

渤海湾盆地济阳坳陷陆相断陷湖盆中-低成熟度页岩“富烃-成储-富集-高产”的理论认识与开发实践

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摘要:渤海湾盆地济阳坳陷页岩油资源丰富,初步估算资源量超 100×10^8 t,分析、研究、总结页岩油形成、富集和高产理论认识对指导页岩油勘探开发都具有重要意义。通过系统研究济阳坳陷古近系沙河街组四段(沙四)上亚段和沙河街组三段(沙三)下亚段2套主力页岩油层系有机质形成与演化特征以及页岩油富集与可动规律,提出了济阳陆相断陷湖盆中-低成熟度页岩“富烃-成储-富集-高产”的理论认识。研究表明:济阳陆相断陷湖盆页岩具有高有机质丰度和中-低成熟度特征,页岩为高生烃潜力和低成烃活化能的优质烃源岩。济阳坳陷沙河街组页岩沉积期,咸化水体中嗜盐菌藻等类脂类化合物发育,有机质古生产力高、富硫有机相成烃活化能低且生烃转化率高。生、排烃早,镜质体反射率(R_o)值约0.65%时游离油量达到峰值。富有机质层与多孔纹层高频互层、有序分布,源-储配置好。注陷带低级序断层未打破厚层页岩层系自封闭性,页岩层系普遍高压。页岩油层系多为纹层状富碳酸盐页岩和纹层状混积页岩2大类岩相。这2类岩相具有“纹层控油富集、缝网控油流动”的优质页岩油甜点特征,纹层组合控制了储集空间的发育和分布。多尺度、多类型基质微缝与压裂缝网的空间耦合,构成了页岩天然-人工多级缝网叠加的高效渗流系统,纹层框架下页岩具有“满层皆油”的富集特征。

关键词:生烃-成储-流动特征;纹层类岩相组合;页岩油开发;中-低成熟度页岩;沙河街组;济阳坳陷;渤海湾盆地

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Medium-to-low maturity shales in the faulted lacustrine basin in Jiyang Depression, Bohai Bay Basin: Theoretical understanding of their hydrocarbon generation, reservoir formation, and shale oil enrichment and high-yield nature and exploitation practices

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Abstract: The Jiyang Depression in the Bohai Bay Basin boasts abundant shale oil resources, with a preliminary estimate of over 10 billion t. Analyzing, investigating, and summarizing theories on the formation, enrichment, and high-yield nature of shale oil are significant for guiding shale oil exploration and production efforts in this region. We systematically examine the formation and evolutionary characteristics of organic matter, as well as the enrichment and mobility of shale oil, in two major shale oil-bearing sequences in the Jiyang Depression: the upper submember of the 4th member of the Paleogene Shahejie Formation (also referred to as the Sha 4 Member) and the lower submember of the 3rd member of the Formation (also referred to as the Sha 3 Member). Accordingly, the theoretical understanding of the hydrocarbon generation, reservoir formation, and shale oil enrichment and high-yield nature of middle- to-low maturity

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shales is proposed for the faulted lacustrine basin in the depression. The results indicate that shales in this basin exhibit a high abundance of organic matter and medium-to-low maturity during deposition. These characteristics establish the shales as high-quality source rocks with high hydrocarbon-generating potential and low activation energy for hydrocarbon generation. During the deposition of shales in the Shahejie Formation within the Jiyang Depression, lipid compounds such as halophilic bacteria and algae were present in saline water bodies, resulting in the high paleoproductivity of organic matter, low activation energy for hydrocarbon generation in sulfur-rich organic facies, and high hydrocarbon conversion rate. Additionally, the depositional period of the shales was marked by early hydrocarbon generation and expulsion, with the free oil content peaking at a vitrinite reflectance (R_o) value of approximately 0.65%. The organic-rich layers and porous laminae, frequently interbedded, display regular distributions and a favorable source-reservoir configuration. The thick shale sequences generally exhibit high pressure as their self-sealing performance remains undestroyed by low-order faults in the sub-sag zone. The shale oil-bearing sequences largely consist of laminated carbonate-rich shales and laminated mixed shales. Both types of lithofacies exhibit the characteristics of high-quality shale oil sweet spots, as evidenced by shale oil enrichment governed by laminae and shale oil flow influenced by fracture networks, with the lamina assemblages determining the distribution of reservoir spaces. The spatial coupling of multi-scale and multi-type matrix microfractures with induced fracture networks forms an efficient seepage system with superimposed natural and artificial multi-scale fracture networks in shales. Consequently, the shales demonstrate oil enrichment throughout all shale sequences of the laminated framework.

Key words: hydrocarbon generation-accumulation-flow characteristics, laminated lithofacies assemblage, shale oil development, medium-to-low maturity shale, Shahejie Formation, Jiyang Depression, Bohai Bay Basin

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中国陆相页岩油资源量丰富,页岩油勘探已在鄂尔多斯盆地、准噶尔盆地、松辽盆地、渤海湾盆地和四川盆地等多个地区取得了重大突破,“十三五”全国资源评价页岩油地质资源量 283×10^8 t,展现出陆相页岩油是中国重要的石油接替领域^[1-2]。济阳拗陷隶属于渤海湾盆地,是中国东部中生代—新生代陆相断陷盆地的典型代表^[3],烃源岩厚度大、分布范围广且有机质丰度高,根据新一轮资源评价结果初步测算,济阳拗陷页岩油资源量达 105.2×10^8 t,加快页岩油勘探开发是确保胜利油田油气产量稳定增长的重要举措^[4]。2022年8月25日,胜利油田济阳页岩油国家级示范区正式挂牌,成为继新疆油田吉木萨尔页岩油和大庆油田古龙页岩油的第3个国家级页岩油示范区^[3],目前在多个洼陷和多个层位均取得了页岩油产能突破。

济阳页岩油勘探开发历程分为偶遇阶段(1969—2006年)、关注阶段(2007—2010年)和攻关阶段(2011年至今)^[1,5-6]。其中,偶遇阶段以钻探过程中发现页岩油气显示为标志,其中河54井获得日产油量91.4 t的工业油流。关注阶段加强主动探索,开展直井多井段测试,形成了深层页岩油具有勘探潜力的认识。攻

关阶段通过边认识、边实践,再认识、再实践,依托重大项目开展系统基础研究,特别是近几年来,加强各洼陷取心井研究,取心长度超14 000 m,开展多项页岩油品质参数测试,形成了页岩岩相特征及展布规律^[7-11]、储集空间特征及演化规律^[12-13]、页岩油赋存方式及其潜力^[14]、页岩油流动富集规律^[15-17]及综合评价^[3-5,8]等多方面的成果认识,并形成了针对济阳页岩油复杂地质条件下的“三元”储-渗理论^[3],从“储元”、“缝元”和“压元”3方面揭示济阳页岩油高产和稳产机制。在梳理前人成果的基础上,结合断陷湖盆页岩油勘探开发理论认识,以及页岩油形成条件、富集因素与开发模式,总结出济阳拗陷陆相断陷湖盆中-低成熟度页岩“咸化富烃、早生早排、源-储一体、巨厚自封、纹层控富、缝网控流”的特征,认识其“富烃-成储-富集-高产”机理,有效指导了陆相断陷湖盆页岩油勘探开发实践。

