

中国南方油气勘查新领域探索论文集

第 3 辑

欧庆贤 主编

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内 容 提 要

本书是我国"六五"期间国家重点科技项目"中国南方海相碳酸盐岩油气普查勘探方法技术研究"中有关地质勘探和实验技术方法部分的主要成果。共收集有17篇论文,着重介绍上、中、下扬子区的含油气运量评价;提出了识别碳酸盐岩油气源岩的参数;应用测井曲线特性识别整滴储层,并从成岩作用、异常高压带、空间结构等各方面特征研究影响储集性能的主要因素,改进了储集性能的测试法;报导了上扬子区发育有生物礁、风暴岩沉积。这是一本有关碳酸盐岩含油气性的综合研究文集,可供石油地质科技工作者、地质院校师生及广大地学工作者参阅。

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PETROLEUM EXPLORATION IN SOUTHERN CHINA

— Progress Reports on Recent Developments in oil and Gas Exploration as Applied to the New Prospect Areas of Southern China

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中国南方油气勘查新领域探索论文集

第 3 辑 欧庆贤 主编

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前 言

当今,中国是世界上拥有最大、最多陆相油气田的国家,其油气产储量90%以上依赖于陆相地层。然而,中国应当从背景更广泛、潜力巨大的海相地层中找到油气藏,使其和陆相地层一起成为中国油气的两大支柱。

国外油气勘探是从海相地层起家,并在碳酸盐岩中找到了不少油气田。但是,在碳酸盐岩的石油地质理论和勘探方法技术上取得重要进展,还是近十来年的事。它已成为整个石油地质新进展中的重要内容。然而用现有理论和方法还不能获取中国古生代内幕的可靠、准确、大量的地质信息。这是在海相地层中找油气的关键性难题。中国的石油勘探工作者知难而上,决心开拓这个新的领域。在"六五"期间,"南方海相碳酸盐岩地区油气普查勘探技术方法研究"被列为国家重点攻关项目。组织包括地球科学的多学科、多兵种、跨单位的联合攻关。使地质与物探互相结合、互相渗透,并尽可能地把各学科的最新成就应用到勘探中来。这样相互结合和渗透,能够加速复杂问题的解决,促进学科的发展,乃至产生新的学科。

攻关达到了预定目标,并为勘探新领域提供了前所未有的新资料,提出了新方法技术 和新的指导思想。

攻关的成功使我们初步搭起了过河的桥,并开始迈步走向彼岸。同时,还证明了"科学技术必须而向经济建设,经济建设必须依靠科学技术"方针的正确性。也使我们增强了自信心,相信依靠自己的创造力是能够取得高水平的成果的。

中国海相地层找油气工作是非常复杂的,还要走漫长艰苦的路。现在已迈出了目标明确、方向正确的重要的一步。走出这一步所取得的价值如何?目前尚不能真正看到它的重要意义。然而,它对我国南方和北方海相碳酸盐岩油气勘探的影响,将会随着时间的推移进一步表现出来,它会在中国海相地层找油气的历史进程中起着承前启后的作用。对这一新领域的工作,应平稳地加速地进行,不要停顿,同时,还要注意到勘探成败的关键在于方法技术和经济效益。随着工作的探人,要尽量减少根据不足的设想和推断,要提供更多准确可靠的资料。这就需要依赖于技术上的进步。因而,必须继续不断解决方法技术问题,并始终把它置于极其重要的地位。

我们出这套集子的目的是希望把政关已取得的成果更好地推广应用,形成生产力,解决实际问题,促进这项艰巨而有很大价值的找油气工作能坚持下去;促使在中国海相地层领域找油气的工作早日取得突破性进展。同时,这套集子也许能为将来形成中国海相地层油气勘探理论方法技术提供一块小小的基石和成为历史的纪念。

最后,我要向共同为政关项目担风险、挑重担、任劳任怨、尽心工作的地质勘探工作者们表示衷心的敬意和谢意。本书的第1、2辑外文由王宝祥翻译,游有志协助翻译;第3辑由张文成翻译,一并致谢。

欧庆贤 1987.9.20

FOREWORD

China is at present a country with possibly the largest and most of the continental oil fields in the world. Over 90 percent of the proven oil and gas reserves are from continental formations. However, the high hydrocarbon potential of China's marine deposits should yield additional reserves. Thus the marine deposits together with those from continental ones will become the two mainstays of China's oil and gas industry.

