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GSW 이용 안내

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Brief Information

GeoScienceWorld

Earth Science분야의 연구 활성화 및 학문 발전을 위해 7개 Society에서 제작한 지구과학, 지질 연구 분야의 유일한 전자저널 컬렉션으로, 23개의 지구과학 관련 학회와 비영리 기관에서 출판하는 46종의 High Impact 저널 제공.

-창간호부터 최신호까지 Full-Text 이용 가능

7개 Society

- American Association of Petroleum Geologist (AAPG)
- American Geological Institute (AGI)
- Geological Society of America
- The Geological Society of London
- Mineralogical Society of America (MSA)
- Society for Sedimentary Geology (SEPM)
- Society of Exploration Geophysicists (SEG)

Brief Information

GeoRef

1966년 설립된 American Geological Institute에서 제작한 전세계 Geosciences 분야의 전문적인 서지데이터베이스.

- 미국 지역 관련 자료는 1693년부터 제공
- 전 세계적인 자료는 1933년부터 제공.
- 특히 U.S. Geological Survey에서 발행하는 모든 자료 제공
  (미국과 캐나다 대학교에서 발행하는 자료들도 다수 수록)
- 40개국의 3,500여 저널과 단행본, 지도, 회의록, Reports, Theses 등 자료 제공

Areal geology
Economic geology
Engineering geology
Environmental geology
Extraterrestrial geology
Geochemistry
Geochronology
Geophysics
Hydrogeology and hydrology
Marine geology and oceanography
Mathematical geology
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Petrology
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Stratigraphy
Structural geology
Surficial geology

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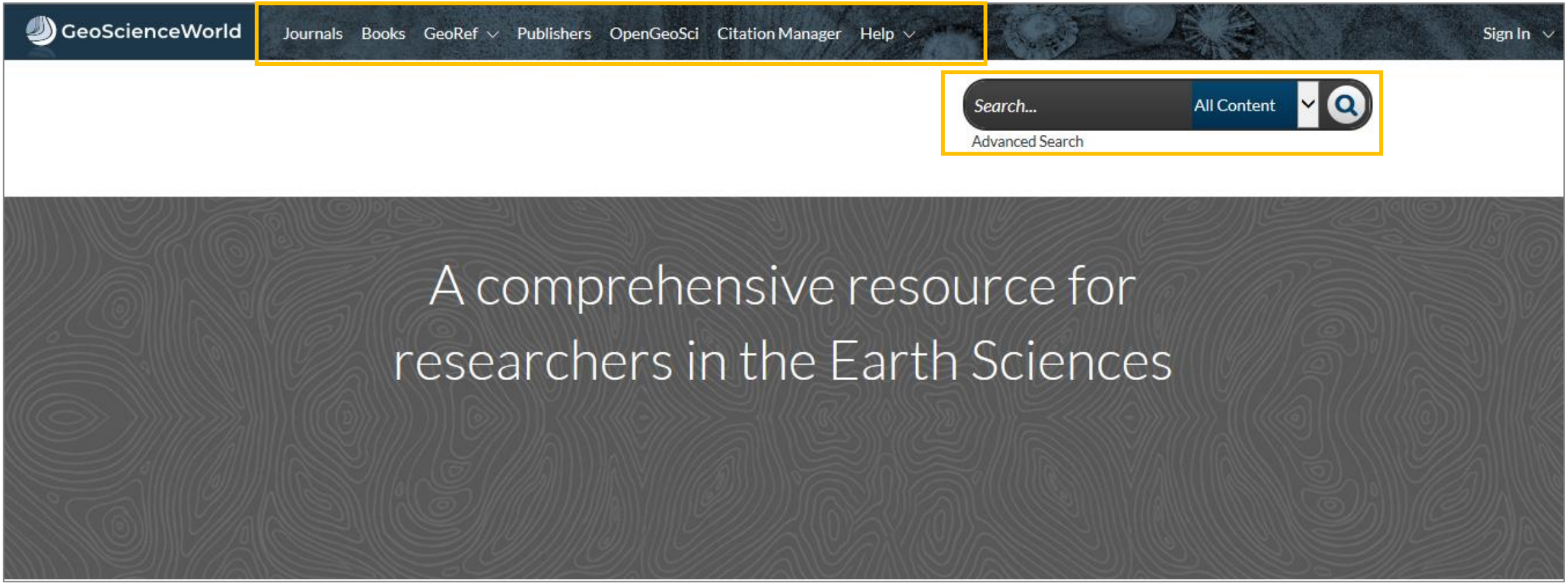

- 메인 메뉴 (항목별 브라우징 제공)
- 메인 검색창 (키워드 검색)

