



塔里木盆地

粘土矿物

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# 塔里木盆地粘土矿物

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## 内 容 简 介

该书共分3篇11章,第一篇(1~3章)为基础粘土矿物研究,重点阐述了塔里木盆地粘土矿物类型及矿物学特征,并对存在于该盆地7类30余种粘土矿物组合进行了研究;第二篇(4~9章)在介绍该盆地地质背景基础上,着重研究了古生界—新生界粘土矿物纵向和横向的分布规律及形成机制;第三篇(10~11章)研究了粘土矿物在推断古环境、地层划分与对比、储层性质及油气层保护等方面的应用。

本书可供石油地质、石油工程及粘土科学方面有关技术人员阅读,并可供有关大专院校师生参考。

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# 序

粘土矿物学是矿物学的一个年轻的分支,含油气区粘土矿物的分析研究对于沉积环境、地层对比、油气生成—运移—储集和盖层评价等石油地质学课题的深入研究愈来愈显示其重要性,在油气井安全钻进、保护油气层、提高钻井速率和采收率等方面的作用则更为突出。

塔里木盆地是我国重要的含油气盆地之一,塔里木石油勘探开发指挥部自1989年成立以来,开展了大规模的油气勘探工作,不但在油气发现上取得了重大勘探成果,而且随着地质资料的日益增多,系统性的研究工作不断拓宽和深入。继1983年塔西南柯克亚油气田粘土矿物分析研究工作之后,1994年开始对全盆地粘土矿物进行了系统的研究。五年来,作者通过对1万多块样品的精心分析和研究,取得了可喜的成果,为该书编写打下了坚实的基础。

该书第一篇(1~3章)为基础粘土矿物研究部分,全面阐述了塔里木盆地粘土矿物类型和矿物学特征,并对该盆地7类30多种粘土矿物组合进行了研究。关于含油气盆地基础粘土矿物学研究的深度和广度是目前国内罕见的;第二篇(4~9章)主要阐明了塔里木盆地下古生界—新生界的粘土矿物分布特征,作者总结出该盆地特有的粘土矿物纵向分布规律,对其形成机理和条件进行了颇具说服力和创见性的探讨;第三篇(10~11章)为粘土矿物应用部分,作者阐明了粘土矿物在石油地质和钻采工程方面的应用,具有重要的实用意义。

该书内容丰富、翔实,不仅对塔里木盆地的油气勘探与开发具有重要的理论意义和实用价值,而且其中关于粘土矿物的综合鉴定经验、形成条件探讨具有普遍的学术意义和应用价值,堪称一部粘土矿物学的佳作。



2000年9月10日

## PREFACE

Clay mineralogy is a young branch of mineralogy. The study on oil—bearing clay minerals is getting more and more important to the deeply search for deposit environment, layer comparison, oil and gas generation—migration—maintenance and caprock evaluation, and other petroleum geologic items. It has an extraordinary effect to the safe drilling, protection of oil and gas—bearing layers, speedup the drilling and raising the recovery ratio.

The Tarim Basin is one of the most important oil and gas—bearing basins in our country. Since 1989 the Tarim Petroleum Exploration and Development Headquarter came into existence, large—scale exploration for oil and gas has been conducted and a great achievement obtained. A systematic research is getting wider and deeper along with more and more geologic data have been stored. Following the clay mineral analysis to Kekeya oil and gas field in southwest Tarim in 1983, a systematic clay mineral research on entire basin started in 1994. During the past five years, the authors of this monograph finished a meticulous analysis and a fine study on more than 10,000 samples. And gratifying achievements have built up a solid foundation for this book.

In Section one (Chapter 1~3), a basic study on clay minerals in Tarim Basin, include mineral types and their mineralogical features, was comprehensively described. 7 group and more than 30 combination of clays in the Basin were analyzed. It expanded the range and quality of the similar studies in China as well as in the world. In Section two (Chapter 4~9) the main distributions features of clay minerals in Tarim Basin, and a characteristic vertical distribution from lower Paleozoic to Cenozoic were summarized. A convincing and original idea on its formation mechanism and condition emerged. Section three (Chapter 10~11) is on the application of clay minerals. The author clarified the use of clay minerals in petroleum geology and also in oil—bearing layer protection with great significance.

