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中扬子北部上震旦统陡山沱组地质特征 及页岩气资源潜力分析

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摘要:依据野外实测剖面和页岩气钻井资料,结合样品有机地球化学、矿物成分、扫描电镜及物性等大量分析测试资料,系统研究了中扬子地区北部上震旦统陡山沱组暗色泥页岩的沉积环境、发育规模、地球化学及储集层特征。结果表明:暗色泥页岩厚度在 53.3~114.7 m,平均为 87.3 m,主要发育在台内盆地沉积环境;暗色泥页岩的有机碳含量(TOC)普遍大于 1%,有机质类型主要为 I-II 型,成熟度(R_o)平均为 1.85%, T_{max} 在 353~609 °C;矿物成分主要为碎屑矿物和粘土矿物,碎屑矿物含量平均为 56.3%,成分主要为石英和长石,粘土矿物含量平均为 26.1%,主要为伊利石和伊蒙混层矿物;泥页岩中含有大量的微观孔隙和微裂缝,微孔以次生溶蚀微孔和原生孔为主,孔隙度平均为 2.32%,渗透率平均为 $0.031857 \times 10^{-3} \mu\text{m}^2$ 。与美国及国内页岩气商业性开发区的泥页岩的各项指标比较,本区暗色泥页岩具有厚度较大、有机质丰度相对较低、热演化程度高、脆性矿物含量高、粘土矿物含量低,低孔特低渗的特征,保存条件较好,具备了页岩气形成的基本地质条件,是中国海相页岩气勘探的远景区之一。

关键词:页岩气;地质特征;资源潜力;陡山沱组;中扬子北部

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Geological characteristics and resource potential of the Upper Sinian Doushantuo Formation shale gas in the north of middle Yangtze region

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Abstract: Based on the test data including the observation and measurement of mud shale in the field geological sections and a well, the result of organic geochemistry experiment, physical analysis and the component analysis of the rock mineral samples, the authors systematically investigated the characteristics of sedimentary environments, the scale of development, geochemistry and

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reservoir of Upper Sinian Doushantuo Formation black shale in the north of middle Yangtze region. The results show that the thickness of black mud shale is approximately 53.3–114.7 m with an average of 87.3 m, the mud shale is mainly developed in the intra-platform basin, the total organic content is generally over 1.0%, the main organic type is I–II₁, the average value of organic material maturity is 1.85%, Tmax is mainly in the range of 353–609 °C, and the black mud shale is mainly composed of detrital minerals and clay minerals. In addition, the average content of detrital minerals is 56.3%, the ingredients are mainly quartz and feldspar, the average content of clay minerals is 26.1%, the ingredients are mainly illite and smectite mixed layer minerals, the average of porosity is 2.32%, and the average permeability is $0.031857 \times 10^{-3} \mu\text{m}^2$. Compared with the indicators of the main mud shale gas production areas in the USA and China, Upper Sinian Doushantuo Formation mud black shale in the north of Middle Yangtze region has a larger thickness, relatively low organic matter, higher thermal evolution degree, higher brittleness mineral content, lower clay mineral content, lower shale porosity and permeability, and better preservation condition. The study area which has the basic geological conditions for producing shale gas is one of the main marine shale gas prospecting areas in China.

Key words: shale gas; geological characteristics; resource potential; Doushantuo Formation; the north of middle Yangtze region

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重庆涪陵焦石坝地区页岩气井产量的巨大突破^[1]对中国页岩气勘探开发具有重要的意义,极大地推动了中国其他地区对页岩气的勘探与开发。上扬子地区的海相和陆相页岩地层,已有大量学者证实其具有良好的页岩气资源前景^[1-17],中扬子地区页岩气的研究也已经陆续展开^[18-20]。笔者借鉴国内外学者页岩气研究思路和方法,对中扬子北部上震旦统陡山沱组泥页岩的地质特征进行了研究,并对其页岩气资源潜力进行评估。

区域构造位置上,研究区北以巴洪冲断背斜带为界,南临宜昌、当阳一线,主要包括黄陵隆起东翼、当阳复向斜北部和乐乡关—潜江复背斜的西北部地区(图1)。中扬子区陆壳是在太古宙—古元古代微型陆核的基础上,于中、新元古代经过多期沉降、褶皱、变质、固结等作用形成的,崆岭群、打鼓石群以及花山组构成研究区的古老基底^[21-23],演化经历了震旦纪早期裂谷拉张阶段、震旦纪晚期—早奥陶世克拉通盆地阶段、中奥陶世—志留纪前陆盆地阶段、泥盆纪—石炭纪的差异沉降阶段、二叠纪—三叠纪中期的克拉通稳定沉降阶段、晚三叠世—中侏罗世前陆盆地阶段、白垩—新近纪断陷—坳陷盆地阶段及喜山晚期隆升—剥蚀阶段8个构造—沉积演化阶段^[24-27]。区内地层发育齐全,从元古宇至新生界均有出露,上震旦统陡山沱组主要出露在黄陵隆起及乐乡关—潜江复背斜内,其它地区出露较为零星^[28-31]。

1 沉积环境与泥页岩分布

1.1 沉积环境

南华纪末,全球气候转暖,冰川消融,中扬子区

在拉张背景下经莲沱组和南沱组冰碛砾岩、泥岩的裂谷充填后,发生自南向北的大规模海侵,拉开海相沉积的序幕。在震旦系变质基底之上开始了较为稳定的地台发育历史,地壳的稳定性逐渐加强,进入了以稳定沉积为主的坳陷型沉积盆地发育阶段。晚震旦世,中扬子区沉积相展布有从陆棚(或碳酸盐岩台地)相区平缓延伸到次深海大陆斜坡和深海盆地相区的变化,由上升洋流带入的丰富营养物质促进了海相低等生物的大规模繁衍,因而无论是陆棚(或台地)相区,还是较深水斜坡或盆地相区,均可形成富含有机组分的泥或泥灰质烃源岩的连续沉积,从而形成面积广,厚度较大、层位稳定的上震旦统陡山沱组烃源岩系,代表了中扬子区内第一套烃源岩重要发育期,由黑色页岩、深灰—灰黑色泥晶灰岩及含碳含泥云岩组成。

