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四川盆地侏罗系大安寨段湖相含云质储层成因研究

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摘要:四川盆地侏罗系大安寨段是典型的致密油发育层段,勘探开发成果揭示,大安寨储层岩性主要为介壳灰岩致密储层。侏罗系大安寨段致密油勘探开发成效引人关注,特别是近期川中南部侏罗系大安寨段滨浅湖相的GST-MX地区,大安寨段显示频繁,部署的GQ1H在大安寨段获得高产工业油流。根据对最新钻探的GQ1H井解剖表明,含云质岩具有更好的储集条件和含油气性,是储层“甜点”有利分布岩性。通过老井复查、岩心、岩屑、薄片、测井等综合分析表明,含云质储层岩性包括云质灰岩、灰质云岩和泥-粉晶云岩,储集空间主要为粒间、粒间溶孔和微裂缝,储层储集条件好,成像显示溶蚀孔洞发育,川中南部云化程度高于北部。根据碳氧同位素、X衍射、地层水特征以及古地形综合分析初步认为,四川盆地大安寨沉积时期虽然为淡水湖泊,但在古地形、古气候、沉积环境以及湖平面变化共同控制下,局部地区仍然发育一定规模的含云质储层,该认识为川中侏罗系大安寨段相对优质储层深化认识奠定了坚实的地质基础。

关 键 词:含云质储层;储集空间;含云质储层成因;大安寨段;四川盆地

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Research on the origin of lacustrine dolomitic reservoir in Jurassic Da'anzhai Formation of Sichuan Basin

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Abstract: The Jurassic Da'anzhai Formation in the Sichuan Basin is a typical layer characterized by the development of tight oil. Exploration results reveal that the Daanzhai reservoir is mainly lacustrine limestone reservoir in lithology. The tight oil exploration results of Jurassic Daanzhai Formation has aroused much interest; especially during the recent exploration of Duan shore shallow lake facies in the GST-MX area of southern Sichuan, Da'anzhai Formation was frequently seen, and the deployment of GQ1H led to

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the obtaining of high-yield industrial oil flow in Da'anzhai Formation. The newly drilled well GQ1H indicates that dolomitic rocks have favorable reservoir condition and oil potential, and is also the lithology of “sweet spot” distribution. Comprehensive analysis of old-wells’ reinvestigation data, cores, cuttings, rock chips and well logging shows that the lithology of dolomitic reservoir includes dolomitic limestone, limy dolomite and micrite-crystal powder dolomite, the reservoir space is mainly composed of intergranular pores, interparticle dissolution pores and microfractures, and the dolomitic reservoir has the good reservoir condition. The imaging logging displays the development of solution pores, and the degree of dolomitization in the southern part of central Sichuan basin is higher than that in the northern part. According to the comprehensive analysis of carbon and oxygen isotopes, X-ray diffraction, characteristics of formation water and the ancient landform, the authors preliminarily hold that, although Da'anzhai Formation in the Sichuan basin was a freshwater lake during the deposition of Da'anzhai Formation, there still existed some dolomitic reservoirs locally under the control of ancient landform, ancient climate, sedimentary environment and change of lake-level. The understanding obtained by the authors has laid a solid foundation for deepening the understanding of the relatively high quality Jurassic reservoir in central Sichuan Province.

Key words: dolomitic reservoir; reservoir space, origin of dolomitic reservoir, Da'anzhai Formation, Sichuan Basin

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1 引言

在国内外致密油勘探开发技术获得突破,取得巨大成功的同时,四川盆地侏罗系致密油勘探开发也迎来了新的机遇和挑战(邹才能等,2009;梁狄刚等,2011;汪少勇等,2013)。川中南部高石梯—磨溪附近最新钻探的GQ1H井在大安寨段测试获得了 $63.5 \text{ m}^3/\text{d}$ 的高产工业油流,取得了石油重大专项开展以来的新突破。高产因素剖析表明该井的高产时段与常规大安寨段介壳灰岩储层存在较大差异,结合油气显示、三维荧光分析、岩屑薄片、岩化分析表明,其产层段为含云质储层,测井解释孔隙度大于2%的储层长度达113.37 m,属于相对优质储层。四川盆地大安寨段致密油勘探开发虽然经历了半个多世纪,但是鉴于以前的勘探对象为介壳灰岩储层,因此对于此类含云质储层的岩石类型和成因缺乏研究,因此,本文从岩石类型、地球化学等方面分析此类白云岩的成因和沉积模式,为陆相淡水湖泊白云岩的研究奠定理论基础,也为该区大安寨段深化勘探提供理论依据。

2 地质背景

四川盆地是中国油气工业的重要发祥地,原油

主要分布在侏罗系,在已发现的5个产油层位中尤以下侏罗统大安寨段介壳灰岩储层勘探开发效益最为突出。在已探明的5个油田当中,大安寨段探明储量累计超 $7000 \times 10^4 \text{ t}$,占整个探明储量的92.8%(图1)(李全柏等,1976;汪慕道等,1980;张健等,2001;李俊良等,2002;钟华等,2009;罗玉宏等,2013)。众所周知,大安寨段沉积时期为一淡水湖泊沉积,其岩性主要为灰色介壳灰岩与黑色、紫红色泥页岩互层,部分剖面上可见微晶白云岩夹层。大安寨段的沉积环境主要为介壳滩,按水体能量和沉积部位不同可进一步分为高能介壳滩、低能介壳滩和滩间洼地等沉积环境。根据岩性组合、电性、沉积旋回特征可将大安寨段从上而下划分为大一、大一三、大三亚段,湖盆发展经历了水进扩展期、最大水进期、水退萎缩期三个阶段,纵向上岩性、岩相、电性特征具有不对称性;水进期介壳灰岩呈叠瓦式上超,水退期呈叠瓦式后退,两者在纵向上叠置;湖盆振荡导致湖水大范围的收缩与扩展,使介壳灰岩、页岩频繁间互或侧向接触,为生储组合创造了得天独厚的条件。其中大一、大三亚段主要发育滨-浅湖高能介壳滩体,为储层发育时段,大一三亚段主要发育浅湖一半深湖泥页岩为烃源岩发育层位。

