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# 松辽盆地徐家围子深层煤成气的形成条件和远景初探

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**摘要** 徐家围子地区深层,指泉二段以下的地层,包括泉一、二段,登娄库组及侏罗系地层。深层有其独有的生烃源岩与储层,其中的天然气有别于浅部油田气,天然气甲烷碳同位素、同位素氩年代证据及姥鲛烷与植烷比值都显示了深层天然气具有煤成气的特点。本区的源岩经历了不同阶段的热演化,形成了深层天然气。深层发育了完整的生聚盖组合,资料表明,深层气的远景较好。

**关键词** 徐家围子 侏罗系 登娄库组 煤成气 生储盖组合

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近来,关于徐家围子深层找气的工作,在徐家围子地区展开。参加单位众多,对本区的深层天然气勘探抱有乐观的态度。

## 1 深层天然气源岩发育情况

### 1.1 天然气甲烷碳同位素

深层的天然气源岩,主要指侏罗系的含煤岩系。为炭质泥岩平夹煤系。还有登娄库组的暗色泥岩。

侏罗系分布面积为 5 350 km<sup>2</sup>,顶底面最大埋深分别为 4 000 m 和 10 000 m,最大厚度局部达 6 000 m。烃源岩的有机质丰度在 0.6% ~ 1.5% 之间,平均有机碳含量为 1.18%;氯仿沥青“A”在 200 × 10<sup>-3</sup> ~ 300 × 10<sup>-3</sup> 间;总烃也在 76 × 10<sup>-3</sup> ~ 298 × 10<sup>-3</sup> 间,因此属较好的生油岩<sup>[1][4]</sup>。其母岩类型以 II 型为主,II 型次之。据肇深五、芳深五的天然气资料分析,其天然气 δ<sup>3</sup>C 值平均值为 -26.37‰,它们与油田气显著不同,而与深层气源岩关系密切,并落入煤成气范围内<sup>[2]</sup>。

### 1.2 同位素氩年代证据有别于浅层气源岩

在自然界中氩的稳定同位素有 <sup>36</sup>Ar, <sup>38</sup>Ar, <sup>40</sup>Ar 三种,大气中, <sup>40</sup>Ar/<sup>36</sup>Ar 为 296。松辽盆地三肇凹陷升平地区的杨大城子油层气 <sup>40</sup>Ar/<sup>36</sup>Ar 的比值在 1 495 ~ 1 523 间。天然气 <sup>40</sup>Ar/<sup>36</sup>Ar 应随地质年代的变老而增大。利用 Ar—K 岩法公式<sup>[5]</sup>,计算得到升

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表 1 深层天然气 δ<sup>3</sup>C PDB(‰) 值的分布

(据贝丰等, 1988)

Table 1 δ<sup>3</sup>C (PDB) values of various gas samples from deep sequence

井号	井段	层位	样品类型	δ <sup>3</sup> C <sub>PDB</sub> / ‰
芳深 2	2768.8 ~ 3038.4	d	天然气	-15.23
芳深 3	3006.0 ~ 3048.2	d <sup>2+3</sup>	天然气	-25.33
芳深 5	2915.53 ~ 2970.19	d	天然气	-31.66
芳深 5	3186.4 ~ 3209.8	d <sub>2</sub>	天然气	-27.54
芳深 3	2874.2 ~ 2870.8	d <sub>4</sub>	天然气	-22.07
肇深 5	2728.6 ~ 2799.2	d <sub>4</sub>	天然气	-29.28
肇深 5	3529.2 ~ 3501.4	J	天然气	-16.58
芳深 3	3936.0 ~ 2911.6	d <sub>3</sub>	天然气	-27.70
肇深 5	3268.0 ~ 3275.0	d	天然气	33.72
肇深 5	2799.2 ~ 2728.6	d <sup>4</sup>	天然气	-26.59
芳深 4	3129.2 ~ 3103.0	d <sub>2</sub>	天然气	-34.33

段源岩的钾—氩法年龄接近,而有别于浅层源岩。

### 1.3 深部油气具有姥鲛烷优势

在肇深五井 2 146.6 m 处杨大城子油层中,拿到了原油样品,其 Pr/Ph 值为 1.17, OEP 为 1.07。按常规越往下, Pr/Ph 越大,由此推测深部源岩姥鲛烷优势明显,这是煤系生物的重要特征<sup>[5][3]</sup>。而浅

