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四川盆地元坝地区中二叠统茅口组古岩溶作用与储层发育特征

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摘要: 元坝地区茅口组岩溶储层是该区重要储层类型之一。在古岩溶作用地质背景研究基础上, 基于野外剖面、钻井岩心、测井及测试分析等资料, 对四川盆地元坝地区茅口组岩溶储层发育特征、分布规律等进行研究, 探讨古岩溶作用期次及对岩溶储层的影响。结果表明: ①元坝地区茅口组顶面岩溶古地貌整体属微地貌形态, 为岩溶地貌形成演化初期特征。②茅口组岩溶储层垂向上可划分为表层岩溶带、垂向渗滤溶蚀带、径流溶蚀带和潜流溶蚀带等四个岩溶发育带, 岩溶储层主要分布在表层岩溶带, 且横向上连续性较好。③茅口组古岩溶缝洞系统形成于同生期或准同生期岩溶环境、表生期淡水岩溶环境、浅埋藏期岩溶环境和深埋藏期高温岩溶环境等四种岩溶环境。④有利沉积相是茅口组岩溶储层发育的物质基础, 表生岩溶作用是茅口组岩溶储层发育的关键因素。

关键词: 岩溶储层; 古岩溶作用; 茅口组; 中二叠统; 元坝地区; 四川盆地

创新点: 恢复了四川盆地元坝地区茅口组顶面岩溶古地貌, 刻画了茅口组岩溶储层发育特征和分布规律, 厘定了茅口组古岩溶作用期次, 系统分析了研究区茅口组岩溶储层形成的主控因素。

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0 引言

近年来, 川西北地区中二叠统茅口组相继获得高产工业气流, 表明该区茅口组具有较大的勘探潜力^[1-3]。钻探证实茅口组内部存在暴露岩溶特征, 储集空间以裂缝-孔洞型为主, 岩溶缝洞型储层是该区茅口组重要储层类型之一^[4-6]。前人在川西北地区茅口组层序地层划分、岩相古地理、岩溶层组、岩溶古地貌等方面开展了研究, 但对元坝地区茅口组古岩

溶作用期次及对岩溶储层的影响等方面缺乏系统研究^[7-10]。

本文在元坝地区茅口组顶面岩溶古地貌恢复基础上, 基于野外剖面、钻井岩心、测井及测试分析等资料, 刻画茅口组岩溶储层发育特征和分布规律; 结合古岩溶缝洞充填物地球化学特征分析, 厘定茅口组古岩溶作用期次, 探讨古岩溶作用对岩溶储层形成的控制机理, 为下一步元坝地区茅口组岩溶储层预测提供支撑。

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1 古岩溶作用地质背景

1.1 研究区概况

四川盆地元坝地区位于上扬子板块西北缘的川北古中拗陷低缓带、龙门山断褶带和米仓山隆起的过渡区(图1)。华北板块和扬子板块的碰撞拼合,造成了研究区以大规模推覆滑脱构造为主的强烈构造变形特征^[7]。自早二叠世起,四川盆地开始接受海侵,川西北地区全被淹没,整体位于碳酸盐台地。茅口

组沉积早期,受海侵作用影响,川西北地区水体相对较深,沉积岩性以泥质灰岩、生屑泥晶灰岩为主,泥质含量较高,常见“眼皮眼球状”构造;茅口组沉积中晚期,随海平面的下降,川西北地区水体变浅,主要沉积了一套泥晶生屑灰岩、亮晶生屑灰岩,生物含量高^[11]。中二叠世晚期,东吴运动导致四川盆地差异抬升,海水大范围退去,使得茅口组整体遭受了长达1~3 Ma的暴露剥蚀过程,部分地区茅口组四段缺失^[12]。川西北地区茅口组可划分为3个长期旋回,分别对应茅一段、茅二段和茅三段/孤峰段^[13]。

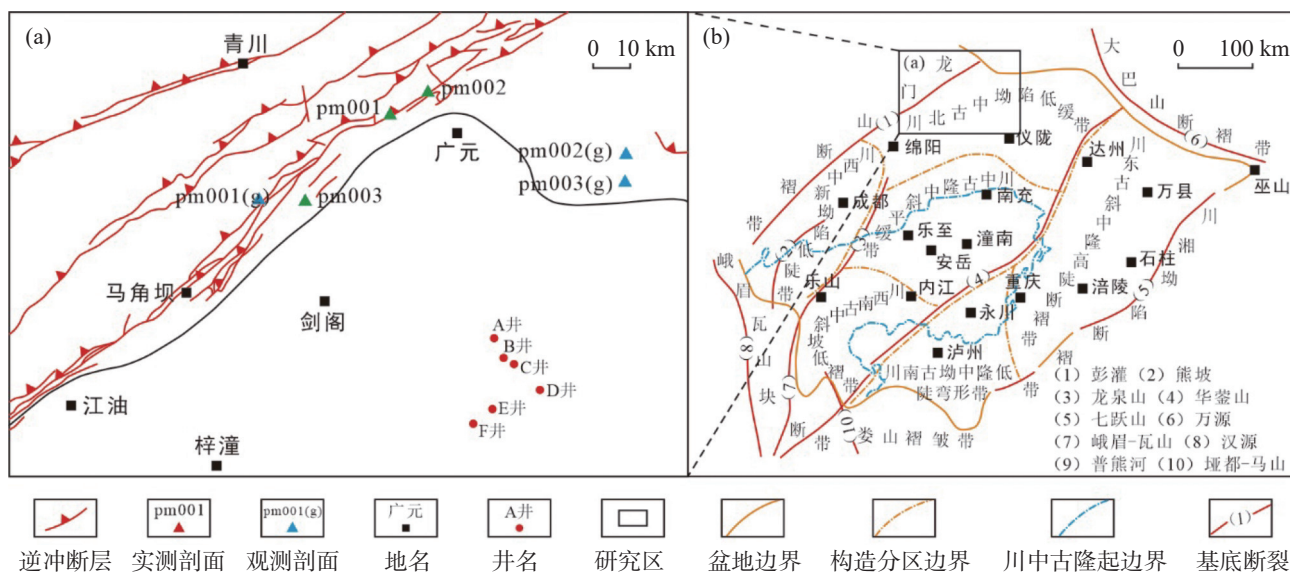


图1 研究区构造位置及剖面、井位分布图^[7,13]

