

图书基本信息

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作者：戴金星

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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 1962, Prof. Dai was engaged in the geological research of oil and gas in the Research Institute of Petroleum of the Ministry of Petroleum Industry. From 1962 to 1972, Prof. Dai took up research work on petroleum exploration in the Jiangnan Oilfield in the Hubei Province. Since 1972, he has carried out the geological and geochemical research on natural gas in the Research Institute of Petroleum Exploration and Development, P. R. China. In 1995, Prof. Dai was elected as a member of the Chinese Academy of Sciences. He has ever been the dean of the Department of Earth Sciences of Zhejiang University, and successively appointed as adjunct professors of the Nanjing University, Zhejiang University, University of Science and Technology of China, Jilin University, Northwest University, China University of Petroleum (Beijing, Eastern China), Ocean University of China, Xi'an Petroleum University and Yangtze University. Prof. Dai has worked as a member of the Editorial Board of more than 10 journals such as Chinese Journal of Geology, Acta Petroleologica 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 editor of Petroleum Exploration and Development and Natural Gas Geoscience and editor of Science in China.

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章节摘录

版权页：插图：Both Karakum and Tarim Basins are located on the Middle-Asian coal-formed gas accumulation 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 produced gas hydrocarbons are 5-19 times of the liquid hydrocarbons production, and gas generation is dominant, hence it is characterized by the formation of coal-formed gas field. Around 162 gas fields have been found in the basin (about 82 in Turkmenistan and about 80 in Uzbekistan) , and the proved primary natural gas reserves are about $8 \times 10^{12} \text{m}^3$. Dauletabad-Donmez gas field is the largest one with proved natural gas reserves of $1.7 \times 10^{12} \text{m}^3$. 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 the 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 accumulations only exist in the Jurassic traps beneath the anhydrite cap rocks with burial depth greater than 1300 m , whereas no gas accumulations have been found in the Cretaceous traps above the anhydrite cap rocks with burial depth also greater than 1300 m. However , for the Cretaceous and Jurassic traps with burial depth less than 1300 m , the Cretaceous traps above the anhydrite cap rocks are dominated by gas accumulations and the Jurassic traps beneath the anhydrite cap rocks only have oil accumulations (Fig.9) .

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