

# 天府气田须家河组四段近源致密砂岩气 成藏特征及主控因素

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**摘要:**天府地区须家河组致密砂岩气藏成因复杂、气水分布规律不清。基于天然气组分、天然气碳同位素、岩石抽提物色谱、总有机碳、岩石热解、铸体薄片和非常规孔渗测井等资料,根据生产测试数据,研究天府地区须家河组气藏特征、成藏地质特征和成藏主控因素。结果表明:天府气田须家河组四段(须四段)具有“南北分区、东西分带”的气水分布特征,南部地区以产气为主,北部地区多产水或气水同出,西缘较东缘整体含气性好;须四段天然气为须家河组三段上亚段(须三上亚段)烃源岩成熟—高成熟演化阶段产物。须三上亚段烃源岩以Ⅲ型干酪根为主,厚度大,有机质丰度高,供烃能力充足;须四段发育粒内溶孔和粒间溶孔等类型储集空间,北部地区整体储层物性优于南部地区的;天府地区发育砂体型和断—砂复合型输导体系;须家河组五段(须五段)厚层炭质泥页岩为须四段天然气聚集成藏提供良好的保存条件。须四段致密砂岩气成藏受源储配置、储层物性、输导体系和多期充注等因素控制,其中,源储配置差异控制天府气田平面上“西气东水”的分布格局;南北部地区储层物性差异控制有效岩性圈闭的形成;断裂和稳定分布的砂体组成的优质输导体系为天然气运移提供优势通道;多期充注为须四段形成规模气藏创造前提条件。南部地区具有“优质源储配置控制供烃、物性控制圈闭类型、断砂输导体系助运、多期充注控富”的成藏特点,北部地区具有“优质烃源岩供烃、断层垂向输导、低幅度构造聚集”的特征。该结果为深化近源致密砂岩气成藏认识、指导天府地区须家河组后续勘探部署提供支持。

**关键词:**近源致密砂岩气;成藏特征;主控因素;须四段;天府气田;四川盆地

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## 0 引言

致密砂岩气(致密气)为重要的非常规天然气资源,对满足全球能源需求具有重要意义,属于未来天然气增储上产的重要领域<sup>[1-3]</sup>。四川盆地上三叠统须家河组勘探经历构造气藏、岩性气藏和多层系立体勘探3个发展阶段<sup>[4-6]</sup>。为推进致密气勘探开发,开启新一轮致密气地质条件评价,在天府地区取得勘探突破,多口井测试获高产工业气流,表明前陆斜坡带须家河组四段(须四段)近源致密气具有良好的勘探潜力<sup>[7-9]</sup>。

天府气田须四段致密气藏具有埋深大、储层高度致密化的特点,南北部地区气藏含气性差异显著,主要勘探发现集中在南部简阳地区和北部八角场地区,北部金华、秋林地区多为水层、气水同层。人们研究天府地区及其周缘须家河组沉积体系、储层特征和天然气运移特征<sup>[10-14]</sup>。基于显微观察、静态描述和古生物等宏微观结合方式,李雅楠等<sup>[10]</sup>建立辫状河三角洲及曲流河三角洲沉积相模式,分析不同时期沉积相和沉积微相的展布特征及空间配置关系;刘金库等<sup>[11]</sup>研究认为,石英溶蚀为川中—川南地区须家河组砂岩储层次生孔隙发育的主要原因,提出碱性环境下直接溶蚀和黏土矿物与碳酸盐矿物的交代溶蚀两类成因机制;QIN Shengfei等<sup>[12]</sup>采用天然气地球化学方法,分析川中地区须家河组天然气组分和碳同位素特征,明确天然气重烃含量、 $iC_4/nC_4$ 、 $iC_5/nC_5$ 存在有序变化,天然气甲烷碳同位素( $\delta^{13}C_1$ )特征与川中地

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区烃源岩热演化程度一致,须家河组天然气具有原位成藏特征,未进行大面积侧向运移;根据岩石学特征、物性分析和成岩作用类型,林良彪等<sup>[13]</sup>分析川西坳陷须四段储层致密化过程和控制因素,明确须四段储层演化至中成岩B期阶段,储层致密化发生时期为早白垩世。王力等<sup>[14]</sup>采用高压压汞和核磁共振方法表征全孔径分布,建立全尺度的毛细管压力曲线,明确不同孔喉结构特征参数与储层物性的关系,进行致密砂岩储层孔喉结构分类评价。

上三叠统须四段是四川盆地陆相致密气增储上产的重要勘探层位,未开展天府地区南北部地区须四段近源致密气含气性差异和成藏控制因素等方面研究。基于天然气组分、天然气碳同位素、岩石抽提物色谱、总有机碳、岩石热解、铸体薄片和非常规孔渗测试资料,根据生产测井数据,研究气水分布、天然气特征及来源,分析天府气田须四段致密气成藏地质条件,厘清近源致密气差异富集主控因素,建立近源致密气差异成藏模式,为天府地区须家河组致密气勘探部署和相似地区近源致密气藏的勘探开发提供参考。

## 1 区域地质概况

天府气田位于四川盆地中部,处于四川盆地川中古隆中斜平缓带和川北古中坳陷低缓带,构造相对平缓<sup>[15-16]</sup>(见图1(a))。天府气田北起四川省盐亭县、南抵四川省简阳市,西接龙泉山、东临四川省射洪市,划分为简阳、金华、秋林、八角场和中台山5个区块,勘探面积为 $1.8 \times 10^4 \text{ km}^2$ (见图1(b))。

须家河组为海陆过渡相沉积,地层厚度在900~1200 m之间,顶部和底部分别与下侏罗统自流井组、中三叠统雷口坡组呈不整合接触<sup>[17]</sup>(见图1(c))。受印支期多幕构造运动和多物源体系影响,四川盆地发育一套呈“箕状”向西加厚、以陆源碎屑岩为主的煤系地层。根据岩性和电性特征,将须家河组划分为6个段(须一—须六段),其中,须一段、须三段、须五段以发育残余海湾及滨浅湖亚相为主,岩性主要为黑色、深灰色炭质泥岩,是主要的烃源岩层;须二段、须四段和须六段以发育辫状河三角洲前缘亚相为主,发育水下分流河道和河口坝微相,岩性主要为中—细粒岩屑长石砂岩和长石岩屑砂岩,是主要的储层段<sup>[14,18]</sup>。其中须四段根据中部稳定分布的一套泥岩划分为须四上和须四下2个亚段<sup>[19]</sup>,天府地区须四段致密气主要在须四上亚段富集。

## 2 气藏特征

### 2.1 气水分布特征

根据生产测试资料和测井解释结果,绘制天府气田须四段上、下亚段气水平面分布图(见图2)。须四上亚段整体含气性优于须四下亚段的,须四上亚段以气(层)井和差气(层)井为主(见图2(a)),须四下亚段以水(层)井和差气层井为主(见图2(b));南北部区块具有“南北分区”的气水分布特征,南部简阳地区在整体上以气(层)井和差气(层)井为主,北部金华、秋林地区以水(层)井和差气(层)井为主;简阳地区须四上亚段具有“东西分带”的气水分布特征,西侧以气井为主,测试获高产,东侧以差气层井和气水同出井为主。

### 2.2 天然气特征及来源

#### 2.2.1 天然气特征

天然气组分是判识天然气成因类型和运移规律的重要研究内容<sup>[7]</sup>。天府气田须四段天然气包含烃类气体和非烃类气体,以烃类气体为主。烃类气体中甲烷体积分数占比最高,简阳地区甲烷体积分数介于85.52%~86.49%,平均为85.83%;乙烷体积分数介于7.69%~8.58%,平均为8.02%(见图3(a))。金华、秋林、八角场等地区甲烷体积分数介于66.94%~89.41%,平均为84.56%;乙烷体积分数介于5.35%~9.61%,平均为7.17%。天府气田须四段重烃气( $\text{C}_{2+}$ )体积分数介于8.38%~28.08%,平均为13.23%(见图3(b))。天然气干燥系数( $\text{C}_1/\text{C}_{1-5}$ )介于76.19%~91.68%,平均为87.40%,属于典型的湿气。

天然气碳同位素蕴含丰富的烃源岩母质信息,对判别天然气类型和成因起重要作用<sup>[20-21]</sup>。甲烷碳同位素随烃源岩热成熟度增加而具有逐渐变重的趋势,受烃源岩母质类型影响较小;乙烷碳同位素具有很好

的母质继承性,常用作判断烃源岩母质类型。戴金星<sup>[22]</sup>提出以 $-28\text{‰}$ 为界,乙烷碳同位素重于 $-28\text{‰}$ 为煤型气,轻于 $-28\text{‰}$ 为油型气。天府气田须四段天然气甲烷、乙烷等烷烃气的碳同位素分别为 $-43.73\text{‰} \sim -35.80\text{‰}$ 、 $-27.77\text{‰} \sim -24.62\text{‰}$ (见图 4(a)),其中,简阳地区烷烃气的碳同位素分别为 $-43.73\text{‰} \sim -39.80\text{‰}$ ( $\delta^{13}\text{C}_1$ )和 $-27.77\text{‰} \sim -25.65\text{‰}$ ( $\delta^{13}\text{C}_2$ );金华、秋林和八角场地区烷烃气的碳同位素分别为 $-42.24\text{‰} \sim -35.80\text{‰}$ ( $\delta^{13}\text{C}_1$ )和 $-27.40\text{‰} \sim -24.62\text{‰}$ ( $\delta^{13}\text{C}_2$ ),南北部地区天然气碳同位素组成具有一定差异,北部金华、秋林和八角场等地区相较于南部简阳地区天然气碳同位素明显偏重。天府气田南部简阳地区须四段烷烃气的碳同位素呈 $\delta^{13}\text{C}_1 < \delta^{13}\text{C}_2 < \delta^{13}\text{C}_4 < \delta^{13}\text{C}_3$ 的碳同位素倒转特征(见图 4(b)),北部金华、秋林和八角场地区须四段烷烃气碳同位素呈 $\delta^{13}\text{C}_1 < \delta^{13}\text{C}_2 < \delta^{13}\text{C}_3 < \delta^{13}\text{C}_4$ 正碳同位素特征(见图 4(c))。基于天府地区须家河组致密气成藏期次,丙烷、丁烷碳同位素倒转是同源多期天然气混合的结果<sup>[23-24]</sup>。

