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渤海湾盆地富林洼陷古近系沙三段储层特征 及油气主控因素

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摘要:【研究目的】古近系沙河街组三段是渤海湾盆地济阳坳陷沾化凹陷富林洼陷最为重要的产油气层位, 加强沙河街组三段储层特征研究, 分析储层发育主控因素, 对该地区沙河街组油气勘探开发具有重要的科学和指导意义。【研究方法】本论文在岩心观察基础上, 结合薄片鉴定、扫描电镜及物性资料分析, 对渤海湾盆地沾化凹陷富林洼陷古近系沙河街组三段砂岩的储层特征及其主控因素进行了详细研究。【研究结果】结果表明: 该套砂岩主要以长石岩屑砂岩、岩屑长石砂岩为主, 具有低成分成熟度、较低结构成熟度, 反映典型的近物源快速沉积特征; 储层储集空间类型主要为残余原生粒间孔、粒间溶孔及粒内溶孔, 以低—中孔、超低渗孔隙型储层为主, 优质储层发育受沉积微相和成岩作用控制, 沉积微相是优质储层发育基础, 胶结作用和溶蚀作用是优质储层发育关键因素。【结论】(1) 该研究区岩石类型主要为长石岩屑砂岩和岩屑长石砂岩; (2) 总体属于低—中孔、超低渗型储层; (3) 研究区优质储层主要分布在辫状河三角状分流河道和河口坝; (4) 压实作用和胶结作用是研究区内主要的破坏性成岩作用, 溶蚀作用对储层物性具有建设性的成岩作用。

关键词: 砂岩储层; 成岩作用; 主控因素; 沙河街组三段; 富林洼陷; 油气勘探工程; 济阳; 山东

创新点: 揭示沉积—成岩等特征的孔隙类型能够较好地对比砂岩优质储层进行分类和评价, 多因素协调协同作用控制古近系沙河街组三段优质储层发育。

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Reservoir characteristics and main controlling factors of the third member of Paleogene Shahejie Formation in Fulin sag, Bohai Bay Basin

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

[Objective] The third member of Shahejie Formation of the Paleogene is the most important oil and gas horizon in Fulin sag, Zhanhua sag, jiyang sag, Bohai Bay Basin, and it has the essential scientific and guiding significance of strengthening the reservoir characteristics of Shahejie Formation, analyzing the main controlling factors of the reservoir, and guiding the reservoir prediction and oil and gas exploration engineering and resources of Shahejie Formation in the area. **[Methods]** Based on the petrography and reservoir physical property data, this paper is aiming to decipher the origin of the sandstone reservoirs of Paleogene Shahejie Formation the Zhanhua sag, Bohai Bay basin. **[Results]** The thin sections observation and sem analysis show that the lithofacies of the reservoirs are consist of feldspathic lithic sandstone and lithic feldspar sandstone, with low compositional and structural maturities, indicating that they rapidly deposited in the environment proximal to provenance. The reservoir space type of the reservoir is mainly residual primary intergranular pores, intergranular solution pores and intragranular solution pores, mainly low medium porosity and ultra-low permeability pore type reservoirs. The development of high-quality reservoirs is controlled by sedimentary microfacies and diagenesis. The sedimentary microfacies are the basis for the development of high-quality reservoirs, and cementation and dissolution are the key factors for the development of high-quality reservoirs. **[Conclusions]** (1) The rock types in the study area were mainly feldspathic lithic sandstone and lithic feldspar sandstone. (2) It is generally a low-to-mesoporous and ultra-low permeability reservoir; (3) High-quality reservoirs in the study area are mainly distributed in braided river delta distributary channels and estuarine bars; (4) Compaction and cementation are the main destructive diagenesis in the study, while dissolution has constructive diagenesis on reservoir physical properties.

Key words: sandstone reservoir; diagenesis; main controlling factors; the third member of Shahejie Formation; Fulin sag; oil and gas exploration engineering; Jiyang; Shandong

Highlights: The median grain diameter that reveals sedimentary diagenetic characteristics can effectively classify and evaluate high-quality sandstone reservoirs. The coordinated and synergistic effect of multiple factors control the development of high-quality reservoirs in the third member of the Paleogene Shahejie Formation.

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1 引 言

富林洼陷位于渤海湾盆地济阳坳陷沾化凹陷东南端(王秀红,2013),是由垦利和垦东两条断裂带控制形成北断南超、东断西超的新生代洼陷,勘探面积约360 km²,约在孤岛勘探区中占33%。此区域最早于1967年末开展了油气勘探,区域总计开采钻井的数量在50余口,低产或工业油气流出现在古近系,勘探潜力十分巨大(伍涛等,1999;杜振川等,2001)。古近系沙河街组三段是富林洼陷最为重要

的产油气层位,半个多世纪以来,众多石油地质单位和学者对该层位实施了众多的勘探开发工程和系统的研究工作。

前人研究主要集中于层序地层、构造演化及油气成藏特征的钻研上,孤南—富林洼陷沙河街组碎屑岩储层特征一直处于研究的盲区,少有学术成果(朱之锦等,2002;乐大发和侯帅军,2008;姜在兴等,2008;郑宁等,2010)。目前从已有多口井钻获高产工业油流的勘探成果表明,该区虽然具备形成大中型油藏的基本条件,然而砂岩储层具有厚度和

物性变化大等特点,在对储层特征了解不够的情况下,导致部分钻井失利,部分钻井日采油量锐减(李瑞娟等,2016),因此,加强沙河街组储层特征研究,分析储层主控因素,对指导该地区沙河街组储层预测和油气资源商业性开发有重要的科学和经济意义。本文以富林洼陷沙河街组三段为研究对象,综合钻井和薄片鉴定、扫描电镜、物性等资料,结合测井和区域资料,重点剖析富林洼陷沙河街组三段储层特征和主控因素,为该地区及邻区沙河街组油气勘探开发提供依据。

2 地质概况

富林洼陷北以垦利断裂带与弧南洼陷相隔,东以垦东断裂带与垦东、青坨子凸起相邻,西南向陈家庄凸起超覆、总体为南西、北东段的古近纪断坳(倒三角形)沉积小洼陷,孤西断层和垦东6断层

割裂开(图1),三个次洼由西中东依次划分(顾琳,2013)。

根据沉积旋回和岩性特征,该研究区古近系沙河街组从下而上被划分为沙四、沙三、沙二和沙一段4个岩性段,沙四段因构造隆升的抬起并无沉积。据前人研究,富林洼陷沙河街组钻获的、具有商业性价值的油气流的层位,主要为沙三段(姜晓健,2012;周维博,2012)。富林洼陷周边二处凸起为垦东和陈家庄凸起,二者能够给洼陷提供源源不断的碎屑物质,是物源的供给者,西北侧的孤岛凸起、垦利凸起也起到了物源供给作用,这样使得富林洼陷沙河街组沉积体系具有复杂性和物质多样性(图2)。该沉积以湖泊相、辫状河三角洲相、近岸水下扇为主。而沙三段沉积期的构造-沉积格局主要受西侧陈家庄凸起、东侧垦东凸起主物源和北侧的垦利低凸起次物源控制,以发育辫状河三角洲沉积体系

