

## **The Role of Ring Structures in the Formation of Oil Pools and Gas Deposits**

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The modern variants of the origin of hydrocarbon presuppose the existence of some canals of endogenic energy invasion: mechanical, chemical, heat, - that define intensity and specific character of fluid-dynamic processes.

The real objects of the invasion canals appear to be the ring structures. The ring structures revealed by geologic and geodesic findings resulted in new explanation of the phenomenal character of the oldest oil regions in Russia together bordering areas like azeri and groznenskaya territories.

The ring structures are connected to bug gas deposits in western Siberia (Urengoi, Medvez'ye, Yamburg) and the Barents Sea (Shtockmanovskoye), that shape the development of gas industry in Russia in 21 century.

The abyssal structure of the ring structures is specific in character: the rise of the upper mantle and the basaltic stratum, attenuation or absence of the «granite» stratum and the presence of thick sedimentary stratum. Many, ring structures include big asthenoliths, that defined in their upward movement the transmigration of fluids and energetic latest and modern movements.

Territorially the ring structures are connected to scattered areas of rift zones. The conditions in the sedimentary basins of the ring structures are favorable for formation of kinfoormus. As compared to the bordering territories the inner structure of the ring structures show high values of: the range of local uplift, rock pressures and temperatures; less dense and lighter hydrocarbons, high yield of low-boiling fractions, low-oxidized, mainly methane gases.

Exposure of the ring structures in oil-and-gas bearing basins has practical importance.