INTEGRATED RESERVOIR STUDIES (COLLECTION REPERES) pdf

1: Integrated Reservoir Modelling of the Alvheim Field - OnePetro

Additional resources for Integrated Reservoir Studies (Collection Reperes) Example text Again, in the frameir we should always conlpare and integrate the seismic interwork of a r e s e ~ ~ ostudy, pretation hvitl~ other independent data, in order to assess how representatiiz the available interpretation is with respect to the actual reservoir.

Narlikar Editor - Frontiers in Magnetic Materials 0, 0s 45aadadad3adffaef. X-XIII 0, 0s abe1aabaacadc6fda. Politics and Ethics 0, 0s ed55a89da1ed00fac4c Hammergren - Envisioning Reform: Improving Judicial Performance in Latin America 0, 0s c61bcaee0b16e9ee07eca6ec7b2d Medin - Psychology of Learning and Motivation, Volume Advances in Research and Theory Psychology of Learning and Motivation 0, 0s 3e59ff9bd99f63f05ddce7ac8. Luftwaffe Transport Units Luftwaffe Colours 0, 0s b19bd93c4d4ebcedc6. John Smith - The Behavior of Communicating: An Ethological Approach 0, 0s 2eade2fa3c21bb6c Grundlagen, Methoden und Techniken 0, 0s 94de28eccfcfaf1eb9fa5dcc0a2d3. Live Response, Forensic Analysis, and Monitoring 0, 0s df8e53c69ccd6ae6e4b14f Men, Dress, and Consumer Culture in Britain, 0, 0s d1ec0dafeecb5. Erfolgreiche Strategien und Praxisbeispiele 0, 0s 3ee64fed4ebe9afabbb2c Roberson, Editor - Wildlife Research Highlights 0, 0s c23b7eeca65c04f1c0ab34c8. Auflage 0, 0s e4db67caa57c3ca4f3bdf6c1ec7. Managing Asthma in the School Environment 0, 0s fcf19d74bf28aa4d A Philosopher in Politics Clarendon Paperbacks 0, 0s 9d0d5c47bcf11edbd24cdbb Siemann - Vascular-Targeted Therapies in Oncology 0, 0s 6aeba1b51aced A Festschrift in Honour of Clive W. Granger , Oxford University Press s ddb12ce7cf83bb9cfd. Commentary by Mipham , Snow Lion Publications s f3eb99c6aabea85fa74cbd. Experience as Dance 0, 0s bdcefa73b07ec7bd2. Profiles of the People in Music, Volume 65 0, 0s 9e7df8e5cfdf2. Finn - Teacher Education with an Attitude: Activities for Experiencing the Universe and the Night Sky 0, 0s bc52da4dfba82fcbe0b7. The Masquerade 0, 0s 10adbb2e0a8dcc Underwood, Jeffrey Schloss, William B. The New Jazz Studies 0, 0s b29cccf2e22b2a22acacb3e9. Islam - Performance Measurement in Corporate Governance: Karim - Technological Developments in Education and Automation 0, 0s f3fef11ffdedfe6cf2. Kaplan - Internalizing Strengths: Wirtz - Naval Peacekeeping and Humanitarian Operations: Stability from the Sea Cass Series: Naval Policy and History 0, 0s d0eb5fefb3bbae80ca9. Ettre, Albert Zlatkis - 75 Years of Chromatography Journal of chromatography library 0, 0s e7ee4e6ef0fc Becoming a Writer 0, 0s df3c67c0cdceadbc42a5. A New Framework for Analysis and Action 0, 0s df9b9cfbebff Meditations and Reflections on Life, God and Us 0, 0s 05f01bed72a36c36c5baf46e15d Habisreutinger - Hier backt die Maus. Muffins 0, 0s fdfe8f3cfcf5ac9bbbd Spanish 0, 0s e4c11e9abbefeadc23aac. Mantzoros - Obesity and Diabetes Contemporary Diabetes 0, 0s f9edfcbcec1c Savino - Neuroendocrine Control of the Thymus Neuroimmunomodulation, 0, 0s eebced27d2ceade5c7e8f. The Fundamentals Volume I 0, 0s c27cca0b10ff4a8a0d Sugarman, Sarah Hickinbottom - Persons: Understanding Psychological Selfhood and Agency 0, 0s a1ca15a83b12c69b98ba1bb Stories for Resistance 0, 0s d80b6fdfadaecdbebdd2c. Questions and Answers About Weather 0, 0s d2fcf8f09cc53d6dc63b34b9. The Political Economy of the Global Environment 0, 0s 9fe83dbca14d5d9f1c4c. Blasphemy and Sacrilege in the Arts 0, 0s be4fd3cc2ab Rosenberg - Enseigner avec bienveillance: Bridging the North-South Divide: Workbook 2A Level 2 0, 0s 90be7acbe1f7a1bafc. Oswald, Gerald Gatterer, Ulrich M. Grundlagen und klinische Aspekte zur Psychologie des Alterns, 2. Auflage 0, 0s d2dfd19cbc. A Covert-One Novel 0, 0s 3c3e0aac65fc76bbb3d Asterix in Spanien 0, 0s 7f0ecb9bc7a4ec3a79cc8f. Auf geheimnisvollen Pfaden zu geheimnisvollen Orten 0, 0s fbf88dcbac2fc. Johnson - Socks from the Toe Up: Thomas - Cold War: Building for Nuclear Confrontation 0, 0s bd5fb1f28d95ab58fddf. Native Resistance and the Literatures of America, from Moctezuma to Tecumseh 0, 0s dd56fbcc8ca3bcba3be2cca3fb. Cornish - Jurassic Park Macmillan Reader 0, 0s deaef7ef. Stine - Fear Street. Meyerson - Jews in an Iberian Frontier Kingdom: Law and Ethics of Prenatal and Preimplantation Genetic Diagnosis 0, 0s c5cbc9a8aabdc4c5cacbf3e97afc. Reichardt - La Revolucion Francesa y la cultura democratica 0, 0s 30f44a41abe3de26cda. Fantasy Bestiary 0, 0s 7fabaef3c61d0b4f2adfafabc. Taylor - The Spirit Ways Mage: The Ascension 0, 0s 3bacd3e3f1f0f2b3e46afed7cbf8b. Granik, Ali Imam, Joseph C. Level 8 0, 0s ba7c8ee17cfec4ba26d74a9. Neufeld - Advances in Clinical Cognitive Science: Formal Modeling of

