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基于密井网和井间示踪剂资料的浅水三角洲 单砂体沉积构型研究

——以东营凹陷胜坨油田二区沙二段1-2砂组为例

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摘要:浅水三角洲分流河道和河口坝砂体平面上常呈连片状,难以准确划分其单砂体,限制了剩余油分布的精准预测,制约了油田采收率的进一步提高。基于岩心和测井等资料,借助密井网和井间示踪剂数据,系统表征东营凹陷胜坨油田二区沙二段1-2砂组浅水三角洲单砂体沉积构型特征。研究结果表明:胜坨油田二区沙二段1-2砂组发育浅水三角洲沉积,包括浅水三角洲平原亚相和浅水三角洲前缘亚相,发育分流河道、溢岸、河口坝、滩坝等微相。浅水三角洲砂体划分为4个构型级次(5~8级),本次研究的单砂体属于8级构型单元。综合利用密井网和井间示踪剂数据,识别了单砂体的6种侧向接触样式:河道-溢岸-河道拼接式、河道-河道切叠式、滩坝-滩坝拼接式、河口坝-河口坝拼接式、坝上河道切割河口坝式和泥岩分隔式。井间示踪剂资料显示,坝上河道切割河口坝式侧向接触样式砂体连通性最好,其次为河道-河道切叠式、河口坝-河口坝拼接式和滩坝-滩坝拼接式,最差为河道-溢岸-河道拼接式。建立了研究区浅水三角洲单砂体沉积构型模式,其中浅水三角洲平原微相类型主要为分流河道和溢岸,单一流河道砂体间接接触样式主要有侧向切叠、侧向与溢岸砂体相连、垂向叠加和斜列叠加4类;浅水三角洲前缘微相类型主要为分流河道、河口坝和滩坝,单一河口坝砂体间接接触样式有垂向叠加、侧向拼接、斜列叠加和泥岩分隔4类,单一滩坝砂体间接接触样式有侧向拼接和垂向叠加2类样式。

关键词:浅水三角洲;砂体构型;密井网;示踪剂;东营凹陷

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Study on sedimentary architecture of single sand body in shallow water deltas based on dense well pattern and interwell tracer data: A case study of Es₂1 and Es₂2 in Shenger District of Shengtuo Oilfield, Dongying Sag

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Abstract: Sand bodies in distributary channels and mouth bars of shallow water deltas are often distributed in continuous sheets, mak-

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ing it difficult to accurately classify the single sand body, limiting the accurate prediction of remaining oil distribution and restricting the further enhanced oil recovery (EOR). Based on core, well logging, and other data, the characteristics of the sedimentary architectures of single sand bodies in shallow water deltas in the 1st Submember of the 2nd Member of the Eocene Shahejie Formation ($E_{s2}1$) and the 2nd Submember of 2nd Member of the Eocene Shahejie Formation ($E_{s2}2$) in Shenger District of Shengtuo Oilfield, Dongying Sag were systematically analyzed by using dense well pattern and interwell tracer data. The results show that shallow water delta deposits are developed in $E_{s2}1$ and $E_{s2}2$ in Shenger District of Shengtuo Oilfield, Dongying Sag, including plain subfacies and front subfacies of shallow water deltas. In addition, microfacies such as distributary channels, overbanks, mouth bars, and beach bars are developed. The sand bodies of shallow water deltas were divided into four architecture units (Levels 5-8), and the single sand bodies in this study belong to the level-8 architecture unit. Six types of lateral contact patterns between single sand bodies were identified by comprehensively using dense well pattern and interwell tracer data: channel-overbank-channel splicing type, channel-channel cutting and stacking type, beach bar-beach bar splicing type, mouth bar-mouth bar splicing type, channel on dam cutting mouth bar type, and mudstone separating type. Interwell tracer data show that the sand body has the best connectivity in the channel on dam cutting mouth bar type, followed by channel-channel cutting and stacking type, mouth bar-mouth bar splicing type, and beach bar-beach bar splicing type. The worst connectivity is from the channel-overbank-channel splicing type. Finally, the sedimentary architecture models of single sand bodies in shallow water deltas in the study area were established. The microfacies type of the shallow water delta plain is mainly a distributary channel. The contact patterns between sand bodies in a single distributary channel mainly include lateral incising and overlapping, lateral contact with sand bodies on an overbank, vertical superposition, and oblique superposition. The microfacies types of sand bodies in the shallow water delta front are distributary channels, mouth bars, and beach bars. The contact patterns between sand bodies in a single mouth bar include vertical superposition, lateral splicing, oblique superposition, and mudstone separation. Two types of lateral splicing and vertical superposition exist between sand bodies in a single beach bar.