1 地质背景

济阳拗陷是渤海湾盆地东南部的中-新生代断陷-拗陷叠合盆地,拗陷内部多凹、多凸,由惠民凹陷、车镇

凹陷、沾化凹陷、东营凹陷以及几个凸起构造单元组成^[2],呈北东-南西向排列。济阳坳陷基底由前寒武系混合花岗岩和花岗片麻岩等变质岩组成^[7],沉积层系从太古宇到新近系共有12套含油气系统,富含有机质页岩主要分布在古近系沙河街组四段和沙河街组三段,在博兴、牛庄、渤南和利津等11个洼陷均有分布,各洼陷面积从200 km²到1 000 km²不等(图1),总面积达到7 300 km²,分布较广,埋藏深度在3 000~5 500 m,一般为3 000~4 000 m,两套主力烃源岩层系厚度一般在200~500 m,局部厚度超1 000 m,地层温度130~200 ℃,压力系数1.2~2.0,其中镜质体反射率(R_o)小于0.9%的资源量占90%,以中-低热演化程度为主^[4]。

2 咸化富烃、早生早排的烃源岩物质基础

东营凹陷沙河街组四段沉积时期,湖盆水体盐度高^[7],牛庄洼陷和民丰洼陷多口取心井在沙河街组四段(沙四)下亚段和沙四上亚段纯下次亚段均见厚层、块状盐岩和层状膏岩(图2a,b),民丰洼陷丰深2井沙四下亚段盐岩和膏盐层的累计厚度达800 m,其中盐岩单层厚度最大可达21 m。现代咸化湖中常见的富产浮游植物是硅藻和甲藻,丰富的藻类和光合细菌是生产高丰度有机质的物质基础^[19],淡水湖泊生产力较

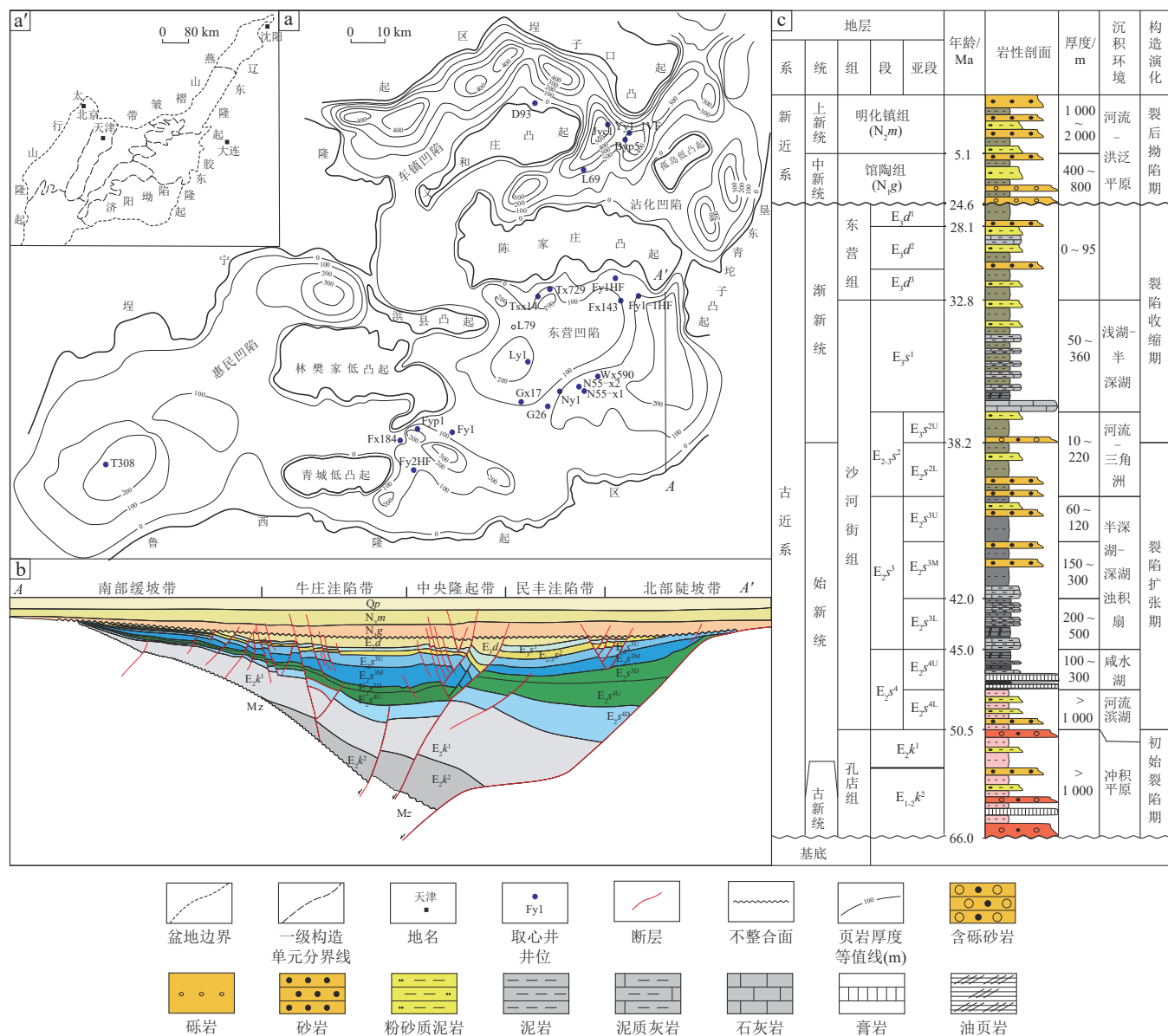


图1 济阳坳陷区域构造位置及地层综合柱状图(据文献[18]修改)

Fig. 1 Regional tectonic location and composite stratigraphic column of the Jiyang Depression (modified after reference [18])

a, a'. 区域构造位置; b. 东营凹陷东部构造剖面; c. 济阳坳陷地层综合柱状图

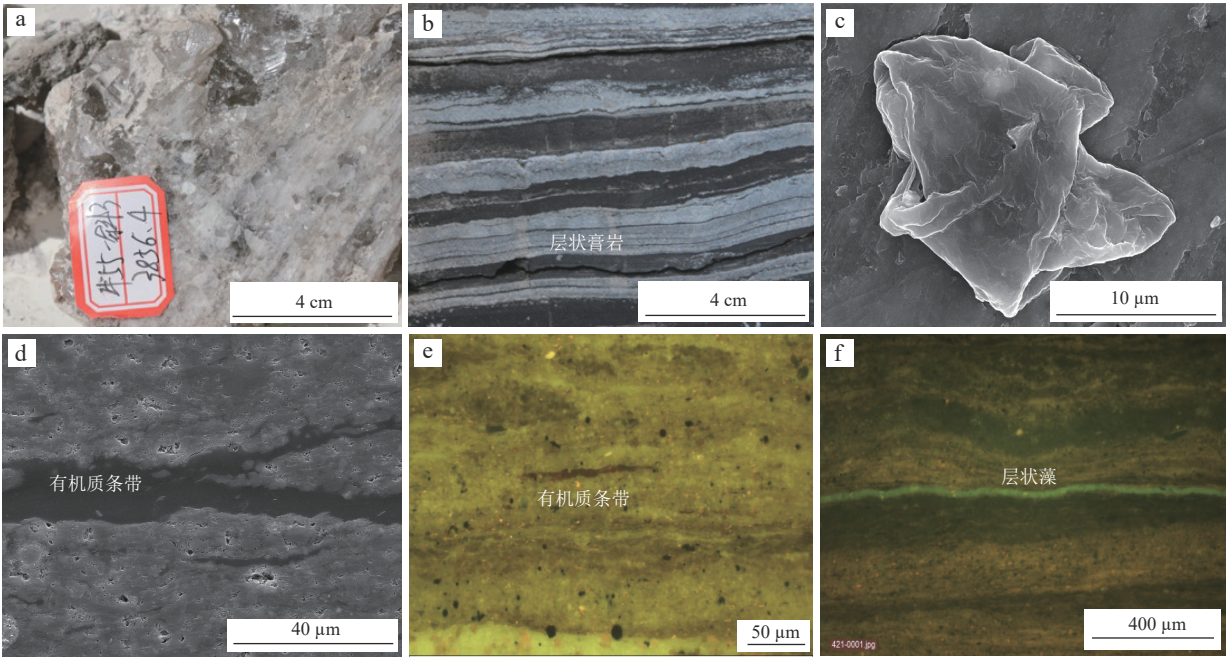


图2 济阳坳陷页岩层系咸化产物特征

Fig. 2 Characteristics of products formed in saline settings within the shale sequences of the Jiyang Depression

