

综述与评述

致密油地质研究现状及展望

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摘要:致密油已成为全球石油地质领域研究的一大热点,在中国的很多盆地也发现了致密油分布。通过对国内外大量文献资料的调研,总结致密油的地质研究现状。结果表明致密油聚集条件与常规油藏成藏有明显区别,可主要概括为 3 点:①广覆式分布的优质生油层;②大面积分布的致密储集层;③连续型分布的储集层与生油岩紧密接触的共生层系。致密储层孔隙系统主要为微米—纳米孔喉系统,并以纳米级孔喉为主。致密油聚集需要强大的源储剩余压差以克服纳米孔喉系统形成的强大的毛细管阻力。致密油聚集以初次运移为主,只发生短距离二次运移,这种运移具有非达西流特征。目前对致密油的充注、运移和聚集的研究还不够深入,致密储层非均质性及源储压差演化等因素对致密油聚集的影响尚未被揭示,这些问题都需要进一步深入探讨。对今后致密油的研究,建议关注致密储层微观孔喉结构分布的非均质性及对石油储集的有效性、石油充注机理及储层非均质性与致密油富集的耦合关系等科学问题。

关键词:致密油;聚集条件;致密储层特征;聚集机理;存在问题;展望

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0 引言

近年来,随着全球能源需求与供应紧张关系的不断加剧,世界各国都在不断加大能源勘探的投入与力度,而油气资源作为世界能源的重要组成部分更是得到了广泛关注。由于全球常规油气产量已不可避免的持续下降,具有较大资源潜力的非常规油气资源越来越受到重视并逐渐成为油气勘探和开发的新领域,如致密砂岩气、页岩气等非常规天然气的勘探使得美国天然气探明储量由 2002 年的 $4.96 \times 10^{12} \text{m}^3$ 增长到 2008 年的 $6.86 \times 10^{12} \text{m}^3$,增幅十分可观^[1]。

伴随北美威利斯顿盆地 Bakken 致密油^[2]、德

克萨斯南部 Eagle Ford 致密油^[3]、德克萨斯州中北部 Fort Worth 盆地 Barnett 致密油^[4]的成功勘探开发,致密油已成为继北美页岩气之后又一战略性突破领域^[5]。致密油被石油工业界誉为“黑金”^[6],其成功开发成为 2011 年国际石油十大科技进展之一,成为当今全球石油地质学界研究的热点^[7]。过去 10 多年中,美国油气产量中致密油所占的比例逐年剧增,改变了美国连续 24 年石油产量下滑的趋势。目前北美已在 19 个盆地中发现致密油,2011 年其致密油产量已达 $3\,000 \times 10^4 \text{t}$,而到 2020 年预计可达 $1.5 \times 10^8 \text{t}$ ^[5,8]。

中国致密油分布也十分广泛,主要分布在鄂尔多斯盆地、四川盆地、松辽盆地、准噶尔盆地和吐哈

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盆地等,具有广阔的勘探前景(图1)^[9-11]。评价表明,中国包括致密砂岩和致密灰岩在内的低渗透石油有利勘探面积达 $18 \times 10^4 \text{ km}^2$,地质资源量在 $(74 \sim 80) \times 10^8 \text{ t}$ 之间,可采资源量在 $(13 \sim 14) \times 10^8 \text{ t}$ 之间^[11-12]。目前,在鄂尔多斯盆地三叠系延长组、准噶尔盆地二叠系芦草沟组、松辽盆地白垩系青山口组一泉头组、四川盆地中一下侏罗统和渤海湾盆地古近系沙河街组等致密油层系已开展了工业化生产,致密油已成为中国非常规石油中最现实的勘探领域之一^[13]。

2011年中国生产原油为 $2.03646 \times 10^8 \text{ t}$,进口原油 $2.54 \times 10^8 \text{ t}$,进口占原油消费总量的 55.5%,原油缺口较大,急需发现更多石油储量。目前中国常规资源数量有限,只占总资源的 20%^[14],且常规油气资源面临产量递减、开发难度增大,开发成本高等诸多挑战。随着科技的进步,压裂、水平井、多分支井等技术已得到广泛应用,为致密油气勘探提供了技术保障,致使致密油将是石油勘探下一个现实领域。致密油的产量在未来中国油气产量中占有举足轻重的地位,非常规油气资源中致密油的开发将成为未来中国油气增储上产的主体。

