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我国首次在超深水碳酸盐岩勘探领域取得重大突破

2024 年 9 月 10 日,中国海油宣布,我国珠江口盆地荔湾 4-1 构造超深水海域钻获一口天然气井,测试日产天然气无阻流量 43 万立方米,这是我国首次在超深水碳酸盐岩勘探领域取得重大突破,对进一步加快深水油气勘探开发、保障国家能源安全具有重要意义。

中国海油方面介绍,该井位于珠江口盆地面积最大的富烃凹陷——白云凹陷,距深圳东南约 300 公里、水深近 1 640 米。该井垂深近 3 000 米,完钻井深近 4 400 米,在水平段钻遇气层约 650 米,有力推动了白云凹陷天然气勘探进程,展现了我国超深水天然气领域勘探广阔的前景。

中国海油总地质师徐长贵介绍:“以前中国超深水领域勘探以碎屑岩为主,该井的成功钻探首次揭示了中国超深水碳酸盐岩这一勘探新领域的巨大潜力,标志着在该领域的勘探认识与作业技术方面均取得重要突破。”国际上一般将水深超过 300 米海域的油气资源定义为深水油气,1 500 米水深以上称为超深水。深水是全球油气资源重要的接替区。全球超过 70% 的油气资源蕴藏在海洋之中,其中 40% 来自深水。

据悉,中国海油在南海北部莺歌海、琼东南、珠江口三个盆地,已先后勘探发现番禺 30-1、东方 13-2、荔湾 3-1、“深海一号”、宝岛 21-1、陵水 36-1 等一批天然气田,累计探明天然气地质储量突破 1 万亿立方米,成功建成“南海万亿大气区”。

(杨　寒　摘编自新华网 http://www. news. cn/politics/20240910/4a40a04f43dc469eb250169e9d6048c8/c. html)