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斜坡带低位扇砂岩体岩性油气藏勘探方法

——以埕岛潜山披覆构造东部斜坡带为例

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摘要: 针对隐蔽油气藏成因和分布规律复杂、勘探技术要求高的特点,把层序地层学方法应用于陆相湖盆隐蔽油气藏的勘探。在高分辨率层序地层研究的基础上,对沉积体系进行精细的解剖分析,研究沉积作用发生和演化的机制,探讨隐蔽油藏(圈闭)分布的边界条件,进而形成了关于斜坡带低位扇砂岩体隐蔽油藏(圈闭)分布与预测的地质方法和技术,初步提出了湖相盆地“低位扇”和“坡折带”的理论。以埕岛地区东部斜坡带为例,介绍了斜坡带低位扇砂岩体岩性油气藏的勘探思路和方法,使该类砂岩体油藏预测的成因类型和分布规律更加清楚,有效地指导了对该类油气藏的勘探。

关键词: 斜坡带; 低位扇; 坡折带; 侵蚀沟谷; 砂岩体; 油气藏

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近年来,随着勘探程度的逐渐提高,特别是对东部油田来说,油气储量“稠、断、低、小”所占的比例逐年攀升,储量品位日趋下降,油田可采储量与采出资源量之间的矛盾日益尖锐,寻找隐蔽性复杂岩性油气藏成为大多数油区的主要勘探方向,勘探难度越来越大,这就要求依靠新技术和新方法,不断提高勘探的成功率和效益。济阳拗陷下第三系具有形成各种隐蔽油气藏的地质条件和雄厚的潜在资源(剩余资源量初步推算为 $7 \sim 17 \times 10^8 \text{t}$),其中各构造主体向生油凹陷倾伏的斜坡带是岩性油气藏发育的部位,如何描述该类油气藏和采取什么方法对其进行勘探就成为当今面临的非常重要的一个课题。

1 层序划分及目标层的确定

1.1 埕岛地区地质概况

埕岛油田(包括南区和北区)位于渤海湾西南部的浅海海域,区域构造上属于埕北低凸起的东南端,其西南部以埕北断裂带与埕北凹陷分开,东部和北部分别向桩东凹陷和渤中凹陷倾伏,面积约 350km^2 (图 1)。自 1988 年钻探的埕北 12 井于埕北低凸起的南端发现了埕岛油田,至今已发现太古界、古生界、中生界、沙河街组、东营组以及馆陶组和明化镇组七套含油层系^[1,2],并建成年产

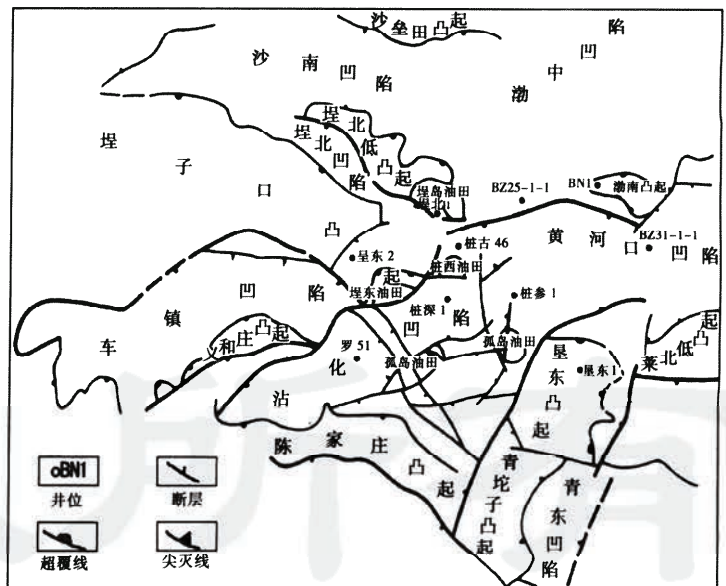


图 1 埕岛油田区域构造

Fig. 1 Geographic position map of regional structure Chengdao Oilfield

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220×10⁴t的生产能力,是近几年来整个环渤海湾地区勘探较有成效的区段。

埕岛地区紧临埕北、渤中和桩东三大生油凹陷,成油物质基础好,圈闭类型多、规模大,发育良好的盖层及油气运移通道,成藏条件非常有利。其东部以斜坡的形式向渤中凹陷倾伏,在构造发生变化的转折部位的沟谷中发育低位扇砂岩体岩性圈闭,是勘探的有利方向。近几年该类圈闭钻探的胜海8井和801井在东营组和沙一段获得了很好的工业油气流,预示了该带良好的勘探前景。