Key words: shallow water delta; sand body architecture; dense well pattern; tracer; Dongying Sag

中国东部油田经过几十年开采已全面进入高含水、高采出阶段^[1],面临着剩余油局部富集、下步挖潜难度大等问题,难以进一步提高油田采收率。储层单砂体的三维空间展布及相互间连通关系控制着地下油水的运动规律^[2],且储层沉积构型表征的精细程度直接决定了油田最终采收率,因而应用密井网开展单砂体沉积构型研究显得尤为重要。

浅水三角洲砂体是一种重要的油气储层,在世界各沉积盆地中广泛发育^[3-7]。按骨架砂体类型,浅水三角洲可分为分流砂坝型和指状砂坝型^[8-10]。分流砂坝型浅水三角洲平面上整体呈扇状,为多级发散的分流河道及其间的河口坝组合,两者相间分布,呈现“河在坝间”的分布样式。与分流砂坝型浅水三角洲不同的是,指状砂坝型浅水三角洲进入水体后形成一个或数个条带状砂体,即由河口坝-河道-天然堤组成的指状砂坝。目前,分流砂坝型浅水三角洲研究相对完善,形成条件和沉积特征也被广泛认知^[11-14],但其分流河道和河口坝砂体平面上常呈连片状,难以准确划分单砂体。而利用静态约束与动态响应相结合的单砂体划分方法缺乏系统研究,严重限制了剩余油分布的精准预测,制约了油田采收率的进一步提高。

胜坨油田为济阳拗陷东营凹陷的大型整装油田,已开采近60 a,目前已进入特高含水阶段。胜坨

油田二区沙二段1-2砂组为该油田的重要开发单元,特高含水期注采矛盾严重、产能递减快,大量剩余油在地下小规模零散分布,亟需对其储层进行精细表征,以明确沉积构型特征。而前人研究主要集中在沉积相与储层分析^[14-16],缺乏对浅水三角洲单砂体沉积构型样式的精细刻画。为此,笔者以等时地层格架为基础,利用密井网和井间示踪剂资料在单层内划分单砂体,系统表征浅水三角洲单砂体的空间叠置样式、形态及定量规模,建立浅水三角洲单砂体沉积构型模式,为剩余油分布预测与挖潜奠定地质基础,并为同类型老油田精细油藏表征提供借鉴和指导意义。

1 区域地质概况

胜坨油田位于济阳拗陷东营凹陷北部,属于逆牵引背斜构造整装油藏^[15-18]。胜坨油田二区位于胜坨油田东部高点西南翼,北、东部以二级断层为界,西、南部紧邻胜坨油田一区(图1a),是构造相对单一并呈扇形分布的单斜油藏,内部断层不发育。地层自NE向SW方向倾斜,地层倾角为 $1^{\circ} \sim 6^{\circ}$,含油面积约为 22.6 km^2 ,地质储量达 $3.977 \times 10^4 \text{ t}$,油藏埋深为 $1\ 820 \sim 2\ 060 \text{ m}$,西南部为边水,原始油水界面为 $2\ 060 \text{ m}$ 。胜坨油田二区古近系自下而上依次为

