

10和金30等井全井段也未见油气显示,初步认为金35井区位于油气运移的不利方向^[9-11],地质风险为输导条件差。

地层圈闭成藏具有特殊性,既需要盖层封堵,同时还要求顶底板具有封堵性,金35井为地层剥蚀圈闭探井,须对其顶板封堵性进行评价。分析发现,该区顶板盖层岩性为玄武质砾岩,孔隙度约为25%,渗透率约为 $300 \times 10^{-3} \mu\text{m}^2$,盖层物性较好,不具备封堵性。因此,综合分析认为金35井主要地质风险为输导条件差和顶板不具备封堵性。

根据建立的探井失利地质原因分析方法,对济阳拗陷“十五”以来完钻的失利探井进行详细的地质风险分析,结果表明,因输导条件差、油气充满度低、缺少有效储层和圈闭不落实等因素失利的地层圈闭探井的比例分别为49%,21%,15%和15%。

1.2 成藏主控因素

除了单井地质风险分析外,还须把握地层油藏的区域分布规律及成藏主控因素。济阳拗陷地层油藏主要分布于凹陷斜坡边缘、凸起向洼陷延伸的大型鼻状构造附近^[12],说明正向构造背景控制着地层圈闭分布。此外,地层油藏多位于盆缘,依赖大的油源断层来输导油气,所以成藏条件有利的地层圈闭多位于大的油源断层附近。油源断层是地层圈闭成藏的关键因素,正向构造控制了地层油藏的分布。

2 成藏地质风险评价

2.1 评价要素的确定

评价要素的确定主要是通过地质风险及成藏主控因素分析,确定影响地层圈闭成藏的地质条件,地质条件主要包括运聚条件、保存条件、圈闭条件和储层条件;然后,对各项地质条件进行量化表征确定出能够代表地质条件的参数;最后,从参数中优选出代表该地质条件的关键要素即为评价要素。评价要素的优选主要采用探井成功率影响程度对比法,即将对影响探井成功率程度大的参数作为评价要素。以运聚条件中油源条件为例,在对与主油源断层的距离和圈源距离2个参数的优选过程中,首先,对济阳拗陷2004—2010年完钻的地层圈闭探井的圈源距离及与主油源断层的距离与探井成功率的关系进行了对比,发现与主油源断层的距离或圈源距离越小探井成功率越高,随着两者的增大,探井成功率均降低,但与主油源断层的距离对

其影响更大,因此将与主油源断层的距离作为运聚匹配地质条件的评价要素。

按上述方法确定了影响地层圈闭成藏风险4大地质条件的评价要素,运聚条件的评价要素包括构造背景、油源断层输导方式、与主油源断层的距离,保存条件的评价要素包括直接盖层厚度、盖层岩性、顶/底板条件,圈闭条件的评价要素包括地震控制程度、钻井控制程度、靶点距高点距离,储层条件的评价要素包括储层孔隙度和厚度。

2.2 评价要素分级赋值

评价方法中各项评价要素均分为4级,评价要素的分级赋值依据探井成功率分级法来实现,即根据评价要素对探井成功率的影响程度进行分级并赋值。以与主油源断层的距离这一评价要素的分级赋值为例,当与主油源断层的距离小于等于5 km时,探井成功率为60%,评价要素分级为一级,赋值为1;与主油源断层的距离为5~10 km时,探井成功率为50%,评价要素分级为二级,赋值为0.75;依据评价要素等区间类推,当与主油源断层的距离为10~15 km时,探井成功率为41.6%,评价要素分级为三级,赋值为0.5;当与主油源断层的距离大于15 km时,探井成功率仅为16.7%,评价要素分级为四级,赋值为0.25。评价要素级别越高,探井成功率越高,按照该方法可实现评价要素的分级赋值。

