

中国石油大学
油气储层研究中心

操应长 刘可禹

中国·青岛



- ◆ 1. 基本概况
- ◆ 2. 研究方向
- ◆ 3. 主要技术
- ◆ 4. 拟开展研究



◆ 基本概况



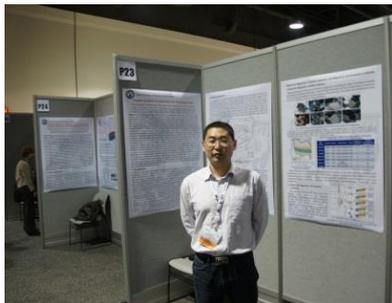
Professor: 3

Associate professor: 2

Lecturer: 1

Post doctor: 4

Postgraduate students: 30+

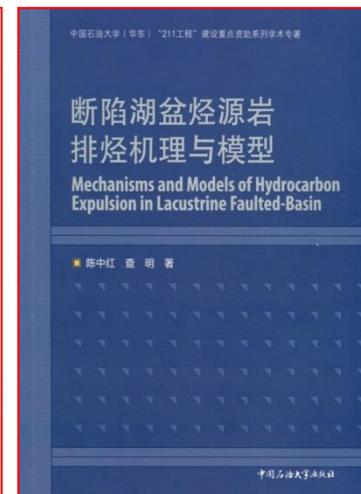
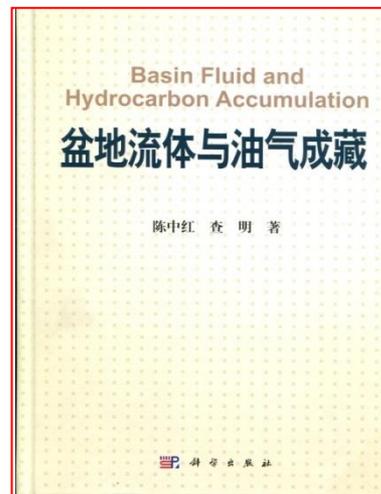
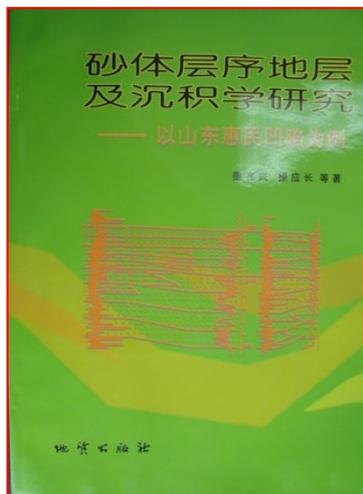
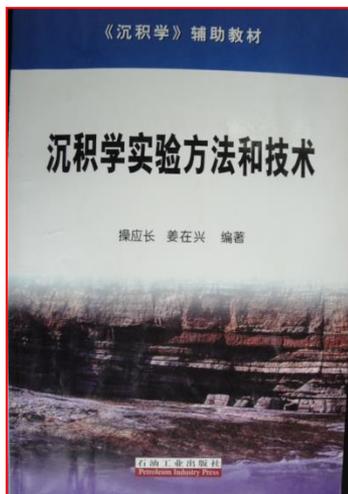
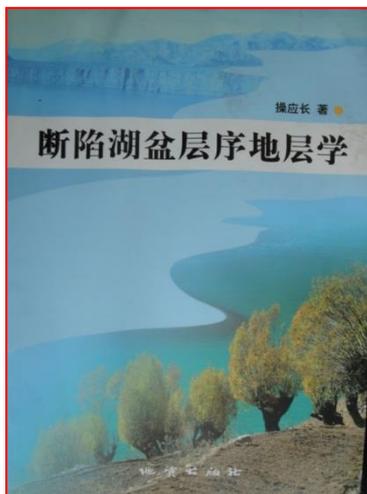


Research projects: 2010-2018

序号	项目名称	起止时间	负责人	经费额度	项目类别
1	致密砂岩油气储层储集性能量化表征及其有效性评价	2013.01-2016.12	操应长	275万	国家自然科学基金联合基金重点支持项目
2	咸化湖盆白云石化作用及致密储层分布规律	2014-2018	操应长	200万	国家973计划
3	复杂储层及流体识别方法与预测技术研究	2011-2015	操应长	400万	国家油气重大专项
4	薄互层低渗透油藏储层描述及评价技术研究	2011-2012	操应长	191.71万	国家油气重大专项
5	济阳坳陷低渗透储层有效性量化预测模型	2011-2015	操应长	389.39万	国家油气重大专项
6	断陷湖盆陡坡带近岸水下扇沉积成因模式及其规模量化预测研究	2012.01-2014.12	王艳忠	25万	国家自然科学基金青年基金
7	东营凹陷古近系中深层有效储层采出和成藏物性下限研究	2011.07-2014.07	王艳忠	5万	山东省自然科学基金青年基金
8	东营凹陷漫湖砂体与滩坝砂体成岩演化差异及优质储层成因机制	2015.1-2017.12	王健	25万	国家自然科学基金青年基金
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No.	Title	Author	Pubtime	Publishing houses
1	断陷湖盆层序地层学	Cao Y.C.	2005	地质出版社
2	沉积学实验技术与方法	Cao Y.C. Jiang Z.X.	2002	石油工业出版社
3	砂体沉积学及层序地层学	Jiang Z.X. Cao Y.C.	1999	地质出版社
4	成岩作用与储层评价	Cao Y. C.	2007	中国石油大学出版社
5	盆地流体与油气成藏	Chen Z.H.	2013	地质出版社
6	断陷湖盆烃源岩排烃机理与模型	Chen Z.H	2011	中国石油大学出版社



自2011年以来，在《AAPG Bulletin》、《Marine and Petroleum Geology》、《Sedimentary Geology》、《Petroleum Science》、《石油学报》、《石油勘探与开发》等刊物公开发表学术论100余篇；其中重要国际期刊发表论文20余篇。

Authors	Title	Journals	year
Yuan G.H. Cao Y.C., et al	Feldspar dissolution, authigenic clays, and quartz cements in open and closed sandstone geochemical systems during diagenesis Typical examples from two sags in Bohai Bay Basin, East China	AAPG Bulletin	2015
Liang C., Cao Y.C., et al.	Deep-water depositional mechanisms and significance for unconventional hydrocarbon exploration: A case study from the Lower Silurian Longmaxi Shale in the southeastern Sichuan Basin	AAPG Bulletin	2016
Cao Y.C. Yuan G.H, et al	Characteristics and origin of abnormally high porosity zones in buried Paleogene clastic reservoirs in the Shengtuo area, Dongying Sag, East China	Petroleum Sciences	2014
Yuan G.H, Cao Y.C, et al	Selective dissolution of feldspars in the presence of carbonates: The way to generate secondary pores by organic CO ₂ in buried sandstones	JMPG	2015
Yuan G.H, Jon Gluyas Cao Y.C., et al	Diagenesis and reservoir quality evolution of the Eocene sandstones in the northern Dongying Sag, Bohai Bay Basin, East China	JMPG	2015
Xi K.L, Cao Y.C, et al	Quartz cement and its origin in tight sandstone reservoirs of the Cretaceous Quantou formation in the southern Songliao basin, China	JMPG	2015
Xi K.L, Cao Y.C, et al	How does the pore-throat size control the reservoir quality and oiliness of tight sandstones? The case of the Lower Cretaceous Quantou Formation in the southern Songliao Basin, China	JMPG	2016
Xi K.L, Cao Y.C, et al	Diagenesis and reservoir quality of the Lower Cretaceous Quantou Formation tight sandstones in the southern Songliao Basin, China	Sedimentary Geology	2015
Ma B.B, Cao Y.C, et al	Origin of carbonate cements with implications for petroleum reservoir in Eocene sandstones, northern Dongying Depression, Bohai Bay Basin, Chin	Energy Exploration and Exploitation	2016
Xi K.L, Cao Y.C, et al	Factors influencing physical property evolution in sandstone mechanical compaction—The evidence from diagenetic simulation experiment	Petroleum Sciences	2015
Wang J., Cao Y.C., et al	Formation Conditions and Sedimentary Model of Over-flooding lake Delta in Continental Lake Basins: An example from the Paleogene in the Jiyang Subbasin, Bohai Bay Basin.	Acta Geologica Sinica (English Edition)	2015
Yang T., Cao Y.C., et al	Status of and Trends in Research on Deep-Water Gravity Flow Deposits	Acta Geologica Sinica (English Edition)	2015
.....
Wang Y.Z, Cao Y.C., et al	Analysis on petrophysical cutoffs of reservoir intervals with production capacity and reservoir intervals with accumulation capacity in clastic reservoir	Petroleum Sciences	2014
Wang Y.Z, Cao Y.C., et al	Mechanism of diagenetic trap formation in nearshore subaqueous fans on steep rift lacustrine basin slopes—A case study from the Shahejie Formation on the north slope of the Minfeng Subbasin	Petroleum Sciences	2014
Wang J., Cao Y.C., et al	Formation Conditions and Sedimentary Model of Over-flooding lake Delta in Continental Lake Basins: An example from the Paleogene in the Jiyang Subbasin, Bohai Bay Basin.	Acta Geologica Sinica (English Edition)	2015
Xi K.L, Cao Y.C, et al	Diagenesis and porosity-permeability evolution of low permeability reservoirs: A case study of Jurassic Sangonghe Formation in Block 1, central Junggar Basin, NW China	Petroleum Exploration and Development	2015

申请国家专利17项，授权6项

序号	专利名称	发明人	申请日期	授权日期	专利号
1	砾岩岩心颗粒结构中粒度的分析方法	操应长, 王艳忠等	2013.01.29	2014.10.8	ZL201310033907.3
2	地质历史时期砂岩储层渗透率演化恢复方法	王艳忠, 操应长等	2012.07.10	2014.11.12	ZL201210235345.6
3	定藏动力和孔隙结构约束下的有效储层成藏物性下限的方法	王艳忠, 操应长等	2012.05.08	2014.4.2	ZL201210138378.9
4	地质历史时期砂岩储层孔隙度演化恢复方法	操应长, 王艳忠等	2012.07.10	2014.10.8	ZL201210235344.1
5	成岩作用模拟实验装置	操应长, 李晓东等	2011.12.05	2014.4.30	ZL201110396426.X
6	岩心夹持机构	李晓东, 操应长等	2011.12.05	2014.12.17	ZL201110396446.7
7	基于标准偏差分析的储层敏感孔喉提取方法 (实质审查)	王健, 操应长等	2014.1.13		
8	基于高压压汞分析的储层微观孔喉参数的连续表征方法 (实质审查)	王健, 操应长等	2014.4.2		
9	基于Bayes判别分析的砂质滩坝沉积微相测井识别方法 (实质审查)	王健, 操应长等	2014.6.20		
10	碎屑岩沉积成岩综合相识别方法	王艳忠, 操应长等	2014.07.24		
11	基于开发渗透率下限的低渗透碎屑岩储层有效性评价方法	王艳忠, 操应长等	2014.07.24		
12	一种砾质砂岩储层孔隙度校正方法	操应长, 蕙克来等	2014.11.4		
13	低渗透碎屑岩储层有效开发渗透率下限的求取方法	操应长, 杨田等	2014.07.24		
14	近岸水下扇砂砾岩沉积单元体划分方法	王艳忠, 操应长等	2015.08.14		
15	近岸水下扇洪水沉积单元体最大延伸距离量化预测方法	王艳忠, 操应长等	2015.08.14		
16	近岸水下扇砂砾岩有效连通体划分和对比方法	王艳忠, 操应长等	2015.08.17		
17	近岸水下扇洪水沉积单元体宽度量化预测方法	王艳忠, 操应长等	2015.08.14		

研究中心现依托学校“211”工程建设和“985”优势学科创新平台建设，实验室装备和实验条件得到了进一步优化和改善，现拥有成岩模拟实验室、流体包裹体实验室、光学显微镜实验室等多个实验研究平台，具有成岩实验模拟系统、Linkam THMGS-600冷热台、偏光显微镜、COXEM EM-30扫描电镜、工作站等先进实验设备。



偏光显微镜



图像分析系统



Linkam Ts-600冷热台



阴极发光显微镜



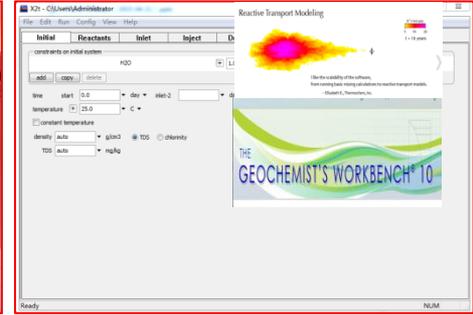
激光共聚焦显微镜



台式扫描电镜



成岩物理模拟实验系统



Geochemist's Workbench

International cooperation



Durham University, UK



Prof. Jon Gluyas



Prof. Andrew Aplin



University of Oslo, Norway



Prof. Knut Bjørlykke



Prof. Jens Jahren



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- ◆ 2. 研究方向
- ◆ 3. 主要技术
- ◆ 4. 拟开展研究



