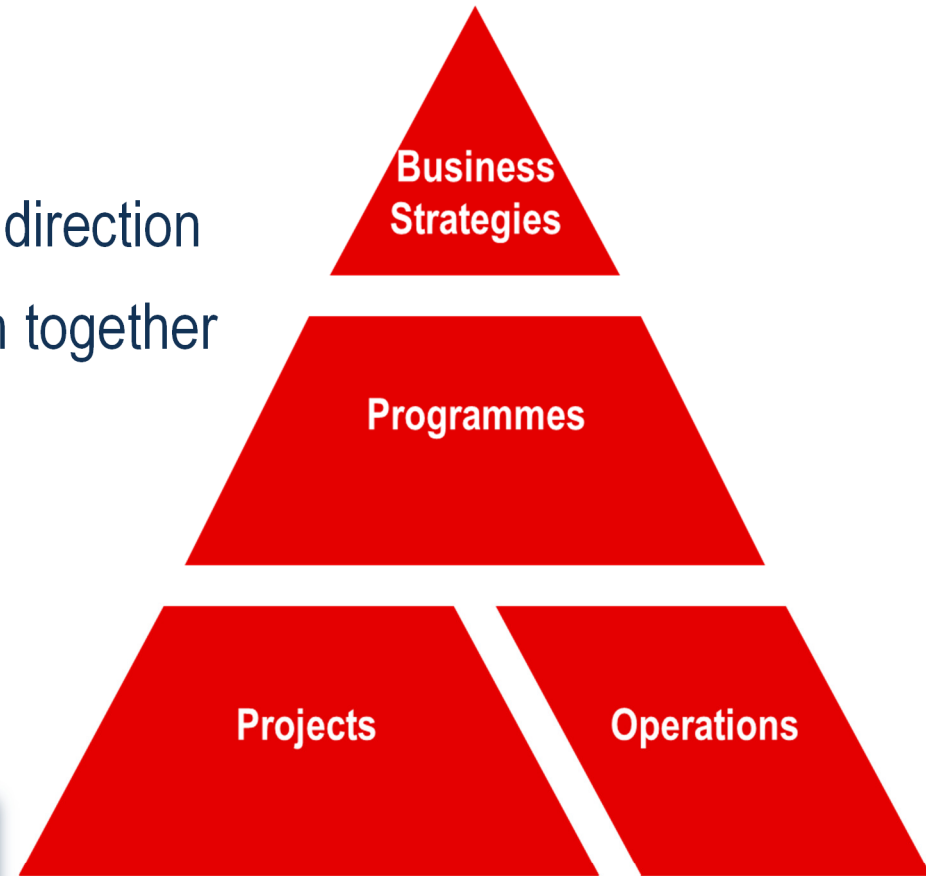


ADCO: Enterprise Architecture Content Framework



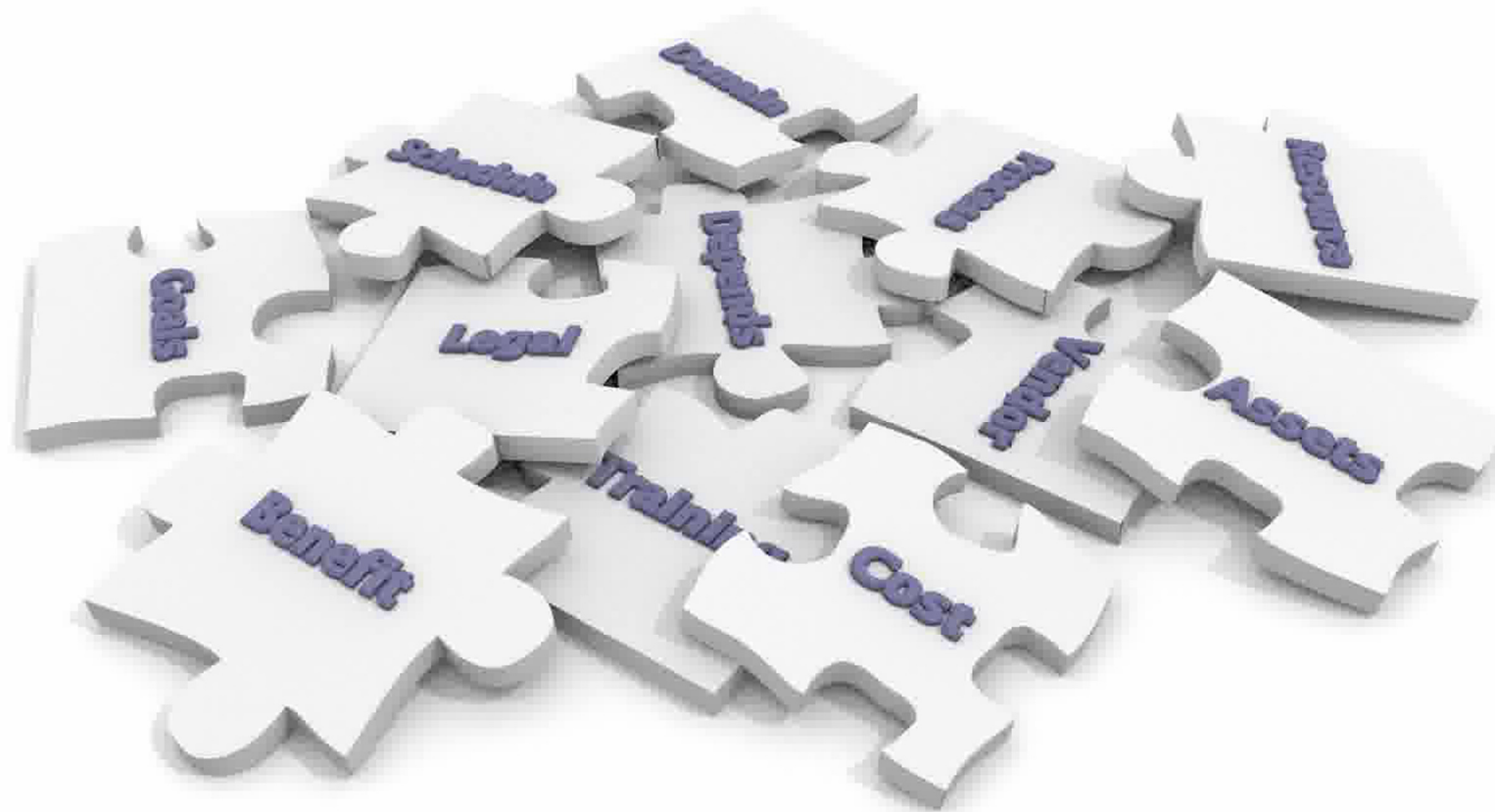
Potential Projects: The Improvement Programme

- 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



Conclusion

- In many sectors (but especially in E&P) Enterprise Architecture is now a crucial tool for business
- The benefit from EA comes from
combining distinct viewpoints
- In the Upstream Oil Industry The Information Layer is:
 - Important, Challenging, Interesting, Achievable

Questions, Comments or Discussion?



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E&P Spend on Information Technology

