

doi: 10.12097/gbc.2024.07.059

华南江南-雪峰造山带逆冲推覆构造体系与油气资源效应

李建青¹, 滕龙^{1*}, 方朝刚^{1,2}, 章诚诚¹, 邵威¹, 吴通¹, 刘桃¹, 黄正清¹, 廖圣兵¹
LI Jianqing¹, TENG Long^{1*}, FANG Chaogang^{1,2}, ZHANG Chengcheng¹, SHAO Wei¹, WU Tong¹,
LIU Tao¹, HUANG Zhengqing¹, LIAO Shengbing¹

1. 中国地质调查局南京地质调查中心, 江苏 南京 210016;

2. 煤层气资源与成藏过程教育部重点实验室(中国矿业大学), 江苏 徐州 221116

1. Nanjing Center, China Geological Survey, Nanjing 210016, Jiangsu, China;

2. Key Laboratory of Coalbed Methane Resources and Reservoir Formation Process of the Ministry of Education (China University of Mining and Technology), Xuzhou 221116, Jiangsu, China

摘要:【研究目的】华南地区复杂的构造特征,使得油气勘探充满了挑战和风险,亟需探索复杂构造区油气勘探突破路径。本次研究旨在剖析江南-雪峰造山带油气地质条件,探寻该区油气勘探新方向。【研究方法】综合地表构造填图、地球物理探测、钻井等地质手段,结合古油藏与残余油气藏石油地质条件解剖,分析烃源岩、储层、盖层、构造期次等关键要素。【研究结果】研究发现,江南-雪峰造山带推覆岩片下部可能存在被掩埋的海相中生界、古生界“影子盆地”;推覆构造虽破坏部分油气藏,但可有效遮挡下伏地层油气逸散;油气源主要为古生界3套优质烃源岩,最终成藏期为燕山晚期,与造山带定型期一致;同时推覆构造活动有利于构成区域不整合面,形成优质储集层和构造圈闭,为二次成藏创造了良好的生储盖时空匹配关系,有利于逆冲推覆型油气藏的形成。【结论】基于上述成果,创新性提出江南-雪峰造山带常规天然气与页岩气“一井双探”新思路,突破传统单一资源勘探模式,开辟油气资源综合勘探的新范式。

关键词: 江南-雪峰造山带; 逆冲推覆; 油气资源; 构造圈闭; 构造定型

创新点: 研究总结了江南-雪峰造山带油气页岩气成藏地质条件,提出常规天然气与页岩气“一井双探”新思路。

中图分类号: P618.13 **文献标志码:** A **文章编号:** 1671-2552(2025)05-0746-20

Li J Q, Teng L, Fang C G, Zhang C C, Shao W, Wu T, Liu T, Huang Z Q, Liao S B. The thrust-nappe structural system and oil and gas resource effects of the Jiangnan-Xuefeng orogenic belt in South China. *Geological Bulletin of China*, 2025, 44(5): 746-765

Abstract: [Objectives] The complex tectonic characteristics of South China present significant challenges and risks for hydrocarbon exploration, necessitating exploration of breakthrough pathways in structurally complex areas. This study aims to analyze the petroleum oil and gas conditions of the Jiangnan-Xuefeng orogenic belt and identify new exploration directions in this region. [Methods] By integrating surface structural mapping, geophysical surveys, drilling data, and geological analyses of paleo-reservoirs and residual oil and gas accumulations, we systematically evaluated key elements including source rocks, reservoirs, cap rocks, and tectonic evolution. [Results] (1) Buried marine Mesozoic-Paleozoic "shadow basins" may exist beneath the thrust nappes of the Jiangnan-Xuefeng orogenic belt; (2) Thrust structures, while disrupting some oil and gas accumulations, effectively seal underlying formations to prevent

收稿日期: 2024-07-30; 修订日期: 2024-10-23

资助项目: 中国地质调查局项目《苏皖地区页岩气资源调查评价》(编号: 20221662)、国家自然科学基金项目《下扬子地区奥陶纪-志留纪转折期开放型海盆古海洋氧化还原环境演变》(批准号: 42302124)、煤层气资源与成藏过程教育部重点实验室(中国矿业大学)开放基金资助项目《江苏-安徽沿江地区氦气富集规律研究——以黄桥气田和无为凹陷为例》(批准号: 2023-001)

作者简介: 李建青(1967-), 男, 博士, 教授级高级工程师, 从事油气调查部署研究。E-mail: lijq@mail.cgs.gov.cn

* 通信作者: 滕龙(1980-), 男, 博士, 教授级高级工程师, 从事油气地球物理研究。E-mail: tengl@mail.cgs.gov.cn

hydrocarbon escape; (3) Oil and gas are primarily sourced from three sets of high-quality Paleozoic source rocks, with final accumulation occurring during the Late Yanshanian phase, coinciding with the orogenic belt's structural stabilization; (4) Thrusting facilitates the development of regional unconformities, creating favorable reservoirs and structural traps, thereby establishing optimal spatiotemporal relationships among source-reservoir-cap systems for secondary oil and gas accumulation and promoting the formation of thrust-nappe-type oil and gas reservoirs. **[Conclusions]** Based on these findings, we innovatively propose a "dual-exploration" approach targeting both conventional natural gas and shale gas within the Jiangnan-Xuefeng orogenic belt, breaking through traditional single-resource exploration models and establishing a new paradigm for integrated oil and gas resource exploration.

Key words: Jiangnan-Xuefeng orogenic belt; thrust nappe; oil and gas resources; structural trap; structural stabilization

Highlights: This study summarizes the hydrocarbon and shale gas accumulation conditions in the Jiangnan-Xuefeng orogenic belt and proposes a novel "dual-exploration" strategy for conventional and unconventional resources.

推覆构造自 19 世纪 70 年代在阿尔卑斯被证实以来, 一直受到地质学界的广泛关注, 通过长期研究, 已在几何学、运动学、动力学等方面取得了重大进展(卞昊达等, 2024)。然而, 推覆构造在地质构造中的重要地位及其在找油气实践中的重大意义, 21 世纪 70 年代中期才开始被人们认识到。在这之前, 前人多将推覆构造作为一种浅地表构造现象。美国学者采用可控震源法研究南阿巴拉契亚的深部构造时发现, 阿巴拉契亚主脉下方存在一条近水平的逆冲拆离面, 使前寒武纪变质岩逆冲推覆在早古生代沉积岩之上。变质岩席厚度为 5~15 km, 并向西北方向移动了 260 km(Dewitt and Milici, 1989)。这一发现启发美国石油公司在该推覆体下盘首次钻获工业级油井(Friedman et al., 1985), 推动北美阿巴拉契亚推覆构造带成为石油和天然气勘探的关键区域之一(Dewitt and Milici, 1989)。此后该区域的勘探思路从注重晚古生代及其后期的陆相碎屑岩层转向探索推覆体下盘的早古生代浅水碳酸盐岩层(梁传茂, 2011)。这一油气战略调整推动了北美早古生代浅水碳酸盐岩沉积序列中多个高产油气田的发现(Liang and Friedman, 1992)。同处于阿巴拉契亚推覆构造带的纽约州和新泽西州也发现了高产油气田(Friedman et al., 1983; Liang et al., 1992; 梁传茂, 2011)。同样在中东扎格罗斯山前推覆带下方发现了 2 个大型油田: 基尔库克和加奇萨兰特油田。在世界其他地区如沿喜马拉雅造山带的前缘地区, 特别是在其西部, 如巴基斯坦的科哈特-博德瓦尔和印度河盆地, 也识别出丰富的油气资源(Wandrey et al., 2004; 林卫东等, 2008; Ahmad et al., 2009; 梁传茂, 2011; Verma et al., 2012; Aamir et al., 2017)。中国在塔里木盆地的库车坳陷发现克拉气田以来, 接连在准噶尔盆地西北边缘、塔里木盆地、酒泉盆地等地成

功探明了多个油气田, 这些油气田的发现与前陆推覆带的关系密切(胡剑风等, 2004; 漆家福等, 2009; 宋双等, 2009; 朱光有等, 2009; 王招明, 2014)。这些成果凸显了推覆构造带在中国油气勘探中的关键地位, 推动了对国内各大盆地前陆冲断带研究的热潮(陈建军等, 2001; 张义杰和柳广弟, 2002; 李佳玥等, 2024)。勘探发现表明, 积极开展推覆构造带下方油气的探索对于中国油气资源的发现与开发具有重要意义。

华南由于独特的地质构造背景和演化历史, 拥有良好的油气地质基本条件, 为油气资源的形成和聚集提供了先天优势。但受限于构造的复杂性, 前期该区域古生界油气和页岩气勘探和商业开采主要聚焦在四川盆地及其周缘(郭旭升等, 2020, 2022), 而华南其他区域的古生界油气勘探历经“几上几下”的勘探历程, 一直久攻不克(周小进等, 2009; 李建青等, 2021)。本文通过对中国华南典型推覆构造观点的梳理, 结合钻探、地球物理、岩相古地理等资料, 解剖江南-雪峰造山带下掩古生代海相地层的油气地质条件, 以期为华南古生界油气勘探提供新的潜力区域。

1 江南-雪峰造山带逆冲推覆构造体系地质证据

位于扬子地块东南缘的江南-雪峰造山带, 构造样式与变形过程长期以来一直是构造地质学领域研究的焦点(图 1)。关于江南-雪峰造山带是否存在大型长距离的推覆作用, 目前仍然存在较大争议。许靖华(1987)将该造山带视为一个庞大的阿尔卑斯式远程推覆体, 解释了雪峰造山带基底广泛的露头; 丁道桂等(2007a)指出雷山江元古宙冲断片的相对水平位移达 37.5 km; 张书元和周希云(1992)通过分析地质构造特征, 认为雪峰隆起带西缘没有大规模的推

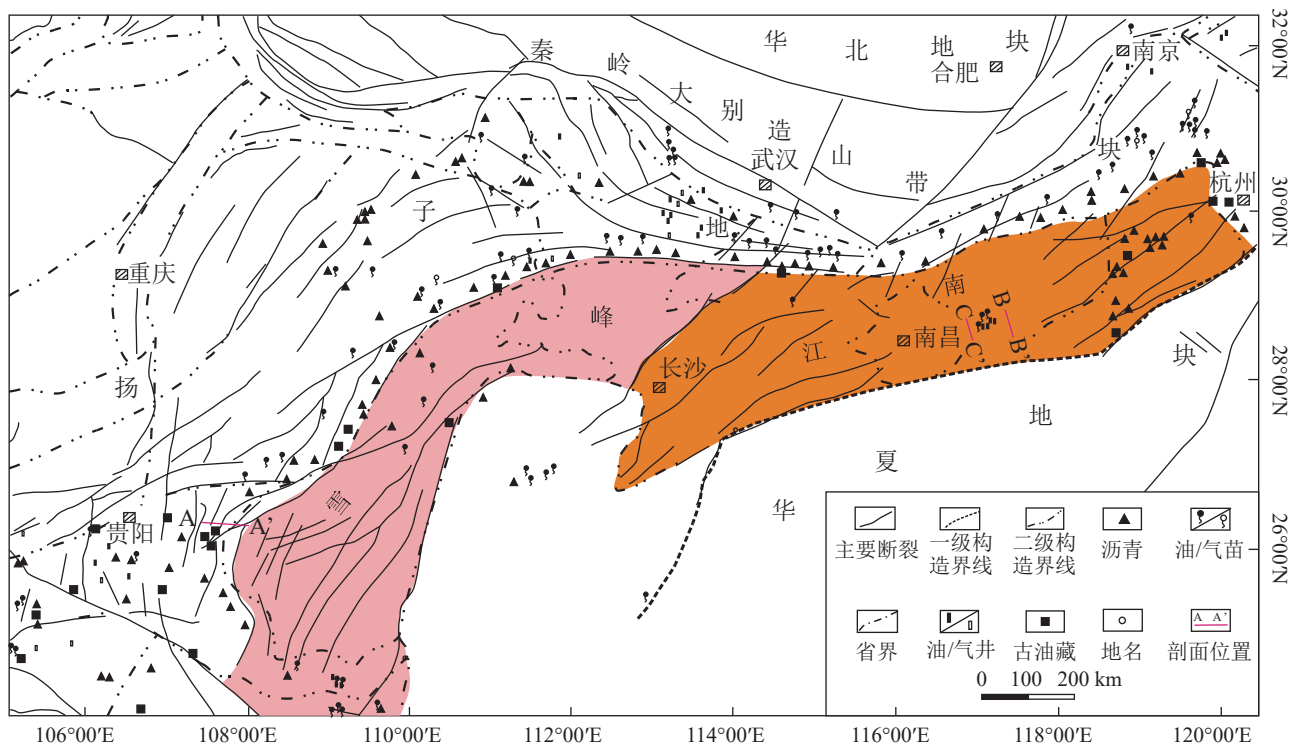


图1 江南-雪峰造山带位置图(据邓大飞等, 2014 修改)

Fig. 1 Location of the Jiangnan-Xuefeng orogenic belt

覆构造;李学刚等(2012)根据地球物理数据解释,发现凯里-三都断裂的水平推覆距离为12~15 km。前人对江南-雪峰造山带的构造样式及其组合进行了广泛而深入的研究(Dong et al., 2015; 李泽泓等, 2017; 颜丹平等, 2018)。然而,由于该区域内的逆冲推覆构造露头并不完整,相关的多条地震及非震地球物理剖面在深部构造解释上存在多解性,且普遍缺乏钻探的有效验证,导致对该区域的认识一直以来存在多种不同的观点。核心问题是对江南-雪峰造山带推覆构造演化过程缺乏系统认识,对该带是

否存在远距离大型推覆作用难以确定,而上述这些问题,直接关系到能否参照阿巴拉契亚推覆构造带的模式在江南-雪峰造山带找到大型油气藏的可能。

近年来,随着地表构造填图、煤田、油气勘探等研究工作不断深入,越来越多的证据显示在江南-雪峰造山带存在大规模的推覆作用,推覆岩片下可能存在被掩埋的海相古生界“影子盆地”。以往石油勘探企业在黔东南地区部署实施的二维地震剖面揭示:雪峰山推覆的古基岩下有一套向南东倾斜的平行、连续的地震反射,初步推测为海相古生界(图2)。

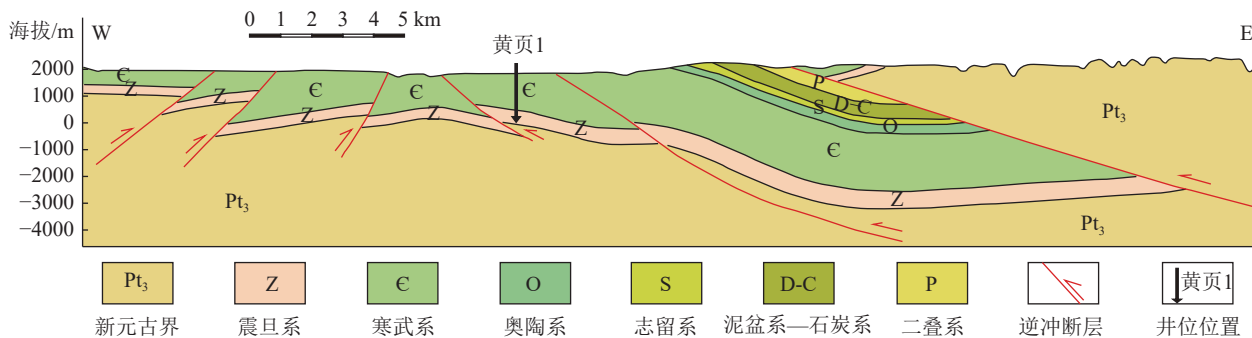


图2 江南-雪峰造山带西缘凯里-麻江地区地震剖面地质解释图

Fig. 2 Geological interpretation of the seismic section in the Kaili-Majiang area on the western edge of the Jiangnan-Xuefeng orogenic belt

