

付广,雷琳. 油源区内外断裂控藏作用差异性研究——以松辽盆地三肇凹陷和长10区块扶余—杨大城子油层为例[J] 725

油源区内外断裂控藏作用差异性研究——以松辽盆地三肇凹陷和长10区块扶余—杨大城子油层为例 [点](#)
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摘要:

在松辽盆地三肇凹陷和长10区块断裂发育及分布特征研究的基础上, 利用断裂与三肇凹陷之间空间分布位置
裂控藏作用的差异性进行了研究, 得到三肇凹陷和长10区块扶余—杨大城子(扶杨)油层主要发育南北向的T
布不均, 断裂断距小, 延伸距离短, 剖面上受基底断裂控制形成似花状垒堘组合, 平面上密集成带。三肇凹陷T
生成的油起垂向运移输导作用, 使油向下“倒灌”运移进入扶杨油层。长10区块T₂断裂对扶杨油层的油则三
肇凹陷扶杨油层中的油向长10区块侧向运移。三肇凹陷T₂断裂密集带不是扶杨油层油聚集成藏的主要部位,
的下盘, 长10区块T₂断裂密集带则是扶杨油层油聚集成藏的主要部位。

关键词: [三肇凹陷](#) [长10区块](#) [扶杨油层](#) [断裂](#) [输导](#) [聚集](#)

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Fund Project:

Abstract:

On the basis of the research on fault development and distribution in the Sanzhao depression
Songliao Basin, the differences of controlling of fault to oil accumulation in the Sanzhao depressi
studied by use of the spatial distribution of the faults in the Sanzhao depression. It was consider
developed T₂ faults of the Fuyu—Yangdachengzi oil layers in SN direction in the Sanzhao depr
which were high density, uneven distribution in the plane, small fault throw and short extended dis
resembling flower like graben horst combinations were formed by the control of basement faults. I
dense to be in belt. Oil from K₁qn₁ source rocks migrated vertically through T₂ s
depression and downward into the Fuyu—Yangdachengzi oil layers. Oil from the Fuyu—Yangdachengzi o
depression was transported laterally into the Fuyu—Yangdachengzi oil layers though T₂ faults
T₂ fault condensed belt in the Sanzhao Depression is not the major accumulation position of o
oil layers. Oil is mainly accumulated in the bottom walls of T₂ source faults. T₂ fault
Chang 10 block is the main accumulation position of oil in the Fuyu—Yangdachengzi oil layers.

Keywords: [Sanzhao depression](#) [Chang 10 block](#) [Fuyu—Yangdachengzi oil layers](#) [Songliao Basin](#)

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