1.2 层序划分

高分辨率层序地层分析,以沉积基准面旋回变化或可容纳空间变化为基础进行层序地层分析,基准面的旋回变化在 seismic 剖面上以侵蚀面、顶超面和下超面、上超面及最大湖泛面为识别标志,是识别层序、解释层序内沉积过程和进行储集层预测的基础^[3-5]。在沉积与地层方面的标志包括:①地层几何形态与接触关系,如不整合面或沉积间断面;②旋回叠加样式的改变;③相序与相组合的变化;④地层中单一相物理性质的垂向变化。

埕岛地区早第三纪东营组以湖相沉积或湖相三角洲、扇三角洲沉积为主,基准面或可容纳空间的变化与湖平面相对升降变化是一致的。根据上述标志,结合钻井与测井资料和生物化石资料,在 seismic 剖面上进行基准面旋回识别和地震层序划分。在进行层序地层分析时将交叉方向的剖面反复对比,联合起来进行旋回识别和层序划分。埕岛地区东部斜坡带沙一段—东营组共识别划分出了5个层序。

该区东营组沉积以前,在总体背景上发育了一系列的地貌特征,它们决定着东营组的物源供给和沉积特征。

(1)侵蚀沟谷 埕岛地区东部斜坡发育规模不等、纵横交错的侵蚀沟谷,沟谷切割前第三系顶面,形成明显的下凹地貌。在沟谷内部,沉积充填表现为双向尖灭的短轴连续反射,或表现为侧向叠置的侧积式充填。在不整合面之上的东营组内部,沟谷虽有逐渐变浅填平的趋势,但由于古沟谷的继承性控制作用和后期的不均衡压实作用,沉积地貌仍保持着下凹的形态,只是沟谷垂向自下而上逐渐变浅,横向向上逐渐变宽变缓。在平面上,古沟谷总体上为由西向东顺斜坡延伸,在斜坡带上部不断地分叉又合并,呈网状交错;至斜坡带中—下部则为相互平行延伸的顺直沟谷,而且随着古斜坡的变陡与变缓,沟谷相应变深或变浅。

根据层序发育及沉积充填演化分析,该区的古沟谷对东营组的沉积过程起着重要的控制作用。在东营组沉积的早—中期,埕北低凸起是一个重要的剥蚀物源区,而该时期的古沟谷成为主要的物源输送通道,因而沟谷及其分布控制了沉积物的分配及储集岩的分布,发育低位水下扇浊积水道砂岩体。

(2)坡折带 埕岛地区发育的古斜坡并不是以平缓的趋势由南西向北东倾斜的,其中有两个明显坡度变陡的坡折带,坡折带沿斜坡走向延伸,呈北西向,见图2。坡折带对东营组沉积起明显的控制作用,主要表现在以下几个方面:①坡折带制约着侵蚀沟谷的下切深度、宽度和延伸范围。在坡折带及其上延部位,下切沟谷窄而深,内部充填特征明显,向谷壁两侧上超尖灭;②在两坡折带之间相对平缓的过渡区,下切沟谷浅,在 seismic 上不易识别,而且侵蚀沟谷在过渡带发生转换,出现分叉或合并的现象;③坡折带的地形陡倾,构成相对密集的地层尖灭线;④坡折带通过控制侵蚀沟谷、地层分布来影响沉积作用,使得西部物源的沉积作用主要发生在坡折带制约下的下切沟谷中。