同时贵州凯里—雷山地震剖面也发现了一条深达4000 m的滑脱面,这一发现与地表的挂丁断裂相连,并通过对地层和断裂的解释分析,揭示了雪峰推覆体的变形特征,为进一步探索油气藏提供了地质依据(李仲东等,2006)。除江南-雪峰造山带西侧滇黔桂地区推覆体下掩古生界外,在其东侧赣中萍乐坳陷地区也发现有大规模推覆作用存在。例如江西乐平花门楼地区变质岩南、北两侧均与沉积盖层呈断层接触。其中北界断层为塔前-何家断层,变质岩逆覆于上石炭统一下二叠统灰岩之上。南界断层为双溪断层,经槽探揭露见变质岩逆冲于乐平组之上,断面倾向北西(图3)。刘杨等(2021)研究发现,萍乐坳陷余干地区的双桥山群以飞来峰的形式盖在晚古生界上方。地质填图与煤钻孔的结合显示,该区域的煤层均位于双桥山群下方,证实元古宙双桥山群变质岩是残留在江南-雪峰造山带古生界之上的推覆体(图4)。推覆体之下隐伏大面积的晚古生代暗色泥页岩地层和碳酸盐岩储层原地体,具有寻找页岩气和常规天然气的潜力,是下一步开展油气资源调查工作的重点领域。

2 江南-雪峰地区构造演化特征

江南-雪峰造山带在构造位置上将华夏地块与扬子地块分隔,整体呈现北西方向的弧形特征。作为中国著名的陆内造山系统,江南-雪峰变形系统复杂的构造演化在华南大地构造单元形成中发挥了重要的控制作用(高晓萌等,2021)。

晋宁期为江南-雪峰隆起雏形阶段,主要特征是在洋陆俯冲和弧-陆碰撞作用下形成了岛弧褶皱带和陆缘造山带。根据岩相和古地理分析,在寒武纪“江南隆起”并不存在。此时该区域实际上是扬子地块东缘的一部分,属于古岛弧基底,并且处于扬子地

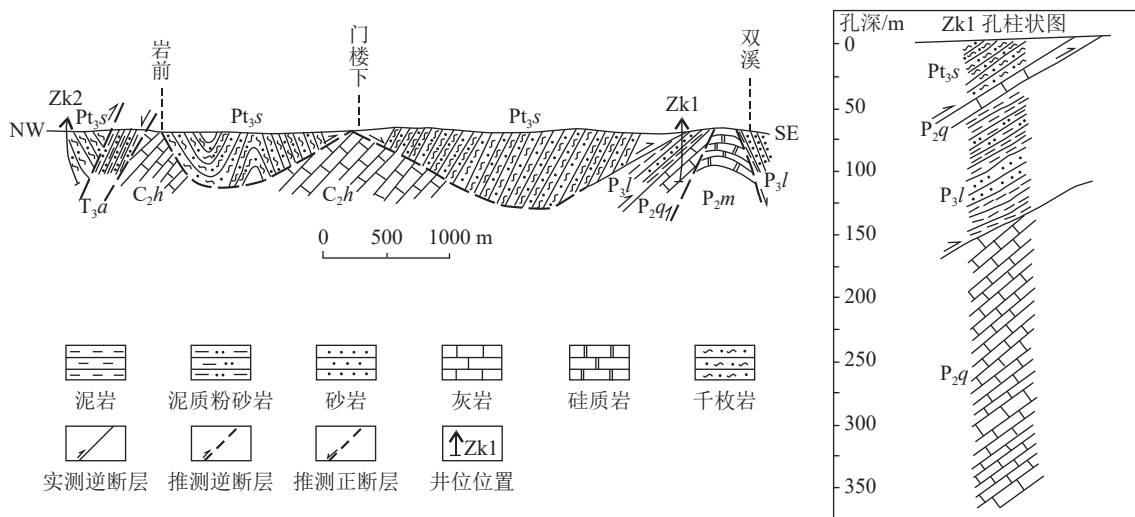


图3 江西萍乐坳陷东段乐平潮源坞-双溪推覆构造剖面图

Fig. 3 Cross-section of the Leping Chaoyuanwu-Shuangxi thrust nappe structure in the eastern section of the Pingle depression, Jiangxi Province

T_{3a}—安源组; P_{3l}—乐平组; P_{2m}—茅口组; P_{2q}—栖霞组; C_{2h}—黄龙组; Pt_{3s}—双桥山群

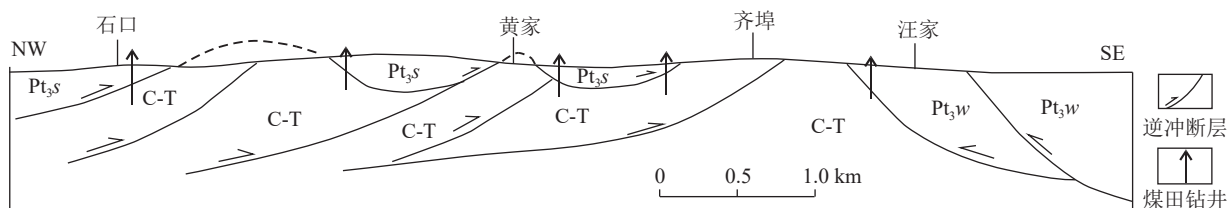


图4 江西萍乐坳陷东段余干地区叠瓦状推覆构造示意图(据刘杨等,2021修改)

Fig. 4 Schematic of the imbricate thrust nappe structure in the Yuguan area of the eastern section of the Pingle depression, Jiangxi Province

C-T—石炭系-三叠系; Pt_{3s}—双桥山群; Pt_{3w}—万年群

块相向南华小洋盆之间的斜坡区(图 5-a)(罗志立, 1986; 丘元禧等, 1999; 李仲东等, 2006)。

加里东期, 江南—雪峰地区进入陆内构造环境, 形成隆起的弧形构造带, 标志着江南—雪峰隆起的形成初期(图 5-b)。隆起的形成可以追溯到早志留世石牛栏期, 从常德向北至石门, 可观察到泥盆系自东向西逐渐超覆, 且厚度逐渐减薄。在靖县、黎平、天柱县等区域, 石炭系—二叠系直接发育在板溪群之上, 揭示江南—雪峰地区已接近准平原化。二叠纪—早中三叠世, 该区域演变为浅海环境, 发育新的碳酸盐岩沉积(李仲东等, 2006)。

印支期—燕山早期是江南—雪峰造山带形成和发展的关键阶段。在板块挤压作用的影响下, 江南—雪峰造山带在隆升过程中, 经历了侧向推挤, 导致基底发生自深处向浅层的多层滑脱现象, 滑移的方向为自南东向北西(图 5-c, d)(丁道桂等, 2007b)。印支运动使扬子地块发生大规模海退(朱光等, 1998)。在中三叠世以后, 海盆地逐渐消失, 代之以陆相盆地(杜建波等, 2007), 这一阶段的构造活动对江南—雪峰造山体的形成和发展起到了关键推动作用。

燕山晚期—喜马拉雅期是江南—雪峰造山带的强烈变形阶段。由于太平洋板块与欧亚板块的俯冲

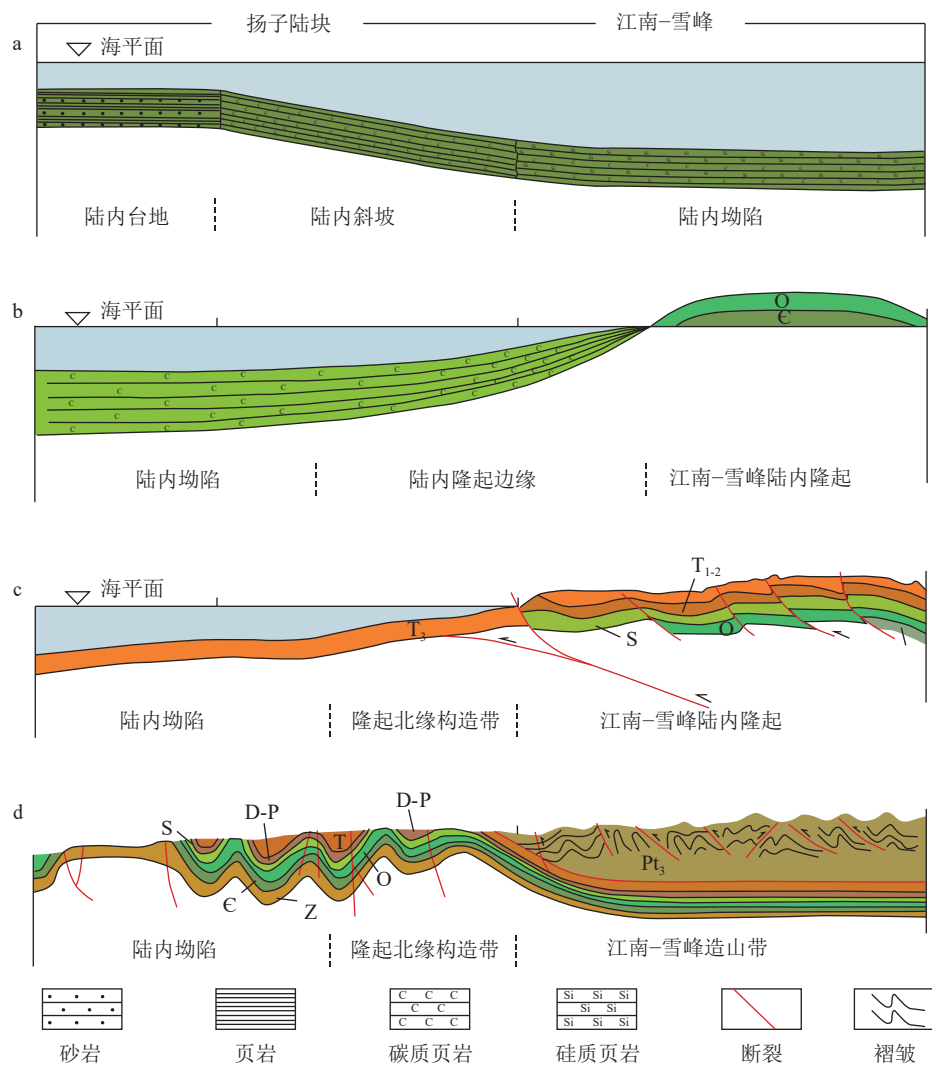


图 5 江南—雪峰造山带及邻区构造格架及演化框架模式剖面(据邓大飞等, 2014 修改)

Fig. 5 Section of structural framework and neighboring area evolutionary model at Jiangnan-Xuefeng orogenic belt and its adjacent area

a—早寒武世(C_1); b—早志留世(S_1); c—晚印支期—早燕山期早期(T_3); d—晚印支期—早燕山期晚期(J_3)。
Pt—新元古界; Z—震旦系; C—寒武系; O—奥陶系; S—志留系; D-P—泥盆系—二叠系; T—三叠系

碰撞, 中国东部经历了强烈的左旋压缩-扭转(何登发等, 2011)。这一构造背景促进了江南-雪峰造山带的进一步褶皱变形和抬升, 形成北东向和北北东向的推覆结构和复杂的构造组合。该阶段东南沿海区域还发生了大规模的火山岩喷发和花岗岩侵入事件(洪文涛等, 2020; Xing et al., 2021; 褚平利等, 2022; 余明刚等, 2022; 张金国等, 2022)。在晚白垩世—古新世, 由于强烈的岩石圈扩张, 该时期的沉积岩发生了褶皱和断裂。自中新世以来, 该地区因板块碰撞抬升, 并在持续的剥蚀作用下逐渐演变为现在的复杂地形。

3 江南-雪峰造山带逆冲推覆构造体系下伏的油气资源

3.1 物质基础优越

华南在漫长的海相盆地演化过程中经历了3次重大的沉积环境变革, 并出现3次有机质大量汇聚的时期, 分别为早寒武世、晚奥陶世—早志留世及晚二叠世。这些时期形成了丰富的烃源岩系, 为海相盆地的油气生成提供了重要的物质基础(李晋超等, 1998; 郭念发等, 2002; 方朝刚等, 2020; 高雪等,

2023; 高期等, 2022; 黄学勇等, 2023; 刘桃等, 2023; 石刚等, 2023; 张保民等, 2023)。

(1) 下寒武统烃源岩

在早寒武世, 华南地区的地球动力学环境经历了显著的变化, 从最初的伸展作用逐渐转向以热沉降作用为主的状态。同时, 地貌上的隆凹格局逐步消失, 扬子地块东南缘的地形也演变为向东南方向逐渐倾斜的斜坡带。在这一地质演变过程中, 沉积相从扬子地块西部的四川古陆逐渐向南东演变为滨海相、陆架相, 并最终发展为深水盆地相(杨威等, 2012; 余宽宏等, 2013)(图6)。进入早寒武世中期后, 海平面开始整体下降, 此时伴随的碳酸盐岩进积作用使台缘斜坡带持续向东南方向推进。至早奥陶世, 扬子地块东南缘最终发展为相对典型的被动大陆边缘沉积(赵宗举等, 2003; 周武等, 2024)。

下寒武统的烃源岩广泛分布, 现存面积约 $90 \times 10^4 \text{ km}^2$, 其中超过 50 m 厚的区域达 $58 \times 10^4 \text{ km}^2$ 。这些地层主要位于四川盆地及周缘的筇竹寺组及与之相当的牛蹄塘组或水井沱组、苏浙皖的荷塘组、冷泉王组等, 以暗色页岩、黑色炭质页岩等为主(李建忠等, 2009; 黄正清等, 2019; 汪凯明, 2021; 刘忠宝等,

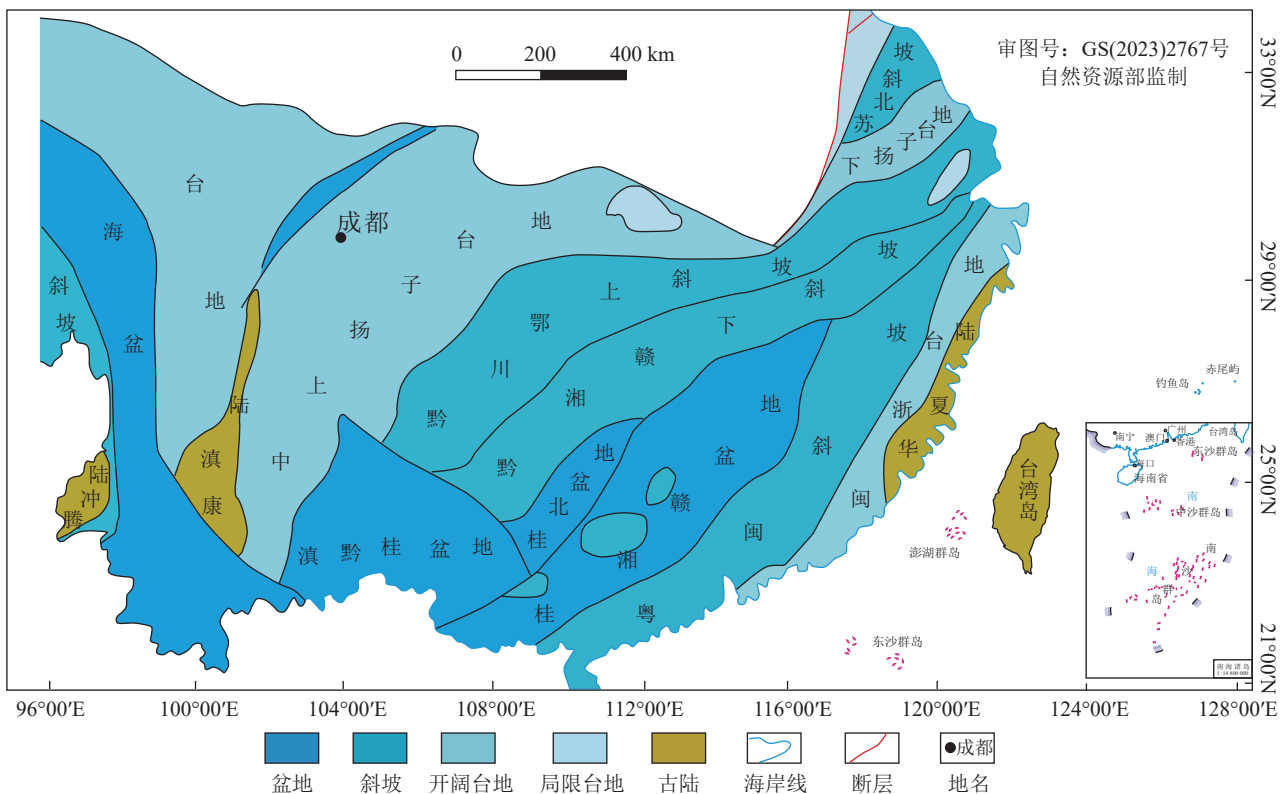


图6 华南早寒武世沉积古地理图(据刘宝珺等, 1994 修改)

