

英汉双解

石油辞典

孙济元 著

ENGLISH-CHINESE
DICTIONARY OF
PETROLEUM

中国石化出版社

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简 介

《英汉双解石油辞典》是一部新型的石油辞书，其编辑宗旨是帮助读者正确理解和使用英文石油术语，本书收集了有关石油地质、地球物理、测井、钻井、开发开采、储运、炼油、石化等专业的基本常用术语及少量石油经济词汇。每一术语都有英文和中文解释。部分术语配有插图。

本书是一本普及型的工具书。从事石油工业任何一种专业工作的技术人员，涉及石油工业的其他行业的技术人员，从事石油科研、教育、翻译、出版的工作人员，国家、企业、事业单位的各级管理人员，以及石油大专院校的师生，都能从本书得益。

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出版卷首语

由中国石化出版社和北京善能咨询有限公司共同策划完成的《英汉双解石油辞典》终于和读者见面了。《英汉双解石油辞典》是中国国内唯一正式出版的英汉—汉英双解石油术语应用辞典。该辞典既全面综合了已发行石油英汉及汉英词典的词汇解译功能,又有效地弥补了常规词典相对简单的词条对译和缺乏词汇应用详解的缺憾。是一部实用功能很强的工具书。

在辞典的编纂过程中,善能公司邀请了业内著名石油词典专家孙济元教授作为编译主持人。经过善能公司和全体编译人员一年多的努力工作,顺利完成了《英汉双解石油辞典》的各项工作目标。孙教授曾先后主编了《英汉石油技术词典》等多部词典,具有二十多年词典编纂经验。孙教授及全体编译人员渊博的石油工业知识和严谨的科学态度保证了《英汉双解石油辞典》高水平和高质量的出版发行。我们在此对全体编译专家为中国石油工业走向国际化发展的又一次重大奉献表示衷心的感谢。

《英汉双解石油辞典》涉及专业面广,内容庞杂,编纂难度较大。如有疏漏之处,欢迎广大读者批评指正。

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Forward

The lexicographers of the English-Chinese Petroleum Dictionary team have collectively over 20 years of experience editing dictionaries and thesauruses. The team consist a group of highly skilled professionals and scholars who are well recognized and specialized in all categories of the Chinese oil and gas industry, and thus brings a wealth of knowledge in both technical and business communications to the task. Sun Jiyuan, the Editor-in-Chief, has worked in the same leading position of English-Chinese and Chinese-English Petroleum Dictionaries since 1991, and is well-known across the Chinese oil and gas industry.

The world oil industry has experienced a rapid development since the beginning of the last century, and the globalization of the oil industry has introduced English as one of the most commonly used foreign languages to the Chinese oil industry. Due to historical reasons, communication barriers remain a tough challenge to the Chinese oil and gas industry when both English and Chinese are used in daily business conducts. The growing cooperation between Chinese and international oil industry requires that professional application of both English and Chinese be well learnt and managed to avoid unnecessary errors.

The Concise English-Chinese Petroleum Dictionary is prepared and published for the very purpose in assisting oil industry professionals working in China to better use bilingual communication skills, hence to improve work efficiencies in today's business communities.

SinoSynergy Consultant Co. , Ltd.
Feb. 26, 2007

前 言

语言是交流思想的工具。要准确传达思想，用词必须正确。对于工业领域的交流来讲，正确使用术语是至关重要的。术语是一门学科或一种行业的专用词汇。这些词汇都有严谨的定义。

我国石油工业对外交流日益频繁，交流语言主要是用英语。大量科技的、商贸的资料，需要翻译。无论是英译中，还是中译英，都要求对英文石油术语的含义和用法有正确的理解。当我们用英文来表达自己的思想时，如果英文专业术语使用不当，就有可能传达错误信息，甚至给工作带来损失。常见的错误有以下几种情况。

对术语的含义理解错误。例如，国内某英文报纸报道称，我国东部新发现的姜家店油田，有希望成为拥有 1000 万吨储量的中等油田。它的英文是这样写的：“The newly-born Jiangjiadian oil field is hopeful to become a medium-size oil field with the reserves reaching 10 million tons.”文中用 reserves 表达中文储量这一概念。英文 reserves 一词是指在当前技术和经济条件下，地下蕴藏的石油中可以采出的那部分，即“可采储量”（recoverable oil）。而该文的中文“储量”一词是指的地下全部石油蕴藏量，即地质储量。两者差别很大。这篇报道中的 1000 万吨地质储量按 30% 的平均采收率计算，相当于 300 万吨的 reserves。所以该文的中文“储量”的对应英文词应该是“oil in place”，即油藏的油气总含量（the total hydrocarbon content of a reservoir）。造成这个差错的原因就是译者对英文术语的理解问题。

