

上扬子黔北地区下寒武统海相黑色泥页岩特征及页岩气远景区评价*

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Abstract Based on the test materials including the measurement of a large number of shales in the field geological section, the component analysis of the rock mineral samples and the result of organic geochemistry experiment, the characteristics of development and distribution about Lower Cambrian (Niutitang Formation) black shale in Upper Yangtze region (Qianbei area) has been systematically discussed. Besides, the prospective area of shale gas exploration in Qianbei area has been successfully predicted combining with the geological condition of marine shale formation in North America and the evaluation standard of prospective area of shale gas in China. The results show that the Lower Cambrian (Niutitang Formation) marine black shales in Qianbei area have the characteristics of large thickness and wide range of distribution. The water level was deeper in the early transgressive system tract (TST), the centre of deposition and settlement located in the southeast area, the main sources were supplied from the northwest area, and the sedimentary facies were sandy shelf facies, shallow water shelf facies and deep water shelf facies (distributed in the southeast part of study area and developed in the northwest-southeast direction). The water level got lower in the late highstand system tract (HST), the range of shelf sand bodies expanded with the descend of relative sea level, and the range of shallow water shelf and the deep water shelf narrowed down to the southeast part of study area. The organic material type of black shale is type III, and the average value of organic carbon content is high (4.88%), which generally greater than 2%; the overall evolution level is high with the higher average value of organic material maturity (2.7%); the mineral compositions of the black shale are the detrital mineral and the clay mineral. Black shale mainly composed of detrital minerals and clay minerals. The average content of detrital minerals is 61.3%, the ingredients are mainly quartz and a small quantity of feldspar; the average content of clay minerals is 31.1%, the ingredients are mainly illite and smectite mixed layer minerals. Compared to the indicators of the main shale gas production area in American, Lower Cambrian marine black shale in Qianbei area of Upper Yangtze region has a larger thickness, higher average abundance of organic matter, higher thermal evolution degree, lower brittleness mineral content, lower shale porosity and the characteristic of medium clay mineral content. This study area which has the basic geological conditions of producing shale gas is one of the main marine shale gas

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exploration areas in China. This paper makes comprehensive evaluations to predict the prospective areas and favorable areas of Lower Cambrian(Niutitang Formation) black shale in Qianbei area.

Key words Qianbei region; Lower Cambrian; Marine shale; Shale gas; Formation condition; Prospective area

摘要 依据大量野外页岩实测地质剖面及2口页岩气钻井、样品岩石矿物组分分析、有机地球化学实验等大量分析测试资料,系统研究了上扬子黔北地区下寒武统牛蹄塘组黑色泥页岩的发育特征与分布,并结合北美海相页岩气形成地质条件及我国页岩气选区评价标准,预测了黔北地区页岩气勘探的有利区。结果表明:黔北地区下寒武统牛蹄塘组海相黑色泥页岩厚度大、分布广泛,早期海侵体系域水体相对较深,沉积和沉降中心位于研究区的东南部,主要的物源来自西北部,沉积相类型主要为砂质陆棚、浅水陆棚和深水陆棚相沉积,深水陆棚相分布在东南部地区,呈北西-南东向带状展布。晚期高位体系域,水体深度逐渐降低,随着相对海平面的下降,研究区陆棚砂体范围进一步扩大,浅水陆棚和深水陆棚向东南迁移,范围缩小。黑色页岩的有机质类型为Ⅲ型干酪根,有机碳含量很高,平均值为4.880%,普遍大于2%;有机质成熟度平均值为2.7%,总体演化程度较高;黑色页岩的矿物成分主要为碎屑矿物和粘土矿物,碎屑矿物含量平均值为61.3%,成分主要为石英和少量的长石;粘土矿物含量平均值为31.1%,主要为伊利石和伊蒙混层矿物。与美国产气页岩的各项指标相比较,黔北地区下寒武统海相黑色页岩具有厚度较大、有机质丰度平均值高、热演化成熟度高、脆性矿物含量低、粘土矿物含量中等,页岩孔隙度低的特征。具备了页岩气形成的基本地质条件,是我国海相页岩气勘探的主要地区之一。综合评价预测了黔北地区下寒武统牛蹄塘组页岩气的有利、较有利远景区。

关键词 黔北地区;下寒武统;海相页岩;页岩气;形成条件;远景区

中图法分类号 P618.13

1 引言

近年来,美国的海相页岩气勘探开发的巨大成功表明(Warlick,2006;Hill and Nelson,2000;聂海宽等,2009a, b;李新景等,2007,2009;谭蓉蓉,2009;Montgomery *et al.*,2005;Bowker,2007),富含有机质的页岩层系在一定的地质条件下,如果天然裂缝发育或经过人工压裂改造后能够产生大量裂缝系统时,其完全可以成为页岩气聚集的有效储集层(Curtis,2002;Hill and Lombardi,2002;Nelson,1985;Zhu *et al.*,2013a;孙岩等,2008;曾联波和肖淑蓉,1999;丁文龙等,2011a)。因此,对富有机质页岩层系的特征与分布、页岩气形成条件和成藏机理及富集规律等方面的研究(Ding *et al.*,2011,2012,2013a, b;Zhu *et al.*,2013b;陈尚斌等,2010,2011;丁文龙等,2011a, b,2012;张金川等,2004;李天义等,2008;陈更生等,2009;聂海宽和张金川,2010;秦建中等,2010;张林晔等,2009;李登华等,2009;张丽萍和潘仁芳,2009;龙鹏宇等,2011),目前受到了国内外广泛重视,各国相继开展了不同程度的页岩气资源调查评价与钻探及开发工作,现已取得了比较丰富的地质认识和页岩气勘探成果。我国页岩气勘探正处在快速起步阶段,特别是南方上扬子地区广泛分布的下古生界海相富有机质页岩层系厚度大、有机质类型好、丰度高、热成熟度高、脆性矿物含量高、裂缝发育等,是我国海相页岩气勘探的有利地区(金之钧和蔡立国,2006;吕炳全等,2004;杨剑等,2004;张水昌等,2005;袁宏等,2007;张宝民等,2007;张伦尉等,2007;王清晨和林伟,2008;冯常茂等,2008;梁狄刚等,2008,2009;程克明等,2009;李双建等,2008;王兰生等,2009;王社教等,2009;刘文汇等,2010;蒲泊伶等,2010;李建忠等,2012;李娟等,2012;聂海宽等,2009a,

b,2011,2012;久凯等,2012a, b;董大忠等,2010,2012;Zeng *et al.*,2013a, b;Zhu *et al.*,2013c),其中,位于上扬子地台(板块)上的黔北地区是我国页岩气资源战略调查的先导实验区之一(图1)。区内下寒武统牛蹄塘组(ϵ_{1n})海相富有机质(黑色)页岩层是页岩气勘探的重要目的层系之一。其勘探和研究程度均很低,属于露头区页岩气资源调查与评价新领域。因此,利用黔北地区下寒武统牛蹄塘组黑色页岩野外地质调查的观察点和实测剖面及2口页岩气钻井、岩石矿物组分分析、有机地球化学实验等大量分析测试资料,系统研究上扬子黔北地区下寒武统牛蹄塘组黑色泥页岩的发育特征与分布,并结合北美海相页岩气形成地质条件及我国页岩气选区评价标准,预测黔北地区页岩气勘探的有利区,不仅可以丰富海相页岩气地质基础理论,而且为该地区的页岩气勘探开发提供重要地质依据,有利于加快我国页岩气资源战略调查与选区评价的进程。

2 泥页岩分布与沉积环境

2.1 泥页岩分布

根据黔北地区10多条下寒武统牛蹄塘组野外露头剖面地质调查和实际测量及2口页岩气钻井,结合区域构造和沉积地层分布特征(贵州省地质局,1987;滇黔桂石油地质编写组,1992;马力等,2004;陈洪德等,2004;梅冥相和徐德斌,1996;马永生等,2009),确定了下寒武统牛蹄塘组黑色页岩层系的厚度及分布,其分布广泛,厚度在20~220m之间,黔北地区东南部厚度大,大于80m,呈北东-南西向展布,厚度最大的地区位于松桃-江口-铜仁地区,厚度在100~200m之间,其次是黄平-施秉地区,厚度为90~110m(图1)。

