

准噶尔盆地南缘卡因迪克地区油气成藏模式研究

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摘要:以油气藏形成的静态要素为基础,以各要素的动态演化过程为主线,通过生物标志化合物对比、烃源岩热演化、流体包裹体分析以及典型油气藏解剖,厘清了准噶尔盆地南缘卡因迪克地区油气来源、成藏过程,建立油气成藏模式。卡因迪克地区原油可分为 3 类,分别源自侏罗系煤系地层、古近系湖相泥岩以及二者混源,以侏罗系油源为主。该地区主要接受了 2 期油气充注,分别距今 10~8 Ma 和 2 Ma 左右,第二期充注包含第一期充注所形成古油藏的调整。卡因迪克地区砂层主要受北部物源控制,与南部连通性差,油气在侧向上主要通过区域性不整合运移,断层是沟通深部油源及古油藏调整的关键因素。在断裂和背斜的双重控制下,油气藏类型以断控—挤压型背斜油气藏为主,成藏主控因素为沟通烃源的断层,成藏模式为混源、垂向运移为主、2 期成藏、晚期为主。

关键词:油源对比; 油气运移; 成藏期次; 成藏模式; 卡因迪克地区; 准噶尔盆地

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Hydrocarbon accumulation pattern of Kayindike region in southern Junggar Basin

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Abstract: Based on the static elements for reservoir formation, taking the dynamic evolution process of the elements as the main line, the comparison of biomarkers and the analyses of source rock thermal evolutions, fluid inclusions and typical reservoirs were made to study the hydrocarbon source and accumulation process in the Kayindike region in the southern Junggar Basin. A hydrocarbon accumulation model was established to guide hydrocarbon exploration. Crude oils in the Kayindike region were classified into 3 types, respectively, from the Jurassic coal series, the Paleogene lacustrine mudstones and the two mixed, and the Jurassic coal series were more contributive. There were 2 major charging periods, about 10–8 and 2 Ma, respectively, and the ancient reservoirs charged in the 1st period adjusted during the 2nd period. The permeable sand series in the Kayindike region were controlled by the northern source materials, and were poorly connected with the south. Hydrocarbon migrated mainly along regional unconformities, and faults played important roles in communicating deep source rocks and ancient reservoirs. Controlled by faults and anticlines, the reservoirs were mainly fault-controlled and squeeze anticline type. The main controlling factor for hydrocarbon accumulation was the faults communicating source rocks. The hydrocarbon accumulation model was featured by mixed sources, vertical migration and 2 accumulation periods, among which the 2nd period was the major one.

Key words: oil source correlation; hydrocarbon migration; accumulation period; accumulation model; Kayindike region; Junggar Basin

油气成藏模式研究兴起于 19 世纪 80 年代,我国含油气盆地大多历经多期构造演化,油气藏形成的地质条件极为复杂,石油地质学者们急切希望探索出具有代表性的规律来直接有效地指导油气勘探,推动了我国成藏模式研究的热度和发展^[1-11]。

关于该理论的实际研究工作虽发展较快,但一直未有统一的科学定义,2009 年吴冲龙教授等总结国内众多学者关于油气成藏模式研究的成果,提出较为全面的定义:油气成藏模式是一组类似的控制油气藏形成的基础条件、动力介质、形成机制、演化

质所生成油气,与四棵树凹陷侏罗系烃源岩具有良好亲缘关系。Ⅱ类原油主要见于卡 002 井、卡 6 井紫泥泉子组,原油全油碳同位素一般介于 $-28‰ \sim -26‰$,规则烷含量 $C_{28} < C_{27} < C_{29}$,弱势呈现反“L”型,Pr/Ph 值介于 1.5~2.0,伽马蜡烷指数介于 0.1~0.15,该类原油各项指标均近中性,为侏罗系煤系烃源岩与古近系安集海河组湖相暗色泥岩混源输入的结果。Ⅲ类原油见于卡 6 井安集海河组、卡 10 井沙湾组,原油全油碳同位素一般小于 $-28‰$,规则烷含量 $C_{28} < C_{27} \approx C_{29}$,为典型的“V”型,Pr/Ph 值小于 1.0,伽马蜡烷指数大于 0.2,为典型还原环境下陆源高等有机质与水生低等生物双母质输入结果,与古近系安集海河组烃源岩具有良好亲缘关系。

