Nov

2 0 1 4

doi:10.3799/dqkx.2014.146

三肇凹陷断层垂向分段生长与扶杨 油层油源断层的厘定

王海学1,付晓飞1,付广1,吕延防1,杜微2,刘桐沙1

- 1. 东北石油大学地球科学学院,黑龙江大庆 163318
- 2. 安达市庆新油田开发有限责任公司,黑龙江大庆 163357

摘要:野外观察、典型地震解剖和物理模拟证实,只要岩石存在能干性差,断层具有典型垂向分段生长特征.岩石能干性差异决定断层演化历经3个阶段:下部断层形成、断裂上下分段和贯通性断裂形成.以三肇凹陷为例,应用岩石力学特征和断层相关褶皱理论,证实扶杨油层砂岩层段普遍形成断裂,青一段泥岩阻止下部断层向上传播,从而形成断层垂向分段生长现象.结合油藏精细解剖表明,三肇凹陷扶杨油层"倒灌"运移的主要油源断层是成藏期活动、沟通源储且垂向分段生长的断裂.

关键词:三肇凹陷;分段生长;"倒灌"运移;油源断层;扶杨油层;石油地质.

中图分类号: TE122.1

文章编号: 1000-2383(2014)11-1539-08

收稿日期: 2014-05-05

Vertical Segmentation Growth of Fault and Oil Source Fault Determination in Fuyang Oil Layer of Sanzhao Depression

Wang Haixue¹, Fu Xiaofei¹, Fu Guang¹, Lü Yanfang¹, Du Wei², Liu Tongxi¹

- 1. College of Earth Sciences, Northeast Petroleum University, Daqing 163318, China
- 2. Anda City Qingxin Oil feild Development Co. Ltd., Daqing 163357, China

Abstract: It is proved that fault possesses a typical characteristic of vertical segmentation growth if there is competent difference by field observation, typical seismic analysis and physical modeling. Fault evolution can be divided into three stages by competent difference; formation of lower fault, segmentation of upper and lower faults and formation of throughgoing fault. Taking Sanzhao depression as an example, rock mechanical properties and fault related fold theories prove that there widely exist faults in sandstone layer of Fuyang oil layer, whose propagation is stopped by mudstone in Qingshankou Formation I member, leading to the vertical segmentation growth of fault. Combining fine reservoir anatomy, it can be concluded that the main oil source faults of the "reversed" migration in Fuyang oil layer must have been active in hydrocarbon migration and accumulation period, connecting oil source and reservoirs, and featuring vertical segmentation growth in Sanzhao depression.

Key words: Sanzhao depression; segmentation growth; "reversed" migration; oil source fault; Fuyang oil layer; petroleum geology.

三肇凹陷属于松辽盆地中央坳陷区二级构造单元(图 1),是一个历经断陷期、坳陷期和构造反转期的继承性凹陷,具有典型裂陷盆地"下断上坳"的二元结构(迟元林等,2002;胡望水等,2005).下白垩统泉头组扶杨油层是三肇凹陷下部含油组合的主要产层(云金表等,2002).按着浮力驱动油气运移的原理(李明诚,2004),本应该将大量油气均输导到葡萄花

油层,但油源对比结果证实青山口组生成的油相当一部分聚集在下伏扶杨油层,呈现"倒灌"垂向运移模式(林景晔等,2003;付晓飞等,2009;王雅春和王胜男,2009). 三肇凹陷青一段源岩向下"倒灌"运移的条件是充足的源岩、沟通源一储的断层和超压(邹才能等,2005),而青一段油源充足(孙同文等,2011),且普遍具有超压特征(付广和王有功,2008;

