

川西气田雷口坡组潮坪相白云岩准同生溶蚀特征及对优质储层分布的影响

王琼仙,宋晓波,邓美洲,张岩,高恒逸,陈丽花,李勇

中国石化西南油气分公司勘探开发研究院

摘要 四川盆地西部川西气田的中三叠统雷口坡组四段潮坪相白云岩储层以发育大量组构选择性溶蚀孔隙为特征,储层在平面上大面积分布,但优质储层具有纵向薄、横向非连续分布的特征,空间分布规律不清,直接影响了川西气田大斜度水平井的部署。通过岩心和薄片观察岩石结构构造、储层孔隙特征,同时利用岩石碳氧同位素和阴极发光测试资料,结合潮坪相高频沉积旋回垂向序列特征分析,对川西气田雷口坡组四段潮坪相白云岩储层的准同生溶蚀特征、溶蚀强度的控制因素以及准同生溶蚀对优质储层分布的影响进行研究。结果表明:①以渗流豆粒、钙结壳层及层状分布的窗格孔发育为主要特征的准同生溶蚀作用,是雷口坡组优质储层分布的关键控制因素。②受潮坪环境频繁的海平面变化形成的高频沉积旋回控制,准同生溶蚀作用具有单期暴露溶蚀时间短、面积大及多期叠加暴露溶蚀的特征。准同生溶蚀强度受沉积旋回垂向序列特征和单个沉积旋回厚度共同控制。③川西气田主要发育4种类型的沉积旋回,其中潮间上部—潮上带形成的高频沉积旋回最有利于准同生溶蚀作用发生。单个沉积旋回自下而上距离暴露面越近,孔隙越发育,碳氧同位素组成值略变低,测井GR值变高、深浅电阻率变低。单个旋回的中上部准同生溶蚀作用最强,容易形成优质储层;单个旋回厚度小于5 m时,优质储层在纵向上发育比较集中,横向上分布比较连续。

关键词 潮坪相;白云岩;高频沉积旋回;准同生溶蚀;优质储层;雷口坡组;川西气田

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0 前言

川西气田位于四川盆地西部龙门山前,中三叠统雷口坡组四段(简称雷四段)发育一套潮坪相白云岩溶蚀孔隙型储层,目前已提交控制储量一千多亿方^[1],显示了潮坪相储层的巨大潜力。前人^[2-6]从储层孔隙特征、溶蚀作用、储层成因等方面开展过相关研究,但观点不尽相同。部分学者认为雷口坡组储层总体具有相控特征,高频层序控制的潮间带有利沉积微相是储层空间展布与储层发育的关键控制因素^[4-5];另有观点认为雷口坡组优质储层的形成与微生物礁滩(微生物席)相关^[6]。针对形成储集空间的关键溶蚀作用,一些学者认为印支期古表生大气淡水溶蚀是储层形成的关键作用^[7-9];也有学者认为研究区处于印支期古表生岩溶洼陷区—岩溶下斜坡区,岩溶作用有限,且形成的孔隙在埋藏期多被充填胶结,储层储集空间的形成与埋藏期的溶蚀改造作用密切相关^[10]。随着研究的不断深入,

主流观点认为高频海平面波动控制下的准同生溶蚀是雷口坡组优质储层形成的关键溶蚀作用^[11-13]。然而,以往对准同生溶蚀作用机理的研究多涉及台缘、台内礁滩相储层^[14-15],对于潮坪相储层来说,准同生期溶蚀存在暴露时间较短、难以形成规模性储层的传统认识^[16]。近年来,随着开放体系的暴露溶蚀可能是深层—超深层碳酸盐岩储层形成的主要原因这一认识的提出^[17-19],尤其是早成岩期相控岩溶理论的日趋完善,初步提示了早期溶蚀储层可以长期保持并形成深埋优质储层^[20]。基于上述认识,本文主要利用川西气田5口井的800余件薄片、铸体、阴极发光和岩石碳氧同位素资料,深入分析了准同生溶蚀作用形成雷口坡组优质储层的机理。研究成果可以更好地揭示这类白云岩储层的宏观分布规律,指导优质储层预测,为开发钻井部署提供依据。