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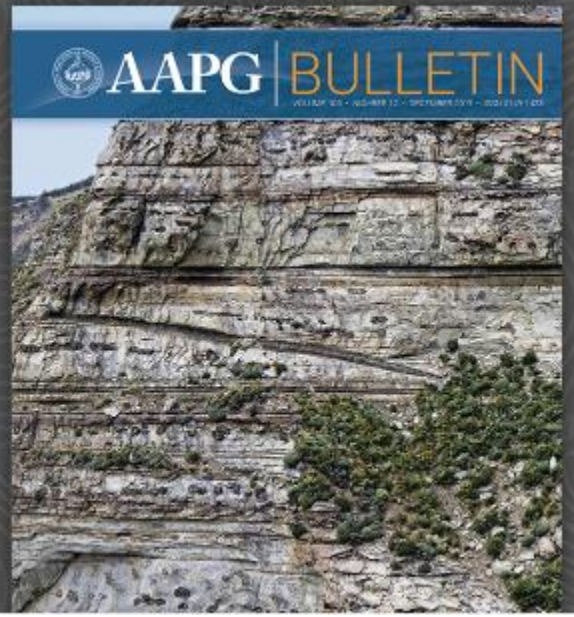

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Volume 103, Number 12, December 2019

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- 최신 호 및 과거 호 열람
- 저널 상세 정보 제공

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William Thompson-Butler; Kenneth E. Peters; Leslie B. Magoon; Allegra Hosford Scheirer; J. Michael Moldowan; Vladimir Orlando Blanco; Roman Eugenio Gonzalez; Stephan A. Graham; John E. Zumberge; David A. Wavrek

Mineralogical composition and total organic carbon quantification using x-ray fluorescence data from the Upper Cretaceous Eagle Ford Group in southern Texas
Ahmed Alnahwi; Robert G. Loucks

- 해당 저널 신규 아티클 리스트
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163 The architecture of organic matter and its pores in highly mature gas shales of the lower Silurian Longmaxi Formation in the upper Yangtze platform, south China
Wenming Ji; Fang Hao; Hans-Martin Schulz; Yan Song; Jinqiang Tian

121 Understanding and distinguishing reflectance measurements of solid bitumen and vitrinite using hydrous pyrolysis: Implications to petroleum assessment
Paul C. Hackley; Michael Lewan

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JOURNAL ARTICLE

Quantifying and predicting naturally fractured reservoir behavior with continuous fracture models

Publisher: American Association of Petroleum Geologists
Published: 01 November 2009
AAPG Bulletin (2009) 93 (11): 1597-1608.

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Volume 93, Number 11
November 2009

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RESEARCH ARTICLE | NOVEMBER 01, 2009

Quantifying and predicting naturally fractured reservoir behavior with continuous fracture models

Creties Jenkins; Ahmed Ouenes; Abdel Zellou; Jeff Wingard

AAPG Bulletin (2009) 93 (11): 1597-1608.
https://doi.org/10.1306/07130909016 Article history

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Abstract

This article describes the workflow used in continuous fracture modeling (CFM) and its successful application to several projects. Our CFM workflow consists of four basic steps: (1) interpreting key seismic horizons and generating prestack and poststack seismic attributes; (2) using these attributes along with log and core data to build seismically constrained geocellular models of lithology,

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$$1/2H_2(g) \rightarrow H^+ + e^- \quad (2.3)$$

$$O_2(g) + 4H^+ + 4e^- \rightarrow 2H_2O(1) \quad (2.4)$$

which can be evaluated with the Nernst equation at a temperature, T, by

$$E_R = E^0 - \frac{RT}{nF} \ln \left[a_{H^+}/a^{0.5}_{H_2(g)}\right] \quad (2.5)$$

to which Eh is related by:

$$Eh = E_R \quad (2.6)$$

Consequently, Eh is a function of both a_{H^+} and a_{H_2} (or alternatively, a_{O_2}) giving it a dual dependence on the two parametres, acidity and redox state. In contrast, at equilibrium a_{O_2} (g) or a_{O_2} (aq) are independent variables indicating exactly the redox state and they surable under many different conditions (**Chou, 1987**; **Heubner, 1987**). Diagrams intended to circumscribe the ons of hydrothermal deposition would be better designed by adopting the variable "log a_{O_2}" as the ordinate rmal stability boundaries at constant redox state on an Eh-pH diagram have an inclined slope set by the rnst equation but those on log a_{O_2} – pH figures are often orthogonal (for example, see Fig. 3.6). In 1961, published probably the first such diagrams for hydrothermal environments that used log P_{O_2} (**Barnes and** *ar*, after action in the Norwegian Underground during World War II, devised methods for evaluating sulphide ecame noted for his lab's publications from the Carnegie Institution Geophysical Laboratory. Our applications, phase relations, were to hydrothermal iron-containing systems and useful to 250°C. They included a treatment of acidity at elevated temperatures and with that addition they carried more conviction than earlier diagrams for several reasons. About two decades later, a neat comparison of the Eh – pH and Log a_{O_2} – pH diagrams was published by Henley *et al.* (1984). Remarkably, both of these diagrams continue to be used commonly by today's geochemists.