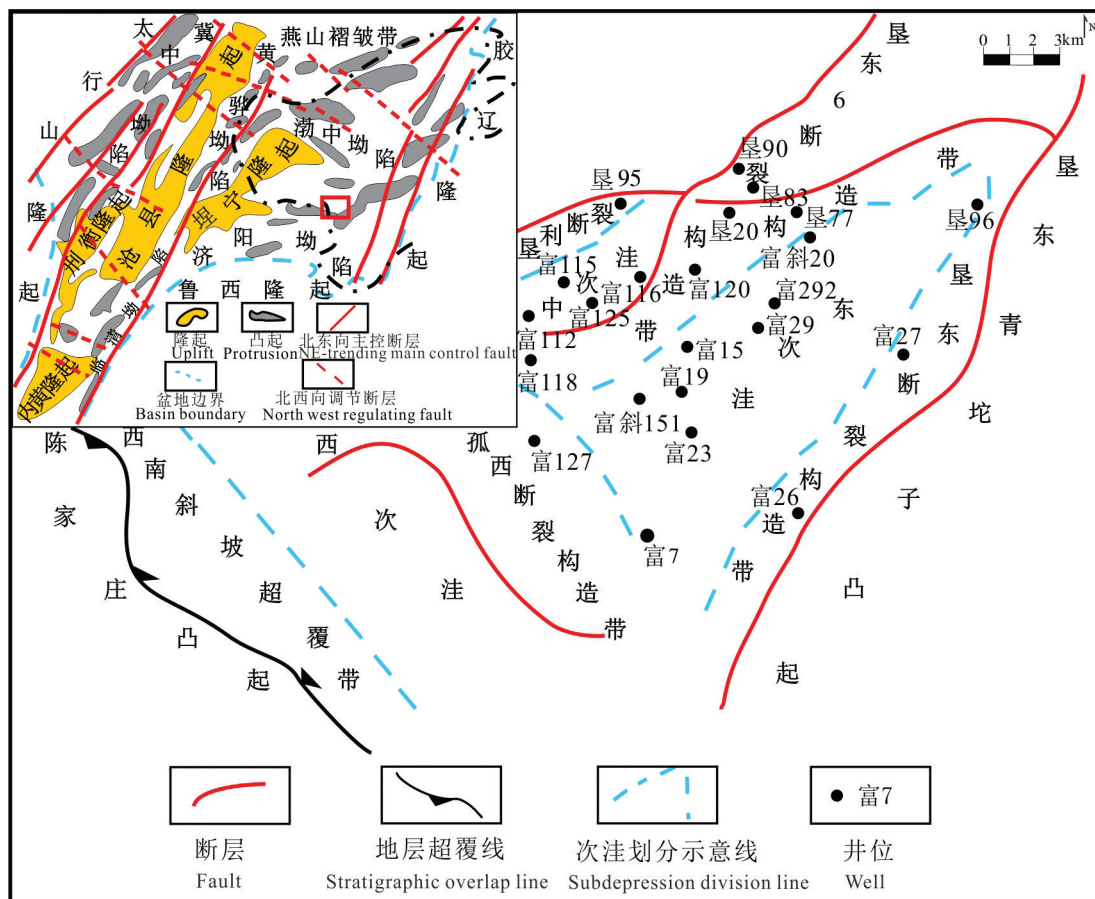


图1 富林洼陷沙河街组区域构造地质图(据梁钊,2016修改)

Fig.1 Structural tectonic geological map of Shahejie Formation in Fulin depression (after Liang Zhao, 2016)

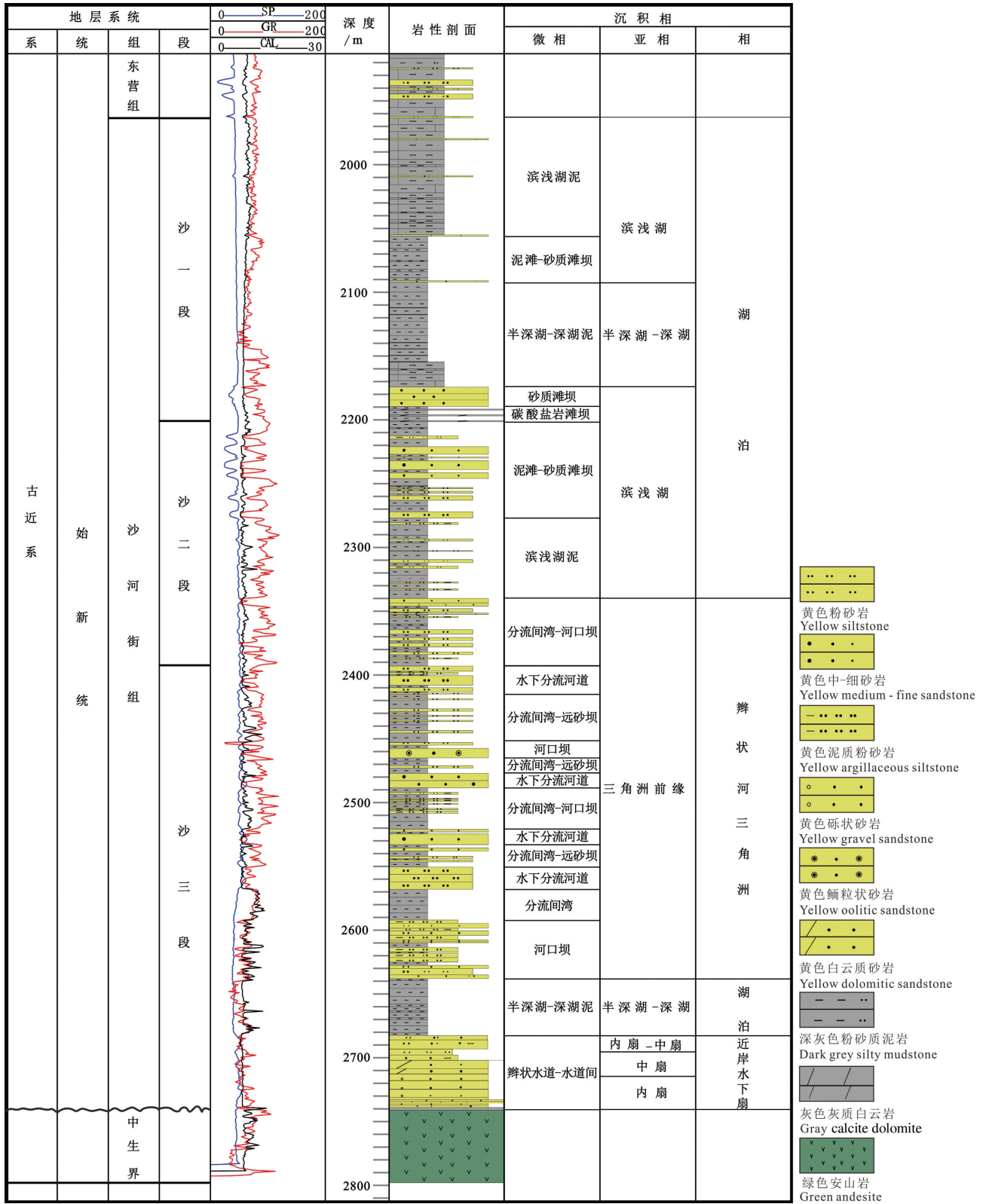


图2 沙河街组综合柱状图(富111井)
Fig.2 Shahejie Formation comprehensive histogram (Fu 111 well)

