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# 鄂西—渝东地区下侏罗统东岳庙段泥岩地球化学特征及有机质富集模式

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**摘要:** 我国不同地区页岩非均质性研究是亟待解决的基础地质问题,且四川盆地陆相页岩气的研究十分薄弱。通过对鄂西—渝东地区下侏罗统自流井组东岳庙段剖面和钻井岩心的岩石学特征、地球化学等方面精细分析,结合测井曲线,查明了该层段地球化学垂向变化特征及有机质富集模式。结果表明,东岳庙段脆性矿物含量高,粘土矿物含量较少,下部有机质含量高于上部,地球化学指标所反映的古气候、古生产力、古氧化还原、古盐度表明东岳庙段垂向上具有明显差异;东岳庙段下部为干旱炎热古气候、贫氧—偏咸化水体和高古生产力,而东岳庙段上部为温暖湿润古气候、淡化水体和低古生产力,故东岳庙段下部更有利有机质富集。

**关键词:** 鄂西—渝东地区; 泥岩; 东岳庙段; 地球化学; 沉积环境; 石油地质。

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## Geochemical Characteristics and Organic Matter Enrichment of the Dongyuemiao Member Mudstone of Lower Jurassic in the Western Hubei-Eastern Chongqing

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**Abstract:** The shale heterogeneity in different regions of China is the basic geological issue to be addressed urgently. However, the study of continental shale gas in the Sichuan basin is very weak. Based on analysis of the petrology and geochemistry of the Dongyuemiao member of lower Jurassic Ziliujing Formation in western Hubei-eastern Chongqing area, and combined with the logging curve, the vertical variation of geochemical characteristics and organic matter enrichment have been discussed. The results show that the Dongyuemiao member has high brittle mineral content and low clay mineral content, and higher organic matter content at the lower part than that at the upper part. Geochemical index, such as paleoclimate, paleoproduction, paleoredox, paleosalinity has obvious vertical differences in the Dongyuemiao member. The lower part of Dongyuemiao member shows dry paleoclimate, dysoxic water column, saline water and high paleoproduction, but the upper part of Dongyuemiao member shows warm and humid paleoclimate, low salination water and low paleoproduction. It is concluded that the lower part of Dongyuemiao member has been more favourable for organic matter enrichment.

**Key words:** western Hubei-eastern Chongqing area; mudstone; Dongyuemiao member; geochemistry; sedimentary environment; petroleum geology.

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随着我国经济快速发展,石油及天然气等战略资源日益短缺,为了缓解能源问题,页岩油气等非常规油气资源成为石油工业的重要勘探领域和目标(邹才能等,2011;张东晓和杨婷云,2013;王道富等,2013;张毅等,2017).继北美页岩气的开采取得巨大成功之后,页岩油气迅速成为油气领域的勘探热点(陈尚斌等,2010;邹才能等,2010).以此为契机,2005 年我国就开始了页岩油气地质评价和勘探开发的前期工作,近年来不断取得了页岩气重大突破(董大忠等,2011).我国页岩不仅分布范围广,如松辽盆地、渤海湾盆地、鄂尔多斯盆地、南襄盆地以及南方扬子地台均广泛发育泥页岩,而且沉积环境多样,从海相、海陆过渡相到陆相均有发育,页岩气保存条件十分复杂(邹才能等,2011;王道富等,2013).毫无疑问,我国不同地区页岩非均质性研究是亟待解决的基础地质问题.作为页岩气勘探开发的先导试验区,如四川盆地的长宁、涪陵焦石坝和威远海相地层均取得了单井突破(郭旭升等,2014).

地球化学元素作为富有机质页岩沉积环境变化的重要指标(Loucks and Ruppel, 2007; Ma *et al.*, 2016),已经被成功应用于海相(Dymond *et al.*, 1992)和湖相沉积环境(Smol and Cumming, 2000).然而四川盆地陆相页岩气的研究却十分薄弱,本文以鄂西—渝东地区下侏罗统自流井组东岳

庙段泥岩为解剖对象,试图通过其地球化学特征揭示陆相泥页岩有机质分布的差异,为页岩非均质性分析提供地质依据.

## 1 研究区概况

四川盆地是我国南方最大的陆相沉积盆地,基底为古生代—早三叠世海相地层,沉积盖层为晚三叠世—第四纪陆相沉积.该盆地油气资源丰富,勘探潜力巨大,是我国重要的含油气盆地之一(陈洪德等,2009;吴月先等,2009;范昱,2011).鄂西—渝东地区位于四川盆地东部,构造位于扬子准地台川东褶皱带方斗山复背斜以东和齐岳山复背斜以西(图 1).下侏罗统自流井组东岳庙时期为浅湖一半深湖沉积(雍云乔,2013;黄江庆等,2014;冯荣昌等,2015),代表一个完整三级层序沉积.岩心资料显示,东岳庙早期低位体系域沉积时期发育介壳层与深灰色、黑色页岩高频互层,且可见薄煤层,说明其底部为沼泽—滨浅湖沉积.随着湖水进一步加深,湖扩体系域沉积相变为浅湖一半深湖相,在岩相剖面上表现为大量中—厚层介壳层快速变薄、介壳变小,岩相变为深灰色、灰色泥页岩夹介壳灰岩.上部高位体系域,沉积一套含小型介壳的灰色泥页岩及少量粉砂质泥岩,说明在高位域水体变浅,适合介壳生物生长.

