

东濮凹陷文留地区咸化湖盆沙三段 油源特征及成藏模式*

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摘要 中国广泛发育的陆相咸化湖盆已成为油气产能的主要贡献领域之一,但对含盐层系的油气成藏机理及模式研究相对薄弱。以东濮凹陷文留地区沙三段为研究对象,通过开展原油和烃源岩的色谱-质谱、单体烃碳同位素及流体包裹体等地化分析,对文留地区的沙三段的油源特征及成藏模式进行了详细研究。结果表明:①文留地区沙河街组发育沙三上亚段、沙三中亚段、沙三下—沙四上亚段等多套优质烃源岩,烃源岩TOC为0.50%~6.79%,类型以Ⅱ型为主、现今正处于高—过成熟阶段,生烃潜力大;②沙三段原油组分主要以饱和烃为主,CPI接近于1.0,Pr/Ph为0.13~0.63,伽马蜡烷指数为0.50~1.00,单体碳同位素为-32‰~28‰,油源主要来自沙三中亚段和沙三下—沙四上烃源岩;③文留地区沙三段油气成藏主要为东营中晚期(距今约31.0~22.0 Ma)和明化镇末期—现今(距今约6.2~0 Ma),其中东营中—晚期主要在隆起区富集形成构造、岩性类油气藏,明化镇末期—现今主要在斜坡带及近洼位置富集形成致密油气藏;④文留地区沙三段油气从浅到深呈现出常规—非常规有序分布的特征,常规油气藏主要形成并分布在浅层的构造隆起区,非常规油气藏主要形成并分布在斜坡带—洼陷中心的区域。研究结果对文留地区油气发现和勘探部署具有指导意义。

关键词 东濮凹陷;咸化湖盆;沙河街组;油源特征;成藏模式;文留地区

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Crude oil and source rock characteristics and hydrocarbon accumulation model of third member of Shahejie Formation in saline lacustrine basin in Wenliu area, Dongpu Sag

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Abstract: The widely developed continental saline lacustrine basins in China have already become a major contributor to petroleum production, but the research on the mechanisms and model of hydrocarbon

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accumulation in salt-bearing strata is relatively weak. In this paper, the third member of Shahejie Formation ($E_2 s^3$) in Wenliu area, Dongpu Sag was taken as the research object, and the crude oil and source rock characteristics and hydrocarbon accumulation model of $E_2 s^3$ in Wenliu area were investigated through analyses of chromatography-mass spectrometry, individual hydrocarbon and carbon isotopes, and fluid inclusions of crude oil and source rocks. The results show that: ① Multiple sets of high-quality source rocks are developed in the $E_2 s^3$ in Wenliu area such as the upper segment of $E_2 s^3$ ($E_2 s_U^3$), middle segment of $E_2 s^3$ ($E_2 s_M^3$), and lower segment of $E_2 s^3$ ($E_2 s_L^3$) to upper segment of $E_2 s^4$ ($E_2 s_U^4$), with total organic carbon (TOC) of source rocks ranging from 0.50% to 6.79%, and they are dominated by type II. The source rocks are currently mature and highly mature, with great hydrocarbon generation potential. ② The components of crude oil in $E_2 s^3$ are mainly saturated hydrocarbons. The carbon preference index (CPI) is close to 1.0, Pr/Ph ranges from 0.13 to 0.63, the gammacerane index is 0.50–1.00, and the individual carbon isotopes are from $-32\text{\textperthousand}$ to $-28\text{\textperthousand}$. The crude oil and source rocks mainly come from the source rocks in $E_2 s_M^3$ and $E_2 s_L^3$ – $E_2 s_U^4$. ③ The reservoirs of $E_2 s^3$ in Wenliu area are primarily formed in the middle-late Dongying Period (approximately 31.0–22.0 Ma) and the late Minghuazhen to present period (about 6.2–0 Ma). In the middle-late Dongying Period, hydrocarbons were mainly accumulated in the uplift area to form structural and lithological reservoirs, while in the late Minghuazhen to present period, hydrocarbons were primarily accumulated in slope zones and areas near the sag to form tight reservoirs. ④ The reservoirs of $E_2 s^3$ in Wenliu area exhibit conventional and unconventional orderly distribution from shallow to deep. The conventional reservoirs are primarily formed and distributed in the structural uplift zone of the shallow layer, while the unconventional reservoirs are mainly formed and distributed in slope zones and the center of the sag. The results of the study have a guiding significance for petroleum discovery, exploration, and deployment in Wenliu area.

Key words: Dongpu Sag; saline lacustrine basin; Shahejie Formation; crude oil and source rock characteristics; hydrocarbon accumulation model; Wenliu area

咸化湖盆是一种沉积水体盐度较高(通常大于1.0‰)的盆地类型^[1],在世界范围内广泛分布^[2],其高盐度的沉积环境因有利于优质烃源岩的形成^[3]而备受国内外学者的关注。全球含油气盆地中有超过一半以上的已发现油气田与含盐地层相关^[4],可见盐岩对含油气盆地中油气藏的形成和分布有重要影响。前人开展了大量盐岩对油气成藏影响的相关研究,研究表明盐岩会对咸化湖盆的有机质富集^[5]、烃源岩生烃^[6]、储层演化^[7]和油气运聚保存^[8]等诸多方面产生影响。如人们普遍认为高盐度的水体会促进喜盐生物繁盛,提高盆地的古生产力,同时它的还原环境能够很好的保存有机质^[9],因此,咸化湖盆被认为普遍发育优质的烃源岩层^[10]。另外,盐岩作为良好的封盖层,盐下易保存形成超压,在构造运动时超压释放能够成为油气运移的驱动力^[11]。这使得咸化湖盆的油气富集规律及成藏模式较为复杂。

渤海湾盆地东濮凹陷是一个陆相断陷咸化湖盆^[12],油气资源十分丰富^[13–14],已累计探明石油储量12.37亿吨,天然气储量3 675亿m³^[15],其中超过90%的探明储量分布在盐岩层发育的北部地区,而含盐层系的油气成藏研究也因此引起了人们的关注^[16]。但东濮凹陷复杂的地质构造特征^[17]和油气成藏环境^[18],使得该地区油气成因及成藏机理十分复杂^[19]。学者们对东濮凹陷的成烃、成储及成藏开展了深入研究,如通过烃源岩地化特征剖析了东濮凹陷盐湖相烃源岩的生烃机理^[20–21]、根据原油和烃源岩的地化特征厘定了东濮凹陷的油气来源^[22–24]、基于流体包裹体和输导体系特征分析了东濮凹陷的油气成藏过程^[25–26]。但前人主要聚焦于某一控藏要素的分析,而针对东濮凹陷油气成藏机理及富集模式的研究仍然相对薄弱^[20,27]。

