

张家垛油田阜三段湖相滩坝砂储层特征

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摘要:湖相滩坝砂往往毗邻烃源岩,在高源-储压差条件下易聚集成藏。近年来在我国东部新生代地层中发现了大量的此类油气藏,成为勘探的热点。以张家垛油田阜三段为例,通过岩心观察、研究滩坝砂的分布规律;利用压汞资料、铸体薄片及扫描电镜,分析不同成因储层的孔喉分布和孔隙类型组合。研究结果表明:①滩坝砂中发育3种岩相,4种岩相组合类型,对应于4种测井相;②滩坝砂具有粒度细、单层厚度小、滩坝间互、叠合连片的特征,坝砂呈土豆状平行于湖岸线展布;③坝砂以细砂岩为主,杂基含量低;原生孔隙和次生孔隙发育,粘土中富高岭石而贫绿泥石和混层粘土;滩砂以粉砂-极细砂为主,杂基含量高,孔隙结构差,次生孔隙欠发育,粘土中富混层粘土而贫高岭石和绿泥石。

关键词:滩坝砂;储层;成岩作用;阜三段;张家垛油田;苏北盆地

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Characteristics of lacustrine beach-bar sandstone reservoirs in the 3rd Member of the Funing Formation in Zhangjiaduo oilfieldYang Peng^{1,2}, Ding Xiaoli^{1,3}, Zhang Shaonan^{1,2}, Han Meimei^{1,2}, Liu Xixiang¹, Zhan Xiaohong¹, Zhang Yongmei¹

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Abstract: Lacustrine beach-bar sandstone is generally adjacent to source rocks, and it is favorable for hydrocarbon accumulation under high differential pressure between the source rock and reservoir. In recent years, a large number of oil and gas reservoirs have been discovered in the Cenozoic lacustrine beach bar sandstones in eastern China. Distribution of beach-bar sands in the 3rd Member of the Funing Formation was studied on the basis of the core observation. Mercury data, cast thin sections and scanning electron microscope were integrated to analyze the distribution of pore throat and the combinations of porosity types in reservoirs of different genetic types. The following results were obtained. ① Three kinds of lithofacies were recognized in beach-bar sand and they can be organized into four kinds of lithofacies associations, which correspond to four kinds of logging facies; ② The beach-bar sand has the characteristics of fine grain size, thin single layer, as well as interbedding, overlapping and lateral connection of the beach and barsands, and the potato-shaped bar sands are distributed in parallel with the lake shoreline; ③ The bar sands are dominated by fine sandstone with low matrix content; Primary pore and secondary pore are well developed, and clay minerals are rich in kaolinite and poor in chlorite and mixed layer; the beach sands are generally dominated by siltstone and very fine sandstone with high matrix content; Their pore structures are poor and secondary pores are underdeveloped, and the clay minerals are rich in mixed layer and poor in kaolinite and chlorite.

Key words: beach bar sand, reservoir, diagenesis, 3rd Member of the Funing Formation, Zhangjiaduo oilfield, northern Jiangsu Basin

湖相滩坝砂是陆相盆地中重要的一种储层类型^[1],与其他类型的储层相比,滩坝砂具有以下特殊性:①粒度偏细,往往为细砂岩、粉砂岩,粒度粗的滩砂少见;②单层厚度小,多层可以纵向上相互叠置,分布

规律较为复杂^[2-3];③由于粘土含量高,储层物性较差,渗透率偏低;④滩坝砂往往与半深湖-深湖相的烃源岩伴生,具有优先捕集油气的能力^[4]。由于滩坝砂的上述特征,导致滩坝砂普遍含油但非均质性强,形成

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圈闭的隐蔽性较强^[5-6],油气勘探开发难度大^[7]。本文以苏北盆地张家垛油田阜三段(阜宁组三段)下砂岩段(Ⅲ砂组)为例,通过岩心观察及实验分析,研究不同成因砂体剖面组合、分布规律及储层特征,为张家垛油田阜三段湖相滩坝砂的勘探和开发提供地质依据。

