

DOI: 10.16562/j.cnki.0256-1492.2018.06.012

# 南海南部北康盆地中新世碳酸盐台地地震响应及分布特征

鄢伟<sup>1,2,3</sup>, 张光学<sup>1,2</sup>, 张莉<sup>1,2</sup>, 夏斌<sup>3</sup>, 杨振<sup>1,2</sup>, 雷振宇<sup>1,2</sup>, 骆帅兵<sup>1,2</sup>, 钱星<sup>1,2</sup>

1. 广州海洋地质调查局, 自然资源部海底矿产资源重点实验室, 广州 510075
2. 广州海洋地质调查局, 中国地质调查局海洋石油天然气地质研究中心, 广州 510075
3. 中山大学海洋科学学院, 珠海 519082

**摘要:**以大量高精度2D地震资料分析为基础,对北康盆地碳酸盐台地地震反射特征、演化期次及分布特征开展了系统研究。北康盆地碳酸盐台地自早中新世开始发育,中中新世广泛分布,而从晚中新世开始衰退淹没。中新世碳酸盐台地多为孤立台地,台地边缘常发育断层,台地顶部在地震剖面上多呈现为两条平行和亚平行强反射轴,内部呈杂乱和亚平行空白及弱反射轴,底部则多为一条光滑的平行和亚平行弱反射轴。北康盆地中新世碳酸盐台地发育可以划分为3个期次,第1期台地发育范围大且厚度较薄;第2期台地范围缩小,受到断层控制明显;第3期台地范围进一步缩小直至被淹没。北康盆地中新世碳酸盐台地主要为北东向和北西向,这与周边盆地和现今碳酸盐台地走向一致,其平面分布受到构造隆起和断裂的控制。

**关键词:**碳酸盐台地;地震响应;中新世;北康盆地;南海南部

中图分类号:P736.12 文献标识码:A

## Seismic responses and distribution characteristics of the Miocene carbonate platforms in the Beikang Basin of southern South China Sea

YAN Wei<sup>1,2,3</sup>, ZHANG Guangxue<sup>1,2</sup>, ZHANG Li<sup>1,2</sup>, XIA Bin<sup>3</sup>, YANG Zhen<sup>1,2</sup>, LEI Zhenyu<sup>1,2</sup>, LUO Shuaibing<sup>1,2</sup>, QIAN Xing<sup>1,2</sup>

1. MNR Key Laboratory of Marine Mineral Resources, Guangzhou Marine Geological Survey, Guangzhou 510075, China
2. Marine Petroleum and Gas geological Research Center (China Geological Survey), Guangzhou Marine Geological Survey, Guangzhou 510075, China
3. School of Marine Sciences, Sun Yat-Sen University, Zhuhai 519082, China

**Abstract:** Seismic reflection characteristics, as well as the distribution pattern and evolution history of the carbonate platforms in the Beikang Basin are systematically studied in this paper, based on the high resolution 2D seismic data acquired so far. The study filled the gap in the research of carbonate platforms in the Beikang Basin, having great significance for revealing the evolutionary history of carbonate platforms and prediction of carbonate reservoirs. The carbonate platforms in the Beikang Basin started from Early Miocene, extended in Middle Miocene, and declined and drowned in Late Miocene. The Miocene carbonate platforms are mostly isolated by faults on the edge of platforms. In seismic sections, the top of the carbonate platform always has two parallel or sub-parallel strong reflection axes and the inside is characterized by blank and disordered reflection or sub-parallel weak reflection axes sometimes. While the bottom of the platform is a smooth parallel or sub-parallel weak reflection axes. The Miocene carbonate platforms in the Beikang Basin can be subdivided into three stages. The platforms in the first stage were wide laterally, but thin in thickness. In the second stage, the platforms were controlled by faults obviously with smaller lateral extension. In the third stage, however, the platforms were submerged gradually and disappeared finally. The Miocene carbonate platforms were mainly north-east and north-west in direction, similar to the platforms in other basins adjacent and present platforms in the South China Sea. The distribution of these carbonate platforms are possibly controlled by structural highs and faults.

**Key words:** carbonate platform; seismic response; Miocene; Beikang Basin; South China Sea

**资助项目:**国土资源部海底矿产资源重点实验室开放基金“南海南部深水盆地碳酸盐岩台地流体活动特征及对储层的控制”(KLMMR-2017-A-16);中国地质调查局项目南海X部油气资源调查(DD20160155)

**作者简介:**鄢伟(1987—),男,博士后,主要从事碳酸盐岩沉积和储层方面的研究,E-mail: yanwei021066@126.com

**通讯作者:**张光学(1965—),男,教授级高工,主要从事深水油气与天然气水合物地质研究,E-mail: zhguangxue@tom.com

**收稿日期:**2018-08-21; **改回日期:**2018-10-26. 文凤英编辑

早—中新世时期,由于全球变暖,低纬度热带生物礁发育处于鼎盛时期,因此南海南部海域是世界上中新世生物礁和碳酸盐台地发育最多的地区之一<sup>[1-3]</sup>。中新世碳酸盐台地在南海南部多个盆地广泛分布,典型台地如北巴拉望玛拉帕雅碳酸盐台地、曾母盆地路科尼亚碳酸盐台地、万安盆地碳酸盐台地和礼乐碳酸盐台地<sup>[4-7]</sup>。随着东南亚国家碳酸盐岩油气藏勘探与开发的深入,国外对曾母盆地和万安盆地碳酸盐台地和储层的研究程度相对较高<sup>[7-9]</sup>。相比于其他盆地,北康盆地离陆地较远,水深较大,国内外对该盆地碳酸盐台地结构、形成演化以及成因机制等方面都尚未进行深入研究。

随着地震处理和解释技术的进步,地震资料分辨率得到很大的提高,北康盆地油气勘探也开始引起国内很多学者的关注,这也推动了北康盆地碳酸盐台地和生物礁的研究。许红等构建了北康盆地新近系生物礁层序地层格架,并建立了生物礁高精度层序演化模式<sup>[10]</sup>。杨振等通过北康盆地地震资料识别出 6 种类型的生物礁,并将其发育演化划分为 4 个阶段<sup>[11]</sup>。

