

鄂尔多斯盆地东北部斜坡区深层煤层气地质特征与勘探潜力

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摘要:近年来, 鄂尔多斯盆地北部大牛地地区深层煤层气勘探取得重大突破。利用区域地质资料、岩心观察、显微组分分析、扫描电镜、工业分析、压汞测试、低温液氮吸附、二氧化碳吸附、甲烷等温吸附以及现场含量测试等多种技术多段, 研究大牛地地区深部煤层的空间展布、煤岩煤质、储集性和含气性等地质特征, 以明确该区深层煤层气勘探潜力。结果表明, 大牛地地区主力煤储层太原组^{8#}煤层: ①全区稳定分布, 厚度2~14 m, 镜质体反射率(R_o)1.7%, 上部层段发育光亮-半亮煤, 灰分较低, 煤质条件较好, 具备煤层气富集的物质基础。②微孔和宏孔都较发育, 以微孔为主, 占比为67.5%, 低灰光亮-半亮煤的总孔容、孔隙比表面积、微孔占比及孔隙度较大。③顶板发育厚层灰岩与暗色泥岩, 构造简单, 地层含水量低, 属于干燥含气系统, 总含气量20.3~47.1 m³/t, 游离气占比33.2%~66.2%, 煤储层具有吸附气-游离气双富特征。④含气面积2 003 km², 资源量5 422×10⁸ m³, 资源丰度2.71×10⁸ m³/km²。鄂尔多斯盆地北部深部煤层具有有利煤层气地质特征, 是重要的勘探开发目的层。

关键词:等温吸附; 游离气量; 宏观煤岩类型; 勘探潜力; 深层煤层气; 大牛地地区; 鄂尔多斯盆地

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Geological characteristics and exploration potential of deep coalbed methane in the slope area of the northeastern Ordos Basin

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Abstract: In recent years, significant breakthroughs have been achieved in the exploration of deep coalbed methane (CBM) in the Daniudi area, northern Ordos Basin. This study aims to determine the potential for deep CBM exploration in this area. Based on regional geology and data derived from core and maceral observations, scanning electron microscopy (SEM) image analysis, proximate analysis, mercury injection capillary pressure (MICP) analysis, low-temperature liquid-nitrogen adsorption measurements, and CO₂ adsorption and methane isothermal adsorption experiments, along with on-site gas content tests, we delve into the geological characteristics of deep coal seams in the Daniudi area in terms of their spatial distribution, lithotypes, coal quality, reservoir properties, and gas-bearing

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properties. The No. 8 coal seam of the Taiyuan Formation is identified as the dominant coal reservoir in the Daniudi area. The results indicate that this coal seam is consistently distributed throughout the Daniudi area, with a thickness ranging from 2 to 14 m and vitrinite reflectance (R_o) of 1.7%. Bright to semi-bright coals occur in the upper part of the coal seam as featuring low ash content, indicating high coal quality and providing a material basis for CBM accumulation. The No. 8 coal seam shows well-developed micropores and macropores, with micropores being predominant, accounting for 67.5%. The bright to semi-bright coals with low ash content therein display high total pore volume, specific surface area of pores, micropore proportion, and porosity. The roof of the coal seam contains thickly laminated limestones and dark mudstones, as characterized by simple structure and low formation water content, suggesting a dry-coal gas-bearing system. With total gas content ranging from 20.3 to 47.1 m³/t and free gas proportion from 33.2% to 66.2%, the No. 8 coal seam is rich in both adsorbed and free gases. This coal seam manifests a gas-bearing area of 2 003 km², CBM resources of $5\,422 \times 10^8$ m³, and CBM resource abundance of 2.71×10^8 m³/km². These findings indicate that deep coals in the Ordos Basin are characterized by favorable geological condition for CBM generation, representing a significant exploration and development target.

Key words: isothermal adsorption, free gas content, macrolithotype of coals, exploration potential, deep coalbed methane (CBM), Daniudi area, Ordos Basin

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中国深层煤层气(埋深>1 500 m)^[1–3]资源丰富,地质资源量约为 50.18×10^{12} m³, 占全国煤层气资源总量的 70.90%^[4–6], 具备形成年产千亿立方米级天然气产业的资源基础^[7–8]。前人研究表明,深层煤层气具有储层压力高、含水饱和度低、含气量高和存在游离气等特点^[9–11], 经有效压裂改造后,排、采见气时间短,产气峰值高,稳产时间长,产水量小^[12–14], 目前已在准噶尔盆地东部、鄂尔多斯盆地东缘及四川盆地东南部实现了勘探突破^[15–19], 其中鄂尔多斯盆地石炭系太原组 8#煤层具有分布广、厚度大和镜质组含量高的特征,是中国深层煤层气勘探的主要目的层^[2, 20]。近年来,针对该主力层系的煤层气勘探工作取得了一系列重大进展,鄂尔多斯盆地大宁—吉县、临兴—神府、纳林河—米脂北等区块探明地质储量达千亿立方米^[21–23], 并在大宁—吉县区块实现规模效益开发^[10, 24–25], 太原组 8#煤层作为主力产气层显示出巨大的勘探潜力。近年来,鄂尔多斯盆地北部大牛地地区逐步推进深部煤层气勘探开发工作,部署多口煤层气井,其中水平井 Y1HF 井在太原组深层 8#煤层试获日产煤层气峰值 10.4×10^4 m³, 年产煤层气 $2\,300.0 \times 10^4$ m³, 显示该区深层煤层气勘探开发前景广阔。

然而,大牛地地区太原组 8#煤层与大宁—吉县区块在沉积背景与演化过程上存在显著差异,决定了二者的煤层气勘探潜力有所不同^[26–27]。因此,进一步研究太原组 8#煤层的成藏地质特征对于明确大牛地地区

深层煤层气勘探潜力具有十分重要的意义。在前人研究的基础上,利用岩心观察与分析化验资料,开展该区太原组 8#煤层煤岩煤质、储集性与含气性特征研究,评价勘探开发潜力,为鄂尔多斯盆地北部深部煤层气勘探开发提供参考。

