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塔中地区良里塔格组台缘颗粒滩沉积特征及分布规律^①

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摘要 塔中地区良里塔格组礁滩复合体蕴含着丰富的油气资源。通过钻井、录井、岩芯、薄片及测井等大量资料的综合分析,结合前人研究结果,对塔中I号坡折带上奥陶统颗粒滩类型和特征进行了系统研究。塔中地区良里塔格组台缘颗粒滩包括内碎屑滩、生屑滩、核形石滩、鲕粒滩等类型,具有类型多、发育旋回多以及厚度大的特点。颗粒滩在纵横向上并非是孤立存在的,通常与生物礁伴生,形成纵向叠置、横向指状交叉的礁滩复合体,属油气储集的有利相带。台缘颗粒滩亚相沿塔中I号坡折带呈带状展布,自西向东分布范围逐渐变窄,表现出以(藻)砂屑滩为背景,其他类型颗粒滩呈条带状、块状、点状分布于其间的规律。

关键词 颗粒滩 分布规律 塔中I号坡折带 台地边缘 良里塔格组

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塔里木盆地为一大型多旋回的叠合复合盆地,是在长期塔里木板块构造运动的背景中发育起来的,面积约 $56\times 10^4\text{ km}^2$,可分为“三隆四坳”7个一级构造单元^[1,2]。塔中地区为塔里木盆地的重点勘探区域,蕴藏了丰富的油气资源^[3-8]。奥陶系为油气勘探目的层系。塔中I号坡折带大型生物礁滩复合体的发现,开创了在塔里木盆地奥陶系台地边缘寻找大型礁型油气藏的新领域。沿着塔中I号带发育的上奥陶统良里塔格组礁滩体,长约200 km,宽3~10 km,分布面积达1 000 km²以上,是目前塔里木盆地发现的规模最大的礁滩复合体相带发育区。目前,众多学者对塔中地区良里塔格组的研究主要集中在生物礁领域,或在研究礁滩复合体的过程中涉及到部分滩体^[9-12],对台缘颗粒滩还未进行过系统研究。鉴于塔中地区良里塔格组礁滩复合体的巨大勘探潜力,本文通过钻井、录井、岩芯、薄片和测井等资料,对台缘颗粒滩沉积特征及分布规律进行更深层次的剖析,以期为进一步勘探开发提供指导。

1 地质背景

塔中地区是由多个次级构造带组成的大型背斜构造,隶属于中央隆起带中段的塔中低隆起,呈东高西低之势,其东部、西部、南部、北部分别为塔东低凸起、巴楚断隆、塘古孜巴斯坳陷以及满加尔坳陷,呈北

西向展布,面积约 $2.75\times 10^4\text{ km}^2$ (图1)^[13]。

早奥陶世,塔中地区以碳酸盐岩开阔台地相沉积为主,早奥陶世末期塔中地区发生大规模海退,区域构造应力由拉伸转为挤压,塔中地区进一步隆升并遭受剥蚀,开始发育塔中低隆起的雏形,塔中I号断裂带开始形成^[14],其为塔中低凸起北部一狭长形的构造带,呈北西西走向,延展长度超过260 km,是塔里木盆地延伸长度最大的断裂^[15],控制了塔中的沉积构造格局以及塔中上奥陶统台地边缘礁滩复合体的沉积演化^[16];塔中地区在中晚奥陶世经历了镶边陆棚与混积陆棚两个沉积体系发育阶段,且经历了低能向高能台地边缘的转化。塔中地区晚奥陶世发育陆棚-斜坡-盆地沉积体系^[17-21]。晚奥陶世末期,塔中地区在加里东运动的用下发生大规模的挤压变形,中上奥陶统地层向上抬升并遭受剥蚀。桑塔木组沉积期,塔中地区形成混积陆棚相沉积^[17,18]。

塔中I号断裂带奥陶系地层从上至下可分为上奥陶统桑塔木组、良里塔格组,中奥陶统一间房组,中下奥陶统鹰山组以及下奥陶统蓬莱坝组。良里塔格组分为五个岩性段:良一段—良五段。良里塔格组沉积早期(良四段—良五段)为开阔台地相颗粒滩、滩间海沉积;中晚期(良一段—良三段)台地边缘外带以发育高能的骨架礁、滩复合体为特征,台地边缘内带以发育相对低能的灰泥丘、颗粒滩组成的复合体为特征。

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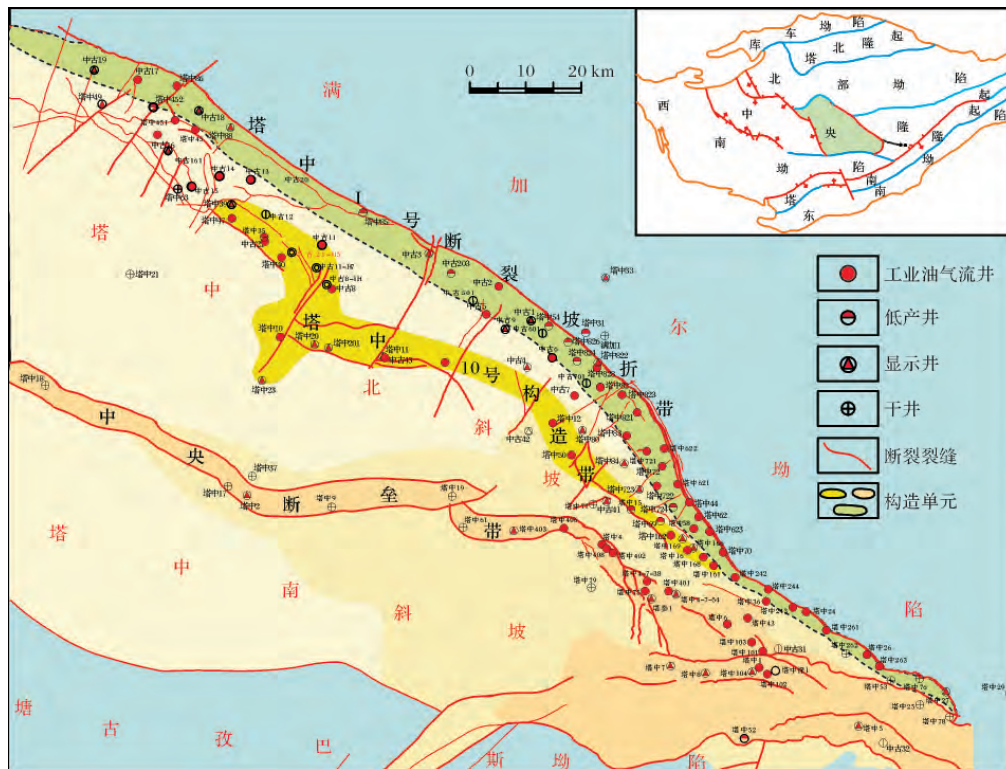


