

渤海湾盆地沾化凹陷沙河街组 页岩油微观储集特征

刘毅¹, 陆正元¹, 戚明辉², 田同辉^{1,3}, 冯明石¹

1. 油气藏地质及开发工程国家重点实验室(成都理工大学), 成都 610059;
2. 页岩气评价与开采四川省重点实验室(四川省煤田地质局), 成都 610091;
3. 中国石化胜利油田分公司, 山东 东营 257000)

摘要:页岩油储层微观孔隙储集特征是勘探开发的重要基础资料。采集渤海湾盆地沾化凹陷罗 69 井沙河街组三段页岩油层段 18 块岩心样品, 利用氩离子抛光—场发射扫描电镜实验, 研究页岩油储层孔隙发育特征。沾化凹陷沙三段页岩油层段为泥岩和灰岩的过渡岩性, 以灰质泥岩、泥质灰岩和含泥灰岩为主, 夹少量灰岩薄层。页岩油层段主要孔隙类型包括泥质碎片间微孔和碳酸盐矿物的溶蚀孔、晶间孔和晶内孔。页岩油层段的储层孔隙主要由泥质部分提供, 泥质粒间孔提供的面孔率贡献最大, 方解石溶蚀孔对面孔率有一定贡献, 晶间孔和晶内孔的面孔率贡献最低。页岩油储层孔隙的孔径属于纳米级和微米级, 纳米级孔隙数量占绝对优势, 然而储层孔隙面积主要由数量较少的微米级孔隙提供, 即页岩油开发的储集空间应该以微米级孔隙为主要对象。

关键词:孔径; 孔隙贡献; 页岩油; 沙河街组; 沾化凹陷; 渤海湾盆地

中图分类号: TE122.2

文献标识码: A

Microscopic characteristics of shale oil reservoirs in Shahejie Formation in Zhanhua Sag, Bohai Bay Basin

Liu Yi¹, Lu Zhengyuan¹, Qi Minghui², Tian Tonghui^{1,3}, Feng Mingshi¹

1. State Key Laboratory of Oil & Gas Reservoir and Exploitation (Chengdu University of Technology), Chengdu, Sichuan 610059, China;
2. Sichuan Key Laboratory of Shale Gas Evaluation and Exploitation (Sichuan Coalfield Geology Bureau), Chengdu, Sichuan 610091, China;
3. SINOPEC Shengli Oilfield Company, Dongying, Shandong 257000, China)

Abstract: The microscopic pore characteristics of shale oil reservoirs are important basic data for exploration and development. Eighteen core samples were collected from the third member of Shahejie Formation (Es_3) in well Luo 69 in the Zhanhua Sag, Bohai Bay Basin, and were analyzed using argon-ion polishing Scanning Electron Microscopy (SEM) to discuss the pore development characteristics of shale oil reservoirs. The shale oil layer in Es_3 showed a transitional lithology of mudstone and limestone, dominated by limy mudstone, argillaceous limestone and mud bearing limestone, with minor thin layers of limestone. Argillaceous inter-particle pores, carbonate dissolved pores, inter-crystal pores and intra-crystal pores are the main pore types of the shale oil layer. Argillaceous pores provided most of reservoir pores of the shale oil layer. Most of the plane porosity was argillaceous inter-particle pores, while calcite dissolved pores made a smaller contribution and inter-crystal pores and intra-crystal pores were less important. The pore diameters of shale oil reservoirs were classed as nano scale and micron scale, and the nano scale pores have an absolute dominance quantitatively. The reservoir pore area was mainly provided by non-dominant micro-scale pores, which should be focused on in shale oil exploration.

