

# 鄂尔多斯盆地三叠系延长组原油中性含氮化合物的分布特征及油气运移

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**摘要:**利用长7—长10油层组原油中性含氮化合物的分布特征探讨鄂尔多斯盆地油气运移问题,以期为该区进一步的勘探决策提供油气运移方面的依据。结果表明,延长组原油的中性含氮化合物在平面和剖面方向均存在着明显的运移分馏效应。咔唑类化合物总含量等含氮化合物的运移参数值表明,研究区原油在平面上由峰2井和白165井向元城地区运移,盆地中心原油向富县地区和盆地南部的正10井和长20井运移;在垂向上原油由长7向长10油层组运移,长9油层组原油来自长7油层组烃源岩。

**关键词:**含氮化合物;分馏;油气运移;长7—长10油层组;鄂尔多斯盆地

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鄂尔多斯盆是中国第2大含油气沉积盆地,中生界地层蕴藏着丰富的油气资源。近几年,勘探发现长9油层组具有很好的勘探前景;但是相对于盆地三叠系长6以上油层组,长9油层组的勘探程度非常低;并且以往盆地长7—长10油层组的研究主要集中于对储层和烃源岩评价方面<sup>[1-2]</sup>。含氮化合物在原油中虽呈微量分布,但它的特殊性质(尤其是极性)使其与水、固体有机质、岩石矿物之间产生强烈的相互作用,从而其分布、组成特征和丰度变化成为油源示踪的重要依据<sup>[3-4]</sup>。吡咯类含氮化合物在中国陆相含油气盆地油气运移研究中取得了较好的应用效果<sup>[5-7]</sup>。笔者对该区采集的长7—长10油层组的原油样品中的含氮化合物进行了分析,运用含氮化合物技术研究原油充注点和运移途径,以期为鄂尔多斯盆地进一步勘探决策提供油气运移方面的依据。

## 1 地质背景

鄂尔多斯盆地属克拉通内沉积盆地,其主要地质特征表现为构造简单、地层平缓和沉降稳定<sup>[7-9]</sup>。盆地中上三叠系延长组和下侏罗系延安组既是生油

层,又是储层。鄂尔多斯盆地晚三叠世沉积了一套湖相—三角洲相千余米碎屑岩的建造,发育一套半深湖—深湖相的有效烃源岩,形成湖盆北部和东北部的北东—南西向三角洲储集体和湖盆西南部的西南—东北向三角洲储集体,以细粒、致密和低渗透为特征;晚三叠世末期—早侏罗世由于印支运动的影响,盆地整体抬升遭受剥蚀。在古侵蚀地貌的背景下,中侏罗世沉积了早期的填平补齐式的河流相和晚期的湖沼相沉积相组合。中侏罗系底部的深切河道充填砂体和上部的三角洲分流河道砂体具有相对较好的孔渗条件,是研究区的主要储层<sup>[7]</sup>。地层流体压力研究结果表明,长7油层组存在强过剩压力带,并且长7与长9油层组之间存在较大的流体压力差异。地球化学指标和勘探成果表明,侏罗系古侵蚀面、断裂和裂缝是油气运移的重要通道<sup>[8]</sup>。

## 2 样品来源与分析方法

原油样品采集于鄂尔多斯盆地延长组的峰2等10口井,原油含氮化合物分离采用2步分析流程;咔唑类化合物气相色谱—质谱分析(GC-MS)是在Finnigan SSQ710型GC-MS仪器上进行的,分离和

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色谱质谱分析具体过程详见文献[7]。

### 3 实验结果与分析

原油中吡咯类含氮化合物的组成分布特征取决于多种地质或地球化学因素,沉积环境、生油母质、成熟度及疏导层的沉积学特征对该类化合物的分布均可能有所影响<sup>[9~13]</sup>。对于同一地区、成因类型相似且成熟度相近的原油来说,运移效应是控制吡咯

类化合物组成特征的主要因素<sup>[3~5]</sup>。长7—长9油层组原油是以水生藻类、浮游动物和高等植物为主要生油母质的混源型;C<sub>29</sub>甾烷和C<sub>31</sub>藿烷异构体成熟度参数接近或达到平衡值,说明该区原油成熟度较高(图1)。这反映了鄂尔多斯盆地长7—长9油层组原油为同种成因类型的原油,具有相似母源、相近的成熟度及烃源岩沉积环境。因此,运移效应为控制该区长7—长9油层组原油中吡咯类化合物组成特征的主要因素。

