

沾化凹陷渤南洼陷油气成藏期分析

卢浩¹, 蒋有录¹, 刘华¹, 张怀吉², 刘雅利³

(1. 中国石油大学(华东) 地球科学与技术学院, 山东 青岛 266555; 2. 中国石化股份胜利油田分公司 河口采油厂, 山东 东营 257200; 3. 中国石化股份胜利油田分公司 地质科学研究院, 山东 东营 257015)

摘要:综合盆地构造演化、烃源岩成熟度、油藏流体性质及储层流体包裹体等资料,利用生排烃期分析法、油藏饱和压力分析法及流体包裹体均一温度分析法,分别对沾化凹陷渤南洼陷油气成藏期进行研究。结果表明:渤南洼陷烃源岩在东营组沉积早期开始生烃,其油藏多在馆陶组沉积末期—明化镇组沉积早期成藏;油气成藏期主要分为2期,东营组沉积中期有少量油气在渤南洼陷中心沙四段储层中运聚成藏,大规模油气聚集发生于中新世末期至上新世,以上新统明化镇组沉积中晚期为主。不同层系、不同构造单元中油气藏的主要形成期存在差异,以烃源岩中的岩性油气藏形成时间较早;自下而上,由洼陷中心向边缘,油气藏的主要形成期有逐渐变晚的趋势。

关键词:生烃史 饱和压力 流体包裹体 成藏期 渤南洼陷

中图分类号:TE112.31

文献标识码:A

文章编号:1009-9603(2012)02-0005-04

油气成藏期分析是油气成藏研究的重要内容,沾化凹陷渤南洼陷一直缺少详尽的油气成藏期研究。笔者利用生排烃期分析法、油藏饱和压力分析法及流体包裹体均一温度分析法对渤南洼陷油气成藏期进行研究,以期精确厘定其油气藏的形成时间及期次,为油气勘探提供依据。

1 地质概况

渤南洼陷位于济阳拗陷沾化凹陷中部,是沾化凹陷埋深最大的次级洼陷,为北陡南缓、东陡西缓的断陷湖盆。其南邻陈家庄凸起斜坡带,北以埕南断裂与埕子口凸起相连,东以孤西断层与孤北洼陷、孤岛凸起相邻,东南以垦西地垒与三合村洼陷、孤南洼陷相接,勘探面积约为600 km²。

渤南洼陷发育冲积扇、扇三角洲、滨浅湖、深湖等多种沉积体系,纵向上,随着湖盆的变浅,由深湖相的浊积扇逐渐变为浅湖相的水下冲积扇及生物礁。各地质时期发育的沉积相类型受气候、构造等因素控制,其中沙四段和沙三段均为湖相沉积,是渤南洼陷主要的烃源岩层和产油层,同期还发育多种类型的砂体,在洼陷内形成被烃源岩包围的岩性或构造-岩性圈闭,主要发育“自生自储自盖”型生储盖组合。

2 油气成藏期的确定

2.1 生排烃期分析法

渤南洼陷主要发育沙四段上亚段、沙三段下亚段—沙三段中亚段2套优质烃源岩^[1],其在镜质组反射率大于0.5%时开始生烃^[2],生烃门限温度为90℃,生烃门限深度为2 250 m左右。

选取位于洼陷中心的渤深3井和洼陷南缘缓坡带的罗651井来分析渤南洼陷的生排烃史。渤深3井沙四段上亚段和沙三段下亚段烃源岩在东营组沉积早期已进入生烃门限并开始排烃,沙三段中亚段烃源岩在馆陶组沉积早期开始生烃(图1a)。罗651井位于洼陷边缘,经历抬升剥蚀作用,地层发育不完整,且埋深较浅,烃源岩的地层温度较低,生烃过程受到影响,直到距今5 Ma的明化镇组沉积时期才达到生烃门限并开始排烃,并一直持续至今(图1b)。

综上所述,在东营组沉积早期,渤南洼陷中心的沙四段上亚段和沙三段下亚段烃源岩已进入生烃门限,但生成油气量有限,规模不大^[3-5],因而形成少量油气藏,随后地层抬升,烃源岩埋深变小,地层温度降低,生烃过程中断;在馆陶组沉积时期,洼陷整体下沉,烃源岩埋深加大,有效烃源岩范围扩大,开始再次生烃,但由于此时(距今14.6 Ma)馆陶组沉