Fig. 6 Early Cambrian sedimentary paleogeography in South China

2022; 何兰兰等, 2023)。该套烃源岩在上扬子和滇东、黔东北地区含有磷酸盐矿床, 而下扬子地区发育石煤层, 具有较高的有机碳含量(0.5%~5%), 以低等藻类或海绵为主的 I 型干酪根为主, 指示其具有良好的油气生烃潜力。扬子地块北缘发现多个古油藏, 如翁安、麻江、铜仁、泰山、南山坪、坡塘古油藏等, 其源岩均来源于该套地层(丁道桂等, 2007c; 刘运黎等, 2008; 柏道远等, 2015)。受当时沉积古地理背景的影响, 华南不同地区的烃源岩在分布厚度和有机碳含量上显示出明显的差异性。

(2) 上奥陶统一志留统烃源岩

奥陶纪继承性稳定沉积阶段, 发育台地相碳酸盐岩, 中晚奥陶世受加里东运动影响, 扬子地块东南缘发生强烈隆升剥蚀, 中上扬子地区从克拉通盆地转变为隆后盆地(牟传龙等, 2010, 2011; 方朝刚等, 2020), 并伴随着沉积岩性质的变化, 从碳酸盐岩转变为五峰组黑色页岩, 其中笔石化石大量发育(图 7)。赫南特期中期, 冈瓦纳大陆的冰川活动引发全球海平面大幅下降, 导致黑色页岩被浅水介壳灰岩替代, 岩石类型多样化。赫南特期末期, 随着冰川融化和

气温回暖, 海平面上升, 全球发生广泛的海侵作用, 特别是鲁丹早期开始沉积龙马溪组黑色炭质页岩(严德天等, 2009), 生物化石以笔石为主。进入中晚志留世, 加里东运动导致扬子地块整体抬升, 形成了华南陆块, 这一过程导致上、下扬子地区的整体抬升和剥蚀, 使中一晚志留统在这一时期几乎不发育(章诚等, 2022, 2024)。

晚奥陶世一早志留世, 江南-雪峰北缘扬子地块广泛发育滞留盆地型泥页岩, 成为该区域最重要的页岩气勘探层位, 其中涪陵页岩气田是中国最早商业化开发的页岩气田(郭彤楼, 2016; 郭旭升等, 2016, 2017)。五峰组烃源岩在扬子地块中广泛分布, 主要由灰黑色的硅质页岩、粉砂质页岩、炭质硅质页岩及含炭泥质页岩组成。这些烃源岩的厚度较薄, 一般介于 3~30 m 之间。而在龙马溪组的底部, LM 1~LM 4 层的笔石页岩表现出较高的有机碳含量, 并且其分布情况非常稳定, 因此已被广泛认可为一种优质且高效的烃源岩(樊隽轩等, 2012; 陆扬博等, 2017; 陈旭等, 2018)。例如, 中扬子地区的优质烃源岩主要集中在龙马溪组底部的黑色笔石泥页岩中, 其厚度

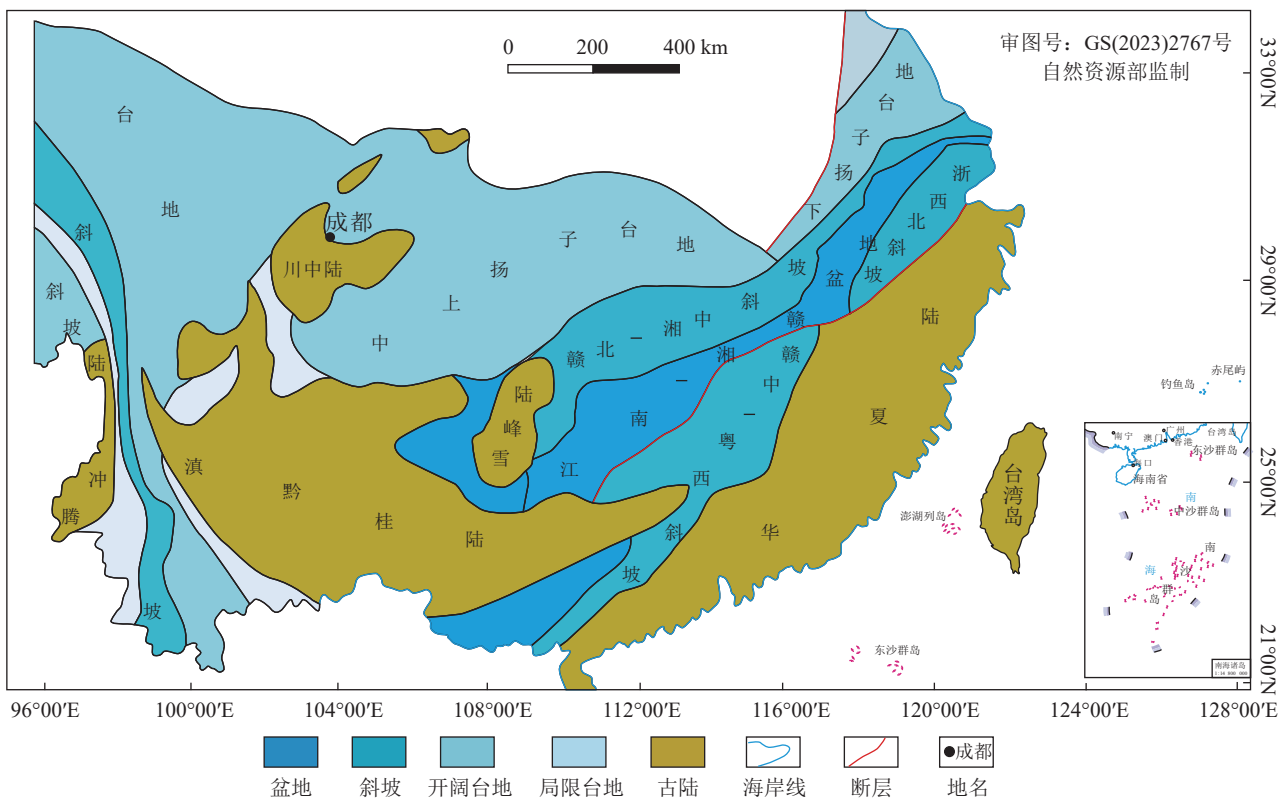


图 7 华南晚奥陶世沉积古地理图(据周小进等, 2009 修改)

Fig. 7 Late Ordovician sedimentary paleogeography in South China

虽只有 35~50 m,但其分布非常广泛。此外,上扬子地区该套有机质丰度呈现较好的规律性。从川北旺苍向东至川东巫溪田坝、开江五科 1 井,烃源岩的有机质丰度逐渐增高,平均有机碳含量达到 3.0% 以上;石柱漆辽、利川毛坝等地区烃源岩的厚度最大,有机质丰度达到 2.5% 以上(张春明等,2012;腾格尔等,2017;邱振等,2020)。这些数据不仅反映了烃源岩的地理分布和岩性特点,也突显了其作为潜在油气资源的巨大价值。

(3) 上二叠统烃源岩

乐平世华南处于古特提斯洋东缘的暖水区,该时期的古地理特征可概括为台盆相间的特点(图 8)(陈洪德等,1999;梅冥相等,2007;邱振等,2010;厚刚福等,2017)。扬子地块中部为浅水台地相,呈现开阔台地环境,沉积大套的碳酸盐岩。向北则水深逐渐增加,过渡为深水陆棚相,与秦岭洋及古特提斯洋相连。在西北缘,存在 3 个狭长的陆棚内盆地,与广海相连,主要发育大量的硅质岩、泥岩和炭质灰岩。深水陆棚与台地之间则发育狭窄的斜坡相,局部区域形成生物礁滩相,这些区域已被证实为优质的油气储层(王一刚等,1997;张兵等,2009;马永生

等,2014)。至于南部地区,台地逐渐过渡至深水陆棚相,并与广阔的泛大洋相连接,在这一带形成了灰岩、硅质岩等多种岩石类型。此外,在陆棚内盆地中还发展出了多个小型的浅水孤立碳酸盐台地,进一步构建了复杂多样的古地理格局,形成多岛屿的特征(王一刚等,2006;张建勇等,2011;徐安娜等,2014)。在安徽泾县—南陵、四川开江—梁平等地区沉积了厚层硅质岩、放射虫硅质岩和硅质页岩,属于盆地到深水陆棚相(廖志伟等,2016a;姚素平等,2022)。在二叠纪末,全球海平面略有下降,下三叠统殷坑组底部发育钙质页岩,与大隆组炭质页岩呈整合接触,至此结束了整个二叠纪的沉积(殷鸿福等,1994;杜远生等,2009;杜叶龙等,2010;颜照坤等,2023)。

上二叠统泥质烃源岩广泛分布,覆盖面积约 $80 \times 10^4 \text{ km}^2$ 。陆缘高等植物携带的泥炭质进入浅海,导致上二叠统的有机质类型以腐泥腐殖型和腐殖型为主(陈平等,2013;廖志伟等,2016b)。华南地区上二叠统主要有以下烃源岩区:在江汉盆地及其邻近地区,上二叠统烃源岩显示出有机碳等值线大体呈东西向分布,其平均有机碳含量(TOC)普遍超过 1.0%(周雁等,1999)。在湘鄂西地区,尤其是长

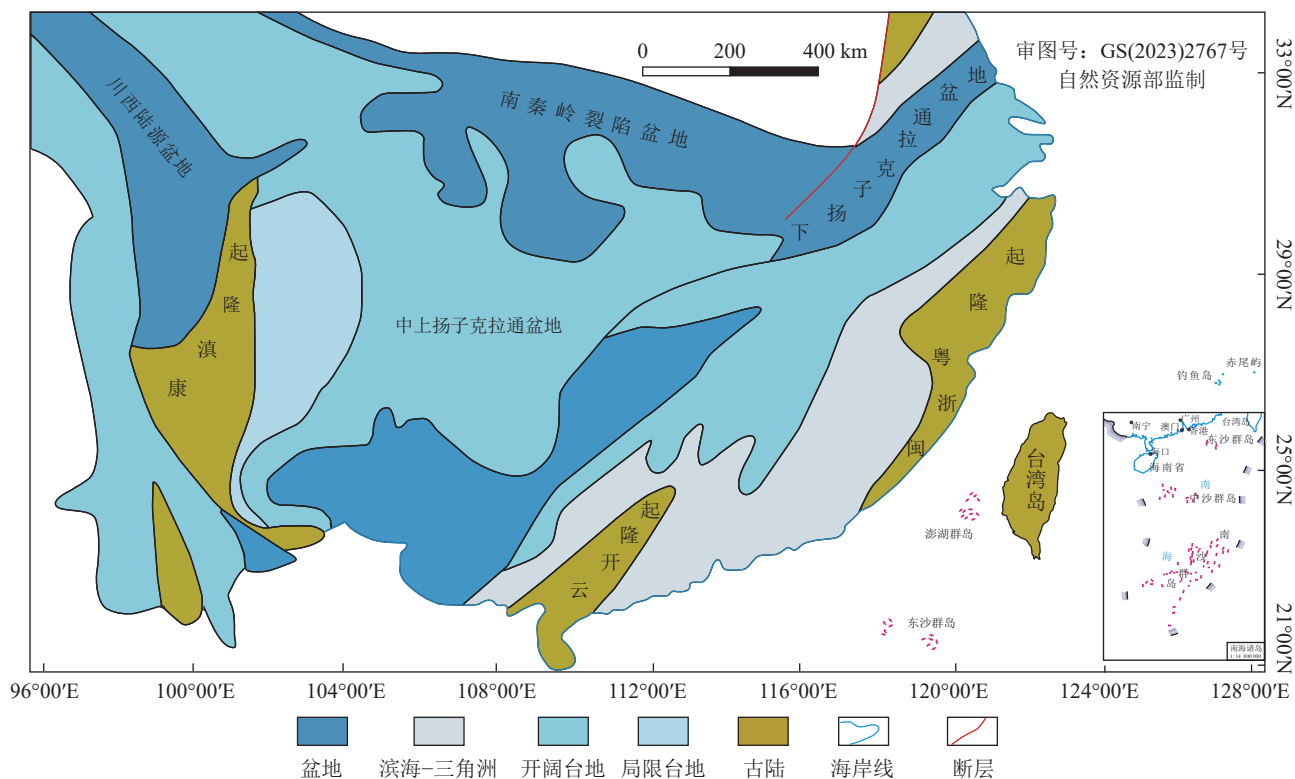


图 8 华南晚二叠世沉积古地理图(据周小进等,2009 修改)

Fig. 8 Late Permian sedimentary paleogeography in South China

阳—五峰地带, 烃源岩的有机质丰度较高, 平均 TOC 在 2.0%~5.0% 之间, 最高可达 5.49% (仇秀梅等, 2019; 李浩涵等, 2020; 宋腾等, 2023)。而在接近四川盆地的花果坪复向斜和利川复向斜区域, 上二叠统烃源岩的 TOC 主要集中在 1.0%~2.0%, 且等值线展布呈北东—南西向 (李红敬等, 2009; 付小东等, 2010; 陈建平等, 2018; 姜鹏飞等, 2023)。黔北坳陷区上二叠统烃源岩同样表现出较高的有机质丰度, 平均 TOC 在 1.0%~4.0% 之间, 在浅 4 井区域最高, 可达 4.41% (王胜建等, 2020; 张文斌等, 2020)。湘中和鄱阳湖盆地的暗色泥岩厚度相近, 但 TOC 范围略宽, 为 0.5%~2% (包书景等, 2016; 吴忠锐等, 2019; 杨滔等, 2019; 汪凯明等, 2021)。下扬子区的烃源岩厚度在 50~200 m 之间, TOC 则在 1%~8% 范围内 (廖志伟等, 2016b; 石刚等, 2019; 李建青等, 2021)。华南上二叠统的烃源岩普遍表现出较高的有机碳含量, 尤其是在四川开江—梁平、湘鄂西、黔北地区和下扬子地区, 显示出良好的油气生成潜力。