The oil and gas exploration abroad started originally from the marine deposits, through which, a significant number of oil and gas fields in carbonata areas were discovered. But the marked progress of petroleum geological theories and prospecting methods applied to carbonate areas has been achieved in the last 10 years. It constitutes the essentials of the new development in the industry of petroleum geology. Unfortunately, it still can't solve the key problem of detecting oil and gas in marine deposits. Using these new methods, a weath of reliable, and accurate geological information from Palaeozoic group of China could be obtained. The Chinese oil explorationists are pressing forward in the face of difficulties, determined to open a way to identify the zones of particular interest. Research on methodology and technology for oil and gas prospecting in the marine deposits of South China has been included by the State in the 6th national Five-Year-Plan as a way to tackle key projects. This covers many disciplines, technological fields and transorganizational joint efforts. It enables geologists and geophysicists, closely coordinated with each other, taking full advantage of the latest achievements of all related sciences. The technical cooperation and collaboration can help accelerate the solution of complicated problems, promote the development of science and possibly create a new scientific field.

The planned goal of tackling the key project has been reached, which provides information that we were unable to obtain previously for the target areas and puts forward new methodollogies, technologies as well as the quidelines for solving problems.

The success of the key project has not only built a bridge over the river but also made a first step toward the other shore. Meanwhile, it has proved the Validity of the policy that "Science and technology must serve economic construction while economic growth must rely on science and techno-

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logy. "This enhances our self-confidence in achieving appreciable results on our own initiative and creativity.

The discovery of oil and gas in Chinese marine deposits is very complex and will have to follow a long and arduous course. Although a significant step with a clear aim and right target has been made yet it's too early to make an overall assessment about it at this time. The influence of oil and gas exploration in carbonate areas of South and North China will be further revealed as time goes on. It would serve as a link between the past and future of oil and gas exploration in the marine deposits of China. We should keep working hard for the prospective area to be explored. Steadiness and perseverence should be maintained throughout the work. Moreover, it should be noticed that the key to success or failure of oil and gas exploration lies in the methodo ogy and economic benefit. With the increase of exploratory operation and improvement of the methods, the relevant assumption and inference without sufficient basis and reasons should be reduced to a minimum. More accurate and reliable information should be provided. For which it's necessary to rest on technological advancement as a matter of course. Therefore, the updating of methodology and technology should be continued with every efforts and placed on top priority throughout the project.

Our purpose of having this volume published is to make a wider application of the achievements proved successful in tackling the key project and turn it into productive forces so that it will be able to solve the existing problems. And to promote the oil/gas exploration being difficult and of great significance to be carried forward and make a breakthrough of oil/gas exploration in the marine deposits of China at an earliest possible date. Presumably, the present volume may lay a petit foundation stone for establishing the theories of methodology and technology on oil/gas exploration in the marine deposits of China. Expectedly, it will mark apage in the case history of geology.

Lastly, I would like to avail myself of this opportunity to express my hoartfelt gratitude to those who have taken a risk, volunteered to shoulder the heavy workload, dedicated themselves heart and soul and willingly horne the toughest job assigned to them and never uttered a word of complaint while tackling thekey problem. Thanks should go to Wang Baoxiang who did most of the translation and revised all the English manuscripts appeared in Vol. 1 and Vol. 2 and You Youzhi who acted as his assistant, and Zhang Wencheng who did the translation and revision of English manuscripts in Vol. 3.

> Ou Qingxian Sept. 20, 1987

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中国南方海相碳酸盐岩 领域油气远景

郭正吾

(地质矿产部西南石油地质局)

30多年来,我国的油气勘探开发在东部陆相中新生代盆地中取得了很大进展,已发现的石油储量大多数产自陆相油源岩并储藏在碎屑岩沉积中。中国的中、古生界海相碳酸盐岩领域的油气远景如何?随着形势的发展,这一问题日益引起人们的注意。

我国南方从震旦纪至中三叠世是海相碳酸盐岩最为发育的地区,就全国目前的天然气储产量而言,仅四川地区海相碳酸盐岩领域中的天然气就占有很大比例。特别是长江流域及其以南的广大地区,工农业发达,对油气需求量很大,因此,南方海相碳酸盐岩领域的油气地质研究和勘探实践,是具有重大意义的。

