

塔北草湖凹陷形成演化新认识及油气地质意义

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摘要:基于二维地震剖面的精细地质解释,并结合钻井资料的分析,提出了塔北地区古生代以来草湖凹陷形成演化的新认识,认为塔北草湖凹陷东、西两侧斜坡的形成时间与形成机理存在明显的差异。凹陷西侧中-上奥陶统自东向西超覆沉积特征明显,表明西斜坡主要形成于加里东中期,形成机理是在持续区域挤压背景下,草湖地区相对沉降,阿克库勒地区相对隆升,表现出沉积型凹陷斜坡的特征;而凹陷东侧可见奥陶系、志留系等地层被强烈抬升并遭受剥蚀,角度不整合于上泥盆统-石炭系之下,后者又角度不整合于三叠系之下,表明东斜坡主要形成于加里东晚期和海西早、晚期的强烈构造变形,以海西晚期为主,表现出构造型凹陷斜坡的特征。草湖凹陷西侧有利于发育下奥陶统岩溶型地层圈闭,凹陷东侧有利于发育志留系、石炭系和三叠系超覆型岩性圈闭及中-上奥陶统不整合型地层圈闭、下奥陶统岩溶型地层圈闭,它们是下一步油气勘探的重要方向。

关键词:沉积型凹陷斜坡;构造型凹陷斜坡;油气圈闭;古生代;草湖凹陷;塔里木盆地

中图分类号:TE121.1

文献标识码:A

New ideas about the evolution of Caohu sag in the northern Tarim Basin and its significance for petroleum geology

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Abstract: The evolution of Caohu sag in northern Tarim Basin is discussed in this paper based on geological interpretation of two-dimensional seismic profiles and analysis of drilling data. We present new ideas about the evolution of Caohu sag since Paleozoic. The time and mechanism of formation of the eastern and western slopes of Caohu sag are apparently different. In the western side of the sag, the Middle-Upper Ordovician show distinct overlapping characteristics from east to west, indicating that the western slope of Caohu sag was developed mainly in the Middle Caledonian as the result of the subsiding of Caohu area and the uplifting of Akekule Uplift under the continuous regional compression. The western slope has the characteristics of depositional sag slope. While in the eastern side of the sag, the Silurian-Ordovician were strongly uplifted and eroded and underlie unconformably the Upper Devonian-Carboniferous, which in turn underlie unconformably the Triassic. This demonstrates that the eastern slope was developed in the Late Caledonian as well as the Early and Late Hercynian as the result of the intense tectonic deformation, with the Late Hercynian being the dominant. The eastern slope shows the characteristics of structural sag slope. The western side of Caohu sag is favorable for the development of Late Ordovician karst stratigraphic traps, while the eastern side is favorable for the development of overlapped lithologic traps in the Silurian, Carboniferous and Triassic, unconformity stratigraphic traps in the Upper-Middle Ordovician, as well as the karst stratigraphic traps in the Lower Ordovician. They are the major potential exploration targets in the future.

Key words: depositional sag slope, structural sag slope, petroleum trap, Paleozoic, Caohu sag, Tarim Basin

草湖凹陷位于塔里木盆地北部沙雅(塔北)隆起的东段,西接阿克库勒凸起,南邻满加尔坳陷,东北以巴里英断裂为界与库勒鼻凸相邻,是盆地内部的一个三级构造单元(图1)。

前人研究表明,古生代时期草湖地区在前震旦系浅变质的结晶基底上自下而上沉积了寒武系、奥陶系、志留系、泥盆系、石炭系和二叠系等巨厚的海、陆相地层^[1-2]。期间,先后经历了中-晚奥陶世至志留纪末

