

doi: 10.12029/gc20180401

侯贺晟, 王成善, 张交东, 马峰, 符伟, 王璞珺, 黄永建, 邹长春, 高有峰, 高远, 张来明, 杨瑨, 国瑞. 2018. 松辽盆地大陆深部科学钻探地球科学进展[J]. 中国地质, 45(4): 641–657.

Hou Hesheng, Wang Chengshan, Zhang Jiaodong, Ma Feng, Fu Wei, Wang Pujun, Huang Yongjian, Zou Changchun, Gao Youfeng, Gao Yuan, Zhang Laiming, Yang Jin, Guo Rui. 2018. Deep continental scientific drilling engineering in Songliao Basin: Resource discovery and progress in earth science research[J]. Geology in China, 45(4): 641–657(in Chinese with English abstract).

# 松辽盆地大陆深部科学钻探地球科学研究进展

侯贺晟<sup>1</sup> 王成善<sup>2</sup> 张交东<sup>3</sup> 马峰<sup>4</sup> 符伟<sup>5</sup> 王璞珺<sup>5</sup> 黄永建<sup>2</sup> 邹长春<sup>2</sup> 高有峰<sup>5</sup>  
高远<sup>2</sup> 张来明<sup>2</sup> 杨瑨<sup>1</sup> 国瑞<sup>1</sup>

(1. 中国地质科学院, 北京 100037; 2. 中国地质大学(北京), 北京 100083; 3. 中国地质调查局油气资源调查中心, 北京 100029;  
4. 中国地质科学院水文地质环境地质研究所, 河北 石家庄 050061; 5. 吉林大学, 吉林 长春 130061)

**提要:**松辽盆地大陆深部科学钻探工程“两井四孔”之一的松科二井东孔(简称松科二井),位于黑龙江省安达市境内,于2018年5月26日正式完井。松科二井的科学目标涵盖古气候研究、资源能源探索、基础地质研究和发展深部探测技术四个方面。自2014年正式开钻以来,松科二井科学钻探工程组织实施了钻井取芯、原位测井、岩芯元素化分析以及井周边深部结构探测等工作,目前已取得初步科研进展:获取长4134.81 m原位岩芯资料,完成了对白垩纪最完整最连续陆相地层厘米级高分辨率的精细刻画,初步建立起陆相地层标准剖面;发现了松辽盆地深部非常规天然气资源与盆地型干热岩良好的勘探开发前景;首次重建了白垩纪陆相百万年至十万年尺度气候演化历史,并发现白垩纪气候波动重大事件;揭示了古大洋板块俯冲、聚合的深部证据,为松辽盆地成因再认识及深层油气勘探提供了理论依据。松辽盆地大陆深部科学钻探工程的实施,对探索地球奥秘、解决深部能源环境等重大问题,具有重要意义,是“向地球深部进军”道路上迈出的坚实一步。

**关 键 词:**松辽盆地;松科二井;深部能源资源;白垩纪古气候;大陆科学钻探工程

中图分类号:P62,P634 文献标志码:A 文章编号:1000-3657(2018)04-0641-17

## Deep continental scientific drilling engineering in Songliao Basin: Progress in earth science research

HOU Hesheng<sup>1</sup>, WANG Chengshan<sup>2</sup>, ZHANG Jiaodong<sup>3</sup>, MA Feng<sup>4</sup>, FU Wei<sup>5</sup>, WANG Pujun<sup>5</sup>,  
HUANG Yongjian<sup>2</sup>, ZOU Changchun<sup>2</sup>, GAO Youfeng<sup>5</sup>, GAO Yuan<sup>2</sup>, ZHANG Laiming<sup>2</sup>,  
YANG Jin<sup>1</sup>, GUO Rui<sup>1</sup>

(1. Chinese Academy of Geological Sciences, Beijing, 100037, China; 2. China University of Geosciences, Beijing 100083, China;  
3. Center for Oil and Gas Survey, China Geological Survey, Beijing 100029, China; 4. Institute of Hydrogeology and Environmental  
Geology, Chinese Academy of Geological Science, Shijiazhuang, 050061, Hebei, China; 5. Jilin University, Changchun 130061, Jilin,  
China)

收稿日期:2018-07-13; 改回日期:2018-07-24

基金项目:中国地质调查局项目(DD20160207, DD20189702)、国家自然科学基金面上项目(41474081)及深部探测技术实验与集成项目  
联合资助。

作者简介:侯贺晟,男,1980年生,副研究员,主要从事深部探测与深部能源远景分析研究;E-mail:hesheng.hou@126.com。

**Abstract:** The eastern borehole of Well SK-2, among the “two wells and four boreholes” of the deep continental scientific drilling engineering in Songliao Basin, is situated in Anda of Heilongjiang Province and was finished officially on May 26<sup>th</sup>, 2018. Well SK-2 mainly focused on four scientific objections, i.e., paleoclimate research, resource and energy exploration, basic geological research and development of deep exploration technology. During the process if drilling which began in 2014, drilling, coring, logging, analysis of chemical element and structural exploration of surrounding areas were carried out during the SK-2 drilling engineering, and some preliminary progresses were made in scientific research: 4134.8 m-long in-situ core data were acquired, and the most complete and continuous continental strata of the cretaceous were described with high resolution of centimeter-level, thus building the standard continental stratigraphic profile. Besides, evolution history of the continental facies in the Cretaceous period from scale of one million to one hundred thousand years was reconstructed for the first time, and an important climatic event of the Cretaceous was found. Apart from these achievements, evidence of Paleo-Pacific plate subduction and convergence in the deep was found, which contributes to genetic re-recognition and deep hydrocarbon exploration in Songliao basin. The implementation of deep continental scientific drilling engineering in Songliao Basin is of great significance in exploring the earth's mystery, seeking for deep energy and solving environmental problems. It is considered to be a solid step in the way of heading deep of the earth.

**Key words:** Songliao Basin; Well SK-2; deep energy resources; paleoclimate in the Cretaceous; continental scientific drilling engineering

**About the first author:** HOU Hesheng, male, born in 1980, associate researcher, mainly engages in the study of deep exploration and deep energy perspective analysis; E-mail: hesheng.hou@126.com.

**Fund support:** Supported by China Geological Survey Program (No. DD20160207, DD20189702), the National Natural Science Foundation of China (No. 41474081) and the SinoProbe-02 program.

## 1 引言

近年来,随着地球系统科学的发展,人们越来越意识到地球内部动力学过程与地表地质演化进程紧密联系的重要性。地球的演化、能源资源的形成与环境气候的变迁根源都在深部(董树文等,2014)。国际上,发达国家对地球深部的探索计划开始相对较早,并取得了一系列重大成果认识(Oliver et al., 1978, 1983; DEKORP Research Group, 1990; Echtler et al., 1996; Knapp et al., 1996; Berzin et al., 1996; Clowes, 2010; Cook et al., 2012; Percival et al., 2012),中国紧随其后也实施了一系列重大深部探测工作(赵文津等,2002;杨文采等,2003;魏文博等,2010;董树文等,2014;高锐等,2011,2016;吕庆田等,2015),对深部进行探索的能力已然成为国家综合实力的象征,向地球深部进军是我们必须要解决的战略科技问题。大陆科学钻探工程作为人类入地计划的望远镜,是当代地球科学领域内具有划时代意义、带动当前地球科学和相关学科发展的大科学工程(许志琴,2004)。

由中国、美国和德国牵头的国际大陆科学钻探计划(International Continental Scientific Drilling

Program, ICDP)成立于1996年,到目前为止已经有24个成员,其中23个为国家成员,另一个为联合国教科文组织,其目标是深入研究地球资源、环境和灾害问题,自成立以来已在全球13个国家打了一百余口深浅不一的大陆科学钻探井(王璞珺等,2017)。实践证明,通过大陆科学钻探对岩石圈进行直接取样与观测,可以了解大洋及大陆的板块运动,地壳应力与地震活动、火山作用、深部资源、生命起源以及全球环境与气候变化,解决一系列重大基础科学问题(许志琴等,2004;苏德辰和杨经绥,2010)。截至目前,中国先后成功组织实施了5个大陆科学钻探工程(许志琴等,2016),松辽盆地大陆深部科学钻探是我国获得ICDP资助的第3个项目,其地址位于我国中东部大型白垩纪陆相沉积盆地——松辽盆地内部(图1),由松科一井和松科二井两部分组成(Wang et al., 2013a, 图2),其中松科一井已于2007年完井,并取得若干重要的研究成果(王成善等,2008; Qiu, 2010)。

在财政部、国家发展与改革委员会、科学技术部、教育部的大力支持下,自然资源部中国地质调查局组织科学研究人员和钻探技术人员,在黑龙江省安达市,成功完成了7018 m松科二井东孔(图1,下称松科

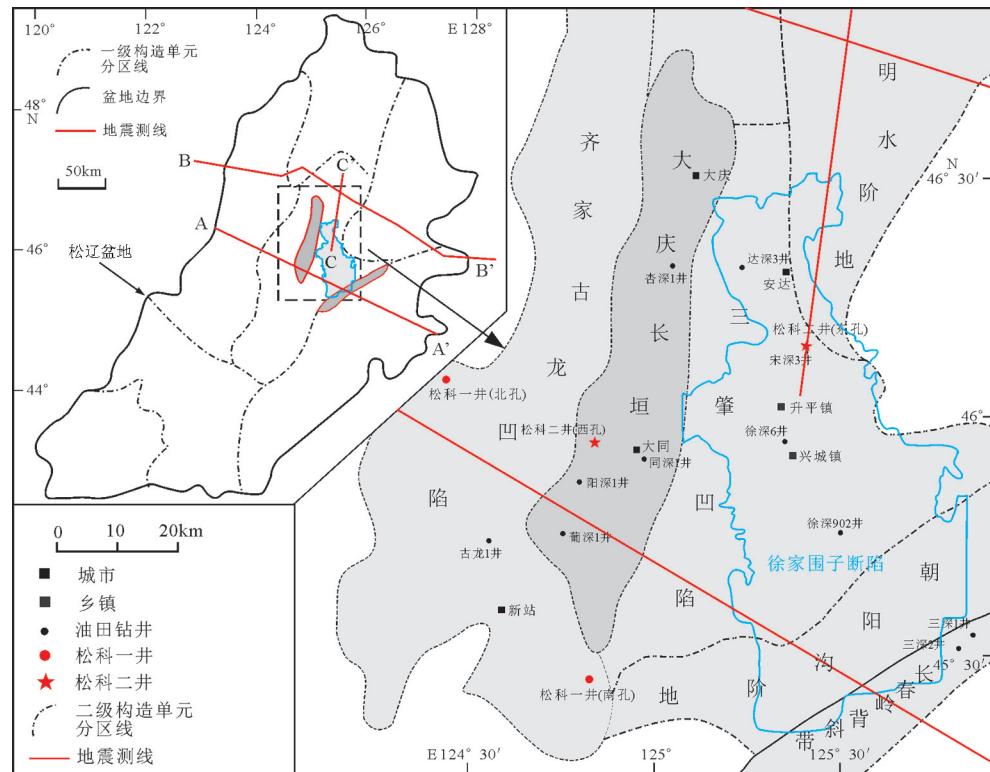


图1 松辽盆地大陆深部科学钻探工程钻孔分布图(据王璞珺等,2017修改)

Fig.1 Borehole distribution of deep continental scientific drilling engineering in Songliao Basin (modified after Wang et al., 2017)

