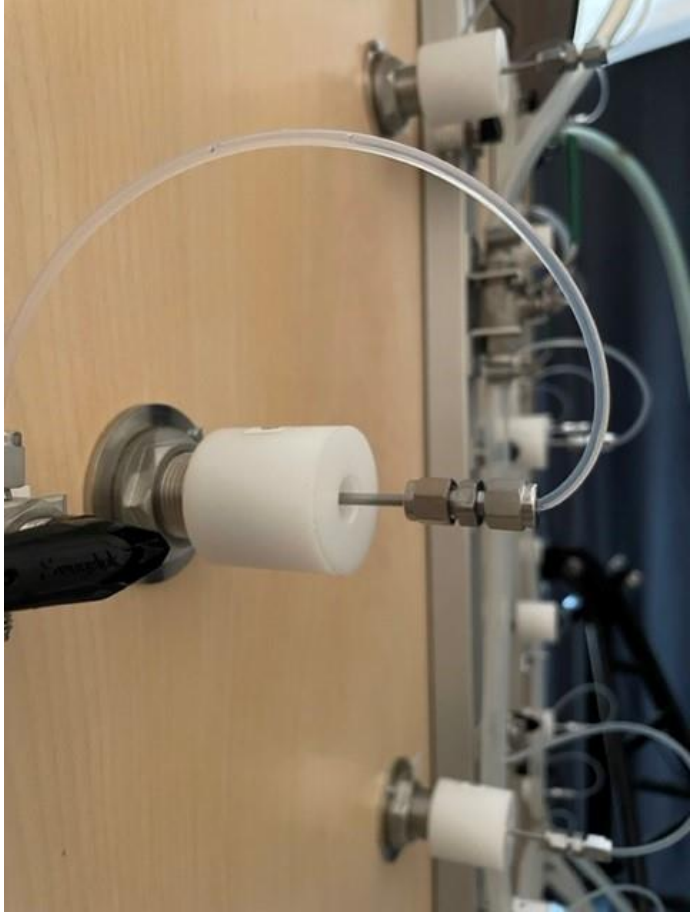
A large, curved black frame screen is the central focus, displaying a desert landscape with rolling sand dunes under a pale blue sky. The screen is set in a room with light-colored wooden walls and ceiling. Two large studio lights with silver reflectors are positioned on either side of the screen, casting a bright glow. The floor in front of the screen is covered with a black cloth.

