

沧东凹陷孔二段斜坡演化及控砂控藏机制

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摘要：沧东凹陷为一以构造及沉积特征为背景的叠加改造型湖盆，源储匹配关系复杂。受边界断裂活动及差异演化控制，形成了“两类三坡一带”的构造格局，即南部宽缓的大型继承性斜坡，北部对倾掀斜形成的两翼反转型斜坡及中央背斜带。受凹陷周缘四大盆外物源体系供给影响，发育10个规模不等的三角洲朵叶体，朵叶体沿湖盆边缘环带状分布。以岩性地层油气藏勘探思路为指导，针对孔二段斜坡演化特征及控砂控藏机制进行细致研究。根据研究成果共部署实施探井36口，工业油流井29口，探井成功率80%。在三个斜坡区岩性油气藏及湖盆区致密油勘探取得突破，形成了斜坡区岩性油气藏控砂控藏地质认识，完善了断陷湖盆油气成藏理论，对富油气凹陷勘探工作具有参考意义。

关键词：沧东凹陷；三角洲朵叶体；岩性油藏；致密油

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Sand-Gathering and Reservoir-Controlling Mechanisms of Ek2 Slope in Cangdong Sag

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Abstract: The Cangdong sag is a superimposed basin. With the structural and sedimentary characteristics as the background, it has complex source reservoir matching relationship. Controlled by boundary faults and tectonic evolution of the difference in Cangdong sag, it formed the main geological features of “two types, three slopes and one tectonic belt” such as the large inherited slope in the south, central fold belt and two sides of the inversion of the slope in the north. Supplied by the four directions of provenance around the Cangdong sag, the distribution of ten different scale delta lobes are just around the lake. It is difficult to further deepen exploration. Guided by the idea of lithologic stratigraphic reservoir exploration, detailed study has been performed based on the evolution characteristics of Ek2 slope and the mechanism of sand control and reservoir control. According to the research results, 36 exploration wells were deployed and 29 wells were obtained. The success rate of exploratory wells was 80%. Based on this geological understanding, great breakthroughs have been made in the exploration of lithologic oil reservoirs and tight oil deposits in the three slopes. On this basis, sand-control and reservoir-control theory of lithologic reservoir was established, and petroleum accumulation theory of fault basin was perfected. This study has an important guiding significance for oil exploration of the sags rich in oil and gas.

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Keywords: The Cangdong sag; Delta lobes; Lithological reservoirs; Tight oil

0 前言

沧东凹陷历经50多年的勘探开发,针对构造圈闭,主体构造带探明程度较高,找寻构造油气藏难以满足精细勘探的需要,勘探思路亟待转变。近年,随着对岩性油气藏成藏认识的不断深化,找寻岩性油气藏成为目前精细勘探的主攻方向^[1]。

沧东凹陷孔店组二段(简称“孔二段”Ek₂)作为近年寻求岩性油气藏勘探的重点层系,通过钻探实施Kn 6、Kn 17、Kn 26 X 1等井获得了很好的勘探突破,揭示了较好的岩性油气藏特征。证实沧东凹陷孔二段斜坡区具有油气成藏条件及岩性勘探潜力。但沧东凹陷与北邻的歧口凹陷不同,沧东凹陷整体为一狭长状展布凹陷^[2],内部断裂发育并复杂化,沉积岩性多样、横向相变快速且控砂控藏机理复杂,如何发现规模油气藏,进一步深化与精细勘探存在难题,须针对沧东凹陷孔二段斜坡演化及其控砂控藏机制进行系统研究。

1 构造演化特征

沧东凹陷为一狭长凹陷,东西受沧县断裂与徐西断裂夹持^[3]。受边界断裂活动差异演化控制^[4],孔二段斜坡演化在地质历史时期经历了以下四个阶段:

1)早期孔二段沉积时为一坳陷型碟状湖盆区,边界

及内部断裂不发育,地层横向向源减薄,接受凹陷周缘四大方向物源供给,形成孔二段斜坡砂体环带。

2)孔-段枣IV~枣V油组沉积时期湖盆整体抬升,主干断裂开始活动,并控制晚期地层展布及沉积体系发育,为后期成藏提供构造背景,但仍以坳陷特征为主导。

3)孔-段枣0~枣III油组沉积时期至东营沉积时期为断陷阶段,随着边界断层活动性逐渐增强,内部断裂复杂化。孔二段地层受断裂活动影响显现出南北分段的构造格局,南皮斜坡继承性发育,孔二段形成低角度斜坡特征,北部边界断裂活动强烈,中部孔店构造带作为调节区形成规模较大的张性断裂,两翼地层对倾掀斜,形成陡斜坡,断裂活动性在沙河街组达到最大,并广泛沉积,孔二段斜坡进一步演化形成“两类三坡一带”的构造格局。