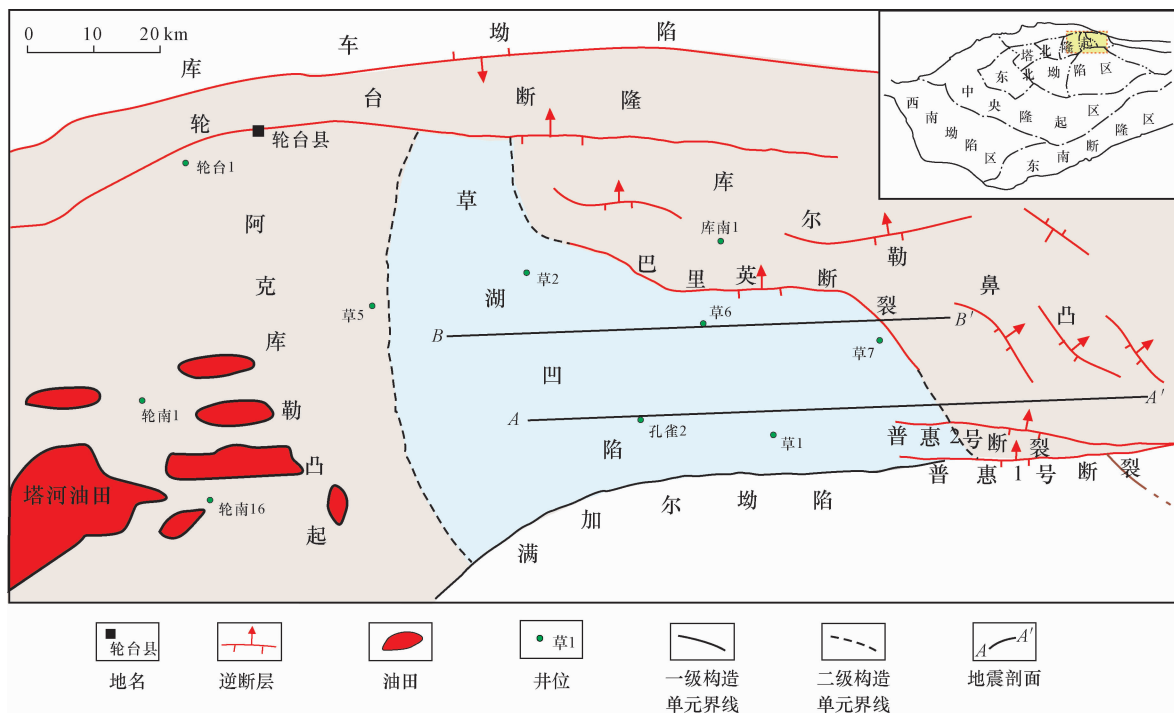


图1 塔北草湖凹陷构造位置简图

Fig. 1 Structural location of Caohu Sag in the northern Tarim Basin

的加里东中、晚期运动,早-中泥盆世末的海西早期运动和二叠纪的海西晚期运动等多期构造运动^[3-5]。受其影响,凹陷西侧在寒武-奥陶纪存在明显的斜坡相带^[6],而在凹陷东侧先沉积的寒武系、奥陶系、志留系、泥盆系、石炭系和二叠系等地层发生大幅抬升并遭受不同程度的剥蚀^[7](图2)。

近年来,随着塔河油田勘探工作的不断深入以及勘探范围的不断扩大^[8-11],草湖凹陷的油气地质特征及勘探潜力越来越受到更多的关注。然而,前人对草湖凹陷的地质研究主要集中于凹陷的构造特征、烃源岩与油气系统等方面^[9,12],而对其形成演化及与周缘凸起(隆起)关系的系统研究相对较少。因此,本文对草湖凹陷形成演化过程研究的开展,对于促进草湖地区的油气勘探,深化塔北地区的地质认识等均具有十分重要的意义。

1 草湖构造-沉积型凹陷的特征

草湖凹陷是一个发育于三叠系底面以下呈近南北走向的古生代凹陷,北窄南宽、西缓东陡(图2)。其东、西两侧斜坡的形成时间、控制因素及演化特征具有明显的不同。西侧斜坡表现出明显的沉积型凹陷斜坡的特征,主要形成于加里东中期的持续挤压作用;东侧斜坡则表现出明显的构造型凹陷斜坡的特征,主要形成于加里东晚期及海西早、晚期多期强烈的挤压冲断作用。

1.1 西侧沉积型凹陷斜坡

草湖凹陷西侧斜坡为一沉积型凹陷斜坡,其证据有:凹陷内沉积了巨厚的中-上奥陶统,表明当时该区处于拗陷环境,且沉降与沉积速率相对较大;凹陷的西侧可见中-上奥陶统超覆于下奥陶统之上,且反射轴由东向西逐渐收敛,表现出明显的生长地层的特征,表明在中-上奥陶统沉积期,该区为一东倾形态持续增强的斜坡(图2)。

可见,中-晚奥陶世是草湖凹陷形成的重要时期,且在凹陷西侧表现出沉积型凹陷斜坡的特征。从凹陷及西侧的阿克库勒凸起均呈近南北走向来看,该时期应该是在近东西向挤压应力的作用下,草湖地区相对沉降,阿克库勒地区相对隆升,造成中-上奥陶统由东向西超覆沉积,从而形成凹陷东侧沉积型斜坡。