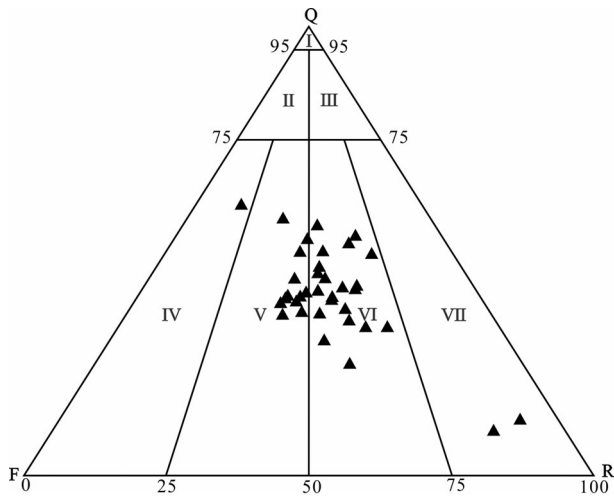


图3 富林洼陷沙河街组三段砂岩分布图

I—石英砂岩; II—长石石英砂岩; III—岩屑石英砂岩; IV—长石砂岩; V—岩屑长石砂岩; VI—长石岩屑砂岩; VII—岩屑砂岩

Fig.3 Distribution of sandstone in the third member of Shahejie Formation in Fulin depression

I—Quartz sandstone; II—Feldspar quartz sandstone; III—Lithic quartz sandstone; IV—Feldspar sandstone; V—Lithic feldspar sandstone; VI—Feldspar lithic sandstone; VII—Lithic sandstone

为主,并具有古坡度陡、粗碎屑供给充分和快速充填的特点,形成了湖扩体系域最重要的边缘沉积类型。

3 储层特征

3.1 岩石学特征

根据研究区97件岩心薄片鉴定结果,采用三角形图解划分出研究区域内沙河街组三段砂岩的类型(图3)。结果显示沙河街组三段的储集层岩石类型主要为岩屑长石砂岩(图4a)和长石岩屑砂岩(图4b),岩石所含成分成熟度值偏低。碎屑组分中石英含量居多,平均体积分数为41.6%,主要由单晶石英组成,同时成分中变质石英岩屑和沉积岩的燧石岩屑占比很大,岩屑平均体积分数为33.7%,主要以变质岩和岩浆岩岩屑为主,长石含量相对较少,平均体积分数为24.7%,其中以钾长石含量最多,斜长石次之。砂岩粒级以不等粒为主,中—细粒次之,局部具细—中粒、细粒和粗粒结构,分选差,磨圆度差,以次棱角状为主,黏土杂基含量1.0%~3.0%,结构成熟度差。胶结物体积分数介于6.7%~49.5%,分布不均匀。次生矿物类型主要为方解石(图4d)、高岭石(图4e),白云石、铁方解石、伊利石、绿泥石、菱铁矿、重晶石、铁质、黄铁矿占比较少。胶结类型大多为孔隙式,局部加

大一孔隙式,保存有较多剩余原生粒间孔。

3.2 储层孔隙类型

据研究表明,储层孔隙结构是决定储层性能的根本因素(王宏建,2012;朱瑾瑾等,2019;付振柯等,2022)。通过对富林洼陷沙河街组三段砂岩铸体薄片鉴定和扫描电镜的观察与研究,根据孔隙的成因,并结合形态与分布,将富林洼陷沙河街组三段储集空间归纳为孔隙和裂缝。

3.2.1 原生孔隙

通过研究表明,该原生孔隙主要为残余原生粒间孔(图4c),是成岩过程中经过压实、胶结等作用后而残余的孔隙(付文耀等,2011;贺婷婷等,2022)。该类孔隙空间分布不均匀,主要呈三角形或多边形,边缘整齐平直,整体表现出较强的非均质性,孔内多被方解石、高岭石及次生石英等充填(图4d、e)。该类孔隙孔径较大,互相之间的连接通透性能较好,是研究区具有代表意义的贡献型孔隙。

3.2.2 次生孔隙

粒间溶孔(图4f)、粒内溶孔(图4g)在次生孔隙中占比最大,具有较好连通性,且往往与残余粒间孔伴生而形成较大的孔隙,是研究区沙河街组三段砂岩储集层重要的贡献型孔隙。粒内溶孔常分布于长石和岩屑中,往往与溶蚀粒间孔隙彼此连通。高岭石和碳酸盐胶结物是填隙物溶孔的重要分布地(图4h)。

3.2.3 裂缝

通过岩心观察和铸体分析,沙河街组三段裂缝含量较少,可见碎屑颗粒及方解石、高岭石等晶间微裂缝、粒间微裂缝,高角度裂缝发育较少,并以充填、半充填方式(图4i)。

3.3 储层物性特征

通过377件样品物性资料统计,细致分析得出,沙三段砂岩储层的孔隙度分布范围为1.6%~31.9%,平均值为13.2%,峰值集中分布在10%~25%的范围内;渗透率分布范围较宽,为 $0.016 \times 10^{-3} \sim 19847.54 \times 10^{-3} \mu\text{m}^2$,平均值为 $565.2 \times 10^{-3} \mu\text{m}^2$,峰值集中在 $<1.0 \times 10^{-3} \mu\text{m}^2$ (图5a、b)。在孔-渗关系图上可以看出,孔隙度与渗透率二者关系紧密,呈正相关关系,可以反映出孔隙发育程度是渗透率变化的关键性因素,裂缝对砂岩储集性能影响较小,大多依赖于砂岩的基质孔隙与喉道。因此,沙三段砂岩的储集类型主要属于以孔隙为主的低—中孔、超低渗型储层。