文留地区位于东濮凹陷中央隆起带的中北部,

油气资源潜力巨大,但经过多年的勘探开发,浅层常规油气发现变得愈发困难,深层非常规油气因此成为了大家关注的领域。一些学者对深层致密油气藏开展了研究^[28-29],但由于深层地质条件复杂制约了研究区非常规油气的勘探开发。本文以东濮凹陷文留地区沙三段为研究对象,利用文留地区原油和烃源岩样品进行实验分析,根据原油和烃源岩的地化特征对文留地区沙三段的油气来源、运移路径和成藏期次等进行剖析,建立了文留地区常规-非常规油气富集模式。本研究对于揭示文留地区的油气资源分布及油气藏预测具有重要理论意义,以期为东濮凹陷深层油气勘探提供有益指导。

1 地质概况

东濮凹陷地处华北地区,包括豫北、豫东和鲁西南沿黄河两岸地区^[17],勘探面积约5300 km²^[30],区域构造上位于渤海湾盆地南缘临清坳陷的东南部,东部以兰聊断裂为界,紧邻鲁西隆起,西侧超覆在内黄隆起上,南靠兰考凸起,北邻莘县凹陷^[31-32],整体呈NNE向展布^[33-34],南宽北窄(图1a),是一个在中-古生界基底上发育起来的新生代断陷湖盆(图1b)。根据其构造特征,东濮凹陷自西向东被进一步划分5个次级构造单元,即西部斜坡带、西部洼陷带、中央隆起带、东部洼陷带和东部陡坡带^[35-36]。

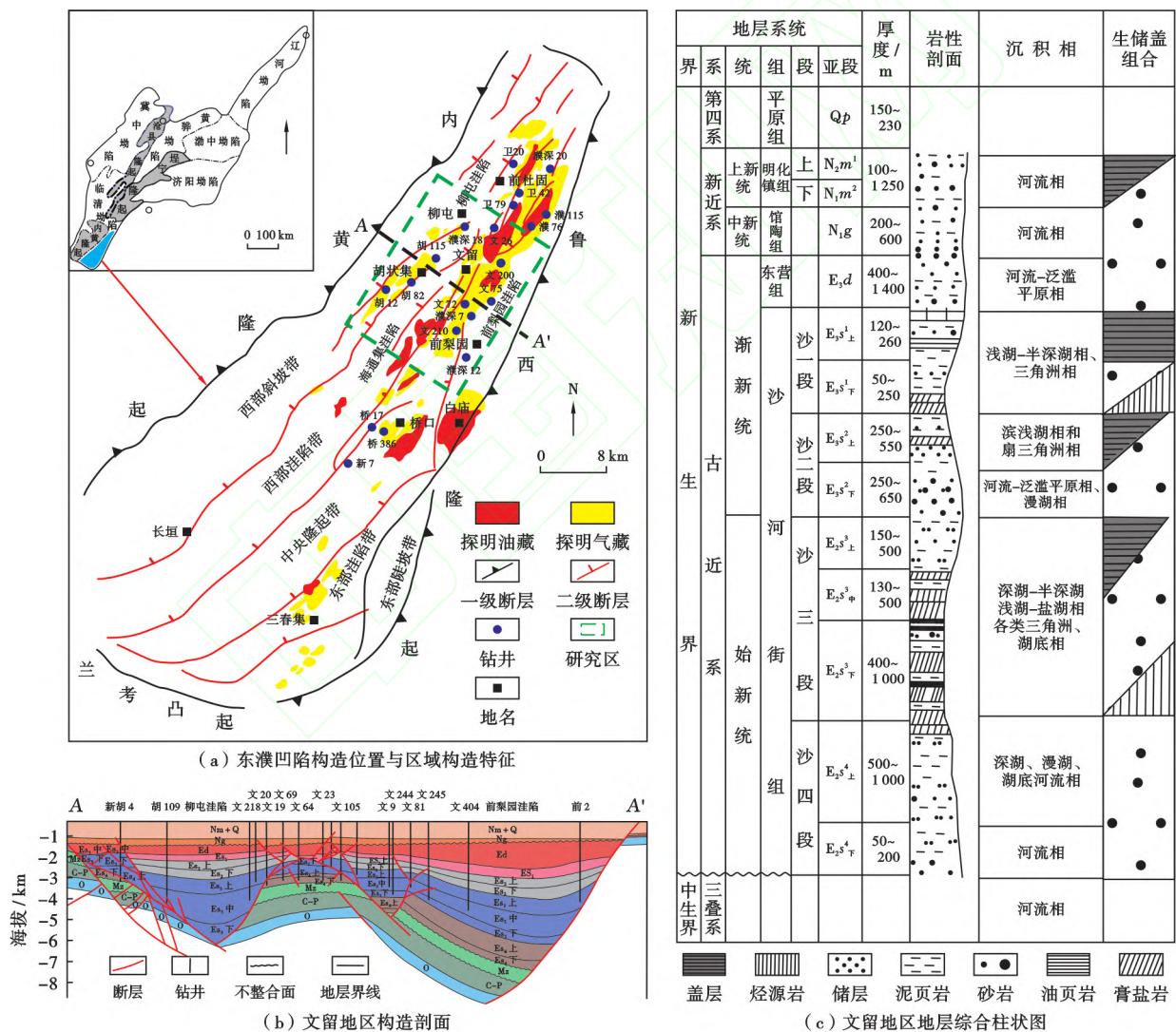


图1 东濮凹陷文留地区区域地质概况

Fig. 1 Regional geological overview of Wenliu area, Dongpu Sag

文留地区位于东濮凹陷中央隆起带中北部,南北约36 km,东西约18 km,面积650 km²^[37],是东濮凹陷油气最为富集的隆起构造之一。自下而上发育沙河街组(Es)、东营组(Ed)、馆陶组(Ng)、明化镇组(Nm)和平原组(Q),其中沙河街组是最为主要的含油气层系,整体为一套砂泥互层段,又被细分为沙—沙四段(图1c)。烃源岩主要发育在沙一、沙三和沙四上段泥页岩^[38],其中沙一段成熟度较低,生烃能力较差;沙三段厚度大、分布范围广、埋深适中,现今正处于生油高峰;沙四上沉积环境多变,成熟度较高^[39]。储层主要为河流—三角洲相沉积砂体;研究区共发育4套膏盐岩层,其中3套发育在沙三段。纵向上,源—储—盖组合形成多套有利的生储盖组合,油气成藏条件十分优越。

2 样品和实验方法

采集文留地区沙三段的岩心和原油样品共计32个(岩心15块,原油17个)。其中烃源岩主要取自文东地区及前梨园洼陷,岩性主要为暗色泥页岩、油页岩和褐色泥页岩;原油样品从油田现场采集,井位包括中央隆起带和东西斜坡带,主要产层为沙三中段;同时,还收集了大量来自中原油田的地化分析资料。

