

建南气田志留系天然气地球化学特征及气源探讨

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摘要:根据建南气田及邻区的天然气组分、烷烃碳同位素等资料,结合区域烃源岩研究资料,研究了该区志留系天然气的地球化学特征及其气源特征。结果表明,建南气田志留系天然气为干气,非烃气体总含量低且无H₂S气体;烷烃气碳同位素均小于-40‰,属于油型气成因,其母源为腐泥型干酪根。 $\ln(C_1/C_2) - \ln(C_2/C_3)$ 相关性表明现今的志留系气藏以原油二次裂解贡献为主。结合该气藏地质特征综合分析认为,建南气田志留系天然气来源于志留系龙马溪组碳酸页岩,烷烃气碳同位素局部倒转为同源不同期的天然气混合所致,即晚期原油裂解气与早期干酪根降解气混合。中上扬子区广泛分布且已成熟的志留系龙马溪组页岩预示志留系和石炭系的天然气勘探前景良好。

关键词:天然气;地球化学特征;气源;志留系;建南气田;川东地区

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Geochemical characteristics and origin of natural gas from the Silurian in Jiannan gas field

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Abstract: The geochemical characteristics and origin of the gas are studied according to gas composition and carbon isotope data from the Jiannan and adjacent areas and combined with regional hydrocarbon source rock data. Results show that the Silurian natural gas in the Jiannan gas field is dry. The content of non-hydrocarbon gas is low, and no H₂S exists. The carbon isotopes of n-alkanes are lower than -40‰, indicating a petroliferous gas origin from sapropel kerogens. The correlation between $\ln(C_1/C_2)$ and $\ln(C_2/C_3)$ shows that the present day Silurian gas mainly comes from the secondary cracking of crude oil. The analyses of geologic features indicate that the Silurian gas in the Jiannan gas field source from the carbonate shale in the Longmaxi Formation. The local reversal of alkane carbon isotopes can be explained by the mixing of late stage crude oil cracking gas and early stage kerogen degradation gas. The Longmaxi shale is mature and widespread in the middle and upper Yangtze region, indicating it is a good prospect for natural gas exploration in Silurian and Carboniferous.

Key words: natural gas; geochemical characteristics; gas source; Silurian; Jiannan gas field; eastern Sichuan Basin

建南气田位于川东褶皱带东缘的石柱复向斜中部(图1)。经过长期勘探,纵向上已发现6个工业气层,(嘉陵江组、飞仙关组、长兴组、黄龙组、韩家店组及龙马溪组)。2006年,建南气田中国石化海相重点探井——Js1井于志留系韩家店组及小河坝组获得工业气流,韩家店组砂岩天然气流达 $5.13 \times 10^4 \text{ m}^3/\text{d}$ ^[1-2]。Js1井是中国南方志留系第一

口投入正规开发的致密砂岩气井^[3],表明鄂西渝东区志留系天然气勘探具有良好的潜力,标志着建南气田下古生界良好的天然气资源前景。

鄂西渝东区古生界发育多套烃源岩(震旦系陡山沱组、寒武系牛蹄塘组、奥陶系五峰组、龙马溪组页岩、二叠系生屑灰岩、泥灰岩、煤系),且都达到了高成熟、高一级成熟,都具备良好的供气潜

