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鄂西宜昌斜坡带五峰组—龙马溪组页岩优势岩相及 其生气潜力

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提要:【研究目的】不同页岩岩相的矿物组分、含气性和可压性等的差异,决定不同岩相的开发潜力不同,页岩岩相的划分及评价对找寻页岩气勘探开发甜点具有重要指导意义。【研究方法】基于钻井、岩心和分析测试资料,综合利用地质理论结合硅质矿物–黏土矿物–碳酸盐矿物含量三端元图解,对鄂西宜昌斜坡带上奥陶统五峰组一下志留统龙马溪组下段含气页岩岩相进行划分,结合有机碳含量、含气量、岩心镜下特征等划分优势岩相。优选有机质丰度、硅质矿物含量、黏土矿物含量3项指标与页岩含气量进行相关性分析,建立了五峰组—龙马溪组含气页岩优势岩相的分级标准。【研究结果】研究区优势岩相均为II类优势岩相,II₁类(最优)优势岩相为S-2混合硅质页岩相和S-3含黏土硅质页岩相,位于龙马溪组一亚段和五峰组上段,厚6 m;II₂类(次优)优势岩相为S硅质页岩相,位于五峰组下段,厚4 m。【结论】宜昌斜坡带和涪陵地区具有相似的岩相垂向演化序列,优势岩相均位于五峰组—龙马溪组一亚段,但同一岩相组合的页岩厚度和品质差异较大,发生在鲁丹阶早期的湘鄂西水下降起和鲁丹阶晚期的水下降起是造成宜昌地区优势岩相的厚度和品质均要差于涪陵地区的主要原因。

关 键 词:页岩;优势岩相;五峰组—龙马溪组;鄂宜页2井;油气地质调查工程;宜昌斜坡带;鄂西地区

创 新 点:建立五峰组—龙马溪组含气页岩优势岩相的分级标准,提出龙马溪组一亚段和五峰组是优势岩相发育层位。

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Dominant shale lithofacies and gas generation potential analysis of the Wufeng–Longmaxi Formation in the Yichang slope area, Western Hubei Province

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Abstract: This paper is the result of oil and gas exploration engineering.

[Objective]The differences in mineral composition, gas content and compressibility of shale lithofacies determine the development potential of shale gas. The division and evaluation of shale lithofacies is important to identify the sweet spot for shale gas

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exploration and development. [Methods] Based on drilling, core analysis, and test data, the comprehensive utilization of geological theory combined with ternary diagram of siliceous mineral, clay minerals, and carbonate mineral content are used to divide the gas-bearing shale lithofacies of the Wufeng Formation and the lower part of Longmaxi Formation in Yichang slope of western Hubei province. The dominant lithofacies are also divided combining with the organic carbon content, gas content, and microscopic characteristics. The correlation between the abundance of organic matter, the content of siliceous minerals, the content of clay minerals and the shale gas content are carried out to establish the classification standard of gas-bearing dominant lithofacies of Wufeng–Longmaxi Formation. [Results] The dominant lithofacies in the study area is type II. The type II1 (optimal) dominant lithofacies are mixed siliceous shale facies (S-2) and clay-bearing siliceous shale facies (S-3), located in the first sub-member of Longmaxi Formation and the upper member of Wufeng Formation, with thickness of 6 m. The type II2 dominant lithofacies (sub-optimal) is siliceous shale facies (S), located in the lower member of Wufeng Formation, with thickness of 4 m. [Conclusions] The Yichang slope belt and Fuling area have similar vertical evolution sequence of lithofacies, and the dominant lithofacies are both located in the Wufeng Formation and first sub-member of Longmaxi Formation. However, the thickness and quality of same shale lithofacies association are quite different. The subaqueous uplift of western Hunan and Hubei in the Rhuddanian stage is the main reason that caused the thickness and quality of the dominant lithofacies in Yichang area poorer than that in Fuling area.

Key words: shale; dominant lithofacies; Wufeng–Longmaxi Formation; Well EYY2; oil and gas exploration engineering; Yichang Slope area; Western Hubei Province

Highlights: Established the classification standard of gas-bearing dominant lithofacies of the Wufeng–Longmaxi Formation, suggested the dominant lithofacies located in the first sub-member of Longmaxi Formation and Wufeng Formation.

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1 引言

四川盆地涪陵和长宁—威远等地页岩气的大规模商业化开发,揭示了中国南方上奥陶统五峰组—下志留统龙马溪组巨大的页岩气勘探潜力(郭彤楼等,2013;郭旭升,2014;Guo, 2015;王志刚,2015;聂海宽等,2016;王玉满等,2016;马永生等,2018)。黄陵隆起东南缘的宜昌斜坡带鄂宜页2井五峰组—龙马溪组获得日产 $3.15 \times 10^4 \text{ m}^3$ 的工业气流,证实了四川盆地外围南方复杂构造区五峰组—龙马溪组的页岩气勘探前景(陈孝红等,2018a,b;张君峰等,2019;张保民等,2021)。然而,与四川盆地五峰组—龙马溪组富有机质页岩的钻探成果相比,宜昌地区无论是在储层规模、岩性特征还是含气性方面存在显著差异(严德天等,2008;陈旭等,2015;张晓明等,2015;Meng et al., 2020),分析该区含气页岩岩相特征对于深化该区页岩气富集成藏地质认识具有重要意义。

页岩岩相一直受到大家的关注,从简单的强调单一的矿物成分、结构构造,沉积环境等演变为综合岩石学、地球化学、地球物理学等方法技术进行精细划分和判别页岩性质的一种技术手段(Doyle

and Sweet, 1995; Yao and Chopra, 2000; Jarvie et al., 2007)。不同岩相不仅在含气量、矿物组成、有机质丰度等方面存在明显差异性,而且不同地区划分标准也不尽相同(Liang et al., 2020)。本文基于宜昌斜坡带五峰组—龙马溪组的代表井鄂宜页2井,利用硅质矿物含量—碳酸盐矿物含量—黏土矿物含量三端元图解,结合地质和地球物理资料对宜昌斜坡带五峰组—龙马溪组下段黑色页岩岩相进行精细划分与评价,并结合涪陵气田典型优势岩相划分标准,提出了宜昌斜坡带地区页岩优势岩相评价标准,可以为四川盆地外围复杂构造区的页岩气勘探提供参考,促进南方页岩气主力勘探层系从盆内向盆外战略转移。

2 地质概况

宜昌斜坡带位于中扬子地台黄陵隆起东南缘,北西与黄陵隆起相连,北东以通城河断裂为界,与当阳复向斜相邻,南西以天阳坪断裂为界,与宜都—鹤峰复背斜相靠,为一南东倾向的单斜构造,面积约 2150 km^2 (图1)。宜昌斜坡带自黄陵隆起向东,依次出露南华纪—白垩纪地层,由于宜昌地区

