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利用滩地比技术描述碳酸盐岩沉积相 ——以川东地区茅二^a亚段为例

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摘要: 为了精细描述碳酸盐岩储层展布, 对滩相沉积刻画的要求日益增高。针对川东地区茅口组地层因抬升遭受剥蚀, 难以统计颗粒滩真实厚度的问题, 提出结合滩地比技术刻画碳酸盐岩滩相类型及分布范围, 进而开展碳酸盐岩沉积相描述。利用丰富的钻井资料, 通过滩相识别标志建立、连井沉积对比、滩地比统计以及沉积相平面展布等一系列研究, 揭示川东地区茅二^a亚段从南西到北东沉积相带展布依次为开阔台地—台地边缘—斜坡—盆地, 其中台地边缘在邻水县—丰都县—忠县一带近似呈东西条带状展布; 台内低能滩和斜坡低能滩主要分布在滩地比 0.3~0.5 的区域, 台内高能滩在滩地比 0.5~0.6 的区域发育, 台缘滩主要分布在滩地比 0.6~0.8 的区域, 钻井试气结果表明滩相沉积对油气产能具有一定的控制作用, 且台缘滩比台内高能滩更具有勘探潜力。本次研究表明在碳酸盐岩地层被剥蚀地区, 相比滩体厚度, 利用滩地比能够更准确的分析颗粒滩的类型及展布范围, 从而判断研究层段颗粒滩发育情况。

关键词: 川东地区; 碳酸盐岩滩相; 茅二^a亚段; 沉积相展布; 台地边缘

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0 引言

对沉积相、亚相特别是微相的研究是勘探开发隐蔽油气藏、寻找有利的储集相带至关重要的基础工作^[1-2]。近年来海相碳酸盐岩的勘探工作取得了许多成果, 研究发现大量油气都储存于滩相储层之中, 如四川盆地飞仙关组和长兴组的礁滩相储层以及2019年于川东北地区元坝7井钻遇茅口组台缘浅滩相储层。众多勘探实例表明, 有利的滩相沉积是形成油气储层的重要物质基础, 滩相的分布规律是制

约油气勘探进程的重要因素^[3-4]。前人对滩的沉积环境、沉积模式、沉积类型及控制因素等做了大量的研究工作^[5-9], 结果表明滩相可形成于碳酸盐岩台地、台地边缘、缓坡和潮坪等沉积环境, 碳酸盐岩滩相储层的优劣严格受沉积微相和微古地貌起伏所控制。

现在研究的滩体基本上都是颗粒滩。前人研究表明, 沉积期微地形的变化控制着颗粒滩的发育概率, 因此, 对颗粒岩厚度变化的追踪是沉积微相和微地貌恢复研究的基础^[10-11]。如陈韵骥^[12]统计单井研究层段颗粒岩累计厚度, 并以此制定标准, 划分滩相

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沉积类型和滩相沉积发育区,结合颗粒滩厚度分布图,阐明川东茅口组沉积相平面分布规律;其研究结果同时表明,颗粒滩的厚度越大,滩相沉积越发育,沉积能量也越高。但是现有滩相沉积的划分依据仅仅是根据颗粒滩的厚度,没有考虑部分区域地层不整合产生的厚度差异。海西早期东吴运动使四川盆地抬升隆起^[13-14],川东地区茅口组受到构造差异抬升的影响,暴露时间长达1~3 Ma^[15],地层遭受不同程度的剥蚀,剥蚀最严重的地区可达到茅二^a亚段(P_1m^{2a}),而这种因暴露剥蚀产生的影响将造成颗粒滩厚度出现较大的变化,因此颗粒滩厚度不能真实地反映沉积的差异,与钻探结果对应性差,可能导致对油气储层的勘探评估失真,造成开发的失利。因此,提出采用滩地比(即研究层段颗粒灰岩累计厚度与地层厚度的比值)技术^[16]来消除地层因暴露剥蚀而造成的

颗粒滩厚度差异的影响。针对川东茅二^a亚段(P_1m^{2a}),本次研究通过滩相识别标志建立、连井沉积对比等,结合滩地比技术来刻画碳酸盐岩滩相类型及分布范围,从而精确描述沉积相的平面展布情况。

1 地质背景

川东地区在行政区域上包括开江、万州、大竹、垫江、丰都、重庆的渝北和涪陵等县区(图1),地理位置为四川盆地的华蓥山以东,七曜山以西,大巴山以南,重庆—涪陵一线以北所辖范围,构造位置为川东高陡断褶带。川东自西向东发育大量NE—SW走向的隔档式褶皱构造,断裂带异常发育,主要有铜锣峡、明月峡、黄泥堂等深大断裂以及伴生的次级断裂^[12,17-19]。