3.2 储层发育特征

优质碳酸盐岩储层是天然气勘探的重要目标, 这类储层往往在盆地内呈规模性分布。碳酸盐岩储层可以划分为两大类: 白云岩型和古岩溶型。在华南海相地层中, 白云岩型储层尤为常见, 具有多层位和沉积厚度大的特征。这类储层的物性表现也格外出色, 使其在天然气勘探和开发中显得尤为重要 (郭旭升等, 2024)。该类储层的发育层位自下而上包括震旦系灯影组、寒武系龙王庙组、石炭系黄龙组, 二叠系栖霞组、茅口组和长兴组, 以及三叠系飞仙关组和嘉陵江组, 岩石类型以颗粒白云岩和生物碎屑灰岩为主 (郭旭升等, 2024)。此外, 古岩溶型碳酸盐岩储层在华南海相地层中占据着极其重要的地位, 具有分布广、多层位的特征。该类储层往往具备优质储层的物性条件, 广泛分布于川西、川中、川南、黔北、下扬子等地区。层位包括震旦系灯影组、上寒武统洗象池组、石炭系黄龙组及中二叠统茅口组 (谢渊等, 2012)。与此同时, 江南—雪峰变质岩覆盖区下伏海相下古生界时间相对较长, 埋藏深度较大, 成岩作用也极复杂, 这些因素为优质储层储集空间的保存带来了挑战。因此, 在早期成岩阶段, 烃类的充注在储层的保存中起到了至关重要的作用。早期的油气充注能够有效遏制破坏性成岩作用的发生, 一定程度上保护了储层的孔隙结构 (郭旭升等, 2024), 也大

大促进了天然气的大规模富集。

对于非常规储层而言, 页岩内部的生物成因硅不仅在储层形成过程中发挥着重要作用, 还能有效维持其特性。生物成因的非晶态二氧化硅球体密集堆积在一起, 球体之间形成的孔隙可以被硅石填充。在成岩过程中, 这些硅石往往易于溶解, 进而形成具有微观特征的孔隙结构 (申宝剑等, 2016)。此外, 硅质生物内部的腔体存在原始的微孔隙, 且内部连通性较好。以放射虫、海绵骨针等硅质生物体为例, 当其内部充填的有机质经历埋藏分解之后, 尽管次生石英和有机颗粒可能会占用部分空间, 但其腔体仍然能够保存部分空间, 使其成为页岩气的有效储集空间 (卢龙飞等, 2020)。因此, 硅质生物大量发育的黑色页岩能够形成高孔隙度页岩储层, 下寒武统、下志留统和上二叠统 3 套海相富有机质页岩均具有优质非常规储层的基础。除页岩储层自生埋藏改造外, 多期构造活动对页岩储层的改造同样值得关注。四川盆地及周缘五峰组—龙马溪组页岩钻井岩心揭示, 从未变形页岩到轻微变形页岩再到强烈变形页岩, 多尺度孔隙体积和比表面积及有机质孔隙特征参数 (包括平面孔隙度) 均发生了明显的“三级跳”递减 (Yang et al., 2022)。除页岩的孔隙系统外, 构造应力作用下构造变形形成的裂缝系统, 对页岩层系中游离气与吸附气的动态平衡起着关键作用 (刘树根等, 2016; Liang et al., 2017; Zhu et al., 2018)。构造变形作用会导致下古生界页岩在应力—应变特征、储集物性特征等方面出现显著的变化, 弱变形区既有效保护了原生孔隙, 又发育微裂缝系统用于改善页岩介质的渗流性, 是研究区页岩气优质储层发育的有利区带。

3.3 盖层发育特征

关于大中型油气藏的形成, 烃源岩是基础, 封盖保存是关键 (付广等, 2006)。江南—雪峰造山带除发育 3 套优质烃源岩系外, 同时在烃源岩上覆巨厚的新元古界变质岩, 为油气富集提供了良好的保存条件。

江南—雪峰造山带直接盖层为板溪群或双桥山群, 地质调查揭示板溪群或双桥山群的厚度可达 2000~5000 m, 巨厚的、区域稳定分布的变质岩为深层油气保存提供了良好的盖层条件。双桥山群绢云板状千枚岩呈现出鳞片状的结构, 均匀分布且节理较少, 整体较致密, 适合作为油气盖层。此外, 粉砂质板岩和黑色炭质板岩也具备作为盖层的潜力 (崔

秀梅等, 2011)。萍乐坳陷地区双桥山群沉积相研究显示, 其主要为海底扇相, 可细分为内扇沉积亚相、中扇沉积亚相和外扇沉积亚相(黄修保等, 2003; 马雪等, 2019), 作为优质的变质岩封盖层主要集中在外扇沉积亚相。

3.4 推覆体系北缘油气显示特征

中国南方的古油气藏与江南-雪峰造山带之间存在密切关系, 古油气藏主要集中分布在造山带的北缘(赵宗举等, 2003)。在广西南丹大厂, 贵州的紫云、麻江、凯里, 以及湖南、浙江等地, 先后发现了储量巨大的古油气藏, 估计储量约为 10×10^8 t(图 9)。广西南丹古油藏曾将黑色焦沥青视为“煤”进行过大规模的采掘。20 世纪 90 年代初, 还对其成矿机制及与海底热液活动的关系开展过系统研究, 揭示了该地区独特的“高温石油”生成条件。此外, 通过广西邕西古油藏的油苗和沥青分析得出, 生油岩类型为高丰度腐殖腐泥型, 主要生油窗口期为燕山期(徐仕海, 2007; 刘运黎等, 2008; 徐言岗, 2010)。湘鄂西南

的山坪古油藏源自下寒武统的炭质泥岩与石煤, 经历了原生地层油气藏形成阶段(古生代), 次生构造油气藏形成阶段(晚三叠世—中侏罗世)和燕山期古油藏发育阶段(中侏罗世末期)等多个地质阶段(凡元芳和丰勇, 2005; 刘运黎等, 2008; 田少亭和张雄华, 2012; 邓大飞, 2014)。在浙江西北部, 震旦系一下古生界的 50 多处沥青脉点主要存在于各种岩石的孔隙中, 这些沥青及脉状沥青经历多期的运移和改造最终形成了中成或深成焦沥青(刘运黎等, 2008; 徐言岗, 2010; 邓大飞, 2014)。对江南-雪峰造山带北缘古油藏石油地质条件解剖表明, 燕山期逆冲推覆构造虽然使得古生界暴露地表, 破坏了油气藏, 但推覆片体可能对下伏海相古生界能够形成有效遮挡。同时推覆构造活动有利于形成区域不整合面, 形成优质储集层和构造圈闭, 为二次成藏创造了良好的生储盖时空匹配关系, 有利于逆冲推覆型油气藏的形成。

凯里残余油气藏主要分布在黔南黄平—凯里—

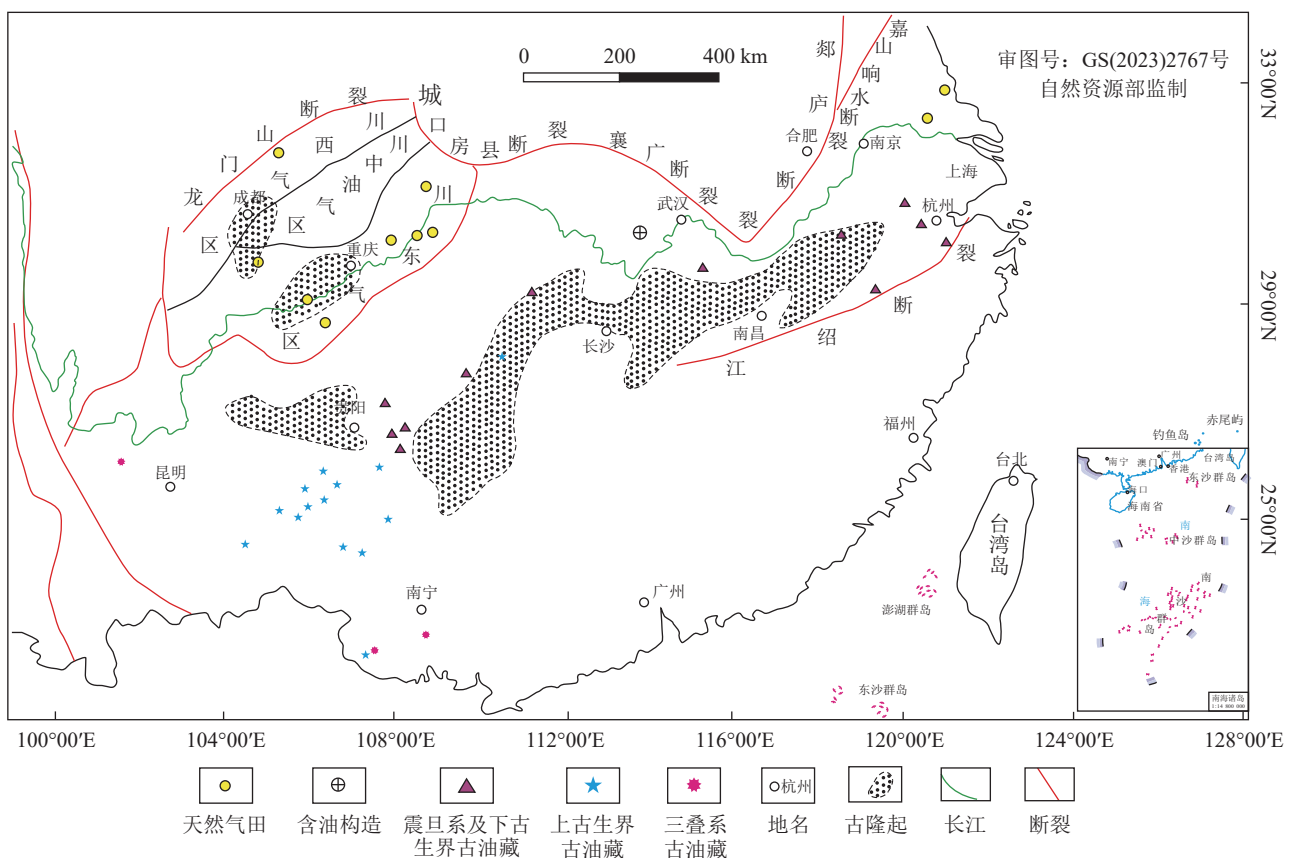


图 9 华南中生界、古生界油气藏分布与古隆起关系示意图(据赵宗举等, 2003 修改)

Fig. 9 Schematic of the distribution of modern and ancient oil and gas reservoirs relative to ancient uplifts in the Mesozoic and Paleozoic eras in South China

带,由3个宽缓的复式向斜构成(赵泽恒等,2008;高波等,2015)。该区在奥陶系—二叠系的多套地层中发现超过120处油气苗,且油、气和沥青的共生现象显著,且多口钻井揭示奥陶系—志留系存在低产油气流(李仲东等,2006;高波等,2015)。通过油源分析,得出凯里残余油气藏具有混合来源和长距离运移特性(李仲东等,2006;赵泽恒等,2008;高波等,2015),由此推测从雪峰推覆体掩覆区供油的可能性。油气形成期间,即燕山晚期—喜马拉雅期的“二次成烃”,与雪峰推覆体的最终定型时间相吻合(戴少武等,2001;赵宗举等,2002)。这一匹配关系增强了对江南—雪峰造山带掩覆区进行油气探索的信心。此外中国石化还在凯里地区黄平区块部署了黄页1井,在下寒武统九门冲组获得页岩气异常显示,压裂测试日产气量达到418 m³,显示该区域除常规气藏外还具备页岩气勘探潜力(李建青,2012;谢舟等,2014;高波,2015;陈科等,2020)。

4 油气勘探新思路与有利勘探方向

本次研究表明,江南—雪峰造山带具备三大成藏要素,使其成为极具潜力的油气勘探新区:①双桥山群区域变质岩形成了致密的封盖层,有效阻止油气逸散;②古生界经历3次大规模有机质汇聚事件,为油气生成奠定了雄厚的物质基础;③构造活动改造后油气最终成藏期次与推覆构造定型期相匹配,创造了良好的生储盖时空匹配关系。

4.1 常规油气勘探方向

江南—雪峰造山带形成了多套生储盖有利组合:组合Ⅰ由下寒武统牛蹄塘组作为烃源岩,下寒武统沧浪铺组为储集岩,盖层为双桥山群变质岩;组合Ⅱ的烃源岩为上奥陶统五峰组和下志留统龙马溪组,储集岩为下志留统翁项组,盖层由致密的双桥山群变质岩组成;组合Ⅲ则以二叠系孤峰组、龙潭组和大隆组富有机质泥页岩为烃源岩,下三叠统飞仙关组作为储集岩,盖层仍为双桥山群变质岩(图10)。依据3个生储盖组合的空间分布特征,结合已发现的古油藏和现今油气显示,推测江南—雪峰构造带西段的贵州雷山—台江—丹寨—三都变质岩覆盖区是常规油气组合Ⅰ的有利勘探区,东段的江西乐平—万年变质岩覆盖区是常规油气组合Ⅲ的有利勘探区。

4.2 非常规天然气勘探方向

下寒武统、上奥陶统—下志留统和上二叠统的页岩气近年来成为华南重要的勘探目标。这些非常规油气资源与常规天然气相比,页岩气的吸附特性使其对上覆层的要求较低,通常以自生自储的方式存在于页岩层中,推覆构造带下盘深层页岩气是未来勘探开发的新领域(图10)。其中江南—雪峰造山带西段贵丹地1井在535~750 m中寒武统乌训组,气测异常厚度累计达到81m/6段,现场解析含气量为0.2~1.6 m³/t,在742 m全烃最大达到5.0%(淡水等,2023)。江南—雪峰造山带中段沅古坪向斜中心区实施的湘张地1井,获得寒武系多套层位页

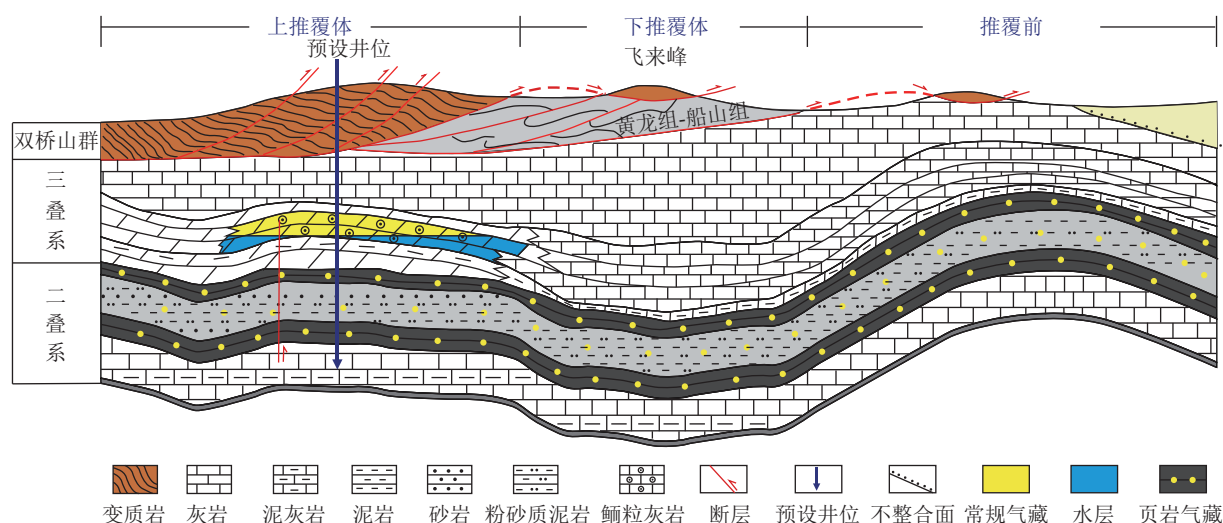


图10 江南—雪峰造山带(东段)逆冲推覆构造体系页岩油气成藏模式图

Fig. 10 Thrust nappe structural system and shale oil and gas accumulation model in the Jiangnan-Xuefeng orogenic belt (eastern section)