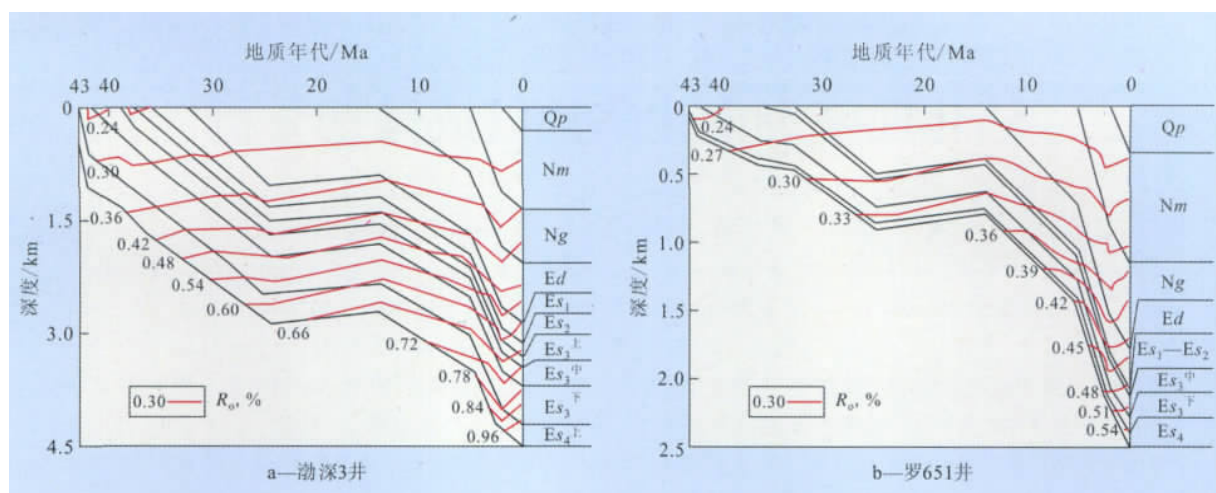


图1 渤南洼陷单井生排烃史

积厚度较小, 烃源岩埋深较浅造成成熟度较低, 生成的油气量有限; 在明化镇组沉积时期, 沙四段上亚段及沙三段烃源岩埋深快速增大, 有效烃源岩范围迅速扩大, 整体进入生、排烃高峰期, 大量油气进入圈闭成藏, 此时构造活动微弱, 有利于油气聚集。明化镇组沉积时期之后, 随着洼陷的持续整体沉降, 生烃作用继续增强, 现有的沙三段油气藏多在该时期形成。

根据生排烃史可以判断: 渤南洼陷中心的沙四段上亚段和沙三段下亚段烃源岩生烃最早, 在沙一段—东营组沉积早期开始生烃, 而洼陷边缘由于烃源岩埋深较浅, 地层温度较低, 开始生烃时间较晚, 至馆陶组沉积晚期—明化镇组沉积早期才开始生烃。因此, 渤南洼陷油气藏的形成时间应晚于东营组沉积时期, 即油气藏形成时间均在东营组沉积时期之后。

2.2 油藏饱和和压力分析法

由于渤南洼陷古近系(主要为东营组)剥蚀厚度较大, 存在较长时间的沉积间断, 利用油藏饱和和压力分析法确定油气成藏期可能导致计算所得成藏时间晚于实际成藏时间^[5]。因此, 利用油藏饱和和压力数据结合埋藏史研究渤南洼陷油气的成藏期, 发现其成藏期大多集中在馆陶组沉积末期—明化镇组沉积早期^[6-9]。

渤南洼陷断阶带沙四段下亚段和洼陷中心沙三段油藏油气充注时间较晚, 主要为明化镇组沉积中期至今^①^[10-13]。平面上由洼陷中心至洼陷边缘, 随着油气聚集层位的逐渐变浅, 成藏时间逐渐变晚, 但渤南洼陷中心沙四段烃源岩在东营组沉积时期已开始生成少量油气, 由此推断, 洼陷中心沙四段油藏的

