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廊固凹陷扇三角洲沉积及成藏模式 ——以旧州一万庄地区沙河街组为例

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摘要 【目的】廊固凹陷历经50余年勘探, 进入以岩性和构造—岩性油气藏为主要目标的油气勘探开发阶段, 但是关于优质砂体空间展布和油气分布主控因素的认识尚不清晰, 严重制约该区隐蔽油气藏评价建产进展。【方法】综合运用岩心、录井、测井、地震数据、分析测试和生产资料, 对旧州一万庄地区沙河街组进行系统研究, 识别划分沉积相及微相类型, 精细刻画表征砂体空间展布, 分析烃源岩、圈闭和断层疏导体系等成藏控制要素, 建立了油气成藏模式, 并预测了有利的隐蔽岩性或构造—岩性油藏分布区带。【结果】研究区主要沉积了扇三角洲体系和湖泊体系, 扇三角洲体系可识别出辫状河道、水下分流河道、河口砂坝、席状砂等微相类型, 砂体空间展布以厚层的、呈指状分布的分流河道—砂坝复合体以及连片的薄层席状砂为特征。【结论】油源断层与构造甚至岩性圈闭的有机配置是研究区油气成藏的主控因素, 旧州倾伏鼻状构造SE翼部、NW翼部和桐西古构造脊NE翼部为有利的岩性或构造—岩性油藏发育目标区。

关键词 廊固凹陷; 旧州一万庄地区; 沙河街组; 扇三角洲; 成藏模式; 隐蔽油气藏

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0 引言

随着油气勘探进程的推进, 国内主要油田进入油气勘探瓶颈阶段, 众多学者开始研究非构造油气藏的地质条件、形成因素和分布情况^[1-3]。廊固凹陷历经50余年勘探, 对柳泉、河西务、永清、别古庄等油田的开发程度较高^[4], 成藏条件好的纯构造油藏已开发殆尽^[5], 现进入以岩性和构造—岩性油气藏为主要目标的油气勘探开发阶段。前人对廊固凹陷大尺度的沉积特征、成藏要素和成藏模式进行了一定的研究。廊固凹陷是具备多物源、近物源、相带窄、相变快等特点的陆相断陷湖盆^[6], 不同构造带上沉积相带

分异特征明显^[7]。廊固凹陷沙河街组发育扇三角洲、辫状河三角洲、冲积扇、近岸水下扇、湖泊相和海底扇, 沙四段物源主要来自沧县隆起, 沙三段物源主要来自大兴凸起^[8-10], 旧州地区发育碎屑流近岸水下扇^[11-12]。在此基础上, 学者从烃源岩、储层物性和断裂疏导体系等方面研究了其成藏条件。王宗礼等^[13]、刁帆等^[14]、金凤鸣等^[15]认为研究区烃源岩主要发育在沙三段和沙四段, 沙三下亚段有机质丰度较高, 优质烃源岩主要分布于旧州—固安一带。操义军等^[16]在研究区划分出3种成因类型原油, I类来自沙四上亚段烃源岩, II类来自沙三下亚段烃源岩, III类来自前两者生成的混源油。部分学者进一步从优势疏导通

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道、断裂侧向封闭和油气储集砂体的角度分析了研究区的油气运输条件和分布规律^[17-20],其中油源断裂及其疏导能力是研究区油气成藏的重要因素^[21-26]。此外,有学者对大兴砾岩体开展了储层物性分析^[27-30],还有学者利用敏感属性优选和多属性融合技术预测了该区杨税务潜山有效储层^[31]。廊固凹陷油气围绕生油洼槽分布,形成聚油环带^[32],陡坡带和缓坡带分别是发育上倾尖灭岩性油藏和断块—岩性油藏的有利区带^[33]。曹敬华等^[34]、田然等^[35]、张清勇^[36]考虑了烃源岩、储层岩性和物性变化、疏导体系与生储盖组合方式等多种成藏要素,提出了多种多样的成藏模式。

尽管前人开展了大量有关沉积和成藏方面的研究工作,对研究区沉积体系发育类型的认识也趋于统一,并且为早期油气藏勘探提供了重要支撑。但是,对精细砂体空间展布特征和分布规律的认识仍然较为粗浅,难以满足现阶段构造—岩性和岩性油藏精细识别和评价的需求,迫切需要开展精细的相控油藏储集体的精细表征。同时,虽然前人提出了多种多样的成藏模式,但对于油气成藏主控因素和分布规律的认识还不统一,制约了隐蔽油气藏的评价建产。本文针对廊固凹陷旧州—万庄地区沙三中亚段($E_{s_3}^2$ 和 $E_{s_3}^3$)主要产油层,开展沉积微相和油气成藏控制因素研究:对区块内12口井沙三中亚段岩心进行观察和描述,建立相层序分析剖面;综合岩心、测井和录井等资料,对53口井进行单井沉积相和微相分析;进而,统计了120余口井的砂砾岩厚度和砂地比数据,并结合储层反演结果(另文讨论)刻画沉积相与沉积微相空间展布特征;最终,在典型油气藏解剖的基础上,综合研究区有关油源、构造、圈闭、储层、疏导等成藏条件的认识,提出了研究区扇三角洲油气成藏模式,预测了有利的岩性或构造—岩性油藏发育区带,为隐蔽油气藏的评价提供依据。

1 区域地质概况

廊坊—固安凹陷(廊固凹陷)地理上位于北京市和天津市之间,构造上归属于渤海湾盆地冀中坳陷北部的一个北东向展布的古近纪箕状断陷。其北与大厂凹陷相接,南界为牛驼镇凸起,西以大兴断层接靠大兴凸起,东以河西务断层与武清凹陷相邻,勘探面积为2 600 km²,是华北油田主要富油凹陷之一(图1)。廊固凹陷具有东西分带、南北分区的构造格局,

由六条断层分隔为五个主要构造带:旧州—固安构造带、柳泉—曹家务构造带、河西务构造带、牛北斜坡及凤河营构造带^[37],控制凹陷的一级断层有大兴断层^[38]和河西务断层,控制构造带的二级断层有旧州断层、曹家务断层、牛北断层和桐柏镇断层。旧州地区断层主要呈阶梯状,平面上呈雁列式展布,走向为近东西向,断层断距介于40~100 m,延伸较短。万庄地区断层主要呈负花状,平面组合模式也呈雁列式展布,走向为北东—南西向,断层断距较大,最大可达160 m左右,延伸较长。廊固凹陷经历了断陷初期、强烈断陷期、断陷回返上升期及断陷消亡期4个阶段^[39]。廊固凹陷古近系逐层超覆于寒武系—奥陶系碳酸盐岩和石炭系—二叠系煤系之上,形成北断南超和西断东超的构造格局^[40],自上而下沉积了东营组(E_d)、沙河街组一段(E_{s_1})、二段(E_{s_2})、三段(E_{s_3})、四段(E_{s_4})和孔店组(E_k)^[33]。本文研究区为位于廊固凹陷中北部的旧州—万庄地区,面积约170 km²,研究的目层为 $E_{s_3}^2$ (I、II、III、IV、底)、 $E_{s_3}^{3上}$ (I、II、III)、 $E_{s_3}^{3下}$ (I、II、III)共计11个油组层。

2 沉积相类型

本研究对旧州—万庄地区12口井沙三中亚段($E_{s_3}^2$ 和 $E_{s_3}^3$)岩心进行了详细观察和描述,对研究区发育的沉积相、亚相、微相的类型进行了识别。岩心观察结果显示:由于取心井离物源区较远,岩心粒度偏细,以细粒碎屑岩为主,少见砾岩、砂砾岩;泥岩颜色主要为灰色和灰黑色,整体反映水下还原沉积环境特点^[41]。除T35井见由混杂灰质砾石构成的中细砾岩(碎屑流成因)^[42-43](图2a~c、图3e)外,旧州—万庄地区沙三中亚段碎屑岩以细粒砂岩和泥岩为主;岩心中沉积层理发育不典型,主要有块状层理(图2d~g)、纱纹层理(图2h)以及脉状—波状—透镜状层理(图2i),同时常见小型同沉积断裂(图2j,k)与软沉积物变形构造(图2l~n),变形构造较为发育(图2o~q),其中Q85井、T29井和T53井细粒砂岩层内部还观察到明显的呈撕裂状、条带状的不规则漂浮状泥砾(砂质碎屑流成因)^[44](图2r,s、图3f);岩心中可见河道底部冲刷形成的侵蚀面与滞留泥砾(图2t~x),少见典型的粒度下细上粗、顶部发育低角度交错层理的反韵律河口砂坝层序(图2y),整体反映了远端扇三角洲牵引流的水动力条件特征。综合沉积构造、相层序组合以及测井、录井岩电特征,并结合大兴断层控制的