南海地处太平洋和印度洋之间,不仅战略位置重要,而且还是一个巨大的石油宝库,与波斯湾、墨西哥湾、北海同为世界四大海洋油气区,也被称为“第二个波斯湾”。从油气资源分布上看,南海南部的油气资源相比北部更为丰富<sup>[12]</sup>。目前,东南亚周

边国家在南海南部已经发现了多个以中新世碳酸盐岩储层为主的高产碳酸盐岩油气藏<sup>[4,13-16]</sup>。对于北康盆地,马来西亚在该盆地南部钻探了少量钻井,但是还没发现商业油气藏,其中北康暗沙海域的 G2-1 井发现了典型中新世碳酸盐台地;另外,邻近的 Mulu-1 井钻探也发现了中新世碳酸盐台地,并且有油气显示(据 IHS,2018)。北康盆地油气勘探起步较晚,碳酸盐岩储层具有广阔的油气勘探前景。

本文依据广州海洋地质调查局在北康盆地采集的约 20000km 高分辨率二维地震测线为基础,对北康盆地中新世碳酸盐台地进行识别,明确了地震响应特征,并分析了其平面分布特征。

### 1 区域地质背景

北康盆地是位于南沙海域中部的一个大型陆缘张裂盆地,水深变化大,水深范围 100~2000m,除南部北康暗沙海域水深较浅外,其他区域都处于深水区<sup>[17]</sup>(图 1)。北康盆地位于南沙地块的西南边缘,北部是南沙中部岛礁区,另外三面分别由南薇西盆地、曾母盆地、文莱沙巴盆地和南沙海槽盆地从西到东依次环绕<sup>[18]</sup>。北康盆地根据地质构造和地层展布特征可以划分为 6 个二级构造单元,分别为东北坳陷、东北隆起、西部坳陷、中部隆起、东南坳陷和东部隆起,构造带走向均为北东向<sup>[17,19]</sup>(图 1)。

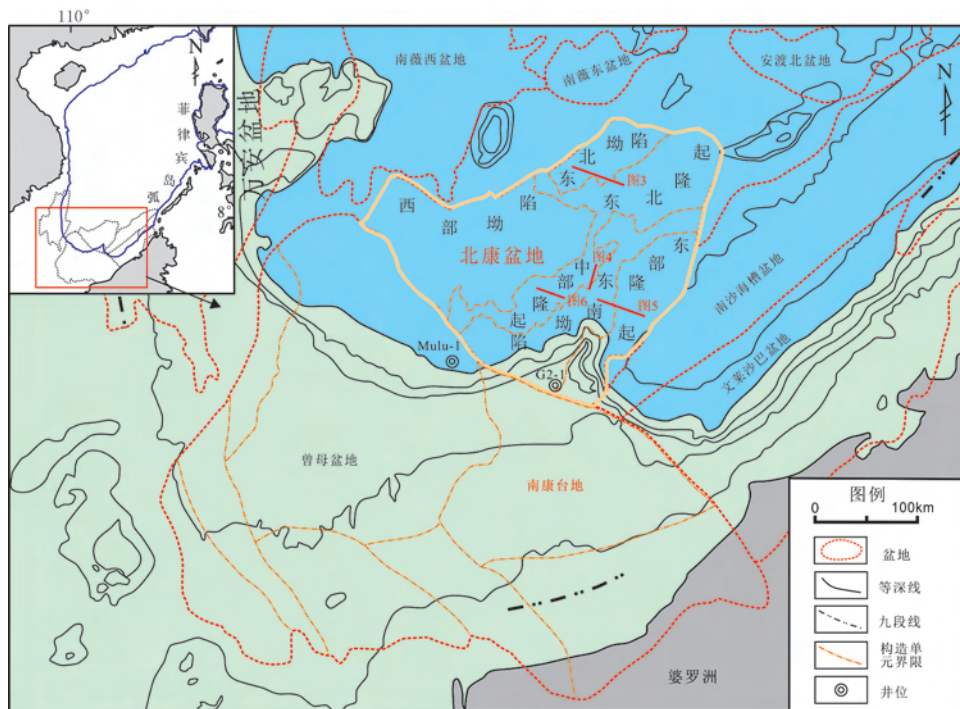


图 1 北康盆地位置及构造单元划分(红色直线为图 3、图 4、图 5 和图 6 地震剖面位置)

Fig.1 The location and tectonic units of Beikang Basin (seismic section mentioned in Fig.3, Fig.4, Fig.5 and Fig.6 are presented by red lines in this figure)

北康盆地渐新世以来地层可以在地震剖面上识别出6个主要反射界面,自下而上分别是  $T_4$ 、 $T_3^1$ 、 $T_3$ 、 $T_2$ 、 $T_1$ 、 $T_0$ ;其中  $T_3^1$  是渐新统顶界面,该界面为区域性破裂不整合面; $T_3$  是该区域最为明显的不整合面,是下中新统顶界面<sup>[18,20]</sup>(图2)。 $T_3$  界面被认为是南海扩展停止的一个构造响应面,南海南部海域对应南沙运动,同时婆罗洲地区表现为沙巴造山运动<sup>[21,22]</sup>。 $T_3$  界面在南海南部各个盆地呈现相似的地震反射特征<sup>[4,8,21,22]</sup>,不整合面之下地层表现为强烈剥蚀和变形褶皱,断层发育较多且错断明显,同相轴粗糙扭曲,起伏较大。一些学者通过计算南海磁异常条带推断出南海扩张年龄为 32.0 ~ 15.5Ma<sup>[8,23]</sup>。早中新世开始(23Ma),南海扩张脊南迁,南沙地块与菲律宾岛弧碰撞;由于构造抬升,北康盆地水体变浅,处于滨浅海相环境,碳酸盐岩也开始发育。中中新世(15.5Ma)时期,南海扩张结束,地块碰撞也逐渐停滞,稳定的构造沉积环境使得中中新世碳酸盐岩生物礁和碳酸盐台地大量发育。晚中新世(10.5Ma)以后,由于快速的沉降作用使得北康盆地水深迅速变大,最终导致大量碳酸盐台地淹没<sup>[6,8,11,19,24-26]</sup>(图2)。