Key words: pore size; porosity contribution; shale oil; Shahejie Formation; Zhanhua Sag; Bohai Bay Basin

页岩油气作为非常规油气资源受到越来越多的关注和重视^[1-6]。页岩油气储层具有非均质性极强、渗透率低、微纳米级孔隙复杂等特点, 页岩微

观结构特征(包括形态、孔径大小、分布)影响储层的有效孔隙度、渗透率、流体赋存运移和储层特征^[7-9]。现有研究成果表明, 采用多种分析技术研

收稿日期: 2016-07-18; 修订日期: 2017-01-11。

作者简介: 刘毅(1988—), 女, 博士研究生, 从事油气田开发地质研究。E-mail: Liuyi49@cdut.edu.cn。

通信作者: 陆正元(1963—), 男, 教授, 博士生导师, 从事油气田开发地质研究。E-mail: lzy@cdut.edu.cn。

基金项目: 国家重点基础研究发展计划(973计划)项目“陆相页岩油储集性能与流动机理”(2014CB239103); 中国石化重点科技攻关课题“页岩油开发基础研究”(P13059)联合资助。

究孔隙的孔径大小,有助于描述复杂泥页岩中的孔隙网格^[10]。国内外已经广泛运用场发射扫描电子显微镜、背散射电子成像、X-射线衍射、氩离子抛光及环境扫描电子显微镜、低温氮气吸附等技术手段,来定量研究页岩微观孔隙结构^[11-16]。中国东部渤海湾盆地古近系沙河街组三段下亚段和四段上亚段泥页岩为优质烃源岩,沙河街组广泛的钻井油气显示和一些井获得工业油流已经展现出较好的页岩油开发潜力。前人已经对沾化凹陷页岩油储层的生烃条件、储集条件及含油气性等方面进行了研究^[17-20],但页岩油储层微观孔隙储集特征缺乏必要的定量研究。

本文以渤海湾盆地沾化凹陷罗69井沙河街组页岩油储层为对象,借助场发射环境扫描电镜观察氩离子抛光样品,结合高分辨率背散射电子图像孔隙参数分析,定性描述并定量表征页岩油储层孔隙类型、孔径分布及其对孔隙储集特征的贡献,为页岩油储层勘探开发提供基础地质资料。

1 区域概况

沾化凹陷为渤海湾盆地重要的含油气三级构造单元,其南部为近东西向的陈家庄凸起,北部为北东向的义和庄凸起,构成一个向北东敞开的山间箕状盆地。罗家鼻状构造带位于沾化凹陷北部(图1)。沙河街组沙三下亚段沉积时期处于半干旱半湿润气候条件下的咸水封闭湖泊,属于还原—强还原半深湖—深湖环境^[21]。为沾化凹陷页岩油勘探开发的研究需要,在罗69井对沙河街组沙三下亚段主要烃源岩段进行了取心(图2)。根据罗69井岩心观察、薄片鉴定、X-衍射全岩矿物分析、

有机地球化学和物性分析资料,沙三下亚段烃源岩段以灰质泥岩、泥质灰岩和含泥灰岩为主。黏土矿物主要为伊—蒙混层,伊利石次之,少量高岭石及绿泥石。物性分析孔隙度为1.2%~15.3%,渗透率一般为 $(0.1\sim 10)\times 10^{-3}\mu\text{m}^3$,渗透性较高的岩样多为裂缝发育。有机碳含量为2%~6%,镜质体反射率(R_o)为0.7%~0.93%,为处于成熟阶段的优质烃源岩。

2 实验分析方法

18块样品采自罗69井沙三下亚段烃源岩层段,其中灰质泥岩样品6块,含泥灰岩和泥质灰岩样品各5块,另有灰岩夹层样品2块。对样品断面进行氩离子抛光处理。采用Quanta FEG 250场发射环境扫描电子显微镜,结合背散射电子衍射成像(BSED)和X-射线能谱分析系统,实现微纳米级孔隙特征的高分辨率(1~2万倍)背散射电子图像孔隙观察。为避免单个视域过小引起的代表性差等问题,选取岩性样品的典型区域按顺序连续采集16个视域,并拼接得到一个较大区域的分析图像(图3a)。结合能谱分析辨别矿物成分,将人工识别的不同孔隙类型采用不同颜色充填,再利用图像处理软件计算出各单一孔隙的面积和孔径大小等参数,测量孔径范围为3 nm~10 μm (图3b)。这里测量的孔隙孔径为孔隙的长轴长度,单位统一为nm。利用这些分析测试结果,提出页岩油层段储集空间类型,定量分析不同岩性各类型孔隙的贡献大小,确认不同孔径的孔隙贡献。测试研究均在油气藏地质及开发工程国家重点实验室(成都理工大学)完成。