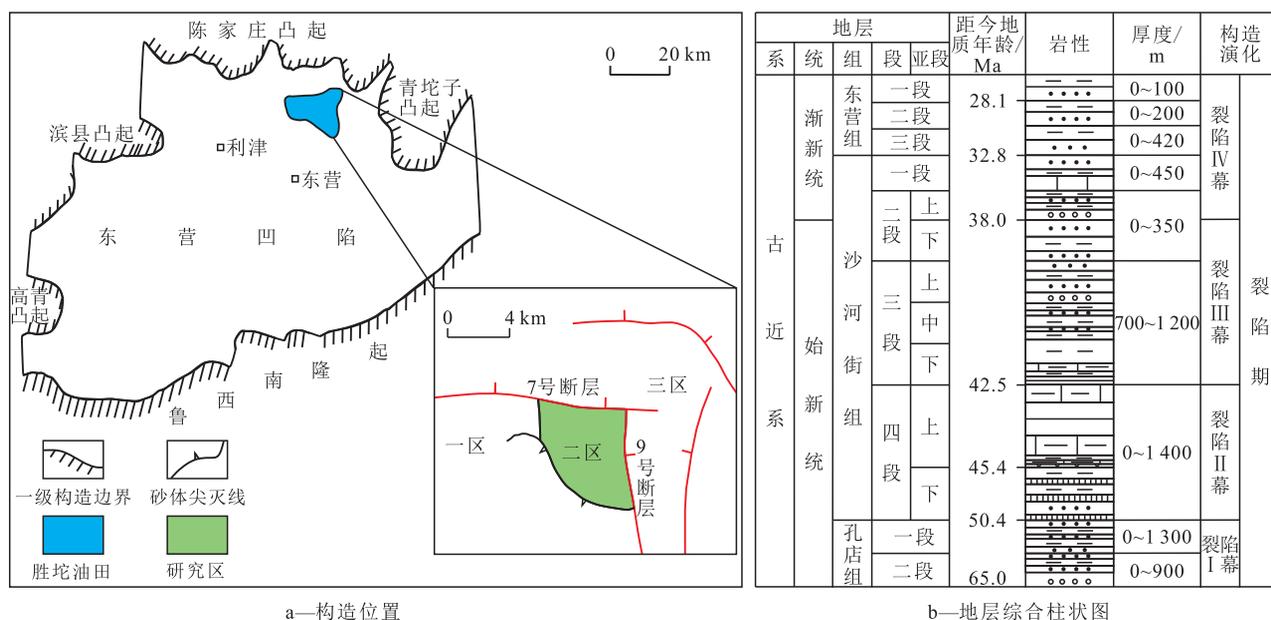


图1 胜坨油田二区构造位置及地层综合柱状图
Fig.1 Location map and stratigraphic column of Shenger District of Shengtuo Oilfield

孔店组、沙河街组和东营组(图1b)。根据不同岩性及电性在垂向上的差异性变化,沙河街组自下而上进一步划分为沙四段、沙三段、沙二段和沙一段4个岩性段^[19-20],其中沙二段分为上、下2个亚段,细分为15个砂组。综合胜坨油田二区生产实践和地层发育特征,将沙二段1砂组和2砂组分别划分为6个小层^[15],将其中的1²,1³,2²小层分别划分为2个单层。研究区主力油层沙二段岩性以细砂岩及粉砂岩为主,原生粒间孔隙较发育,平均孔隙度为31%,平均渗透率为1 386 mD,为典型的特高孔特高渗透层^[18]。近年来,为了加强油田深度开发,将胜坨油田二区作为开发调整试验区,针对1-2砂组进行了井网加密和井间示踪剂立体监测,为研究区精细沉积构型解剖提供了依据。

沙二段沉积时期,东营凹陷以冲积平原和浅水湖泊沉积为主^[21],河流-三角洲沉积发育,而胜坨油田主要发育三角洲平原亚相以及小范围三角洲前缘亚相^[22]。其中胜坨油田二区主要发育浅水三角洲沉积,包括浅水三角洲平原和浅水三角洲前缘亚相,主要微相类型有分流河道(包括水上分流河道和水上分流河道)、河口坝、溢岸、河道间以及三角洲前端经湖浪改造而成的滩坝等。

2 浅水三角洲砂体构型分级

构型级次划分是开展储层构型表征的基础,以吴胜和等提出的碎屑沉积体倒序构型分级方案^[23]

为依据,将研究区浅水三角洲砂体划分为4个构型级次(5~8级)。通常将一个单一微相成因的砂体称为单一成因砂体,简称单砂体。考虑浅水三角洲沉积特点,建立了研究区浅水三角洲单砂体级别(8级)的构型划分方案。

浅水三角洲垂向叠置沉积体为5级构型单元,相应的构型界面为洪泛面及其对应面;单期浅水三角洲沉积复合体为6级构型单元,构型界面为湖泛面及其对应面。浅水三角洲平原7级构型单元为辫状分流河道复合砂体,构型界面为河道砂体底界面;8级构型单元为单一流河道,构型界面为单期河道冲刷面。浅水三角洲前缘7级构型单元为单一河口坝上分流河道及其下部河口坝复合体和滩坝复合体,构型界面分别为河口坝底界面和滩坝间浅湖泥岩,8级构型单元为单一坝上分流河道、单一河口坝和单一滩坝,构型界面分别为单期河道冲刷面和坝内泥岩。

3 浅水三角洲单砂体识别标志

研究区总面积为5 km²,共489口井(包括79口斜井),平均井距为70 m,最小井距仅为16 m。该区于2020和2021年分别监测了1-2砂组重点单层(1^{2(1)}},1^{2(2)}},1^{3(1)}},1^{3(2)}},2^{2(1)}},2^{2(2)}})的两期井间示踪剂数据,共13个注采井组、63个井对,得到了丰富的井间信息。其中井间示踪剂峰值质量浓度和见剂速度可以共同表征单砂体间的连通性^[24-28],井间示踪剂

峰值质量浓度表征单砂体间是否连通,见剂速度表征单砂体间连通性强弱。井间示踪剂峰值质量浓度高且见剂速度快表明单砂体间强连通。利用密井网资料逐级解剖浅水三角洲砂体至单砂体级别,得到5种单砂体识别标志(图2)。

“厚-薄-厚”特征 分流河道砂体或河口坝砂体,在切水流方向上表现为中部厚度大、两侧厚度薄。“厚-薄-厚”特征的出现表明两个单砂体边部侧向接触,也说明该砂体分属于两个不同的单砂体(图2a)。两个单砂体边缘接触,井间示踪剂峰值质量浓度为45.436~248.2 mg/L,见剂速度为21.29~27.24 m/d,平均见剂速度为25.5 m/d。此类单砂体间弱连通。

