

基于扫描电镜大视域拼接技术定量表征致密储层 微观非均质性

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摘要: 高分辨率扫描电镜技术是研究致密储层非均质性最直观的方法, 但存在视域代表性的问题。以南襄盆地泌阳凹陷古近系核桃园组三段致密储层为例, 基于扫描电镜大视域拼接技术, 定量揭示了不同类型致密储层的微观非均质性。结果表明, 研究区致密砂岩储集空间类型以粒间孔和粒内孔为主, 同时发育少量微裂缝; 泥页岩储集空间类型同样以粒间孔和粒内孔为主, 有机孔和微裂缝相对较少。通过场发射扫描电镜大视域拼接技术与统计方法结合, 探讨了泥岩、页岩、泥质粉砂岩、砂岩等致密储层的矿物微观非均质性和孔隙微观非均质性。其中边长为 160, 300, 300 和 1 000 μm 的正方形视域面积可以分别作为上述 4 种岩性致密储层矿物微观非均质性代表视域面积; 边长为 200, 300, 300 和 800 μm 的正方形视域面积可以分别作为上述 4 种岩性的孔隙微观非均质性代表视域面积。由此可见, 不同岩石类型的致密储层, 其微观非均质性存在明显差异, 其中砂岩微观非均质性 > 泥质粉砂岩、页岩微观非均质性 > 泥岩微观非均质性。综合矿物微观非均质性和孔隙微观非均质性, 可将边长为 200, 300, 300 和 1 000 μm 的正方形视域面积分别作为研究区泥岩、页岩、泥质粉砂岩和砂岩致密储层微观非均质性的代表视域面积。

关键词: 矿物微观非均质性; 孔隙微观非均质性; 大视域拼接技术; 致密储层; 泌阳凹陷; 南襄盆地

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Quantitative characterization of micro heterogeneity of tight reservoirs by large-view FE-SEM splicing technology

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Abstract: High-resolution scanning electron microscope (SEM) is the most intuitive method to study the heterogeneity of tight reservoirs, though the problem of representation of view area is yet to be solved. The tight reservoir of the third member of the Hetaoyuan Formation in the Biyang Sag is taken to quantitatively reveal the micro heterogeneity of tight reservoirs of diverse types with large-view splicing technology of field emission scanning electron microscope (FE-SEM). The results show that the main types of tight sandstone reservoir space in the study area include intergranular pores and intragranular pores, together with a few micro-fractures, and the shale reservoir space types are also dominated by intergranular and intragranular pores, with relatively few organic pores or micro-fractures. The micro heterogeneity of minerals and pores in tight reservoir rocks such as mudstone, shale, argillaceous siltstone and sandstone are discussed by combining FE-SEM technology with statistical method. The view area of a square with a side length of 160 μm , 300 μm , 300 μm and 1 000 μm can be regarded as representative view area of mineral micro heterogeneity of the four lithological types of tight reservoirs mentioned above, and the view area of a square with a side length of 200 μm , 300 μm , 300 μm and 800 μm can be used as the representative view area of their pores' micro heterogeneity respectively. Thus it can be seen that there are marked differences in micro heterogeneity among different types of tight reservoirs, that is, the micro heterogeneity of sandstone, that of argillaceous siltstone and shale, and that of mudstone ever decreasing in order. Considering the micro heterogeneity of minerals and pores, the view area of a square with a side length of 200 μm , 300 μm , 300 μm

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and 1 000 μm can be used, respectively, as the representative view area of micro heterogeneity of the mudstone, shale, argillaceous siltstone and sandstone reservoirs in the study area.

Key words: mineral micro heterogeneity, pore micro heterogeneity, large-view splicing technology, tight reservoir, Biyang Sag, Nanxiang Basin

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随着常规油气的日益枯竭,致密油气成为目前最为现实的油气接替资源^[1]。与常规储层相比,致密储层具有物性差、非均质性强、微观孔喉体系复杂的特点^[2-3]。致密储层微观孔隙结构是影响其储集性能及渗流能力的重要因素,明确致密储层储集空间类型及其微观结构特征对于认识致密油气富集机制具有重要意义。近些年,不少学者通过高压压汞、低温氮吸附、场发射扫描电镜(FE-SEM)、核磁共振等方法对致密储层储集空间类型进行过大量的定性和定量研究工作^[4-17]。

微观非均质性大多采用实验方法来评价^[18-22]。Klaver等^[23-24]基于BIB-SEM(宽离子束扫描电镜)提出代表视域(REA)来评价非均质性的强弱,但在区分过程中,依据灰度的差异很难准确地地区分矿物组成以及孔隙类型;郭英海和赵迪斐^[25]基于扫描电镜等方法提出了“页岩储层微观非均质控气”理论,但却未能定量评价微观非均质性的强弱。

