

莺歌海盆地乐东区 典型滨浅海滩坝砂体构型及成因模式

严 晗^{1,2}, 李 华¹, 周 伟¹, 张 冲¹, 付文俊¹

(1. 中海石油(中国)有限公司海南分公司, 海南海口 570312; 2. 中国石油大学(北京)地球科学学院, 北京 102249)

摘 要:滨浅海滩坝沉积是南海莺歌海盆地乐东区乐东 15D 气田天然气开发的重要储层类型。选取莺歌海组一段(莺一段)Ⅲ气组为研究对象,采用岩石矿物鉴定、激光粒度、测井响应及地震属性分析等方法,研究莺一段Ⅲ气组沉积特征,明确单一坝边界识别标准,开展构型划分,分析构型成因,建立构型模式。结果表明:莺一段Ⅲ气组沉积物成分成熟度高,以细粒砂体为主,发育平行岸线分布的连片状滩坝砂体;滩坝砂体划分为复合滩坝、单一坝和增生体 3 个级次。单一坝边界识别标准为坝间滩砂、坝间滨浅海泥、测井曲线形态及厚度差异、相邻坝的高程差异。莺一段Ⅲ-2 亚气组发育三期向海方向侧向叠置的大型坝体,莺一段Ⅲ-1 亚气组以孤立分布的小型坝体为主,叠置在早期坝体上;单一坝体表现孤立型、垂向叠加型和侧向迁移型 3 种叠置样式。构型特征受控于波浪动力分带作用,升浪带发育孤立型坝体,破浪带和碎浪带形成垂向叠加型坝体,冲浪带以侧向迁移型坝体为主。受海平面高频变化和沉积动力分异影响,单一坝内部增生体与夹层近岸水平展布,远岸呈低角度向海方面依次叠置。该结果为其他相似地区的气田储层预测和井网优化提供依据。

关 键 词:滨浅海滩坝;砂体构型;成因模式;单一坝;增生体;莺歌海组;乐东 15D 气田;莺歌海盆地

中图分类号:TE122.2;P618.13 **文献标识码:**A **文章编号:**2095-4107(2026)02-0021-15

0 引言

滩坝砂体是滨岸发育的重要沉积类型^[1],受控于物源供给、海平面变化及沿岸水动力条件。与三角洲前缘砂体相比,滩坝砂体经历波浪反复淘洗而具有更低泥质含量、更好分选性及更高成分成熟度,孔隙结构更均一,常形成优质储层,具有较大的油气勘探与开发潜力。受海平面频繁升降、波浪水动力强弱等沉积环境变化影响,滩坝砂体内部发育隔夹层,结构具有强非均质性^[2-4]。

人们对滩坝砂体的研究多聚焦于滩坝相模式及滩坝砂体展布^[5-8],在湖相滩坝的沉积构型研究中取得一定的成果^[9-11]。虽然海相与湖相滩坝发育过程较为相似,但是滨海地带的沉积地貌相对稳定,滩坝更多受波浪作用影响,在规模、形态及沉积构型方面与湖相滩坝存在差异^[1],根据岸线形态、海岸坡度和波浪方向等因素,将海相单一坝划分为弯月形、斜交形等形态^[7],对海相滩坝构型成因多解释为水动力成因^[1],需要关注海相滩坝的波浪水动力作用。程光华等研究乐东 15D 气田的沉积特征及沉积模式等,认为在强制海退的沉积背景下,坡折带之上发育滩坝砂体,可以细分为临滨滩、临滨坝微相^[12],其中莺歌海组一段(莺一段)Ⅲ气组主要为临滨坝沉积^[13]。目前,对研究区滩坝砂体的研究停留在砂体的平面展布形态的刻画上,对砂体构型成因及模式的认识较少,难以揭示砂体复杂的内部结构及其非均质性。

莺一段Ⅲ气组受砂体结构及连通性影响,不同井区之间在生产上表现压力下降不同步,影响气藏的有效开发。基于岩心、测井和地震等资料及相似的野外露头,采用 Maill 级次划分体系和高分辨率层序地层学方法,逐级划分莺一段Ⅲ气组砂体,分析各级次砂体结构及叠置模式,为气田后续开发和其他相似地区的滩坝砂体储层构型研究提供指导。

收稿日期:2025-06-18;编辑:刘丽丽

基金项目:海南省“南海新星”科技创新人才平台项目(NHXXRCXM202368)

作者简介:严 晗(2000—),男,硕士研究生,主要从事沉积储层方面的研究。

通信作者:张 冲,E-mail:zhangchong16@cnooc.com.cn

1 区域地质概况

莺歌海盆地由4个一级构造单元组成,即莺东斜坡、莺歌海坳陷、河内坳陷和莺西斜坡。泥底辟构造带位于莺歌海坳陷,属于二级构造单元,是由泥底辟形成的一系列穹隆背斜构造,长轴近南北向,呈雁行式排列^[12-15](见图1(a))。乐东15D气田位于莺歌海盆地中央泥底辟构造带南端,为南缓北陡的穹隆背斜构造,被一系列放射状断层分割成多个扇形断块(见图1(b)),物源主要来自于北东方向的海南隆起。该气田纵向划分为5个气组,其中I~II下气组属于第四系乐东组三段(乐三段),III~IV气组属于新近系莺一段,莺一段至乐三段沉积时期,海平面下降,物源供给充足,沉积物补给大于可容纳空间,沉积物在整体上不断向海推进,沉积环境从半深海过渡到滨浅海,岩性主要为大套灰色泥岩、灰色粉砂质泥岩、泥质粉砂岩及粉砂岩(见图1(c))。莺一段IV气组沉积时期,研究区在坡折线以下发育重力流水道及薄层浊积扇;莺

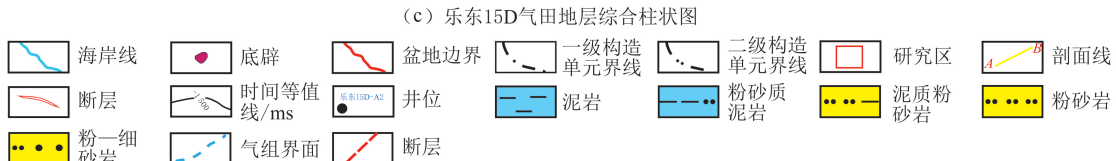
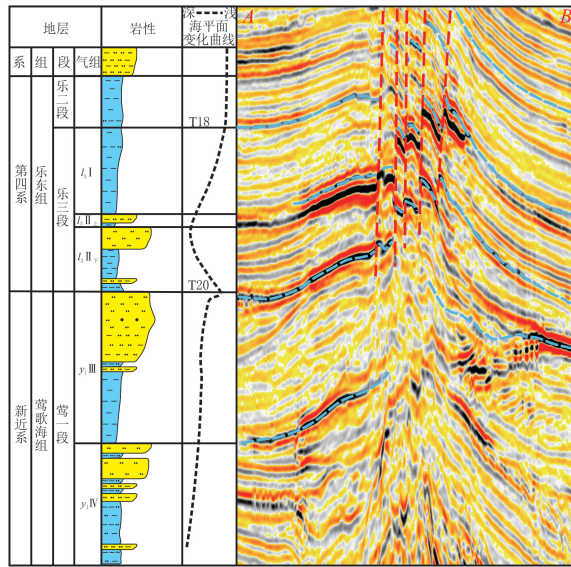
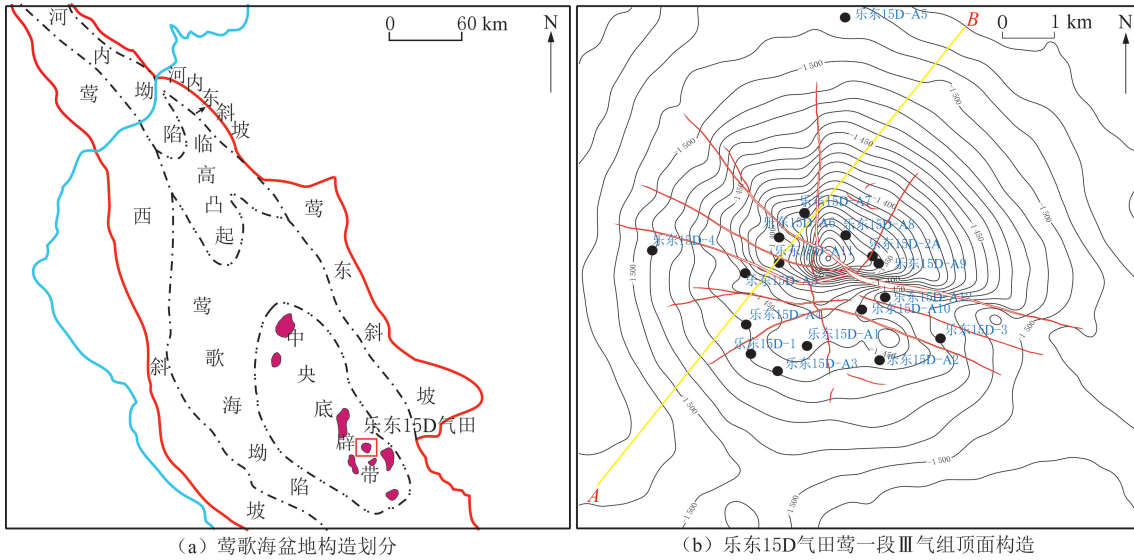


图1 莺歌海盆地构造划分、乐东15D气田莺一段III气组顶面构造与地层综合柱状图(据文献[15]修改)
 Fig.1 Structural division of Yinggehai Basin, top surface structure of gas unit III, member 1 of Yinggehai Formation and comprehensive stratigraphic of the Ledong 15D Gas Field(modified by reference[15])