2.3 评价要素权系数确定

同一地质条件下不同评价要素对地层圈闭成藏风险影响程度不同,所以须给评价要素赋一个权系数。以往权系数的确定采用“专家打分法”^[13],其优点是能充分发挥专家的经验,赋值过程简单,但受主观因素制约。笔者采用钻探成功率影响程度对比法来确定权系数,计算相同地质条件下评价要素一级与四级所对应的探井成功率差值,将每项评价要素对应的探井成功率差值与相同地质条件下评价要素探井成功率累积差值之比作为该评价要素的权系数。权系数能客观地反应同一地质条件下不同评价要素对地层圈闭成藏的影响程度。如:储层孔隙度一级对应的探井成功率为71.43%,四级对应的探井成功率为15.87%,两者的差值为55.56%;储层厚度一级和四级对应的探井成功率差值为17.85%;储层孔隙度对应的探井成功率差值(55.56%)与储层孔隙度和厚度对应的探井成功率累积差值(73.41%)的比值即为储层孔隙度的权系数,为0.76;同理,可确定出储层厚度的权系数,为0.24。储层孔隙度对应的探井成功率差值大于储层

厚度对应的探井成功率的差值,说明储层孔隙度对地层圈闭成藏影响更大,权系数取值也应该较大。

2.4 评价方法建立

当前地质风险评价方法较多,主要包括风险概率评分法、模糊综合评判法、神经网络法和灰色系统法^[14-16]等,其中应用最广泛的是风险概率评分法。笔者主要应用风险概率评分法,对各项地质条件中的评价要素进行赋值,利用分级赋值与其相应权系数加权求和计算各项地质条件的评价值;各项地质条件评价值相乘即可得到地质风险系数,其计算式为

$$F = \prod_{i=1}^n f_i \tag{1}$$

$$f_i = \sum_{j=1}^{R_i} a_{ij} f_{ij} \tag{2}$$

式中: F 为地质风险系数; n 为地质条件总数; f_i 为第 i 个地质条件的评价值; R_i 为第 i 个地质条件中评价要素个数; a_{ij} 为第 i 个地质条件中第 j 个评价要素的权系数; f_{ij} 为第 j 个评价要素的赋值。

利用风险概率评分公式建立了适用于济阳拗陷地层圈闭成藏风险的评价标准(表1),最终实现地层圈闭成藏钻前风险的定量评价。

表1 济阳拗陷地层圈闭成藏风险评价标准

等级 (赋值)	运 聚 条 件		保 存 条 件			圈 闭 条 件		储层条件				
	构造背景	与主油源断层距离/km	直接盖层厚度/m	盖层岩性	侧向封挡条件	可靠程度	靶点距构造高点的距离与圈闭幅度之比	储层孔隙度, %	储层厚度/m			
一级 (1)	鼻状构造背景(陡坡与洼陷之间、缓坡与洼陷之间)	断层垂向	≤5	>20	盐膏岩、膏泥岩、泥岩	盐膏岩、膏泥岩、泥岩	高密度或高分辨率三维地震资料	邻块有井,层位标定准确,且邻井钻遇油气层	≤0.25	>30	>25	
二级 (0.75)	低凸起或高凸起向洼陷边缘的过渡带	断层侧向	5~10	10~20	泥灰岩、粉砂质泥岩、火山岩	泥灰岩、粉砂质泥岩、火山岩	变质岩、寒武系碳酸盐岩、火成岩	二次采集三维地震资料或“十一五”以来一次采集三维地震资料	邻块有井,层位标定准确,且邻井未钻遇油气层或同一级构造带有井钻遇油气层	0.50~0.25	23~30	25~15
三级 (0.5)	洼陷与缓坡之间非明显构造背景(超覆或削蚀不整合圈闭)	断层走向	10~15	5~10	砂质泥岩、泥质粉砂岩	砂质泥岩、泥质粉砂岩	砂质泥岩、泥质粉砂岩	2011—2006年以来一次采集三维地震资料	同一级构造带有井未钻遇油气层或相邻二级构造带有井钻遇油气层	0.50~0.75	15~23	15~5
四级 (0.25)	高凸起(远离洼陷方向)		>15	≤5	泥质砂岩	泥质砂岩	奥陶系碳酸盐岩	二维地震资料和2000年以前一次采集三维地震资料	相邻级构造带有井钻遇油气层或基本无井	0.75~1.00	≤15	≤5
评价要素权系数	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.18	0.42	0.4	0.42	0.58	0.76	0.24		