利用氩离子抛光场发射扫描电镜可观察到10nm以下的孔隙,为观测纳米尺度下孔隙的形态、结构及其分布特征提供了一种有效的方法^[26]。尽管场发射扫描电镜具有分辨率高等特点,但由于视域的限制,往往误差也较大。然而,场发射扫描电镜大视域拼接技术克服了视域造成的局限性,使得该方法对微米和纳米尺度孔隙的观测及表征更具有代表性,并且在大视域背景下,可以全面且准确地刻画各类矿物相关的孔隙形态、结构等,以达到精细表征的目的。本文以泌阳凹陷核桃园组三段(核三段)致密储层为例,利用高分辨大视域拼接扫描电子显微镜技术,结合ImageJ-Photoshop软件的联用,探讨了随视域面积不断增加,不同岩石类型致密储层(泥岩、页岩、泥质粉砂岩和砂岩)的矿物含量及面孔率变化规律,当视域面积增加到一定程度而矿物含量及面孔率均趋于稳定时,此时的视域面积即为代表性视域。基于上述原理定量刻画了研究区不同岩石类型的致密储层微观非均质性,解决了分辨率与视域代表性之间的矛盾。

1 区域地质概况

泌阳凹陷位于河南省南部,为南襄盆地一个面积约为1 000 km²的次级构造单元。该凹陷总体上为一个南陡北缓、南深北浅的箕状凹陷,可分为3个构造带:南部陡坡构造带、中部凹陷构造带和北部缓坡构造带(图1)。古近系是泌阳凹陷的主要沉积地层,自上而下分别发育玉皇顶组、大仓房组、核桃园组和廖庄组,其中核桃园组既可作为泌阳凹陷的主力生油层段(如核三段Ⅱ油组和Ⅲ油组泥页岩),同时也是主要储集层(如核三段Ⅱ油组和Ⅲ油组泥页岩和砂岩、V油组和Ⅵ油组砂岩均可作为研究区致密储层)^[27]。核桃园组厚度在2 000~3 700 m,自上而下可进一步划分为核一段、核二段和核三段,其中核一段主要发育灰绿色泥岩,夹少量砂岩和油页岩;核二段主要发育灰色泥岩和泥质白云岩,同时夹少量页岩;核三段主要发育灰黑色泥页岩及砂岩,厚度在1 500~2 300 m^[28]。本文主要以核三段为研究目的层段,该层段发育泥岩和砂岩,为研究区致密储层。

2 样品制备与实验方法

先将样品切割成长和宽均为8 mm左右的块状,然后分别用精度(粗糙度)为9.0、2.0和0.5 μm 的砂纸进行机械抛光,且研磨所用的砂纸需由粗到细,如此反复20遍,确保样品表面平整光滑,最后进行氩离子抛光。在氩离子抛光过程中,电流为2.1 mA,电压为5.5 kV,每隔30 min切换电压至5.0 kV、电流为2.0 mA的模式,反复4次完成样品的制备工作。

扫描电镜是集背散射电子成像、二次电子成像和能谱分析等三位一体的设备。二次电子成像的图像立体感较强,有利于识别矿物,但其阴影效应较弱;能谱则可反映元素分布,结合背散射电子成像和能谱分析可以区分矿物组成。本次扫描电镜实验采用型号为

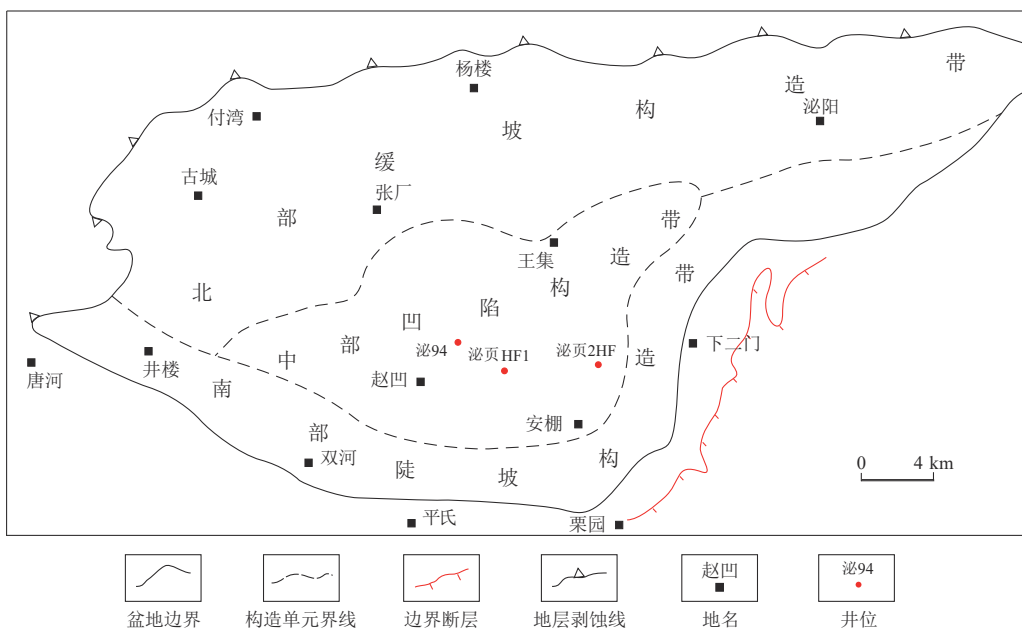
图1 南襄盆地泌阳凹陷构造单元^[27]