Fig. 1 Map of tectonic location, and distribution of sections and wells in the study area^[7,13]

1.2 岩溶古地貌与古水系恢复

本文以茅一段顶面作为下伏基准面,采用残厚法进行茅口组顶面岩溶古地貌恢复^[9]。根据现代岩溶动力学理论^[14-15],结合茅口组顶面至茅一段顶面的厚度,建立岩溶古地貌类型划分指标体系,将茅口组顶面岩溶古地貌划分为4个二级地貌单元:岩溶台地、岩溶缓坡地、岩溶平原和岩溶盆地,以及6个三级地貌单元:微丘洼地、丘丛洼地、微丘槽谷、峰丛洼地、丘丛垄脊沟谷、残丘平原(图2)。

研究区茅口组顶面岩溶古地貌整体属微地貌形态,局部发育成熟地貌,为岩溶地貌形成演化初期特征。中部地势相对较高,地势自中部分别向北部、西南部缓慢降低。地势坡降不明显,坡度一般小于1°~2°,局部坡度高达5°,山体顶多处于同一高程,局部发育地表水系。丘、洼相对高差一般小于5 m,局部可达10~30 m。地表水系未完全成形,受地势影响,

水系自中部分别向北、西南方向径流,一般在研究区北部汇入岩溶盆地或南部汇入岩溶湖,然后通过潜流向覆盖区径流。

2 岩溶储层发育特征

2.1 储层岩石学特征

整体上,元坝地区茅口组为一套中~厚层状生屑灰岩、泥晶灰岩、瘤状灰岩及硅质灰岩,局部夹薄层泥质灰岩、炭质泥岩、硅质泥岩,不同区域之间岩性变化较大^[10]。储层岩石类型主要为泥晶生屑灰岩、亮晶生屑灰岩及少量生屑泥晶灰岩等(图3)。

2.2 储集空间类型

综合野外剖面、钻井岩心观察及薄片鉴定、扫描电镜观察等结果,将研究区茅口组碳酸盐岩储集空

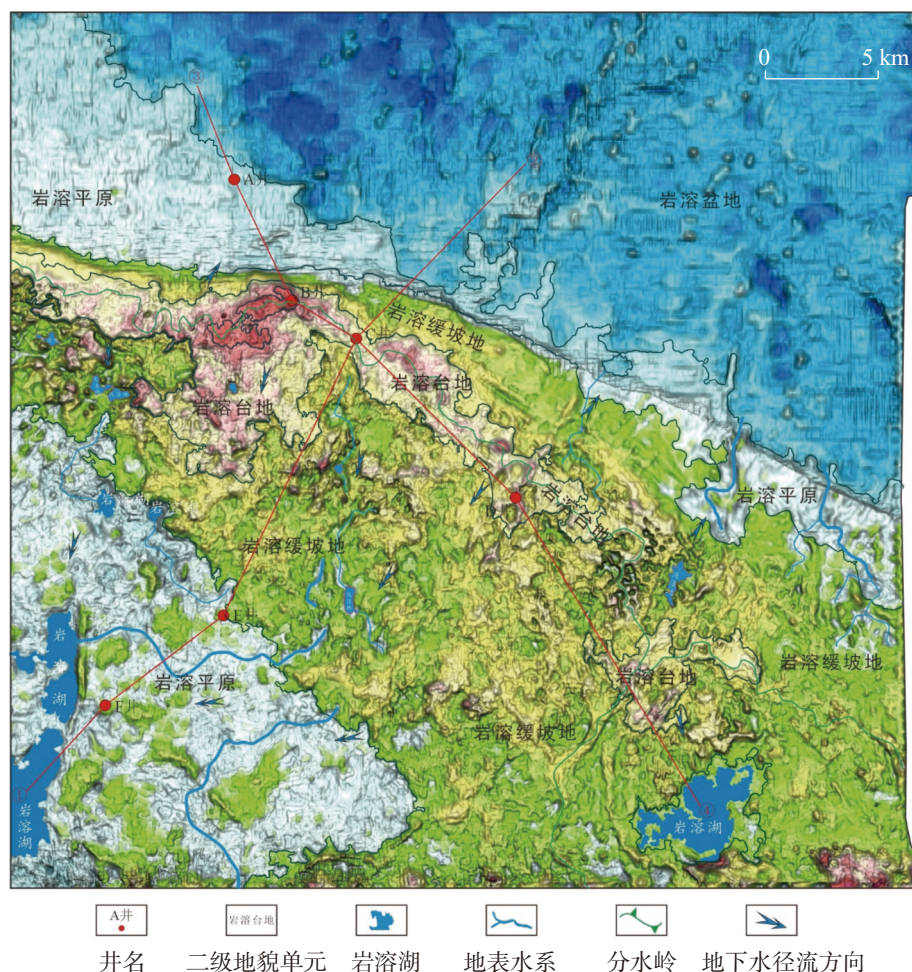


图2 研究区岩溶古地貌及古水系图

Fig. 2 Map of karst paleogeomorphology and paleowater system in the study area

间类型划分为溶孔、溶洞和裂缝三大类。

(1)溶孔。将直径小于2 mm的溶蚀孔隙称为溶孔。研究区茅口组碳酸盐岩溶孔普遍发育,野外露头或钻井岩心中多见孔径介于0.1~2.0 mm的宏观溶孔(图4a),扫描电镜下可见孔径介于几十至几百纳米之间的微观溶孔,以方解石粒内溶孔为主(图4b),多数呈孤立分布或沿裂缝发育,局部被方解石、泥质、有机质中的一种或多种半充填或全充填。

(2)溶洞。将直径大于2 mm的溶蚀孔隙称为溶洞。相比于溶孔,溶洞经受的溶蚀作用强度更强,持续时间更久。形态上呈不规则圆形、椭圆形、三角形等,常被方解石、有机质等半充填或全充填(图4c、d)。在钻探过程中钻遇溶洞常表现为钻井放空、泥浆漏失等现象^[16]。

