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准噶尔盆地沙湾凹陷三叠系超深层 碎屑岩储层特征及主控因素

——以征10井区克拉玛依组为例

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摘要:超深层碎屑岩储层由于埋藏深度大,储层物性一般较差,单井油气产能低,但中国石化探区沙湾凹陷近期钻探的征10井却在埋深6700 m的三叠系克拉玛依组钻遇了优质厚层储层,常规测试即获得高产工业油气流。为了揭示该套储层的特征及有利储层主控因素,明确该地区超深层碎屑岩勘探方向,降低该区下步油气勘探的风险,通过岩心、测井、铸体薄片、物性、扫描电镜等资料综合分析,并结合储层成岩演化,探讨了该区三叠系克拉玛依组储层岩石学特征、物性特征、孔隙特征及有利储层主控因素。研究表明:征10井区三叠系克拉玛依组超深层碎屑岩为辫状河三角洲前缘沉积,岩性以砂砾岩、含砾细砂岩及细砂岩为主,岩石类型主要为长石岩屑砂岩,成分成熟度较低;储集空间类型以剩余原生孔隙与溶蚀孔隙为主,储层平均孔隙度为9.1%,平均渗透率为2.85 mD,整体属于特低孔特低渗透及低孔低渗透储层。有利沉积相带、建设性成岩作用及异常高压共同控制了该区有利储层的发育及分布。其中,沉积微相是有利储层发育的基础,辫状河三角洲前缘水下分流河道中沉积的细砂岩分选及磨圆较好,泥质杂基含量低,储层物性较好,是有利储层发育的优势相带;早期成岩过程中产生的钠长石胶结物后期被酸性溶蚀使得溶蚀孔隙增加,是重要的建设性成岩作用;油气持续充注所形成的异常高压,形成时间早且长期持续发育,起到了重要的建设作用。研究成果对该地区下步超深层油气勘探具有指导作用。

关键词:超深层;碎屑岩;储层特征;主控因素;克拉玛依组;沙湾凹陷

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Characteristics and main controlling factors of Triassic ultra-deep clastic rock reservoirs in Shawan Sag, Junggar Basin: A case study of Karamay Formation in Well Zheng10 area

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Abstract: Due to large burial depths, ultra-deep clastic rock reservoirs have poor physical properties and low oil and gas productivity. However, the newly drilled Well Zheng10 in Shawan Sag, Sinopec exploration area, has encountered high-quality thick reser-

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voirs in the Triassic Karamay Formation at a buried depth of 6 700 m, and conventional tests have obtained high industrial oil and gas flow. To reveal the characteristics of this set of reservoirs and favorable main controlling factors, clarify the direction of ultra-deep clastic rock exploration, and reduce the risk of further oil and gas exploration in this area, this paper comprehensively analyzed the data of core, well logging, cast thin sections, physical properties, scanning electron microscopy, and diagenetic evolution of the reservoirs, and discussed the petrological, physical, and pore characteristics of reservoirs in the Triassic Karamay Formation in this area. The results show that the ultra-deep clastic rocks of the Triassic Karamay Formation in Well Zheng10 area are deposited in the front of the braided river delta. The lithology is dominated by glutenites, gravel-bearing fine sandstones, and fine sandstones, and the rock types are mainly feldspar lithic sandstones with low composition maturity. The remaining primary pores and solution pores dominate the reservoir space. The average porosity of the reservoirs is 9.1%, and the average permeability is 2.85 mD. The reservoir belongs to the ultra-low porosity and ultra-low permeability type and low porosity and low permeability type as a whole. Favorable sedimentary facies zones, constructive diagenesis, and abnormal high-pressure control the development and distribution of favorable reservoirs in this area. Among them, sedimentary microfacies are the basis of favorable reservoir development. The fine sandstones deposited in the underwater distributary channel at the front of the braided river delta are better sorted and rounded. The contents of the muddy matrix are low, and the physical properties of the reservoir are better, which are the dominant phase zones for favorable reservoir development. The sodium feldspar cements generated in the early diagenetic process are dissolved by acids in the later period, which increases the dissolution pores and is an essential constructive diagenesis. The abnormal high-pressures formed by continuous oil and gas charging form early and develop continuously for a long time, playing an important construction role. The research results have a guiding role for the subsequent ultra-deep oil and gas exploration in this area.

Key words: ultra-deep; clastic rock; reservoir characteristics; main controlling factors; Karamay Formation; Shawan Sag

超深层油气是指埋深超过 6 000 m 的地层中存在的油气资源,是目前油气勘探领域关注的热点,亦是研究的难点。近年来,随着油气勘探主战场不断向深层-超深层战略转移,中国在深层-超深层油气勘探领域接连获得重大突破,塔里木盆地是中国率先进入超深层勘探的盆地,已发现克拉、克深、大北、博孜等一系列大型油气田,四川、鄂尔多斯、渤海湾及松辽盆地等多个盆地也有重大发现与突破^[1-10]。

