

南祁连盆地木里凹陷侏罗系烃源岩 沉积环境与生烃潜力

龚文强^{1,2} 张永生¹ 宋天锐³ 曾艳涛⁴ 郭守波⁵

(1.中国地质科学院矿产资源研究所,北京 100037;2.黄金指挥部教导大队,湖北 襄阳 441000;
3.中国地质科学院地质研究所,北京 100037;4.长江大学地球化学系,湖北 荆州 434023;
5.新疆油田公司百口泉采油厂,新疆 克拉玛依 834000)

摘要:南祁连盆地木里凹陷侏罗系发育多层暗色泥岩,从有机质丰度、有机质类型、有机质成熟度等3方面对DK-3井烃源岩进行评价表明,其有机质丰度相对较高,有机质类型为II₁(腐殖-腐泥型)~II₂(腐泥-腐殖型)型,烃源岩整体处于成熟热演化阶段;烃源岩生烃潜力最高的层段为深度140~350 m内的黑色湖相泥岩,其有机质丰度高,类型好,且已达到成熟阶段;其次为深度630~720 m内的灰色泥岩夹层;其他层段烃源岩有机质丰度整体偏低,生烃潜力有限。

关键词:木里凹陷;侏罗系;烃源岩;生烃潜力

中图分类号:TE121.1⁵ **文献标志码:**A **文章编号:**1000-3657(2014)01-0215-07

南祁连盆地位于祁连山系南部,北侧与广泛发育前寒武系的中祁连山体相邻,南部以宗务隆山与柴达木盆地相邻(图1)。由于早燕山期的伸展作用,祁连山地区发生局部拉张,形成一些山间条带状断陷盆地,在侏罗纪接受了一套山间河湖沼泽相含煤碎屑岩沉积^[1-7]。

该盆地可分为3个地层区:哈拉湖地层区、下日哈地层区及北部地层区,其中发育5个拗陷:疏勒拗陷、木里拗陷、下日哈拗陷、哈拉湖拗陷和天峻拗陷。研究区位于盆地东北部的木里拗陷,其中部为一个由三叠系组成的复式背斜,南、北两侧为侏罗系含煤地层组成的2个向斜,岩性主要为油页岩,灰白、灰黑色砂岩,泥岩夹炭质泥岩及煤层^[8]。

DK-3井位于木里凹陷,钻穿一个倒伏背斜构造,钻遇地层自上而下分别为:第四系、中侏罗统

江仓组(J_j)、木里组(J_m),木里组未钻穿(图2)。后两者大致对应于区域上的享堂组(J_x)和窑街组(J_y)^[9]。

研究区产煤,故前人的研究工作主要集中在煤炭方面^[8],油页岩和天然气水合物^[3]方面也有涉及,但针对常规油气方面的研究较少^[1-2],主要是运用剖面样品进行面上的普查,缺乏钻探等深层资料。

本文通过对DK-3井岩心观察,分析侏罗系暗色泥岩沉积环境,在此基础上,从烃源岩的属性(有机质丰度、类型和成熟度)探讨暗色泥岩的生烃潜力,为下一步的详细勘探工作打下坚实的基础。