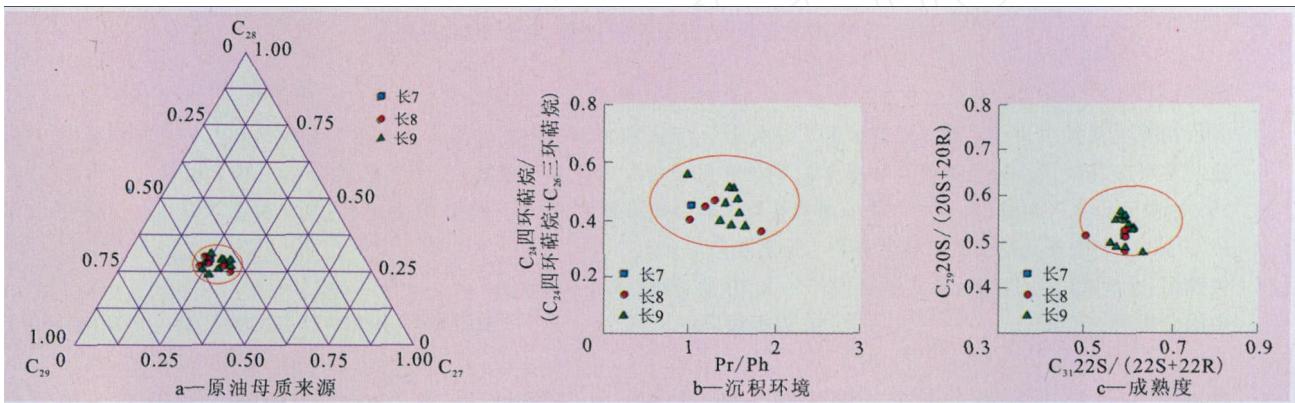


图1 长7—长9油层组原油地球化学特征

#### 3.1 吡唑类化合物组成

吡唑类化合物指缩聚的吡咯(或吡咯苯并物)及其衍生物,如咔唑、苯并咔唑和二苯并咔唑,可分为屏蔽型(SNs)、半屏蔽型(PSNs)和暴露型(ENs)<sup>[10~13]</sup>。鄂尔多斯盆地延长组原油咔唑类化合物含量较高,由C<sub>1</sub>—C<sub>3</sub>—咔唑和苯并咔唑组成,其中以二甲基咔唑系列相对含量最高,为43.62%~48.52%;其次为三甲基咔唑系列,为36.61%~45.92%;甲基咔唑和苯并咔唑系列相对含量较低,分别为0.75%~4.12%和0.88%~1.36%;咔唑相对含量最低,为0.75%~4.12%。咔唑类系列中,半屏蔽型异构体相对含量最高,为56.66%~63.40%;其次为暴露型异构体,为19.79%~27.24%;屏蔽型异构体含量最低,为9.36%~23.55%。这3种含氮化合物异构体相对含量的差异明显与含氮化合物的结构有关。例如,长9油层组中,屏蔽型与暴露型化合物的比值为0.52~1.06,高于屏蔽型与半屏蔽型化合物的比值(0.22~0.30),这进一步说明了含氮化合物结构特征与吸附属性的关系。

#### 3.2 咪唑类化合物含量和异构体分布特征

##### 3.2.1 咪唑类化合物含量和异构体参数垂向变化

古峰庄—胡尖山地区位于天环凹陷,存在着断裂构造,这些构造是油气垂向运移的输导体;同时,该地区存在着三角洲分流河道连片砂体,它们是油

气运移的横向输导体。油源对比结果表明,该地区长9油层组原油主要来自长7油层组烃源岩<sup>[14~16]</sup>。由研究区流体压力场特征可知(图2),在纵向上以长7油层组为界,油气向下运移进入长9砂体聚集成藏。

