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南黄海崂山隆起二叠系砂岩储层特征及其油气勘探前景

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摘要:南黄海崂山隆起二叠系发育典型致密砂岩,具备“源储互层”、“油气近源聚集”的成藏条件,具有较大的油气资源潜力。基于崂山隆起内唯一钻井CSDP-2井,通过物性实验、铸体薄片、阴极发光、X-射线衍射、流体包裹体鉴定等分析测试方法,结合地震储层预测,研究了崂山隆起二叠系砂岩储层特征、分布规律及主控因素。结果显示,崂山隆起二叠系砂岩储层致密,成岩演化复杂,超低孔、超低渗,但裂缝发育,属于致密改造型储层;该储层具有“横向相控、垂向叠置、裂缝连通”的分布特点;储层物性及空间展布受控于沉积环境、成岩作用和构造事件的复合作用;崂山隆起二叠系具有两期油气充注,砂岩储层经历了致密储集体的形成、裂缝化改造两个过程。研究认为,崂山隆起二叠系油气资源前景较好,寻找保存条件较好的储层发育区是该区未来油气勘探的重点方向。

关键词:致密砂岩储层;储层地震预测;储层主控因素;二叠系;崂山隆起

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Characteristics and hydrocarbon prospects of the Permian sandstone reservoirs of the Laoshan Uplift, South Yellow Sea

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Abstract: The tight sandstone reservoirs of Permian are well developed on the Laoshan Uplift of the South Yellow Sea, where the reservoirs are interbedded with source rocks and have excellent conditions for near-source hydrocarbon accumulation. Based on the borehole of CSDP-2 recently drilled on the Laoshan Uplift, the characteristics, distribution patterns and the main controlling factors of the reservoirs are comprehensively studied by this paper with the data from seismic reservoir prediction and laboratory testing, which includes reservoir properties, casting thin sections, scanning electron microscopy, x-ray diffraction, fluid inclusion, et al. The results suggest that the Permian sandstone reservoirs belong to the kind of tight reworked reservoir, which have suffered strong compaction and complex diagenetic evolution and are characterized by extremely low porosity and permeability. However, fractures are well developed. The distribution of the reservoirs is controlled by three factors: sedimentary facies change laterally, source rock overlapping vertically, and fracture connection internally. Reservoir properties and their spatial distribution are jointly controlled by sedimentary environment, diagenesis and tectonic events. There are two periods of hydrocarbon charging in Permian on the Laoshan Uplift and the sandstone reservoir has experienced two major processes: the formation of

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tight reservoirs and fracture transformation. According to this research, the Permian of the Laoshan Uplift has great exploration prospect, and future exploration should focus more on reservoirs with better preservation conditions.

Key words: tight sandstone reservoir; seismic reservoir prediction; main controlling factors; Permian; Laoshan Uplift

随着油气需求量的持续增长和常规油气产量的不断下降,非常规油气资源展示了巨大的勘探潜力,并且已经成为全球油气产量增长的主要支柱^[1-4]。致密砂岩油气作为非常规油气资源主要类型之一,近年来已成为油气增储上产的重点领域^[5-8]。致密砂岩储层一般经历了复杂的埋藏演化过程,成岩作用改造强烈,储层特征研究是实现高效油气勘探开发的关键^[9-13]。扬子板块是中国致密砂岩油气勘探的重要阵地^[6, 14],其中上扬子四川盆地三叠系须家河组、下扬子黄桥地区二叠系龙潭组等均是致密砂岩油气勘探和开发的重点层系^[7, 13, 15]。然而作为下扬子地块主体的南黄海盆地,历经了近60年的油气勘探历程,至今未发现工业性油气流^[16-21]。近年来,研究表明南黄海中—古生代海相地层发育齐全且厚度较大,具备形成大型油气田的物质基础,具有多源多期的成藏特点^[20-24]。其中,南黄海二叠系致密砂岩储层发育,夹于大套暗色泥岩中,且泥质烃源岩质量为“中等—最好”级别^[25-27],具有较好的油气勘探前景^[19, 23-24]。

中国致密气勘探开发始于20世纪70年代,并于20世纪90年代开始进入高潮^[13, 28]。时至今日,致密砂岩储层在成岩作用、孔隙特征以及成藏机制等方面取得了丰硕成果。南黄海海域仅有5口钻井(青岛坳陷WX5-ST1、WX13-3-1、CZ12-1-1A井,勿南沙隆起CZ35-2-1井,崂山隆起CSDP-2井)不同程度地揭示了二叠系^[20-21],只有崂山隆起CSDP-2井钻穿并连续取心,且在致密砂岩中见含油、油浸、油斑等油气显示^[25-26]。针对南黄海盆地二叠系,前人在地震层序^[18, 29-30]、构造演化^[31-33]、烃源岩评价^[26-27, 33-34]、沉积环境^[24, 35-38]、储层孔喉结构与演化机理^[39-40]、油气成藏^[23, 41-43]等方面取得了重要进展,但二叠系砂岩储层特征研究还不完善,储层的分布规律与主控因素等不明。本文利用CSDP-2井26块二叠系储层样品开展了物性实验、铸体薄片、常规压汞、阴极发光、X-射线衍射等实验测试;以海域钻井作为连接地质与地震信息的桥梁,优选了适合该区二叠系地震储层预测的敏感参数,针对新采集的三维地震资料,预测了储层岩性与裂缝;分析了南黄海崂山隆起二叠系砂岩储层特征、展布规律及主控因素,以期为南黄海盆地的油气调查与勘探提供科学支撑。

1 地质背景

南黄海面积约 $30 \times 10^4 \text{ km}^2$,其中沉积盆地面积约 $18 \times 10^4 \text{ km}^2$ ^[16, 20]。在区域构造上,南黄海不仅是扬子板块向海域的延伸,而且是下扬子的主体^[16, 20, 44-47]。南黄海陆相中—新生代盆地由南往北划分为青岛坳陷、崂山隆起和烟台坳陷^[20-21, 32](图1),盆地以北为千里岩隆起,盆地以南为勿南沙隆起^[20-21, 32](图1)。

