

盖层对水溶相天然气的封闭机理及其研究方法

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摘要 在研究水溶相天然气及其在盖层孔隙中低速渗流特征的基础上,对盖层对水溶相天然气的封闭机理进行了深入研究,指出吸附作用是造成盖层对水溶相天然气形成封闭的主要机制。当孔隙中自由水完全排出后,盖层才能对水溶相天然气形成封闭作用,且随压实成岩作用增加,对水溶相天然气的封闭能力增强。建立了一套利用压实成岩程度与盖层对水溶相天然气封闭能力之间的关系研究盖层对水溶相天然气封闭能力的研究方法,并将其应用于松辽盆地三肇凹陷泥岩盖层对水溶相天然气封闭能力的研究中,结果与实际地质条件十分吻合,表明该研究方法研究盖层对水溶相天然气封闭能力是可行的。

关键词 盖层 水溶相天然气 封闭机理 研究方法 吸附作用

引言

大量的实验结果^[1-3]表明,天然气在地层水中具有较油在地层水中高得多的溶解能力,致使水溶相已成为天然气在地下存在及运移的重要相态之一。

虽然水溶相天然气与游离相天然气都是以渗滤方式通过盖层连通孔隙发生运移散失的,但由于两者之间相态上的差异,致使盖层对水溶相天然气的封闭机理明显不同于盖层对游离相天然气的封闭机理,前者实际上是对水的封闭,而后者则是直接对游离相的天然气进行封闭,由于水和天然气在物理性质上存在着较大的差异,使得盖层封闭水溶相天然气和封闭游离相天然气明显不同,致使二者的研究方法也明显不同。因此,研究盖层对水溶相天然气的封闭机理,探讨出一套适合于盖层对水溶相天然气封闭能力的研究方法,不仅对天然气的远景资源评价具有重要意义,而且还可以丰富和完善盖层封闭油气理论。*

1 封闭机理

水溶相天然气不同于游离相天然气,它不是独立相态,而是以溶解形式存在于孔隙水中,其表现形式是水相,盖层对水溶相天然气的封闭,实际上是对孔隙水的封闭。由于孔隙水与岩石之间无

界面张力作用,所以不存在毛细管作用,即盖层对水溶相天然气无毛细管封闭作用,而只能凭借自身对孔隙水的吸附作用来阻止或滞留水溶相天然气的运移和散失。

孔隙水在泥岩盖层中流动应遵循低速渗流规律,可由数学方程^[4]式(1)、式(2)描述,

$$V_{\rho} = - \frac{k}{\mu} \begin{cases} \left(1 - \frac{\lambda}{|\text{grad}p|} \right) \text{grad}p & \text{grad}p > \lambda \\ 0 & \text{grad}p < \lambda \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

式中 V_{ρ} ——孔隙水在泥岩盖层中的流动速度;
 k ——泥岩盖层渗透率;
 μ ——孔隙水粘度;
 $\text{grad}p$ ——孔隙水压力梯度;
 λ ——常数,具压力梯度因次,渗透力学称之为启动压力梯度,其大小与泥岩密度成正比。

由式(1)、式(2)中可以看出,如果孔隙水压力梯度小于通过泥岩盖层所需要的启动压力梯度(λ),孔隙水则不能通过泥岩盖层运移,即泥岩盖层可以对水溶相天然气形成封闭。 λ 值越大,泥岩盖层对水溶相天然气封闭能力越强;反之则越

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弱。λ 值大小主要与泥岩盖层中粘土矿物颗粒对孔隙水的吸附能力大小有关,如图 1 所示。