准噶尔盆地作为中国主要的含油气盆地之一,其深层-超深层碎屑岩领域近年来也连续获得重大发现与突破,特别是以玛湖凹陷二叠系上乌尔禾组—三叠系百口泉组为代表的深层-超深层大型油气藏的发现,已成为准噶尔盆地增储上产的主要接替领域^[11-15]。然而,三叠系克拉玛依组作为克拉玛依油田的发现层,在盆地西北缘凸起区勘探开发程度已较高,且油气发现率也较可观,但在盆地腹部地区却鲜有规模油气发现。前期研究认为克拉玛依组在盆地腹部地区主要为区域泥岩盖层,储层整体欠发育。近年来,随着中国石化加大准噶尔盆地腹部地区深层-超深层风险勘探力度,针对该套层系的认识不断得到深化。准噶尔盆地前期储层特征相关研究主要集中在侏罗系、白垩系、三叠系百口泉组、二叠系上乌尔禾组及风城组等热点层系^[16-25],针对克拉玛依组储层特征方面研究相对较少,而征 10 井在 6 700 m 埋深条件下,仍然发育优质孔隙性

砂岩储层,孔隙度高达 13.2%,渗透率为 8.94 mD,极大拓宽了准噶尔盆地超深层油气勘探的深度下限。为了揭示征 10 井区克拉玛依组储层的储集特征及控制因素,降低下步勘探风险。充分利用岩心、测录井、微观薄片及扫描电镜等分析测试资料,对该区储层特征进行了系统研究和分析,明确该套新发现含油层系储层特征及有利储层控制因素,以期为进一步勘探开发提供依据。

1 地质概况

征 10 井区位于准噶尔盆地腹部沙湾凹陷东斜坡,东部紧靠莫索湾凸起,西部为沙湾凹陷中心(图 1)。前期该地区以侏罗系三工河组为主要勘探开发目的层系,油气显示较丰富,多口钻井获得工业油流并上报超千万吨储量。在近源勘探思想指导下,中国石化持续加大超深层油气风险勘探力度,新近钻探的风险探井征 10 井在三叠系克拉玛依组钻遇厚层优质储层,并获得日产油峰值达 78 m³/d,日产气量达 7 530 m³/d 的高产工业油气流,实现了中国石化在准噶尔盆地腹部深层-超深层勘探的重大战略突破。

从征 10 井钻探情况来看,该区三叠系克拉玛依组地层厚度约为 500 m,依据沉积旋回、岩电特征等,克拉玛依组地层从下到上可进一步细分为克一段、克二段、克三段。克一段底部为储层的集中发

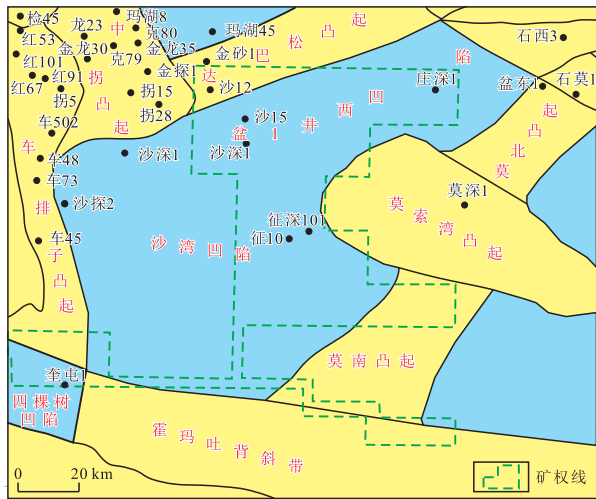


图1 征10井区区域构造位置

Fig.1 Regional structural location of Well Zheng10 area

育层段,发育厚层砂岩及砾岩储层,整体以灰色细砂岩及含砾砂岩为主,随着水体加深,砂体向上减薄,以大套泥岩夹薄层砂岩为主;克二段以大套灰色泥岩夹少量棕褐色泥岩为主;克三段则以灰色及深灰色泥岩为主,夹少量薄煤层(图2)。总体来看,克一段为该区域主要的储层发育段,而克二段及克三段砂岩整体欠发育,是该区稳定的区域盖层,这3段共同构成了良好的储盖组合,是准噶尔盆地沙湾凹陷下步增储建产的重点层系。

2 储层特征

2.1 岩石学特征

沙湾凹陷征10井区三叠系克拉玛依组岩性以灰色砂砾岩、细砂岩为主,砾石成分以火山岩砾为主。从岩矿分析结果(图3)来看,颗粒成分以岩屑为主,约占54.7%,岩屑类型主要为酸性和中基性喷出岩,石英含量为26.6%,长石含量为15.4%;岩石类型主要为长石岩屑砂岩,颗粒分选磨圆中等-较差,成分成熟度及结构成熟度均较低。

2.2 储集空间类型

岩石薄片与扫描电镜分析结果(图4)表明,征10井区克拉玛依组储集空间类型多样,主要以原生孔隙及次生溶蚀孔隙为主,二者占比之和约为75%,同时还发育一定量的粒内溶蚀孔隙及少量微裂缝。其中,原生孔隙在镜下多呈三角形及不规则多边形,孔隙周缘颗粒形态较为完整,无明显溶蚀现象。次生溶蚀孔隙主要为粒间溶蚀孔隙,又包括粒间填隙物溶蚀孔隙及长石颗粒溶蚀孔隙,在镜下观察可见粒间填隙物及颗粒边缘被溶解为港湾状