a. 盐岩,完整四方晶型,N55-X3井,埋深3 886.4 m,岩心照片;b. 层状膏岩与富有机质泥岩互层,膏岩层厚2~4 cm、可见燕尾双晶晶型,N55-X3井,埋深3 874.6 m,岩心照片;c. 浮游藻类,直径约10 μm,L67井,埋深3 270.1 m,扫描电镜照片;d. 有机质条带,厚约20 μm,混杂在泥质纹层中,N55-X3井,埋深3 807.6 m,扫描电镜照片;e. 有机质条带,长约150 μm,N55-X4井,埋深3 829.4 m,普通显微照片;f. 层状藻,厚约200 μm,N55-X4井,埋深3 812.1 m,普通显微照片

低,水体营养状态一般为贫养,咸化湖泊中生产力水平较高,水体营养状态为中养、富养或超养(表1),随盐度升高,生产力水平具有增高的趋势^[19]。

东营凹陷古近系沙河街组沉积时期微生物繁盛,嗜盐菌藻等类脂类化合物发育,浮游藻类以沟鞭藻和颗石藻为主(图2c);其中,沙四上亚段和沙河街组三段下亚段(沙三下)3次亚段2套主力烃源岩沉积期,湖水深度逐渐增大,盐度逐渐降低^[21],从盐湖—咸水湖—半咸水湖—微咸水湖逐渐过渡,结合半定量碳、氧同位素值和微量元素含量比值(Sr/Ba)古盐度分析法及定量微量元素(考奇)古盐度分析法,沙四上纯上

次亚段沉积时期湖盆古盐度主体处于35‰~10‰;沙四上纯上次亚段沉积末期气候湿润,湖水古盐度可降到5‰左右;沙三下3次亚段沉积时期,气候再次进入干旱期,湖水古盐度在4‰~14‰,为微咸水—半咸水湖^[22-24]。咸化水体阶段古生产力水平高(表2),为600~1 700 g/(m²·a)(以含碳量计算),有机质转化率普遍大于8%^[19],TOC普遍大于2%,与淡水湖泊阶段相比,具有更高的有机质聚集和保存能力,烃源岩母质的类型好,以Ⅰ型(腐泥型)和Ⅱ₁(腐殖—腐泥型)为主。东营凹陷牛庄洼陷沙四上纯上次亚段页岩TOC一般为2.0%~6.0%,平均2.5%。东营凹陷民

表1 全球现代湖泊生产力和营养水平实例

Table 1 Productivity and nutritional levels of modern lakes with examples from across the world

国家或地区	湖泊	面积/km ²	湖水盐度/‰	湖泊生产力/ [g(以含碳量计 算)/(m ² ·a)]	营养水平	藻类含量/(g/cm ³)	总磷含量/ (mg/m ³)	总氮含量/ (mg/m ³)
北美	安大略湖	19 500.0	<1.00	180	贫养	<0.8	<5	<300
瑞士	苏黎世湖	88.5	<1.00	200	中养	0.3~1.9	5~20	300~500
东非	坦噶尼喀湖	32 900.0	0.53	430	富养	1.2~2.5	20~100	350~600
中国	青海湖	4 625.6	9.50	200	中养	1.6~4.8	660	<300
美国	大盐湖	2 460.0~6 200.0	150.00~288.00	145~1 800	超养	2.1~20.0	>100	>1 000

注:青海湖数据来自文献[20],其他数据来自文献[19]。

表 2 东营凹陷古近系沙河街组有机质丰度及转化率

Table 2 Abundance and conversion rates of organic matter in the Paleogene Shahejie Formation, Dongying Sag

层位	古湖泊盐度类型	古生产力/[g/(m ² ·a)]	TOC 平均值/%	转化率/%
沙三下 2 次亚段	淡水	165	1.0	1.1
沙三下 3 次亚段	微咸水	624	3.6	8.7
沙四上纯上次亚段	咸水-半咸水	1 625	2.8	8.7
沙四上纯下次压段	盐水-咸水	1 115	2.0	9.0

注:TOC 数据根据本文 956 个样品(总计)得出,其他数据来自文献[19]。

丰洼陷沙四上纯上次亚段页岩 TOC 一般为 2.0 % ~ 8.0 %, 平均 3.0 %。Evans 等认为高盐水体环境的有机质产率高是因为:①高盐水体环境下水体浓缩,生物所需的营养物质如氮、磷、钾等富集,为浮游生物繁盛提供场所;②咸化水体环境下,嗜盐生物种类少,对营养物质和生存空间的竞争相对较弱;③咸化水体同样限制了捕食生物和寄生生物的活动,为微生物的生存和繁盛创造了条件[25]。

高湖泊生产力并不等同于高有机质丰度,有机质从生成到深埋藏需要经历消耗和保存 2 个过程。春、冬季节菌藻类生物大量死亡[26],菌藻类生物与黏土矿物絮凝形成有机质碎屑(图 3a),咸化水体中底层水密度大,呈现出“上低下高”密度分层现场,氧气循环只在低密度的上层水体(图 3a'),湖底沉积物因缺氧而处于还原环境,同时底部高盐度水体中生物扰动减少,在还原稳定的湖底得到有效保存(图 3a')。夏、秋季节,菌藻生物繁盛和强烈蒸发作用引起碳酸盐过饱

和(图 3b),在生物化学沉积作用下形成碳酸盐纹层沉积(图 3b')。季节的干湿交替导致了济阳坳陷最具特色的灰泥“层偶”沉积结构的形成。

巨厚膏盐岩层背景下,东营凹陷古地温高[27-29],民丰地区沙四上亚段平均古地温梯度高达 54 °C/km[28],咸化湖盆背景下嗜盐菌藻等类脂类化合物形成的富硫有机相[29]与淡水湖盆形成的贫硫有机相相比,其高含硫量直接影响烃源岩的热演化性能,降低成烃活化能,在较低的热演化阶段即可转化成烃[30-32]。另外,含盐和无盐泥质烃源岩的生-排烃模拟实验对比表明,在低演化阶段,与有机质共生的盐类物质(碳酸盐、硫酸盐和氯化盐)使有机质在较早期变成大量可溶性化合物,促进烃源岩的早排和多排,排油率是无盐烃源岩的 2.5 倍多[33]。东营凹陷咸化湖盆沉积的优质页岩储层在 2 500 m 深度时开始排烃[12-13],且当 R_o 大于 0.50 % 时,开始大量生、排烃(图 4),而当 R_o 约为 0.65 % 时,纹层状页岩游离油含量达到峰值[16]。对牛庄洼陷 N55-