Fig. 1 Structural units of the Biyang Sag, Nanxiang Basin^[27]

Zeiss Merlin 的仪器,实验过程中电流为 200 pA,电压为 1.0 kV,获得一系列电镜照片;大拼接视域采用 Atlas 软件,在电流 200 mA、电压为 1.0 kV 以及噪点 1 600 的实验条件下,将一系列高精度的小视域图片进行成像视域拼接,以获得高精度大视域的成像图。将这些成像图片区域进行背散射成像与能谱分析,运用 Amics 软件便可获得相应高精度大视域成像图片所对应的矿物分布图。

3 储集空间类型

研究区核三段砂岩和泥页岩段均可作为致密储层。砂岩储层储集空间类型主要有粒间孔、粒内孔和微裂缝,其中粒间孔主要包括长石与石英粒间孔、方解石粒间孔(图2a, g, h);粒内孔常见碳酸盐矿物、方解石与长石粒内溶蚀孔,孔隙数量较多,以小孔为主(图2b—e, j, k);研究区砂岩储层微裂缝发育较少,多为构造缝,大多数呈平直形态,尺度从微米级到纳米级不等(图2l)。泥页岩储层储集空间类型包括粒间孔、粒内孔、有机孔和微裂缝,其中粒间孔主要包括方解石、长石等粒间孔(图3a, j);粒内孔较为发育,该区主要有碳酸盐矿物晶间孔、粘土矿物晶间孔、长石晶间孔与溶蚀孔等(图3b, c, e, h, j, l);有机孔相对较少(图3f, k);泥页岩脆性矿物较少,矿物裂缝发育较少,主要为层理缝及粘土矿物层间缝(图3c, i)。

4 储层微观非均质性

泌阳凹陷泥页岩储层和致密砂岩储层的非均质性各向异性很明显,为了避免其带来的影响,在大视域拼接的过程中选取正方形扫描电镜视域。

本次研究中,选取4块高精度大视域拼接图片,样品岩性分别为泥岩、页岩、泥质粉砂岩和砂岩(图4a—d),4个样品(编号分别为H9,H89,H43,H75)的视域分别为 $280\text{ }\mu\text{m}\times 280\text{ }\mu\text{m}$, $320\text{ }\mu\text{m}\times 320\text{ }\mu\text{m}$, $420\text{ }\mu\text{m}\times 420\text{ }\mu\text{m}$ 和 $1\text{ }200\text{ }\mu\text{m}\times 1\text{ }200\text{ }\mu\text{m}$ 。图5为与之相对应的矿物分析图片。

从图5的左上角出发,依次逐渐扩大H9,H89,H43和H75边长(红色虚线),并统计相应边长的正方形视域主要矿物所占该边长对应视域面积的比例,主要矿物种类包括石英、长石、碳酸盐矿物、黄铁矿以及其他矿物。由图6可知,H9,H89,H43和H75矿物组分含量趋于稳定时(矿物在视域面积中的占比趋于稳定)的视域边长分别为160,300,300和1 000 μm ,因此,边长为160,300,300和1 000 μm 的正方形视域面积可分别作为泥岩、页岩、泥质粉砂岩和砂岩矿物微观非均质性代表视域。随着视域边长的逐渐增加,H9,H43和H75代表的泥岩、泥质粉砂岩和砂岩样品各矿物所占视域面积的比率逐渐趋于稳定,石英、长石、碳酸盐矿物、黄铁矿、粘土矿物以及其他矿物也逐渐趋于稳定。H89页岩样品中石英、黄铁矿、粘土矿物以及其他矿