及锯齿状,溶蚀特征明显,且大量的粒间溶蚀孔隙互相连通,形成了良好的储集空间与渗流通道。征10井区裂缝整体发育程度较低,仅在局部可见少量围绕颗粒边缘发育的粒缘缝。

2.3 物性特征

超深层碎屑岩由于埋深较大且经历漫长而复杂的成岩作用,储层物性普遍较差,储层致密化程度较高。但征10井的钻探却改变了以往的认识,该井在埋深6700 m左右钻遇了高孔隙度的碎屑岩储层。根据征10井测井解释结果,孔隙度为6.1%~13.2%,平均值为9.1%;渗透率为0.30~8.94 mD,平均值为2.85 mD。总体来看,征10井区三叠系克拉玛依组储层主要为特低孔特低渗透及低孔低渗透储层(图5)。

3 有利储层主控因素

3.1 沉积作用

沉积作用是影响储层物性最基本的因素,从根本上控制着不同沉积相带的空间展布,并且对不同相带储集体的粒度、分选及磨圆等结构具有重要的影响,使得不同沉积相带之间储层物性具有明显的差异性。

征10井区主要发育辫状河三角洲沉积体系,前缘亚相水下分流河道所沉积的细砂岩受湖浪充分淘洗,分选及磨圆较好,泥质杂基含量较低,储层物性明显好于平原亚相辫状水道所沉积的砂砾岩,是优质储层发育的有利相带(图6,图7)。

征10井区克拉玛依组储层岩石粒度对储层物性具有明显的控制作用,细砂岩物性最好,砂砾岩物性整体较差,总体具有粒度越粗,物性越差的趋势。此外,统计结果(图8)表明,泥质含量与储层物性具有良好的负相关关系,随着泥质含量的增加,储层孔隙度及渗透率明显降低,表明泥质含量也是影响有利储层发育的主要因素。

3.2 成岩作用

征10井区三叠系克拉玛依组储层平均埋深超过6700 m,经历了漫长而复杂的成岩作用改造,对储层物性演化产生了重要的影响。由于准噶尔盆地为典型的“冷盆”,地温梯度仅为2.0 °C/hm左右,较低的地温条件致使成岩演化过程相对滞后,储层致密,埋深下限大幅下延,使得征10井区在深埋条件下,也具备了发育有利储集体的条件。在未经压裂改造的情况下,征10井三叠系克拉玛依组试油峰

