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致密砂岩储层微观结构特征及分类评价

——以鄂尔多斯盆地南梁油田长9储层为例

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摘要 致密砂岩微观结构控制着储层的储集和渗流能力,对油气的勘探与开发至关重要。文中以鄂尔多斯盆地南梁油田长9储层为例,运用核磁共振、高压压汞、扫描电镜、阴极发光等手段刻画了致密砂岩储层的微观结构特征,采用分形理论将致密砂岩储层孔隙分为大孔(孔隙半径大于0.10 μm)、中孔(孔隙半径介于0.01~0.10 μm)和小孔(孔隙半径小于0.01 μm),在此基础上,开展了致密砂岩储层分类评价。结果表明:强烈的压实作用是致密砂岩储层普遍致密化的原因,在强烈压实作用的基础上,胶结作用加剧了储层的致密化,而溶蚀作用则改善了储层的品质;在致密砂岩储层中,不仅不同储层之间差异性较大,而且同一储层内部的微观结构也非常复杂;随着孔隙半径的增大,孔隙的非均质性逐渐增强,其中大孔控制着储层的物性;根据大孔孔隙度,将致密砂岩储层分为3类。将高压压汞、核磁共振、分形理论相结合,能够定量地表征致密砂岩储层的微观特征,进而确定影响储层品质的关键因素,为致密砂岩储层分类评价提供可靠的依据。

关键词 致密砂岩储层;储层分类评价;分形理论;鄂尔多斯盆地

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Microstructural characteristics and classification evaluation of tight sandstone reservoirs: a case study of the Chang 9 reservoir in the Nanliang Oilfield of the Ordos Basin

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Abstract: The storage capacity and seepage capacity in reservoir are controlled by the microstructure of tight sandstone, which is critical for oil and gas exploration and development. Taking the Chang 9 reservoir in the Nanliang Oilfield of the Ordos Basin as an example, the microstructural characteristics of tight sandstone reservoirs were described by using nuclear magnetic resonance(NMR), high-pressure injection, scanning electron microscope and cathode luminescence. Then, the fractal theory was applied to classify the pore of tight sandstone reservoirs into macropore (>0.10 μm), mesopore(0.01-0.10 μm) and micropore(<0.01 μm). The classification evaluation of tight sandstone reservoirs are carried out on this basis. The results indicate that strong compaction is the reason for the general densification of tight sandstone reservoirs. On the basis of strong compaction, cementation aggravates the densification of the reservoir, while dissolution improves the quality of the reservoir. In tight sandstone reservoirs, not only are there great differences between different reservoirs, but also the microstructure within the same reservoir is extremely complex. With the increase of pore radius, the heterogeneity of pores increases gradually, in which macropores control the physical properties of the reservoir. According to the macro porosity,

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tight sandstone reservoirs are divided into three types. It is concluded that the combination of high-pressure injection, nuclear magnetic resonance and fractal theory can quantitatively characterize the microscopic property of tight sandstone reservoirs, and then determine the key factors affecting the quality of the reservoir, which provide a reliable basis for the classification evaluation of tight sandstone reservoirs.

Key words: tight sandstone reservoir; classification evaluation of reservoirs; fractal theory; Ordos Basin

0 引言

目前,中国非常规油气资源潜力巨大,丰富的资源量使业界对其勘探与开发极为重视^[1]。研究致密砂岩储层微观结构特征的技术手段可分为定性表征技术和定量表征技术。定性表征技术指运用光学显微镜、场发射扫描电镜、CT 扫描、FIB 电镜和同步辐射等,直接观察孔隙的大小和形态^[2];定量表征技术包括高压压汞、恒速压汞、核磁共振、气体吸附、小角散射等。不同的表征技术可以得到孔隙结构的一系列参数,以表征不同范围的孔径^[3-7]。

致密砂岩储层分类的方法有很多种,如地震法^[8]和数学法,数学法包含聚类分析法^[9]、分形维数法^[10-11]、

多参数分类法等^[12-14]。目前,鄂尔多斯盆地南梁油田长 9 储层微观特征及其影响因素不明确,因此,本次研究将高压压汞、核磁共振、分形理论相结合,从储层微观角度出发,确定影响储层物性的关键参数,并依据该参数对储层进行分类,为南梁油田致密砂岩油藏勘探与开发提供依据。

1 区域地质概况

鄂尔多斯盆地地跨陕、甘、宁、晋、内蒙 5 个省及自治区,总面积约为 25×10⁴ km²,是我国陆地上第二大沉积盆地。根据盆地的构造演化特征,将盆地分为 6 个一级构造单元,分别为伊陕斜坡、伊盟隆起、渭北隆起、晋西挠褶带、西缘逆冲带和天环拗陷(见图 1a)。