一段Ⅲ气组为研究的目的层段,处于高位域晚期,研究区在坡折线以上发育一套滩坝砂体。

2 滩坝沉积特征

2.1 岩矿特征

研究区 120 块岩石薄片的矿物鉴定分析显示,莺一段Ⅲ气组沉积时期,滩坝砂体岩性主要以泥质粉砂岩及粉砂岩为主。由莺一段Ⅲ气组砂岩成分三端元图可知,砂岩以石英砂岩、长石质或岩屑质石英砂岩为主,呈远源沉积特征,沉积物成分成熟度高,符合滩坝砂体经过波浪和沿岸流的二次搬运至远离物源区并沉积的特征(见图 2(a))。

2.2 粒度特征

滩坝砂体的粒度概率曲线通常以较陡的、高含量的跳跃总体为特征^[16-17]。莺一段Ⅲ气组岩心激光粒度分析结果显示,粒度概率分布曲线由滚动、跳跃和悬浮总体构成。其中,滚动总体基本不发育;跳跃总体由较陡的直线段构成,体积分数约为 70%,悬浮组分体积分数约为 25%,二者交点为 4Φ ,反映砂体粒度较细、分选性较好且沉积时处于相对较强的水动力条件(见图 2(b))。

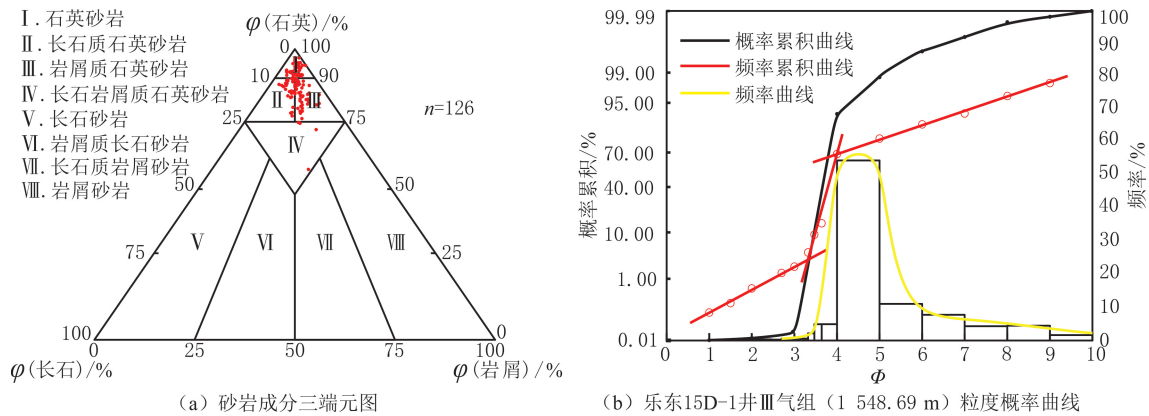


图 2 乐东 15D 气田莺一段Ⅲ气组岩矿及粒度特征

Fig. 2 Lithology/mineralogy and grain size characteristics of gas unit III, member 1 of the Yinggehai Formation in Ledong 15D Gas Field

2.3 沉积构造特征

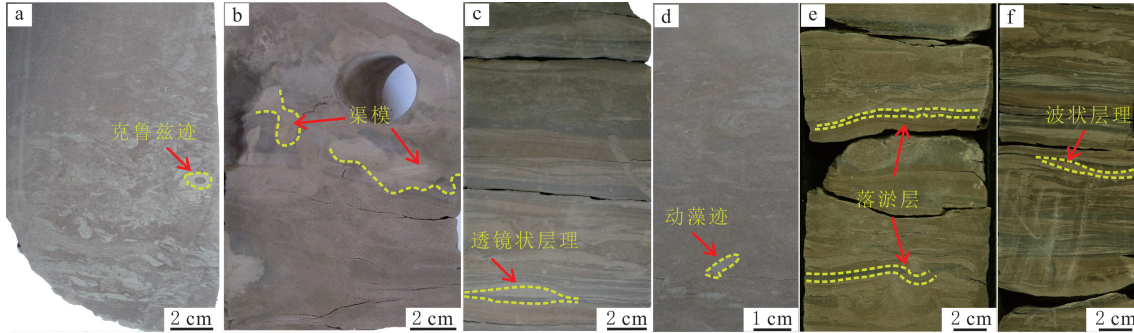
根据研究区莺一段Ⅲ气组的岩心观察,识别多种波浪成因的层理、风暴沉积的沉积构造,以及滨浅海环境下的生物遗迹。岩心可见克鲁兹迹为爬行迹,潜穴具有 Y 形分叉特征,反映滨海—浅海环境(见图 3(a));渠模为风暴时期海底被冲刷而出现扁长沟或槽状的侵蚀充填构造(见图 3(b));透镜状层理反映潮汐环境下泥质在低潮期沉积,砂质在高潮期搬运,后续水流改造砂质,形成的透镜体包裹在泥岩中(见图 3(c));动藻迹为蹼状构造的觅食迹,反映浅海环境(见图 3(d));落淤层反映短时间内潮涨落造成的水动力变化而形成泥质夹层(见图 3(e));波状层理由振荡的水动力条件形成,反映浅海环境(见图 3(f))。

2.4 微相展布特征

根据研究区岩相、测井、地震及镜下特征,建立微相识别模板(见图 4)。由于地震分辨率约为 15 m,无法识别莺一段Ⅲ气组滩砂及泥质夹层,复合坝和厚层泥岩地震特征差异明显。坝砂总体上以漏斗形、箱形测井相,中等—强振幅反射为特征;滩砂总体以指形测井相为特征;滨浅海泥以低幅线形测井相、弱振幅反射为特征。

研究区沉积砂体的地震属性分析显示,滩坝砂体的最小振幅属性与有效砂体孔隙度之间呈显著负相关关系(见图 5)。滩坝砂体的物性差异受控于形成时的水动力条件及沉积物组构差异^[18-19],坝微相形成于波浪能量最强的环境,强烈的水动力条件导致沉积物经历充分淘洗,粒度相对较粗,分选性良好,泥质杂基含量低,沉积组构有利于原生粒间孔隙的发育和保存,坝砂体通常具有较高的孔隙度。滩微相发育于波浪能量相对较弱的区域,较低的水动力强度使得沉积物粒度较细,分选性变差,泥质含量较高,孔隙度较低

(见图4)。利用最小振幅属性预测研究区滩坝砂体的平面展布(见图6)。由图6可以看出,坝微相在地震最小振幅属性上常表现为中等或较低,孔隙度较高,在平面上呈相对孤立的条带状,呈NNW—SSE向延伸,平行于研究区的岸线走向,四周过渡为最小振幅高值的连片状滩砂沉积。



(a) 克鲁兹迹, 乐东15D-2A井, 1 393.65~1 393.84 m; (b) 渠模, 乐东15D-1井, 1 549.47~1 549.69 m; (c) 透镜状层理, 乐东15D-3井, 1 578.37~1 578.55 m; (d) 动藻迹, 乐东15D-2A井, 1 391.29~1 391.52 m; (e) 落淤层, 乐东15D-3井, 1 577.30 m; (f) 波状层理, 乐东15D-3井, 1 578.57 m

图3 乐东15D气田莺一段Ⅲ气组沉积构造特征

Fig. 3 Sedimentary structure characteristics of gas unit III, member 1 of the Yinggehai Formation in the Ledong 15D Gas Field

类型特征	砂坝	滩砂	滨浅海泥
岩相及结构特征	以细一粉砂岩为主, 发育虫孔生物遗迹、生物碎屑、波状层理等	以泥质粉砂岩、粉砂质泥岩为主, 厚度较薄, 弱生物扰动, 透镜层理	以泥岩、粉砂质泥岩为主, 菱铁矿结核, 具水平、复合层理
测井相特征 典型测井曲线井段	<p>乐东15D-3井</p> <p>中幅微齿化—漏斗形、箱形</p>	<p>乐东15D-A5井</p> <p>中幅齿化—钟形、指形</p>	<p>乐东15D-2A井</p> <p>低幅微齿化线形</p>
地震相特征 典型地震相剖面	<p>中等—强振幅平行/亚平行反射, 连续性较好</p>	—	<p>弱振幅平行/亚平行反射, 连续性较好</p>
镜下特征 典型岩石薄片	<p>乐东15D-2A井, 1 384.04 m</p> <p>石英颗粒为点接触、次棱角状—次圆状, 分选较好, 孔隙度较高, 泥质含量低</p>	<p>乐东15D-2A井, 1 392.41 m</p> <p>为泥质充填、杂基—颗粒支撑、点—游离接触、次棱角状—次圆状</p>	—

图4 乐东15D气田莺一段Ⅲ气组微相识别图版

Fig. 4 Microfacies identification chart for gas unit III, member 1 of the Yinggehai Formation in the Ledong 15D Gas Field

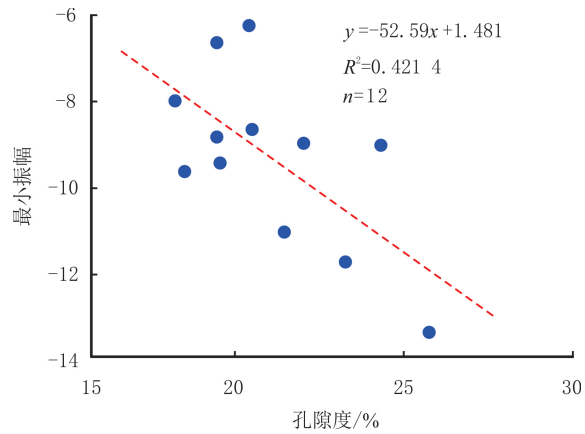


图 5 乐东 15D 气田莺一段 III 气组最小振幅与有效砂体孔隙度关系

Fig. 5 Relationship between minimum amplitude and effective sandbody porosity for gas unit III, member 1 of the Yinggehai Formation in the Ledong 15D Gas Field