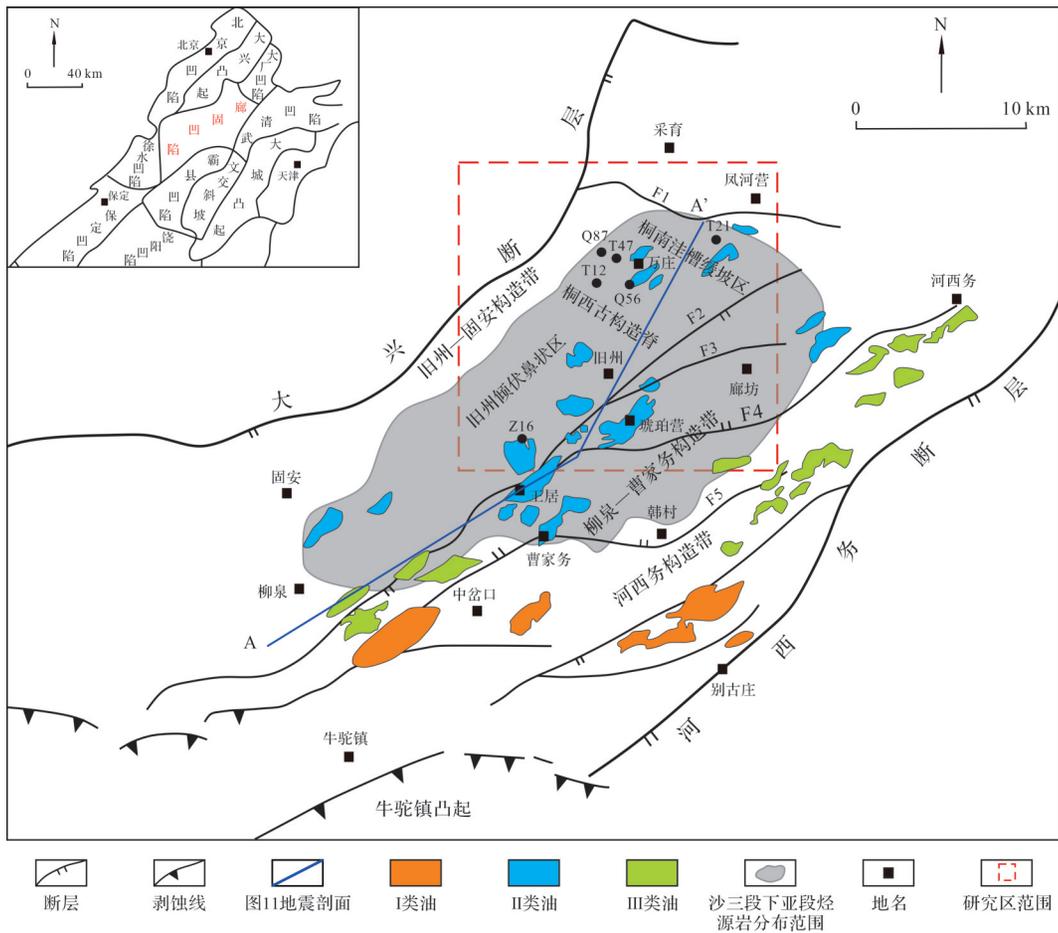


图1 廊固凹陷构造单元及旧州一万庄地区构造位置(据文献[17]修改)

F1为桐柏镇断层;F2为旧州断层;F3为琥珀营断层;F4为王居断层;F5为中岔口断层

Fig.1 Structural geographic location and oilfield scope of Langgu Sag (modified from reference [17])

山高坡陡的古构造地貌背景^[45], 本文认为研究区主要发育扇三角洲沉积体系和湖泊沉积体系。

录井资料中除Z1井见到扇三角洲平原亚相中的紫红色、棕黄色泥岩外, 均以发育扇三角洲前缘亚相和湖泊相为主(图3)。其中扇三角洲平原识别出辫状河道、河道砂坝和河道间沉积微相; 岩心显示多数井钻遇扇三角洲前缘亚相, 扇三角洲前缘发育水下分流河道、水下分流间、河口砂坝、席状砂沉积微相^[46]。分流河道自下而上可出现正韵律的河道底部冲刷与滞留泥砾泥屑层^[47](图2z)、砂岩或粉砂岩, 层理可见交错层理、块状层理、沙纹层理和平行层理, 具有下粗上细的正韵律特征(图4a), 自然伽马(GR)测井曲线呈钟形或齿化钟形及箱形或齿化箱形。分流间为灰色泥岩或粉砂岩夹砂质条带(图4b), 层理可见沙纹层理和平行层理, GR测井曲线呈齿化线性; 砂坝主要为多期反韵律的交错层理细砂岩一波状或沙纹层理细砂岩、粉砂岩(图4c), GR测井曲线呈漏斗型或齿

化漏斗型。席状砂多为平行层理、沙纹层理粉细砂岩夹碳屑纹层或泥质条带^[48](图4d), 测井曲线为指状或舌型; 前扇三角洲则主要发育浅湖泥^[49]。

3 沉积微相展布与沉积演化

3.1 沉积微相平面展布特征

在取心资料分析的基础上, 综合分析单井沉积相、连井沉积相和地震属性结果, 以砂体厚度和砂地比数据为约束, 通过多因素成图方法^[50]绘制万庄—旧州地区各油组的沉积微相平面展布图(图5, 6)。

1) Es_3^F 和 Es_3^+ 亚段沉积微相展布

研究区存在旧州和万庄两个沉积中心。平原亚相沿大兴断层根部发育, 辫状河道呈指状由大兴断裂自SE向湖泊内部延伸, 自北向南发育2个扇体。分流河道两侧依次发育河口砂坝、席状砂、分流间, 其余部分发育湖泊相。 Es_3^F III至 Es_3^+ III油组沉积时期, 沉积范围不断扩大, 沉积中心向北部迁移。万庄

