

# 盐岩对烃源岩热演化及储层温度的影响

——以加蓬盆地X区块为例

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**摘要:**以加蓬盆地X区块为例,综合运用钻井、测井和地震等资料,结合盆地数值模拟技术,研究盐岩对烃源岩热演化及储层温度的影响。结果表明:研究区盐体呈带状或点状分布,厚度平均为808.5 m。由于盐岩的热导率是其他沉积岩的2~4倍,受其影响,盐上Madiela组烃源岩成熟度变好,盐下Melania组烃源岩成熟度变差,盐下Dentale组储层温度降低。盐岩越厚、离盐岩层越近,镜质组反射率( $R_o$ )受盐岩影响越大;盐下等深处,当Ezanga组地层厚度为2.0 km时,有盐岩与无盐岩的 $R_o$ 差值为0.6%,当Ezanga组地层厚度为0.2 km时,该差值仅为0.1%; $R_o$ 差值离盐岩近的盐下Vembo组最大可超过1.2%,而离盐岩较远的盐下Melania组该差值小于1.2%。盐岩越厚,对储层顶、底面温度的影响越大;当Ezanga组地层厚度为2.0 km时,储层顶、底面温度差分别可达30.66和29.22 °C,当Ezanga组地层厚度为0.2 km时,储层顶、底面温度差分别为5.06和3.14 °C。因此,烃源岩热演化及储层温度受盐体厚度和形态等影响,盐岩发育区也不能简单利用钻井揭示的 $R_o$ 及其演化过程预测盐岩发育区周围 $R_o$ 及其演化过程。

**关键词:**热导率 盐岩 烃源岩 热演化 储层温度 加蓬盆地

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## Effect of salt on thermal evolution of source rock and the temperature of reservoir: A case study of Block X in Gabon coastal basin

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**Abstract:** Based on the data of drilling, logging and seismic and the basin modeling technique, the effects of salt on thermal evolution of source rock and the reservoir temperature were studied taking Block X in Gabon coastal basin as an instance. The results indicate that the distribution of salt is in ribbon pattern or in dot scope in the study area, and the thickness of salt is between 0 and 3 723 m with an average of 808.5 m. The thermal conductivity of salt is typically two or three times larger than that of other sedimentary rock. Therefore, under constraint of the high thermal conductivity of salt, the source rock maturity of the Madielais Formation is risen, and the source rock maturity of the Melania Formation is reduced, and the reservoir temperature of the Dentale Formation is reduced. The thicker the layer of salt is, and the nearer the layer of salt is to the formations, the larger the effect of salt on vitrinite reflectance is. To the isobathic layer under the salt, the difference between  $R_o$  with effect of salt and without effect of salt is 0.6% when the Ezanga stratum thickness is 2.0 km, and the difference between  $R_o$  with effect of salt and without effect of salt is only 0.1% when the Ezanga stratum thickness is 0.2 km.  $R_o$  difference of the Vembo Formation nearer salt may be more than 1.2%, and that of the Melania Formation which is farther away from the salt may be less than 1.2%. The thicker the salt is, the greater the influence of salt on reservoir top and bottom temperature is. Temperature difference between reservoir top and bottom are 30.66 and 29.22 °C respectively when the Ezanga Formation thickness is 2.0 km, and those values drop to 5.06 and 3.14 °C respectively when the Ezanga

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Formation thickness is 0.2 km. Therefore, hydrocarbon source rock thermal evolution and reservoir temperature are affected by the thickness of the salt body, shape change, etc.,  $R_o$  revealed by drilling data cannot be used simply to predict  $R_o$  of the source rock around and its thermal evolution in salt zone.

