

<https://doi.org/10.3799/dqkx.2017.509>



塔里木盆地鹰山组沉积期构造—沉积环境与原型盆地特征

高华华¹, 何登发^{2*}, 童晓光³, 温志新¹, 王兆明¹

1. 中国石油勘探开发研究院, 北京 100083

2. 中国地质大学海相储层演化与油气富集机理教育部重点实验室, 北京 100083

3. 中国石油天然气勘探开发公司, 北京 100034

摘要:盆地原型恢复有助于揭示盆地初始的构造—岩相古地理,是油气勘探的基础。利用最新的露头、钻井及地震资料,运用盆—山结合的思路,由点一线一面对沉积充填实体进行分析,重建了塔里木盆地鹰山组沉积期的构造—沉积环境,并在此基础上指出了其油气勘探方向。鹰山组沉积期塔里木盆地沉积具有东西分异的特征:西部为浅水台地相,东部为深水盆地相。塔西台地内沉积亦出现分异的特点:顺南—塘古巴斯—玉东一带鹰山组为潮下高能粒屑滩相,并间歇性受到风暴浪的改造;而其他地区鹰山组下段为局限潮坪—粒屑滩相组合、上段为开阔滩间海—台内滩相组合。该时期塔里木盆地构造环境经历了由伸展向南压北张的转变。受此影响,塔西台地构造古地理格局出现分异:顺南—塘古巴斯—玉东一带发育横卧人字形台洼(水深位于浪基面之上),环台洼发育有台内坡折带。台洼内为高能沉积环境,而较浅水台地内为低能沉积环境。该时期塔西台地构造格局分异可能是响应于北昆仑和北阿尔金陆弧与塔里木克拉通拼贴产生的挠曲变形,在塔里木盆地南部表现出前陆盆地特征:北昆仑和北阿尔金为前渊区、塘南为水下前隆区和顺南—塘古巴斯—玉东为后隆坳陷区。

关键词:鹰山组; 原型盆地; 构造—沉积环境; 塔里木盆地; 沉积作用; 石油地质。

中图分类号: P618.13

文章编号: 1000-2383(2018)02-0551-15

收稿日期: 2017-06-15

Tectonic-Depositional Environment and Petroleum Exploration of Yingshan Formation in the Tarim Basin

Gao Huahua¹, He Dengfa^{2*}, Tong Xiaoguang³, Wen Zhixin¹, Wang Zhaoming¹

1. Research Institute of Petroleum Exploration & Development, PetroChina, Beijing 100083, China

2. Key Laboratory of Marine Reservoir Evolution and Hydrocarbon Accumulation Mechanism of Ministry of Education, China University of Geosciences, Beijing 100083, China

3. China National Oil and Gas Exploration and Development Corporation, Beijing 100034, China

Abstract: Prototype basin restoration is of great significance to uncover the original tectonics-lithofacies paleogeography of the basin and is the foundation of petroleum exploration. Based on the newest data of outcrops, drillings, and seismic profiles, with the thought of the combination of basins and orogenic belts, this paper analyzed the sedimentary filling by employing the method of “point → line → faces”, reconstructed the tectonic-depositional environment of the Yingshan Formation in the Tarim basin and pointed out the exploration direction of the petroleum. The sedimentary pattern of the Yingshan Formation exhibited the feature of the east-west differentiation in the Tarim basin. Shallow platform facies was developed in the west of the Tarim basin and deep-water shale basin facies was developed in the east.

基金项目:国家重点基础研究发展计划(“973”计划)项目(No.2011CB201101);中国地质调查局项目(No.1212011220761);国家科技重大专项(No.2016ZX05029).

作者简介:高华华(1989—),男,博士研究生,主要从事含油气盆地分析及资源评价研究。ORCID:0000-0003-2594-0042. E-mail:gaohuacugb@126.com

*通讯作者:何登发, E-mail: hedengfa282@263.net

引用格式:高华华,何登发,童晓光,等,2018.塔里木盆地鹰山组沉积期构造—沉积环境与原型盆地特征.地球科学,43(2):551—565.

oped in the east of the Tarim basin. The sedimentary pattern of the Yingshan Formation also exhibited the differentiation in the Taxi platform. The subtidal high-energy bank facies was developed in the zone distributed along the Shunnan-Tanggubasi-Yudong and was altered by the storm wave intermittently. However, the other regions of the Taxi platform developed the combination of restricted tidal flat facies and grain bank facies in the lower part of the Yingshan Formation and the combination of interbank sea facies and intra-platform bank facies in the upper part of the Yingshan Formation. The tectonic environment of the Tarim basin experienced the transformation from the extension environment to the environment which was compression in the south and was extension in the north during this stage. The differentiation of the tectonic palaeogeography of the Taxi platform occurred because of the influence of the tectonic transformation. The intra-platform depression whose depth of water was above the wave base was developed along the Shunnan-Tanggubasi-Yudong and the intra-platform slope break belt was developed surrounding the intra-platform depression. The high-energy depositional environment was developed in the intra-platform depression, while the low-energy depositional environment was developed in the platform. The structure pattern differentiation of the Taxi platform was a response to the flexural deformation which was generated by the collision between the Tarim basin and the continental arc of North Kunlun and Altun during this stage. The southern part of the Tarim basin showed the characteristics of foreland basin. The foredeep part was developed in North Kunlun and North Altun, the forebulge part was developed in Tangnan and the back-bulge part was developed in Shunnan-Tanggubasi-Yudong.

Key words: Yingshan Formation; prototype basin; tectonic-depositional environment; Tarim basin; sedimentation; petroleum geology.

0 引言

塔里木盆地寒武—奥陶纪经历了伸展—聚敛的构造演化,而早—中奥陶世鹰山组沉积期正处于这种构造变革的关键时期(冯增昭等,2007;何登发等,2007;赵宗举等,2009;王成林等,2011;于炳松等,2011;Lin *et al.*,2012).对塔里木盆地鹰山组沉积期构造—沉积环境与原型盆地的恢复,有助于揭示盆山耦合过程中盆地内的响应规律。同时中一下奥陶统鹰山组是目前塔里木盆地下古生界海相碳酸盐岩油气勘探的重要目的层系,塔北南斜坡和塔中北斜坡鹰山组潜山—内幕岩溶型大型油气田群的发现,特别是近年来,顺南(顺托果勒南)、古城、玉北等地区鹰山组油气勘探的突破(孙崇浩等,2012;赵文智等,2013;王铁冠等,2014;沈安江等,2015),表明台内鹰山组具有巨大的油气资源潜力和良好的勘探前景。因此,恢复鹰山组沉积期的构造—沉积环境,亦有助于推动油气勘探由台缘带向更为广阔的台地内部的拓展。

前人在塔里木盆地鹰山组沉积期构造—岩相古地理研究方面已取得了卓有成效的认识,对该时期塔里木盆地为“西台东盆”的格局已达成共识(许效松等,2005;冯增昭等,2007;何登发等,2007;张丽娟等,2007;赵宗举等,2009;王成林等,2011;Lin *et al.*,2012;吴兴宁等,2012)。但是学者们对塔里木盆地早—中奥陶世西部大型台地(塔西台地)内是否存在分异仍然有争议。前人早期所编制的构造—岩相古地理图中往往把塔西台地作为一个整体,认为其内部并不存在分异(冯增昭等,2007;何登发等,2007;张丽娟等,2007;吴兴宁等,2012)。然而,近年

来随着新的井震资料的出现,又有学者认为早—中奥陶世塔西台地内并非一个整体而是存在分异,并提出在塔西台地内分异出台内洼地(刘伟等,2009;赵宗举等,2009)、中古台沟(赵宗举等,2009)、中古台槽(高志前等,2012)、塔古海槽(严威等,2010)和麦盖提南台内陆棚(刘忠宝等,2015)等观点。可见对塔西台地内早—中奥陶世构造—沉积格局的认识是恢复塔里木盆地鹰山组沉积期构造—沉积环境的关键。本文利用最新的周缘露头、钻测井及地震资料,在地层分区对比及周缘构造环境分析的基础上,通过对塔里木盆地鹰山组上百个资料点的分析对比,开展单井、露头、地震地质结构、沉积厚度及相带分布特征分析,结合古气候、古生态,在重点对塔西台地构造—沉积格局刻画的基础上,恢复了鹰山组沉积期塔里木盆地构造—沉积环境,并在此基础上探讨了鹰山组的油气勘探意义。

1 地质背景

塔里木盆地位于我国西北部,介于西昆仑和南天山之间,东侧被阿尔金断裂所限,是一个在前震旦系陆壳基底上发展起来的大型复合叠合盆地(何登发等,2007;赵宗举等,2009;于炳松等,2011;王成林等,2011;Lin *et al.*,2012)。现今塔里木盆地具有“两坳三隆”的构造格局特征:东北坳陷区,中央隆起带,西南坳陷区和东南断隆带(图1)。盆地周缘被环形山系所环绕:北部为南天山造山带,西南为西昆仑造山带,东南为阿尔金造山带(图1)。