4)新近纪后,为热沉降时期,断裂活动性减弱,断裂不发育,构造活动趋于稳定。

经历地质历史时期构造演化,沧东凹陷孔二段形成了南北分段、“两类三坡一带”的现今构造格局(图1):南段为宽缓大型继承性斜坡——南皮斜坡,受走滑断裂分隔,进一步划分为东、西两带;北段以孔店构造带为界,两翼对倾掀斜形成反转型陡斜坡——孔东、孔西斜坡;孔店构造带主体自北向南延伸至孔东断层,孔东断层下降盘形成王官屯断鼻主体,孔东断层上升盘孔店构造带主体与西南部形成的舍女寺断鼻,两者之间为构造调节带。

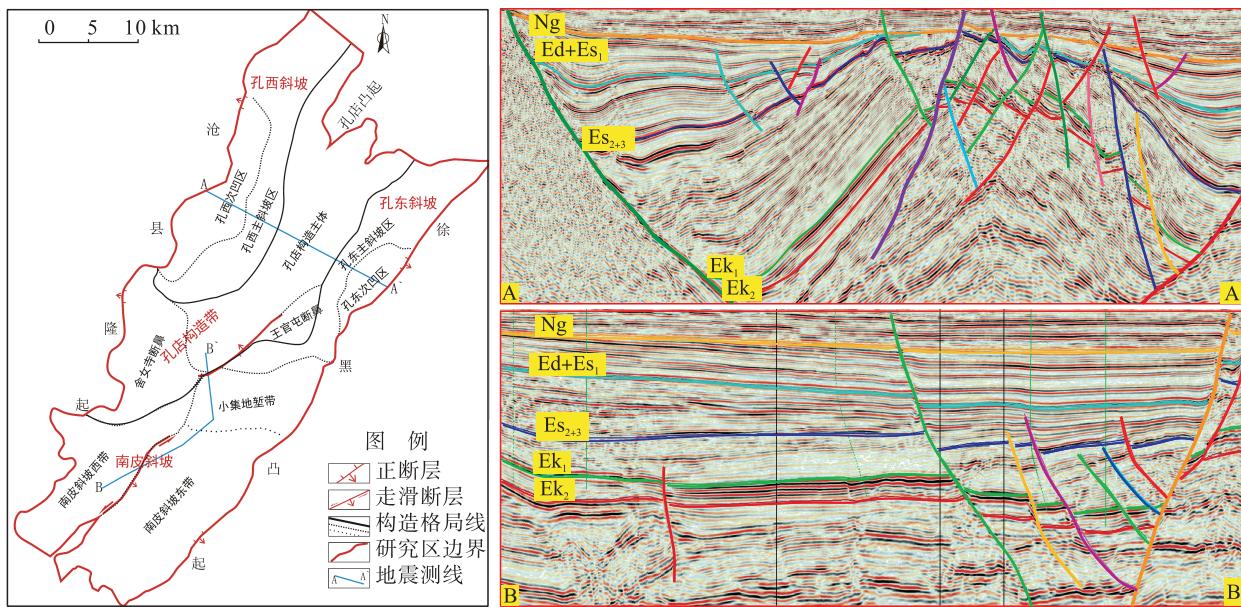


图1 沧东凹陷孔二段构造格局划分简图及结构构造特征地震剖面

2 沉积与储层

2.1 沉积背景

沧东凹陷孔二段总体为亚热带潮湿气候下的封闭

湖盆沉积环境,为孔店组最大湖泛期沉积,属欠补偿深凹。平面上发育了一套连片分布富含有机质的优质烃源岩,主要为黑色页岩、深灰色泥岩和油页岩^[5],面积超过1000 km²,累计厚度均在50 m以上,最高达400 m,