泥岩分隔 识别单砂体边界最重要的标志即为砂体间泥岩的出现,包括河道间泥岩、河口坝间泥

岩及滩坝间浅湖泥岩。泥岩的出现代表单一期次分流河道砂体或河口坝砂体沉积的结束(图2b)。示踪剂井对之间不见剂,单砂体间不连通。

同相不同期 辫状分流河道复合砂体平面上常连片分布,剖面上单砂体顶面高程相似厚度的单一分流河道之间有时也会存在沉积构型界面(图2c),这是由于辫状分流河道侧向迁移迅速,后期河道快速切割前期河道中部,导致两个单一分流河道砂体侧向厚度相似,高程相近,难以识别沉积构型界面。将顺物源方向井对和切物源方向井对见剂速度对比发现,顺物源方向单砂体间连通性强于切物源方向。井间示踪剂峰值质量浓度为18.359~365.962 mg/L,见剂速度为21.29~117.33 m/d,平均见剂速度为104 m/d。同相不同期的单砂体间强连通。

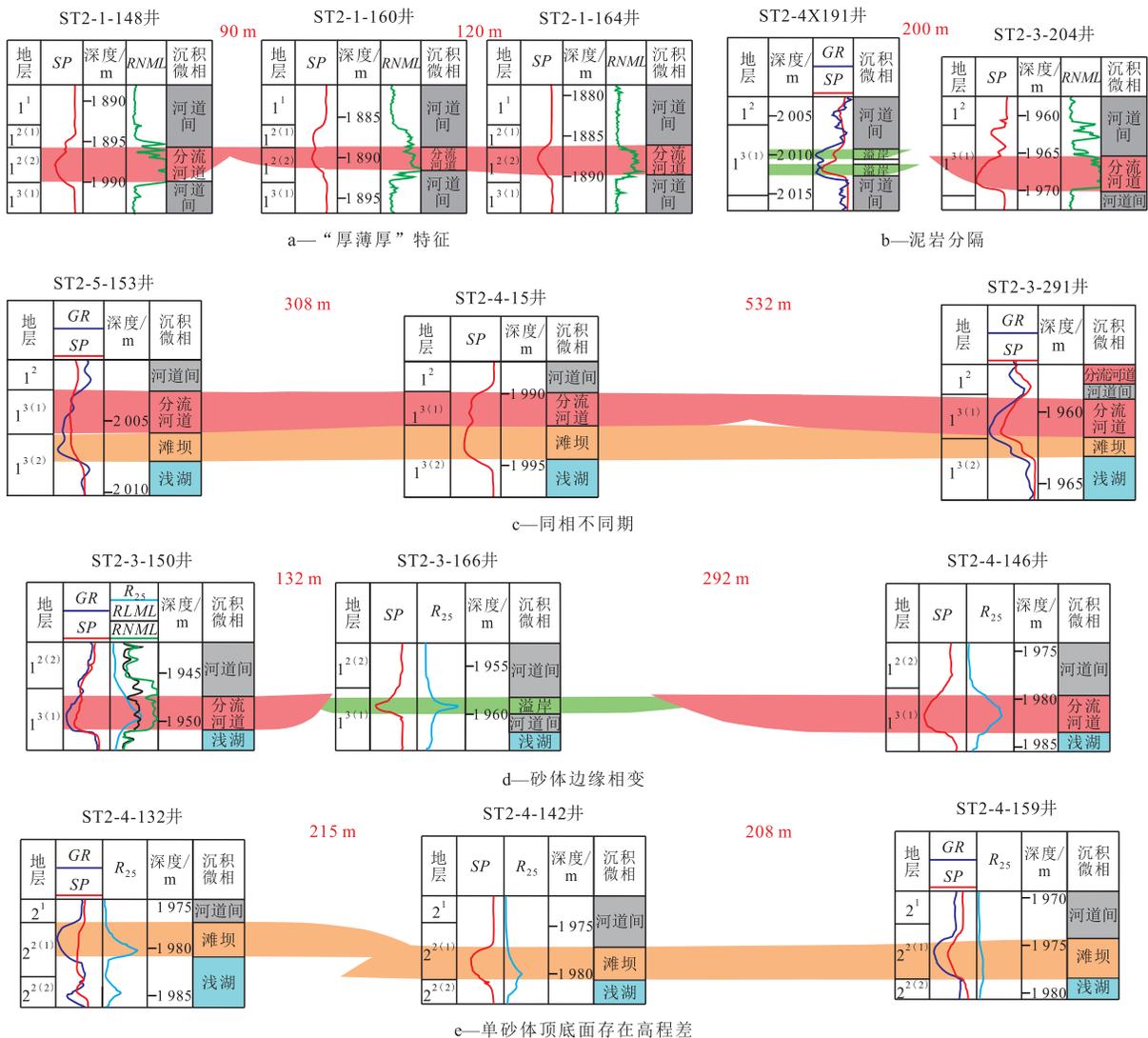


图2 研究区浅水三角洲沙二段1-2砂组单砂体识别标志

Fig.2 Identification mark of a single sand body in Es₂₁ and Es₂₂ of shallow water delta in study area