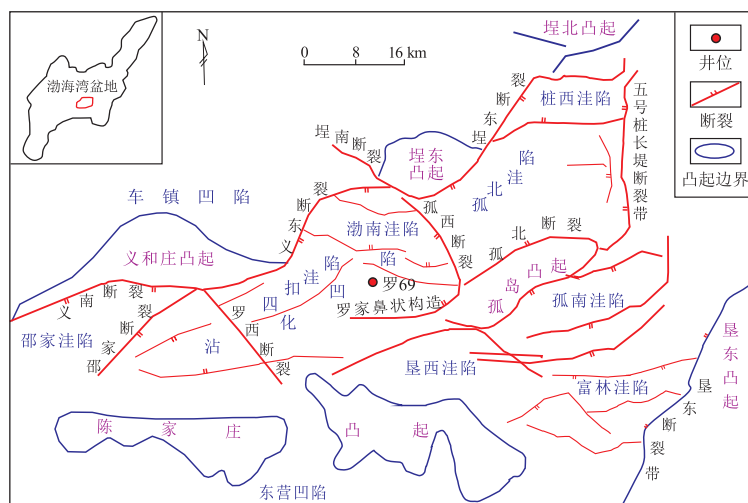


图1 渤海湾盆地沾化凹陷构造单元及罗69井位置

Fig.1 Tectonic units of Zhanhua Sag in Bohai Bay Basin and location of well Luo 69