样品分析在中国石油大学(北京)油气资源与工程国家重点实验室完成,主要开展了色谱—质谱、单体烃碳同位素以及储层流体包裹体等分析测试。首先对烃源岩样品进行粉碎处理,然后用二氯甲烷和甲醇混合剂(体积比93:7)在80℃条件下抽提48 h得到氯仿沥青“A”,再用正己烷对氯仿沥青“A”和

原油进行组分分离。色谱—质谱分析采用Agilent 19091S-433色—质谱联用仪进行检测,色谱柱为石英毛细柱(30 m×0.25 mm×0.25 μm),载气为氦气,流量1.04 mL/min,质谱为EI(70 eV)电子轰击,多离子检测(MID)。单体烃碳同位素分析采用HP6890气相色谱和Micromass Iso Prime稳定同位素质谱联用仪进行检测,色谱柱为苯基—甲基—硅酮固定相毛细管柱(60 m×0.25 mm×0.25 μm),初始温度50℃,恒温1 min后以3℃/min升温至310℃,恒温30 min后测出碳同位素比值^[40]。流体包裹体分析采用ZEISS AXIO Imager D1m显微镜和THMS600型冷热台组合的冷热台偏光显微镜完成,实验在温度20℃和湿度30%的条件下进行,测定精度0.1℃。

3 油源分析

3.1 烃源岩地化特征

盐岩发育会影响烃源岩的特征,前人研究发现东濮凹陷北部含盐区的烃源岩有机质丰度整体上高于南部的无盐区^[18]。根据文留地区的烃源岩岩石热解结果,不同岩性烃源岩地化特征差异较大。样品总有机碳(TOC)含量为0.50%~6.79%,整体上灰褐色页岩较高,灰色泥岩最差(图2a);烃源岩有机质类型I—III型,以II型为主(图2b);有机质埋深超过2700 m开始进入生烃门限,目前整体处于高—过成熟阶段(图2c)。根据优质烃源岩的界定^[41],文留地区发育多套优质烃源岩层段,其岩性主要以深灰色和褐色页岩为主,生烃潜力巨大,油源条件十分充足。

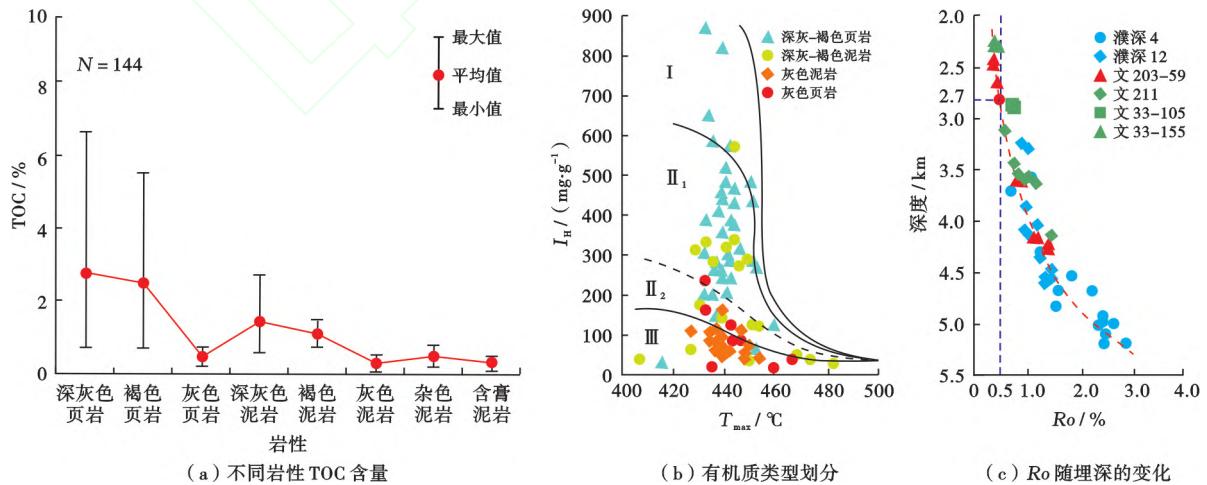


图2 东濮凹陷文留地区烃源岩地化特征(据文献[18]有修改)

Fig. 2 Geochemical characteristics of source rocks in Wenliu area, Dongpu Sag(modified after reference[18])

文留地区烃源岩样品的正构烷烃具有微弱的奇偶优势,CPI值集中在1.0左右,整体上成熟度较高;姥植比(Pr/Ph)为0.14~0.54,普遍小于0.5(表1),表明其强还原沉积环境^[42]。生物标志化合物含量较高,发育规则甾烷、4-甲基甾烷、重排甾烷和五环萜烷等系列化合物,甾烷/藿烷比值普遍大于1.0,C₃₀4-甲基甾烷/C₂₉规则甾烷比值较大,整体大于0.2,表明其母质来源以水生藻类为主;此外,伽

马蜡烷和藿烷含量较高,伽马蜡烷指数为0.54~2.16,表明沉积水体的还原环境^[43]。样品的色谱质谱分析结果显示(图3),沙三上烃源岩甾、藿烷含量较高,沙三中烃源岩伽马蜡烷指数和4-甲基甾烷含量较高;沙三下—沙四上烃源岩伽马蜡烷和4-甲基甾烷含量较低。烃源岩单体烃碳同位素差异较大,总体上随碳数增加碳同位素逐渐变轻。