1 沉积特征

中三叠世雷四期,川西气田处于较平坦的地表

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第一作者:王琼仙,硕士,高级工程师,现主要从事储层地质研究。通信地址:610081 四川省成都市高新区吉泰路688号;E-mail:158508571@qq.com

海局限台地潮坪环境(图1)。由于水体较浅,海平面的升降变化往往会在相对平坦的潮坪环境内引起大幅度的相带迁移,造成潮上带、潮间带、潮下带频繁交互^[5]。雷口坡组四段上亚段(简称雷四上亚段)中下部为以潮间带沉积为主的白云岩,上部为以潮下带沉积为主的石灰岩夹潮间带一潮上带白云岩(图2),其中白云岩结构较为复杂,晶粒结构、藻纹层结构、藻砂屑藻凝块结构、藻粘结结构等均较发育。

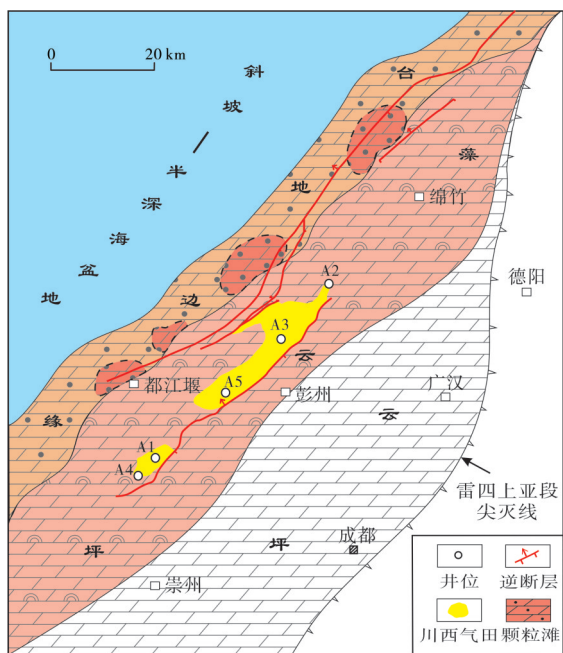


图1 川西地区雷口坡组四段上亚段沉积相平面图

Fig. 1 Sedimentary facies plan of upper submember of the Leikoupo Member 4 in Western Sichuan Basin

受海平面升降变化影响,沉积岩受到大气淡水多期次的改造,甚至直接出露于海平面接受溶蚀,尤其是研究区处于整体低缓的地貌背景,更可能大面积遭受大气淡水淋滤,从而形成大面积分布的有利储层。潮坪特有的沉积成岩环境孕育了雷四上亚段的白云岩储层:中下部的白云岩段(下储层段),储层普遍发育,累计厚度平均为50 m左右;上部石灰岩段(上储层段)中的白云岩夹层,储层也较发育,厚度约为10~15 m(图2)。储层岩性主要为藻砂屑藻凝块白云岩、藻纹层白云岩、泥粉晶白云岩和含灰质白云岩;储集空间以大量早期孔隙如晶间孔、晶间溶孔、窗格孔、藻(粒)间溶孔为主。虽然白云岩中储层普遍发育,但优质储层(岩心和测井孔隙度均大于5%的Ⅰ类和Ⅱ类储层)非均质性强,具有单层厚度薄,纵向上多层发育(图2),平面上大面

积叠置分布的特点。

2 准同生溶蚀特征

2.1 沉积结构构造特征

通过对研究区钻井岩心的系统观察,发现旋回内部发育大量暴露侵蚀面及典型准同生暴露标志,如渗流豆粒(图3a)、溶塌角砾(图3b)、钙结壳构造(图3c)、鸟眼构造、葡萄状胶结物等,另外可见到平行于层面的溶蚀面、溶蚀坑(图3d)、示底构造、窗格孔(图3e)和少量膏模孔、粒内溶孔、铸模孔(图3f)等早期溶蚀孔隙发育。渗流豆粒和钙结壳层的出现,一般代表向上变浅的沉积旋回的顶界^[21],反映该地区出现过小型沉积暴露面。这种小型沉积暴露面纵向上可识别出多套(图2),代表了循环往复的准同生暴露溶蚀的发生。