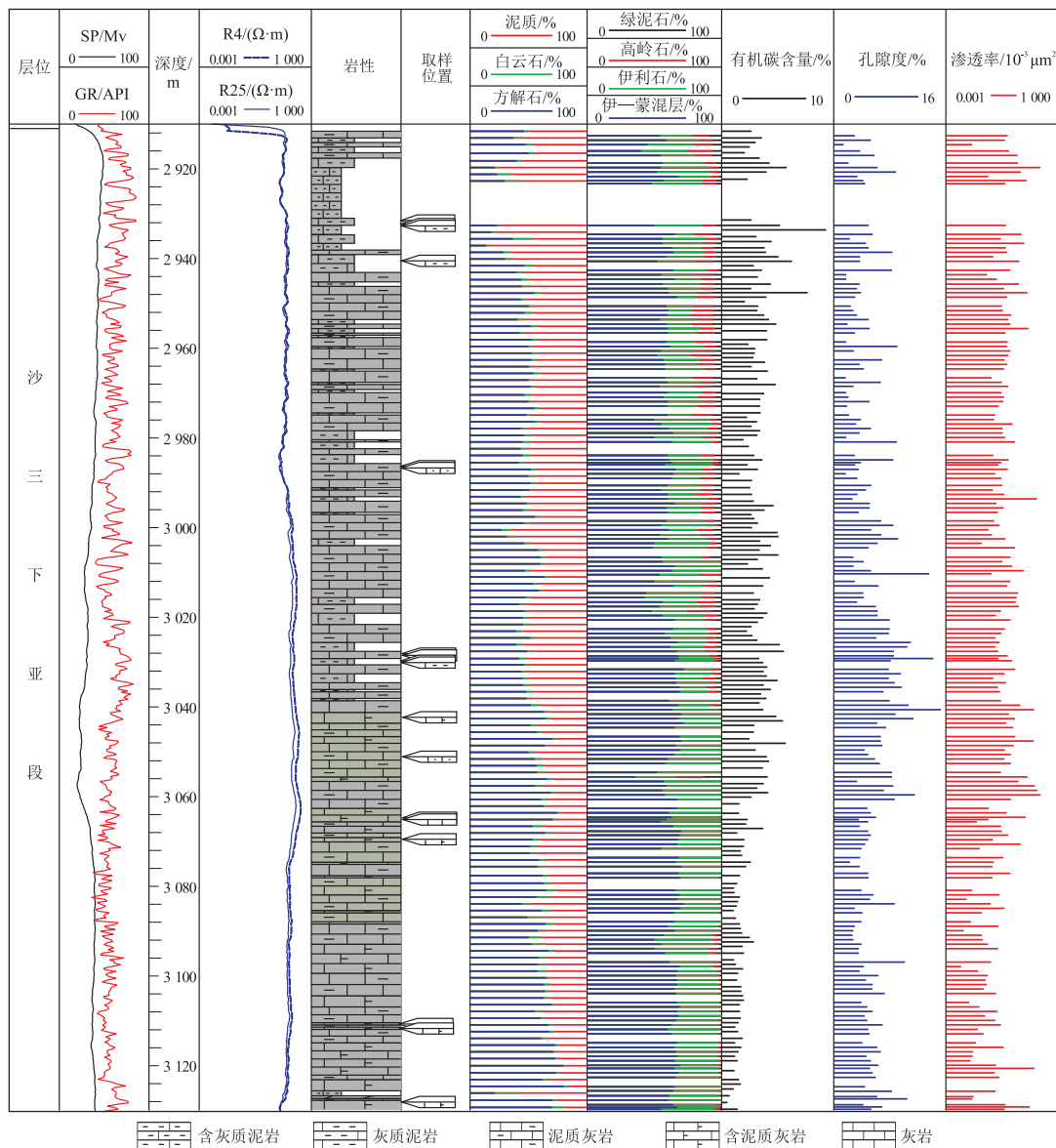


图 2 渤海湾盆地沾化凹陷罗 69 井沙三下亚段综合柱状图

Fig.2 Synthetic column of the lower section of Es₃ in well Luo 69, Zhanhua Sag, Bohai Bay Basin

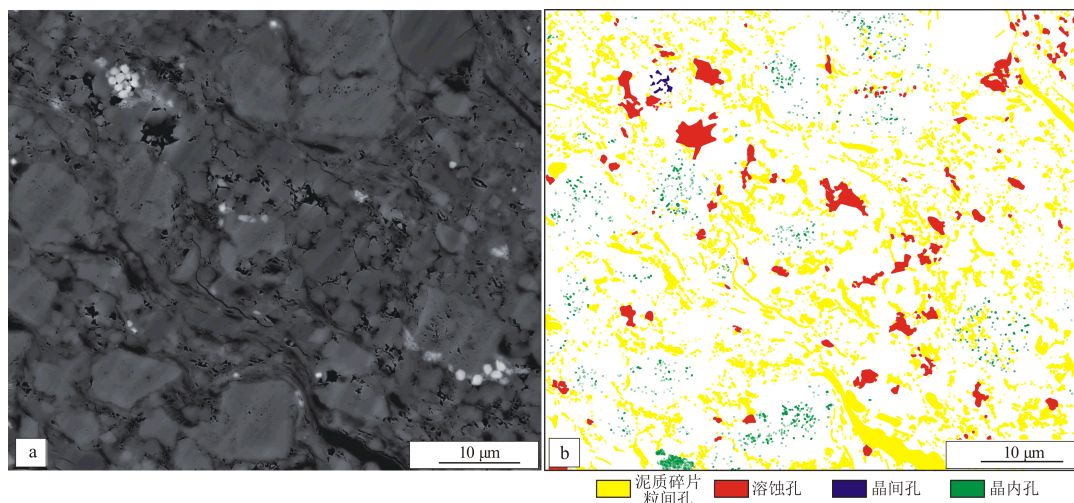


图 3 扫描电镜拼接图像及孔隙类型标识图像

Fig.3 SEM composed image (a) and pore type image filled with colors (b)

3 页岩油微观孔隙类型

沾化凹陷沙三下亚段页岩油层段孔隙类型主要包括泥质碎片间微孔、碳酸盐矿物溶蚀孔、晶间孔和晶内孔等(图4),不同程度发育层间微裂缝和成岩收缩缝。与高成熟烃源岩地区页岩气储层相比,页岩油层段孔隙中未见沥青质充填,也不发育与之相关的有机质孔。

