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塔北跃满区块一间房组碳酸盐岩断控型储层特征及其分布规律

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摘要:【研究目的】跃满区块位于塔里木盆地哈拉哈塘油田塔里木河南岸地区, 其奥陶系一间房组碳酸盐岩储层发育。勘探开发成果显示, 该区高产井主要沿区内 4 条走滑断裂分布, 并且沿断裂带表现出油气产量差异, 具有较强的非均质性, 储层受断裂控制明显, 因此明确该类断控型储层特征及分布规律对油气勘探和开发具有重要意义。【研究方法】论文综合利用钻测井数据与岩心分析, 结合三维地震资料, 分析储层岩石学特征、储层类型及其发育规律, 探讨优质储层与区内走滑断裂的耦合关系, 以明确该类断控型储层的分布规律。【研究结果】区内一间房组储集岩类型以生屑灰岩、砂屑灰岩、颗粒灰岩、泥晶灰岩为主, 孔隙度与渗透率均较低。根据储集空间类型, 储层可分为洞穴型储层、裂缝-孔洞型储层、裂缝型储层与孔洞型储层 4 类, 洞穴型储层垂向上沿主干断层呈串珠状发育, 裂缝-孔洞型、裂缝型与孔洞型储层沿断裂带状发育。【结论】走滑断裂的分段性控制着优质储层的分布, 断裂马尾段、斜列段和叠覆段储层发育最佳, 分支断层斜交段发育一般, 线性段则发育较差, 在此基础上, 高能相带叠加区相对非叠加区储层发育更佳。

关键词: 油气; 碳酸盐储层; 断控型储层; 一间房组; 跃满地区; 塔里木盆地; 油气地质勘查工程

创新点: (1) 基于钻井及地震资料开展储层特征分析和断层刻画, 揭示了跃满地区一间房组储层的发育受区内走滑断裂的构造特征控制; (2) 阐明了地层应力集中区更复杂的走滑断裂结构, 是多期岩溶作用及礁滩体发育的有利条件, 更易形成优质储层。

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Characteristics and distribution of fault-controlled carbonate reservoirs in Yijianfang Formation of Yueman area, northern Tarim Basin

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Abstract: This paper is the result of oil and gas geological exploration engineering.

[Objective] The carbonate reservoirs of the Ordovician Yijianfang Formation are developed in Yueman area, south of Tarim River in Halahatang oilfield, Tarim Basin. The exploration and development results show that the high-producing wells are mainly distributed along four strike-slip faults in the area, and the oil and gas production along the fault zone is different, with strong heterogeneity, and the reservoirs are obviously controlled by faults. Therefore, it is of great significance for oil and gas exploration and development to clarify the characteristics and distribution regularities of fault-controlled reservoirs. **[Methods]** In this paper, based on drilling logging data, cores data and 3D seismic data, the petrological characteristics, reservoir types and development regularities are analyzed, and the coupling relationship between high-quality reservoirs and strike-slip faults is discussed to clear the distribution regularities of such fault-controlled reservoirs. **[Results]** The reservoir rock types of Yijianfang Formation in the area are mainly bioclastic limestone, arenaceous limestone, granular limestone and micritic limestone, with low porosity and permeability. According to the types of reservoir space, the reservoirs can be divided into four types: cavernous reservoirs, vuggy reservoirs, fractured reservoirs and fractured-vuggy reservoirs. The cavernous reservoirs develop vertically along the main fault, the vuggy reservoirs, fractured reservoirs and fractured-vuggy reservoirs are banded distributed along the fault. **[Conclusion]** The structure of strike-slip faults controls the distribution of high-quality reservoirs, and the reservoir stratum in Horsetail, en echelon and overlap sections of faults are the best developed, the oblique intersection sections of branching faults are fair developed, while the linear sections are poorly developed. On this basis, the reservoirs in the superposition area of high-energy facies belts are better developed than those in the non-superposition area.

Key words: oil-gas; carbonate reservoir; fault-controlled reservoir; Yijianfang Formation; Yueman area; Tarim Basin; oil and gas geological exploration engineering

Highlights: (1) Reservoir characteristics analysis and fault characterization based on drilling and seismic data reveal that the development of the Yijianfang Formation reservoir in Yueman area is controlled by the structure characteristics of strike-slip faults; (2) It is clarified that the more complex strike-slip fault structure in the stress concentration area is a favorable condition for multi-stage karstification and the development of reef flats, and it is easier to form high-quality reservoirs.

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1 引言

塔里木盆地古生界碳酸盐岩储层分布广,厚度大,生储盖空间配置优越(翟光明等, 2004),围绕古隆起发育的塔北油田与塔中油田更是中国陆上碳酸盐岩油气勘探开发研究的重点区块(Yang et al., 2007; 何治亮等, 2016)。塔北油田的开发经历了自北部潜山区向南到顺层改造区的探索,形成了一套以浅层风化壳岩溶及层间岩溶为主控的缝洞体油藏的认识(沈安江等, 2019)。随着勘探开发逐步深入到台缘叠加区,已有油藏体系认知无法对低隆区油藏的开发进行有效指导,开发陷入瓶颈。随着顺北 1 号与顺北 5 号深层—超深层奥陶系碳酸盐岩

储层取得重大突破(Jiao et al., 2018),受断裂控制的断溶体油气藏逐渐成为油田勘探开发的重点,对油气藏的认识也逐步转变为深大断裂控储、控藏、控富研究(王新新等, 2019; 丁志文等, 2020)。

塔里木盆地地质历史上构造运动强烈,经历多期构造运动,受区域应力场作用,稳定克拉通内部发育一系列陆内短滑距走滑断裂(Han et al., 2017; 邓尚等, 2021),最新三维地震勘探揭示,多期构造作用形成的走滑断裂继承性发育,形成多种构造样式,导致油气分布具有明显的区段性(邬光辉等, 2011)。同时,受断裂控制的断溶体油气藏特征表现出仅沿断裂带含油、且不均匀富集的特点(Wu et al., 2018; Jiao et al., 2018),表明走滑断裂是控制储

层的重要因素(Wang et al., 2021),故进一步认识断裂对岩溶性储层的控制作用对碳酸盐岩油气的勘探具有重要意义。

2 区域地质概况

跃满区块构造上位于塔里木盆地塔北隆起轮南低凸起的西部斜坡带(图 1),轮南低凸起为一大型潜山背斜,面积 15100 km²,主体在轮南油田至塔河油田一带,长轴在东部为北东向,西部为北东东向。跃满区块为向西倾没的哈拉哈塘大型鼻状构造一部分,北接轮台凸起,南衔北部坳陷,西邻英买力低凸起。研究区区域构造演化主要经历了中、晚加里东运动差异抬升期,晚海西—印支运动挤压抬升期,燕山—早喜山运动局部调整期,晚喜山运动至今构造反转期(马德波等, 2020)。

跃满区块地层发育完整,自上而下钻遇新生界第四系,新近系和古近系,中生界白垩系、侏罗系、三叠系,古生界二叠系、石炭系、志留系以及奥陶系。奥陶系可细分为上奥陶统桑塔木组(O_{3s})、良里塔格组(O_{3l})、吐木休克组(O_{3t});中奥陶统一间房

组(O_{2y});中—下奥陶统鹰山组(O_{1-2y});下奥陶统蓬莱坝组(O_{1p})(朱光有等, 2011)。勘探开发目的层主要为奥陶系一间房组海相碳酸盐岩地层,上覆吐木休克组为一致密泥灰岩层,可以形成良好的油气封闭条件,有利于下伏一间房组油气成藏。

3 储层特征

3.1 储层岩石学特征

岩心、薄片和测井资料表明,跃满地区中奥陶统一间房组储集岩以灰岩为主,岩性主要为生屑灰岩、砂屑灰岩、颗粒灰岩、泥晶灰岩(图 2),为开阔台地相的台内砂屑、藻屑滩沉积岩类。岩心孔渗分析结果显示孔隙度平均值 1.00%、渗透率平均值 $1.160 \times 10^{-3} \mu\text{m}^2$,均为较低水平,且孔隙度与渗透率相关性不明显。

3.2 储层类型

薄片、岩心及钻测井资料揭示(图 2,图 3;表 1),研究区奥陶系碳酸盐岩储集空间宏观上以大型溶蚀洞穴、溶蚀孔洞及构造裂缝为主,微观上以孔隙(粒间孔、粒内孔、晶间孔、晶间溶孔)与微裂缝(构

