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## 黑龙江三江盆地早中生界大架山组 硅质泥岩成烃潜力评价

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**摘要:**近年来, 中国老油田开发逐渐进入中后期, 油气对外依存度也持续增高, 亟需寻找新的油气区接替。三江盆地位于中国东北黑龙江省东部, 是松辽盆地外围东部面积最大的盆地, 迄今暂未取得油气勘探突破。笔者通过对三江盆地开展野外地质调查和钻井勘探, 分析总结了该区早中生代沉积的大架山组含硅质岩层系的岩性与分布特征, 认为这套早中生代硅质岩与暗色泥岩地层在盆地东部广泛发育并且厚度较大, 并且相关测试结果表明其中的暗色泥岩有机质丰度可达 0.95%, 有机质类型以 II<sub>1</sub> 型为主, 处于高成熟阶段, 具有良好的生烃潜力, 有望成为三江盆地油气勘探新层系, 值得进一步开展油气勘探工作。

**关键词:**早中生界; 硅质岩; 暗色泥岩; 生烃潜力; 油气地质调查工程; 三江盆地; 黑龙江省  
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## Hydrocarbon generation potential of Early Mesozoic siliceous mudstone in Sanjiang Basin, Heilongjiang, Northeast China

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**Abstract:** The development of oil field has entered the middle or late stage, and the dependence of oil and gas resources on imports is gradually increasing; therefore, the search for new oil and gas areas is an urgent task. Sanjiang Basin, which is located in the east of Heilongjiang Province, is the largest basin in the eastern periphery of Songliao Basin, but there has been no breakthrough in oil and gas exploration there. Through field geological survey and drilling exploration in Sanjiang Basin, the authors summarized the lithological and distribution characteristics of siliceous rock series of Dajiashan Formation deposited in early Mesozoic in this area. The siliceous rocks and dark mudstone strata are widely developed in the eastern part of the basin and has a large thickness, with total organic carbon abundance up to 0.95%; II<sub>1</sub> is the main organic matter type and is developed at the high maturation stage, and hence it is expected to become a new layer of oil and gas exploration in the Sanjiang Basin.

**Key words:** Early Mesozoic; siliceous rock; dark mudstone; hydrocarbon potential; oil and gas geological survey project; Sanjiang Basin; Heilongjiang

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## 1 引 言

随着近年来中国对能源的需求越来越高,国内生产的石油和天然气已远远赶不上需求的巨大增长,对外依存度逐年攀升。2017年中国原油和天然气的对外依存度为67.4%和39.4%,预计到2020年,这两项数值将可能分别达到76.9%和50%,这种严重依靠进口的能源供应将会危及中国能源安全,故亟需加大油气勘探力度,提高对能源安全和经济发展的保障程度(乔德武等,2011;胡文瑞等,2013;张文浩等,2015,2019;刘朝全和姜学峰,2017;张君峰等,2018)。东北地区作为中国主要能源基地之一,随着该区大型含油气沉积盆地研究程度越来越高,油气勘探难度越来越大,加之老油田开发程度已进入中后期,急需新的油气区接替,为油田的增储上产和可持续发展提供接替领域和资源保障(任战利等,2010;张君峰等,2018;张文浩等,2018)。

硅质岩油气藏在世界上屡被发现、分布广泛,但中国现阶段对其开展的研究及勘探工作有限。所谓硅质岩是指自生硅质矿物含量大于50%,SiO<sub>2</sub>成分含量大于70%的化学沉积岩,有的富含放射虫等微体化石,是很多重要矿种的赋存层位(唐世荣和王东安,1994;姚旭等,2013;胡元邦等,2016)。目前,放射虫硅质岩地层油田已在加拿大、美国、澳大利亚和俄罗斯等地发现,包括著名的美国 Dollarhide、Wolf Springs 油田和俄罗斯 Domanik 含

油气系统等(Morrison, 1980; Ormiston, 1993; Rogers and Longman, 2001; Peter et al., 2005; 王玉净, 2007; Comer, 2009; 路放等, 2011)。但在中国,硅质岩油气藏作为一种特殊类型的岩性油气藏并未列入油气公司的勘探目标,所开展的勘探工作也很少,只进行过一些沉积、构造和无机地球化学方面的研究,至今几乎仍是一块油气勘探的盲区(邓昆等, 2007; 马金萍等, 2008; 路放等, 2011; 冯彩霞与和刘家军, 2001; 姚旭等, 2013)。

三江盆地位于中国东北地区黑龙江省东部的三江平原,面积约33730 km<sup>2</sup>,是松辽盆地外围东部面积最大的盆地,其具有面积大、埋藏深、发育较好的烃源岩和资源量大等特点,但至今暂未取得油气勘探突破(吴河勇和刘文龙, 2004; 吴河勇等, 2009; 门相勇等, 2010; 张文浩等, 2018)。就勘探层系而言,以往在三江盆地所开展的油气勘探工作大多针对的是白垩系及上覆的中新生界,而对前白垩纪地层开展的工作很少(胡志方等, 2006; 刘云武等, 2006; 吴河勇等, 2009; 刘永江等, 2010; 毕殿辉, 2011; 乔德武等, 2011; 黄桂雄, 2011; 李中元等, 2012; 刘玉华, 2014; 张明学等, 2015; 鲍燕, 2016)。“黑同地1井”钻探工程部署于三江盆地东部前进坳陷,于2017年完钻,该井钻遇了大套早中生界硅质岩及暗色泥岩地层(图1)。本文主要针对中生界上三叠统一下侏罗统硅质岩地层,将“黑同地1井”钻探成果与三江盆地东部开展的野外地质调查成果