Processes And Symptoms 0, 0s ab4fdca3c0a7f59bd5. Basic Diagnostic and Therapeutic Approaches 3rd Edition 0, 0s 1bfb60a37c0f9cbbcfd. Heitere und ernsthafte Geschichten aus der Medizin 0, 0s 1ceefacfb69a. Conrad - Freedom Colonies: Birth of an Empire 0, 0s eda7b19c8bb56dcc The Masquerade 0, 0s fdde9cedab Tas - Optimal Observation for Cyber-physical Systems: A Fisher-information-matrix-based Approach , Springer s da0daedff15fb. Lewis - Surprised by Joy: The Shape of My Early Life 0, 0s 03b61c69bcffc1f6de59d. McKillip - Alphabet Of Thorn 0, 0s 3daa3cde6fd6d12b9. Andromeda 0, 0s baceebdd41fdbe. An Introduction 0, 0s aa9e7bfa69ddad4f92c80e Miall - Principles of Sedimentary Basin Analysis 0, 0s ddb4cacbba46f77ed. The Heart of the Matter 0, 0s 7f36fa90ffceaffe21d. Promises and Perils of a Dynamic Future 0, 0s bcdaa7c5ac Afghanistan and After 0, 0s d8eefae38ae4. Foro Hispanico 0, 0s ade01eed7aafb3ad1ef27c Morgan - Popular Tyranny: Prevention, Management, and Clinical Pharmacokinetics 0, 0s c17a5bc3efbcab Volume 1 0, 0s bd2c7e2baf20fc9a8ac43d. Watts - Organic Reaction Mechanisms: An Annual Survey of Literature, 0, 0s 8a8ed0d03bbe6f9d4e69db Environmental Security 0, 0s fef79edae4d3a93abfb

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Ranging from field instruments to experimental apparatus to computing software and hardware, SGG provides students with the tools necessary to complete cutting edge research. The List of Faculty by Research Area on the sidebar under Research link highlights the primary research areas of our faculty. Please contact faculty for more information about laboratory facilities or related research projects. Faculty collaborators include Drs. Institute research focus is in the areas of unconventional resource shales, reservoir characterization and deepwater petroleum geology. More than 50 students have received their M. Inter-disciplinary courses on applied reservoir characterization, as well as collaborative or consortium research programs, are available through the Institute to industry professionals globally. Through the generosity of software vendors, CIF provides students education using state-of-the-art petroleum exploration and development applications. Through the generosity of exploration companies, national oil companies, and data brokers, CIF provides access to high-quality 3D seismic including multicomponent , electric log, image log, microseismic, and production data for both interdisciplinary instruction and for testing and validating innovative processing workflows, interpretation hypotheses, and algorithm development. Classes using hands-on applications as learning tools are conducted in the Crustal Imaging Facility. The facility also provides the framework for laboratory exercises in reservoir characterization, seismic modeling and migration, 3D seismic processing, exploration geophysics, 3D seismic interpretation, and quantitative seismic interpretation. Over the past 25 years, the well-trained and enthusiastic students engaged in this research have become key players in the energy industry. A Rigaku Ultima-IV X-ray diffractometer features cross-beam optics, allowing rapid switching between Bragg-Brentano and parallel-beam optical configurations. Scintillation and Si-strip detectors are mounted with a Y-arm system that facilitates either extremely rapid or extremely precise data collection. The Ultima IV can also be configured for grazing incidence measurements of thin films on diffracting surfaces. Additionally, the lab is equipped for preparation of bulk rock samples, with tools such as a McCrone Micronizing mill, and for the treatment of rock samples for clay analysis, requiring a sequence of extraction steps involving a number of chemical and physical treatments. To accomplish the clay separations, the lab contains a centrifuge, a dialysis bath, desiccators, a drying oven, a furnace, a heating water bath, and