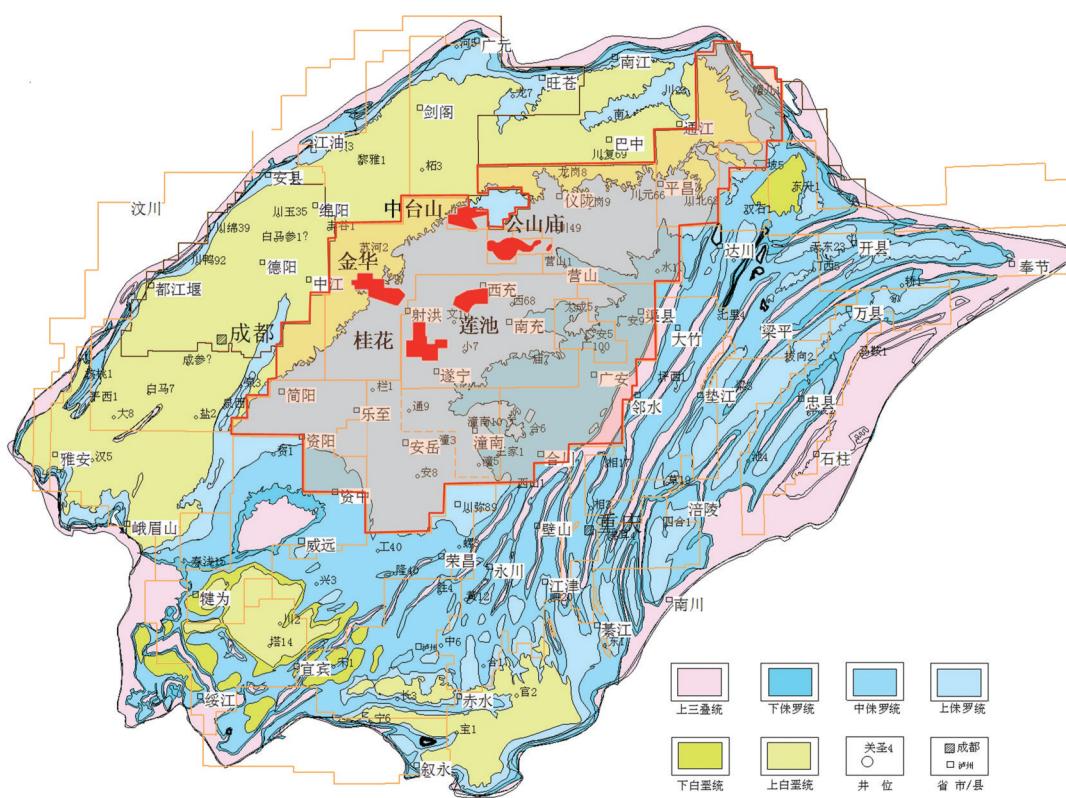


图1 四川盆地侏罗系地层分布
Fig.1 Distribution of Jurassic strata in Sichuan Basin

3 含云质岩储层特征

勘探成果表明,四川盆地大安寨段储层主要为介壳灰岩、泥质介壳灰岩。早期在金华油田(金9、53、55、56)、桂花油田(桂文10),小3、象1井均发现过薄层白云岩、灰质白云岩、白云质灰岩。根据岩心、岩屑薄片、岩化、X衍射等分析的白云石含量、白云石晶粒大小等特征,四川盆地侏罗系大安寨段含云质储层可以分为以下3种类型:①云质灰岩,成分以方解石为主,白云石约占25%,混杂分布其中,雾状泥质不均匀分布;②灰质云岩,白云石含量一般大于50%,低于75%,泥晶白云石呈斑块状富集,生物碎片和部分基质为方解石,薄片下偶见小型岩溶;③泥—粉晶云岩,白云石含量高,一般大于75%,白云岩的颜色为灰—褐灰色,由泥粉晶白云石和泥微晶方解石组成。白云石晶粒为泥粉晶,以他形为主,半自形—自形较少,较浑浊,无交代痕迹,晶

粒细小至隐晶(图2)。

最新钻探的GQ1H井水平段X衍射、薄片、岩化分析结果表明,发育有两段白云石含量高的层段,白云石含量最高可达67%,两段累计长度87 m(表1),含云岩段内钻井显示良好。结合钻井显示、三维荧光成果、试油井段等综合分析,主力产油段为含云质储层段。GQ1H水平段测井解释储层13层,累计长度113.37 m,最小孔隙度2.14%,最大孔隙度5.69%,平均孔隙度2.97%。其中解释含云质储层段储集性能较好,平均孔隙度达3.78%(图3),岩屑薄片分析表明,含云质岩类储集空间主要为粒间孔、粒间溶孔以及微裂缝,成像测井显示含云质储层段溶蚀孔洞发育(图4)。含云质储层具有低伽马、高声波、高中子,深浅双侧相差异大的测井响应特征,这与常见的介壳灰岩储层测井响应特征差异巨大。