(3)裂缝。按成因可分为构造缝、溶蚀缝和成岩缝^[17-18],其中构造缝和溶蚀缝是主要的储集空间类型。研究区茅口组碳酸盐岩构造缝发育,缝面平直,缝宽

较小,局部可形成网状缝,常被方解石充填(图4e);溶蚀缝主要呈不规则弯曲状,缝宽变化较大,局部沿缝存在扩溶现象(图4f)。

2.3 储层分布特征

2.3.1 储层垂向分带特征

根据中国地质科学院岩溶地质研究所划分标准^[19],潜山区岩溶储层垂向上可划分为表层岩溶带、垂向渗滤溶蚀带、径流溶蚀带和潜流溶蚀带等四个岩溶发育带。通过对研究区野外剖面、钻井岩心观察及测井、录井资料分析,茅口组储层垂向分布主要集中在风化壳面下0~20 m范围内,即表层岩溶带。

如图5所示,C井表层岩溶带位于茅口组顶面下0~6.5 m范围,自然伽马、双侧向电阻率测井曲线变化明显,呈锯齿状,岩心溶蚀孔洞、裂缝发育,属裂

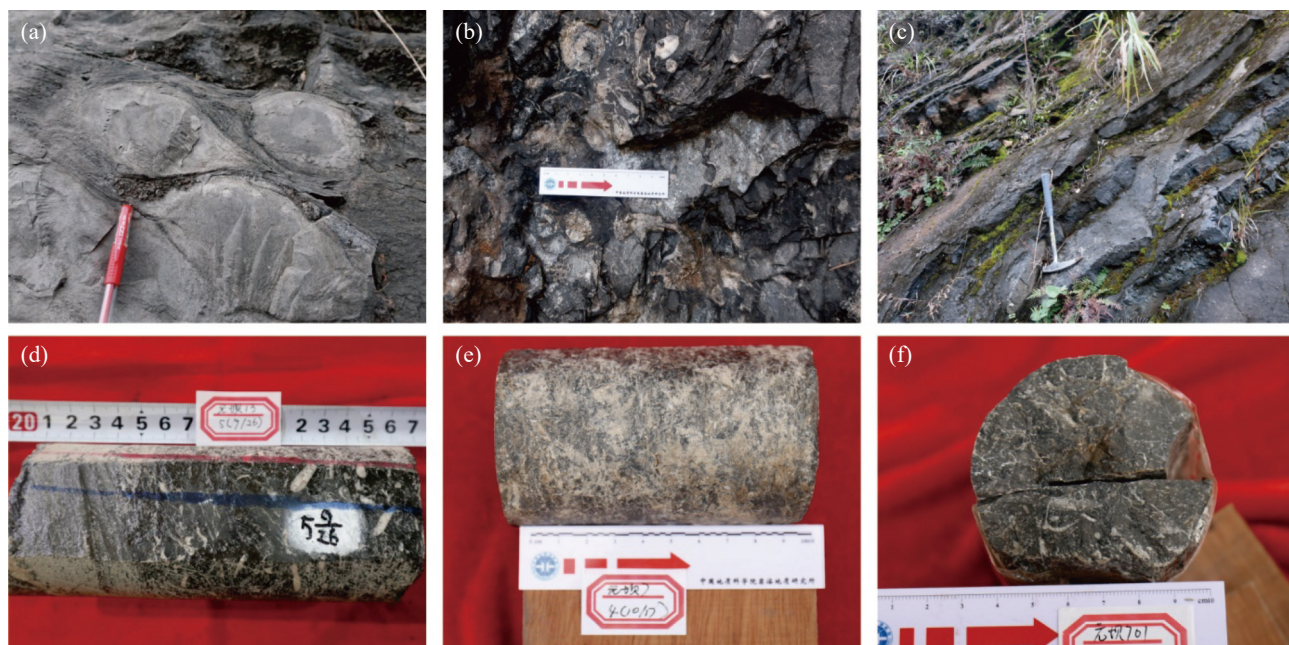


图 3 研究区茅口组碳酸盐岩石学特征

(a) 眼皮眼球状灰岩, 茅一段, 三堆镇剖面 (b) 生屑泥晶灰岩, 茅二段, 王家沟剖面 (c) 硅质岩, 孤峰段, 王家沟剖面 (d) 含砂屑生屑灰岩, 茅二段, G 井 (e) 生屑灰岩, 茅三段, B 井 (f) 生屑泥晶灰岩, 茅三段, C 井

Fig. 3 Petrological characteristics of carbonate rocks of the Maokou Formation in the study area

(a) Eyelid-eyeball shaped limestone, Mao Member 1, Section Sanduizhen (b) Biogenic mitrite, Mao Member 2, Section Wangjiagou (c) Siliceous rock, Gufeng Member, Section Wangjiagou (d) Sandstone containing bioclastic limestone, Mao Member 2, Well G (e) Bioclastic limestone, Mao Member 3, Well B (f) Bioclastic mitrite, Mao Member 3, Well C