(3)古地貌对储层发育的控制作用 侵蚀沟谷是水系冲刷切割作用的结果,又是输送沉积物的供给通道。沟谷内发生侵蚀作用

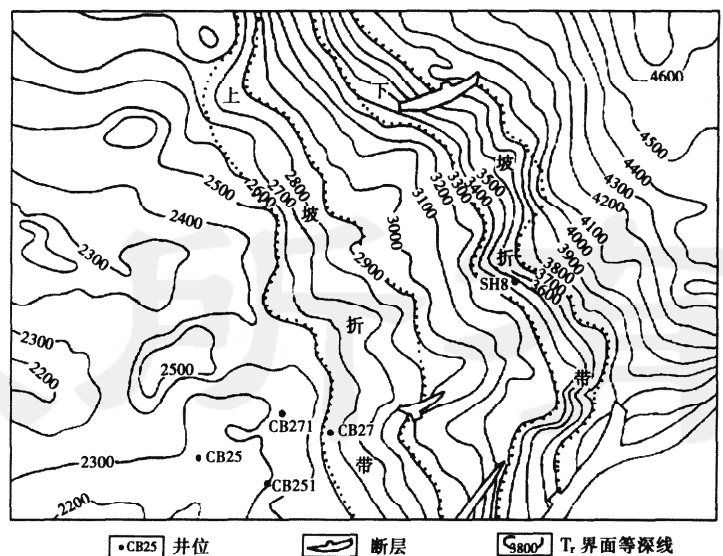


图2 埕岛地区东部上、下坡折带及其平面展布
Fig. 2 Distribution of upper and lower slope breaks on the east slope zone of Chengdao

或沉积充填作用是地层基准面下降或上升的调节结果。当基准面下降时,物源区剥蚀作用增强,作为储集岩的粗碎屑沉积于斜坡带的下切沟谷中,并随着基准面上升与上覆泥岩渐变接触;而在地层基准面上升期,下切沟谷作用减退,储集岩不发育,而发育深湖相—半深湖相泥岩。

1.3 目标层的确定

经过地层层序的划分及沉积体系构成的分析,结合油气运移和成藏规律的研究,根据生、储、盖等各种因素的配置关系,即可以确定研究区斜坡部位有利的勘探目标层。埕岛地区东营组总体上是一个水体由深变浅、沉积范围由扩张到收缩的过程,是以沉积缺失型和不连续型间断为层序界面的,没有明显的地层侵蚀作用发生。东营组中、下部沉积体系主要有两种类型:一是由南至北平缓推进的大型三角洲体系,这类三角洲是大面积区域性分布的,形成于基准面下降旋回;另一类沉积体系是西南部物源构造的浊积水道砂体,它分布于东部斜坡带,形成于基准面上升旋回早期。浊积砂体形成于水道中,周围被湖相泥岩所封堵,上部直接覆盖基准面上升最大期的水进期泥岩,具有形成岩性油气藏的良好条件。因而进一步分析后一种沉积体系,进行储集层分布预测,是寻找岩性油气藏的关键。

2 储集层描述及预测

根据胜海8井和胜海801井的钻探情况,经综合分析认为埕岛地区东部斜坡带储集体沙一段—东营组Ⅲ²砂组为近岸陡坡水下扇、缓坡水下扇砂体,东营组Ⅲ¹砂组为区域性大型扇三角洲,东营组Ⅰ—Ⅱ砂组为低弯度曲流河储集体。胜海8井和胜海801井东营组Ⅲ²砂组的砂体夹在厚层暗色泥岩之中,反映出半深湖的沉积环境,此时埕岛主体处于水上,物源区山低坡缓,洪水入湖后在沟谷处发育水下扇体,砂体具有以下特征:(1)砂岩具递变层理,部分砂层顶部具交错层理,自下而上由粗变细,以正韵律为主;(2)岩屑成份主要为中性喷出岩,其次是泥岩岩屑,为中生界剥蚀沉积物,具有近物源的特征;(3)概率累积曲线具有河道沉积特征;(4)储集空间以原生粒间孔隙为主,随孔隙度的增大渗透率相应变大,二者呈线性关系;(5)储集层渗透能力与砂体沉积的韵律性变化相对应,单层厚度越大,孔喉比值越大,孔隙结构越好。

针对该类砂体和岩性圈闭的发育特点,砂岩体的预测是其勘探的重点,为此采用测井约束波阻抗反演技术来描述砂岩体的空间变化及分布规律。

利用完钻井的测井波阻抗信息作为井旁道反演的初始波阻抗模型^[6,7]