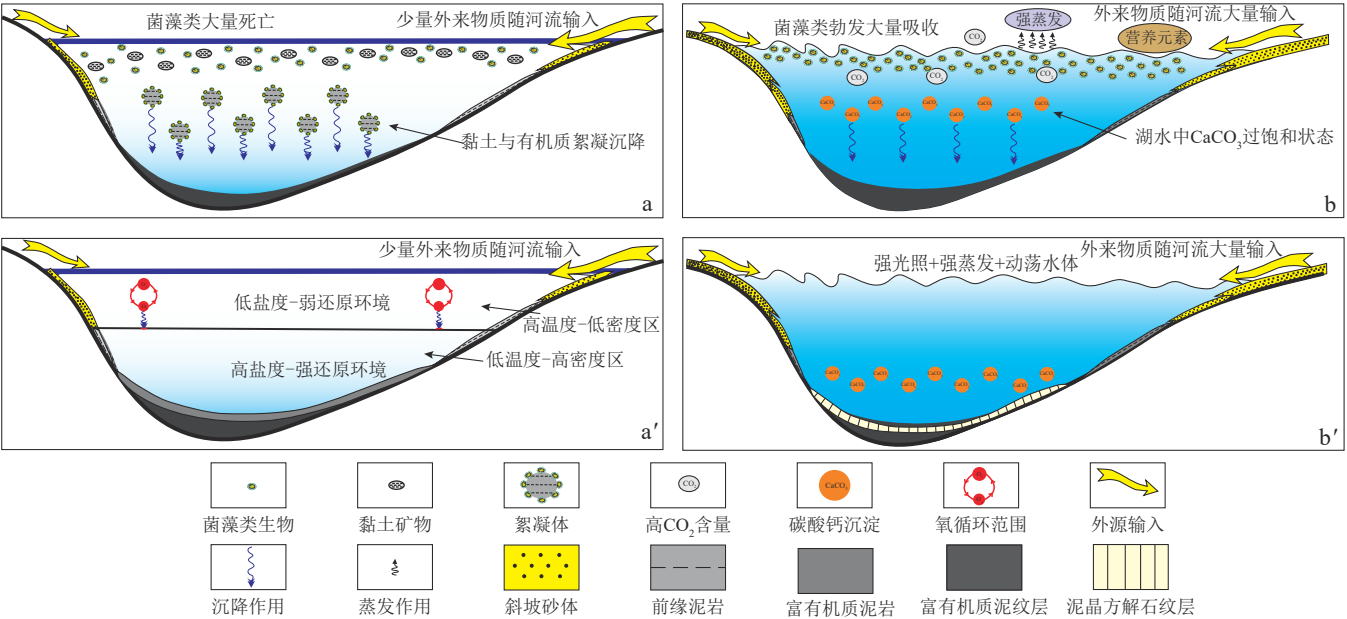


图 3 咸化湖盆不同纹层结构沉积和保存模式

Fig. 3 Sedimentary and preservation modes of different lamina structures in the saline lacustrine basin of the Jiyang Depression

a. 春、冬季菌藻类死亡与黏土矿物絮凝沉淀;a'. 富有机质絮凝物沉降到底,分层湖水环境利于有机质降解;c. 夏、秋季强外源输入,藻类勃发,吸收二氧化碳,蒸发加强,水体浓缩,碳酸钙过饱和和沉降;b'. 饱和碳酸钙在湖底形成泥晶方解石纹层

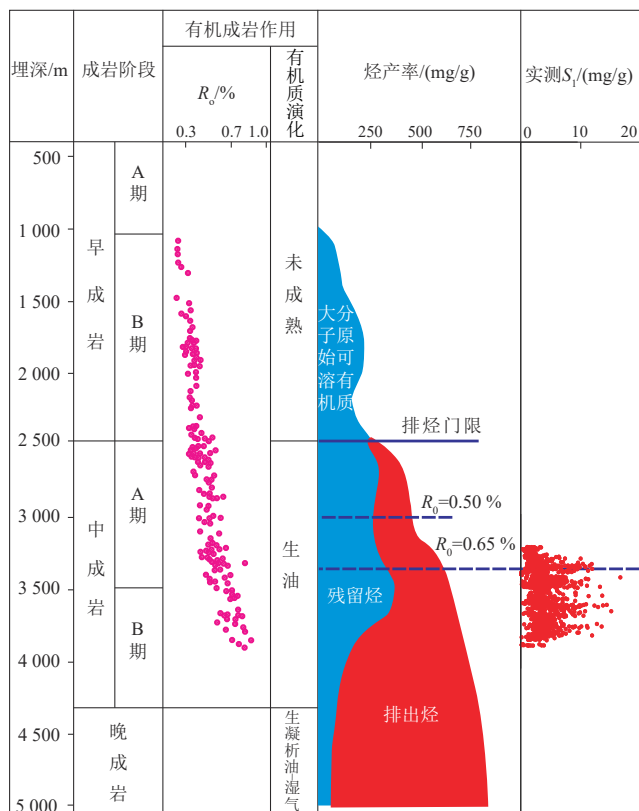


图4 济阳坳陷页岩生、排烃演化特征(据文献[13]修改)

Fig. 4 Evolutionary characteristics of hydrocarbon generation and expulsion of shales in the Jiyang Depression (modified after reference [13])

X1, N55-X2, N55-X4, NY1-4HFDY, NY1-5HFDY 和 NY1-6HFDY 等6口系统取心井的1462块纹层状页岩样品的热解游离烃含量(S_1)测试数据分析表明(图4),在垂深为3200~3900 m的条件下, R_o 值范围为0.45%~1.00%时, S_1 主要分布在1.5~5.0 mg/g; R_o 为0.65%左右时, S_1 主要分布在2.0~8.0 mg/g,平均值为3.8 mg/g,最高值可达16.0 mg/g,处生烃高峰期。相比之下,淡水湖盆性质的鄂尔多斯盆地三叠系(Y1井)延长组7段页岩和松辽盆地白垩系(B406井)青山口组页岩低熟阶段烃源岩热模拟实验结果显示,当 R_o 为0.80%时烃源岩才开始大量生烃, R_o 为1.00%时,总油产率和总烃产量达到峰值^[17, 34-35]。也有学者认为,富有机质泥页岩镜质体含量少且颗粒细小,镜质体因富氢而导致实测 R_o 值受到抑制^[36-37],因而通过多种斑点的荧光改变(FAMM)技术进行矫正,并将东营凹陷页岩实测 R_o 值与FAMM分析的等效 R_o 值进行对比评价,结果发现咸化湖盆烃源岩成熟度高峰阶段 R_o 为0.65%~0.85%,淡水湖盆为0.85%~1.15%,说明即便矫正后淡水湖盆烃源岩大量生烃成熟度的阶段还是晚于咸化湖盆烃源岩^[38-39]。如前所述,东营凹陷咸

化湖盆页岩在生油母质类型好、保存条件好、有机质剪度高、成烃活化能低以及古地温梯度高等多因素耦合作用下,具备了生烃早、排烃早和排烃效率高的优质烃源岩品质特征。

3 源-储一体、巨厚自封的页岩成储-控储品质特征

纹层状富碳酸盐页岩和纹层状混积页岩是目前济阳页岩油开发的2大主力岩相类型(图5a—d),碳酸盐纹层和泥质纹层构成的灰泥“二元组构结构”是济阳页岩最具特色的岩相特征。通过对牛庄洼陷和民丰洼陷N55-X1, N55-X2, N55-X4, FY1-1HFDY 和 FY1-X2等多口系统取心井的矿物组分进行X射线衍射(XRD)分析,同时开展岩心岩石薄片观察、扫描电镜分析、有机热解及核磁共振等分析得出,纹层状富碳酸盐页岩的碳酸盐矿物含量超50%,原始沉积的碳酸盐纹层厚度多小于1 mm(图5b中①所示),主体在100~400 μm ,矿物组分较单一,单纹层XRD测试表明,方解石含量超90%,其他为少量黏土矿物、石英和有机质等;泥质纹层厚度不一(图5b中②所示),范围为0.5~1.0 mm,矿物组分复杂,单纹层XRD测试表明,主要由黏土矿物、方解石、石英、长石、黄铁矿、白云石和有机质等组成,长英质矿物颗粒多为泥级颗粒,与黏土矿物混积;纹层状混积页岩单矿物含量均小于50%,可分为碳酸盐质混积页岩、长英质混积页岩和黏土质混积页岩3种类型,碳酸盐纹层厚度小(图5d中①所示),一般小于100 μm ,以方解石为主;泥质纹层厚度大(图5d中②所示),可大于1 mm,以富含长英质矿物为主,长英质颗粒粒径大,可达粉砂级,局部富集,并具有一定成层性。