1 沉积特征

前人研究认为^[1-9],研究区中侏罗统为含煤地层,是在温暖湿润、还原环境中沉积的一套山间河湖沼

收稿日期:2013-03-04;改回日期:2013-10-03

基金项目:中国地质调查局工作项目(1212010818055)资助。

作者简介:龚文强,男,1984年生,博士生,从事盐类矿床和油气地质研究;E-mail:95693267@qq.com。

通讯作者:张永生,男,1963年生,研究员,博士生导师,从事盐类矿床和油气地质研究;E-mail:zys_601@126.com。

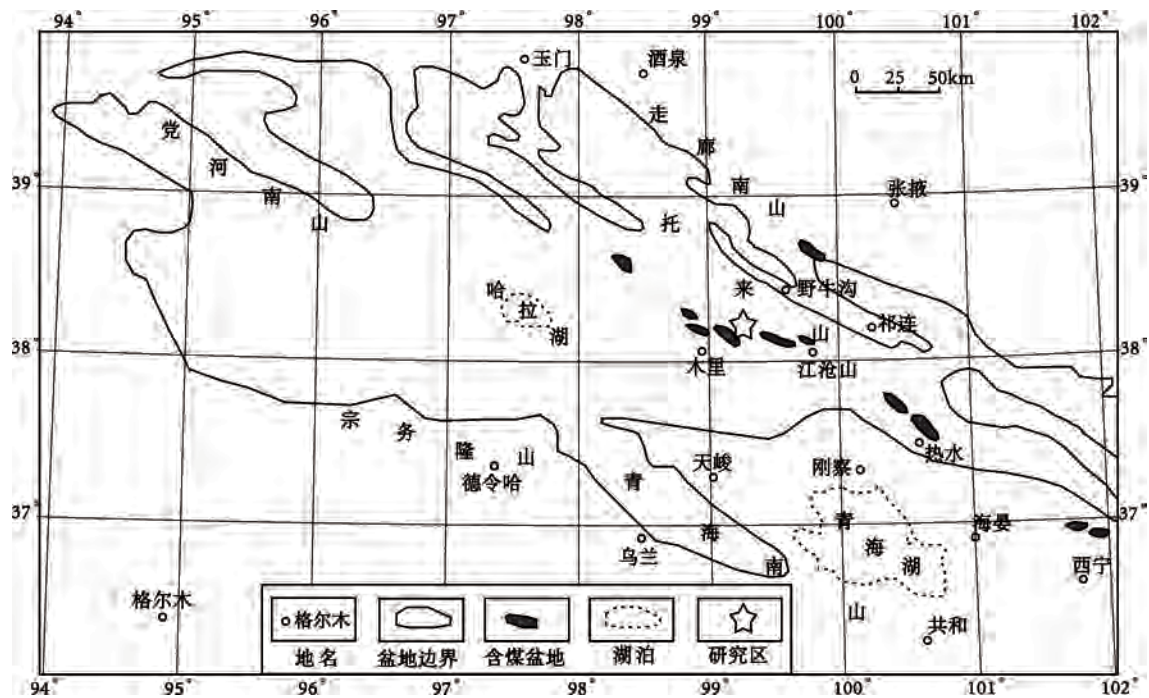


图1 南祁连盆地位置

Fig.1 Location of South Qilian basin

泽相含煤碎屑岩建造,含有植物化石 *Neocalamites* sp., *Cladophlebis denticulate*, *Equisetites* sp., *Phoenicopsis* sp. 等。

根据现场岩心编录和测井资料,结合前人认识,认为DK-3井岩性主要为灰白、灰黑色中细砂岩,泥岩夹炭质泥岩及煤层,以及深灰色油页岩。木里组下段为辫状河冲积平原,岩性为粗碎屑岩,底部砾岩发育;上段主要为滨岸沼泽环境,发育本区主要可采煤层。江仓组下段以三角洲—湖泊过渡环境为主,发育含多层薄层煤的砂—泥岩;上段主要为浅湖—半深湖环境为主,发育较纯的深色泥岩^[8]。

2 有机质丰度

烃源岩评价标准参照黄第藩的陆相含油气盆地的烃源岩评价标准^[10]以及由中国石油天然气总公司1995年发布的行业标准^[11]。DK-3井测试结果如图3~4所示。

总体而言,DK-3井整体有机质丰度较高。

(1)烃源岩有机质丰度最高的层段在深度140~350 m内。其有机碳TOC含量为1.68%~6.33%,平均为2.78%。生烃潜量 S_1+S_2 为4.14~73.34 mg/g,平均

为17.55 mg/g。氯仿沥青“A”为0.1044%~0.5571%,平均为0.2573%。总烃HC为 468.51×10^{-6} ~ 4423.50×10^{-6} ,平均为 1760.36×10^{-6} 。总体评价为极好烃源岩。

