

陆相断陷淡水湖盆页岩油富集条件及勘探潜力

——以南襄盆地南阳凹陷古近系核桃园组为例

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摘要:南襄盆地南阳凹陷核三段页岩油获得峰值日产5.21~19.17 t工业油流,研究页岩油富集对页岩油勘探具有重要意义。通过岩心、测井、薄片、扫描电镜、生排烃模拟和激光共聚焦等分析手段,研究了南襄盆地淡水湖相页岩油的形成条件、赋存特征、富集条件和勘探潜力。研究表明,页岩主要发育在核三段晚期至核二段,最大累计厚度可达1 400 m。页岩层有机质总有机碳含量(TOC)介于0.18%~1.58%,平均值为0.84%,游离烃含量(S_1)介于0.15~1.23 mg/g,有机质类型以II₁型为主,镜质体反射率(R_o)介于0.5%~1.0%,处于中等热演化程度。岩相主要为纹层状-层状混合质页岩、纹层状长英质页岩和纹层状云灰质页岩3种类型。以纹层混合质页岩为主,页岩储集空间类型主要为基质孔隙和裂缝。基质孔隙主要为黏土矿物粒间孔、晶间孔、溶蚀孔,同时发育少量有机质孔隙。页岩基质孔隙度介于0.2%~5.4%,平均值为3.1%,具有储集性中等可动性、可压性好的特点。采用容积法计算总资源量达 2.01×10^8 t。确定有利区勘探面积72.1 km²。

关键词:富集因素;赋存模式;甜点;页岩油;淡水湖盆;南阳凹陷;南襄盆地

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Enrichment conditions and exploration potential of shale oil in continental faulted freshwater lacustrine basins: A case study of the Paleogene Hetaoyuan Formation in the Nanyang Sag, Nanxiang Basin

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Abstract: Commercial oil flow with peak daily production ranging from 5.21 to 19.17 t has been achieved in shale oil exploitation in the 3rd member of the Hetaoyuan Formation (also referred to as the He 3 Member) in the Nanyang Sag, Nanxiang Basin. Therefore, investigating shale oil enrichment in this sag is significant for exploration. Using methods including core observation, log response analysis, thin section observation, scanning electron microscopy (SEM), hydrocarbon generation and expulsion simulation, and confocal laser scanning microscopy (CLSM), we investigate the formation conditions, occurrence characteristics, enrichment conditions, and exploration potential of freshwater lacustrine shale oil in the Nanxiang Basin. The results indicate that shales in the Nanyang Sag primarily occur in the upper part of the He 3 Member to the He 2 Member, with a maximum cumulative thickness reaching up to 1 400 m. The shale layers in the sag exhibit total organic carbon (TOC) content ranging from 0.18 % to 1.58 %, with an average of 0.84 %, and free hydrocarbon (S_1) content from 0.15 to 1.23 mg/g. Their organic matter is dominated by Type II₁, with vitrinite reflectance (R_o) values ranging from 0.5 % to 1.0 %, indicating moderate thermal maturity. The lithofacies of the shales consist principally of lamellar to laminated mixed shales, lamellar felsic shales, and lamellar dolomitic calcareous shales, with lamellar mixed shales predominating. The main storage spaces within the shales include matrix pores and fractures. The matrix pores are dominated by intergranular pores in clay minerals, intercrystalline pores, and dissolved pores, along with a small quantity of organic pores. These pores contribute to

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matrix porosity ranging from 0.2 % to 5.4 %, with an average of 3.1 %. The shale layers in the sag thereby exhibit moderate reserving properties, moderate shale oil mobility and good fracability. Calculations using the volumetric method reveal total shale oil resources in the sag reaching up to 2.01×10^8 t, with the identified exploration area of play fairways covering 72.1 km².

Key words: denrichment factor, occurrence mode, sweet spot, shale oil, freshwater lacustrine basin, Nanyang Sag, Nanxiang Basin

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中国陆相页岩油资源丰富且分布广泛^[1-7],主要分布于东部松辽盆地白垩系、渤海湾盆地古近系、苏北盆地古近系,中部鄂尔多斯盆地三叠系、四川盆地侏罗系,以及西部准噶尔盆地二叠系和三塘湖盆地二叠系等湖盆地层^[8-18]。经过多年的技术攻关与勘探探索,在7个盆地的多个洼陷和层系中取得了重大战略突破和勘探进展^[19-29]。中国石化在渤海湾盆地咸化、高压的济阳拗陷部署的页岩油井中,有22口井日产量超过100 t;在苏北盆地溱潼凹陷部署的SD1井试获工业油流,日产量达50.89 t;在高压、高有机质丰度的四川盆地侏罗系部署的XY9井试获高产页岩油气流(日产量108.15 m³,日产气量 1.58×10^4 m³)。在中-高成熟度、富有机质咸化湖盆深湖-半深湖相页岩油的赋存状态及富集规律方面开展了大量研究工作,形成了系列新的地质理论和认识,积累了丰富的勘探开发实践经验^[30-34]。

前人针对四川盆地侏罗系、鄂尔多斯盆地三叠系延长组^[35-36]等湖盆页岩油从古沉积环境、“四性”特征及有机质富集机理等方面开展了深入的研究工作。然而,对于南阳凹陷这一低有机质丰度、中-低热演化程度、常压地层的淡水湖盆是否具有页岩油勘探开发潜力仍存在争议。本研究基于ZY1井和ZD3井等连续取心数据及大量实验分析,系统剖析了陆相淡水湖盆页岩油“四性”特征和赋存机制,建立了页岩油赋存模式,明确了富集的主控因素,优选了有利勘探区带,为南襄盆地南阳凹陷古近系核桃园组页岩油勘探突破提供了理论支持和技术指导。

1 地质背景

南阳凹陷是南襄盆地的一个次级构造单元,为叠置在秦岭褶皱带之上的中、新生代断陷盆地,具有“南

断北超”的构造特征,总面积约为3 600 km²。自西向东依次发育东赵庄、魏岗-官庄、张店-白秋鼻状构造带(轴向近垂直于南部边界断裂,呈北西向或北北东向展布),中部的魏岗-官庄鼻状构造带将凹陷分为东庄与牛三门2个生油次凹,整体呈现“两凹三隆”构造格局(图1)。凹陷内沉积地层自下而上依次为古近系玉皇顶组+大仓房组、核桃园组和廖庄组,新近系凤凰镇组及第四系平原组。

核桃园组沉积期主要为敞流型淡水环境(Sr/Ba元素含量比值为0.26~0.51),古水体深度小,沉积相带以滨浅湖-半深湖相为主,深湖相不发育^[37-38]。干旱-湿润古气候及边界断裂持续活动导致湖盆水体低幅度震荡,形成细粒沉积韵律层,主要发育长英质-黏土质混积页岩夹薄层粉砂岩。核桃园组从下至上可细分为核(核桃园组)三段、核二段和核一段,核三段细分为核三¹亚段和核三²亚段,核二段细分为核二¹亚段、核二²亚段和核二³亚段,勘探的主要目的层为核二²亚段—核三¹亚段。

