

川中地区须家河组自生绿泥石成分演化 及其形成温度计算

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内容提要:四川盆地川中地区上三叠统须家河组砂岩中自生绿泥石广泛发育, 近年来, 绿泥石的特征、化学组成、形成温度、与储层之间的关系等方面研究在地质学上越来越受到重视。针对该地区自生绿泥石, 本文在详细野外地质调查的基础上, 通过电子探针、扫描电镜、X-衍射等测试方法, 结果表明须家河组主要有蠕绿泥石、铁绿泥石、铁镁绿泥石、假鳞绿泥石等; 埋藏深度由浅至深, 绿泥石种属主要表现为由蠕绿泥石向铁镁绿泥石种属转变, 经计算绿泥石形成温度在 157 ~ 231℃ 之间, 古地温梯度为 34℃/km, 经过和前人研究成果相对比, 得出经砂岩中自生绿泥石所计算的古地温可靠性高。川中地区古地温明显比现今温度高的多, 高古地温促进致密化作用的化学过程, 同时有机质从固态的Ⅲ型干酪根热解生成以 CH₄ 为主的气态烃, 该地区须家河组存在大量油气田, 高的古地温也应是其形成的一个重要因素。

关键词:四川盆地; 上三叠统须家河组; 自生绿泥石; 成分演化; 古地温

绿泥石广泛存在于各种岩石和地质环境中, 它既是低级变质岩、热液蚀变岩中的主要矿物之一 (Deer et al., 1962; De Caritat et al., 1993; Xie, 1997; 杨超等, 2015; 夏菲等, 2016), 也是沉积岩中的常见产物之一 (潘燕宁等, 2001), 绿泥石广泛分布于国内外不同构造背景下含油气盆地中, 特别是在中新世陆相含油气盆地的储层砂岩中呈孔隙环边衬里产出 (黄思静等, 2004; 田建锋等, 2008)。前人通过对各种地热体系、热液体系中绿泥石的研究, 总结出了利用绿泥石的成分和结构的变化特征来估算其形成时的物理化学条件的经验公式, 并建立了一系列的定量研究模型 (Cathelineau et al., 1985, 1988; Bryndzia et al., 1987; Bevins, 1991; Stefano, 1999; Jeffry, 2001; Tóth, 2007; Gould et al., 2010), 如 MacDowell (1980) 和 Jahren (1989) 研究表明随着成岩深度增加, 绿泥石中的 (Si^{IV}) 减少且 (Al^{IV}) 增加, 并表现出良好的相关性。在这些温度计中, 绿泥石成分温度计以其简单易行的特点受到广大地质学者的欢迎。绿泥石的特征、化学组成及温度研究在沉积盆地热演化、储层预测、矿床成因等方面的研究中正发挥着越来越重要的作用 (李忠等, 2000; Ji et al., 2001; Jeffry, 2001; 黄思静等, 2004; 赵明等,

2007a; Zhao et al., 2007b; Klein et al., 2007; 张展适等, 2007)。然而其适用性仍存在一些争议。因为在不同的地质环境中, 绿泥石的化学成分变化较大。影响绿泥石化学成分的物理化学参数主要有温度、氧逸度、水溶液 pH 值、全岩 Fe/(Fe + Mg) 等。因此部分学者提出需对绿泥石地质温度计进行 Fe/(Fe + Mg) 校正 (Stefano, 1999)。

四川盆地的构造、地层、沉积、地球化学及油气等方面前人曾做了大量的研究 (郑荣才等, 2009; 张研等, 2015; 邓祖林等, 2016; 冯动军等, 2016; 魏祥峰等, 2017), 该盆地中部地区上三叠统须家河组砂岩中发育有大量自生绿泥石 (兰大樵等, 2002; 李士祥等, 2007; Peng Jun et al., 2009; 朱如凯等, 2009; 谢继容等, 2009; 谢武仁等, 2010; 戴朝成等, 2011), 前人研究主要集中在绿泥石形成与储层利害关系上, 而针对绿泥石分布区域性、绿泥石成分演化特征、绿泥石对该沉积盆地热演化的示踪研究相对薄弱, 鉴于此, 本文通过岩石薄片、扫描电镜、X 衍射和电子探针等手段, 对四川盆地川中地区须家河组纵向上绿泥石种属、赋存状态和形成机制进行研究, 分析成岩作用过程中绿泥石形成时的物理化学环境, 探讨绿泥石形成时成岩流体性质、古地温梯度, 为盆地热

