

oil and gas pools are more than thirty, and the main assemblages simply five. Each big- or medium-sized oilfield basically consists of one assemblage which in turn has one main oil or gas pool. With the variation of structural condition and sedimentary facies, the above mentioned five type assemblages of oil and gas pools distribute basically around the oil source area in annular zones.

The central part of the depression is favourable to the formation of the oil and gas assemblage of central uplift zone in which arcogenesis-tensile anticline and faulted anticline predominates, and the assemblage of inside depression in which the lithologic pool of turbidite predominates. The slope area of the depression is favourable for the formation of slope zone assemblage in which oil and gas pools of overlap, buried-hill on slope and reverse-dipping fault block predominate. The margin of the depression, especially the steep side, is favourable to form the assemblage of the marginal anticline zone and marginal depression zone. The uplift area from the lower part to the top is favourable to form the assemblages of various buried hill-draped structural zones.

江汉盆地浅层打出高产工业气流

今年, 江汉石油管理局在江汉盆地潭口地区的浅层勘探获得成功, 除证实下第三系潜江组油气比较丰富, 控制了一块含油面积外, 首次在上第三系广华寺组中发现工业油气流, 并打出了一口高产工业气井。这一新发现, 是江汉油田浅层油气勘探的重要进展, 为湖北地区找油找气又开辟了一个新的领域。

潭口地区位于潜江凹陷北部边缘的中段, 潜江组沉积时为一水下鼻状隆起, 到荆河镇期末, 由于急剧抬升而成为削蚀区。随着国内外未成熟油气理论与勘探实践的新进展, 我局对该区再次进行研究, 重新认识和评价, 指出潭口削蚀区浅层油气勘探具有良好的前景。

半年多来, 在潭口地区先后打探井10口均钻遇油气层。油层厚度一般在10m以上, 潭26井厚达25.5m。油气层埋藏深度较浅, 多数在600—1000m之间, 目前已有8口井获得工业油气流。原油性质变化较大, 有稀有稠: 稀者比重为0.88, 粘度0.022Pa·s, 凝固点-8℃, 含硫量小于1%, 日产量可达20t (潜江组); 稠者比重为0.97—1.02, 粘度5.804—9.273 Pa·s, 凝固点11—16℃, 含硫量大于3% (广华寺组)。位于潭口构造中台阶东块的潭32井, 在上第三系广华寺组于井深618.4—625.2m井段发现一气层, 射孔后发生强烈井喷, 井喷控制后经测试日产天然气13.88万立方米, 这是江汉石油勘探局在湖北平原地区第一次打出的高产气井。天然气组分分析以甲烷为主, 重烃含量低。甲烷含量为96.14%, 重烃含量(C₂⁺以上) 仅有0.539%, 还含有非烃气体N₂=2.85%和H₂S+CO₂=0.44%, 其成因正在分析研究中。

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