张家垛油田位于苏北盆地海安凹陷西部曲塘次凹的北部陡坡带^[8](图1),处于断裂的下降盘,是一个由边界断层控制的大型鼻状构造^[9-11],为油气富集的有利区带,具有北陡南缓的特点。油气主要富集于阜三段^[12-14]。阜三段沉积期,湖盆底形平缓、生物及藻类繁盛,北部的泰州凸起为低幅的水下隆起,未提供物源,物源主要来自北部的三角洲。在湖浪和沿岸流的作用下,将来自北部三角洲的砂体再搬运、沉积,形成浅湖滩坝砂^[15-17]。张家垛油田目前主要的勘探目的层为阜三段的滩坝砂岩性油藏,阜三段自下而上划分为4个砂层组,其中下砂岩段砂体发育,储层段埋深2 800~3 800 m^[18]。

1 滩坝砂剖面组合特征

通过10余口井的岩心观察,根据岩相划分标准,在阜三段滩坝砂中归纳总结出3种岩相:平行层理细砂岩相(Sh),泥质纹层+生物钻孔粉-细砂岩相(Fr),生物扰动粉砂岩相(Fb)。

1.1 平行层理细砂岩相

该岩相主要发育在细砂岩中,主要的层理类型为平行层理,有时局部可过渡为脉状层理,断面可见少许

炭屑。细砂岩具有杂基含量低、分选好、磨圆好的特点,说明沉积水动力较强,碎屑颗粒经历了长距离的搬运,细砂岩中可见藻屑。

1.2 泥质纹层+生物钻孔粉-细砂岩相

该岩相主要发育在粉砂岩中,少量在极细粒砂岩中,主要的层理类型为沙纹层理。由于强烈的生物扰动,泥质纹层呈不连续状,层面中可见大量的炭屑及生物钻孔。粉-细砂岩中杂基含量高和强烈的生物扰动反映出水体较浅但能量较弱。分选好、磨圆好说明经过了长距离的搬运。

1.3 生物扰动粉砂岩相

该岩相主要发育在粉砂岩和泥岩中,强烈的生物扰动使该岩相的原有层理特征不明显,粉砂岩和泥岩高度混合。当生物扰动特征强烈时,形成“似块状”的层理。该岩相粒度细、生物扰动强烈代表水体浅且能量弱的沉积环境。

1.4 剖面组合特征

以上3种岩相在剖面上常形成4种剖面组合类型,对应4种测井相(图2),反映出不同水动力条件。

1) 剖面组合I(指形)

自下而上为Fr—Sh—Fr,3种岩相的厚度小,累计厚度不超过2 m。Sh岩相的厚度一般小于0.5 m,测井曲线形态为指形。沉积物供给有限,水动能量较弱,该剖面组合平面分布较稳定,往往代表滩砂。

