

<<中国塔里木盆地构造特征与油气>>

图书基本信息

书名：<<中国塔里木盆地构造特征与油气>>

13位ISBN编号：9787502119560

10位ISBN编号：7502119566

出版时间：1997-08-01

出版时间：石油工业出版社

作者：贾承造 等著

页数：295

版权说明：本站所提供下载的PDF图书仅提供预览和简介，请支持正版图书。

更多资源请访问：<http://www.tushu007.com>

<<中国塔里木盆地构造特征与油气>>

内容概要

Tarim basin locates in the southern part of Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region. Geographically , it is circled by the huge Tianshan and Karakunlun Mountains and Altuntag , occurs as a large intra continental , inter mountainous basin with an extent of 560 000 km². Taklamkan Desert , 330 000 km² , situates in the central part. Great foothill alluvial fan and flood plain surround the basin. Tarim Basin is the largest sedimentary basin of China. The remaining thickness of sedimentary rocks is 16 000 m , maximum accumulated thickness is 25 000 m. Residual total volume of sedimentary rocks is 400 million m³. Stratum involves Sinian to lower Permian of marine to paralic facies and upper Permian to Quaternary of continental facies. After works for more than 30 years , specially intensive exploration in recent 6 years , 8 fields with proven and control reserves of over 40 million tons and a lot of other discoveries are obtained by China National Petroleum Corporation. The second round petroleum resource assessment held by CNPC estimates the total petroleum resource is 19.15 trillion tons. Tarim is one of large unexplored basin. Tarim is the hope of Chinese petroleum future , attracts the interest of major oil companies.

<<中国塔里木盆地构造特征与油气>>

书籍目录

1 TECTONIC ELEMENTS AND STRATIGRAPHY OF TARIM BASIN 1.1 Tectonic elements 1.1.1 Rises 1.1.2 Depressions 1.1.3 Peripheral fault rises 1.2 Stratigraphy 1.2.1 Stratigraphic scheme 1.2.2 Sequence and distribution

2 GEOPHYSICAL FIELD AND DEEP STRUCTURE CHARACTERS OF TARIM BASIN 2.1 Natural earthquake converted wave sounding profile and crustal structure 2.1.1 Overview 2.1.2 Korla-Ruoqiang profile 2.1.3 Aksu-Yecheng profile 2.1.4 Kuqa-Tazhong-Tanan profile 2.1.5 Crustal structure of Tarim basin and its geodynamic implication 2.2 Gravity and magnetic field characteristics and crustal structure 2.2.1 Density and magnetic texture of cover and crust 2.2.2 Characters of gravity field 2.2.3 Characters of aeromagnetic anomaly and basement structure 2.3 Geothermal field, heat flow and lithospheric thermal structure 2.3.1 Data on thermal measurement and heat conductivity of rocks 2.3.2 Geothermal field of shallow part 2.3.3 Heat flow in Tarim 2.3.4 Thermal structure and tectonics of lithosphere 2.4 Paleo temperature characteristics and its evolution 2.4.1 Implication of paleo temperature study and methods 2.4.2 Fission track of apatite after annealing 2.4.3 Vitrinite reflectance 2.4.4 Evolution of paleo temperature

3 TECTONIC CHARACTERISTICS OF TARIM PLATE 3.1 Overview on the tectonics of Tarim plate 3.1.1 Pre-Cambrian basement of Tarim plate 3.1.2 Boundary of Tarim plate and regionalisation 3.1.3 Evolutionary characteristics 3.2 Drifting history and paleo magnetic evidences 3.2.1 Paleomagnetic results and the establishment of apparent polar wandering path 3.2.2 Drifting history of Tarim plate 3.2.3 Relationship with surrounding plates 3.3 Sinian to Paleozoic 3.3.1 Northern margin of Tarim plate 3.3.2 Southwest margin of Tarim plate 3.3.3 Altun Tag and southeast margin of Tarim plate 3.4 Mesozoic to Cenozoic 3.4.1 Orogeny in northern margin of Tethys 3.4.2 Basin character of Tarim in Mesozoic and Cenozoic 3.5 Volcanic rocks and implication 3.5.1 Distribution of volcanic rock 3.5.2 Composition of volcanic rocks 3.5.3 Tectonic model and implication

