

层序地层学与源-汇系统理论内在关联性与差异性

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摘要:层序地层学与源-汇系统理论方法体系不仅先进而且得到广泛应用,深入探讨二者内在关联与差异性对地质相关学科、领域协同发展意义重大。层序地层学核心在于建立沉积区高精度等时地层格架,揭示格架内沉积充填过程、时空分布序列及成因机制;而源-汇系统分析,进一步将研究范畴向搬运区、物源区拓展,从多维度示踪沉积物剥蚀、搬运和堆积的动态响应过程,进而综合厘定沉积物从源到汇全过程的动力驱动机制、原型格局。层序地层学与源-汇系统间内在关联性和继承性集中于盆地等时地层格架内剥蚀-沉积响应过程表征解析及沉积体量化预测;差异性主要体现为刻画表征关键要素与层序内幕单元结构两方面。未来层序地层学和源-汇系统方法体系有望在应用标准化、古今结合及多学科和多参数量化分析预测等方面得到快速发展。

关键词:关联性;差异性;体系域结构;地貌格局;沉积体预测;层序地层学;源-汇系统

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Sequence stratigraphy and source-to-sink system: Connections and distinctions

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Abstract: Both the sequence stratigraphy and source-to-sink system are modern geoscience disciplines with theories and methodologies being widely applied and employed. However, the connections and distinctions between the two have not been discussed thoroughly for a better discipline integration and synergy. The sequence stratigraphy is focused on establishing high-resolution isochronous stratigraphic frameworks for sinks and trying to reveal their sedimentary filling processes, temporal-spatial distribution patterns and genetic mechanisms. While the source-to-sink theory expands further to transport areas and provenances, tracing the dynamic responses of denudation, transport, and accumulation of sediments in multiple dimensions, and determining the driving mechanisms and prototype patterns of sediment partition from source to sink. The internal connections between the two disciplines are reflected mostly through the analysis of denudation-sedimentation response and quantitative prediction of sedimentary bodies in isochronous stratigraphic frameworks, while their distinctions are mainly illustrated during the description of different key elements and structures of inner sequence units. Judging by the current development trends, we could expect a rapid development of the methodology systems of the two disciplines in respects of standardization of their application, combination of ancient and modern data, and quantitative analyses and prediction through multi-disciplinary and multi-parameter integration.

Key words: connection and distinction, structure of systems tract, topographic configuration, sediment body predication, sequence stratigraphy, source-to-sink system

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Vail 倡导的层序地层学诞生于 20 世纪 80 年代,是在地震地层学理论上发展起来的一门地质理论。该理论方法系统研究以不整合面或与之相对应的整合面为界的、旋回性的和有成因联系的年代地层框架内的岩石关系,得到了地质学家的广泛认可,产生了一系列重要学术成果,并在等时地层格架对比、沉积矿产预测和古地理重建等方面得以广泛推广和应用,取得了巨大的经济效益^[1-7]。

源-汇系统(source-to-sink, S2S)最早起源于美国 1988 年开始酝酿的“洋陆边缘计划”^[8]。1998 年美国国家自然科学基金会(NSF)和联合海洋学协会(JOI)提出了《洋陆边缘科学计划 2004》^[8],其中沉积学和地层学项目组制定了 S2S——从源到汇复合体系科学计划,开始了在沉积学研究中引入“源-汇”分析的概念和思想^[9-12]。源-汇系统研究提供一种全新视角,即从“源”到“汇”系统表征沉积物侵蚀、搬运至堆积的全过程分布响应及动力学机制。源-汇系统研究不仅是国际重大地球科学研究计划的核心科学问题,也是中国沉积学未来 10 年的四大战略发展方向之一^[13]。

当前,针对层序地层学与源-汇系统方法及理论体系的研究成果较为丰硕,然而对两者间的关系探讨分析较为薄弱,常简单归并为层序地层学与沉积学相关领域的平行关系或局部环节的并属关系,缺乏从研究目标、手段等方面的区分、关联,使得方法体系应用过程中存在多维并存、模糊替代等问题。为促进学科、领域向更深层次发展,亟需探讨厘定层序地层学与源-汇系统理论内在关联性及其差异性。

1 层序地层学研究热点和趋势

层序地层学是在年代地层格架中划分和对比沉积岩的一门分支学科,该研究关键点为层序界面识别及等时地层格架建立,提供沉积分析的纵向时间尺度,并基于此开展各时期沉积古地理环境恢复,揭示沉积层序中各体系域的时空展布、演化规律,探究成因联系及影响沉积作用的主控因素^[14-17]。

1.1 被动大陆边缘盆地层序地层学

层序地层学理论方法最早发源于海相盆地,凝练总结于被动大陆边缘油气勘探实践。当前,深水层序地层学和源-汇系统研究成为热点。国际沉积学者们普遍认为深水层序地层的形成除受控于相对海平面变化和气候等因素外,还受到沉积物搬运方式、流体通量大小、砂/泥比、斜坡长度与坡度等多因素影响^[16,18-20]。

深水碎屑岩层序地层学的层序单元界面因从陆架到深海平原沉积搬运过程中,侵蚀或非沉积作用及深水沉积相对连续等因素存在,使得层序地层划分和层序单元对比面临诸多困难,缺乏相对统一的观点和模型^[20]。其中,主流模式有 5 类:①经典层序地层模式^[14];②基于深水体系类型划分的层序地层模式^[21];③基于深水沉积构型要素叠置样式的层序地层模式^[15];④基于四分体系域模型的层序地层模式^[16];⑤基于沉积物理界面的层序地层模式^[22]。上述模式在深水层序研究中有各自优缺点和适用条件。

