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岩溶缝洞充填物碳氧同位素特征及环境意义 ——以塔河油田奥陶系鹰山组为例

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摘 要:塔河油田奥陶系鹰山组岩溶缝洞是该地区主要的碳酸盐岩储层, 弄清岩溶缝洞充填物特征有利于寻找最优储集体, 对该区石油地质研究具有重要意义。通过对塔河油田 31 口钻井岩心观察、描述和充填物类型统计, 选取 7 口典型钻井奥陶系鹰山组岩溶缝洞充填物取样, 并对充填物样品 $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ 和 $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ 进行测试分析。结果表明: (1) 充填物碳氧同位素变化范围较大, $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ 为 0.75‰~10.14‰, $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ 为 -5.94‰~-14.14‰。(2) 奥陶系鹰山组岩溶缝洞充填物存在 4 中不同类型的形成环境: 同生期或早期成岩岩溶环境、风化壳岩溶环境、埋藏岩溶环境、较晚期岩溶环境。该研究成果对古岩溶型油气储层研究及油气勘探具有重要意义。

关键词: 岩溶储层; 缝洞充填物; 碳氧同位素; 鹰山组; 塔河油田

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0 引 言

碳酸盐岩储层是塔河油田的主要油气藏储体, 奥陶系鹰山组岩溶缝洞是该区的典型岩溶储层^[1-4]。据统计, 塔河油田的原油产量已达 700 余万吨, 其中奥陶系产油量约占总产量的 75%, 但缝洞规模大小、充填程度、充填物类型及连通程度等因素造成岩溶缝洞型储层的复杂性, 从而导致原油采收率较低^[2,5]。勘探实践表明, 塔河油田奥陶系鹰山组岩溶缝洞发育表现出强烈的非均质性, 其充填类型、充填物类型、

充填物特征的复杂多样, 使得岩溶缝洞储层成为复杂的储层类型, 对油藏的开发具有直接的影响^[5-6]。近年来, 随着我国石油地质的发展, 很多学者对岩溶缝洞充填物进行了研究。淡永等认为岩溶缝洞充填物是岩溶储层形成与转化过程的产物, 对其地球化学分析有助于认识岩溶形成环境、发育演化及其与油气储层发育的关系^[7-9]。孔兴功等指出在不同地质背景条件下, 碳氧同位素有不同丰度特征, 且具有后期蚀变小和良好的区域可对比性, 是研究古气候和古环境的良好指标, 而基岩的碳氧同位素地球化

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学特征能反映沉积环境变化和事件地层的界线^[10]。因此,本文通过对塔河油田多口钻井的奥陶系鹰山组岩心观察,采集典型钻孔鹰山组岩溶缝洞充填物和灰岩基岩,结合缝洞充填特征,对其碳氧同位素特征进行分析,弄清其沉积古环境,为反演储层形成过程提供新的地球化学依据。

1 地质概况

塔河油田位于塔里木盆地塔北隆起区阿克库勒凸起中南部(图 1),西邻哈拉哈塘凹陷,东靠草湖凹陷,南接满加尔凹陷^[6]。受加里东晚期、海西期及燕山期等多期构造运动地壳抬升的影响,塔河油田奥陶系碳酸盐岩缝洞充填呈现多期次、多形式的特点^[11]。研究区奥陶系由下而上划分为下奥陶统蓬莱坝组(O_{1p})、下奥陶统鹰山组(O_{1y})、中奥陶统一间房组(O_{2yj})、上奥陶统恰尔巴克组(O_{3q})、良里塔格组(O_{3l})和桑塔木组(O_{3s})。区内的下奥陶统为一套质纯的台地相沉积的碳酸盐岩,鹰山组在区内分布广泛,是研究区内岩溶发育的主要地层之一,岩性主要为灰、浅灰、褐灰色厚层状泥晶灰岩,藻凝块球粒泥晶灰岩夹含藻砂屑砾屑灰岩,岩性致密,易于溶蚀,为后期的岩溶发育、油气藏储集提供良好的物质基础,是塔河油田优质的岩溶型储层^[1-2,5,12]。

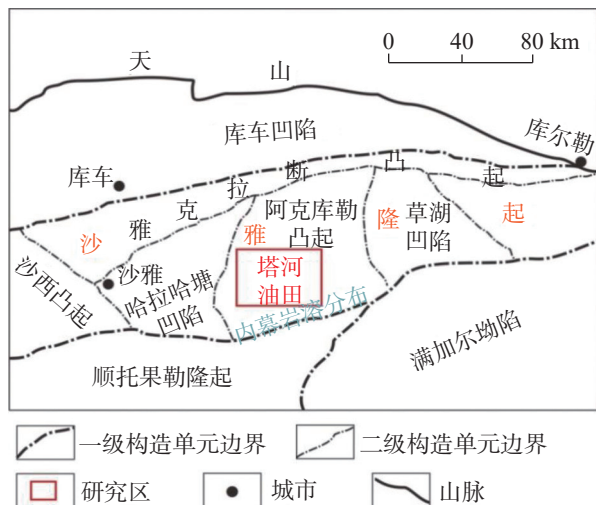


图 1 塔河油田构造位置图(据张文博^[5]修改)

Fig. 1 Structure of Tahe oilfield (modified according to Zhang Wenbo^[5])

2 岩溶缝洞充填特征

通过对塔河地区 A8、A16、T615 等 31 口钻井岩

心进行观察,钻井分布图见图 2,并结合钻井测井录井数据,发现在区域上,鹰山组岩溶发育具有极强的非均质性^[13]。根据岩心观察结果和测井资料绘制钻井连井剖面图(图 3),钻井 TK409 鹰山组下部发育一高约 72 m 的大型溶洞,充填灰绿色泥岩,含溶洞角砾,而距其 1 km 之外的钻井 T417 在同一层位仅发育溶蚀缝和小型溶孔。