表1 文留地区部分烃源岩地化分析特征

Table 1 Geochemical analysis characteristics of some source rocks in Wenliu area

| 井号 | 深度/m | 岩性 | 层位 | TOC/(%) | CPI | OEP | Pr/Ph | 甾烷/藿烷 | 伽马蜡烷/C ₃₀ 藿烷 | C ₃₀ 4-甲基甾烷/C ₂₉ 规则甾烷 |
|---------|---------|--------|---------------------------------|---------|------|------|-------|-------|-------------------------|---|
| W13-358 | 3 375.7 | 棕褐色页岩 | E ₂ s ³ 中 | 1.75 | 1.04 | 1.04 | 0.18 | 0.54 | 1.03 | 0.15 |
| W13-358 | 3 470.6 | 灰色页岩 | E ₂ s ³ 中 | 2.03 | 0.99 | 0.98 | 0.43 | 1.58 | 0.92 | 0.31 |
| W13-358 | 3 581.9 | 褐黑色泥岩 | E ₂ s ³ 中 | 0.74 | 0.97 | 1.13 | 0.54 | 1.17 | 1.58 | 0.25 |
| W204 | 3 424.7 | 褐色页岩 | E ₂ s ³ 中 | 1.21 | 0.87 | 0.98 | 0.26 | 1.64 | 1.20 | 0.36 |
| W204 | 3 903.8 | 灰黑色页岩 | E ₂ s ³ 上 | 1.42 | 1.20 | 0.95 | 0.14 | 1.57 | 0.28 | 0.29 |
| W204 | 4 240.0 | 灰黑色页岩 | E ₂ s ³ 下 | 0.75 | 1.12 | 0.73 | 0.26 | 1.11 | 0.32 | 0.33 |
| PS18 | 3 038.0 | 灰色泥页岩 | E ₂ s ³ 上 | 0.45 | 1.01 | 0.84 | 0.17 | 1.21 | 0.20 | 0.25 |
| PS18 | 3 265.0 | 灰黑色泥岩 | E ₂ s ³ 上 | 0.61 | 1.02 | 0.90 | 0.22 | 1.67 | 0.45 | 0.35 |
| PS18 | 3 540.0 | 深灰色泥页岩 | E ₂ s ³ 中 | 2.93 | 1.00 | 0.96 | 0.23 | 1.61 | 0.23 | 0.74 |
| PS18-8 | 3 166.0 | 褐色页岩 | E ₂ s ³ 上 | 2.01 | 0.94 | 0.85 | 0.20 | 2.16 | 0.85 | 0.41 |
| PS18-8 | 3 178.6 | 灰色页岩 | E ₂ s ³ 上 | 0.67 | 1.08 | 0.97 | 0.25 | 1.16 | 0.44 | 0.11 |

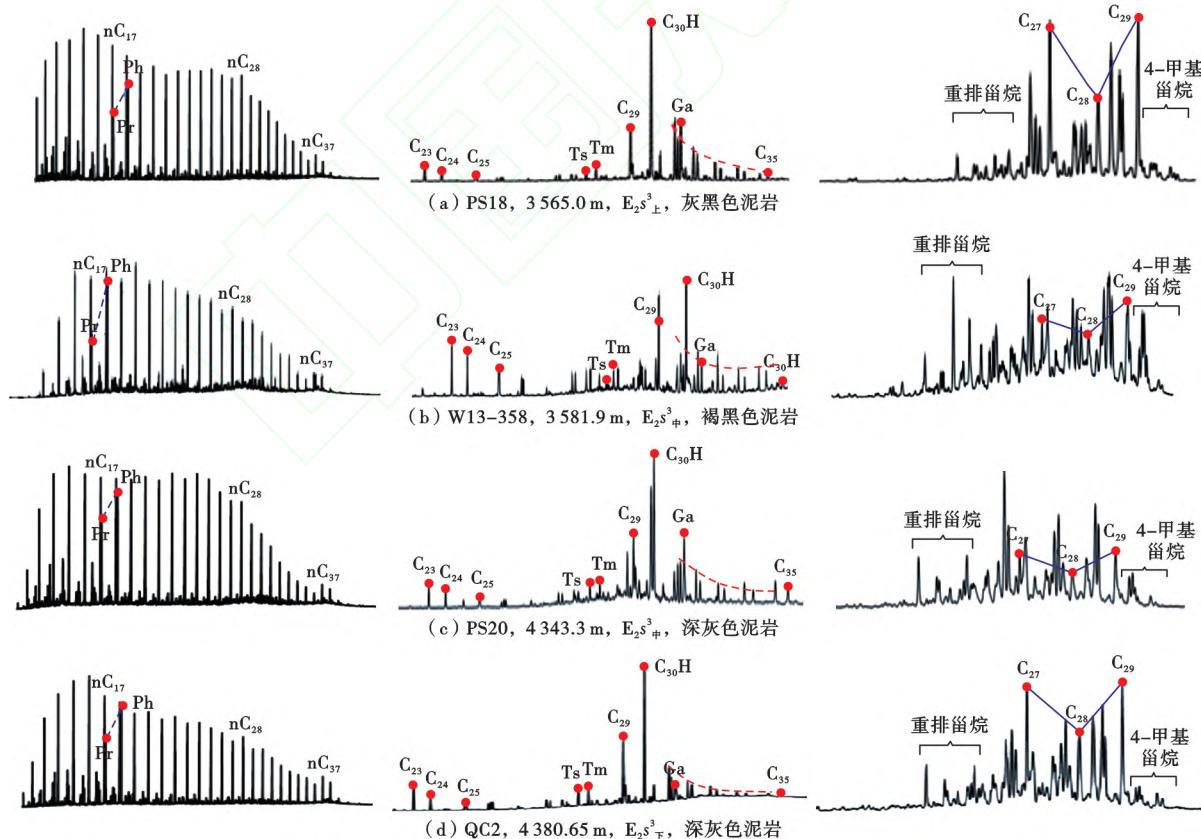


图3 文留地区典型烃源岩的饱和烃色-质谱图

Fig. 3 Chromatography-mass spectrometry of saturated hydrocarbons of typical source rocks in Wenliu area

3.2 原油地化特征

文留地区的原油主要为正常的黑色原油,密度和黏度较低,原油密度整体小于 0.85 g/cm^3 ,黏度小于 $20\text{ mPa}\cdot\text{s}$ 。原油组分主要以饱和烃为主,非烃和沥青质含量较低。样品的色谱-质谱分析结果显示(图4),原油的正构烷烃碳数介于 $n\text{C}_{10}\sim n\text{C}_{40}$,碳数分布呈微弱的双峰型,没有明显的奇偶碳数优势,CPI值接近于1.0,且随埋深变化不大;样品 Pr/Ph 为 $0.13\sim 0.63$,整体上低于0.5,表明其生油母质形成于强还原环境。原油中的生物标志化合物类型丰

富且含量较高,检测发现规则甾烷、重排甾烷、4-甲基甾烷和五环萜烷等系列化合物。样品的 C_{27} 、 C_{28} 和 C_{29} 规则甾烷呈 C_{27} 略占优势的不对称“V”字型分布,反映生油母质主要以水生生物为主;4-甲基甾烷相对丰度差异较大,整体上受原油的成熟度影响。原油中的伽马蜡烷丰度较高,伽马蜡烷指数为 $0.50\sim 1.00$,升藿烷具有明显的“翘尾”特征, $\text{C}_{35}/\text{C}_{34}$ 藿烷比值一般都大于1,表现出咸水湖相原油特征。原油单体碳同位素分布形式整体上较为一致,单体碳同位素值为 $-32\%\sim -28\%$ 。