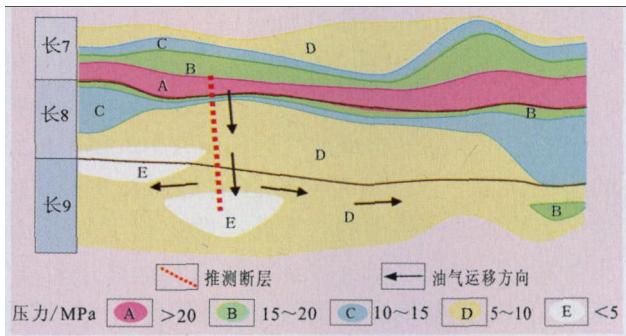


图2 古峰庄—胡尖山地区长7—长9油层组流体压力场和油气上生下储运聚模式

随着油气运移距离的增大,原油中咪唑类含氮化合物质量分数降低;屏蔽型异构体相对于半屏蔽型异构体和暴露型异构体富集;相对分子质量大的咪唑、苯并咪唑相对于相对分子质量小的对应物富集<sup>[3~5]</sup>。从油藏平面分布整体来看,由长10到长7油层组咪唑类化合物的平均含量增加。长10、长9、长8和长7油层组咪唑类化合物含量分别为79.14, 3.71~63.54, 42.18~143.3 和 121.86 μg/g。由不同层位含氮化合物参数分布可知(表1),庆城

地区和古峰庄地区从长8—长9油层组的异构体比值增大,反映了庆城和古峰庄地区原油由长8到长9油层组运移;而长8油层组的原油来自长7油层组,故长9油层组原油来自长7油层组,这与油源对比<sup>[14-15]</sup>和油气运移的纵向输导体分布研究结果一致。对富县地区而言,异构体参数值由长7到长8再到长10油层组逐渐增大,反映了油气由长7运移到长10油层组。

表1 鄂尔多斯盆地延长组原油咔唑类化合物异构体参数

井号	层位	1,8-/2,1,8-/2,(2,3+3,4)	1,8-/	PSNs/ ENs - DMC	ENs
		7-DMC	4-DMC		
峰2	长9	1.99	2.29	4.72	0.54
峰2	长8	1.85	1.94	4.43	0.49
元152	长9	2.04	2.35	3.62	0.52
元108	长9	2.18	2.29	6.03	0.59
元159	长9	2.04	2.42	4.58	0.55
白165	长9	2.01	2.25	4.43	0.54
旺9	长8	1.36	2.60	4.96	0.48
旺18	长7	1.34	2.28	3.97	0.41
旺21	长10	2.55	3.90	5.55	0.70
长20	长9	1.63	3.65	4.81	0.59
长20	长8	1.36	2.60	4.96	0.48
正10	长9	2.87	4.66	7.32	0.85
					3.20

### 3.2.2 平面分布特征

在平面上,原油中咔唑类化合物含量的分布具有一定规律性。对长9油层组,古峰庄地区和白豹地区原油中咔唑类化合物总含量较高,分别为48.2和45.24 μg/g;元城地区(元108、元152和元159井)较低,为31.08~43.54 μg/g;而正宁地区的正10井最低,仅为3.71 μg/g。这说明储层原油中咔唑类化合物总含量由白豹地区向正宁地区急剧减小,反映了原油由峰2井和白165井向元城地区运移;富县地区(旺9、旺18和旺21井)和盆地南部的正10井和长20井原油可能来自张岔附近的盆地中心(图3)。值得注意的是,从长9油层组原油的异构体参数来看,长20井与正10井相比,距盆地中心更远,但原油中咔唑类化合物总含量反而更高(图3),这反映了长20井原油除来自盆地中心外,它还可能来自附近其他地区。

与咔唑类化合物的含量分布特征一样,咔唑类化合物异构体参数平面分布亦表现出类似的变化趋势,较好地反映了油气的运移方向(表1)。例如,古峰庄地区峰2井长9油层组原油的1,8-/2,7-DMC值为1.99,而元城地区为2.04~2.18,白165井为2.01,说明原油由峰2井和白165井向元城地

