

# 巴西桑托斯盆地CO<sub>2</sub>分布规律及控制因素

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**摘要** CO<sub>2</sub>富集是桑托斯盆地盐下油气成藏的主要地质风险,目前关于CO<sub>2</sub>形成机制与分布规律缺乏系统研究。基于钻井样品的地球化学分析和地球物理资料的断裂体系刻画,对桑托斯盆地CO<sub>2</sub>形成与分布的主控因素开展研究探索。研究认为:CO<sub>2</sub>含量在已发现油气藏中占气体含量的0~96%不等,呈现出西低东高的分布特征,盆地西部油气藏的CO<sub>2</sub>含量基本小于1%,而盆地东部油气藏的CO<sub>2</sub>含量一般大于30%,并且出现了CO<sub>2</sub>气顶和CO<sub>2</sub>气藏。CO<sub>2</sub>的碳同位素组成 $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ 为-8.64‰~-7.03‰,氦同位素R/Ra值约为5.6~8,推断CO<sub>2</sub>为无机成因,来源于地幔,基本未受到地壳的污染。幔源CO<sub>2</sub>释放的地质背景是地幔隆升,盆地东部地壳减薄,构造活动强烈,四组断裂相互切割;主控因素是深大断裂,断裂直接沟通上地壳岩浆房,或者连通地壳上部高渗带,而高渗带连接地壳下部岩浆房或者地幔,引起深部CO<sub>2</sub>释放,或者产生火山喷发。盐下构造圈闭形成后,裂谷期的断裂重新活化开启了幔源CO<sub>2</sub>与盐下构造之间的通道,特别是多组断裂交叉位置是CO<sub>2</sub>的优势运移通道,大量的幔源CO<sub>2</sub>运移到沉积地层中形成高含CO<sub>2</sub>的油气藏或者CO<sub>2</sub>气藏。所建立的桑托斯盆地CO<sub>2</sub>发育模式有效指导了A区块的成功获取和勘探突破。

**关键词** CO<sub>2</sub>; 成因机制; 深大断裂; 慢源; 桑托斯盆地

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## 0 前言

桑托斯盆地油气成藏条件优越,发育盐上和盐下2套成藏组合<sup>[1-3]</sup>。2006年以来桑托斯盆地盐下成藏系统已发现Lula、Buzois、Mero、Sapihoa、Cacara、Jupiter和Sepia等一系列大型油气田<sup>[4]</sup>。这些油气田不同程度上含有CO<sub>2</sub>,比如P区块的CO<sub>2</sub>体积占比普遍超过80%,聚集规模巨大。CO<sub>2</sub>直接影响到项目的经济效益和开发工程,尤其在全球碳中和的背景下,CO<sub>2</sub>的排放是被严格控制的,这严重制约了油气田的生产工艺和产量。CO<sub>2</sub>是桑托斯盆地有利目标优选和新项目评价需要重点考虑的地质风险,亟需开展关于CO<sub>2</sub>分布及成因机制的系统研究。

## 1 地质背景

桑托斯盆地位于南大西洋巴西东南海域,面积为 $35.2 \times 10^4 \text{ km}^2$ ,最大水深超过4 000 m<sup>[5]</sup>。盆地平面上具有东西分带、南北分块的构造特征,可划分为两隆三坳,从西到东依次是西部坳陷、阿乌隆起、中央坳陷、卢苏隆起和东部坳陷<sup>[6]</sup>(图1)。