2 页岩油形成条件

2.1 烃源特征

南阳凹陷核三段沉积晚期至核二段沉积期湖盆发育范围最大,页岩最大累计厚度可达1 400 m。凹陷沉积中心和沉降中心主要位于牛三门次凹和东庄次凹(图2)。有机质类型为Ⅱ₁型,成烃生物类型主要以绿藻为主,其有机显微组分主要为镜质组(含量44.9 %)、腐泥组(17.9 %)、壳质组(6.8 %)和次生组分(30.4 %)。基于连续取心的260件样品总有机碳含量(TOC)和冷冻密闭热解分析结果,TOC介于0.18 %~1.58 %,平均值为0.84 %,游离烃含量(S₁)介

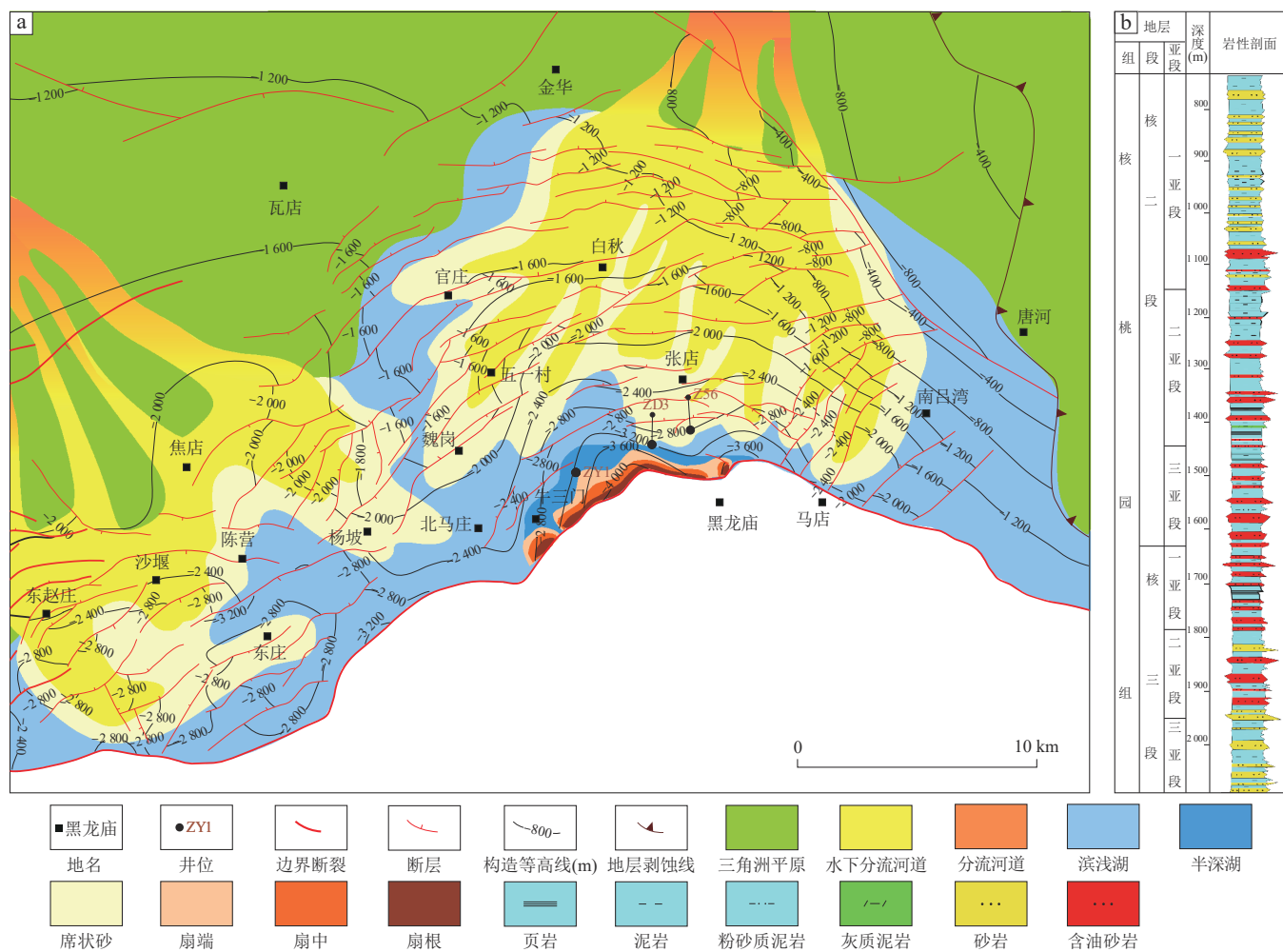


图1 南阳凹陷构造、沉积相叠合图(a)与核桃园组岩性柱状图(b)

Fig. 1 Structural map superimposed on sedimentary facies map of the Nanyang Sag (a) and the lithologic column of the Hetaoyuan Formation in the sag (b)

于 $0.15 \sim 1.23 \text{ mg/g}$, 平均值为 0.46 mg/g , 表明南阳凹陷有机质丰度相对较低; 15 口井 42 件样品镜质体反射率 (R_o) 分析结果表明, R_o 主要介于 $0.5\% \sim 1.0\%$ (图 2), 最高热解峰温 ($T_{\max}$) 多数集中于 $435 \sim 457^\circ\text{C}$, 表明烃源岩已经进入成熟阶段; R_o 达到 0.7% 时, 对应埋深约为 $2\,500 \text{ m}$, 当页岩埋深超过 $2\,500 \text{ m}$ 时, 烃源岩开始进入大量生油阶段 (牛三门次凹核二段底部埋深基本超过 $2\,500 \text{ m}$)。总体上, 南阳凹陷烃源岩具有厚度大、有机质类型优、有机质丰度低以及中-低热演化程度的特点。

2.2 储集特征

2.2.1 岩相特征

依据 150 余个薄片鉴定结果和 210 余个 X 射线衍射(XRD)分析测试数据,绘制黏土矿物、碳酸盐矿物

及长英质矿物含量三端元图(图3),结合粒度及沉积构造进行进一步细分,将页岩划分出纹层状混合质页岩、层状混合质页岩、纹层状黏土质页岩、层状黏土质页岩、纹层状长英质页岩、层状长英质页岩、块状粉砂岩、纹层状云灰质页岩和层状云灰质页岩9种不同岩相类型,其中纹层状-层状混合质页岩(图4a)、纹层状长英质页岩(图4b)和纹层状云灰质页岩(图4c)为南阳凹陷的3种主要岩相类型。在混合质页岩中,纹层发育良好,纹层线密度可高达1500条/m,主要为长英质纹层及黏土质纹层(图4d)。核桃园组沉积期湖盆面积小,受古气候影响,不同类型纹层频繁互层。砂岩薄夹层(图4e,g)主要岩性为长石石英砂岩和岩屑石英砂岩,辅以岩屑砂岩和长石砂岩,岩石分选以中等-好为主,颗粒磨圆度呈现次棱-次圆状,结构成熟度中等;岩石以颗粒支撑为主,胶结方式为孔隙型,胶结物为泥质或碳酸盐(图4f,h)。