陡山沱组地层划分为一个二级层序(SS1),其中包含4个三级层序(SQ1、SQ2、SQ3、SQ4)(图2)。SQ1海侵体系域底部普遍发育一套云岩,覆盖在南沱组冰期砾岩之上,表明早震旦世末期的冰川随气候变暖开始融化,中扬子区在短期内即进入滨岸沉积环境,海水受早期古地形的限制而形成闭塞环境,大部分地区出现强烈的白云岩化。随着海平面的迅速上升,SQ2进入台地环境,海侵期X1井沉积了一大套黑色炭质泥页岩,页理发育,岩心明显染手,夹有多层条带状磷矿岩,SQ2的最大海泛面代表了陡山沱组沉积期的最大海泛面,高水位期,沉积了黑色含炭粉砂质泥页岩,层间见粉晶白云岩,代表了其处于台内低洼地区,为台内盆地环境。SQ3海侵期,岩性主要为深灰色、灰黑色含钙质细晶白

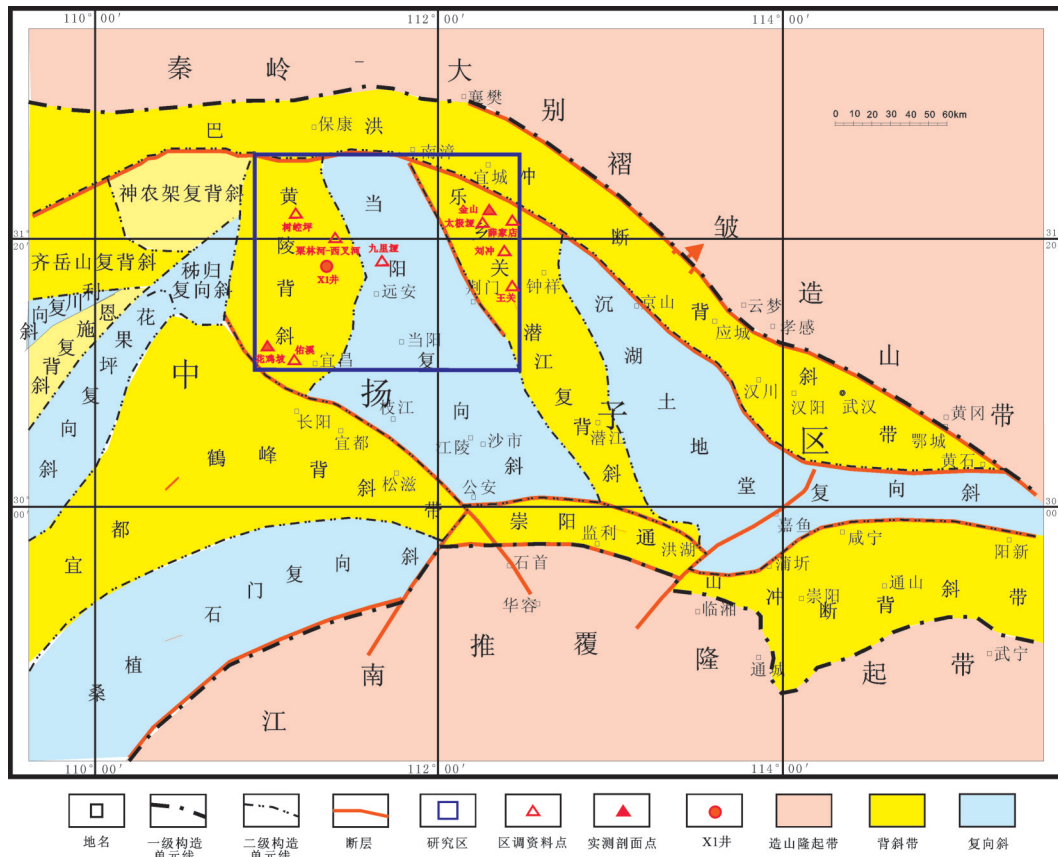


图1 中扬子区域构造位置图

Fig.1 Sketch geological map of Jiangnan Basin in the Middle Yangtze region

云岩,底部见豆粒构造,高水位期,白云岩颜色变浅,表明海平面有所下降,代表了局限台地相沉积环境。SQ4海侵期,海平面缓慢上升,水体渐变,沉积物为深灰色、黑灰色粉砂质泥岩,高水位期,沉积水体略有变浅,为灰色泥质粉砂岩,表现为台内盆地沉积特征。通过对陡山沱组层序地层以及沉积相分析,可以推测优质的暗色泥页岩主要分布在SQ2层序内,即上震旦统陡山沱组中下部。

1.2 暗色泥页岩展布特征

根据研究区5条剖面资料调研^[28-31]、2条剖面实际测量以及X1井详细观测,对研究区陡山沱组暗色泥页岩累计厚度进行了统计(表1),结合区域构造和沉积分布特征,确定了上震旦统陡山沱组暗色泥页岩层系的厚度及分布(图3)。震旦纪晚期虽经南沱冰期之后,陆源区有夷平作用,但东部淮阳一带仍裸露海平面之上,形成陆缘供给区,古地貌为东高西低的特征,水体自东向西大致上逐渐变深。暗色泥页岩分布广泛,累计厚度较大,在53.3~114.70

m,平均为87.3 m,受沉积环境的明显控制,区内总体上呈现自西向东逐渐增厚。东部钟祥市胡集镇金山剖面及邻区厚度较大,累计厚度大于100 m,该区为一局部洼地,沉积水体较深;西南部宜昌市三斗坪镇花鸡坡剖面厚度为53.3 m,分析该剖面及邻区存在小范围构造抬升现象,形成局部隆起,造成水体较浅,因此暗色泥页岩沉积厚度较小。

2 泥页岩发育特征

2.1 地球化学特征

2.1.1 有机质丰度与类型

有机质丰度是衡量泥页岩生气能力的重要地球化学指标^[32-34],且泥页岩自身随着有机质向烃类的持续热转化会产生大量的微观孔裂隙^[35-36],因此泥页岩有机质丰度越高,越有利于烃类的生成,同时还能增加泥页岩的储集能力。烃源岩有机质丰度可以通过总有机碳含量和氯仿沥青“A”等来表达,由于中扬子区上震旦统陡山沱组沉积地层老,