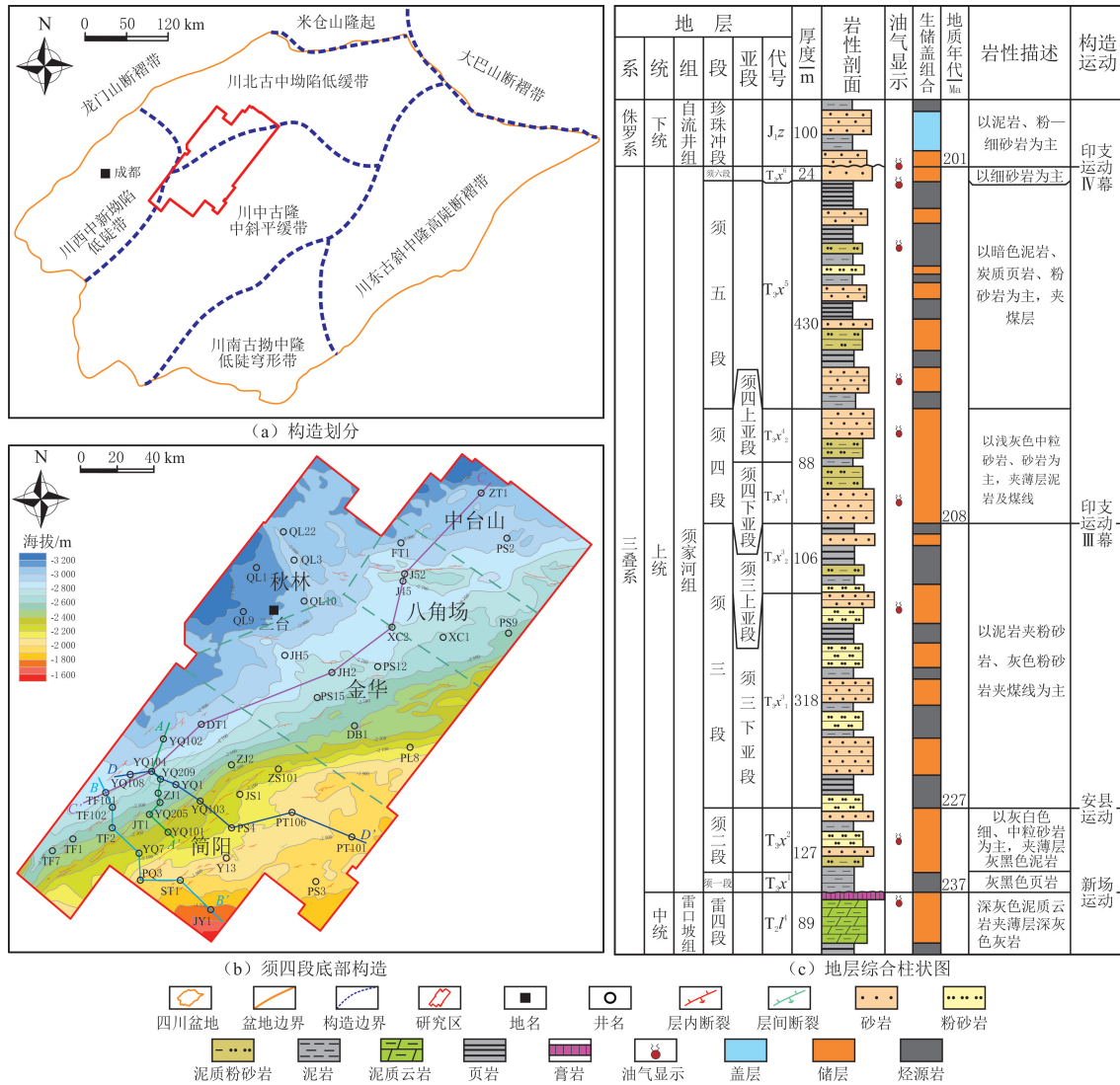


图 1 四川盆地构造划分、天府气田须四段底部构造及须家河组综合柱状图(据文献[7]修改)

Fig. 1 Structural division of Sichuan Basin, the bottom structure of the fourth member of Xujiache Formation in Tianfu Gas Field and the comprehensive histogram of Xujiache Formation(modified by reference[7])

### 2.2.2 天然气来源

适用于煤型气的多种天然气甲烷碳同位素折算成熟度计算公式见文献<sup>[22,25]</sup>。研究区烃源岩热解气实验样品采自川西地区大梅子林剖面须五段低熟烃源岩( $w(\text{TOC})$ 为 1.53%, $R_o$ 为 0.57%),收集不同温度点的天然气产物的碳同位素测试数据,建立须家河组煤系烃源岩产物 $\delta^{13}\text{C}_1-R_o$ 回归方程。天府气

田须四段天然气甲烷碳同位素折算  $R_0$  介于 0.97%~1.63%，与须三段烃源岩热演化程度基本一致 ( $R_0$  为 1.00%~1.80%) (见表 1)，与须五段烃源岩成熟度 ( $R_0$  为 0.80%~1.20%) 存在显著差别，表明须四段天然气主要为须三上亚段烃源岩生成天然气近源成藏。

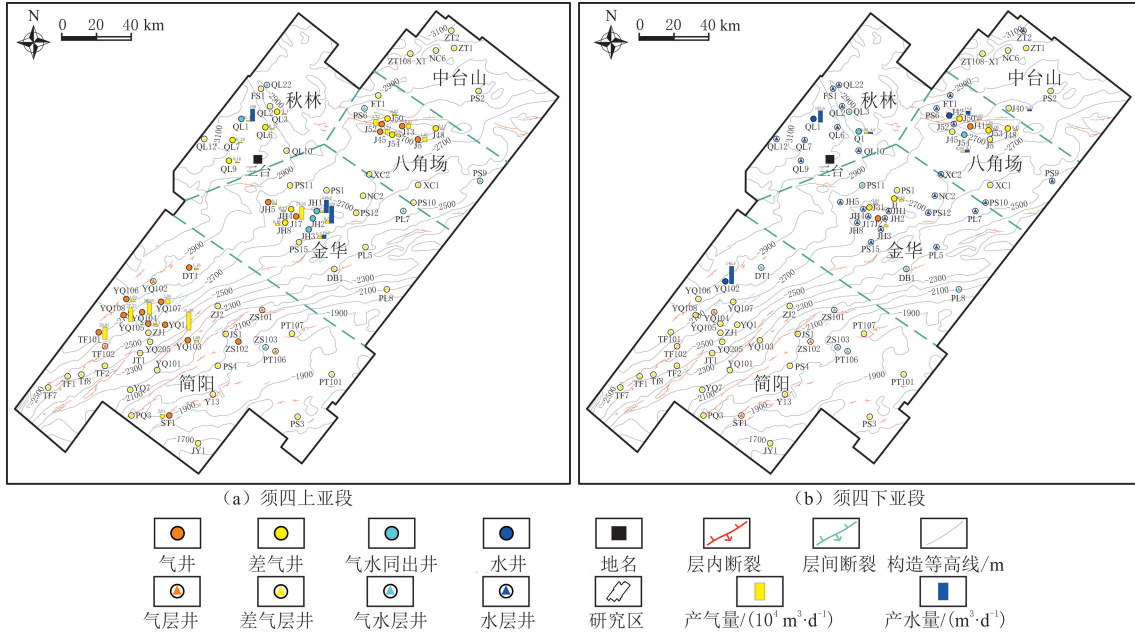


图 2 天府气田须四段气水分布

Fig. 2 Gas-water distribution of the fourth member of Xujiache Formation in Tianfu Gas Field

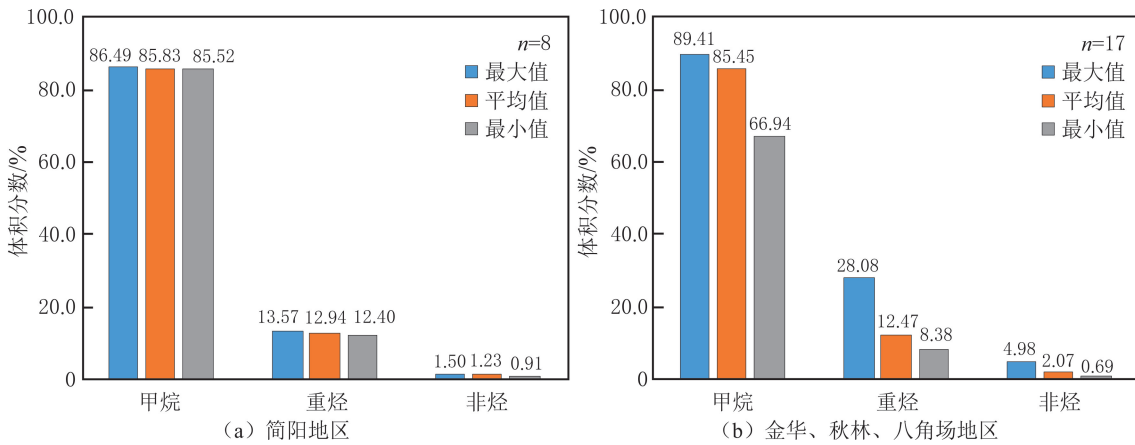


图 3 天府气田南北部地区须四段天然气组分分布

Fig. 3 Distribution histogram of natural gas composition in the fourth member of Xujiache Formation in the north and south of Tianfu Gas Field

生物标志物在成岩作用中经历演化保留可以识别的生物母源信息，能够提供物源输入、沉积环境及成熟度等<sup>[26-27]</sup>。规则甾烷  $C_{27}$ — $C_{28}$ — $C_{29}$  的质量分数常用于反映母质来源， $C_{27}$  规则甾烷来源于低等水生生物和藻类， $C_{29}$  规则甾烷主要来源于陆生高等植物<sup>[27]</sup>。天府气田须四段储层残留烃规则甾烷  $C_{29} > C_{27} > C_{28}$  表现反“L”形分布，须三上亚段烃源岩规则甾烷  $C_{29} > C_{27} > C_{28}$  呈明显的反“L”形分布，须五段烃源岩规则甾烷  $C_{27} > C_{29} > C_{28}$  呈“L”型分布 (见图 5(a-c))。须四段储层残留烃中的姥鲛烷与植烷的比值 (Pr/Ph) 和须三上亚段烃源岩抽提物中的 Pr/Ph 介于 1.10~1.20，须五段烃源岩抽提物中的 Pr/Ph 为 0.83，反映须四段储层残留烃为弱氧化环境下的烃源岩产物，与须三上亚段烃源岩的沉积环境一致 (见图 5(d-f))。综合潜在烃源岩和须四段储层岩石抽提物生物标志物特征，须四段天然气主要来自须三上亚段烃源岩。