致密油聚集条件和聚集机理与常规油藏明显不同。致密油储层孔喉细小,以纳米级孔喉系统为主,排替压力高,孔喉结构具有明显的复杂性和非均质性,这种非均质性造成了石油在同一致密储层不同部位富集程度的明显不同^[15-18]。这种石油富集程度差异主要取决于致密砂岩储层孔喉分布与石油聚集动力之间的匹配关系。因此,研究致密砂岩储层孔喉结构、油气充注动力学条件,对认识致密油的分布特征及富集规律具有重要的科学和实际意义。

通过阅读国内外文献资料,分析目前已发现的典型致密油特征,从致密油概念、致密油研究现状、存在问题与展望 3 大方面对致密油做了详细阐述,以为致密油的研究提供参考。

1 致密油定义

致密油概念最早出现在 20 世纪 40 年代,用于描述含油的致密砂岩^[19]。2005 年,美国能源信息署(EIA)将致密油定义为页岩中采出的石油。Mille^[20]和 Van der Hoeven^[21]均提出轻质致密油(Light tight oil)的概念,还特别指出轻质致密油与油页岩(Oil Shale)在 API、黏度及萃取开采方式等方面的不同。油页岩指干酪根丰富的页岩,分解后有机质仍以固体状态存在,必须原地加热或地面采

矿后加热产出,也称干酪根石油(Kerogen oil)或油页岩石油(Oil-shale oil),属于人造石油。美国 EIA 在“年度能源展望 2012”报告中对致密油的定义是“利用水平钻井和多段水力压裂技术从页岩或其他低渗透性储层中开采出的石油”^[22]。加拿大自然资源理事会(NRC)指出,轻质致密油(Light tight oil)是在渗透率很低的沉积岩储层中发现的石油,石油从岩石流向井筒的过程中受到非常致密的细粒岩石阻碍,需要借助包括水平井钻井和水力压裂在内的增产技术^[23]。

Clarkson 等^[24]将轻质致密油分为 3 类:①页岩油(Shale oil)——源岩内部的碳酸盐岩或碎屑岩夹层中,基质渗透率一般在 $(0.001 \sim 0.01) \times 10^{-3} \mu\text{m}^2$ 之间,与页岩气相对应,源岩就是储集层,国内学者一般将其称为页岩油(Shale oil),典型油藏有 Duvernay 油藏、Muskwa 油藏等;②致密油(Tight oil)——紧邻源岩的致密层中,与生油岩层系共生,油气经过短距离运移,储集层岩性主要包括致密砂岩、致密灰岩等,覆压基质渗透率在 $(0.01 \sim 0.1) \times 10^{-3} \mu\text{m}^2$ 之间,孔隙度小于 10%,单井无自然工业产能,与致密气相对应,源岩不作储集层,岩性为碳酸盐岩或碎屑岩,这也是国内学者所说的致密油(Tight oil),典型油藏包括 Bakken 油藏、Montney 油藏等;③环边油(Halo oil)——基质渗透率高(大于 $0.1 \times 10^{-3} \mu\text{m}^2$),环带状分布于常规储层外围,与常规储层之间没有明显界限,存在大孔缝优先渗透通道(产层),岩性为碳酸盐岩或碎屑岩,典型油藏包括 Cardium 油藏和 Viking 油藏等。

当前一些国外能源机构和石油公司(如 CSUR 等)采用涵盖页岩油、致密油及环边油 3 类赋存空间的轻质致密油(LTO)概念,即指低渗透、需采取特殊工艺开采的岩层(页岩、砂岩及灰岩等)中的轻质油,国外主要石油公司在致密油勘探开发统计时,均采用此定义。

在中国,致密油(Tight oil)主要指由源岩排出,经过短距离的运移,再与源岩紧邻或者在源岩层系内的致密砂岩或碳酸盐岩中聚集的,单井无自然产能,需要借助包括水平井钻井和水力压裂在内的增产技术进行开发的原油^[11,13,25]。本文采用此定义。

