

库车盆地始新世盐湖物源及蒸发浓缩程度研究

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内容提要:古近纪塔里木盆地属于副特提斯海东延部分, 而库车次级盆地位于其东北部。它古近纪经历了浅海相—海陆交互相—陆相的沉积演化, 并发育了巨厚蒸发岩, 是中国油气的重要产区和钾盐重点勘查区, 长期以来受到广大地质学家的关注。然而, 关于库车盆地始新世盐湖卤水来源及蒸发浓缩成钾的研究尚存在一些争议和不确定性。因此, 本文基于岩石学和矿相学观察、X 射线衍射和扫描电镜能谱分析以及稳定同位素研究, 探讨蒸发岩的沉积环境、补给来源及蒸发浓缩程度。蒸发岩岩相学分析表明: 蒸发岩形成于近源泥砾混入的盐湖沉积环境。硬石膏 $\delta^{34}\text{S}$ 值指示了具有一定海源补给特征。石盐原生流体包裹体 δD 和 $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ 值分别为 $-118.1\text{‰} \sim -95.3\text{‰}$ 和 $2.5\text{‰} \sim 5.7\text{‰}$, 蒸发趋势线说明了古卤水蒸发浓缩程度较高。古盐湖演化过程中虽然经历了 3 次短暂的淡水混入, 但随着古盐湖持续的蒸发作用, 并没有影响钾镁盐的析出, 且在 $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ 值正偏较大时析出相应的钾盐或含钾矿物, 推测库车盆地始新统含盐系地层具有良好的成钾潜力。

关键词: 蒸发浓缩程度; 稳定同位素; 始新世; 库车盆地; 副特提斯

塔里木盆地古近纪位于副特提斯东段部分, 多次海侵—海退事件为塔西南和塔东北地区(库车盆地)蒸发岩沉积提供了丰富的物质来源及成盐环境(Liu Qun et al., 1987; Bosboom et al., 2014)。钾盐沉积一般受盆地中次一级构造地质单元控制(Cai Kegin et al., 1994; Liu Chenglin et al., 2006)。作为塔里木盆地东北部次一级构造单元的库车盆地, 在气候和物质来源等方面均具备了钾盐沉积的有利条件。始新世古盐湖卤水作为一种成矿流体, 其物质来源及蒸发浓缩程度是研究盆地成钾的关键, 查明这些问题可为库车盆地成钾预测提供理论依据。

库车盆地是国内找钾潜力最大的盆地之一(Liu Qun et al., 1987; Liu Chenglin et al., 2016), 钾盐矿床的形成是“气候—构造—物源”三大要素极端耦合的结果, 缺一不可(Liu Chenglin et al., 2015)。因此, 关于成盐成钾物源问题的研究至关重要。近年来地质工作者对库车盆地古近纪—新近纪盐湖钾盐矿物种类、地球化学分析、沉积旋回划分、构造环境演化、成钾条件及成钾资源量模型建立等方面开展了大量的研究工作(Liu Chenglin et al.,

2008; Tang Min et al., 2009; Cao Yangtong et al., 2010a, 2010b; Liu Chenglin et al., 2013; Xing Wanli et al., 2013; Wu Kun et al., 2014), 但是对始新世盐湖卤水来源和蒸发浓缩程度的研究还比较薄弱, 从而一定程度上影响了人们对库车盆地古近纪成钾潜力的深刻认识。本文基于前人的研究, 以 DZK01 钻孔始新统含盐系地层中硬石膏和石盐为研究对象, 首次对库车盆地石盐原生流体包裹体氢、氧同位素进行研究, 分析库车盆地古盐湖物质来源及蒸发浓缩程度及其成钾意义。

1 地质背景

库车盆地位于南天山构造带与塔里木盆地之间(Graham et al., 1993; Lu Huaifu et al., 1994), 呈近东西向展布(图 1)。东西长约 410km, 南北宽约 20~60km, 面积约 1.6 万 km^2 。早二叠世末期海西运动奠定了库车盆地基底的基本面貌(Zhang Chaojun et al., 1998), 随后进入前陆盆地演化阶段。晚三叠世—早侏罗世, 大地构造背景开始由挤压向伸展构造环境演变, 该时期盆地处于温湿潮湿亚热带古气候条件控制之下, 植物大量繁殖, 为侏罗

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系含煤地层及烃类气体和石油的形成创造了有利条件(Dai Jinxing et al., 1995a, 1995b)。早白垩世,受印度板块与欧亚板块强烈碰撞的影响,塔里木盆地再次处于挤压构造应力场之中(Cao Yangtong et al., 2010b)。库车盆地“四带两凹”(北部单斜带、克拉苏—依奇克里克构造带、秋里塔克背斜带、南部斜坡带、拜城凹陷、阳霞凹陷)的基本构造格局开始发育并定型于中新世之后。

白垩纪—古近纪副特提斯海海侵—海退事件是塔里木盆地地质发展史中的一个重大事件,海水自塔里木盆地西北部阿莱依海峡侵入,并向东断续侵入到库车盆地(Guo Xianpu et al., 2002; Fang Aimin et al., 2009)(图 1)。晚白垩世海水侵入至塔西南地区,古新世海侵范围进一步扩大,到达库车盆地(Yong Tianshou et al., 1986)。库车盆地古近纪海侵—海退旋回具有间歇性,每次海退预示着库车盆地由海相沉积逐渐转变为陆相沉积,渐新世中晚期海水最终退出盆地,在此期间沉积了巨厚的蒸发岩。

2 材料和实验方法

2.1 材料

选取的 11 个石盐样品和 2 个硬石膏样品均来自库车盆地 DZK01 钻孔始新统(E₂)含盐系地层。DZK01 井位于拜城凹陷东北部,是库车盆地第一口以找钾为目的的科研钻井。钻孔蒸发岩颜色均偏褐红色,岩性较为单一,主要包括含泥石盐岩、含膏泥

