

<https://doi.org/10.3799/dqkx.2018.578>



渤海南部地区潜山构造差异与成因机制

吴庆勋¹, 韦阿娟¹, 王粤川¹, 彭靖淞¹, 肖述光¹, 高坤顺¹, 郭永华¹, 邓辉²

1. 中海石油有限公司天津分公司, 天津 300459

2. 中海油能源发展股份有限公司工程技术分公司, 天津 300459

摘要: 目前, 针对渤海南部潜山地层结构、构造演化的研究较少。应用三维地震资料、钻井资料, 系统分析了该区潜山断裂类型、地层构造类型、成因演化和动力学背景。研究表明, 近南北向郯庐走滑断裂和近东西向反转断裂共同控制了研究区潜山地层分布, 进而造成了研究区潜山地层的结构、构造差异。近南北向郯庐走滑断裂为调节东西两侧挤压强度差异的同印支造山期断层, 郯庐走滑断裂西支以西挤压变形强度相对较弱, 普遍发育古生界薄底或秃底构造, 以“中生界+古生界+前寒武系”三层结构为主; 以东挤压变形作用则相对较强, 表现为强烈隆升, 古生界剥蚀殆尽, 为“中生界+前寒武系”双层结构, 花状走滑构造发育。近东西向反转断层为印支期逆冲断层, 燕山期伸展反转, 现今断裂上升盘残存古生界, 下降盘古生界剥蚀殆尽。横向挤压收缩差异是导致研究区潜山地层结构、构造差异的主要原因。

关键词: 渤海南部地区; 构造演化; 走滑断层; 反转断层; 郯庐断裂; 成因机制; 古生界; 石油地质。

中图分类号: P548

文章编号: 1000-2383(2018)10-3698-11

收稿日期: 2017-10-15

Tectonic Difference and Genetic Mechanism of Buried Hill in Southern Bohai Area

Wu Qingxun¹, Wei Ajuan¹, Wang Yuechuan¹, Peng Jingsong¹, Xiao Shuguang¹, Gao Kunshun¹,
Guo Yonghua¹, Deng Hui²

1. CNOOC Co. Ltd. Tianjin Branch, Tianjin 300459, China

2. CNOOC Energy Technology & Services-Engineering Technology Co., Tianjin 300459, China

Abstract: At present, there barely have studies on the stratigraphic structure and tectonic evolution of the buried hill in southern Bohai Sea area. Combined with the 3D seismic data and well data, this study was carried out on the fault types of the buried hills, the structural styles of the buried hills and the genesis and evolution of the buried hills and dynamic background of the buried hills. The results show that the Tanlu strike-slip faults trending near SN direction and the extension faults trending near EW direction jointly controlled the stratigraphic distribution of the buried hill strata, thus affecting the structural differences of the buried hill strata. The Tanlu strike-slip fault trending near SN direction was transform fault in Indo-Chinese epoch, which regulated the compressive strength of the both sides of east and west. The compressive deformation is relatively weak on the west side of the west branch of the Tanlu strike-slip fault, which led to the general development of "thin based" or "bald based". Paleozoic structures that are dominatated by three-layer-structures of Mesozoic + Paleozoic + Precambrian. The compressive deformation on the east side of the west branch was relatively strong, which led to the development of strong uplift, where the Paleozoic stratum has been completely eroded and two-layer-structures of Mesozoic + Precambrian dominate. The reverse faults trending near EW direction were thrust faults in Indo-Chinese epoch, and developed extension and inversion in late Yanshan epoch, in which Paleozoic still remains in upthrow side of the fault but almost completely eroded in downthrow side of the fault. The diversity of the amount of lateral extrusion shrinkage was the main cause for the difference of structural styles of the buried hills in the study area.

基金项目: 国家“十三五”科技重大专项(No.2016ZX05024-003)。

作者简介: 吴庆勋(1986—), 男, 工程师, 主要从事海洋地球物理技术方法研究。ORCID: 0000-0002-2744-5750. E-mail: wuqx@cnooc.com.cn

引用格式: 吴庆勋, 韦阿娟, 王粤川, 等, 2018. 渤海南部地区潜山构造差异与成因机制. 地球科学, 43(10): 3698—3708.

Key words: southern Bohai Sea area; tectonic evolution; strike-slip fault; inverted fault; Tanlu fault; genetic mechanism; Paleozoic; petroleum geology.

0 引言

渤海南部地区是渤海海域重要的油气勘探区,是济阳坳陷向渤中坳陷的过渡区域,区内近南北向郯庐断裂和近东西向断裂纵横交织,形成了“四凸夹三凹”的格局,即渤南低凸起、黄河口凹陷、莱北低凸起、莱州湾凹陷、潍北凸起、青东凹陷和垦东凸起(图1)(刘超等,2016)。目前研究区的构造研究大多是针对新生代以来的构造演化(蔡东升等,2001;马宝军等,2006;吕丁友等,2011;王亮等,2011;黄雷等,2012;牛成民,2012;张婧等,2016),缺少对潜山地层结构、构造演化的研究。而邻区济阳坳陷针对潜山已做了大量工作,取得了很多认识,有效地指导了潜山油气勘探。张玺(2006)利用钻井和地震资料分析,认为济阳坳陷桩海地区潜山主要发育3期断裂、5类构造样式。孙耀庭等(2016)对济阳坳陷桩西潜山进行研究,认为印支期的挤压作用为潜山形成奠定了基础,燕山晚期的断陷作用形成了基本格架,新生代的断陷作用致使潜山构造定型。

郯庐断裂的存在使得研究区潜山构造更加复杂,是研究区潜山构造研究的重要内容。张克鑫等

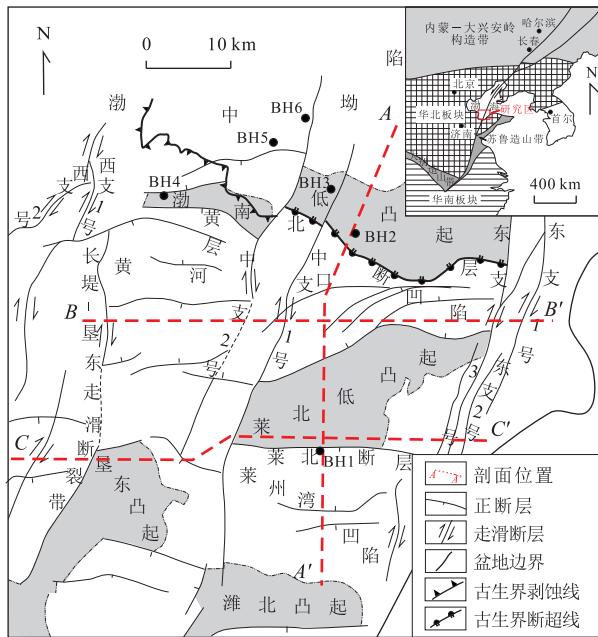


图 1 渤海南部地区构造单元及主干断裂分布

Fig. 1 Structural unit and main fault distribution in southern Bohai Sea

(2006)认为郯庐断裂中生代多期而复杂的活动,形成了埕岛—垦东构造带潜山构造的雏形。罗霞(2008)认为,受郯庐断裂带走滑运动和渤海湾盆地新生代“幕式”裂陷演化的影响,垦东—桩海潜山披覆构造带自北向南形成不同位序的潜山披覆构造。方旭庆等(2012)认为,早期北西向断层与郯庐断裂带西支断裂和晚期近东西向断裂叠加,造成了垦东地区山湖相间的地质面貌。