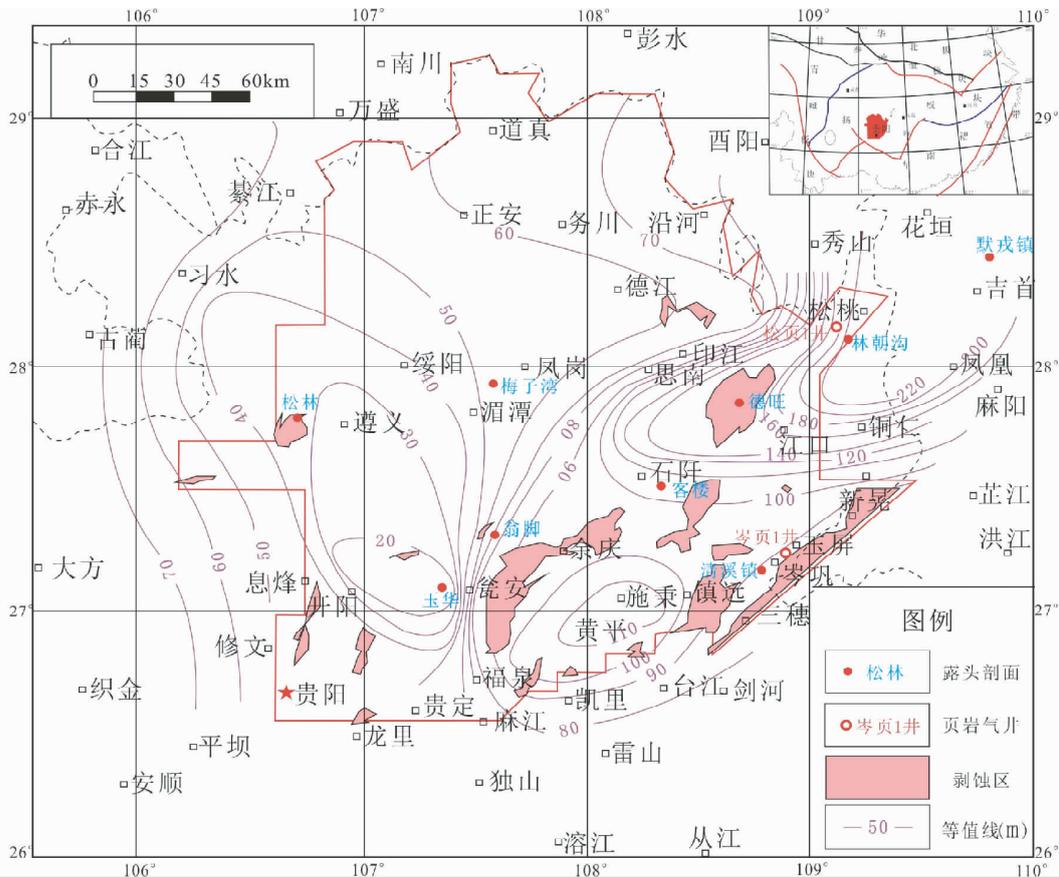


图1 黔北地区下寒武统牛蹄塘组黑色页岩剖面位置及厚度分布图

Fig.1 Outcrop section location and thickness map of Lower Cambrian(Niutitang Formation) black shale in Qianbei area

2.2 沉积环境

依据研究区内 10 多条下寒武统牛蹄塘组野外实测剖面的层序与沉积相分析结果,将牛蹄塘组地层划分为 1 个三级层序,包括海侵体系域(TST)和高位体系域(HST)(图2)。海侵体系域可进一步划分为两个退积准层序组,发育黑色泥页岩和黑色粉砂质泥页岩,为浅海深水陆棚相沉积。海侵体系域后期,伴随着相对海平面的下降,形成了一套向上变粗的高位体系域沉积体,底部以黑色泥页岩为主,往上逐渐变化为深灰色泥页岩,同时粉砂岩和泥质粉砂岩含量逐渐增多,颜色变浅,在剖面上可以看到明显的进积序列,反映出了水体深度逐渐变浅的过程,即海平面的相对下降。高位体系域又可细分为两个准层序组,准层序组 1 主要为深灰色泥页岩和深灰色粉砂质泥页岩,向上粉砂质含量相对增多,为浅海浅水陆棚沉积;准层序组 2 主要为深灰色泥质粉砂岩,深灰色粉砂质泥页岩和灰色粉砂质泥页岩,为浅海砂质陆棚沉积。研究区内下寒武统牛蹄塘组沉积相剖面对比研究,比较好地反映了层序格架内不同体系域沉积相横向变化特征(图3、图4),为沉积相平面分布提供了重要依据。

通过对研究区内下寒武统牛蹄塘组页岩剖面中的各个体系域的地层厚度、黑色泥页岩厚度、灰色粉砂质泥页岩和

灰色泥质粉砂岩厚度的统计,结合各种相标志、岩石相特征、单剖面相和沉积相剖面对比分析等,确定了牛蹄塘组两个体系域的沉积相类型与分布(图5a, b),分析了不同体系域沉积相的展布特征。

海侵体系域(TST)沉积相 黔北地区下寒武统牛蹄塘组海侵体系域沉积时期,水体相对较深,主要发育黑色泥页岩和少量灰色泥页岩和粉砂岩,沉积相类型主要为砂质陆棚、浅水陆棚和深水陆棚相沉积。砂质陆棚主要出现在黔北地区西部偏北方向;浅水陆棚发育在西北部广大地区;深水陆棚分布在东南部地区,呈北西-南向宽带状展布。岩石类型主要为黑色泥页岩,在区内西南部和西北部还发育有少量粉砂质泥页岩;沉积和沉降中心位于研究区的东南部,主要的物源来自西北部(图5a)。

高位体系域(HST)沉积相 随着相对海平面的下降,水体深度逐渐变浅,研究区陆棚砂体范围进一步扩大,浅水陆棚和深水陆棚向东南迁移,范围缩小;由西北向东南方向依次为砂质陆棚、浅水陆棚和深水陆棚相沉积。砂质陆棚主要出现在西部;浅水陆棚在区内大范围分布;深水陆棚仍位于黔北地区的东南部,呈北东-南向窄条带状分布,为高位体系域沉积时期的沉积中心区域(图5b)。

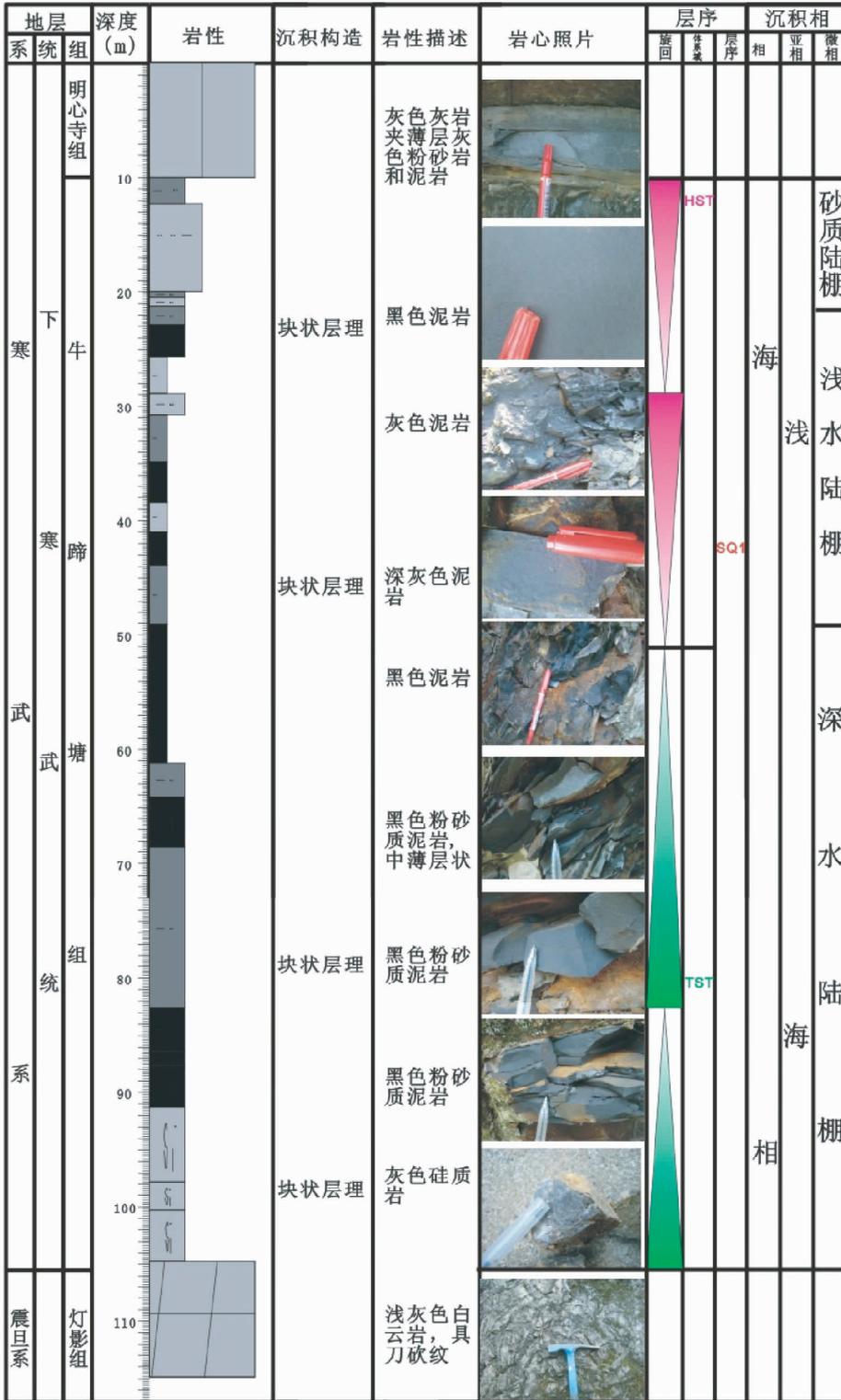


图2 黔北地区瓮安县永和剖面下寒武统牛蹄塘组沉积相分析图

Fig. 2 Sedimentary analysis map of Lower Cambrian (Niutitang Formation) black shale in Yonghe section, Wengan County, Qianbei area

