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黄骅坳陷歧口凹陷新生代主要断裂与油气成藏

张志攀 ▼

The Relationship between Main Faults and Hydrocarbon Accumulation in Cenozoic Qikou Sag of Huanghua Depression

ZHANG Zhi-pan ▼



PDF (PC)

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摘要/Abstract

摘要 :

歧口凹陷是新生代的伸展断陷盆地, 研究区内主要断裂特征及发育演化对油气成藏具有显著的控制作用。在对研究区内主要断裂特征进行总结基础上, 从断层对油气的输导与封堵作用2方面进行了论证, 结果表明, 研究区构造分区形成三大断裂系统, 主要断裂与烃源岩、成藏期次、应力方向等多种因素匹配, 控制断裂对油气的输导与封堵过程状态, 最终形成了三大断裂系统典型的油气成藏模式。

关键词: 歧口凹陷, 断裂封闭性, 油气成藏

Abstract:

The Cenozoic Qikou Sag is a typical extensional faulted basin. The faults' character and its evolution played a key role in hydrocarbon accumulation. In this article we summarized the main characteristics of the faults, and demonstrated the role played by the faults on hydrocarbon conduction and seal process. We divided the Cenozoic faults into three fracture systems, and found that the faults characteristics, the structure style, the tectonic stress state coupling with hydrocarbon reservoir formation stages controlled the conducting or sealing state of the faults to the reservoir and finally formed three typical hydrocarbon reservoir formation modes.

Key words: Qikou Sag, Fault closer, Hydrocarbon reservoir

中图分类号:

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