Name: Raji Mubarak

Dept: Industrial Chemistry.

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PETROLEUM CHEMISTRY ASSIGNMENT 2.

1. Organic Theory

The commonly accepted theory suggests shallow seas rich in plant and animal life, both large and microscopically small.eg fish and other marine species, large plants, planktons etc. Provided the seas were calm, the species will sink when dead, the species will sink to a muddy bottom where they will be covered by silt.

Quiet conditions could have been provided by a surrounding rock structure resembling a wall. The almost oxygen-free condition at the seabed will have energy around the slow anaerobic decay of the constantly descending dead organic matter. The steady accumulation of mud above the buried and decayed organism would be caused an increase of pressure and temperature. In these conditions, liquid oil, gaseous hydrocarbon and H₂S can be in fact be produced.

2.Inorganic Theory

Oil is usually found in the sedimentary basins (i.e. an area where water has flown) which were relatively shallow, ancient seas and also in continental margins, foothills, and lowlands boarding the mountain ranges.

The pressure at the bottom of the well. ln this way, a pressure gradient is created on the reservoir. Because of the pressure gradient, the fluid contained in the pore space begin to flow towards the well and are then evacuated to the surface.

1. A **Trap** is a geological structure affecting the reservoir rock and caprock of a **Petroleum** system allowing the accumulation of hydrocarbons in a reservoir.
2. a.) Anticlinal Trap

b.) Fault trap.