许多常见的英文石油术语，词义相近但有些细微的差异，如果不了解，也可能被误用。例如，有人不了解 petroleum 和 oil 的区别，在该用“petroleum”的时候，却用了“oil”；不了解 multilateral well 和 multibranch well 的区别；不了解 water drive 和 water flooding 的区别等等。

另一类错误，是根据英文字面上的意义，造出中式英文术语。例如 geological reserves（地质储量），secondary production（二次采油），polymer drive（聚合物驱油），high-water bearing（高含水率），formation comparison（地层对比）等等。中式英文或者是根本错误，或者字面上是对的，但在英文文献中，见不到这种用法。

还有一类现象，是因国内外在技术观念上的差异而所用术语不同。例如，在国内常见的用语：“长输管道”，我们译成英文为“long distance transport pipeline”。这一术语在英文文献里罕见。因为在美国对管道的分类定名，不是以距离来分的，而是以管道的口径及功能来命名的。分为干线管道（trunk line, main line, transmission line 即大口径管道，指从产油区到炼厂或转运站的管道），出油管（flow-line 用来收集从井中产出的流体，运至处理和储存设施）和集油管道（gathering line 油田处理和储存设施的原油通过集油管道送往大型储罐或原油库）等等。我国西气东输的大管道，如译为“gas transmission line”，比译成“long distance transport pipeline”更符合英文术语的使用习惯。

在翻译英文石油文献时，正确理解石油术语的含义，同样至关重要。术语翻译不准确，就无法表达英文的原义，造成误解。例如，logging tool 一词在测井专业里是指用以获得测井曲线的“下井仪器”（an instrument that is used to make a wireline well log），如译成“工具”，就完全错了。

以上所举例子，都说明正确理解英文石油术语是我国石油工作者在对外交流工作中突出而重要的问题。编译出版本词典的宗旨就是用简明的中英文文字介绍英文石油术语的确切含义，帮助专业或非专业人士正确理解和使用这些术语。

本书有以下特点：

○ 收词范围为石油工业的地质、地球物理、测井、钻井、开发开采、储运、炼油、石化等各专业基本常用的术语及少量石油经济词汇。

○ 每一英文词条，除有符合我国石油工业习惯用语的中文译名外，还配有英文和中文解释。英文定义均选自权威的英文文献，定义的中文译文力求规范。读者通过阅读英文定义，即可了解这一术语的原本含义。

○ 每一词条，均注明其应用的专业领域，必要时注明其同义词及反义词。对读者正确使用该术语大有帮助。

○ 部分词条配有插图，有助于读者形象地理解该术语的含义，留下鲜明印象。

○ 收词精练、系统，几乎都是石油工业的专门用语。词条的总数虽然为四千多条，但中英文定义中涉及的石油术语要大大超过词条数。例如在 basin（盆地）这一词条的英文定义中，就涉及 plate tectonic activity（板块构造活动）、subsidence（沉积作用）、depression（坳陷）、sediment（沉积物）、fault（断层）、rift basin（裂谷盆地）、petroleum system（石油系统）等等专业术语。又如在 alkylation（烷基化）这一词条的解释中，就可以读到 cracking（裂化）、butylene（丁烯）、propylene（丙烯）、isobutane（异丁烷）、isoparaffin alkylate（异构石蜡烃烷基化油）、blending（调合）等术语。

本书具有多重功能：

○ 兼有英英辞典和英汉辞典的特点。可以如一般辞典，查找英文词的中文译名，或英文术语的定义。

○ 兼有教科书性质。把相关术语联系起来阅读，可以了解某一专业的一些基本概念。

○ 兼有翻译教材的特点。读者把英文定义和中文译文对照阅读，不仅可以更深入地了解英文词义，而且可以借鉴一些翻译技巧。

○ 兼有普及读物的特点。经常翻阅本书，不仅可以增加石油专业知识，而且可以扩大英文专业词汇量，这样对更全面地了解石油工业，阅读英文文献及提高英文写作水平，都大有裨益。

本辞典能在一年多的时间里酝酿并完成，是团队精神的成果。

知识浩如烟海，而个人的精力有限。辞典编纂工作涉及面广，需要各方面专家，发扬协作精神，共同完成。我们这个创作集体，自1985年以来，一直保持合作而从未间断。先后完成《英汉石油技术词典（第一版、第二版）》和《汉英石油

