



赵省民, 陈登超, 邓坚. 银根-额济纳旗及邻区石炭-二叠系的沉积特征及石油地质意义[J]. 地质学报, 2010, 84(8):

银根-额济纳旗及邻区石炭-二叠系的沉积特征及石油地质意义 [点此下载全文](#)

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基金项目:

DOI:

摘要点击次数: 178

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摘要:

沉积特征研究是石油地质工作的重要内容之一。长期以来, 由于埋藏深、地质条件复杂及自然条件恶劣, 石炭-二叠系的油气地质勘探程度一直很低, 与之相关的研究迄今很少见及。鉴于本区石炭-二叠系埋藏深、变形强, 本文充分利用研究区周缘的地表露头, 以探索石炭-二叠系油气地质条件为目标, 借助研究区近30条剖面的详细沉积特征。分析表明, 本区石炭-二叠系包括了泥岩、火山岩(或火山碎屑岩)、碳酸盐岩和砂砾岩等四类, 海相沉积的主体, 是该时期的潜在烃源岩和盖层; 火山岩发育是本区石炭-二叠系的重要特征, 碳酸盐岩多呈透镜状, 三者构成本区石炭-二叠系的重要储层。岩石组成及展布特征表明, 石炭-二叠纪期间, 本区张裂频繁, 火山活动而宁静, 有利于烃源岩的发育。本区的石炭-二叠系主要发育了浅海相、广海海岸相、碳酸盐台地相、辫状三角洲相, 其中, 浅海相和局限海岸相主要形成了该区石炭-二叠系的烃源岩和盖层, 其他沉积类型则形成了石炭-二叠系储层条件的形成奠定了良好基础。

关键词: [沉积相](#) [沉积特征](#) [油气地质](#) [石炭-二叠纪](#) [额济纳旗](#) [内蒙古](#)

Depositional characteristics and their implications for petroleum on the Permo-Carboniferous Yingen-Ejinaqi and their surrounding areas, Inner Mongolia, China [Download Fulltext](#)

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Abstract:

A study of depositional characteristics is very important for petroleum geology exploration. In the past, due to their deeply-buried, geological-complicated and bad-natural conditions etc, a study related to petroleum exploration for oil and gas of Permo-Carboniferous formation from Yingen-Ejinaqi, was seldom. In this paper, in pursue of exploring oil and gas of Permo-Carboniferous, researches into the depositional characteristics of Permo-Carboniferous formation in the study area and surveying in detail almost 30 sections of them. This paper shows that the Permo-Carboniferous formation comprise the mudstones, volcanic rocks (or pyroclastic rocks), carbonate rocks, sandstones accompanied by rich marine organism. The dark dominated mudstones of the formation are potential source rocks. The ubiquitous volcanic rocks (or pyroclastic rocks) by which the Permo-Carboniferous formation is characterized. The rocks of lenticular and prevalently-silicated, and fewer of sandstones and conglomerates make up the Permo-Carboniferous respectively. The composition and occurrence of the formations reveal that fringed by strongly-volcanism concurred in the study area through the Permo-Carboniferous age, the area, which is quiet in water, are favorable to development of source rocks. The Permo-Carboniferous formation facies as follows: neritic shelf, open coast, carbonate platform, braided delta and fan delta etc. The neritic shelf and barrier coast form the source rocks and cap rocks, other facies else make up reservoirs respectively.

Keywords: [depositional facies](#) [sedimentary characteristics](#) [petroleum geology](#) [Perm-Carboniferous](#)

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