

# 东营凹陷北部陡坡带砂砾岩油藏类型及序列模式

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**摘要** 东营凹陷北部陡坡带砂砾岩油藏表现出很强的有序性, 通过对不同层系砂砾岩油藏的解剖, 探讨了各类油藏的基本特征及其有序性展布的控制因素, 建立了砂砾岩油藏序列模式。研究表明, 砂砾岩油藏模式可概括为深层凝析气藏、深层扇根封堵岩性油藏、中深层构造-岩性油藏、中浅层物性差异封堵岩性油藏依次发育的油藏组合模式, 在平面上呈环带状展布, 由洼陷中心到盆地边缘依次发育深层气环带、深层稀油带、中深层稀油带和中浅层稠油环带。砂砾岩油藏的成藏控制因素各异, 其中, 深层凝析气藏和稀油岩性油藏成藏的首要因素是扇体上倾方向的扇根遮挡能力, 中深层构造-岩性油藏的形成取决于是否存在有效的微幅背斜构造圈闭, 而浅层物性差异封堵岩性油藏的形成取决于稠油不易流动的特性。根据各类型油藏的基本特征和油气富集规律, 应设计不同的勘探部署方案。

**关键词** 砂砾岩 油藏类型 演化序列 控制因素 东营凹陷

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陡坡带砂砾岩油藏在中国东部陆相断陷盆地中的储量贡献日趋增大。东营凹陷北部陡坡带砂砾岩油藏已累积上报探明石油地质储量  $3.5 \times 10^8$  t。

十一五期间, 在系统解剖、整体部署思路指导下形成了陡坡带资源序列, 继2009年盐家地区探明石油地质储量  $4.167 \times 10^4$  t后, 2010年坨128-10块探明石油地质储量为  $1.116 \times 10^4$  t, 使东营凹陷北部陡坡带砂砾岩油藏成为主要的探明石油地质储量阵地。许多学者已对沙四段上亚段扇根封堵岩性油藏<sup>[1-3]</sup>和沙四段下亚段凝析气藏特征<sup>[4]</sup>等进行了大量研究, 但对中浅层的稠油油藏涉及较少, 且研究内容主要集中在储层成岩作用特征及物性演化特征等方面<sup>[5-9]</sup>, 尚未涉及油藏类型演化和油藏流体性质演化等问题。笔者对东营凹陷北部陡坡带油藏类型、演化序列及控藏因素进行了研究, 对陆相断陷湖盆陡坡带砂砾岩油藏油气勘探和老区挖潜具有重要的指导意义。

## 1 油藏类型

东营凹陷是一个受区域性拉张作用形成的北陡南缓、北深南浅的半地堑型盆地, 凹陷北部是由

控凹断裂经风化、剥蚀改造而成的古断剖面, 表现为近东西走向的陡坡带, 具有断坡陡峭、山高谷深、沟梁相间的古地貌特征<sup>[7]</sup>。古近纪季节性洪水携带大量粗碎屑物质沿古冲沟入湖, 形成近岸水下扇、湖底扇和浊积扇等砂砾岩扇体沉积, 其中东段受铲式边界断层控制主要发育近岸水下扇沉积。东营凹陷北部的利津、民丰洼陷沙四段和沙三段中、下亚段均发育优质烃源岩<sup>[10]</sup>, 而沙四段和沙三段砂砾岩扇体紧邻烃源岩, 具有优越的油源条件, 从深层到浅层形成了一套具有断陷湖盆陡坡带特色的砂砾岩油藏序列(图1)。

### 1.1 深层凝析气藏

沙四段下亚段以间歇性盐湖沉积为主, 顶部发育一套稳定分布的盐膏层, 将其与沙四段上亚段成藏系统分隔。近岸水下扇中经成岩溶蚀作用可形成有效储层, 物性较差的扇根作为侧向封堵层, 盐膏层作为良好的区域性盖层, 可形成有效气藏圈闭。研究表明, 烃源岩埋深约为4 300 m(地层温度约为160 ℃)时, 原油开始裂解, 4 700 m左右(地层温度达到180 ℃)时, 原油开始大量裂解成气, 随着埋深的进一步加大, 当地层温度达到200 ℃时, 全部裂解成气<sup>[11]</sup>。民丰深洼带内的烃源岩埋深可达