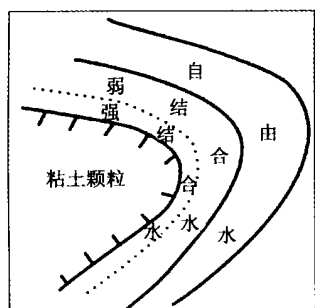


图 1 粘土矿物颗粒与孔隙水类型关系

泥岩盖层孔隙水可以分为两大类。

一种是结合水,由于分子引力及静电引力作用,粘土颗粒表面被赋予表面能,这种表面能对作为偶极体的水分子具有吸附力,当水分子被吸附后,即形成了结合水。由于粘土颗粒表面对水分子的吸附力自内向外逐渐减弱,结合水的物理性质也随之发生变化。因此,将最接近粘土颗粒表面的结合水称之为强结合水,其外层为弱结合水。强结合水(又称吸着水)的厚度一般认为相当于几个水分子的厚度,也可达到几百个水分子厚度。它所受到的引力可相当于 1 013. 25 MPa,水分子排列紧密,其密度平均达 2 g/cm³,不能自由流动,但可转化为气态水而流动。弱结合水(又称薄膜水)处于强结合水的外层,受到粘土颗粒表面的引力比强结合水弱,但仍存在范德瓦尔斯引力和强结合水最外层水分子的静电引力合力的影响,其厚度为几十、几百或几千个水分子厚度。水分子排列不如强结合水规则和紧密,溶解盐类的能力较低。

另一种为自由水或重力水,是距离粘土颗粒表面更远的那部分水分子,它不受分子引力的影响,只受重力作用,可以传递静水压力^[5]。

由此可以看出,当盖层孔隙水中自由水被压实排出后,外来地下水要想通过盖层孔隙发生运移,就必须排替粘土颗粒之间的结合水,才能发生渗滤运移。由弱结合水至强结合水,粘土颗粒表面的吸附力越来越大,与之对应的 λ 值也就越来越大,排替结合水所需要的压力越来越大。也就是说,盖层对水溶相天然气的封闭能力越强;反之则越弱。

2 研究方法

刚刚沉积的泥岩盖层,由于孔隙大,在粘土颗粒之间存在着大量的自由水,如图 2a 所示,它们可以自由流动。

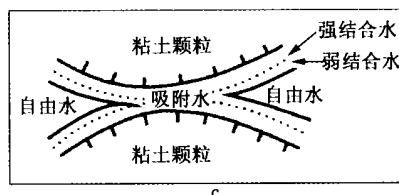
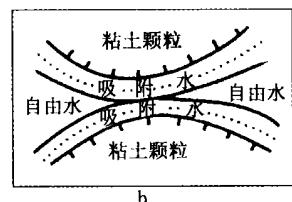
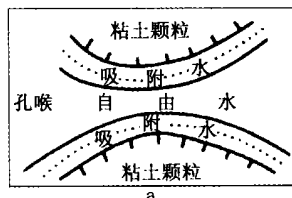


图 2 盖层孔隙水特征与压实成岩程度

当携带天然气的地下水欲通过盖层孔隙发生渗滤运移时,由于粘土颗粒对自由水不存在吸附力,地下水很容易排替自由水而通过其发生渗滤运移,使水溶相天然气发生散失。故此时,盖层对水溶相天然气不能形成封闭作用。这一时期应与泥岩的快速压实阶段相对应,如图 3 所示。

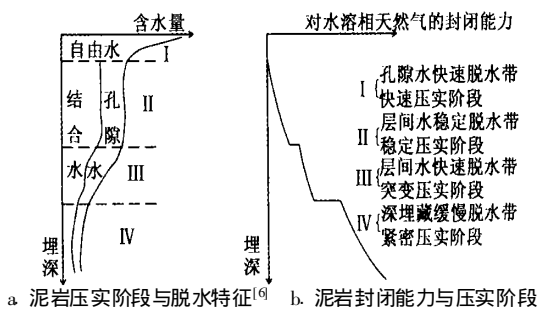


图 3 泥岩压实阶段与其对水溶相天然气封闭能力

随着泥岩盖层压实成岩程度的不断增强,其孔隙内的自由水逐渐被压实排出,当自由水完全被排出时,如图 2b 所示,此时盖层孔隙水中只剩下结合水,因结合水受到粘土颗粒的吸附作用,携带天然气的地下水欲通过盖层孔隙发生渗滤运移时,就必须排替其内的结合水,即克服粘土颗粒的吸附作用,才能通过盖层发生渗滤运移,否则,地