南黄海盆地崂山隆起二叠系自下而上可分为栖霞组、孤峰组、龙潭组和大隆组(图2a)。崂山隆起CSDP-2井揭示的二叠系厚度约884 m^[24, 38, 46](图2a)。其中,栖霞组厚约96 m,岩性主要为黑色泥岩、黑灰色灰岩,夹薄煤层,灰岩为扬子区域上栖霞组皆有的臭灰岩^[24, 38, 46]。孤峰组厚约13 m,以硅质岩发育为典型特征^[24, 38, 46]。龙潭—大隆组厚约776 m,岩性主要为灰色粉-细砂岩、杂色和黑色泥岩^[24, 38, 46]。地震资料精细解释发现崂山隆起二叠系广泛发育^[24, 29, 36-37](图2b),但地层厚度由于抬升剥蚀或逆冲推覆全区差异较大。在地震剖面上,上二叠统顶界为 T_0 反射层,底界为 T_{10} 反射层^[45, 47]。二叠系上覆三叠系青龙组及下伏中、上石炭统均以灰岩为主(图2a)。

据海域钻孔岩性、古生物特征及与下扬子陆区苏北盆地的综合对比研究,南黄海二叠系总体以稳定的被动大陆边缘型沉积为主,海水进退较为频繁^[24, 33, 36-38](图2a)。早二叠世栖霞组时期接受海侵并发育1套富含沥青质和硅质的碳酸盐岩沉积建造^[24, 33, 36-38]。孤峰组沉积时期,海侵达到高峰,形成了陆棚沉积^[23-24, 36-38]。随后早二叠末期东吴运动转换为挤压汇聚为主,再次引发区域隆升和大规模海退,造成孤峰组大面积的剥蚀,南黄海由浅海台地演变为滨海沼泽环境^[32-33, 36-38]。晚二叠世龙潭组—大隆组时期,垂向上呈水进—水退—水进的沉积旋回^[24, 36-37](图2a),其中龙潭组垂向上发生由潮坪沉积过渡为三角洲沉积,并发生快速的海退,形成淤积的沼泽环境^[36-37];大隆组时期再次发生大规模海侵,开始沉积潮坪沉积体系,晚期逐步过渡为深水陆棚沉积^[24, 36-37]。总体而言,南黄海二叠系大隆组发育陆棚沉积体系和潮坪沉积体系;二叠系龙潭组主要发育潮坪沉积体系、河流沉积体系、三角洲沉积体

图 1 南黄海盆地地区位置^[20-24]Fig.1 Regional location of the South Yellow Sea Basin^[20-24]

系^[24, 36-37](图 2b), 其中三角洲沉积体系主要表现为砂泥岩互层, 并夹多套煤层, 潮坪沉积体系主要为偏泥质沉积, 局部沉积潮道砂岩^[24, 36-37]。

2 储层特征

2.1 储层地质特征

2.1.1 岩石学特征

CSDP-2 井二叠系砂岩发育粉砂岩、岩屑砂岩和长石岩屑砂岩, 长石岩屑砂岩为主要类型(图 3a)。岩石填隙物成分包括碳酸盐胶结物(方解石胶结物、白云石)、杂基、自生石英, 见黄铁矿。方解石胶结物含量 1%~19%, 均值为 4.43%; 白云石含量相对较少, 均值小于 2%; 黏土杂基含量为 1%~15%, 均值为 2.09%, 以伊利石为主, 高岭石次之; 自生石英以石英次生加大边和充填石英的形式产出, 含量为 1%~3%, 均值为 1.75%。岩石结构方面, 分选中等; 磨圆度较差, 以次棱角状为主, 其次为次圆; 颗粒接触方式以线—凹凸接触为主, 其次为点—线接触。

2.1.2 储集性能特征

致密砂岩储层常被定义为孔隙度小于 10%、空气渗透率低于 1.00 mD ($1 \text{ mD} = 1.00 \times 10^{-3} \mu\text{m}^2$) 或覆压基质渗透率低于 0.10 mD 的储层^[5-6, 40]。CSDP-2 井二叠系砂岩为典型的致密砂岩, 实测覆压孔隙度处于 0.79%~3.83%, 均值仅为 1.76%(图 3b), 90% 的样品覆压渗透率小于 0.01 mD, 孔、渗相关性较差。根据 SY/T 6285-2011《油气储层评价方法》, 崂山隆起二叠系砂岩储层为超低孔、超低渗储层, 但裂缝发育程度高, 又属于致密改造型储层(图 3c)。储集空间类型包括原生孔隙、次生孔隙和裂缝。其中, 原生孔隙不发育, 可见少量压实与石英胶结残余的原生粒间孔隙(图 3d); 次生孔隙以溶蚀孔隙为主, 包含溶蚀扩大孔(图 3e)、粒内溶孔(图 3f,g), 可见少量黏土矿物晶间孔; 裂缝主要为微裂缝, 包括构造缝(图 3h)和压裂缝(图 3i)。砂岩的孔隙结构较差, 喉道半径小, 以微喉、微孔为主。溶蚀孔隙和微裂缝是主要的储集空间。