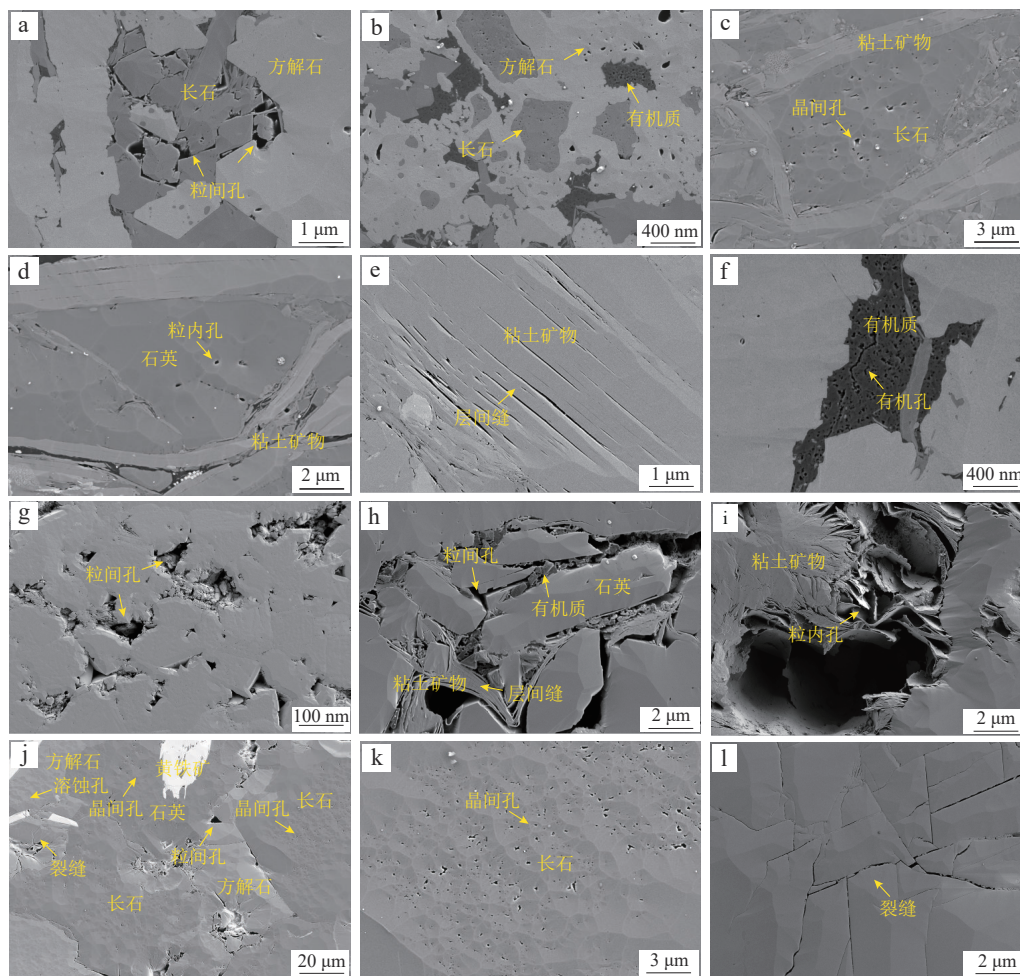


图2 泌阳凹陷核三段致密砂岩储层储集空间类型SEM图像

Fig. 2 SEM images of reservoir space types in tight sandstones in the 3rd member of the Hetaoyuan Formation, Biyang Sag

a. 长石、石英、方解石等矿物粒间孔, 泌212井, 埋深3 195.20 ~ 3 195.30 m; b. 方解石和长石晶间孔和粒内溶孔发育, 可见少量有机孔, 泌212井, 埋深3 195.20 ~ 3 195.30 m; c. 长石和粘土矿物晶间孔, 泌212井, 埋深3 195.20 ~ 3 195.30 m; d. 少量晶间孔和粒内孔, 泌212井, 埋深3 195.20 ~ 3 195.30 m; e. 粘土矿物层间缝发育, 泌212井, 埋深3 195.20 ~ 3 195.30 m; f. 有机孔, 泌212井, 埋深3 195.20 ~ 3 195.30 m; g, h. 粒间孔和晶间孔, 安84井, 埋深3 031.72 ~ 3 031.87 m; i. 发育少量粒内孔, 安84井, 埋深3 031.72 ~ 3 031.87 m; j, k. 晶间孔较发育, 同时含少量粒内溶孔, 安84井, 埋深3 031.72 ~ 3 031.87 m; l. 微裂缝, 安84井, 埋深3 031.72 ~ 3 031.87 m