层序
地层学

沉积学

储层
地质学

地球化学

石油
地质学

多学科协同研究

1

湖盆层序地层学

2

湖盆(细粒)沉积学

3

油气储层地质学

4

非常规油气地质学

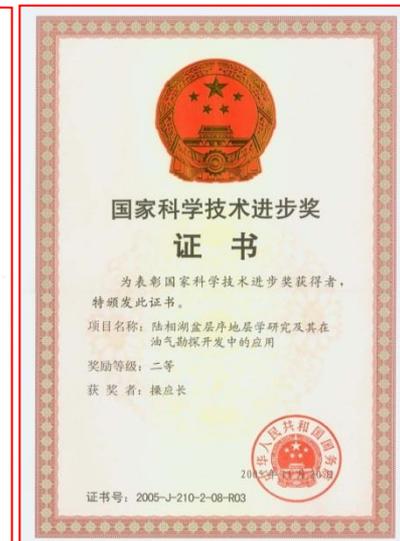
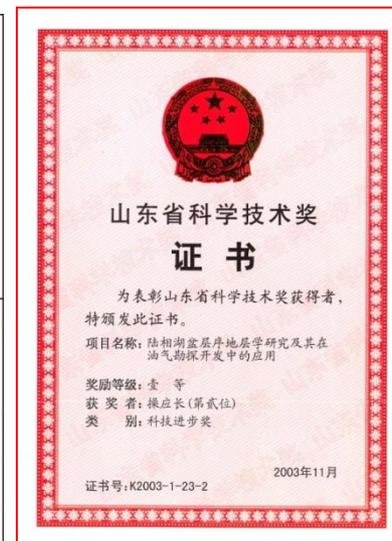
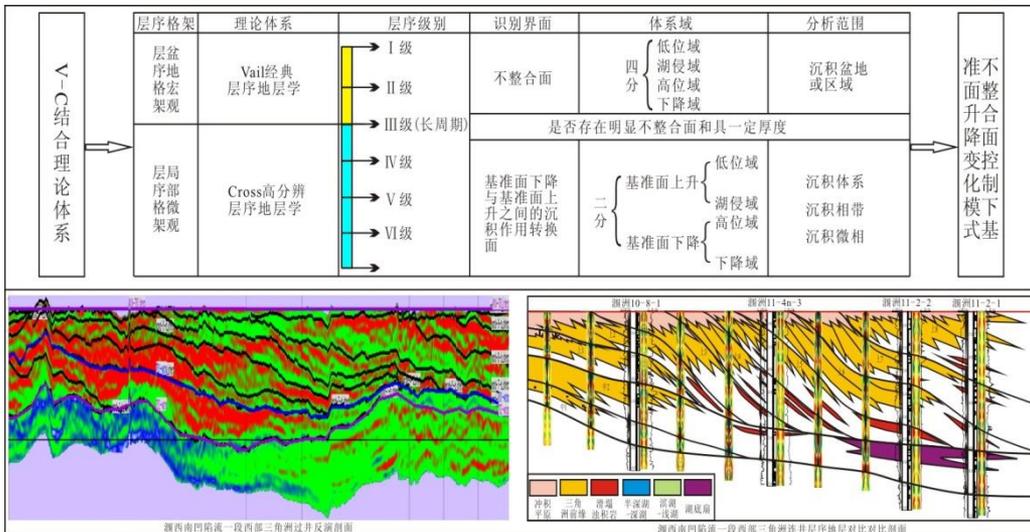
油气储层研究中心

优势研究领域方向

研究方向1

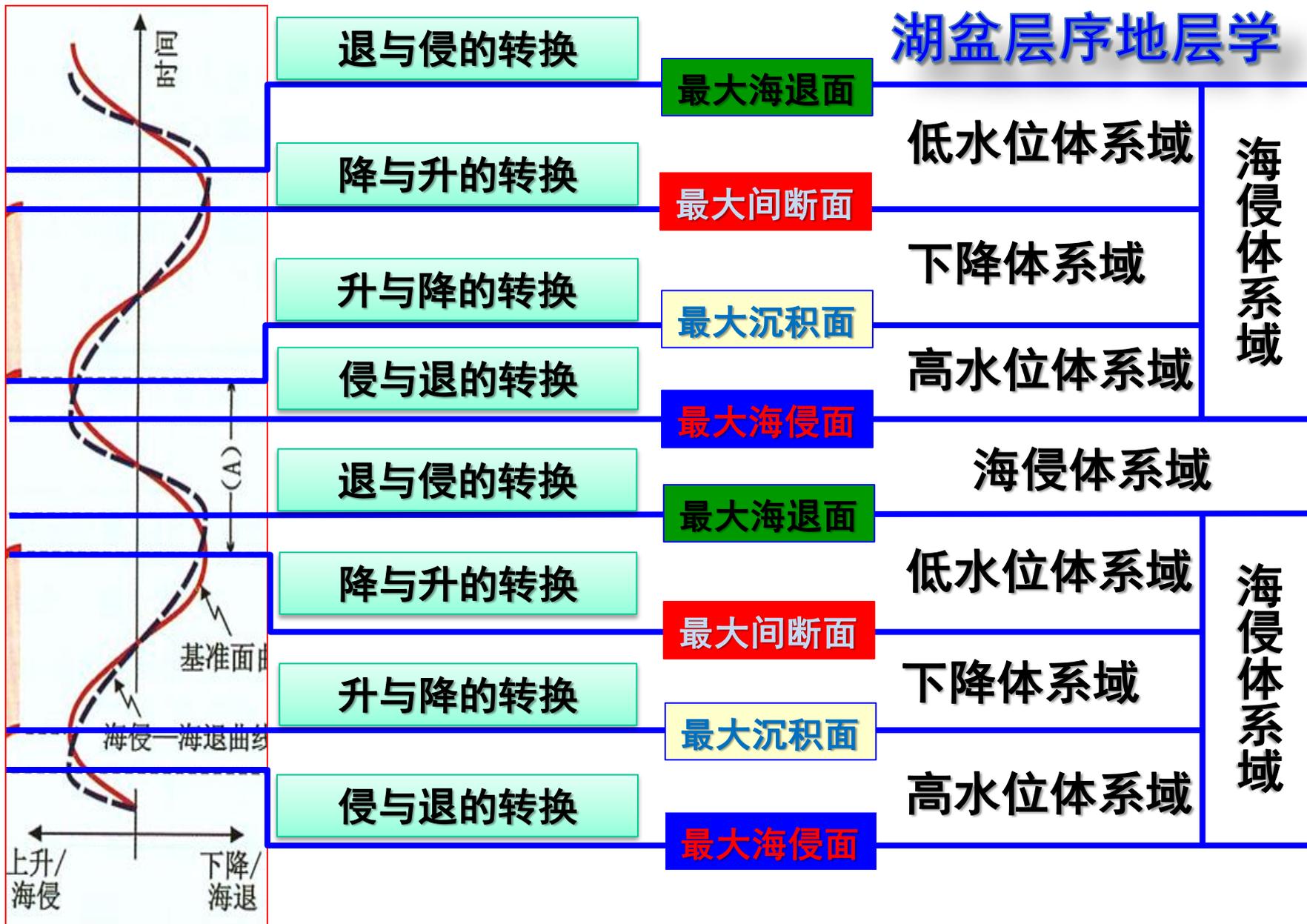
湖盆层序地层学

提出了盆地结构控模、层序结构控砂、界面结构控油等认识，构建了VC综合层序地层学的研究体系。相关成果公开发表在《Petroleum Exploration and Development》、《地质学报》、《断陷湖盆层序地层学》等刊物和专著上，获得国家科技进步二等奖、山东省科技进步奖。





湖盆层序地层学





湖盆层序地层学

V-C综合层序地层学的理论体系

Vail理论体系

Cross理论体系

不整合面及其
与之对应的整合面

不整合面控制下基准
面升降变化

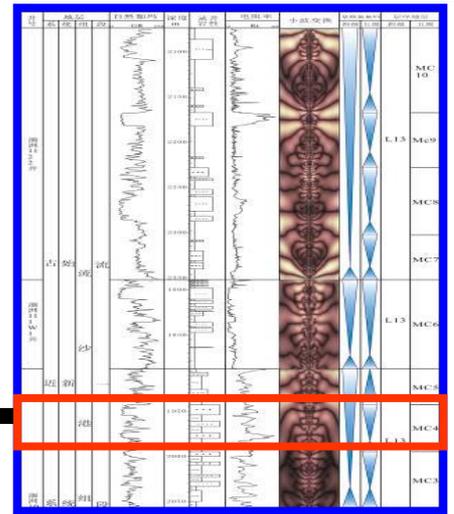
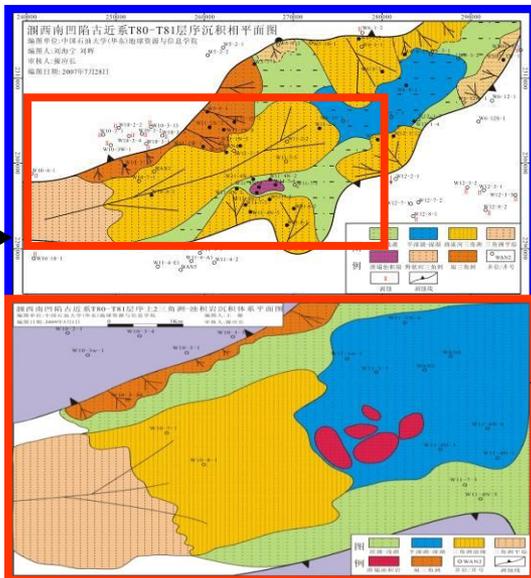
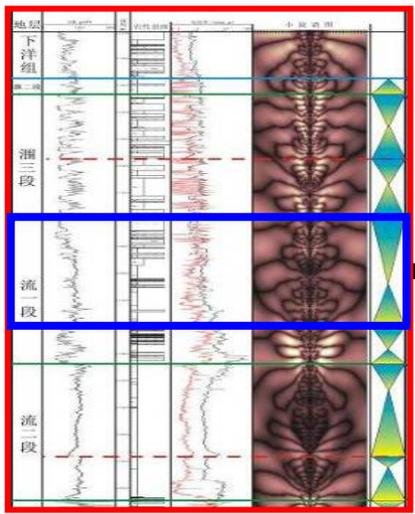
沉积转换面
基准面变化旋回

区域层序地层格架

精细层序地层格架

三级及其以上单元

四级及其以下单元

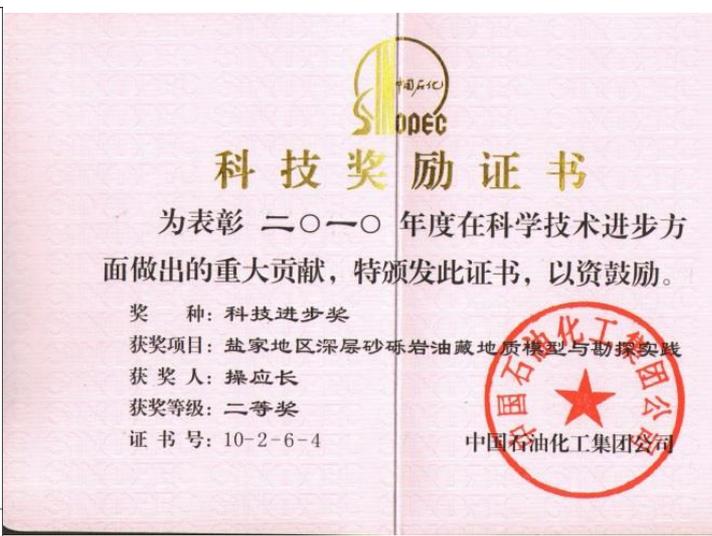
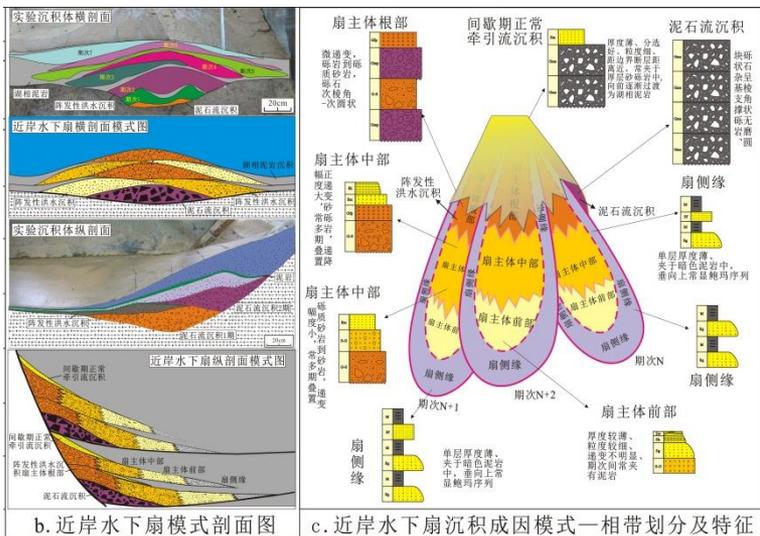




➤ 研究方向2

含油气盆地储层沉积学

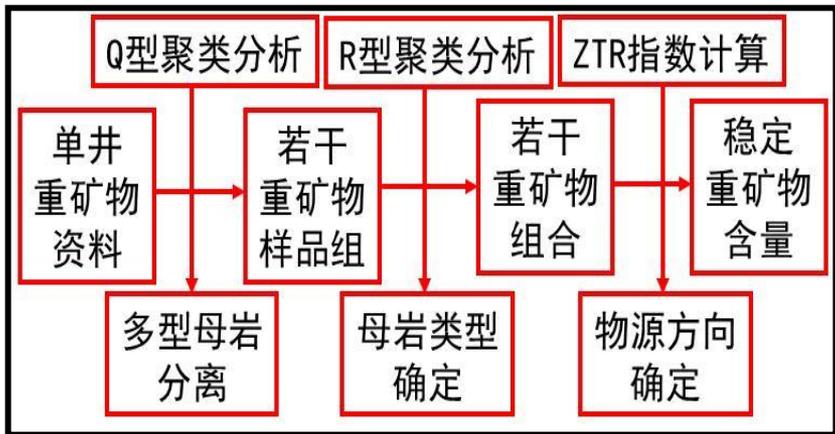
建立了复杂砂体沉积成因模式、形成了复杂砂体精细表征技术、提出了复杂砂体分布预测方法。相关成果公开发表在《Energy Exploration and Exploitation》、《沉积学报》、《砂体层序地层及沉积学》等刊物和专著上，授权发明专利2项，获得山东省科技进步一等奖、中国石化集团二等奖。





多物源体系的分析技术

基于层序地层格架内砂体沉积学分析，形成了采用“聚类分析法”的多物质来源分析技术，实现了区域地层格架内物源体系分析约束下复杂砂体成因类型的精细识别和内幕结构的表征。



