



SPE Webinar

Field automation for data collection and control in O&G beyond SCADA





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Ryan has worked in technology for over 15 years and has served in various technical roles where he advanced, mentored, and lead consulting, solution, and product development initiatives across a number of technology companies including Matrikon (acquired by Honeywell), Thoughtworks, NavNet, and Clarocity (formerly Zaiio).

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Slide 1

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Lauren Cotton, 2/16/2018

Key production technology pain points inhibit effective engineering and solutions to reduce operating costs

Modern wells are more numerous and complex than ever

Dynamic flow conditions make them more difficult to optimize

BUT:

Operators trying to do more with equal or less manpower in the field

Optimization technology stack has remained stagnant and ineffective

Today's result:

Failures ↑ Uptime ↓ LOE ↑

Tomorrow's concern:

EUR ↓ Economic life ↓ Profits ↓

Artificial Lift Technology Evolution

1950's

- Timers mainly on rod pumps
- SCADA invented

1960's

- Pump-off controller introduced
- Gibbs wave equation

1990's

- POCs mainstream
- SCADA widely deployed

2000's

- VFDs introduced
- Modified Everitt Jennings

Production has been ignored in the last 15 years of oilfield technology innovations despite the benefits of technology growth in our day-to-day world.

E&Ps could benefit enormously from technologies that are already showing promise and results in other industries

Artificial Intelligence and Machine Learning

Artificial Intelligence (AI) has increased safety and quality while increasing revenue and reducing costs in numerous consumer applications

Internet of Things

Internet of Things (IoT) already advancing from simple edge data collection to intelligent automation with distributed automation across numerous segments

Source: IoT Analytics, Q3/2016

SCADA deployments are costly and complex

50+ year-old SCADA architecture prevents implementation of modern data science and analytics

Architecture	Systems Integration	Cost	Security
- SCADA poll-based architecture limits real-time analytics and data science - Low-res polling approach misses insightful events - SCADA designed (1960s) when storage & compute expensive but bandwidth unlimited (wired) - Today: storage & compute cheap, while bandwidth is major limitation	- Integration of components challenging: hardware + comm's + historian + software - Complex implementation in field + office means that integration is never seamless - Single screen solution difficult to achieve	- High initial capex - High maintenance costs - High replacement costs - Total cost of ownership limits business case to new/high-value wells	- Fundamentally unsecured in the field - Unsecured local ports - Sniffable Clear Text transmission - Storage not encrypted - The air gap myth

Cybersecurity - Legacy SCADA implementation

PLC/RTU	Wireless Comm	SCADA Server	LAN / PC
Unsecured local ports Susceptible to DDoS	Clear text Sniffable wireless	Unencrypted storage HDD Uptime? Backup? Air gap inhibits data science	Unencrypted LAN No user level security Susceptible to malware/ransomware

Cybersecurity - IIoT Evolution

IoT Device	Advanced Connectivity	Scalable Cloud	Any Device
Secure device No local ports DDoS attack immune	Push capable Encrypted Advanced IP security options	Encrypted storage 99.99% reliable Empowers data science Highly available	SSL Encryption Browser based Native apps User level and app level security

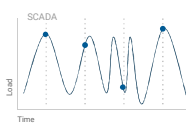
Five Key Criteria for Quality Data Science

1. High resolution data
2. Domain expertise to inform feature engineering
3. Data lake (no more silos)
4. Contextual data
5. Continuous feed of new data to continually validate models

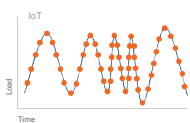


Key Differences between SCADA and IoT

High resolution + event-based data enables quality data science



- Regular polling frequency of SCADA misses insightful events
- Uneconomic to ratchet up polling without large Capex spend



- IoT edge devices capture rich data
- Leverage edge compute to produce edge analytics

• SCADA Fixed Polling Frequency
• IoT Edge Device



Communication Evolution Focused on IoT



IoT Enables Machine Learning Opportunities Production Engineering/Operations Key Workflows

Repetition vs. Value Matrix

Degree of Repetition OR Suitability for Automation	High	Activity Reporting Morning meetings Wellwork Procedures	Surveillance Well reviews Rod designs
	Low	Failure prediction Active workovers Problem solving	Optimization set-point changes Failure analysis New technology
		Low	High

Value to Well Economics

Problems

- Optimization of set points is high value but often neglected due to time consuming and repetitive nature
- Successful optimization requires experienced staff and significant man-hours, so is often neglected in favor of other more urgent activities
- Optimization typically follows a consistent methodology and is repetitive, making it highly suitable for automation

Solution

Outsource repetitive tasks to a machine, to focus on higher value tasks better suited for humans

POC Speed Range Optimization Opportunity

Classification: underpumping well → increase speed

sustained production increase, same efficiency

Classification: overpumping well → decrease speed

reduction in SPM, increased efficiency & same production

Speed range optimization machine learning applied: pattern recognition + anomaly detection

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