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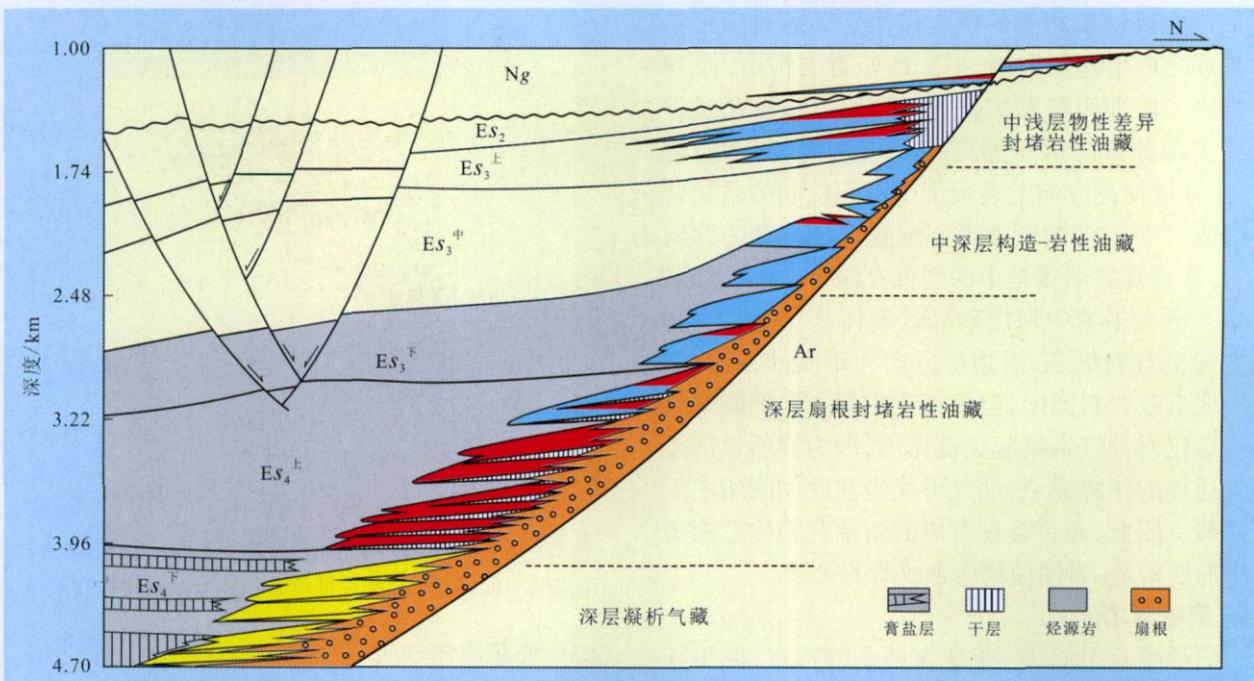


图1 东营凹陷北部陡坡带砂砾岩油藏序列模式

6 000 m<sup>[12]</sup>,达到了形成纯气藏的条件,自下而上依次发育纯气藏和凝析气藏。深层凝析气藏具有盐湖供烃、物性控藏、自成体系、叠合连片和扇中富集的特点。

### 1.2 深层扇根封堵岩性油藏

沙四段上亚段砂砾岩扇根封堵岩性油藏是东营凹陷北部陡坡带的主要储量阵地,埋深为2 500~4 100 m。该埋藏条件下,镜质组反射率( $R_o$ )为0.5%~1%,烃源岩处于大量生烃阶段,油气来源充足。油气运移的主要方式是超压幕式排烃<sup>[13]</sup>,当烃源岩因生烃作用产生的压力达到地层突破压力时,可形成超压裂缝,流体以涌流的方式排出,进入砂砾岩有效圈闭中聚集成藏。在3 280 m以下,扇根主要以强压实和强胶结成岩作用为主,孔隙度降至5%左右,而邻近烃源岩的扇中胶结偏弱,溶蚀强烈,不同沉积相带的差异压实作用形成有效的成岩圈闭。油藏充满度主要受控于扇根封堵能力,可分为过渡带和高充满带:2 500~3 280 m为过渡带,油藏表现为油水间互,扇根封堵性较好,仅在圈闭高部位富集油气,含油高度为20~90 m,油藏展布宽度为300~1 500 m;3 280~4 100 m为高充满带,扇根封堵性好,油干间互,扇中富集油气,含油高度为80~190 m,油藏展布宽度为600~2 500 m。