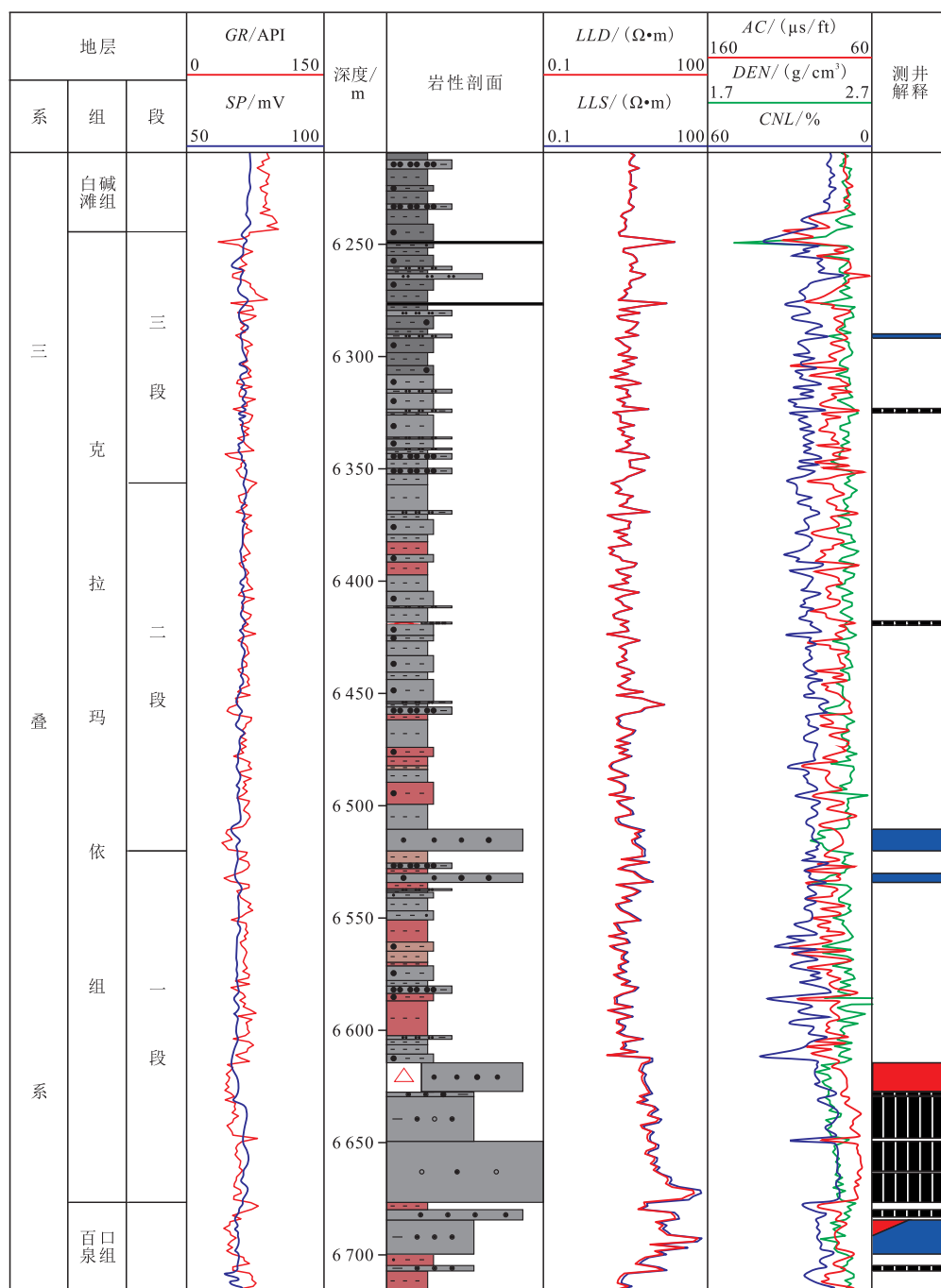


图2 征10井区三叠系克拉玛依组地层综合柱状图

Fig.2 Comprehensive histogram of strata in Triassic Karamay Formation in Well Zheng10 area

值高达 78 m³/d,且能够长期保持高产稳产,这也说明基质孔隙是该区砂岩及砂砾岩储层主要的储集空间类型。

综合分析发现该区目前仍处于中成岩 A 晚期,主要的成岩作用有压实作用、胶结作用及溶蚀作用。

3.2.1 压实作用

由于埋藏深度较大,储层压实作用较明显,以机械压实为主,镜下观察显示颗粒之间点-线至凹凸接触均有发育,且局部可见明显的塑性岩屑压实

变形现象。征10井区三叠系克拉玛依组不同深度储层压实作用虽然存在一定的差异性,但总体来看储层孔隙度随埋深加大呈现逐渐降低的趋势,反映出压实作用对三叠系克拉玛依组储层具有明显的减孔作用,是该区储层主要的破坏性成岩作用之一。

3.2.2 胶结作用

岩石薄片及扫描电镜观察结果(图9)表明,征10井区胶结作用较为普遍,且胶结物类型多样,以钠长石与方解石胶结为主,也可见绿泥石膜为主的

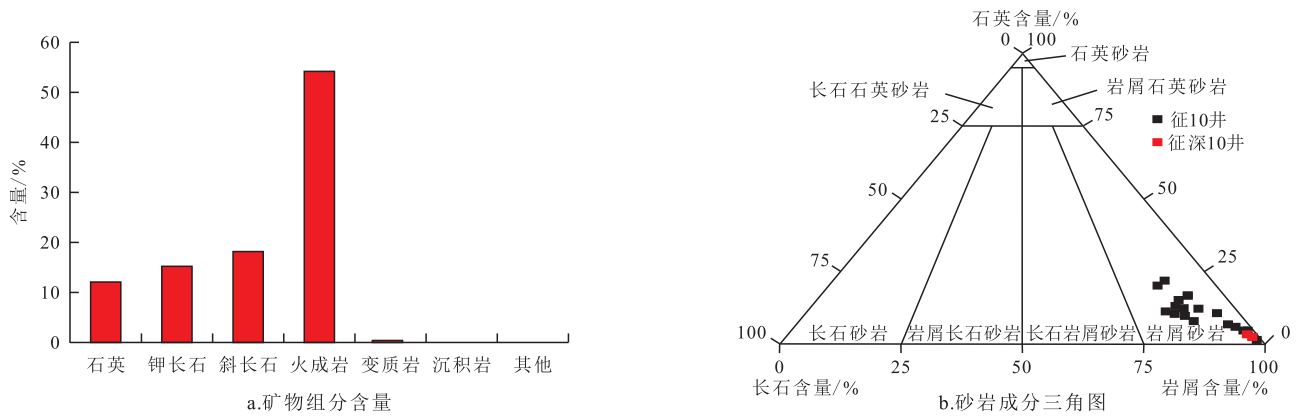


图3 征10井区克拉玛依组矿物组分含量及砂岩成分三角图

Fig.3 Sandstone composition triangle diagram and mineral composition content of Karamay Formation in Well Zheng10 area