(2)有机质丰度较高的层段在深度630~720 m内。其有机碳TOC含量为1.03%~3.26%,平均为2.79%。生烃潜量 S_1+S_2 为0.78 mg/g~9.09 mg/g,平均为3.81 mg/g。氯仿沥青“A”为0.0168%~0.0396%。总烃含量为 28.77×10^{-6} ~ 172.50×10^{-6} 。总体评价为好烃源岩。

(3)其他层段有机质丰度整体偏低。

总体上DK-3井泥质含量较高。在140~350 m层段岩性主要为深灰—黑色泥岩,夹少量钙质、粉砂质泥岩,沉积环境主要为半深湖—深湖;630~720 m层段岩性主要为浅—深灰色粉砂岩,中间夹有深灰色泥质粉砂岩和黑色泥岩以及几层薄煤层,沉积环境主要为曲流河;其他层段岩性以粉—细砂岩为主,局部可见底砾岩,泥质成分含量较低,沉积环境包括三角洲和辫状河。

3 有机质类型

本文依据显微组分相对含量计算有机质类型

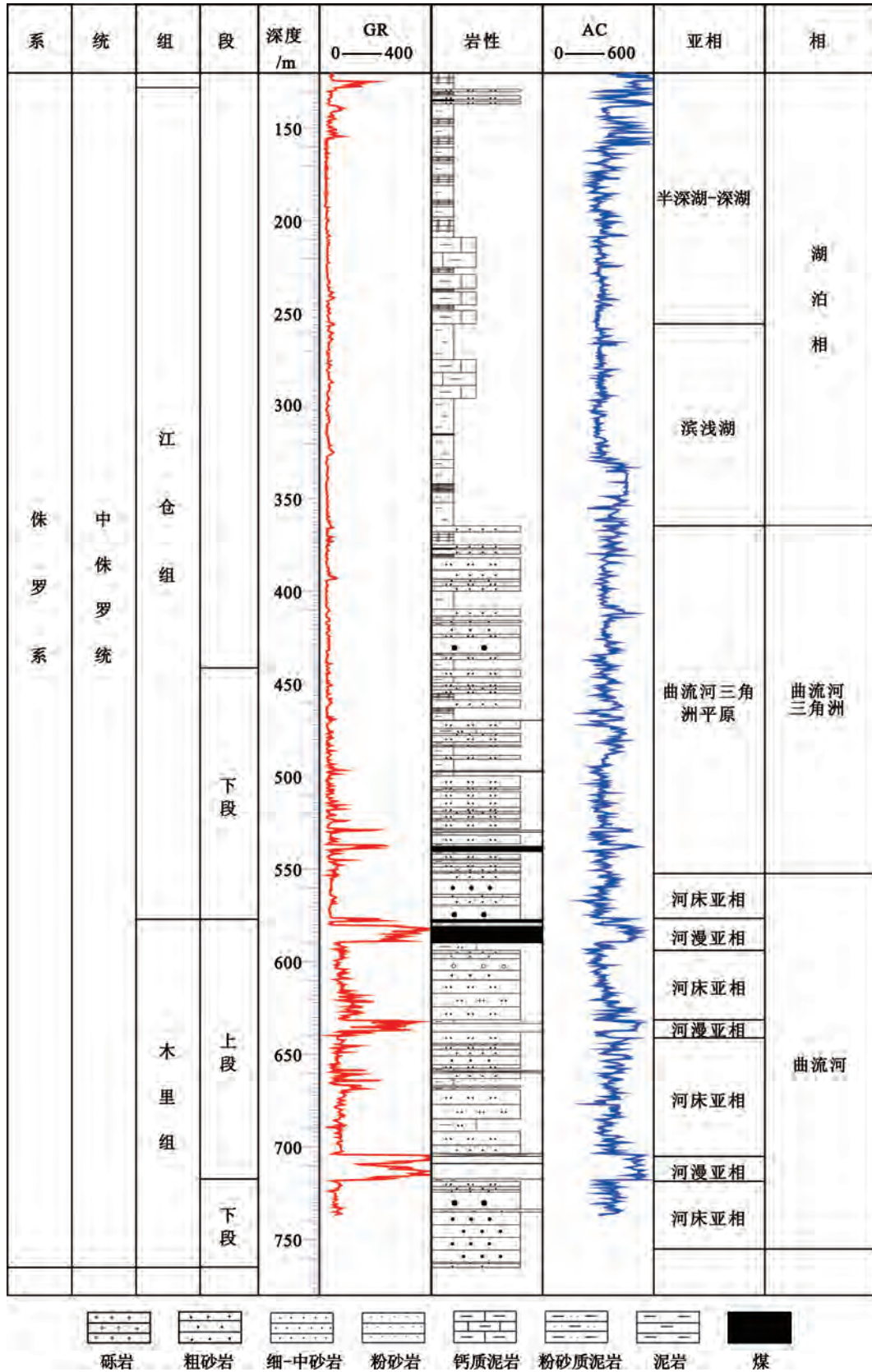


图2 DK-3井单井相柱状图

Fig.2 Sedimentary facies integrated columnar section of DK-3