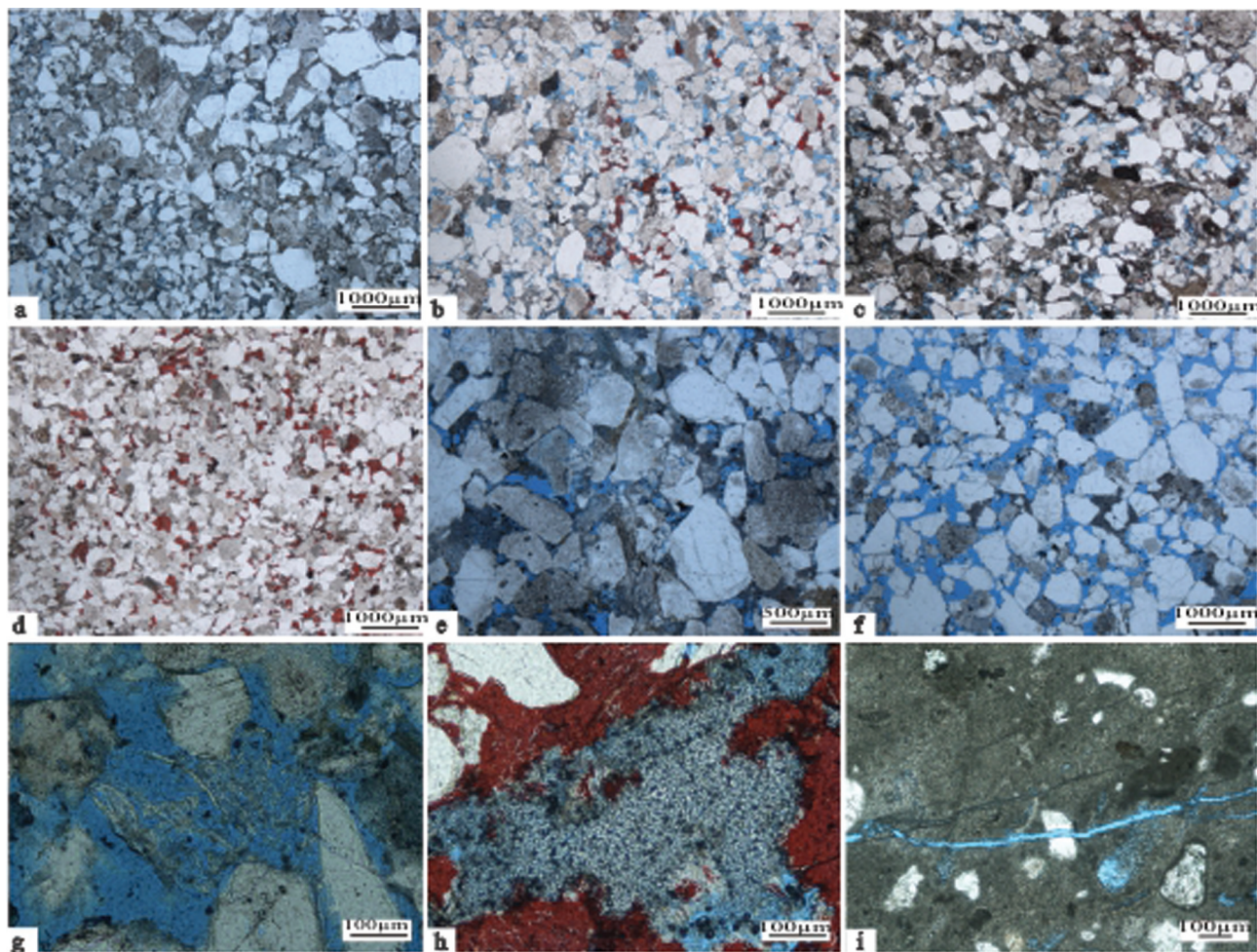


图4沙河街组三段砂岩储层典型的岩石及孔隙类型

a—不等粒岩屑长石砂岩,垦90井,2322.7 m, Es^3 ,铸体薄片(-); b—不等粒岩屑长石砂岩,原生粒间孔和次生溶孔,富111井,2725.6 m, Es^3 ,铸体薄片(-); c—原生粒间孔,垦90井,2364 m, Es^3 ,铸体薄片(-); d—方解石充填,垦90井,2398.5 m, Es^3 ,铸体薄片(-); e—高岭石胶结,垦90井,2387 m, Es^3 ,铸体薄片(-); f—粒间溶孔,垦84井,3087.6 m, Es^3 ,铸体薄片(-); g—粒内溶孔,垦90井,2391 m, Es^3 ,铸体薄片(-); h—胶结物溶蚀孔,垦90井,2366.1 m, Es^3 ,铸体薄片(-); i—裂缝,垦90井,2353 m, Es^3 ,铸体薄片(-)

Fig.4 Typical rock and pore types of the third member of the Shahejie Formation sandstone reservoir

a—Unequal lithic feldspar sandstone, Ken 90 well, 2322.7 m, Es^3 , cast thin (-); b—Unequal lithic feldspar sandstone, primary intergranular pores and secondary dissolved pores, rich 111 Well, 2725.6 m, Es^3 , cast sheet (-); c—Primary intergranular pore, Ken 90 well, 2364 m, Es^3 , cast thin (-); d—Calcite filling, Ken 90 well, 2398.5 m, Es^3 , Cast sheet (-); e—Kaolinite cement, Ken 90 well, 2387 m, Es^3 , cast sheet (-); f—Intergranular dissolved pores, Ken 84 well, 3087.6 m, Es^3 , cast thin sheet (-); g—Intragranular dissolved pores, Ken 90 well, 2391 m, Es^3 , cast thin slices (-); h—Cement dissolved pores, Ken 90 well, 2366.1 m, Es^3 , cast thin sheets (-); i—Crack, Ken 90 well, 2353 m, Es^3 , cast sheet (-)

4 储层控制因素分析

储层物性是一个复杂的特性,主要受沉积作用、沉积环境、成岩作用、早期烃类充注、深部热液、异常流体压力等多种因素共同控制,其中,沉积作用、沉积环境和成岩作用三者对富林洼陷储层影响最为显著,而沉积作用、沉积环境不仅影响储层岩石学特征,进而影响后期成岩作用;成岩作用则控制储层孔隙度演化。

4.1 沉积作用与储层发育的关系

由于沙河街组三段的埋深差别不大,为2360~2400 m,所以碎屑颗粒物理性质是影响储层物性的主要控制因素(邓已寻等,2013)。依据沙河街组三段统计数据特征来看,沙三段物源体系岩屑组合以火成岩、变质岩岩屑为主,分选差、磨圆均较差,沉积物具有快速堆积的特点。根据面孔率与砂岩碎屑组分相关关系(图6)可以发现,石英、长石与储层面孔率在数据上呈现为正相关关系,由于塑性岩屑

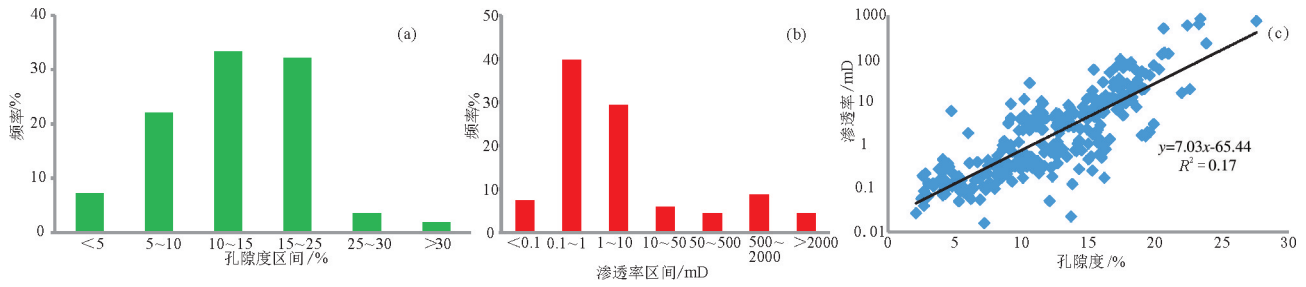


图5 沙河街组三段砂岩孔隙度及渗透率相关图

Fig.5 Correlation diagram between sandstone porosity and permeability in the third member of Shahejie Formation