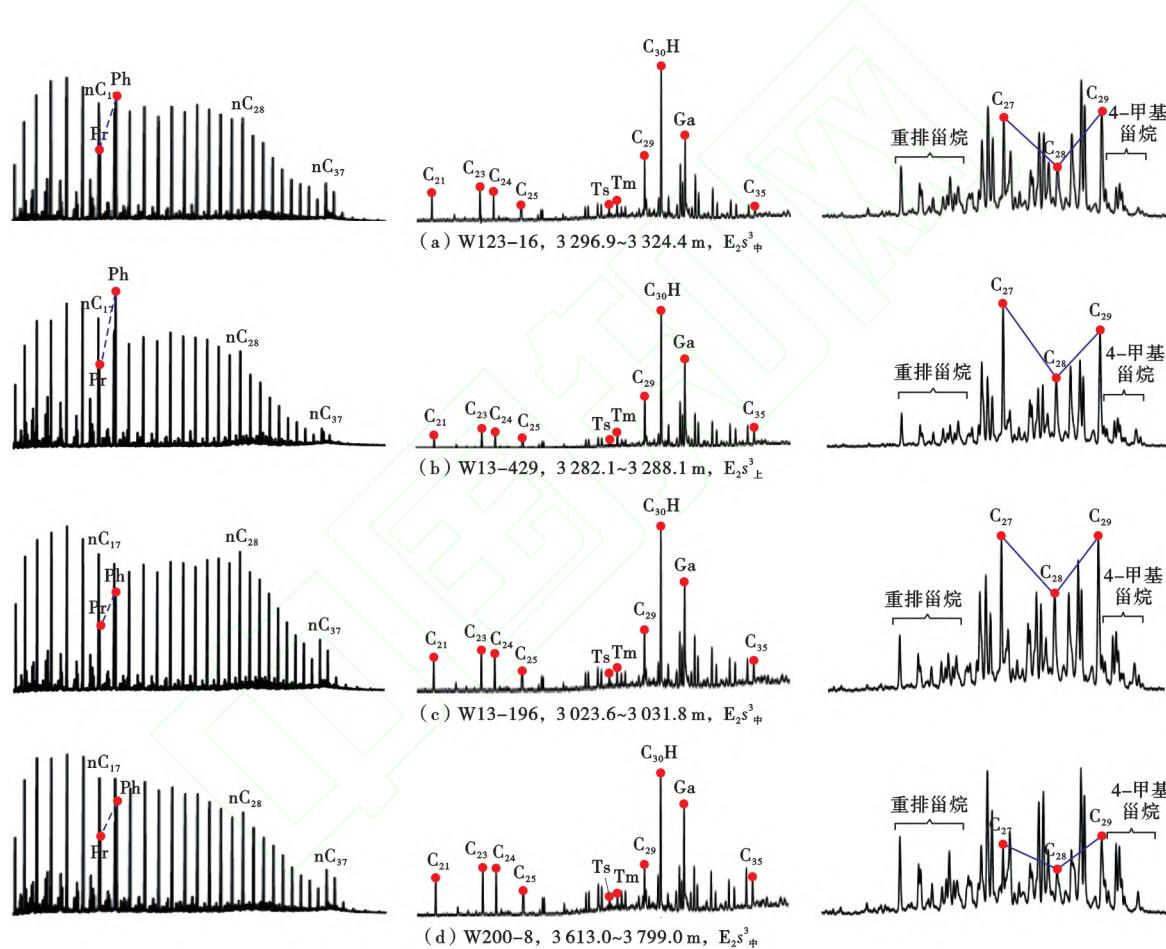


图4 文留地区部分原油饱和烃色-质谱图

Fig. 4 Chromatography-mass spectrometry of saturated hydrocarbons of some crude oil in Wenliu area

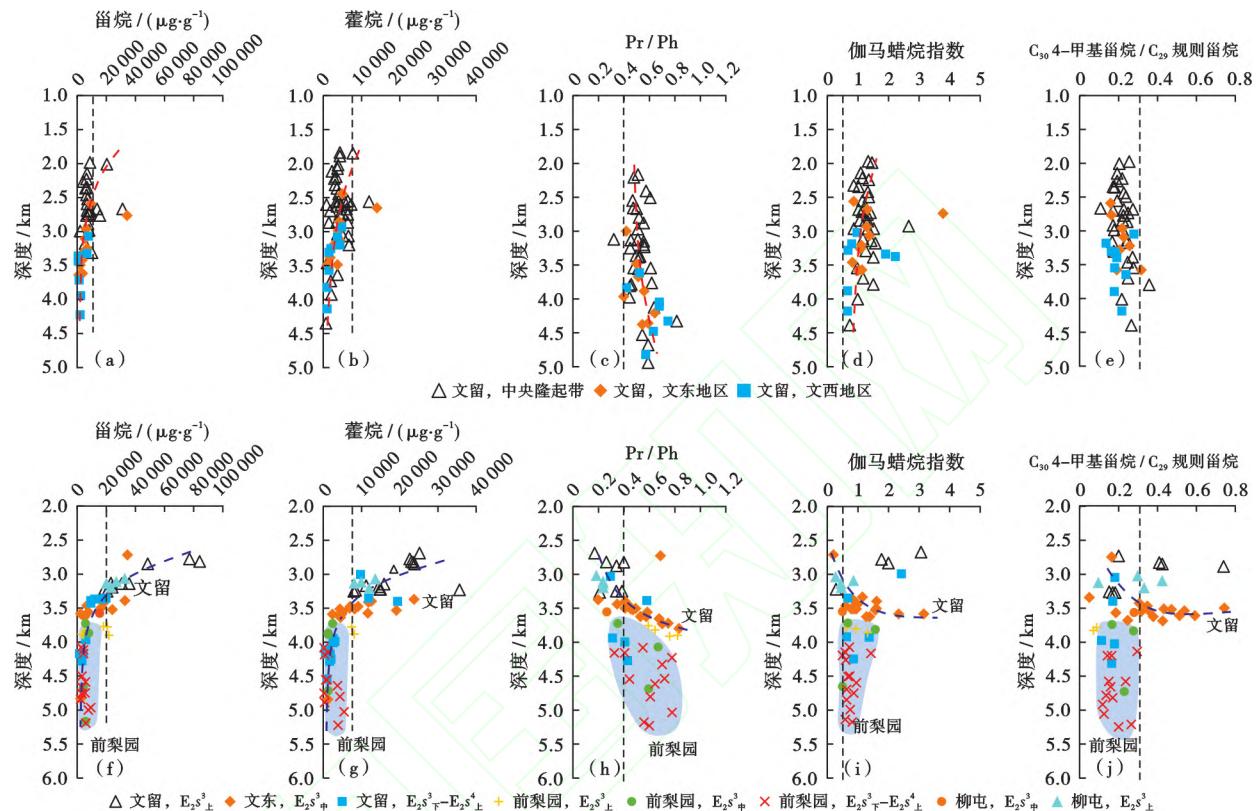
3.3 油源对比

通过对比原油和烃源岩的地化特征可以确定油气来源。文留地区原油中甾烷和藿烷含量普遍低于 $10\,000$ 和 $7\,000\text{ }\mu\text{g/g}$,且随着埋深增大而逐渐减小(图5a、b), Pr/Ph 整体上大于0.4(图5c),伽马蜡烷指数大于0.5(图5d), $\text{C}_{30}\text{-4-甲基甾烷}/\text{C}_{29}$ 规则

