

塔里木盆地志留系碎屑岩孔隙成因类型定量分析

——以顺 9 井柯坪塔格组为例

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摘要:碎屑岩储层孔隙主要成因类型鉴别,影响到进一步勘探时对储层预测方向的判断。塔里木盆地志留系储层大多为原生一次生复合孔和微孔,仅仅根据铸体薄片观察统计往往难以正确鉴别其主要孔隙成因类型。以顺 9 井志留系储层为例,在铸体薄片观察统计的基础上,根据相似岩性在相似埋藏条件下,原生孔隙受压实衰减程度相近,其残余原生孔含量相近的原理,综合分析埋深相近层段储层岩石学特征和实测孔隙度,定量分析该储层段不同成因类型孔隙的含量。统计表明,顺 9 井志留系储层中原生残余粒间孔含量小于 4.6% (实测孔隙度 3.2%~14.6%);现今发育的中—低孔储层,主要是叠加了次生溶蚀孔形成的,孔隙度相对较高的储层以次生孔为主。该定量分析方法可正确判别储层孔隙类型。

关键词:孔隙类型; 定量化; 碎屑岩储层; 志留系; 塔里木盆地

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Quantitative analysis of pore genetic types in the Silurian clastic rocks in the Tarim Basin:

A case study of the Kepingtage Formation in well Shun9

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Abstract: The identification of pore genetic types in clastic reservoirs affects reservoir prediction. The Silurian reservoirs in the Tarim Basin mainly include primary-secondary composite pores and micro-pores. It is difficult to identify their genetic types by conventional cast thin section observation. A case study was made in the Silurian reservoirs in well Shun9 based on cast thin section observations. Primary pores decrease to a similar extent under compression in formations of similar lithologies buried to similar conditions, resulting in similar residual primary pore contents. We studied the lithologic features and measured porosity of formations with similar burial depths, and quantitatively determined the contents of pores of different genetic types. Primary residual intergranular pores account for less than 4.6% (measured porosity 3.2%–14.6%) in the Silurian reservoirs in well Shun9. Present reservoirs with medium and low porosities were formed due to secondary dissolution, and the reservoirs with high porosities were mainly composed of secondary pores. The quantitative analysis is helpful for the identification of pore genetic types.

Keywords: pore genetic type; quantification; clastic reservoir; Silurian; Tarim Basin

志留系是塔里木盆地油气勘探的重要目的层系,目前在塔中顺托果勒、孔雀河斜坡等地区已经发现了多个油气藏,志留系储层为碎屑岩储层。前人对相关油气藏储层做过许多研究,然而对储层孔隙成因类型的认识不一致,有的认为是以残余粒间孔等原生孔隙为主^[1-6],有的认为是以次生孔隙为主^[7]。孔隙成因类型认定是储层预测的关键因素,如果储层孔隙类型以原生孔为主,则预测方向

主要是砂体及有利沉积相;如果储层孔隙类型以次生孔为主,则预测方向应在砂体、有利沉积相基础上,根据控制溶蚀作用的因素(诸如构造破裂、酸性流体来源等)进行预测。因此正确鉴别储层孔隙成因类型,对塔里木盆地志留系油气进一步勘探具有重要意义。

