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## 金坛盆地始新统阜宁组四段页岩油地质条件

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**摘要:** 为评价以金坛盆地为代表的苏南新生代残留盆地非常规油气勘探潜力, 以金坛盆地J9井钻井、岩心、测井及分析测试资料为基础, 开展阜宁组四段岩石沉积特征、有机地球化学特征、矿物组成特征、储层特征等地质条件分析。研究结果表明: 金坛盆地阜四段形成于浅湖—半深湖为主的半封闭—封闭咸化沉积环境, 具有泥页岩厚度大(深凹带大于250 m)、总有机碳(TOC)含量偏低(平均为1.02%)、热演化成熟度( $R_o$ )中低(介于0.81%~0.85%)的特征, 具备一定的成烃物质基础。阜四段泥页岩发育裂缝、孔隙两类储集空间, 具备良好的储集性能, 同时脆性矿物含量较高, 有利于后期的压裂改造。结合已有钻井油气显示情况, 认为苏南地区茅山构造推覆带前排的金坛盆地阜四段具备中低成熟度页岩油勘探潜力。

**关键词:** 金坛盆地; 阜宁组四段; 页岩油; 地质条件; 中低成熟度

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### Geological conditions for shale oil formation in the fourth member of Funing Formation of Eocene series in Jintan Basin

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**Abstract:** This study evaluates the unconventional oil and gas exploration potential of the Cenozoic residual basins in southern Jiangsu, focusing on Jintan Basin. Utilizing a range of data sources, including drilling records, core analyses, logging data, and laboratory tests from Well-J9, we extensively analyzed the geological features of the fourth member of Funing Formation. These analyses encompass rock mineral composition, sedimentary characteristics, organic geochemical properties, and reservoir qualities. Findings indicate that the fourth member of Funing Formation was deposited in a semi-closed to closed saline sedimentary environment, predominantly characterized by shallow to semi-deep lakes. This member is marked by substantial mud shale thickness (exceeding 250 m in deep concave zones), low organic matter abundance (average total organic carbon (TOC) of 1.02%), and a moderate degree of thermal evolution (vitrinite reflectance ( $R_o$ ) ranging from 0.81% to 0.85%), providing a fundamental basis for shale oil hydrocarbon generation. Additionally, the presence of fractures and porous shale reservoir spaces, coupled with a high content of brittle minerals, suggests favorable conditions for the development of complex fracture networks during subsequent fracturing interventions. Considering the oil and gas shows in existing boreholes, it is posited that the fourth member of Funing Formation, particularly near the Maoshan tectonic push-over zone, holds medium to low maturity shale oil exploration potential in southern Jiangsu.

**Keywords:** Jintan Basin; the fourth member of Funing Formation; shale oil; geological conditions; low-medium maturity

页岩油是自生自储、源储一体的非常规油气资源, 根据热演化成熟度将页岩油划分为中高成熟页岩油与中低成熟页岩油<sup>[1-4]</sup>。美国海相页岩油勘探开发从21世纪初实现跨越式发展, 近年来, 美国海相页岩