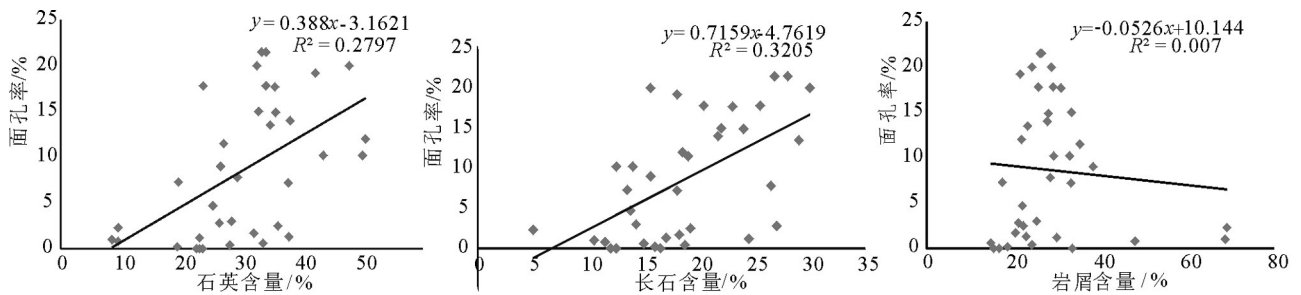


图6 沙河街组三段岩石组分与储层面孔率相关性

Fig.6 Correlation between rock composition and reservoir face rate in the third member of Shahejie Formation

在碎屑组分中含量较高,在埋藏压实过程中,塑性岩屑易发生形变,堵塞孔隙,造成物性降低。

4.2 沉积环境与储层发育的关系

储层物性在各个沉积相带中存在差异性主要是由于沉积环境作用的结果,不同沉积相带决定了储层物性差异(赖锦等,2013;尤丽等,2018;左滔滔等,2021)。沉积相带差异的具体表现主要为碎屑颗粒成分、分选、磨圆、粒度大小和杂基参数不同,这主要是由于水动力差异引起的。沉积环境不仅决定了储层的原始孔隙结构,也影响后期成岩作用

对储层孔隙的次生改造。根据研究表明,该区沉积相带控制油气储层的展布,河道是良好的油气储集体,直接控制着储层砂体展布。沙河街组三段主要为辫状河三角洲沉积,其次为近岸水下扇沉积,其中辫状河三角洲环境发育的分流河道和河口坝微相水动力强,沉积砂体厚度大,成分成熟度和结构成熟度均较高,储层物性相对较好,河道间、天然堤等微相水动力相对较弱,成分成熟度和结构成熟度均较低,在后期强烈压实作用下,孔隙损失严重,储层物性差(图7a)。薄片鉴定结果及沉积微相横向

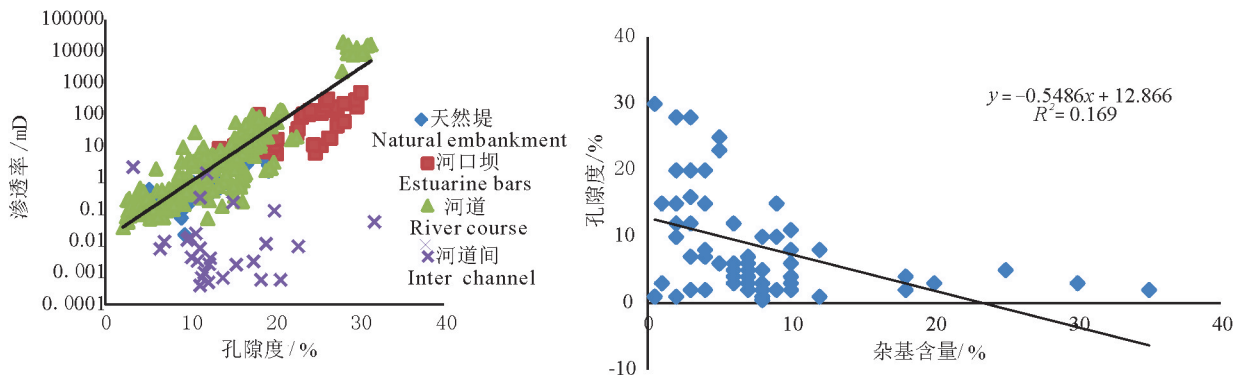


图7 沙河街组三段沉积环境与孔隙度相关性

Fig.7 Correlation between sedimentary environment and porosity of the third member of Shahejie Formation

上的展布特征显示,在水动力作用较强且较稳定的河道沉积,如水下分流河道,其砂岩分选性好,杂基含量低,储层物性好,而水动力相对较强但稳定性较差的地带,如近岸水下扇砂体,砂岩分选性较差,高含量的杂基制约了孔隙流体的流动性,原生及次生孔隙相对较少,储层物性差(图7b)且规模相对较小。另外,在杂基含量少的砂岩中,孔隙流体流动空间相对较大,易发生成岩溶蚀作用,致使储层物性相对较高。

4.3 成岩作用与储层发育的关系

成岩作用对砂岩埋藏演化过程中孔隙度和渗透率的产生、破坏以及改造起着关键作用(程超等, 2018; 付爽等, 2018; 宗文明等, 2022), 而沉积物本身的内在特征(碎屑组分和结构)一定程度上制约着成岩作用的发生和发展, 从而导致不同的成岩演化序列(即各成岩作用事件发生的先后顺序), 产生不同的孔隙演化过程, 直接导致砂岩物性的不同, 而且还关乎碎屑转变为有效油气储层的成败(Berger et al., 2009; French et al., 2012)。通过薄片鉴定可以看出, 研究区沙河街组三段的主要成岩作用类型为压实作用、胶结作用和溶蚀作用。

