

四川盆地西南部中二叠统沉积特征与勘探目标

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摘要 四川盆地中二叠统大中型气藏的勘探方向和目标是当前研究的热点和难点,而川中高石梯—磨溪地区下寒武统龙王庙组大气田的成功勘探经验表明,有利的沉积相带是大气田形成的基础。为此,基于地震资料、地表露头资料及钻井资料,对该盆地西南部中二叠统的构造格局和沉积特征进行了综合研究,从沉积相控的角度提出以下观点:①该区中二叠统沉积时处于浅水缓坡高能带,发育大规模礁滩相沉积;②中二叠世时期基底抬升,茅口组顶部遭受剥蚀,形成不整合面风化壳,盆地西南部处于岩溶斜坡带,古表生岩溶作用强烈;③礁滩相沉积叠加风化壳岩溶有利于形成大规模礁滩相岩溶型储层。进一步结合研究区资源条件和成藏条件的综合研究结论指出:四川盆地中二叠统基础地质条件优越,有望寻找到大规模礁滩相岩溶型气藏;该盆地西南部龙门山前隐伏构造带、川西坳陷斜坡带中二叠统圈闭发育,成藏条件好,是寻找大规模礁滩相岩溶型气藏的有利目标区。

关键词 四川盆地 西南部 中二叠世 高能浅水缓坡 礁滩相 不整合面风化壳 岩溶斜坡带 岩溶储层 勘探目标

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Sedimentary features and exploration targets of Middle Permian reservoirs in the Southwestern Sichuan Basin

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Abstract: The exploration direction and targets for the large-scale Middle Permian gas reservoirs in the Sichuan Basin are hotspots and challenges in current exploration researches. The exploration successes of large gas field of Cambrian Longwangmiao Formation in Gaoshiti-Moxi region, the Central Sichuan Basin, indicated that prospective sedimentary facies belt was the basis for the formation of large gas fields. In this paper, based on seismic data, outcrop data and drilling data, the tectonic framework and sedimentary features of Middle Permian in the Southwestern Sichuan Basin were comprehensively studied. The following conclusions were reached from the perspective of sedimentary facies control: (1) during Middle Permian, this region was in shallow water gentle slope belts with high energy, where thick reef flat facies were deposited; (2) the basement was uplifted during Middle Permian, resulting in the unconformity weathering crust at the top of Maokou Formation due to erosion; the Southwestern Sichuan Basin was located in karst slope belt, where epigenic karstification was intense; and (3) reef flat deposits superimposed by karst weathering crust was favorable for the formation of large-scale reef flat karst reservoirs. Based on the combination of the resources conditions and hydrocarbon accumulation conditions in this region, it was pointed out that the Middle Permian has great potential of large-scale reef flat karst gas reservoir due to its advantageous geological conditions; the Middle Permian traps with good hydrocarbon accumulation conditions were developed in the Longmen Mountain front closed structural belt in the Southwestern Sichuan Basin and Western Sichuan Basin depression slope belt, which are favorable targets for large-scale reef flat karst reservoirs.

Keywords: Sichuan Basin; Southwest; Middle Permian; High energy shallow water gentle slope; Unconformity karst weathering crust; Karst slope belt; Karst reservoir; Exploration targets

四川盆地二叠系历经 60 年的勘探,目前已在二叠统长兴组发现并建成了普光、龙岗、元坝等大中型天然气田,在中二叠统也钻揭了高产天然气流,盆地东北部的龙 4 井在茅口组获天然气 $20.97 \times 10^4 \text{ m}^3/\text{d}$ 、元坝 3 井在茅口组获天然气 $160 \times 10^4 \text{ m}^3/\text{d}$,盆地南部的太 4 井在茅口组获天然气 $202 \times 10^4 \text{ m}^3/\text{d}$ 、威 36 井在茅口组钻获 $8.94 \times 10^4 \text{ m}^3/\text{d}$ 的高产天然气;近期中国石油天然气集团在盆地西北部双鱼石隐伏构造上部部署的双探 1 井在栖霞组和茅口组又获日产超过 $100 \times 10^4 \text{ m}^3$ 的天然气,证实中二叠统天然气勘探潜力巨大。但目前在中二叠统仍未发现大型天然气田,之前发现的气藏都是与裂缝相关的碳酸盐岩溶蚀缝洞型气藏,其受裂缝岩溶体系控制,连片性差、气水分布复杂、规模有限。