1 研究区地质概况

大牛地地区位于鄂尔多斯盆地伊陕斜坡东北部(图 1a),区内自下而上发育上石炭统太原组和下二叠统山西组含煤地层^[26]。其中太原组一段(太一段)发育 8#—10#煤层,太二段发育 6#—7#煤层,山西组一段(山一段)发育 3#—5#煤层,山二段发育 1#—2#煤层^[26]。其中,主力煤层太原组 8#煤层位于太一段顶部,为太一段与太二段的标志层(图 1c),其顶板主要发育灰岩与泥岩,底板发育泥岩及泥质粉砂岩,属于海—陆过渡相潮坪—潟湖聚煤沉积体系。

2 煤层分布与煤质特征

2.1 煤层分布特征

大牛地地区 8#煤层全区分布稳定,厚度主要介于 2~14 m,平均厚度 6 m(图 1b)。研究区中部发育北东向薄煤层,厚度小于 4 m,西南及东南地区煤层厚度较

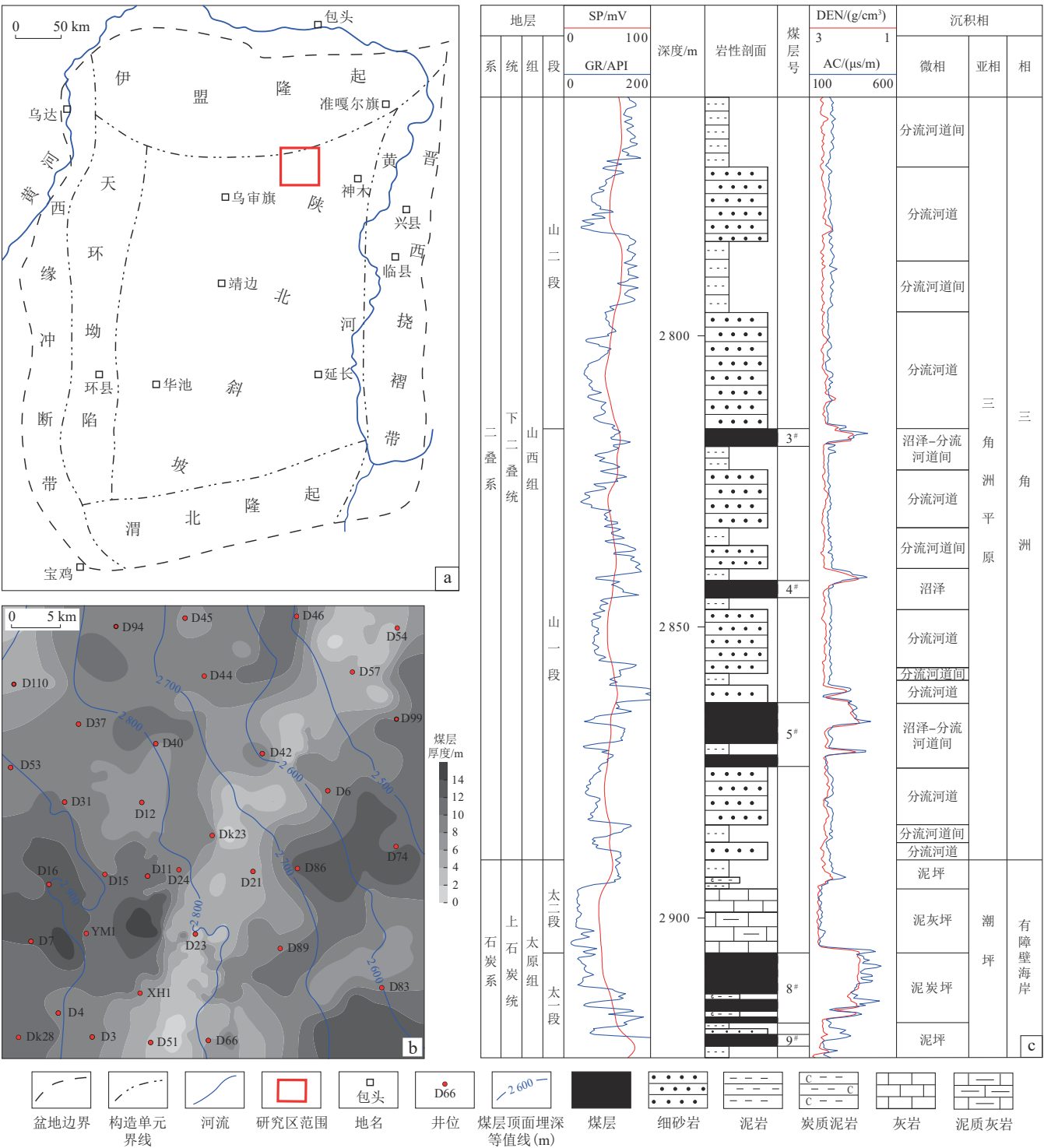


图1 鄂尔多斯盆地大牛地地区太原组8#煤层分布

Fig. 1 Distribution of the No. 8 coal seam of the Taiyuan Formation in the Daniudi area, Ordos Basin
a. 研究区构造位置;b. 8#煤层厚度与顶面埋深等值线图;c. 研究区太原组-山西组煤系地层综合柱状图

大,超过10 m,为水平井成井与大规模体积压裂改造提供了良好的基础条件。此外,8#煤层顶面埋深介于2 500~2 900 m,平均埋深2 700 m(图1b);整体为西南倾平缓单斜构造,倾角小于2°,构造简单,有利于煤层气保存。

2.2 煤岩学特征

大牛地地区8#煤层煤岩学特征主要包括宏观和显微煤岩组分发育特征,反映煤层生烃的物质基础。根据《宏观煤岩类型分类方案》(GB/T 18023—2000),结

合煤心肉眼观测与全直径CT扫描,揭示研究区8#煤层宏观煤岩类型发育特征。结果表明(图2),8#煤层发育半亮型、光亮型、半暗型及暗淡型4种宏观煤岩类型,垂向展布复杂,非均质性较强,其中,下部主要发育半暗型、暗淡型煤岩和炭质页岩夹矸,中部主要发育半暗