将迁移轨迹分析方法作为一种新的层序地层学研究手段,可更客观地建立滨线迁移与三角洲及其所对应沉积体系发育演化间成因关联,进而重建基准面演变历史,预测古环境变化和岩性分布特征^[23-25]。其中, Helland-Hansen 等^[24]基于挪威、巴伦支等陆架轨迹解剖指出不同滨线迁移轨迹可对应进积、加积、退积序列,反映深水区相对富砂、富泥趋势变化;Henriksen 等^[25]提出的滨线轨迹可通过地震格架与井震序列获取,并基于此可开展不同级次层序单元内轨迹变迁。此外, Zechin 和 Catuneanu^[26]就高分辨率层序地层学叠加模式的三维空间多样性解剖,认为可容空间和沉积速率的横向变化可使叠加样式沿沉积走向变化,不同类型的高频体系域单元同时期差异堆积叠置。与此同时,中国学者基于南海大陆边缘资料解剖建立了高精度年代-层序地层序列及其成因机制,揭示了南海北部渐新世以来的大陆边缘沉积楔的层序结构、坡折轨迹、沉积体系域的特征和演化及其构造、气候、物源变化等的响应过程,构建了边缘海盆地的沉积层序演化模式^[27-29]。

1.2 陆相盆地层序地层学

针对陆相盆地的层序地层学研究,中国学者开展了卓有成效的创新性工作,如构造坡折带、构造古地貌等概念和分析方法^[5,30-31]、高精度层序地层分析方法^[32-33]、陆相盆地层序构型多元化体系新观点^[34]等,极大地推动了陆相层序地层学理论体系的发展,提高了地层划分对比的精度、生-储-盖组合(特别是储集层分布)预测的准确性和精确性,使得油气生-储-盖空间配置关系的预测更加科学有效。

李绍虎等^[35]基于经典三分和四分模式提出了“L-H-T”层序地层学模式;梅冥相^[36-37]指出米兰科维奇旋回属性研究可提供一种获取地质时间信息的方法,作为层序地层学概念体系中的“准层序”的延伸和拓展;王成善等^[38]牵头组织实施的松辽盆地国际大陆科学钻探工程,获取了世界上最连续、长达 8 191 m 的

陆相白垩系地质记录,完整地揭示了大型陆相盆地沉积充填演化和沉积层序系列,构建了陆地白垩纪高精度层序地层框架;Liu等^[39]在沾化凹陷沙河街组三段高频层序地层格架内应用地震沉积学及三维层序模拟手段,解剖预测斜坡带富砾至富泥扇三角洲体系空间展布形态,落实优质储集砂体分布规律,服务三合村油田钻前预测;吴因业等^[40]针对柴达木盆地古近系湖相碳酸盐岩-混积岩这一致密油储层,在湖侵体系域—高位体系域的演化序列中分析预测有利沉积微相,指导油气勘探实践;Shang等^[41]解剖东营凹陷沙河街组气候层序单元,指出干湿气候循环通过影响湖平面波动和沉积物供应来控制层序单元发育,第一阶段蒸发量小于降水量则对应HST(高位体系域);第二阶段蒸发量大于降水量则对应于FSST(下降体系域);第三阶段蒸发量小于降水量则对应于LST(低位体系域),盆地形态和物源位置控制LST沉积体系的横向非均质性。总之,依赖于高分辨的三维地震等地球物理技术和以找寻油气储集体为目标的高精度层序地层学和地震沉积学的研究,已形成了一整套思路和方法体系,在识别沉积体系和储层几何形态等方面的应用成效显著。

基于国内外研究现状,结合油气资源开发后续发展需求,层序地层学发展主要趋势有:①划分标准体系更加完善,研究方法标准化及应用地区特殊化^[16-17];②深化多种沉积环境层序形成机理研究,从常规的碎屑岩和碳酸盐岩地层到混积岩、非常规储层、火山岩、细粒沉积岩等,应用领域不断拓展^[6];③趋向高分辨率化,重视体系域在三维空间上结构和样式的差异、变化,实现划分方法宏观与微观相结合,定性定量相结合,静态与动态相结合^[33];④趋向整体化研究,重视物源供给与沉积过程变迁分析,关注“沉积物供给变化”与“不同的层序结构和样式以及层序界面的类型和特征”之间的成因关联^[42-43];⑤将方法与模拟分离,开展独立于模式和基于沉积过程的层序地层学研究,各种方法理论依据、结果验证等研究不断完善^[17];⑥注重多学科综合化,与旋回地层学结合更好地明确地质时间信息,与储层地质学、油层物理学结合更好地服务于油田开发生产。

2 源-汇系统研究进展

源-汇系统又被称为沉积物路径系统,用于表征剥蚀产物由剥蚀地貌区形成并被搬运至汇水盆地最终沉积的过程^[44-48],是当前国际地球科学领域内一个颇为关注的重要领域。该研究核心是将沉积物在母岩区

的剥蚀、流域区的搬运以及汇水盆地的堆积纳入到一个由“源”到“汇”的系统中,来研究地球表层动力学过程对沉积的控制作用,是多学科交叉融合的研究方法探索^[10-11,44,47,49-53]。由“源”到“汇”的地球表层动力学过程常常受到构造活动和气候(海平面)演变的塑造与控制,“构造-气候-沉积”耦合机制是源-汇系统研究的核心科学问题。

国际S2S研究焦点在于探讨洋陆边缘第四系构造、气候及海平面变化等如何影响沉积物和溶解质从源到汇的侵蚀产出、转换过程与堆积及其伴生的反馈机制^[54-56],历史记录和地层层序形成如何响应于沉积过程的变化^[51,57],并深入探讨沉积物从源到汇全过程的驱动机制、古物源区演化恢复与古水系重建^[9,54,58-60]。近30年来,源-汇系统研究领域主要进展集中于三大部分:①构造、气候、海平面变化等因素控制下沉积从源到汇的动态过程^[51,61];②物质侵蚀、转换过程及其相伴生的反馈机制,如地震和洪水诱发的陆上和海底滑坡的机制等^[10-11,54-55,62];③全球变化历史记录和地层层序形成如何响应于沉积过程的变化,沉积环境演化、物质沿河流三角洲和陆架运输的过程及其对沉积体结构的影响、三角洲和陆架陆坡的定量地层学模型等^[54]。