川东北普光、龙岗、元坝发现二叠系长兴组大型气田及川中地区高石梯—磨溪发现寒武系龙王庙组大气田的勘探经验表明:有利的沉积相带是大规模气田形成的基础,普光、龙岗、元坝大气田都分布于开江—梁平长兴期台地边缘大规模礁滩相带,高石梯—磨溪大气田分布于龙王庙期台内大规模滩相带;大型气田储层的形成主要受礁滩沉积、白云岩化及溶蚀作用的控制^[1-7]。在成功经验和认识的启发下,前人分别从“沉积相控”和“成岩相控”的角度对中二叠统储层的成因进行了探索:①沉积相控的观点认为:海西期中二叠世大缓坡背景下,大规模沉积的礁滩是优质储层发育的基础,礁滩相白云岩化叠加溶蚀作用是形成优质储层的条件^[8-9];②成岩相控观点认为:海西期峨眉地裂运动导致地幔岩浆沿基底拉张断裂侵入,在中二叠统沉积时形成热水沉积环境(热次盆)或中二叠统成岩过程中形成热液成岩环境是形成规模白云岩储层的主控因素^[10-12]。这两种观点的研究都试图从不同角度探索中二叠统大规模储层形成的主控因素,指导中二叠统勘探。笔者主要根据对四川盆地西南部中二叠统沉积特征的研究,从沉积相控的角度提出勘探目标方面的一些认识。

1 中二叠统沉积特征

1.1 发育高能浅水缓坡礁滩相沉积

中二叠统沉积前,四川盆地加里东构造旋回造就的“大隆大拗”格局,由于海西早期盆地基底大规模的整体抬升,遭受“夷平补齐”,形成中二叠统沉积时具有“准平原化”的“缓坡型”基底^[13-14]。该缓坡型基底在接受沉积时,受东吴运动初期盆地西南部边缘峨眉地幔柱隆升的影响,造成盆地西南部沉积基底形成水下穹窿状隆起^[15-18],该隆起向东及东北方向平缓降低。

盆地基底古地貌格局与区域海平面升降共同作用,控制了四川盆地中二叠统沉积相带的分布;中二叠世盆地整体沉积格局为碳酸盐岩缓坡,但在宜宾—资阳—绵阳一线以西受水下古隆起影响的盆地西南部广大地区,处于浅水缓坡高能带,发育大规模高能礁滩相沉积。龙门山前中国石油化工集团公司探区地震剖面揭示:中二叠统反射层系具有明显“相位能量不稳定、断续、杂乱、丘状”的高能沉积反射结构特征(图 1、2)。

龙门山前北川永庆、绵竹天池和高桥、大邑大飞水、三江水磨等地中二叠统露头剖面揭示:中二叠统栖霞组、茅口组岩性主要以灰色亮晶生屑灰岩、砂屑灰岩为主,局部见珊瑚礁块灰岩、海绵礁块灰岩(图 3);盆内西南部钻井也揭示茅口组发育大段生屑灰岩、藻砂屑灰岩,如大深 1 井、资阳 1 井、金石 1 井等,颗粒岩厚度超过 150 m。宜宾—资阳—绵阳一线以东的盆内广大地区,女基井、阆中 1 井、官深 1 井等钻井揭示中二叠统岩性主要以深灰色泥微晶灰岩为主。地震反射结构也表现出明显的平行连续稳定特征,表明中二叠统逐渐过渡为较深水、低能的缓坡沉积环境;前人研究指出茅二期和茅三期是茅口期沉积时两个重要的成滩期^[9,19-20],滩体主要分布于盆地西南部,岩性主要为浅灰色块状、亮晶胶结的红藻、绿藻灰岩。与栖霞期相比,茅口期水体更浅,水体能量更强,浅缓坡上带范围较栖霞期向东扩大,生物礁滩更加发育(图 4、5)。