## 2 台地结构

### 2.1 台地识别

在地震剖面上,由于碳酸盐岩地层与上覆泥岩之间较大的波阻抗差,因此其顶部反射轴呈现平行或者亚平行的强振幅特征(图3)。台地顶部在地震剖面上多为两条平行和亚平行强反射轴,内部为杂乱和亚平行空白反射或弱反射轴,底部则多为一条光滑的平行和亚平行弱反射轴。碳酸盐台地边缘常发育生物礁,通常呈丘形或条带状,顶部表现为强反射,内部为杂乱发射特征。北康盆地碳酸盐台地顶界面比较容易识别,但是底界面相对难判断,上覆地层多为呈现亚平行弱反射的泥岩层,并且超覆在台地顶界面之上,下伏地层也多呈现杂乱或亚平行弱反射的碎屑岩层,并且多表现为顶超或者削截特征(图3)。台地之间沉积了较薄的泥质碳酸盐岩,地震剖面上呈现平行或亚平行的强反射特征。台地边缘斜坡见滑塌体,呈杂乱反射,这是由于重力垮塌作用形成的(图3)。通过地震剖面解释可以发现,北

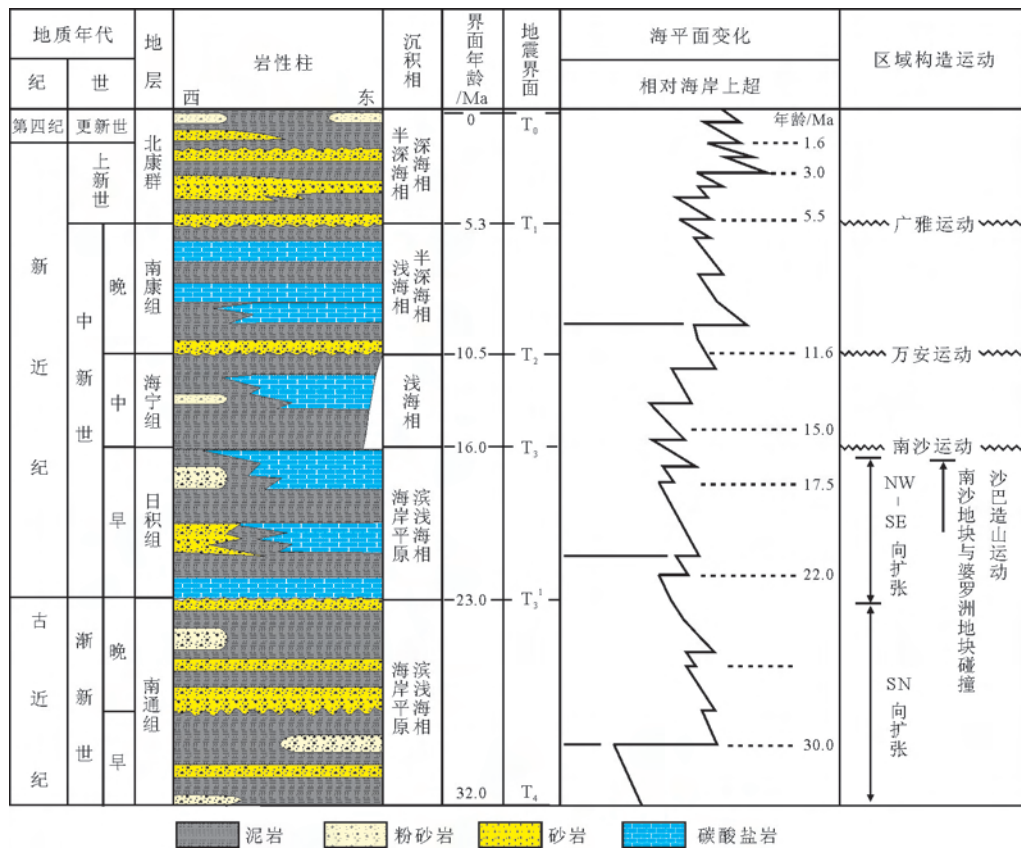


图2 南海南部北康盆地综合地层柱状图<sup>[24,25,27]</sup>

Fig.2 Integrated stratigraphic column of the Beikang Basin in the southern part South China Sea<sup>[24,25,27]</sup>



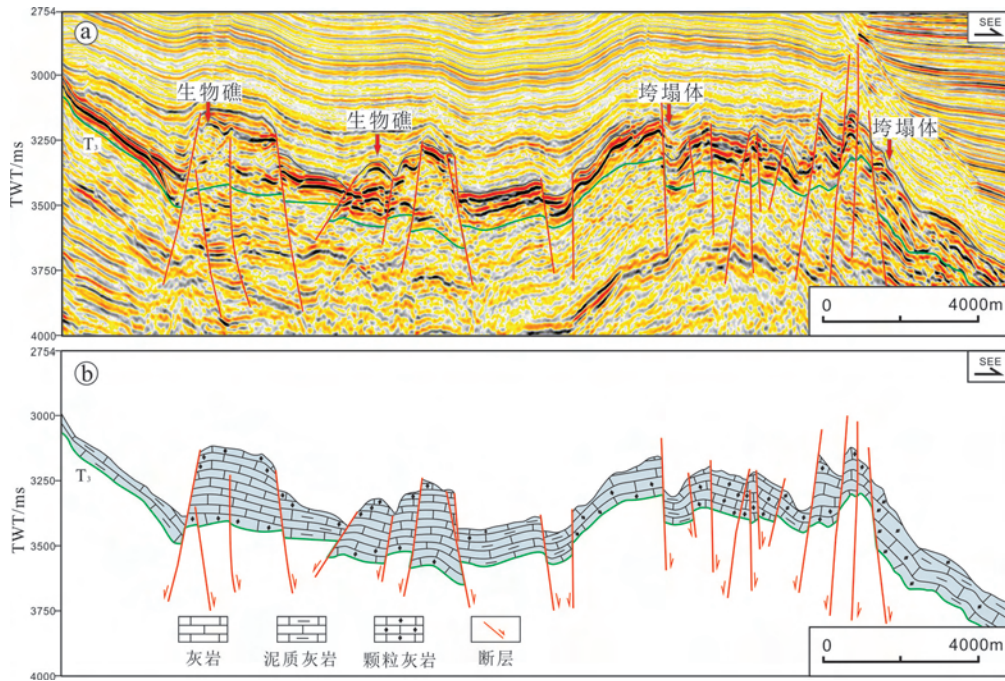


图 3 北康盆地中新世碳酸盐台地地震反射特征(a)及地震相解释(b)

