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Petroleum Geology and Exploration of Continental Fault Basin

李丕龙 等著

卷五・ 陆相断陷盆地层序地层学应用

石油工业出版社地 质 出 版 社

陆相断陷盆地油气地质与勘探

PETROLEUM GEOLOGY AND EXPLORATION OF CONTINENTAL FAULT BASIN

陆相断陷盆地构造演化与构造样式 陆相断陷盆地沉积体系与油气分布 陆相断陷盆地油气生成与资源评价 陆相断陷盆地油气成藏组合 陆相断陷盆地层序地层学应用 陆相断陷盆地勘探新技术



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击・國大的

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序 一

新中国成立以来,通过非常艰苦和大量的油气勘探工作,我国从一个年产油 12 万吨的国家,进入年产油 1.6 亿吨的世界产油大国,在世界产油国家中占第五位。

大量的实践必然产生丰富的理论。中国石油地质界在不断出现新的理论著作,推动我国 石油生产的不断前进。

李丕龙等同志以胜利油田的丰富实践为基础,进而结合中国东部地区的特点,总结并编写《陆相断陷盆地油气地质与勘探》六册系列专著,是一件值得称赞的好事,有利于我国东部油气勘探开发事业的发展。

原石油工业部部长:

Preface (I)

With the tenacious efforts for oil and gas exploration, China has become one of the world's major oil-producing countries with the annual petroleum production rising from 120, 000 tons in 1949 to 160 million tons in 2002, ranking fifth in the world.

The large-scale oil and gas production activities inevitably lead to rich theories. The new theoretical works in China's petroleum geological field have continuously fueled the petroleum production in the country.

Based on the rich practice in Shengli Oil Field and combination of the characteristics of the eastern regions in China, Mr. Li Pilong formulates this six-volume series of "Petroleum Geology and Exploration of Continental Fault Basin," which is of great value to the oil and gas exploration and development in the eastern part of China.

Former Minister of Petroleum Industry Tang Ke

• 2 •

陆相断陷盆地是世界上重要的含油气盆地类型之一,具有独特的油气地质特征。其丰富的油气资源、复杂的成盆、成烃及成藏机制一直是石油地质家们的重点研究对象。我国东部大陆及近海分布着约 230 个各具特色的中、新生代陆相伸展断陷盆地,总面积达 200 × 10⁴ km² 以上,是世界上最大的陆相含油气盆地集中分布区。自 20 世纪 50 年代初期油气勘探创业以来,历经 60 年代至 80 年代中期高速发展阶段和 80 年代中期至今的稳定发展阶段,在以松辽、渤海湾、依兰一伊通、南襄、苏北一南黄海、江汉、百色等为代表的陆相伸展断陷盆地中,先后建成了大庆、胜利、吉林、辽河、大港、冀东、华北、中原、吉林、河南、江苏、江汉、渤海等 10 余个原油和天然气生产基地,探明的石油地质储量和原油产量占全国总产量的 75%以上,在我国石油工业乃至整个国民经济发展中占有极为重要的地位,其辉煌历史成就为全世界所瞩目。

我国东部中、新生代陆相断陷盆地特殊的地质背景决定了其油气勘探难度大、理论和技术要求高,决定了其勘探程序具有特殊性。一代代石油地质工作者解放思想,坚持实践与理论相结合,逐步认识陆相断陷盆地的油气地质规律性。20 世纪 50 年代末,以大庆油田的发现为起点,陆相生油理论不断昌盛;70 年代中期至 80 年代初期,随着以胜利油田为主的一大批油田的深入勘探,逐步形成了陆相断陷盆地复式油气聚集带理论。这些理论的创立和发展为世界石油地质理论谱写了光辉的篇章,为我国石油工业腾飞和持续稳定发展提供了重要地质理论支持。然而,随着各含油气盆地勘探程度的不断增高,"九五"以来,以胜利油田为代表的陆相主力含油气区逐渐进入以隐蔽油气藏为主要目标的勘探阶段。面对新的、更为复杂的勘探对象,新一代的石油地质勘探家们发扬老一辈的传统,孜孜以求,锐意进取,在成盆机制、低熟油形成、隐蔽油气藏成藏及层序地层学应用等诸多石油地质基础理论研究方面不断取得突破。同时,还形成了以高精度三维地震勘探技术、复杂地质体地质建模及油藏描述技术为核心的,包括钻井、测井、录井及试油测试等系列的综合勘探技术,在陆相油气地质理论和复杂隐蔽油气藏综合勘探等领域居国际领先地位。这些理论和技术的创新,是我国石油工业实现"稳定东部"战略的技术保障。

为全面、深入地总结陆相断陷盆地的地质理论和勘探新技术,更有效地指导今后的勘探 实践,胜利油田有限公司组织一大批优秀的石油地质专家和工程技术人员,逾时二载编撰此 书。书中系统阐述了陆相断陷盆地的复式成盆和多元复合成烃机理以及隐蔽油气藏成藏理 论,介绍了层序地层学在陆相断陷湖盆的创造性应用以及成龙配套的综合勘探新技术,进一 步完善和深化了陆相生油及复式油气聚集带理论,为我国油气地质理论的不断发展做出了重 要贡献。该书论述详尽细致,涵盖了油气地质勘探的方方面面,具有较高的理论水平和实际 应用价值。该书的出版,将为我国丰富的石油地质理论宝库增添新的华章,并为国内外类似 盆地的勘探提供有力的指导或有益的借鉴。