多物质来源的判别思路

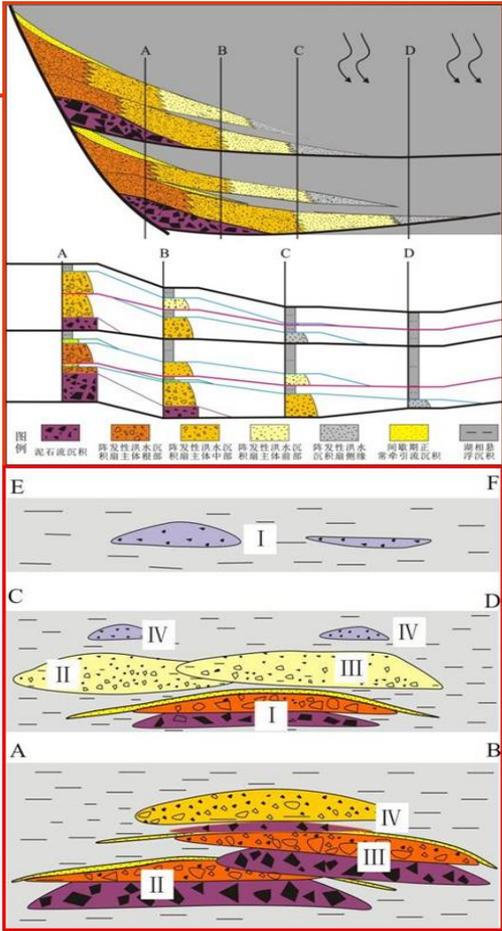
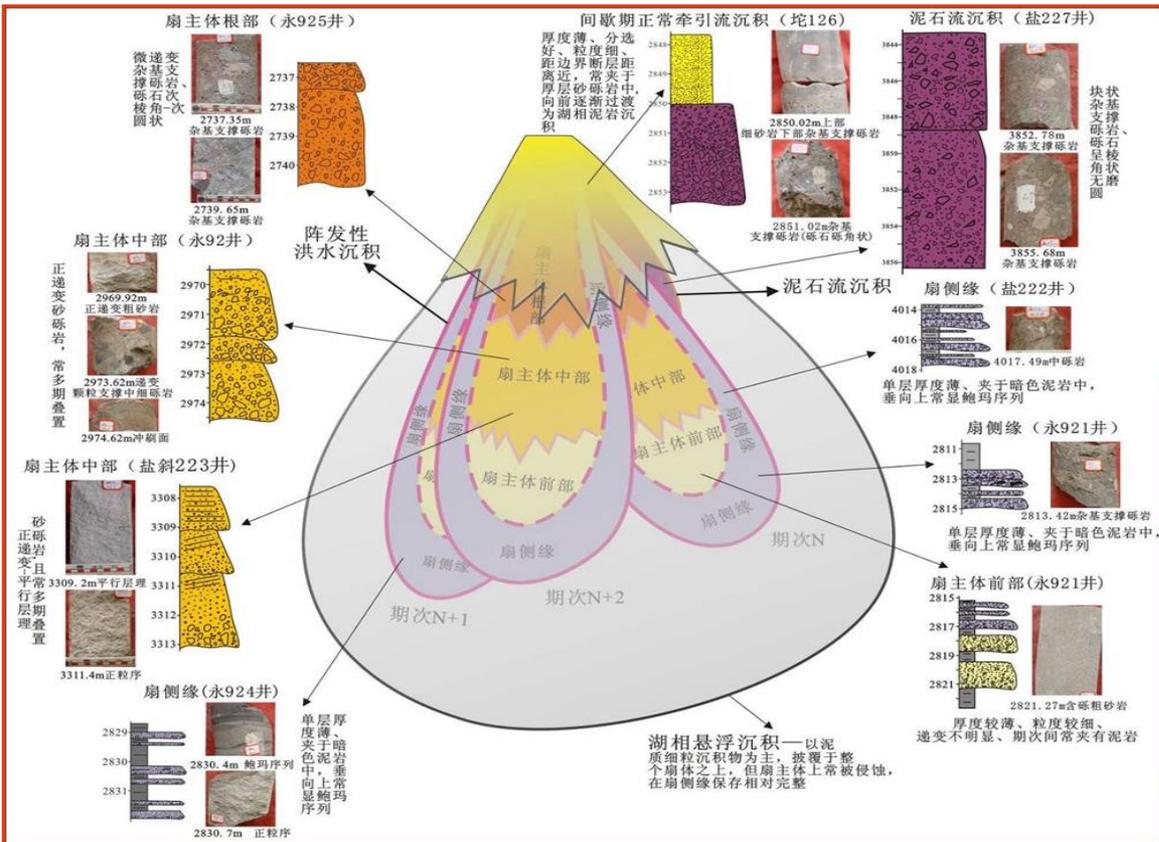


砂体物质来源和成因类型

陡坡带近岸水下扇

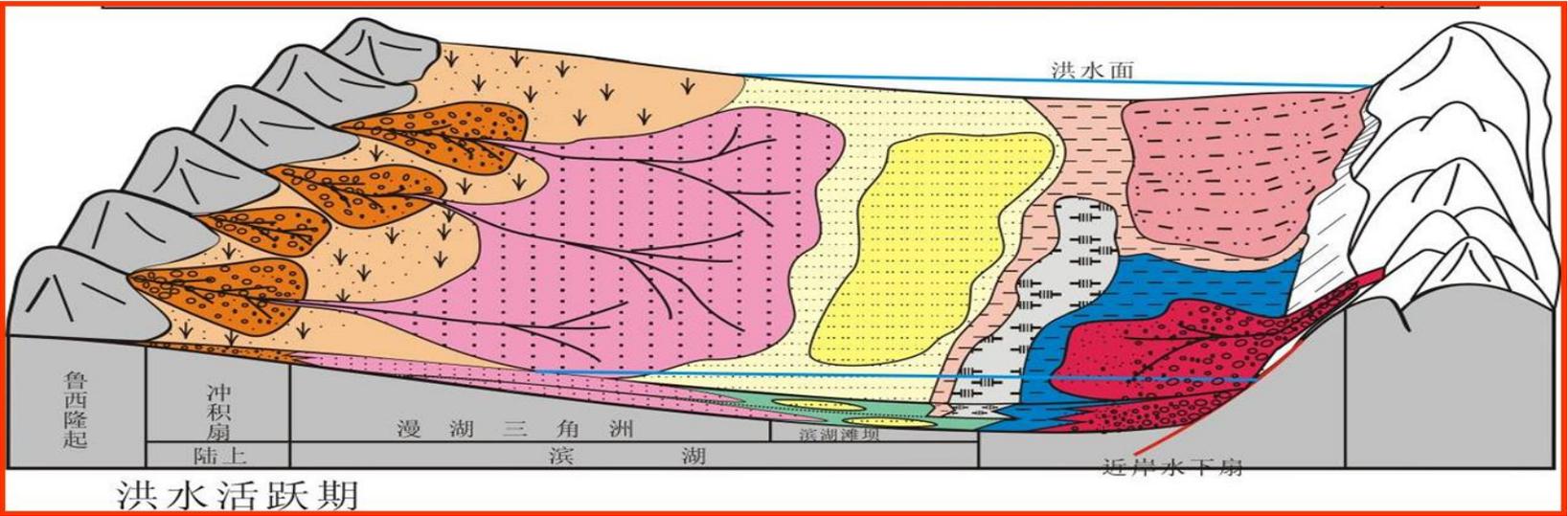
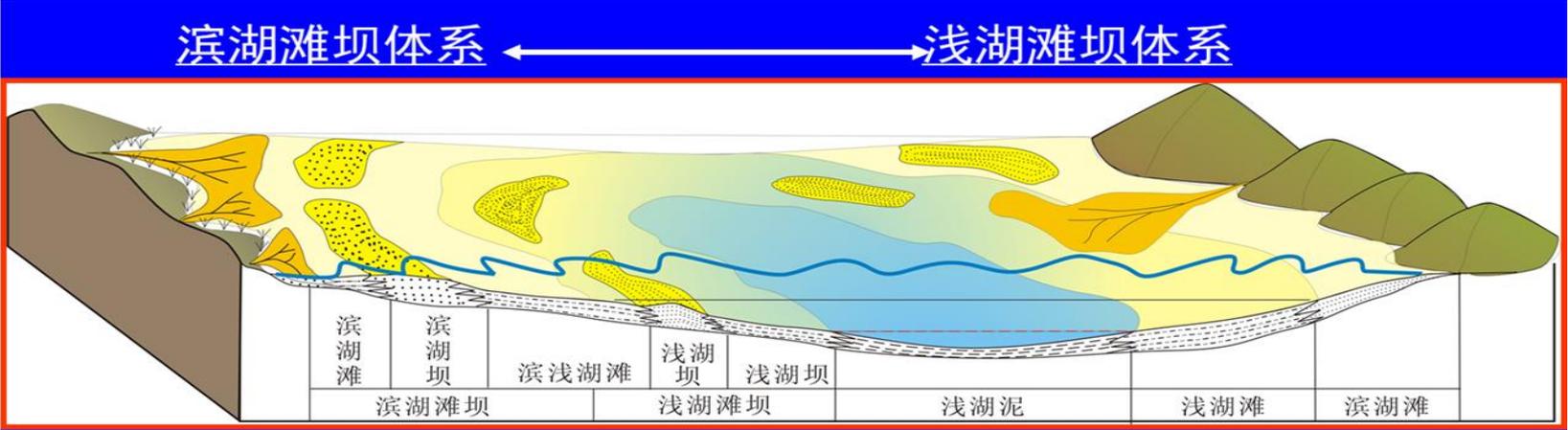
断陷湖盆陡坡带近岸水下扇沉积成因模式

近岸水下扇相带划分及沉积特征



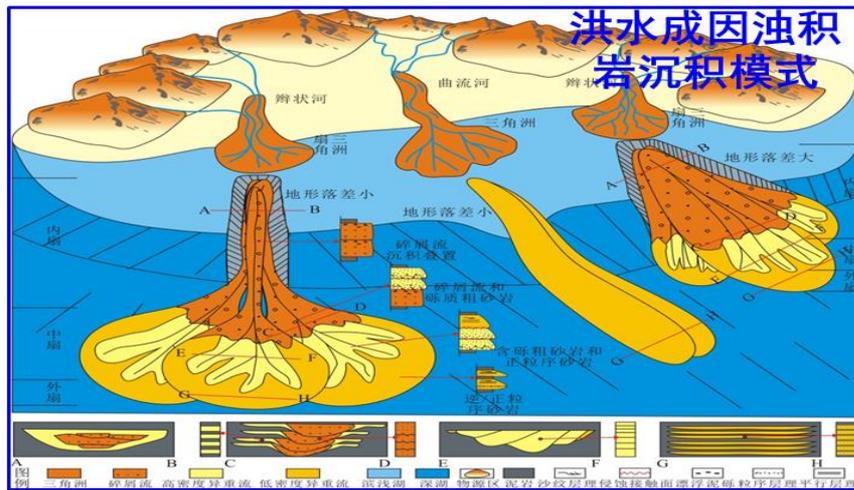
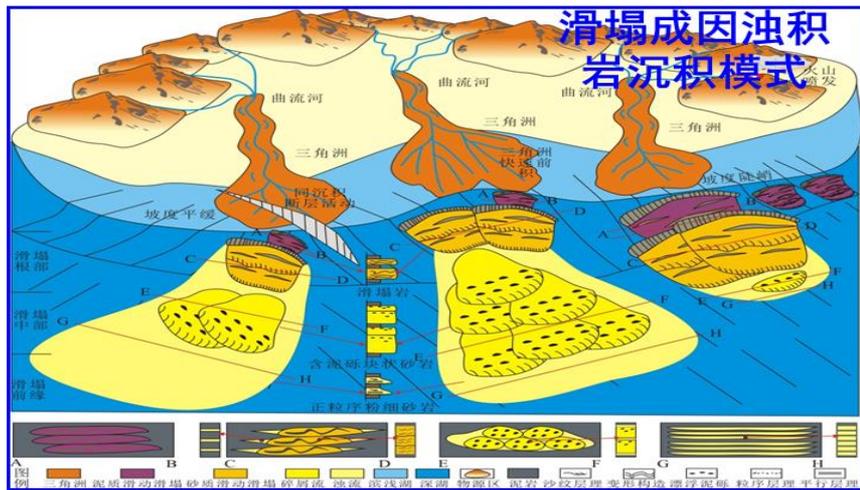
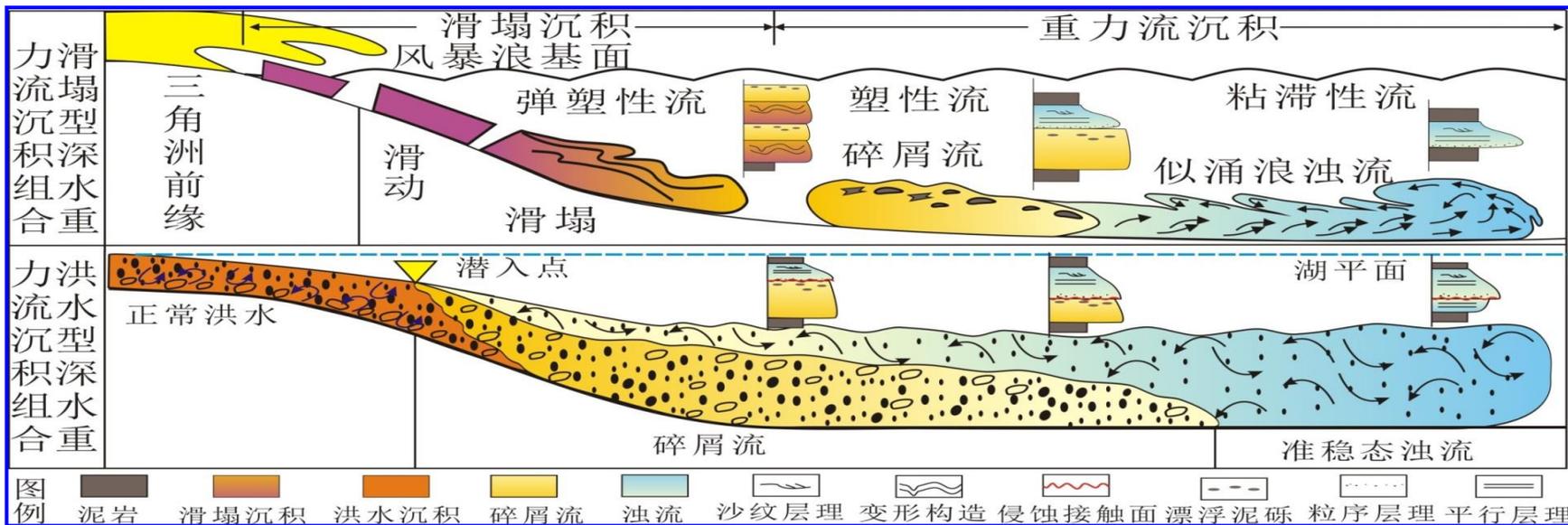