砾石盐岩、含膏泥质石盐岩和含泥膏质石盐岩(图 2)。

通过对岩芯的挑选及石盐包裹体的镜下观察,首先要区分原生沉积的石盐和后期重结晶的石盐。原生石盐晶体呈自形、白色烟雾状,沿着石盐晶体生长面分布着定向且有规则排列的条带状原生包裹体,包裹体大小不等,显示原生包裹体特征(Roedder, 1984; Handford, 1990; Lowenstein et al., 1985; Zambito et al., 2013; Zhao Yanjun et al., 2014; Zhang Hua et al., 2015)。样品中原生包裹体主要以单一液相包裹体为主,气液两相及含子晶气液三相包裹体很少甚至没有,主要包括 3 种形态:一是沿晶面生长的条带状包裹体,直径 10~200 μm (图 2d);二是沿着晶体生长面密集分布的条带状包裹体,此类原生包裹体较小,直径<1~10 μm (图 2e);三是单个包裹体不呈负晶形,而是呈不规则形态,并沿着晶体生长面发育的条带状包裹体集合体,直径 5~80 μm (图 2f)。以上 3 种原生包裹体均指示了这些包裹体是在水面以下形成的,是同生沉积石盐的证据,而不是在大气—水界面条件下形成的(以漏斗型和人字型晶体为代表)(Lowenstein et al., 1994; Goldstein, 2001)。重结晶石盐晶体呈他形透镜、无规则、无色透明状、很少或几乎不发育包裹体。

2.2 实验方法

矿物成分 X 射线粉晶衍射分析是在北达燕园微构分析测试中心完成的,仪器为 G/max-

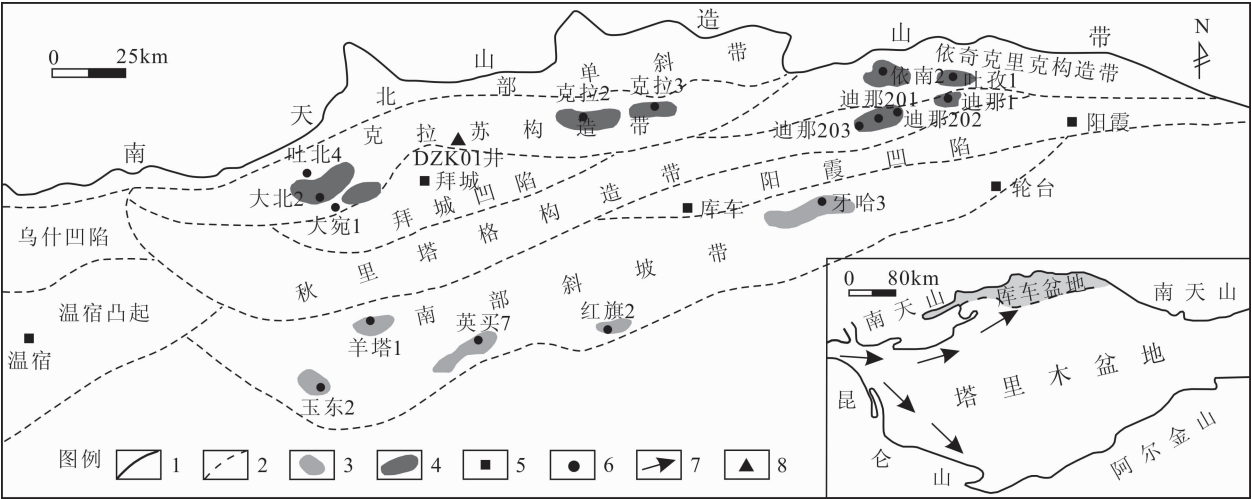


图 1 库车盆地大地构造简图(据 Tang Liangjie et al., 2003)

Fig. 1 Sketch map of tectonics of the Kuqa Basin (modified from Tang Liangjie et al., 2003)

- 1—盆地边界;2—构造单元边界;3—油田;4—气田;5—县城;6—钻井;7—海侵方向;8—DZK01 井位置
1—Basin boundary; 2—tectonic units boundary; 3—oil field; 4—gas field; 5—county;
6—borehole; 7—direction of transgression; 8—DZK01 borehole location