砂体边缘相变 当分流河道砂体发育至边缘出现相变,如连接单一分流河道的溢岸砂体,或滩坝主体边缘出现坝侧缘砂体,可作为划分单砂体的重要标志(图2d)。这种现象在研究区较常见,通过示踪剂井对分析,单砂体井间示踪剂峰值质量浓度为3.477~342.332 mg/L,见剂速度为78.15~113.86 m/d,平均见剂速度为80.61 m/d。单一分流河道和溢岸砂体接触,砂体之间弱连通;滩坝主体和坝侧缘砂体接触,砂体之间强连通,这是由于滩坝主体和坝侧缘砂体是依据水动力强弱划分的,两者之间有可能不存在物理界面或仅存在渗流差异界面。

单砂体顶底面高程差 两个砂体顶面之间存在高程差(如单一河道砂体),或底面之间存在高程差(如河口坝或滩坝砂体),表明其形成时期存在差异,可认定为这两个砂体属于不同的单砂体(图2e)。单砂体顶底面存在高程差时,两个单砂体相互切割或叠置。通过示踪剂井对分析,单砂体井间示踪剂峰值质量浓度为18.38~144.87 mg/L,见剂速度为19.14~98.33 m/d,平均见剂速度为50.6 m/d。此类单砂体间弱连通。

4 浅水三角洲单砂体沉积构型表征

选取研究区砂体发育且沉积微相类型丰富的1砂组2小层2单层(1²⁽²⁾)和3小层1单层(1³⁽¹⁾)为浅水三角洲单砂体沉积构型分析对象,通过识别标志划分单砂体,明确单砂体的空间分布特征,进一步

分析单砂体间的拼接关系以探讨单层内部连片砂体的成因。

4.1 平面分布特征

研究区浅水三角洲前缘的单砂体为单一坝上分流河道、单一河口坝和单一滩坝。单一坝上分流河道砂体发育在河口坝上部,常深切并切穿河口坝,形成典型的“河在坝上走”的模式(图3a)。其呈窄条带状分布,宽度为100~250 m,在浅水三角洲前缘相带多发生分流及汇合,分叉角度小,多分支河道间距较近。单一河口坝砂体呈朵状、舌状分布。受湖浪改造的影响,滩坝砂体长轴方向平行于湖岸线,单独一个滩坝砂体即为一个单砂体,单一滩坝砂体多数呈透镜状镶嵌在浅湖泥岩中,少数发育在河口坝侧缘。在1²⁽²⁾单层内识别出9个单一坝上分流河道、6个单一河口坝和4个单一滩坝砂体(图3a)。

研究区浅水三角洲平原的单砂体为单一分流河道,其平面上呈连片状、宽条带状(宽度为250~450 m)分布,被河道间泥岩和溢岸分隔(图3b)。单一分流河道砂体侧向上相互切叠,砂体接触面泥岩基本不发育,故单一分流河道砂体相互切叠连通,形成了“泛连通体”。1³⁽¹⁾单层内识别出6个单一分流河道砂体,部分单一分流河道砂体在近源方向汇合,至远源方向才分叉形成两条单一分流河道砂体(图3b)。