《陆相断陷盆地油气地质与勘探》凝聚了胜利油田广大地质工作者的共同心血和汗水, 是一代又一代勘探家们智慧的结晶。值此胜利油田勘探开发 40 周年之际,谨向战斗在一线 的胜利油田广大石油地质专家和工程技术人员致以崇高的敬意。

中国科学定院士 文文教

Preface (II)

Continental rift basin is one of the most important oil and gas basins in the world with unique oil and gas geological characteristics. The rich oil and gas resources of such basin and the mechanism for formation of the basin, hydrocarbon and reservoir have been always the focus of the research for geologists. A total of about 230 Mesozoic and Cenozoic continental extensional rift basins are distributed in the eastern part and offshore area of China with the area exceeding 200 × 104 km², the largest region concentrated with continental oil and gas basins in the world. This region has experienced the rapid development stage from the 1960s to the middle of the 1980s and the stable stage from the middle of the 1980s to the present time since China's oil and gas exploration industry was founded in the 1950s. More than 10 oil and production bases, such as Daqing, Shengli, Liaohe, Jilin, Dagang, Jidong, Huabei, Zhongyuan, Henan, Jiangsu, Jianghan and Bohai, are constructed in the continental extensional rift basins represented by Songliao, Bohai Bay, Yilan - Yitong, Nanxiang, Subei -South Yellow Sea, Jianghan and Baise. The proven oil in place and the crude production of those bases account for more than 75 percent of the country's total, playing an important role in China's petroleum industry and even in the country's national economic development. The brilliant history has attracted the attention of the world.

The oil and gas exploration is very difficult in China's eastern part owing to the special geological background of the Mesozoic and Cenozoic continental rift basins. The high requirements of theory and technology call for the special exploration procedure. With the efforts for combining the theory with the practice, the geologists have gradually become aware of the oil and gas geological law of continental rift basins. Starting with the discovery of Daqing Oil Field in the 1950s, the continental oil source theory has entered the prosperous stage. With the progress made in exploration of a large number of oil and gas fields including Shengli Oil Field from the middle of the 1970s to the early 1980s, the theory on the compound oil and gas accumulation belt of continental rift basins has been gradually created and developed, contributing the brilliant chapter to the world petroleum geological theory and providing the important geological theoretical support for China's oil industrial take - off and sustainable development. However, with the exploration degree of the oil and gas basins becoming increasingly high, the main continental oil and gas areas, represented by Shengli Oil Field, have gradually entered the exploration stage targeted mainly on the subtle oil and gas reservoirs since the Ninth Five - Year Plan period. Facing the new and more complicated exploration targets, the new generation of oil geologists has made the tenacious efforts and continuous breakthroughs in the basic oil geological research on basin mechanism, formation of low - maturity oil, subtle oil and gas reservoirs and application of sequence stratigraphy. Meanwhile, a series of core technologies have been developed, including high - precision 3D

seismic exploration technique, modeling for complicated geological bodies, reservoir description and integrated exploration technology covering drilling, logging, well – log and oil testing. Those technologies have become the international leaders in the fields of continental oil and gas geological theory and integrated subtle oil and gas reservoir exploration. Creation of those theories and technologies have technically secured implementation of the country's petroleum industrial strategy for keeping oil production stable in East China.

Shengli Oil Field Co Ltd have organized a large number of excellent geologists and engineers to compile this book in the past two years in the attempt to comprehensively summarize the geological theory on continental rift basin and the new exploration techniques so as to more effectively guide the future exploration work. This book systematically elaborates the theories on the mechanism for compound basin and multi – element compound hydrocarbon sourcing of continental rift basins and makes briefings about the creative application of sequence stratigraphy for continental rift lake basin and the supporting integrated exploration technologies, further perfecting the theories on continental oil sourcing and compound oil and gas accumulation belt and making important contribution to China's oil and gas geological theoretical development. With the detailed presentation, this book covers every aspect of the oil and gas geological exploration and is of great application value at a high theoretical level. Publication of this book will add new chapters to the treasury of China's oil geological theory and provide the effective guidance and experience for exploration of the basins of the similar types both inside and outside China.

"Petroleum Geology and Exploration of Continental Rift Basin" is the common efforts and teamwork of many geologists at Shengli Oil Field. It is also the result of wisdom achieved by the geologists for generations. Respects are extended to those oil geologists and engineers working at Shengli Oil Field on the occasion of the 40th anniversary for exploration and development of Shengli Oil Field.

