

埕岛东部潜山油气成藏分析

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摘要: 针对埕岛东部潜山地质格局及油气成藏规律比较复杂、成藏特征认识不够深入等问题,通过对钻井、录井、构造解释及测试资料等的综合分析,研究其构造及地层特征,对其油气分布规律及成藏主控因素进行深入探讨。结果表明,受多期强烈构造运动的影响,研究区地层分布非常复杂,不同构造带或同一构造带不同构造部位的地层发育均存在差异。纵向上,埕岛东部潜山在太古界、下古生界、上古生界和中生界均有不同程度的油气富集,其中以下古生界最为富集,且主要分布于构造较高部位;平面上,由构造主体向翼部,油气分布层位由老到新,油气藏类型由断块—残丘型油气藏向地层不整合油气藏过渡。通过对典型井的解剖,认为储盖组合和侧向封堵条件为研究区油气成藏的主控因素,由此建立埕岛东部潜山的油气成藏模式。

关键词: 风化壳 断块—残丘型油气藏 油气分布规律 成藏主控因素 油气成藏模式 埕岛东部潜山

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埕岛东部潜山位于渤海湾南部浅海海域,受多期强烈构造运动影响,在埕北、埕北20、桩南及埕北30等多条基底大断裂的共同控制下,具有较复杂的地质格局和油气成藏规律^[1-4]。自1999年上报埕北古1块下古生界和太古界探明石油地质储量 662×10^4 t,至2010年研究区的勘探局面一直处于停滞不前的状态。因此,对其古潜山的构造、地层及油气分布规律进行研究,明确其成藏主控因素,对打开勘探新局面、保持油田持续稳定发展具有重要意义。

1 构造特征

埕岛东部潜山的形成具有复杂的构造演化背景。埕岛地区古生界构造特征分析表明,宏观上,埕岛—桩西地区主要由北西、北东、北北西、北东东4个方向的正断层与北北西、北西向逆断层相互切割、交错构成其断裂格局;其中埕北、埕北20、埕北30南、北及桩南等正断层和桩古29、长堤逆断层为分割地质块体的主要断裂,均交汇于桩西和桩海潜山;埕北断层主要控制形成埕北断块山和桩海潜山,埕北20断层主要控制形成埕岛东部潜山,埕北30南、北断层主要控制形成埕北30潜山,桩南断层和桩古29逆断层共同控制形成桩西潜山,长堤逆断层主要控制形成长堤潜山。

埕岛东部潜山整体表现为南抬北倾、西高东低,呈北西—北东走向。受北北西、北北东和近东西向3组断裂控制,主要发育埕北古1井—胜海古3井和埕北古5井—埕北古4井2排潜山;北北西向埕北20断层和北东向埕北古4西断层对潜山形成起主要控制作用,而东西向断层将潜山进一步复杂化,形成多个断块,如胜海古2块和埕北古4块等。

2 地层特征

受印支、燕山和喜马拉雅等多期构造运动影响,埕岛东部潜山地层分布复杂,不同构造带或同一构造带不同构造部位地层发育均存在差异(图1)。

研究区南部埕北古10块古生界剥蚀殆尽,仅出露太古界,中生界直接覆盖于太古界之上,反映出受多期构造运动影响,该区一直处于隆升、剥蚀状态,古生界遭受强烈剥蚀,仅周围地区残留约20~30 m下古生界,其上被厚度约为100~400 m的中生界覆盖。中部埕北27井—胜海古2井一带为古近系直接覆盖下古生界,其下古生界残留厚度较大,为400~900 m,上古生界石炭系—二叠系及中生界均遭受强烈剥蚀缺失。北部胜海古3井—埕北古11井一带下古生界残留厚度较大,为1 000~1 300 m,石炭系残留厚度约为200 m,而中生界整体缺失。

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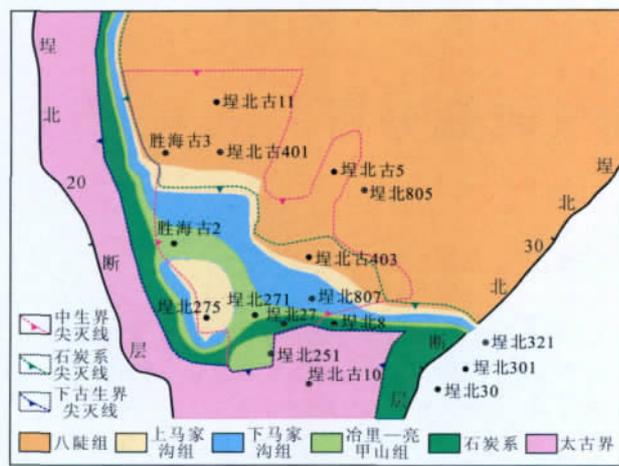


