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超深层高压基岩储层特征及有利区优选 ——以柴达木盆地昆特依气藏昆2区块为例

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摘要:近年来,柴达木盆地基岩气藏展示了良好的勘探开发潜力。盆地内昆特依气藏昆2区块作为超深基岩气藏,其复杂的地质内幕、强非均质性储层和裂缝-溶蚀孔双介质特征,为储层预测与有利区优选带来了严峻的挑战。综合地质、测井、地震和生产动态资料,创新“井震结合-静动态融合-多属性协同”一体化研究方法,系统开展储层特征表征与天然气富集区预测,旨在揭示超深层基岩储层空间展布规律,指导井位优化部署。研究表明:①昆2区块基岩储层以花岗片麻岩为主,储集空间为裂缝与溶蚀孔双孔介质,裂缝呈网状发育,平面上呈北东-南西向条带状分布,横向非均质性显著,裂缝密度介于 $3\sim 10\text{ m}^{-1}$,裂缝孔隙度平均0.015%,基质孔隙度主频分布于1.8%~6.8%,整体表现为致密低渗特征。②溶蚀孔发育受断裂控制,沿昆1号、昆2北和昆101北断层分布,形成缝-孔耦合储集体,基岩顶面以下100~300 m段为溶蚀孔集中发育带,储层厚度高值区达200 m。③创新性融合最大似然属性与结构张量-波阻抗反演技术,实现裂缝与溶蚀孔空间分布的高精度刻画;最大似然属性预测显示,高角度裂缝主要分布于断层上升盘,与成像测井吻合率达85%;结构张量属性结合波阻抗反演揭示,溶蚀孔发育区与断裂走向高度一致,验证了断裂活动对溶蚀作用的控制机制。④基于储层分类评价标准,结合地震预测与动态生产资料,首次提出“断裂控缝、缝控孔”的储层发育模式,明确上盘构造高部位为天然气富集核心区。最终优选出上盘4个、下盘1个天然气富集区,其中昆2北断层两侧条带状区域为最优靶区。

关键词:柴达木盆地;基岩气藏;裂缝预测;溶蚀孔洞;有利区优选

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Characteristics and favorable area optimization of ultra-deep high-pressure basement reservoirs: A case study of Kun 2 block in Kuntayi gas reservoir, Qaidam Basin

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Abstract: In recent years, basement gas reservoirs in Qaidam Basin have demonstrated significant potential for exploration and development. The Kun 2 block in Kuntayi gasfield, as an ultra-deep basement gas reservoir, poses significant challenges for reservoir prediction and favorable area selection due to its complex internal geology, strong heterogeneity, and dual-porosity characteristics of fractures and dissolution pores. By integrating geological, logging, seismic, and production data, this study developed an innovative integrated method combining “well-seismic integration, static-dynamic fusion, and multi-attribute synergy” to systematically characterize reservoir characteristics and predict natural gas accumulation zones, aiming to reveal the spatial distribution of ultra-deep basement reservoirs and provide guidance for the optimization of well placement. The results showed that: (1) The basement reservoirs in the Kun 2 block primarily consisted of granitic gneiss, with storage spaces characterized by a dual-porosity system of fractures and dissolution pores. The fractures exhibited a network-like development and were distributed in NE-SW trending bands in the plane view. Lateral heterogeneity was significant. The fracture densities ranged from 3 to 10 m^{-1} , the average fracture porosity was about 0.015%, and the matrix porosity ranged from 1.8% to 6.8%. Overall, this demonstrated tight and low-permeability characteristics. (2) The development of dissolution pores was fault-controlled, primarily distributed along Kun 1, North Kun 2, and North Kun 101 faults. These faults formed fracture-pore coupled reservoirs. The interval

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100–300 m below the top of the basement was a concentrated development zone, with the maximum reservoir thickness reaching up to 200 m. (3) The innovative integration of maximum likelihood attributes and structure tensor–acoustic impedance inversion technologies achieved high-precision characterization of the spatial distribution of fractures and dissolution pores. The prediction of maximum likelihood attributes revealed that high-angle fractures were mainly located on the upthrown side of faults, exhibiting an 85% consistency rate with imaging logging results. Additionally, the structure tensor–acoustic impedance inversion revealed that zones of dissolution pore development aligned closely with fault orientations, thereby validating the controlling mechanism of fault activity on dissolution process. (4) Based on reservoir classification and evaluation criteria, along with seismic prediction and dynamic production data, this study proposed a reservoir development model of “fault-controlled fractures, fracture-controlled pores” for the first time, indicating structurally high positions on upthrown side as the core zones of natural gas accumulation. Five favorable areas for natural gas accumulation were selected, including four on the upthrown side and one on the downthrown side. Among them, the NE–SW strip zones on both sides of the North Kun 2 Fault were identified as the optimal target areas.