图 1 塔中地区构造位置图

Fig.1 The structural location of Tazhong area

2 颗粒滩类型

颗粒滩是碳酸盐岩建隆的另一种,既可以发育于高能带的台地边缘地区(台缘滩),也可出现在台内浅水区的局部水下凸起带(台内滩)^[22]。颗粒滩亚相是以颗粒灰岩为主的沉积亚相,其中的颗粒如砂屑、砾屑、生屑、鲕粒、核形石、球粒、葡萄石团块等,主要是从异地或者准原地搬运而来,经过了各种水流的改造与分选,滩相沉积中常常可以见到多种类型的交错层理和冲刷—充填构造,均说明了海底水流对滩相沉积形成的影响^[23]。塔中 I 号坡折带为一镶边台地边缘礁滩相沉积体系,由礁丘、灰泥丘、颗粒滩、滩间海等亚相构成。颗粒滩亚相主要有内碎屑滩、生屑滩、核形石滩以及鲕粒滩等微相类型,总的来说具有类型多、发育旋回多以及厚度大的特点,单层厚度从几米到几十米不等,累积厚度有的可达 200 m。

在台地边缘内外带,颗粒滩发育的类型和规模有一定的差异。根据能量的高低可分为中高能颗粒滩和中低能颗粒滩。外带以高能滩体为主,多为亮晶胶结、颗粒支撑、分选磨圆较好的生屑灰岩及砂屑灰岩;内带以中低能砂屑滩为主,多为泥晶胶结、部分颗粒

支撑部分悬浮支撑、分选磨圆差的颗粒灰岩。

2.1 内碎屑滩

内碎屑滩是主要由内碎屑组成的滩体。内碎屑为来自沉积盆地内沉积不久的固结—半固结的碳酸盐岩沉积物经过再沉积作用而形成,根据内碎屑粒径大小,可将内碎屑划分为粉屑、砂屑、砂砾屑、砾屑等类型,相应地可识别出砂屑滩、砂砾屑滩、砾屑滩等滩体类型。塔中地区良里塔格组内碎屑滩的主要类型为(藻)砂屑滩和(生物)砂砾屑滩。

2.1.1 (藻)砂屑滩

(藻)砂屑滩微相主要由浅—深灰色中—厚层亮晶砂屑灰岩、灰色中—厚层泥—亮晶(藻)砂屑灰岩、薄—中层泥晶含砾砂屑灰岩、浅灰色中层状含生屑砂屑灰岩等组成(图 2A、B),多形成于水体能量中等—高的浅海环境中,根据水体能量的高低可分为低能砂屑滩、中低能砂屑滩、中高能砂屑滩、高能砂屑滩等,沉积构造可见各种交错层理、平行层理等,以及冲刷面、槽模、雨痕等层面构造。滩体颗粒含量介于 70%~85%之间,其中(藻)砂屑 50%~85%,镜下观察多为泥晶结构,颗粒分选中等—好、磨圆较好;可含少量生屑,如腹足、腕足、介形虫、棘皮、珊瑚、苔藓虫、海

绵以及各种藻类等,含量7%~12%;局部发育有核形石,含量4%~6%。粒间胶结物类型主要为亮晶方解石,发育粒间孔、粒间溶孔、粒内溶孔、微裂缝等储集空间类型。砂屑滩亚相在成像测井上表现为斑状相、高阻块状相或各种层状相(图3A)。

(藻)砂屑滩微相在塔中地区各井中普遍发育。如塔中82井区的塔中82井5387~5411m井段、塔中822井5707m~5740m井段、塔中824井5588~5598m井段、塔中825井5273~5292m井段,厚度分别为24m、33m、10m、19m。在塔中26井区各井的3、5小层均发育砂屑滩微相。在塔中24井区见于塔中241井4539~4566m,厚27m;塔中241井4655~4665m,厚10m;塔中243井4439~4474m,厚35m;塔中24井4574~4592m,厚18m;塔中26井4402~4440m,厚38m。

2.1.2 (生物)砂砾屑滩

生物砂砾屑滩微相主要发育在台地边缘外带,多形成于水体能量比砂屑滩更高的浅海环境中。岩性主要为灰—浅灰色亮晶含藻砂砾屑灰岩,灰—深灰色泥—亮晶生物砂砾屑灰岩,其次为泥—亮晶含砾砂屑灰岩、砾屑灰岩、角砾灰岩等(图2C)。颗粒含量一般在60%~85%,主要为砂屑和砾屑,其次为生屑,生物类型主要有藻类、腹足、腕足、棘皮、苔藓虫、介形虫等,藻类以管孔藻和努亚藻为主,其次为葛万藻、球松藻等,含少量核形石、藻鲕和球粒。颗粒磨圆程度差异较大,差—好均有,分选中等—好,粒间以亮晶方解石胶结为主,含量5%~18%,具2~3个世代的胶结物。