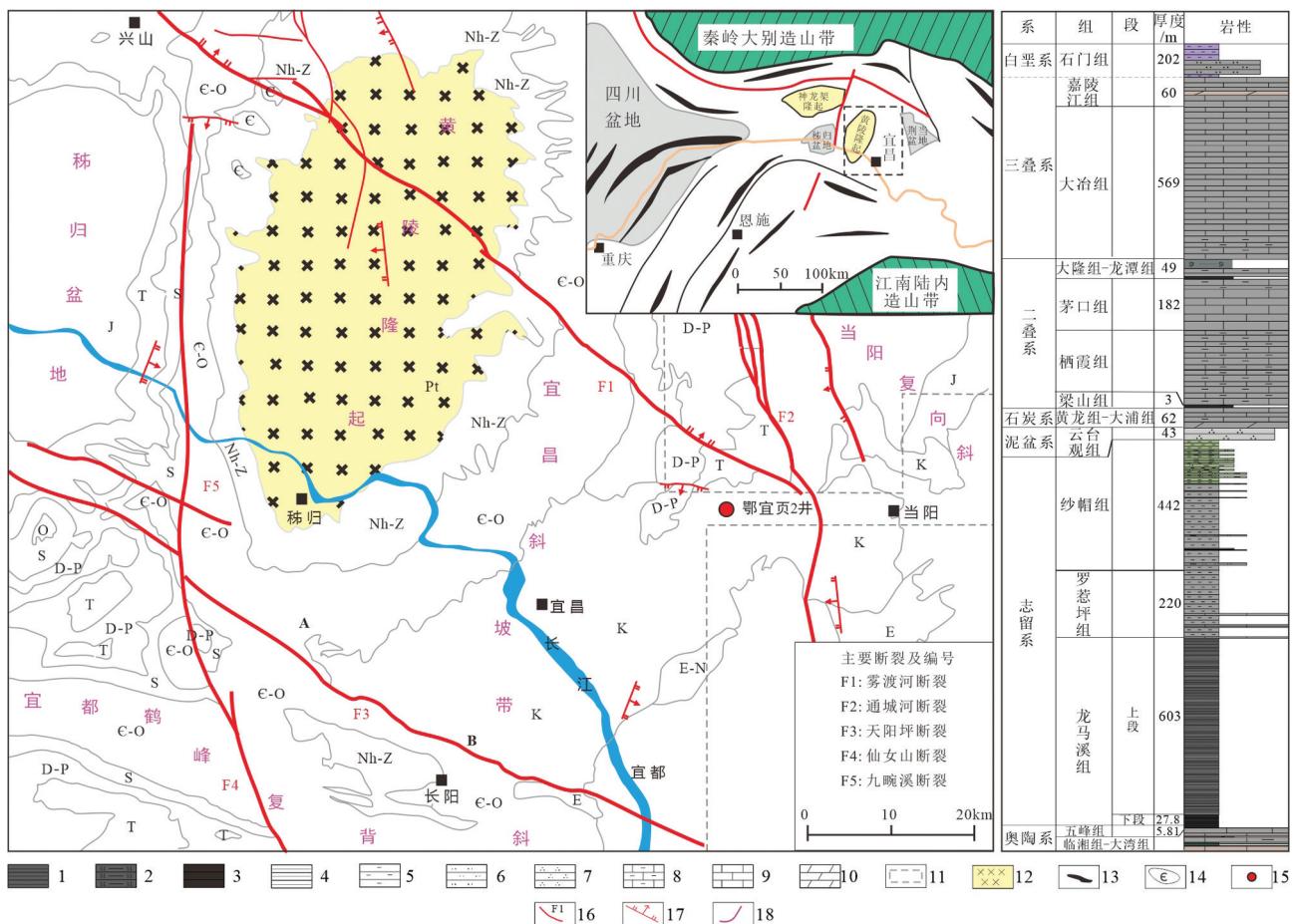


图1 鄂宜页2井区域地质略图和地层柱状图

1—黑色页岩;2—硅质岩;3—煤;4—页岩;5—泥岩;6—粉砂岩;7—石英砂岩;8—泥质灰岩;9—灰岩;10—白云岩;11—黄陵花岗岩;12—侵入体;13—地层;14—井位;15—油气区块;16—主要断层;17—断层;18—构造边界

Fig. 1 Regional geological sketch and stratigraphic column of well EYY2 field

1—Black shale; 2—Siliceous rock; 3—Coal; 4—Shale; 5—Mudstone; 6—Siltstone; 7—Quartz sandstone; 8—Argillaceous limestone; 9—Limestone; 10—Dolomite; 11—Huangling granite; 12—Intrusive body; 13—Stratum; 14—Drilling; 15—Oil and gas block; 16—The main fault; 17—Fault; 18—Tectonic boundary

发育古老的结晶基底,构造稳定,利于志留系页岩储层在南方中、新生代发生的多期次强烈构造活动中免遭构造改造和破坏,页岩气保存条件好,是中国南方页岩气勘探的重点区域之一(肖升华等,2005;陈孝红等,2018a;张君峰等,2019)。

晚奥陶世—早志留世,受加里东运动的影响,华夏板块与扬子地块之间的板块汇聚作用增强,在扬子地块周缘形成一系列古隆起,尤其是雪峰隆起、川中隆起和黔中隆起出露海平面(Chen and Rong, 2004; 刘伟等,2012; 金之钧等,2016; 冯伟明等,2021; 张保民等,2021),使得扬子地区从中奥陶世时期的浅海陆棚转变为被隆起所围限的隆后滞留盆地,沉积五峰组—

龙马溪组富含笔石的富有机质页岩。但由于不同地区所处的古地理位置不同,以及隆后盆地内部发育多个水下降起,尤其是发生于奥陶—志留纪之交的“宜昌上升”运动,导致扬子部分地区五峰组—龙马溪组界线附近存在不同程度地层缺失,富有机质页岩厚度差异较大,位于隆后盆地中心地区厚度可达100 m,位于“宜昌上升”形成的湘鄂西水下降起区富有机质页岩厚度较薄,局部地区甚至不发育。作为赫南特阶全球层型剖面和点(GSSP)所在地(陈旭等,2006; Chen et al., 2006),宜昌斜坡区与涪陵地区相似,奥陶纪—志留纪之交地层连续并广泛发育,富有机质页岩厚度大,是页岩气勘探的有利区域。

3 五峰组—龙马溪组页岩岩相类型和特征

3.1 富有机质页岩发育特征

宜昌斜坡带鄂宜页2井是研究区进行页岩气地质调查取得突破的典型井,能代表研究区富有机质页岩的特征。该井揭示含气页岩主要集中在五峰组—龙马溪组下段,厚度33.61 m(图2)。其中五峰组厚5.81 m,根据岩石类型和生物特征划分为上、下两个岩性段,下段(笔石页岩段)岩性为灰黑色、黑色炭质笔石页岩、硅质页岩和硅质岩,夹丰富的钾质斑脱岩条带,水平纹层发育,富含黄铁矿,硅质岩中富含放射虫,厚度5.61 m,TOC含量为2.55%~5.52%,平均3.74%;上段(观音桥段)岩性为深灰色