Keywords: Qaidam Basin; basement gas reservoir; fracture prediction; dissolution pores; favorable area optimization

基岩油气藏指赋存在沉积盆地边界大断裂或基底不整合面之下,盆地形成之前古老变质岩或岩浆岩裂缝、溶蚀孔洞内的油气藏^[1-3]。基岩油气藏在国内外均有分布^[4],中国渤海湾盆地的辽河拗陷、济阳拗陷和三塘湖盆地、柴达木盆地等也发现了多个基岩整装大型油气藏^[5-8]。基岩油气藏是国内外重要的油气勘探类型^[9-10],在中国油气勘探开发中占据重要的地位^[11-12]。

柴达木盆地基岩作为盆地的基底岩系,分布十分广泛,具有提供广泛储集岩的物质基础。多个规模较大的油气田的发现也证明基岩具备聚集油气的成藏条件。2012年以来,东坪、尖北基岩气藏相继投入试采开发,

2019年在昆特依基岩储层相继获得了工业气流,基岩气藏成为了柴达木盆地天然气重要组成部分,部分学者认为阿尔金山前是未来柴达木盆地基岩天然气勘探的主要领域^[13-14]。开发实践证实此类气藏基岩内幕复杂、储层预测精度低、气井的产量递减快^[15],储量挖潜难度大,开发成本高,因此,深化基岩气藏储集空间及有利区优选,提升气藏开发效益非常重要^[16]。

昆特依气藏昆2区块位于柴达木盆地阿尔金山前东段冷北斜坡低断阶昆特依一号构造,是阿尔金山的一个三级构造,西邻牛东气田、东接冷湖三号油田(图1),含气层位是泥盆系基岩。2019年以来钻井4口,试气均

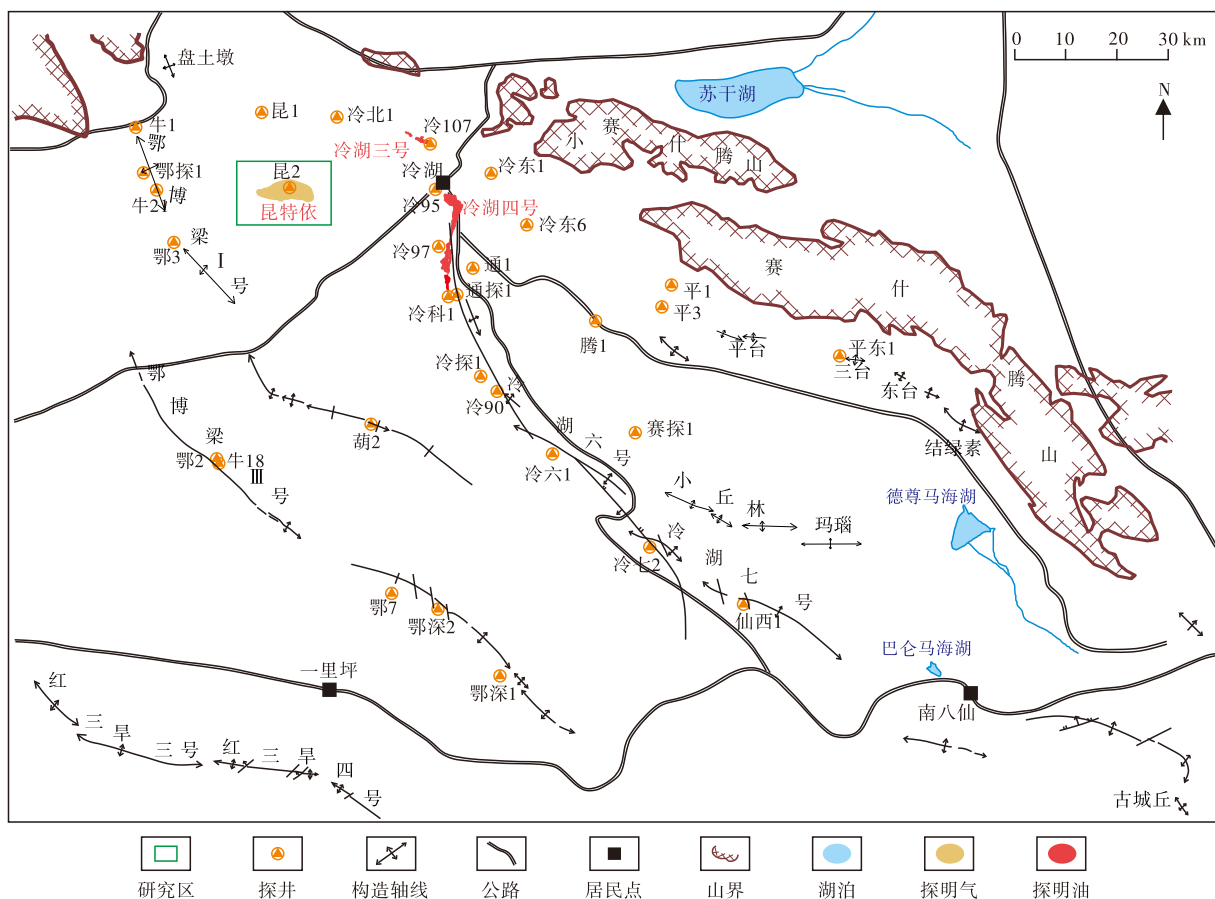


图1 柴达木盆地昆特依气田昆2区块区域地质构造

Fig. 1 Regional geological structure of Kun 2 block in Kunteyi gasfield, Qaidam Basin