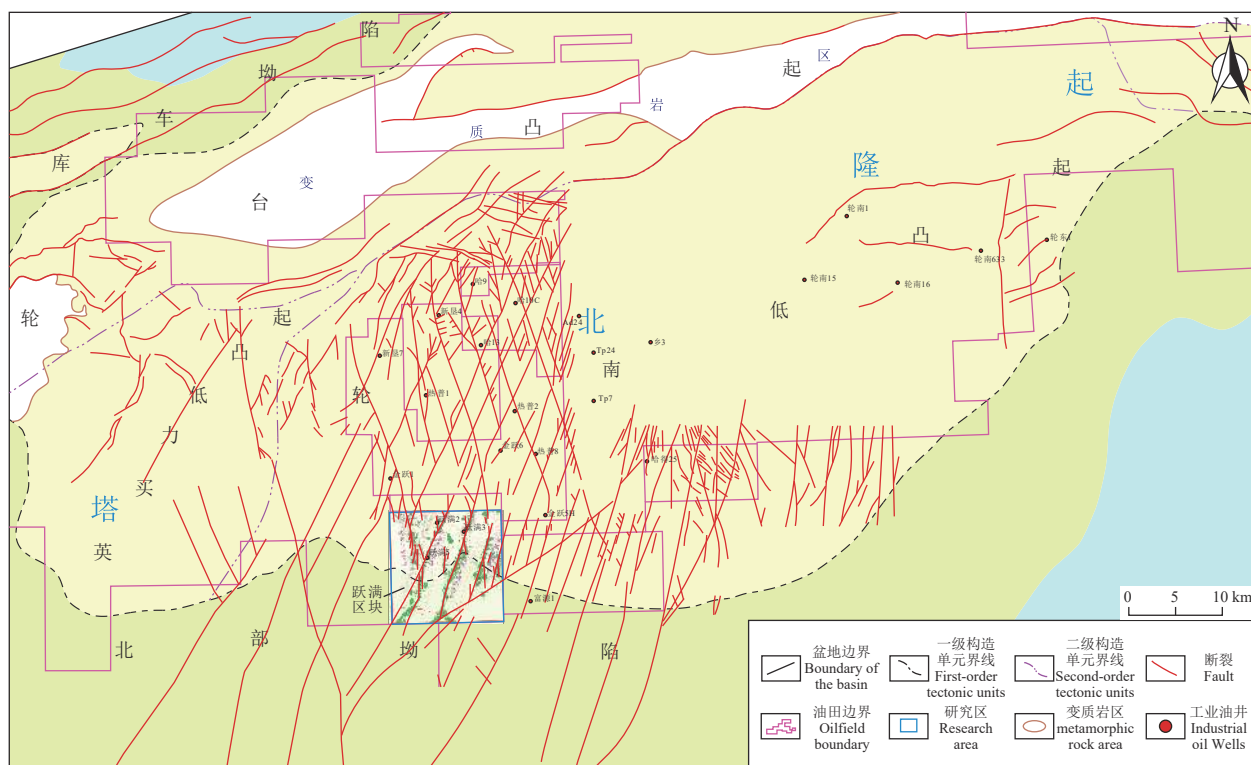


图 1 跃满区块构造位置图

Fig.1 Tectonic location map of the Yueman area

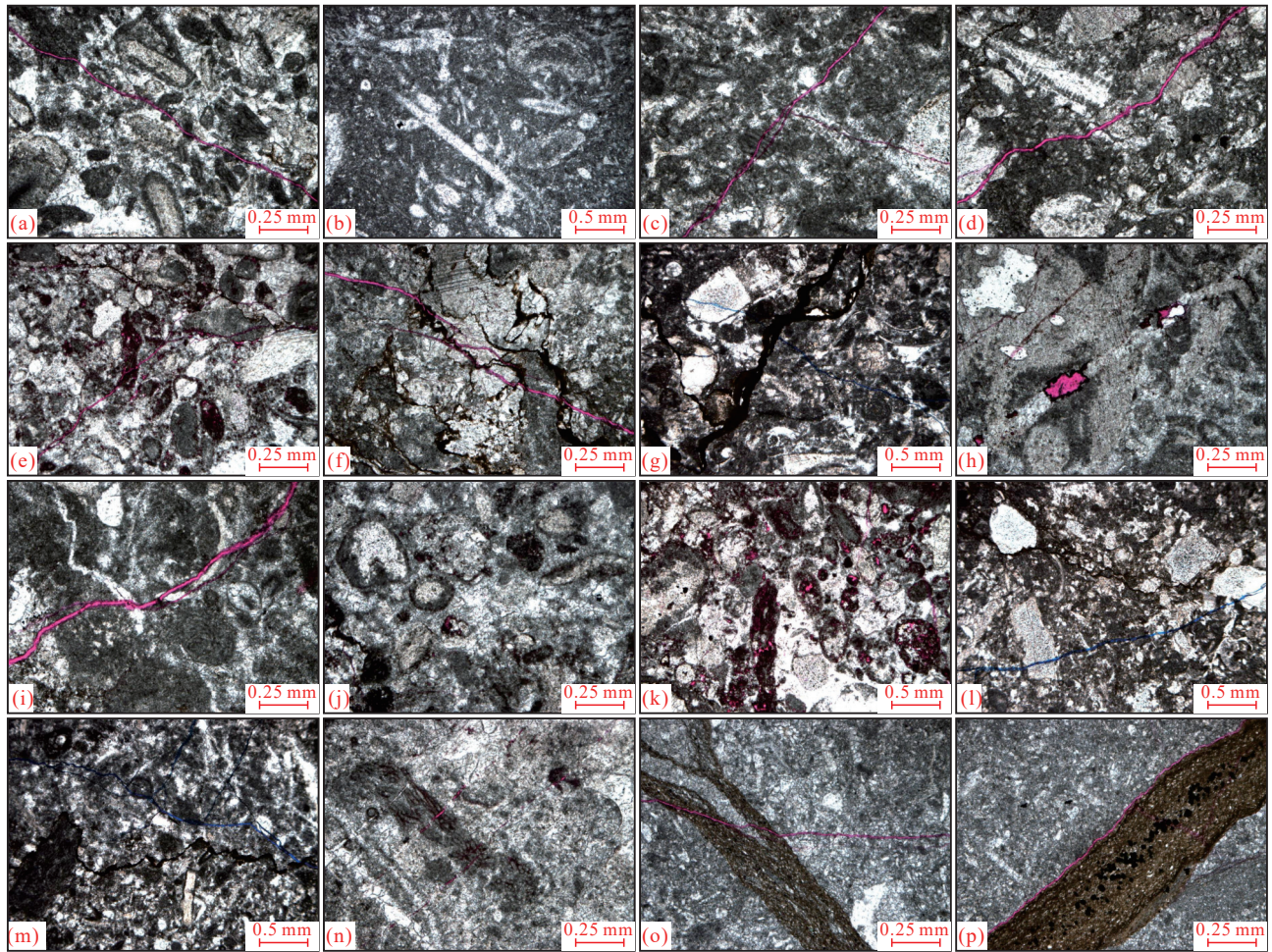


图 2 跃满地区奥陶系一间房组储层岩性(染色铸体薄片)

a—跃满 2 井, 井深: 7211.8 m, 亮晶生屑灰岩, 构造缝; b—跃满 2 井, 井深: 7200.6 m, 泥晶生屑灰岩; c—跃满 2 井, 井深: 7209.7 m, 泥亮晶生屑灰岩, 构造缝; d—跃满 2 井, 井深: 7206.7 m, 泥粉晶生屑灰岩, 构造缝; e—跃满 2 井, 井深: 7215.7 m, 亮晶藻团块生屑灰岩, 构造缝; f—跃满 2 井, 井深: 7209.9 m, 泥亮晶生屑灰岩, 构造缝与压溶缝; g—跃满 2 井, 井深: 7201.7 m, 泥晶生屑灰岩, 构造缝, 压溶缝; h—跃满 2 井, 井深: 7210.7 m, 方解石和沥青质半充填的构造缝; i—跃满 2 井, 井深: 7207.3 m, 亮晶藻砂屑灰岩, 构造缝, 方解石全充填的溶蚀缝; j—跃满 2 井, 井深: 7216.7 m, 亮晶生屑藻砂屑灰岩, 粒内溶孔; k—跃满 2 井, 井深: 7217.6 m, 泥亮晶生屑藻砂屑灰岩, 粒内溶孔; l—跃满 2 井, 井深: 7212.6 m, 亮晶颗粒灰岩, 构造缝, 压溶缝; m—跃满 2 井, 井深: 7213.7 m, 亮晶颗粒灰岩, 构造缝, 压溶缝; n—跃满 2 井, 井深: 7214.5 m, 粉晶颗粒灰岩, 方解石半充填构造缝; o—跃满 2 井, 井深: 7196.5 m, 生屑泥晶灰岩, 构造缝; p—跃满 2 井, 井深: 7197.5 m, 生屑泥晶灰岩, 收缩缝

Fig.2 Reservoir lithology of Ordovician Yijianfang Formation in Yueman area (dyed cast thin section)

a—Well Yueman 2, depth: 7211.8 m, sparry bioclastic limestone, structural fracture; b—Well Yueman 2, depth: 7200.6 m, micrite bioclast limestone; c—Well Yueman 2, depth: 7209.7 m, micrite-sparry bioclast limestone, structural fracture; d—Well Yueman 2, depth: 7206.7 m, micrite-powder bioclast limestone, structural fracture; e—Well Yueman 2, depth: 7215.7 m, sparry clumpy alga bioclastic limestone, structural fracture; f—Well Yueman 2, depth: 7209.9 m, micrite-sparry bioclast limestone, structural fracture, pressolutional fracture; g—Well Yueman 2, depth: 7201.7 m, micrite bioclast limestone, structural fracture, pressolutional fracture; h—Well Yueman 2, depth: 7210.7 m, structural fracture, half-filled with calcite and asphalt; i—Well Yueman 2, depth: 7207.3 m, sparry algal arenaceous limestone, structural fracture, dissolution fracture, full-filled with calcite; j—Well Yueman 2, depth: 7216.7 m, Sparry bioclastic arenaceous limestone, intragranular dissolved pore; k—Well Yueman 2, depth: 7217.6 m, argillaceous sparry bioclastic arenaceous limestone, intragranular dissolved pore; l—Well Yueman 2, depth: 7212.6 m, sparry granular limestone, structural fracture, pressolutional fracture; m—Well Yueman 2, depth: 7213.7 m, sparry granular limestone, structural fracture, pressolutional fracture; n—Well Yueman 2, depth: 7214.5 m, silt-grained limestone, half-filled with calcite, structural fracture ; o—Well Yueman 2, depth: 7196.5 m, bioclastic micritic limestone, structural fracture; p—Well Yueman 2, depth: 7197.5 m, bioclastic micritic limestone, shrinkage fracture