下水的渗流运移将被阻止, 盖层对水溶相天然气起到封闭作用。这一成岩阶段称之为盖层对水溶相天然气封闭的形成阶段, 对应时期为盖层对水溶相天然气封闭能力的形成时期。这一时期应与泥岩盖层快速压实阶段结束, 稳定压实阶段的开始处相对应, 如图 3 所示。随着盖层压实成岩作用的进行, 孔隙进一步减小, 结合水中弱结合水因粘土矿物吸附力小而首先被排出, 随着弱结合水的不断向外排出, 盖层孔隙内剩余的弱结合水越来越少, 剩余的弱结合水被粘土颗粒的吸附作用越来越强, 如图 2c 所示。携带天然气的地下水欲

通过盖层孔隙发生渗滤运移时, 所需要的能量越大, 表明盖层对水溶相天然气的封闭能力越强。这种盖层对水溶相天然气封闭能力的变化与盖层的稳定压实阶段—突变压实阶段—紧密压实阶段是相对应的, 如图 3 所示。

由上述分析可以看出, 压实成岩程度是影响盖层对水溶相天然气封闭能力的主要因素, 因此, 可以根据盖层压实成岩程度的高低, 利用其与盖层对水溶相天然气封闭能力之间的对应关系。间接地判断盖层对水溶相天然气的封闭能力的强弱, 具体标准如表 1 所示。

表 1 利用压实成岩程度判断盖层封闭能力的评价标准

孔隙水特征	自由水	大量弱结合水+ 强结合水	少量弱结合水+ 强结合水	强结合水
对水溶相天然气封闭能力	快速压实阶段	稳定压实阶段	突变压实阶段	紧密压实阶段
压实成岩阶段	无	差	中等	好
粘土颗粒对孔隙水的吸附作用	无	弱	较强	强

3 应用举例

以松辽盆地三肇凹陷登二段、泉一、二段、青山口组和嫩一、二段 4 套盖层为例, 利用上述方法研究其对水溶相天然气的封闭能力。

三肇凹陷是松辽盆地天然气勘探的重点地区, 天然气分布层位多, 从基岩风化壳—沙河子组

+ 营城组—登娄库组—泉头组—姚家组皆有天然气分布, 登二段、泉一、二段、青山口组和嫩一、二段发育的泥岩分别作为这些层位天然气的盖层, 它们不仅对游离相和扩散相天然气起着封闭作用^[7~9], 而且还要对水溶相天然气起到封闭作用, 才能更有效地封闭天然气, 才会有利于天然气在该区的大规模富集成藏(见表 2)。

表 2 肇深 5 井各套泥岩盖层埋深及压实成岩程度

盖层层位	$K_{1n_{1+2}}$	K_{1qn}	K_{1q}	K_{1d_2}
埋深/m	946~ 1 281	1 411~ 1 781	2 256~ 2 729	3 155~ 3 220
压实成岩程度	稳定压实—突变压实	突变压实	紧密压实	紧密压实
封闭能力评价	差—中等	中等	好	好

由表 2 中该凹陷肇深 5 井各套泥岩盖层的埋深, 根据图 4 可以得到该凹陷登二段和泉二段泥岩盖层已处于紧密压实阶段, 大量弱结合水已排出, 仅剩余少量的弱结合水和强结合水滞留于孔隙水中, 粘土颗粒对其吸附作用强, 由表 1 评价标准, 登二段和泉一、二段泥岩盖层对水溶相天然气具有好的封闭等级。

青山口组泥岩盖层处于突变压实阶段, 孔隙中仍存在大量的弱结合水, 粘土矿物对其吸附作用较强。由表 1 评价标准, 其对水溶相天然气应具有中等封闭能力, 但考虑到其目前正欠压实, 具