缓坡带滨浅湖滩坝





洼陷带深水重力流



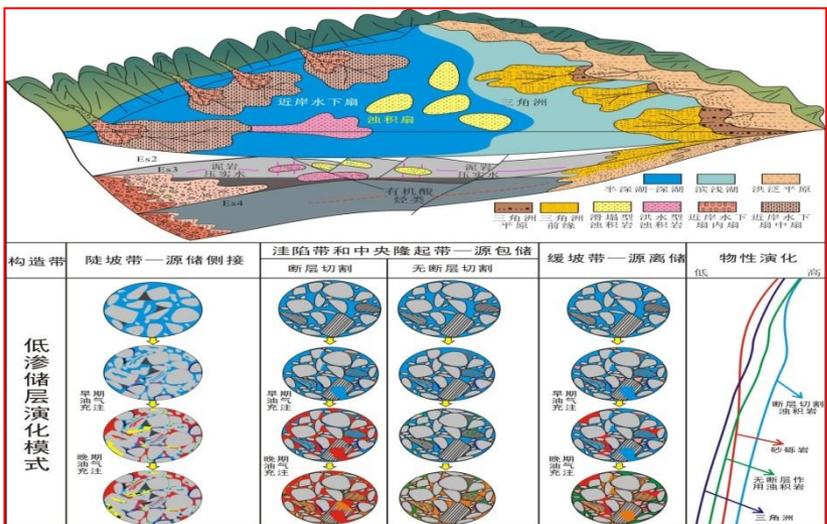


油气储层研究中心

➤ 研究方向3

含油气盆地储层地质学

研发了储层定量成岩作用研究技术、储集性能定量表征与恢复技术、揭示了低渗透储层形成机理和深层优质储层形成机制、提出了储层多因素量化评价方法。相关成果公开发表在《AAPG Bulltin》、《Marine and Petroleum Geology》、《石油学报》等刊物上，获得山东省科技进步奖一等奖。



Marine and Petroleum Geology 60 (2015) 105–119

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ELSEVIER Marine and Petroleum Geology journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/marpetgeo

Research paper

Selective dissolution of feldspars in the presence of carbonates: The way to generate secondary pores in buried sandstones by organic CO₂

Guanghui Yuan^{a,b,*}, Yingchang Cao^a, Zhenzhen Jia^a, Jon Gluyas^b, Tian Yang^a, Yanzhong Wang^a, Kelai Xi^a

^a School of Geoscience, China University of Petroleum, Qingdao 266380, China
^b Department of Earth Sciences, Durham University, Durham DH1 3LE, UK

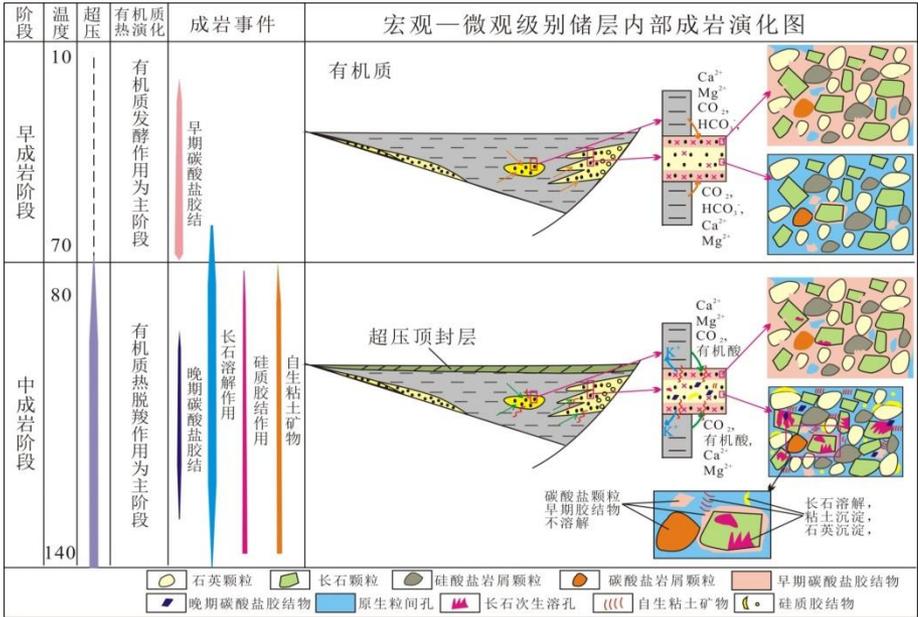
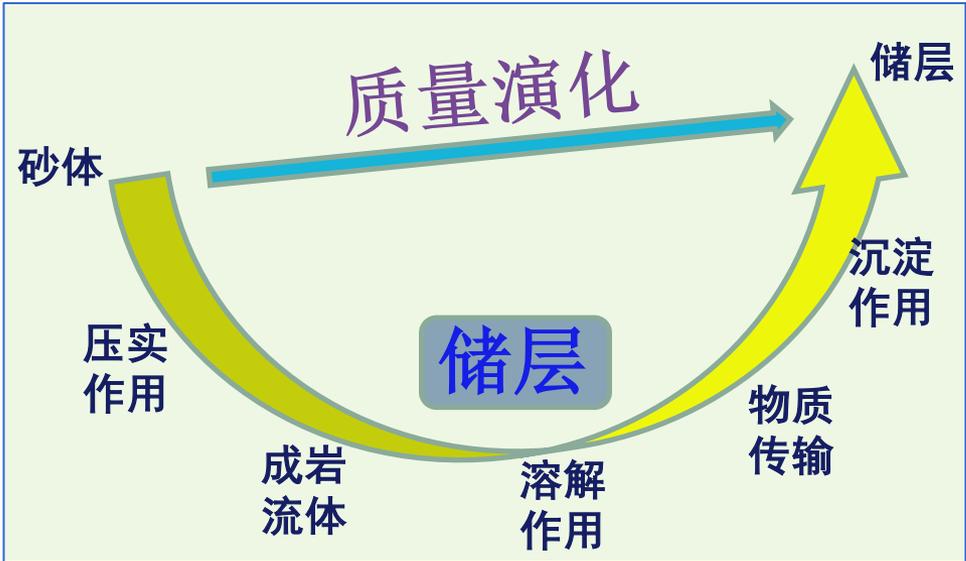
ARTICLE INFO

Article history:
 Received 22 July 2014
 Received in revised form 14 November 2014
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ABSTRACT

Carbonates are suggested to dissolve rapidly than feldspars by laboratory experiments. Petrography texture of selective dissolution of feldspars in the presence of carbonates, however, is widespread in buried sandstones and even shales, inspiring a revisit to the chemistry of burial secondary pores. Feldspar dissolution, precipitation of secondary minerals (quartz, clays) and carbonate cementation are common chemical reactions in the Eocene sandstones in the northern Dongying Sag. Petrography evidence demonstrates the selective dissolution of feldspars in the presence of carbonate minerals (both detrital and authigenic minerals) in these buried sandstones. The equilibrium constant of calcite leaching reactions is much smaller than that of K-feldspar leaching reactions. Numerical simulations of chemical reactions in K-feldspar-calcite-CO₂-H₂O systems utilizing the Geochemist's Workbench 5.0 (GWB) indicate that only a small amount of calcite was dissolved at the onset of simulation processes, while much K-feldspar was dissolved with precipitation of quartz, clays and some calcite for extended periods of time. Precipitation of secondary calcite could also promote feldspar dissolution. Simulation of reactions in a simplified sandstone system with constraints of present-day pore water and partial pressure of carbon dioxide (pCO₂) in the northern Dongying Sag indicates that the pore waters are close to equilibrium with calcite. Petrography evidence and modeling results share consistence in confirming that only feldspar could be dissolved extensively, with precipitation of quartz, clays and some carbonate minerals.







定量储层地质学

宏观参数定量表征

微观尺度机理探究

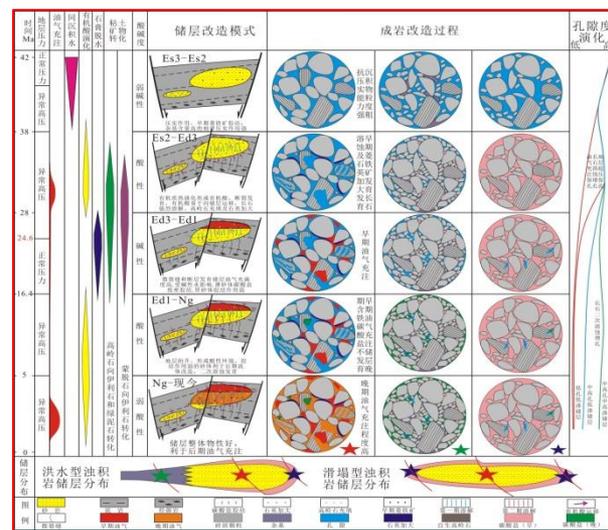
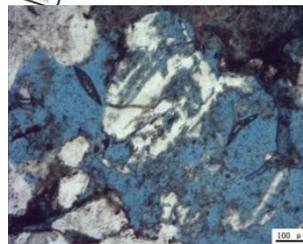
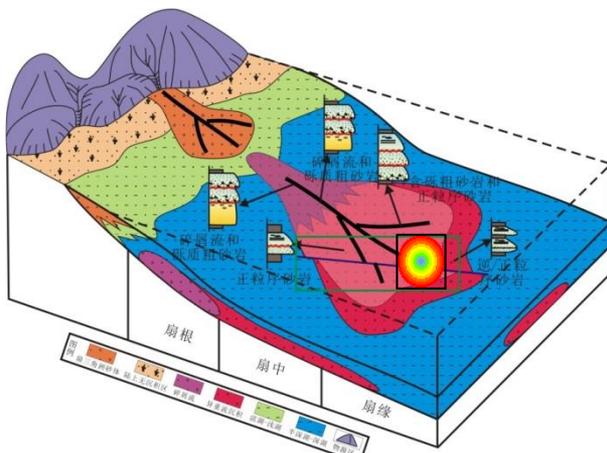
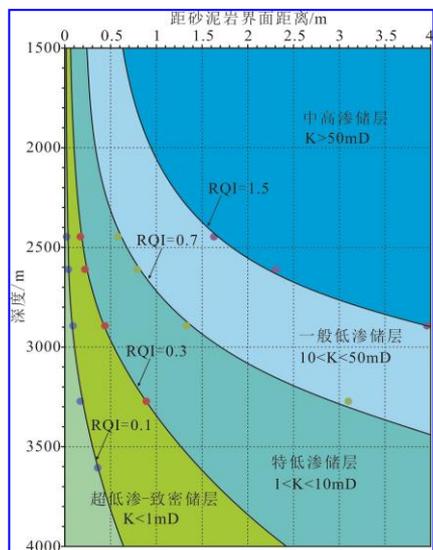
储层物性定量
演化及控制因素

多因素控制的储层质量
演化及有效储层成因

储层定量成岩作用
及孔隙类型演化

储层物性参数定量表征

储层成岩与孔隙演化过程

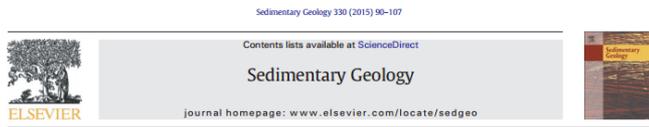




研究方向4

非常规油气储层地质学

提出了致密细粒岩石类型划分方案、形成了致密储层宏观物性和微观孔喉表征技术，揭示了致密油气成储机制。相关成果公开发表在《Sedimentary Geology》、《Marine and Petroleum Geology》、《石油勘探与开发》、《石油学报》等刊物上，申请发明专利3项。



Diagenesis and reservoir quality of the Lower Cretaceous Qantou Formation tight sandstones in the southern Songliao Basin, China
Kelai Xi ^{a,b,*}, Yingchang Cao ^{a,*,**}, Jens Jahren ^b, Rukai Zhu ^c, Knut Bjørlykke ^b, Beyene Gimma Haile ^b, Lijing Zheng ^d, Helge Hellevang ^d

^a School of Geosciences, China University of Petroleum, Qingdao, Shandong 266580, China
^b Department of Geosciences, University of Oslo, P.O. Box 1047, Blindern 0316, Oslo, Norway
^c Research Institute of Petroleum Exploration & Development, Beijing 100083, China
^d College of Energy, China University of Geosciences, Beijing 100083, China

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Carbonate cements
Oil emplacement
Songliao Basin

ABSTRACT

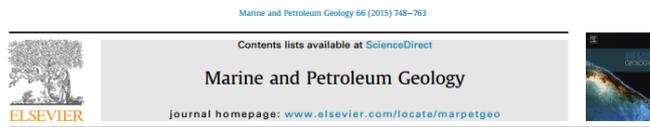
The Lower Cretaceous Qantou Formation in the southern Songliao Basin is the typical tight oil sandstone in China. For effective exploration, appraisal and production from such a tight oil sandstone, the diagenesis and reservoir quality must be thoroughly studied first. The tight oil sandstone has been examined by a variety of methods, including core and thin section observation, XRD, SEM, CL, fluorescence, electron probing analysis, fluid inclusion and isotope testing and quantitative determination of reservoir properties. The sandstones are mostly lithic arkoses and feldspathic litharenites with fine to medium grain size and moderate to good sorting. The sandstones are dominated by feldspar, quartz, and volcanic rock fragments showing various stages of disintegration. The reservoir properties are quite poor, with low porosity (average 8.54%) and permeability (average 0.493 mD), small pore-throat radius (average 0.206 μm) and high displacement pressure (possibly higher than 1 MPa). The tight sandstone reservoirs have undergone significant diagenetic alterations such as compaction, feldspar dissolution, quartz cementation, carbonate cementation (mainly ferrocalcite and ankerite) and clay mineral alteration. As to the onset time, the oil emplacement was prior to the carbonate cementation but posterior to the quartz cementation and feldspar dissolution. The smectite to illite reaction and pressure solution at stylolites provide the most important silica sources for quartz cementation. Carbonate cements increase towards interbedded mudstones. Mechanical compaction has played a more important role than cementation in destroying the reservoir quality of the K₁₄ sandstone reservoirs. Mixed-layer illite/smectite and illite reduced the porosity and permeability significantly, while chlorite preserved the porosity and permeability since it tends to be oil wet so that later carbonate cementation can be inhibited to some extent. It is likely that the oil emplacement occurred later than the tight rock formation (with the porosity close to 10%). However, thicker sandstone bodies (more than 2 m) constitute potential hydrocarbon reservoirs.



