

鄂尔多斯盆地伊盟隆起上古生界天然气成因及气源

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摘要:鄂尔多斯盆地伊盟隆起上古生界天然气的成因及来源一直存在争议。通过天然气碳同位素和轻烃综合分析, $\delta^{13}\text{C}_2$ 值普遍大于 -25.4‰ ,烷烃气的碳同位素为正碳同位素系列,甲基环己烷指数(MCH)大于50%,具有煤成气的特征。伊盟隆起上古生界烃源岩以煤为主,什股壕地区煤层厚度较大,厚度为6~10 m,镜质体反射率(R_o)为0.8%~1.2%,烃源岩进入了大量生烃阶段,本区烃源岩对天然气近源成藏具有一定的贡献。伊盟隆起天然气甲烷含量平均为94.5%,高于十里加汗地区平均值91.2%;天然气 $\delta^{13}\text{C}_1$ 值也明显高于十里加汗地区,平均数值相差3‰。由此认为天然气侧向运移过程中发生了成色层效应和碳同位素分馏作用,伊盟隆起上古生界部分天然气可能来自泊尔江海子断裂以南地区。

关键词:碳同位素;轻烃;气源;烃源岩;天然气;鄂尔多斯盆地

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Origin and source of natural gas in the Upper Paleozoic of the Yimeng Uplift, Ordos Basin

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Abstract: No consensus has been reached on the origin and source of natural gas in the Upper Paleozoic of Yimeng Uplift, Ordos Basin. Based on a comprehensive analysis of carbon isotope and light hydrocarbon, the $\delta^{13}\text{C}_2$ values are generally more than -25.4‰ , alkane carbon isotope values change in normal order and the relative content of methylcyclohexane is more than 50%, which show that natural gas is coal-derived gas. The Upper Paleozoic source rocks in Yimeng Uplift are dominated by coals. In Shiguohao area, the thickness of coalbeds ranges from 6 to 10 m. The source rocks with a vitrinite reflectance from 0.8% to 1.2% reached the major stage of hydrocarbon generation. So the local source rocks have an important contribution to near-source gas accumulation. Average methane content of Yimeng Uplift is 94.5%, which is higher than that of Shilijiahan area (91.2%); $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ value was also significantly heavier than that of Shilijiahan area with the difference value of 3‰. It is believed that component differentiation and carbon isotope fractionation occurred in natural gas migration process. So some natural gas in the Upper Paleozoic of Yimeng Uplift may come from the south of Boerjianghaizi fault.

Key words: carbon isotope, light hydrocarbon, gas source, source rock, natural gas, Ordos Basin

伊盟隆起位于鄂尔多斯盆地北部,东西向展布,北与河套地堑相邻,南以伊陕斜坡北部三眼井-泊尔江海子断裂为界,西起乌加庙,东至托克托。研究区位于勘探程度较高的伊盟隆起中部,为一北东向的单斜构造,局部断裂发育(图1),上古生界直接不整合覆盖于太古界结晶基底之上。自下而上发育石炭系太原组以及二叠系山西组、下石盒子组、上石盒子组和石千峰组

等5套地层。主要含气层位为下石盒子组3段(盒3段)、盒2段、盒1段和山西组1段(山1段)。圈闭类型以岩性圈闭和岩性-构造圈闭为主。

伊盟隆起上古生界天然气来源主要存在两种不同的看法。有的学者认为伊盟隆起是一个继承性古隆起,流体势较低,是天然气运聚有利指向区^[1-8],上古生界天然气来自于泊尔江海子断裂以南的乌审旗生气

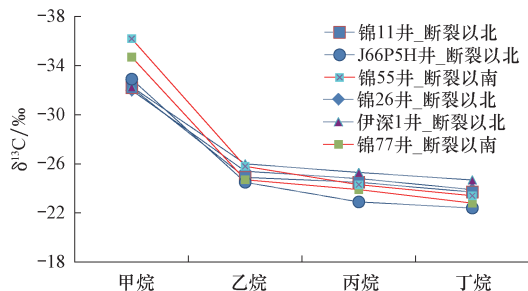


图3 泊尔江海子断裂南、北单体碳同位素分布特征

Fig. 3 Distribution characteristics of carbon isotope values of natural gas from the north and south of the Boerjianghai Fault