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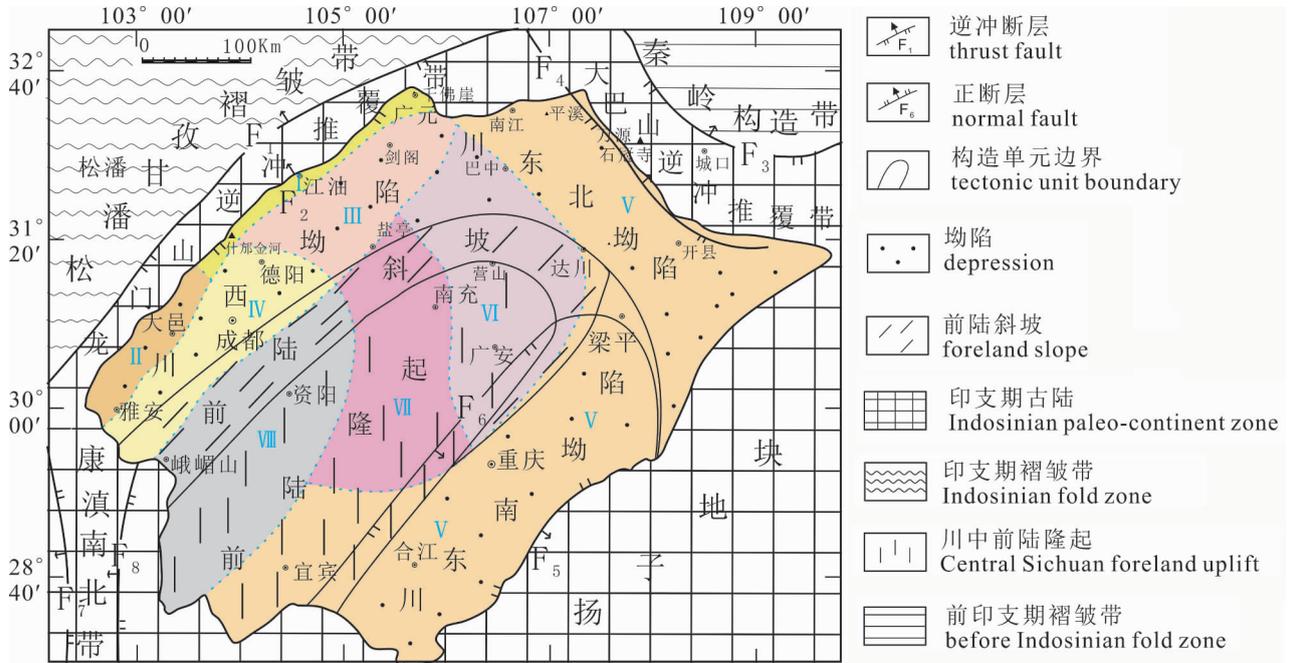


图1 四川前陆盆地构造简图及须家河组成岩相展布(底图据郑荣才等,2009)

Fig. 1 Simplified geological map of Sichuan foreland basin and diagenetic facies map of Xujiahe Formation (base map from Zheng Rongcai et al., 2009&)

I—压实—破裂—钙质—硅质胶结成岩相; II—压实—破裂—钙质胶结成岩相; III—绿泥石环边胶结—自生石英成岩相; IV—压实—自生石英成岩相; V—强压实—硅质胶结成岩相; VI—绿泥石环边胶结成岩相; VII—绿泥石环边胶结—次生溶孔成岩相; VIII—压实—硅质胶结成岩相

I—diagenetic facies of compaction—fracture—calcium—silica cement; II—diagenetic facies of compaction—fracture—calcium cement; III—diagenetic facies of chlorite cement—authigenic quartz; IV—diagenetic facies of compaction—authigenic quartz; V—diagenetic facies of intense compaction—siliceous cement; VI—diagenetic facies of chlorite cement; VII—diagenetic facies of chlorite cement—secondary pore; VIII—diagenetic facies of compaction—siliceous cement

演化和储层预测提供依据。

1 地质背景

四川盆地现今的构造格局于印支运动后期开始出现雏形,经燕山至喜马拉雅运动的多次叠加改造后才得以定形(郭正吾等,1996;郑荣才等,2009),以龙门山断裂为西界、七曜山断裂为东界、城口断裂为北界、峨眉—瓦山断裂为南界的菱形构造兼地貌盆地,面积约 $18 \times 10^4 \text{ km}^2$ 。已有研究成果业已证明该盆地是位于扬子地块西部的一个多旋回构造叠合盆地,在中三叠世末发生的印支早幕构造运动中,由构造挤压使扬子地块西部西缘和北缘开始缓慢上升,从岛链逐渐演化为强烈逆冲推覆的造山带(童崇光,1985;邓康龄,1992)。晚三叠世初期,组成四川前陆盆地沉积基底的中、下三叠统海相碳酸盐岩和盐层发生构造隆升和遭受强烈剥蚀(赵霞飞等,2013;周家云等,2015;周训等,2015;龚大兴等,