(1)粒间孔。主要包括泥质碎片间微孔、泥质碎片与陆源碎屑间微孔或微隙等(图4a),主要发育在黏土矿物和泥质级的陆源碎屑之间,泥质岩类粒间孔面孔率较高。

(2)溶蚀孔。主要是方解石等不稳定矿物溶蚀形成的粒间溶蚀孔和粒内溶蚀孔(图4b),与有机质生烃过程有关。溶蚀孔的孔径一般较大,方解石含量较高时面孔率可能发育。

(3)晶间孔。主要是草莓状黄铁矿晶间孔、黏土矿物晶间孔和方解石或白云石晶间孔(图4c,d)。黄铁矿整体含量少,提供的面孔率较低。方解石晶间微孔较发育,晶间孔数量多,但面孔率较低。

(4)晶内孔。是指矿物晶体内部的微小孔隙,主要发育方解石晶内孔(图4e,f)。晶内孔的孔径较小,面孔率最低。

4 页岩油储层面孔率贡献分析

利用高分辨率扫描电镜下微纳米级孔隙结构图像,可以统计出孔隙类型和孔隙面积大小,扫描电镜下的面孔率和岩样孔隙度分析结果具有一致性。利用高分辨率图像资料分析了不同岩性、不同

类型的孔隙贡献和不同孔径的孔隙贡献,页岩油层段的储层孔隙主要由泥质部分提供,泥质含量越高的岩样具有较高的面孔率。

4.1 不同岩性的孔隙类型及其面孔率贡献

页岩油层段的不同岩性具有不同的孔隙类型和面孔率,定量统计表明泥质粒间孔提供的孔隙贡献最大,方解石溶蚀孔有一定的孔隙贡献,而方解石晶间孔和晶内孔孔隙贡献最差。

(1)灰质泥岩。6个灰质泥岩样品扫描电镜定量分析总面孔率为5.39%~10.05%,平均为7.195%。主要储集空间为泥质粒间孔,数量占67.6%~98.9%,泥质粒间孔提供的面孔率为3.54%~6.96%,平均为5.435%。次要储集空间为方解石溶蚀孔,数量占1.1%~29.1%,溶蚀孔提供的面孔率为0.25%~4.36%,平均为1.717%。另外发育少量的晶间孔和晶内孔。

(2)泥质灰岩。5个泥质灰岩样品扫描电镜定量分析总面孔率为3.56%~6.64%,平均为4.81%。泥质灰岩主要储集空间为泥质粒间孔,数量占64.3%~99.3%,粒间孔提供的面孔率为2.82%~5.77%,平均为3.906%。次要储集空间为方解石溶蚀孔,数量占0.4%~33.99%,面孔率为0.82%~1.78%,平均面孔率为1.0%。方解石晶间孔数量有所增加,占0.4%~14.65%,但提供的面孔率均小于0.3%。

(3)含泥灰岩。5个含泥灰岩样品扫描电镜定量分析总面孔率为1.68%~4.77%,平均为3.246%。含泥灰岩主要储集空间为泥质粒间孔,孔隙数量占57.94%~90.57%,面孔率为0.38%~1.56%,平均面