由于湖相环境变化快,白云石化作用一般不太

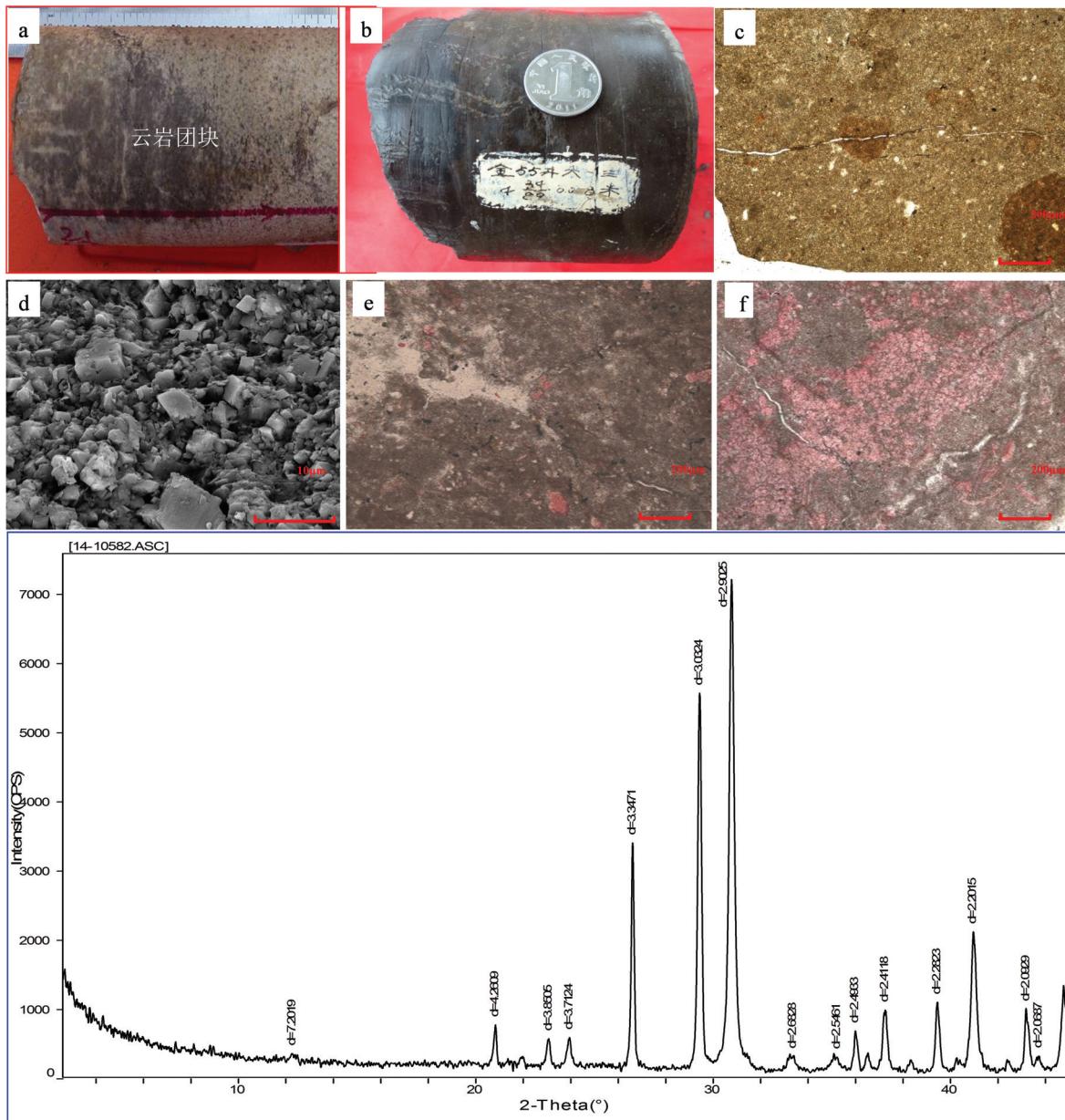


图2 川中地区侏罗系大安寨段含云质岩岩心、镜下薄片及X衍射特征
a—MQ1H井, 1612.87~1613.20 m, 云岩团块; b—JIN53井, 2833.54~2833.62 m, 泥晶云岩; c—MQ1H井, 2530 m, 泥晶云岩; d—GQ1H井灰质白云岩扫描电镜照片, 2699 m; e—MX8井, 1420 m, 泥晶砂屑云岩; f—MX13井, 1368 m, 灰质泥晶云岩

Fig.2 The characteristics of dolomitic core, rock slice and X-ray diffraction in Jurassic Da'anzhai Formation in central Sichuan Basin

a—Well MQ1H, 1612.87–1613.20 m, dolomitic lumps; b—Well JIN53, 2833.54–2833.62 m, dolomiticrite; c—Well MQ1H, 2530 m, dolomiticrite; d—Well GQ1H, stereoscan photograph of limy dolomite, 2699 m; e—Well MX8, 1420 m, micritic dolarenite; f—Well MX13, 1368 m, limy dolomiticrite

彻底, 在纵向上与灰岩或泥岩相互交替出现, 厚度变化频繁, 平面上受洼地控制, 多呈“透镜状”或“串珠状”分布。据100多口取心井岩石化学及薄片分析资料统计, 总体上南部白云石含量较北部含量高。

4 白云石成因及沉积模式初探

碳氧同位素特征是研究沉积环境中比较重要的一个指标。一般认为淡水的 $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ 与 $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ 值均低于

表1 GQ1H井侏罗系大安寨段岩石化学分析数据(%)
Table 1 Analytical data of rock in Jurassic Da'anzhai Formation from Well GQ1H