a microbalance. The system provides quantitative elemental microanalysis of boron to uranium; digital acquisition of electron, x-ray intensity, and cathodoluminescence images; image analysis and other data processing routines. A full description of the laboratory and its functions is available at: Seismic sensors and recording equipment include 9 Nanometrics Trillium Compact broadband seismometers and 9 Taurus digitizers, 3 Geode seismic recording boxes with 72 channels on cables with 10 m, 4. Potential field equipment includes a CG-5 gravimeter, a G magnetometer, and 3 G magnetometers. Fluid Inclusion Microthermometry Laboratory Fluid Inclusion Microthermometry Laboratory This facility is used to assess the compositions and physical properties of fluid inclusions through microthermometric techniques. Gas Hydrates Laboratory Gas Hydrates Laboratory The Gas Hydrates Laboratory at the University of Oklahoma is fully equipped to conduct, monitor, and analyze gas hydrate thermodynamic and kinetic experiments. Hoods are used for ventilation and methane and carbon dioxide sensors monitor explosion and suffocation hazards in the laboratory. Liquid nitrogen dewars are also available for sample storage and transport. Instrumental Neutron Activation Analysis Laboratory Instrumental Neutron Activation Analysis Laboratory The INAA laboratory contains gamma-ray spectrometers for the determination of rare-earth element and other trace element abundances in neutron-activated geological materials. Youngblood Energy Library The current collection contains over , map sheets and approximately 92, catalogued volumes on the subjects of geochemistry, geology, geomorphology, geophysics, hydrology, mineralogy, paleontology, petrology, stratigraphy, structure and tectonics. The interdisciplinary nature of the earth sciences is supported by Chemistry, Math, Physics, and Engineering branch Libraries. Bizzell Memorial Library contains the biological sciences and the internationally recognized History of Science Collections. He has a conventional stable isotope laboratory equipped with vacuum lines and a Delta E isotope ratio mass spectrometer for high precision stable carbon isotope analyses of organic matter and carbonates and stable oxygen isotope analyses of carbonates and water. Engel also has a state of the art Thermo Delta V Plus isotope ratio mass spectrometer that is equipped for continuous flow as well as with a dual inlet for conventional off-line analyses. The instrument is also interfaced to a Thermo gas bench system for automated analyses of carbonates carbon, oxygen and water samples oxygen. Petroleum Geochemistry and Environmental Forensics Laboratory Petroleum Geochemistry and Environmental Forensics Laboratory The Petroleum Geochemistry and Environmental Forensics Laboratories undertakes research in a wide variety of areas related to both petroleum exploration and production and environmental issue. In order to do this a wide range of analytical equipment is required in both areas. These laboratories are again equipped with all the equipment necessary for extraction and isolation of a variety of compounds from many different matrices-soil, air, water, source rocks, oils etc. The initial characterization involves gas chromatography and we have 10 gas chromatographs with a variety of detectors that enable hydrocarbons, S, N, and Cl containing compounds to be determined. In addition we have a high temperature gas chromatograph that enables hydrocarbons up to C to be determined. We have 3 gas chromatographâ€”isotope ratio mass spectrometers which again are used for a wide variety of samples both environmental and petroleum related. In addition we have a dedicated Agilent GCMS system used for determining Cl isotope compositions of groundwater contaminants. These systems also have purge and trap systems associated with them to permit characterization of contaminants in water samples. We also have an Agilent GCMS system that is used for characterization of crude oils and rock extracts to determine biomarker distributions that unravel the origin and history of the source rock and oil. A dedicated microscale sealed vessel pyrolysis system is available to undertake laboratory maturation studies of source rocks. Paleomagnetics Laboratory Paleomagnetics Laboratory The