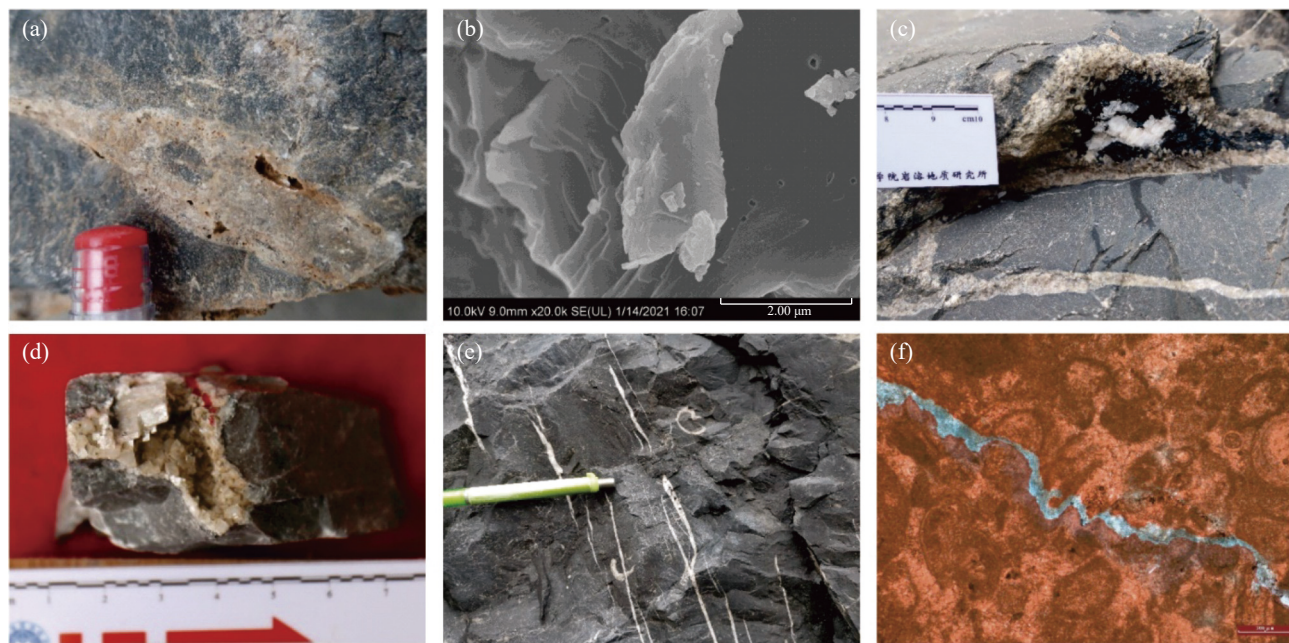


图 4 研究区茅口组碳酸盐岩储集空间特征

(a) 溶孔发育, 泥晶灰岩, 茅一段, 马鹿乡剖面 (b) 方解石粒内溶孔, 泥晶生屑灰岩, 茅三段, C 井 (c) 溶洞, 方解石、沥青充填, 泥晶灰岩, 茅二段, 唐家沟剖面 (d) 溶洞, 方解石充填, 茅三段, D 井 (e) 构造缝, 方解石充填, 泥质灰岩, 茅一段, 唐家沟剖面 (f) 溶蚀缝, 亮晶生屑灰岩, 茅三段, D 井

Fig. 4 Characteristics of reservoir space of carbonate rocks in the Maokou Formation in the study area

(a) Developed dissolved pores, mitrite, Mao Member 1, Section Maluxiang (b) Dissolved pores in calcite grains, bioclastic mitrite, Mao Member 3, Well C (c) Cave filled with calcite and asphalt, bioclastic mitrite, Mao Member 2, Section Tangjiagou (d) Cave filled with calcite, Mao Member 3, Well D (e) Structural fractures filled with calcite, argillaceous limestone, Mao Member 1, Section Tangjiagou (f) Dissolved fractures, sparry bioclastic limestone, Mao Member 3, Well D

缝-孔洞型岩溶储层, 储集性较好; 垂向渗滤溶蚀带位于茅口组顶面下 6.5~56.5 m 范围, 自然伽马、双侧向电阻率测井曲线变化不明显, 岩心岩溶以高角度溶蚀裂缝为主, 属裂缝型储层, 储集性相对较差; 径流溶蚀带位于茅口组顶面下 56.5~67.5 m 范围, 自然伽马测井曲线变化不明显, 双侧向电阻率值较高, 呈锯齿状, 岩心岩溶以溶孔为主, 属孔洞型储层, 储集性相对较差; 潜流溶蚀带位于茅口组顶面下 67.5 m 以下, 双侧向电阻率值较低, 变化不明显, 岩溶作用较弱, 溶蚀缝洞欠发育, 储集性差。

2.3.2 储层横向发育特征

通过对研究区两条古地貌条件下岩溶剖面研究发现, 茅口组岩溶储层主要分布在表层岩溶带, 溶蚀孔洞、裂缝较发育, 且横向上连续性较好(图 6, 图 7)。

其中 B-C-D 井位于岩溶台地地貌, 表层岩溶带较厚, 属地下水补给区, 大气降水一部分入渗地下, 一部分以坡面流的形式往缓坡地径流; A、E-F 井位于岩溶平原地貌, 表层岩溶带较薄, 属地下水径流、排泄区, 以侧向径流为主。整体来看, 研究区茅口组顶面岩溶古地貌为岩溶地貌形成演化初期, 岩溶作用时间相对较短, 难以形成集中侧向径流, 径流溶蚀带尚未形成规模的溶蚀缝洞。

3 古岩溶缝洞充填特征

古岩溶缝洞充填物是岩溶作用发育过程中的产物, 对其地球化学分析有助于认识古岩溶发育环境、演化过程及其与岩溶储层的关系^[20]。充填物类型包括化学充填物、机械充填物等^[21], 其中方解石化学充填物的碳氧同位素特征、包裹体特征等可以指示古岩溶作用发育环境和期次^[22-24]。

本次研究所需样品采自研究区茅口组野外剖面和钻井岩心, 所取样品为碳酸盐岩基岩和古岩溶缝洞充填方解石, 其中碳酸盐岩基岩样品 6 个, 溶蚀缝充填方解石样品 16 个, 构造缝充填方解石样品 16 个, 溶孔、溶洞充填方解石样品 17 个。

3.1 充填物地球化学特征

3.1.1 碳氧同位素特征

碳氧同位素含量由 MAT253 型稳定同位素质谱

仪进行测定, 检测温度 24.6 °C, 检测湿度 41.8%, 检测依据为同位素地质样品分析方法(DZ/T 0184.1-1997~0184.22-1997), 由中国地质科学院岩溶地质研究所完成。测试结果表明:

(1) 研究区茅口组碳酸盐岩基岩的 $\delta^{13}\text{C}_{\text{PDB}}$ 和 $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{PDB}}$ 值分布范围较稳定, $\delta^{13}\text{C}_{\text{PDB}}$ 值介于 1.61‰~4.02‰, 平均值为 2.62‰, $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{PDB}}$ 值介于 -7.40‰~-5.34‰, 平均值为 -6.16‰。

(2) 古岩溶缝洞方解石充填物的 $\delta^{13}\text{C}_{\text{PDB}}$ 和 $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{PDB}}$ 值分布范围较大, $\delta^{13}\text{C}_{\text{PDB}}$ 值介于 -1.91‰~5.34‰, 平均值为 1.22‰, $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{PDB}}$ 值介于 -16.86‰~-3.73‰, 平均值为 -7.93‰。 $\delta^{13}\text{C}_{\text{PDB}}$ 和 $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{PDB}}$ 值分布具有明显差异, 其中 $\delta^{13}\text{C}_{\text{PDB}}$ 值分布跨度较大, 可见偏正或偏负特征, 与基岩 $\delta^{13}\text{C}_{\text{PDB}}$ 值差异较大, $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{PDB}}$ 值具有明显的偏负特征, 且负偏程度高于基岩。