Fig.3 Seismic characteristics (a) and interpretation of Miocene carbonate platform in Beikang Basin (b)

康盆地碳酸盐岩台地主要发育在隆起或者断块上,多为孤立台地,台地边缘常发育断层。

北康盆地碳酸盐台地也多发育在火山隆起顶部(图4a)。中新世时期,南海扩张停止后,南海南部

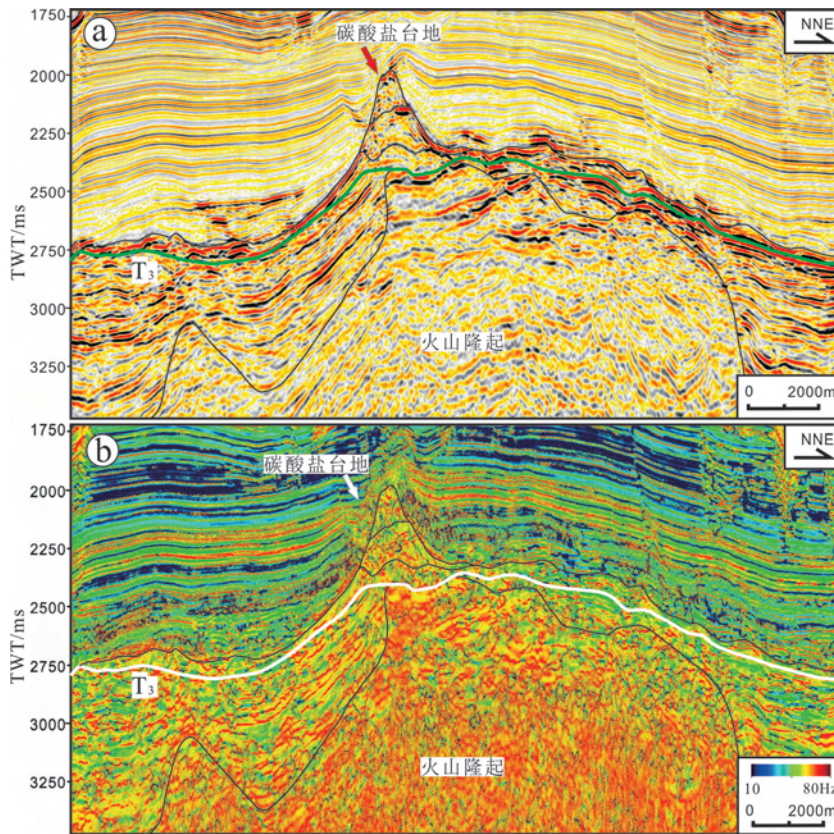


图 4 北康盆地中新世火山隆起上的碳酸盐台地地震剖面(a)及瞬时频率属性剖面特征(b)

Fig.4 Seismic characteristics (a) and instantaneous frequency profile (b) of a Miocene carbonate platform on a volcano uplift in Beikang Basin



经历了板内火山活动<sup>[28,29]</sup>,北康盆地广泛分布火山隆起,而这些火山隆起成为中新世碳酸盐台地和生物礁发育的定植基岩。局部地区少数火山隆起上侵入刺穿碳酸盐台地,对台地的发育和成岩演化有一定影响。通过地震资料分析,现今岛礁下面几乎都存在火山喷发或侵入活动,因此现代生物礁也呈现出在火山隆起顶部发育的生长特征<sup>[30]</sup>。在地震剖面上,火成岩或碳酸盐岩呈现不同的反射特征,须将两者进行区分,避免混淆。火山隆起呈现明显的上拱或丘状、由基底向上挤入的形态特征,且具有强振幅、中—高频率的反射特征,内部多为断续或者连续的杂乱强反射,有时顶部呈现波状、平行或亚平行的结构。而碳酸盐台地披覆在下伏地层,呈丘状,但体型较小且不与基底相连,内部多为杂乱、亚平行空白反射或弱反射,频率与火山隆起呈现明显差异,多为中—低频率(图4b)。

## 2.2 台地发育

北康盆地碳酸盐台地由于沉积环境和海平面的变化呈现多期发育。早中新世末南沙运动造成北康盆地整体抬升并处于滨浅海环境,大部分地区处于半暴露或者半潜化状态,发育的碳酸盐台地比较局限并且较薄。中中新世时期,稳定的沉积环境使得碳酸盐台地广泛发育。晚中新世以后,由于快速沉降作用和相对海平面上升,北康盆地沉积环境由滨浅海变为半深海—深海环境,碳酸盐台地大部分被淹没,少数台地在断块上继承性发育<sup>[24,25,27]</sup>(图2)。因此,北康盆地中新世碳酸盐台地呈现阶段性发育,在地震剖面上又可以划分为3期,在地震剖面上3

期界面为一条强反射轴(图5)。北康盆地中新世碳酸盐台地第1期发育范围比较广,厚度较薄,泥质碳酸盐岩发育较多;第2期台地范围缩小,厚度增大,台地由连续变得孤立,并且受到断裂控制作用明显;第3期台地范围进一步缩小,直至淹没而停止发育。

碳酸盐台地一般在相对稳定的环境中发育,发育演化受到多种因素的综合控制,因此其形成演化过程往往是复杂的。碳酸盐台地由于不同地区的发育环境不同,其台地结构也会出现差异。北康盆地部分中新世碳酸盐台地只发育了两期(图6),这可能是由于碳酸盐台地生长环境变化使得相对海平面上升速率远大于碳酸盐生长速率,碳酸盐台地生长不能及时充填增长过快的可容纳空间,使得水深迅速增大从而最终导致台地提前淹没。

## 3 台地平面分布特征

通过对整个北康盆地的碳酸盐台地进行地震识别、台地结构分析以及台地发育影响因素等相关研究,确定了北康盆地中新世碳酸盐台地分布。北康盆地中新世碳酸盐台地发育最为广泛,多为孤立台地;碳酸盐台地多呈北东向,部分为北西向,许多台地沿着断裂和隆起的走向分布(图7)。