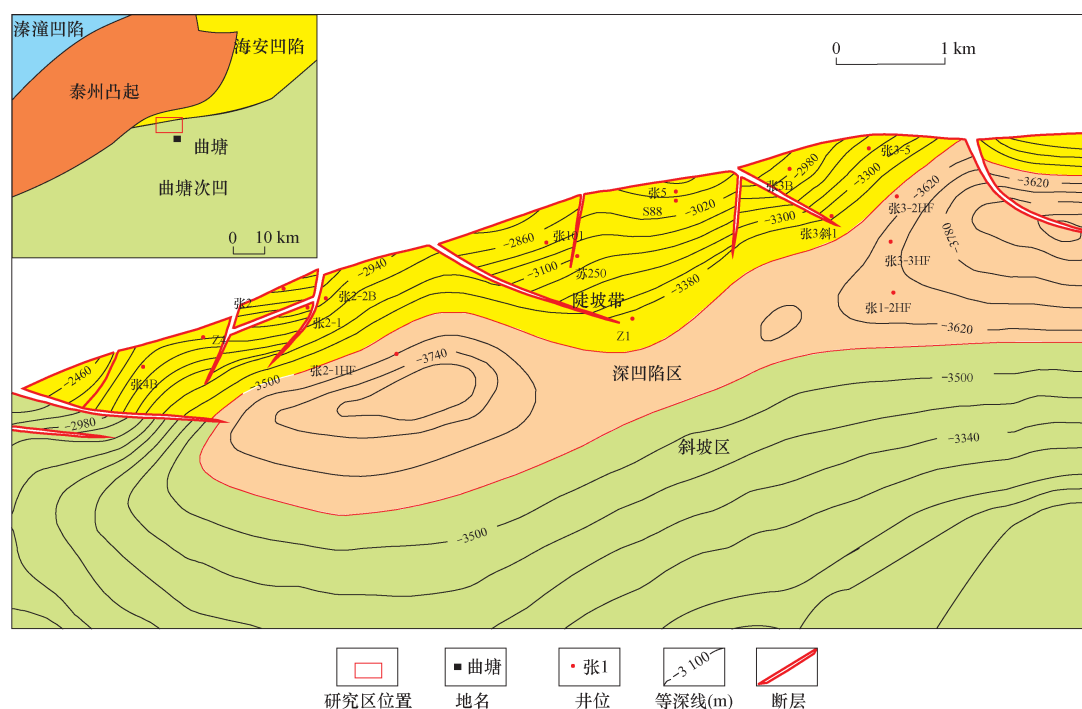


图1 苏北盆地张家垛油田构造位置及阜三段Ⅲ砂组顶面构造

Fig. 1 Structure location and top structure of sand unit III in the 3rd Member of the Funing Formation in Zhangjiaduo oilfield, northern Jiangsu Basin

2) 剖面组合Ⅱ(似箱形)

自下而上为 Fb—Fr—Sh—Fr,与剖面组合Ⅰ相比,该岩相的底部往往发育 Fb,且 Sh 的厚度可超过 1 m,最厚达到 3 m,整个剖面组合的厚度可超过 4 m,测井曲线形态为似箱形。沉积物供给稳定,水动能量较强,平面上呈透镜状分布,为典型的坝砂。

3) 剖面组合Ⅲ(漏斗形)

自下而上为 Fb—Fr—Sh,与剖面组合Ⅱ相比,该岩相顶部不发育 Fr,Sh 与黑色泥岩直接接触。Sh 的厚度变化较大(0.2~2 m),测井曲线形态为漏斗形。自下而上水动力变强,Sh 厚度小时为滩砂,反之是坝砂。

4) 剖面组合Ⅳ(齿化钟形)

自下而上为 Fb—Fr 的多个叠加,但向上 Fb 的厚度增加而 Fr 厚度减小,形成低幅的齿化钟形。沉积物供给不充分,水动力能量弱,往往代表滩缘沉积。

2 滩坝砂分布规律

在单井沉积微相识别的基础上,进行了沉积微相的对比。图 3 为研究区一条东西向的微相对比图,可以看出下砂岩段的砂体主要为坝砂,其次为滩砂,并且坝砂向两侧逐渐相变为滩砂。滩坝砂在横向上稳定,可以在数千米范围内进行追踪对比,整个下砂岩段具有单层厚度小、滩坝间互和叠合连片的特征。

在利用相标志确定沉积相类型的基础上,通过对岩心的观察,利用单井相及剖面沉积相的识别结果,结合从地震反演中提取出的波阻抗值,绘制了阜三段下砂岩段(Ⅲ砂组)各单砂体的沉积微相平面分布(图 4)。通过编制 5 个单砂体的沉积微相图,可以看出下砂岩段 5 个单砂体滩砂沉积微相分布面积大,而砂坝在不同的层段分布面积差异较大。总体来看,坝砂呈透镜状东西向平行于湖岸线展布。