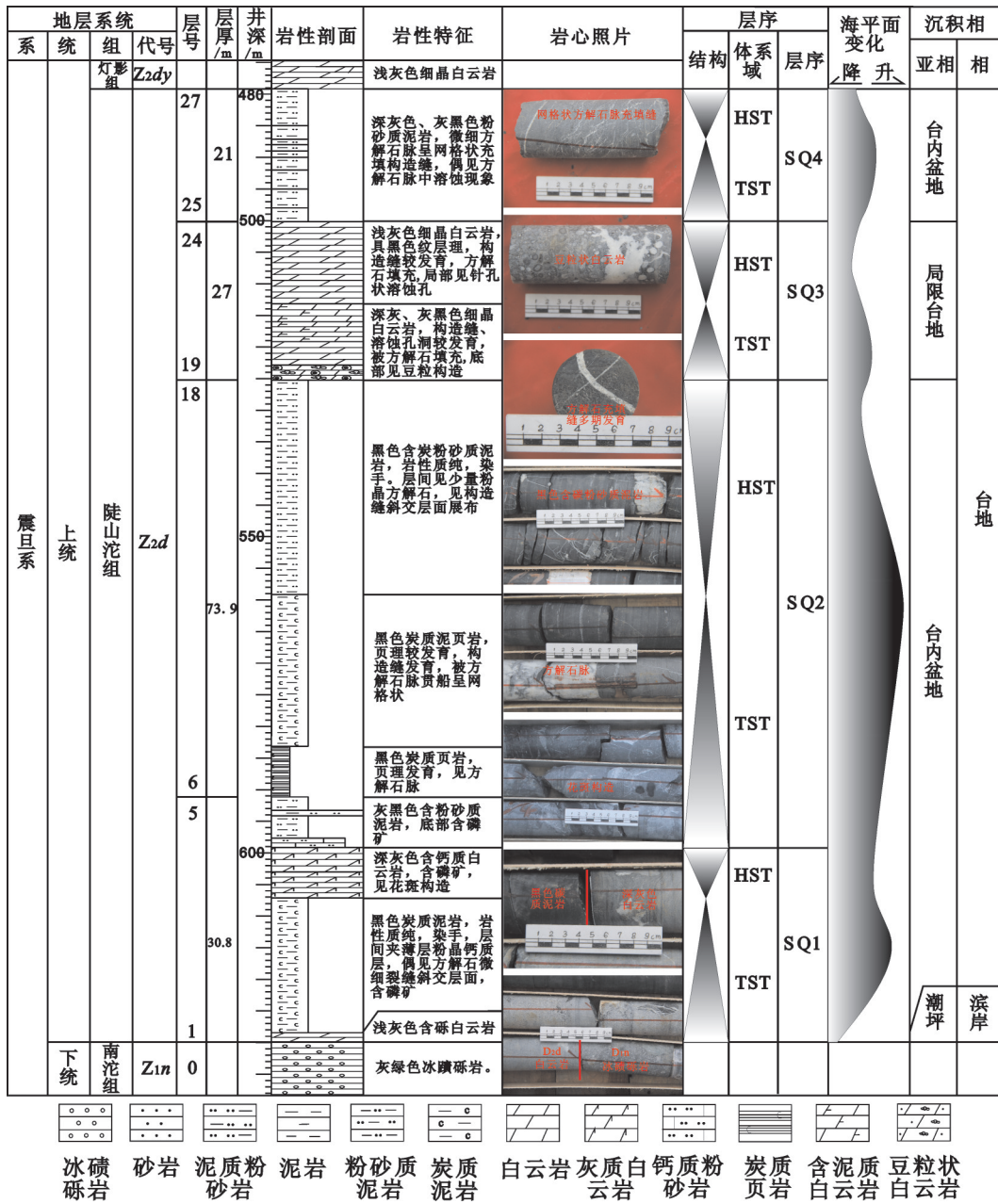


图2 X1井陡山沱组层序地层与沉积相分析图

Fig.2 Map of Doushantuo Formation sequence stratigraphic column and sedimentary facies of X1 well

经历的构造运动期次多,残留氯仿沥青“A”较低,不能准确反映其泥页岩的生气能力^[37-39],因此本文以有机碳含量(TOC)作为有机质丰度的主要评价指标。国内外大多数学者较为认可的泥质烃源岩有机碳含量下限为0.4%~0.6%^[40],张金川等认为泥页岩TOC含量达到0.5%可以作为产气页岩的下限^[41]。由于页岩气资源具有自生自储成藏特征,通常其有机碳含量下限要求更高,Burnaman等提出,

页岩气资源中烃源岩的有机碳含量至少为2%^[42],在热演化程度高的地区可以降至1.0%^[43-45]。

X1井5块泥页岩样品有机碳含量在0.80%~2.89%,平均为1.71%,花鸡坡剖面8块泥页岩样品有机碳含量在1.02%~2.04%,平均为1.53%。TOC小于1.0%的样品仅有1个,占总样品数的7.7%,介于1.0%~2.0%的样品数最多(9个),占了69.2%,大于2.0%的占到23.1%(图4)。从X1井和宜昌市三斗坪

表 1 研究区陡山沱组暗色泥页岩厚度统计
Table 1 The thickness of dark shale of Doushantuo Formation in the study area

剖面名称	烃源岩累计厚度/m	剖面来源	统计依据	
			颜色	岩性
远安县荷花镇 X1 井	114.7	实测		
宜昌市三斗坪镇花鸡坡剖面	53.3	实测		
钟祥市胡集镇金山剖面	109.6	实测	深灰色、 灰黑色、 黑色	碳质、 钙质、 硅质 泥页岩
钟祥市刘冲剖面 ^[28]	73.4	区调		
钟祥市太极堰剖面 ^[28]	83.7	区调		
随县薛家店剖面 ^[29]	94.3	区调		
远安九里堰剖面 ^[30]	69.0	区调		
长阳佑溪剖面 ^[31]	100.1	区调		

镇花鸡坡剖面陡山沱组 TOC 含量纵向分布特征看,陡山沱组 SQ2 层序地层泥页岩有机质丰度较高,TOC 含量大于 2.0% 的岩样均分布于此(图 5)。本次实验分析为露头 and 浅井泥页岩样品,均受不同程度的氧化作用而致使 TOC 偏低,推测在地下深层泥页岩样品的 TOC 要比实验测得的还要大一些。

晚震旦世生物群主要为藻类低等浮游生物,所形成的干酪根以腐泥型为主,有机质类型主要为 I 和 II₁ 型。X1 井 2 个样品干酪根类型全为 I 型,三斗坪镇花鸡坡剖面 4 个泥页岩样品全为 II₁ 型(表 2)。

2.1.2 成熟度与热解分析

成熟度作为烃源岩达到最大古温度的指标,可以反映有机质的转化程度,进而评估生油和生气的的能力。测定方法主要有两种:直接观察法和化学法。镜质组反射率(Ro)是测定热成熟度最常用的方法,通过对干酪根进行微观检测记录颗粒反射率来实现。在测定原有镜质组时,存在许多弊端,通常使用其他的化学评价方法弥补直接观察法的不足,如利用热解峰温 Tmax 值等。源岩中有机质热降解过程中,首先是热稳定性较差或活化能较低的部分先降解,而对残留下来的有机质热解就需要更高的温度,因此岩石热解峰温(Tmax)随热演化程度的升高而增大。邬立言等通过对大量实验数据统计,认为烃源岩生烃门限 Tmax 下限值为 435 °C,低演化阶段的烃源岩 Tmax 值在 435~440 °C,大量生烃阶段