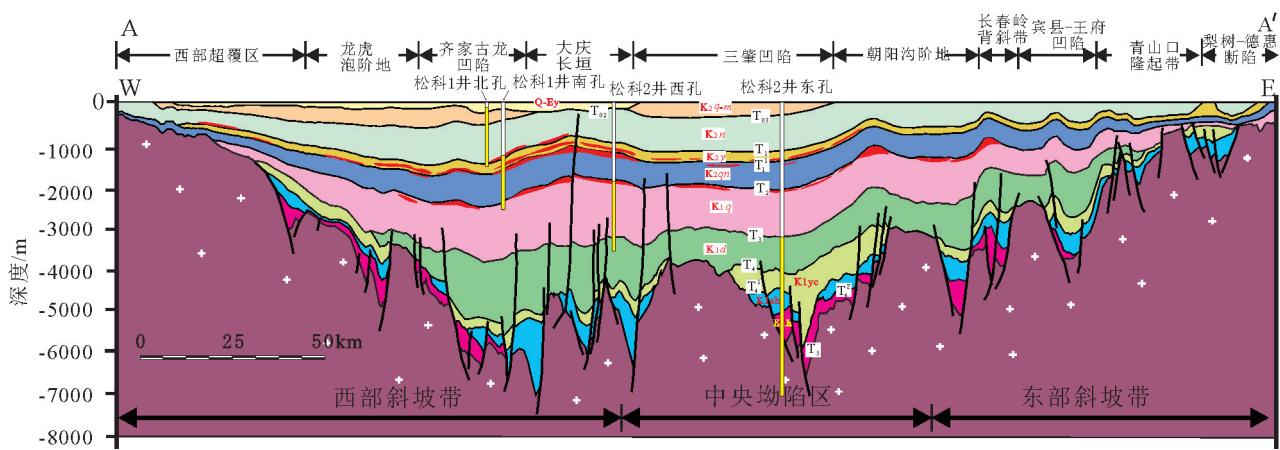


图2 松辽盆地纵剖面图(图1A-A')及“松辽盆地大陆深部科学钻探”井位(Wang et al., 2013a)

Fig.2 Structural cross section across the central part of the Songliao Basin based on regional seismic analyses and borehole distribution of deep continental scientificdrilling engineering (after Wang et al., 2013a)

二井,SK-2)的钻取岩芯及测录井任务,成为亚洲国家组织实施的最深大陆科学探测井,也是国际大陆科学钻探计划成立22年来实施的最深钻井。

松科二井于2014年4月开钻,并于2018年5月26日正式完井。科学钻探工程以钻井取芯为主体,完成钻井取芯进尺4279.73 m,获得岩芯总长

4134.81 m,取芯收获率96.61%。同时配合井内原位测井(邹长春等,2016)、岩芯元素地球化学分析以及深部地球物理探测技术(深地震反射剖面、区域重磁、大地电磁测深等),以“点-线-面”结合的方式展开地球系统科学研究。

松辽盆地大陆深部科学钻探工程研究体系庞

大,参与科研院所与研究人员众多,获取的海量数据仍在测试分析阶段,许多研究结果尚需进一步梳理。本文结合前期“深部探测技术与实验研究”(SinoProbe)专项深部探测结果及松科二井的研究成果,对松科二井所取得的阶段性科学的研究进展与新发现进行简要概述,以期提高公众对松辽盆地深部科学钻探工程科学目标及研究意义的理解,为后续开展类似工程学科间相互配合提供参考。

## 2 松科二井的科学目标与区域构造背景

松科二井钻探工程的科学目标,一是获取连续高分辨率陆相地质记录,用以研究白垩纪时期的温室气候变化、大规模烃源岩成因,建立陆相白垩纪地层标准。二是寻找深部能源资源的重大线索,包括深部清洁能源以及其他可替代能源资源;三是推动基础地质研究与认识的进步,阐明松辽盆地的形成与深部构造演化的关系,探讨大庆油田成因并丰富陆相生油理论;四是获取松辽盆地深达7018 m的原位、连续地球物理参数,并与元素化学分析及地面深地探测技术手段相结合,为松辽盆地及其相关类似盆地的深部勘探提供科学“标尺”。

那么,为什么要将具有如此重要科学探索意义的钻探工程选在松辽盆地内进行呢?这实际上是由松辽盆地及其基底独特的地质演化过程所决定的。松辽盆地坐落于中亚造山带的东段(Sengör and Natal' in, 1996),处于古亚洲洋、蒙古—鄂霍茨克洋和太平洋三大构造域叠合区域。松辽盆地白垩纪基底为松嫩地块。450~350 Ma时期,松嫩地块进入相对稳定的构造演化时期,发育了相对完整的上古生界(余和中, 2001; 王成文等, 2009),许多学者认为这一时期的沉积地层同样具有油气远景(张兴洲等, 2008; 任收麦等, 2011; 张君峰等, 2017)。随着古生代古亚洲洋的闭合,松嫩地块与周边的微陆块先后拼合在一起,并于二叠纪—早三叠世沿索—西拉木伦—长春缝合带与华北板块相接(章凤奇等, 2008; 韩国卿等, 2008; Hou et al., 2015; 张兴洲等, 2015; 梁宏达等, 2016; Liu et al., 2017; Zhou et al., 2017)。三叠纪及侏罗纪早期,古亚洲洋闭合残留的北方蒙古—鄂霍茨克洋呈由西向东剪刀式闭合(Yang et al., 2015; Wang et al., 2015)。受古亚洲洋闭

合后效影响,早期沉积地层普遍遭受抬升剥蚀,伴有大规模火山活动。侏罗纪晚期,来自北东、南西不同板块向东亚大陆多向俯冲汇聚,早白垩世初期又发生剧烈的大陆岩石圈伸展和火山岩浆活动(董树文等, 2007),松辽盆地恰萌发于该时期和区域大地构造背景下(程银行等, 2016)。

盆地演化早期(同裂谷期, 150~110 Ma, Wang et al., 2016),区域张应力使得深部地幔上隆引发地壳张裂,盆地基底断块相应地产生了北西—南东向的拆离和差异沉降(胡望水等, 2005),形成一系列分割的断陷(裂谷)盆地群。盆地演化的中、晚期则主要受太平洋构造域影响(Wang et al., 2016),进入后裂谷期(110~79.1 Ma)的演化阶段,发育了巨厚的坳陷沉积层序,呈逐层上超状披盖在断陷群沉积序列或基底之上,其沉降机制是火山期后热挠曲沉降、早期岩浆房的垮塌与区域走滑拉分沉降的叠加;之后的构造反转期(79.1~64 Ma),太平洋板块向欧亚大陆边缘几近正向的俯冲产生区域挤压应力,盆地沉积沉降中心向西北方向迁移并快速萎缩消亡,这一时期地层表现出强烈的同生变形作用。因此,松辽盆地经历了连续长达86 Ma盆地演化和沉积过程,它是全球范围内发育历史最长、沉积厚度和沉积速率最大,并以湖相细粒碎屑沉积为主的大白垩纪盆地,记录了丰富的白垩纪古气候演化信息(王璞珺等, 2017)。

## 3 深部能源资源新线索

### 3.1 深部非常规天然气资源潜力探索

松辽盆地以往钻井主要针对中浅层常规油气和断陷边部深层致密砂砾岩气(孟元林等, 2012; Li and Yang, 2015; Feng et al., 2015),凹陷深部洼槽带油气工作调查程度较低,尤其缺少深部烃源岩优势发育区沙河子组和火石岭组全取芯钻井,制约了勘探发现和资源调查战略导向。松科二井的钻探,揭示了深部非常规天然气资源潜力,为实现深部能源勘查向非常规天然气勘查拓展提供了重要依据。

松科二井位于徐家围子断陷洼槽带,完整揭示了深部烃源岩表征,钻遇沙河子组和火石岭组暗色泥岩累计厚度1359.37 m,最大单层厚度达23.21 m(表1)。已测试的样品显示,暗色泥岩有机碳值大多超过1.0%,岩石热解最高温度T<sub>max</sub>平均505°C

(表2)。根据相关非常规天然气技术规范(GB/T 30501—2014、GB/T 31483—2015),结合以往资料(赵泽辉等,2016;刘超,2017),认为断陷深部洼槽带富含有机质的地层累计厚度大,有机质丰度高,处于高成熟—过成熟的热演化阶段,为深部非常规天然气调查提供了资源基础。

松科二井揭示深部泥页岩层系含气性显示较好。气测录井显示,在沙河子组和火石岭组(3350

m以深)地层中钻遇气测异常118层、累计厚度268 m、气测异常比值平均为8.33、甲烷占总烃百分比96.8%,岩性主要以泥岩和砂砾岩为主(图3)。气测异常比值不小于5的层数为59个(图4),其中泥页岩的气测异常43层,累计厚度102 m,异常幅度与背景值的平均比值为14.77(图5),表明松辽盆地深部烃源岩层系具有自生自储的成藏条件,为松辽盆地从常规油气和凹陷边部致密砂砾岩气勘探向深部

表1 松科二井嫩江组至火石岭组岩心岩性和厚度统计

Table 1 The statistical table of the lithologic thickness in the 450~5525m interval of SK-2 well

| 类别    | 嫩江组    | 姚家组  | 登娄库组  | 营城组    | 沙河子组    | 火石岭组   |
|-------|--------|------|-------|--------|---------|--------|
| 泥岩    | 100.97 | 2.64 | 43.73 | 20.07  | 1219.58 | 139.79 |
| 油页岩   | 21.22  |      |       |        |         |        |
| 泥质粉砂岩 | 2.16   |      | 3.38  | 20.07  | 218.23  | 9.4    |
| 煤层    |        |      |       | 0.5    | 5.99    | 0.06   |
| 火山凝灰岩 | 0.14   |      |       | 9.14   | 4.18    | 44.18  |
| 泥灰岩   | 0.63   |      |       |        | 0.15    |        |
| 白云岩   | 0.34   |      |       |        |         |        |
| 介形虫层  | 0.29   |      |       |        |         |        |
| 砂岩    | 0.1    |      | 3.51  | 12.55  | 594.83  | 41.14  |
| 砾岩    |        |      |       | 32.09  | 226.95  | 95.52  |
| 火山岩   |        |      |       | 140.52 | 0.39    | 179.65 |
| 岩心长度  | 125.85 | 2.64 | 50.62 | 234.94 | 2270.3  | 509.74 |
| 泥地比   | 0.8    | 1    | 0.86  | 0.09   | 0.54    | 0.27   |

表2 松科二井沙河子组烃源岩分析数据

Table 2 Data of hydrocarbon source rock analysis of Shahezi Formation in SK-2 well

| 实验室编号     | 样本编号      | 地层   | 岩性 | 深度/m   | TOC/%  | T <sub>max</sub> /°C |
|-----------|-----------|------|----|--------|--------|----------------------|
| E20174301 | DKY-DW-23 | 营城组  | 泥岩 | 3271.5 | 1.364  | 488.5                |
| E20174302 | DKY-DW-41 | 沙河子组 | 泥岩 | 3608.5 | 1.791  | 494.7                |
| E20174303 | DKY-DW-44 | 沙河子组 | 泥岩 | 3659.0 | 1.670  | 519.3                |
| E20174304 | DKY-DW-46 | 沙河子组 | 泥岩 | 3698.6 | 1.318  | 525.7                |
| E20174305 | DKY-DW-48 | 沙河子组 | 泥岩 | 3742.1 | 1.216  | 527.7                |
| E20174306 | DKY-DW-53 | 沙河子组 | 泥岩 | 3839.3 | 1.513  | 535.2                |
| E20174307 | DKY-DW-56 | 沙河子组 | 泥岩 | 3899.5 | 1.476  | 479.7                |
| E20174308 | DKY-DW-67 | 沙河子组 | 泥岩 | 4103.0 | 1.262  | 534.2                |
| E20174309 | DKY-DW-70 | 沙河子组 | 泥岩 | 4166.0 | 0.529  | 490.7                |
| E20174310 | DKY-DW-78 | 沙河子组 | 泥岩 | 4312.3 | 1.058  | 517.8                |
| E20174311 | DKY-DW-80 | 沙河子组 | 泥岩 | 4351.4 | 0.755  | 490.7                |
| E20174312 | DKY-DW-84 | 沙河子组 | 泥岩 | 4446.4 | 1.216  | 454.0                |
| 泥岩平均价值    |           |      |    | 1.26   | 504.85 |                      |