获得 $10 \times 10^4 \text{ m}^3/\text{d}$ 以上工业气流,实现了该区重大突破。区块相较于近邻东坪和尖北的基岩气田,具有地层深(7 000 m以上)、压力高(110 MPa)、温度高(200 °C左右)的特点,岩性平面纵向变化快,储集空间复杂,裂缝预测难度大,目前只能开展单井储层裂缝、孔隙定量评价,无法定量或半定量描述井间储集空间展布规律,制约新区基岩气藏高效建产与效益开发。昆特依基岩气藏地质研究主要存在以下4方面的问题:①基岩岩相、火成岩侵入模式和成岩演化不清;②储集空间特征和展布规律不清;③缺乏基岩储层测井精细评价技术;④储集空间对流体分布的控制作用不明确。

针对基岩储层特征和展布规律不清,有利储层和有利区优选难的问题,开展不同储集空间特征研究,明确储集空间类型和储层特征,应用地震资料开展有利储层预测,综合地质、测井与地震,明确储层空间分布规律和影响因素,形成裂缝和溶蚀孔洞有效预测技术,优选出有利储层和天然气富集区,指导基岩气藏效益建产和高效开发。

1 气田储层特征

昆2区块是以侏罗系源岩为基础,多阶断裂纵向疏导,不整合、优质砂体横向疏导,上覆侏罗系泥岩盖层,构造背景上的块状气藏。气藏主要受构造控制,基岩储层发育基质孔和裂缝双重介质有效储层,平面分布广,纵向不受埋深限制;其次,气藏受多期次断裂活动,裂缝发育带的分布和溶蚀孔发育程度影响控制;气藏内部受裂缝分布、岩性变化和储层非均质影响,表现出非均一性^[17-18]。气藏驱动类型为底水驱动,埋深6 800~7 350 m,含气高度为527 m,中部海拔为-4 455 m,压力系数为1.63,地层温度为203.67 °C,属于典型的高温高压气藏。

1.1 储层岩石学特征

柴达木盆地北缘阿尔金山前东段普遍发育古生界中酸性岩浆侵入形成的花岗质岩类,包括花岗岩、闪长岩和其变质形成的片麻岩。昆2区块昆2井、昆1-1井基岩井段薄片鉴定结果表明:储层岩石为片麻岩,主要矿物成分为石英、长石和黑云母,次要矿物见绿帘石、榍石;基岩段内均为片麻岩,主要矿物石英、长石、角闪石、云母等,区内以斜长石为主。X衍射全岩分析显示基岩井段石英含量较高,平均约32%,长石类型主要为钠长石,平均23%,含微量钾长石,另有少量辉石和角闪石,部分裂隙中含有少量碳酸盐和硬石膏等化学沉积物。岩性对溶蚀孔缝的发育有一定的控制作用^[19]。花岗片麻岩和斜长片麻岩较花岗岩和闪长岩更易于形成溶蚀孔缝,因此,有效识别岩性有助于评价有利储层^[20-22]。

1.2 储集空间类型

岩心分析认为研究区储集空间类型为裂缝+溶蚀孔双孔介质,其中裂缝的发育为溶蚀孔的形成提供了前提条件。沿着裂缝体系,地层水溶蚀形成溶蚀孔,构成有效储集空间,基质本身不发育孔隙。裂缝对于溶蚀孔的形成和改善储层的渗流能力起到了重要作用^[23]。基岩储层储集空间是缝网体系控制下的不规则连通体,其连通性取决于裂缝的发育程度和渗流能力。因此,该区块有利储层评价关键是对裂缝和溶蚀孔的预测。

1) 溶蚀孔发育情况

不同放大倍数的铸体薄片表明:在低倍放大视野可观察到微裂缝发育,不同规模的微裂缝构成细小的裂缝条带;在高倍放大视野可见溶蚀孔、缝发育,溶蚀矿物主要为长石和黑云母。

2) 裂缝发育情况

岩心和测井资料表明基岩高角度缝、水平缝和不规则小裂缝多组交错发育,形成网状缝,裂缝密度达到 $3 \sim 10 \text{ m}^{-1}$,各井试气产量均在 $10 \times 10^4 \text{ m}^3/\text{d}$ 以上,表明气藏整体裂缝十分发育。裂缝走向以东北—南西向为主,大裂缝以中—高角度的高导缝为主^[6]。

1.3 物性特征

储层物性分析表明:昆2区块储层有效孔隙度分布范围2.0%~12.6%,平均值为5.4%,中值为5.2%;渗透率分布在 $(0.02 \sim 3.50) \times 10^{-3} \mu\text{m}^2$,平均值为 $0.22 \times 10^{-3} \mu\text{m}^2$,中值为 $0.09 \times 10^{-3} \mu\text{m}^2$ 。整体表现为储层致密,物性较差。测井解释裂缝宽度介于 $10.0 \sim 600.0 \mu\text{m}$,平均值为 $106.3 \mu\text{m}$;裂缝密度介于 $0 \sim 10.0 \text{ m}^{-1}$,平均值为 3.1 m^{-1} ;单位面积上的裂缝长度介于 $0 \sim 6.0 \text{ m}/\text{m}^2$,平均值为 $1.7 \text{ m}/\text{m}^2$ 。