造缝、压溶缝、溶蚀缝)为主。根据洞、孔、缝组合特征, 储层类型可分为洞穴型储层、裂缝-孔洞型储层、裂缝型储层与孔洞型储层 4 类, 其中洞穴型储

层储集能力最强, 裂缝孔洞型储层兼具良好的储集与运移能力, 分别为区内重点开发的 I 类、II 类储层发育段, 而裂缝型与孔洞型储层储集能力一般但

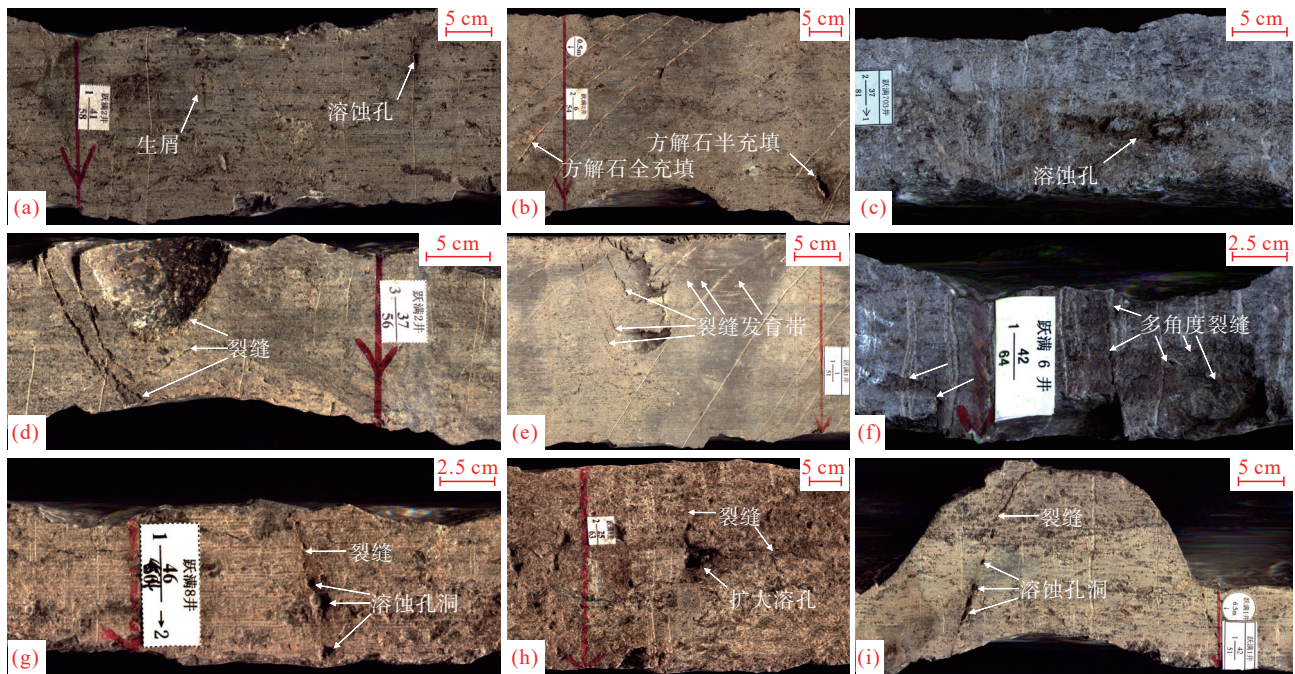


图3 跃满地区奥陶系一间房组储层类型(岩心)

a—跃满2井, 1-58-35, 生屑砂屑灰岩, 溶蚀孔洞; b—跃满2井, 2-54-6, 生屑砂屑灰岩, 溶蚀孔洞, 方解石全充填、半充填; c—跃满703井, 2-81-37, 生屑灰岩, 溶蚀孔洞; d—跃满2井, 3-56-37, 砂屑生屑灰岩, 中高角度缝; e—跃满1井, 1-51-1, 砂屑灰岩, 中高角度缝, 沿缝发育溶蚀孔; f—跃满6井, 1-64-42, 砂屑灰岩, 直立缝与水平缝近垂直共轭; g—跃满8井, 1-64-46, 砂屑灰岩, 高角度裂缝, 沿裂缝溶蚀孔洞发育, 见油斑; h—跃满8井, 2-63-25, 砂屑灰岩, 直立缝与水平缝交汇处溶孔扩大; i—跃满1井, 1-51-42, 砂屑灰岩, 中高角度裂缝, 沿裂缝溶蚀孔洞发育

Fig.3 Reservoir type of the Yijianfang Formation of Ordovician in Yueman area (cores)

a-Well Yueman 2, 1-58-35, bioclastic calcarenite, dissolved pore; b-Well Yueman 2, 2-54-6, bioclastic calcarenite, dissolved pore, full filled or half filled with calcite; c-Well Yueman 703, 2-81-37, bioclastic limestone, dissolved pore; d-Well Yueman 2, 3-56-37, sandy bioclastic limestone, middle-high angle fracture; e-Well Yueman 1, 1-51-1, calcarenite, middle-high angle fracture, dissolved pore; f-Well Yueman 6, 1-64-42, calcarenite, horizontal and vertical fractures; g-Well Yueman 8, 1-64-46, calcarenite, high Angle fracture, dissolved pore, oil patch; h-Well Yueman 8, 2-63-25, calcarenite, horizontal and vertical fractures, dissolved pore increase at fracture intersections; i-Well Yueman 1, 1-51-42, calcarenite, middle-high angle fracture, dissolved pore

表1 跃满区块漏失统计

Table 1 Lost circulation statistics in Yueman area

| 序号 | 井号 | 放空长/m | 漏失量/m ³ | 序号 | 井号 | 放空长/m | 漏失量/m ³ |
|----|--------|-------|--------------------|----|----------|-------|--------------------|
| 1 | 跃满1 | 1.92 | 355 | 18 | 跃满5-4X | 6.39 | 659 |
| 2 | 跃满10 | 0 | 506.12 | 19 | 跃满5-5 | 1.85 | 148.4 |
| 3 | 跃满1-1 | 0 | 535.7 | 20 | 跃满601 | 0 | 373.7 |
| 4 | 跃满1-3 | 0.12 | 118.24 | 21 | 跃满6C | 0 | 215.5 |
| 5 | 跃满1-5 | 0.76 | 0 | 22 | 跃满701 | 0 | 260.4 |
| 6 | 跃满2-2C | 0 | 1200 | 23 | 跃满701-H1 | 1.11 | 1494.4 |
| 7 | 跃满2-4X | 1.41 | 2049 | 24 | 跃满702 | 0 | 133.2 |
| 8 | 跃满3 | 0 | 253.4 | 25 | 跃满703 | 2.72 | 252.2 |
| 9 | 跃满3-1 | 1.49 | 307.1 | 26 | 跃满7-1X | 0 | 1558.11 |
| 10 | 跃满3-2C | 0 | 1063.2 | 27 | 跃满7-2X | 0.34 | 1527.19 |
| 11 | 跃满3-3 | 0.93 | 348.5 | 28 | 跃满7JS | 19.1 | 3231.33 |
| 12 | 跃满3-5 | 0.74 | 114.6 | 29 | 跃满8 | 4.02 | 773.5 |
| 13 | 跃满3-5C | 8 | 1064.6 | 30 | 跃满801 | 2.79 | 1389.18 |
| 14 | 跃满3-6X | 0.96 | 241.6 | 31 | 跃满801-H6 | 2.59 | 549.4 |
| 15 | 跃满3-7X | 0 | 9.9 | 32 | 跃满802 | 1.45 | 329.7 |
| 16 | 跃满4 | 0 | 43.8 | 33 | 跃满8-1 | 6.34 | 286.2 |
| 17 | 跃满5-3 | 0 | 269.4 | 34 | 跃满9 | 9.25 | 811 |

分布广,多为Ⅲ类储层发育段。

孔洞型、裂缝型、裂缝-孔洞型储层在区内大量发育。其中孔洞型储层以一间房组开阔台地相台内滩和台地边缘相台缘礁滩体等高能相带为发育基础,层状发育且具有较好的孔隙度与渗透率,储层段岩心薄片可见微观粒间溶孔、铸膜孔、粒内溶孔等(图 2e、k),可见部分孔洞被方解石充填,岩心可见不规则溶蚀孔洞发育,部分被方解石半充填、全充填(图 3a~c)。裂缝型储层区内普遍发育,连通溶蚀洞穴、孔洞或成组发育的裂缝型储层更为有效,薄片可见沥青与泥质全充填的压溶缝,方解石全充填、半充填的溶蚀缝,未充填的构造缝等(图 2f、h、i);岩心显示裂缝以中高角度—高角度构造缝为主,形态总体较规则,缝面较平坦,具成组发育特征(图 3d~f)。裂缝-孔洞型储层主要分布于一间房组开阔台地相台内滩颗粒灰岩中,兼具良好的运移与储集能力,岩心显示,沿裂缝溶蚀孔洞发育,且多裂缝交汇处溶蚀孔洞发育更佳(图 3g~i)。

洞穴型储层以大型溶蚀洞穴为主要储集空间,洞穴围岩裂缝及洞底碎石孔隙为次要储集空间,新三维地震资料显示,洞穴在地震剖面上表现出强串珠状反射特征,该类储层主要发育于一间房组上部,沿主干断层或断层两侧垂向发育(图 4)。

钻井资料上洞穴型储层表现为放空和漏失,跃满区块已有钻井的放空漏失现象统计显示,区内共完钻 51 口井,放空 21 井,占比 41.2%,平均放空 3.537 m,最长放空跃满 7JS 井,放空长达 19.1 m,最短放空跃满 1-3 井,仅放空 0.12 m;同时总计 33 井有漏失现象,占比 64.7%,平均漏失 681.0 m³,最小漏失跃满 3-7X 井共 9.9 m³,最大漏失跃满 7JS 井共 3231 m³(表 1),放空漏失现象普遍。

3.3 储层发育规律

综合钻、测井及三维地震资料,对比东西向与南北向相邻井所揭示的岩性、储层及沉积特征,对区内储层分布特征进行厘定,结果表明,在垂向上,储层主要分布于一间房组顶面以下 0~120 m 范围