碳酸盐台地在各个构造单元都有发育,在东北隆起、中部隆起以及东部隆起的碳酸盐台地多呈片状或条带状,台地展布范围较大;而在东北坳陷、西部坳陷以及东南坳陷发育的碳酸盐台地多呈团块状,展布范围较小。碳酸盐台地多在断块和火山隆

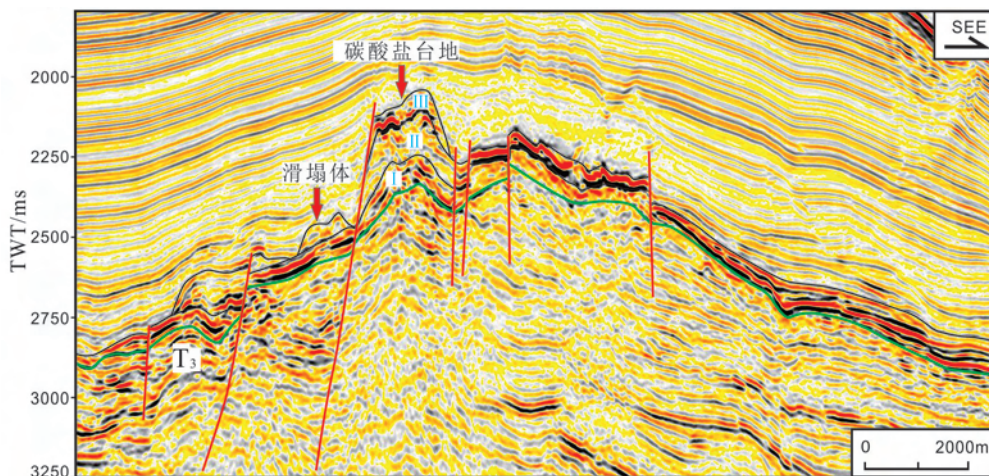


图5 北康盆地中新世3期碳酸盐台地地震剖面特征

Fig.5 Seismic characteristics of the three-periods carbonate platform in Miocene of the Beikang Basin

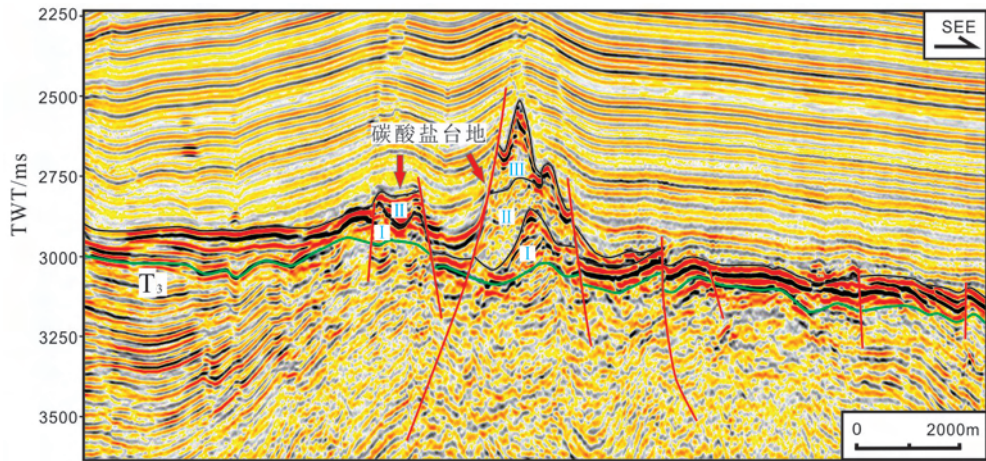


图 6 北康盆地中新世不同期次碳酸盐台地地震剖面特征

Fig.6 Seismic characteristics of the Miocene carbonate platform developed in different periods in the Beikang Basin

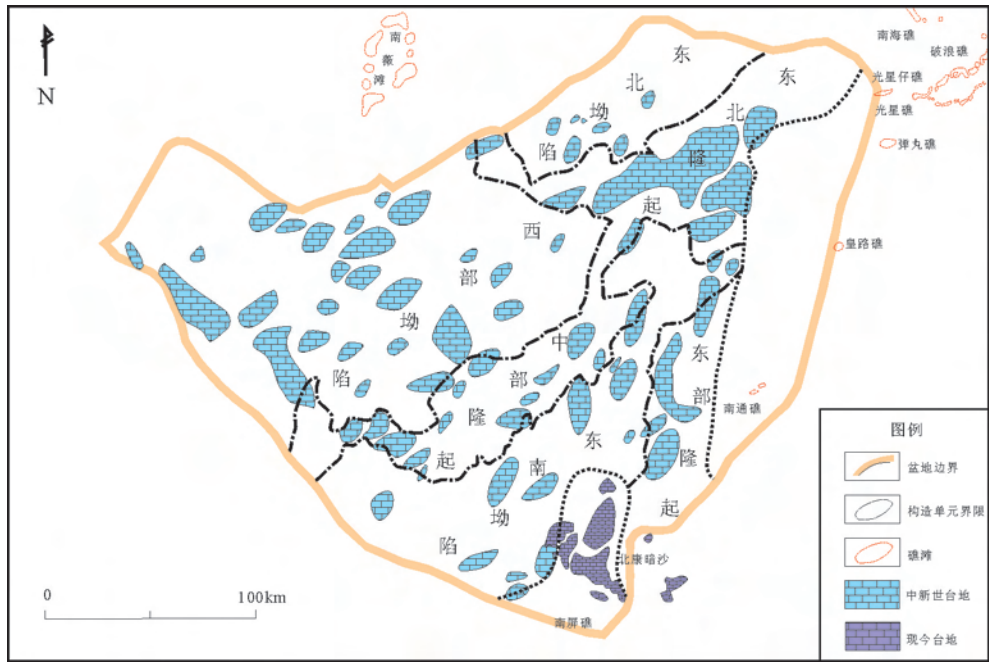


图 7 北康盆地中新世碳酸盐台地平面分布

Fig.7 Distribution pattern of the Miocene carbonate platform in Beikang Basin

起上发育,特别是在坳陷区,由于水深较大,碳酸盐台地多生长在水深较小的断块和火山隆起顶部(图 3, 4)。

#### 4 讨论

相对海平面变化速率和碳酸盐台地生长速率决定着南海南部碳酸盐台地发育演化。相对海平面变化速率受到构造运动和海平面变化的共同作用;而生长速率也就是碳酸盐岩沉积物生产速率和碳酸盐岩再堆积速率,主要由水体环境和气候因素共同决