岩气显示,牛蹄塘组录井气测全烃值主要为1.0%~7.0%(苗凤彬等,2019)。江南-雪峰造山带东段赣丰地1井共钻遇乐平组含气炭质泥页岩85.8 m,录井全烃异常值大于1%的地层累计厚度达73 m,异常值大于2%的地层累计厚度32 m,全烃值最高达19.55%(滕龙等,2019)。上述页岩气钻井紧邻江南-雪峰造山带,显示出良好的页岩气潜力。江南-雪峰造山带西段的变质岩覆盖区,包括贵州雷山、丹寨、三都地区,以及湖南安化、张家界陵和溆浦地区,是寒武系页岩气的潜在勘探区;东段的江西乐平和万年变质岩覆盖区则是二叠系页岩气的有利勘探区。

基于以上勘探新认识,为扩大油气勘探效益,本次提出围绕江南-雪峰造山带下伏古生界常规天然气和页岩气“一井双探”的新思路,利用以往石油或地勘部门在江南-雪峰造山带现有钻井、地震资料的区域,依据老资料重新处理解释,结合推覆构造新思路部署井位。

5 结 论

(1)无论是地表构造填图,还是深部二维地震和钻井资料,均揭示江南-雪峰造山带存在大规模的逆冲推覆构造,逆冲推覆构造方向主要是自南向北,多期次相互叠加,在推覆岩片下部可能还存在被掩埋的海相中-古生界“影子盆地”。

(2)江南-雪峰造山带推覆片体覆盖区能够使地层增厚,利于有效烃源岩二次生烃,并对下伏海相古生界有效遮挡封盖,同时构造活动有利于优质储集层和构造圈闭的形成,为二次成藏创造了良好的生储盖时空匹配关系,有利于逆冲推覆型油气藏的形成,是江南-雪峰造山带成为新一轮油气勘探潜力区的重要基础。其中江南-雪峰构造带西段的贵州雷山-台江-丹寨-三都变质岩覆盖区和东段的乐平-万年变质岩覆盖区是常规油气的有利勘探区。贵州的雷山、丹寨、三都变质岩覆盖区,湖南的安化、张家界和溆浦变质岩覆盖区,以及江西的乐平和万年变质岩覆盖区是页岩气勘探的潜在目标区。

(3)钻井是最有效和直接证实推覆构造存在的手段。系统剖析江南-雪峰构造带油气及页岩气成藏要素,明确了该地区油气勘探方向,计划在江南-雪峰造山带部署一口常规天然气与页岩气“一井双探”的风险探井,力争突破,为华南在古生代找油气

打开新的一扇窗。

致谢: 本文第一作者长期在华南复杂构造区油气页岩气勘探过程中,得到了江西、安徽、江苏等多个省份一线地勘队伍和多位老师的大力支持和指导,在此表示衷心感谢;同时感谢两位审稿专家提出的宝贵修改意见。

References

- Aamir A, Matee U, Matloob H, et al. 2017. Estimation of the shale oil/gas potential of a Paleocene-Eocene succession: A case study from the Meyal area, Potwar Basin, Pakistan[J]. *Acta Geologica Sinica-English Edition*, 91(6): 2180-2199.
- Ahmad Z, Akhter G, Bashir F, et al. 2009. Structural interpretation of seismic profiles integrated with reservoir characteristics of Bitrism block (Sind Province), Pakistan[J]. *Energy Sources, Part A: Recovery, Utilization, and Environmental Effects*, 32(4): 303-314.
- Bai D Y, Jiang W, Xiong X, et al. 2015. Control of tectonic evolution and tectonic framework on the hydrocarbon accumulation in the western side of the Xuefeng Mountain[J]. *Geology and Mineral Resources of South China*, 31(2): 199-209 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- Bao S J, Lin T, Nie H K, et al. 2016. Preliminary study of the transitional facies shae gas reservoir characteristics: Taking Permian in the Xiangzhong depression as an example[J]. *Earth Science Frontiers*, 23(1): 44-53 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- Bian H D, Liu Z L, Feng S M, et al. 2024. Tectonic shortening at plate spreading centers[J]. *East China Geology*, 45(4): 381-386 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- Chen H D, Qin J X, Wang C S, et al. 1999. Sequence-based lithofacies and paleogeographic characteristics and evolution of Permian in South China[J]. *Acta Sedimentologica Sinica*, 17(4): 13-24(in Chinese with English abstract).
- Chen J J, Fan M T, Tao G L, et al. 2001. Applying new ideas and new technologies to find oil and rejuvenating old oilfields: Oil and gas exploration practice in Jiuxi Basin[J]. *China Petroleum Exploration*, 6(3): 15-20(in Chinese with English abstract).
- Chen J P, Li W, Ni Y Y, et al. 2018. The Permian source rocks in the Sichuan Basin and its natural gas exploration potential (Part 1): Spatial distribution of source rocks[J]. *Natural Gas Industry*, 38(5): 1-16(in Chinese with English abstract).
- Chen K, Zhai G Y, Bao S J, et al. 2020. Tectonic evolution of the Huangling uplift and its control effect on shale gas preservation in South China[J]. *Geology in China*, 47(1): 161-172(in Chinese with English abstract).
- Chen P, Zhang M Q, Xu Y Z, et al. 2013. The shale reservoir characteristic of Dalong Formation Upper Permian in Chaohu-Jingxian, Lower Yangtze area[J]. *Acta Petrologica Sinica*, 29(8): 2925-2935(in Chinese with English abstract).
- Chen X, Chen Q, Zhen Y Y, et al. 2018. The circle distribution pattern of black graptolite shale of Yichang uplift and its surrounding Longmaxi

- formation at the beginning of Silurian[J]. *Science China (Earth Science)*, 48(9): 1198–1206(in Chinese with English abstract).
- Chu P L, Jin G D, Zhang W, et al. 2022. Geologic Features and Evolution of Wangzhoushan Caldera in Cangnan County, Zhejiang Province[J]. *East China Geology*, 43(4): 460–473(in Chinese with English abstract).
- Cui X M, Wang J R, LI Q, et al. 2011. Discussion on hydrocarbon accumulation conditions of the metamorphic rock reservoir in the Xinhe uplift of the Jizhong depression[J]. *Special Oil & Gas Reservoirs*, 18(2): 29–32, 136 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- Dai S W, He Z, Wang J Y. 2001. Characteristics of nitrogen isotope in different depositional environments[J]. *Oil & Gas Geology*, 22(3): 195–202(in Chinese with English abstract).
- Dan Y, Yan J F, Bao S J, et al. 2023. Discovery of Sinian–Cambrian multi-tier shale gas in Guidandi–1 well of southwest margin of Xuefeng uplift[J]. *Geology in China*, 50(1): 291–292(in Chinese with English abstract).
- Deng D F, Mei L F, Shen C B, et al. 2014. Major Factors of accumulation and Destruction Mechanisms of Marine Strata-Related Hydrocarbon in the Northern Margin of the Jiangnan–Xuefeng Uplift[J]. *Journal of Jilin University (Earth Science Edition)*, 44(5): 1466–1477(in Chinese with English abstract).
- Deng D F. 2014. Study on the intracontinental structure of the enrichment of marine paleo-reservoirs in the northern margin of Jiangnan–Xuefeng Uplift, Southern China[D]. Doctoral Dissertation of China University of Geosciences(in Chinese with English abstract).
- Dewitt W, Milici R C. 1989. Energy resources of the Appalachian orogeny[C]//Hatcher R D J, Thomas W A, Viele G W. *The Geology of North America. Vol. F–2, The Appalachian–Ouachita Orogen in the United States*. Boulder: Geological Society of America: 495–460.
- Ding D G, Liu G X, Lu J X, et al. 2007a. Progressive deformation of Middle Paleozoic marine basins in the Yangtze plate, China[J]. *Geological Bulletin of China*, 26(9): 1178–1188(in Chinese with English abstract).
- Ding D G, Guo T L, Liu Y L, et al. 2007b. Structural attribute of the Jiangnan–Xuefengshan belt, China: A discussion[J]. *Geological Bulletin of China*, 26(7): 801–809(in Chinese with English abstract).
- Ding D G, Liu G X, Chen Y H, et al. 2007c. Hydrocarbon accumulation and oil–source correlation in the front of Jiangnan Xuefeng Mountain—series 3 of the structural studies[J]. *Petroleum Geology & Experiment*, 29(4): 345–354(in Chinese with English abstract).
- Dong S W, Zhang Y Q, Gao R., et al. 2015. A possible buried Paleoproterozoic collisional orogen beneath central South China: Evidence from seismic–reflection profiling[J]. *Precambrian Research*, 264: 1–10.
- Du J B, He M X, Zhang Y X, et al. 2007. Tectonic evolution and sedimentary characteristics of foreland basin in the northern part of Lower Yangtze area[J]. *Petroleum Geology & Experiment*, 29(2): 133–137(in Chinese with English abstract).
- Du Y L, Li S Y, Kong W L, et al. 2010. The Permian sedimentary facies and depositional environment analysis in Jingxian–Nanling region of Anhui[J]. *Journal of Stratigraphy*, 34(4): 431–444(in Chinese with English abstract).
- Du Y S, Huang H W, Huang Z Q, et al. 2009. Basin transition from late Palaeozoic to Triassic of Youjiang Basin and its tectonic significance[J]. *Geological Science and Technology Information*, 28(6): 10–15(in Chinese with English abstract).
- Fan J X, Melchin M J, Chen X, et al. 2012. Biostratigraphy of Ordovician Silurian Longmaxi Formation black graptolite shales in South China[J]. *Science China(Earth Sciences)*, 42(1): 130–139(in Chinese with English abstract).
- Fan Y F, Feng Y. 2005. Formation and analysis destruction factors of the Nanshanping fossil oil pool[J]. *Mineral Resources and Geology*, 19(3): 296–298(in Chinese with English abstract).
- Fang C G, Huang Z Q, Teng L, et al. 2020. Lithofacies palaeogeography of the Late Ordovician Kaitian Stage—the early Silurian Rhuddanian Stage in Lower Yangtze region and its petroleum geological significance[J]. *Geology in China*, 47(1): 144–160(in Chinese with English abstract).
- Friedman G M, Keith B D, Buyce M R. 1983. Eastern overthrust belt in New York state and Vermont: Gas potential recognized[J]. *Northeastern Geology*, 5(3/4): 128–131.
- Friedman G M, Possant S A. 1985. Petroleum geology in the United States[J]. *Journal of Geological Education*, 33: 217–226.
- Fu G, Liu J T. 2006. Sealing and preservation conditions for large and medium gas fields of China[J]. *Petroleum Exploration & Development*, 33(6): 662–666(in Chinese with English abstract).
- Fu X D, Qin J Z, Teng G E, et al. 2010. Evaluation on Dalong Formation source rock in north Sichuan Basin[J]. *Petroleum Geology & Experiment*, 32(6): 566–571, 577(in Chinese with English abstract).
- Gao B, Zhou Y, Wu Y J, et al. 2015. Geochemical research on the multi-period petroleum accumulation of Kaili residual reservoir[J]. *Journal of Southwest Petroleum University(Science & Technology Edition)*, 37(2): 21–28(in Chinese with English abstract).
- Gao P, Lin T, Yuan K, et al. 2022. Carboniferous shale gas drilled in Qianningdi Well 1, northwest margin of Yaziluo Rift Trough[J]. *Geology in China*, 49(4): 1348–1349(in Chinese with English abstract).
- Gao X M. 2021. Research on the influence of Wujiang fault structure evolution on shale gas production[D]. Master Thesis of Yangtze University(in Chinese with English abstract).
- Gao X, Fang C G, Huang Z Q, et al. 2023. Lithofacies paleogeography and shale oil and gas prospective analysis of the Ordovician Ningguo–Hule period in the Lower Yangtze region[J]. *Geology in China*, 50(4): 1122–1137(in Chinese with English abstract).
- Guo N F, Yan J Z, Chen H, et al. 2002. Marine oil and gas geological characteristics and exploration targets in the Jiangsu, Zhejiang and Anhui provinces[J]. *Geological Review*, 48(5): 552–560(in Chinese with English abstract).
- Guo T L. 2016. Discovery and characteristics of the Fuling shale gas field and its enlightenment and thinking[J]. *Earth Science Frontiers*, 23(1): 29–43(in Chinese with English abstract).
- Guo X S, Hu D F, Duan J B. 2020. Marine petroleum exploration in South China[J]. *Petroleum Geology & Experiment*, 42(5): 675–686(in Chinese with English abstract).

- Chinese with English abstract).
- Guo X S, Hu D F, Li Y P, et al. 2017. Geological factors controlling shale gas enrichment and high production in Fuling shale gas field[J]. *Petroleum Exploration & Development*, 44(4): 481–491(in Chinese with English abstract).
- Guo X S, Hu D F, Wei Z H, et al. 2016. Discovery and exploration understanding of Fuling shale gas field[J]. *China Petroleum Exploration*, 21(3): 24–37(in Chinese with English abstract).
- Guo X S, Huang R C, Zhang D W, et al. 2024. Hydrocarbon accumulation and orderly distribution of whole petroleum system in marine carbonate rocks of the Sichuan Basin, Southwest China[J]. *Petroleum Exploration & Development*, 51(4): 743–758(in Chinese with English abstract).
- Guo X S, Zhao Y Q, Shen B J, et al. 2022. Marine shale gas exploration theory in southern China: Review and prospects[J]. *Acta Geologica Sinica*, 96(1): 172–182(in Chinese with English abstract).
- He D F, Li D S, Zhang G W, et al. 2011. Formation and evolution of polycyclic superposition basin in Sichuan[J]. *Chinese Journal of Geology*, 46(3): 589–606(in Chinese with English abstract).
- He L L, He J G, Huo H Y, et al. 2023. Sedimentary paleogeographic characteristics of marine Paleozoic in South China and exploration potential of the Lower Yangtze[J]. *Geophysical Prospecting for Petroleum*, 62(S1): 134–146(in Chinese with English abstract).
- Hong W T, Yu M G, Yang Z L, et al. 2020. Cenozoic tectonic units and their stratigraphic characteristics of southern West Pacific region: Implication for Himalayan orogeny[J]. *Geological Bulletin of China*, 39(6): 839–860(in Chinese with English abstract).
- Hou G F, Zhou J G, Gu M F, et al. 2017. Lithofacies paleogeography and exploration realms of Middle Permian Oixia Formation and Maokou Formation, Sichuan Basin[J]. *Marine Origin Petroleum Geology*, 22(1): 25–31(in Chinese with English abstract).
- Hu J F, Liu Y Q, Yang M H, et al. 2004. Characteristics of salt structure and its relationship with oil and gas in Kuqa Depression, Tarim Basin[J]. *Chinese Journal of Geology*, 39(4): 580–588(in Chinese with English abstract).
- Huang X B, Yu Z Z, Zou G Q. 2003. Sedimentary features of the mesoproterozoic Shuangqiaoshan Group in northwestern Jiangxi[J]. *Geological Bulletin of China*, 22(1): 43–49 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- Huang X Y, Gao M S, Hou G H, et al. 2023. Grain size characteristics and environmental response of marine sediments in Laizhou Bay[J]. *East China Geology*, 44(4): 402–414 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- Huang Z Q, Zhou D R, Li J Q, et al. 2019. Shale gas accumulation conditions and resource potential evaluation of the Cambrian in the Lower Yangtze area[J]. *Petroleum Geology & Experiment*, 41(1): 94–98(in Chinese with English abstract).
- Jiang P F, Wu J F, Zhu Y Q, et al. 2023. Enrichment conditions and favorable areas for exploration and development of marine shale gas in Sichuan Basin[J]. *Acta Petrolei Sinica*, 44(1): 91–109(in Chinese with English abstract).
- Li H H, Du J, Chen K, et al. 2020. Permian shale gas discovery in Wufeng area, Hubei Province[J]. *Geology in China*, 47(6): 1932–1933(in Chinese with English abstract).
- Li H J, Xie X N, Lin Z L, et al. 2009. Organic matter enrichment of Dalong Formation in Guangyuan area of the Sichuan Basin[J]. *Geological Science and Technology Information*, 28(2): 98–103(in Chinese with English abstract).
- Li J C, Ma Y S, Zhang D J, et al. 1998. Some important scientific problems in marine oil and gas exploration in China[J]. *Petroleum Exploration & Development*, 25(5): 17–18,3,9(in Chinese with English abstract).
- Li J Q, Zhang C C, Huang Z Q, et al. 2021. Discovery of overpressure gas reservoirs in the complex structural area of the Lower Yangtze and its key elements of hydrocarbon enrichment[J]. *Geological Bulletin of China*, 40(4): 577–585(in Chinese with English abstract).
- Li J Q. 2012. Study on the evaluation system of marine shale gas constituency in South China[D]. Doctoral Dissertation of Northwestern University, China (in Chinese with English abstract).
- Li J Y, Li W B, Zhang P F, et al. 2024. Isotope fractionation during the formation–decomposition of natural gas hydrate and its energy–environmental implications[J]. *East China Geology*, 45(4): 387–401 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- Li J Z, Dong D Z, Chen G G, et al. 2009. Prospects and strategic position of shale gas resources in China[J]. *Natural Gas Industry*, 29(5): 11–16,134(in Chinese with English abstract).
- Li X G, Yang K G, Hu X Y, et al. 2012. Structure and formation and evolution of Kaili–Sandu fault in East Guizhou Province[J]. *Journal of Chengdu University of Technology (Science & Technology Edition)*, 39(1): 18–26(in Chinese with English abstract).
- Li Z D, Luo Z L, Liu J F, et al. 2006. Assessment of petroleum resources in lower assemblage under Xuefeng thrust nappe[J]. *Oil & Gas Geology*, 27(3): 392–398(in Chinese with English abstract).
- Li Z H, Zeng G G, Ling Y X, et al. 2017. Determination of Yongshun–Daming thrust nappe structure on the NW margin of Xuefeng orogenic belt and its geological significance[J]. *Mineralogy and Petrology*, 37(4): 62–73(in Chinese with English abstract).
- Liang C M, Friedman G M, Sanders J E. 1992. Petrofacies analyses of parts of Sauk–sequences carbonates Upper Cambrian–Lower Ordovician, Dutchess County, north–central Appalachinas, southeastern New York State[J]. *Northeastern Geology*, 14(1): 44–58.
- Liang C M, Friedman G M. 1992. Petrophysical characteristics of Cambro–Ordovician Arbuckle dolostone, Arkomo Basin, Wilburton Field, Latime County ,Oklahoma[C]//Oklahoma Geological Survey Special Publication.
- Liang C M. 2011. Hydrocarbon potential of the southern margin of North China continent based on reservoir model of the Appalachianian–Ouachita Overthrust belts[J]. *Earth Science Frontiers*, 18(4): 193–200(in Chinese with English abstract).
- Liang M, Wang Z, Gao L, et al. 2017. Evolution of pore structure in gas shale related to structural deformation[J]. *Fuel*, 197: 310–319.
- Liao Z W, Hu W X, Wang X L, et al. 2016a. Volcanic origin of claystone

