

浅层近源扇三角洲砂砾岩沉积充填 模式及其对储层分布的影响 ——以车排子凸起沙一段为例

于腾飞

(中国石化胜利油田分公司勘探开发研究院,山东 东营 257015)

摘要:车排子凸起沙一段广泛发育浅层近源扇三角洲砂砾岩体,具有沉积规律复杂,岩性、物性以及含油性变化快的特点,导致该类型砂砾岩的勘探工作难以开展,因此需要对研究区近源扇三角洲砂砾岩储层分布特征展开研究。从岩心资料入手,分析砂砾岩体的沉积特征,结合古地貌和地震反射特征等研究,将车排子凸起沙一段近源扇三角洲相划分为退积型和垂向加积型2种沉积充填模式,其中,退积型沉积充填模式中砂砾岩体在空间上呈明显退积样式,纵向整体上具有正韵律特征,且有明显的沉积相变;而垂向加积型砂砾岩体厚度大,垂向上沉积序列与沉积相无明显变化。同时,通过研究区储层物性的统计,厘定了沙一段浅层近源砂砾岩储层的物性下限,孔隙度为16%,渗透率为21 mD。扇三角洲前缘砂砾岩物性较好,属于有效储层,扇三角洲平原砂体物性差,为非储层,但可作为封堵层对前缘砂砾岩进行侧向封堵。因此,退积型沉积充填模式中,有效储层在空间上呈退积样式相对独立的叠置出现,而垂向加积型沉积充填模式中,有效储层集中叠加发育在扇三角洲砂砾岩的中前部,通常垂向上厚度较大。

关键词:砂砾岩 沉积充填模式 储层分布 扇三角洲 沙一段 车排子凸起

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Sedimentary models for near-source shallow glutenite fan delta and their effects on reservoir distribution: A case of the first member of Shawan Formation in Chepaizi Uplift

YU Tengfei

(Exploration and Development Research Institute, Shengli Oilfield Company,
SINOPEC, Dongying City, Shandong Province, 257015, China)

Abstract: Near-source shallow glutenite fan delta is developed wildly in the first member of Shawan Formation in Chepaizi Uplift. Its sedimentary characteristics are complex and the lithology, physical properties and oil-bearing properties can vary significantly. Thus, it's difficult to carry out the oil and gas exploration in this type of glutenite. Therefore, it is necessary to study the distribution characteristics of the glutenite reservoir in the near-source fan delta in the study area. The sedimentary characteristics of the glutenite were studied by analyzing the core data. Based on the analysis of palaeogeomorphology and seismic reflection characteristics, the near-source fan deltaic facies in the first member of Shawan Formation of Chepaizi Uplift was divided into two types of sedimentary filling model—the retrogradation type and the vertical aggradation type. For the former type, the glutenite retrogrades backward obviously in space with an overall positive rhythm and obvious sedimentary facies transition; while for the latter type, the glutenite aggrades vertically to make its thickness great without obvious change in sedimentary sequence and sedimentary facies. According to the statistical analysis of reservoir physical properties data, the lower limits of the reservoir physical properties for the near-source shallow glutenite reservoir in the first member of Shawan Formation were determined (porosity: 16%, permeability: 21 mD). The glutenite in the fan

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作者简介:于腾飞(1985—),男,山东莱阳人,助理研究员,从事油气勘探研究。联系电话:(0546)8512662, E-mail:yutfei@163.com。
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delta front is effective reservoir with good physical properties; while the glutenite in the fan delta plain is not reservoir due to its poor physical properties, which can act as lateral sealing layer. Therefore, in the retrogradation type, the effective reservoirs are superposed retrogradationally and scattered in space, while in the vertical aggradation type, the effective reservoir, which is very thick in vertical, can be found in the anterior and middle of the fan delta.