岩溶缝洞充填物的划分,国内外学者已有研究,基于塔河地区野外露头调查与井下岩心观察,综合朱学稳等研究成果,根据岩溶缝洞充填物的物质成分、沉积环境及形态组合等特征,将研究区奥陶系岩溶缝洞充填物划分为:机械沉积物、化学沉积物、塌积充填物及风化残积物四类^[14-18]。岩心观察资料显示塔河地区奥陶系鹰山组岩溶缝洞充填物主要有以下特征:以机械充填物、化学沉积物为主,其次是塌积充填物,其中塌积充填物主要充填于溶洞内,以 A8、T615、T502、S64、S70、T403 和 T624 七口钻孔最为典型。

通过观察发现,各钻孔的充填特征如下: T502 井于 5 438.74~5 444.81 m 发育溶洞,充填灰绿色钙泥质(图 4a),充填物呈条带状分布,由洞中部至洞底部,含 3 段砾石层,由上至下角砾依次变大、分选性变差; A8 井于 6 040~6 095 m 发育大型溶洞,溶洞发育于径流溶蚀带,溶洞为岩溶角砾充填,角砾间为灰绿色钙泥质胶结,角砾为灰白色角砾(图 4b),大小约 0.2~5 cm,分选性差; S64 于表层岩溶带 5 486.55~5 493.75 m 发育溶洞,灰绿色泥岩全充填,含岩溶角砾,洞顶缝充填方解石(图 4c); T403 于径流溶蚀带内发育 3 处溶洞,均为灰绿色钙泥质充填(图 4d),下部两处溶洞可见岩溶角砾; S70 分别于表层岩溶带和径流溶蚀带各发育一大型溶洞,灰绿色泥岩和灰色钙质粉砂岩全充填(图 4e); T624 分别于表层岩溶带和径流溶蚀带各发育一处大型溶洞,部分为方解石充填(图 4f),部分为灰绿色钙泥质充填; T615 于 5 520.95~5 560.01 m 发育溶洞,砂岩和灰绿色钙泥质全充填,含岩溶角砾(图 4g)。根据岩心及观察结果绘制 7 口典型钻井的溶洞充填结构图(图 5)。

3 充填物取样与测试

对钻孔岩心进行系统观察之后,选取 7 口典型钻孔进行岩溶缝洞充填物采集,样品均取自鹰山组地层,样品类型包括溶蚀孔洞缝中充填的钙泥质、砂质、方解石和角砾,合计 30 个,另取大型溶洞附近灰

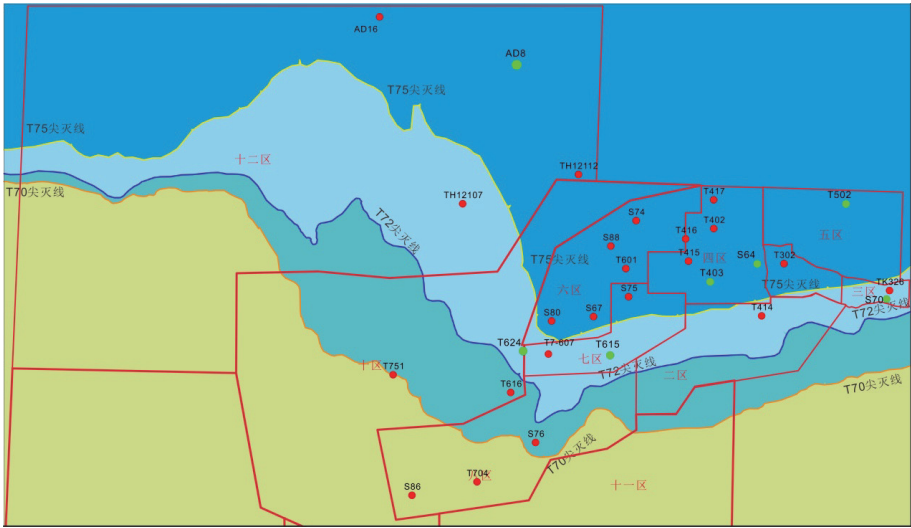


图 2 钻孔分布图 (图中圆点为岩心观察井, 绿色点代表取样钻孔)

Fig. 2 Drillings distribution (circular point: core observation well; green point: sampling borehole)