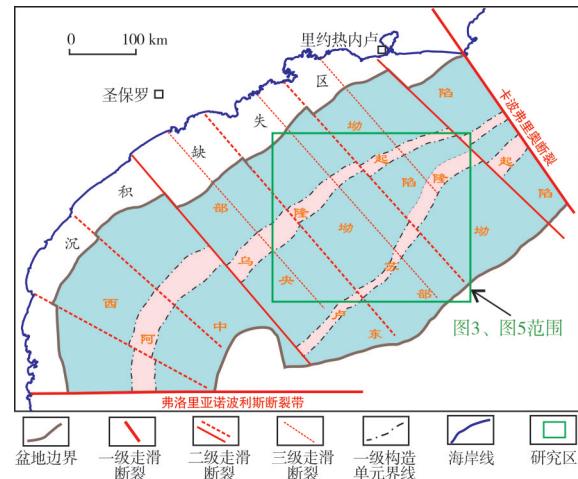


图1 桑托斯盆地构造区划图  
Fig. 1 Structural zoning map of Santos Basin

盆地经历了裂谷期、过渡期和漂移期等3期构造-沉积演化<sup>[7-9]</sup>(图2)。裂谷期(侏罗纪晚期到早白垩世阿普特早期)发育河流、三角洲和湖相沉积体系,其中的湖相页岩为盆地的主要烃源岩。过渡期(阿普特晚期)沉积巨厚的盐岩,为良好的区域盖层。漂移期(早白垩世阿尔布期至古近纪)发育海

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相碳酸盐岩、泥岩和深水浊积砂岩。侏罗纪以来盆地发育了5期火山活动(图2),依次是瓦兰今期—欧特里夫期、巴雷姆期—阿普特早期、阿普特期、圣通期—坎潘期和始新世<sup>[10-12]</sup>,火山喷发岩主要为拉斑玄武岩和碱性玄武岩,侵入岩为辉绿岩<sup>[13]</sup>。

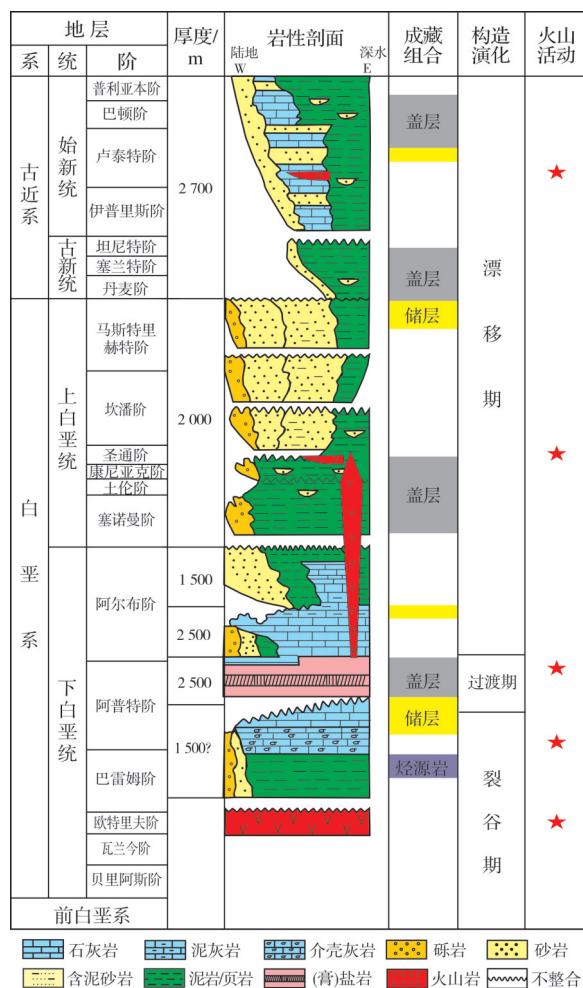


图2 桑托斯盆地地层综合柱状图

Fig. 2 Comprehensive stratigraphic column of Santos Basin

盆地主要发育盐下、盐上2套油气成藏组合<sup>[14-15]</sup>。盐下成藏组合以湖相页岩作为烃源岩,湖相碳酸盐岩作为储层,盐层作为盖层;盐上成藏组合以盐下页岩作为烃源岩,盐上海相碳酸盐岩和深水浊积砂岩作为储层,盐上泥页岩作为盖层。盐下发育地堑、地垒以及与火山作用有关的底辟背斜、断背斜和古潜山等构造,盐上以各类盐构造为主<sup>[16]</sup>。目前发现的CO<sub>2</sub>主要赋存于盐下成藏组合。