2.5 评价方法验证

为验证评价方法的可行性和准确性,选取了2011年济阳拗陷完钻的10口探井进行评价,从评价结果与实际钻探结果对比(图2)可看出,地质风险系数大于0.5的金平2地层剥蚀圈闭、埕东112地层超覆圈闭、大603-1地层超覆圈闭、埕东14地层超覆圈闭均成藏;地质风险系数偏低的草327地层超覆圈闭、车93地层超覆圈闭、车斜92地层超覆圈闭、坨194地层超覆圈闭、王951地层超覆圈闭、埕东111地层超覆圈闭均未成藏。说明建立的地层圈闭成藏风险评价体系是可行的,钻前可以应用该方法对地层圈闭进行地质风险定量预测。

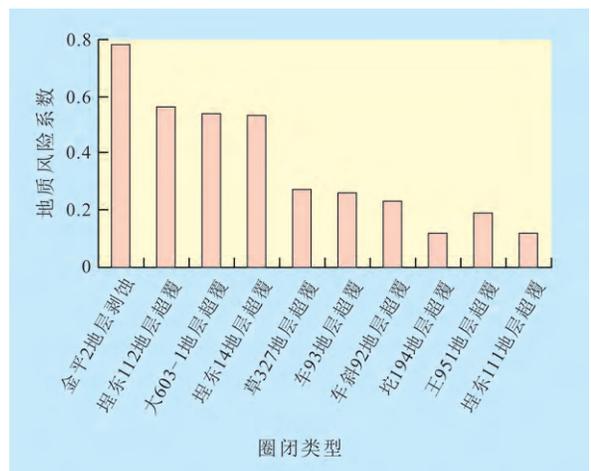


图2 济阳拗陷地层圈闭成藏风险评价结果

3 结束语

通过选取影响地层圈闭成藏的评价要素并对其进行分级赋值,确定了相应的权系数,利用风险概率评分法,建立了适用于济阳拗陷地层圈闭成藏地质风险的评价方法,该方法丰富和发展了陆相断陷盆地地质风险分析方法内涵。评价方法验证结果表明,地质风险系数大于0.5的金平2、埕东112、大603-1等地层圈闭均成藏,地质风险系数较小的草327、车93、车斜92等圈闭均未成藏。2011年以来,通过加强济阳拗陷地层圈闭钻前成藏地质风险的评价,地层圈闭探井成功率得到了明显的提高,金平2块上报预测含油面积为20.5 km²,预测石油地质储量为2 281.5×10⁴ t。

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uration median radius, the maximum pore throat radius, the average pore throat radius, as the pore volume ratio and the percentage of non-saturated mercury pore volume), using K-Means clustering analysis method, the conglomerate reservoir is divided into four major categories of class I, II, III and IV, which are on behalf of the reservoir good, moderate, poor and very poor, then, each type of reservoir pore structure characteristics is summarized. The analysis of the main factors, affecting the pore structure, shows that the factors affecting the pore structure are tectonic, sedimentation and diagenesis. The influence of deposition on the pore structure is mainly characterized by the lithologic control on the physical properties of the reservoir, and for diagenesis on pore structure, mainly by compaction resulting in lower average porosity; and the cementation deteriorates the pore structure and physical properties; meanwhile, the secondary porosity generated by dissolution improves the reservoir pore structure and physical properties; however, the authigenic euhedral crystal mineral by recrystallization filled or partially filled in the intergranular porosity and throat has reduced the porosity by narrower throat and poorer pore connectivity; the pressure solution can generate pressure solution seam, suture, or dissolved pores so as to expand the pore space. The research results provide the basis for the formulation of oil field development decision-making and stimulation.