4.3.1 压实作用

上覆地层重力及静水压力二种作用力共同作用于沉积物, 受到压实后, 孔隙水和层间水会被迫排出, 碎屑颗粒之间更加的密实, 孔隙体积与孔隙度随之减少, 渗透性下降(陈朝兵等, 2013; 王猛等, 2017)。埋藏深度也是影响机械压实的主要因素, 二者成正相关变化, 沉积物最初孔隙减少, 颗粒间形态转变, 结构重新进行排列, 接触形式发生了根本性的变化, 且主要发生在成岩早期(何禹赋等, 2014)。研究区砂岩表现为近源快速堆积的特征, 成岩初期, 压实作用对沉积物原始孔隙破坏作用最为显著, 埋藏地层深度相同的条件下, 岩石分选性与粒度以及泥质杂基、塑性岩屑含量密切相关, 粒度越细、含量越高, 储层受到机械压实的破坏性越大, 导致最初的孔隙度急剧下降, 孔隙严重丧失。根据岩石学特征参数得出, 岩石成分和结构成熟度较低的砂岩, 在强压实作用下, 原生孔隙度锐减。在埋藏成岩过程中沙河街组三段砂岩经历了不同程度的压实作用, 主要表征为: (1)沙河街组三段碎屑颗粒主要以线-点状接触为主, 局部见线接触和镶嵌接触(图8a), 这表明研究区砂岩骨架颗粒结构已

很稳定, 不易被进一步压实; (2)岩屑砂岩中大量塑性岩屑和云母等碎屑在压实过程中被挤压变形, 沿长轴方向呈定向或半定向排列, 或受力挤压呈假杂基出现(图8b)。压实作用破坏原生孔隙, 使部分原生孔孔径缩小, 甚至使孔隙消失, 使储层物性变差。

4.3.2 胶结作用

富林洼陷沙河街组三段砂岩储层中胶结作用普遍, 总体体积分数介于6.7%~49.5%, 分布不均匀。岩石薄片鉴定结果表明, 富林洼陷沙河街组三段砂岩胶结作用类型主要包括黏土矿物胶结作用(以高岭石为主)、碳酸盐胶结作用(以方解石为主)和硅质胶结作用(以石英次生加大为主), 其中以高岭石和方解石胶结为主, 对储层的物性破坏最大。其具体特征如下。

(1)高岭石胶结作用

通过薄片鉴定及扫描电镜观察发现, 沙河街组三段砂岩储层中黏土矿物胶结主要为自生黏土矿物高岭石, 表现形式主要为充填于颗粒之间。研究区高岭石平均含量为2.1%, 单体晶形呈假六方片状, 集合体则表现为书页状或蠕虫状(图8c)。从自生黏土矿物胶结物的分布关系来看, 自生高岭石析出相对较晚。研究区高岭石胶结物(图8d)主要为酸性流体溶蚀长石等铝硅酸盐矿物形成, 溶蚀残余的长石颗粒周边分布有高岭石胶结物。在研究区沙三段砂岩储层中长石颗粒含量较高, 溶蚀后产生大量的高岭石胶结物(图8e)分布于砂岩粒间孔隙中, 致使储层物性变差。

(2)伊利石胶结作用

扫描电镜观察发现, 沙河街组三段伊利石呈片丝状并充填于颗粒之间孔隙中(图8f)或呈薄膜结构覆盖于碎屑颗粒表面(图8g)。根据自生伊利石的结构特征来看, 其结构较为疏松, 所以在流体流动过程中容易发生迁移, 且堵塞喉道, 使得储层的渗透率下降。另外, 伊利石晶间孔在流动过程中能吸附自由水, 对渗透率也有负面影响, 根据研究显示, 该区伊利石含量较低, 对储层物性影响不大。

(3)方解石胶结作用

碳酸盐胶结物的类型、分布及其与储层的关系对成岩作用起到了重要作用(Stewart et al., 2000; 庞军刚等, 2018)。据薄片鉴定观察可以得出, 该研究区碳酸盐胶结物主要为方解石, 其方解石胶结物为