## 2 CO<sub>2</sub>分布特点

桑托斯盆地已发现的富含CO<sub>2</sub>油气藏主要分布

在盆地东部,构造转换带赫尔穆特断裂以东区域CO<sub>2</sub>含量普遍大于30%,特别是卢苏隆起带和东部坳陷带已发现油气田中尤为典型,而赫尔穆特断裂以西区域CO<sub>2</sub>含量普遍小于10%(大部分油田不到1%)。如表1所示,卢苏隆起带油气藏中的CO<sub>2</sub>含量为0~44%,基本上是溶解气,油气比差别比较大,390~2 510 scf/bbl(立方英尺/桶)不等。东部坳陷带的Jupiter和A10油气藏见CO<sub>2</sub>气顶,CO<sub>2</sub>含量分别为78%和67%,油气比相对较高,分别为2 750~4 260 scf/bbl和15 600 scf/bbl<sup>[17-19]</sup>;P区块发现CO<sub>2</sub>气藏,CO<sub>2</sub>含量达96%,油气比为13 000 scf/bbl。盆地中西部的中央坳陷带和阿乌隆起带CO<sub>2</sub>含量相对较低,CO<sub>2</sub>均是溶解气,含量为0~6%,油气比相对较低,一般小于2 500 scf/bbl。桑托斯盆地CO<sub>2</sub>平面分布整体上表现为西低东高、南多北少的特点,油气比随着CO<sub>2</sub>含量增加而增高(图3)。

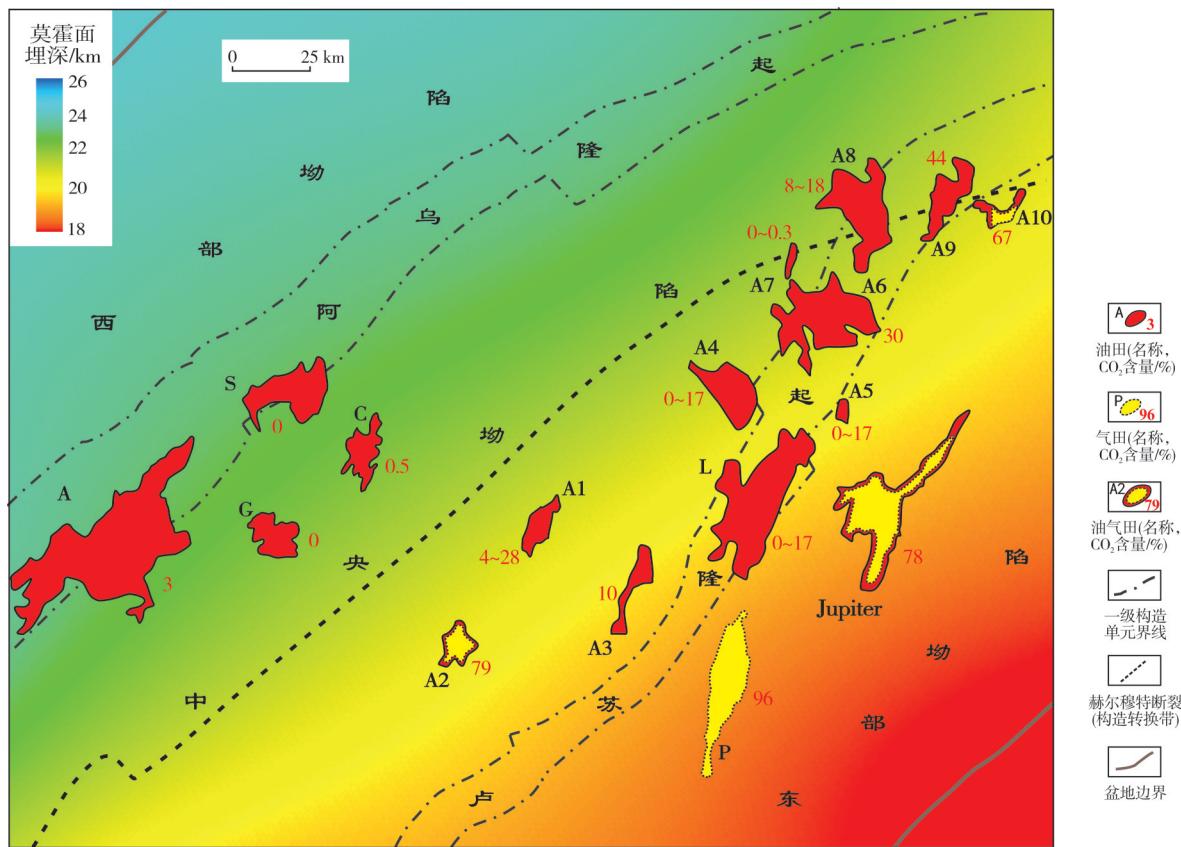
表1 桑托斯盆地油田CO<sub>2</sub>含量等参数统计表  
(据文献[17-18]修改)

