



陆相断陷咸化湖盆有机质差异富集因素探讨 ——以东濮凹陷古近系沙三段泥页岩为例

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陆相断陷咸化湖盆有机质差异富集因素探讨 ——以东濮凹陷古近系沙三段泥页岩为例

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摘要 我国中、新生代陆相断陷咸化湖盆广泛发育含盐泥页岩, 蕴藏着大量页岩油资源。页岩油“甜点”发育与有机质富集密切相关, 但含盐泥页岩有机质差异富集主控因素研究相对较少, 且存在争议。以渤海湾盆地东濮凹陷为例, 针对古近系沙三段泥页岩取芯, 开展总有机碳(TOC)、扫描电镜、能谱分析以及主量、微量和稀土元素分析, 探讨泥页岩的有机质丰度与古气候、古盐度、沉积速率、古生产力和氧化还原条件的关系。结果表明: 沙三段泥页岩的有机质富集主要受控于古生产力和古盐度, 沉积速率。古生产力和古盐度越大, 有机质富集程度越高; 随古盐度和沉积速率升高, 有机质富集程度先增大后减小。氧化还原条件对有机质富集的影响不大, 这与泥页岩整体发育于缺氧的还原条件有关。只有在高的古生产力和适当的古盐度和适当的沉积速率背景下, 方才利于沉积有机质富集。泥页岩的有机质差异富集是非常规油气沉积学研究的重要内容之一, 揭示有机质差异富集主控因素, 对我国陆相页岩油勘探开发具有重要意义。

关键词 非常规油气沉积学; 页岩油; 断陷湖盆; 含盐泥页岩; 有机质差异富集; 东濮凹陷

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0 引言

北美页岩油革命改变了世界能源格局, 促使我国开始加强页岩油勘探^[1-5]。我国中、新生代陆相断陷湖盆数量众多, 与膏盐岩共生伴生的泥页岩广泛发育, 蕴藏大量的页岩油资源。“甜点”预测是页岩油勘探的必要环节, 含油性是“甜点”评价的重要参数之一, 主要由泥页岩生烃和滞留烃能力决定, 这与有机质丰度的高低密切相关^[6-9]。因此, 揭示有机质差异富集主控因素对页岩油勘探具重要指导意义^[10-11], 也是非常规油气沉积学重要研究内容之一。前人针对泥页岩有机质富集已开展大量研究, 主要集中在海相盆地^[12], 但我国页岩油主要赋存于陆相断陷湖盆^[3-6]。与海相沉积相比, 湖盆水体面积小, 水体浅,

湖平面频繁变化, 易受构造和古气候影响^[13-14], 具沉积相变快、沉积物非均质性特征^[14-15], 二者在有机质来源、富集和保存等方面均存在较大差异, 无法直接将海相沉积的有机质富集机制应用于湖相沉积。

东濮凹陷是渤海湾盆地一个典型的陆相断陷咸化湖盆, 目前已累计探明原油 6.01×10^8 t, 其中在面积仅为 1 602 km² 的北部探明原油 4.62×10^8 t, 而在面积达 2 920 km² 的南部仅探明原油 0.45×10^8 t, 南部单位面积内的探明储量丰度仅为北部的 1/20。前人认为这与沉积环境不同导致的南北部泥页岩有机质丰度差异较大有关^[16-24]。北部为咸水沉积, 高盐度促使藻类勃发, 并引起水体分层导致强还原环境, 利于有机质保存^[20-23]; 南部为淡水沉积, 古生产力低, 保存条件

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差^[18-19,24]。实际上,除了北部和南部泥页岩的有机质丰度存在较大差异,同属于北部含盐泥页岩层系的有机质富集程度也存在很大差异,具体表现为:临近膏盐岩发育的泥页岩有机质丰度高,远离膏盐岩发育的泥页岩有机质丰度低。那么,在相似的构造和沉积背景下,什么因素控制了有机质的富集?开展含盐泥页岩层系有机质差异富集主控因素研究,揭示古环境、古盐度、沉积速率、古生产力、氧化还原条件等因素与有机质差异富集的作用规律,不仅能够指导我国陆相断陷咸化湖盆页岩油气勘探,而且可进一步丰富和完善非常规油气沉积学研究^[10],深化陆相页岩油气地质理论认识。

1 地质概况

东濮凹陷位于渤海湾盆地南缘临清坳陷的东南部,以古一中生界地层为基底,东以兰聊断裂和鲁西隆起为界,西侧超覆于内黄隆起上,南隔兰考凸起与

开封坳陷相望,北以马陵断层与莘县凹陷相连。呈NNE走向,具南宽北窄、东断西超的构造特征。研究区自西向东分别为西部斜坡带、西部洼陷带、中央隆起带、东部洼陷带和东部陡坡带,在构造演化及沉积相带上“南北分区、东西分带”(图1)。自下而上发育古近系沙河街组 and 东营组,新近系馆陶组 and 明化镇组及第四系平原组,主力勘探层系为沙河街组,其自下而上分为沙四段、沙三段、沙二段和沙一段(图1c)。在沙四段沉积末期,盆地处于初始裂陷期,兰聊断裂开始活动,呈双断式半地堑盆地,剧烈的基底不平衡差异导致形成“两洼一隆一斜坡”格局;沙四上亚段—沙三段沉积时,断陷作用加剧,地层分布范围扩大,中央隆起带初步形成;沙二段—沙一段沉积时,断裂活动减弱,盆地处于萎缩期,凹陷内部的分隔性增强^[25]。研究区共发育四套膏盐岩,其中沙三段发育有三套(沙三⁴盐、沙三³盐、沙三²盐),沙一段发育一套(沙一下盐)^[26],这些膏盐岩在垂向上均发育于湖侵体系域,夹于灰黑色泥页岩中,而红色地层中则较少见。