3.1.2 流体包裹体特征

包裹体分析由 LINKAM THMS600 型冷热台进行测试, 检测依据为沉积盆地流体包裹体显微测温方法(SY/T 6010-2011), 由中国地质大学(武汉)完成。测试结果表明:

研究区茅口组气液两相盐水包裹体测温范围在 65~160 °C 之间。从均一温度直方图(图 8)可见, 均一温度分布范围主要集中在 60~120 °C 之间, 其中 80~100 °C 温度范围内数据最多, 存在 130~170 °C 范围包裹体。

3.2 古岩溶作用期次分析

综合古岩溶缝洞充填方解石 $\delta^{13}\text{C}_{\text{PDB}}$ — $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{PDB}}$ 交汇图(图 9)和包裹体均一温度分布图(图 8)可知, 研究区茅口组古岩溶缝洞系统形成于四种不同岩溶环境(表 1), 详述如下:

(1) 第 I 类为同生期或准同生期岩溶环境。缝洞方解石氧同位素与碳酸盐岩基岩值相当, $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{PDB}}$ 值为 -8.00‰~-3.73‰, 但碳同位素变化较大, $\delta^{13}\text{C}_{\text{PDB}}$ 值为 -0.26‰~5.34‰。该类方解石形成岩溶环境与基岩沉积环境类似, 为同生期或准同生期碳酸盐沉积后短暂的暴露岩溶环境, 而方解石 $\delta^{13}\text{C}_{\text{PDB}}$ 值分布比基岩更宽, 反映其可能受大气淡水-海水混合影响。

(2) 第 II 类为表生期淡水岩溶环境。缝洞方解石 $\delta^{13}\text{C}_{\text{PDB}}$ 值为 -1.91‰~-0.54‰, $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{PDB}}$ 值为 -9.24‰~-6.97‰, $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{PDB}}$ 值明显比 I 类偏负, 推测为表生期暴