Key words: glutenite; sedimentary model; reservoir distribution; fan delta; the first member of Shawan Formation; Chepaizi Uplift

扇三角洲是从邻近高地直接前积到停滞水体中的冲积扇,扇三角洲的概念最初由 HOLMES 提出,后经不断完善,现在普遍认为扇三角洲是冲积扇或辫状河直接入湖(海)形成的中—粗碎屑岩沉积体系^[1]。目前,扇三角洲砂体的勘探成果多集中于中深层,异常高压和长期成岩作用是有利储层形成的控制因素^[2-6]。

车排子凸起的油气勘探始于20世纪50年代,虽然先后发现多个油田,但是凸起主体的研究及勘探工作长期处于停滞状态,2005年在车排子凸起部署的排2井在新近系沙湾组一段(简称沙一段)获得高产工业油流,从此揭开了该区油气勘探的新局面,沙一段也成为该区油气勘探的主力层系^[7]。车排子凸起沙一段发育大量近源扇三角洲砂砾岩体且油气显示较为普遍,前期勘探揭示该区沙一段扇三角洲砂砾岩为常压系统,埋藏浅(小于1000 m),成岩程度差,与研究较为深入的中深层砂砾岩储层明显不同,且具有岩性、物性差异明显,含油性变化快的特点,导致该类砂砾岩体的勘探工作较难大范围展开。因此,笔者从沉积特征入手,细化沉积模式,分析沉积作用对扇三角洲储层的控制作用,总结该类型储层的分布规律,以期车排子凸起近缘扇三角洲油气勘探提供依据。

1 区域地质概况

车排子凸起属于准噶尔盆地西部隆起的次一级构造单元,其东以红车断裂带为界与沙湾凹陷及中拐凸起相接,南以艾卡断裂带为界与四棵树凹陷相接,西北侧为扎伊尔山,北与克夏断阶带相接。从平面上看,车排子凸起呈三角形,主体走向为NW—SE向(图1)。车排子凸起可接受来自沙湾凹陷和四棵树凹陷2个生烃凹陷供给的油气,具有双源供烃的成藏背景,油气成藏条件优越。

钻井与地震资料揭示,车排子凸起主体部位在石炭系基底上,自下而上发育白垩系下统吐谷鲁群,古近系,新近系沙湾组、塔西河组、独山子组及第四系,二叠系、三叠系和侏罗系大部分被剥蚀,只

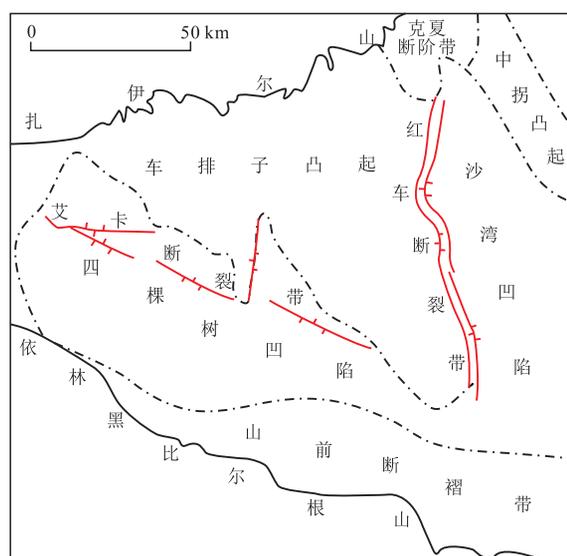


图1 车排子凸起构造位置

Fig.1 Structural location of Chepaizi Uplift

在凸起部分沟谷之中和东部局部地区(红车断裂带上下盘附近)发育部分地层。从车排子凸起整体来看,地层埋藏较浅,层序简单^[2]。目的层沙湾组在整个车排子凸起广泛发育,沙湾组与下伏古近系和上覆塔西河组均为不整合接触。沙一段主要为褐色泥质粉砂岩、红色泥质岩、细砂岩、砂砾岩、砾岩及含砾砂岩^[7-8]。

2 沉积特征

根据车排子凸起多口取心井岩心来看,沙一段扇三角洲相岩性为砾岩、砂砾岩、含砾砂岩、砂质砾岩以及含砾泥质中砂岩、含砾细砂岩和含砾泥岩。砾石的分选和磨圆差,砾径最大为10~35 mm,一般为1~5 mm,呈次圆状—次棱角状,反映碎屑颗粒经历了较短距离的搬运;泥质杂基含量变化较大,说明水动力变化较大,岩屑含量高,成分成熟度较低,填隙物以泥质和钙质胶结为主,支撑结构以颗粒支撑为主,偶见杂基支撑,整体表现为具明显底冲刷的下粗上细的正韵律沉积,反映较强动力水流携带沉积物的快速沉积(图2)。从多口探井粒度分析来看,粒度概率累积曲线多呈跳跃和悬浮总体组成的两段式或弧形,表明沉积物在牵引流作用下主要以

