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Geological characteristics of fresh and saline

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DESCRIPTION

First, what is "salt water"? Salt water contains a significant amount (called "concentration") of dissolved salts, the most common salt being the salt we know and love, sodium chloride (NaCl). In this case, concentration is the amount of salt in water (by weight), expressed in "parts per million" (ppm). If the water has a concentration of 10,000 ppm dissolved salt, then 1 percent of the weight of the water (10,000 divided by 1,000,000) is dissolved salt.

Salt/freshwater interfacial structure is one of the most important and fundamental hydrogeological parameters estimated for studies related to coastal zone management, oilfield planning, and understanding of saltwater intrusion mechanisms/processes. The success and stability of the aquifer structure in coastal areas depends on the interfacial structure between salinity and freshwater bodies, the aquifer-aquifer boundary and its lateral continuity, and the pore water quality of the aquifer.

Accurate estimation

Logs of self-potential and resistivity provide a fairly good basis for such estimation and sustainable exploitation of fresh groundwater resources. The interfacial depth structure of the Mahanadi Delta region was obtained and interpreted through logs of self-potential and resistivity, providing a fairly clear picture of the regional extent and boundaries of aquifers, aquifers, and pore water qualitypatterns increase. Frames are characterized by a range of interfacial depths from 10 to 120 m, with shallow freshwater aquifers underlain by brackish and saline aquifers. There is a water layer. These large-scale fluid system inversions appear to have occurred in a narrow zone between the Mahanadi and Hachori tributaries, possibly over a broad subterranean ridge with distinct basin features.The Qaidam Basin is a Cenozoic continental salt lake basin in China. Lakes in this basin develop different salinity. This paper investigates the geochemical properties of source rocks and petroleum in different salinity environments. Ourresults show that the western Hongshi Sag salinity gradually decreased from the Paleogene to the Neogene, reflecting an eastward shift of the sedimentary center of the Paleogene basin, and the eastern Zhahaquan Sag indicates a gradual increase in salinity of However, the salinity of the western strata is still higher than that of the eastern strata. Due to salinity differences between sedimentary water sources, the geochemical properties of source rocks and their products also differ. These oils can be classified into two types based on their geochemical properties.Type A material is produced around the red stone dunes and is a product of saline deposition, while type B material is produced around Zahaquan Sag and is a product of freshwater deposition. Compared with type B, type A has the advantages of higher gamma paraffin index, lower Pr/Ph value and uniform carbon number of n-alkanes.