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# 准噶尔盆地南缘芦草沟组页岩的沉积过程及有机质富集机理

张 逊<sup>1</sup>, 庄新国<sup>1\*</sup>, 涂其军<sup>2</sup>, 徐仕琪<sup>2</sup>, 张 娅<sup>1</sup>

1. 中国地质大学构造与油气资源教育部重点实验室, 湖北武汉 430074

2. 新疆维吾尔自治区地质调查院, 新疆乌鲁木齐 830000

**摘要:** 准噶尔盆地南缘二叠系芦草沟组页岩是重要的烃源岩和非常规油气资源储层, 具有重大页岩油气勘探潜力。然而对淮南芦草沟组页岩的沉积过程、古气候控制湖泊水文条件以及页岩中有机质的富集机理的研究相对较少。通过系统的野外地质调查和样品分析测试, 主要利用沉积学定性分析和地球化学定量表征相结合的方法对芦草沟组页岩进行了综合研究。结果表明, 研究区芦草沟组页岩主要沉积于盐度分层的半深湖—深湖环境; 古气候在研究区湖盆流域具有独特的分带性, 博格达东北部的古气候较温暖和潮湿, 而博格达以西的古气候则相对干旱; 博格达东北部较湿润的古气候引起该地区较充足的降雨, 促进了湖水的盐度分层, 同时降雨促进河流携带大量富营养元素的淡水注入湖泊引起了表层水体生产力升高, 导致博格达东北部芦草沟组页岩相对于博格达西部地区具有更高的 TOC 含量; 表层水体的古生产力与较稳定的贫氧—厌氧环境是研究区芦草沟组页岩有机质富集的主控因素。

**关键词:** 准噶尔盆地; 芦草沟组; 页岩; 古气候; 有机质; 石油地质。

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## Depositional Process and Mechanism of Organic Matter Accumulation of Lucaogou Shale in Southern Junggar Basin, Northwest China

Zhang Xun<sup>1</sup>, Zhuang Xinguo<sup>1\*</sup>, Tu Qijun<sup>2</sup>, Xu Shiqi<sup>2</sup>, Zhang Ya<sup>1</sup>

1. Key Laboratory of Tectonics and Petroleum Resources of Ministry of Education, China University of Geosciences, Wuhan 430074, China

2. Geological Survey Institute of Xinjiang, Urumqi 830000, China

**Abstract:** The lacustrine shale succession of the Permian Lucaogou Formation in southern Junggar basin, Northwest China, is the most important hydrocarbon source rock and an unconventional reservoir. However, there are relatively few studies on the deposition process of Lucaogou shale, the hydrologic conditions controlled by the paleoclimate, and the enrichment mechanism of organic matter in the shale. In this study, the Lucaogou shale was studied comprehensively, based on the results of its sedimentological and geochemical test data. Results show that the Lucaogou shale was deposited in a semi-deep to deep stratified lake, which has anoxic, highly saline bottom and oxic, less saline surface water. The lake catchment of the study area has climatic zonality, which presents as that the paleoclimate in the lake catchment of northeastern Bogda was warm and humid and the paleoclimate in the lake catchment of western Bogda was arid. Elevated precipitation in humid climate provides fresh water rich in nutrients to lake caused relatively high paleoproductivity and promotes lake stratification, which led to relatively high

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**作者简介:** 张逊(1987—), 男, 博士研究生, 主要从事非常规油气资源沉积地球化学研究。ORCID: 0000-0003-3342-8516. E-mail: zhangxgeology@163.com  
\* 通讯作者: 庄新国, ORCID: 0000-0002-8190-7370. E-mail: xgzhuang@cug.edu.cn

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TOC in the Lucaogou shale of northeastern Bogda. Organic matter accumulation in the Lucaogou shale was influenced by surface water primary productivity and preservation in stable anoxic bottom water.

**Key words:** Junggar basin; Lucaogou Formation; shale; paleoclimate; organic matter; petroleum geology.

随着我国上扬子地区上奥陶统一下志留统五峰组—龙马溪组海相页岩非常规油气资源勘探与开发的巨大突破,以及我国首个页岩气示范工程在涪陵建立,标志着我国海相非常规油气资源研究步入了新时代(Ma *et al.*, 2016a)。陆相盆地在我国分布广泛,提供了大量的常规油气资源(岳绍飞等,2016;朱红涛等,2016;曾智伟等,2017),是我国油气勘探的重要领域,但是目前对陆相盆地内非常规油气资源的研究相对较少(马义权等,2015;张林晔等,2015;王东东等,2016)。同时,沉积于陆相盆地内的富有机质页岩相比海相页岩具有更大的沉积厚度,并且在陆相盆地中有至少50%的烃类赋存于页岩中,因此对陆相盆地富有机质页岩展开研究,对寻找特有的非常规油气资源和开辟我国陆相页岩油气资源勘探新领域具有重要的指导意义。

随着准噶尔盆地南缘页岩油气资源勘探的不断深入,前人对其芦草沟组富有机质页岩进行了一定的研究,其中,张晓宝(1993)对准噶尔盆地南缘东部地区二叠系芦草沟组黑色页岩中白云岩夹层的成因进行了详细探讨;赵霞飞等(1994)分析了该地区芦草沟组的层序地层学特征;王东营等(2008)研究了淮南大黄山芦草沟组页岩的基本特征并提出了该页岩的相

控成矿模式;李婧婧等(2009)对淮南大黄山矿区芦草沟组页岩沉积特征进行了初步分析;高智梁等(2011)对淮南芦草沟组页岩地质特征及主控因素进行了细致的研究;高苑等(2013)对准噶尔盆地东南缘芦草沟组页岩的有机地球化学特征及含气潜力进行了深入分析;王正和等(2016)研究了淮南芦草沟组的沉积特征并进行了一定的油气勘探前景预测。但是,学者们对淮南二叠系芦草沟组页岩的沉积过程、古气候控制湖泊水文条件以及页岩中有机质的富集机理的研究相对较少。因此,在前人研究基础上,本文以系统的野外地质调查和样品分析测试方法,利用沉积学、地球化学分析方法对淮南芦草沟组页岩特征、沉积过程和古气候背景进行研究,建立芦草沟组页岩的沉积模式,并揭示其有机质的富集机理,以期为研究区页岩油气勘探提供重要的地质理论依据,从而加快准噶尔盆地页岩油气资源战略调查与选区评价的进程。