技术词典（第一版、第二版）》的编写工作。近 20 年来，虽经历各种变化，但核心成员始终一心一意，不计报酬，不畏辛苦，团结合作，兢兢业业，在辞典一稿又一稿的编写中度过年华，染白双鬓。如今，主要成员大都已是年过花甲的老人，但大家壮心不已，一鼓作气，又编写了这本《英汉双解石油辞典》，作为对我们所从事了一辈子的石油事业的新奉献。

我们真诚欢迎读者对本辞典的不足之处提出宝贵意见，以便修订时改进。

孙济元

2007.2.28

Preface

Scientific and technical terms are linguistic symbols for scientific and technical ideas. Every term has its own precise meaning. Terms used in one industry may not be understood correctly by the people in other industries, nor even in different parts of the same industry.

Language serves to communicate thoughts. We must choose correct words and terms in order that we can convey our thoughts clearly to each other. It is very important using petroleum terms and jargons correctly for communicating purposes in the petroleum circle.

Exchanges between China's petroleum companies and their foreign counterparts are getting more and more frequent in recent years, with the main language being English. As a result of those activities many technical and trade documents need to be translated. No matter what kind of document, either translating from English to Chinese or vice versa, understanding the usage and definition of English petroleum terms is of great significance.

Compiling the dictionary, a brand-new one of petroleum dictionaries in China, we have aimed to provide readers with concise bilingual definitions for every petroleum term, to help professional and nonprofessional people to understand its meaning and master its usage.

The dictionary covers the basic terms in petroleum industry both upstream and downstream, including geology, geophysical exploration, drilling, well logging, development & production, storage & transportation, refining, petrochemicals, and petroleum economy.

More than 4000 entries of basic petroleum terms with hundreds of illustrations are included to meet reader's various reference needs. The English definition for every entry is derived from various authoritative publications. Its Chinese translation of English definition is idiomatic, and corresponding Chinese petroleum terms in common use are adopted.

We believe that such a dictionary will be indispensable to those who are involved in petroleum business and both Chinese and English speakers will benefit from it.

Sun Jiyuan
February 28, 2007

使用说明

1. 本辞典的词条可以是单词或词组。
2. 全部词条，一律按其英文字母排序，不分大小写，其他符号不参加排序。
3. 本辞典的每一条目，由英文术语、中文译名、专业代码、英文解释、中文解释、插图等部分构成。
4. 本辞典所用专业代码的含义如下：

[G] Geology	地质
[GE] Geophysical Exploration	地球物理勘探
[D] Drilling	钻井
[DP] Development & Production	开发开采
[L] Logging	测井
[ST] Storage & Transportation	储运
[RP] Refining & Petrochemicals	炼油石化
[PE] Petroleum Economy	石油经济
5. 本书附有条目的中文索引，通过索引可以查到相应的英文术语。

A

A electrode

The current-emitting electrode in a well-log resistivity sonde, as in contrast to the current-return electrode.

A 电极[L]

电阻率测井电极系中的电流发射电极,与电流返回电极相对应。

AB electrode

The electrodes on the sonde used in electric resistivity logs.

A、B 电极[L]

电阻率测井电极系中使用的电极。

abnormal events

A term to indicate features in seismic data other than reflections, including events such as diffractions, multiples, refractions and surface waves. Although the term suggests that such events are not common, they often occur in seismic data.

异常同相轴[GE]

地震勘探中的一个术语,指所有非地震反射波的同相轴,包括散射,多次波,折射波和面波等。虽然该术语意指异常,这仅是说它不是所需的反射波,实际上它在地震剖面上出现是很正常的。

abnormal high pressure

Subsurface fluid pressure that is higher than would be expected for that depth with normal hydrostatic pressure alone. The normal hydrostatic pressure increase depends on the density of the ground water. The pressure increase is 45 psi/100ft for water with a salinity of 55.4 ppt and 46.5 psi/100ft for water salinity of 100 ppt. Abnormal high pressure usually occurs in reservoirs that are sealed by surrounding rocks such as shales or by faults that do not allow fluids to escape from the reservoir. During burial, the sedimentary rocks compact by expelling fluids from the pore spaces. In an abnormally high pressure reservoir, the fluids have been prevented from being expelled by the surrounding rocks, and the rock or lithostatic pressure, which increases about 100 psi/100ft depth, is transferred to the fluid pressure. Abnormal high pressure reservoirs have pressures