2015;罗良等,2015),在结束上扬子地块被动大陆边缘盆地海相沉积史的同时,于晚三叠世早期逐渐进入挤压构造背景条件下的陆内汇聚盆地,相继发生晚三叠世马鞍塘组、小塘子组和须家河组由海相到陆相的沉积超覆作用,并延续到早侏罗世—晚白垩世的红层碎屑岩建造(郭正吾等,1996)。川中地区位于四川前陆盆地中部隆起带,呈“ \cap ”形鼻状沿资阳—营山—广安—宜宾分布(图1)。该地区须家河组地层厚近千米至数千米,岩性为砾岩、含砾砂岩、砂岩、粉砂岩和泥岩夹煤层组合,自下而上可划分为须二段至须六段($T_3x^2 \sim T_3x^6$)5个岩性段,其中须二、须四、须六段以三角洲相的砂岩、砾岩与泥岩不等厚互层为主,为储层发育层位,而须三和须五段以湖泊—沼泽相的大套暗色泥岩夹粉—细粒砂岩组合为主,为烃源岩和区域性盖层(或隔层)发育层位。

据大量薄片和X衍射数据表明,四川盆地须家河组砂岩中胶结物主要由石英、绿泥石和方解石组

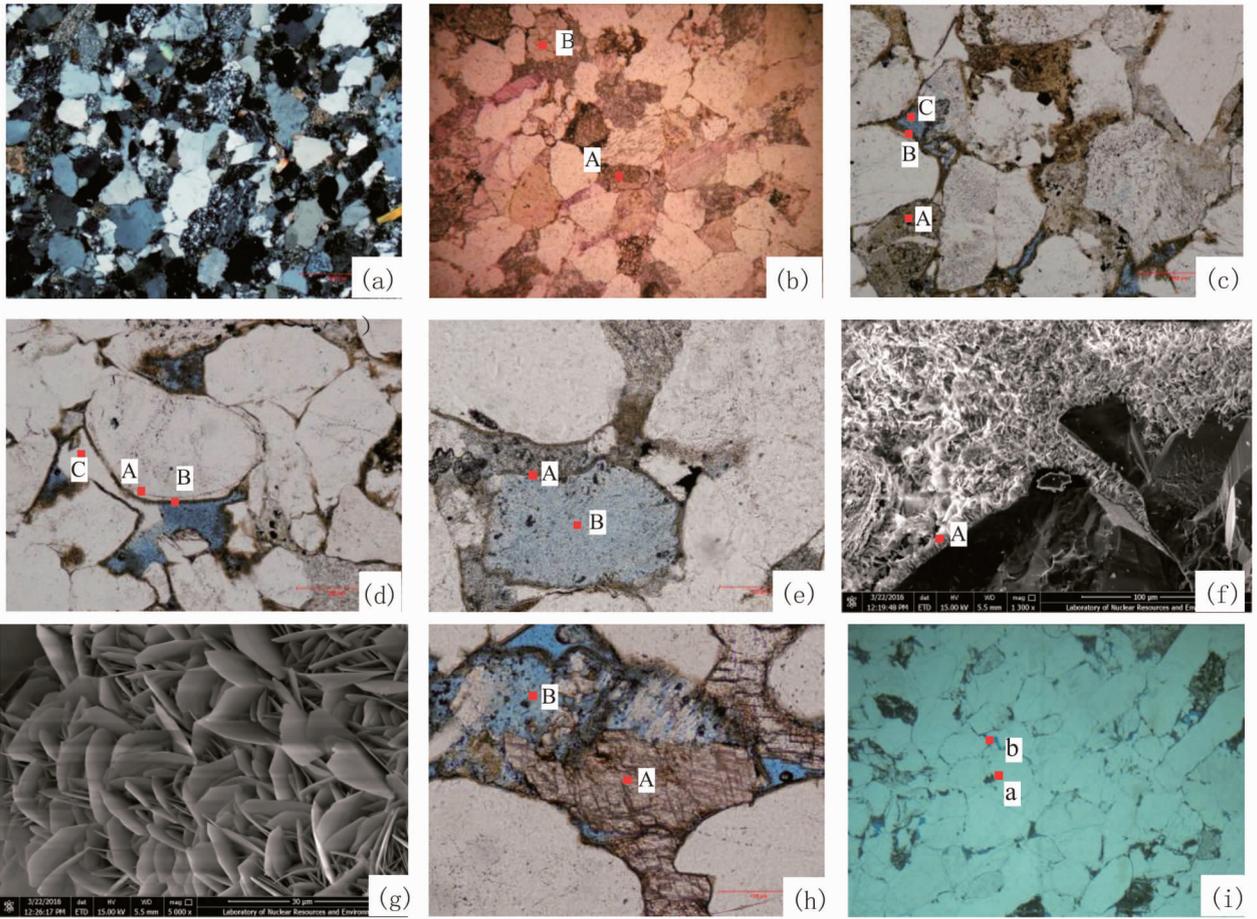


图 2 四川盆地中西部须家河组砂岩显微照片

Fig. 2 Sandstone microscopic photos of Xujiache Formation in central-west Sichuan Basin