成藏时间可能较早。

2.3 流体包裹体均一温度分析法

2.3.1 流体包裹体特征

根据渤南洼陷 12 口井 68 块储层岩心样品的流体包裹体测温数据, 分析其沙四段、沙三段油藏的形成时间和期次。结果表明, 渤南洼陷存在气液两相烃类包裹体和盐水包裹体 2 种类型。其中义 170 井气液两相烃类包裹体多为椭圆形或不规则状, 多分布于石英颗粒的裂隙或次生加大边、方解石脉、胶结物及长石碎屑中, 呈线状、串珠状或独立状分布; 荧光下液态烃类包裹体颜色变化较大, 多呈淡黄绿色、蓝色及绿色, 气泡和液态烃之间存在黑色或黑褐色的环带状边界; 而盐水包裹体在透射光下常呈无色透明, 次生的盐水包裹体多沿颗粒的裂隙分布, 形状不规则, 大小不一, 长轴方向与裂隙延伸方向一致, 常与沿裂隙分布的烃类包裹体有明显的共生关系, 多分布于石英颗粒的裂隙带或次生加大边、方解石脉和胶结物中。义 115 井位于渤南洼陷中心, 埋深较大, 其包裹体大多较小, 直径为 1~4 μm, 气液比为 13%~14%; 其中油气包裹体较少, 且多分布在透明度较差的颗粒中, 呈黄白色和蓝白色荧光。

2.3.2 流体包裹体均一温度特征

以烃类包裹体及其伴生的盐水包裹体的均一温度为依据, 对渤南洼陷沙四段、沙三段油藏的形成时间与期次进行分析。由于构造部位不同, 油藏的埋深、温度也不同, 因此, 针对不同层系、不同构造单元的储层流体包裹体均一温度分别进行讨论。

①赵翠霞, 武恒志, 刘魁元. 沾化凹陷渤东地区沙三段岩性油藏成藏规律研究与滚动勘探开发[J]. 复式油气田 2000, 3(1): 43-46.

由渤南洼陷沙四段、沙三段不同层系、不同构造单元储层流体包裹体均一温度(图2)可见:洼陷中心沙四段油藏的流体包裹体均一温度存在85~105℃和125~145℃共2个温度区间,洼陷边缘沙四段油藏的流体包裹体均一温度存在90~110℃和115~

145℃共2个温度区间,由此确定渤南洼陷沙四段油藏存在2期油气充注(图2a)。而整个渤南洼陷沙三段油藏的流体包裹体均一温度只有1个温度区间,即115~135℃,可确定其沙三段油藏为1期油气充注(图2b)。