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发明人：王月涛
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Quartz cement and its origin in tight sandstone reservoirs of the Cretaceous Qantou formation in the southern Songliao basin, China
Kelai Xi ^{a,b,*}, Yingchang Cao ^{a,*,**}, Jens Jahren ^b, Rukai Zhu ^c, Knut Bjørlykke ^b, Xiangxiang Zhang ^c, Laixing Cai ^d, Helge Hellevang ^d

^a School of Geosciences, China University of Petroleum, Qingdao, Shandong 266580, China
^b Department of Geosciences, University of Oslo, P.O. Box 1047, Blindern 0316, Oslo, Norway
^c Research Institute of Petroleum Exploration & Development, Beijing 100083, China
^d College of Earth Sciences, Northeast Petroleum University, Daqing, Heilongjiang, 163318, China

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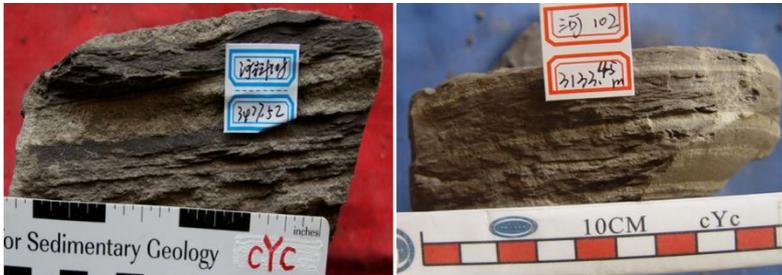
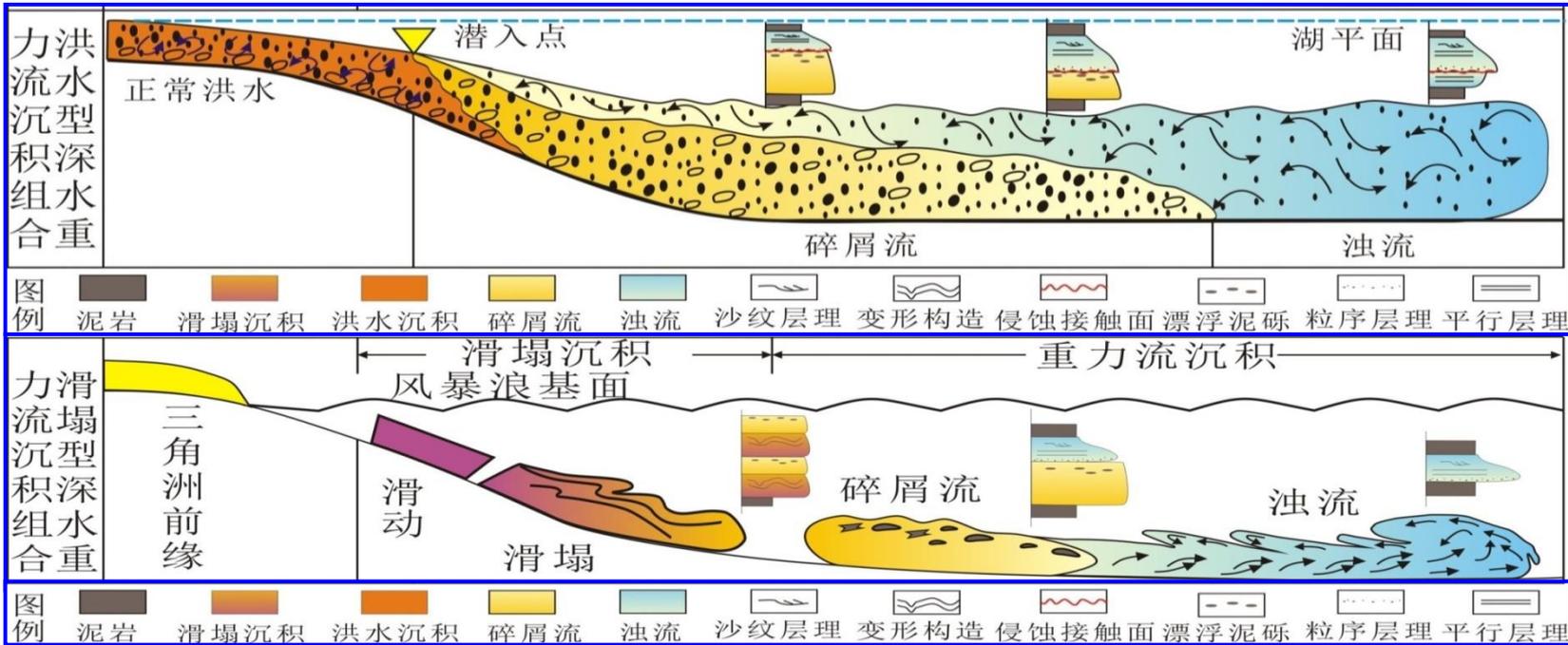
Keywords:
Quartz cement
Silica sources
Smectite to illite reaction
Pressure solution
Quartz formation
Songliao basin

ABSTRACT

The tight sandstones of the Cretaceous Qantou formation are the main exploration target for hydrocarbons in the southern Songliao basin. Authigenic quartz is a significant cementing material in these sandstones, significantly reducing porosity and permeability. For efficient predicting and extrapolating the petrophysical properties within these tight sandstones, the quartz cement and its origin need to be better understood. The tight sandstones have been examined by a variety of methods. The sandstones are mostly lithic arkoses and feldspathic litharenites, compositionally immature with an average framework composition of Ca_{0.2}Al_{2.8}Si_{2.8}O₁₀, which are characterized by abundant volcanic rock fragments. Mixed-layer illite/smectite (I/S) ordered interstratified with R = 1 and R = 3 is the dominating clay mineral in the studied sandstone reservoirs. Two different types of quartz cementation modes, namely quartz grain overgrowth and pore-filling authigenic quartz, have been identified through petrographic observations, CL and SEM analysis. Homogenization temperatures of the aqueous fluid inclusions indicate that both quartz overgrowth and pore-filling authigenic quartz formed with a continuous process from about 70 °C to 130 °C. Sources for quartz cement produced are the conversion of volcanic fragments, smectite to illite reaction and pressure solution at micro stylolites. Potassium is the main source of smectite has been sourced from K-feldspar dissolution and albitization. Silica sourced from K-feldspars dissolution and kaolinite to illite conversion is probably only minor amount and volumetrically insignificant. The internal supplied silica precipitate within a closed system where the transport mechanism is diffusion. The quartz cementation can destroy both porosity and permeability, but strengthen the rock framework and increase the rock brittleness effectively at the same time.

细粒混合沉积岩的沉积作用

东营凹陷沙河街组砂质细粒岩的浊流沉积模式

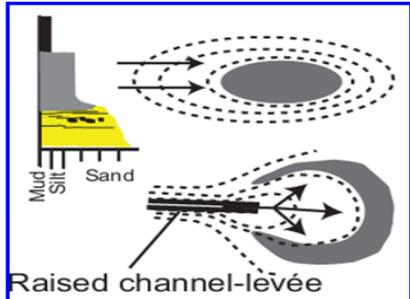


低密度浊流形成的含油砂泥薄互层

湖相细粒沉积

低密度浊流

低密度异重流





非常规油气储层地质学

致密砂岩油气储层地质学

砂岩致密化机理

油气充注聚集机制

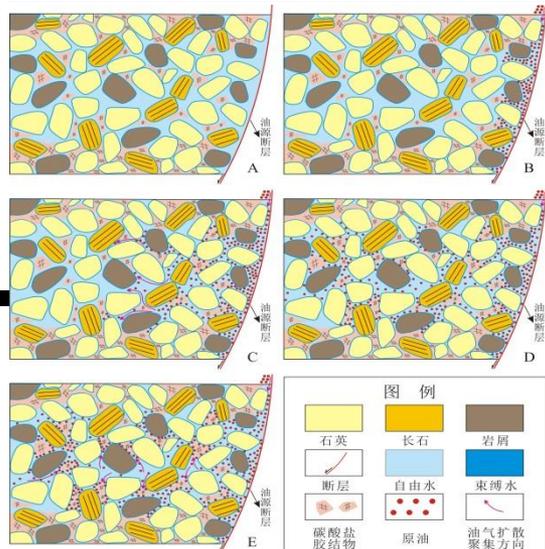
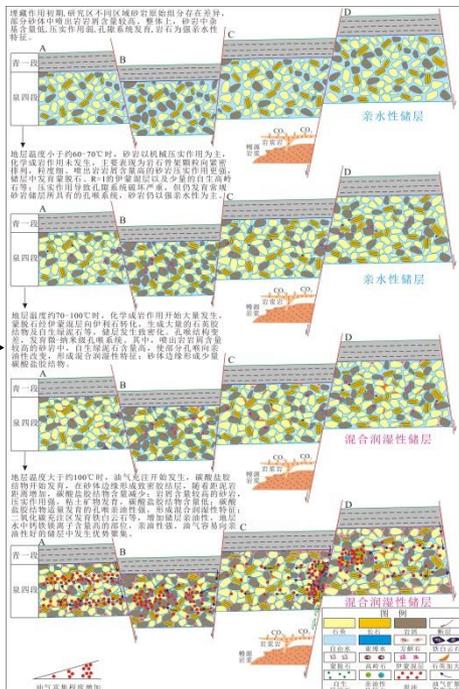
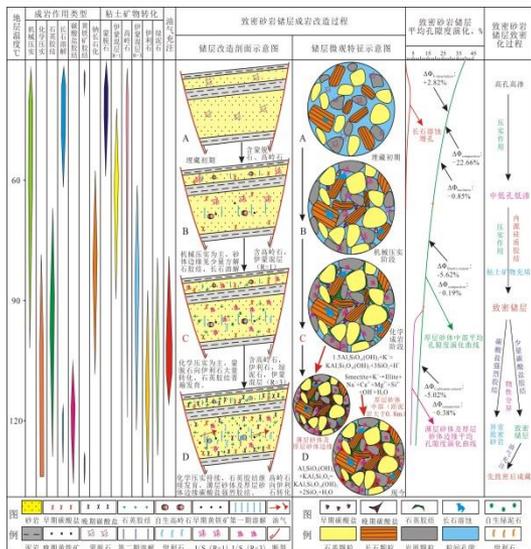
致密砂岩成岩演化与储层物性演化过程

致密砂岩油气成储机制及“甜点”预测

致密砂岩孔喉结构与储层润湿性特征

成岩作用与物性响应

储层特性与含油性规律





- ◆ 1. 基本概况
- ◆ 2. 研究方向
- ◆ 3. 主要技术
- ◆ 4. 拟开展研究



➤ 研究技术1

“V-C” 层序地层学综合分析技术

综合分析了Vail和Cross层序地层学体系和应用的局限性，实现了两套体系有机结合，创立了“V-C”层序地层学的综合分析方法，有效实现了地层格架的等时对比和精细划分。

层序格架	理论体系	层序级别	识别界面	体系域	分析范围
盆地宏观层序格架	Vail经典层序地层学		不整合面	四分 { 下降域 高位域 湖侵域 低位域	沉积盆地或区域
不整合控制下基准面升降变化			III级	是否存在明显不整合面和具一定厚度	
局部微观层序格架	Cross高分辨层序地层学	IV级 V级 VI级	基准面下降与基准面上升之间的沉积作用转换面	二分 { 基准面上升 基准面下降	沉积体系 沉积相带 沉积微相