其中,裂缝孔隙度分布在 $0 \sim 0.100\%$,平均0.015%;基质孔隙度分布在 $0.4\% \sim 12.0\%$,平均5.2%。昆101井的基质孔隙度主频分布范围为 $2.0\% \sim 6.8\%$,相对较好;昆2-X1井次之,主频分布范围为 $2.0\% \sim 6.0\%$;昆2井、昆1-1井主频分布范围为 $1.8\% \sim 4.0\%$,物性相对较差。由于基岩受淋滤、风化和岩脉侵入等不同程度影响,储层具有较强的非均质性,储层预测的难度较大。

1.4 气层组划分

储层岩性均一性较好,为花岗片麻岩,气藏具有块状特征。根据气层集中段和单元厚度划分要求,将气藏划分为4个气层组(表1)。

根据储集空间类型、总孔隙度、基质孔隙度等参数,结合阿尔金山前基岩储层分类评价标准,基岩有效储层以I类和II类储层为主(表2)。

表1 柴达木盆地昆特依气田昆2区块基岩气藏气层组划分
Table 1 Division of gas layers in basement gas reservoirs of Kun 2 block, Kunteyi gasfield, Qaidam Basin

地层	气层组	单元跨度/m	气层数/层
基岩	I	55	10
	II	79	9
	III	80	9
	IV	63	6

表2 基岩储层分类评价标准

Table 2 Classification and evaluation criteria for basement reservoirs

评价参数	储层分类		
	I	II	III
储集空间类型	裂缝-孔隙型	裂缝-孔隙型	裂缝型
储层主要岩性	花岗片麻岩	花岗片麻岩	花岗片麻岩
基质孔隙度/%	>5	2~5	<2
基质渗透率/ $10^{-3} \mu\text{m}^2$	>1	0.02~1.00	<0.02
裂缝孔隙度/%	>0.015	0.001~0.015	<0.001
裂缝密度/ m^{-1}	>5	1~5	<1
裂缝宽度/ μm	>20	5~20	<5
孔隙类型	溶蚀孔、洞	溶蚀孔、基质微孔	基质微孔
裂缝类型	高导增强溶蚀缝	高导溶蚀缝	微裂缝
储层类别	好储层	中等—较差储层	无效储层

2 有利储层预测

基岩储层预测主要是预测裂缝和溶蚀孔。借鉴邻区基岩气藏东坪、尖北有利储层预测成果,蚂蚁体、似然属性预测裂缝成果可靠,吻合度高,溶蚀孔预测依据波阻抗属性,振幅属性纵向分辨率高,但是横向分辨率较差,预测结果在剖面上具有成层性,与实际基岩块状特征存在误差^[24-25]。因此,对储层预测的技术方法进行了优选,以提升储层预测准确度,对溶蚀孔和裂缝采用先分别预测,然后综合预测的技术方法,实现储层溶蚀孔-裂缝综合预测研究^[26-27]。

2.1 裂缝预测

研究区整体断裂较少,考虑到研究精度的需要,利用常用的预测裂缝敏感的曲率、相干性、不连续性、地震属性和最大似然属性等五大类12种属性分别开展裂缝预测,对12种裂缝预测属性开展过井效果对比分析。对比结果认为,曲率、相干、不连续和相似性类属性与已钻井吻合性较差,横向分辨率较低,难以预测研究区小尺度断层和宏观裂缝;地震属性纵向分辨率较高,横向分辨率较低;最大似然属性与气井吻合好,纵横向分辨率高,因此,利用优选得到的最大似然属性开展后续基岩裂缝预测^[7,28]。

研究区已钻4口井过井最大似然属性与成像测井对比显示预测结果与实钻结果较为吻合。连井裂缝预测剖面(图2)指示:纵向上,不同深度段,不同尺度裂缝均有发育,以高角度缝为主;横向井间裂缝分布差异大,昆101井、昆2-X1井附近裂缝较发育,昆2井、昆1-1井裂缝局部发育。

最大似然属性多剖面显示,气藏内裂缝普遍发育,东西向裂缝发育程度更高。平面上,基岩顶面300 m段最大似然体指示裂缝主要发育在近3条断层附近,呈条带状分布,非均质性强。

2.2 溶蚀孔洞预测

采用三大类15种属性对溶蚀孔洞响应较敏感属性对比分析,优选横向分辨率高的结构张量和纵向分辨率高的波阻抗反演开展属性融合开展溶蚀孔洞储层预测。

采用非常适合于三维地震数据反射结构解释和反射异常体自动识别的结构张量属性预测溶蚀孔洞储层,分析认为,昆101井和昆1-1井附近溶蚀孔相对较发育,昆2井附近溶蚀孔储层相对欠发育(图3)。由于基岩段储层普遍具有高声波时差、低密度和低阻抗特征,因此,利用叠后波阻抗反演能识别储层。由于基岩内部储层分布