但是这个领域由于经历了多期构造变动,在西部特提斯-喜马 拉雅 活动带和东部太平洋活动带的强烈影响和交互作用之下,不同地段经历了相当复杂的演化历史,总的来看,全区除个别区块少数展组外,一般热演化程度都较高,以产出天然气为主。显然,保存和封闭条件在综合评价中将具有重要位置。正是考虑到基本地质特征和自然地理及经济技术条件,研究和勘探的重点应首先放在相对稳定的扬子地台区。

扬子地台海相领域的沉积历史,主要经历震旦纪一志留纪,泥盆纪一石炭纪以及二叠一中三叠世三个主要阶段,晚三叠世以后过渡到以陆相沉积为主的阶段。

震旦纪一志留纪。震旦纪以碎屑岩(包括冰碛层)沉积开始,硅质灰岩结束,是广泛的海侵层,在稳定区沉积局限台地相碳酸盐岩,藻类发育,已经发现具有一定规模的威运气田,这是中国最古老年代前寒武系的气田。震旦纪末到寒武纪初,地台边缘有不同程度的抬升,在隆起的前缘有磷的富集层。寒武纪总的古地形面貌是西浅东海,这种面貌可以保持到志留纪末,但向西抬起并延伸,是否与某一地盾相接,目前尚无资料说明,当今的西部边界是后期多次张开又接合的不协调边界。在地台内部,早寒武世为开阔台地相的泥质岩与碳酸盐岩沉积,富含有机质,是重要的生油岩系。中、晚寒武世则为局限台地自云岩沉积,局部发育蒸发岩。晚寒武世末期地台西缘邻接康滇古陆一带有所抬升并遭受剥蚀,奥陶系与寒武系呈平行不整合接触。奥陶纪以开阔台地相碳酸盐岩沉积为主夹少量泥质岩,在古陆周缘发育滨海一浅海陆源碎屑沉积,下扬子游西地区晚奥陶世有独积岩沉积。一次较重要的构造运动发生在晚奥陶世之末,较大型的隆起如川中、黔中、牛首山等在此时已有相当规模,隆起部位发生局部海退,早志留世后期海侵超覆。在其他地区志留系与奥陶系为连续沉积。正是由于古地形的分割形成缺氧还原环境,在大范围内沉积了富含有机质的黑色笔石页岩。早志留世晚期,已有若干同生隆起凹陷的分异,在隆起部位发育生物礁、滩并常与陆源碎屑交互沉积。由于加里东运动的萌发,中、上志留统多有不同

程度的缺失,保留较全的有下扬子区和川东南、湘鄂西等地区,主要为浅海相陆源碎屑沉积。

志留纪末的加里东运动对于扬子地台属且系及下古生界的油气生成、运移和聚集有重要影响,特别是主要生油岩系下寒武统(在湘鄂西、川东南、黔东、浙西等下古生界厚度较大地区)已进入生油期,并与加里东期形成的圈闭相匹配。到目前为止,扬子地区下古生界的油气勘探程度还很低,但已经在寒武系、奥陶系见到天然气流,志留系已发现工业气流,沿着扬子地台边缘,特别是江南隆起两侧,各种类型的沥青和油苗大量成带分布,这是与地台边缘的油源供给有密切关系的。我们不会怀疑下古生界的巨大油源潜能,但更为关注的是从地台边缘向地台上的隆起部位有多大规模的运移并有多少可以保存下来形成具工业价值的油气藏,贵州的石油地质家关于麻江古油藏的解剖雄辩地说明了地史发展过程中的成矿条件,我们应当继续探入探索至今尚隐藏的下古生界油气藏。

泥盆纪一石炭纪。由于加里东运动的结果,从泥盆纪开始是不同于下古生代的另一沉积格局。泥盆系是华南加里东活动带上的新的沉积盖层,与下覆地层呈不整合接触。泥盆系和石炭系最发育地区为华南区和其相邻的扬子区的黔南与滇东、龙门山等地区。扬子地台区沉积较薄,层位不全或缺失,地台边缘的拗陷区发育有泥盆系砂岩、砂页岩、灰岩与白云岩、有大规模的沥青脉和油砂。泥盆纪末的构造运动使海水从部分地区退出,经短暂侵蚀后,早石炭世初期再次海浸,在华南区,中、下扬子区和部分上扬子区沉积了海陆交互相的碎屑岩、碳酸盐岩,部分地区夹煤层,中、晚石炭世海侵范围最大,为台地相碳酸盐岩沉积。川东地区中石炭统超覆在下志留统之上,为一套潮坪相白云岩、角砾云岩和灰岩沉积。在川东已有不少钻井在深部钻遇石炭系,虽然岩层很薄,却具有良好的储集性能,是重要的天然气产出层位。

