

THE COMPLEX CHARACTERISTIC OF OIL AND GAS DEPOSITS OF THE SOUTH CASPIAN MEGADEPRESSION AND THE MESOPOTAMIA TROUGH

Aliyev Adil, Bairamov Ali, Hasanov Eldar

The South Caspian and Mesopotamia oil and gas generating sedimentary basins are characterized with similar and different structural features. In these basins had accumulated sediments of different thicknesses: in the South Caspian megadepression (SCMD) up to 25 km, in Mesopotamian marginal trough (MMT) - up to 10 km. MMT was formed during last phase of the Alpine tectonic cycle. It is characterized by complete deep structure: the western and eastern parts of SCMD have continental type of crust, central part which takes Geirankhechmez depression and southern basin of the Caspian, has oceanic type of crust. In the Kura's part of SCMD the oil fields are connected with the Upper Cretaceous volcanogenic-sedimentary formations. Tuffogenic-sedimentary suite of complicated stratifications of the Middle Eocene are connected with the Oligocene-Lower Miocene deposits (Maikop series). Oil and gas fields of Geirankhechmez depression and the southern basin of the Caspian are concentrated in the Cenozoic deposits, which are in structural stages of the Paleogene, Oligocene-Lower Miocene and Pliocene. Productive series of the Middle Pliocene is considered to be more oil and gas saturated which contains numerous oil and gas deposits on the Absheron peninsula, Lower Kura depression and Baku archipelago. The change of physical properties of oil within both troughs occurs like this: accumulation of heavy oil, namely asphalt are considered in the Cretaceous and Paleogene deposits, and industrial oil are confined to the Miocene-Pliocene deposits.