2.2 Acidity

Similar to the Eh problems at high temperatures, there continued to be to an inadequate evaluation of the acidity function under such conditions. For redox-acidity diagrams to be applied to high temperatures, a problem was that the abscissa, pH, was poorly resolved due to a dearth of precise measurements. By 1960, there had been published only very rare determinations of acidity in aqueous solutions at high temperatures and pressures and these stemmed only from comparatively simple experimental lab systems. The application of those acidity measurements to ore solutions was at best problematical. As with the Eh discussion with *Paul Barton*, the resolution of the acidity problem came again from interaction with a visiting colleague. *James Ellis*, from the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research of New Zealand, visited the Geophysical Laboratory and gave a seminar on his

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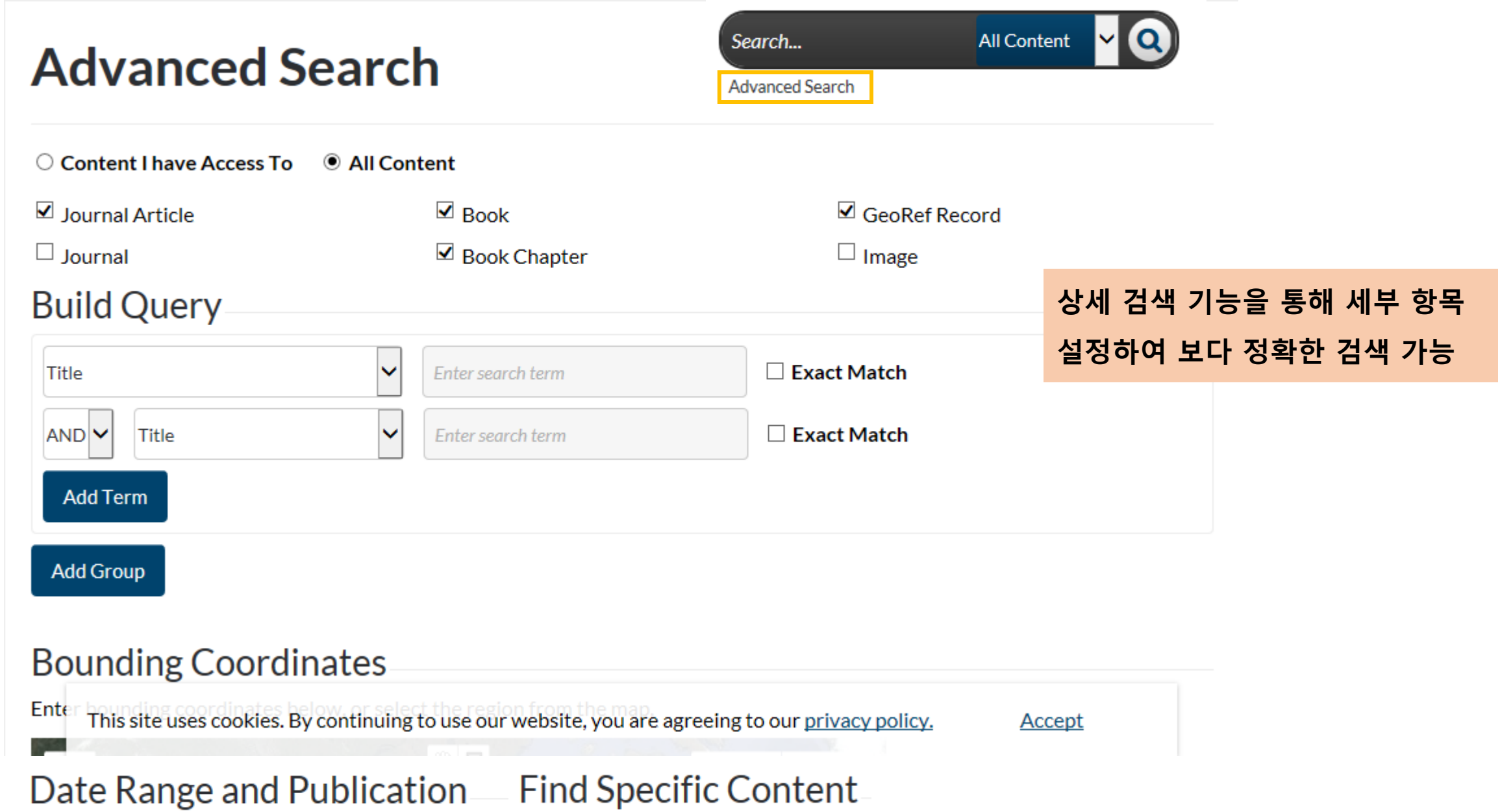

상세 검색 기능을 통해 세부 항목 설정하여 보다 정확한 검색 가능

THANK YOU !

감사합니다!

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