陆相盆地源-汇系统研究,相对于洋陆边缘源-汇系统,其源-汇系统要素多样、过程复杂、沉积体系多变,耦合模型预测难度大^[47]。近年来,中国学者在南海西部对“源”区与“汇”区综合运用多种物源分析手段,进行了物源体系恢复等相关研究^[63-67];针对复杂陆相断陷盆地,在渤海海域运用源-汇时空耦合控砂理论开展研究,显著地提高了储层预测的成功率,实现了源-汇理论在国内油气勘探工作中的成功应用^[46-47,68-76]。从研究内容上看,中国陆相盆地源-汇系统研究主要集中在:①源-汇系统驱动机制及地球动力学过程;②源-汇系统和深-时古气候;③沉积盆地古物源区演化恢复与古水系重建;④源-汇系统要素耦合分析;⑤源-汇系统剥蚀-搬运-沉积过程耦合模式;⑥源-汇系统定量分析及方法,如沉积体系刻画^[71-72]、储层表征^[73-74]及关键参数定量耦合预测^[72,75-76]等。此外,现代源-汇系统的研究对古代源-汇系统研究具备重要的借鉴意义。以第四纪沉积为例,陈彬滔等^[77]以内蒙古岱海湖盆为研究对象,解析了现代湖盆的水动力特征及其控制下的源-汇响应;朱秀等^[78]针对云南洱海现代湖盆,提出了源-汇系统划分方法并描述了其基本特征;陆威延等^[79]以分水岭、分水线和脊线为界总结归纳出三级源-汇系统划分方法、流程,助力源-汇系统定量化研究及精细解剖工作。整体而

言,源-汇系统分析已成为定量预测地质事件、沉积体与油气储集体规模及烃源岩评价的重要思路与手段之一。为持续推进解剖源-汇系统关键科学问题及勘探实践问题,未来应该关注:①源-汇系统相关的地质机理或地球表层层圈的动力学过程研究;②不同母岩区源-汇系统风化、剥蚀、堆积差异性研究,推动深时源-汇系统的沉积物路径系统演化过程重建;③现代考察与古代源-汇结合开展标定、校验研究,落实源-汇系统级次、划分及适用性;④精细、量化的源-汇系统耦合-过程研究,加强数值模拟技术方法应用;⑤重视物源体系、储层量化预测、多学科多方法融合、过程化与机制化研究,形成工业化应用标准^[46-47]。

3 层序地层学与源-汇系统内在关联性

层序地层学与源-汇系统主要控制因素类似,均为构造沉降、沉积物供应、海(湖)平面变化、气候。沉积过程发生在源-汇系统中,涉及古气候、古地貌、古物源、古水系、古岸线、古水深等多个因素,各因素相互制约影响,且不断转换。层序地层学研究涵盖了上述

诸多因素,因此在等时地层格架内进行沉积过程研究能够更加准确地预测沉积体及关键地质资源(如油气藏、煤矿资源等)。

源-汇系统分析和层序地层学的共同目标是更好地理解盆地充填历史,预测有利砂体成因和分布,故而二者在如下三方面是相辅相成的^[80](图1):①不整合面和海泛面的识别及大范围对比是层序地层学的重要内容,层序地层结构除了受相对海平面变化及其三维可容空间的影响,还受到沉积物供给、地形地貌和沉积内动力机制的共同作用,源-汇系统分析有助于理解相关地貌单元的相互联系与空间差异,从而能有效地约束这些关键界面的对比(图1a);②在难以获得沉积物供给相关资料的情况下,对物源区的认识成为理解沉积物供给特征的关键,如沉积物是否来自单三角洲朵体、单流域盆地、单边缘多流域供给、区域隆起或是多个大陆边缘;③深时源-汇系统中,层序地层划分通常作为完整源-汇系统古地理重建方法的一个步骤,以提供源-汇系统分析所需要的等时性界面或等时地层单元,进一步提升层序地层格架内砂体预测能力(图1b)。

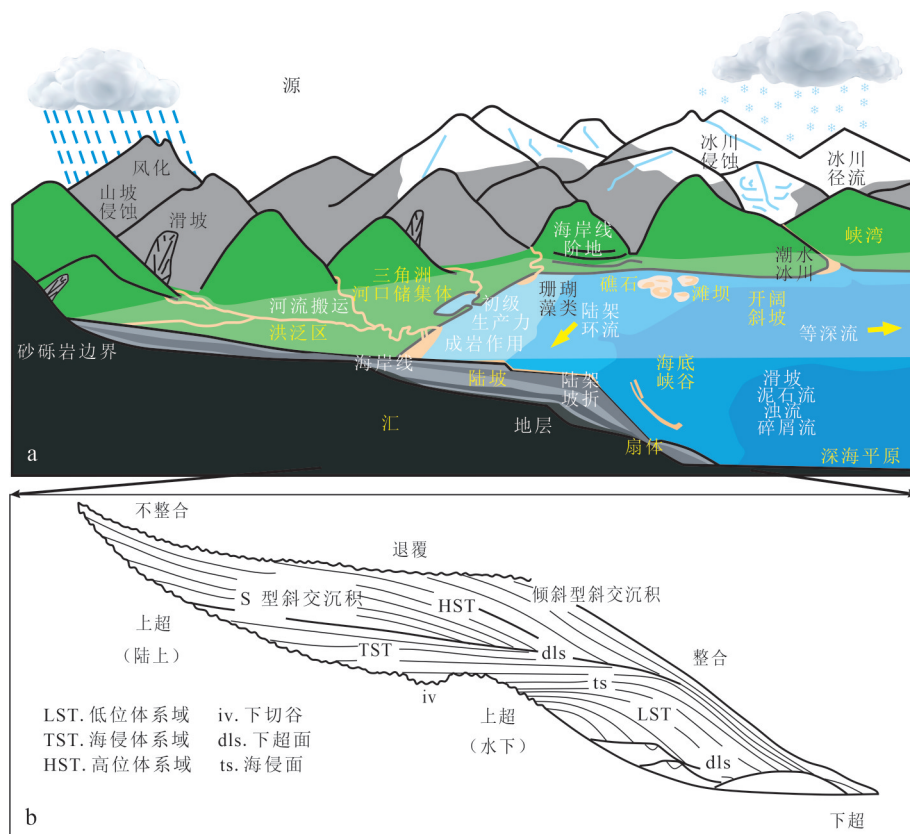


图1 源-汇系统框架下高频层序地层单元耦合响应关系

Fig. 1 Coupling responses of high-frequency sequence stratigraphic units under the framework of source-to-sink system