本文在三维地震资料精细解释的基础上,从潜山地层东西差异入手,结合邻区胜利油田济阳坳陷已发表的资料,识别了研究区潜山断裂类型,探索了断裂对潜山残余地层的控制作用;恢复了潜山构造演化史,明确了研究区潜山结构、构造特征,并通过地层压缩率计算,分析了研究区潜山成因机制,研究成果可为渤海南部地区潜山构造研究及油气勘探提供理论参考。

1 区域地质背景

研究区作为渤海湾盆地的一部分,经历了加里东、海西、印支、燕山和喜山多期次、多旋回构造演化(侯贵廷等,2001)。渤海湾盆地是在华北地台基础上发育起来的张性断块盆地,寒武纪之前渤海湾地区经历多次大的构造运动,下伏前寒武纪地层普遍遭受了不同变质程度的混合岩化和花岗岩化,形成了华北地台的基底及前寒武系与寒武系之间的不整合面(夏斌等,2006)。研究区前寒武系以浅粒岩、混合花岗岩、斜长片麻岩、混合片麻岩为主,局部残存中—新元古界碎屑岩或碳酸盐岩。华北地台古生代构造运动较为平稳,地壳稳定升降,海侵与海退交替,使华北地区接受了滨浅海—海陆交替—陆相的古生界沉积组合,寒武系和奥陶系以碳酸盐岩为主,分布较广;受加里东及海西运动影响,研究区石炭系和二叠系局部残存,志留系和泥盆系缺失。海西晚期—印支期(晚二叠世至三叠纪),由于华南板块与华北板块剪刀式的闭合,华南板块由南向北俯冲使华北地区地壳褶皱抬升,地台活化,形成了一系列逆冲断裂和褶皱。晚侏罗世—早白垩世,受伊泽奈崎板块俯冲作用影响,盆地进入断陷阶段,伴有强烈的岩浆侵入和火山喷发,火山岩地层广泛分布,岩石以基性、中基性火山岩为主(吴庆勋等,2017)。晚白垩世—古新

世早期,盆地区域隆升,遭受剥蚀和均夷作用(夏斌等,2007).古新世中期以来,盆地进入伸展、走滑和埋藏复合改造阶段.

2 讨论

2.1 潜山断裂类型

渤海南部地区目前已经实现三维地震全覆盖,研究发现该区潜山多为断块山或断块—侵蚀复合型潜山.断裂活动在一定程度上控制了潜山的演化.利用三维地震资料对潜山进行了精细解析,识别出3类不同性质的断层.不同类型的断层相互交织,形成了研究区似“田”字形构造格局.

2.1.1 EW 向大型反转断层 以黄北断层、莱北断层为代表,形成于印支期,为挤压逆冲断层,燕山期

伸展反转,对中、新生界沉积具有控制作用.该类断层控制渤海地区垒堑相间的潜山分布格局(图 2).

黄北断层位于黄河口凹陷的北部,是渤海低凸起南部的边界断层,长约 65 km,近东西走向.从剖面上看(图 2),断面呈板状,断层的上升盘残存古生界,而下降盘不存在古生界,呈现负反转构造特征,且在断层走向上与济阳坳陷典型反转断层走向相近(侯旭波等,2010),因此推断为反转断层(Williams et al., 1989; Song, 1997; Uzkeda et al., 2016; 陈树光等,2017; 索艳慧等,2017).笔者推测其早期为强烈逆冲断层,晚侏罗世—早白垩世断裂伸展反转,并且控制了黄河口凹陷的形成与发育,使凹陷呈现北断南超的箕状结构.黄河口凹陷新生代发育沙河街组三段中亚段、沙河街组一段以及东营组三段 3 套主力烃源岩(王应斌等,2011; 张新涛等,2014),该凹