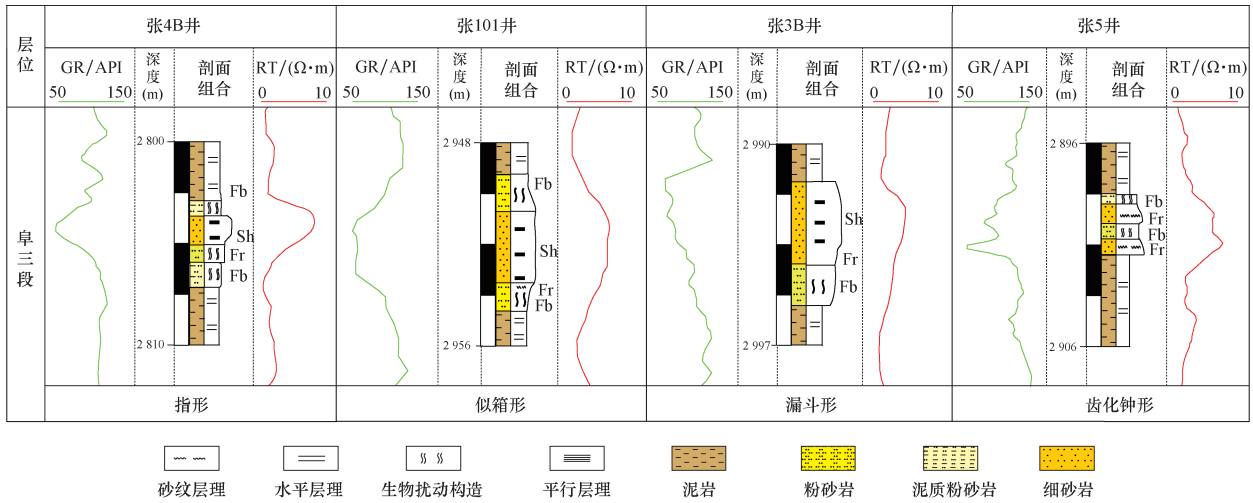


图 2 苏北盆地张家垛油田阜三段典型测井曲线岩相解释

Fig. 2 Lithofacies interpretation of typical logging curves of the 3rd Member of Funing Formation in Zhangjiaduo oilfield, northern Jiangsu Basin