shielded Paleomagnetics laboratory is used for paleomagnetic and rock-magnetic studies. Large collection areas house more than half-a-million specimens. In addition to various specimen preparation equipment, there are facilities for scanning electron microscopy and digital macrophotography. Physical and Environmental Geochemistry Laboratory The Physical and Environmental Geochemistry Laboratory is equipped for a wide range of low to moderate temperature geochemical experiments and field sample processing. Geochemical reactors of various types including polyacrylate columns, pressure vessels, and custom-designed batch reactors, as well as stir plates, water baths, and shakers, are used to synthesize analyze the reactivity and rates of natural and laboratory materials. The solution chemistry of field water samples and laboratory experiments are characterized with various electrodes and meters. Graphite-furnace capability allows determination of elements in the ppb range. Trace element work is facilitated by a Barnstead Nanopure Diamond ultrapure water system. Physical separation of clays, colloids, and nanoparticles is achieved through ultracentrifugation. A Quantachrome gas adsorption analyzer determines BET surface area and pore size distribution. Atomic force microscopy PNI Nano-R2 is used to quantitatively determine the topography of nanoscale mineral grains and measure spatially-resolved friction forces. Rock Deformation Facilities Rock Deformation Facilities Three laboratories in the school are dedicated to the characterization of deformation and measurement of rock properties of interest in structural geology: High Pressure Rock Deformation Laboratory - In this laboratory, experiments can be run on rock samples under confining pressures up to 3kb, pore pressures up to 3kb, and variable strain rates. In addition, fluid-flow through the specimen can be measured while the rock is under load. The pressure vessel can handle both standard axial loading and transverse piston loading for the study of layered rock folding experiments. For a listing of current labs please click here. The physical modeling laboratory is equipped with controlled hydraulic and electric displacement equipment. These are employed to exert a variety of displacement boundary conditions on models made of sand, clay or plaster. Most of the experiments done in this laboratory are directed toward studies of upper crustal deformation, primarily faulting and fracturing. Thin Section Petrography Laboratory Thin Section Petrography Laboratory This laboratory contains research quality microscopes for graduate and undergraduate students, as well as faculty and researchers, to conduct petrographic research. It contains two Zeiss microscopes, including a Zeiss Imager Z1 which is capable of taking thin section photomicrographs. The lab also includes a Nikon reflecting light microscope and a Nikon binocular microscope. In addition to enhancing individual faults and discontinuities, geometric attributes help interpreters map axial planes for structural analysis, relate curvature to intensity and orientation of fractures, and map lateral changes in reflectivity to detect channels below seismic resolution. During the AASPI Consortium research program, we will continue our focus on poststack and prestack data conditioning, calibration of attributes to geological and engineering control, and the use of LMR and AVAz analysis of unconventional reservoirs. Our research is driven by the data provided by our sponsors, such that our primary efforts will be on the application of these attributes over resource plays and mature fields of North America US, Canada, and Mexico that have a combination of proprietary 3D surveys, production data, well logs, microseismic data, image logs, production logs, and core, within a well-understood geologic framework. We believe that a better understanding of the impact of acquisition, processing and imaging on seismic attributes is key to quantifying the errors in reservoir characterization and hydrocarbon estimation provided by modern attribute-driven geostatistics, neural networks, and clustering technology. In addition to research reports, we provide algorithm source code to all sponsors and attribute volumes to those sponsors who wish to provide us with 3D seismic data.

