


## 文 章 内 容

标 题:	Sedimentary fills and hydrocarbon potential of rift basin: a case study from the Muglad basin, Sudan
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关键词:	sedimentary facies; sedimentary system; hydrocarbon potential; Muglad basin; Sudan
摘 要:	<p>sedimentary fills and hydrocarbon potential of the M uglied basin have been discussed. A total of five depositional facies have been recognised in this basin, including alluvial I fan—delta, delta. and lacustrine and distal turbidite faties. These facies have constituted two depositional systems: ① alluvial delta—lacustrine system, and②fan—delta and lacustrine system. The main hydrocarbon source rocks in the M uglied basin are developed in the I ower Cretaceous lacustrine rocks of the Abu Gabra (AG)formation. The AG formation can be roughly subdivided into the lower. middle and upper parts. The lowe~and upper parts of this formation are mainly composedof sandstone while the middle part is dominated by fine—grained sediments with some dark shale. The AG formation was formed in environments ranging from alluvial fan, fan delta, to lacustrine that were developed during the early rifting stage. The AG formation in the M uglied basin has a thickness of over 2000 m and 60% of it is dark shale (middle part). The sandstone of the lower and upper parts was formed under an arid climate and their hydrocarbon potentials are very poor, while the fine grained sediments of the middle part were formed under a humid climate and the locally distributed shale of this is of good potential of hydrocarbon.  <a href="#">Sedim entary fills and hydrocarbon potential of rif.pdf</a></p>

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