二叠纪一中三叠世。这一阶段为一套开阔碳酸盐台地沉积,上部有相当厚的蒸发岩,这是一期广覆性的沉积阶段,扬子区和华南区普遍接受了沉积,甚至 江南古陆上也被超 覆。二叠系一中三叠世本身构成完整的生、储、盖旋回,井成为现今勘探天然气的主要工业产层组合。上、下二叠统之间,在上扬子区西部和西南部有玄武岩喷发,台内也有辉绿岩侵入,反映了拉张性质的地裂运动,与此有关的同生断裂,控制着台内沉积岩相的局部分异。上二叠统在贵州及川东、鄂西发育有台缘带状生物礁及台内点礁或岩隆,后者已发 现工业气藏。早三叠世末,在扬子区的中、东部和华南区的部分地区,因受江南隆起抬升的影响,转变为局限台地相并与滨海相一陆相红色碎屑岩横向过渡。

中三叠世以前,中国南方形成了良好的海相含油气建造,按照碳酸盐岩有机碳含量以 0.1%、页岩为0.25%为下限值统计,生油岩厚度普遍在2000m以上,为形成油气藏提供了雄厚的物质基础。

中三叠世以后,南方的地壳运动进入了强烈活动时期,对于海相沉积的改造成为最终保存油气藏的关键,具体地说,有没有后期中(新)生界的覆盖成特殊构造加厚体或火山岩的覆盖,就是能否找到海相油气田的必要地质条件。这是与北美或俄罗斯地台那种稳定克拉通很不相同的一个重要特征。

考虑到经历了印支期、燕山期及喜马拉雅期的多次构造变动和改造,中国南方(以扬子区为主)未经变质的海相沉积领域主要的含油气区可以划分为三种基本类型:

1. 被大型压扭性中、新生代盆地及蒸发岩广泛覆盖的 上扬 子区,以 四川盆地为代

晚三叠世,由于印支运动早期幕的影响,整个扬子地台拱起为陆,并发生北东向的波状舒缓的褶曲构造,在地台西缘,从卡尼克期开始发育了新的海盆并与特提斯海连通。一些岛屿起着局部封隔作用。从卡尼克期到诺利克期、构成一个新的海侵一海退旋回。诺利克期末,南北向的康滇地轴边缘发生断裂和火山活动,西部甘孜槽区也发生褶皱并向东推挤隆起,导致晚三叠世的边缘凹陷转化为初始形态的前渊式的拗陷,堆积了巨厚的瑞替克期碎屑沉积,并向地台方向超覆,从而开始了陆相沉积的新阶段。上三叠统已证实为重要的以致密砂岩为储集层的含油气新领域。

侏罗纪一白垩纪。瑞替克期末,甘孜地槽完全封闭,并在其北部发生了强烈褶皱,使龙门山一带受到影响,侏罗系与上三叠统以及其以前的地层之间有明显的角度不整合。在此基础上发育的侏罗纪陆相湖盆,更清楚地具有前渊拗陷特征。发生在侏罗纪末或更晚一些的构造运动,造成了川东的褶曲拱起,龙门山地区也发生了新的推挤和上升。由于川东的隆起,白垩纪红色碎屑岩系主要分布在川西北及川西南地区,而第三系则萎缩在龙门山以西,即现今成都平原范围内。喜马拉雅运动形成当今四川盆地的构造地貌景观并造就了众多的表层褶皱背斜构造,其中许多是在海相沉积中发现了天然气的。

分析四川盆地整体地质结构表明,海相碳酸盐岩属于盆地的中、下部构造层,其中的有机物质经历了长期的多种热压事件,成熟度较高,所形成的烃类绝大多数已转化为天然气。资源是丰富的,已探明的地质储量对潜在资源量来说是很低的比例。