3: Five star beer pay for performance case study - Flux Exhibition

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4: Thermocline Studies at Kensico Reservoir. - [PDF Document]

integrated reservoir studies that can take up to a year. Enormous computing and software power means numerical model sizes of tens of millions of grid cells can be quickly and efficiently run even over multiple realizations.

Detection rules of the objects are defined in a seismic image of seismic reflectors based on the visual characteristics and the relations between the objects. The image is extracted using the determined characteristics and the relations between the objects. A representation of a structure of an underground formation is constructed by applying the detection rules to extract the objects. An independent claim is also included for a method for exploring an underground formation. In particular the invention relates to the field of construction of geological model representative of the structure of a subterranean formation, by interpretation of seismic data. Indeed, determining 20 the location of a production well or an injection well, the drilling mud of incorporation, completion characteristics, the choice of a hydrocarbon recovery process such that the injection of water for example and the parameters necessary for the implementation of this process such as the injection pressure, the production rate, Knowing the deposit means 25 including knowing the basement of the structure at any point in space. The characterization of an underground geological site is mainly composed of three phases: The reservoir of the framework 30 and is initialized, and a number of its characteristics. During the exploration phase characterization work involves interpreting 3D seismic information and some holes to build a structural model. A structural model of a subterranean formation is a representation of the forming structure. This is somewhat of a model comprising a mesh, wherein each mesh has a precise spatial location. Within this model is positioned geological objects such as walks interfaces between geological formations, The construction of a geological model representative of an underground formation structure thus comprises the steps of definition, characterization and localization of geological objects. For example, the geometry of geological formations is one of the most important features of a geological site, the goal is to define their positions in 3D space, their extensions, their thicknesses, the topological organization of geological formations them as well as knowledge ruptures between several compartments of these geological faults. State of the art It is known to build such a structural model from seismic image interpretations. Seismic interpretation is based upon a seismic image and a well collection indicating the position of horizons that is sought. This seismic interpretation is done by means of dedicated software, but still very costly in time. It is at the crossroads of several different areas of knowledge such as structural geology, stratigraphy and geophysics. A conventional method of seismic interpretation involves the following steps. From seismic data and wells, as well as expertise, the specialist selects a reflector on a seismic image, which is a visual representation of a section of a seismic block. This is called "picking". The selection is made in the form of one or more positions clicked often called "seeds". From these, the software will expand the selection in an area sharing a similar value of the amplitude at any point and that the voxels representing them are related. This is called tracking. Thus, ultimately, the user will have a collection of independent surfaces from each other describing specific geological objects which only the expert knows the meaning. Because of the noise in the image from seismic acquisition and the terrain, it is very rare that a surface can be followed in its entire extent. The interpreter is generally confronted after picking to a collection of surfaces 1: Ailles varied that must then be assembled by interpolation or extrapolation to a predetermined limit. Finally, once the surfaces are labeled as representing one and only one geological object, the user will build hand the structural model by filling in the topology between each element always according to his knowledge of the domain. It must also indicate the compounds of several surfaces objects. However, some geological features such as faults, for example, are much more difficult to expand the horizons. Indeed these objects do not have a similar amplitude value at any point which makes their extension from very hard seeds. Generally, the user will then modify the original image to create another representation of it highlighting the desired object. The monitoring of the object and picking will then be made on this modified file. This change in performance is achieved by the so-called seismic attributes, each being intended to highlight one and only one seismic characteristic. So with a good knowledge of these and their combined use, we can highlight some geological objects not directly visible on the initial seismic block which shows that the wave reflection amplitudes. One example is, one of the most used attributes, called "coherence". This algorithm converts the original image amplitude in a coherency block. Each pixel then represents the degree of similarity it has with its lateral neighbors. As a flaw shifts reflectors and creates a discontinuity, it is enhanced by this attribute. Thus the new images created, it is then possible to detect and extract new material surfaces representing more complex objects faults, channels Attributes provide useful tools for the expert. However, they require great skill on his part. Moreover, they do not solve such important problems as the assembly of surface pieces or that the interpretation of the relationship between geological objects. They represent a first step to help the user but contain no real associated geological knowledge. Also known new methods such as the Meta Attributes defined method using neural networks and described in, Meldhal P. Pedersen SI, Sonneland L. Active Contour known method is described in, Admasu