a. 源-汇系统单元^[8]; b. 三级层序地层单元

此外,层序级次与源-汇系统分析尺度及类型关联密切:①一、二级层序常与区域构造-沉积格局响应,源-汇系统对应为盆-山耦合关系,具有造山带隆升蚀顶与盆地横向生长、沉降、充填的物质循环平衡过程,如四川类前陆盆地须家河组层序-岩相古地理解剖^[81]与南海北部珠江口盆地中新统被动大陆边缘陆-洋源-汇系统剥蚀-沉积过程^[82-83];②三、四级层序常与坳陷或凹陷内源-汇响应关系配置,如渤海海域内沙垒田凸起与周缘凹陷间从源至汇古近系三级格架内耦合预测^[49-50, 71-72, 84];③高频层序(五级以上)单元常对应物源区可追踪恢复(记录)的现代源-汇系统,如地球表层系统密西西比河流域沉积响应^[85]与中国南海现代河流沉积物的源-汇搬运过程^[86]。目前,层序地层学与源-汇系统的关联性和继承性研究除河流-三角洲体系外,在深水沉积领域取得了重要进展。自粒度和供给作用作为深水体系综合分类的指标提出以来^[87],越来越多的地质证据显示深水沉积是一复杂的由“源”到“汇”过程^[88]。深水区层序地层格架的建立应从陆架坡折区到深水区整体考虑,结合源-汇体系演化特征进行三维空间的系统对比,才能准确划分各个体系域,从而更好地认识陆架-陆坡-深水区的沉积耦合关系^[89]。庞雄等^[90-91]通过对南海珠江三角洲的层序地层结构和控制因素的研究,揭示了沉积区层序格架内的源(三角洲)-沟(峡谷水道)-汇(深水扇)的耦合响应关系。Gong等^[92]在高频层序格架下,充分考虑陆架边缘轨迹迁移规律,利用数值模拟揭示了“有洲无扇”“有洲有扇”“无洲有扇”3种洲扇源-汇耦合方式。在产生深水沉积物的物源区,不同的供给方式决定了深水沉积的物质通量、富砂程度、搬运水动力条件和可能的扇体类型^[16, 18]。其中,陆架宽窄可控制陆源物质是直接入海还是驻留陆架后二次搬运入海及可供存储的物源多少、滨线迁移过程中冲刷强弱等^[16, 93];陆架边缘的地质营力(沿岸流、潮汐、波浪)控制着沉积物最终形态和位置、物源的分散以及沉积通量^[16, 20, 94]。在沉积物向深水搬运过程中还受到古地貌变化、重力流侵蚀、水下地形差异较大处的等深流等诸多条件控制。此外,深盆区的沉积物再搬运、地震、大洋环流、斜压流、内波内潮汐、等深流侧积、水道迁移与决口、朵叶体摆动等不易探测的深水现象也有报道^[95],如深时海底扇解剖、预测,Zhang等^[96]尝试利用物源区的构造气候条件约束,选取14组百万年尺度的陆架边缘路径系统模拟表征不同物源区隆升、降水变化(相对海平面变化)条件对沉积供给通量及深水扇体分布的响应。因此,深

水层序地层学研究过程中有必要进一步深化复杂的深水源-汇过程认识以及量化物源区因素对层序形成的控制作用。

在层序地层学与源-汇系统关联性研究中需要注意,三维空间有助于厘定源-汇耦合关系,若仅依据二维剖面的观察,忽略了三维空间体的概念,可能得出一些片面结论。其中,①层序地层学为在时间格架内系统研究整个沉积体系提供了有效的方法,通过对地层沉积结构等时性的研究来实现认识地层的目的;②源-汇系统的沉积脉络关系分析方法是在等时界面控制下分析沉积体系的系统化思维与方法。总之,两者相辅相成,联合有助于精准、高效提升层序地层格架内由源至汇量化预测沉积体及有利储集砂体。整体而言,层序地层学与源-汇系统研究的共性在于刻度表征剥蚀-沉积响应过程,即在等时地层格架内精准解剖、预测沉积体并探讨沉积物供给、堆积、分布的过程、规律及主控因素。

4 层序地层学与源-汇系统差异性

层序地层学与源-汇系统差异性体现于两者的学科起源及研究目的。从表征要素角度,层序地层学侧重于沉积区等时地层格架内沉积体刻画、表征及预测,而源-汇系统强调将物源区、搬运区及沉积区作为一个有机动力学系统解读并阐述其成因机制;从内幕结构角度,层序地层学的体系域划分存在不同学派及适用性问题,而源-汇系统从源至汇示踪角度可有效完善层序结构单元划分合理性。

4.1 刻画表征要素侧重点存在差异

层序地层学分析侧重于对沉积区和沉积体的刻画、表征及油气资源预测,对物源区的表征更多用不整合面来代替,但是很少考虑与不整合面伴生的剥蚀作用过程及其物质剥蚀量大小;对搬运区的表征更多集中在搬运通道类型上,很少考虑搬运区如何承上启下地衔接物源区和沉积区;而源-汇系统强调物源区、搬运区、沉积区三者有机关联和统一的动力学系统。刻画表征要素侧重点的不同是层序地层学和源-汇系统的根本差异点。其中,结合三级源-汇划分方法,即利用分水岭、分水线和脊线作为划分一级、二级和三级源-汇系统的界线和依据^[78-79],可有效推进物源区流域单元解剖,匹配源-汇耦合响应,如贝加尔湖北缘现代源-汇系统单元所示(图2)。对于层序地层学来说,研究资料主要来自汇水盆地(图2b),物源区常因

地质过程太过复杂,呈动态剥蚀状态且常常缺少资料而难以开展物源区的演化恢复和定量分析(图2c);然而,源-汇系统将物源区、搬运区、沉积区系统化分析(图2a),有效补充沉积体对应的物源区供给信息,更有效地解释沉积体成因机制及不同沉积体之间差异性,使得源-汇系统更为有效地应用于沉积区层序地层格架内砂体的预测。