生物砂砾屑滩微相在TZ82井区典型剖面为TZ825井5232~5262m井段,厚度为30m。塔中26井区典型剖面见于塔中242井4475~4495m井段,厚20m;塔中26井4374~4384m井段,厚10m。塔中72井区典型剖面见于塔中44井4889~4909m井段,厚20m;塔中721井5018.8~5036.8m井段,厚18m。

2.2 生屑滩

生屑滩是指由各种具有或不具有内部结构的有机生物碎片(生物碎屑)组成的滩体,多形成于浅海沉积环境中,水体能量的高低和化学条件直接影响生屑保存的完整程度,水体能量越高生屑的破碎程度越大,生屑的类型和成分对沉积环境有较高的敏感度,因此原地堆积的生屑常可作为指相标志。生屑滩主要发育在良一段第2小层,主要岩性为深灰色薄—中层状亮晶棘屑灰岩、灰—深灰色中层泥—亮晶含砂屑

生屑灰岩、泥—亮晶生屑灰岩,泥质条带十分发育。研究发现,塔中地区棘屑灰岩较发育,是组成生屑滩微相的重要岩石类型,储集性能较好(图2D、E)。岩芯和薄片观察可见颗粒以生屑为主,含量多介于50%~85%之间,主要生物类型为棘皮,其次为腕足、腹足、介形虫等,砂屑含量小于25%,见少量核形石,沉积构造见生物扰动构造、各种层理(波状层理、水平层理等)及冲刷面构造。从垂向序列来看,位于沉积序列下部的生屑灰岩为厚层状且岩性较纯,粒间胶结物以亮晶方解石为主,泥质条带含量少,而上部的生屑灰岩厚度较下部有变薄的趋势,泥质条带和泥质条纹的数量和规模明显增大,粒间胶结物除了亮晶方解石之外还有大量的灰泥充填物,整体上表现出向上水体变深、粒度变细的沉积序列。成像测井相静态图像上基色为高亮黄白色,有少量暗斑出现;动态上表现芝麻状白色细小亮斑,有少量暗斑(图3B)。

TZ24井区生屑滩微相典型剖面见于塔中24井4464~4488m井段,厚24m、4657~4686m,厚29m;TZ26井4317~4325m井段,厚8m。TZ16井区见于塔中161井4257~4270m井段,厚13m。TZ82井区见于TZ82井5354~5364m、TZ822井5605~5613m等井段。TZ72井区典型剖面见于TZ72井4922.5~4938.5m井段,厚16m。

2.3 核形石滩

核形石滩主要为核形石灰岩构成,颗粒含量50%~75%,主要为核形石(图2F、G),其为分泌黏液的(菌)类或微生物在生长过程中捕获、黏结碎屑物质和碳酸钙质点,围绕核心加积而成的非固着生长的纹层状结核体,由核心和纹层两个基本单元组成,呈明暗相间的纹层,直径大于2mm,一般为10~20mm。核形石滩多形成于温暖、清澈的浅水环境,核形石处于静止状态时,在其与海底接触的底面同心层基本停止生长,而顶面和侧面则继续生长,由于核形石在生长过程中受水动力作用而间歇性滚动,从而形成不规则的同心层。核形石在多种沉积相均有发育,常用于地层划分对比和岩相古地理恢复^[24]。

通过对塔中18口井良里塔格组的岩芯观察、薄片鉴定发现核心的类型是随机出现的,几乎各种生物颗粒、内碎屑颗粒皆可为核心。核形石滩亚相在成像测井上表现为高阻块状相和暗斑相(图3C)。根据纹层包裹方式可将塔中地区良里塔格组核形石划分为3类:球状或椭球状(全包裹型)、半圆状(半包裹型)和复合型^[25]。核形石大小一般3~25mm,壳层较

薄,形状不规则,颗粒之间为亮晶方解石、生屑和陆源碎屑充填。典型剖面见塔中30井4880.2~5102 m段,该段核形石丰富,在塔中82、塔中822、塔中826、塔中84等井处也有核形石灰岩产出。

2.4 鲕粒滩

鲕粒滩是一种重要的碳酸盐岩储层,美国堪萨斯州圣路易斯灰岩建造、中东地区上侏罗统阿拉伯组、西南地区下三叠统嘉陵江组、华北地区中寒武统张夏组、四川盆地下三叠统飞仙关组等均是鲕粒滩作为油气储层。鲕粒同样由核心和包壳(同心层)构成,直径小于2 mm,多形成于水体持续动荡的温暖的饱和 CaCO_3 的高能表层海水环境中(要求成鲕环境的水动荡强度大于搬运水流强度),常常以平滑的同心层和以藻丝体等的缺乏为标志的非有机成因特征而与

核形石较容易区分,鲕粒圈层的平滑是区分这两种包覆颗粒的最可靠标准,因为在很多鲕粒中也可见代表有机成因的黏液膜^[26]。塔中地区良里塔格组鲕粒滩岩性为薄—中厚层亮晶鲕粒灰岩,主要颗粒为各种类型的鲕粒,含量约为55%~75%,以单鲕、薄皮鲕为主,含少量复鲕,另含少量的藻砂屑和生屑(图2H, I)。鲕粒分选、磨圆较好,粒间的亮晶方解石胶结物呈多期发育,含量约为10%~20%。鲕粒滩厚度一般为几米到十几米,常呈夹层状出现于藻砂屑滩之间。塔中822井5728~5729.5 m取芯段,岩芯为亮晶鲕粒灰岩,常规测井相类型为低值箱状相,曲线的GR值低,为10~25 API,RT值高,成像测井图像表现为颜色不均匀,静态图像上斑状为红色,背景颜色较深;动态图像上斑块状颜色较浅,呈亮斑状(图3D)。