部油层  $Pr/Ph < 1$ 。

## 2 腐植型干酪根热演化模式

现代的热模拟成烃实验对低阶煤、暗色泥岩、煤岩的显微组分进行的观察与研究,已经基本搞清了腐植型干酪根的热演化特点。综合地质及地球化学资料的研究,本区侏罗系含煤系泥岩的热演化可分为以下几个过程:

### 2.1 生化甲烷阶段

干酪根开始大量降解前,有机质在细菌作用下,生成甲烷为主,并夹有一定量的  $N_2$ ,  $CO_2$ ,  $H_2S$ ,  $H_2O$ ,  $R_o$  在 0.4% 至 0.5% 之间,总烃/有机碳小于 30 mg/g,  $OEP > 1.2$ , 异戊间二烯烃含量高于正构烷烃,  $Pr/Ph < 1$ 。

砂岩孔隙度大(20%±),粘土矿物以分散的蒙脱石为主,石英次生加大不发育。热模拟温度 < 350 °C。深度小于 1.4 km。

### 2.2 重质油阶段

$R_o$  为 0.5%~0.7%,  $\delta^{13}C_1 - 55\% \sim -38\%$ , 深度 1 400~1 860 m, 相当于长焰煤与气煤阶。有机质开始降解,主要是排除低能键杂元素化合物( $CO_2$ ,  $H_2O$ ), 气态烃产出少,且慢。

总烃有机碳从 30mg/g 到峰值之间变化,  $OEP < 1.20$ , 正构烃有增加,而异戊间二烯烃相对减少,  $Pr/Ph \approx 1$ ,  $H/C$  值迅速下降,而自由基及产率指数达最大。

砂岩孔隙中等(10%~20%),孢粉为棕黄-棕色,粘土砂物以蒙脱石-伊利石混层为主,砂岩次生加大达 2~3 级,长石也有次生长大。

热模拟温度为 350~430 °C。

### 2.3 油气兼生阶段:

$R_o$  为 0.7%~1.25%,  $\delta^{13}C_1 - 38\% \sim -34\%$ , 深度 1 860~2 300 m, 相当于气、肥煤—焦煤阶。高温裂解轻质油(凝析油)生成的高峰,重烃气(湿气)开始快速大量地产出,并有残余沥青开始降解。

这是由重质油的 C—C 键断裂引起的。

总烃/有机碳 50mg/g, 正构烷烃奇偶 1.0±。

砂岩孔隙 7%±, 粘土矿物中蒙脱石—绿泥混合层增加,相当于成岩作用晚期。

热模拟温度为 450~500 °C

### 2.4 湿气阶段

$R_o$  为 1.25%~2.25%,  $\delta^{13}C_1 - 34\% \sim -30\%$ , 深度 2 300~2 900 m, 相当于焦煤—贫煤阶。干酪

根高温裂解,重质油,轻质油 C—C 键断裂,为湿气与凝析油生成的高峰,残留沥青继续裂解。

### 2.5 干气阶段

$R_o > 2.25\%$   $\delta^{13}C_1 - 30\% \sim -25\%$ ; 深度 2 900~4 600 m, 相当于无烟煤阶。重烃消失,生成干气。总烃/有机碳比值很小。

砂岩孔隙度小于 7%, 粘土矿物中混合层消失,出现较多的分散性绿泥石,石英与长石形状不规则,紧密镶嵌和石英岩状结构,泥质多绢云母化,浊沸石减少。

热模拟温度 > 500 °C。

## 3 深层侏罗系沉积相研究

源岩的类型发育,直接受沉积环境、生物的发育与埋藏等紧密相关。因此研究沉积相,对源岩的生烃解力评价是有极大的帮助的。

深层的沉积岩相类型,以冲积扇体系、河流相体系、三角洲体系和湖泊体系<sup>①</sup>,而对侏罗系含煤暗色泥岩来说,其相的类型就此较单一,它是本区最主要的深层气源岩,下面分组论述:

### 3.1 火石岭组

本组下部 盆地初始张裂阶段,以火山岩夹辫状平原扇砾岩为主,只有莺山断陷出现小范围的湖泊沉积。

本组上部:断陷范围明显扩大,发育了湖泊相。

杏山断陷北段以辫状河搬运碎屑物质自断陷两侧向盆地内充填为主,中段杏山—朝阳沟地区偏向东侧控陷断层附近,分布一条长形湖相沉积区,西侧为辫状三角洲相区,为不对称充填特征。庙台子西侧以辫状平原相为主。仅在西北角处有小面积湖相分布。莺山断陷以湖相为主。