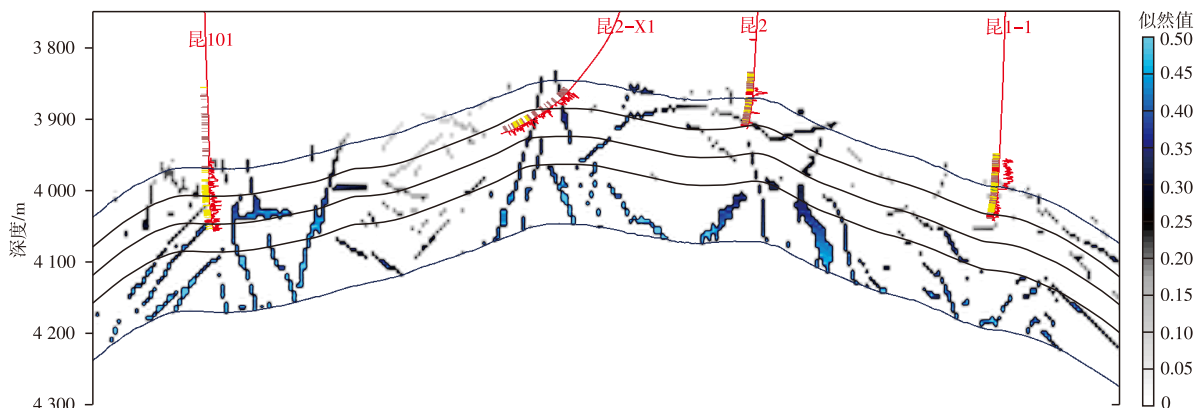


图2 过4口井裂缝预测剖面

Fig. 2 Cross-section of fracture prediction across 4 wells

非均质性强,基岩顶部为碎屑岩和变质岩界面,地震反射表现为强反射,基岩内幕反射较弱,波阻抗反演受控于井点曲线的内插外推作用,提升纵向分辨率的同时会降低横向分辨率,因此,后续将高横向分辨率的结构张量属性与高纵向分辨率的波阻抗反演相融合,能更好地预测基岩段储层^[8]。

结构张量属性具有较高的横向分辨率,但由于受控于地震资料的分辨率,纵向分辨率略差,对薄储层识别能力较弱;而波阻抗反演由于受井控内插外推影响,具有较高的纵向分辨率,但是横向分辨率较差。将二者利用概率进行融合,能结合二者优势。概率融合属性预测溶蚀孔洞储层效果更好^[29],二者相关性达到83%,吻合性较好,储层门槛值对应概率为88%。连井储层概率融合属性剖面指示:纵向上基岩顶向下500 m深度段内溶蚀孔均有发育,主要分布在基岩顶向下100~300 m段;横向上储层发育变化较快,非均质性极强。

概率融合属性多剖面显示,气藏内溶蚀孔普遍发育,符合基岩裂缝储层块状分布特点。平面上,基岩溶蚀孔在全区均有分布,井间差异大;储层溶蚀孔发育程度主要受断裂控制,高值区主要分布在昆1号断层、昆2北断层和昆101北断层附近,与地质规律较为吻合,断层沟通地表和地下水,对地层中可溶矿物进行溶蚀作用,形成溶蚀

孔洞储集空间。以孔隙度2%为储层下限,利用概率融合属性预测储层平面分布。整体上,含气面积内储层厚度均大于120 m,厚度高值区主要分布在昆2北断层两侧,呈条带状,构造高部位最大厚度超过200 m。

2.3 孔-缝叠合缝溶体预测

为了进一步提升储层预测精度,为井位部署提供依据,建立基岩溶蚀孔缝识别技术;利用结构张量属性刻画储层响应,构建相控反演模型,综合预测溶蚀孔储层,再将结构张量与最大似然属性做地震属性追踪,进行数据融合,综合识别孔缝储集体系,预测结果与钻井吻合程度较高。

将预测溶蚀孔储层的融合概率属性与预测裂缝的最大似然属性进行叠合,开展孔-缝储层叠合分析。连井溶蚀孔缝叠合剖面(图4)显示,纵向上储层非均质性强,大尺度裂缝以高角度缝为主,沟通不同深度储集空间,裂缝集中发育区溶蚀孔发育程度高,与地质规律一致。

平面上,基岩不同深度段孔-缝储层沿着断层附近发育,孔-缝储层主要分布在逆断层上升盘附近,具有明显条带分布特征,不同深度孔缝储层平面规律具有继承性。整体划分为4个缝溶体发育带,主要分布在3条断层附近,有利储层发育面积为19.78 km²,为后续井位部署提供依据(图5)。

