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What is public private dialogue

LIME was developed by vog group with our ongoing activities at the forefront of virtual geoscience. While there are other platforms planned to be supported in the future, they are currently available for Windows. Download LIME 2.2.2, the free 30-day trial will begin the first time you run LIME. If you are a returning user, the current keys are received automatically. If your key has expired, you can activate it online here. By bringing Lime to an increasingly professional standard, great efforts are being made to add features and fix problems. For V2, we decided to add a small annual fee for academic users (see our article on this topic). Hardware requirements LIME will also run on most laptops and workstations running the 64-bit Windows operating system. However, the following hardware recommendation helps you improve performance, especially with larger datasets. Custom GPU for running 3D graphics (NVIDIA recommended, for example Quadro series >2GB). >4GB RAM (recommended 16GB or more) is useful for high-speed hard disks that load multithested data for multi-thread data load faster (LOD) data sets for the multi-core processor detail level required to load larger 3D model data, and/or: If you use cloud 3D data connections (for example, V3Geo), the first and second items are the most important elements to achieve the best performance. Lime Buckley, S.J., Ringdal, K., Naumann, N., Dolva, B., Kurz, T.H., Howell, J.A., Dewez, T.J.B., 2019 how to refer to and accept. LİMON: 3D visualization, interpretation and communication warnings of virtual geoscience models, Geosphere, 15(1): 222-235. doi:10.1130/GES02002.1. In addition to the citation, if you find lime useful in your business, please recognize the great efforts of the development team by accepting the VOG Group in any publication, presentation or other distribution based on the use of the software. See the LIME Resources page for test dataset and onset training, useful SSS when starting with a test dataset and software. License Terms Skip to Main content | Skip content navigation 15 Well Logs LitologyDEPTH,feelt Core AnalysisHAVA OIL WATER SALINITY,PORABILITY, PERMEABILITY, SATURATION, SATURATION, SEA LEAGUE percentage pore volume pp m0 5 10 15 20 25 0 I 2 3 4 5 0 20 40 60 0 20 40 60 80 100 0 200M 400MI 1 I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I F Charocteristics of Big Injun Crude Oil Viscosity 7850F, 3.08cpGravity at 60 *F, 46.71* API Bottom2040Keenersend-- ? - 2080Seeth Need Bat1i 188019201960 2000 2120- 2160-22002240 K 22802 3202360 2400---- 0 5 1 0 15 20 25- LL- Top Berea sandS T24400 I 2 3 4 5 0 20 40 60 20 40 60 100 0 200M 400M GAMMA RAY LOG,CALIPER LOG, inch TEMPERATURE INPUT,*F pR/hr8 10 14 16 72 74 76 78 O 6 12S I 1 I 1 1 1 1 1 I Started I I I Coring 2016'LimestoneAndstoneSandy limestoneShale separationSandstoneLimestoneSandstone,high calcareousSandy shaleSandy limestoneShaleInter not cored2128' to 2256'' ShaleSilly shalSiltstone w/ shal parhtingsSi I t stoneShyly siltstoneSandstoneFine grain sandstone 2425'ShaleSandstoneStopped caring2444' NEUTRON LOG,colibrator units16-24 -1.00 forltstoneShaledl cored2352'230 1.380 1.530 1.680 NORMAL,ohms M2/M0 200I I RESISTIVITY LOGS VELOCITY LOGS INTERVAL TRAVEL ITIMEGUARD, footohms m2/M0 200 120 100 80 60 40i 11111110 2.000I I TWO-ALICI CURVE r'7CL per microsecond AT . SPONTANEOUS POTENTIAL LOG,milivolt- H+72*F72F72F POTENCY, AIR OIL WATER SALINITY, PERMEABILITY, SATURATION, SATURATION, EQUIVALENT NOCImillidorcys percentage pore volume p p m SHAPE 3. - Core Analysis Results, Lithology and Good Diaries Big Lime, Keener, Big Injun, Weir, and Berea Horizons, W.B. Wright Well 2338, Ladin CreekOilfield, Union District, Ritchie County, W. Va. Rm= 1.53 ohm M2/M atRmf 1.05 ohm M2/M atRmc=1.64 ohm M2/M 1C ,.. . . . : 1C 26 25 26 26 26 26 26 24 show all pages in this report. This report can be searched. Note: Results may vary depending on the readability of text in the document. Make a copy of this page or view the extracted text. McCord, Wallace R. & Eckard, William E. Lithology and Reservoir Features Big Lime, Keener, Big Injun, Weir and Berea Horizons, Spruce Creek Oilfield, Ritchie County, West Virginia, report, 1963; [Washington D.C.]. (/67531/metadc38704/m1/23/: accessed December 7, 2020), University of North Texas Libraries, UNT Digital Library, ; unt libraries credit the Department of Government Documents. Questions / Feedback Report Issues UNT Libraries Terms Privacy Accessibility State Texas Online Update: Tuesday, December 01, 2020 Screen PREFACE To Top Of Mines Bureau has launched a research project to help the Appalachian field oil producing industry in the area of increased final recovery bysecondary-recovery methods of old, shallow, pressure-depleted reservoirs. It is extremely important to accurately determine the current fat saturation of individual reser-voir. The oil saturation determined by the core analyses is not particularly indicative of the current saturation, since the liquid content of the core samples can be replaced by the sludge filtration invasion during drilling and the reduction of pressure on the core when