Table 1 Statistics of CO<sub>2</sub> content and other parameters of oil and gas fields in Santos Basin  
(cited from references [17-18])

构造位置	油气藏名称	气油比/(scf·bbl <sup>-1</sup> )	CO <sub>2</sub> 含量/%	$\delta^{13}\text{C}_{\text{CO}_2}/\text{‰}$	R/Ra
卢苏隆起带	L油藏	390	0~17	-8.06~-7.69	
	A9油藏	2 510	44	-8.64~-7.55	6~8
东部坳陷带	A10带气顶油藏	15 600	67	-8.06~-7.69	
	P气藏	13 000	96		
中央坳陷带	Jupiter带气顶油藏	2 750~4 260	78	-8.11~-7.03	5.6
	C油藏	2 500	0.5		
阿乌隆起带	S油藏	280	0		

## 3 CO<sub>2</sub>来源

CO<sub>2</sub>存在有机和无机两种成因,有些地方也会出现混合成因的CO<sub>2</sub>。有机成因的CO<sub>2</sub>是有机质在不同地球化学作用下形成的,例如植物光合作用、有机质热解和煤的氧化等作用。无机成因的CO<sub>2</sub>是无机矿物在化学作用下释放的CO<sub>2</sub>气体,主要包括3类:①与壳源火山有关的CO<sub>2</sub>,例如:火山气体、休眠期的热液和温泉中的CO<sub>2</sub>;②壳源变质所形成的CO<sub>2</sub>;③幔源CO<sub>2</sub>。我国东部陆相断陷盆地、东海盆地及南海北部琼东南盆地、珠江口盆地的CO<sub>2</sub>基本

图3 桑托斯盆地中东部莫霍面埋深与盐下油气田CO<sub>2</sub>含量分布叠合图Fig. 3 Superposition map of buried depth of Moho surface and CO<sub>2</sub> content of subsalt oil and gas fields in central and eastern Santos Basin

上属于幔源成因。壳源型岩石化学成因与壳幔混合型成因的CO<sub>2</sub>,在莺歌海盆地和东部陆相断陷盆地部分油气藏中也有发现。完全有机成因的CO<sub>2</sub>气藏国内很少见,仅在四川甘孜拖坝温泉中有发现<sup>[20]</sup>。戴金星等<sup>[21]</sup>认为:有机成因CO<sub>2</sub>的 $\delta^{13}\text{C}_{\text{CO}_2} < -10 \text{‰}$ ,无机成因CO<sub>2</sub>的 $\delta^{13}\text{C}_{\text{CO}_2} > -8 \text{‰}$ (表2)。当CO<sub>2</sub>含量大于60%时,基本是无机成因;当CO<sub>2</sub>含量为16%~60%时,主要是有机成因;当CO<sub>2</sub>含量小于16%时,无机、有机和混合成因均有可能。当氦同位素R/Ra>1时,一般认为CO<sub>2</sub>为无机成因。当氦同位素R/Ra>2时,Hilton等<sup>[22~23]</sup>认为氦同位素R/Ra值越大,意味着气体的地下来源越深,接受地壳污染越少,幔源气体可能通过火山通道直接到达地表。

如表1所示,桑托斯盆地东部油气田CO<sub>2</sub>含量整体较高,变化范围较大。例如Jupiter油气田、A10油气田和P油气田形成CO<sub>2</sub>气顶和CO<sub>2</sub>纯气藏,其他油气田中的CO<sub>2</sub>均为溶解气,但是气油比相对较高。Jupiter油气田气层中CO<sub>2</sub>含量为78%, $\delta^{13}\text{C}_{\text{CO}_2}$ 值为-8.11‰~-7.03‰,氦同位素R/Ra值为5.6。A9油田中