通过单纹层厚度的微区取样分析(图5e, f)得出,隐晶纹层状页岩中泥质纹层TOC为3.0%~5.0%,游离油含量 S_1 为3~8 mg/g;碳酸盐纹层TOC为0.1%~1.5%,游离油含量 S_1 为3~15 mg/g。泥质纹层更富生烃母质和滞留油,灰质纹层更富游离油^[15]。灰泥纹层组合构建了良好的“生烃-排烃-储集”一体化“二元源-储”结构(图6a)。泥质纹层中有机质剪剪高(图6b),是主力“生油单元”,发育孔隙类型以黏土矿物片间孔、黄铁矿晶间孔、粒间孔和溶蚀孔为主,小孔占比高,宏孔多孤立分布。微区核磁总孔隙度约14%^[15],但孔隙连通性差,纹层状混积页岩的泥质纹层中长英质矿物和白云石矿物颗粒大,在颗粒边缘多形成粒缘缝,粒缘缝沟通了部分微小孔隙,使泥质纹

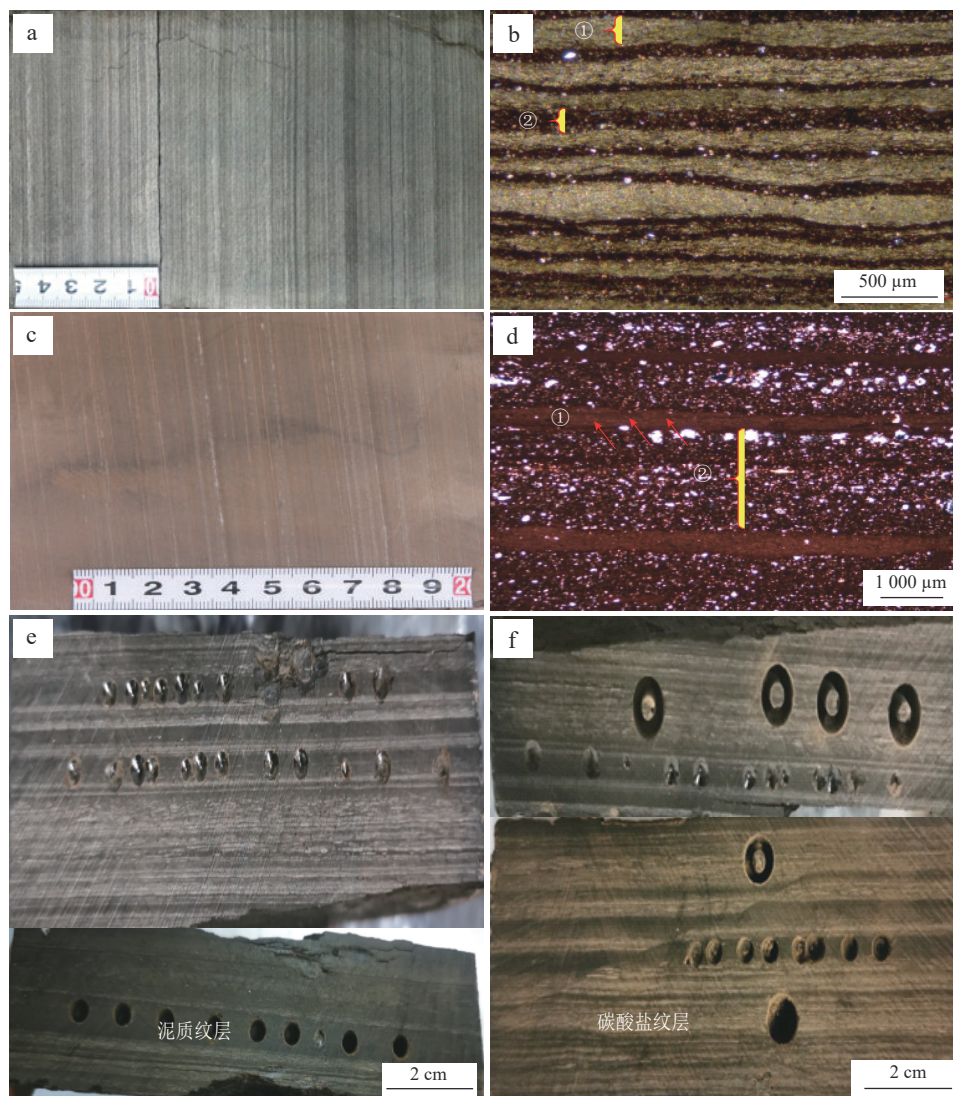


图5 济阳拗陷纹层状页岩岩相特征

Fig. 5 Lithofacies characteristics of laminated shales in the Jiyang Depression

a. 纹层状富碳酸盐页岩, N55-X4井, 埋深3 810.8 m, 岩心照片; b. a图普通薄片镜下纹层特征照片, 碳酸盐纹层与泥质纹层频繁互层, N55-X4井, 埋深3 810.8 m; c. 纹层状长英质混积页岩, FY1-X2井, 埋深3 681.5 m, 岩心照片; d. c图普通薄片镜下纹层特征照片, 碳酸盐纹层与富长英质泥质纹层频繁互层, FY1-X2井, 埋深3 681.5 m; e, f. 微区取样点, 其中e为泥质纹层, f为碳酸盐纹层, N55-X4井, 埋深3 820.0~3 830.0 m, 岩心照片 (①为碳酸盐纹层, ②为泥质纹层。)

层中孔隙连通性变好, 具有一定的有效储集能力。碳酸盐纹层中晶间孔和溶蚀孔发育, 以宏孔为主, 微区核磁总孔隙度约8%^[15], 晶间缝沟通晶间孔隙, 孔隙连通性好(图6c), 泥质纹层中生成的页岩油通过幕式排烃短距离运聚在碳酸盐纹层中, 形成了主力有效“储油单元”。“生-储”灰泥纹层组构的垂向频繁叠置构成了济阳页岩优质源-储一体、有序成藏的“成储”品质特征。

济阳拗陷受喜马拉雅期区域张扭应力作用, 断裂系统发育^[1], 济阳拗陷生、排烃演化明显可分为3个阶段, 第三阶段为主力生、排油期(16 Ma以来), 洼陷持续沉降^[40], 深洼带内部构造活动弱, 深大断裂不发育,

发育的断层以四级以下低级序断层为主, 页岩层系厚度一般为200~500 m, 局部厚度超千米, 断层伸展范围没有超出页岩层系, 因而纵向疏导能力有限, 与常规储层无法形成有效沟通, 对页岩油藏压力保存不具破坏作用, 而靠近大断层的洼陷斜坡带页岩保压能力较差。沾化凹陷Z1井和Z2井页岩油试油段实测压力分别为54.45 MPa和60.02 MPa, 压力系数分别为1.82和1.79^[41]。民丰洼陷M1井页岩油试油段实测压力为61.88 MPa, 压力系数为1.82。实测压力数据均揭示了济阳页岩自封闭性强, 低级序断层与厚层页岩层系的空间耦合, 构成了济阳拗陷页岩“巨厚自封”的超压封存能力。

