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内容概要

Prof. Jinxing Dai was born in the Rui ' an County , Zhejiang Province, China on 19th March, 1935. He was graduated from the Geology Department of Nanjing University in 1961. From 1961 to 1 962, Prof. Dai was engaged in the geological research of oil and gas in the ResearchInstitute of Petroleum of the Ministry of Petroleum Industry.From 1962 to 1972.Prof.Dai tookup research work on petroleum exploration in the Jianghan Oilfield in the Hubei Province.Since1 972, he has carried out the geological and geochemical research on natural gas in the ResearchInstitute of Petroleum Exploration and Development, PeoChina.In 1995, Prof.Dai was electedas a member of the Chinese Academy of Sciences. He has ever been the dean of the Departmentof Earth Sciences of Zhejiang University, and successively appointed as adjunct professors of theNanjing University, Zhejiang University, University of Science and Technology of China, JilinUniversity, Northwest University, China University of Petroleum (Beijing, Eastern China), OceanUniversity of China, Xi' an Petroleum University.and Yangtze University.PrOf.Dai has workedas a member of the Editorial Board of more than 10 iournalS such as Chinese Journal of Geology, Acta Petrolei Sinica, Oil and Gas Geology, Earth Science Frontiers, Petroleum Geology and Experiment, and Natural Gas Industry. At present. Prof. Dai holds the position of the chief editorof Petroleum Exploration and Development and Natural Gas Geoscience and editor of Science in China.



书籍目录

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Geochemical Characteristics of Natural Gas at Giant Accumulations in China

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章节摘录

版权页:插图: B oth Karakum and Tarim B asins are located on the Middle-Asian coal-formed gasaccumulation zone. They have the same source rocks (Middle-Lower Jurassic coal measures) and the organic matter is mainly humic. For the source rocks in Karakum Basin, the producedgas hydrocarbons are 5-19 times of the liquid hydrocarbons production. and gas generation isdominant. hence it is characterized by the formation of coal-formed gas field. Around 162 gasfields have been found in the basin (about 82 in Turkmenistan and about 80 in Uzbekistan). and the proved primary natural gas reserves are about $8 \times 1012m3$. Dauletabad-Donmez gas field is the largest one with proved natural gas reserves of $1.7 \times 1012m3$. A few coal-formed oil fields have also been found in the southeast and northeast margins of the basin (Fig.8). For the origins of these coal-formed oil fields, the China-Russia-Turkey cooperative project group proposed that Bukhara and Chaljaw terrace in the northeast margin of the Karakum Basin developed single anhydrite cap rocks during Cretaceous and Jurassic with thickness generally less than 50m. From the shallow basin margins to the central basin, condensate and gas

accumulationsonly exist in the Jurassic traps beneath the anhydrite cap rocks with burial depth greater than 1 300 m, whereas no gas accumulations have been found in the Cretaceous traps above theanhydrite cap rocks with burial depth also greater than 1 300 m. However, for the Cretaceous and Jurassic traps with burial depth less than 1 300 m, the Cretaceous traps above the anhydrite caprocks are dominated by gas accumulations and the Jurassic traps beneath the anhydrite cap rocksonly have oil accumulations (Fig.9).



编辑推荐

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