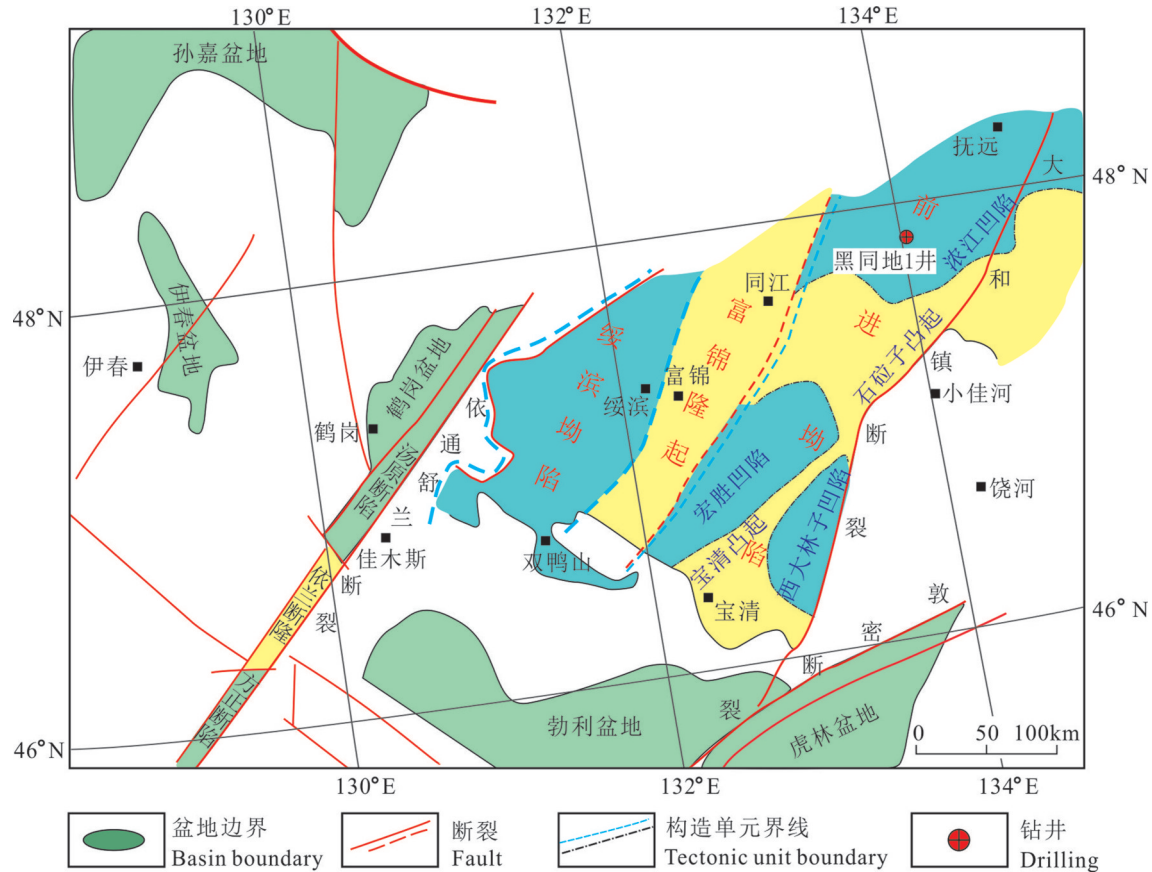


图1 三江盆地地理位置图

Fig. 1 Geographic location of Sanjiang Basin

相结合,对三江盆地早中生界海相硅质岩地层进行调查研究和评价,力争开拓油气勘探新层系。

## 2 地质概况

三江盆地位于中国黑龙江省东部,处在依通—舒兰断裂带和敦密断裂带之间,是一个中新世叠合残留盆地,主要发育中侏罗统绥滨组,上侏罗统东荣组,下白垩统城子河组、穆棱组、东山组、上白垩统海浪组、七星河组、雁窝组,古近系宝泉岭组和新近系富锦组(图1、图2)(黑龙江省地质矿产局, 1993; 贾承造和郑明, 2010; 张云鹏等, 2011; 季汉成等, 2013; 张云鹏等, 2016)。三江盆地自西向东划分为绥滨拗陷、富锦隆起、前进拗陷三个一级构造单元(图1)。

三江地区两个重要的构造单元为早古生代早期变质固结的佳木斯地块和中生代增生到地块东缘的那丹哈达地体(或称完达山地体),后者是东侧俄罗斯境内巨大的锡霍特—阿林中生代增生杂岩

的一部分(图2)。三江盆地以大和镇断裂(或称跃进山缝合带)为界,由佳木斯地块与完达山地体拼贴而成,佳木斯地块东侧为完达山地体的增生混杂岩,三江盆地整体位于佳木斯地块东缘与完达山地体区域(图1,图2)(Zhou and Wild, 2013; Zhou et al., 2014; 周建波等, 2016)。佳木斯地块变质结晶基底长期处于隆升剥蚀环境,其基底主体直到晚中生代被早白垩世大三江盆地沉积覆盖,但其东缘广泛发育有晚古生代和早中生代大陆边缘沉积。完达山地体在中三叠世时由赤道附近向北漂移,中一晚侏罗世增生就位到佳木斯地块东缘,并在早白垩世末期向西逆冲到佳木斯地块东部大陆边缘之上,二者之间的界线大致位于北北东向的同江—密山断裂一线即跃进山缝合带位置(李朋武等, 1997; Zhou and Wild, 2013; Zhou et al., 2014; 周建波等, 2016)。三江盆地所处的佳木斯地块东缘和完达山地区在早中生代为大陆边缘环境,主要发育一套海陆交互到海相沉积地层。