Liu Guangding
Academician of China's Academy of Sciences

绪 论

陆相断陷盆地是大洋板块碰撞俯冲引起弧后拉张,滨洋大陆区张裂、沉陷而形成的拉张盆地,是世界上重要的含油气盆地类型。中国东部大陆及近海分布着近 300 个各具特色的中、新生代陆相伸展盆地,总面积达二百万平方公里以上,是世界上最大的陆相含油气盆地集中分布区。

纵观中国东部陆相盆地油气勘探发展史,共有三次大的飞跃。首先是大庆油田的发现,其次是渤海湾油气区的勘探,第三是中国海上勘探。20世纪50年代末在松辽盆地发现大庆油田之后,陆相生油理论得到验证并得到广泛应用。20世纪60年代以来渤海湾盆地及南方其他断陷盆地勘探取得巨大成功,先后发现并建成了胜利、辽河、大港、冀东、华北、中原、渤海、河南、江苏、江汉、百色等十多个油田,探明石油地质储量达到70亿吨以上,原油产量达到年产5000~6000万吨。同时,陆相断陷盆地油气勘探理论和认识得到了快速发展。近年来,东部地区总体上处于以隐蔽油气藏勘探为主的关键阶段,为"稳定东部,发展西部"的战略发挥着举足轻重的作用,断陷盆地隐蔽油气藏勘探不断取得新突破,勘探理论和技术得到发展和深化。因此,深入总结陆相断陷盆地石油地质特征与油气分布规律,对深化中国东部老区油气勘探和其他新区勘探具有十分重要的指导意义。

一、陆相断陷盆地形成及其基本地质特征

1. 陆相断陷盆地的形成

中国东部伸展盆地的形成机制一直是学术讨论的热点。不同大地构造学派的代表先后都提出相关成盆假说。近代具有代表性的观点是"沟一弧一盆"理论。即:大洋板块碰撞俯冲引起弧后拉张,滨洋大陆区形成陆相断陷盆地(见图 1)。大洋板块碰撞俯冲强度、角度和体位不同,便形成不同规模、不同样式的陆相断陷盆地。断陷盆地的形成大致可以分为三个阶段:第一阶段为中生代晚期一早第三纪早期,地壳的引张破裂,即地台裂陷。第二阶段为早第三纪始新世一渐新世,发生强烈的块断差异运动,盆地加速演化进入断陷期。此后(晚第三纪以来),幔隆回陷蠕散,盆地进入区域拗陷阶段。

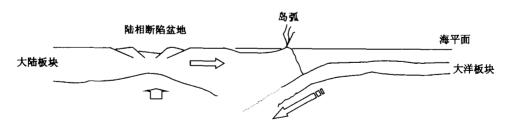


图 1 陆相断陷盆地形成示意图

2. 石油地质特征

该类盆地具有独特的油气地质特征。

1) 多期成盆

陆相断陷盆地形成、演化存在明显的生命周期,一般将经历三大期次:裂陷期、断陷期

和拗陷期。

裂陷期是陆相断陷盆地发育的初始阶段,该阶段以强烈的断裂活动、岩浆喷发和快速充填沉积为主要特征,是陆相断陷盆地发育演化的少年时期;断陷期是陆相断陷盆地发育的中间阶段,该阶段以一、二级主断层持续活动、盆地主体不断陷落、岩浆侵入和(相对)深水沉积为主要特征,是陆相断陷盆地发育演化的青年时期;拗陷期是陆相断陷盆地发育的后期阶段,该阶段断裂、岩浆活动明显变弱,盆地整体沉陷并以广浅水沉积为主要特征,是陆相断陷盆地发育演化的老年时期。

陆相断陷盆地形成、演化的周期性,取决于大洋板块俯冲的生命周期。块断差异运动是断陷盆地的基本运动形式。块断差异运动包括断裂运动和块断运动两个方面。断裂运动为一系列相互联系的断块沿破裂面发生相对运动,形成线性断裂带。块断运动是指断块体间的遗迹块体内部各部分的差异升降发生断陷和翘倾。块断差异运动包含着两者相互制约、相辅相成的统一运动过程。

2) 多凹共生

由于洋块间歇性俯冲,造成陆块初始断裂具有多级序性,从而使盆地形成具有多凹(坳)共生的特点(见图 2)。陆相断陷盆地中的坳陷或凹陷的大小和多少,取决于盆地的规模。裂陷期盆地中各坳陷(或凹陷)具有明显分割性,断陷期盆地中各坳陷(或凹陷)相互

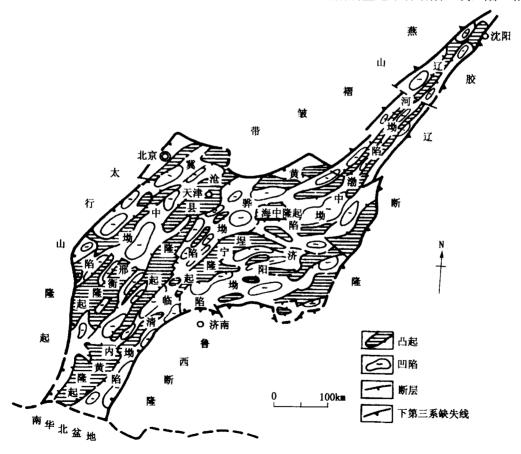


图 2 渤海湾盆地构造区划略图