生物碎屑灰岩,富含赫南特动物群(*Hirnantia Fauna*),厚度0.2 m,是扬子地区奥陶系与志留系划分的标准层;龙马溪组下段厚27.8 m,岩性以深灰色、灰黑色、黑色炭质笔石页岩、硅质页岩为主,水平层理发育,含丰富的笔石化石,普遍见黄铁矿。根据岩性组合特征,龙马溪组下段可进一步细分为三亚段,由下而上颜色逐渐变浅,一亚段岩性主要为灰黑色硅质页岩、硅质岩,厚度5.2 m,TOC含量为2.17%~5.53%,平均2.82%,二亚段岩性以黑色炭质页岩为主,偶夹深灰色、灰黑色页岩,水平纹层发育,厚度8.6 m,TOC含量为0.98%~2.92%,平均1.95%,三亚段岩性主要为灰黑色、黑色炭质页岩夹深灰色页岩,水平纹层发育,偶夹深灰色含粉砂质泥岩条带,厚度14 m,TOC含量为0.45%~1.18%,平

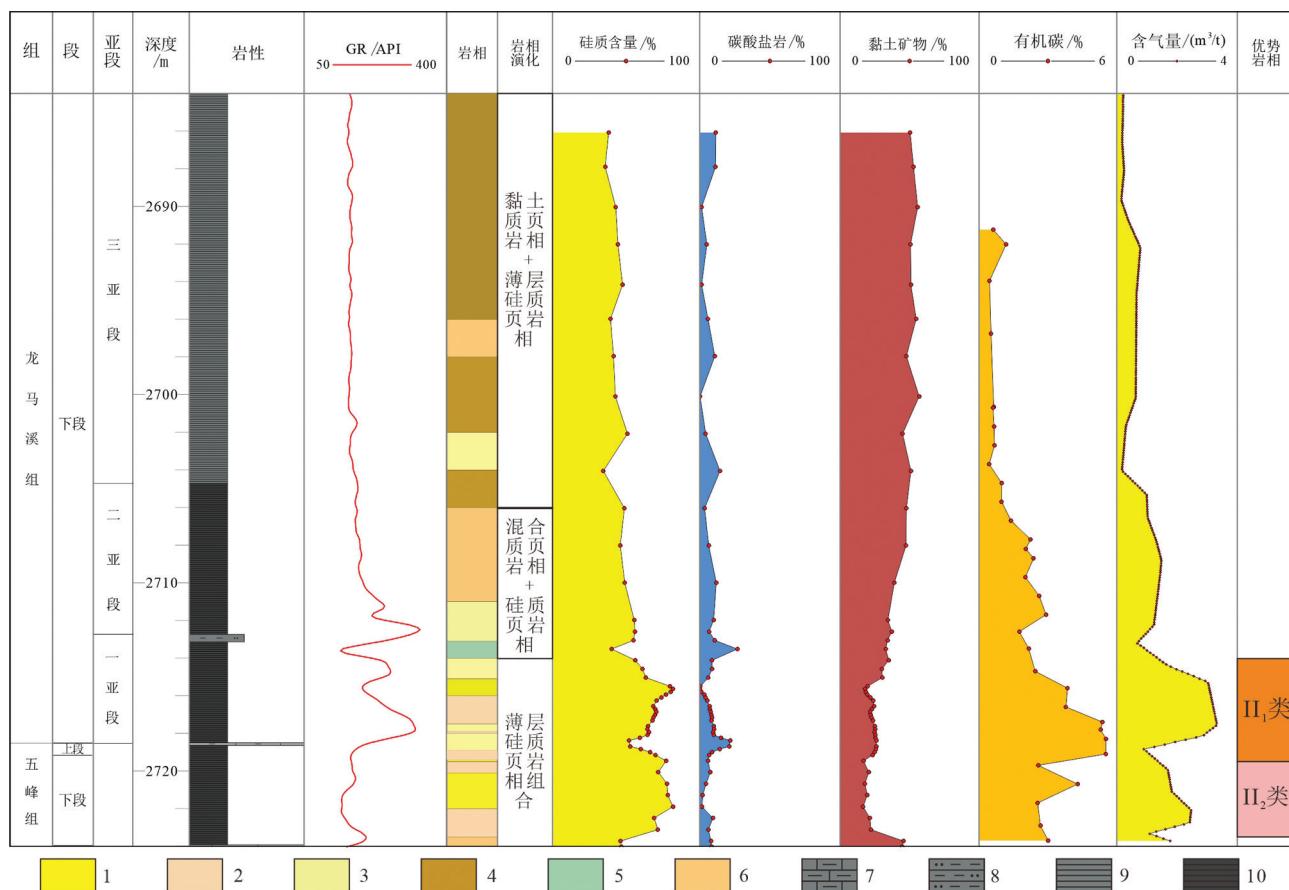


图2 宜昌斜坡带鄂宜页2井页岩岩相综合柱状图

1—S—硅质页岩相;2—S-2—混合硅质页岩相;3—S-3—含黏土硅质页岩相;4—CM-1—含硅黏土质页岩相;5—M—混合质页岩相;6—M-2—含黏土/硅混合质页岩相;7—深灰色泥质灰岩;8—深灰色粉砂质泥岩;9—深灰色页岩;10—黑色页岩

Fig. 2 Comprehensive histogram of shale facies in well EYY2

1—S—Siliceous shale facies; 2—S-2—Mixed siliceous shale facies; 3—S-3—Clay-bearing siliceous shale facies; 4—CM-1—Siliceous-bearing clay shale facies; 5—M—Mixed shale facies; 6—M-2—Clay/siliceous-bearing mixed shale facies; 7—Charcoal grey argillaceous limestone; 8—Charcoal grey sandy mudstone; 9—Charcoal grey shale; 10—Black shale

均0.55%。

3.2 富有机质页岩岩相特征

岩相是一定沉积环境中形成的岩石或岩石组合,它是沉积相的主要组成部分。泥页岩岩相与矿物成分、有机质和储集特征密切相关,不同岩相的有机质丰度、矿物成分等差异造成了生烃和储集能力、岩石力学属性的不同。目前,不同学者对页岩岩相划分有着不同依据和分类方法,如宏观沉积特征(结构、构造等)(Hickey and Henk, 2007)、矿物组成(Loucks and Ruppel, 2007; Wang and Carr, 2007)、有机碳含量、古生物组合(李志明和全秋琦,1992)等。本次研究在露头和岩心详细描述基础上,主要根据微观矿物组成和有机碳含量对鄂宜页2井上奥陶统五峰组一下志留统龙马溪组下段含气页岩岩相进行精细划分。