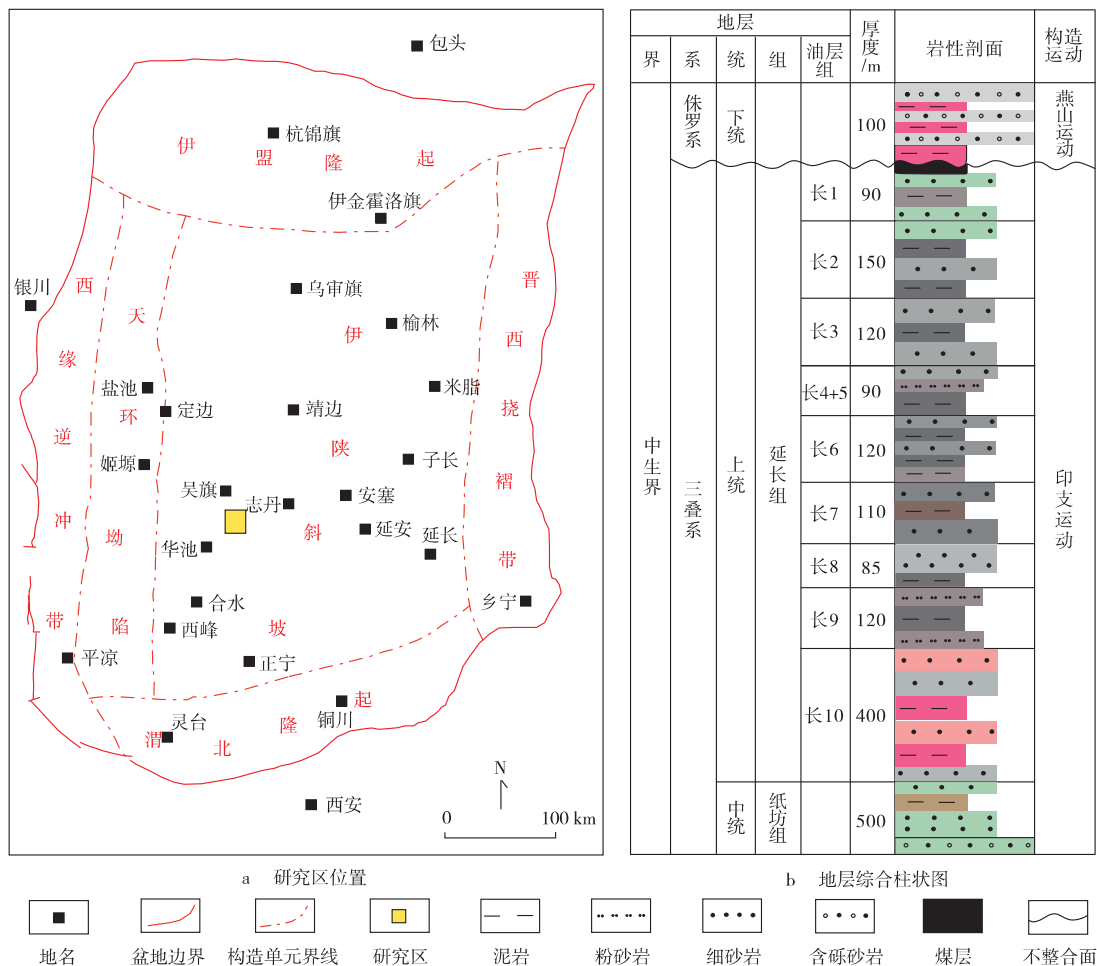


图 1 鄂尔多斯盆地南梁油田构造位置及地层综合柱状图
Fig. 1 Location of the structure and composite column chart of the strata in Nanliang Oilfield of the Ordos Basin

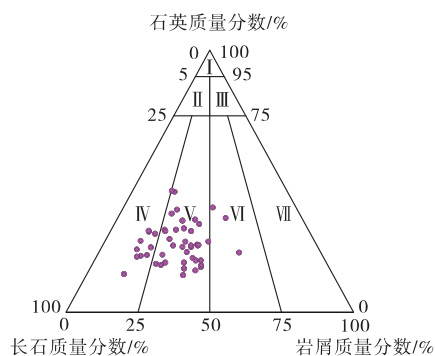
南梁油田位于伊陕斜坡的西部,构造相对平缓,地层倾角小于 1° ,研究区内部分布着一些小的隆起^[15]。延长组自上而下分为10个油层组,本次研究的目的层为长9油层组,厚度在80~120 m(见图1b)。长9油层组沉积时期,湖盆从东北向西南扩张,南梁油田位于三角洲前缘,发育水下分支河道和分流间湾沉积微相,岩性为细粉砂岩和泥岩。油气试油资料显示,长9油层组的油气主要储存在长9₂小层中,油气主要来源于长7油层组的页岩以及长9油层组的泥岩^[16],油藏受到岩性和物性的控制,属于典型的岩性油气藏^[17]。