4.2 侧向接触样式及连通性

研究区浅水三角洲平原的单砂体为单一分流河道,侧向接触样式有3种:河道-溢岸-河道拼接式、

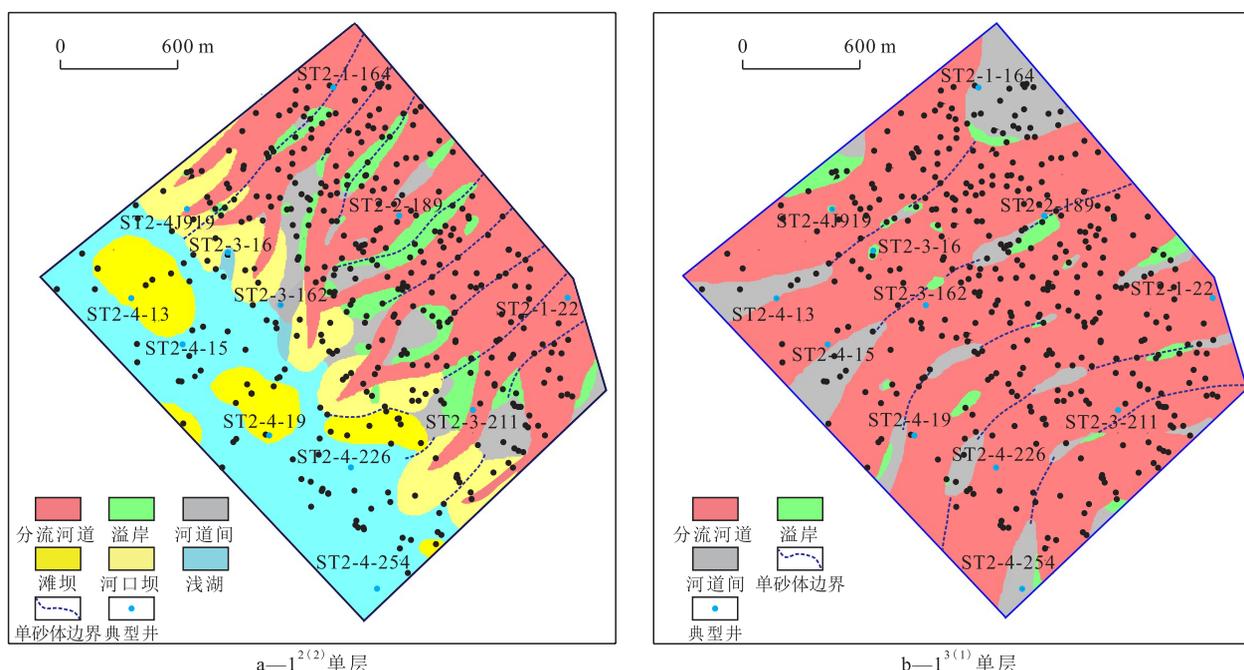


图3 研究区沙二段1砂组单砂体平面展布

Fig.3 Planar distribution of single sand body in Es₂,1 in study area

河道-河道切叠式和泥岩分隔式(图4)。其中河道-溢岸-河道拼接式单砂体间连通性中等,平均见剂速度为80 m/d,其原因为河道-溢岸-河道拼接式单砂体侧向不仅存在相变,还存在砂体厚度差异,使得单砂体间的连通性变差。河道-河道切叠式单砂体间连通性最好,平均见剂速度为86 m/d。这是因为单一流河道砂体自身为渗透能力强的砂体,而单一流河道砂体之间相互切叠的界面由于冲刷泥质含量少,故不会形成渗流屏障,渗透能力较强,使得单砂体间连通性好。

研究区浅水三角洲前缘的单砂体为单一坝上分流河道、单一河口坝和单一滩坝,侧向接触样式有4种:河道-河口坝切割式、河口坝-河口坝拼接式、滩坝-滩坝拼接式和泥岩分隔式(图4)。其中河道-河口坝切割式单砂体间连通性最好,平均见剂速度为156 m/d;河口坝-河口坝拼接式与滩坝-滩坝拼接式单砂体间连通性均中等,平均见剂速度分别为93.22和96.89 m/d。

4.3 定量规模

应用小井距密井网(平均井距为70 m,最小井距为16 m)的优势,基于浅水三角洲单砂体沉积构型样式,统计了研究区1砂组4个单层($1^{2(1)}$, $1^{2(2)}$, $1^{3(1)}$, $1^{3(2)}$)和2砂组2个单层($2^{2(1)}$, $2^{2(2)}$)单砂体的定量规模参数。单一流河道砂体发育规模较大,平均宽度为350 m,平均厚度为4 m,宽厚比约为88:1;单一坝上分流河道砂体平均宽度为140 m,平均厚度为2.5 m,平均长度为450 m,相较于单一流河道,单一坝上分流河道砂体规模变小,宽度与厚度均明显减小。单一河口坝砂体平均宽度为350 m,平均厚度为2.5 m。单一坝上分流河道砂体平均厚度与单一河口坝相差不大,表示单一坝上分流河道深切河口坝。单一滩坝砂体规模大小差异较大,平均宽度为250 m,平均厚度为4 m,平均长度为400 m。

5 浅水三角洲单砂体沉积构型模式

基于以上研究,提出了浅水三角洲单砂体的沉积构型模式(图5)。

浅水三角洲平原微相类型主要为分流河道和溢岸,分流河道之间相互切叠,形成了“泛连通体”;单一流河道砂体近物源端呈连片状或宽条带状,顺源方向逐渐分叉至窄条带状,剖面上呈顶平底凸状(图5a)。依据单一流河道砂体间的垂向高程