型和半亮型煤岩,上部优势煤岩类型为半亮型和光亮型。整体来看,由底至顶煤岩类型由半暗煤和暗淡煤逐渐向半亮煤和光亮煤过渡,光亮程度与生烃条件逐渐变好。

根据《煤的显微组分组和矿物测定方法》(GB/T

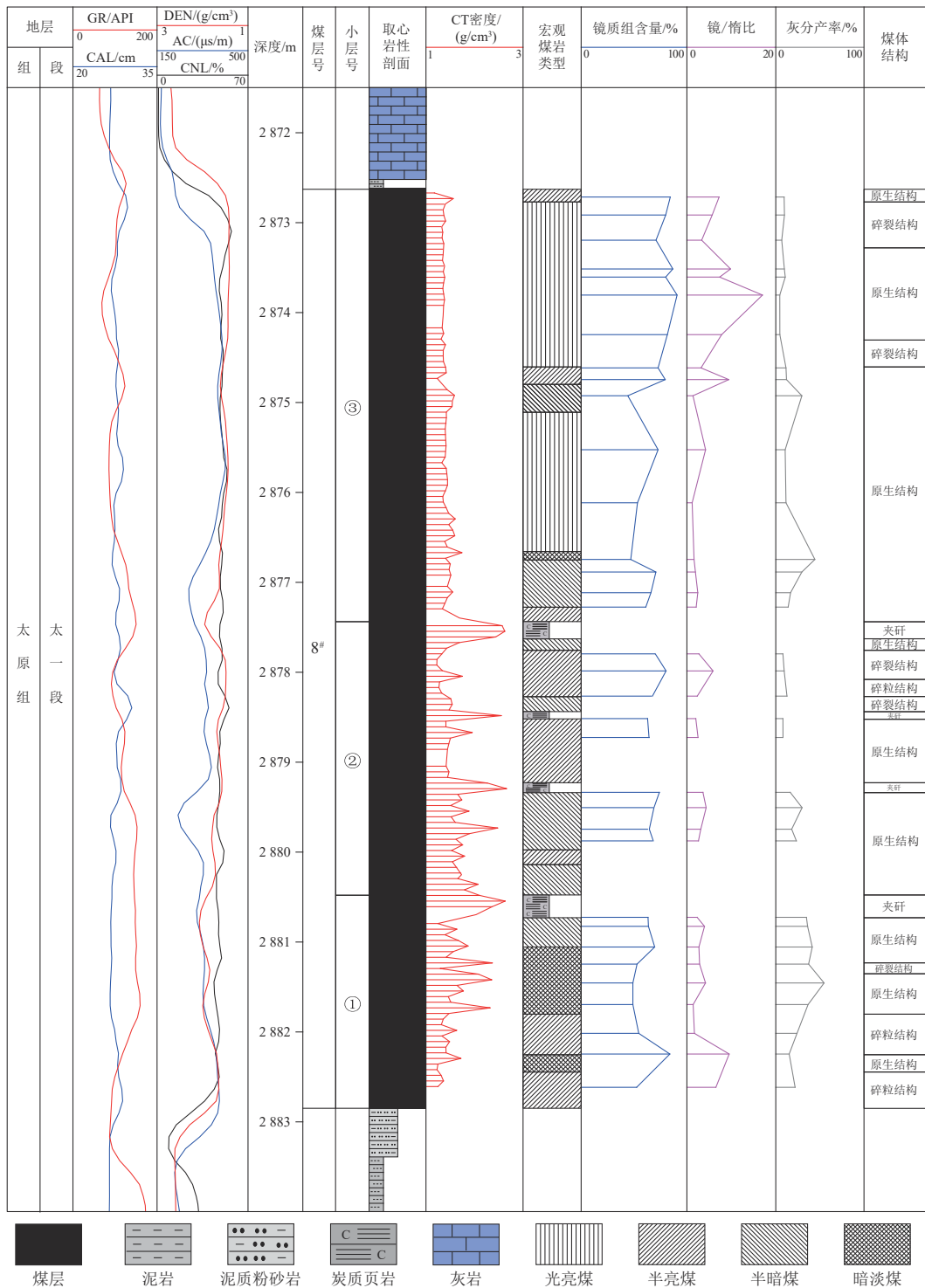


图2 鄂尔多斯盆地大牛地地区太原组8#煤层宏观煤岩类型及煤质垂向展布

Fig. 2 Vertical distribution of the coal macrolithotypes and quality of the No. 8 coal seam of the Taiyuan Formation in the Daniudi area, Ordos Basin

8899—2013),利用光学显微镜对粉煤光片中的显微组分进行观测,查明8#煤层显微煤岩特征。结果显示,该煤层显微组分主要为镜质组(V),油浸反射光下呈深灰色,含量为44.0%~88.8%,平均值为68.1%,其中均质镜质体主要呈条带状产出,发育微裂缝(图3a—c);惰质组(I)成分次之,油浸反射光下呈灰白色,具中-高程度突起,含量为5.2%~44.8%,平均值为21.3%,其中丝质体植物胞腔完整,呈椭圆状,排列整齐(图3d,e),半丝质体胞腔破碎,排列不规则(图3c—e);矿物组分含量2.0%~39.6%,平均值为8.6%,可见黏土矿物(油浸反射光下呈灰黑色)充填于胞腔中(图3d),或胶结于基质镜质体中(图3a,c,e);另外,由于演化程度较高(镜质体反射率 $R_o=1.7\%$),未见壳质组分布。