$$V = 1/\Delta t \quad (1) \quad Z = v \cdot \rho \quad (2)$$

式中 V 为地层速率, m/s ; ρ 为地层密度, kg/m^3 ; Z 为波阻抗, $kg/s \cdot m^2$ 。

再利用地震资料为控制进行外推,无噪地震记录的理论模型^[8]为

$$S(t) = r(t) \cdot \omega(t) \quad (3)$$

$$R_i = (Z_{i+1} - Z_i) / (Z_{i+1} + Z_i) \quad (4)$$

式中 $S(t)$ 为地震记录; $r(t)$ 为反射系数序列; $\omega(t)$ 为地震子波。

若已知反射系数(初始波阻抗模型),通过井旁道与测井资料进行相关分析,找出最佳波阻抗匹配关系,此时的波阻抗曲线则为该道的最终反演波阻抗曲线,以此类推完成二维或三维空间的波阻抗反演过程。它是一种以模型正演的方法来完成反演过程的波阻抗反演方法,在钻井资料、测井解释及构造形态等控制下,对地震数据进行反演处理,以减少地震资料的多解性;在构造形态控制下,采用内插外推的方法建立起初始波阻抗模型,以该模型为基础,正演计算的地震数据与实际地震数据进行比较,通过不断修改更新地质模型,使模型正演合成的地震数据与实际地震数据最佳吻合;以具有丰富的高频信息和完整的低频成分的测井资料补充地震有限带宽的不足,用已知的地质信息和测井资料作为约束条件,推算出高分辨率的地层波阻抗界面,精细地描述储集层的平面分布和空间变化。

处理后的地震剖面为波阻抗剖面(如图3),高阻抗的条带状区域代表储层,砂体的边界、厚度及井间砂体的连通状况一目了然。下第三系东营组和沙一段反演砂岩体与钻井实际钻遇砂岩体对比见表1。

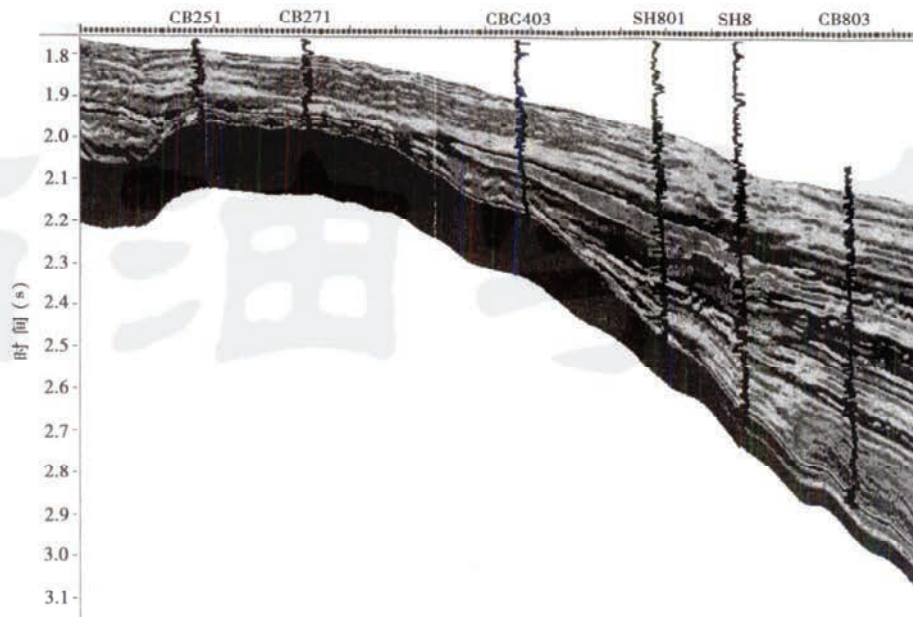


图3 埕岛地区东部斜坡带波阻抗反演横剖面

Fig.3 Wave impedance inversion crossed section on the slope in east Chengdao area

表1 埕岛东部斜坡带东营组预测砂体与实钻砂体对比

Table 1 Comparison of predicted sandbody and drilled sandbody in the east slope zone of Chengdao

井号	层位	砂岩井段(m)	实钻厚度(m)	反演厚度(m)	误差(m)	相对误差(%)
SH8	Ed ^{III} ² -IV	3021~3052	31	32	1	3
		3200~3224	24	26	2	8
		3278~3303	25	27	2	8
SH801	Ed ^{III} ² -IV	2914~2919	5	4	1	20
		2990~2997	7	8	1	14
	Es ₁	3176~3185	9	9	0	0
SH10	Ed ^{III} ² -IV	3291~3299	8	8	0	0
		3327~3347	20	18	2	10
		3358~3399	41	44	3	7
	Ed V - VI	3425~3431	6	7	1	17
CB8	Ed ^{III} ² -IV	2909~2956	47	47	0	0
		2961~2972	11	11	0	0
CBG4	Ed ^{III} ² -IV	2956~2964	8	8	0	0
		2977~3001	24	26	2	8
		3064~3070	6	7	1	16
CB802	Ed ^{III} ² -IV	2972~2979	7	7	0	0
		2983~2990	7	9	2	29
		3035~3044	9	9	0	0
		3072~3077	5	6	1	20
	Es ₁	3177~3204	27	28	1	4