洼槽带非常规天然气勘探拓展提供了重要依据。

### 3.2 具备盆地型干热岩赋存条件

松辽盆地是我国油田地热以及沉积盆地型干

热岩开发的有利靶区。盆地具有良好的深部热传导和浅部热聚集构造机制,地热资源赋存条件较好。松科二井的多次温度测井结果显示,盆地具有

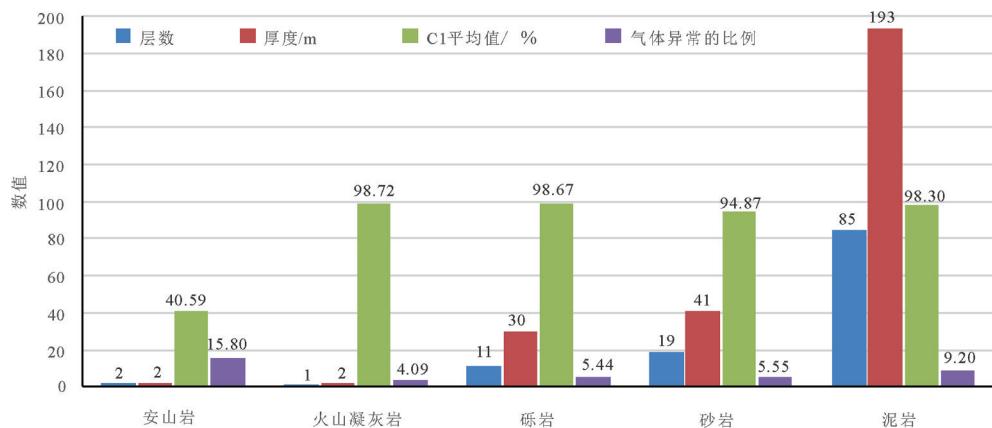


图3 松科二井沙河子组和火石岭组气测异常岩性和厚度统计直方图

Fig.3 The statistical histogram of gas logging abnormal lithology and thickness of Shahezi Formation in Well SK-2

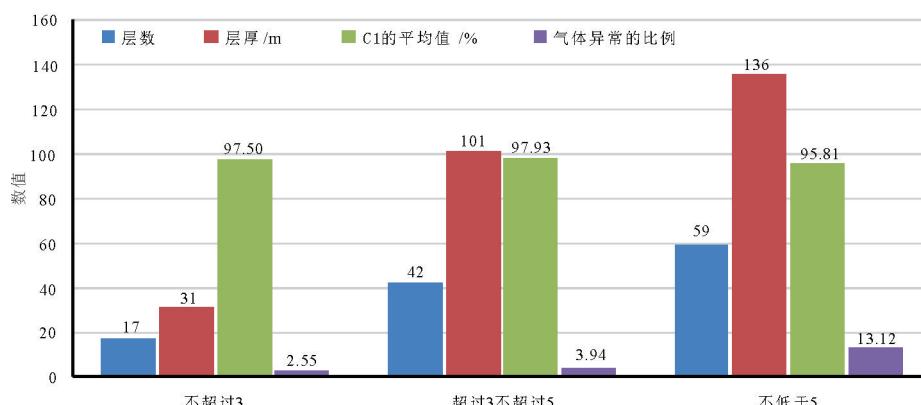


图4 松科二井气测异常比值统计图

Fig.4 The statistical histogram of gas logging abnormal ratio for Well SK-2

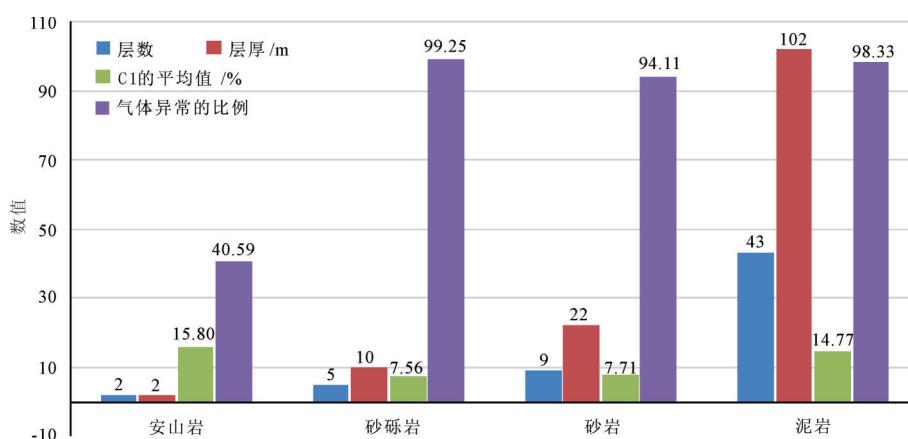


图5 松科二井沙河子组和火石岭组气测异常比值大于5的岩性和厚度直方图

Fig.5 The statistical histogram of gas logging abnormal lithology and thickness of Shahezi and Huoshiling Formation in Well SK-2  
(The abnormal ratio of gas measurement is higher than 5)

较大的地温梯度,大地热流值达到  $84 \text{ mW/m}^2$ ,地热异常明显。在 4400 m 深度时温度超过 150°C(图 6),达到干热岩的标准。

盆地水热型地热可开采资源量 6870 万 t/a,随着油田开发进入中后期,部分油田开采含热水量高达 90%,利用已有油气井改造开发地热潜力巨大,可以在区域冬季供暖以及节能减排中发挥重要作用。干热岩可采资源量折合标准煤 7.4 万亿 t,仅大庆油区范围已存在 13 块高温花岗岩体,分布面积为  $10000 \text{ km}^2$ ,开采前景广阔,可以为东北地区未来清洁能源开发提供保障。

### 3.3 深部铀矿线索

通过放射性测井发现高放射性高铀异常层三层(嫩江组 497.5~502.0 m,泥岩夹薄层砂岩;营城组

3096.8~3102.8 m,主要岩性以杂色砾岩为主;3168.3~3170.9 m,主要岩性以砾岩和流纹质角砾岩为主,图 7,三层累积厚度 13.1 m),为松辽盆地深部找铀矿提供了重要线索,铀矿的成因及赋存情况仍需结合前人研究成果(金若时等,2017)做一步探索。

## 4 白垩纪古环境、古气候重要认识

### 4.1 最完整的白垩纪陆相地质记录

迄今为止,国际上通过实施国际大洋发现计划(International Ocean Discovery Program, IODP)对海相白垩纪气候-环境变化相关的响应有研究成果丰富(Larson and Erba, 1999; Föllmi, 2012; O'Brien et al., 2017)。但是对陆相白垩纪气候-环境变化的认识经常是局部的、甚至是残缺不全的,海陆对比、整合更是严重不足。其主要原因在于白垩纪处于全球高海平面时期(Kominz, 1984; Haq et al., 1987; Larson, 1991),全球陆相地层不甚发育或发育非常不全,难以进行区域对比和全球对比(Parrish, 2001)。因而,保存完好的湖泊沉积是研究和重建陆相白垩纪气候-环境变化的首选对象。

由于白垩纪时期的高海平面,全球陆地面积减少,最大的陆地出露在东亚地区(Skelton and Spicer, 2003; 王成善等, 2008; Xiang et al., 2015)。中国东北松辽盆地 85~90 Ma(Wang et al., 2013b)的长期演化过程堆积和保存了总厚度超过 10000 m 的中新生代陆相沉积(大庆油田石油地质志编写组, 1993; 王东坡等, 1994)。通过松辽盆地大陆深部科学钻探计划工程(松科一井和松科二井)的实施,不仅获得了总长度为 6600 m、时间跨度为 6900 万年的岩芯,其长度和时间跨度均为国际大陆科学钻探之最。同时,也是建设“百年大庆”和基础地质服务的“金柱子”。

### 4.2 陆相白垩纪时期的气候环境演化

白垩纪是“深时”地质历史中典型的温室气候时期,具有高大气二氧化碳浓度、高温、高海平面、两极无冰的显著特征(Skelton and Spicer, 2003)。“松辽盆地大陆科学钻探”建立了白垩纪高大气二氧化碳浓度环境下陆地气候演化曲线,其对认识当前全球气候变暖具有重要借鉴意义。古气候-古环境指标显示,在白垩纪温室气候状态下,北半球中纬度陆地发生了多时间尺度气候波动(O'Brien et

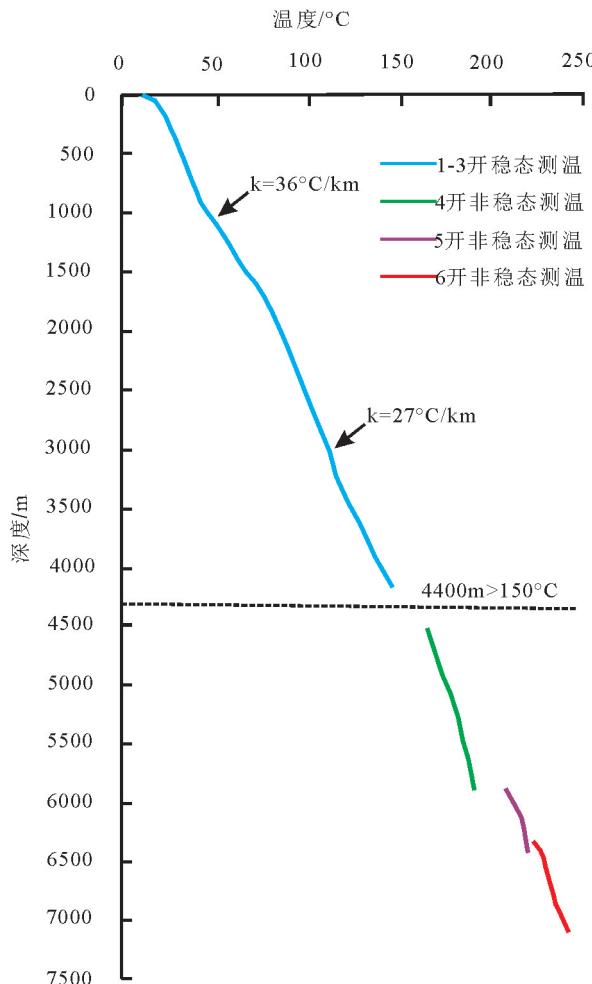


图 6 松科二井温度测井曲线  
Fig.6 Temperature log of Well SK-2

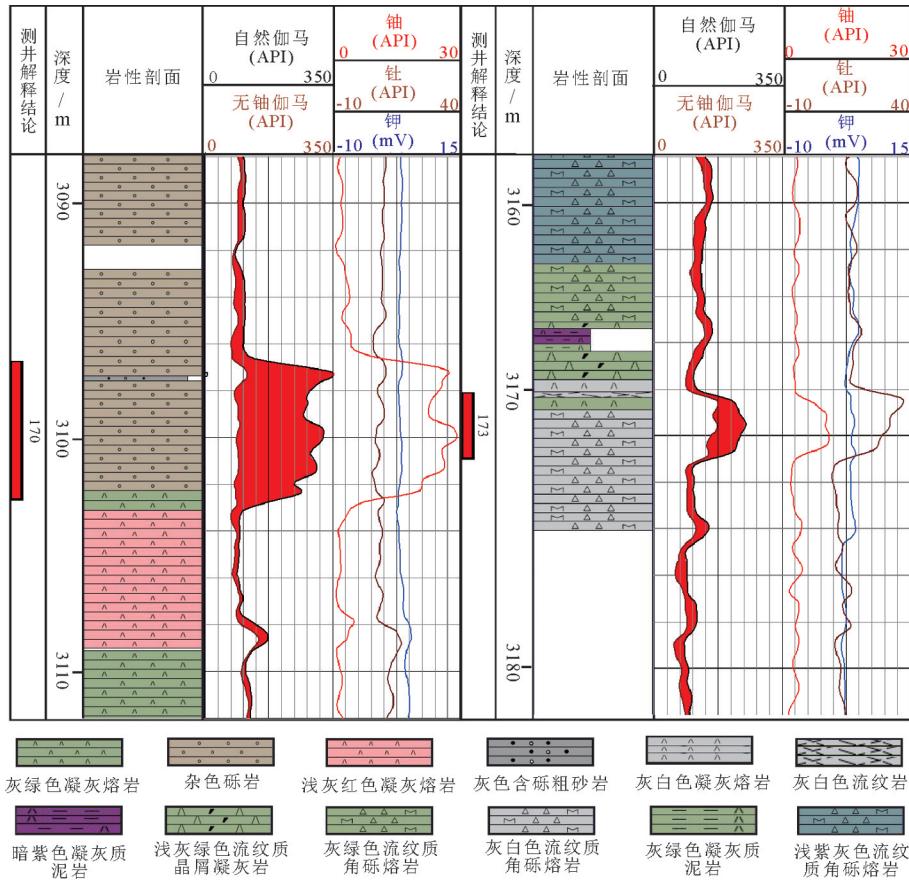


图7 松科二井营城组两处放射性异常层测井响应特征图

Fig.7 The log response of two layers with radioactive anomaly in Yingcheng Formation from Well SK-2