物也逐渐趋于稳定,但长石和碳酸盐矿物在一定的范围内出现波动,两者所占视域面积的比例交替变化,长石和碳酸盐矿物是泥页岩层理中的主要矿物,表明页岩的层理直接影响着矿物微观非均质性的代表视域面积大小。

同样的方法可以探讨不同视域面积的面孔率变化情况。H9, H89, H43和H75代表的泥岩、页岩、泥质粉砂岩和砂岩样品面孔率趋于稳定时的视域边长分别为200, 300, 300和800 μm (图7),因此,边长为200, 300, 300和800 μm 的正方形视域面积可分别作为泥岩、页岩、泥质粉砂岩和砂岩储层孔隙微观非均质性代表视域面积。

综合矿物微观非均质性和孔隙微观非均质性结果可知,砂岩微观非均质性>泥质粉砂岩、页岩微观非均

质性>泥岩微观非均质性,可以将边长为200, 300, 300和1 000 μm 的正方形视域面积分别作为泥岩、页岩、泥质粉砂岩和砂岩储层微观非均质性的代表视域面积。由于页岩通常层理较发育,而砂岩储集空间类型可能还包括微裂缝等,因此泥岩的非均质性相对较弱,其次为页岩,砂岩的微观非均质性较强,上述代表性视域也与实际情况相符。

5 结论

1) 泌阳凹陷核桃园组三段致密砂岩储层储集空间类型包括粒间孔、粒内孔和少量微裂缝;研究区泥页岩致密储层储集空间类型以粒间孔和粒内孔为主,同时发育少量有机孔和微裂缝。

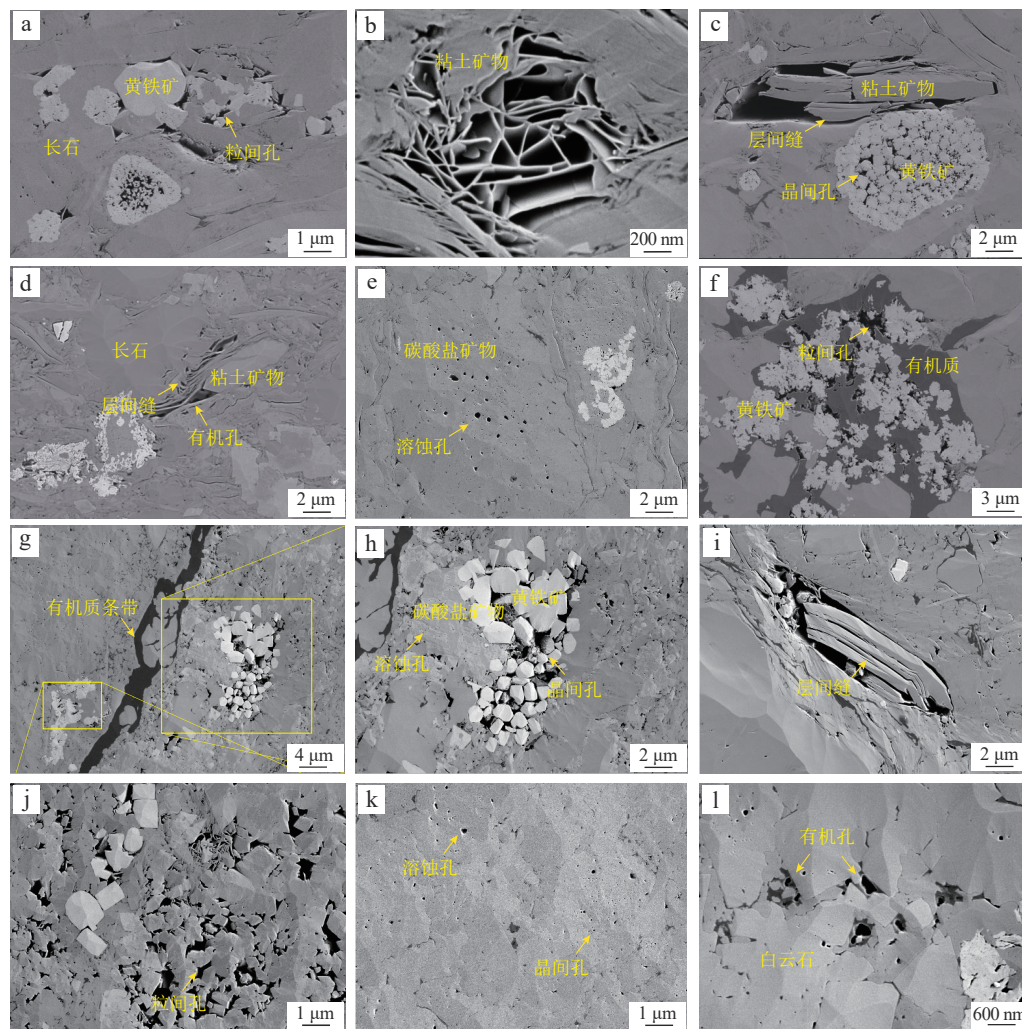


图3 泌阳凹陷核三段泥页岩储层储集空间类型SEM图像

Fig. 3 SEM images of reservoir space types in shales in the 3rd member of the Hetaoyuan Formation, Biyang Sag