## 1 区域地质背景

准噶尔盆地为一大型多旋回叠合盆地,盆地内发育有多套烃源岩,其中二叠系为盆地内最重要的含烃源岩层系,也是具备页岩油气勘探和开发的主要层

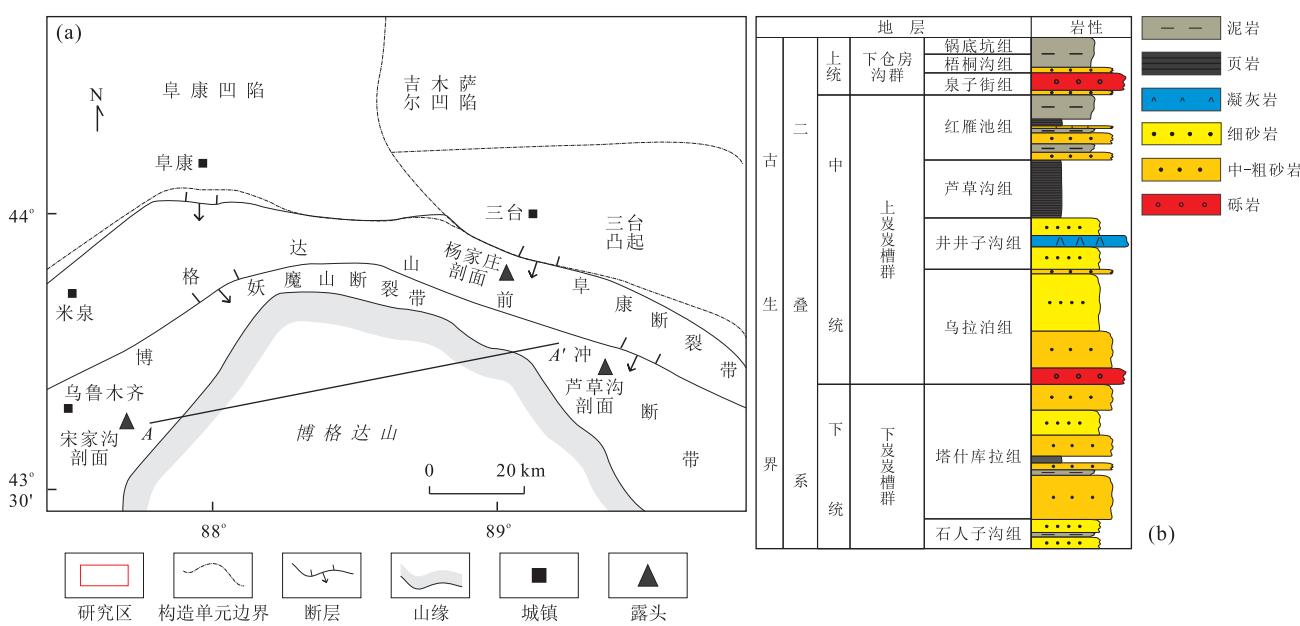


图1 准噶尔盆地南缘构造地质简图(a)及研究区地层柱状图(b)

Fig.1 Geological sketch map of southern Junggar basin (a) and stratigraphic column of the study area (b)

系,主要发育在盆地南缘的博格达山前和东北缘克拉美丽山前(高苑等,2013).准噶尔盆地南缘是指乌鲁木齐—米泉断裂以东的博格达山地区,构造上处于东、西天山过渡带,位于北天山晚古生代造山带中部,被阜康断裂带和博格达山北缘所限定,其间为妖魔山断裂带,总体呈“两向一背”的构造格局(图 1a).准噶尔盆地南缘前陆盆地自晚古生代以来,经历了海西、印支、燕山和喜马拉雅等多期构造变形和叠加改造,同时伸展、挤压、剪切等构造作用等交替进行,使得该地区构造较为复杂,地层褶皱极为强烈,形成了大量不等斜或等斜褶皱.沈传波等(2005)和汪新伟等(2007)认为在芦草沟组页岩形成时期,博格达山处于水下,并未露出地表.同时,大型逆冲断层导致二叠系富有机质页岩伴随博格达山系的形成而出露地表,成为规模巨大的页岩分布带,东西长约 25 km,南北宽 9~15 km.其中最富生烃潜力和最具勘探前景的是发育于中二叠统上芨芨槽子群中的芦草沟组页岩(图 1b),其岩性单一,横向变化较小,页岩厚度分布在 40~210 m,有机质类型主要为 I~II<sub>1</sub> 型(高苑等,2013),主要发育于塔里木板块与准噶尔板块缝合后的内陆湖泊环境.钻井揭示研究区芦草沟组页岩埋深在 9 500 m 左右,有机质成熟度主要为 0.2%~0.8%,属于准噶尔盆地页岩气资源调查与评价新领域.

## 2 方法和材料

本文主要在 Ma *et al.*(2016b)对湖相页岩沉积模式和有机质富集机理研究的基础上,在研究区选取了具有代表性的 3 个芦草沟组野外露头剖面(宋家沟剖面、杨家庄剖面和芦草沟剖面;图 1a,2),对页岩的颜色、沉积结构和构造以及生物特征等方面进行了综合且细致的研究.在此基础上,结合 69 个样品的地球化学分析测试数据,笔者对研究区芦草沟组页岩沉积时期的古湖泊水文条件以及古气候对页岩形成的影响进行了较深入的研究,并建立了页岩的沉积模式,揭示了其有机质的富集机理.

淮南地区芦草沟组出露良好,页岩露头新鲜、发育完整.笔者对采自 3 个露头剖面的 69 个样品进行了详细的有机碳含量、主量元素和微量元素含量分析.其中有机碳含量测试仪器为 LECO CS230 碳硫分析仪,由中国石油化工股份有限公司无锡石油地质实验中心测试完成,测试精度为 0.5%.元素分析(Al、K、Na、Ca、B、Ga、Cu、Ni、V、Cr 等)采用电感耦合等离子体发射光谱仪测量(ICP-AES),由国土资源部乌鲁木齐矿产资源监督检测中心测试完成,分析误差小于 5%.

