

箕状断陷盆地形成机制、沉积体系与成藏规律 ——以济阳坳陷为例

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摘要:中国大陆东部自进入地台活化阶段以来形成的诸如济阳坳陷等沉积盆地,主要表现为箕状断陷形式,剖面为典型的“断超结构”。其成因与太平洋板块向中国大陆俯冲,引起地壳拉张减薄,进而导致一系列断裂发生伸展活动有关;箕状断陷盆地陡坡带、洼陷带和缓坡带构造活动强度不同,受其控制的沉积体系及其组合,表现出与古地貌背景的对应性;受构造-沉积充填特征控制,盆地内圈闭类型、输导体系、成藏动力等成藏要素分布的有序性,决定了盆地油藏类型分布的有序性;不同构造岩相带成藏主控因素及其组合样式的差异性,衍生出区带油气富集与控藏模式的差异性。对应于不同区带的代表性隐蔽油气藏,陡坡带以砂砾岩体成岩封堵成藏模式为主,洼陷带以浊积扇体压力-隐蔽输导控藏模式为主,缓坡带以滩坝砂岩三元控藏模式为主。总之,中国东部古近纪箕状断陷盆地具有明显的石油地质“四性”特征,即箕状断陷盆地形成的必然性、沉积体系发育的对应性、油藏类型分布的有序性以及成藏主控因素的差异性。

关键词:箕状断陷;盆地结构;沉积体系;油藏类型;油气成藏;济阳坳陷

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Tectonic evolution, sedimentary system and petroleum distribution patterns in dustpan-shaped rift basin: a case study from Jiyang Depression, Bohai Bay Basin

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Abstract: The sedimentary basins in eastern China (like Jiyang Depression) are characterized by dustpan-shape with marginal faults and vertical overlapping architecture. These basins formed due to the subduction of Pacific Plate under China continent, which caused crust stretching and thinning, and further resulting in a series of extension of faults. In dustpan-shaped rift basin, the tectonic intensity varies in different structural belts. Therefore, the sedimentary systems and their assemblages under their control correspond well with the palaeogeomorphology. Due to the control of tectonic evolution and depositional characteristics, the traps, carrier system and the accumulation dynamics show some orderliness of distribution, which determines the orderliness of reservoir type distribution. Secondly, the differences of the major hydrocarbon accumulation controlling factors and their assemblages between different structure belts generate the differences of hydrocarbon accumulation and reservoir patterns between different plays. Moreover, different types of subtle reservoirs are developed at different structural belts. Specifically, conglomerate fan reservoirs in the steep slope belt show hydrocarbon accumulation pattern featured by diagenetic sealing. The turbidity fan reservoirs in the central-depression belt show the hydrocarbon accumulation pattern featured by pressure-subtle migration. And the beach-bar sand bodies in the gentle slope belt show hydrocarbon accumulation pattern featured by control of three elements, i. e. faulted structures, effective reservoir, and formation fluid pressure. In conclusion, the petroleum geologic features of the Paleogene dustpan-shaped rift basins in east China can be sum up as follows: regularity in the evolution of basin, correspondence in sedimentary system, orderliness of reservoir type distribution, and difference in key factors controlling hydrocarbon accumulation.

Key words: dustpan-shaped fault depression, basin structure, sedimentary system, reservoir type, petroleum accumulation, Jiyang Depression

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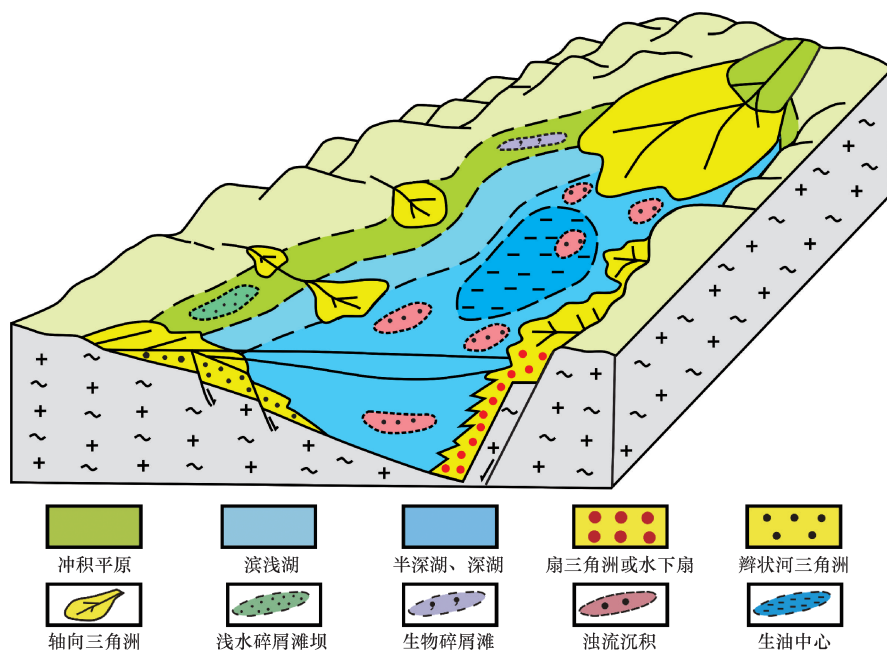