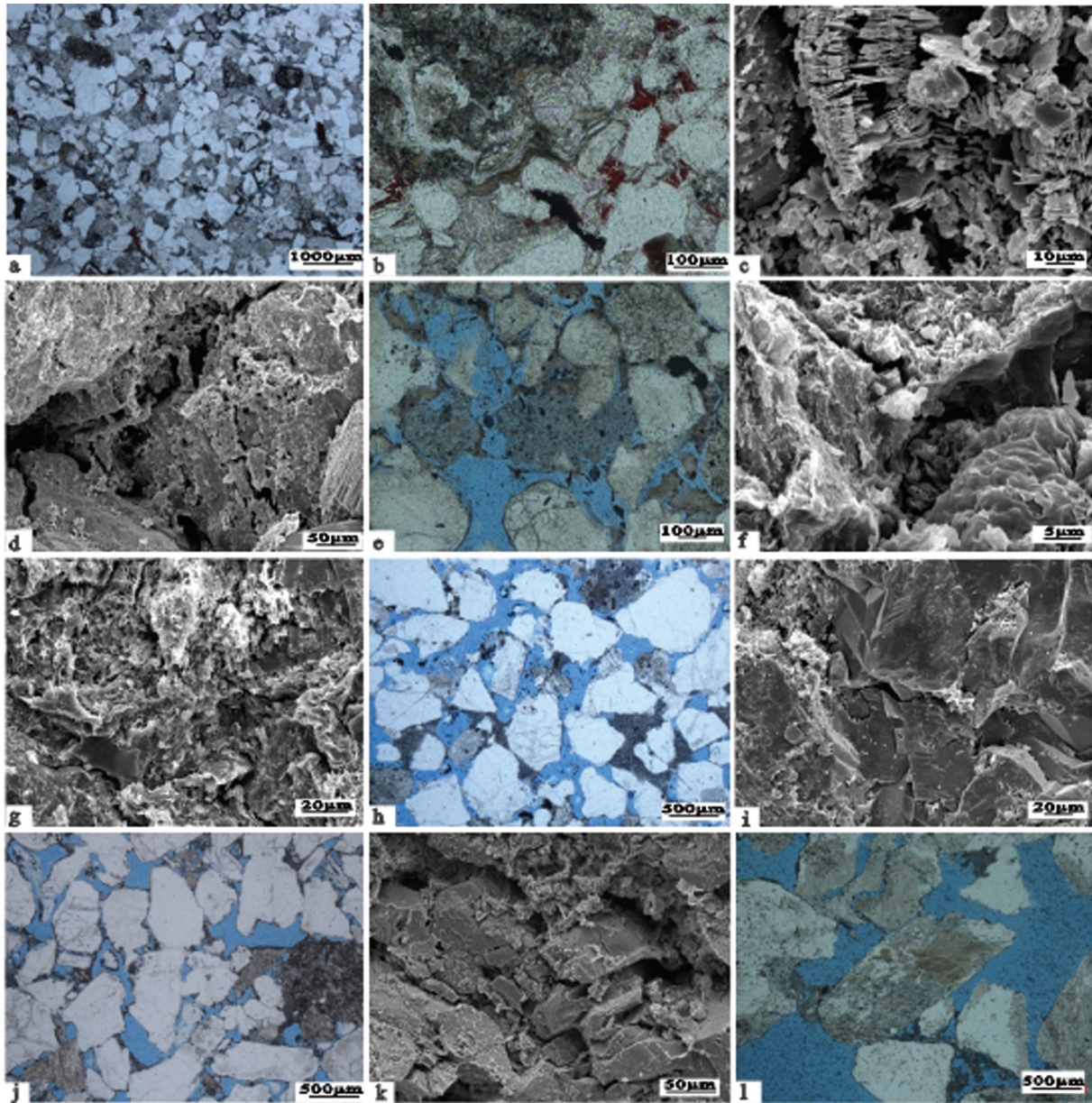


图8 沙河街组三段砂岩储层典型的成岩现象

a—线接触和镶嵌接触,富115井,3085.7 m, Es^3 , 铸体薄片(-); b—云母压实变形,垦90井,2388 m, Es^3 , 铸体薄片(-); c—书页状高岭石集合体充填于粒间孔隙中,高岭石晶体边缘呈锯齿状,垦95井,2463.9 m, SEM; d—长石颗粒被溶蚀破碎杂基化,富111井,2711 m, SEM; e—高岭石胶结,富115井,3087.6 m, Es^3 , 铸体薄片(-); f—片丝状伊利石集合体附着于碎屑颗粒表面,见粒间溶蚀微孔隙,垦90井,2352.67 m, SEM; g—片丝状伊利石集合体充填于碎屑颗粒之间及粒间孔隙中,垦90井,2364 m, SEM; h—石英次生加大,垦84井,2340.3 m, Es^3 , 铸体薄片(-); i—石英晶体与方解石晶体之间呈紧密镶嵌状接触,垦95井,2344.58 m, SEM; j—粒间溶孔,富111井,2706.69 m, Es^3 , 铸体薄片(-); k—长石颗粒被溶蚀破碎形成次生孔缝,垦95井,2454.7 m, SEM; l—岩屑溶蚀,垦90井,2391 m, Es^3 , 铸体薄片(-)

Fig.8 Typical diagenesis of sandstone reservoirs in the third member of Shahejie Formation

a—Linecontact and inlaid contact, Fu 115 well, 3085.7 m, Es^3 , cast sheet (-); b—Mica compaction deformation, Ken 90 well, 2388 m, Es^3 , cast thin sheet (-); c—The book page kaolinite aggregate is filled in the intergranular pores. The edge of the kaolinite crystal is serrated, Ken 95 well, 2463.9 m, SEM; d—Feldspar particles are dissolved and fractured, and rich in 111 well, 2711 m, SEM; e—Kao linite cement, Fu 115 well, 3087.6 m, Es^3 , cast flake (-); f—Flake-like illite aggregate attached to the surface of crumb particles, see intergranular dissolution micropores, Ken 90 well, 2352.67 m, SEM; g—Filamentary illite aggregate filled between crumb particles and intergranular pores, Ken 90 well, 2364 m, SEM; h—Quartz secondary increase, Ken 84 well, 2340.3 m, Es^3 , cast thin sheet (-); i—Tightly inlaid contact between quartz crystal and calcite crystal, Ken 95 well, 2344.58 m, SEM; j—Intergranular dissolved pore, rich 111 well, 2706.69 m, Es^3 , cast Body flakes (-); k—Feldspar particles are dissolved and fractured to form secondary pores, Ken 95 well, 2454.7 m, SEM; l—Lithic debris, Ken 90 well, 2391 m, Es^3 , cast sheet (-)

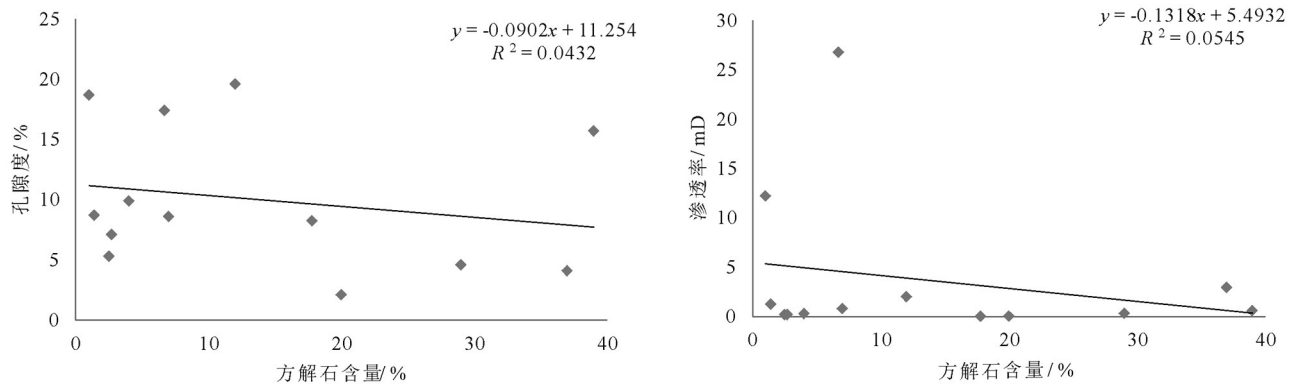


图9 沙河街组三段物性与方解石胶结含量相关图

Fig.9 Correlation between the physical properties of the third member of Shahejie Formation and the content of calcite cementation

过饱和的碱性湖水介质中直接析出的产物(Morad et al., 2010),形成于大规模压实作用之前,主要呈基底式产出,通常围绕碎屑颗粒生长,使得岩石骨架颗粒“漂浮”其上(图4d)。方解石的胶结作用很常见,胶结结构具有多样化。在早期成岩过程中方解石呈粒状和连生嵌晶状产出,以充填原生粒间孔和部分次生孔隙的方式堵塞孔隙和吼道,使储层物性明显降低,对储层起破坏性作用。由图9可知,沙河街组三段的孔隙度随着碳酸盐胶结物的含量增加而降低,呈现明显的负相关。

(4) 硅质胶结物

通常石英的次生加大是硅质胶结物主要的表现形式(图8h)。由于研究区石英次生加大强度与

温度变化是成正比例变化的,储层孔隙度则与埋深则反之,主要原因是孔隙在深度增加后,石英次生加大降孔隙进一步填充,孔隙度降低,储层特征也随之降低(张哨楠等,1998)。一般条件下,石英的次生加大边围着碎屑颗粒表面向外部生长是常见情况,Ⅱ级以上是常规的,造成石英颗粒主要呈凹凸状或镶嵌状接触(图8i),在研究区中石英次生加大非常少见,且石英的加大部分发育多不完全,少见完整环边状。

总体来看,胶结作用对次生孔隙的作用取决于高岭石、方解石胶结物含量,高岭石和方解石的胶结对储层物性起着破坏性作用。另外,本文根据Houseknecht和星子(1988)建立的图版对沙河街组三段进行了定量评价,评价压实过程和胶结作用对孔隙度的影响。由图10可知:① 66个样品点中的分布较均匀,说明压实作用所造成的储集空间体积的减小与胶结作用基本相同;② 相对靠右的样品则是由主要是胶结作用形成的致密层,如钙质胶结层。