2 储层基本特征

2.1 储层岩石学特征

分析测试资料显示,研究区长9储层的岩石类型以岩屑长石砂岩为主,其次为长石砂岩,长石岩屑砂岩质量分数最少(见图2)。

石英的质量分数为17.2%~46.4%,均值为26.5%;长石的质量分数为26.5%~72.6%,均值为47.6%;岩屑的质量分数为12.3%~48.8%,均值为25.9%。长石的类型有2种,分别为钾长石(质量分数为3.0%~17.6%)和斜长石(质量分数为34.4%~61.8%)。岩屑的类型多样,以云母、喷发岩、隐晶岩为主,其次为高变岩、石英岩、板岩、片岩、千枚岩、变质砂岩,泥岩和粉砂岩岩屑质量分数最少。其中,火成岩岩屑质量分数均值为12.7%,变质岩岩屑质量分数均值为5.7%,沉积岩岩屑质量分数均值为0.4%。



I—石英砂岩; II—长石石英砂岩; III—岩屑石英砂岩; IV—长石砂岩;
V—岩屑长石砂岩; VI—长石岩屑砂岩; VII—岩屑砂岩

图2 南梁油田长9储层砂岩类型

Fig. 2 Sandstone type in Chang 9 reservoir of Nanliang Oilfield

2.2 成岩作用类型

鄂尔多斯盆地南梁油田致密砂岩储层经历了复杂多样的成岩作用,包括压实作用、胶结作用和溶蚀作用3种类型。南梁油田长9储层埋藏深度大,压实作用强。

在镜下,压实作用表现为塑性矿物会被挤压弯曲(见图3a),刚性矿物会变形或者破碎(见图3b)。根据Beard等^[18]提出的大球体颗粒原始孔隙度恢复公式,长9储层原始孔隙度为34.70%~36.10%,压实作用减孔率为27.60%~31.75%,压实率为73.98%~92.00%。

研究区的胶结作用包括碳酸盐胶结、黏土矿物胶结和硅质胶结。其中,碳酸盐胶结中的方解石胶结最为发育(见图3c),在阴极发光下方解石呈现橙黄色或者无色,白云石呈现紫粉红色(见图3d)。黏土矿物胶结物有绿泥石(见图3e)、伊利石(见图3f)和高岭石(见图3g)。胶结作用造成孔隙体积的损失范围为1.68%~6.87%,胶结率为2.37%~24.83%。

研究区的溶蚀作用发育较为普遍,被溶蚀的颗粒主要为钾长石和斜长石,其次为岩屑和碳酸盐矿物(见图3h),溶蚀率为5.58%~24.14%。溶蚀作用作为改善储层品质的建设性成岩作用,使得岩石的孔隙度增加了约0.04%~6.35%。

2.3 储层孔喉特征

2.3.1 孔隙类型

通过扫描电镜和铸体薄片观察发现,研究区长9致密砂岩主要发育原生孔、次生孔和裂缝3种孔隙类型。

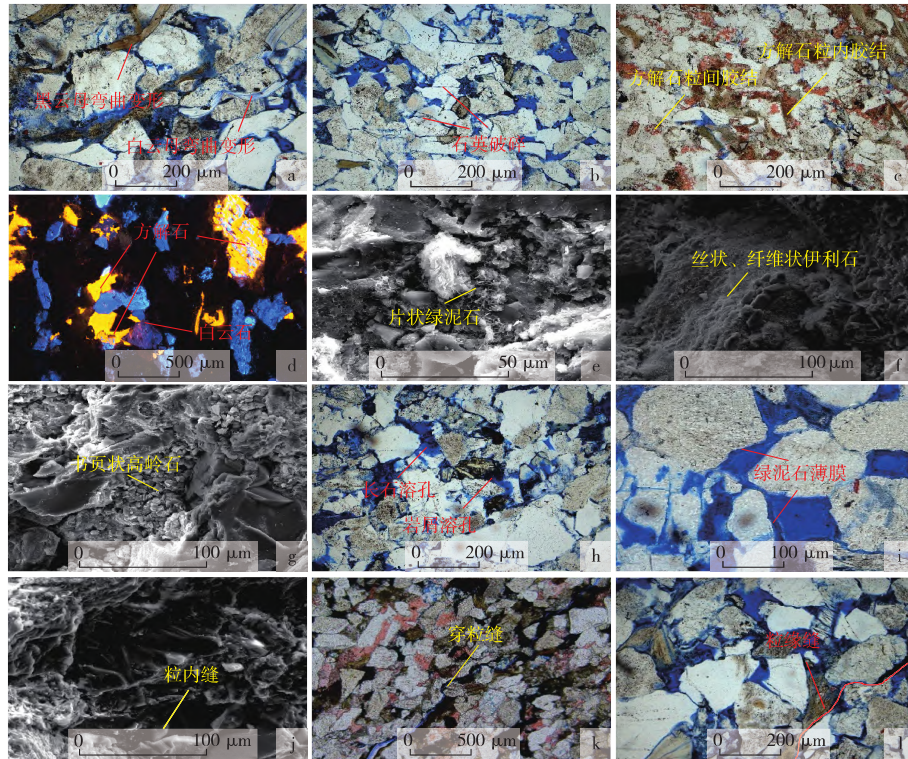
原生孔包括粒间孔和晶间孔。粒间孔在镜下一般表现为较规则的三角形或多边形(见图3i),孔径的分布范围为10.00~100.00 μm ,粒间孔面孔率均值为2.07%;晶间孔指自生矿物晶体(高岭石、绿泥石、伊利石)之间的孔隙(见图3g),孔径分布范围为0.05~0.50 μm 。次生孔包括长石溶孔和岩屑溶孔(见图3h),溶蚀孔面孔率均值分别为1.13%,0.26%,溶蚀孔的孔径范围变化较大,为1.00~300.00 μm 。裂缝包括穿粒缝(见图3j)、粒内缝(见图3k)和粒缘缝(见图3l),裂缝的占比很少,长度为1~900 μm 。

