

天然气地质学

柴达木盆地红柳泉地区岩性油藏主控因素分析

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摘要:

Hongliuquan area, adjacent to Hongshi depression (a hydrocarbon-generated sag), is one of the most developed areas for lithologic reservoirs in Qaidam basin. Through finely compartmentalizing sedimentary micro-facies in E<sub>3</sub><sup>1</sup> layer, we pointed out that the favorable sedimentary micro-facies developed under the control of depositional slope-break belt should be the main controlling factors of lithologic reservoirs in this area, and the sand bodies in subwater diffuence rivers and mouth bars be the main reservoir bodies for lithologic reservoirs. According to this suggestion, the certain scale lithologic reservoirs have been found in the Hongliuquan area.

关键词: Lithologic reservoir|Main controlling factors|Depositional slope\ break belt|Sedimentary micro\ facies|Hongliuquan area.

Main Controlling Factors of Lithologic Reservoirs in Hongliuquan Area, Qaidam Basin

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Abstract:

紧邻红狮生油凹陷的红柳泉地区是柴达木盆地岩性油藏最发育的区带之一。通过对红柳泉地区主要目的层E<sub>3</sub><sup>1</sup>沉积微相精细划分, 指出沉积坡折带控制下发育的有利沉积微相是红柳泉岩性油藏分布的主控因素; 其中水下分流河道及河口坝砂体是红柳泉地区岩性油藏主要的储集体类型。在这一理论指导下, 红柳泉地区已发现了规模性岩性油藏。

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