2.1.3 主要成岩现象

CSDP-2 井二叠系砂岩成岩作用类型包括压实作用、胶结作用、溶蚀作用及交代作用等。压实作

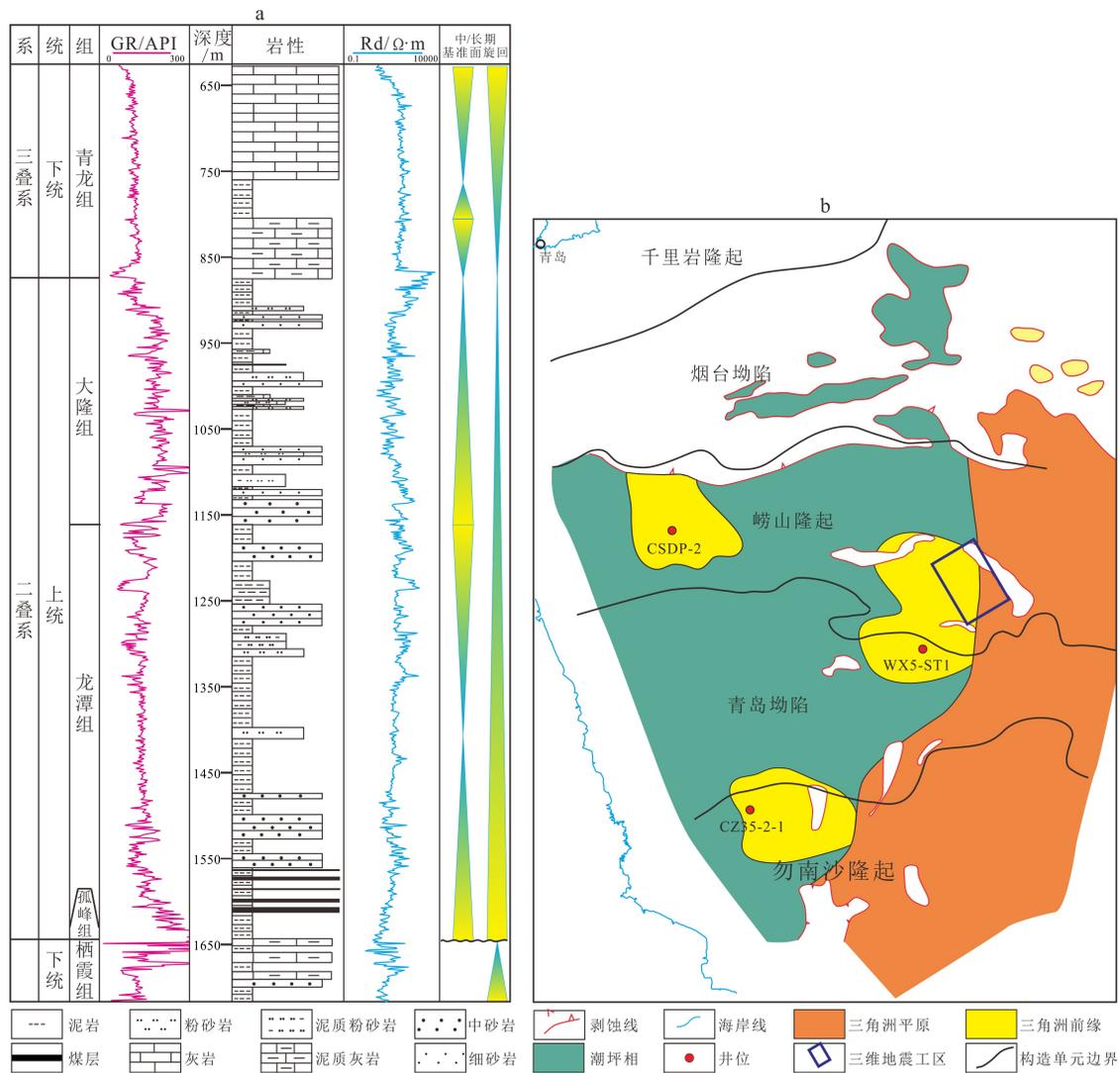


图2 崂山隆起二叠系地层特征与沉积特征

a. CSDP-2井二叠系岩电特征^[24, 40, 46], b. 南黄海晚二叠世龙潭组沉积特征^[24, 33, 36-37]

Fig.2 Stratigraphic and sedimentary characteristics of the Permian on Laoshan Uplift

a. Lithology and electricity characteristics of Permian in Well CSDP-2(modified from references [24, 40, 46]), b. sedimentary facies of Longtan Formation in the South Yellow Sea(modified from references [24, 33, 36-37]).

用很强(图4a),是破坏孔隙的最主要原因。其次是胶结作用,包括硅质胶结、碳酸盐胶结(方解石胶结和少量的白云石胶结)(图4b,c)和黏土矿物胶结等。其中,自生石英表现为石英颗粒的自生加大(图4d)和颗粒间的孔隙充填(图4e);自生方解石在部分井深较为发育,表现为连晶状分布(图4f),中晚期多呈分散状充填于粒间孔及粒内溶孔中;自生黏土矿物较少,主要以充填粒间孔、粒内溶孔的方式产出,常可见高岭石与方解石共生。建设性成岩作用主要为溶蚀作用,表现为长石的溶蚀和部分岩屑的溶蚀。此外,根据泥岩X-衍射黏土矿物组成及其含量测定结果,伊蒙混层中蒙皂石的含量基本为15%,反映岩石至少进入了中成岩阶段。

2.2 储层地震预测

近年来,通过南黄海海相中—古生界“高富强”地震探测技术的开发及其在崂山隆起的应用,使得该区的地震成像取得突破性的进展,尤其是上古生界的成像品质已完全满足油气勘探的需要^[44-47]。笔者利用崂山隆起中部2016年采集的“高富强”三维地震资料^[20](图2b),结合测井曲线环境校正和标准化处理、三维区虚拟井曲线构建等,对二叠系砂岩储层进行了地震预测。