四川盆地的地史经历中,尽管后期构造运动对海相沉积岩层中的油气聚集和分布起着重要作用,当前的勘探目标也多是从后期褶曲构造入手的。但是,在总体保存良好的背景下,研究沉积的分异,沉积的间断和断裂的分割对于寻找新的靶区就更为重要。勘探海相沉积领域的目标至少应当扩大到三个方面: (1) 隐伏的各种构造圈闭,其中有的与后期衰属褶曲相吻合,也有许多是不吻合的,有的是简单的构造形变,也有许多与层间滑脱或盐构造有关; (2) 各种较早形成的非构造圈闭(包括不整合、侵蚀古地形、生物礁、岩隆、岩性尖灭体等); (3) 单斜背景上的极低孔渗储层与裂缝网络系统组成的大面积含气岩体。

四川盆地海相碳酸盐岩的主要储集岩为裂缝-孔隙型。要寻找大储量的气田,必需探索较高的基质孔隙发育层位和地段(这类孔隙主要是次生孔,特别是溶蚀孔)。另一方面,只靠基质孔隙,若没有裂缝的配合也形不成具工业性产能的气藏,这是碳酸盐岩储集层的一个重要特性。

在封闭环境下,碳酸盐岩层中也存在着高压异常。在四川盆地内压力的分布与天然气藏的分布之间有着密切联系。较大规模的天然气储量分布接近于超压区带附近的正常压力区带。但是,对于超压带内所蕴藏的资源也不可忽视(国外有资料表明,在异常高压带,尤其是深部,孔隙型储层仍然保持着较高的渗~容特性)。另外,由于压力异常问题已为勘探技术带来了一系列实践的难题,研究其形成机理,纵横向分布规律及预测、检测方法是极为迫切的。

四川盆地海相碳酸盐岩领域中,确有不少是自生自储类型的烃类聚集。但是,大量资料也表明,层系之间以及较大规模的运移也是存在的。石炭系气藏的发现,古隆起上烃类的富集以及沿侵蚀面,断裂和裂缝系统分布的气藏都说明了这一点。尤其是天然气较石油有更强的运移和扩散能力,其运移的规模是不可忽视的,近年来,四川盆地在一些并不具

备生油、气能力的层位中发现了次生气藏,生动地说明了不仅应注意"自生自储"类型的 气藏,也要重视经过二次或多次运移后再聚集起来的气藏。

四川盆地内,海相沉积领域中以二叠一中三叠统含油气层系资源较丰富,油气分布范围较广,埋藏深度亦较适中,是近期较现实的勘探目标,但是,随着研究程度的提高和勘探深度的增加,可以预期,将会有更大规模,更多类型的气藏在新的层系不断发现,四川盆地的一些地区将会出现不同层系不同类型的气藏在平面上连片的局面。

II. 为中、小型拉张性中、新生代盆地及构造加厚(逆掩推覆体)所覆盖的中、下扬子区。 印支运动对中、下扬子区海相沉积层的改造是总体抬升并形成一系列较为宽缓的背、 向斜带,局部地区有较强烈的挤压和扭动。面燕山运动则较上扬子区更为强烈,中扬子地 台南缘和北缘的弱固结基底,受到挤压使海相中、古生界形成复杂的构造加厚区,在一些 推覆体的下盘,可望找到隐伏的油气藏,在中扬子地台中部的较稳固坚硬基底,则在上拱 过程中产生交叉断裂形成块状陷落,堆积有陆相碎屑沉积层,可以覆盖和保存一部分海相 油气藏。鄂中凹陷是远景较好的区块,特别是一些向斜带封盖条件更为有利,油气演化程 度中等,尚可找到油气藏。

下扬子区在燕山期也进一步遭受挤压发生形变, 苏北以相对较舒缓的背向斜带而苏南以推覆构造带发育为特征。与此同时也有岩浆活动。小规模的侵入岩体对围岩中有机质的影响范围不大, 但对较大面积覆盖的火山岩尚需进一步研究其对油气保存的影响。

喜马拉雅运动在中、下扬子区主要表现为拉张和沉陷,形成以箕状断陷为特色的陆相沉积盆地,可以在汉和苏北为代表。这些陆相盆地一方面能够 覆 盖海 相中、古生界沉积层,并促进有机质成熟转化为烃类,也可以形成某些「古生新储」的油气藏。

但是,中、下扬子区的地质生构显然要较上扬子区四川盆地复杂得多,要查明隐伏的含油气圈闭尚需做细致的工作。在下扬子区已发现的大型含烃类二氧化碳气田已证明那里 具备特殊的圈闭条件。在拉张断层影响深度不大而又有巨厚志留系覆盖的下古生界宽缓背 斜,将成为近期值得重视的勘探目标。