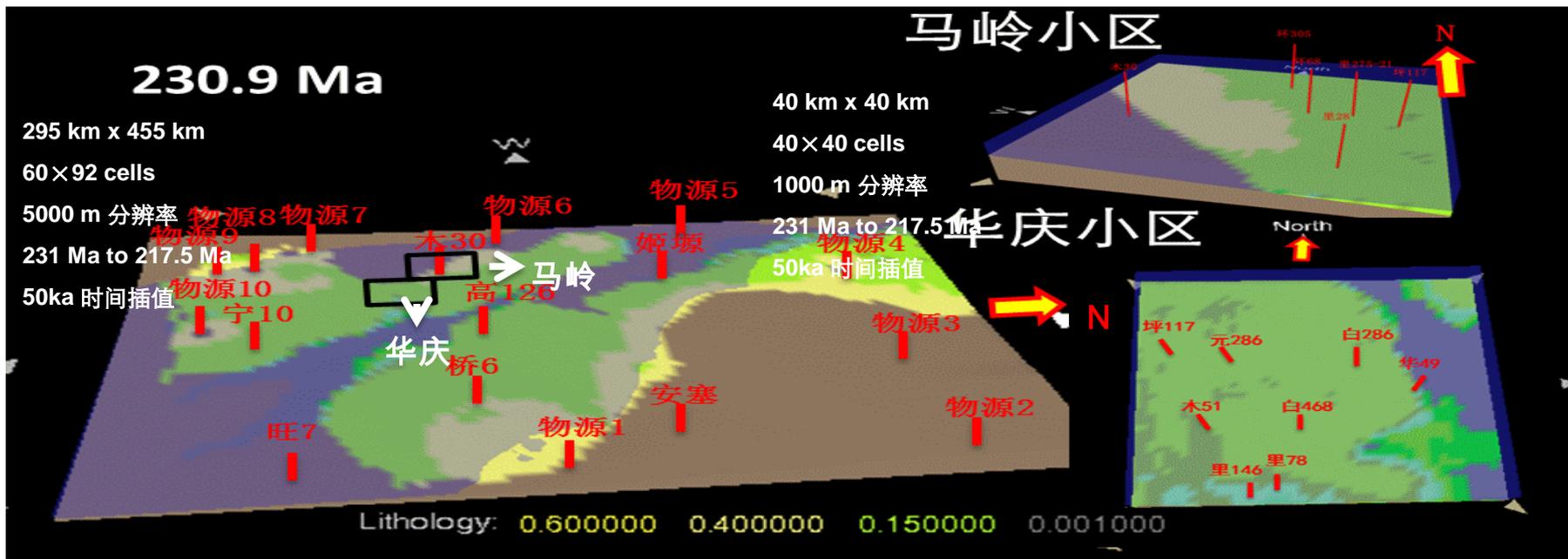
“V-C”层序地层学综合分析流程及其方法



研究技术2

三维沉积地层正演模拟技术

基于沉积古地理条件和高分辨率层序地层格架分析，开展三维沉积作用和沉积过程的空间演化模拟，探讨沉积环境和沉积砂体的空间展布和演化。

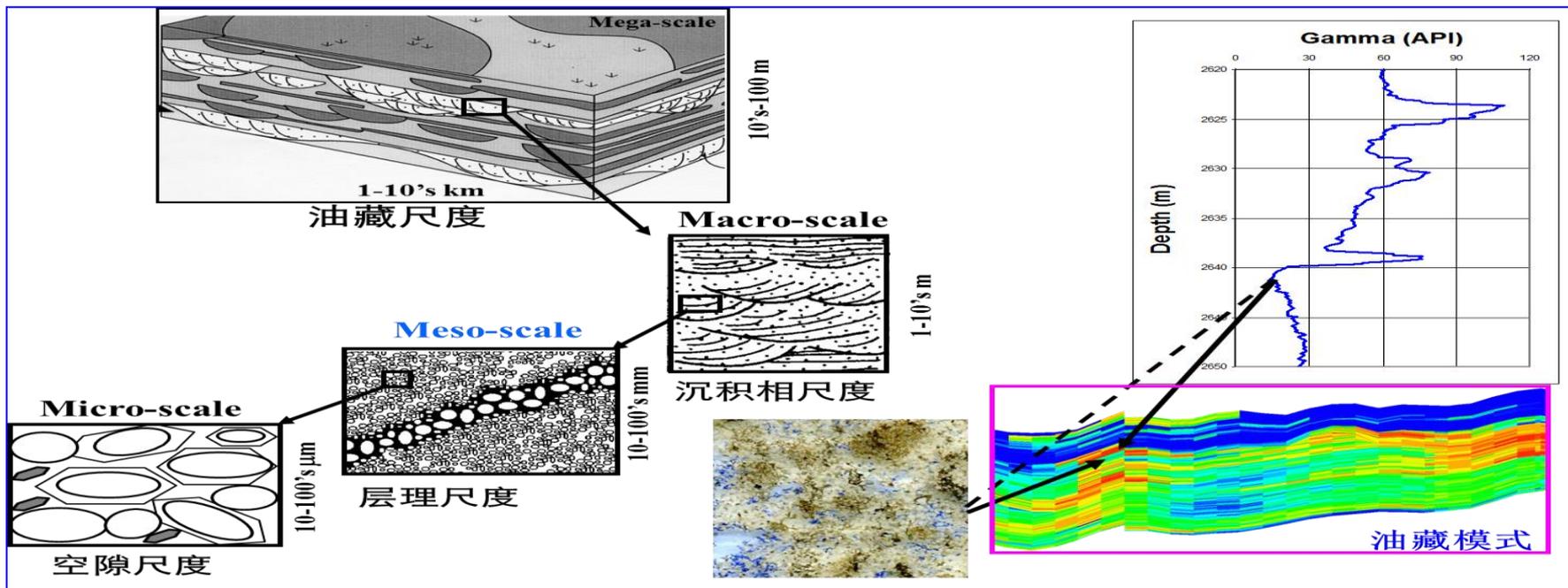




研究技术3

不同尺度的沉积储层非均质性表征技术

综合分析岩心、测井、地震等资料，形成了基于地质模型约束下不同尺度的沉积作用非均质性描述，以及储层储集性能的非均质性表征。

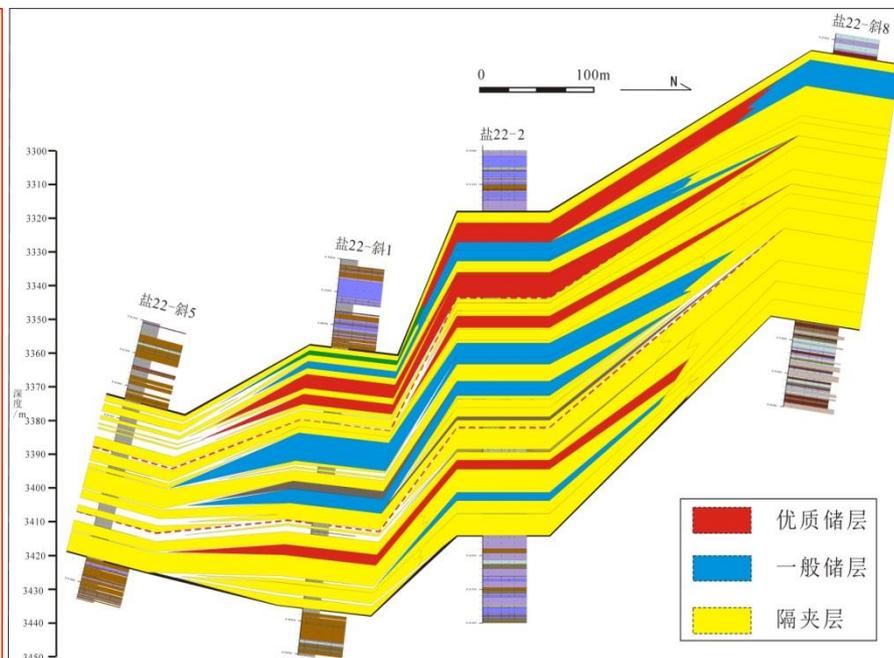
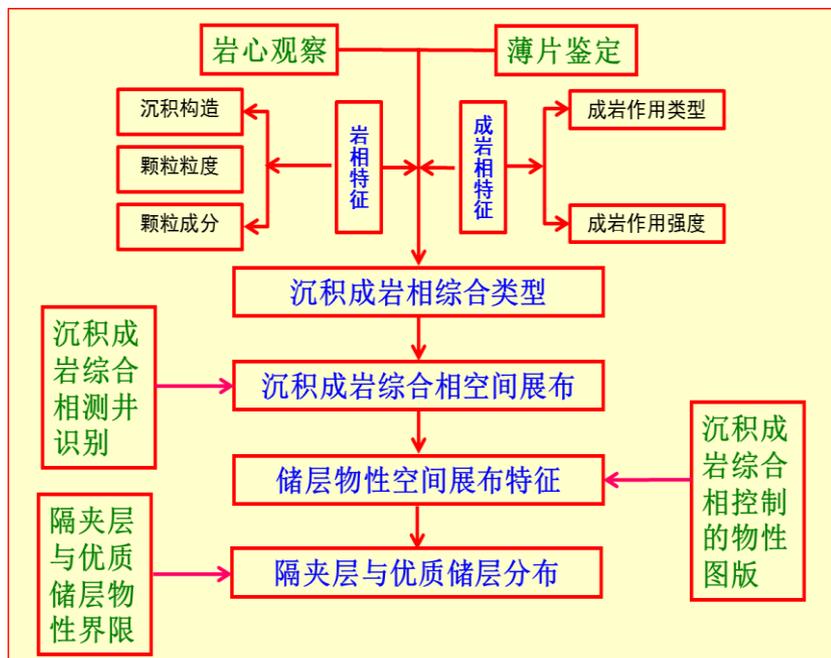




研究技术4

基于沉积成岩综合相的隔夹层分析技术

综合分析岩心、测井等资料，探讨沉积成岩综合相的类型及其演化特征，分析储层隔夹层的形成机制及其分布规律，结合沉积地质模型研究，建立隔夹层分布模型。

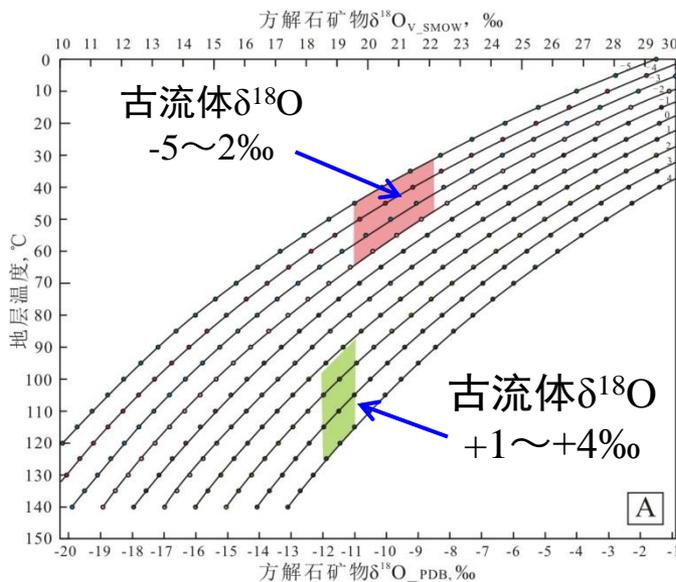
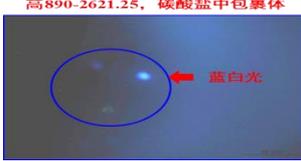
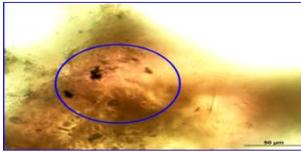
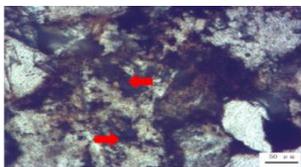
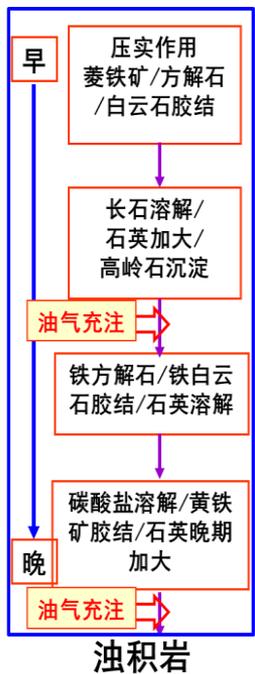




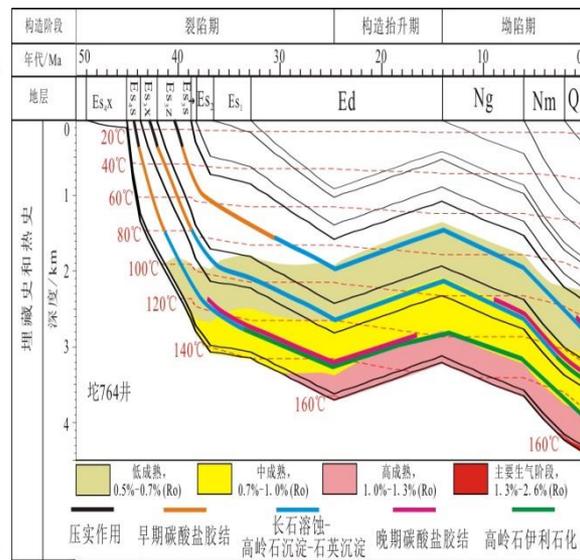
研究技术5

基于岩石学和地球化学的定量成岩作用研究技术

综合利用岩石学和地球化学资料，实现了对储层成岩作用事件、成岩作用演化序列、成岩流体演化、成岩作用时间的定量研究。



方解石-H₂O体系 $\delta^{18}O$ 分馏作用图

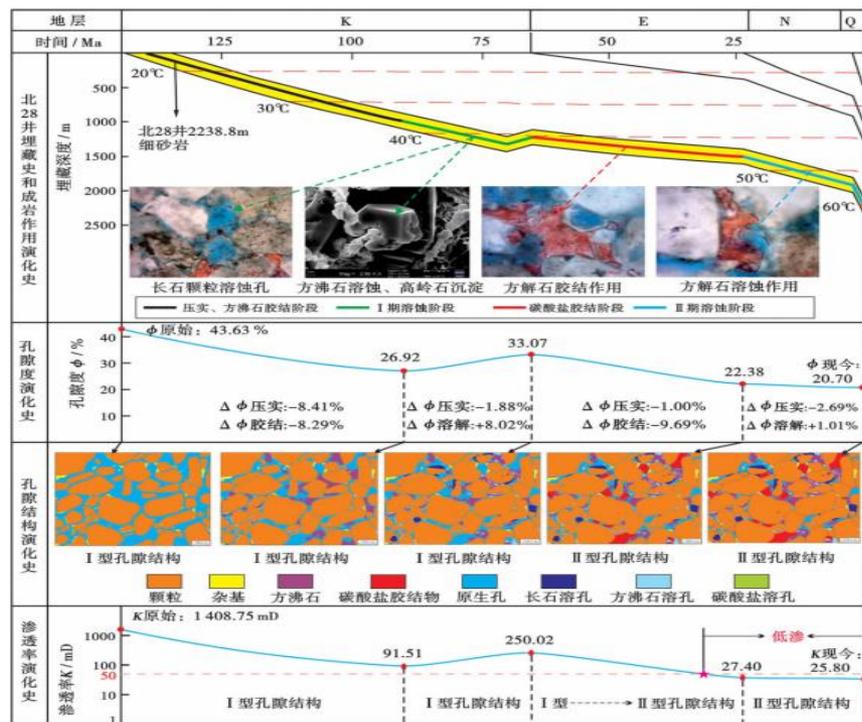
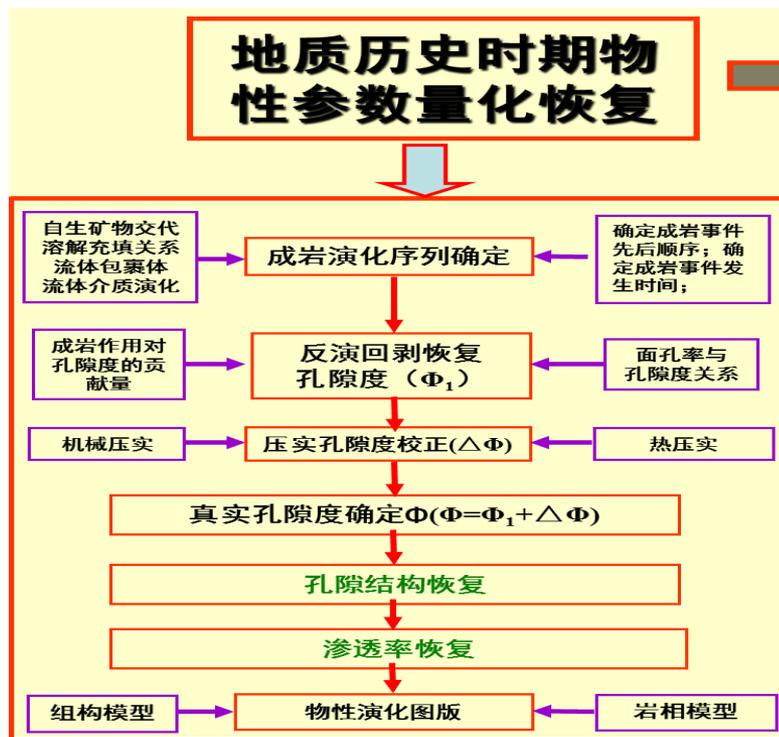