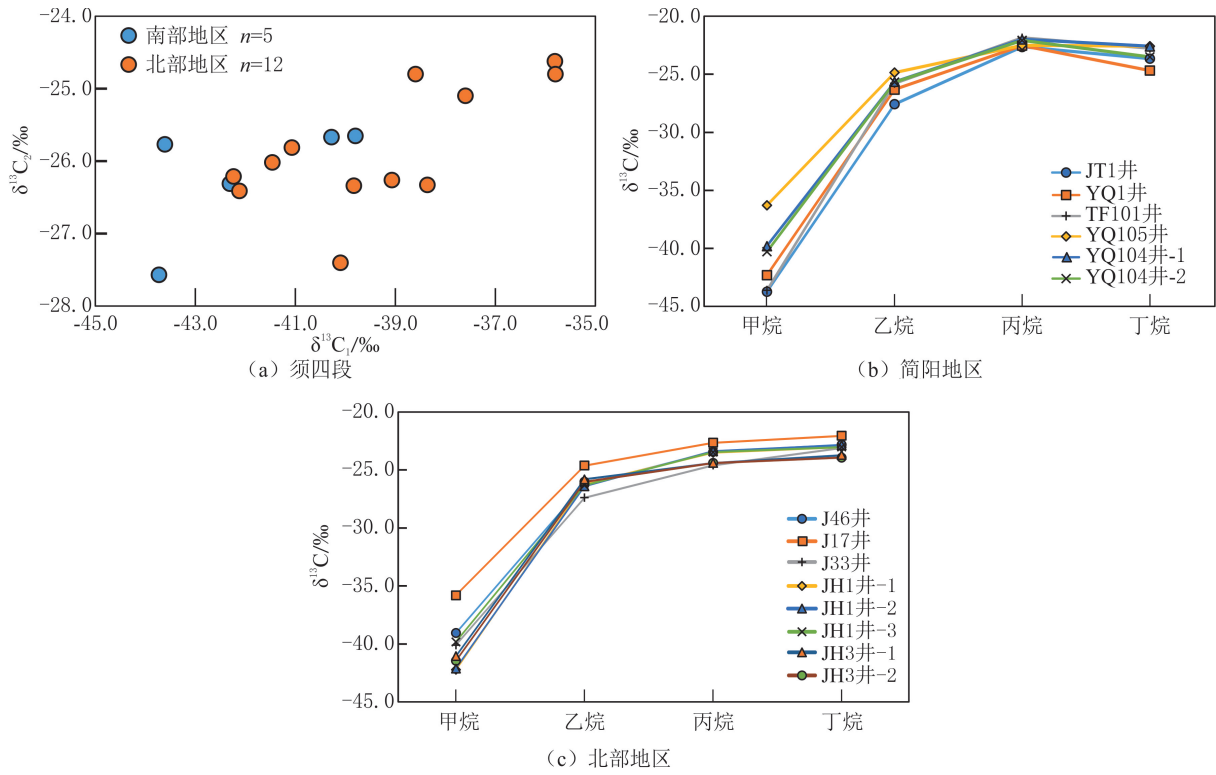


图 4 天府气田须家河组四段天然气碳同位素分布特征

Fig. 4 Carbon isotope distribution characteristics of natural gas in the fourth member of Xujiahe Formation in Tianfu Gas Field

表 1 天府气田须家河组四段天然气甲烷碳同位素及折算  $R_o$ 。

Table 1 Methane carbon isotope and converted  $R_o$  data of natural gas in the fourth member of Xujiahe Formation in Tianfu Gas Field

地区	井名	埋深/m	$\delta^{13}C_1/\text{‰}$	折算 $R_o/\%$
	JT1	—	-43.70	0.97
南部	YQ1	3 605.00~3 675.00	-42.30	1.10
	YQ104	3 120.00~3 227.00	-39.80	1.35
	YQ104	3 120.00~3 227.00	-40.30	1.30
	TF101	3 180.00~3 200.00	-43.60	0.98
	JH3	3 184.00~3 125.00	-41.50	1.18
	JH3	3 262.00~3 224.00, 3 184.00~3 125.00	-41.10	1.22
北部	JH1	3 043.20~3 105.76	-39.80	1.35
	JH1	3 043.20~3 105.76	-42.10	1.11
	JH1	3 043.20~3 105.76	-42.20	1.10
	J33	—	-40.10	1.32
	J46	—	-39.10	1.44
	J42	—	-37.60	1.63

### 3 成藏地质特征

为明确天府气田须四段致密气复杂气水分布成因和主控因素,从烃源条件、储层特征、输导体系和保存条件等方面,分析近源致密气成藏的基础地质条件。

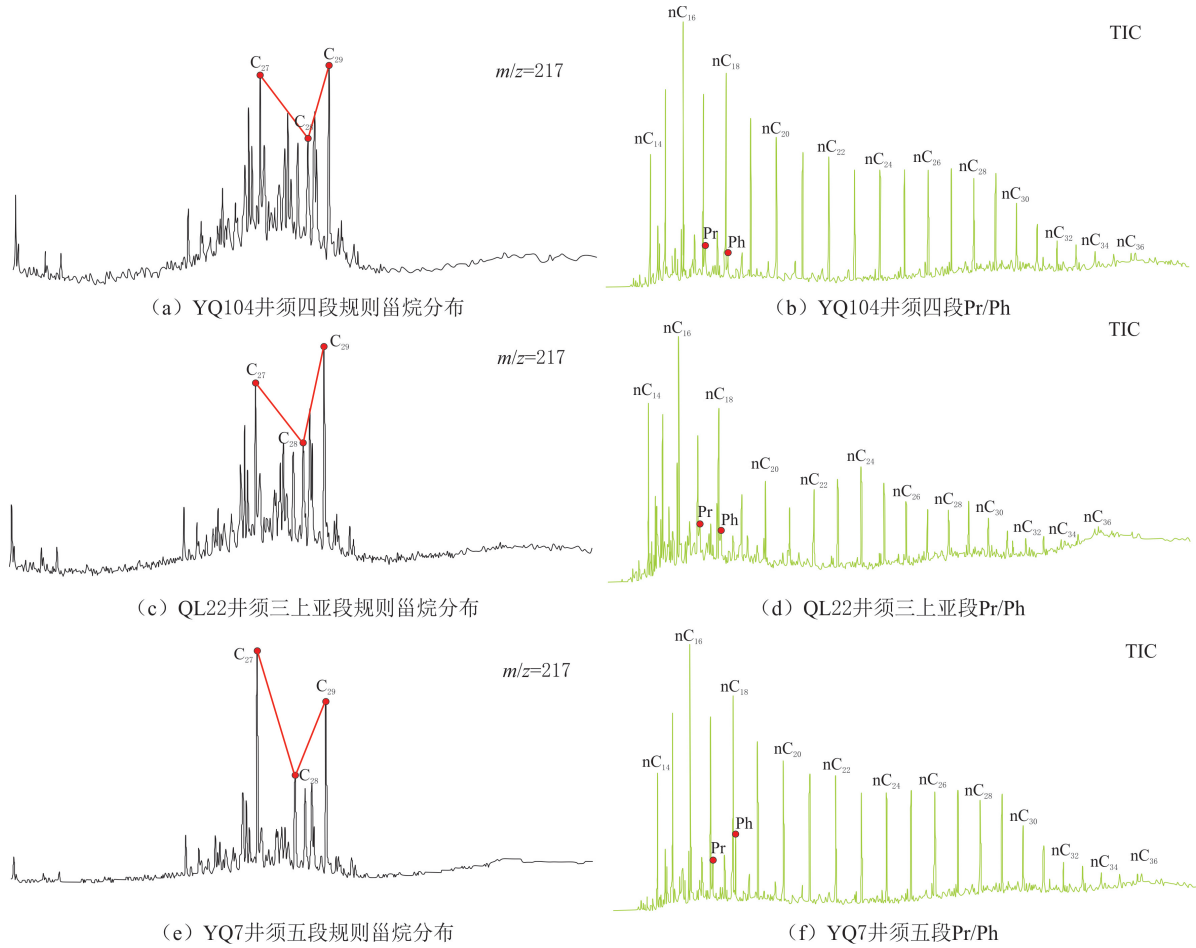


图5 天府气田须家河组岩石抽提物色谱特征

Fig. 5 Chromatographic characteristics of rock extracts from Xujiache Formation in Tianfu Gas Field

#### 3.1 烃源条件

气源对比结果表明,天府气田须四段天然气主要来自下伏须三上亚段烃源岩。基于烃源岩地球化学特征,天府气田须三上亚段烃源岩有机质类型以Ⅲ型干酪根为主,含少量Ⅱ<sub>2</sub>型干酪根,总有机碳质量分数( $w(\text{TOC})$ )为0.79%~6.65%,平均为2.97%;生烃潜量( $S_1 + S_2$ )为0.19~9.14 mg/g,平均为2.51 mg/g;氢指数(HI)介于23.29~110.84 mg/(g·TOC),平均为79.69 mg/(g·TOC);最高热解峰温( $t_{\text{max}}$ )介于462.0~518.0 °C,平均为483.9 °C(见表2)。根据煤系泥岩生烃潜力评价标准<sup>[28]</sup>,天府地区须三上亚段烃源岩为中等—好烃源岩; $R_o$ 为1.18%~1.66%, $t_{\text{max}}$ 为462.0~518.0 °C,反映须三上亚段烃源岩处于成熟—高成熟演化阶段,具备生成大量天然气的物质基础和烃源热演化条件。

基于钻测井和烃源岩地球化学统计数据、生烃潜力评价结果,分别绘制天府气田须三上亚段烃源岩厚度、有机质丰度、 $R_o$ 和生气强度平面分布图(见图6)。天府气田须三上亚段烃源岩厚度介于25~88 m,厚度高值区域分布在研究区南部简阳地区西侧和北部中台山地区(见图6(a));烃源岩有机质丰度介于0.50%~2.88%, $w(\text{TOC})$ 高值分布区域同烃源岩厚度分布具有一致性,主要分布在TF101—TF7井一带和ZT1井周缘(见图6(b));烃源岩 $R_o$ 介于0.60%~2.60%,呈“北西高、南东低”的变化趋势(见图6(c));烃源岩生气强度介于 $(1.50 \sim 16.68) \times 10^8 \text{ m}^3/\text{km}^2$ ,高值区域整体分布在研究区西南部TF101—TF7井一带、西北部QL22井周缘和北部ZT1井周缘(见图6(d))。

表 2 天府气田须三上亚段烃源岩  $w(\text{TOC})$  和岩石热解参数

Table 2  $w(\text{TOC})$  and rock-ryrolysis parameters of source rocks in the upper third member of Xujiahe Formation in Tianfu Gas Field

样品编号	井号	深度/m	岩性	$w(\text{TOC}) / (S_1 + S_2) / \%$	$(S_1 + S_2) / (\text{mg} \cdot \text{g}^{-1})$	$\text{HI} / (\text{mg} \cdot (\text{g} \cdot \text{TOC})^{-1})$	$t_{\text{max}} / ^\circ\text{C}$	烃源岩评价
1	JH2	3 244.50	深灰色泥岩	4.15	5.45	110.84	477.0	好—最好
2	JH2	3 249.35	深灰色泥岩	1.62	1.24	64.81	475.0	差—中等—好
3	JH2	3 251.01	深灰色泥岩	1.59	1.28	66.04	477.0	差—中等—好
4	JH2	3 253.41	深灰色泥岩	3.84	9.14	191.67	462.0	好—最好
5	PL7	3 329.12	深色泥岩	1.92	1.35	57.76	475.0	中等—好
6	PL7	3 333.56	深色泥岩	2.63	1.92	56.35	475.0	中等—好—最好
7	FT1	3 431.20	含炭屑粉砂质泥岩	0.79	0.19	23.29	487.0	差—中等
8	FT1	3 437.29	含炭屑粉砂质泥岩	4.87	1.62	30.92	518.0	中等—好—最好
9	YQ104	3 560.04	深灰色泥岩	1.49	2.15	125.11	487.0	好
10	QL22	3 703.00	深灰色泥岩	3.17	2.55	69.84	491.0	好
11	QL22	3 950.62	深灰色泥岩	6.65	6.70	80.00	499.0	好