3 输导体系

输导体系是连接油源与圈闭的纽带,是油气藏形成的生命线^[16-20]。四棵树凹陷输导体系包括侏罗系与白垩系之间区域性不整合、切穿侏罗系至新近系的高陡深大断裂以及侏罗系齐古组、古近系紫泥泉子组、新近系沙湾组河流—三角洲相高渗透性地层。

四棵树凹陷沉积相研究表明该区存在南北两大物源,卡因迪克地区的有利储层主要受北部物源的辫状河三角洲控制,与南部生烃凹陷附近南部物源控制的扇三角洲砂体之间被湖泊相沉积所隔。两大物源控制的砂体之间连通性差,不能在区域上沟通油气侧向运移。而侏罗系与白垩系之间的区域性不整合则是油气进行大规模侧向运移的唯一保证(图 4)。

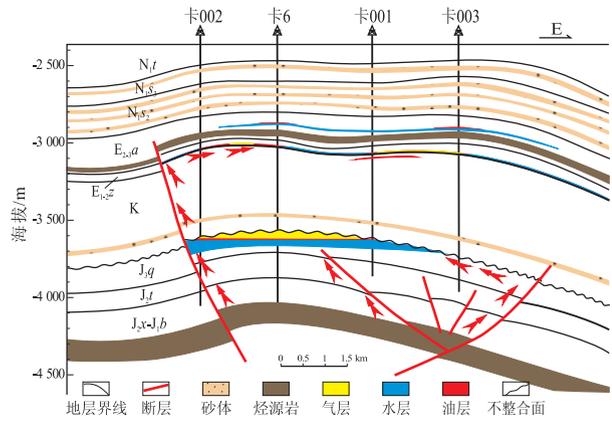


图 4 准噶尔盆地南缘卡因迪克地区油气运移模式
Fig.4 Oil and gas migration pattern in Kayindike region, southern Junggar Basin

4 成藏期次

油气成藏期次是油气成藏规律综合研究的重要内容,现今国内外成藏期次研究主要依据是圈闭形成史、烃源岩热史、储层流体包裹体特征等^[21-26]。

烃源岩的主要生排烃时间为油气藏形成的最早时期。由卡 6 井单井热演化史模拟结果,卡因迪克地区烃源岩整体热演化程度较低,在距今 10 Ma 侏罗系烃源岩 R_o 值达到 0.6%,而安集海河组烃源岩至今未成熟(图 5),但凹陷南部地区埋深较大烃源岩热演化程度较高。根据烃源岩热演化模拟资料,四棵树主凹陷区侏罗系烃源岩在白垩纪末期即进入生烃门限,独山子组沉积期进入大量生排烃时期,而安集海河组烃源岩在独山子组沉积末期进入生烃门限。由此可见,研究区具备 2 期成藏的可能性。