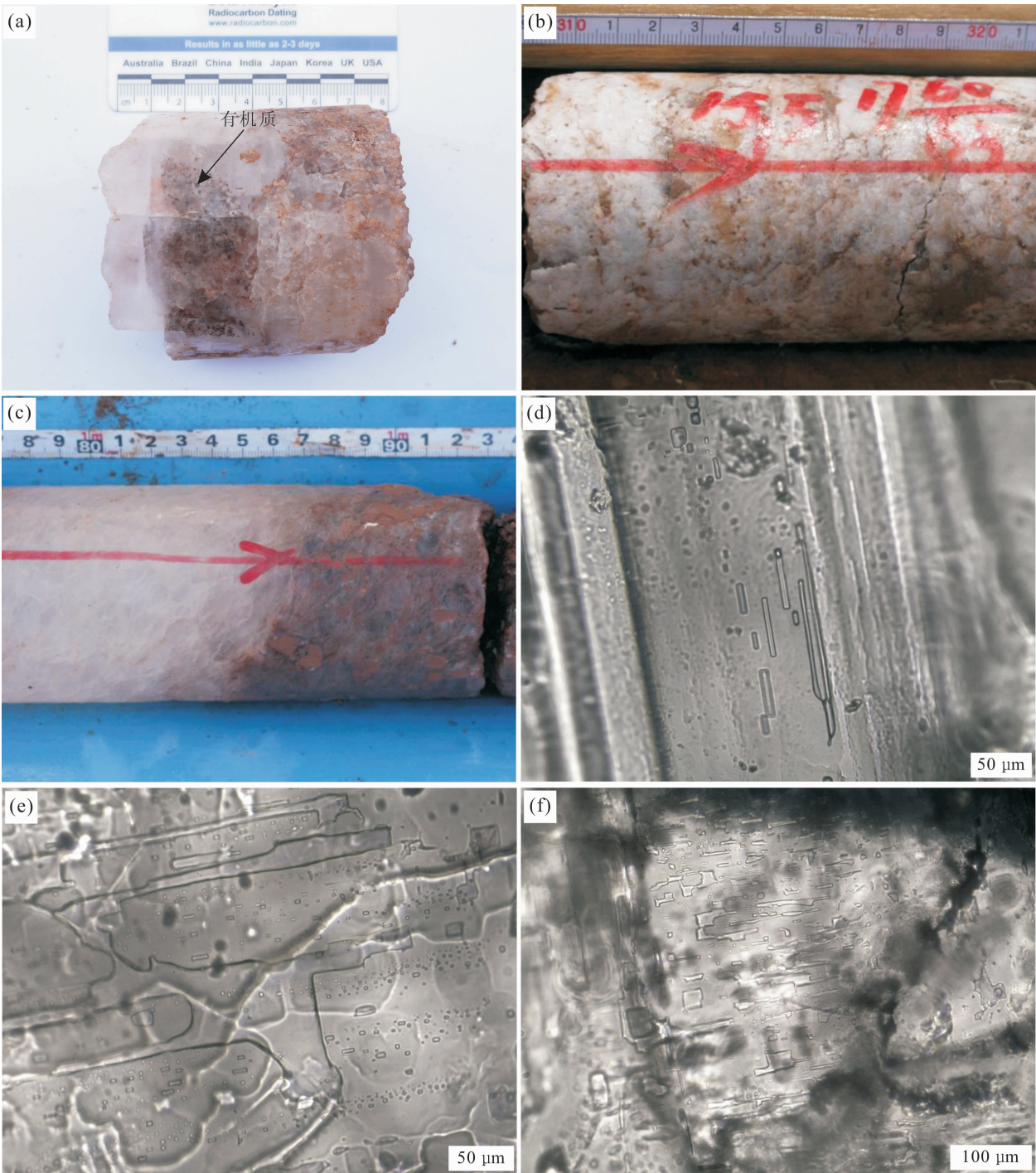


图 2 库车盆地 DZK01 井蒸发岩岩性和石盐原生流体包裹体特征

Fig. 2 Characteristics of evaporite lithology and primary fluid inclusions in halite from DZK01 borehole in the Kuqa Basin

(a)—含有机质的石盐岩 (1462m); (b)—含褐红色泥砾硬石膏岩;
(c)—褐红色泥砾石盐岩与纯净石盐岩的分界线;

(d), (e)和(f)—均为原生单一液相包裹体,沿着石盐晶体生长面分布的定向且有规则排列的条带状包裹体

(a)—Containing organic matter in rock salt (1462m); (b)—anhydrite rock with maroon boulder clay; (c)—the boundary between rock salt with maroon boulder clay and pure rock salt; (d), (e) and (f)—these are all primary single liquid inclusions, namely banded-type fluid inclusions which are directionally and regularly arranged along halite crystal growth faces

RA12KW 旋转 X 射线衍射仪,转靶为 Cu 靶,扫描速度 8°/min,扫描角度 2θ 为 3°~70°。

硬石膏硫同位素测试是在中国地质科学院矿产

资源研究所同位素中心完成的,检测方法和依据是 DZ/T0184.15-1997,仪器型号为 MAT-251EM 型质谱仪。 $\delta^{34}\text{S}$ 的分析精度为 0.1‰,结果以相对

V-CDT标准的 δ 值来表示。

氢氧同位素测试样品为挑选好的干净石盐岩中原生流体包裹体,首先用无水乙醇进行反复清洗,然后进行烘干处理并粉碎至 40~120 目,放在干燥器中备用。样品测试是在核工业北京地质研究院分析测试研究中心完成的,仪器型号为 Finnigam MAT 253 EM 型质谱仪。氢同位素测试采用爆裂法取水、锌法制氢,分析精度为 $\pm 2\%$,结果以 SMOW 为标准;氧同位素测试是在 10^{-3} Pa 的真空条件下进行,包裹体中的液体在 300℃ 恒温条件下与 BrF_3 反应生成 O_2 ,然后在 700℃ 恒温条件下与石墨反应生成 CO_2 制氧,分析精度 $\pm 0.2\%$,结果以 SMOW 为标准。

3 分析结果

3.1 矿物学

含泥石盐岩 XRD 分析显示,矿物以石盐为主,其他矿物包括石英、斜长石、伊利石、绿泥石、白云石、方解石、硬石膏、钾石膏、杂卤石、钾石盐。具体分析结果见(表 1)。

扫描电镜及能谱分析鉴别出的盐类矿物及相关矿物包括石盐、钾石盐、有机质、重晶石、黄铁矿等,分析结果见(图 3)。

表 1 库车盆地 DZK01 井含泥石盐岩 XRD 分析
Table 1 XRD analysis of rock salt with mud from borehole DZK01 in the Kuqa Basin

序号	样品号	矿物组成
1	DZK01-1364	石盐 90%;石英、方解石和硬石膏 5%;白云石和钾石膏 5%
2	DZK01-1365	石盐 95%;伊利石、绿泥石和石英 5%;少量方解石、硬石膏和杂卤石
3	DZK01-1390	石盐 95%;石英、方解石和钾石盐 5%
4	DZK01-1408	石盐 95%;硬石膏和石英 5%;少量方解石、伊利石、绿泥石和杂卤石
5	DZK01-1420	石盐 90%;硬石膏和石英 5%;伊利石和绿泥石 5%;少量方解石、斜长石和钾石盐
6	DZK01-1424	石盐 95%;石英、方解石、硬石膏、白云石、伊利石、绿泥石和杂卤石 5%
7	DZK01-1437	石盐 95%;石英、白云石和钾石膏 5%
8	DZK01-1454	石盐 80%;伊利石和绿泥石 5%;硬石膏 5%;石英 5%;斜长石、方解石和杂卤石 5%
9	DZK01-1459	石盐 90%;石英 5%;钾石膏 5%
10	DZK01-1477	石盐 90%;硬石膏和石英 5%;方解石、斜长石和钾石盐 5%

3.2 氢氧同位素和硫同位素

钻孔样品中石盐原生流体包裹体氢氧同位素组成显示 δD 和 $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ 值范围分别为 -118.1% ~ -95.3% 和 2.5% ~ 5.7% ,平均值分别为 -107.8%