a. 少量粒间孔和晶间孔, 泌246井, 埋深3 446.40 ~ 3 446.47 m; b, c. 粘土矿物晶间孔、长石晶间孔和溶蚀孔, 泌246井, 埋深3 446.40 ~ 3 446.47 m; d. 少量层间缝及有机孔, 泌246井, 埋深3 446.40 ~ 3 446.47 m; e. 晶间孔和溶蚀孔, 泌246井, 埋深3 446.40 ~ 3 446.47 m; f. 有机质及部分有机孔, 泌246井, 埋深3 446.40 ~ 3 446.47 m; g. 有机质及部分有机孔, 泌页1井, 埋深2 443.30 ~ 2 430.35 m; h. 晶间孔和溶蚀孔, 泌页1井, 埋深2 443.30 ~ 2 430.35 m; i. 层间缝, 泌页1井, 埋深2 443.30 ~ 2 430.35 m; j—l. 粘土矿物晶间孔、长石晶间孔和溶蚀孔, 泌页1井, 埋深2 443.30 ~ 2 430.35 m

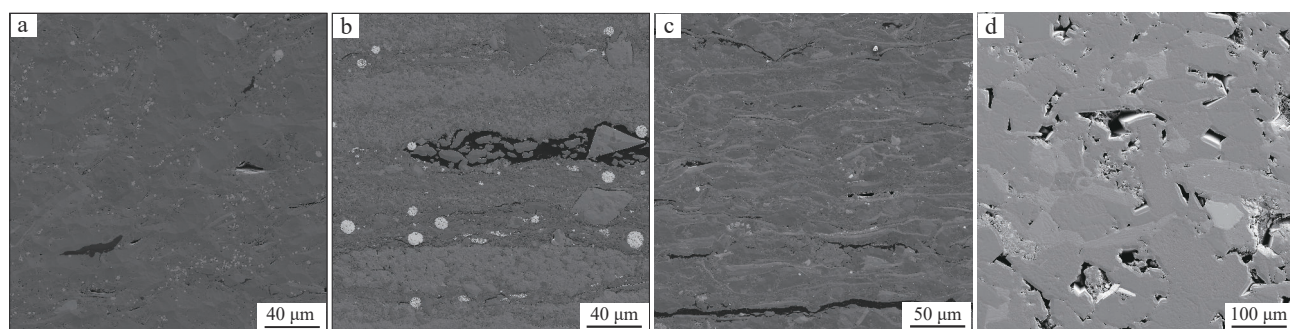


图4 泌阳凹陷核三段高分辨率大视域拼接图

Fig. 4 Large-view splicing images in the 3rd member of the Hetaoyuan Formation, Biyang Sag

a. 样品H9, 泌246井, 泥岩, 埋深3 446.44 m; b. 样品H89, 泌页1井, 页岩, 埋深2 430.33 m; c. 样品H43, 泌212井, 粉砂质泥岩, 埋深3 195.25 m; d. 样品H75, 安84井, 砂岩, 埋深3 031.80 m