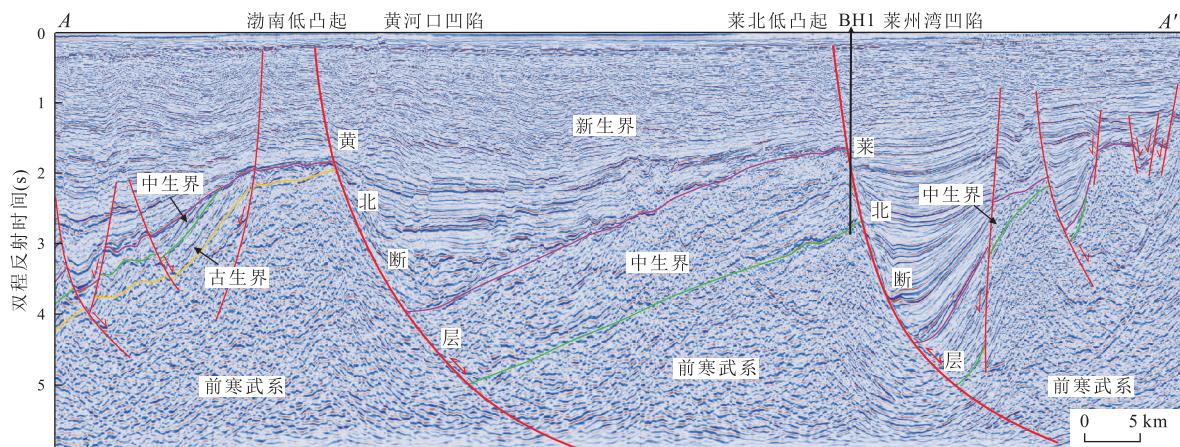


图 2 渤海南部地区南北向地震剖面

Fig.2 North-south seismic profile of southern Bohai Sea

剖面位置参见图 1

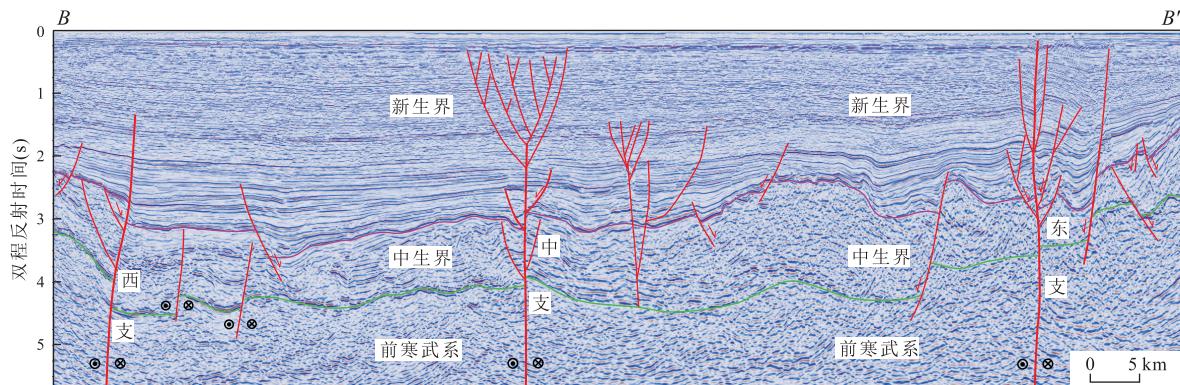


图 3 渤海南部地区东西向地震剖面

Fig.3 East-west seismic profile of southern Bohai Sea

剖面位置参见图 1

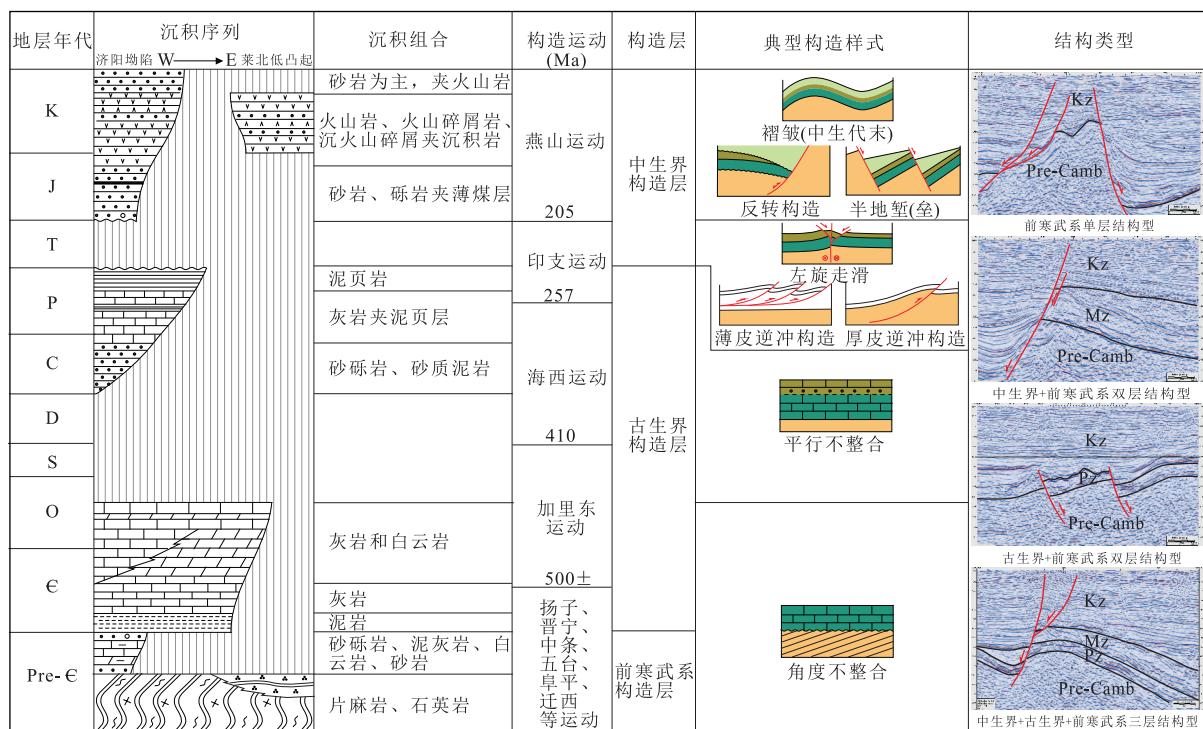


图 4 渤海南部地区潜山地层序列及构造层划分

Fig.4 Stratigraphic sequence and stratigraphic division of buried hill in southern Bohai sea

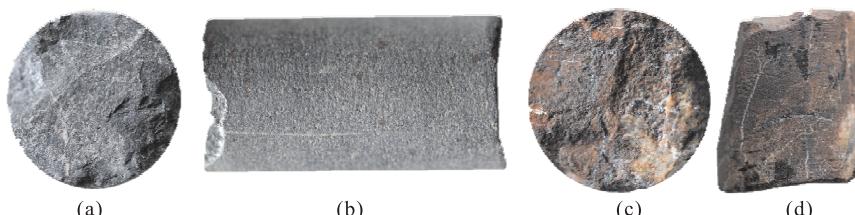


图 5 BH1 井钻井取心照片

Fig.5 Coring image of Well BH1 drilling

图 a、b 为蚀变粗面玄武岩(采样深度 3 551 m);图 c、d 为镜铁石英岩(采样深度 3 886 m)

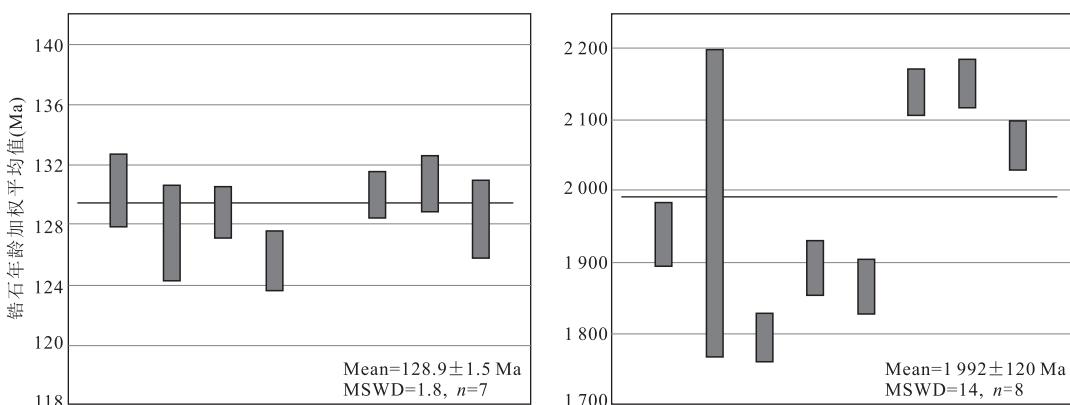


图 6 BH1 井岩石锆石年龄加权平均值

Fig.6 Weighted average age of zircon in Well BH1

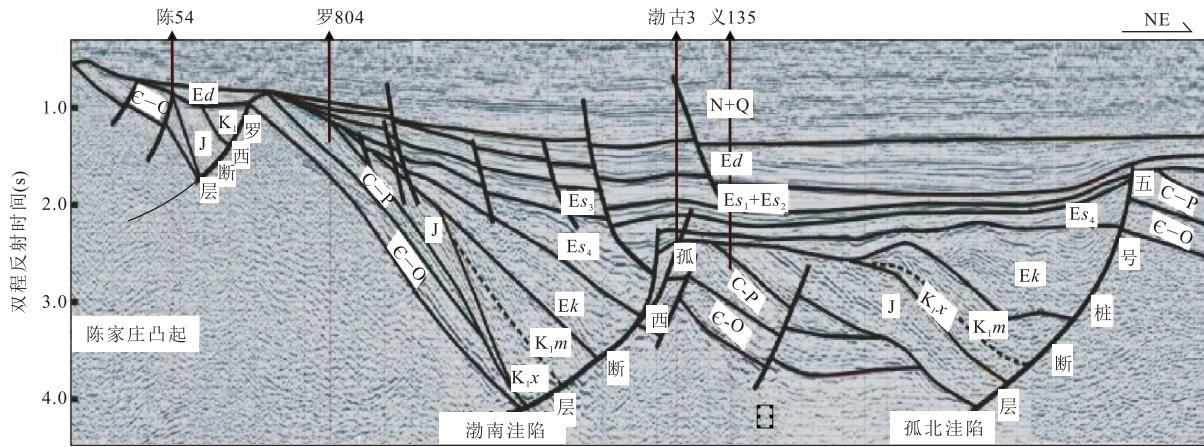


图 7 济阳坳陷地震剖面反映反转构造

Fig.7 Seismic profile in Jiyang depression showing inversion inversion structure

据侯旭波等(2010)