埋深适中,既是优质的烃源岩,也是稳定的区域盖层。受周缘沧县隆起、孔店凸起、东光凸起、徐黑凸起四大盆地外物源体系影响,盆内发育10个规模不等的三角洲朵叶体,即:薛官屯、沧县、舍女寺、叶三拨、乌马营、灯明寺、集北头、王官屯、望海寺及孔店三角洲(图2)^[6-8]。南部地貌相对平缓,砂体展布范围广,延伸远;北部砂体展布相对局限,以短轴扇体为主。10个三角洲朵叶体沿湖盆边缘环带状分布,外环为三角洲前缘常规砂岩发育带;内环为低斜坡及湖盆中心细粒沉积岩发育带;中环为两者交互相带。

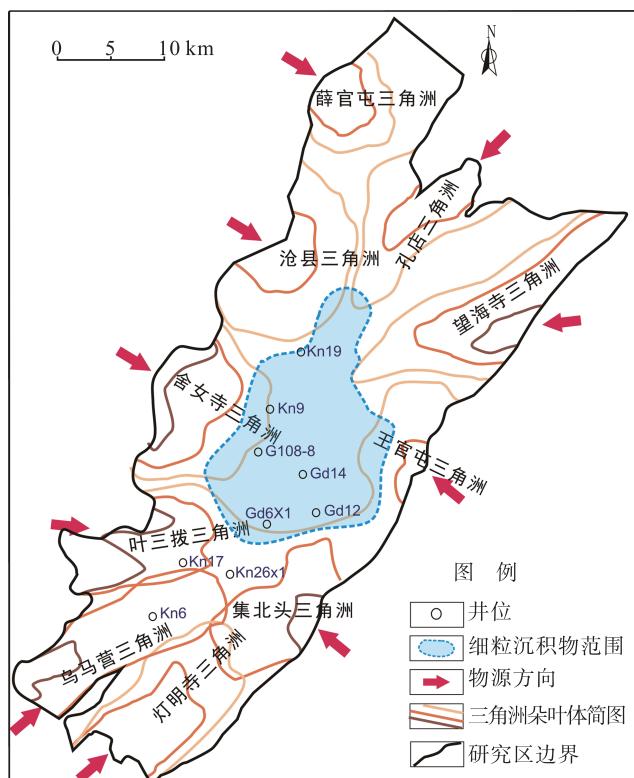


图2 沧东凹陷孔二段沉积朵叶体示意图

2.2 储层特征

沧东凹陷储层可划分为三类:常规砂岩储层、细粒沉积岩储层及两者交互区带。

2.2.1 常规砂岩储层

外环带常规砂岩储层主要发育长石砂岩。受后期

溶蚀作用影响,次生孔缝发育,孔隙度为8%~15%,平均12%,渗透率为 $2.2 \times 10^{-3} \mu\text{m}^{-2}$ ~ $41.6 \times 10^{-3} \mu\text{m}^{-2}$,平均 $6.4 \times 10^{-3} \mu\text{m}^{-2}$,为中低孔、低渗储层。镜下鉴定石英含量较高,平均达51%,颗粒溶蚀作用强,微裂缝较发育,储集空间多为粒间孔、残余孔、铸模孔,储集物性较好。随着斜坡逐渐向半深湖、深湖方向推进,沉积储层岩性粒度逐渐变细,至Kn 26 X 1孔二段多为含云质泥长石细砂-粉砂岩,呈现常规砂岩与细粒沉积区交互带,经过渡进入细粒沉积物沉积区。

2.2.2 细粒沉积岩储层

内环带细粒沉积区岩性复杂,发育致密砂岩、白云岩及过渡岩类^[9]。致密砂岩多以粒度较细的泥质粉砂岩为主,分选差,粗砂-砾呈斑状分布;白云岩类主要以泥晶、粉晶白云岩为主,发育晶间孔、溶蚀孔及微裂缝,油气易储存于层理缝、微裂缝中,此外,对于微晶白云岩,油质沥青易于充填晶间空隙并侵染晶体,为细粒沉积区油气成藏提供场所^[10-12];过渡岩类主要为含泥质砂岩、含白云岩的泥质粉砂岩等,成分多样,无突出的优势矿物,裂缝发育。

3 控砂机制及成藏模式

3.1 斜坡区控砂机制

以构造及沉积为背景,建立斜坡控砂机制,解决了斜坡带岩性圈闭形成及预测这一技术难题。

3.1.1 继承型斜坡控砂机制

继承性斜坡为砂体展布提供了较为稳定的构造背景。孔二段时期来自东光凸起的物源碎屑沿宽缓斜坡自高部位向低部位顺斜坡方向供砂,砂体在低角度斜坡通过侵蚀沟槽区向湖盆中心方向输送并广泛沉积,砂体厚且物性好。受单一坡折带^[13]及凹槽影响,砂体经过坡折带时可容纳空间变化,碎屑物受顺向惯性影响快速卸载,于紧邻坡折带低部位砂体富集^[14]。故南段继承性斜坡为南高北低的低角度缓坡,控砂机制表现为凸起顺向供砂、侵蚀沟槽输砂、单一坡折及凹槽控砂、斜坡中高部位富砂(图3)。