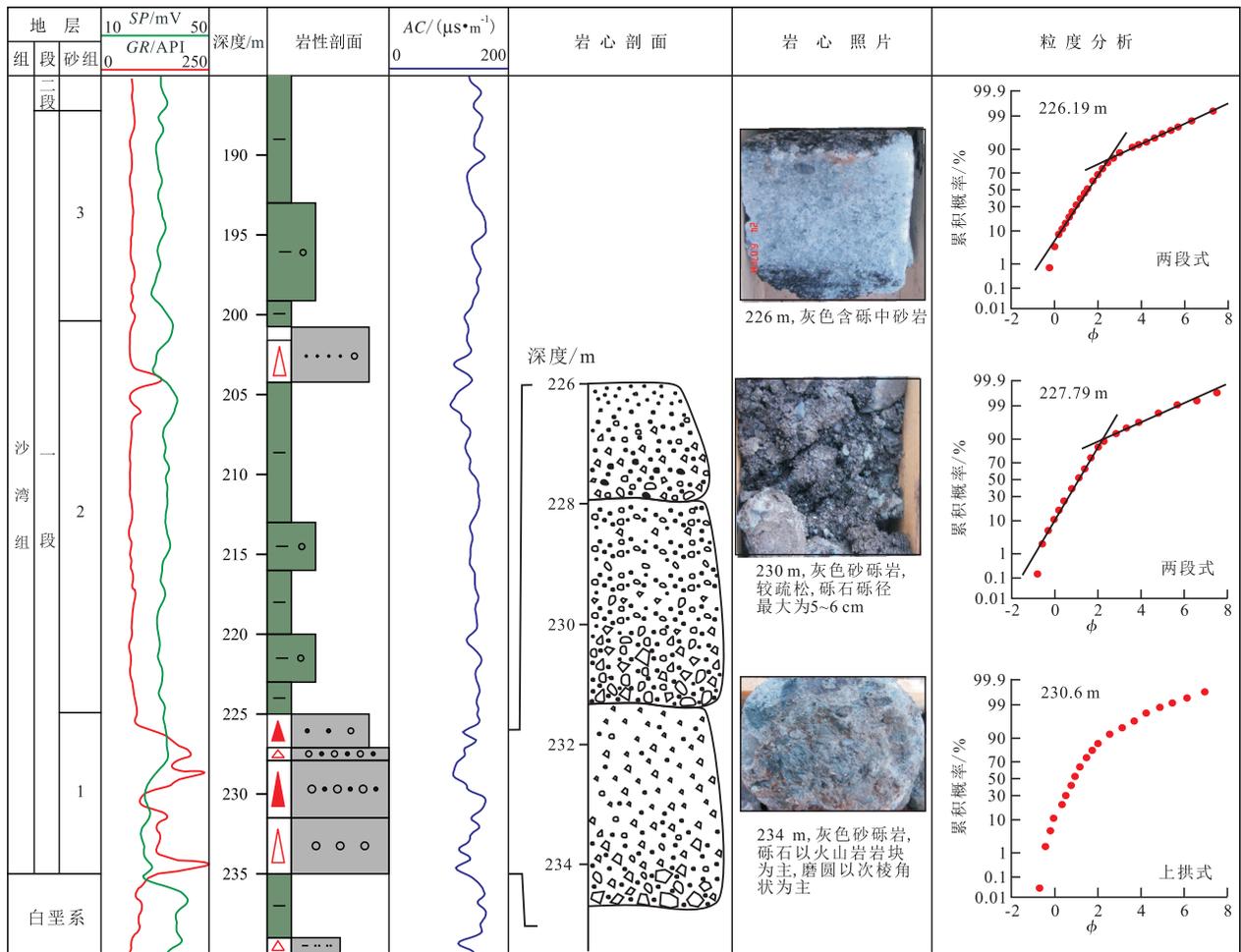


图2 车排子凸起P609井沙一段综合柱状图

Fig.2 Synthetic column of Well P609 showing the first member of Shawan Formation in Chepaizi Uplift

跳跃的方式搬运,反映较强和中等水动力条件下的河道沉积,有时则发育颗粒流沉积(图2)。从测井曲线上看,自然电位表现为低幅齿状-钟形,自然伽马曲线幅度变化明显(图2)。这些特征均具有明显的扇三角洲近源快速沉积的特点^[9-11]。