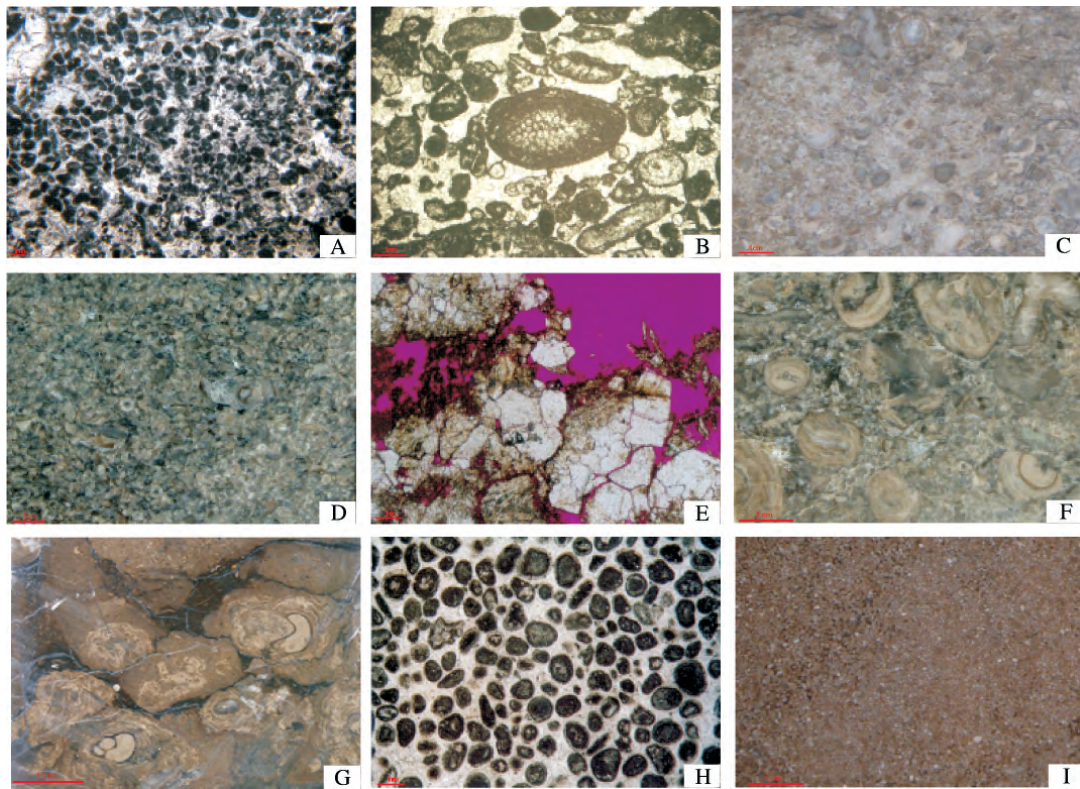


图2 颗粒滩亚相岩性特征

A.亮晶砂屑灰岩,砂屑大小均匀,分选较好,圆—椭圆状。塔中822井,5734.96 m,上奥陶统良里塔格组,单偏光; B.亮晶生屑砂屑灰岩,生屑见腹足,体腔孔被方解石充填,藻类见管孔藻,粒间亮晶方解石多期胶结。塔中72井,5049 m,上奥陶统良里塔格组,超大薄片; C.亮晶砂砾屑灰岩,砾屑大小均匀,分选中等,颗粒间充填砂屑、粉屑和介壳类生屑。塔中822井,5648.52 m,上奥陶统良里塔格组,岩芯; D.亮晶棘屑灰岩,见大量海百合碎片,溶蚀孔未充填,塔中82井,5354.39 m,上奥陶统良里塔格组,岩芯; E.亮晶棘屑灰岩,棘屑部分溶蚀。塔中62井,4753.85 m,上奥陶统良里塔格组,铸体; F.亮晶核形石灰岩。塔中826井,5680.5 m,上奥陶统良里塔格组,岩芯; G.亮晶核形石灰岩。塔中721井,5042.1 m,上奥陶统良里塔格组,岩芯; H.亮晶鲕粒灰岩,多为正常鲕,少量复鲕,粒间和粒内溶孔多被亮晶方解石充填。塔中822井,5731.24 m,上奥陶统良里塔格组,单偏光; I.亮晶鲕粒灰岩,粒径0.8~1.5 mm,颗粒含量85%。塔中822井,5800.4 m,上奥陶统良里塔格组,岩芯。