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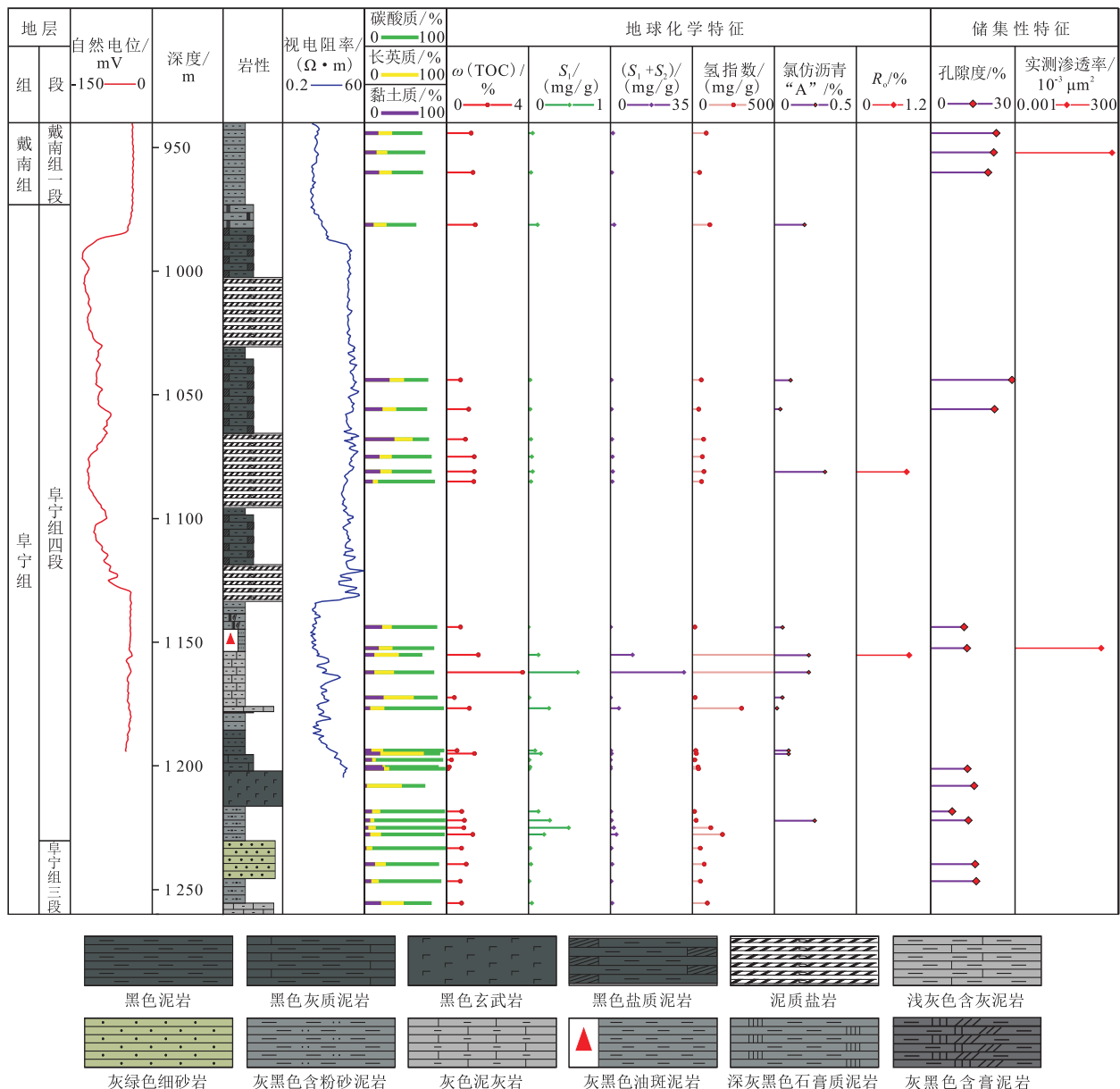


图2 金坛盆地J9井阜宁组四段综合柱状图

Fig. 2 Comprehensive histogram of the fourth member of Funing Formation in Well-J9, Jintan Basin

纵向烃源岩干酪根有机显微组分相对含量差别不大,腐泥组的相对含量介于66%~77%,以腐泥无定形体为主。壳质组的相对含量介于5%~7%,以腐殖无定形体为主(相对含量介于3%~5%),其次为孢粉体,相对含量介于1%~2%。镜质组的相对含量介于5%~8%,以正常镜质体为主。惰质组的相对含量介于11%~22%,5件样品的丝质体含量大于11%。根据全岩干酪根有机显微组分的相对含量,有机质类型主要为II<sub>1</sub>型(图4、表2)。

岩石热解资料也可有效地区分有机质类型,室内实验分析研究表明,J9井有机质类型I型、II型和III型均有,以II型和III型为主(图5)。

### 2.3 有机质成熟度

金坛盆地J9井揭示金坛盆地阜四段埋深952~1155 m,实测 $R_0$ 已达到0.81%~0.85%(表1)。与苏北盆地相比,相同成熟度地层埋深更浅,分析认为可能受以下2个要素影响:一是苏南地区新生代曾

经具有一定埋深,三垛组沉积后遭受剥蚀,第四系与三垛组呈不整合接触,盆地内M1井浅层地层速度较高,声波时差 450  $\mu$ s/m,明显高于苏北盆地,预

测剥蚀厚度超过 700 m;二是苏南地区岩浆活动发育<sup>[18]</sup>,茅山推覆带以东的盆地内有两条与盆地平行的北北东向玄武岩喷发带,西带长 30 km,有团山、大