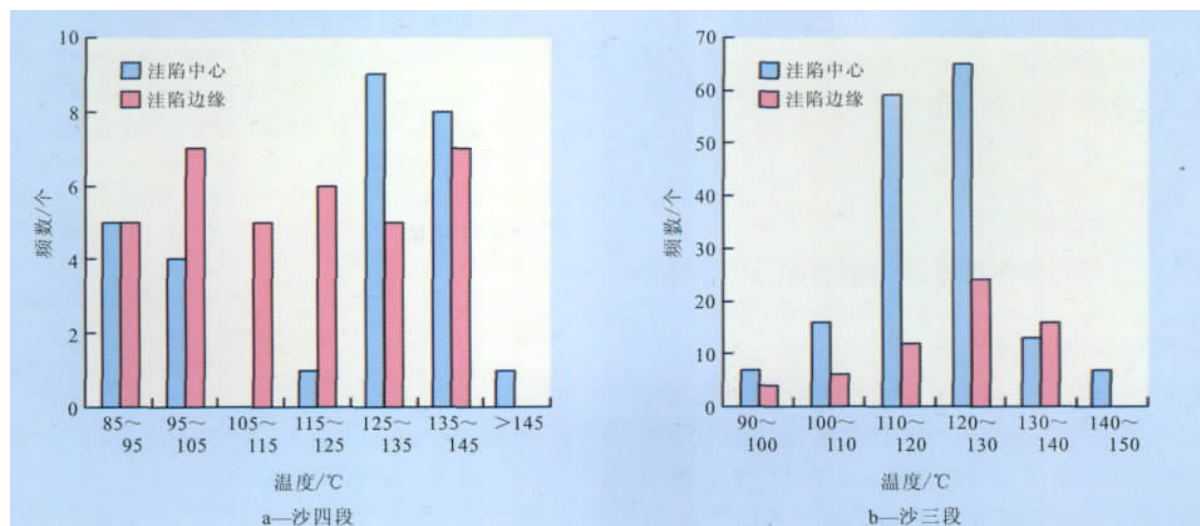


图2 渤南洼陷不同层系、不同构造单元储层流体包裹体均一温度

2.3.3 不同构造单元油气成藏期分析

选取位于渤南洼陷中心的义115、义170、渤深3井和洼陷南部边缘的罗651井进行流体包裹体均一温度特征及油气充注史分析。结果表明,义115井的流体包裹体均一温度主要为146~150℃,结合沙三段埋藏史及热演化史,可确定其沙三段下亚段油藏主要充注时间为明化镇组沉积末期至今;义170井沙四段下亚段岩心样品(3 809 m)烃类包裹体较丰富,流体包裹体均一温度存在100~105℃和125~135℃共2个温度区间,根据沙四段下亚段埋藏史及热演化史,可确定其沙四段油藏为2期油气

充注,主要充注时间为东营组沉积中期和明化镇组沉积中期,而沙三段岩心样品(3 233 m)中流体包裹体均一温度为105~115℃,可确定其成藏期为明化镇组沉积中期;渤深3井沙三段岩心样品(3 544.65 m)流体包裹体均一温度为106.9~114.5℃和大于116.5℃共2个温度区间,由此确定其充注时间大致可以归为1期(图3a)。罗651井沙四段岩心样品(2 240 m)的流体包裹体均一温度约为84.1~88℃,结合埋藏史分析,确定罗651井沙四段油藏的成藏期为新近纪,距今约5~0 Ma,即主要为明化镇组沉积中期至今(图3b)。

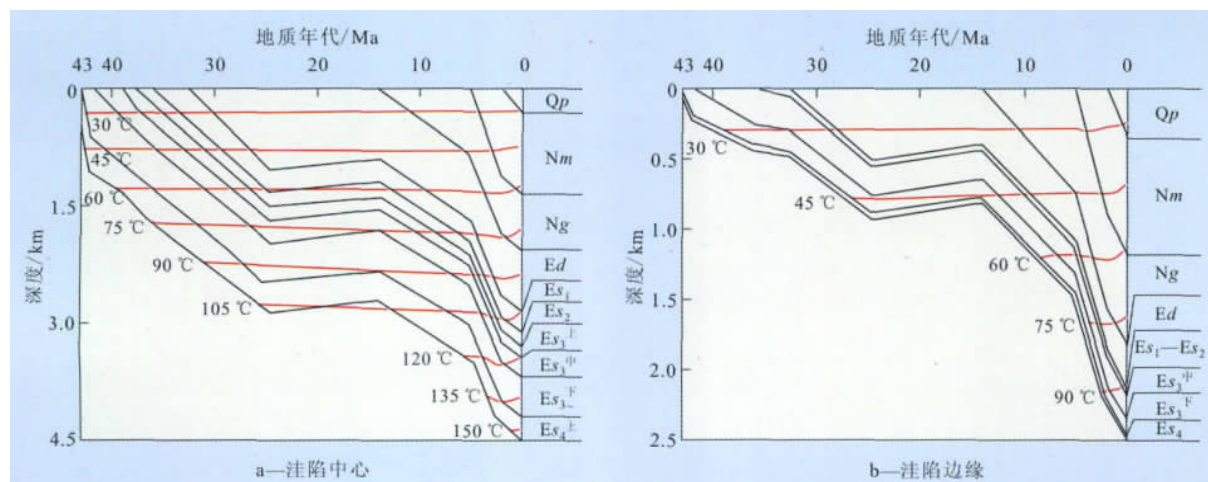


图3 渤南洼陷不同构造单元成藏期分析

综上所述,位于渤南洼陷中心的沙四段油藏,由于断层活动较强烈,油源主要来自沙四段烃源岩,地层温度高且受热史长,导致其成藏时间较早,主要集中于东营组沉积中期;位于洼陷边缘的沙四段油藏,由于其烃源岩埋藏较浅、受热史短,成藏时间较晚,主要为距今5 Ma的明化镇组沉积中晚期;渤南洼陷中心沙三段油藏油气充注时间较晚,主要为明化镇组沉积末期至今,少数为东营组沉积中期成藏。

