

沾化凹陷埕南北部陡坡带 深层扇体控砂机理及储层评价

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摘要:渤海湾盆地沾化凹陷埕南地区沙河街组陡坡扇体发育, 但发育规律复杂、地层对比难度大、储层非均质性强, 缺乏有效的储层定量评价手段。在明确扇体控砂机制基础上, 通过古坡角的定量计算, 分析储层的纵横向演化规律。古物源的展布与古地形具有明显的匹配关系; 边界断层倾角角度越大, 扇根亚相越宽, 扇中亚相宽度越窄。砂体展布具有“沟扇对应”、大沟对大扇, 物源量供给充足、“连片发育”, 纵向上“扇体后退”的特点。应用地球物理分析和地质综合统计 2 种方法, 圈定了砂砾岩体有效储层, 剔除非有效的致密砾岩。沙三下亚段 3 砂组在滨古 604、义 159 等井区属于致密扇根相带, 具有侧向遮挡的作用; 义 109、义 104-4 等井区属于扇中相带即有效储层分布区, 具有非油即干的特点, 是成藏的有利区; 义 107-1 井区处于扇体的扇端部位, 有效储层不发育。

关键词:有效储层; 控砂机理; 近岸水下扇; 埕南地区; 沾化凹陷; 渤海湾盆地

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Mechanism of sand-control and quantitative evaluation of reservoir effectiveness in the northern steep slope of Chengnan area in the Zhanhua Sag

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Abstract: Fans are widespread in the Shahejie Formation in the northern steep slope of Chengnan area in the Zhanhua Sag. They are distributed in a complicated pattern. It is difficult to make stratigraphic correlation. Reservoir heterogeneity is strong. As a result, an effective method for the quantitative evaluation of reservoir is demanded. We studied the mechanism of sand-control, and determined the vertical and horizontal evolution rules of reservoirs by the quantitative calculation of slope angle. The distribution of paleo sources matches well with paleotopography. Higher boundary fault angle led to a wider fan root and narrower middle-fan. The distribution of the sand body can be summarized as the matching of the channel and fan, the matching of a large channel and large fan, sufficient supply, continuous development, and vertically backward fan. We found some effective reservoirs by using geophysical and geological statistics. Sand group no. 3 in the lower section of the third member of Shahejie Formation close to wells Binggu604 and Yi159 has a tight fan root, which impedes lateral hydrocarbon migration. Middle fan facies around wells Yi109 and Yi104-4 work as effective reservoirs for either oil or dry gas, and are favorable exploration targets. The area around well Yi107-1 is a fan edge, where few effective reservoirs developed.

Key words: effective reservoir; sand-control mechanism; subaqueous fan; Chengnan area; Zhanhua Sag; Bohai Bay Basin

埕南断裂带位于渤海湾盆地沾化凹陷渤南洼陷的北部, 是受埕南断层控制的陡坡构造带(图 1)。陡坡带砂砾岩扇体具有规模大、类型多的特点^[1-7]。该区沙四上和沙三下亚段是优质烃源岩, 扇体包裹于烃源岩之中, 成藏条件非常有利^[8-12]。

截至 2011 年底, 针对埕南沙四上、沙三下亚段砂砾岩扇体共上报控制储量 $4\ 246.86 \times 10^4$ t, 预测储量 $3\ 833.05 \times 10^4$ t, 展示了埕南砂砾岩体巨大的勘探潜力。但由于扇体发育规律复杂, 储层非均质性较强, 且受埋深大、地震资料品质较差的影响, 造成储