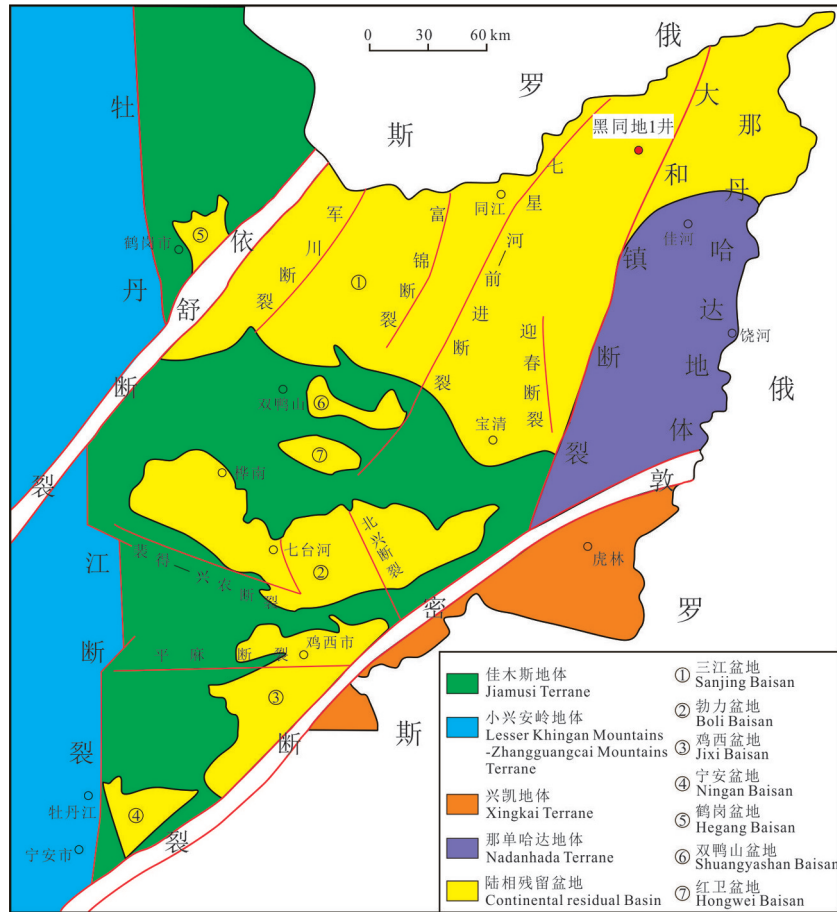


图2 三江地区地块组合及主要断裂分布图

Fig.2 Block assemblage and distribution of the main fractures in Sanjiang area

### 3 早中生代地层特征

#### 3.1 黑同地1井钻遇大架山组( $T_3J_1d$ )地层

黑同地1井部署于三江盆地前进拗陷,钻井完钻深度1428.32 m,根据区域地层资料及周缘露头对比分析可确定其钻遇地层由新到老为新生界富锦组、宝泉岭组,中生界白垩系海浪组,侏罗系绥滨组、大架山组。引人注意的是,“黑同地1井”在上三叠—下侏罗统大架山组的硅质岩下揭示了一大套灰黑色硅质泥岩的存在(图3,图4)。其中,大架山组中硅质岩地层厚度约57 m,这套硅质岩地层是三江盆地东部早中生界可追索对比的标志性地层,硅质岩之下钻遇的暗色泥岩地层厚度约351.32 m,岩性特征具体如下:

深灰色硅质岩(1020.00~1077.0 m),岩石 $SiO_2$ 含量>70%,岩石较为致密坚硬,较脆,局部夹薄层泥岩(图3,图4a、b)。黑色泥岩(1077.0~1428.32

m),岩石 $SiO_2$ 含量小于70%,岩性主要为灰黑色硅质泥岩为主,夹页岩(图3,图4c、d)。硅质泥岩以透镜状层理、平行层理为主,局部可见包卷层理;岩石成分以泥质为主,硅质成分次之,少量钙质成分。其中硅质成分呈条带状、透镜状产出,岩石中含有少量砂屑及团块状黄铁矿(图4c、d)。测井曲线中硅质泥岩与硅质岩相比,电阻率明显偏低,自然伽马明显偏高,自然电位略高,密度略低(图3)。

#### 3.2 三江地区早中生代地层岩性与展布特征

野外地质调查及区域地质资料表明,除了黑同地1井钻遇的硅质岩及暗色硅质泥岩地层外,三江盆地东北部抚远地区、勤得利农场、红旗岭农场及东部的完达山地区(包括饶河)均发育有早中生代晚三叠世—早侏罗世大架山组海相硅质地层,岩性主要为硅质岩、硅质泥岩(图5,图6a~d)(水谷伸治郎等,1989;邵济安等,1991;许坤等,2003;程瑞玉等,2006;周新桂等,2017)。