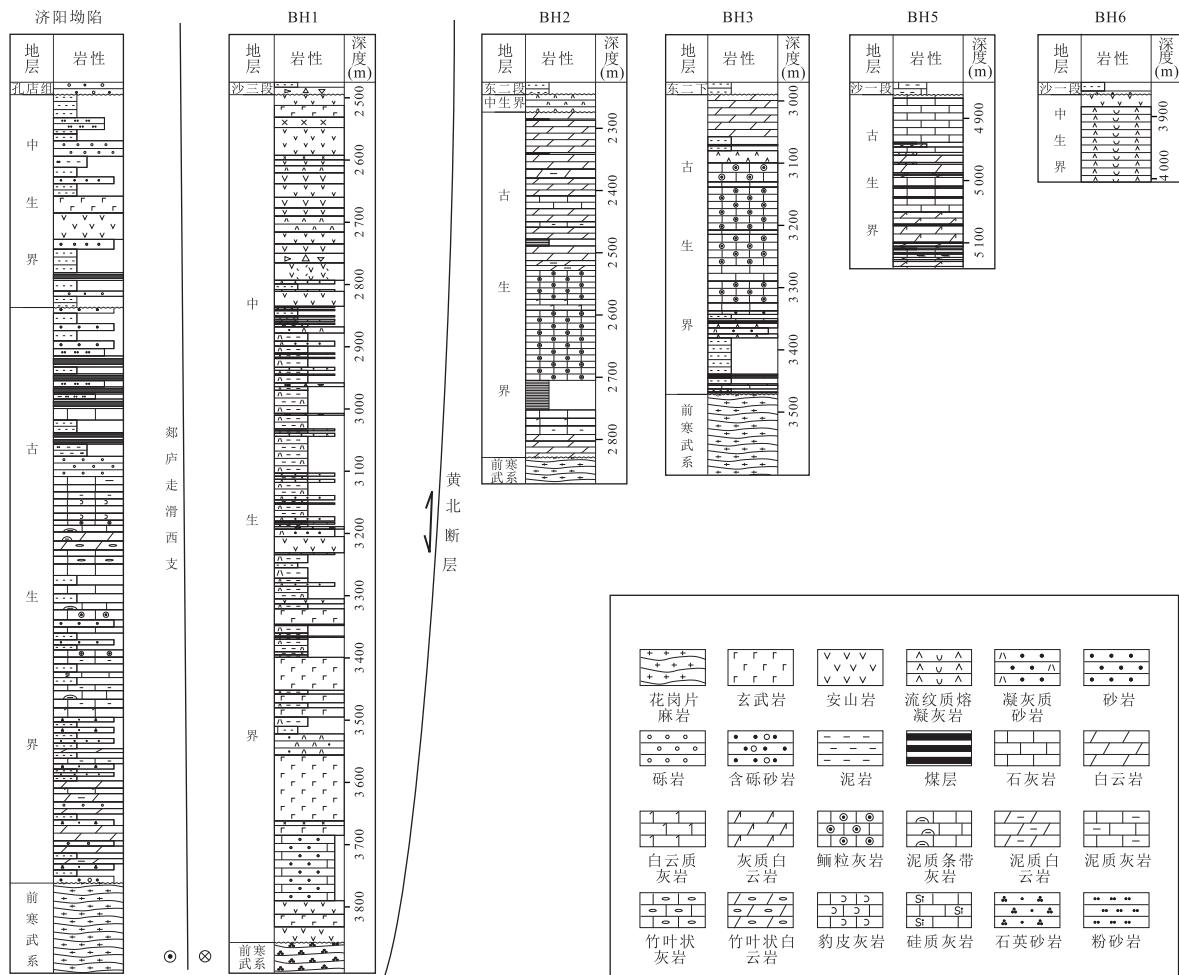


图 8 渤海南部地区潜山地层对比

Fig.8 Buried hill formation comparison of southern Bohai Sea

井点位置见图 1

陷作为渤海海域三大富烃凹陷之一，累计探明储量约占整个渤海油田总探明储量的七分之一。

莱北断层位于莱州湾凹陷的北部,为莱北低凸起南部边界断层,长约40 km,东西走向。从剖面上

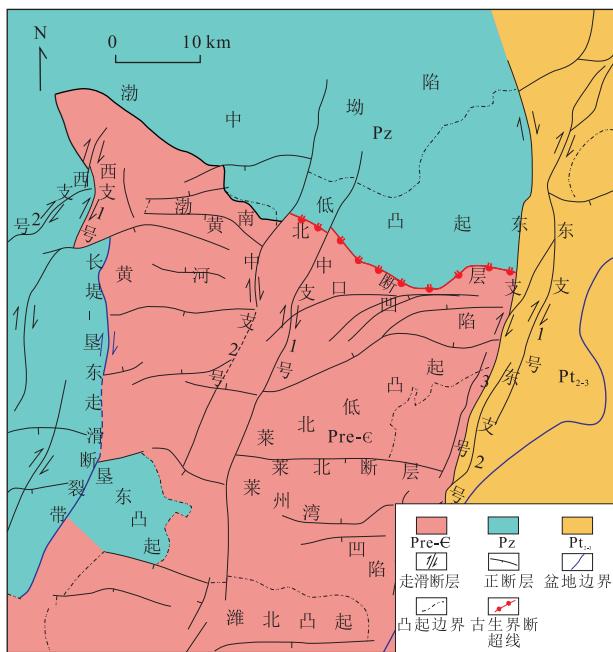


图 9 渤海南部地区前中生代地质图

Fig.9 Pre-Mesozoic geological map of southern Bohai Sea

看(图 2),断面同样呈板状,断层的上升盘钻探揭示缺失古生界,厚层火山岩系覆盖在前寒武变质岩之上,而下降盘中生界厚度明显小于上升盘中生界厚度,因此断定为反转断层,控制了莱州湾凹陷的形成与发育.在莱北断层活动影响下,莱州湾凹陷发育了较厚的沙河街组烃源岩(彭文绪等,2009;牛成民,2012),凹陷虽然面积较小,但其油气发现也是相当可观的,目前已发现大中型油田 4 个.

2.1.2 近南北向走滑断层 以郯庐断裂渤海段西、中、东三支为代表,断面近乎直立(图 3),可见断层

两侧地层厚度明显不一致;具有多期幕式活动的特征,中生代存在印支、燕山两期左旋压扭走滑活动,新生代转变为右旋张扭活化,幕式差异活动导致明显的东西分带现象.前人研究表明郯庐断裂与研究区油气成藏有着密切的关系(徐长贵,2016;肖述光等,2017).该类断层切割较深,很好地沟通了油源,为油气运移提供了良好的运移通道.同时中新世以来郯庐断裂的伸展和走滑活动形成了大量的圈闭,为油气聚集成藏提供了场所.