1.2 东侧构造型凹陷斜坡

相比之下,草湖凹陷东侧斜坡为一构造型凹陷斜坡,其证据有:中-上奥陶统的厚度向东逐渐加大,并渐趋稳定展布,表明中-晚奥陶世凹陷东侧为构造低点,且地势渐趋平坦;凹陷内缺失中-下泥盆统,残余的较薄下志留统与上覆上泥盆统-石炭系之间存在明显的低角度不整合,表明加里东晚期及海西早期运动的影响;前人研究表明,塔北地区海西晚期构造运动强烈^[3,13-14],应该是草湖凹陷东侧三叠系与下伏上泥盆

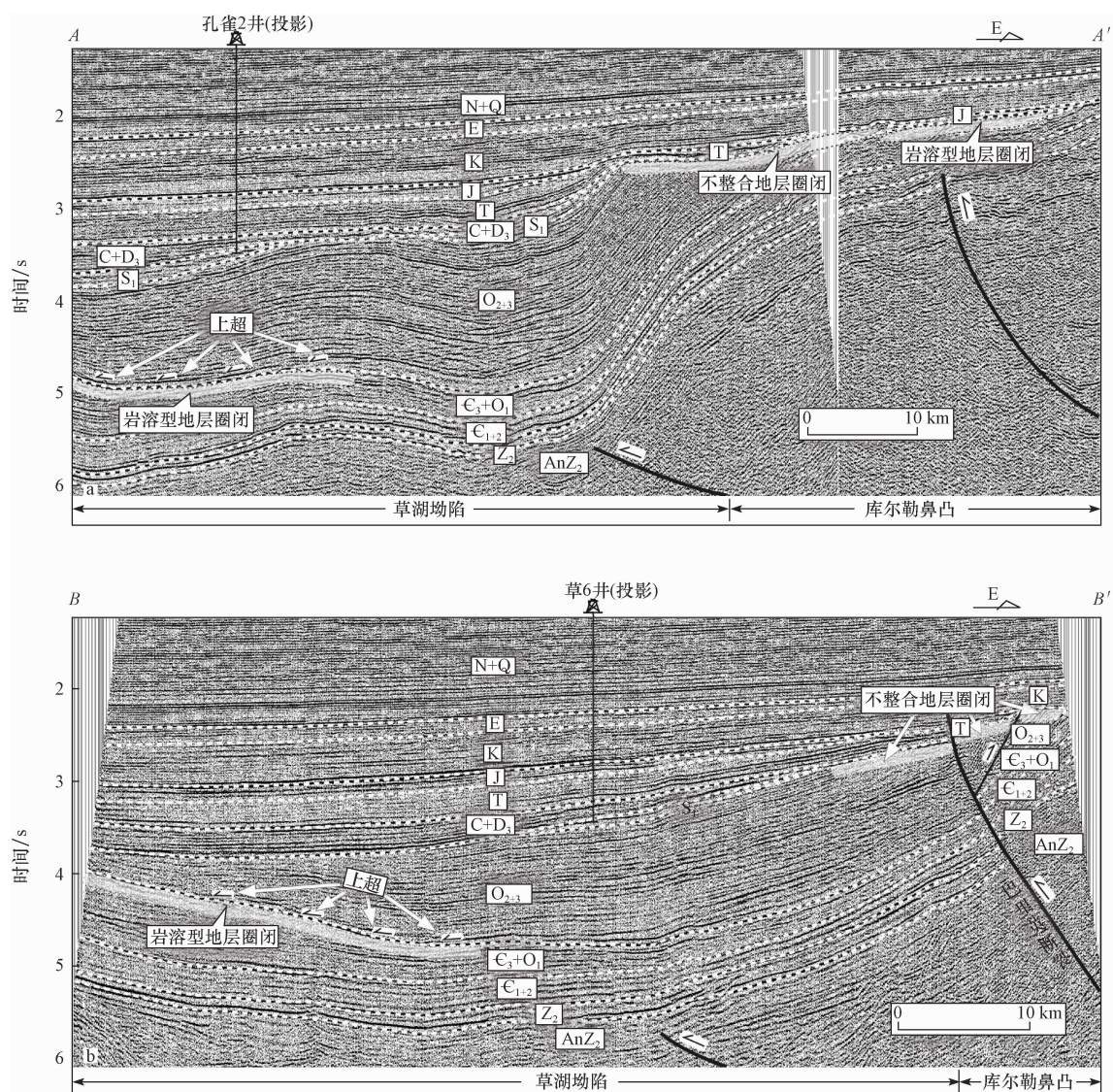


图2 塔北草湖凹陷地震剖面(剖面位置见图1)