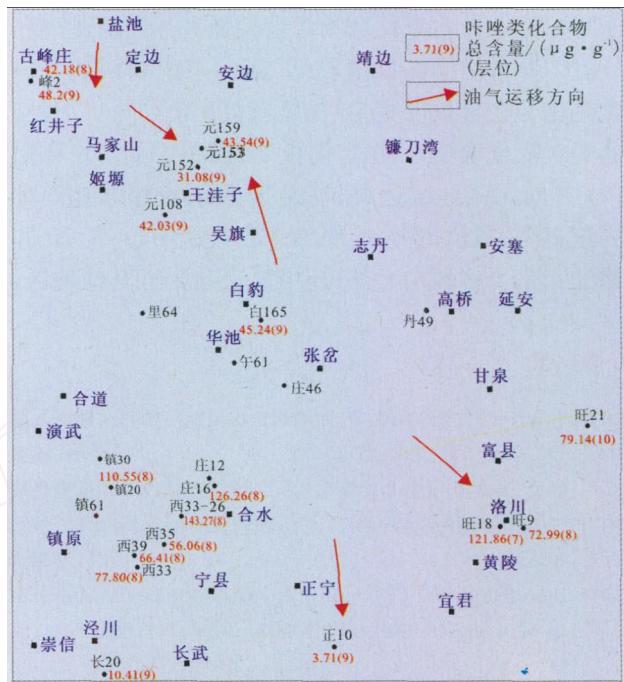


图3 鄂尔多斯盆地延长组原油中咔唑类化合物的平面分布

区(元108、元152和元159井)运移(表1)。另外,对1,8-/2,7-DMC而言,相对于盆地中心附近的庄12井(1.39)、庄16井(1.16),表1亦同时反映出富县地区(旺9、旺18和旺21井)和盆地南部的正10井(2.87)和长20井(1.63)原油来自盆地中心。1,8-/2,4-DMC,1,8-/(2,3+3,4)-DMC,1,8-/ENs-DMC和PSNs/ENs等其他异构体参数亦反映了相同的规律。由长9油层组原油的异构体参数来看,长20井与正10井相比,距盆地中心更远,但异构体参数小,这同样反映了长20井原油除来自盆地中心外,还可能来自附近其他地区。

## 4 结论

通过对鄂尔多斯盆地三叠系延长组原油中性含氮化合物分布特征研究表明,延长组原油的中性含氮化合物在平面上存在着明显的运移分馏效应,表现为处于同一运移路径上的油藏,随着运移距离的加大,咔唑和苯并咔唑类化合物平均含量减小,屏蔽型化合物相对富集而暴露型化合物相对减少,异构体参数值总体增加。

原油中性含氮化合物在纵向上运移分馏效应明显。从长10到长7油层组,咔唑类化合物呈现平均含量增加和异构体参数值总体减小的趋势,反映了长9油层组原油主要来自长7油层组烃源岩。元城

地区原油中性含氮化合物含量较低,屏蔽化程度高,异构体参数之间的比值较低,而向东南和西北方向含氮化合物含量变高,异构体参数比值增大。另外,众多含氮化合物参数变化说明原油由峰 2 井和白 165 井向元城地区迁移;富县地区原油和盆地南部的正 10 井和长 20 井的原油来自盆地中心;长 20 井原油除来自盆地中心外,还可能来自附近其他地区。

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析,找出了薄砂层与地震反射响应的对应关系,并在有利的“泥包砂”的地质背景下,提出了将水下分流河道砂岩体分解为双楔状体的砂体地震反射模型来提高地震分辨率的解决方案,找到了研究区薄砂层识别可靠的地质依据和地球物理依据,成功地利用常规三维地震资料对薄砂层进行了准确预测。

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## ABSTRACTS

**Liu Shuhui, Wang Baoyan, Liu Chengxin.** The recognition about sedimentary facies in Pinghu formation of Pinghu region. *PGRE*, 2009, 16(3) : 1 ~ 3

According to stratigraphic sequence analysis and the application of seismic survey and well drilling data, sedimentary facies in Pinghu formation of Pinghu region, Xihu Sag were researched systematically guided by the theory of fault-slope controlling sandbody. Main developed sedimentary facies were known. Fan deposition developed in the earlier and middle fault depression period, including pluvial fan, inshore subsea fan and turbidite fan. The delta deposition developed in the middle and late fault depression period, including braided river delta and fan delta. The tidal flat facies mainly were reconstructed terrigenous deposition, developed in the earlier and middle fault depression period. In addition, the depositional pattern was established and the sedimentary facies distribution of each sand-set in Pinghu formation was recognized.

**Key words:** Pinghu formation; fault-slope controlling sandbody; sedimentary facies; fan; delta; tidal flat; Pinghu region

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**Zhao Changxun, Jiang Yan, Zhao Fenghua et al.** Distribution and prediction of the thin underwater distributary channel sandbodies in Punan Oilfield. *PGRE*, 2009, 16(3) : 4 ~ 6

As the main layer of Punan Oilfield, the Putaohua Formation developed a set of large shallow-water delta front deposit, and the thin underwater distributary channel sandbodies are the most important type of reservoirs. Now the oilfield is in the late development phase, but new oil-bearing sandbodies are often found in the follow-up infill drilling work, and the existing dense well pattern cannot cover the distribution of reservoir sand well. Based on the analysis of tectonic development and geologic evolution, the distribution character of underwater distributary channel sandbodies was researched which developed along the NS trend in low place of fault-blocks. The analysis of seismic data shows that the thin underwater distributary channel sandbodies have good correspondence with the negative event of seismic reflection. In a 3D seismic test area of 100km<sup>2</sup> in Punan Oilfield, the distribution of thin underwater distributary channel sandbodies were researched and successfully forecasted using the 3D seismic data on the basis of the research on structural evolution and stratigraphic sedimentation. And a high forecasting coincidence rate of more than 98% has been got.