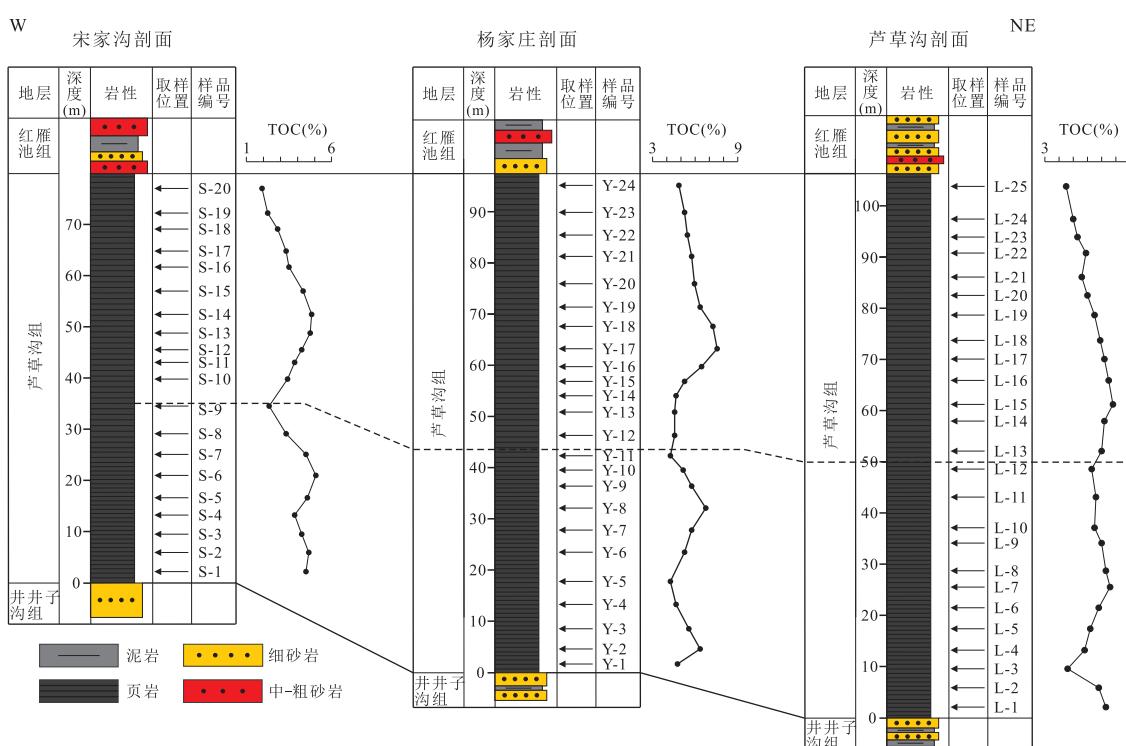


图 2 准噶尔盆地南缘露头剖面取样位置及 TOC 含量

Fig.2 Sample location and TOC content of each section in southern Junggar basin

### 3 页岩特征及成因

研究区芦草沟组页岩总体表现为“西薄东北厚”的特征,且具有良好的横向对比性(图2)。页岩的风化面多为浅灰色、灰白色、褐灰色,其新鲜面主要为灰黑—黑色,页理发育(图3a),且常见连续的水平纹层,纹层厚度较薄,通常小于1 mm;显微镜下观察显示该页岩为泥质结构,纹层状构造,纹层平行且连续,厚度分布于0.04~0.10 mm(图3b),部分页岩夹粉砂质纹层或条带,粉砂岩见液化变形构造(图3c,3d),可能为深湖一半深湖远端浊积砂岩成因。页岩中可见丰富的原地保存的鱼鳞化石、残余鱼化石、介形类以及植物化石(图3e~3h)。氯离子抛光环境扫描电镜(FE-SEM)显示芦草沟组页岩中发育大量的莓球状黄铁矿,大多数莓球状黄铁矿的直径小于10 μm,同时在其周围发育了较多有机质(图3i)。页岩中含有少量的石英粉砂,石英颗粒主要为次圆—圆状,主要为顺层分布或者少量分散分布。该页岩富

含有机质,TOC含量为2.1%~7.8%,平均为5.5%,总体为优质烃源岩(图2)。有机质多呈灰黑色和黄褐色,顺层富集或分散展布。

连续的水平纹层结构表明该页岩总体沉积于低能、悬浮且水体半封闭—封闭的环境中(Könitzer *et al.*, 2014; Ma *et al.*, 2016b; 马义权等, 2017)。同时,灰黑色—黑色的岩石新鲜面、保存完好的微米级水平纹层以及较高的TOC含量,反映了芦草沟组页岩沉积时期未受到底栖生物活动的影响(Pietras and Carroll, 2006),进一步表明了该时期底层湖水主要为贫氧—缺氧的水体(Demaison and Moore, 1980; Talbo and Allen, 1996)。较高的有机质含量以及较低的石英等陆源碎屑含量指示陆源碎屑对有机质的稀释作用较小(Pietras and Carroll, 2006)。鱼鳞化石的出现指示该页岩沉积时期表层湖水为富氧的水体,有利于湖水表层浮游生物的繁殖和勃发,从而产生较高的古生产力。前人研究表明,莓球状黄铁矿直径大小是表征水体氧化还原条件的良好指标(Ma