2.2.1 岩性与物性预测

通过对CSDP-2井岩心实测的纵、横波速度等数据进行分析,发现纵波阻抗可以较好地地区分岩性

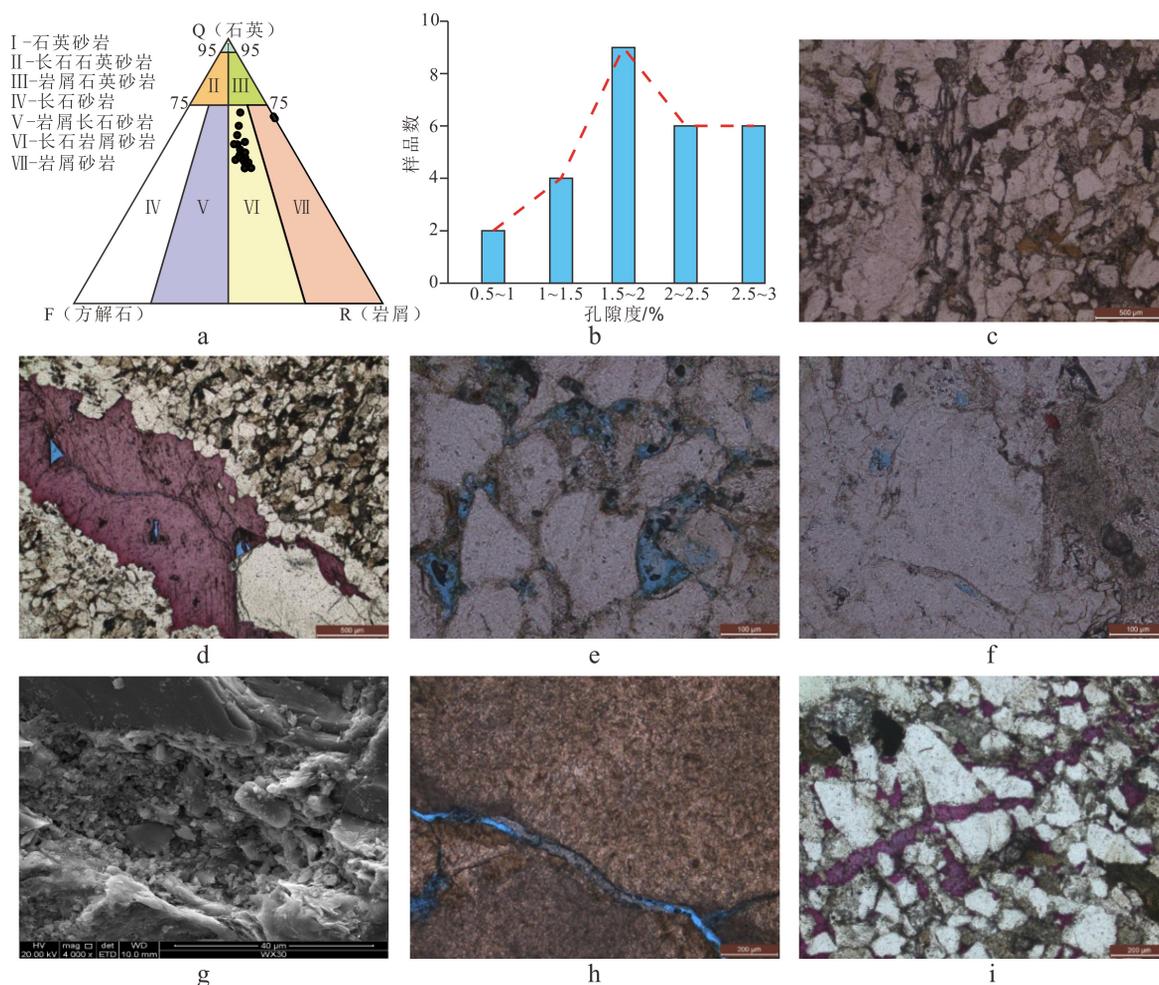


图 3 崂山隆起 CSDP-2 井二叠系砂岩储层特征

a. 砂岩类型分类, 多属于长石岩屑砂岩; b. 砂岩样品孔隙度分布频率; c. 储层岩石压实作用强, 裂缝发育, 1136.2 m; d. 储层岩石宽裂缝发育, 缝中被方解石和硅质充填, 残余原生孔, 1294.4 m; e. 储层岩石溶蚀扩大孔发育, 1031 m; f. 储层岩石发育少量粒内溶孔, 1127.8 m; g. 扫描电镜下的长石溶孔, 1305.58 m; h. 储层岩石发育构造裂缝, 1802.48 m; i. 储层发育的裂缝切割岩石颗粒, 1551.1 m。

Fig.3 Characteristics of the Permian sandstone reservoir, Well CSDP-2 on Laoshan Uplift

a. The sandstone is dominated by feldspar lithic sandstone; b. Porosity distribution frequency of sandstone samples; c. strong compaction of the reservoir, with well-developed fractures, 1136.2 m; d. wide fractures, filled by calcite and silica, are developed in the reservoir rock with residual primary pores, 1294.4 m; e. reservoir dissolution makes pores bigger, 1031 m; f. a few intragranular dissolved pores developed in the reservoir rock, 1127.8 m; g. solution pore of feldspar under SEM, 1305.58 m; h. structural fractures of the reservoir rock, 1802.48 m; i. fractures cutting through the particles, 1551.1 m.

变化。其中崂山隆起下三叠统青龙组灰岩与中石炭统一二叠统栖霞组灰岩纵波阻抗约为 $14800 \sim 17500 \text{ g} \cdot \text{cm}^{-3} \cdot \text{m} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$, 上二叠统龙潭—大隆组砂岩纵波阻抗约为 $12200 \sim 14500 \text{ g} \cdot \text{cm}^{-3} \cdot \text{m} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$, 泥岩纵波阻抗约为 $10500 \sim 12200 \text{ g} \cdot \text{cm}^{-3} \cdot \text{m} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$ (图 5a)。由此可见, 砂岩的纵波阻抗值介于碳酸盐岩和泥岩之间 (图 5a), 利用纵波阻抗可有效预测砂岩。此外, 将 CSDP-2 井实测纵波速度、横波速度及密度通过岩石物理方程计算得到不同的弹性参数进行交汇分析^[48], 结果显示物性(孔隙度)好的砂岩有明显的低 $\lambda\rho$ 值的特点 (图 5b), 因此利用 $\lambda\rho$ 值可定性预测储层物性。

反演方法是利用地震资料进行岩性识别和流体预测的有效手段^[48-49]。本文通过叠前道集的优化处理、分角度地震道集子波提取, 以低频模型为约束, 开展叠前同时反演, 获得纵波阻抗、拉梅常数、剪切模量等弹性参数^[48], 进而预测砂岩及物性。基于岩石物理分析结果, 崂山隆起二叠系碎屑岩段以 $12200 \text{ g} \cdot \text{cm}^{-3} \cdot \text{m} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$ 的纵波组抗门槛值区分砂、泥岩 (图 6a), 同时以低 $\lambda\rho$ 值定性预测物性好的砂岩储层 (图 6b)。