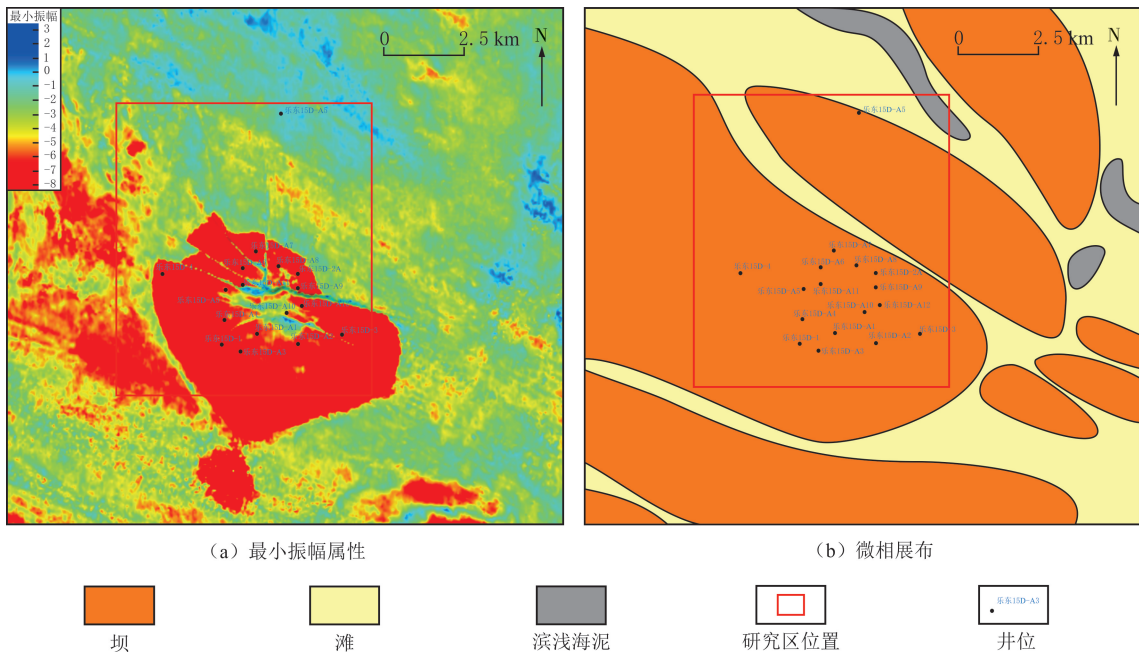


图 6 乐东 15D 气田莺歌海组一段 III 气组最小振幅属性与滩坝沉积微相展布特征

Fig. 6 Planar distribution map showing the minimum amplitude attribute and the distribution of beach-bar depositional microfacies for gas unit III, member 1 of the Yinggehai Formation in the Ledong 15D Gas Field

3 滩坝内部构型及成因模式

基于岩心及测井资料,逐级划分构型单元,识别单一坝边界,分析单一坝、单一坝内部增生体及夹层的构型特征,建立受波浪动力分带和低频海平面变化控制的内部构型模式。

3.1 滩坝构型级次划分

滩坝砂体在发育过程中受水动力条件等的影响而频繁迁移摆动,产生不同的叠置模式^[20-21]。研究区构型划分基于 Maill 级次划分体系^[22],结合高分辨率层序^[23]和测井曲线特征,对三—五级的构型要素,即复合滩坝、单一坝及增生体进行构型分析(见表 1)。

表1 研究区构型级次划分方案

Table 1 Nomenclature of architectural elements of the study area

构型级次	滩坝构型单元	层序地层级别	识别标志
五级	复合滩坝	四级层序	中期旋回限定复合滩坝边界,厚度由数米到数十米,中间存在厚层泥岩,为滨浅海泥相
四级	单一坝、滩砂	五级层序	短期旋回限定单一坝或滩砂边界,单一坝厚度在1.0~5.0 m之间,滩砂厚度较薄,多在1.0 m左右;单一坝之间存在泥岩隔层,泥岩厚度较滨浅海泥的更薄,通常在2.0 m以下
三级	增生体	六级层序	单一坝内部发育,以测井曲线回返和岩相区分增生体及落淤层为主

复合滩坝砂体为四级层序界面限定的构型要素,由多个砂层和泥岩层构成。根据测井曲线的旋回变化划分,复合滩坝内部一般包含一个或多个单一坝或滩砂,界面一般由中期旋回内水动力条件变化或生物成因的钙质沉积形成^[24-25]。

单一坝和滩砂为五级层序界面限定的构型要素。滩砂厚度较薄,呈大面积席状分布,测井曲线特征一般为指形(见图7①),曲线幅度比同时期滩坝砂体的较小,沉积物粒度较细,以泥质粉砂岩为主。单一坝厚度较厚,多数在1.0 m以上,测井曲线以齿化箱形、钟形和漏斗形为主(见图7②、③和④),反映水流长期往复冲刷的特点,沉积物以粉砂岩为主,单一坝之间一般由短期水动力条件变化作用形成的、分布较稳定的细粒泥质沉积作为泥质隔层,测井特征表现为高自然伽马,自然电位无正负异常,曲线呈微齿形。

单一坝内部由多个六级层序界面限定的增生体及增生体之间不稳定的泥质夹层构成,由于涨落潮短时间内水动力变化,泥质夹层粒度较增生体的更细^[22]。泥质夹层影响砂体间的接触关系,具有一定的渗流遮挡能力^[25-26],研究区单一坝内部夹层厚度较薄,一般不超过0.5 m,对于0.2 m以上的夹层,可以根据单井自然伽马曲线回返变高识别(见图7②);对于0.2 m以下的夹层,测井曲线反映较弱,可以根据滩坝沉积特征及岩心识别(见图3(e))。

3.2 单一坝边界识别

单一坝作为表征滩坝储集体的重点,需要根据曲线特征、砂体形态等,判断与邻井所钻遇砂体是否为同一坝体。选取研究区莺一段Ⅲ-1和Ⅲ-2亚气组作为研究对象,在单井识别不同级次构型基础上,利用滩坝分布模式及测井曲线特征,识别同一时间单元单一坝体侧向边界(见图8),划分平面上的单一坝体(见图9)。单一坝边界识别标志为坝间滩砂、坝间滨浅海泥、测井曲线形态及厚度差异、相邻坝的高程差异等。

3.2.1 坝间滩砂

滩坝体系的形成受控于波浪对沉积物的反复改造、搬运和再沉积作用。在破浪带至碎浪带区域,波浪能量最强,形成粒度最粗、分选较好的砂坝主体。随向岸或向海方向远离高能带,波浪能量逐渐衰减,坝体规模逐渐减小并依次发育滩砂和更细粒的滨浅海泥,形成典型的沉积分异现象^[27-28]。根据滩坝沉积模式及研究区微相展布特征(见图6),滩砂通常呈薄层席状广泛分布于砂坝主体的侧翼和周围,在垂直剖面上表现为“坝一滩一坝”的沉积序列组合关系^[25]。发育在两个坝体之间的滩砂带可以明确指示坝体侧向延伸的终止位置,作为识别单一坝体边界标志(见图8)。在图8剖面<1>坝1-1和坝1-2之间、图8剖面<2>坝1-4和坝1-5之间见到分隔性的滩砂沉积。

3.2.2 坝间滨浅海泥

坝体沉积后,具有凸起的地貌特征,对入射波浪起显著的阻挡和消能作用^[25]。在相邻坝体之间,波浪能量显著减弱,形成相对低能的水动力环境。这种环境有利于细粒悬浮物质(泥、粉砂)的沉降,从而发育滨浅海泥沉积。在相邻砂坝之间发育的细粒泥质沉积是区分不同单一坝体边界的重要岩性标志。在图8剖面<3>坝1-6和坝1-7之间发育泥质沉积带,指示为不同的单一坝体。