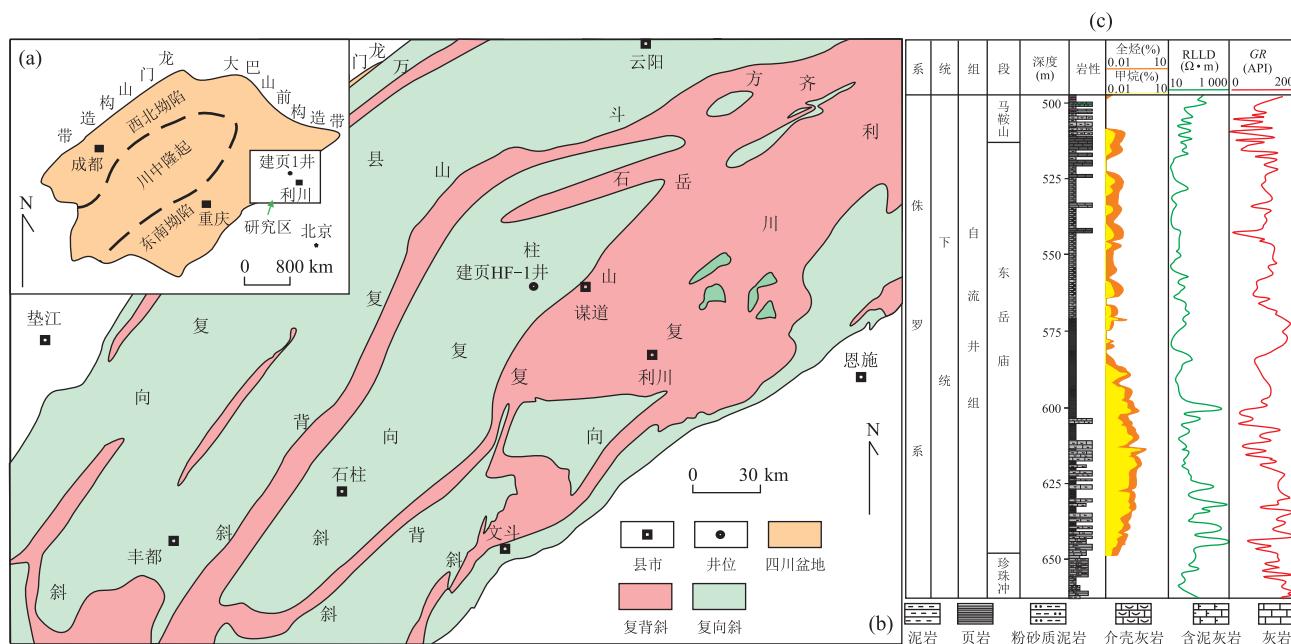


图 1 鄂西—渝东地区综合地质图

Fig.1 The comprehensive geological map of western Hubei-western Chongqing  
a.四川盆地地理图;b.鄂西—渝东地区地理位置;c.建页 HF-1 井综合柱状图;据黄江庆等(2014)

(倪超等,2012;梁榜等,2015).

## 2 东岳庙段泥页岩地球化学特征

### 2.1 样品采集及测试

文中共40块样品取自东岳庙段露头剖面的新鲜面,样品受风化和氧化作用影响微弱,全岩衍射分析在中国地质大学(武汉)地质过程与矿产资源国家重点实验室完成。常量元素和微量元素分析采用便携式X荧光仪EDX-P730S,选择矿产常用模式,采取步距为10 cm×1 cm对钻井岩心进行测试,快速得到Ca、Ti、V、Cr、Mn、Fe、Ni、Co、Nb、Zn、Cu、Zr、Cs、K、Cd、Ag、Mo、As、K、Pb、Sn、Bi共22种元素。采用等温吸附试验获取页岩气含量,并根据Langmuir方程在对应压力和温度条件下进行换算(梁榜等,2015)。

### 2.2 泥页岩矿物组成

东岳庙段下部岩性主要以深色泥岩为主,上部岩性主要为浅色粉砂质泥岩或浅色泥岩,硅质含量多。建页1井样品XRD衍射全岩分析表明,其主要矿物成分为石英、长石、方解石、白云石、黄铁矿等脆性矿物以及绿泥石、伊利石、高岭石等粘土矿物(图2),其中石英平均含量为42.0%、长石含量为4.1%、碳酸盐含量为12.3%,脆性矿物含量超过50.0%,粘土矿物含量为30.0%,其他矿物含量较少。我国的建

页1井页岩矿物含量分布与北美Haynesville、Ohio、Marcellus页岩矿物含量相差较大,但与北美Fayetteville、Woodford、Barnett页岩矿物含量接近,脆性矿物含量较高(图2)。综上所述,东岳庙段泥页岩脆性矿物含量高,易于形成天然缝和压裂缝,有利于页岩油气开采。

### 2.3 有机质丰度特征

有机碳含量常被用来评价烃源岩的有机质丰度,是页岩油气富集最重要的因素之一(秦建中等,2007;李吉君等,2014)。建页1井TOC在纵向上的分布具有明显差异,下段(592~644 m,样品87块)TOC的变化范围为1.28%~3.28%,平均含量为2.14%,为高有机碳含量段;上段(560~592 m,样品71块)TOC的变化范围为0.23%~0.53%,平均含量为0.40%(黄江庆等,2014;梁榜等,2015)。显然,建页1井下部介壳灰岩发育的层位为高有机碳含量段。此外,测井曲线上也显示明显差异,在东岳庙下部GR、RLLD等曲线值偏高,在东岳庙上部,这些测井曲线值明显降低(梁榜等,2015)。在岩性上东岳庙段下部主要是灰岩、含泥灰岩、灰质页岩与黑色—深灰色泥页岩夹介壳灰岩,向上介壳变小,含量也逐渐减少,上述变化特征与TOC值垂向上的变化具有很好的一致性(图3)。