Fig. 2 Seismic profiles across Caohu sag in the northern Tarim Basin (see Fig. 1 for location)

统-石炭系之间地层缺失、高角度不整合面形成,及中-上奥陶统等被强烈抬升并被大幅度剥蚀的重要原因(图2)。

2 草湖凹陷的形成与演化

2.1 加里东中期

加里东中期是草湖凹陷西侧斜坡形成的主要时期。中-晚奥陶世,主要受西昆仑洋俯冲的影响^[6,15],草湖地区开始由早期的伸展环境转变为挤压环境。在近东西向挤压应力的持续作用下,草湖凹陷西侧的阿克库勒地区持续隆升,而草湖地区则相对沉降(图3),致使凹陷西侧的中-上奥陶统向西超覆沉积于东倾斜坡之上。加里东中期凹陷东侧受构造运动影响较小,隆起(凸起)尚未形成,因而未见中-上奥陶统向东超覆沉积的现象。

2.2 加里东晚期

加里东晚期是草湖凹陷东侧斜坡形成的主要时期之一。志留系沉积期,草湖及邻区沉积了一套较薄的碎屑岩,同时可能受挤压作用的影响,志留系内部形成了明显的自西向东的低角度上超^[16](图2)。志留系沉积期末,加里东晚期运动发生,该运动对草湖凹陷的形成有深刻的影响:一方面,草湖凹陷中部发生抬升,志留系及上奥陶统遭受剥蚀;另一方面,凹陷东侧东倾断裂强烈逆冲,库尔勒鼻凸开始形成。至此,草湖凹陷东侧构造型斜坡初见雏形(图3)。

2.3 海西早期

海西早期,塔里木盆地北部处于挤压环境^[17],草湖凹陷及邻区处于隆起状态,缺失早-中泥盆世沉积。早-中泥盆世末,海西早期运动发生^[18],草湖凹陷及

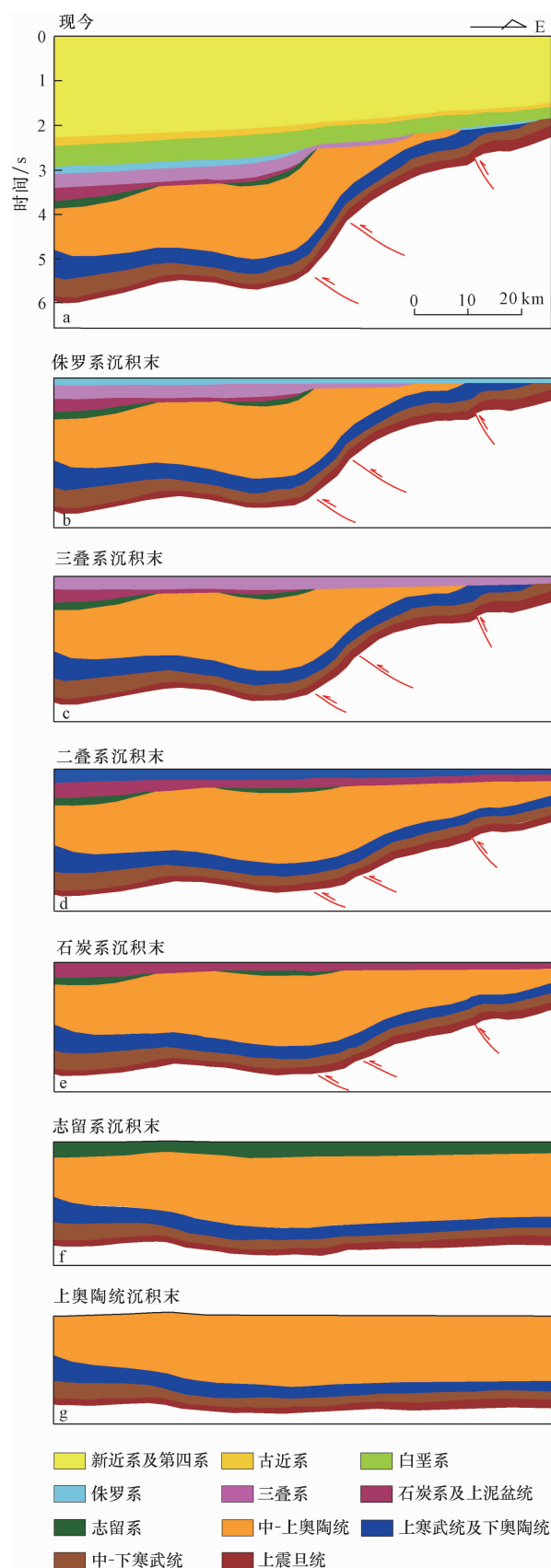


图3 塔北草湖凹陷 A—A'剖面构造演化(剖面位置见图1)