油层的CO<sub>2</sub>含量为44%, $\delta^{13}\text{C}_{\text{CO}_2}$ 值为-8.64‰~-7.55‰;氦同位素R/Ra值为6~8。A10油气田的气体中CO<sub>2</sub>含量为67%。依据CO<sub>2</sub>成因地球化学指标分类表(表2)判断,桑托斯盆地东部油气田的CO<sub>2</sub>基本是深部无机成因。依据CO<sub>2</sub>成因识别图版<sup>[24]</sup>(图4)和氦同位素R/Ra值(5.6~8)综合判识,认为桑托斯盆地CO<sub>2</sub>来源于地幔,并且基本上没有受到壳源地层的影响,盆地内断裂直接或者间接沟通深部幔源岩浆。

表2 CO<sub>2</sub>成因地球化学指标分类表  
(据文献[21~23]综合编制)Table 2 Classification of CO<sub>2</sub> genesis by geochemical index  
(comprehensive preparation according to literature [21~23])

成因类型	CO <sub>2</sub> 类型判别参数		
	CO <sub>2</sub> 含量/%	$\delta^{13}\text{C}_{\text{CO}_2}/\text{‰}$	氦同位素R/Ra
壳源火山	>60	-8~-4	1~5.6
无机成因	壳源变质	>60	-3~3
	幔源火山	>60	>2
有机成因	16~60	<-10	<0.6

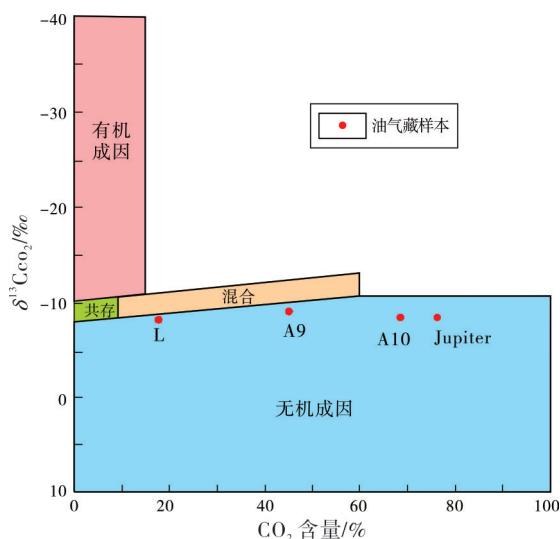


图4 桑托斯盆地CO<sub>2</sub>成因识别图版  
Fig. 4 Classification chart of CO<sub>2</sub> genesis of Santos Basin

#### 4 CO<sub>2</sub>控制因素及发育模式

利用双界面模型重力场快速正演、反演方法得到桑托斯盆地莫霍面埋深图。如图3所示,盆地西部莫霍面较深,深度中值约为24 km,对应低含

CO<sub>2</sub>油田的区域;盆地东部莫霍面较浅,深度中值约为20 km,对应高含CO<sub>2</sub>油气田的区域。地壳减薄是慢源CO<sub>2</sub>能够运移到盐下目的层的构造基础,莫霍面较高的位置是深部流体向上运移的有利指向区。

归一化总水平导数-垂向导数(NVDR-THDR)是求取总水平导数后再求取垂向导数,并进行归一化处理得到的参数,利用该结果的极大值位置可以识别线性构造线位置。布格重力异常NVDR-THDR图上极大值连线位置一般代表断裂构造线的位置,极大值连线错断位置可能指示不同断裂的交割或者转换<sup>[25]</sup>。桑托斯盆地布格重力异常总水平导数-垂向导数图(图5)显示:盆地西部断裂总体上为北东—南西走向,内部主体区域极大值基本为零,说明盆地西部构造相对稳定,除了区带边界断裂外,内部相对不发育断裂。盆地东部构造相对比较复杂,除发育北东—南西走向断裂以外,还存在近南北向、北北东—南南西和北西—南东走向的极大值,多组走向的断裂相互交叉。这说明东部应力条件更加复杂,在走滑断层和伸展构造的共同控制