层序地层学与源-汇系统分析的核心差异点在于对物源区的解读,源-汇系统物源区参数的表征是对层序地层沉积物供给因素的量化、具体化。在物源区研究中,构造-气候-地球表层过程的系统分析成为源-汇系统研究的关键问题^[13,97-98]。沉积盆地作为造山带物源区卸载物质的堆积场所,物源区的构造和剥蚀演化过程对盆地构造和沉积演化具有重要作用。层序地层学分析解决高精度地层对比、沉积速率、地层间断时间和剥蚀量的确定等沉积盆地充填格架及演化关键问题^[99];源-汇系统分析可为盆地充填演化及储层评价提供物源信息,即对物源区、搬运通道体系及沉积供给解剖助力厘清砂体沉积机制和分布规

律^[47]。其中,①国际上,侧重于陆架-陆坡形成和演化,深水扇发育和分布,陆架三角洲沉积体系和大型峡谷系统的发育机制、分布规律解剖^[28,100-102],如深水背景“陆架边缘三角洲-海底扇源-汇系统”概念的提出,使得人们能够跨越原先沉积区基础层序格架,通过恢复供源三角洲的地质背景条件反演沉积物由“洲”到“扇”搬运分散的过程响应,实现对层序地层学研究的深层次推进,为源-汇系统工业化应用难题的破解提供新思路与见解;②中国大地构造系统复杂,盆地类型多样,具有极为丰富多样且复杂的物源区地貌演化和源-汇系统,近年来针对中、新生代构造作用、气候变化等因素及其对沉积物源的影响方面开展了广泛研究^[103-105],如Coleman和Hodges^[106]及张克信等^[107]团队应用热年代学方法拾取、厘定了青藏高原新近纪发育的两期快速、重大隆升期(约13~8 Ma和5 Ma以来)。此外,中国东部陆相盆地开展以找寻储集体为目标的储层层序地层学和源-汇系统研究,有助于深化高勘探程度盆地内隐蔽油气藏勘探的理论与技术方法。

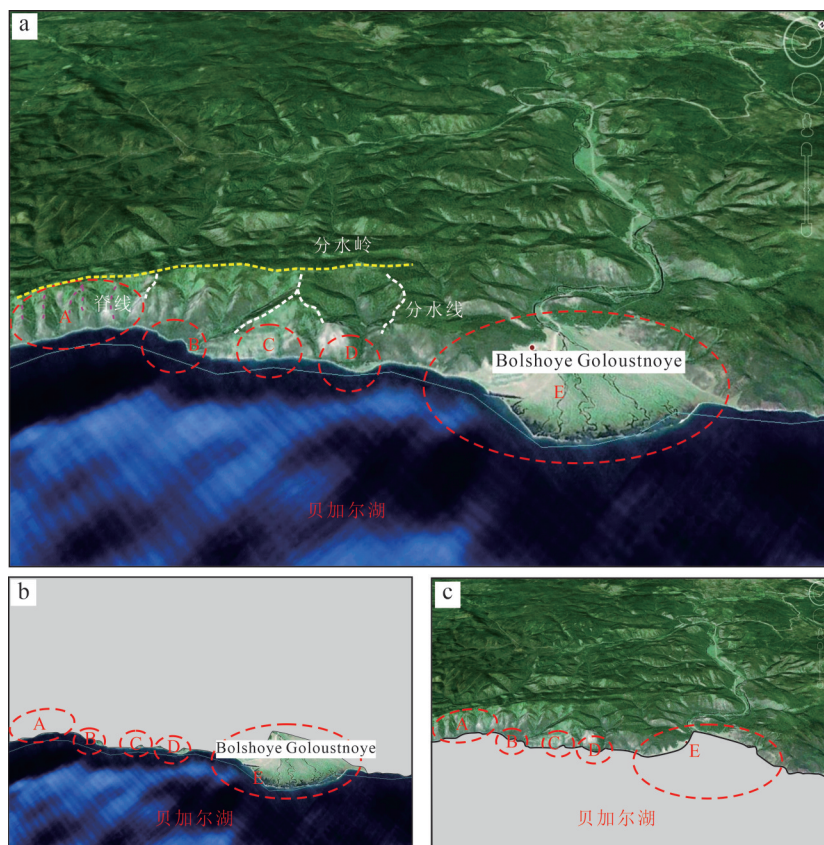


图2 贝加尔湖北缘现代源-汇系统单元(a)及其沉积区(b)与物源区(c)要素组合示意图

Fig. 2 The modern source-to-sink units (a) with element combination of sink area (b) and source area

(c) in the northern margin of the Baikal Lake

A—E. 集水流域单元

针对陆相盆地典型盆内源-汇单元——渤海海域西部沙垒田凸起及周缘凹陷古近系沉积体的解剖和预测结果说明,传统层序地层学分析的重点是沉积区内地层格架单元划分,在有限井控背景下难以通过有效的岩石物理关系判定沉积区岩性、分布及组合信息,更多集中于构造高点信息拾取与油气勘探,成效相对有限。在源-汇系统理论体系指导下,沉积体预测研究向物源区追索(含地貌恢复探索),即落实关键时期沙垒田凸起及周缘地貌形态与物源区基岩组成(图3a),分级解剖物源区流域单元,明确关键地质时期分水岭、分水线与脊线信息(图3b),细化沙垒田凸起东段10个(a_1 — a_6 , a_1' — a_4')三级源-汇单元与物源注入口(图3c),统计物源区流域面积、垂向高程等关键参数,以水系及入口作为桥梁,建立物源区参数与沉积区优势沉积体间耦合关系,实现对沉积体的精细预测、校验(图4)。在沉积区内,结合层序地层学分析方法,选取格架内地层厚度(图4a)、关键过井地层格架(井-震标定)(图4b)及地震均方根属性(图4c),综合拾取沉积体分布,联合物源区流域信息校验剥蚀通量与沉积通量响应关系,实现对沉积区沉积体的精准预测、刻画(图4d),同时服务不同关键层段目标沉积体的表征、预测和垂向演化研究。