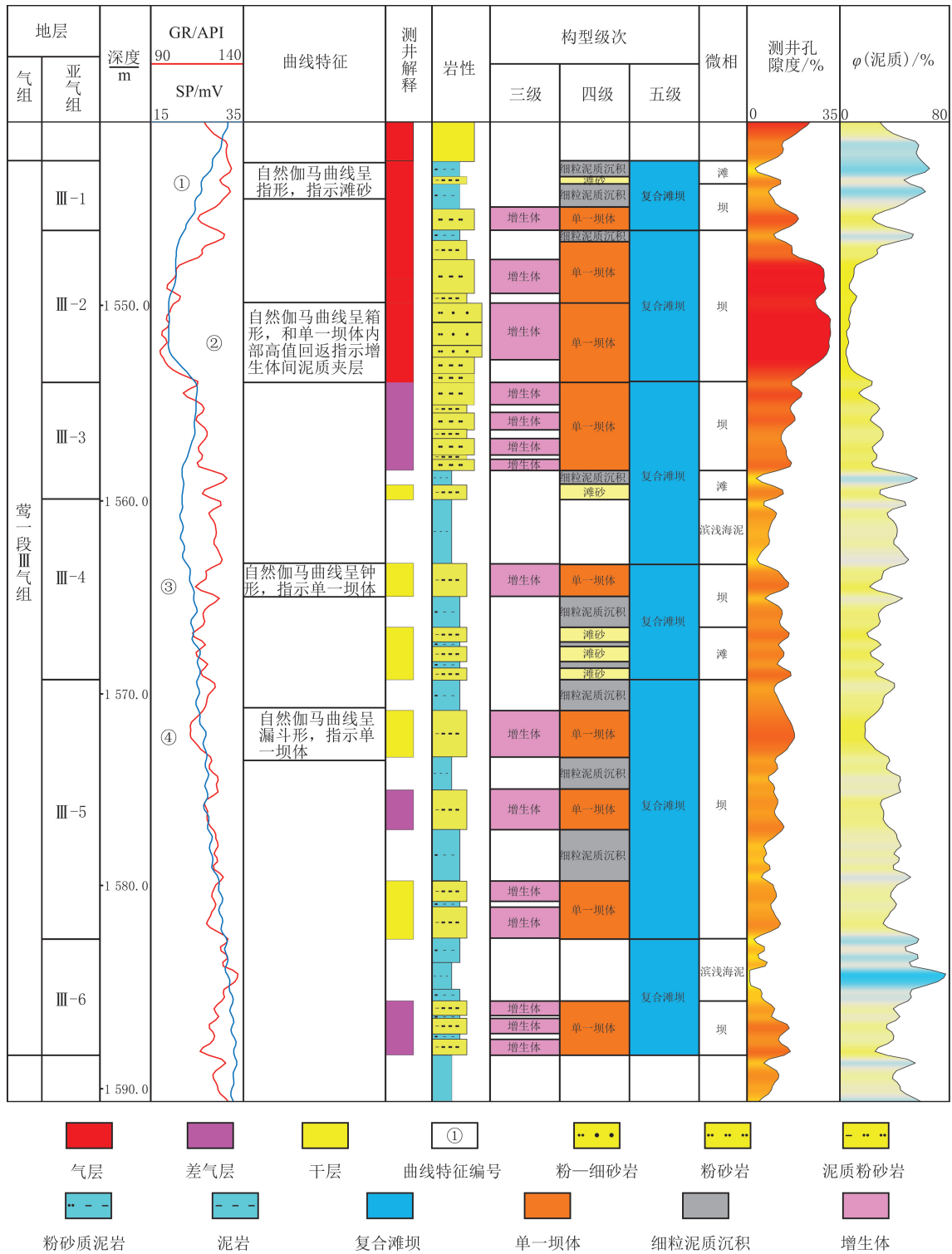


图 7 乐东 15D 气田乐东 15D-1 井构型级次划分综合柱状图
Fig. 7 Comprehensive columnar diagram showing the hierarchical architectural division for well Ledong 15D-1 in the Ledong 15D Gas Field

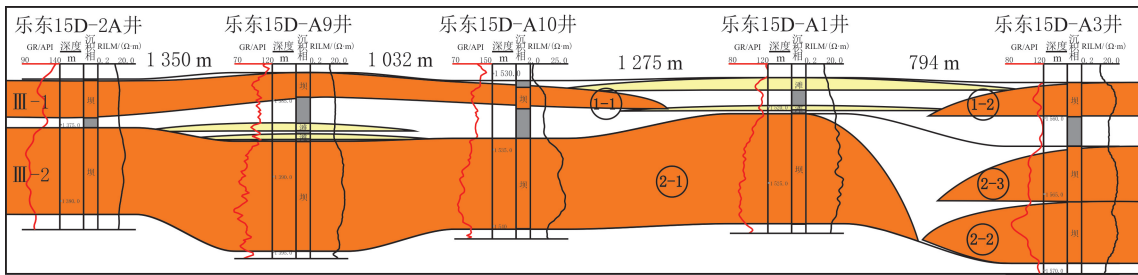
3.2.3 测井曲线形态及厚度差异

对于同一时期的坝砂, 沉积时水动力条件及水平面变化相似, 若邻井坝体厚度或测井曲线形态有较大差异, 可以判断为不同的单一坝体。在莺一段 III-1 及 III-2 亚气组沉积时期, 图 8 剖面<2>乐东 15D-5、A7 和 A6 井测井曲线形态较大, 判断为不同的单一坝; 图 8 剖面<5>坝 1-1 与坝 1-3 厚度差异较大, 判断为不

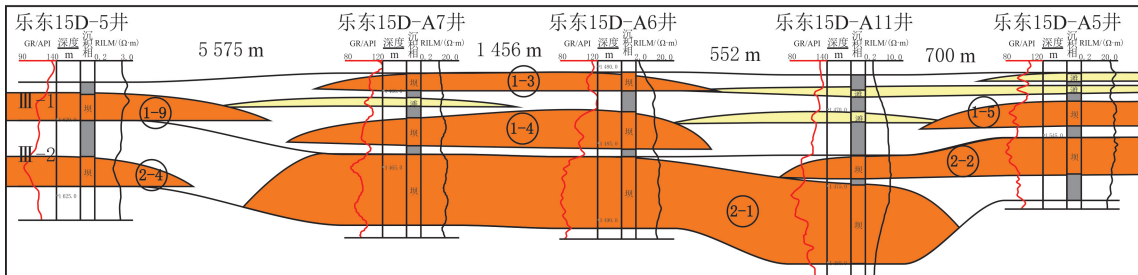
同的单一坝。

3.2.4 相邻坝的高程差异

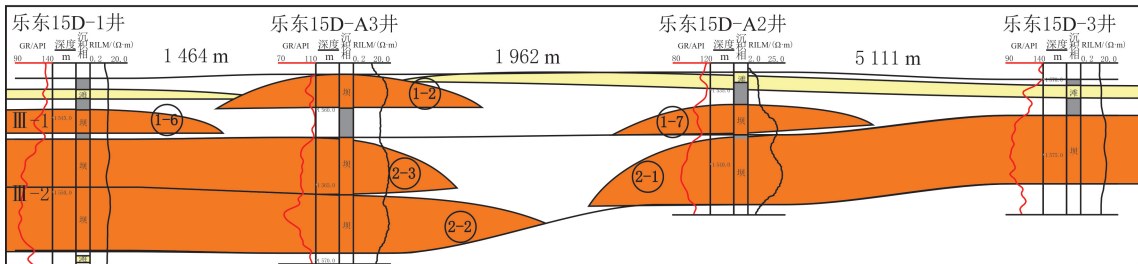
在地层对比框架和波浪作用的高能环境下,在相同沉积时期及较小井距范围内,地层快速“填平补齐”,海拔高程差异较小^[25,28]。对于图8剖面<6>坝1-5和坝1-8,在等时地层单元内,乐东15D-A5和A4井作为相邻井点钻遇的砂坝砂体,顶界或底界在垂向上存在显著的高程差异,有可能不属于同一个砂坝。在无断层影响下,利用动态资料判断砂体连通性也可以作为识别单一坝边界的方法。