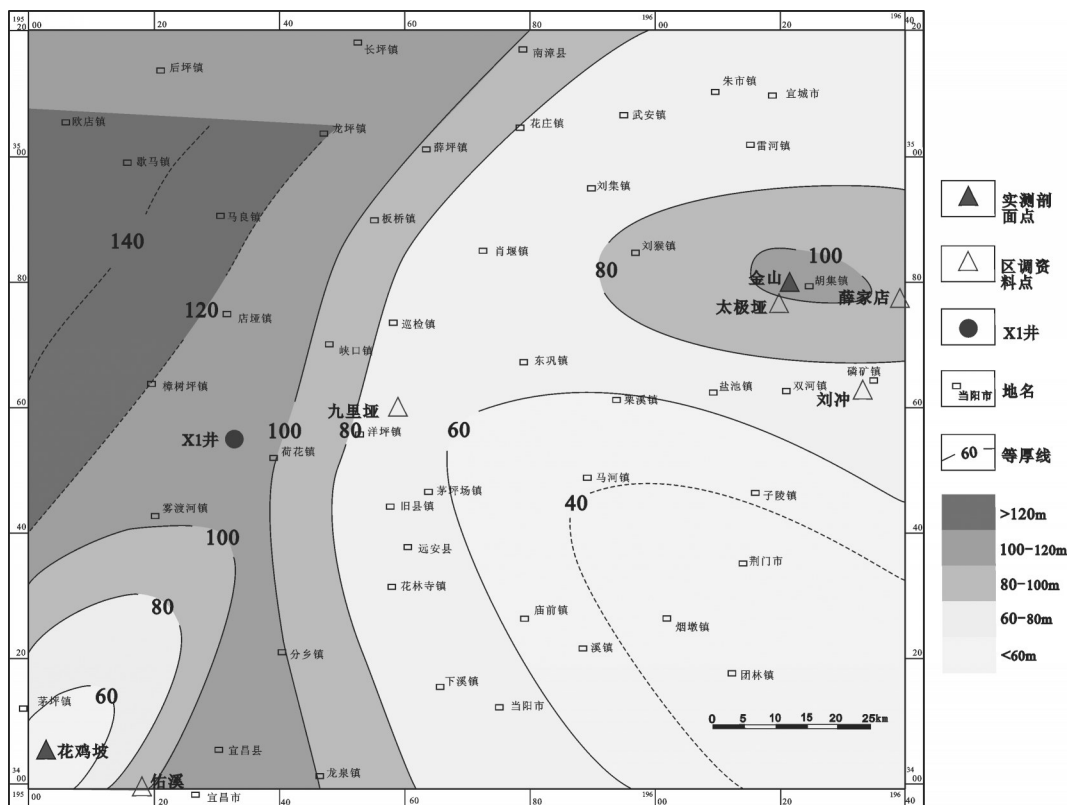


图 3 研究区陡山沱组暗色泥页岩厚度等值线图
Fig.3 The isopach map of Doushantuo Formation shale in the study area

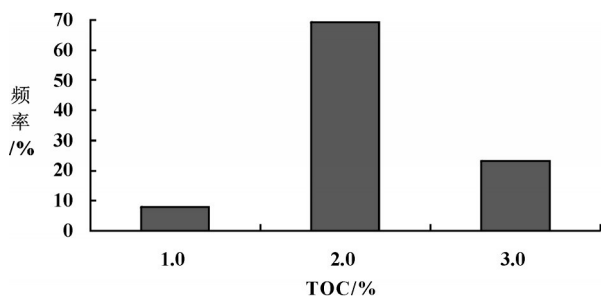


图4 X1井和花鸡坡剖面陡山沱组泥页岩实测TOC分布
Fig.4 The frequency distribution of TOC of Doushantuo Formation in X1 well and Huajipo section

介于440~460℃,大于460℃时便进入了高演化阶段^[46]。北美地区商业性开发的页岩层系 R_o 一般在1.1%~3.0%^[47-49],具有经济效益的Barnett页岩成熟度值为: $R_o > 1.40\%$, $T_{max} > 465\text{℃}$ ^[49]。

X1井和花鸡坡剖面泥页岩样品镜质体反射率 R_o 分析结果表明,上震旦统陡山沱组 R_o 在1.44%~2.62%,平均为1.85%(表2、图5),该套暗色泥页岩总体热演化程度较高,未见 R_o 小于1.3%的样品,为高-过成熟阶段,根据美国的有效泥页岩 R_o 经验值来看,该套泥页岩层具有较好的页岩气潜力。X1井5个样品的热解峰温 T_{max} 分布在435~572℃,均大于烃源岩生烃门限下限值435℃,4个样品 T_{max} 值大于460℃,平均值为501℃,花鸡坡剖面9个样品的 T_{max} 值在353~609℃,平均为482℃,其中5个样品大于460℃,另外有4个样品未达到435℃(表2), T_{max} 出现异常低的原因可能是由于沥青或其他可溶有机质的侵入而导致的。综上,可见陡山沱组泥页岩基本上经历了大量生烃的成熟演化阶段,进入了高演化阶段。岩石热解数据表明陡山沱组源岩可溶烃含量 S_1 、裂解烃含量 S_2 和生烃潜率 S_1+S_2 均较低,由于地层时代老,源岩成熟度较高,以上3个参数已不能准确反映源岩的生烃潜力^[50],但可以用于同一地区源岩的横向对比,花鸡坡剖面炭质页岩 S_1 、 S_2 和 S_1+S_2 较高,生烃潜率 S_1+S_2 最高为0.421 mg/g,平均为0.11 mg/g;而X1井生烃潜率 S_1+S_2 较低,平均为0.05 mg/g。

2.2 储集层特征

2.2.1 矿物组成与含量

页岩矿物组成与含量往往会影响页岩气开采和压裂效果。具备商业开发条件的页岩,石英等脆

性矿物含量一般高于40%,粘土矿物含量小于30%^[48-49,51]。上震旦统陡山沱组暗色泥页岩的矿物成分主要为碎屑矿物和粘土矿物,还有少量的碳酸盐岩、黄铁矿、菱铁矿和磷酸盐岩(图6-A)。碎屑矿物含量在47%~71%,平均值为56.3%,成分主要为石英和少量的钾长石、斜长石,石英和长石平均含量分别为49.8%(38%~66%)、7.4%(3%~14%)(图6-A、B);粘土矿物含量在13%~34%,平均值为26.1%,主要为伊利石和伊蒙混层矿物,以及少量的绿泥石和绿蒙混层,伊利石相对含量平均为45.4%(18%~81%),伊蒙混层相对含量平均为37.6%(8%~75%),绿泥石相对含量平均为10.9%(6%~27%)。可见,粘土矿物以伊利石为主,伊蒙混层中非膨胀型伊利石相对含量平均为75.0%(70%~85%)(图6-A、C),上震旦统陡山沱组泥页岩已进入晚成岩阶段^[52]。碳酸盐岩含量较低,主要为白云石、方解石和菱铁矿,其含量分别12.4%(0~20%)、2.7%(0~4%)和2.5%(0~5%)。