Fig. 3 Tectonic evolution of the Caohu sag on seismic profile A—A' in the northern Tarim Basin(see Fig. 1 for location)

邻区整体隆升,地层遭受较大幅度的剥蚀。凹陷东侧库尔勒鼻凸地区由于基底断裂进一步活动而隆升更加

强烈,从而使草湖凹陷东侧斜坡的形态进一步加强。

2.4 海西晚期

上泥盆统—石炭系沉积期,由于研究区东侧的抬升,形成了上述沉积层由西向东的超覆。至二叠纪时期,南天山洋逐步闭合、消亡,开始碰撞造山^[19],并最终导致海西晚期运动发生^[17-18,20]。在该运动的作用下,草湖凹陷整体抬升,区域内二叠系被剥蚀殆尽。同时,凹陷东侧的基底断裂剧烈的逆冲走滑使库尔勒鼻凸大规模抬升,并使该处中—上奥陶统等地层受到大幅度削蚀,而与后期沉积的三叠系之间,形成了研究区最大角度不整合面。因此,海西晚期运动使草湖凹陷基本定型,而形成了其与现今接近的构造形态。

2.5 印支—燕山期

印支—燕山期,由于凹陷东侧断裂继续活动,凹陷东侧库尔勒鼻凸持续隆升,三叠系等中生代地层由西向东超覆沉积。期间,三叠纪末印支运动发生,凹陷东侧库尔勒鼻凸再次明显抬升,三叠系顶部发生明显的地层削蚀。侏罗系沉积期,燕山运动影响明显,侏罗系等地层抬升并受到明显剥蚀。

2.6 喜马拉雅期

喜马拉雅期,印度板块向欧亚板块的快速楔入^[21],天山等盆地周缘山脉大规模隆起,草湖凹陷及邻近的阿克库勒凸起、库尔勒鼻凸整体沉降,并整体上呈现出东高西低的构造—古地理格局。

3 油气地质意义

3.1 草湖凹陷西侧

油气勘探表明,草湖凹陷西侧的阿克库勒凸起发育下奥陶统碳酸盐岩溶型地层圈闭,并且圈闭条件好,油气十分丰富^[22-28]。这些地层圈闭的发育不是受局部构造和古残丘幅度以及埋藏深度的控制,而是受大型岩溶缝洞型圈闭和储集体发育程度的控制^[29-32]。

前述中—上奥陶统向西明显的超覆沉积现象表明,草湖凹陷西侧在中—上奥陶统沉积期处于更高的构造—古地理状态,处于构造高部位的下奥陶统碳酸盐岩顶部极有可能发育岩溶孔洞型地层圈闭,这些圈闭可能与阿克库勒凸起上的下奥陶统碳酸盐岩岩溶型地层圈闭一样,具有重要的勘探潜力。

3.2 草湖凹陷东侧

前述分析表明,由于加里东晚期和海西早、晚期等多期构造运动的影响,草湖凹陷东侧的地层被强烈抬

升并遭受剥蚀。可以推断,在靠近凹陷中心的构造稍低部位,中-上奥陶统砂泥岩地层顶部容易发育角度不整合型地层圈闭,志留系、石炭系和三叠系底部容易发育超覆型岩性圈闭;而在远离凹陷中心的构造稍高部位,则下奥陶统碳酸盐岩地层顶部容易发育岩溶型地层圈闭。这些圈闭可能都是下一步勘探的重要方向。

4 结论

1) 草湖凹陷西侧斜坡及隆起(凸起)主要形成于加里东中期。其形成机理是在持续的近东西向区域挤压应力作用下,草湖地区相对沉降,阿克库勒地区相对隆升,表现出沉积型凹陷斜坡的特征。

2) 草湖凹陷东侧斜坡及隆起(凸起)主要形成于加里东晚期和海西早、晚期,以海西晚期为主。其形成机理为志留纪末、早-中泥盆世末和晚二叠世的强烈挤压构造变形,表现出构造型凹陷斜坡的特征。

3) 草湖凹陷西侧有利于发育下奥陶统岩溶型地层圈闭,凹陷东侧有利于发育志留系、石炭系和三叠系超覆型岩性圈闭,中-上奥陶统不整合型地层圈闭与下奥陶统岩溶型地层圈闭,这些圈闭可能是下一步勘探的重要方向。

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(编辑 张亚雄)