(a) 一细粒岩屑石英砂岩,碎屑以点一线接触为主,压实强度中等,安居 1 井,2168.79 m, T_3x^4 ; (b) 一细粒岩屑砂岩,碎屑以凹凸接触为主,压实强度高,胶结物以方解石为主(A),可见方解石交代长石现象(B),狮子山剖面, T_3x^2 ; (c) 一岩屑石英砂岩,具文象结构的花岗岩和玻基斑状结构酸性喷出岩岩屑(A),见绿泥石包膜(B)及残余原生粒间孔(C),广安 130 井,2337.39 m, T_3x^4 ; (d) 一石英的 1 期次生加大(A),之后为绿泥石包膜的形成(B),之后为硅质充填残余原生粒间孔(C),广安 130 井,2309.48 m, T_3x^4 ; (e) 一绿泥石包膜(A)及长石铸模孔(B),广安 101 井,2304.62 m, T_3x^4 ; (f) 一扫描电镜下环边衬里的绿泥石(A),莲深 101 井,2663.28 m, T_3x^4 ; (g) 一照片(f)(扫描电镜)局部放大玫瑰花形绿泥石,莲深 101 井,2663.28 m, T_3x^4 ; (h) 一方解石(A)充填在颗粒溶蚀形成的孔隙中(B),为晚期方解石胶结,合川 5 井,2105.2 m, T_3x^4 ; (i) 一中粒石英砂岩,石英次生加大强烈,可见三级加大边(A),残留少量粒间孔隙(B),磨 24 井,2017.94 m, T_3x^4

(a) fine-grained lithic quartz sandstone, the main debris is point to line contact, medium compaction, Anju 1 well, 2168.79 m, T_3x^4 ; (b) fine-grained lithic sandstone, the debris is mainly concave to convex contact, high compaction, main cement is calcite(A), calcite can replace feldspar (B), Lion Mountain profile, T_3x^2 ; (c) lithic quartz sandstone, debris of graphic texture granite and acid extrusive rock(A), chlorite coatings(B) and residual primary intergranular pore(C), Guangan 130 well, 2337.39 m, T_3x^4 ; (d) 1 phase secondary enlargement of quart(A), then chlorite coatings formation(B), siliceous filled in residual primary intergranular pore(C), Guangan 130 well, 2309.48 m, T_3x^4 ; (e) chlorite coatings (A) and feldspar moldic pore(B), Guangan 101 well, 2304.62 m, T_3x^4 ; (f) chlorite coatings in scanning electron microscope (A), Lianshen 101 well, 2663.28 m, T_3x^4 ; (g) rosettes chlorite, local magnification of Photo (f), Lianshen 101 well, 2663.28 m, T_3x^4 ; (h) calcite(A) filled in pores of particle dissolution(B), it is late calcite cementation, Hechuan 5 well, 2105.2 m, T_3x^4 ; (i) medium-grain quartz sandstone, secondary outgrowth cementation of quartz is intense(A), only a few intergranular pore retains, Mo 24 well, 2017.94 m, T_3x^4

成(表 1),其中川西坳陷主要为方解石胶结;川中隆起则主要为绿泥石胶结;而川东北和川东南坳陷以

石英胶结为主。胶结物由早到晚形成的相对顺序:方解石→石英 I 期加大→一代绿泥石→二代绿

表 1 须家河组砂岩 X 衍射分析数据表 (%)

Table 1 X diffraction analysis data of Xujiahe Formation sandstone (%)