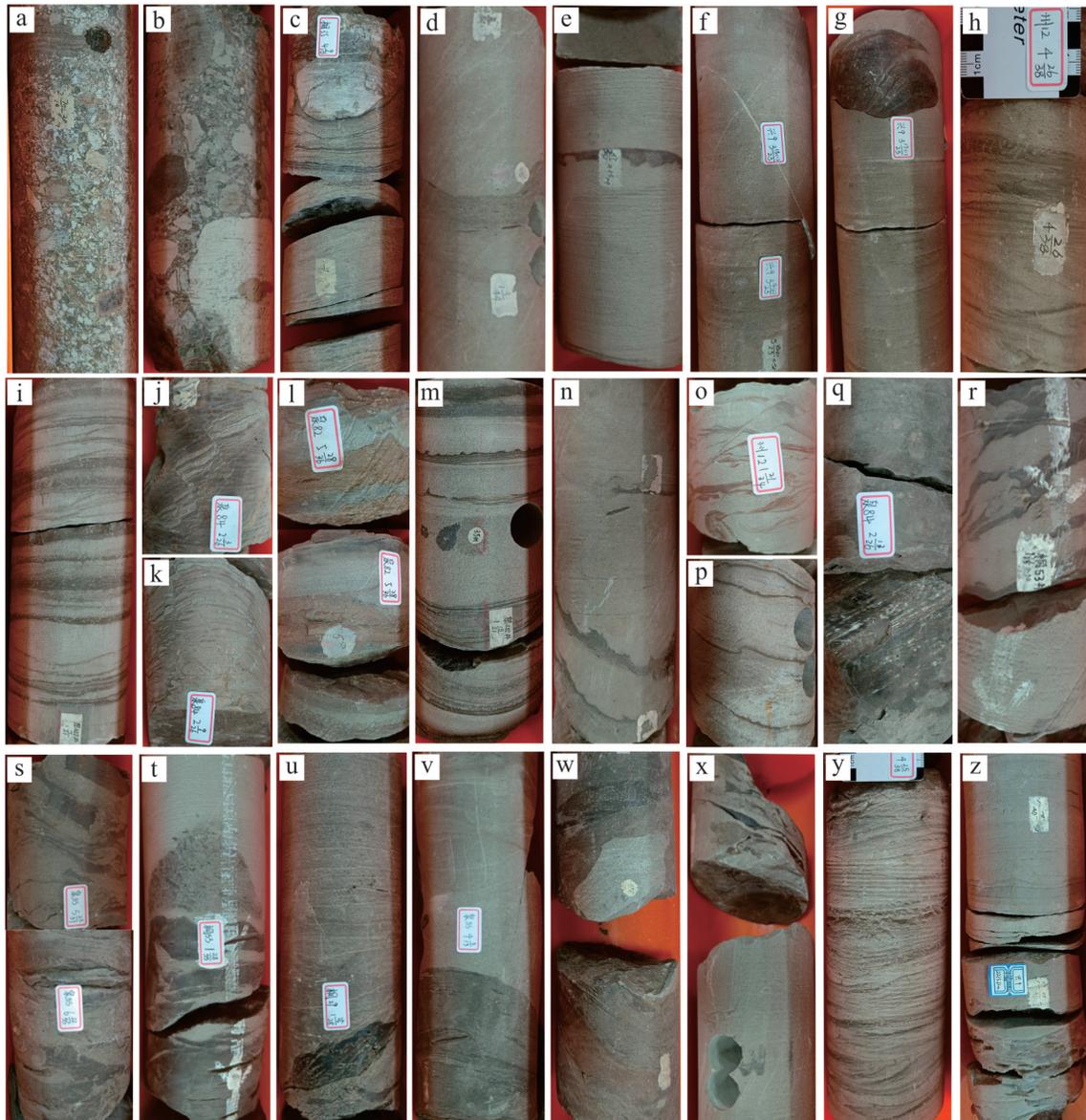


图2 旧州一万庄地区沙河街组沉积构造特征

(a)T35井,2 713.90 m,颗粒支撑钙质中砾岩;(b)T35井,3 210.00 m,颗粒支撑钙质中砾岩;(c)T35井,3 210.30 m,灰质砾岩与波状—透镜状层理;(d)T31井,2 516.80 m,块状层理与炭屑纹层;(e)T30井,2 291.30 m,块状层理与铁质结核;(f)X9井,2 577.10 m,块状层理与钙质充填裂缝;(g)X9井,2 576.70 m,块状层理与变形泥砾;(h)Z12井,2 260.40 m,沙纹层理;(i)Q402井,2 462.10 m,波状—透镜状层理与炭屑层;(j)Q84井,2 469.40 m,同沉积断裂—变形构造;(k)Q84井,2 470.60 m,同沉积断裂与变形构造;(l)Q82井,2 641.30 m,火焰构造、沙纹层理与球枕构造;(m)Q402井,2 463.90 m,火焰构造与波状—透镜状层理、炭屑层;(n)T31井,2 517.00 m,块状层理与火焰构造;(o)Z12井,2 199.50 m,沙纹层理与变形构造;(p)Q84井,2 362.80 m,变形的平行层理与泥质条带;(q)Q84井,2 471.40 m,断面及擦痕;(r)T53井,2 289.25 m,块状层理砂岩顶部见漂浮状泥砾层;(s)Q85井,2 833.20 m、2 862.10 m,砂质碎屑流与漂浮状泥砾;(t)T53井,2 289.50 m,砂质碎屑流底部冲刷及滞留泥砾;(u)T29井,2 835.60 m,块状层理与滞留泥砾;(v)Q85井,2 826.60 m,块状层理细砂岩与河道底部泥砾层、炭屑层;(w)Q84井,2 632.70 m,滑塌岩块与河道底部滞留泥砾;(x)T31井,2 524.30 m,块状层理与漂浮状泥砾;(y)Z12井,2 260.20 m,低角度交错层理、沙纹层理;(z)X9井,2 214.50 m,冲刷面与滞留泥砾

Fig.2 Sedimentary and structural characteristics of the Shahejie Formation in the Jiuzhou-Wanzhuang area

地区前缘扇体延伸方向从向S方向转变为向E和SE方向,分支数量增加,向内部推进距离增加,最远延伸约1.3 km;旧州地区沉积范围不断扩大,主要分支数量从2个增加到3个,北端分支与万庄地区前缘扇体相接,最远延伸约1.8 km。 $Es_3^{3+} II$ 至 $Es_3^{3+} I$ 油组沉积时期,北部沉积扩大,南部沉积缩小。万庄地区沉

积中心较为集中,前缘扇体向湖泊内部延伸距离最远达到1.4 km,随后减少至1 km,主分支向SE延伸,发育多个分支,席状砂与旧州地区前缘扇体相接;旧州地区沉积中心较为分散,扇体主要发育两个分支,前缘扇体横向分布范围明显变小,发育两个主分支,分支之间发育湖泊相沉积,旧州地区前缘扇体主要

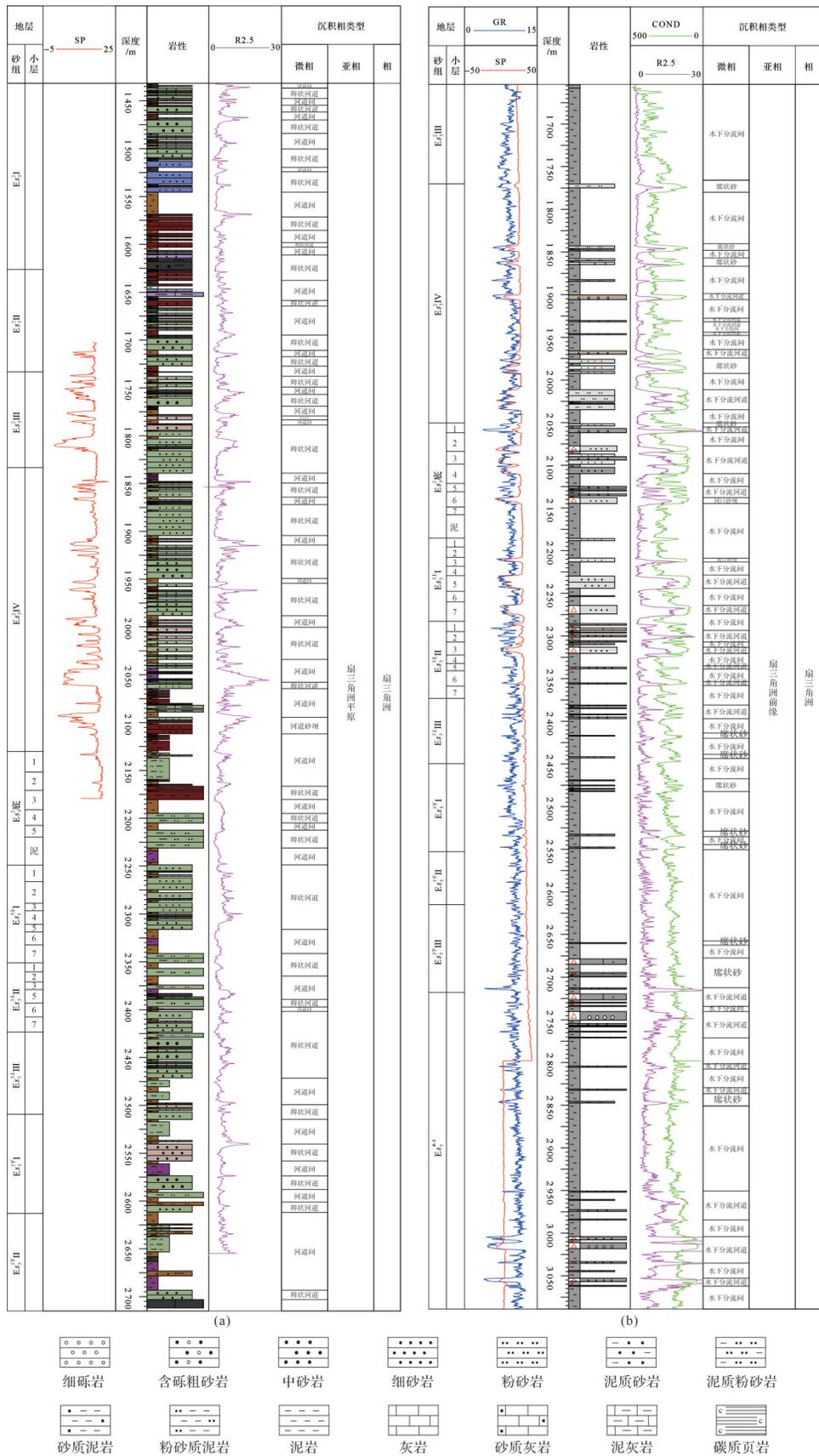


图3 Z1井(a)和T35井(b)单井相剖面图
Fig.3 Single well facies profiles of well Z1 (a) and well T35 (b)