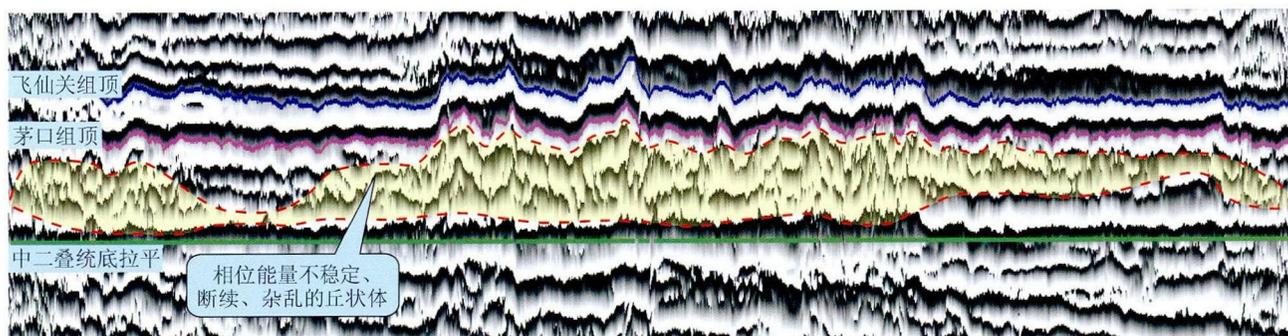


图 1 川西地区 NE229 线瞬时相位地震剖面图

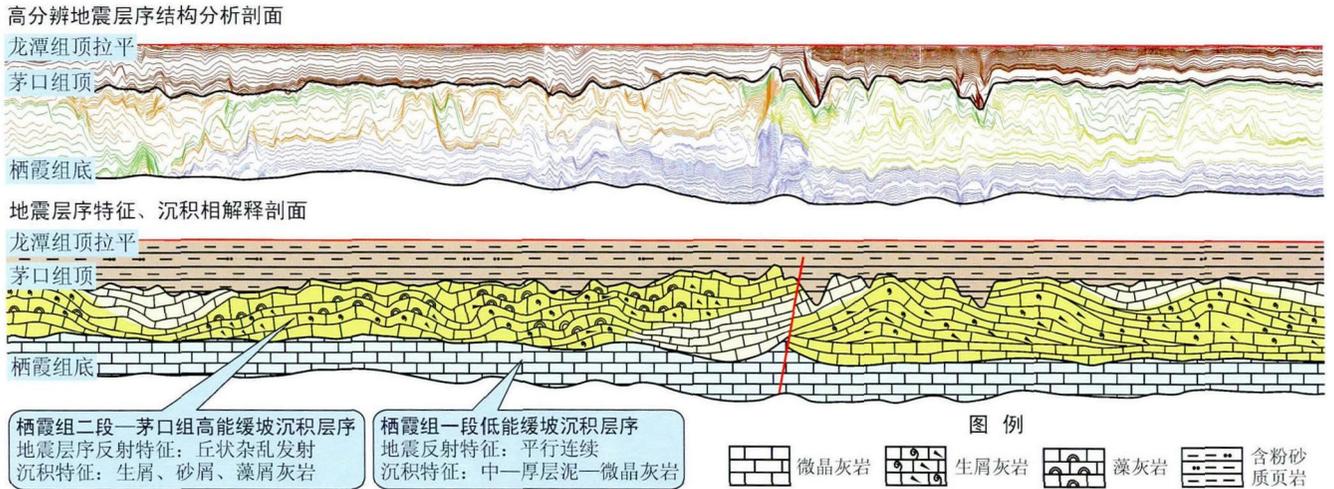


图 2 川西地区 NW151 线高分辨率层序分析及地质解释剖面图

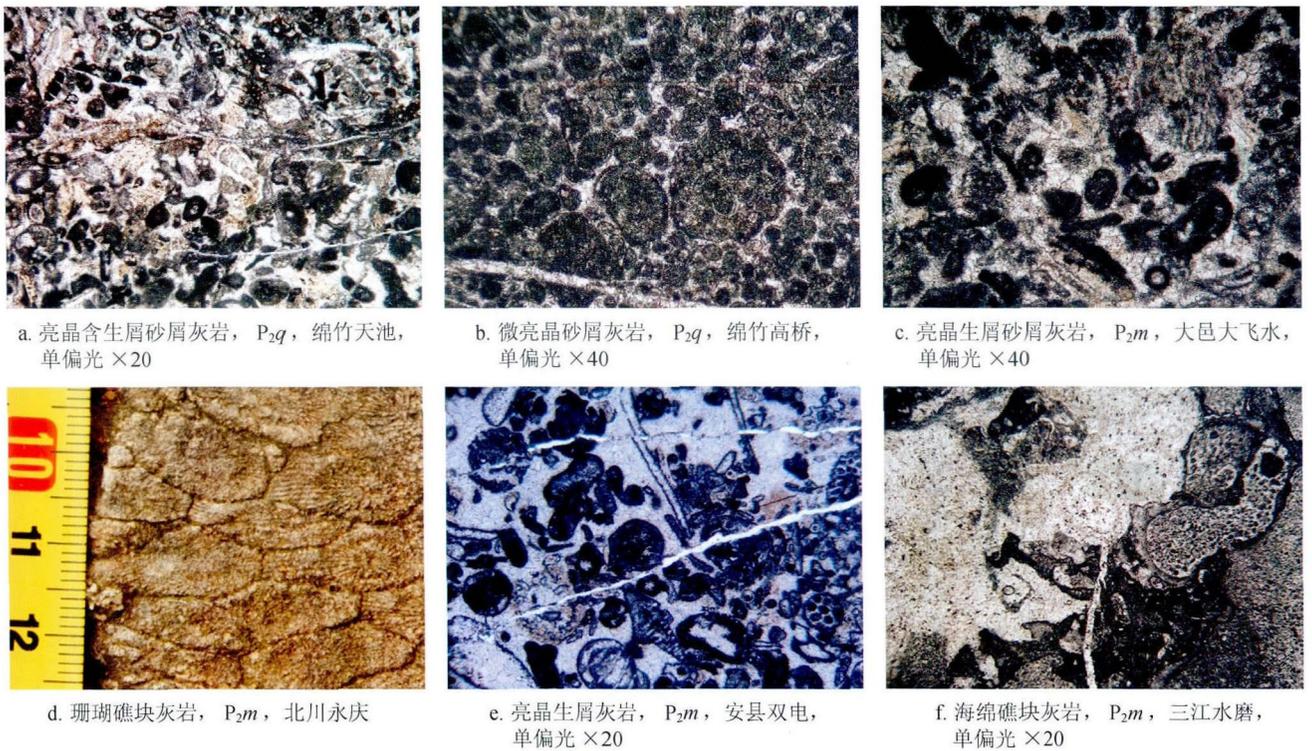


图 3 川西地区中二叠统岩性特征图版

1.2 处于岩溶斜坡带，“茅顶”具有形成礁滩相岩溶型储层的有利条件

海西期东吴运动导致四川盆地基底差异抬升，中二叠统茅口组顶(以下简称茅顶)遭受差异剥蚀形成大规模不整合面风化壳。盆地西南部除绵竹高桥—北川永庆局部出露茅二段外，其余大部分地区出露茅三段，剥蚀厚度介于 100~154 m。古地貌研究指出盆地西南部茅顶风化壳处于古岩溶斜坡带^[21](图 6)。岩溶斜坡带地表径流、潜流水动力强，风化壳垂直渗流带和水

平潜流带发育，因而可以推断盆地西南部茅口组顶部遭受到强烈的风化岩溶作用，极有可能形成大规模的“礁滩相岩溶型储层”；另外，分析认为，东吴运动不仅有利于形成茅顶风化壳岩溶缝洞型储层，同时对中二叠统内与基底断裂有关的热液白云岩储层也具有重要的控制作用^[10-11]；龙门山前构造带自东吴运动以来，又发生印支、燕山和喜马拉雅多期强烈的构造运动，从中二叠统断至基底的古断裂极为发育，因而在山前隐伏构造带中二叠统内可能形成热液白云岩溶蚀型储层，