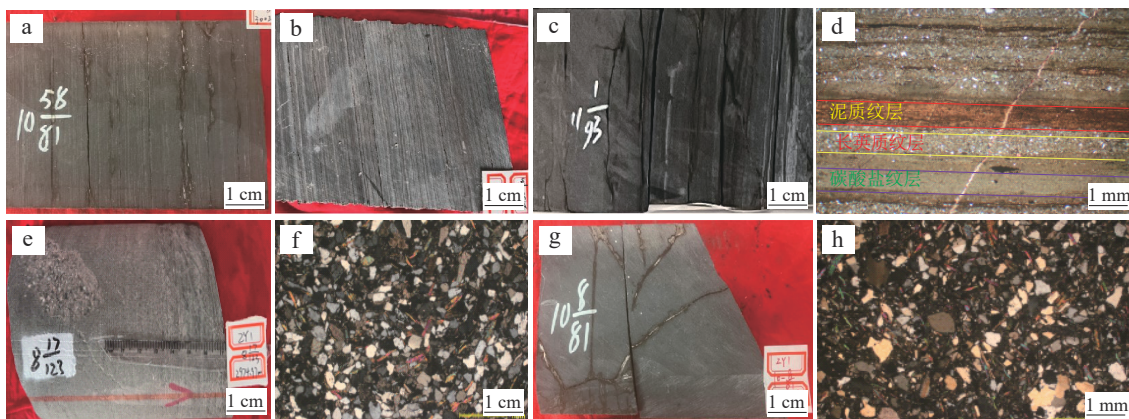


图4 南阳凹陷ZY1井核桃园组岩相特征显微照片

Fig. 4 Micrographs showing lithofacies features of the Hetaoyuan Formation in well ZY1, Nanyang Sag

a. 埋深3 002.90 m,灰黑色纹层状混合质页岩,岩心;b. 埋深2 938.40 m,灰色纹层状长英质页岩,岩心;c. 埋深3 007.60 m,灰黑色纹层状云灰质页岩,岩心;d. 埋深3 020.90 m,纹层状混合质页岩,普通薄片;e. 埋深2 977.17 m,灰色细砂岩,发育变形构造,岩心;f. 埋深2 974.97 m,灰色细砂岩,见泥质团块,普通薄片;g. 埋深2 965.98 m,灰色灰色粉砂岩,构造缝发育,缝面未充填,岩心;h. 埋深2 995.86 m,粉砂岩,块状,见多条低角度缝,被方解石充填,普通薄片

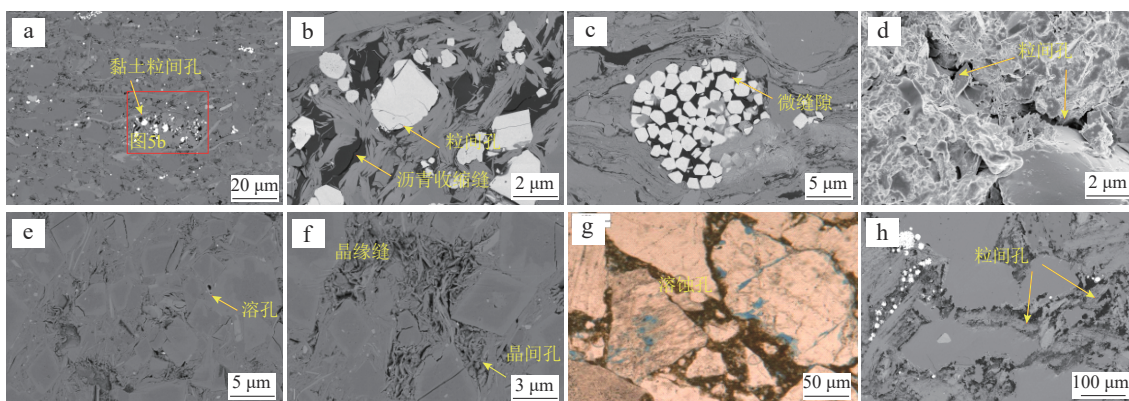


图5 南阳凹陷核桃园组典型孔隙类型显微照片

Fig. 5 Micrographs showing typical pore types in the Hetaoyuan Formation, Nanyang Sag

a, b. ZY1井,埋深2 936.88 m,灰黑色混合质页岩,无机孔隙发育较好,主要为黏土间微缝隙和残余粒间孔,有机质沥青填充在黏土间孔隙中,沥青内发育少量收缩裂缝,氩离子抛光扫描电镜;c. ZY1井,埋深3 954.38 m,纹层状长英质页岩,黄铁矿晶间孔,氩离子抛光扫描电镜;d. ZY1井,埋深2 935.20 m,灰色细砂岩,孔隙以粒间孔、泥质杂基间微孔为主,粒间填隙物较多,主要为方解石、陆源伊利石,扫描电镜;e, f. ZY1井,埋深2 956.30 m,灰色泥质云岩,含少量细砂颗粒,白云石自形程度较高,普遍发育含铁环形亮边,发育晶缘缝及少量溶孔,黏土矿物充填堵塞晶间孔,发育黏土矿物间孔隙,氩离子抛光扫描电镜;g. 南50井,埋深2 217.50 m,石英、长石溶蚀,铸体薄片;h. ZY1井,埋深3 250.80 m,浅灰色细砂岩,黏土矿物和沥青充填粒间孔,黏土矿物片层间孔隙发育,氩离子抛光扫描电镜

2.3 页岩油可动性

核三¹亚段—核二²亚段 R_o 介于0.65%~1.00%,有机质镜质组分含量高,具备生成轻质油和天然气的潜力,有利于页岩油的流动和产出。牛三门次凹及周缘原油密度在0.84~0.87 g/cm³,多数小于0.85 g/cm³,属于轻质原油。原油含蜡量为15.09%~58.86%,凝固点为28~58℃,含硫量为0~0.28%,胶质+沥青质含量为2.15%~27.92%,粘度通常低于50 mPa·s,具有高含蜡、高凝固点、高析出蜡温度、

低含硫量的特点。游离油占总量比例范围为26%~85%,平均值为53%,表明游离油占比中等—高;气/油比适中(5~110 m³/t),在原油的族组分中,饱和烃与芳香烃的总量超过79%,饱和烃/芳香烃含量比值为2.14。综合分析,南阳凹陷页岩油的可动性总体评价为中等。