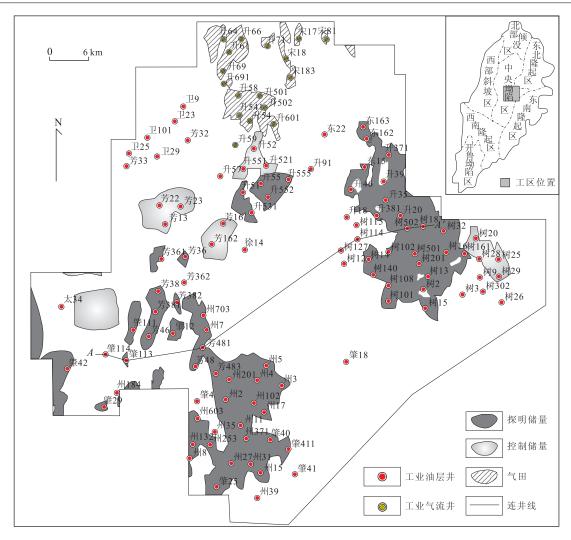


图 1 三肇凹陷构造位置

Fig. 1 Structural location of Sanzhao depression

王雅春和王胜男,2009;孙同文等,2011),超压形成 时期为嫩江组沉积时期,早于扶杨油成藏期(明水组 末期)(付晓飞等,2009),这为青一段源岩生成的油 向下伏扶杨油层运移输导提供了动力. 因此,三肇凹 陷扶杨油层油成藏的关键是上覆青一段源岩生成的 油沿着哪类断裂向下伏扶杨油层"倒灌"运移.目前, 关于油向下"倒灌"运移的油源断层厘定主要有2种 观点:一是断穿 T₂(青山口组一段底)至 T₀₆(嫩江组 三段底)的断层为扶杨油层油源断层(霍秋立等, 1999;迟元林等,2000;邹才能等,2005;李建忠等, 2007;施立志等,2007;付广和王有功,2008;付晓飞 等,2009;王雅春和王胜男,2009);另一是只有上部 消失于青一段源岩内的 T₂ 界面上的断层才是扶杨 油层的主要油源断层(付广等,2010). 实际上,油气 这种运移模式与一种经常被忽略的重要地质现象密 切相关——断层垂向分段生长,这是无法精确厘定

扶杨油层油源断层的关键所在. 因此,本文欲以三肇 凹陷为研究靶区,以野外实例、物理模拟、岩石力学 特征和三维地震为基础,结合油藏精细解剖,精确标 定扶杨油层的主要油源断层,从而为松辽盆地扶杨 油层的勘探提供有利的指导.

1 扶杨油层油源断层的类型及特征

传统油源断层的观点认为成藏期活动断层是扶 杨油层的主要油源断层(付广和王有功,2008;付晓 飞等,2009;王雅春和王胜男,2009),由于油沿断层 向下"倒灌"运移不仅要克服岩石毛细管阻力,还要 克服油本身的浮力和地层压力,同时成藏期断层活 动导致附近压力释放,无法形成向下伏扶杨油层"倒 灌"运移的动力,因此该类断层不全是扶杨油层油 "倒灌"运移的通道.基于此观点,付广等(2010)提出

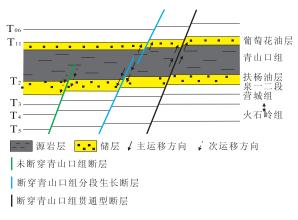


图 2 断层分段生长与油气运移模式

Fig. 2 Fault segmentation growth and oil-gas migration model

只有上部消失于青一段源岩内的断层才是扶杨油层的主要油源断层,尽管这类断层在成藏关键时刻没有明显错动活动,但其仍会在区域张应力场的作用下呈开启状态,成为油气运移的输导通道.青一段源岩生成的油沿该类断层无法向上运移,只能在超压的作用下,克服地层压力、毛细管阻力和油气本身浮力向下伏扶杨油层中"倒灌"运移(图 2).