研究技术6

基于定量成岩演化的地史时期物性参数量化恢复技术

在成岩序列定量恢复基础上，结合各成岩时间的储层孔隙度和渗透率贡献值，实现了地史时期物性参数量化恢复技术。





研究技术7

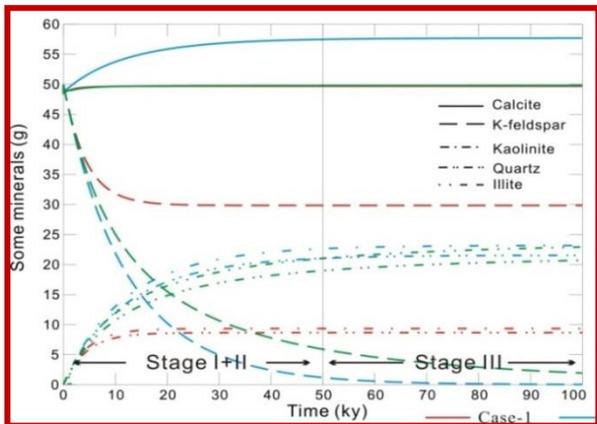
基于水-岩模拟实验的矿物溶解-沉积机理分析技术

基于成岩特征和水-岩模拟实验研究，形成了埋藏地质条件下

储层中矿物溶解—物质传输—矿物沉淀的机理研究。



矿物和水	成分重量, kg	重量百分比, %	孔隙水离子类型	离子浓度 (molal)
钾长石	943.5	42.9	Cl ⁻	3.51214
石英	795	36.1	Na ⁺	2.76173
碳酸盐 (Calcite)	135	6.0	K ⁺	3.231×10^{-5}
高岭石	78	3.5	Ca ²⁺	0.32385
地层水	250	11.3	Mg ²⁺	0.05333
孔隙度	25%	—	HCO ₃ ⁻	0.00400
地层温度	100°C	—	SiO ₂ (aq)	1×10^{-8}
pCO ₂	10bar	—	Al ³⁺	1×10^{-8}