Ⅲ、被晚期构造运动剧烈抬升的地区,以滇东、贵州地区为代表。

贵州和云南东部海相沉积区,从原生沉积条件来看,是有利于形成油气的,可生油的地层累计厚度和体积是巨大的,海相沉积中发育有各种类型的储集岩,成油条件中的建造因素并不比四川逊色,有人认为甚至可与北美地台相类比。

但是影响区域油气评价的要害是保存条件,即后期改造强烈引起的问题。一是有机质热演化程度很高,烃类保存相态几乎全部进入干气及聚合沥青阶段。二是由于燕山及喜马拉雅期的大幅度抬升剥蚀,二、三叠系被剥蚀冲刷面积占沉积面积的87.9%以上,致使大面积碳酸盐岩裸露地表。高演化,强暴露这两大问题,强暴露是要害所在。然面,这一地区的油气远景仍然不能否定,从保存的实际情况出发,近期勘探贵州的黔东地区下古生界,黔南地区的泥盆系仍然有可能取得突破。关键还是应当精细查明深部目的层的具体圈闭细节。

正如朱夏教授曾经指出过的,"在中国的沉积 覆 盖与构造形变的情况下,要恢复古生界盆地的原来面貌,判别其含油气条件,扬长避短,选择有利的地区,工作难度无疑是极大的。" "结合形成与形变的有利与不利条件来全面分析中国古生界盆地的含油气性,不仅可能有助于开辟油气资源的新领域,也很有可能在石油地质的理论研究方面别开生面。"

(1983)

从理论上来看,中国南方海相碳酸盐岩的油气生成问题,应当树立多源观念,要探讨克拉通边缘巨大油气源对台内油气聚集的具体贡献,从天然气的前景看,还应探索深源气的实际意义。后期改造所形成的特殊圈闭和复杂的油气藏组合序列,在上、中、下扬子区也将会是多种多样的。生物礁油气藏在地台内部的分布规律,也是已 经 提 到 日程上的课题。

近年来的研究和勘探实践表明,南方海相碳酸盐岩领域的含油气远景是良好的,上扬子区有可能出现较大幅度的储产量增长,中、下扬子区也有可能取得突破。这一领域向石油地质家提出了一系列带有挑战性的问题,需要有更加明智的哲学思考,有更加勇敢的胆路,也需要有更完美的技术工艺以及多方面的协同配合。

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THE PROSPECTS OF OIL/GAS IN AREAS OF CARBONATE ROCKS OF SOUTHERN CHINA

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Abstract

Since 1950's, a great advance of exploration and developments of oil/gas have been made in non-marine facies of Meso-Cenozoic basins of Eastern China. Up to date, most of the discoveries of petroleum reservoirs are attributed to non-marine clastic sedimentation. However, the oil/gas prospect of marine sedimentary regions in Meso-Palacozoic times is an issue which attach an increasing importance by days.

The area of the marine carbonate rocks distributed at Southern China occupies 1/3 of the total area of marine sedimentary rocks in China. As talking about reserves and yield of natural gas in China, the reserves of natural gas from marine carbonate rocks sequences in Sichuan Province has taken up a large proportion of total reserve of the nation, especially the areas along Yangtze River and its southern parts where the industry and

agriculture are rather developed. So that the requirements of oil and gas increase rapidly. Therefore, it is a great significant for petroleum geology researches in the areas of carbonate rocks of Southern China.

The depositional history of the carbonate rocks in Southern China has mainly undergone the following stages. Sinian-Silurian, Devonian-Carboniferous, Permian-Middle Triassic, the period after Late Triassic is the main stage for the non-marine sedimentation.

The three basic types of petroliferous regions can be distinguished for the unmetamorphic marine carbonate rocks in the sedimentary area due to subsequent tectonic movements and reconstructions.

- J. Upper Yangtze River Area which is overlain by large-scale compression and sheared Meso-Cenozoic basins and the evaporite rocks widespreading area of Upper Yangtze River. Sichuan Basin is a typical one.
- Il. Middle and Lower Yangtze River areas which are overlain by middle, small sizes of extensional Meso-Cenozoic basins.
- Ill. The areas which lifted in the later period due to the severe tectonic movements in the area of Yunuan, Guizhou and Guangxi provinces can be taken as the representatives.