F. Toennies, Autotracking of 3D seismic data faults are, geophysics, vol. Thus, seismic interpretation is currently achieved incrementally with manipulation operations and verification data at every step. These steps are each more or less automated but their succession is not at all. The problem of seismic interpretation ignores as image processing, but raises the wider problem of knowledge, its representation and its use. Moreover, in most processing systems implemented in the industry, the results of seismic interpretation is under informed. Indeed, although the structural model is built, it is not possible to know why and how it was created. The model exists but we lost all the information related to the knowledge implementation during its creation. Saving the reasons that led to such a result is crucial if we want to change a user choice upstream of the processing chain. Finally, the more or less automatic detection of reflectors and certain other more complex objects, is always very assisted manner, because it is all the way open to the intervention of the expert. The software will produce at the end of interpretation of visual elements. These are the visual elements that the user must turn into geometrically defined concrete surfaces. It is no link to the following steps to control the construction of the structural model based on elements found during interpretation. The user must take these elements to perform hand the actual construction of the structural model. We can also note that the interpretation of visual results is always subjective and decisions made at this stage by the user are not substantiated. Moreover, the only relationship between reflectors are considered chronological order and not topological. The object of the invention relates to an alternative method for constructing a geologic model representative of the structure of a subterranean formation, allowing to overcome the problems encountered in the prior methods. To achieve this, the method includes the interpretation of a seismic image formation via a technique of cognitive vision. The method according to the invention The invention relates to a method for constructing a representation of the structure of an underground formation, from at least one seismic image formation, wherein interpreting the image by identifying geological objects, and determining their spatial locations. The geological objects can be selected from the following items: The selected visual characteristics can be selected from the following characteristics: The invention also relates to a method explored: Other features and advantages of the process according to the invention will become apparent on reading the following description of nonlimiting examples of embodiments, with reference to the accompanying figures and described below. Brief presentation of the Figures Figure 1 illustrates the different steps of the method according to the invention. Figure 2 is an example of a graph showing the relationships and attributes necessary to identify an object. Figure 5 illustrates the reflectors relative to the nodes framed in the graph of Figure 6. Detailed description of the process of the invention provides a method for automating the 3D seismic interpretation through the use of techniques from cognitive vision. Cognitive vision belonging to the field of computer vision is a branch of artificial intelligence that aims to allow a machine to understand what she sees when the camera connects to an example. This technique also allows the image processing in order to recognize and locate forms: The invention includes a cognitive vision technique use to interpret automatically by a computer, a seismic image with added strength and adaptability, and irrespective of the person making the interpretation of the image. A- is showing knowledge of objects to be identified by defining their charac ristiques visuelles ainsi que les relations entre ces objets. Then we identify these characteristics in visual attributes, seismic concepts and relationships between concepts. Finally, we deduce a set of rules Reg , allowing the identification of the geological object in the seismic image. B- the seismic image is analyzed to extract reflectors and calculate their visual attributes and geological relations. C is interpreted seismic image automatically, by applying the rules The invention is described according to a particular embodiment, wherein the identifying horizons and faults from non limiting criteria. A- Representation of geological knowledge This is a first step to identify the geological objects to be detected and located, so as to position them in the structural model. Typically these are horizons, faults and channels. Once identified, we define the visual characteristics of these objects that detect geological object in a seismic image. In the field of seismic interpretation, a horizon results in sets of pixels constituting planar volume elements in the seismic cubes or thick lines on seismic sections reflectors sharing a dipping, a thickness and a similar magnitude. Moreover, they share the same time relations with another horizon. A horizon is often connected over its surface: A flaw is described as a succession of flaws mirror elements sharing the same direction and approximately confused on the same plane. Each element of fault mirrors corresponds to a strong disconnection of a reflector. We also define the geological relationships between objects as a greenhouse gas. From direct information logs, cores, GES is a directed acyclic graph. Its nodes correspond to different geological surfaces of the subterranean formation. Geological characteristics of each surface eg "flaw", "horizon on-lap", "eroded horizon", etc. Exemple, pour un horizon Concepts si The links between two nodes of GHG represents either a temporal relationship eg S2 is younger than Si , a topological relationship of two faults intersecting eg c1 stops on P2. The geological evolution diagram therefore structural interpretations of the geology in relation to the studied underground formation. Then from these visual features and the geological relationships, identifying visual attributes, seismic concepts and relationships between concepts that detect geological object in the seismic image.