上述 2 种观点均忽略了一种重要的地质现象——断层垂向分段生长. 成藏期活动断层并不全是扶杨油层"倒灌"运移的主要油源断层,这类断层分为垂向分段生长断层和贯通性断层;对于贯通性断层,由于成藏期强烈活动,断裂开启,青一段源岩生成的油在浮力作用下优势向上覆葡萄花油层输导

运移,同时贯通性断层导致附近压力释放,无法形成 向下伏扶杨油层"倒灌"运移的动力,即贯通性断层 不是扶杨油层油"倒灌"运移的通道(图 2).实际上, 只有成藏期活动、沟通源储且垂向分段生长的断裂 才是扶杨油层主要的油源断层.这类断层上下分段 扩展生长,油向扶杨、葡萄花油层充注的通道为同一 断层上下不同段,在超压的作用下,断层下段成为油 向下伏扶杨油层"倒灌"运移的主要通道(图 2).

2 断层垂向分段生长的地震、地质 证据

2.1 断层垂向分段生长的普遍性

由于岩石存在能干性差异,断层在脆性层(能干性岩层:砂岩或 chalk)成核,而非塑性泥岩层或砂泥互层(Gupta and Scholz, 2000; Koledoye et al., 2000; Fu et al., 2013),即叠覆带典型发育于塑性最强的岩层,特别是泥岩、页岩和膏岩等,塑性层导致断层垂向分段扩展生长(付晓飞等, 2012);随着断层累积活动,分段生长断层在塑性层(非能干性岩层)通过断层连接(Schöpfer et al., 2006). Oseberg地区典型地震剖面显示:断层垂向表现为上下分段现象,且叠覆区内地层倾角发生明显旋转变化(Rykkelid and Fossen, 2002)(图 3a);从四平地区姚家组野外露头特征来看,断层垂向叠覆带具有典型上下分段生长特征(图 3b);同时断层分段生长特征

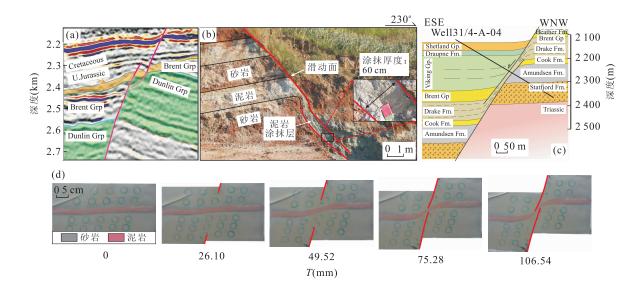


图 3 断裂垂向分段生长的普遍性

Fig. 3 The universality of vertical segmentation growth of fault

a. Oseberg 断层垂向叠覆构造(Rykkelid and Fossen, 2002); b. 四平姚家组地层典型断层垂向分段生长特征; c. Egypt Sinai 钻井落实(据 Faerseth *et al.*, 2007); d. 物理模拟

也不断被物理模拟(图 2d)(Sperrevik *et al.*, 2000; Rykkelid and Fossen, 2002)、数值模拟(Gudehus and Karcher, 2007; Egholm *et al.*, 2008)和钻井(Schlische, 1995; Faerseth, 2006)所证实(图 3c).

2.2 断层传播褶皱指导断层垂向分段生长的地 震解释

裂陷盆地中大多数褶皱的形成与正断层有关(Schlische, 1995),一般来说,脆性地层普遍发育牵引(drag)褶皱,而断层向上传播过程中,遇到塑性地层会形成强制(forced)褶皱,整体表现为向上单斜变宽特征(Withjack et al., 1990). 岩石能干性差异决定断层演化历经3个阶段(图4):下部断层形成、断裂上下分段和贯通性断裂形成. 三肇凹陷徐家围子典型三维地震剖面显示:大部分断层在青山口组(特别是青一段)地层内倾角发生明显变化,同时断层弯曲部位发育典型的小型微幅度背斜构造,进一步证实该断层是经历垂向分段生长连接逐渐形成现今的贯通性断裂(图5).