图2 断陷盆地沉积体系发育模式

Fig. 2 Model of depositional system in rift basins

断陷晚期,边界断裂活动减弱,湖盆的沉降速度小于沉积速度,物源补给充分,湖盆逐步进入过补偿状态,陡坡带各种扇体呈现出反旋回的特征,湖盆逐渐被三角洲、洪积扇体系所占据。

2.2 洼陷带沉积体系及其演化

断陷早期,由于水体较深,物源供给少,洼陷带大部分地区沉积半深湖-深湖相泥岩和油页岩,仅在轴向靠近物源部位发育小型三角洲沉积;断陷中期,由于湖盆的进一步扩张,造成地形高差加大,物源供给相对增多,洼陷带不但继续沉积深湖-半深湖相泥岩和油页岩,而且还发育有大型轴向三角洲以及前方数量众多的滑塌浊积扇和来自盆地缓坡带的深水浊积扇;断陷晚期,湖盆大部分处于浅湖环境,物源供给充足,深湖相细粒沉积物不发育,三角洲强烈进积,占据了盆地的大部分面积,并广泛发育三角洲平原相沉积^[20-22]。

2.3 缓坡带沉积体系及其演化

与陡坡带相比,缓坡带构造活动相对较弱,且持续稳定。因此,造成沉积体系类型较多,沉积物粒度较细^[23-26]。

断陷早期,随着控凹边界大断层的不断活动,地层的翘倾形成了宽缓的斜坡带。由于水体相对较浅,冲积扇和扇三角洲成为主要的沉积体系类型;断陷中期,湖盆沉降速度大于沉积速度,水体逐渐加深,半深湖-深湖沉积范围不断扩大,在缓坡带形成了广泛分布的与暗色泥页岩呈互层状的滩坝砂沉积,在水下高地,往

往形成碳酸盐滩坝,在沟谷处,短轴三角洲以及与之对应的浊积扇沉积也会出现;断陷晚期,构造活动减弱,湖盆的沉降速度小于沉积速度,物源补给充分,湖盆成为过补偿状态,湖盆相对萎缩,在斜坡带上主要发育了三角洲和辫状河三角洲沉积。

3 箕状断陷盆地成藏规律

3.1 油藏类型分布的有序性

箕状断陷盆地内的构造演化和沉积充填特征,决定了成藏要素发育的规律性,形成了不同类型油藏分布的有序性^[27-33]。这种有序性由圈闭类型分布、成藏动力构成及输导体系组合的有序性决定。

3.1.1 圈闭类型分布的有序性

箕状断陷盆地广泛发育有三角洲-浊流沉积体系、滨浅湖相滩坝砂和陡坡带各类扇体,同时,盆地斜坡中部断层发育,斜坡边部不同级别的不整合大量存在,因而,从盆地中心到边缘,圈闭类型往往存在着岩性-岩性-构造-构造-岩性-地层圈闭的有序变化^[34](图3)。

3.1.2 成藏动力构成的有序性

研究表明,箕状断陷盆地深部大规模超压是在欠压实成因的基础上叠加生烃增压^[35],因而从生烃洼陷到盆地边缘,压力由超压系统-过渡系统-常压系统有序演化^[36]。与此对应,超压环境下的油气成藏动力以异常高压为主;压力过渡带的油气成藏动力为压力