2.2.2 裂缝预测

蚂蚁体追踪是识别微小断裂及裂缝发育带的有效方法之一^[50-51], 但在崂山隆起区由于受到地震

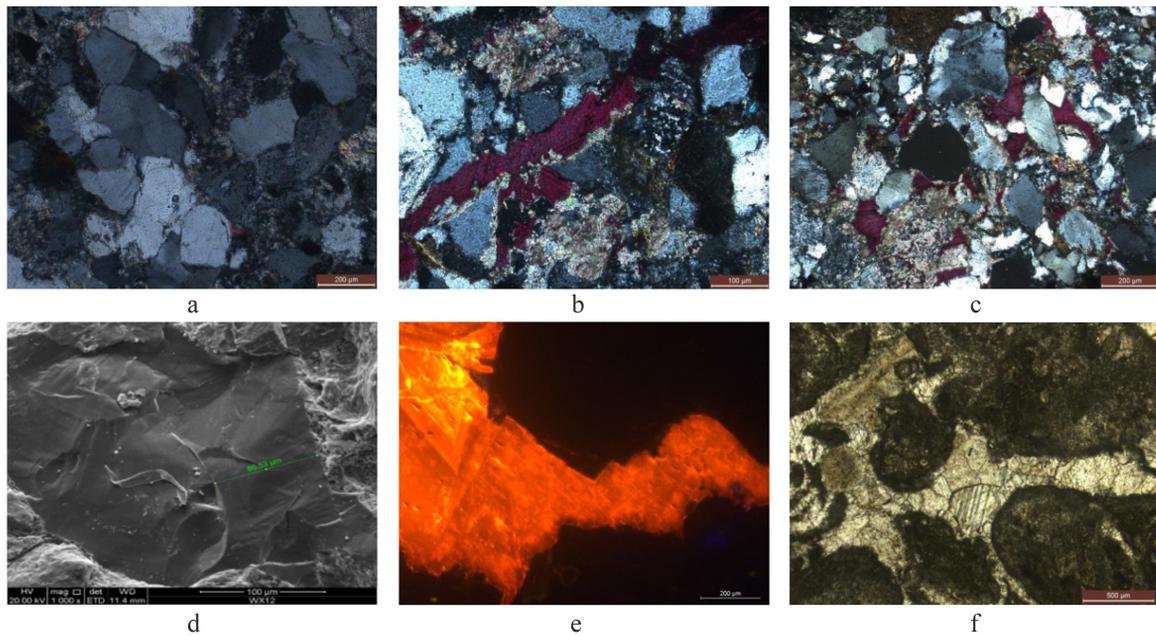


图4 崂山隆起 CSDP-2 井二叠系砂岩的成岩特征

a. 压实作用强烈, 岩石颗粒线接触, 石英加大较为发育, 1132.2 m; b. 见大量碳酸盐胶结物, 部分染色为方解石, 其余部分未被染色, 1306.98 m; c. 方解石交代和胶结作用, 1551.1 m; d. 扫描电镜下的石英加大发育, 1182.25 m; e. 裂缝中充填热液石英和方解石, 方解石阴极发光强, 1231.48 m; f. 连晶状方解石胶结物, 1810.85 m。

Fig.4 Diagenetic characteristics of Permian sandstone, Well CSDP-2, Laoshan Uplift

a. Strong compaction, linear contact of rock particles, quartz enlarged, 1132.2 m; b. carbonate cement, some of which are as calcite stained, and the rest are not stained, 1306.98 m; c. calcite replacement and cementation, 1551.1 m; d. quartz enlargement under SEM, 1182.25 m; e. the fracture is filled with hydrothermal quartz and calcite, and the calcite cathodoluminescence is strong, 1802.48 m; f. crystal carbonate cement, 1810.85 m.

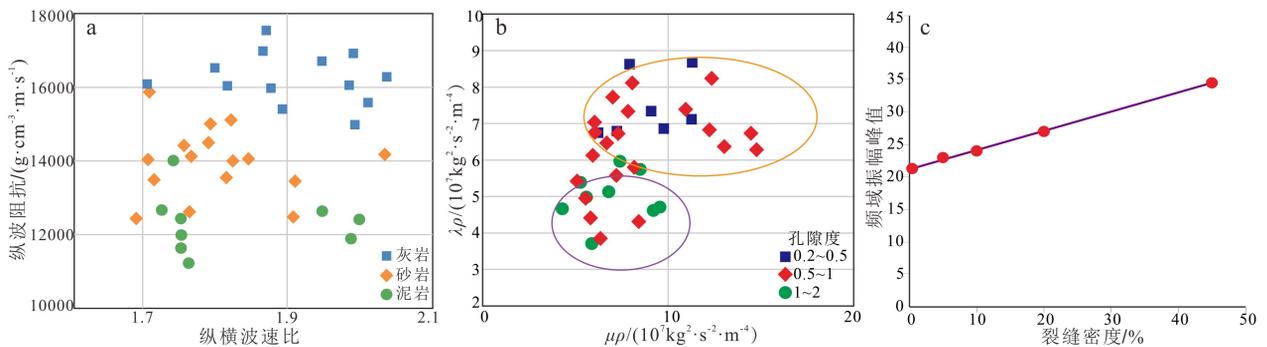


图5 敏感参数分析

a. CSDP-2 井岩性敏感参数分析, b. CSDP-2 井物性敏感参数分析, c. 裂缝密度敏感参数分析。

Fig.5 Analysis of sensitive parameters

a. Lithology-sensitive parameters, b. property-sensitive parameters, c. fracture density -sensitive parameters.

资料信噪比和分辨率的限制, 且致密砂岩裂缝排列不规则, 蚂蚁体技术对裂缝密集区的预测效果不甚理想, 而利用频谱分解技术的薄层反射的调谐原理, 可有效预测非均质性储层的裂缝特征^[52]。因此, 本文采用蚂蚁体主要进行裂缝的形态刻画(图 6c), 而对于高裂缝密集发育区的预测则采用频谱分解的方法。

首先利用随机介质建模方法^[52-53]建立与南黄海

地质特征相符且裂缝密度不断变化的层状模型, 进而采用有限差分弹性波方程对该模型进行正演模拟^[52], 获得中间放炮两边接收的炮集记录, 对其进行频谱分析, 结果显示崂山隆起地震资料具有裂缝密度与频率域内振幅谱峰值正相关的特征(图 5c)。因此, 可以利用频率域内振幅峰值预测区域裂缝的发育程度。采用傅立叶变换等数学手段将崂山隆起三维区地震信号从时间域变换到频率域, 提取振幅