8#煤层显微组分垂向分布特征(图2)表明,煤层下部镜质组含量相对较低,镜/惰比(V/I)较小,由下至上,镜质组含量与镜/惰比逐渐增大,反映了8#煤层沉积过程泥炭沼泽覆水深度具有逐渐增加的趋势,宏观煤岩类型由半暗煤—暗淡煤逐渐向光亮煤—半亮煤过渡。

2.3 煤质特征

基于《煤的工业分析方法——仪器法》(GB/T 30732—2014),开展煤的工业分析测试,结果显示研究区8#煤层工业组分以固定碳为主,灰分产率次之,空气

干燥基固定碳、挥发分和全水分含量以及灰分产率分别为42.7%~82.5%,11.7%~18.6%,0.4%~0.8%和3.9%~44.0%,平均值分别为67.5%,14.1%,0.6%和17.9%,属于中-高固定碳、低挥发分和特低全水分含量,以及低-中灰分产率煤。挥发分与全水分含量垂向变化较小,固定碳含量与灰分产率垂向变化大,非均质性较强,其中煤层上部固定碳含量高且灰分产率低,中部固定碳含量与灰分产率中等,下部固定碳含量较低而灰分产率较高,煤质由底至顶逐渐变好(图2)。进一步分析发现,工业组分与宏观煤岩类型相关性较高,随着灰分产率升高以及固定碳含量减少,煤岩光泽减弱,宏观煤岩类型向半暗煤—暗淡煤过渡(图4a,b),表明研究区8#煤层的宏观煤岩类型主要受灰分影响,惰质组的作用相对较小(图4c)。

3 煤层储集性能

3.1 储集空间类型

岩心观察与扫描电镜分析显示,研究区8#煤层储集空间主要为裂隙和基质孔隙。裂隙包括内生割理和外生微裂隙2类,其中岩心尺度割理主要发育于镜煤条带中(图5a—c),割理线密度1.2~2.2条/cm,镜下尺度割理主要存在于均质镜质体条带中(图5d—f),多尺度观测结果显示裂隙部分为黏土矿物和碳酸盐矿物充填

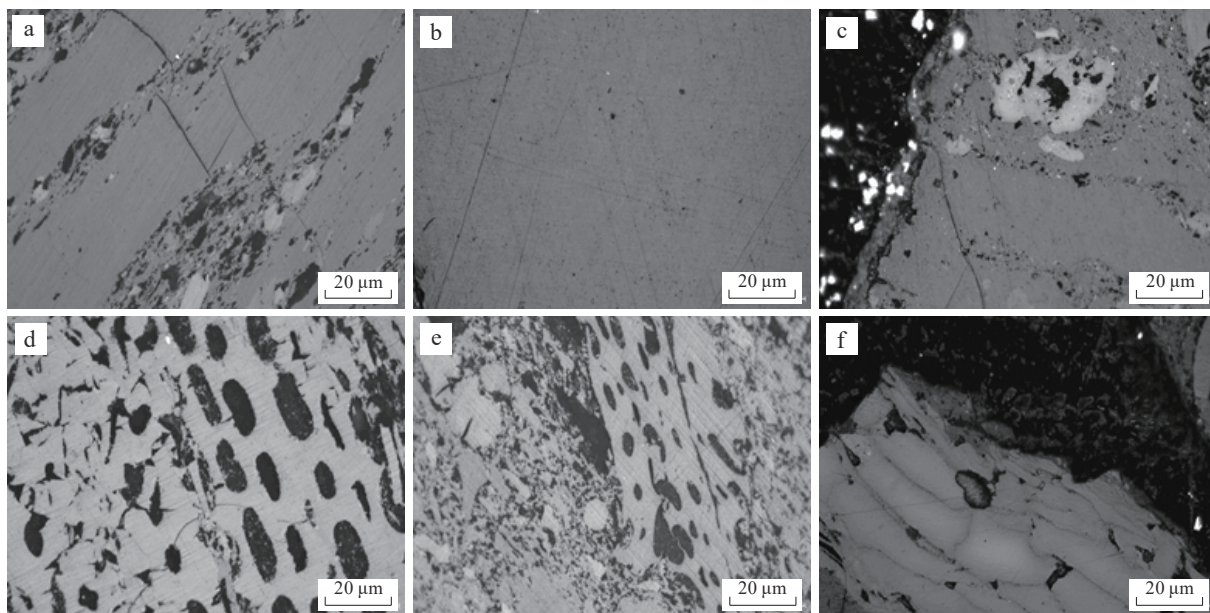


图3 鄂尔多斯盆地大牛地地区8#煤层Y1井显微组分镜下特征照片(反射光)

Fig. 3 Photomicrographs of macerals in the No. 8 coal seam in well Y1 in the Daniudi area, Ordos Basin (taken under reflected light)

- a. 均质镜质体条带与基质镜质体,埋深2 874.93 m; b. 均质镜质体,埋深2 877.80 m; c. 均质镜质体条带与基质镜质体,埋深2 872.92 m;
d. 丝质体与半丝质体,埋深2 876.89 m; e. 丝质体、半丝质体与基质镜质体,埋深2 880.83 m; f. 粗粒体,埋深2 872.72 m

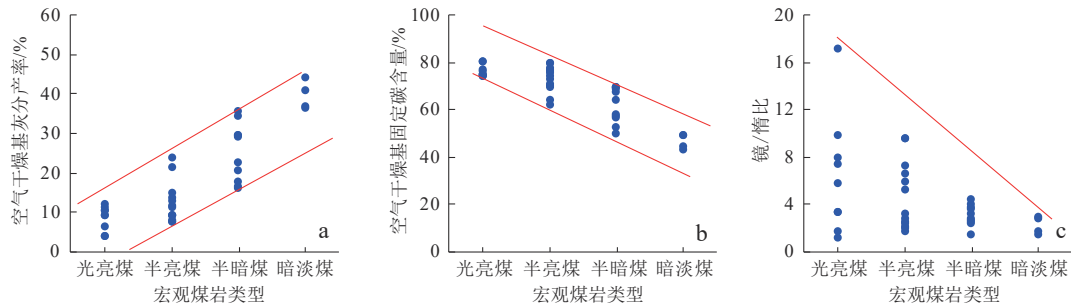


图4 鄂尔多斯盆地大牛地地区8#煤层宏观煤岩类型与煤质参数相关关系

Fig. 4 Relationships between the macrolithotypes and coal-quality parameters of the No. 8 coal seam of the Taiyuan Formation in the Daniudi area, Ordos Basin