和 4.1% 。 δD 值变化较大,具有负偏特征;氧同位素组成变化较小,具有正偏特征(表 2)。

DZK01 钻孔始新统硬石膏 $\delta^{34}\text{S}_{\text{V-CDT}}$ 值变化范围较小,介于 9.3% ~ 10.5% 之间(表 3)。

表 2 库车盆地 DZK01 井始新统原生石盐包裹体
氢氧同位素组成
Table 2 δD and $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ composition of Eocene halite primary fluid inclusions from borehole DZK01 in the Kuqa Basin

序号	样品号	$\delta\text{D}_{\text{SMOW}}(\%)$	$\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{SMOW}}(\%)$
1	DZK01-1343	-104.3	4.0
2	DZK01-1349	-99.4	4.7
3	DZK01-1385	-95.3	5.7
4	DZK01-1410	-113.4	4.3
5	DZK01-1429	-100.3	3.6
6	DZK01-1431	-110.7	4.4
7	DZK01-1458	-117.3	4.8
8	DZK01-1465	-115.7	2.5
9	DZK01-1467	-112.6	3.2
10	DZK01-1471	-118.1	3.9
11	DZK01-1475	-115.4	4.1

表 3 库车盆地始新统硬石膏岩硫同位素组成
Table 3 Sulfur isotopic composition of Eocene anhydrite rock in the Kuqa Basin

样品来源	地层时代	序号	样品号	XRD 分析	$\delta^{34}\text{S}_{\text{V-CDT}}(\%)$
钻孔 DZK01	始新统	1	DZK01-1390	硬石膏	9.3
		2	DZK01-1451	硬石膏	10.5

4 讨论

4.1 碎屑矿物的环境指示

钻孔中含泥石盐岩 XRD 分析(表 1)检测出的石英和斜长石矿物指示陆相风化剥蚀来源。由于红层中的赤铁矿是微量的,因而大多数含泥石盐岩中没有检测出赤铁矿,但是通过扫描电镜及能谱分析发现钻孔中上部赤铁矿普遍存在。伊利石主要是长石等硅酸盐矿物在弱碱环境下分解而成的,具陆源碎屑成因,也指示干旱的沉积环境。一般来说,从盆地边缘到盆地中心咸化度越来越高,相应的黏土矿物依次为高岭石、水云母、蒙脱石、绿泥石。绿泥石在思茅盆地中普遍发育,尤其是在含钾矿区,库车盆地与思茅盆地含盐系地层中的黏土矿物种类和含量相似度较高,绿泥石对高咸度环境或含钾镁矿层具有一定的指示意义(Liu Qun et al., 1987)。表 1 显示钻孔中未见高岭石,但绿泥石普遍存在,钾盐矿物或含钾矿物常与伊利石和绿泥石同时出现,与上述观点一致,说明该钻孔靠近古盐湖沉积中心。

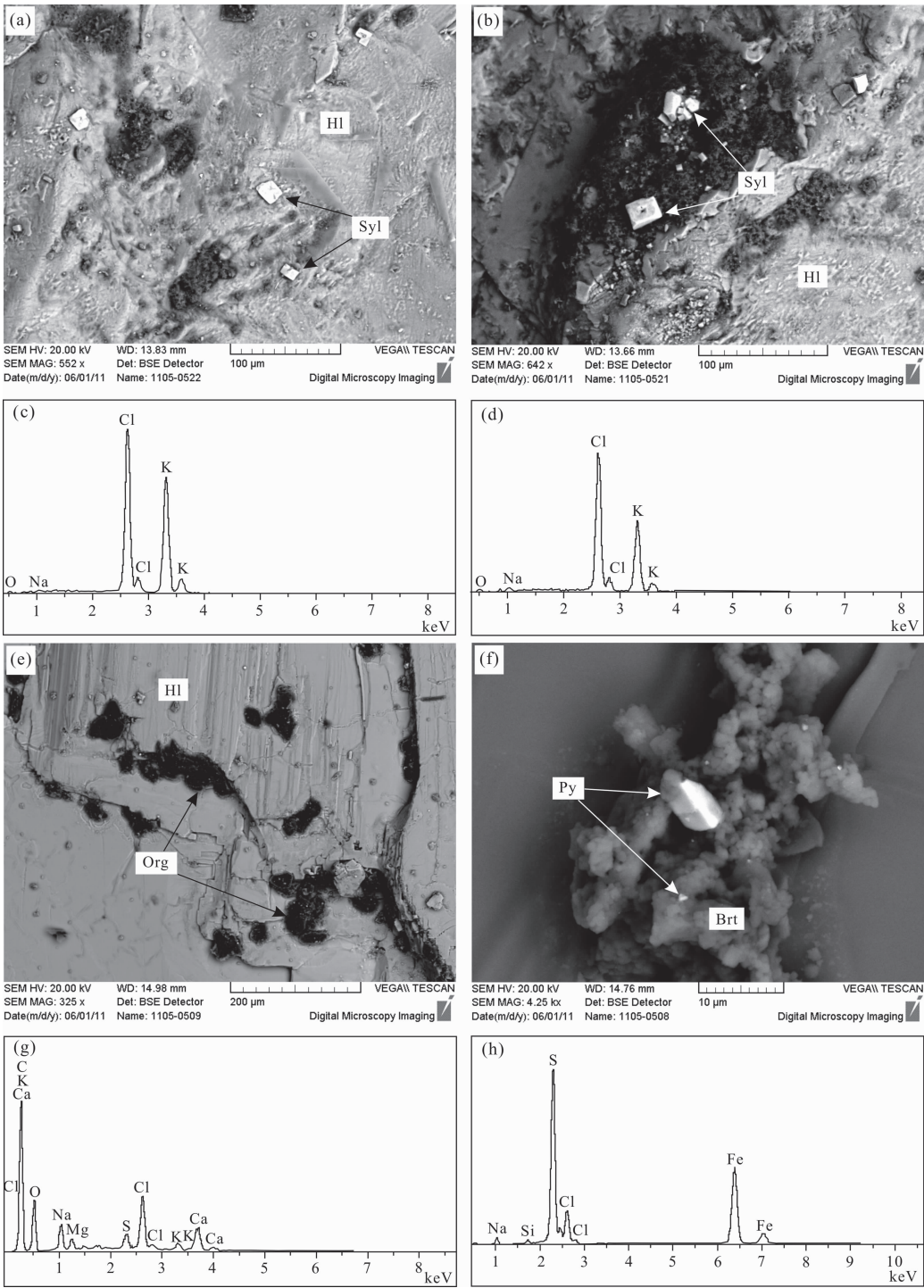


图 3 DZK01 孔钾石盐及与蒸发岩相关矿物的扫描电镜及能谱分析图

Fig. 3 SEM photographs and their energy spectrum analysis graphs of sylvites and minerals associated with evaporite in borehole DZK01