Status and update from the lab

Professor Martin Fernø

University of Bergen



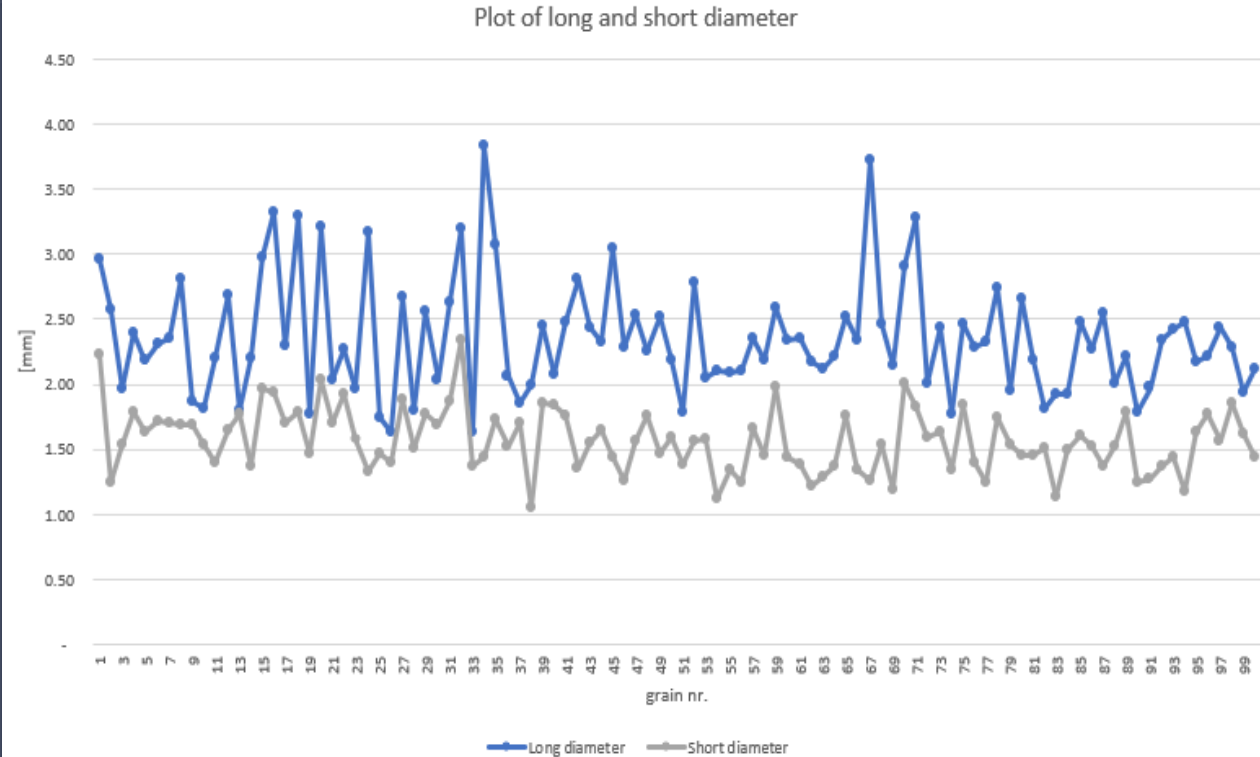


Sand

	Sieved grain size range [mm]	Grade	Class
ESF	*	Fine	Sand
C	0.5 - 0.71	Coarse (lower)	
D	0.71 - 1.0	Coarse (upper)	
E	1.0 - 1.41	Very coarse (lower)	
F	1.41 - 2.0	Very coarse (upper)	
G	2.0 - 2.8	Granules	Gravel