This monograph is substantial, full and accurate in content. It is not only theoretically and applicably valuable to the exploration and development of oil and gas in Tarim Basin, but also enrich the experience of a summing—up evaluation of clay minerals for their forming condition. It may be rated as a good piece for clay minerals both on its academic and applying values.

Xu Ji—Quan  
2000年9月10日

# 前　　言

粘土矿物是地球上分布最广的一种天然产物,约占岩石圈和风化壳的一半,它是泥页岩的主要组分、砂岩中的重要胶结物,在碳酸盐岩、变质岩和火山碎屑岩中也或多或少地含有粘土矿物;粘土矿物是自然界颗粒最小的一类矿物,直径多小于 $2\mu\text{m}$ ,有晶质和非晶质两类。晶质粘土矿物的基本结构属二维系,晶体呈层片状;粘土矿物比表面大,在表面电荷、阳离子交换、吸附有机质、水化膨胀及环境敏感性等方面具有突出的性质。由于粘土矿物分布的广泛性和特有的晶体结构、物理化学特性,使它与石油地质和钻采工程有着密切的关系,并在建材、化工、农业、食品等经济领域中得到了广泛应用。随着科学技术的提高,粘土矿物的研究工作也日益深入,在国民经济发展中的作用愈来愈受到人们的关注。

塔里木盆地是我国陆地面积最大的含油气盆地,它的勘探和开发对加速发展我国西部地区具有重大意义。随着油气勘探形势发展的需要,塔里木盆地地质研究领域不断拓宽。该盆地粘土矿物研究工作开始于1983年,当年进行了塔西南柯克亚油气田的粘土矿物分析研究;1985~1986年塔里木综合研究联队成立后,于1987~1989年期间,对塔北和塔中部分地区开展了粘土矿物分析研究;从1994年至今,对该盆地粘土矿物进行了全面系统的分析和综合研究工作。笔者对于粘土矿物的研究,从基础工作做起,收集和整理原始分析资料,对照图谱按部颁标准,对先后分析的10 000多块样品逐个进行统一定性鉴定、定量计算,从中筛选出分析质量好的8 000多块样品的资料用于本书。样品点位包括库车坳陷、塔北隆起、北部坳陷、中央隆起、西南坳陷、塘古孜巴斯坳陷和塔南隆起等构造单元,层位上包括了从上第三系至震旦系全部层系。对于重点样品,除进行常规的X射线衍射和扫描电镜分析外,还做了红外光谱、差热、透射电镜、电子衍射、能谱、化学全分析、穆斯堡尔谱、晶格像、比表面、阳离子交换等项分析。经深入细致地研究,总结出11种粘土矿物的矿物学特征。本书就是在这些大量实际资料和系统研究工作基础上编写而成的。

本书共分3篇11章,第一篇基础粘土矿物研究,由样品选取与处理、粘土矿物种类和特征、粘土矿物组合类型3章构成;第二篇粘土矿物分布与形成,共有6章,其中第四章概要叙述了塔里木盆地的地质背景,第五~八章分别叙述了下古生界、上古生界、中生界、新生界粘土矿物的分布特征,第九章讨论了塔里木盆地粘土矿物的形成条件;第三篇分两章,分别叙述了粘土矿物在石油地质和油气层保护方面的应用。

本书是在《塔里木盆地粘土矿物特征及应用》研究报告基础之上经补充、修改编写而成的。罗春熙副总工程师直接组织、指导了该项目的研究工作,并对研究报告进行了全面、认真的审查和修改。该研究报告曾获塔里木指挥部科技二等奖,在部级科技成果验收中,被评为总体上达到国际先进水平。

本书资料收集、整理及样品选取由赵杏媛、杨帆、罗俊成完成;粘土矿物统一鉴定和数据筛

选及图版制作由赵杏媛完成；数据处理由罗俊成、杨威完成；纵向分布图由赵杏媛、杨威编制；平面分布图由杨威编制。本书第一～四章、第九章、第十一章由赵杏媛编写；第五～八章由赵杏媛、罗俊成、杨帆编写；第十章由赵杏媛、杨威、孙玉善编写。参加本书编写的还有张宝民、杨文静、徐祖雄、魏宝和、何锦发、王智、高琴琴、邢永华、彭更新、王焕增等。在编写过程中还得到了李宇平、邸宏利、席勤、王春和、于秀琴、李小霞等同志的帮助。全书由赵杏媛统编。