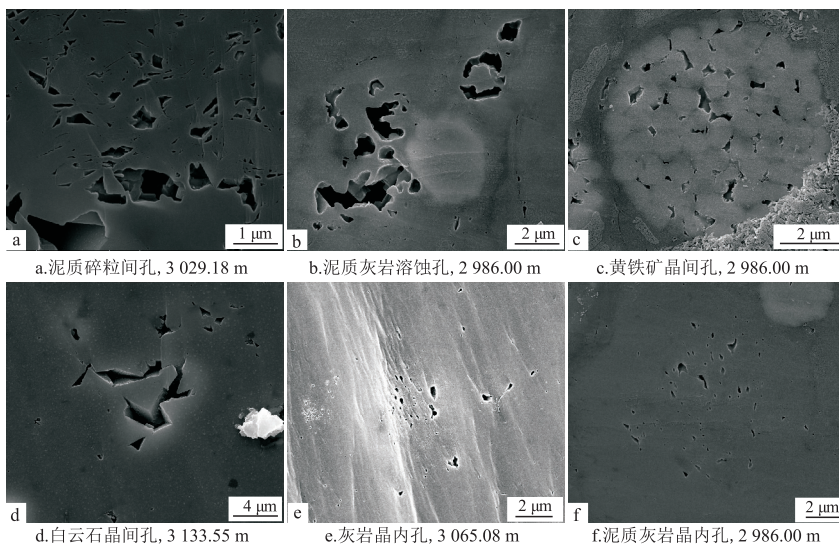


图4 渤海湾盆地沾化凹陷沙三下亚段页岩微观孔隙类型

Fig.4 Microscopic pore types of shale in the lower section of Es₃ in Zhanhua Sag, Bohai Bay Basin

孔率为1.106%。次要储集空间为方解石溶蚀孔,孔隙数量占0.4%~33.99%,面孔率为0.82%~1.78%,平均为1.0%。方解石晶间孔数量占6.16%~41.7%,提供的面孔率均小于0.6%。

(4)灰岩夹层。页岩油层段中灰岩一般呈夹层分布,2个泥质灰岩样品扫描电镜定量分析总面积孔率为0.54%和0.51%,孔隙发育很差。孔隙数量以方解石晶间孔为主,数量百分比分别为94.98%和97.83%,提供的面孔率分别为0.31%和0.24%。数量较少的溶蚀孔提供的面孔率可达0.23%和0.27%。

4.2 不同岩性的孔径分布及其孔隙面积贡献

利用岩样微观孔隙类型图像处理获得了每个单一孔隙的孔径及其面积大小,统计了页岩油层段典型岩性不同孔径的孔隙数量和孔隙面积百分比分布(图5)。页岩油储层孔隙数量上主要由纳米级和微米级孔隙组成,数量上纳米级孔隙占绝对优势^[1],孔隙数量随孔径增大呈指数式急剧下降,但储层孔隙面积主要由不占数量优势的微米级孔隙提供,即页岩油层段的主要储集空间属于微米级孔隙。

(1)灰质泥岩。根据6个灰质泥岩样品29 088个孔隙的孔径及孔隙面积资料统计(图5a),孔隙孔径小于100 nm的孔隙数量占52.22%,但孔隙面积贡献仅为1.4%。孔径小于1 000 nm的孔隙数量占97.2%,孔隙面积贡献仅为28.3%。孔径大于

1 000 nm的孔隙数量只占2.8%,孔隙面积贡献为71.7%。孔径大于3 000 nm的孔隙数量只占0.3%,孔隙面积贡献为40.1%。显然,灰质泥岩孔隙面积贡献主要由孔径大于1 000 nm的微米级孔隙所提供。

(2)泥质灰岩。根据5个泥质灰岩样品17 141个孔隙的不同孔径孔隙数量及其孔隙面积分布统计(图5b),孔径小于100 nm的孔隙数量占49.5%,孔隙面积贡献仅3.0%。孔径小于1 000 nm的孔隙数量占98.1%,孔隙面积贡献为47.8%。孔径大于1 000 nm的孔隙数量只占1.9%,但孔隙面积贡献为52.2%。孔隙面积贡献较大的孔径范围为2 000~5 000 nm,这一孔径范围的孔隙面积贡献为26.0%。

(3)含泥灰岩。根据5个含泥灰岩样品10 320个孔隙的不同孔径孔隙数量及其孔隙面积分布统计(图5c),孔径小于100 nm的孔隙数量占58.8%,孔隙面积贡献仅为2.2%。孔径小于1 000 nm的孔隙数量占98.2%,但孔隙面积贡献仅为41.2%。而孔径大于1 000 nm的孔隙数量只占1.8%,但孔隙面积贡献为58.8%。孔隙面积贡献较大的孔径范围为2 000~5 000 nm,这一孔径范围的孔隙面积贡献为31.1%。