与四川盆地南部所钻页岩气井具有可对比性,以长芯1井为例,其龙马溪组岩石的粘土矿物含量平均为40%(15%~75%);石英、长石和黄铁矿平均含量分别为34%(30%~70%)、4.7%(1%~5%);碳酸盐含量平均为18%(5%~30%)。长芯1井龙马溪组底部(30 m)以黑色纹层状(含)灰质泥页岩和黑色纹层状泥页岩为主,该富有机质泥页岩的粘土矿物含量平均为24.7%,石英、长石和黄铁矿平均总含量为51.9%(石英为44.2%),碳酸盐平均含量为23.4%^[53]。美国主要页岩气产层的石英含量为28%~52%(以生物、成岩石英为主),碳酸盐岩含量为4%~16%,脆性矿物总含量为46%~60%^[54](图6-B)。

2.2.2 微观孔裂隙与物性

本文利用扫描电镜对X1井和三斗坪花鸡坡剖面泥页岩样品进行了系统的观察分析,发现泥页岩中含有大量的微观孔隙和微裂缝,微孔以次生溶蚀微孔和原生孔为主(图7)。微观孔裂隙是指泥页岩中未被固态物质充填的空间,具有不同的形状、大小及分布,微-纳米级孔裂隙系统对气体聚集具有重要的控制作用^[36],可作为天然气储集空间^[55-56],许多学者将页岩孔隙分为有机孔隙和无机孔隙^[48,57]。

本次选取了X1井上震旦统陡山沱组14个泥页岩岩心样品于中国石油勘探开发研究院廊坊分院非常规油气实验室利用PDP200脉冲渗透率仪进行

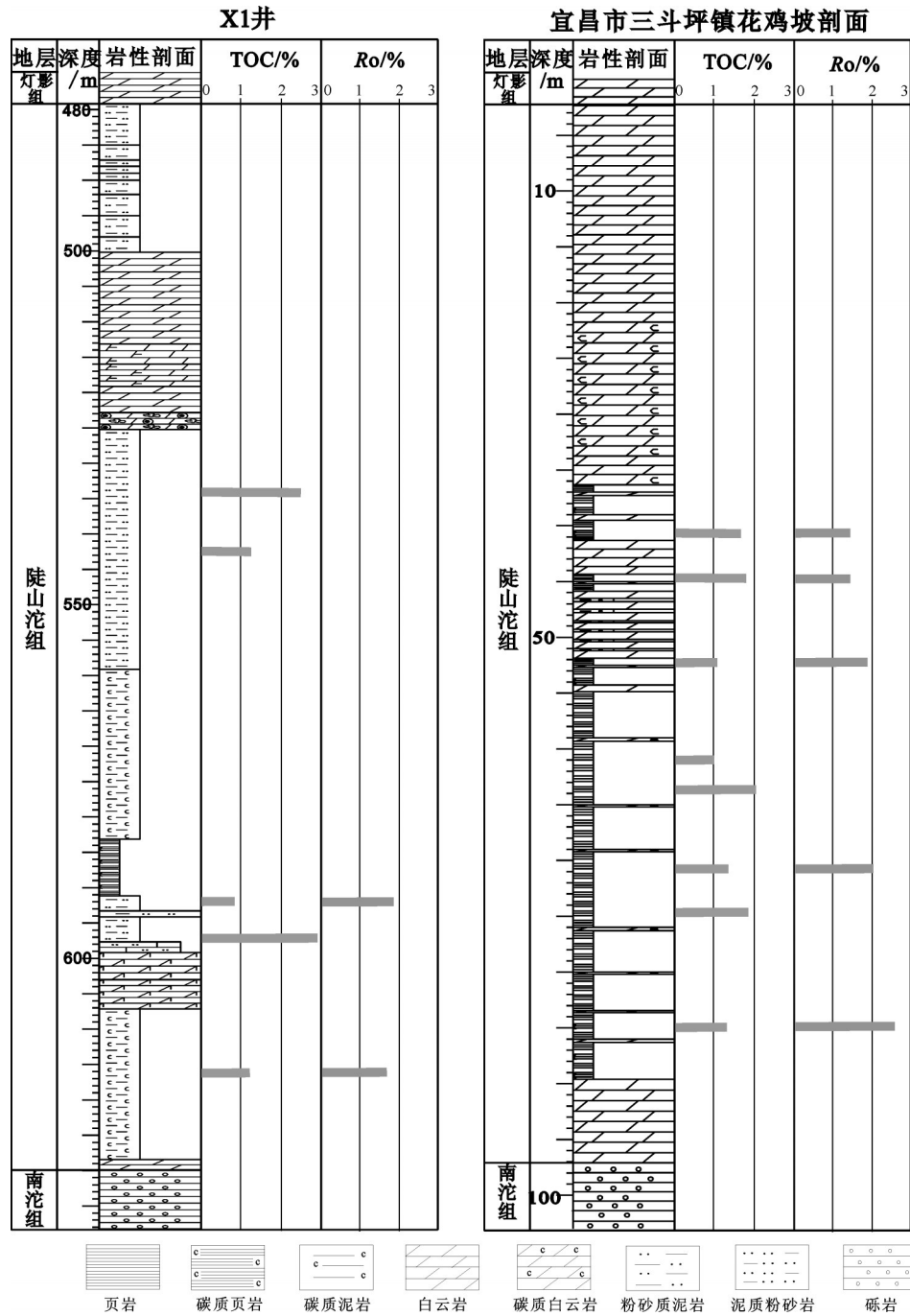


图5 X1井和花鸡坡剖面陡山沱组TOC含量与Ro纵向分布图
 Fig.5 The vertical distribution of TOC and Ro of X1 well and Huajipo profile

了孔隙度和渗透率测试分析实验。样品物性分析结果表明：陡山沱组泥页岩的孔隙度在1.24%~3.86%，平均为2.32%，渗透率在 $0.000361 \times 10^{-3} \mu\text{m}^2$ ~ $0.904110 \times 10^{-3} \mu\text{m}^2$ ，平均为 $0.031857 \times 10^{-3} \mu\text{m}^2$ (表3)。可见，中扬子北部上震旦统陡山沱组泥页岩储层为低孔、特低渗储集层。