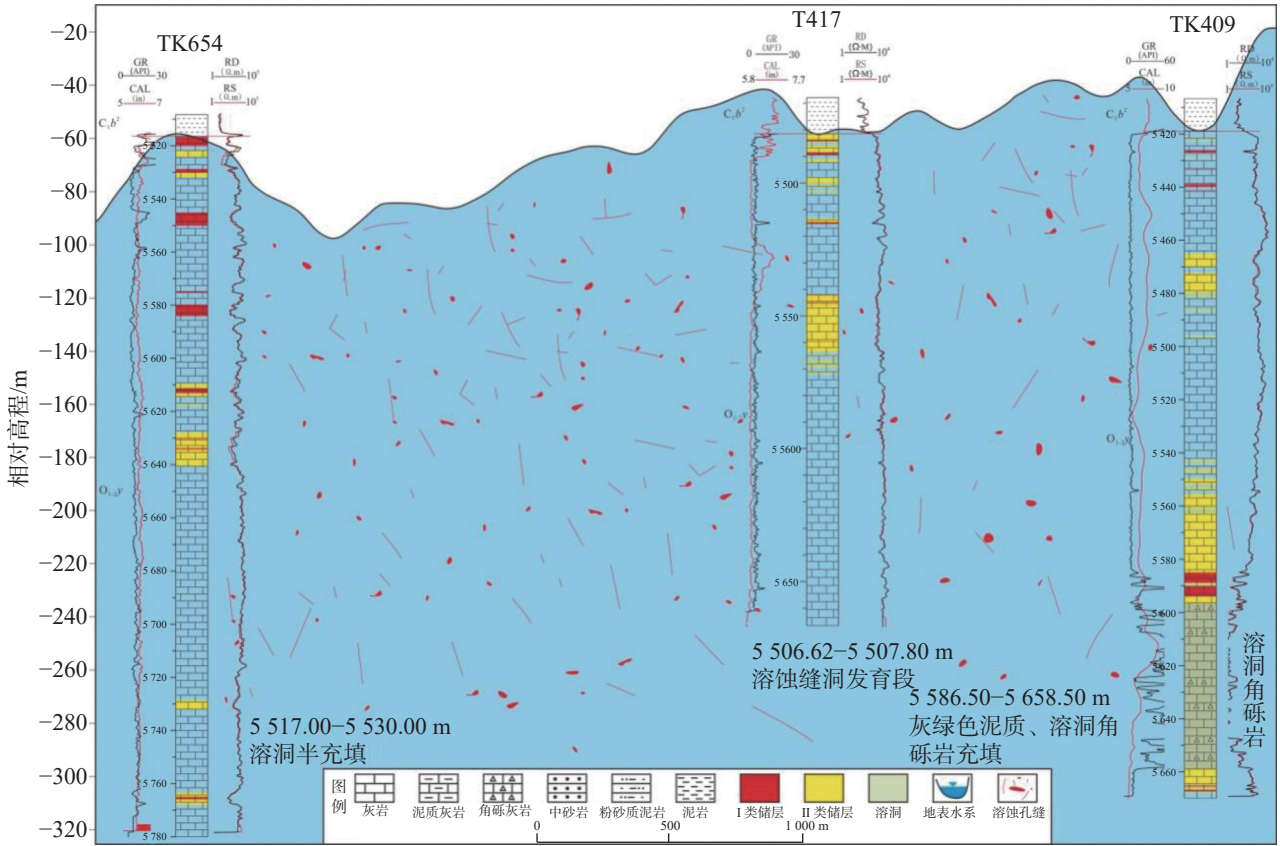


图 3 塔河地区古岩溶发育剖面结构图

Fig. 3 Profile structure of paleokarst development in Tahe area

岩基岩样品 5 个作对比分析, 共计取样 35 个。采集的样品经研磨、烘干、酸化等前处理之后, 测定其碳氧同位素组成。测试工作由自然资源部岩溶地质资源环境监督检测中心完成, 测试仪器为 MAT253 稳定同位素质谱仪(美国, 赛默飞), 检测环境为温度

