

# 东濮凹陷濮城地区沙三中亚段古地貌 与沉积相关关系

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**摘要:**在富油气凹陷“满凹含油论”的指导下,近注带岩性油气藏勘探是当前和今后一段时间渤海湾盆地东濮凹陷和其他凹陷油气勘探的重点,而古地貌分析是准确预测深部储层的基础,具有构造背景的有利沉积相带是勘探成功的关键。采用盆地模拟技术对东濮凹陷濮城地区沙三中亚段进行了古地貌恢复,通过岩心观察、薄片鉴定、粒度分析、砂地比和地震属性研究,确立了沉积相类型,系统研究了古地貌与沉积相之间的关系。结果表明:研究区沙三中沉积时期主要发育扇三角洲-湖相泥-滩坝沉积体系,古地貌控制沉积相类型及展布,在兰聊断层上升盘发育两大冲沟,在其下降盘发育两个扇三角洲,具有沟扇对应关系;濮城背斜带沙三中沉积时期发育两个古低凸起,砂体厚值区围绕古低凸起分布,具有滩坝砂体的发育特征。在濮城背斜带与濮城次洼之间的斜坡地区,发育的扇三角洲前缘砂体以及两个扇三角洲之间的滩坝砂体具备形成岩性上倾尖灭、砂岩透镜体油气藏的条件,为岩性油气藏勘探的有利目标。

**关键词:**古地貌;盆地模拟;扇三角洲;滩坝;岩性油气藏;东濮凹陷

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21世纪以来,在油气勘探中发现了大量构造-岩性、岩性、地层等隐蔽油气藏,很多在生烃凹陷的构造低凹部位,甚至位于向斜中心,超越了二级构造带的范围,赵文智等(2004)据此提出了富油气凹陷“满凹含油论”,强调在陆相沉积盆地富油气凹陷中,油气分布超越了二级构造带的范围,呈现满凹含油的局面,可以实现满凹勘探<sup>[1-4]</sup>。在该理论的指导下,近注带岩性油气藏勘探是当前和今后一段时间渤海湾盆地东濮凹陷和其他凹陷油气勘探的重点,而古地貌分析是准确预测深部储层的基础,具有构造背景的有利沉积相带是勘探成功的关键<sup>[5-8]</sup>。笔者以东濮凹陷濮城地区为例,采用盆地模拟技术对沙三中亚段进行了古地貌恢复,通过岩

心观察、薄片鉴定、粒度分析及地震属性研究,确立了沉积相类型,系统研究了古地貌与沉积相之间的关系,以期与研究区下一步岩性油气藏的勘探提供地质理论依据,同时为渤海湾盆地类型凹陷的勘探开发提供借鉴意义。

## 1 研究区地质概况

濮城地区为渤海湾盆地东濮凹陷最富、勘探开发程度最高的油气区<sup>[9-11]</sup>,地理位置位于河南省濮阳县、山东省莘县境内,勘探面积约100 km<sup>2</sup>,其东部为鲁西隆起区,西部为濮卫次洼,南北分别与文留构造和陈营构造相接,总体上受兰聊断层和濮城断层控制,可细分为兰聊断层下降盘陡坡带、濮城次洼、

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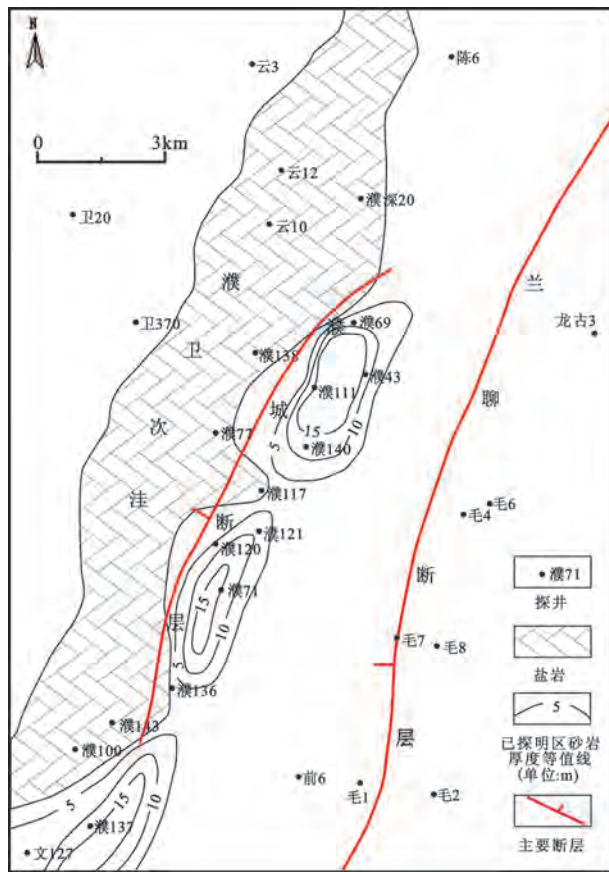