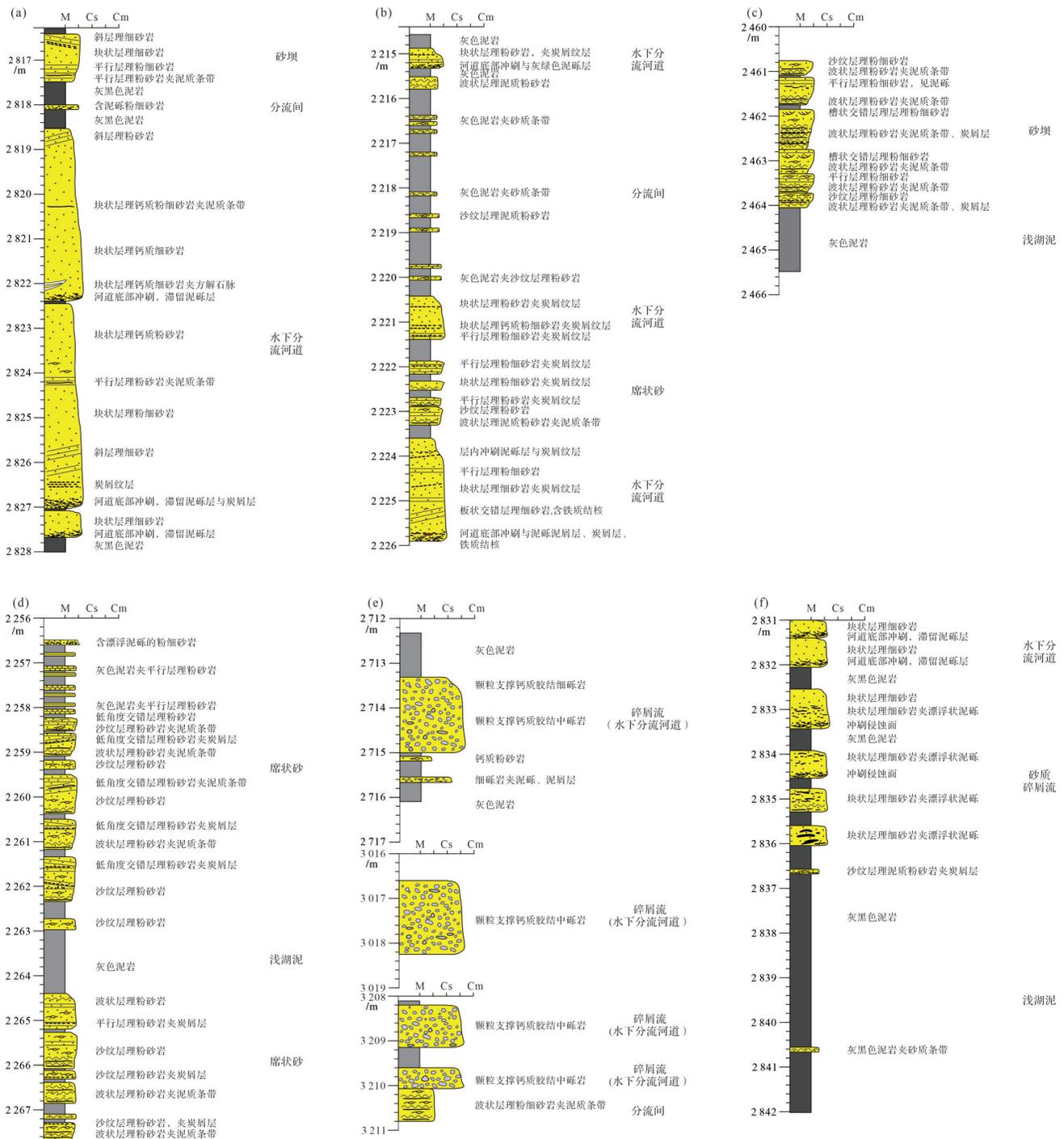


图4 旧州一万庄地区沙河街组扇三角洲相层序

(a)Q85井;(b)X9井;(c)Q402井;(d)Z12井;(e)T35井;(f)T29井;M.泥岩;Cs.粗砂岩;Cm.粗砾岩

Fig.4 Fan delta facies sequences of the Shahejie Formation in the Jiuzhou-Wanzhuang area

发育两个分支,分别向E和SE方向延伸。

2) Es₃²亚段沉积微相展布

Es₃²底至Es₃³油组沉积时期,南支物源供给体系相对较强,旧州沉积体系占主导地位。万庄地区扇体由自NW向SE延伸转变为N向S延伸,在T45井、T53井发育新的沉积中心,沉积分布范围逐渐减小,

延伸距离减少至约700 m。旧州地区发育两个主分支,沉积范围逐渐扩大,分流河道分支更为繁琐,分支之间发育的湖泊相逐渐消失。Es₃² II油组沉积时期,沉积中心汇聚,呈指状分布。万庄地区扇三角洲沉积体系范围达到最小,延伸距离最短;旧州地区河道位置更加密集。Es₃¹ I油组沉积时期,沉积中

心分布分散,沉积范围减小。万庄地区向内部推进距离小于 1 km;旧州地区向内部推进距离约 1.6 km。

综上,旧州—万庄地区沉积物物源供给主要来自大兴凸起,主要存在南、北两支物源供给体系,南支物源由 SW 向 NE、E 以及 SE 方向输送沉积砂体,北

支物源主要向 E 和 SE 方向输送沉积砂体。由于研究区扇三角洲沉积牵引流水动力作用强,因此扇三角洲前缘水下分流河道延伸距离远、迁移改道频繁、河口不稳定,河口沙坝不发育或规模较小^[51-52],以厚层的、呈指状分布的分流河道—砂坝复合体^[53]以及连片的薄层席状砂为主。

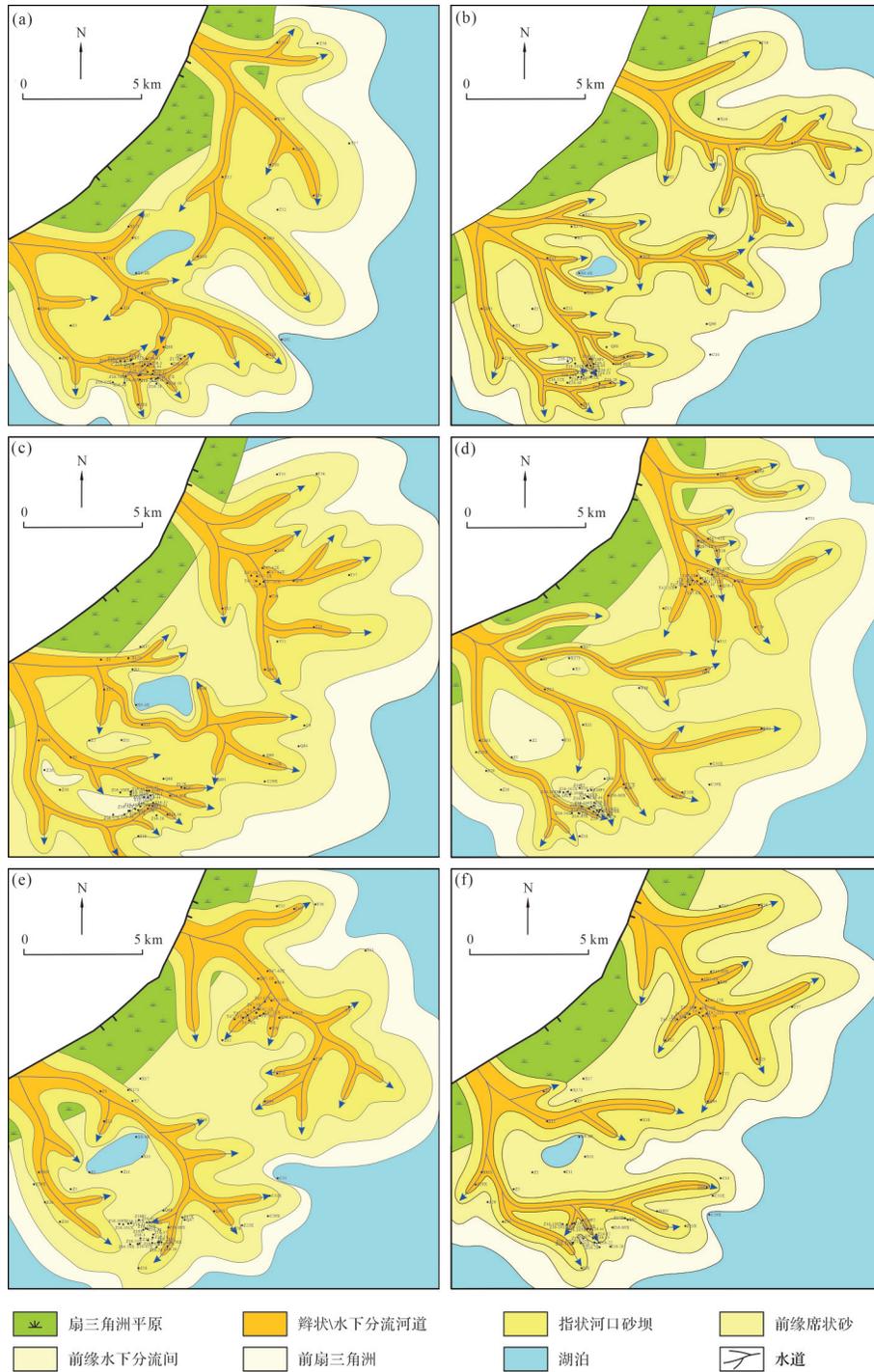


图5 旧州—万庄地区 Es_3 油组沉积微相展布
(a) $Es_3^{3F III}$; (b) $Es_3^{3F II}$; (c) $Es_3^{3F I}$; (d) $Es_3^{3L III}$; (e) $Es_3^{3L II}$; (f) $Es_3^{3L I}$

Fig.5 Sedimentary microfacies from the Es_3 oil groups in the Jiuzhou-Wanzhuang area