24.3 ℃, 湿度 40.0%, 测试精度为 0.1‰。

4 碳氧同位素特征

从碳氧同位素测试结果(表 1)可见, 鹰山组岩溶



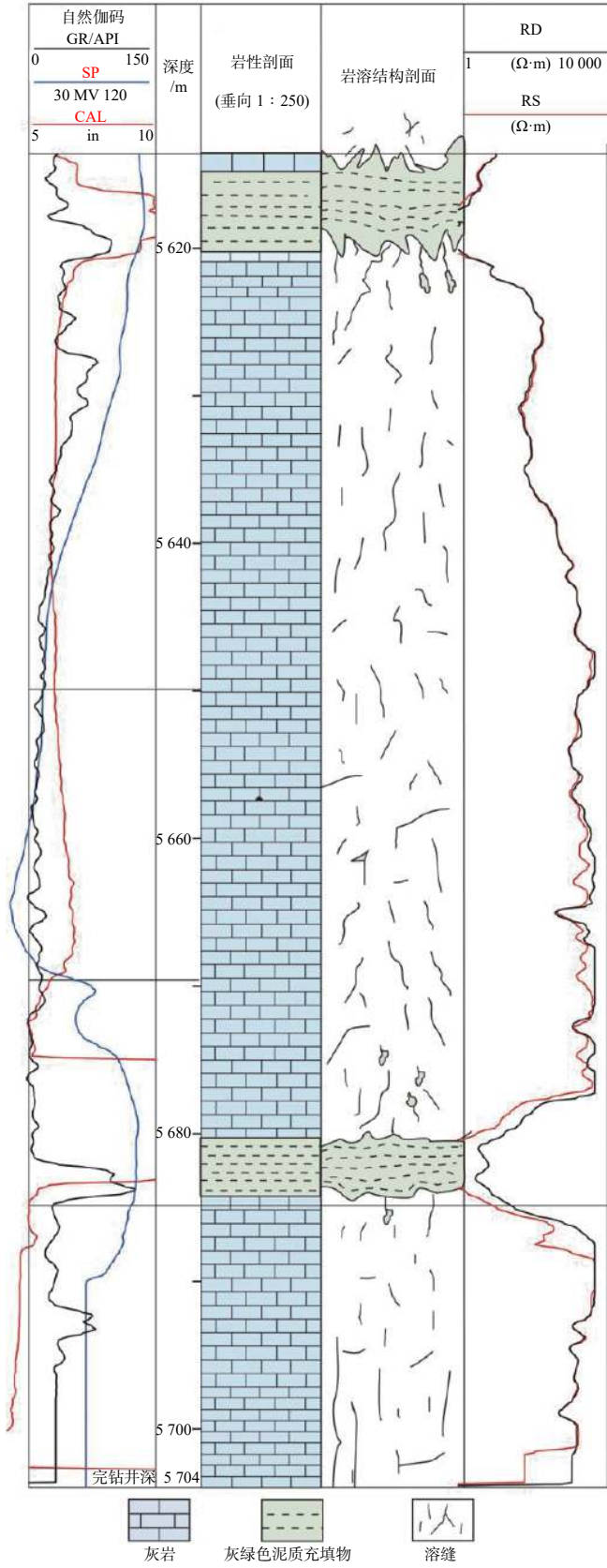
图4 典型钻孔岩溶缝洞充填特征

Fig. 4 Filling characteristics of typical drilling karst fracture-cavity

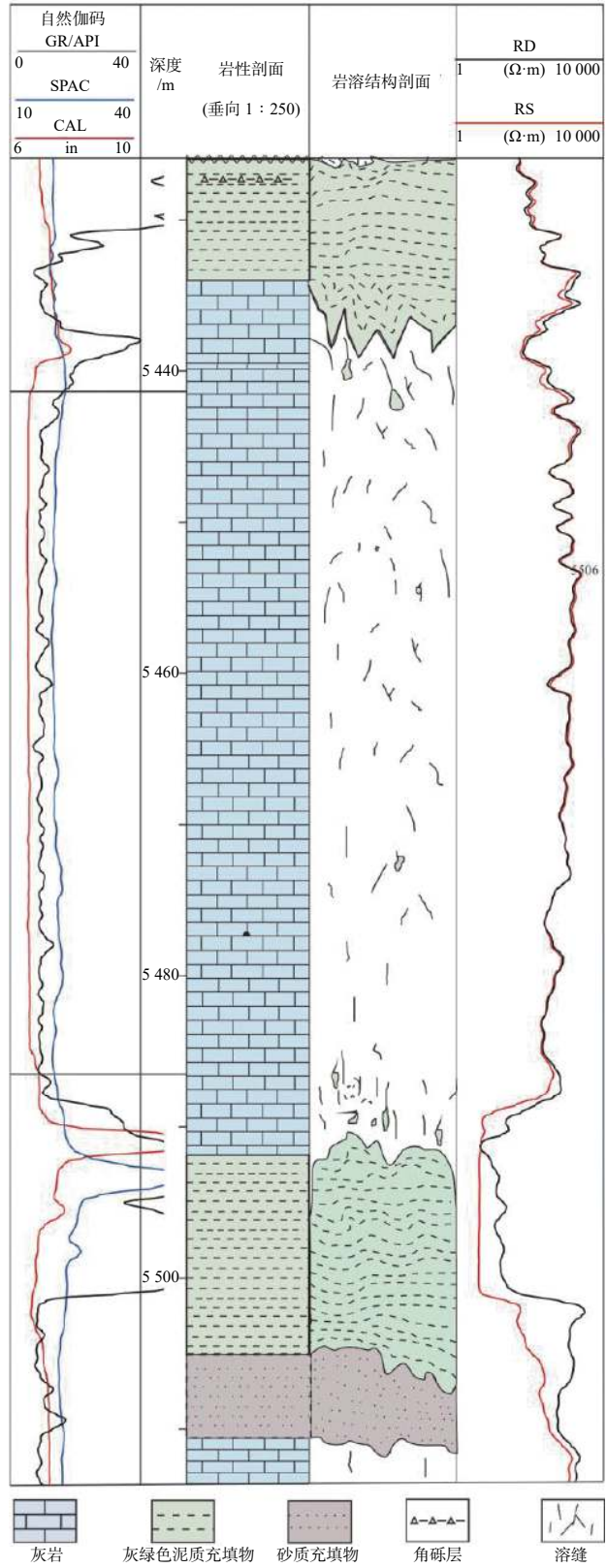
缝洞钙泥质充填物和方解石的 $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ 、 $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ 值变化范围较大, 钙泥质充填物 $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ 值介于 0.75‰ ~ 5.24‰ 、平均值为 -2.307‰ , $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ 值介于 -5.94‰ ~ -11.15‰ 、平均值为 -8.997‰ ; 方解石的 $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ 值介于 -4.33‰ ~ -10.14‰ 、平均值为 -7.341‰ , $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ 值介于 -8.14‰ ~ -14.14‰ 、平均值为 -12.565‰ 。不同充填

物的 $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ 、 $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ 值具有一定的差异性, 但与基岩碳氧同位素值 ($\delta^{13}\text{C}$ 值为 -0.12‰ ~ -1.42‰ 、平均值为 -0.95‰ ; $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ 值为 -6.52‰ ~ -9.05‰ 、平均值为 -7.742‰) 相比, 缝洞充填物的碳氧同位素值普遍具有偏负的特征, 以方解石最为显著, 表明岩溶缝洞充填物在形成过程中受到大气淡水的影响, 反映了当