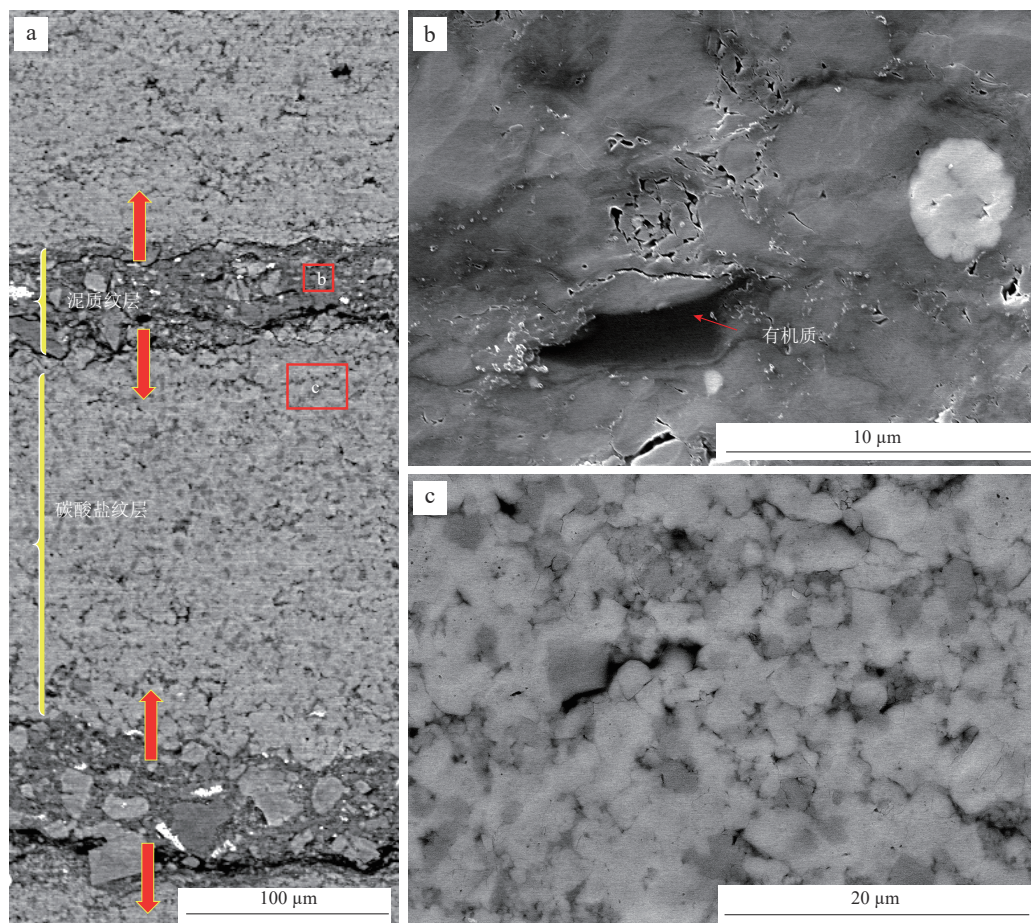


图6 济阳坳陷纹层状富碳酸盐页岩微观孔隙特征(N55-X2井,埋深3 770.5 m)

Fig. 6 Microscopic characteristics of pores in laminated carbonate-rich shales in the Jiyang Depression (well N55-X2, burial depth: 3 770.5 m)

- a. 纹层状富碳酸盐页岩孔隙特征,碳酸盐纹层与泥质纹层互层,氩离子抛光扫描电镜照片;b. a图中局部放大,泥质纹层扫描电镜下特征,富含有机质,孔隙以小孔为主;c. a图中局部放大,碳酸盐纹层扫描电镜下特征,晶间孔发育,以宏孔为主,孔隙连通性好
(图a中红色粗箭头表示烃类垂直运移方向。)

4 纹层控富、缝网控流的页岩油富集-可动品质特征

储集空间的类型、大小、连通性、孔-缝组合模式及源储配置关系等是控制页岩油富集-可动的关键要素^[42-43]。通过对济阳坳陷多口页岩系统取心井的岩心氩离子抛光扫描电镜分析,纹层状页岩储集空间宏孔占比超40%,纹层的横向连续性越好,纹层内部孔隙连通性就越好(图7),纹层间层理缝随灰泥层偶结构变好,层理缝横向延续性增强(图6a中红色箭头所示),泥质纹层“生油单元”中的页岩油通过压力差或浓度差短距离运移到临近的碳酸盐纹层“有效储集单元”内聚集(图7a中黄色箭头所示),碳酸盐纹层中孔隙连通性较好(图7b),页岩油经由碳酸盐纹层内部进一步运移到由晶间缝连通的所有晶间孔隙中。泥质纹层小

孔占比高(图7c),孔隙连通性差,纹层内有机质以分散为主。在不发育层理缝的条件下,排出烃的运移范围仅限于有机质富集区内,即临近纹层的上、下区域,造成了碳酸盐纹层局部页岩油富集。随着纹层结构变好,层理缝在纹层间发育(图7d),运移到纹层界面的页岩油可以在层理缝这条“高速通道”上横向运移到更远的碳酸盐纹层内部,形成了纹层框架下“满层皆油”的济阳坳陷纹层状页岩页岩油富集特征。

取自 N55-X1, N55-X2, N55-X4 及 FY1-1HFDY 等系统取心井的300多块柱塞样品的物性实验测试结果表明,纹层状页岩有效孔隙度多在6.00%~12.00%,气测渗透率多在 $(0.10 \sim 1.00) \times 10^{-3} \mu\text{m}^2$,层状和块状页岩有效孔隙度一般小于4%,气测渗透率一般小于 $0.01 \times 10^{-3} \mu\text{m}^2$,纹层状页岩明显好于层状和块状页岩的储集物性,进一步揭示了济阳坳陷页岩“纹层控富”的页岩油富集特征。