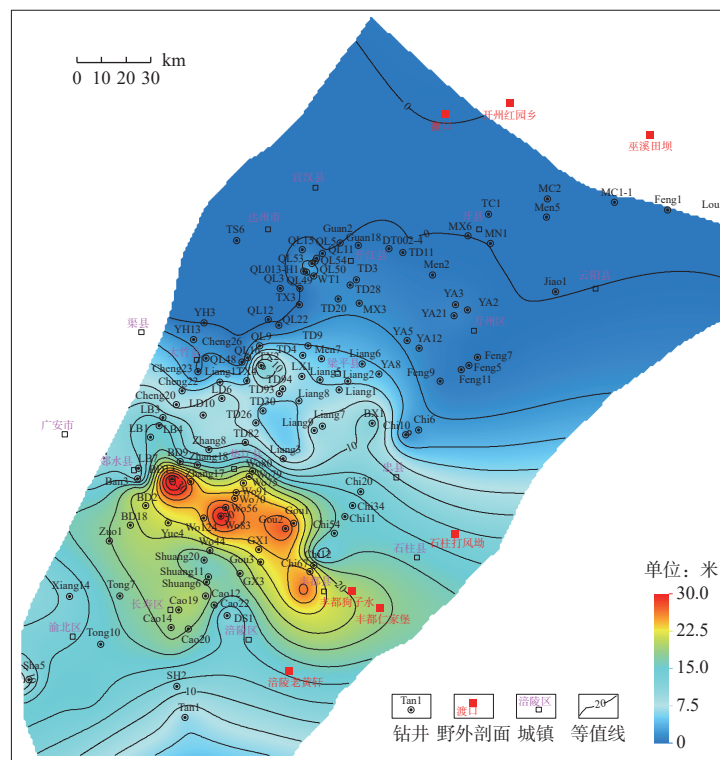


图1 川东茅二^a亚段颗粒岩厚度等值线图

Fig. 1 Thickness contour map of granulite in Layer a of Mao 2 submember in eastern Sichuan

早二叠世,四川盆地遭受大范围的抬升剥蚀,形成西高东低的古地理背景,并发生海侵,川东地区先后沉积了梁山组、栖霞组、茅口组、龙潭组/吴家坪组等。茅口早期,拉张构造活动加强,四川盆地遭受整个华南二叠纪最大的海侵事件,川东地区主要发育深水富泥的开阔海沉积环境,至茅口中期,海平面

持续降低,川东地区滩体发育相对增多,但受到基底断裂和伸展构造环境的共同控制^[20-21],拉张构造活动进一步加剧,川东北部发育克拉通台内拉张槽,沿拉张槽发育台地边缘沉积。茅口晚期,东吴上升运动使川东地区整体抬升,茅口组地层遭受严重剥蚀,未剥蚀地区以发育富滩相开阔台地为主。

根据岩性变化特征,川东茅口组自下而上可划分为茅一段(P_1m^1)、茅二段(P_1m^2)、茅三段(P_1m^3)和茅四段(P_1m^4),其中茅二段又可细划分为茅二^a(P_1m^{2a})、茅二^b(P_1m^{2b})、茅二^c(P_1m^{2c})亚段(图 2)。受东吴运动影响,茅口组地层遭受不同程度的剥蚀,残余地层厚度在 50~210 m,厚度变化范围大。茅一段发育大量眼皮眼球灰岩;茅二段整体发育生屑灰岩,茅二^a亚段(P_1m^{2a})和茅二^b亚段(P_1m^{2b})主要发育

灰—深灰色中—厚层泥晶生屑灰岩,成层性较好;茅二^c亚段(P_1m^{2c})主要发育生屑泥晶灰岩和泥质灰岩,局部见眼皮眼球构造;茅三段主要发育灰—深灰色中厚层—厚层状泥晶生屑灰岩、生屑灰岩,规模大小为 20~100 μm 的小型溶蚀孔洞普遍发育;茅四段剥蚀严重,仅在南部的局部地区可见,顶部发育风化壳。