2.1.3 EW 向晚期伸展断层 为伸展活动断层或郯庐走滑断裂活动伴生断层,大多为调节区域应力的次级断层.部分断层平面上呈羽状排列,剖面上呈板状或铲状,与主走滑断层形成“花状”组合(图 3).

2.2 潜山结构—构造特征

研究区潜山地层自下而上发育前寒武系、寒武系、奥陶系、石炭系、二叠系、侏罗系及白垩系,根据地层不整合接触关系,可将研究区潜山地层划分为 3 个构造层:中生界构造层、古生界构造层和前寒武系构造层(图 4).在渤南低凸起潜山地层发育较全,各构造层均有探井钻遇.BH1 井钻探揭示莱北低凸起缺失古生界,中生界厚层火山岩直接覆盖在前寒武系镜铁石英岩之上(图 5),显示出“中生界+前寒武系”双层结构.BH1 井锆石 U-Pb 测年数据表明中生界火山岩喷发时间在 128.9 Ma 左右,镜铁石英岩形成于 1 992 Ma 左右(图 6).而在西侧的胜利油田矿区,已发表的文献资料显示该区普遍存在古生界并存在大规模的古生界负反转构造,潜山地层为“中生界+古生界+前寒武系”三层结构(图 7)(李伟,2007;徐亚等,2007;雷超等,2008;张善文等,2009;

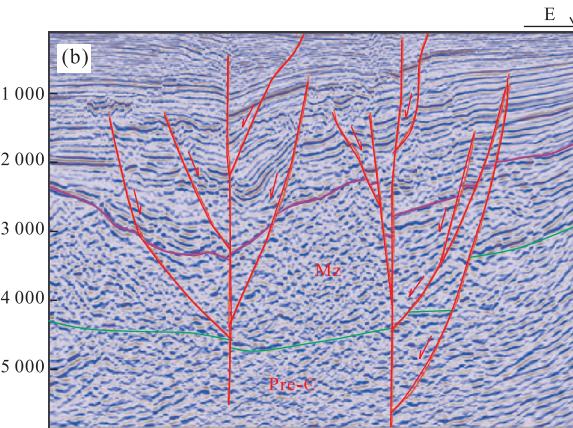
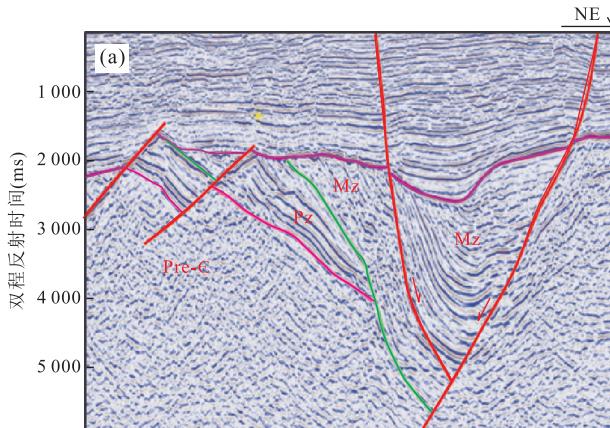


图 10 潜山主要构造样式

Fig.10 Main tectonic style of buried hill

图 a 为西侧北东向地震剖面(反转构造);图 b 为东侧东西向地震剖面(花状构造)

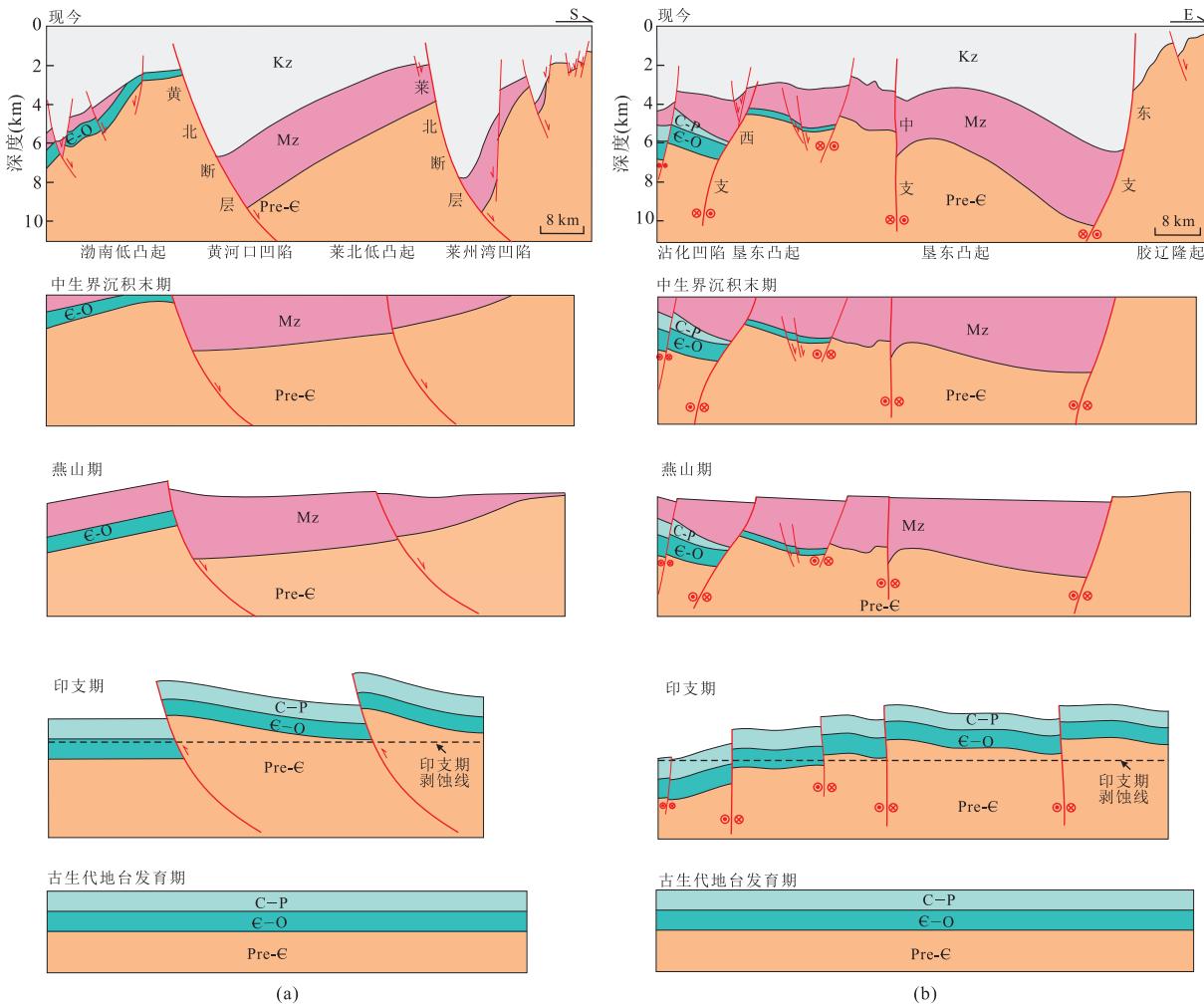


图 11 渤海南部地区构造演化示意图

Fig.11 Sketch map of the tectonic evolution section in the southern Bohai Sea

侯旭波等,2010).