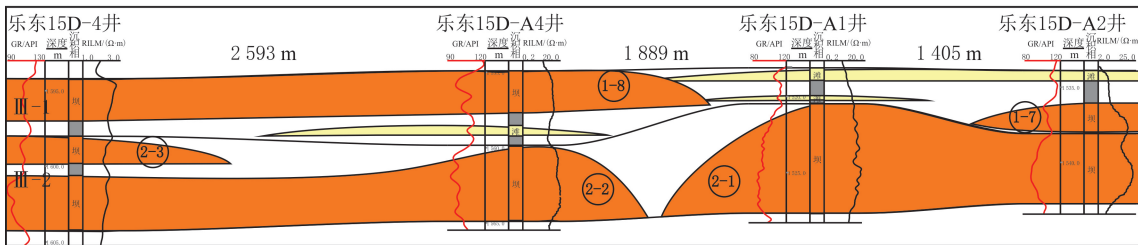
(a) 剖面<1>



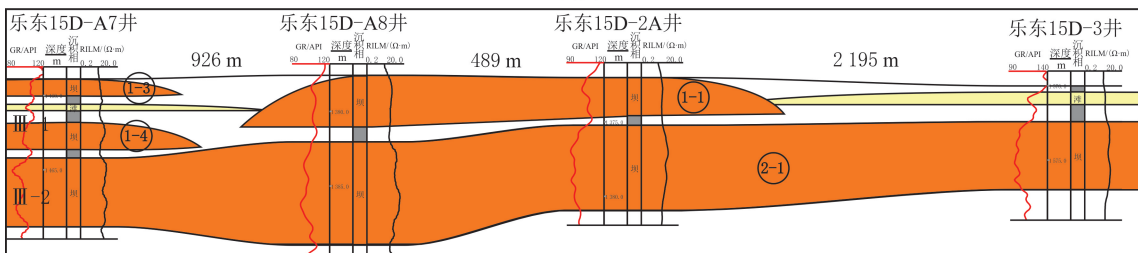
(b) 剖面<2>



(c) 剖面<3>



(d) 剖面<4>



(e) 剖面<5>

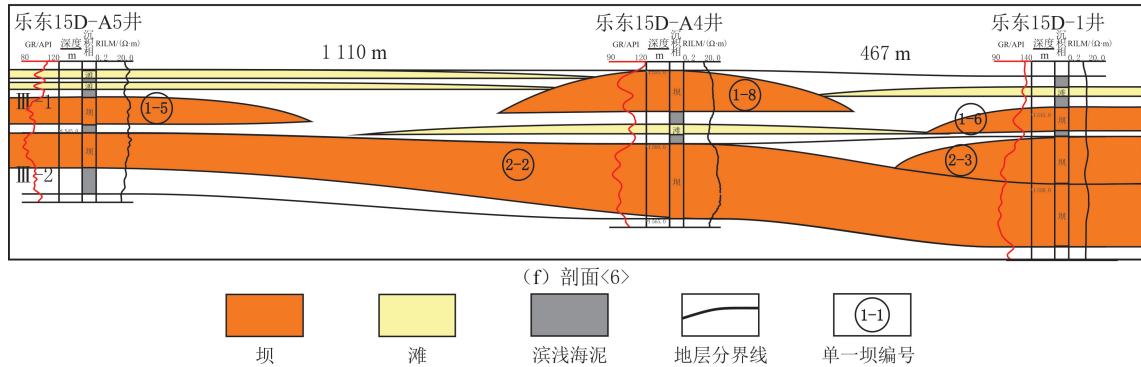


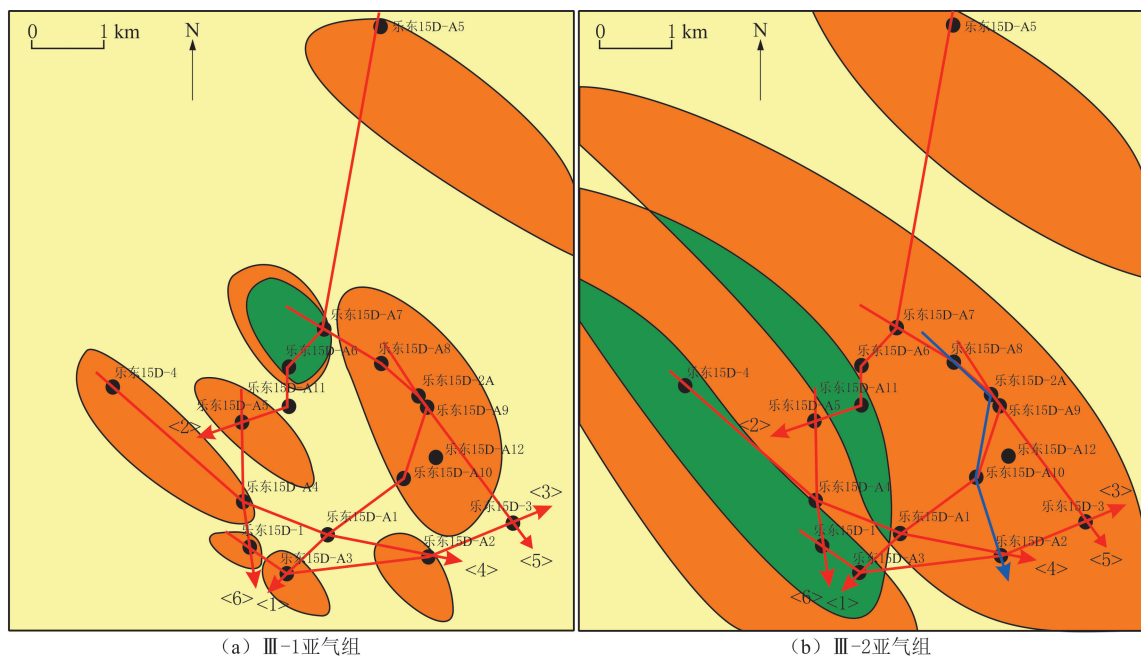
图 8 乐东 15D 气田莺一段 III-1、III-2 亚气组单一坝识别与划分
 Fig. 8 Identification and division of single bars in sub-gas groups III-1 and III-2, member 1 of Yinggehai Formation in the Ledong 15D Gas Field

3.3 单一坝展布特征

识别与划分 6 条连井剖面的莺一段 III-1、III-2 亚气组的单一坝体边界(见图 8、图 9(a-b)),分析单一坝的分布特征。根据单一坝相对位置,可以分为同期异位和同位异期的组合模式^[20]。识别由莺一段 III-1 亚气组两期沉积形成的 9 个单一坝体。其中,坝 1-1、坝 1-2 和坝 1-3 属于同期异位组合模式,同时期沉积但沉积位置不同;坝 1-3 和坝 1-4 表现为同位异期的组合模式,占据位置相近但形成沉积时期不同,反映坝体在不同时期的垂向叠加或侧向拼接特征。莺一段 III-1 亚气组沉积时期,单一坝体除位于乐东 15D-A6 和 A7 井区的两期垂向叠置坝体外,其余呈孤立分布状态。识别莺一段 III-2 亚气组由三期沉积形成的 4 个单一坝体,分布特征与莺一段 III-1 亚气组的明显不同,除 5 井区的坝体外,其余坝体呈明显的向海方向依次侧向叠置的迁移样式。

在坝体规模方面,莺一段 III-1 亚气组坝体厚度较薄,在 1.0~4.0 m 之间,多数小于 2.0 m。莺一段 III-2 亚气组坝 2-1 厚度最大,为 4.0~8.0 m;坝 2-2 厚度为 2.0~5.0 m;坝 2-3 厚度为 2.0~3.0 m。

根据层序内相对海平面变化,分析莺一段 III-1 及 III-2 亚气组沉积时期的坝体规模与分布模式。莺一段 III-2 亚气组沉积时期,研究区处于新增可容纳空间速率减缓、高速物源供给的沉积背景^[12],莺一段 IV 气组至乐三段 I 气组沉积时期的泥底辟处于间歇期,莺一段 III 气组沉积时期的古地形较为宽缓,发育分布范围广的坝砂沉积体。坝 2-1、坝 2-2 和坝 2-3 在侧向上相互叠置,向海迁移,整体表现进积的过程。莺一段



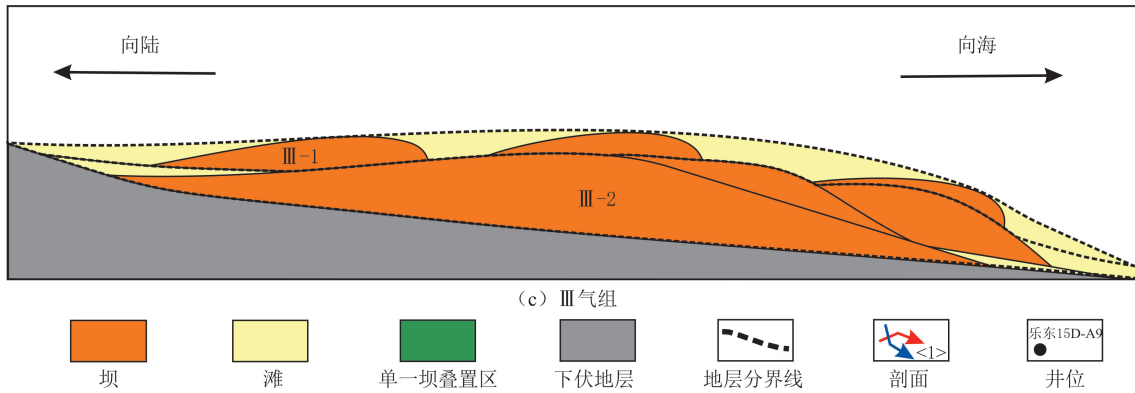


图 9 乐东 15D 气田莺一段 III-1、III-2 亚气组单一坝展布特征

Fig. 9 Distribution characteristics of single bar units within sub-gas units III-1 and III-2, member 1 of the Yinggehai Formation in the Ledong 15D Gas Field

III-1 亚气组沉积时期,水体深度增加,水动力能量减弱,形成的坝体规模减小,更多地以孤立形态沉积在莺一段 III-2 亚气组时期形成的大规模坝体之上。莺一段 III-2 至 III-1 亚气组沉积时期,区域相对海平面总体呈上升趋势,整体表现为退积过程,坝砂沉积体的规模显著减小(见图 9(c))。

3.4 滩坝构型及成因模式

单一坝的发育形态及规模主要受岸线形态及波浪方向和强度的控制^[29-32]。研究区岸线分布形态较为平直,主要发育平行于岸线的线性坝。根据研究区单一坝识别及其在剖面和平面上的展布^[20],在与岸线不同距离的发育位置,确定滩坝砂体受波浪强度影响而发育不同的空间分布模式,识别孤立型、垂向叠加型和侧向迁移型 3 种砂体叠置样式(见图 10)。

3.4.1 孤立型

孤立型砂体叠置样式表现为不同的单一坝孤立分布,通常在垂向及侧向上可识别相变,即单一坝砂相变为滩砂或泥岩(见图 10),通常出现在离岸线较远处,波浪带以升浪带为主,物源主要来自正常浪基面以下,并且波浪能量较小,只能带动水中较细的泥沙,坝体规模较小且孤立分布。莺一段 III-1 亚气组沉积时期,研究区离岸线较远,水体较深,单一坝以孤立型为主。

3.4.2 垂向叠加型

垂向叠加型砂体叠置样式表现为不同的单一坝砂体在垂向叠置,并且有很大的高程差异,沉积厚度通常较大(见图 10)。波浪带以破浪及碎浪带为主,波浪波峰强烈变形,产生较大的涡流,倒卷直至破碎,在局部持续的高能环境下,卸载大量携带的沉积物,导致坝砂垂向加积,并且波浪对底形的冲刷、淘洗作用强烈,在区域内形成粒度较粗的远岸砂坝。

3.4.3 侧向迁移型

侧向迁移型砂体叠置样式表现为同一亚气组中多个单一坝体的侧向拼接,单一坝之间相对高程差不明显,但曲线形态、内部夹层数及单一坝的规模不同(见图 10)。研究区侧向叠加型主要分布于冲流带,冲流带的沉积物被冲流及回流反复淘洗、冲刷,在距离岸线较远处沉积,形成成熟度较高、分选较好的厚砂质近岸滩坝,受强弱不同的间歇性波浪作用影响,滩坝沉积表现为相互叠置和侧向迁移。在相对海平面上升时,坝砂向岸方向逐渐退积;在相对海平面下降时,坝砂向海方向逐渐进积。莺一段 III-2 亚气组沉积时期,研究区距离岸线较近,水体较浅,物源供给充足,单一坝以侧向迁移型为主,向海方向不断进积。

3.4.4 成因模式

单一坝由一个或多个韵律层段叠加形成,韵律层段为增生体,一般单一坝内部的增生体及其夹层产状相似,在相对海平面影响下分为覆盖式和顶积式增生体两种沉积模式^[33-34]。在滦平盆地兴洲河地区的典型砂砾质滩坝露头(见图 11(a))中,观察到单一坝体内部覆盖式增生体的空间分布:靠近坝体中心及岸线一侧,单一坝内部呈近水平状展布;向远离岸线的方向(向海侧),单一坝体内部结构单元整体呈低角度向海方向倾斜,增生体与夹层的倾斜产状相似(见图 11(b))。根据近垂直长轴方向的连井剖面,划分单一坝

内部的增生体及其夹层。以莺一段Ⅲ-2 亚气组坝 2-1 为例,先拉平剖面层底消除区域构造倾角影响,再用增生体底面高程差及井距,计算增生体倾角的正切值、增生体和夹层的倾角值,近岸线区域(坝体向陆侧)倾角极低,约为 0.055° ,几乎水平;远离岸线区域(向海侧)倾角较大,约为 0.150° (见图 11(c))。