样品号	层位	井深 (m)	粘土矿物				方解石	白云石	石英	钾长石	斜长石
			绿泥石	高岭石	伊利石	伊/蒙混层					
包浅 001-1	T ₃ x ⁶	1458.14	2.7	5.2	2.9	2.4	0	0	68.1	3.8	14.8
莲深 101-4	T ₃ x ⁴	2803.38	6.3	0	5.4	1.2	5.5	0	65.6	6.9	9.2
莲深 1-1	T ₃ x ⁴	2663.28	8.4	0	2.9	0.4	5.1	0	59.6	9.6	12.9
莲深 1-2	T ₃ x ⁴	2680.60	1.4	0.1	2.5	0.3	0.6	0	78.6	6.5	8.6
莲深 1-4	T ₃ x ⁴	2695.60	3.6	0.2	0.7	0.2	12.4	0	62.9	8.3	11.4
莲深 102-2	T ₃ x ⁴	2704.34	1.0	0.3	4.8	0.5	7.9	0	64.5	8.3	12.1
莲深 102-3	T ₃ x ⁴	2719.60	2.1	0.0	1.4	0.3	0.7	0	77.4	7.7	9.6
合川五-3	T ₃ x ²	2258.41	2.0	0.1	1.4	0.2	0.3	0	70.5	12.2	12.8
合川 101-1	T ₃ x ²	2072.73	3.0	0.1	5.8	1.5	0.0	0.5	66.6	8.8	13.3
合川 108-2	T ₃ x ⁴	2045.20	1.1	0.0	0.7	0.1	0.0	0	84.3	6.5	6.7
合川 109-2	T ₃ x ²	2231.00	3.6	0.1	3.2	0.5	0.3	0.6	67.5	10.6	13.0
合川 109-3	T ₃ x ²	2237.40	2.8	0.1	4.3	0.8	0.1	2.4	67.7	9.1	12.0
蓬莱 7-1	T ₃ x ²	3271.03	2.1	0.1	2.5	0.5	0.0	0	75.0	8.7	10.7
岳 8-1	T ₃ x ⁴	2118.39	3.4	0.2	1.3	0.7	0.0	0	77.1	8.5	8.3
营 22-4	T ₃ x ⁴	2490.00	1.7	0.1	3.5	0.3	0.0	0	78.5	6.7	8.8
广安 101-2	T ₃ x ⁶	2038.01	5.6	0.2	6.2	0.8	0.0	0	62.8	7.1	16.3
广安 101-8	T ₃ x ⁴	2289.91	4.8	0.1	1.4	0.1	1.1	0	71.8	7.8	12.2
广安 101-13	T ₃ x ²	2426.90	5.0	0.2	3.2	0.6	0.7	0	66.2	10.1	13.6
广安 111-1	T ₃ x ⁴	2187.42	2.5	0.5	3.5	0.5	0.5	0	71.6	6.6	13.6
通 9-2	T ₃ x ²	2306.50	1.5	0.0	2.1	0.3	0.6	0	80.8	5.8	8.9

注:样品由奥实分析检测(广州)有限公司完成。

4.1 绿泥石总类和成分演化

绿泥石电子探针成分分析结果见表 2,其成分投影在绿泥石分类图上可得到相应的种类(图 4)。并具有如下规律:因埋藏深度差异,绿泥石种属表现出多样性,主要有蠕绿泥石、铁绿泥石、铁镁绿泥石、假鳞绿泥石等;且同一个井位中,绿泥石分布的深度范围不同,其成分亦存在差异,如莲深 1 井、莲深 102 井中,埋藏深度由浅至深,绿泥石种属主要表现为由蠕绿泥石向铁绿泥石种属转变,这可能与矿物中的 Fe、Mg 含量之间的变化有关。

随着埋藏深度的增加,各井之间的绿泥石成分也有规律的变化,由表 2 可以看出绿泥石成分中的 Si⁴⁺、Al^{IV}、Fe²⁺ 特征为:Si⁴⁺ 的含量随深度加深逐渐减少,而 Al^{IV} 的含量随深度加深逐渐增多,Fe²⁺ 的含量变化不稳定,尤其在埋藏较深的莲深 1 井、莲深 102 井表现明显。

以上离子随深度变化的规律与塔里木沉积盆地中绿泥石成分的变化规律相一致(潘燕宁,2001),Si⁴⁺ 和 Al^{IV} 离子的含量明显受到温度的制约。

4.2 绿泥石的形成温度

对于绿泥石化学成分地质温度计前人已做了大量的研究,发现在成岩和地热系统中,随着埋藏深度

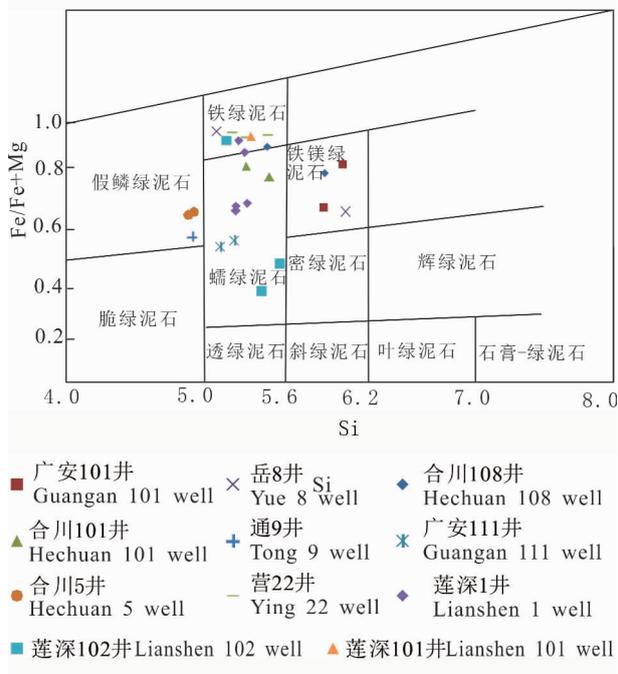


图 4 四川盆地绿泥石的分类图解

Fig 4. Classification diagram of chlorites of Sichuan basin

的增加,绿泥石的 Al^{IV} 的含量逐步增加,Si^{IV} 的含量逐步降低。Cathelineau (1985) 等通过对墨西哥 LosAzufres 和 Salton Sea 地热体系中绿泥石的系统