al., 2017; Föllmi, 2012)。构造尺度上,连续的介形虫化石碳、氧稳定同位素曲线记录到松辽盆地气候变化、沉积演化及其与全球气候变化的相关性(Chamberlain et al., 2013; Wang et al., 2013b);轨道尺度上,旋回地层学分析表明沉积特征、有机碳及其同位素的变化直接响应了轨道参数的变化(Wu et al., 2013, 2014)。连续取芯保证了“松辽盆地大陆科学钻探”捕捉到若干次快速气候变化事件。例如,约70 Ma全球变冷时期,古土壤碳酸钙氧同位素在明水组中部产生约3‰显著负偏,是松辽盆地降温及北半球西风带南移共同作用的结果,这是首次在中纬度陆地地区捕捉到这一变冷事件;约69 Ma和66 Ma全球变暖时期,古土壤碳酸钙碳同位素负偏表明松辽盆地变暖、古土壤呼吸作用强度增加、降水量增加(图8; Gao et al., 2015)。

此外,根据重建的白垩纪—古近纪界线附近的陆相气候记录可以看出来,在小行星撞击地球之前约30万年,地球上的温度和大气中的二氧化碳浓度

都明显的升高,而这与德干高原火山喷发的时间高度一致。而根据陆相记录的研究还发现,在德干火山喷发之后,小行星撞击之前,松辽盆地约2/3的物种已经发生了绝灭。这说明德干火山喷发与小行星撞击的连续二次打击是造成恐龙等物种绝灭的原因。首先,德干火山喷发导致剧烈的升温和二氧化碳浓度上升,破坏了生态系统的稳定性,造成了部分物种的灭绝(图9);之后,短时间内小行星的撞击使原本不稳定的生态系统发生崩溃,形成了压垮骆驼的最后一根稻草(Zhang et al., 2018)。

#### 4.3 松辽盆地陆相烃源岩形成与海侵事件

松辽盆地堆积了巨厚的陆相烃源岩,提供了大庆油田长时期高强度开发的基本物质基础,其成因机制一直是松辽盆地研究中悬而未决的重大科学问题。通过松辽盆地大陆科学钻探工程的实施,在获取青山口组和嫩江组巨厚烃源岩岩芯记录的基础上,开展了高分辨率的多学科研究,特别是包括古生物学、地球化学、矿物学等方面的研究,发现松

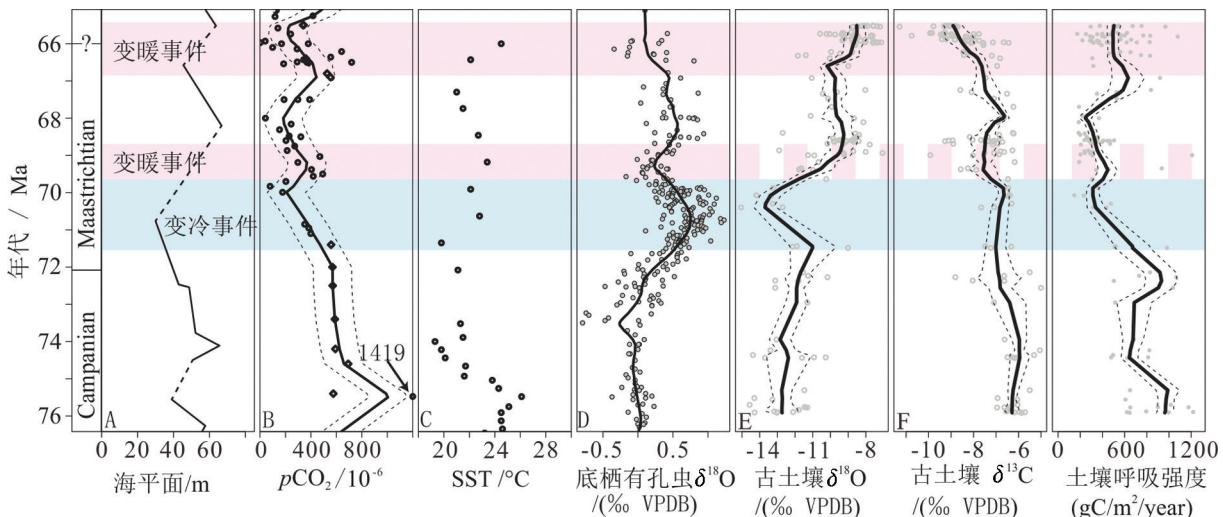


图8 四方台组—明水组古土壤碳酸钙碳氧稳定同位素记录与全球对比(修改自 Gao et al., 2015)

Fig.8 Carbon–oxygen stable isotope curves of paleosol carbonates in Sifangtai–Mingshui Formation of Songliao Basin and their correlations with global records (modified after Gao et al., 2015)

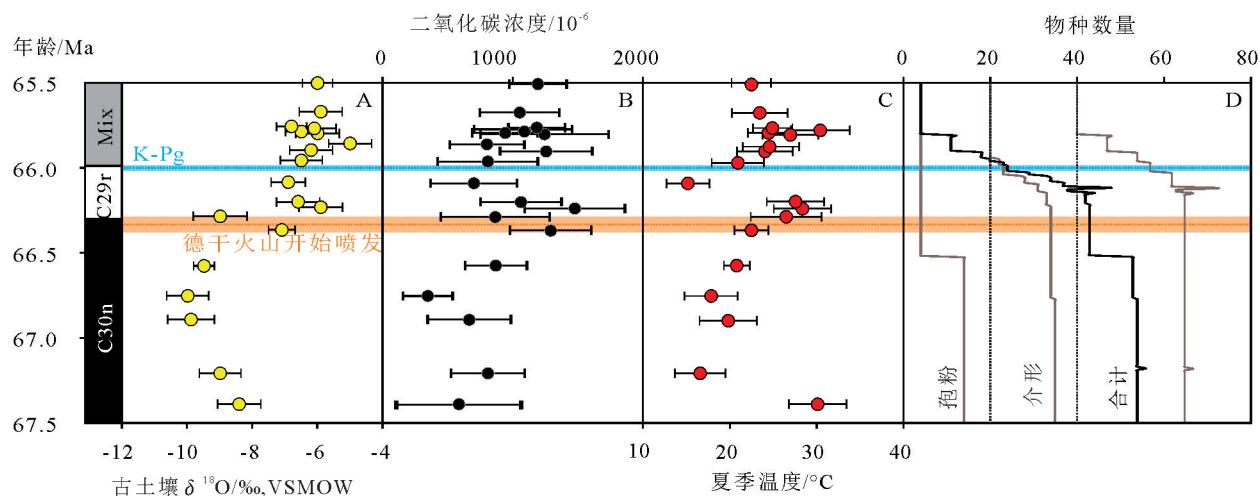


图9 白垩—古近纪绝灭时期温度和二氧化碳浓度变化及物种绝灭(Zhang et al., 2018)

Fig.9 Variation of temperature,  $\text{CO}_2$  and mass extinction at Cretaceous–Paleocene boundary

辽盆地虽然主体上是一淡水湖泊,但是在烃源岩沉积期间湖泊水位升高、湖水盐度增加(Hou et al., 2000; Xi et al., 2011; Huang et al., 2013; Hu et al., 2015),这从古气候变化的角度非常难以解释(Parrish, 2000):湖泊盐度增加一般应该对应于湖泊收缩、气候条件干燥,而与松辽盆地实际情况恰恰相反。“盐来自哪里”成为松辽盆地烃源岩成因机制的关键。而松辽盆地海水的进入,不仅可以解决盐度问题,而且使得烃源岩成因机制得到合理的解释:随着海水的进入,引起湖泊的盐度分层,而且由于硫酸盐的输入造成硫酸盐还原作用的增加,从而

造成湖泊大范围的缺氧,使得有机质大规模堆积,形成大规模烃源岩。相关的证据包括有孔虫的发现(Xi et al., 2011)、海相生物标志化合物的出现(Hu et al., 2015)、黄铁矿硫同位素和形态学证据(Huang et al., 2013)等(图10)。结合松辽盆地邻近古太平洋的古地理背景,当时的海侵通道可能源自盆地东部或者东南部方向(Hou et al., 2000; Wang et al., 2013)。根据有孔虫层位分布和生物标志化合物含量变化特征,发现当时海水的进入不是连续的,而是呈现多次、短期的波浪式海侵的特点,其具体控制机制还有待研究。

## 5 深部地层结构新认识

### 5.1 精细深层格架

通过松科二井钻探工程获取了从基底——登娄库组下部连续完整的岩芯资料,获得了嫩江组和营城组岩石样品高精度锆石U-Pb年代学数据,嫩江组中获得的两个年龄值为 $(83.35\pm0.11)$  Ma(1139 m)和 $(83.498\pm0.052)$  Ma(1142 m),营城组获得一个年龄值为 $(112.078\pm0.067)$  Ma(3266 m)。此外,于基底6371.2 m和6373.9 m分别测得浅变质砂岩碎屑锆石U-Pb年龄 $(248.9\pm0.62)$  Ma(唯一年龄峰值,时代为早三叠世)和安山岩锆石U-Pb年龄 $(242.6\pm0.77)$  Ma(中三叠世)。同时,岩芯精细描述成果表明,松科二井揭示了基底所有4种预测岩石类型,即浅变质沉积岩、蚀变火山岩、动力变质岩和花岗岩,说明松科二井已经钻穿白垩纪地层。根据岩芯精细描述结果和年龄数据,初步构建了松科二井精细地层格架(图11),为建立松辽盆地陆相地层“金柱子”奠定了基础。

### 5.2 盆岭深部结构及深层能源赋存动力过程

深地震反射剖面犹如医学的CT(Computed Tomography,计算机层析扫描)技术,精细对地球内部深达100 km的岩石圈层结构成像,获得许多鲜为人知的科学发现。为揭示松科二井所处松辽盆地北部的深部动力学背景及能源赋存结构的深部特征,新采集了一条过松科二井的南北向深地震反射剖面(图1中C-C'),结合SinoProbe横过东北主要盆岭大兴安岭—松辽盆地—小兴安岭段的深地震反射剖面(图1中B-B')结构特征(图12),松嫩地块受西部蒙古鄂霍茨克洋三叠纪末开始到早白垩世由西向东剪刀状闭合的影响(Zorin 1999; Tomurtogoo et al., 2005),向东俯冲汇聚(东倾的地幔反射II,图12, Hou et al., 2015),同时松嫩地块东部受古太平洋板块晚中生代向西俯冲消减作用(西倾的地幔反射III,图12),其俯冲可能开始于晚三叠世(Zhou et al., 2009, Wu et al., 2011),结束于晚白垩世(Zhou et al., 2014),由此,松嫩地块在晚中生代处于双向汇聚,汇聚导致强烈挤压岩石圈加厚,后期(早