图1 已探明区沙三中亚段5砂组盐岩与砂体发育特征  
Fig.1 Distribution relationship between salt rock and sand body in the proved area of Middle Es3 Formation

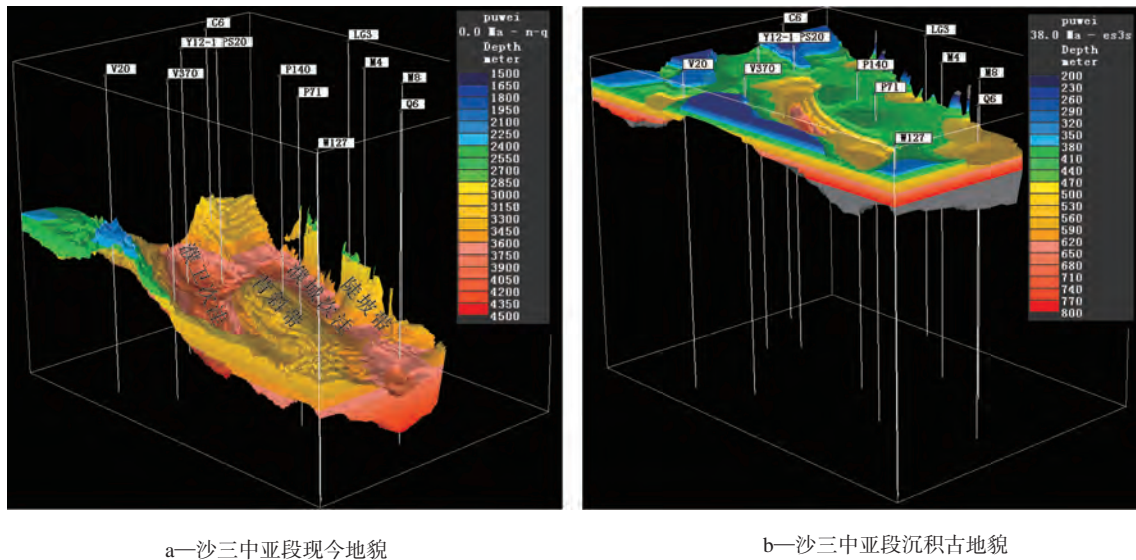
濮城背斜带等3个次级构造单元(图1,图2-a)。目前在濮城背斜带构造高部位已发现东营组、沙一段、沙二上亚段、沙二下亚段、沙三段、沙四段等多套含油气层系,以构造油气藏为主,探明石油地质储量约占东濮凹陷的22%。

研究区沙三中亚段划分为10个砂组,地层厚度300~650 m,埋藏深度3000~4350 m,以灰色、深灰色泥岩夹灰色粉砂岩、灰质粉砂岩为主,在局部地区沙三中亚段5砂组和6砂组发育灰白色盐岩。勘探实践表明,沙三中亚段既是研究区主要生烃层系,同时也是主要的储集层系之一:沙三中亚段暗色泥岩厚度150~250 m,有机碳含量0.8%~2.4%,有机质成熟度( $R_o$ )0.9%~1.2%,已进入成熟-高成熟热演化阶段,大套烃源岩的发育及较高的有机质热演化程度为富油气区带的形成提供了物质基础;砂岩储集空间以长石粒间、粒内容蚀孔隙及微裂缝为主,储层孔隙度8%~14%,渗透率 $(0.5\sim 10)\times 10^{-3}\mu m^2$ ,是东濮凹陷近洼带沙三中亚段埋藏深度最浅、储层物性最好的地区,但由于古地貌和沉积相认识不清,严重制约了研究区下一步油气勘探。