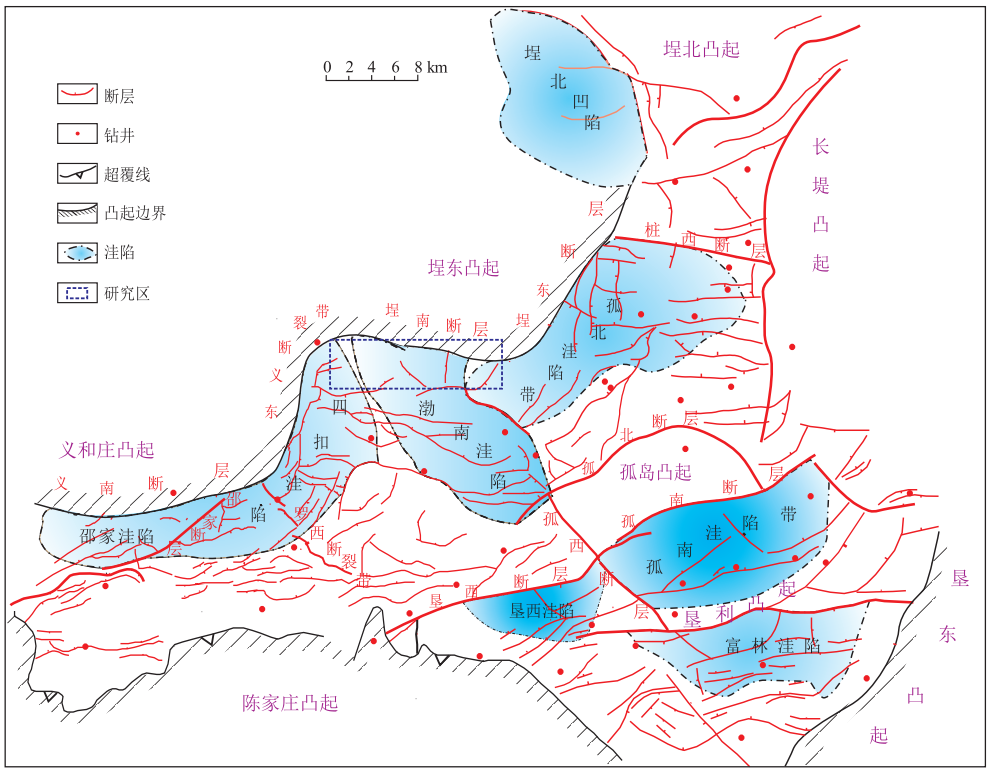


图 1 渤海湾盆地沾化地区构造单元

Fig.1 Tectonic units of the Zhanhua Sag, Bohai Bay Basin

层定量评价比较困难,制约了对该类扇体的进一步认识和储量的升级。本文针对这一问题,通过深化沉积认识、开展定量评价,明确该区有效储层展布规律,以指导该区的油气藏勘探。

1 地质概况

1.1 构造地层特征

渤南洼陷由于受构造运动的影响,具有北断南

超的特点,埕南地区位于埕南边界断层的下降盘,是铲式边界断层所控制的陡坡构造带。埕南断层是以一条基底断裂为主的边界断层,构成洼陷的雏形,造成渤南洼陷与埕东凸起地形高差,对埕东凸起的剥蚀和渤南洼陷陡坡带的沉积起着决定性的作用(图 2)。