5 结论

渤海湾盆地沾化凹陷沙三下亚段页岩油层段

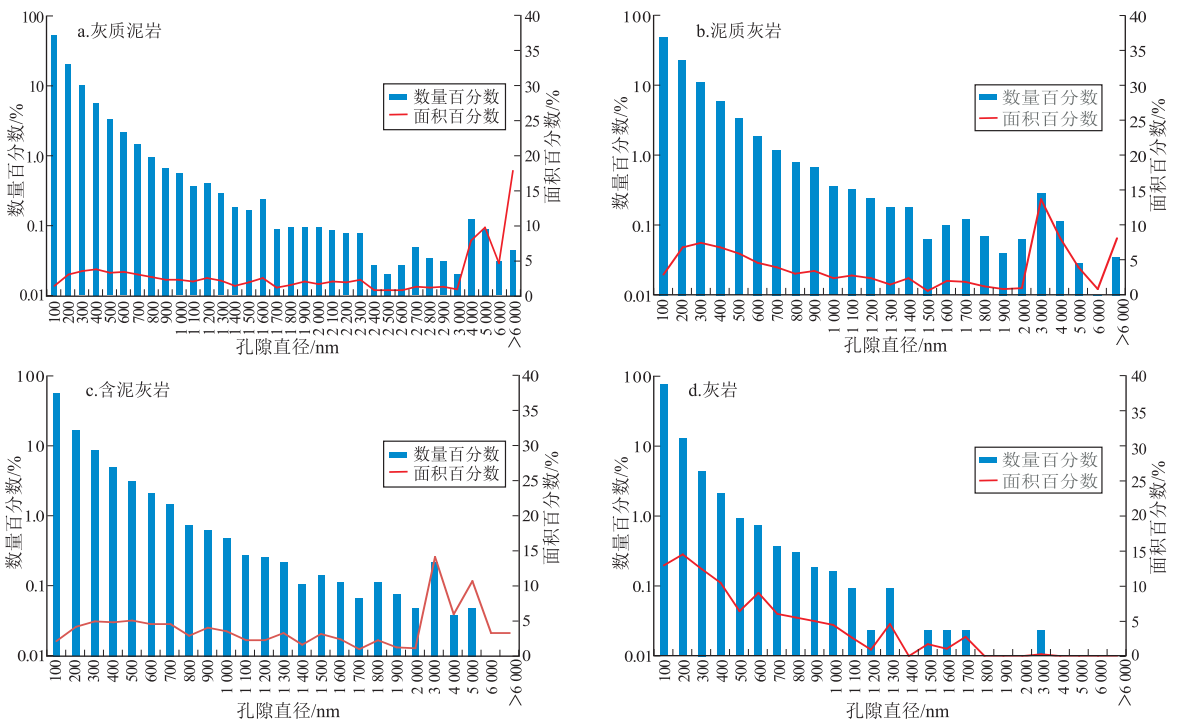


图5 沾化凹陷沙三下亚段不同岩性的孔隙数量和孔隙面积分布统计

以灰质泥岩、泥质灰岩和含泥灰岩为主,夹少量灰岩薄层,主要包括泥质碎片间微孔和碳酸盐矿物的溶蚀孔、晶间孔和晶内孔等孔隙类型。泥质部分的泥质粒间孔构成了页岩油储层的主要孔隙。灰质泥岩孔隙发育优于泥质灰岩,灰岩孔隙发育最差。页岩油储层孔隙孔径均为纳米级和微米级,纳米级孔隙数量占绝对优势,数量较少的微米级孔隙提供了页岩油储层的孔隙面积。微米级孔隙应该作为页岩油勘探开发的主要对象。

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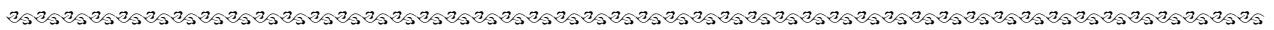
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(编辑 韩 彧)