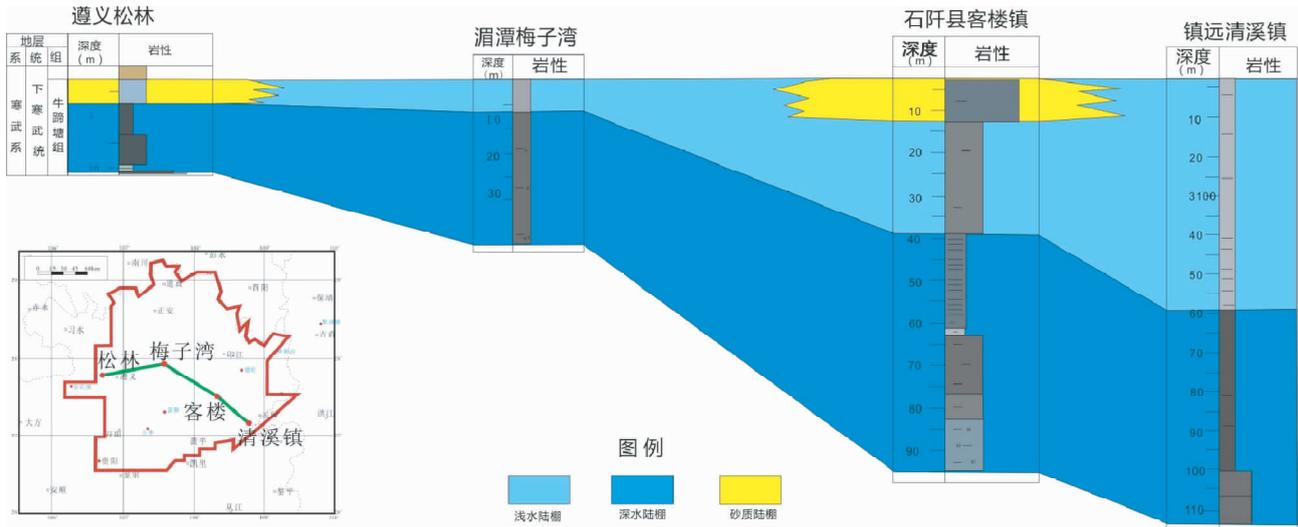


图3 松林-梅子湾-客楼镇-镇远清溪镇下寒武统牛蹄塘组沉积相剖面对比图

Fig.3 Sedimentary facies comparison map of Lower Cambrian (Niutitang Formation) black shale in Songlin-Meiziwan-Kelou Town-Zhenyuanqingxi Town

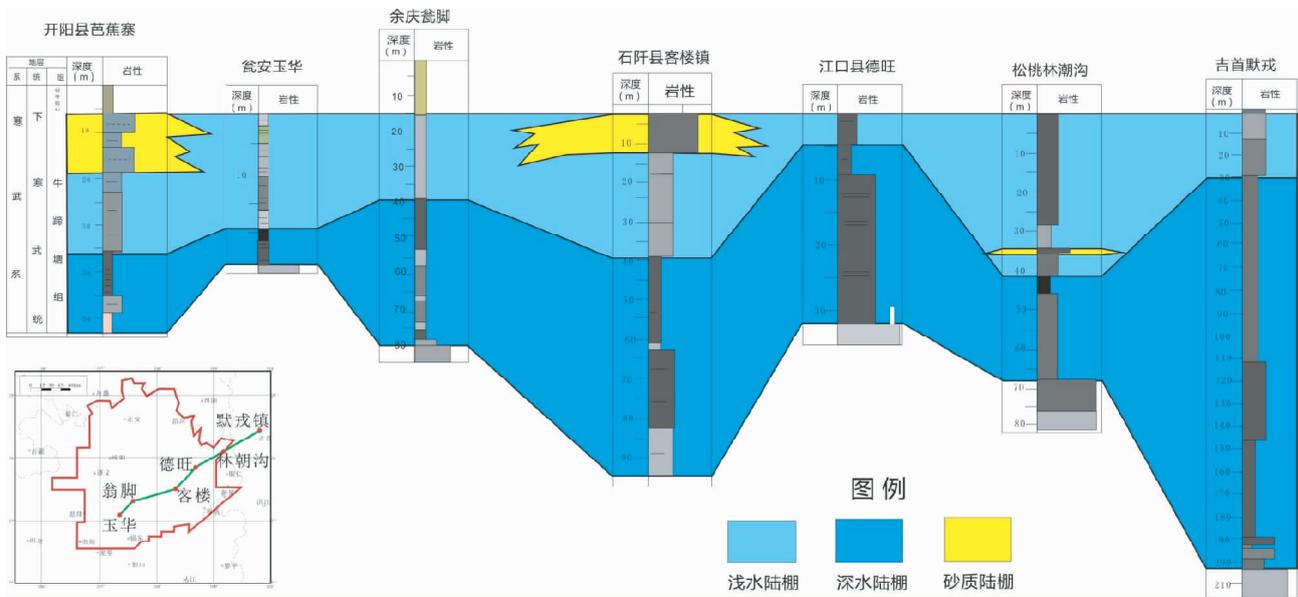


图4 芭蕉寨-玉华-翁脚-客楼镇-德旺-林潮沟-默戎下寒武统牛蹄塘组沉积相剖面对比图

Fig.4 Sedimentary facies comparison map of Lower Cambrian (Niutitang Formation) black shale in Bajiaozhai-Yuhua-Wengjiao-Kelou Town-Dewang-Linchaogou-Morong

3 泥页岩有机地球化学特征

3.1 有机质丰度

有机质丰度是衡量黑色富有机质泥页岩生气质量好坏的重要地球化学指标。主要包括有机碳含量(TOC)和氯仿沥青“A”等,由于我国海相地层发育时代早、经历的构造运动的期次多,残留氯仿沥青“A”含量普遍很低,不能准确反

映我国海相页岩的生气能力,故本次研究主要采用有机碳含量(TOC)对海相黑色页岩生气质量进行了评价。

根据黔北地区35个下寒武统牛蹄塘组页岩露头剖点、松页1井和岑页1井岩心大量样品有机地球化学实验分析结果表明(表1、图6),黑色页岩的有机碳含量(TOC)在0.4%~14.30%之间,平均值为4.88%,有机碳含量普遍大于2%,表明下寒武统黑色页岩的有机碳含量很高,是一套重要的富有机质页岩层系。需要说明的是本次实验分析主要是露头泥页岩样品,因受不同程度的氧化作用而导致有机碳