a. 宏观煤岩类型与空气干燥基灰分产率关系; b. 宏观煤岩类型与空气干燥基固定碳含量关系; c. 宏观煤岩类型与镜/惰比关系

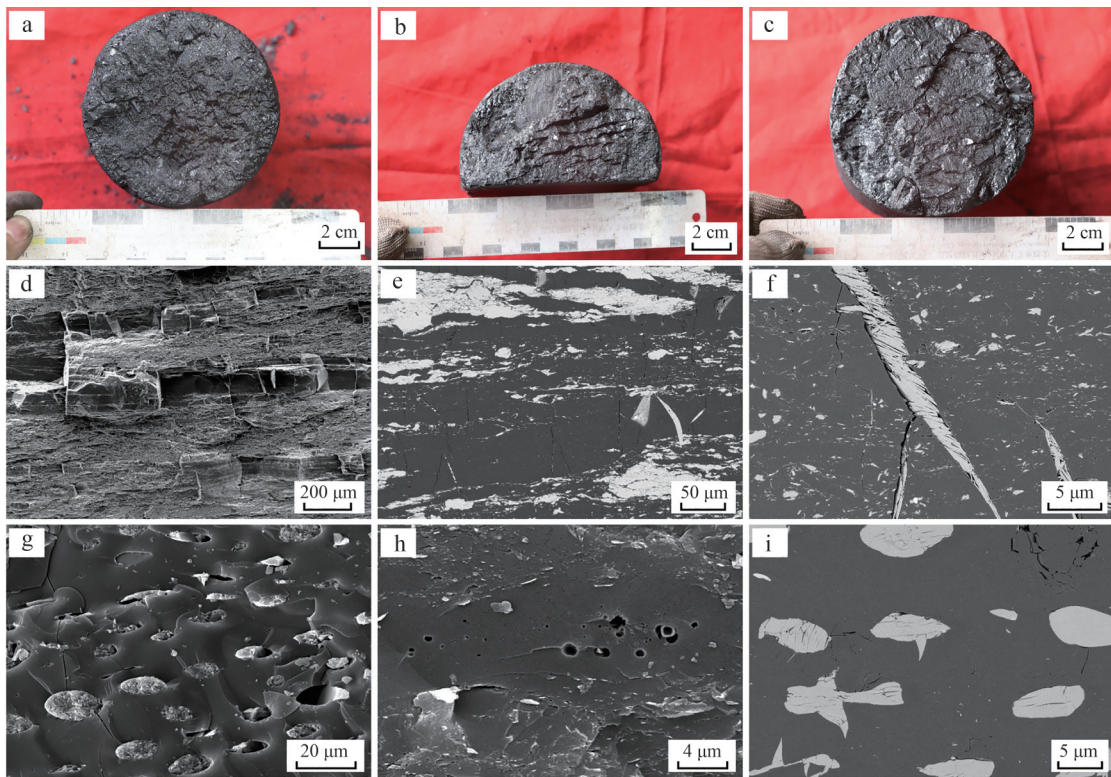


图5 鄂尔多斯盆地大牛地地区8#煤层Y1井典型储集空间岩心与镜下特征照片

Fig. 5 Core photos and photomicrographs of typical storage spaces in the No. 8 coal seam in well Y1 in the Daniudi area, Ordos Basin

a. 发育两组割理,埋深2 876.18 m,岩心; b. 主要发育一组割理,埋深2 875.65 m,岩心; c. 微裂隙,埋深2 875.52 m,岩心; d. 割理发育于均质镜质体条带,埋深2 885.19 m,扫描电镜; e. 割理发育于均质镜质体条带,埋深2 874.93 m,扫描电镜; f. 微裂隙与矿物晶间孔,埋深2 872.92 m,扫描电镜; g. 植物组织孔,埋深2 876.89 m,扫描电镜; h. 有机质气孔,埋深2 872.72 m,扫描电镜; i. 矿物晶间孔,埋深2 881.70 m,扫描电镜

(图5c, e, f);基质孔隙主要包括植物组织孔、有机质气孔、粒间孔与矿物晶间孔,其中植物组织孔呈椭圆状均匀排列,孔径大小5~20 μm(图5g, i),部分为黏土矿物充填,形成矿物晶间孔(图5i),有机质气孔呈蜂窝状分布,孔径范围10~100 nm(图5h)。

3.2 孔隙结构与孔隙度

煤是具有复杂孔隙结构的多孔介质,孔径大小及

孔隙分布影响煤层气吸附、解吸、扩散与渗流^[28-29]。目前孔隙结构研究方法主要包括流体注入法^[30-32](压汞法、氮气吸附、二氧化碳吸附和核磁共振)和扫描法^[33-34](光学显微镜、扫描电镜、原子力显微镜及CT扫描)。二者相比,流体注入法的定量表征能力更强,但不同流体注入法测量范围有限,因此本次研究利用低温CO₂吸附-低温N₂吸附-高压压汞多尺度孔隙联合表征方法,揭示研究区8#煤层的孔隙结构特征。如图6