## 2 东濮凹陷濮城地区沙三中亚段古地貌恢复

### 2.1 盆地模拟方法恢复古地貌的原理及主要参数

盆地模拟方法为定量分析和描述盆地的演化



a—沙三中亚段现今地貌

b—沙三中亚段沉积古地貌

图2 濮城构造带沙三中亚段古地貌恢复结果

Fig.2 The reconstructed paleogeomorphology of Middle Es3 Formation in Pucheng tectonic belt

过程,再现各个时期不同层序埋藏特征及层面起伏状态提供了可能<sup>[12-13]</sup>。盆地模拟方法主要采用回剥技术进行古地貌恢复,其原理是根据质量守恒原则,随着埋藏深度的增加,地层厚度变小,但地层的骨架厚度始终不变。按地质年代逐层剥去,直至剥完为止。本文采用IES Petromod盆地模拟软件的三维模型,以现今地貌为约束条件,对研究区沙三中沉积时期的古地貌进行了恢复。

本次盆地三维模拟选取的主要参数,如地质年代、古大地热流值、古水深等参考东濮凹陷最新一轮资评采用的数据(表1)。古近系与新近系之间存在区域性不整合面,东营组剥蚀厚度取800~1200 m<sup>[14]</sup>。模拟时使用的压实方法是机械压实方法,通过测井解释计算泥岩孔隙度和砂岩孔隙度,分别建立了研究区泥岩和砂岩的孔隙度压实趋势线<sup>[15]</sup>:  $\Phi = 64.654 \exp(-0.0007h)$  (泥岩)和  $\Phi = 47.752 \exp(-0.0005h)$  (砂岩)。将新近系一第四系、古近系东营组、沙一段、沙二段、沙三上亚段、沙三中亚段、沙三下亚段等共7个层系的地层厚度、岩性按规范输入IES Petromod盆地模拟软件三维模型中进行计算,模拟误差为0.623%,小于1%的误差标准,模拟结果可靠。

## 2.2 盆地模拟结果及验证

盆地模拟结果表明,濮城背斜带沙三中沉积时期发育两个古低凸起(图2-b),分别位于濮111井区和濮71井区,在古低凸起周围发育3个局部古洼地以及濮城断层下降盘的濮卫深洼带。研究区沙三中亚段5砂组盐岩在古洼地发育,但在古低凸起地

区不发育,盐岩的沉积反映出这些地区沉积时期物源供给不充分、低洼的沉积背景<sup>[16-18]</sup>,从另一方面验证了古地貌恢复结果的准确性(图2~3)。

由于研究区东部的鲁西隆起区在古近纪处于剥蚀状态,钻井揭示为新近系馆陶组与古生界石炭一二叠系不整合接触<sup>[19]</sup>,其剥蚀量难以恢复,关于兰聊断层上升盘的地貌特征采用现今奥陶系顶面(石炭一二叠系底面)埋深进行研究。分析认为在兰聊断层上升盘发育南北两大冲沟,分别位于毛2和龙古3井区,盆地模拟结果揭示在兰聊断层下降盘陡坡带发育两个沉降中心,与上述两大冲沟相对应(图3)。

可以看出,研究区在沙三中沉积时期具有两大地貌特征:一是濮城背斜带凹凸不平,主要发育两个古低凸起和三个局部古洼地,盐岩在古洼地沉积;二是兰聊断层上升盘发育两大冲沟,与兰聊下降盘陡坡带的两个沉降中心相对应,在濮城斜坡带和兰聊下降盘陡坡带之间为相对平缓的古洼地。

## 3 东濮凹陷濮城构造带沙三中亚段沉积相研究

### 3.1 沉积相类型与古地貌关系

关于研究区沙三中亚段的沉积相类型,前人做了大量研究,认为濮城背斜带为三角洲前缘沉积,物源来自北部陈6井区<sup>[15]</sup>,但近年来钻探的濮深20井、云12-1井均为薄层砂岩,单砂层厚度远小于濮城背斜带已探明区,说明前人对研究区沉积相类型的认识有所欠缺。从研究区沙三中亚段古地貌恢