4.2 源-汇匹配及内幕单元结构存在差异

源-汇系统框架内,细化层序地层单元内幕,可发现不同源-汇系统其内幕单元组成及结构要素存在明显差异。即三级层序单元垂向尺度是否发育完整低位体系域(LST)、海侵/湖侵体系域(TST)、高位体系域(HST)的经典层序地层模式。其中,①如果发育完整的结构,必须在大型持续物源注入的区域,形成大源大汇的配置,在顺物源剖面上才能看到典型的层序三分结构(LST, TST, HST)及典型的前积地震反射;②没有大型持续物源注入区域,在汇水盆地没有大型沉积体,在顺物源剖面上表现为平行-亚平行的地震反射特征,无法有效识别、解释低位体系域,只能有效解释层序的二分结构(TST, HST)。沉积区的层序地层格架解剖亦有利于校准、落实源-汇系统要素耦合响应关系,相互关联切实指导沉积体预测。此外,在海相盆地盆缘源-汇系统分析过程中需关注物源差异供给下沉积体相带变化及层序构型差异,如潮汐作用下潮坪体系及潮控三角洲区分。

在渤海海域渤中凹陷西斜坡东营组三段的源-汇系统单元解剖过程中,可较好表征其层序地层内幕单元结构差异(图5)。渤中凹陷西斜坡处于沙垒田凸起

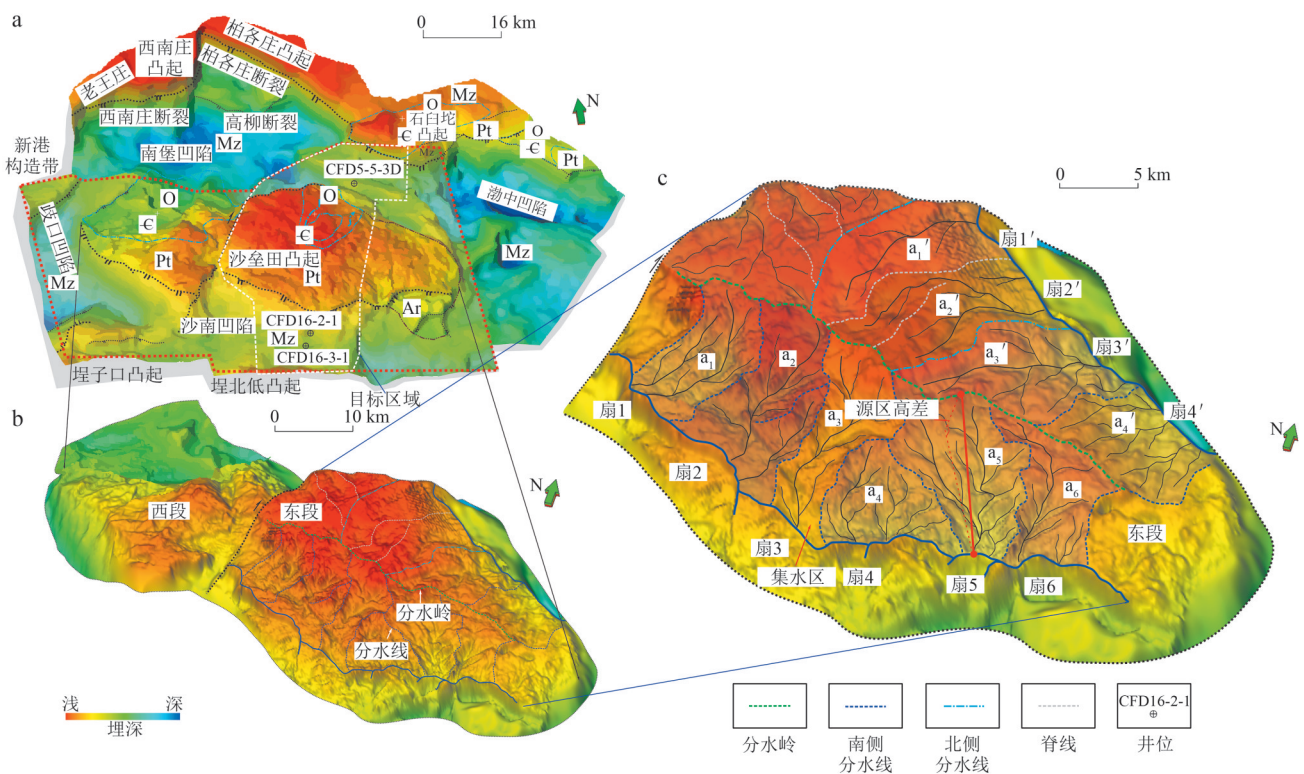


图3 渤海海域沙垒田凸起及其周缘凹陷的源-汇地理格局(a)、凸起区地貌形态(b)与流域单元(c)解剖

Fig. 3 The source-to-sink geographical pattern (a), morphology (b) and catchment units (c) of the Shaleitian high and its surrounding sags, offshore Bohai Bay Basin