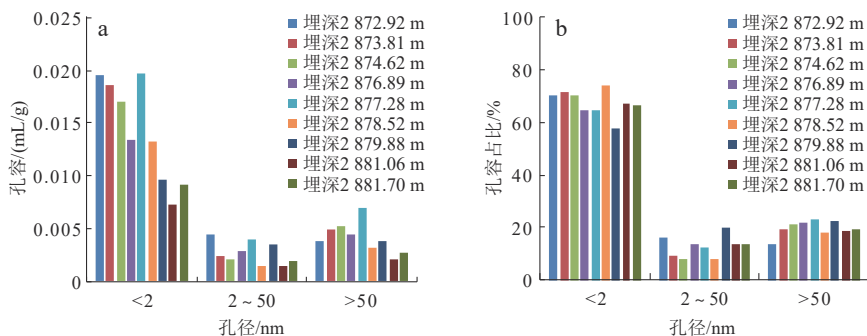


图6 基于多尺度联合表征的鄂尔多斯盆地大牛地地区太原组8#煤层孔隙结构分布

Fig. 6 Pore structure distributions of the No. 8 coal seam of the Taiyuan Formation in the Daniudi area, Ordos Basin derived using multi-scale combined characterization

所示,8#煤层主要发育微孔(孔径<2 nm),孔容为0.007~0.020 mL/g,占比57.6%~73.9%,平均值为67.5%;宏孔(孔径>50 nm)次之,孔容为0.002~0.007 mL/g,占比13.8%~22.8%,平均值为19.7%;介孔(孔径2~50 nm)发育最少,孔容为0.001~0.004 mL/g,占比8.2%~20.2%,平均值为12.8%。表明8#煤层具有微孔和宏孔双发育的特征,与鄂尔多斯盆地其他地区8#煤层孔隙结构具有相似性^[20]。

研究区8#煤样割理裂隙发育,柱塞样品钻取困难,本次研究利用氦气法对柱塞样品与不规则样品的孔隙度进行测试。8#煤层孔隙度主要分布于2.5%~7.2%,平均值为5.1%,其中,基于不规则样品的测试结果略低于柱塞样品(图7),主要因为不规则样品测试结果反映的是煤基质物性特征,难以反映裂缝对物性的贡献。此外,随着埋深增加,孔隙度变化不大(图7),反映了一定埋深下,孔隙度已趋于稳定,深部具有一定的保孔能力。

进一步分析表明,煤岩煤质参数影响煤层的储集性能,较低的灰分产率、较高的镜质组含量、光亮煤-半亮煤的总孔容与孔隙比表面积更大且孔隙度更高

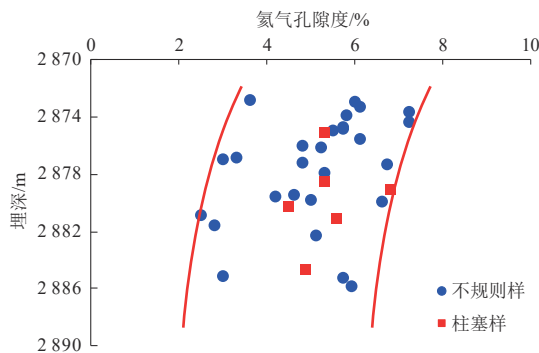


图7 鄂尔多斯盆地大牛地地区8#煤层孔隙度随埋深变化

Fig. 7 Burial depth vs. porosity of the No. 8 coal seam of the Taiyuan Formation in the Daniudi area, Ordos Basin

(图8a—i),这是因为煤储层孔隙主要为有机质孔,高灰分的半暗煤-暗淡煤中部分有机质孔被矿物充填,孔隙减小,扫描电镜结果(图5g, i)同样表明,半暗煤-暗淡煤中大量的植物组织孔被黏土矿物充填,使得储集性变差。此外,煤岩煤质影响煤储层的孔径分布,随着光泽强度增加、镜质组含量上升以及灰分产率减少,微孔占比提高(图8j—l),表明矿物对微孔影响更强烈,8#煤层具有很好的源-储耦合关系。

4 煤层含气性特征

依据煤的《高压等温吸附试验方法——重量法》(NB/T 10888—2021)与《煤层气含量测定——加温解吸法》(GB/T 28753—2012),分别开展地层温度(85℃)条件下等温吸附实验与现场含气量测试,揭示8#煤层的含气性特征。其中,8#煤层兰氏体积主要分布在7.8~21.5 m³/t,平均值为16.2 m³/t,兰氏压力为2.9~4.8 MPa,平均值为3.7 MPa,兰氏体积相对较高,反映8#煤层具有较强的吸附能力,有利于煤层气富集。另外,煤储层吸附能力与煤质、煤阶及储集参数间具有很好的相关性,随着煤层光泽强度增加、灰分产率减少、总孔容与孔隙比表面积增大,兰氏体积增加,吸附能力增强(图9),说明8#煤层上部的低灰光亮煤-半亮煤更有利于煤层气富集,是勘探开发的有利层段。

此外,研究区8#煤层含气量为20.3~47.1 m³/t,平均值为30.4 m³/t,与大宁-吉县地区相当^[2, 10]。利用现场含气量与地层条件下理论吸附气量的差值,对煤层中游离气量进行初步估算。结果显示,游离气含量为8.3~29.1 m³/t,平均值为15.9 m³/t,游离气占比33.2%~66.2%,平均值为51.7%(图10),反映了8#煤层具有吸附气-游离气双富特征。