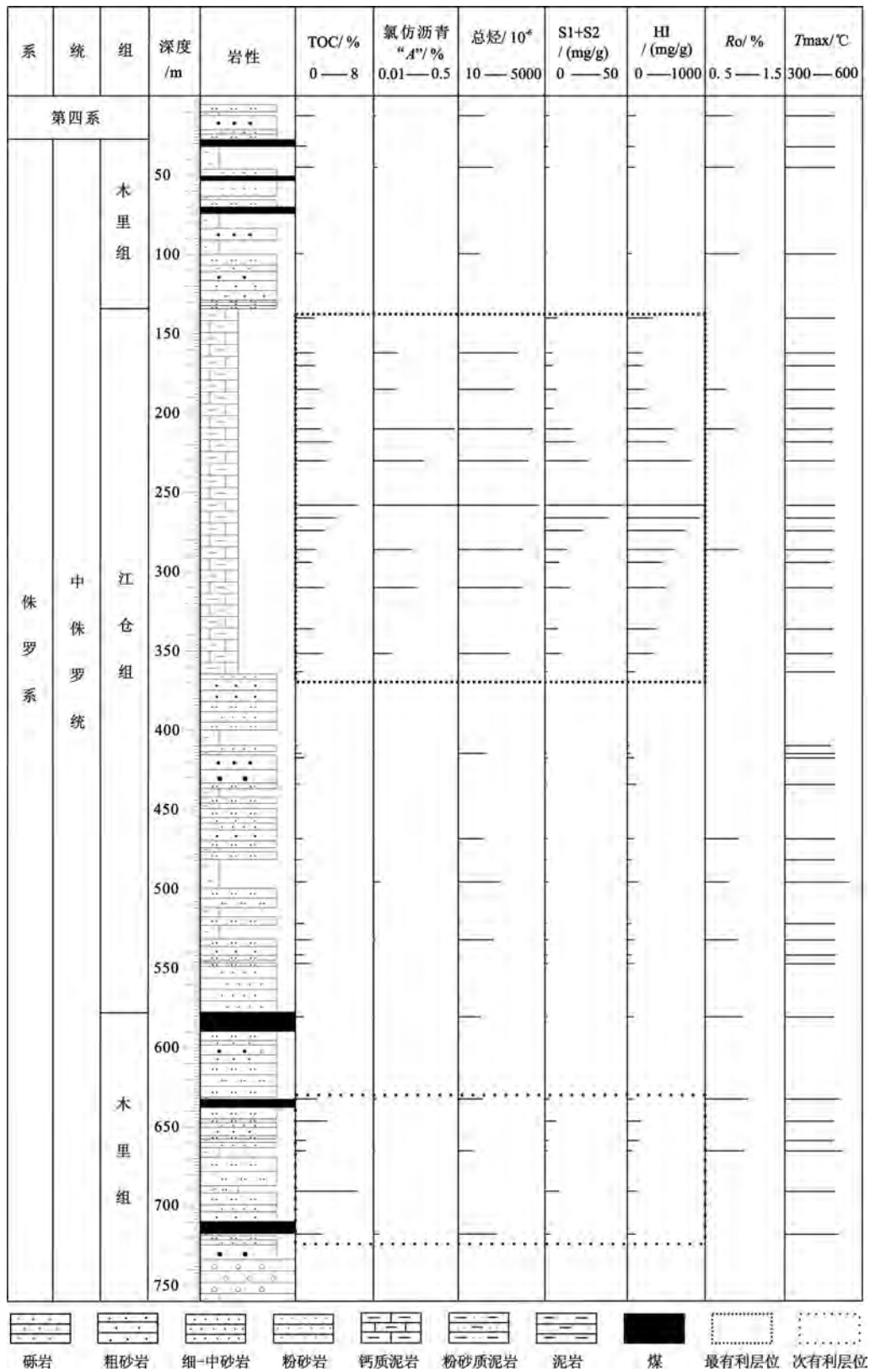


图3 DK-3井烃源岩地球化学综合评价图
 Fig.3 Comprehensive geochemical evaluation map of source rock for DK-3

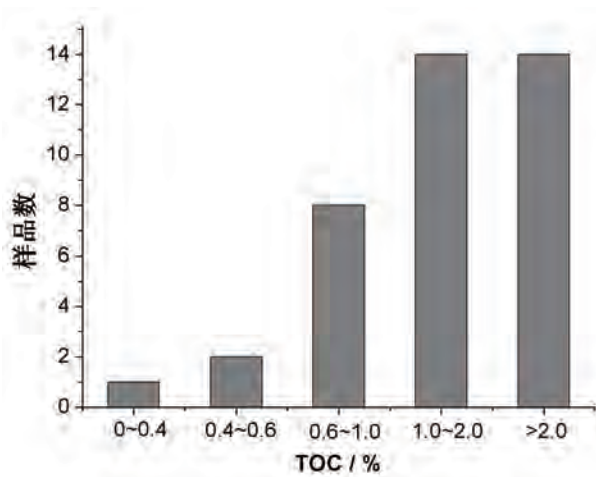


图4 DK-3井有机碳TOC含量分布直方图
Fig.4 TOC distribution histogram of DK-3

指数(T_i)^[12]来划分有机质类型,鉴定标准参见文献[13-15]。

从干酪根显微镜下鉴定结果(表1)分析发现,类脂组含量在41.7%~86.7%,其中含量在65%~90%

表1 DK-3井干酪根显微镜下鉴定结果

Table 1 Microscope identification of kerogen for DK-3

样品号	深度/m	类脂组/%	镜质组/%	T_i 值
DK3-S-003	12.50	65.7	34.3	40.0
DK3-S-012	45.08	67.3	32.7	42.8
DK3-S-025	99.50	43.7	53.7	1.8
DK3-S-044	162.00	78.0	22.0	61.5
DK3-S-050	185.00	86.7	16.3	74.5
DK3-S-056	210.00	74.7	25.3	55.7
DK3-S-061	230.00	82.0	17.7	68.9
DK3-S-068	258.00	71.7	28.3	50.5
DK3-S-076	286.00	74.0	26.0	54.5
DK3-S-082	310.00	73.0	26.7	53.1
DK3-S-093	351.50	86.7	16.3	74.5
DK3-S-111	414.60	43.3	55.3	1.5
DK3-S-126	468.30	41.7	57.3	-2.3
DK3-S-134	495.50	81.3	18.7	67.3
DK3-S-147	532.00	47.0	50.7	8.6
DK3-S-161	580.50	58.3	40.0	28.1
DK3-S-175	632.30	61.7	37.3	33.2
DK3-S-185	665.00	54.7	44.7	20.5
DK3-S-202	717.63	60.3	39.0	30.4