2 致密油地质研究现状

各国学者从不同角度对致密油进行了相关研究,概括起来主要包括致密油源岩特征、储层特征、致密油聚集条件以及致密油聚集机制等。

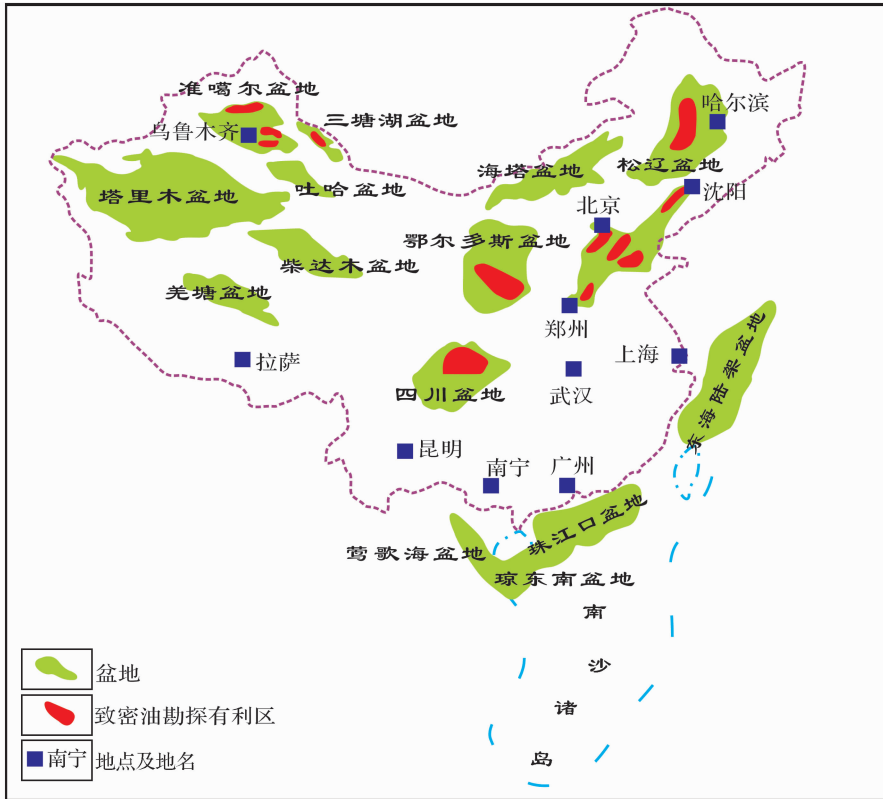


图1 中国主要盆地致密油分布(据文献[13],有改动)

Fig. 1 Tight oil distribution of main basins in China(modified from reference[13])

2.1 致密油源岩特征

充足的油源条件是致密油聚集的前提。致密油烃源岩有机质丰度高,演化程度较高,生烃潜力较强,分布面积广。例如,北美威利斯顿盆地 Bakken 致密油紧邻储层上、下发育 2 套优质泥页岩, TOC 值为 10%~14%, R_o 值为 0.6%~0.9%, 生烃能力强。美国德克萨斯南部 Eagle Ford 致密油发育优越的烃源条件,最大总厚度达 250m, TOC 值为 4.5%, R_o 值为 0.7%~1.3%。鄂尔多斯盆地上三叠统长 7 段为主的有效烃源岩面积为 $8.5 \times 10^4 \text{ km}^2$, 厚度为 20~110m, TOC 值为 2.0%~20%, R_o 值为 0.7%~1.1%。四川盆地侏罗系致密油有效烃源岩展布面积为 $10.0 \times 10^4 \text{ km}^2$, 厚度为 40~240m, TOC 值为 0.8%~3.0%, 生烃潜能为 6.59~7.24mg/g, R_o 值介于 0.9%~1.4% 之间, 生烃强度较高^[14]。这些烃源岩在一定条件下能生成大量的油气,与储层产生较大的压力差,为致密油聚集提供良好的物质条件与动力条件。

2.2 致密油储层特征

2.2.1 储层岩性与物性

致密油储层岩性一般为粉细砂岩,其中鄂尔多

斯盆地延长组致密油有效储层主要为粉细砂岩, Bakken 组致密油有效储层主要为白云质粉砂岩和粉砂岩^[2,6,26-28]。致密油储层物性差,孔隙度一般小于 10%~12%,渗透率小于 $0.1 \times 10^{-3} \mu\text{m}^2$,如鄂尔多斯盆地延长组致密油储层孔隙度为 6.5%~8%,空气渗透率为 $(0.01 \sim 0.3) \times 10^{-3} \mu\text{m}^2$ ^[29]; Bakken 致密砂岩孔隙度为 7%~12%,渗透率为 $(0.01 \sim 10) \times 10^{-3} \mu\text{m}^2$ ^[30-31]。