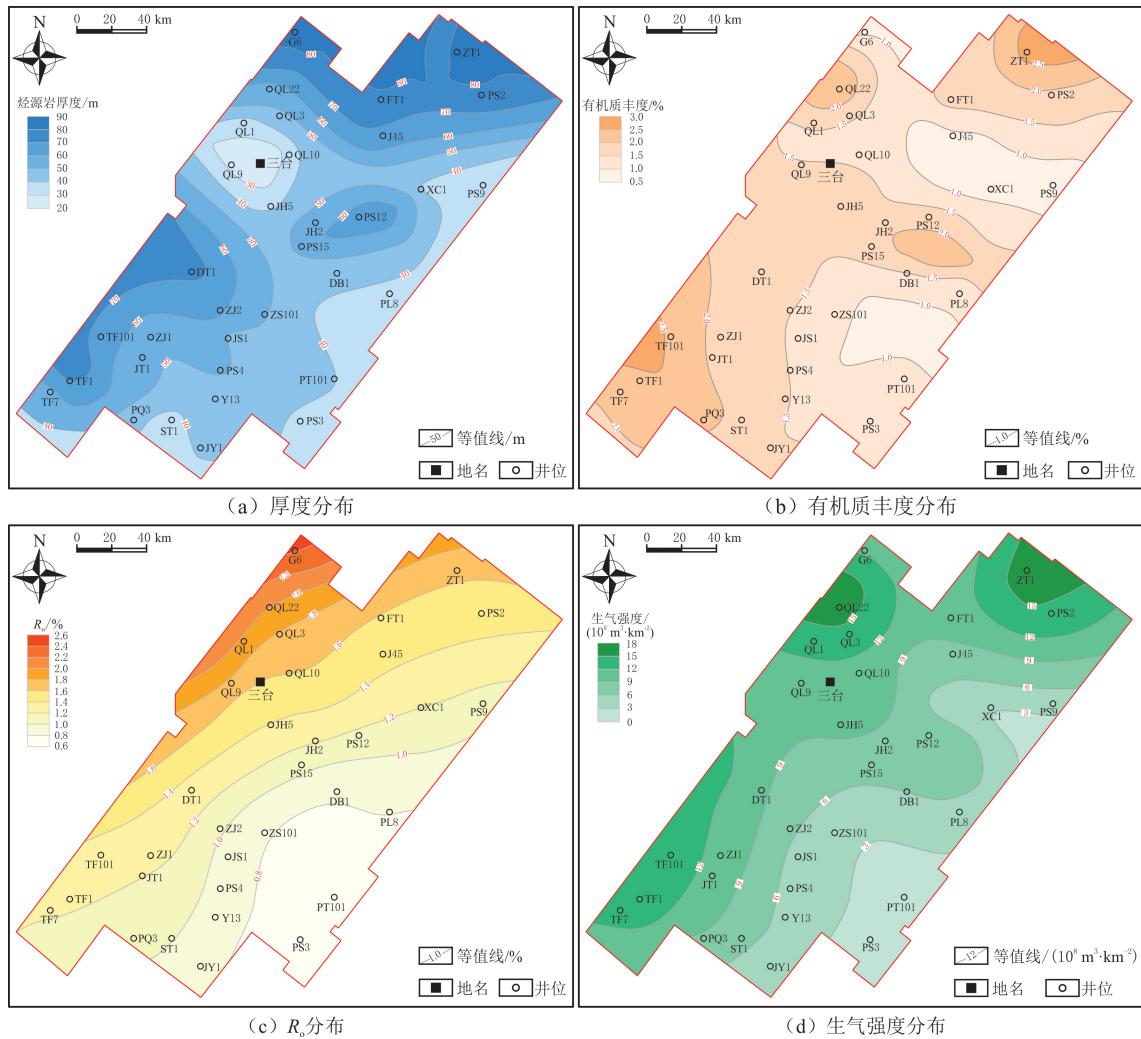


图 6 天府气田须三上亚段烃源岩厚度、有机质丰度、 $R_o$  及生气强度平面分布

Fig. 6 The plane distribution of source rock thickness, organic matter abundance,  $R_o$  and gas generation intensity in the upper third member of Xujiahe Formation in Tianfu Gas Field

### 3.2 储层特征

天府地区须四段储层岩性以中粒长石岩屑砂岩和岩屑长石砂岩为主,孔隙度普遍低于10%,为典型的致密砂岩储层。天府气田南北构造之间储集空间类型差异明显,北部金华、秋林地区孔隙类型以残余粒间孔和长石溶孔为主(见图7(a-c));南部简阳地区残余粒间孔压实殆尽,孔隙类型以长石溶孔、岩屑溶孔和粒间溶孔为主(见图7(d-f))。北部金华、秋林地区储层物性最好,孔隙度主要分布在7%~13%之间,渗透率主要分布在 $(0.1\sim 5.0)\times 10^{-3}\mu\text{m}^2$ 之间;南部简阳地区储层物性稍差,孔隙度为6%~8%,渗透率为 $(0.1\sim 0.5)\times 10^{-3}\mu\text{m}^2$ (见图8(a-b))。垂向上,须四段上、下亚段的物性条件具有明显差别,须四下亚段整体储层物性比须四上亚段的好(见图8(c-d))。

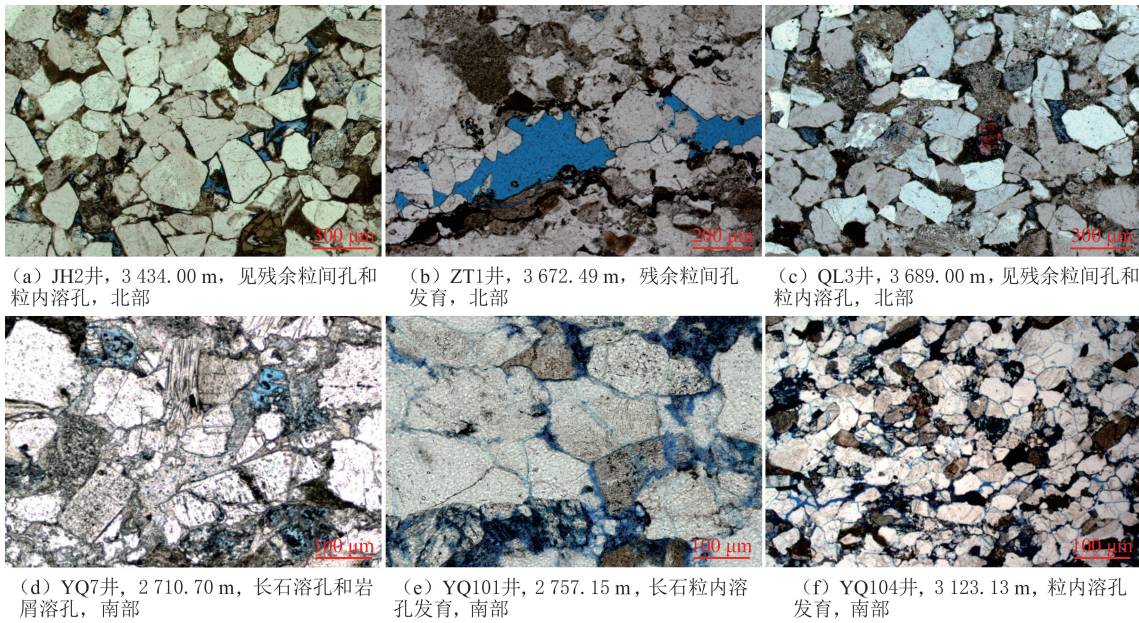


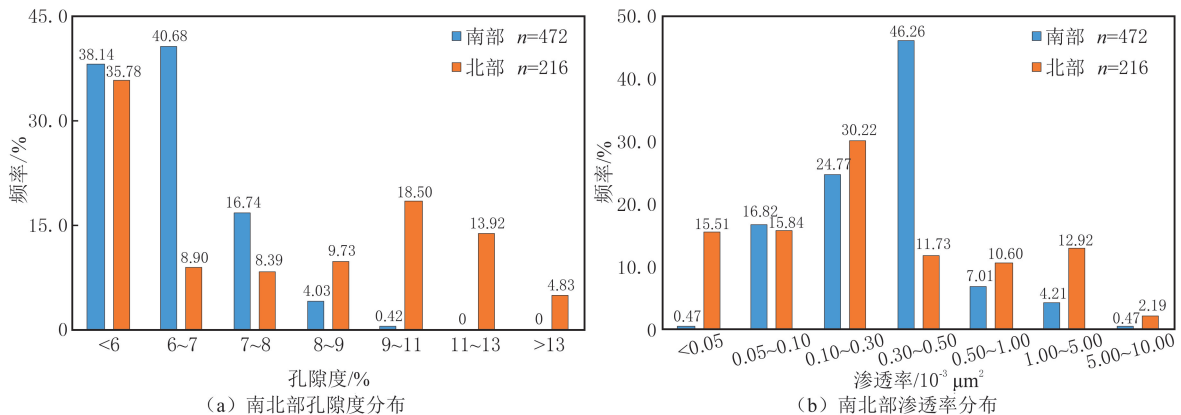
图7 天府气田须家河组致密砂岩储层储集空间类型

Fig. 7 Reservoir space types of tight sandstone reservoirs in Xujiahe Formation, Tianfu Gas Field

天府气田须四段砂岩主体孔隙度介于4%~10%,整体上处于致密砂岩范畴。压实作用是造成须四段储层孔隙损失的主要原因,储层致密化的关键因素是成岩系统处于半封闭—封闭条件下沉淀的晚期碳酸盐岩胶结物,溶蚀作用是储层孔隙演化的主要建设性成岩作用,压实作用和胶结作用是储层孔隙演化的主要破坏性成岩作用,恢复须四段储层致密化时期为早白垩世<sup>[13]</sup>。

### 3.3 输导体系

良好的输导条件是天然气运移至储层聚集成藏的重要基础<sup>[29-30]</sup>。天府气田须四段输导体系主要由断层、裂缝和砂体等组成,发育砂体型(J45井)、断—砂复合型(YQ103、YQ104井)两类(见图9)。受构造运动和储层致密化影响,不同时期的输导体系对天然气成藏具有显著差异。



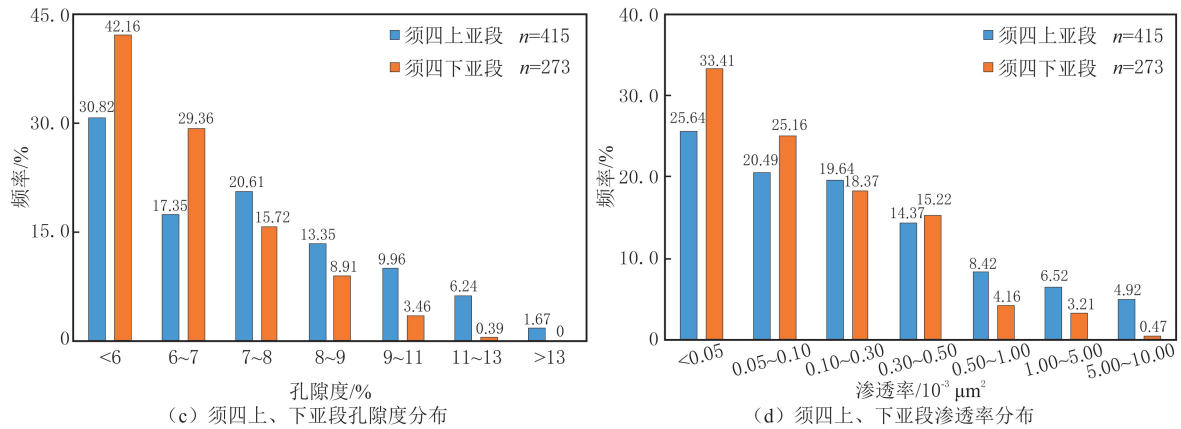


图 8 天府气田须四段储层孔隙度、渗透率分布频率直方图  
Fig. 8 The distribution frequency histogram of reservoir porosity and permeability in the fourth member of Xujiahe Formation in Tianfu Gas Field