孔隙成因类型判别的传统方法,主要是根据铸体薄片、普通薄片以及扫描电镜观察分析,统计不

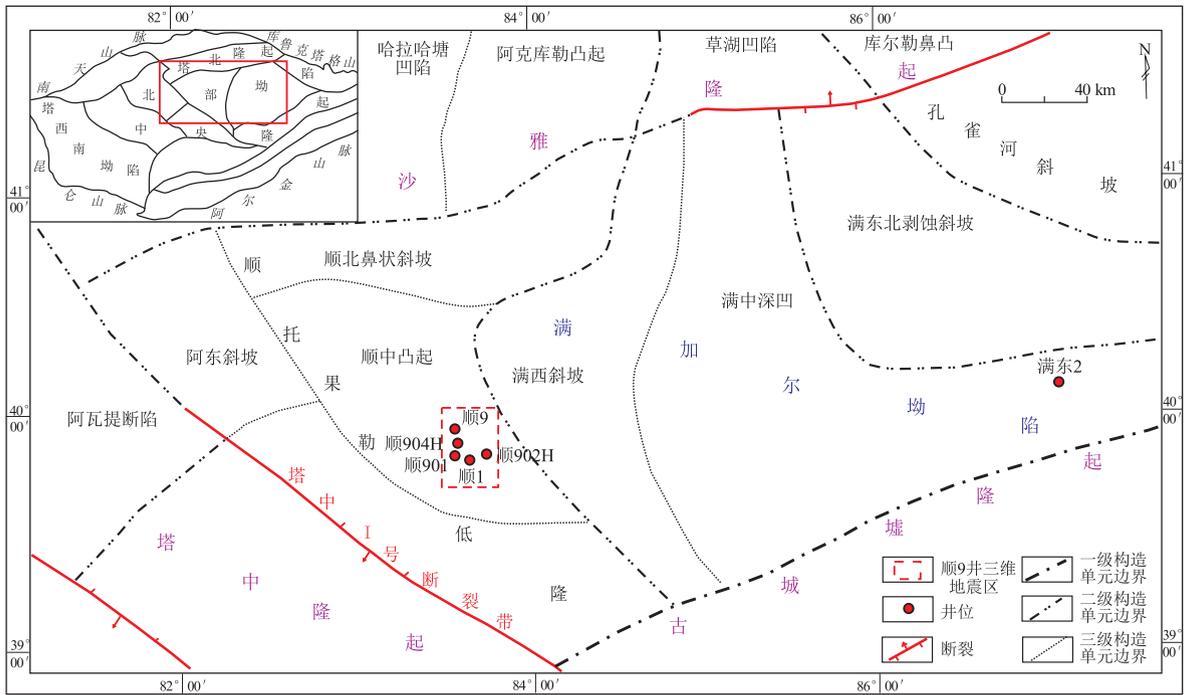


图 1 塔里木盆地构造区划与顺 9 井位置

Fig.1 Tectonic units of the Tarim Basin and location of well Shun9

同成因类型的孔隙。其中,显著的溶孔和粒间原生孔可以较准确地统计,而复合的粒间孔(粒间溶蚀扩大孔)难以准确统计次生、原生孔的相对含量。因此,以复合孔为主的储层,仅仅根据薄片观察等往往难以正确鉴别其主要的孔隙成因类型。为此,有些研究者在传统薄片鉴别的基础上,结合孔渗特征和实测孔隙度等资料,综合分析储层孔隙成因类型。

朱筱敏等^[8]认为,原生孔隙形态单一,分布均匀,与储层颗粒分选程度关系密切,分选越好,孔隙度越高,在压实作用下喉道变少的程度远大于孔隙,孔渗相关性较差;而次生孔隙形态不规则,分布不均匀,孔隙分选差,在溶蚀作用过程中形成次生孔隙的同时,也对喉道进行了改造,因此孔渗以及孔喉半径均值和孔隙度之间有良好的相关性。据此识别了东河塘地区和塔中不同地区东河塘砂岩储层的主要孔隙成因类型。

王恕一等^[9-10]根据岩石溶蚀作用强度,集成“强溶类”和“弱溶类”两类样品,然后根据实测孔隙度和薄片统计的不同孔隙类型面孔率,量化统计计算了原生孔和次生孔隙度值,得出了塔北地区三叠系、侏罗系、白垩系等储层以原生孔为主的认识。

塔里木盆地志留系储层大多以次生—原生复合的粒间孔为主,为正确鉴别其孔隙成因类型,笔者以顺 9 井志留系柯坪塔格组储层为例,在传统薄片统计方法的基础上,综合储层岩石学特征和实测孔隙度,量化分析统计了该层位储层不同成因类

型孔隙含量,为以次生—原生复合粒间孔为主的储层的孔隙成因类型分析,提供了一种新的量化统计方法。

1 储层概况

顺 9 井位于塔里木盆地中央隆起带顺托果勒低隆区,构造上属于塔中隆起和塔北隆起之间的“隆间坳”及满加尔坳陷和阿瓦提坳陷之间的“坳间隆”^[11-13](图 1)。志留系柯坪塔格组呈东西向展布,在塔北的隆起区和塔中的隆起区缺失^[14-17]。顺 9 井在志留系柯坪塔格组下段砂岩中获得工业油流,上报地质储量 $12\ 139.31 \times 10^4$ t,储层实测孔隙度 3.2%~14.6%,平均 7.51%,渗透率在 $(0.01 \sim 34.3) \times 10^{-3} \mu\text{m}^2$,平均为 $0.9 \times 10^{-3} \mu\text{m}^2$ (图 2)。