该区地层发育较全,洼陷内发育古近系孔店组、沙河街组、东营组、新近系和第四系平原组等。

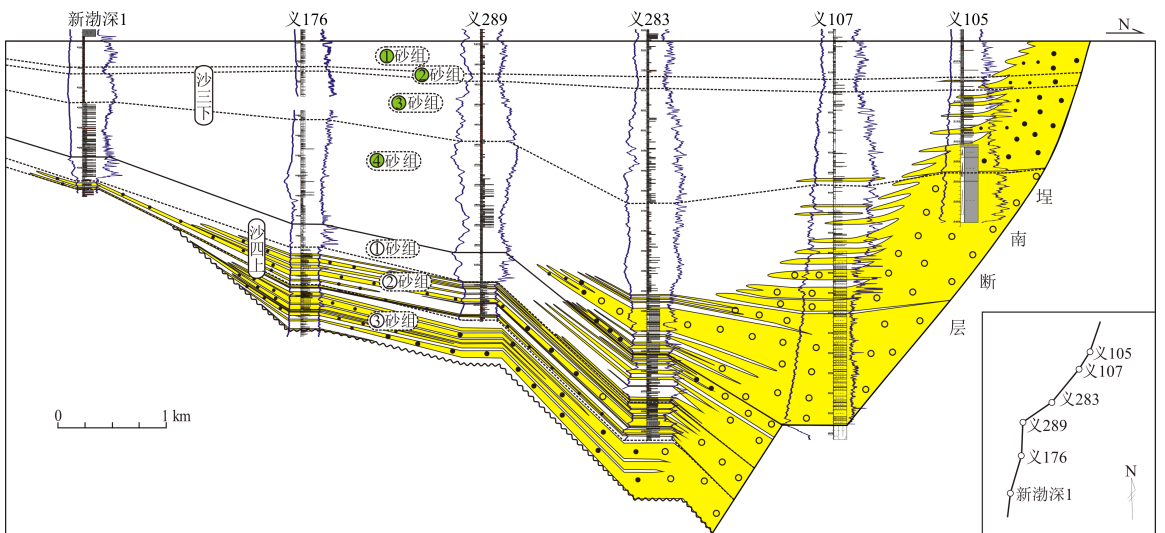


图 2 沾化凹陷埕南地区新渤深 1—义 105 井沙四上—沙三下亚段近南北向储层对比

Fig.2 S-N reservoir correlation of the upper section of the fourth member and the lower section of the third member of Shahejie Formation from well Xinboshen1 to Yi105 in Chengnan area of the Zhanhua Sag

孔店组、沙河街组由南向北逐层超覆于埕南断面上。根据钻井、地震、化验分析资料,在井震结合的基础上,把沙四上亚段和沙三下亚段均细分为 4 个砂层组。

1.2 沉积特征

沙四上亚段沉积早期(3、4 砂组沉积时期),主要发育扇三角洲沉积类型;沙四上亚段沉积晚期(1、2 砂组沉积时期)以及沙三下亚段沉积时期,主要发育近岸水下扇沉积类型。沙四上亚段沉积早期为断陷初始期,边界断层活动不强烈,水体较浅,主要发育扇三角洲沉积类型。沙四上亚段沉积晚期处于断陷最强烈时期,边界断层活动强烈(图 2, 3),降水量大,湖平面不断上升,沿陡坡带的凸起边缘主要发育近岸水下扇沉积类型。

2 控砂机理分析

陡坡带扇体时空展布受湖盆的构造演化阶段、边界条件、物源区性质、古气候等因素的影响,其中古物源、古地形、古坡角等要素对扇体沉积具有明显的控制作用。

2.1 古物源与古地形

“古物源”是指古水系入盆卸载端口的位置^[13],物源注入口的准确落实是明确扇体分布规律的基础。通过对沙四上一沙三下亚段边界的精细刻画,明确了古物源注入口。印支运动末期济阳拗陷受北东向拉张应力场的控制,发育了 5 条北西向断裂带及大量伴生断层。新生代发生构造应力场的转换,北东向断层切割北西向断层,凸起上早期形成的北西向断层成为后期构造运动中易遭受剥蚀的薄弱部位,沿断面形成古冲沟或下切谷。受多期构造运动的影响,埕南凸起自西向东发育了埕 918 北、义 109、义 159、义 153、桩 341、桩 31 等 6 个

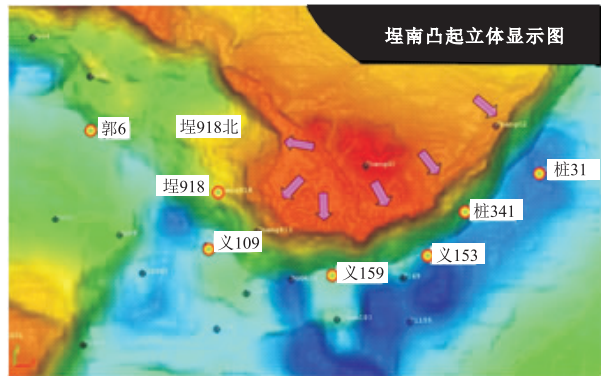


图 4 沾化凹陷埕南地区古冲沟发育示意

Fig.4 Palaeogeomorphology of Chengnan area in the Zhanhua Sag

古冲沟,这是物源供给的主要通道,物源沿着这些通道搬运并在冲沟口堆积,从而形成典型的“沟扇对应”的特点(图 4)。

沉积古地貌制约着沉积物的分散过程和砂体分布样式^[1,14-17]。埕南地区主要发育近扇三角洲和近岸水下扇沉积类型。扇体向前推进主要受控于沉积时期的古地形,砂砾岩体优先沉积于古冲沟前方对应的低洼区。古物源与古地形相匹配,可以明确砂体的宏观展布规律(图 5)。