井深/m	岩性	矿物成分			井深/m	岩性	矿物成分			酸不溶物	白云石	总值
		氧化钙	氧化镁	方解石			白云石	酸不溶物	总值			
2512	白云质灰岩	37.20	7.25	48.42	33.15	10.16	98.03	2652	白云质灰岩	37.90	2.75	60.83
2514	白云质灰岩	37.20	8.00	46.56	36.58	13.94	99.17	2654	白云质灰岩	39.29	8.00	50.28
2516	白云质灰岩 ^a	38.59	7.75	49.66	35.44	11.02	99.21	2656	白云质灰岩	37.90	7.25	49.66
2520	白云质灰岩	36.86	8.25	45.31	37.72	12.72	99.96	2657	白云质灰岩	39.29	8.00	50.28
2530	灰质白云岩	33.73	10.99	32.90	50.30	13.36	98.86	2658	白云质灰岩	38.59	8.00	49.04
2532	灰质白云岩 ^a	30.25	12.99	21.73	59.44	13.54	97.82	2662	白云质灰岩	33.03	10.99	31.66
2534	灰质白云岩	30.94	11.74	26.08	53.73	14.84	97.84	2664	白云质灰岩	33.73	10.74	33.52
2536	灰质白云岩	34.77	10.99	34.77	50.30	12.84	97.90	2666	白云质灰岩	35.46	9.49	39.73
2538	灰质白云岩 ^a	32.68	11.49	29.80	52.58	15.26	97.64	2669	白云质灰岩	35.81	6.75	47.17
2540	灰质白云岩	31.99	12.99	24.84	59.44	13.86	98.14	2680	灰质白云岩	35.81	8.50	42.83
2544	灰质白云岩	30.60	13.24	21.73	60.58	13.42	98.14	2685	灰质白云岩	33.38	10.74	32.90
2546	灰质白云岩	29.90	14.74	16.77	67.44	15.92	100.13	2687	灰质白云岩	34.42	10.49	35.39
2548	灰质白云岩 ^a	38.25	8.75	46.56	40.01	9.44	98.20	2690	灰质白云岩	34.42	9.24	38.49
2552	灰质白云岩	36.86	9.99	40.97	45.72	11.02	97.72	2692	灰质白云岩	28.86	12.74	19.87
2556	灰质白云岩	35.12	11.74	33.53	53.73	11.46	98.71	2694	灰质白云岩	34.77	9.24	39.11
2560	灰质白云岩 ^a	35.12	10.24	37.25	46.87	11.82	98.54	2695	灰质白云岩	33.03	10.49	32.90
2562	灰质白云岩	33.03	9.99	34.14	45.72	15.60	97.97	2697	灰质白云岩	29.55	12.24	22.35
2564	灰质白云岩	37.20	9.24	43.45	42.30	9.96	98.01	2698	灰质白云岩	27.82	11.74	20.49
2650	白云质灰岩 ^a	42.42	7.00	58.35	32.01	9.96	100.31	2700	灰质白云岩	27.82	12.49	18.63
												57.16
												97.69