通过碳酸盐矿物—黏土矿物—硅质矿物(石英+长石)三端元图解对页岩进行分类,划分出4个岩相组合(大类)(即硅质页岩相、碳酸盐质页岩相、黏土

页岩相和混合页岩相)和16个岩相(类)。如当硅质矿物含量大于75%、碳酸盐岩和黏土矿物含量小于25%时,为硅质岩相;当碳酸盐矿物含量大于75%、硅质和黏土矿物含量小于25%时,为碳酸盐质页岩相;当黏土矿物含量大于75%、碳酸盐岩和硅质矿物含量小于25%时,为黏土质页岩相;而当硅质、碳酸盐以及黏土矿物的含量均小于50%且大于25%时,为混合页岩相。按三端元含量的25%、50%、75%可将上述4个页岩相组合进一步细分为16种页岩相(图3,表1)。

基于宜页2井分析测试数据,将其硅质含量、碳酸盐和黏土矿物含量投影到三端元图内,据此可以看出研究区五峰组—龙马溪组含气页岩主要发育6种岩相:硅质页岩相(S)、混合硅质页岩相(S-2)、含黏土硅质页岩相(S-3)、含黏土/硅混合质页岩相(M-2)、含硅黏土质页岩相(CM-1)和混合质页岩相(M)。其中大部分样品点落在混合硅质页岩相(S-2)和含黏土硅质页岩相(S-3)区域,其他4个区

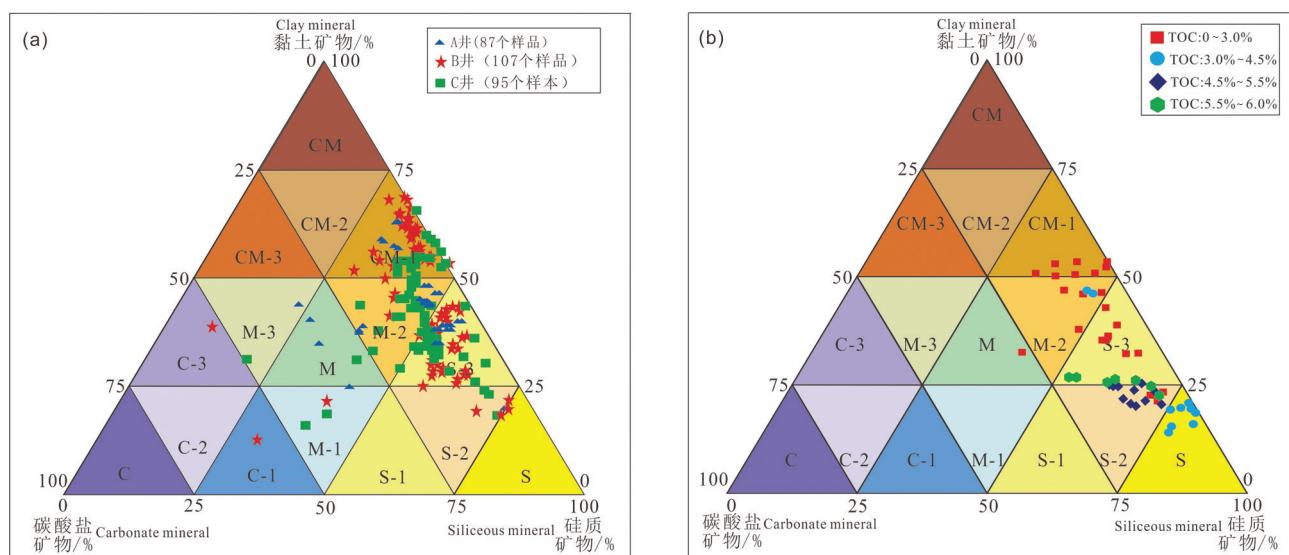


图3 页岩矿物组成三端元图解(a—涪陵页岩气田;b—鄂宜页2井;a图数据来自吴蓝宇等,2016)

硅质页岩相组合:S—硅质页岩相;S-1—含灰硅质页岩相;S-2—混合硅质页岩相;S-3—含黏土硅质页岩相;灰质页岩相组合:C—灰质页岩相;C-1—含硅灰质页岩相;C-2—混合灰质页岩相;C-3—含黏土灰质页岩相;黏土质页岩相组合:CM—黏土质页岩相;CM-1—含硅黏土质页岩相;CM-2—混合黏土质页岩相;CM-3—含灰黏土质页岩相;混合质页岩相组合:M—混合质页岩相;M-1—含灰/硅混合质页岩相;M-2—含黏土/硅混合质页岩相;M-3—含黏土/灰混合质页岩相

Fig.3 Meta-diagram of shale mineral composition at three ends(a—Fuling shale gas field;b—Well EYY2;Date of Fig.a, from Wu Lanyu et al., 2016)

Siliceous shale facies association: S—Siliceous shale facies; S-1—Calcareous-bearing siliceous shale facies; S-2—Mixed siliceous shale facies; S-3—Clay-bearing siliceous shale facies; Calcareous shale facies association: C—Calcareous shale facies; C-1—Siliceous-bearing shale facies; C-2—Mixed calcareous shale facies; C-3—Clay-bearing calcareous shale facies; Clay shale facies association: CM—Clay shale facies; CM-1—siliceous-bearing clay shale facies; CM-2—Mixed clay shale facies; CM-3—Calcareous-bearing clay shale facies; Mixed shale facies: M—Mixed shale facies; M-1—Calcareous/siliceous-bearing mixed shale facies; M-2—Clay/siliceous-bearing mixed shale facies; M-3—Clay/calcareous-bearing shale facies

表1 鄂宜页2井矿物含量与岩相划分数据
Table 1 data of mineral composition and advantageous shale facies in Well EYY2