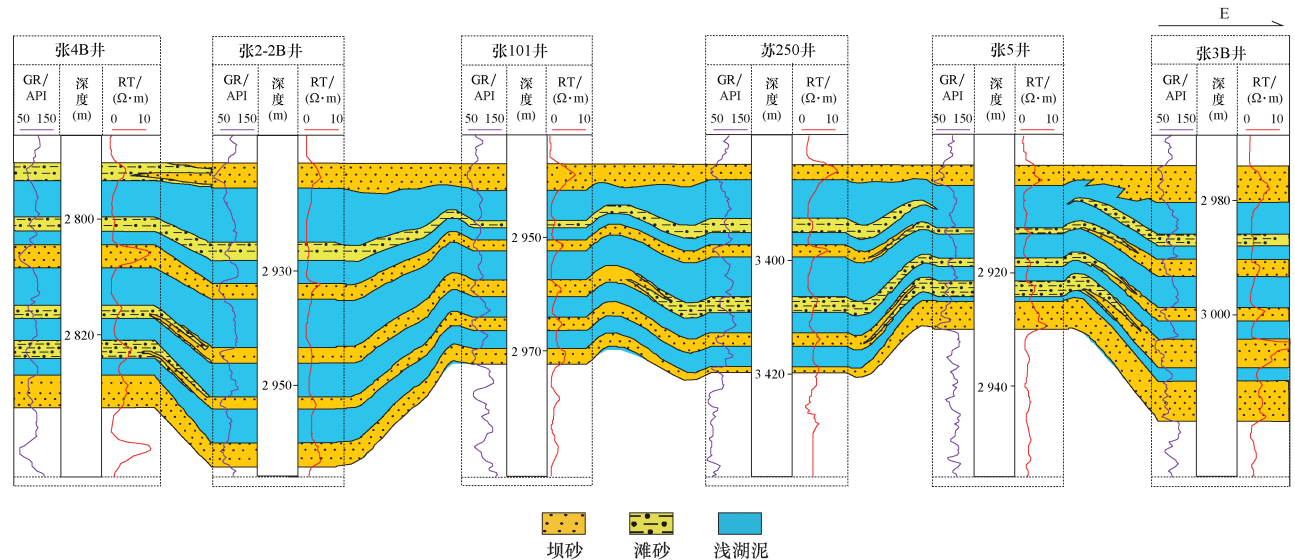


图 3 苏北盆地张家垛油田阜三段Ⅲ砂组沉积微相剖面

Fig. 3 Sedimentary microfacies of the 3rd Member of Funing Formation in Zhangjiaduo oilfield, northern Jiangsu Basin

3 滩坝砂储集空间特征

作为油气储层评价中的重要指标,储层储集空间

特征一直受到地质工作学者的广泛重视并取得了众多成果^[19-21]。随着研究的深入,储层的储集空间特征的描述更为精细,这里选取 6 个典型的滩坝砂岩样品进行毛细管压力曲线测定(图 5),同时进行薄片分析、粘

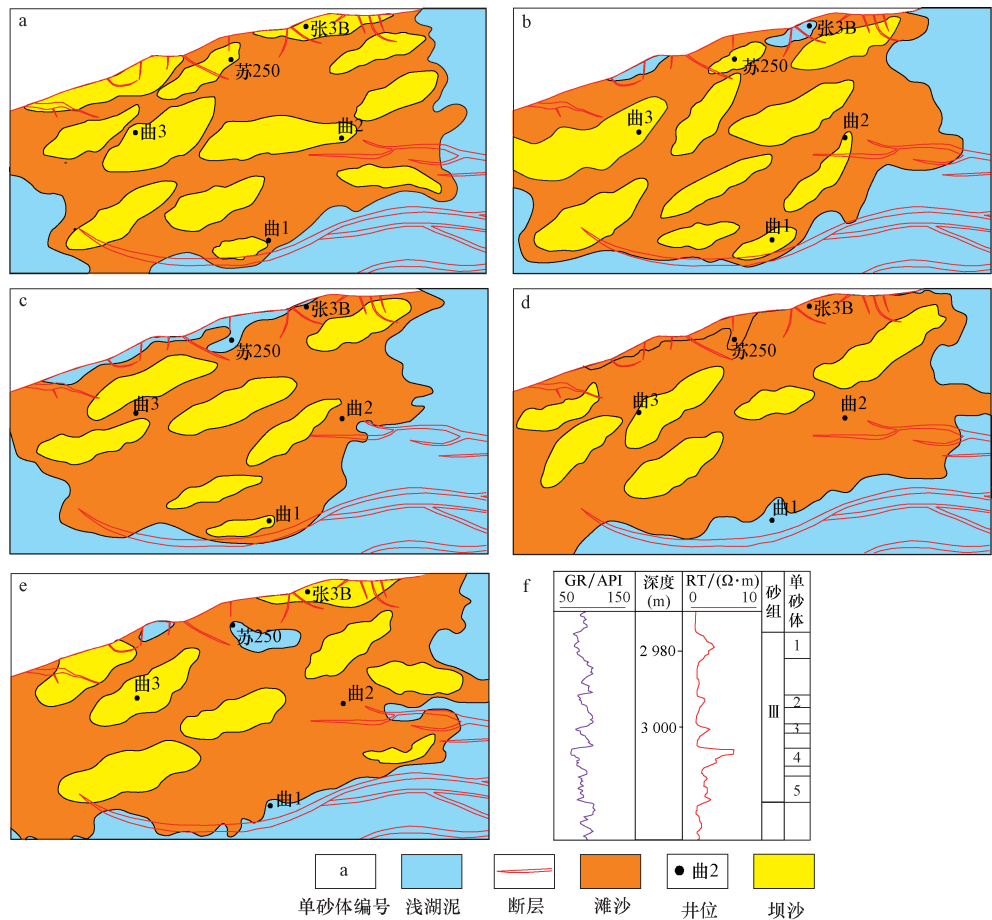


图 4 苏北盆地张家垛油田阜三段Ⅲ砂组单砂体沉积微相平面分布

Fig. 4 Plane distribution of sedimentary microfacies of the 3rd Member of Funing Formation in Zhangjiaduo oilfield, northern Jiangsu Basin

