

滨海地区深层天然气成因类型及气源分析

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摘要:滨海地区深层天然气资源丰富,但天然气成因类型及气源认识仍存在疑问,制约着勘探方向的选择。滨海地区深层天然气组分及碳同位素特征的分析表明,其为成熟—高成熟的煤型天然气,属于湿气—偏湿气。气源分析表明,天然气主要源自深部的沙河街组烃源岩,受次级凹陷控制,其中滨深22井区天然气主要源自歧北次凹沙三段烃源岩,歧深1井区天然气主要源自歧口凹陷沙三段烃源岩,滨海4井区即滨海斜坡沙一段天然气主要源自歧口凹陷沙一段烃源岩。研究区滨深22井和歧深1井天然气碳同位素具有倒转序列特征,主要是由于烃源岩在演化生气过程中,不同来源、不同时期形成的天然气混合造成。滨海地区深层天然气主要是热成因湿气、以自源为主、多阶段煤型气混合形成的天然气藏。

关键词:天然气成因 碳同位素特征 烃源岩 气源对比 滨海地区

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滨海地区指大港探区环歧口凹陷的陆上部分,包括歧北次凹、板桥次凹、滨海断鼻和滨海斜坡等构造单元^[1-2]。近年来,滨海断鼻歧深1、歧深6井,歧北次凹滨深22井和滨海斜坡滨海4井等在深层天然气勘探中获得突破,预示歧口凹陷深层天然气具有广阔的勘探前景。从目前天然气的分布特征来看,埋深大于3 500 m的深层天然气探明地质储量仅占天然气总储量的16.16%,表明歧口凹陷深层天然气勘探程度较低。目前对研究区深层天然气成藏地质特征的认识仍不深入,亟需开展天然气成因类型及气源的系统分析。

1 天然气组分特征

1.1 烃类气体

滨海地区深层天然气中的烃类气体包括甲烷、乙烷、丙烷、正丁烷、异丁烷、正戊烷、异戊烷和己烷。其中以甲烷为主,含量为78.32%~91.60%,平均为85.17%;重烃含量较低,为6.03%~18.48%,平均为11.84%;天然气干燥系数($C_1/\sum C_1^+$)为0.82~0.94,平均为0.87。此外,在3 500 m以下,随着埋深的增加,甲烷含量及干湿指数($C_1/\sum C_2^+$)明显增大,重烃含量则相对减小。沙三段和沙二段天然气组分特征存在明显差异,表明二者天然气源自深部不同的气源岩,并受其演化程度的影响。

歧深1井天然气甲烷含量为86.69%~93.33%,干燥系数为0.90~0.94,属于偏湿气类型,其他探井天然气干燥系数均小于0.9^[3-5],表明研究区深层天然气属于湿气—偏湿气类型。

1.2 非烃类气体

滨海地区深层天然气中非烃类气体种类不多,有二氧化碳和氮气。二氧化碳含量为0.19%~6.82%,平均为2.41%;氮气含量较低,为0.06%~1.31%,平均为0.47%。从氮气含量随深度变化分析,当埋深为5 000 m左右时,深部天然气出现氮气峰值。对于陆相盆地,泥岩中镜质组反射率约为1.5%时,氮气释放量最高^[6-8],表明研究区烃源岩在埋深5 000 m时仍处于高成熟阶段。

2 天然气碳同位素特征及成因类型

2.1 烷烃气体

目前依据甲烷碳同位素划分有机和无机成因气的界限值主要有3种观点,分别为甲烷碳同位素值大于-20‰^[9-10],-25‰和-30‰^[11-12]。笔者采用甲烷碳同位素值大于-30‰作为划分有机和无机成因气的界限值。统计表明,研究区深层天然气甲烷碳同位素最大值为-32.7‰,为有机成因气,主要是热成因的原油伴生气和凝析气,仅有歧深1井的气样接近高温裂解气。

国外学者率先采用乙烷碳同位素值界定天然气成因^[13],而中国研究者多以乙烷碳同位素值等于 $-28‰$ 或 $-29‰$ ^[14]作为区分煤型气与油型气的标准,笔者采用乙烷碳同位素值大于 $-29‰$ 作为煤型气的划分标准。滨海地区深层天然气乙烷碳同位素值几乎都大于 $-29‰$,由此认为其为煤型气。此外,滨深22井和歧深1井的烷烃气碳同位素组成具有

$\delta^{13}C_1 < \delta^{13}C_2 < \delta^{13}C_4 < \delta^{13}C_3$ 的倒转序列(表1)特征,根据研究区烷烃气碳同位素特征,排除大量无机烷烃气和油型气存在的可能;同时其天然气产层的埋深几乎都大于3 500 m,由此可排除天然气组分被细菌氧化的可能。研究区天然气甲烷含量随深度增加逐渐增加的现象说明其天然气是由深部来源的不同成熟阶段的煤型气混合而成。