3 结论

利用生排烃期分析法,确定渤南洼陷中心的烃源岩在东营组沉积早期已开始生烃,至今仍处于生烃阶段,以生成少量低熟油为主;而洼陷边缘的烃源岩则生烃较晚;渤南洼陷烃源岩在距今5 Ma进入生油窗,开始大量生成油气。利用油藏饱和和压力分析法确定渤南洼陷的油气成藏期,其洼陷中心烃源岩中形成的“自生自储”型油藏形成时间相对较早,大致在东营组沉积早期,由洼陷中心至边缘,随油气聚集层位变浅,成藏时间逐渐变晚;渤南洼陷大规模油气运聚成藏时间应在新近纪,主要为明化镇组沉积时期。利用流体包裹体均一温度分析法确定渤南洼陷存在气液两相烃类包裹体和盐水包裹体2种类型,其沙四段油藏流体包裹体均一温度存在2个温度区间,由此确定存在2期油气充注;沙三段油藏流体包裹体均一温度仅有1个温度区间,可确定其油藏为1期油气充注。综合研究结果表明,渤南洼陷中心沙四段油藏主要集中在东营组沉积中期成藏,洼陷边缘沙四段油藏主要为距今5 Ma的明化镇组沉积中后期成藏;洼陷中心沙三段油藏油气充注时间较晚,主要为明化镇组沉积末期至今,少数为东营

组沉积中期成藏。

参考文献:

- [1] 张枝焕,曾艳涛,张学军,等.渤海湾盆地沾化凹陷渤南洼陷原油地球化学特征及成藏期分析[J].石油实验地质,2006,28(1):54-58.
- [2] 李胜利,于兴河,陈建阳,等.沾化凹陷 R_o 分布规律及影响有机质成熟度的因素[J].地质力学学报,2005,11(1):90-96.
- [3] 徐波,郭华强,林拓,等.辽河坳陷西部凹陷油气成藏期次[J].油气地质与采收率,2010,17(1):12-14.
- [4] 徐国盛,王威,徐兴友.沾化凹陷渤南洼陷沙四段~孔店组的热史及超压演化[J].物探化探计算技术,2007,29(6):524-530.
- [5] 赵力彬,黄志龙,高岗,等.关于用包裹体研究油气成藏期次问题的探讨[J].油气地质与采收率,2005,12(6):6-9,18.
- [6] 蒋有录,刘华,张乐,等.东营凹陷油气成藏期分析[J].石油与天然气地质,2003,24(3):215-218.
- [7] 谭绍泉.义和庄凸起东部新近系油藏油气成藏期次[J].油气地质与采收率,2010,17(2):42-44.
- [8] 徐春强,蒋有录,刘景东,等.东濮凹陷濮卫洼陷油气成藏期分析[J].地球科学与环境学报,2010,32(3):257-262.
- [9] 熊利平,孙自明,李磊,等.沾化凹陷东部油气成藏模式研究[J].西北大学学报:自然科学版,2004,34(6):708-711.
- [10] 徐兴友,徐国盛,秦润森.沾化凹陷渤南洼陷沙四段油气成藏研究[J].成都理工大学学报:自然科学版,2008,35(2):113-120.
- [11] 林畅松,郑和荣,任建业,等.渤海湾盆地东营、沾化凹陷早第三纪同沉积断裂作用对沉积充填的控制[J].中国科学:D辑地球科学,2003,33(11):1025-1036.
- [12] 邱楠生,金之钧,胡文喧.东营凹陷油气充注历史的流体包裹体分析[J].石油大学学报:自然科学版,2000,24(4):95-97.
- [13] 柳少波,顾家裕.包裹体在石油地质研究中的应用与问题讨论[J].石油与天然气地质,1997,18(4):326-331.

编辑 邹淑滢

欢迎投稿 欢迎订阅

PETROLEUM GEOLOGY AND RECOVERY EFFICIENCY

Vol. 19 No. 2 2012

Fang Xuqing, Jiang Youlu, Shi Dishi. Relationship between characteristics of faults and hydrocarbon distribution in Zhanhua area, Jiyang depression. *PGRE*, 2012, 19(2): 1–4.