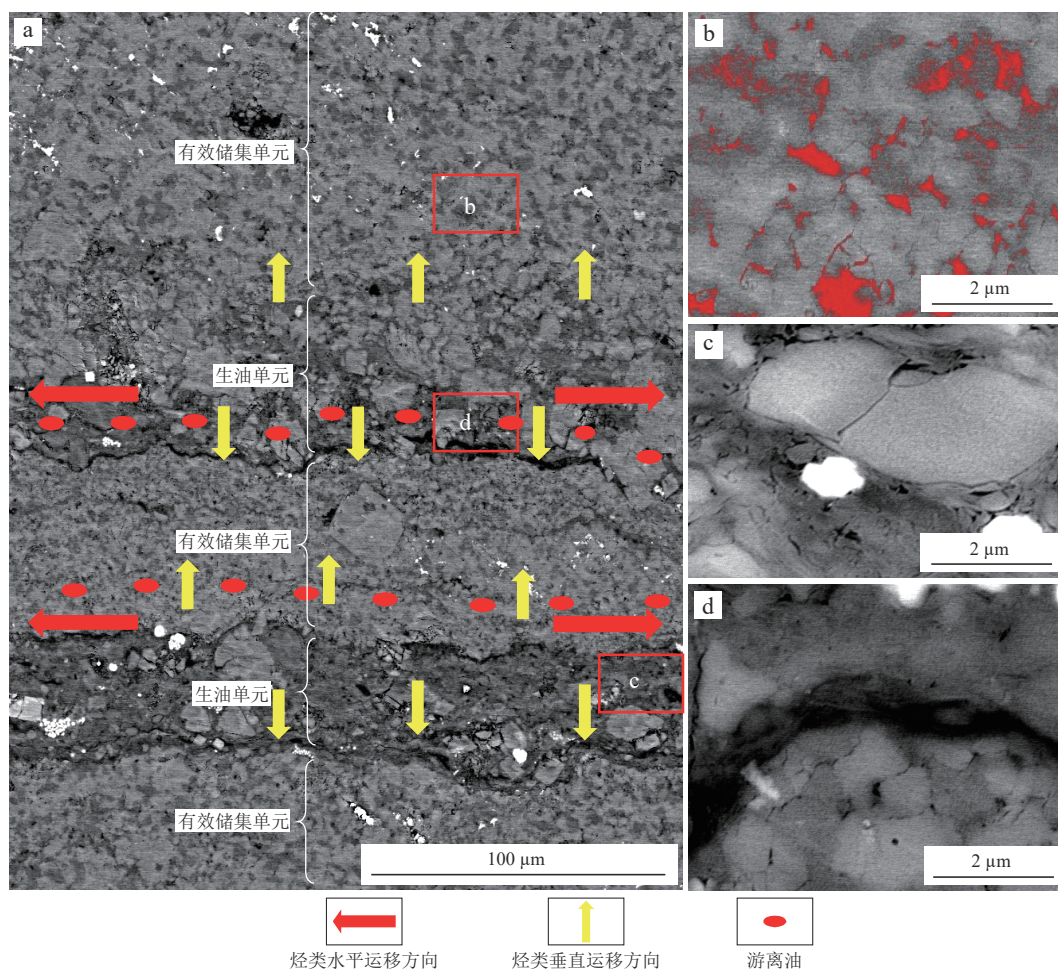


图7 济阳坳陷纹层状富碳酸盐页岩页岩油富集模式(N55-X2井,埋深3 752.8 m)

Fig. 7 Shale oil enrichment pattern of laminated carbonate-rich shales in the Jiyang Depression (well N55-X2, burial depth: 3 752.8 m)
a. 纹层状富碳酸盐页岩页岩油运聚模式, 氩离子抛光扫描电镜照片; b. a图中局部放大, 碳酸盐纹层晶间孔发育; c. a图中局部放大, 泥质纹层以黏土矿物片间孔为主, 在大颗粒边缘发育粒缘缝; d. a图中局部放大, 纹层间层理缝发育, 缝宽200 μm

纹层状页岩原始孔缝网络控制着基质孔隙内页岩油流体的运移和分布, 伴随着体积压裂缝网的扩展, 进一步激活和开启多尺度、多类型基质微裂缝(图8), 特别是断续分布的层理缝和局部发育的构造裂缝, 层理缝的开启增加了缝网的横向波及范围。济阳坳陷为断陷湖盆, 受多期构造运动影响, 构造缝发育^[1], 压裂缝网远距离沟通构造裂缝后, 使缝网进一步向横向和纵向扩展, 形成了更加复杂的天然-人工多级缝网叠加的页岩油高效渗流系统(图8), 有效沟通了纳米级、微米级及厘米级基质孔缝、米级构造缝和压裂缝, 压裂补能的同时, 释放了地层原始高压能量, 大幅度提高了济阳坳陷中-低成熟度页岩油的流动能力^[3-4]。

5 勘探开发实践

济阳坳陷页岩油勘探开发在“富烃-成储-富集-

高产”理论认识的支撑下, 明确了页岩油甜点的主控因素及分布规律。东营凹陷古近系湖盆随着郯庐断裂由左旋走滑向右旋走滑运动的转换, 控盆边界断层不同阶段形态演化及湖盆内部断裂活动差异, 形成了北断南超、北深南浅和北陡南缓的箕状构造格局^[44](图9)。在“古气候-古构造-古物源-古水深-古盐度”耦合作用影响下, 湖盆不同构造部位表现出差异化的纹层状页岩岩相组合模式, 以博兴洼陷为代表的缓坡带为高富灰型纹层状页岩组合, 碳酸盐矿物含量约60%; 以牛庄洼陷为代表的洼陷稳定带为富灰型纹层状页岩组合, 碳酸盐矿物含量平均约50%; 以民丰洼陷为代表的陡坡深陷带为混积型纹层状页岩组合, 碳酸盐矿物含量小于40%(图9)。

在一体化部署和立体压裂的协同开发机制下, 页岩油开发取得了良好开端, 5个洼陷均获得了产能突破, 缓坡断裂带樊页平1井组在纵向3个甜点层共部

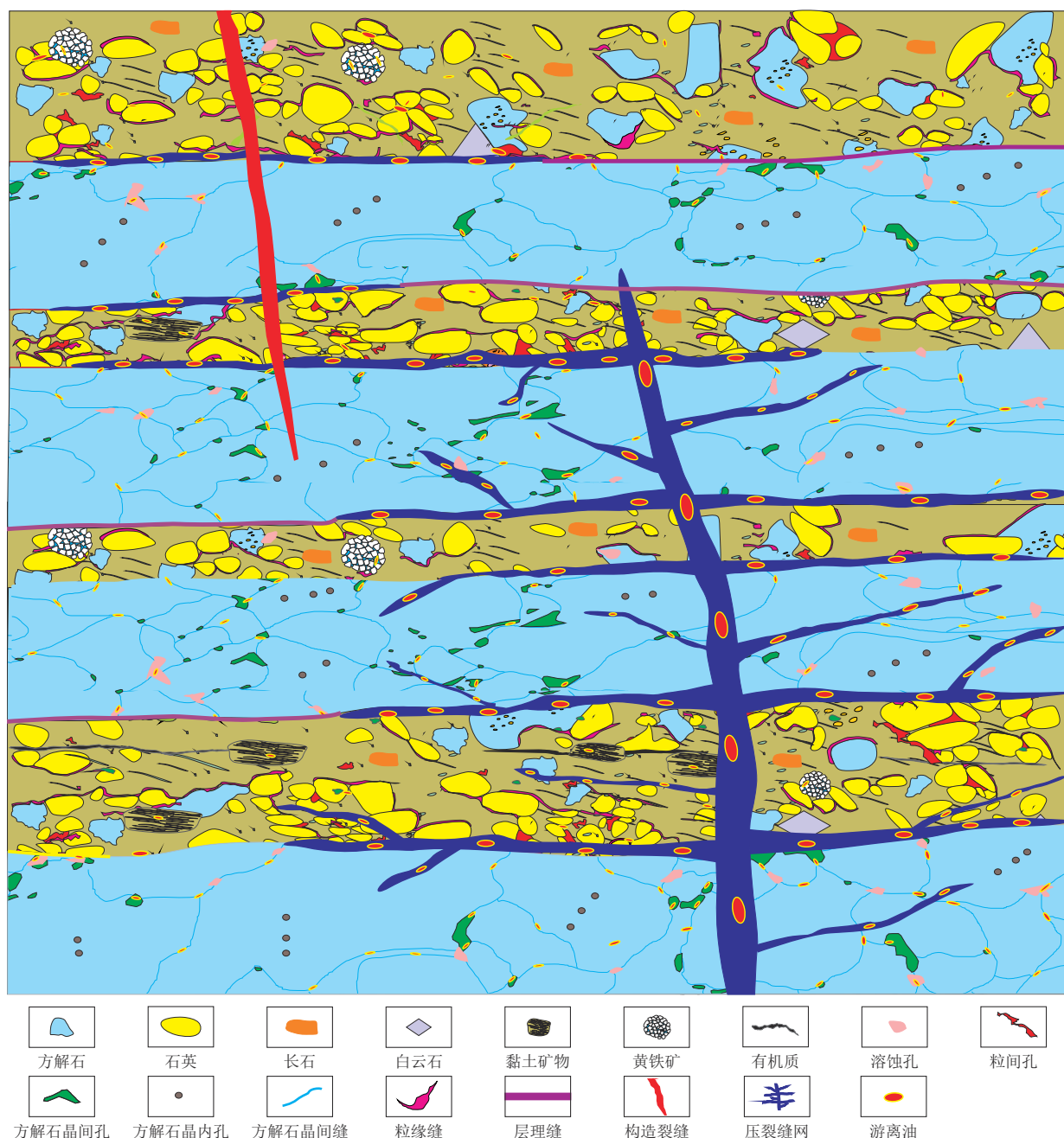


图8 济阳拗陷纹层状富碳酸盐页岩基质孔缝与压裂缝网耦合模式

Fig. 8 Coupling pattern of matrix pores and fractures and hydraulic fracture networks in laminated carbonate-rich shales in the Jiyang Depression

