

P4-4**THE CONTRIBUTION OF THE RECENT SEISMIC DATA FOR
EXPLORATION OF NEW TRAPS IN
THE DIVJAKA GAS FIELD**

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The Divjaka gas field extends in the central part of the PeriAdriatic depression. Biogenic gas is discovered in the clastic reservoirs inside the Miocene-Pliocene sequence.

Based on the geophysical and wells data, the Divjaka structure is an anticline type.

The mapping of structural types and distinguishing of main reflection markers inside the neogenic deposition has been especially the object of the contemporaneous for this area.

Digital recording and increasing of seismic signal processing, after 1980 year, made possible using of seismic signal attributes and the seismic stratigraphy. As result, is clarified the structural model and the tectonic style in according to the recent seismic data.

The main gas bearing in this structure is related to sandstone bodies inside the Pliocene deposits (turbidite environment) and in Tortonian deposits (deltaic environment).

From the tectonic point of view, based on the main tectonic events (tectonic phase) the Divjaka structure is folded in the post-Pliocene phase.

Based on the geological and geophysical data, especially in the seismic ones are drawn buried neogenic structures in the PeriAdriatic depression.

This article emphasizes that the anticlinal neogenic structure of Divjaka is represented more complicated by secondary antithetic faults in westward.

Using of dense grid of seismic lines and their interpretation is made possible to distinguish and mapping the secondary faults on top of this structure and in eastern flank as well (fig. 1).

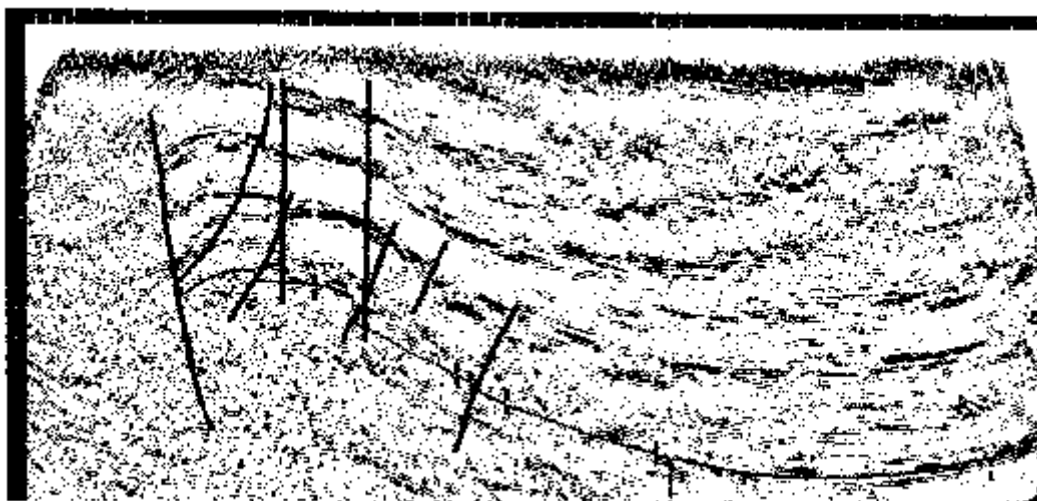


Fig. 1

The thickness of sandstone beds is about 2-8 m, so, it is impossible to use the seismic attributes, except the Pliocene deposits, and there the depth of gas bearing sandstone is about 1000-1500 m.

The gas bearing beds in the Tortonian deposits extend mainly in the eastern flank the top of this structure (fig. 2). Therefore, in this paper we emphasize that the secondary faults play main role in the migration and the trapping of gas bearing sandstones.

As finally, based on a dense grid as seismic lines of a good quality made possible mapping of these faults and to determine the trend of projected wells.

This paper is saluted the role of the minor faults in the migration and accumulation of hydrocarbons.

Using of the synthetic seismogram for new interpretations in this area, remain a very important question in the future.

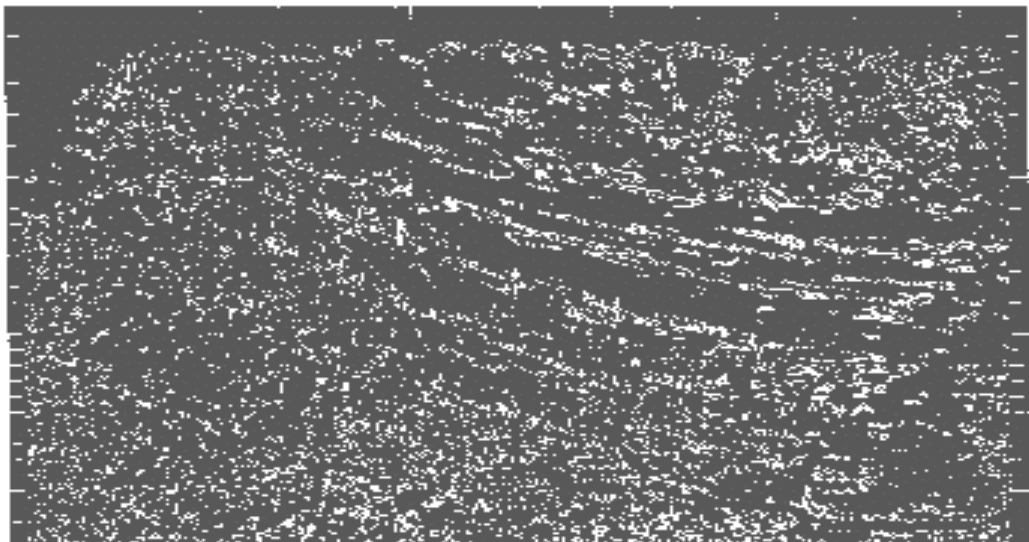


Fig. 2

Fig.2.