**Key words:** thermal conductivity; salt; source rock; thermal evolution; reservoir temperature; Gabon coastal basin

目前,世界范围内已识别出含盐岩盆地共153个,含盐岩地层从寒武系到第三系均有分布<sup>[1-2]</sup>;已发现的商业性油气田大多与盐系地层有关<sup>[1]</sup>;已发现的334个大油气田中,与盐岩相关的油气田有110个,占总数的33%<sup>[3-5]</sup>。可见,盐岩在含油气盆地内普遍发育,且对油气成藏有重要影响。盐岩可扰乱盆地内地温场的分布与演化<sup>[6-11]</sup>,巴西桑托斯盆地在盐岩以下深度约为5.0 km处发现液态烃,且储层温度未达到原油裂解温度<sup>[12]</sup>。因此,亟需厘定盐岩对烃源岩热演化及储层温度的影响,明晰盐岩发育区烃源岩热演化及储层温度的演化过程。

## 1 区域地质概况

加蓬盆地是早期裂谷盆地与晚期被动大陆边缘盆地叠加的复合型盆地,是重要的石油生产基地,包括北加蓬次盆、南加蓬次盆、内次盆和兰巴雷内高地4个构造单元<sup>[13-15]</sup>(图1)。已发现油气田162个,其中,北加蓬次盆近岸浅水区发现盐上油气田113个,在南加蓬次盆的陆上及近岸浅水区发现盐下油气田49个。X区块位于南加蓬次盆远岸深水区,面积约为5 279 km<sup>2</sup>。先后经历裂谷期(早白垩世纽康姆期至阿普特早期)、过渡期(早白垩世阿普特晚期)和漂移期(早白垩世阿尔比期至现今)3个构造演化阶段,裂谷期自下而上发育巴列姆期盐下

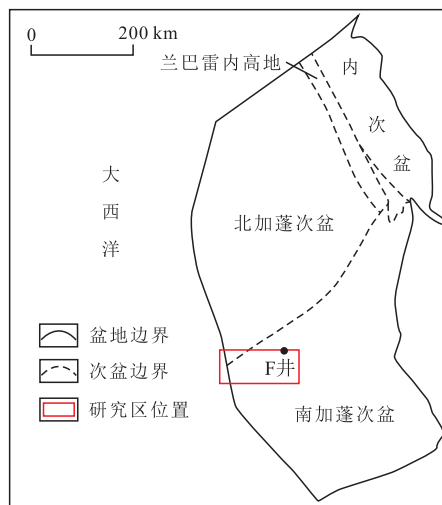


图1 加蓬盆地构造单元及研究区位置

Fig.1 Tectonic units and study area location in the Gabon coastal basin

Melania组烃源岩和阿普特早期盐下Vembo组烃源岩以及阿普特早期Dentale组碎屑岩储层,过渡期发育巨厚的阿普特晚期Ezanga组盐岩,漂移期发育阿尔比期盐上Madiela组烃源岩。研究区目前尚无商业发现,其油气成藏研究也相对薄弱,尤其是盐岩对烃源岩热演化及储层温度的影响尚未明确,严重制约研究区下一步的勘探部署及目标评价与优选。

基于以上认识,笔者从地震、地质和实测资料入手,在Ezanga组盐岩现今展布特征研究的基础上,重塑Ezanga组盐岩的演化过程,运用PetroMod盆地数值模拟软件,充分考虑裂谷和盐岩对盆地热演化的影响,模拟盐下(Ezanga组以下)Melania组和Vembo组及盐上(Ezanga组以上)Madiela组烃源岩热演化史及盐下Dentale组储层温度,研究盐岩对烃源岩热演化及储层温度的影响,以期指导类似盆地的油气勘探,为研究区油气成藏机理的深化研究奠定基础。

## 2 盐岩特征

加蓬盆地X区块广泛发育阿普特晚期Ezanga组盐岩,其累积沉积时间为6 Ma,即从118 Ma开始沉积,一直持续到112 Ma沉积结束。Ezanga组盐岩沉积厚度差异明显,厚度为0~3 723 m,平均为808.5 m。研究区盐体呈带状或点状分布,形态变化较大,带状盐体构造以盐墙形态为主,分布在研究区中部和南部;点状盐体构造以盐丘和盐柱形态为主,分布在研究区北部和西部。Ezanga组盐岩成分以石盐为主,其次为光卤石、硬石膏及水氯镁石。

## 3 模型建立与约束

在模型建立过程中,首先考虑Ezanga组盐岩的演化过程对烃源岩热演化及储层温度的影响,而盐岩具有很强的可塑性和流动性,其演化过程具有多解性。Ulisses认为常见的盐体形态有层状、枕状、柱状及蘑菇状等,而盐体几何形态决定了热传导的过程及效应,进而影响地温场的分布和演化<sup>[3]</sup>。故假定Ezanga组盐岩仅有垂向增厚过程,无侧向流动和延展。根据Ezanga组盐岩现今厚度、形态和沉