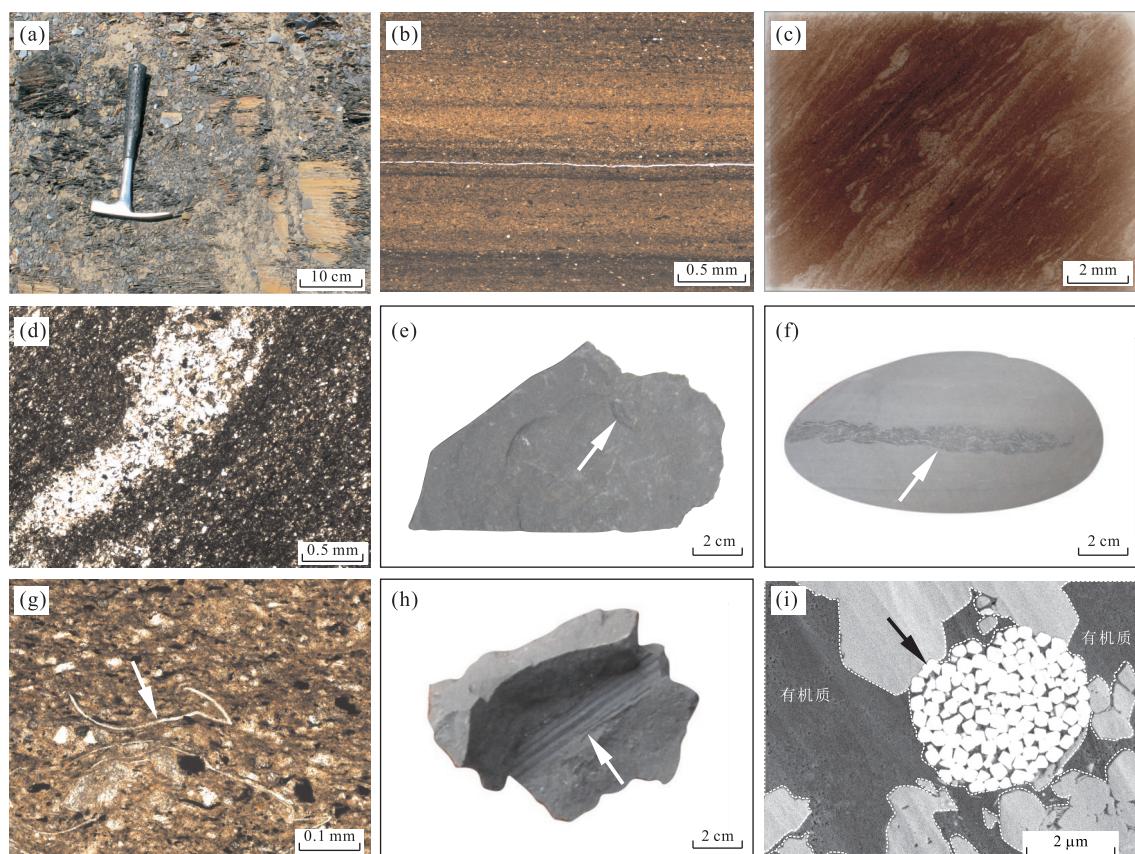


图3 芦草沟组页岩的沉积特征

Fig.3 Sedimentary characteristics of the Lucaogou shale

a.芦草沟组灰黑色页岩页理发育;b.水平且连续的纹层状构造;c.页岩中发生液化变形的粉砂质纹层;d.透镜状粉砂质条带;e.鱼鳞化石;f.残余鱼化石;g.介形类化石;h.植物碎片;i.氯离子抛光环境扫描电镜(FE-SEM)显示直径小于5 μm的莓球状黄铁矿及其周围发育较多的有机质

*et al.*, 2016a). 研究区芦草沟组页岩中大量富集直径小于  $10 \mu\text{m}$  的霉球状黄铁矿, 表明该套页岩沉积时底层水体主要为缺氧的环境。同时, 霉球状黄铁矿周围大量发育有机质则进一步说明缺氧的底层水体环境有利于有机质的保存。因此, 上述分析表明芦草沟组页岩主要沉积于水体分层且不完全对流的半深湖—深湖环境, 底层水体为贫氧—缺氧, 有利于有机质的保存和富集; 富氧且盐度较低的表层水体, 有利于生物的繁殖和勃发 (Talbot, 1988)。这与我国东部济阳坳陷沾化凹陷沙河街组三段下亚段的纹层状灰质页岩 (Ma *et al.*, 2016b)、苏格兰布代豪斯灰岩组的狄南介湖相油页岩 (Loftus and Greensmith, 1988) 以及美国怀俄明州始新统 Green River 组的纹层状富干酪根灰质页岩 (Pietras and Carroll, 2006) 的沉积环境颇为相似。

#### 4 湖水古盐度和氧化还原条件

沉积物中的 B/Ga 比值一直是判断湖水古盐度的可靠指标 (Chen *et al.*, 1997; Fu *et al.*, 2015; Wang *et al.*, 2015)。当 B/Ga 比值小于 3 时指示湖泊底部水体主要为淡水, 当 B/Ga 比值为 3~5 时指示水体主要为半咸水, 当该比值大于 5 时指示水体主要为盐水。同时, 本文还选取了 V/(V+Ni) 和 V/Cr 作为判别水体氧化还原条件的指标, 并列出了相应标准 (表 1; Hatch and Leventhal, 1992; Jones and Manning, 1994; Tribouillard *et al.*, 2006; Chen *et al.*, 2012; Sun *et al.*, 2013)。此外, V/(V+Ni) 也是判断湖水分层程度的可靠指标 (Hatch and Leventhal, 1992), 当 V/(V+Ni) 值分布在 0.46~0.54 时代表弱分层的贫氧环境, 该值分布于 0.54~0.84 时指示中等分层的厌氧环境, 该值大于 0.84 时表明湖泊为强分层的还原环境 (Hatch and Leventhal, 1992; Jones and Manning, 1994; Tribouillard *et al.*, 2006; Chen *et al.*, 2012; Sun *et al.*, 2013)。

因此, 利用古盐度与水体氧化还原条件的划分标准, 笔者对研究区芦草沟组页岩沉积时古湖泊的水化学特征与湖水环境进行定量表征。本文的 69 个样品中有 65 个的 B/Ga 值大于 5, 部分样品的 B/Ga 值大于 10, B/Ga 平均值为 7.72(表 2, 图 4)。结果表明芦草沟组页岩沉积时期湖水底层水体具有较高的古盐度, 总体上为盐水。同时, V/(V+Ni) 值为 0.62~0.92, 平均值为 0.77, 指示具有中等—强分层且底层水体为厌氧的湖泊环境; V/Cr 值为 1.87~4.46, 平均值为 2.99,

表 1 缺氧环境和富氧环境元素地球化学判识指标

Table 1 Geochemical identification criteria of anoxic and oxic depositional environment

判别指标	缺氧环境		富氧环境
	厌氧	贫氧	
V/(V+Ni)	>0.54	0.46~0.54	<0.46
V/Cr	>4.25	2.00~4.25	<2.00

注: 据 Hatch and Leventhal(1992), Jones and Manning(1994)。

指示贫氧的湖底水体环境 (表 2, 图 4)。综上所述, 研究区芦草沟组页岩主要沉积于中等—强分层、底部水体为高盐度且贫氧—厌氧的湖泊环境。该结论与前文对页岩成因的沉积学解释一致。

#### 5 古气候及其对古湖泊水文条件的影响

化学蚀变指数 CIA 已经被广泛应用于评估湖相盆地流域系统的化学风化强度和古气候的变化 (Minyuk *et al.*, 2007; McHenry, 2009; Ma *et al.*, 2015; Jiang *et al.*, 2016)。相对较高的 CIA 值反映了在温暖潮湿气候条件下较强的化学风化程度和降雨, 而相对较低的 CIA 值则指示在较为干旱的气候条件下湖盆流域缺乏化学风化作用 (Minyuk *et al.*, 2007; McHenry, 2009)。CIA 的计算公式如下:

$$\text{CIA} = [\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 / (\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 + \text{CaO}^* + \text{Na}_2\text{O} + \text{K}_2\text{O})] \times 100,$$