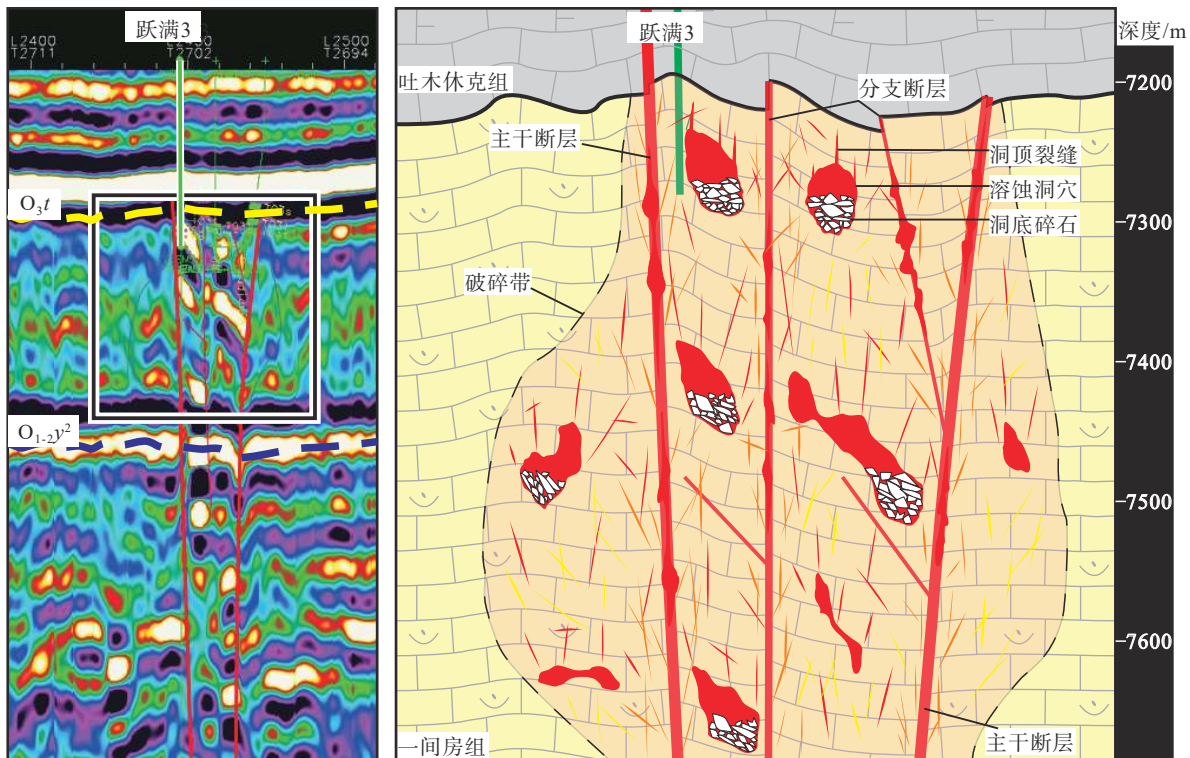


图 4 跃满 3 井过井地震剖面及洞穴型储层模式图

O_{3t} —吐木休克组底界; $O_{1,2y^2}$ —鹰山组二段底界

Fig.4 Cross-well seismic profile and cavernous reservoir model map of Well Yueman 3
 O_{3t} —Bottom of the Tumuxiuke Formation; $O_{1,2y^2}$ —Bottom of the member 2 of Yingshan Formation

之内,少量钻井(跃满 3、跃满 7)揭示上覆吐木休克组与良里塔格组有少量Ⅱ类和Ⅲ类储层发育;在横向剖面上,储层表现出强非均质性以及低连续性:各井储层类型、储层厚度差异较大,东西向连井对比图显示各井储层连续性差,而在近南北断层走向上,连井对比图显示储层具有一定连续性(图 5);在一间房组,洞穴型储层沿断裂孤立发育,孔洞型储层与裂缝型储层沿断裂带状发育,同时,不同断裂构造段内储层发育具有显著差异性,特别是洞穴型储层,往往集中于局部断裂大量发育,显示出强烈的断控特征(图 6)。

4 走滑断裂特征

塔里木盆地经历多期不同方向的斜向构造挤压作用,盆内发育多组走滑断裂系统,按形成的力学机制可分为纯剪机制和单剪机制(图 7)。研究区受古昆仑洋及阿尔金板块俯冲消解作用,形成多组纯剪机制的“X”型共轭走滑断裂带(Tang et al., 2012; 孙东等, 2015),在此基础上,共轭断层相继滑动、切割调节,形成的不连续断层经过尾端扩张与连接生长,最终形成位移量极少的“小位移”长断裂带。通过断裂带碳酸盐胶结物 U-Pb 测年结合地震解析,确定塔里木盆地奥陶系碳酸盐岩走滑断裂活动始于距今约 460 Ma 的中奥陶世末期(Wu et al., 2021)。跃满区块位于塔北哈拉哈塘地区南部,为共轭走滑断裂发育区的边缘地带,区内主要发育一组北北西向与三组北北东向走滑断裂(图 7)。

4.1 走滑断裂分段特征

北北西向跃满 1-3—跃满 102 断裂带位于跃满区块西北部,为北部金跃地区向南延伸的一号断裂的末端,具有强烈的应力发散特点,研究区可见有另一北北东向走滑断裂(跃满 1-1 井所在断裂)终止于该马尾断层。北北东向跃满 601—跃满 2-1 断裂带与跃满 704—跃满 3-3 断裂带位于研究区中部,是研究区油气开发的重点,两条断裂均延伸较长,跃满 601—跃满 2-1 断裂带向南延伸至顺北区块后终止,向北穿过金跃、热普等区块,延伸至哈 6 区块被共轭北北西向断裂截断;跃满 704—跃满 3-3 断裂带向南终止于北东东向的顺北 1 号断裂带,向北延伸至金跃区块后被截断。跃满 801—跃

满 8 走滑断裂仅在研究区发育,延伸较短、连续性差且前期勘探开发尚不完善,故暂不做分析研究。

在对区内沿断裂走向的高度差异表征断层应力特征研究的基础上,对断裂构造进行分段性研究,结果显示:跃满 1-3—跃满 102 断裂带为一典型马尾段,平面上由主干断层与若干同向弯曲的短分支断层组成,分支断层向南散开形成典型的马尾状构造,最南端转变为扇形排布的雁列断层,地震剖面上,北部可见平行的主干断层与小的花状构造,中部可见半花状构造,南部多为深大半花状构造(图 8)。

跃满 601—跃满 2-1 断裂带自南向北可划分四段: D1 线性段、D2 叠覆段、D3 斜列段、D4 叠覆段。D1 线性段为压扭性质,平面上为单条断层线性延伸,剖面上为单条直立断层; D2 与 D4 左行右阶叠覆段均为张扭性质,平面上表现为主干断层错位发育,在断层之间形成条形叠覆区域,叠覆区内受拉张应力作用,发育多条与两主干断层大角度斜交的分支断层, D2 段一大一小两个叠覆区连续发育, D4 段叠覆区规模居中,剖面上主要表现为两条直立断层伴随半花状构造; D3 斜列段中部为压扭性质,靠近叠覆段的两端为张扭性质,平面上由多条断层平行排列组成,剖面上主要表现为两条直立断层(图 9)。

跃满 704—跃满 3-3 断裂带自南向北可划分为四段: D5 斜列段、D6 线性段、D7 斜列段、D8 斜交段。D5 斜列段为压扭性质, D7 斜列段为张扭性质,平面上均为多条断层平行排列,与断层整体走向呈低角度交错,剖面上为两条直立断层; D6 线性段为 D5 斜列段至 D7 斜列段间的过渡段,为张扭性质,平面上为单条主干断层,剖面上为单条陡直断层; D8 斜交式断层应力性质表现为压扭与张扭交错,平面上为若干 R 剪切分支断层与主干断层组成,分支断层主要发育于主干断层以西,剖面上显示为发育在奥陶系内的半花状构造(图 10)。

4.2 各构造段储层分布特征

根据三维地震资料揭示的洞穴及缝洞雕刻结果,区内布置并完成了 30 余口井的钻探工作,并对 27 口井进行了试采,在钻测井资料对储层的解析基础上,结合走滑断裂的分段特征对断裂不同构造段内储层发育情况进行统计分析(表 2,表 3,表 4),结

