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«ХАЛЫҚ» ЖҚ

# ХАБАРЛАРЫ

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## ИЗВЕСТИЯ

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## NEWS

РОО «НАЦИОНАЛЬНОЙ  
АКАДЕМИИ НАУК РЕСПУБЛИКИ  
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ЧФ «Халық»

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*NAS RK is pleased to announce that News of NAS RK. Series of geology and technical sciences scientific journal has been accepted for indexing in the Emerging Sources Citation Index, a new edition of Web of Science. Content in this index is under consideration by Clarivate Analytics to be accepted in the Science Citation Index Expanded, the Social Sciences Citation Index, and the Arts & Humanities Citation Index. The quality and depth of content Web of Science offers to researchers, authors, publishers, and institutions sets it apart from other research databases. The inclusion of News of NAS RK. Series of geology and technical sciences in the Emerging Sources Citation Index demonstrates our dedication to providing the most relevant and influential content of geology and engineering sciences to our community.*

Қазақстан Республикасы Ұлттық ғылым академиясы «ҚР ҰҒА Хабарлары. Геология және техникалық ғылымдар сериясы» ғылыми журналының Web of Science-тің жаңаланған нұсқасы Emerging Sources Citation Index-те индекстелуге қабылданғанын хабарлайды. Бұл индекстегі барысында Clarivate Analytics компаниясы журналды одан әрі the Science Citation Index Expanded, the Social Sciences Citation Index және the Arts & Humanities Citation Index-ке қабылдау мүселеңін қарастыруды. Web of Science зерттеушілер, авторлар, баспашилар мен мекемелерге контент тереңдігі мен сапасын ұсынады. ҚР ҰҒА Хабарлары. Геология және техникалық ғылымдар сериясы Emerging Sources Citation Index-ке енүі біздің қоғамдастық үшін ең өзекті және беделді геология және техникалық ғылымдар бойынша контентке адалдығымызды білдіреді.

НАН РК сообщает, что научный журнал «Известия НАН РК. Серия геологии и технических наук» был принят для индексирования в Emerging Sources Citation Index, обновленной версии Web of Science. Содержание в этом индексировании находится в стадии рассмотрения компанией Clarivate Analytics для дальнейшего принятия журнала в the Science Citation Index Expanded, the Social Sciences Citation Index и the Arts & Humanities Citation Index. Web of Science предлагает качество и глубину контента для исследователей, авторов, издателей и учреждений. Включение Известия НАН РК. Серия геологии и технических наук в Emerging Sources Citation Index демонстрирует нашу приверженность к наиболее актуальному и влиятельному контенту по геологии и техническим наукам для нашего сообщества.

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\*M.R. Sakhimbayev<sup>4</sup>, 2024.**

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## **OIL AND GAS POSSIBILITY OF THE CENTRAL GRABEN OF THE BUKHARA-KHIVA PALEORIFTS AND ITS PERSPECTIVES**

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**Abstract:** The article presents the results of studies on the detail, internal structure and oil and gas generating potential of the weakly dislocated part of the central graben of the Bukhara-Khiva paleorift will provide with the opportunity to more accurately predict the prospects for systematic geological exploration at complex sites.

As a result, it has been established that within the central graben of the Bukhara-Khiva paleorift there is a sufficient reserve of oil and gas promising local antiforms for large-scale exploration for oil and gas along the “Paleozoic” rift direction. It was

revealed that a relatively high degree of geological and geophysical knowledge of individual objects cannot be a criterion for their prospects. According to the degree of their deployment, it is possible to distinguish the northwestern and southeastern plays for the systemic organization of work.

The degree of difference in their structural plans can be displayed using a montage of sequences of quasi-three-dimensional seismic-geological models of local antiforms, proportionally located in the space of the central graben. The conducted studies allowed us to conclude that within the central graben of the Bukhara-Khiva paleorift there is a sufficient reserve of oil and gas promising local antiforms for large-scale geological exploration for oil and gas along the “Paleozoic” rift direction. A relatively high degree of geological and geophysical knowledge of individual objects cannot serve as a criterion for their prospects. Based on the degree of their deployment, the northwestern and southeastern areas were allocated there for the systematic organization of work.