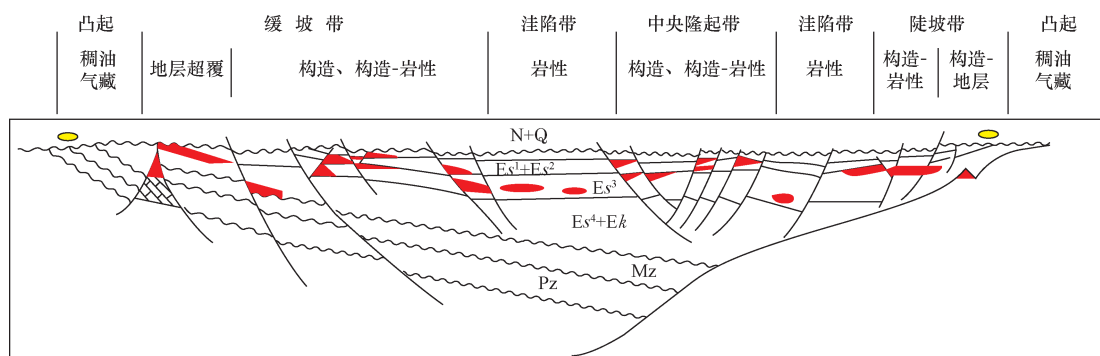


图3 东营凹陷主要圈闭类型划分示意图

Fig. 3 Sketch map showing major trap types in Dongying Sag

和浮力联合作用;常压环境下的油气成藏动力以浮力为主(图4)。

3.1.3 输导要素组合的有序性

箕状断陷盆地发育有不同沉积类型的砂体及不同级别的不整合面,它们与众多的断层一起构成了复杂的油气输导体系。大量实践证明,箕状断陷盆地的剖面结构虽然具不对称性,但输导体系的构成却呈对称分布,即不同凹陷带不同层位的输导体系在平面上呈有序环带状分布。从盆地中心到边缘,输导体系往往存在着裂缝+控烃断层—断层+砂体型—砂体+不整合型的有序变化^[37-41]。

箕状断陷盆地圈闭类型、成藏动力、输导体系的有序演化,决定了盆地内不同类型油藏分布的有序性。即从洼陷中心到边缘,油藏类型呈现出岩性油藏—构造—岩性油藏—构造油藏—地层油藏的分布状态,且具有纵向叠置,横向毗邻,叠合连片的特征(图5)。

油藏分布有序性认识深化了对东营凹陷油气藏类型及空间分布规律的科学预测和评价,实现了从三角洲平原构造油藏到前三角洲浊积岩岩性油藏勘探的主

动转移。该模式在沾化、惠民等凹陷的洼陷带浊积岩精细勘探中也见到了显著成效。

3.2 成藏主控因素的差异性

箕状断陷盆地油气藏分布的有序性是宏观层面上的油气分布规律,而盆地内不同区带(层系)地质要素的空间配置、内部结构、成藏动力及其作用过程的变化导致油气藏类型及主控因素存在着明显的差异性^[14-18]。根据济阳坳陷大量的勘探成果和深入地综合分析,以东营凹陷陡坡带砂砾岩扇体、洼陷带浊积岩和缓坡带滨浅湖滩坝砂岩为例阐述断陷盆地油气成藏主控因素的差异性。

3.2.1 陡坡带砂砾岩体成岩封堵成藏模式

“十一五”以来,东营凹陷北部陡坡带砂砾岩体已完钻探井96口,其中90口见到油气显示(解释油气层井70口)。目前,陡坡带砂砾岩共发现油田9个,累计上报探明石油地质储量 3.5×10^8 t。在含油性系统统计的基础上,从沉积组构、压实过程、盆地演化、地层流体性质等方面分析了扇根封堵的内在机理,形成

