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羌塘盆地中部隆起的演化及其在油气勘探中的意义 [点此下载全文](#)

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摘要:

本文从沉积演化的角度分析了羌塘盆地中西部“冈玛错—西雅尔岗”隆起的演化过程,隆起在晚二叠世处于雏型发育阶段,晚三叠世肖茶卡—中侏罗世雀昏时期为定型阶段,白垩纪—新生代为变形改造阶段。每一阶段隆起都控制着不同形式的生储盖组合的发育。隆起周缘具半地堑结构的凹陷是良好的油气聚集带之一。近隆起带北侧的构造层变形强度不大,对油气的后期保存比较有利。

关键词: [羌塘盆地](#) [古隆起](#) [裂谷](#) [半地堑](#) [石油](#) [天然气](#) [西藏](#) [油气勘探](#)

Evolution of the Central Dome in the Qiangtang Basin and Its Importance in Oil-gas Exploration [Download Fulltext](#)

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Abstract:

The evolution of the Gangmar Co-Xiyerkang Dome in the central and western parts of the Qiangtang Basin is analyzed in sedimentary aspects. The dome was primary in the Late Permian, completely developed the Late Triassic-Middle Jurassic and deformed in the Cretaceous-Cenozoic period. Different source-reservoir-cover types developed in the three stages. The half-graben around the dome was better place for oil-gas migration. The strata adjacent to north of the dome were strongly deformed and this was benefit for the preservation of oil and gas.

Keywords: [Qiangtang basin](#) [dome](#) [rift](#) [half-graben](#) [oil](#) [gas](#) [Xizang\(Tibet\)](#)

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