以沉积环境和沉积特征为依据,可以将扇三角洲进一步划分为扇三角洲平原、扇三角洲前缘和前扇三角洲3个亚相^[9-11]。

扇三角洲平原亚相为扇三角洲的水上部分,主要发育水道与水道间2种沉积微相。扇三角洲平原

水道表现为混杂堆积,分选差(图3a),泥质含量高,约为36%,物性差,测井响应为高幅锯齿状箱形,顶部略呈钟形。扇三角洲平原水道间常为浅灰褐色或棕红色粉砂岩或含砾泥岩(图3b),物性差,测井曲线表现为中-高幅微锯齿状指形。

扇三角洲前缘亚相是指时而处于水上、时而处于水下的沉积环境,主要发育辫状分支水道、水下分流河道、水下分流间湾3种沉积微相。其中辫状分支水道是辫状水道的延伸分支,但规模减小,砂砾岩粒度也相对减小,以中砾岩为主(图3c),泥质

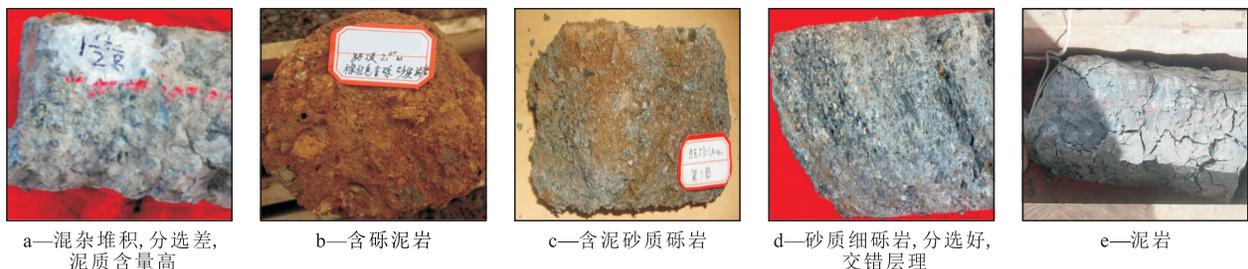


图3 车排子凸起沙一段近源扇三角洲岩心照片

Fig.3 Photographs of cores form near-source fan delta in the first member of Shawan Formation in Chepaizi Uplift

含量降低,物性较好,发育粒级层理、槽状交错层理等牵引流成因沉积构造;测井曲线为高幅微齿状钟形。水下分流河道比辫状分支水道分叉更频繁,粒度进一步变小,为中—细砾岩(图3d),分选性与磨圆度较好,泥质含量为10%左右,以槽状交错层理为主,测井曲线为中—高幅钟形。水下分流间湾是水道之间的细粒沉积,其岩性以粉砂岩为主,测井曲线为低幅指形。

前扇三角洲亚相岩性以泥岩-粉砂岩为主(图3e),物性差,测井曲线为低幅分散齿形^[12-16]。

3 储层分布模式

3.1 沉积充填模式

通过对三维地震资料精细解释追踪,结合研究区钻井的实钻情况,明确车排子凸起沙一段沉积时期原始地层沉积厚度,恢复该时期古地貌。结果显示,在沙一段沉积时期,车排子凸起南部主要为广泛分布的平缓斜坡带,水深自南向北逐渐变浅,西北部的扎伊尔山一直处于隆起状态,为该区提供充足的物源。车排子凸起西北部古地貌呈沟梁相间的特征,发育多个规模大小不一的古冲沟,古冲沟的规模和形态控制着近源扇三角洲砂体的发育规

模与垂向沉积充填规律。通过综合分析,依据古冲沟形态、地震反射特征以及沉积充填特征,将研究区扇三角洲相划分为退积型和垂向加积型2种沉积充填模式(图4)。

退积型 古冲沟平面形态呈倒“V”字型,地震剖面上呈碟型,同相轴呈退积式反射特征超覆古冲沟边部。古冲沟内可发育多个小型坡折,受这些小型坡折控制,多期砂砾岩体向古冲沟边部超覆充填。横向上古冲沟边部呈粒度粗、泥质含量高、分选差的近物源特征,向中心部位,沉积物粒度逐渐变细。自下而上呈退积型充填样式,垂物源方向上,整体具有正韵律特征,其下部常发育扇三角洲平原亚相,岩性组合上为大套的杂基支撑砂砾岩垂向叠加,砂砾岩具有泥质含量高、分选差、物性差的特征;向上则过渡为扇三角洲前缘亚相,岩性组合也过渡为含砾砂岩、砂砾岩加泥岩沉积,含砾砂岩及砂砾岩分选进一步变好,泥质含量偏低,物性好,最上部则过渡为前扇三角洲-湖泊相泥岩。

