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南黄海残留盆地宏观分布特征研究

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Study on macro distribution of residual basin of South Yellow Sea

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摘要

由于前新生代残留盆地具有埋深大、构造复杂的特点,采用综合地球物理研究方法成为圈划残留盆地宏观分布及预测残留盆地油气资 源的重要方法技术.本文以南黄海地区为例,以重、磁数据为主体,以钻井、地震等高精度数据为先验信息做约束,采用带约束界面 反演方法求取重力基底,同时根据求取的磁性基底计算了中、古生界的残余厚度,给出了前新生界残留盆地宏观分布特征. 结合石油 地质条件,圈划了油气资源有利区.研究结果表明南黄海北部坳陷北部和东北部中生界残余厚度较大,中部隆起与勿南沙隆起古生界 残余厚度巨大,是较好的前新生代油气前景区.

关键词: 南黄海 残留盆地 前新生代 综合地球物理方法

Abstract:

Because of the features with great depth and complex structure for Pre-Cenozoic residual sedimentary basins, integrated geophysical methods are usually used to define macro spatial distribution and petroleum resources of residual basins as an effective way. Basing on gravity and magnetic data, we calculate the gravity basement using constraint inversion method and the magnetic basement of South Yellow Sea with constraint of well and seismic resources. The distribution of Pre-Cenozoic residual basins in South Yellow Sea has been obtained with the calculated residual thickness of Mesozoic and Palaeozoic groups. Some favorable areas of the Pre-Cenozoic are defined through combining the residual thickness and geological conditions for oil and gas accumulation. The results show that the north and northeast part of northern depression have great residual thickness of Mesozoic group, and the middle uplift and Wunansha uplift have great residual thickness of Palaeozoic group. These areas have Pre-Cenozoic petroleum potential.

Keywords: South Yellow Sea Residual basin Pre-Cenozoic Integrated geophysical methods

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