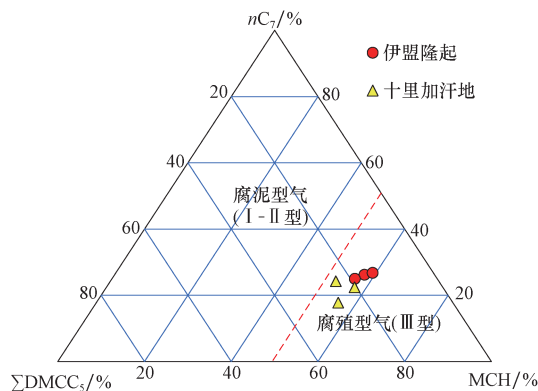


图4 泊尔江海子断裂南、北天然气C₇轻烃组成三角图

Fig. 4 Triangular diagram of C₇ light hydrocarbons of natural gas from the north and south of the Boerjianghai Fault

认为腐殖型母质生成的天然气甲基环己烷指数(MCH)大于50%,小于该值则为腐泥型母质所生天然气^[14]。很多学者通过绘制MCH,ΣDMCC₅和nC₇相对含量的三角图区分腐植型油气和腐泥型油气(图4)^[14-18]。研究区与泊尔江海子断裂以南的十里加汗地区天然气轻烃的MCH都大于50%,ΣDMCC₅小于30%,应属于同一种成因天然气,为腐殖型气。

2 天然气来源

2.1 烃源岩发育特征

研究区上古生界烃源岩主要以石炭系-二叠系煤岩为主,其次为暗色泥岩。源岩有机质类型与泊尔江海子断裂以南的十里加汗地区、大牛地气田相似,属于Ⅱ₂-Ⅲ型源岩(图5),以生气为主。

研究区煤系烃源岩局部发育,主要分布在什股壕地区,厚度为6~10 m,锦4—锦13—石鄂2一带煤层缺失;太原组-山西组镜质体反射率(R_o)为0.8%~1.2%,烃源岩进入大量生气阶段,生气强度一般为 $(5\sim10)\times10^8\text{ m}^3/\text{km}^2$,很明显对该地区天然气成藏有一定的贡献作用。泊尔江海子断裂以南十里加汗地区

煤层厚度较大,厚度为10~20 m, R_o 为1.2%~1.6%,成熟度相对较高,生气强度为 $(15\sim30)\times10^8\text{ m}^3/\text{km}^2$ 。总体看来,研究区上古生界天然气资源潜力小于泊尔江海子断裂以南十里加汗地区。

2.2 天然气组分特征

天然气在运移过程中会发生成分层效应,由于甲烷等较轻组分的渗透运移速度较大,而粘土矿物对天然气中重烃组分具有较强的束缚能力^[19-23]。所以,天然气经过长距离运移后,甲烷所占的比例逐渐增大,天然气相对密度变小。

对比分析研究区与泊尔江海子断裂以南十里加汗地区的70余个天然气组分样品数据表明,研究区天然气甲烷含量数值一般为92.4%~97.8%,平均值为94.5%,相对密度值一般低于0.63;十里加汗地区天然气甲烷含量平均值仅为91.2%,相对密度值一般高于0.63(图6)。总的来说,研究区天然气具有甲烷含量高、重烃含量低,相对密度值小的特征,可能是泊尔江海子断裂以南天然气向北运移过程中发生了成分层效应。

2.3 天然气成藏过程

早白垩世是伊盟隆起上古生界煤系地层的主要生气期^[24],对该地区天然气近源成藏具有重要意义。由于伊盟隆起流体势较低,泊尔江海子断裂以南地区的天然气也可以通过厚层砂体、不整合面或断裂等优势运移通道,向北运移到伊盟隆起进行成藏^[1-7,25]。