中一下奥陶统鹰山组建组剖面位于柯坪与乌什

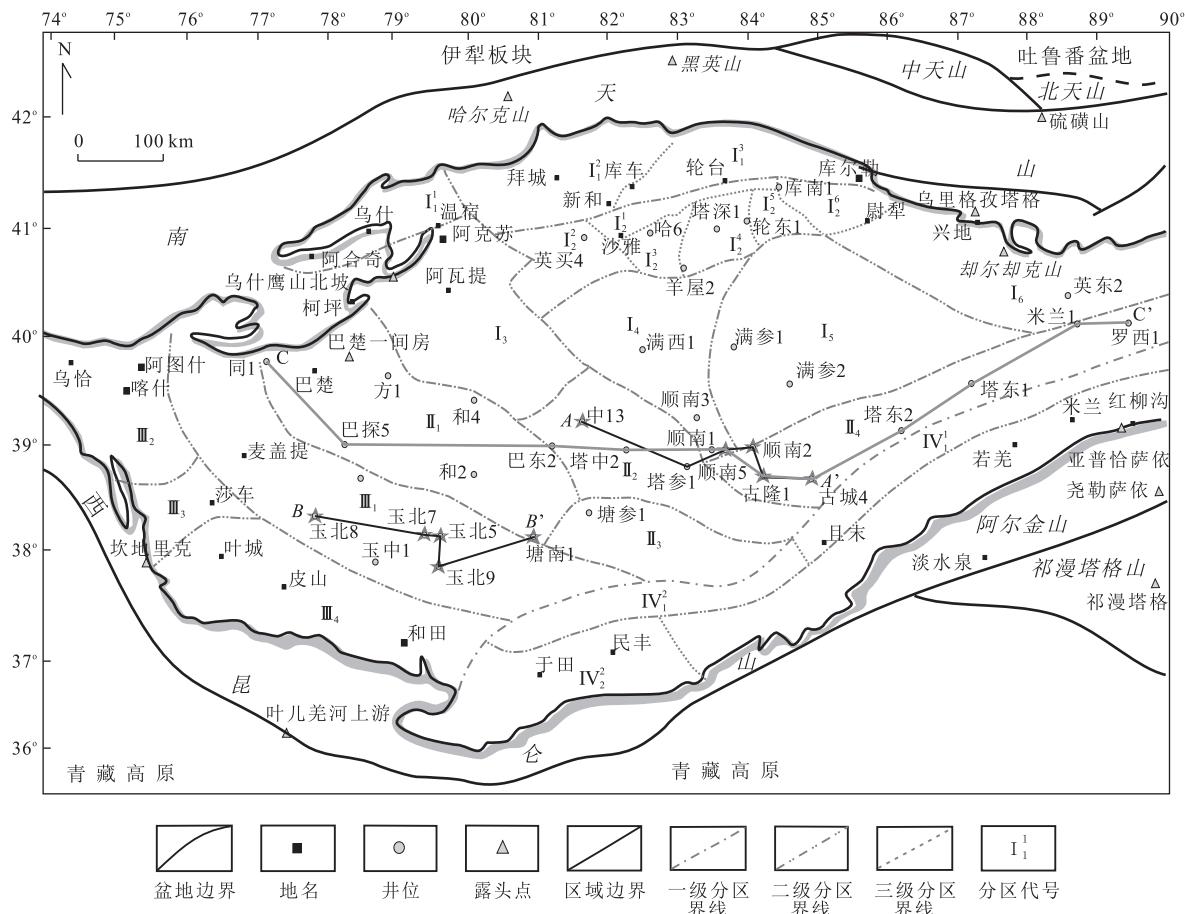


图1 塔里木盆地及邻区构造单元划分与剖面分布

Fig.1 Tectonic units division and profile distribution in the Tarim basin and adjacent areas

I.东北坳陷区:I₁.库车坳陷;I₁¹.乌什坳陷;I₁².拜城坳陷;I₁³.阳霞坳陷;I₂.沙雅隆起;I₂¹.雅克拉断凸起;I₂².沙西凸起;I₂³.哈哈哈塘坳陷;I₂⁴.阿克库勒凸起;I₂⁵.草湖坳陷;I₂⁶.库尔勒鼻凸;I₃.阿瓦提坳陷;I₄.顺托果勒低隆;I₅.满加尔坳陷;I₆.孔雀河斜坡;II.中央隆起:II₁.巴楚隆起;II₂.卡塔克隆起;II₃.塘古巴斯坳陷;II₄.古城墟隆起;III.西南坳陷区:III₁.麦盖提斜坡;III₂.喀什坳陷;III₃.莎车隆起;III₄.叶城坳陷;IV.东南断隆区:IV₁.罗布庄凸起;IV₂¹.北民丰凸起;IV₂².若羌坳陷;IV₂³.民丰坳陷

两县交界的鹰山北坡,其地质时代为早奥陶世道保湾期至中奥陶世大湾期(杜品德等,2013)。该组顶底为两个不整合所限(图2):底部与下奥陶统蓬莱坝组为平行不整合接触,代表了短暂的沉积间断(孙崇浩等,2012;杜品德等,2013;熊剑飞等,2013;邓胜徽等,2015;韩剑发等,2017;李培军等,2017);顶部在巴楚—塔中和塘古巴斯以南(塘南)地区存在不同程度的缺失,其与上覆地层的接触关系存在穿时性,代表一次区域性的构造不整合。该组除在北部的拜城—库车—库尔勒一带、南部的于田—民丰—且末一带和西南部的喀什—叶城—皮山一带被剥蚀殆尽外,在塔里木盆地西部(塔西)均有分布。在塔里木盆地东部(塔东)与鹰山组同期发育的地层为黑土凹组(图2)。该组区域稳定发育,厚度较小(通常小于50 m),是塔东地区的良好对比标志层。盆地周缘西

昆仑、柯坪、南天山、库鲁克塔格山和阿尔金山出露的下—中奥陶统地层可与鹰山组对比(图2)。

塔里木盆地经历了震旦纪—中泥盆世、晚泥盆世—三叠纪和侏罗纪—第四纪3个伸展—聚敛构造旋回演化阶段(何登发等,2005),早—中奥陶世鹰山组沉积期塔里木盆地处于第一个构造旋回演化由伸展向聚敛转换的变革期(何登发等,2005;冯增昭等,2007;赵宗举等,2009;于炳松等,2011)。该时期塔里木盆地西部为塔西克拉通内坳陷大型浅水台地,东部为塔东克拉通边缘坳陷深水盆地(何登发等,2005;冯增昭等,2007;赵宗举等,2009;于炳松等,2011)。而盆缘造山带此时在北部为南天山裂谷盆地,西南为北昆仑前陆盆地,东南为北阿尔金前陆盆地(何登发等,2005;许志琴等,2011;Lin et al., 2012)。

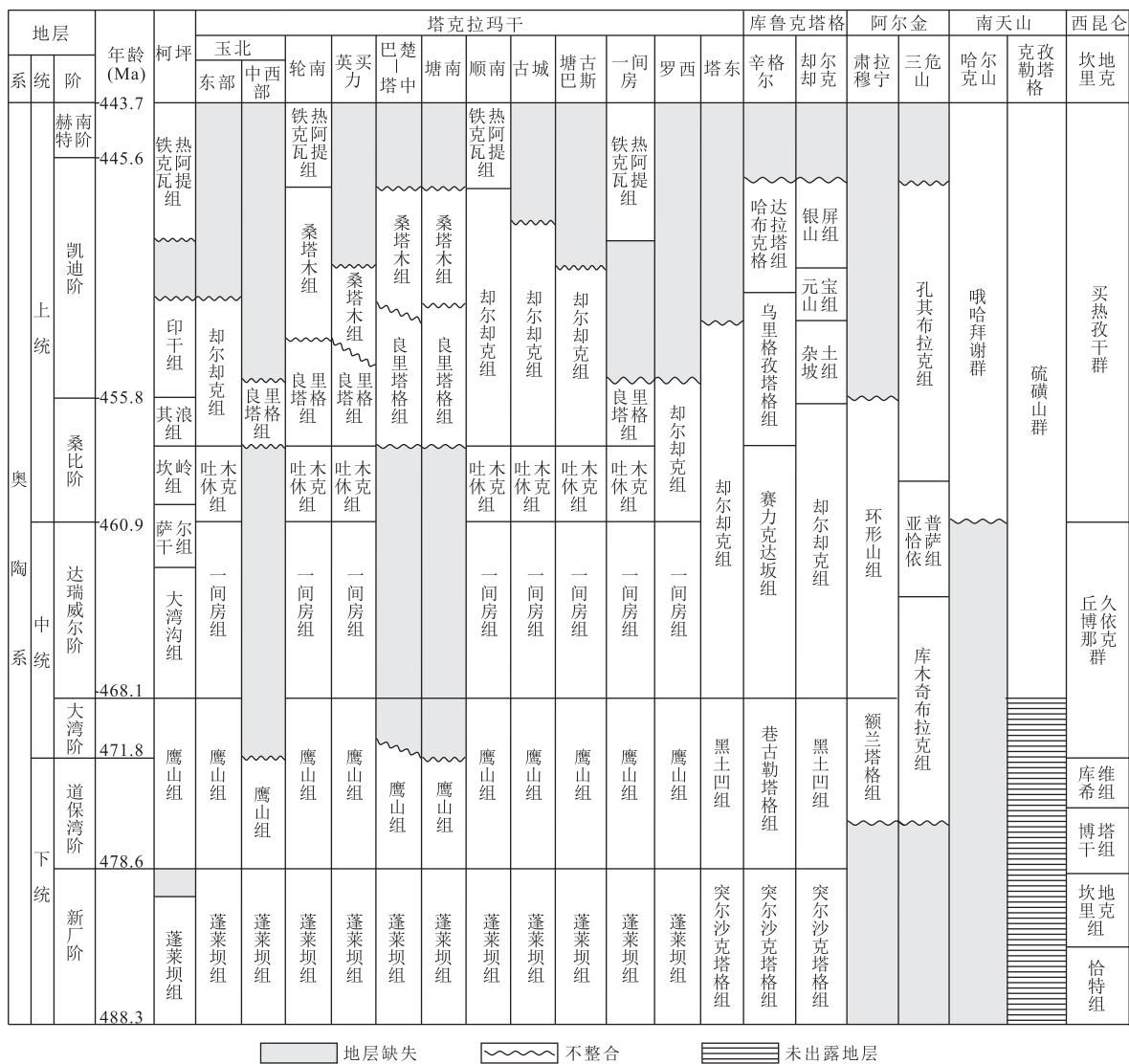


图 2 塔里木盆地及邻区奥陶系分区对比

Fig.2 Stratigraphic divisions and comparisons of the Ordovician of the Tarim basin and adjacent areas

2 周缘构造环境

2.1 古板块与古环境特征

古塔里木板块包括塔里木克拉通主体和周缘的中天山地体、西昆仑地体和阿尔金地体，这些周缘地体是在 Rodinia 超大陆裂解过程中与塔里木克拉通主体分离的，其间形成了与裂解地体相对应的洋盆（肖序常等，2003；杨经绥等，2008, 2011；徐向珍等，2011；Ge et al., 2012；Jiang et al., 2014）。古地磁证据表明，早奥陶世古塔里木板块位于南半球赤道附近（ 20°S ），东冈瓦纳超大陆的西北缘，板块长轴呈南北向展布并处于快速向北半球回返阶段（方大钧等，2001；黄宝春等，2008；李江海等，2014）。赤道附近的古板块位置使得古塔里木板块具有温暖湿润的古气

候特征和造礁生物繁盛的古生态特征，同时古塔里木板块周缘被大洋所环绕，板块内被海水覆盖，缺乏物源。这些古环境特征使得塔里木克拉通早—中奥陶世碳酸盐岩沉积广泛发育。

2.2 南天山裂谷盆地

早—中奥陶世鹰山组沉积期，南天山地区处于陆间裂谷演化阶段（图 3,4）。库鲁克塔格和柯坪地区下寒武统出露大陆裂谷型玄武岩（贾承造等，1997），表明早寒武世南天山裂谷已经开始发育。南天山卡瓦布拉克出露的中一下奥陶统为具纹层和正粒序的长石砂岩、页岩和硅质岩组合，代表了拉张裂解背景下的深水裂陷槽盆相沉积（图 3）。现今中天山南缘蛇绿岩的年龄为 450~332 Ma（Wang et al., 2011；许志琴等，2011；杨经绥等，2011；Ge et al., 2012；Jiang