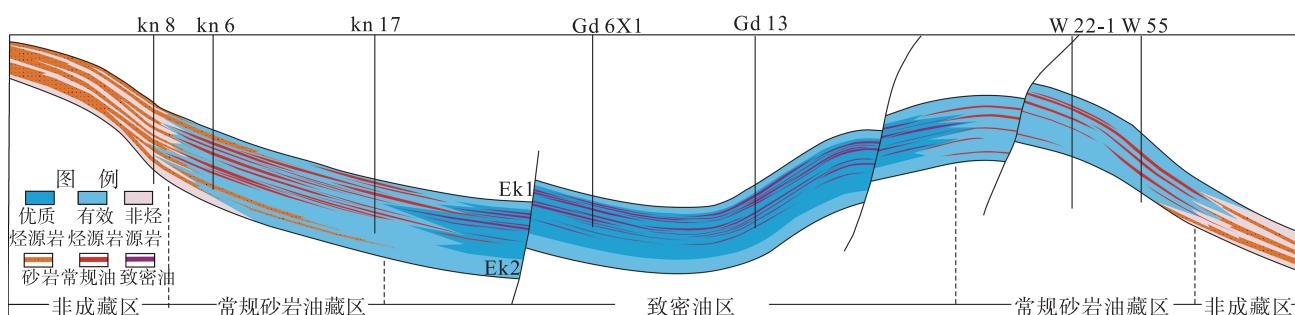


图3 继承斜坡控砂及控藏模式

3.1.2 反转型斜坡控砂机制

孔东、孔西斜坡受沉积及构造反转双重控制,砂体展布与南段继承性斜坡有较大差异。北段受沧东凹陷东西向窄型限制,碎屑物沉积输送范围局限,横向变化快,碎屑物向湖盆中心方向快速相变,岩性变化剧烈。

随着斜坡构造演化阶段的逐次进行,近物源方向厚砂体区反转形成现今的低斜坡区,远物源方向富泥及薄砂带形成现今的中高斜坡区,因相变较快,砂体向上倾方向尖灭^[15]。故北段反转型斜坡控砂机制表现为斜坡低部位富砂、中高部位富泥、砂体上倾尖灭为泥岩的特征(图4)。