3 资源潜力评价

在系统分析了中扬子区北部上震旦统陡山沱组暗色泥页岩形成的沉积环境与厚度分布、有机地球化学特征和储集层特征的基础上，进一步与美国主要产页岩气盆地和国内页岩气商业产气区块的泥

表2 陡山沱组泥页岩热解数据

Table 2 The shale pyrolysis data of Doushantuo Formation

样品编号	采样点	干酪根类型	Ro/%	热解峰温Tmax/°C	可溶烃S1/mg/g	热解烃S2/(mg/g)	产烃潜率(S1+S2)/(mg/g)
X1-1				572	0.01	0.06	0.07
X1-3				469	0.01	0.04	0.05
X1-6	X1井	I	1.85	435	0.01	0.04	0.05
X1-10				562	0.01	0.03	0.04
X1-11		I	1.69	467	0.01	0.02	0.03
HJP-4		II ₁	1.44	558	0.00	0.00	0.00
HJP-5				608	0.07	0.02	0.09
HJP-6	花 鸡	II ₁	1.44	354	0.03	0.28	0.31
HJP-7				353	0.04	0.13	0.17
HJP-8	坡 剖	II ₁	1.88	531	0.00	0.02	0.02
HJP-9				363	0.05	0.03	0.08
HJP-10	面	II ₁	2.01	608	0.00	0.00	0.00
HJP-13				609	0.02	0.02	0.04
HJP-14				354	0.06	0.36	0.42

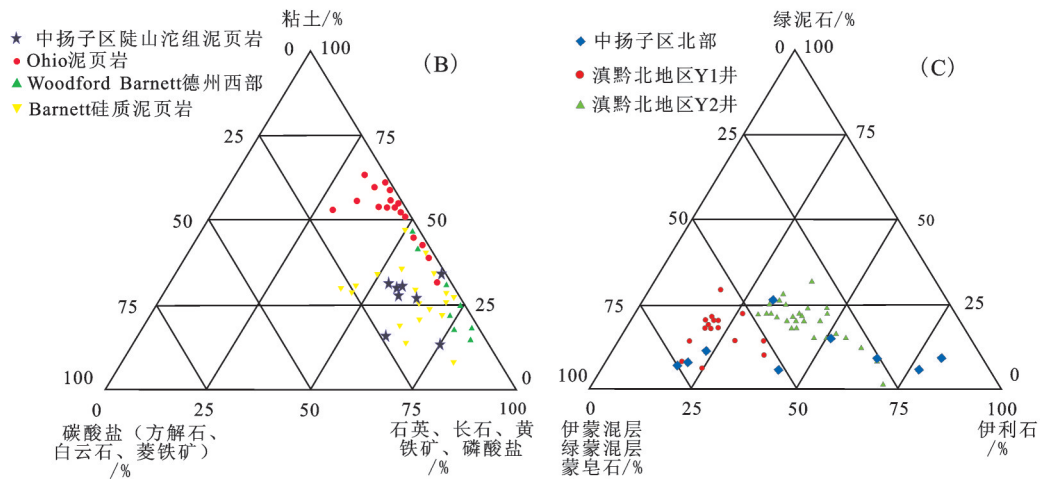
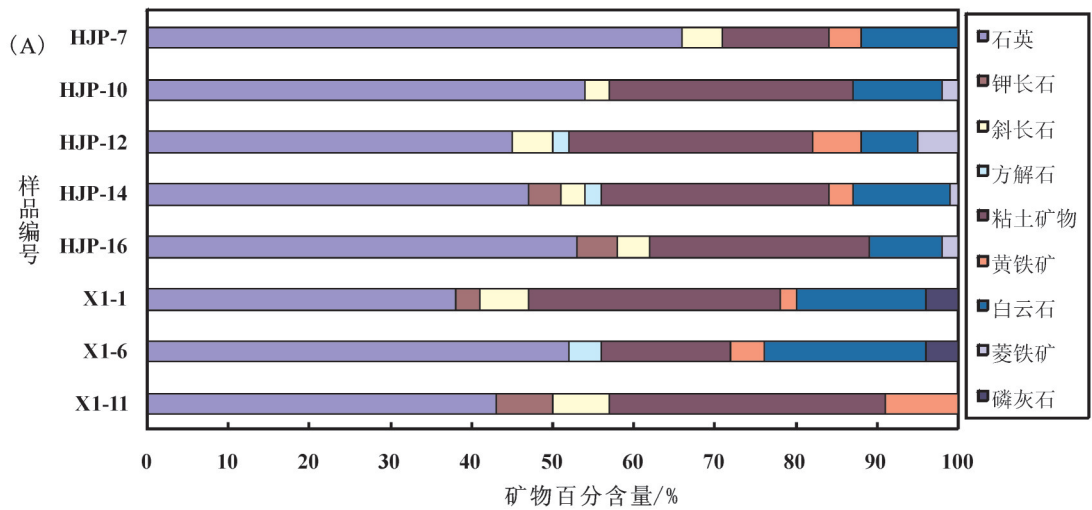


图6 研究区上震旦统陡山沱组泥页岩矿物成分条形图与国内外海相页岩储层矿物成分三角图

A—储层矿物成分条形图; B—陡山沱组泥页岩与国外页岩储层矿物成分三角图;

C—研究区与滇黔北Y1井、Y2井粘土矿物成分三角图

Fig. 6 Bar chart of the reservoir mineral components of Doushantuo Formation and triangular diagram of the marine shale reservoir mineral components in China and abroad

A—Bar chart of the reservoir mineral components; B—Triangular diagram of the shale reservoir mineral components in Doushantuo Formation and abroad; C—Triangular diagram of clay minerals in the study area and Y1, Y2 wells