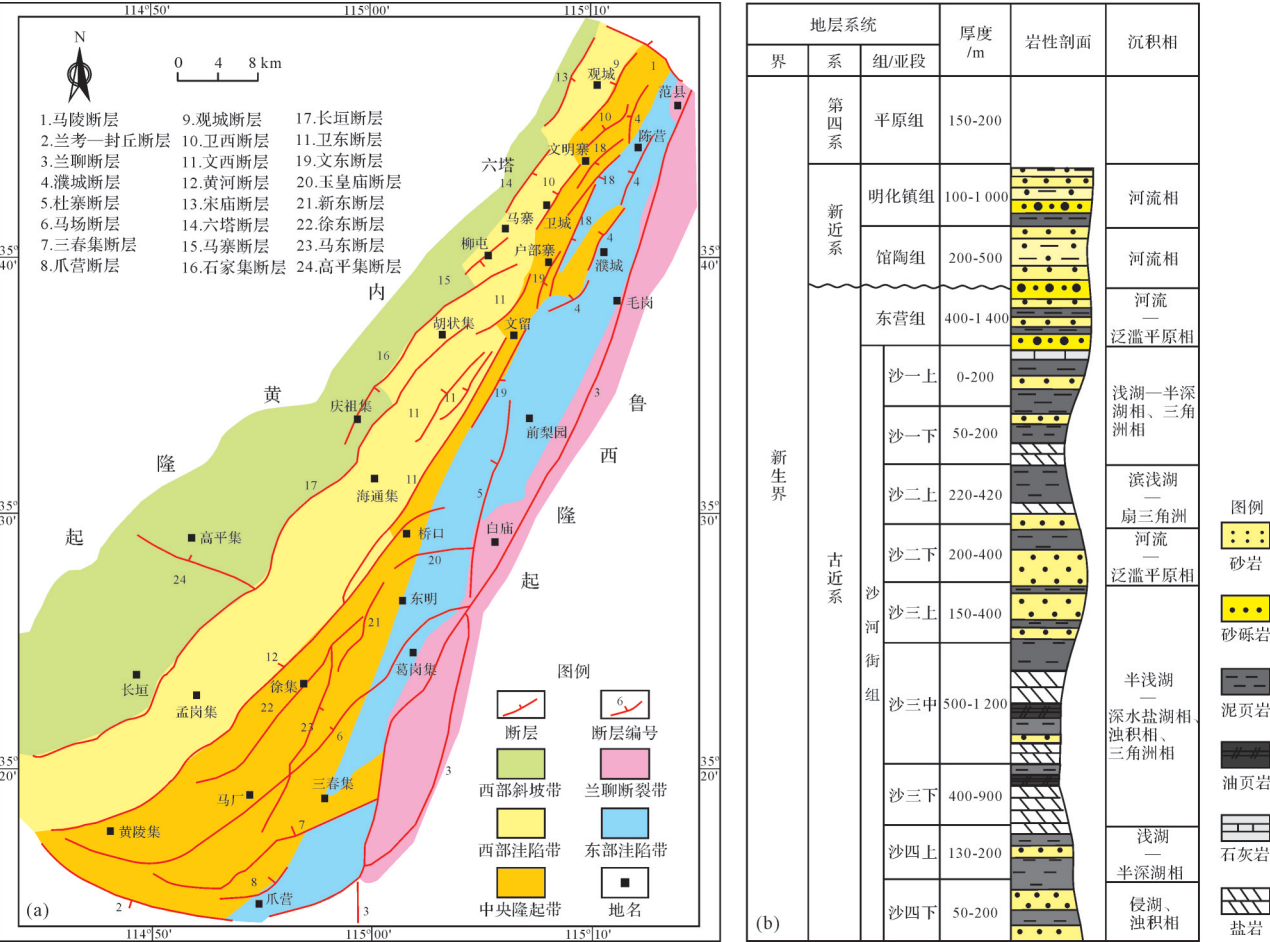


图1(a)东濮凹陷平面图;(b)东濮凹陷地层柱状图

Fig.1 (a) Overview map of Dongpu Depression; (b) Generalized Paleogene stratigraphy of the Dongpu Depression

2 材料与方法

选取东濮凹陷北部钻遇沙三段的九口典型探井(PS7、PS18-8、PS18-1、Wen75、Wei69、Wei324、Wen201、Wen223、Wen248),针对沙三段不同岩相泥页岩开展取样,共获取63块岩芯,包括:黑色、褐灰色、灰色页岩,深灰色、褐色含盐页岩,黑色、灰色、浅灰色泥岩,褐色含盐泥岩,灰色白云质泥岩,灰色灰质泥岩。针对所有岩芯开展总有机碳实验,选取TOC值差别较大但分布均匀的26块泥页岩岩芯,进一步开展扫描电镜、能谱分析以及主量、微量和稀土元素分析。总有机碳、扫描电镜和能谱分析实验在油气资源与探测国家重点实验室完成,主量、微量和稀土元素分析由中国科学院地球化学重点实验室完成。

3 结果

3.1 总有机碳含量

26块岩芯的TOC介于0.11%~6.78%,平均值为

1.58%(表1),显示不同岩芯的有机质丰度差别较大。TOC低于0.5%的主要为灰色泥岩和灰色灰质泥岩,TOC含量高于2%的岩芯主要为黑色、褐色和褐灰色页岩,褐色应该与岩芯存在原油浸染有关,其中TOC最高的为褐色含盐页岩(图2)。

3.2 主量元素

主量元素以 SiO_2 、 CaO 和 Al_2O_3 为主,含量分别为14.1%~58.6%(平均值36.4%)、1.5%~34.0%(平均值15.3%)和4.4%~18.6%(平均值11.7%), MgO 的含量也较高,介于1.2%~16.2%(平均值4.1%)。丰富的 CaO 和 MgO 可能与沉积时存在大量的生物以及生物—化学作用形成的碳酸盐和膏盐岩矿物有关。 Fe_2O_3 、 K_2O 和 Na_2O 的含量分别为1.9%~6.5%(平均值4.3%)、0.2%~4.2%(平均值2.1%)和0.5%~5.1%(平均值2.0%)。其他主量元素如 TiO_2 、 P_2O_5 和 MnO 的平均含量均小于1%。与澳大利亚后太古代页岩(PAAS)的主量元素含量对比^[27],研究区泥页岩的 CaO 、 MgO 和 K_2O 元素的含量明显更高,其他元素的含量相对更低(图3a)。

表1 东濮凹陷沙三段泥页岩总有机碳与沉积环境表征主要指标

Table 1 Total organic carbon and key indices for sedimentary environment of shale in the Es_3 in Dongpu Depression

