
Course: Tectonics and Sedimentation in Petroliferous Basins

INSTRUCTOR: Pedro Victor Zalán. Advisor in Hydrocarbons Exploration

Duration:

1 day

Price:

Member: U\$S 500

Non members: U\$S 600

Audience:

G&G professionals with Entry and Intermediate levels

Summary:

Plate Tectonics and intraplate deformation, caused by the release of stresses originated at the margins of the plates, generate a discrete number of types of crustal depressions that are constantly filled by sedimentation of the most diverse nature. Sedimentary basins constantly evolve through a combination of deformation and sedimentation. Tectonics is responsible for the primeval causes of the formation of the basin, and for the deepening and widening of the subsiding basement. It is also responsible for the deformation of the infilling material and for their thickening and thinning throughout the crustal cavities formed. Sedimentation that takes place concomitantly with the movements of faults and the flexing of folds is called syn-tectonic and their geometry is a direct response to the spaces provided by the active tectonism and its action upon them. As a result of syn-tectonic sedimentation growth strata are generated and their recognition and the understanding of their genesis is of utmost importance in the study of petroliferous basins.; Growth strata are very useful to precisely date the tectonic events in different times and places in the interior of the basin. Source rocks and reservoirs are commonly associated to growth strata. This one-day short-course will emphasize the description of the tectonic styles that are responsible for creating and shaping sedimentary basins, as well as the recognition of growth strata in seismic sections and the understanding of their importance in the better risk evaluation of important itens of petroleum systems (source rocks, reservoirs, traps and timing).