积时间,按等沉积速率推测地史时期的沉积厚度,进而运用PetroMod软件模拟Ezanga组盐岩的演化过程,重点突出盐岩对烃源岩热演化及储层温度的影响,因此,在研究过程中需要建立有盐岩模型和无盐岩模型。在其他参数一定的情况下,改变Ezanga组盐岩地层的岩性,分别建立有盐岩(地层岩性为100%盐岩)和无盐岩(地层岩性为50%砂岩和50%泥岩)2种模型,分别模拟计算有盐岩和无盐岩时烃源岩热演化过程及储层温度的变化。烃源岩热演化及储层温度的变化归因于热导率的不同,在有盐岩模型中地层热导率为 $6.50 \text{ W}/(\text{m}\cdot^\circ\text{C})$ ,在无盐岩模型中地层热导率为 $2.55 \text{ W}/(\text{m}\cdot^\circ\text{C})$ 。另外,2种模型中除盐岩以外,砂岩含量越高,地层的热导率越大。

#### 4 盐岩对烃源岩热演化的影响

从有盐岩与无盐岩时盐下Melania组和盐上Madiela组顶面 $R_o$ 分布(图2)可知:有盐岩时,盐下Melania组烃源岩成熟度变差,以高成熟—过成熟为

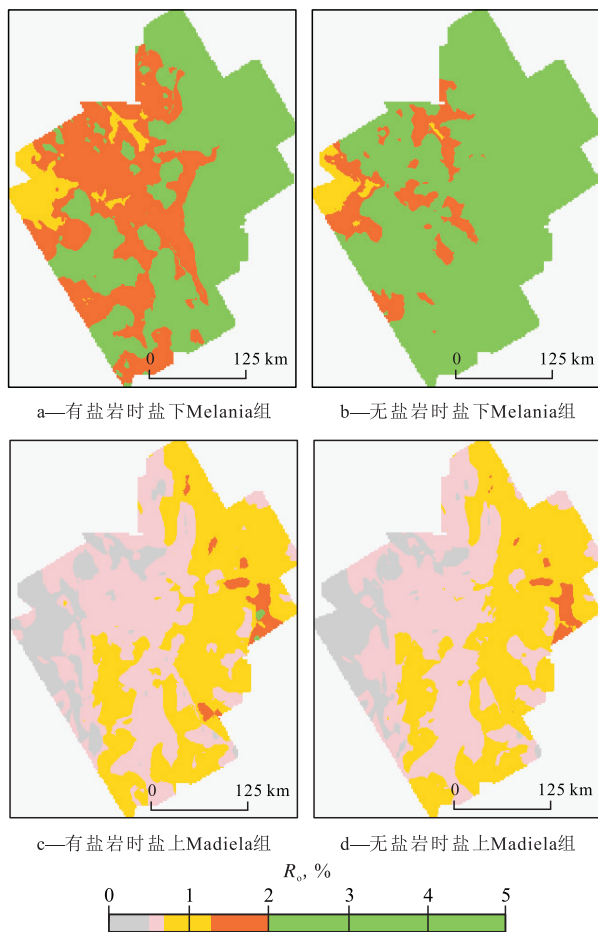


图2 盐下Melania组和盐上Madiela组 $R_o$ 分布

Fig.2  $R_o$  distributions of the Madiela Formation under salt and above salt respectively

主,无盐岩时以过成熟为主;盐上Madiela组烃源岩成熟度变好,以过成熟为主。

对比有盐岩与无盐岩等深处(盐下深度为5.7 km,盐上深度为2.4 km) $R_o$ 分布(图3)可知,盐岩越厚,对 $R_o$ 的影响越大,且对盐下 $R_o$ 影响大于盐上。在盐下等深处,在Ezanga组地层厚度为2.0 km时,有盐岩与无盐岩的 $R_o$ 差值可达0.6%,在Ezanga组地层厚度为0.2 km时,该差值仅为0.1%;在盐上等深处,在Ezanga组地层厚度为2.0 km时,该差值为0.05%,在Ezanga组地层厚度为0.2 km时,该差值为0%。盐上等深处 $R_o$ 差值较小,原因在于选取的数据点深度较浅,地层有效埋深较小,地层温度较低所致。