2.3 断层垂向分段生长的力学证据

砂一泥(页)岩层序中,只要岩层存在能干性差,断层在盖层段普遍分段生长(Sperrevik et al., 2000;付晓飞等,2012).对于固结成岩岩层,泥岩的能干性要比砂岩和灰岩的能干性弱;即在相同的变形条件下,泥岩要比砂岩和灰岩更容易发生塑性流变(Ramsay, 1982). 实测镜质组反射率 R_o 可以较好反映地热史和成岩史的演化特征(郝芳等,2004),三肇凹陷青一段泥岩烃源岩镜质体反射率(R_o)为0.6%~1.2%,大部分介于0.75%~1.00%;有机质热演化史表明:青山口组烃源岩镜质体反射率在

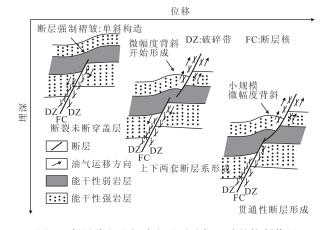


图 4 断层分段生长阶段及对油气运移的控制作用 Fig. 4 Fault segmentation growth stage and its controlling effect on oil-gas migration

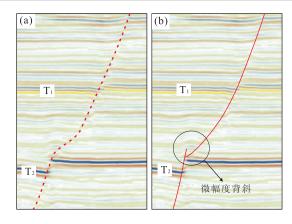


图 5 三肇凹陷徐家围子地区典型地震剖面(Line 1136)

Fig. 5 Typical seismic section of Xujiaweizi area in Sanzhao depression

a. 原始地震解释剖面; b. 精确解释后地震剖面

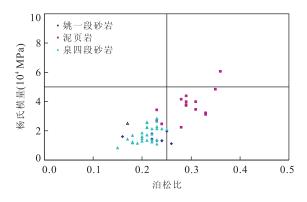


图 6 松辽盆地砂泥岩岩石力学特征对比

Fig. 6 The contrast of sand-mudstone mechanical characteristic in Songliao basin

明水组末期在 $0.71\%\sim1.12\%$,处于中成岩阶段 A 期,为固结成岩阶段;扶杨油层砂岩主要处于中成岩阶段 A_2 亚期,表现为固结成岩特征(孟元林等,2010).

实验研究证实:泊松比越小,岩石脆性越强,杨氏模量值越大,岩石脆性程度越大(Grieser and Bray, 2007; Rickman et al., 2008),同时在泊松比大于 0.25 且杨氏模量小于 5×10⁴ MPa 的区域,岩石普遍表现为塑性变形,北德克萨斯州 Barbett 页岩同样证实这一现象.因此,可以应用泊松比和杨氏模量综合判定岩石的相对能干性差异.对比松辽盆地姚一段(葡萄花油层)砂岩、青山口组泥岩和泉四段(扶杨油层)砂岩泊松比关系(图 6):姚一段砂岩和泉四段砂岩杨氏模量小于 5×10⁴ MPa,泊松比普遍小于 0.25;而青山口组一段泥页岩杨氏模量普遍小于 5×10⁴ MPa,泊松比普遍大于 0.25,偏于塑性变形,即砂岩能干性明显强于泥岩能干性,具有明显

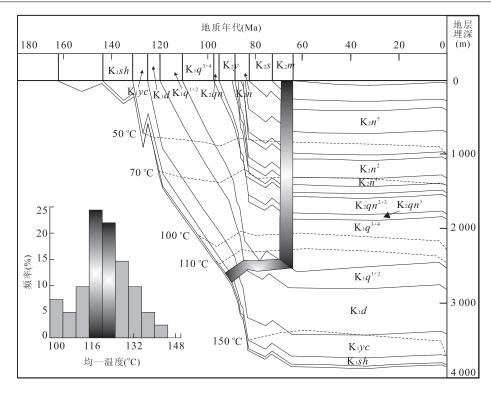


图 7 三肇凹陷尚家油田包裹体均一温度与油气成藏时期

Fig. 7 The inclusion homogenization temperature and hydrocarbon migration and accumulation period in Shangjia oil field in Sanzhao depression

能干性差. 因此,三肇凹陷扶杨油层砂岩层段普遍形成断裂,青一段泥岩阻止下部断层向上传播,从而形成断层垂向分段生长现象.