### 1.3 中深层构造-岩性油藏

沙三段中、下亚段砂砾岩扇体埋深约为1 800~2 500 m,主要发育具背斜形态的构造-岩性油藏。油源对比表明,油气主要来源于沙四段上亚段,油

源条件优越,成藏的关键因素是能否形成有效圈闭。该埋深条件下,近岸水下扇的扇根和扇中因差异成岩作用导致的物性差异并不明显,扇中胶结偏弱,溶蚀强烈,原生孔隙和次生孔隙均发育,储集物性较好,扇根以压实为主,胶结微弱,储集空间以原生孔隙为主。因此,扇根的封堵性较差,油藏的充满度较低,含油高度为10~70 m,油藏展布宽度为200~1 500 m。

### 1.4 中浅层物性差异封堵岩性油藏

在沙三段上亚段沉积时期,铲式边界断层的坡角变缓,可容纳空间开始减小,砂砾岩扇体沉积类型演化为扇三角洲。该层段主要发育物性差异封堵岩性圈闭,多形成稠油油藏,地层原油密度可达0.95~1.02 g/cm<sup>3</sup>,地层原油粘度为8 000~15 000 mPa·s。稠油油藏沿边界断层呈环带状分布,稠油环带和边界断层之间存在一个干层带,其物性差,平均孔隙度为15%~19%,可对孔隙度平均值为25%~30%的有效储层进行侧向封堵,形成稠油油藏,该类油藏已成为十二五期间重要勘探目标。

## 2 控制因素

### 2.1 微幅背斜构造

古近纪,东营凹陷北部陡坡带边界断层持续活动,砂砾岩扇体近物源快速堆积,受构造变形强度(应力大小)及变形样式等因素的制约,储层表现出不同的压实效应,形成强烈的储层压实分异现

象<sup>[14]</sup>。构造运动和差异压实作用使砂砾岩扇根沿物源方向产生地层回倾,形成微幅背斜构造,盐16井区沙三段即为典型实例。近岸水下扇沉积过程中沿主物源方向沉积厚度相对较大,翼部相对较薄,在垂物源方向上表现为受沉积控制的微幅背斜构造,2个方向的背斜形态配置形成有效的背斜圈闭,这种背斜油藏是中深层低充满带的主要油藏类型。而大多数中深层砂砾岩扇体都具有垂物源方向呈背斜形态、沿物源方向为单倾的特征,不能构成有效背斜圈闭,但垂主物源方向的微幅背斜构造仍对油气富集起关键作用,因为背斜脊部是油气运移的优势通道,油气可优先在此类圈闭中汇聚成藏。因此,是否存在有效的微幅背斜构造圈闭是中深层构造-岩性油藏能否成藏的关键。

### 2.2 扇根封堵能力

扇根具有分选差、杂基含量高的特点,原生孔隙相对不发育,在埋藏演化过程中,以压实作用为主,碎屑颗粒由点接触渐变为线或缝合线接触,而杂基的重结晶和粘土矿物的转化,使扇根物性进一步变差。此外,扇根溶蚀作用相对较弱。这种建设性成岩作用弱、破坏性成岩作用强的特点,为扇根的侧向封堵提供了保障。扇根的封堵能力由浅及深逐渐增加(图2),孔隙度则逐渐降低,其低充满带孔隙度为12%,过渡带孔隙度为7%,高充满带孔隙度为4%。大直径取心排替压力测试结果表明,扇根的排替压力受储层物性影响,而扇根物性随埋深的增大而变差,因此纵向上扇根封堵能力的演化控制了油藏的充满度,决定了砂砾岩油藏充满带的分带性特征。扇体上倾方向的扇根封堵能力是控制深层凝析气藏和稀油岩性油藏成藏的首要因素。