2.2 孔隙特征

铸体薄片和扫描电镜观察表明,川西气田雷四上亚段发育大量组构选择性溶蚀孔隙,包括窗格孔、藻间溶孔、粒间溶孔、铸模孔/粒内溶孔和少量膏模孔等。统计表明,研究区组构选择性溶蚀的孔隙占总储集空间的60%以上。其中,窗格孔常呈层状发育(图3e),主要出现在下储层段的藻纹层白云岩中;藻间溶孔在下储层段藻砂屑藻凝块白云岩中较常见;铸模孔/粒内溶孔发育程度并不高,主要出现在藻砂屑白云岩中,上、下储层段均可见;膏模孔和膏溶孔较少见。岩心观察发现,组构选择性溶蚀的分布具有较好的规律性:溶孔集中发育段多与孔隙欠发育的致密层段交互出现,且集中在组构选择性溶蚀发育段的上部,常伴有准同生溶蚀产生的鸟眼构造以及平行或低角度的溶蚀面出现。

2.3 岩石阴极发光特征

受到大气淡水改造影响的岩石,阴极射线下发光性变强^[22]。通过对孔隙欠发育段和孔隙发育段样品的阴极发光特征对比发现,孔隙发育段的溶蚀孔隙边缘发光性往往比基质要强(图4a与图4c中的②),说明这些溶蚀孔隙的产生与大气淡水有关;而从孔隙边缘发光性变强的区域向基质延伸有限的特征来看,大气淡水的参与作用应较为有限。因此,研究区雷四段这一期的溶蚀应属于典型的高频层序控制下的短期、多期次暴露溶蚀作用。