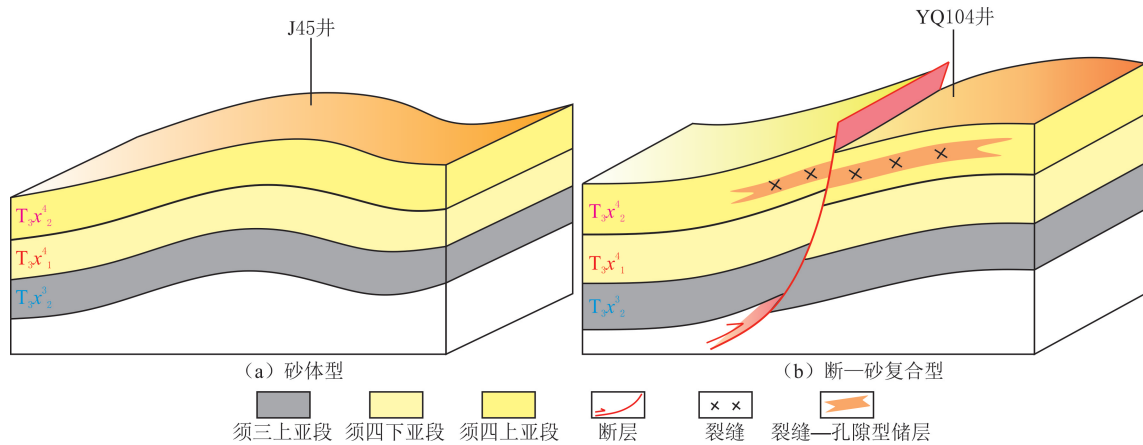


图 9 天府气田须家河组发育输导体系类型  
Fig. 9 Types of development dredging system in Xujiahe Formation of Tianfu Gas Field

砂体型输导体系以基质孔为主要的储集空间和渗流通道,主要在储层致密化前对天然气运移起良好的输导作用,储层致密化后起的输导作用较微弱。断—砂复合型输导体系主要包括断层、裂缝和砂体等输导通道,在高产型气藏中较常见。断层对沟通天府地区须三上亚段烃源岩和须四段储层起重要作用,决定气藏能否形成<sup>[31]</sup>,裂缝显著提高天然气在砂体内部的渗流能力。天府气田须家河组广泛发育逆断层,根据断穿层位划分为层间断层和层内断层两种类型(见图 10),层间断层下部断穿须家河组底部或上部断穿须家河组顶部,主要呈北东—南西向排列,分布在南部简阳地区龙泉山断层周缘及北部充西—西充—公山庙地区一线(见图 1(b));层内断层为发育在须家河组内部的,作为沟通烃源层和储层的通源断层,主要分布在南部简阳地区西部,在北部金华—秋林地区零星分布。裂缝成因概括为沉积成因缝和构造成因缝,沉积成因缝主要为层理缝,为沿地层层理或近平行层理方向破裂形成的裂缝<sup>[32]</sup>;构造成因缝进一步划分为断层诱导缝和褶皱伴生缝,前者广泛发育在断层周缘,随距离增大,裂缝规模和数量逐渐变小,后者主要受褶皱变形机制、应力状态、岩性组合及温压条件等因素控制,一般发育在核部、背斜转折端和翼部<sup>[33]</sup>。

### 3.4 保存条件

保存条件是油气成藏的关键要素之一<sup>[34-35]</sup>。天府气田须四段上覆地层发育须五段暗色泥页岩、炭质页岩夹粉砂岩,厚度为 400~430 m,其中天府地区炭质泥页岩厚度为 30~150 m,平面上具有西厚东薄、中间厚南北薄的分布特征(见图 11(a))。须五段泥页岩、炭质页岩现今热演化程度普遍处于成熟—高成熟演化阶段,烃源岩生烃增压使研究区须五段压力因数普遍大于 1.2,可以作为下伏须四段气藏良好的区域盖层(见图 11(b))<sup>[36-38]</sup>。

### 4 成藏主控因素

天府气田须四段储层高度致密,不同区块气水分布存在显著差别,天然气成藏地质条件较为复杂。根据成藏地质特征分析,从源储配置、储层物性、输导体系和充注期次等方面,分析南北部地区、东西部地区及须四上、下亚段天然气成藏差异化原因,明确天府气田须四段致密气成藏主控因素。

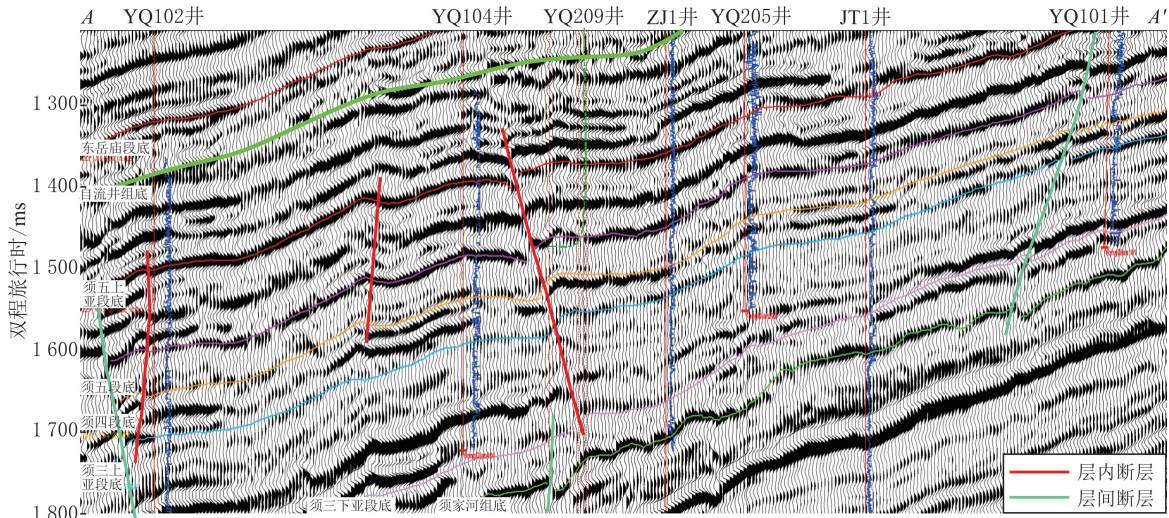
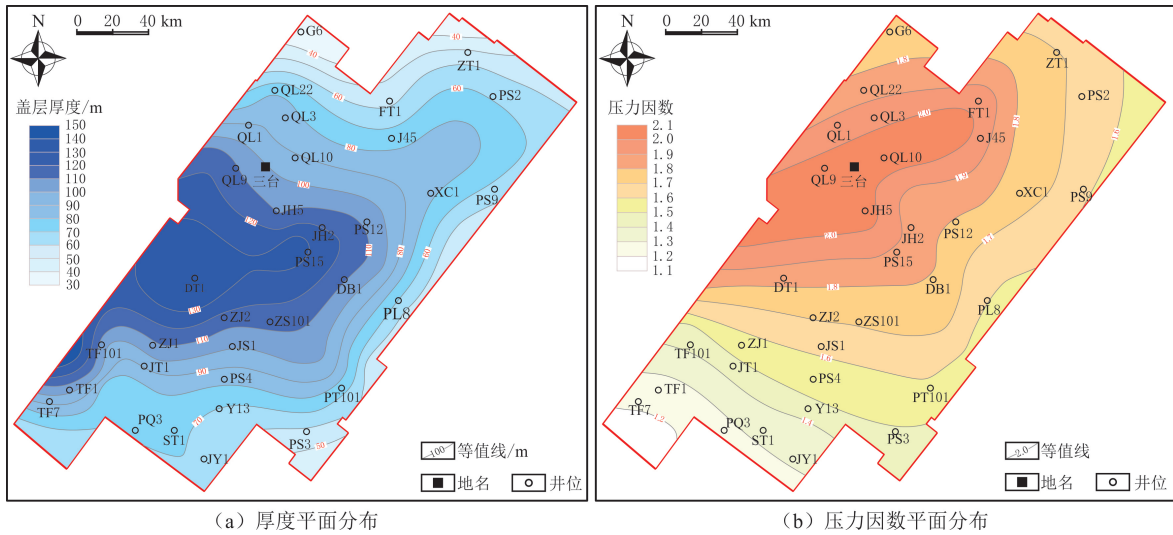


图 10 天府气田南部简阳地区 YQ102—YQ104—YQ209—ZJ1—YQ205—JT1—YQ101 井叠前时间偏移剖面 (剖面位置见图 1(b))

Fig. 10 The pre-stack time migration profile of YQ102-YQ104-YQ209-ZJ1-YQ205-JT1-YQ101 well in Jianyang Area, Southern Tianfu Gas Field(section position is shown in Fig. 1(b))



(a) 厚度平面分布

(b) 压力因数平面分布

图 11 天府地区须五段炭质泥岩发育厚度及地层压力因数平面分布

Fig. 11 Plane distribution of development thickness and formation pressure coefficient of carbonaceous mudstone in the fifth member of Xujiahe Formation in Tianfu Area

#### 4.1 源储配置

天府气田须三上亚段、须四段发育的源储配置剖面见图 12,天府地区须三段和须四段的沉积厚度整体上呈自北西向南东方向逐渐减薄的特征,与沉积期的古地貌和沉积相分布密切相关。须三上亚段沉积时期,须家河组的生烃凹陷沉积中心位于眉山—资阳一带,天府气田西部地区相较于东部地区更靠近沉积中心,烃源岩厚度发育更大,西部地区烃源岩厚度介于 50~80 m,平均厚度为 65 m;东部地区烃源岩厚度介于 30~80 m,平均为 45 m。天府地区东西部地区须四段储层发育厚度介于 20~60 m,平均为 46 m。按照东西部地区烃源岩厚度和储层厚度,划分西部“厚源厚储”型和东部“薄源厚储”型两类源储配置。根