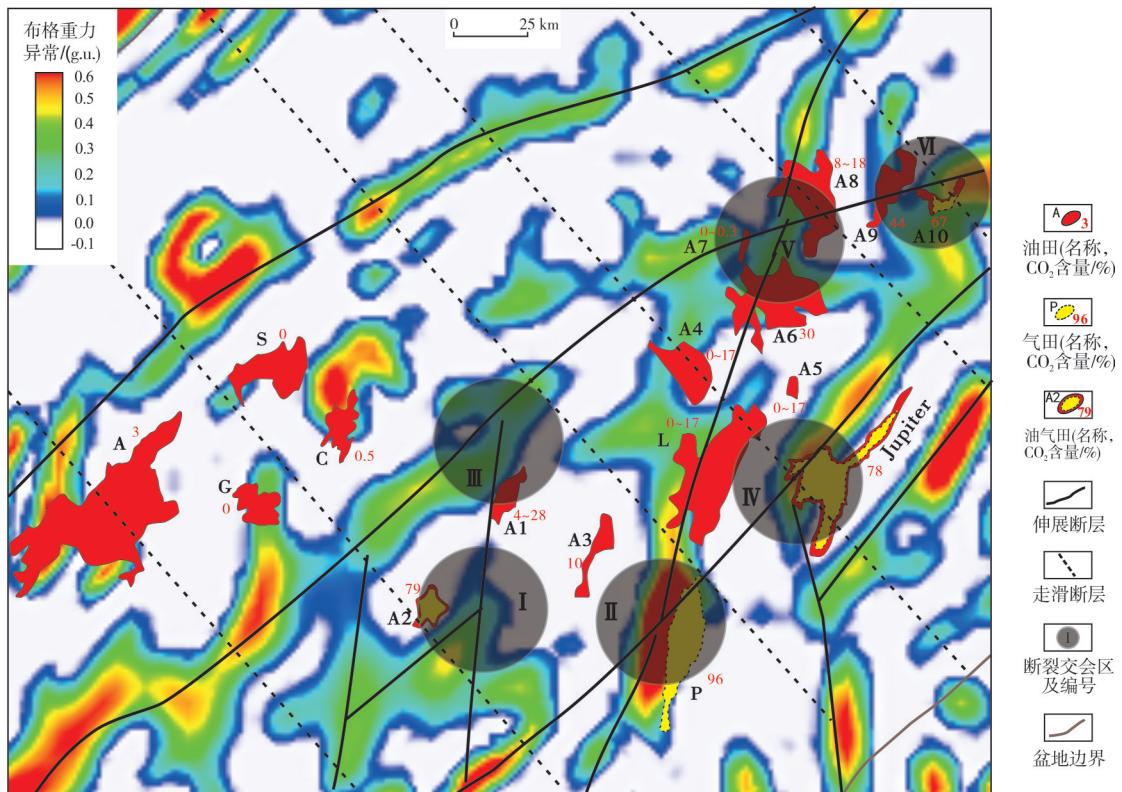


图5 桑托斯盆地中东部布格重力异常总水平导数-垂向导数断裂解译及盐下油气田CO<sub>2</sub>含量分布叠合图  
Fig. 5 Superposition map of fault interpretation with NVDR-THDR Bouguer gravity anomaly and CO<sub>2</sub> content of subsalt oil and gas fields in central and eastern Santos Basin

下, 盆地东部应力集中释放, 断裂更为发育。这一认识也得到桑托斯盆地化极磁异常图的证实, 其中盆地西部和东部的构造转换带被Dehler命名为赫尔穆特断裂<sup>[26]</sup>(图3黑色虚线)。