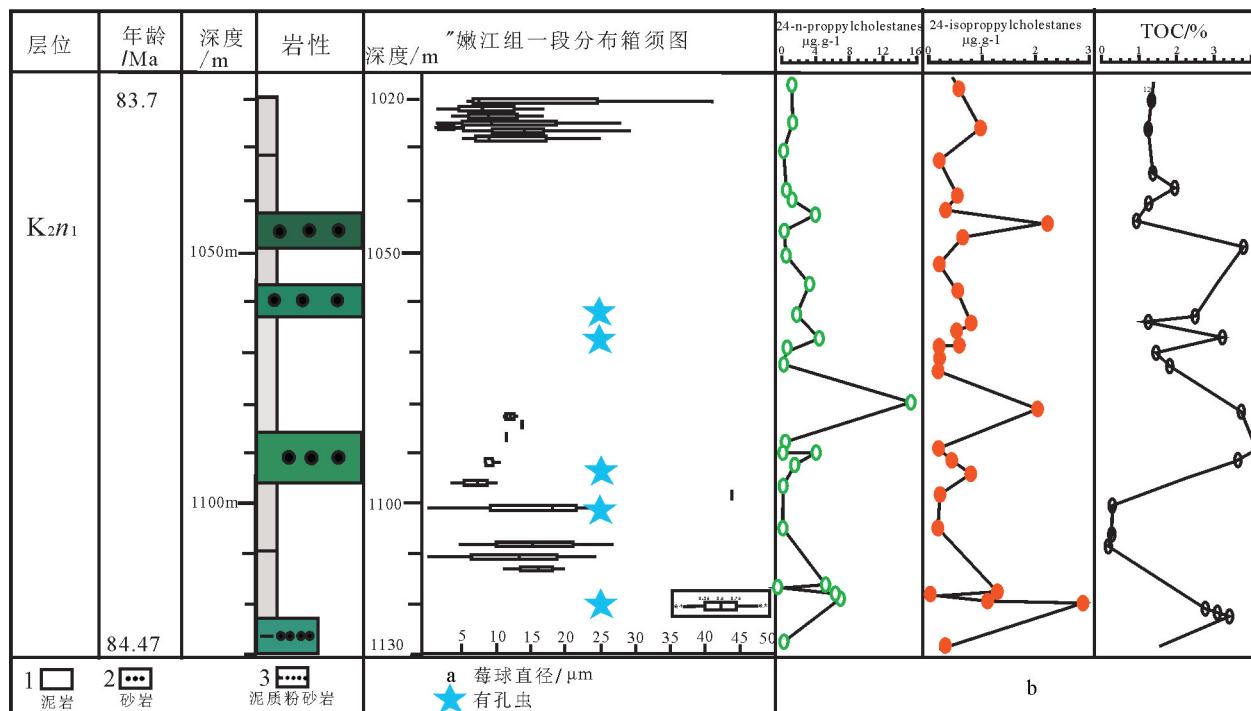


图10 嫩江组一段莓球黄铁矿分布箱形(a,蓝色五角星为有孔虫出现层位)及有机地球化学数据对比图(b,Hu et al.,2015)

Fig.10 Box-plot of pyrite framboids in Unit1 of Nenjiang Formation(a. Pentagrams mark the foraminifera bearing layers); Correlations of organic geochemical data of Unit 1 of Nenjiang Formation(b,after Hu et al.,2015)

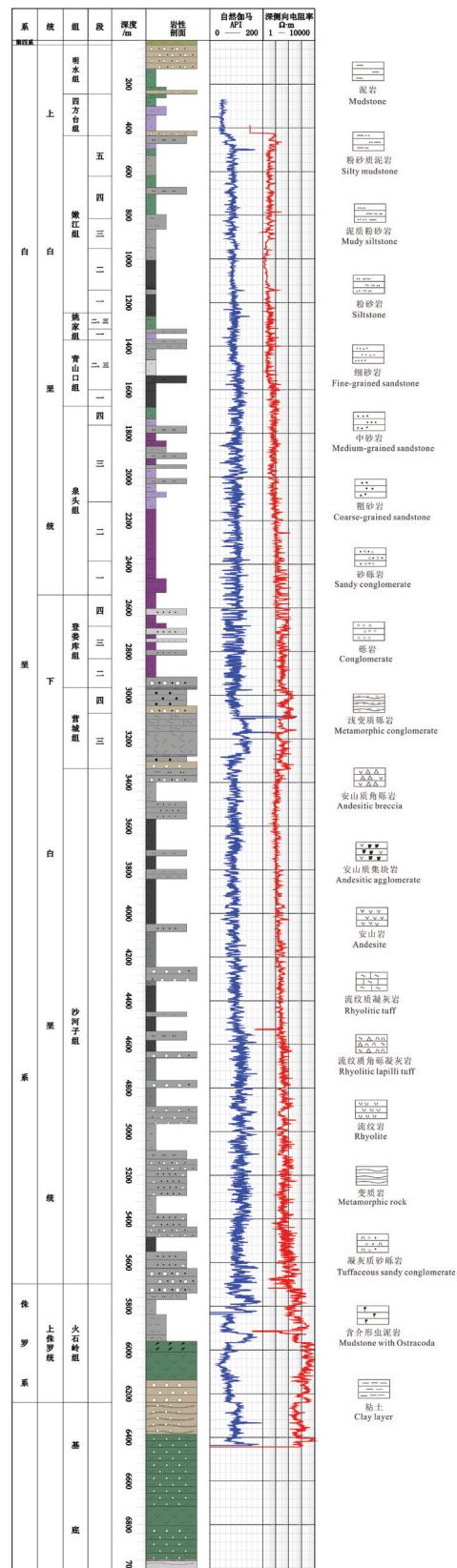


图11 松科二井岩心综合柱状图  
Fig.11 Integrated core histogram of Well SK-2

白垩世)地壳拆沉,地幔物质上涌引发的巨量伸展减薄(Wang et al., 2011,2012),是松辽盆地深层油气藏形成的重要动力学背景。

### 5.3 松辽盆地无机气的深部构造依据

油气的有机成因和无机成因多年来一直是科学界争论的话题。Gold and Soter (1980)提出地幔甲烷通过地壳薄弱地带、岩石圈板块边界、古构造带、陨石冲击区等连续不断地进入地壳,在缓慢向上迁移、冷却过程中,甲烷通过聚合作用形成高分子量的烃类气体和石油。近年来,国内外不断报道出有确切地球化学证据的无机成因的二氧化碳、甲烷及烷烃气(郭占谦和王先彬,1997)。松辽盆地也发现多口产气井所产天然气具有非生物成因特征(郭占谦和王先彬,1997;戴金星等,2008;倪云燕等,2009;杨春等,2009;刘全有等,2010)。

位于徐家围子断陷中部的庆深气田为近期发现的以烃类气体为主的工业性气藏,杨春等(2009)分析了其所产烷烃气碳同位素组成,认为该气田烷烃气中甲烷有部分为无机成因。而从工程部署的深地震反射剖面可以观察到徐家围子断陷深部存在明显的莫霍面不连续的现象,表明此处为一地幔尺度的岩浆活动带,岩浆活动有可能夹杂着大量无机成因的甲烷气向上运移(图13),并在盆地断陷中聚集成藏。限于篇幅,关于深地震反射剖面揭示的岩石圈精细结构特征及动力学环境讨论将另文发表。因此,过松科二井南北向的精细结构剖面(图13)以及大兴安岭—松辽盆地一小兴安岭段的深部构造(图12),为松辽盆地北部断陷内无机成因气的来源及资源预测,提供了进一步研究评价的地震学依据。

## 6 结论、展望与下一步工作

大陆深部科学钻探工程是探索地球奥秘、解决深部资源环境等重大问题的重要手段。松科二井科学钻探工程的成功实施表明我国在地球深部探测领域迈出了坚实步伐,同时获得的厘米级岩芯资料引领了全球白垩纪陆相古气候研究,发现的深部能源线索拓展了我国深部能源勘查开发的新空间。截至目前主要取得了以下科学发现、认识及初步科研进展:

(1)松辽盆地深部两种清洁能源具有良好的勘探开发前景,具备深部非常规天然气资源潜力,具有开发条件的盆地型干热岩地层。

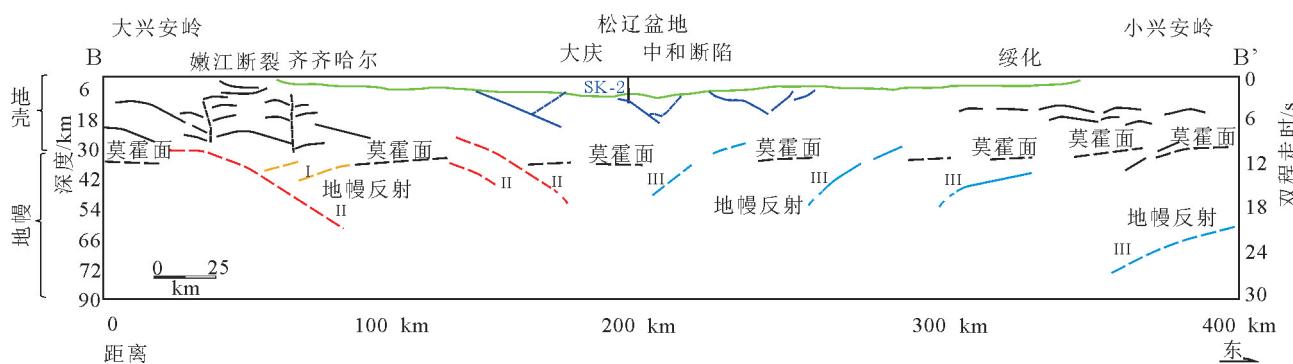


图 12 东西横穿松辽盆地的岩石圈断面(图 1B-B')

在松辽盆地东西两侧深部,发现标志板块俯冲的地幔反射Ⅱ及Ⅲ,相向倾斜(向东和向西)的地幔反射,反映松辽盆地形成之前板块双向俯冲汇聚的证据,松科二井所处的徐家围子断陷及中和断陷处于东西双向汇聚的中心

Fig.12 The lithospheric cross section of the Songliao Basin from east to west

Mantle refection marked by Ⅱ and Ⅲ and dipping to each other is found beneath the Songliao Basin. The Mantle refection is the evidence of two-direction plate subduction and convergence before the formation of Songliao Basin. Location is shown in Fig. 1 (B-B')