来自北部物源的扇体在纵向上逐渐演化相变,形成了形态各异、规律性强的沟—扇组合沉积系列。同时,由于构造运动强度的差异、边界条件的变迁,导致扇体平面组合、类型均有大的变化。扇体的发育规模受控于物源量供给的多少,在沙四上一沙三下亚段沉积时期物源供应充足时,总体表现为“多扇叠合、连片发育”的沉积特点(图 5)。

2.2 古坡角

埕东凸起具有西缓东陡的特点,从西向东古地貌可分为多阶宽缓斜坡型、过渡型和陡崖型。古边界断裂倾角的大小影响了有利储层的展布范围。通过多条骨干剖面的解剖,对通过边界断层角度、扇体扇根及扇中亚相宽度的统计,明确了埕南地区边界断层的坡度与扇根占扇体比例的关系(图 6)。埕南地区的古边界断层倾角一般在 15°~30°之间,致密扇根所占扇体的比例在 20%~45%之间。边界断层倾角越大,扇根亚相越宽,扇中亚相宽度越窄,即有利储层的相带越窄。相对而言,西段比东段有利储层更为发育。

在明确沉积主控因素的基础上,结合钻井、地震资料,细化了各个砂组储层的纵向上演化规律。总体看来,砂体展布具有以下 3 个特点:(1)“沟扇对应”,大沟对大扇;(2)物源量供给充足,“连片发育”;(3)纵向上“扇体后退”(图 5)。

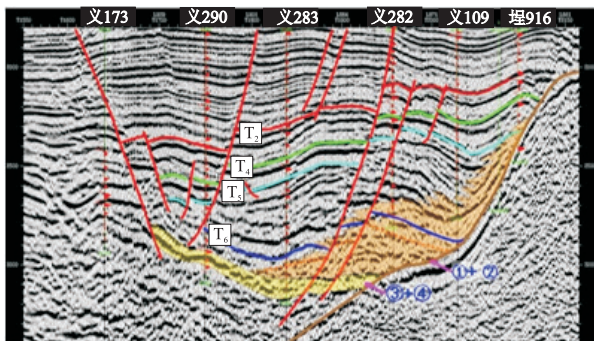


图 3 沾化凹陷埕南地区 义 173—埕 916 井近南北向地震剖面

Fig.3 S-N seismic profile from well Yi173 to Cheng916 in Chengnan area of the Zhanhua Sag