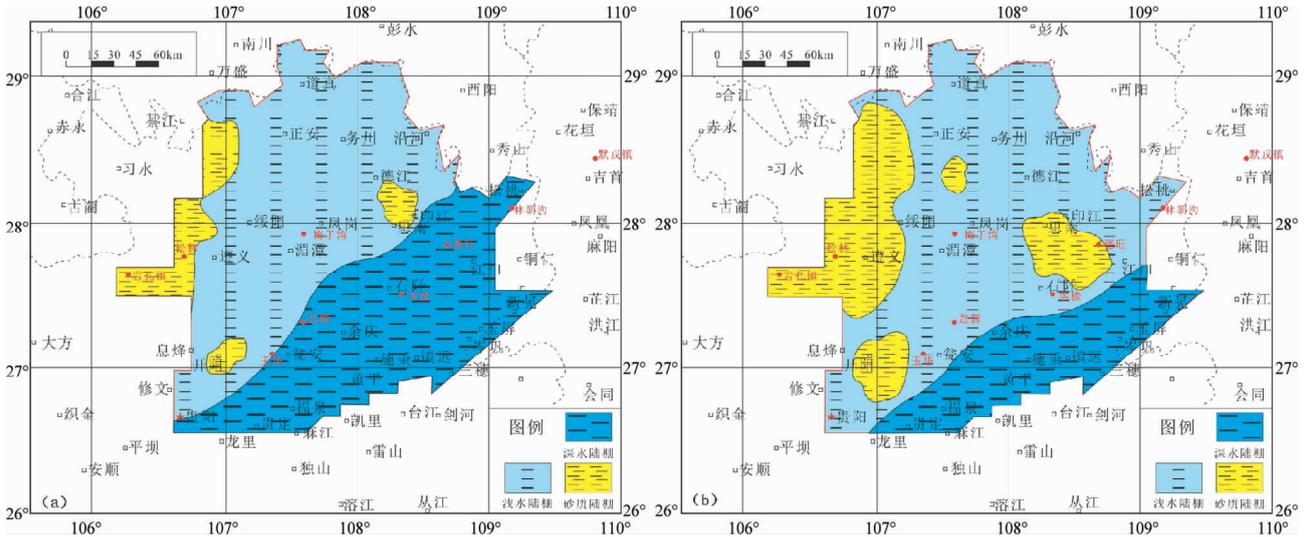


图5 黔北地区下寒武统牛蹄塘组 TST(a) 和 HST(b) 沉积相平面分布图

Fig. 5 TST (a) and HST (b) sedimentary facies distribution map of Lower Cambrian (Niutitang Formation) black shale in Qianbei region

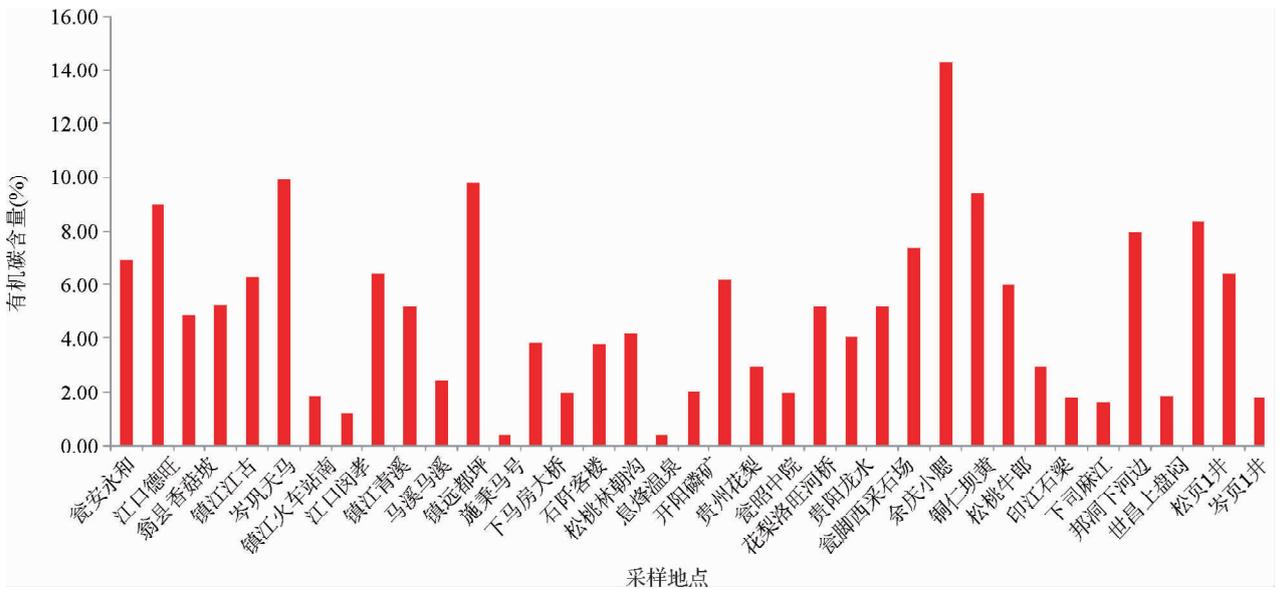


图6 黔北地区下寒武统牛蹄塘组黑色泥页岩主要样品点有机碳含量直方图

Fig. 6 Histogram of main samples' organic carbon content of Lower Cambrian (Niutitang Formation) black shale in Qianbei region

含量降低,因此,在露头采样点的地下深层或钻井岩心页岩样品的有机碳含量要比实验测得的还要大一些。在平面上,黔北地区下寒武统牛蹄塘组高有机碳含量主要分布于深水陆棚相和浅水陆棚相,分布广泛,平均值高达4%以上(图7)。

3.2 有机质成熟度

黔北地区下寒武统牛蹄塘组黑色页岩的成熟度(R_o)在

1.35%~4.20%之间,平均值为2.70%(表1、图8),该套黑色页岩层总体演化程度较高,全区未见成熟度小于1.0%的区域,这些值对页岩气资源早期调查评价和有利区优选、浅井钻探选择均具有重要的参考价值。在平面上,除了贵州瓮安永和、施秉马号、开阳磷矿、花梨沱旺河桥等采样点泥页岩有机质成熟度低于2%外,其余地区普遍等于或大于2.2%,特别是松桃、石阡、岑巩-玉屏附近有机质成熟度高达3%以上,形成了高值区(图9)。根据美国页岩气勘探经验实践,

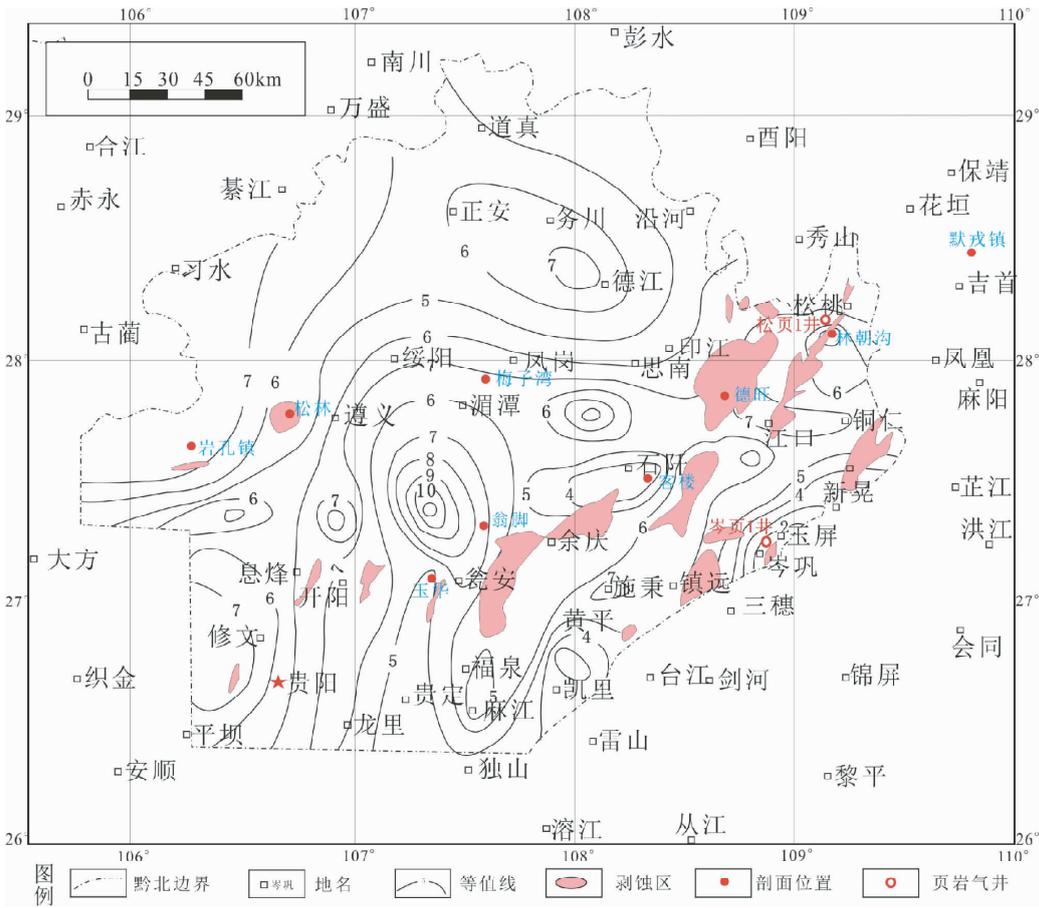


图7 黔北地区下寒武统牛蹄塘组黑色泥页岩有机碳含量(%)等值线图

Fig.7 Organic carbon content(%) contour map of Lower Cambrian(Niutitang Formation)black shale in Qianbei region

表1 黔北地区下寒武统牛蹄塘组黑色泥页岩剖面有机碳含量(TOC)和成熟度(Ro)实验数据

Table 1 Organic carbon content (TOC) and maturity (Ro) experimental data of Lower Cambrian (Niutitang Formation) black shale in Qianbei region