3 综合分析及评价

在弄清斜坡带低位扇砂岩体的发育规律以后,通过测井约束波阻抗反演对储集层的分布进行预测,然后就可以根据工区的油气成藏特点进行综合评价和勘探部署。

针对埕岛东部斜坡带地质特点,根据层序地层发育特征及沉积体系构成的分析,在基准面下降半旋回时期

发育的大型三角洲体系^[4,9](主要是东上段)虽然砂岩发育,分布广泛,砂体横向连通性强,但由于顶部紧邻层序界面,盖层发育条件差,难以形成有效聚集。在沉积基准面上升早期,发育于层序底部下切沟谷中的浊积砂体^[4,10],其分布局限于侵蚀河道之内,侧向上有谷壁泥岩封堵,上倾方向有上超尖灭遮挡,顶部又发育最大水进期的泥质岩作为盖层,因而其本身具有构成岩性圈闭的良好条件,是有利的勘探目标。浊积砂体发育于斜坡带,与深坳区的生油气岩相邻甚近,层序底部的区域不整合面可作为油气运移的通道,成藏条件十分有利,如果有断层的配合,则成藏条件更佳。因此,该地区的勘探应把沙河街组地层超覆油气藏以及东营组下部的沟谷砂体岩性油气藏作为主要的勘探方向,利用各种有效的储集层描述技术和方法落实具体的地层超覆圈闭和岩性圈闭,优选具体目标进行钻探。重点目标:

(1)斜坡油气聚集带 该带下第三系超覆带内东营组Ⅲ²砂组—沙河街组油气分布较广,油气主要分布在半深湖—深湖相泥岩中的中、小型水下扇砂岩所形成的上倾尖灭圈闭、地层超覆圈闭和地层不整合圈闭中,纵向上油气多分布在不整合面附近,油层厚度变化大,分布面积小,可对比性差,如胜海8井与胜海801井两井东营组油层厚度就由20.6m变为4.5m。储层发育程度是控制该带成藏的一个较关键因素。此外,该带还发育泥岩裂缝油藏。

(2)斜坡下油气聚集带 处于生、排烃中心,深水浊积扇砂体发育与生油岩交互沉积,易形成一定规模的岩性油藏,但油藏产能较低。

4 结束语

寻找隐蔽性复杂岩性油气藏已成为大多数油区的主要勘探方向,勘探难度越来越大,这就要求一方面依靠新技术和新方法等科技的不断进步提高勘探的成功率和效益,另一方面就需要地质家们打破常规,采用开拓性思维,探索隐蔽性复杂岩性油气藏的赋存规律和勘探开发措施,以提高勘探开发效益。应用层序地层学原理和波阻抗反演技术对岩性油气藏赋存的储集体进行描述,对斜坡带低位扇砂岩体岩性油气藏勘探方法进行探讨,是有实际意义的。

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CARBONATE ROCK RESERVOIR FEATURES AND OIL-GAS ACCUMULATING CONDITIONS IN THE ORDOVICIAN OF TAHE OILFIELD IN NORTHERN TARIM BASIN

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Abstract: The integral study of petroleum geology, geophysics and oil-gas exploration indicates that Tahe Oilfield formed on the basis of long-developed paleo-uplift is a large scale one which consists of karst-fracture reservoirs of Lower Ordovician carbonate rock. The carbonate rock reservoir developed on the environment of open-limited sea platform presents the features of karst-fracture reservoir of lower matrix porosity, and permeability and strong heterogeneity controlled by tectonism and karstification because the reservoir underwent multi-stages superimposed reformation of tectonism, karstification and diagenesis at late time. The karst-fracture reservoir of Tahe Oilfield is mainly distributed in the center platform of paleo-buried hill and the southern slope, and in the scope of 200 metres under unconformity interface of weathering crust. A complex and multi-episodes oil-gas accumulating dynamic system in Tahe petroleum area is composed of paleo-buried hill, karst-fractures, faults, surface of unconformity and conduit.