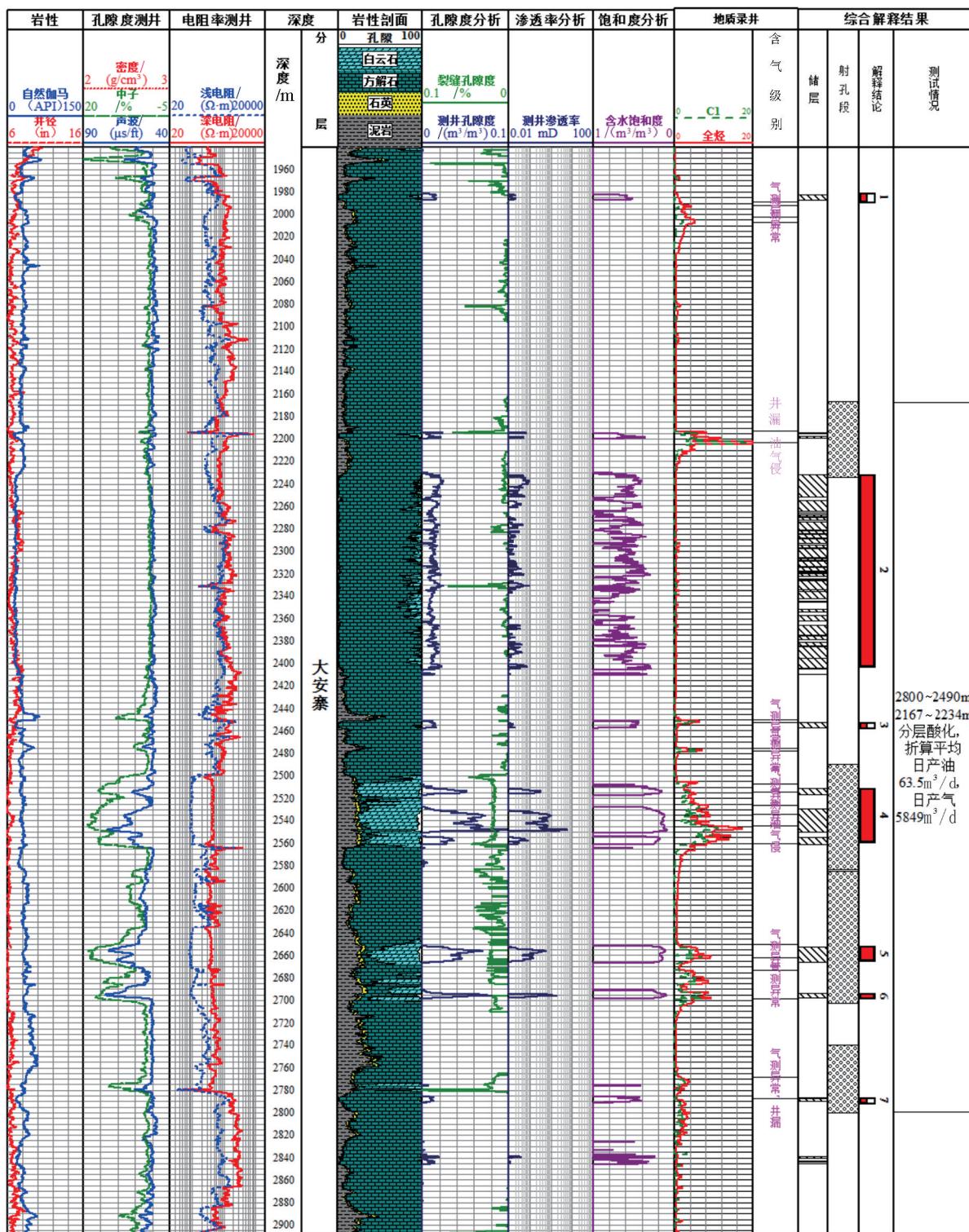


图3 GQ1H井侏罗系大安寨段水平段测井解释成果图

Fig.3 The well log graph of horizontal section of Jurassic Da'anzhai Formation from Well GQ1H

零, $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ 最低达 $-50\text{\textperthousand}$ (PDB), $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ 为 $-11\text{\textperthousand} \sim -5\text{\textperthousand}$ (PDB)。海水的 $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ 与 $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ 值相对高一些, $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ 约为 0, 但不超过 1\textperthousand , $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ 为 $-1\text{\textperthousand} \sim 2\text{\textperthousand}$ (PDB), 碳氧同位素值随盐度增高而增高。Drummond (1993) 对世界上不同地理、构造背景下现代和古代的非海相碳酸盐岩的氧同位素分析数据的研究表明, 它们大多在 $-15\text{\textperthousand} \sim 5\text{\textperthousand}$; Kelt s et al(1990) 认为湖相原生碳酸盐岩的 $\delta^{18}\text{C}$ 为 $-2\text{\textperthousand} \sim 6\text{\textperthousand}$ 。一个水体停留时间长、封闭性的湖泊, 同位素将要发生显著的演化作用。在这种演化过程中, 蒸发作用起着主导性的控制作用。随着蒸发作用的增强, 较轻的 $\delta^{16}\text{O}$ 和富含 ^{12}C 的 CO_2 优先从湖水表面逸出, 造成湖水中的 $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ 和 $\delta^{18}\text{C}$ 含量增加, 从而使湖水的 $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ 和 $\delta^{18}\text{C}$ 较注入水明显偏正(王东升等, 1990; 彭智敏等, 2008; 戴朝成等, 2008; 廖静等, 2008; 蒋裕强等, 2010; 王毓俊, 2010; 李红等, 2012; 郭强等, 2012)。野外自贡贡井岩性剖面碳氧同位素均为负值, 与现代及古近纪开放型

淡水湖泊中的碳氧同位素特征基本相同, 如珠江口盆地古近纪神狐组和文昌组 7 个贝壳样品的碳氧同位素均为负值, 氧同位素一般在 $-4.47\text{\textperthousand} \sim -1.96\text{\textperthousand}$, 碳同位素一般在 $-5.79\text{\textperthousand} \sim -3.87\text{\textperthousand}$ 。合川炭坝剖面上碳同位素正负均有, 氧同位素均为负值。其碳同位素与相对封闭型湖泊具有相似的特征(图 5)。如东营盆地氧均为负值, 碳基本都为正值。根据 GQ1H 井碳氧同位素分析表明, 灰岩段 $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ 同位素明显与含云质段 $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ 同位素存在差异, GQ1H 岩屑含云质岩类碳氧同位素分析表明, $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ 、 $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ 值均相对较高, 计算古盐度 Z 值也高, 平均值为 125.07, 灰岩类 120.55, 联系其沉积-成岩环境, 充分说明湖底白云石化作用发生时湖水的盐度是较高的微咸水沉积环境。