顺 9 井柯坪塔格组储层岩性主要为(含)粉砂质细粒长石岩屑砂岩、细粒长石岩屑砂岩、岩屑砂岩,

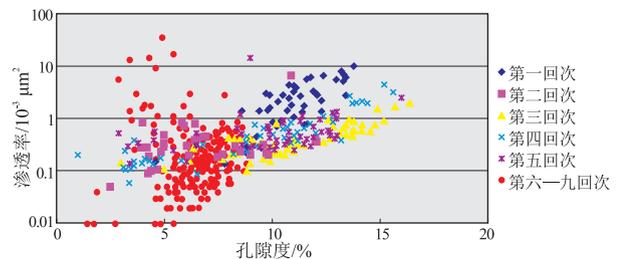


图 2 塔里木盆地顺 9 井柯坪塔格组储层孔渗关系

Fig.2 Porosity vs. permeability of the Kepingage Formation in well Shun9, Tarim Basin

局部分布少量长石石英砂岩(分布于5 335.56~5 343.36 m),为潮坪和三角洲沉积环境^[18]。影响储层发育的成岩作用主要有压实、胶结和溶蚀作用^[19-20]。储层压实作用中等—强,镜下观察颗粒间以线接触为主,局部为凹凸接触。胶结作用不均一,胶结物主要以方解石、黏土矿物为主,胶结物含量3%~45%,大多数样品胶结物含量3%~8%,约占样品总数的74.1%。溶蚀作用普遍发育,分布不均一,被溶蚀矿物主要为砂粒中的铝硅酸盐矿物(长石、岩屑等),大多沿着颗粒边缘溶蚀,形成粒间溶蚀扩大孔,成为残余原生粒间孔和溶蚀次生孔叠加在一起的复合孔隙,粒内溶孔和可显著分辨的残余粒间孔极少(表1)。

2 储层孔隙成因类型定量统计

2.1 统计方法

理论上,碎屑岩中相似的岩性,在相似的埋藏条件和程度相近的胶结作用影响下(胶结物含量相近),其残余原生粒间孔含量相近。如果在上述条件下,其孔隙的发育和分布有较大差异,则主要是次生孔隙发育程度的影响。基于上述认识,笔者对顺9井柯坪塔格组岩心样品进行了系统分析统计。

顺9井下志留统柯坪塔格组取心段,井深5 233.67~5 607.96 m,共9个回次,分析样品81个,分别作了实测孔隙度和渗透率分析,铸体薄片胶结物含量、孔隙类型(原生孔、次生孔和复合孔)面孔率统计,同时结合样品岩性和岩石结构分析。

研究样品埋深顶底相差374.29 m,镜下观察压实作用特征相似,岩石孔渗与埋深无明显相关性,不同深度回次的样品孔渗值叠置穿插(图2),表明研究层段受压实程度相近,原生孔的压实衰减程度

相似。研究层段均为潮坪相,岩石矿物成分和结构略有差异,但不同类型岩性和结构与孔隙度变化的相关性不大,如长石岩屑砂岩、岩屑砂岩和长石石英砂岩的孔隙度为3.5%~11%,平均孔隙度为6.2%;含粉砂质细砂岩与细砂岩的孔隙度3.3%~10.7%,平均孔隙度为7.4%,可见研究层段岩石成分结构对孔隙度影响不大。而胶结物含量变化较大,变化范围从3%~45%,由于该值主要集中在4个段,分别为3%~5%,6%~8%,10%~12%和12%~45%,因此按照这4个分布段分别进行统计(表1)。

2.2 统计结果分析

胶结物含量对孔隙有一定影响。胶结物含量大于10%的样品孔隙度普遍较小;胶结物含量10%~12%的样品主要为低孔类型(孔隙度5%~10%),占80%,其次是特低孔类型(孔隙度<5%),占20%,未见中孔类型(孔隙度10%~15%);胶结含量>12%的样品孔隙发育更差,主要为特低孔(孔隙度<5%),占81.8%,低孔和中孔各占9.1%。而胶结物含量3%~8%的样品主要为低孔和中孔类。从样品数量来看,胶结物含量>10%的样品仅占样品总数的25.9%,可见总体上胶结作用对研究层段的孔隙度影响不大。

从胶结物含量3%~5%和6%~8%的2组样品统计可见,孔隙度分布较分散,前一组中孔占24.4%,低孔占65.8%,特低孔占9.8%;后一组中孔占31.5%,低孔占63.2%,特低孔占5.3%,表明其非均质性强烈。铸体薄片,无论是中孔还是特低孔样品,其孔隙主要是粒间溶蚀扩大孔和粒内溶孔。前已述及,这些样品的岩性、埋深和胶结物的含量都差异很小,如果这些溶蚀扩大孔主要是残余粒间孔,那么它们应该有相似的孔隙度,但统计表