差及侧向接触程度(河道迁移程度)的差异,单一流河道砂体间的接触样式主要有侧向切叠、侧向与溢岸砂体相连、垂向叠加和斜列叠加4类(图5b)。

浅水三角洲前缘微相类型主要为分流河道、河口坝和滩坝。单一坝上分流河道砂体呈窄条带状切叠在河口坝上部,剖面上为顶平底凸状,砂体间侧向基本不接触,多为孤立向湖延伸,规模较浅水三角洲平原单一流河道规模小,连通性较好。单一河口坝砂体以朵状或扇状分布于河道砂体末端,剖面上呈底平顶凸状(图5c)。河口坝本身不具有下切能力,但其顶部通常会受到后期河道下切的改造。依据单砂体间垂向高程差及侧向接触程度,单一河口坝砂体间接触样式包括垂向叠加、侧向拼接、斜列叠加和泥岩分隔4类(图5d)。单一滩坝砂体一般镶嵌于浅湖泥岩中,在远物源处以透镜状平行湖岸线分布,剖面上呈底平顶凸状。依据单砂体间垂向高程差和侧向接触程度,单一滩坝砂体间接触样式包括侧向拼接和垂向叠加2类,整体与单一河口坝砂体间的接触样式类似,区别在于单一滩坝砂体之间在侧向上是以滩坝边缘接触,单砂体间连通性较好。

6 结论

(1)浅水三角洲前缘单砂体为单一坝上分流河道、单一河口坝和单一滩坝,单一坝上分流河道下切河口坝顶部,可深切并切穿河口坝,形成典型的“河在坝上走”模式。单一滩坝砂体呈透镜状镶嵌在浅湖泥岩中,单独一个滩坝砂体为一个单砂体。浅水三角洲平原单砂体为单一流河道,分流河道平面上呈连片状、宽条带状分布。单一流河道砂体侧向上相互切叠连通,形成砂体“泛连通体”。

(2)浅水三角洲单砂体侧向接触样式有6种:河道-溢岸-河道拼接式、河道-河道切叠式、河道-河口坝切割式、河口坝-河口坝拼接式、滩坝-滩坝拼接式和泥岩分隔式。

(3)建立了研究区浅水三角洲单砂体级别的沉积构型模式。其中浅水三角洲平原微相类型主要为分流河道和溢岸,浅水三角洲前缘微相类型主要为分流河道、河口坝和滩坝,浅水三角洲平原单一流河道规模较浅水三角洲前缘单一坝上分流河道规模大,单一滩坝砂体规模较单一河口坝砂体规模大。