(a), (c)—石盐中的白色自形钾石盐晶体及其能谱图 (1475m); (b), (d)—泥砾中白色自形钾石盐晶体及其能谱图 (1458m); (e), (g)—石盐中的黑色有机质及其能谱图 (1466m); (f), (h)—与重晶石同生的自形黄铁矿晶体及其能谱图 (1466m); Hl—石盐; Syl—钾石盐; Org—有机质; Py—黄铁矿; Brt—重晶石

(a), (c)—White automorphic sylvite crystals in halite and its energy spectrum analysis graph (1475m); (b), (d)—white automorphic sylvite crystals in boulder clay and its energy spectrum analysis graph (1458m); (e), (g)—black organic matter in halite and its energy spectrum analysis graph (1466m); (f), (h)—automorphic pyrite crystals developed in barite and its energy spectrum analysis graph (1466m); Hl—halite; Syl—sylvite; Org—organic matter; Py—pyrite; Brt—barite

4.2 泥砾的环境指示

钻井中蒸发岩的颜色是由褐红色泥砾所致。泥砾赋存形式主要有两种:一种是大小不一,呈分选性较差的形态赋存在石膏或石盐晶体之间;另一种是赋存在蒸发岩矿物晶体内部,说明当时的成盐卤水与褐红色泥砾是同时沉积形成的。泥砾分选性和磨圆性差的特征,指示了其被近距离搬运至古盐湖,造成水体搅动,这种成因的泥砾被 Qu Yihua(1997)解释为地震成因。但相对于库车盆地,由于强烈的构造作用会扰动蒸发岩的沉积,不利于厚层蒸发岩形成,比如古新世在构造活动较强的条件下形成较薄的蒸发岩,而始新世在构造活动较弱的条件下形成厚层蒸发岩(Xu Jianxin et al., 2006),因此地震成因的解释不成立。陆相盐湖的演化常常伴随着周缘陆相淡水的混入,由于受淡水冲刷的影响,泥砾的磨圆度会比较高,与钻孔样品中泥砾的形态(棱角状为主)不符,因此周缘淡水带入成因的泥砾也不成立。Bougeois et al. (2014)和 Bougeois et al. (2017)提出塔里木盆地始新世受海退及青藏高原隆起的影响,形成了干旱的季风性气候。风暴作用形成的风暴岩在古盐湖演化过程中常常见到(Hu Mingyi et al., 2002; Guo Feng et al., 2011; Feng Xinglei et al., 2011)。因此,综合泥砾的搬运和再沉积方式及区域性古气候条件分析,可能是季风气候把古盐湖周缘干旱的泥砾快速带入盐湖中并参与石盐沉积的。

4.3 石盐包裹体卤水氢氧同位素

钻孔样品石盐原生流体包裹体基本上为单一液相,是古卤水浓缩达到石盐析出阶段后石盐晶体捕获周围残余的卤水,因此代表了原生盐湖卤水。石盐原生流体包裹体的氢氧同位素组成能精确地记录石盐晶体生长过程中周围残余卤水的信息,并能够鉴别卤水的来源及多来源的混合作用(Knauth et al., 1986; Horita, 1990; Shen Lijian et al., 2017)。这些液体包裹体的氢氧同位素分馏受卤水温度、盐度及蒸发浓缩程度等影响(Lowenstein et al., 1994; Yang Wenbo et al., 1995; Rigaudier et al., 2011; Yang Qiaofeng et al., 2016)。

4.3.1 古卤水蒸发浓缩程度

库车盆地石盐原生流体包裹体氢氧同位素值投点(图4)远离全球大气降水线和标准平均海洋水(SMOW),显示非典型海相特征。所有氢氧同位素值投点组成了一条线性的蒸发趋势线($\delta D = 4.4\delta^{18}O - 127.2\text{‰}$, $r^2 = 0.21$),该条线的斜率小于全球大

气降水的斜率,指示了强烈的蒸发环境(Kendall et al., 1998)。说明当时是在异常干旱的气候条件下古盐湖强烈蒸发析盐。

由于在古卤水同时沉积了大量黏土矿物,不同物相的两种物质可能发生同位素交换。然而, O'Neil et al. (1976)通过模拟实验发现在低于100℃温度下,在黏土矿物与水之间几乎没有发生氢氧同位素交换。因此,黏土矿物对氢氧同位素的影响不予考虑,主要考虑蒸发作用导致的氢氧同位素分馏。卤水在不断蒸发过程中,较轻的同位素随着气体逸出,剩余卤水中留下较重同位素。蒸发浓缩程度越高,同位素越重。钻孔剖面垂向上氧同位素值与含泥砾石盐岩中的钾离子含量基本呈正相关关系(图5),符合卤水蒸发浓缩规律。

引起石盐流体包裹体卤水氢同位素负偏的原因可能是受有机质的影响(Lu Huanzhang et al., 2004)。图2a和图3e和3g所示的钻孔底部发现了黑色有机质,同时在含有机质的层段发现了黄铁矿和重晶石(图3f,h)等指示还原环境的矿物,指示了古盐湖底部还原沉积环境,且还原环境有利于有机质的保存。钻孔底部氢同位素亏损最大,随着古卤水不断的蒸发浓缩,钻孔垂向上氢同位素有逐渐波动变大的趋势(图5),造成氢同位素局部降低的原因可能是短暂性淡水混入的结果。因此,氢同位素亏损较大的原因可能是古盐湖底部有机质含量较高所致,也可能是卤水自身就具有氢同位素较低的特征。