表 2 川中地区须家河组砂岩中绿泥石电子探针分析结果及特征值

Table 2 Chlorite electron microprobe analyses and characteristic values of Xujiuhe Formation sandstone

井号	广安 101 井		合川 108 井		合川 101 井		岳 8 井		广安 111 井		合川 5 井		通 9 井
井深(m)	2038.1	2426.9	2045.2		2072.73		2118.39		2187.42		2258.41		2306.5
层位	须六段	须二段	须四段		须二段		须四段		须六段		须六段		须二段
SiO ₂	28.81	27.13	26.25	25.69	25.87	25.65	21.88	29.73	24.13	24.60	22.85	24.40	23.60
TiO ₂	0.03	0.00	0.01	0.04	0.09	0.01	0.00	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.01	0.04	4.66
Al ₂ O ₃	24.47	22.70	23.96	24.02	23.45	25.55	22.17	19.11	23.81	23.65	23.75	26.38	21.17
Cr ₂ O ₃	0.06	0.12	0.04	0.08	0.08	0.07	0.11	0.05	0.09	0.05	0.05	0.03	0.11
FeO	25.59	24.86	25.87	31.90	33.64	32.73	37.42	31.36	26.59	26.77	30.51	30.36	26.22
MnO	0.03	0.05	0.05	0.02	0.07	0.07	0.05	0.39	0.05	0.07	0.22	0.26	0.13
MgO	3.22	7.58	3.45	4.35	6.05	5.53	3.83	10.59	13.08	13.00	9.54	9.98	12.73
CaO	0.14	0.14	0.04	0.29	0.16	1.63	0.01	0.11	0.03	0.07	0.03	0.01	0.03
Na ₂ O	0.34	0.12	0.22	0.32	0.18	0.20	0.13	0.47	0.12	0.10	0.13	0.10	0.10
K ₂ O	1.78	1.79	1.81	1.22	0.28	0.20	0.27	0.76	0.10	0.05	0.05	0.14	0.14
阳离子数(以氧原子数 28 为基准计算)													
总量	84.47	84.49	81.69	87.93	89.87	91.62	85.87	92.61	88.02	88.38	87.14	92.71	88.89
Si	3.03	2.9	2.91	2.74	2.73	2.65	2.53	3.01	2.55	2.58	2.50	2.5	2.47
Al ^{iv}	0.97	1.1	1.09	2.26	1.27	1.36	1.47	0.99	1.46	1.42	1.51	1.5	1.53
Al ^{vi}	2.167	1.83	2.12	1.83	1.68	1.78	1.57	1.32	1.51	1.51	1.56	1.694	1.09
Ti	0.0025	0	0.0009	0.0032	0.007	0.0008	0	0.0031	0.0024	0.0024	0.0009	0.0031	0.37
Cr	0.005	0.01	0.0035	0.0071	0.0069	0.0057	0.0098	0.004	0.0076	0.0042	0.0044	0.0024	0.009
Fe ²⁺	2.25	2.23	2.39	2.63	2.97	2.82	3.62	2.65	2.35	2.35	2.79	2.61	2.29
Mn	0.0027	0.005	0.0047	0.0018	0.0063	0.03	0.0049	0.0334	0.0044	0.0062	0.02	0.02	0.01
Mg	0.51	1.21	0.57	0.69	0.95	0.85	0.66	1.59	2.06	2.03	1.55	1.52	1.98
Ca	0.02	0.02	0.0047	0.03	0.02	0.18	0.0012	0.01	0.0034	0.0079	0.0035	0.0011	0.0031
Na	0.14	0.05	0.09	0.13	0.07	0.08	0.06	0.19	0.0482	0.0403	0.06	0.04	0.04
K	0.49	0.49	0.51	0.33	0.08	0.05	0.08	0.19	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.037	0.04
Fe/(Fe + Mg)	0.79	0.65	0.79	0.81	0.76	0.77	0.85	0.62	0.53	0.54	0.64	0.63	0.54
d001/0.1nm	14.18	14.17	14.17	14.14	14.17	14.17	14.1	14.17	14.12	14.13	14.11	14.11	14.11
T(℃)	157	172	174	198	166	174	243	168	216	210	229	226	229
平均值(℃)	157	172	186		170		206		214		228		229
井号	营 22 井			莲深 1 井					莲深 102 井			莲深 101 井	
井深(m)	2490			2663.28		2680.6		2695.6		2704.34		2719.6	2803.38
层位	须四段			须四段		须四段		须四段		须四段		须四段	须六段
SiO ₂	24.14	23.45	27.27	23.77	23.05	23.65	23.90	31.65	21.73	26.48	25.69	23.48	22.72
TiO ₂	0.03	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.04	0.08	0.01	0.04	0.02	0.05	0.03	0.04
Al ₂ O ₃	23.78	23.57	26.38	21.58	22.51	22.68	23.07	26.56	21.23	22.24	21.02	23.83	22.00
Cr ₂ O ₃	0.06	0.09	0.06	0.13	0.15	0.02	0.02	0.30	0.07	0.06	0.05	0.04	0.05
FeO	35.83	36.80	34.36	32.13	34.28	30.95	29.93	20.82	34.02	22.44	20.15	35.52	34.00
MnO	0.07	0.07	0.08	0.98	0.04	0.21	0.16	0.05	0.07	0.16	0.21	0.08	0.07
MgO	4.05	3.87	3.96	8.47	4.45	9.52	10.19	2.82	3.95	14.54	18.70	4.14	3.85
CaO	0.02	0.04	0.04	0.30	0.19	0.00	0.03	0.45	0.19	0.15	0.08	0.07	0.46
Na ₂ O	0.12	0.21	0.17	0.27	0.30	0.02	0.16	0.18	0.24	0.10	0.08	0.50	0.39
K ₂ O	0.38	0.32	1.11	0.06	0.16	0.24	0.30	3.36	0.21	0.62	0.07	0.34	0.35
阳离子数(以氧原子数 28 为基准计算)													
Total	88.49	88.41	93.45	87.68	85.15	87.32	87.84	86.18	81.75	86.79	86.09	88.03	83.94
Si	2.64	2.59	2.74	2.66	2.63	2.59	2.58	3.15	2.61	2.79	2.69	2.57	2.63
Al ^{iv}	1.36	1.41	1.26	1.35	1.38	1.42	1.43	0.85	1.39	1.21	1.32	1.43	1.37
Al ^{vi}	1.73	1.69	1.92	1.46	1.68	1.51	1.53	2.39	1.63	1.54	1.27	1.7	1.67
Ti	0.0025	0	0.0015	0	0.0021	0.0033	0.0065	0.0008	0.008	0.002	0.004	0.003	0.0035
Cr	0.0052	0.008	0.0048	0.012	0.013	0.002	0.002	0.024	0.007	0.0038	0.0042	0.004	0.0046
Fe ²⁺	3.28	3.4	2.89	2.73	3.27	2.83	2.71	1.73	3.4	1.95	1.77	3.28	3.3
Mn	0.0065	0.0066	0.0067	0.093	0.0041	0.019	0.015	0.0042	0.0072	0.014	0.02	0.007	0.01
Mg	0.66	0.64	0.59	1.41	0.75	1.55	1.64	0.42	0.71	2.26	2.91	0.68	0.67