The evolution of organic matter is of rather high level maturation in the marine sediments in most parts of the area. However, the prospect of natural gas are hopeful rather than that of other resources. But the prospects of petroleum would still be existed in some areas with normal or low matured organic sediments.

There are differential and unhomogeneous of the sedimentary facies in platform carbonate rocks throughout the area. The differential factor is mainly controlled by ancient tectonic uplifts and depressing, as well as the action of fault blocks, palaeo-climate and palaeodynamics, etc.

The accumulation of oil and gas in the region are closely related to the large scale of aucient uplifts, fault systems and regional fault plane. The distributions of oil and gas are determined 'by' the distance and size of migrations of oil and gas, and available time of traping in the geological history.

The preservation of accumulated oil/gas are associated with the development of caps, especially with evaporite rocks capping and opening in later stage. There are high pressure abnormals in the certain closure environments in which the types of mechanisms in carbonate rocks differs greatly from those in clastic rocks.

Most of the oil/gas pools discovered so far are attributed to anticline-fractured type formed in the later stage of tectonic movements. A number

of subtle structural traps have been discovered by physical exploration and drilling, most of which are related to the faults, also the oil/gas pools in reefs have been found in the certain sedimentary sequences. The other types of traps discovered include unconformity, overthrust, pinch out, and ancient buried hills, etc. The areas of overthrusted nappes in some active margins also would be significant for oil/gas explorations.

The reservoir rocks in the researched area of carbonate rocks mainly pertain to type of pore-fracture, it is necessary to search sequences and belts where the pores are well developed in matrix for discovering large oil/gas pools. The large reserves for the oil and gas pools need fracture-pore systems matched with.

However, although the prospects of oil/gas in marine carbonate rock areas of Southern China are bright and hopeful, it must be pay more attention to the explorations on lypes for the assemblages of oil and gas pools in details. Thereafter, a number of challenges will be brought up for the petroleum geologists, it requires sagacious phylosophy, courage and resourcefulness with perfect technology and cooperations between the geologists.

上扬子区海相碳酸盐岩领域油气富集 地质条件研究

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上扬子区海相碳酸盐岩领域加气资源的空间分布取决子有机相和油气源岩的品质及其赋存状况,区域性富集条件受控子地史中的各种活动因素,局部富集与构造的变形强度及保存状况有关。溶蚀孔、洞及裂缝发育特征是形成油气藏的关键因素。论文对典型油气田进行了分析,并指出了寻找非构造类型油气藏的普查勘探方向。

油气田或油气区的形成取决于油气基本地质条件的相互适当搭配,而油气基本地质条件是含油气盆地生成发展过程中形成的。一个盆地内的各区块的发展无论纵向上或横向上

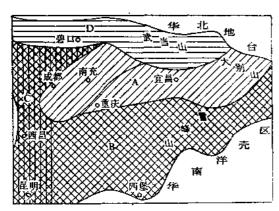


图 1 上扬子地台基底特征区划图 (据韩永辉)

Fig 1 Division scheme for the basement characteristics of Upper Yangtze Platform (by Han Yonghui)

不可能是均衡的。因此, 油气赋存层位和 富集区展布取决于盆地整体结构特征。

一、上扬子区结构特征

(一) 基底的分区性及分层性

上扬子区的基底,据研究可分为四个不同类型的地区(图1)。四川-江汉区(A)为东西向展布的基性、超基性岩及其间的最老沉积构成,经前四堡期末的变质和混合岩化等作用固结为陆壳,其西部是高成熟的单层结构,东部为固结上弱下强的双层结构。碧口-武当区(D)晋宁运动前一直是优地槽,晋宁运动使其关闭,形成陆

売,为一次固结的单层结构。湘黔滇区(B)四堡期为优地槽,四堡运动强烈褶皱,固结为过渡性陆壳,晋宁期为冒地槽沉积,后期次硬化,呈下硬上软的双层结构。其西的康滇区(C)呈岛链,四堡、晋宁及澄江运动明显,固结强,均一性差,为三层结构。

各区之间往往以断层分割。基底结构的分区性及分层性不仅控制盖层沉积也制约着盖层形变。

(二) 早古生代大型隆拗

该期的沉积构造格局(图2)主要是以基底断裂为基础的区域断裂分割的大型隆物。自西

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