

NEW MEXICO STATE LAND OFFICE
SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO

DEPARTMENT OF THE STATE GEOLOGIST
NOTICE OF INTENTION TO TEST WATER SHUT-OFF

Notice must be given to the State Geologist or to the proper Oil and Gas Inspector at least five days before the test. It is desirable that a representative of the Department of the State Geologist witness the water shut-off before drilling into the productive sand whenever possible. If changes in the proposed plan are considered advisable, a copy of this notice showing such changes will be returned to sender. Submit this notice in triplicate.

Cooper N. Mex., 4/8/35, 19

Mr. Mr. F. J. Vesely

State Geologist,
Santa Fe, New Mexico.

Dear Sir:

You are hereby notified that we intend to test the shut-off of water in Woolworth

Well No 1 in SE 1/4 of Sec. 25, T. 24, R. 36

N. M. P. M., Cooper-Lea Oil Field Lea County,

on 4/12 19 35 9-5/8 in. 40 lb. casing was { cemented } in

formation at a depth of Approximately-1350 feet on 4/12/35 19

250 sacks of Common cement were used.

The method used in placing the cement was as follows:

Fluid level will be bailed to a depth of Bottom feet and left undisturbed for at least 12 hours before your inspection.

Adjacent property owners have been notified as follows: Phillips Pet. Co.,

Additional information:

Approved 19

Except as follows:

Sincerely yours,

GENERAL CRUDE OIL COMPANY

Company or Operator.

By

Position Dist. Supt.

Send communication regarding well to

Name W. A. Pray,

Address Box 685, Wink, Texas.

F. J. Vesely
State Geologist or Oil and Gas Inspector.

1. Introduction

The purpose of this report is to provide a comprehensive overview of the current state of the art in the field of artificial intelligence, with a particular focus on the development and application of deep learning algorithms.

In recent years, deep learning has emerged as a powerful paradigm for solving a wide range of complex problems, from image and speech recognition to natural language processing and robotics. This report explores the theoretical foundations of deep learning, as well as the practical challenges and opportunities associated with its implementation and deployment in real-world applications.

2. Deep Learning Fundamentals

Deep learning is a subset of machine learning that involves the use of artificial neural networks with multiple layers of processing units. These networks are designed to automatically learn hierarchical representations of data, enabling them to capture complex patterns and relationships that are often difficult to model using traditional machine learning techniques.

The key components of a deep learning architecture include the input layer, hidden layers, and output layer. Each layer consists of a set of nodes, which are connected to nodes in the adjacent layers. The weights of these connections are adjusted during the training process to minimize the error between the network's output and the target values.

One of the primary challenges in deep learning is the need for large amounts of labeled data to train the models effectively. This has led to the development of various techniques for data augmentation and transfer learning, which allow models to learn from smaller datasets by leveraging knowledge from related tasks or domains. Additionally, the computational requirements of deep learning are often high, necessitating the use of specialized hardware such as GPUs to accelerate the training process.

Despite these challenges, deep learning has achieved remarkable success in a wide range of applications, including image classification, object detection, and natural language processing. The continued research and development in this field are expected to lead to further breakthroughs and the widespread adoption of deep learning technologies in various industries.

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Conclusion

In conclusion, deep learning represents a significant advancement in the field of artificial intelligence, offering powerful tools for solving complex problems. However, its successful application requires careful consideration of the underlying data, computational resources, and the specific requirements of the task at hand.

Future research should focus on addressing the current limitations of deep learning, such as the need for large datasets and high computational costs, in order to enable its more widespread and effective use in a variety of real-world scenarios.

References