### 2.4 地球化学特征

主量元素可以表征沉积物的岩石学特征,元素含量的变化受控于矿物组成,指示沉积物来源,在一定程度上也反映古气候的演化(邓宏文和钱凯,1990;王吉茂和李恋,1997;Sheldon and Tabor,2009)。沉积物中的微量元素含量在一定程度上也可以有效反映沉积环境的变化(Raiswell and Plant,1980;Sinha *et al.*, 2006; Li *et al.*, 2008; de Oliveira *et al.*, 2009)。因此,地球化学特征可以直观有效地反映古沉积环境变化。岩样测试分析表明东岳庙段上、下部一些元素及元素比值具有明显变化(图3)。

东岳庙段下部(592~644 m):岩性主要是介壳灰岩或介壳层与黑色、深灰色的泥页岩互层。古气候指标Sr/Cu和Fe/Mn的变化范围分别为0.3~2.8和13~153,古生产力指标Ba、Cu、Ni的变化范围分别为0.03%~0.10%、0.012%~0.080%和0.03%~0.10%,古盐度指标Sr/Ba、Sr/Ca、Ca/(Ca+Fe)的变化范围分别为0~2.5、0~0.012和0~1.2,古氧化还原指标V/Cr、V/(V+Ni)的变化范围分别为0.8~5.0和0.27~0.62,指示物源影响的指标Zr/Al

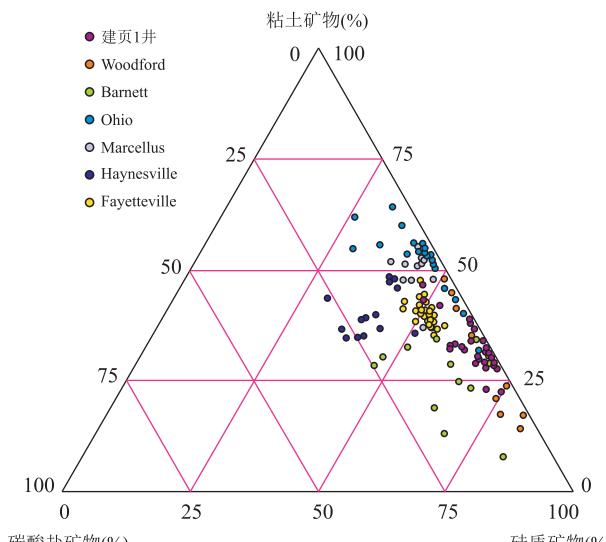


图2 建页1井和北美主要页岩气盆地泥页岩的矿物三角图  
Fig.2 Mudstone and shale mineral ternary diagram of wells in major shale gas basins in North America and well Jianye 1

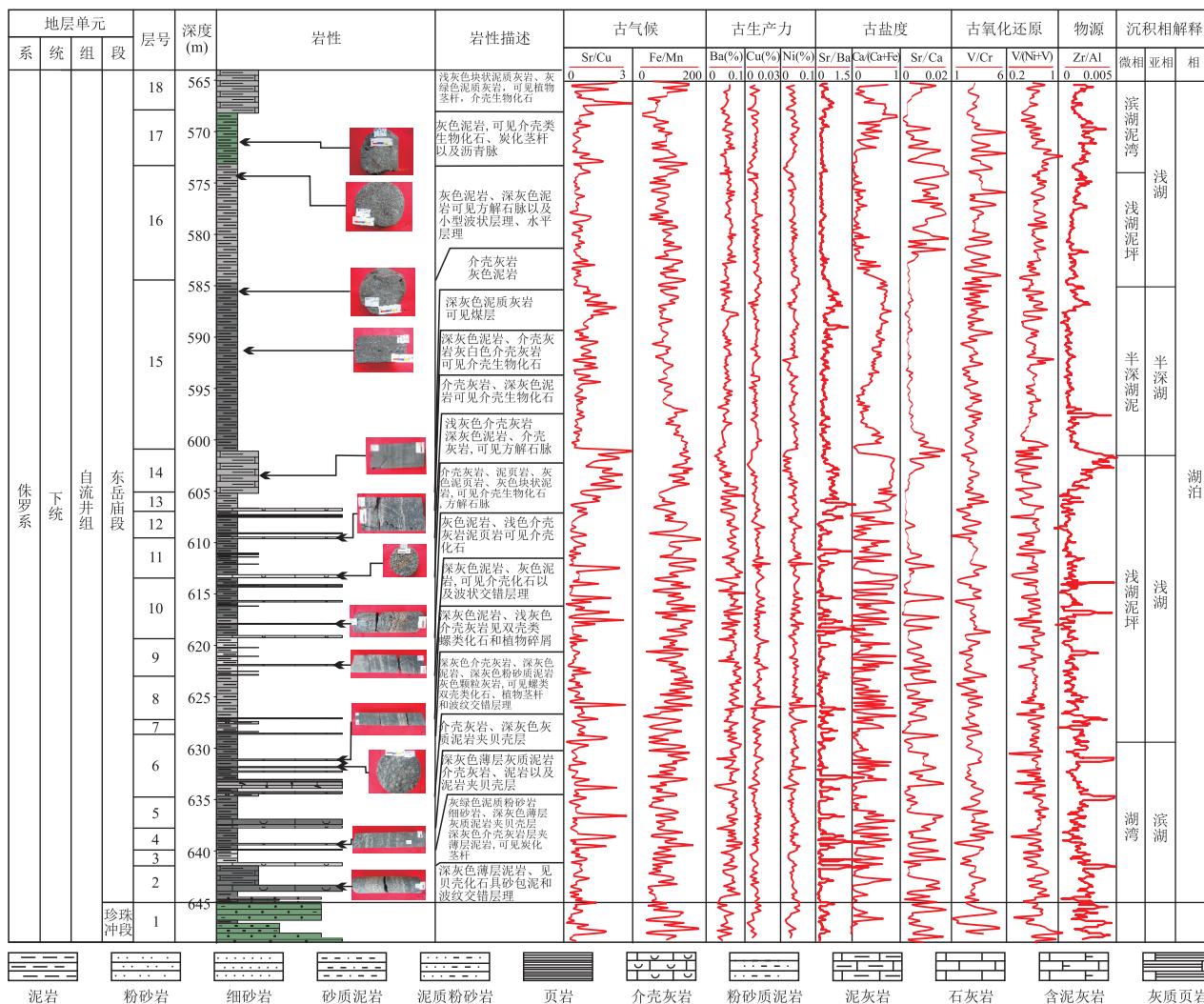


图 3 建页 HF-1 井地球化学指标垂向变化

Fig.3 Comprehensive column showing the vertical change of geochemical indicators in well HF-1