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New PDF release: Integrated Reservoir Studies (Collection Reperes) Contents: 1. Integration concerns: what's integration? structures pondering. a metamorphosis of concentration.

Accuracy, however, will come only with practice. Owing t o the progress made on the dam, the reservoir was filled in the winter of Close watch was kept of the quality of the water in order t o utilize it a t the earliest possible moment. During construction the water of the Bronx watershed had been held back by the Bronx and Rye Dykes and the Bronx supply fed from Rye Dyke. As soon as the quality of the water permitted, change of draught was made t o the new dam and filling con- tinued over the Dykes in order t o conserve in the Cats- kill system as much of the winter and spring flow as possible. The problem was interesting in tha t it is not the usual procedure to use water from a reservoir without long standing and possibly blowing of bottom water after stagnation. Swampy areas were covered with sand and gravel t o a depth of 12 in. The bottom and a margin of about 30 ft. Stone walls within the ft. Bottom Surface Surface 82 ft. Filling was resumed February 21, , and continued t o full reservoir level which was reached May 23, The water entering was of low turbidity and free from B. The water as it entered the reser- voir stirred up the mud of the bottom with the result tha t the whole volume of water in Kensico reservoir was muddy and showed B. The turbidity contained fine silt which settled very slowly. The turbidity was still 30 p. Special inspections were started by the Laboratory Division of the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity, and special samples were taken on December 2 2 , Eight samples taken a t different points along the side of the reservoir had an average of only 36 bacteria per cc. One only gave a test in I cc. These results proved the presence of attenuated B. A path was broken through the ice to a point several hundred feet back of the intake a t the dam and samples taken f r 0 m. These samples were taken, as were all similar samples later, by the method employed for collecting dissolved oxy- gen samples, i. Material was burned, excrement removed, and chloride of lime used. The t ime of filling the reservoir was well chosen, late fall, since circulation continues all winter and 1 Presented at the 53rd Meeting. These samples were given complete analysis, physical, chemical, bacteriological, and micro- scopical. Dissolved oxygen and free carbonic acid were also determined a t the reservoir. The results are shown in Table I. The temperature, oxygen-free carbonic acid and other determinations proved the water to be of uni- form character throughout. Microscopic organisms were practically absent, oxygen was abundant, 90 Apr. I- -i - 20! Service from Rye Dyke was soon discontinued and all draught taken a t the new dam, the point of draught being 50 f t. Filling of the reservoirs, which was stopped January 15, was con- tinued February 21, and the Dykes flooded until the reservoir was practically full with a depth of I j j ft. Regu- lar samples were taken 3 times weekly of surface and effluent a t the dam and these remained of excellent quality. Common reference is made to winter stagnation in reservoirs. It is the opinion of the writers tha t under usual conditions there is no winter stagnation. I n our experience with Croton Lake and with Kensico Reservoir the water circulates and overturns all winter long even to a temperature below tha t of greatest density. The following table of temperatures taken by thermophone by the Boapcl of Water Supply sub- stantiates this point: It will be noted t h a t t h e colder temperatures are at the surface, tha t on February 8, there was only a difference of 1. Any disturbance as by wind then causes an overturning which temperatures show is profound. Such appears t o be the case all winter. Only in the summer does t rue stagnation take place. The fact tha t Kensico was filling most of the winter really has no bearing on the results in tha t the same phenomenon has been noticed at Croton Lake and also there was no water running in from January 1 5 t c February 2 1 , a period of 5 weeks. Again the water entered a t the northern end and sampling was a t the southern end. The temperatures obtained on the different dates are shown in Table Temperatures were taken by a thermophone of the Board of Water Supply, operated b y Mr. The instrument was of the galvanometer type and readings could be made ac- curately t o 0. The instrument had been com- pared with standard thermometers and found to be correct. Temperatures were read a t every 5 it. When the thermocline developed later its exact posi- t ion was determined by readings I f t. Samples for other determinations were taken a t frequent in- tervals, including especially just above and just below the thermocline. Samples have also been taken from the effluent pipe each time, which