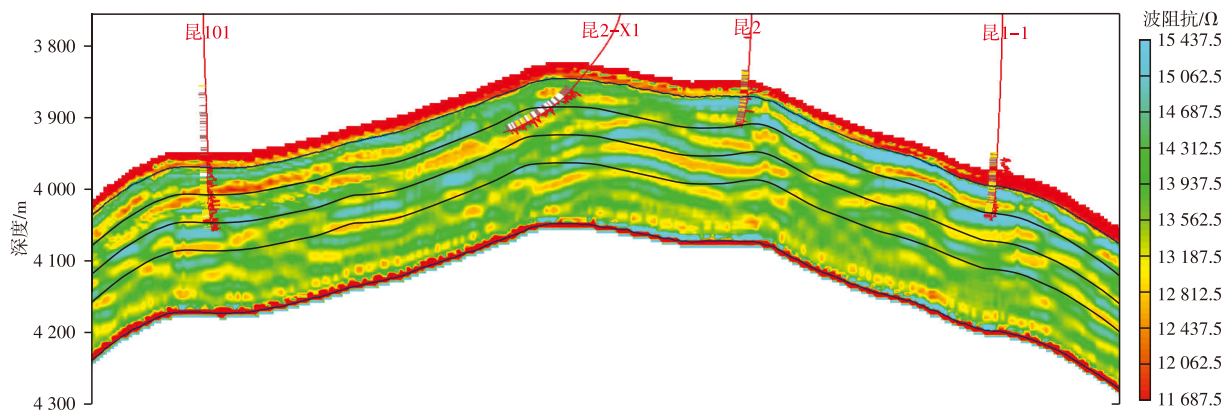


图3 过4口井波阻抗反演剖面

Fig. 3 Cross-section of acoustic impedance inversion across 4 wells

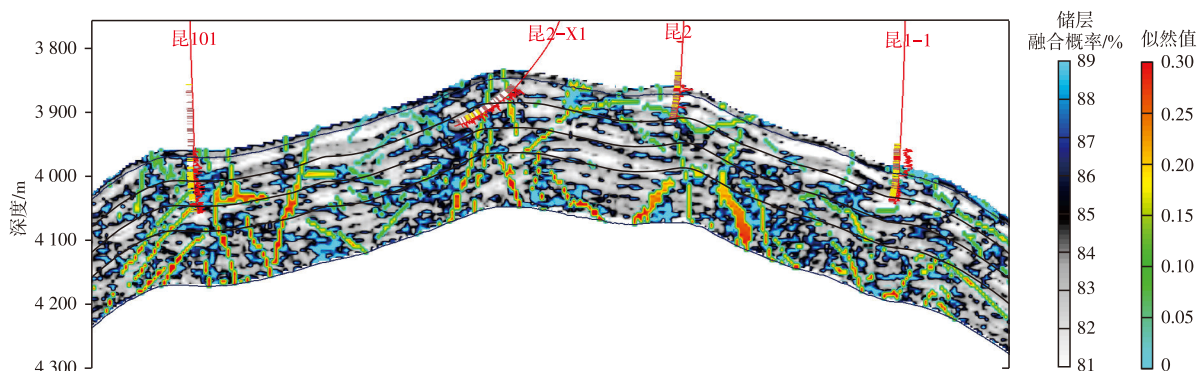


图4 过4口井溶蚀孔缝叠合剖面

Fig. 4 Cross-section of fracture and dissolution pore overlapping across 4 wells

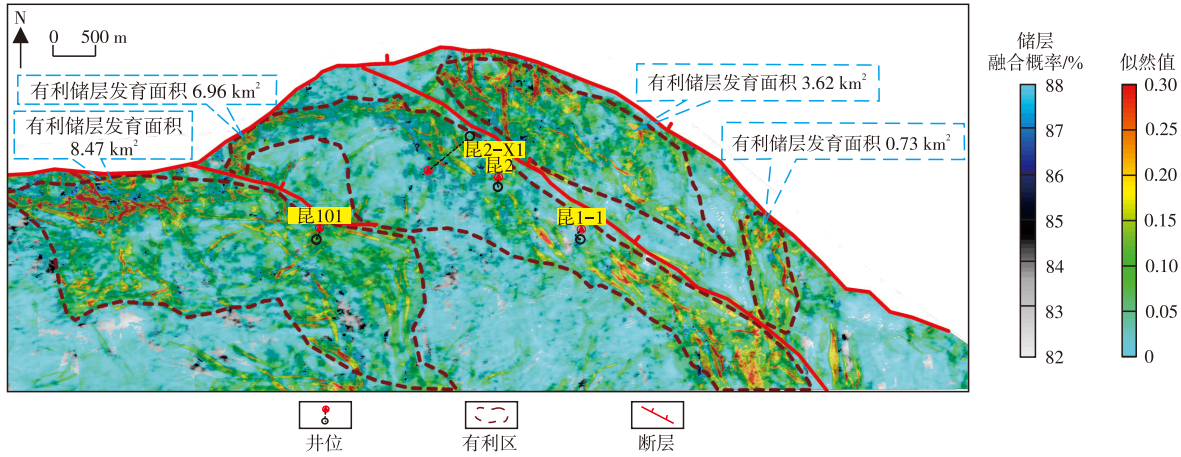


图5 柴达木盆地昆2区块0~300 m段溶蚀孔缝叠合平面分布

Fig. 5 Planar distribution of fracture and dissolution pore overlapping in 0~300 m section of Kun 2 block, Qaidam Basin

3 有效储层空间展布规律

3.1 有效储层平面分布规律

按照井上钻遇的有效储层厚度,结合地震有利储层预测结果,分析有效储层厚度分布情况(图6)。总体上,有效储层集中发育在构造高部位,在昆2井—昆2-X1井区域厚度最大,可达150 m左右,并且主体沿着昆2北断层方向呈条带状分布;另外在昆101井区域,也发育100 m以上的有效储层条带。地震预测昆2区块下盘溶蚀孔洞发育,是有利储集区,尽管没有井钻遇,但是按照地震预测发育100 m左右的有效储层。