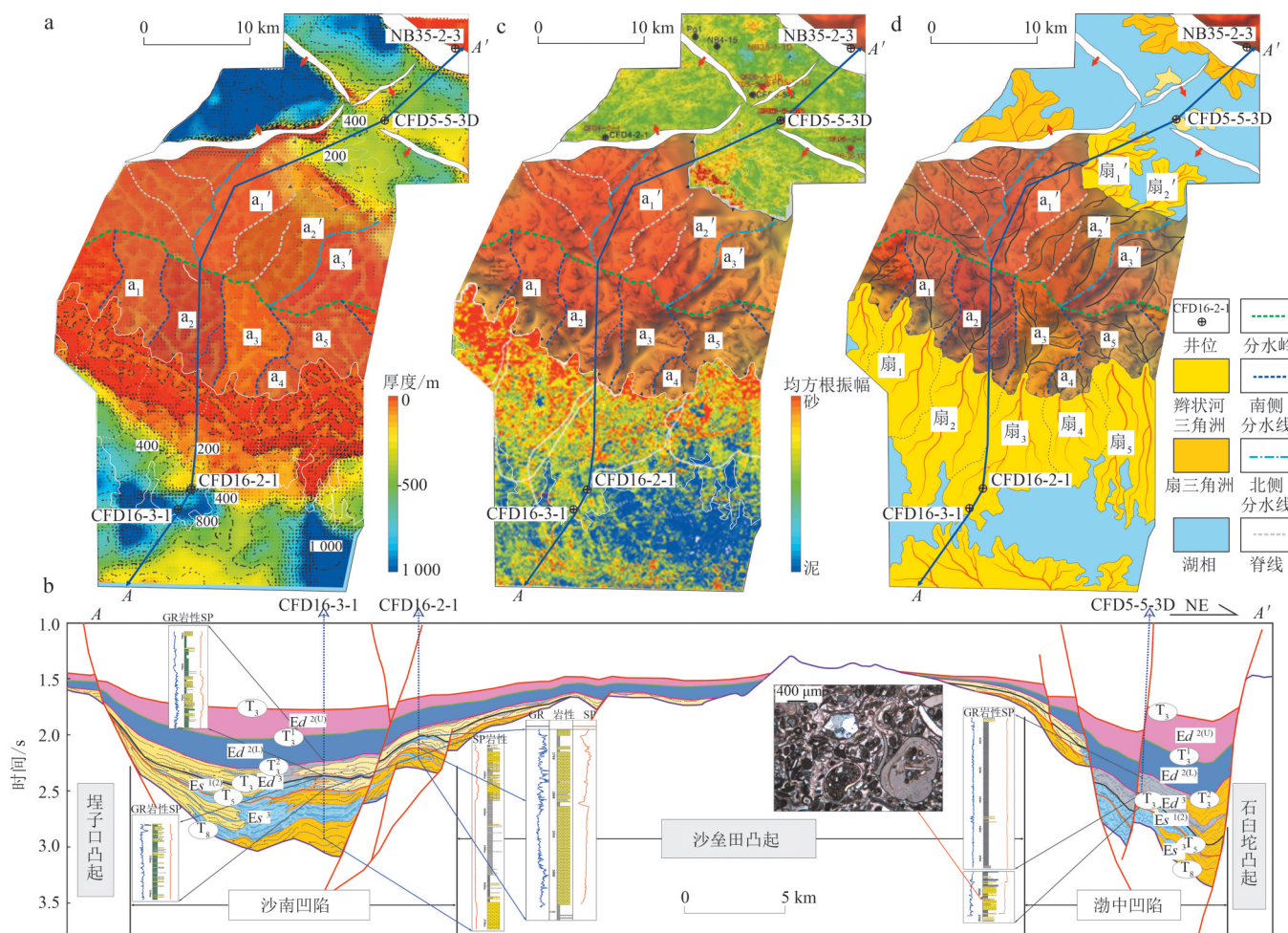


图4 渤海海域沙垒田凸起东段物源区至汇水盆地的沙河街组地层厚度(a)、典型过井地层格架(b)、均方根属性(c)及沉积耦合响应(d)

Fig. 4 Isopach map (a), typical well-tie stratigraphic framework (b), root mean square attribute (c) and sedimentary facies map (d) of the Shahejie Formation in the eastern section of Shaleitian high, offshore Bohai Bay Basin

与石臼坨凸起之间,其中古地貌受5期NEE向断裂带的控制,呈现为5隆5洼相间的古地理格局(图5a)。基于源-汇系统耦合解剖可知,沙垒田凸起供源方向与断裂带走向一致,物源沿断槽搬运、沉积,沉积相呈条带状展布模式,不同时期形成的沉积体呈舌形依次由湖盆边缘向中心推进;石臼坨凸起供源方向则垂直于断裂带走向,沉积物多近源快速堆积在断层下降盘根部,形成扇状、片状的扇三角洲沉积模式(图5b)。分别选取沙垒田凸起一侧大型沉积体主物源注入口(图5c)与物源侧翼(图5d)地震格架剖面,三级层序单元内幕解剖表明,顺物源区注入口沿NEE向沉积展布方向内幕解剖存在明显差异,即在大型持续物源注入的区域,源-汇单元有效配置,地震剖面上可见典型前积地震反射,发育完整LST、TST与HST(图5c);与之相对,注入口侧翼,无大型持续物源注入区域,沉积区缺乏大型沉积体对应,地层厚度明显变薄,地震格架

剖面呈现为亚平行反射结构,低位体系域与湖侵体系域单元区分度低,不发育典型三分层序结构(图5d)。显然,通过不同源-汇响应区带地震格架剖面表征差异可进一步提升层序地层学对优质储集砂体的解剖、预测能力。

5 展望及讨论

层序地层学与源-汇系统联合应用可以更加准确地理解盆地充填历史,二者方法或理论体系既存在关联,又存在差异,在多方面可相互补充、相互促进。其中,层序地层学主要包含层序界面的识别、划分、对比及界面间层序地层结构的主控因素分析,且受物源区地貌形态及剥蚀-搬运-堆积动力机制影响;源-汇系统研究有助于拓展不同要素间衔接、耦合关联,尤其是有限井控或无井控区域,获取物源区信息(含流域、入口)