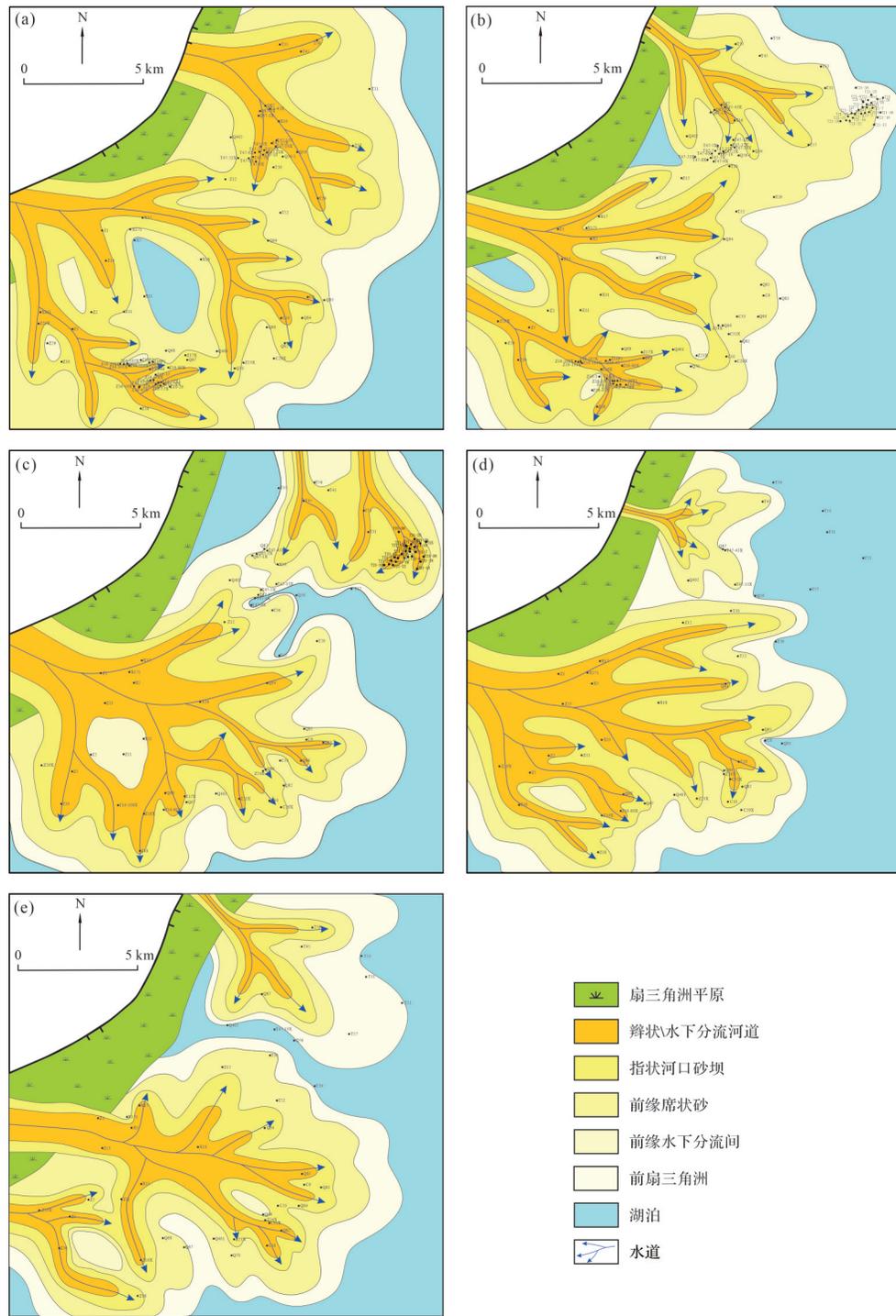


图6 旧州—万庄地区 Es_3^2 油组沉积微相展布

(a) Es_3^2 底; (b) Es_3^2 IV; (c) Es_3^2 III; (d) Es_3^2 II; (e) Es_3^2 I

Fig.6 Sedimentary microfacies from the Es_3^2 oil groups in the Jiuzhou-Wanzhuang area

3.2 砂体横向连通特征

以单井相分析为基础,结合地层分层,在研究区内选取多条剖面进行连井剖面对比分析,刻画沙河街组沉积相横向上不同时期砂体的叠加演化特征。

万庄地区 Q87 井—T47 井—T47-13X 井—T47-14X 井—Q56-1 井—Q56-3 井—T29 井连井剖面(图7)穿过 Es_3^2 底、 Es_3^2 I、 Es_3^2 II 三个油组,其走向平行于物源方向。从图7可以看到,砂体整体连通性较好,显示为多期箱型正韵律分流河道砂体与灰色泥岩互

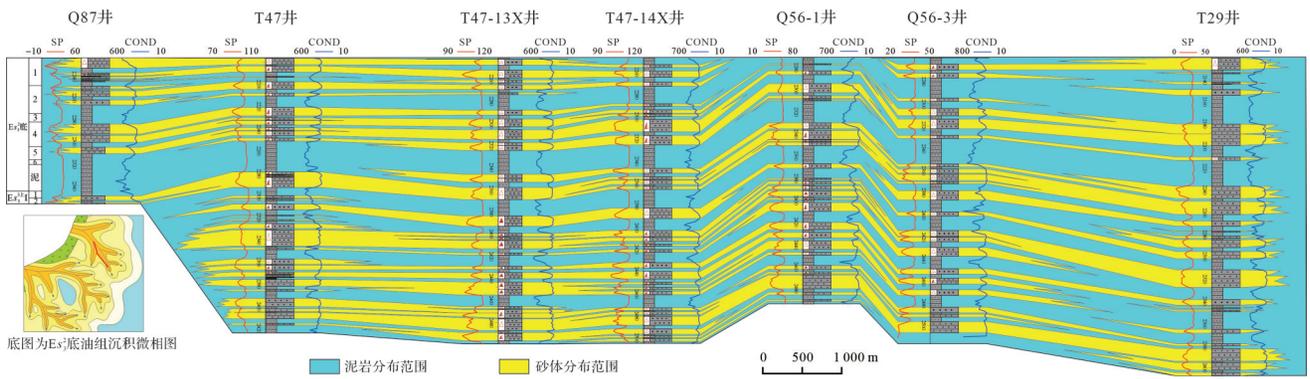


图7 万庄地区连井沉积相剖面图

Fig.7 Sedimentary facies correlation section between wells in the Wanzhuang area

层,其间发育席状砂砂体,分流河道岩性主要为细砂岩和粉砂岩,单砂体厚度不大;席状砂夹杂在分流河道之间,为薄层细砂岩、粉砂岩,厚度多在2 m以下。

4 油气成藏控制要素与成藏模式

4.1 典型油气藏解剖

本文以圈闭成因为主线,对研究区开发区块的油藏类型进行了划分。

T21块油藏主要受2~3条相互交切的正断层控制,属于交叉断层断块—岩性油藏。T47、Q87、T12、Q56块油藏主要受反向正断层和大型鼻状构造控制,属于断鼻—岩性油藏。以T12块油藏(图8)为例,主力油层Es₃³I和II油组上倾方向由2条弧形交叉断层形成遮挡条件,油藏内部复杂的油水关系受鼻状构造和岩性联合控制,属于反向正断层控制的下盘断鼻型构造—岩性油藏。而Es₃³I和II油组受5条NE走向、相互交叉的反向正断层遮挡控制,属于多断层

围限的复杂断块—岩性油藏。

Z16块油气藏(图9)整体受2条NEE走向的交切断层所夹持,断块内部被2条近于垂直的NE、SW向次级断层切割复杂化,油气藏内部复杂的油水关系受岩性控制明显。Z16块可细分为东、西两个次级区块,其中西侧区块上倾方向由3条相互交切的断层形成遮挡条件,下倾方向被2条交切断层围限封闭,属于多断层复杂断块—岩性油气藏;东侧区块局部油藏单元主体受2条NE走向和SW走向的交切断层控制,油藏内部可能受鼻状构造控制,属于断鼻型构造—岩性油藏。

4.2 油气成藏控制要素

在沉积微相识别、优质储层预测和典型油气藏解剖的基础上,综合分析研究区有关构造、圈闭、储层、油源等油气成藏条件的认识,认为研究区目的层油气成藏主要受成熟烃源岩、有效圈闭和断层运移通道的控制。