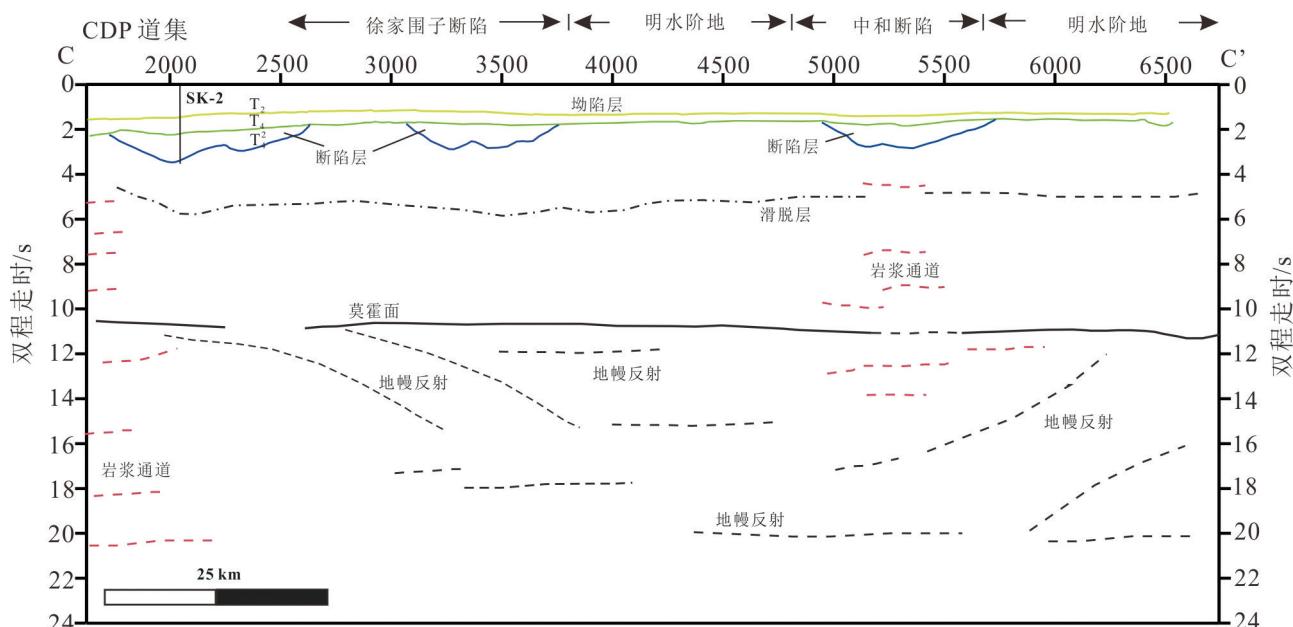


图 13 松科二井南北向深地震反射剖面解释模型(位置见图 1 剖面 C-C')

SK-2—松科二井;T2—泉头组顶界面;T4—营城子组顶界面;T4'—沙河子组底界面

Fig.13 Interpreted model from deep seismic reflection profile trending north to south crossing Well SK-2

Location is shown in Fig. 1 (C-C')

SK-2—Well SK-2; T2—Top of Quantou Formation; T4—Top of Yingcheng Formation; T4'—Bottom of Yingcheng Formation

(2)建立了白垩纪重要地质历史档案,发现了各个时间尺度陆相气候变化的主要控制因素,捕捉到白垩纪陆相气候剧烈波动的重要信息,对进一步研究和预测未来全球气候变化意义重大。

(3)发现了松辽盆地多次、短期海侵事件的新证据,提出了白垩纪海侵事件是有机质富集和烃源岩形成的重要因素之一的新认识,丰富了白垩纪陆

相生油理论。

(4)初步建立完整的松辽盆地陆相地层标准剖面——“金柱子”,为开展区域性和全球地层对比研究提供了重要的陆相“标尺”。

(5)揭示了松辽盆地深部地质构造特征,发现了古大洋板块俯冲、聚合的深部证据,构建了盆地早期基底双向汇聚、后期伸展反转的陆内盆地演化

新机制,为松辽盆地成因再认识及深层油气勘探提供了理论指导。

面对社会与大众日益关切的能源、资源与环境问题,松辽盆地大陆深部科学钻探工程松科二井系统科学研究具有明显的大科学特征,表现为地质、地球物理、古生物、气候与环境等不同学科,地球动力学、油气资源与环境变迁等不同领域,钻探、岩芯处理、测井、编录、建模等不同技术之间相互交叉、结合以至融合,反映出地球系统科学研究与技术发展的一种新趋势。

下一步将充分利用松科二井东孔获取的岩芯、测井、测试分析等地质信息,进一步深化地球系统科学理论与方法技术研究,提升总体成果水平。早日实施松科二井西孔,为建设“百年大庆”提供连续完整的深时研究的“金柱子”,服务深部能源的勘查与开发。

**致谢:**项目执行期间得到深部地质调查工程首席吕庆田研究员、首席科学家董树文研究员、高锐院士、黄宗理研究员、乔德武研究员、张兴洲教授、周建波教授等专家的悉心指导,特别是中国地质调查局的各级领导,为提升项目研究水平、凝练成果,付出了辛勤汗水和智慧。两位审稿人提出了宝贵意见和建议,在此,谨向上述各位专家、领导和热心提供帮助的同行表示由衷的感谢。

## References

- Berzin R, Oncken O, Knapp James, Pérez-Estaún A, Hismatulin T, Yunusov N, Lipilin A. 1996. Orogenic evolution of the Ural Mountains: Results from an integrated seismic experiment[J]. *Science*, 274(5285): 220–221.
- Chamberlain Charles, Wan Xiaoqiao, Graham Stephan A, Carroll Alan, Doeberl Amalia C, Sageman Brad, Blisniuk Peter, L. Kent-Corson Malinda, Wang Zhou, Wang Chengshan. 2013. Stable isotopic evidence for climate and basin evolution of the Late Cretaceous Songliao basin China[J]. *Palaeogeography, Palaeoclimatology, Palaeoecology*, 385: 106–124.
- Cheng Yinhang, Li Ying, Liu, Yongshun, Teng Xuejian, Li Yanfeng, Yang Junquan, Ao Zong. 2016. The tectonic extensional event during the early Cretaceous in the west margin of Songliao basin: U-Pb dating, geochemistry and petrogenesis of rhyolites[J]. *Acta Geologica Sinica*, 90(12): 3492–3507(in Chinese with English abstract).
- Clowes RMCM. 2010. Initiation development and benefits of Lithoprobe — shaping the dire[J]. *Revue Canadienne Des Sciences De La Terre*, 47(4):291–314.
- Daqing Oilfield Petroleum Geology Chronicle Writing Group. 1993. *Petroleum Geology of China (Volume 2 (volume 1))*[M]. Beijing: Petroleum Industry Press.
- Dekop Research Group. 1990. Results of deep- Seismic reflection investigations in the Rhenish massif[J]. *Tectonophysics*, 173(1/4): 507–515.
- Dong Shuwen, Zhang Yueqiao, Long Changxing, Yang Zhenyu, Ji Qiang, Wang Tao, Hu Jianmin, Chen Xuanhua. 2007. Jurassic tectonic revolution in China and new interpretation of the “Yanshan Movement” [J]. *Acta Geologica Sinica*, 81(11): 1449–1461(in Chinese with English abstract).
- Dong Shuwen, Li Tingdong, Chen Xuanhua, Gao Rui, Lü Qingtian, Shi Yaolin, Huang Danian, Yang Jingsui, Wang Qiuxue. 2014. SinoProbe revealed crustal structures, deep processes, and metallogenic background within China continent[J]. *Earth Science Frontiers*, 21(3):201–225(in Chinese with English abstract).
- Echtler Helmut, Stiller Manfred, Steinhoff F, Krawczyk C M, Suleimanov A, Spiridonov V, Knapp James, Menshikov Y, Alvarez-Marron Joaquina, Yunusov N. 1996. Preserved collisional crustal structure of the southern Urals revealed by vibroseis profiling[J]. *Science*, 274(5285): 224–226.
- Feng Zihui, Shao Hongmei, Wang Cheng, Lu Xi. 2015. Pore Structure Characterization and classification of the in-source eight oil reservoirs in northern Songliao Basin [J]. *Acta Geologica Sinica*, 89 (z1):29–30.
- Föllmi K B. 2012. Early Cretaceous life climate and anoxia[J]. *Cretaceous Research*, 35: 230–257.
- Gao Rui, Wang Haiyan, Wang Chengshan, Yin An, Zhang Yuxiu, Li Quisheng, Guo Tonglou, Li Wenhui. 2011. Lithospheric deformation shortening of the northeastern Tibetan Plateau: Evidence from reprocessing of deep seismic reflection data [J]. *Acta Geoscientica Sinica*, 32(5): 513–520(in Chinese with English abstract).
- Gao Rui, Lu Zhanwu, Klemperer Simon, Wang Haiyan, Dong Shuwen, Li Wenhui, Li Hongqiang. 2016. Crustal-scale duplexing beneath the Yarlung Zangbo suture in the western Himalaya[J]. *Nature Geoscience*, 9(7): 555–560.
- Gao Yuan, Ibarra Daniel, Caves Rugenstein Jeremy, Wang Chengshan, Chamberlain Charles, A. Graham Stephan, Wu Huachun. 2015. Mid-latitude terrestrial climate of East Asia linked to global climate in the Late Cretaceous[J]. *Geology*, 43(4): 287–290.
- Gold T, Soter S. 1980. Deep- earth- gas hypothesis[J]. *Scientific American*, 242.
- Guo Zhanqian, Wang Xianbin. 1997. Characteristics of inorganic gas reservoirs in the Songliao basin[J]. *Science in China (Series D)*, (2): 143–148(in Chinese with English abstract).
- Han Guoqing, Liu Yongjiang, Jin Wei, Wen Quanbo, Li Wei, Liang Chenyue, Liang Daojun. 2009. The distribution of Xar moron river fault under Songliao basin[J]. *Geology in China*, 36(5), 1010–1020.