石盐包裹体氧同位素值与卤水盐度或蒸发浓缩程度关系密切,呈正相关关系(Lowenstein et al., 1994)。柴达木盆地现代盐湖石盐包裹体氧同位素的起伏变化与岩性垂向上洪水—溶解—蒸发轮回保持一致(Yang Wenbo et al., 1995)。结合钻孔岩性和对应的氧同位素值分析(图5),氧同位素值的变化与古卤水浓缩程度的高低有关,比如周缘短暂性淡水的流入必然会淡化之前的卤水,同时降低先前正在富集的氧同位素值,然后再在干燥的气候条件下进行蒸发浓缩作用,以析出钾盐或含钾矿物为代表,同时氧同位素值升高。因此,在垂向上氧同位素值显示了起伏变化趋势。古卤水蒸发浓缩和淡化的过程如下所示:①通过扫描电镜及能谱分析钻孔深度1475m和1477m处(图3a,c;表1),发现大量的钾石盐、钾石膏及含钾钙芒硝矿物,说明卤水已经演化到钾镁盐析出阶段,且泥砾具有吸附卤水中钾离子的作用,在成盐过程中,含钾镁离子的卤水被石盐

晶体以液相包裹体的形式捕获,从而富集氧同位素。1471~1465m 区间未发现钾盐矿物,且氧同位素值急剧下降,岩性由石盐岩转变为含膏石盐岩,推测是由于短暂的淡水混入,淡化了卤水。②随后进行蒸发浓缩,直到 1459m 和 1458m 处见钾石膏和钾盐析出(表 1;图 3b,d),相应的 $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ 值变大,在 1454m 和 1437m 仍见杂卤石和钾石膏析出。在 1431~1429m 区间未发现钾盐矿物的析出,且氧同位素值变小,可能是第二次短暂性淡水的混入。③随后又经过蒸发浓缩作用使氧同位素值升高,相继在 1424m、1420m、1408m、1402m 和 1390m 处依次出现钾石盐矿物,在 1385m 氧同位素达到最大值。最后一次杂卤石和钾石膏的析出是在 1365m 和 1364m 处,之后古卤水慢慢变淡,结束了钻孔含盐系地层的演化过程。虽然 3 次短暂的淡水混入暂时性地影响了钾盐的析出,但随着蒸发作用的持续进行,氧同位素整体变重,相应地也有钾盐或含钾矿物的析出。

此外,本文利用硬石膏硫同位素组成来判定古盐湖补给来源。硬石膏中稳定硫同位素对蒸发岩物质来源和沉积环境的研究具有重要的指示意义(Galamay et al., 2014)。硫同位素的研究有助于揭示硫酸盐结晶的物理化学条件、成岩作用及后期保存的氧化还原环境(Longinelli, 1979; Pierre, 1985; García-Veigas et al., 2011; Ma Shengming et al., 2016)。硫同位素分馏机理主要受硫的来源和细菌还原作用控制(Feng et al., 2001; Bottrell et al., 2006)。蒸发岩沉积过程中,石膏沉积造成的硫同位素分馏是微弱的,甚至是可以忽略的(Holser et al., 1966)。蒸发岩硫的来源主要包括海相和陆相来源,全球海相 $\delta^{34}\text{S}$ 值在各个地质时期处于不断变化的状态,新生代海相 $\delta^{34}\text{S}$ 值大于 17‰。陆相来源的 $\delta^{34}\text{S}$ 值较小,一般小于 10‰。海陆交互相来源的 $\delta^{34}\text{S}$ 值则介于两者之间。在强烈的还原条件下,细菌是影响硫同位素分馏的重要因素,细菌还原作用造成 H_2S 带走 ^{32}S 从而使得未分解的硫酸盐富集 ^{34}S (Pierre, 1985; Feng et al., 2001),比如四川盆地早三叠世海相硫酸盐 $\delta^{34}\text{S}$ 值(34‰)远高于同期海水 $\delta^{34}\text{S}$ 值(Lin Yaoting et al., 1998)。由表 3 可知,始新统硬石膏 $\delta^{34}\text{S}$ 值总体偏小,这与上述强还原条件下形成的高 $\delta^{34}\text{S}$ 值形成鲜明的对比,说明硫酸盐形成的过程中硫同位素分馏受细菌还原作用很弱,且与样品同一深度的褐红色泥砾中含有微量的赤铁矿,没有发现指示还原环境

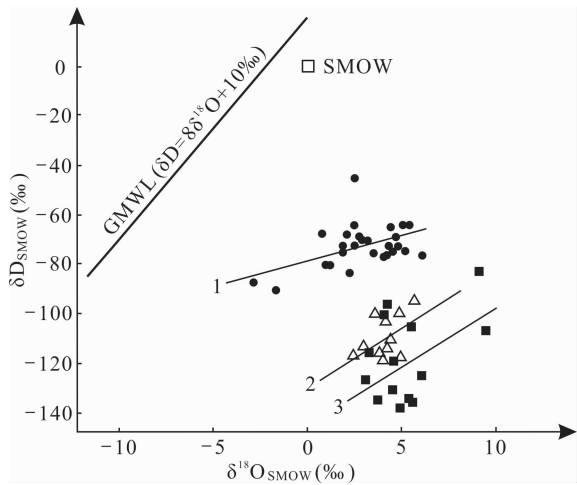


图 4 库车盆地始新统石盐包裹体卤水氢氧同位素组成及与国内外钾盐矿床的对比(底图据 Lu Huanzhang et al., 2004; 全球大气降水线(GMWL: $\delta\text{D} = 8 \times \delta^{18}\text{O} + 10\text{‰}$) (Craig, 1961) 和标准平均海洋水(SMOW))

Fig. 4 Hydrogen and oxygen isotopic composition of primary fluid inclusion brines from Eocene halite within borehole DZK01 in the Kuqa Basin and its comparison with other potash deposits (the base graph from Lu Huanzhang et al., 2004; The globe meteoric water line (GMWL: $\delta\text{D} = 8 \times \delta^{18}\text{O} + 10\text{‰}$) is taken from Craig (1961) and standard mean ocean water (SMOW) are shown)