表1 盆地模拟参数统计

Table 1 statistics on the parameters of basin modeling

地层						底界年龄	古地温	古水深	古热流值	
界	系	统	组	段	亚段	/Ma	/°C	/m	/(mW/m <sup>2</sup> )	
新生界	第四系	全新统	平原组			2	12	5	60	
		新近系	上新统	明化镇组			12	12	15	61
			中新统	馆陶组			17	12	10	63
	古近系	渐新统	东营组		剥蚀期		22	13	0	67
							27	14	15	67
				一段		33	14	40	67	
			二段		35	15	20	67		
		始新统	沙河街组	上亚段	39	15	30	67		
				中下亚段	42	15	50	67		
				下亚段	45	15	40	67		
				四段	50	16	40	67		





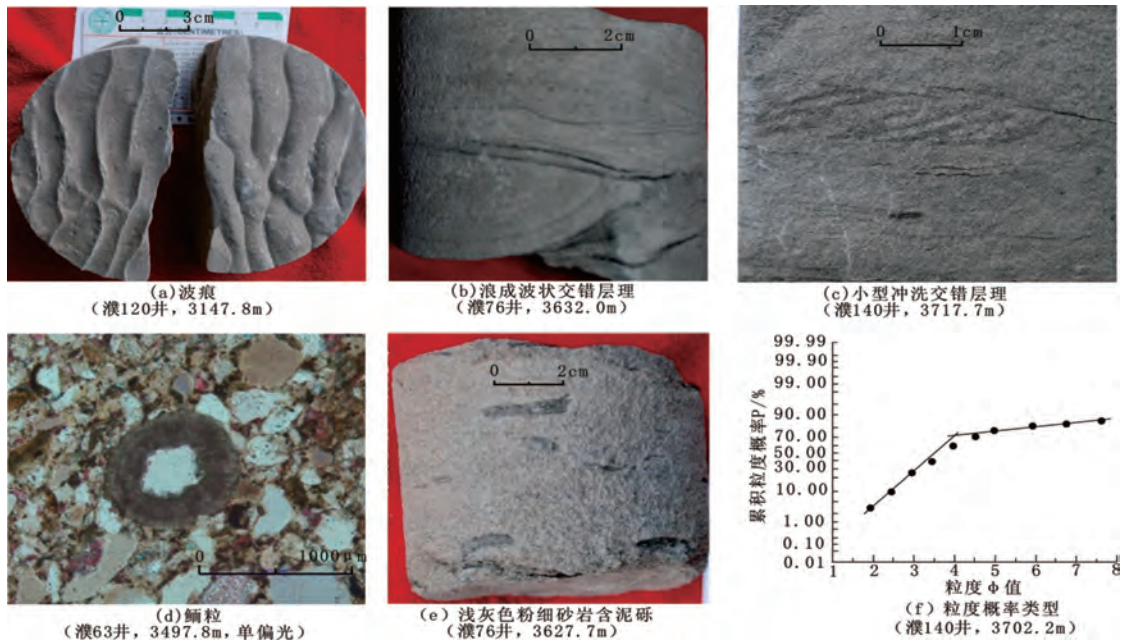


图4 濮城背斜带滨浅湖滩坝砂体的部分典型沉积构造及粒度概率曲线

Fig.4 Some typical sedimentary structures and grain size probability of beach bar sands in shore-shallow lacustrine beach, Pucheng anticline belt