井号	层系	深度/m	TOC/%	古盐度	沉积速率	氧化还原性	古生产力		古气候
				Sr/Ba	$(\text{La/Yb})_N$	V/(V+Ni)	Ba/Al	Ba/Ti	CIA
PS 7	沙三段	4 154.03	1.94	2.44	1.50	0.77	172.9	0.44	64.6
PS 7	沙三段	4 156.23	0.95	6.39	2.39	0.73	134.4	0.34	49.5
PS 18-8	沙三段	3 155.12	2.58	2.40	1.48	0.77	258.0	0.66	57.4
PS 18-8	沙三段	3 167.22	6.78	3.78	1.44	0.60	309.3	0.72	47.0
PS 18-8	沙三段	3 182	1.45	4.76	1.43	0.74	128.7	0.25	39.8
PS 18-1	沙三段	3 271.38	2.00	0.82	1.33	0.69	39.1	0.09	57.7
PS 18-1	沙三段	3 274.2	0.86	1.19	1.58	0.77	100.8	0.27	58.1
PS 18-1	沙三段	3 284.65	2.04	0.85	1.61	0.72	134.1	0.29	48.8
PS 18-1	沙三段	3 285.55	1.63	2.56	1.54	0.70	51.2	0.11	44.4
Wen 75	沙三段	4 224.2	0.32	4.05	1.92	0.78	71.9	0.16	52.3
Wen 75	沙三段	4 217.1	0.80	6.46	2.31	0.78	86.6	0.21	63.7
Wen 75	沙三段	4 206.4	0.15	1.16	2.08	0.77	38.6	0.10	66.4
Wen 75	沙三段	4 212.2	2.67	1.83	1.59	0.82	64.9	0.16	63.9
Wen 75	沙三段	4 153.5	1.11	1.19	1.64	0.74	50.2	0.14	62.9
Wen 75	沙三段	4 217.8	0.98	11.31	1.37	0.81	138.6	0.35	61.1
Wen 75	沙三段	4 204.5	0.11	1.20	1.69	0.75	48.8	0.12	65.7
Wei 69	沙三段	3 552.28	0.17	0.66	1.12	0.66	24.3	0.05	61.9
Wei 69	沙三段	3 557.58	3.05	4.08	1.59	0.78	190.7	0.48	67.8
Wei 69	沙三段	3 558.38	0.64	1.53	1.41	0.78	64.4	0.14	65.8
Wei 69	沙三段	3 563.05	0.80	2.89	1.50	0.71	29.9	0.07	54.1
Wei 324	沙三段	2 730.75	1.73	2.17	1.40	0.69	199.1	0.48	57.9
Wen 201	沙三段	3 688.2	1.24	1.73	1.66	0.75	111.6	0.27	51.8
Wen 223	沙三段	3 212.03	0.52	1.71	1.65	0.75	105.2	0.27	62.2
Wen 248	沙三段	3 362.6	1.13	2.25	1.53	0.74	110.5	0.34	58.7
Wen 248	沙三段	3 376.37	1.12	0.62	1.42	0.79	145.5	0.30	51.4
Wen 248	沙三段	3 385.32	4.34	1.57	1.35	0.74	454.0	1.51	47.82

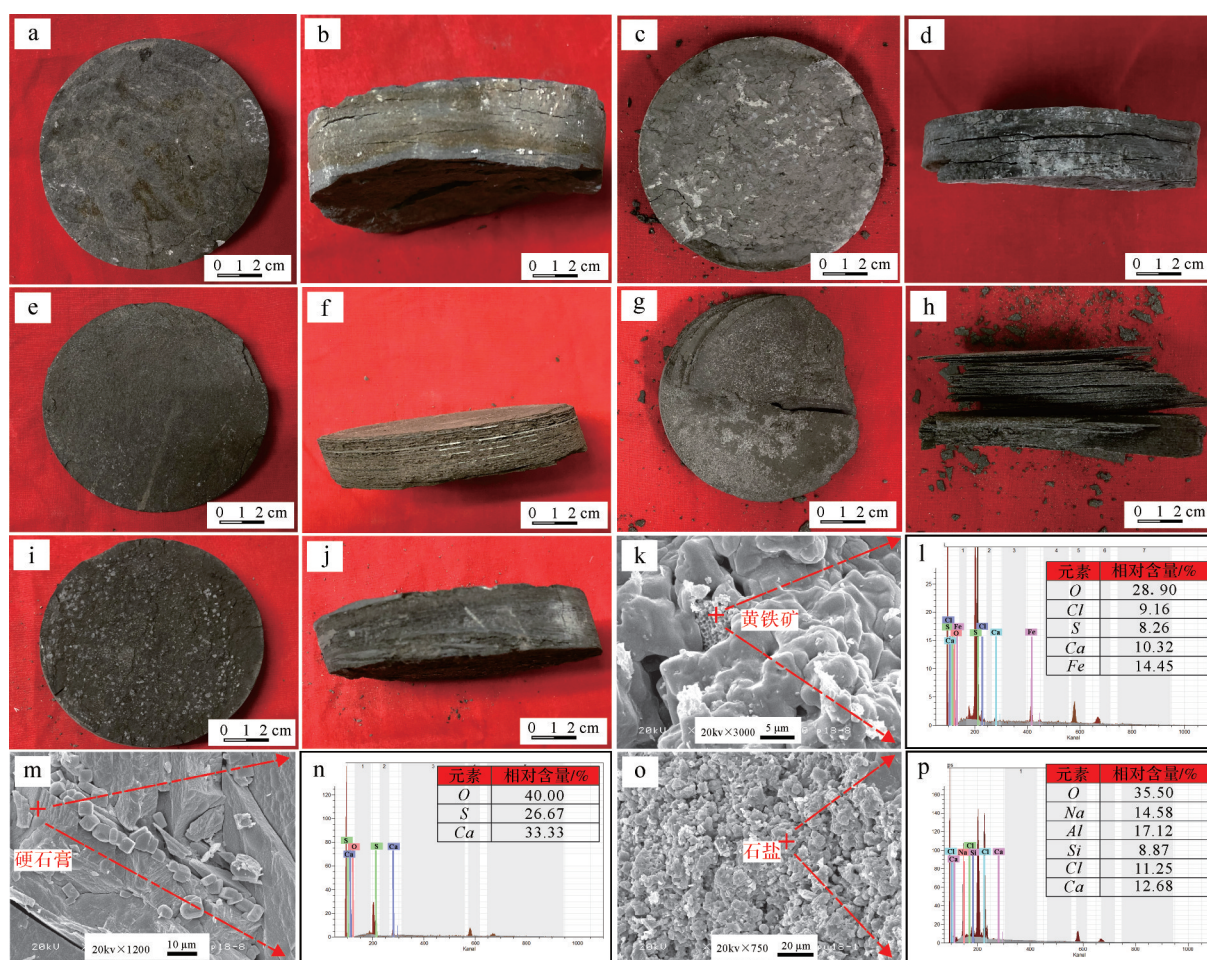


图2 东濮凹陷岩芯和扫描电镜照片

(a), (b) Wei 69 井, 3 552.28 m, TOC=0.17%; (c), (d) PS 18-1 井, 3 274.2m, TOC=0.86%; (e), (f) PS 18-8 井, 3 155.12 m, TOC=2.58%; (g), (h) Wen 248 井, 3 385.32 m, TOC=4.34%; (i), (j) PS 18-8 井, 3 167.22 m, TOC=6.78%; (k), (l) PS 18-8 井, 3 164 m, 石盐晶体间见少量微晶黄铁矿晶体; (m), (n) PS 18-8 井, 3 158.6 m, 硬石膏晶体表面附着石盐晶体; (o), (p) PS 18-1 井, 3 285.6 m, 石盐集合体团粒