表1 滨海地区深层天然气碳同位素特征

井 号	井 深 / m	层 位	碳 同 位 素 , ‰							
			甲烷	乙烷	丙烷	异丁烷	正丁烷	异戊烷	正戊烷	二氧化碳
滨深 6	3 552.1 ~ 3 574.3	沙二段	-41.3	-27.3	-25.9	-27.6	-25.7	-25.7	-25.1	0.07
滨深 19 × 1	3 927.9 ~ 3 934.9	沙二段	-39.8	-26.9	-24.0	-26.2	-23.7			-5.3
歧深 6	4 432.0 ~ 4 494.2	沙三段	-41.8	-27.4	-23.7	-24.3				
歧深 1	5 084.0	沙三段	-35.7	-15.2	-13.5	-14.2	-14.2	-14.6	-14.8	
歧深 1	5 085.0	沙三段	-34.8	-18.9	-14.3	-14.9	-16.3	-14.9	-16.4	
歧深 1	4 823.2 ~ 5 088.0	沙三段	-32.7	-18.5	-15.0	-15.7	-15.4			
歧深 8 × 1	5 011.7 ~ 5 077.3	沙三段	-34.6	-26.2	-22.3	-25.9	-21.6	-24.7	-22.2	0.6
滨深 22	4 493.5 ~ 4 547.5	沙二段	-41.6	-26.9	-23.7	-26.9	-23.9	-25.6	-24.6	-4.7
滨深 22	4 615.1 ~ 4 663.4	沙二段	-40.6	-26.0	-23.0	-25.5	-22.8			-0.8
滨深 3 × 1	5 465.0 ~ 5 472.2	沙一段下亚段	-37.5	-27.9	-24.8	-25.3	-24.0	-24.1	-23.2	-2.308
滨海 28	4 328.9 ~ 4 338.9	沙一段下亚段	-37.6	-27.6	-26.1	-27.6	-26.1			1.7
滨海 4	5 385.4 ~ 5 467.6	沙一段下亚段	-39.6	-22.5	-19.4	-23.9	-20.6	-23.0	-21.4	-1.5

2.2 二氧化碳

天然气中二氧化碳的成因分为有机和无机成因2类。无机成因二氧化碳指地壳中碳酸盐矿物经无机化学反应生成的二氧化碳和来源于地球深部(上地幔)的二氧化碳,一般相对富集重碳同位素。参考戴金星等^[11-12]关于有机和无机成因二氧化碳碳同位素值的划分标准,研究区深层天然气中二氧化碳碳同位素值均大于 $-8‰$ (表1),属于无机成因。

3 气源对比

3.1 轻烃指标

滨海地区深层天然气的轻烃特征差别不大,但歧深1井某一天然气样品的轻烃指标与其他各井存在明显差异,表现为正己烷/(甲基环戊烷+2,2-二甲基戊烷)值较低,说明其天然气存在混源现象(图1),混源可能是不同层位天然气的混合,也可能是烃源岩不同演化阶段形成的成熟度存在差别的天然气的混合。研究区深层的地质情况表明,天然气藏主要为岩性气藏,埋深大、分隔性强,因此轻烃指标差异主要是烃源岩不同演化阶段形成的成熟度存在差别的天然气混合造成。此外,歧深6井沙三段2块岩石样品的轻烃指标也存在较大差异,反映出

烃源岩具有较强的非均质性。从滨海4、滨海24和滨海28井轻烃组成对比特征来看,沙一段下亚段天然气与沙一段下亚段烃源岩的正庚烷/(甲基环己烷+1反2-二甲基环戊烷)值非常接近,而与沙一段中下亚段烃源岩的轻烃指标差别较大,可以判定沙一段下亚段天然气主要为自源气。

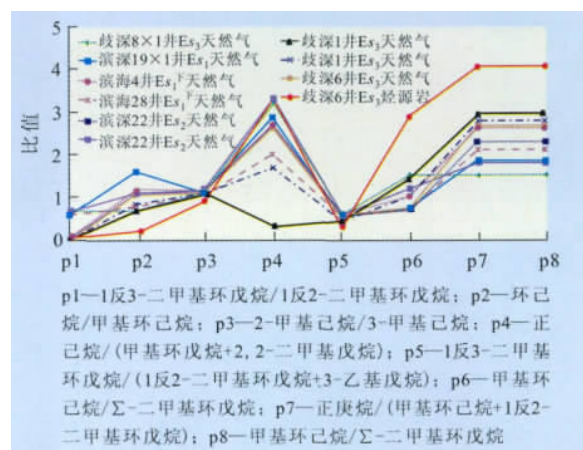


图1 滨海地区深层天然气与沙三段烃源岩轻烃指标对比

在岩石 C_6 化合物组分中,腐殖型有机质中苯化化合物的含量一般比较高,而腐泥型有机质中环烷烃的含量则相对丰富。从滨海地区典型天然气及岩石 C_6 化合物组成分析,沙三段烃源岩苯含量较高,而沙