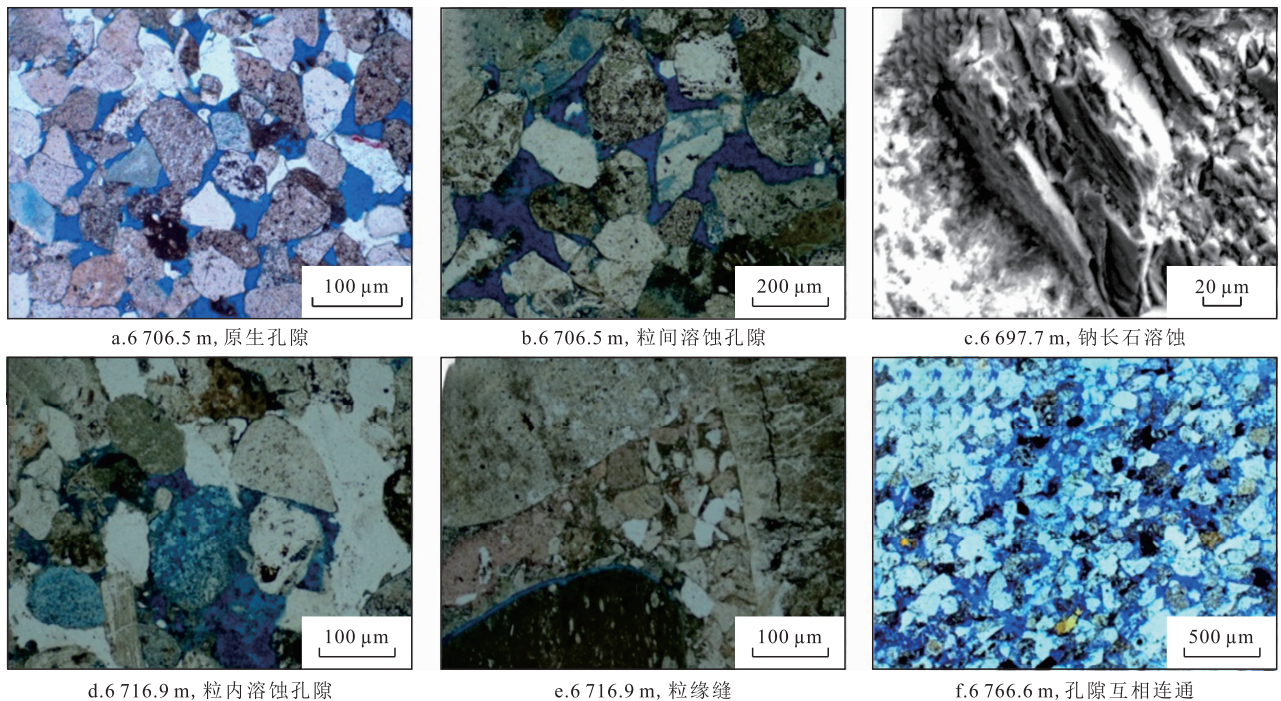


图4 征10井三叠系克拉玛依组主要储集空间类型

Fig.4 Main types of reservoir spaces of Triassic Karamay Formation in Well Zheng10

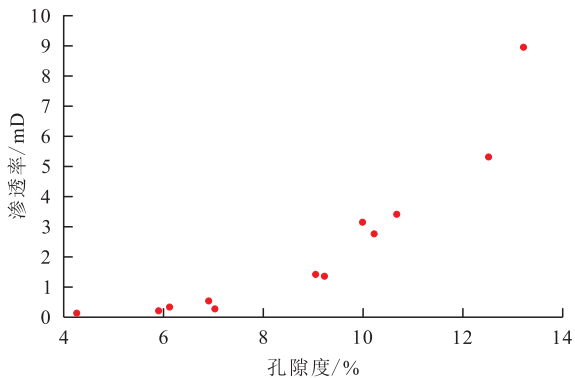


图5 征10井区三叠系克拉玛依组孔隙度-渗透率关系
Fig.5 Relationship between porosity and permeability of Triassic Karamay Formation in Well Zheng10 area

黏土矿物胶结及石英加大为主的硅质胶结;胶结类型复杂多样,且在不同井段胶结作用也存在一定的

差异性。通过对各成岩产物之间的接触关系进行细致鉴别,结合对成岩作用和成岩自生矿物的系统分析,基本明确征10井区克拉玛依组至少存在3期胶结。早期胶结以绿泥石膜为典型代表的黏土矿物胶结为主,绿泥石膜的形成能够抑制后期胶结作用,有利于原生孔隙保存;中期胶结主要为斜长石向钠长石的大量转化,在大多数微观薄片均能观察到钠长石的存在;晚期胶结则以方解石胶结为主,该期胶结作用较强烈,占据了大量孔隙,是储层进一步致密化的重要原因。