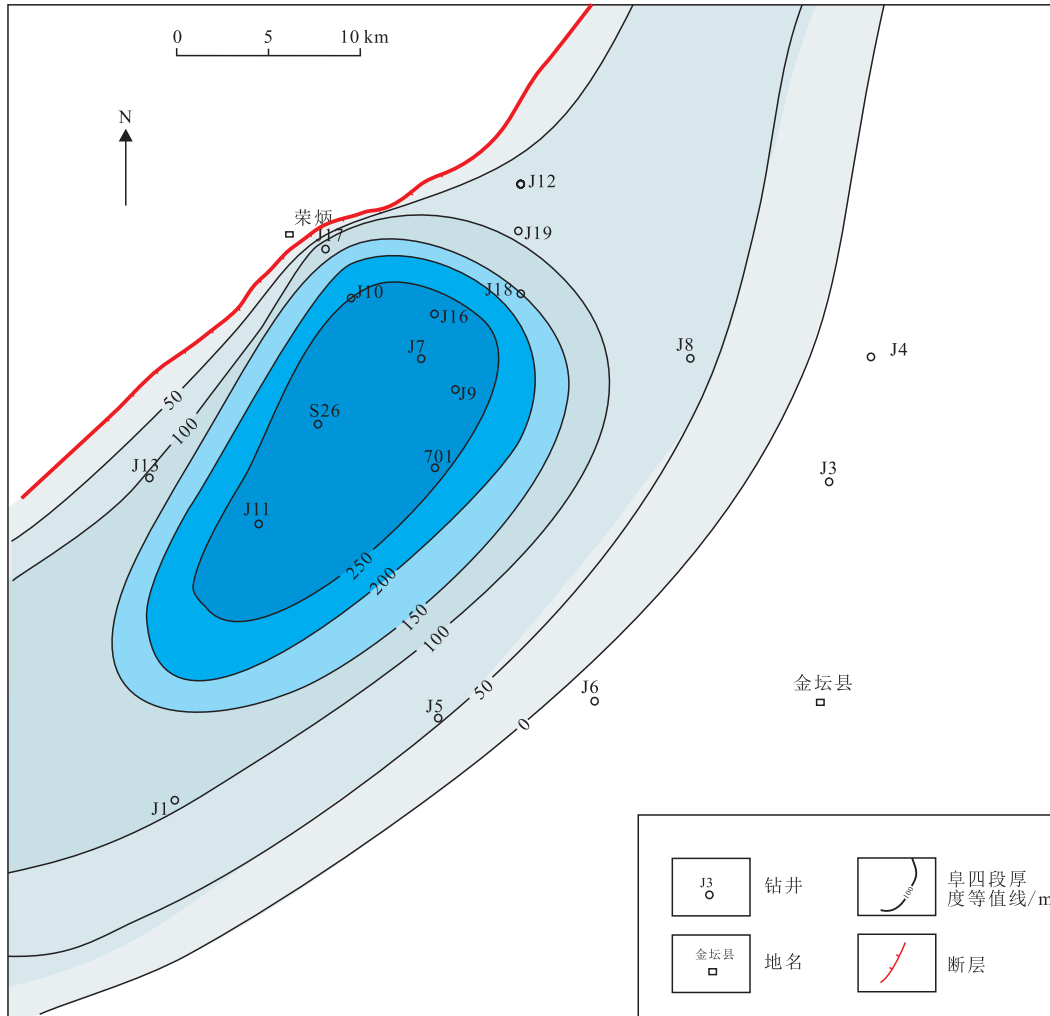
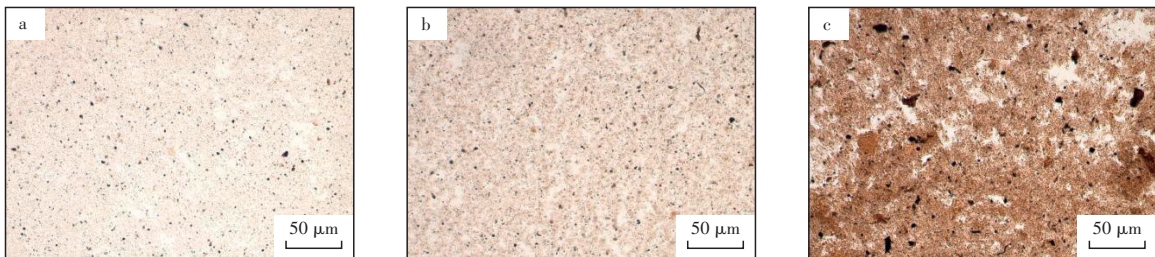


图3 金坛盆地阜宁组四段地层厚度

Fig. 3 Stratigraphic thickness of the fourth member of Funing Formation in Jintan Basin