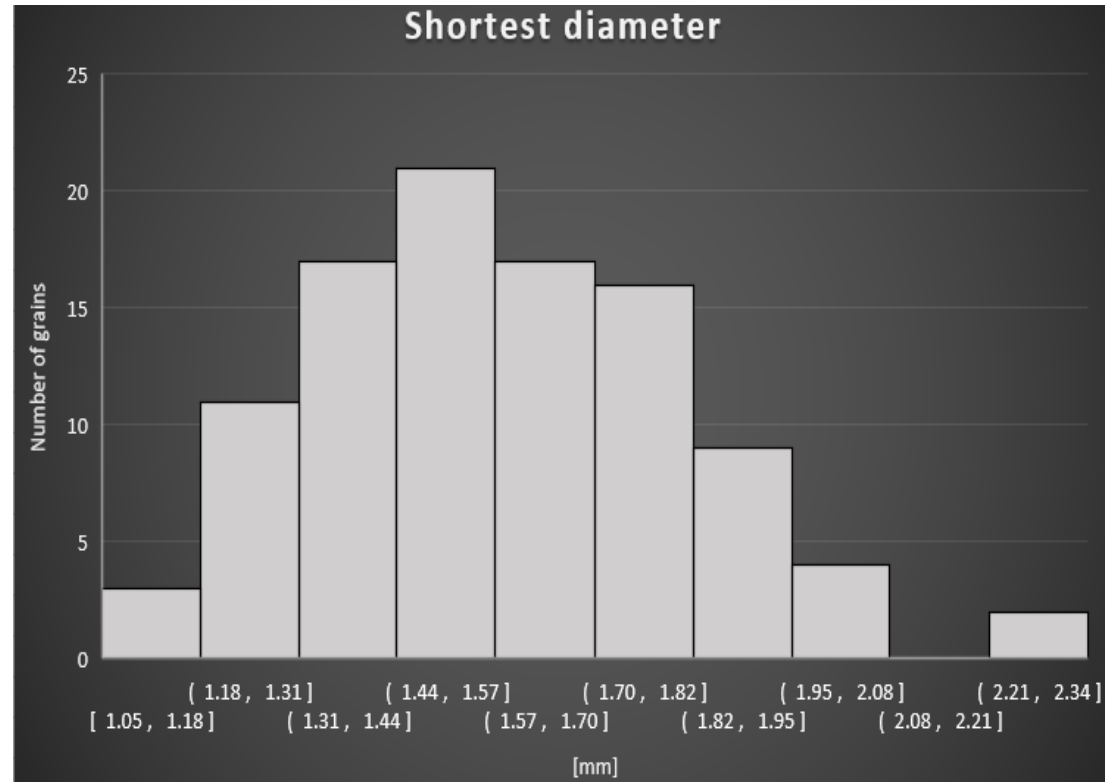
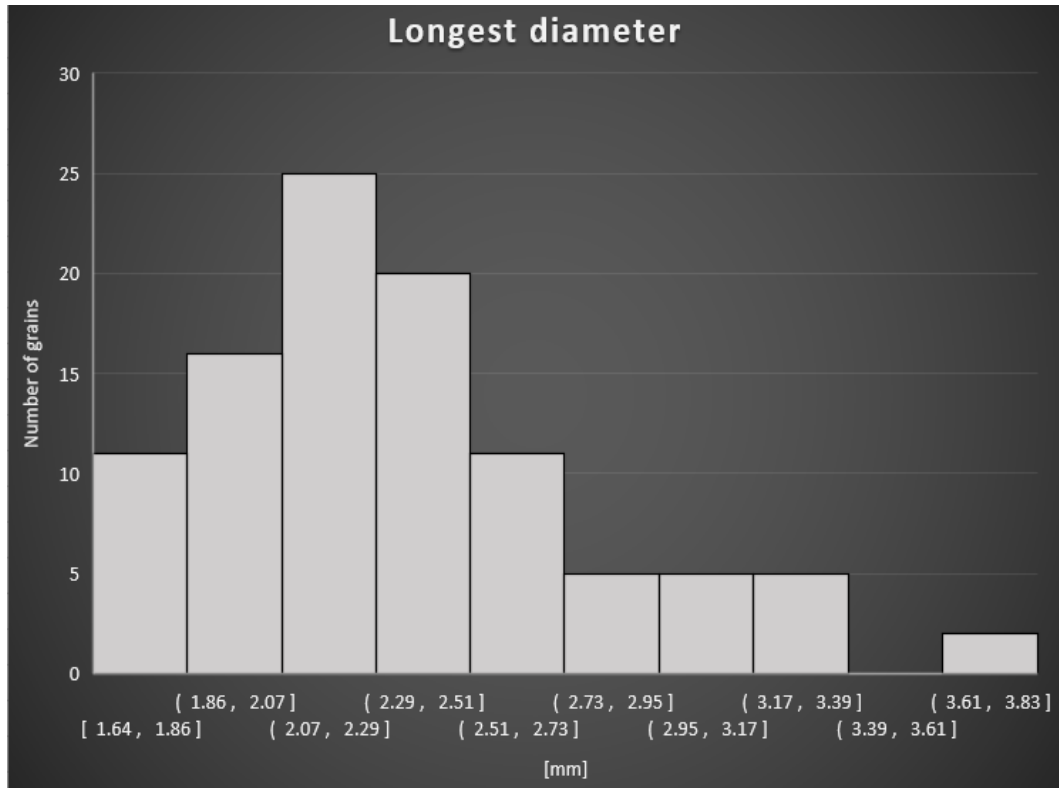
Sand_F (Main reservoir) 1.41 – 2.00 mm

A picture of how the sand-grains are measured in ZEN,
and a plot of the long and short diameters for each of the 100 measured sand-grains.



Sand_F (Main reservoir) 1.41 – 2.00 mm

Histograms for long and short diameters, with the 100 measurements distributed into 10 intervals along the x-axis and the number of sand-grains along the y-axis



High K fault

/flush zone

G 2.0-2.8

Pebbles L

F 1.4-2.0

very coarse U

E 1.0-1.4

very coarse L

D 0.7-1.0

coarse U

C 0.5-0.7

coarse L

ESF c. 0.13-0.36

fine sand

No K fault

Silicone

CO₂ injection

(primary)