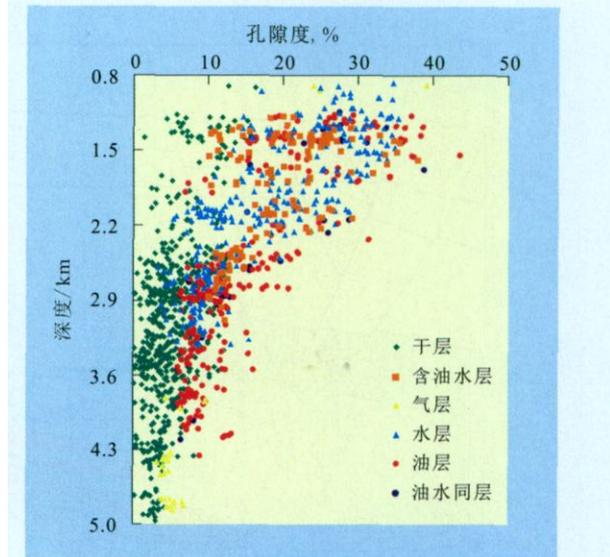


图2 东营凹陷北部陡坡带含油性 with 储层物性的关系

### 2.3 油藏流体性质

从油藏流体性质来看,砂砾岩油藏从洼陷中心到盆地边缘表现出深层气环带、深层稀油带、中深层稀油带和中浅层稠油环带的分布格局。其中,高充满带和过渡带的地层原油密度为0.85~0.89 g/cm<sup>3</sup>,地层原油粘度为10~3 000 mPa·s;低充满带的地层原油密度为0.89~0.93 g/cm<sup>3</sup>,地层原油粘度为30~5 000 mPa·s;而稠油环带的地层原油密度可达0.95~1.02 g/cm<sup>3</sup>,地层原油粘度为8 000~15 000 mPa·s。不同性质流体对扇根封堵能力要求有所差异,由东营凹陷北部陡坡带含油性 with 储层物性的关系(图2)可知,高充满带有效封堵的孔隙度下限约为5%,而稠油环带有效封堵的孔隙度下限提高到17.3%。以盐100井区为例(图3),盐100井稠油层的孔隙度平均值高达27.9%,而盐100-3井干层的