2.3.2 孔喉结构特征

通过毛管压力曲线能够获取表征孔隙结构的参数,进而揭示储层物性、孔喉连通关系、孔喉分布等情况^[19-20]。研究区储层排驱压力为0.138~8.261 MPa,中值压力为1.710~183.810 MPa,中值半径为0.004~0.430 μm 。排驱压力越小,中值压力也越小,中值半径越大,岩石的储集和渗流能力也越大。最大进汞饱和度为51.988%~85.809%,残余汞饱和度为38.506%~68.217%,当最大进汞饱和度越大且残余汞饱和度越小时,储层的储集空间越大,孔隙和喉道的尺寸越均匀。歪度用来度量孔隙和喉道大小的不对称性,其值大于0代表粗歪度,小于0代表细歪度,研究区歪度分布范围为-0.473~0.443。

长 9 致密砂岩储层的孔隙度介于 2.75%~14.50%, 平均为 8.53%;渗透率介于 $0.001 \times 10^{-3} \sim 0.650 \times 10^{-3} \mu\text{m}^2$, 平均为 $0.241 \times 10^{-3} \mu\text{m}^2$;孔隙度和渗透率与中值压力和排驱压力呈负相关,与中值半径、最大孔隙半径、最大

进汞饱和度、残余汞饱和度呈正相关。由图 4 可见,致密砂岩储层物性参数和孔隙结构参数变化的范围比较大,且两者之间关系密切,表明研究区的不同样品差异性较大,且同一样品内部的微观结构非常复杂。



a—黑云母变形, W38 井, 2 331 m; b—石英颗粒破碎, W102 井, 2 263 m; c—方解石颗粒间和颗粒内胶结, W55 井, 2 200 m; d—阴极发光, 方解石呈橙黄色, 白云石呈紫粉红色, W98 井, 2 172 m; e—片状绿泥石, W104 井, 2 181 m; f—丝状或纤维状伊利石, W105 井, 2 204 m; g—片状集合体、书页状集合体高岭石, 充填于粒间孔中, W104 井, 2 181 m; h—长石、岩屑溶孔, W107 井, 2 166 m; i—粒间孔被绿泥石薄膜充填, W102 井, 2 263 m; j—粒内缝, W98 井, 2 172 m; k—穿粒缝, W55 井, 2 200 m; l—粒缘缝, W55 井, 2 200 m

图 3 延长组长 9 致密砂岩储层成岩作用及孔隙类型

Fig. 3 Diagenesis and pore type in Chang 9 tight sandstone reservoir of Yanchang Formation