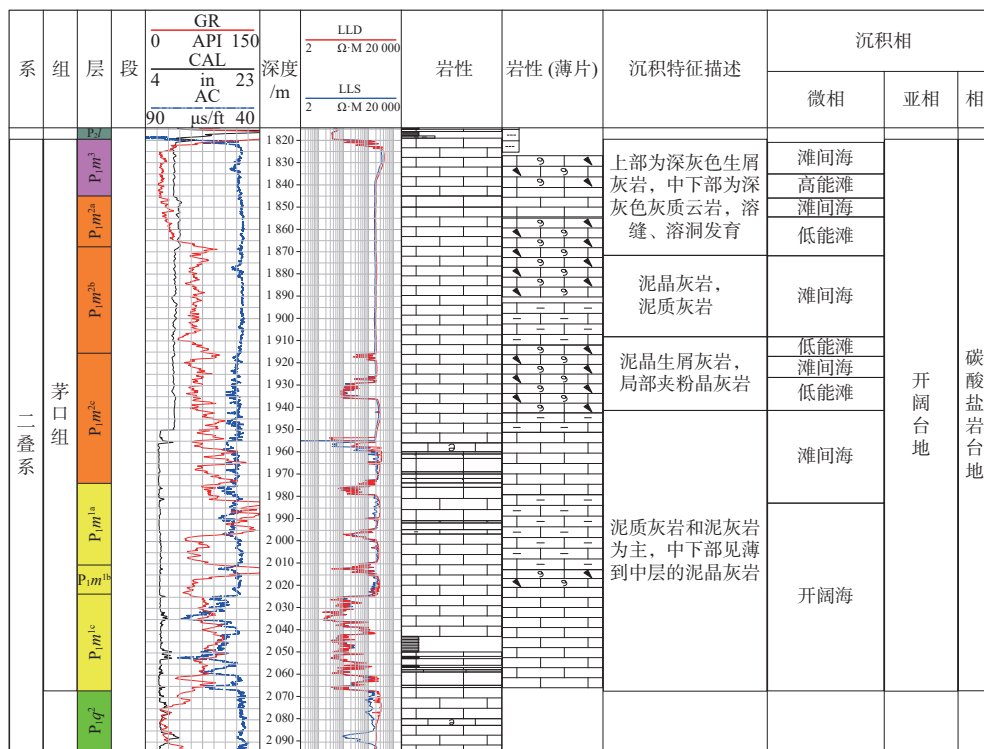


图 2 Xiang14 井综合柱状图

Fig. 2 Comprehensive columnar map of Well Xiang14

2 研究思路及流程

本文根据丰富的钻测井资料,建立川东地区茅二^a亚段(P_1m^{2a})碳酸盐岩滩相识别标志,对岩石学标志及测井相标志进行了详细研究;基于单井相划分,开展连井沉积相对比,分析茅二^a亚段(P_1m^{2a})碳酸盐岩沉积类型及纵横向展布;统计重点井的茅二^a亚段(P_1m^{2a})颗粒灰岩累计厚度及地层厚度,并计算滩地比(即研究层段颗粒灰岩累计厚度与地层厚度的比值)^[16],利用滩地比技术,确定颗粒滩的类型及展布范围;综合滩相识别标志建立、连井沉积对比、滩地比统计以及分析化验手段,开展碳酸盐岩沉积相描述(图 3)。

3 茅二^a亚段沉积相分析

3.1 滩相识别标志

根据野外、钻井和岩心薄片观察,结合测井曲线综合分析,认为川东茅二^a亚段(P_1m^{2a})主要为碳酸盐台地沉积,主要发育开阔台地、台缘、斜坡和盆地 4 类亚相,进一步可划分为台内高能滩、台内低能滩、滩间海、开阔海、台缘滩、斜坡低能滩、斜坡泥、海槽 8 种微相。通过分析茅二^a亚段不同类型滩体的岩石学特征和测井特征,总结其识别标志。

3.1.1 岩石学标志

通过研究区野外剖面、取心井岩心精细观察及

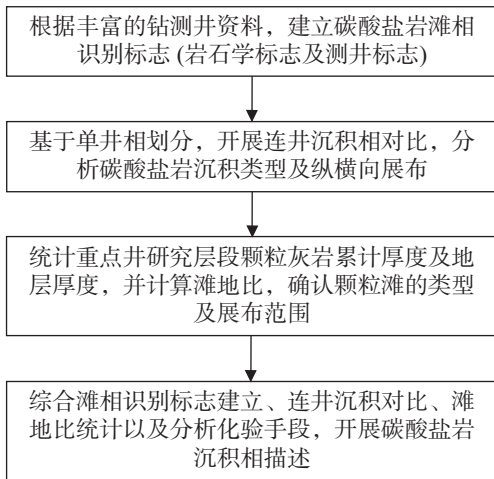


图 3 研究思路及流程图

Fig. 3 Research ideas and flow chart

薄片鉴定,揭示川东地区茅二^a亚段(P_1m^{2a})滩相的主要岩石类型为颗粒灰岩和泥晶灰岩,颗粒类型有生屑、藻屑等一种或几种组合,生屑颗粒是研究区主要的颗粒类型(图 4)。胶结物主要为亮晶方解石和微晶方解石。

台缘滩相在川东茅二^a亚段(P_1m^{2a})中分布频率较低,宏观上主要表现为厚层—块状稳定分布,主要

岩性为亮晶生屑灰岩和泥晶颗粒灰岩,局部地区发育燧石结核灰岩,台缘滩相不同于其他滩相的地方在于生屑亮晶化程度高,白云石化普遍,生物碎屑主要为腕足、藻类等古生物,局部可见抗浪型珊瑚,显示出高能沉积环境,指示了台地边缘沉积。台内高能滩在川东茅二^a亚段(P_1m^{2a})中分布频率较低,宏观上主要呈厚层—块状稳定分布,其主要岩性为亮晶生屑灰岩和泥晶生屑灰岩,局部地区发育燧石结核灰岩;生屑亮晶化程度较高,部分生屑体腔内充填亮晶方解石,部分生屑定向排列。台内低能滩广泛分布,以泥晶生屑灰岩和泥晶灰岩为主,生屑颗粒主要为腕足、双壳、腹足、有孔虫和少量藻类混杂堆积,生屑破碎,壳体边缘普遍泥晶化,埋藏形态主要有混杂堆积和顺层堆积两类。斜坡低能滩分布频率较低,呈薄—中层状,主要岩性为泥晶灰岩,泥晶生屑灰岩发育较少,总体上,生屑含量较少,生屑颗粒主要为介壳。