由 X 衍射曲线计算所得的白云石有序度不高(0.4~0.6)(表 2)。化学分析资料计算所得白云石的钙镁比与 X 衍射相似, 表明为富钙白云石。在蒸发

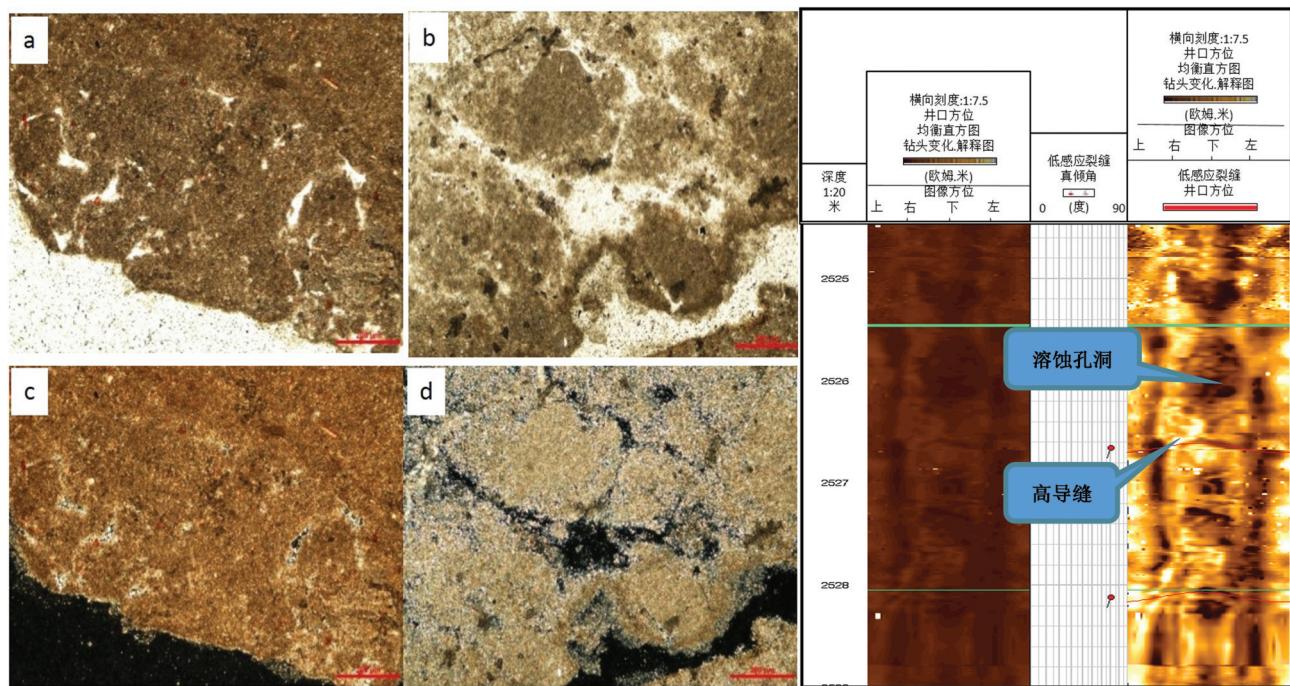


图 4 GQ1H 侏罗系大安寨段含白云质储层段储集空间及其成像特征图

a—GQ1H 井, 2536 m, 砂屑泥晶云岩, 粒间孔(-); b—GQ1H 井, 2540 m, 砂屑泥晶云岩, 粒间溶孔(-); c—GQ1H 井, 2536 m, 砂屑泥晶云岩, 粒间孔(+); d—GQ1H 井, 2540 m, 砂屑泥晶云岩, 粒间溶孔(+)

Fig.4 The reservoir space of dolomitic reservoir and its imaging features of Jurassic Da'anzhai Formation from Well GQ1H
a—Well GQ1H, 2536m, sand-clastic dolomicrite, inter-grain pore (-); b—Well GQ1H, 2540m, sand-clastic dolomicrite, dissolved inter-grain pore (-); c—Well GQ1H, 2536m, sand-clastic dolomicrite, inter-grain pore (+); d—Well GQ1H, 2540m, sand-clastic dolomicrite, dissolved inter-grain pore (+)

表2 川中南部地区侏罗系大安寨段白云岩成分及白云石参数特征
Table 2 Characteristics of dolomite composition and dolomite parameters in Jurasic Da'anzhai Formation in the north of central Sichuan Basin

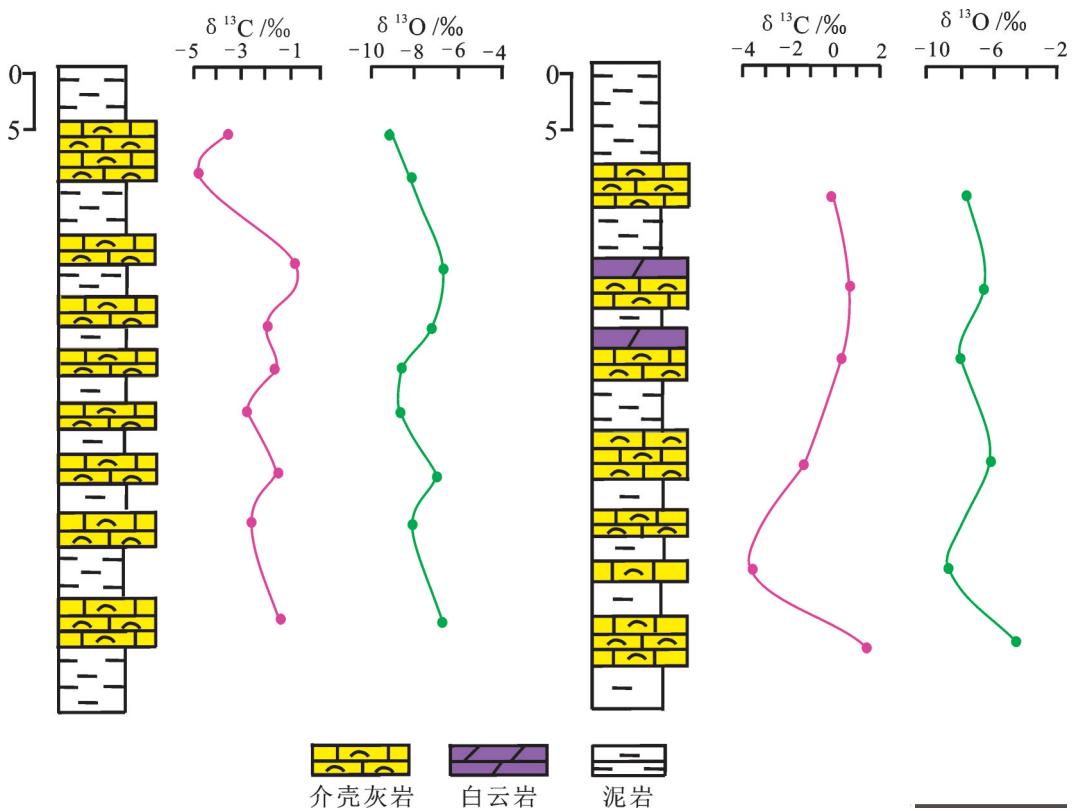
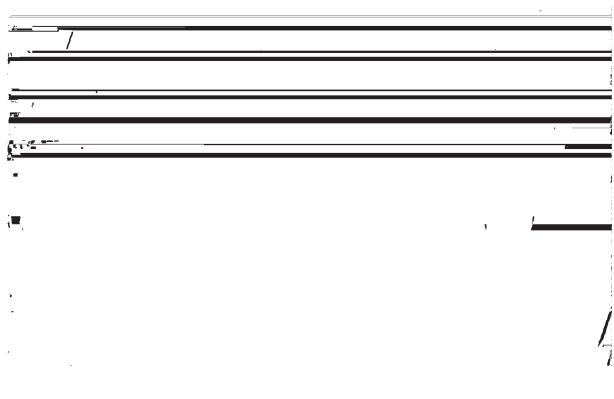
地点	岩石名称	碳酸盐简项分析%				换算矿物成分%				晶胞参数				有序度	
		CaO	MgO	CO ₂	酸不溶物	合计	方解石	白云石	酸不溶物	合计	据化学成分计算	据X-衍射曲线计算	a/A	C _o Å	
自贡	含泥含灰泥晶白云岩	21.36	10.66	27.04	31.85	90.91	11.8	49.04	31.85	92.69	Ca _{51.05} Mg _{48.55}	Ca _{54.27} Mg _{45.73}	4.824	16.122	0.51
	龙井	22.6	13.42	31.2	24.18	91.4	7.17	61.73	24.18	93.08	Ca _{51.58} Mg _{48.79}	Ca _{58.60} Mg _{46.81}	4.818	16.11	0.421
永川	泥晶泥云岩	18.46	13.19	28.17	35.76	95.58	0.41	60.54	35.76	96.71	Ca _{50.21} Mg _{49.70}	Ca _{51.27} Mg _{48.73}			
	含灰砂屑泥云岩	17.81	9.69	23.78	43.55	94.83	7.85	44.54	43.55	95.94	Ca _{51.21} Mg _{48.70}	Ca _{51.28} Mg _{48.77}			
四合	含泥含灰泥晶白云岩	20.39	12.2	28.26	25.21	83.06	6.24	56.12	25.21	87.57	Ca _{50.83} Mg _{49.18}	Ca _{54.35} Mg _{43.13}	4.834	16.157	0.4
	泥晶泥云岩	13.68	9.36	20.84	50.42	93.8	1.27	43.06	50.42	94.75	Ca _{51.74} Mg _{48.15}	Ca _{52.51} Mg _{47.73}	4.814	16.017	0.6
合川	含泥含灰泥晶白云岩	28.92	13.16	36.45	18.4	96.99	19.13	60.54	18.4	98.07	Ca _{50.83} Mg _{49.18}	Ca _{54.35} Mg _{43.13}	4.834	16.157	0.4
	炭坝	21.93	14.35	30.8	28.37	96.45	3.67	66.01	28.37	98.05	Ca _{51.74} Mg _{48.15}	Ca _{52.51} Mg _{47.73}	4.814	16.017	0.6