甾烷小于0.3(图5e)。对比烃源岩特征发现,文留地区的沙三上烃源岩甾烷和藿烷含量较高,基本大于 $20\,000$ 和 $7\,000\text{ }\mu\text{g/g}$ (图5f、g), Pr/Ph 较低,普遍小于0.4(图5h),与原油可对比性较差,表明文留地区沙三上烃源岩不是研究区的供烃源岩,这与张庆峰等^[44]研究结果一致。进一步分析发现,原油中

的地化特征参数与埋深3 500 m以下的前梨园洼陷和柳屯洼陷沙三中和沙三下—沙四上烃源岩具有较好的一致性,表明文留地区沙三段原油主要来于生烃洼陷的烃源岩。油源的单体烃碳同位素分析结果显示(图6),原油的碳同位素值为 $-28\text{\textperthousand}$ ~ $-32\text{\textperthousand}$,随着碳数增加同位素值略微变重(图6a);烃源岩单体烃碳

同位素值为 $-26\text{\textperthousand}$ ~ $-33\text{\textperthousand}$,随着碳数增加同位素值略微变轻(图6b),但整体上沙三中及沙三下—沙四上泥页岩与原油的变化相一致,表明两者之间存在一定亲缘关系。结合文留地区的地质特征和资料,综合研究认为文留地区沙三段油气主要来自东西两侧生烃洼陷的沙三中和沙三下—沙四上烃源岩。



注:(a)—(e)为原油特征;(f)—(j)为烃源岩特征。

图5 文留地区原油和烃源岩地化特征对比

Fig. 5 Comparison of geochemical characteristics of crude oil and source rock in Wenliu area

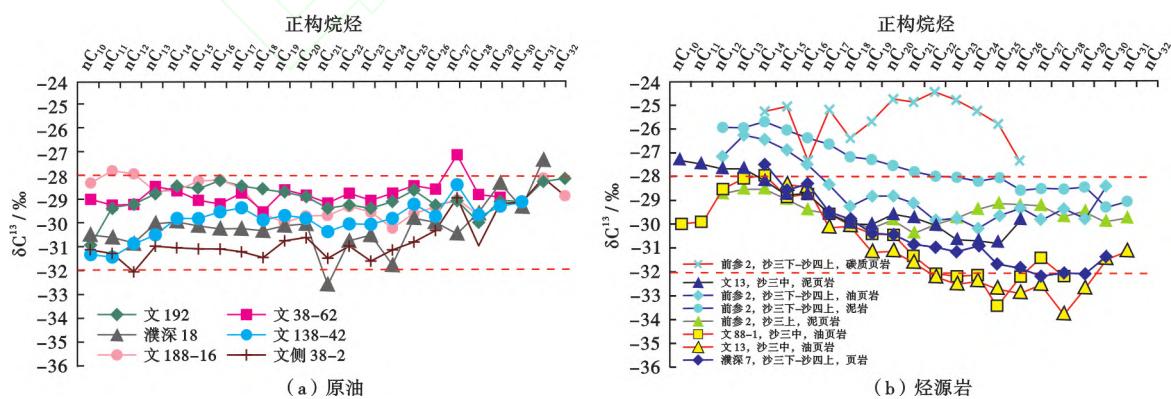


图6 文留地区油-源单体碳同位素对比

Fig. 6 Individual carbon isotope comparison of crude oil and source rock in Wenliu area

4 油气运移及成藏模式

4.1 油气运移

盐岩层对油气运聚影响的主要体现在其对盐下油气藏的封盖作用。根据文留地区的油源对比结果,研究区油气主要来自洼陷区的深层烃源岩,油气从生成到聚集成藏经历了显著的运移过程。烷基二苯并噻吩(DBTs)是一类普遍分布于原油和烃源岩中的含硫芳烃化合物,它因具有很强的热稳定性和抗微生物降解能力而成为重要的成熟度指标^[45],通常越早生成的原油成熟度越低,沿着油气运移的方向,烷基二苯并噻吩类参数DBTs、

4-/1-MDBT、4, 6-/1, 4-DMDBT 呈现规律性降低^[46-48]。本文根据文留地区的烷基二苯并噻吩化合物浓度变化剖析了研究区的油气运移过程,结果表明不同构造位置的原油 DBTs 含量具有从洼陷区到构造隆起区呈逐渐降低的趋势(图 7)。总体上,文留地区原油 DBTs 含量在东西两侧的洼陷相对较高,随着向中央隆起带靠近,含量逐渐降低,至中央隆起带达到最低(图 7a)。剖面图上也显示了不同构造位置及层位的原油 DBTs 含量和变化,越靠近洼陷的原油 DBTs、4-/1-MDBT 和 4, 6-/1, 4-DMDBT 值越大,往隆起带和浅层方向其值逐渐减小(图 7b)。