根据渤海古生界地震相特征(石炭、二叠系为低频、中振幅、连续性中等的反射;寒武、奥陶系为低频、强振幅、较连续平行反射,3~4条平行强轴)结合钻井资料(图8),笔者对古生界分布进行了追踪。从南北方向来看,古生界的分布主体以黄北断层为界,该断裂以北古生界残余,以南古生界几乎剥蚀殆尽,在渤海低凸起西段古生界地层界线向北迁移,由断层边界转变为剥蚀边界(图1);从东西方向来看,笔者认为郯庐走滑断裂带(垦东—长堤走滑断裂带)控制着古生界的分布,该断裂带以西济阳坳陷古生界普遍存在,断裂带东侧古生界几乎剥蚀殆尽,仅在垦东凸起区有些残存(图9)。

由于走滑断裂两侧潜山地层结构的不同,所呈现的构造样式也有所不同,在郯庐走滑断裂带以西,潜山主要的构造样式以逆冲反转构造为主(图10a),走向以北西向为主,也有部分逆冲构造并未发

生反转,郯庐走滑断裂带以东受西、中、东三支走滑分支影响,花状构造发育(图10b),局部地区还可见走滑压扭构造。

2.3 潜山构造演化与成因机制

张明山和陈发景(1998)选取了南北向和东西向两条剖面,利用平衡剖面技术对渤海地区潜山演化过程进行了恢复。根据南北向演化剖面(图11a),可以将该区潜山演化划分为五大阶段。第一阶段是稳定克拉通发育期,以地台垂直升降为主,构造不发育;第二阶段为印支构造期,表现为强烈南北挤压逆冲和左旋压扭走滑,导致渤海地区古生界大面积强烈剥蚀,即印支期剥蚀;第三阶段为燕山期强烈伸展裂陷期,表现为先存逆冲断裂伸展反转和大规模岩浆活动;第四阶段中生代末期,区域挤压隆升和沉积间断,在渤海低凸起出现燕山期挤压背斜;第五个阶段是新生代以来的伸展+走滑复合改造和埋藏成山作用。

东西向剖面反映了相同的构造演化阶段,仍然是

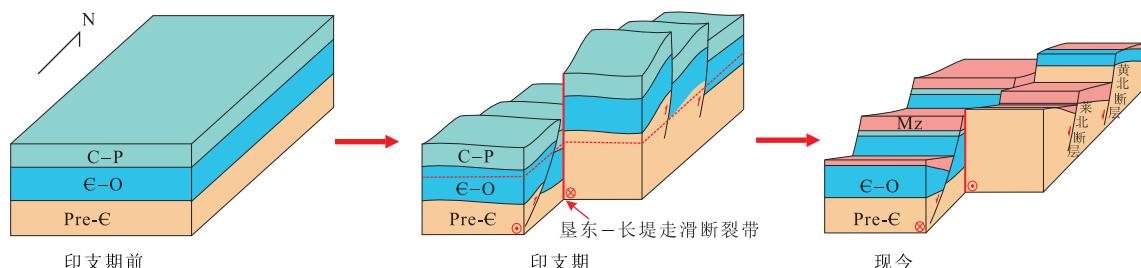


图 12 渤海南部地区潜山“走滑+反转”双控成因模式

Fig.12 The dual control model of “strike slip+reversal” of buried hill in the southern Bohai Sea

五大演化阶段。不同的是,该平衡剖面还反映存在同印支期左行平移活动,使得渤南地区相对西部济阳坳陷急剧隆升,古生界遭受强烈剥蚀(图 11b)。总体来看反转和走滑断层活动共同控制了研究区潜山地层结构和构造样式(图 12)。这与当时区域大地构造背景是十分吻合的(徐嘉炜和朱光,1995;朱光等,2004a,2004b;罗志立等,2005;吴根耀等,2007)。印支期华南板块与华北板块剪刀式的闭合,由于横向挤压收缩差异,形成垦东—长堤走滑断层(图 12)。笔者利用平衡剖面技术进行构造恢复,对断裂两侧印支期地层缩短率进行了计算。垦东—长堤走滑断层以西缩短率为 $3.2\% \sim 5.8\%$,而垦东—长堤走滑断层以东缩短率为 9% ,东部明显大于西部。宏观构造格局也表明了这一规律,图 1 显示郯庐断裂中、东两支之间发育三凸夹两凹,而在中、西两支之间仅发育两凸两凹。

3 结论

(1) 研究区在印支期受华南、华北两板块剪刀式碰撞作用影响,形成东西向逆冲断层的同时由于横向挤压收缩差异形成了近南北向垦东—长堤走滑断层。燕山期受伊泽奈崎板块俯冲作用影响,先前形成的近东西向逆冲断层发生伸展反转形成正断层。

(2) 近南北向垦东—长堤走滑断层和近东西向反转断层(黄北断层、莱北断层)在一定程度上控制了古生界地层的分布,进而影响了研究区潜山地层结构和构造样式的多样性和差异性。垦东—长堤走滑断层以西挤压变形强度相对较弱,普遍发育古生界薄底或秃底等反转构造,潜山地层多为“中生界+古生界+前寒武系”三层结构;以东挤压变形作用则相对较强,表现为高角度逆冲和强烈隆升,研究区古生界几乎剥蚀殆尽,为“中生界+前寒武系”双层结构,花状走滑构造发育。垦东—长堤走滑断层西侧地

层缩短率明显高于断层东侧。黄北断层的上升盘残存古生界,为“中生界+古生界+前寒武系”三层结构,而下降盘并不存在古生界,呈“中生界+前寒武系”双层结构。渤海南部地区潜山为“走滑+反转”双控成因模式。

(3) 印支期华北、华南两板块的挤压作用及其横向挤压差异和燕山期的伸展反转是导致研究区潜山构造差异的主要原因。走滑断层两侧构造差异进一步佐证了郯庐断裂带可能起源于印支期华北与华南板块碰撞拼接。

References

- Cai, D.S., Luo, Y.H., Yao, C.H., 2001. Strike-Slip and Pull-Apart Structure Study and Its Significance to Petroleum Exploration on Laizhouwan Sag, Bohai Area. *Acta Petrolei Sinica*, 22(2): 19–25 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- Chen, S.G., Zhang, Y.M., Cui, Y.Q., et al., 2017. The Inversion Structures and Their Genetic Mechanisms of Bayindulan Sag, Erlian Basin. *Earth Science*, 42(4): 559–569 (in Chinese with English abstract). <https://doi.org/10.3799/dqkx.2017.044>
- Fang, X.Q., Jiang, Y.L., Shi, D.S., 2012. Relationship between Characteristics of Faults and Hydrocarbon Distribution in Zhanhua Area, Jiyang Depression. *Petroleum Geology & Recovery Efficiency*, 19(2): 1–4 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- Hou, G.T., Qian, X.L., Cai, D.S., 2001. The Tectonic Evolution of Bohai Basin in Mesozoic and Cenozoic Time. *Acta Scientiarum Naturalium Universitatis Pekinensis*, 37(6): 845–851 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- Hou, X.B., Wu, Z.P., Li, W., 2010. Development Characteristics of Mesozoic Negative Inversion Structures in Jiyang Depression. *Journal of China University of Petroleum*, 34(1): 18–23 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- Huang, L., Wang, Y.B., Wu, Q., et al., 2012. Cenozoic Tectonic Evolution of the Laizhouwan Sag in Bohai Bay Ba-