页岩剖面	瓮安永和	江口德旺	翁县香菇坡	翁县玉华	镇远江古	岑巩天马	镇远火车站南	江口闵孝	镇远青溪	马溪马溪	镇远都坪	施乘马号	沿河夹石
TOC (%)	6.95	8.95	4.82	5.20	6.30	9.90	1.85	1.20	6.40	5.15	2.45	9.80	0.40
Ro (%)	1.71	4.20	2.25	-	2.70	2.60	2.35	3.45	2.68	2.80	2.70	1.38	-
页岩剖面	下马房大桥	开阳芭蕉寨	石阡客楼	松桃林朝沟	遵义金顶山	石阡中坝	息烽温泉	开阳磷矿	贵州花梨	瓮昭中院	花梨落旺河桥	贵阳龙水	瓮脚西采石场
TOC (%)	3.80	1.95	3.75	4.15	0.40	1.98	6.20	2.95	1.95	5.15	4.05	5.15	7.35
Ro (%)	3.20	-	3.40	2.86	-	-	2.55	1.72	2.68	2.30	1.35	2.35	2.40
页岩剖面	余庆小腮	铜仁坝黄	松桃牛郎	松桃下庙	印江石梁	松桃冷水溪	下司麻江	邦洞下河边	世昌上盘冈	松页1井	岑页1井		
TOC (%)	14.30	9.40	5.95	2.95	1.80	1.60	7.95	1.85	8.35	6.41	1.80		
Ro (%)	2.80	3.90	2.72	-	2.70	-	2.80	3.10	2.85	3.44	3.01		

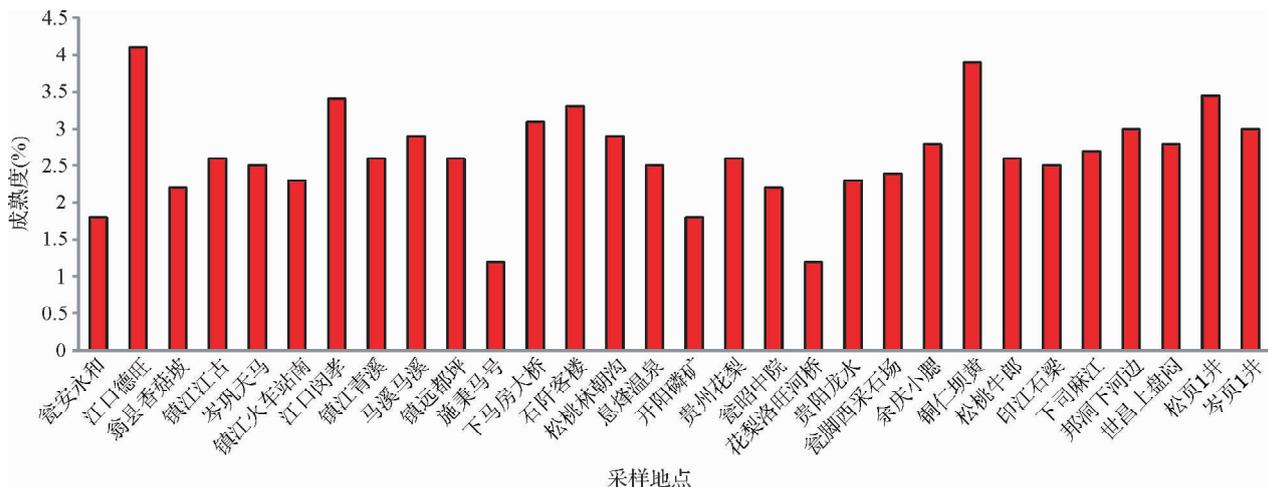


图8 黔北地区下寒武统牛蹄塘组黑色泥页岩主要样品点成熟度直方图

Fig. 8 Histogram of main samples' maturity of Lower Cambrian (Niutitang Formation) black shale in Qianbei region

表2 黔北地区松页1井、岑页1井下寒武统牛蹄塘组黑色泥页岩干酪根显微组分鉴定数据

Table 2 Songye 1 Well and Ceny 1 Well's micro-components data of Lower Cambrian (Niutitang Formation) black shale in Qianbei region

页岩岩心样品	腐泥组 (%)			镜质组 (%)			类型指数	
	腐泥无定型体 (%)	腐泥碎屑体 (%)	总百分含量 (%)	结构镜质体 (%)	无结构镜质体 (%)	总百分含量 (%)	TI 值	类型
S-1	58.3	19.0	77.3	15.7	7.0	22.7	60.3	
S-2	67.7	18.7	86.3	6.3	7.3	13.7	76.0	
S-3	59.0	21.3	80.3	10.3	9.3	19.7	65.5	
S-4	53.0	27.7	80.7	8.7	10.7	19.3	66.2	
S-5	55.0	22.7	77.7	12.7	9.7	22.3	61.0	
C-1	71.3	14.0	85.3	8.0	6.7	14.7	74.3	
C-2	49.0	27.3	76.3	16.0	7.7	23.7	58.5	II 1
C-3	52.0	25.7	77.7	13.0	9.3	22.3	61.0	
C-4	65.3	22.3	87.7	7.0	5.3	12.3	78.5	
C-5	60.0	26.0	86.0	8.3	5.7	14.0	75.5	
C-6	52.3	20.7	73.0	19.7	7.3	27.0	52.8	
C-7	64.0	19.0	83.0	12.3	4.7	17.0	70.3	
C-8	45.3	24.3	68.7	22.3	8.0	30.3	47.0	

注: S-代表松页1井; C-代表岑页1井

表3 黔北地区松页1井、岑页1井下寒武统牛蹄塘组黑色泥页岩全岩定量分析数据

Table 3 Songye 1 Well and Ceny 1 Well's rock components analysis data of Lower Cambrian (Niutitang Formation) black shale in Qianbei region

页岩气井	石英 (%)	钾长石 (%)	斜长石 (%)	方解石 (%)	白云石 (%)	黄铁矿 (%)	粘土总量 (%)
松页1井	17.3 ~ 52.3 39.97(38)	0.9 ~ 4.8 1.41(38)	2.8 ~ 17.3 11.79(38)	2.1 ~ 14.0 6.25(38)	2.8 ~ 19.7 4.37(38)	3.0 ~ 20.3 9.28(38)	9.1 ~ 37.2 24.31(38)
岑页1井	19.3 ~ 44.2 34.5(58)	2.2 ~ 4.8 0.22(58)	3.8 ~ 20.0 8.9(58)	1.5 ~ 28.8 3.46(58)	1.6 ~ 18.3 4.09(58)	2.7 ~ 24.0 5.51(58)	11.0 ~ 55.8 43.32(58)

注: 最小值~最大值
平均值(样品数)

表4 黔北地区松页1井、岑页1井下寒武统牛蹄塘组黑色泥页岩粘土矿物定量分析数据

Table 4 Songye 1 Well and Cenye 1 Well's clay minerals analysis data of Lower Cambrian (Niutitang Formation) black shale in Qianbei region

页岩气井	蒙脱石 (%)	伊蒙混层 (%)	伊利石 (%)	高岭石 (%)	绿泥石 (%)
松页1井	$\frac{1 \sim 68}{35.84(38)}$	$\frac{23 \sim 94}{55.53(38)}$	$\frac{1 \sim 37}{2.63(38)}$	$\frac{1 \sim 24}{3.29(38)}$	
岑页1井	$\frac{4 \sim 32}{0.86(58)}$	$\frac{3 \sim 53}{22.64(58)}$	$\frac{34 \sim 94}{63.57(58)}$	$\frac{1 \sim 3}{0.31(58)}$	$\frac{3 \sim 26}{12.62(58)}$

注：最小值~最大值
平均值(样品数)

同样具有页岩气潜力,美国页岩气产区的页岩成熟度普遍大于1.3%,在阿巴拉起亚盆地的西弗吉尼亚州南部最高可达

4.0%,且只有在成熟度较高的区域才有页岩气的产出,因此,页岩的高成熟度(>2%)不是制约页岩气聚集的主要因素,相反,成熟度越高越有利于页岩气的生产,说明在高成熟度下也有页岩气的聚集。

3.3 有机质类型及显微组分

有机质类型也是评价富有有机质页岩生气质量的重要指标之一,它对页岩的生气潜力和性质起着决定性的作用,因此,本次根据黔北地区松页1井和岑页1井下寒武统牛蹄塘组13个黑色页岩样品的显微组分分析和荧光特性,研究认为黔北地区下寒武统牛蹄塘组黑色页岩中的有机质颗粒有多种形态,如不规则细粒状、长条状和尘点状,有时有机质颗粒中可见许多极小的黄铁矿散布。干酪根显微组分主要腐泥组为主,包括腐泥无定型和碎屑体,其总百分含量高,在68%以上,平均值为80%;其次为镜质组(沥青),包括结构镜质体和无结构镜质体,二者总的百分含量值在12%~30%之间,平均值是19.9%;缺乏惰质组和壳质组。