定<sup>[31]</sup>。其中,构造运动包含了构造沉降与构造上升;海平面变化也有上升和下降的变化<sup>[32]</sup>;水体环境包括了营养盐、透光度、温度等多个因素<sup>[23-36]</sup>;而气候因素包括季风以及气候引起的水动力变化等因素<sup>[37]</sup>。另外,陆缘碎屑物质的注入也是影响台地发育的重要因素<sup>[5,9]</sup>。

北康盆地碳酸盐台地发育演化明显受到构造控制,并且与南海扩张和地块碰撞演化历史息息相关。晚始新世—早渐新世(34~32Ma),南海开始扩张,曾母地块与婆罗洲(加里曼丹)地块碰撞,水体开始变浅,而北康盆地所在的南沙地块从古华南大陆剥



离;早中新世(23Ma),南海扩张脊南迁,此时曾母盆地南康台地已发育了大量碳酸盐台地,而南沙地块与菲律宾岛弧开始碰撞,北康盆地由于挤压作用整体抬升处于滨浅海环境,碳酸盐台地也开始发育;中中新世(15.5Ma)时期,南海扩张逐渐停止,地块碰撞也变缓,北康盆地构造环境稳定,此期间碳酸盐台地发育繁盛<sup>[8,23,27,38]</sup>。由于南沙地块和曾母地块都是向东南方向俯冲挤压,地块碰撞产生呈北东向的构造带,因此在隆起和断块上形成的碳酸盐台地也多呈北东走向(图7,8)。部分隆起构造受到北西向走滑断层控制呈北西走向,因此也发育了部分呈北西向的碳酸盐台地<sup>[8,9]</sup>。晚中新世(10.5Ma)以后,由于婆罗洲物源快速西北向进积使得盆地遭受巨大沉积负荷而快速沉降,盆地东部沉积速率为140~300m/Ma,而中西部沉降速率达到300~460m/Ma,水深迅速增大使得碳酸盐台地大量淹没<sup>[11,19,27]</sup>。另外,晚中新世时期,全球发生大规模海退,最具代表性的如“Missinian”事件和“南中国海事件”,古海洋环境剧烈变化影响了台地生长从而加速了台地的淹没<sup>[10]</sup>。

北康盆地碳酸盐台地展布主要受到构造隆起和断裂分布的影响。北康盆地中新世碳酸盐台地与相邻的曾母盆地南康台地的碳酸盐台地发育特征类似,都以孤立台地为主,并且走向主要为NE向,部

分为NW向(图8)。值得注意的是,北康盆地碳酸盐台地走向与现今的碳酸盐台地走向也比较一致,例如北康暗沙、南薇滩、破浪礁等(图7)。北康盆地很多碳酸盐台地由于受到断裂控制呈现不对称发育(图5),这可能是断裂发育使得下降盘绕曲沉降,断块发生旋转产生的结果。南沙海槽玛拉帕雅碳酸盐台地展布主要受到NE—SW向的基底断层控制,台地沿断裂向东倾斜,这些断裂是由于南海扩张而形成的<sup>[6,39]</sup>。曾母盆地路科尼亚碳酸盐台地发育受到断裂的改造和影响,同沉积断裂活动触发台地边缘滑塌体发生间歇性垮塌,同时也控制了台地分布和生长结构<sup>[5,6,40]</sup>。

## 5 结论

(1)北康盆地中新世碳酸盐台地发育广泛,以孤立台地为主,多发育在断块和火山隆起顶部,台地边缘常发育断层。

(2)北康盆地中新世碳酸盐台地在地震剖面上可以识别出3个期次,第1期台地发育范围大且厚度较薄;第2期台地范围缩小,受到断层控制明显;第3期台地范围进一步缩小直至被淹没。

(3)中新世碳酸盐台地走向主要为北东向和北西向,走向与曾母盆地南康台地和现今碳酸盐台地

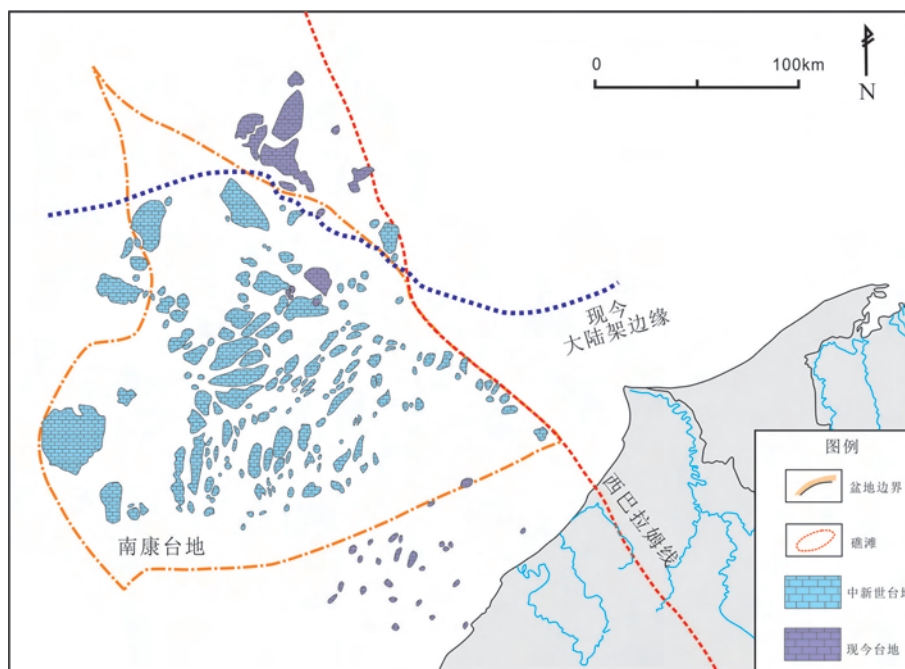


图8 曾母盆地南康台地中新世碳酸盐台地平面分布<sup>[11]</sup>

Fig.8 Distribution characteristics of the Miocene carbonate platform in the Nankang Platform of Zengmu Basin<sup>[11]</sup>