3 成藏关键时刻活动的垂向分段生长 断裂是扶杨油层的主要油源断层

结合火山活动期次、不整合面特征以及构造演化史证实,扶杨三肇凹陷经历7期强烈活动时期(付晓飞等,2009),按照断裂活动期次,将扶杨油层划分出4类断层系统:一是断陷期形成坳陷期活动的断层(T₅、T₄断至T₁、T₂);二是断陷期形成坳陷期和反转期继续活动断层(T₅、T₄断至T₀₆以上);三是坳陷期形成的断层(T₃断至T₂、仅断T₂、T₂断至T₁);四是坳陷期形成反转期活动断层(T₃、T₂断至T₁);四是坳陷期形成反转期活动断层(T₃、T₂断至T₀₆以上).三肇凹陷尚家油田包裹体均一温度和埋藏史表明:青山口组烃源岩在明水组末期开始大量生排烃,即扶杨油层油成藏关键时刻为明水组沉积末期(图7).结合油气成藏期,从断裂系统划分角度来看,断陷期形成坳陷期和反转期继续活动断层与坳陷期形成反转期活动断层是扶杨油层的油源断层(付晓飞等,2009),即沟通源储、成藏期活动且断穿

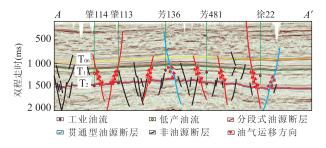


图 8 三肇凹陷断层垂向分段生长与油气差异富集(位置见图 1) Fig. 8 Fault vertical segmentation growth and the differences of oil-gas concentration in Sanzhao depression

T₀₆的断层是扶杨油层的主要油源断层. 在此基础上,结合地震精细解释和油藏精细解剖证实:(1)明水组沉积末期,由于断层分段生长,油沿着"分段式"油源断层上下段"双向"运移,即油气沿分段生长断层下段向扶杨油层"倒灌"运移,断层下盘是扶杨油层主要的聚集部位(付晓飞等,2009),同时沿断层上段向葡萄花油层输导油气,典型实例为肇 113、肇 114 和芳 481 井. 因此,"断层分段生长"、"油气垂向运移"决定扶杨油层和葡萄花油层油气聚集呈现"互补型"聚集模式(图 8).(2)贯通型油源断层导致压力释放,油沿断层优势向阻力小的葡萄花油层汇聚,无法形成向下伏扶杨油层"倒灌"运移的动力

(图 8),典型实例为芳 136 和徐 22 井. 因此,只有成藏期活动、沟通源储且垂向分段生长的断层才是扶杨油层的主要油源断层.

4 结论

- (1)岩石能干性差异决定断层垂向生长演化历经3个阶段:下部断层形成、断裂上下分段和贯通性断层形成.
- (2)以地震精细解释、野外观察、岩石力学特征和钻井为基础,应用断层传播褶皱理论,认为传统解释的大部分贯通性油源断层在青山口组地层内倾角发生变化,实际表现为典型分段生长特征.
- (3)三肇凹陷成藏关键时刻活动的贯通性断层 不是扶杨油层的油源断层,只有成藏时期活动且分 段生长的断层才是扶杨油层的主要输导通道;在超 压的作用下,这类断层下段成为油向下伏扶杨油层 "倒灌"运移的主要通道.