序号	深度/m	硅质含量/%	碳酸盐岩/%	黏土含量/%	岩相划分
1	2686.08	38.186	11.414	50.399	CM-1
2	2687.908	35.917	11.22	52.863	CM-1
3	2690.042	42.872	1.316	55.813	CM-1
4	2692.023	44.391	4.963	50.646	CM-1
5	2694.157	47.627	1.334	51.039	CM-1
6	2695.986	39.369	5.863	54.767	CM-1
7	2697.967	41.531	10.769	47.7	M-2
8	2700.1	42.768	0.192	57.04	CM-1
9	2702.082	50.918	4.174	44.908	S-3
10	2704.063	34.485	14.474	51.041	CM-1
11	2706.044	48.801	3.552	47.647	M-2
12	2708.025	46.063	6.58	47.358	M-2
13	2710.006	49.062	11.901	39.037	M-2
14	2711.988	55.6	10.034	34.365	S-3
15	2712.597	56.03	6.73	37.24	S-3
16	2713.054	55.032	10.66	34.308	S-3
17	2713.511	40.243	26.855	32.902	M
18	2714.121	56.238	8.75	35.012	S-3
19	2714.578	61.138	8.812	30.05	S-3
20	2715.035	63.575	6.08	30.345	S-3
21	2715.493	79.653	0.447	19.9	S
22	2715.645	81.794	0.17	18.036	S
23	2715.798	80.237	1.234	18.529	S
24	2715.95	77.065	3.313	19.622	S
25	2716.102	74.039	4.192	21.768	S-2
26	2716.255	70.822	5.391	23.787	S-2
27	2716.56	68.463	7.101	24.436	S-2
28	2716.712	69.826	7.291	22.884	S-2
29	2716.864	70.538	7.848	21.614	S-2
30	2717.017	69.599	8.368	22.033	S-2
31	2717.169	68.593	8.771	22.636	S-2
32	2717.322	67.923	8.412	23.665	S-2
33	2717.626	64.89	10.092	25.018	S-3
34	2717.779	64.451	10.295	25.253	S-3
35	2717.931	65.585	9.579	24.836	S-2
36	2718.083	64.605	10.022	25.373	S-3
37	2718.236	59.142	15.364	25.494	S-3
38	2718.388	52.02	21.822	26.158	S-3
39	2718.693	52.82	21.061	26.119	S-3
40	2718.845	60.166	14.082	25.751	S-3
41	2718.998	66.364	8.751	24.885	S-2
42	2719.15	69.952	6.655	23.393	S-2
43	2719.455	77.129	5.948	16.924	S
44	2720.065	71.804	7.568	20.628	S-2
45	2720.674	77.744	4.465	17.791	S
46	2721.284	78.355	2.103	19.542	S
47	2721.894	81.919	1.608	16.473	S
48	2722.503	69.134	9.47	21.396	S-2
49	2723.113	71.505	6.255	22.24	S-2
50	2723.722	46.293	8.138	45.57	M-2

域相对较少。同时,本文研究的目的层位和国内典型页岩气区涪陵气田都属于上奥陶统五峰组一下志留统龙马溪组黑色页岩,两者具有极高的相似性。与涪陵气田页岩岩相发育特征对比(图3b),硅质含量、碳酸盐和黏土矿物含量投影点都落在硅质含量较高区域。不同之处在于研究区分析测试资料揭示含硅黏土质页岩相(CM-1)所占比例较高。

3.2.1 硅质页岩相(S)

研究区硅质页岩相主要发育在龙马溪组底部和五峰组下段,岩相厚度比(单层岩相累计厚度占五峰组底部至龙马溪组下段顶部总岩相厚度的百分比)为8.50%。其中硅质含量平均值为79.6%,黏土矿物含量+碳酸盐矿物含量均小于25%,TOC平均值为3.64%。该岩相为黑色,页理发育,富含黄铁矿,岩性脆,在镜下可观察到大量放射虫(图4a),表明其沉积环境为相对低能、缺氧的还原环境。

3.2.2 混合硅质页岩相(S-2)

研究区混合硅质页岩相主要发育在龙马溪组下段底部和五峰组上段附近,岩相厚度比7.72%,其中硅质含量平均值为69.56%,黏土矿物含量和碳酸盐矿物含量均小于25%,TOC平均值为3.84%。该岩性为黑色,页理发育,镜下观察见海绵骨针与陆源碎屑石英(图4b)。

3.2.3 含黏土硅质页岩相(S-3)

研究区含黏土硅质页岩相主要发育在龙马溪组中下部,岩相厚度比为20.08%,其中硅质含量的平均值为58.89%,黏土矿物含量平均值为29.28%,碳酸盐矿物含量平均值为11.83%,TOC平均值为3.24%。该岩相为黑色,页理发育,可见黄铁矿结核,镜下可见少量海绵骨针(图4c)。

3.2.4 含黏土/硅混合质页岩相(M-2)

研究区含黏土/硅混合质页岩相主要分布在龙马溪组下段中部和五峰组下段底部,岩相厚度比为22.40%,其中硅质含量的平均值为46.41%,黏土矿物含量平均值为45.35%,碳酸盐矿物含量为8.23%,TOC分布范围为0.52%~3.01%,平均值为1.88%。该岩相为灰黑色,水平纹层发育,页岩中夹有灰色极薄层粉砂质条带,镜下可见单个海绵骨针个体(图4d)。

3.2.5 含硅黏土质页岩相(CM-1)