a. 1 号单砂体;b. 2 号单砂体;c. 3 号单砂体;d. 4 号单砂体;e. 5 号单砂体;f. 张 3B 井纵向砂体展布

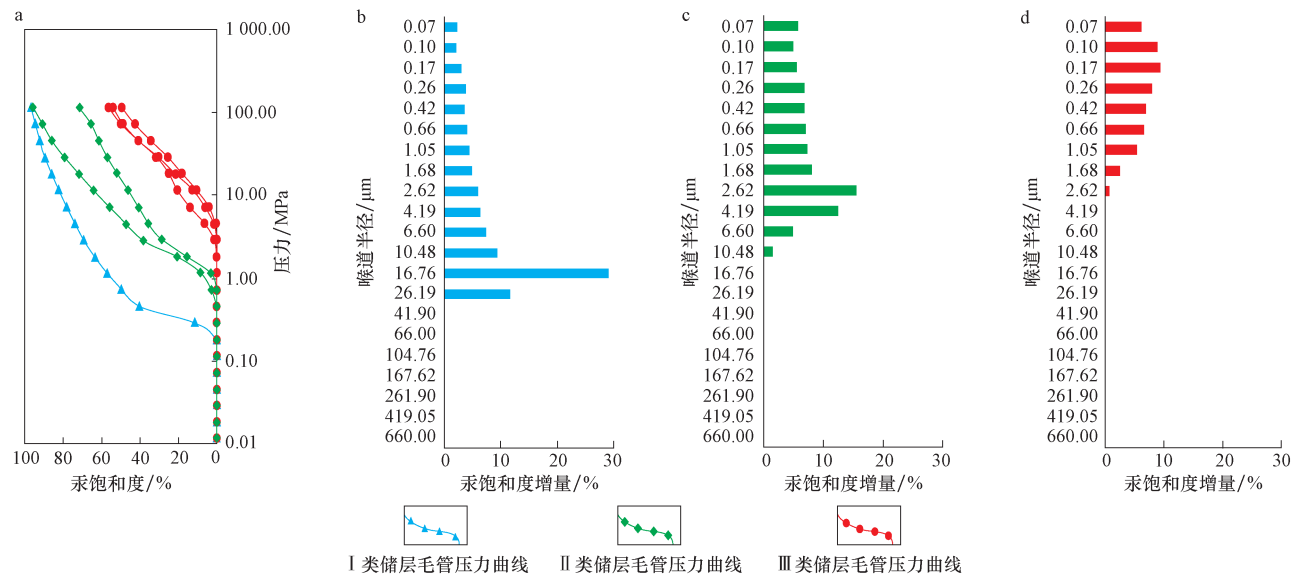


图 5 不同储层类型的毛管压力曲线及孔喉分布

Fig. 5 Capillary curves and distribution of pore throats in different types of reservoirs

a. 不同类储层毛管压力曲线;b. I 类储层孔喉分布;c. II 类储层孔喉分布;d. III 类储层孔喉分布

表 1 粒度参数与粘土含量
Table 1 Parameters of particle size and content of clay

井号	深度/m	储层类型	粒度分析		X-衍射			
			平均粒度/mm	分选系数	伊/蒙混层/%	高岭石/%	绿泥石/%	伊利石/%
张 3X1	3 634.4	I 类	0.18	1.2	40	29	13	18
张 3	2 958.0	II 类	0.12	2.1	50	18	20	12
张 101	2 939.6	II 类	0.09	1.8	65	11	16	8
张 101	2 945.8	III 类	0.09	2.2	63	13	12	12
苏 258	2750.8	III 类	0.08	2.3	70	4	13	13
张 101	2 945.3	III 类	0.07	2.6	75	2	12	11