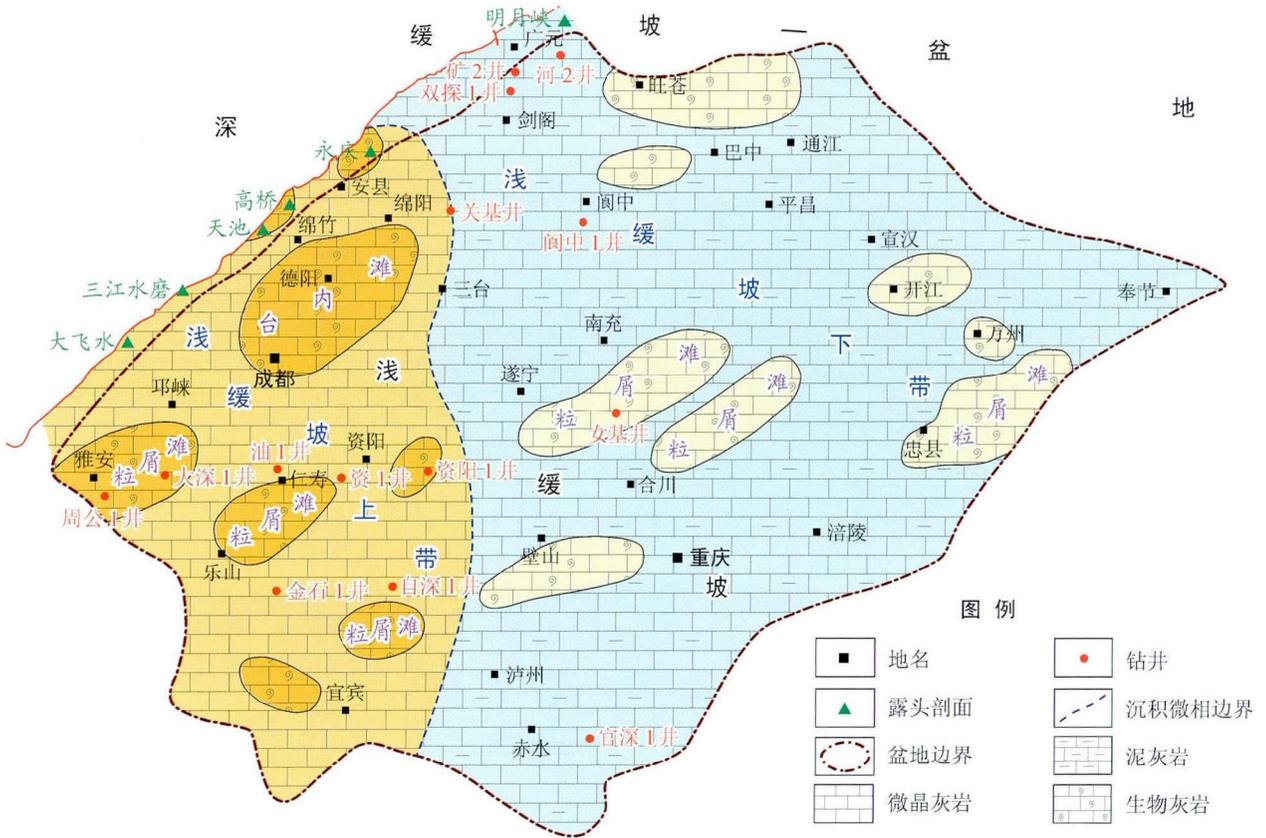


图4 四川盆地中二叠统栖霞组沉积相图

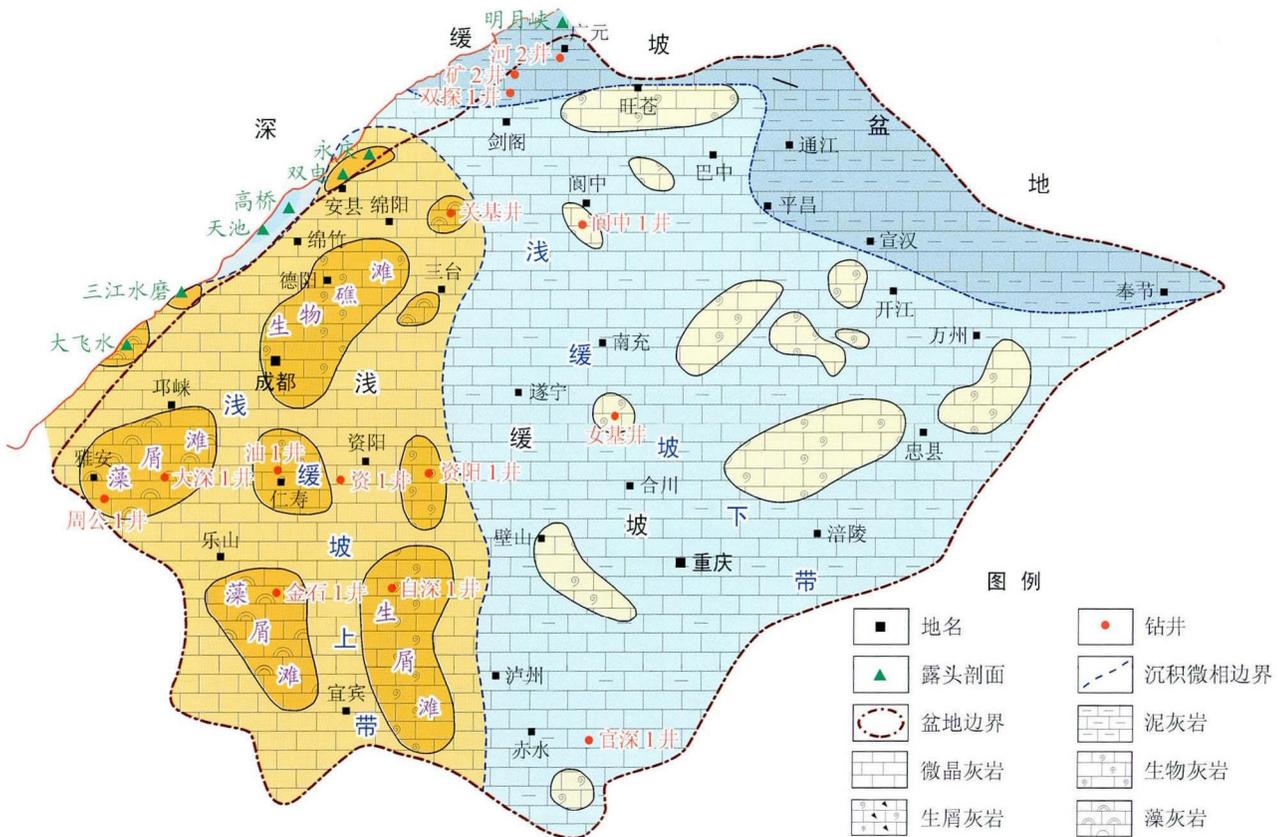


图5 四川盆地中二叠统茅口组沉积相图

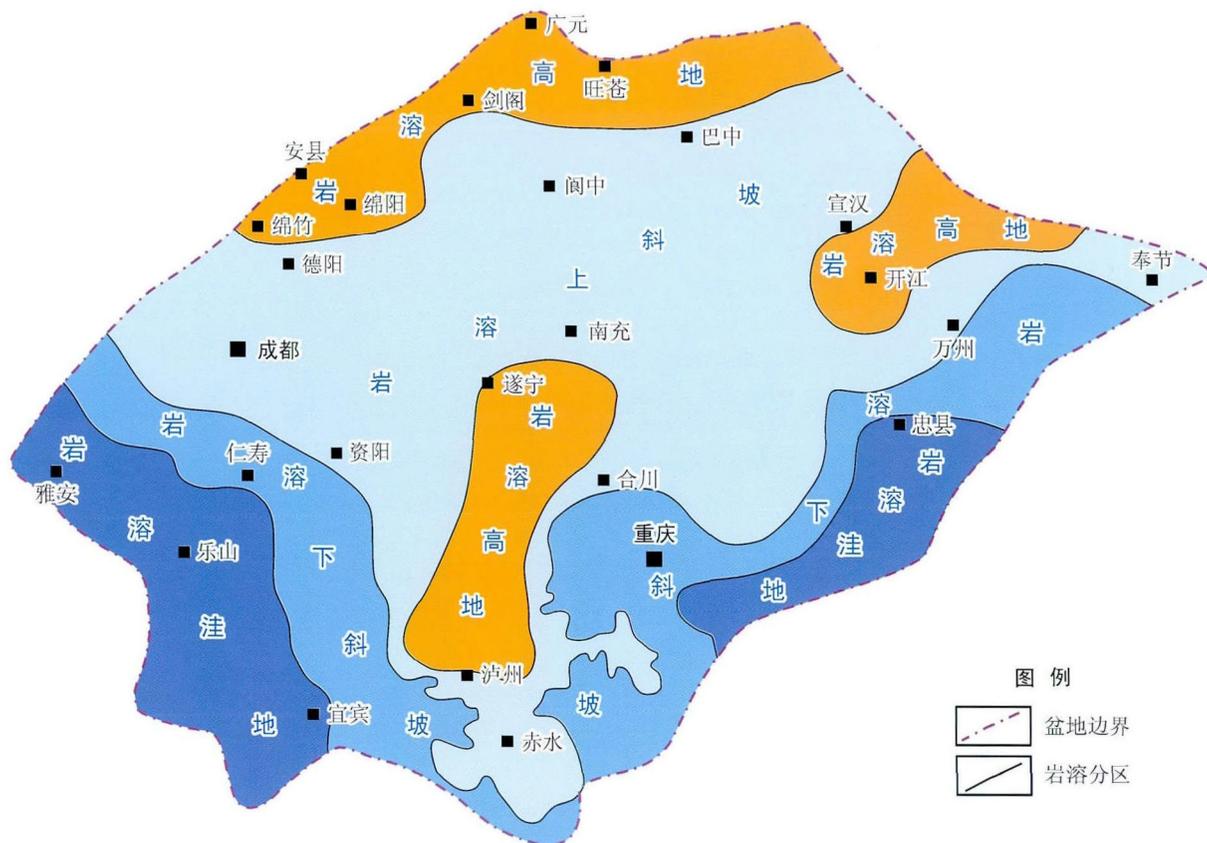


图 6 四川盆地东吴运动期古岩溶分区图

川西北矿 2 井在栖霞组钻揭晶粒白云岩储层^[22-23],其晶间孔、晶间溶孔、溶洞发育,因此,热液成因白云岩储层也是目前中二叠统勘探关注的重点。

2 天然气勘探潜力及勘探目标

2.1 油气基础地质条件优越,勘探潜力大

四川盆地西南部中二叠统及以下海相层系发育多套优质烃源岩,分布较广,厚度较大,品质较好,其中,中二叠统碳酸盐岩烃源岩在盆地西南部均有分布,厚度为 100~180 m(河深 1 井 186 m、什邡金河 170 m),生烃中心位于梓潼、绵阳和德阳一带,平均生气强度达 $39.93 \times 10^8 \text{ m}^3/\text{km}^2$;中二叠统泥质烃源岩厚度相对较薄,厚度为 