Fig.2 Core and FE-SEM images of the saline shales in Dongpu Depression

(a), (b) Wei 69, 3 552.28 m, TOC=0.17%; (c), (d) PS 18-1, 3 274.2m, TOC=0.86%; (e), (f) PS 18-8, 3 155.12 m, TOC=2.58%; (g), (h) Wen 248, 3 385.32 m, TOC=4.34%; (i), (j) PS 18-8, 3 167.22 m, TOC=6.78%; (k), (l) PS 18-8, 3 164 m; (m), (n) PS 18-8, 3 158.6 m; (o), (p) PS 18-1, 3 285.6 m

3.3 微量元素

与上陆壳微量元素组成进行对比^[28],微量元素Li、Sr和Mo含量显著更高,Be、Cs、Ba、U和Pb含量略高于上陆壳平均丰度值,而V、Cr、Zr和Hf含量则明显更低(图3b)。研究区泥页岩岩芯富含Li元素应与其为典型的咸化湖盆沉积相关。Mo元素和Cs元素属于大离子亲石元素,在岩石风化过程中具有较强的稳定性,易被固体物质吸附,因此泥质含量高的岩芯中其含量较高,较低的Zr和Hf含量与岩芯样品的粒度较细有关。

3.4 稀土元素

稀土元素含量为 $(61.6\sim 222.8)\times 10^{-6}$ (平均值 139.1×10^{-6}),整体低于北美页岩(平均值 173.2×10^{-6})

和PAAS(平均值 183.0×10^{-6})^[29-30]。其中轻稀土元素(LREE)含量为 $(57.1\sim 212.1)\times 10^{-6}$ (平均值 130.2×10^{-6}),重稀土元素(HREE)含量为 $(4.53\sim 12.08)\times 10^{-6}$ (平均值 8.89×10^{-6}),LREE/HREE比值为10.6~19.97,平均值为14.52,显示相对富集轻稀土元素。对样品的稀土元素进行球粒陨石标准化^[31],显示元素分配曲线为右倾斜模式,La-Eu段曲线较陡,Eu-Lu段曲线平缓,Eu处则为“谷”状特征,具明显的负Eu异常,没有明显的Ce异常(图3c)。对样品稀土元素进行北美页岩标准化,显示为明显的右倾模式,表明稀土元素相对富集;重稀土元素多分布在1以下,说明重稀土元素相对亏损,其中一半轻稀土元素分布在1以上(图3d),表明研究区泥页岩的稀土元素分布差异较大。

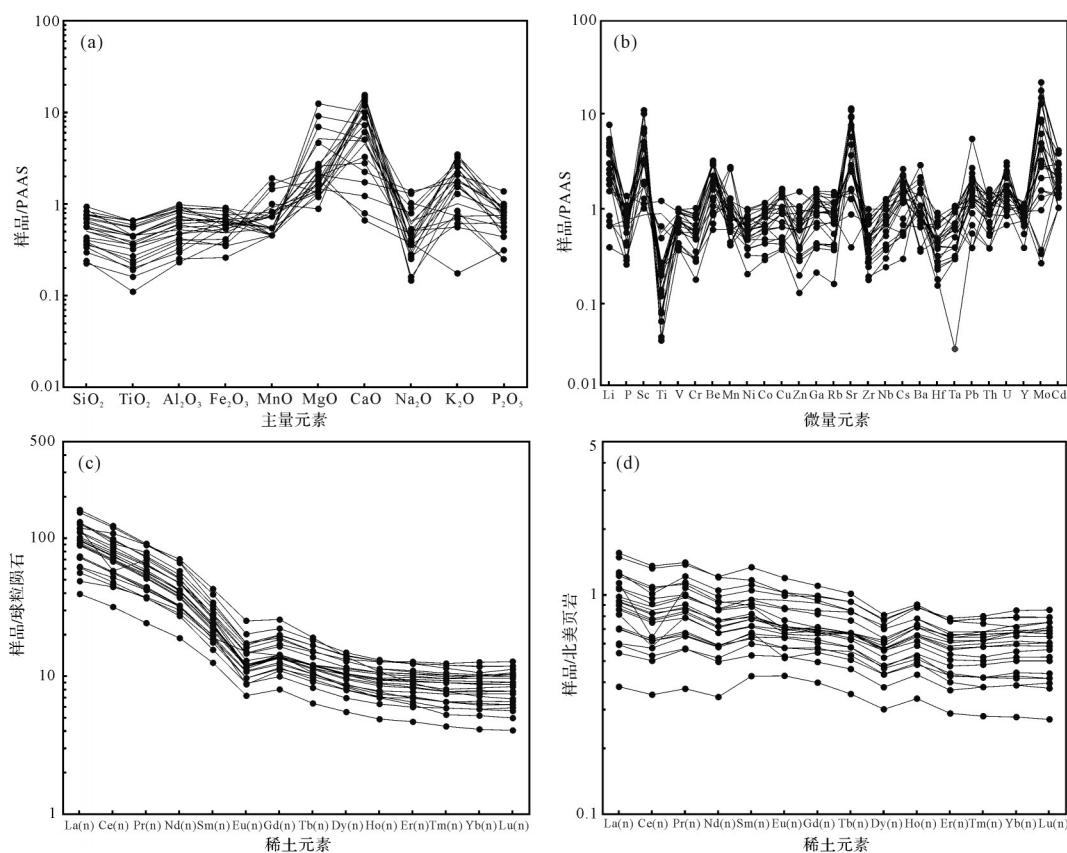


图3 东濮凹陷沙三段泥页岩主量、微量和稀土元素配分曲线图

(a) 主量元素; (b) 微量元素; (c) 和 (d) 稀土元素

Fig.3 Normalized major, trace, and rare earth element of the third member Shahejie Fm in Dongpu Depression