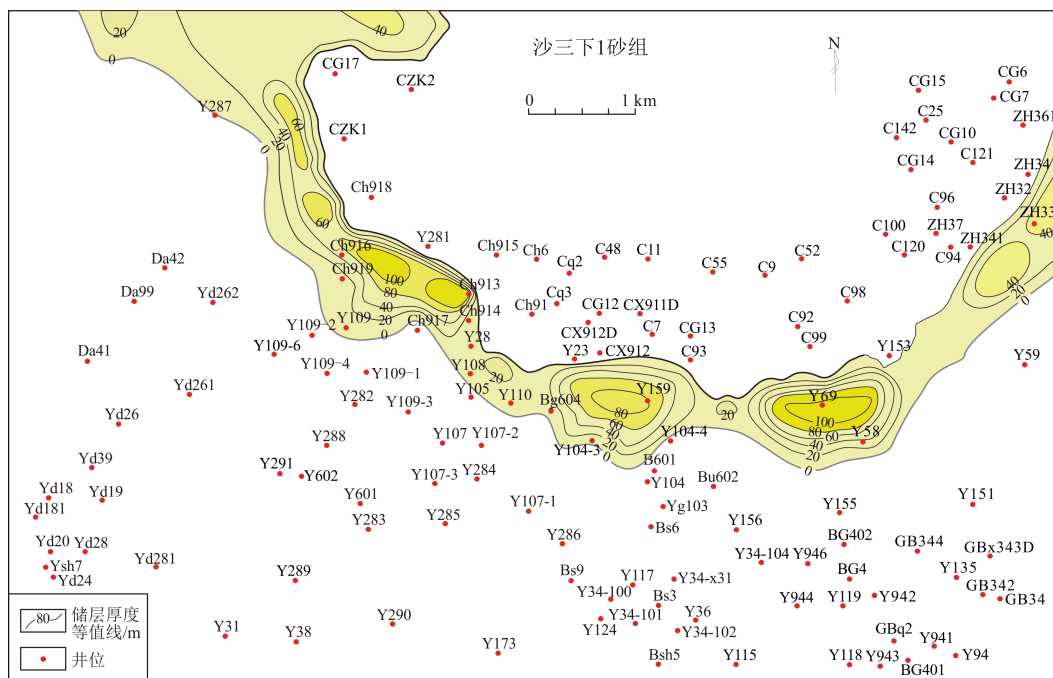


图 5 沾化凹陷埕南地区陡坡带沙三下亚段砂砾岩体储层厚度分布

Fig.5 Thickness of a glutenite body in the lower section of the third member of Shahejie Formation in the steep slope zone in Chengnan area, Zhanhua Sag

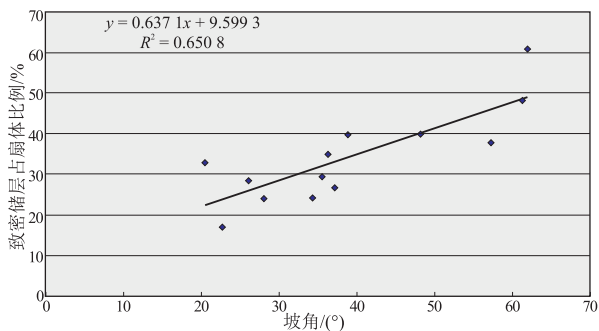


图 6 沾化凹陷埕南地区陡坡带坡角—致密储层散点分析

Fig.6 Scatter diagram between slope angle and tight reservoirs in Chengnan area of the Zhanhua Sag

3 有效储层定量分析

砂砾岩体扇中亚相以砾状砂岩、含砾砂岩为主,物性较好,为有利储层;扇根亚相岩性粗,物性差,在埋藏深度较大的情况下,受成岩作用的影响,扇根亚相物性更差,形成致密带,构成侧向遮挡。因此其成藏特征为“南北受扇根封堵,东西靠岩性尖灭”,以扇中亚相的砾状砂岩或含砾砂岩为有效储层,叠合连片,整带含油,为典型的扇根封堵的构造—岩性油藏。因此,有效储层的展布范围也是有利的成藏有利区。

本文应用地球物理分析和地质综合统计 2 种方法来圈定砂砾岩体有效储层,剔除非有效的致密砾岩。

(1) 地球物理分析。利用地质—地震结合手段,明确了扇根、扇中亚相的地震反射特征,认为同一期次砂砾岩体在地震剖面上具有较典型的扇体反射特征,每一个旋回的顶、底均对应一个地震强反射。由于砂体快速堆积,扇根内部反射表现为杂乱或空白反射,扇中亚相砂泥互层,地震上表现为中强反射振幅,其前方同相轴尖灭、极性反转、能量明显变弱的部位,大致反映了扇体主体推进的边界(图 7)。根据钻井及地震描述结果,编绘主要目的层沉积相带及砂岩等厚图,并以此作为扇根扣除的依据。

(2) 地质综合统计。统计埕南地区多口井点不同深度的致密扇根宽度。以义 284 井为例,利用

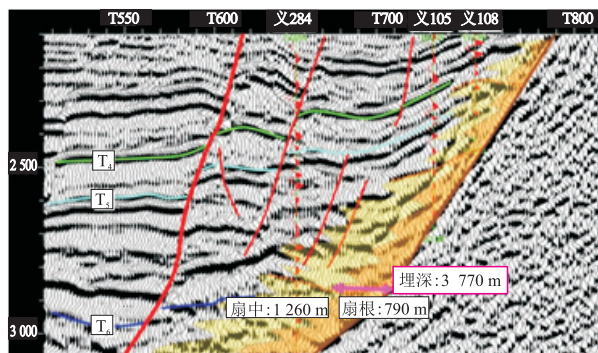


图 7 沾化凹陷埕南地区过义 284 井南北向地震剖面

Fig.7 S-N seismic profile crossing well Yi284 in Chengnan area of the Zhanhua Sag

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