图 1 埕岛东部潜山地层展布

对地层发育特征的分析表明,研究区不仅经历了多期构造运动改造,而且还发生了构造反转。印支期,埕岛东部潜山南高北低,自南向北剥蚀程度逐渐减弱,出露地层由老变新;北部胜海古 3 井—埕北古 4 井一带处于构造较低部位,剥蚀程度较弱,出露八陡组,向南依次出露马家沟组、冶里—亮甲山组;

石炭系残留厚度约为 200 m,其剥蚀线位于胜海古 3 井南—埕北 811 井一带。燕山早期,埕北 20 断层强烈活动,断层上盘沉积了巨厚的中生界,地层保留较全,而位于其下盘的埕岛东部潜山由于构造位置较高,未沉积中、下侏罗统;燕山中晚期,研究区沉积了厚度不等的上侏罗统一白垩系;燕山末期,由于构造反转,南部沉降,中、北部抬升,中生界遭受强烈剥蚀,且南部剥蚀程度相对中、北部较弱,中生界残留厚度为 100 ~ 400 m,而中、北部中生界整体剥蚀殆尽,其剥蚀线位于埕北 8 井—埕北 805 井附近。

3 油气成藏分析

3.1 油气成藏规律

纵向上,埕岛东部潜山在太古界、下古生界、上古生界和中生界均有不同程度油气富集,以下古生界最富集,主要分布于构造较高部位;平面上,由主体向翼部,油气分布层位由老到新,油气藏类型由断块—残丘型油气藏向地层不整合油气藏过渡(图 2)。

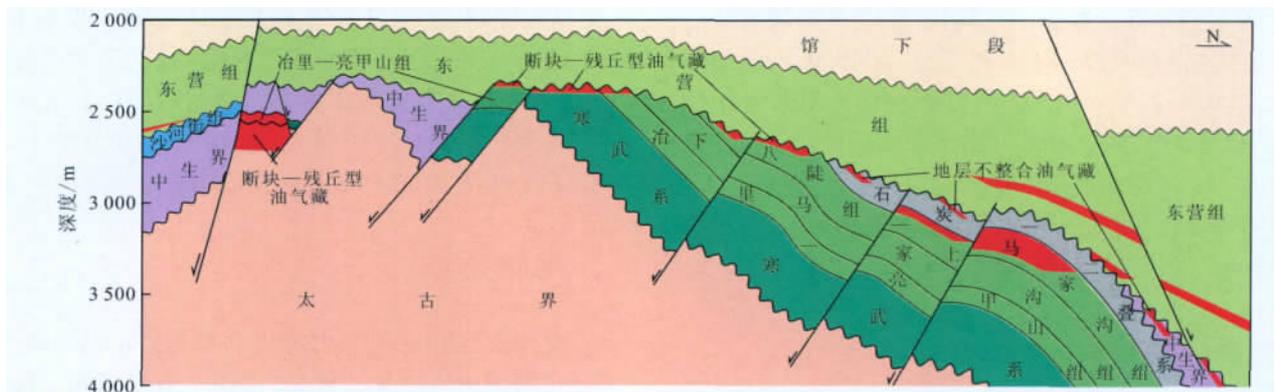


图 2 埕岛东部潜山油气成藏模式

研究区下古生界和太古界主要发育断块—残丘型油气藏,其主要位于埕北 20 断层下盘,均为反向断块构造,沙南—渤中凹陷生成的油气沿断裂以及古近系与前古近系之间的区域性不整合面运移至埕岛东部潜山,上覆的东营组泥岩或石炭—二叠系炭质泥岩均可作为良好的盖层,从而形成沿风化壳 150 m 以内发育以奥陶系和太古界为主要含油层系的断块—残丘型油气藏,且每个油气藏具有统一的油水系统。例如南部主体部位钻探的埕北古 5 井,其太古界之上仅残留厚度为 31 m 的下古生界,油气在太古界和下古生界的风化壳储层中聚集成藏,形成断块—残丘型油气藏;其北部的胜海古 2 和埕北古 4 块为东营组披覆于下古生界奥陶系之上,以奥陶系为主要含油层系,且油气主要沿风化壳约 100

m 以内富集,属于断块—残丘型油气藏;新发现的埕北古 7 块太古界亦属于该类油气藏。研究区上古生界和中生界以发育地层不整合油气藏为主,位于潜山翼部的胜海古 3 井在上古生界石炭系获得工业油气流,胜海 8 井在中生界获得低产工业油气流,均为地层不整合油气藏。