(a) Major element; (b) Trace element; (c) Rare earth element

4 讨论

4.1 古气候

古气候是影响有机质富集的宏观因素,控制作用表现为三方面:1)对于物源区,古气候影响母岩的风化作用程度、剥蚀作用强弱与风化作用类型;2)对于沉积物的搬运过程而言,古气候影响搬运动力类型;3)对于沉积卸载区而言,古气候的周期性变化导致沉积物具有韵律和旋回性特征等^[14,32]。

主量元素的相对含量能指示物源区风化作用的强弱,可用以推断沉积时古气候。为定量表征母岩的风化强度,Neubert 和 Young 提出了化学风化指数 CIA (Chemical Index of Alteration) ($CIA = Al_2O_3 / (Al_2O_3 + CaO^* + Na_2O + K_2O) \times 100$),其中主成分以摩尔分数表示,CaO为硅酸盐矿物中的CaO;CaO*值根据McLennan方法计算^[33]。CIA指数为50~70时指示微弱化学风化作用,为寒冷干旱气候;CIA指数为70~80时指示中等化学风化作用,为温暖气候;CIA指数为80~100时指示强烈化学风化作用,为热带潮湿高

温气候条件。研究区沙三段泥页岩样品的CIA指数介于39.8~67.8,平均值为57(表1),表明化学风化作用较弱,为寒冷干旱古气候条件。在岩芯和扫描电镜下观察到的石盐和石膏矿物也佐证了该观点(图2)。

4.2 古盐度

沉积水体古盐度与湖盆中的生物化学过程密切相关,古盐度研究对于恢复沉积时期的环境、探究烃源岩中有机质差异富集机理具有重要意义^[34-35]。在陆相湖盆中,当水体矿化度逐渐增高时, Ba^{2+} 以硫酸钡形式析出, Sr^{2+} 则要到湖水浓缩到一定程度时才能形成硫酸锶而沉淀析出,因此Sr/Ba可用于评价古盐度^[36]。一般而言,Sr/Ba比值大于1、0.5~1、小于0.5分别指示咸化、半咸化、淡水沉积水体^[36-37]。研究区泥页岩的Sr/Ba值介于0.62~11.31,平均值为2.75(表1),整体高于二连盆地白垩系(0.14~0.57)^[38]、潜江凹陷潜江组(0.80~5.04)^[39]泥页岩的Sr/Ba比值,表明东濮凹陷沙河街组泥页岩沉积时为典型的咸化水体,

在泥页岩岩芯中观察到的大量盐岩和石膏矿物也进一步验证了该观点(图2)。

随Sr/Ba值的增大,TOC表现为先增大后减小的偏正态分布趋势,在Sr/Ba值大约为4时,TOC达到最大值(图4a),表明古盐度控制了沙三段泥页岩的有机质富集,随着古盐度的升高,有机质富集程度先增大后减小。这与前人的研究结果既存在差异又存在一致。张洪安等^[17]、鹿坤等^[18]、陈洁等^[19]认为东濮凹陷沙河街组优质烃源岩主要发育在咸水环境,沉积水体的盐度越高则有机质丰度就高。本次研究发现,在水体盐度超过一定值(Sr/Ba值=4)后,泥页岩

TOC反而降低了。一般而言,盐度升高会使得沉积水体中的矿物质含量升高,利于水生生物的生长发育,甚至会出现“藻类勃发”^[40]。但由于生物对盐度的忍耐能力是有限的,只要盐度超过生物忍耐的临界点,水体中的生物种类和丰度将会急剧减少。因此,随水体盐度的升高,湖泊水生生物的种类和丰度应该为正态分布变化趋势^[37]。Sr/Ba值与古生产力指标Ba/Al和Ba/Ti值的相关关系也证实了该观点(图5a, b)。这种现象在柴达木盆地^[35]和渤海湾盆地^[20-22]均可见到,只不过不同盆地对应的盐度临界点不同,这与沉积水体中生长的生物种类存在差异有关。