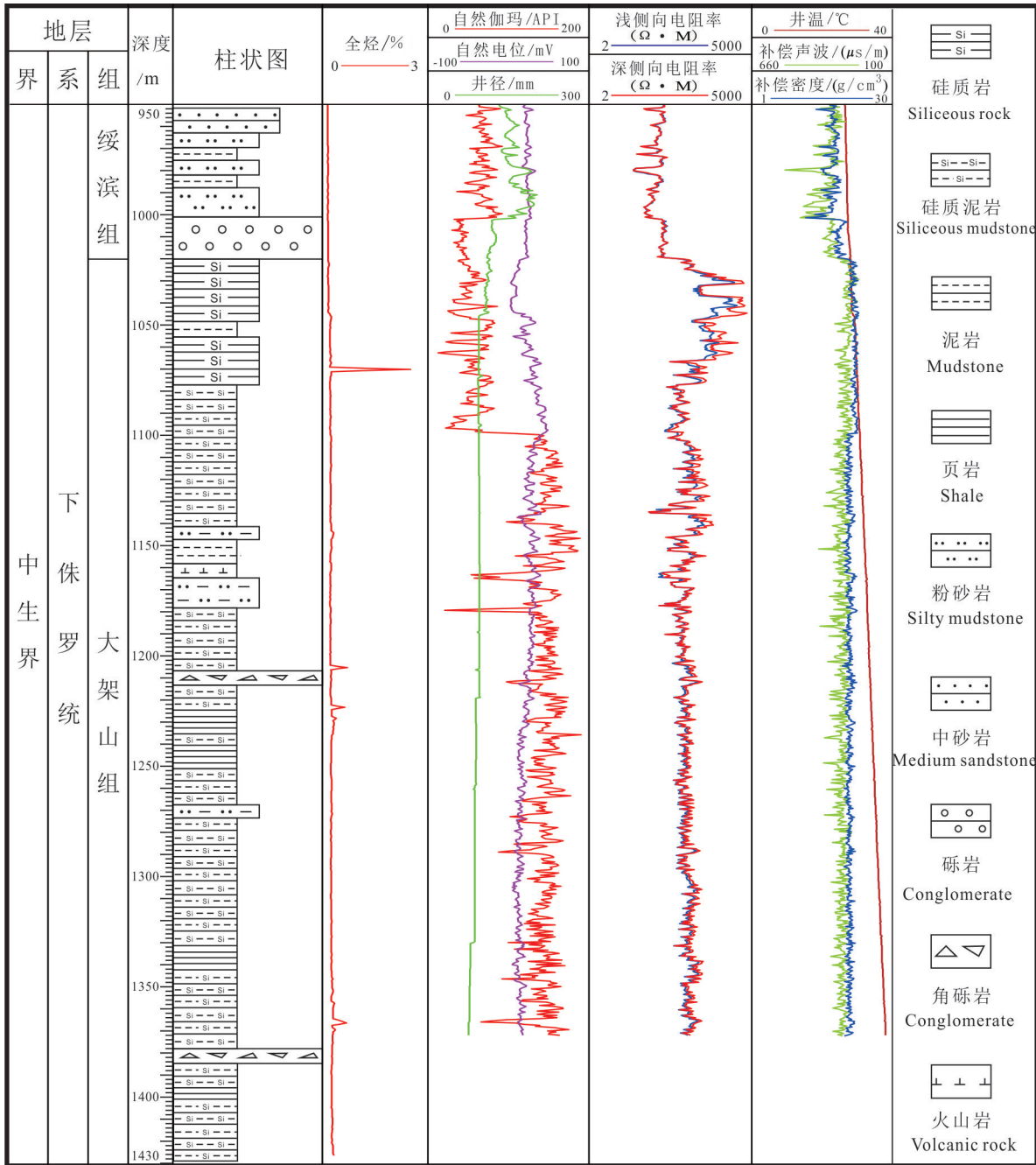


图3 黑同地1井下侏罗统地层综合柱状图(950~1428.32 m)

Fig.3 Integrated columnar section of Heitongdi 1 well(950-1428.32 m)

三江盆地抚远地区黑龙江江边出露的硅质岩地层厚度大于540 m,主要岩性有硅质岩、硅质泥(页)岩、硅质粉砂岩、放射虫硅质岩等(图6a, b)。抚远地区的硅质岩和硅质页岩发育良好,未见褶皱和变质现象,发育水平层理和块状层理,含有黄铁矿,富含放射虫、牙形刺等微体古生物化石,是一套深海相沉积。硅质岩中所含放射虫经鉴定属于早

侏罗世中普林斯巴阶一下托尔阶(周新桂等, 2017)。

三江盆地东侧的完达山地区广泛发育有深海硅质岩建造,化石及同位素年龄证据表明,硅质岩和硅质泥(页)岩的形成时代为晚三叠世—中侏罗世,枕状玄武岩和辉长岩形成于中侏罗世,锆石年龄为165~166 Ma(张勤运, 1990)。其中,饶河地区大架山组