注:a. J9井,阜四段,1 085.15 m,腐泥无定形体(66%)、腐殖无定形体(5%);b. J9井,阜四段,1 152.47 m,腐泥无定形体(70%)、腐殖无定形体(3%);c. J9井,阜四段,1 155.25 m,腐泥无定形体(76%)、腐殖无定形体(3%)。

图4 金坛盆地J9井阜宁组四段泥页岩有机显微组分

Fig. 4 Organic microcomponents of shale in the fourth member of Funing Formation in Well-J9, Jintan Basin

表1 金坛盆地J9井阜宁组四段烃源岩地球化学特征

Table 1 Geochemical characteristics of source rock in the fourth member of Funing Formation in Well-J9, Jintan Basin

井深/m	岩性	$\omega(\text{TOC})/\%$	$(S_1+S_2)/(\text{mg/g})$	氯仿沥青“ A ”/ $\%$	氢指数/ $(\text{mg/g})$	$T_{\text{max}}/^\circ\text{C}$	$R_o/\%$
981.30	深灰色泥岩	1.40	1.59	0.184	106.27	429	
1 044.10	深灰色泥岩(含膏盐)	0.68	0.39	0.099	54.09	423	
1 055.85	深灰色泥岩	1.08	0.44	0.036	38.36	426	
1 068.10	深灰色泥岩	0.92	0.65		68.15	429	
1 075.10	深灰色泥岩	1.35	0.86		60.70	430	
1 081.15	深灰色泥岩	1.35	0.99	0.309	70.28	430	0.81
1 137.00	灰色泥岩(含石膏)	1.33	0.77		55.69	433	
1 143.94	灰色泥岩	0.68	0.10	0.050	14.73	435	
1 155.25	灰色泥岩	1.55	9.43	0.210	600.29	443	0.85
1 162.20	灰色泥岩	3.71	31.40	0.210	830.57	447	
1 172.35	灰色泥岩	0.38	0.07	0.049	16.16	434	
1 176.77	灰色泥岩	1.11	3.58	0.016	299.74	443	
1 193.81	灰黑色泥岩	0.51	0.19	0.087	20.03	510	
1 195.10	灰黑色泥岩	1.36	0.48	0.087	24.21	373	
1 197.52	灰黑色泥岩(含古生物)	0.24	0.04		14.20	522	
1 200.45	灰黑色泥岩	0.13	0.06		34.42	502	
1 201.14	灰色泥岩	0.07	0.03		36.99	510	
1 218.50	灰黑色泥岩	0.74	0.22		12.81	524	
1 222.10	灰黑色泥岩	0.87	0.45	0.246	22.57	527	

注: $T_{\text{max}}$ 为岩石热解最高峰温度,单位 $^\circ\text{C}$ 。

表2 金坛盆地J9井阜宁组四段泥页岩有机显微组分含量统计

Table 2 Organic microcomponents of shale in the fourth member of Funing Formation in Well-J9, Jintan Basin

井深/ m	岩性	腐泥组/ $\%$			壳质组/ $\%$							镜质组/ $\%$			惰质组/ $\%$		类型	干酪根 类型
		浮游藻类	腐泥无定形体	小计	树脂体	木栓质体	角质体	孢粉体	菌孢体	腐殖无定形体	底栖藻无定形体	小计	富氢镜质体	正常镜质体	小计	丝质体		
1 085.15	深灰色泥岩	—	66	66	—	—	—	1	—	5	—	6	—	7	7	21	42.8	II <sub>1</sub>
1 152.47	灰色泥岩	—	70	70	—	—	—	2	—	3	—	5	—	8	8	17	49.5	II <sub>1</sub>
1 155.25	灰色泥岩	—	76	76	—	—	—	2	—	3	—	5	—	6	6	13	61.0	II <sub>1</sub>
1 176.77	灰色泥岩	—	77	77	—	—	—	2	—	5	—	7	—	5	5	11	65.8	II <sub>1</sub>
1 187.00	灰黑色泥岩	—	68	68	—	—	—	2	—	3	—	5	—	5	5	22	44.8	II <sub>1</sub>

山口等火山口,阜宁组、三垛组有2—6层玄武岩单层厚0.25~47.7 m不等,东带分布于盆地轴线直溪桥—上沛一带,长60 km,有花山、锅底山等火山口,阜宁组、三垛组中夹有9层玄武岩,单层厚11~195 m不等,火山活动改变局部地温场,加速烃源岩生烃转化<sup>[21-28]</sup>。