### 3.2 沙河子组

本组下部 沉积中心位于西侧低角度正断层附近,断陷西以湖相为主,东以辫状三角州和扇三角州为主。

杏山断陷地层东西向变宽,沉降中心位于靠近西侧低角度正断层一侧。湖泊分布广泛,杏山—朝深 1 井地区有大面积湖相沉积,以辫状河三角洲充填为主,仅在杏山断陷北段高角度断层附近三角洲进积体。

庙台子—莺山断陷在西侧生长断层附近发育一

① 任延广. 松辽盆地深层沉积相研究, 1997. 内部资料

狭长的湖相沉积带, 过朝深 1、四深 1、五深 1 等井, 在五深 1 附近有一个 NEE 向湖相沉积带, 其余为辫状河平原, 冲积扇相沉积。

本组中部 杏山断陷由于断陷西界大部分受剥蚀, 相序不全, 中南部为湖相, 升平西—昌德以东地区(升深 6 井), 杏山南部、宋站地区(宋深 1, 宋深 2, 宋深 3 井), 丰乐东地区存在辫状河三角洲沉积区, 沿断陷边缘分布, 肇深 5 井以西有扇三角洲沉积。

庙台子—杏山断陷被分割成两个并行沉积区, 西部沉积区东界为剥蚀边界, 以辫状河平原沉积为主, 湖相则分布在东部的四站、三站地区。

本组上部存在于狭小的残留沉积区内, 以滨浅湖相沉积为主(芳深 7, 9 井), 中心部位地震剖面上出现窄长的中强振幅反射带, 解释为低水位扇体。

### 3.3 营城组

沉积范围扩大, 三个断陷部分相连, 沉积相分布有显著改变, 湖泊相主要分布在断陷近中央部位, 两侧均有辫状平原扇、辫状三角洲分布, 湖泊沉积位于芳深 8 井南—朝深 1 井西北, 肇东西南部、四站—五站南部和青 2 井—呼 1 井区, 莺山区。四周环绕辫状扇沉积、为厚层状。火山岩杂岩体主要分布于升平、宋站、昌五、肇州等地区。

以上各沉积相中, 唯有滨浅湖相, 湖相等沉积相才发育暗色含煤泥岩, 它们是深层天然气的生气源岩。

## 4 储集层与盖层发育情况

### 4.1 主要储集体

气测显示在登娄库组、泉头组、侏罗系都有分布。已发现的工业气层岩性多为砂岩, 也有风化壳, 火山岩裂缝带。气藏很大程度上受控于沉积相与局部构造裂隙。登娄库组、泉头组的砂岩层, 往往是好的储层, 侏罗系的砾岩层, 火山岩裂缝带也是较好的储层段。储集层分布于宋芳屯昌德东, 升平构造带, 它们都是构造位置有利, 同时又是砂岩发育的地带。

### 4.2 储集层孔隙发育情况

所有的砂岩储集层在埋藏的初期都有粒间孔, 但成岩作用的不断进行, 原生粒间的孔隙大部分都要有变化。随着成岩作用的进一步进行, 原生孔隙大部要遭破坏或缩小, 有时次生孔隙也会变得非常有利储气。松辽盆地北部深层砂岩孔隙度, 渗透率变化比较大, 以芳深 5 例, 其良好储集层的孔隙度在 5.0% 至 7.0% 内, 渗透率在  $0.02 \times 10^{-3} \sim 0.04 \times$

$10^{-3}$ , 差层孔隙度也在 1.3% ~ 3.2%, 渗透率也在  $0.01 \times 10^{-3} \sim 0.02 \times 10^{-3} \mu\text{m}^2$  之内。

深部地层中, 登娄库组储层随深度增加, 砂泥比增大, 颗粒变粗, 保留了原生粒间孔和微孔, 出现高的孔渗发育带, 本区登三段储层发育, 储集空间为孔隙型, 可与邻井对比, 为最有利的储集层段, 泉头组一、二段物性变差, 侏罗系砂砾岩泥质含量高, 储层物性差。

### 4.3 盖层发育

本区深层内广布泥岩、粉砂质泥岩, 孔隙度一般在 1%, 渗透率  $< 0.05 \times 10^{-3} \mu\text{m}^2$ , 排驱压力大于 10.0 MPa, 最大孔喉半径小于  $0.75 \mu\text{m}$ 。徐家围子断陷登娄库组及以下层系是具备盖层条件的。