另外,研究区窗格孔中第一期等厚环边白云石

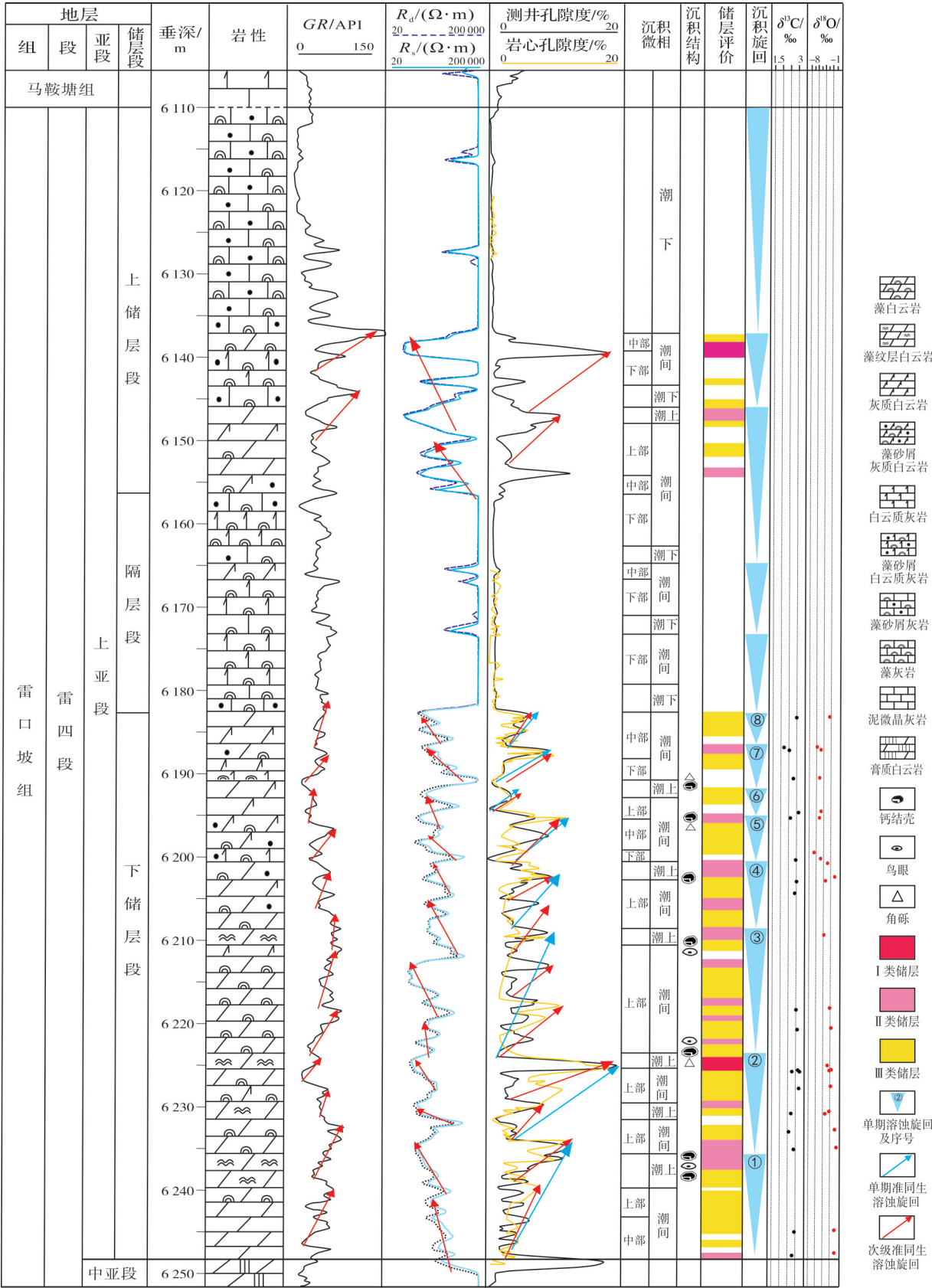


图2 川西气田A1井雷口坡组四段上亚段综合柱状图

Fig.2 Comprehensive column of upper submember of the Leikoupo Member 4 of Well A1 in Chuanxi Gasfield

胶结物阴极射线下发褐色光(图4c之③),而基质白云石也发褐色光(图4c之①),两者发光基本一致,

表明它们的形成环境基本相同,成岩流体均为海水,而被充填的孔隙应形成于准同生期。

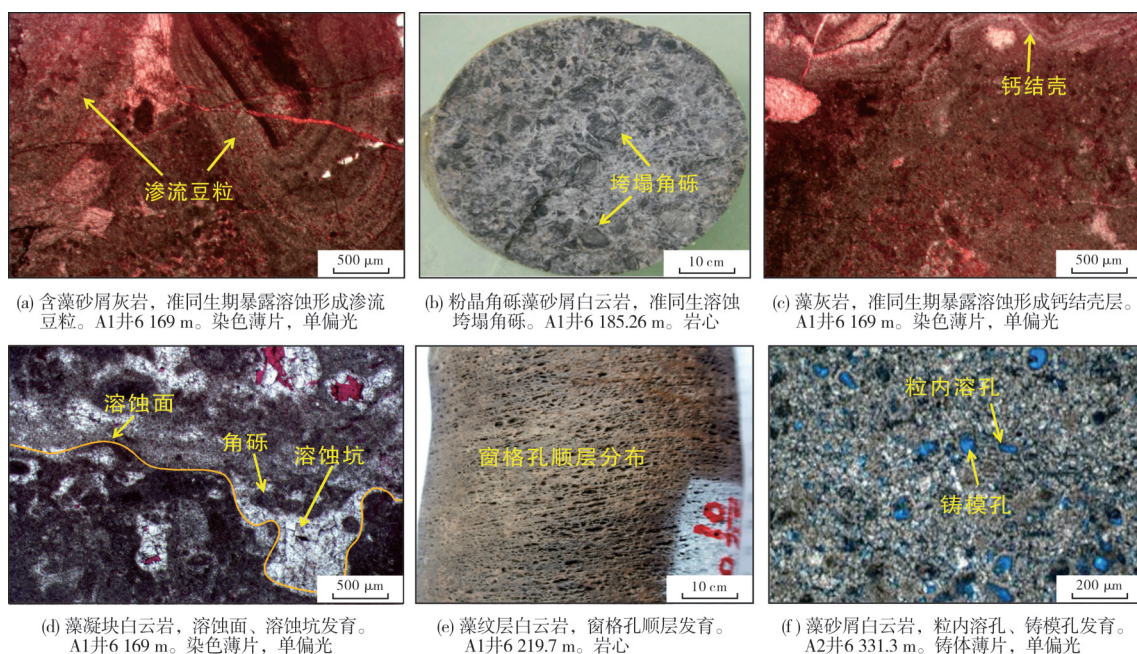


图3 川西气田雷四上亚段准同生溶蚀特征照片

Fig. 3 Photos showing penecontemporaneous dissolution of upper submember of the Leikoupo Member 4 in Chuanxi Gasfield