Key words: conglomerate reservoir; pore structure; pore type; influence factors; lower Karamay formation; Karamay oilfield

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Zhao Lei, Sun Qiang, Ji Jianqing et al. Hydrocarbon-generating potentials analysis on late Paleozoic residual ocean basin in West Junggar. *PGRE*, 2013, 20(6): 35-37

Abstract: The hydrocarbon-generating potentials of residual ocean basin get more and more attention. Based on the fact that the Junggar basin is underlain by the Precambrian continental block, an upper Paleozoic residual ocean might exist in west Junggar and east Kazakhstan named the Balkhash-West Junggar residual ocean. Bole-Ebinur Lake sag lies in the south margin of the basin. Many sets of source rocks composed of upper Devonian-lower Carboniferous mudstone, marlstone and biolithite limestone are discovered from Bole-Ebinur Lake sag in southwestern margin of basin. The average *TOC* of source rocks is 2.19%, and the maximum is 7.11%. And, more close to oil-soaked elastic rocks in Bole-Ebinur Lake sag, the saturated hydrocarbon of source rock extract shows bimodal distribution type with odd-carbon predominance. According to light-to-heavy carbon-number ratios and asphaltenes contents, the upper Paleozoic source rocks well-preserved in the basin are still in a medium mature stage with high hydrocarbon-generating potentials.

Key words: residual ocean basin; source rock; hydrocarbon-generating potential; Bole-Ebinur Lake sag; Junggar basin

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Xu Guihua. Reservoir risk assessment methods on stratigraphic traps, Jiyang depression. *PGRE*, 2013, 20(6): 38-41

Abstract: In this stage, the stratigraphic traps in Jiyang depression is low in success rate of exploratory wells, and pre-drilling risk is difficult to predict. Through the analysis and summary of wells drilled in the "Tenth Five-Year", the failure of the exploration well is attributed to poor transportation conditions, low filling of oil-gas in reservoir, lack of effective reservoirs and traps, at 49%, 21%, 15% and 15% respectively. The reservoir analysis shows that the positive structural background and the neighboring oil-source fault is the key stratigraphic trap reservoir. Based on the analysis herein, the geological conditions influencing the accumulation of stratigraphic reservoir are mainly migration and accumulation, storage, trap and reservoir property. According to the evaluation of the geological conditions of stratigraphic traps in Jiyang depression, we establish the pre-drilling risk assessment method for stratigraphic trap, and then it is tested and verified. The results show that the evaluation results accords well with the actual drilling results, and the well of Jinping2, Chengdong112 with higher geological risk are all hydrocarbon accumulated, but the well of Chengdong111, Wang951 and other wells with low geological risk are not hydrocarbon accumulated.

Key words: stratigraphic traps; exploration well success rate; reservoir forming risk; assessment methods; Jiyang depression

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Wang Quan, Li Xiaohong, Zhao Xuan et al. Main controlling factors of sedimentary sandbodies distribution in fault sag, Erlian basin. *PGRE*, 2013, 20(6): 42-45

Abstract: The Erlian basin is consisted of a group of middle Mesozoic and Cenozoic small fault lake basins, and it is geologically favorable for the formation of stratigraphic-lithologic reservoirs. Considering that these fault lake basins are characterized by small size, multiple sources, rapid deposition and abrupt facies belt change, this paper focuses on the formation process of sedimentary sandbodies distribution and analyzes the key factors controlling of sandbodies in terms of source material supply, transport pathway and sandbody distribution by means of research techniques of palaeostructure analysis, seismic sedimentary facies analysis and typical sedimentary sandbody analysis. It is indicated that the key factors controlling sandbodies distribution are the ancient material source, ancient valleys and slope breaks. Entry position and distribution of depositional systems are controlled by the sag margin and the internal ancient highlands. The transport pathways of sandbodies within the lake basins are controlled by ancient valleys formed by sag-controlling faults. In different types of slope break zones, the sandbodies present different characteristics of superposition and distribution. The an-