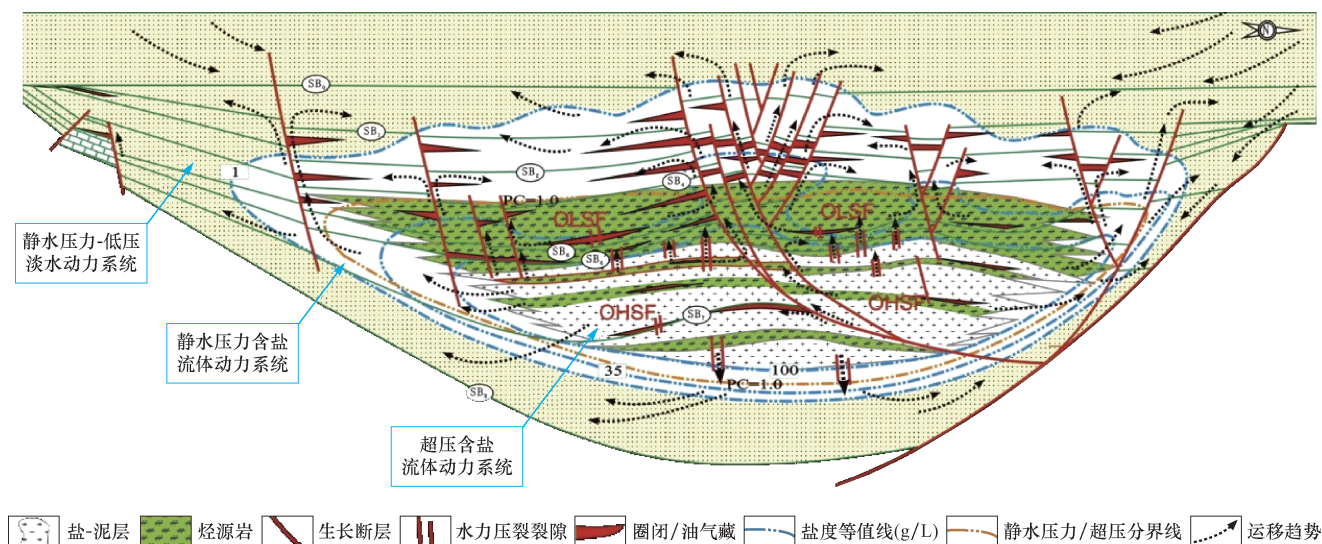


图4 东营凹陷油气成藏动力分布序列

Fig. 4 Sequence of hydrocarbon accumulation dynamics distribution in Dongying Sag

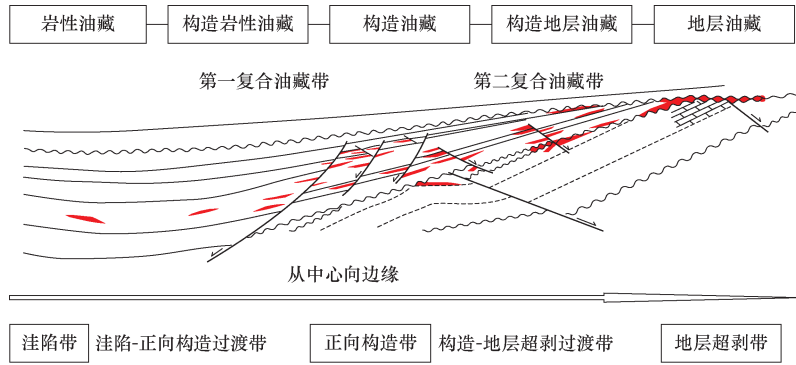


图5 箕状断陷盆地不同类型油藏有序分布

Fig. 5 Orderliness of distribution of different types of reservoirs in dustpan-shaped faulted depression

了成岩封堵的油气成藏模式^[16]。由于成岩环境在纵向上明显不同,导致其扇根的封堵能力存在着很大的差异,相应的油藏类型也随之变化(图6)。

低封堵能力的构造油藏带:埋深介于1 700 ~ 2 300 m,成岩作用处于早成岩A阶段,扇根的封堵能力较差,油藏类型多为靠断层封堵的构造油藏,油气的充满度较低,水多油少,含油高度一般在10 ~ 70 m,油藏的宽度一般介于200 ~ 1 000 m。

中等封堵能力的构造-岩性油藏带:埋深介于2 300 ~ 3 280 m,成岩作用处于早成岩B阶段,扇根的封堵能力较上部有了明显的改善,油藏类型为构造-岩性油藏,油气充满度中等,油水间互,含油高度在20 ~ 90 m,油藏的宽度一般介于300 ~ 1 500 m。

高封堵能力的岩性油藏带:埋深介于3 280 ~ 4 300 m,成岩作用处于中成岩A阶段,扇根的封堵能力强,油藏类型为成岩封堵的岩性油藏,油气充满度高,油藏非油即干,含油高度在80 ~ 190 m,油藏的宽度一般介于600 ~ 2 500 m。

