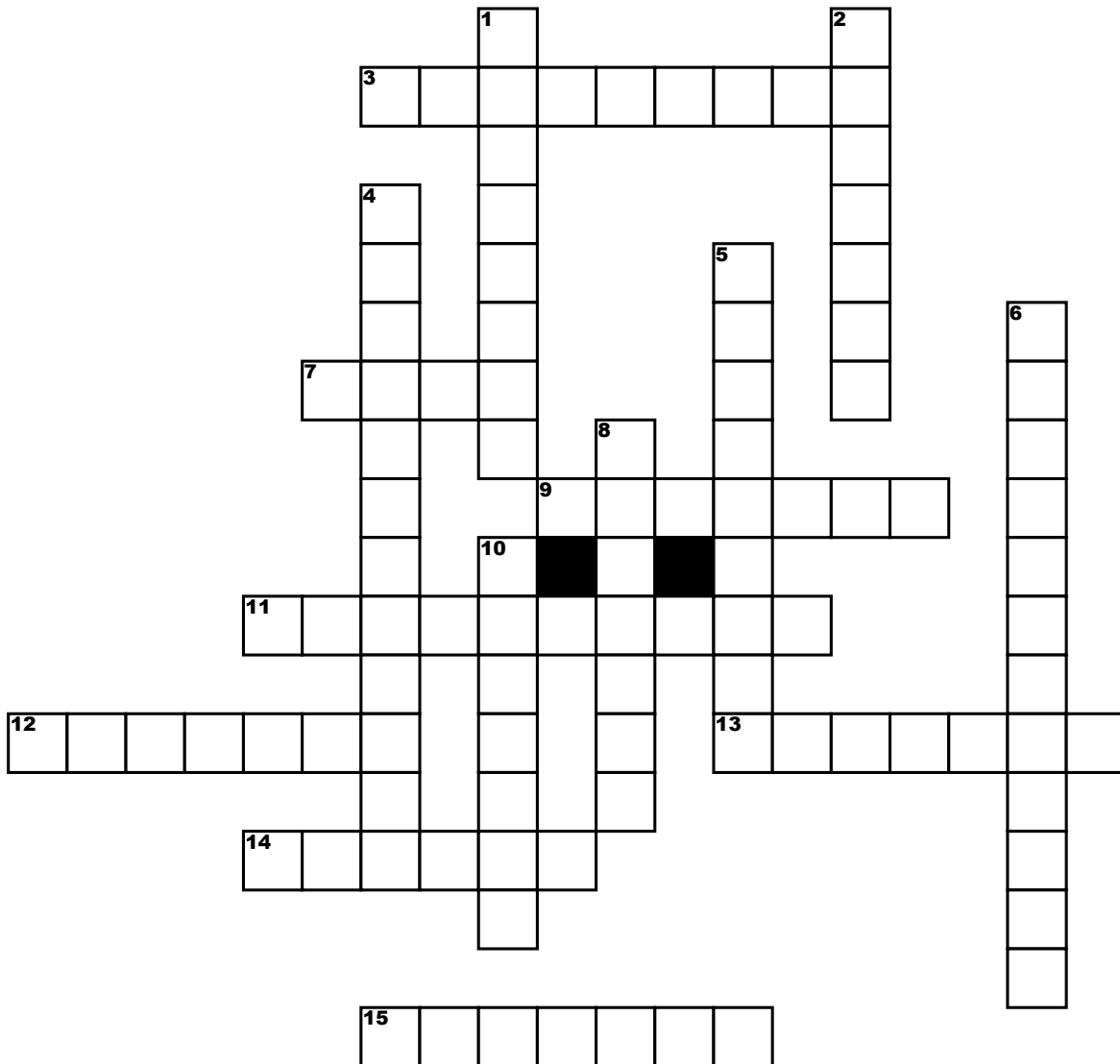


MR SIG



Across

3. In CMR, each basic measurement is the result of a PAPS, a pair of two successive CPMGs made with opposite polarity. What does 'A' in PAPS stands for

7. In presence of saline mud, the antenna results a drop in this parameter

9. This metal is used for understanding the capillary pressure curve as the non-wetting phase in laboratory

11. This modelling is the key computation in the MR Scanner tool planner

12. This force is responsible for creating pressure difference between phases in a reservoir

13. The definition of this word is "presence of spurious, unwanted oscillations in the echo signal, which can cause the amplitudes and phases of the measured signals to deviate from normal response and hence affect resulting data"

14. Which metal chloride is used to prepare the liquid solution for the CMR Calibration bottle

15. M in CPMG stands for

Down

1. The pore/grain size distribution as a statistical bar chart is obtained by _____ the porosity and T2 logarithmic mean of each bin along the T2 distribution

2. This term is used to define the phenomenon when adhesive forces are greater than the cohesive forces, the fluid spreads out on the surface

4. Presence of these ions in the mud or formation causes an issue with the T2 relaxation

5. The constituent viscosity model (CVM), which is responsible for the broad T2 distribution in oil can be associate due to this inherent property

6. Larmor frequency is directly related to the permanent magnet field (Bo) by the constant of proportionality known as _____ ratio

8, 10. Of which materials are the capacitors made of which are connected across the input of the antenna in a CMR tool

10. This fluid species has the lowest T1/T2 ratio and is not visible at low field