Pressure taps

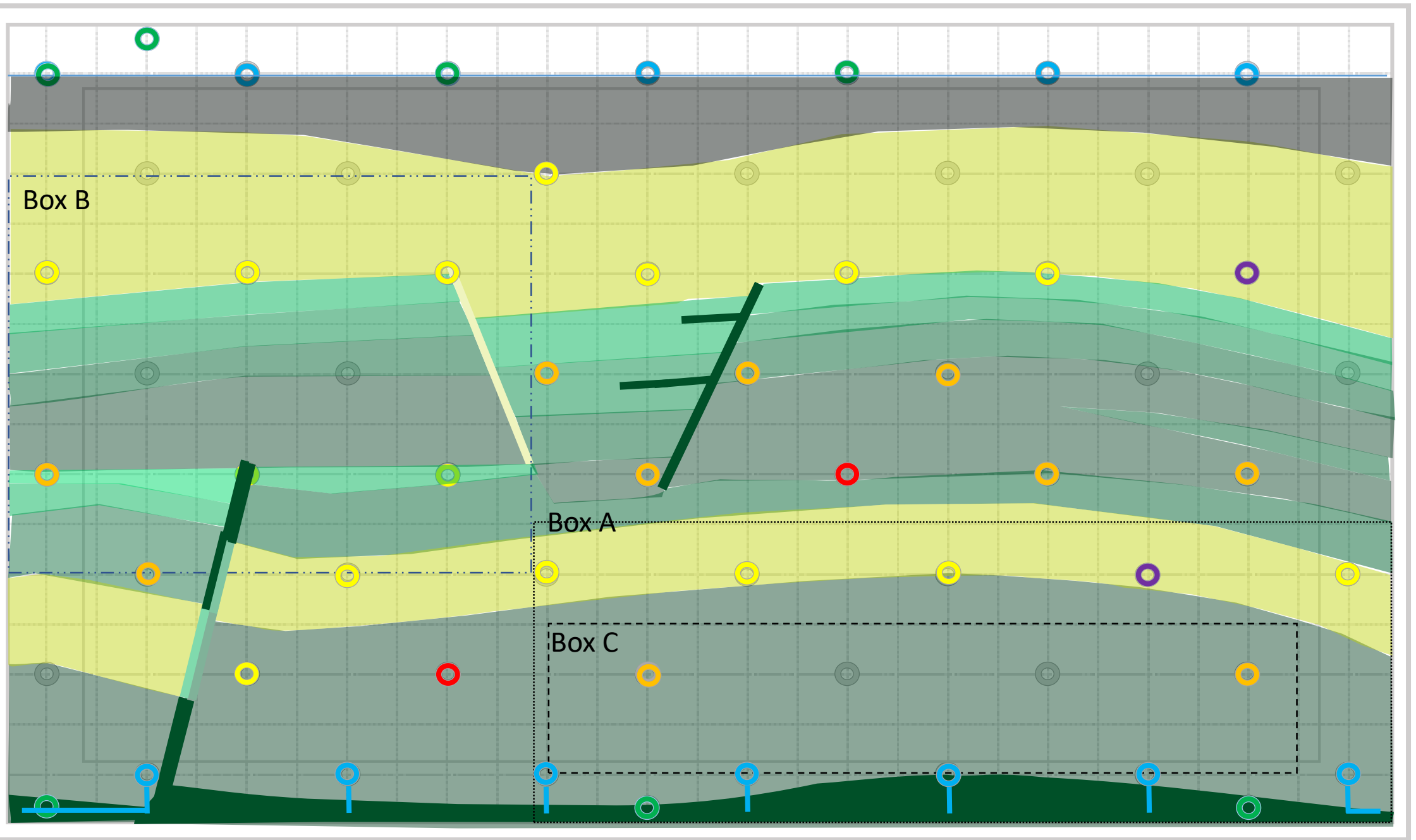
(primary)