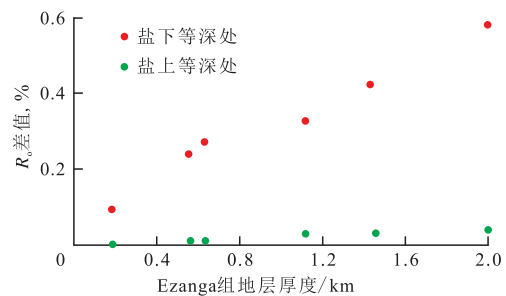


图3 有盐岩地层与无盐岩时等深处 $R_o$ 差值与Ezanga组地层厚度关系

Fig.3 Relationship between  $R_o$  difference and salt thickness of the Ezanga Formation with effect of salt and without effect of salt at isobathic depth

对比有盐岩与无盐岩时盐下Melania组和Vembo组 $R_o$ 差值发现,离盐岩近的盐下Vembo组 $R_o$ 差值较大,最大可超过1.2%;离盐岩较远的盐下Melania组 $R_o$ 差值较小,均小于1.2%。由此可见,离盐岩越近, $R_o$ 受盐岩的影响越大;离盐岩越远, $R_o$ 受盐岩的影响越小。

综上所述,受制于盐体厚度和形态等影响,不能简单利用钻井揭示的 $R_o$ 及其演化过程预测盐岩发育区周围 $R_o$ 及其演化过程。

#### 5 盐岩对储层温度的影响

从有盐岩与无盐岩时盐下Dentale组储层顶、底面温度分布(图4)可知,与无盐岩相比,有盐岩时盐下Dentale组的储层顶、底面温度均降低。

对比有盐岩与无盐岩时盐下Dentale组储层顶、底面盐岩温度分布(图5)可知,盐岩越厚,对盐下Dentale组储层顶、底面温度差的影响越大。当Ezanga组地层厚度为2.0 km时,盐下Dentale组储层顶面温度差可达 $30.66^\circ\text{C}$ ,当Ezanga组地层厚度为0.2 km时,该值仅为 $5.06^\circ\text{C}$ ;当Ezanga组地层厚度为