异常高压[DP]

高于根据储层深度所预计的正常静水压力的储层流体压力。正常静水压力的增加取决于地下水的密度。当水的矿化度为 55.4ppt 和 100ppt 时,深度每增加 100 英尺,压力分别增加 45 磅/平方英寸和 46.5 磅/平方英寸。异常高压通常发生在被围岩(如页岩)或断层所封闭的储层中,这时围岩或断层不允许流体从储层中逃逸。在埋藏期间,流体从孔隙空间中排出,使沉积岩压实。在异常高压储层中,围岩阻止流体排出,岩石静压力(深度每增加 100 英尺,岩石静压力约增加 100 磅/平方英寸)被转换为流体压力。异常高压储层中的压力介于静水压

2 abnormal low pressure

between hydrostatic and lithostatic pressures.

力与岩石静压力之间。

abnormal low pressure

Subsurface fluid pressure that is lower than would be expected from normal hydrostatic pressure at that depth. Abnormal low pressure is often caused by erosion removing some of the overlying sedimentary rock, decreasing the depth of the reservoir but not relieving the fluid pressure in the isolated reservoir.

异常低压[DP]

低于根据储层深度所预计的正常静水压力的储层流体压力。异常低压是由于某上覆沉积岩受到侵蚀所造成,这时储层的深度被减小,但在被封闭的储层中的流体压力没有被释放。

abrasive jetting

A wellbore treatment in which a fluid laden with solid particles is used to remove deposits from the surface of wellbore tubulars and completion components. The treatment fluid is pumped at high pressure through a downhole tool equipped with nozzles that direct a jet, or jets, of fluid onto the target area. Most tool designs use a controlled rotary motion to ensure complete circumferential treatment of internal surfaces. Abrasive jetting techniques can also be used to cut completion or wellbore components. For this application, highly abrasive particles, such as sand, are carried in a fluid and jetted at the target area over an extended period to erode the tubular.

磨料喷流[DP]

利用夹带固体颗粒的流体去除井筒管子和完井部件表面上的附着物的一种井筒清理方法。工作液在高压下经装有喷嘴的井下工具泵入井内,喷嘴使射流正对着目标区。大多数的井下工具设计都采用可控的旋转运动,以确保内表面在整个圆周上得到完全的处理。磨料喷流技术也可用来切割完井部件或井筒部件。在这种情况下,流体所携带的高磨蚀性颗粒(如砂子)持续地喷射到目标区,使管子磨蚀。

ABS resin

A type of thermoplastic synthetic copolymer composed of various proportions of styrene, acrylonitrile and butadiene. These resins are extremely hard, and their primary uses are for telephone handsets, shoe heels, automotive parts, and equipment housings. They do not burn readily and are reasonably resistant to chemicals, except for nitric and sulfuric acids, chlorinated hydrocarbons, and aldehydes. ABS resins are generally considered as engineering plastics because of their hardness and durability.

ABS 树脂[RP]

由各种比例苯乙烯、丙烯腈和丁二烯组成的一类热塑性合成共聚物。这类树脂极为坚硬,其主要用途是制造电话手机、鞋后跟、汽车部件及设备壳体。它们不易燃烧,相当耐化学药品,除非是硝酸、硫酸、氯化烃和醛类。ABS树脂因其硬度和耐久性,一般被认为是工程塑料。

absolute age

The measurement of age in years. The determination of the absolute age of rocks, minerals and fossils, in years before the present, is the basis for the field of geochronology. The measurement of the decay of radioactive isotopes, especially uranium, strontium, rubidium, argon and carbon, has allowed geologists to more precisely determine the age of rock formations. Tree rings and seasonal sedimentary deposits called varves can be counted to determine absolute age. Although the term implies otherwise, "absolute" ages typically have some amount of potential error and are inexact. Relative age, in contrast, is the determination of whether a given material is younger or older than other surrounding material on the basis of stratigraphic and structural relationships, such as superposition, or by interpretation of fossil content.

绝对年龄[G]

以年度量的地质年龄。对各种岩石、矿物及化石的绝对年龄(距今以前的年数)的测定是地质年代学领域的基础。对放射性同位素衰变的测量,尤其是铀、锶、钷、氩和碳,可允许地质学家更精确地确定岩层的年龄。可以对树木的年轮和被称为纹泥的季节性沉积物进行计数来确定其绝对年龄。虽然这一术语包含有定量的意思,“绝对”年龄仍会有一些潜在的误差,并不精确。相反,相对年龄是依据地层和构造关系,如通过叠覆关系,或通过对所含化石的解释,来确定一种物质比它周围的物质年轻一些还是老一些。

absolute filter

A type of high-specification fluid filter frequently used to remove small solid particles from workover or treatment fluids that may be injected into, or placed adjacent to, the reservoir formation. In using absolute filters, all particles larger than the micron rating of the filter element in use will be removed from the treated fluid.