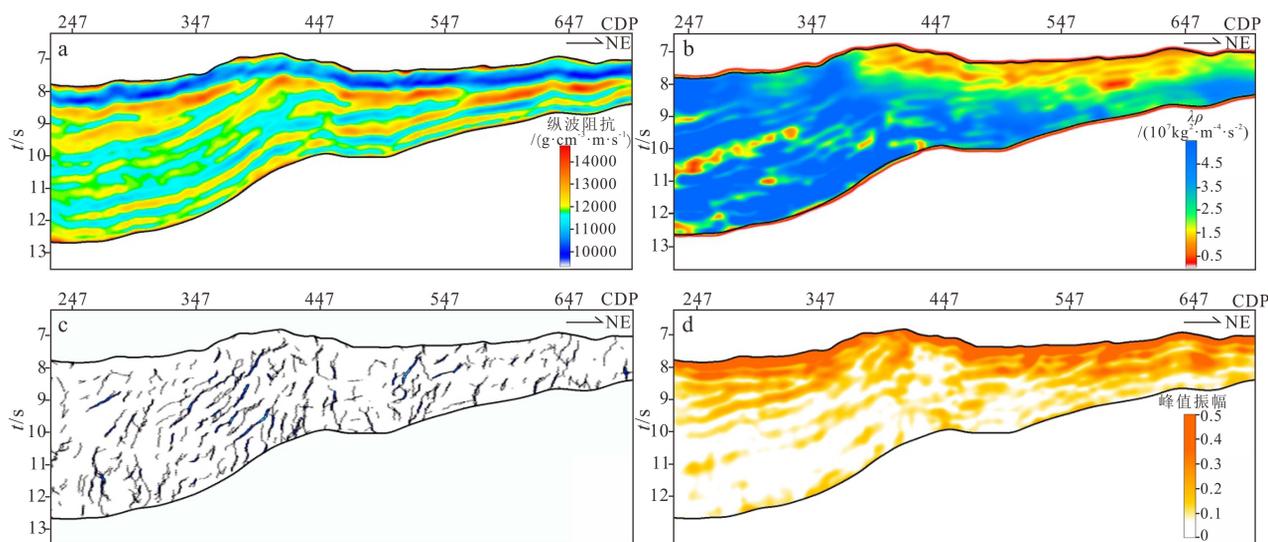


图 6 崂山隆起三维区地震属性剖面

测线位置见图 7。a. 纵波阻抗预测砂体, b. $\lambda\rho$ 预测物性, c. 蚂蚁体裂缝检测, d. 频率域振幅峰值预测裂缝。

Fig.6 Seismic attribute profiles of the 3D area on Laoshan Uplift

See Fig.7 for location of survey lines. a. sand bodies prediction with P-wave impedance, b. reservoir property prediction with $\lambda\rho$, c. fracture detection with ant tracking body, d. fracture detection with peak amplitude in frequency domain.

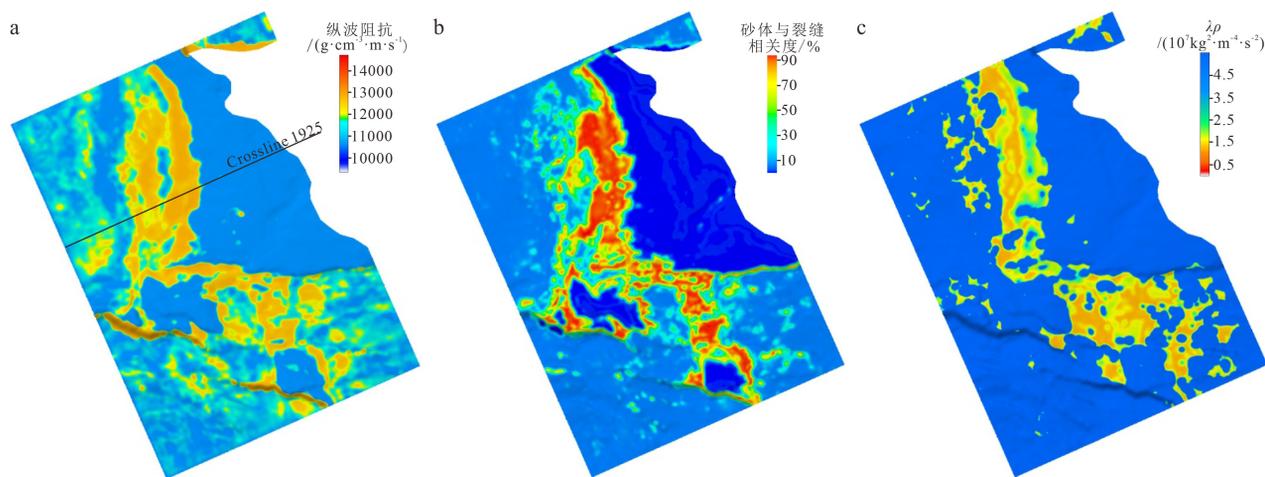


图 7 崂山隆起三维区地震属性切片

三维区位置见图 2b。a. 纵波阻抗预测砂体展布, b. 纵波阻抗与频率域峰值振幅相关分析预测裂缝型砂体展布, c. $\lambda\rho$ 预测物性展布。

Fig.7 Seismic attribute slices of 3D area in Laoshan Uplift

See Fig.2b for location of the 3D survey lines. a. sand bodies distribution prediction with P-wave impedance, b. fracture sand bodies distribution prediction with correlation analysis between P-wave impedance and peak amplitude in frequency domain, c. reservoir property distribution prediction with $\lambda\rho$.

谱峰值属性, 刻画二叠系高密度裂缝发育区(图 6d)。在裂缝预测的基础上, 结合砂岩预测结果, 对二者进行相关分析, 优选叠合区域刻画裂缝型砂岩储层的展布特征。

2.3 储层分布规律

砂体预测结果图中, 红、黄色指示砂岩, 蓝、绿色指示泥岩(图 6a)。可以看出, 纵向上, 二叠系发育多套砂岩储层, 通过速度模型时深转换预测累计

厚度为 70~240 m; 砂岩与泥岩互层, 具有“垂向叠置”的特点(图 6a), 与 CSDP-2 井揭示的岩性组合吻合(图 2a)。横向上, 二叠系砂体非均质性强, 连续或断续展布, 三维区岩性尖灭线清晰(图 7a)。分析认为, 二叠系砂、泥岩的平面分布规律受东部物源方向的潮坪、三角洲和河流沉积体系控制(图 2b)。

CSDP-2 井揭示, 二叠系砂岩发育多期裂缝(图 3c,d,h)。同时, 裂缝预测结果显示崂山隆起上二叠统纵向上裂缝全段发育(图 6c,d), 构造的高部

位、背斜的核部和断裂区裂缝发育,密度较大;平面上裂缝型砂岩广泛发育(图7b),占砂岩总量的60%以上。此外,物性预测结果显示,物性较好的砂岩展布范围与裂缝型砂体具有较好的吻合性(图7c)。综上所述,崂山隆起二叠系砂岩具有后期裂缝改造的特点,储层孔隙连通性得到有效改善。