地层流体演化厘定技术

现今地层水化学特征

底体包裹体成分测试

自生矿物原位测试

成岩物理模拟试验技术

化学过程分析

成岩数值模拟试验技术

埋藏史-热史-有机质演化模拟技术

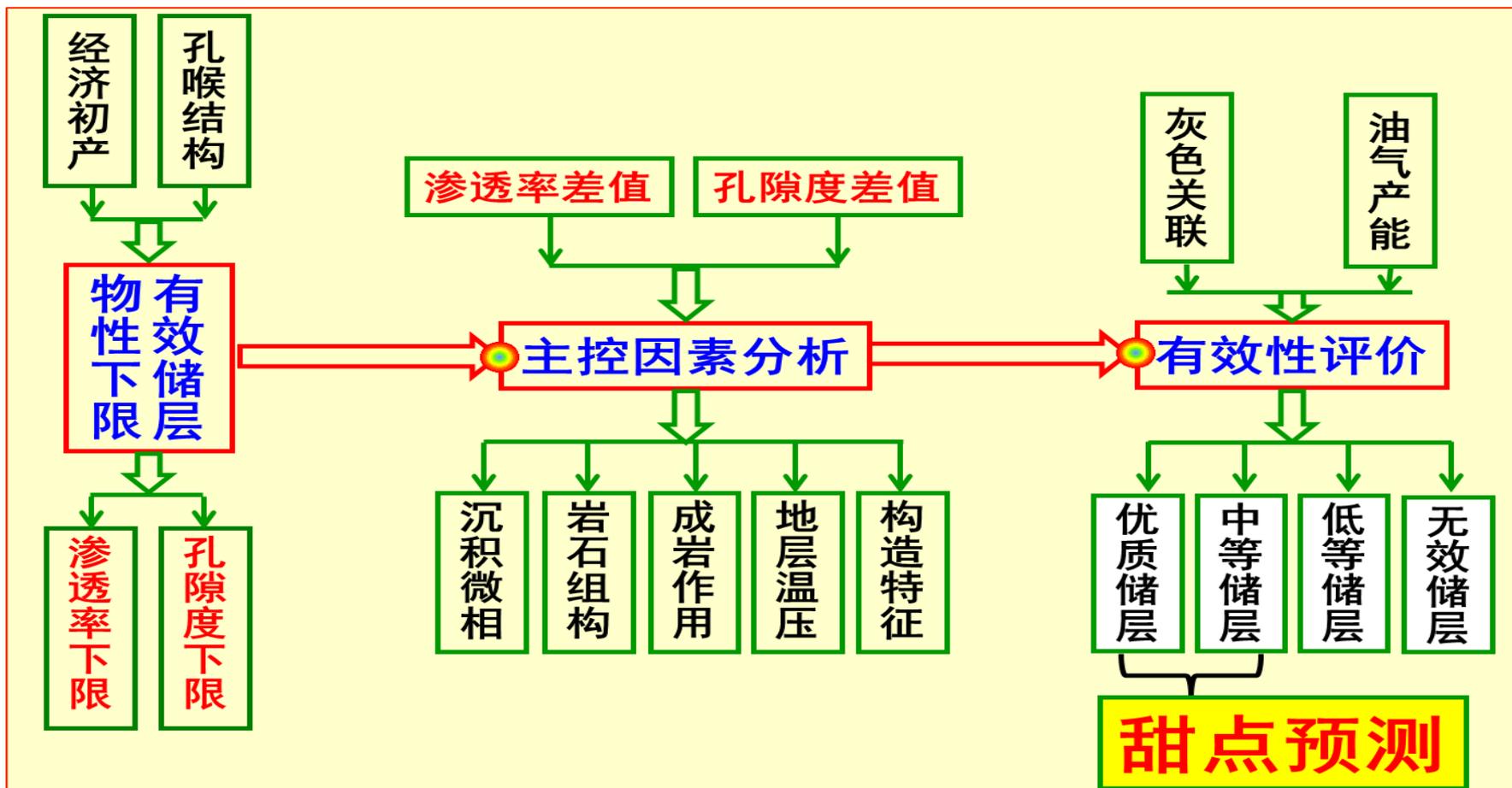
溶解/沉淀组合关系岩石学分析技术

热力学过程分析方法



研究技术8

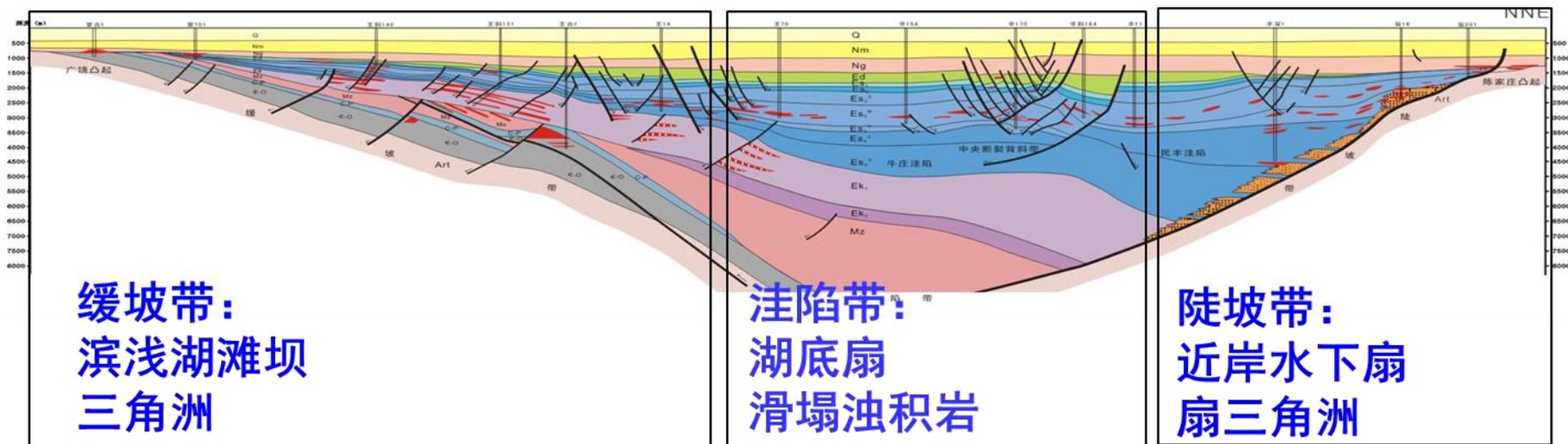
基于物性下限和主控因素的储层质量定量评价技术





- ◆ 1. 基本概况
- ◆ 2. 研究方向
- ◆ 3. 主要技术
- ◆ 4. 拟开展研究

攻关方向



烃源岩

储集岩

源 = 储

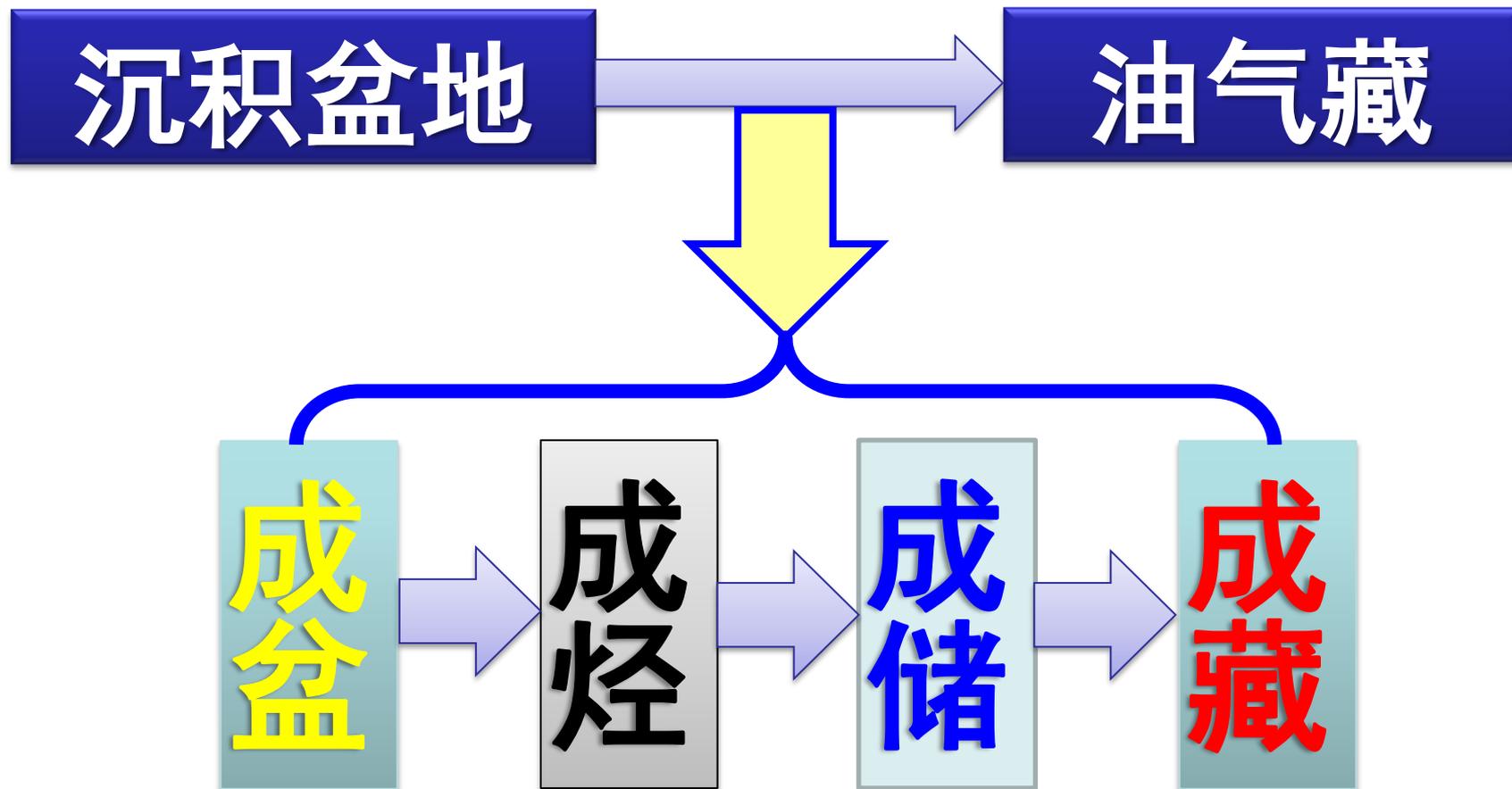
源 ≠ 储

源包储

源接储

源离储

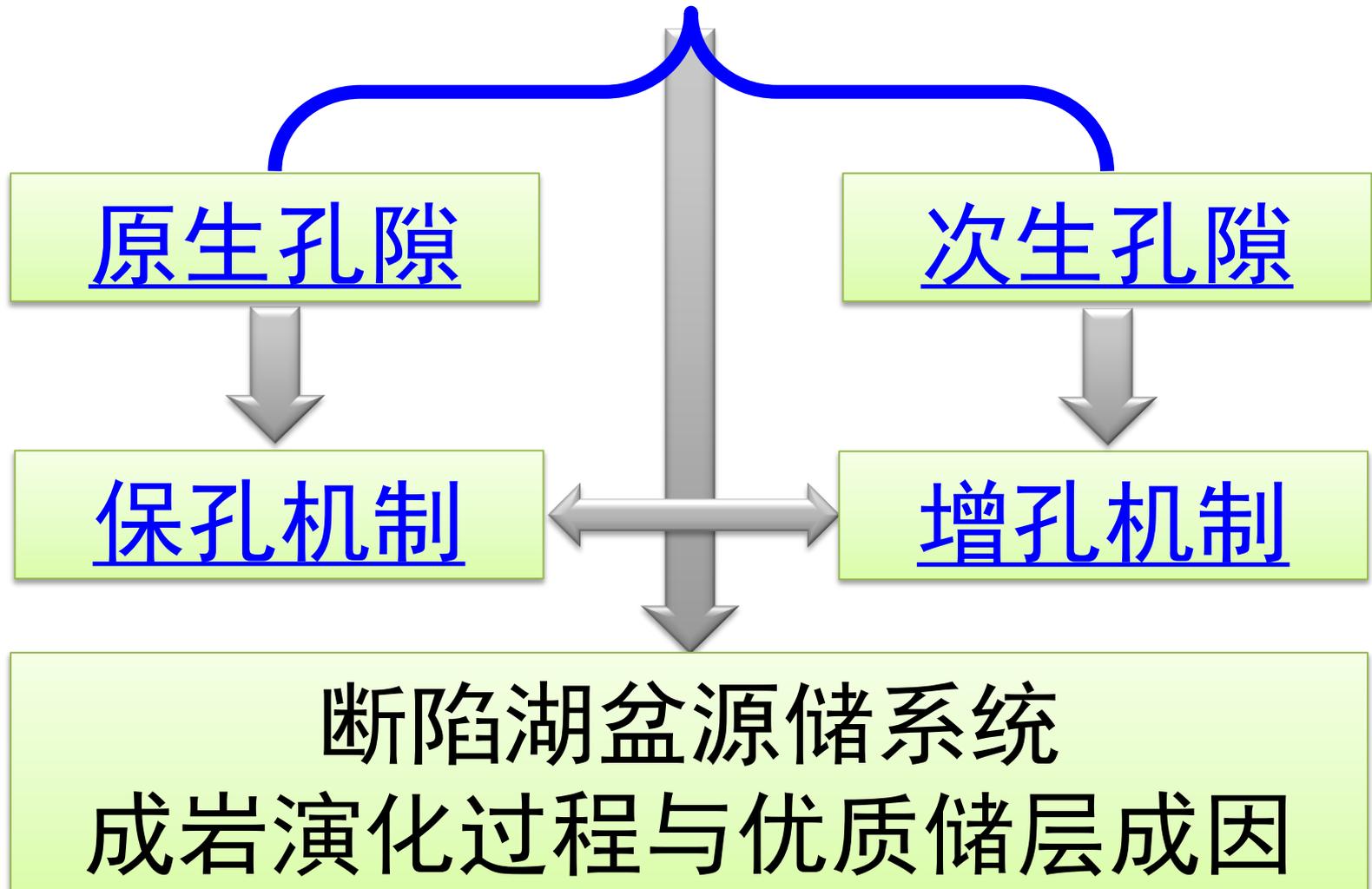
攻关方向



一体化研究：有机-无机协同、源-储协同

攻关方向1

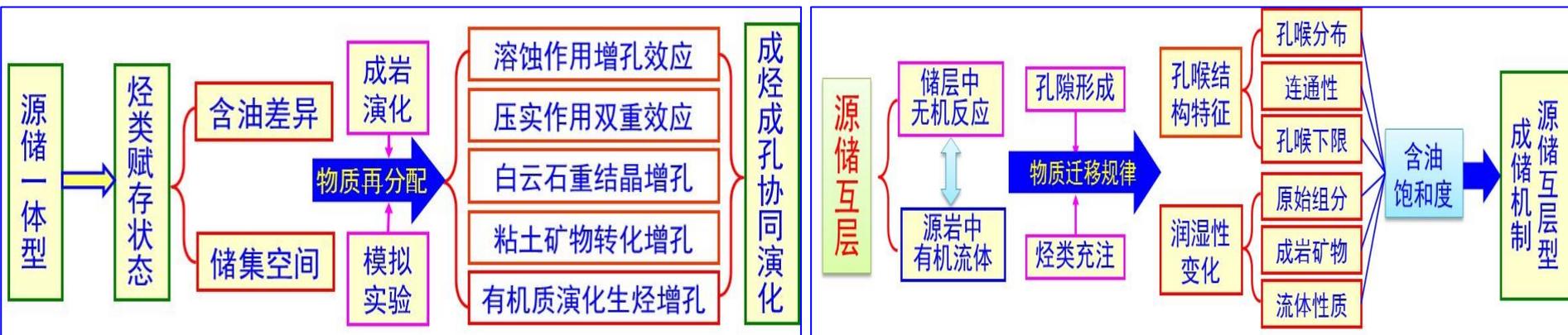
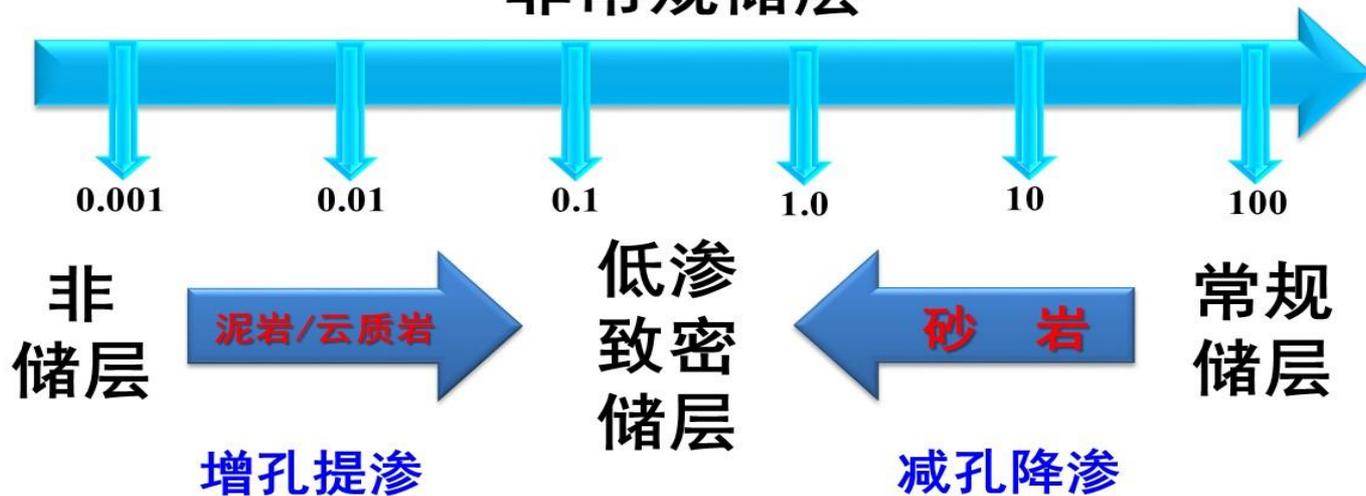
断陷湖盆深层优质储层成因



攻关方向2

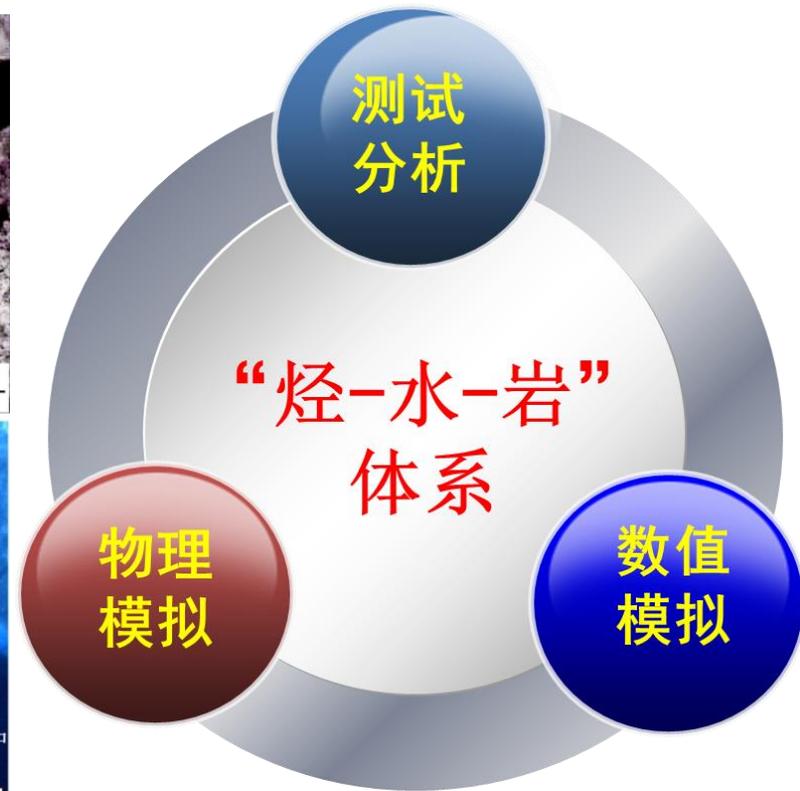
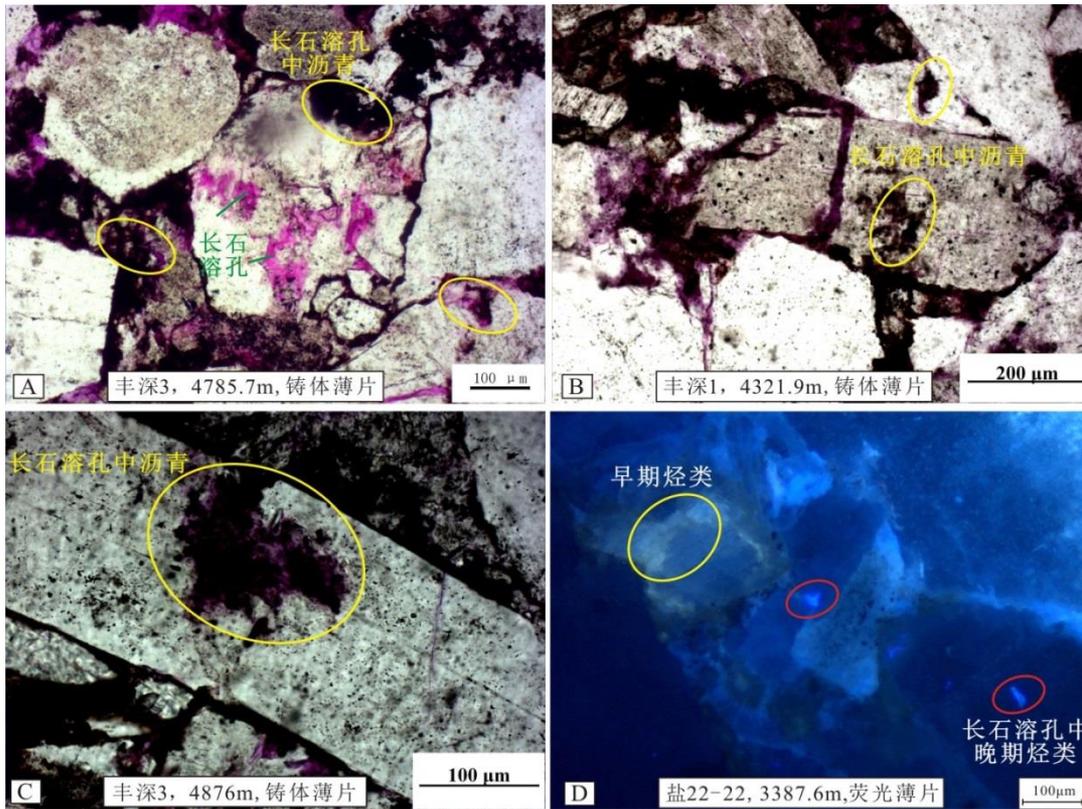
致密油气成储机制

非常规储层



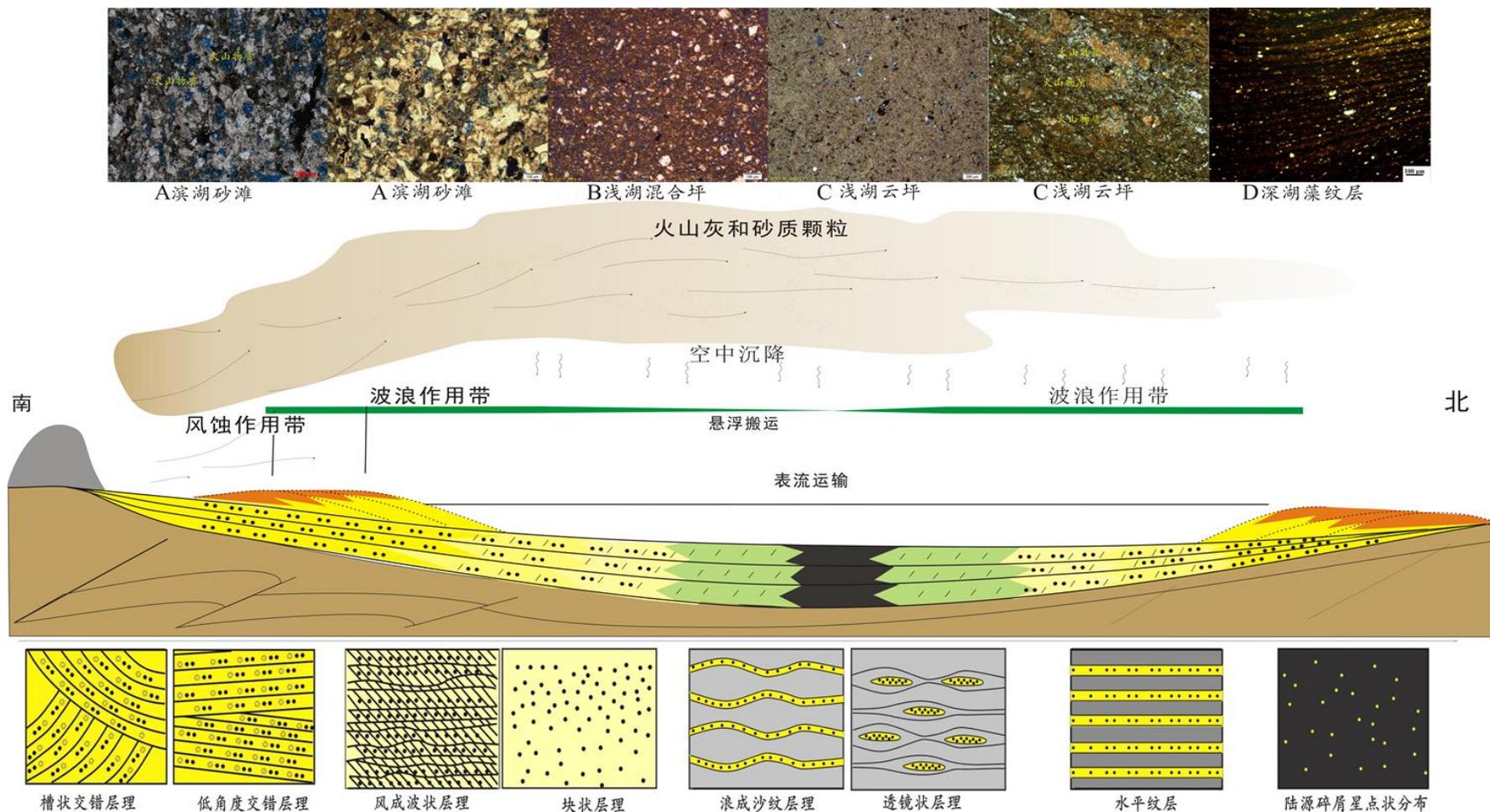
攻关方向3

无机成岩-有机成岩协同作用



攻关方向4

细粒混合沉积岩的沉积作用



吉木萨尔凹陷芦苇沟组细粒沉积岩的风运湖沉的沉积模式



中国石油大学 (华东)

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