研究区含硅黏土质页岩相主要分布在龙马溪组下段顶部和中部,岩相厚度比为39.53%,其中硅质含

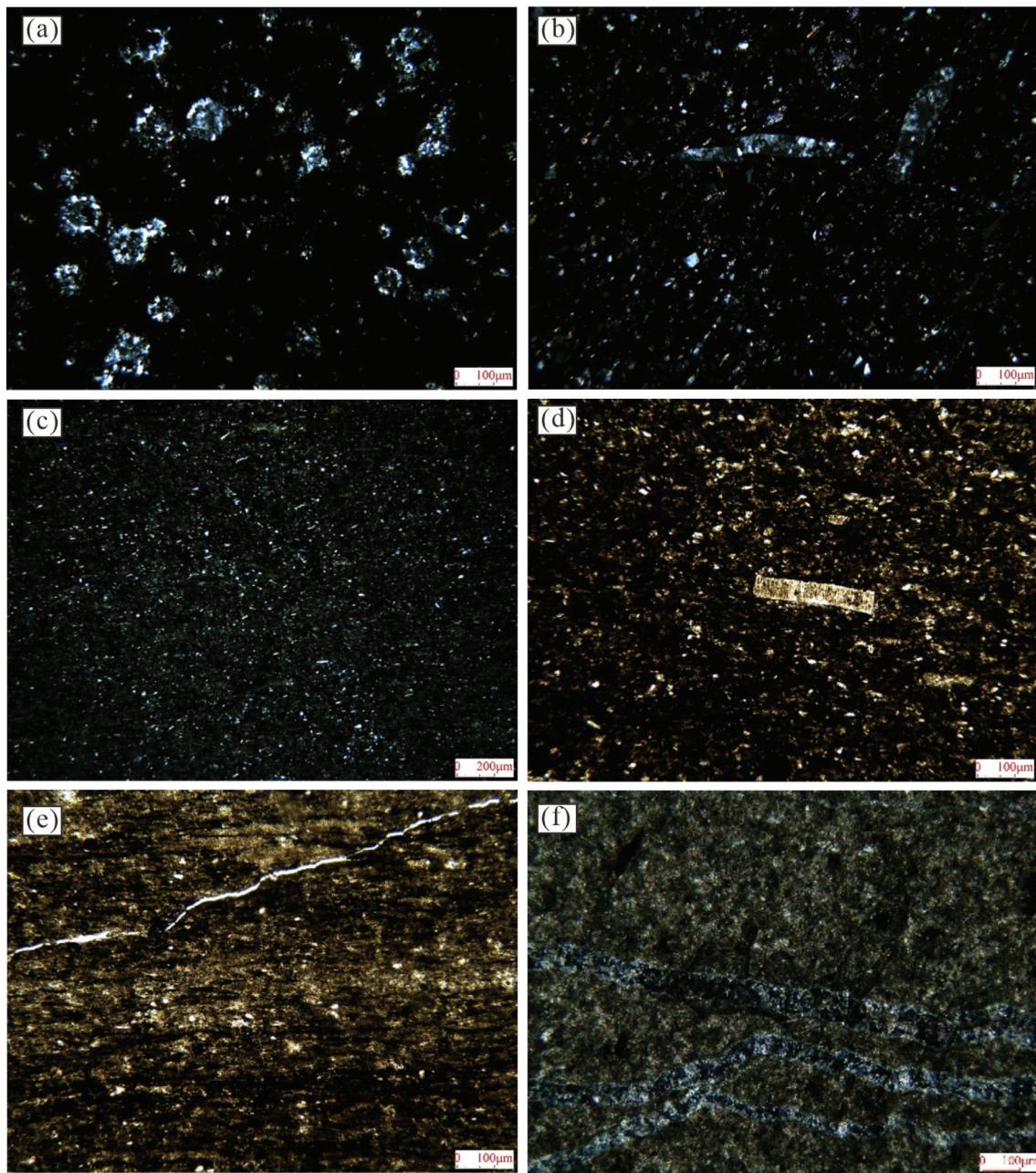


图4 宜昌斜坡区五峰组—龙马溪组一亚段典型岩相特征

a—硅质页岩相,2721 m,五峰组,见大量硅质放射虫;b—混合硅质页岩相,2722.5 m,五峰组,见海绵骨针与陆源碎屑石英;c—含黏土硅质页岩相,2715.7 m,龙马溪组,见少量海绵骨针;d—含黏土/硅混合质页岩相,2710 m,龙马溪组,以陆源碎屑为主,见单个海绵骨针个体;e—含硅黏土质页岩相,2705 m,龙马溪组,碎屑石英发育,水平纹层发育;f—混合质页岩相,2713.4 m,龙马溪组,见陆源碎屑石英

Fig.4 Typical lithofacies characteristics of Wufeng Formation—First submember of Longmaxi Formation in Yichang slope area
a—Siliceous shale facies, 2721 m, Wufeng Formation, abundant siliceous radiolarians; b—Mixed siliceous shale facies, 2722.5 m, Wufeng Formation, sponge spicules and terrigenous clastic quartz; c—Clay-bearing siliceous shale facies, 2715.7 m, Longmaxi Formation, with a few sponge spicules; d—Clay/siliceous-bearing mixed shale facies, 2710 m, Longmaxi Formation, mainly terrigenous clasts, a single sponge spicule can be seen; e—Siliceous-bearing clay shale facies, 2705 m, Longmaxi Formation, clastic quartz, horizontal laminar; f—Mixed shale facies, 2713.4 m, Longmaxi Formation, terrigenous clastic quartz can be seen

量平均值为40.70%，黏土矿物平均含量为52.95%，碳酸盐矿物含量平均值为6.35%，TOC分布范围为0.45%~1.18%，平均值为0.79%。该岩相为灰黑色和深灰色，水平纹层发育，页岩中夹薄层粉砂岩，粉砂岩发育递变层理，镜下见碎屑石英发育(图4e)。

3.2.6 混合质页岩相(M)

研究区只有1个混合质页岩相数据点，该岩相分布在龙马溪组下段中下部，岩相厚度比为1.16%，硅质含量为40.19%，黏土矿物含量为32.90%，碳酸盐矿物含量为26.90%，TOC平均值为2.17%。镜下观察云母与白云石发育，见陆源碎屑石英(图4f)。

4 页岩优势岩相评价参数与标准

4.1 优势岩相判别参数

页岩含气量是判别研究区是否具有页岩气经济开采价值的重要参数(邹才能等,2010)，目前北美已具商业开采价值页岩气区页岩的含气量范围为1.1~9.91 m³/t，中国已发现页岩气区涪陵气田页岩含

气量中值为2.5 m³/t(王社教等,2012)。结合中国页岩气研究现状，参考前人研究成果，定义优势岩相为页岩的含气量达到特定工业标准的岩相，优势岩相与“甜点区”岩相一致，一般将优势岩相定义为2类，I类优势岩相要求页岩的含气量大于4.0 m³/t，当页岩含气量在2.0~4.0 m³/t时，定义为II类优势岩相。

五峰组与龙马溪组含气页岩在宜昌斜坡带与涪陵地区沉积环境相似，奥陶纪—志留纪之交地层连续并广泛发育，富有机质页岩厚度大，是页岩气勘探的有利区域。借鉴涪陵气田页岩岩相、“甜点区”等优选指标，基于页岩气富集控制因素，筛选出有机质丰度、硅质矿物含量、黏土矿物含量3项关键参数来建立研究区五峰组—龙马溪组含气页岩优势岩相的分级标准。

4.1.1 有机碳含量(TOC)