值的变化范围为  $0.000\ 3 \sim 0.004\ 0$ (图 3)。这些值在东岳庙段下部变化较大,结合其岩性,笔者认为在该阶段由于湖水面频繁变化,形成了多个小旋回,在每个小旋回内这些指标从底部到顶部均显示规律性变化。上述指标变化特征总体指示了自下而上湖水逐渐加深,如  $Zr/Al$  比值从下向上逐渐减小;同时介壳含量向上也具有快速递减的变化趋势,该沉积层顶部介壳消失,主要沉积深色泥页岩。

东岳庙段上部( $560 \sim 592\ m$ ):深水沉积,主要沉积了一套黑色、深灰色到灰色的泥页岩,介壳类生物不发育,不含介壳灰岩或介壳层,但在东岳庙段顶部偶尔可见小介壳。上部元素含量及其比值也与下部高频旋回变化特征明显不同,除该层顶部外,上部元素含量及其比值相对稳定,很少见小旋回式波动,说明进入高位体系域,高湖水面背景条件下沉积环境变化较小。

### 3 有机质富集影响因素及形成模式

#### 3.1 有机质富集影响因素

**3.1.1 古盐度条件**  $Sr$  和  $Ba$  是地壳中分布范围较广的微量元素,在淡化水环境中,水介质酸性较强,矿化度较低,  $SO_4^{2-}$  含量偏少, $Sr$  和  $Ba$  都以重碳酸盐的形式存在于湖水中。当湖水发生咸化,而且矿化度不断增高时, $Ba$  以硫酸钡的形式沉淀,当湖水进一步咸化、浓缩到一定程度之后  $Sr$  才会以硫酸锶的形式沉淀;因此  $Sr/Ba$  通常被用来划分淡水环境和咸水环境(Raiswell and Plant, 1980)。一般而言, $Sr/Ba$  值大于 1 代表咸水环境、小于 1 代表淡化水体(冯洪真等,1993)。 $Sr/Ca$  比值可以反映古盐度的变化,高值代表高盐度、低值代表低盐度(Li et al., 2008)。D'Elia et al.(1983)和 Fisher et al.(1988)通过实测拉帕哈若克河口(Rappahannock)、约克