由已钻井资料分析表明,研究区油气藏的含油高度具有自南向北增大的趋势,反映出宏观上油气具有自北向南运移的特征。南部构造较低部位的埕北 271 井在冶里—亮甲山组顶部见到 35 m 油气显示,但测试仅见少量气,产水量为 360 m³/d,由于其圈闭闭合高度仅为 50 m,推测最大含油高度约为 50 m;中部已上报探明石油地质储量的胜海古 2 块含油高度为 100 m;北部埕北古 4 井八陡组 3 213 ~

3 360 m 井段测试,自喷,10 mm 油嘴求产,产油量为 268 t/d,不含水,分析认为该块含油高度至少为 250 m。

3.2 油气成藏主控因素

3.2.1 储盖组合条件控制油气分布

埕岛东部潜山主要发育“新生古储新盖”型生储盖组合^[5-9]。由新生界生油岩提供油源,运移至太古界、古生界和中生界储层中聚集,东营组下部的大段暗色泥岩、中生界致密砂砾岩及泥岩、石炭系泥页岩和下古生界致密层均为良好的盖层。根据钻探成功井的分析表明,位于构造较高部位的胜海古 2 井钻遇下古生界碳酸盐岩储层,其上覆厚度近 50 m 的东营组暗色泥岩即为良好的盖层;北部构造较低部位的胜海古 3 井钻遇石炭—二叠系砂岩储层,上覆厚度约为 105 m 的东营组暗色泥岩;东部斜坡部位的胜海 8 井以中生界砂砾岩为储层,高部位遭受削蚀,并以东营组暗色泥岩作为盖层;而南部的埕北古 1 块以下古生界碳酸盐岩为主要储层,以中生界致密砂砾岩为盖层;东部的埕北古 4 井钻遇下古生界碳酸盐岩储层,以石炭系泥页岩为盖层。

3.2.2 侧向封堵条件控制油气藏规模

断层的应力性质、活动性及上、下盘岩性对接关系共同决定其侧向封堵条件^[10-11]。研究区断层多在燕山末期停止活动,虽然绝大多数断层属于张扭性质,但对成藏期圈闭不会造成破坏作用,因此断层的侧向封堵条件主要取决于断层上、下盘岩性对接关系。对于反向断块圈闭,油气在断层下盘聚集成藏,上盘多与东营组下部暗色泥岩对接,侧向封堵条件较好,均为有效圈闭,且当断层断距小于风化壳储层集中发育段厚度时,断距即为圈闭油气闭合高度,如胜海古 2 块、埕北古 4 块和埕北古 403 块均为反向断块圈闭,已在下古生界获得高产工业油气流。对于顺向断块圈闭,则与反向断块圈闭相反,油气在断层上盘聚集成藏,与下盘较老地层对接,对研究区古生界和太古界储层分布规律的分析表明,仅在断层断开古生界和太古界风化壳储层时,顺向断块圈闭才能形成油气聚集成藏,反之则为无效圈闭。

3.3 油气成藏模式

综上所述,埕岛东部潜山油气成藏模式为:油源主要来自周围的埕北、桩东、沙南和渤中等多个生油凹陷;油气沿断层及多期不整合面向潜山构造高部位运移,主要在不整合面及断层附近富集;由构造主体向翼部,油气分布层位由老到新,油气藏类型由断块—残丘型油气藏向地层不整合油气藏过渡(图

2)。此外,前期勘探多针对反向断块圈闭,认为顺向断层的侧向封堵条件较差,但研究区古生界和太古界储层发育段厚度约为 150 m,对于顺向断块圈闭,当断层的断距大于 150 m 时,断层上盘储层发育段与下盘的非储层段对接,具有较好的侧向封堵条件,也可形成有效的油气圈闭。

4 结束语

埕岛东部潜山经历了印支、燕山和喜马拉雅等多期构造运动的改造,最终形成残丘山的构造格局;北北西向的埕北 20 断层和北东向的埕北古 4 西断层对潜山的形成起主要控制作用。研究区的油气在前古近系均有分布,以下古生界最为富集;其中下古生界和太古界主要发育断块—残丘型油气藏,上古生界和中生界以发育地层不整合油气藏为主。储盖组合条件和侧向封堵条件是控制其潜山油气成藏的主要因素,因此,圈闭遮挡条件特别是侧向封堵条件是埕岛东部潜山下步勘探的关键问题。

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Key words: foreland basin; forebulge slope; reservoir occurrence rule; reservoir accumulation mode; Llanos basin
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Yang Yanmin, Ao Lide, Liu Jinhua et al. Study on characteristics of connate water in the first member of Dainan Formation, deep concave belt of Gaoyou sag. *PGRE*, 2012, 19(4): 27–30.