3.2.3 溶蚀作用

溶蚀作用对超深层有利储层的形成及保存具有积极的建设作用。一般来讲,溶蚀作用主要发生

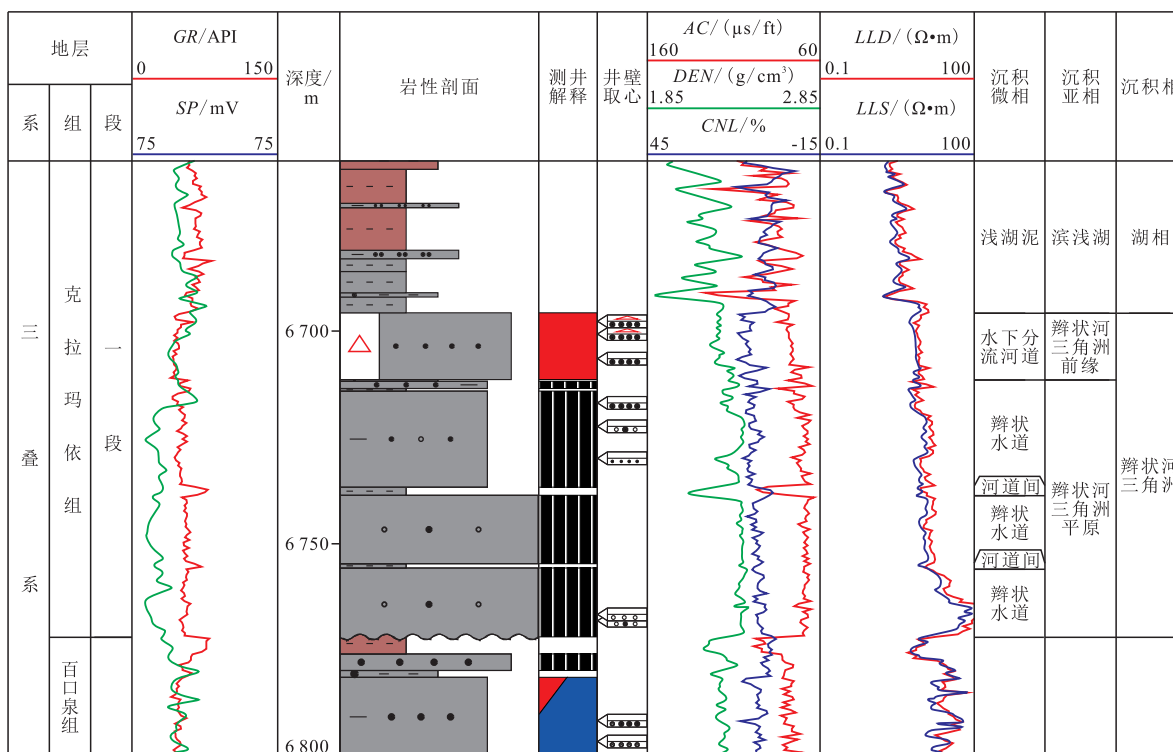


图6 征10井三叠系克拉玛依组沉积相划分

Fig.6 Sedimentary facies division of Triassic Karamay Formation in Well Zheng10



a.6700.7 m, 灰色荧光细砂岩

b.6716.9 m, 灰色含砾细砂岩

c.6722.4 m, 灰色砂砾岩

图7 征10井三叠系克拉玛依组井壁取心照片

Fig.7 Photos of coring wall of Triassic Karamay Formation in Well Zheng10

在岩屑及长石颗粒内部,形成粒内溶蚀孔隙,方解石等碳酸盐胶结物易发生溶解、溶蚀和交代而形成粒间溶蚀孔隙,有的甚至全部溶蚀而形成铸模孔^[1]。此外,早期所形成的胶结物在晚期发生溶蚀也是溶蚀孔隙发育的主要因素。

征10井三叠系克拉玛依组储层矿物组分含量分析结果(图3a)表明,长石类型主要为钾长石与斜长石,长石总体含量较高,在储层矿物组分中占比为33.3%。中成岩早期,斜长石向钠长石转化后胶结,减缓了压实,保存孔隙,更重要的是早期钠长石的形成成为后期溶蚀作用的发生提供了良好的物质基础(图10),形成了大量溶蚀孔隙,是次生孔隙形

成的主要原因。由此可见,溶蚀作用是征10井区克拉玛依组主要的建设性成岩作用。

3.3 异常高压

前人研究结果表明,沉积盆地异常高压对储层孔隙的保存与增大具有良好的促进作用,一方面超压可以有效减少上覆岩石压力,减缓或抑制压实;另一方面,超压的存在有助于增强流体热循环对流,增大二氧化碳溶解度,进一步促进溶蚀作用的发生。此外,超压还可以在储层内石英等刚性颗粒中形成微裂缝,显著提高流体渗流能力,进一步改善储层物性。

准噶尔盆地油气勘探开发实践已经证实,超压

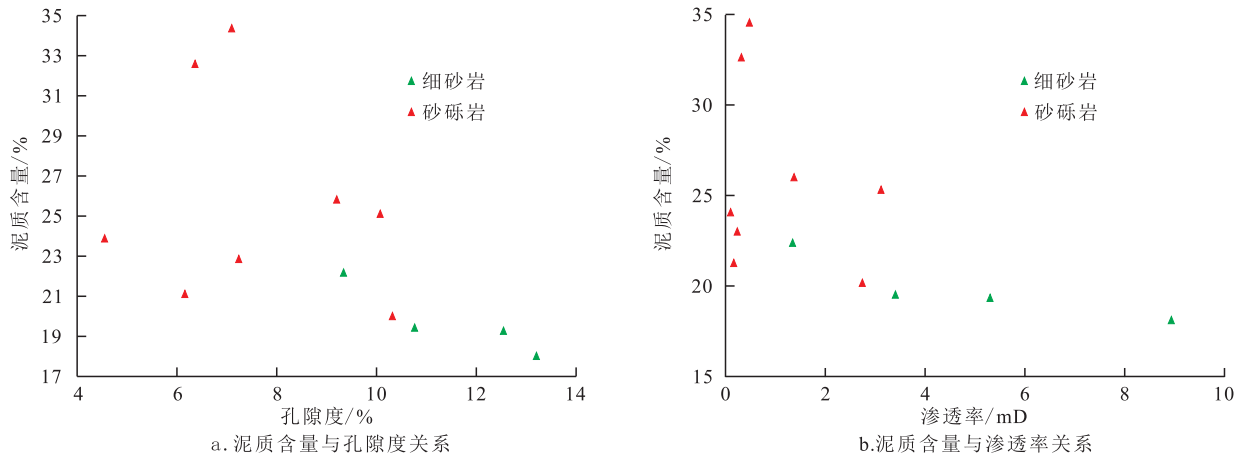


图8 征10井三叠系克拉玛依组储层物性与泥质含量关系

Fig.8 Relationship between physical properties of reservoir and shale content of Triassic Karamay Formation in Well Zheng10