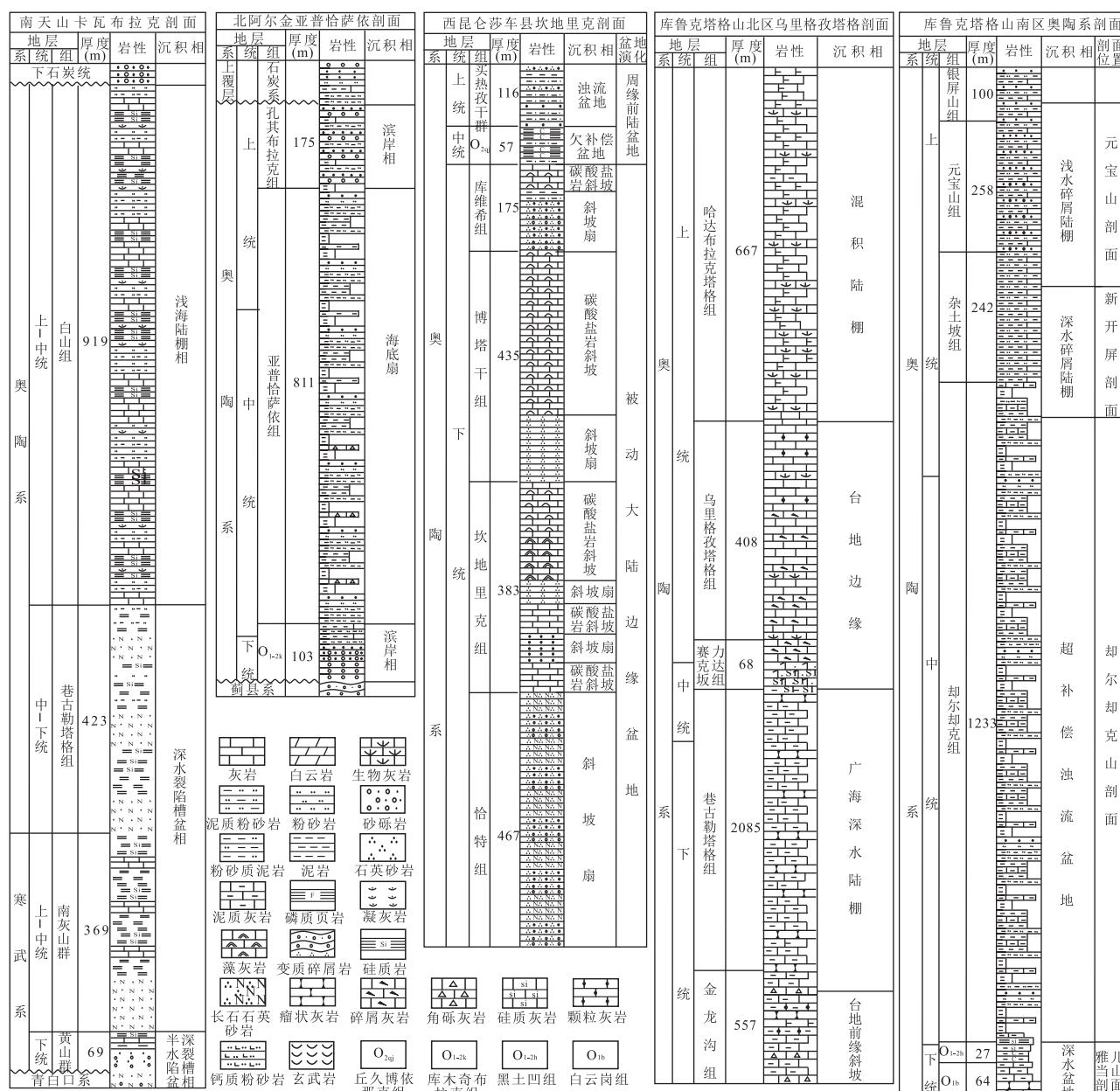


图3 塔里木盆地周缘奥陶系露头

Fig.3 Outcrop histogram of the Ordovician in the peripherals of the Tarim basin

et al., 2014),表明南天山裂谷可能于晚奥陶世演化为洋盆。

2.3 北昆仑前陆盆地

西昆仑库地缝合带蛇绿岩年龄主要为 860~490 Ma(肖序常等, 2003; 许志琴等, 2011; 尹得功等, 2013), 表明北昆仑洋盆可能于新元古代晚期已经开启, 并在早奥陶世仍然有新的洋壳生成。西昆仑玛列兹肯山附近出露的下奥陶统为低水位域的深切谷、盆底扇及斜坡相碎屑岩与海进域—高位域陆棚—斜坡相碳酸盐岩的旋回沉积, 代表了塔里木盆地西南缘被动大陆边缘环境(图3)。中寒武—早奥陶

世, 北昆仑洋向南俯冲于中昆仑地体之下, 形成了中昆仑地体北部的早古生代岛弧岩浆岩带, 这些与俯冲作用相关的中酸性侵入岩的年龄集中在 501~471 Ma(肖文交等, 2000; Ye et al., 2008; 许志琴等, 2011; Lin et al., 2012; 高晓峰等, 2013; Zhang et al., 2013)。早奥陶世末期, 北昆仑洋消减完毕, 中昆仑岛弧与塔里木克拉通发生弧陆碰撞拼贴作用, 北昆仑洋盆演化为前陆盆地(图4)。西昆仑坎地里克出露的中奥陶统丘久博依那克组为厚度仅为 52 m 的深水盆地相黑色笔石页岩, 代表了前陆盆地快速挠曲沉降形成的前渊深水欠补偿沉积环境(图3)。

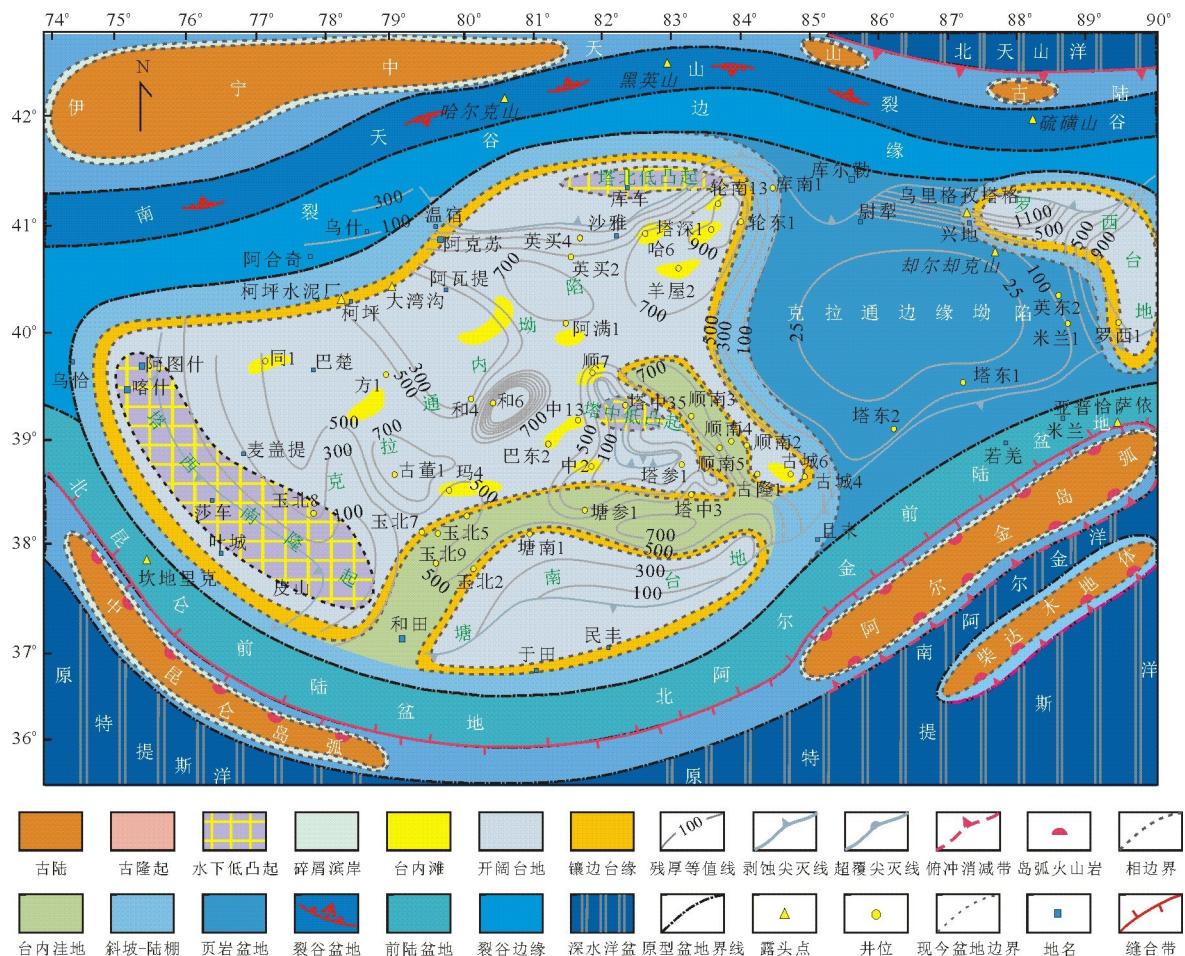


图 4 塔里木盆地鹰山组沉积期构造—沉积环境

Fig.4 Tectonic-depositional environment of the Yingshan Formation in the Tarim basin

2.4 北阿尔金前陆盆地

北阿尔金蛇绿岩的年龄集中在 550~749 Ma(史仁灯等, 2004; 修群业等, 2007; 杨经绥等, 2008; 许志琴等, 2011), 表明北阿尔金洋可能于晚震旦世已经开启, 寒武纪—早奥陶世为其主要扩张阶段。北阿尔金拉配泉出露的上寒武统塔什布拉克组为浅海陆棚相泥质粉砂岩、钙质粉砂岩与泥岩交互沉积序列, 北阿尔金亚普恰萨依出露的下奥陶统库木齐布拉克组为滨岸相含砾砂岩、砂岩、粉砂岩和泥岩(具有向上变细的沉积特征), 这些露头代表了寒武纪—早奥陶世塔东南被动大陆边缘环境(图 3)。北阿尔金岛弧火山岩、与俯冲相关的中酸性侵入岩的年龄主要集中在 512~480 Ma(戚学祥等, 2005; 吴才来等, 2007; 康磊等, 2011), 表明北阿尔金洋于中寒武世开始向阿尔金地体之下俯冲, 并一直持续到早奥陶世。而北阿尔金出露的高压—超高压变质岩和高钾钙碱性花岗岩的年龄主要集中在 474~431 Ma(Zhang et al., 2001; 吴才来等, 2005; Yu et al., 2013), 表明中阿尔金地体在早