3.2.2 洼陷带浊积岩压力-隐蔽输导控藏模式

洼陷带浊积岩含油性取决于3个方面:提供油气

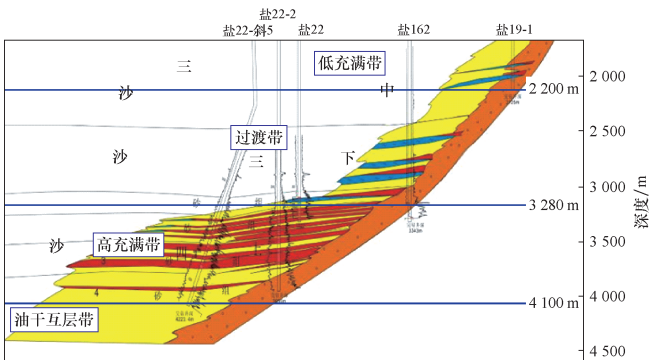


图6 东营凹陷陡坡带砂砾岩体成藏模式

(盐22井—盐19-1井近南北向油藏剖面)

Fig. 6 Hydrocarbon accumulation patterns for conglomerate fan in the steep slope belt of Dongying Sag (North-south reservoir section crossing well Yan22 and Yan19-1)

及成藏动力的烃源岩,作为输导体系构成要素的断裂(裂缝)的发育程度及岩性透镜体的有效储集条件。统计分析表明,当排烃强度大于 $350 \times 10^4 \text{ t/km}^2$ 时,源岩区普遍发育异常高压,更有利于透镜体成藏(勘探实践中超过四分之三的成藏岩性体地层压力系数大于1.2);源外透镜体砂岩成藏范围,即距离源岩距离,向上约200 m(图7)^[20]。

洼陷带断层往往不太发育,因而,在浊积岩油藏成藏过程中,裂缝系统起着重要的输导作用。岩石承受的流体压力超过了其破裂强度后,就可产生裂隙。东营凹陷泥岩破裂深度门限约为2 900 ~ 3 000 m(压力系数大于1.38),即在该深度以下(这也是砂岩透镜体成藏的门槛深度),地层孔隙流体异常压力可以导致岩石破裂,这些裂缝与为数众多的三角洲前缘浊积性薄砂层构成了隐蔽性油气输导网络,成为浊积岩岩性油气藏形成的另一关键要素。

3.2.3 缓坡带滩坝砂岩三元控藏模式

东营凹陷南部缓坡带沙河街组四段上亚段广泛发育滩坝砂,已探明储量近 $2 \times 10^8 \text{ t}$ 。通过对滩坝砂岩成

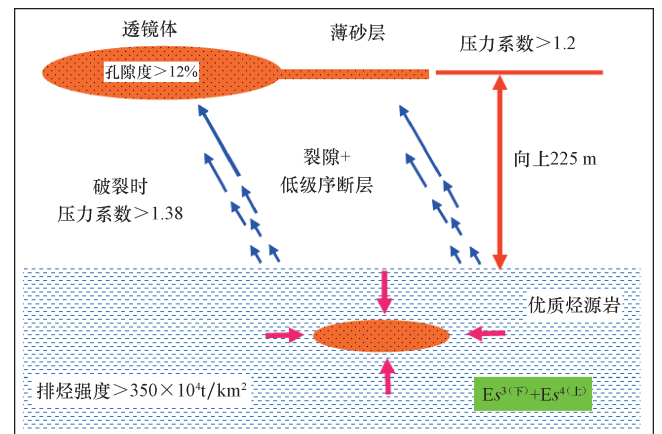


图7 东营凹陷洼陷带浊积岩压力-隐蔽输导控藏模式

Fig. 7 Hydrocarbon accumulation pattern with pressure-subtle migration in the turbidite of the central belt in Dongying Sag