3.1.2 测井相标志

测井信息可反映岩石的各种物理性质^[22-23],不

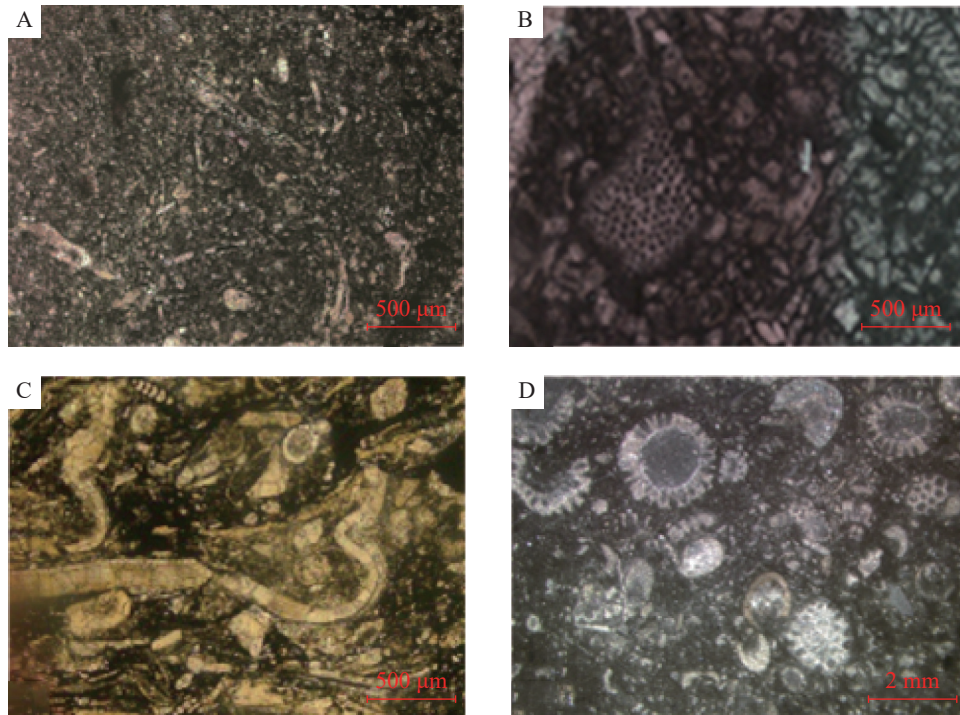


图 4 川东茅二^a亚段(P_1m^{2a})颗粒灰岩岩石学特征

A-生屑泥晶灰岩, Chi10 井 B-亮晶生屑灰岩, Wo56 井 C-泥晶生屑灰岩, Chi6 井 D-泥晶藻屑灰岩, 涪陵老黄轩剖面

Fig. 4 Petrological characteristics of Layer a of Mao2 submember grain limestone in eastern Sichuan

A-Bioclastic limestone with coral in Well Guan2 B-Sparry bioclastic limestone in Well Wo56 C-Micrite biotritus limestone in Well Chi6 D-Micritic algal clast limestone in the section plane of Laohuangxuan

同测井响应特征指示着不同的沉积环境下的岩性变化^[12],而在众多测井曲线中,自然伽玛曲线最能反映沉积环境的变化^[24],通过取心井段岩心观察及薄片鉴定与自然伽马曲线对比分析发现,颗粒灰岩含量与自然伽玛值呈较明显的负相关关系,即颗粒含量越高,GR 值越小,反映沉积时水动力越强,反之亦然^[10]。台缘滩相的 GR 值一般小于 23API, GR 曲线形态表现为底部呈突变接触,顶部 GR 值略微增大,呈较小的齿状,中部伽马值呈相对较低的微齿状箱型,反映了水动力较强的沉积环境。台内高能滩 GR 值一般小于 25API, GR 曲线形态呈平滑齿形,指示沉积环境水体浅,能量高。台内低能滩 GR 值一般小于 28API, GR 曲线形态呈微齿状或齿状箱型,指示沉积环境水体较浅,能量较高。斜坡低能滩 GR 值一般小于 28API, GR 曲线形态呈锯齿状,指示沉积环境水体深,能量低(图 5)。

3.2 连井沉积相对比

研究区茅口组连井沉积相对比发现,纵向上,沉积相带变化较大,茅一至茅二^b亚段时期主要发育开阔台地,茅二^a亚段时期由于沉积分异作用,开阔台地、台缘、斜坡,台内低能滩相对发育,同时发育台缘滩、台内高能滩、斜坡低能滩;茅三时期又主要发育开阔台地(图 6,图 7)。横向上,自南西—北东,茅

二^a时期沉积相展布为开阔台地—台缘—斜坡—盆地,其中台内低能滩在重庆渝北—长寿一带广泛发育,台缘滩在丰都—邻水一带零星发育,垫江—大竹零星发育斜坡低能滩。

3.3 滩地比统计

碳酸盐岩滩相的优劣严格受沉积微相和微古地貌起伏所控制,而颗粒岩的厚度变化大致可表征沉积期微地形的变化,但川东茅口组受东吴运动构造抬升影响,地层遭受剥蚀,最严重的地区可剥蚀至茅二^a亚段,造成颗粒滩厚度出现较大的变化(图 1),并不能真实地反映沉积规律,与钻探结果对应性差。鉴于上述原因,提出利用滩地比来分析茅二^a亚段颗粒滩发育情况^[16]。

对研究区内 64 口重点井进行了沉积相分析,分别统计 64 口钻井的茅二^a亚段($P_1 m^{2a}$)颗粒灰岩累计厚度及地层厚度,并计算其滩地比,通过滩地比与单井相对比,发现滩地比大于 0.3 的井储层较发育,滩地比在 0.3~0.5 之间的颗粒灰岩胶结物为泥晶,颗粒类型为生屑;介于 0.5~0.8 的颗粒灰岩胶结物为亮晶,颗粒类型为藻屑、鲕粒和生屑等,偶见抗浪型古生物。因此,确定滩地比大于或等于 0.3 作为滩相沉积,0.3~0.5 为台内低能滩或者斜坡低能滩,0.5~0.6 为台内高能滩,0.6~0.8 为台缘滩;其滩地比越大,滩相沉积越发育,沉积能量越高。