have demonstrated that the draught is actually a t the depth intended. Thermophone - May 22, Depth Temperatures Ft. Thermophone -Bottle- 1 The analyses made May 22 are shown in Table IV. It is evi- dent from the chart t h a t a thermocline had begun to form a t about 20 f t. Oxygen was abundant a t all depths and microscopic organisms a t a minimum. Comparison of the small bottle temperatures with the thermophone proved tha t the samples came from the depth intended. Some change of temperature in the deep samples is occasioned while drawing up through the warmer water. This difference becomes greater as the surface temperatures become higher. The tubes were so arranged tha t the bottles took 2 min. The analyses show the water to be of remarkably uniform character from top to bottom. On June 29, , samples were again taken. A distinct thermocline has formed a t 16 ft. Micro- scopic organisms have increased above the thermocline. Surface 3 13 0 25 ft. Microscopic organisms have greatly increased above the thermocline and some- what below, the curve conforming to the tempera- ture curve very closely. Free ammonia showed certain changes also, increasing from zero a t the surface to a maximum just below the thermocline, reducing again to a minimum at point of draught ft. For the first t ime B. The numerous regular samples taken of the effluent have, however, only a few times given a positive test for B. Another odd feature is a slight rise in temperature a t t h e bottom, probably due to earth temperature. While not sufficient t o cause overturning in the quiet water of tha t depth, this probably accounts for the gradual increase during the summer in the tempera- ture of the water below 7 5 ft. On August 31, , another set of samples was taken. The thermocline is sharply formed a t 23 f t. The oxygen dip below the thermocline and a t the bottom is striking. This is accompanied by heavy amorphous matter at both points due t o the death of microscopic organisms which for some reason have almost disappeared a t all depths. Par- ticularly striking is the reciprocal relationship between the oxygen and the free carbonic acid, the latter in- creasing greatly just below the thermocline and ex- ceedingly a t the bottom. The bottom sample also shows an exceedingly high color with accompanying high iron. The turbidity, free and albuminoid am- monia, amorphous matter, oxygen, and free carbonic acid all show the effect of stagnation and leaching of the bottom. The albuminoid ammonia decreased from the sur- face to the point of draught and then increased to the bottom. The amorphous matter increased from the surface t o the sample just below the thermocline, where oxygen is low, then decreased, to increase again a t the bottom. The water was in satisfactory bacteriological con- dition throughout. The increase in temperature a t t h e bottom, extending for 15 f t. In conclusion attention is called to the fact that , although the reservoir was recently filled, draught was begun almost at once and all through the summer deep draught has been maintained at 5 0 f t. The water obtained has been clear, cold 43O F. Micro- scopic organisms have been avoided, although heavy growths have occurred at the surface of a type pro- ducing on decay disagreeable pig-pen odors. The water has also. The draught of 2 7 t o 30 m. Similar results with larger draught have been obtained a t Croton Lake for several years. The fact of continuous winter circulation is also emphasized although the data here presented in con- nection with Kensico Reservoir is not as complete as i t should be. The progressive changes in character of the water a t various depths accompanying the formation of the thermocline have been striking. Just below the thermocline and a t the bottom oxygen has diminished to near exhaustion. Elsewhere i t has been abundant. Reduction in oxygen has been accompanied by in- crease in free carbonic acid, the two curves being reciprocally opposite in character. The free carbonic acid was at a minimum above the thermocline, in- creasing below. Microscopic organisms increased greatly with increase of temperature above the thermo- cline. A slight increase in temperature in the bottom water was noticeable, a phenomenon we have never noticed elsewhere. I The amount of nitrogen contained. Sewage may be defined for the purposes of this article as t h e liquid and water-borne wastes discharged into the city sewers through drains from houses, buildings, factories and streets, together with more or less water which seeps into the sewers from the ground. In view of the great variety of sources and modes of collection of such waste liquors, sewage contains a variety of elements tha t change in composition with the source, season of yea: As nitrogen is an important constituent in many of the compounds, such as fecal matter, urine, horse manure, hair, meat scraps, etc.

6: Core Laboratories: Wilcox Reservoir Study

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