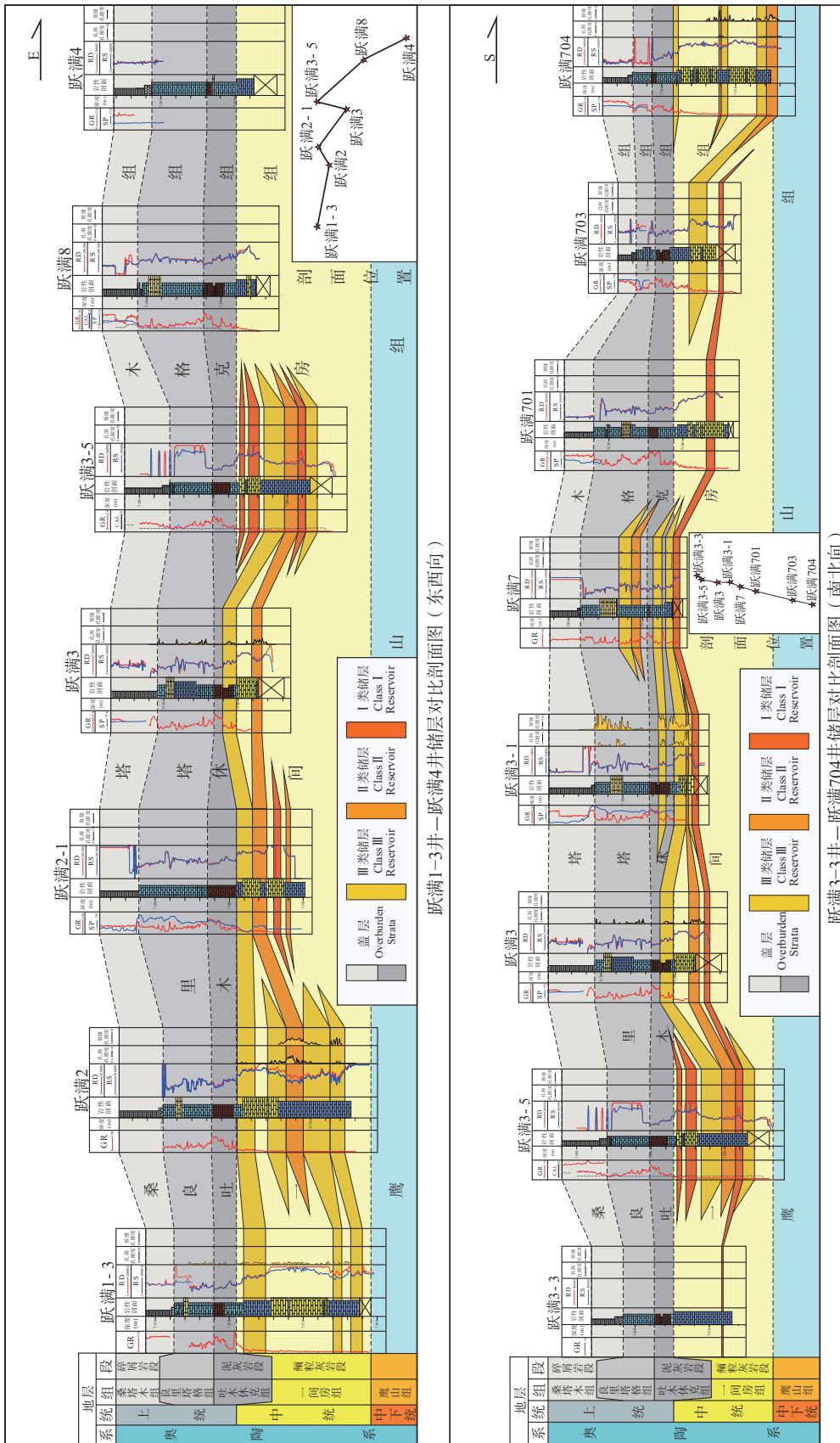


图 5 跃满地区储层连井对比图
Fig.5 Comparison diagram of connected wells of reservoirs in Yueman area

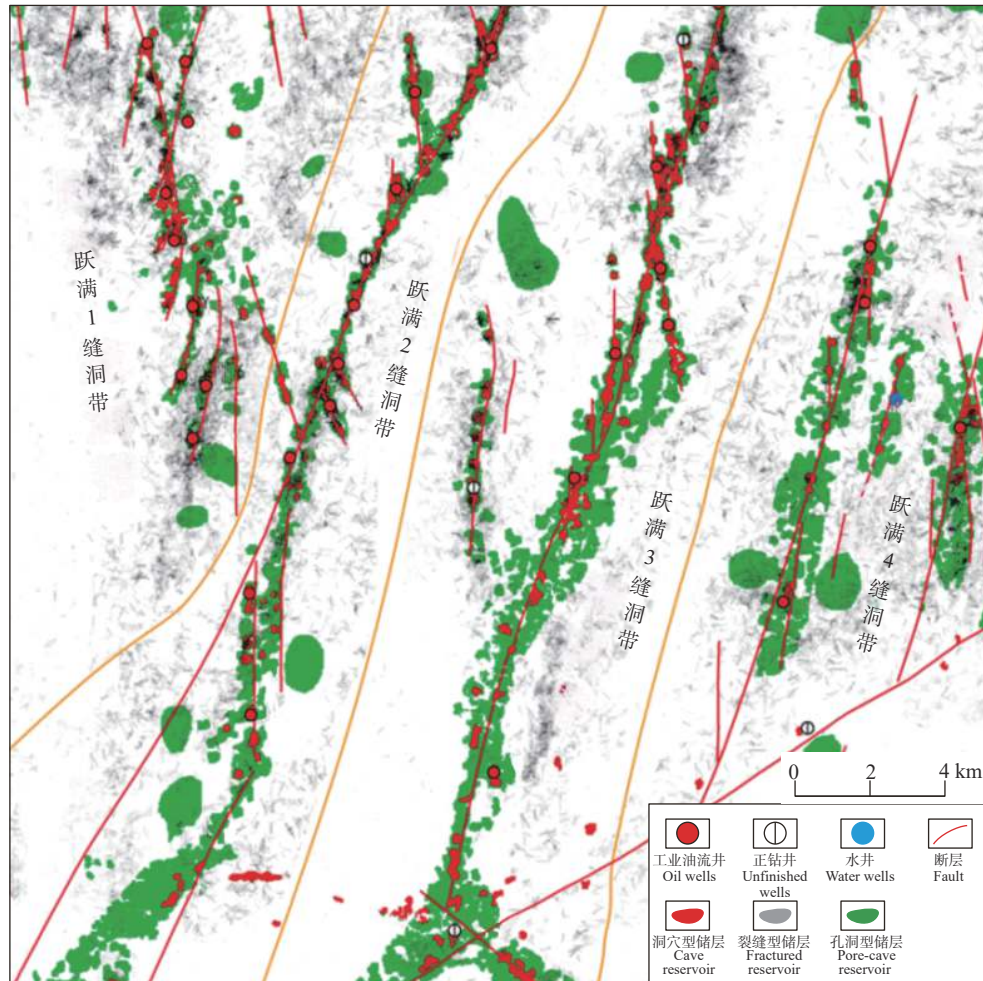


图6 跃满地区奥陶系缝洞带划分平面图^①

Fig.6 Division plan of Ordovician fracture cave zone in Yueman area^①

果表明: 马尾段内, 储层厚度普遍较厚, 储层类型以裂缝型与孔洞型储层为主, 裂缝孔洞型储层少量发育, 未见洞穴型储层, 储层发育整体较好; 叠覆段与斜列段内, 储层厚度普遍较厚, 且各类储层均有发育, 储层发育最佳; 分支断层斜交段储层发育极不均匀, 整体认为储层发育一般; 线性段储层发育则普遍较差。

5 分析讨论

5.1 断控岩溶作用对储层发育的控制

综上所述, 跃满区块走滑断裂分段特征与储层的发育规模具有一定的耦合关系, 前人研究认为: 塔北哈拉哈塘地区岩溶作用对碳酸盐岩储层具有直接控制作用(Dan et al., 2016; 梁乘鹏等, 2019), 岩溶体系又主要受控于低水位期海平面下降、先存断裂及裂缝、地表河流体系(Liang and Jones, 2014; 宁

超众等, 2020)。塔北奥陶系碳酸盐岩储层发育可分为四个阶段: 一间房组准同生阶段、良里塔格组台缘滩沉积阶段、志留系前潜山岩溶阶段与后期埋藏溶蚀阶段(张学丰等, 2012; 赵学钦等, 2015), 而非暴露区跃满区块位于塔北隆起最南缘, 隆升幅度最小(廖涛等, 2016), 故该区奥陶系储层主要受早期准同生岩溶与后三期埋藏岩溶作用, 埋藏岩溶作用主要表现为深部溶蚀性流体沿断裂向上运移, 改造一间房组碳酸盐岩, 形成有效储集体(郑剑等, 2015; 牛君等, 2017)。分析认为断裂主要通过控制岩溶作用间接控制储层的发育, 结合钻井与走滑断裂相对位置关系发现: 区内储层发育程度受控于走滑断裂的构造样式及应力特征, 构造样式越复杂, 应力作用越集中, 则岩溶作用更强, 相应储层发育更好(图 11)。

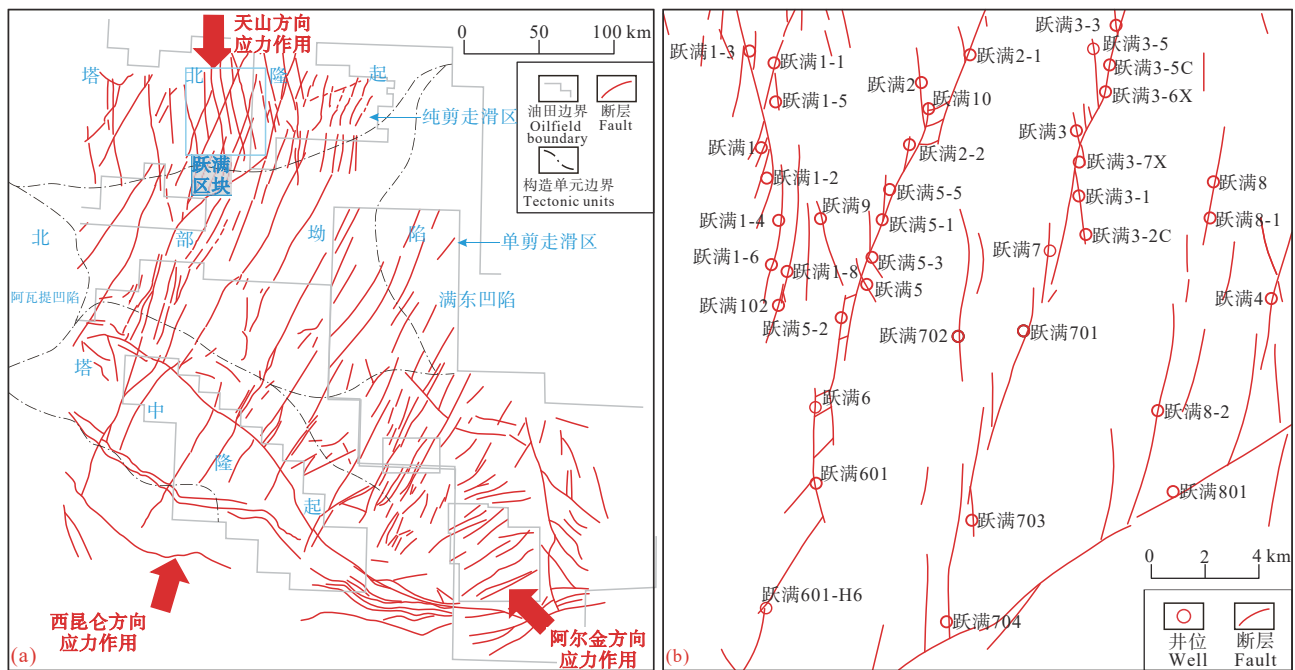


图 7 塔北至塔中地区(a, 据 Wu et al., 2021 修改)跃满区块(b)走滑断裂体系纲要图

Fig.7 Schematic diagram of strike-slip faults in Tabei-Tazhong area (a, modified from Wu et al., 2021) and Yueman area (b)