References

- Chi, Y. L., Xiao, D. M., Yin, J. Y., 2000. The Injection Pattern of Oil and Gas Migration and Accumulation in the Sanzhao Area of Songliao Basin. Acta Geologica Sinica, 74(4):371-377 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- Chi, Y. L., Yun, J. B., Meng, Q. A., et al., 2002. Deep Structure and Dynamics and Its Relation to Hydrocarbon Accumulation of Songliao Basin. Petroleum Industry Press, Beijing, 10—80 (in Chinese).
- Egholm, D. L., Clausen, O. R., Sandiford, M., et al., 2008. The Mechanics of Clay Smearing along Faults. *Geology*, 36(10):787-790. doi:10.1130/G24975A.1
- Faerseth, R. B., 2006. Shale Smear along Large Faults; Continuity of Smear and the Fault Seal Capacity. *Journal of the Geological Society*, 163(5): 741-751. doi: 10. 1144/0016-76492005-162
- Faerseth, R. B., Johnsen, E., Sperrevik, S., 2007. Methodology for Risking Fault Seal Capacity: Implications of Fault Zone Architecture. AAPG Bulletin, 91 (9): 1231—1246. doi:10.1306/03080706051
- Fu, G., Wang, Y. G., 2008. Oil Migration Transporting Pathways in Nose Structure Region Outside Oil Source Area and Their Controlling on Oil Accumulation—Example of Shangjia Region in the Songliao Basin. *Geological Review*, 54(5):646—652 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- Fu, G., Wang, Y. G., Yuan, D. W., 2010. Source Faults of

- Fuyang Oil Layer in Sanzhao Depression and Its Control to Oil Accumulation. *Acta Petrolei Sinica*, 31(5):762—766,773 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- Fu, X. F., Guo, X., Zhu, L. X., et al., 2012. Formation and Evolution of Clay Smear and Hydrocarbon Migration and Sealing. *Journal of China University of Mining & Technology*, 41(1):52 63 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- Fu, X. F., Chen, Z., Yan, B. Q., et al., 2013. Analysis of Main Controlling Factors for Hydrocarbon Accumulation in Central Rift Zones of the Hailar-Tamtsag Basin Using a Fault-Caprock Dual Control Mode. *Science in China* (Series D), 56(8): 1357—1370. doi: 10. 1007/s11430—013—4622—5
- Fu, X. F., Ping, G. D., Fan, R. D., et al., 2009. Research on Migration and Accumulation Mechanism of Hydrocarbon "Reversed Migration" in Fuyu and Yangdachengzi Formation in Sanzhao Depression. *Acta Sedimentologica Sinica*, 27(3):558-566 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- Grieser, W. V., Bray, J. M., 2007. Identification of Production Potential in Unconventional Reservoirs. Society of Petroleum Engineers, 106623: 1 — 6. doi: 10. 2118/ 106623—MS
- Gudehus, G., Karcher, C., 2007. Hypoplastic Simulation of Normal Faults without and with Clay Smears. *Journal of Structural Geology*, 29(3):530-540. doi:10.1016/j.jsg, 2006.09.011
- Gupta, A., Scholz, C. H., 2000. A Model of Normal Fault Interaction Based on Observations and Theory. *Journal of Structural Geology*, 22(7):865-879. doi:10.1016/s0191-8141(00)00011-0
- Hao, F., Jiang, J. Q., Zou, H. Y., et al., 2004. Overpressure and the Level Difference of the Thermal Evolution of Organic Matter. *Sciences in China* (*Series D*), 34(5): 443-451 (in Chinese).
- Hu, W. S., Lü, B. Q., Zhang, W. J., et al., 2005. An Approach to Tectonic Evolution and Dynamics of the Songliao Basin. *Chinese Journal of Geology*, 40(1): 16—31 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- Huo, Q. L., Feng, Z. H., Fu, L., et al., 1999. The Migration Model of Oil in Fuyu-Yangdachengzi Reservoir of Sanzhao Depression, Songliao Basin. *Petroleum Exploration and Development*, 26(3): 25 27 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- Koledoye, A. B., Aydin, A., May, E., 2000. Three-Dimensional Visualization of Normal Fault Segmentation and Its Implication for Fault Growth. *The Leading*