2.4 页岩可压性

全岩成分统计结果表明,核桃园组页岩的长英质含量介于18%~58%,平均值为42%;碳酸盐矿物含

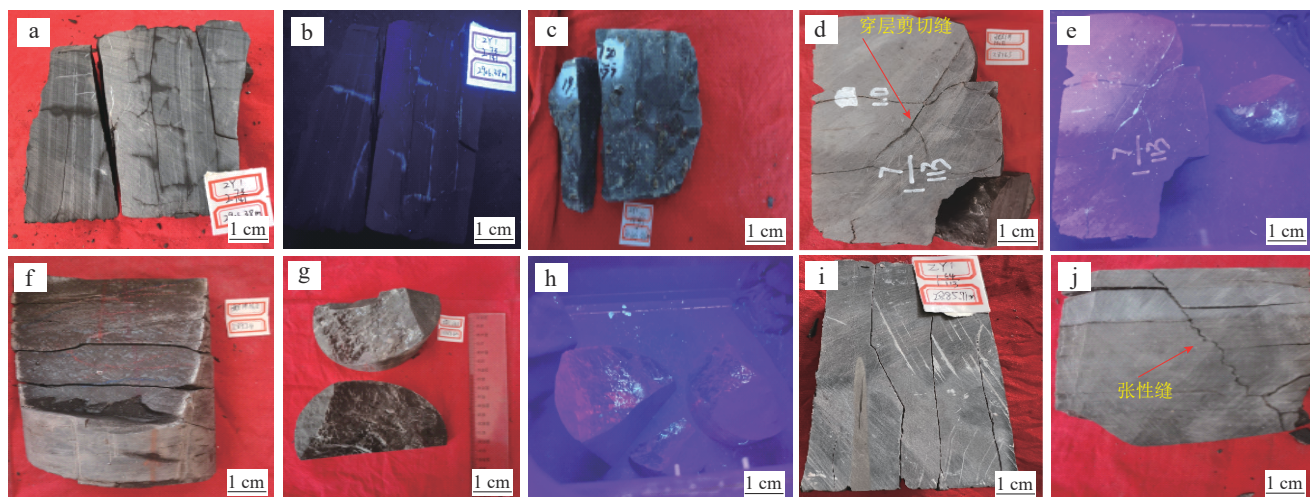


图6 南阳凹陷ZY1井核桃园组典型岩心照片

Fig. 6 Typical core photos of the Hetaoyuan Formation, Nanyang Sag

a, b. 核二³亚段, 埋深2 906.38 m, 不同类型裂缝形成缝网系统, 缝面显示较好; c. 核二³亚段, 埋深3 046.45 m, 深灰色粉砂质泥岩, 见波状层理, 滑脱变形层理, 裂缝发育, 见方解石充填, 见荧光; d, e. 核二²亚段, 埋深2 878.30 m, 多条穿层剪切缝构成复杂缝网系统, 部分被方解石充填, 裂缝内含油; f. 核二³亚段, 埋深2 897.40 m, 穿层剪切缝含油; g, h. 核二²亚段, 埋深2 879.30 m, 顺层剪切缝, 缝面有擦痕, 干照见显示; i. 核二²亚段, 埋深2 885.91 m, 顺层剪切缝; j. 核二²亚段, 埋深2 887.90 m, 张裂缝与多条层理缝形成复杂缝网系统, 缝面呈缝合线状

量介于5%~45%, 平均值为21%; 黏土矿物含量介于6%~60%, 平均值为37%; 伊/蒙混层含量介于19%~84%, 平均值为57%; 伊利石含量介于6%~52%, 平均值为30%; 高岭石平均含量为5%, 绿泥石平均含量为8%, 黏土矿物中伊/蒙混层的含量随深度增加而降低。核桃园组页岩具有较高的杨氏模量(24.7~41.3 GPa)、较小的泊松比(0.23~0.25), 脆性指数较高(35%~47%), 易于在后期压裂过程中形成复杂缝网系统。同时, 砂岩薄夹层脆性矿物含量高(70%~82%), 易于压裂, 并扩展至周围页岩层形成复杂缝网, 一定程度改善可压性。整体发育的层理缝、构造缝等天然力学薄弱面, 在一定程度增大了页岩的可改造性。南阳凹陷总体处于正常地层压力状态, 主体部位地层压力系数介于0.92~1.02, 但在靠近南部深凹区方向上, 地层压力系数呈现增大的趋势, 推测深凹区页岩发育段可能存在异常高压。

3 页岩油类型及赋存模式

与苏北盆地、济阳坳陷等东部陆相断陷盆地页岩油相比, 南阳凹陷页岩油具有独特的特征(表1)。

3.1 页岩油类型及含油性

在研究中将页岩层段TOC大于0.5%、纵向连续厚度大于5 m, 且岩心观察具有一定的含油性的划分

为烃源岩。根据烃源岩厚度在岩相组合体系总厚度中所占比例进行划分: 纯页岩型烃源岩厚度比例大于90%, 源夹储型烃源岩厚度比例介于80%~90%, 源-储互层型烃源岩厚度比例小于80%(图7)。纯页岩型页岩层中油气整体显示较好; 源夹储型烃源岩和储层距离较近, 增大了烃源岩和储层之间的接触面积, 形成了近源微运移, 生排烃排出有机酸进一步溶蚀薄夹层的碳酸盐矿物, 改善了夹层物性(图7b), 夹层捕获油气形成甜点; 源-储互层型虽然源-储间接接触面积进一步增大, 但烃源岩占比低, 砂岩-粉砂岩夹层厚, 有机酸仅能改善厚层夹层顶部物性, 夹层中部含油性差(图7c)。

3.2 页岩油赋存特征与模式

扫描电镜下可见页岩中粒间孔、晶间孔和溶蚀孔等被有机质充填, 激光共聚焦实验表明轻质油在长英质纹层及泥质纹层中呈不均匀分布, 具有明显顺层分布特点, 砂岩夹层中轻质油含油体积较重质油高, 含油总体积较页岩高, 轻质油主要分布在粒间孔隙中; 页岩油在裂缝中的赋存特征相对复杂, 构造缝油气显示优于层理缝、高角度缝显示优于低角度缝、多成因复杂缝网显示优于单一缝(图8)。

页岩中富烃流体首先充填泥质纹层中微纳米级无机孔隙, 通过源-储压差微运移到邻近的长英质纹层、碳酸盐纹层中及砂岩薄夹层中, 直至整个页岩体系富含油

表 1 东部典型陆相断陷盆地页岩层特征对比

Table 1 Comparison of shale layer characteristics in typical continental faulted basins in East China