奥陶世末期开始与塔里木克拉通发生碰撞, 这种碰撞作用一直持续到奥陶纪末期。北阿尔金亚普恰萨依剖面出露的中奥陶统为陆源碎屑浊积岩, 为一套响应于碰撞造山作用的前陆盆地充填序列(图 3)。

鹰山组沉积早期(早奥陶世道保湾期), 古塔里木板块南部为北昆仑洋和北阿尔金洋、北部为南天山裂谷, 该时期塔里木盆地周缘为伸展构造环境。鹰山组沉积晚期(中奥陶世大湾期), 中昆仑地体和阿尔金地体与塔里木克拉通发生弧陆碰撞作用, 北昆仑洋和北阿尔金洋闭合并演化为北昆仑和北阿尔金前陆盆地, 而北部南天山裂谷依然处于伸展裂陷演化阶段, 此时塔里木盆地周缘构造环境由伸展转变为南压北张(图 4)。

3 沉积充填特征

3.1 塔西克拉通内坳陷

早奥陶世蓬莱坝组沉积期末塔西克拉通内坳陷



图5 塔里木盆地鹰山组宏观岩石学特征

Fig.5 Macroscopic petrologic characteristics of the Yingshan Formation in the Tarim basin

a.中2井,鹰山组,6 731 m,灰色泥晶灰岩;b.顺南1井,鹰山组,6 672 m,深灰色颗粒灰岩夹有呈透镜状的砾屑灰岩;c.古隆1井,鹰山组,6 534 m,深灰色粉晶白云岩;d.玉北8井,鹰山组,7 177 m,灰色细晶白云岩;e.玉北9井,鹰山组,6 883 m,灰色砂屑颗粒灰岩;f.库鲁克塔格南部却尔却克山剖面,黑土四组,黑色笔石页岩

浅水台地(塔西台地)经历了短暂的暴露,缺失了1~2个牙形石带(孙崇浩等,2012;杜品德等,2013;熊剑飞等,2013;邓胜徽等,2015).塔西台地区鹰山组岩性下段(鹰三—鹰四段)为灰岩与白云岩不等厚互层、上段(鹰一—鹰二段)为灰岩夹薄层云岩(图5,6),其自然伽马测井曲线具有下段为微齿状偶尖夹峰状、上段为平滑低值的特点(图7,8),钻、测井资料表明鹰山组沉积期塔西台地内海水循环逐渐增强,沉积物中灰岩逐渐增多,经历了半局限台地向开阔台地的演化.鹰山组顶部与上覆地层的接触关系具有穿时性:塔中—巴楚和塘南主体区鹰山组上部遭受不同程度的剥蚀,其与中—上奥陶统之间缺失了8~11个牙形石带(邓胜徽等,2015),相当于14~20 Ma的地层,而自然伽马曲线在鹰山组顶部也表现出明显的尖峰突变的特点(图7,8),这些证据表明鹰山组顶部发育了一个区域性的穿时构造不整

合;而塔北、巴楚—柯坪露头、顺南—古城、玉北东部(玉东)—塘古巴斯等地区鹰山组与中—上奥陶统之间为连续沉积,并未存在沉积间断(图7,8).鹰山组发育特征之间的差异揭示塔西台地可能于鹰山组沉积晚期已经开始发生分异.

巴楚—塔中地区鹰山组下段白云岩较发育且自下而上呈递减趋势,鹰山组上段岩性组合为泥晶灰岩、含生屑泥晶灰岩、颗粒泥晶灰岩和泥晶颗粒灰岩,亮晶颗粒灰岩发育较少,代表局限潮坪—开阔滩间海沉积(图5a,6a,6b,7).顺南地区鹰山组云质含量明显较巴楚—塔中地区少,其岩性组合为亮晶砾屑砂屑颗粒灰岩—亮晶砂屑颗粒灰岩—亮晶鲕粒灰岩—生屑颗粒灰岩—泥晶颗粒灰岩(图7).顺南1井鹰山组取心可见砂屑灰岩中夹有肉眼清晰可见的砾屑灰岩透镜体(图5b),顺南2井和顺南3井鹰山组岩心显微照片可见亮晶砾屑级内碎屑颗粒灰岩:该

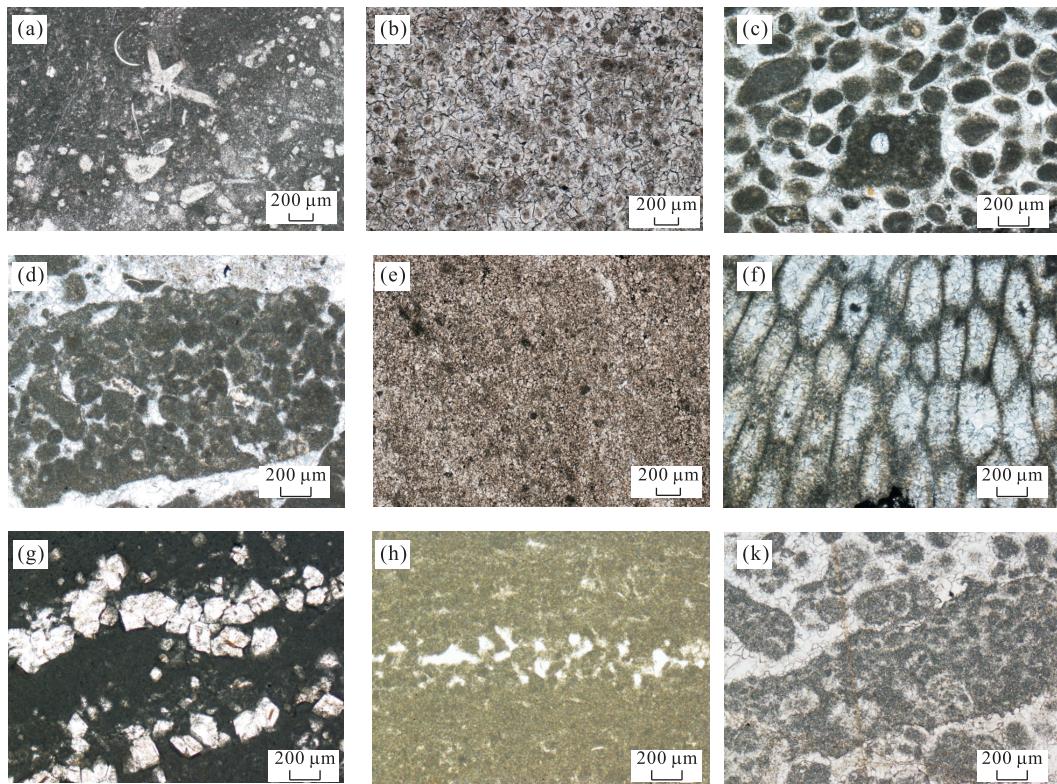


图 6 塔里木盆地鹰山组显微岩石学特征

Fig.6 Microscopic petrologic characteristics of the Yingshan Formation in the Tarim basin

a. 中 2 井, 鹰山组, 6 734 m, 含生屑泥晶灰岩, 开阔滩间海相; b. 中 13 井, 鹰山组, 5 973 m, 细晶白云岩, 局限潮坪相; c. 顺南 2 井, 鹰山组, 6 877 m, 亮晶颗粒灰岩, 潮下高能粒屑滩相; d. 顺南 3 井, 鹰山组, 7 561 m, 亮晶砾屑砂屑颗粒灰岩, 潮下高能粒屑滩相; e. 古隆 1 井, 鹰山组, 6 461 m, 粉晶白云岩, 局限潮坪相; f. 顺南 2 井, 鹰山组, 6 600 m, 珊瑚碎屑灰岩, 潮下高能粒屑滩相; g. 玉北 8 井, 鹰山组, 6 998 m, 云质灰岩, 见白云石晶体, 半局限潮坪相; h. 玉北 8 井, 鹰山组, 6 986 m, 含颗粒质泥晶灰岩, 夹颗粒灰岩薄层, 开阔滩间海相; i. 玉北 9 井, 鹰山组, 6 885 m, 亮晶砾屑砂屑颗粒灰岩, 潮下高能粒屑滩相

内碎屑颗粒形态不规则, 分选较差, 其内部可见早期亮晶胶结颗粒, 系早期弱固结的碳酸盐岩沉积物受到风暴浪作用再沉积而形成的(图 6c, 6d)。以上岩相特征表明顺南地区鹰山组沉积期发育潮下高能粒屑滩相沉积, 并间歇性地受到风暴浪作用的改造。古城地区钻井揭示该区鹰山组岩相特征与塔中地区相似, 即鹰山组下段白云岩较发育(图 5c, 6e), 上段为泥晶灰岩—粒泥灰岩—泥粒灰岩组合, 颗粒灰岩发育较少, 亦为局限潮坪—开阔滩间海沉积(图 7)。由此可知, 塔中和古城地区沉积环境相似, 均为浅水低能的局限潮坪—开阔滩间海沉积环境, 而顺南地区沉积水深较塔中和古城地区稍大, 为潮下高能沉积环境(图 7)。顺南 2 井钻遇的鹰山组以发育高能珊瑚生屑灰岩为特征(图 6f), 具有生屑滩相的沉积特征, 可能代表了顺南和古城之间的台内坡折带。鹰山组沉积厚度亦表现出由塔中和古城两侧向顺南地区增厚的特点(图 7), 这可能是由于顺南地区高能动荡的沉积环境使得其具有较高的碳酸盐岩产率的缘故。

故, 古城 4 井钻遇古城东部台缘带, 为加积—退积型镶边台缘(图 9), 并与轮南台缘带相连共同组成塔西台地东部呈南北向展布台缘带。最新的钻、测井资料揭示玉北中西部和东部地区沉积亦存在分异(图 8): 玉北中西部地区与巴楚地区沉积特征相似, 为局限潮坪—开阔滩间海沉积环境(图 5d, 6g, 6h); 玉北东部地区与顺南地区沉积特征相似, 为潮下高能沉积环境, 高能滩相发育(图 5e, 6k)。塘南 1 井钻遇鹰山组上段为开阔台地相滩间海夹台内滩沉积。