一段烃源岩环己烷含量较高,表明2套烃源岩在有机质类型上存在较大差异。从天然气的 C_6 和 C_7 含量来看,歧深1井天然气与其沙三段烃源岩存在一定关系,而歧深6、歧深8×1井与歧深1井沙三段烃源岩的岩石 C_6 和 C_7 含量接近,而与沙一段烃源岩差别较大,说明其天然气主要来源于沙三段烃源岩。

综合分析,滨海地区深层天然气主要为自源气,但存在不同演化阶段生成天然气的混合现象。此外,由于烃源岩自身的非均质性,造成天然气轻烃指标存在一定差异。其中滨深22井沙二段天然气主要为沙三段的气源,并存在沙二段沉积晚期天然气的混合,歧深1、歧深6、歧深8×1井沙三段天然气则为自源的不同演化阶段天然气的混合,滨海4、滨海24、滨深3×1井沙一段则为“自生自储”气藏。

3.2 甲烷碳同位素与镜质组反射率的关系

甲烷碳同位素($\delta^{13}C_1$)与镜质组反射率(R_o)的关系是气源对比的基础^[15],很多学者都建立了相应的煤型气甲烷碳同位素与烃源岩成熟度的关系。根据歧口凹陷天然气成熟度测算公式^[16]拟合了滨海地区深层天然气甲烷碳同位素与 R_o 的关系(图2),结果表明歧深1井烃源岩演化程度相对较高,但 R_o 值未超过2.0%,利用 R_o 与深度关系计算气源岩埋深约为5 000 m,与歧口凹陷沙三段烃源岩埋深基本一致;滨深22、滨海4、滨深3×1等井 R_o 为1.0%~1.5%,利用 R_o 与深度关系计算气源岩埋深为4 000~4 500 m,分别与歧北次凹沙三段烃源岩和歧口凹陷沙一段烃源岩的埋深基本一致。

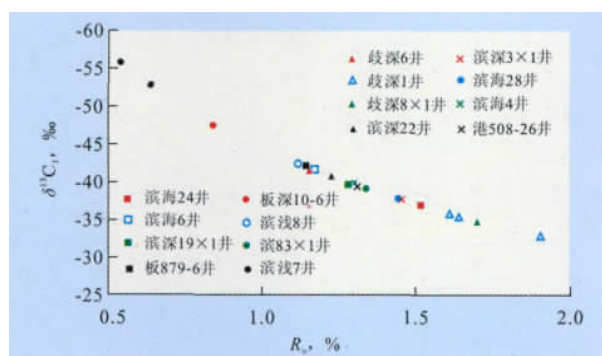


图2 滨海地区深层天然气甲烷碳同位素与镜质组反射率的关系

4 结论

对滨海地区深层天然气的成因类型和气源分析表明,其天然气为成熟—高成熟煤型气,主要来自深

部的沙河街组。其中滨海断鼻附近的歧深1井区天然气源自歧口凹陷沙三段烃源岩,歧北次凹滨深22井区天然气源自歧北次凹沙三段烃源岩,滨海斜坡沙一段天然气源自歧口凹陷沙一段烃源岩,整体具有“自生自储”的特征。滨深22井和歧深1井天然气碳同位素组成具有倒转序列特征,主要是同源不同期的天然气混合造成。从天然气碳同位素与镜质组反射率拟合关系分析,滨海地区深层天然气主要源自埋深为4 000~5 000 m的烃源岩,而由于缺乏钻井资料,目前未发现演化程度更高的天然气。滨海地区古近系烃源岩演化程度高,天然气资源丰富,是今后深层勘探的重点领域。

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Key words: mud rock; capping type; sealing, hydrocarbon accumulation; Jiyang depression

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Zhou Guiqin. High-resolution sequence stratigraphic framework and distribution of favorable reservoirs in SQ3 sequence of Yanchang group in Ordos Basin. *PGRE*, 2012, 19(2): 16–19.