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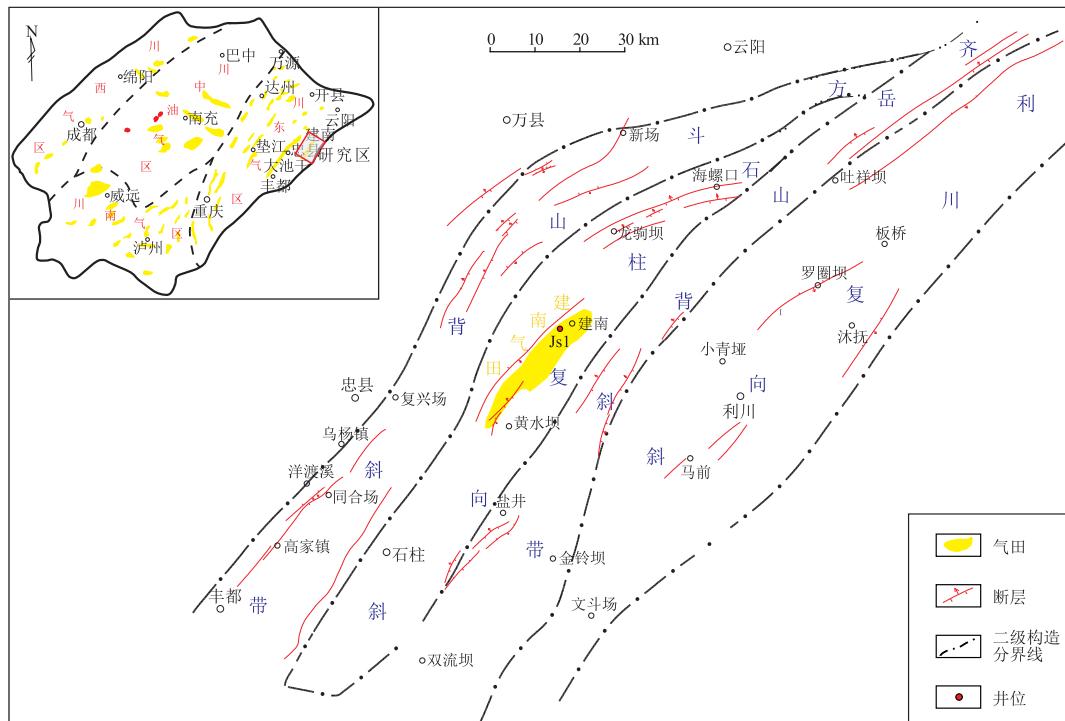


图1 川东地区建南气田大地构造位置及构造分区

Fig. 1 Tectonic location of Jiannan gas field and zoning of eastern Sichuan Basin

力^[4-9]。天然气的气源类型、成熟度、成因类型及运移过程导致天然气组分、碳氢同位素发生分馏,决定了现今天然气的地球化学面貌。目前,对中上扬子区志留系天然气地球化学特征及气源研究报道甚少。因此,根据目前已发现的Js1井志留系天然气地球化学资料,结合前人已发表的川东及建南地区天然气地球化学数据,系统分析志留系天然气地球化学特征,探讨其气源及成因类型,对中、上扬子区志留系及上覆含气层的天然气勘探具有重要意义。

1 天然气组分特征

1.1 烃类气体组分

Js1井韩家店组($S_2 hj$)天然气以甲烷为主,甲烷含量在93.87%~95.13%,重烃气(C_{2-5})含量极少; C_1/C_{1-5} 在0.979 1~0.982 2, C_1/C_{2+3} 为0.473 3~

0.555 4,为明显的干气;龙马溪组($S_1 l$)甲烷含量在38.59%~43.23%,含量相对较低, C_1/C_{1-5} 在0.97左右, C_1/C_{2+3} 为0.299 1~0.337 7,也为干气(表1)。干燥系数 C_1/C_{1-5} 和 C_1/C_{2+3} 能较好地反映天然气的成熟度和运移效应。随着埋藏深度的增加, Js1井志留系天然气的干燥系数逐渐降低(表1), C_1/C_{1-5} 由0.982 2降至0.967 4, C_1/C_{2+3} 则由0.555 4降至0.299 1,反映了垂向运移的特点。

1.2 非烃气体组分

非烃气体含量低,包括CO₂、N₂、H₂S。韩家店组天然气中CO₂含量极低,在0.06%~0.45%; N₂含量为2.37%~4.58%,属低氮气藏。龙马溪组天然气因被污染,导致非烃气体中氮气含量过高。龙马溪组和韩家店组的天然气组分特征参数都相近,表明两者是同源,且两者紧邻,氮气含量一般

表1 川东地区建南气田Js1井志留系天然气组分对比

Table 1 Composition of natural gas from Silurian, well Js1, Jiannan gas field, eastern Sichuan Basin