环境中,相对较高盐度溶液中沉淀出来的白云石,它们富含钙,由于快速增长晶体的封闭作用,离子通常被挤出“正常”的位置,使得Ca²⁺离子和Mg²⁺离子的占位排列显得不规则,致使有序度都比较低。

侏罗纪地层水黄卤的δD和δ¹⁸O的变化方向示于直线Y-Y7-Y,斜率等于4,且该δD和δ¹⁸O值成正比于该黄卤的TDS,符合析盐前蒸发浓缩水的特征,因此认为侏罗系黄卤盐分的增加主要是古大气水蒸发浓缩的结果(图6)。四川盆地侏罗系大安寨段地层虽然产水量少,但通过仅有的地层水分析数据可以看出,由南往北,由滨湖-浅湖-半深湖,地层水中Mg²⁺含量具有逐渐减小的趋势,说明古地形和沉积微相在一定程度上与地层水咸化有关,川中南部地区大安寨段沉积时期,局部相对封闭环境,具备微咸水发育条件。

野外观测白云岩在剖面上与介壳灰岩和泥岩共生,故其沉积环境应为介壳滩上局部滩内洼地或滩间洼地中的水体,因强烈蒸发含盐度有所提高,随后发生白云石沉淀。白云岩中含有重晶石晶体和石膏假晶,尽管他们可能形成于成岩期,但这些硫酸盐矿物只在白云岩中出现,说明白云质灰泥中的孔隙水是从沉积环境中继承下来的微咸水或者半咸水,可见白云岩石形成于一定盐度的水体中。永川大安寨段与其他剖面比较,生物数量大大减少,而白云质含量明显增高,说明沉积环境介质能量不高,水体不深,但盐度较高,由于盐度的增加抑制了生物的繁衍和生存,上述沉积环境类似于封闭条件相对较好的湖湾沉积,但从区域地质资料看,永川地区远离湖岸,故推测其为滩间洼地环境,介壳滩起着遮挡封闭作用(图7)。

根据X衍射、古地形、湖盆演化规律、碳氧同位素分析,大安寨段沉积时期,部分地区湖泊水体滞留时间较长,湖水具有一定的封闭性,湖水为微咸水,含云质岩为湖水强烈蒸发,盐度提高,水体中含有较高镁的条件下形成的。因此,要达到蒸发浓缩的条件,大安寨段沉积前古地形控制是主要控制因素(钟华等,2008;张健等,2001;罗玉宏,1999)。大安寨段沉积时期湖盆具有不对称的“簸箕”特征,川中南部地区远离大安寨段湖盆中心,由于古地形、古地貌变化,以及受湖平面变化影响,水体变浅,可形成相对封闭的环境,盐度增加,形成相对闭

图5 川中侏罗系大安寨段湖相碳酸盐岩 $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ 、 $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ 变化曲线图Fig.5 $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ 、 $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ variation diagram of lacustrine carbonate rocks in Jurassic Da'anzhai Formation in central Sichuan Basin图6 四川盆地卤水的δD和δ¹⁸O关系图(据王东升, 1990)
Cp—在硬石膏化时从石膏中脱出的结晶水; Cm—析盐后的残余海水; Ci—析盐后的残余湖水(●) S—泉水; (○) Y—黄卤水; (□) B—黑卤水
Fig.6 δD- $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ diagram of the brine in the Sichuan Basin
(after Wang 1990)Cp—Crystal water from the gypsum during the anhydritization;
Cm—Residual seawater after salting; Ci—Residual lake water after salting
(●)S—Spring; (○)Y—Yellow brine; (□)B—Black brine