其中,  $\text{CaO}^*$  仅代表硅酸盐组分中的 Ca 含量, 不包括碳酸盐和磷酸盐中的 Ca (Nesbitt and Young, 1982, 1989)。在这种情况下, 可以通过  $\text{CaO}^* = \text{CaO} - \text{P}_2\text{O}_5 \times 10/3$ , 对 CaO 进行校正。假如剩余 CaO 的摩尔数小于 Na<sub>2</sub>O 的摩尔数, 则剩余 CaO 的摩尔数则代表 CaO<sup>\*</sup> 的摩尔数, 反之则 Na<sub>2</sub>O 的摩尔数为 CaO<sup>\*</sup> 的摩尔数。

同时, Fedo *et al.* (1995) 和 Selvaraj and Chen (2006) 的研究表明, CIA 值为 50~60 指示初级化学风化作用强度, CIA 为 60~80 指示中等化学风化作用强度, CIA 为 80~100 指示强烈化学风化作用强度。69 个芦草沟组页岩样品的 CIA 值有 39 个为 60~80, 17 个小于 60, 13 个大于 80(表 2, 图 4)。由此可知, 研究区芦草沟组页岩沉积时期湖盆流域主要发生了中等化学风化作用, 指示该时期总体为半干旱一半湿润的古气候背景。

在上述分析的基础上, 本文进一步指出芦草沟组页岩沉积时期湖盆流域的古气候具有独特的分带性。位于博格达以西宋家沟剖面的芦草沟组页岩样

表2 研究区芦草沟组页岩沉积时湖水的古盐度、古生产力大小、氧化还原条件以及CIA

Table 2 Paleosalinity, paleoproductivity, redox and CIA values of Lucaogou shale in the study area

剖面	样品号	TOC(%)	B/Ga	Cu/Al	Ni/Al	V/(V+Ni)	V/Cr	CIA
宋家沟剖面	S-20	2.1	5.24	4.21	3.65	0.65	2.20	45.20
	S-19	2.5	4.95	4.34	3.45	0.75	2.10	46.00
	S-18	3.2	6.21	5.01	4.34	0.79	2.80	48.80
	S-17	3.8	9.41	5.79	4.79	0.80	2.63	46.80
	S-16	4.0	6.38	6.56	5.43	0.82	3.00	56.21
	S-15	5.0	3.45	6.44	5.87	0.68	3.40	55.23
	S-14	5.6	1.95	7.58	7.53	0.62	1.87	59.23
	S-13	5.5	2.14	6.38	4.91	0.80	2.47	54.85
	S-12	4.9	5.64	6.20	5.87	0.70	2.07	63.89
	S-11	4.4	8.91	5.07	6.01	0.69	2.15	62.11
	S-10	3.9	7.43	5.90	4.54	0.75	2.21	49.21
	S-9	2.6	5.56	6.46	4.21	0.67	2.90	58.38
	S-8	3.8	6.89	6.01	5.01	0.77	2.80	50.98
	S-7	5.2	9.52	7.57	6.66	0.69	2.59	68.79
	S-6	5.9	8.80	7.74	5.46	0.74	2.23	69.96
	S-5	5.3	7.21	6.78	5.56	0.80	2.30	59.70
	S-4	4.4	6.23	5.23	6.12	0.72	2.70	57.80
	S-3	4.9	6.88	6.23	4.11	0.68	3.00	50.89
	S-2	5.4	7.13	7.36	4.89	0.69	2.40	47.67
	S-1	5.2	7.89	7.45	4.67	0.70	2.80	46.21
杨家庄剖面	Y-24	4.9	7.46	7.68	5.55	0.79	3.77	62.02
	Y-23	5.3	8.13	8.23	5.45	0.78	3.45	73.89
	Y-22	5.5	9.98	11.88	8.90	0.83	3.52	80.53
	Y-21	5.8	8.67	7.46	7.21	0.76	2.67	76.53
	Y-20	6.0	10.29	14.04	7.96	0.87	3.83	59.02
	Y-19	6.4	9.75	10.56	7.56	0.80	2.56	79.53
	Y-18	7.3	8.45	15.21	10.56	0.92	2.72	85.45
	Y-17	7.6	7.05	19.96	11.33	0.78	4.46	66.16
	Y-16	6.5	9.78	9.98	9.21	0.90	3.21	78.53
	Y-15	5.3	8.21	7.46	5.12	0.85	4.23	78.53
	Y-14	4.7	7.82	8.76	4.68	0.92	3.67	85.45
	Y-13	4.6	7.40	9.58	8.52	0.74	4.11	77.52
	Y-12	4.6	7.34	9.51	8.41	0.69	2.92	80.55
	Y-11	4.3	7.79	7.53	5.94	0.79	2.59	80.44
	Y-10	5.2	8.95	8.21	8.21	0.83	2.87	75.89
	Y-9	5.8	8.88	7.46	7.34	0.82	3.12	73.23
	Y-8	6.8	9.34	13.98	9.89	0.84	3.56	82.53
	Y-7	5.8	7.95	9.78	8.56	0.81	3.58	72.67
	Y-6	5.3	7.36	7.21	6.76	0.78	2.88	71.02
芦草沟剖面	Y-5	4.3	8.72	6.49	4.77	0.82	2.58	77.89
	Y-4	4.7	8.78	9.44	6.42	0.74	2.95	73.90
	Y-3	5.6	9.89	8.11	7.21	0.83	3.45	71.53
	Y-2	6.4	8.95	9.13	7.17	0.81	2.40	76.53
	Y-1	4.8	8.96	8.53	6.24	0.79	3.23	74.53
	L-25	4.5	9.88	7.85	4.88	0.72	2.89	76.34
	L-24	5.0	10.35	9.34	8.02	0.85	3.55	72.67
	L-23	5.3	9.45	8.78	6.45	0.73	2.67	66.34
	L-22	5.9	7.15	7.56	7.45	0.78	2.47	80.33
	L-21	5.6	7.31	9.59	4.99	0.81	2.84	74.57
	L-20	6.0	8.67	11.04	8.89	0.79	3.43	68.53
	L-19	6.5	8.88	9.67	9.89	0.79	4.34	73.89
	L-18	6.9	7.46	12.78	7.10	0.82	2.68	81.21
	L-17	7.2	7.46	10.22	8.44	0.84	3.64	78.44
	L-16	7.5	8.72	11.34	9.56	0.73	3.23	83.67
	L-15	7.8	8.78	15.23	12.45	0.86	3.88	81.89
	L-14	7.2	6.89	11.81	8.41	0.76	3.36	67.56
	L-13	7.0	8.33	9.66	9.98	0.74	3.34	82.55
	L-12	6.3	7.52	9.89	6.56	0.85	2.96	79.45
	L-11	6.6	7.14	10.67	8.21	0.82	3.33	79.33
	L-10	6.5	5.58	12.39	7.09	0.75	2.92	56.11
	L-9	7.0	7.45	13.66	10.95	0.73	2.97	73.22
	L-8	7.3	9.74	12.81	10.23	0.88	3.11	76.34
	L-7	7.6	8.51	10.43	10.89	0.81	2.45	85.77
	L-6	6.8	7.42	9.12	9.24	0.73	3.01	80.65
	L-5	6.2	6.65	10.31	7.31	0.69	2.31	77.85
	L-4	5.8	7.45	7.88	9.22	0.82	2.66	73.74
	L-3	4.6	8.95	5.97	5.76	0.70	2.87	70.55
	L-2	6.8	7.34	8.55	8.66	0.73	3.34	78.66
	L-1	7.3	6.07	15.80	7.97	0.71	2.89	68.74