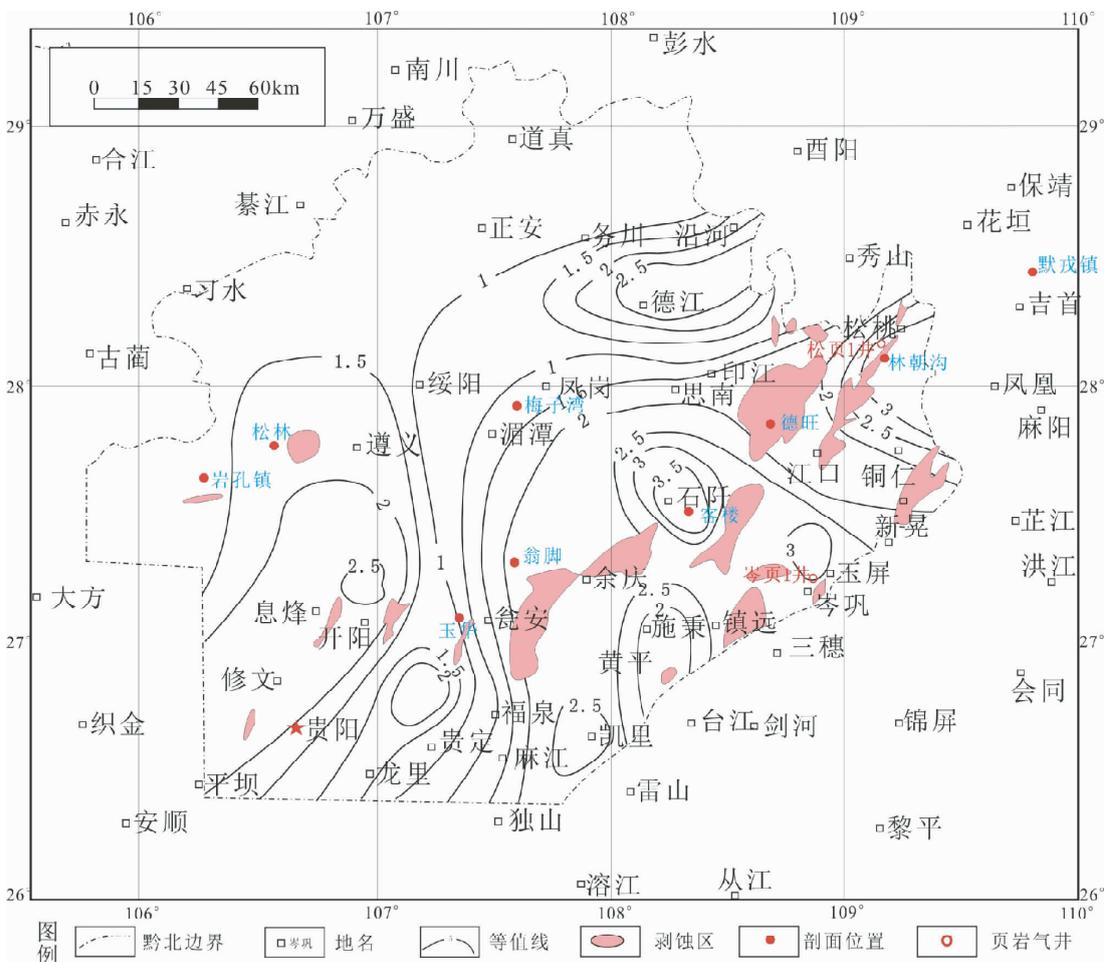


图9 黔北地区下寒武统牛蹄塘组黑色泥页岩有机质成熟度分布图

Fig.9 Organic material maturity distribution map of Lower Cambrian(Niutitang Formation)black shale in Qianbei region

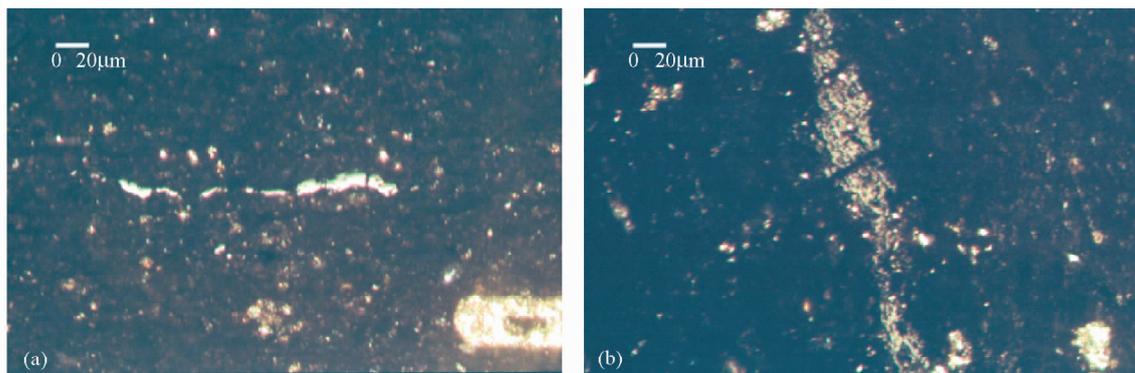


图 10 黔北地区下寒武统牛蹄塘组黑色泥页岩微观组分荧光照片

(a)-灰白色块状沥青(贵州省镇远县青溪镇鸡鸣村下寒武统);(b)-灰色沥青(贵州省施秉县马号乡,下寒武统黑色碳质页岩)黑色碳质页岩)

Fig. 10 Micro-components micrograph of Lower Cambrian(Niutitang Formation) black shale in Qianbei region

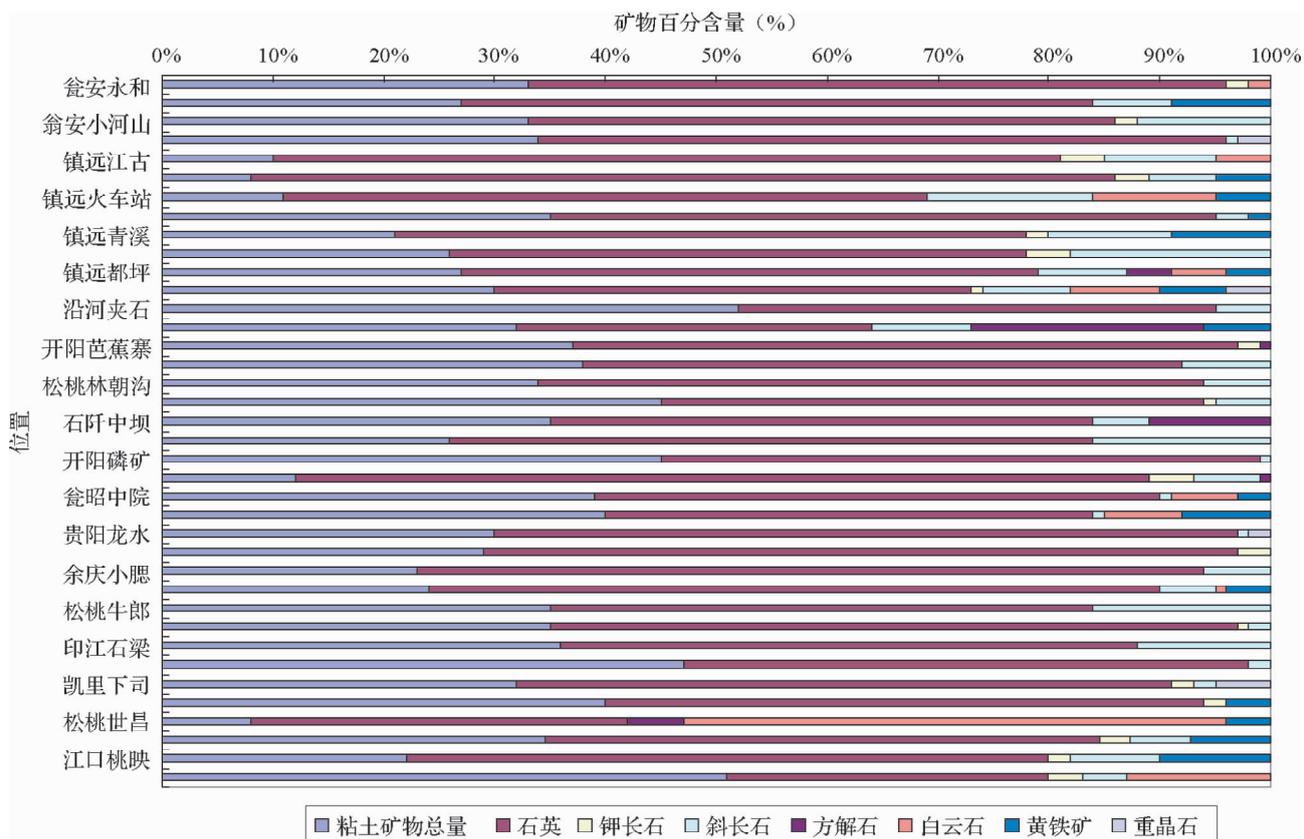


图 11 黔北地区下寒武统牛蹄塘组黑色泥页岩矿物组成及百分含量图

Fig. 11 Mineral composition and percentage content map of Lower Cambrian(Niutitang Formation) black shale in Qianbei region