表1 塔里木盆地顺9井柯坪塔格组储层孔隙度和各类孔隙统计

Table 1 Statistics of porosity and different kinds of pores in the Kepingtage Formation in well Shun9, Tarim Basi

胶结物/%	样品数	孔隙度/%	次生孔复合孔 面孔率/%	原生粒间孔 面孔率/%	孔隙类型
3~5	10	10.1~14.6/11.55	0~4.373/2.058 2	0~0.508/0.146	中孔
	27	5.1~9.7/7.34	0~2.388/1.161	0~0.149/0.049	低孔
	4	4.1~4.9/4.55	0~0.927/0.260		特低孔
6~8	6	10.6~13.3/11.75	0~3.604/1.337	0~0.190/0.066	中孔
	12	5.5~9.0/6.76	0~1.820/0.735	0~0.056/0.135	低孔
	1	4.6	0.408		特低孔
10~12	8	5.7~9.7/7.34	0~3.15/0.701	0~0.274/0.052	低孔
	2	4.2~4.4/4.3	0~0.309/0.155		特低孔
12~45	1	11.6	5.058	0.562	中孔
	1	5.4			低孔
	9	3.2~4.8/3.95	0~2.336/0.374	0~0.123/0.015	特低孔

注:表中算式含义为:最小值~最大值/平均值。

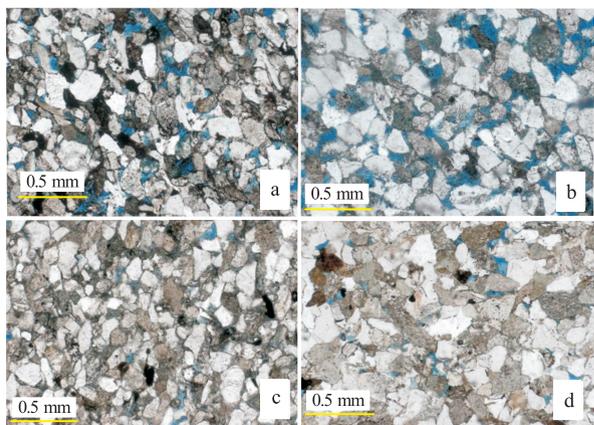


图 3 塔里木盆地顺 9 井柯坪塔格组储层微观照片
a. 5 234.55 m, 单偏光, 10 \times , 低孔储层镜下孔隙; b. 5 400.11 m, 单偏光, 10 \times , 中孔储层镜下孔隙, 孔隙相互连通; c. 5 436.57 m, 单偏光, 10 \times , 特低孔储层, 孔隙连通性差, 主要为微孔; d. 5 584.46 m, 单偏光, 10 \times , 特低孔储层, 孔隙连通性差, 主要为微孔

Fig.3 Photomicrographs of the Kepingtage Formation in well Shun9, Tarim Basin

明它们的孔隙度相差甚大(最大的 14.6%, 最小的 4.1%), 可见这些粒间溶蚀扩大孔主要是溶蚀作用形成的次生孔隙。

胶结物含量 3%~5% 和 6%~8% 的 2 组样品中, 特低孔类样品平均实测孔隙率为 4.55%~4.6%, 铸体薄片中心孔率均小于 1%。由此可以判定其孔隙主要是薄片上难以鉴别的微孔(图 3), 扫描电镜下这些样品中也常见溶蚀作用, 可见这些微孔中部分为次生孔隙。由此也可以推断, 即使这类特低孔类样品的孔隙是以残余粒间孔为主, 粒间孔也小于 4.6%。

3 结论

(1) 通过定量分析统计, 顺 9 井志留系储层孔隙中, 残余原生粒间孔含量很少, 现今发育的中—低孔储层主要是叠加了溶蚀次生孔形成的。其中, 中孔储层其孔隙成因类型主要为次生孔隙, 部分低孔储层虽然可能以原生为主, 但如果没有次生孔隙叠加, 只能成为孔隙度小于 5% 的非储层。

(2) 以次生—原生复合孔(粒间溶蚀扩大孔)为主的碎屑岩储层, 仅仅根据铸体薄片等传统方法观察, 往往难以正确鉴别其孔隙成因类型。通过储层段岩石学特征、实测孔隙度分析和传统薄片孔隙统计观察, 可得到孔隙成因的量化结果, 是正确判断储层孔隙类型的一种有效方法。

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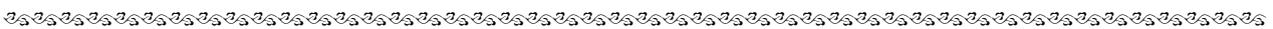
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