**Keywords:** graben, oil and gas content, paleorift, local objects, structure, local antiforms, geological and geophysical knowledge, geological model.

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## **БҮХАРА-ХИВА ПАЛЕОРИФТІНІҢ ОРТАЛЫҚ ГРАБЕНИНІҢ МҰНАЙ-ГАЗ МУМКІНДІГІНІҢ БОЛАШАҒЫ**

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**Аннотация.** Мақалада Бұхара-Хива палеорифтінің орталық грабенінің әлсіз орналасқан бөлігінің егжей-тегжейін, ішкі құрылымын және мұнай-газдылығын зерттеу нәтижелері көлтірілген, бұл күрделі объектілердегі жүйелі геологиялық зерттеудің перспективаларын дәлірек болжауға мүмкіндік береді.

Нәтижесінде Бұхара-Хива палеорифтінің орталық грабенінде мұнай мен газдың жеткілікті қоры, «палеозой» рифт бағыты бойынша мұнай мен газды ауқымды іздестіру үшін перспективалы жергілікті антиформалар бар екендігі анықталды. Жеке объектілерді геологиялық-геофизикалық зерттеудің салыстырмалы түрде жоғары дәрежесі олардың перспективалық өлшемі бола алмайтындығы анықталды. Олардың орналасу дәрежесіне сәйкес жүйелі енбекті ұйымдастырудың солтустік-батыс және онтустік-шығыс п्यесаларын ажыратуға болады. Олардың құрылымдық жоспарларындағы айырмашылық дәрежесін орталық грабен кеңістігінде пропорционалды түрде орналастырылған жергілікті антиформалардың квази-ұш өлшемді сейсмикалық-геологиялық модельдерінің тізбегін орнату арқылы көрсетуге болады.

Жүргізілген зерттеулер Бұхара-Хива палеорифтінің орталық грабенінде «палеозой» рифт бағыты бойынша мұнай мен газға геологиялық барлау жұмыстарын ауқымды жүргізу үшін мұнай-газ перспективалы жергілікті антиформалардың жеткілікті резерві бар деген корытындыға келді. Жеке объектілерді геологиялық-геофизикалық зерттеудің салыстырмалы түрде жоғары дәрежесі олардың перспективалық өлшемі бола алмайды. Олардың орналасу дәрежесі бойынша жұмыстарды жүйелі ұйымдастыруға солтустік-батыс және онтустік-шығыс плей бөлінді.

**Түйін сөздер:** грабен, мұнай-газ, палеорифт, жергілікті нысандар, құрылымы, жергілікті антиформалар, геологиялық-геофизикалық білім, геологиялық модель.

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## **ПЕРСПЕКТИВЫ НЕФТЕГАЗОВОЙ ВОЗМОЖНОСТИ ЦЕНТРАЛЬНОГО ГРАБЕНА БУХАРО-ХИВИНСКИХ ПАЛЕОРИФТОВ**

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**Аннотация.** В статье представлены результаты исследований детализации, внутреннего строения и нефтегазоносности слабодислоцированной части центрального грабена Бухара-Хивинского палеорифта, что дает возможность более точно спрогнозировать перспективы систематического геологического изучения на сложных объектах.

В результате установлено, что в пределах центрального грабена Бухара-Хивинского палеорифта имеются достаточные запасы нефти и газа, перспективные местные антиформы для масштабных поисков нефти и газа вдоль «палеозойского» рифтового направления. Выявлено, что сравнительно высокая степень геолого-геофизической изученности отдельных объектов не может быть критерием их перспективности. По степени их развертывания, можно выделить северо-западные и юго-восточные направления системной организации труда. Приведена степень различия их структурных планов можно отобразить с помощью монтажа последовательностей квази-трехмерных

сейсмогеологических моделей локальных антиформ, пропорционально размещенных в пространстве центрального грабена.