(续表 2)

Ca	0.0024	0.0047	0.0043	0.037	0.02	0	0.0032	0.05	0.024	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.06
Na	0.051	0.09	0.07	0.12	0.13	0.008	0.07	0.07	0.11	0.04	0.03	0.21	0.18
K	0.11	0.09	0.14	0.02	0.05	0.07	0.08	0.85	0.07	0.17	0.02	0.09	0.11
Fe/(Fe + Mg)	0.83	0.84	0.83	0.66	0.81	0.65	0.62	0.81	0.83	0.46	0.38	0.83	0.83
d001/0.1nm	14.12	14.11	14.14	14.13	14.11	14.12	14.12	14.21	14.11	14.16	14.15	14.11	14.12
平均值(°C)	217	218	220		181		183		231		224		

王一刚等,1998、朱传庆等,2011),结果表明经砂岩中自生绿泥石所计算的古地温可靠性高。这一研究成果表明绿泥石地质温度计在沉积盆地古地温计算中具可推广性,在我国中生代陆相含油气盆地的储层砂岩中大多含有自生绿泥石,如鄂尔多斯盆地、松辽盆地、渤海湾盆地、塔里木盆地等盆地(曾伟,1996;潘燕宁等,2001;黄思静等,2004;赵明等,2007;马世忠等,2014;毕明威等,2015),通过对绿泥石形成温度的计算来反演盆地热演化史,为沉积盆地热力学研究提供一种新的方法。

5.2 川中须家河组古地温对成岩作用影响

上三叠统须家河组是四川前陆盆地重要的烃源岩系和油气储集单元,但储层普遍致密化,大多为非常规低孔低渗和特低孔特低渗裂缝—孔隙型储层,高的古地温对成岩作用是否存在影响,笔者认为肯定的,古地温等值线图 and 成岩相展布基本一致,在古地温高川中地区以绿泥石环边胶结成岩相为主;而在古地温低川东南地区以硅质胶结成岩相为主,除古地温外成岩流体来源、性质和砂岩中碎屑颗粒差异亦会对胶结物成分造成影响。