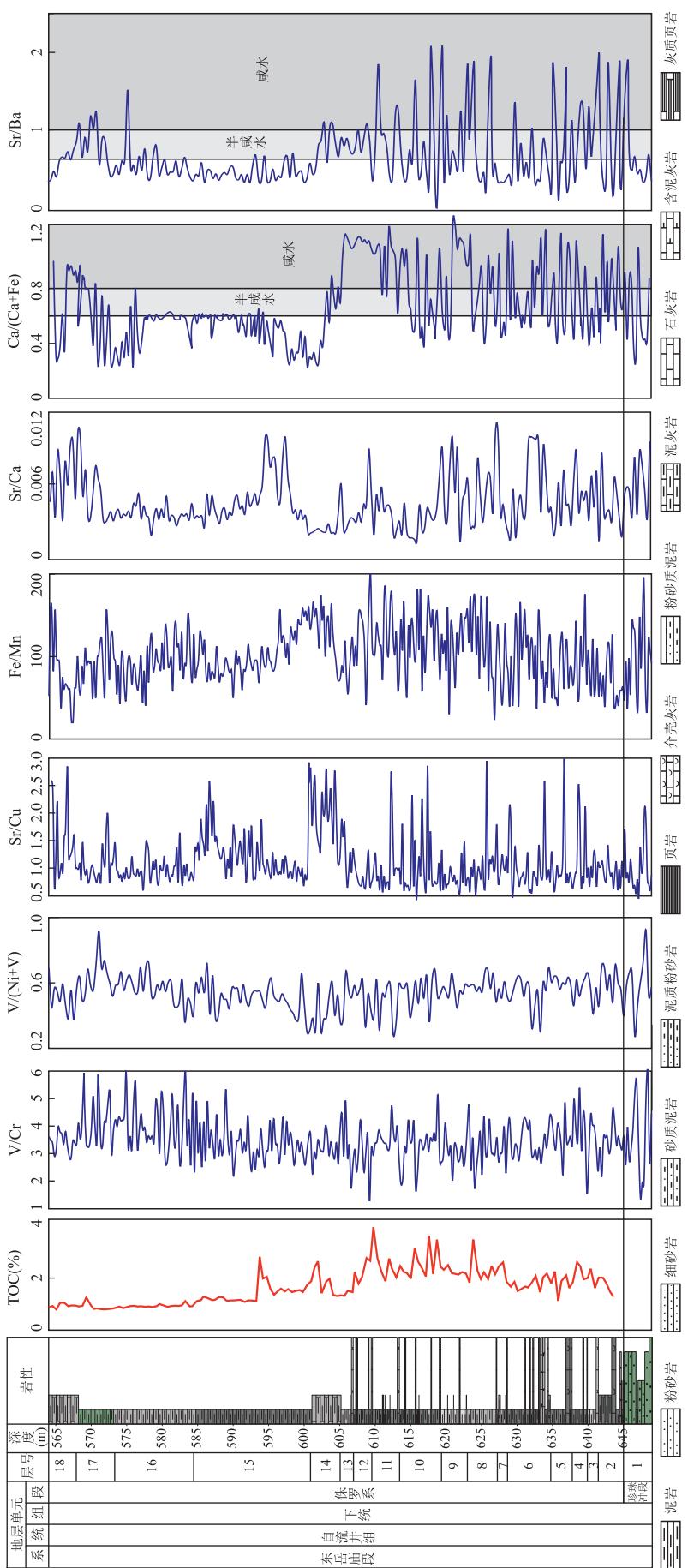


图 4 东岳庙段古氧化还原、古气候和古盐度指标垂向变化  
Fig. 4 Vertical variations of paleoredox index, paleoclimate index and paleosalinity index in the Dongyuemiaogou member

Fig. 4

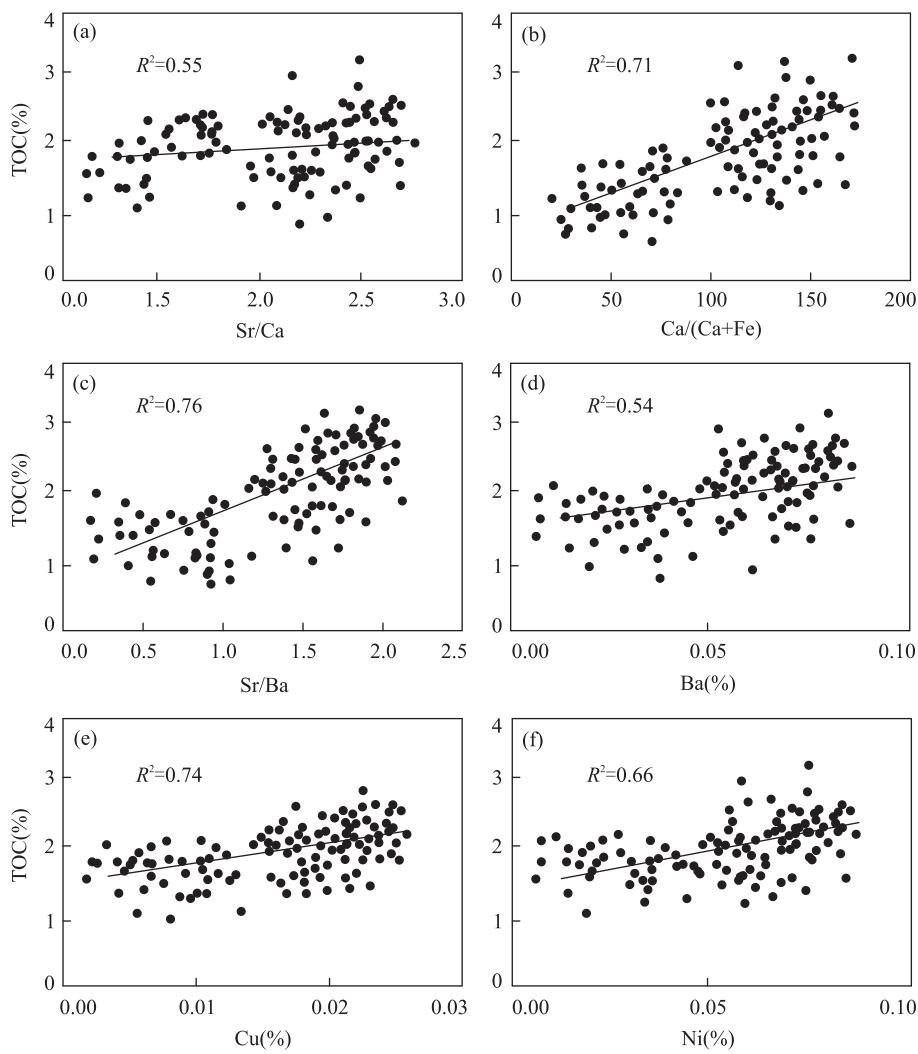


图 5 东岳庙段古盐度指标和古生产力指标与 TOC 的关系

Fig.5 Paleosalinity index vs. TOC and paleoproductivity index vs. TOC of the Dongyuemiao member

(Yolk)河以及切萨皮克(Chesapeake)湾支流的现代沉积磷酸钙组分,以及奥陶纪密西西比河页岩、宾夕法尼亚纪海相到淡水煤层的沉积磷酸钙组分  $\text{Ca}/(\text{Ca}+\text{Fe})$ ,证实了磷酸钙组分与盐度成正比;一般而言,海相环境其比值大于 0.8,陆相淡水环境比值小于 0.6(Nelson, 1967).东岳庙下部  $\text{Sr}/\text{Ba}$  的变化范围为 0.3~2.3(图 4),显示沉积环境主要为半咸水—咸水;上部该比值大部分小于半咸水临界值,属于淡水沉积环境.同样,  $\text{Ca}/(\text{Ca}+\text{Fe})$  为 0.40~0.99,也指示下部为半咸化—咸化沉积环境. $\text{Sr}/\text{Ca}$  的变化规律与  $\text{Sr}/\text{Ba}$  和  $\text{Ca}/(\text{Ca}+\text{Fe})$  相似,下部该比值较大表明其水体盐度高于上部.古盐度指标变化规律表明,东岳庙下部主要为半咸水—咸水环境,当湖水面较低时更容易造成沉积旋回变化并形成高频率旋回;而东岳庙上部随着淡水注入,湖平面上升,水深增大,盐度降低水体淡化.古盐度指标  $\text{Sr}/\text{Ca}$ 、 $\text{Ca}/$

$\text{Ca}+\text{Fe}$ 、 $\text{Sr}/\text{Ba}$  与 TOC 之间的相关系数分别为 0.55、0.71 和 0.76(图 5a~5c),表现出较高的正相关性.有机质在盐度较高的咸化水体中易于保存.