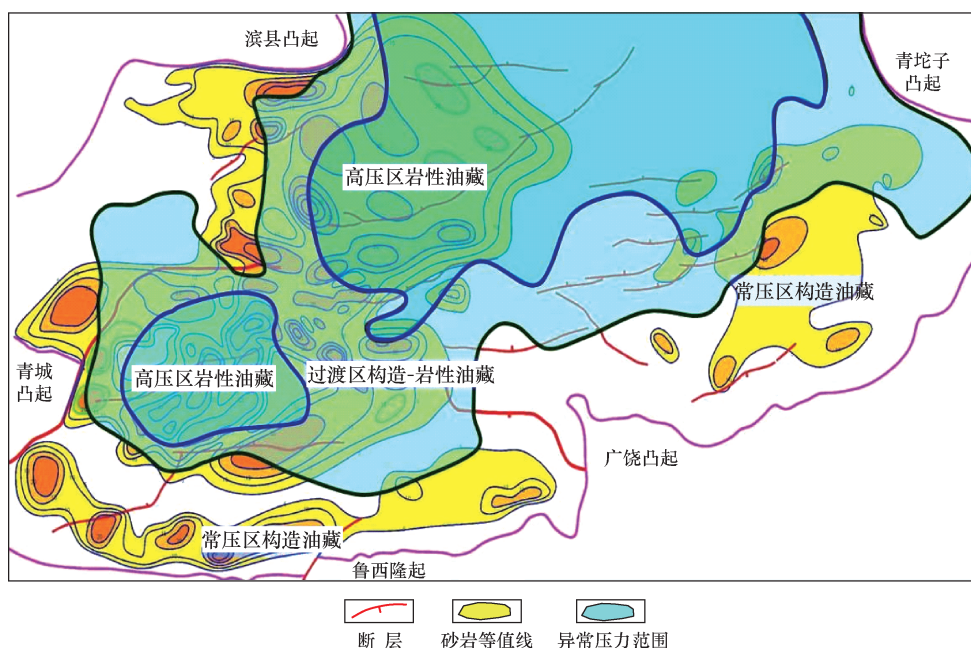


图8 东营凹陷缓坡带滨浅湖滩坝砂岩成藏模式

Fig. 8 Hydrocarbon accumulation pattern of beach-bar sand body in shore-shallow lacustrine in the gentle slope belt of Dongying Sag

因、成藏的综合研究,形成了包含断裂构造、有效储层、流体压力等要素的“三元控藏”的成藏模式。即构造(背景)、断裂控制成藏部位;有效储层决定成藏规模;压力高低控制油藏充满程度(图8)^[23]。

构造背景是油气成藏的基础地质条件,大型的正向构造带(鼻状构造)更易于成藏;断裂具有封闭、输导和分配油气的作用,二、三级主断层控制含油区块,四、五级小断层一般不改变压力系统,利于油气输导和改善储层。

有效储层是决定滩坝砂岩油藏规模的关键因素,滩坝砂岩油层分布和产能的高低明显受有效储层的控制。沉积微相、成岩过程和灰质含量控制着滩坝砂体储层的有效性,单层厚、物性好的坝砂最易富集成藏,单层薄、灰质含量低的滩砂也具有较好储集性能。

异常高压是滩坝砂岩成藏的源动力,决定着油气藏的充满程度。烃源岩的排烃强度导致异常高压围绕生烃中心呈内高外低的“环带状”分布,从而控制着油气富集(充满)程度和油藏类型的变化。

滩坝砂油藏在横向上具有3种成藏模式:靠近洼陷高压区,地层压力大,油气充满度高,油藏类型以岩性油藏为主,油气藏无明显的边底水,非油即干;盆地斜坡中部,为地层压力过渡区,油藏类型以构造-岩性油藏为主,油气充满度较高,局部可见油水间互;盆地边缘为常压区,具鼻状构造背景的高部位油藏类型相对单一,以构造油藏为主,油气充满度相对较低,油水间互现象比较普遍,具有明显的边底水。

4 结论

1) 基于渤海湾盆地的基本特征,揭示了盆地结构及成藏要素的相似性,成为凹陷和区带勘探优化选择的出发点,不同盆地和相邻层系之间,勘探经验和技术可以相互借鉴,是指导三新领域勘探的基本原则。

2) 以济阳拗陷东营凹陷为解剖对象,提出了凹陷内油藏特征及分布的有序性,凹陷内不同类型油藏连续有序分布,是成熟探区实现勘探目标的主动转移,发现规模储量的指导方针。

3) 以盆地成藏要素构成差异性研究为基础,明确了成藏动力及油气富集的差异性,是指导盆地内不同区带、不同层系油气藏勘探部署思路及关键技术攻关、实现油藏高效勘探的关键。

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