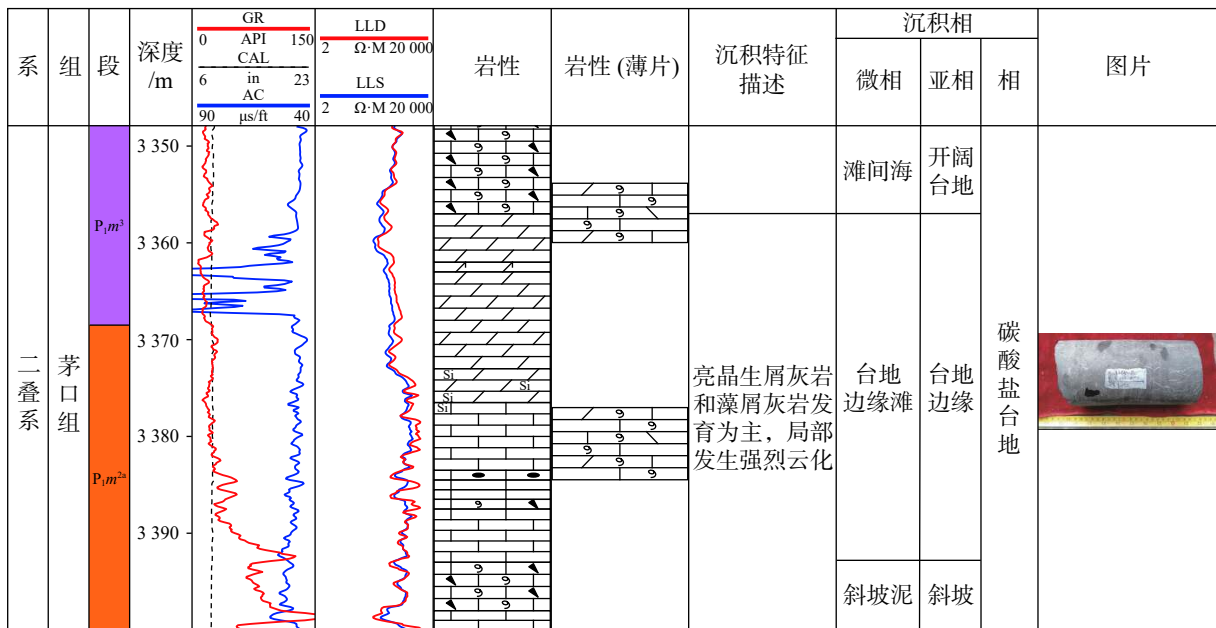


图 5 川东 Chi12 井台地边缘亚相柱状图

Fig. 5 Histogram of platform margin subfacies of Well Chi12 in eastern Sichuan

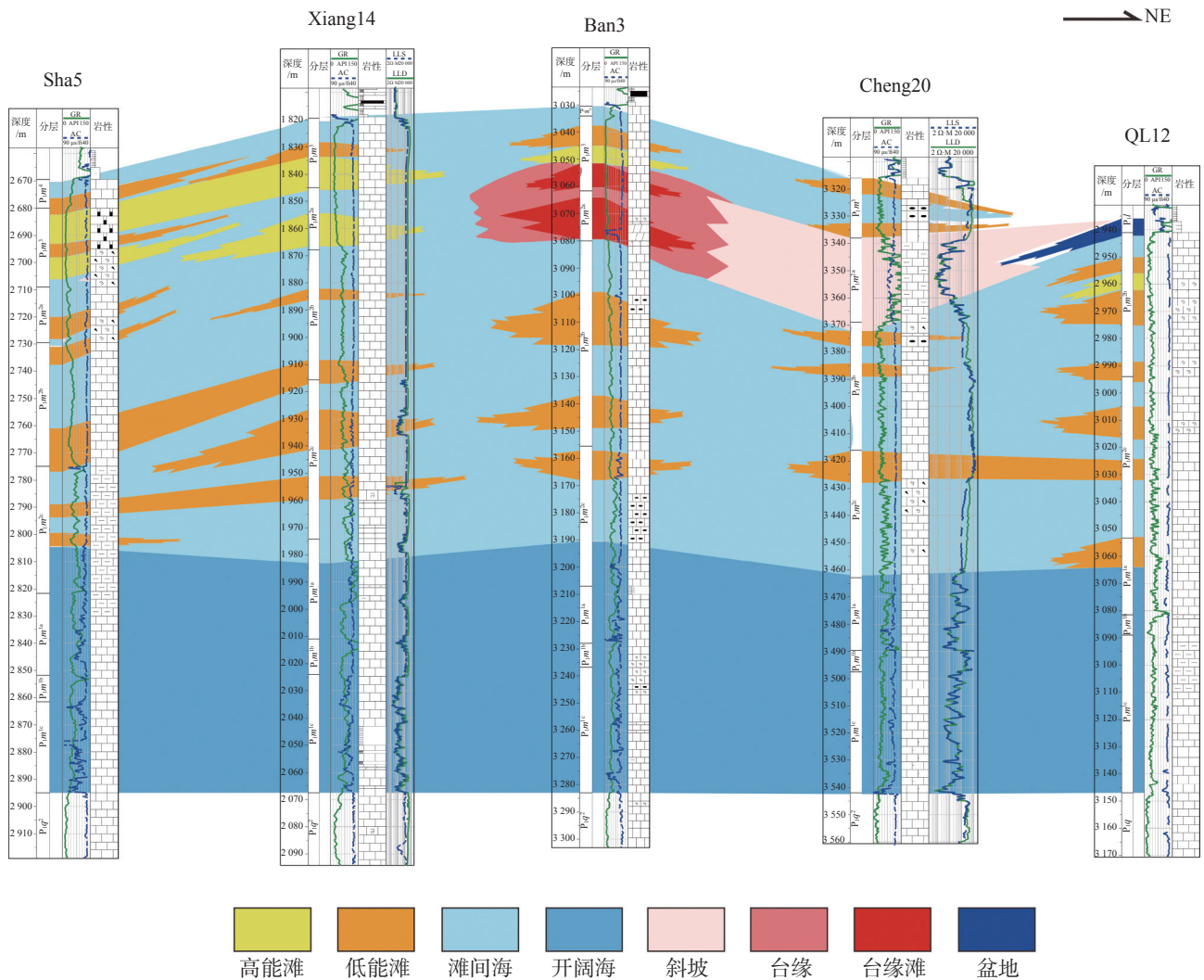


图6 川东 Sha5-Xiang14-Ban3-Cheng20-QL12 井茅口组连井沉积相对比图

Fig. 6 Maokou formation sedimentary comparison diagram of Well Sha5-Xiang14-Ban3-Cheng20-QL12 in eastern Sichuan