the sample is brought to the surface. Therefore, Bureau oil reservoir engineers can make accurate determinations for hydrocarbon liquid properties, so that new Appalachian field areas receive sub-hole reservoir-liquid samples. With reservoir-liquid, pastproduction, fluid flow and available geological data, it can be done for recovery with a forecast exhaustion solution gas) drive. Thus, any pressure can be predicted with the accuracy possible to cause a reservoir of oil saturation at the depleted stage. If a series of reservoir fluid samples are taken from different new oil areas producing from the same horizon, it may be possible to associate the properties of the oil system. These correlations can then be used to estimate existing oil saturation in older areas producing from the same geological formation. Bureau engineers determined that fewer than 10 reservoir-fluid sam-ples and studies were carried out on crude oils produced from oil pools in thousands of Appalachian regions. About half of the old oil deposits in West Virginia produce from the Big Injun horizon. Thus the plans were formulated to obtain a reservoir-liquid sample, together with a 4-inch diameter core and welllogs, Big Injun horizon, Spruce Creek area, Ritchie County, W. Va.Ne unfortunately, due to severe paraffin accumulation and good completion prob-lems, a representative reservoir-liquid sample could not be taken well. After analyzing the available data, the Geological and Economic Research of West Virginia was requested to conduct a lytoological study of Big Injunhorizon and four other kored horizons. Their study revealed that the BigInjun horizon in this well was primarily light yellowish gray, multi-sandy, dolomitic limestone and the previous publication (9, figs. 2 and 4)1 sub-reports of the formation of the wrong Big Lime, and keener, Big Injun and Weir revealed the positions of the horizons upper and lower, as well as the generalized geoloctic column positions. The results of the lithological study will help others trying to decipher the lithology of the oil and gas efficient Big Injun Horizon (6). In various locations in the state, Greenbrierformation Big Injun horizon (1) is a sandstone with some transitions into limestone, (2) sandy dolomitic limestone, and (3) sandy dolomite. The Great Injun horizon of the Pocono formation is a sandstone containing some argillaceous material.'Underlined numbers in the lettering refer to the items in the list of references at the end of this report. The referenced shapes refer to the items in the list. Visitors to the No.1 Pumping Station may also wonder what the purpose of the large concrete underground tank is to the west of the pumping station. The answer is that it was built as a result of severe ventilation problems that occurred in the early days of pipeline operations. In 1906, a significant increase in the pumping head, or flow resistance, was recorded at a pumping station. When the entire pipeline was tested, it was found that each section of the pipeline experienced a reduction in carrying capacity by between 12 percent and 53 percent. When a number of pipes are removed for inspection, the Round, spongy, black tubercles up to 30 mm in diameter consist mainly of iron oxides that form pits in steel pipes not 3 mm deep. On the advice of Responsible Engineer William Reynoldson, the Government has joined the contact with a group of expert advisers, Sir Alexander Binnie, Son and Deacon, Sir William Ramsay and Mr Otto Hehner, to advise on reassing measures. The consultants' 1909 report (also known as the 'Binnie Report') found that internal corrosion was mainly caused by dissolved oxygen contained in schematic water, which can be removed by spraying water into a vacuum. It was revealed from the consultants' own experiments that they found the dosage of reservoir water with lime, thereby reducing the acidity of the water, largely preventing corrosion. It is recommended that they should be treated with both vacuum deaeration and dosage with reservoir water lime. An inter-departmental government board of engineers and scientists, headed by Engineer-in-Chief, James Thompson, decided to adopt the lime dosage i treatment, and then to complete it, if necessary, with vacuum deaeration. Other structures along the pipeline, such as peak tanks, would be provided to minimize restability of transiting water. The board recommended that a lime dosing pit be built next to No 1 Pumping Station on the west coast and that all water from the reservoir be dosed with lime before being pumped into Station No.2. In order not to build the tank and delay water treatment, it was decided to start treatment as soon as possible using the receiving tank at No 2 Pumping Station as a mixing tank. Dosing began in October 1910 using fast lime so that it was slaxed with water to give about 4 free limes per gallon of water. Within two years, however, due to the merger of calcium carbonate in the pipeline caused by lime therapy at Pump Station 2, the reduction of the main pump capacity between pumping station No.2 and baker's hill tank became so bad that more than two miles of pipelines were dismantled and replaced with clean pipes. When the large lime