2.2.2 储层孔隙结构

储层孔隙结构特征是评价致密储集层储集性能的重要因素。目前对于致密砂岩储层微观孔隙结构的研究主要集中在储层微观孔隙结构的表征以及微观孔隙结构与储层宏观性质如渗透率等之间的关系等方面的研究^[32-38];并探讨了成岩作用对微观孔隙结构的控制,除了压实、胶结等减孔作用和溶蚀等增孔效应外,黏土矿物以及微晶石英对孔隙结构的作用也有较多研究^[39-41]。部分学者^[42-46]指出,呈环边状产出的黏土矿物如绿泥石、伊利石等对抑制砂岩原生孔隙中石英次生加大的生长从而对深埋藏储层中异常高原生粒间孔起保护作用,并能在一定程度上改善孔喉的分选。同时也有部分学者^[47-50]认为孔

隙充填状的黏土矿物能减少孔喉半径,从而使孔隙度和渗透率降低。

总体来说,致密油储层非均质性强,低渗透率特性主要受喉道分布控制,以纳米级孔喉系统为主,局部发育毫米—微米级孔隙,不同微观尺度孔喉结构复杂多样。国外 9 个盆地不同碎屑粒级储层的研究表明,常规砂岩储层与致密砂岩储层的喉道直径分布范围,分别为大于 $2\mu\text{m}$ 、在 $2\sim 0.03\mu\text{m}$ 之间;烷烃、沥青质、环状结构烃类、石蜡族及甲烷等有机物的测试结果表明,其直径分布范围为 0.01 (沥青质) $\sim 0.00038\mu\text{m}$ (甲烷),从而为不同储层孔喉的分布特征及其比较、石油充注的临界孔喉条件与

细粒源岩作为储层的潜力等研究提供了理论基础^[35,37,51-52]。邹才能等^[53]利用高分辨率场发射扫描电子显微镜、纳米 CT 等仪器在中国致密油储集层中发现,致密砂岩喉道细小,孔喉直径一般为纳米级,局部发育微米—毫米级孔隙,孔喉直径大多为 $100\sim 900\text{nm}$ 。鄂尔多斯盆地延长组致密砂岩储层中值孔喉直径主要分布于 $50\sim 200\text{nm}$ 之间^[54]。吉木萨尔芦草沟组致密油粉砂岩储层孔喉直径主要分布于 $90\sim 800\text{nm}$ 之间(图 2)。相对于孔隙度与渗透率,孔喉尺寸大小和分布是决定储集层储集能力和渗流能力更直接的参数^[35,55],确定喉道的大小和分布是研究岩石孔隙结构的核心问题^[56-57]。