塔北地区鹰山组岩相以云质灰岩、砂屑颗粒灰岩、颗粒质泥晶灰岩与泥晶灰岩为主, 沉积旋回具有下段为局限潮坪—粒屑滩、上段为开阔滩间海—粒屑滩的特征, 代表了局限台地—开阔台地沉积环境(图 9)。英买力向轮南和塔河方向鹰山组厚度增大、颗粒灰岩含量增多, 表明塔北自西向东水体能量逐渐增强、粒屑滩更加发育(图 4)。轮东 1 井钻遇塔北东部台地边缘相灰泥丘沉积, 高能礁滩相不发育; 库南 1 井钻遇巷古勒塔格组为台前斜坡相灰黑色泥灰岩、白云

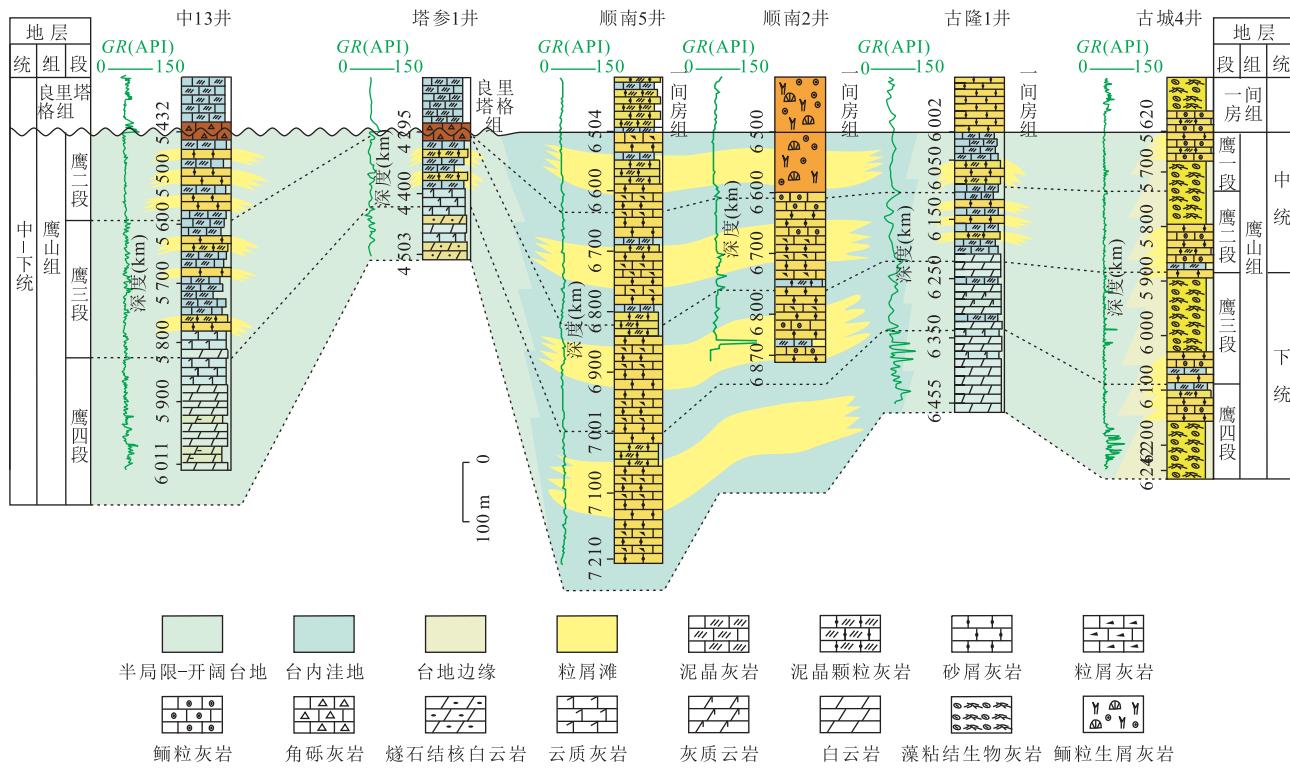


图7 塔中—顺南—古城鹰山组沉积剖面

Fig.7 Sedimentary profile of the Yingshan Formation from Tazhong to Shunnan to Gucheng
剖面位置见图1中AA'

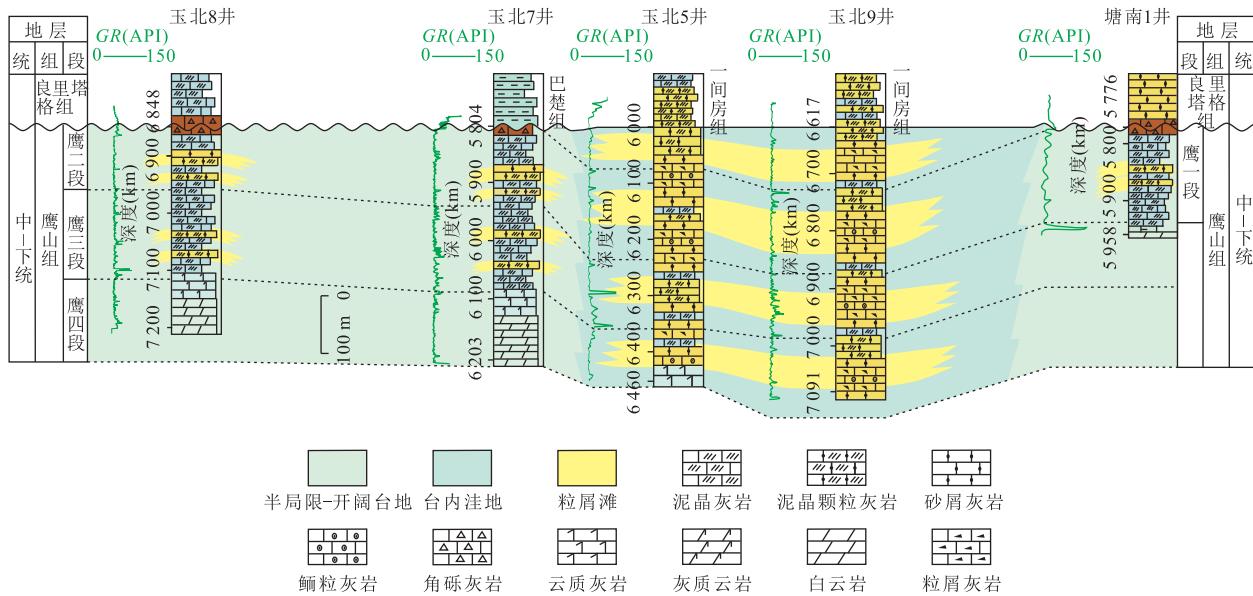


图8 玉北—塘南鹰山组沉积剖面

Fig.8 Sedimentary profile of the Yingshan Formation from Yubei to Tangnan
剖面位置见图1中BB'

岩化泥晶灰岩夹垮塌角砾灰岩，并可见滑塌变形层理，这些特征表明轮南台缘带具有退积—加积型镶边台缘的特征(图4)。巴楚—乌什露头揭示塔西台地西

北缘为碳酸盐岩缓坡沉积模式，平面上自南向北可分为内缓坡、中缓坡和外缓坡相，具有南浅北深的沉积格局，高能砂屑滩相主要发育在内缓坡(图4)。

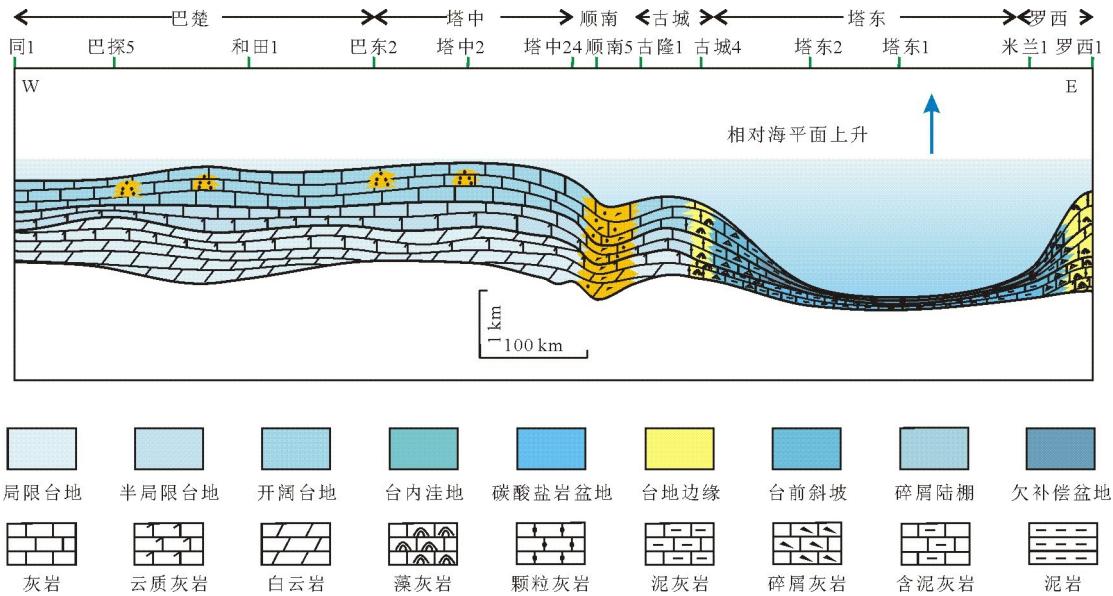


图 9 塔里木盆地鹰山组沉积充填剖面

Fig.9 Sedimentary fillings profiles of the Yingshan Formation in the Tarim basin

3.2 塔东克拉通边缘坳陷

由塔西克拉通内坳陷浅水台地向塔东克拉通边缘坳陷深水盆地鹰山组厚度显著变薄,具有较陡的台前斜坡带(图 9).钻井和露头揭示塔东地区与鹰山组同期发育的黑土凹组岩性为黑色碳质页岩夹硅质页岩沉积(图 5f,9),自然伽马曲线具有高值指状尖峰的特征,富含笔石、几丁虫和藻类化石,表明鹰山组沉积期塔东为深水饥饿盆地(图 9).塔东地区黑土凹组地震剖面上表现出低频连续强反射特征,厚度通常小于 100 m,在区域上分布稳定,具有高 TOC 值和成熟度,是塔里木盆地奥陶系最重要的一套烃源岩(赵宗举等,2009).库鲁克塔格—罗西地区发育开阔台地相沉积.罗西 1 井钻遇鹰山组岩性为亮晶砂屑灰岩夹薄层泥晶灰岩,为台地边缘高能粒屑滩相沉积,库鲁克塔格—罗西台地为退积—加积型镶边台地(图 4).乌里格孜塔格剖面出露的巷古勒塔格组岩性为灰黑色薄层状具弱变形层理和瘤状构造的泥灰岩,代表了库鲁克塔格—罗西台地前缘斜坡相沉积.米兰 1 井钻遇黑土凹组岩性为黑色泥岩夹薄层泥灰岩,厚度为 150 m,代表了深水陆棚沉积环境.