- sin. *Acta Geologica Sinica*, 86(6): 876—967 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- Lei, C., Ren, J. Y., Wu, M. L., et al., 2008. The Quantification Analysis of Development and Evolution of Guxi Negative Inversion Fault and Its Significance in Petroleum Geology in Jiyang Depression. *Geotectonica et Metallogenesis*, 32 (4): 462—469 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- Li, W., 2007. Mesozoic Basin Evolution and the Exploration of the Pre-Tertiary Petroleum in the Area of Bohai Bay Basin (Dissertation). China University of Petroleum, Qingdao, 20—32 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- Liu, C., Li, W., Wu, Z. P., et al., 2016. Development Characteristics of the Cenozoic Fault System and Basin Evolution of Bonan Area in Bohai Sea. *Geological Journal of China Universities*, 22(2): 317—326 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- Luo, X., 2008. Hydrocarbon Distribution Rule and Its Main Controlling Factors in Kendong-Zhuanghai Buried Hill Draping Structure. *Journal of Oil and Gas Technology*, 30(3): 36—39 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- Luo, Z. L., Li, J. M., Li, X. J., et al., 2005. Discussion on the Formation, Evolution and Problems of the Tancheng-Lujiang Fault Zone. *Journal of Jilin University (Earth Science Edition)*, 35(6): 699—706 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- Lü, D. Y., Hou, D. G., Yang, Q. H., et al., 2011. A Study on Structure Origins and Hydrocarbon Accumulation Pattern in the West Part of Bonan Lower-Uplift. *China Offshore Oil and Gas*, 23(4): 229—233 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- Ma, B. J., Qi, J. F., Liu, Y., et al., 2006. Cenozoic Tectonic Evolution and Hydrocarbon Accumulation in Bonan Region. *Petroleum Exploration and Development*, 33(5): 572—575 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- Niu, C. M., 2012. Tectonic Evolution and Hydrocarbon Accumulation of Laizhouwan Depression in Southern Bohai Sea. *Oil & Gas Geology*, 33(3): 424—431 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- Peng, W. X., Xin, R. C., Sun, H. F., et al., 2009. Formation and Evolution of Laizhou Bay Sag in Bohai Bay. *Acta Petrolei Sinica*, 30(5): 654—660 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- Song, T. G., 1997. Inversion Styles in the Songliao Basin (Northeast China) and Estimation of the Degree of Inversion. *Tectonophysics*, 283(1—4): 173—188. [https://doi.org/10.1016/s0040-1951\(97\)00147-9](https://doi.org/10.1016/s0040-1951(97)00147-9)
- Sun, Y. T., Xu, S. Y., Liu, J., et al., 2016. Tectonic Evolution and Petroleum Accumulation in Zhuangxi Buried-Hill, Jiyang Depression. *Geological Journal of China Universities*, 22 (4): 670—678 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- Suo, Y. H., Li, S. Z., Cao, X. Z., et al., 2017. Mesozoic-Cenozoic Inversion Tectonics of East China and Its Implications for the Subduction Process of the Oceanic Plate. *Earth Science Frontiers*, 24(4): 249—267 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- Uzkeda, H., Bulnes, M., Poblet, J., et al., 2016. Jurassic Extension and Cenozoic Inversion Tectonics in the Asturian Basin, NW Iberian Peninsula: 3D Structural Model and Kinematic Evolution. *Journal of Structural Geology*, 90: 157—176. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jsg.2016.08.003>
- Wang, L., Zhou, X. H., Niu, C. M., et al., 2011. The Effect of Structure Evolution on Hydrocarbon Accumulation in Laizhouwan Depression, Bohai Bay. *Chinese Journal of Geology*, 46(3): 838—846 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- Wang, Y. B., Huang, L., Wang, Q., et al., 2011. Hydrocarbon Accumulation in the Shallow Reservoirs of the Bohai Bay Basin: A Case Study of the Huanghekou Sag. *Oil & Gas Geology*, 32(5): 637—641 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- Williams, G. D., Powell, C. M., Cooper, M. A., 1989. Geometry and Kinematics of Inversion Tectonics. *Geological Society, London, Special Publications*, 44(1): 3—15. <https://doi.org/10.1144/gsl.sp.1989.044.01.02>
- Wu, G. Y., Liang, X., Chen, H. J., 2007. An Approach to the Tancheng-Lujiang Fault Zone: Its Creation, Evolution and Character. *Chinese Journal of Geology*, 42(1): 160—175 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- Wu, Q. X., Wang, Y. C., Wei, A. J., et al., 2017. Division of the Mesozoic Volcanic Rock Eruption Cycle and Its Relationship with Oil and Gas in the Bohai Sea. *China Offshore Oil and Gas*, 29(2): 18—26 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- Xia, B., Huang, X. X., Cai, Z. R., et al., 2007. Relationship between Tectonics and Hydrocarbon Reservoirs from Indo-Chinese Epoch to Stage of Yanshan in Jiyang Depression. *Natural Gas Geoscience*, 18(6): 832—837 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- Xia, B., Liu, Z. L., Chen, G. W., 2006. Meso-Cenozoic Tectonic Evolution and Tectonic Styles in the Bohai Bay Basin. *Natural Gas Industry*, 26(12): 57—60 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- Xiao, S. G., Wei, A. J., Wang, Y. C., et al., 2017. Structural Characteristics of the Various Branches of Bonan Segment, Tanlu Fault Belt and Their Controlling Effects of Hydrocarbon Accumulation. *Chinese Journal of Geology*, 52(2): 375—389 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- Xu, C. G., 2016. Strike-Slip Transfer Zone and Its Control on Formation of Medium and Large-Sized Oilfields in

