

## 沾化凹陷垦西地区新近系馆陶组沉积微相研究

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中文摘要:油田开发阶段的精细油藏描述,要进行小层沉积微相的研究,阐明小层单元沉积微相特征,为相关开发研究奠定必要的沉积学基础。以传统沉积学和高精度层序地层学理论导,通过岩心观察和测井相分析,进而应用油藏描述技术中的沉积微相分析方法,从标准井测井沉积微相分析到全区多井对比,对垦西油田K71断块区新近系馆陶组储层的沉积微相特征进行了详细研究。研究认为,馆陶组的主要沉积微相类型有滞留沉积、砂坝沉积、曲流砂坝沉积、天然堤沉积、决口扇沉积、越岸沉积及泛滥平原湖泊沉积。储层以河道充填沉积、河道边缘沉积、泛滥平原沉积为主,分布较分散。这些沉积微相特征对储层物性的预测都具有重要意义。

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## Sedimentary Microfacies of Guantao Formation in Kenxi Area, Zhanhua Depression

**Abstract:**Detailed description of reservoir generally needs the study of sedimentary microfacies of small layers, and clarifying the sedimentary microfacies characteristics of small layer is essential for founding the sedimentary frame. Based on core observation and well log analysis, guided by the theory of traditional sedimentology and high-resolution sequence stratigraphy, following the basic principle of sedimentary microfacies analysis from type well logging to multiwells correlation in the whole area and employing sedimentary microfacies analysis method used in reservoir description, the authors made a detailed study of the types and characteristics of sedimentary microfacies in Guantao Formation reservoir of fault block K71. The results show that this zone can be divided into seven sedimentary microfacies, i.e., retention sediment, sand bar sediment, bend sand bar sediment, spontaneous bank sediment, burst fan sediment, sloping over sediment, and floodplain lake sediment. The reservoir is mainly of channel sediment, channel margin sediment and floodplain sediment, and the distribution of the reservoir in this zone is scattered. The identification of these characteristics is significant for reservoir quality prediction.

**keywords:**[Kenxi area](#) [sedimentary microfacies](#) [Tertiary](#) [Guantao Formation](#)