川东地区茅二^a亚段滩相沉积主要分布在研究区中南部, 滩地比主要分布在 0.3~0.5 之间, 局部区域滩地比达到 0.7~0.8。

3.4 沉积相平面展布特征

基于区域构造演化与沉积的地质背景, 综合岩石学标志、测井相标志、连井沉积相对比, 结合滩地比技术及分析化验手段^[16-17], 绘制茅二^a亚段沉积相平面分布图(图 8), 综合开展碳酸盐岩沉积相描述。茅二^a沉积时期, 川东地区由南西到北东沉积相带展布依次为开阔台地—台地边缘—斜坡—盆地, 在古地形高地势地貌的开阔台地, 水体较浅、水动力强, 在 高能环境下, 沉积物易受到水动力条件的影响, 从而造成颗粒类沉积物较富集, 沉积台内低能滩和台内高能滩, 是台地内部值得勘探的优质储集相带, 台

内低能滩主要分布在滩地比 0.3~0.5 的区域, 滩体规模较大, 台内高能滩主要分布在滩地比 0.5~0.6 的区域, 发育规模适中; 茅二^a亚段台缘近似呈东西向条带状展布, 内部零星发育沉积能量较高的台缘滩, 且主要分布在滩地比 0.6~0.8 的区域; 在古地貌较低的斜坡亚相中见零星的斜坡低能滩发育, 分布在滩地比 0.3~0.5 的区域。滩相沉积与滩地比数值大小及分布区域有较好的对应关系。

4 油气勘探意义

沉积相是形成储层的物质基础, 沉积环境控制着储层的物性及规模, 不同沉积环境内储层的发育有着明显的差异^[25-27]。大量研究表明台缘滩、台内滩等滩相是碳酸盐岩油气勘探非常重要的领域,