层位	深度/m	天然气组分含量/%				C_1/C_{1-5}	C_1/C_{2+3}
		CH ₄	C_{2+}	N ₂	CO ₂		
$S_2 hj$	3 858.13	93.87	1.70	4.37	0.06	0.982 2	0.555 4
$S_2 hj$	3 860.00	93.53	1.75	4.58	0.02	0.981 7	0.546 9
$S_2 hj$	3 794.56~3 884	95.13	2.03	2.37	0.45	0.979 1	0.473 3
$S_1 l$	4 604~4 607	43.23	1.29	55.03	0.44	0.971 0	0.337 7
		38.59	1.30	59.65	0.45	0.967 4	0.299 1

不会出现如此大差距。因此,龙马溪组天然气藏中非烃气体应与韩家店组相似,属于低氮气藏的范畴。

2 天然气碳同位素特征

志留系韩家店组气藏的 $\delta^{13}\text{C}_1$ 数值为 $-40.2\text{\textperthousand}$,其值很低,一般甲烷 $\delta^{13}\text{C}_1$ 在 $-55\text{\textperthousand} \sim -30\text{\textperthousand}$,都属于油型气的范围(图2)。该层天然气烷烃碳同位素存在倒转现象,烷烃气 $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ 值连线束呈“M”型,具有 $\delta^{13}\text{C}_1 > \delta^{13}\text{C}_2 < \delta^{13}\text{C}_3 > \delta^{13}\text{C}_4 < \delta^{13}\text{C}_5$ 的多碳倒转特征,但其值很轻,应与早期伴生气和晚期原油裂解气混合密切相关。

3 天然气的成因

3.1 天然气有机相类型

天然气的甲烷碳同位素通常受到源岩母质类型和成熟度的双重影响,以致中国的煤型气(腐殖型气)与油型气(腐泥型气)的 $\delta^{13}\text{C}_1$ 分布区间有重叠,难以用来区分腐殖型与腐泥型气。乙烷等重烃气的碳同位素则要稳定得多,主要反映成气母质类型。根据总结我国塔里木盆地、四川盆地及中扬子区的海相天然气地球化学特征^[10-26],首先采用烷烃气同位素系列区分有机成因(正系列: $\delta^{13}\text{C}_1 < \delta^{13}\text{C}_2 < \delta^{13}\text{C}_3 < \delta^{13}\text{C}_4$)和无机成因(负系列: $\delta^{13}\text{C}_1 > \delta^{13}\text{C}_2 > \delta^{13}\text{C}_3 > \delta^{13}\text{C}_4$),然后按 $\delta^{13}\text{C}_2$ 大于或小于 $-28\text{\textperthousand}$ 划分为腐殖型气或腐泥型气。

从表2中可以看出,J s1井中志留统韩家店组天然气干燥系数 $C_1/C_{1-5} \geq 98\%$, $\delta^{13}\text{C}_1$ 值均小于 $-30\text{\textperthousand}$,烷烃气系列不属于标准的负碳同位素系列,与其共生的 CO_2 气体的碳同位素小于 $-10\text{\textperthousand}$,即有机成因。烷烃气碳同位素中 $\delta^{13}\text{C}_2$ 值小于 $-28\text{\textperthousand}$,具典型油型气特征。

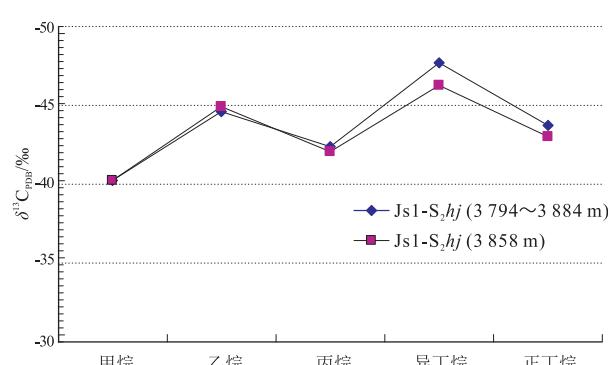


图2 川东地区建南气田Js1井

志留系韩家店组天然气烷烃碳同位素分布

Fig. 2 Carbon isotopes of alkanes from Silurian Hanjiadian Formation, well Js1, Jiannan gas field, eastern Sichuan Basin