Fig.2 Lithologic features of grain-shoal subfacies

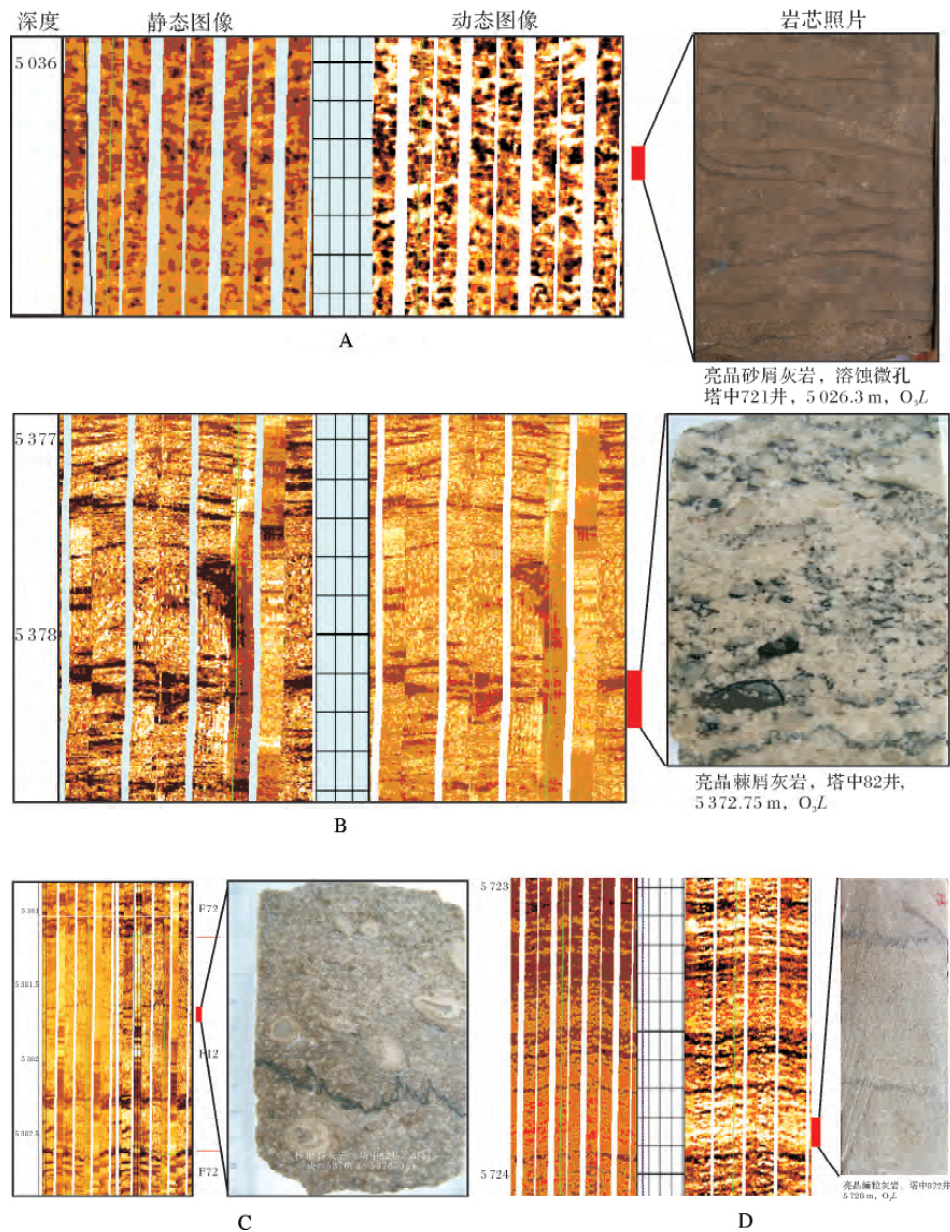


图 3 颗粒滩亚相成像测井响应特征

A. 砂屑滩: 塔中 721 井 5 036 m 井段, FMI 为暗斑相, 黑色暗点为溶蚀微孔的反应, 白色斑块为亮晶方解石胶结物, 岩芯为发育溶蚀微孔的亮晶砂屑灰岩; B. 生屑滩: 塔中 82 井, 5 377~5 378 m, 岩芯为亮晶棘屑灰岩, FMI 为层状相; C. 核形石滩: 塔中 82 井 5 381~5 382.5 m 井段, FMI 为高阻块状相, 含零星暗点和暗线, 岩芯为核形石灰岩, 见一条水平缝合线; D. 鲕粒滩: 塔中 822 井, 5 728~5 729.5 m, 岩芯为亮晶鲕粒灰岩, FMI 为斑状相。

Fig.3 Imaging logging response features of grain-shoal subfacies

3 颗粒滩与生物礁的组合规律

颗粒滩在纵横向上的分布并不是孤立的, 通常是几种颗粒滩和生物礁的组合发育。塔中地区上奥陶统良里塔格组油气分布的一个典型特点就是孤立的滩或礁通常不能形成好的储层, 而彼此相伴生的礁或

滩储集性能较好, 往往有大的油气发现。

3.1 叠置关系

塔中 I 号坡折带上奥陶统良里塔格组的台地边缘礁滩体在纵向上的叠置特征表现为颗粒滩与礁丘、灰泥丘的多旋回组合, 单个的礁(丘)滩复合体特征为: 底部为颗粒滩亚相, 礁丘或(和)灰泥丘亚相叠置