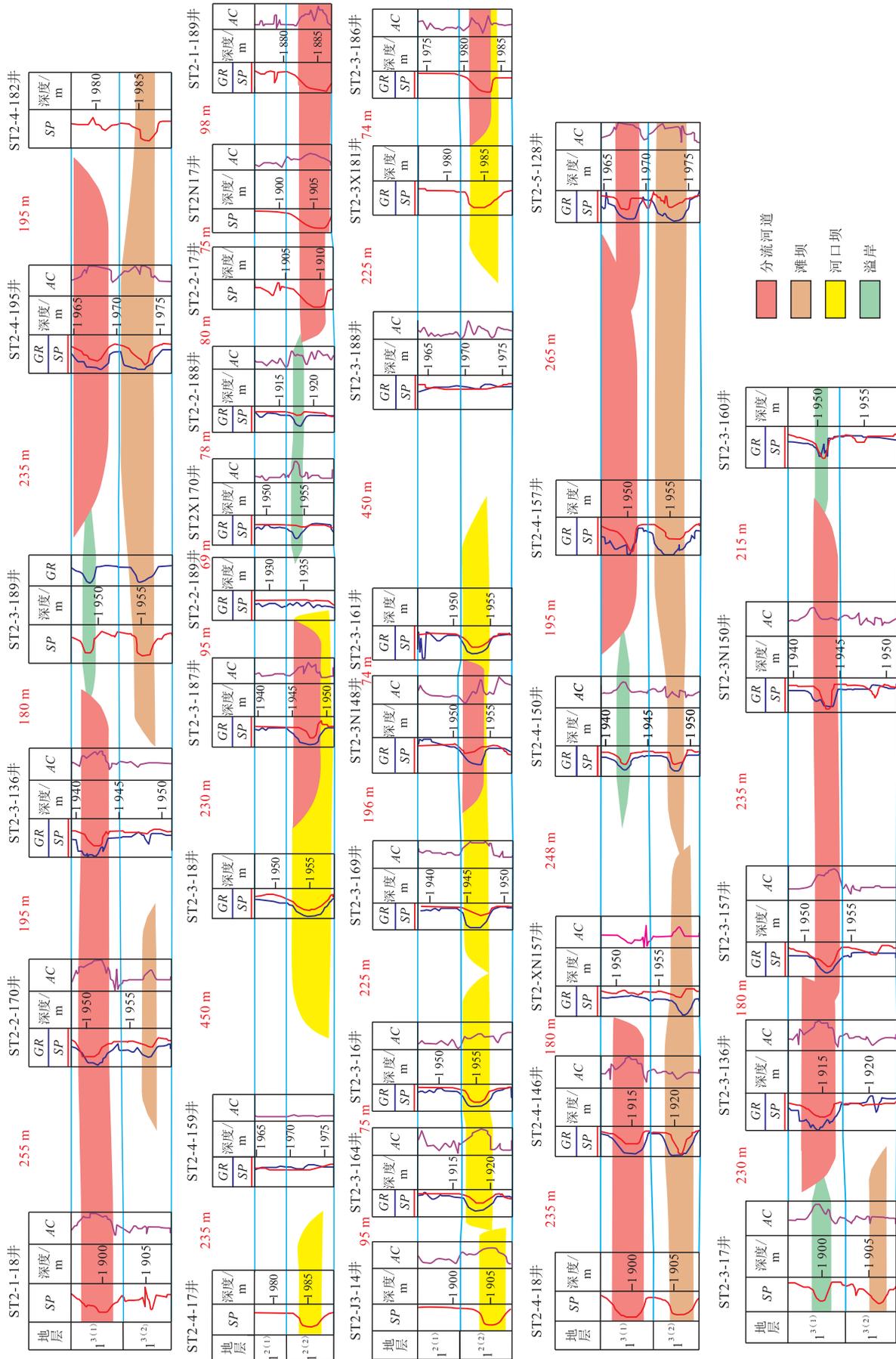


图4 浅水三角洲二段1砂组单砂体侧向接触样式
 Fig.4 Lateral contact pattern of single sand body in Es_{2,1} in shallow water delta

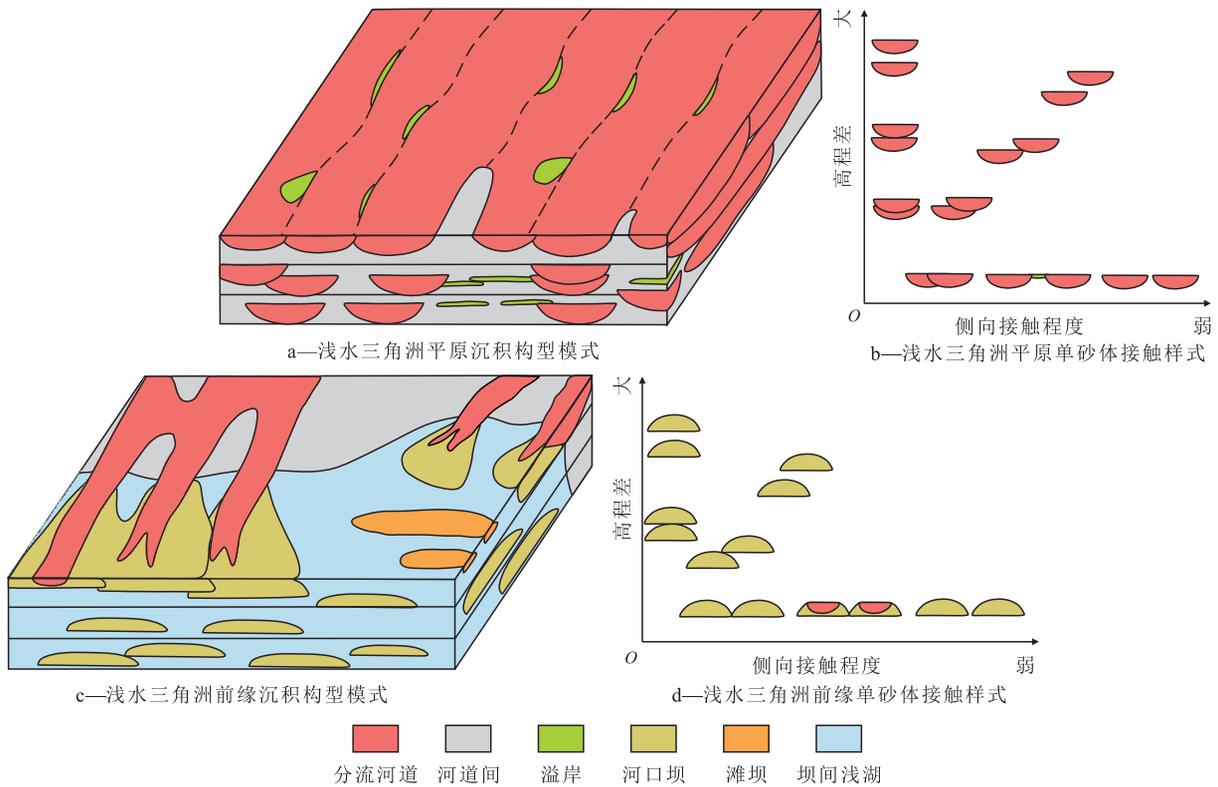


图5 浅水三角洲单砂体沉积构型模式

Fig.5 Sedimentary architecture model of single sand body in shallow water delta

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