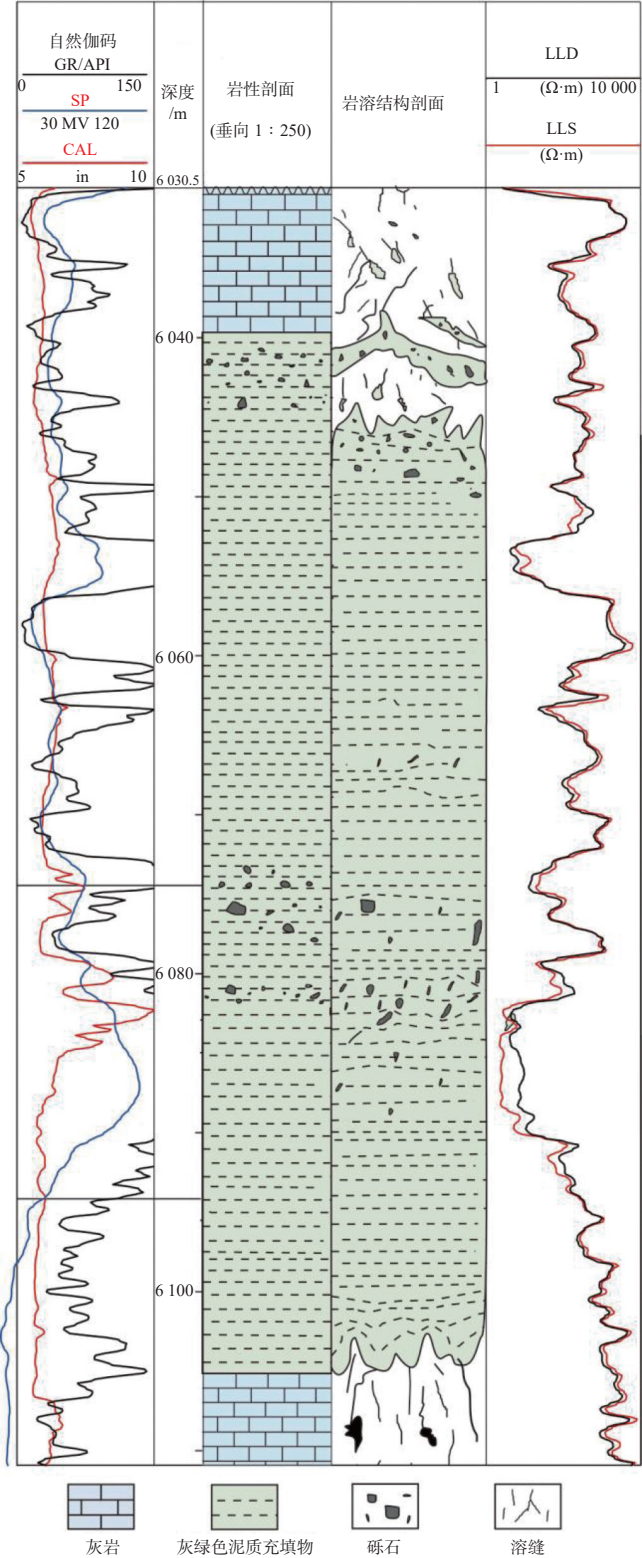
T624 奥陶系岩溶结构剖面图



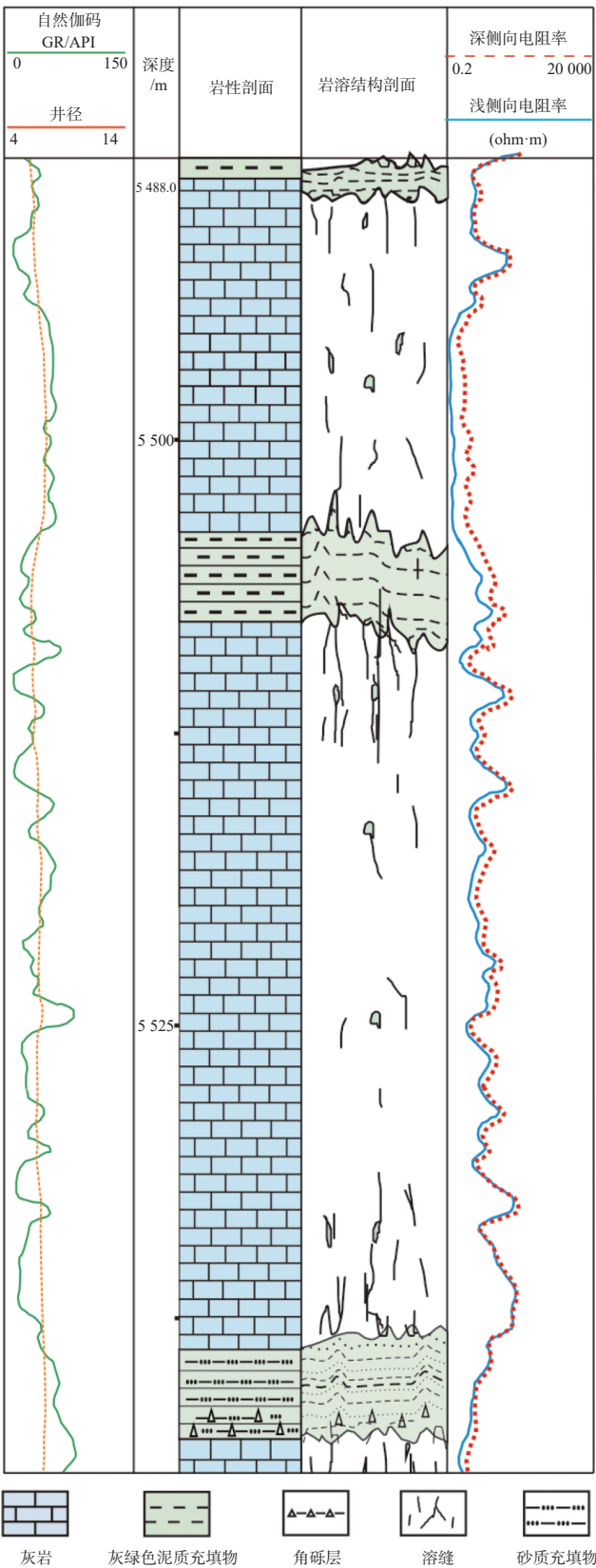
S70 井奥陶系岩溶结构剖面图



A8 奥陶系岩溶结构剖面图



T403 奥陶系岩溶结构剖面图



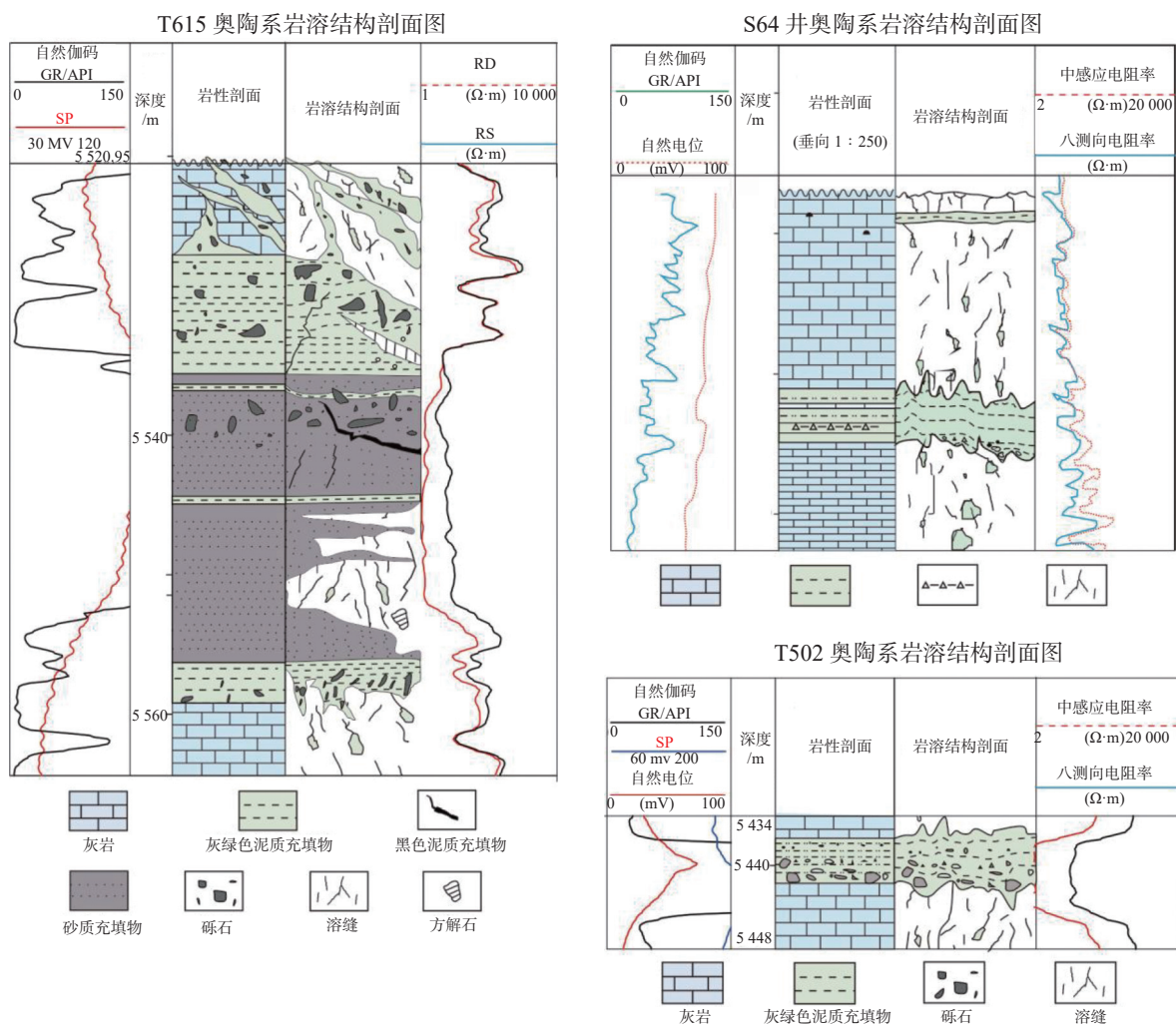


图 5 典型钻孔岩溶缝洞充填结构图

Fig. 5 Filling structure of typical drilling karst fracture-cavity

时的风化壳沉积环境^[19-23]。

5 岩溶缝洞充填古环境条件分析

对奥陶系岩溶缝洞充填物及灰岩基岩碳氧同位素进行交会投影(图 6), 可以看出, 岩溶缝洞充填物至少存在 4 种不同的形成环境(表 2)。鹰山组灰岩形成于海相沉积环境, 基岩背景值 $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ 为 -0.12‰ ~ -1.42‰ 、 $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ 为 -6.52‰ ~ -9.05‰ , 因此可将充填物碳氧同位素值与基岩背景值对比分析, 判断其形成环境^[6]。Schopf(1980)指出, 如果 $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ 来自淡水, 那么此环境中沉积的淡水碳酸盐沉积物的 $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ 值具有较高负值, 一般在 -15‰ ~ -5‰ 之间; 当大气中的 CO_2 含量较少时, 溶解在淡水中的 CO_2 多来自土壤和腐殖质, 导致沉淀物中 $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ 偏负, 一般为高负值; 如果来自海相灰岩, 则接近其背景值。另外, 受加里东晚