的样品占 57.9%,含量在 25%~65% 的样品占 42.1%。依据鉴定标准,有机质类型为 $II_1 \sim II_2$ 型。同样,从类型指数分析也可以发现, T_i 值为 1.5~74.5,有机质类型也为 $II_1 \sim II_2$ 型。

在有机质显微组分三角图中(图5),研究区中侏罗统烃源岩样品点都集中在 $II_1 \sim II_2$ 型有机质的范围内。

4 有机质成熟度

DK-3井烃源岩镜质体反射率 R_o 值为 0.78%~1.1%(图6),处于热演化成熟并大量生成油气的阶段,最高热解峰峰温 T_{max} 在 440~470°C,说明烃源岩热演化处于生油窗。

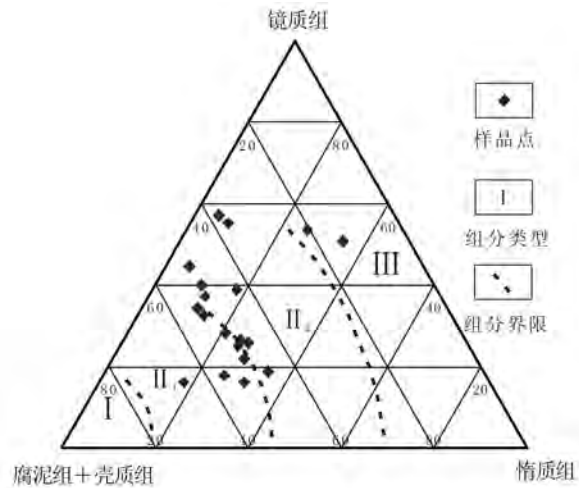


图5 干酪根显微组分三角图
Fig.5 Triangle of maceral kerogen

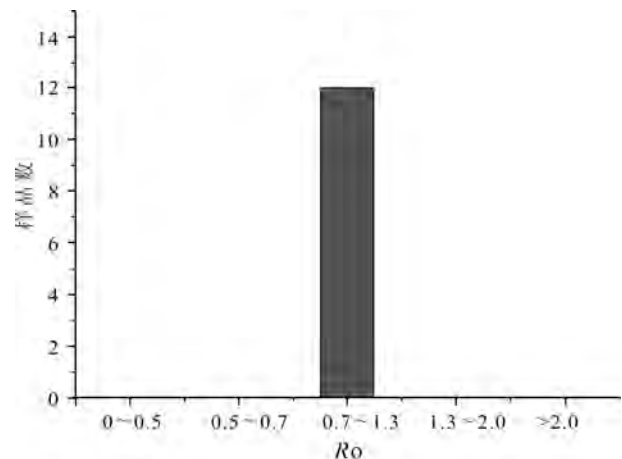


图6 R_o 分布直方图
Fig.6 R_o distribution histogram

5 结 论

综上所述,南祁连盆地木里坳陷DK-3井烃源岩有机质丰度相对较高,有机质类型为II₁~II₂型,烃源岩整体处于成熟热演化阶段。

(1)烃源岩生烃潜力最高的层段在深度140~350 m范围内。其有机质丰度高,类型好,且已达到成熟阶段。

(2)生烃潜力较高的层段在深度630~720 m范围内。虽然有机质类型较好,且处于成熟热演化阶段,但其有机质丰度相对不高,生烃能力亦相对较低。

(3)其他层段烃源岩有机质丰度整体偏低,生烃潜力有限。

致谢:野外工作期间得到中国地质调查局油气资源调查中心祝有海、卢正权研究员的指导,以及王平康、黄霞等同志的帮助;文稿修改过程中得到朱筱敏老师的指导,在此一并表示诚挚的感谢。