- Edge, 19(7): 692-701. doi: 10. 1190/1. 1438692
- Li, J. Z., Zhao, W. Z., Hu, S. Y., et al., 2007. Principal Features of Stratigraphic-Lithological Hydrocarbon Accumulation Zone. Acta Petrolei Sinica, 28(1):14—19 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- Li, M. C., 2004. Oil and Gas Migration (Fourth Edition). Petroleum Industry Press, Beijing, 15—80 (in Chinese).
- Lin, J. Y., Zhang, G., Yang, Q. J., et al., 2003. Analysis on Exploration Potential of Fuyang Reservoir in Daqing Placanticline. Petroleum Geology & Oil field Development in Daqing, 22(3): 16-18 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- Meng, Y. L., Gao, Y. T., Wu, H. Y., et al., 2010. Regional Diagenetic Regularity and Controlling Factors of Middle-Shallow Horizons in the Northern Songliao Basin. *Journal of Palaeogeography*, 12(1):97-106 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- Ramsay, J. G., 1982. Rock Ductility and Its Influence on the Development of Tectonic Structures in Mountain Belts In; Hsu, K. J., et al., Mountain Building Processes. Academic Press, London, 111—127.
- Rickman, R., Mullen, M. J., Petre, J. E., et al., 2008. A Practical Use of Shale Petrophysics for Stimulation Design Optimization; All Shale Plays are not Clones of the Barnett Shale. SPE Annual Technical Conference and Exhibition. Society of Petroleum Engineers, 1—11. doi: 10, 2118/115258—ms
- Rykkelid, E., Fossen, H., 2002. Layer Rotation around Vertical Fault Overlap Zones: Observations from Seismic Data, Field Examples and Physical Experiments. *Marine and Petroleum Geology*, 19 (2): 181 192. doi: 10. 1016/80264—8172(02)00007—7
- Shi, L. Z., Wu, H. Y., Lin, T. F., et al., 2007. Characteristics of Hydrocarbon Migration in Fuyang Oil Layer in Daqing Placanticline and Its Western Area in Songliao Basin. *Acta Petrolei Sinica*, 28(6):21—26 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- Schlische, R. W., 1995. Geometry and Origin of Fault-Related Folds in Extensional Settings. *AAPG Bulletin*, 79(11):1661—1678.
- Schöpfer, M. P. J., Childs, C., Walsh, J. J., 2006. Localisation of Normal Faults in Multilayer Sequences. *Journal of Structural Geology*, 28(5):816—833. doi:10.1016/j.jsg. 2006.02.003
- Sperrevik, S., Faerseth, R. B., Gabrielsen, R. H., 2000. Experiments on Clay Smear Formation along Faults. *Petroleum Geoscience*, 6(2):113—123. doi:10.1144/petgeo.6.2.113

- Sun, T. W., Lü, Y. F., Liu, Z. B., et al., 2011. Hydrocarbon Migration and Enrichment Features of the Fuyu Oil Layer to the East of the Daqing Placanticline. *Petroleum Exploration and Development*, 38(6):700 707 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- Wang, Y. C., Wang, S. N., 2009. Controlling of the Match of Source Rock, Overpressure and Fault on Oil Accumulation of Fuyang Oil Layer in Sanzhao Depression. *Journal of Jilin University* (*Earth Science Edition*), 39 (4):656—661 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- Withjack, M. O., Olson, J., Peterson, E., 1990. Experimental Models of Extensional Forced Folds. *AAPG Bulletin*, 74(7):1038—1054.
- Yun, J. B., Jin, Z. J., Yin, J. Y., 2002. Characteristic of Inherited Fault Belts and Their Effect on Hydrocarbon Accumulation. *Geotectonica et Metallogenia*, 26 (4): 379-385 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- Zou, C. N., Jia, C. Z., Zhao, W. Z., et al., 2005. Accumulation Dynamics and Distribution of Litho-Stratigraphic Reservoirs in South Songliao Basin. *Petroleum Exploration and Development*, 32(4):125-130 (in Chinese with English abstract).