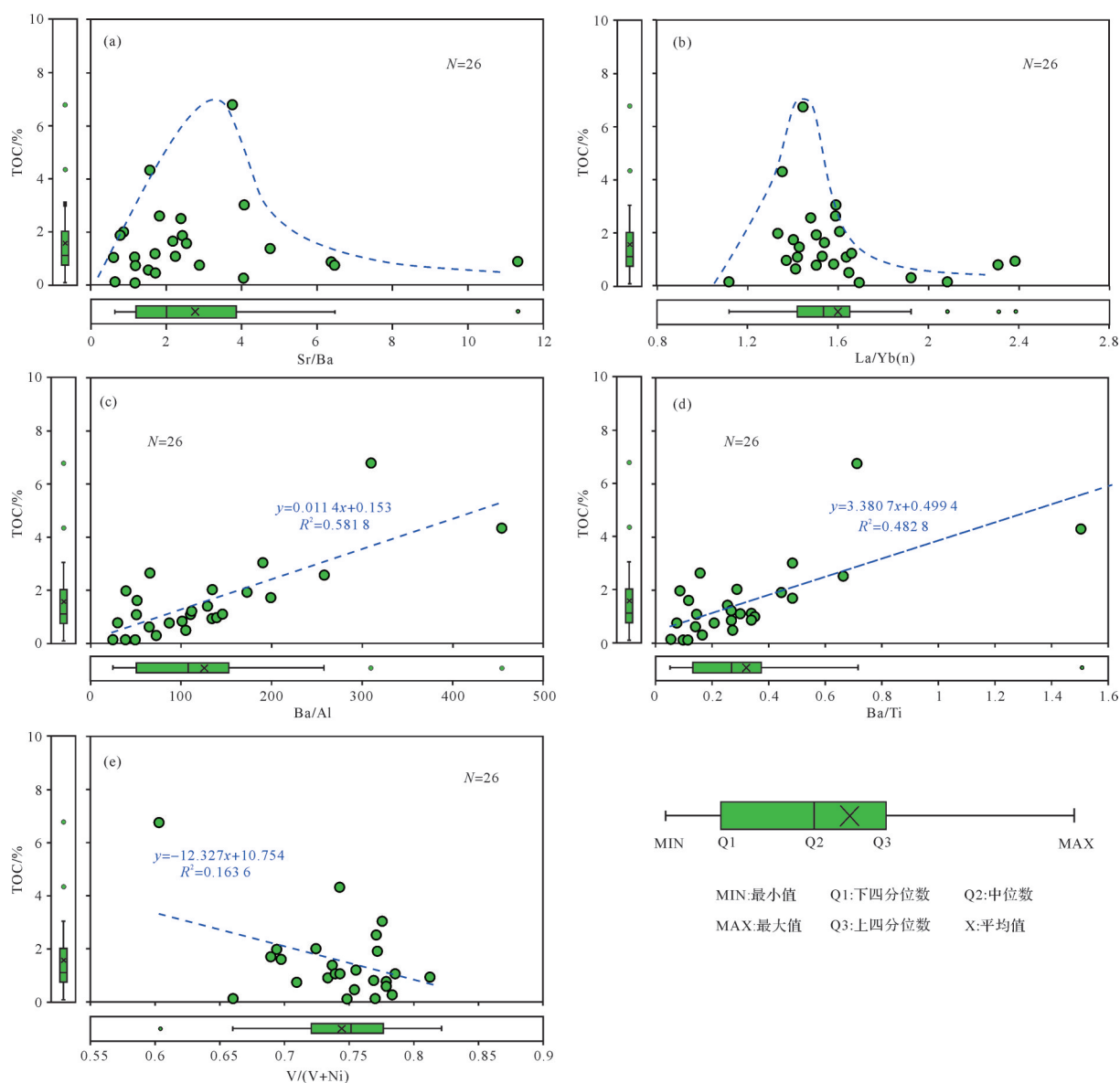


图4 东濮凹陷沙三段泥页岩TOC与古盐度(a),沉积速率(b),古生产力(c,d),氧化还原条件相关关系(e)
Fig.4 Correlation among organic matter richness with (a) paleo-salinity, (b) sedimentation rate, (c) and (d) paleo-productivity, and (e) redox condition

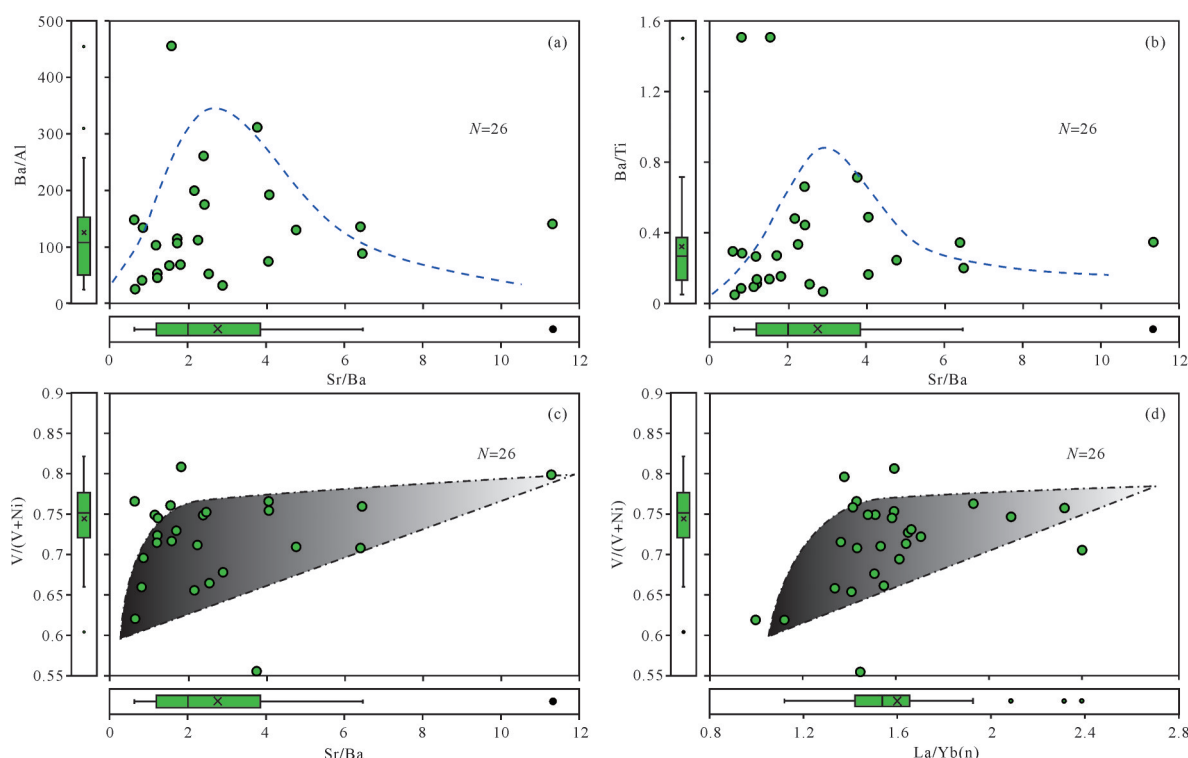


图5 东濮凹陷沙三段泥页岩古生产力、古盐度、氧化还原条件、沉积速率关系

(a)和(b)古盐度和古生产力;(c)古盐度和氧化还原条件;(d)沉积速率和氧化还原条件

Fig. 5 Correlation among paleo-salinity, sedimentation rate, paleo-productivity, and redox condition

(a) and (b): Paleo-salinity vs. Paleo-productivity; (c) Paleo-salinity vs. Redox condition; (d) Sedimentation rate vs. Redox condition

4.3 沉积速率

陆源输入能稀释沉积有机质,使得单位沉积物的有机质含量降低,因此稀释作用是影响有机质富集的因素之一,常用沉积速率大小表征稀释作用强弱^[41-43]。 La 和 Yb 分别为轻稀土元素(LREE)和重稀土元素(HREE)的指示元素,由于稀土元素常与碎屑矿物相结合,以悬浮的方式进入湖泊,当湖盆的沉积速率较快时,LREE和HREE迁移差异不明显, $(\text{La}/\text{Yb})_N$ 值接近1;当沉积速率较慢时,悬浮物在水流中停留时间较长,易迁移的LREE和不易迁移的HREE之间丰度的差异性更为明显, $(\text{La}/\text{Yb})_N$ 值明显大于1或小于1,本文选取稀土元素 $\text{La}/\text{Yb}(n)$ 值表征沉积速率的大小。经北美页岩标准化计算,研究区沙三段泥页岩的 $(\text{La}/\text{Yb})_N$ 值介于1.12~2.39,平均值为1.60(表1)。