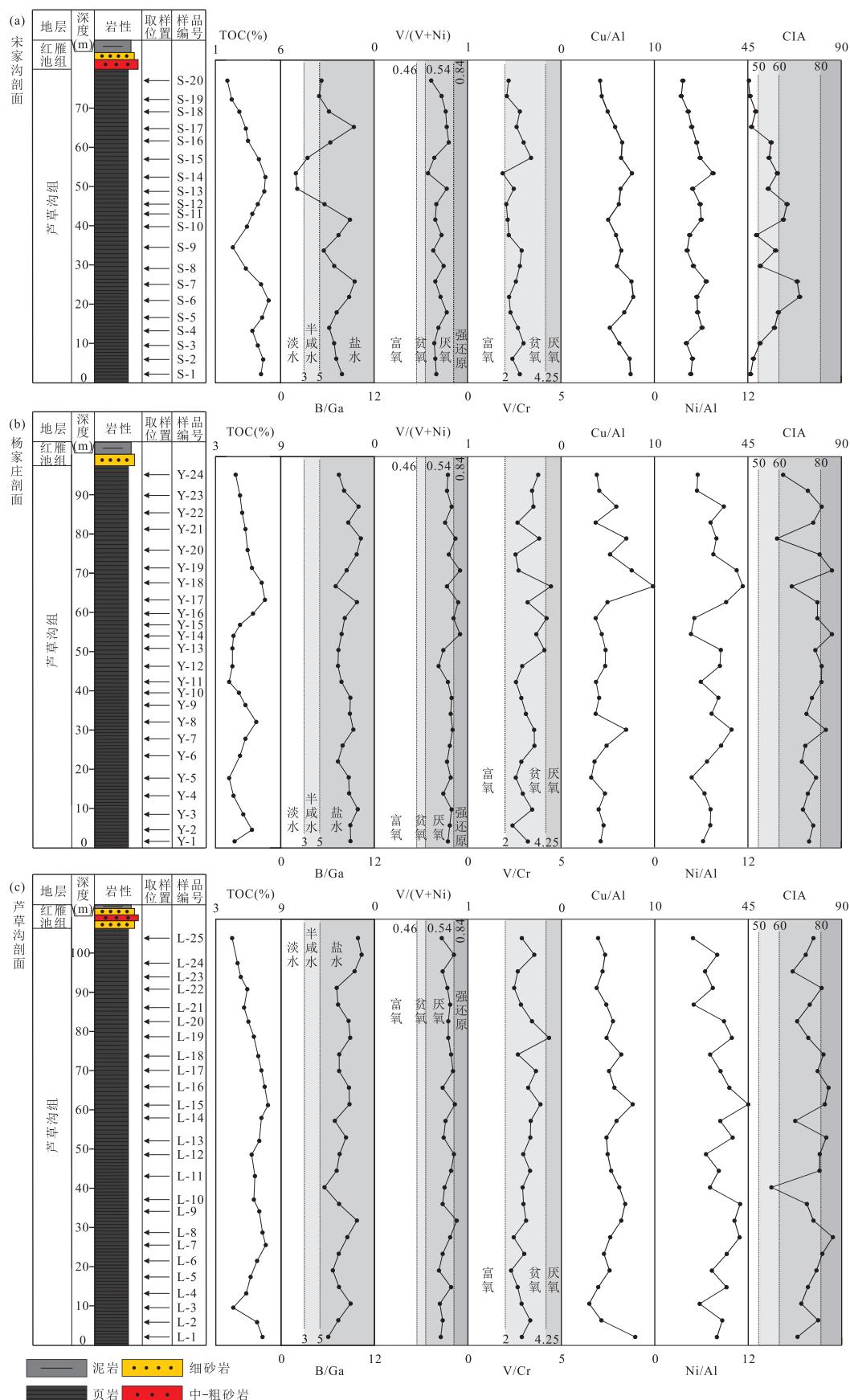


图 4 宋家沟剖面、杨家庄剖面及芦草沟剖面芦草沟组页岩沉积时期水体环境和 TOC 含量

Fig.4 The water environment and TOC content during depositional of Lucaogou shale in Songjiagou, Yangjiazhuang and Lucaogou sections

表3 博格达以西和东北部芦草沟组页岩沉积时期湖水的古水文条件、TOC含量和CIA对比

Table 3 Ancient hydrological conditions, TOC content and CIA values comparison during depositional of Lucaogou shale between western and northeastern Bogda

剖面位置	古盐度		氧化还原条件		古生产力		TOC(%)	CIA
	B/Ga	V/(V+Ni)	V/Cr	Cu/Al	Ni/Al			
博格达山 东北部	5.58~10.35 (8.27)	0.69~0.92 (0.79)	2.31~4.46 (3.17)	5.97~19.96 (10.17)	4.68~12.45 (7.91)	4.3~7.8 (6.0)	56.11~85.77 (75.56)	
博格达山 西部	1.95~9.52 (6.39)	0.62~0.82 (0.73)	1.87~3.40 (2.53)	4.21~7.74 (6.22)	3.45~6.66 (5.15)	2.1~5.9 (4.4)	45.2~69.96 (54.90)	