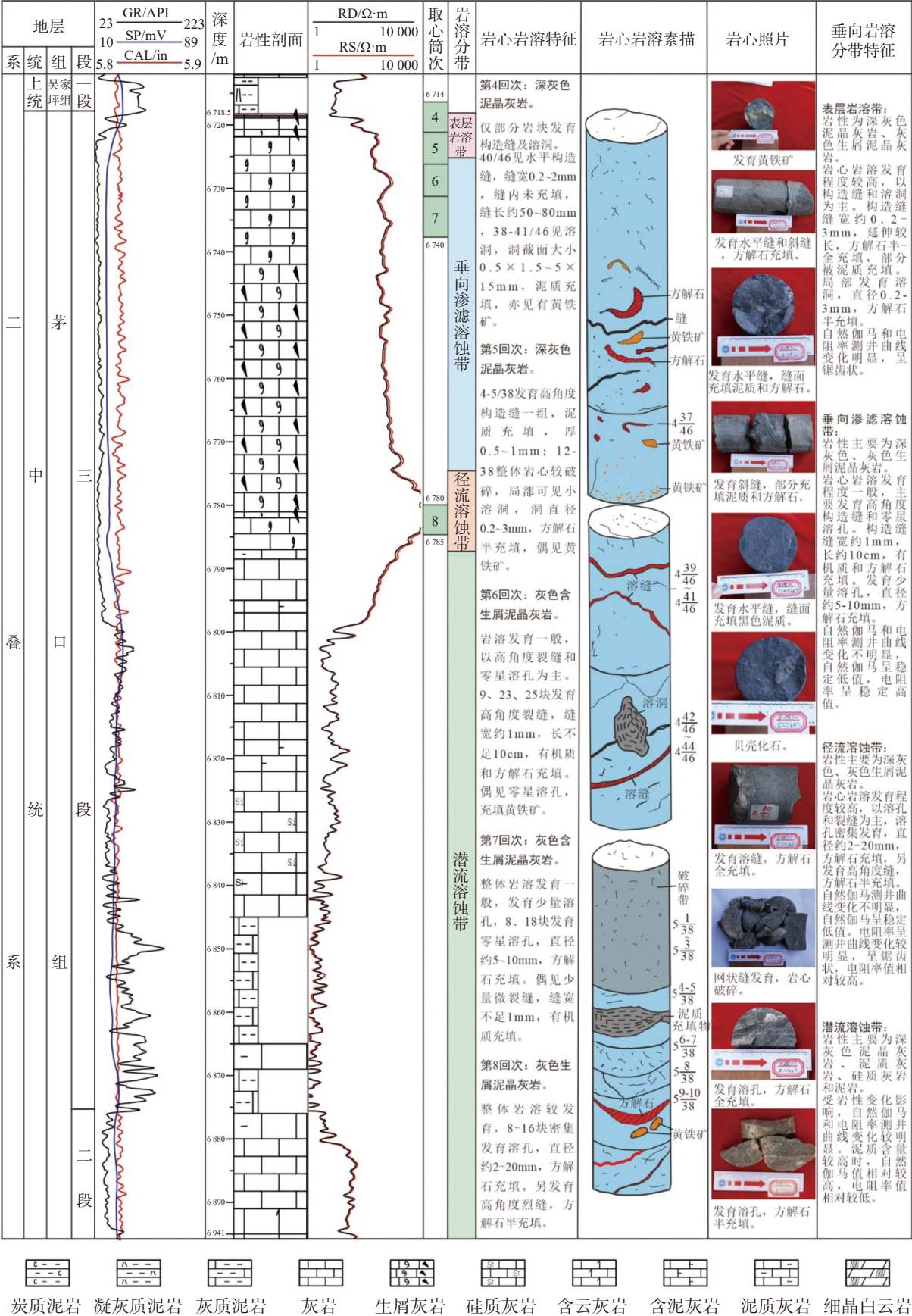


图 5 C 井岩溶储层发育综合柱状图

Fig. 5 Comprehensive bar chart of the karst reservoir in Well C

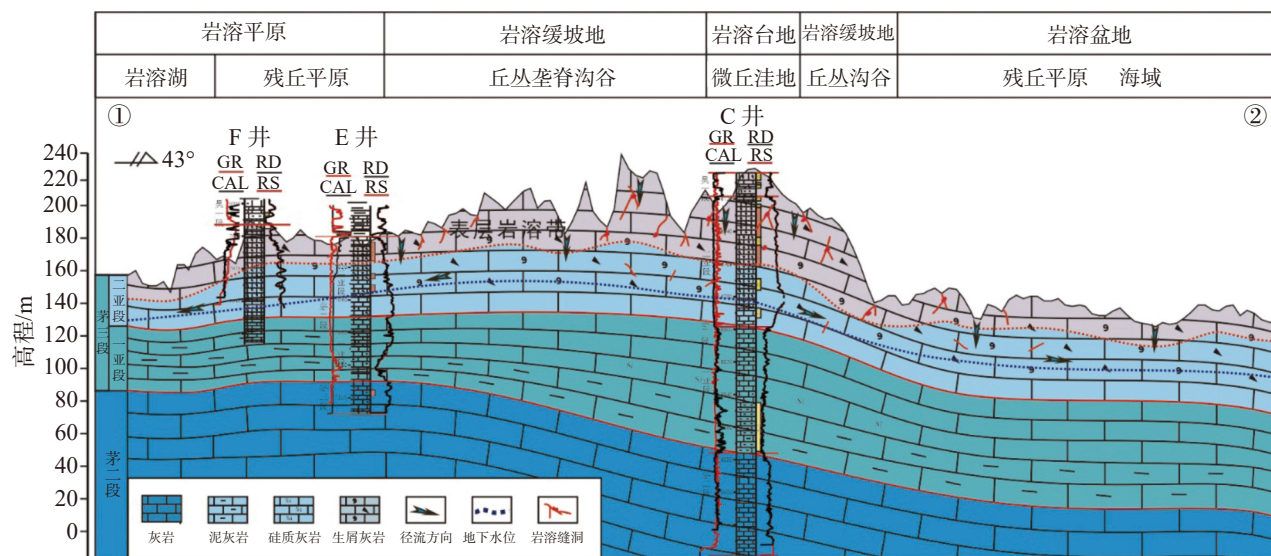


图 6 过 F-E-C 井古地貌条件下岩溶剖面

Fig. 6 Karst section under the paleogeomorphological conditions through Wells F-E-C

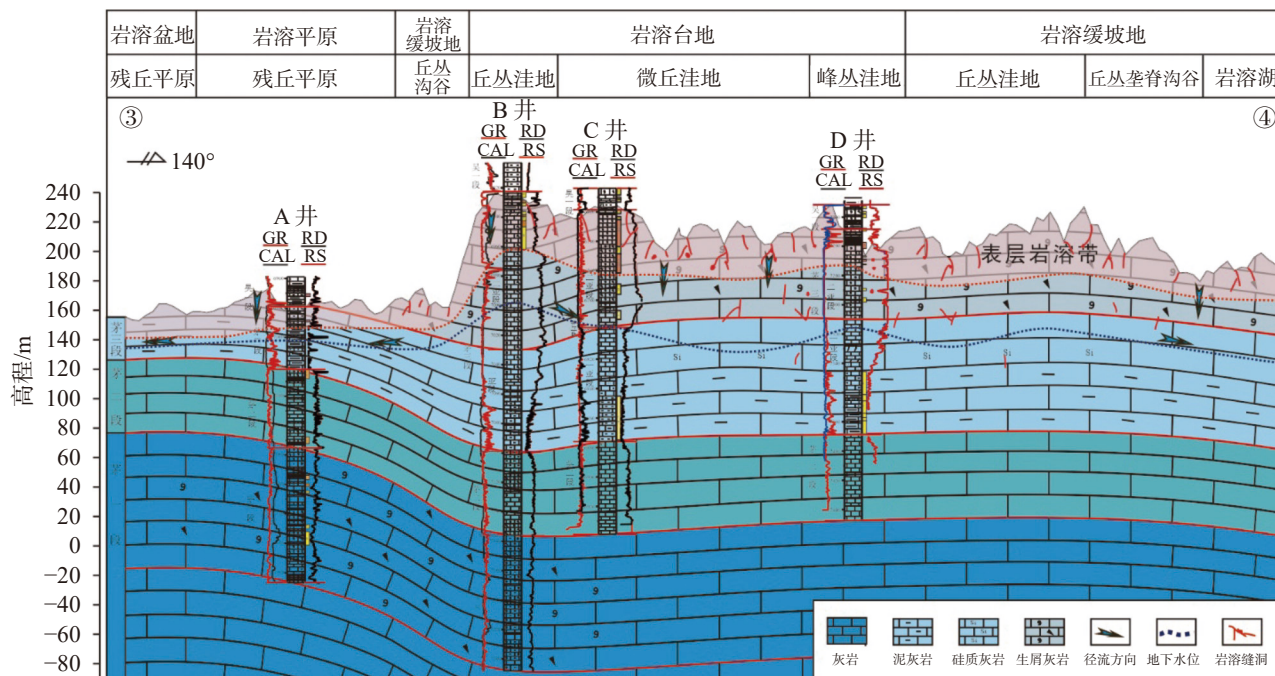


图 7 过 A-B-C-D 井古地貌条件下岩溶剖面

Fig. 7 Karst section under the paleogeomorphological conditions through Wells A-B-C-D

露岩溶环境大气淡水作用形成,与中二叠世晚期东吴运动有关。

(3)第Ⅲ类为浅埋藏期岩溶环境。埋藏条件下,缝洞方解石的 ^{13}C 来源主要是碳酸盐岩围岩,其 $\delta^{13}\text{C}_{\text{PDB}}$ 值为 $0.86\text{‰}\sim 5.13\text{‰}$,与基岩值相当; $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{PDB}}$ 值为 $-11.99\text{‰}\sim -8.03\text{‰}$,明显比Ⅰ类偏负,氧同位素对温度敏感,当温度上升后,较轻的 ^{16}O 活跃,易进入方解石中,使得 $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{PDB}}$ 值偏负^[20, 25]。

(4)第Ⅳ类为深埋藏期高温岩溶环境。缝洞方

解石 $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{PDB}}$ 值为 $-16.86\text{‰}\sim -15.23\text{‰}$,前人研究表明, $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{PDB}}$ 值 $< -14.5\text{‰}$ 的方解石不可能为低温大气淡水环境形成,而可能与热液作用密切相关^[20, 25]。同时,包裹体测试结果表明,存在均一温度在 $130\sim 170\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ 范围的高温包裹体。因此,推测该类方解石形成于深埋藏期高温岩溶环境。研究区仅发现少量方解石样品落入该区,反映该类方解石沉淀仅在局部发育。