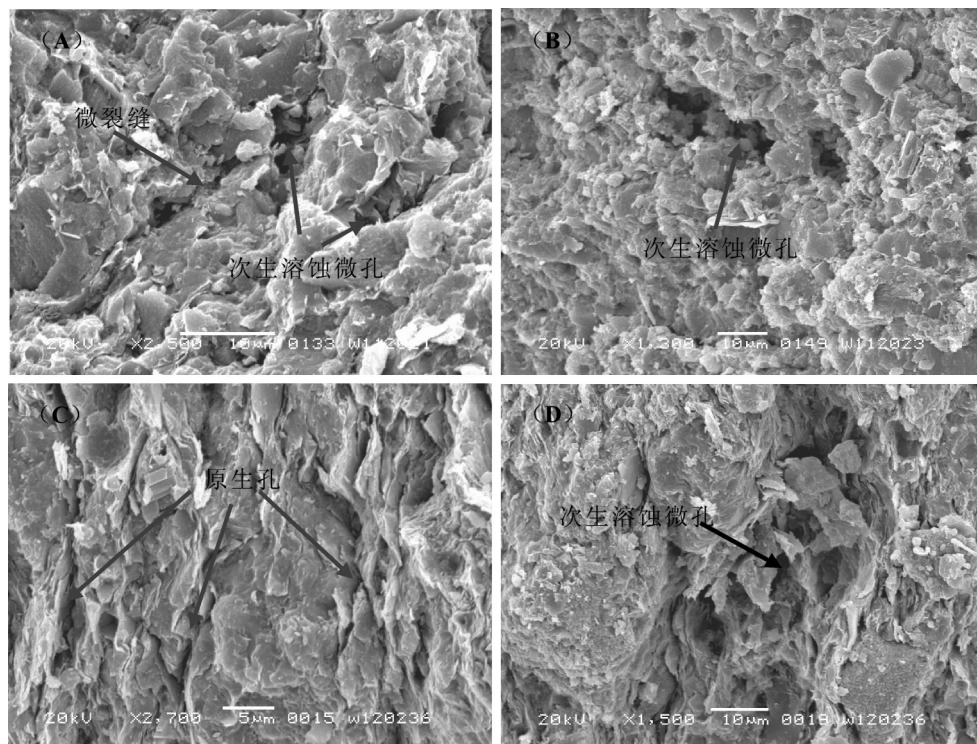


图7 研究区上震旦统陡山沱组泥页岩微观孔隙与微裂缝

A—次生溶蚀孔与微裂缝,陡山沱组,花鸡坡剖面,SEM;B—次生溶蚀微孔,陡山沱组,花鸡坡剖面,SEM;C—原生孔,陡山沱组,X1井,SEM;
D—次生溶蚀微孔,陡山沱组,X1井,SEM

Fig.7 The microscopic pores and micro-fractures of shale in the Doushantuo Formation in the study area

A—Secondary dissolution pore and micro-fracture, Doushantuo Formation, Huajipo section, SEM;

B—Secondary dissolution pore, Doushantuo Formation, Huajipo section, SEM; C—Primary pore, Doushantuo Formation, X1 well, SEM;

D—Secondary dissolution pore, Doushantuo Formation, X1 well, SEM

页岩特征进行了对比,结合中国页岩气选区标准,初步评价了研究区陡山沱组页岩气的勘探潜力。

美国已进行商业性开发的页岩气藏表明,页岩气储层具有以下主要特征^[58-68]:岩石主要类型为硅质页岩、钙质页岩和炭质页岩;页岩厚度一般大于30 m;有机碳含量(TOC)大于1.0%;成熟度(R_o)在1.0%~4.0%,处于成熟-高成熟-过成熟阶段;脆性矿物含量普遍较高,范围为30%~75%,平均值一般在50%左右;粘土矿物含量中等,为25%~70%;页岩孔隙度为2%~9%,渗透率普遍较低,均小于 $0.001 \times 10^{-3} \mu\text{m}^2$ 。国内的涪陵区块、长宁区块、威远区块、富顺永川区块以及昭通区块页岩气储层特征具有很大的相似性,主要表现在^[1,69]:岩石主要类型为硅质页岩、钙质硅质页岩、粘土质硅质页岩及炭质页岩;页岩厚度均大于25 m,一般在30 m以上;有机碳含量(TOC)较大,平均值在2.54%~4%;热演化程度较高, R_o 在2.1%~3.06%,均处于过成熟阶段;

石英含量普遍较高,平均值在33%以上;粘土矿物含量较低,平均值小于为39%;页岩孔隙度为2.6%~8.2%,渗透率较低,为 $0.000\ 015 \times 10^{-3} \mu\text{m}^2 \sim 0.042 \times 10^{-3} \mu\text{m}^2$ 。可见这些区块与美国产页岩气商业性盆地的泥页岩特征参数具有极大的相似性。

中扬子北部上震旦统陡山沱组海相暗色泥页岩与美国主要盆地及国内页岩气商业产气区块泥页岩特征对比可以看出(表4):(1)研究区上震旦统陡山沱组海相暗色泥页岩累计厚度在53.3~114.7 m,其中X1井黑色泥页岩最大单层厚度为32 m,大于美国国内页岩气商业产气区泥页岩的厚度下限值;(2)研究区上震旦统陡山沱组暗色泥页岩有机碳含量(TOC)范围值总体上低于美国国内页岩气藏页岩,有机碳含量(TOC)范围值为0.80%~2.89%,平均值为1.53%,而美国高产商业性开采的页岩气储层有机碳含量(TOC)范围值在0.30%~25.0%,平均值一般大于2.0%,重庆焦石坝地区TOC一般大于

表3 样品信息及物性分析结果

Table 3 The samples information and the analytical results of porosity and permeability

样品编号	深度/m	长度/cm	直径/cm	气测孔隙度/%	脉冲渗透率/($10^{-3}\mu\text{m}^2$)	备注
N1	627.4	1.935	2.5	1.68	0.000387	/
N3	627.35	1.945	2.5	1.98	0.000520	/
N6	617.1	2.231	2.5	2.13	0.000421	/
N7	615.25	2.225	2.5	1.24	0.000354	/
N11	597	1.398	2.5	2.42	0.005640	/
N12	595.2	2.101	2.5	2.61	0.000410	/
N14	589.15	1.991	2.5	3.86	0.075420	/
N16	584.75	2.301	2.5	2.11	0.904110	样品存在3条 纵向方解石脉
N18	579.35	2.211	2.5	2.79	0.212240	样品存在1条 纵向方解石脉
N19	577.5	2.215	2.5	2.61	0.000361	/
N20	575.45	2.41	2.5	2.31	0.050512	/
N22	572.2	2.165	2.5	2.26	0.004160	/
N26	564.55	2.305	2.5	2.27	0.005640	/
N31	553.85	2.291	2.5	2.16	0.004210	/