4 塔西台地构造格局分异成因探讨

新元古代晚期,Rodinia 超大陆的解体使得塔里木板块与周缘地体发生广泛的裂解作用(何登发等,2007;赵宗举等,2009;许志琴等,2011;于炳松等,

2011).寒武纪—早奥陶世,塔里木板块内东、西差异的伸展构造沉降使得其构造格局具有西浅东深、西厚东薄的台—盆构造格局(图 10).在伸展构造背景下,塔西台地内部发育一系列呈带状分布的半地堑,其中以塔中 I 号断裂带的发育为代表(高志前等,2012),表明寒武纪—早奥陶世塔西台地内存在分异.但顺南和玉北地区最新的钻井资料证实寒武纪—早奥陶世塔西台地内分异程度有限,并未出现中古台沟(赵宗举等,2009)、中古台槽(高志前等,2012)、塔古海槽(严威等,2010)和麦盖提南台内陆棚(刘忠宝等,2015),而整体均为浅水碳酸盐岩台地.而鹰山组沉积晚期,北昆仑和北阿尔金陆弧与塔里木克拉通开始拼贴,盆地构造环境由伸展转变为南压北张(何登发等,2007;赵宗举等,2009;许志琴等,2011;于炳松等,2011).构造体制的反转揭开了塔里木盆地由寒武纪—早奥陶世东西分异的台盆格局向南北分异的隆坳格局转变的序幕(图 4).

鹰山组沉积晚期塔中 I 号断裂反转为逆冲断裂,位于上盘的塔中地区发生隆升,处于逆冲断裂下盘的顺南地区发生沉降而形成顺南台洼,而古城地区由于距离塔中 I 号断裂带较远而沉降幅度较小(依然为开阔台地).过塔中北坡的地震剖面揭示了塔中台地向顺南台洼过渡的台内坡折带:坡折处有沉积厚度显著增厚的特点,坡折前缘处有沉积坡度明显变陡的特征(图 11).受自南向北挤压作用的影响,巴楚—塔中地区南缘发育了自北向南的反冲断层.受此反冲断层的影响,在巴楚—塔中与塘南之间

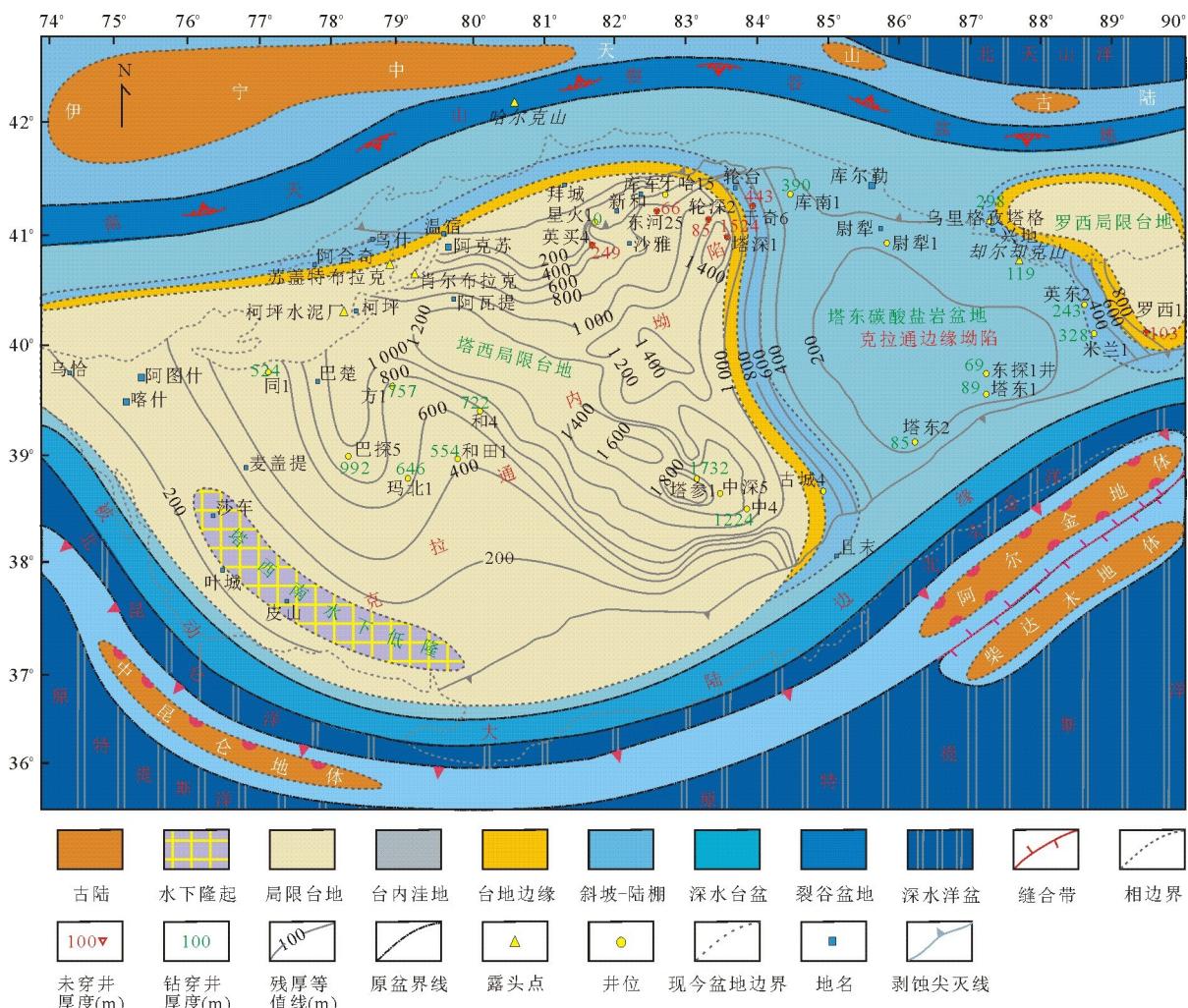


图 10 塔里木盆地晚寒武世构造—沉积环境

Fig.10 Tectonic-depositional environment of the Late Cambrian in the Tarim basin

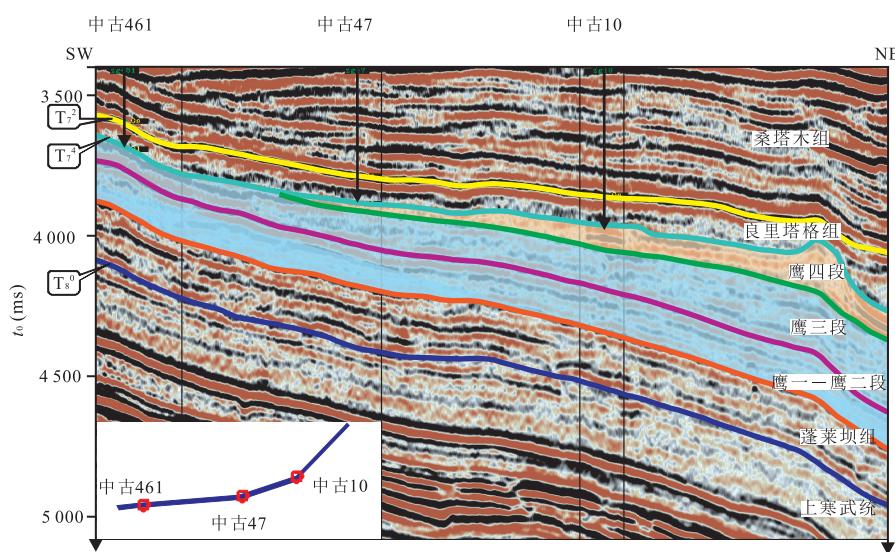


图 11 塔中北坡鹰山组台内坡折带地震地质解释

Fig.11 Seismic-geological interpretation of the intra-platform slope-break belt in the north slope of Tazhong

形成了玉东—塘古巴斯台洼。该台洼与顺南台洼相连,共同组成了塔西台地中南部一横卧人字形台洼,使得塘南台地和古城台地从塔西台地分离出来(图 4)。由于处于构造反转的初期,逆冲断层活动量较小,台洼沉降幅度不大,并未发育成深水台槽,而依然保持较浅的适于碳酸盐岩台地发育的水体深度。由于该横卧人字形台洼与广海相连通,海潮可以长驱直入到台洼内部,从而使得台洼内为高能沉积环境,发育潮下高能粒屑滩相沉积,并间歇性地受到风暴浪作用的改造。由于环台洼发育的台内坡折带的障壁作用,海潮不能进入台地内,从而使得广阔的台地内部为浅水低能沉积环境,发育局限潮坪—开阔滩间海沉积,但在其地形起伏的高部位由于台内水体的动荡而发育有高能台内滩相沉积。塔东克拉通边缘坳陷在鹰山组沉积期发生强烈的构造沉降作用,水体深度显著加深,超过了碳酸盐岩补偿深度,从而结束了寒武纪以来塔东克拉通边缘坳陷深水盆地相碳酸盐岩发育的历史(图 4)。

鹰山组沉积晚期构造体制的反转使得塔里木原型盆地特征发生了显著的变化,在盆地南部表现出前陆盆地的特征:北昆仑—北阿尔金为前陆盆地的主体区(前渊沉降区),塘南台地为水下前隆起区,而顺南—塘古巴斯—玉东台内洼地区为后隆坳陷区。塔西台内的构造古地理分异可能是响应于北昆仑和北阿尔金陆弧与塔里木克拉通拼贴产生的挠曲变形。鹰山组沉积晚期是塔里木盆地南北隆坳分异格局的雏形期,至晚奥陶世良里塔格组沉积期这种南北向分异的隆坳格局已经成型。

5 结论

(1) 塔里木盆地鹰山组沉积期具有东西分异的沉积充填特征:西部为大型浅水碳酸盐岩台地相,东部为深水富有机质黑色页岩,二者之间以斜坡相过渡。而塔西大型台地内沉积亦出现分异的特点:顺南—塘古巴斯—玉东一带鹰山组为潮下高能粒屑滩沉积,并间歇性地受到风暴浪作用的改造;而塔北、古城、塔中、巴楚、麦盖提斜坡中西部和塘南地区鹰山组沉积具有下段为局限潮坪—粒屑滩相的沉积组合、上段为开阔滩间海—台内滩相的沉积组合。

