

ABSTRACT TEMPLATE

Title: 3D gravity anomaly separation method for the deep reservoir's residual thickness: application to the Sichuan Basin

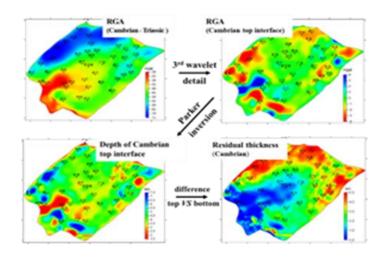
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Keywords:

ABSTRACT (Maximum 300 keywords)

The Sichuan Basin has the largest number of proven gas reserves, gas fields found and the cumulative output in China. The oil and gas reservoirs are deeply buried and the stratum structure is complex, so the structures of the basement and deep reservoirs cannot be clearly described only by seismic method. Based on the super position effect of gravity potential field, the residual gravity anomaly of the target layer can be separated by forward method, thus the depth of the target interface can be calculated through Parker method and then the residual thickness of the target layer can be obtained. As the depth of Cambrian bottom interface has been controlled by the high resolution seismic reflection method, the key issue of the Cambrian reservoir's residual thickness to get the depth of Cambrian top interface, which means the gravity effect of the Cambrian stratum should be obtained. As viewed from the stratigraphic density statistics of the Sichuan Basin and its adjacent area, it is observed that there are five main density interfaces in this region, i.e., Cretaceous–Jurassic ($\Delta \sigma$ =0.12 g/cm3).

IMAGE



BIOGRAPHY

XXXX is a Research Assistant at the Institute of Geology and Geophysics, Chinese Academy of Sciences and he is mainly engaged in ocean bottom seismograph data processing and integrated geophysical research

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