Abstract: There are grid-like faults and complex hydrocarbon distributed in Zhanhua depression. By means of comprehensively study on the stress field and the fault activity, structural evolution and the main control factors of oil and gas distribution are analyzed in Zhanhua depression. It is demonstrated that, influenced by the strike-slip movement of Tan-Lu faults, the north-west faults are early initiated, while the north-east faults and east-west faults are thereafter created, therefore, they are superposed grid of faults. It is considered that, influenced by the superposition effect of the three north-east faults, north-east faults and east-west faults, the buried hill draping structures with different sequences are triggered in Zhanhua depression. The characteristics of oil zones, increasing from south to north and from west to east, are determined by the conditions of the north-west faults that are more active gradually from west to east, but it stops thereafter early, the north-east faults and east-west faults are more active gradually from south to north. The pay zones of hydrocarbon are controlled by buried hill order in the same structural belt.

Key words: Tan-Lu fault belt; tectonic evolution; fault pattern; hydrocarbon distribution; Zhanhua area

Fang Xuqing, School of Geosciences, China University of Petroleum (East China), Qingdao City, Shandong Province, 266555, China

Lu Hao, Jiang Youlu, Liu Hua et al. Study on formation stages of oil-gas reservoirs in Bonan subsag, Zhanhua sag. *PGRE*, 2012, 19(2): 5–8.

Abstract: Based on fault and trap development history, reservoir saturated pressure, hydrocarbon generated and hydrocarbon expulsed process of hydrocarbon source rock, reservoir fluid inclusion homo generation temperature, the hydrocarbon accumulation stages of oil gas reservoirs in Bonan subsag of Zhanhua are discussed, and the calculation of the accumulation stages of oil gas reservoirs with saturated pressure should be combined with burial history for the area, in which, the denudation is thicker. The results show that the accumulation phases of oil and gas reservoirs in Bonan subsag are mainly divided into two phases, late Oligocene phase and late Miocene to Pliocene phase; and the large scale oil and gas accumulation occurs during late Miocene to Pliocene phase; especially during the middle and late Minghuazhen group. The major formation stages in different layers and different structural units in the reservoir are different; from the bottom to up, from the depression center to the edge of the reservoir, the major formation stages have a trend of being late gradually.

Key words: history of hydrocarbon generation and expulsion; saturated pressure; fluid inclusion; accumulation stage of reservoir; Bonan subsag

Lu Hao, School of Geosciences, China University of Petroleum (East China), Qingdao City, Shandong Province, 266555, China

Li Hengqing, Yang Shaochun, Lu Zhiyong. Effects of hydrocarbon infilling on distribution of oil and water in reservoir—case of Yong8 reservoir, Dongying depression. *PGRE*, 2012, 19(2): 9–11.

Abstract: In response to the features of Yong8 fault block reservoir and trap characteristics in Dongying depression, a reservoir physical experiment model is established. We designed two types of plan for oil and gas infilling experiments, that is, continuous infilling and episodic infilling. Experimental results of continuous infilling method show that the oil and gas first fill the high tectonic and high permeable reservoir, and not entering the low permeable formation no matter how high the hydrocarbon-charging rate is. On the other hand, the results of episodic filling trial show that high permeability layer or low permeability layer can all be infilled, as long as certain filling pressure with enough oil source. By means of study on the characters of the distribution of oil-water and the driving force in Yong8 reservoir, we believe that the Yong8 reservoir is filled episodically.

Key words: fault block reservoir; continuous infilling; episodic infilling; distribution of oil and water; Dongying depression

Li Hengqing, School of Geosciences, China University of Petroleum (East China), Qingdao City, Shandong Province, 266555, China

Yin Lijuan. Tertiary capping rock types and its relationship to oil and gas accumulation in Jiyang depression. *PGRE*, 2012, 19(2): 12–15.

Abstract: The capping mud rock can be divided into porous, fracture reformed and fault reformed types, and subsequently 7 categories, based on the characteristic of evolution and reform of Tertiary mud rock in Jiyang depression. Generally, the porous capping is best, and fracture reformed secondary, and lastly fault reformed capping. Based on the study of relationship between capping rock and hydrocarbon accumulation, it is demonstrated that the reservoir is mainly located in the fracture reformed capping and switching belt of these three capping types, that is, from fault-reformed to fracture-reformed belt, from fault-reformed to porous capping belt, and the fracture-reformed to porous capping. The oil and gas accumulation is controlled by different combination types of capping rock cover in Jiyang depression. The important factor of controlling oil and gas accumulation is the combined effect between damage of capping under the reservoir and effective sealing above the reservoir.