- (in Chinese with English abstract).
- Haq B U, Hardenbol J, Vail P R. 1987. Chronology of fluctuating sea levels since the Triassic[J]. *Science*, 235 (4793):1156–1167.
- Hou Du, Li Maowen, Huang Qinghua. 2000. Marine transgressional events in the gigantic freshwater lake Songliao: Paleontological and geochemical evidence[J]. *Organic Geochemistry*, 31: 763–768.
- Hou Huanxin, Wang Haiyan, Gao Rui, Li Qiusheng, Li Hongqiang, Xiong Xiaosong, Li Wenhui, Tong Ying. 2015. Fine crustal structure and deformation beneath the Great Xing'an Ranges CAOB: Revealed by deep seismic reflection profile[J]. *Journal of Asian Earth Sciences*, 113:491–500.
- Hu Jianfang, A Peng P, Liu Meiyu, Xi Dangpeng, Song Jianzhong, Wan Xiaoqiao, Wang Chengshan. 2015. Seawater incursion events in a Cretaceous caleo-lake revealed by specific marine biological markers[J]. *Scientific Reports*.
- Huang Yongjian, Yang Gansheng, Gu Jian, Wang Pingkang, Huang Qinghua, Feng Zihui, Feng Lianjun. 2013. Marine incursion events in the Late Cretaceous Songliao Basin: Constraints from sulfur geochemistry records[J]. *Palaeogeography, Palaeoclimatology Palaeoecology*, 385:152–161.
- Hu Wangshui, Lü Binquan, Zhang Wenjun, Mao Zhiguo, Leng Jun, Guan Dayong. 2005. An approach to tectonic evolution and dynamics of the Songliao Basin[J]. *Chinese Journal of Geology*, 40 (1): 16–31(in Chinese with English abstract).
- Jin Ruoshi, Cheng Yinhang, Li Jianguo, Sima Xianzhang, Miao Peisen, Wang Shaoyi, Ao Cong, Li Hongliang, Li Yangfeng, Zhang Tianfu. 2017. Late Mesozoic continental basin “Red and Black beds” coupling formation constraints on the sandstone uranium mineralization in northern China[J]. *Geology in China*, 44(2): 205–223(in Chinese with English abstract).
- Knapp James, N Steer D, D Brown L, Berzin R, Suleimanov A, Stiller Manfred, Lüschen E, Brown Dennis, Bulgakov R, Kashubin Sergey, Rybalka Alexander. 1996. Lithosphere-scale seismic image of the southern Urals from explosion-source reflection profiling[J]. *Science*. 274(5285):226–228.
- Kominz M A. 1984. Oceanic ridge volumes and sea-level change—An error analysis[C]//Schlee J S. *Interregional Unconformities and Hydrocarbon Accumulation*. Tulsa, Okla, USA: AAPG memoir, 36: 109–127.
- Larson R L. 1991. Latest pulse of Earth: Evidence for a mid-Cretaceous superplume[J]. *Geology*, 19(6): 547–550.
- Larson R L, Erba E. 1999. Onset of the Mid-Cretaceous greenhouse in the Barremian–Aptian: Igneous events and the biological, sedimentary, and geochemical responses[J]. *Paleoceanography*, 14 (6): 663–678.
- Li Chenhui, Yang Jinxiu. 2015. Characteristics of tight reservoir in Shahezi Formation of Zhaozhou area in Songliao Basin[J]. *Acta Geologica Sinica*, 89(z1):253–253.
- Liang Hongda, Gao Rui, Hou Hesheng, Jin Sheng, Han Jiangtao, Han Song, Liu Guoxing. 2006. Deep electrical structure beneath the Da Hinggan Ling and the junction zone with adjacent basins and their tectonic relationship at a lithospheric scale[J]. *Chinese Journal of Geophysics*, 59(5): 1696–1704(in Chinese with English abstract).
- Liu Chao. 2017. Source rocks and tight conglomerate gas resource potential evaluation in Shahezi Formation of Xujiaweizi Depression, Songliao Basin[J]. *Natural Gas Geoscience*, 28(3): 429–438(in Chinese with English abstract).
- Liu Quanyou, Dai Jinxing, Jin Zhijun, Li Jian, Zhou Qinghua, Feng Zihui, Sun Hongjun. 2014. Abnormal hydrogen isotopes of natural gases from the Qingshen gas field, the Songliao Basin[J]. *Geochimica*, (5):460–468(in Chinese with English abstract).
- Liu Yongjiang, Li Weimin, Feng Zhiqiang, Wen Quanbo, Neubauer Franz, Liang Chenyue. 2017. A review of the Paleozoic tectonics in the eastern part of Central Asian Orogenic Belt[J]. *Gondwana Research*, 43:123–148.
- Lü Qingtian, Dong Shuwen Tang Jingtian, Shi Danian, Chang Yinfo. 2015. Multi-scale and integrated geophysical data revealing mineral systems and exploring for mineral deposits at depth: A synthesis from SinoProbe-03[J]. *Chinese Journal of Geophysics*, 58(12): 4319–4343(in Chinese with English abstract).
- Meng Yuanlin, Hu Anwen, Qiao Dewu, Xie Xinong, Pan Xuemei, Wang Jianwei, Tian Zhiwei. 2012. Regional diagenetic law and control of diagenesis over gas-bearing capacity of tight reservoirs in deep Xujiaweizi fault depression, Songliao Basin[J]. *Acta Geologica Sinica*, 86(2): 325–334(in Chinese with English abstract).
- Ni Yunyan, Dai Jinxing, Zhou Qinghua, Luo Xia, Hu Anping, Yang Chun. 2009. Geochemical characteristics of abiogenic gas and its percentage in Xujiaweizi Fault Depression, Songliao Basin, NE China[J]. *Petroleum Exploration & Development*, 36(1): 35–45(in Chinese with English abstract).
- O'Brien Charlotte, Robinson Stuart, D. Pancost Richard, Sinninghe Damste J, Schouten Stefan, Lunt Dale, Alsenz Heiko, Bornemann André, Bottini Cinzia, Brassell Simon, Farnsworth Alexander, Forster Astrid, Huber Brian, Inglis Gordon, Jenkyns Hugh, Linnert Christian, Littler Kate, Markwick Paul, McAnena Alison, E. Wrobel Neil. 2017. Cretaceous sea-surface temperature evolution: Constraints from TEX 86 and planktonic foraminiferal oxygen isotopes[J]. *Earth-Science Reviews*.
- Oliver J, Cook F, Brown L. 1983. Cocorp and the continental crust[J]. *Journal of Geophysical Research Solid Earth*, 88(B4): 3329–3347.
- Oliver J. 1978. Exploration of the continental basement by seismic reflection profiling[J]. *Nature*, 275(5680): 485–488.
- Parrish J T. 2001. Interpreting Pre-Quaternary Climate from the Geologic Record[M]. Irvington, NY, USA: Columbia University Press.
- Percival J A, Cook F A, Clowes R M. 2012. Tectonic styles in Canada: the Lithoprobe perspective[J]. *Geological Association of Canada –*

- Special Paper, 49.
- Ren Shoumai, Qiao Dewu, Zhang Xingzhou, Liu Yongjiang, Wang Nan, Sun Yuewu, Tang Zhenxing, Cui Yongqian. 2011. The present situation of oil & gas resources exploration and strategic selection of potential area in the Upper Paleozoic of Songliao Basin and surrounding area, NE China[J]. Geological Bulletin of China, 30 (2): 197–204(in Chinese with English abstract).
- Sengör A M C, Natal'in B A. 1996. Paleotectonics of Asia: Fragments of a syn thesis[M].
- Skelton P W, Spicer R A, Kelley S P, Gilmour I, Skelton P W(ed.). 2003. The Cretaceous Word[J]. Cambridge University Press U.K.
- Su Dechen, Yang Jingsui. 2010. Advances of international continental scientific drilling program[J]. Acta Geologica Sinica, 84(6): 873–886(in Chinese with English abstract).
- Tomurtogoo O, Windley Brian, Kröner Alfred, Badarch G, Liu D Y. 2005. Zircon age and occurrence of the Adaatsag ophiolite and Muron shear zone central Mongolia: constraints on the evolution of the Mongol–Okhotsk ocean suture and orogen[J]. Journal of the Geological Society, 162(1): 197–229.
- Wang Chengshan, Feng Zhiqiang, Wu Heyong, Wang Pujun, Kong Fanjun, Feng Zihui, Ren Yanguang, Yang Gansheng, Wang Xiaoqiao, Huang Yongjian. 2008. Preliminary achievement of the Chinese Cretaceous continental scientific drilling project—SK-I[J]. Acta Geologica Sinica, 82(1): 9–20(in Chinese with English abstract).
- Wang Chengshan, Feng Zhiqiang, Zhang Laiming, Huang Yongjian, Cao Ke, Wang Pujun, Zhao Bin. 2013a. Cretaceous paleogeography and paleoclimate and the setting of SKI borehole sites in Songliao Basin northeast China[J]. Palaeogeography Palaeoclimatology Palaeoecology, 385: 17–30.
- Wang Chengshan. 2013b. Environmental/climate change in the Cretaceous greenhouse world: Records from Terrestrial scientific drilling of Songliao Basin and adjacent areas of China[J]. Palaeogeography, Palaeoclimatology, Palaeoecology, 385: 1–5.
- Wang Chenwen, Sun Yuewu, Li Ning, Zhao Guowei, Ma Xiaoqin. 2009. Tectonic implications of Late Paleozoic stratigraphic distribution in Northeast China and adjacent region[J]. Science in China, (10): 1429–1437(in Chinese).
- Wang Dongpo, Liu Zhaojun, Liu Li. 1994. Evolution of the Songliao Basin and Eustacy[M]. Beijing: Geological Publishing House.
- Wang Pujun, Mattern F, Didenko N A, Zhu Defeng, Singer B, Sun Xiaomeng. 2016. Tectonics and cycle system of the Cretaceous Songliao Basin: An inverted active continental margin basin[J]. Earth–Science Reviews, 159: 82–102.
- Wang Pujun, Liu Haibo, Ren Yanguang, Wang Xiaoqiao, Wang Shuxue, Zhai Xuejiao, Meng Qi'an, Huang Yongjian, Huang Qinghua, Gao Youfeng. 2017. How to choose a right drilling site for the ICDP Cretaceous Continental Scientific Drilling in the Songliao Basin (SK2), Northeast China[J]. Earth Science Frontiers, 24(1): 216–228(in Chinese with English abstract).
- Wang Tao, Zheng Yadong, Zhang Jinjiang, Zeng Linsen T. Donskaya, Guo Lei, Li Jianbo. 2011. Pattern and kinematic polarity of late Mesozoic extension in continental NE Asia: Perspectives from metamorphic core complexes[J]. Tectonics, 30: TC6007.
- Wang Tao, Guo Lei, Zhang Lei, Yang Qidi, Zhang Jianjun, Tong Ying, Ye Ke. 2015. Timing and evolution of Jurassic – Cretaceous granitoid magmatism in the Mongol – Okhotsk belt and adjacent areas NE Asia: Implications for transition from contractional crustal thickening to extensional thinning and geodynamic settings[J]. Journal of Asian Earth Sciences, 97: 365–392.
- Wei Wenbo, Jin Sheng, Ye Gaofeng, Deng Ming, Jing Jianen, Li Yanjun, Zhang Letian, Dong Hao, Zhang Fan, Xie Chengliang. 2010. On the Conductive Structure of Chinese Continental Lithosphere—Experiment on "Standard Monitoring Network" of Continental EM Parameters (SinoProbe–01) [J]. Acta Geologica Sinica, 84(6): 788–800(in Chinese with English abstract).
- Wu Fuyuan, Sun Deyou, Ge Wenchun, Zhang Yanbin, Grant M L, Wilde S A, Jahn B M. 2011. Geochronology of the Phanerozoic granitoids in northeastern China[J]. Journal of Asian Earth Sciences, 41: 1–30.
- Wu Huaijun, Zhang Shihong, Hinnov Linda, Jiang Ganqing, Yang Tianshui, Li Haiyan, Wan Xiaoqiao, Wang Chengshan. 2014. Cyclostratigraphy and orbital tuning of the terrestrial upper Santonian–Lower Danian in Songliao Basin northeastern China[J]. Earth and Planetary Science Letters, 407: 82–95.
- Wu Huaijun, Zhang Shihong, Jiang Ganqing, Hinnov Linda, Yang Tianshui, Li Haiyan, Wan Xiaoqiao, Wang Chengshan. 2013. Astrochronology of the Early Turonian–Early Campanian terrestrial succession in the Songliao Basin northeastern China and its implication for long–period behavior of the Solar System[J]. Palaeogeography, Palaeoclimatology, Palaeoecology, 385: 55–70.
- Xi Dangpeng, Wan Xiaoqiao, Feng Zhiqiang, Li Shun, Feng ZiHui, Jia Jianzhong, Jianzhong, Jing Xia, Si WeiMin. 2011. Discovery of Late Cretaceous foraminifera in the Songliao Basin: Evidence from SK-1 and implications for identifying seawater incursions[J]. Chinese Science Bulletin, 56: 253–256.
- Xiang Fang, Zhang Deyan, Chen Kang, Feng Qin. 2015. Early Cretaceous paleoclimate characteristics of China: Clues from continental climate–indicative sediments[J]. Acta Geologica Sinica, (English edition), 89(4): 1307–1318.
- Xu Zhiqin. 2004. The scientific goals and investigation progresses of the Chinese Continental Drilling Project[J]. Acta Petrologica Sinica, 20 (1): 1–8(in Chinese with English abstract).
- Xu Zhiqin, Yang Wencai, Yang Jinsui, An Zhisheng, Wang Chengshan, Li Haibin, Liu Jialin, Su Dechen, He Bizhu. 2016. 15 Years of hardship and struggle history and the prospects for the future of the Chinese Continental Scientific Drilling Program(CCSD):In Memory of the 15 Year Anniversary of CCSD and 20 year