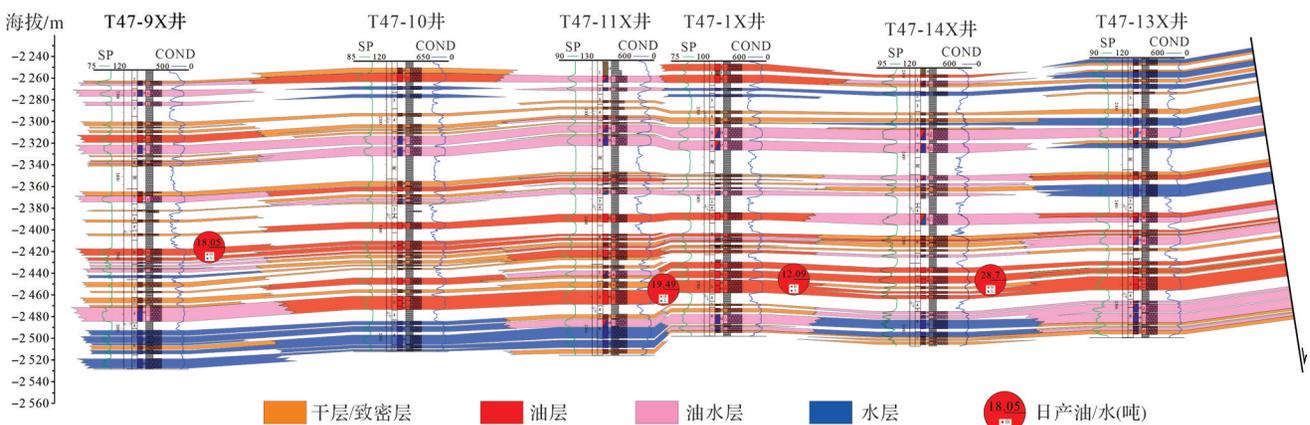


图8 T12块油藏剖面图

Fig.8 Reservoir profile of T12 block

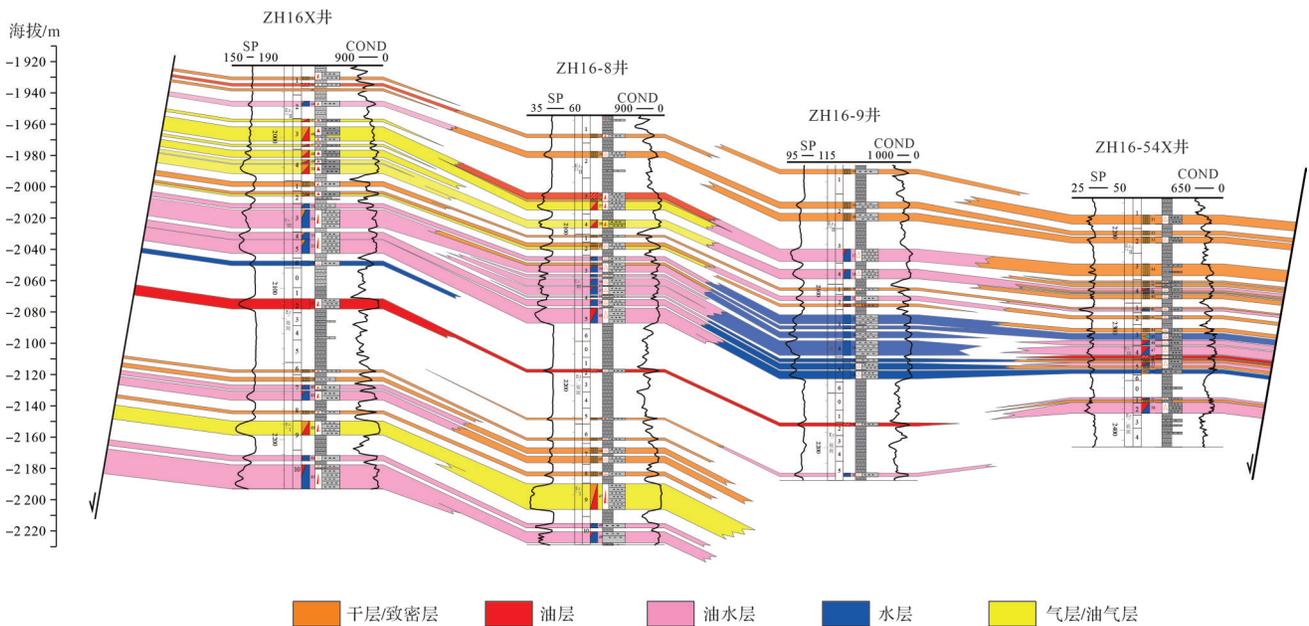


图9 Z16块油藏剖面图

Fig.9 Reservoir profile of Z16 block

4.2.1 烃源岩特征

研究区 15 口取心井有机地球化学分析资料显示, E_s^2 亚段平均 TOC 为 1.35%, 氯仿沥青“A”为 0.12%, 总烃为 0.35 mg/g, S_1+S_2 为 0.35 mg/g, T_{max} 为 433.75 °C; E_s^{3+} 亚段平均 TOC 为 1.14%, 氯仿沥青“A”为 0.1%, 总烃为 0.42 mg/g, S_1+S_2 为 0.33 mg/g, T_{max} 为 436.50 °C; E_s^3 亚段平均 TOC 为 1.03%, 氯仿沥青“A”为 0.78%。

由上述有机质丰度统计结果可知, 研究区目的层烃源岩整体上属于中等—较好烃源岩(图 10)。现有资料表明, 研究区主要烃源岩为沙三中、下亚段, 有机质丰度高, 但沙中亚段烃源岩成熟度低

(R_o 约为 0.4%~0.6%), 未达到成熟门限, 无法大规模生烃; 而沙三下亚段烃源岩成熟度高, 能为沙三中亚段提供规模较大的油气来源^[35,54-56]。因此, 本文认为研究区沙三段 E_s^2 、 E_s^{3+} 、 E_s^3 亚段油气藏的油气主要来源于沙三下亚段烃源岩, 操义军等^[16]从油气源对比和原油生物标志化合物分析的角度同样证实了这一观点。

4.2.2 圈闭特征

受旧州断层及其分支断层控制, 大柳泉构造带自南而北形成了柳泉背斜、柳泉东背斜、中岔口断鼻、王居背斜、琥珀营背斜、琥珀营北断鼻等多个局部背斜、断背斜、断鼻圈闭(图 11)。旧州鼻状构造区即为大柳泉构造带向桐南洼槽倾伏的末端, 整体为地层向南东抬升、西北倾没的大型鼻状构造^[35]。此外, 桐南洼槽与旧州倾伏鼻状构造区之间还发育一被反向正断层复杂化、SW 向倾伏的大型鼻状构造圈闭, 即桐南古构造脊; 由桐南洼槽向凤河营凸起延伸的斜坡带被桐柏镇断裂及大兴断层的分支断层切割, 形成了多个断块圈闭。圈闭内, 以厚层的、呈指状分布的分流河道—砂坝复合体为主的扇三角洲砂体具有良好的储集条件。取心井储层物性分析资料显示, E_s^2 亚段平均孔隙度为 15.48%, 渗透率为 $1.85 \times 10^{-3} \mu m^2$, E_s^{3+} 亚段平均孔隙度为 22.19%, 整体上属于中高孔、中低渗储层。构造背景与储层条件的有机配置形成了良好的构造(断块、断鼻)圈闭和上倾尖灭岩性圈闭。

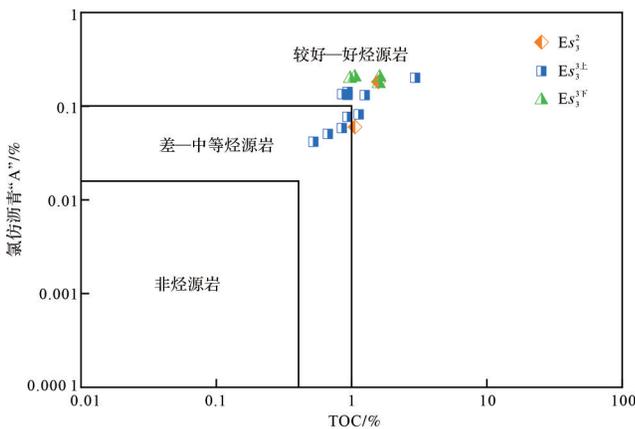


图 10 旧州—万庄地区烃源岩有机质丰度评价

Fig.10 Abundance evaluation of organic matter in source rocks in the Jiuzhou-Wanzhuang area

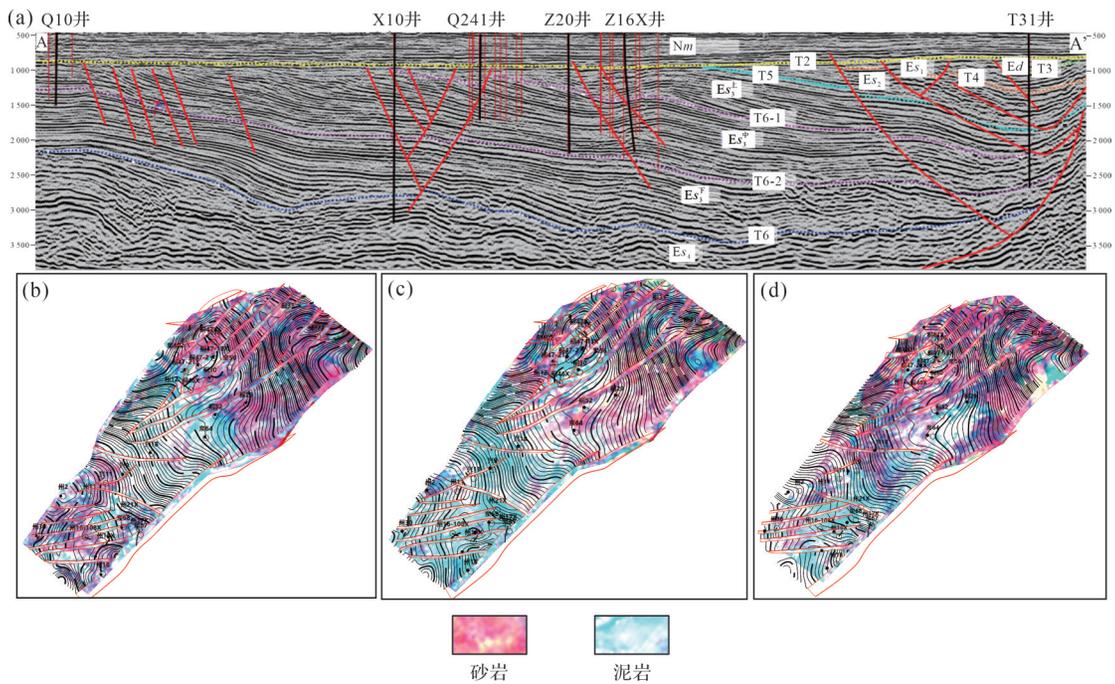


图 11 研究区圈闭剖面图及各层顶面构造与储层预测分布叠合图(剖面位置见图 1)

(a)旧州倾伏鼻状构造特征;(b) Es_2^2 顶面构造与RGB(Red-Green-Blue)储层预测分布叠合图;(c) Es_3^{3+} 顶面构造与RGB储层预测分布叠合图;(d) Es_3^{3F} 顶面构造与RGB储层预测分布叠合图

Fig.11 Trap profile and superimposed maps of top structural surfaces and predicted reservoir distribution in the study area (profile location shown in Fig.1)