伍大茂等(1998)通过实测井温数据和岩石热导率值分别计算了不同构造部位三口深井的今地温梯度,数值介于 1.93 ~ 2.57°C/100m 之间,角 51 井 6000 m 深度现今温度为 159°C,古地温明显比现今温度高的多,从化学角度来看,高地温促进致密化作用的化学过程。温度每增加 10°C,化学反应速度可增加一倍。无论是胶结、充填或次生加大,温度都是一个最积极、最活跃的因素。温度、特别是温差,还能加速层间介质的流动或循环,不断带入新的物质,发生水—岩反应,为岩石致密化提供必要的化学能。从物理角度考虑,高温和快速增温,产生爆发式的生烃过程,有机质从固态的Ⅲ型干酪根热解生成以 CH₄ 为主的气态烃,在四川盆地川中地区须家河组存在大量油气田,高的古地温也应是其形成的一个重要因素。

6 结论

(1)四川盆地须家河组砂岩中胶结物主要由石

英、绿泥石和方解石组成,其中川西坳陷主要为方解石胶结;川中隆起则主要为绿泥石胶结;而川东北和川东南坳陷以硅质胶结为主。胶结物由早到晚形成的相对顺序:方解石→石英 I 期加大→一代绿泥石→二代绿泥石→石英 II 期加大→石英 III 期加大。

(2)自生绿泥石呈环边衬里产出,在颗粒接触处,通常缺乏绿泥石胶结物,孔隙环边衬里的绿泥石通常是定向的和近于等厚,相对早期的绿泥石较为富铁,而相对晚期的绿泥石铁含量相对较低。

(3)因埋藏深度差异,绿泥石种属表现出多样性,主要有蠕绿泥石、铁绿泥石、铁镁绿泥石、假鳞绿泥石等;埋藏深度由浅至深,绿泥石种属主要表现为由蠕绿泥石向铁镁绿泥石种属转变, Si⁴⁺ 的含量随深度加深逐渐减少,而 Al^{IV} 的含量随深度加深逐渐增多。

(4)川中地区须家河组绿泥石形成温度在 157 ~ 231°C 之间,且随着埋深加大古地温相应增加,并表现出明显的线性关系,古地温梯度为 34°C/km,经过和前人研究成果相对比,得出经砂岩中自生绿泥石所计算的古地温可靠性高。这一研究成果表明绿泥石地质温度计在沉积盆地古地温计算中具可推广性。

(5)川中地区古地温明显比现今温度高的多,从化学角度来看,高地温促进致密化作用的化学过程。从物理角度考虑,高温和快速增温,产生爆发式的生烃过程,有机质从固态的Ⅲ型干酪根热解生成以 CH₄ 为主的气态烃,在四川盆地川中地区须家河组存在大量油气田,高的古地温也应是其形成的一个重要因素。

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Authigenic Chlorite Compositional Evolution and Temperature Calculation of Xujiahe Formation Sandstone in Central Sichuan Basin

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Objective: In the central of Sichuan Basin, Xujiahe Formation sandstone of Upper Triassic existence a large number of authigenic chlorite, recent years, it has given more and more attention about chlorite characteristics, chemical composition, formation temperature, the relationship between chlorite and reservoirs in geology. In this paper, authigenic chlorite is the research object, On the basis of detailed geological survey, through the method of electron microprobe, scanning electron microscopy, X-diffraction to Identify chlorite characteristics and chemical composition.

Methods: Using X-ray diffraction to determine the content of chlorite, The test conditions is Cu target, voltage 35kV, current 15mA. Using electron microprobe to analysis chemical composition of the authigenic chlorite, the equipment is JEOLJXA-8800M type electronic probe instrument, working conditions are: accelerating voltage 15kV, probe current 10mA, beam spot diameter < 1 μ m. Using scanning electron microscope to see chlorite crystal.

Results: Xujiahe formation authigenic chlorite contains chlorophaeite aphrosiderite and Fe—Mg chlorite, With the burial depth from shallow to deep, chlorite species change from chlorophaeite to Fe—Mg chlorite, The temperatures calculated by authigenic chlorite have a good relation with burial depth (from 157 to 231 $^{\circ}$ C). Thus it is estimated that the temperature gradient of the area is 34 $^{\circ}$ C/km, the results show great consistent with the

previous study paleogeotemperature dates, so paleogeotemperature calculating from chlorite is credible.

Conclusions: The paleotemperature is much higher than current temperature in this area, high paleogeotemperature promote chemical densification effect, while it is more easier changed Solid type III cheese to gaseous hydrocarbons, like CH_4 . There are a large number of oil and gas fields in the area, high paleotemperature should be an important factor to its formation.

Keywords: Sichuan Basin; Upper Triassic Xujiahe Formation; authigenic chlorite; compositional evolution; Paleogeotemperature

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