参考文献(References):

- [1] 符俊辉,周立发.南祁连盆地石炭—侏罗纪地层区划及石油地质特征[J].西北地质科学,1998,19(2):47-54.
Fu Junhui, Zhou Lifa. Carboniferous—Jurassic stratigraphic provinces of the southern Qilian basin and their petro-geological features[J]. Northwest Geosciences, 1998, 19(2): 47-54(in Chinese with English abstract).
- [2] 符俊辉,周立发.南祁连盆地三叠纪地层及石油地质特征[J].西北地质科学,2000,21(2):64-72.
Fu Junhui, Zhou Lifa. Triassic stratigraphic provinces of the southern Qilian basin and their petro-geological features[J]. Northwest Geosciences, 2000, 21(2): 64-72(in Chinese with English abstract).
- [3] Lu Zhengquan, Zhu Youhai, Zhang Yongqin. Gas hydrate occurrences in the Qilian Mountain permafrost, Qinghai Province, China[J]. Cold Regions Science and Technology, 2011, 66(2/3): 93-104.
- [4] 庞守吉,苏新,杨旭,等.祁连山动土区天然气水合物科学钻探实验井中侏罗统的沉积学特征[J].地质通报,2011,30(12):1829-1838.
Pang Shouji, Su Xin, Yang Xu, et al. Sedimentological features of Middle Jurassic strata revealed by scientific drilling boreholes of natural gas hydrate in Qilian Mountain permafrost[J]. Geological Bulletin of China, 2011, 30(12): 1829-1838(in Chinese with English abstract).
- [5] 丁仁平,裴先治,李佐臣,等.祁连造山带中段雾宿山群的构造属性探讨[J].中国地质,2008,35(4):577-589.
Ding Sapng, Pei Xianzhi, Li Zuochen, et al. Tectonic affinity of the Wusushan Group in the central segment of the Qilian orogen[J]. Geology in China, 2008, 35(4): 577-589(in Chinese with English abstract).
- [6] 孙延贵,张国伟,王冬青,等.青海省生态环境分区的遥感应用研究[J].中国地质,2003,30(2):214-219.
Sun Yangui, Zhang Guowei, Wang Dongqing, et al. Applications of the remote sensing technique in eco-environmental division in Qinghai Province[J]. Geology in China, 2003, 30(2): 214-219(in Chinese with English abstract).
- [7] 张丽君.基于GIS多准则空间分析(SMCE)的青海省矿产资源开发地质环境脆弱性评价[J].中国地质,2005,32(3):518-522.
Zhang Lijun. Application of GIS-based spatial multi-criteria evaluation(SMCE) in the geo-environment fragility assessment for the development of mineral resources in Qinghai Province[J]. Geology in China, 2005, 32(3): 518-522(in Chinese with English abstract).
- [8] 文怀军,鲁静,尚璐君,等.青海聚乎更矿区侏罗纪含煤岩系层序地层研究[J].中国煤田地质,2006,18(5):19-21.
Wen Huaijun, Lu Jing, Shang Lujun, et al. A sequence stratigraphic discussion of the Jurassic coal measures in the Juhugeng coal mine area in Qinghai Province[J]. Coal Geology of China, 2006, 18(5): 19-21(in Chinese with English abstract).
- [9] 青海省地质矿产局.青海省区域地质志[M].北京:地质出版社,1991:178-180.
Qinghai Provincial Bureau of Geology and Mineral Resources. Regional Geology in Qinghai Province [M]. Beijing: Geological Publishing House, 1991: 178-180(in Chinese with English abstract).
- [10] 黄第藩.陆相有机质成烃机理[M].北京:石油工业出版社,1984:65-72.
Huang Difan. Mechanism of Continental Organic Matter Transform into Hydrocarbon [M]. Beijing: Petroleum Industry Press, 1984: 65-72(in Chinese with English abstract).
- [11] 黄飞,辛茂安.中华人民共和国石油天然气行业标准并陆相烃源岩地球化学评价方法(SY/T5735-1995)[S].北京:石油工业出版社,1996:1-19.
Huang Fei, Xin Maoan. The oil and gas industry standards of People's Republic of China, and geochemical evaluation method of Continental hydrocarbon source rocks (SY/T5735-1995) [S]. Beijing: Petroleum Industry Press, 1996: 1-19 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- [12] 许怀先,陈丽华,万玉金,等.石油地质试验测试技术与应用[M].北京:石油工业出版社,2001:69-72.
Xu Huaixian, Chen Lihua, Wan Yujing, et al. Technology and Application of Petroleum Geology Experiment[M]. Beijing: Petroleum Industry Press, 2001: 69-72(in Chinese with English abstract).