署了8口水平井(图10a),截至2023年底累计产油量超 15.0×10^4 t^[4]。洼陷稳定带牛页一区在纵向5个甜点层共部署了20口水平井(图10b),目前有序放喷投产,截止2023年底已累计产油超 1.8×10^4 t。陡坡深陷带构造起伏大,纵向上7个甜点层采用立体滚动开发模式(图10c),目前页岩油开发正在有序实施中^[4]。从理论形成到理论实践的不断探索,济阳拗陷页岩油日产量实现了由最初不到100 t到2023年底1 400 t的跨越式增长^[4](图11)。23口井每口累计产油超 $1 \times$

10^4 t,其中3口井每口累计产油超 3×10^4 t,展现出较好的开发效果^[4]。

6 结论

1) 济阳拗陷古近系沙河街组咸化湖盆微生物繁盛,有机质生成、保存及转化效率高,“生-储”单元空间有序分布,“生-排-储”有序成藏,游离油生成量在较低演化程度下即达到峰值,低级序断层与厚层页岩

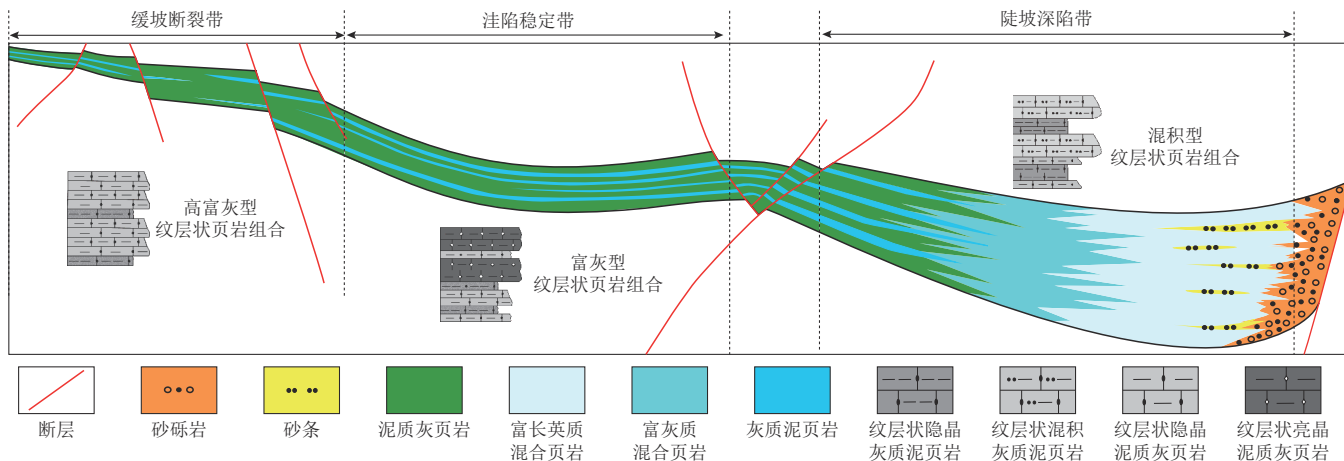


图9 东营凹陷有利岩相组合分布模式

Fig. 9 Distribution of favorable lithofacies assemblages in the Dongying Sag

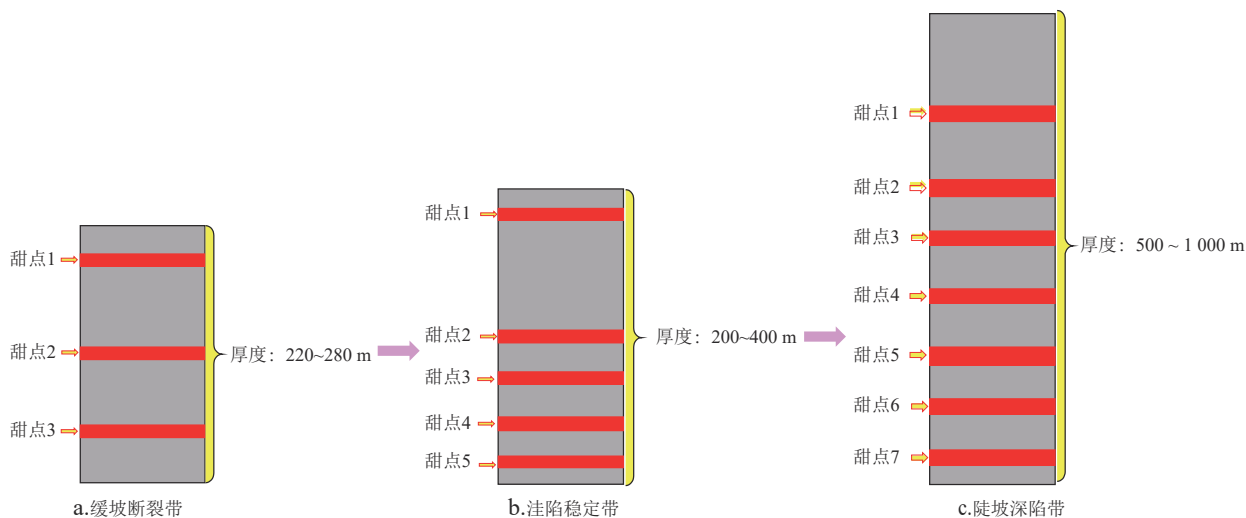


图10 东营凹陷页岩油纵向甜点分层立体评价示意图

Fig. 10 Schematic diagram showing the layer-wise assessment of vertical shale oil sweet spots in the Dongying Sag

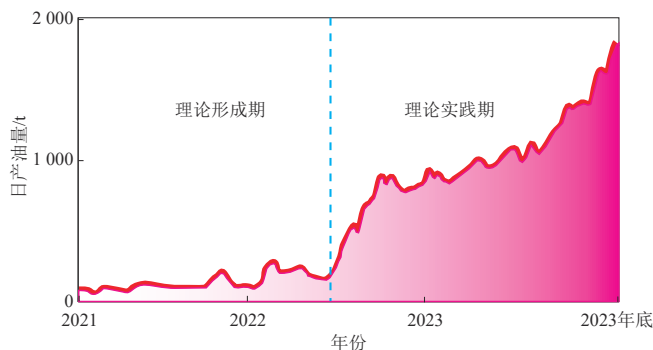


图11 济阳坳陷页岩油2021年至2023年底日产量增长趋势
Fig. 11 Growing trend of daily shale oil production in the Jiyang Depression since 2021

层系的空间耦合,构成了济阳页岩“巨厚自封”的超压封存能力。

2) 纹层状页岩的灰-泥纹层耦合提高了储集空间

的有效性,形成了纹层框架下“满层皆油”的页岩油富集特征,基质孔缝网络与压裂缝网的空间耦合,构成了天然-人工多级缝网叠加的高效渗流通道,大幅度提高了济阳坳陷中-低成熟度页岩油的流动能力。

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