### 4.4 圈闭类型和远景评价

构造圈闭按形态, 长宽比, 断层与构造的配置方式, 断层的组合方式可以划分为七种构造圈闭类型, 包括背斜、断鼻、断垒、断阶、断台、断块等。

具体远景地区为安达—肇州背斜带、肇东—朝阳沟背斜带, 昌五—肇东鼻状构造裙, 他们都是徐家围子地区的远景区块。

安达—肇州背斜带它位于中央断隆区北部, 南北长 114 km, 东西宽 21 ~ 40 km, 面积 3 040 km<sup>2</sup>, 已有 4 口井(芳深 1, 芳深 2, 芳深 4, 肇深 1)获工业气流, 卫深 3 获低产气流。预计在背斜带的两翼可能存在地层的超覆圈闭。其中深层天然气产层为登娄库组、基岩风化壳, 盖层为泉一、二段和登娄库组内的厚层泥岩。

肇东—朝阳沟背斜带: 位于东南断陷区的中部呈东北向展布, 面积约 2 590 km<sup>2</sup>。钻探 7 口井, 其中 1 口井获少量气流。这个背斜带, 处于斜家围子和莺山两上侏罗系断陷间。其中发育的登二段下部及登一段的地层砂砾岩层厚, 粒度粗, 物性尚可, 孔隙度可达 5% ~ 6%, 是该区的主要勘探目的层, 登二段的较厚的泥岩可以做盖层。岩性的控制的含气范围内, 背斜构造的翼部披覆于基岩顶面的砂岩、砂乐都含气, 形成了岩性—构造圈闭。

昌五—肇东鼻状构造裙: 昌五—肇东鼻状构造裙位于徐家围子断陷的东北部, 面积达 1 000 km<sup>2</sup>, 登娄库组沉积时处于地形高, 近邻物源, 沉积了河流洪积相, 砂岩发育储层物性好。西南肇深 5 井登娄库组一段砂砾岩含气, 气测解释 6 层气层(26.4 m), 测井解释 1 层气层(2.2 m), 岩心孔隙为 5.5%。登娄库组四段有泥岩可作盖层。

## 5 结论

徐家围子断陷侏罗系中富含煤质泥岩, 生烃能力大, 转化率高, 是有利的气源岩。深层中储层发育, 盖层泥岩致密, 储层与构造配合较好, 利于深层气藏的形成, 有良好的勘探远景。

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## Coal—Formed Gas of Deep Sequence and Its Prospects in Xujiaweizi of Songliao Basin

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### Abstract

The deep sequence of Xujiaweizi includes the first number and second number of Quntou Formation, Denglouku Formation, and Jurassic. The deep sequence has its own particular source rock and reservoir, and the gas in it has the special character different from the oil-type gas from shallow horizon. We investigated the carbon isotope of methane, and the value of which ranges from  $-15\%$  to  $-34\%$ , indicating that the deep gas is relative to deep mudstone. According to additional data, the author believes that the deep gas is formed by coal. We also investigated the age of the deep gas, which is similar to deep source rocks, but is different from source rock of shallow sequence. The source rock of deep sequence has the value of Pr/Ph above 1. This is the character of coal system. And it is formed in late diagenesis with the  $R_o$  ranging from 1.25% to 2.25%, the organic matter is cracked under the temperature above  $500\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$  during the stage of wet gas and dry gas.

The source rocks are controlled by sedimentary facies. The deep sequence has the following sedimentary facies; the fluvial fan, river channel, delta system and lake system, but the source rocks (mudstone) mainly belong to lake system. During the stage of Hushiling, the mudstone only developed in Yingshan subsidence. During the Shahezi stage, the lake system extended to Xingshan sag and Miaotaizi. During the period of Yingchen Formation, sediments extended further, the lake facies produced in the centre of the subsidence.

The reservoir rocks and cover rocks are also controlled by sedimentary facies. The reservoir rocks developed in Denglouku Formation, Quntou Formation and Jurassic. The gas reservoirs are formed in sandstones, erosion crust and fracture zone of volcanic rocks. The reservoir is mainly controlled by the sedimentary facies and volcanic fracture zone. The sandstone of Denglouku Formation, Quntou Formation and Jurassic can be good reservoir of gas, and the conglomerate of Jurassic and the volcanic zone can also be good reservoir. The reservoir developed in the region where both the tectonic unit and the sedimentary facies are suitable for gas preservation. The porosity of deep sequence is not good, but some reservoirs have the good condition. For example, in Denglouku Formation, the porosity increases with the depth, sandstone percentage also increased. The grains became coarser. In the third number of Dengluolu Fm. good reservoir developed there.