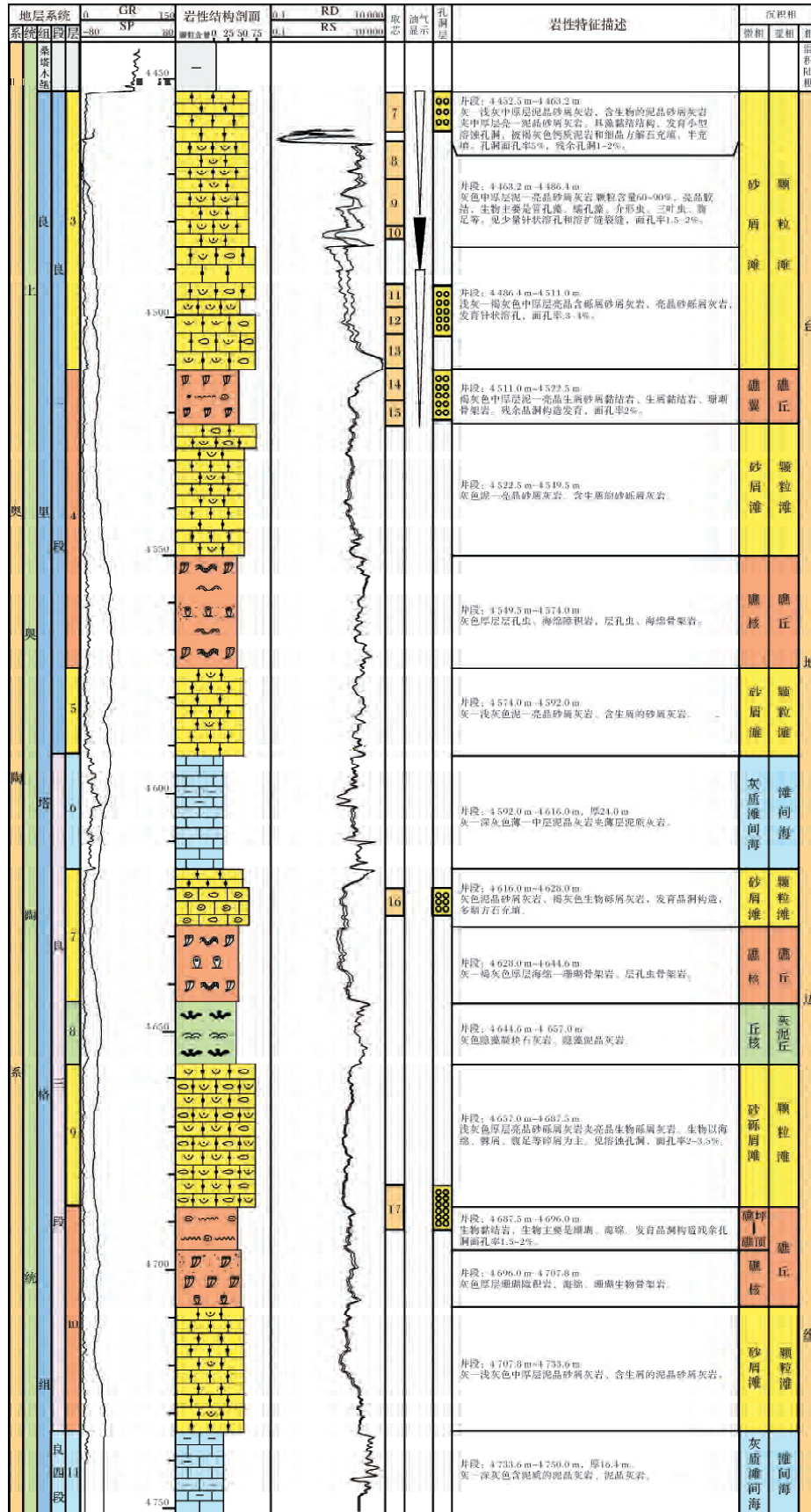


图 4 塔中 24 井上奥陶统良里塔格组沉积微相精细描述剖面图

Fig.4 Accurate description of sedimentary microfacies of Ordovician Lianglitage Formation in Well TZ24

其上,顶部表现为生物礁被下一旋回的颗粒滩所覆盖,形成多旋回的礁滩复合体建造。现以TZ24井为例来论述塔中地区沉积相的纵向变化特征,分析礁滩复合体在纵向上的叠置关系(图4)。

塔中24井台地边缘礁滩体发育了5个旋回,主要为颗粒滩亚相,占总厚度的56.42%。塔中24井缺失良一段。良二段可识别出2套礁滩体,第1套礁滩体位于第3小层,为厚58.5m的砂屑滩微相;第4和第5小层为第2套礁滩体,第4小层顶部和底部为礁丘亚相,厚36m,中部为砂屑滩微相,厚27m,第5小层为砂屑滩微相,厚18m。良三段可识别出2套叠置礁滩体,第1套礁滩体分布在7~9小层,第7小层顶部为砂屑滩微相(12m),底部为厚16.6m的礁核微相,第8小层为灰泥丘亚相(12.4m),第9小层为中高能砂砾屑滩微相(30m);第2套礁滩体位于第10小层,底部为中低能砂屑滩微相(25m),顶部为骨架岩、障积岩、黏结岩组成的礁丘亚相(20m)。良四段(第11小层)为滩间海亚相,岩性主要为灰—深灰色泥晶灰岩、含泥质的泥晶灰岩。虽然在纵向上总体形成颗粒滩、灰泥丘、礁丘亚相的多旋回组合特征,但在不同井区沉积相的纵向组合特征有所差异,TZ45—85井区、TZ26—24井区和TZ72井区以颗粒滩亚相为主,TZ62井区主要为礁丘亚相,TZ82井区则以灰泥丘亚相为主。

3.2 组合规律

颗粒滩亚相通常表现为几种颗粒滩和礁丘、灰泥丘以礁滩复合体的组合形式出现,呈现出纵向叠置、横向指状交叉的特征。生物礁分为礁丘和灰泥丘两种类型,台缘礁有礁前和礁后之分,礁前以发育疙瘩状灰岩为特征,代表受到波浪或风暴浪作用的影响,而礁后缺疙瘩状灰岩,台内礁则没有礁前礁后之分^[27]。

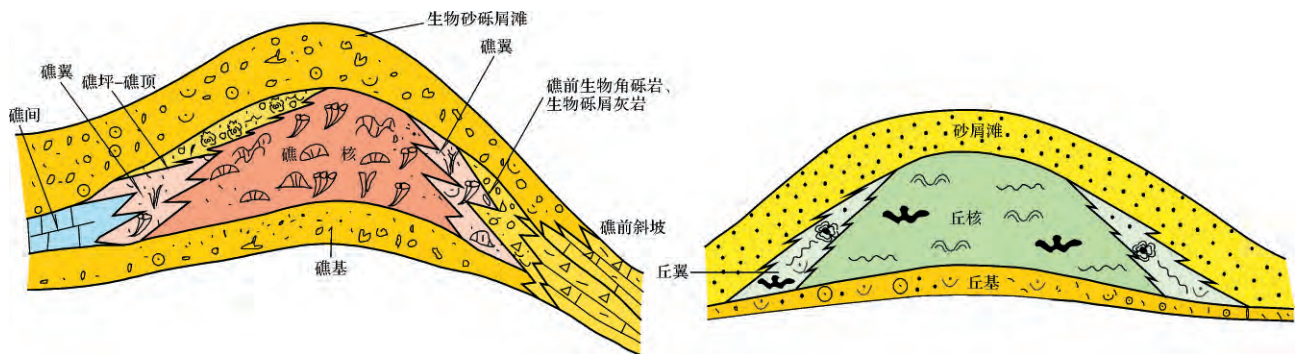


图5 颗粒滩与礁丘(左)、灰泥丘(右)组合模式示意图

Fig.5 Combination mode map of grain shoal and reef mound(left), grain shoal and mud mound(right)