垂向加积型 古冲沟平面上呈狭长的沟谷特征,地震剖面上呈“U”字型,同相轴连续性较好,近平行超覆于古冲沟边部,沟谷坡度大。从顺物源方向来看,垂向上具有继承式的加积型充填特征,横向上与退积型类似,由古冲沟边部到中心部位,沉

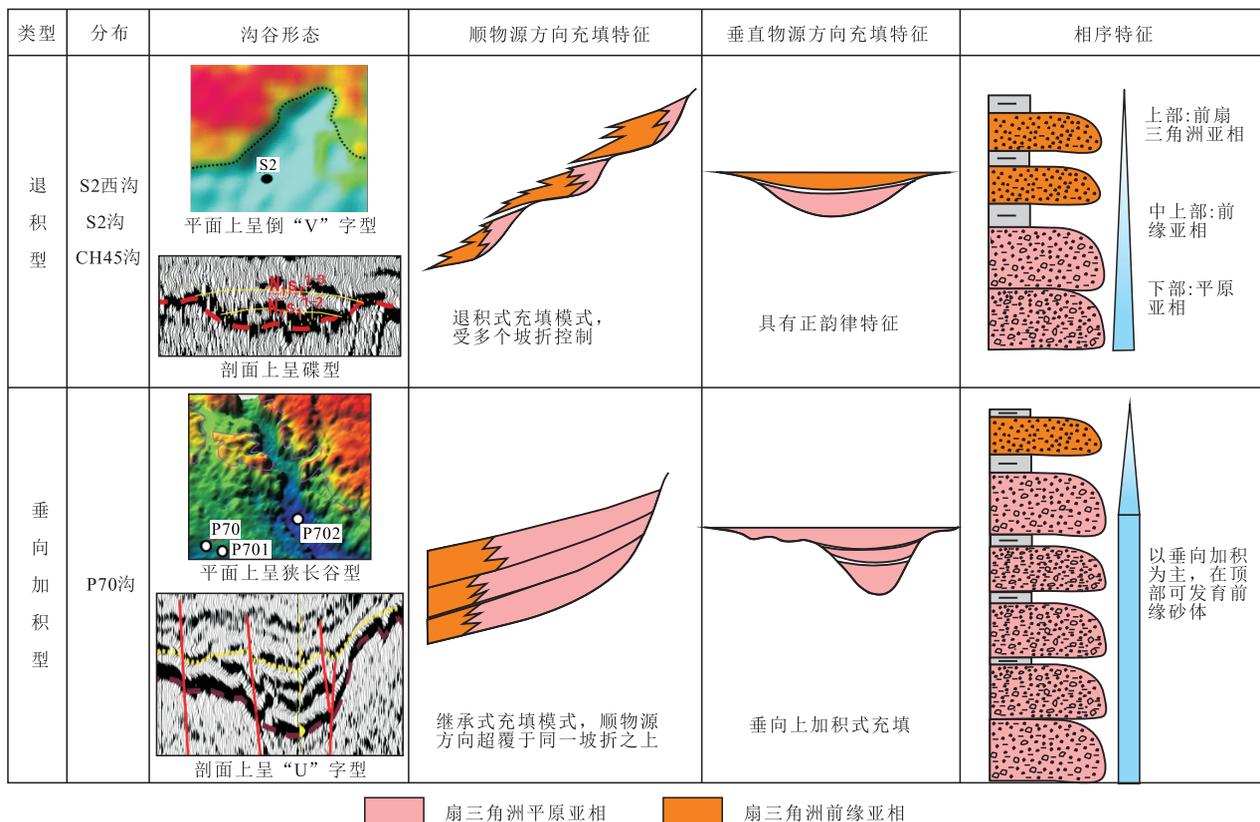


图4 车排子凸起沙一段近源扇三角洲砂砾岩沉积充填模式

Fig.4 Sedimentary filling models for near-source glutenite fan delta in the first member of Shawan Formation in Chepaizi Uplift

积物粒度逐渐变细;在垂直物源方向上,多期砂砾岩体加积充填,且无明显粒序和相带变化,砂砾岩体垂向厚度大,砂体间间歇发育水道间或水下分流间湾泥岩,该类充填样式扇三角洲规模相对较大,在古冲沟的中前部可发育扇三角洲前缘砂体,砂体分布范围较广,垂向厚度大,物性好。