土 X-衍射和扫描电镜分析(表 1)。根据 6 个样品的毛管压力曲线可以明显分为 3 类储层。

3.1 I 类储层

I 类储层样品孔隙度大于 15%，渗透率大于 $8 \times 10^{-3} \mu\text{m}^2$ 。喉道分选系数约 2.4，排驱压力较低，一般小于 0.5 MPa；中值压力在 1 MPa 以下，最小非饱和体积小于 10%。孔喉的分布为非正态分布，粗孔喉占有较大的比例，中孔喉和细孔喉较少，次生孔隙发育。这类储层的微观特征表现为粒度较粗，主要为细砂岩，少量为粗粉砂岩，杂基含量较低。孔隙类型以粒间孔、粒内溶孔和铸模孔为主，微孔较少(图 6a,b)，其中次生孔隙占总孔隙的比例可达到 1/3 ~ 1/2，甚至更高。由于溶蚀孔占有较大的比例，导致大孔隙多，喉道较粗。

由于杂基含量低，导致粘土矿物中伊/蒙混层很少，常见的粘土矿物为绿泥石和高岭石(图 6b)。因此这种类型的储层存在一定的速敏，但水敏不强。根据沉积微相研究，认为这种砂体为坝砂成因，具有单层厚度大的特点，单层厚度超过 3 m。结合该地区的试油成果，认为这种类型的储层具有自然产能，在不压裂的情况下即可获取工业油流。

3.2 II 类储层

II 类储层样品孔隙度在 10% ~ 15%，渗透率在 $(3 \sim 8) \times 10^{-3} \mu\text{m}^2$ 。喉道分选系数为 2.74，排驱压力在 0.5 ~ 1 MPa，中值压力明显增加，在 5 MPa 左右，最小非饱和体积小于 20%。孔喉仍非正态分布，有一部分孔喉偏粗，但比例不大，而细喉和微喉占有较大的比例，孔隙结构差。

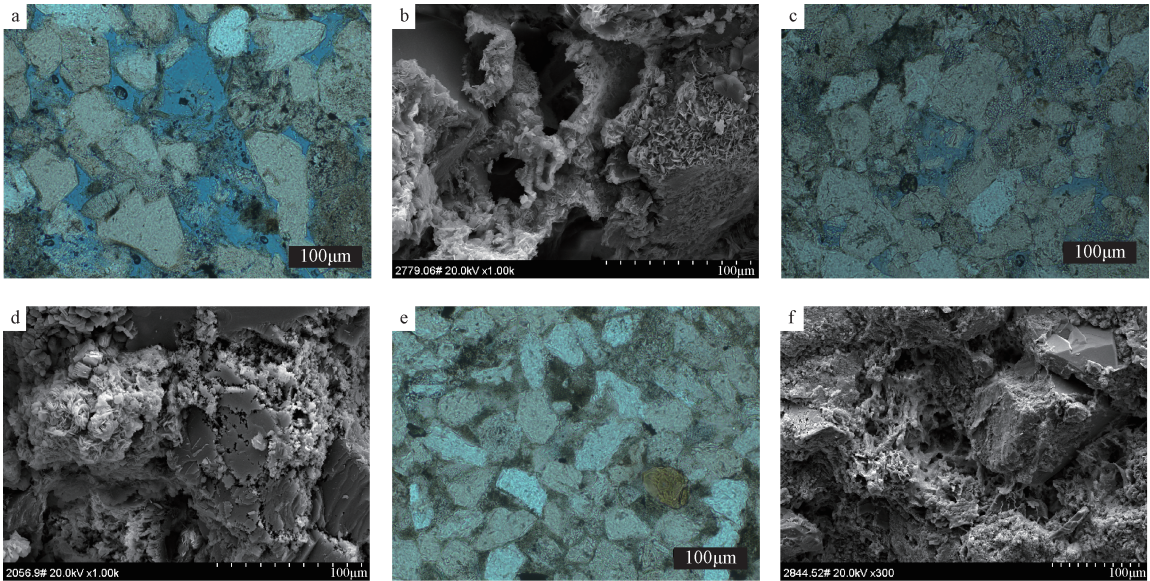


图 6 张家垛油田不同类型储层典型显微照片

Fig. 6 Photo micrographs of different types of reservoirs in Zhangjiaduo oilfield