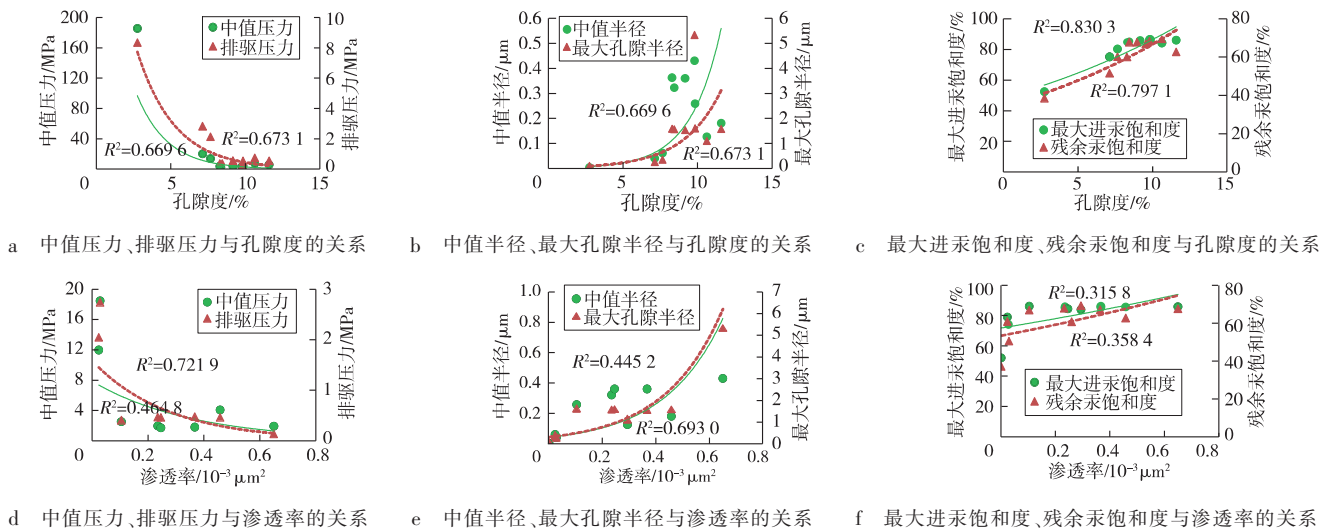


图 4 孔隙结构参数与物性参数的关系

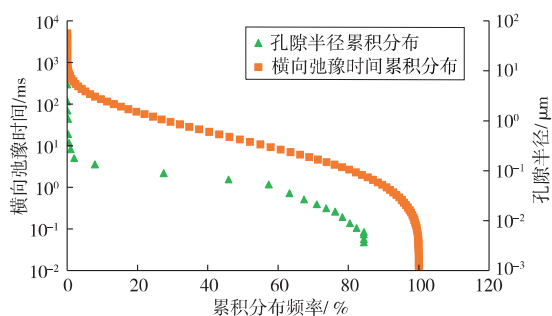
Fig. 4 Relationship between pore structure and physical property

3 核磁孔隙半径转化

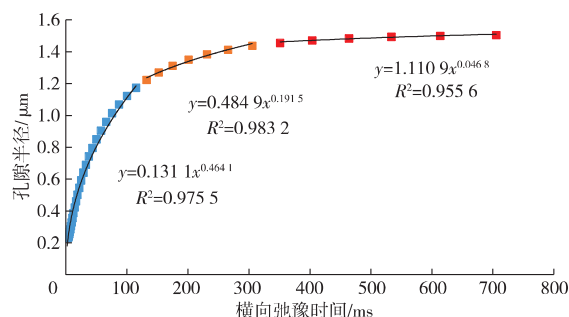
核磁共振可用来研究岩石的孔隙结构和流体的可动性^[21]。核磁共振孔隙半径转化可以为研究核磁共振孔隙分形提供基础资料。岩石中流体的横向弛豫时间和孔隙半径^[22]可以表示为

$$r = CT_2^{\frac{1}{n}} \quad (1)$$

式中： r 为孔隙半径， μm ； C 为常量； T_2 为横向弛豫时间， ms ； n 为幂函数指数。



a 横向弛豫时间及孔隙半径累积分布



b 孔隙半径与横向弛豫时间分段拟合

图5 核磁共振孔隙半径转换

Fig. 5 Conversion of NMR pore radius

本次研究中采用分段拟合法将曲线进行拟合,拟合系数 R^2 都在0.95以上,从而提高了 T_2 值与孔隙半径转换的精度。

图6为压汞标定 T_2 谱图后的核磁共振孔隙半径分布,与高压压汞实验结果相比(孔隙半径分布为 $0.0037\sim 5.3400\mu\text{m}$),核磁共振表征的孔隙半径分布范围更广,为 $0.0001\sim 8.0000\mu\text{m}$ 。不同样品之间的孔隙半径分布差异较大,其中,样品2孔隙半径最小,为 $0.0001\sim 0.0800\mu\text{m}$,原因在于强烈的碳酸盐胶结作用降低了原始粒间孔的孔隙半径;样品9的孔隙半径最大,为 $0.0050\sim 8.0000\mu\text{m}$,强烈的溶蚀作用是其孔隙半径增大的主要原因。

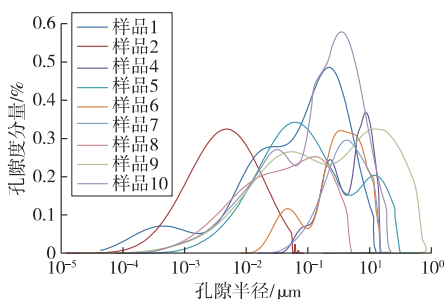


图6 核磁共振孔隙半径分布

Fig. 6 Distribution of NMR pore radius

从式(1)可看出,用核磁共振求取岩石孔隙半径的关键在于求取 C 值和 n 值。高压压汞实验能够反映不同量级的孔喉及其发育情况,因此,可以将高压压汞曲线和核磁共振 T_2 谱相结合,来求取 C 值和 n 值。