随 $(\text{La}/\text{Yb})_N$ 值增大,TOC显示为先增大后减小的变化趋势,在 $(\text{La}/\text{Yb})_N$ 值大约为1.4时,TOC达到最大(图4b),表明沉积速率控制了泥页岩的有机质富集,但并不是简单的线性关系,适当的沉积速率最利于有机质富集。前人针对沉积速率对有机质富集影响

的研究已开展大量工作,主要形成三个观点:1)高沉积速率下,有机质在沉降过程中与 O_2 接触时间短,利于有机质富集^[41];2)高沉积速率下,大量的陆源输入对有机质起到强烈的稀释作用,不利于有机质富集^[42];3)基于现代海洋沉积物中的有机质富集程度与沉积速率的关系,Tyson^[43]通过数值模拟认为沉积速率与有机质富集不是简单的线性关系,而是随沉积速率的增大呈现为先增大后减小的变化,富集峰值出现在沉积速率为5 cm/Ka。Ding *et al.*^[44]、袁伟等^[45]、Chen *et al.*^[46]分别分析了二连盆地白垩系、鄂尔多斯盆地延长组和酒泉盆地白垩系陆相泥页岩的沉积速率与TOC的关系,发现TOC与沉积速率均表现为先增大后减小的趋势,临界值分别为5 cm/Ka、1.35 cm/Ka和12 cm/Ka,东濮凹陷沉积速率对有机质富集的影响应属于第三类。不同盆地对应的沉积速率临界值不同,这与沉积水体的古生产力大小和保存条件有关。

4.4 古生产力

沉积时表层水体的古生产力是影响有机质富集的关键因素^[14,38]。沉积物中重晶石(BaSO_4)的积累速率与表层水的古生产力密切相关,Ba元素含量可反

映水体的古生产力大小,含量越高则古生产力越大^[47]。对于湖相沉积而言,陆源碎屑的输入对沉积有机质富集具一定稀释作用^[48],常用Ti和Al元素定量表征陆源输入强弱^[49]。本次研究利用Ba/Al值和Ba/Ti值表征古生产力,比值越大表明古生产力越大。研究区泥页岩的Ba/Al值介于 $24.3 \times 10^{-4} \sim 454 \times 10^{-4}$,平均值为 125.5×10^{-4} (表1);Ba/Ti比值介于0.05~1.51,平均值为0.32(表1),比值整体高于上太古界页岩中的Ba/Al值(55×10^{-4})和Ba/Ti值(0.13)^[29]。其他指标显示低于东营凹陷沙三段和沙四段泥页岩沉积时水体的古生产力^[20],古生产力处于中等水平。这可能是在古盐度和氧化还原条件类似的背景下,东濮凹陷沙河街组泥页岩的有机质丰度整体低于东营凹陷沙河街组泥页岩的主要原因^[7]。

随Ba/Al和Ba/Ti值的增大,TOC均显示出明显升高趋势,其相关系数平方分别为0.581 8和0.482 8(图4c,d),表明有机质富集明显受古生产力的控制,古生产力越大,有机质富集程度越高。但古生产力最大的泥页岩样品的TOC值并非最大,表明古生产力仅为影响有机质富集的因素之一。

4.5 氧化还原条件

有机质富集除与有机质的来源和稀释程度有关,还与能够保存多少有机质相关,这由沉积水体的氧化还原条件决定。研究表明,现代海洋中绝大部分有机质均存在不同程度的降解作用,现今保存下来的比例不足原始有机质总量的5%^[14,50],保存条件是控制有机质富集的重要因素。

稀土元素Ce和Eu常用于表征水体的氧化还原条件。Eu异常($\delta Eu = E_{uN} / (Sm_N \times Gd_N)^{1/2}$)常由原生沉积作用引起, δEu 值 >0.35 指示还原沉积环境。Ce异常($\delta Ce = Ce_N / (La_N \times Pr_N)^{1/2}$)常由后生沉积作用导致, δCe 值 >1 时,表明沉积水体富集Ce元素,指示氧化环境;当 δCe 数值 <1 时,表明沉积水体亏损Ce元素,指示还原环境。当 $Ce_{amon} < -0.1$ 时,表示Ce亏损,指示氧化环境;当 $Ce_{amon} > -0.1$ 时,表示Ce富集,指示还原环境^[51]。研究区泥页岩样品的 δEu 值为0.85~1.31,平均值为0.99; δCe 值为0.377~1.47,平均值为0.90;92.3%的样品的 Ce_{amon} 值均大于-0.1,均表明沙三段泥页岩沉积时为缺氧的还原环境。

微量元素V/(V+Ni)值是表征氧化还原性的可靠指标。一般而言,V/(V+Ni)值 <0.46 、 $0.46 \sim 0.57$ 、 $0.57 \sim 0.83$ 、 $0.83 \sim 1.00$ 分别指示弱氧化、氧化、还原和强还

原沉积环境^[50]。研究区泥页岩的V/(V+Ni)值介于0.60~0.82,平均值为0.74(表1),表明泥页岩沉积时以厌氧还原环境为主。对比来看,本次研究泥页岩的V/(V+Ni)值整体高于东营凹陷沙四上亚段上部和沙三段泥页岩(0.5~0.75)^[52]、柴达木盆地始新统泥页岩(0.6~0.71)^[53]、潜江凹陷潜江组(0.68~0.75)^[39]泥页岩的V/(V+Ni)值,表明东濮凹陷沙三段泥页岩沉积时的还原性整体强于东营凹陷沙四上亚段上部和沙三段、柴达木盆地始新统和潜江凹陷潜江组泥页岩沉积时的还原性。这可能与沙三段泥页岩沉积时高的古盐度和低的沉积速率特征有关,古盐度越高,沉积速率越小,还原性越强(图5c,d)。

随V/(V+Ni)值增大,研究区泥页岩的TOC变化不明显,其中TOC值最大样品的V/(V+Ni)比值却最小(图4e),表明氧化还原性不是有机质富集的主控因素,这与前人的研究结果存在差异。鹿坤等^[18]、Hu *et al.*^[20]、Tang *et al.*^[21]和Wang *et al.*^[22]均认为东濮凹陷沙河街组泥页岩的有机质富集程度与沉积水体还原性呈明显的正相关,还原性越强,有机质富集程度越高。鄂尔多斯盆地^[54]、二连盆地^[38]、柴达木盆地^[35]、渤海湾盆地东营凹陷^[37]和江汉盆地^[55]泥页岩有机质富集也表现为相似规律。本次研究中还原性与有机质富集无明显相关,这可能与样品选取有关。本次研究选取的泥页岩岩芯取自东濮凹陷沙三段含盐泥页岩层系,这些样品的V/(V+Ni)值均很高,沉积水体整体为缺氧的还原条件。在古生产力水平保持一定的背景下,还原性的增加无法使得沉积有机质的来源数量增加,因此氧化还原条件不是研究区沙三段泥页岩有机质差异富集的主控因素。