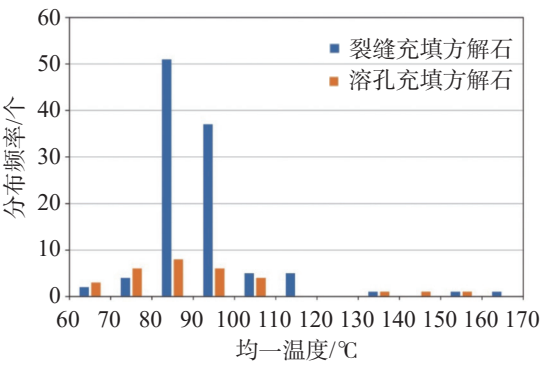


图 8 研究区茅口组古岩溶缝洞充填方解石包裹体均一温度直方图

Fig. 8 Uniform temperature histogram of inclusions of calcite in the paleokarst fracture-pore of the Maokou Formation in the study area

4 岩溶储层形成机理

4.1 有利沉积相是岩溶储层发育的物质基础

前期研究结果表明,川西北元坝地区茅一段为一套碳酸盐斜坡相沉积,岩性以泥质灰岩、生屑泥晶灰岩为主,常以“眼皮眼球状”构造为主要识别标志^[11],属于弱—中等岩溶化层组,偶见孤立的溶蚀孔洞、溶蚀裂缝发育^[10];茅二段为一套开阔台地或台地边缘相沉积,主要发育泥晶生屑灰岩、亮晶生屑灰岩及少量生屑泥晶灰岩,属于强岩溶化层组,中小型溶蚀孔洞、溶蚀裂缝发育;茅三段/孤峰段呈现“台槽分异”的沉积特征,在碳酸盐台地相区(茅三段)主要发育泥晶生屑灰岩、亮晶生屑灰岩,属于强岩溶化层组,

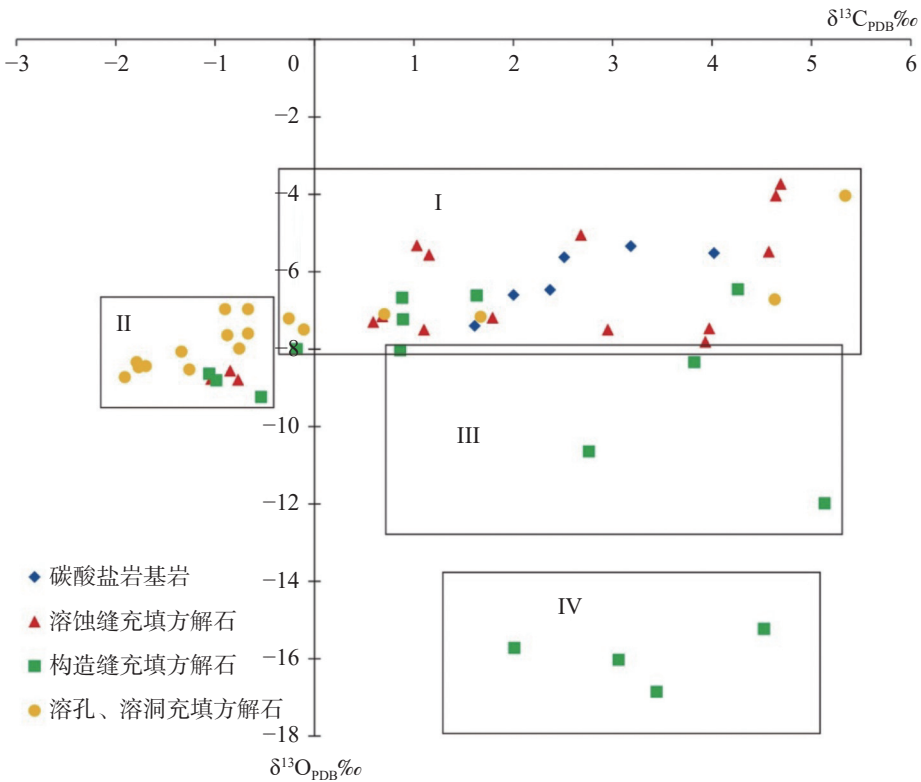


图 9 研究区茅口组古岩溶缝洞充填方解石 $\delta^{13}\text{C}_{\text{PDB}}-\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{PDB}}$ 交汇图

Fig. 9 Intersection diagram of $\delta^{13}\text{C}_{\text{PDB}}-\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{PDB}}$ of calcite in the karst fracture-pore of the Maokou Formation in the study area

表 1 研究区茅口组古岩溶形成环境及同位素特征

Table 1 Paleokarst environment and isotope characteristics of the Maokou Formation in the study area

发育期次	形成环境	同位素特征	
		$\delta^{13}\text{C}_{\text{PDB}}/\text{‰}$	$\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{PDB}}/\text{‰}$
I	同生期或准同生期岩溶环境	-0.26~5.34	-8.00~-3.73
II	表生期淡水岩溶环境	-1.91~-0.54	-9.24~-6.97
III	浅埋藏期岩溶环境	0.86~5.13	-11.99~-8.03
IV	深埋藏期高温岩溶环境	2.01~4.52	-16.86~-15.23

岩溶发育程度高,而海槽相区(孤峰段)厚度较薄,以硅质泥岩、硅质岩、炭质泥岩为主^[13],属于弱岩溶化层组,岩溶基本不发育。

4.2 古岩溶作用是岩溶储层发育的主要因素

通过剖面/岩心观察、薄片鉴定及充填物地球化学分析,并结合研究区构造、沉积等地质背景,综合认为(准)同生岩溶作用、表生岩溶作用、埋藏岩溶作用是元坝地区茅口组碳酸盐岩岩溶作用的主要类型,各类岩溶作用在形成环境、作用时间、识别标志及对储层的贡献等方面具有明显差异^[26-28]。