首先,选取小于最大进汞饱和度和大于排驱压力的压汞孔隙半径累积分布曲线(小于排驱压力的那部分不符合毛管力模型);然后,绘制横向弛豫时间与孔隙半径累积分布曲线;再选取与任意压汞孔隙半径相对应的 T_2 累积分布值进行插值,最后,利用最小二乘法对孔隙半径和横向弛豫时间进行拟合(见图5)。

4 致密砂岩储层分形特征

4.1 核磁共振分形理论

分形理论最早由Mandelbrot^[23]在1982年提出,可以用来定量表征储层的非均质性、孔隙结构、裂隙网络和渗流特征。前人研究发现,多孔岩石的孔隙结构具有分形特征,其分形维数介于 $2\sim 3$,分形维数越大,表明岩石的非均质性越强,反之,则非均质性越弱^[24]。

假设储集岩的孔隙由一系列的毛管束组成,则岩石孔隙半径的累积体积百分比^[25]可以表示为

$$\lg V_c = (3-D)\lg T_2 - (3-D)\lg T_{2,\max} \quad (2)$$

式中： V_c 为累积体积百分比； D 为分形维数； $T_{2,\max}$ 为最大孔隙半径所对应的横向弛豫时间， ms 。

由式(2)可知,在双对数坐标系下, $\lg V_c$ 与 $\lg T_2$ 存在线性关系, $3-D$ 为线性拟合的斜率。通过上述方法,可将核磁共振 T_2 谱进行分形研究,结果表明:南梁油田的 T_2 谱存在3段分形特征,每一段的拟合精度都比较高, R^2 在0.85以上(见图7)。根据分形特征和核磁孔隙半径转换,可将致密砂岩储层的孔隙分为3类:大孔(孔隙半径大于 $0.10\mu\text{m}$)、中孔(孔隙半径介于 $0.01\sim 0.10\mu\text{m}$)和小孔(孔隙半径小于 $0.01\mu\text{m}$)。

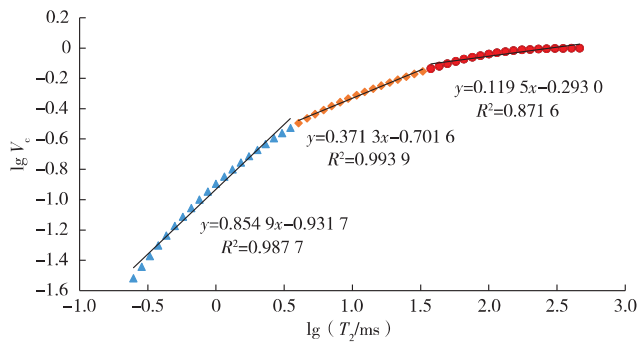


图 7 核磁共振孔隙分形特征
Fig. 7 Fractal Characteristics of NMR pore

每类孔隙都对应一个分形维数(见表 1),而总的分形维数 D_T 为 3 类分形维数基于孔隙度的加权平均,可表示为

$$D_T = \frac{D_1 \phi_1 + D_2 \phi_2 + D_3 \phi_3}{\phi_1 + \phi_2 + \phi_3} \quad (3)$$

式中: D_1, D_2, D_3 分别为小孔、中孔、大孔的分形维数; ϕ_1, ϕ_2, ϕ_3 分别为小孔、中孔、大孔的孔隙度。

4.2 分形维数与物性的关系

根据核磁分形理论,南梁油田长 9 储层的小孔分形维数为 2.080~2.682,中孔的分形维数为 2.529~2.990,大孔的分形维数为 2.792~2.997(见表 1)。

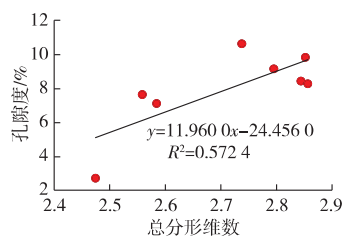
表 1 致密砂岩储层分形维数计算结果

Table 1 Fractal dimension in tight sandstone reservoir

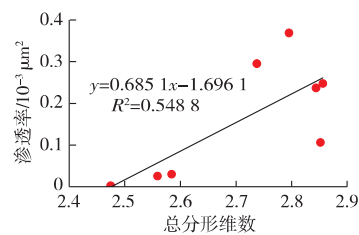
样品	D_1	D_2	D_3	D_T
1	2.542	2.529	2.920	2.738
2	2.332	2.990	2.997	2.475
3	2.250	2.642	2.905	2.584
4	2.377	2.751	2.804	2.795
5	2.166	2.759	2.883	2.852
6	2.682	2.564	2.910	2.844
7	2.166	2.570	2.912	2.856
8	2.145	2.629	2.881	2.559
9	2.080	2.549	2.792	2.556
10	2.178	2.572	2.827	2.640