关键参数	南襄盆地南阳凹陷	南襄盆地泌阳凹陷	苏北盆地	渤海湾盆地济阳凹陷
盆地性质	淡水	半咸水	半咸水-咸水	半咸水-咸水
岩相类型	长英质-黏土质 混积页岩	云灰质-长英质 混积页岩	富灰质 混积页岩	云灰质-长英质 混积页岩
有机质类型	I, II ₁	I, II ₁	II, III	I, II ₁
TOC/%	0.84	2.30	0.50 ~ 2.40	1.50 ~ 3.50
R _o /%	0.5 ~ 1.0	0.7	0.8 ~ 1.1	0.7 ~ 1.4
孔隙度/%	砂岩 4.6, 泥岩 3.1	3.3	4.2	5.5
纹层线密度/(条/m)	200 ~ 1 500	430 ~ 1 700	22 ~ 350	400 ~ 2 200
黏土矿物含量/%	37.0	30.0	29.5	22.5
脆性矿物含量/%	63.0	70.0	70.0	71.2
S _i /(mg/g)	0.15 ~ 1.23/0.46(平均值)	0.14 ~ 9.08/2.30(平均值)	>1.50	>2.00
压力系数	0.92 ~ 1.02	0.90 ~ 1.00	1.20 ~ 1.30	1.20 ~ 1.80
埋深/m	2 000 ~ 3 200	2 740 ~ 3 100	3 800 ~ 4 000	3 000 ~ 4 500

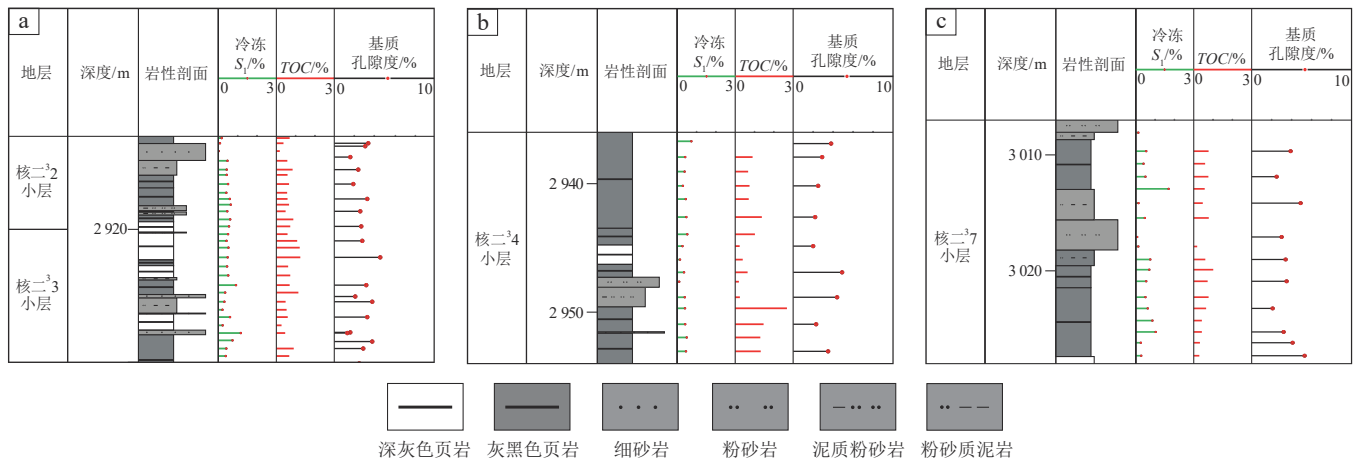


图 7 南阳凹陷页岩层岩相组合特征

Fig. 7 The source-reservoir configuration types of shale layers in the Nanyang Sag

a. 纯页岩型; b. 源夹储型; c. 源-储互层型

气。在此过程中,纹层间岩性薄弱面形成的层理缝以及多尺度的构造缝控制了油气的优势渗流通道,影响了油气的富集,具有“泥生、全储、纹层和缝控渗”的赋存模式(图9)。

4 页岩油富集主控因素

4.1 长英质纹层及砂岩夹层的发育有利于提高生、排烃效率

从源-储配置的角度看,南阳凹陷页岩油微观上泥质纹层生烃并向长英质和碳酸盐纹层聚集,长英质纹层物性与含油性均较黏土质纹层好(图10),在纵向上ZY1井氯仿沥青“A”含量/TOC和烷烃含量/TOC随深度演化图可以看出,指标向着砂岩夹层方向并不是

一直减小的,反而有所增大,说明烃源岩越靠近砂岩夹层,转化程度越高,前人在济阳坳陷^[39]和鄂尔多斯盆地^[40]均发现了类似规律。

长英质纹层及砂岩夹层的主要成分为长英质矿物,一方面长英质矿物作为刚性骨架颗粒,粒间孔较为发育,紧邻的黏土质纹层生烃后通过近源运移到长英质纹层富集,在此过程中黏土质纹层的烃类一直处于“欠饱和”状态,在一定程度上促进生烃并且提高了生排烃效率;另一方面,石英抗压实作用强,有利于孔隙的保存,长英质矿物与碳酸盐矿物呈现此消彼长的关系,长英质矿物含量高,碳酸盐矿物胶结作用较低,利于储集空间的保持。

4.2 油气滞留时窗长是页岩油富集的关键

烃源岩的品质决定了页岩油的富集^[41-42],为表征

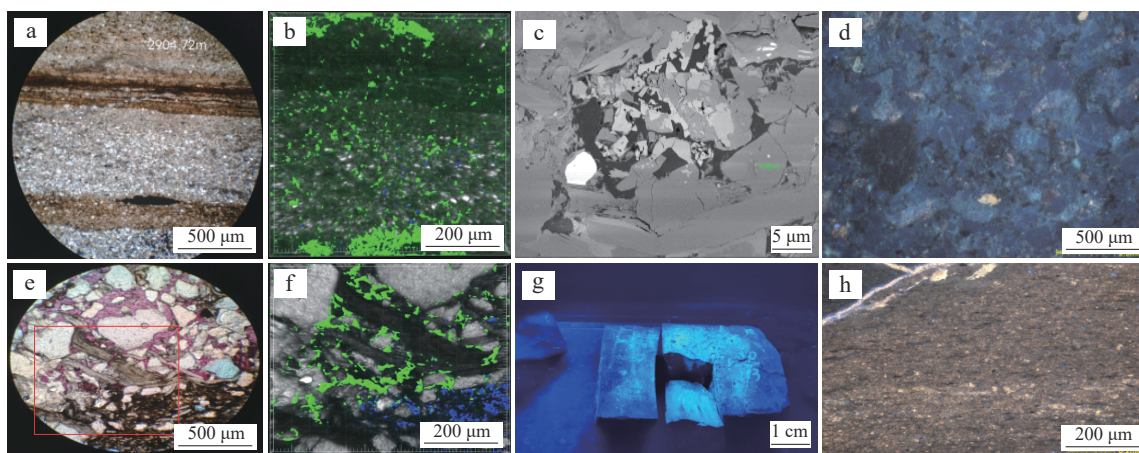


图8 南阳凹陷页岩油赋存特征镜下照片

Fig. 8 Microscopic images showing shale oil occurrence characteristics in the Nanyang Sag

a. 激光共聚焦, 黏土纹层和长英质纹层呈不等厚互层, 埋深 2 904. 72 m; b. 激光共聚焦, 富含陆源碎屑的长英质纹层含油性优于黏土质纹层, 埋深 2 904. 72 m; c. 氩离子抛光扫描电镜, 粒间孔、粒内孔间见油膜, 埋深 2 954. 38 m; d. 荧光薄片, 浅灰色细砂岩, 整体荧光显示程度强, 埋深 3 228. 38 m; e. 普通薄片, 浅灰色含砾中砂岩, 云母类碎片呈定向分布, 埋深 3 249. 92 m; f. 激光共聚焦, 烃类物质分布不均, 主要分布在粒间孔隙中, 埋深 3 249. 92 m; g. 岩心荧光, 灰黑色层状页岩, 高角度缝见原油, 埋深 2 881. 81 m; h. 荧光薄片, 灰黑色纹层状页岩, 整体荧光显示程度中等, 裂缝周围见荧光显示, 埋深 2 892. 66 m