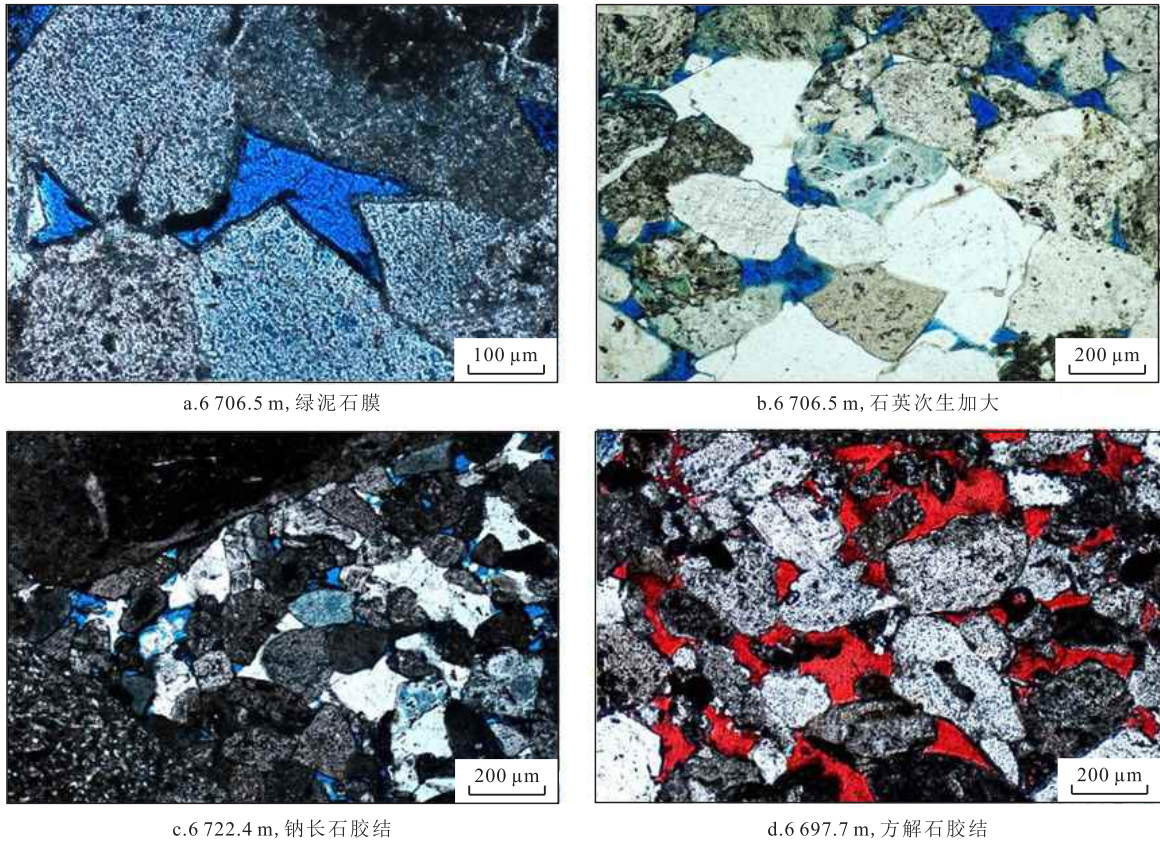


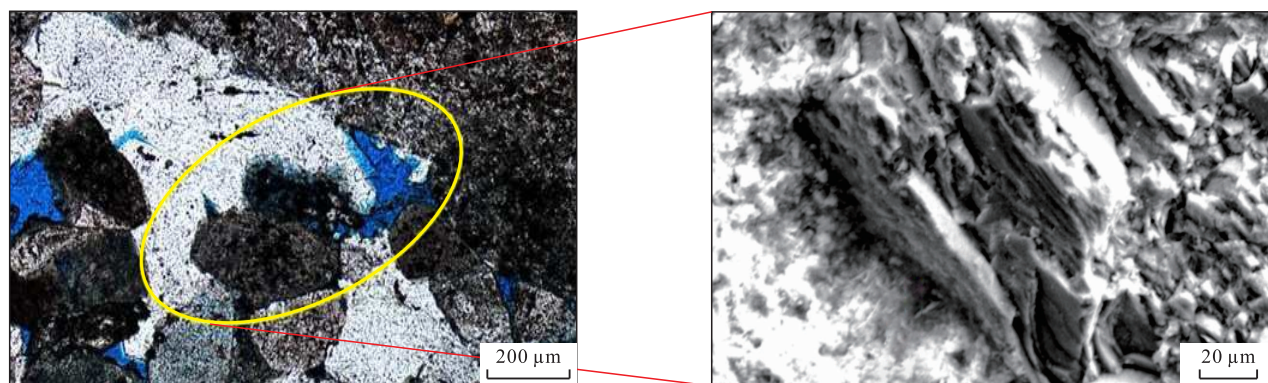
图9 征10井三叠系克拉玛依组胶结作用典型照片

Fig.9 Typical photos of Cementation of Triassic Karamay Formation in Zheng-10 well area

的主要成因即为烃源岩大规模生排烃的生烃增压。由于准噶尔盆地下伏石炭系—白垩系多套优质烃源岩,且具有多期生排烃与油气规模充注,盆地超深层地层中普遍发育异常高压。

虽然不同地区地层压力系数及超压带埋深存在一定差异,但从大量钻井及地层测试压力数据统计结果来看,超压普遍发育在埋藏4 000 m左右以下的地层,且地层压力系数普遍高于1.4,最高甚至可达2.6左右。