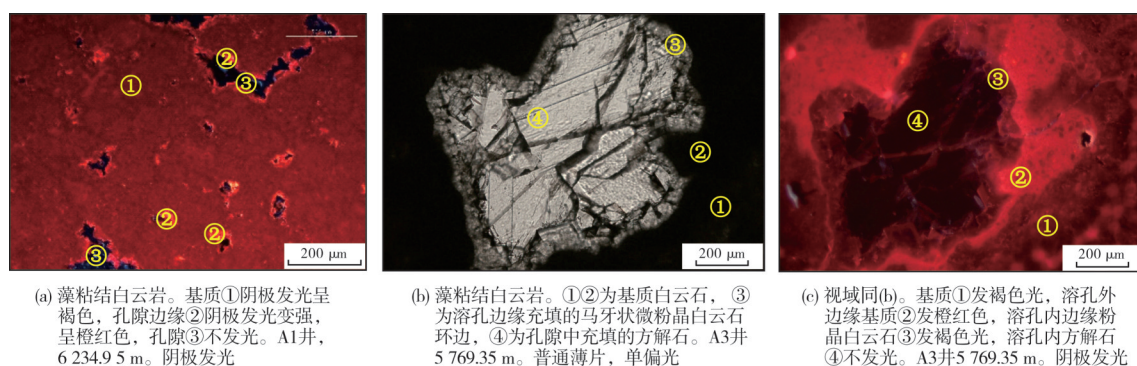


图4 川西气田雷四上亚段岩石阴极发光特征

Fig. 4 Cathodoluminescence characteristics of upper submember of the Leikoupo Member 4 in Chuanxi Gasfield

2.4 碳氧同位素特征

碳氧同位素组成在受到大气淡水淋滤作用过程中均会发生变轻、变低的现象^[23-24]。本次研究选取多期高频暴露溶蚀现象清晰且连续取心的A1井岩心进行分析。分析数据表明:总体上, $\delta^{13}\text{C}_{\text{PDB}}$ 值为1.71‰~3.30‰,平均值为2.65‰; $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{PDB}}$ 值为-5.92‰~-1.06‰,平均值为-3.88‰。相比之下,暴露溶蚀面附近样品的 $\delta^{13}\text{C}_{\text{PDB}}$ 偏低,为1.71‰~2.52‰,平均值为2.19‰,更接近于三叠纪海水的平均值(2‰)^[11];暴露溶蚀面附近样品的 $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{PDB}}$ 偏低,

为-7.02‰~-1.06‰,平均值为-4.52‰,远低于三叠纪海水的平均值(-0.8‰~-0.5‰)^[25]。纵向上碳氧同位素组成值变化具有一定的旋回性,单一旋回内自上而下随着离暴露面距离的增加,碳氧同位素组成值负偏程度逐渐减弱(图2)。这表明距暴露面越近,受淡水影响越大,这从另一方面证实了多期高频暴露与淡水岩溶的存在。

3 准同生溶蚀对优质储层分布的影响

3.1 准同生溶蚀分布特征

以渗流豆粒、钙结壳层、原地垮塌角砾的出现

为准同生溶蚀标志,对川西气田南部的A1井和北部的A3井两口取心较全的井进行系统观察分析,认为准同生溶蚀作用发育层位的岩性以各类白云岩为主,主要为潮间带中部—上部沉积。纵向上,隔层段和上储层段准同生溶蚀作用较弱,仅上储层段的下部发育准同生溶蚀;而下储层段准同生溶蚀作用较强,可识别出8期(图2),单期溶蚀对应的地层厚度为4~15 m,而且2口取心井横向上可进行较好的对比。因此,研究区准同生溶蚀作用具有单期暴露溶蚀时间短、面积大及多期次频繁暴露溶蚀的特征。

对取心井单期准同生溶蚀的电性特征进行分析,认为单期溶蚀旋回通过GR和深浅电阻率曲线可进行较好的识别:单一旋回自下而上靠近暴露面,具有GR值变高、深浅电阻率值变低的特征(图2)。通过电性特征在下储层段的8期准同生溶蚀内