幔源CO<sub>2</sub>向上运移到沉积地层中, 必然需要深大断裂作为通道。桑托斯盆地的区域走滑断裂和伸展断裂具备切割上地壳的能力, 特别是盆地东部断裂相互交会的位置构造活动相对强烈, 开启性比较强, 有利于幔源CO<sub>2</sub>上涌成藏。图5中的断裂交会区I、II、III、IV、V和VI区分别对应A2(CO<sub>2</sub>含量为79%)、P(CO<sub>2</sub>含量为96%)、A1(CO<sub>2</sub>含量为4%~

28%)、Jupiter(CO<sub>2</sub>含量为78%)、A6(CO<sub>2</sub>含量为30%)、A10(CO<sub>2</sub>含量为67%)等油气田所在区域, 这些油气田均高含CO<sub>2</sub>。这说明断裂交会位置为CO<sub>2</sub>运移聚集的有利区域。

另外通过区域二维地震资料和部分三维地震资料解释, 发现盆地东部发育的主要伸展断裂明显错断盐下地层(图6), 在盐底构造层垂直断距可达1 000 m。这表明盆地东部构造活动不只是在裂谷期强度大, 漂移期可能受到洋壳和转换断层的影响, 裂谷期的断裂重新活化, 幔源CO<sub>2</sub>的运移通道重新开启, 使得CO<sub>2</sub>强势充注形成高含CO<sub>2</sub>油气藏。

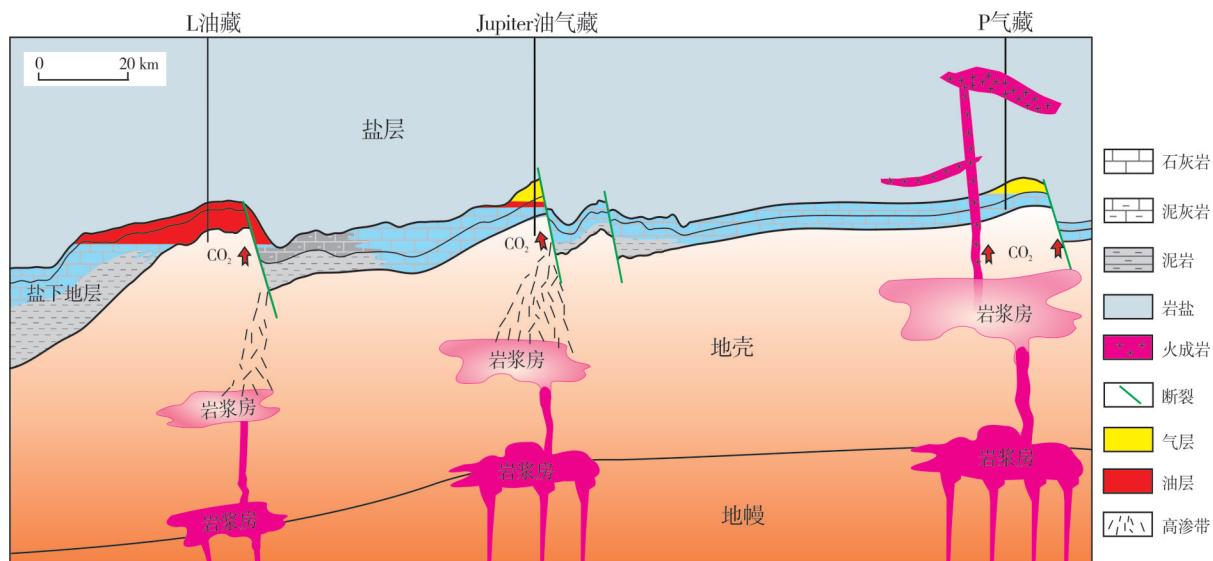


图6 桑托斯盆地CO<sub>2</sub>聚集模式  
Fig. 6 CO<sub>2</sub> accumulation model of Santos Basin

断裂沟通幔源的方式有两种:一是深大断裂直接和上地壳岩浆房沟通;二是深大断裂和地壳上部的高渗带相连, 而高渗带的下部连通岩浆房或者地幔, 幔源CO<sub>2</sub>能够通过这些断裂运移到沉积地层圈闭中。特别是晚期活化的深大断裂能够为早期油藏提供源源不断的CO<sub>2</sub>, 使得原油藏不断被气洗成气顶油环或者纯CO<sub>2</sub>气藏, 如同Jupiter区块的CO<sub>2</sub>气顶和P区块的纯CO<sub>2</sub>气藏。