Проведенные исследования позволили сделать вывод, что в пределах центрального грабена Бухара-Хивинского палеорифта существует достаточный резерв нефтегазоперспективных локальных антиформ для масштабного проведения геологоразведочных работ на нефть и газ по «палеозойскому» рифтовому направлению. Относительно высокая степень геолого-геофизической изученности отдельных объектов не может считаться критерием их перспективности. По степени их дислоцированности там выделены северо-западное и юго-восточное направление для системной организации работ.

**Ключевые слова:** грабен, нефтегазоносность, палеорифт, локальные объекты, строение, локальные антиформы, геолого-геофизические знания, геологическая модель.

## Introduction

Predicting the oil and gas potential of the local structures of the central graben of the Bukhara-Khiva paleorift is one of the main problems in substantiating the prospects for the oil and gas potential of this region.

Thanks to the detailing, internal structure and oil and gas generating potential of the weakly dislocated part of the central graben of the Bukhara-Khiva paleorift, it will provide us with the opportunity to more accurately predict the prospects for systematic geological exploration at complex sites.

The purpose of the article is to determine the prospects for the oil and gas potential of the central graben of the Bukhara-Khiva paleorift and the development of specific areas of geological exploration in modern conditions. For its implementation, it is necessary to give a detailed description of all probable oil and gas promising local objects of the antiform type in the volume of sedimentary filling of the central graben; to formulate practical recommendations for conducting exploration work in the area of more promising local antiforms using elements of play-analysis. And also to give an assessment of environmental risks in the process of performing geological exploration.

## Research materials and methods

Materials and basic studies on the study of the internal structure of the central graben of the Bukhara-Khiva paleorift were aimed at developing quasi-three-dimensional seismo-geological models of oil and gas promising local objects of the antiform type as part of the subsheath Paleozoic complex of the Bukhara-Khiva paleorift in order to work out their structure and concretize subsequent areas of exploration work.

The methodology of these works included the analysis of the available geological and geophysical material, the mathematical formalization of the modeled objects, the complex reinterpretation of geological and geophysical data, the construction

of longitudinal and transverse seismo-geological systems, their synthesis in three-dimensional space and the development of practical recommendations (Abdullaev, 2016:362).

In Uzbek scientists prepared a regional paleogeodynamic map and a map of the location of local oil and gas promising objects of the antiform type as part of the Paleozoic rift complex in the northwestern part of the Bukhara-Khiva region. This served as the basis for the creation of three-dimensional seismo-geological models of the Chandyr, West-Kokchi, West-Chukurkul, Taikyr, Bazarbai-Khasankul and Uchbash Paleozoic local antiforms. According to the developed models, practical recommendations were prepared for the implementation of prospecting geophysical work using the methods of CDPM (common depth point method)-3D seismic survey, MTS (Magnetotelluric sounding) electrical survey and deep drilling using optimal field observation systems.

The main scientific result of these studies was the development of models of the same type of oil and gas promising objects of various geological and geophysical knowledge (Hayitov, et al., 2020a:6; Hayitov, et al., 2018b:6; Hayitov, et al., 2022c:7; Bekpolatov, et al., 2022:8; Akramov, et al., 2022a:8; Akramov, et al., 2022b:8; Iskakov, et al., 2022:8). In authors (Abidov, et al., 2007:5), prepared a regional paleogeodynamic map of the location of local oil and gas promising objects of the antiform type in the composition of the Paleozoic rift complex in the southeastern part of the Bukhara-Khiva paleorift. Based on this map, three-dimensional seismo-geological models of the Divalkak-Matonat, Kemachi-Zekrin, Sarkum-Darbaza, East Dengizkul, Kushab and Pamuk Paleozoic local antiforms were created. They served as the basis for the preparation of practical recommendations for conducting prospecting geophysical work based on the use of CDPM-3D seismic survey methods, MTS electrical survey and deep drilling using optimal field observation systems.