- Bohai Sea Area, *Earth Science*, 41(9): 1548—1560 (in Chinese with English abstract). <https://doi.org/10.3799/dqkx.2016.508>
- Xu, J. W., Zhu, G., 1995. Discussion on Tectonic Models for the Tanlu Fault Zone, Eastern China. *Journal of Geology & Mineral Research in North China*, 10(2): 121—134 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- Xu, Y., Hao, T. Y., Dai, M. G., et al., 2007. Integrated Geo-physics Research on Distribution of Residual Basins of Bohai Sea. *Chinese Journal of Geophysics*, 50(3): 868—881 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- Zhang, J., Li, W., Wu, Z. P., et al., 2016. Structural Characteristics of Tanlu Fault Zone in South Area of Bohai Sea and Its Control on Basin Structure. *Earth Science*, 42(9): 1549—1564 (in Chinese with English abstract). <https://doi.org/10.3799/dqkx.2017.110>
- Zhang, K.X., Qi, J.F., Lin, H.X., 2006. Mesozoic Thrusting of the Chengdao-Kendong Structural Belt and Its Relation to the Tanlu Fault Zone in Jiyang Area. *Chinese Journal of Geology*, 41(2): 270—277 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- Zhang, M. S., Chen, F. J., 1998. Application Condition of Balanced-Section Technique and the Case Analysis. *Oil Geophysical Prospecting*, 33(4): 532—540 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- Zhang, S.W., Sui, F.G., Lin, H.X., et al., 2009. Petroleum Geology and Prospective Evaluation on Pre-Paleogene System in the Bohai Bay Basin. Geological Publishing House, Beijing (in Chinese).
- Zhang, X., 2006. Structural Style of Pre-Tertiary Buried Hills in Zhuanghai Region of Jiyang Depression. *Petroleum Geology and Recovery Efficiency*, 13(4): 12—14 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- Zhang, X.T., Zhou, X. H., Niu, C. M., et al., 2014. Hydrocarbon Accumulation Mode in Huanghekou Sag of Bohai Basin. *Journal of Oil and Gas Technology*, 36(3): 30—36 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- Zhu, G., Liu, G.S., Dunlap, W.J., et al., 2004a. $^{40}\text{Ar}/^{39}\text{Ar}$ Geochronological Constraints on Syn-Orogenic Strike-Slip Movement of Tanlu Fault Zone. *Chinese Science Bulletin*, 49(2): 190—198 (in Chinese).
- Zhu, G., Wang, Y.S., Niu, M.L., et al., 2004b. Synorogenic Movement of the Tanlu Fault Zone. *Earth Science Frontiers*, 11(3): 169—182 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- 蔡东升,罗毓晖,姚长华,2001.渤海莱州湾走滑拉分凹陷的构造研究及其石油勘探意义.石油学报,22(2):19—25.
- 陈树光,张以明,崔永谦,等,2017.二连盆地巴音都兰凹陷反转构造及成因机制.地球科学,42(4): 559—569. <https://doi.org/10.3799/dqkx.2017.044>
- 方旭庆,蒋有录,石砾石,2012.济阳坳陷沾化地区断裂特征及其与成藏要素和油气分布的关系.油气地质与采收率,19(2):1—4.
- 侯贵廷,钱祥麟,蔡东升,2001.渤海湾盆地中、新生代构造演化研究.北京大学学报(自然科学版),37(6):845—851.
- 侯旭波,吴智平,李伟,2010.济阳坳陷中生代负反转构造发育特征.中国石油大学学报(自然科学版),34(1): 18—23.
- 黄雷,王应斌,武强,等,2012.渤海湾盆地莱州湾凹陷新生代盆地演化.地质学报,86(6):876—967.
- 雷超,任建业,吴梅莲,等,2008.济阳坳陷孤西负反转断层形成演化定量研究及其油气地质意义.大地构造与成矿学,32(4):462—469.
- 李伟,2007.渤海湾盆地中生代盆地演化与前第三系油气勘探(博士学位论文).青岛:中国石油大学.
- 刘超,李伟,吴智平,等,2016.渤海海域渤南地区新生代断裂体系与盆地演化.高校地质学报,22(2):317—326.
- 罗霞,2008.垦东一桩海潜山披覆构造带油气分布规律及主控因素.石油天然气学报,30(3):36—39.
- 罗志立,李景明,李小军,等,2005.试论郯城—庐江断裂带形成、演化及问题.吉林大学学报,35(6):699—706.
- 吕丁友,侯东梅,杨庆红,等,2011.渤南低凸起西段构造形成机制与油气成藏规律研究.中国海上油气,23(4): 229—233.
- 马宝军,漆家福,刘阳,等,2006.渤南地区新生代构造演化与油气成藏.石油勘探与开发,33(5):572—575.
- 牛成民,2012.渤海南部海域莱州湾凹陷构造演化与油气成藏.石油与天然气地质,33(3):424—431.
- 彭文绪,辛仁臣,孙和风,等,2009.渤海海域莱州湾凹陷的形成和演化.石油学报,30(5):654—660.
- 孙耀庭,徐守余,刘静,等,2016.济阳坳陷桩西潜山构造演化与油气成藏.高校地质学报,22(4):670—678.
- 索艳慧,李三忠,曹现志,等,2017.中国东部中新生代反转构造及其记录的大洋板块俯冲过程.地学前缘,24(4): 249—267.
- 王亮,周心怀,牛成民,等,2011.渤海海域莱州湾凹陷构造演化对油气成藏的控制作用.地质科学,46(3):838—846.
- 王应斌,黄雷,王强,等,2011.渤海浅层油气富集规律——以黄河口凹陷为例.石油与天然气地质,32(5):637—641.
- 吴根耀,梁兴,陈焕疆,2007.试论郯城—庐江断裂带的形成、演化及其性质.地质科学,42(1):160—175.
- 吴庆勋,王粤川,韦阿娟,等,2017.渤海海域中生代火山岩喷发旋回划分及与油气的关系.中国海上油气,29(2): 18—26.
- 夏斌,黄先雄,蔡周荣,等,2007.济阳坳陷印支—燕山期构造运动特征与油气藏的关系.天然气地球科学,18(6):

附中文参考文献

- 蔡东升,罗毓晖,姚长华,2001.渤海莱州湾走滑拉分凹陷的构造研究及其石油勘探意义.石油学报,22(2):19—25.
- 陈树光,张以明,崔永谦,等,2017.二连盆地巴音都兰凹陷反

832—837.

夏斌,刘朝露,陈根文,2006.渤海湾盆地中新生代构造演化与构造样式.天然气工业,26(12):57—60.

肖述光,韦阿娟,王粤川,等,2017.郯庐断裂渤海段各分支新生代构造特征及其对油气聚集的控制作用.地质科学,52(2):375—389.

徐长贵,2016.渤海走滑转换带及其对大中型油气田形成的作用.地球科学,41(9):1548—1560.<https://doi.org/10.3799/dqkx.2016.508>

徐嘉炜,朱光,1995.中国东部郯庐断裂带构造模式讨论.华北地质矿产杂志,10(2):121—134.

徐亚,郝天珧,戴明刚,等,2007.渤海残留盆地分布综合地球物理研究.地球物理学报,50(3):868—881.

张婧,李伟,吴智平,等,2016.郯庐断裂带渤海段构造特征及其控盆作用.地球科学,42(9):1549—1564.<https://doi.org/10.3799/dqkx.2017.110>

张克鑫,漆家福,林会喜,2006.济阳地区埕岛—垦东构造带中生代的逆冲断层及其与郯庐断裂带的关系.地质科学,41(2):270—277.

张明山,陈发景,1998.平衡剖面技术应用的条件及实例分析.石油地球物理勘探,33(4):532—540.

张善文,隋风贵,林会喜,等,2009.渤海湾盆地前古近系油气地质与远景评价.北京:地质出版社.

张玺,2006.济阳坳陷桩海地区前第三系潜山构造样式.油气地质与采收率,13(4):12—14.

张新涛,周心怀,牛成民,等,2014.渤海湾盆地黄河口凹陷油气成藏模式.石油天然气学报,36(3):30—36.

朱光,刘国生,Dunlap,W.J.,等,2004a.郯庐断裂带同造山走滑运动的⁴⁰Ar/³⁹Ar年代学证据.科学通报,49(2):190—198.

朱光,王勇生,牛漫兰,等,2004b.郯庐断裂带的同造山运动.地学前缘,11(3):169—182.

* * * * *

● 亮点荐读

变泥质岩石榴石—白云母—Al₂SiO₅—石英(GMAQ)地质温压计

吴春明利用天然变泥质岩在460~760 °C和1~12 kbar温压条件下对石榴石—白云母地质温度计和石榴石—白云母—Al₂SiO₅—石英(GMAQ)地质压力计进行了经验校正.校准物白云母的化学成分范围分别为:Fe=0.03~0.21 atoms, Mg=0.02~0.32 atoms 和 Al^{VII}=1.62~1.96 atoms, 每公式单元以11个氧计算.石榴石—白云母温度计能够获得与精确校正了的石榴石—黑云母温度计误差范围在±55 °C内的相似的温度估计值,并且能够成功地区别出进变质和逆转变质地体或热接触变质带不同区域的系统性的温度变化.GMAQ压力计的六个公式得到与精确校正过的GASP压力计误差范围在±1.2 kbar内的相似的压力估计值,并且含Al₂SiO₅变泥质岩投图在正确的Al₂SiO₅同质多像稳定域.此外,GMAQ温压计显示在有限的地理区域内的反射地质条件的每一个接触热变质带压力总是恒定的.温度计和压力计的随机误差估算分别为:±60 °C, ±1.4 kbar.

以上成果发表在Journal of Earth Science 2018第5期,电子附属文件附有详细的计算公式和参考文献.

[以上成果来源于:Wu, C.-M., 2018. Metapelitic Garnet-Muscovite-Al₂SiO₅-Quartz (GMAQ) Geothermobarometry. *Journal of Earth Science*, 29 (5): 977—988. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s12583-018-0851-z>. <http://en.earth-science.net>]

(宋衍茹 摘编)