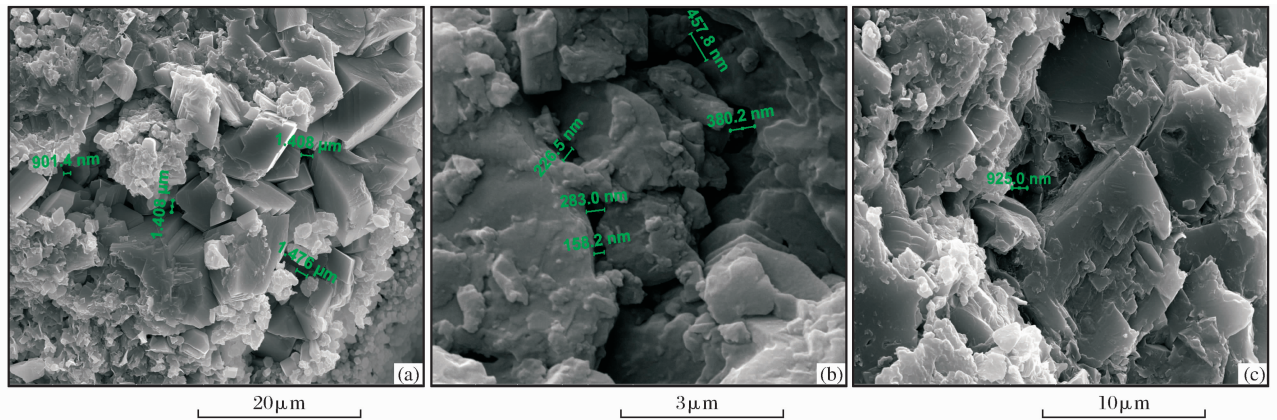


图 2 准噶尔盆地芦草沟组致密油储层微观孔喉结构特征

Fig. 2 Microscopic pore structure characteristics of tight oil reservoirs in Lucaogou Formation, Junggar Basin

(a) J31 井, 2 718.33m, 白云质粉砂岩, 微米级孔喉; (b) J31 井, 2 861.23m, 粉砂岩, 纳米级孔喉; (c) J30 井, 4 053.78m, 白云岩, 纳米级孔喉

2.3 致密油宏观聚集条件

国内外学者^[11,14,53,58]研究表明,致密油主要聚集条件为大面积分布的优质烃源岩与致密储层在空间上紧密接触。这种聚集条件可归纳为 3 个方面: ①广覆式分布的优质烃源岩层; ②大面积分布的致密储集层; ③连续型分布的致密储集层与烃源岩紧密接触的共生层系。美国 Bakken 致密油就是大面积分布的致密白云质粉砂岩夹于上、下 2 套厚度在 $5\sim 12\text{m}$ 之间的高丰度源岩之间(图 3)^[59-62], 而鄂尔多斯盆地延长组长 7 段厚 $20\sim 110\text{m}$ 的广覆式优质烃源岩上、下则分布着大面积展布的致密砂岩储层^[14]。在这种源储配置关系下, 优质烃源岩生成的油气可直接充注进入源岩内呈夹层状或临源的泥质粉砂岩、粉砂岩、砂岩和灰岩等致密储层, 以游离烃和吸附烃的形式赋存于纳米级孔隙或微裂缝中, 形成可供商业开采的致密油^[30,61-63]。因此烃源岩和储集层之间的空间接触关系、岩性组合、充注通道对致

密砂岩油藏的形成具有重要作用^[13,30-31,53-54,64]。

2.4 致密油聚集机制

石油成藏过程是石油驱替储层孔隙中的地层水, 从而导致储层中含油饱和度不断增长的过程。油气的运移取决于运移通道及其周围的毛细管力、浮力及水动力或异常流体压力的平衡关系^[65-68]。许多学者从不同角度初步讨论了致密砂岩油的聚集特征与机理。研究表明, 致密油聚集过程已突破了人们去人们对常规油气成藏过程的认识, 表现为典型的非浮力聚集^[14]。在低渗致密储层中, 由于孔隙较小、喉道极细, 喉道处毛细管阻力较大, 因此储层中油水难以靠自然浮力发生重力分异。由于致密储层孔隙中油珠所受的浮力远小于喉道产生的毛细管阻力^[69], 油水难以发生自然重力分异, 因此浮力不是致密油运移的主要动力。致密油的运移动力以烃源岩超压为主^[70], 主要受生烃增压或欠压实等控制, 其中生烃增压是导致烃源岩超压的重要因素, 烃源

岩在大量生烃过程中可产生兆帕级的超压^[71];运移阻力主要为毛细管压力,当致密砂岩中的流体压力差小于毛细管阻力时,石油便发生滞留聚集作用,二者耦合控制油气聚集过程^[14,72-78]。低渗透或致密砂

岩岩心石油聚集模拟实验表明,低渗透或致密砂岩含油饱和度的增长过程比较复杂,受运移动力、岩石物性及原油性质等多种因素影响,其最终含油饱和度普遍较低^[70,79]。