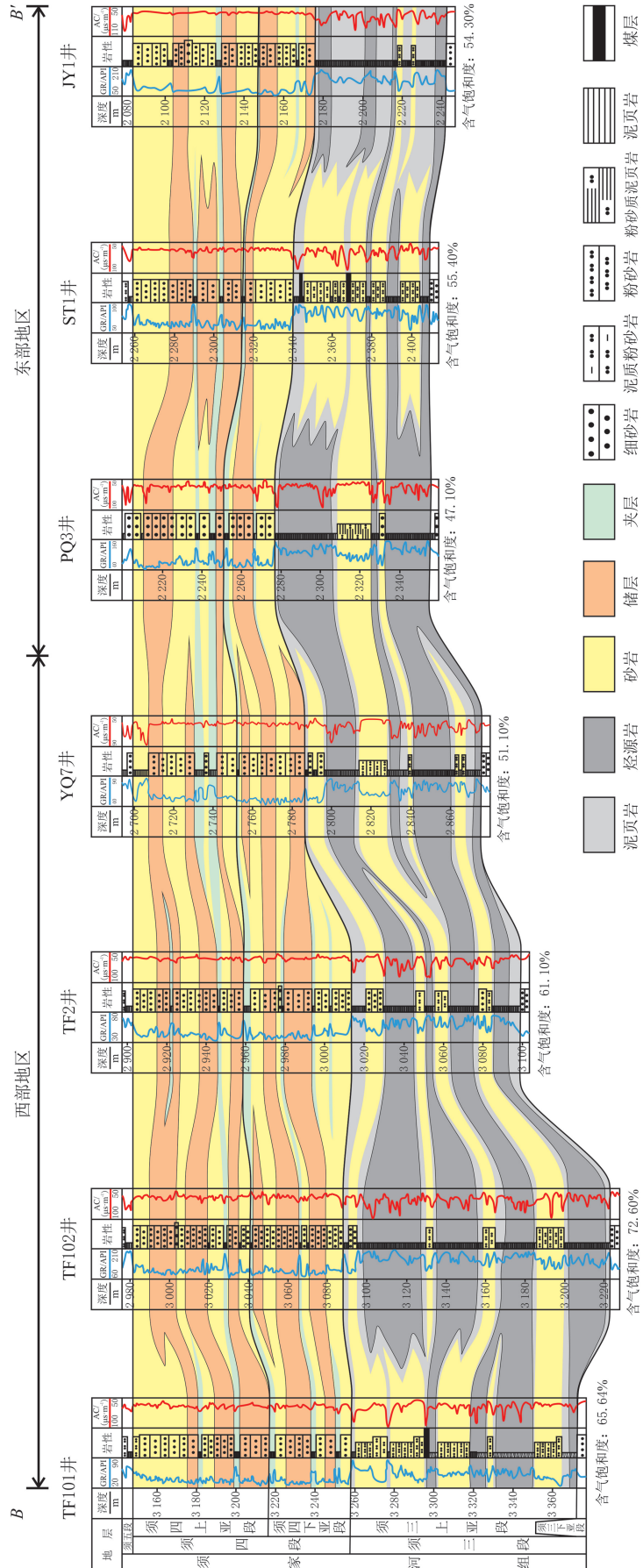


图 12 TF101—TF102—TF2—YQ7—PQ3—ST1—JY1 井须三上亚段—须四段近源配置剖面(剖面位置见图 1(b))

Fig.12 Source reservoir configuration profile of Xu 3 upper sub-section-Xu 4 section in TF101-TF102-TF2-YQ7-PQ3-ST1-JY1 well(section position is shown in Fig.1(b))

据天府地区须四段平面气水分布特征,西部“厚源厚储”型源储配置发育区烃源岩厚度大,生气强度高,可以提供充足的气源,气藏含气饱和度高(65.72%~88.16%),钻井测试结果显示高产;东部“薄源厚储”型源储配置发育区烃源岩厚度相对较小,生气强度较低,气源供给程度局限,天然气远距离运移和充注动力不足,导致气藏整体含气饱和度较低(42.35%~67.82%),钻井产水率较高。

#### 4.2 储层物性

根据研究区南北部须四段储层测井解释结果,天府地区须四段致密砂岩储层含气性与储层物性之间不存在明显的相关关系,当储层孔隙度 $>3.5\%$ 、渗透率 $>0.01 \times 10^{-3} \mu\text{m}^2$ 时,可能形成含气性较好的气层/差气层(见图 13(a-c));南北部地区储层含气性与物性之间的关系存在明显差别,产水严重的北部金华、秋林、八角场等地区须四上亚段储层物性整体上好于南部简阳地区的,简阳地区测试以气层、差气层为主,储层含气饱和度与孔隙度之间存在正相关关系,断层控制的高渗段具有良好的含气性(见图 13(d-f));4 北部金华、秋林地区整体储层物性好而含气饱和度低、多产水,八角场地区储层物性较好,钻遇具备商业开采价值的天然气藏(见图 13(g-i))。研究区北部砂体连通性好、储层物性好,沿河道砂体上倾方向缺乏有效的侧向遮挡条件,不利于形成天然气聚集成藏的岩性圈闭,八角场地区低幅度构造发育位置能够形成构造—岩性圈闭(见图 14)。储层物性适中的南部简阳地区具备形成适合天然气聚集成藏的物性圈闭,岩石孔隙度介于 $3.2\% \sim 8.5\%$ ,储层孔隙度介于 $5.5\% \sim 7.0\%$ ,在相对致密背景下呈储层物性越好、气藏含气性越高的成藏特点(见图 14)。

#### 4.3 输导体系

天府气田须四上亚段底部发育多套泥岩夹层,累计厚度为 $10 \sim 15 \text{ m}$ ,对下伏须三上亚段天然气向上运移起严重的阻碍作用。断—砂复合型输导体系不仅为天然气垂向运移提供良好的运移通道,而且广泛发育的裂缝对沟通基质孔、提高天然气渗流效率起重要作用(见图 15)。天府地区主要发育北西向和北东向两组断层,北西向以层内断层为主,活动时间在印支期—燕山期早期,对应地史时期为早侏罗世—中侏罗世;北东向多为层间断层,活动时间在燕山期晚期—喜马拉雅期,对应地史时期为晚侏罗世/早白垩世至今<sup>[32]</sup>。综合断层活动时间和发育程度,北西向断层形成时间早、规模小,可以为储层致密化后天然气垂向运移提供有利的运移通道,北东向断层形成时间较晚,断层发育规模较大,整体上不利于天然气运移和聚集。天府地区须四段井与断层距离、裂缝密度与天然气产量关系见图 16。靠近层间断层的井产水,靠近层内断层的井测试结果主要受与断层的距离控制,靠近层内断层高产,远离层内断层低产,断层控制最远距离为 $700 \text{ m}$ (见图 16(a))。在储层致密化前,天然气可以在砂岩基质孔中顺畅运移,砂体型和断—砂复合型输导体系可以作为天然气运移的通道,以在砂体型输导体系中运移为主;随压实和胶结减孔程度逐渐加大,导致储层逐渐致密,基质孔隙喉细小(通常为微米—纳米级)、连通性变差,断—砂复合型输导体系伴生的裂缝可以沟通孤立的基质孔,从而改善储层渗流能力<sup>[39]</sup>。在致密砂岩储层中,裂缝是构造应力、成岩变化、溶蚀改造及超压等作用的结果,其中构造应力起主导作用<sup>[40]</sup>,裂缝发育密度与单井测试产量呈正相关关系,当裂缝密度达到 $0.2 \text{ 条/m}$ 时,有利于获得工业产能(见图 16(b))。

#### 4.4 充注期次

基于研究区地层发育厚度和岩性特征,结合构造事件、剥蚀厚度、边界条件等资料<sup>[41-43]</sup>,利用 Petro-Mod 1D 软件重建须家河组埋藏史。天府地区自晚三叠世以来经历四期快速沉降,自古近纪至今整体处于抬升过程。中侏罗世末期,须三上亚段烃源岩达到生烃阈值;中侏罗世末期—晚白垩世中期为石油形成阶段,以生油为主、生气为辅,生烃阈值深度约为 $2400 \text{ m}$ (见图 17(a));晚白垩世中期—白垩纪末,须三上亚段烃源岩进入高成熟演化阶段( $1.3\% \leq R_o \leq 1.8\%$ ),干酪根开始大量裂解生气,轻烃占比迅速升高,伴生的有机酸溶蚀形成的溶蚀孔可以大幅改善储层储集条件<sup>[44]</sup>。古近纪至今,天府地区上部地层遭受严重剥蚀,须家河组烃源岩没有继续向成熟度更高的阶段演化。

流体包裹体法是常用的确定油气充注时期的方法之一<sup>[45]</sup>。天府气田北部须四段储层中含烃盐水包裹体均一温度主要分布在 $80 \sim 115$ 和 $125 \sim 145 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ 两个温度区间(见图 17(b)),对应地质历史时期分别为中侏罗世末期—晚侏罗世末期和早白垩世中期—晚白垩世中期。根据天然气充注和储层致密化时期,天

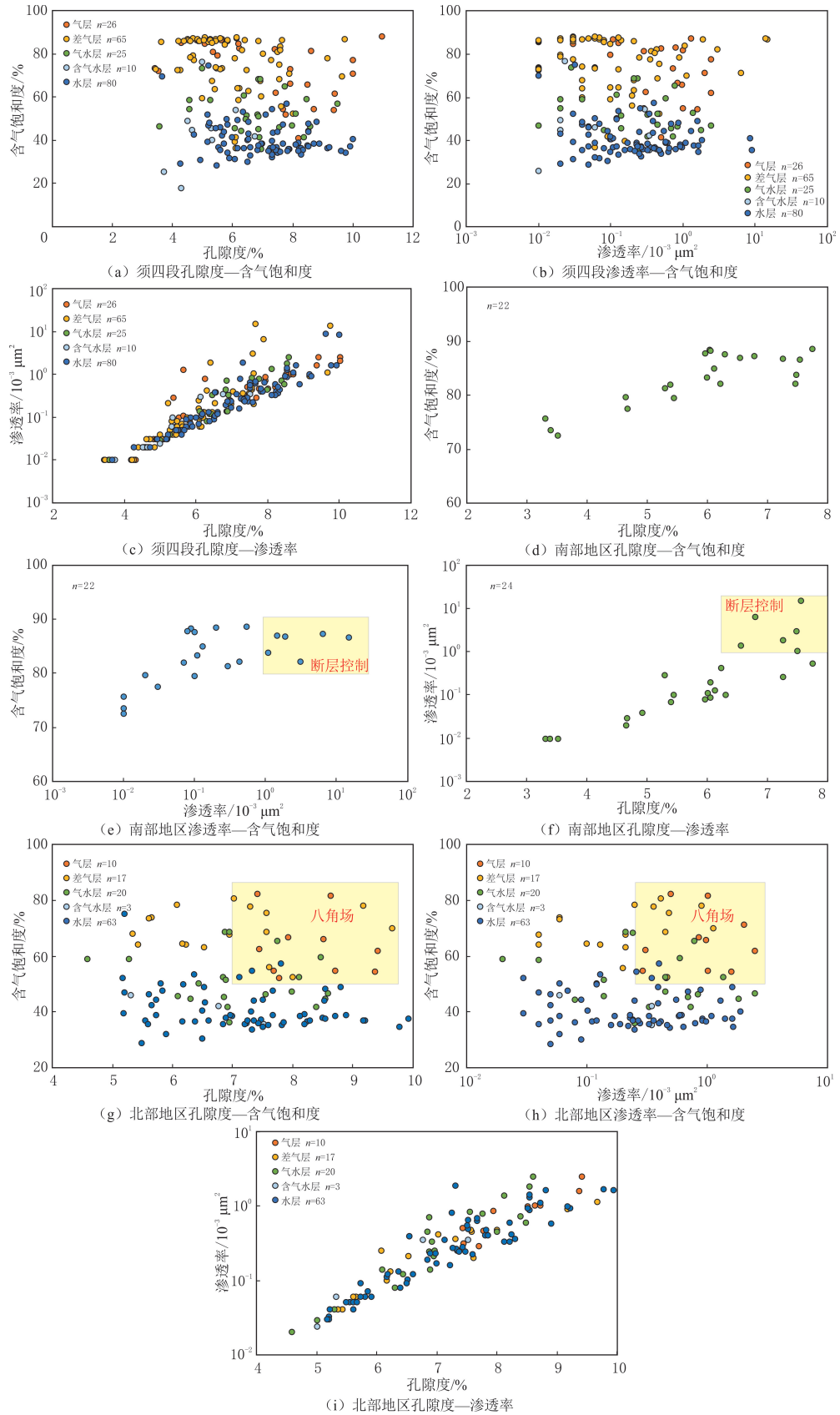


图 13 天府气田须四段测井解释储层物性及与含气饱和度关系

Fig. 13 Logging interpretation of reservoir physical properties and its relationship with gas saturation in the fourth member of Xujiahe Formation in Tianfu Gas Field

