

## **THE BLOCK STRUCTURE OF FRACTURED RESERVOIRS**

Skaryatin V.D., Mollaev Z.H., Antsiferov A.P. Russian University of Peoples Friendship

The necessity of prospecting and foundation of unconventional reservoirs commercial oil and gas bearing being made urgent because of the porous reservoirs hydrocarbon resources exhaustion. One of the basic factors of the forming of oil and gas deposits in the sedimentary rocks complexes being the tectonic jointing development within (as it proved to date). It is the macrofractures density that determines reservoir characteristics of compact low-porous and low-permeable rocks that form the fracture reservoirs group. The prospecting for fracture reservoirs may upon their pattern block model that reflects the Earth's crust interblock zones are located by the high fracturing zones, formed as a result of the tectonic movements of varying scale and folding depth, they often having been repeated and not unidirectional. The interblock zones hierarchy is rather vast. They vary by extension from local ones that seen within structures and their elements (dozens and hundreds of meters) to quite extensive-transcontinental (having length of thousands of kilometers). These zones extension, width and depth of penetration are correlated: the most extensive of them have width up to 20-30km and penetrate to the Earth's mantle, others, extended at hundreds meters have several meters width and dozens meters of vertical extension. The distance between the interblock zones is sometimes comparable with their depth penetration, but mostly much exceeds the latter. The interblock zones are the most favorable places for the fracture reservoirs development. The hydrocarbon deposits in fracture reservoirs are confined to those interblock zones and their intersections.