干酪根镜检类型指数(TI值)在47~78.5之间,平均值为65.15,属于II1型干酪根(表2)。显微组分以块状、脉状、条状、碎屑状沥青为主,油浸反射光下呈灰色-灰白色,不发荧光(图10a, b)。

4 泥页岩矿物组成

根据黔北地区19个下寒武统牛蹄塘组黑色泥页岩露头

表5 黔北地区下寒武统海相黑色页岩与美国主要盆地产气页岩有机地球化学特征参数对比表

Table 5 Comparison of organic geochemistry data between Lower Cambrian marine black shale in China's Qianbei region and major shale gas basins in American

国家	盆地	泥页岩	时代	泥页岩厚度 (m)	有机碳含量 TOC (%)	干酪根类型	镜质体反射率 R_o (%)
美国	阿巴拉契亚	Ohio	泥盆纪	91 ~ 305	0.50 ~ 23.00	II	0.40 ~ 1.30
	密执安	Antrim	泥盆纪	49	0.30 ~ 24.00	I	0.40 ~ 0.60
	伊利诺斯	New Albany	泥盆纪	31 ~ 122	1.00 ~ 25.00	II	0.40 ~ 1.00
	福特沃斯	Barnett	早石炭世	61 ~ 91	1.00 ~ 13.00	II	1.00 ~ 1.30
中国	黔北地区	下古生界	早寒武世	30 ~ 220	0.4 ~ 14.30	III	1.35 ~ 4.20

表6 黔北地区下寒武统海相黑色页岩与美国古生界海相产气页岩储层特征比较表

Table 6 Comparison of shale reservoir characteristics between Lower Cambrian marine black shale in China's Qianbei region and marine shale in American

国家	盆地	时代	脆性矿物总含量 (%)	石英含量 (%)	长石含量 (%)	碳酸盐岩含量 (%)	粘土矿物含量 (%)	页岩孔隙度 (%)
美国	产页岩气盆地	古生界	70 ~ 75	35 ~ 60	7 ~ 9	8	25 ~ 30	3 ~ 10
中国	黔北地区	古生界	28 ~ 87	30 ~ 40	9 ~ 13	7 ~ 11	8 ~ 47	8

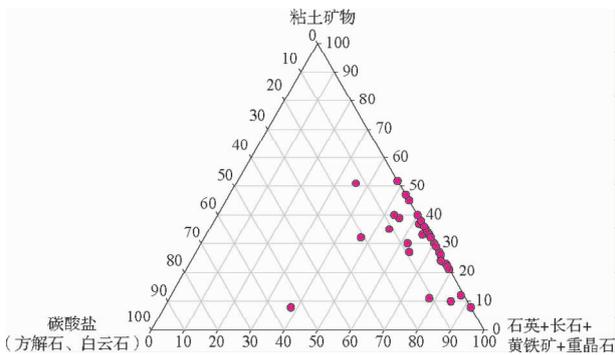


图12 黔北地区下寒武统牛蹄塘组黑色页岩矿物组成及百分含量三角图

Fig. 12 Mineral composition and percentage content triangular map of Lower Cambrian (Niutang Formation) black shale in Qianbei region

剖面、松页1井、岑页1井96页岩岩心样品的全岩和粘土矿物定量分析(X射线衍射)和扫描电镜观察结果,下寒武统牛蹄塘组黑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、黄铁矿和重晶石。其中碎屑矿物含量在28%~87%之间,平均值为61.3%,成分主要为石英和少量的长石,粘土矿物含量在8%~47%之间,平均值为31.1%,主要为伊利石和伊蒙混层矿物,以及少量的高岭石和绿泥石。其中,伊利石含量在26%~91%之间,平均值为59.6%;伊蒙混层矿物在5%~63%之间,平均值为26.5%。伊蒙混层矿物中蒙脱石平均占到了19.5%(图11、图12)。

黔北地区松页1井和岑页1井牛蹄塘组页岩岩心全岩和粘土矿物定量分析结果亦证实了露头样品的分析认识,2口井页岩中石英和长石矿物的总含量分别是53.17%和43.62%,方解石和白云石矿物的总含量为10.62%和

7.55%,粘土矿物总量是24.3%和43.32%(表3)。粘土矿物中以伊利石和伊蒙混层为主,伊利石含量分别是55.53%和63.57%,伊蒙混层含量是35.84%和22.64%;高岭石和绿泥石含量较低(表4)。从粘土矿物成分和有机质成熟度来看,本区泥页岩也已到了晚成岩作用C阶段。由此可见,黔北地区下寒武统牛蹄塘组石英和粘土矿物的含量为黑色泥页岩的主要组成部分,它对页岩吸附气含量会有很大的影响。

5 页岩气远景区评价预测

在系统分析了黔北地区下寒武统牛蹄塘组黑色泥页岩形成的沉积相与厚度分布、有机地球化学特征和岩性与矿物组成的基础上,与美国主要产气页岩的特征对比,结合我国页岩气选区标准,初步评价预测了黔北地区下寒武统页岩气勘探潜力与远景区。

5.1 与美国主要盆地产气页岩特征比较

根据北美已投入开发的页岩气藏统计表明,商业性开采的页岩气储层具有以下主要特征:页岩厚度大(大于30m);分布范围广、有机质丰度高,有机碳含量(TOC)大于2%;成熟度(R_o)为1.1%~2.5%,处于成熟-高成熟-过成熟阶段;脆性矿物含量高,范围为40%~60%,平均值在50%左右;粘土矿物含量中等,为25%~30%,小于40%,埋藏深度适中,一般小于3000m;页岩孔隙度为3%~10%。

黔北地区下寒武统海相黑色页岩与美国主要盆地产气页岩特征对比可以看出(表5、表6)。(1)黔北地区下寒武统牛蹄塘组海相黑色页岩累计厚度为30~220m,其略小于美国产页岩气页岩的厚度31~305m;(2)黔北地区下寒武统黑

表7 海相页岩气远景区优选评价指标

Table 7 Preferred evaluation index in marine shale gas prospective area

TOC 含量	Ro	埋深	地表条件	保存条件
平均不小于1%	不小于1.1%	100~4500m	平原、丘陵、山区、沙漠及高原等	有区域性页岩的发育、分布,保存条件一般