4 TECTONICS AND EVOLUTION OF TARIM BASIN 4.1 Evolutionary stages of the basin 4.1.1 Six important unconformities 4.1.2 Basin's prototypes 4.1.3 Tectonic evolution 4.2 Sinian to Ordovician, cratonic marginal aulacogen stage 4.2.1 Tectonic background and proto type basin 4.2.2 Sedimentary characters 4.2.3 Major tectonic events 4.2.4 Deformation at the end of Ordovician 4.3 Silurian to Devonian, marginal foreland basin stage 4.3.1 Tectonic background and proto type basin 4.3.2 Sedimentary characters 4.3.3 Major tectonic events 4.3.4 Deformation at the end of Devonian 4.4 Carboniferous to Permian, cratonic margin and intracratonic rift stages 4.4.1 Tectonic background and proto type basin 4.4.2 Sedimentary and structure characters 4.4.3 Tectonic event and deformation 4.5 Triassic, foreland basin stage 4.5.1 Tectonic background and proto type basin 4.5.2 Sedimentary and structure characters 4.5.3 Tectonic event and deformation

..... 5 STRUCTURAL CHARACTERS OF INTRACRATONIC PALEO UPLIFTS 6 FORELAND BASIN AND THRUST BELT 7 TECTONICS AND PETROLEUM ACCUMULATION REFERENCE

章节摘录

(3) Tarim Basin has continental crust, lithospheric flexure observed in deep part, results of three natural earthquake transform wave sounding profiles (4) Nature, boundary and history of Tarim plate by ground survey, paleomagnetic measurement and tectonic phase analysis are understood. (5) Backstripping and restoration of the basin are performed on seismic, drilling and sedimentary data, correctly re-cover the prototype of the basin, subsidence and uplift history, 7 stages and 9 events defined. (6) Systematic study and understand the paleotemperature condition, volcanic activity and thermal evolutionary history. (7) Structural analysis on Mesozoic and Cenozoic folds and faults in northwest and southwest part of the basin and in Kuqa, specify the mega strike slip fault system in northwest margin, confirm Kuqa foreland structure is thin skin tectonic made by terrace like thrusts. (8) Summarize fault system and fault style, kinds of structural and non structural traps and their distribution regularities, discover and contour 52 hydrocarbon plays.

1.1.1 Rises
 1. Tabei Rise. The extent of Tabei Rise is 36 000 km². The rise is situated north of Tarim River, extends in eastwest direction. It is a paleo rise buried under Miocene to Pliocene foreland depression. Sinian to Devonian strata widespread in the region, and received denudation of various degrees in the axial part of the rise. Carboniferous and Permian unconformably covered on pre-Carboniferous rocks, and themselves also eroded in the top part of the rise. Triassic unconformably lay over Paleozoic. Jurassic and Cretaceous strata are thin and widespread, unconformable contact with middle Proterozoic to Ordovician formations. Tertiary is the thickest stratum, Miocene to Pliocene can over 4000 m thick. According to the relief of the top of Paleozoic, Tabei Rise is divided into six 2nd order elements, Luntai Uplift, Yingmaili Uplift, Harikatan Sag, Lunnan Uplift, Caohu Sag and Korla Nose Like Uplift. Commercial oil and gas have been discovered in Shuan, Cambrian, Ordovician, Carboniferous, Triassic, Jurassic, Cretaceous, Paleogene and Neogene. Certain amount of petroleum reserves is proven or controlled. This rise is an important petroleum exploration and production region.
 2. Central rise. Central Rise locates in Taklamakan Desert, takes east west strike, cut across the central part of the basin with an extent of 110 800 km². It is separated into Bachu Fault Uplift, Tazhong Low Uplift and Tadong Low Uplift. Bachu Fault Uplift is 43 200 km², lies between Tu-muxiuke and Mazatag faults, runs in northwest direction. It is made of Paleozoic and thin Pliocene cover, Mesozoic only locally preserved. It is a long term rise, present figure was formed in Tertiary time.

版权说明

本站所提供下载的PDF图书仅提供预览和简介，请支持正版图书。

更多资源请访问:<http://www.tushu007.com>