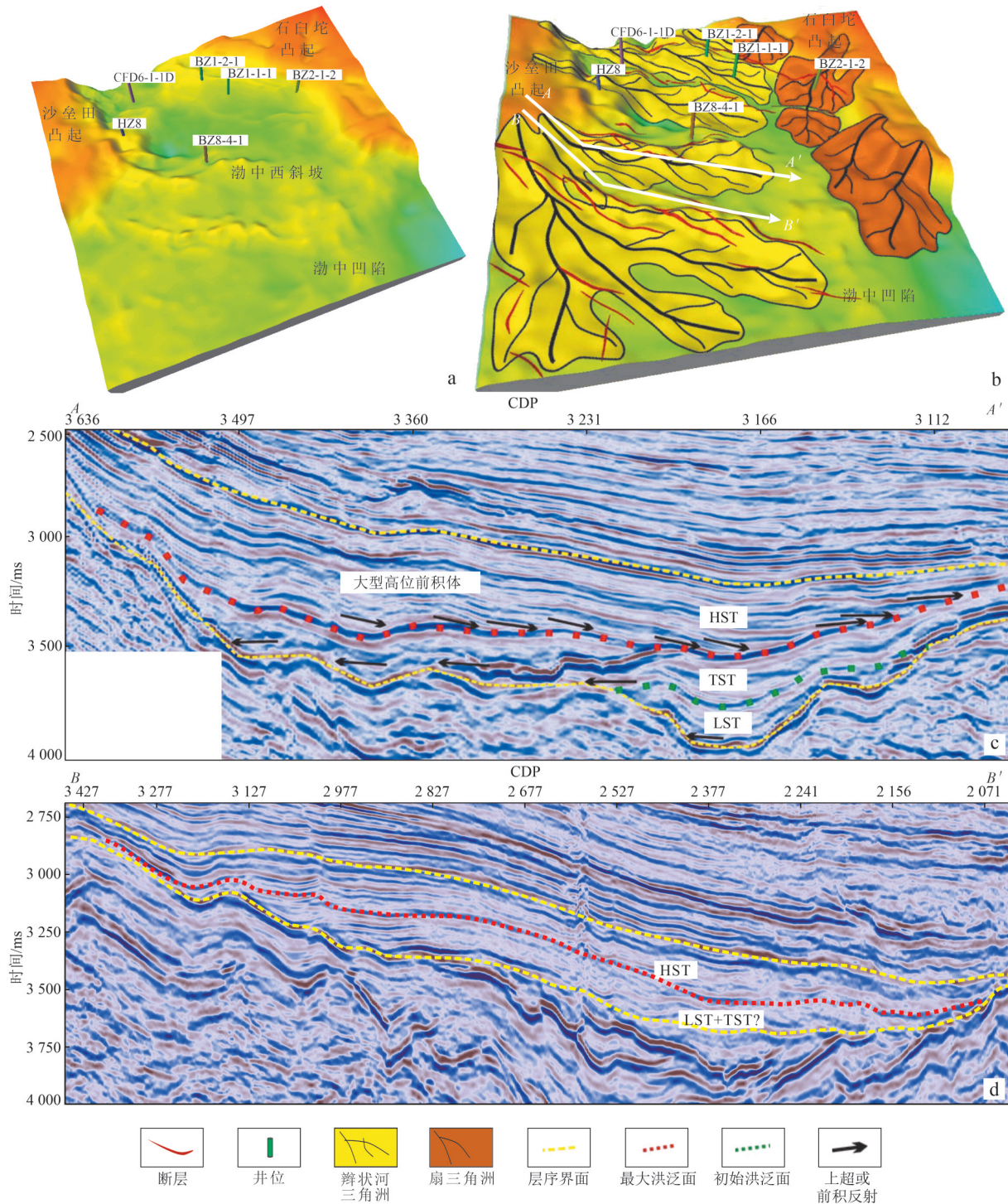


图5 渤海海域渤中凹陷西斜坡东营组三段源-汇格局(a)、沉积相(b)、主物源注入口地震层序格架(c)与物源侧翼地震层序格架剖面(d)

Fig. 5 Paleogeomorphology (a), sedimentary model (b), typical seismic sequence framework sections at the entrance of main provenance (c) and lateral provenance (d) showing the distribution of sediment transport pathway and systems tracts in the third member of Dongying Formation, western slope of the Bozhong Sag, Bohai Bay

将有效校正、约束层序地层框架的合理划分,增强沉积体预测能力和可靠性,切实推进两者在油气地质领域的标准化、系统化及多元化,致力于高分辨率等时地层时间格架构建及深-时源-汇系统数字化。

1) 层序地层单元与源-汇系统类型关联应用标准化。针对地下深-时系统及地质勘探,层序地层单元划分及控制因素解读常作为源-汇系统分析体系的一个关键环节,以落实沉积区等时地层格架及沉积展布

序列,服务物源区、搬运区与沉积区的衔接、匹配,校验、细化等时地层格架精度及时-空耦合响应。该环节亟需规范不同盆地类型、基岩组成、沉积环境及边界条件控制下层序地层学与源-汇系统分析处理流程、方法应用及适用性评价,形成工业化应用标准。

2) 层序地层单元与源-汇系统要素耦合校验。依托现代源-汇系统,拓展延伸层序地层学与源-汇系统研究广度,即通过对现今不同单元的地貌、沉积卸载以及流域面积等不同参数的研究,为古代(深-时)源-汇系统的研究提供对比和指导,获取深层沉积记录以及相应的环境演变过程;综合提取物源区、搬运区及沉积区关键地质时期地层记录,古今结合,类比、构建关键地质要素的多元统计数值模型,解剖层序地层学核心要素-沉积物供给和可容空间对应源-汇系统内构造、气候等控制因素间的动态作用,指导重建高精度层序地层格架内源-汇古地理格局,预测优质沉积体。

3) 层序地层单元与源-汇系统控制因素多元定量厘定。推进方法技术手段量化、多元化发展,即重视层序地层单元-体系域在源-汇系统框架内结构、样式及主控因素的差异、变化,加强源-汇系统要素间定量关系模型构建及多维沉积通量与水动力模型校准,沉积过程引入正演模拟(含层序-沉积过程数值模拟)与反演模拟方法,量化高频地层格架内地貌形态、沉积通量变化对构造、气候和侵蚀-沉积等作用的响应,系统预测高精度层序地层格架下源-汇系统的形成、演化过程,实现多学科、多方法宏观与微观相结合,定性定量相结合,静态与动态相结合,系统推进、完善层序地层学与源-汇系统理论体系。

4) 高分辨率等时层序格架构建及源-汇系统数字化。层序地层学研究垂向划分精度及等时格架有效性是关键,在高精度等时层序格架内构建源-汇系统要素、耦合响应机制及演化序列的大数据系统是学科发展的方向。即综合多学科、多方法,开展大科学研究,构建(深-时)源-汇系统数据库,整合全球高精度等时层序地层格架内地表动力学系统演化过程、机制数据与信息,在大数据驱动下重建地球物质的“构造-气候-沉积”耦合演化,进而达到精确重建地球演化历史、识别全球矿产资源与能源的宏观分布规律,切实服务、推进“深-时数字地球大科学计划”(Deep-time Digital Earth,简称DDE)。

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