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塔里木盆地轮南低隆区油源问题与运聚模式 [点此下载全文](#)

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摘要:

塔里木盆地轮南低隆区的油源研究存在若干问题, 直接影响到对运聚模式的认识, 并影响到勘探的思路, 综合分析各项地质条件, 笔者认为: 轮南低隆区的主力烃源极有可能是三叠系和侏罗系自身生成的油气, 它是一个短距离侧向运聚, 自生自储, 多套生储盖复合, 纵向叠置, 以河湖相砂岩为储层的正常生储盖组合方式的含油气系统, 表现为背斜油气聚集带。

关键词: [油源](#) [运聚模式](#) [塔里木盆地](#) [油气藏](#) [油气成因](#)

Problems of the Hydrocarbon Source and Model of Its Migration and Accumulation in the Lunnan Area of the Tarim Basin [Download Fulltext](#)

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Abstract:

There are some problems in the research on the hydrocarbon source in the Lunnan low uplift area of the Tarim basin. These problems directly cause the limitation of knowledge about the hydrocarbon migration and accumulation in this area and also affect the exploration idea. Integrated analysis of various geological conditions indicates that the main hydrocarbon source rock is most likely to be Triassic and Jurassic strata. The Triassic and Jurassic strata themselves can generate petroleum and form an independent petroleum-bearing system which has the characteristics of short lateral migration, self-generation and self accumulation, and presence of multiple sets of association of source, reservoir and cap rocks which are superimposed each other vertically. The reservoirs are fluvial or lakeshore sandstone with a normal combination of source, reservoir and cap rocks. This area is mainly a petroleum accumulation belt of anticlinal traps.

Keywords: [hydrocarbon source](#) [migration and accumulation model](#) [Tarim basin](#)

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