0.5%,平均值为2.54%。(3)研究区上震旦统陡山沱组暗色泥页岩有机质类型与美国和国内页岩气商业产气区块泥页岩的有机质类型相同,均为I、II型干酪根。(4)研究区上震旦统陡山沱组海相暗色泥页岩热成熟度与美国产气页岩的成熟度值接近,其镜质体反射率 R_o 值在1.44%~2.65%,平均为1.85%,处于高成熟-过成熟热解气阶段,该套泥页岩层具有较好的页岩气潜力。(5)在岩石矿物组成及百分含量方面,研究区上震旦统陡山沱组海相暗色泥页岩脆性矿物总含量范围值为47.0%~71.0%,平均值为56.3%,与美国的产气页岩脆性矿物总含量相当,稍低于重庆焦石坝地区,其脆性矿物含量在50.9%~80.3%,平均为62.4%。在粘土矿物含量方面,研究区上震旦统陡山沱组海相暗色泥页岩粘土矿物含量低于美国国内页岩气商业区产气页岩的含量,在13.0%~34.0%,平均为26.1%。(6)研究区上震旦统陡山沱组海相暗色泥页岩孔隙度和渗透率值均小于美国国内页岩气商业产气页岩,孔隙度在1.24%~3.86%,平均为2.32%,渗透率在 $0.000361 \times 10^{-3} \mu\text{m}^2 \sim 0.904110 \times 10^{-3} \mu\text{m}^2$,平均为 0.031857×10^{-3}

μm^2 ,为低孔、特低渗储集层。

与美国及国内页岩气商业产气区页岩的各项指标相比较,可见中扬子北部上震旦统陡山沱组海相暗色泥页岩具有厚度较大、有机质丰度相对较低、热演化程度高、脆性矿物含量高、粘土矿物含量低,页岩孔隙度、渗透率低的特征。另外,通过X1井和野外剖面岩性详细观察,发现大套单层暗色泥页岩的上覆地层和下伏地层多为大套的泥岩、粉砂质泥岩和白云岩,保存条件较好。研究区上震旦统陡山沱组海相暗色泥页岩基本具备了页岩气形成的基本地质条件,可作为中国海相页岩气勘探的远景区之一。

4 结 论

中扬子区北部上震旦统陡山沱组暗色泥页岩分布广泛,累计厚度较大,分布在53.3~114.70 m,平均为87.3 m,受沉积相的明显控制,区内总体上呈现自西向东逐渐增厚,垂向上主要分布在陡山沱组中下部,主要发育在台内盆地相沉积环境。有机碳含量(TOC)在0.66%~2.89%,平均为1.53%,有机质类

表4 研究区陡山沱组与美国主要页岩气盆地、国内页岩气区块泥页岩有机地化参数及储集层特征比较^[1,58-60]

国家	盆地	时代	层位	岩石类型	脆性矿物/%	粘土矿物/%	孔隙度/%	渗透率/(10 ⁻³ μm ²)	页岩厚度/m	TOC/%	干酪根类型	R _o %
美国	Appalachian	泥盆纪	Marcellus	硅质、黏土质页岩	30~60	40~70	8	<0.001	15~61	3.0~12.0	I、II ₁	1.5~3.5
	Arkoma	石炭纪	Fayetteville	硅质、钙质页岩	40~70	30~60	2~8	<0.001	6~61	4.0~9.8	I、II ₁	1.0~4.0
	Arkoma	泥盆纪	Woodford	硅质页岩	50~75	25~50	3~9	<0.001	37~67	1.0~14.0	I、II ₁	1.1~3.0
	Fort Worth	石炭纪	Barnett	硅质、粉砂质页岩	40~60	40~60	4~5	<0.001	30~183	1.0~13.0	II ₁	1.0~2.1
中国	焦石坝地区	早志留世	龙马溪组	碳质页岩	50.9~80.3 (62.4)	16.6~49.1 (34.6)	2~8 (4.8)	0.002~3.20 (1.17)	89	>0.5 (2.54)	I、II ₁	2.20~3.06
	长宁区块	早志留世	龙马溪组	硅质、钙质页岩	石英17~58(33) 长石3~18(7) 碳酸盐4~65(22)	10~53 (31)	3.4~8.2 (5.4)	0.00022~ 0.0019 (0.00029)	40~60	1.9~7.3 (4.0)	I、II ₁	2.3~2.8 (2.5)
	威远区块	早志留世	龙马溪组	硅质、钙质、黏土质页岩	石英17~58(33) 长石3~18(7) 碳酸盐4~65(22)	15~49 (34)	3.9~6.7 (5.3)	0.000015~ 0.000090 (0.000042)	26~50	1.9~6.4 (2.7)	I、II ₁	2.7
	富顺—永川区块	早志留世	龙马溪组	硅质、钙质、硅质页岩	石英45~48(47) 长石3~9(7) 碳酸盐4~6(5)	37~40 (39)	3.0~7.0 (4.2)	0.000187 ~0.000273 (0.000233)	60~120	1.6~6.8 (3.8)	I、II ₁	2.5~3.0
	昭通地区	早志留世	龙马溪组	硅质、钙质、硅质页岩	石英24~54(40) 长石4~5(4.5) 碳酸盐0~44(22)	23~42 (32)	2.6~7.0 (5.9)	0.0043~ 0.0420 (0.019)	30~40	1.6~4.9 (3.2)	I、II ₁	2.1~3.0
	中扬子北部	晚震旦世	陡山沱组	炭质、钙质、硅质页岩	石英38~66(49.8) 长石3~14(7.4) 碳酸盐0~24(13.6)	13~34(26.1)	1.24~3.86 (2.32)	0.000361~ 0.904110 (0.031857)	累计厚度 53.3~114.7 X1井单层 厚度32m	0.66~2.89 (1.53)	I、II ₁	1.44~ 2.65

型主要为I和II型,成熟度(R_o)在1.44%~2.62%,平均为1.85%, T_{max} 在353~609℃,可见陡山沱组泥页岩基本上经历了大量生烃的成熟演化阶段,进入了高演化阶段。矿物成分主要为碎屑矿物和粘土矿物,碎屑矿物含量在47%~71%,平均值为56.3%,成分主要为石英和少量的钾长石、斜长石;粘土矿物含量在13%~34%,平均值为26.1%,主要为伊利石和伊蒙混层矿物,伊蒙混层中非膨胀型伊利石相对含量平均为75.0%(70%~85%)。孔隙度在1.24%~3.86%,平均为2.32%,渗透率在 $0.000361 \times 10^{-3} \mu\text{m}^2$ ~ $0.904110 \times 10^{-3} \mu\text{m}^2$,平均为 $0.031857 \times 10^{-3} \mu\text{m}^2$,可见泥页岩储层具有低孔、特低渗特征。与美国及国内页岩气商业产气区页岩的各项指标相比较,可见中扬子北部上震旦统陡山沱组海相暗色泥页岩具有厚度较大、有机质丰度相对较低、热演化程度高、脆性矿物含量高、粘土矿物含量低,页岩孔隙度、渗透率低的特征,保存条件较好。研究区上震旦统陡山沱组海相暗色泥页岩具备了页岩气形成的基本地质条件,发育有页岩气勘探的远景地区,可作为中国海相页岩气勘探的远景区之一。

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