关于桑托斯盆地CO<sub>2</sub>分布规律的认识有效指导了勘探区带的优选和新项目的评价。2019年巴西第六轮盐下招标中的A区块, 位于盆地西南部, 属于赫尔穆特断裂带以西区域, 钻前评价时推测CO<sub>2</sub>地质风险相对较小。2021年A区块首口探井获得重大油气突破, 证实了推测是正确的。

## 5 结 论

桑托斯盆地盐下油气成藏的主要地质风险是CO<sub>2</sub>富集。基于地球物理资料的综合解译及钻井样品的地球化学分析, 深入分析了CO<sub>2</sub>形成机制与主控因素。

(1)桑托斯盆地已发现油气田中CO<sub>2</sub>含量的平面分布呈现出东高西低的特点:东部CO<sub>2</sub>含量普遍大于30%, 最高可达96%;西部CO<sub>2</sub>含量普遍小于1%。

(2)依据CO<sub>2</sub>含量、碳同位素组成、氦同位素R/Ra值等成因分类指标, 推断桑托斯盆地CO<sub>2</sub>来源于地幔, 并且幔源CO<sub>2</sub>是直接或者间接运移到盐下构造圈闭内, 基本没有受到地壳的污染。控制CO<sub>2</sub>富集的地质背景是地壳减薄, 通道是深大断裂, 伸展断

裂和走滑断裂交会区是CO<sub>2</sub>优势的运移方向;尤其是漂移期活化的边界大断裂,可直接沟通来自地幔的岩浆房,大量的CO<sub>2</sub>气洗盐下油藏,形成大规模的CO<sub>2</sub>气顶和CO<sub>2</sub>气藏。

(3)深大断裂发育的位置是有利目标和重点探井应该规避的位置。该项研究较好地指导了盆地有利区带评价、有利目标优选及探井部署。

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## Distribution law and control factors of CO<sub>2</sub> in Santos Basin, Brazil

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**Abstract:** With the deepening of exploration in Santos Basin, Brazil, it is found that CO<sub>2</sub> is the main geological risk of pre-salt oil and gas accumulation. At present, there is a lack of systematic research on the formation mechanism and the distribution law of CO<sub>2</sub> in the basin. In this paper, the formation controlling factor of CO<sub>2</sub> was explored by geochemical analysis of the samples from wells and characterization of the fault system based on geophysical data. The CO<sub>2</sub> content with a wide range of variation in the Santos Basin accounts for 0–96% of the gas content in the discovered oil and gas reservoirs. It shows the CO<sub>2</sub> content is low in the western area of basin (commonly less than 1%), and high in the eastern area of basin (generally more than 30%). CO<sub>2</sub> gas caps and CO<sub>2</sub> gas reservoirs had been discovered in the eastern part of basin. The  $\delta^{13}\text{C}$  of CO<sub>2</sub> in the basin is  $-8.64\text{\textperthousand} \sim -7.03\text{\textperthousand}$ , and the helium isotope ratio R/Ra is about 5.6–8. The CO<sub>2</sub> in the Santos Basin originated from the mantle, and was basically not polluted by the crust. The geological background of CO<sub>2</sub> accumulation was the uplift of the mantle. The thinning of the crust caused easily volcanoes eruption on the surface in the eastern part of the basin, causing the release of deep CO<sub>2</sub>. Main controlling factors of CO<sub>2</sub> accumulation were deep faults. The dominant migration channels were the intersection of extension and strike-slip faults (four groups of fractures), especially the reactivated faults during the drift period, which directly or indirectly communicating with mantle-derived magma chambers, and a large amount of mantle source CO<sub>2</sub> migrated to the sedimentary strata to form oil and gas reservoirs with high CO<sub>2</sub> content or CO<sub>2</sub> gas reservoirs. This research result guided the successful acquisition and exploration breakthrough of the A block.

**Key words:** CO<sub>2</sub>; genetic mechanism; deep fault; mantle origin; Santos Basin

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