同时,为了准确预测和精细刻画优质砂体储层的分布,本次研究在明确了研究区地质—储层特征的基础上,开展了正演模拟,并基于此开展敏感属性分析,经钻井标定优选了储层弧长、瞬时频率、最大振幅三种敏感属性,通过RGB属性融合进行地震属性降维和优化,预测了优质砂岩储层的展布范围,为成藏模式的建立提供依据。

4.2.3 断层疏导体系特征

旧州一万庄地区构造沉降和演化主要受大兴断层和旧州断层及其次级分支断层的控制。此外,内部还发育大量次级调节断裂,包括曹家务断层、中岔口断层、琥珀营断层和王居断层等^[35,57]。前述油藏解剖结果也显示,旧州一万庄地区主要发育受大兴断层、旧州断层及其分支断层和鼻状构造控制的一系列构造—岩性油气藏:旧州地区Z16断块是由一系列平面呈网格状的旧州断层及其分支断层控制下形成的断鼻型构造—岩性油藏;万庄地区T47、Q87、T12以及Q56油藏主要是大兴断层的次级分支断裂切割桐西倾伏古构造脊斜坡形成的断鼻—岩性油藏;T21块油藏是桐柏镇断层的次级分支断裂相互交切形成的断块—岩性油藏。因此,研究区油气成藏具有大兴断层和旧州断层控源,大兴断层、

旧州断层及其次级分支断层控藏的特征。其中控源断层即油源断层,是沟通沙三下亚段油气源和沙三中亚段储集层的主要通道,同时还整体控制了圈闭的形成,油气藏主要沿控源断层呈条带状分布^[35,58]。

4.3 成藏模式

旧州一万庄地区油气成藏主要受能够沟通沙三下亚段烃源岩与沙三中亚段扇三角洲储集砂体的油源断层控制,油气经垂向运移后进入与油源断层相接触的、孔渗性能良好的扇三角洲前缘水下分流通道、河口砂坝以及席状砂砂体而发生横向运移,油气最终进入与油源断层相邻或直接交叉的、封闭性能较好的次级断层控制形成的断块或断鼻圈闭中聚集成藏,但岩性差异造成油气藏内部复杂的油水关系。本文建立了旧州倾伏鼻状构造区(图 12)、桐西古构造脊斜坡区(图 13)和桐南洼槽缓坡区(图 14)的岩性或构造—岩性油气成藏模式,认为油源断层与构造(断鼻、断块)甚至岩性圈闭的有机配置是控制旧州一万庄地区油气成藏的最主要的因素,而圈闭内部的储层岩性则决定了油气水的分布特征。成藏模式的建立为有利岩性或构造—岩性油藏分布区带的预测提供了基础。

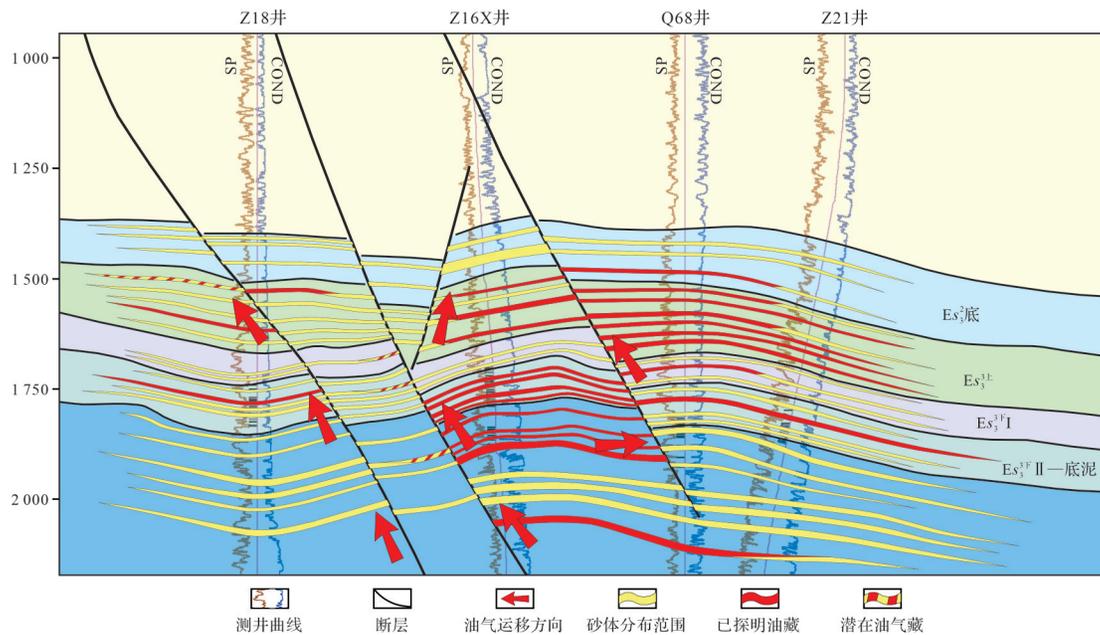


图 12 旧州倾伏鼻状区油气成藏模式

Fig.12 Hydrocarbon accumulation model in the Jiuzhou plunging nose area

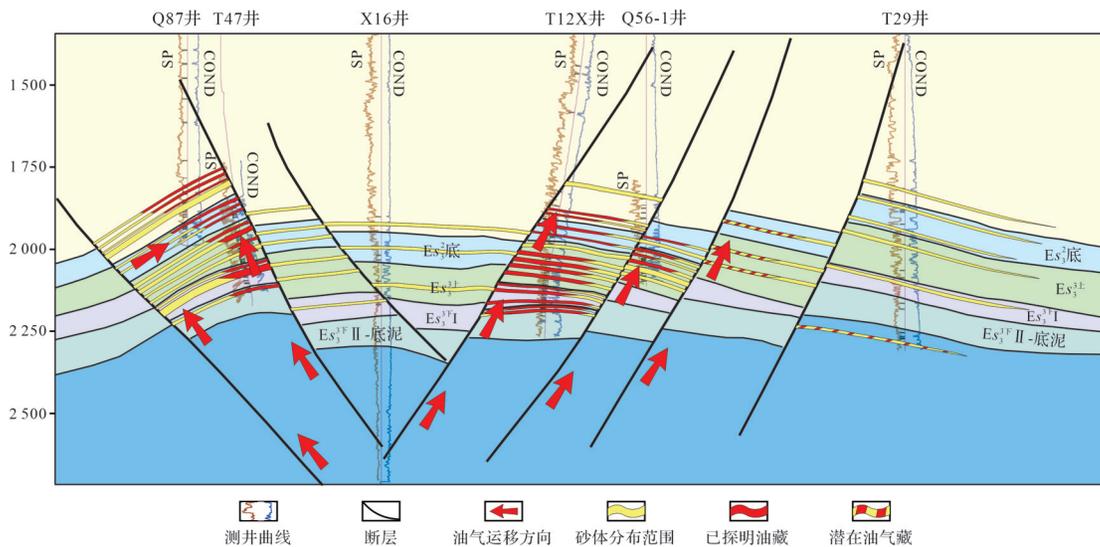


图 13 桐西古构造脊反向断层控制的油气成藏模式

Fig.13 Hydrocarbon accumulation model controlled by reverse faults of the Tongxi paleo-structural ridge

4.4 有利岩性或构造—岩性目标区预测

通过将RGB属性融合预测的扇三角洲优质储层分布图与构造图叠合(图11),综合圈闭构造、沉积砂体、优质储层以及油源等成藏条件的认识,在构造—岩性油藏主控要素与成藏模式的指导下,本次研究预测了4个有利隐蔽油气藏发育区带(图15),其中旧州倾伏鼻状构造SE翼部(目标区A)、旧州倾伏鼻状构造NW翼部(目标区B和C)和桐西古构造脊NE翼部(目标区D)是有利的岩性或构造—岩性油气藏

发育目标区。

目标区A位于旧州倾伏鼻状构造SE翼部,靠近Z16块已经开发证实的油源断层,扇三角洲前缘水下分流河道、河口砂坝和席状砂砂体上倾尖灭可形成岩性或构造—岩性圈闭,Es₃^FII和III油组是有利的富油气层位;目标区B和C位于旧州倾伏鼻状构造NW翼部,分别靠近T47井—Q87井区以及T29井—T52井区西侧已经开发证实的油源断层,具备形成岩性或构造—岩性圈闭的良好条件,Es₃^F底油组、Es₃^FI

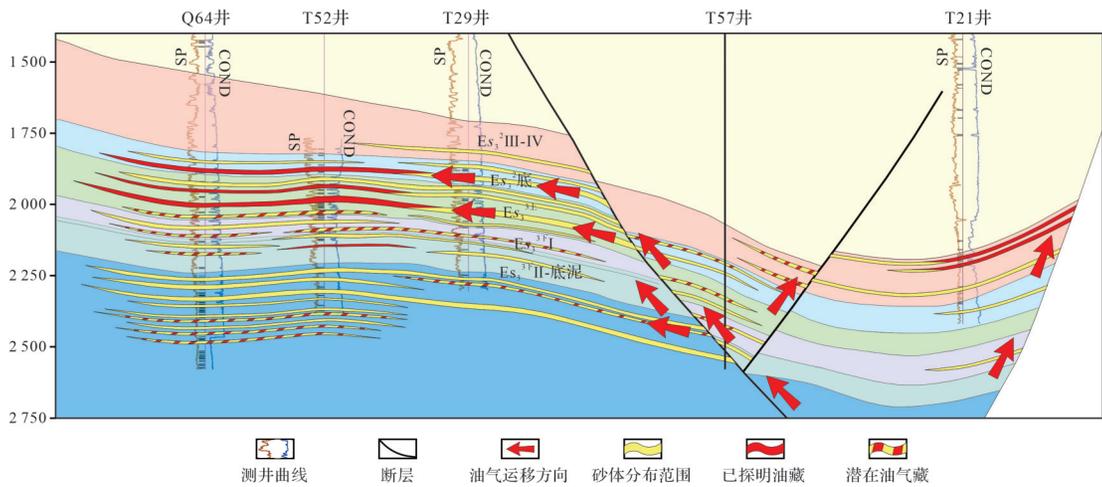


图 14 桐南洼槽缓坡区油气成藏模式

Fig.14 Hydrocarbon accumulation model in the gentle slope area of the Tongnan trough