在垂向上,礁丘亚相由礁基、礁核、礁坪—礁顶、礁盖等四种微相组成,在横向上,由礁核、礁翼、礁前、礁后等微相组成。颗粒滩与生物礁亚相的组合呈现出多旋回性特征,同一颗粒滩可同时作为上下两个不同礁体的微相组成部分,不仅是上部礁丘的礁基,也是下部礁丘的礁盖,颗粒滩也可作为礁丘亚相的礁坪—礁顶、礁翼、礁前、礁后等微相的组成部分(图5,左)。因台缘礁礁间背景由中高能滩、中低能滩及滩间海沉积构成,在礁间亚相中也可见粒屑滩的存在。颗粒滩和灰泥丘具有与礁丘相似的组合规律(图5,右)。

研究表明,(生物)砂砾屑滩常与礁丘以组合形式产出于良一段以及良二段上部;核形石滩、鲕粒滩厚度较薄,少则几米,最厚可达几十米,常与灰泥丘组合产出;生屑滩(主要为棘屑滩)常出现在礁翼等地势相对低洼处,厚度变化范围为几米至二十余米,储层性质较好。

4 颗粒滩分布规律

颗粒滩在纵横向上的分布特征主要受相对海平面升降引起的水动力条件的变化以及台地边缘次级古地貌差异两个因素的控制。在单井颗粒滩亚相类型识别的基础上,以区域地质特征为指导,结合单井纵向叠置及横向组合变化特征分析可知,塔中I号断裂带良里塔格组不同类型颗粒滩的平面展布特征表现为:沿TZ26—TZ62—TZ82—TZ54—ZG2—TZ85—ZG20—TZ86井一线覆盖范围约为2.5~5km的塔中I号坡折带,为台缘滩亚相的主要分布区域,呈带状分布特征,且自西至东台缘滩分布范围逐渐变窄。在台缘滩相的内、外带分别为开阔台地相及斜坡相的分布区,斜坡相向外侧过渡为盆地相。从区域分布上来看,(藻)砂屑滩在整个塔中I号坡折带附近广泛分

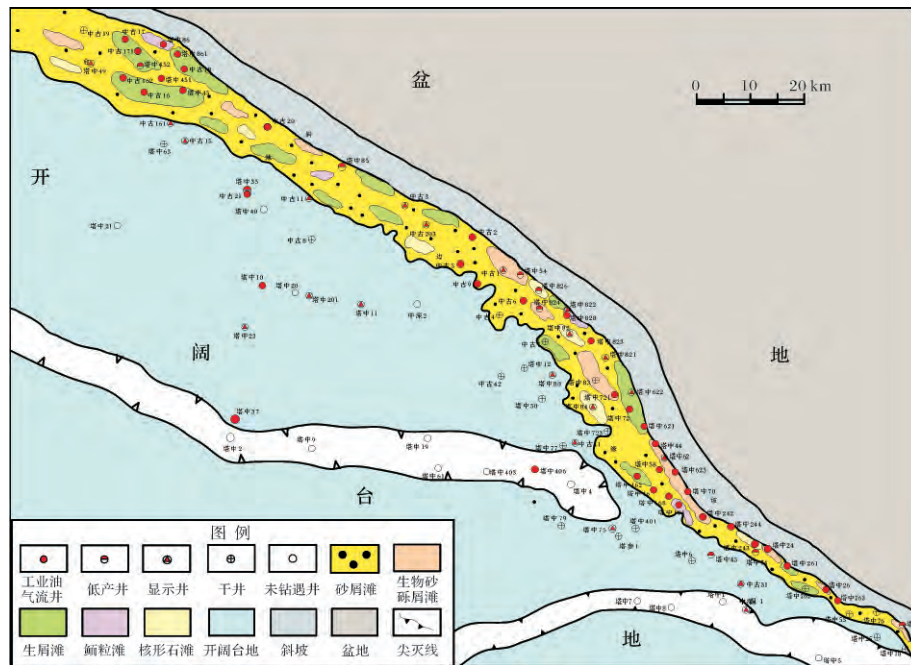


图 6 塔中 I 号坡折带良里塔格组台地边缘颗粒滩亚相平面展布图

Fig.6 Spatial distribution of marginal-platform grain-shoal subface of Lianglitag Formation in Tazhong No.1 slope-break zone

布 表现为以(藻)砂屑滩为背景,其他类型颗粒滩呈条带状、块状、点状分布于其间的规律。就颗粒滩的类型和的分布规律而言,不同井区表现出不同的特征。以(藻)砂屑滩为背景,塔中 45 井区以及中古 2 井区以生屑滩为主,偶有(生物)砂砾屑滩和核形石滩的分布,塔中 86 井处分布有鲕粒滩;塔中 82 井区(生物)砂砾屑滩较为发育,塔中 826 井、塔中 82 井附近见核形石滩,塔中 822 井有鲕粒滩的分布;塔中 62 井区以(生物)砂砾屑滩和生屑滩为主,塔中 84 井附近分布有核形石滩;塔中 24—26 井区主要为(生物)砂砾屑滩和生屑滩,见零星分布的核形石滩(图 6)。

5 结论

(1) 塔中地区良里塔格组台缘颗粒滩包括内碎屑滩、生屑滩、核形石滩、鲕粒滩等类型,总的来说具有类型多、发育旋回多以及厚度大的特点,其中内碎屑滩的主要类型为(藻)砂屑滩和(生物)砂砾屑滩。