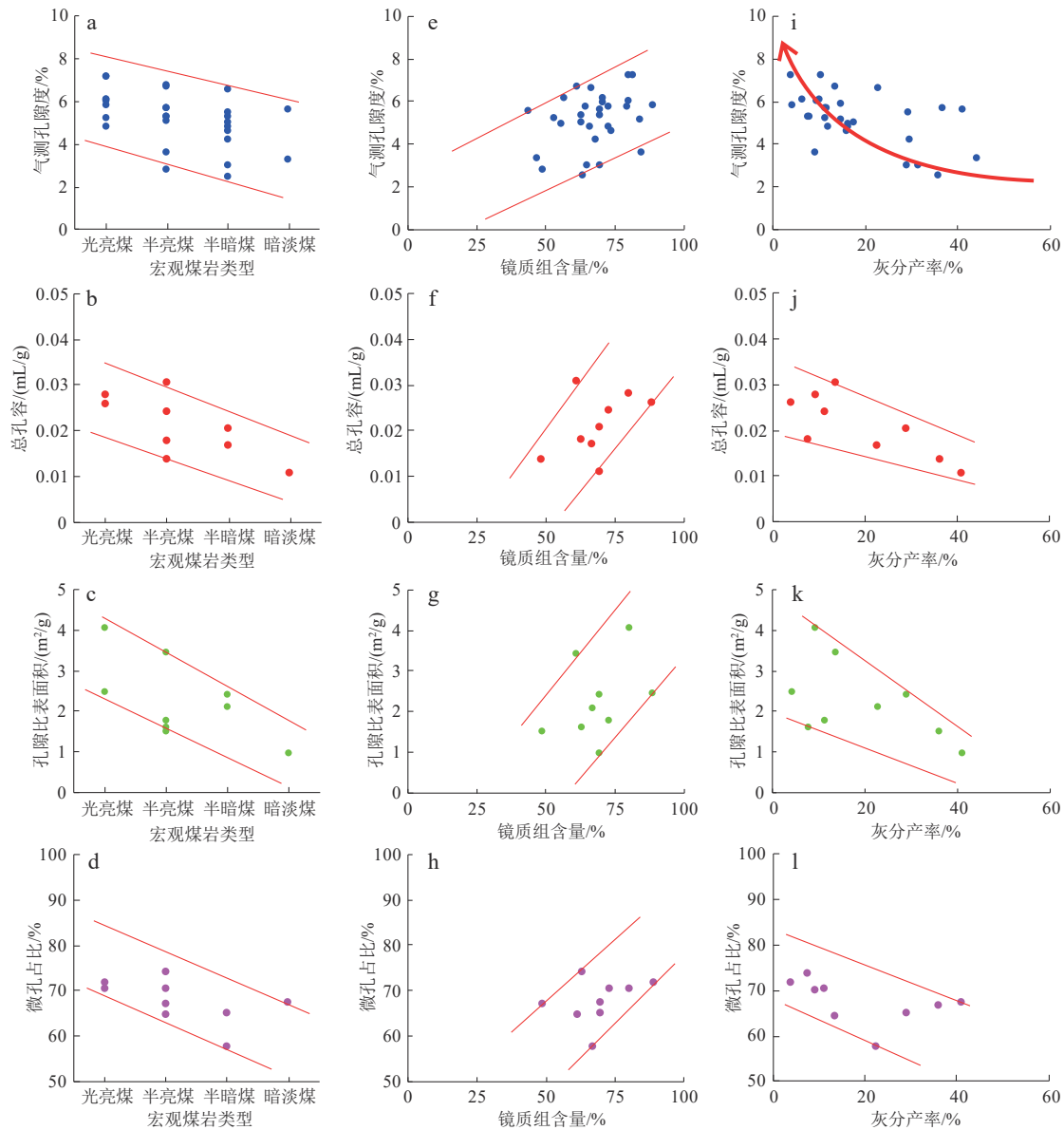


图8 鄂尔多斯盆地大牛地地区8#煤储层储集性参数随宏观煤岩类型(a—d)和煤质(e—l)变化

Fig. 8 Relationships of the reservoir property parameters with the coal macrolithotypes (a—d) and quality (e—l) of the No. 8 coal seam of the Taiyuan Formation in the Daniudi area, Ordos Basin

a—d. 宏观煤岩类型与气测孔隙度、总孔容、孔隙比表面积及微孔占比的关系; e—h. 镜质组含量与气测孔隙度、总孔容、孔隙比表面积及微孔占比的关系; i—l. 灰分产率与气测孔隙度、总孔容、孔隙比表面积及微孔占比的关系

5 勘探潜力

深层煤层气富集受沉积与构造等因素的综合控制^[35-37],大牛地地区太原组煤层形成于海-陆过渡相潮坪-潟湖沉积体系^[26],在稳定缓慢的海侵背景下,可容纳空间与泥炭堆积速率^[38]具有很好的匹配关系,形成了具有分布广、厚度大和灰分低等特征的8#煤层。另外,受海-陆过渡相沉积体系影响,该煤层顶板主要发育厚层灰岩与暗色泥岩,封盖条件较好;煤层中游离气含量较

高,部分地区处于障壁岛沉积区,煤层厚度小,顶板发育砂岩,封盖性能较差,煤层气易于逸散至上部地层,形成煤系致密砂岩气藏。此外,8#煤层自沉积后经历了近200 Ma的缓慢沉降过程,最大埋深达4 500 m^[26], R_o 达1.7%,煤层持续大规模生烃,促进了割理系统的形成以及地层水的排出,白垩纪中期以后,受构造抬升影响,含气系统发生差异演化,抬升幅度越小,越有利于保持干燥含气系统的含气量^[39]。大牛地地区地层抬升幅度接近1 500 m^[26],远低于盆缘中-浅部煤层气藏的抬升幅度,因此有利于形成吸附气-游离气双富型

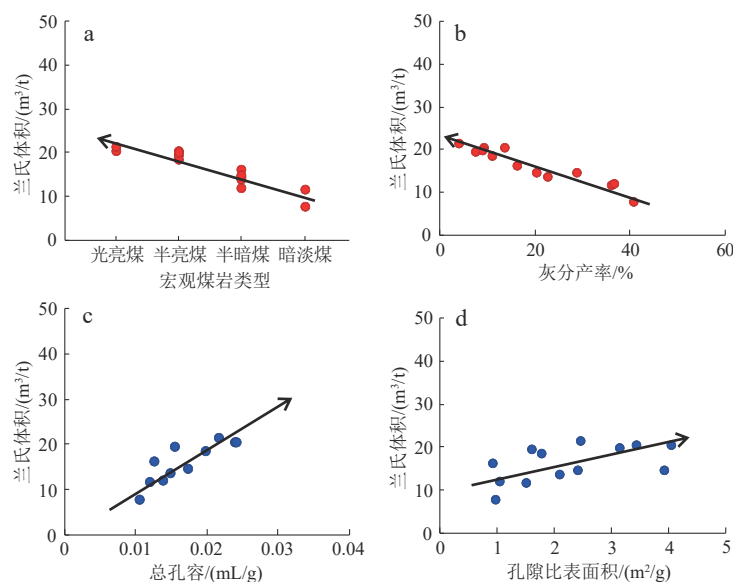


图9 鄂尔多斯盆地大牛地地区8#煤层兰氏体积随宏观煤岩类型(a)、煤质(b)及储集性参数(c,d)变化

Fig. 9 Relationships of the Langmuir volume with the coal macrolithotypes (a), quality (b), and reservoir property parameters (c,d) of the No. 8 coal seam of the Taiyuan Formation in the Daniudi area, Ordos Basin