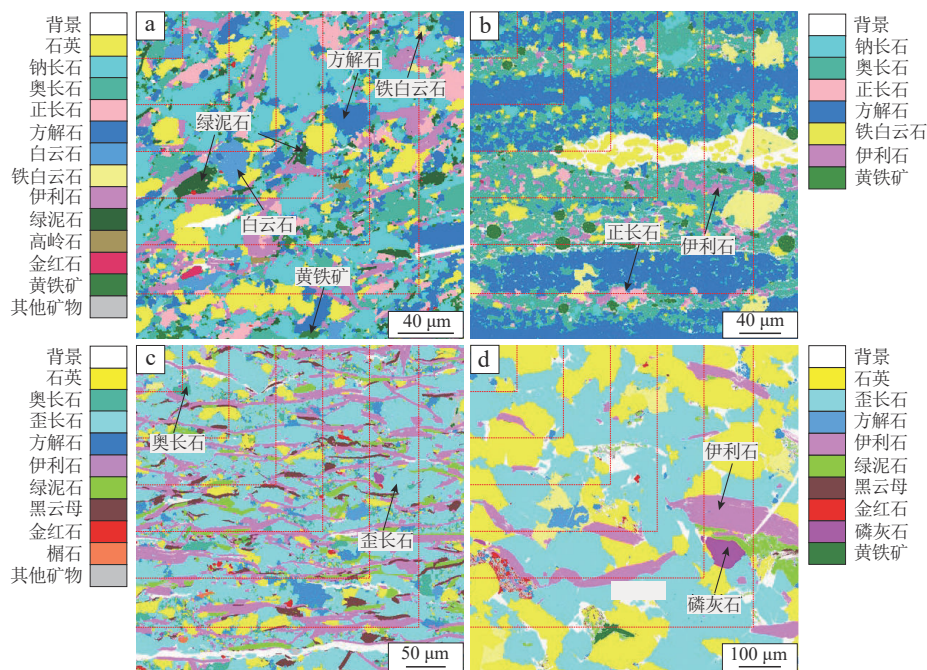


图5 泌阳凹陷核三段大视域矿物成分

Fig. 5 Mineral compositions of large-view splicing images in the 3rd member of the Hetaoyuan Formation, Biyang Sag

a. 样品 H9, 泌 246 井, 泥岩, 埋深 3 446.44 m; b. 样品 H89, 泌 1 井, 页岩, 埋深 2 430.33 m; c. 样品 H43, 泌 212 井, 粉砂质泥岩, 埋深 3 195.25 m; d. 样品 H75, 安 84 井, 砂岩, 埋深 3 031.80 m

(图中红色虚线框为所选取的正方形视域面积。)

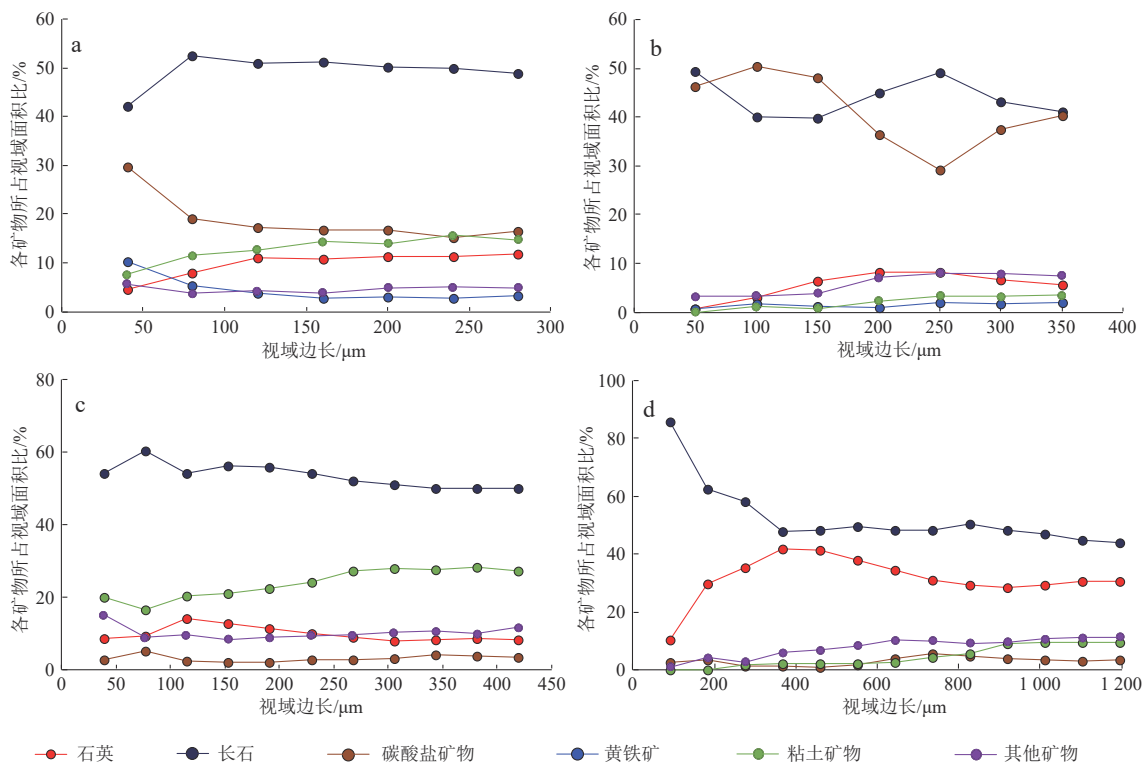


图6 泌阳凹陷核三段矿物含量随视域边长变化

Fig. 6 Variation of mineral content with side length of square view area in the 3rd member of the Hetaoyuan Formation, Biyang Sag

a. 样品 H9, 泌 246 井, 泥岩, 埋深 3 446.44 m; b. 样品 H89, 泌 1 井, 页岩, 埋深 2 430.33 m; c. 样品 H43, 泌 212 井, 粉砂质泥岩, 埋深 3 195.25 m; d. 样品 H75, 安 84 井, 砂岩, 埋深 3 031.80 m