期-海西早期暴露环境的影响, 大气淡水中低 $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ 的 CO_2 会造成方解石的 $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ 偏负。王大锐等学者指出, 大气淡水严重贫 $\delta^{18}\text{O}$, 受其影响的碳酸盐岩充填物的 $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ 也严重偏负, 同时, 在温暖多雨的季节里形成的沉淀物贫 $\delta^{18}\text{O}$, 反之, 在寒冷干旱的季节里形成的沉淀物相对富集 $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ ^[19-20]。

第 I 类为同生期或早成岩岩溶环境, 岩溶缝洞充填物的 $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ 为 -2.29‰ ~ 0.75‰ 、 $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ 为 -5.94‰ ~ -8.57‰ , 与鹰山组海相灰岩碳氧同位素特征相似, 说明落入 I 区的缝洞充填物形成于同生期或者早成岩的海相岩溶环境。其中介于基岩碳氧同位素丰度范围内的钙泥质充填物可能为同生岩溶期由流水携带泥质与碳酸盐岩沉积共同充填的结果。I 区有两个样品的 $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ 值偏正, 根据张正红等^[6]的研究成果, 泥质充填物 $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ 值为正值时, 说明有机质(CH_4)含量及有机质在成岩后期的转化对 $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ 值影响较小, 可

表 1 样品信息和 $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ 、 $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ 测试结果
Table 1 Sample information and test results of $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ and $\delta^{18}\text{O}$