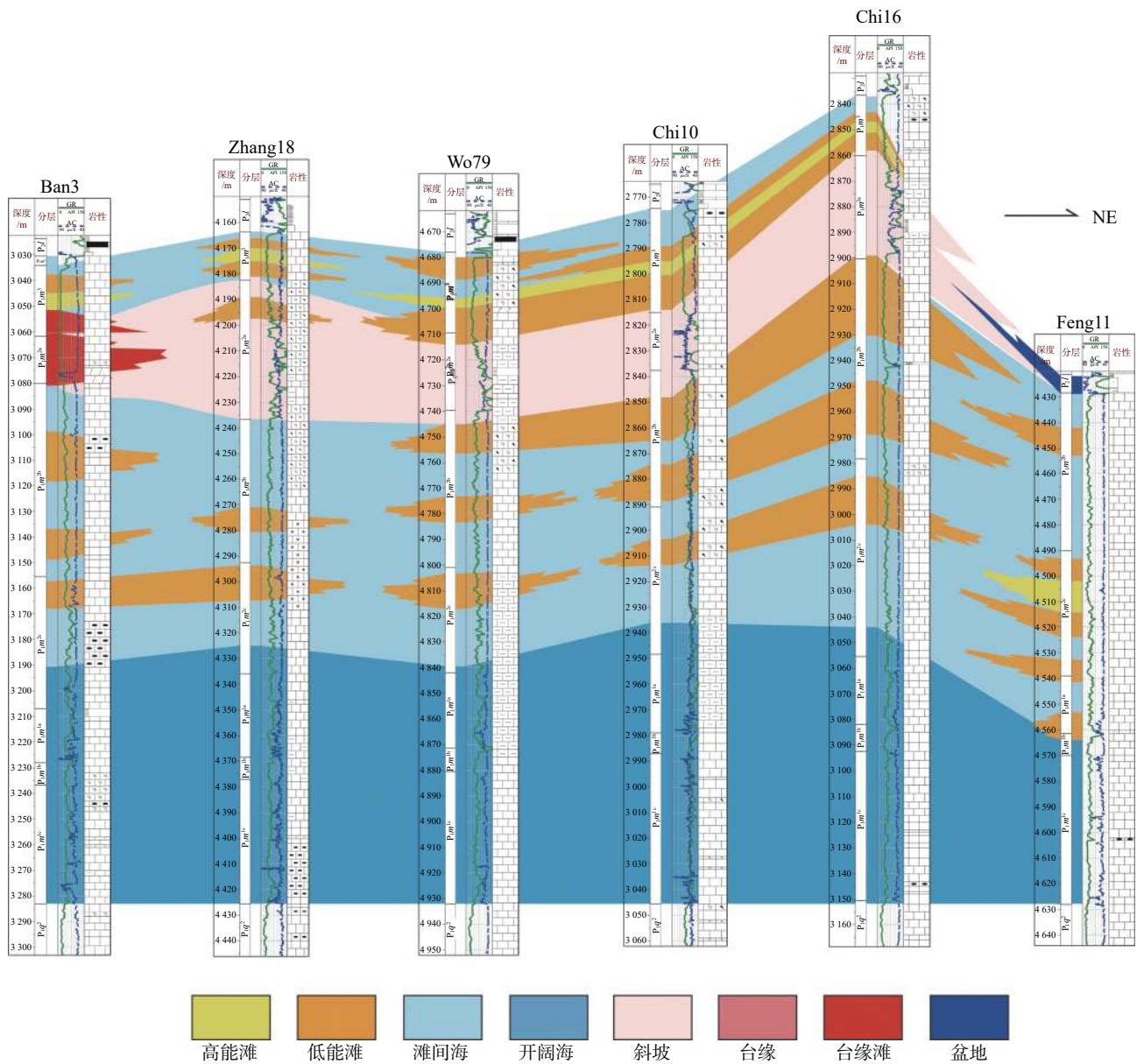


图 7 川东 Ban3-Zhang18-Wo79-Chi10-Chi6-Feng11 井茅口组连井沉积相对比图

Fig. 7 Maokou formation sedimentary comparison diagram of Well Ban3-Zhang18-Wo79-Chi10-Chi6-Feng11 in eastern Sichuan

油气勘探重点集中在台缘带^[28-29]，川东北地区元坝 7 井钻遇茅口组台缘浅滩相，测得获日产气量为 $105.9 \times 10^8 \text{ m}^3$ 的高产工业气流^[30]，均证实了茅口组碳酸盐岩台缘滩相具有巨大的勘探潜力。

对钻遇川东地区茅二^a亚段不同滩相的钻井试气结果进行分析，发现有油气显示的井主要分布于台缘滩相中，如 Wo67 井和 Wo83 井在茅二^a亚段的台缘滩测试产能分别达 $50 \times 10^4 \text{ m}^3 \cdot \text{d}^{-1}$ 和 $25.53 \times 10^4 \text{ m}^3 \cdot \text{d}^{-1}$ ，台缘滩相中试气结果较低的 BD11 井和 Wo77 井日产气量也分别有 $3.18 \times 10^4 \text{ m}^3 \cdot \text{d}^{-1}$ 和 $3.89 \times 10^4 \text{ m}^3 \cdot \text{d}^{-1}$ ，而钻遇茅二^a亚段的台内高能滩相的钻井

也有油气显示，Xiang3 井测试结果为 $5.74 \times 10^4 \text{ m}^3 \cdot \text{d}^{-1}$ 。表明滩相对油气产能有一定的控制作用，且台缘滩相对于台内高能滩更具有勘探潜力，研究区内茅口组的台地边缘滩相是发育大中型气田的有利区。

5 结论

(1)川东地区茅二^a亚段(P_1m^{2a})主为碳酸盐台地沉积，从南西到北东沉积相带展布依次为开阔台地—台地边缘—斜坡—盆地，其中台地边缘在邻水县—丰都县—忠县一带近似呈东西条带状展布，内部零星发育沉积能量较高的台缘滩；

