

# 新疆西准噶尔地区晚古生代残余洋盆生烃潜力

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**摘要:**残余洋盆的含油气远景日益引起研究者的重视。新疆西准噶尔地区及其邻区晚古生代发育巴尔喀什—西准噶尔残余洋盆,博乐—艾比湖凹陷位于该残余洋盆南缘。在凹陷上古生界中,发育多套以泥岩、泥灰岩和生物灰岩为主的上泥盆统—下石炭统烃源岩。烃源岩总有机碳含量平均值为2.19%,最大值达7.11%,且抽提物饱和烃奇数碳优势明显,呈双峰式分布,不同于准噶尔盆地中部区块的原油特征,与博乐—艾比湖凹陷油浸碎屑岩特征较为接近。根据碳数的轻重比和沥青质含量,推测博乐—艾比湖凹陷之中保存良好的上古生界烃源岩仍处于一般成熟阶段,具有较强的生烃潜力。

**关键词:**残余洋盆 烃源岩 生油潜力 博乐—艾比湖凹陷 准噶尔盆地

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Dickinson在盆地分类方案中提出残余洋盆的概念,并将其归入造山型盆地中的岛弧和碰撞造山带以外由压缩形成的盆地<sup>[1]</sup>。近年来,随着理论研究的深入和地震勘探技术的提高,被揭示的现代残余洋盆主要有孟加拉湾盆地、东地中海盆地、印度河盆地、加勒比海盆地等,地史上的残余洋盆有黑海盆地、里海盆地、西伯利亚盆地、蒙古—鄂霍次克盆地、准噶尔盆地、可可西里—巴颜喀拉盆地等<sup>[2-6]</sup>,其中,孟加拉湾盆地被认为是现代残余洋盆的典型代表,研究程度较高。

残余洋盆的油气前景逐渐引起研究者的重视。残余洋盆常形成继承性的深拗陷,堆积巨厚的海相沉积地层,泥岩和礁灰岩成为优质烃源层。碳酸盐岩和碎屑岩形成多种类型储层,区域分布的复理石相沉积构成盖层,纵向上构成良好的配置关系。残余洋盆消亡时期活跃的岩浆活动,可促进生油岩的演化。在已知的残余洋盆已发现许多大型油气田,如南里海盆地、孟加拉湾盆地、东地中海盆地等。新疆西准噶尔地区晚古生代大地构造环境具有残余洋盆的特征,为此,笔者以准噶尔盆地西南缘博乐—艾比湖凹陷为例,通过研究其上古生界烃源岩地球化学特征,分析了残余洋盆的生油潜力,以期更好地选择有利勘探方向,为下一步油气勘探部署提供参考。

## 1 构造特征

博乐—艾比湖凹陷位于阿拉套山与博罗科努山之间,东以艾比湖与准噶尔盆地相连,西界为阿拉套山与汉吉尕山的交汇处,博尔塔拉河自西向东横贯凹陷中部。凹陷面积约为5 000 km<sup>2</sup>,东西长约为200 km,西窄东宽,地势由东向西、由南向北逐渐升高,为准噶尔盆地的一个舌形分叉<sup>[7]</sup>。

新疆西准噶尔地区是中亚造山带的重要组成部分,记录了古生代以来复杂的俯冲—增生过程<sup>[8-12]</sup>。通过对该区晚古生代大地构造属性的研究,学者们提出了不同认识。在接受准噶尔盆地具有前寒武纪基底<sup>[13]</sup>和东哈萨克斯坦与中国北疆地质构造可以对比的基础上<sup>[14-15]</sup>,何国琦等认为,在新疆西准噶尔及其邻区东哈萨克斯坦地区发育巴尔喀什—西准噶尔晚古生代残余洋盆<sup>[14-15]</sup>,而博乐—艾比湖凹陷则位于该洋盆的南缘(图1)。该残余洋盆具有2个基本特征:①被新增生陆壳所围限的洋盆,基底是从上一个构造阶段继承来的残余洋壳;②褶皱带组合(残余洋盆的充填物)的时代与伴生的蛇绿岩组合(代表残余洋壳)分别形成于不同的构造阶段。在东哈萨克斯坦,残余洋盆被早古生代的古陆所环绕;西准噶尔地区残余洋盆的北侧是塔

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尔巴哈台早古生代增生陆壳;在西准噶尔的东侧,残留洋被准噶尔古陆所限制;只是在西准噶尔的南部(唐巴勒以南),残余洋通过艾比湖一带进入北疆境内,沿依林哈比尔尕一带延伸至乌鲁木齐附近。再向东,海湾过渡为博格达晚古生代的陆内裂谷带。该海湾的北侧是准噶尔地块西南角的车排子隆起;南侧是伊犁地块及其北缘的早古生代增生带<sup>[14-15]</sup>。