### 3 页岩矿物组成特征

苏南阜宁组以浅湖—半深湖为主的半封闭—封闭咸化湖盆沉积,水体较苏北盆地浅,阜宁组地层膏岩盐、碳酸盐矿物含量偏高(图6、表3)。全岩X射线

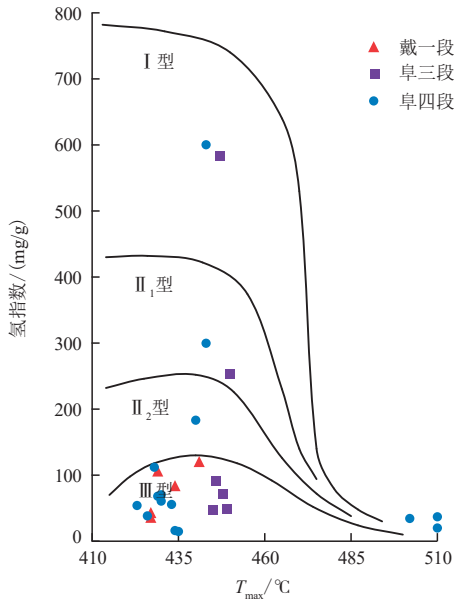


图5 金坛盆地J9井有机质类型  
Fig. 5 Organic matter types of Well-J9 in Jintan Basin

衍射分析结果表明阜四段主要由石英、长石、方解石、白云石、黄铁矿、方沸石和黏土矿物组成,脆性矿物含量较高(普遍大于80%),有利于后期的压裂改造。其中,石英、长石含量介于4.6%~86.6%,平均为30.1%;碳酸盐矿物含量介于20.0%~86.6%,平均为52.2%,中下部碳酸盐矿物含量普遍大于60.0%;而黏土矿物含量较低,介于2.8%~36.4%,平均为16.4%(图2、图6)。

### 4 页岩储层特征

基于金坛盆地典型钻孔岩心、普通薄片、扫描电镜观察,对泥页岩储集空间进行研究,认为阜四段页岩储集空间主要为裂缝和孔隙,具备较好的储集空间。裂缝包含层理缝、构造缝和粒缘缝(图7a、7b、7c、7d),层理缝密度大,岩心观察可达600~1 500条/m;构造缝在薄片及扫描电镜下极其发育,主要由硅质

表3 金坛盆地J9井阜宁组四段全岩X射线衍射分析结果  
Table 3 Results of whole rock X-ray diffraction analysis for the fourth member of Funing Formation in Well-J9, Jintan Basin

深度/m	石英/%	钾长石/%	斜长石/%	方解石/%	白云石/%	石盐/%	黄铁矿/%	方沸石/%	滑石/%	石膏/%	硬石膏/%	黏土矿物/%
1 055.75	13.1	1.1	2.7	4.0	33.7	1.2	6.4	13.4		2.6		21.8
1 044.00	13.4	1.5	2.7	4.9	24.7	1.7	3.1	16.5		1.0		30.5
1 068.00	17.0	1.5	3.6	4.4	15.6	1.7	2.2	16.8		0.8		36.4
1 075.00	11.6	1.0	2.4	1.3	47.2	2.1	3.6	11.1		1.3		18.4
1 081.00	10.7	1.8	1.7	1.8	46.5	1.6	3.4	10.9		2.4		19.2
1 085.00	5.1	0.6	0.7	2.2	67.3	1.6	4.6	7.6		0.5		9.8
1 143.80	8.6	1.0	1.9	19.3	36.5	0.9	1.2	8.4		0.7		21.5
1 152.37	11.7	1.0	4.2	22.6	28.4		3.8	10.1		1.0		17.2
1 155.15	25.4	1.3	3.6	20.1	8.2		0.5			4.7	24.5	11.7
1 162.15	19.5	1.3	3.5	38.3	10.6		1.3	9.9		3.9		11.7
1 172.30	28.5	1.6	6.7	17.5	11.6		1.3	8.7		1.1		23.0
1 176.67	11.0	0.7	5.3	64.2	8.4		0.5			2.9		7.0
1 193.75	9.0	0.8	5.1	74.2			0.7			2.2		8.0
1 195.00	33.3	3.7	16.3	18.4	1.6		2.9			4.9		18.9
1 197.50	1.5	0.4	2.6	70.3	12.2				3.7	0.3		9.0
1 200.41	1.2	1.0	1.2	63.5	1.8		0.1		8.4	1.2		21.6
1 201.11	1.7	1.0	3.4	66.8	2.0		0.2			1.1		23.8
1 208.00	1.6	19.2	22.0	5.1	23.6		0.3	25.4				2.8
1 218.46	8.7	0.9		76.6	2.6		1.0			0.9		9.3
1 222.06	0.6	0.9	3.5	83.9	2.7		0.5			0.9		7.0