- near the Permian–Triassic boundary in the deep water environment of the Lower Yangtze region and its implications for LPME[J]. *Acta Geologica Sinica*, 90(4): 785–800(in Chinese with English abstract).
- Liao Z W, Hu W X, Cao J, et al. 2016b. A preliminary investigation of the development and hydrocarbon potential of the black shales in the Upper Permian Dalong Formation, Southern Anhui Province in the Lower Yangtze region, China[J]. *Geological Journal of China Universities*, 22(1): 138–151(in Chinese with English abstract).
- Lin W D. 2008. Characteristics and reservoir-forming models of oil-bearing systems in the Indus Basin[J]. *Natural Gas Industry*, 28(8): 19–24(in Chinese with English abstract).
- Liu B J, Xu X S. 1994. Lithofacies paleogeography atlas of South China: Sinian–Triassic[M]. Beijing: Science Press (in Chinese).
- Liu S G, Deng B, Zhong Y, et al. 2016. Unique geological features of burial and superimposition of the Lower Paleozoic shale gas across the Sichuan Basin and its periphery[J]. *Earth Science Frontiers*, 23(1): 11–28(in Chinese with English abstract).
- Liu T, Wu T, Fang C G, et al. 2023. Overpressure characteristics and genesis of the Triassic gas reservoirs in Wuwei Depression of Lower Yangtze Region[J]. *East China Geology*, 44(4): 415–423(in Chinese with English abstract).
- Liu Y L, Shen Z M, Ding D G, et al. 2008. The characters of the old asphalt–oil pool in the Jiangnan–Xuefengthrust nappe front and the correlation of oil sources[J]. *Journal of Chengdu University of Technology (Science & Technology Edition)*, 35(1): 34–40(in Chinese with English abstract).
- Liu Y, Wu F J, Fang J H, et al. 2021. The characteristics and prospecting significance of Yugan thrust nappe structure[J]. *Mineral Resources and Geology*, 35(6): 1111–1115(in Chinese with English abstract).
- Liu Z B, Wang P W, Nie H G, et al. 2022. Enrichment conditions and favorable prospecting targets of Cambrian shale gas in Middle–Upper Yangtze[J]. *Journal of Central South University (Science and Technology)*, 53(9): 3694–3707(in Chinese with English abstract).
- Lu L F, Liu W X, Yu L J, et al. 2020. Early diagenesis characteristics of biogenic opal and its influence on porosity and pore network evolution of siliceous shale[J]. *Petroleum Geology & Experiment*, 42(3): 363–370(in Chinese with English abstract).
- Lu Y B, Ma Y G, Wang Y X, et al. 2017. The sedimentary response to the major geological events and lithofacies characteristics of Wufeng Formation Longmaxi Formation in the Upper Yangtze area[J]. *Earth Science*, 42(7): 1169–1184(in Chinese with English abstract).
- Luo Z L. 1986. Is central Sichuan an ancient land core[J]. *Journal of Chengdu College of Geology*, 13(3): 65–73(in Chinese with English abstract).
- Ma X, Gao T S, Zhou X H, et al. 2019. Analysis of sedimentary environment of Neoproterozoic Shuangqiaoshan Group in the eastern part of Jiangnan Orogenic Belt[J]. *Journal of Stratigraphy*, 43(3): 295–305(in Chinese with English abstract).
- Ma Y S, Cai X Y, Zhao P R. 2014. Characteristics and formation mechanism of reef shoal reservoir in Changxing Formation and Feixianguan Formation, Yuanba gas field[J]. *Acta Petrolei Sinica*, 35(6): 1001–1011(in Chinese with English abstract).
- Mei M X, Ma Y S, Deng J, et al. 2007. Sequence stratigraphic framework and paleogeographic setting of Permian Leping Series in Yunnan, Guizhou and adjacent areas[J]. *Science China(Series D: Earth Sciences)*, 37(5): 605–617(in Chinese with English abstract).
- Miao F B, Peng Z Q, Wang C S, et al. 2019. Gas-bearing capacity and controlling factors of Niutitang Formation shale in Well XZD–1, western margin of Xuefeng Uplift[J]. *Earth Science*, 44(11): 3662–3677(in Chinese with English abstract).
- Mou C L, Xu X S. 2010. Sedimentary evolution and petroleum geology in South China during the Early Palaeozoic[J]. *Sedimentary Geology and Tethyan Geology*, 30(3): 24–29(in Chinese with English abstract).
- Mou C L, Zhou K K, Liang W, et al. 2011. Early Paleozoic sedimentary environment of hydrocarbon source rocks in the Middle–Upper Yangtze region and petroleum and gas exploration[J]. *Acta Geologica Sinica*, 85(4): 526–532(in Chinese with English abstract).
- Qi J F, Lei G L, Li M G, et al. 2009. Analysis of structure model and formation mechanism of Kelasu structure zone Kuqa Depression[J]. *Geotectonica et Metallogenia*, 33(1): 49–56(in Chinese with English abstract).
- Qiu X M, Liu Y D, Dong X L. 2019. Organic geochemical characteristics of shale from Dalong Formation in Jianshi area, western Hubei[J]. *Lithologic reservoirs*, 31(2): 96–104(in Chinese with English abstract).
- Qiu Y X, Zhang Y C, Ma W Y, et al. 1999. Tectonic properties and evolution of the Xuefeng Mountain: Formation and evolution model of intracontinental orogenic belt[M]. Beijing: Geology Press: 64–121(in Chinese with English abstract).
- Qiu Z, Wang C. 2010. Geochemical characteristics and sedimentary background of the Middle–Upper Permian Cherts in Xiang–Qian–Gui region[J]. *Acta Petrologica Sinica*, 26(12): 3612–3628(in Chinese with English abstract).
- Qiu Z, Zou C N, Wang H Y, et al. 2020. Discussion on characteristics and controlling factors of differential enrichment of Wufeng–Longmaxi formations shale gas in South China[J]. *Natural Gas Geoscience*, 31(2): 163–175(in Chinese with English abstract).
- Shen B B, Yang Y F, Teng G E, et al. 2016. Characteristics and hydrocarbon significance of organic matter in shale from the Jiaoshiba structure, Sichuan Basin: A case study of the Wufeng–Longmaxi formations in Well Jiaoye1[J]. *Petroleum Geology & Experiment*, 38(4): 480–488, 495(in Chinese with English abstract).
- Shi G, Gong Z, Huang N, et al. 2023. The main controlling factors of the gas content in the Permian Dalong Formation of the Xuanjing area, the Lower Yangtze region: a case study of Gangdi 1 Well[J]. *East China Geology*, 44(1): 93–102(in Chinese with English abstract).
- Shi G, Xu Z Y, Zheng H J, et al. 2019. “Three–Gas–One–Oil” drilling findings and reservoir formation geological conditions in the lower Yangtze area: Exemplified by Gang Di 1 well in South Anhui[J]. *Geological Bulletin of China*, 38(9): 1564–1570(in Chinese with English abstract).
- Song S, Wu X, Yang Y K. 2009. Characteristic analysis and initial understanding of hydrocarbon distribution of foreland basins in the

- world[J]. *Progress in Geophysics*, 24(1): 205–210(in Chinese with English abstract).
- Song T, Li S Z, Zhang Y L, et al. 2023. Gas differential enrichment characteristics and controlling factors of Upper Permian marine shale in western Hubei area: Case study of Wujiaping Formation II in Hongxing block and Dalong Formation in Enshi area[J]. *Natural Gas Geoscience*, 34(8): 1425–1441(in Chinese with English abstract).
- Teng G E, Shen B J, Yu L J, et al. 2017. Mechanisms of shale gas generation and accumulation in the Ordovician Wufeng–Longmaxi Formation, Sichuan Basin, SW China[J]. *Petroleum Exploration & Development*, 44(1): 69–78(in Chinese with English abstract).
- Teng L, Fang C G, Zheng H J, et al. 2019. Discovery of "three gases" in Permian Leping Formation (Well 1, Ganfengdi), central Pingle Depression[J]. *Geology in China*, 46(1): 203–204(in Chinese with English abstract).
- Tian S T, Zhang X H. 2012. Diagenesis of dolomite reservoir in Dengying Formation, Nanshanping paleo-oil reservoir[J]. *Petroleum Geology & Engineering*, 26(4): 34–37,41,6(in Chinese with English abstract).
- Verma N K, Mohan C, Mukherjee B. 2012. Thermal modelling and hydrocarbon generation history of the Kangra–Mandi sub-basin of the Himalayan foreland basin, Himachal Pradesh, India[J]. *Search and Discovery*. Retrieved, 24.
- Wandrey C J, Law B E, Shah H A. 2004. Patala–Nammal composite total petroleum system, Kohat–Potwar geological province, Pakistan[C]// Wandrey C J. *Petroleum Systems and Related Geologic Studies in Region 8, South Asia*. United States Geological Survey Bulletin: 1–18.
- Wang K M, He X P, Xu Y P, et al. 2021. Geological characteristics of shale gas in Dalong Formation of Well Xiangye 1 in Lianyuan sag, Xiangzhong depression[J]. *China Petroleum Exploration*, 26(1): 86–98(in Chinese with English abstract).
- Wang K M. 2021. Geological characteristics and reservoir-forming control factors of Lower Cambrian shale gas in Lower Yangtze and southern Anhui[J]. *China Petroleum Exploration*, 26(5): 83–99(in Chinese with English abstract).
- Wang S J, Gao W, Guo T X, et al. 2020. The discovery of shale gas, coalbed gas and tight sandstone gas in Permian Longtan Formation, northern Guizhou Province[J]. *Geology in China*, 47(1): 249–250(in Chinese with English abstract).
- Wang Y G, Wen Y C, Hong H T, et al. 2006. Discovery of Dalong Formation in Kaijiang–Liangping Trough, Sichuan Basin[J]. *Natural Gas Industry*, 26(9): 32–36, 162–163(in Chinese with English abstract).
- Wang Y G, Zhang J, Yang Y, et al. 1997. Formation mechanism of reef gas reservoir in Upper Permian Changxing Formation, eastern Sichuan Basin[J]. *Marine Origin Petroleum Geology*, 5(1/2): 145–152(in Chinese with English abstract).
- Wang Z M. 2014. Formation mechanism and enrichment rule of Kelasu deep subsalt gas field in Kuqa Depression, Tarim Basin[J]. *Natural Gas Geoscience*, 25(2): 153–166(in Chinese with English abstract).
- Wu Z R, He S, He X P, et al. 2019. Pore structure characteristics and comparison between Upper Permian Longtan Formation and Dalong Formation in Lianyuan Sag, Central Hunan Province[J]. *Earth Science*, 44(11): 3757–3772(in Chinese with English abstract).
- Xie Y, Qiu D Z, Wang J, et al. 2012. Prediction and evaluation of Sinian–Lower Paleozoic oil and gas prospects in the transition zone of the basin mountain on the west side of Xuefeng Mountain[J]. *Geological Bulletin of China*, 31(11): 1769–1780(in Chinese with English abstract).
- Xie Z, Lu S F, Yu L, et al. 2014. Evaluation of natural gas diffusion loss in shale source rocks: A case study of Jiumenchong Formation shale of Huangxin–1 well, Qiannan depression[J]. *Acta Mineralogica Sinica*, 34(1): 137–143(in Chinese with English abstract).
- Xing G F, Li J Q, Duan Z, et al. 2021. Mesozoic–Cenozoic volcanic cycle and volcanic reservoirs in East China[J]. *Journal of Earth Science*, 32(4): 742–765.
- Xu A N, Wang Z C, Jiang X F, et al. 2014. Morphological characteristics of platform margins along the Kaijiang Liangping Trough and their influences on reservoir development in the Sichuan Basin[J]. *Natural Gas Industry*, 34(4): 37–43(in Chinese with English abstract).
- Xu J H. 1987. Some problems of geotectonics in southern China[J]. *Geological Science and Technology Information*, 6(2): 13–27(in Chinese with English abstract).
- Xu S H. 2007. Study on the relationship between Paleozoic reservoir fluids and accumulation and mineralization in Guizhou and Guangxi area[D]. Doctoral Dissertation of Chengdu University of Technology(in Chinese with English abstract).
- Xu Y G. 2010. Reasons for formation of typical palaeo-reservoirs of Paleozoic in Southern China and revelation to exploration[D]. Doctoral Dissertation of Chengdu University of Technology(in Chinese with English abstract).
- Yan D P, Qiu L, Chen F, et al. 2018. Structural style and kinematics of the Mesozoic Xuefengshan intraplate orogenic belt, South China Block[J]. *Earth Science Frontiers*, 25(1): 1–13(in Chinese with English abstract).
- Yan D T, Chen D Z, Wang C H, et al. 2009. Geochemical studies near the Ordovician–Silurian boundary in the Yangtze region[J]. *Science China(Series D: Earth Sciences)*, 39(3): 285–299(in Chinese with English abstract).
- Yan Z K, Yan C Y, Shao C J, et al. 2023. Evolution of basin-range pattern in southwest margin of Yangtze block during Late Triassic to Early Jurassic: Evidence of detrital zircon U–Pb geochronology from Chuxiong basin[J]. *Earth Science*, 48(4): 1259–1270(in Chinese with English abstract).
- Yang T, Zeng L B, Nie H K, et al. 2019. Adsorption capacity and controlling factors of marine–continental transitional shale in Xiangzhong Depression[J]. *Lithologic reservoirs*, 31(2): 105–114(in Chinese with English abstract).
- Yang W, Xie W R, Wei G Q, et al. 2012. Sequence lithofacies paleogeography, favorable reservoir distribution and exploration zones of the Cambrian and Ordovician in Sichuan Basin, China[J]. *Acta Petroli Sinica*, 33(S2): 21–34(in Chinese with English abstract).