图1 新疆西准噶尔及其邻区晚古生代大地构造环境

区域大地构造特征严格控制着有机质的堆积、保存和转化的地质环境以及岩相古地理条件。在残余洋盆演化阶段,研究区以地壳的垂直构造运动为主,适合形成油气资源分布的沉积盆地<sup>[16]</sup>。同时,博乐—艾比湖凹陷处于残余洋盆南部边缘的浅海区,是最有利于油气生成的古地理区域。

## 2 生烃潜力分析

### 2.1 地层特征

博乐—艾比湖凹陷自下而上发育古生界、中生界和新生界,古生界构成了阿拉套山、博罗科努山的主体,中生界零星见于温泉县柯克它乌一带,呈东西向分布,在博乐境内中生界见于保尔德苏河口附近,新生界广泛分布于博尔塔拉河河谷两岸的新生沉积盆地中。研究区重点研究地层以晚古生界上泥盆统托斯库尔他乌组和下石炭统阿恰勒河组为主。

托斯库尔他乌组主要分布于博乐—艾比湖凹陷北部阿拉套山一带。其中上部主要岩性为灰色

中—细粒长石砂岩、泥质粉砂岩和粉砂质泥岩夹泥质硅质岩,粉砂质泥岩中含放射虫,泥质粉砂岩中含植物碎片,地层厚度为3 456.9 m;中下部主要岩性为灰褐色薄—中层状粗粒岩屑砂岩和块状长石砂岩夹黑色薄层状粉砂岩、砾岩、沉凝灰岩和玻屑岩屑凝灰岩,含腕足和植物化石,地层厚度为541 ~ 932.2 m。

阿恰勒河组主要分布于温泉以西、博乐西南以及精河以南地区,其中博乐西南分布广泛、稳定,东西成带出露区域长约100 km。其岩性以生物灰岩为主,含有大量腕足、珊瑚和海百合化石,种类多样,个体较大且保存完整,反映了稳定的沉积环境。

经过野外考察和室内研究确认,该区托斯库尔他乌组的中上部和阿恰勒河组的下部发育的黑色泥岩具有很强的生烃潜力。

### 2.2 烃源岩地球化学特征

在博乐、精河、温泉和阿拉山口等地,采集泥盆—石炭系泥岩类烃源岩样品,进行地球化学测试。

有机质丰度是评价烃源岩质量的重要依据之一。热解分析、有机碳分析和色谱分析均在中国石油勘探开发研究院分析测试中心进行。首先,利用OGE-II(中国)油气评价工作站进行热解分析和总有机碳分析;然后,在此基础上,选择总有机碳含量较高的样品进行色谱分析。

岩石热解和总有机碳分析结果(表1)表明:烃源岩的总有机碳含量平均为2.19%,最大为7.11%,具有较强的生烃潜力;热解烃偏低,为0.04~0.08 mg/g,说明烃源岩成熟度较高。

烃源岩氯仿沥青“A”及族组分分析结果(表2)表明,可溶有机质含量低,有机碳主要以不溶的干酪根形式存在,可溶有机质中非烃含量普遍较高,而沥青质含量相对较低。

由研究区烃源岩抽提物饱和烃色谱分析结果可知:阿拉山口-1和温泉-4样品的 $C_{21}/C_{22+}$ 值均为0.57,其碳数分布范围较宽,具有明显的双峰分布特征,碳优势指数分别为1.29和1.17,奇偶优势比分别为1.10和1.21。结果说明:博乐—艾比湖凹陷烃源岩抽提物具有混合来源的特点, $C_{21}/C_{22+}$ 值相对较小,富含重烃,抽提物的成熟度较高。

综合分析发现:成熟度分析结果并不一致,较高的热解温度、碳优势指数和奇偶优势比,说明烃源岩成熟度较高;而碳数的轻重比较小且沥青质含量相对较低,反映样品在热演化过程中,未经历大量生烃的过程。因为沥青质的性质相对稳定,而且

表1 博乐—艾比湖凹陷烃源岩岩石热解分析和总有机碳分析结果

样品编号	总有机碳含量,%	最高热解峰温/°C	游离烃/(mg·g <sup>-1</sup> )	热解烃/(mg·g <sup>-1</sup> )	产烃潜量/(mg·g <sup>-1</sup> )	产率指数	氢指数/(mg·g <sup>-1</sup> )	有效碳,%	降解率,%	烃指数/(mg·g <sup>-1</sup> )
温泉-3-2	2.14	600	0.01	0.04	0.05	0.20	2	0.004	0.19	0.47
温泉-4	7.11	600	0.01	0.08	0.09	0.11	1	0.007	0.11	0.14
阿拉山口-1	2.05	519	0.01	0.08	0.09	0.11	4	0.007	0.36	0.49
阿拉山口-2	1.43	501	0.01	0.07	0.08	0.13	5	0.007	0.46	0.70
阿拉山口-3	1.68	516	0.01	0.08	0.09	0.11	5	0.007	0.44	0.60
阿拉山口-6	0.32	477	0.05	0.06	0.11	0.45	19	0.009	2.85	15.63
精河-02	0.59	583	0.01	0.07	0.08	0.13	12	0.007	1.13	1.69