高纯度过滤器[DP]

常用于从修井液或处理液中去除小的固体颗粒的一种高规格过滤器,这些修井液或处理液可能被注入储层或置于相邻处。在高纯度过滤器使用过程中,大于滤芯微米额定值的所有颗粒都将从处理液中被去除。

absolute permeability

A measure of the permeability in which single fluid can flow through the pores of a rock when only that one fluid is present in the pores of the rock. Absolute permeability is independent of the fluid viscosity. Usually, however, two fluids are present in the pores of a reservoir rock and effective permeability is applicable.

绝对渗透率[DP]

当岩石孔隙中仅存在单一流体时,单一流体通过岩石孔隙的渗透率。绝对渗透率与流体粘度无关。然而,通常在储层岩石的孔隙中存在两种流体,可应用有效渗透率。

absolute pressure

The measurement of pressure relative to the pressure in a vacuum, equal to the sum of the

绝对压力[G]

以真空中的压力为基准的压力的量度,等于压力计显示的压力

4 absolute roughness

pressure shown on a pressure gauge and atmospheric pressure.

与大气压力的总和。

absolute roughness

Absolute roughness, in FT, represents the deviation from the theoretical internal pipe diameter in the form of internal projection. The rougher the pipe, the larger is "e". Values for "e" are: commercial steel, 0.00015 feet, cast iron, 0.00085 feet, concrete, 0.001 to 0.010 feet.

绝对粗糙度[ST]

绝对粗糙度,单位英尺,表示由于内壁的粗糙凸起与管子理论内径的偏差。管子愈粗糙,绝对粗糙度"e"愈大。数值上"e"为:商品钢,0.00015英尺;铸铁,0.00085英尺;混凝土,0.001至0.010英尺。

absolute viscosity

It is obvious that the rate of deformation must be proportional to the force F. From this equality the basic equation for viscosity can be set up based on Newton's law: $T = \mu \left(\frac{dv}{dx} \right)$ The term T is called the shear stress; the differential term (dv/dx) is called the shear rate. The term μ is called the "coefficient of viscosity", or, more commonly, the "absolute viscosity".

绝对粘度[ST]

十分明显,变形速率必定正比于外力F。据此,由牛顿定律可建立粘度的基本方程: $T = \mu \left(\frac{dv}{dx} \right)$ T称为剪切应力;微分项 (dv/dx) 称剪切速率。 μ 是粘度系数,或常称"绝对粘度"。

absorbing boundary conditions

An algorithm used in numerical simulation along the boundary of a computational domain to absorb all energy incident upon that boundary and to suppress reflection artifacts.

吸收边界条件[GE]

指在数学模拟时沿计算区域边界的某种算法,目的是为了吸收进入这些边界的能量和压制人为产生的反射。

absorptance

The ratio of absorbed incident energy to the total energy to which a body is exposed.

吸收率[GE]

介质对入射能量的吸收与入射时总能量的比值。

absorption

The conversion of one form of energy into another as the energy passes through a medium. For example, seismic waves are partially converted to heat as they pass through rock.

吸收[GE]

能量通过介质时把一种形式的能量转换为另一种形式的能量叫吸收,例如地震波通过介质时其中部分能量转换为热能。

absorption

Water vapor may be removed from natural gas by bubbling the gas countercurrently through

吸收[ST]

使天然气以气泡形式逆流通过某些对水有特殊吸引力或亲和

certain liquids that have a special attraction or affinity for water. When water vapor removed by this process, the operation is called absorption.

absorption band

The range of wavelengths of energy that can be absorbed by a given substance.

absorption oil

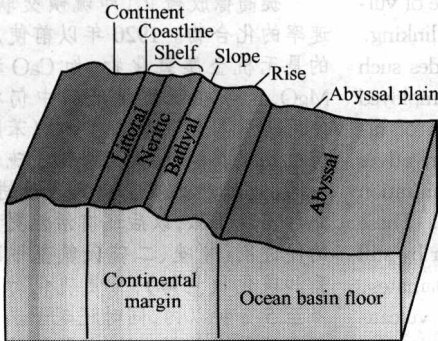
An oil used to separate the heavier components from a vapor mixture by absorption of the heavier components during intimate contacting of the oil and vapor. It is used in recovering natural gasoline from wet gas.