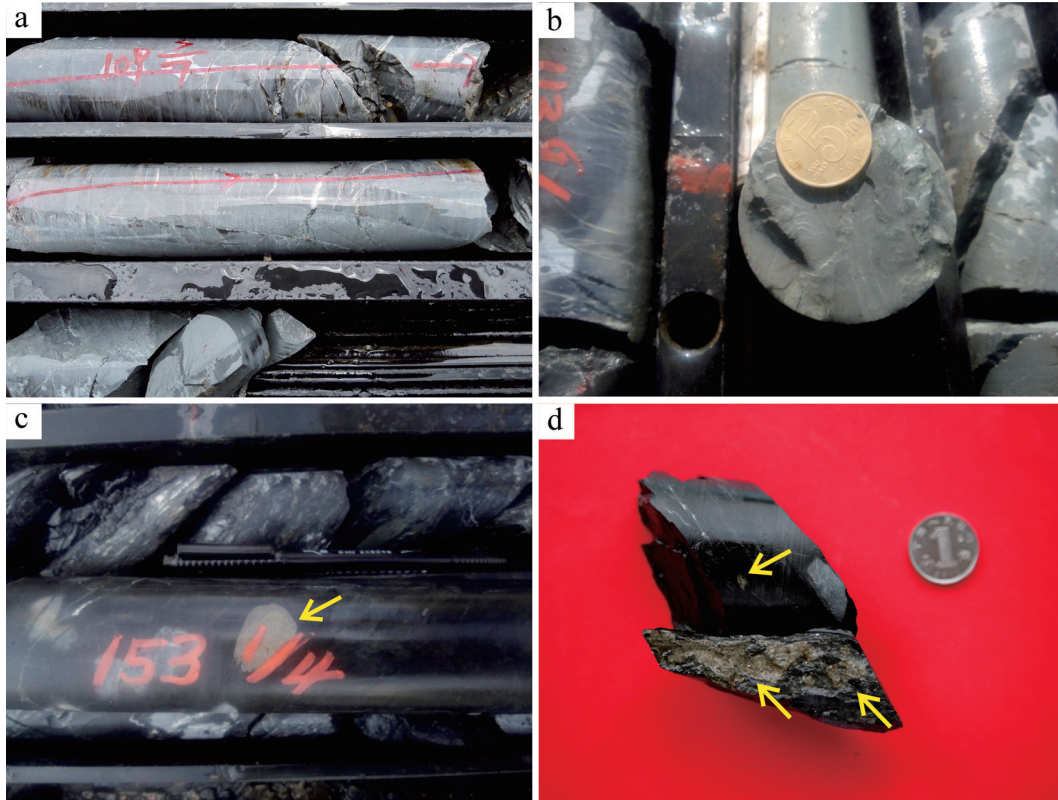


图4 黑同地1井早中生界岩心特征

a, b—深灰色硅质岩, 1050 m; c, d—黑色硅质泥岩, 黄铁矿可见, 1115.8 m(图中箭头所指为黄铁矿)

Fig.4 Early Mesozoic core characteristics of Heitongdi 1 well

a, b—Dark gray siliceous rock, 1050 m; c, d—Black siliceous mudstone, pyrite visible ( arrow indicating pyrite)

( $T_3-J_1d$ )发育硅质岩与硅质泥岩,脆性矿物含量介于75.6%~82.5%,平均值为79.4%(图6c、d,表1)。抚远地区全岩XRD(X射线衍射 X-ray diffraction, XRD)的鉴定结果表明,该区既有硅质岩(石英含量>50%),也有硅质页岩(黏土>50%)(表1)。整体而言,硅质岩脆性矿物含量分布在59%~95%,平均值为75%;硅质页岩的脆性矿物含量为42%。

由此可知,黑同地1井钻遇的早中生代晚三叠世—早侏罗世海相硅质岩地层在三江盆地分布广泛,于抚远、红旗岭及完达山地区均有发育,并且硅

质岩与硅质泥岩地层沉积连续。

## 4 硅质岩地层烃源岩评价

### 4.1 有机质丰度

“黑同地1井”钻遇揭示的大架山组( $T_3-J_1d$ )硅质岩地层的总有机碳(Total Organic Carbon, TOC)含量数值纵向上可分为上、中、下3个区间段(图7)。第一段为上部硅质岩段,特点为岩石 $SiO_2$ 含量高,TOC含量为0.07%~0.28%,平均值0.12%,该段厚度约100 m;第二段为中部硅质泥岩段,TOC含量为

表1 抚远和饶河地区大架山组( $T_3-J_1d$ )硅质岩全岩XRD分析结果(%)

Table 1 XRD analytical results of Dajishan Formation siliceous rock in Fuyuan and Raohe(%)

地区	岩性	黏土	石英	钾长石	斜长石	方解石	白云石	菱铁矿	硬石膏	黄铁矿	辉石	角闪石	脆性矿物
抚远	硅质岩	5~38	43~91	0~3	1~19	0~2	0~2	0~1	0~4	0~3	0~8	0~10	59~95
	硅质页岩	17.6(5)	59.2(5)	1.6(5)	10(5)	1.2(5)	1(5)	0.6(5)	1.2(5)	1.4(5)	5(5)	2(5)	75(5)
饶河	硅质岩	53	20	1	11	2	5	1	2	2	3		42
	硅质岩	13.6~20.2	49.8~63.6	1.6~2.5	15.9~21.0	1.4~1.9		1.2~1.8		1.1			75.6~82.5
		16.9(3)	56.6(3)	2.1(2)	18.9(3)	1.6(3)		1.5(2)					79.4(3)