**3.1.2 古气候和氧化还原条件** 如前所述, $\text{Sr}/\text{Cu}$  和  $\text{Fe}/\text{Mn}$  为古气候指标.一般  $1.3 < \text{Sr}/\text{Cu} < 5.0$  代表温暖、潮湿气候,  $\text{Sr}/\text{Cu} > 5.0$  指示干热气候; $\text{Fe}/\text{Mn}$  高值为温湿气候,低值代表干热气候(宋明水, 2005).研究区测试结果显示  $\text{Sr}/\text{Cu}$  值为 0.4~5.5,表明了当时气候温暖、湿润,但图 4 显示下部  $\text{Sr}/\text{Cu}$  有多个高值点,说明下部古气候在干热与湿润之间交替变化.同样,下部的  $\text{Fe}/\text{Mn}$  比值高于上部(图 4).显然,古气候指标表明东岳庙段下部为干热—湿润交替气候,上部为湿润气候.

$\text{Sr}/\text{Cu}$  和  $\text{Fe}/\text{Mn}$  与 TOC 之间的相关系数分别为 0.46 和 0.51(图 6),表现出较低的相关性.这是因为古气候可以引起藻类勃发,导致高的初级生产力,

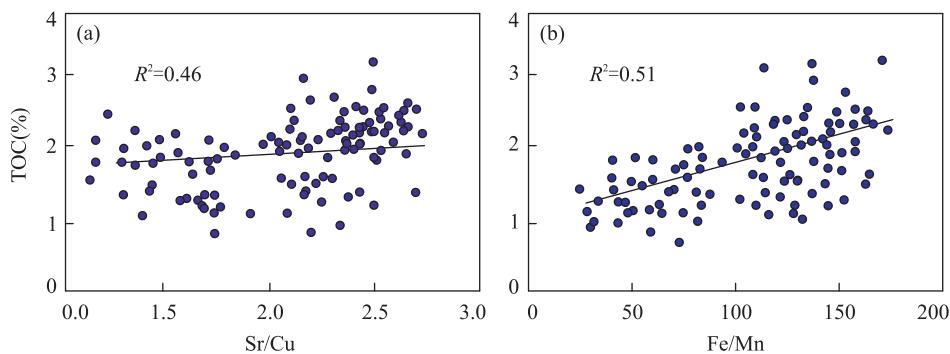


图 6 古气候指标 Sr/Cu(a) 和 Fe/Mn(b) 与 TOC 的关系

Fig.6 Sr/Cu vs. TOC (a) and Fe/Mn vs. TOC (b) of Dongyuemiao member

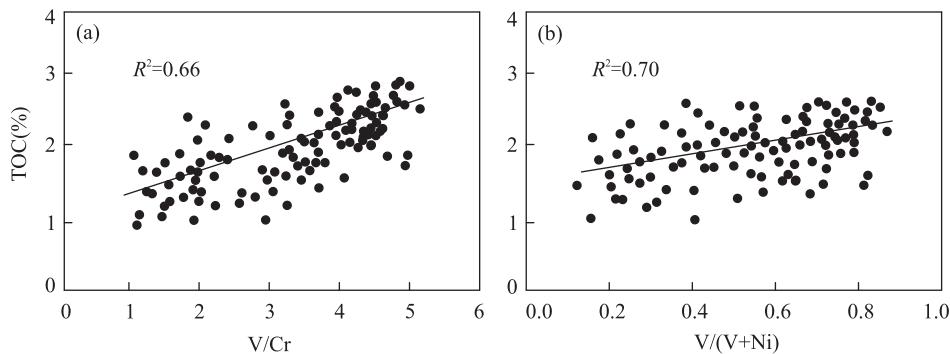


图 7 古氧化还原指标 V/Cr(a) 和 V/(V+Ni)(b) 与 TOC 的关系

Fig.7 V/Cr vs. TOC (a) and V/(V+Ni) vs. TOC (b) of the Dongyuemiao member

但是温暖湿润的气候也导致了大量淡水注入,湖盆因此不断扩张,引起沉积水体氧含量增加,不利于有机质的保存(Sageman *et al.*, 2003).

Cr 在氧化海水中以六价态的铬元素酸盐阴离子( $\text{CrO}_4^{2-}$ )形式存在,在还原水体中  $\text{CrO}_4^{2-}$  被还原为  $\text{Cr}^{3+}$ ,与腐殖酸或富里酸结合形成复杂的化合物;V 在四价态时与有机质结合,并在还原条件下沉积,因此 V/Cr 通常被用作古氧化还原指标.V/Cr<2 代表氧化环境,2<V/Cr<4.25 为贫氧条件,V/Cr>4.25 为缺氧条件(Jones and Manning, 1994).Hatch and Leventhal(1992)研究美国宾夕法尼亚上统海相黑色页岩时认为黄铁矿矿化度(DOP)和 V/(V+Ni) 正相关, $0.54 < V/(V+Ni) < 0.72$  代表缺氧环境, $0.46 < V/(V+Ni) < 0.60$  为贫氧水体.图 4 显示测试结果  $0.8 < V/\text{Cr} < 5.6$ ,绝大部分值为  $2 < V/\text{Cr} < 4$ ,表示沉积水体为贫氧条件; $0.2 < V/(V+Ni) < 0.84$ , $V/(V+Ni)$  比值主要为 0.4~0.6.因此,说明当时沉积环境主要为贫氧环境.