3.2 储层物性特征

通过对车排子凸起近源扇三角洲砂砾岩体储层物性分析来看,其孔隙度为6.2%~27.2%,渗透率为2.3~406 mD(表1),特别是多口井试油出液量较大,表明近源扇三角洲砂砾岩可发育有利的储层,并具备较好的油气储集空间。利用试油法,以产液量下限对应有效储层物性下限,通过钻井试油数据统计,确定车排子凸起沙湾组有效储层孔隙度下限为16%,渗透率下限为21 mD(图5)。

表1 车排子凸起沙一段近源扇三角洲砂砾岩泥质含量和物性统计

Table1 Statistics of the clay content and physical properties of near-source glutenite fan delta in the first member of the Shawan Formation in Chepaizi Uplift

井号	沉积微相	泥质含量/%	孔隙度/%	渗透率/mD
P70	辫状分支水道	15.1	23	115
P701	辫状分支水道	17.1	22.3	96
P703	平原水道	30.8	12.7~17.2	4.82~18.3
P704	平原水道	36.1	6.2~18.7	2.3~15.9
P609	辫状分支水道	17.2	15.6~27.2	31.4~128.1
P627	辫状分支水道	16.3	24.9	406
S8c	平原水道	35.9	10.2	2.97
S11	平原水道	33.1	9.4~15.0	3.68~43.01

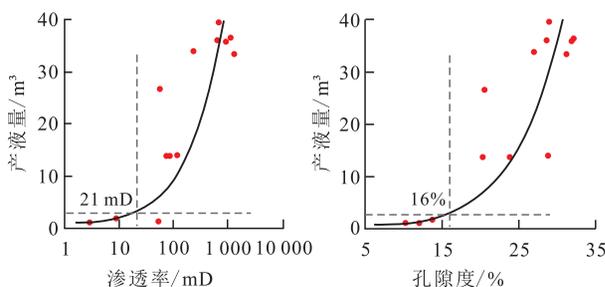


图5 车排子凸起沙湾组近源扇三角洲砂砾岩储层物性与产能关系

Fig.5 Relationship between physical property and production of near-source glutenite fan delta reservoir in the Shawan Formation in Chepaizi Uplift

通过对车排子凸起沙一段近源扇三角洲不同亚相砂砾岩的物性分布统计发现,扇三角洲前缘砂砾岩泥质含量低,物性较好,基本都分布于有效储层物性下限之上,为有效储层;扇三角洲平原水道

砂砾岩泥质含量高,孔隙度基本小于13%,渗透率小于10 mD,物性均明显小于有效储层物性下限,表明研究区有效储层通常发育在扇三角洲前缘砂砾岩中,而泥质含量高的扇三角洲平原亚相基本不发育有效储层,但由于物性差,可能对扇三角洲前缘砂砾岩形成侧向物性封堵,作为封堵层(图6,表1)。

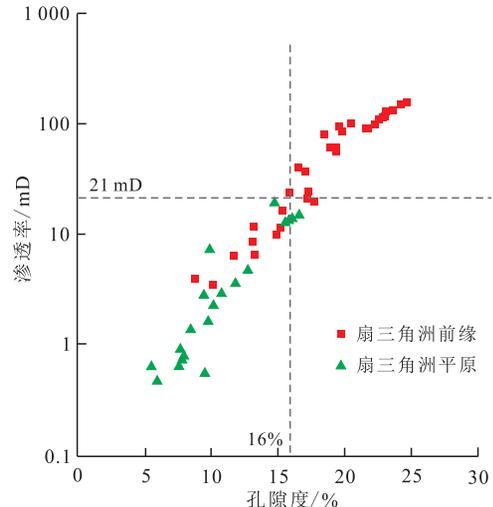


图6 车排子凸起沙湾组近源扇三角洲砂砾岩孔隙度与渗透率交汇

Fig.6 Crossplot of porosity and permeability for the near-source fan delta glutenite in the Shawan Formation in Chepaizi Uplift