注:括号内数值为测试的样品个数,括号前数值为测试平均值,“~”前后为测试值的数值范围。



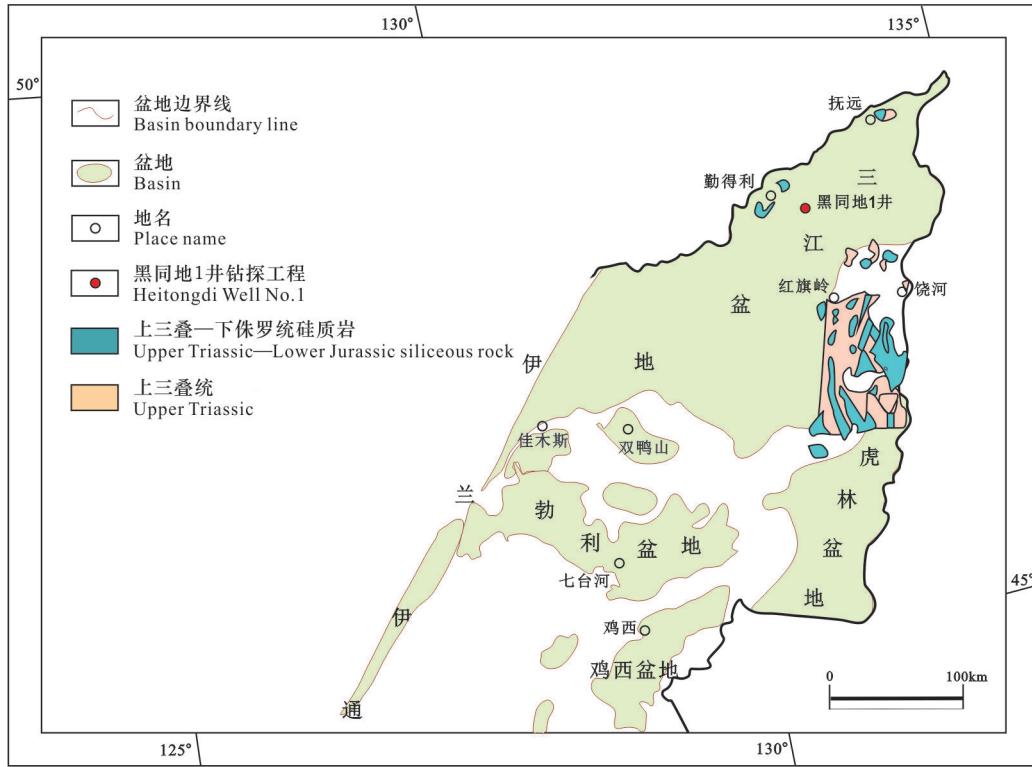


图5 黑龙江东部早中生代硅质岩地层地表分布图(据周新桂等, 2017修改)

Fig. 5 Distribution of the early Mesozoic siliceous rock strata in eastern Heilongjiang Province(after Zhou Xingui, 2017)

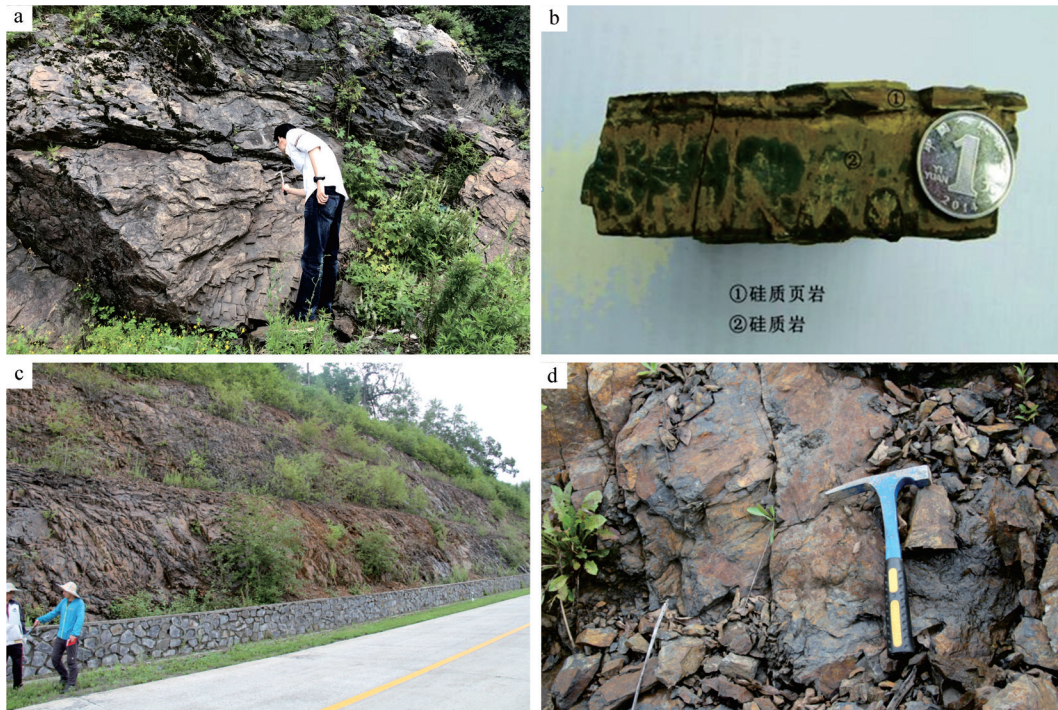


图6 三江地区早中生代硅质岩地层露头特征

a, b—抚远地区早侏罗世硅质岩地层;c, d—完达山饶河地区晚三叠世—早侏罗世硅质岩地层

Fig.6 Field characteristics of the Early Mesozoic siliceous rock strata

a, b—Early Jurassic siliceous rock strata in Fuyuan area; c, d—Late Triassic–Early Jurassic siliceous rock strata in Raohe, Wandashan area