储层流体包裹体均一温度与热史资料相结合可以确定油气注入的时间,包裹体均一温度频率分

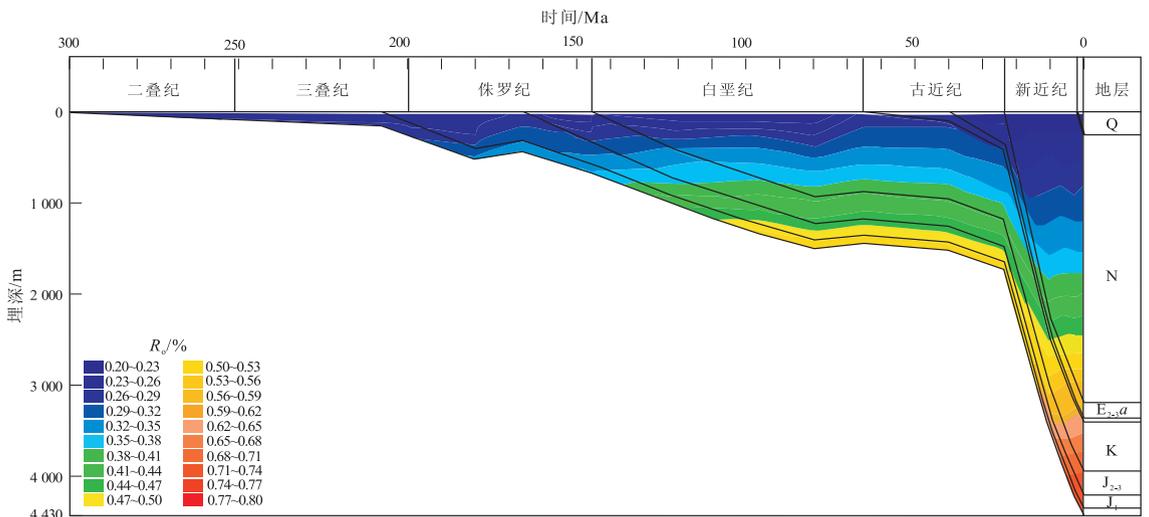


图 5 准噶尔盆地南缘卡因迪克地区卡 6 井 R_o 演化史
Fig.5 R_o evolution history in well Ka6, Kayindike region, southern Junggar Basin

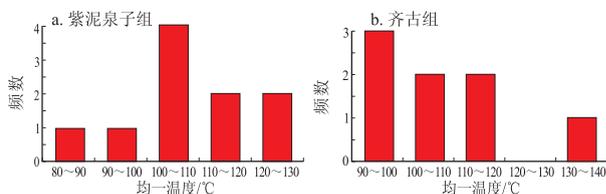


图6 准噶尔盆地南缘卡因迪克地区卡6井储层流体包裹体均一温度直方图

Fig.6 Homogeneous temperature histogram of fluid inclusions in reservoir stratum of well Ka6, Kayindike region, southern Junggar Basin

布图的主峰所对应的时间即为主成藏时期。若有2个或以上的主峰,则可能为多期成藏。

卡6井紫泥泉子组包裹体均一温度主峰为100~110℃(图6a),由热史分析,对应时间大约在距今2Ma左右;而齐古组包裹体均一温度主峰为90~100℃(图6b),对应时间约为距今10~8Ma左右。由此可见卡因迪克地区应有2期成藏。

5 成藏模式

卡因迪克地区发育中、下侏罗统煤系地层和古近系安集海河组湖相泥岩2套烃源岩,烃源岩分布情况及油源对比结果显示,该区烃源以中、下侏罗统湖相暗色泥岩为主,因受构造演化控制,安集海河组烃源岩在该地区埋深较小热演化程度较低,供烃能力极为有限^[27]。该区自下而上发育齐古组辫状河道砂、紫泥泉子组辫状河三角洲前缘砂、安集海河组滨浅湖砂、沙湾组辫状河三角洲平原及前缘砂4套储集层,除安集海河组为透镜体砂岩外其余各层砂砂体连续性较强、连通性好、厚度大,储集性好。受2期构造运动影响,该区断裂发育,走向近东西的北倾断裂可侧向封堵油气,而走向近南北的东倾深断裂活动性强,垂向开启性较好,为油气垂向运移提供良好条件。该区区域性盖层发育,安集海河组、塔西河组皆有超压发育,封盖能力较强。在断裂的沟通下,该区纵向上共发育3套生储盖组合,成藏条件较好。

燕山运动中晚期,车排子古凸起向南推覆,四棵树凹陷北部受挤压而隆升较强,卡因迪克褶皱带开始形成,背斜发育,侏罗系内部发育一系列近东西走向的断裂,切割中、下侏罗统烃源层和齐古组储层。古近纪末期,主凹陷中、下侏罗统烃源岩进入主生烃期并开始大量排烃,卡因迪克东南部主凹陷区生成的油气垂向排烃进入上覆渗透性好的储层,沿砂体或不整合面侧向运移,主要朝向斜坡带的上倾方向运移至西北部,距今10Ma左右到达卡

因迪克地区遇背斜成藏。包裹体均一温度揭示,此为该区最早的一期成藏,卡6井齐古组油藏为例证。这一期成藏过程中,卡因迪克东南部斜坡上的侏罗系内部亦可能发育岩性上倾尖灭油藏或透镜体油藏。

