

## 物源分析方法的综合运用 ——以苏北盆地高邮凹陷泰一段地层为例

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中文摘要:目前高邮凹陷深层勘探以寻找岩性油气藏为主,准确预测岩性体储层是寻找油气藏的关键,而对岩性体做出准确的预测,需要对沉积时期的物源做出准确的判断。利用重矿物法、碎屑岩类分析法、沉积法对高邮凹陷的物源进行了分析。重矿物的相关性分析及R型聚类分析表明本区存在南北两大物源;碎屑岩类分析法表明本区物源来自再旋回造山带,岩和岩屑的分析表明本区也存在南北两大物源;沉积法表明本区除了南北两大物源外,还存在一个来自盆地西部菱塘低凸起的次级物源。结果表明:高邮凹陷泰一段沉积时期,三个方向的物源,分别来自凹陷南部的通扬隆起、北部的建湖隆起、西部的菱塘低凸起,物源对凹陷的贡献的大小也如上隆起顺序依次递减。

中文关键词:物源分析 重矿物 碎屑岩 沉积 高邮凹陷

## Synthetic Application of the Provenance Analysis Technique : A Case study of Member 1 of Taizhou Formation in Gaoyou Sag, Subei Basin

**Abstract:**At present, the lithologic hydrocarbon reservoir is the target in exploration activity along the Gaoyou sag deep zone, and the lithosome reservoir is critical in detecting hydrocarbon reservoir. The determination of the provenance is the key to the exact prediction of lithosome. The authors analyzed the provenance of Gaoyou sag by using the methods of heavy minerals, clastic constituents and sedimentation. Heavy mineral correlation and R cluster analysis indicate that there exist two main provenances originated respectively from the south and from the north of Gaoyou sag. The method of clastic constituents shows that the provenance originated from multiple deformation of the recyrogen zone. The method of sedimentation suggests that, besides the two main provenances, there is also a secondary provenance. The three provenances originated from Tongyang uplift, Jianhu uplift and Lingtang low bulge, respectively. The contribution of the provenances to Gaoyou sag decreases progressively in order of the above uplift sequence.