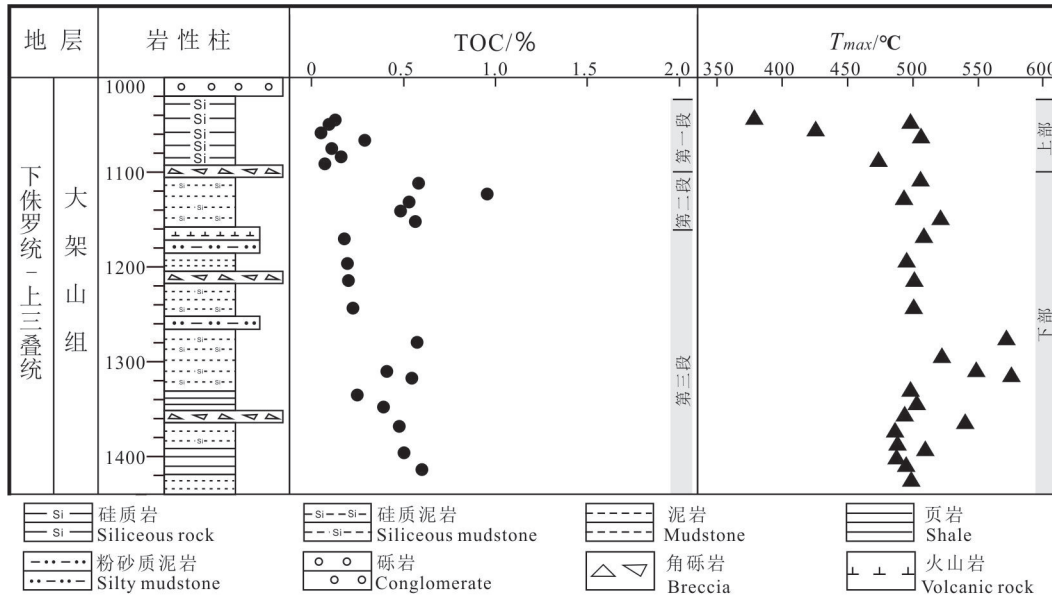


图7 黑同地1井早中生界大架山组硅质岩地层TOC与 $T_{max}$ 数值图  
Fig.7 TOC and  $T_{max}$  of siliceous rock of Heitongdi 1well, Dajishan Formation, Early Mesozoic

0.48%~0.95%,平均值0.62%,该段厚度约50 m;第三段为下部硅质页岩段,本段出现有硅质页岩,该段TOC含量为0.17%~0.59%,平均值0.35%,该段厚度约300 m。总体来看,有机质含量最高地层段为与硅质岩相邻的下伏泥岩层,TOC最高达0.95%。关键的是,随着深度的增加,下段页岩TOC含量有增大的趋势,同时,其黏土矿物含量不断增加,石英含量减少,推测其下可能发育有更好的暗色泥岩及烃源岩地层,值得进一步勘探(图7)。

对三江地区野外露头样品的测试分析表明,三江盆地抚远地区大架山的硅质岩地层TOC含量为0.07%~1.89%,平均值为0.64%;红旗岭地区硅质岩TOC含量为0.06%~0.55%,平均值为0.28%,有机质含量较低;饶河地区的硅质岩TOC含量为

0.09%~0.81%,平均值为0.43%(表2)(张文浩等,2018)。

4.2 有机质类型

据干酪根显微组分及类型检测结果可知,黑同地1井钻遇的硅质岩地层中有机质类型主要为腐植-腐泥型,II<sub>1</sub>型为主。三江盆地抚远、饶河和红旗岭地区发育的硅质岩中的有机质类型大多数属于III型,有少量为II<sub>2</sub>型和I型(图8)。

4.3 有机质成熟度

黑同地1井钻遇的岩心样品中,除在上部硅质岩中出现有2个样品 $T_{max}$ 值小于435℃外,其余样品 $T_{max}$ 值均处于450~580℃范围内,处于高成熟阶段(图7,图9)。总体来看,上部硅质岩段 $T_{max}$ 平均值为463.5℃,下部泥页岩段 $T_{max}$ 平均值为512℃,可知泥

表2 三江地区饶河、抚远、红旗岭硅质岩露头烃源岩指标

Table 2 Source rock hydrocarbon sources rock indexes of siliceous rock outcrops from Raohe, Fuyuan and Hongqiling in Sanjiang area

地区	地层	岩性	TOC/%	$(S_1+S_2)/(mg \cdot g^{-1})$	氯仿沥青“A”	$T_{max}/^{\circ}C$
饶河	$T_3-J_1d$	硅质岩	0.09~0.81	0.01~0.07	0.0036~0.0127	450~556
			0.43(14)	0.04(14)	0.0083(4)	484(14)
抚远	$J_3d$	硅质岩	0.07~1.89	0.04~1.55	0.0051~0.0067	446~492
			0.64(5)	0.38(5)	0.0059(2)	463(5)
红旗岭	$T_3-J_1d$	硅质岩	0.06~0.55	0.02~0.09	0.0070(1)	460~525
			0.28(5)	0.05(5)		493(5)



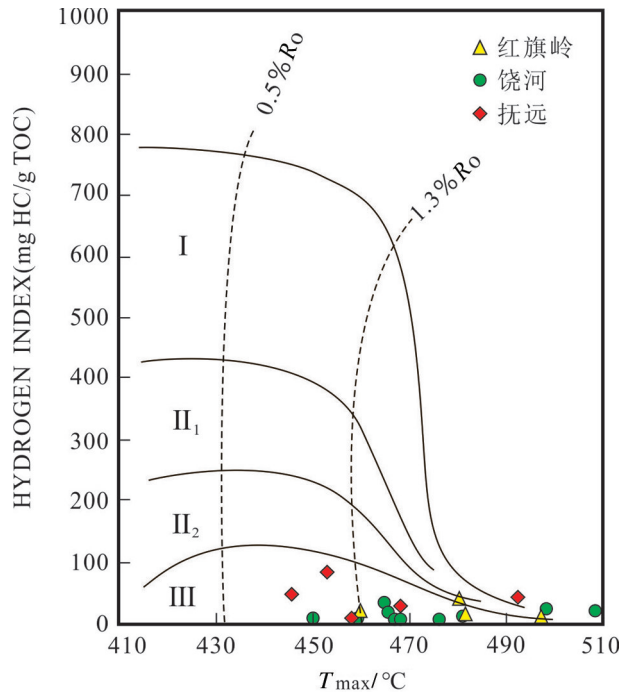


图8 抚远、饶河和红旗岭地区下侏罗统硅质岩有机质类型  
Fig.8 The organic matter type of Lower Jurassic siliceous rock in Fuyuan, Raohe and Hongqiling areas