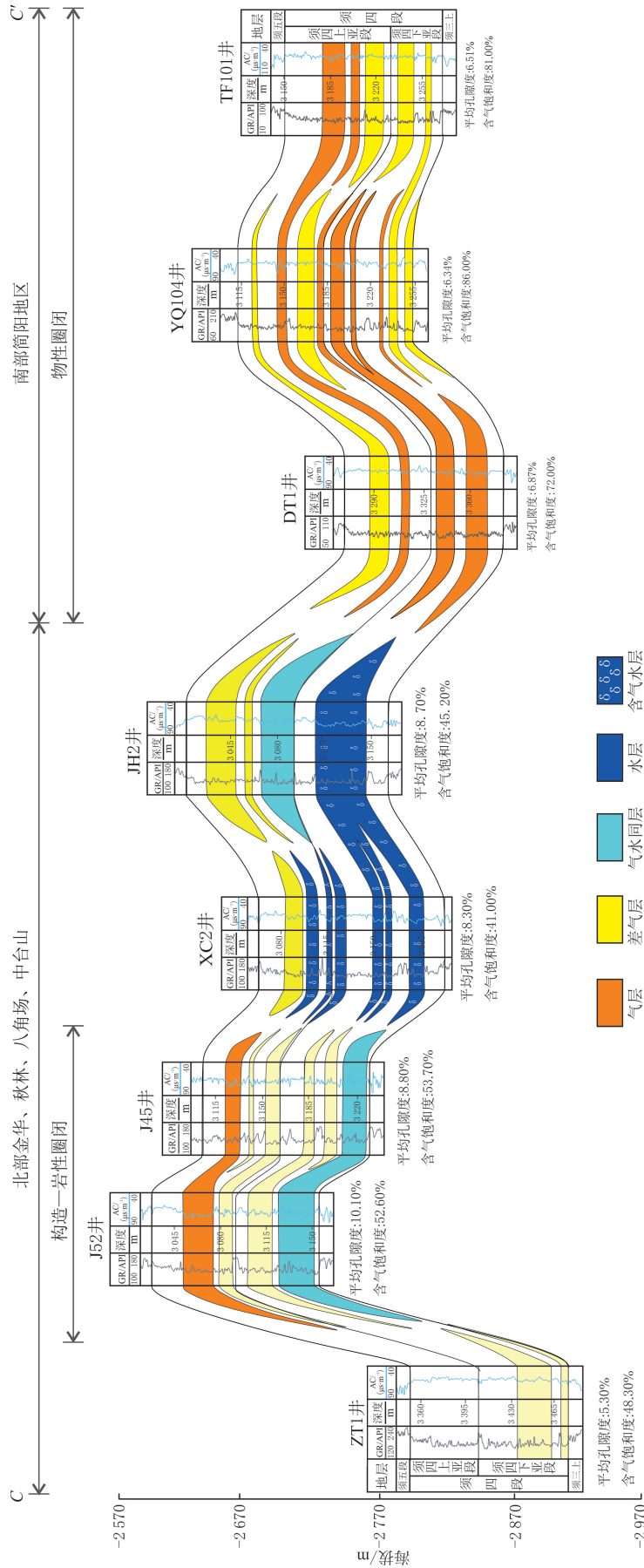


图 14 ZT1—J52—J45—XC2—JH2—DT1—YQ104—TF101 井须四段气藏剖面(剖面位置见图 1(b))  
Fig. 14 The gas reservoir profile of the fourth member of Xujiache Formation in ZT1—J52—J45—XC2—JH2—DT1—YQ104—TF101 well(section position is shown in Fig. 1(b))

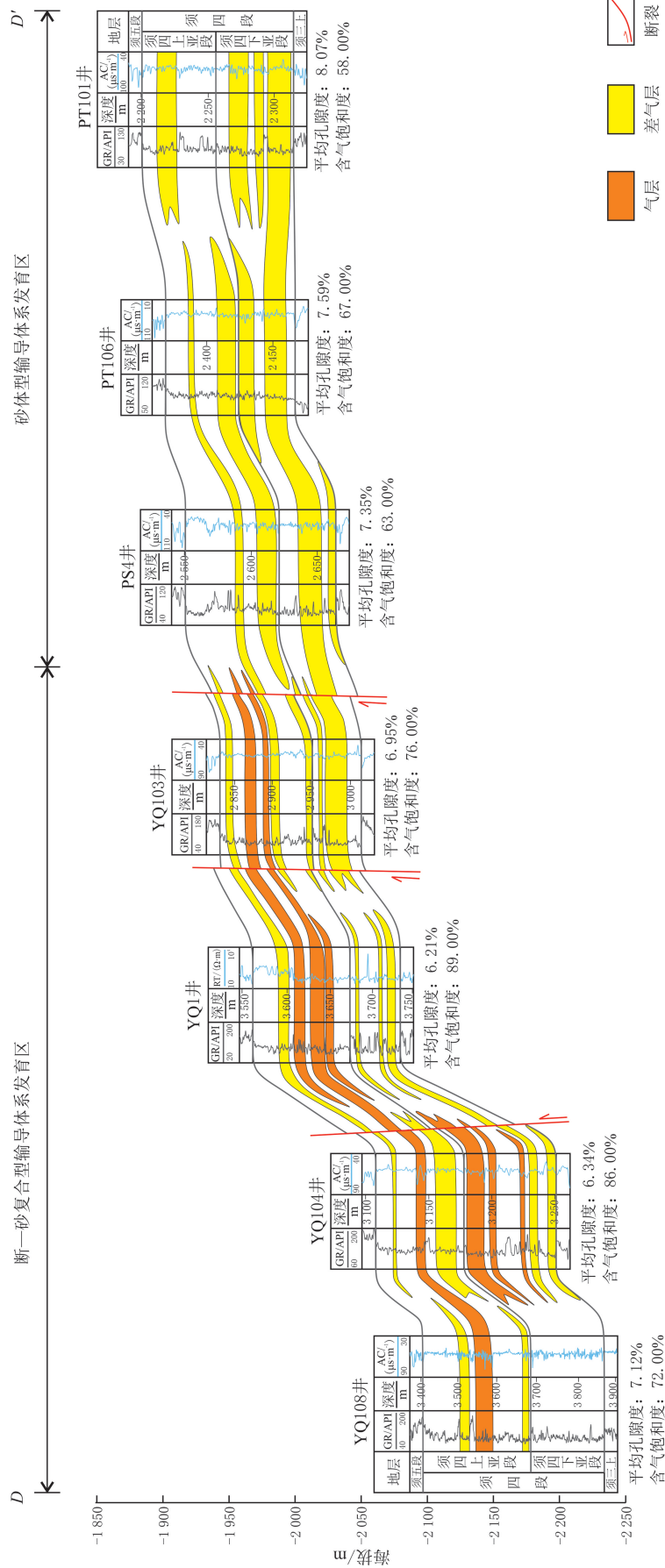


图 15 YQ108—YQ104—YQ1—YQ103—PS4—PT106—PT101 井须四段气藏剖面(剖面位置见图 1(b))  
Fig. 15 The gas reservoir profile of the fourth member of Xujiahe Formation in YQ108-YQ104-YQ1-YQ103-PS4-PT106-PT101 well section position is shown in Fig. 1(b))

府气田须四段致密气具有“两期充注、先成藏、后致密、再成藏”的演化特征。储层致密后并未完全失去天然气侧向运移的输导能力,天然气可以“活塞式推进”或“优势通道渗流”的方式侧向运移,表现为“短距离、非连续性、受控于局部高渗通道”的特征<sup>[46]</sup>。在低渗透致密砂岩饱和水的条件下,随排驱压力增大,含气饱和度逐渐增大,最终固定于某一程度,致密砂岩储层最终含气饱和度主要受储层物性和源储压差控制<sup>[47]</sup>。第二次天然气充注时,须三上亚段烃源岩处于高成熟演化阶段,天然气供应充足,为须四段气藏主要成藏期。

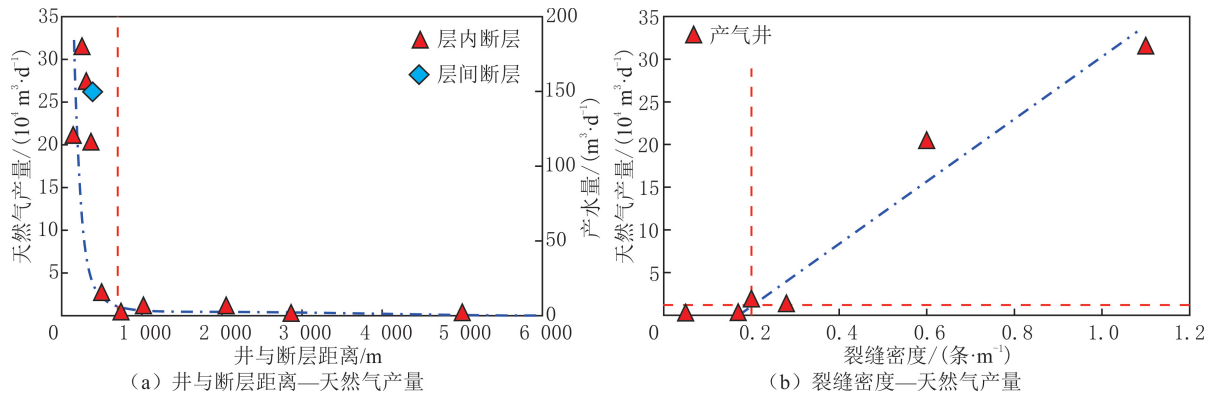
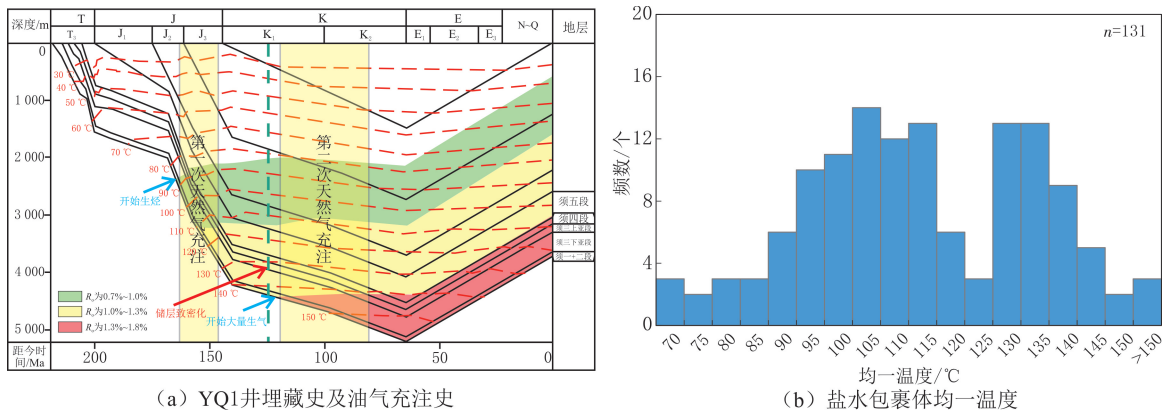