Abstract: In recent few years, in the research of the exploration and the exploitation of the oilfield, the research on the paleosalinity, paleoclimate and palaeobathymetry is very limited. In this research, we use the result of the tests, such as the clay mineral, microelement, palaeontology and palynomorph, to infer the information of the paleosalinity, paleoclimate and palaeobathymetry. The characteristic of palaeontology shows that the environment of the deep concave belt of Gaoyou sag in the first member of the Dainan Formation is freshwater lake of continental facies, and by the analysis of the microelement, the paleosalinity of the research area changed from the brackish water to freshwater. And, we use the color of the mud stone to analyze the palaeobathymetry, and in the well, the color of the mud stone changed from the deep grey to brown, grey, and to deep grey again, this shows that the palaeobathymetry is increased in the process.

Key words: paleosalinity; paleoclimate; palaeobathymetry; paleo-water; Gaoyou sag

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Du Zhenjing. Analysis of hydrocarbon accumulation of buried hill in east Chengdao area. *PGRE*, 2012, 19(4): 31–33.

Abstract: In accordance with complicated geological framework and hydrocarbon accumulation rules and insufficient understanding for reservoir characteristic, comprehensive analysis of drilling, borehole logging, structure interpretation and testing data was put forward to study its structure and strata characteristics, petroleum distribution rules and master control factors for hydrocarbon accumulation. Result shows that the strata of research area are distributed irregularly as the result of multiphase tectonic movement and rollover. Strata in different structural zone or different place of the same structural zone have deviation. There is variable degree of petroleum enrichment in Archean, lower Paleozoic, upper Paleozoic, and Mesozoic along the vertical section. Lower Paleozoic has the most enrichment and petroleum mainly accumulates in high part of structure. Along the horizontal section, oil distribution horizon varies from older to newer and oil reservoir styles varies from fault block and residual hill to unconformity crossing the structural main part to the limb. Dissection of typical wells shows that the reservoir-cap relationship and lateral sealing condition are main control factors of hydrocarbon accumulation, and the hydrocarbon accumulation mode is herein constructed.

Key words: weathering crust; fault block and residual hill oil reservoir; oil distribution rule; main control factors of hydrocarbon accumulation; buried hill in east Chengdao area

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Jin Qiang, Wu Aijun, Jin Fengming et al. Estimation of source rocks by seismic attributes in the Damengzhuang sag, Wuqing depression. *PGRE*, 2012, 19(4): 34–37.

Abstract: It is rather difficult to conduct source rock evaluation in low degree of exploration area for shortage of drill-well data. Based on differences in the average amplitudes and energies between the source rocks and non-source rocks, an estimating method for identification of the source rocks is established by research on the sequence and seismic stratigraphy on the seismic profiles, i. e. to remove sandy contents in the source rock interval by seismic velocity spectrum plot, to establish relationship between the seismic attributes and TOC contents measured from the source rocks, and to estimate the source rocks on the seismic profiles. Therefore, source rocks in the upper fourth member, lower and middle third member of the Shahejie Formation are estimated by this method. The TOC contents are distributed in the studied area as “west high and east low, and south high and north low”, the belt in the southern studied area from well Jing-24 to well Wugu-1 is estimated as favorable place for oil and gas accumulation as high TOC contents in the source rocks.

Key words: source rocks; seismic attributes; quantitative estimate; seismic prediction; Wuqing depression

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Abstract: Different seismic inversion methods have different technical characteristics and applicable conditions. Seismic inversion methods usually applied in petroleum occupation, such as geological based model inversion, constrained sparse spike inversion, reservoir characteristic attributes inversion, frequency-divided inversion and geological statistics inversion, are analyzed in basic principles, technical keys, advantages and disadvantages. Technical characteristics and applicable conditions of these methods are also analyzed combined with some applying cases in different blocks, series of strata, reservoir feature and reservoir types. Researching results indicate that, in view of complicated geological designation, only proper seismic inversion methods are defined by optimizing, and inversion results obtained are combined with attributes analysis, can enhance the precision of reservoir description, and attain the aim of resolving complicated geological problems.

Key words: seismic inversion; reflection coefficient; impedance; seismic attributes; variogram; acoustic time

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