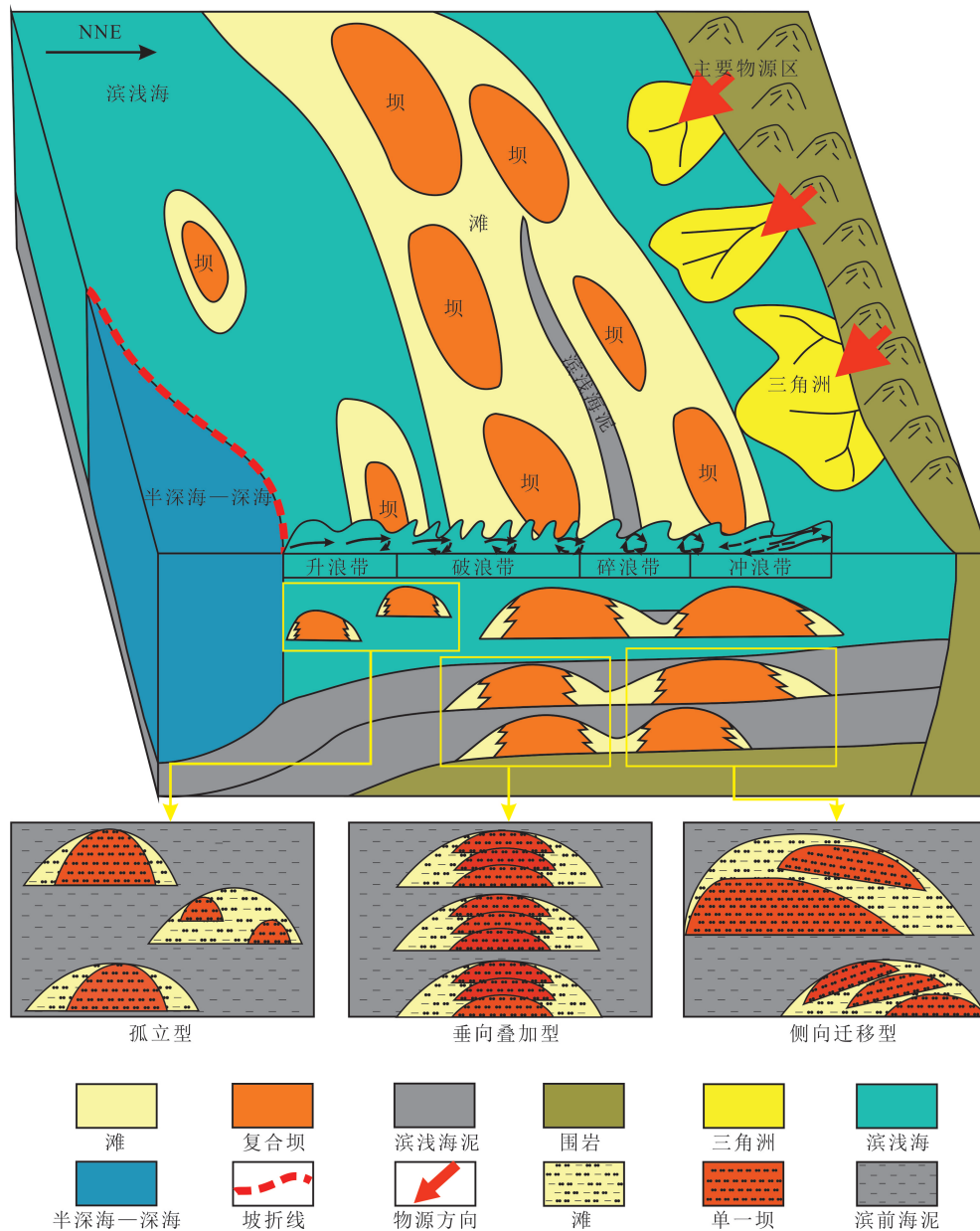


图 10 乐东 15D 气田莺一段Ⅲ气组滩坝分布模式

Fig.10 Distribution model of beach-bar deposits in gas unit III, member 1 of the Yinggehai Formation in the Ledong 15D Gas Field

莺一段Ⅲ-2 亚气组沉积时期,研究区坝 2-1 发育三期增生体,沉积前缘的乐东 150D-A2 井识别第三期增生体,相对靠近岸线的乐东 150D-A10 井识别第二期和第三期增生体。其中,第一期增生体分布范围最小,随后发育的第二期增生体规模增大,部分覆盖在第一期之上,至第三期增生体达到最大规模,形成规模逐期增大、后期增生体覆盖前期增生体特征的覆盖式增生体。莺一段Ⅲ-2 至Ⅲ-1 亚气组沉积时期,总体呈相对海平面上升时期,可容纳空间增大,物源供给充足,增生体持续向海方向迁移,最终形成内部增生体纵向叠加且规模逐渐增大的单一坝(见图 9(b)蓝色剖面线)。

乐东 15D-A12 井为研究区调整井,进行莺一段Ⅲ气组构型级次划分与分析,与单一坝构型模式及单

一坝内部增生体构型模式认识一致。在莺一段Ⅲ-1及Ⅲ-2亚气组分别识别一期单一坝,在莺一段Ⅲ-2亚气组单一坝内部识别三期增生体及两期夹层。该调整井完善乐东15D气田生产井网,增加气田产量(见图11(d))。

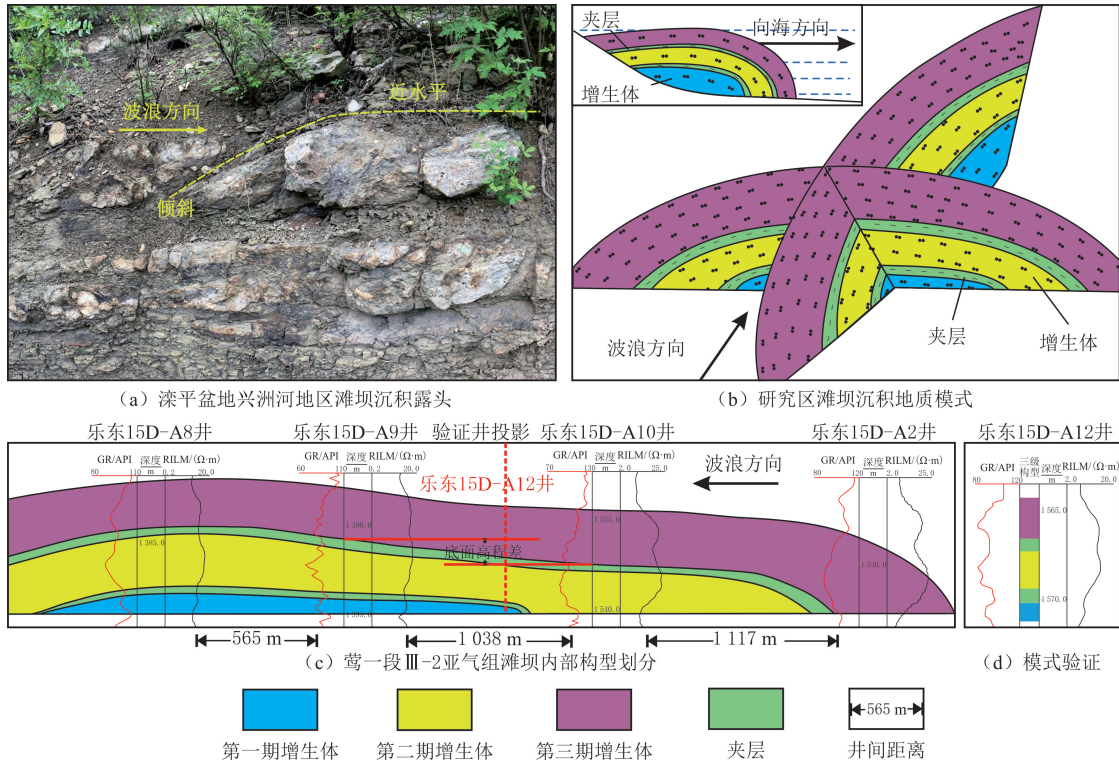


图11 乐东15D气田砂质滩坝沉积地质模式及内部构型划分

Fig. 11 Depositional geological model of sandy beach-bar deposits in the Ledong 15D Gas Field

根据滩坝内部构型划分,建立研究区滩坝内部构型模式(见图12)。该模式揭示复合滩坝砂体由席状分布的滩砂与复合坝体共同构成,复合坝内部可以分为多期垂向或侧向叠置的单一坝体,叠置关系受波浪水动力强度影响,水动力较弱的升浪带发育孤立型单一坝,水动力较强的破浪带和碎浪带发育垂直叠加型单一坝,近岸的冲浪带发育侧向迁移型单一坝。在短期海平面频繁升降控制下,单一坝内部进一步分为细粒泥质沉积与砂质碎屑组合,细粒泥质沉积作为渗流屏障即夹层发育在砂质增生体之间,增生体及夹层在靠近岸边方向呈水平状展布,远离岸边一侧向海呈低角度倾斜。

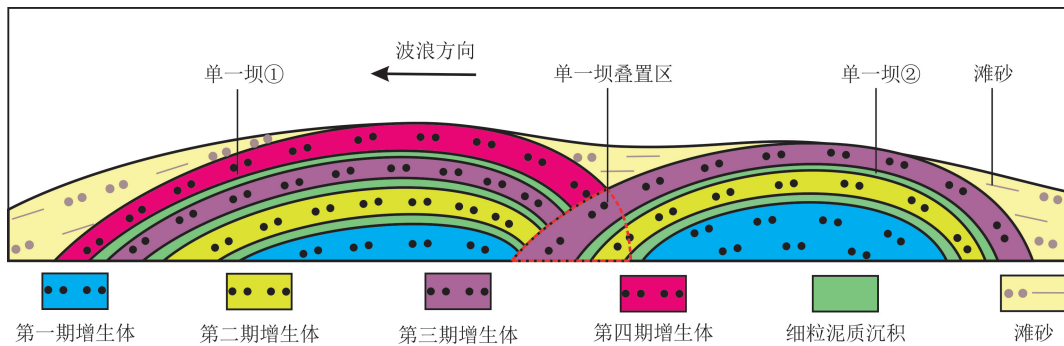


图12 乐东15D气田滩坝内部构型模式

Fig. 12 Internal architectural model of beach-bar deposits in the Ledong 15D Gas Field