走向一致,其平面分布主要受到构造隆起和断裂控制,并与南海扩张和地块碰撞演化历史息息相关。早中新世开始,地块碰撞导致北康盆地水深变浅,台地开始发育;中中新世时期,南海扩张停止,构造环境趋于稳定,台地发育繁盛;晚中新世以后,由于快速的沉降作用以及古海洋环境变化的影响,台地缩小至淹没。

### 参考文献(References)

- [1] Perrin C. Tertiary: The Emergence of Modern Reef Ecosystems [C]//Phanerozoic Reef Patterns. SEPM Special Publication, 2002, 72: 584-621.
- [2] 吴熙纯,王权锋,陈斯忠,等.从世界第三季生物礁的油气储集潜能看中国南海生物礁储层发育和分布的控制因素[J].中国海上油气,2011,23(4):218-224.[WU Xichun, WANG Quanfeng, CHEN Sizhong, et al. Considering controls on development and distribution of reef reservoirs in South China Sea from the hydrocarbon accumulation potential of tertiary reefs in the world [J]. China Offshore Oil and Gas, 2011, 23(4):218-224.]
- [3] 冯杨伟,张功成,屈红军.南海新生代生物礁发育规律与油气勘探潜力[J].中国石油勘探,2016,21(6):18-25.[FENG Yangwei, ZHANG Gongcheng, QU Hongjun. Development-regularity and hydrocarbon exploration potential of cenozoic reef reservoir, South China Sea [J]. China Petroleum Exploration, 2016, 21(6): 18-25.]
- [4] Valenting Z, Wolfgang S, Jan-Henk V K, et al. Architecture and growth history of a Miocene carbonate platform from 3D seismic reflection data: Luconia Province, offshore Sarawak, Malaysia [J]. Marine and Petroleum Geology, 2004, 21: 517-534.
- [5] Lü C L, Wu S G, Yao Y J, et al. Development and controlling factors of the development and controlling factors of Miocene carbonate platform in the Nam Con Son Basin, southwestern South China Sea, southwestern South China Sea [J]. Marine and Petroleum Geology, 2013, 45:55-68.
- [6] 吴时国,张新元.南海共轭陆缘新生代碳酸盐台地对海盆构造演化的响应[J].地球科学—中国地质大学学报,2015,40(2):234-248.[WU Shiguo, ZHANG Xinyuan. Response of Cenozoic carbonate platform on tectonic evolution in the conjugated margin of South China Sea [J]. Editorial Committee of Earth Science-Journal of China University of Geosciences, 2015, 40(2): 234-248.]
- [7] Fournier F, Borgomano J, Montaggioni L. Development patterns and controlling factors of Tertiary carbonate buildups: Insights from high-resolution 3D seismic and well data in the Malampaya Gas Field (Offshore Palawan, Philippines) [J]. Sedimentary Geology, 2005, 175: 189-215.
- [8] Charles S H. Marginal basin evolution: the southern South China Sea [J]. Marine and Petroleum Geology, 2004, 21: 1129-1148.
- [9] Eduard K. Sea-level changes, shoreline Journeys, and the seismic stratigraphy of central Luconia, Miocene-present, off-shore Sarawak, NW Borneo [J]. Marine and Petroleum Geology, 2015, 59:35-55.
- [10] 许红,陆永潮,施和生,等.南沙群岛海域北康盆地生物礁高精度层序地层学及其新近纪生物礁层序演化模式[J].热带海洋学报,2009,28(2):48-54.[XU Hong, LU Yongchao, SHI Hesheng, et al. High-precision organic reef sequence stratigraphy of beikang basin and sequence evolution model of Neogene organic reefs in Nansha Islands Sea Area [J]. Journal of Tropical Oceanography, 2009, 28(2): 48-54.]
- [11] 杨振,张光学,张莉,等.南海南部北康盆地生物礁的类型及油气勘探前景[J].中国地质,2017,44(3):428-438.[YANG Zhen, ZHANG Guangxue, ZHANG Li, et al. The Style and hydrocarbon prospects of reefs in the Beikang Basin, southern South China Sea [J]. Geology in China, 2017, 44(3): 428-438.]
- [12] 解习农,张成,任建业,等.南海南北大陆边缘盆地构造演化差异性对油气成藏条件控制[J].地球物理学报,2011,54(12):3280-3291.[XIE Xinong, ZHANG Cheng, REN Jianye, et al. Effects of distinct tectonic evolutions on hydrocarbon accumulation in northern and southern continental marginal basins of South China Sea [J]. Chinese Journal of Geophysics, 2011, 54(12):3280-3291.]
- [13] 张光学,白志琳.南海西南部万安盆地构造样式特征、成因及找油意义[J].石油实验地质,1998,20(3):210-216.[ZHANG Guangxue, BAI Zhilin. The characteristics of structural styles and their influences on oil and gas accumulation of the Wan'an Basin in the southwestern South China Sea [J]. Experimental Petroleum Geology, 1998, 20(3):210-216.]
- [14] Khain V E, Polakova I D. Oil and gas potential of deep and ultra-deep water zones of continental margins [J]. Lithology and Mineral Resources, 2004, 39(6): 610-621.
- [15] 张功成,朱伟林,米立军,等.“源热共控论”:来自南海海域油气田“外油内气”环带有序分布的新认识[J].沉积学报,2010,28(5):987-1005.[ZHANG Gongcheng, ZHU Weilin, MI Lijun, et al. The theory of hydrocarbon generation controlled by source rock and heat from circle distribution of outside-oil fields and inside-gas fields in South China Sea [J]. Acta Sedimentologica Sinica, 2010, 28(5): 987-1005.]
- [16] 杨明慧,张厚和,廖宗宝,等.南海南沙海域主要盆地含油气系统特征[J].地学前缘,2015,22(3):48-58.[YANG Minghui, ZHANG Houhe, LIAO Zongbao et al. Petroleum systems of the major sedimentary basins in Nansha Sea Waters (South China Sea) [J]. Earth Science Frontiers, 2015, 22(3): 48-58.]
- [17] 张莉,王嘹亮,易海.北康盆地的形成与演化[J].中国海上油气(地质),2003,17(4):245-248.[ZHANG Li, WANG Liaoliang, YI Hai. The formation and evolution of Beikang Basin [J]. China Offshore Oil and Gas (Geology), 2003, 17(4):245-248.]