表2 川东地区建南气田Js1井及邻区志留系天然气碳同位素数据

Table 2 Carbon isotopes of Silurian natural gas from well Js1 and adjacent areas, eastern Sichuan Basin ‰

井号	层位	$\delta^{13}\text{C}_1$	$\delta^{13}\text{C}_2$	$\delta^{13}\text{C}_3$	$\delta^{13}\text{C}_4$	$\delta^{13}\text{C}_{\text{CO}_2}$
Js1 井	S ₂ hj	-40.2	-44.6	-42.4	-43.7	-14.7
	S ₂ hj	-40.2	-44.9	-42.1	-43.0	-12.2
长芯1井	S ₁ l	-40.2				
	S ₁ l	-50.3				

注:长芯1井数据源自王社教^[27]。

根据 $\delta^{13}\text{C}_2-\delta^{13}\text{C}_1$ 与 $\delta^{13}\text{C}_2$ 两项指标可以很好的划分有机气的成因类型。将建南气田与邻区(川东北、川西北、威远)的天然气碳同位素测试结果投到 $\delta^{13}\text{C}_2$ 与 $\Delta(\delta^{13}\text{C}_2-\delta^{13}\text{C}_1)$ 相关图上,Js1井志留系落在油型气区(图3)。

3.2 天然气有机成因类型

国内外学者^[14,21-22,28-33]常用Behar的实验模型区分干酪根降解气和原油二次裂解气。本研究中,Js1井韩家店组中天然气的 $\ln(C_1/C_2)$ 值变化范围小,为 $3.82 \sim 4.18$;而 $\ln C_2/C_3$ 值明显增大,为 $1.62 \sim 2.05$,具原油裂解气特征(图4)。建南气田石炭系天然气变化与志留系相似,但 $\ln(C_1/C_2)$ 值变化范围较宽,可能为干酪根降解气和原油二次裂解气混合导致。该气区二叠—三叠系天然气的 $\ln(C_1/C_2)-\ln(C_2/C_3)$ 相关性较差,且干酪根降解气的贡献较大。

4 气源探讨

上述综合分析表明,韩家店组和龙马溪组天然气组分、干燥系数及甲烷碳同位素都十分相似,具有同源的特征。根据前人对中上扬子古生界烃源岩研究成果分析,中上扬子区下震旦统陡山沱组页岩、寒武系牛蹄塘组(水井沱组)页岩及上奥陶统

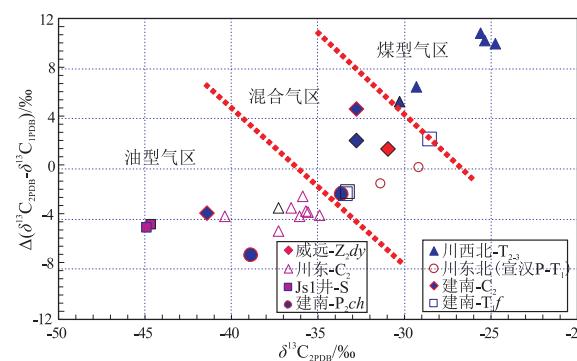


图3 川东地区建南气田及川东气区不同层位天然气同位素 $\delta^{13}\text{C}_2$ 与 $\Delta(\delta^{13}\text{C}_2-\delta^{13}\text{C}_1)$ 相关图

Fig. 3 Relationship between $\delta^{13}\text{C}_2$ and $\Delta(\delta^{13}\text{C}_2-\delta^{13}\text{C}_1)$ of natural gas from Jiannan gas field and eastern Sichuan Basin