在研究工作和专著编写过程中，得到了贾承造副指挥、钟小莉处长、相建民处长、买光荣副处长、龚福华副处长、王招明院长等领导的关怀和帮助。本书编写还得到了许冀泉研究员、郑直研究员和杨雅秀高级工程师等粘土矿物专家的指导。在此一并表示感谢。

限于作者水平，书中难免有不妥之处，敬请读者指正。

笔 者

2000年10月20日

## FOREWORD

Clay mineral is one of the most abundant natural minerals on the earth, almost accounts for half of the lithosphere and weathering — crust. It is main component of shalestone, important cement of sandstone, and more or less a part of carbonate, metamorphic and volcano clastic rock. Clays are the finest minerals in nature, with a diameter less than 2  $\mu\text{m}$ . There are two—type clays, crystal and non—crystal. Crystal clay minerals have a basic two—dimensional feature, with layered structure. It has a large specific surface and peculiar characters in surface charge, cation exchange, organic matter absorption, hydrated expansion, and environment sensitivity etc. Owing to its distribution universality, unique crystal structure and physical chemistry features, and clay minerals is closely linked to the petroleum geology and oil—bearing layer protection. It is also widely used in timbering, chemical industry, agriculture and food fields. In the movement of science and technology, extensive studies on clay minerals have been carried on. And its effects for economic development have arrested more and more attention.

The Tarim Basin is the largest oil and gas — bearing basin in the continent in our country. To explore and develop it benefits and accelerates the exploration of west parts of China very much. Along with the progress of oil and gas prospecting, the geology research of the basin expanded continuously. The studies on clay minerals in this Basin started in 1983. During the year analyses on clays in Kekeya oil and gas field in southwest Tarim Basin had been done. When the Investigate Joints for Tarim Basin were set up in 1985~1986, studies on clay minerals in north and mid Tarim expanded during 1987~1989. Since 1994, a comprehensive and systematic study and integrate research have been done. Authors of this book started from basic work on clay minerals in this Basin. They collected and integrated original data, identified more than 8,000 samples in good conditions by one — by — one analyses to over 10,000 sample according to the criteria issued by our petroleum ministry. A unified and standardized qualitative identification as well as quantitative calculation was carried out. Sample sources locate in tectonic units in Kuqa depressions, Northern Tarim uplift, North — Part depressions, Central uplift, Southwest depression, Tanguzibas depression and Southern Tarim lift, and all layers from Neogene to Sinian. For some critical samples, in addition to routine XRD and SEM, other analytical tools such as IR, DTA, TEM, ED, EPM, full chemical analysis, Mossbaure spectrophotometer, lattice image, specific surface and cation exchange etc were carried out. Based on such a comprehensive study, 11 kinds of clays were sorted out for their mineral features. And this monograph is well—grounded on enormous numbers of original data and systematic analyses to them.

This book is divided into 3 sections, 11 chapters. Section one is the basic research part composed by 3 chapters, the selection and treatment of samples, types and features of clay minerals, and combinations of clay minerals. Section two described the distribution and formation of clay minerals, composed by chapter 4 the outline of geological background of

Tarim Basin, chapter 5~8 the distribution features of clay minerals in Lower and Upper Palaeozoic, Mesozoic and Cenozoic groups respectively, and chapter 9 the forming condition of clay minerals in Tarim Basin. Section 3 breaks into 2 chapters, include the application of clay minerals in petroleum geology and protection to oil and gas—bearing layer.

For this book, Zhao Xingyuan, Yang Fan and Luo Juncheng finished collection and integration of data and selection of samples. Zhao Xingyuan finished consistent identification, data screening and illustration drafting. Luo Juncheng and Yang Fan finished data processing. Zhao Xingyuan and Yang Wei finished vertical distribution plan and Yang Wei finished transverse map. Chapter 1~4, 9 and 11 are written by Zhao Xingyuan; chapter 5~8 by Zhao Xingyuan, Luo Juncheng and Yang Fan; and chapter 10 by Zhao Xingyuan, Yang Wei and Sun Yushan. Zhang Baoming, Yang Wenjing, Xu Zuxiong, Wei Baohe, He Jinfa, Wang Zhi, Gao Qinjin, Xing Yonghua, Peng Gengxin, and Wang Huanzeng also took their parts in writing this book. In addition, Li Yuping, Di Hongli, Xi Qin, Wang Chunhe, Yu Xiuqin, and Li Xiaoxia give their hands. The whole book is finally compiled by Zhao Xingyuan.