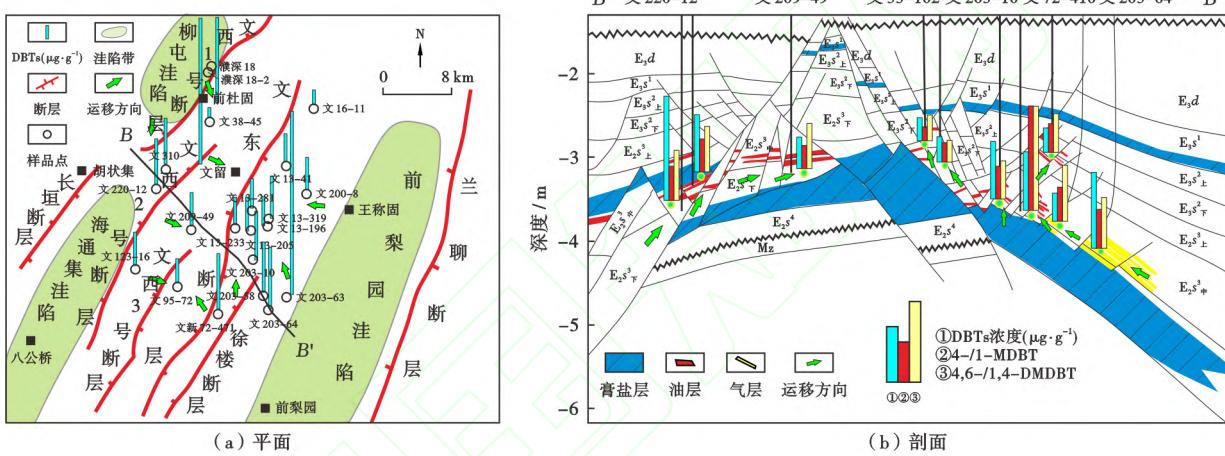


图 7 文留地区原油的 DBTs 含量及其变化特征

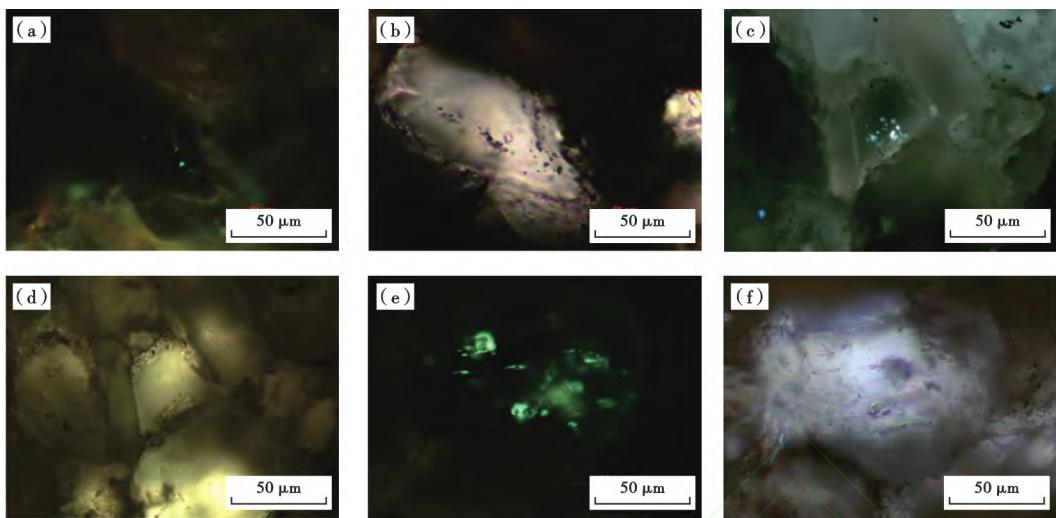
Fig. 7 DBTs content and variation of crude oil in Wenliu area

结合文留地区的输导体系特征^[49],根据研究区原油的 DBTs 含量及变化,文留地区的油气运移方向及路径显示如图 7 绿色箭头所示,整体上它从洼陷中心不断向构造高点聚集,但部分地区可能输导条件较差,因此在靠近洼陷区 DBTs 含量却很低(如文 38-45 地区)。

4.2 成藏期次

文留地区沙三段储层样品的流体包裹体分析结果显示(图 8),储层中流体包裹体主要呈群体或孤立状态分布于石英矿物颗粒内,烃类包裹体主要为气液两相。荧光下流体包裹体呈蓝白色或黄绿色,透射光下为无色或浅褐色。测量的烃流体包裹体均一温度为 120~155 °C,均一温度频率分布直方图上分布较为集中,主要呈单峰分布。根据流体包裹体的均一温度,结合储层埋藏史-热史图,可以有效确定油

气的成藏期次及时间^[50-52]。选取了文留地区不同构造位置的沙三段储层样品进行了流体包裹体分析,结果显示不同构造部位的包裹体特征差异较大。文中地区均一温度为 120~135 °C,峰值为 120~130 °C;文西地区为 135~165 °C,集中在 140~150 °C;文东地区为 110~160 °C,峰值为 120~140 °C。结合储层的埋藏史-热史图,可以确定文中地区成藏期主要为东营中晚期(31.0~29.0 Ma)(图 9a);文西地区为 2 期成藏,分别为东营中晚期(29.3~25.1 Ma)和明化镇组末期—现今(2.9~0 Ma)(图 9b);文东地区也有 2 期成藏,一期为东营中晚期(29.0~22.0 Ma),另一期为明化镇组末期—现今(6.2~0 Ma)(图 9c)。综合研究表明,文留地区沙三段油气经历 2 期成藏,一期为东营中晚期(31.0~22.0 Ma),另一期为明化镇末期—现今(6.2~0 Ma)。其中文中隆起带成



(a) 文 215 井, $E_2s^3_{\oplus}$, 3 895.7 m, 荧光照片; (b) 文 215 井 $E_2s^3_{\oplus}$, 3 895.7 m, 透射光照片; (c) 濕深 14 井, $E_2s^3_{\perp}$, 3 981.5 m, 荧光照片; (d) 濕深 14 井, $E_2s^3_{\perp}$, 3 981.5 m, 透射光照片; (e) 文 244 井, $E_2s^3_{\oplus}$, 3 482.94 m, 荧光照片; (f) 文 244 井, $E_2s^3_{\oplus}$, 3 482.94 m, 透射光照片

