

## 黑龙江东部盆地群早白垩世早期海侵作用续探——以鸡西盆地鸡D7井为例

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中文摘要:黑龙江东部盆地群是我国东部重要的中生代陆相含油气区,属东北含油气亚区的一部分。早白垩世以陆相湖泊沉积为主,但有几次规模不等的海侵事件发生,本次研究进一步对鸡西盆地鸡D7井下白垩统城子河组和穆棱组砂岩的结构构造、矿物排列、碎屑岩组分、胶结物、综合结构系数、重矿物等特征进行了综合分析研究;在早白垩世地层发现了具典型潮下带特征的双粘土层构造;该层位砂岩多为少石英或者石英含量在25%左右的长石岩屑砂岩和岩屑长石砂岩;胶结物以碳酸盐为主;受海侵作用影响,城子河组砂岩综合结构系数平均为20.16,穆棱组平均值为46.65,表明穆棱期比城子河期受海侵影响更为明显;并且在砂岩中发现重矿物20余种,呈条带状富集,尤其是特征矿物海绿石、自生独居石、莓状黄铁矿及金等具明显海侵相特征。本次研究为黑龙江东部盆地群海侵的存在提供了一系列沉积学证据。

中文关键词:[黑龙江](#) [盆地群](#) [白垩纪](#) [海侵](#) [双粘土层](#)

## Further Study of Transgression in Eastern Heilongjiang Basins in the Early Cretaceous: A Case Study of JD7 Well in Jixi Basin

**Abstract:**The Cretaceous basins in east Heilongjiang Province constitute a very important oil-producing region. In Early Cretaceous, lacustrine facies was the dominant facies while different scales of transgression occurred at the same time. According to further study and comprehensive analysis of texture, structure, clastic constituents, comprehensive textural coefficient, cement and mineral arrangement of the Cretaceous sandstones, the double layers were found in Early Cretaceous strata, which constituted the typical structure in the subtidal zone. The main types of Cretaceous sandstones are debris-feldspar sandstones and feldspar-debris sandstones (quartz content ca. 25% whereas cements are carbonate. Influenced by the transgression, the average value of comprehensive textural coefficient was 20.16 in Chengzihe period and 46.65 in Muling period, indicating that transgression influence was more obvious in Muling period. Moreover, more than 20 kinds of heavy minerals were found in Cretaceous sandstones, assuming banded enrichment. The characteristic minerals such as glauconite, authigenic monazite, framboid pyrite and native gold all show transgression characteristics. These characteristics provide abundant evidence for the transgression in the Cretaceous basins of east Heilongjiang Province.