1—云南勐野井钾盐矿床中石盐包裹体数据(Shen et al., 2017), 其蒸发线($\delta\text{D} = 1.8\delta^{18}\text{O} - 78\text{‰}$, $r^2 = 0.17$); 2—库车盆地石盐包裹体数据,其蒸发线($\delta\text{D} = 4.4\delta^{18}\text{O} - 127\text{‰}$, $r^2 = 0.21$); 3—老挝他曲钾盐矿床中石盐包裹体数据(Zhang Hua et al., 2015), 其蒸发线($\delta\text{D} = 4.1\delta^{18}\text{O} - 140\text{‰}$, $r^2 = 0.20$)

1—Halite inclusions in the Mengyejing potash deposit, Yunnan Province (from Shen et al., 2017), that define evaporation path ($\delta\text{D} = 1.8\delta^{18}\text{O} - 78\text{‰}$, $r^2 = 0.17$); 2—halite inclusions in the kuqa Basin, that define evaporation path ($\delta\text{D} = 4.4\delta^{18}\text{O} - 127.2\text{‰}$, $r^2 = 0.21$); 3—halite inclusions in the Thakhek potash deposit, Laos (from Zhang Hua et al., 2015), that define evaporation path ($\delta\text{D} = 4.1\delta^{18}\text{O} - 140\text{‰}$, $r^2 = 0.20$)

的黄铁矿和黄铜矿等硫化物矿物,因而还原细菌对硫同位素分馏的影响几乎为零。因此,本文硫同位素组成能够代表原生性,且可以反映其物质来源。

Liu Qun et al. (1987) 和 Zhang Hua et al. (2013) 对库车盆地古近系含盐系地层中石膏或硬石膏进行了系统的硫同位素分析,认为在早古新世和中始新世时期经历了两次明显的海侵—海退运动,在大的海退背景下间断地发生小规模的海侵,至渐新世中晚期副特提斯海水基本退出塔里木盆地(图 6)。且与塔西南地区同时期海侵—海退变化趋势基本一致(Bosboom et al., 2011),也与研究区碳酸盐

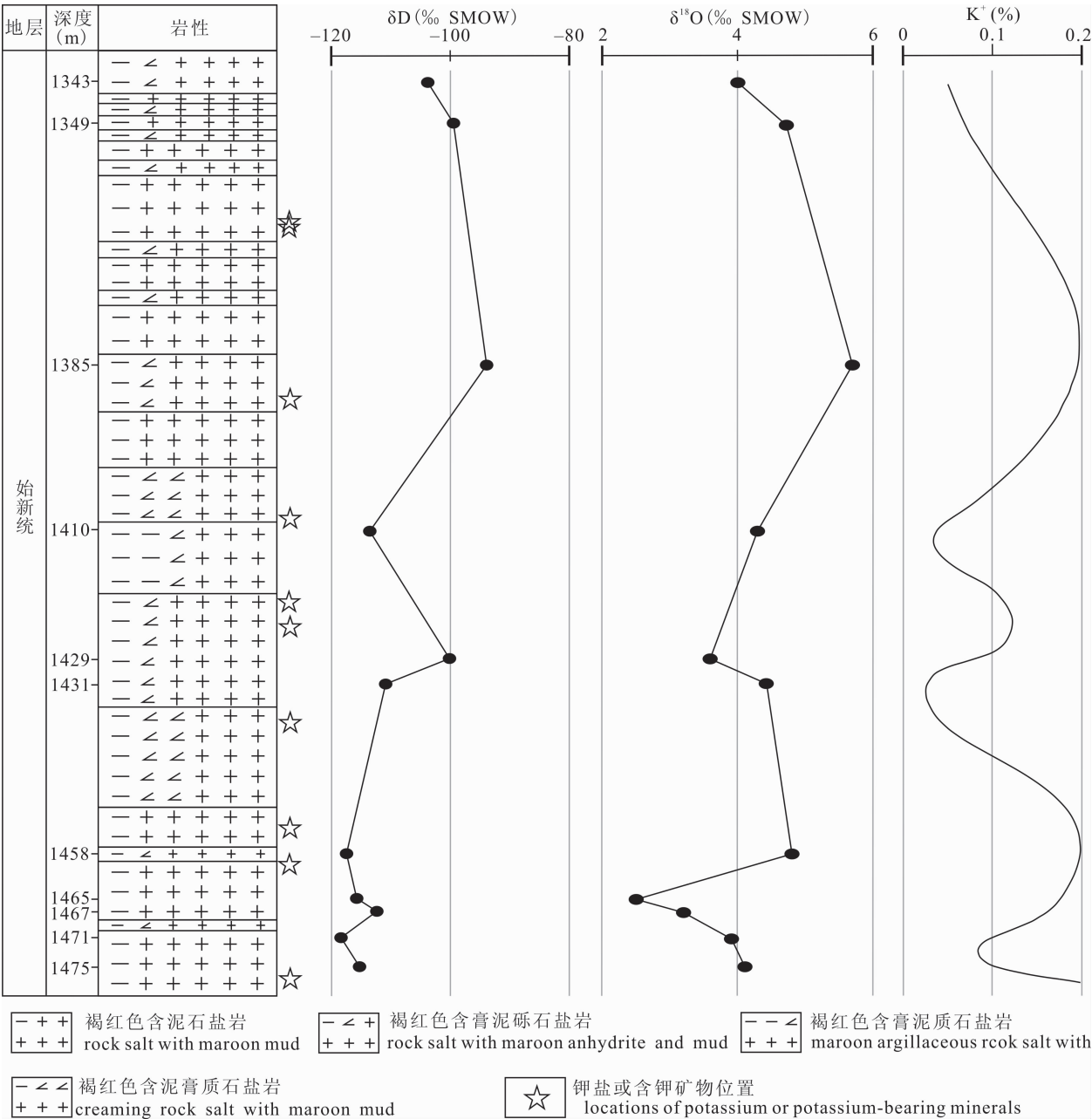


图5 库车盆地 DZK01 井岩性、样品位置及对应的氢氧同位素值和钾离子含量变化 (据 Wu Kun et al. , 2014)