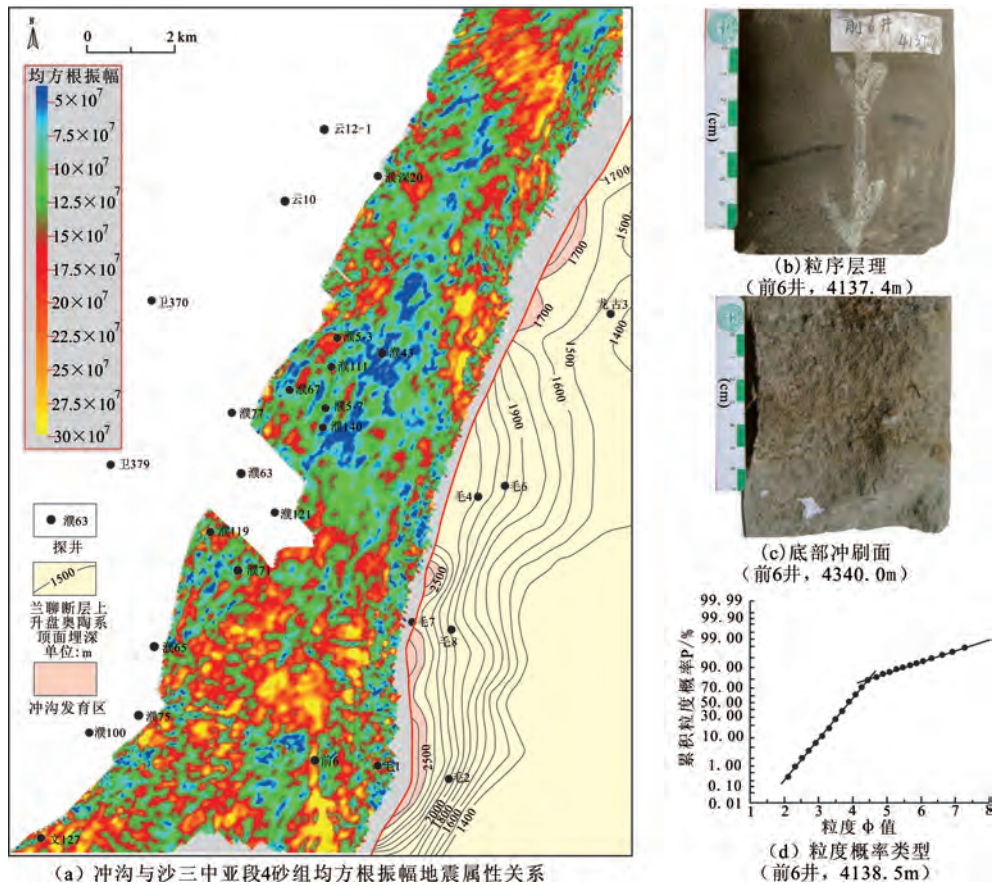


图5 兰聊断层下降盘陡坡带扇三角洲的地震属性、典型沉积构造及粒度概率曲线

Fig.5 Seismic attribute, typical sedimentary structures and grain size probability of fan delta in the steep slope zone



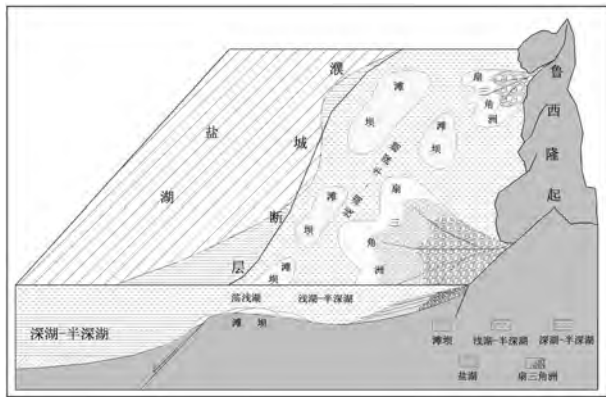


图6 濮城构造带沙三中亚段沉积相模式  
Fig.6 Sedimentary facies patterns of Middle Es3 Formation in Pucheng tectonic belt

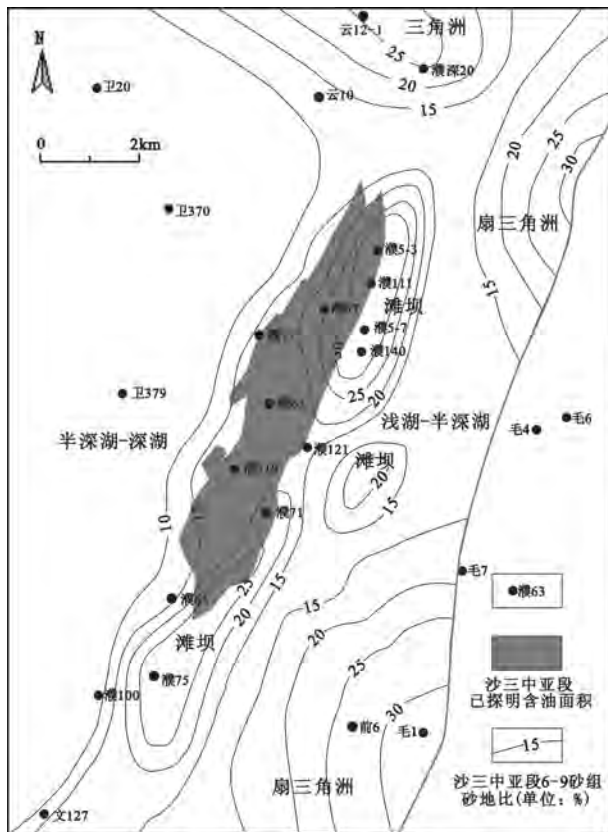


图7 濮城构造带沙三中亚段6-9砂组砂地比与已探明区叠合图  
Fig.7 The superimposition of sand ratios of Middle Es3 Formation with the proved oil reservoirs