异常孔隙流体压力^[10], 其四周泥岩致密层排水程度高, 压实成岩程度明显高于其内部欠压实层段, 综合起来其也应对水溶相天然气具有好的封闭能力^[3]。

嫩一、二段泥岩盖层处于稳定压实—实变压实阶段, 孔隙中自由水已被排出, 部分弱结合水已开始外排出, 粘土颗粒对其吸附作用相对较弱。由表 1 评价标准, 其对水溶相天然气的封闭能力为差—中等, 但考虑到其目前也正欠压实, 具异常孔隙流体压力^[10], 其也应对水溶相天然气具有中等—好的能力。

综合起来看,登二段、泉一、二段和青山口组泥岩盖层对水溶相天然气的封闭能力相对较强,嫩一、二段泥岩盖层对水溶相天然气的封闭能力相对较弱。这除了与其它成藏条件及毛细管封闭能力有关外,这种对水溶相天然气封闭能力的差异也应是青山口组泥岩盖层之下的扶杨油层气藏(如汪家屯、升平、宋站、羊草、朝阳沟、三站、五站、长春岭等气藏)、泉一、二段泥岩盖层之下的登三、四段气藏(如昌德、升平、汪家屯气藏)、登二段泥岩盖层之下基岩风化壳气藏(昌德、汪家屯、肇州西基岩风化壳)和沙河子组+营城组气藏(昌德东、汪家屯、徐深1井、肇深8井气藏)明显较嫩一、二段泥岩盖层之下葡萄花油层气藏(四站、朝57井区块气藏)多的一个重要原因之一。

4 结论

盖层对水溶相天然气封闭主要是通过吸附作用进行的。只有当其孔隙中的自由水完全排出后,才能形成对水溶相天然气的封闭作用。且随着压实成岩作用的增加,盖层对水深相天然气的封闭能力增强。应用实例表明,利用压实成岩程度与盖层对水溶相天然气封闭能力之间的关系研究盖层对水溶相天然气的封闭能力是可行的。

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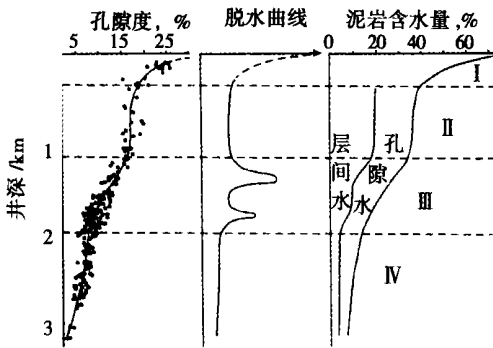


图4 松辽盆地泥岩脱水特征及其演化^[6]

(I、II、III、IV同图3)

According to the fact that the original geomorphic feature of Carboniferous and Permian has been broken into different blocks by folds and faults and there was difference of thermal history at later period, the author provides a method to evaluate secondary hydrocarbon generating potential of Upper Paleozoic and the evaluation method on source rocks of Upper Paleozoic is different to those of Tertiary.

Key Words: North China, Upper Paleozoic, Efficient source rock, Evaluation.

The Exploration Prospect on Paleozoic Gas of Dingbei Tract

Guo Yaohua (North China Petroleum Branch, SINOPEC, Zhengzhou 450006, China) and Deng Mingliang, Fault Block Oil & Gas Field, 2004, 11(3) : 13~ 16

Based on the analysis for Paleozoic petrology characteristics of Dingbei tract, the paper thinks Shanxi Formation mainly consist of of fluvial facies, the coal of Shanxi and Taiyuan Formation is the main oil source sand. With comparing, it is considered that the sandstone of Shihezi and Shanxi Formation develop Especially, the main gas bearing bed lower Shihezi Formation, its permeability is high, it can form a mass lithologic deposit of good oil source rock, reservoir and cap rock. the prospect of exploration is better

Key Words: Ordos, Dingbei tract, Oil source rock, Reservoir, Evaluation of exploration.