新近纪末期,喜马拉雅运动时北天山隆升向北挤压,艾卡断裂带继续活动,侏罗系内部断层向上断入白垩系、古近系,但喜马拉雅运动对卡因迪克地区影响相对较小,古近系以上地层基本不受影响,仅在卡002井西侧形成一条走向近南北沟通侏罗系至新近系沙湾组的深断裂。平面上,此时由于凹陷中南部已经形成独山子、西湖等背斜,油气难以大规模向西北运移,故此时卡因迪克背斜以自源式输入为主;纵向上,中、下侏罗统烃源岩生成的油气此时沿卡002井西断裂垂向运移,向上至紫泥泉子组遇渗透性强的砂体时断层侧向开启,油气进入紫泥泉子组并继续沿背斜轴向东侧向运移。此时齐古组古油藏亦可能被破坏而沿断层垂向调整至紫泥泉子组。与此同时,该区东南部安集海河组烃源岩进入生烃期,一方面油气直接在安集海河组内部的滨浅湖砂岩中储集成藏;另一方面在安集海河组异常压力的驱动下侧向穿过卡002井西断裂进入紫泥泉子组。油源对比结果表明,该区安集海河组烃源岩对紫泥泉子组的充注较少,沿背斜轴向仅西部靠近卡002井西断裂的卡002井、卡6井见2套烃源岩混源输入的油气,而东部的卡001井、卡003井则是中、下侏罗统的烃源(图7)。该区安集海河组烃源岩热演化程度低,并未进入大量生烃阶段、生

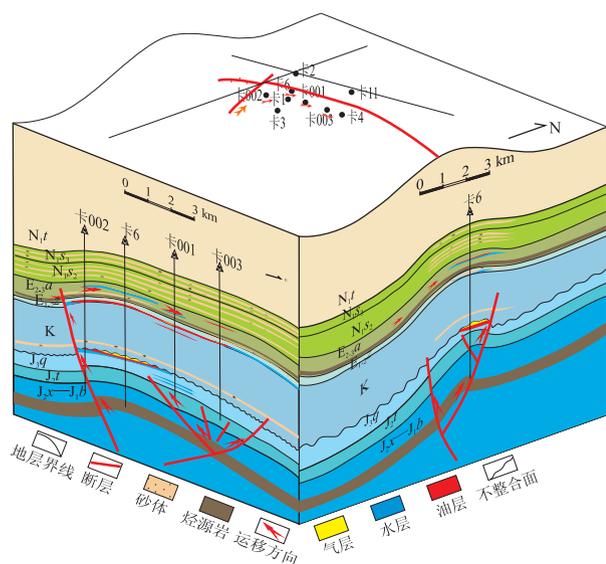


图7 准噶尔盆地南缘卡因迪克地区油气成藏模式

Fig.7 Hydrocarbon accumulation model of Kayindike region, southern Junggar Basin

烃量较低,因此,其供烃能力极为有限、供烃半径极小。也正是由于这个原因,加上无断层沟通古近系与新近系,导致该区上覆的沙湾组虽储集性能良好却几乎未见油气显示(图 7)。

综上所述,卡因迪克地区在不同时期有不同的运移机制和成藏过程,总体上,背斜、断层、烃源联合控藏,混源输入、兼有垂向运移和侧向运移但垂向运移是成藏关键,2 期成藏但以晚期调整为主。从该区成藏模式分析,新近系沙湾组及以上地层缺乏油气运移通道、古近系安集海河组缺乏储层及油源,故而二者成藏潜力较低;而古近系紫泥泉子组及以下地层成藏要素均具备且源储时空配置关系良好,尤其是侏罗系齐古组油源近、储层优质、盖层有效,处在区域性不整合面下的低势区,具备油气从主凹陷向该区汇聚的条件,其成藏潜力较高。

6 结论

(1) 卡因迪克地区油气来源以侏罗系煤系地层为主,古近系安集海河组有少量贡献。受沉积物源控制,砂体南北连通性差,油气侧向运移主要依靠白垩系与侏罗系之间的区域性不整合从南向北汇聚。主要受构造—热演化控制,油气具两期成藏,但以喜马拉雅末期为主,成藏模式为混源—垂向运移为主、2 期成藏、晚期为主。

(2) 卡因迪克地区成藏关键因素为烃源岩和断层,油气藏往往出现在断层附近;而控制油气藏规模的因素为砂体发育程度和背斜幅度。由此可以判定该区新近系沙湾组及以上地层由于缺少油源断层沟通而成藏潜力很低,古近系安集海河组因储集砂体发育有限及其与断层的匹配关系较差而成藏潜力一般,而古近系紫泥泉子组及以下地层则有望找到新的油气藏。

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