依据有效储层分类标准和单井解释结果,结合地震预测有利区和有效储层平面分布情况,分析认为,总体上I+II类有效储层分布连续性差,沿着昆2北断层边部是

I+II类有效储层的主要发育区,厚度介于20~60 m,其他区域分散分布。昆101井区发育较好,尽管叠加厚度大,但是单井分类解释结果显示主要为薄层。

3.2 有效储层纵向分布规律

为了进一步评价基岩储层的纵向变化规律,将基岩储层按照距离基岩顶面0~<80 m、80~<160 m和160~<=250 m划分为上中下3个单元,对比分析表明,有效储层自上而下发育程度逐渐变差,由连片分布过渡到分散、孤立分布,这与基岩风化壳储层发育模式相符合。上部单元有效储层最发育,整体连片分布,沿着昆2北断层和昆101北断层附近有效储层集中发育,呈宽条带状;中部单元有效储层仅在靠近昆2北断层附近集中发育,呈条带状,其他区域分散分布;下部单元有效储层发育变差,孤立分布(图7)。

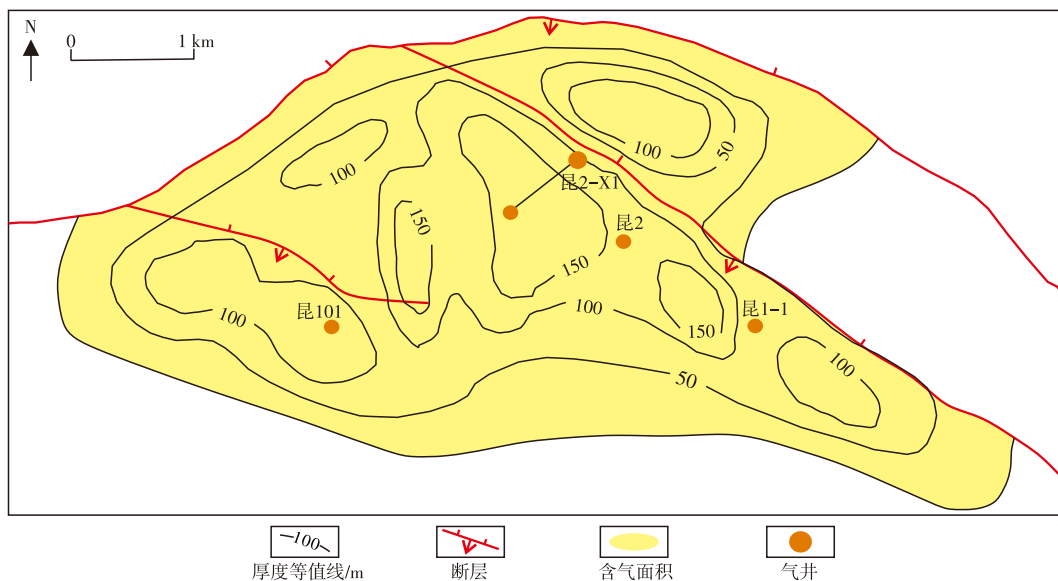


图6 柴达木盆地昆2区块有效储层平面分布

Fig. 6 Planar distribution of effective reservoirs in Kun 2 block, Qaidam Basin

3.3 有利区筛选

昆2区块4口井基岩试气层段均为10 m左右的 I + II 储层,且都获得 $10 \times 10^4 \text{ m}^3/\text{d}$ 以上的产气量。试采的昆101井射孔厚度为10.7 m,打开程度低,气井产量下降快,

昆2井射孔厚度为26 m,保持较高的产量持续稳产,因此,结合地震有利区预测和有效储层平面分布,将 I + II 有效储层厚度大于20 m作为有利区下限,上盘优选出4个富集区,下盘优选出1个天然气富集区,可作为井位部署的主要区域(图7、图8)。