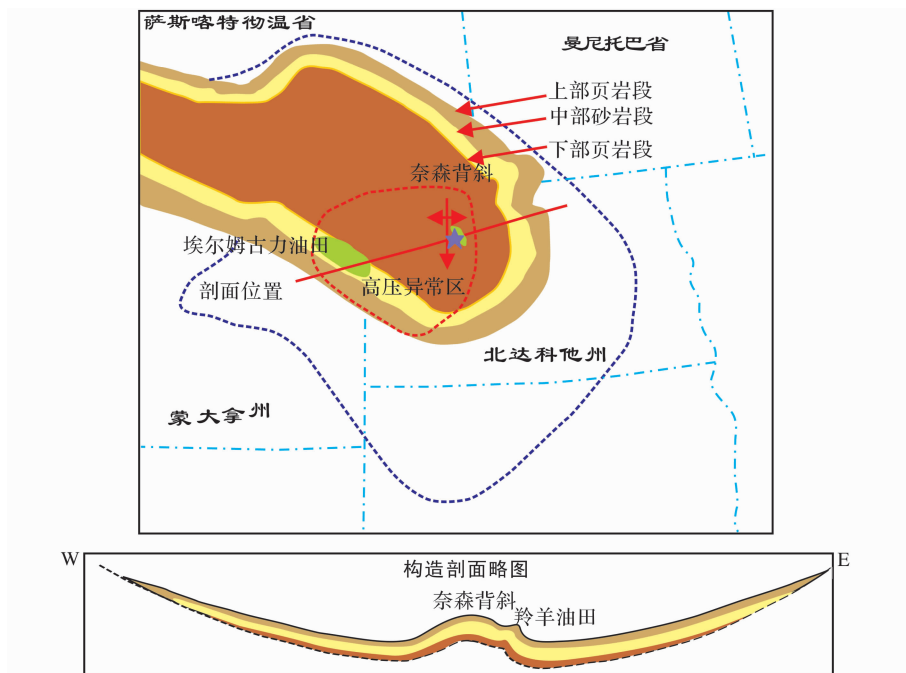


图3 威利斯顿盆地巴肯组分布特征^[5]

Fig. 3 Distribution of Bakken Formation, Williston Basin^[5]

许多学者^[79-86]研究了低渗透或致密砂岩中的油水渗流特征,并发现低渗透砂岩中的流体运移以低速非达西渗流为主,存在着明显的启动压力梯度。产生非线性渗流的机理比较复杂,国内外学者^[79,86-87]对此也进行了大量的研究工作,认为产生非线性渗流主要受多孔介质特征、岩石物性、充注动力与流体流变学性质,液固作用等因素的综合影响。油气进入储集层后无法在自身重力作用下分异,一般以初次运移为主或仅有短距离的二次运移^[14,33,35,70,88-90]。

3 致密油勘探研究存在问题

从上述有关致密油的勘探研究现状可以看出,目前关于致密油的研究主要集中在烃源岩特征、致密储层的孔喉结构、致密油聚集动力的定性研究以及致密油聚集的宏观条件研究方面。值得注意的是,致密砂岩油与页岩油及页岩气不同,它不是自生自储的,而是从源岩排出后充注进来的。对于页岩油、页岩气甚至致密砂岩气来讲,任何孔径的孔喉系统都是油气储集的有效空间^[15,91-95];而对致密砂岩油来讲,只有充注动力能够克服其产生的毛细管力

的那部分孔喉系统才是石油聚集的有效空间,更小的孔喉即使数量很多,对致密砂岩油的聚集也是无效的。

因此,目前对致密砂岩油的研究还存在以下问题:①对致密砂岩物性、孔喉分布研究较多,但对致密油储层中石油在微米—纳米孔喉系统中的赋存状态及其分布特征研究较少;②致密砂岩储层的孔喉直径一般为50~900nm,分布范围很宽,但这些纳米级孔喉对石油的聚集是否都是有效的,即石油充注和聚集孔喉下限及微米—纳米孔喉系统对致密油聚集的有效性问题缺乏研究。

4 致密油研究展望

通过上述对研究现状和存在问题的分析,认为今后对致密砂岩油的研究应关注以下几个问题。

(1)致密砂岩储层微米—纳米孔喉系统石油分布的非均质性:重点应研究不同尺度的孔喉系统在致密储层中的比例;致密油藏中石油在储层微米—纳米孔喉系统中的赋存状态及其分布特征。

(2)致密砂岩储层孔喉系统石油储集的有效性:

综合开展源储配置关系、石油充注动力、致密储层微米—纳米孔喉结构 3 方面的研究,以建立不同源储配置条件下,不同充注动力所能突破的孔喉尺度的关系模型,形成源储配置、充注动力与有效聚集空间的孔喉下限关系图版。