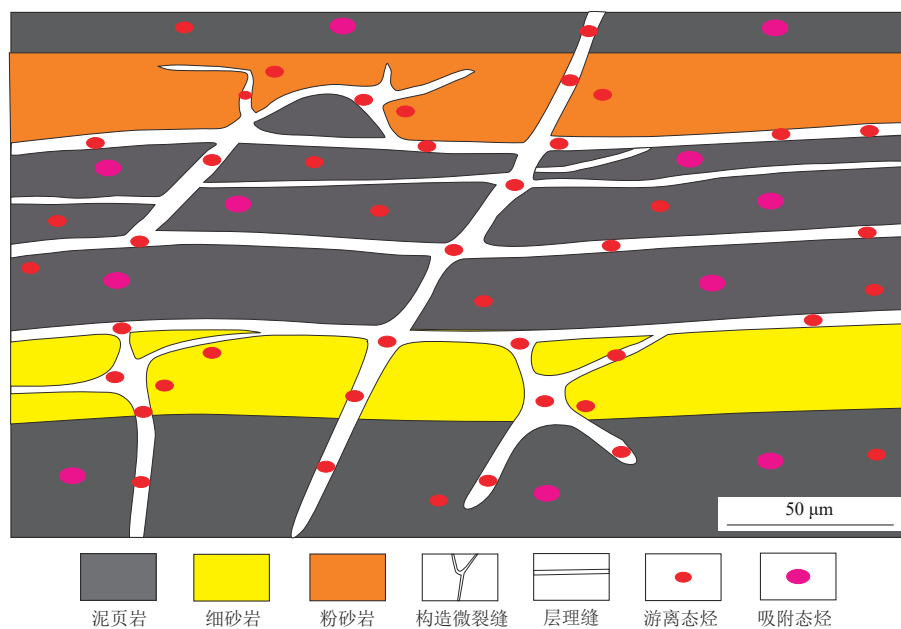


图9 南阳凹陷核桃园组页岩油赋存模式

Fig. 9 Occurrence mode of shale oil in the Hetaoyuan Formation, Nanyang Sag

该区生排烃效率,设计混合质页岩上、下夹薄层粉砂岩组合模式开展生排烃模拟实验,模拟结果表明在 R_o 大于0.72%后快速生油, R_o 达到1.01%开始进入生烃高峰,总烃产率为387 kg/t,峰值总烃产率为412 kg/t,此阶段维持至约1.33%后,总烃产率开始下降。混合质页岩在 R_o 为1.01%时开始大量排出油,在 R_o 为0.72%时滞留油占比最高,达到77.3%,在 R_o 为1.15%时滞留油占比51.2%,随后开始急剧下降,在 R_o 为1.33%

时滞留油占比24.9%,上述数据表明页岩层在 R_o 介于0.72%~1.15%时具有生烃量大、滞留油占比高的特点,为页岩油规模滞留的最佳时窗(图11)。对比不同页岩岩相组合的 S_1 随深度变化的关系图版, S_1 富集高峰略有差异:在纹层状页岩岩相组合中, R_o 约为0.9%时,即可达到 S_1 富集高峰;在块状页岩岩相组合中, R_o 约为1.1%时,达到 S_1 富集高峰(图12)。南阳凹陷核二段和核三段热演化程度适中,大量生烃且滞留油丰