马尾段是断裂端部应力发散的结果,多条拉张性质的雁列断层与分支断层成组发育,整体构造样式较复杂,中部短马尾分支断层间距小、下切浅,南部长雁列断层间距大、下切深。断层间距越小,单位面积溶蚀作用则越强,而下切越深越有利于溶蚀性流体的上侵,马尾段储层统计显示,整体储层发育较好,平均厚度 19.45 m,储层类型多为裂缝型、孔洞型以及裂缝-孔洞型,未见洞穴型储层发育。

斜列段与叠覆段均为应力集中区,且区内构造样式复杂,斜列的主干断层以及连通主干断层的分支断层均可作为流体的运移通道,溶蚀区域面积增大且溶蚀作用强度大幅增强,以主干断层夹持区溶蚀效果最好。区内钻井揭示,区内斜列段与叠覆段储层发育最佳,储层厚度均较厚,各井平均厚度 23.46 m,最厚储层 38 m(跃满 2-3X 井),最薄储层 14.7 m(跃满 6 井),储层类型以裂缝孔洞型为主,各井均有多类储层发育。

分支断层斜交段局部应力集中,密集程度不一,多条分支断层逆向发育于断层西侧,分支断层长度不一,与马尾段类似,长分支断层具有更长的流体运移通道,分支断层密集区单位面积溶蚀作用

更强,储层统计显示长分支断层储层厚度异常厚,例如跃满 3-5 井,储层厚 46.36 m,各类储层均发育,短分支断层上储层发育一般,且非密集分支断层上的跃满 3-3 井储层发育极差,整体认为储层发育一般。

线性段均无构造应力集中,且构造样式简单,断层仅作为流体的运移通道,岩溶作用对该段内碳酸盐岩改造作用较弱。线性段内储层发育较差,厚度较薄且储层类型单一。

5.2 断控高能相带对储层发育的控制

研究区一间房组整体为开阔台地相,加里东中期—晚奥陶纪早期(加里东中期 I 幕),塔北发生了一次较大规模的海退,一间房组短暂暴露,准同生岩溶大面积发育(倪新锋等, 2009),中奥陶世末期,走滑断裂开始活动并控制着区内微地貌(Wu et al., 2021),断裂挤压段易形成正地貌,有利于高能礁滩体发育,该类礁滩体受准同生期岩溶作用及自身结构影响,具有更好的孔隙度、渗透率(Zeng et al., 2018; 高达等, 2022),也更易受理藏岩溶作用溶蚀改造,从而形成有效储集体。

新三维地震资料上不同沉积相带具有不同的地震响应特征:开阔台地相地震反射时差横向变化

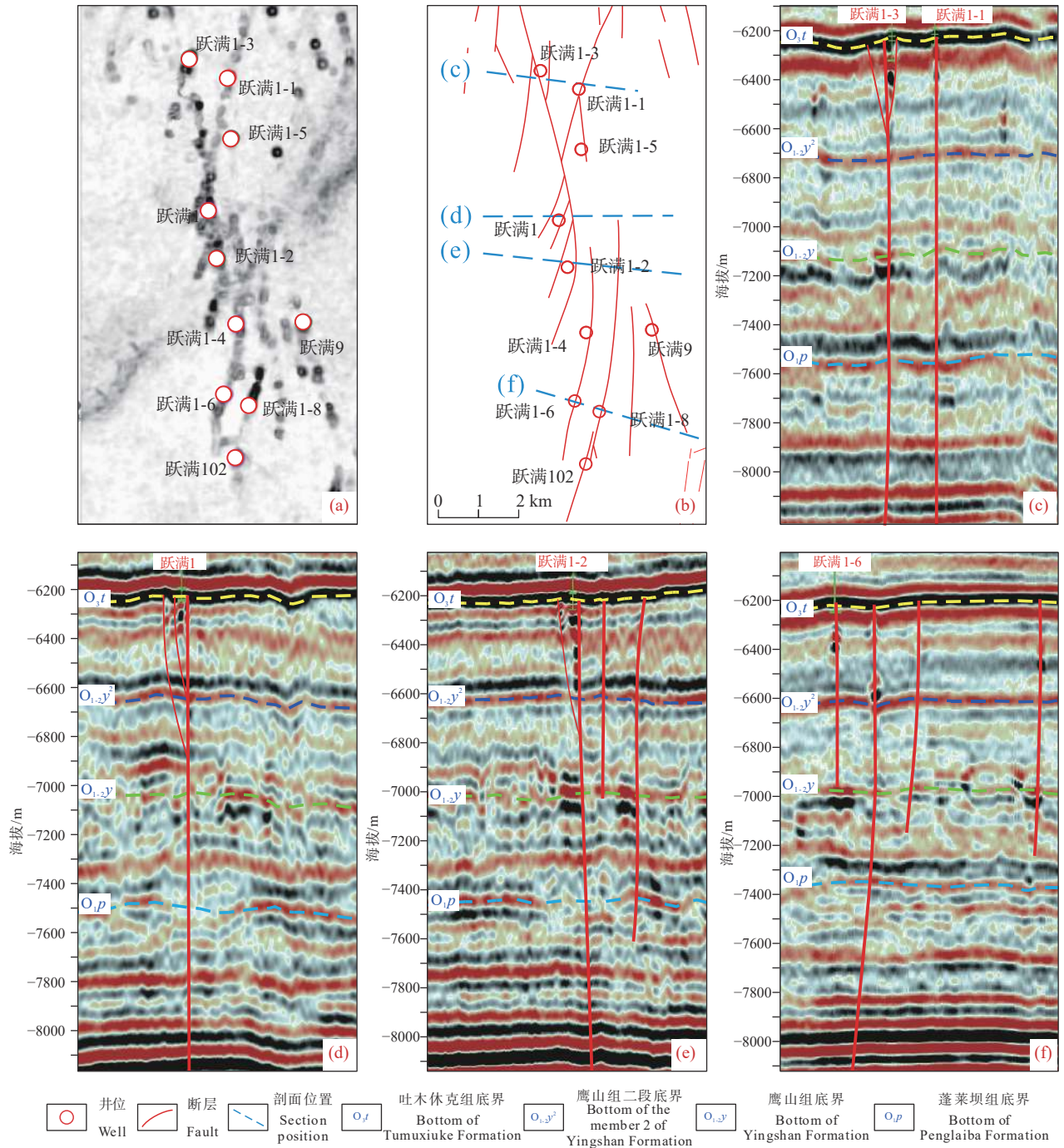


图8 跃满1-3—跃满102断裂带平面图及典型地震剖面
 Fig.8 Plan and typical seismic profile of Yueman 1-3—Yueman 102 fault zone

稳定,成平行、亚平行结构,振幅较强、连续,能量稳定;台内滩地震反射时差增大,反射杂乱,具有下超、上隆的特征,振幅变弱(聂纪连等, 2015)。连井地震剖面显示,区内一间房组顶部发育不规则的高能相带(图12),主要覆盖了跃满601—跃满2-1断裂带北部D3斜列段与D4叠覆段,跃满704—跃满

3-3断裂带中北部D6线性段与D7斜列段。对比高能相带叠合区与非叠合区发现,在断裂分段性控制储层发育的基础上,高能相带的叠加区储层发育更好,与高能相带叠加的D4叠覆段相较D2叠覆段储层厚度更厚,叠加高能相带的D3斜列段和D7斜列段储层厚度相近,且储层厚度均高于D5斜列段。

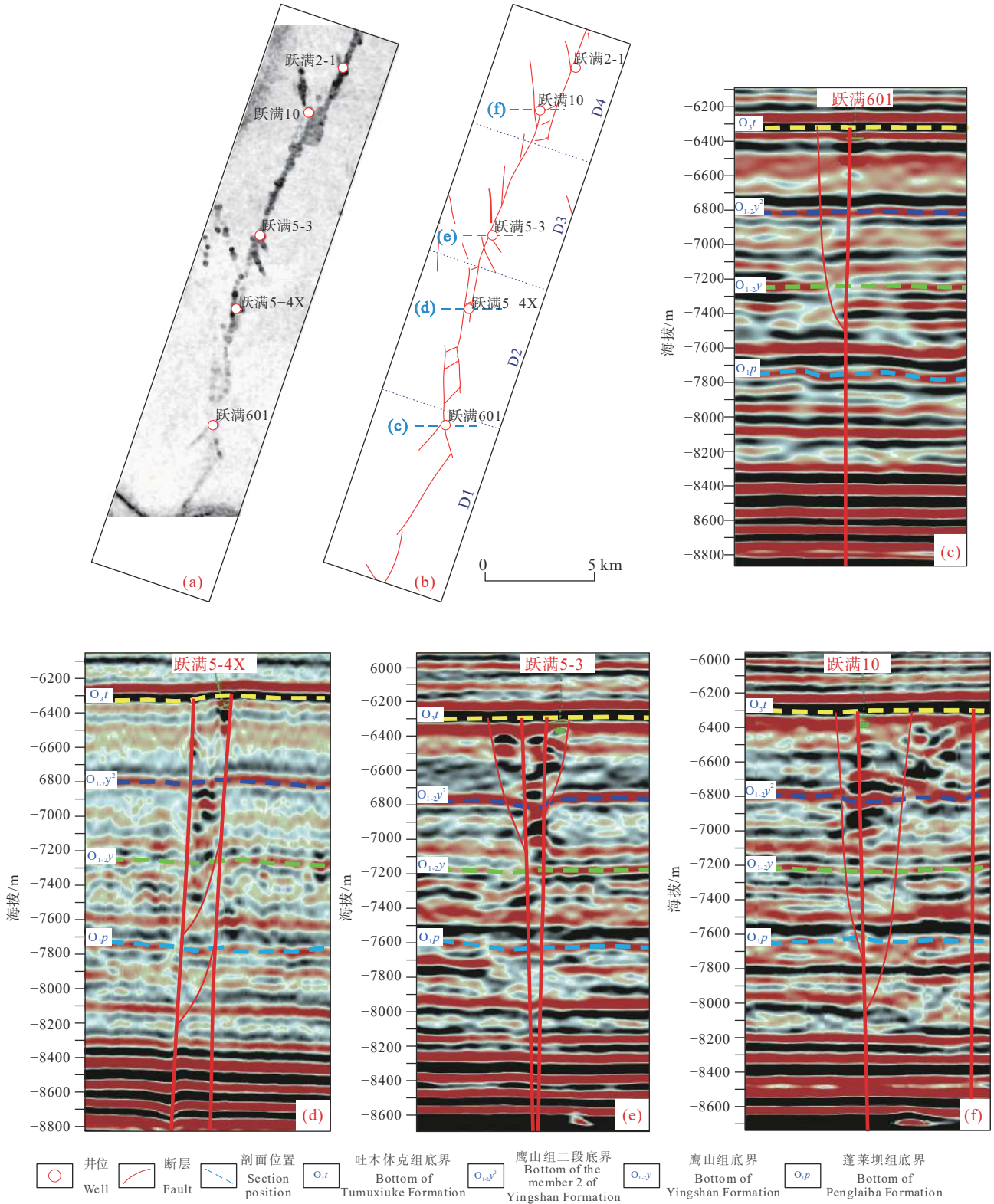


图 9 跃满 601—跃满 2-1 断裂带平面图及典型地震剖面
Fig.9 Plan and typical seismic profile of Yueman 601–Yueman 2-1 fault zone