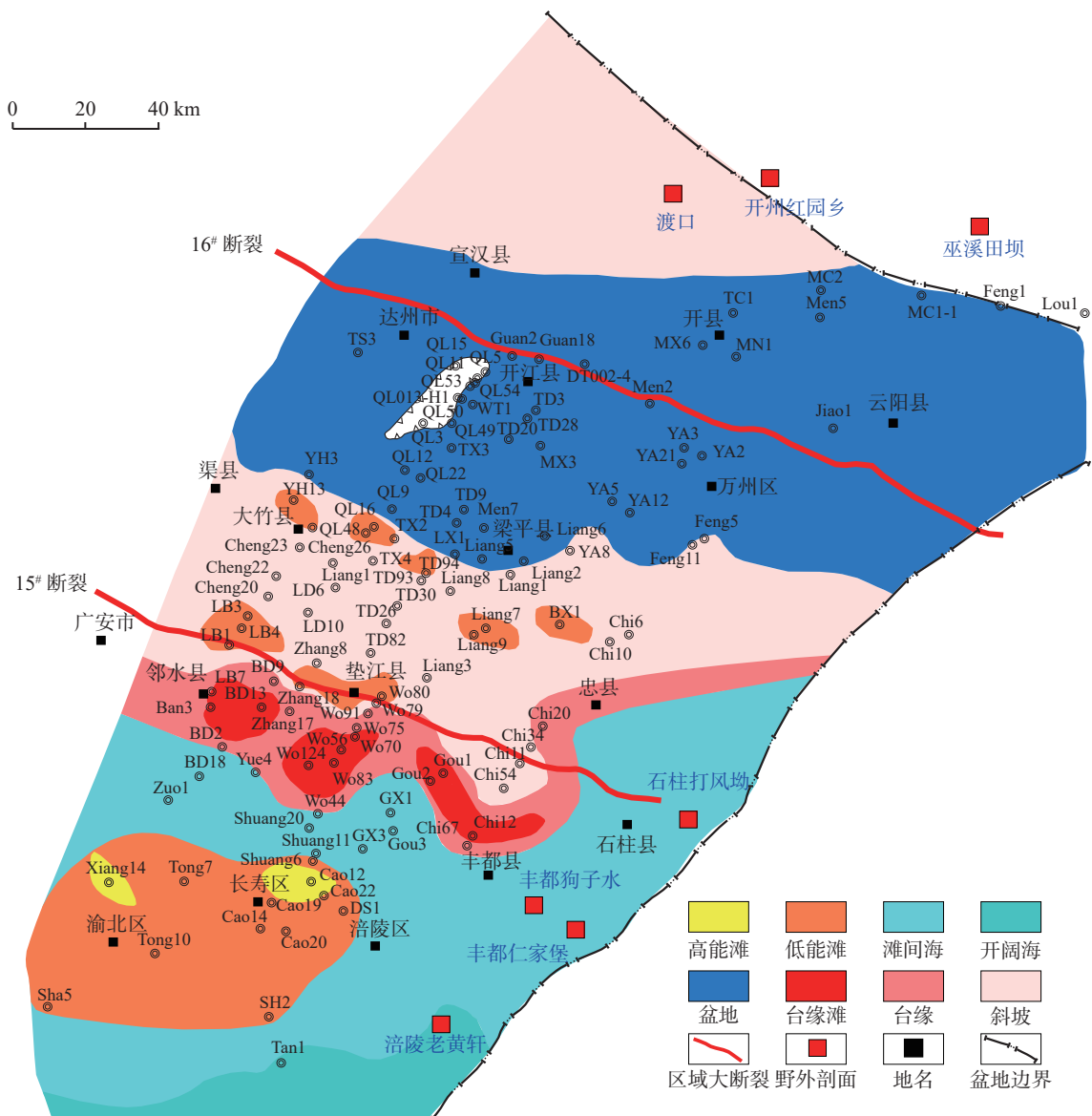
图8 茅二^a亚段沉积相平面展布图

Fig. 8 Planar distribution diagram of sedimentary facies in layer a of Mao2 submember

(2) 台内低能滩和斜坡低能滩主要分布在滩地比0.3~0.5的区域, 台内高能滩在滩地比0.5~0.6的区域发育, 台缘滩主要分布在滩地比0.6~0.8的区域, 钻井试气结果表明滩相沉积对油气产能有一定的控制作用, 且相对于台内高能滩, 台缘滩更具有勘探潜力;

(3) 在碳酸盐岩地层被剥蚀的地区, 利用滩地比技术能够更准确地分析颗粒滩的类型及展布范围, 通过比较滩地比, 确定滩体类型, 能够更准确的分析研究层段颗粒滩发育情况。

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Describing carbonate sedimentary facies by use of the radio of shoals to the whole strata :Taking the layer a of Mao2 submember in eastern Sichuan for example

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Abstract The accurate description of the distribution of carbonate reservoirs requires increasing precision for the characterization of beach facies sedimentation. In view of the difficulty in calculating the real thicknesses of granular beaches on Maokou formation in eastern Sichuan due to uplift and erosion of strata, we characterized the types and distribution range of carbonate beaches based on the ratios of shoal thicknesses to the whole stratum thickness, and

then described the carbonate sedimentary facies. Based on abundant drilling data, we conducted a case study by the establishment of identification marks of beach facies, the correlation of inter-well sedimentation, ratios of shoal thickness to stratum thickness and the planar distribution of sedimentary facies. This study indicates that the distribution of sedimentary facies in layer a of Mao2 submember from southwest to northeast in eastern Sichuan is respectively open platform, platform margin, slope and basin, among which the platform margin is approximately east-west banded in the area of Linshui-Fengdu-Zhongxian. The low-energy beaches both in the platform and in the slope are mainly distributed in the area with ratios of shoal thickness to stratum thickness of 0.3-0.5; the high-energy beach in the platform is developed in the area with ratios of 0.5-0.6; and the marginal platform beach is mainly distributed in the area with ratios of 0.6-0.8. The results of well gas test show that beach facies have a certain controlling effect on oil-gas productivity, and the marginal platform beach has more exploration potential than the high-energy beach in the platform. The study shows that in the area where carbonate strata are eroded, compared with the thickness of beach, the use of the ratios of shoal thickness to the whole stratum to accurately analyze the type and distribution range of granular beach so as to judge the development of granular beaches in the layer section.

Key words eastern Sichuan, carbonate beach facies, layer a of Mao2 submember, distribution of sedimentary facies, platform margin

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formation in Yuanba and its adjacent areas is constructed. In general, controlled by the ancient topography, the surface runoff is mainly the scattered runoff from the karst platform to both sides. The ancient water system is not well developed with no centralized runoff system, and only small gullies and karst lakes are locally developed. On the whole, the ancient karst landform on the top of Maokou formation in the study area belongs to the initial stage of the formation and evolution of karst landform. The relative elevation difference of the regional terrain which is slightly undulating is generally less than 120 m. The relative elevation difference of hills (peaks) and depressions is generally less than 10-30 m, which belongs to the initial stage of tectonic uplift and denudation and is characterized by coastal (island) karst landform, and the surface water system is not fully formed. The karstification time of the study area is relatively short, belonging to the initial stage of epigenetically exposed karst which is characterized by the joint karstification of atmospheric fresh water and seawater. The karstification mode is mainly the leaching and infiltration of atmospheric fresh water, which is difficult to form concentrated lateral runoff. Karstification mainly occurs in the shallow part, and karst is dominated by dissolution holes. Large-scale karst fractures and caves have not been formed. There are great differences in karst development in different geomorphic locations, among which the karst platform belongs to the groundwater recharge area; the atmospheric precipitation is mainly vertical infiltration; and the lateral runoff of groundwater is slow. The karst plain belongs to groundwater runoff and discharge area, where groundwater runoff is slow, and the intensity of karstification is relatively weak. The karst basin belongs to groundwater drainage area with long water-rock interaction cycle and weak karstification intensity. The gentle karst slope belongs to groundwater runoff area with the strongest hydrodynamic force and the most developed holes, which is suitable for the future reservoir exploration.

Key words paleo-hydrogeological condition, carbonate rocks, karst paleo-geomorphology, Yuanba area, Maokou formation

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