注:表中数据范围为最小值至最大值,括号内为平均值。

品的CIA值主要分布于45.20~69.96,平均值为54.90(表2,图4);而位于博格达东北部的杨家庄剖面和芦草沟剖面芦草沟组页岩样品的CIA值主要分布于56.11~85.77,平均值为75.56(表3,图4)。表明博格达东北部的芦草沟组页岩沉积时期流域盆地发生了中级—强烈化学风化作用,而博格达以西发生了初级—中级化学风化作用。该结果揭示,博格达东北部的芦草沟组页岩沉积时期的古气候较为温暖和潮湿,具有较充足的降雨量;而博格达以西该时期的古气候则相对干旱,降雨量相对较小。在温暖和潮湿的气候条件下,相对较强的降雨会造成湖盆流域中河流径流的发育,河流携带大量富营养元素的淡水进入湖盆,促进了湖水表层浮游生物的勃发,导致表层湖水具有较高的古生产力,有利于有机质的产生(Bohacs *et al.*, 2000; Jiang *et al.*, 2007; Smith *et al.*, 2014)。同时,较多的淡水注入会引起滞水作用,促进了湖水的盐度分层(Carroll and Bohacs,

2001),从而有利于有机质的保存。为此,本文还选取了Cu/Al和Ni/Al作为判别表层水体古生产力的指标(Hatch and Leventhal, 1992; Jones and Manning, 1994; Tribouillard *et al.*, 2006; Chen *et al.*, 2012)。表3和图4显示博格达东北部芦草沟组页岩沉积时期的湖底盐度、氧化还原条件、古生产力大小和TOC含量均高于博格达山西部。因此,本文推断博格达东北部芦草沟组页岩沉积时期相对较湿润的气候条件和较强的降雨促进了该地区古湖泊的盐度分层,导致底层湖水具有较高的盐度并且更加缺氧,同时河流携带含有大量富营养元素的淡水注入湖泊造成表层水体具有较高的古生产力,导致了其相对于博格达西部芦草沟组页岩具有更高的TOC含量。

## 6 沉积模式

本文在对研究区芦草沟组页岩成因、古湖泊水

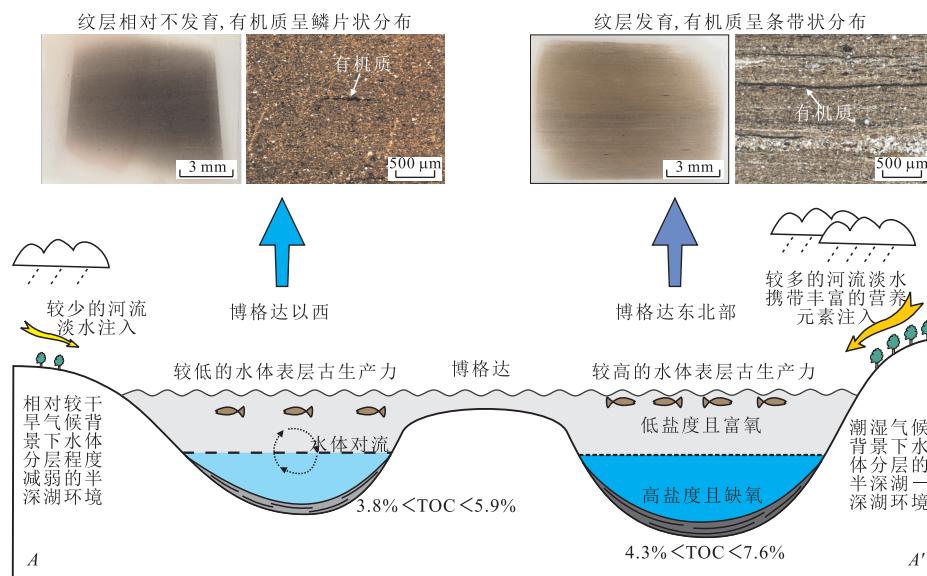


图5 研究区芦草沟组页岩的沉积过程及沉积模式

Fig.5 Depositional process and depositional model of the Lucaogou shale in the study area

AA'剖面位置见图1

文条件和水体氧化还原条件以及湖盆流域古气候等研究的基础上,提出了芦草沟组页岩的沉积模式,进一步解释了古气候是如何通过改变湖泊水化学条件、氧化还原条件以及古生产力的大小来影响湖相页岩的沉积过程(图 5)。

芦草沟组页岩沉积时期,博格达东北部相对温暖和潮湿的古气候总体上从以下几个方面影响了湖相页岩的沉积过程。首先,潮湿的气候背景引起较充足的降雨量,促使河流携带大量的淡水注入湖泊;其次,温暖和潮湿的气候条件促进了湖盆流域植被的稳定生长,这些植被可以有效地阻挡河流携带的陆源碎屑进入湖泊,从而减少了石英、长石等陆源碎屑的输入量并增强了溶质的运移能力(Bohacs and Carroll, 2000; Smith *et al.*, 2014; Ma *et al.*, 2017)。同时,充足的降雨可能会引起湖泊的滞水作用,有效阻止了湖泊表层淡水与湖底盐水混合,促进了湖水的分层(Jiang *et al.*, 2007; Smith *et al.*, 2008),导致了相对较高的 B/Ga 和 V/(V+Ni) 值与丰富的鱼化石同时出现,沉积了一套纹层较发育且有机质含量相对较高的页岩(图 5)。而博格达以西的古气候相对较干旱,导致降雨量较少,从而减弱了淡水的输入量以及河流的运输能力,造成湖泊的分层程度较低,进而导致了 B/Ga 和 V/(V+Ni) 值普遍低于博格达东北部;同时,淡水输入量的减少造成注入湖泊的无机碳、硝酸盐以及其他能促进高古生产力的营养元素减少,导致博格达以西地区湖泊表层的古生产力水平低于博格达东北部,沉积了一套纹层相对不发育、且有机质含量相对较少的页岩(图 5)。博格达以西地区芦草沟组页岩沉积时湖水的表层古生产力指标 Cu/Al 和 Ni/Al 值普遍小于博格达东北部地区也证实了上述观点。

## 7 芦草沟组页岩有机质的富集机理

在湖相盆地中有机质的富集主要受控于水体表层的生产力、有机质的保存条件以及沉积速率(Demaison and Moore, 1980; Mort *et al.*, 2007; Ma *et al.*, 2016b)。如前所述,研究区芦草沟组页岩含有较少的陆源碎屑,同时笔者结合其普遍含有较高的 TOC 含量(>4%)认为,陆源碎屑的输入对页岩中有机质的稀释作用极为有限,不是其有机质富集的主控因素。氧化还原条件是影响有机质保存的重要因素,缺氧的湖水条件抑制了有机质的降解,有利于有机质保存(Demaison and Moore, 1980; Chen

*et al.*, 2012)。同时,在水体表层的生物生产力是控制沉积物中有机质丰度的重要因素(Demaison and Moore, 1980; Ma *et al.*, 2016b)。