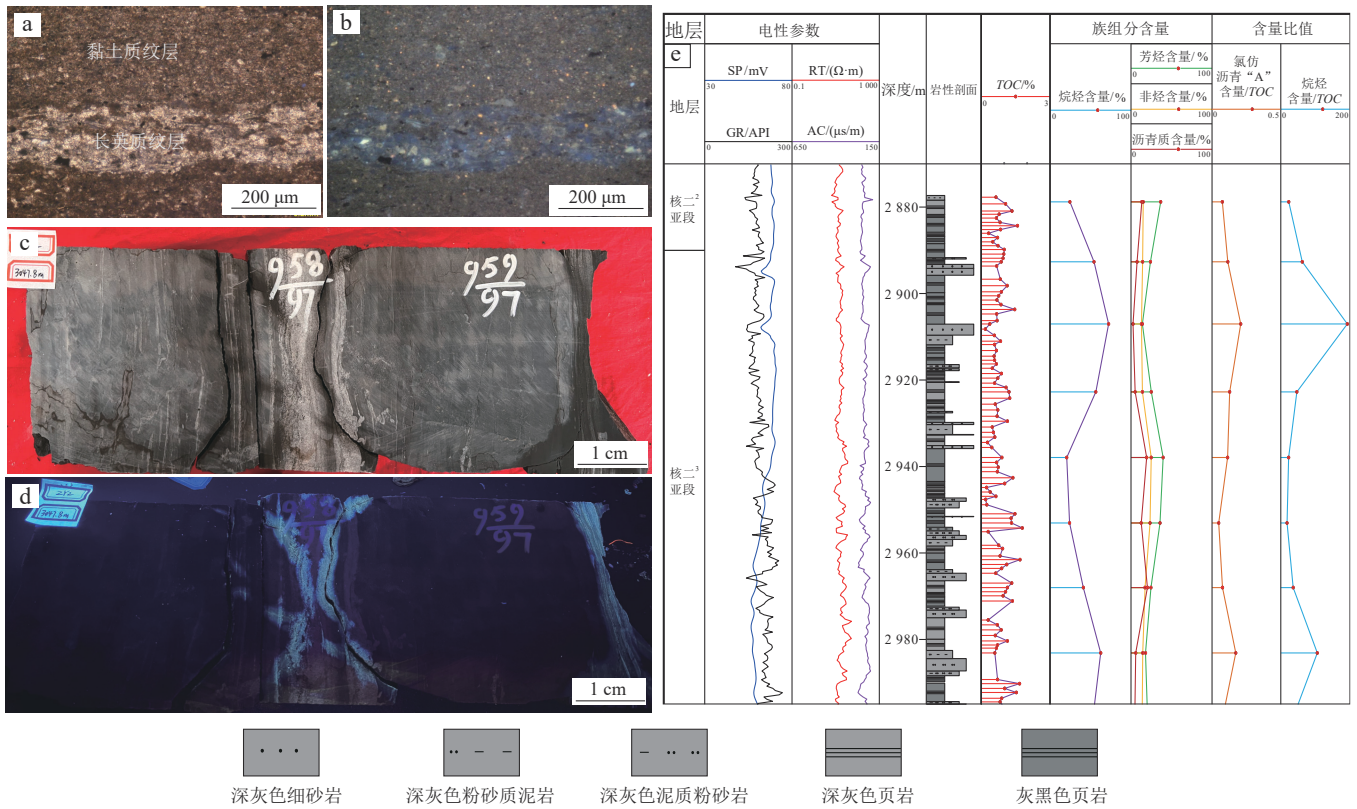


图 10 南阳凹陷核桃园组页岩样品典型显微照片与 ZY1 井页岩样品有机质指标随深度变化图

Fig. 10 Typical micrographs of shale samples from the Hetaoyuan Formation in the Nanyang Sag and the depth-varying organic matter indicators of shale samples in well ZY1

a. ZY1 井,埋深 2 971.1 m,纹层状混合质页岩,长英质纹层与黏土质纹层互层,普通薄片(+); b. ZY1 井,埋深 2 971.1 m,长英质纹层显示较好,荧光薄片; c, d. ZY2 井,埋深 3 047.8 m,层状页岩夹砂岩夹层,岩心,砂岩夹层中荧光干照照亮黄色显示,岩心荧光; e. ZY1 井有机质指标随深度的变化

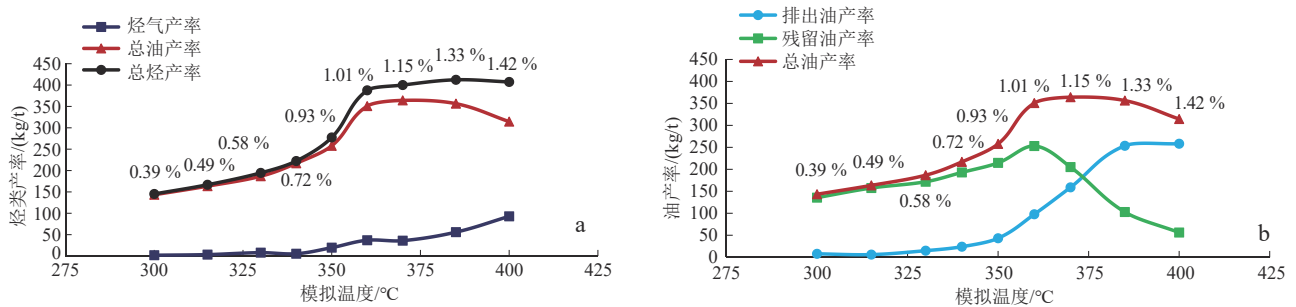


图 11 南阳凹陷核桃园组混合质页岩上、下夹薄层粉砂岩生、排烃模拟实验

Fig. 11 Simulation experiments on hydrocarbon generation and expulsion of the mixed shales interbedded with thinly laminated siltstone in the lower and upper parts of the Hetaoyuan Formation, Nanyang Sag

a. 气产率曲线; b. 油产率曲线

(0.39%, 0.49%, 0.58%, 0.72%, 0.93%, 1.01%, 1.15%, 1.33%, 1.42% 为页岩成熟度 R_o 。)

富, S_1 达到富集高峰。

4.3 源-储耦合好利于页岩油富集与保存

南阳凹陷核桃园组沉积期湖盆水体浅(古水深 5.6 ~ 87.3 m)、以滨浅湖相为主,半深湖相分布范围局限,主要位于牛三门次凹南部。主要发育三角洲前缘

薄层砂,单层厚度介于 1 ~ 2 m,横向连续性差,因此难以形成大规模油气输导通道(图 13),薄层砂岩与生烃页岩横向对接、纵向叠置,源-储耦合关系好,利于页岩油富集与保存。

根据沉积旋回变化、岩性和岩相组合,结合测井响应特征,综合地震标定可识别性和工程压裂需求等,

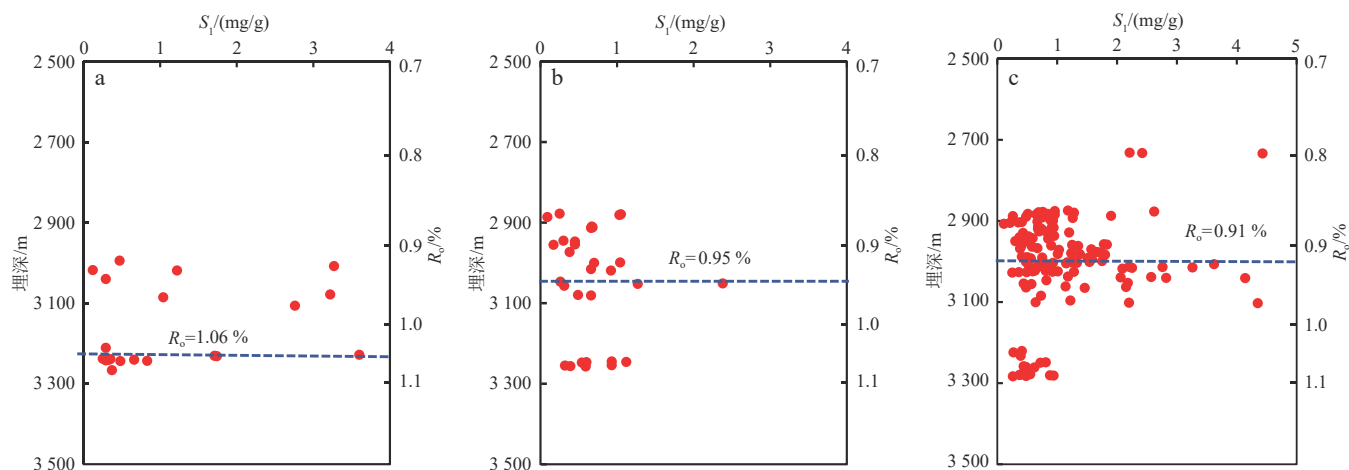


图12 南阳凹陷核桃园组不同页岩岩相组合 S_1 随深度的变化

Fig. 12 Depth-varying S_1 content in different shale lithofacies assemblages in the Hetaoyuan Formation, Nanyang Sag

a. 块状页岩岩相组合;b. 层状页岩岩相组合;c. 纹层状页岩岩相组合

(图中蓝色虚线为 S_1 富集高峰对应的 R_o 值界线。)