- [13] 曹庆英. 透射光下干酪跟显微组分鉴定及类型划分[J]. 石油勘探与开发, 1985, (5): 14–23.
Cao Qingying. Identification of microcomponents and types of kerogen under transmitted light[J]. Petroleum Exploration and Development, 1985, (5): 14–23(in Chinese with English abstract).
- [14] 苗建宇, 赵建设, 刘池洋, 等. 鄂尔多斯盆地二叠系烃源岩地球化学特征与沉积环境的关系[J]. 中国地质, 2007, 34(3): 430–435.
Miao Jianyu, Zhao Jianshe, Liu Chiyang, et al. Relationship between the geochemical characteristics and sedimentary environment of Permian hydrocarbon source rocks in the Ordos basin[J]. Geology in China, 2007, 34(3): 430–435(in Chinese with English abstract).
- [15] 陶树, 汤达祯, 周传祯, 等. 川东南—黔中及其周边地区下组合烃源岩元素地球化学特征及沉积环境意义[J]. 中国地质, 2009, 36(2): 397–403.
Tao Shu, Tang Dazhen, Zhou Chuanyi, et al. Element geochemical characteristics of the lower assemblage hydrocarbon source rocks in southeast Sichuan—central Guizhou (Chuangongnan—Qianzhong) region and its periphery areas and their implications to sedimentary environments[J]. Geology in China, 2009, 36(2): 397–403(in Chinese with English abstract).

The evaluation of the hydrocarbon generation potential of source rocks in Muli depression of southern Qilian basin

GONG Wen-qiang^{1,2}, ZHANG Yong-sheng¹, SONG Tian-rui³,
ZENG Yan-tao⁴, GUO Shou-bo⁵

(1. Institute of Mineral Resources, Chinese Academy of Geological Sciences, Beijing 100037, China; 2. Gold Headquarters Training Corps, Xiangyang 441000, Hubei, China; 3. Institute of Geology, Chinese Academy of Geological Sciences, Beijing 100037, China; 4. Department of Geochemistry, Yangtze University, Jingzhou 434023, Hubei, China; 5. Baikouquan Oil Production Plant, Xinjiang Oilfield Company, Karamay 834000, Xinjiang, China)

Abstract: Multilayer dark mudstone is developed in Jurassic strata of the Muli depression within southern Qilian basin. The evaluation of the source rock of Well DK-3 in the aspects of organic matter abundance, organic matter type, and organic matter maturity indicates that organic matter is abundant, organic matter type is II₁–II₂, and organic matter maturity is high. The highest hydrocarbon generation potential layer of the source rock is developed in the depth of 140–350 m, which is black deep lacustrine facies mudstone. The relatively high hydrocarbon generation potential layer is developed in the depth of 630–720 m, which is gray mudstone interlayer from the meandering river. Other layers are low in organic matter abundance and have low hydrocarbon generation potential.

Key words: Muli depression; Jurassic strata; source rock; hydrocarbon generation potential

About the first author: GONG Wen-qiang, male, born in 1984, doctor candidate, engages in the study of salt deposit and petroleum geology; E-mail: 95693267@qq.com.