CO₂ Reservoir Model and Identification Method in HG Area

Yang Yulong(Geophysical Prospecting Institute, Shengli Oilfield Ltd. Co., SINOPEC, Dongying 257001, China). Fault Block Oil & Gas Field, 2004, 11(3) : 17~ 19

A model of CO₂ reservoir has been made by discussing reservoiring mechanism of CO₂ reservoir in HG area. A junction of faults created by eruptive growth is considered a center for CO₂ migration and gathering. A second local fault makes important effect on CO₂ gathering to form reservoir. At the same time we attempt to use some methods, such as bright spot, AVO, pure wave filter process, log constraint inversion and attribute analysis, to identify different CO₂ reservoirs and to provide an effective method for special gas reservoir exploration in Shengli Oilfield.

Key Words: CO₂ reservoir, Eruptive, Bright spot, AVO, Attribute extraction, Coherent analysis.

Characteristics of Chang 6 Reservoir Sedimentary Facies In Shanbei Fuxian Exploration Area

Wang Mingxian (The Northwest Department of Exploration and Development, Zhongyuan Oilfield Company, SINOPEC, Puyang 457001, China). Fault Block Oil & Gas Field, 2003, 11(3) : 20~ 22

Shanbei Fuxian exploration area is located in south east of Erdos Basin, the structure is not development and the oil & gas is controlled by avail sedimentary facies. So the studying result of sedimentary facies is the main basis in exploration project. According to the sythetical analyzing result of core sample, logging and laboratory testing data, chang 6 sandstone reservoir in

the exploration area developed delta front subfacies sandstone. The characteristics of sedimentary has three division, The sedimentary facies in east and west area are delta under water river course facies sandstone, in the middle is lowerlake subfacies. Eastern delta sandstone is distributed bigger extent, bigger thickness and is the avail zone of oil & gas accumulation.

Key Words: Delta front, Branch river course, Debouch bar, Lowerlake, Normal graded bed sequence.

Seal Mechanism of Caprock to Gas in Water Dissolving Phase and Its Research Method

Fu Guang(Daqing Petroleum Institute, Daqing 163318, China) and Meng Qingfen. Fault Block Oil & Gas Field, 2004, 11(3) : 23~ 26

Based on the characteristics of gas in water dissolving phase and its low speed flow through caprock, this paper made a deep research for seal mechanism of caprock to gas in water dissolving phase. Pointed out adsorption to be main seal mechanism of caprock to gas in water dissolving phase. After free water in pore of caprock was displaced, caprock formed seal ability of caprock to gas in water dissolving phase. With increase of compaction and diagenesis, seal ability of caprock to gas in water dissolving phase has increased. Using the relation between compaction and diagenesis degree and seal ability of caprock to gas in water dissolving phase, this paper established a method studying seal ability of caprock to gas in water dissolving phase, in Sanzhao sag of Songliao Basin. The results tally with actual geological conditions. It indicates that the method is practical to study seal ability of caprock to gas in water dissolving phase.

Key Words: Caprock, Gas in water dissolving phase, Seal mechanism, Research method, Adsorption.

Controlling Factors and Causes of Fracture Formation in GS78 Area and its Signification for Oil and Gas Exploration

Li Huijun(Peking University, Beijing 100089, China), Wu Tairan and Hao Yinquan et al. Fault Block Oil & Gas Field, 2004, 11(3) : 27~ 29

Well GS78 is one of the high oil and gas production wells in Bohai Bay basins. It reached more than 600 m³/d, while its oil reservoir is thin, its burial depth is large, and its reservoir properties is low. Its high production is related to fracture through well structure, ground stress, pore fluid pressure, and load pressure research. Single stratum thickness, lithology, content of clay minerals and distance to major faults affected the development of fracture, There are mainly two causes of forming fracture, one is structure movement, the other is high pore fluid pressure, The structure fracture formed early, so they mostly closed. The high pore fluid pressure fracture formed later, so they keep to open. The case shows that enriched and high production oil and gas field can be found in areas where sedimentary facies is not so good, thickness of sand bodies is thin, reservoir properties is low, but overpressure developed.

Key Words: GS 78 fracture, Abnormal high pressure, Oil and gas fields, High production.

Application of High Resolution Sequence Stratigraphic Analysis in Oil Sand Correlation