- Yang W, Wang Y, Du W, et al. 2022. Behavior of organic matter-hosted pores within shale gas reservoirs in response to differential tectonic deformation: Potential mechanisms and innovative conceptual models[J]. *Journal of Natural Gas Science and Engineering*, 102: 104571.
- Yao S P, Wu Y Y, Yu W D, et al. 2022. Outcrop characteristic and lithofacies changes of both Gufeng and Dalong Formations in lower Yangtze region[J]. *Reservoir Evaluation and Development*, 12(1): 215–232, 245(in Chinese with English abstract).
- Yin H F, Tong J N, Ding M H, et al. 1994. Late Permian and Middle Triassic sea level Changes of Yangtze Region platform[J]. *Earth Science*, 19(5): 627–632(in Chinese with English abstract).
- Yu K H, Jin Z K, Su K, et al. 2013. Sedimentary characteristics of Cambrian in the Taibei margin of the Middle and Upper Yangtze region and its significance for oil and gas exploration[J]. *Science China(Earth Sciences)*, 43(9): 1418–1435(in Chinese with English abstract).
- Yu M G, Hong W T, Liu K, et al. 2022. Geochronology, petrogenesis and tectonic setting of Middle Jurassic volcanic rocks from Yinshan deposit in Dexing, Jiangxi Province[J]. *East China Geology*, 43(4): 428–447(in Chinese with English abstract).
- Zhang B M, Tian W, Zhang G T, et al. 2023. Discovery of Permian unconventional gas by drilling XiangShaodi 1, Shaoyang Sag, central Hunan Province[J]. *Geology in China*, 50(5): 1590–1591(in Chinese with English abstract).
- Zhang B, Zheng R C, Wen H G, et al. 2009. Identification criteria and prediction of reef and shoal facies reservoirs of the Changxing Formation in the eastern Kaijiang–Liangping area intraplateform trough[J]. *Geological Journal of China Universities*, 15(2): 273–284(in Chinese with English abstract).
- Zhang C C, Fang C G, Huang Z Q, et al. 2022. Sedimentary characteristics of the Early Silurian storm deposits and the effect of storms on shale properties in the Lower Yangtze Region[J]. *Natural Gas Geoscience*, 33(10): 1585–1596(in Chinese with English abstract).
- Zhang C C, Fang C G, Liu T, et al. 2024. Research progress of flood-triggered flows in sedimentary basins[J]. *East China Geology*, 45(1): 49–61(in Chinese with English abstract).
- Zhang C M, Zhang W S, Guo Y H. 2012. Sedimentary environment and its effect on hydrocarbon source rocks of Longmaxi Formation in southeast Sichuan and northern Guizhou[J]. *Earth Science Frontiers*, 19(1): 136–145(in Chinese with English abstract).
- Zhang J Y, Zhou J G, Hao Y, et al. 2011. A sedimentary model of Changxing and Feixianguan reservoirs around Kaijiang–Liangping Trough in Sichuan basin[J]. *Marine Origin Petroleum Geology*, 16(3): 45–54(in Chinese with English abstract).
- Zhang J G, Zhao X L, Liu H, et al. 2022. Geochemical characteristics of Neoproterozoic – Early Paleozoic metasedimentary of Longquan Group and implications for tectonic evolution in South China[J]. *Geological Bulletin of China*, 41(12): 2202–2223(in Chinese with English abstract).
- Zhang S Y, Zhou X Y. 1992. A discussion on the western edge nappe structure of the snow peak upheaval zone[J]. *Geology Guizhou*, 9(2): 143–149(in Chinese with English abstract).
- Zhang W B, He B, Tao G, et al. 2020. Geochemical characteristics of Neoproterozoic–Early Paleozoic meta-sedimentary of Longquan Group and implications for tectonic evolution in South China[J]. *Northwestern Geology*, 53(4): 51–65(in Chinese with English abstract).
- Zhang Y J, Liu G D. 2002. Characteristics and evolution of composite petroleum systems and the exploration strategy in Junggar basin, northwest China[J]. *Petroleum Exploration & Development*, 29(1): 36–39(in Chinese with English abstract).
- Zhao Z H, Zhang G Q, Xue X L. 2008. Paleo-oil and residual oil and gas reservoirs in lower combination of central Guizhou uplift[J]. *Natural Gas Industry*, (8): 39–42, 137–138(in Chinese with English abstract).
- Zhao Z J, Zhu Y, Deng H Y, et al. 2003. Control of Paleoutlifts to the Meso-Paleozoic primary oil and gas pools in the South of China[J]. *Petroleum Geology & Experiment*, 25(1): 10–17, 27(in Chinese with English abstract).
- Zhao Z J, Zhu Y, Li D C, et al. 2002. Control affect of tectonic deformation to oil – gas pools in southern China[J]. *Oil & Gas Geology*, 23(1): 19–25 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- Zhou W, Han X, Long Y, et al. 2024. Discussion on the geological features and sedimentary environment of the Early Carboniferous Jiujialu Formation in Jinsha area of central Guizhou[J]. *East China Geology*, 45(2): 187–197 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- Zhou X J, Yang F. 2009. Late Caledonian tectono-paleogeographic evolution in southern China[J]. *Petroleum Geology & Experiment*, 31(2): 128–135, 141.
- Zhou Y, Hu C X, Lin J H, et al. 1999. Hydrocarbon generation characteristics and oil and gas exploration direction of Meso-Paleozoic in Jiangnan Basin[J]. *Jiangnan Petroleum Science and Technology*, 9(2): 2–6(in Chinese with English abstract).
- Zhu G Y, Zhang S C, Chen L, et al. 2009. Gas charging and formation of deep sandstone reservoirs: A case study of Kuqa Depression, Tarim Basin[J]. *Petroleum Exploration & Development*, 36(3): 347–357(in Chinese with English abstract).
- Zhu G, Xu J W, Liu G S, et al. 1998. Tectonic control of foreland basin along the Yangtze River in the Lower Yangtze region[J]. *Geological Review*, 44(2): 120–129(in Chinese with English abstract).
- Zhu H, Ju Y, Qi Y, et al. 2018. Impact of tectonism on pore type and pore structure evolution in organic-rich shale: Implications for gas storage and migration pathways in naturally deformed rocks[J]. *Fuel*, 228: 272–289.

附中文参考文献

- 柏道远, 姜文, 熊雄, 等. 2015. 雪峰山西侧构造演化 and 构造格局对区域油气成藏条件的控制[J]. *华南地质与矿产*, 31(2): 199–209.
- 卞昊达, 刘仲兰, 冯书铭, 等. 2024. 板块扩张中心的构造缩短[J]. *华东地质*, 45(4): 381–386.
- 包书景, 林拓, 聂海宽, 等. 2016. 海陆过渡相页岩气成藏特征初探: 以湘中坳陷二叠系为例[J]. *地学前缘*, 23(1): 44–53.
- 陈洪德, 覃建雄, 王成善, 等. 1999. 中国南方二叠纪层序岩相古地理特

- 征及演化[J]. 沉积学报, 17(4): 13-24.
- 陈建军, 范铭涛, 陶国立, 等. 2001. 应用新思路、新技术找油, 老油田焕发青春——酒西盆地油气勘探实践[J]. 中国石油勘探, 6(3): 15-20.
- 陈建平, 李伟, 倪云燕, 等. 2018. 四川盆地二叠系烃源岩及其天然气勘探潜力(一)——烃源岩空间分布特征[J]. 天然气工业, 38(5): 1-16.
- 陈科, 翟刚毅, 包书景, 等. 2020. 华南黄陵隆起构造演化及其对页岩气保存的控制作用[J]. 中国地质, 47(1): 161-172.
- 陈平, 张敏强, 许永哲, 等. 2013. 下扬子巢湖—泾县地区上二叠统大隆组泥页岩储层特征[J]. 岩石学报, 29(8): 2925-2935.
- 陈旭, 陈清, 甄勇毅, 等. 2018. 志留纪初宜昌上升及其周缘龙马溪组黑色笔石页岩的圈层展布模式[J]. 中国科学: 地球科学, 48(9): 1198-1206.
- 仇秀梅, 刘亚东, 董学林. 2019. 鄂西建始地区大隆组页岩有机地球化学特征[J]. 岩性油气藏, 31(2): 96-104.
- 褚平利, 靳国栋, 张炜, 等. 2022. 浙江苍南望州山破火山地质特征及其形成演化[J]. 华东地质, 43(4): 460-473.
- 崔秀梅, 王建瑞, 李清, 等. 2011. 冀中坳陷新河凸起变质岩油气藏成藏条件探讨[J]. 特种油气藏, 18(2): 29-32, 136.
- 戴少武, 贺自爱, 王津义. 2001. 中国南方中、古生界油气勘探的思路[J]. 石油与天然气地质, 22(3): 195-202.
- 淡水, 闫剑飞, 包书景, 等. 2023. 雪峰隆起西南缘(贵丹地1井)震旦—寒武系获多层系页岩气重大发现[J]. 中国地质, 50(1): 291-292.
- 邓大飞, 梅廉夫, 沈传波, 等. 2014. 江南-雪峰隆起北缘海相油气富集主控因素和破坏机制[J]. 吉林大学学报(地球科学版), 44(5): 1466-1477.
- 邓大飞. 2014. 雪峰隆起北缘海相古油气巨量富集的陆内构造研究[D]. 中国地质大学博士学位论文.
- 丁道桂, 刘光祥, 陈玉华, 等. 2007c. 江南—雪峰山前缘油气聚集及烃源对比——南方构造问题之三[J]. 石油实验地质, 29(4): 345-354.
- 丁道桂, 郭彤楼, 刘运黎, 等. 2007b. 对江南-雪峰带构造属性的讨论[J]. 地质通报, 26(7): 801-809.
- 丁道桂, 刘光祥, 吕俊祥, 等. 2007a. 扬子板块海相中古生界盆地的递进变形改造[J]. 地质通报, 26(9): 1178-1188.
- 杜建波, 何明喜, 张艳霞, 等. 2007. 下扬子北缘前陆盆地构造演化及沉积特征[J]. 石油实验地质, 29(2): 133-137.
- 杜叶龙, 李双应, 孔为伦, 等. 2010. 安徽泾县—南陵地区二叠纪沉积相与沉积环境分析[J]. 地层学杂志, 34(4): 431-444.
- 杜远生, 黄宏伟, 黄志强, 等. 2009. 右江盆地晚古生代—三叠纪盆地转换及其构造意义[J]. 地质科技情报, 28(6): 10-15.
- 凡元芳, 丰勇. 2005. 南山坪古油藏的形成及其破坏因素分析[J]. 矿产与地质, 19(3): 296-298.
- 樊隽轩, Melchin M J, 陈旭, 等. 2012. 华南奥陶—志留系龙马溪组黑色笔石页岩的生物地层学[J]. 中国科学: 地球科学, 42(1): 130-139.
- 方朝刚, 黄正清, 滕龙, 等. 2020. 下扬子地区晚奥陶世凯迪期—早志留世鲁丹期岩相古地理及其油气地质意义[J]. 中国地质, 47(1): 144-160.
- 付广, 刘江涛. 2006. 中国高效大中型气田形成的封盖保存条件[J]. 石油勘探与开发, 33(6): 662-666.
- 付小东, 秦建中, 腾格尔, 等. 2010. 四川盆地北缘上二叠统大隆组烃源岩评价[J]. 石油实验地质, 32(6): 566-571, 577.
- 高波, 周雁, 沃玉进, 等. 2015. 凯里残余油气藏多期成藏的地球化学示踪研究[J]. 西南石油大学学报(自然科学版), 37(2): 21-28.
- 高棚, 林拓, 苑坤, 等. 2022. 垭紫罗裂陷槽西北缘黔宁地1井钻获石炭系页岩气[J]. 中国地质, 49(4): 1348-1349.
- 高晓萌. 2021. 乌江断裂构造演化对页岩气开采效果影响研究[D]. 长江大学硕士学位论文.
- 高雪, 方朝刚, 黄正清, 等. 2023. 下扬子地区奥陶纪宁国—胡乐期岩相古地理及页岩油气远景分析[J]. 中国地质, 50(4): 1122-1137.
- 郭念发, 闫吉柱, 陈红, 等. 2002. 苏浙皖地区海相油气地质特征及勘探目标的选择[J]. 地质论评, 48(5): 552-560.
- 郭彤楼. 2016. 涪陵页岩气田发现的启示与思考[J]. 地学前缘, 23(1): 29-43.
- 郭旭升, 胡东风, 段金宝. 2020. 中国南方海相油气勘探展望[J]. 石油实验地质, 42(5): 675-686.
- 郭旭升, 胡东风, 李宇平, 等. 2017. 涪陵页岩气田富集高产主控地质因素[J]. 石油勘探与开发, 44(4): 481-491.
- 郭旭升, 胡东风, 魏志红, 等. 2016. 涪陵页岩气田的发现与勘探认识[J]. 中国石油勘探, 21(3): 24-37.
- 郭旭升, 黄仁春, 张殿伟, 等. 2024. 四川盆地海相碳酸盐岩全油气系统成藏特征与有序分布规律[J]. 石油勘探与开发, 51(4): 743-758.
- 郭旭升, 赵永强, 申宝剑, 等. 2022. 中国南方海相页岩气勘探理论: 回顾与展望[J]. 地质学报, 96(1): 172-182.
- 何登发, 李德生, 张国伟, 等. 2011. 四川多旋回叠合盆地的形成与演化[J]. 地质科学, 46(3): 589-606.
- 何兰兰, 何京国, 霍晗勇, 等. 2023. 南方海相古生界沉积古地理特征研究及下扬子勘探潜力探讨[J]. 石油物探, 62(S1): 134-146.
- 洪文涛, 余明刚, 杨祝良, 等. 2020. 西太平洋南段新生代构造单元划分、地层特征及其对喜马拉雅造山运动的指示[J]. 地质通报, 39(6): 839-860.
- 厚刚福, 周进高, 谷明峰, 等. 2017. 四川盆地中二叠统栖霞组、茅口组岩相古地理及勘探方向[J]. 海相油气地质, 22(1): 25-31.
- 胡剑凤, 刘玉魁, 杨明慧, 等. 2004. 塔里木盆地库车坳陷盐构造特征及其与油气的关系[J]. 地质科学, 39(4): 580-588.
- 黄修保, 余忠珍, 邹国庆. 2003. 赣西北地区中元古界双桥山群沉积学特征[J]. 地质通报, 22(1): 43-49.
- 黄学勇, 高茂生, 侯国华, 等. 2023. 莱州湾海洋沉积物粒度特征及其环境响应分析[J]. 华东地质, 44(4): 402-414.
- 黄正清, 周道容, 李建青, 等. 2019. 下扬子地区寒武系页岩气成藏条件分析与资源潜力评价[J]. 石油实验地质, 41(1): 94-98.
- 姜鹏飞, 吴建发, 朱逸青, 等. 2023. 四川盆地海相页岩气富集条件及勘探开发有利区[J]. 石油学报, 44(1): 91-109.
- 李浩涵, 杜江, 陈科, 等. 2020. 湖北五峰地区发现二叠系页岩气[J]. 中国地质, 47(6): 1932-1933.
- 李红敬, 解习农, 林正良, 等. 2009. 四川盆地广元地区大隆组有机质富集规律[J]. 地质科技情报, 28(2): 98-103.
- 李佳玥, 李文镖, 张鹏飞, 等. 2024. 天然气水合物形成/分解过程中的同位素分馏效应及其能源-环境意义[J]. 华东地质, 45(4): 387-401.
- 李建青, 章诚诚, 黄正清, 等. 2021. 下扬子复杂构造区超高压含气层的发现及油气富集关键要素[J]. 地质通报, 40(4): 577-585.
- 李建青. 2012. 中国南方海相页岩气选区评价体系研究[D]. 西北大学博士学位论文.
- 李建忠, 董大忠, 陈更生, 等. 2009. 中国页岩气资源前景与战略地