a. 粒间孔、铸模孔及超大孔发育，见少量的绿泥石及高岭石，苏海 258 井，2 779.06 m，单偏光；b. 铸模孔发育，颗粒被溶后绿泥石的包壳仍存在，苏海 258 井，埋深 2 779.06 m，a 样品的扫描电镜；c. 高岭石晶间微孔发育，其次是粒间孔和溶孔，张 101 井，埋深 2 056.9 m，单偏光；d. 见长石的溶蚀，高岭石和绿泥石交织在一起，张 101 井，埋深 2 056.9 m，c 样品的扫描电镜；e. 孔隙全为伊蒙混层的晶间微孔，张 4 井，埋深 2 844.52 m，单偏光；f. 颗粒之间均被伊蒙混层粘土胶结，张 4 井，埋深 2 844.52 m，e 样品的扫描电镜

这类储层的微观特征表现为粒度偏细,以泥质细砂岩和粉砂岩为主,杂基含量较高。孔隙类型有粒间孔、溶蚀孔和微孔,其中微孔占有较大的比例,可达20%~30%。由于高杂基含量,导致粘土矿物中的伊/蒙混层含量较高,且含有不同程度的高岭石和绿泥石(图6c,d)。因此,这种类型的储层既有水敏又有酸敏,但以水敏为主。结合沉积微相研究,认为这种砂岩为滩砂成因,单层厚度相对较小,主要分布在坝砂的周缘。从已有的试油试采资料来看,这种类型的储层不具有自然产能,需要对其进行压裂,改善储层的渗流能力,方可获取工业产能。

3.3 III类储层

III类储层样品孔隙度一般小于10%,渗透率小于 $3 \times 10^{-3} \mu\text{m}^2$ 。喉道分选系数为5左右,排驱压力迅速上升至2~4 MPa,中值压力达到50 MPa左右。从孔喉分布来看,基本不存在大的孔喉,全为微孔和细孔,孔喉明显较前两种储层偏细。

这种类型储层的微观特征表现为粒度细,以粉砂岩和泥质粉砂岩为主,杂基含量非常高,反应出水体能力弱,淘洗不干净。孔隙类型主要为微孔(图6e,f),其次为少量的粒间孔,溶蚀孔不发育。

由于杂基含量非常高,不利于孔隙水的流动,所以长石的溶蚀变弱,高岭石含量低^[22]。这种类型储层中的粘土矿物几乎全为伊/蒙混层,水敏非常强。结合沉积微相的研究成果,认为这种类型的储层主要为滩砂及滩间沉积,弱的水动力导致粒度细,粘土含量高。目前尚未从这种类型储层获得工业产能,但从其它油田的勘探情况来看,不排除通过大规模的压裂,获得低产工业油流的可能。

4 结论

1) 坝砂主要发育平行层理细砂岩相,其次是泥质纹层+生物钻孔粉-细砂岩相,单层厚度往往超过2 m;而滩砂主要发育泥质纹层+生物钻孔粉-细砂岩相和平行层理细砂岩相,其次为生物扰动粉砂岩相,单层厚度一般小于2 m。

2) 坝砂分布面积较小,呈土豆状平行于湖岸线分布,研究区北部较南部发育。滩、坝砂体单层厚度小、滩坝间互、叠合连片。

3) 坝砂为水动力较强的产物,粒度一般为细砂岩,杂基含量低,原生孔隙和次生孔隙发育,孔隙结构好。坝砂向两侧均过渡为滩砂,形成滩砂的水动力相对较弱,粒度往往为粉-极细粒砂岩,原生孔隙发育而次生孔隙不发育,孔隙结构差、具有孔隙中等、渗透率差的特征。

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