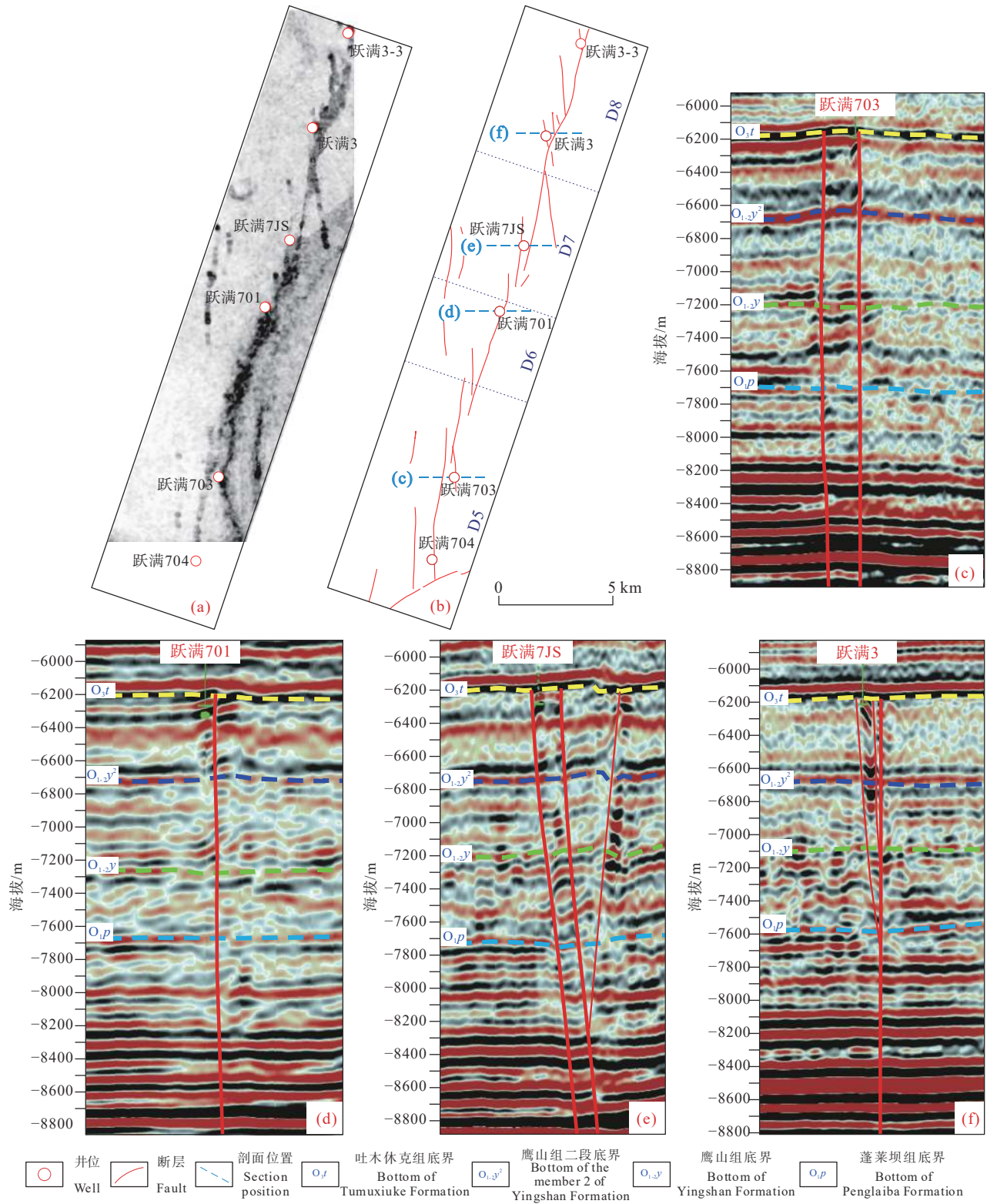


图 10 跃满 704—跃满 3—3 断裂带平面图及典型地震剖面
 Fig. 10 Plan and typical seismic profile of Yueman 704–Yueman 3–3 fault zone

表 2 跃满区块钻井储层统计 (跃满 1-3—跃满 102)

Table 2 Reservoir statistics of drilling in Yueman area (Yueman 1-3—Yueman 102)

| 分段 | 井号 | 顶深/m | 底深/m | 层厚/m | 类型 | 顶深/m | 底深/m | 层厚/m | 类型 |
|------|-------|--------|--------|------|------|--------|--------|------|-----|
| 马尾段 | 跃满1-3 | 7209 | 7224 | 15 | III | 7282 | 7290 | 8 | III |
| | | 7270 | 7276 | 6 | III | | | | |
| | 跃满1-1 | 7217 | 7223 | 6 | II | 7227.5 | 7238 | 10.5 | II |
| | | 7223 | 7227.5 | 4.5 | II | | | | |
| | 跃满1-5 | 7226 | 7232 | 6 | III | 7287 | 7289.5 | 2.5 | III |
| | | 7255 | 7261.5 | 6.5 | III | 7295.5 | 7298.5 | 3 | III |
| | | 7275.5 | 7278 | 2.5 | III | 7301.5 | 7303.5 | 2 | II |
| | | 7282.5 | 7285.5 | 3 | III | | | | |
| | 跃满1 | 7259.5 | 7265.5 | 6 | III | 7268.5 | 7277 | 8.5 | III |
| | | 7265.5 | 7268.5 | 3 | II | | | | |
| | 跃满1-4 | 7297 | 7301 | 4 | II | 7303.5 | 7307 | 3.5 | III |
| | 跃满9 | 7586.8 | 7588.9 | 2.1 | II | 7591 | 7598 | 7 | II |
| | 跃满1-8 | 7302.5 | 7305 | 2.5 | III | 7343.5 | 7350 | 6.5 | III |
| | | 7311 | 7317.5 | 6.5 | II | | | | |
| | 跃满102 | 7282 | 7297 | 15 | III | 7300.5 | 7306 | 5.5 | II |
| 7297 | | 7300.5 | 3.5 | III | 7306 | | | | |

表 3 跃满区块钻井储层统计 (跃满 601—跃满 2-1)

Table 3 Reservoir statistics of drilling in Yueman area (Yueman 601—Yueman 2-1)

| 分段 | 井号 | 顶深/m | 底深/m | 层厚/m | 类型 | 顶深/m | 底深/m | 层厚/m | 类型 |
|-------|--------|---------|---------|--------|---------|---------|--------|--------|-----|
| 线性段 | 跃满601 | 7313 | 7320 | 7 | III | 7372.5 | 7379 | 6.5 | II |
| 叠覆段 | 跃满6 | 7294 | 7296.28 | 2.28 | II | 7302.04 | 7304 | 1.96 | III |
| | | 7296.28 | 7300.6 | 4.32 | III | 7304 | 7306 | 2 | II |
| | | 7300.6 | 7302.04 | 1.44 | II | 7308 | 7310.7 | 2.7 | III |
| | 跃满5-2 | 7277 | 7279 | 2 | III | 7301.5 | 7304 | 2.5 | III |
| 斜列段 | 跃满5 | 7284 | 7290.5 | 6.5 | II | 7313 | 7315 | 2 | III |
| | | 7290.5 | 7295 | 4.5 | III | 7318 | 7319.5 | 1.5 | III |
| | 跃满5-3 | 7272.5 | 7276.5 | 4 | II | 7280 | 7281.5 | 1.5 | II |
| | | 7276.5 | 7280 | 3.5 | III | 7281.5 | 7289 | 7.5 | III |
| | 跃满5-1 | 7258.5 | 7271 | 12.5 | III | 7279 | 7292 | 13 | II |
| | | 7248.5 | 7253 | 4.5 | III | 7263 | 7269.5 | 6.5 | II |
| | | 7253 | 7255 | 2 | II | 7269.5 | 7277.5 | 8 | III |
| | 叠覆段 | 跃满2-3X | 7255 | 7258.5 | 3.5 | III | 7280.5 | 7282.5 | 2 |
| 7274 | | | 7301.5 | 27.5 | II | 7319 | 7323 | 4 | II |
| 跃满2 | | 7313 | 7316 | 3 | II | 7323 | 7326.5 | 3.5 | III |
| | | 7200.5 | 7212.5 | 12 | III | 7245 | 7263 | 18 | III |
| 跃满2-1 | 7221 | 7233.5 | 12.5 | III | 7263 | 7273 | 10 | III | |
| | 7233.5 | 7245 | 11.5 | II | | | | | |
| 跃满2-1 | 7304.5 | 7315.5 | 11 | III | 7329.76 | 7334.44 | 4.68 | I | |
| | 7315.5 | 7325 | 9.5 | II | 7338 | 7341 | 3 | II | |