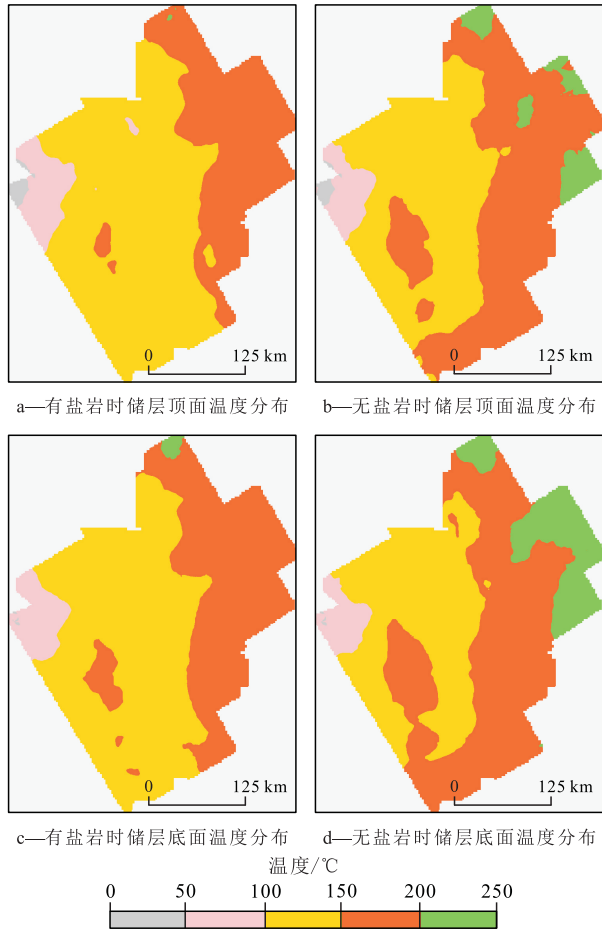


图4 Dentale组储层顶、底面温度分布

Fig.4 Temperature map of reservoir top and bottom of the Dentale Formation

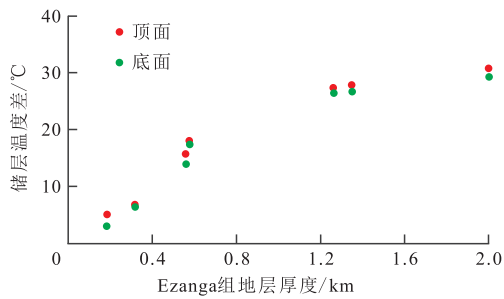


图5 有盐岩与无盐岩时储层顶、底面温度差与Ezanga组地层厚度关系

Fig.5 Relationship between temperature difference between reservoir top and bottom and salt thickness of the Ezanga Formation with effect of salt and without effect of salt

2.0 km时,盐下Dentale组储层底面温度差可达29.22℃,当Ezanga组地层厚度为0.2 km时,该值仅为3.14℃。

综上所述,盐岩的存在影响储层的温度,使得盐下储层温度降低,有利于液态烃的保存;另外,盐岩对储层温度的影响与Ezanga组地层厚度成正比,盐岩越厚,对盐下储层温度的影响越大。

### 6 可靠性分析

盐岩的存在导致盐上烃源岩成熟度变好,盐下烃源岩成熟度变差,模拟结果已被实测 $R_o$ 数据证实。郑德顺对东营凹陷民丰地区丰8、丰深1和丰深2井实测 $R_o$ 结果统计表明,以盐岩层顶、底面为界,盐上烃源岩成熟度变好;盐下则变差<sup>[16]</sup>。模拟结果与实测 $R_o$ 变化规律吻合,且单井实测温度与模拟温度误差值仅为-0.31~2.54℃,平均相对误差为1.82%,表明模拟结果可靠(表1)。而地质模型的建立需要基础资料、技术手段以及对地质过程认知的准确性等因素为支撑,故进行了4点假设,分别为:

①高速盐岩的复杂形态以及与围岩之间的速度差,导致盐下地震资料品质较差,使得Ezanga组盐岩和Melania组、Vembo组和Madiela组烃源岩顶、底面解释具有不确定性,可能存在多个解释方案。另外,2D和3D模型建立在最新的地质格架认识成果基础上。

②研究区经历裂谷期,裂谷时间及拉张因子的选取具有不确定性。不同的裂谷时间、拉张因子以及不同盆地的热演化史,导致 $R_o$ 演化史不尽相同。其中,模拟结果基于裂谷时间为150~125 Ma,拉张因子为4.4。

③盐体的几何形态和演化过程决定地温场的分布及演化。采用最新的地质成果格架,且假设盐岩的演化无侧向的流动和延展,仅有垂向的增厚过程。

④Williams认为盐岩附近中孔中渗、均一地层内上涌的地下水可扰乱地温场的分布及演化<sup>[17]</sup>。Ranganathan等揭示高密度的盐岩导致其周围流体的流速升高至100 m/Ma<sup>[18-20]</sup>。另外,没有考虑盐岩密度对盆地流体循环及地温场的影响。

表1 F井的实测温度与模拟温度对比统计结果  
Table1 Statistical results of calculated and measured temperature of Well F

深度/m	实测温度/°C	模拟温度/°C	误差/°C	相对误差,%
2 024	81.53	81.84	-0.31	0.38
2 502	97.45	94.98	2.47	2.53
2 569	99.36	96.82	2.54	2.56

### 7 结论

加蓬盆地X区块盐体呈带状或点状分布,厚度为0~3 723 m,平均为808.5 m。盐岩控制烃源岩热演化,盐上Madiela组烃源岩成熟度变好,盐下Melania组烃源岩成熟度变差;盐岩对 $R_o$ 的影响与Ezanga组地层厚度成正比,盐岩越厚,对 $R_o$ 的影响越大,且对盐下 $R_o$ 的影响大于盐上;盐岩对 $R_o$ 的影响与盐岩

距离成反比,离盐岩越近,对 $R_o$ 的影响越大。另外,盐岩还影响储层的温度状态,盐下Dentale组储层温度整体降低;盐岩对储层温度的影响与Ezanga组地层厚度成正比,盐岩越厚,对盐下储层温度的影响越大。

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