半充填-全充填,见栉状排列。孔隙类型主要包括粒间孔、黏土矿物晶间孔及少量有机孔(图7d、7e、7f),其中粒间孔和黏土矿物晶间孔为主要储集空间。

阜四段泥页岩具备较好的储集性能(图2),实测氦气孔隙度介于7.6%~28.9%,平均为15.7%,因微裂缝发育,采用常规设备测试渗透率介于 $(3.87\sim 135.56)\times 10^{-3}\mu\text{m}^2$ ,因此,该套泥页岩为中低孔、中低渗储层,储集性能优于苏北盆地阜二段页岩油储层<sup>[3]</sup>。

## 5 页岩油地质综合评价

金坛盆地有22口钻孔资料钻遇新生代地层,12

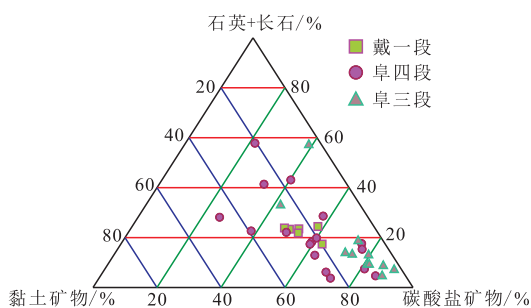
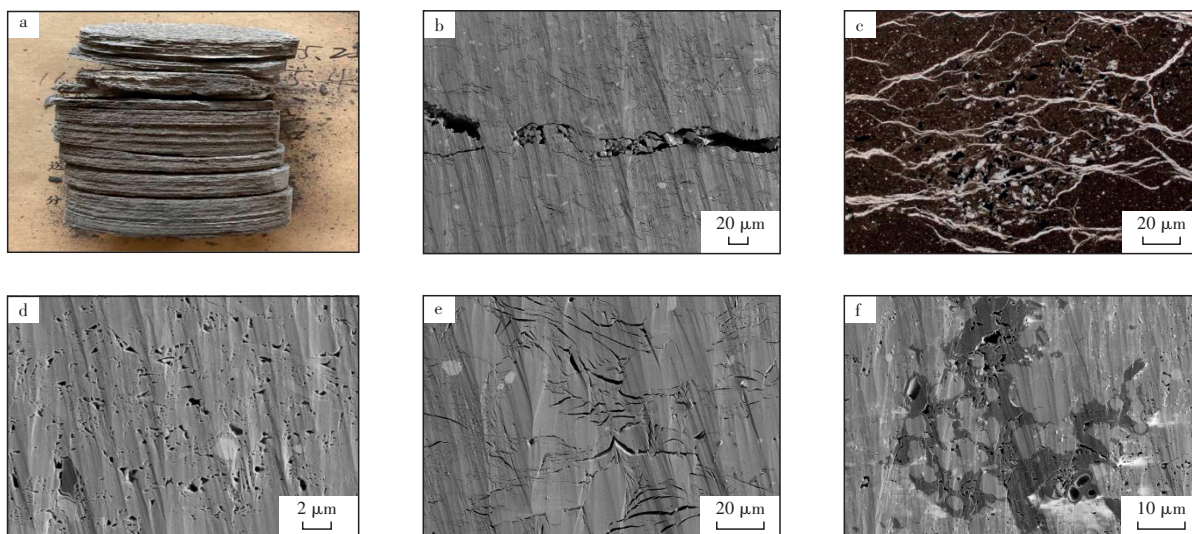


图6 金坛盆地阜宁组泥页岩矿物组成三角图  
Fig. 6 Ternary diagram of mineral composition of mud shale in Funing Formation, Jintan Basin