氧化还原指标 V/Cr 和 V/(V+Ni) 与 TOC 之间的相关系数分别为 0.66 和 0.70(图 7),两者之间的相关性较高,说明氧化还原条件对有机质的保存具有重

大的影响,水体越缺氧越有利于有机质的保存.

**4.1.3 古生产力条件** Ba、Cu 和 Ni 通常可作为古生产力有效替代指标(Dehairs *et al.*, 1980; Dymond *et al.*, 1992; Hatch and Leventhal, 1992; Francois *et al.*, 1995; McManus *et al.*, 1998; Eagle *et al.*, 2003; Tribovillard *et al.*, 2006; Algeo and Rowe, 2012).Cu 在氧化水体中以有机金属配位体的形式存在,少数以二价离子存在,随有机质沉降而到达海底,形成各自的硫化物而沉积下来,沉积物中 Cu 含量与有机质的沉降量有密切关系(Calvert and Pedersen, 1993; Whitfield, 2001).Ni 在有机质腐化之后与其形成的络合物在沉积物中富集,因此 Ni 作为古生产力指标(Piper and Perkins, 2004).Tribovillard *et al.*(2006)指出在对古生产力评价中,通常采用元素富集因素( $\text{EF}_X = (X/\text{Al})_{\text{样品}} / (X/\text{Al})_{\text{平均页岩}}$ )对元素进行标准化;如果  $\text{EF}_X$  大于 1 则相对平均页岩富集,小于 1 相对平均页岩耗损.笔者计算得到  $\text{EF}_{\text{Ba}}$  平均值为 0.92(接近 1), $\text{EF}_{\text{Cu}}$  平均值为 3.70(大于 1), $\text{EF}_{\text{Ni}}$  平均值为 5.60(远大于 1),指示了高的初级生产力.图 8 显示东岳庙段古生产力指标(Ba、Cu、Ni)自下而上有减小趋势,说明下部

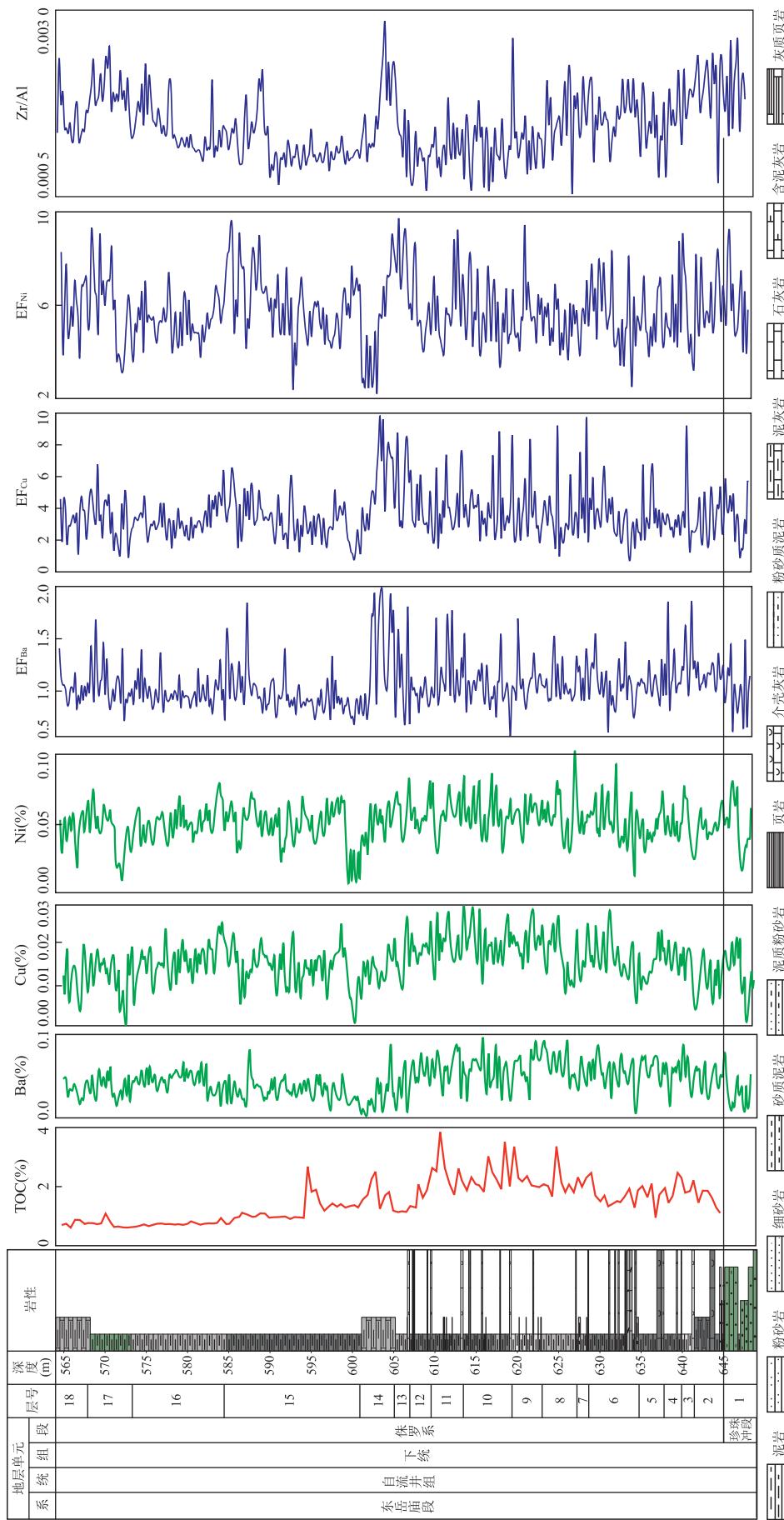


图 8 东岳庙段古生产力指标和对应的富集因素指标的垂向变化  
Fig. 8 Vertical variations of paleoproduction index and its enrichment factors in the Dongyuemiao member

