Vulgarization of the RSS-NMR

The advantage of NMR-RSS over seismic is so obvious not only to our scientists but also to a number of foreign scientists.

A Lot of Clients ask us: why does your report have 30-50 pages of text, while the seismic acquisition report has 300-400 pages of text? Because we show direct information, and the seismic text contains color pictures. Seismic is useless in hilly terrain and the service giant Schlumberger has already abandoned seismic acquisition as low efficiency:
www.slb.com/news/press_releases/2018/2018_0119_q4_earnings.aspx
www.reuters.com/article/oil-seismic-schlumberger/schlumbergers-exit-from-seismic-a-problem-for-oil-firms-seismic-firm-idUSL8N1QI5LO

"What is the difference between the existing remote methods in various companies and our remote method (Stage1 Diagnostics)"? Let you ask yourself this question.
For be concise , your main question will be "What is the difference between the existing remote methods in various companies and our remote method (Stage1 Diagnostics)"?

For comparison, let's take the seismic technology used by all oil exploration companies. Seismic machines generate a high-powered signal that is directed underground. Firstly, this powerful signal does not carry any information, and secondly, it dissipates in all directions and therefore must be very powerful in order to reach the deep. When it reaches the boundary of the two media underground, it is reflected and picked up by receivers on the surface. (Faceless signal does not penetrate inside the substance, it is an anomaly). And then a long interpretation of the data is necessary. We talked to many interpreters who have different opinions about the same object. That is, some kind of anomaly is revealed. Which may be a deposit or not. Only drilling can confirm the presence of the deposit. Statistics say that only 3 or 4 wells hit the target. The efficiency of seismic is not higher than 30-35%. The main property of seismic is reflection.

How RSS-NMR technology works? The transmitter sends a narrowly focused signal that is specific to the substance (oil, gas), i.e. the signal includes information about the oil or gas. The signal Re-emits when it reaches the oil or gas and on the surface we perceive the information about the oil or gas with certainty. (The informative signal penetrates inside the searched substance and immediately reveals this deposit (oil, gas, minerals, etc.)

This is called the resonance of the desired material. We do not need interpretation, it is a direct discovery of the deposit. The accuracy is 90-95%.

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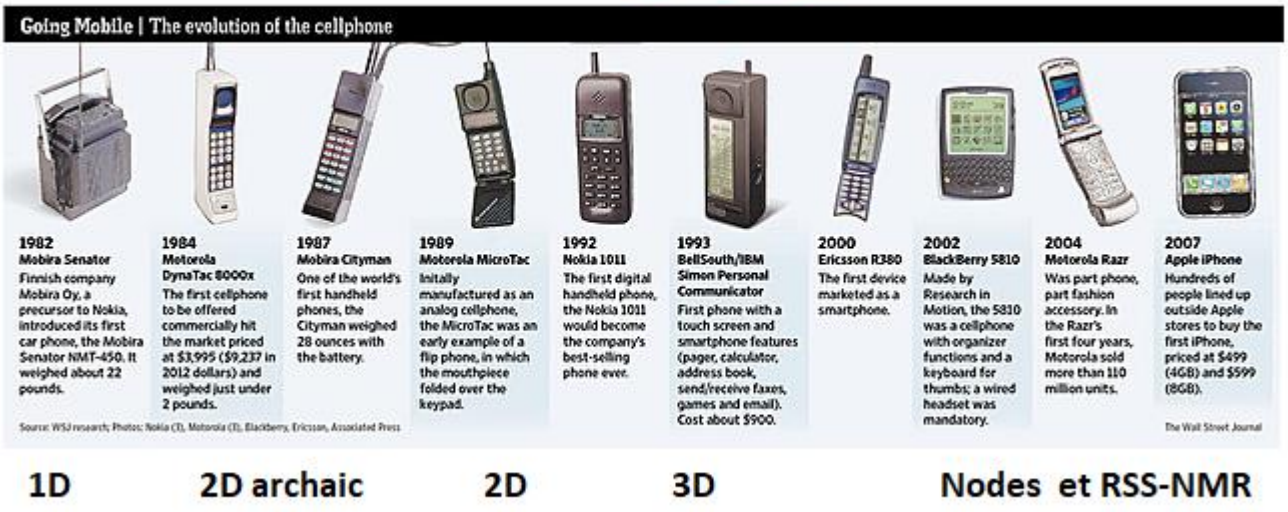
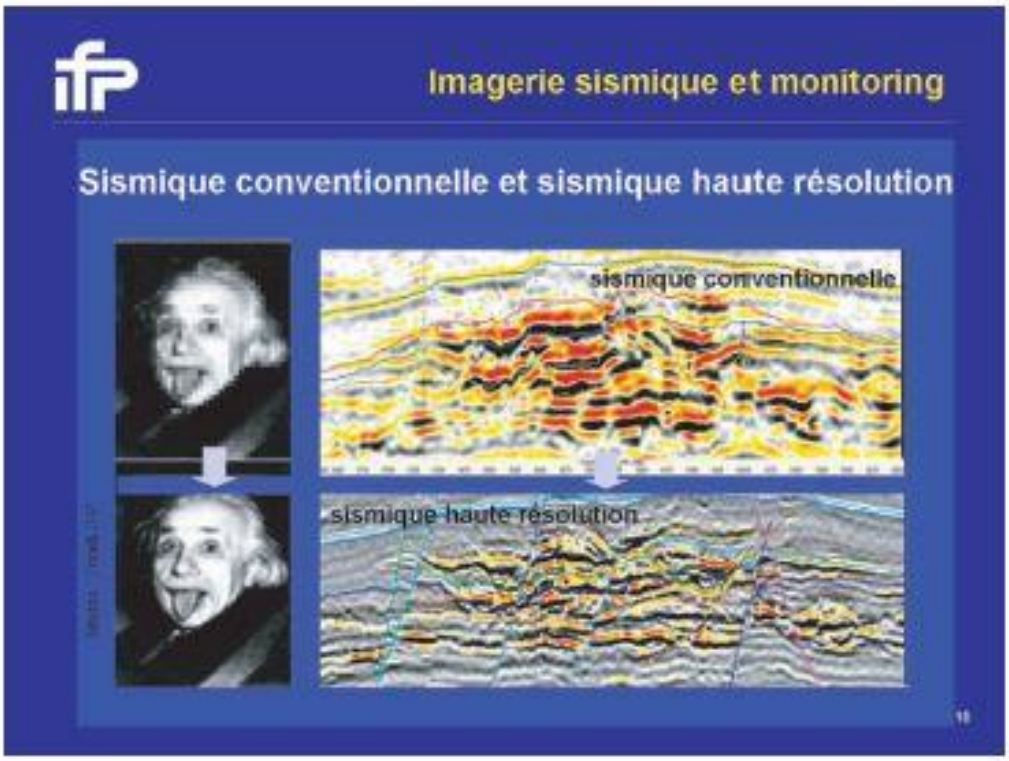