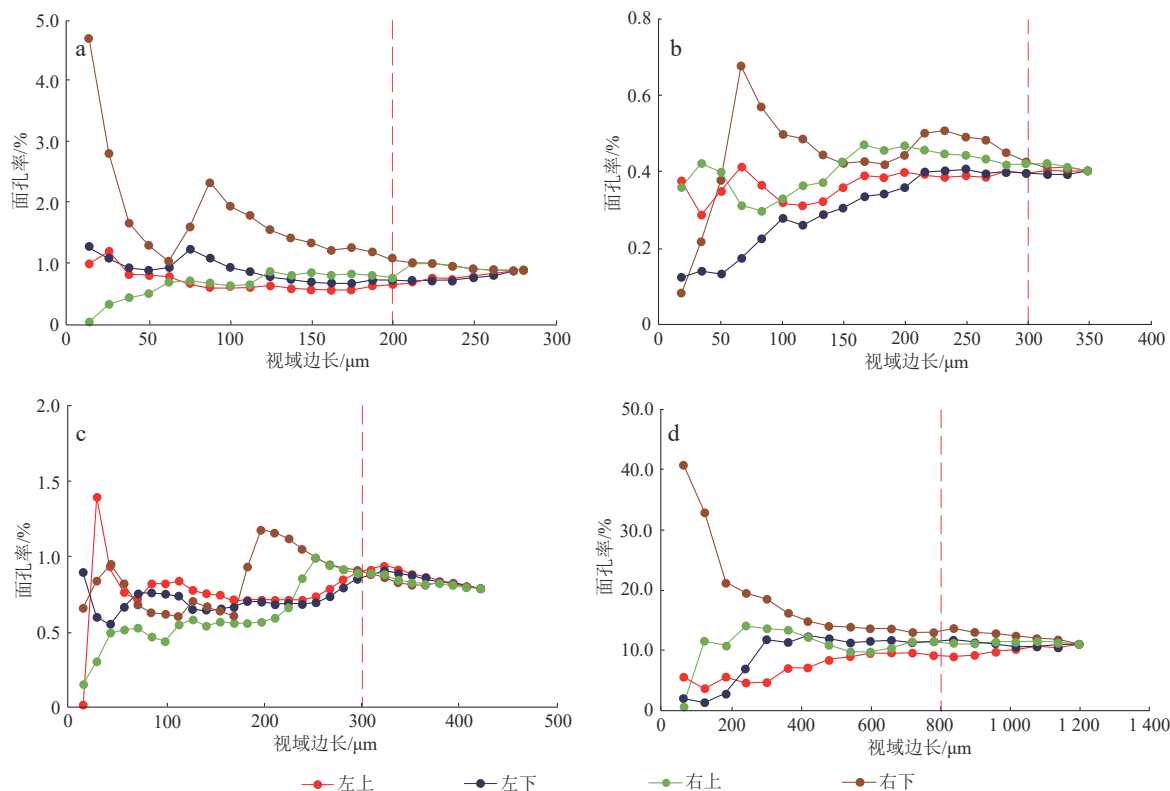


图7 泌阳凹陷核三段各方向面孔率随视域边长变化

Fig. 7 Variation of sectional porosity at diverse directions with side length of square view area in the 3rd member of the Hetaoyuan Formation, Biyang Sag

a. 样品 H9, 泌 246 井, 泥岩, 埋深 3 446.44 m; b. 样品 H89, 泌页 1 井, 页岩, 埋深 2 430.33 m; c. 样品 H43, 泌 212 井, 粉砂质泥岩, 埋深 3 195.25 m; d. 样品 H75, 安 84 井, 砂岩, 埋深 3 031.80 m

(图中左上、左下、右上和右下表示上述 4 个方位开始逐渐扩大正方形边长, 红色虚线为面孔率趋于稳定时的正方形视域边长。)

2) 不同类型致密储层的微观非均质性存在明显差异, 其中砂岩微观非均质性 > 泥质粉砂岩、页岩微观非均质性 > 泥岩微观非均质性, 边长为 200, 300, 300 和 1 000 μm 的正方形视域面积可以分别作为研究区泥岩、页岩、泥质粉砂岩和砂岩的代表视域面积。

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