- anniversary of ICDP[J]. *Acta Geologica Sinica*, 90(9): 2109–2122 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- Yang Chun, Liu Quanyou, Zhou Qinghua, Feng Jian, Feng Zihui, Li Zhisheng. 2009. Genetic identification of natural gases in Qingshen gas field, Songliao Basin[J]. *Earth Science*, 34(5): 792–798 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- Yang Wencai. 2003. Layered mantle reflectors in Dabie–Sulu areas and their interpretation[J]. *Chinese Journal of Geophysics*, 46(2): 191–196 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- Yang Yongtai, Guo Zhixin, Song Chuanchun, Li Xiangbo, He Sheng. 2015. A short-lived but significant Mongol–Okhotsk collisional orogeny in latest Jurassic–earliest Cretaceous[J]. *Gondwana Research*, 28(3): 1096–1116.
- Yu Hezhong. 2001. Sedimentary facies and palaeogeography of the Songliao Basin and its peripheral areas during Carboniferous–Permian time[J]. *Sedimentary Geology and Tethyan Geology*, 21(4): 70–83 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- Zhang Fengqi, Chen Hanlin, Dong Chuanwan, Yu Xing, Xiao Jun, Pang Yanming, Cao Ruicheng, Zhu Defeng. 2008. Evidence for the existence of Precambrian basement under the northern Songliao basin[J]. *Geology in China*, 35(3): 421–428 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- Zhang Laiming, Wang Chengshan, Wignall P.B., Kluge Tobias, Wan Xiaoqiao, Wang Qian, Gao Yuan. 2018. Deccan volcanism caused coupled pCO<sub>2</sub> and terrestrial temperature rises and pre-impact extinctions in northern China[J]. *Geology*, 46: 271–274.
- Zhang Junfeng, Xu Hao, Zhao Junlong, Ren Pengfei. 2018. Geological characteristics and exploration potential of oil and gas in the northeast area of China[J]. *Geology in China*, 45(2): 260–273 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- Zhang Xingzhou, Zhou Jianbo, Chi Xiaoguo, Wang Chengwen, Hu Daqian. 2008. Late Paleozoic tectonic–sedimentation and petroleum resources in Northeastern China[J]. *Journal of Jilin University*, 38(5): 719–725 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- Zhang Xingzhou, Guo Ye, Zeng Zhen, Fu Qiulin, Pu Jianbin. 2015. Dynamic evolution of the Mesozoic–Cenozoic basins in the northeastern China[J]. *Earth Science Frontiers*, 22(3): 88–98 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- Zhao Wenjin, Zhao Xun, Shi Danian, Liu Kui, Jiang Wan, Wu Zhenhan, Xiong Jiayu, Zheng Yukun. 2002. Progress in the study of deep (INDEPTH) profiles in the Himalayas and Qinghai–Tibet Plateau[J]. *Regional Geology of China*, 21(11): 691–700 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- Zhao Zehui, Xu Shujuan, Jiang Xiaohua, Lin Changsong, Cheng Honggang, Cui Junfeng, Jia Li. 2016. Deep strata geologic structure and tight sandy conglomerate gas exploration in Songliao Basin, East China[J]. *Petroleum Exploration & Development Online*, 43(1): 13–23 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- Zhou Jianbo, Wilde S.A., Zhang Xingzhou, Zhao Guochun, Zheng Changqing, Wang Yueyun, Zhang Xiaohui. 2009. The onset of Pacific margin accretion in NE China: Evidence from the Heilongjiang high-pressure metamorphic belt[J]. *Tectonophysics*, 478: 230–246.
- Zhou Jianbo, Cao Jialin, Wilde SA, Zhao Guochun, Zhang Jinjiang, Wang Bin. 2014. Paleo–Pacific subduction–accretion: Evidence from Geochemical and U–Pb zircon dating of the Nadanhada accretionary complex NE China[J]. *Tectonics*, 33(12): 2444–2466.
- Zhou Jianbo, Wilde Simon, Zhao Guochun, Han Jie. 2017. Nature and assembly of microcontinental blocks within the Paleo–Asian Ocean[J]. *Earth–Science Reviews*, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.earscirev.2017.01.012>.
- Zorin Y A. 1999. Geodynamics of the western part of the Mongolia–Okhotsk collisional belt Trans–Baikal region (Russia) and Mongolia[J]. *Tectonophysics*, 306(1): 33–56.
- Zou Changchun, Xiao Liang, Niu Yixiong, Hou Jie, Peng Cheng. 2016. General design of geophysical logging of the CCSD–SK–2 East Borehole in the Songliao Basin of Northeast China[J]. *Earth Science Frontiers*, 23(3): 279–287 (in Chinese with English abstract).

## 附中文参考文献

- 程银行, 李影, 刘永顺, 滕学建, 李艳锋, 杨俊泉, 奥琮. 2016. 松辽盆地西缘早白垩世伸展事件: 流纹岩锆石U Pb年龄、地球化学研究[J]. *地质学报*, 90(12): 3492–3507.
- 大庆油田石油地质志编写组. 中国石油地质志·卷二(上册)[M]. 北京: 石油工业出版社, 1993.
- 戴金星, 邹才能, 张水昌, 李剑, 倪云燕, 胡国艺, 罗霞, 陶士振, 朱光有, 米敬奎. 2008. 无机成因和有机成因烷烃气的鉴别[J]. *中国科学*, 38(11): 1329–1341.
- 董树文, 张岳桥, 龙长兴, 杨振宇, 季强, 王涛, 胡建民, 陈宣华. 2007. 中国侏罗纪构造变革与燕山运动新诠释[J]. *地质学报*, 81(11): 1449–1461.
- 董树文, 李廷栋, 陈宣华, 高锐, 吕庆田, 石耀霖, 黄大年, 杨经绥, 王学求. 2014. 深部探测揭示中国地壳结构、深部过程与成矿作用背景[J]. *地学前缘*, 21(3): 201–225.
- 高锐, 王海燕, 王成善, 尹安, 张玉修, 李秋生, 郭彤楼, 李文辉. 2011. 青藏高原东北缘岩石圈缩短变形——深地震反射剖面再处理提供的证据[J]. *地球学报*, 32(5): 513–20.
- 郭占谦, 王先彬. 松辽盆地非生物成因气的成藏特征[J]. 1997. *中国科学*, (2): 143–148.
- 韩国卿, 刘永江, 金巍, 温泉波, 李伟, 梁琛岳, 梁道俊. 2009. 西拉木伦河断裂在松辽盆地下部的延伸[J]. *中国地质*, 36(5): 1010–1020.
- 胡望水, 吕炳全, 张文军, 毛治国, 冷军, 官大勇. 2005. 松辽盆地构造演化及成盆动力学探讨[J]. *地质科学*, 40(1): 16–31.
- 梁宏达, 高锐, 侯贺晟, 金胜, 韩江涛, 韩松, 刘国兴. 2016. 大兴安岭与两侧盆地结合地带深部电性结构与岩石圈尺度构造关系[J]. *地球物理学报*, 59(5): 1696–1704.

- 刘超. 2017. 松辽盆地徐家围子地区沙河子组气源岩与致密砂砾岩气资源潜力评价[J]. 天然气地球科学, 28(3):429–438.
- 刘全有, 戴金星, 金之钩, 李剑, 周庆华, 冯子辉, 孙红军. 2014. 松辽盆地庆深气田异常氢同位素组成成因研究[J]. 地球化学, (5): 460–468.
- 吕庆田, 董树文, 汤井田, 史大年, 常印佛. 2015. 多尺度综合地球物理探测: 揭示成矿系统、助力深部找矿——长江中下游深部探测(SinoProbe-03)进展[J]. 地球物理学报, 58(12): 4319–4343.
- 金若时, 程银行, 李建国, 司马献章, 苗培森, 王少轶, 奥琮, 里宏亮, 李艳锋, 张天福. 2017. 中国北方晚中生代陆相盆地红-黑岩系耦合产出对砂岩型铀矿成矿环境的制约[J]. 中国地质, 44(2): 205–223.
- 孟元林, 胡安文, 乔德武, 解习农, 潘雪梅, 王建伟, 田伟志. 2012. 松辽盆地徐家围子断陷深层区域成岩规律和成岩作用对致密储层含气性的控制[J]. 地质学报, 86(2): 325–334.
- 倪云燕, 戴金星, 周庆华, 罗霞, 胡安平, 杨春. 2009. 徐家围子断陷无机成因气证据及其份额估算[J]. 石油勘探与开发, 36(1): 35–45.
- 任收麦, 乔德武, 张兴洲, 刘永江, 王楠, 孙跃武, 唐振兴, 崔永谦. 2011. 松辽盆地及外围上古生界油气资源战略选区研究进展[J]. 地质通报, 30(2): 197–204.
- 苏德辰, 杨经绥. 2010. 国际大陆科学钻探(ICDP)进展[J]. 地质学报, 84(6): 873–886.
- 王成善, 冯志强, 吴河勇, 王璞珺, 孔凡军, 冯子辉, 任延广, 杨甘生, 万晓樵, 黄永建. 2008. 中国白垩纪大陆科学钻探工程: 松科一井科学钻探工程的实施与初步进展[J]. 地质学报, 82(1): 9–20.
- 王成文, 孙跃武, 李宁, 赵国伟, 马小琴. 2009. 中国东北及邻区晚古生代地层分布规律的大地构造意义[J]. 中国科学, (10): 1429–1437.
- 王东坡, 刘招君, 刘立. 1994. 松辽盆地演化与海平面升降[M]. 北京: 地质出版社.
- 王璞珺, 刘海波, 任延广, 万晓樵, 王树学, 瞿雪姣, 蒙启安, 黄永建, 黄清华, 高有峰. 2017. 松辽盆地白垩系大陆科学钻探“松科二井”选址[J]. 地学前缘, 24(1): 216–228.
- 魏文博, 金胜, 叶高峰, 邓明, 景建恩, 李艳军, 张乐天, 董浩, 张帆, 谢成良. 2010. 中国大陆岩石圈导电性结构研究——大陆电磁参数“标准网”实验(SinoProbe-01) [J]. 地质学报, 84(6): 788–800.
- 许志琴, 杨文采, 杨经绥, 安芷生, 王成善, 李海兵, 刘嘉麒, 苏德辰, 何碧竹. 2016. 中国大陆科学钻探的过去、现在和未来——纪念中国大陆科学钻探实施15周年、国际大陆科学钻探委员会成立20周年[J]. 地质学报, 90(9): 2109–2122.
- 许志琴. 2004. 中国大陆科学钻探工程的科学目标及初步成果[J]. 岩石学报, 20(1): 1–8.
- 杨春, 刘全有, 周庆华, 李剑, 冯子辉, 李志生. 2009. 松辽盆地庆深气田天然气成因类型鉴别[J]. 地球科学——中国地质大学学报, (5): 792–798.
- 杨文采. 2003. 大别苏鲁地区层状地幔反射体及其解释[J]. 地球物理学报, 46(2): 191–196.
- 余和中. 2001. 松辽盆地及周边地区石炭纪一二叠纪岩相古地理[J]. 沉积与特提斯地质, 21(4): 70–83.
- 张君峰, 许浩, 赵俊龙, 任鹏飞. 2018. 中国东北地区油气地质特征与勘探潜力展望[J]. 中国地质, 45(2): 260–273.
- 张兴洲, 郭治, 曾振, 付秋林, 蒲建彬. 2015. 东北地区中—新生代盆地群形成演化的动力学背景[J]. 地学前缘, 22(3): 88–98.
- 张兴洲, 周建波, 迟效国, 王成文, 胡大千. 2008. 东北地区晚古生代构造—沉积特征与油气资源[J]. 吉林大学学报(地), 38(5): 719–725.
- 章凤奇, 陈汉林, 董传万, 余星, 肖骏, 庞彦明, 曹瑞成, 朱德丰. 2008. 松辽盆地北部存在前寒武纪基底的证据[J]. 中国地质, 35(3): 421–428.
- 赵文津, 赵逊, 史大年, 刘葵, 江万, 吴珍汉, 熊嘉育, 郑玉坤. 2002. 喜马拉雅和青藏高原深剖面(INDEPTH)研究进展[J]. 地质通报, 21(11): 691–700.
- 赵泽辉, 徐淑娟, 姜晓华, 林畅松, 程宏岗, 崔俊峰, 贾丽. 2016. 松辽盆地深层地质结构及致密砂砾岩气勘探[J]. 石油勘探与开发, 43(1): 12–23.
- 邹长春, 肖亮, 牛一雄, 侯颉, 彭诚. 2016. 松辽盆地科学钻探工程松科2井东孔测井设计[J]. 地学前缘, 23(3): 279–287.