(3)石油充注机理、致密储层非均质性和致密油富集的耦合关系:重点研究充注动力的地质成因及其演化、致密储层的有效聚集空间,二者耦合结果用于对致密储层石油富集进行评价和预测。

关于上述研究关注点,已引起部分学者的重视,对致密砂岩储层的石油是否一定富集于纳米级孔隙内提出了疑问^[96],这些科学问题还有待进一步的探索。虽然一般认为超压是驱动石油向致密砂岩充注运移的主要动力,但是关于源储剩余压差的形成演化及其对致密砂岩石油充注的影响等方面的研究尚不够深入。另外,由于致密储层固有的低孔低渗、孔喉结构复杂、毛细管阻力大、油水关系复杂及含油饱和度变化大等特征使得目前对于低渗透储层的石油充注、运移和聚集特征与机理未得到深入研究,从而影响了致密油藏的进一步勘探开发。今后致密储层孔喉系统的非均质性、微纳米孔隙对于致密油聚集的有效性、不同充注动力下石油充注的差异性等将成为今后致密油聚集研究重要内容。

可以展望,随着纳米—CT 技术、高显微尺度扫描电镜等技术手段的应用,人们已经能够对致密储层的微观孔隙结构进行较为直观的观测;非常规油气聚集模拟系统的引进使得致密砂岩油充注模拟实验得以实现,与压力预测和模拟技术相结合可望对致密砂岩油聚集机理的认识取得进一步加深,为致密砂岩油富集区的预测奠定理论基础。

5 结论

(1)致密油的概念尚无统一论,中国主要采用如下概念:致密油主要指由源岩排出,经过短距离的运移,分布在与源岩紧邻或者在源岩层系内的致密砂岩或碳酸盐岩中的,单井无自然产能,需要借助包括水平井钻井和水力压裂在内的增产技术进行开发的原油。

(2)目前对致密油研究主要集中在 3 个方面:致密油聚集条件、致密储层微观孔喉结构特征及致密油聚集机制。致密油聚集条件与常规油藏有明显区别,可主要概括为 3 点:①广覆式分布的优质生油层;②大面积分布的致密储集层;③连续型分布的储集层与生油岩紧密接触的共生层系。致密储层岩性

细,物性差,孔隙系统主要为微米—纳米孔喉系统,并以纳米级孔喉为主。致密油聚集需要强大的源储剩余压差以克服纳米孔喉系统形成的强大的毛细管阻力,致密油聚集以初次运移为主,只发生短距离二次运移,这种运移具有非达西流特征。

(3)目前对致密油的充注、运移渗流和聚集的研究还不够深入,没有揭示致密储层非均质性及其源储压差演化等因素对致密油聚集的影响。将来对致密油的研究应关注致密储层微观孔喉结构分布的非均质性以及对石油储集的有效性、石油充注机理及储层非均质性与致密油富集的耦合关系等科学问题。

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Research Status on Tight Oil and Its Prospects

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Abstract: Tight oil has become a hot topic in the field of global petroleum geology research. A lot of tight oils have been found in the Chinese basins. Current exploration of tight oil was summarized based on a large number of research literature. The accumulation condition of tight oil is very different from conventional oil, which can mainly be summarized in three aspects: (1) high quality source rock with moderate maturation and wide distribution; (2) wide distribution of tight reservoir; (3) coexistence of source rock and reservoir. Pore systems of tight oil reservoir are mainly microns-nanometer, and dominated by nanoscale pore throat. Tight oil reservoir requires a powerful remaining pressure difference between source rock and reservoir to overcome the capillary resistance caused by nanopores. Tight oil is dominated by primary migration and sometimes has secondary migration with short distance, which has non-Darcy flow characteristics. The charging, migration and accumulation of tight oil have not been studied very well currently. Tight oil reservoir heterogeneity and the evolution of source and reservoir pressure difference effect on the tight oil accumulation have not been revealed. All these issues need to be further studied. Future research should focus on the heterogeneity of tight oil micro-pore structure and its effectiveness on oil accumulation, oil charging mechanism, and the coupling relationship between reservoir heterogeneity and oil accumulation.

Key words: Tight oil; Hydrocarbon accumulation conditions; Tight reservoir characteristics; Accumulation mechanism; Problems; Prospects