(准)同生岩溶作用发生于茅口组沉积时期,受海平面变化控制,随着海平面周期性下降,未固结或半固结的碳酸盐沉积物暴露于水面之上,受大气淡水或海水溶蚀作用的影响,形成组构选择性孔隙,为后期的岩溶叠加改造奠定了基础。

中二叠世晚期,受东吴运动的影响,四川盆地差异抬升,茅口组整体遭受了长达 1~3 Ma 的暴露剥蚀过程。受表生岩溶作用的影响,元坝地区茅口组顶不整合面之下 20 m 范围内形成大量的溶蚀孔洞、裂缝,是研究区茅口组重要的储集层段,且岩溶储层从不整合面向下发育程度逐渐减弱。表生岩溶作用是研究区岩溶储层发育的关键因素,其发育程度受岩溶层组、古地貌和古水系等条件控制。

浅—深埋藏作用形成于相对封闭的成岩环境,受断裂作用、流体活动等影响,对早期储集空间进行改造调整,进一步增加了储层的非均质性。

5 结 论

(1)采用残厚法进行岩溶古地貌恢复,可划分为岩溶台地、岩溶缓坡地、岩溶平原和岩溶盆地四个二级地貌单元。元坝地区茅口组顶面岩溶古地貌整体属微地貌形态,局部发育成熟地貌,为岩溶地貌形成演化初期特征。

(2)茅口组储层岩石类型主要为泥晶生屑灰岩、亮晶生屑灰岩及少量生屑泥晶灰岩等,储集空间类型可划分为溶孔、溶洞和裂缝三大类。

(3)茅口组岩溶储层垂向上可划分为表层岩溶带、垂向渗滤溶蚀带、径流溶蚀带和潜流溶蚀带四个岩溶发育带,茅口组储层垂向分布主要集中在风化壳面下 0~20 m 范围内,即表层岩溶带,溶蚀孔洞、

裂缝较发育,且横向上连续性较好。

(4)茅口组古岩溶缝洞系统形成于四种不同岩溶环境,分别是同生期或准同生期岩溶环境、表生期淡水岩溶环境、浅埋藏期岩溶环境和深埋藏期高温岩溶环境。

(5)开阔台地或台地边缘相等有利沉积相是岩溶储层发育的物质基础。表生岩溶作用是茅口组岩溶储层发育的关键因素,其发育程度受岩溶层组、古地貌和古水系等条件控制。浅—深埋藏作用对早期储集空间进行改造调整,进一步增加了储层的非均质性。

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Characteristics of paleokarst processes and reservoir development of the middle Permian Maokou Formation in the Yuanba area, Sichuan Basin

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Abstract In recent years, the Maokou Formation of the middle Permian in the Yuanba area of Northwest Sichuan has consistently yielded high-flow industrial gas, indicating significant exploration potential for the Maokou Formation in this area. Drilling has confirmed the presence of exposed karst features within the Maokou Formation, indicating that the reservoir space mainly consists of fracture-pore types. The karst fracture-pore reservoir type is one of the important reservoir types found in the Maokou Formation in this area. Previous studies have been conducted on the stratigraphic division, lithofacies paleogeography, karst layer groups, and karst paleogeomorphology of the Maokou Formation in Northwest Sichuan. However, systematic research on paleokarst stages of the Maokou Formation in the Yuanba Area, as well as its impacts and other related aspects, has been limited. This study investigates the development characteristics and distribution patterns of karst reservoirs in the Maokou Formation of the Yuanba area in the Sichuan Basin, based on a study on the geological background of ancient rock dissolution. The investigation utilizes field profiles, drilling cores, logging, and analytical testing data. This study combines geochemical analyses of the filling

materials found in paleokarst fractures and pores, to explore the stages of ancient rock dissolution and its impacts on karst reservoirs. The findings will support predictions regarding the karst reservoirs in the Maokou Formation in the Yuanba area in subsequent research.

The research results indicate, (1) Taking the top surface of a section in the Maokou Formation as the underlying reference surface, the residual thickness method was used to restore the karst paleogeomorphology of the top surface of the Maokou Formation in the study area. The karst paleogeomorphology of the top surface was categorized into four secondary geomorphological units and six tertiary geomorphological units. Overall, the karst paleogeomorphology on the top surface of the Maokou Formation in the study area is characterized by micro-geomorphological features, with locally developed mature landforms that indicate the initial stages of karst formation and evolution. The surface drainage system is not fully developed and is influenced by the topography, with runoff flowing northward and southwestward from the central region. (2) Based on the results of field profiles, drilling core observations, thin section identification, and scanning electron microscopy observations, the rock types of reservoirs in the Maokou Formation within the study area are mainly mud-crystal bioclastic limestone, bright-crystal bioclastic limestone, and a minor amount of bioclastic mud-crystal limestone. The types of storage space are classified into three categories: dissolved pores, caves, and fractures. (3) According to the classification guidance formulated by the Institute of Karst Geology, Chinese Academy of Geological Sciences, karst reservoirs in the Maokou Formation are vertically classified into four karst development zones, that is, surface karst zone, vertical infiltration and dissolution zone, runoff dissolution zone, and phreatic dissolution zone. This classification was based on the observation of field profiles, drilling core samples, logging, and the analysis of well logging and drilling records in the study area. The vertical distribution of karst reservoirs in the Maokou Formation is primarily concentrated within 0–20 m below the weathering crust surface, corresponding to the surface karst zone. (4) The analysis of carbon and oxygen isotopes, along with inclusion testing of the filling materials in the paleokarst fracture-pore of the Maokou Formation in the study area indicates that the paleokarst fracture-pore system of the Maokou Formation was formed in four distinct karst environments, a contemporaneous or pene-contemporaneous karst environment, a freshwater karst environment in the hypergene period, a karst environment in the shallow-burial period, and a high-temperature karst environment in the deep-burial period. (5) Comprehensive analysis suggests that favorable sedimentary facies such as open platforms or platform edges are the material basis for the development of karst reservoirs in the Maokou Formation in the study area. Epigenetic karstification is a key factor in the development of karst reservoirs in the Maokou Formation in the study area, and its degree of development is controlled by conditions such as the karst layer group, ancient landforms, and ancient water systems. The shallow-deep-burial process has transformed and adjusted the early reservoir space, further increasing the heterogeneity of the reservoir.

Key words karst reservoir, paleokarst process, Maokou Formation, middle Permian, Yuanba area, Sichuan Basin

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