塞的微咸水(图8)。综合考虑沉积-成岩环境、白云岩及灰质白云岩的岩石学特征以及气候变迁等因素,主要的白云石化作用发生在同生-准同生期的滨浅湖介壳滩间的洼地。

5 结 论

(1)最新钻探的大安寨段水平井-GQ1H井,在含云质储层段钻井显示强烈,测井解释储集物性好,测试为高产工业油井($63.5 \text{ m}^3/\text{d}$),证实含云质储层良好的储集条件和含流体性。

(2)四川盆地大安寨段局部发育泥—粉晶含云质储层,含云质储层主要发育在介壳滩间洼地,储集空间主要为粒间孔、粒间溶孔和微裂缝,含云质储层是致密油重要的储层“甜点”,平面上南部云化程度高于北部。

(3)根据X衍射、碳氧同位素、地层水以及古地形综合分析认为,四川盆地大安寨期虽然总体上为

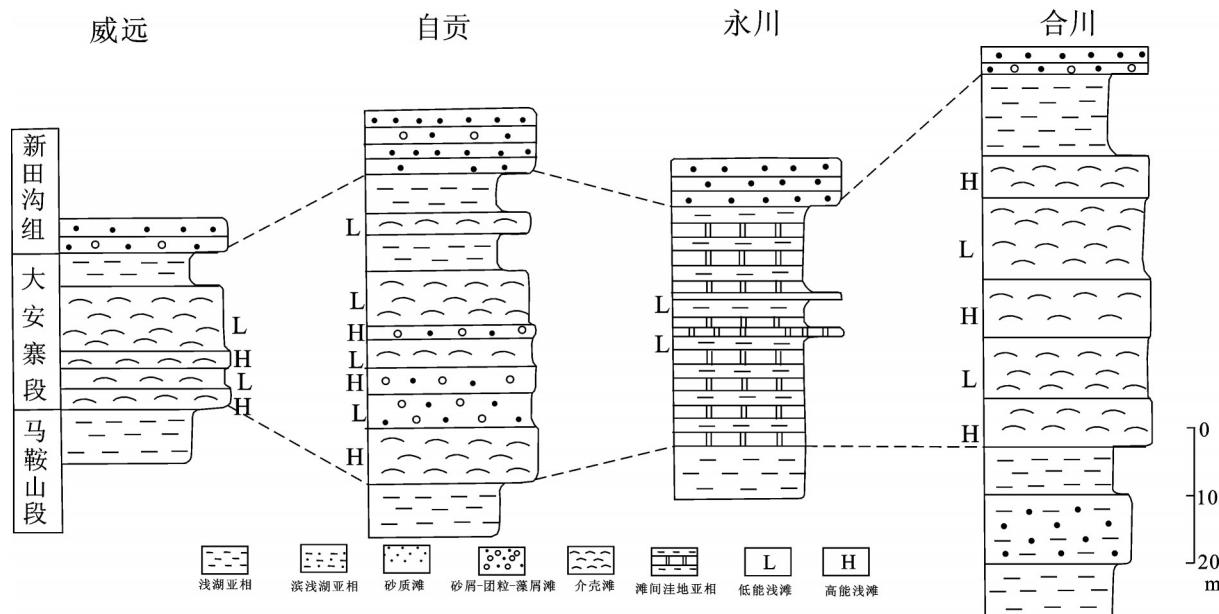


图7 川中侏罗系大安寨段沉积相柱状图对比图

Fig.7 Columnar correlation of sedimentary facies in Jurassic Da'anzhai Formation in central Sichuan Basin

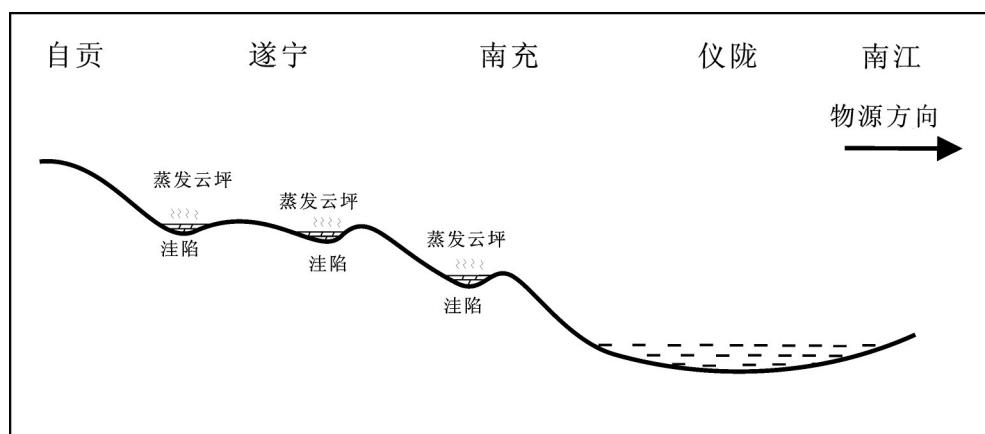


图8 川中地区侏罗系大安寨段湖相白云岩成因模式图

Fig.8 The genetic model for dolomite in Jurassic Da'anzhai Formation in Sichuan Basin

淡水湖泊,但在古地形、古气候、沉积环境以及湖平面变化共同控制下,局部地区仍然发育一定规模的含云质储层。

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