### Results

Main results and analysis The geological and geophysical material concentrated to date in the scientific literature provides a basis for a more extensive characterization of the geodynamic regime and the internal structure of the central graben of the Bukhara-Khiva paleorift, as well as to estimate the possible number of oil and gas promising local antiforms located there. In particular, the author has compiled a paleogeodynamic map of the Bukhara-Khiva paleorift as a regional structure, on which fragments of the South Tien Shan accretionary prism and the Amu Darya passive margin, its two sides and the entire central graben itself are shown. It includes the northwestern closure, the central part of the maximum extension, the southeastern bridge, and the opening zone in the northwestern part of the Beshkent trough. Here, within the trough, there are 12 oil and gas prospective local antiforms of various geological and geophysical knowledge. A significant part of them in space is related to the axial extension line of the central graben and is represented by an isometric shape. Along with this, three elongated antiforms are embedded here near the northern side of the central graben.

Two more with a complex configuration of boundaries are located near the southern wall. In general, the process of their formation can be explained by a slight uneven transverse compression of the central graben in the Mesozoic-Cenozoic time, while maintaining its regional structure (Fig. 1).



Fig.1. Paleogeodynamic map of the central graben of the Bukhara-Khiva paleorift with the location of oil and gas promising local antiforms (Compiled by: U.N. Rakhmatov, 2021).

1 – Kyzylkum active paleomargin; 2 – Karakum passive paleomargin; 3 – northern and southern sides of the paleorift; 4 – central graben of the paleorift; 5 - Uchbash-Karshi flexure-fracture zone; 6 - outer boundaries of the Bukhara-Khiva paleorift; 7 – boundaries of the central graben; 8 – faults inside the central graben; 9 – paleorift extension axis; 10 – isohtypes of the surface of the subsheath Paleozoic complex; 11 – boreholes exposed the surface of the subsheath Paleozoic complex; 12 – oil and gas promising local antiforms within the Upper Paleozoic rift complex

Depending on the initial width of the central graben and the intensity of transverse compression, a less dislocated northwestern and more dislocated southeastern zones are distinguished. The degree of difference in their structural plans is displayed through the installation of sequences of quasi-three-dimensional seismo-geological models of local antiforms, proportionally placed in the space of the central graben (Budnikov, et al., 1972:8; Ratov, et al., 2023a:9; Ratov, et al., 2022b:18; Ratov, et al., 2022c:10).

The sequence of quasi-three-dimensional seismo-geological models in the northwestern zone of the central graben of the Bukhara-Khiva paleorift is as follows: Uchbash, Taikyr, West Chukurkul, Bazarbay-Khasankul, Chandyr and West Kokchi local antiforms.

Of these antiforms, the Bazarbai-Khasankul, Chandyr and West Kokchi antiforms

are the most studied, located along the extension axis of the central graben and distinguished by a proven dome structure with a closed contour of their boundaries. Meanwhile, domed structural plans and the position of the outer boundaries of the Uchbash, Taikyr and West Chukurkul antiforms are still assumed to be conditional (Fig. 2).