属性、前6井取岩心井段典型沉积构造、粒度概率曲线等特征,结合古地貌恢复结果,分析认为兰聊断层下降盘陡坡带发育扇三角洲沉积<sup>[27-28]</sup>。

### 3.2 沉积相模式及有利勘探区预测

研究区沙三中亚段发育扇三角洲-湖相泥-滩坝沉积体系(图6~7)。兰聊断层上升盘两大冲沟控制东部鲁西隆起区物源输入,与冲沟对应的兰聊断层下降盘陡坡带发育两个扇三角洲,具有沟扇对应关系。濮城背斜带发育滩坝沉积,两个古低凸起控制砂体宏观分布。在兰聊断层下降盘陡坡带与濮城背斜带之间存在均方根振幅异常低值区,推测以湖相泥沉积为主(图5-a,图7)。

目前濮城背斜带具有滩坝沉积特点的构造油气藏已经探明并已进入开发晚期,根据沉积相模式及砂地比(图7),在濮城背斜带与濮城次洼之间的斜坡地区,扇三角洲前缘砂体以及两个扇三角洲之间的滩坝砂体发育,通过湖相泥岩的供烃及封盖作用,具备形成岩性上倾尖灭、砂岩透镜体油气藏的条件,为研究区下一步岩性油气藏勘探的有利目标。

## 4 结 语

盆地模拟恢复古地貌结果表明,研究区沙三中亚段具有兰聊断层上升盘两大冲沟、濮城背斜带两个古低凸起的沉积背景,发育扇三角洲-湖相泥-滩坝沉积体系。古地貌控制沉积相类型及展布,兰聊断层上升盘两大冲沟控制东部鲁西隆起区物源输入,与冲沟对应的兰聊断层下降盘陡坡带发育两个扇三角洲,具有沟扇对应关系。濮城背斜带发育滩坝沉积,古低凸起控制砂体宏观分布。在濮城背斜带与濮城次洼之间的斜坡地区,发育的扇三角洲前缘砂体以及两个扇三角洲之间的滩坝砂体具备形成岩性上倾尖灭、砂岩透镜体油气藏的条件,为研究区下一步岩性油气藏勘探的有利目标。

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## Palaeogeomorphology of Middle Es3 Formation in Pucheng area of Dongpu depression and its relationship with sedimentary facies

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**Abstract:** According to the "sag-wide oil-bearing theory" for the hydrocarbon-rich depression, the lithologic reservoir exploration near the sags has currently become the focus in the exploration work in Dongpu depression and other hydrocarbon-rich depressions of Bohai Bay basin. Paleogeomorphologic analysis makes up the foundation for accurate prediction of deep reservoirs, while favorable sedimentary facies with good tectonic background constitute the key to successful exploration. Based on the technology of basin modeling, the authors reconstructed the paleogeomorphology of Middle Es3 Formation in Pucheng area, Dongpu Depression. Through core observation, thin section identification, grain size analysis, sand ratios and seismic attributes research, the sedimentary facies types were established and their relationships with paleogeomorphology were studied in detail. The results show that the sedimentary systems in the study area were fan delta, lacustrine mudstone and beach bar facies, which were controlled by Paleogeomorphology. There were two gullies on the uplifted side of Lanliao fault and two fan deltas on the downthrown side, assuming a gully-fan corresponding relation. In Pucheng anticline belt, two paleo low uplifts were developed during the formation of Middle Es3, which were surrounded by thicker sandstone, with the sedimentary facies being beach bar. The fan delta front and the beach bar between the two fan deltas in the slope area are favorable exploration areas because upward dipping wedge-out reservoirs and lenticular reservoirs are likely to have been formed in these areas.

**Key words:** paleogeomorphology; basin modeling; fan delta; beach bar sands; lithologic reservoir; Dongpu depression

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