settlement tank on the west side of No 1 Pumping Station was completed in June 1913, the lime treatment process was restarted at that station. It is no surprising that the carrying capacities of the pipes between the Nos 1 and 2 pumping stations, as well as the clean pipes in the current of station 2, are constantly decreasing over the next eighteen months due to the accumulation of carbonate. Test parts contained in pipeline bypasses in 1910 also showed that lime treatment was more successful in catching pipe corrosion after 1913 than it was between 1910 and 1912, and that lime treatment was abandoned in 1915. Deaeration of mundaring water 1909 binnie report during the report 2009 209 2011 states that the principles that can be a device To remove dissolved oxygen from schematic water before leaving Mundaring. As it became increasingly clear that lime treatment was ineffective, GWS engineers designed a full-scale deaeration plant that could treat 27,000 kilolitres of water per day, according to principles recommended by consultants. The property was built by The Government Enforcement and Engineering Works in Rocky Bay, North Fremantle. It was established just east of pumping station 1 and began operating in December 1917. Battye Library. Deaerator is finally installed at No 1 Pumping Station. Valves on the 762mm pipe from Weir to the pumping station directed full flow to the deaerator structure built 200 feet east of the pumping station. It consisted of a high tan with a diameter of 6.7 m and a depth of 2.1 m, each containing two deaerator units capable of treating 13,500 kiloliters per day. Each unit consisted of two vertical steel cylinders, one on top of the other, the top 1.7 m in diameter and the bottom 1.1m. Both cylinders were discharged by vacuum pump from a 127mm diameter pipe at the top of the top cylinder. This pipe also removed the extracted gases. The water was forced into the bottom of the upper cylinder with atmospheric pressure that exceeded holes with a diameter of 1,3 mm, firing as a fine spray on the upper part of the cylinder, stuck in a plate and fell back to enter the lower cylinder with a second plate containing holes with a similar 3 mm diameter. The spray lower vacuum cylinder fell and the pumps were distributed on the west side of the station stand pipe surge tower ran under the pump station 762mm diameter went into a main rotating pipe. Untreated water from the Mundaring reservoir contained an average of 8 parts per million (in weight) of dissolved oxygen in summer and 10 parts per million in winter. After the water deaerator passed, the oxygen content was found to be between 0.7 and 1.0 per million, which means that about 90 percent of dissolved oxygen is extracted. Deaerator was an important element in preventing further internal corrosion, although a more radical solution did little to prevent corrosion in the lead joints between the necessary pipes. But deaeration's success depended on how effectively air could be prevented from entering the pipeline along its full length. This was not an easy job due to a wide range of potential entry points, and the work took more than a decade to fully complete. Inputs to tanks to reduce air inflow in pump station receiving tanks and regulatory tanks in the pipeline have been repositioned to ejaquate underwater near the bottoms of the tanks. Under the original pumping system, the high points of the pipeline between the pumping stations are only full The pumps were working. To reduce daeration, it is recommended to keep the Binnie report full of water during periods when the pumps are not working at the main. To achieve this, six peak tanks were installed at high points between stations in 1910 and 1911. These were between pumping station No. 2 and Baker's Hill tank in Sawyers Valley; 3 and 4 stations at Kellerberrin West; In Booraan between stations 4 and 5; At Nulla Nulla between stations 5 and 6; Between stations 6 and 7 in Bronti; and Koorarawalyee (pronounced Coo-rarra-wally) stations between stations 7 and 8. The installation of these tanks made a significant change to the operation of the entire plan. The main length pumped under the original scheme was 406 km, and the main length of gravity was 155 km. Gravity was from two episodes for ana baker's Hill Cunderdin and Bullabulling Kalgoorlie. The pipeline with peak tanks in place was predominantly a gravity main with the length of the pumped by 123 km reduced and the length of gravity increased by 438 km. This was because for each section between the pumping stations, the first station was pumped only into the next peak tank. The water then headed for the second pumping station. A lot of credit for successfully re-vamping the plan should be resmned in the Department of Engineer Walter (Kirk) Weller, C Y O'Connor's cadets. Binnie was responsible for transforming the laboratory-scale deaeration plant proposed in his report into an innovative full-scale plant with a water separation capacity of 27,000 kiloliters per day, which largely solved the problem of pipeline internal corrosion in connection with changes to tanks and reservoirs. Until the Second World War, the deaeration facility remained operational.