**Key words:** underwater distributary channel sandbody; seismic reflection feature; negative phase; seismic attribution; distribution of sandbodies

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**Wang Chuanyuan, Duan Yi, Du Jianguo et al.** Neutral nitrogen compounds distribution and petroleum migration of Yanchang formation, Triassic system, Ordos Basin. *PGRE*, 2009, 16(3) : 7 ~ 10

For the purpose of finding new targets of oil-gas exploration in Ordos Basin, nitrogen compounds distribution in crude oil of Chang7 to Chang10 formation was systematically discussed for the discovery of petroleum migration law. Migration fractionation of neutral nitrogen compounds in the crude oil of Yangchang formation was presented distinctly in the lateral and vertical directions of the oilfield. The migration parameters of nitrogen compounds show that petroleum in the research area mainly migrated from well Feng2 and well Bai165 to Yuancheng region, and the petroleum in the center of the basin migrated to Fuxian region and well Zheng10-Chang20. The vertical migration direction of crude oil was downward from Chang7 to Chang10 oil-bearing formation, and the crude oil in Chang9 formation came from Chang7 source rocks.

**Key words:** nitrogen compound; fractionation; oil-gas migration; Chang7 to Chang10 formation; Ordos Basin

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**Guo Lan, Ding Chao, Yan Jifu.** Sedimentary microfacies of Chang6 reservoir of Yangchang formation in Anding Area, Zichang Oilfield, Erdos Basin. *PGRE*, 2009, 16(3) : 11 ~ 14

Characteristics of lithology, sedimentary microfacies and distribution of Chang6 were researched based on the core observation and the analysis of well drilling and log data in Anding Area, Zichang Oilfield, Erdos Basin. The sedimentary facies of Chang6 is lake delta deposit, Chang6<sup>4</sup> to Chang6<sup>2</sup> is delta front deposit, and Chang6<sup>1</sup> developed delta plain deposit. Prodelta did not develop in this area. The sedimentary microfacies control distribution of reservoir bed. The best reservoir includes Chang6<sup>2</sup> and Chang6<sup>3</sup> in Anding area developed in the underwater distributary channel and flank distributary channel and not in interdistributary bay and shore-shallow lake.

**Key words:** sedimentary microfacies; upper Triassic; Yanchang Formation; Anding Area; Erdos Basin

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**Zhao Minghua, Li Zhiping, Guo Yandong et al.** Application of grey relation analysis in reservoir potential region division. *PGRE*, 2009, 16(3) : 15 ~ 17

Reservoir potential region division is the basis of scientifically locating wells for gas fields. The results always are repetition and inconsistent with traditional method in evaluating reservoirs. Grey relation analysis is applied to quantitative reservoir evaluation and classification that provides evaluation index and gives calculation method and principle by comprehensive discriminant mathematics model. In a western gas field, related parameter calculation made the reservoir potential region clear, which provided reasonable basis for well locating. The method solves the problem of multiple evaluation results of traditional methods, which is beneficial to reservoirs classification and evaluation.

**Key words:** grey relation analysis; comprehensive reservoir evaluation; grey correlativity; reservoir potential region division

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**Zeng Zhiping, Liu Kuiyuan, Song Guoqi et al.** Structure system of formation pressure in Chenzhen Depression. *PGRE*, 2009, 16(3) : 18 ~ 21

Abnormal pressure exists generally in Chenzhen Depression, and different sags of Chenzhen Depression have different pressure structure. Based on drilling mud, well logging and well test data, the characteristics of pressure structure were analyzed in the depression. According to the calculated pressure-depth plot of single well, three pressure systems were recognized. The upper is hydrostatic pressure system, the middle is abnormal pressure and the lower is normal pressure system. The pressure section and plan maps show that there exists three pressure system rings in Chenzhen Depression. They are the inner ring