表2 博乐—艾比湖凹陷烃源岩氯仿沥青“A”及族组分分析结果 %

样品编号	氯仿沥青A含量	饱和烃含量	芳烃含量	非烃含量	沥青质含量
阿拉山口-1	0.007 6	25.53	26.83	44.04	3.60
温泉-4	0.001 8	31.41	12.50	53.53	2.56
温泉-5	0.001 8	32.15	11.19	50.67	5.99

$C_{21}/C_{22}$ 值是饱和烃碳数组成特点的整体反映,结合样品的野外地质特征,笔者认为研究区烃源岩的热解烃偏低,主要是由于所采集样品长期出露于地表,受到风化影响所致;而在盆地当中保存良好的晚古生代烃源岩仍处于一般成熟阶段,具有较强的生烃潜力。

### 3 油源对比

在温泉县城西北约40 km处有油砂出露,为新近系的含油浸碎屑岩<sup>①</sup>。将该油砂抽提物特征<sup>①</sup>与准噶尔盆地中部1,2,3和4区块不同层位原油的族组分特征<sup>[17]</sup>进行对比,以进一步明确博乐—艾比湖凹陷烃源岩的特征<sup>[18]</sup>。

研究区烃源岩的抽提物与准噶尔盆地原油<sup>[17]</sup>在沥青质与饱和烃含量上存在明显差异,前者沥青质含量为2.56%~5.99%,饱和烃含量为25.53%~32.15%,而后者沥青质含量为0.30%~21.50%,饱和烃含量为52.67%~90.38%。在饱和烃色谱分析方面,准噶尔盆地原油主要呈单峰型分布,而研究区烃源岩抽提物主要为双峰型。此外,准噶尔盆地原油轻烃含量高于重烃,不同于博乐—艾比湖凹陷烃源岩的测试结果。相比之下,研究区烃源岩与油砂的测试分析结果<sup>[18]</sup>最为接近,表现在二者均为双峰式分布,且均具有明显的奇数碳优势。但是,二者在奇偶优势比上存在差异,研究区烃源岩的奇偶优

势比为1.10~1.21,而油砂的奇偶优势比为1.28~1.67,这也许与研究区油砂具有侏罗系陆相生油层和石炭系海相生油层2个油源有关<sup>①</sup>。

### 4 结论

新疆西准噶尔地区晚古生代发育巴尔喀什—西准噶尔残余洋盆,具备生成上古生界油气田的大地构造环境条件。

博乐—艾比湖凹陷位于残余洋盆的南缘,其上古生界发育多套以上泥盆统一石炭统泥岩为主的烃源岩,烃源岩总有机碳含量平均为2.19%,最大达7.11%,根据碳数的轻重比和沥青质含量,推测在盆地当中保存良好的上古生界烃源岩仍处于一般成熟阶段,具有较强的生烃潜力;该烃源岩的抽提物与准噶尔盆地中部区块原油在族组分上存在明显差异,前者沥青质含量普遍较低,仅为2.56%~5.99%,且在色谱分析方面呈现双峰型,而中部区块原油的沥青质含量为0.30%~21.50%,在色谱分析方面呈现单峰型。

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### 3 结束语

通过选取影响地层圈闭成藏的评价要素并对其进行分级赋值,确定了相应的权系数,利用风险概率评分法,建立了适用于济阳拗陷地层圈闭成藏地质风险的评价方法,该方法丰富和发展了陆相断陷盆地地质风险分析方法内涵。评价方法验证结果表明,地质风险系数大于0.5的金平2、埕东112、大603-1等地层圈闭均成藏,地质风险系数较小的草327、车93、车斜92等圈闭均未成藏。2011年以来,通过加强济阳拗陷地层圈闭钻前成藏地质风险的评价,地层圈闭探井成功率得到了明显的提高,金平2块上报预测含油面积为20.5 km<sup>2</sup>,预测石油地质储量为2 281.5×10<sup>4</sup> t。