(2) 颗粒滩与礁丘亚相常以礁滩复合体的形式出现,同一颗粒滩可同时作为上下两个不同礁体的微相组成部分,不仅是上部礁丘的礁基,也是下部礁丘的礁盖,与生物礁在纵向上呈多旋回发育特征。粒屑滩也可构成礁丘亚相的礁坪—礁顶、礁翼、礁前、礁后等微相的组成部分。颗粒滩与灰泥丘的组合规律与

礁丘类似。

(3) 台地边缘颗粒滩亚相沿塔中 I 号坡折带呈带状分布,自西向东分布范围逐渐变窄,表现为以(藻)砂屑滩为背景,其他类型颗粒滩呈条带状、块状、点状分布于其间的规律。

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The Depositional Features and Distribution Regularities of Marginal-platform Grain Shoals of Lianglitag Formation in Tazhong Area

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Abstract: The reef-bank complex of Lianglitag Formation in Tazhong area hosts abundant oil and gas resources. By integrating scientists' achievement and our comprehensive research on drilling , logging , core and thin section analysis , the categories and characteristics of grain-beach subfacies in Tazhong No. I slope-break zone of Upper Ordovician Lianglitag Formation have been studied systematically. Tazhong No. I slope-break zone is a large rimmed carbonate platform margin reef-bank complex sedimentary system , which is composed of four subfacies , including reef mound , carbonate mud mound , grain shoal and interbank sea. Characterized by diversity , multicycle and large thickness , the marginal-platform grain shoals of Lianglitag Formation in Tazhong area are divided into four types , including intraclast bank , bioclastic bank , oncolite bank and oolitic bank , among which psammitic bank and biological psammitic-psephitic bank are two main types of intraclast bank. It is considered that there are some differences on the category and scale of grain bank in the inner zone and outer zone of carbonate platform margin. The outer zone is mainly composed of high-to-moderate energy grain banks , while the inner zone primarily consists of low-to-moderate energy grain banks. The vertical and horizontal distribution of grain shoals are not isolated , and usually associated with reefs , forming the stacked modes vertically , interdigitated horizontally reef-flat complex. One of the Special canonical features of oil-gas distribution of Upper Ordovician Lianglitag Formation in Tazhong area is that isolated grain shoal or reef usually cannot form high-quality reservoir , while the reservoir property of grain bank or reef associated with each other is better , and usually hold large amount of hydrocarbons. In the perpendicular direction , it is considered that the superposed characteristics of the carbonate platform margin reef-bank complex of Upper Ordovician Lianglitag Formation in Tazhong No. I slope-break zone display in the form of multiple cyclic assemblages of grain shoals , reefs and lime mud mounds. Individual reef-bank complex or mud-mound-bank complex develops with grain bank at the bottom , carbonate reef mound or(and) lime mud mound overriding it in its upper part , which is overlapped by the next cyclic grain bank. In the vertical direction , reef mound subface consists of four microfacies , including reef base , reef core , reef flat-reef top and reef cover , on the lateral , reef mound subfacies is composed of four microfacies , including reef core , reef flank , reef front and reef behind. The assemblage of grain shoal and reef subface presents multicyclic characteristics , and the same grain bank can exist simultaneously as the microfacies component part of two different reef mounds located in the

vertical orientation of each other , not only can be the reef base of the upper reef knoll , but also can be the reef cover of the lower reef mound. In addition , grain bank can also be one of the parts of reef mound subfacies in the form of reef flat-reef top , reef flank , reef front and reef behind microfacies. Because of the interreef depositional setting of margin-platform reef is composed of high-to-moderate energy grain bank , low-to-moderate energy grain bank and inter-bank sea sedimentary subfacies , grain bank can occur in interreef subfacies as well. The combination regularity of grain bank and carbonate mud mound has a similar feature to that of grain bank and reef mound. The results show that biological psammitic-psiphitic bank and reef mound often exist simultaneously in the form of assemblage in the upper part of the 1st Member and the 2nd Member of the Lianglitag Formation; The oncolite bank and oolitic bank present a property of thin thickness compared with other grain banks , which range from a few meters across to several decametres and often appear in combination with lime mud mound; The bioclastic bank (mainly crinoidal or echinoderm bank) usually occurs at reef flank or other terrains which are relatively lower , with high reservoir quality and its thickness ranging from a few meters to over twenty metres or so. The distribution characteristics of grain bank in the vertical and horizontal direction is chiefly controlled by two factors , one is the alternation of hydrodynamic condition caused by the fluctuation of relative sea level , the other is the diversity of secondary palaeogeomorphology of the carbonate platform margin. The marginal-platform grain-beach subfacies presents zonal distribution feature along Tazhong No.I slope-break zone , with its width narrows down from west to east. In the depositional setting of psammitic banks , the other grain shoals spread among them in stripped , blocky or punctuate modalities. In the matter of the categories and distribution regularities of grain beach in Tazhong No.I slope-break zone of Upper Ordovician Lianglitag Formation , different well blocks demonstrate dissimilar particularities. In the depositional setting of psammitic banks , wellblock Tazhong 45 and wellblock Zhonggu 2 are mainly composed of bioclastic banks , with biological psammitic-psiphitic banks and oncolite banks distribute among them infrequently , and oolitic banks occur at Well Tazhong 86; Biological psammitic-psiphitic banks develop well in wellblock Tazhong 82 , oncolite banks exist in the neighbourhood of Well Tazhong 826 and Well Tazhong 82 , and oolitic banks appear at Well Tazhong 822; Biological psammitic-psiphitic bank and bioclastic bank are two cardinal types of grain shoals in wellblock Tazhong 62 , and oncolite banks can be discovered at Well Tazhong 84; In wellblock Tazhong 24-26 , biological psammitic-psiphitic bank and bioclastic bank are two fundamental categories with oncolite banks scattered among them.

Key words: grain shoal; distribution regularity; Tazhong No.I slope-break zone; platform margin; Lianglitag Formation