部可进一步识别出多期的次级准同生溶蚀(图2,红色箭头所示,共12期)。次级准同生溶蚀的单层厚度为4~8 m,但这些次级溶蚀旋回在横向上对比性不强,而与优质储层的分布有较好的对应关系,表现为优质储层主要分布在单个高频旋回的中上部(图2)。这一认识对开展非取心井的准同生溶蚀期次和分布特征研究具有指导意义。

3.2 准同生溶蚀强度对优质储层分布的影响

潮坪沉积环境发育的层序结构为典型的向上变浅沉积旋回,但潮上带、潮间带和潮下带由于水体动力条件不同,向上变浅沉积旋回的垂向序列特征差异较大,直接影响了准同生溶蚀作用的强度,进而影响优质储层的分布(图5)。

潮下一潮间下部沉积旋回 水体相对高能,颗

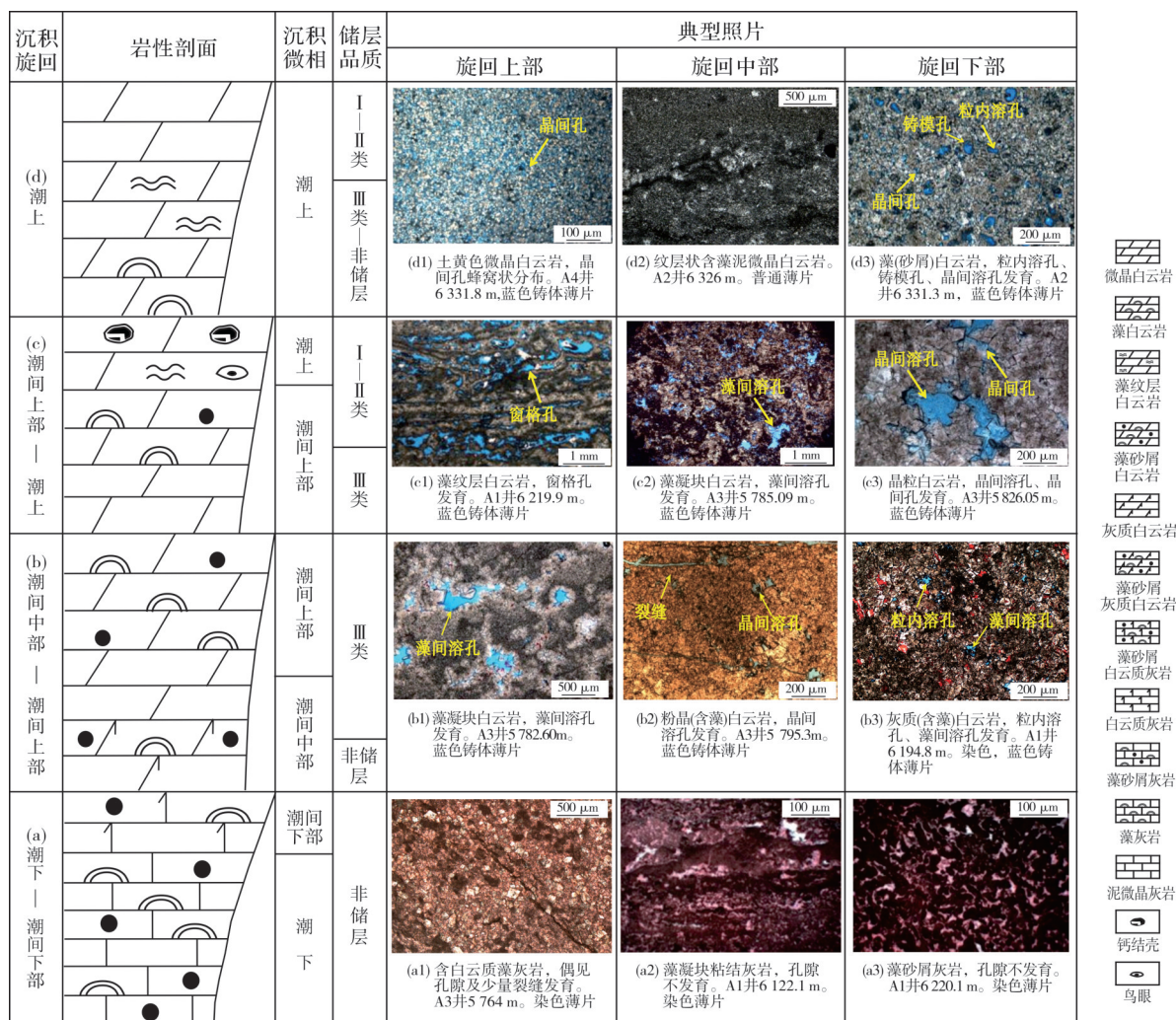


图5 川西气田雷四上亚段潮坪环境不同类型高频沉积旋回的垂向序列特征(薄片:单偏光)