4 结论

(1)莺歌海盆地乐东15D气田莺一段Ⅲ-2亚气组沉积时期,坝体规模大、向海进积侧向叠置;莺一段

Ⅲ-1 亚气组沉积时期,坝体孤立退积,揭示海平面上升导致水体加深、水动力减弱,控制滩坝从进积(Ⅲ-2)向退积(Ⅲ-1)的演化过程。

(2)研究区水动力分带性控制坝体构型,滨浅海滩坝砂体发育受波浪动力分带性控制,升浪带水动力较弱,沉积物粒度细,形成孤立型单一坝;破浪带和碎浪带水动力较强,沉积物粒度较粗且快速堆积,发育垂向叠加型坝体;冲浪带波浪作用强弱不一,坝体以侧向迁移型为主;不同浪带水动力差异主导坝体的叠置样式与空间分布。

(3)研究区高频海平面变化影响砂泥互层结构,短期海平面升降导致单一坝内部形成砂质增生体与泥质夹层的韵律组合,夹层作为渗流屏障影响储层非均质性;增生体与夹层近岸水平展布,远岸呈低角度(0.150°)向海倾斜,反映沉积动力向海减弱的分异特征。

参考文献(References):

- [1] 赵俊威,王恒,张东伟,等.海相砂质滩坝沉积构型及表征研究进展[J].沉积学报,2025,43(4):1275-1292.
Zhao Junwei, Wang Heng, Zhang Dongwei, et al. Advances in sedimentary architecture and characterization of marine sandy beach-bars: a review[J]. Acta Sedimentologica Sinica, 2025,43(4):1275-1292.
- [2] 张善文.中国东部老区第三系油气勘探思考与实践:以济阳拗陷为例[J].石油学报,2012,33(增刊1):53-62.
Zhang Shanwen. Thinking and practice of Tertiary oil and gas exploration of maturing region in Eastern China: a case study of Jiyang Depression[J]. Acta Petrolei Sinica, 2012,33(Supp.1):53-62.
- [3] 杨勇强,邱隆伟,姜在兴,等.陆相断陷湖盆滩坝沉积模式:以东营凹陷古近系沙四上亚段为例[J].石油学报,2011,32(3):417-423.
Yang Yongqiang, Qiu Longwei, Jiang Zaixing, et al. A depositional pattern of beach bar in continental rift lake basins: a case study on the upper part of the fourth member of the Shahejie Formation in the Dongying Sag[J]. Acta Petrolei Sinica, 2011,32(3):417-423.
- [4] Houser C, Greenwood B. Hydrodynamics and sediment transport within the inner surf zone of a lacustrine multiple-barred nearshore [J]. Marine Geology, 2005,218(1/2/3/4):37-63.
- [5] 张新见,许涛,周骝,等.准中4区块侏罗系头屯河组滩坝及风暴沉积特征[J].东北石油大学学报,2012,36(5):45-50.
Zhang Xinjian, Xu Tao, Zhou Fei, et al. Sedimentary characteristics of beach bar and storm deposits in Toutunhe Formation of Jurassic in block 4 of the middle of Junggar Basin[J]. Journal of Northeast Petroleum University, 2012,36(5):45-50.
- [6] 李慧勇,辛仁臣,周心怀,等.渤海海域黄河口凹陷B区东营组三段下部沉积特征[J].大庆石油学院学报,2007,31(2):1-3.
Li Huiyong, Xin Renchen, Zhou Xinhui, et al. Sedimentary characteristic of the lower member 3 of Dongying Formation in area B in Huanghekou Sag of Bohai Bay Area[J]. Journal of Daqing Petroleum University, 2007,31(2):1-3.
- [7] 赵俊威,孙海航,张东伟,等.典型海相砂质临滨坝沉积演化过程及成因机制[J].石油与天然气地质,2024,45(1):65-80.
Zhao Junwei, Sun Haihang, Zhang Dongwei, et al. Sedimentary evolution and genetic mechanisms of typical marine nearshore sandbar [J]. Oil & Gas Geology, 2024,45(1):65-80.
- [8] 商晓飞,董越,唐力,等.渤海湾盆地板桥凹陷沙二段滩坝沉积地层与砂体展布特征[J].地层学杂志,2021,45(4):532-544.
Shang Xiaofei, Dong Yue, Tang Li, et al. Characteristics of sedimentary stratigraphy and sand bodies distribution of beach-bar in the second member of Shahejie Formation in Banqiao Sag, Bohai Bay Basin, China[J]. Journal of Stratigraphy, 2021,45(4):532-544.
- [9] 刘常妮,吴胜和,徐振华,等.湖盆浅水三角洲—离岸滩坝体系构型特征:以东营凹陷胜坨油田沙河街组为例[J].石油科学通报,2025,10(3):430-445.
Liu Changni, Wu Shenghe, Xu Zhenhua, et al. Architectural characteristics of shallow water delta-offshore beach-bar system in lacustrine basin: taking Shahejie Formation of Shengtuo Oilfield, Dongying Sag as an example[J]. Petroleum Science Bulletin, 2025,10(3):430-445.
- [10] 邵长印,宋璠,张世奇,等.渤海湾盆地黄河口凹陷SC7区块古近系东营组二段下亚段滩坝储集体构型特征[J].石油与天然气地质,2024,45(2):486-501.
Shao Changyin, Song Fan, Zhang Shiqi, et al. Architectural characteristics of beach-bar reservoirs in the lower submember of the 2nd member of the Paleogene Dongying Formation in block SC7, Huanghekou Sag, Bohai Bay Basin[J]. Oil & Gas Geology, 2024,45(2):486-501.
- [11] 孔令辉.近源扇三角洲前缘储层构型研究:以文昌A油田珠海组为例[J].复杂油气藏,2025,18(1):70-77.
Kong Linghui. Study on reservoir configuration of the leading edge of the near-source fan delta: take the Zhuhai Group of Wenchang A Oilfield as an example[J]. Complex Hydrocarbon Reservoirs, 2025,18(1):70-77.
- [12] 程光华,王丽.莺歌海盆地乐东东区乐东S-1气田莺歌海组一段储集体沉积特征[J].石油天然气学报,2012,34(9):18-22.
Cheng Guanghua, Wang Li. Sedimentary characteristics of reservoir complexes in member 1 of Yinggehai Formation, Ledong S-1

- Gas Field, Ledong Area, Yinggehai Basin[J]. *Journal of Oil and Gas Technology*, 2012,34(9):18-22.
- [13] 王玉,周伟,兰张健,等. 莺歌海盆地乐东区莺歌海组一段坡折带的砂体展布特征及其对气田挖潜的意义[J]. *海相油气地质*, 2025,30(3):206-216.
- Wang Yu, Zhou Wei, Lan Zhangjian, et al. The distribution characteristics of sand bodies in the slope break zone of the 1st member of Yinggehai Formation in Ledong Area and its significance to the potential mining of gas fields[J]. *Marine Origin Petroleum Geology*, 2025,30(3):206-216.
- [14] 何家雄,祝有海,翁荣南,等. 南海北部边缘盆地泥底辟及泥火山特征及其与油气运聚关系[J]. *地球科学(中国地质大学学报)*, 2010,35(1):75-86.
- He Jiaxiong, Zhu Youhai, Weng Rongnan, et al. Characters of north-west mud diapirs volcanoes in South China Sea and relationship between them and accumulation and migration of oil and gas[J]. *Earth Science(Journal of China University of Geosciences)*, 2010,35(1):75-86.
- [15] 谢玉洪,李绪深,童传新,等. 莺歌海盆地中央底辟带高温高压天然气富集条件、分布规律和成藏模式[J]. *中国海上油气*, 2015,27(4):1-12.
- Xie Yuhong, Li Xushen, Tong Chuanxin, et al. High temperature and high pressure gas enrichment condition, distribution law and accumulation model in central diapir zone of Yinggehai Basin[J]. *China Offshore Oil and Gas*, 2015,27(4):1-12.
- [16] 朱筱敏,信荃麟,张晋仁. 断陷湖盆滩坝储集体沉积特征及沉积模式[J]. *沉积学报*, 1994,12(2):20-28.
- Zhu Xiaomin, Xin Quanlin, Zhang Jinren. Sedimentary characteristics and models of the beach-bar reservoirs in faulted down lacustrine basins[J]. *Acta Sedimentologica Sinica*, 1994,12(2):20-28.
- [17] 王成龙,张创. 鄂尔多斯盆地志丹地区延长组长6段滩坝沉积特征与生长模式[J]. *西安科技大学学报*, 2025,45(6):1222-1230.
- Wang Chenglong, Zhang Chuang. Sedimentary characteristics and growth model of beach-bar sandbodies of Yanchang Formation Chang 6 Member in Zhidan Area, Ordos Basin[J]. *Journal of Xi'an University of Science and Technology*, 2025,45(6):1222-1230.
- [18] 乐锦鹏,张哨楠,丁晓琪,等. 苏北盆地张家垛油田阜三段储层特征及主控因素[J]. *东北石油大学学报*, 2013,37(1):71-77.
- Le Jinpeng, Zhang Shaonan, Ding Xiaoyi, et al. Reservoir characteristics of block 3 of Funing Formation in Zhangjiaduo Oilfield, Su-bei Basin and their main control factors[J]. *Journal of Northeast Petroleum University*, 2013,37(1):71-77.
- [19] 操应长,王艳忠,徐涛玉,等. 东营凹陷西部沙四上亚段滩坝砂体有效储层的物性下限及控制因素[J]. *沉积学报*, 2009,27(2):230-237.
- Cao Yingchang, Wang Yanzhong, Xu Taoyu, et al. The petrophysical parameter cutoff and controlling factors of the effective reservoir of beach and bar sandbodies of the upper part of the fourth member of the Shahejie Formation in west part of Dongying Depression[J]. *Acta Sedimentologica Sinica*, 2009,27(2):230-237.
- [20] 商晓飞,侯加根,孙福亭,等. 砂质滩坝储集体内部结构特征及构型模式:以黄骅坳陷板桥油田古近系沙河街组为例[J]. *石油学报*, 2014,35(6):1160-1171.
- Shang Xiaofei, Hou Jiagen, Sun Futing, et al. Architectural characteristics and sedimentary models of beach-bar sandstone reservoirs: a case study of the Paleogene Shahejie Formation in Banqiao Oilfield, Huanghua Depression[J]. *Acta Petrolei Sinica*, 2014,35(6):1160-1171.
- [21] 操应长,王健,刘惠民,等. 东营凹陷南坡沙四上亚段滩坝砂体的沉积特征及模式[J]. *中国石油大学学报(自然科学版)*, 2009,33(6):5-10.
- Cao Yingchang, Wang Jian, Liu Huimin, et al. Sedimentary characteristics and models of beach-bar sandbodies in the upper part of the fourth member of Paleogene in the south slope of Dongying Depression[J]. *Journal of China University of Petroleum(Edition of Natural Science)*, 2009,33(6):5-10.
- [22] Miall A D. Architectural-element analysis: a new method of facies analysis applied to fluvial deposits[J]. *Earth Science Reviews*, 1985,22(4):261-308.
- [23] Hoy R G, Ridgway K D. Sedimentology and sequence stratigraphy of fan-delta and river-delta depositional systems, Pennsylvanian Minturn Formation, Colorado[J]. *AAPG Bulletin*, 2003,87(7):1169-1191.
- [24] 邹江海. 哈得逊油田东河砂岩储层构型特征研究[D]. 成都:成都理工大学, 2022:30-60.
- Zou Jianghai. Research on reservoir architecture characteristics of Donghe sandstone in Hudson Oilfield[D]. Chengdu: Chengdu University of Technology, 2022:30-60.
- [25] 商建霞,张乔良,叶青,等. 滨岸相储层构型界面表征及其对剩余油分布的控制:以珠江口盆地A油田为例[J]. *沉积学报*, 2025,43(4):1336-1343.
- Shang Jianxia, Zhang Qiaoliang, Ye Qing, et al. Architecture interface characterization of littoral facies reservoir and the remaining oil distribution: a case study from the Wenchang A Oilfield in the Pearl River Mouth Basin[J]. *Acta Sedimentologica Sinica*, 2025,43(4):1336-1343.