涪陵气田页岩优势岩相区对应的有机碳含量标准为：I类优势岩相要求TOC大于3.0%，TOC分布在1.5%~3.0%时，为II类优势岩相(吴蓝宇等，

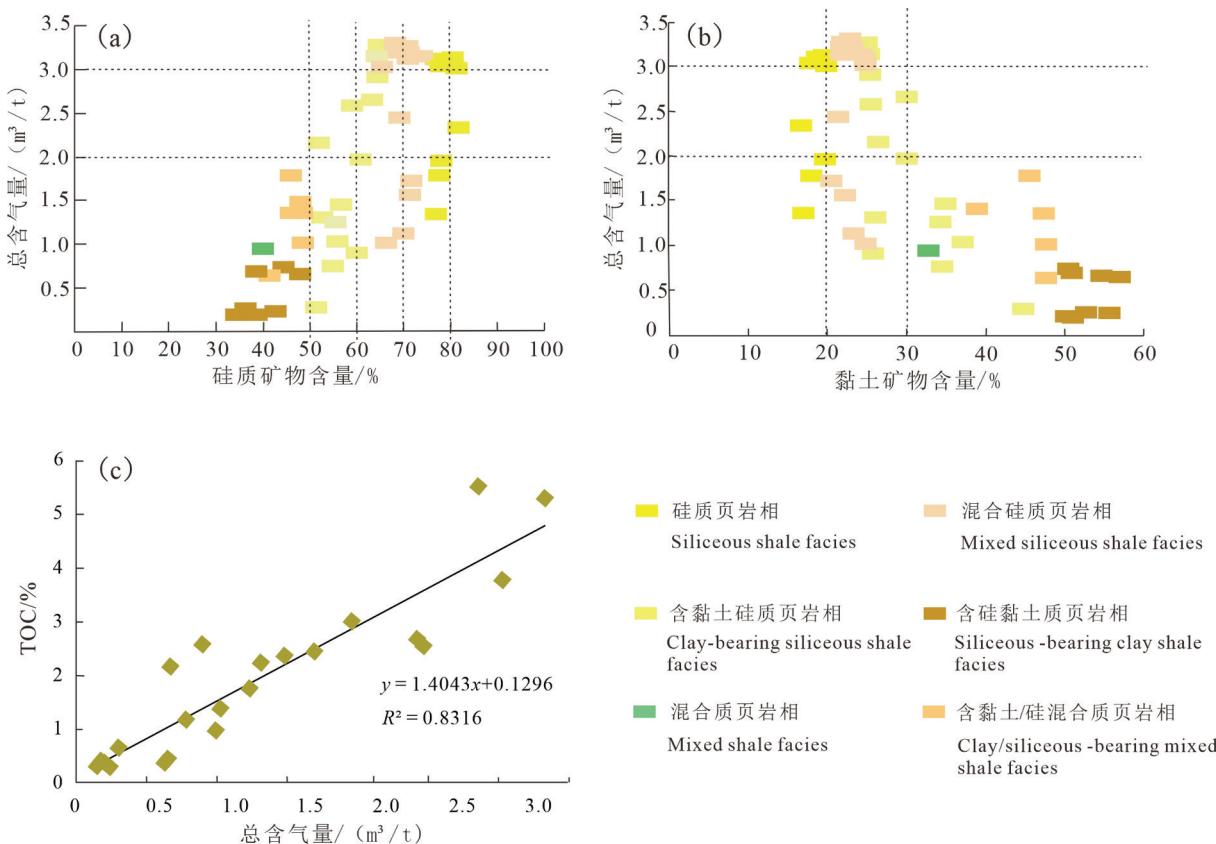


图5 宜昌斜坡带五峰组—龙马溪组页岩含气量与TOC、硅质含量、黏土矿物关系图

Fig.5 The relationship between shale gas content, TOC, siliceous content and clay minerals in Wufeng–Longmaxi Formation

表2 宜昌斜坡带五峰组—龙马溪组下段页岩优势岩相评价标准

Table 2 The relationship between shale gas content, TOC, siliceous content and clay minerals in Wufeng–Longmaxi Formation

分类	含气量/(m ³ /t)	TOC 含量/%	硅质矿物含量/%	黏土矿物含量/%	岩相
II ₁ 类	3.0~4.0	4.3~5.7	>65	15~25	S-2 混合硅质页岩相,S-3 含黏土硅质页岩相
II ₂ 类	2.0~3.0	2.9~4.3	50~65	20~30	S 硅质页岩相

2016)。而一些国内学者认为在中国成熟度比较高的地区,当TOC大于1.0%时,页岩也具有很好的开采价值(李延钧等,2011)。研究区五峰组—龙马溪组页岩含气量与TOC有很好的正相关性,相关系数R²为0.8316(图5c)。由此计算得到当含气量Q为4.0 m³/t时,对应的有机碳含量约为5.7%;当含气量Q为3.5 m³/t时,对应的有机碳含量为5.0%左右;当含气量Q为3.0 m³/t时,对应的有机碳含量为4.3%左右;当含气量Q为2.0 m³/t时,对应的有机碳含量为2.9%。由于有机质类型和成熟度同样是影响页岩含气性的重要因素,两者直接影响着页岩含气量大小,根据研究区现有资料情况,重点研究TOC对页岩含气量的控制作用。研究区TOC大于4.3%(图5),三端元图显示页岩的岩相特征表现为S-2混合硅质页岩相和S-3含黏土硅质页岩相;TOC分布在2.9%~4.3%时,三端元图显示页岩的岩相特征表现为S硅质页岩相,少量点分布落在M-2含黏土/硅混合质页岩相;而当TOC分布在0~2.9%时,页岩岩相特征表现不规律,分别分布在S-2混合硅质页岩相,S-3含黏土硅质页岩相,M-2含黏土/硅混合质页岩相,CM-1含硅黏土质页岩相和M混合质页岩相。

4.1.2 硅质矿物含量

页岩硅质含量与含气量之间的关系图显示(图5a)两者之间有很好的正相关性,随着页岩硅质含量的不断增加,页岩的含气量呈不断上升的趋势。鄂宜页2井揭示五峰组—龙马溪组黑色页岩的含气量最高段分布在2.0~3.5 m³/t,主要表现为II类优势岩相。当硅质含量大于50%时,大部分页岩的含气量有明显增加,开始超过2.0 m³/t;当硅质含量达到60%~70%时,页岩含气量最高达到3.0~3.5 m³/t。因此宜昌斜坡带页岩II类优势岩相中硅质含量的下限值为50%。

4.1.3 黏土矿物含量

页岩含气量与黏土矿物含量呈明显负相关性(图5b),这与前人研究结果一致,当黏土矿物含量增加时,页岩的脆性度降低不利于压裂,影响裂缝

的产生和发育。研究区不同岩相组合中,当黏土矿物含量大于20%时,含气量与黏土矿物含量基本呈负相关性。当黏土矿物含量大于30%时,页岩含气量小于2.0 m³/t,未达到优势岩相标准。当含气量大于2.0 m³/t时,达到II类优势岩相下限值时,黏土矿物含量普遍小于30%。因此研究区页岩II类优势岩相中须满足黏土矿物含量小于30%。

4.2 优势岩相判别标准

综合页岩含气量、有机碳含量、硅质含量和黏土矿物含量4个评价指标,对研究区的优势岩相进行划分。因为国内其他页岩气田相同层位研究成果认为I类优势岩相页岩含气量必须大于4.0 m³/t,研究区页岩含气量未达到I类优势岩相指标。因此研究区页岩可划分为II类优势岩相,具体指标为含气量分布在2.0~4.0 m³/t,有机碳含量为2.9%~5.7%,硅质矿物含量为60%~80%,黏土矿物含量为15%~30%。基于页岩含气量,将研究区II类优势岩相进一步划分为最优II₁类(最优)优势岩相和次优II₂类(次优)优势岩相(图2,表2),即II₁类优势岩相要求含气量分布在3.0~4.0 m³/t,有机碳含量4.3%~5.7%,硅质矿物含量大于65%,黏土矿物含量为15%~25%;II₂类优势岩相指标为含气量分布在2.0~3.0 m³/t,有机碳含量2.9%~4.3%,硅质矿物含量大于50%~65%,黏土矿物含量为20%~30%。基于以上指标确定了研究区II₁类(最优)优势岩相为:S-2混合硅质页岩相,S-3含黏土硅质页岩相;II₂类(次优)优势岩相为:S硅质页岩相。