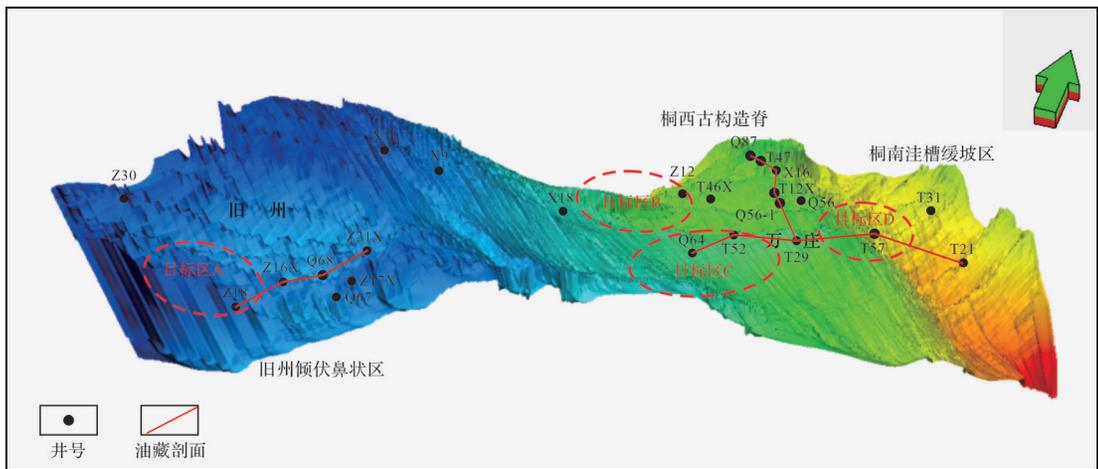


图 15 旧州一万庄地区 Es₃² 层位三维构造图及岩性或构造—岩性油藏有利发育目标区预测

Fig.15 Three-dimensional structure map of Es₃² horizon and prediction of target areas for favorable development of lithologic or structural-lithologic reservoirs in the Jiuzhou-Wanzhuang area

和II油组、Es₃^{3下}II油组以及Es₃^{3上}I、II油组、Es₃^{3下}II油组分别是有利的富油气层位;目标区D位于桐西古构造脊NE翼部,靠近Q56块—T21块已经开发证实的油田断层,具备形成岩性或构造—岩性圈闭的优质条件,Es₃³III油组是有利的富油气层位。

5 结论

(1) 研究区沙河街组主要发育扇三角洲体系和湖泊体系。除Z1井钻遇扇三角洲平原亚相外,多数井钻遇扇三角洲前缘亚相,并识别出水下分流河道、水下分流间、河口砂坝、席状砂和浅湖泥五种沉积微相。岩性主要为细粒碎屑岩,多见灰色、灰黑色泥页岩。沉积层序中层理不典型,主要有块状层理、交

错层理等,变形构造发育明显。岩心常见河道底部冲刷形成的侵蚀面与滞留泥砾,可见砂质碎屑流成因的漂浮状泥砾。整体反映了远端扇三角洲牵引流水动力条件特征。

(2) 研究区存在南、北2支物源供给体系,辫状河道呈指状由大兴断裂自SE向湖泊内部延伸,形成了旧州和万庄2个沉积中心。Es₃^{3下}III至Es₃^{3上}III油组时期,沉积中心向北迁移,旧州地区沉积逐渐扩大,向内推进距离增长;Es₃^{3上}II、I油组时期,旧州地区沉积范围缩小;Es₃²底至Es₃²I油组时期,万庄地区沉积范围缩小,延伸距离减少,而旧州地区沉积范围大,延伸距离远。研究区扇三角洲前缘水下分流河道延伸距离远、迁移改道频繁、河口不稳定,河口砂坝不发育或规模较小,砂体空间展布以厚层的、呈指

状分布的分流河道—砂坝复合体以及连片的薄层席状砂为特征。

(3) T47、Q87、T12、Q56块属于断鼻—岩性油藏，T21块属于交叉断层断块—岩性油藏，Z16块属于多断层复杂断块/断鼻—岩性油气藏。研究区沙三中亚段油气成藏主要受成熟烃源岩、有效圈闭和疏导体系控制。其中切穿沙三下亚段有效烃源岩和沙三中亚段油气藏的油源断层与构造甚至岩性圈闭的有机配置是研究区油气成藏的主控因素，而圈闭内部的储层岩性则决定了油气水的分布特征。依此建立了旧州倾伏鼻状区、桐西古构造脊、桐南洼槽缓坡区的岩性或构造—岩性油气成藏模式，预测了旧州倾伏鼻状区SE翼部、旧州倾伏鼻状构造NW翼部和桐西古构造脊NE翼部共4个有利的岩性或构造—岩性油藏发育目标区。

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Fan Delta Sedimentation and Hydrocarbon Accumulation Models of Langgu Sag: A case study from the Shahejie Formation in the Jiuzhou-Wanzhuang area

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Abstract: [Objective] After more than 50 years of exploration, Langgu Sag has entered the stage of oil and gas exploration and development with lithologic and structural-lithologic reservoirs as the main targets. Previous studies have been carried out on the large-scale sedimentary characteristics, hydrocarbon accumulation factors and models of

Langgu Sag. However, relatively little is known of the spatial distribution characteristics and the distribution rules of the high-quality sand bodies. The main controlling factors of hydrocarbon accumulation and their distribution are not uniform, which restricts the evaluation and production of subtle reservoirs. **[Methods]** This study comprehensively used core data, well logging, seismic data, analytical tests and production data to systematically study the Shahejie Formation in the Jiuzhou-Wanzhuang area. The study aims to identify and classify sedimentary facies and microfacies types, accurately characterize the spatial distribution of sand bodies, and analyze reservoirs formation control factors such as source rocks, traps and fault conduit systems. The hydrocarbon accumulation model is established, leading to the prediction of favorable concealed lithologic or structural-lithologic reservoirs distribution zones. **[Results]** The lithology is mainly fine-grained clastic rock; the sedimentary sequence is not typical, a deformation structure is clearly developed, and floating mud gravel of sandy clastic flow origin can be seen. This reflects the characteristics of the dynamic conditions of traction flow in the distal fan delta. In the study area, there are two provenance supply systems in the south and north, and a braided channel extends from the SE of the Daxing Fault to the interior of the lake in a finger-like way, forming two depositional centers in Jiuzhou and Wanzhuang. In the study area, an underwater distributary channel at the front of the fan delta extends for some distance and migrates frequently. The estuary is unstable, with an underdeveloped or small-scale estuarine bar. Mature source rocks, effective traps and fault conduit systems are the main controls of hydrocarbon accumulation in the middle submember of Shahejie Formation 3rd member in the study area. The abundance of organic matter shows that the oil source of the lower submember of Shahejie Formation 3rd member in the study area comes from underlying source rocks of the lower submember of Shahejie Formation 3rd member. Using forward modeling and RGB (Red-Green-Blue) attribute fusion, sensitive attribute optimization was performed to predict the distribution range of high-quality sandstone reservoirs combined with a series of anticlinal tectonic settings to form good structural traps along with lithologic up-dip pinch-out traps. As oil source faults, the Daxing and Jiuzhou Faults and their secondary branches are the main channels connecting the oil and gas resources of the lower submember of Shahejie Formation 3rd member and the reservoirs of the middle submember of Shahejie Formation 3rd member, and they also control the formation of traps as a whole. **[Conclusions]** The results show that the study area is primarily characterized by fan-delta systems and lake systems. Within the fan-delta system, various microfacies types were identified (e.g., braided channels, submarine distributary channels, delta front sandbars, and sheet-like sands). The spatial distribution of sand bodies is characterized by thick layers of distributary channel-sandbar complexes with finger-like distribution and continuous thin sheet-like sands. The organic configurations of oil source faults, structures and even lithologic traps are the main causes of hydrocarbon accumulation in the study area, and the reservoir lithology within the traps determines the oil, gas and water distribution. Ultimately, four favorable development zones for lithologic or structural-lithologic reservoirs were predicted in the SE and NW wings of the Jiuzhou plunging nose structure and the NE wing of the Tongxi paleo-structural ridge.

Key words: Langgu Sag; Jiuzhou-Wanzhuang area; Shahejie Formation; fan delta; hydrocarbon accumulation model; subtle reservoirs