Fig. 5 Lithological profile of the DZK01 borehole, with the locations of samples and of corresponding variation tendency of δD and $\delta^{18}O$ value and K^+ concentrations (after Wu Kun et al. , 2014) in the Kuqa Basin

岩地层中的海相化石证据保持一致 (Guo Xianpu et al. , 2002; Su Xin et al. , 2003; Zhu Youhua et al. , 2012)。DZK01 钻孔两个硬石膏 $\delta^{34}S$ 值与图 6 中始新世海退后逐渐转变成陆相来源的 $\delta^{34}S$ 值相对应,为中始新世海退之后且下一次海侵来临之前接受陆源补给的产物,具有一定海源补给的沉积特征。

4.3.2 与国内外钾盐矿床对比

老挝他曲和云南勐野井钾盐矿床含钾蒸发岩和

碎屑岩地层均形成于晚白垩世,在盆地构造演化和古地理环境方面有着相似之处 (Wang et al. , 2014; Zhang Hua et al. , 2015)。本文石盐包裹体氢氧同位素可与这两个钾盐矿床中石盐包裹体对比 (图 4),氧同位素与它们基本落在一个区间,均具富集特征,说明这三者都具有相似的较高蒸发浓缩程度。他曲地区和库车盆地氢同位素值比勐野井低,库车盆地氢同位素分布较集中,在他曲的氢同位素范围之内。库车盆地蒸发线斜率虽然比勐野井蒸发线斜

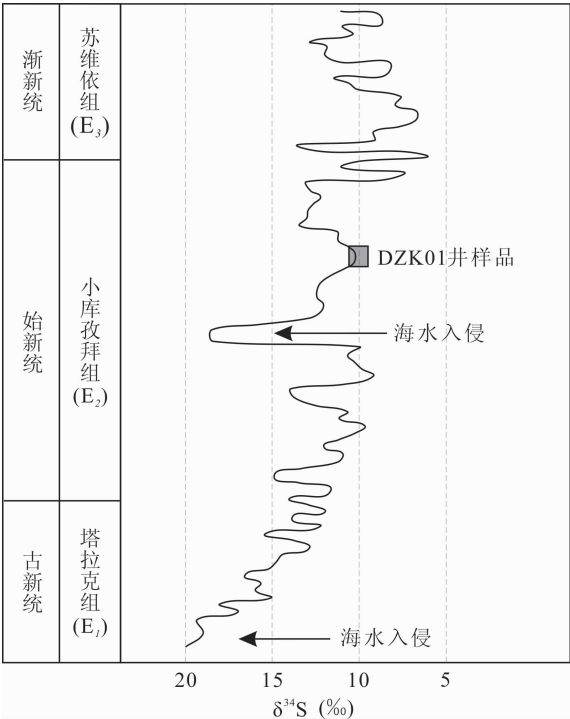


图 6 库车盆地始新统小库孜拜组(E₂)硬石膏硫同位素组成(底图中 $\delta^{34}\text{S}$ 值变化曲线据 Zhang Hua et al. ,2013)
Fig. 6 Sulfur isotopic compositions of anhydrite from the Eocene Xiaokuzibai Formation (E₂) in the Kuqa Basin (The $\delta^{34}\text{S}$ values variation curve in the base map from (Zhang Hua et al. , 2013))

率大,但是与他曲地区蒸发线斜率相近。他曲地区钻孔垂向上氧同位素值急剧升高时沉积了钾盐层(Zhang Hua et al. , 2015)。库车盆地中在氧同位素值较大时,均沉积了钾盐矿物或含钾矿物,与他曲地区情况相似。因此,虽然库车盆地石盐包裹体氢氧同位素的蒸发线斜率大于以上 2 个钾盐矿床,但是氧同位素分布范围与它们相近,均表现正偏的特征,同时发现了大量的钾盐矿物或含钾矿物,说明库车盆地始新统含盐系地层具有良好的成钾潜力。

5 结论

- (1)通过对钻孔 DZK01 始新统石盐原生包裹体氢氧同位素及硬石膏硫同位素特征的分析可知,库车盆地始新世盐湖物源具有一定海源补给特征。
- (2)氢氧同位素蒸发趋势线指示强烈的蒸发环境。虽然经历了 3 次短暂性的淡水混入,但随着古盐湖持续的蒸发浓缩,并没有影响钾镁盐的析出。
- (3)钻孔多个深度均发现钾盐或含钾矿物,再与国内外钾盐矿床进行对比,推测库车盆地始新统含盐系地层具有良好的成钾潜力。

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**Provenance and Degree of Evaporation and Concentration of
Eocene Salt Lake in the Kuqa Basin**

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Abstract

The Tarim basin was the eastern extension of the Paratethys Sea during the Paleogene, with the Kuqa sub-basin located in the northeastern part of this basin. It experienced a sedimentary evolution from shallow marine, marine terrigenous to continent, resulting in deposition of giant evaporites. It has become an important base for oil-gas production and a key exploration area for potash deposits, thus having attracted wide attention from a large number of geologists. However, there are still some controversies and uncertainties about the source and degree of evaporation and concentration of Eocene ancient brine in the Kuqa Basin. Therefore, this study, based on observation of petrology and mineralogy, analysis of XRD and SEM-EDS and stable isotope characteristics, analyzed depositional environment, supply origin and degree of evaporation and concentration of the evaporite. Petrography analyses of evaporite show that it deposited in a salt lake environment mixed with addition of proximal mud. The anhydrite $\delta^{34}\text{S}$ values are characteristic of certain marine source supplement. The δD and $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ values of primary fluid inclusions from halite range from -118.1‰ to -95.3‰ and from 2.5‰ to 5.7‰ , respectively, and the evaporation trend line indicates that the ancient brine had a high degree of evaporation and concentration. Although experiencing three transient freshwater influxes, the evolution of the ancient salt lakes did not affect the precipitation of potassium and magnesium saline minerals with continuous evaporation of ancient salt lakes, and the corresponding potassium saline minerals were precipitated when the $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ values were positive. It can be speculated that Eocene salt-bearing series strata in the Kuqa basin has favorable potential for potash formation.

Key words: degree of evaporation and concentration; stable isotopes; middle Eocene; Kuqa basin; Paratethys Sea