序号	样品编号	地层	$\delta^{13}\text{C}_{(\text{V-PDB})}$	$\delta^{18}\text{O}_{(\text{V-PDB})}$	岩性
			‰	‰	
1	AD8-1(25/30)	O _{1y}	0.17	-5.94	洞顶缝钙泥质充填物
2	AD8-2(14/46)	O _{1y}	0.75	-7.03	溶洞顶部充填的灰绿色钙泥
3	AD8-2(37/46)	O _{1y}	-3.15	-9.12	溶洞内钙质泥岩
4	S64-1(20/20)	O _{1y}	-1.42	-7.63	灰岩(基岩)
5	S64-2(30/60)	O _{1y}	-1.35	-9.43	溶洞钙泥质
6	S64-2(40/60)	O _{1y}	-1.57	-8.77	溶缝钙华
7	S64-6(34/37)	O _{1y}	-0.79	-9.05	泥晶砂屑灰岩
8	S70-12(6/71)	O _{1y}	-0.9	-7.22	钙质泥
9	S70-13(13/26)	O _{1y}	-3.23	-9.99	钙质泥
10	S70-14(2/29)	O _{1y}	-1.39	-6.52	泥晶灰岩(基岩)
11	T403-1(3/60)	O _{1y}	-1.12	-7.66	钙泥质
12	T403-4(59/66)	O _{1y}	-0.97	-7.11	灰岩(基岩)
13	T403-6(27/36)	O _{1y}	-4.41	-9.84	钙泥质
14	T403-7(20/44)	O _{1y}	-2.29	-7.89	钙泥质
15	T403-7(23/44)	O _{1y}	-1.72	-10.23	钙泥质
16	T403-8(14/44)	O _{1y}	-1.13	-7.93	泥晶灰岩(基岩)
17	T403-8(30/44)	O _{1y}	-2.45	-10.56	钙泥质
18	T403-8(42/44)	O _{1y}	-1.56	-8.44	钙泥质
19	T502-14(22/44)	O _{1y}	-4.55	-9.34	角砾
20	T502-14(23/44)	O _{1y}	-0.83	-7.64	溶洞底部灰岩角砾
21	T502-14(4/44)	O _{1y}	-3.39	-9.6	钙泥质
22	T502-14(8/44)	O _{1y}	-5.24	-11.15	钙泥质
23	T502-15(3/32)	O _{1y}	-0.83	-8.21	斑状泥晶灰岩(基岩)
24	T615-10(21/33)	O _{1y}	-3.07	-12.43	溶洞充填钙泥质砂岩
25	T615-11(26/36)	O _{1y}	-3.32	-10.81	砂岩
26	T615-11(29/36)	O _{1y}	-0.5	-7.11	洞底角砾
27	T615-7(10/35)	O _{1y}	-4.72	-10.86	溶洞充填钙泥
28	T615-8(4/33)	O _{1y}	-5.62	-8.14	缝壁方解石
29	T615-7(9/35)	O _{1y}	-0.12	-7.75	缝壁微晶灰岩(基岩)
30	T615-9(13/74)	O _{1y}	-3.21	-9.46	溶洞充填泥质粉砂岩
31	T624-5(5/32)	O _{1y}	-4.33	-12.69	斜缝方解石
32	T624-6(12/31)	O _{1y}	-10.14	-13.87	方解石
33	T624-6(18/31)	O _{1y}	-6.45	-13.11	方解石
34	T624-6(2/31)	O _{1y}	-8.94	-14.14	方解石
35	T624-6(3/31)	O _{1y}	-8.57	-13.44	斜缝方解石
36	T502-10(21/44)	O _{1y}	-0.34	-8.57	硅质团块
37	T502-10(44/44)	O _{1y}	-1.59	-10.72	硅质团块
38	T502-9(26/40)	O _{1y}	-1.41	-8.23	硅质团块

以指示原始环境。

第Ⅱ类为加里东晚期—海西早期风化壳岩溶,碳氧同位素偏负最明显, $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ 为-10.14‰~-8.57‰、 $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ 为-14.14‰~-13.44‰。 $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ 值偏负主要是由于大气淡水 $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ 值较低,导致沉淀方解石 $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ 值偏负。

$\delta^{13}\text{C}$ 值偏负主要有两个原因,一是加里东晚期—海西早期暴露环境受大气淡水中低 $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ 的 CO_2 的影响,与碳酸盐岩反应后沉淀的方解石 $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ 偏负,其次是风化壳上覆志留系碎屑岩地层中有机质含量高,受有机质氧化 CH_4 影响, $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ 值较低^[23-26]。

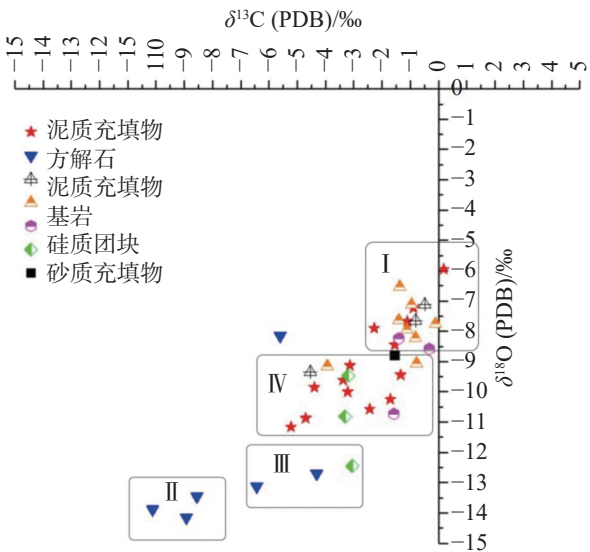


图 6 岩溶缝洞充填物及基岩碳氧同位素交汇图
Fig. 6 Crossplot of carbon-oxygen isotope of karst fracture-cavity fillings and bed rock

表 2 岩溶缝洞充填物及基岩同位素特征
Table 2 Isotope characteristic of karst fracture-cavity fillings and bed rock

发育期次	形成环境	同位素特征	
		δ ¹³ C(PDB)‰	δ ¹⁸ O(PDB)‰
I	同生期或早成岩岩溶环境	-2.29~0.75	-5.94~-8.57
II	加里东晚期-海西早期风化壳岩溶	-10.14~-8.57	-14.14~-13.44
III	埋藏岩溶环境	-6.54~-3.07	-13.11~-12.43
IV	较晚期-现代岩溶	-5.24~-0.79	-11.15~-8.77

第Ⅲ类为埋藏岩溶环境，充填物的 $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ 为 $-6.54\text{‰}\sim-3.07\text{‰}$ 、 $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ 为 $-13.11\text{‰}\sim-12.43\text{‰}$ ，与 I 区碳氧同位素值相比较， $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ 和 $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ 均偏负，但偏负程度有所不同。根据前人研究成果， $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ 值的主控因素是形成充填物的水中 $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ 的来源，主要受盐度的影响^[27-29]。而 $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ 值偏正代表受到海水影响， $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ 值偏负则是受到大气淡水的影响^[30]。反映了缝洞充填物在埋藏岩溶环境下受到了不同程度的大气淡水的影响。

第Ⅳ类为较晚期至现代岩溶环境， $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ 为 $-5.24\text{‰}\sim-0.79\text{‰}$ 、 $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ 为 $-11.15\text{‰}\sim-8.77\text{‰}$ ，与基岩背景值的碳氧同位素差异较大，充填物多为富含泥质的钙泥质机械充填，主要充填于溶洞、溶蚀构造缝中，充填过程缓慢，充填时间较长，且在不同程度上受到有机质的影响。

