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二连盆地早白垩世复式断陷构造类型及其石油地质意义

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The Structural Types and Petroleum Geological Significance of Early Cretaceous Complex Faulted Sag in Erlian Basin

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摘要/Abstract

摘要 :

二连盆地地下白垩统充填在一系列NE—NNE向基底断层控制的地堑、半地堑断陷中,可以划分为5个拗陷和4个隆起。根据断陷及其主控断层的组合方式可以将复式断陷划分为串联式、并联式、斜列式和交织式等4个类别,每一类又可以分为同向半地堑复合、相向半地堑复合、地堑与半地堑复合和地堑与地堑复合等4种型式。复式断陷带(群)的分布主要受海西期基底软弱带控制,构成的5个拗陷的延伸方向各不相同。二连盆地地下白垩统的含油气性与复式断陷结构、裂陷作用方式密切相关:正向裂陷作用形成以串联式、串联斜列式复合为主的复式断陷,有利于发育具有深洼槽的断陷湖盆,为烃源岩发育创造了条件;斜向裂陷作用形成的以斜列式、并联式复合为主的复式断陷,有利于发育具有宽缓斜坡、台地的断陷湖盆,发育斜坡相烃源岩;隆起上零星散布的断陷多是在刚性基底上发育的,边界断层陡倾且位移量大的断陷更利于形成发育烃源岩的深陷湖盆。

关键词: 复式断陷, 构造样式, 富油凹陷, 下白垩统, 二连盆地

Abstract:

Erlian Basin could be divided into 5 depressions and 4 uplifts based on the distribution of Lower Cretaceous that filled in the faulted-sag in the styles of graben and/or half-graben controlled by NE-NNE striking normal faults. By the configuration of major faults, the complex faulted sag could be categorized into 4 families which are named respectively as serial, parallel, diagonal and interlaced. Each family includes 4 compounded patterns: (1) two or more half-grabens synthetic linked, (2) two or more half-grabens convergent linked, (3) graben and half-graben linked, (4) two or more grabens linked. The distribution of Early Cretaceous faulted-sag was controlled by Hercynian basement soft zone and the depressions extended in different direction. The hydrocarbon-bearing features of Lower Cretaceous have close relationship to both pattern of complex faulted-sags and the mode of rifting. The orthogonal rifting zone consisting of serial, diagonal faulted-sags in small angle with sag axle is beneficial to develop a narrow and deep faulted-lake, and hydrocarbon source rock is found within deep sub-sags. The oblique rifting zone consisting of parallel, diagonal faulted-sag in high angle with sag axle is beneficial to develop a wide faulted-lake, and source rock is found within the slope of faulted-lake. Most of the faulted-sags scattered over the uplift superimposed on the rigid basement, in that steep boundary fault with big displacement will be more favorable to the development of source rock growth in deep lake.

Key words: Complex faulted sag, Structural style, Hydrocarbon-rich sag, Lower Cretaceous, Erlian Basin

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