图 8 文留地区沙三段储层流体包裹体镜下照片

Fig. 8 Fluid inclusions of reservoir of E_2s^3 in Wenliu area under microscope

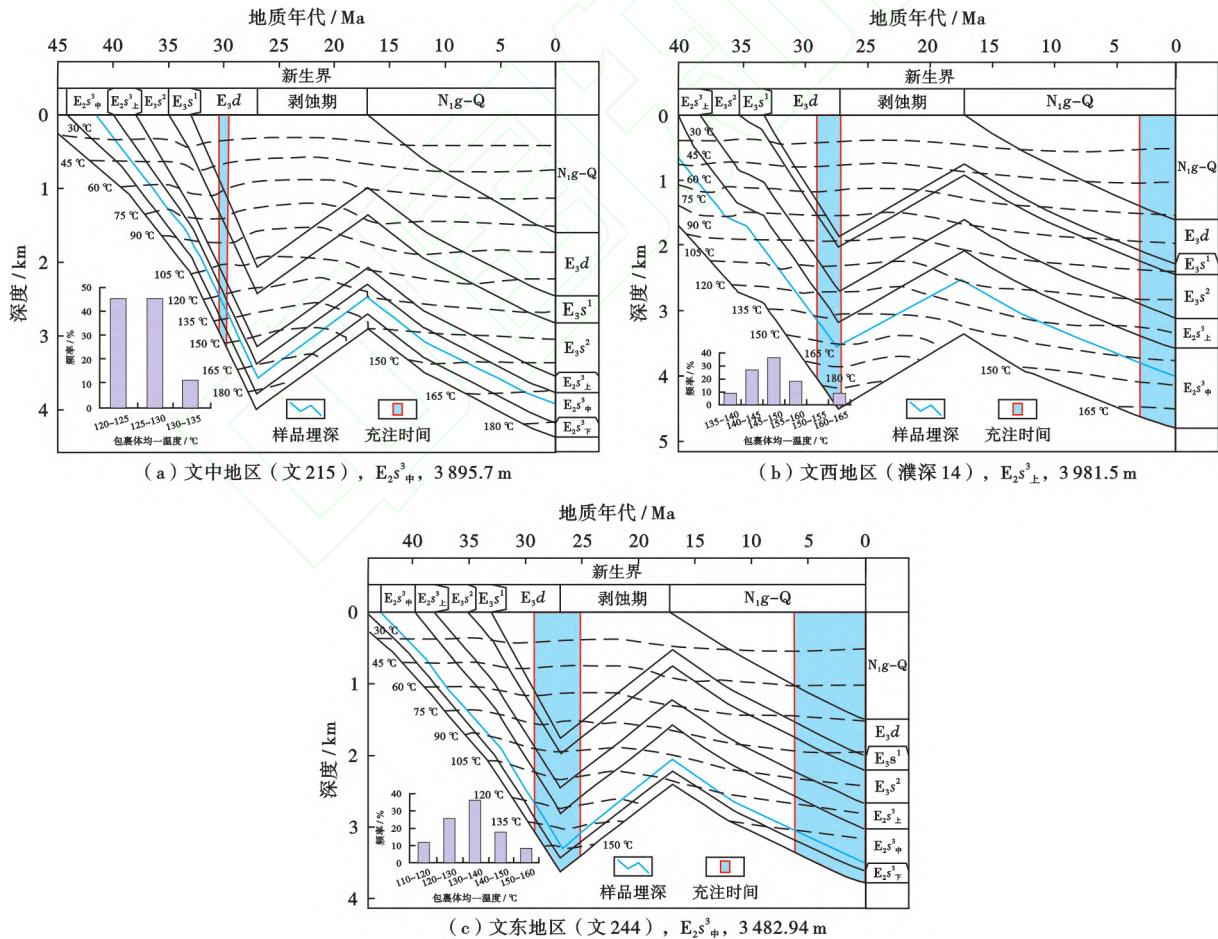


图 9 文留地区沙三段储层流体包裹体均一温度分布及油气充注期次分析

Fig. 9 Homogenization temperature distribution of fluid inclusions of reservoir of E_2s^3 and hydrocarbon accumulation periods in Wenliu area

藏时间较早,且仅东营中晚期一期成藏,主要在构造高点形成构造、岩性等常规油气藏;文东和文西斜坡带均为两期成藏,它们在东营中晚期接受一次油气充注后,新近纪因地层沉降烃源岩二次生排烃在明化镇末期—现今又进行了一次油气充注,但此时斜坡带储层被压实已普遍致密^[33],主要形成非常规致密油气藏。

4.3 成藏模式

根据研究区沙三段油源地化特征及流体包裹体分析,研究总结了文留地区沙三段常规-非常规油气成藏模式(图10)。文留地区沙三段油气主要来源于东西两侧洼陷的烃源岩,其中沙三中和沙三下—沙四上是最主要供烃源岩,它们在东营中后期开始成熟并大量排烃,排出的油气在超压和浮力的驱动下沿断裂和侧向砂体组成的输导体系逐渐向构

造高部位运移,最终在合适的圈闭中聚集形成油气藏。油气最早一期成藏时间为东营中晚期(31.0~22.0 Ma),这些大量来自东西两侧生烃洼陷的油气主要运移到中央隆起带的圈闭中聚集形成常规油气藏。至东营末期,随着构造的不断抬升,烃源岩生排烃活动逐渐停止,油气成藏结束;新近纪随着地层的再次沉降,地层埋深逐渐增大,储层逐渐被压实致密,烃源岩也开始二次生排烃^[35,53-54],并最终在明化镇末期—现今(6.2~0 Ma)阶段成藏。此阶段油气未能运移至构造高点,而主要在斜坡和近洼位置的致密砂体中聚集形成非常规致密油气藏^[55]。该模式揭示文留地区沙三段浅层至深层的常规-非常规油气富集及有序分布特征,为深层油气勘探及油气藏预测指明了方向,对文留及地质条件类似地区油气勘探具有借鉴意义。

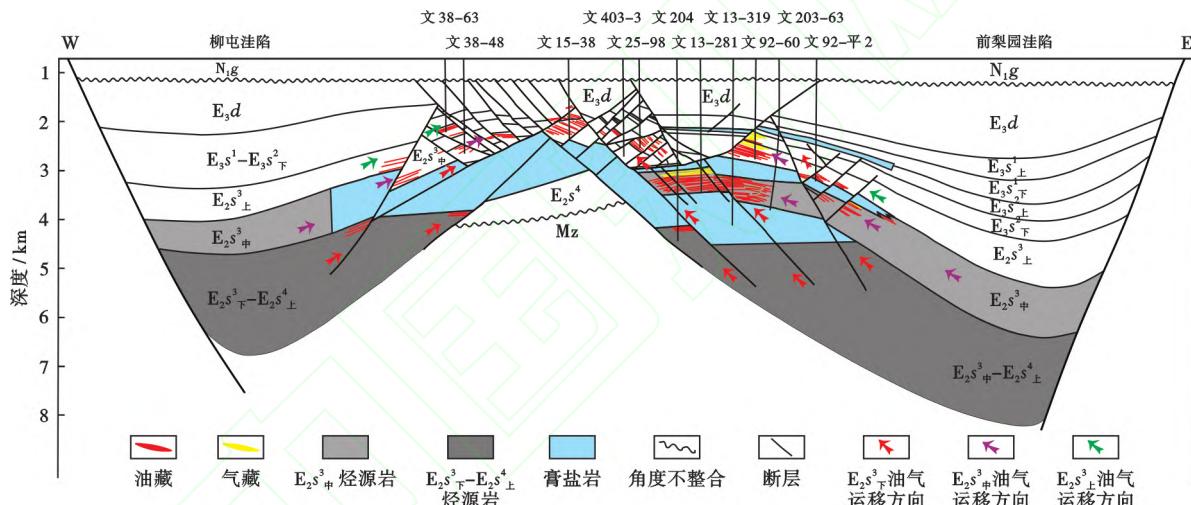


图 10 东濮凹陷文留地区沙三段常规-非常规油气成藏模式

Fig. 10 Hydrocarbon accumulation model of conventional and unconventional reservoirs of $E_2 s_3$ in Wenliu area, Dongpu Sag

5 结论

文留地区沙河街组发育多套优质烃源岩,其TOC含量高、有机质类型好、热成熟度适中,生烃潜力大。沙三段油气主要来自于其东西两侧洼陷的沙三中和沙三下—沙四上烃源岩。沙三段油气主要经历2期成藏,第一期为东营中晚期(距今约31.0~22.0 Ma),第二期为明化镇末期—现今(距今约6.2~0 Ma)。其中东营中晚期主要在构造隆起区富集形成构造、岩性类油气藏,明化镇末期—现今则主要在斜坡带及近洼位置富集形成致密油气藏。整体上,文留地区沙三段油气从浅层到深层呈现出常

规-非常规有序分布的特征,常规油气藏主要形成并分布在浅层构造隆起区,非常规油气藏主要形成并分布在斜坡带—洼陷中心位置。

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