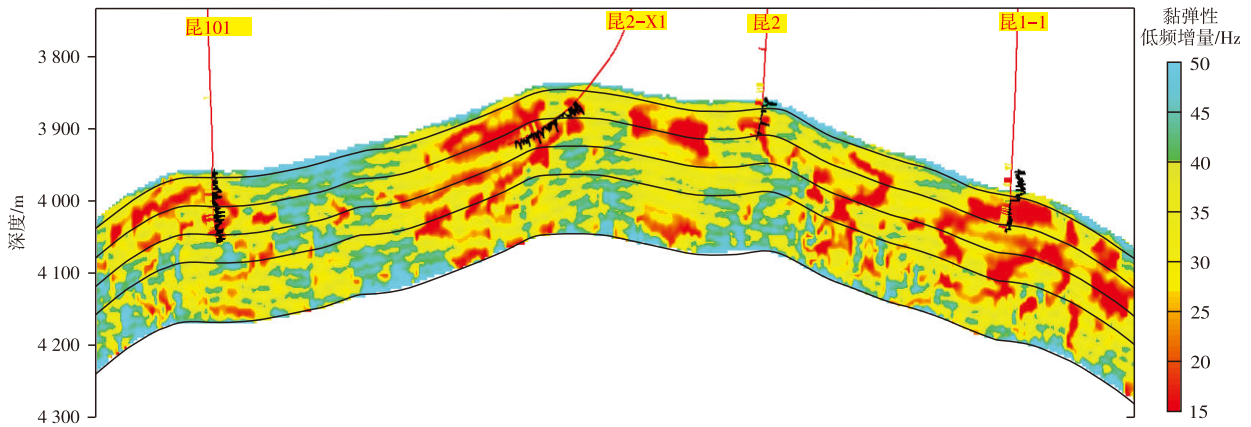


图7 柴达木盆地昆2区块基岩气藏天然气富集剖面

Fig. 7 Cross-section of natural gas accumulation in basement reservoirs of Kun 2 block, Qaidam Basin

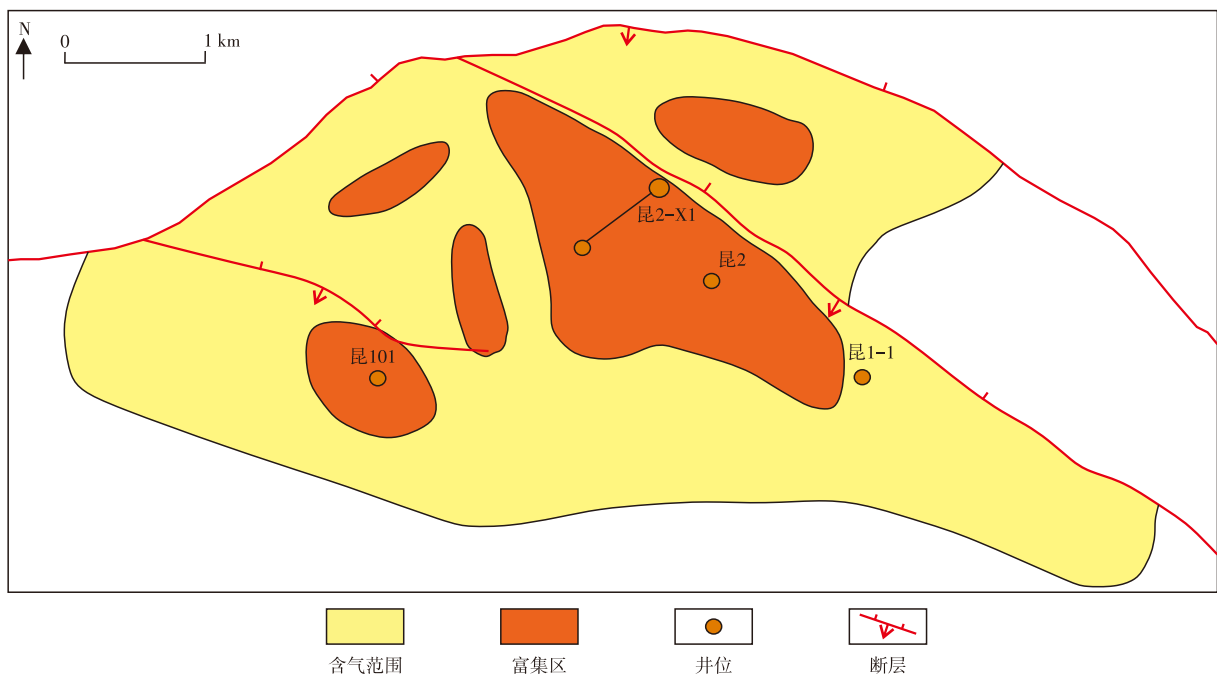


图8 柴达木盆地昆2区块基岩气藏天然气富集平面

Fig. 8 Planar distribution of natural gas accumulation in basement gas reservoirs of Kun 2 block, Qaidam Basin

4 结论与认识

1) 通过融合最大似然属性与结构张量-波阻抗反演技术,建立裂缝-溶蚀孔双介质空间耦合模型,首次实现超深层基岩储层孔隙度与渗透率的半量化描述,裂缝预测吻合率85%,溶蚀孔预测精度提升22%,模型验证显示,裂缝密度、基质孔隙度和溶蚀孔厚度预测误差均小于15%,显著优于传统单一属性预测方法,还能够更全面地刻画储

层的空间分布特征,为后续开发提供可靠的数据支持。

2) 基于4口井岩心数据与三维地震反演,定量揭示断裂活动对储层发育的控制规律:①断裂上升盘的裂缝密度(均值 6.8 m^{-1})较下降盘的裂缝密度(均值 2.1 m^{-1})高224%;②距断裂带0~500 m范围内溶蚀孔厚度占比达78%,溶蚀孔的孔隙度增幅达40%~60%,明确“断裂控缝、缝控孔”的阶梯式成储模式。

3) 提出基于有效储层厚度、裂缝密度和孔隙度的三元分级评价体系,将 I + II 类储层占比超过65%作为富集区

核心指标。应用该标准优选出5个靶区,其中昆2北断层上盘靶区储层参数最优(裂缝密度 8.2 m^{-1} 、孔隙度5.7%、厚度182 m),单井预测产能($14.3\times 10^4\text{ m}^3/\text{d}$)较邻区提升32%。

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