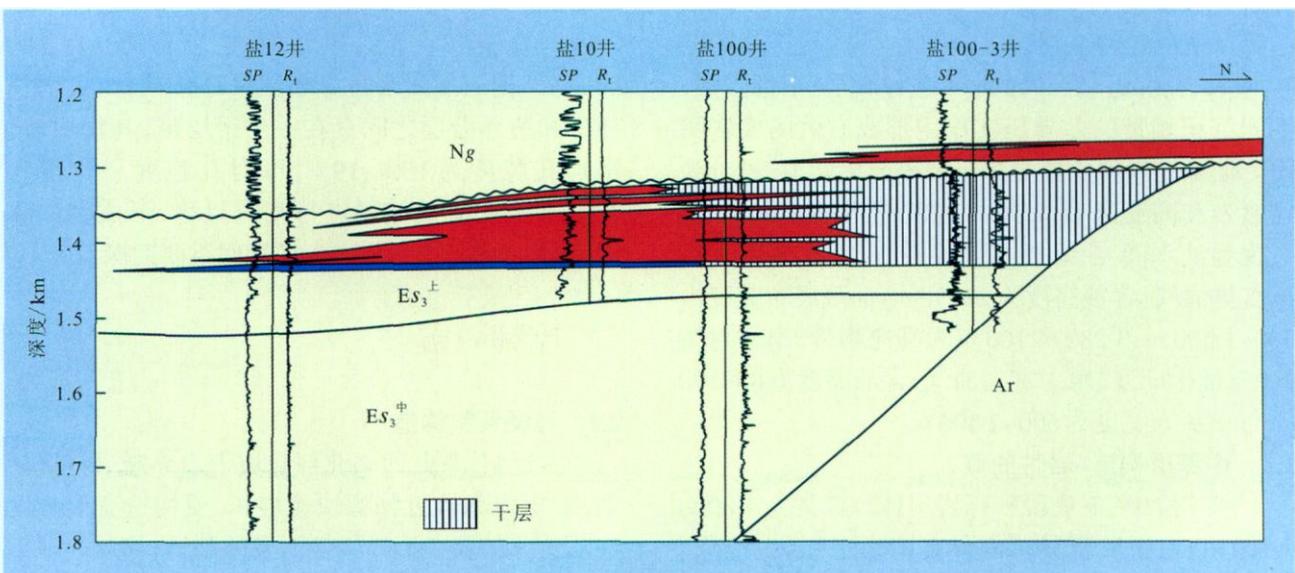


图3 东营凹陷北部陡坡带盐12—盐100-3井油藏剖面

孔隙度平均值为17.3%,物性差值变化大、梯度变化快,由此产生的毛管压力仍可有效封堵稠油,形成物性差异封堵岩性油藏。另外,气藏的有效储层孔隙度下限较低,对沙四段下亚段凝析气藏而言,扇中的储层孔隙度非常低,但仍可作为凝析气藏的有效储层。因此,浅层物性差异封堵岩性油藏的形成归功于稠油不易流动的特性,油藏流体性质的变化控制了油藏类型的演化。

### 3 砂砾岩油藏序列模式及勘探部署原则

东营凹陷北部陡坡带砂砾岩油藏分布有序,可概括为深层凝析气藏—深层扇根封堵岩性油藏—中深层构造—岩性油藏—中浅层物性差异封堵岩性油藏连续分布的序列模式。在该模式指导下,形成了一套有针对性的勘探部署方案:对于沙四段扇根封堵能力强的深层油藏,以钻探扇中为部署原则,勘探的关键是准确落实扇中有效储层发育带;对于过渡带扇根封闭能力中等的沙三段下亚段岩性油藏,以钻探扇中构造高点为部署原则,勘探的关键是精细刻画有效的岩性圈闭;对于低充满带的中深层构造—岩性油藏,以寻找微幅背斜构造为部署原则,勘探关键是落实构造圈闭;对于中浅层的稠油环带,以钻探稠油环带为部署原则,勘探关键是有有效预测干层环带宽度和稠油环带的展布范围。

### 4 结论

东营凹陷北部陡坡带发育典型的陆相断陷湖盆砂砾岩油藏序列模式。剖面上,从深层至浅层依次发育凝析气藏、扇根封堵岩性油藏、构造—岩性油藏和物性差异封堵岩性油藏;平面上,由洼陷中心到盆地边缘依次发育深层气环带、深层稀油带、中深层稀油带和中浅层稠油环带。油藏序列模式的形成主要受砂砾岩扇体微幅背斜构造、扇根侧向封堵能力和油藏流体性质的影响。砂砾岩扇体微幅背斜构造是油气的优势聚集区,扇根封堵能力演化控制了油藏的充满度,而油藏流体性质变化控制了

油藏类型的演化。砂砾岩油藏成藏控制因素各异,深层凝析气藏和稀油岩性油藏成藏的首要因素是扇体上倾方向的扇根遮挡能力,中深层构造—岩性油藏的形成取决于是否存在有效的微幅构造背斜圈闭,而浅层物性差异封堵岩性油藏的形成取决于稠油不易流动的特性。根据各类型油藏的基本特征和油气富集规律,设计针对性的勘探部署方案。

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**Abstract:** Martaban Basin located in Andaman Sea, is a typical back-arc strike slip and extension basin. The tectonic evolution of Martaban Basin is closely related with the oblique convergence of the Indian beneath the Myanmar plates. Its depocenter is controlled by the Mergui and Sagaing strike-slip faults and the main sources are from the Irrawaddy River in the north and Salween River in the northeast respectively. From the analysis of characteristics of petroleum geology, the Martaban Basin comprises two mature hydrocarbon source rocks and one biological gas source rock. The Middle Miocene hemipelagic shales overlie the Oligocene-Lower Miocene reef limestones and shallow marine sandstones, which comprise good reservoir-seal assemblages. The Pliocene-Pleistocene delta front sandstones interbedded with shales are the main pays of shallow biogas. The trap types are mainly faulted-anticlines, faulted blocks, reef traps and structural-stratigraphic combined traps. Faults and unconformities are the favorable migration pathways. Future exploration should typically be oriented at faulted blocks and horst in the center area of basin for the shallow biogas, and the western volcanic uplifts, central inherited uplifts and structural terraces in eastern ramp region for the thermogenic gas respectively.