大孔的分形维数在同一样品中最大,表明大孔的孔隙结构最为复杂,非均质性最强,中孔次之,小孔的非均质性最弱。

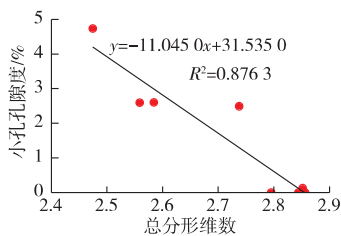
由图 8 可以看出,核磁共振 T_2 谱计算得到的总分形维数与岩石的物性相关,大孔和小孔的孔隙度与总分形维数的相关性较强, R^2 分别为 0.971 1 和 0.876 3。因此,大孔对岩石的物性影响最大。



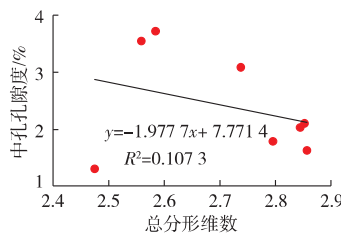
a 孔隙度与总分形维数的关系



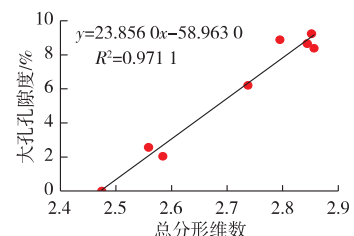
b 渗透率与总分形维数的关系



c 小孔孔隙度与总分形维数的关系



d 中孔孔隙度与总分形维数的关系



e 大孔孔隙度与总分形维数的关系

图 8 物性参数与总分形维数的关系

Fig. 8 Relationship between physical property and total fractal dimension

5 致密砂岩储层分类评价

由上述分形维数与物性之间的关系可知,研究区大孔控制着岩石的物性,因此,根据大孔孔隙度将南梁油田长 9 致密砂岩储层划分为 3 种类型(见图 9)。

I 类储层:大孔孔隙度大于 4%,大孔最多,中孔和小孔次之。孔隙度均值为 10.21%,渗透率大于 $0.120 \times 10^{-3} \mu\text{m}^2$,毛管压力曲线呈现“下凹形”,分选性最好,孔喉大小偏向于粗歪度,排驱压力小于 0.665 MPa,中值压力小于 5.812 MPa,中值半径大于 0.126

μm ,最大进汞饱和度大于 83.77%。 T_2 谱曲线为双峰型且右峰高于左峰,表明孔隙以大孔为主, T_2 截止值大于 8.66 ms,可动流体饱和度大于 42.39%,束缚水孔隙度