- [18] 王宏斌,姚伯初,梁金强,等.北康盆地构造特征及其构造区划[J].海洋地质与第四纪地质,2001,21(2):49-54. [WANG Hongbin, YAO Bochu, LIANG Jinqiang, et al. Tectonic characteristics and division of the Beikang Basin [J]. Marine Geology & Quaternary Geology, 2001, 21(2): 49-54.]
- [19] 刘振湖,郭丽华.北康盆地沉降作用与构造运动[J].海洋地质与第四纪地质,2003,23(2):51-57. [LIU Zhenhu, GUO Lihua. Subsidence and tectonic evolution of the Beikang Basin, the South China Sea [J]. Marine Geology & Quaternary Geology, 2003, 23(2): 51-57.]
- [20] 王嘹亮,吴能友,周祖翼,等.南海西南部北康盆地新生代沉积演化史[J].中国地质,2002,29(1):96-102. [WANG Liao-liang, WU Nengyou, ZHOU Zuyi, et al. History of the Cenozoic sedimentary evolution of the Beikang Basin, southwestern South China Sea [J]. Geology in China, 2002, 29(1): 96-102.]
- [21] Petronas. Research and Scientific Services, Petronas. Petroleum Management Unit[C]//The Petroleum Geology and Resources of Malaysia. Petronas, 1999.
- [22] 姚永坚,杨楚鹏,李学杰,等.南海南部海域中中新世(T<sub>3</sub>界面)构造变革界面地震反射特征及构造含义[J].地球物理学报,2013,56(4):1274-1286. [YAO Yongjian, YANG Chupeng, LI Xuejie, et al. The seismic reflection characteristics and tectonic significance of the tectonic revolutionary surface of Mid-Miocene(T<sub>3</sub> seismic interface)in the southern South China Sea[J].Chinese J.Geophys.,2013,56(4):1274-1286.]
- [23] Briaux A, Patriat P, Tapponnier P. Updated interpretation of magnetic anomalies and seafloor spreading stages in the South China Sea: Implications for the Tertiary tectonics of south-east Asia [J]. Journal of Geophysical Research, 1993, 98: 6299-6328.
- [24] Haq B V, Hardenbol J, Vail P R. Mesozoic and Cenozoic chronostratigraphy and cycles of sea level change [C]//In: Wilgus C, Hasting B, Posamentier H, et al(Eds.), Sea Level Changes-an Integrated Approach, SEPM, Special Publication 42,1988:71-108.
- [25] Abdul M M, Wong R H F. Seismic sequence stratigraphy of the Tertiary sediments, offshore Sarawak Deepwater Area, Malaysia [J]. Geological Society of Malaysia Bulletin, 1995, 37: 345-361.
- [26] Wu S G, Yang Z, Wang D W, et al. Architecture, development and geological control of the Xisha carbonate platforms, northwestern South China Sea [J]. Marine Geology, 2014, 350:71-83.
- [27] Madon M, Ly K C, Wong R. The structure and stratigraphy of deepwater sarawak, Malaysia; implications for tectonic evolution [J]. Journal of Asian Earth Sciences, 2013, 76:312-333.
- [28] 鄢全树,石学法,王昆山,等.南沙微地块花岗质岩石 LA-ICP-MS 锆石 U-Pb 定年及其地质意义[J].地质学报,2008,82(8):1057-1067. [YAN Quanshu, SHI Xuefa, WANG Kunshan, et al. LA-ICPMS Zircon U-Pb dating of granitic rocks from the Nansha Micro-Block, South China Sea, and its geological significance[J]. Acta Geologica Sinica,2008,82(8):1057-1067.]
- [29] Yan Q S, Shi X F, Wang K S, Bu W R, Xiao L. Major element, trace element, Sr-Nd-Pb isotopic studies of Cenozoic Alkali Basalts from the South China Sea[J]. Science in China (Series D), 2008, 51(4):550-566.
- [30] 关成尧,张厚和,漆家福,等.南沙海域晚中新世火山侵入伸展幕[J].石油学报,2013,34(2):129-136. [GUANG Chengyao,ZHANG Houhe,QI Jiafu, et al. Volcano intrusive stretching episode in Late Miocene Nansha Basins of South China Sea[J].Acta Petrolei Sinica,2013,34(2):129-136.]
- [31] Tucker M E, Wright V P. Carbonate Sedimentology [M]. Oxford, Blackwell Scientific Publications, 1990: 482.
- [32] Wilson P A, Roberts H H. Density Cascading: Off-shelf Sediment Transport, Evidence and Implications, Bahama Banks [J]. Journal of Sedimentary Research, 1995, 65: 45-56.
- [33] Read J F. Carbonate Platform Facies Models [J]. AAPG Bulletin, 1985, 69: 1-21.
- [34] Bosscher H, Schlager W. Computer Simulation of Reef Growth [J]. Sedimentology, 1992, 39: 503-512.
- [35] Bosscher H, Schlager W. Accumulation Rates of Carbonate Platforms [J]. Journal of Geology, 1993, 101: 345-355.
- [36] Schlager W. Sedimentology and Sequence stratigraphy of Reefs and Carbonate Platforms [J]. AAPG Continuing Education Course Note Series, 1992, 34: 71.
- [37] Osleger D A. Subtidal Carbonate Cycles: Implications for Allocyclicvs Autocyclic Control [J]. Geology, 1991, 19: 917-920.
- [38] Li C F, Li J B, Ding W W, et al. Seismic Stratigraphy of the Central South China Sea Basin and Implications for Neotectonics[J]. Journal of Geophysical Research: Solid Earth, 2015, 120:1377-1399.
- [39] Grottsch, J, Mercadier C. Integrated 3-D Reservoir Modeling Based on 3-1) Scismic: The Tertiary Malampaya and Camago Buildups, Offshore Palawan, Philippines[J]. AAPG Bulletin, 1999, 83(11): 1703-1728.
- [40] 吕彩丽.南沙海区新生代碳酸盐岩台地形成演化及油气意义[D].中国科学院海洋研究所,2012:77-81. [LV Caili. Geological evolution and hydrocarbon potential of Cenozoic carbonate platforms, southwestern South China Sea [D]. Graduate University of Chinese Academy of Sciences, 2012: 77-81.]