1D **2D archaic** **2D** **3D** **Nodes et RSS-NMR**

Evolution of mobile phone and seismic technology



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We have two stages.
The first stage is the **RSS Remote Sensing Method**, we get the resonance of data from satellite imagery in the nuclear research reactor in Sevsu Poisk group. The accuracy is 90%, which is three times higher compared to seismic.

Stage 2 is NMR survey on the ground. The accuracy of the survey is 95%.

Analog satellite images of the surveyed area are processed in a research nuclear reactor and require the highest qualification of personnel and precision accuracy. Our NMR technology includes two discoveries received by the Nobel Prize; these are NMR and Kirlian effect.

publication linkedin https:https://www.linkedin.com/pulse/use-rss-nmr-green-fields-refurbish-brown-oil-gas-part-friedman-/

RESULTS SENT TO YOUR COMPANY

The RSS-NMR technology provides absolute data: (number horizons, thickness, depths horizons and gas pressure) of hydrocarbon reservoirs bedding to a depth of 5-7 km. directly without interpretation and without exploration risks. The RSS-NMR(GeoDirect) technology detects the exact coordinate's drill sites with a budget of ten times lower in comparison with conventional exploration methods (2D/3D). If the client has identified the drilling point after interpreting the 2D/3D data, it is better to give us that drilling point for further examination. He will get the following:

§ Determination of the presence of hydrocarbons in the survey point to in a given depth interval,
§ Identification of the type of hydrocarbons (oil, natural gas),
§ A map of the terrain with contours of the identified deposit and fault within a radius of 1 to 3 km around the drilling point,
§ Determine the zones of maximum response of signals on the contours of identified deposit,
§ Determining the number of useful horizons,
§ Determining depth of occurrence of each horizon,
§ The gas pressure in the horizons,
§ Flooding of horizon and the thickness of the water layer,
§ Building deep column at the drilling point,
§ Identify the presence of hydrocarbons in the vicinity of the control point in the absence of hydrocarbons at a given point.

The survey period is 75-90 days

If a client needs to examine his license unit, then he will get the following:

§ Ground contours of oil, gas and oil & gas reservoirs.
§ Limits for extension of traps,
§ The number of horizons in each reservoir,
§ The depth of horizons,

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§ The presence of a gas cap over the oil horizon,
§ Indicative of gas pressure in the gas cap (reservoir pressure),
§ The presence of water under the oil horizon,
§ Vertical scan data column,
§ Vertical sections of hydrocarbon reservoirs,
§ Roof structural maps for individual layers,
§ Calculated volume of layers, filled with gas and oil,
§ Preliminary calculation of forecasted oil and gas resources in all deposits,
§ Mapping the maximum signal response in each reservoir
§ Identification of the optimum drilling points.

The survey period is 90 days or 3 months

You probably underwent a medical examination in the clinic through MRI tomography, when it is possible to see through the human body? So, we are "seeing" oil/gas and other minerals to a depth of 5-7 km from the surface. We work onshore and offshore (in this case Sea water is just a horizon more. We work in shale gas but we need some samples of the shale mineral for do exploration.