(2) 塔里木盆地鹰山组沉积期构造环境经历了由伸展向“南压北张”的转变。受此影响,塔西台地区构造岩相古地理格局开始发生分异:顺南—塘古巴斯—玉东一带发育一横卧人字形台洼(沉积水深位

于浪基面之上),环台洼发育有台内坡折带,并通过其向台地相过渡。由于该台洼与广海连通性强,海潮可长驱直入其内,从而发育高能沉积环境。而台内坡折带的障壁作用使得海潮不能进入台地内,从而使得在广阔的浅水台地内发育低能沉积环境。

(3) 鹰山组沉积期塔西台地构造格局分异可能是响应于北昆仑和北阿尔金陆弧与塔里木克拉通拼贴产生的挠曲变形,并在塔里木盆地南部表现出前陆盆地特征:北昆仑—北阿尔金为前陆盆地的主体区(前渊沉降区),塘南台地为水下前隆起区,而顺南—塘古巴斯—玉东台内洼地区为后隆坳陷区。

References

- Deng, S. H., Du, P. D., Lu, Y. Z., et al., 2015. Unconformities in the Ordovician of Tazhong-Bachu Area of the Tarim Basin, NW China. *Geological Review*, 61(2): 324—332 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- Du, P. D., Yang, Z. L., Zhao, Z. X., et al., 2013. Discussion on the Age of the Ordovician Yangshan Formation in Tarim Block. *Journal of Stratigraphy*, 37(2): 223—231 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- Fang, D. J., Shen, Z. Y., Wang, P. Y., 2001. Paleomagnetic Data of Tarim Block. *Journal of Zhejiang University (Science Edition)*, 28(1): 92—99 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- Feng, Z. Z., Bao, Z. D., Wu, M. B., et al., 2007. Lithofacies Palaeogeography of the Ordovician in Tarim Area. *Journal of Palaeogeography*, 9(5): 447—460 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- Gao, X. F., Xiao, P. X., Kang, L., et al., 2013. Origin of Datongxi Pluton in the West Kunlun Orogen: Constraints from Mineralogy, Elemental Geochemistry and Zircon U-Pb Age. *Acta Petrologica Sinica*, 29(9): 3065—3079 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- Gao, Z. Q., Fan, T. L., Yang, W. H., et al., 2012. Structure Characteristics and Evolution of the Eopaleozoic Carbonate Platform in Tarim Basin. *Journal of Jilin University*, 42(3): 657—665 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- Ge, R. F., Zhu, W. B., Wu, H. L., et al., 2012. The Paleozoic Northern Margin of the Tarim Craton: Passive or Active. *Lithos*, 142—143: 1—15. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.lithos.2012.02.010>
- Han, J. F., Sun, C. H., Wang, Z. Y., et al., 2017. Superimposed Compound Karst Model and Oil and Gas Exploration of Carbonate in Tazhong Uplift. *Earth Science*, 42(3): 410—420. <https://doi.org/10.3799/dqkx.2017.031>
- He, D. F., Jia, C. Z., Li, D. S., et al., 2005. Formation and Evolution of Polyyclic Superimposed Tarim Basin. *Oil & Gas Geology*

- gy, 26(1): 64—77(in Chinese with English abstract).
- He, D.F., Zhou, X.Y., Zhang, C.J., et al., 2007. The Evolution of Prototype Basins During Ordovician in Tarim Area. *Chinese Science Bulletin*, 52(S1): 126—135(in Chinese).
- Huang, B.C., Zhou, Y.X., Zhu, R.X., 2008. Discussions on Phanerozoic Evolution and Formation of Continental China. *Earth Science Frontiers*, 15 (3): 348—359 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- Jia, C.Z., 1997. Tectonic Characteristics and Petroleum of the Tarim Basin, China. Petroleum Industry Press, Beijing (in Chinese).
- Jiang, T., Gao, J., Reiner, K., et al., 2014. Paleozoic Ophiolitic Mélanges from the South Tianshan Orogen, NW China: Geological, Geochemical and Geochronological Implications for the Geodynamic Setting. *Tectonophysics*, 612—613: 106—127. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.tecto.2013.11.038>
- Kang, L., Liu, L., Cao, Y.T., et al., 2011. Geochemistry, Zircon LA-ICP-MS U-Pb Ages and Hf Isotopes of Hongligugou Moyite from North Altyn Tagh Tectonic Belt. *Geological Bulletin of China*, 30(7): 1066—1076 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- Li, J.H., Wang, H.H., Li, W.B., et al., 2014. Discussion on Global Tectonics Evolution from Plate Reconstruction in Phanerozoic. *Acta Petrolei Sinica*, 35(2): 207—218 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- Li, P.J., Chen, H.H., Tang, D.Q., et al., 2017. Coupling Relationship between NE Strike-Slip Faults and Hypogenic Karstification in Middle-Lower Ordovician of Shunnan Area, Tarim Basin, Northwest China. *Earth Science*, 42 (1): 93—104. <https://doi.org/10.3799/dqkx.2017.007>
- Lin, C.S., Yang, H.J., Liu, J.Y., et al., 2012. Distribution and Erosion of the Paleozoic Tectonic Unconformities in the Tarim Basin, Northwest China: Significance for the Evolution of Paleo-Uplifts and Tectonic Geography During Deformation. *Journal of Asian Earth Sciences*, 46(11): 1—19. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jseas.2011.10.004>
- Liu, W., Zhang, X.Y., Gu, J.Y., et al., 2009. Sedimentary Environment of Lower Middle Ordovician Yingshan Formation in Mid-Western Tarim Basin. *Acta Sedimentologica Sinica*, 27(3): 435—442 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- Liu, Z.B., Gao, S.L., Liu, S.L., et al., 2015. Ordovician Carbonate Sedimentary Characteristics and Models of Bachu—Maigaiti Region in Tarim Basin. *Journal of Central South University (Science and Technology)*, 46 (11): 4165—4173 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- Qi, X.X., Li, H.B., Wu, C.L., et al. 2005. SHRIMP Age of Qiaoshenkansayi Granodiorite and Its Geological Significance in North Altun. *Chinese Science Bulletin*, 50(6): 571—576 (in Chinese).
- Shen, A.J., Zhao, W.Z., Hu, A.P., et al. 2015. Major Factors Controlling the Development of Marine Carbonate Reservoirs. *Petroleum Exploration and Development*, 42 (5): 1—10 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- Shi, R.D., Yang, J.S., Wu, C.L., et al., 2004. First SHRIMP Dating for the Formation of the Late Sinian Yushugou ophiolite, North Qilian Mountains. *Acta Geologica Sinica*, 78(5): 649—657 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- Sun, C.H., Yu, H.F., Wang, H.S., et al., 2012. Vugular Formation of Carbonates in Ordovician Yingshan Reservoir in Tazhong Northern Slope of Tarim Basin. *Natural Gas Geoscience*, 23(2): 230—236 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- Wang, B., Shu, L.S., Michel, F., et al., 2011. Paleozoic Tectonics of the Southern Chinese Tianshan: Insights from Structural, Chronological and Geochemical Studies of the Heiyingshan Ophiolitic Mélange (NW China). *Tectonophysics*, 497 (11): 85—104. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.tecto.2010.11.004>
- Wang, C.L., Wu, G.H., Cui, W.J., et al., 2011. Characteristics and Distribution of Intra-Platform Beach of the Lower-Middle Ordovician Yingshan Formation Carbonate in Tarim Basin. *Acta Sedimentologica Sinica*, 29 (6): 1048—1057 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- Wang, T.G., Song, D.F., Li, M.J., et al., 2014. Natural Gas Source and Deep Gas Exploration Potential of the Ordovician Yingshan Formation in the Shunnan-Gucheng Region, Tarim Basin. *Oil & Gas Geology*, 35(6): 753—762 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- Wu, C.L., Yang, J.S., Yao, S.Z., et al., 2005. Characteristics of the Granitoid Complex and Its Zircon SHRIMP Dating at the South Margin of the Bashikaogong, North Altun, NW China. *Acta Petrologica Sinica*, 21(3): 846—858 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- Wu, C.L., Yao, S.Z., Zeng, L.S., et al., 2007. Petrology and SHRIMP Age of Granite at Bashikaogong-Simierbulake, North Altun. *Science China Earth Science*, 37(1): 10—26 (in Chinese).
- Wu, X.N., Si, C.S., Yu, G., et al., 2012. Reconstruction of Ordovician Lithofacies Palaeogeography and Petroleum Prospecting Significance in Tarim Basin. *Marine Petroleum Geology*, 17(3): 9—17 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- Xiao, W.J., Hou, Q.L., Li, J.L., et al., 2000. Tectonics Phases Anatomy and Process of Multi-Arcs Hyperplasia in West Kunlun. *Science China Earth Science*, 30(Suppl.): 22—28 (in Chinese).
- Xiao, X.C., Wang, J., Su, L., et al., 2003. A Further Discuss-