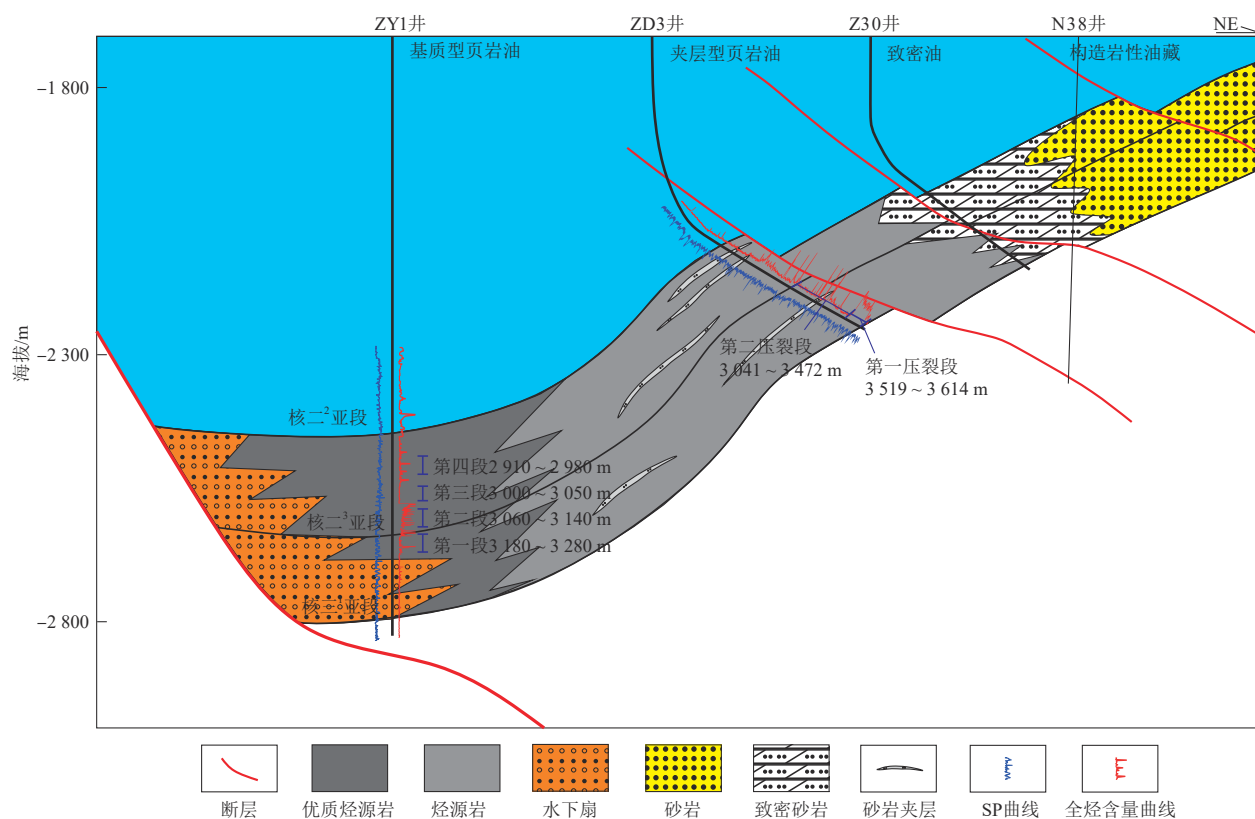


图13 南阳凹陷核桃园组页岩油富集模式

Fig. 13 Shale oil enrichment mode of the Hetaoyuan Formation, Nanyang Sag

在牛三门次凹中划分出了核二²下、核二³上、核二³下、核三¹上、核三¹中及核三¹下6个主力页岩层段,确定各层段优质页岩层分布面积范围为41.3~60.5 km²,厚度范围为30~120 m。以 TOC 大于0.5%, R_o 大于0.5%, S_1 大于0.5 mg/g,泥/地比大于80%,确定有利区面积72.1 km²,采用容积法计算总资源量达 2.01×10^8 t。

5 页岩油勘探实践

5.1 核三¹亚段勘探突破

针对牛三门次凹周缘有利区带,按照常、非兼顾的

思路,以核三¹亚段为主要目的层,在张店鼻状构造部署ZD3井(大斜度定向井)。该井核三¹亚段钻厚578 m,最大井斜达70°以上,气测全烃含量介于1.9%~62.1%,平均值为10.5%(图13)。第一试油层为核三¹亚段14—16小层,泥/地比80.5%,针对该层段单层多,厚度薄、井斜角大等特点,采用“多薄层限流射孔+暂堵转向+体积压裂”的油管压裂工艺,同时针对该区原油高含蜡、高凝固点的特点,利用层内自生CO₂预处理改善原油流动性;针对储层高黏土矿物含量,具中等水锁伤害、弱碱敏的特征,优化采用防水锁中性压裂液体系,降低储层伤害。该井累计注入压裂液1 864.95 m³,加砂量93.22 m³,压后获日产5.21 t工业油流,实现了南阳凹陷页岩油的勘探突破。优选核三¹亚段1—13小层作为第二试油层,按照“套管可溶桥塞+分段分簇体积压裂”压裂模式,累计注入压裂液9 321.92 m³,加砂量659.04 m³,压后获日产8.95 t工业油流。随后部署Z56井,优选核三¹亚段2,3,8和9小层进行压裂,获峰值日产19.17 t工业油流。

5.2 核三³亚段勘探突破

为探索核二段页岩油勘探潜力,钻探风险探井ZY1井(直井),在核二²亚段—核三¹亚段钻遇520 m良好油气显示,综合优选2 916.2~3 266.2 m埋深井段(核二³亚段—核三¹亚段)采用多簇限流大规模改造压裂模式,累计注入液量8 070.47 m³,加砂量813.91 m³,压裂后获日产11.31 t工业油流,标志着南阳凹陷核二段页岩油实现了新层系突破。

ZD3井、Z56井和ZY1井相继取得成功,突破了淡水湖盆页岩油中、低丰度($TOC < 1\%$)甜点评价标准下限,揭示了毫米—米级薄粉砂夹层页岩油具有层理缝发育、脆性好的典型特征,有利于页岩油规模富集,拓展了页岩油勘探类型。勘探实践表明了南阳凹陷页岩油定向斜井、直井压裂均可获得工业产能,目前已在ZD3井区部署开发试验井组。

6 结论

1) 南阳凹陷页岩层有机质类型以Ⅱ₁型为主,丰度中等—低(TOC 平均值为0.84%),热演化程度中等(R_o 介于0.5%~1.0%),岩相以纹层状混合质页岩为主,具有储集性中等、可动性中等及可压性好的特点。

2) 南阳凹陷页岩油源—储耦合有利、热演化程度适中、油气滞留丰富,整体具有“泥生、全储、纹层和缝控渗”的赋存特征。

3) 南阳凹陷发育6套页岩油勘探层系,页岩油资源量 2.01×10^8 t。通过实施直井、大斜度井及不同的压裂工艺均试获工业油流,在核二段和核三段均取得重要突破,成为河南油田增储上产的重要接替领域。

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