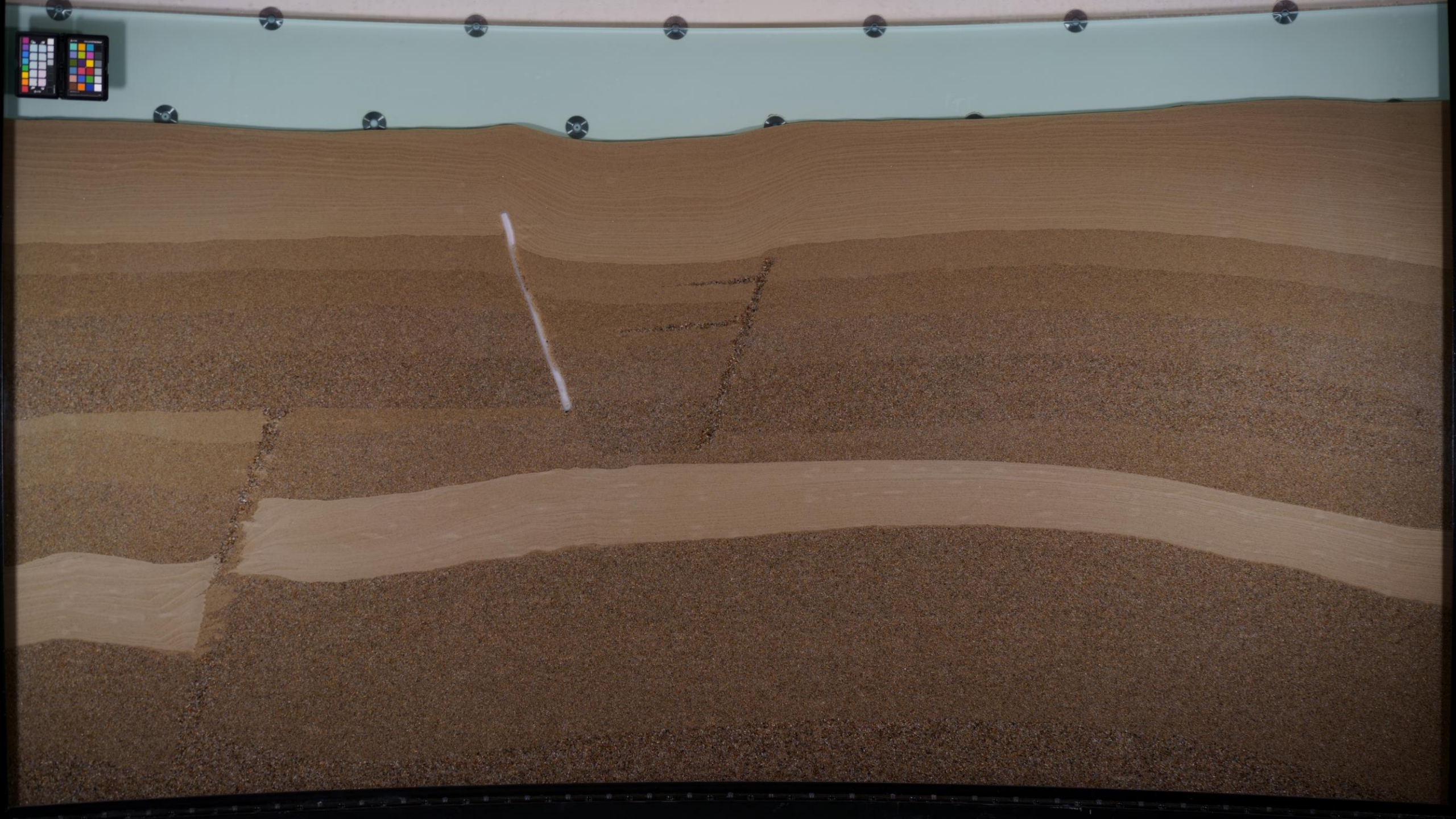
Pressure taps/

Multipurpose/

Secondary CO₂ in

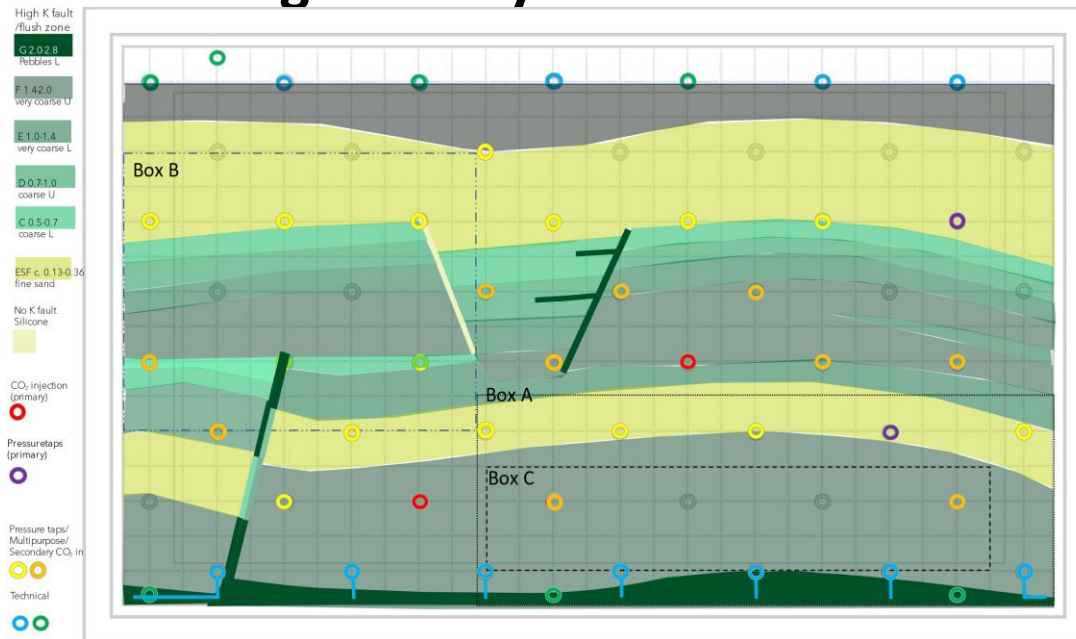
Technical



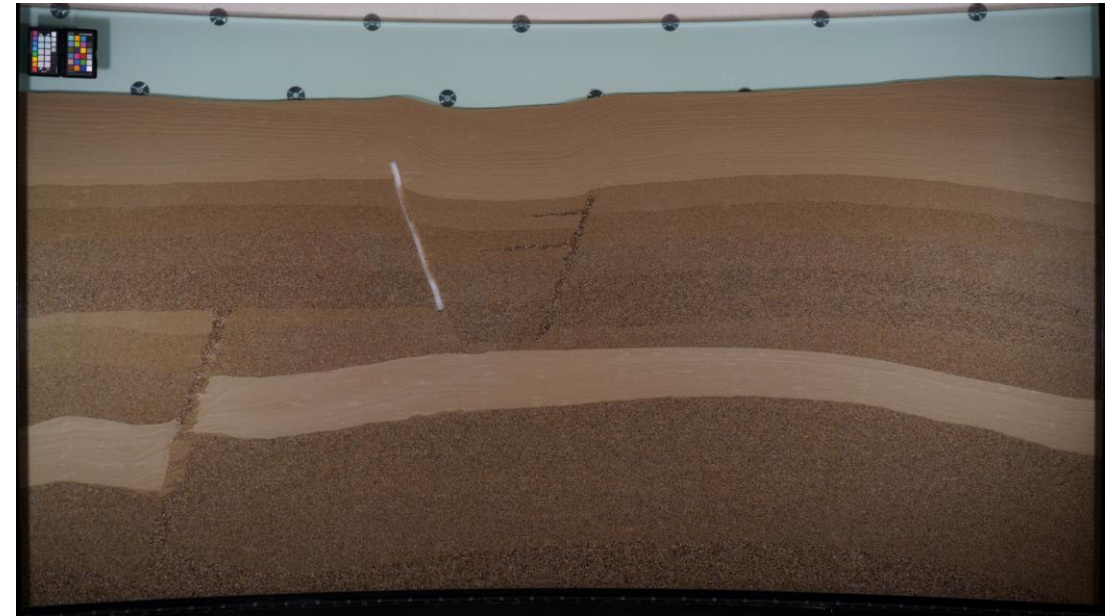


Comparison between thought and reality

Intended geometry



Actual geometry (not corrected for curvature)



Faults (Not to scale)



Heterogeneous



SEALED (silicone)



High perm (gravel)

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