As for the cover rocks, there are three series of cover rocks developed there. The mudstone and siltstone developed there, with the porosity of 1% and permeability of  $< 0.05 \times 10^{-3} \mu\text{m}^2$ . In the Xujiaweizi subsi-

dence, the cover rocks developed in Quantou Formation, the second number of Dengloulou Formation and the Jurassic.

We also dealt with the trap type of reservoir and the prospects of gas exploration in this region.

There are seven types of trap in deep sequence according to the shape of trap, the ratio of length to width, the style of tectonic and fracture as well as combination type. These trap types included anticline, fracture nose-like rise, fracture step, fracture platform and fracture block.

The favorable regions include the Zaozhou—Anda anticline belt, Zaodong—Chaoyanggou anticline belt, Changwu—Zaodong nose-like structure, we expect to find a big gas trap there.

The Anda—Zaozhou anticline belt developed in the northern part of central rise. It is 114 km long along the North—south direction, and 21—41 km along the west—east direction with an area of 3 040 km<sup>2</sup>, there four boreholes which produce gas, these drilling wells includes the Fangsheng—1, Fangsheng—2, Fangsheng—4 and Zao sheng—1, The gas is found in the Dengloulou Formation, base erosion crust. Cover rocks are the first and second number of Quantou Formation, and the mudstone of Dengloulou Formation.

Zaodong—Chaoyanggou anticline belt located in the middle part of the Xujiaweizi subsidence, extending there north—east, with an area of 2 590 km<sup>2</sup>. There are seven boreholes, only one of them produce gas. This anticline belt locates between Xujiaweizi subsidence and Yingshan subsidence. There are sandy conglomerate in the first number of Dengloulou and lower part of second number of Dengloulou, in which the geophysical property is good, sandstone is thick and, grain is coarse with the porosity of 55%—6%. They are the main exploration targets of this belt. The mudstone of second number of Dengloulou are good cover rocks. In the lithology—controlled area gas-bearing, the side part of the anticline covered the sandstone and conglomerate on the top of basement, so the lithology—tectonic reservoirs are formed.

Changwu—Zaodong nose-like structure locates in the north—east part of Xujiaweizi subsidence, with an area of 1 000 km<sup>2</sup>. It was high position during the sedimentary period of Dengloulou, and it is near on sedimentary input. The sedimentary facies belong to fluvial environment, the sandstone has good geophysical property suitable for reservoir. In the Zaosheng—5 borehole, the conglomerates are found, which contain gas. There are 6 units of gas bed, with the total thickness of 26.4 m, according to gas measurement; there is one gas bed, with the thickness about 2.3 m, according to well logging, with the porosity about 5.55%. The mudstone of Dengloulou can be cover rocks.

All the deep sequence passed through the whole range of diagenesis from early stage to late stage, the severe diagenesis has greatly changed the property of reservoir. During the early diagenesis, the organic—formed methane was formed, the porosity is about 20%. The  $R_o$  is about 0.4%—0.5%. The simulated temperature is about 350 °C, depth is above 1.4 km. During the second stage the heavy oil is formed, with the porosity of 10%—29% with the  $R_o$  from 0.5% to 0.7%. The simulated temperature is about 350—430 °C. The third stage of the diagenesis is characteristic with the manufacture of gas and oil. The porosity of sandstone is about 7%; The  $R_o$  is about 1.25%—0.7%, the simulated temperature is about 450—500 °C. During the fourth stage, condensed oil is formed, with  $R_o$  from 1.25% to 2.25%. During the fifth stage, dry gas is formed, with the  $R_o$  above 2.25%, the porosity is about 7% ±. The simulated is about 500 °C.

We concluded that the deep sequence has rich mudstone, the potential for hydrocarbon formation is high and there are good source rock of hydrocarbon. The reservoir rocks and cover rocks combined to preserve hydrocarbon, and the tectonic structure also controls the reservoir, we think the future of gas exploration is optimistic.

**Key words** Xujiaweizi Jurassic Dengloulou Formation coal-formed gas source—reservoir—cover system