4.3.3 溶蚀作用

富林洼陷处于多个生烃凹陷油气指向区,东次洼、中次洼发育多套烃源岩。其中,沙三段烃源岩生烃的起始处为新近系馆陶组,生烃高峰期出现在明化镇组末期,此时期运移作用也在发生,上下的砂层以及沿中生界顶不整合面是油气最初运移的介质,沙三段烃源岩为富林洼陷砂岩储集层提供充足的油气资源(刘雅利等,2005)。因此,这套烃源岩成岩演化过程中生成的有机酸成为富林洼陷沙河街组三段砂岩储层中的长石及部分岩屑等铝硅

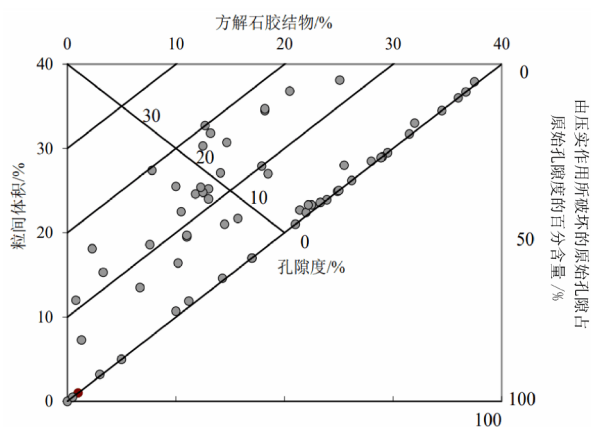


图10 沙河街组三段砂岩粒间体积(IGV)与胶结物含量关系图
Fig.10 Relationship between sandstone intergranular volume (IGV) and cement content in the third member of Shahejie Formation

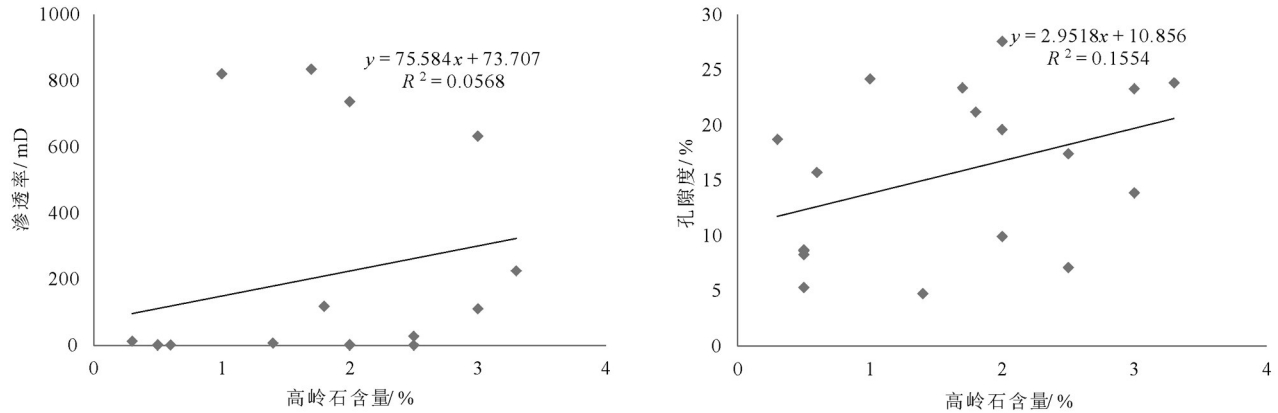


图11 沙河街组三段物性与高岭石胶结含量相关图

Fig.11 Correlation between the physical properties of the third member of Shahejie Formation and the cementation content of kaolinite

酸盐矿物的溶蚀作用发生提供了重要的基础,形成了大量的次生孔隙,明显改善了储层的储集性能。

富林洼陷沙河街组三段砂岩储层的形成经过多种复杂作用,比如前期的压实作用和胶结作用,在此基础上,储层的原始孔隙急剧减少,物性严重降低。伴随着埋藏深度加深,热演化反应开始活跃,产生了大量的 CO_2 和有机酸的酸性孔隙流体,富含有机酸和无机酸的孔隙流体在砂岩孔隙系统中流动并对其骨架颗粒和早期碳酸盐胶结物进行溶蚀,形成大量的粒间和粒内溶蚀孔隙使得储层孔隙逐渐增多(Zhang et al., 2007; Gier et al., 2008; 王国龙和杜社宽, 2018)。据铸体薄片和扫描电镜显示,富林洼陷沙河街组三段储层中溶孔多数为粒间和粒内溶孔,溶蚀作用较强。粒间溶孔的孔隙外部形态表现为锯齿状、不规则状等(图8j),主要是由长石、岩屑颗粒边缘的溶蚀而形成的,而长石颗粒大多被溶蚀成蜂窝状粒内溶孔(图8k),而岩屑颗粒溶蚀往往形成粒内溶孔(图8l),且发生时间相对较晚。由于研究区溶蚀作用较强,所以溶蚀作用增加了岩石的次生孔隙,极大改善了孔隙连通性和渗流条件。前人研究表明,长石碎屑矿物发生溶蚀的同时,每溶解1mol的钾(钠)长石,可分别形成0.5 mol高岭石和2 mol石英,净增孔隙体积为被溶蚀长石体积的15.4%~19.8%(黄思静等, 2009; 张永旺等, 2018; 代静静等, 2020),因此会形成有大量的次生孔隙,可有效改善储层物性。统计结果显示,研究区沙三段砂岩中高岭石含量与物性呈正相关关系(图11),高岭石胶结物虽堵塞部分孔隙,但是其溶蚀作用强,对物性

变化起到积极作用。

另外,通过对研究区铸体薄片观察及扫描电镜分析表明,溶蚀作用强弱与砂岩粒度有一点关系,在单因素分析的情况下,粒度较细(细砂岩和粉砂岩)的砂岩储层中,因其粒度细,抗压实能力差,岩石原生孔隙保存不完整,后期有机酸流体难以进入储层,致使次生孔隙难以大规模发育。反之,中砂岩或粗砂岩,溶蚀孔隙更为发育。

5 结论

(1)富林洼陷沙河街组三段储层岩石类型主要为长石岩屑砂岩和岩屑长石砂岩,砂岩组分为单晶石英、变质石英岩屑和燧石岩屑,成分成熟度和结构成熟度均较低,具有典型的近源快速沉积特征,储集空间类型以残余原生粒间孔、粒间溶孔和粒内溶孔为主,总体属于低—中孔、超低渗型储层。

(2)渤海湾盆地富林洼陷沙河街组三段优质储层主要分布在辫状河三角状分流河道和河口坝;沉积相控制着储层物性的横向展布,是影响富林洼陷沙河街组三段储层物性的基本因素。

(3)压实作用和胶结作用是研究区内主要的破坏性成岩作用,其中胶结作用主要以高岭石和方解石为主,伊利石和石英次生加大次之,且胶结作用对储层物性破坏性最强,是使储层物性损失的主要因素,压实作用对储层物性的影响程度仅次于胶结作用,是使储层物性损失的次要因素。溶蚀作用主要指长石、岩屑颗粒边缘及岩屑颗粒,对储层物性具有建设性的成岩作用,有效地改善了储层物性。

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