Fig. 5 Vertical sequence characteristics of different types of high-frequency sedimentary cycles in the tidal flat of upper submember of the Leikoupo Member 4 in Chuanxi Gasfield (thin section, single polarized light)

粒较发育,以灰岩为主,可见少量小壳的介形虫和有孔虫伴生,构造以块状层理为主。旋回下部岩性为潮下沉积的泥粉晶藻砂屑灰岩,可见少量亮晶胶结;向上过渡为潮间下部沉积的藻砂屑白云质灰岩(图5a)。由于水体相对较深,较少受大气淡水影响,准同生溶蚀作用较弱,不利于储层发育。这类旋回主要分布在川西气田雷四上亚段上部灰岩段。

潮间中部—潮间上部沉积旋回 水体能量中等,旋回下部岩性为潮间中部沉积的藻砂屑灰质白云岩、含灰质白云岩和少量泥粉晶白云岩;旋回上部岩性为潮间上部沉积的泥粉晶白云岩和大量藻砂屑藻凝块白云岩(图5b),发育鸟眼构造、藻叠层构造等典型标志。这类沉积旋回很少出露水面,但可接受大气淡水改造,准同生溶蚀强度中等,局部可见少量暴露标志。溶蚀作用在旋回中上部的藻砂屑藻凝块白云岩和泥粉晶白云岩中形成粒间溶孔、少量粒内溶孔和晶间溶孔,多形成Ⅲ类储层;旋回底部多为非储层。这类旋回主要分布在川西气田雷四上亚段下储层段。

潮间上部—潮上沉积旋回 水体能量相对较低,旋回下部岩性主要为潮间上部沉积的泥粉晶白云岩、藻砂屑藻凝块白云岩;旋回上部岩性为潮上沉积的藻纹层白云岩(图5c),可见窗格孔构造。这类旋回海平面变化最频繁,沉积物最容易发生暴露,准同生溶蚀作用最强。旋回顶部可见钙结壳、葡萄状胶结物、渗流豆粒、鸟眼构造、溶塌角砾及渣积层等溶蚀标志,是淡水成岩作用的结果。该类旋回有利于形成大量组构选择性溶蚀孔隙,对优质储层(Ⅰ—Ⅱ类)的控制作用较明显。这类旋回主要分布在川西气田雷四上亚段下储层段。

潮上沉积旋回 长期暴露,水体能量最低,沉积作用较弱,厚度薄(单个旋回一般小于3 m)。旋回下部岩性为薄层含藻球粒藻凝块白云岩和含藻纹层泥晶白云岩,上部为土黄色的针孔状泥晶白云岩(图5d)。准同生暴露溶蚀作用较强,形成粒内孔、铸模孔和晶间溶孔等。这类旋回较少出现,主要发育在雷四上亚段上储层段的白云岩夹层中,是上储层段薄层优质高孔白云岩储层的主要贡献者。

基于上述分析认为,准同生溶蚀作用的发生与高频旋回密切相关。潮间上部—潮上沉积旋回准同生溶蚀作用最强,有利于Ⅰ—Ⅱ类优质储层发育。纵向上,单个沉积旋回内部实测孔隙度变化较大,由旋回顶部向下孔隙度有逐渐变低的特征,这与

准同生溶蚀作用由旋回顶面向下变弱有关。统计结果表明,5 m是单个沉积旋回准同生溶蚀作用的深度下限。单个沉积旋回厚度越大,则纵向上优质储层连续性越差;反之,单个沉积旋回厚度越小,优质储层纵向上发育越集中,横向上分布越连续(图2)。