附中文参考文献

- 迟元林,萧德铭,殷进垠,2000. 松辽盆地三肇地区上生下储"注入式"成藏机制. 地质学报,74(4): 371-377.
- 迟元林,云金表,蒙启安,等,2002. 松辽盆地深部结构及成盆 动力学与油气聚集. 北京:石油工业出版社,10-80.
- 付广,王有功,2008. 源外鼻状构造区油运移输导通道及对成 藏的作用——以松辽盆地尚家地区为例. 地质论评,54 (5): 646-652.
- 付广,王有功,袁大伟,2010. 三肇凹陷扶杨油层源断裂的再 认识及其对成藏的控制作用. 石油学报,31(5): 762-766,773.
- 付晓飞,郭雪,朱丽旭,等,2012. 泥岩涂抹形成演化与油气运移及封闭. 中国矿业大学学报,41(1): 52-63.
- 付晓飞,平贵东,范瑞东,等,2009. 三肇凹陷扶杨油层油气 "倒灌"运聚成藏规律研究. 沉积学报,27(3): 558-566.
- 郝芳,姜建群,邹华耀,等,2004.超压对有机质热演化的差异 抑制作用及层次.中国科学(D辑),34(5):443-451.
- 胡望水,吕炳全,张文军,等,2005. 松辽盆地构造演化及成盆 动力学探讨. 地质科学,40(1): 16-31.
- 霍秋立,冯子辉,付丽,等,1999. 松辽盆地三肇凹陷扶杨油层石油运移方式. 石油勘探与开发,26(3): 25-27.
- 李建忠,赵文智,胡素云,等,2007. 岩性地层型油气聚集区带的基本特征. 石油学报,28(1): 14-19.
- 李明诚,2004. 石油与天然气运移(第四版). 北京: 石油工业

出版社,15-80.

- 林景晔,张革,杨庆杰,等,2003. 大庆长垣扶余杨大城子油层 勘探潜力分析. 大庆石油地质与开发,22(3): 16-18.
- 孟元林,高煜婷,吴河勇,等,2010. 松辽盆地北部中浅层区域成岩规律及影响因素. 古地理学报,12(1): 97-106.
- 施立志,吴河勇,林铁锋,等,2007. 松辽盆地大庆长垣及其以 西地区扶杨油层油气运移特征. 石油学报,28(6): 21-26.
- 孙同文,吕延防,刘宗堡,等,2011. 大庆长垣以东地区扶余油 层油气运移与富集. 石油勘探与开发,38(6):700-707.

- 王雅春,王胜男,2009. 源岩、超压和断裂空间匹配对三肇凹陷扶杨油层油成藏的控制作用. 吉林大学学报(地球科学版),39(4): 656-661.
- 云金表,金之钩,殷进垠,2002. 松辽盆地继承性断裂带特征 及其在油气聚集中的作用. 大地构造与成矿学,26(4): 379-385.
- 邹才能, 贾承造, 赵文智, 等, 2005. 松辽盆地南部岩性一地层油气藏成藏动力和分布规律. 石油勘探与开发, 32(4): 125-130.

《地球科学——中国地质大学学报》

2014年12月 第39卷 第12期 要目预告

三峡库区上地壳横波速度结构	李小	、勇等
太阳活动周与全球大震	林云	芳等
日本大震与中国及邻区中强地震的遥相关	曾小	、苹等
地震台站地电场异常特性分析:以中国航空工业总公司 625 研究所为例	杜利	火姣等
新疆于田及周边地区地震活动性与重力异常特征	徐仹	1民等
注水诱发地震序列的震源机制变化特征:以四川长宁序列为例	朱	航等
基于广域次声传感器网络的地震本地次声波监测	郭	泉等
天然地震数值模拟与实例对比	柳	浩等