Bangladesh occupies the largest deltaic basin in the world, formed at the confluence of the Ganges and Brahmaputra rivers. It is divided into three main sub-units: the western plain land, the eastern plain land, and the channel belt zone. The western plain land is formed by the 19 km thick Cenozoic sediments, representing about 88% of Bangladesh. The remaining eastern part is also equally important.

The area covering the eastern part is divided into two tectonic sub-units. The western plain land formed by the 19 km thick Cenozoic sediments, represents about 88% of Bangladesh. The remaining eastern part is divided into two tectonic sub-units. The eastern part is divided into two tectonic sub-units: the western plain land and the eastern plain land. The western plain land is formed by the 19 km thick Cenozoic sediments, representing about 88% of Bangladesh. The remaining eastern part is also equally important.

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Abstract

Bangladesh occupying the largest deltaic basin in the world, formed at the confluence of the Ganges and Brahmaputra rivers. It is divided into three main sub-units: the western plain land, the eastern plain land, and the channel belt zone. The western plain land is formed by the 19 km thick Cenozoic sediments, representing about 88% of Bangladesh. The remaining eastern part is also equally important. The area covering the eastern part is divided into two tectonic sub-units. The western plain land formed by the 19 km thick Cenozoic sediments, representing about 88% of Bangladesh. The remaining eastern part is also equally important.

The remaining eastern part is also equally important. The area covering the eastern part is divided into two tectonic sub-units.

Conclusion

Bangladesh has huge potentiality of gas reserve and significant gas reserves have been found in the structural traps particularly in the anticlinal prion. Gas demand-consumption scenario indicates a rapid depletion of known reserves. However, the full potential of natural gas has not been utilized yet. The exploration and production of natural gas in Bangladesh have been progressing at a slow pace due to various factors such as lack of financial support, inadequate infrastructure, and lack of technical expertise. However, recent developments in exploration and production technologies, such as seismic surveys, drilling, and production facilities, have provided new opportunities for gas exploration in Bangladesh. The future potential exploration areas include the offshore gas fields, the gas fields in the Chittagong-Tripura region, and the gas fields in the western part of Bangladesh. The gas fields in the offshore region are considered to be the most promising areas for gas exploration due to the presence of large gas reservoirs and the proximity to the onshore gas fields. The gas fields in the Chittagong-Tripura region and the western part of Bangladesh are also considered to be promising areas for gas exploration due to the presence of gas reserves and the potential for gas production. However, the full potential of natural gas in Bangladesh has not been utilized yet. The exploration and production of natural gas in Bangladesh have been progressing at a slow pace due to various factors such as lack of financial support, inadequate infrastructure, and lack of technical expertise. However, recent developments in exploration and production technologies, such as seismic surveys, drilling, and production facilities, have provided new opportunities for gas exploration in Bangladesh. The future potential exploration areas include the offshore gas fields, the gas fields in the Chittagong-Tripura region, and the gas fields in the western part of Bangladesh. The gas fields in the offshore region are considered to be the most promising areas for gas exploration due to the presence of large gas reservoirs and the proximity to the onshore gas fields. The gas fields in the Chittagong-Tripura region and the western part of Bangladesh are also considered to be promising areas for gas exploration due to the presence of gas reserves and the potential for gas production.