

<<中国新生代咸化湖泊沉积环>>

图书基本信息

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内容概要

The current oil product of China mostly comes from eastern China. Thus to follow the strategic policy of China National Petroleum Corporation "stabilizing and developing the eastern while quickening the operation in western part of China" and enforce the prospecting in eastern China to increase Oil & gas reserves successively is critical to the stabilization of crude oil production of China. Currently, the oil production from the Eocene of eastern China accounts for nearly half of the gross oil production of China. And stratum is one of the targets of oil & gas exploration and the increasing of the reserves of China. As far as the facies of the stratum is concerned, it has been in dispute for more than 20 years in China. The discussions on the issue, which have promoted the development of related branch of learning, have not only theoretical significance, but also practical value. This is because a prospecting aiming at marine or transitional source rocks is different from that aiming at continental deep-lake or salified-lake source rocks, at least to some degree. The kernel of the theory of continental petroleum geology is that oil and gas are generated within inland sedimentary basins; hydrocarbon distribution differs among different sedimentary basins; the distribution of oil and gas fields are controlled by source sags, that is, they are source-controlled. Thus prospecting should be concentrated on inland basins. The prospecting drilling of deep-lake basins and salified-lake basins should be arranged around the sag centers of them, in terms of their sedimentary and tectonic features. This is totally different from the prospecting drilling of transgressive lake basins, which is arranged in terms of the directions and scales of each transgressions and the features of the transgressive deposits. Thus the current project deals with the application of the basic aspects of the oil and gas prospecting in China.

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