4 结 论

(1)川西气田中三叠统雷口坡组四段上亚段潮坪相白云岩普遍发育准同生溶蚀作用,伴有大量短期暴露面特有的渗流豆粒、钙结壳、鸟眼构造,间歇性淡水溶蚀形成的溶塌角砾、溶蚀面、溶蚀坑,以及选择性溶蚀孔如窗格孔、粒内溶孔、铸模孔等多种典型特征。

(2)潮坪相准同生溶蚀具有单期暴露溶蚀时间短,单个高频沉积旋回中上部溶蚀作用强,纵向上多期溶蚀频繁叠加,横向上同期溶蚀对比性较好、分布面积大的特征。准同生溶蚀强度受高频沉积垂向序列特征和单个沉积旋回厚度共同控制。

(3)川西气田主要发育潮下一潮间下部、潮间中部—潮间上部、潮间上部—潮上、潮上等4种类型的高频沉积旋回。其中,潮间上部—潮上旋回准同生溶蚀作用最强,单一旋回地层厚度为4~15 m,自下而上距离暴露面越近,孔隙越发育,碳氧同位素组成值略变低,测井GR值变高、深浅电阻率值变低。单个旋回的中上部准同生溶蚀作用最强,优质储层纵向上呈薄层分布;单个旋回厚度小于5 m时,优质储层纵向上发育比较集中,横向上分布比较连续。

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Penecontemporaneous dissolution characteristics of tidal flat dolomite and its influence on the distribution of high-quality reservoirs of Leikoupo Formation in Chuanxi Gasfield, Western Sichuan Basin

WANG Qiongqian, SONG Xiaobo, DENG Meizhou, ZHANG Yan,
GAO Hengyi, CHEN Lihua, LI Yong

Abstract: The tidal flat dolomite reservoir of the Middle Triassic Leikoupo Member 4 in Chuanxi Gasfield, Western Sichuan Basin is characterized by the development of a large number of fabric selective dissolution pores. The reservoir is distributed in a large area on the plane, but the high-quality reservoir is characterized by longitudinal thin and transverse discontinuous distribution, and the spatial distribution law is unclear, which directly affects the deployment of highly deviated horizontal wells in Chuanxi Gasfield. By observing the rock structure and pore characteristics of the reservoir through cores and thin sections, and using the test data of rock carbon and oxygen isotopes and cathodoluminescence, combined with the analysis of the vertical sequence characteristics of high-frequency sedimentary cycles of tidal flat facies, the penecontemporaneous dissolution characteristics, the controlling factors of dissolution intensity and the influence of penecontemporaneous dissolution on the distribution of high-quality reservoirs in Leikoupo Member 4 of Chuanxi Gasfield are studied. The results show that: (1) Penecontemporaneous dissolution characterized by the development of seepage bean particles, calcium crusts and layered pane pores is the key controlling factor for the distribution of high-quality reservoirs in Leikoupo Formation. (2) Controlled by the high-frequency sedimentary cycle due to frequent sea-level changes in the tidal flat environment, penecontemporaneous dissolution is characterized by short single-stage exposure and dissolution time, large area and multi-stage superimposed exposure and dissolution. The penecontemporaneous dissolution intensity is controlled by the vertical sequence characteristics of sedimentary cycles and the thickness of a single sedimentary cycle. (3) Four types of sedimentary cycles are mainly developed in Chuanxi Gasfield, among which the high-frequency sedimentary cycle formed in the upper intertidal-supratidal zone is the most conducive to the occurrence of penecontemporaneous dissolution. From bottom to top in a single sedimentary cycle, the closer to the exposed surface, the pores are more developed, the slightly lower the carbon and oxygen isotopic composition value, the higher the logging *GR* value, and the lower the deep and shallow resistivity. The penecontemporaneous dissolution in the middle and upper part of a single cycle is the strongest, which is easy to form high-quality reservoirs. When the thickness of a single cycle is less than 5 m, the high-quality reservoirs is relatively concentrated in the vertical direction and continuous in the horizontal direction.

Key words: tidal flat; dolomite; high-frequency sedimentary cycle; penecontemporaneous dissolution; high quality reservoirs; Leikoupo Formation; Chuanxi Gasfield

WANG Qiongqian, First author: MSc, Senior Engineer, mainly engaged in reservoir geology of carbonate rocks. Add: No. 688 Jitai Rd., High-tech Zone, Chengdu, Sichuan 610081, China