图 6 显示博格达西部和东北部芦草沟组页岩的古生产力指标 Cu/Al 和 Ni/Al 整体上均与 TOC 含量具有较强的正相关关系,表明芦草沟组页岩中有机质的富集受控于页岩沉积时水体表层的古生产力大小;而水体氧化还原指标 V/(V+Ni) 和 V/Cr 整体上与 TOC 含量的相关性不明显,且集中分布在贫氧—厌氧的区间内(图 6),指示当时的水体氧化还原条件并不是芦草沟组页岩中有机质富集的主控因素。造成该现象的原因可能是芦草沟组页岩沉积时期底层湖水一直处于较为稳定的贫氧—厌氧的环境,在该环境下产生的有机质能够得到良好的保存。这与前文对页岩成因的解释一致。上述结果表明,准噶尔盆地芦草沟组页岩沉积时期有机质的富集主要受控于表层水体的古生产力与较稳定的贫氧—厌氧底层水体环境,还没有达到静水硫化环境(Tribouillard *et al.*, 2006; 孙梦迪等, 2014)。这与我国东部济阳坳陷沾化凹陷沙河街组三段下亚段的纹层状灰质页岩(Ma *et al.*, 2016b)中有机质的富集机理颇为相似。

## 8 结论

(1) 研究区芦草沟组页岩主要沉积于盐度分层的半深湖—深湖环境,其表层水体富氧且盐度较低、底层水体贫氧—缺氧且盐度较高。该套页岩 TOC 含量为 2.1%~7.8%,平均值为 5.5%,为典型的优质烃源岩。

(2) 研究区芦草沟组页岩沉积时期湖盆流域主要发生了中等化学风化作用,指示该时期总体上为半干旱—半湿润的古气候背景。对研究区古气候的分析进一步表明芦草沟组页岩沉积时期湖盆流域的古气候具有独特的分带性,其中博格达东北部在该时期的古气候较为温暖和潮湿,具有充足的降雨量;而博格达以西在该时期的古气候则相对干旱,降雨量相对较小。

(3) 博格达东北部芦草沟组页岩沉积时期相对湿润的气候条件和较强的降雨促进了古湖泊盐度分层,造成底层湖水具有较高的盐度并且更加缺氧,同时降雨促进河流携带大量富营养元素的淡水注入湖泊造成表层水体生产力升高,引起了该地区芦草沟组页岩相比博格达西部具有更高的 TOC 含量。

(4) 博格达西部和东北部芦草沟组页岩沉积时

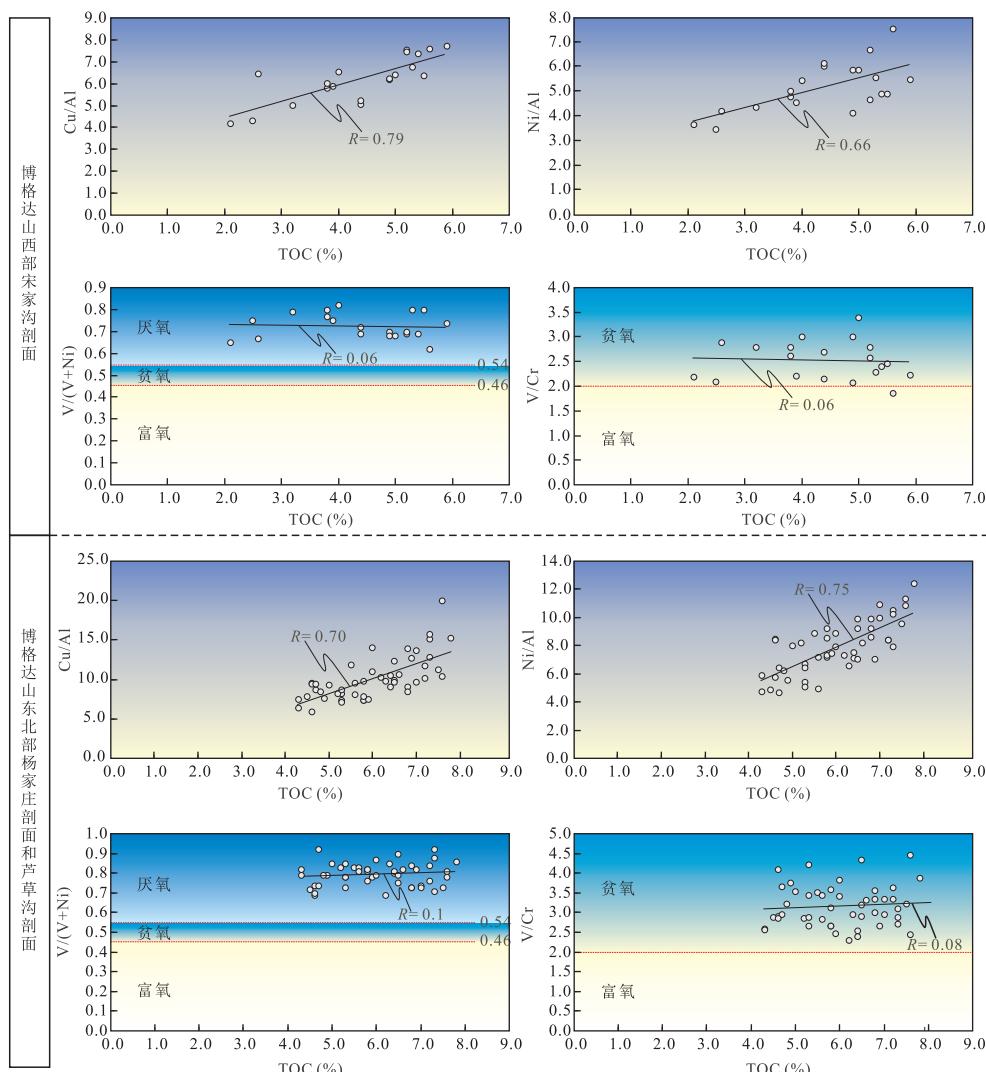


图6 博格达西部和东北部芦草沟组页岩TOC含量分别与Cu/Al、Ni/Al、V/(V+Ni)和V/Cr的关系

Fig.6 The correlations between TOC content and Cu/Al, Ni/Al, V/(V+Ni) and V/Cr values of the Lucao-gou shale in western Bogeda and northeastern Bogeda respectively

期水体表层的生产力和氧化还原条件指标与TOC的相关性分析表明,淮南芦草沟组页岩有机质的富集主要受控于表层水体的古生产力和较稳定的贫氧—厌氧底层水体环境。

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