

hydrocarbon generation center while favorable area of hydrocarbon accumulation is less than 15 ~ 20 km. At the same time, fullness is higher when reservoir is closer to hydrocarbon generation center especially in PY-4 subsag and Huizhou sag. Secondly, matching relationship between fault occurrence and oil migration orientation controls oil and gas migrating to the shallow formations which can be regarded as an index to divide oil source faults into three types. “Forward-source” fault is characterized by facing oil source, “forward-source” fault is backing it, while “forward-source” fault is distinguished from them by that the trend of fault is parallel or intersected with direction of hydrocarbon expulsion at small angles. Thirdly, structure ridges control far-distance lateral migration so the traps far from hydrocarbon generation center can accumulate hydrocarbons too. Taking internal structure of fault zone and “source—transportation” configuration into consideration, the hydrocarbon accumulation models of the Zhu-I depression can be divided into four types including “forward-source” type, “back-source” type, “follow-source” type and “far-source” type. And the distinctions between different positions are clear. Oil and gas transports along hanging wall in “forward-source” type, which mainly exists in the Huizhou sag and the anticline reservoir or fault reservoir can be found in hanging wall. The induced fracture zone in the footwall of fault is main migration pathway in “back-source” type. This type mainly exists in the Enping sag and then divide into anticline reservoir and fault reservoir, too. “Follow-source” type exists in the PY-4 subsag, Enping sag and the Huizhou sag. The induced fracture zone both in hanging wall and footwall of fault is effective migration pathway. However, the transporting ability of hanging wall is better than footwall. At the same time, the distance between reservoir and hydrocarbon generation center is relatively far at “far-source type” in which structure ridges play a key role in lateral migration of oil and gas. The differences between sags and between regions in the same sag are apparent. “Follow-source” type is the uppermost model in the study area.

Keywords: Shallow reservoir formation; “source—transportation” configuration; Zhu-I depression, Pearl River Mouth Basin

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First author: HAO Xin, female, born in 1992, is a postgraduate student in China University of Petroleum, mainly engaged in oil and gas geology and exploration. Email: haoxin_doris@163.com

Corresponding author: YAN Shiyong, male, born in 1979, lecturer. Engaged in research on palaeontologic stratigraphy and structural geology. Email: lyysy_79@163.com

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近日,中国科协下发了《中国科协科普部关于公布 2016 年度全国学会科普工作考核结果的通知》。经评审,中国地质学会被评为“2016 年度全国学会科普工作优秀单位”。我会已连续多年荣获此殊荣。

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