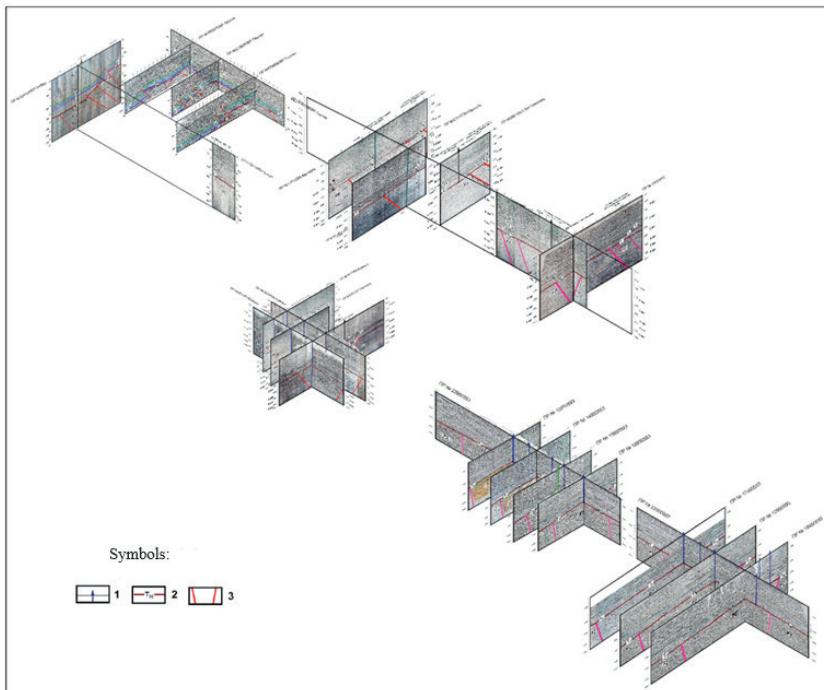


Fig.2. A sequence of quasi-three-dimensional seismic-geological models of oil and gas promising local antiforms in the space of the northwestern undislocated zone of the central graben of the Bukhara-Khiva paleorift (Compiled by: U.N. Rakhmatov, 2021).

*1 – wells exposed the surface of the Paleozoic rift complex; 2 – reference reflecting horizon confined to the upper boundary of the Paleozoic rift complex; 3 – discontinuities within the Paleozoic rift complex;*

The sequence of quasi-three-dimensional seismic-geological models in the southeastern zone of the central graben of the Bukhara-Khiva paleorift is presented as follows: Divalkak-Matonatskaya, Kemachi-Zekrinskaya, Sarkum-Darbazinskaya, East Dengizkulskaya, Kushabskaya and Pamukskaya local antiforms. Of these, the Divalkak-Matonatskaya, Kemachi-Zekrinskaya, Sarkum-Darbazinskaya antiforms have been studied the most. The domed structure and the closed contours of their boundaries are beyond doubt. Dome structural plans and external boundaries of the East Dengizkul, Kushab and Pamuk antiforms should also be considered conditional.

The result of the work found that within the central graben of the Bukhara-Khiva

paleorift there is a sufficient reserve of oil and gas promising local antiforms for large-scale exploration for oil and gas along the “Paleozoic” rift direction. It was revealed that a relatively high degree of geological and geophysical knowledge of individual objects cannot be a criterion for their prospects. According to the degree of their deployment, it is possible to distinguish the northwestern and southeastern plays for the systemic organization of work. Naturally, their further detailing and prospecting should be based on new factual materials, including volumetric seismic, parametric drilling and other high-tech research methods, including basin modeling and play analysis (Khaydar, et al., 2021;37).

The assessment of the prospects for oil and gas potential of the weakly dislocated part of the central graben of the Bukhara-Khiva paleorift with the determination of the further direction of geological exploration and possible environmental risks includes the compilation of a generalized description of all oil and gas promising local antiforms, the development of practical recommendations for the setting of geological exploration using elements of play-analysis and the determination of environmental risks during their implementation. As a result of the assessment, the following conclusions were obtained.

#### Conclusion

According to the available materials of regional geophysical studies DSS (deep seismic sounding), CMRW (Correlation method of refracted waves) – RWHT (reflected wave hodograph technique), deep CDP (common depth point), gravimetry, magnetometry, MTS (Magnetotelluric sounding) electrical exploration, field geothermal survey and the results of three-dimensional geological and geophysical modeling of the central graben of the Bukhara-Khiva The paleorift continues to be the most significant regional oil and gas prospective structure within the subsoil Paleozoic complex.

The concept of conducting geological exploration in order to increase the detail of the section of the Paleozoic rift complex in the playa volume consists of the following provisions:

- application of the optimal system of field observations of seismic exploration MOGT-3D and electrical prospecting MTZ, taking into account the structural plans of the central graben;
- stratification of the reflecting horizons of the rift complex using parametric drilling data;
- construction of an interactive velocity and geoelectric model of the Paleozoic rift complex;
- repeated reprocessing of seismic and geoelectric data taking into account updates to the interactive model;
- mapping of structural plans and faults in the volume of specific local antiforms;
- localization of hydrocarbon deposits based on the results of three-dimensional modeling.

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