absorption tower

A tower or column which causes contact between a rising gas and a falling liquid so that part of the gas may be dissolved in the liquid.

abyss

Pertaining to the depositional environment of the deepest area of the ocean basins, the abyss. The depositional energy is low, the abyssal plain is flat and nearly horizontal, and fine-grained sediments are deposited slowly by waning turbidity currents or from suspension in the water. The water is thousands of meters deep (>2000 m) [6520 ft], so the water is cold and sunlight is minimal.



力的液体,可从天然气中脱出水蒸气。用这种工艺脱水称为吸收。

吸收频带[GE]

被某种介质吸收的波的能量
的波长范围。

吸收油[RP]

从蒸气混合物中将较重组分分离出来所用的一种油,其方法是在油和蒸气紧密接触的过程中吸收较重组分。它被用于从湿天然气中回收天然汽油。

吸收塔[RP]

使上升气体与下降液体接触从而使部分气体溶解在液体中的塔。

深海[G]

深海是属于大洋盆地最深区域的沉积环境。沉积作用的能量是低的,深海平原是平坦的近乎水平,水中的细粒沉积物通过微浊流或从悬浮状态下缓慢地沉积。此处的海水深达数千米(大于2000m或6520英尺),因此水是冷的,阳光极弱。

大陆边缘至深海的剖面图

Profile of continental margin to abyss

Continent: 大陆; Coastline: 岸线; Shelf: 大陆架; Slope: 大陆坡; Rise: 大陆基; Abyssal Plain: 深海平原; Littoral: 滨海; Neritic: 浅海; Bathyal: 半深海; Abyssal: 深海; Continental margin: 大陆边缘; Ocean basin floor: 大洋盆地底

6 accelerated depreciation

accelerated depreciation

Writing off an asset through depreciation or amortization at a rate that is faster than normal accounting straight line depreciation. There are a number of methods of accelerated depreciation but they are usually characterized by higher rates of depreciation in the early years than the latter years in the life of the asset. Accelerated depreciation allows for lower tax rates in the early years.

加速折旧 [PE]

以快于正常直线法的速率通过折旧或摊提而冲销一笔资产。加速折旧有多种方法,但一般的特点都是资产寿命期内前期年份的折旧率要大于后期年份。加速折旧的结果是使前期税率降低。

accelerator

A downhole tool used in conjunction with a jar to store energy that is suddenly released when the jar operates. The energy provides an impact force that operates associated downhole tools or, in a contingency role, to help release a tool string that has become stuck. Accelerators are selected on the basis of their compatibility with the jar to be used.

加速器 [DP]

一种与震击器联用的井下工具,它用于储存能量,此能量在震击器工作时被骤然释放,并提供一个冲击力以操纵相关的井下工具或在应急时帮助释放被卡的工具管柱。选用的加速器要与准备使用的震击器相适配。

accelerator

A device used for accelerating the velocity of electrons, or nuclear particles to high energies. For example, an accelerator is used in pulsed neutron logging where deuterium is accelerated to strike a tritium target to produce neutrons.

加速器 [L]

促使电子或者核子的运动速度加快的装置。电子或者核子经过加速,具有较高的能量。如用于脉冲中子测井的加速器是加速氘核、轰击氘核产生中子。

accelerator

Any compound that increases the rate of vulcanization of rubber, i. e., sulfur cross-linking. Up to about 1920, inorganic metallic oxides such as CaO and MgO were used and are still employed in low-quality products. The introduction of nitrogenous organic compounds (aniline derivatives and other amines) greatly reduced vulcanization time and also gave a far better product. These were followed by the guanidines, and later by still more active agents (thiazoles, dithiocarbamates, and thiuream sulfides), which permitted vulcanization times of five minutes or less; they also im-

促进剂 [RP]

提高橡胶硫化(即硫磺交联)速率的化合物。1920年以前使用的是无机金属氧化物,如CaO和MgO,至今在低质量产品中仍在使用。引入含氮有机化合物(苯胺衍生物及其他胺)大大降低了硫化时间,同时产品质量也大大改进。此后出现了胍,以后还有活性更好的促进剂(噻唑、二硫代氨基甲酸酯和硫化秋兰姆),可使硫化时间降至5分钟以内,同时还赋予了抗氧化性和耐热性。二硫代氨基甲