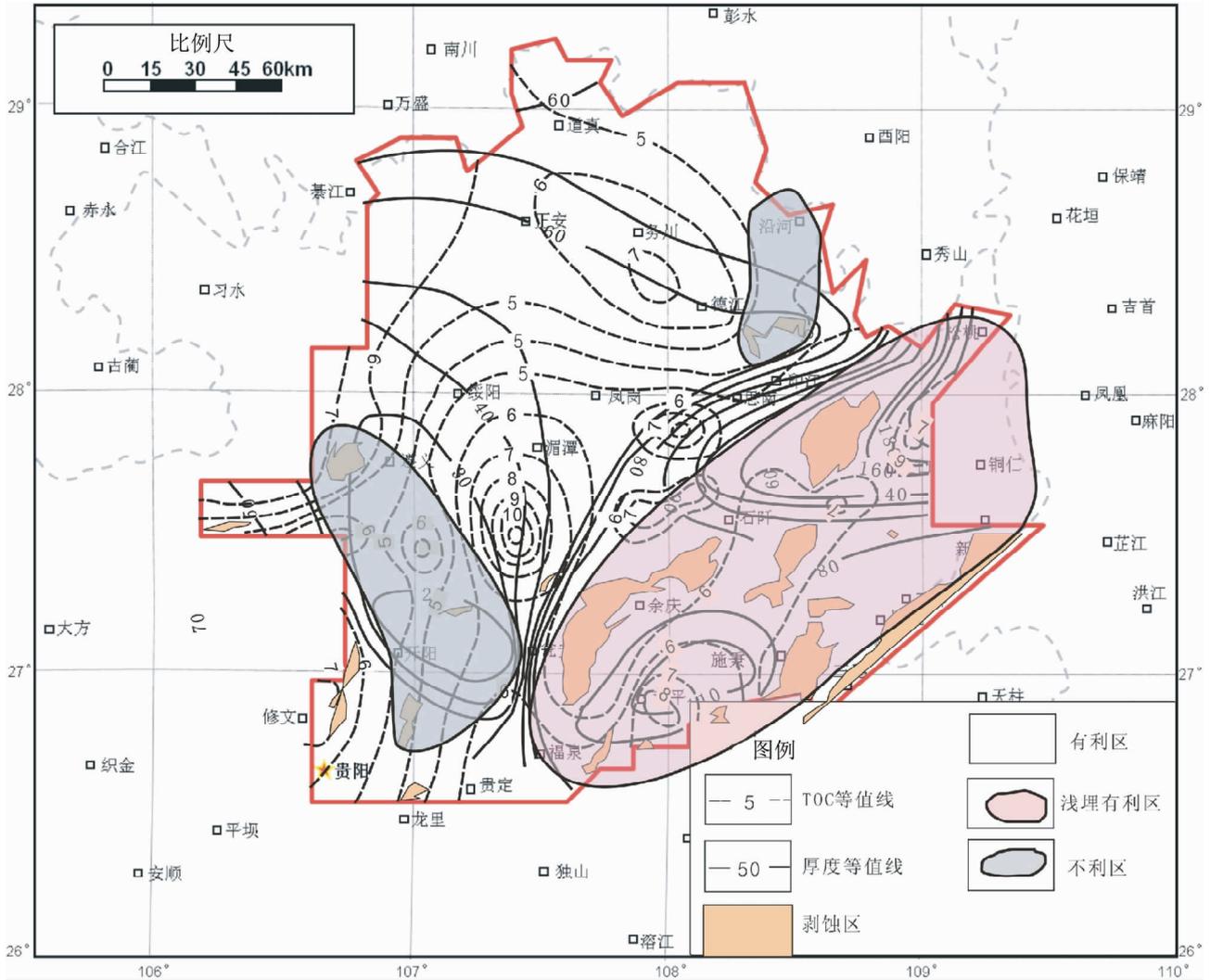


图13 黔北地区下寒武统牛蹄塘组页岩气远景区评价预测图

Fig. 13 Prospective area prediction map of Lower Cambrian (Niutitang Formation) black shale in Qianbei region

色页岩有机碳含量(TOC)范围值总体低于美国页岩气藏页岩,但其平均值高,黔北地区下寒武统黑色页岩有机碳含量(TOC)范围值为0.4%~14.3%,平均值为4.88%,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%,最好的页岩在2.5~3.0%以上。(3)黔北地区下寒武统黑色泥页岩有机质类型与美国黑色页岩的有机质类型相同,二者均为II型干酪根。(4)黔北地区下寒武统黑色页岩热成熟度明显比美国产气页岩的成熟度高,其镜质体反射率 R_o 值在1.35%~4.2%之间,平均值为2.7%,处于高成熟-过成熟热解气阶段,而美国产气的页岩成熟度 R_o %平均值范围为0.4%~

1.30%,处在低成熟生物气和成熟热解气阶段。(5)在岩石矿物组成及百分含量方面,黔北地区下寒武统黑色泥页岩的脆性矿物组成与美国产页岩气页岩比较,脆性矿物总含量范围为28%~87%,平均值为61.3%,低于美国的产气页岩脆性矿物总含量,其平均值范围在70%~75%。在粘土矿物含量方面,黔北地区下寒武统黑色页岩粘土矿物含量与美国产气页岩的含量相当,其平均值为31.1%,而美国页岩粘土矿物含量平均值范围是25%~30%,小于40%。(6)黔北地区下寒武统黑色页岩孔隙度值亦与美国页岩孔隙度值接近,小于10%。

综上所述,与美国产气页岩的各项指标相比较,黔北地

区下寒武统海相黑色页岩具有厚度较大、有机质丰度平均值高、热演化成熟度高、脆性矿物含量低、粘土矿物含量中等,页岩孔隙度低的特征。黔北地区下寒武统海相黑色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,是我国海相页岩气勘探的主要地区之一。

5.2 页岩气远景区评价预测

根据国土资源部油气资源战略研究中心与中国地质大学(北京)2011年8月制定的《页岩气资源潜力评价与有利区优选方法》方案,结合我国油气勘探现状及页岩气资源特点,将页岩气分布区划分为远景区、有利区和目标区(核心区)等三级。其中页岩气远景区是指在区域地质调查基础上,结合地质、地球化学、地球物理等资料,优选出的具备规模性页岩气形成地质条件的潜力区域。远景区优选基础是以区域地质资料为基础,了解区域构造、沉积及地层发育背景,查明含有机质泥页岩发育的区域地质条件,初步分析页岩气的形成条件,对评价区进行以定性-半定量为主的早期评价。海相页岩气远景区优选主要参考指标如表7所示。

依据上述海相页岩气远景区的选区基础和优选参考指标,结合黔北地区目前是以野外页岩气地质调查为主的低勘探程度现状,在分析了黔北地区下寒武统海相黑色页岩的特征及其分布规律,并与美国主要产页岩气盆地内页岩有机地球化学指标和储层特征参数对比基础上,选取了页岩形成的沉积相、厚度、有机质丰度、类型、成熟度、埋深等指标,参考地表和保存条件等,综合评价预测了黔北地区下寒武统牛蹄塘组页岩气的有利、较有利和不利远景区(图13)。

评价结果将下寒武统页岩气远景区划分为三级:(1)有利远景区:江口、思南、正安、务川和道真一带的TOC值高, Ro值中等,富有机质页岩厚度在50~70m左右,比较厚,埋深大于1000m,部分埋深达到了4000m,有利于页岩气保存,为黔北地区下寒武页岩气有利远景区,适合后期大规模、成体系的开发。(2)较有利远景区:瓮安、余庆、石阡、岑巩和松桃一带由于构造抬升作用导致了该地区下寒武统黑色页岩页岩层系埋深比较浅,一般小于2500m,有机碳含量TOC值较高, Ro值中等,厚度在80~120m,局部区域达到了220m,对页岩气聚集较为有利。(3)不利远景区:遵义、开阳、瓮安西部地区和沿河一带,虽然有机碳含量TOC值亦比较高,但黑色泥页岩厚度比较小,小于30m,对页岩气聚集较为不利。

6 结论

(1)黔北地区下寒武统牛蹄塘组可以划分为1个三级层序,包括海侵体系域和高位体系域,早期海侵体系域水体相对较深,主要发育黑色泥页岩和少量灰色泥页岩和粉砂岩,沉积沉降中心位于研究区的东南部,主要的物源来自西北部,沉积相类型主要为砂质陆棚、浅水陆棚和深水陆棚相沉

积,深水陆棚相分布在东南部地区,呈北西-南东向带状展布。晚期高位体系域,水体深度逐渐降低,随着相对海平面的下降,研究区陆棚砂体范围进一步扩大,浅水陆棚和深水陆棚向东南迁移,范围缩小。

(2)大量页岩样品有机地球化学实验分析结果表明,黔北地区下寒武统牛蹄塘组黑色页岩的有机质类型为II1型干酪根,显微组分主要表现为腐泥组、其次为镜质组(沥青),缺乏惰质组和壳质组;有机碳含量很高,平均值为4.88%,普遍大于2%;有机质成熟度平均值为2.7%,热演化程度较高,依据美国页岩气勘探实践,其同样具有页岩气资源潜力,页岩的高成熟度(>2%)不是制约页岩气聚集的主要因素,相反,成熟度越高越有利于页岩气的生产,说明在高成熟度下也能有页岩气的聚集。

(3)黔北地区下寒武统牛蹄塘组黑色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、黄铁矿和重晶石。其中碎屑矿物含量平均值为61.3%,成分主要为石英和少量的长石;粘土矿物含量平均值为31.1%,主要为伊利石和伊蒙混层矿物,以及少量的高岭石和绿泥石。

(4)与美国产页岩的各项指标相比较,黔北地区下寒武统海相黑色页岩具有厚度较大、有机质丰度平均值高、热演化成熟度高、脆性矿物含量低、粘土矿物含量中等,页岩孔隙度低的特征。黔北地区下寒武统海相黑色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,是我国海相页岩气勘探的主要地区之一。

(5)依据黔北地区下寒武统海相黑色页岩的特征与其分布规律,并与美国主要产页岩气盆地内页岩有机地球化学指标和储层特征参数对比,选取了页岩形成的沉积相、厚度、有机丰度、类型、成熟度、埋深等指标,参考地表和保存条件等,综合评价预测了黔北地区下寒武统牛蹄塘组页岩气的有利、较有利远景区。

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