4.3 鄂宜页2井优势岩相分布

基于鄂宜页2井优势岩相划分结果分析表明龙马溪组一亚段底部和五峰组上段发育II₁类优势岩相,其中以硅质页岩相和混合质硅质页岩相为主,厚度为6 m左右,TOC为1.76%~5.53%,平均3.77%,平均测井曲线为高伽玛特征;五峰组下段发育II₂类优势岩相,其中以硅质页岩相为主,厚度为4 m左右,TOC为2.58%~5.52%,平均3.44%,测井曲线表现为低伽玛特征。

表3 鄂宜页2井和焦页1井同一岩相页岩厚度、TOC和含气性对比(焦页1井据吴蓝宇等,2016)

Table 3 Comparison table of shale thickness, TOC and gas bearing in the same lithofacies in Well EYY2 and Well JY1 (Well JY1 after Wu Lanyu et al., 2016)

岩相组合特征	厚度/m		TOC/%		含气性/(m ³ /t)	
	鄂宜页2井	焦页1井	鄂宜页2井	焦页1井	鄂宜页2井	焦页1井
黏土质页岩相组合	15.6	27.2	0.7	1.94	0.52	0.83
混合质页岩相组合	8	30	2.2	2.65	1.1	2.44
硅质页岩相组合	10	31.7	3.43	4.01	2.25	3.32

5 讨 论

宜昌斜坡带五峰组—龙马溪组黑色页岩岩相垂向演化序列为硅质页岩相组合—混合页岩相组合和硅质页岩相组合—黏土质页岩相组合和硅质页岩相组合,这与涪陵地区焦页1井的演化序列具有相似性(吴蓝宇等,2016),反映两者处于相似的沉积背景。五峰组—龙马溪组底部以硅质页岩相组合为主,该类岩相主要由生物沉积作用形成,晚奥陶世爆发了多期火山活动,在宜昌地区五峰组有19层斑脱岩型黏土岩,龙马溪组底部有6层斑脱岩型黏土岩(苏文博等,2002),火山活动为浮游生物爆发提供了大量富营养物质,有利于有机质的形成。同时火山喷发导致气候环境突变,导致古环境发生变化,从古海洋氧化还原环境敏感的U、Th、V、Ni等微量元素分析可知,硅质页岩相组合发育段为厌氧环境(陈孝红等,2018)。无论在宜昌地区和焦石坝地区,五峰组—龙马溪组底部主要发育硅质页岩相组合,但两者页岩厚度、有机质丰度和含气性均存在明显差异(表3),这主要受古地理控制,晚奥陶世开始的加里东运动,导致扬子台地东南边缘隆升形成湘鄂西水下降起(“宜昌上升”运动)(陈旭等,2001;王怿等,2013;陈旭等,2018),造成湘鄂西部部分地区地层缺失,宜昌地区靠近隆起,虽然晚奥陶世—早志留系早期笔石带发育完整,地层不存在缺失,但黑色页岩厚度仅10 m,TOC平均为3.43%,含气性平均为2.25 m³/t(表3),仅为II类优势岩相,而焦石坝地区位于隆后盆地中心,黑色页岩厚度可达31.7 m,TOC平均为4.01%,含气性平均为3.32 m³/t(表3),为I类优势岩相(吴蓝宇等,2016),无论是页岩厚度,还是页岩品质,涪陵地区均优于宜昌地区。龙马溪组下段中部,随着海平面的下降,陆源碎屑输入,页岩岩相由硅质类页岩渐变为以黏土质硅质混合页岩(M-2)和混合质页岩(M)的混合类页岩相

为主,黏土矿物含量略有增加,岩心可见粉砂质条带,从古氧化还原环境判别结果显示,该岩相形成于贫氧环境(陈孝红等,2018),鄂宜页2井和焦页1井的混合质页岩相组合相比,差异性较大,前者厚度仅8 m,TOC平均为2.2%,含气性平均仅1.1 m³/t(表3),未达到优势岩相评价标准,后者厚度可达30 m,TOC平均为2.65%,含气性平均为2.44 m³/t(表3),为II类优势岩相,古地理和古环境的变化,是造成两者差异较大的主要原因。宜昌地区最新的精细笔石生物地层研究显示,在鲁丹阶晚期—埃隆阶早期,宜昌斜坡带存在笔石带的缺失,普遍缺失 *C. cyphus* 带和 *D. triangularis* 带,甚至 *L. convolutus* 带也发育不完整(陈孝红等,2018; Maletz et al., 2019),说明在该时期宜昌地区存在水下降起,造成宜昌地区混合质页岩相页岩厚度薄,同时,伴随着陆源碎屑输入,不利于有机质的富集保存,导致宜昌地区混合质页岩相页岩品质较差。龙马溪组下段上部,随之海平面的进一步下降,陆源碎屑物质大量输入,页岩岩相以黏土质页岩相组合为主,陆源物质供给的增强及常氧的古环境,不利于有机质的形成富集,含气性较硅质页岩相和混合质页岩相差。

6 结 论

(1)宜昌斜坡带上奥陶统五峰组一下志留统龙马溪组下段含气页岩划分为6种岩相类型,即硅质页岩相(S)、混合硅质页岩相(S-2)、含黏土硅质页岩相(S-3)、含黏土/硅混合质页岩相(M-2)、含硅黏土质页岩相(CM-1)和混合质页岩相。

(2)宜昌斜坡带上奥陶统五峰组一下志留统龙马溪组下段含气页岩属于II类优势岩相范围,可进一步划分为最优 II₁类优势岩相和次优 II₂类优势岩相,II₁类优势岩相含气量分布在3.0~4.0 m³/t,有机碳含量4.3%~5.7%,硅质矿物含量大于65%,黏土矿物含量

为15%~25%,岩相主要为S-2混合硅质页岩相和S-3含黏土硅质页岩相,厚度约6 m;II₂类优势岩相指标为含气量分布在2.0~3.0 m³/t,有机碳含量2.9%~4.3%,硅质矿物含量大于50%,黏土矿物含量为20%~30%,岩相主要为S硅质页岩相,厚度约4 m。

(3)晚奥陶世—早志留世,频繁的火山活动有利于有机质的形成和富集,隆后盆地的滞留环境和频繁的火山活动形成的强还原环境有利于有机质的保存,是宜昌地区II类优势岩相页岩形成的主要原因。

(4)宜昌斜坡带和涪陵地区具有相似的岩相垂向演化序列,但同一岩相组合的页岩厚度和品质差异较大,发生在鲁丹阶早期的湘鄂西水下降起和鲁丹阶晚期的水下降起是造成优势岩相差异大的主要原因,宜昌地区优势岩相的厚度和品质均要差于涪陵地区。

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