3 储层主控因素

3.1 沉积环境

原始沉积环境不仅在宏观上控制了储层成因类型、规模及时空展布特征等,同时也在微观上控制了沉积物原始组分、粒度、分选、成熟度、杂基含量等特征^[54]。海陆对比及钻井揭示,南黄海龙潭组时期主要为陆源碎屑沉积,表现为三角洲前缘相、三角洲平原相、潮坪相等^[24,36-37](图2b),沉积相带是砂体平面展布的主要控制因素(图7a)。其中,三角洲前缘是储层发育的有利相带(图2b),三角洲前缘发育水下分流河道、河口坝、分流间湾,分流河道和河口坝岩性主要为细砂岩和粉砂岩,为储层物性演化奠定了物质基础。此外,根据区域构造旋回变化和海平面变化的特征,南黄海崂山隆起上二叠统至下三叠统为1个长期基准面旋回^[24,37],基准面上升期快速海侵,而基准面下降期相对较为缓慢且稳定(图2a)。上二叠统一下三叠统发育两种基准面旋回充填模式^[24,37]:上二叠统龙潭组相对稳定的三角洲相和潮坪相、上二叠统大隆组—下三叠统青龙组快速海侵陆棚相至稳定的台地相。这种相对复杂的沉积充填过程是二叠系砂泥叠置的主要因素。

3.2 成岩作用

沉积物固结成岩后,其经历的成岩作用是复杂的、综合的地球物理和化学过程,多种破坏性和建设性成岩作用改造储层的质量^[54]。CSDP-2井揭示二叠系砂岩主要为长石岩屑砂岩,整体粒度较细(粒径为0.1~0.45 mm),杂基含量较高(均值2.09%,最大值为15%)。沉积物固结后,随着上覆水体和沉积物负荷压力的不断增大,塑性组分易发生挤压变形^[55]。根据成岩现象的初步分析,崂山隆起二叠系砂岩经历了很强的压实作用(图4a)。由于原始沉积组构对于机械压实的抵抗力弱,导致初始孔隙迅速减小。随后的胶结作用,包括硅质胶结、碳酸盐胶结和黏土矿物胶结等,进一步减小了砂岩的孔隙空间,使其致密化过程进一步加快。虽然溶蚀作

用对储层物性有一定的改善,但效果并不明显。总体而言,二叠系砂岩在埋藏演化过程中,遭受多种破坏性成岩作用改造,胶结作用及持续的强压实作用使得储层孔隙度减小,渗透率降低,并最终形成致密砂岩储层。

3.3 构造事件

构造应力不仅可以以构造压实作用使得储层孔隙体积缩小,而且可以形成构造裂缝改善储层质量^[54]。钻井岩心与储层预测共同揭示,崂山隆起二叠系虽然由于持续的成岩作用导致储层致密化,但裂缝十分发育(图3c—d,图6c—d)。分析认为,崂山隆起二叠系裂缝的形成主要受控于印支运动和早燕山运动。中、晚三叠世至早、中侏罗世,由于下扬子板块与华北板块的陆-陆碰撞及华南板块的作用,使得下扬子—南黄海地区处于南东-北西向强烈的挤压应力环境^[20-22,31-32]。该时期,南黄海盆地受力性质和方向单一,挤压、变形十分强烈,盆地内形成了大规模的逆冲推覆构造^[20,31],盆地中部的崂山隆起处于构造对冲部位^[20,31],该区挤压应力比盆地北部碰撞前缘弱,有利于沉积地层的保存^[31],而该期强烈的构造活动及挤压应力使得沉积层内部裂缝发育。由此可见,崂山隆起二叠系在晚印支期—早燕山期经历了较强的裂缝改造过程,裂缝可有效增加储层孔隙的连通性和渗透性,提高储层质量。

4 油气勘探前景

4.1 油气充注

CSDP-2井砂岩储层中发育气、液两相并存的含烃盐水包裹体^[25,56-57]。通过流体包裹体观察与鉴定,依据油气包裹体与成岩矿物的相互叠置结构关系,初步揭示崂山隆起CSDP-2井二叠系具有2期油气充注史。第1期油气包裹体发育于砂岩成岩作用中期,发育丰度极高(GOI为35%±),环石英颗粒次生加大边成带分布,或沿未切穿石英颗粒的成岩期次生微裂隙面分布(图8a);第2期油气包裹体发育于砂岩成岩期后,发育丰度极高(GOI为40%~50%),沿切穿石英颗粒及其次生加大边的成岩期后次生微裂隙呈带状、线状分布(图8b),或成群、成带、呈线状分布于石英脉的石英及方解石矿物中(图8c)。此外,显微测温结果表明与油气包裹体共生的含烃盐水包裹体均一化温度分布大致可以分为两个组(图8d),同样证实了早晚两期的油气成藏