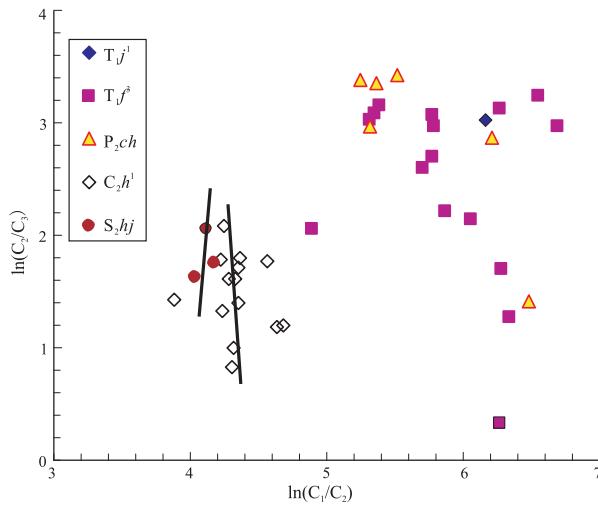


图4 川东地区建南气田及川东不同层位天然气的 $\ln(C_1/C_2)$ - $\ln(C_2/C_3)$ 相关图

Fig. 4 Relationship between $\ln(C_1/C_2)$ and $\ln(C_2/C_3)$ of natural gas from Jiannan gas field and eastern Sichuan Basin

五峰组一下志留统龙马溪页岩组属于腐泥型,后两者属于区域性烃源岩,也是区域性盖层。建南气田所处的鄂西渝东区志留系烃源岩十分发育,为I型干酪根,且都达到高一过成熟阶段,具有良好的供烃条件^[1-2,33-34]。Js1井志留系气藏具有超压特征,气藏底部为五峰组—龙马溪组厚层页岩,顶部为韩家店组厚层泥岩,封闭性好,志留系下伏天然气和上覆部分煤系天然气充注难以实现。因此,志留系天然气为自生自储自盖型,与前人^[35-37]研究认为的超压流体封存箱成藏模式相匹配。

烷烃存在多项性碳同位素倒转,常受多因素复杂条件的影响。不同地质环境中同位素倒转的原因也是不同,导致同位素倒转的因素一般以某1个或某2个因素主导。戴金星对天然气碳同位素倒转研究认为有多种因素^[38]:(1)有机烷烃气和无机烷烃气相混合;(2)煤成气和油型气的混合;(3)同型不同源气或同源不同期气的混合;(4)天然气的某一或某些组分被细菌氧化;(5)地温增高;(6)后生 $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ 扩散速率或地层水对烷烃气溶解等因素引起分馏。

地质结构分析表明,建南气区深部断裂并不发育,无机气的混入可能性不大。气藏地质结构排除了上部煤成气混入的可能性。同时,近4 km的超压气藏中细菌氧化的可能性较小。

根据烷烃气同位素特征参数 $\ln(C_1/C_2)$ - $\ln(C_2/C_3)$ 相关性分析,Js1井志留系天然气以原油裂解气为主。而烷烃气同位素中 $\delta^{13}\text{C}_1 > \delta^{13}\text{C}_2$ 部分倒转且 $\delta^{13}\text{C}_2$ 特别轻,该现象主要是受同源不同

期气混合所致。志留系龙马溪组优质烃源岩在生油阶段会产生大量的湿气,而重烃气中乙烷含量最高且同位素较轻。另外,早期原油后生过程产生裂解气也比干酪根晚期裂解气要轻。

从已发表的关于建南气田及川东地区石炭系天然气地球化学资料来看,中上扬子石炭系天然气地球化学特征(CH_4 含量为93.47%, N_2 含量为4.12%, CO_2 含量为0.79%, C_1/C_{1+} 为98.31, $\delta^{13}\text{C}_1$ 为-35.0‰~ -37.9‰, $\delta^{13}\text{C}_2$ 为32.76‰~-41.44‰)^[19,27,39]与志留系天然气相似度甚高,都具有原油裂解气特征(图4)。戴金星曾指出,四川盆地黄龙组天然气来自志留系,同位素倒转为早期伴生气与晚期裂解气混合造成的^[39]。中上扬子区石炭系天然气来源于志留系也指示志留系天然气同位素倒转可能也受到后生 $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ 扩散速率或地层水对烷烃气溶解等因素引起分馏影响。另外,地球化学数据证实建南气田石炭系天然气原始母源为志留系烃源岩,与早期从地质结构方面得到的认识一致,中扬子鄂西渝东区志留系烃源岩广泛分布且生烃潜力大,石炭系天然气的勘探潜力甚好。

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