- [26] 徐寅,徐怀民,郭春涛,等. 隔夹层成因、特征及其对油田开发的影响:以塔中地区海相砂岩储层为例[J]. 科技导报, 2012, 30(15): 17-21.
Xu Yin, Xu Huaimin, Guo Chuntao, et al. Origin, characteristics and effects on oilfield development of interlayer of shore sandstone reservoir in Tazhong Area[J]. Science & Technology Review, 2012, 30(15): 17-21.
- [27] 唐武,仲米虹,田建华,等. 塔北地区黄山街组湖盆滩坝砂体沉积模式[J]. 新疆石油地质, 2015, 36(3): 299-303.
Tang Wu, Zhong Mihong, Tian Jianhua, et al. Depositional model for lacustrine beach bars of Huangshanjie Formation in Tabei Area, Tarim Basin[J]. Xinjiang Petroleum Geology, 2015, 36(3): 299-303.
- [28] 夏晓敏,吴颜雄,张申琴,等. 湖相滩坝砂体构型及对致密油甜点开发的意义:以柴达木盆地扎哈泉地区扎2井区为例[J]. 天然气地球科学, 2019, 30(8): 1158-1167.
Xia Xiaomin, Wu Yanxiong, Zhang Shenqin, et al. Study on sand body architecture of lacustrine beach-bar and significance for development of tight oil sweet areas: case study of well Za-2 Area in Zahaquan Area, Qaidam Basin[J]. Natural Gas Geoscience, 2019, 30(8): 1158-1167.
- [29] 李维禄. 塔里木盆地东河砂岩体储层构型成因模式研究[D]. 北京:中国石油大学(北京), 2016: 65-113.
Li Weilu. Genetic model of the reservoir architecture within the 'Donghe Sandstones' in Tarim Basin[D]. Beijing: China University of Petroleum(Beijing), 2016: 65-113.
- [30] 张新见. 低物源供给模式下沟谷—坡折体系控砂机制:以车排子凸起东翼白垩系呼图壁组为例[J]. 东北石油大学学报, 2019, 43(1): 99-108.
Zhang Xinjian. Analysis of sand-controlling mechanism in valley-slope break system under low source supply mode: a case study of the Hutubi Formation of Cretaceous in the eastern wing of the Chepaizi Uplift[J]. Journal of Northeast Petroleum University, 2019, 43(1): 99-108.
- [31] 王千军. 准噶尔盆地车排子地区白垩系沉积特征及演化[J]. 东北石油大学学报, 2015, 39(2): 51-58.
Wang Qianjun. Deposition characteristics and evolution of the Cretaceous system of Chepaizi Area in Junggar Basin[J]. Journal of Northeast Petroleum University, 2015, 39(2): 51-58.
- [32] 尹力,冯文杰,尹艳树,等. 波浪作用下砂质滩坝的沉积过程与沉积模式:基于水槽沉积模拟实验研究[J]. 沉积学报, 2022, 40(5): 1393-1405.
Yin Li, Feng Wenjie, Yin Yanshu, et al. Process and model of sedimentation of sandy beach bar due to wave action: an experimental study based on sink sedimentation simulation[J]. Acta Sedimentologica Sinica, 2022, 40(5): 1393-1405.
- [33] 余义常,徐怀民,王超,等. 多信息耦合的滨岸相单砂体划分方法:以哈得逊油田东河砂岩为例[J]. 地质论评, 2017, 63(增刊1): 87-88.
Yu Yichang, Xu Huaimin, Wang Chao, et al. Division method of littoral single sand-body by coupled multi-information: a case of Donghe sandstone in Hadeson Oilfield[J]. Geological Review, 2017, 63(Supp. 1): 87-88.
- [34] 商晓飞,郭颖,侯加根,等. 湖泊滨岸砂坝内部结构特征剖析及其地质意义:以峡山湖现代砂坝沉积为例[J]. 沉积学报, 2018, 36(5): 877-889.
Shang Xiaofei, Guo Ying, Hou Jiagen, et al. Anatomy of architecture characteristics in lacustrine sand banks and its geological implications: a case study of modern sand banks in Xiashan Lake[J]. Acta Sedimentologica Sinica, 2018, 36(5): 877-889.

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

Yan Han^{1,2}, Li Hua¹, Zhou Wei¹, Zhang Chong¹, Fu Wenjun¹

(1. Hainan Branch of CNOOC(China) Company Limited, Haikou, Hainan 570312, China; 2. College of Geosciences, China University of Petroleum(Beijing), Beijing 102249, China)

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

bars superimposed on earlier bar deposits. The single bars exhibit three stacking patterns: isolated, vertically superimposed, and laterally migrating. The architectural characteristics are controlled by hydrodynamic zonation of wave action: isolated bars develop in the swell zone, vertically superimposed bars form in the breaker and surf zones, and laterally migrating bars dominate in the swash zone. Influenced by high-frequency sea-level fluctuations and hydrodynamic differentiation, the internal accretionary units and interbeds within a single bar are distributed nearly horizontally nearshore and progressively stack seaward at low angles offshore. These results provide a basis for reservoir prediction and well pattern optimization during gas field development.

Key words: shore-shallow marine beach-bar; sandbody architecture; genetic model; single bar; accretionary body; Yinggehai Formation; Ledong 15D Gas Field; Yinggehai Basin

Reservoir development characteristics and evolution sequences of Jiamuhe Formation in the south of Zhongguai Uplift, Junggar Basin/2026,50(2):36-48

Li Xiao, Liu Hechong, Yan Wenqi, Niu Wei, Jiang Zuqiang, Yang Fan, Wang Shili

(*Research Institute of Exploration and Development, PetroChina Xinjiang Oilfield Company, Karamay, Xinjiang 834000, China*)

Abstract: The Lower Permian Jiamuhe Formation in the south of Zhongguai Uplift is an important petroleum exploration hotspot of the deep-ultra-deep tight sandstone(conglomerate) in the northwestern margin of Junggar Basin. The reservoir petrology, reservoir physical properties and reservoir space development characteristics are characterized by using core thin section, high pressure mercury injection, SEM and core three-dimensional CT scanning, and reservoir control factors and evolution process are discussed. The results show that: the reservoir lithology in the study area is dense conglomerate rich in laumontite cement, which has the characteristics of medium-high porosity and low permeability. The reservoir space is dominated by late dissolution pores. The pore throat coordination number and the pore connectivity are bad. Fan delta front is the main facies belt of reservoir development. Compaction and cementation lead to reservoir densification. The dissolution of laumontite is the main internal factor of tight reservoir accumulation. The tectonic effects such as faults and unconformities affect the eliminating densification process of reservoirs by enhancing the breadth and depth of dissolution. Affected by tectonic uplift leaching and source rock evolution, the reservoir was modified by three stages of dissolution: weak acid water on the surface, organic acid in the early stage of hydrocarbon expulsion and partial pressure rise of CO₂ with crude oil cracking in the over-mature stage. Among them, the leaching of weak acid water on the surface is the main reason for reservoir eliminating densification. The results provide a reference for the exploration and development of the study area and the same type of reservoir.