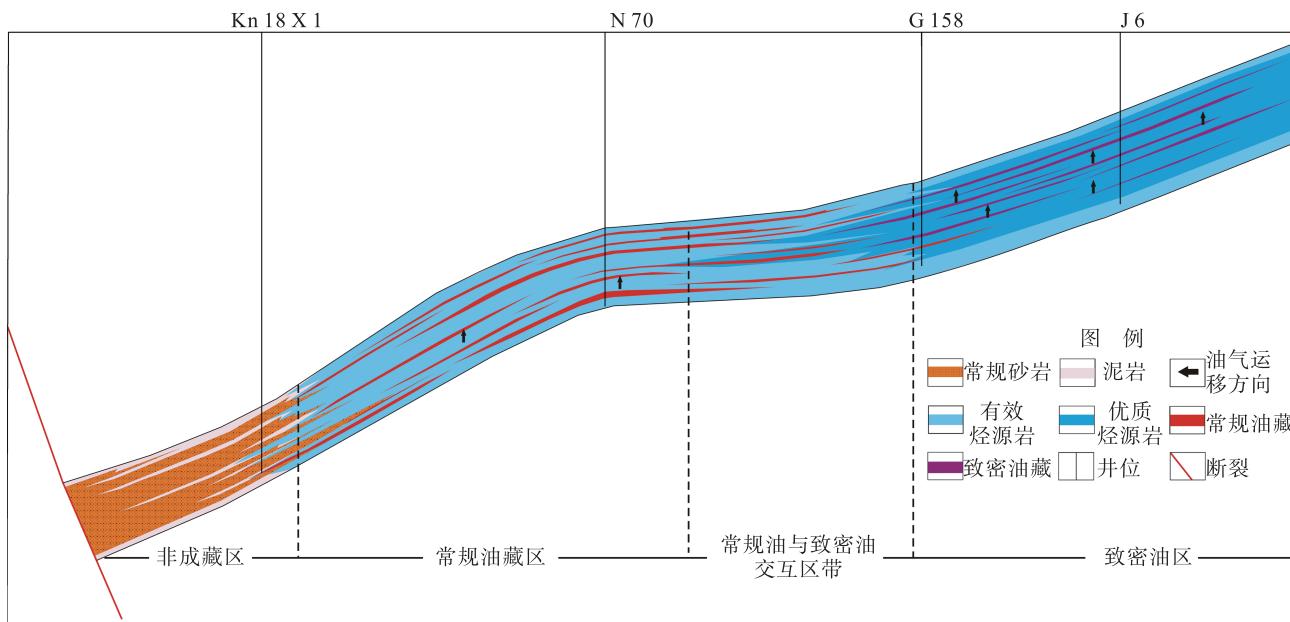


图4 反转斜坡控砂及控藏模式

3.2 斜坡区成藏模式

沧东凹陷孔二段有效烃源岩分布范围广,优质烃源岩发育,总厚度最大达400 m,生烃强度大,形成了Ek₂¹下部、Ek₂²、Ek₂³上部多个生烃层段。孔二段有机碳含量平均3.84%,有效范围内最高达12.92%,镜煤反射率Ro多大于0.65%,最大高达1.28%,为沧东凹陷主力生烃层段,具有较大的勘探潜力。湖盆主凹区岩性多为泥岩、云质泥岩、白云岩及油页岩,主凹区边部多为粉砂岩,泥质粉砂,油气于主凹区形成致密油气^[16-18]。依据油气初次运移及渗流力学理论^[19-20],油气初次运移为源岩向储集岩运聚,以油气分子聚集体,如液滴、气泡或者连续流方式进行运移,运移动力多以毛管压力为主。孔二段内部具备自生自储条件,油气向自生储层进行充注,形成“源储一体,叠加连片”的成藏特征。在浮力及压实作用影响下,油气不断向主凹边部运聚,主凹区形成叠加连片致密油藏,主凹边部形成致密油与常规油藏交互带,斜坡常规砂岩储层形成常规油藏。

综上所述,沧东凹陷孔二段斜坡区形成两种油气运聚模式,一是近源垂向运聚模式^[21-25],以小集地堑带为例,烃源岩排烃后,油气垂向运聚进入孔二段富集成藏;此外上覆枣V油组与孔二段继承性斜坡紧密接触,油气向枣V油组底部大面积充注,形成构造背景下的岩性油气藏,后期构造演化断裂开启,油气沿断面向枣V油组

中上部和枣IV油组近源距垂向充注,形成构造-岩性、构造油气藏。二是源岩内部侧向运聚模式,以南皮斜坡为例,随着烃源岩排烃阶段的进行,由致密相小孔隙向过渡岩相大孔隙、常规砂岩大孔隙运移,并由低部位向高部位富集成藏,形成斜坡区岩性油气藏。

4 结论

1) 沧东凹陷孔二段为亚热带潮湿气候下的封闭湖盆沉积环境,受盆地外四大物源体系影响,共发育10个三角洲朵叶体,朵叶体沿湖呈环带状展布,外环为三角洲前缘常规砂岩发育带,内环为细粒沉积岩发育带,中环为两者交互相带。

2) 沧东凹陷孔二段“两类三坡一带”构造格局与多物源环湖沉积匹配。以构造和沉积为背景,建立斜坡控砂控藏机制;继承性斜坡控砂机制表现为顺向供砂、侵蚀沟槽输砂、单一坡折及凹槽控砂、斜坡中高部位富砂的特征;反转型斜坡控砂机制表现为斜坡低部位富砂、中高部位富泥、砂体上倾尖灭的特征。

3) 沧东凹陷孔二段常规油与致密油有序分布、连片聚集满凹含油,形成了近源垂向运聚模式和源岩内部侧向运聚模式两种油气运聚模式。

4) 通过对沧东凹陷孔二段斜坡演化及控砂控藏机认识的应用与实施,斜坡区岩性油气藏及湖盆区致密油

勘探均取得突破。部署实施探井36口,工业油流井29口,探井成功率80%。继承性南皮斜坡孔二段油层厚度达40~70m,单井日产油10~20t;反转性斜坡钻探的GD17X1井油层厚度近20m,日产油高达37t;湖盆区致密油有利范围230km²,石油资源量达亿吨。

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