10~25 m,生烃中心位于大邑、邛崃一带,生气强度为 $3 \times 10^8 \sim 5 \times 10^8 \text{ m}^3/\text{km}^2$,初步计算,川西地区中二叠统及其以下海相烃源岩天然气总资源量达 $20\,000 \times 10^8 \text{ m}^3$ ^[24]。目前勘探已在该区发现栖霞组糖粒状白云岩储层,储集空间主要为白云石晶间孔和晶间溶孔,茅口组也发现礁滩相灰岩和白云岩溶蚀孔缝型储层;中二叠统以上发育巨厚的海陆相层系,“通天”断裂不发育,区域盖保条件优越;总体上,四川盆地西南部中二叠统油气地质条件优越、勘探潜力大。

2.2 有望找到大规模的礁滩相岩溶型气藏

盆地西南部二叠系资源条件优越、中二叠统发育大规模礁滩相岩溶型储层,具备形成大规模油气田的基础,有效的圈闭是成藏的关键。目前在川西中石化探区,地震勘探在龙门山前大邑—彭州—安县隐伏构造带发现了以构造为主、岩性(礁滩相岩溶储层)为辅、规模较大的中二叠统岩性—构造圈闭线索,在川西坳陷广汉—中江—新都斜坡带发现了以岩性圈闭