**Key words:** back-arc strike slip and extension basin; petroleum geology feature; exploration direction; Martaban Basin; Andaman Sea

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**Liu Xinjin, Song Guoqi, Liu Huimin et al. Study of conglomerate reservoir types and distribution in north slope zone, Dongying depression. *PGRE*, 2012, 19(5):20-23.**

**Abstract:** There are several conglomerate reservoir types in the eastern north steep slope zone in Dongying depression, whose distribution has an ordered sequence. By the dissection of different conglomerate traps, the basic characteristics of these reservoirs and controlling factors of their ordered distribution are discussed. On the basis of reservoir characteristic and distribution law, the ordered reservoir combination pattern includes under-salt condensate gas reservoir, fan root lithologic reservoir, structural-lithological reservoir, and the digenesis trap reservoir that is sealed by difference of physical properties. The reservoir series, that are in order of under-salt gas play, deep zone thin oil play, medium-deep thin oil play, and shallow layer heavy oil play, are distributed ring-shaped around the subsidence centre of the basin. Every reservoir type had its particular hydrocarbon accumulation controlling factors. The main pool controlling factors of deep condensate gas and thin oil lithologic reservoir are the sealing capacity of fan root, the one for medium-deep structural-lithologic reservoir is development of small anticlinal traps, and the heavy oil is thick, which is the key controlling factors for shallow layer reservoir that is sealed by difference of physical properties. Different exploration plans are designed according to the reservoir characters and oil distribution law.

**Key words:** conglomerate; reservoir types; evolutionary series; controlling factor; Dongying sag

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**Liu Qidong. Sand-body distribution of the  $E_1f_3$  member and its relationship with hydrocarbon migration in the northern slope of Gaoyou sag. *PGRE*, 2012, 19(5):24-26.**

**Abstract:** The  $E_1f_3$  member is featured by serious reservoir heterogeneity and complex hydrocarbon migration pathways. Based on the study of sedimentary microfacies and stratigraphic correlation of the sand sets, we analyze comprehensively the hydrocarbon migration pathway by integrating oil and gas show of drilling data in this paper. The result indicates that there are 3-5 subaqueous distributary channels in every sand subset in the north slope of Gaoyou sag, and the study shows that the subaqueous distributary channel and channel-mouth bar are more available for the reservoir property, and its sand-body distribution controls the spread of the high quality reservoir. Further analysis reveals that the hydrocarbon migration pathways are different between the inner and the outer slope. In the inner slope, the hydrocarbon migration pathways are influenced by the distribution of subaqueous distributary channel, and in the outer slope, the hydrocarbon migration pathways are controlled by both the tectonic zone and the sand-body distribution. So, different prospecting tactics in the inner and the outer slope should be considered.

**Key words:**  $E_1f_3$  member; sand-body distribution; oil and gas show; hydrocarbon migration; north slope of Gaoyou sag

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**Zhang Xintao, Niu Chengmin, Huang Jiangbo et al. Hydrocarbon migration of Bozhong34 in Lower Minghuazhen Formation, Huanghekou sag, offshore Bohai sea. *PGRE*, 2012, 19(5):27-30.**

**Abstract:** The characteristics of migration system and its relationship with the distribution of middle shallow hydrocarbon reservoir in the Bozhong34 block of the Huanghekou sag in the offshore Bohai Bay Basin show that, the faults and sandbodies dominate the hydrocarbon migration system in the block. The distribution of sandbodies and faults are not the only factor that controls hydrocarbon enrichment in the study area. The spatial and temporal configurations of faults and sandbodies also control the effectiveness of migration system, thus determine the formation and occurrence of the oil reservoirs in the middle shallow layers. Through the static model of faults and sandbodies, the contact area of faults and sandbodies is important parameter controlling oil-gas filling degree, reserves abundance, and oil column height. Moreover, it guides the well position of Bozhong34-B and reservoir prediction. Quantitative study about configurations of faults and sandbodies with petroleum accumulation model has important value in theory and field application for expanding exploration space and locating the potential reservoir.

**Key words:** faults; migration system; configurations of faults and sandbodies; hydrocarbon migration; Huanghekou sag

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