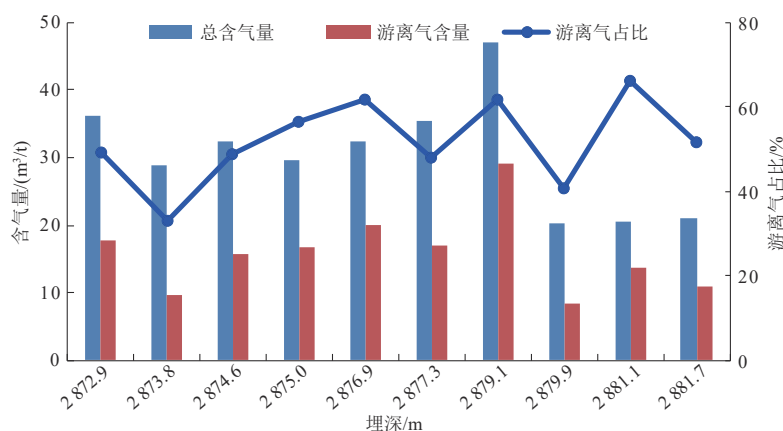


图10 鄂尔多斯盆地大牛地地区8#煤层Y1井游离气含量与占比垂向分布

Fig. 10 Vertical distributions of the free gas content and proportion of the No. 8 coal seam in well Y1 in the Daniudi area, Ordos Basin

深层煤层气藏,其中Y1井的理论吸附气含量平均为 $14.5 \text{ m}^3/\text{t}$,游离气含量平均为 $15.9 \text{ m}^3/\text{t}$,利用水平井与大排量体积压裂技术,放喷阶段即产气,试气峰值日产气量达 $10.4 \times 10^4 \text{ m}^3$,稳产时间超过400 d,目前日产气量 $5.1 \times 10^4 \text{ m}^3$,累产气量超过 $2\,300.0 \times 10^4 \text{ m}^3$ (图11)。

在以上研究基础上,基于研究区8#煤层厚度、密度和含气量等关键参数,采用体积法^[40-43]进行资源量估算,得到研究区8#煤层含气面积为 $2\,003 \text{ km}^2$,资源量为 $5\,422 \times 10^8 \text{ m}^3$,资源丰度为 $2.71 \times 10^8 \text{ m}^3/\text{km}^2$,显示了大牛地地区深层煤层气具备雄厚的资源基础,勘探潜力巨大,后续需加快区内井组试验,降本增效,实现煤层气效益开发。

6 结论

鄂尔多斯盆地北部大牛地地区深层煤层气勘探取得了单井突破,通过开展大牛地地区太原组8#煤层空间展布、煤岩煤质、储集性和含气性等地质特征研究,明确了其勘探潜力,获得以下几点认识。

1) 研究区太原组8#煤层形成于海-陆过渡相潮坪-潟湖沉积体系,在稳定的海侵背景下,可容纳空间与泥炭堆积速率具有很好的匹配关系,煤层具有分布广、厚度大(2~14 m)和灰分产率低(平均值17.9%)等特征。煤层上部层段发育光亮煤-半亮煤,煤质条件好,具备煤层气富集的物质基础。

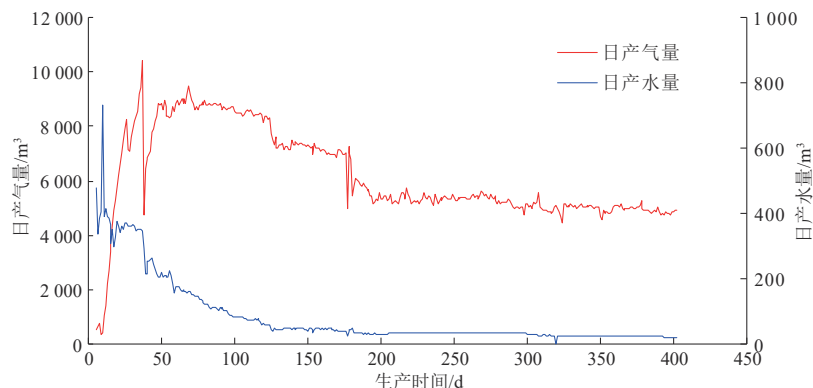


图11 鄂尔多斯盆地大牛地地区Y1井煤层气生产曲线

Fig. 11 Production curves of coalbed methane from well Y1 in the Daniudi area, Ordos Basin

2) 生烃演化史与煤岩煤质共同影响8#煤层储集性特征,自沉积后持续缓慢沉降,最大埋深达到4 500 m, R_o 达到1.7%,经历了持续大规模生烃阶段,形成了微孔(占比67.5%)和宏孔(占比19.7%)双发育的优势储层;低灰光亮煤-半亮煤的总孔容、孔隙比表面积、微孔占比与孔隙度较大,揭示煤层具有很好的源-储耦合关系。

3) 有利的顶板岩性(厚层灰岩与暗色泥岩)与低幅度的构造抬升(地层抬升幅度<1 500 m)促进了研究区吸附气-游离气双富型深层煤层气藏的形成。研究区8#煤层总含气量高(20.3~47.1 m³/t),游离气占比大(33.2%~66.2%),经有效压裂改造后,排采见气时间短,产气峰值高,稳产时间长,产水量小。

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