为主、展布面积较大的中二叠统地层岩性圈闭线索;对圈闭线索进一步的论证表明:龙门山前隐伏构造带中二统构造圈闭形成于燕山期,圈闭形成与二叠系烃源岩生气高峰期匹配^[25],龙门山前隐伏构造带烃源疏导断裂发育,上覆巨厚的海陆相地层,盖保条件好,具有形成较大规模的岩性—构造圈闭气藏的有利条件;川西坳陷广汉—中江—新都斜坡带发育以中二叠统礁滩岩溶型储层为主体的岩性圈闭,上覆巨厚海陆相地层,盖保条件好,地层物性差异可形成侧向封堵,二叠系烃源岩燕山期生成的天然气可沿茅口组顶不整合面运移,在岩性圈闭中聚集成藏。综上所述,在四川盆地西南部龙门山前隐伏构造带、川西坳陷斜坡带中二叠统有望找到大规模的礁滩相岩溶型气藏。

3 结 论

四川盆地西南部中二叠统处于浅水缓坡高能带,发育大规模礁滩相沉积,礁滩相沉积叠加风化岩溶作用,有利于形成大规模礁滩相岩溶型储层;盆地西南部龙门山前隐伏构造带、川西坳陷斜坡带中二叠统圈闭发育,成藏条件好,是寻找大规模礁滩相岩溶型气藏的有利目标。

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