3.3 有效储层分布规律

退积型沉积充填模式以P627井区为例,该模式以多期砂体呈退积叠置样式为特点,扇三角洲砂砾岩体垂向上下伏地层通常为石炭系致密火成岩或泥岩,顶板发育厚层的前扇三角洲-水下分流间湾泥岩,顺物源方向,在扇三角洲平原亚相与前缘亚相相变处,由于平原亚相的物性差,可对物性好的扇三角洲前缘砂砾岩形成物性封堵,有效储层相对独立的叠置出现(图7)。从实钻情况来看,构造高部位钻遇扇三角洲平原砂砾岩的PQ4和P628井砂砾岩泥质含量高,物性差,孔隙度为7%~15%,基本无油气显示;而低部位钻遇的扇三角洲前缘亚相砂

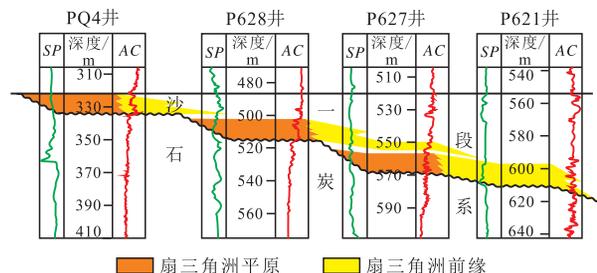


图7 车排子凸起沙一段PQ4—P621井储层对比
Fig.7 Profile of reservoir correlation crossing Well PQ4—Well P621 in the first member of Shawan Formation in Chepaizi Uplift

砾岩物性好,孔隙度为24%左右,且均见到荧光-油斑显示,进一步验证了扇三角洲平原物性封堵的可靠性。

垂向加积型沉积充填模式以P70井区为例,多期砂砾岩体以垂向加积样式出现,砂砾岩的底板同样多为石炭系火成岩,顶板则以间歇出现的水道间或水下分流间湾-湖泊相泥岩为主,在扇三角洲平原与前缘过渡带,扇三角洲平原对扇三角洲前缘砂砾岩起到了物性封堵作用,因此,有效储层多发育在扇三角洲的中前部,且厚度一般较大(图8)。实钻揭示高部位P704井未钻遇油层,砂砾岩孔隙度为7.7%,物性差;而低部位由于存在扇三角洲平原的侧向物性封堵,P70井钻遇油层10.3 m,孔隙度为23%,P702井钻遇油层3.1 m,孔隙度为21%,砂砾岩物性好,且油气显示较好。

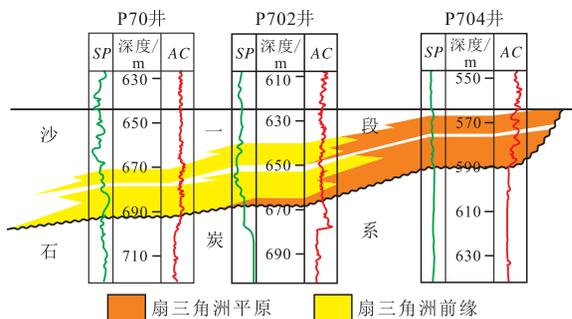


图8 车排子凸起沙一段P70—P704井储层对比

Fig.8 Profile of reservoir correlation crossing Well P70-Well P704 in the first member of Shawan Formation in Chepaizi Uplift

4 结论

车排子凸起沙一段浅层近源扇三角洲砂砾岩体主要为扇三角洲平原水道微相和扇三角洲前缘辫状分支水道、水下分流河道微相,砂体间间歇发育水道间和水下分流河道间微相。以沉积相研究为基础,通过古地貌恢复,利用钻井和地震资料综合分析,总结出沙一段扇三角洲相发育退积型和垂向加积型2种沉积充填模式。退积型沉积模式砂砾岩体在纵横向整体上都具有正韵律特征,且存在明显的沉积相变;而垂向加积型砂砾岩体厚度大,横向上与前者类似,但垂向上沉积序列与沉积相无明显变化。

利用试油法,厘定了研究区有效储层的物性下限为孔隙度为16%,渗透率为21 mD。对大量钻井资料统计分析发现,研究区扇三角洲前缘砂砾岩基本都为有效储层,而扇三角洲平原砂砾岩不发育有

效储层,但由于泥质含量高、物性差,可作为封堵层对前缘砂砾岩中的油气进行侧向封堵。退积型沉积充填模式中,扇三角洲前缘有效储层分布较广,在空间上呈退积样式相对独立的叠置出现;而在垂向加积型沉积充填模式中,有效储层集中发育在扇三角洲砂砾岩的中前部,垂向上呈加积样式,厚度较大。实钻效果也验证了对于扇三角洲平原物性封堵和砂砾岩体有效储层分布规律的认识。

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