口老井在阜宁组二段、三段、四段,戴南组和三垛组各地层段均有不同程度显示,其中J9井、J15井、J16井、J18井、J19井等在阜四段膏岩层之下油气显示活跃<sup>[10]</sup>,揭示了苏南地区茅山构造推覆带前排的金坛盆地是中低成熟度陆相页岩油勘探的潜在领域。苏南地区新生代总体为封闭湖盆沉积,陆源碎屑注入较少,盆地中心部位戴一段、阜三段以砂质泥岩、泥灰岩为主(图8),厚度介于150~200 m,阜四段泥页岩具有良好的顶底板条件;金坛盆地受北部荣炳一阳山断裂、南部迪庄一河口断裂控制,盆地中心构造稳定,地层埋深相对较深,且不发育深大断裂,形成相对封闭块,因此,具备较好的保存条件(图9)。结合国内外目前页岩油勘探开发实践、最新认识及评价标准,综合金坛盆地阜四段泥页岩沉积特征、有机地球化学特征、储集特征、保存条件,认为以金坛盆地为代表的苏南地区残留中新世盆地具有“TOC和热演化程度较低、脆性矿物含量高、储层发育”的特征,盆地中心埋深适中、保存条件好的部位是页岩油勘探的重点区带。

## 6 结论

1) 金坛盆地阜四段形成于浅湖一半深湖为主的半封闭-封闭咸化沉积环境,发育灰、灰黑色泥灰



注:a. J9井,阜四段,1 155.15~1 155.25 m,层理缝;b. J9井,阜四段,1 201.11~1 201.14 m,微裂缝;c. J9井,阜四段,1 055.75~1 055.85 m,微裂缝极发育,充填硅质,见栉状排列;d. J9井,阜四段,1 055.75~1 055.85 m,粒间孔、粒缘缝;e. J9井,阜四段,1 201.11~1 201.14 m,黏土矿物晶间孔;f. J9井,阜四段,1 143.8~1 143.94 m,有机孔。

图7 金坛盆地J9井阜宁组四段储集空间特征

Fig. 7 Reservoir space characteristics of the fourth member of Funing Formation in Well-J9, Jintan Basin