- 位[J]. 天然气工业, 29(5): 11–16, 134.
- 李晋超, 马永生, 张大江, 等. 1998. 中国海相油气勘探若干重大科学问题[J]. 石油勘探与开发, 25(5): 17–18, 3, 9.
- 李学刚, 杨坤光, 胡祥云, 等. 2012. 黔东凯里—三都断裂结构及形成演化[J]. 成都理工大学学报(自然科学版), 39(1): 18–26.
- 李泽泓, 曾广乾, 凌跃新, 等. 2017. 雪峰造山带北西缘永顺—大明逆冲推覆构造的厘定及其地质意义[J]. 矿物岩石, 37(4): 62–73.
- 李仲东, 罗志立, 刘树根, 等. 2006. 雪峰推覆体掩覆的下组合(Z-S)油气资源预测[J]. 石油与天然气地质, 27(3): 392–398.
- 梁传茂. 2011. 从阿巴拉契亚—阿钦塔造山带看中国北方大陆南缘古生代的油气前景[J]. 地学前缘, 18(4): 193–200.
- 廖志伟, 胡文瑄, 王小林, 等. 2016a. 下扬子 PTB 界线深水相区粘土岩的火山成因研究及其对 LPME 的指示意义[J]. 地质学报, 90(4): 785–800.
- 廖志伟, 胡文瑄, 曹剑, 等. 2016b. 下扬子皖南大隆组黑色岩系发育特征及油气资源潜力初探[J]. 高校地质学报, 22(1): 138–151.
- 林卫东. 印度河盆地含油气系统特征与成藏模式[J]. 天然气工业, 2008, 28(8): 19–24.
- 刘宝珩, 许效松. 1994. 中国南方岩相古地理图集: 震旦纪—三叠纪[M]. 北京: 科学出版社.
- 刘树根, 邓宾, 钟勇, 等. 2016. 四川盆地及周缘下古生界页岩气深埋藏—强改造独特地质作用[J]. 地学前缘, 23(1): 11–28.
- 刘桃, 吴通, 方朝刚, 等. 2023. 下扬子地区无为凹陷三叠系气藏超压特征及其成因分析[J]. 华东地质, 44(4): 415–423.
- 刘杨, 吴富江, 方俊华, 等. 2021. 余干逆冲推覆构造基本特征及意义[J]. 矿产与地质, 35(6): 1111–1115.
- 刘运黎, 沈忠民, 丁道桂, 等. 2008. 江南—雪峰山推覆体前缘沥青古油藏及油源对比[J]. 成都理工大学学报(自然科学版), 35(1): 34–40.
- 刘忠宝, 王鹏威, 聂海宽, 等. 2022. 中上扬子地区寒武系页岩气富集条件及有利区优选[J]. 中南大学学报(自然科学版), 53(9): 3694–3707.
- 卢龙飞, 刘伟新, 俞凌杰, 等. 2020. 生物蛋白石早期成岩相变特征及对硅质页岩孔隙发育与孔径分布的影响[J]. 石油实验地质, 42(3): 363–370.
- 陆扬博, 马义权, 王雨轩, 等. 2017. 上扬子地区五峰组—龙马溪组主要地质事件及岩相沉积响应[J]. 地球科学, 42(7): 1169–1184.
- 罗志立. 1986. 川中是一个古陆核吗[J]. 成都地质学院学报, 13(3): 65–73.
- 马雪, 高天山, 周效华, 等. 2019. 江南造山带东段新元古代双桥山群沉积环境分析[J]. 地层学杂志, 43(3): 295–305.
- 马永生, 蔡勋育, 赵培荣. 2014. 元坝气田长兴组—飞仙关组礁滩相储层特征和形成机理[J]. 石油学报, 35(6): 1001–1011.
- 梅冥相, 马永生, 邓军, 等. 2007. 滇黔桂盆地及邻区二叠系乐平统层序地层格架及其古地理背景[J]. 中国科学(D辑), 37(5): 605–617.
- 苗凤彬, 彭中勤, 王传尚, 等. 2019. 雪峰隆起西缘湘张地 1 井牛蹄塘组页岩含气性特征及控制因素[J]. 地球科学, 44(11): 3662–3677.
- 牟传龙, 许效松. 2010. 华南地区早古生代沉积演化与油气地质条件[J]. 沉积与特提斯地质, 30(3): 24–29.
- 牟传龙, 周恩恩, 梁薇, 等. 2011. 中上扬子地区早古生代烃源岩沉积环境与油气勘探[J]. 地质学报, 85(4): 526–532.
- 漆家福, 雷刚林, 李明刚, 等. 2009. 库车坳陷克拉苏构造带的结构模型及其形成机制[J]. 大地构造与成矿学, 33(1): 49–56.
- 丘元禧, 张渝昌, 马文瑛, 等. 1999. 雪峰山的构造性质与演化个陆内造山带的形成与演化: 一个陆内造山带的演化模式[M]. 北京: 地质出版社: 64–121.
- 邱振, 王清晨. 2010. 湘黔桂地区中上二叠统硅质岩的地球化学特征及沉积背景[J]. 岩石学报, 26(12): 3612–3628.
- 邱振, 邹才能, 王红岩, 等. 2020. 中国南方五峰组—龙马溪组页岩气差异富集特征与控制因素[J]. 天然气地球科学, 31(2): 163–175.
- 申宝剑, 仰云峰, 腾格尔, 等. 2016. 四川盆地焦石坝构造区页岩有机质特征及其成烃能力探讨——以焦页 1 井五峰—龙马溪组为例[J]. 石油实验地质, 38(4): 480–488, 495.
- 石刚, 龚赞, 黄宁, 等. 2023. 下扬子宣泾地区二叠系大隆组页岩含气量主控因素分析——以港地 1 井为例[J]. 华东地质, 44(1): 93–102.
- 石刚, 徐振宇, 郑红军, 等. 2019. 下扬子地区“三气—油”钻探发现及成藏地质条件——以皖南港地 1 井钻探发现为例[J]. 地质通报, 38(9): 1564–1570.
- 宋双, 吴小羊, 杨云坤. 2009. 国内外前陆盆地油气藏特征分析与初步认识[J]. 地球物理学进展, 24(1): 205–210.
- 宋腾, 李世臻, 张焱林, 等. 2023. 鄂西地区上二叠统海相页岩气富集条件差异与控制因素——以红星区块吴家坪组二段和恩施地区大隆组为例[J]. 天然气地球科学, 34(8): 1425–1441.
- 腾格尔, 申宝剑, 俞凌杰, 等. 2017. 四川盆地五峰组—龙马溪组页岩气形成与聚集机理[J]. 石油勘探与开发, 44(1): 69–78.
- 滕龙, 方朝刚, 郑红军, 等. 2019. 萍乐坳陷中部(赣丰地 1 井)二叠系乐平组获“三气”发现[J]. 中国地质, 46(1): 203–204.
- 田少亭, 张雄华. 2012. 南山坪古油藏灯影组白云岩储层成岩作用研究[J]. 石油地质与工程, 26(4): 34–37, 41, 6.
- 汪凯明, 何希鹏, 许玉萍, 等. 2021. 湘中坳陷涟源凹陷湘页 1 井大隆组页岩气地质特征[J]. 中国石油勘探, 26(1): 86–98.
- 汪凯明. 2021. 下扬子皖南地区下寒武统页岩气地质特征及成藏控制因素[J]. 中国石油勘探, 26(5): 83–99.
- 王胜建, 高为, 郭天旭, 等. 2020. 黔北金沙地区二叠系龙潭组取得页岩气、煤层气和致密砂岩气协同发现[J]. 中国地质, 47(1): 249–250.
- 王一刚, 文应初, 洪海涛, 等. 2006. 四川盆地开江—梁平海槽内发现大隆组[J]. 天然气工业, 26(09): 32–36, 162–163.
- 王一刚, 张静, 杨雨, 等. 1997. 四川盆地东部上二叠统长兴组生物礁气藏形成机理[J]. 海相油气地质, 5(1/2): 145–152.
- 王招明. 2014. 塔里木盆地库车坳陷克拉苏盐下深层大气田形成机制与富集规律[J]. 天然气地球科学, 25(2): 153–166.
- 吴忠锐, 何生, 何希鹏, 等. 2019. 湘中涟源凹陷上二叠统龙潭组和大隆组海陆过渡相泥页岩孔隙结构特征及对比[J]. 地球科学, 44(11): 3757–3772.
- 谢渊, 丘东洲, 王剑, 等. 2012. 雪峰山西侧盆山过渡带震旦系—下古生界油气远景区预测与评价[J]. 地质通报, 31(11): 1769–1780.
- 谢舟, 卢双舫, 于玲, 等. 2014. 泥质气源岩层内天然气扩散损失量评价——以黔南坳陷黄页 1 井九门冲组页岩为例[J]. 矿物学报, 34(1): 137–143.
- 徐安娜, 汪泽成, 江兴福, 等. 2014. 四川盆地开江—梁平海槽两侧台地边缘形态及其对储层发育的影响[J]. 天然气工业, 34(4): 37–43.
- 徐仕海. 2007. 黔桂地区古生界储层流体与成藏成矿的关系研究[D]. 成都理工大学博士学位论文.

- 徐言岗. 2010. 中国南方古生界典型古油气藏解剖及勘探启示[D]. 成都理工大学博士学位论文.
- 许靖华. 1987. 中国南方大地构造的几个问题[J]. 地质科技情报, 6(2): 13-27.
- 严德天, 陈代钊, 王清晨, 等. 2009. 扬子地区奥陶系—志留系界线附近地球化学研究[J]. 中国科学 (D 辑), 39(3): 285-299.
- 颜丹平, 邱亮, 陈峰, 等. 2018. 华南地块雪峰山中生代板内造山带构造样式及其形成机制[J]. 地学前缘, 25(1): 1-13.
- 颜照坤, 颜晨雨, 邵崇建, 等. 2023. 扬子西南缘晚三叠世—早侏罗世盆地格局演化过程: 来自楚雄盆地碎屑锆石 U-Pb 年代学的证据[J]. 地球科学, 48(4): 1259-1270.
- 杨滔, 曾联波, 聂海宽, 等. 2019. 湘中拗陷海陆过渡相页岩吸附能力及控制因素[J]. 岩性油气藏, 31(2): 105-114.
- 杨威, 谢武仁, 魏国齐, 等. 2012. 四川盆地寒武纪—奥陶纪层序岩相古地理、有利储层展布与勘探区带[J]. 石油学报, 33(S2): 21-34.
- 姚素平, 吴聿元, 余文端, 等. 2022. 下扬子区孤峰组—大隆组露头剖面特征与岩相变化[J]. 油气藏评价与开发, 12(1): 215-232, 245.
- 殷鸿福, 童金南, 丁梅华, 等. 1994. 扬子区晚二叠世—中三叠世海平面变化[J]. 地球科学, 19(5): 627-632.
- 余宽宏, 金振奎, 苏奎, 等. 2013. 中、上扬子地台北缘寒武纪沉积特征及油气勘探意义[J]. 中国科学: 地球科学, 43(9): 1418-1435.
- 余明刚, 洪文涛, 刘凯, 等. 2022. 江西德兴银山中侏罗世火山岩年代学、岩石成因及构造背景[J]. 华东地质, 43(4): 428-447.
- 张保民, 田巍, 张国涛, 等. 2023. 湘中邵阳凹陷湘邵地 1 井钻获二叠系非常规气[J]. 中国地质, 50(5): 1590-1591.
- 张兵, 郑荣才, 文华国, 等. 2009. 开江—梁平台内海槽东段长兴组礁滩相储层识别标志及其预测[J]. 高校地质学报, 15(2): 273-284.
- 张春明, 张维生, 郭英海. 2012. 川东南—黔北地区龙马溪组沉积环境及对烃源岩的影响[J]. 地学前缘, 19(1): 136-145.
- 张建勇, 周进高, 郝毅, 等. 2011. 四川盆地环开江—梁平海槽长兴组—飞仙关组沉积模式[J]. 海相油气地质, 16(3): 45-54.
- 张金国, 赵希林, 刘欢, 等. 2022. 浙江龙泉岩群新元古代—早古生代变沉积岩地球化学特征及其对华南构造演化的指示[J]. 地质通报, 41(12): 2202-2223.
- 张书元, 周希云. 1992. 关于雪峰隆起带西缘推覆构造问题的讨论[J]. 贵州地质, 9(2): 143-149.
- 张文斌, 何碧, 陶刚, 等. 2020. 黔北新仁地区上二叠统龙潭组煤质地球化学特征及聚煤规律[J]. 西北地质, 53(4): 51-65.
- 张义杰, 柳广弟. 2002. 准噶尔盆地复合油气系统特征、演化与油气勘探方向[J]. 石油勘探与开发, 29(1): 36-39.
- 章诚诚, 方朝刚, 黄正清, 等. 2022. 下扬子地区下志留统风暴沉积特征及风暴作用对泥页岩品质的影响[J]. 天然气地球科学, 33(10): 1585-1596.
- 章诚诚, 方朝刚, 刘桃, 等. 2024. 沉积盆地洪水异重流研究进展[J]. 华东地质, 45(1): 49-61.
- 赵泽恒, 张桂权, 薛秀丽. 2008. 黔中隆起下组合古油藏和残余油气藏[J]. 天然气工业, (8): 39-42, 137-138.
- 赵宗举, 朱琰, 邓红婴, 等. 2003. 中国南方古隆起对中、古生界原生油气藏的控制作用[J]. 石油实验地质, 25(1): 10-18.
- 赵宗举, 朱琰, 李大成, 等. 2002. 中国南方构造变形对油气藏的控制作用[J]. 石油与天然气地质, 23(1): 19-25.
- 周武, 韩雪, 龙宇, 等. 2024. 黔中金沙地区早石炭世九架炉组地质特征及沉积环境讨论[J]. 华东地质, 45(2): 187-197.
- 周小进, 杨帆. 2009. 中国南方大陆加里东晚期构造—古地理演化[J]. 石油实验地质, 31(2): 128-135, 141.
- 周雁, 胡纯心, 林娟华, 等. 1999. 江汉盆地中生界生烃特征及油气勘探方向[J]. 江汉石油科技, 9(2): 2-6.
- 朱光, 徐嘉炜, 刘国生, 等. 1998. 下扬子地区沿江前陆盆地形成的构造控制[J]. 地质论评, 44(2): 120-129.
- 朱光有, 张水昌, 陈玲, 等. 2009. 天然气充注成藏与深部砂岩储集层的形成——以塔里木盆地库车坳陷为例[J]. 石油勘探与开发, 36(3): 347-357.