

天然气地质学

沾化凹陷馆陶组下段辫状河三角洲的发现及油气勘探意义

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摘要:

济阳坳陷新近系馆陶组普遍发育河流相的观念由来已久, 这些认识束缚了对馆陶组下段的油气勘探。通过近期的勘探实践和深入研究, 丰富和发展了原有孤岛油田馆陶组仅普遍发育河流相的沉积观点, 认为馆陶组下段不仅发育砾质辫状河沉积, 还发育辫状河三角洲—充填型浅水湖泊沉积体系。辫状河三角洲由三角洲平原、三角洲前缘和前三角洲组成, 水下分流河道为三角洲前缘骨架砂体, 河口坝和远砂坝不甚发育, 前三角洲发育普遍较薄。该沉积体系的发现, 展示了研究区浅层馆陶组下段良好的油气勘探前景。

关键词:

Discovery of Braided River Delta in the Lower Member of Guantao Formation in Zhanhua Sag and Exploration Significance

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Abstract:

It is widely accepted that the sedimentary facies in the Neogene Guantao Formation in Zhanhua sag of Jiyang depression is river. But this single viewpoint has evidently constrained the exploration of oil and gas. By means of recent practice of exploration and sedimentology research, we found out that there was not only development of rudaceous braided river but also of braided river delta-infilling shallow lake in the lower segment of Guantao Formation. The braided river delta was composed of braided plain, braided delta-front and braided pro-delta. The sand in the subaqueous distributary channel was a main body. The river mouth bar and infralittoral bar was less developed, and the thickness of pro-delta facies belt was thin. This discovery would bring forth a very expansive exploration foreground.

Keywords:

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