岩溶缝洞充填物是岩溶储层形成于转化过程的产物，分析碳酸盐岩及其岩溶缝洞充填物的碳、氧同位素是古岩溶型油气储层研究的重要手段之一，有助于认识岩溶形成环境、发育演化及其与油气储层发育的关系，对岩溶储层预测及油气勘探具有重要的指导意义。

6 结 论

- (1)塔河油田奥陶系鹰山组岩溶缝洞充填物类型主要为钙泥质和方解石，溶洞中充填的角砾以基岩角砾为主；
- (2)充填物的 $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ 和 $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ 值变化范围较大， $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ 为 $0.75\text{‰}\sim-10.14\text{‰}$ ， $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ 为 $-5.94\text{‰}\sim-14.14\text{‰}$ 。相较于基岩碳氧同位素，80% 的充填物 $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ 和 $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ 值偏负，其中以方解石偏负程度最高。钙泥质充填物的 $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ 和 $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ 值明显偏正；
- (3)鹰山组岩溶缝洞充填物存在 4 种不同类型的形成环境。同生期或早成岩岩溶环境下形成的充填物碳氧同位素具有明显的偏正效应，反映了海相沉积环境的特点；风化壳岩溶环境下形成的充填物则明显偏负，反映出大气淡水强烈的淋滤和溶滤作用对充填物的改造；埋藏岩溶环境和较晚期岩溶环境在不同程度上分别受到大气淡水和有机质的影响，形成环境较为复杂。

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Carbon and oxygen isotopic characteristics of karst fracture-cavity fillings and environmental significance: A case study of Ordovician Yingshan Formation in Tahe oilfield

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Abstract Karst fracture-cavity of Ordovician Yingshan Formation is the main carbonate reservoir in Tahe oilfield. The development of karst fracture-cavity shows strong heterogeneity. The complex diversification of filling types,

types of filling materials and filling characteristics leads to the complexity of karst fracture-cavity reservoirs, which has a direct impact on the development of oil reservoirs. Understanding the characteristics of karst fracture-cavity filling is conducive to finding the optimal reservoir, which is of great significance to the study of petroleum geology in this area. In this study, the Ordovician Yingshan Formation cores from several wells in Tahe oilfield were observed, and the karst fracture-cavity fillings and limestone bedrock of typical drilling of Yingshan Formation were collected. Combined with the characteristics of fracture-cavity filling, the carbon and oxygen isotope characteristics are analyzed, and the sedimentary paleoenvironment is clarified, which provides a new geochemical basis for inversion of reservoir formation process.

Based on the core observation, description and filling type statistics of 31 drillings in Tahe oilfield, it is found that the fillings of karst fracture-caves of Ordovician Yingshan Formation in Tahe area are mainly characterized by mechanical fillings and chemical deposits, followed by slump fillings. The slump fillings mainly filling in caves and seven boreholes—A8, T615, T502, S64, S70, T403 and T624—can show the most typical characteristics. We collected 35 filling samples of the karst fracture-cavity in these seven typical drillings of Ordovician Yingshan Formation, including calcareous argillaceous, sandy, calcite, breccia and limestone bedrock filled in the dissolution pores. Then, we tested and analyzed $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ and $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ of the filling samples. The results show that the variation range of carbon and oxygen isotopes of the backfill is large, with $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ from 0.75 ‰ to -10.14 ‰ and $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ from -5.94 ‰ to -14.14 ‰. Compared with the carbon and oxygen isotope of bedrock, the values of $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ and $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ of 80% of the backfill are negative, and the calcite is the most negative. The values of $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ and $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ of calcium mud filling were significantly positive. There are four different types of formation environment for karst fracture-cavity fillings in Ordovician Yingshan Formation. The first type is the contemporaneous or early diagenetic karst environment. The $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ and $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ of the karst fracture-cavity fillings are from -2.29‰ to 0.75‰ and from -5.94‰ to -8.57‰, respectively, which are similar to the carbon and oxygen isotope characteristics of the marine limestone of the Yingshan Formation. This finding indicates that the fracture-cavity fillings are formed in the contemporaneous or early diagenetic marine karst environment, which may be the result of the joint filling of mud carried by flowing water and carbonate rock deposition in the contemporaneous karst period. The second type is Late Caledonian-Early Hercynian weathering crust karst, with the most obvious negative values of carbon and oxygen isotopes: $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ from -10.14‰ to -8.57 ‰, and $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ from -14.14 ‰ to -13.44 ‰, respectively. The negative $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ value is mainly caused by the low $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ value of atmospheric freshwater, which leads to the negative $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ value of precipitated calcite. There are two main reasons for the negative $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ value. One is the exposure environment of late Caledonian-early Hercynian affected by low $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ CO_2 in atmospheric fresh water, and the negative $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ value of calcite precipitated after reaction with carbonate rocks. The other is that the content of organic matter overlying on the weathering crust in the Silurian clastic strata is high, and the $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ value is low due to the oxidation of CH_4 by organic matter. The third type is buried karst environment. Both the negative values of $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ (from -6.54‰ to -3.07‰) and $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ (from -13.11‰ to -12.43‰) indicate that the fillings are affected by different degrees of atmospheric freshwater in buried karst environment. The fourth type is the late to modern karst environment. The values of $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ (from -5.24‰ to -0.79‰) and $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ (from -11.15‰ to -8.77‰) are quite different from those of the carbon and oxygen isotopes in terms of bedrock background values. Most of the filling materials are calcareous argillaceous mechanical filling, mainly filling in karst caves and dissolved structural joints. The filling process is slow and long, and is affected by organic matter to varying degrees.

Karst fracture-cavity filling are the product of the formation of karst reservoir in the transformation process. The analysis of carbon and oxygen isotopes of carbonate rocks and karst fracture-cavity fillings is one of the important means for the study of paleokarst oil and gas reservoirs. It is helpful to understand the formation environment, development and evolution of karst and its relationship with the development of oil and gas reservoirs, which is of great significance for the prediction of karst reservoirs and oil and gas exploration.

Key words karst reservoir, fracture-cavity filling, carbon and oxygen isotopes, Yingshan Formation, Tahe oilfield

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