按照天然气碳同位素分馏特征^[26-28],气藏中甲烷

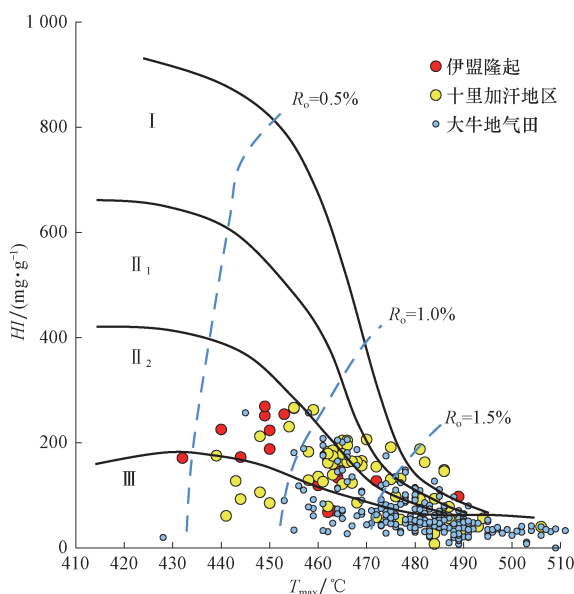


图5 泊尔江海子断裂南、北有机质类型对比分析

Fig. 5 Comparison of organic types between source rocks in the north and south of the Boerjianghai Fault

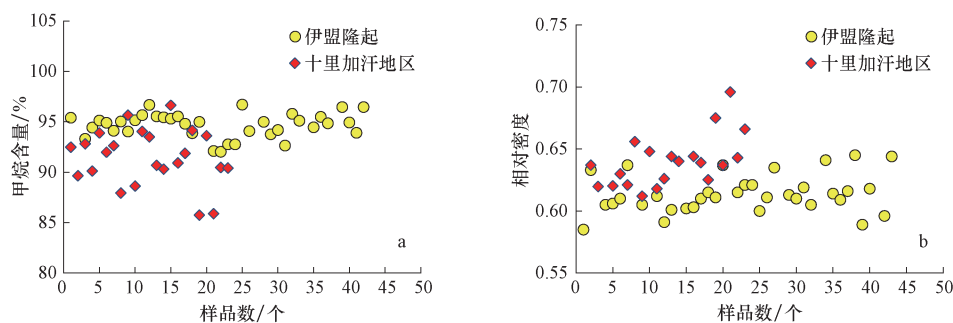


图6 泊尔江海子断裂南、北天然气甲烷含量(a)和相对密度(b)对比

Fig. 6 Comparison of methane content(a) and relative density(b) of natural gas from the north and south of the Boerjianghai Fault

碳同位素容易分馏,而乙烷以上的重烃碳同位素几乎不发生分馏。也就是说,如果气藏中天然气散失, $^{12}\text{CH}_4$ 首先逸散。在经过长时间聚集—散失—聚集反复过程后, $^{13}\text{CH}_4$ 就会不断富集, $\delta^{13}\text{C}_1$ 值就明显变大。

伊盟隆起聚集的天然气 $\delta^{13}\text{C}_1$ 值明显高于泊尔江海子断裂以南的十里加汗地区和大牛地气田,平均值相差3‰,而 $\delta^{13}\text{C}_2$ 相差不大(图2),说明该地区天然气碳同位素发生了分馏作用。另外,伊盟隆起北部和东北部下白垩统露头 and 地层已发现大量的油(气)苗和油气显示^[29],综合显示,该地区天然气具有侧向运移的特征。

3 结论

1) 天然气碳同位素、轻烃特征表明,研究区上古生界天然气为煤成气。

2) 在烃源岩发育特征分析的基础上,对比泊尔江海子断裂南、北天然气组分、 $\delta^{13}\text{C}_1$ 值变化特征,研究区上古生界天然气有两种来源。一是本地烃源岩所生天然气;二是泊尔江海子断裂以南地区运移而来的天然气。

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