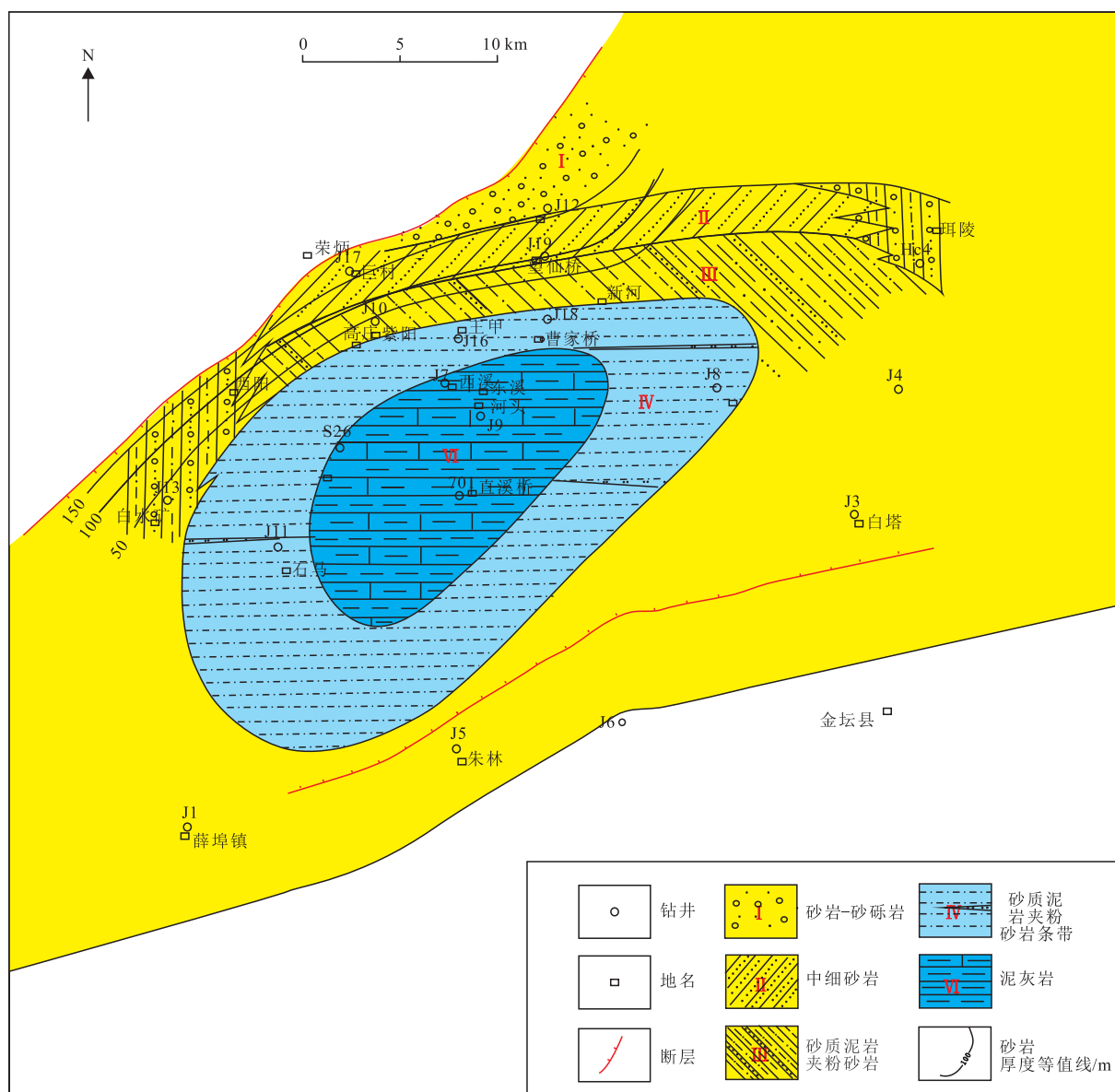


图8 金坛盆地戴南组沉积相图

Fig. 8 Sedimentary facies of Dainan Formation in Jintan Basin

岩、钙质泥岩,深凹带厚度最大超过250 m;泥页岩具有典型的低TOC的特征,TOC平均为1.02%;有机质类型以Ⅱ型为主,受火成岩影响,深凹带阜四段泥页岩成熟度中等,实测 $R_0$ 已达到0.81%~0.85%,具备成烃的物质基础。

2) 阜四段泥页岩脆性矿物含量较高,石英、长石含量平均为30.09%,碳酸盐矿物平均为52.23%,有利于后期的压裂改造。同时发育裂缝、孔隙两类储集空间,其中粒间孔、黏土矿物晶间孔是主要孔隙类型,层理缝及构造缝为页岩油的流动提供了良好

的渗流通道。

3) 金坛盆地具有良好的保存条件,阜四段膏岩层之下油气显示活跃,揭示了苏南地区茅山构造推覆带前排的新生代盆地可能具备中低成熟度页岩油勘探潜力,盆地中心埋深适中、保存条件好的部位是页岩油勘探的重点区带。

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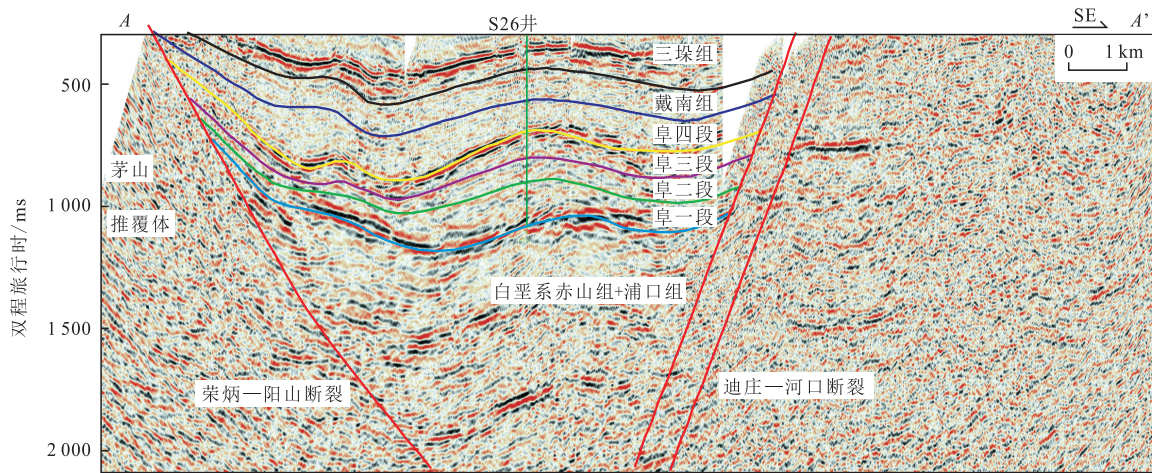


图9 金坛盆地过S26井地震解释剖面(剖面位置见图1)

Fig. 9 Seismic interpretation profile of Well-S26 in Jintan Basin(The cross-sectional position is shown in Fig. 1)

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