小于1.64%。压实率介于 73%~90%,胶结率介于 2%~10%,溶蚀率介于 16%~24%,较强的溶蚀作用是形成 I 类储层的关键因素。

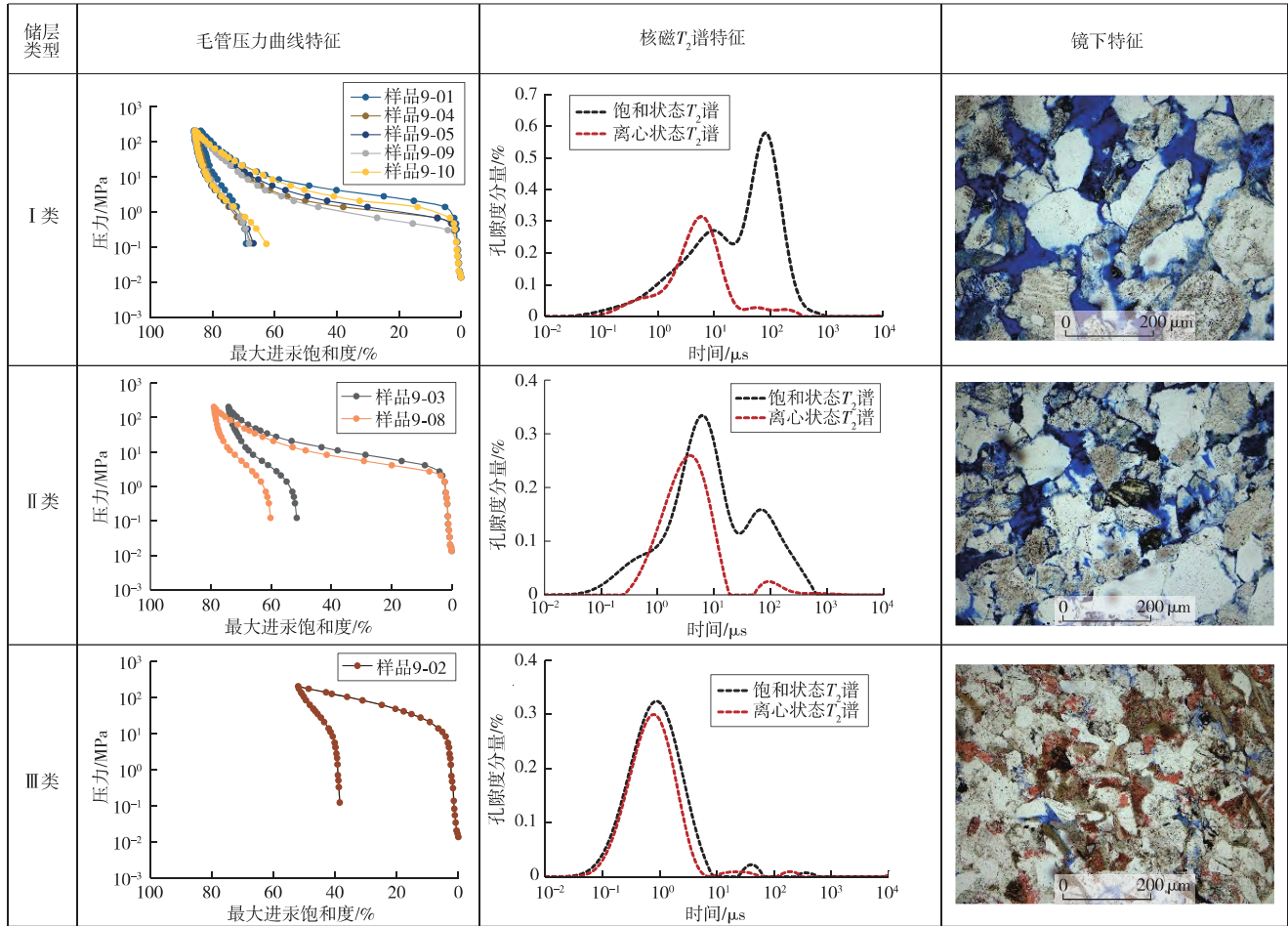


图 9 南梁油田长9储层分类特征

Fig. 9 Classification characters of Chang 9 reservoir in Nanliang Oilfield

II类储层:大孔隙度介于 2%~4%,中孔最多,大孔和小孔次之。孔隙度均值为 7.88%,渗透率介于 $0.090 \times 10^{-3} \sim 0.100 \times 10^{-3} \mu\text{m}^2$,毛管压力曲线下凹程度低于 I 类储层,分选性变差,排驱压力为 0.461~2.742 MPa,中值压力为 2.031~18.468 MPa,中值半径为 $0.040 \sim 0.362 \mu\text{m}$,最大进汞饱和度介于 74.079%~84.868%。 T_2 谱曲线呈现双峰型,其左峰高于右峰,表明孔隙以中孔为主, T_2 截止值介于 7.86~15.33 ms,可动流体饱和度介于 44.49%~53.56%,束缚水孔隙度介于 1.06%~2.32%。压实率介于 75%~89%,胶结率介于 8%~13%,溶蚀率介于 10%~20%。

III类储层:大孔隙度小于 2%,以小孔为主,中孔次之,大孔不发育。孔隙度均值为 2.55%,渗透率上限为 $0.025 \times 10^{-3} \mu\text{m}^2$,毛管压力曲线呈短斜线状,分选性差,排驱压力大于 8.261 MPa,中值压力大于 20

MPa,中值半径小于 $0.04 \mu\text{m}$,最大进汞饱和度小于 52%。 T_2 谱曲线呈现单峰型且 T_2 截止值小于 2 ms,可动流体饱和度小于 46%,束缚水孔隙度大于 3.3%。压实率介于 85%~92%,胶结率介于 1%~25%,溶蚀率介于 5%~13%,强烈的胶结作用是储层进一步致密化的原因。

6 结论

1)南梁油田长 9 储层的岩性以岩屑长石砂岩为主,岩屑中火成岩占比最高,填隙物以绿泥石、方解石为主;孔隙类型以原生孔为主,次生孔次之,裂缝最少;成岩作用是决定储层好坏的关键因素。

2)结合核磁共振技术与分形理论,将长 9 储层的孔隙分为大孔、中孔和小孔。随着孔隙半径增大,孔隙的分形维数增大,其非均质性也随之增强。大孔的分

形维数最大,且大孔的孔隙度与分形维数关系最为密切,表明大孔不仅控制着储层的储集与渗流能力,而且其孔隙结构的微观非均质性最强。

3)根据大孔孔隙度,将研究区致密砂岩储层分为3类,I类储层大孔最多,大孔孔隙度大于4%,II类储层次之,大孔孔隙度介于2%~4%,III类储层大孔最少,大孔孔隙度小于2%。

4)从III类储层到I类储层,储层的排驱压力、中值压力和束缚水孔隙度不断减小,中值半径、最大进汞饱和度 and 可动流体饱和度不断增大,表明储层品质逐渐变好。

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(编辑 孙薇)

(上接第 253 页)

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