地层压力测试结果表明,征10井区克拉玛依组现今地层压力系数高达2.08,通过对征10井古压力演化及油气成藏期次综合分析(图11),发现超压的形成和演化与多期油气充注具有良好的对应关系,表明该区超压成因即为流体充注传导超压。当埋深小于3 000 m时,相当于白垩纪早中期,伴随油气开始充注,超压即已形成,且后期持续保存至今,有效抑制了压实作用及成岩演化过程的形成,使孔隙能很好地保存下来。由此可见,油气充注所产生的



a.6 716.9 m, 钠长石溶蚀作用

b.6 716.9 m, 钠长石溶蚀作用(局部放大)

图10 征10井区钠长石溶蚀作用典型照片

Fig.10 Typical photos of sodium feldspar dissolution in Well Zheng10 area

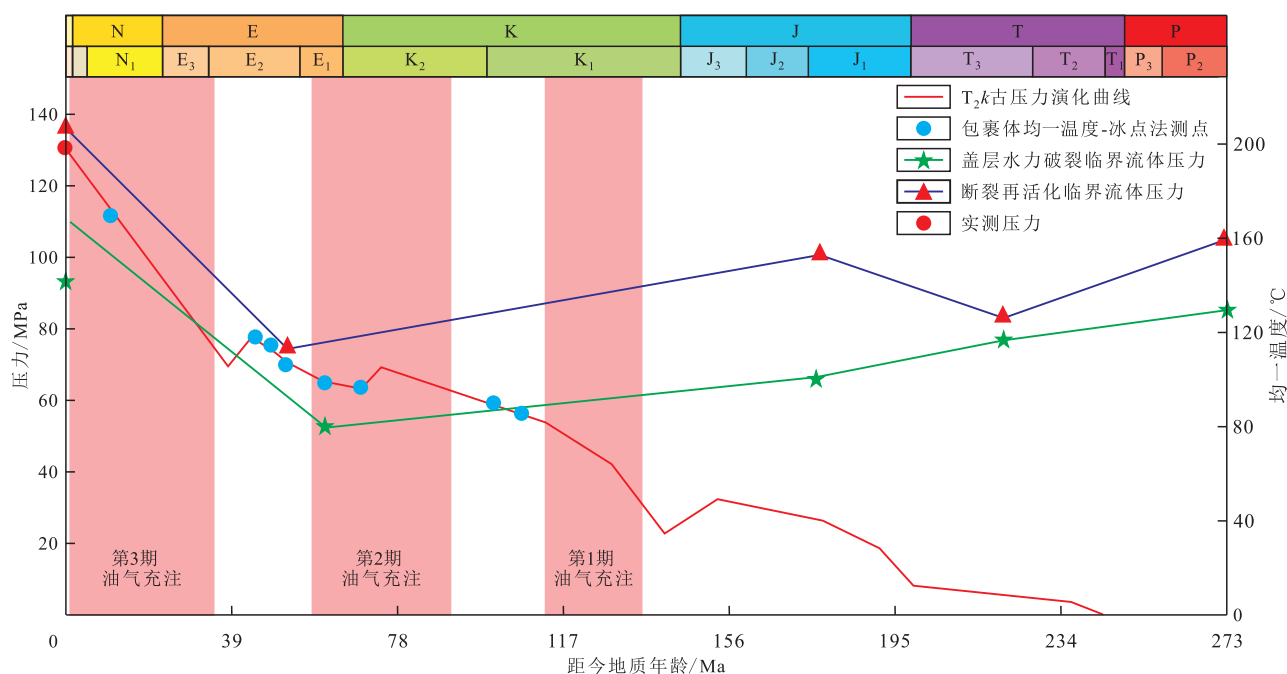


图11 征10井三叠系克拉玛依组古压力演化

Fig.11 Evolution of ancient pressure of Triassic Karamay Formation in Well Zheng10

持续超压是征10井区有利储层形成与保存的重要因素之一。

4 结论

(1)准噶尔盆地沙湾凹陷征10井区三叠系克拉玛依组储层以辫状河三角洲前缘水下分流河道砂体为主,岩性主要为砂砾岩及砂岩2大类,砂岩杂基含量较低,分选及磨圆程度较高,物性明显好于含砾砂岩;岩石类型主要为长石岩屑砂岩,成分成熟度较低。

(2)征10井区三叠系克拉玛依组储层的储集空间类型主要为孔隙且类型多样,以剩余原生孔隙及粒间溶蚀孔隙为主,为特低孔特低渗透及低孔低渗

透储层。

(3)征10井区克拉玛依组储层经历的成岩作用主要有压实作用、胶结作用和溶蚀作用。其中,压实作用和晚期方解石胶结作用是破坏孔隙的主要成岩作用,而早期的钠长石胶结物不仅起到了支撑抗压实作用,其后期的强烈溶蚀更是该区重要的储层建设性成岩作用。

(4)沉积相带、建设性成岩作用(钠长石溶蚀)和异常高压共同控制了沙湾凹陷征10井区三叠系克拉玛依组有利储层的形成与分布。有利沉积相带储层原始物性好,是有利储层形成的内因;早期钠长石胶结物溶蚀及油气持续充注所形成的超压,保持和增大了储层孔隙,是有利储层形成的外因。

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