Key words: karst-fractures system; carbonate rock reservoir; oil-gas accumulating condition; Lower Ordovician; northern Tarim Basin

GAS TRAP IN DEEP BASIN OF THE UPPER TRIASSIC IN SICHUAN BASIN

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Abstract: Depositional settings of the Upper Triassic in the western Sichuan Basin are favorable for gas accumulation in the deep basin. The delta deposit constitutes the dominante reservoir in the deep basin. The numerous and mature coal-beds and organic-rich shales associated intimately with reservoir rocks throughout the region provide a prerequisite for gas accumulation in deep basin. Gas was trapped in the deepest part of the basin and occupies low-permeability reservoirs extensively. Gas was generated in adjacent source rocks, and moved into the sand layer, and then slowly migrated updip. This special form of gas trap in deep basin defies conventional concepts of gas entrapment by turning them virtually upside down. Gas is located downdip of a narrow aquifer which outcrops in basin margin. The gas/water contact is really a wide belt, which marks the transition from downdip gas to updip water. Original gas accumulation pressures lie above the regional formation water pressure gradient. Gas-productive units in the deep basin are not controlled by local structure.

Key words: deep basin trap; tight sand; gas/water inversion; abnormal pressure; trapping mechanism; Upper Triassic; Sichuan Basin

METHODS FOR THE EXPLORATION OF SANDBODY LITHOLOGICAL OIL-GAS RESERVOIR IN THE LOW-LEVEL FAN OF SLOPE—TAKING THE EAST SLOPE ZONE OF CHENGDAO AS AN EXAMPLE

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Abstract: For the characteristics of complication on the subtle oil-gas reservoir formation and its distribution, as well

as demanding on the high technology, the sequence stratigraphic methodologies have been adopted to explore subtle oil-gas reservoirs in lacustrine basin. Based on the study of high resolution sequence stratigraphy, authors carry out a fine analysis on the depositional system, study the sedimentation generation and evolutionary mechanism, as well as the boundary condition of subtle reservoir (trap) distribution, resulting in the geological method and technology on the sandbody subtle reservoir (trap) distribution and prediction of low-level fan in the slope zone. This paper preliminarily put forward the theories of "low-level fan" and "slope break zone" of lacustrine basin, by taking the east slope zone of Chengdao as an example. In this paper authors introduce the exploration idea and method on sandbody lithological reservoir of low-level fan in the east slope zone, making the genetic classification and distribution law of the sandbody reservoir prediction more clear.

Key words: slope zone; low-level fan; slope break zone; erosional gully; sandbody; oil-gas reservoir

TYPES OF CYCLIC SEQUENCE AND RESERVOIR FLOW UNITS IN THE UPPER S₃ FORMATION IN PUCHENG OILFIELD

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Abstract: A high-resolution sequence stratigraphy of oil and gas reservoirs in the Upper S₃ formation of Pucheng Oilfield is studied by describing cores of wells and analysis of the logging data and seismic data in detail. The sequence strata are divided with the method of high-resolution sequence stratigraphy. The relations among structural types of cyclic sequence, strata response, sedimentary kinetics and their corresponding evolution series, and stacking and preservation condition of sedimentary micro facies are discussed. The strata contrast frameworks of cyclic sequence at different levels are set up. The laws of distribution of petroleum reservoirs, including the relations among the characteristics of geometric pattern, the physical feature of rocks and sedimentary system, the ratio of A/S are proposed. Finally, fifty one reservoir flow units, such as mono type, complex type, and four levels of evaluation of reservoir flow unit, are classified.

Key words: cyclic sequence; framework of sequence cyclic; reservoir flow unit; Sha-3 member; Pucheng Oilfield

SEDIMENTARY FEATURES OF THE POINT BAR IN INTERMANTANE (SEASONAL) MEANDERING STREAM—TAKING THE MEANDERING STREAM DEVELOPED IN HERO HILL OF Q Aidam BASIN AS AN EXAMPLE

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Abstract: Meandering stream is a terminal type of river evolution. The point bar in meandering stream is an important sedimentary unit. Up to now, the meandering stream in intermontane region and its influences seriously on the recognition about stream environments and stream sediments have been known a little. A lot of seasonal intermontane meandering streams were developed in the Hero Hill in the southwestern of Qaidam Basin, a lot of point bar sediments were developed in some places of these streams. These point bar sediments have the shapes like arc and character picture of "u" and/or "Ω", and their largest length and width may amount to one hundred meters and their largest height may be three to four meters and even more. According to their sediments, all the point bars may be divided into five types of whole sand point bar, sand-dominant point bar, gravel-sand mixed point bar,