6 结 论

(1) 跃满区块奥陶系一间房组储层发育, 储集岩以生屑灰岩、砂屑灰岩、颗粒灰岩、泥晶灰岩为主。根据储集空间组合特征储层可分为洞穴型储层、裂缝-孔洞型储层、裂缝型储层和孔洞型储层四类。各类储层集中发育于一间房组顶部, 沿走滑断裂带状分布。

(2) 跃满区块位于塔北南坡纯剪走滑区, 发育一

组北北西向与三组北北东向走滑断裂。区内断裂具有分段性, 按平面构造样式可分为马尾段、斜列段、叠覆段、分支断层斜交段和线性段。断裂不同段内平面组合特征、剖面构造特征和应力特征均有区别, 马尾段应力发散, 构造样式复杂, 斜列段与叠覆段应力集中、构造样式复杂, 分支断层斜交段局部应力集中、构造样式单一, 线性段无构造应力集中, 构造样式最简单。

(3) 走滑断裂分段性影响埋藏岩溶作用强度及

表 4 跃满区块钻井储层统计 (跃满 704—跃满 3-3)

Table 4 Reservoir statistics of drilling in Yueman area (Yueman 704—Yueman 3-3)

| 分段 | 井号 | 顶深/m | 底深/m | 层厚/m | 类型 | 顶深/m | 底深/m | 层厚/m | 类型 |
|---------|-------|---------|---------|-------|-----|---------|---------|------|-----|
| 斜列段 | 跃满704 | 7307.5 | 7311 | 3.5 | III | 7364 | 7370.5 | 6.5 | III |
| | | 7338.5 | 7340 | 1.5 | II | 7370.5 | 7378 | 7.5 | II |
| | | 7340 | 7344.5 | 4.5 | III | | | | |
| 线性段 | 跃满703 | 7277.9 | 7289.7 | 11.8 | III | 7298 | 7300.92 | 2.92 | I |
| 斜列段 | 跃满701 | 7315.7 | 7321.5 | 5.8 | I | | | | |
| | | 7234 | 7242.5 | 8.5 | III | 7265.5 | 7270.5 | 5 | III |
| | | 7242.5 | 7248.5 | 6 | II | 7270.5 | 7275 | 4.5 | I |
| | | 7257 | 7263 | 6 | III | | | | |
| | | 7224 | 7229 | 5 | III | 7244 | 7246.5 | 2.5 | III |
| 分支断层斜交段 | 跃满3-1 | 7234.5 | 7242.5 | 8 | III | 7246.5 | 7251 | 4.5 | I |
| | | 7242.5 | 7244 | 1.5 | II | | | | |
| | | 7189.5 | 7198.5 | 9 | III | 7219.4 | 7223.2 | 3.8 | I |
| 分支断层斜交段 | 跃满3 | 7209 | 7216 | 7 | II | | | | |
| | | 7167.7 | 7171 | 3.3 | I | 7197.88 | 7206.96 | 9.08 | II |
| | | 7173.8 | 7180.9 | 7.1 | I | 7206.96 | 7212.04 | 5.08 | I |
| | | 7184.04 | 7197.88 | 13.84 | III | 7212.04 | 7220 | 7.96 | III |
| | | 7158.62 | 7159.55 | 0.93 | I | | | | |

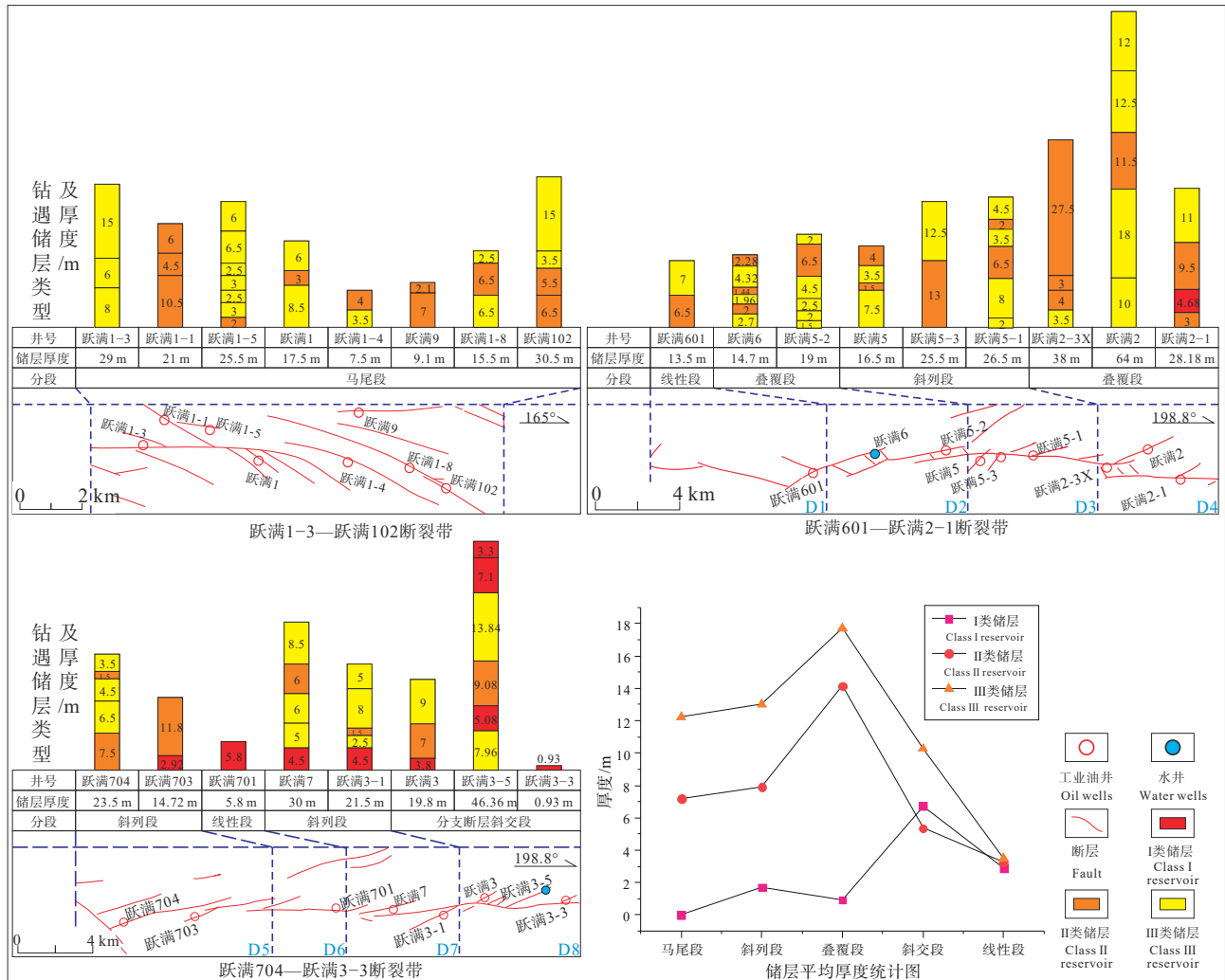


图 11 跃满区块各段钻井储层统计图
Fig.11 Statistical chart of reservoir from drilling in Yueman area

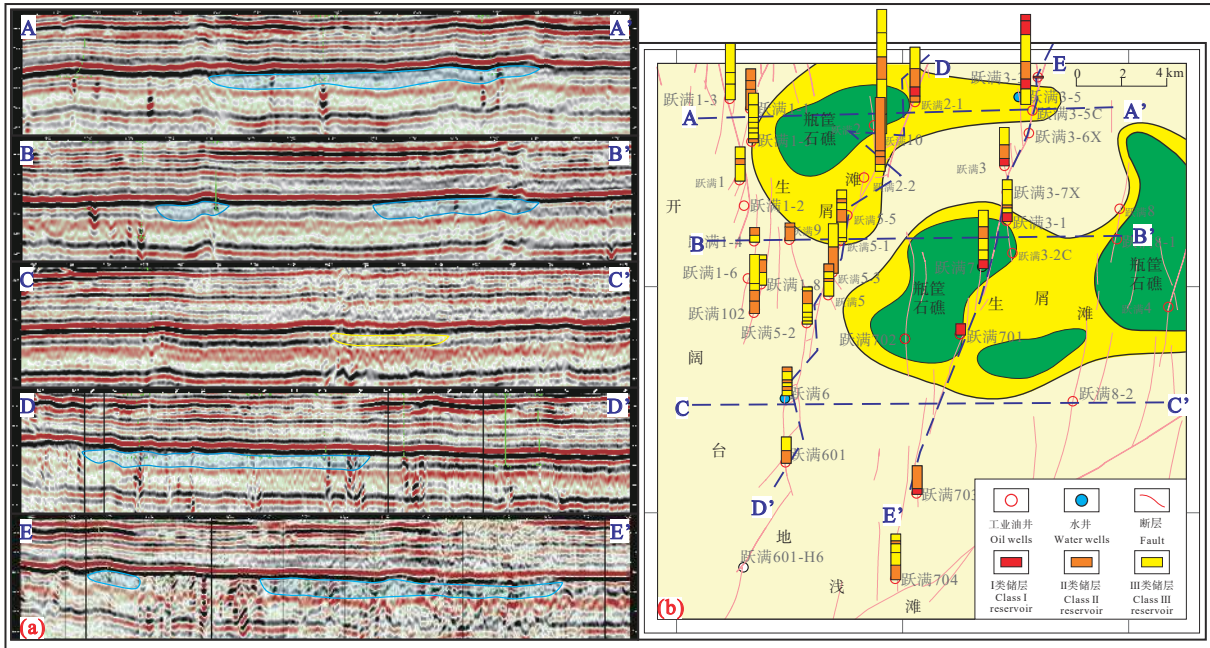


图 12 跃满区块地震剖面(a)及沉积相图(b)

Fig.12 Seismic section (a) and sedimentary facies map (b) in Yueman area

规模,从而控制储层发育程度与分布情况。研究区内马尾段、斜列段和叠覆段储层发育最佳,分支断层斜交段储层发育受控于分支断层长度,整体发育一般,线性段储层发育较差。此外,在断裂分段性控制储层发育的基础上,高能相带叠加区储层更为发育。

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注释

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