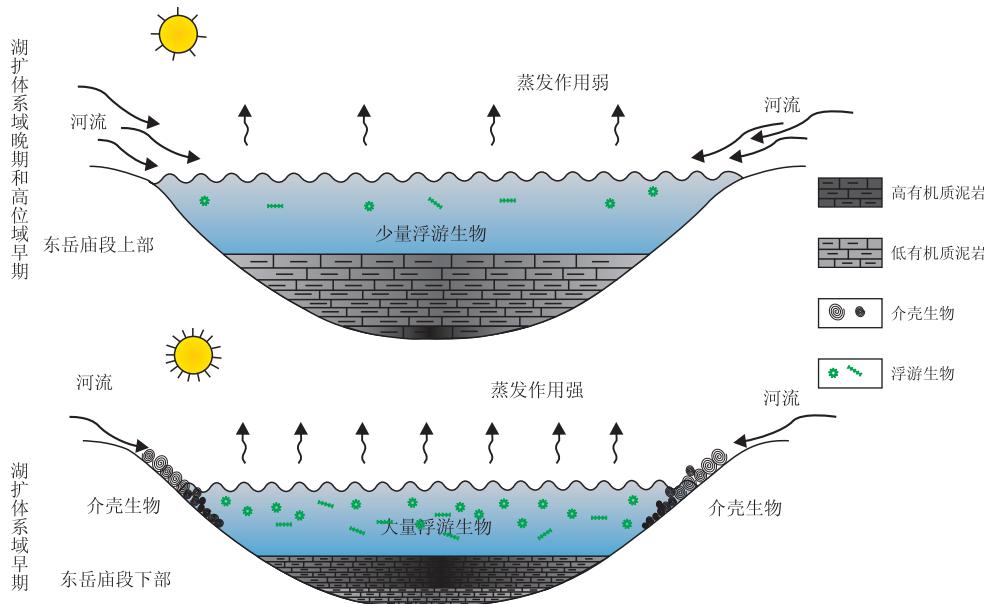


图9 东岳庙段有机质富集模式

Fig.9 Organic matter enrichment model of the Dongyuemiao member

古生产力条件明显好于上部。Ba、Cu 和 Ni 与 TOC 之间的相关系数分别为 0.54、0.74 和 0.66(图 5d~5f)，表现出高的正相关性。东岳庙段下部发育大量介壳类化石，表明此阶段水体较浅、发育了大量生物，形成了高的初级生产力，并在后期的有利保存环境中形成了高 TOC 层段。

#### 4.2 有机质富集模式

东岳庙段沉积环境分析显示沉积水深经历了浅—深—浅过程。Zr 作为典型的亲陆源性元素，不容易随粘土等细小碎屑沉积物远距离搬运，以机械迁移为主，沉积于离岸较近的区域，因此通常作为指示物源区远近的指标。越靠近陆源区，沉积岩中的 Zr 含量越高，反之越低；通常 Zr/Al 被用来反映陆相湖盆沉积物搬运的距离远近(魏志强等, 2015)。图 8 表明 Zr/Al 值在东岳庙下部湖扩体系域中逐渐减小，到上部进入高位体系域其逐渐增大，显然指示了湖盆水深的变化情况。正是由于东岳庙段上、下部沉积环境的差异，导致了有机质的差异富集。

东岳庙段下部，在湖扩体系域早期，湖平面较低，蒸发作用较强、气候偏干旱，水体盐度较高，导致丰富的有机质被保存下来。而东岳庙段上部以潮湿气候为主，大量淡水注入使得湖平面上升，形成半深湖沉积环境，水体盐度进一步减低而逐渐淡化，古生产力明显降低，最终导致了有机碳含量明显减少。

综上所述，古气候和相对湖平面控制下水体化学条件和初始生产力是控制有机质富集的重要因

素。高古生产力以及咸化水体所形成的良好保存条件是东岳庙段下部泥页岩有机质富集的主要控制因素，低古生产力导致了东岳庙段上部有机碳含量低。因此，根据有机碳含量垂向变化的影响因素在湖扩和高位体系域中的差异，笔者建立了东岳庙段有机质富集模式(图 9)，即咸化水体、高古生产力条件下的湖盆泥岩有机质富集模式。

## 5 结论

(1) 东岳庙段形成于湖相沉积环境、距离物源较近，因此陆源碎屑矿物含量较高，而粘土矿物含量相对较低，与北美页岩对比笔者认为东岳庙段泥页岩脆性高，易于形成压裂缝，有利于开采。

(2) 东岳庙段上部曲线相对平缓，而下部表现为频繁小幅度变化，指示东岳庙段下部湖平面变化频繁，而上部水体变化不显著。古气候指标(Sr/Cu、Fe/Mn)指示东岳庙段下部为偏干旱气候；古盐度指标(Sr/Ca、Sr/Ba、Ca/(Ca+Fe))表明下部为咸水—半咸水环境，而上部为淡水环境；古生产力指标(Cu、Zn、Ni)指示下部生产力好于上部；古氧化还原指标(V/Cr、V/(V+Ni))表明下部水体为贫氧条件。

(3) 鄂西—渝东地区下侏罗统自流井组东岳庙段富有机质页岩主要形成于半咸水—咸水贫氧环境的湖扩体系域早期。古气候和相对湖平面控制下的水体化学条件和初始生产力是控制有机质富集的重

要因素。在湖扩体系域晚期,大量淡水注入,湖泊水体盐度进一步降低,古生产力明显降低,导致有机碳含量明显减少。

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