图 16 天府地区须四段井与断层距离、裂缝密度与单井测试天然气产量关系

Fig. 16 Relationship between fault distance, fracture development density and single well test yield in the fourth member of Xujiahe Formation in Tianfu Gas Field



(a) YQ1井埋藏史及油气充注史

(b) 盐水包裹体均一温度

图 17 天府气田须家河组埋藏史及油气充注史、须四段储层盐水包裹体均一温度分布

Fig. 17 The burial history and hydrocarbon charging history diagram of Xujiahe Formation and the homogenization temperature distribution histogram of reservoir inclusions in the fourth member of Xujiahe Formation in Tianfu Gas Field

## 5 有利勘探方向

天府气田南北部地区须四段致密砂岩气成藏特征差异显著(见图 18)。南部地区致密气成藏主控因素可以归纳为“优质源储配置控制供烃效率、物性控圈闭类型、断—砂输导体系助运、多期充注控富”,未来的勘探方向需要分析优质源岩、物性适中储层、断—缝储渗体发育区等关键成藏要素。简阳地区西部烃源岩厚度大、能形成物性圈闭、断层和裂缝广泛发育,是未来重要的勘探区域。北部地区储层物性优越,难以形成有效的侧向遮挡,成藏主控因素概括为“优质源岩供烃、断层垂向输导、低幅度构造聚集”,同南部简阳地区相比,具备层内断层沟通的低幅度构造是北部地区须四段致密气成藏的关键。

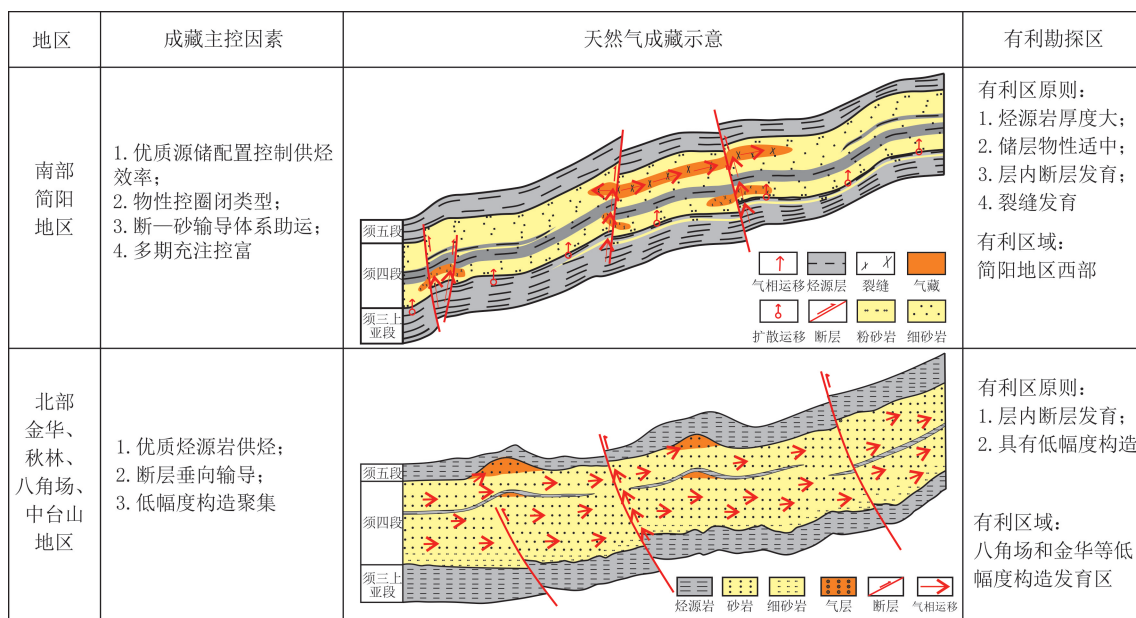


图 18 天府气田南北部地区须四段致密砂岩气成藏主控因素及有利勘探区

Fig. 18 Control factors of hydrocarbon accumulation and favorable exploration direction of tight sandstone gas in the fourth member of Xujiahe Formation in the north and south of Tianfu Gas Field

## 6 结论

(1) 天府气田须家河组四段天然气为典型湿气,须四上亚段含气性优于须四下亚段的,具有“南北分区、东西分带”的气水分布特征,须四段天然气为须三上亚段烃源岩近源供烃。

(2) 研究区须家河组成藏条件好。须三上亚段烃源岩厚度大,有机质丰度高,热演化程度适中,供烃充足;须四段储层以长石岩屑砂岩和岩屑长石砂岩为主,残余粒间孔和溶蚀孔发育,为致密气成藏提供储集条件;断—砂复合型输导体系断层发育适中,裂缝促进渗流,可以作为天然气运移的优质通道;须五段厚层泥岩提供良好的封盖能力。

(3) 研究区须四段近源致密气藏富集主要受源储配置、储层物性、输导体系和多期充注等因素控制。源储配置控制气藏的分布范围和富集程度,储层物性决定能否形成有效的物性圈闭,断—砂输导体系为天然气运移提供优势通道,多期充注决定气藏具备大面积含气、大规模成藏条件。南部简阳地区勘探方向以寻找物性圈闭控制气藏为主,北部金华、秋林、八角场、中台山地区以寻找低幅度构造控制气藏为主。

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## Abstracts

### **Accumulation characteristics and main controlling factors of near-source tight sandstone gas in the fourth member of Xujiache Formation in Tianfu Gas Field/2026,50(2):1-20**

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**Abstract:** The tight sandstone gas reservoirs in the Xujiache Formation in Tianfu Area of the slope zone were characterized by complex genesis and unclear gas-water distribution, which restricted the subsequent exploration deployment. Based on the analysis methods of natural gas composition, natural gas carbon isotope, rock extract chromatography, total organic carbon, rock pyrolysis, casting thin section, unconventional porosity and permeability logging, combined with production test data, the gas reservoir characteristics, reservoir-forming geological conditions and main controlling factors of Xujiache Formation in Tianfu Area were studied. The results showed that the fourth member of Xujiache Formation(the Xu-4 Member) in Tianfu Gas Field had the gas-water distribution characteristics of north-south division and east-west zoning. The southern area was dominated by gas production, and the northern area was mostly water production or gas-water production. The overall gas-bearing property of the western margin was better than that of the eastern margin. The natural gas in Xu-4 Member was the product of mature-high mature evolution stage of source rock in the upper sub-member of the third member of Xujiache Formation. The source rocks of the upper third member of Xujiache Formation were mainly type III kerogen, with large thickness, high organic matter abundance and sufficient hydrocarbon supply capacity. The Xu-4 Member developed intragranular dissolved pores and intergranular dissolved pores, and the overall reservoir physical properties in north were better than those in south. Sand body and fault-sand composite transport system were developed in Tianfu Area. The thick carbonaceous shale in the fifth member of Xujiache Formation(Xu-5 Member) provided good preservation conditions for natural gas accumulation in Xu-4 Member. The tight gas accumulation in Xu-4 Member was controlled by factors such as source-reservoir configuration, reservoir physical properties, transport system and multi-stage filling. The difference in source-reservoir configuration controlled the distribution pattern of west gas and

east water in the plane of Tianfu Gas Field. Whether the difference of reservoir physical properties in the north and south could control the formation of effective lithologic traps, and the high-quality transport system composed of faults and stably distributed sand bodies provided dominant channels for natural gas migration. Multi-stage filling created a prerequisite for the formation of large-scale gas reservoirs in Xu-4 Member. The southern region had the characteristics of high-quality source-reservoir configuration controls hydrocarbon supply, physical property controls trap type, fault sand transport system helps transport, and multi-stage charging controlled enrichment. The northern region had the characteristics of high-quality source rock supply, vertical fault transport, and low-amplitude structural accumulation. The results provide theoretical support for deepening the understanding of near-source tight sandstone gas accumulation and guiding the subsequent exploration and deployment of Xujiahe Formation in Tianfu Area.

**Key words:** near-source tight sandstone gas; accumulation characteristics; main controlling factors; Xu-4 Member; Tianfu Gas Field; Sichuan Basin

**Sandbody architecture and genetic model of typical shore-shallow marine beach bars in the Ledong Area, Yinggehai Basin/2026,50(2):21-35**

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**Abstract:** The shallow marine beach-bar deposits are crucial reservoir types for natural gas development in the Ledong 15D Gas Field, Ledong Area, Yinggehai Basin, South China Sea. To reveal the complex internal architecture of the reservoir sandbodies, the gas group Ⅲ of the first member of the Yinggehai Formation(Ying 1 Member) was selected as the study target. Methods including petrographic analysis, laser particle size analysis, well log response analysis, and seismic attribute analysis were employed to investigate the sedimentary characteristics of the gas group Ⅲ in the Ying 1 Member, clarify criteria for identifying single bar boundaries, conduct architectural analysis, study the genesis of the architecture, and establish architectural models. The results indicate that the sediments of the gas group Ⅲ in the Ying 1 Member exhibit high compositional maturity and are dominated by fine-grained sands, developing contiguous beach-bar sandbodies distributed parallel to the shoreline. The beach-bar sandbodies are classified into three hierarchical levels: composite beach-bar, single bar, and accretionary unit. The criteria for identifying single bar boundaries can be summarized into four types: inter-bar beach sand, inter-bar shallow marine mud, differences in well log curve morphology and thickness, and elevation differences between adjacent bars. The sub-gas group Ⅲ-2 of the Ying 1 Member developed three stages of large-scale bars laterally stacked seaward, while the sub-gas group Ⅲ-1 is dominated by isolated small-scale