- sion of the Kuda Ophiolite, West Kunlun, and Its Tectonic Significance. *Geological Bulletin of China*, 22(10):745—750(in Chinese with English abstract).
- Xiong, J.F., Yu, T.X., Cao, Z.C., et al., 2013. The Breakup of the Ordovician Yingshan Formation and the Lower-Middle Ordovician Boundary in the Tarim Basin. *Journal of Stratigraphy*, 37(3):283—291(in Chinese with English abstract).
- Xiu, Q.Y., Yu, H.F., Liu, Y.S., et al., 2007. Geology and Zircon U-Pb Age of Pillow Basalt at Qiashikan soy in Northern Altum Tagh. *Acta Geologica Sinica*, 81(6):787—794(in Chinese with English abstract).
- Xu, X.S., Wang, Z.J., Wan, F., et al., 2005. Tectonic Paleogeographic Evolution and Source Rocks of the Early Paleozoic in the Tarim Basin. *Earth Science Frontiers*, 12(3):49—57(in Chinese with English abstract).
- Xu, X.Z., Yang, J.S., Guo, G.L., et al., 2011. The Yushugou-Tonghuashan Ophiolites in Tianshan, Xinjiang, and Their Tectonic Setting. *Acta Petrologica Sinica*, 27(1):96—120(in Chinese with English abstract).
- Xu, Z.Q., Li, S.T., Zhang, J.X., et al., 2011. Paleo-Asian and Tethyan Tectonic Systems with Docking the Tarim Block. *Acta Petrologica Sinica*, 27(1):1—22(in Chinese with English abstract).
- Yan, W., Wang, X.Z., Wang, Z.Y., et al., 2010. New Evidence on the Sedimentary Framework of the Early Ordovician in Central Tarim and Adjacent Area. *Acta Sedimentologica Sinica*, 28(6):1090—1097(in Chinese with English abstract).
- Yang, J.S., Shi, R.D., Wu, C.L., et al., 2008. Petrology and SHRIMP Age of the Hongliugou Ophiolite at Milan, North Altun, at the Northern Margin of the Tibetan Plateau. *Acta Petrologica Sinica*, 24(7):1567—1584(in Chinese with English abstract).
- Yang, J.S., Xu, X.Z., Li, T.F., et al., 2011. U-Pb Ages of Zircons from Ophiolite and Related Rocks in the Kumishi Region at the Southern Margin of Middle Tianshan, Xinjiang; Evidence of Early Paleozoic Oceanic Basin. *Acta Petrologica Sinica*, 27(1):77—95(in Chinese with English abstract).
- Ye, H.M., Li, X.H., Li, Z.X., et al., 2008. Age and Origin of High Ba-Sr Appinite-Granites at the Northwestern Margin of the Tibet Plateau: Implications for Early Paleozoic Tectonic Evolution of the Western Kunlun Orogenic Belt. *Gondwana Research*, 13:126—138. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.gr.2007.08.005>
- Ying, D.G., Zheng, Y.Z., Gong, X.P., et al., 2013. The Geological Characteristics and Formation Epoch of West Kunlun Kudi Petrofabric. *Xinjiang Geology*, 31(4):281—286(in Chinese with English abstract).
- Yu, B.S., Lin, C.S., Fan, T.L., et al., 2011. Sedimentary Response to Geodynamic Reversion in Tarim Basin during Cambrian and Ordovician and Its Significance to Reservoir Development. *Earth Science Frontiers*, 18(3):221—231(in Chinese with English abstract).
- Yu, S.Y., Zhang, J.X., Pablo, G.R., et al., 2013. The Grenvillian Orogeny in the Altun-Qilian-North Qaidam Mountain Belts of Northern Tibet Plateau: Constraints from Geochemical and Zircon U-Pb Age and Hf Isotopic Study of Magmatic Rocks. *Journal of Asian Earth Sciences*, 73:372—395. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jseas.2013.04.042>
- Zhang, C.L., Zou, H.B., Li, H.K., et al., 2013. Tectonic Framework and Evolution of the Tarim Block in NW China. *Gondwana Research*, 23:1306—1315.
- Zhang, J.X., Zhang, Z.M., Xu, Z.Q., et al., 2001. Petrology and Geochronology of Eclogites from the Western Segment of the Altyn Tagh, Northwestern China. *Lithos*, 56:187—206.
- Zhang, L.J., Li, Y., Zhou, C.G., et al., 2007. Lithofacies Paleogeographical Characteristics and Reef-Shoal Distribution during the Ordovician in the Tarim Basin. *Oil & Gas Geology*, 28(6):731—737(in Chinese with English abstract).
- Zhao, W.Z., Shen, A.J., Pan, W.Q., et al., 2013. A Research on Carbonate Karst Reservoirs Classification and Its Implication on Hydrocarbon Exploration: Cases Studies From Tarim Basin. *Acta Petrologica Sinica*, 29(9):3213—3222(in Chinese with English abstract).
- Zhao, Z.J., Wu, X.N., Pan, W.Q., et al., 2009. Sequence Lithofacies Palaeogeography during the Ordovician in the Tarim Basin. *Acta Sedimentologica Sinica*, 27(5):939—955(in Chinese with English abstract).
- ## 附中文参考文献
- 邓胜徽,杜品德,卢远征,等,2015.塔里木盆地塔中—巴楚地区奥陶系内幕不整合.地质论评,61(2):324—332.
- 杜品德,杨芝林,赵治信,等,2013.塔里木板块奥陶系鹰山组的地质时代.地层学杂志,37(2):223—231.
- 方大钧,沈忠悦,王朋岩,2001.塔里木板块古地磁数据表.浙江大学学报(理学版),28(1):92—99.
- 冯增昭,鲍志东,吴茂炳,等,2007.塔里木地区奥陶纪岩相古地理.古地理学报,9(5):447—460.
- 高晓峰,校培喜,康磊,等,2013.西昆仑大同西岩体成因:矿物学、地球化学和锆石 U-Pb 年代学制约.岩石学报,29(9):3065—3079.
- 高志前,樊太亮,杨伟红,等,2012.塔里木盆地下古生界碳酸

- 盐岩台缘结构特征及其演化.吉林大学学报,42(3):657—665.
- 韩剑发,孙崇浩,王振宇,等,2017.塔中隆起碳酸盐岩叠合复合岩溶模式与油气勘探.地球科学,42(3):410—420.
<https://doi.org/10.3799/dqkx.2017.031>
- 何登发,贾承造,李德生,等,2005.塔里木多旋回叠合盆地的形成与演化.石油与天然气地质,26(1):64—77.
- 何登发,周新源,张朝军,等,2007.塔里木地区奥陶纪原型盆地类型及其演化.科学通报,52(增刊1):126—135.
- 黄宝春,周姚秀,朱日祥,2008.从古地磁研究看中国大陆形成与演化过程.地学前缘,15(3):348—359.
- 贾承造,1997.中国塔里木盆地构造特征与油气.北京:石油工业出版社.
- 康磊,刘良,曹玉亭,等,2011.北阿尔金构造带红柳沟钾长花岗岩地球化学特征、LA-ICP-MS 锆石 U-Pb 定年和 Hf 同位素组成.地质通报,30(7):1066—1076.
- 李江海,王洪浩,李维波,等,2014.显生宙全球古板块再造及构造演化.石油学报,35(2):207—218.
- 李培军,陈红汉,唐大卿,等,2017.塔里木盆地顺南地区中一下奥陶统 NE 向走滑断裂及其与深成岩溶作用的耦合关系.地球科学,42(1):93—104.
<https://doi.org/10.3799/dqkx.2017.007>
- 刘伟,张兴阳,顾家裕,等,2009.塔里木盆地台盆区中西部中下奥陶统鹰山组沉积环境研究.沉积学报,27(3):435—442.
- 刘忠宝,高山林,刘士林,等,2015.塔里木盆地巴楚—麦盖提地区奥陶系碳酸盐岩沉积特征及模式.中南大学学报(自然科学版),46(11):4165—4173.
- 戚学祥,李海兵,吴才来,等,2005.北阿尔金恰什坎萨依花岗闪长岩的锆石 SHRIMP U-Pb 定年及其地质意义.科学通报,50(6):571—576.
- 沈安江,赵文智,胡安平,等,2015.海相碳酸盐岩储集层发育主控因素.石油勘探与开发,42(5):1—10.
- 史仁灯,杨经绥,吴才来,等,2004.北祁连玉石沟蛇绿岩形成于晚震旦世的 SHRIMP 年龄证据.地质学报,78(5):649—657.
- 孙崇浩,于红枫,王怀盛,等,2012.塔里木盆地塔中地区奥陶系鹰山组碳酸盐岩孔洞发育规律研究.天然气地球科学,23(2):230—236.
- 王成林,邬光辉,崔文娟,等,2011.塔里木盆地奥陶系鹰山组台内滩的特征与分布.沉积学报,29(6):1048—1057.
- 王铁冠,宋到福,李美俊,等,2014.塔里木盆地顺南—古城地区奥陶系鹰山组天然气气源与深层天然气勘探前景.石油与天然气地质,35(6):753—762.
- 吴才来,杨经绥,姚尚志,等,2005.北阿尔金巴什考供盆地南缘花岗杂岩体特征及锆石 SHRIMP 定年.岩石学报,21(3):846—858.
- 吴才来,姚尚志,曾令森,等,2007.北阿尔金巴什考供—斯米尔布拉克花岗岩特征及锆石 SHRIMP U-Pb 定年.中国科学:地球科学,37(1):10—26.
- 吴兴宁,斯春松,俞广,等,2012.塔里木盆地奥陶纪岩相古地理恢复及其油气勘探意义.海相油气地质,17(3):9—17.
- 肖文交,侯泉林,李继亮,等,2000.西昆仑大地构造相解剖及其多岛增生过程.中国科学:地球科学,30(增刊):22—28.
- 肖序常,王军,苏梨,等,2003.再论西昆仑库地蛇绿岩及其构造意义.地质通报,22(10):745—750.
- 熊剑飞,余腾孝,曹自成,等,2013.塔里木盆地奥陶系“鹰山组”的解体及中下统界线的划分.地层学杂志,37(3):283—291.
- 修群业,于海峰,刘永顺,等,2007.阿尔金北缘枕状玄武岩的地质特征及其锆石 U-Pb 年龄.地质学报,81(6):787—794.
- 徐向珍,杨经绥,郭国林,等,2011.新疆天山地区榆树沟—铜花山蛇绿岩特征和构造背景.岩石学报,27(1):96—120.
- 许效松,汪正江,万方,等,2005.塔里木盆地早古生代构造古地理演化与烃源岩.地学前缘,12(3):49—57.
- 许志琴,李思田,张建新,等,2011.塔里木地块与古亚洲/特提斯构造体系的对接.岩石学报,27(1):1—22.
- 严威,王兴志,王振宇,等,2010.塔中及相邻地区早奥陶世沉积格局新论.沉积学报,28(6):1090—1097.
- 杨经绥,史仁灯,吴才来,等,2008.北阿尔金地区米兰红柳沟蛇绿岩的岩石学特征和 SHRIMP 定年.岩石学报,24(7):1567—1584.
- 杨经绥,徐向珍,李天福,等,2011.新疆中天山南缘库米什地区蛇绿岩的锆石 U-Pb 同位素定年:早古生代洋盆的证据.岩石学报,27(1):77—95.
- 尹得功,郑玉壮,弓小平,等,2013.西昆仑库地岩组地质特征及形成时代.新疆地质,31(4):281—286.
- 于炳松,林畅松,樊太亮,等,2011.塔里木盆地寒武纪—奥陶纪区域地球动力学转换的沉积作用响应及其储层地质意义.地学前缘,18(3):221—232.
- 张丽娟,李勇,周成刚,等,2007.塔里木盆地奥陶纪岩相古地理特征及礁滩分布.石油与天然气地质,28(6):731—737.
- 赵文智,沈安江,潘文庆,等,2013.碳酸盐岩岩溶储层类型研究及对勘探的指导意义—以塔里木盆地岩溶储层为例.岩石学报,29(9):3213—3222.
- 赵宗举,吴兴宁,潘文庆,等,2009.塔里木盆地奥陶纪层序岩相古地理.沉积学报,27(5):939—955.