Abstract: Based on the integrated analysis of core, well logging and seismic data, we take measures of high-resolution sequence stratigraphic analysis such as promotion and demotion of the base level to divide SQ3 sequence into 5 medium-term base level cycles and establish the high-resolution sequence stratigraphy framework to clarify the sequence stratigraphic composition and favorable reservoir distribution of central Yanchang group in Ordos Basin. Studies on the composition of the sedimentary faces in high-resolution sequence stratigraphy units and the distribution of the sand body reveal that the favorable reservoirs distribution of SQ3 sequence is controlled by the position of this suit of sequence where it is developed. The distribution of the favorable reservoir areas in MSC1 circle ranges from the middle area of the braided river delta lips to the edge of the lake basin and the area which locates near the lake basin center that is featured with the occurrence of thin lentoid reservoirs, and the favorable reservoirs of MSC2–MSC4 circles mainly are mainly distributed in areas from the middle area of braided river delta lips to the lake basin center. The sand body of underwater division channel and hydrocarbons are finger contacted, which makes it perfect for hydrocarbon accumulation.

Key words: base level cycle; high resolution sequence stratigraphic framework; favorable reservoir; Yanchang group; Ordos Basin

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Han Guomeng, Shi Qianru, Si Weiliu et al. Genetic types and gas source analysis of deep natural gas in Binhai area. *PGRE*, 2012, 19(2): 20–22.

Abstract: The resource potential of deep natural gas is rich in Binhai area, but the genetic types and gas source identification of natural gas is still in doubt, which restricts the ascertaining of exploratory direction. Based on the comprehensive analysis of the composition and the isotope characteristic of the deep natural gas in Binhai area, it is shown that the natural gas is mature–high mature decay type gas, belonging to moisture–partial moisture. Natural gas mainly derived from hydrocarbon source rocks of deep Es₂ segment and Es₃ segment, controlled by subprime sag, including natural gas of Binshen22 well mainly derived from Es₃ segment of Qibei subprime sag, and the natural gas of Binhai 4 area is mainly derived from Qikou sag in Es₁ segment. The gas carbon isotopic composition exhibits “sequence” feature, it is analyze that it is mainly because of hydrocarbon source rocks, different sources, different period of the formed gas mixing in the evolution process of generating gas. Comprehensive analysis supports that the deep natural gas is mainly thermogenic gas in Binhai area, the in-situ source, multi-stage mixing gas accumulation.

Key words: natural gas genesis; carbon isotopic composition; hydrocarbon source rocks; gas source correlation; Binhai area

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Li Min, Chen Yongjin, Jiang Wenbin. Hydrocarbon accumulation conditions for lithologic reservoirs in Pinghu formation, Xihu depression. *PGRE*, 2012, 19(2): 23–25.

Abstract: With the development of oil and gas exploration, structural traps which can be explored in Xihu depression is less and less, and lithologic reservoirs in this area will become an important type. This paper studies the space–time configuration of sedimentary bodies, petroleum pool, reservoir–cap combination style, the oil and gas migration and accumulation features. The stability of post–rift tectonic background made the coal strata of Pinghu formation. Through the thickness statistics, we know Pinghu formation's thin interbed of sandstone and mudstone obviously, this is the result of frequently marine transgression. Sedimentary mudstone and shale are widely and stably distributed, and the vertical combination of reservoir shows cycles. Finally, it points out that the tidal flat–delta thin layer of sand and shale deposition zone in Pinghu Slope are favorable area for the lithologic reservoir. Along hydrocarbon migration pathway, we search for the updip pinch–out, sandstone lens trap or other lithologic trap that may be promising reservoir.

Key words: lithologic reservoir; thin interbeds of sand and mud; source reservoir interbedded; Pinghu formation; Xihu depression

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Jiang Jianwei, Li Hongru, Li Yuanguang et al. Study on fracture characteristics and well pattern adjustment in the deep Anpeng reservoirs. *PGRE*, 2012, 19(2): 26–28.

Abstract: The deep Anpeng reservoir is a typical glutenite reservoir with low porosity and ultra–low permeability. Natural fractures developed well and impact the well pattern arrangement and flood development effect. According to the data of outcrops, cores and thin sections, tectonic shear fractures with high dip angle are the main type of origin in the deep Anpeng reservoir. Based on the analysis of orientated cores and imaging logging data, the tectonic fractures can be classified into three sets, with the fractures most developed in E–W orientation and secondly in NE–SW and NW–SE orientations. According to hydrofracturing and revised data of wellbore breakouts, the preferred orientation of in-situ stress is 50°–60°. Under the influence of in-situ stress of NE–SW orientation, the fractures of NE–SW orientation, having the biggest aperture, the best connectivity and the highest permeability, are the main permeable direction in the study area. Consequently, the current five–point well pattern of E–W well row should be transformed into row well pattern parallel to main permeable direction of NE–SW fractures. This well pattern will have good development effect from numerical reservoir simulation.