4.6 差异富集主控因素

针对有机质差异富集机理的研究已近70年,但前期多集中于海相沉积,形成了三方面学术观点:1)高生产力模式。Pasrrish^[56]通过统计发现全球烃源岩主要分布于古洋流上升区域,认为高生产力是有机质富集最重要的主控因素。Calvert *et al.*^[57]发现全球93%的有机质均分布在高生产力区域,在生产力较高的地区即使处于氧化环境,亦可能沉积大量有机质,并基于上升洋流的沉积供给、其它沉积物的稀释作用以及沉积物结构三方面分析,发现Arabian海的有机质最富集区域并非含氧量最低区域,进一步确认高生产力控制有机质富集;2)保存模式。Demaison *et al.*^[58]发现全球绝大部分有机质在保存的

过程中均被降解,保存下来的比例低于0.5%,认为保存条件是有机质富集的关键因素。Tyson *et al.*^[59]认为当水体为缺氧环境时,海洋表层水体低的古生产力也可形成富有机质沉积。Tyson^[43]通过数值模拟研究认为缺氧环境是控制有机质富集的主要因素;3)高生产力与保存叠加模式。Ingall *et al.*^[60]认为富有机质沉积是生产力和保存条件共同作用的结果。

与海洋相比,湖泊水体的面积小,水体浅,湖平面频繁变化,易受构造和古气候影响,沉积速率更大^[13-15]。针对湖相沉积有机质差异富集机理的研究多从湖盆类型角度展开,前人提出了气候和构造的耦合作用控制了湖盆类型,包括过充填、平衡充填和欠充填型湖盆,进而控制有机质的富集^[13,61-63]。

本次研究表明,东濮凹陷沙三段泥页岩的有机质富集主要受控于古生产力、古盐度和沉积速率,氧化还原条件对有机质富集的影响不大。具体而言,在沙三段泥页岩沉积时期,湖盆处于局限、寒冷和干旱的古气候,水深较大^[64],水体盐度较高。较高的盐度导致水体中O₂和CO₂含量减少^[65],促使水体还原性增强。同时,较大的水深和较高的盐度促使水体出现盐跃层,使得水体发生分层,还原性强且稳定。因而在古生产力水平保持一定的背景下,还原性的持续增强无法促使有机质数量增加。另一方面,随盐度的升高,湖泊水体中水生生物的种属和数量表现为先增大后减小的偏正态分布变化趋势,即生物在合适的盐度下大量繁盛。但盐度过高时,恶劣环境使生物种属和数量急剧减少,导致古生产力下降。但由于保存条件好,死亡后的生物可以在还原环境得以保存,因此古生产力越高,有机质的富集程度越高。随沉积速率的逐渐升高,有机质在沉降过程中与氧气接触时间短,有利于有机质富集;但随着沉积速率持续攀升,则对沉积有机质起到强烈的稀释作用,不利于有机质富集。只有在高的古生产力、适当的古盐度、适当的沉积速率背景下,才有利于沉积有机质的富集。因此,对于典型的陆相断陷咸化湖盆而言,沉积有机质的差异富集既非单一的高生产力模式或者保存模式,也非简单的生产力模式和保存模式的叠加。未来须从特定盆地的具体沉积环境入手,对沉积有机质差异富集机制展开具体分析,这将对我国陆相页岩油勘探开发具有一定的指导意义。

5 结论

(1) 东濮凹陷沙三段含盐泥页岩TOC为0.11%~6.78%(平均值1.58%),有机质丰度差异大。泥页岩发育于寒冷干旱的古气候条件,沉积水体古盐度高,沉积速率变化大,古生产力中等,整体为缺氧的还原环境。

(2) 沙三段泥页岩的有机质富集主要受控于古生产力、古盐度和沉积速率,氧化还原条件对有机质富集的影响不大。

(3) 对于陆相断陷咸化湖盆而言,沉积有机质的差异富集既非单一的高生产力模式或者保存模式,亦非简单的生产力模式和保存模式的叠加。未来须从特定盆地的具体沉积环境入手,对沉积有机质差异富集机理展开分析,这对我国陆相页岩油勘探开发具有一定指导意义。

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Factors Controlling Differential Enrichment of Organic Matter in Saline Lacustrine Rift Basin: A case study of third member Shahejie Fm in Dongpu Depression

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Abstract: Saline shales are widely developed in the Mesozoic and Cenozoic continental saline lacustrine rift basins in China, containing abundant shale oil resources. The development of "sweet spots" in shale oil plays is closely related to the organic matter richness, but the key factors controlling differential enrichment of organic matter in saline shales are still unclear few and controversial. Taking the Dongpu Depression in the Bohai Bay Basin as an example, this study conducted the TOC, FE-SEM, energy spectrum, major, trace, and rare earth elements analyses on the Es3 (Third member of the Paleogene Shahejie Fm) Shales, exploring the correlations among the organic matter richness with paleoclimate, paleo-salinity, sedimentation rate, paleo-productivity, and redox condition. Results show that the organic matter enrichment degree is jointly controlled by paleo-productivity, paleo-salinity and sedimentation rate. The greater the paleo-productivity is, the greater the organic matter enrichment degree is. With the increasing paleo-salinity and sedimentation rate, the organic matter enrichment degree increases first and then decreases. Redox conditions have little effect on the enrichment of organic matter, which is mainly related to the generally strong reduction condition of the shale cores. The combination of high paleo-productivity, proper paleo-salinity and proper sedimentation rate is most favorable for the organic matter enrichment. Differential enrichment of organic matter within shales is one of the important contents for Unconventional Petroleum Sedimentology studies. Revealing the key factors controlling differential enrichment of organic matter is of great significance to the exploration and development of lacustrine shale oil in China.

Key words: unconventional petroleum sedimentology; shale oil; saline lacustrine rift basin; saline shales; organic matter differential enrichment; Dongpu Depression