岩段成熟度要高于硅质岩段,大部分均进入高成熟阶段。与 $T_{max}$ 值判断一致,黑同地1井岩心样品的有机质镜质体反射率值(Ro)为0.76%~1.78%,平均值为1.28%,处于高成熟阶段。

三江盆地抚远地区大架山的硅质岩 $T_{max}$ 平均值为463℃,显示硅质岩处于高成熟阶段;红旗岭地区硅质岩 $T_{max}$ 平均为493℃,处于高成熟阶段;饶河地区的硅质岩 $T_{max}$ 平均为484℃,仍处于高成熟阶段(表2)(周新桂等,2017)。

总体而言,抚远、饶河和红旗岭硅质岩的 $T_{max}$ 平均值分别为463℃、484℃和493℃,均处于高成熟阶段,并且 $T_{max}$ 值有从西向东、从南到北逐渐降低的规律。有机质的这一演化规律与区域上动力变质作用和热接触变质作用由强到弱的变化规律相同。无论如何,抚远、饶河和红旗岭三个区域内发现的硅质岩目前处于高一过成熟阶段,但热变质程度并不是很高,仍具有一定的生烃潜力。并且近来在三江盆地抚远剖面硅质岩裂缝中发现有轻质油的荧光显示,这就进一步证明三江盆地硅质岩目前仍处于高成熟阶段,有液态烃的存在(张文浩等,2017)。

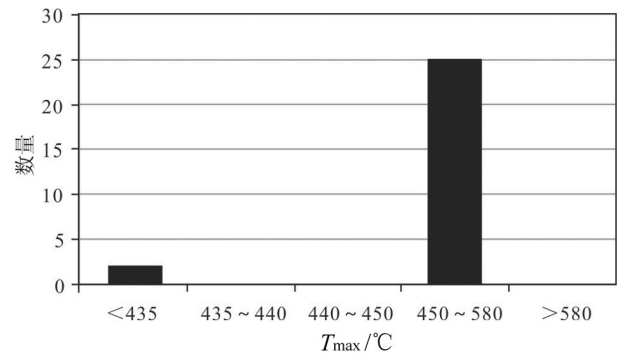


图9 黑同地1井早中生界大架山组岩心样品 $T_{max}$ 值分布统计图

Fig.9 The  $T_{max}$  value distribution chart of Heitongdi 1 well, Dajishan Formation, Early Mesozoic

#### 4.4 综合评价与区域变化规律

黑同地1井在三江盆地东部前进拗陷钻遇的早中生界硅质泥岩、页岩的有机质丰度达到中等烃源岩,有机质类型以II<sub>1</sub>型为主,处于高成熟阶段。三江盆地抚远地区和饶河、红旗岭地区早中生界大部分硅质岩的有机质丰度达到了中等水平;有机质类型以III型干酪根为主,目前处于高一过成熟阶段,变质程度较低。但该区硅质岩属于深海沉积,其有机质类型应该以I型和II型为主,有机质丰度也应该较高。造成这种测试结果的原因,可能是由于风化作用和高热演化程度所致。

整体来看,三江盆地地区硅质烃源岩的质量与动力变质作用和热接触变质作用密切相关。从南到北、自西向东,三江盆地东部硅质岩的动力变质作用和热接触变质作用逐渐变弱,地层的褶皱和岩浆侵入作用逐渐减轻;有机质丰度增高,有机质成熟度降低,油气的保存条件变好。抚远地区、饶河地区、红旗岭地区(靠近大河镇断裂)大部分硅质岩的有机质丰度分别达到中等—较好级别; $T_{max}$ 的值分别为463℃、483℃、493℃。三江盆地前进拗陷(黑同地1井、抚远地区)硅质岩有机质丰度中—好、成熟—高成熟、保存条件好,是下侏罗统硅质岩勘探的有利地区。

## 5 结论

(1)黑同地1井在三江盆地钻遇揭示了一套早中生界海相的暗色硅质泥岩地层。暗色岩泥岩位于硅质岩地层下,厚度达到300余米,其中夹有页岩,可见有黄铁矿发育,有机质含量可达0.95%,并且随着深

度增加,暗色泥页岩中SiO<sub>2</sub>含量逐渐减小而TOC含量逐渐增大,其下可能发育更好的烃源岩层。

(2)三江盆地前进拗陷早中生界硅质岩地层分布广泛,烃源岩指标良好,有望成为三江地区油气勘探的新层系。野外调查与钻井结果表明,由硅质岩与暗色泥岩组成的早中生界海相地层在三江盆地分布广泛,在抚远、勤得利农场、红旗岭农场、完达山地区均有发育,部分有机质含量达到中等烃源岩,处于高成熟阶段,是良好的烃源岩,值得开展进一步油气勘探工作。

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