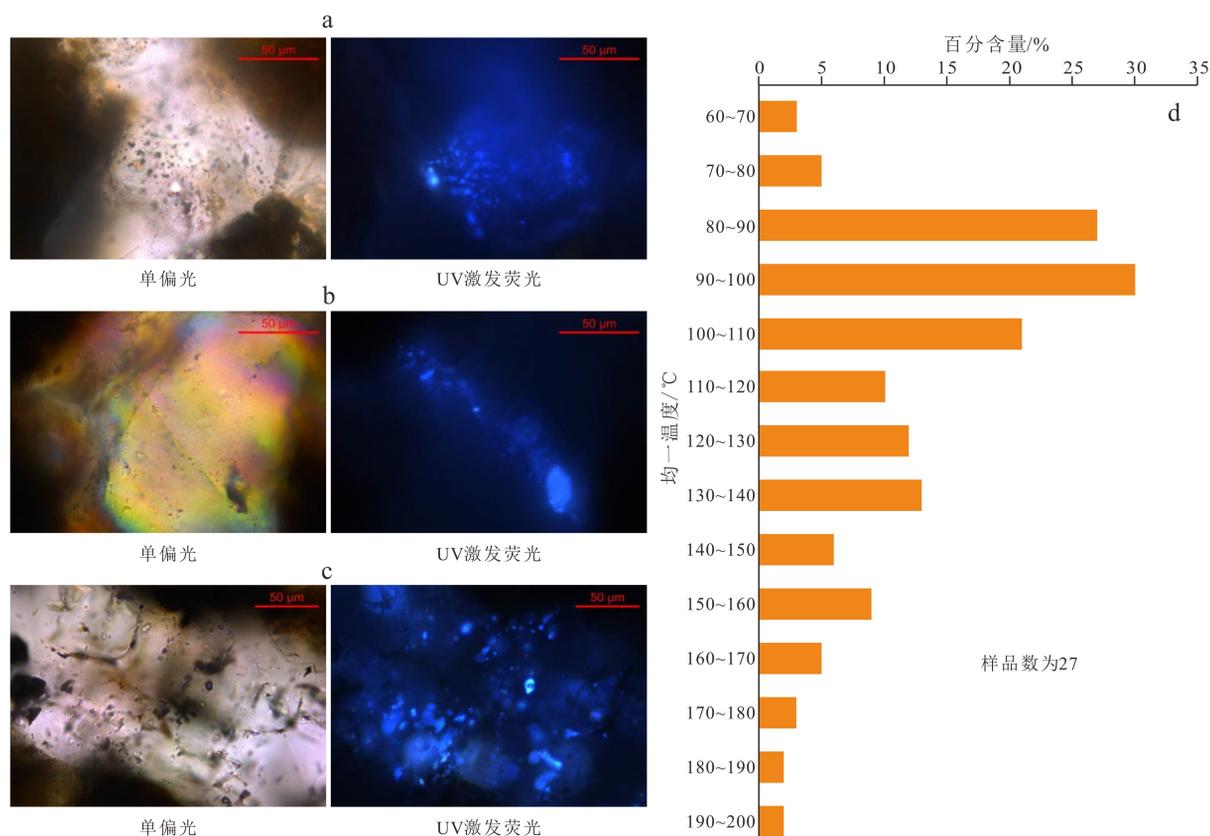


图 8 崂山隆起 CSDP-2 井二叠系含烃包裹体赋存特征及均一温度分布

a. 含沥青油气包裹体沿未切穿石英颗粒的次生微裂隙面分布, 963 m; b. 轻质油气包裹体沿切穿石英颗粒及其加大边的微裂隙成带分布, 963 m; c. 石英脉中带状分布的轻质油气包裹体, 1 192 m; d. 含烃包裹体均一温度分布。

Fig.8 Occurrence characteristics and homogenization temperature of Permian hydrocarbon-containing inclusions
Well CSDP-2, Laoshan Uplift

a. the asphalt-bearing inclusions distributed along the secondary microfracture surfaces of uncut quartz grains, 963 m; b. the light hydrocarbon inclusions distributed along the microfractures that cut through the quartz grains, 963 m; c. light hydrocarbon inclusions in quartz veins;
d. homogenization temperature distribution of hydrocarbon inclusions.

过程: 第 1 组均一温度主要集中于 80~100 °C (主峰温度 95 °C), 代表了二叠系第 1 期油气成藏的温度; 第 2 组均一温度主要集中于 120~150 °C (主峰温度 135 °C), 代表了二叠系第 2 期油气成藏的温度。根据区域埋藏史、地热史的恢复^[20], 及含烃盐水包裹体均一化温度, 表明二叠系油气充注期主要发生在早侏罗世和早白垩世。

4.2 油气勘探方向

海域钻井和地震资料揭示, 南黄海崂山隆起二叠系砂岩储层纵向累计厚度大, 且在崂山隆起广泛分布。储层具有超低孔超低渗、致密化程度高的特点, 但裂缝发育。总体而言, 该区二叠系砂岩储层经历了致密储集体的形成、裂缝化改造两个过程。此外, 在 CSDP-2 井二叠系砂岩中见多处含油、油浸、油斑、油迹等油气显示^[25-26], 表明崂山隆起二叠系发生过大规模的油气成藏过程。研究发现, 崂山

隆起二叠系存在两期油气充注, 早侏罗世和早白垩世的油气成藏期与中、晚三叠世至早、中侏罗世的储层裂缝改造期具有较好的匹配关系。而且 CSDP-2 井二叠系油、源对比研究表明, 龙潭—大隆组具有“自生自储”、“近源聚集”的成藏特点^[27]。综上所述表明二叠系砂岩储层具有较好的油气资源前景。

近年来, 众多学者通过对 CSDP-2 井岩心观察、测井和录井分析、流体包裹体观察鉴定与及包裹体成分分析等, 明确了崂山隆起 CSDP-2 井区存在二叠系古油藏^[20, 56], 证据包括: 多层气测异常、录井见较好油气显示、储层中存在大量沥青和油气包裹体等。目前, 分析认为 CSDP-2 井区古油藏的破坏与印支期以来的多期构造运动密切相关^[20, 31, 56]。因此, 寻找保存条件较好的储层发育区是该区油气勘探取得突破的关键。随着南黄海盆地油气资源调查工作的深入, 通过新采集地震资料的连片解释、海陆对比及综合研究, 发现崂山隆起可进一步划分

为北部的青峰变形带和南部的高石稳定带两个次级构造单元^[20-22](图1)。CSDP-2井所在的青峰变形带,中—古生代地层构造变形较为强烈、产状多变、断裂系统复杂^[20-21, 31]。高石稳定带地层连续性好,构造变形相对较弱,发育大型背斜和断背斜圈闭^[20-21, 31],是崂山隆起二叠系油气勘探的有利区带。

5 结论

(1)崂山隆起二叠系砂岩以长石岩屑砂岩为主,成岩演化复杂,压实、胶结、溶蚀、交代是主要的成岩作用类型。崂山隆起二叠系砂岩储层致密,超低孔,超低渗,但裂缝发育,属于致密改造型储层,少量的溶蚀孔隙和大量的微裂缝是主要的储集空间。该套储层具有“横向相控、垂向叠置、裂缝连通”的分布特征。

(2)崂山隆起二叠系砂岩储层物性及空间展布受控于沉积环境、成岩作用和构造事件的复合作用。沉积环境提供了储层形成演化的物质基础,其中三角洲前缘是储层发育的有利相带;胶结作用及持续的强压实作用导致了储层的致密化;中、晚三叠世至早、中侏罗世的构造事件促使储层裂缝发育改造,提高了储层质量。

(3)崂山隆起二叠系砂岩储层经历了“致密储集体的形成”、“裂缝化改造”过程,同时流体包裹体观察与显微测温显示,二叠系经历了早、晚两期油气充注,表明其具有较好的油气资源潜力。综合分析认为,寻找保存条件较好的储层发育区是该区油气勘探取得突破的关键。

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