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uration median radius, the maximum pore throat radius, the average pore throat radius, as the pore volume ratio and the percentage of non-saturated mercury pore volume), using K-Means clustering analysis method, the conglomerate reservoir is divided into four major categories of class I, II, III and IV, which are on behalf of the reservoir good, moderate, poor and very poor, then, each type of reservoir pore structure characteristics is summarized. The analysis of the main factors, affecting the pore structure, shows that the factors affecting the pore structure are tectonic, sedimentation and diagenesis. The influence of deposition on the pore structure is mainly characterized by the lithologic control on the physical properties of the reservoir, and for diagenesis on pore structure, mainly by compaction resulting in lower average porosity; and the cementation deteriorates the pore structure and physical properties; meanwhile, the secondary porosity generated by dissolution improves the reservoir pore structure and physical properties; however, the authigenic euhedral crystal mineral by recrystallization filled or partially filled in the intergranular porosity and throat has reduced the porosity by narrower throat and poorer pore connectivity; the pressure solution can generate pressure solution seam, suture, or dissolved pores so as to expand the pore space. The research results provide the basis for the formulation of oil field development decision-making and stimulation.

**Key words:** conglomerate reservoir; pore structure; pore type; influence factors; lower Karamay formation; Karamay oilfield

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**Zhao Lei, Sun Qiang, Ji Jianqing et al. Hydrocarbon-generating potentials analysis on late Paleozoic residual ocean basin in West Junggar. *PGRE*, 2013, 20(6): 35-37**

**Abstract:** The hydrocarbon-generating potentials of residual ocean basin get more and more attention. Based on the fact that the Junggar basin is underlain by the Precambrian continental block, an upper Paleozoic residual ocean might exist in west Junggar and east Kazakhstan named the Balkhash-West Junggar residual ocean. Bole-Ebinur Lake sag lies in the south margin of the basin. Many sets of source rocks composed of upper Devonian-lower Carboniferous mudstone, marlstone and biolithite limestone are discovered from Bole-Ebinur Lake sag in southwestern margin of basin. The average *TOC* of source rocks is 2.19%, and the maximum is 7.11%. And, more close to oil-soaked elastic rocks in Bole-Ebinur Lake sag, the saturated hydrocarbon of source rock extract shows bimodal distribution type with odd-carbon predominance. According to light-to-heavy carbon-number ratios and asphaltenes contents, the upper Paleozoic source rocks well-preserved in the basin are still in a medium mature stage with high hydrocarbon-generating potentials.

**Key words:** residual ocean basin; source rock; hydrocarbon-generating potential; Bole-Ebinur Lake sag; Junggar basin

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**Xu Guihua. Reservoir risk assessment methods on stratigraphic traps, Jiyang depression. *PGRE*, 2013, 20(6): 38-41**

**Abstract:** In this stage, the stratigraphic traps in Jiyang depression is low in success rate of exploratory wells, and pre-drilling risk is difficult to predict. Through the analysis and summary of wells drilled in the "Tenth Five-Year", the failure of the exploration well is attributed to poor transportation conditions, low filling of oil-gas in reservoir, lack of effective reservoirs and traps, at 49%, 21%, 15% and 15% respectively. The reservoir analysis shows that the positive structural background and the neighboring oil-source fault is the key stratigraphic trap reservoir. Based on the analysis herein, the geological conditions influencing the accumulation of stratigraphic reservoir are mainly migration and accumulation, storage, trap and reservoir property. According to the evaluation of the geological conditions of stratigraphic traps in Jiyang depression, we establish the pre-drilling risk assessment method for stratigraphic trap, and then it is tested and verified. The results show that the evaluation results accords well with the actual drilling results, and the well of Jinping2, Chengdong112 with higher geological risk are all hydrocarbon accumulated, but the well of Chengdong111, Wang951 and other wells with low geological risk are not hydrocarbon accumulated.

**Key words:** stratigraphic traps; exploration well success rate; reservoir forming risk; assessment methods; Jiyang depression

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**Wang Quan, Li Xiaohong, Zhao Xuan et al. Main controlling factors of sedimentary sandbodies distribution in fault sag, Erlian basin. *PGRE*, 2013, 20(6): 42-45**

**Abstract:** The Erlian basin is consisted of a group of middle Mesozoic and Cenozoic small fault lake basins, and it is geologically favorable for the formation of stratigraphic-lithologic reservoirs. Considering that these fault lake basins are characterized by small size, multiple sources, rapid deposition and abrupt facies belt change, this paper focuses on the formation process of sedimentary sandbodies distribution and analyzes the key factors controlling of sandbodies in terms of source material supply, transport pathway and sandbody distribution by means of research techniques of palaeostructure analysis, seismic sedimentary facies analysis and typical sedimentary sandbody analysis. It is indicated that the key factors controlling sandbodies distribution are the ancient material source, ancient valleys and slope breaks. Entry position and distribution of depositional systems are controlled by the sag margin and the internal ancient highlands. The transport pathways of sandbodies within the lake basins are controlled by ancient valleys formed by sag-controlling faults. In different types of slope break zones, the sandbodies present different characteristics of superposition and distribution. The an-