This book is a complementary and revised edition based on the project report 'Clay Minerals Features and Application in Tarim Basin'. The vice engineer—in-chief Luo Chunxi organized and directed the research project. And he carefully gave an overall examination and revise on the report. The report had won the second science and technology prize awarded by Tarim Basin Oil Field Headquarter. It was evaluated internationally advanced.

During the research and book compiling, vice commander Jia Chengzao, section chief Gong Fuhua, Zhong Xiaoli, Xiang Jianmin, Mai Guangrong, and dean Wang Zhaoming provided care and help. Finally several experts in clay mineral, Professor Xu Jiquan, Zheng Zhi who is the council member of International Association for Clay Research and senior engineer Yang Yaxiu instructed the compiling. I gratefully acknowledge the efforts of all these persons.

Owing to the limited academic level of the author, this book is still tentative and incomplete. I earnestly look forward to hearing from readers.

**Authors**

**2000. 10. 20**

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# 第一篇 基础粘土矿物研究

## 第一章 样品选取与处理

在样品选取—粘土分离—上机分析—粘土矿物定性定量解释直至成果表一系列工作中，每一个环节，必须确保准确无误，如果其中一个环节未做好，其成果不仅无益，反而有害。取样和粘土矿物分离，表面看来是简单的工作，而实际上所出现的问题会使最终的分析成果失真。但这些问题至今尚未引起人们的广泛关注。样品选取和粘土分离是粘土矿物分析、研究及相关工作基础的基础，必须认真对待。

### 第一节 样品的选取

#### 一、代表性

根据粘土矿物分析的目的，选取有代表性的样品，“代表性”包括两方面的内容。

(1) 岩性变化 例如分析粘土矿物的目的是为油气储层性质研究提供依据，首先了解研究区有几种岩石类型。如油气储层有砂岩和碳酸盐岩，前者又包括粗砂岩、细砂岩、粉砂岩，后者又包括灰岩和白云岩。而每种砂岩、灰岩、白云岩又分不同的情况，砂岩有含泥质多少、含灰质多少、含白云质多少等，灰岩或白云岩也有含泥多少、含砂多少之分。选取样品时，含油气储层中每种岩性的样品一定要包括在内，同时还要有一定数量的非油气储层(如干层、水层……)与之相对应岩性的样品，以便进行对比研究。

(2) 深度变化 在考虑岩性变化的同时也要考虑深度变化，例如油气储层或非油气储层，不同深度的相同岩性的样品也要选取，深度间隔大小要根据具体情况而定，不要千篇一律机械取样(如1m三块)。

如果目的是研究某地区粘土矿物的分布规律，在考虑岩性变化的同时，样品所取深度间隔要求更均匀一些。间距大小要根据研究的深度和广度而定。一般来说，如果研究区广，研究粘土矿物总的分布趋势，每口井样品可少取一些(井深间距大一些)；如果研究区范围小，研究的问题较细，则取样深度间距要小一些。

#### 二、真实性

“真实性”是指样品代表地层的真实情况。粘土矿物对外界环境有较强的敏感性，尽量避免选取受到地层本身以外因素所污染的样品，如钻井过程中泥浆等各种处理“液”的影响。取样井段有岩心和岩屑。首先选择岩心，选择岩心时，不要取岩心壁，因为钻井过程中，岩心壁与泥浆接触，受到外来环境的影响，尤其是泥浆浸泡时间长的井段受影响更大。其次是岩屑，如果只有岩屑，也需要取时，注意一定要挑样，挑选出代表该深度的样品，避免上部“掉块”的影响。应该指出，砂岩岩屑由于其本身的渗透性较大，它受泥浆污染程度会大大高于泥岩岩屑。

## 第二节 粘土分离

粘土分离就是把粘土从岩石中提取出来,而不要非粘土矿物。粘土分离的原理、方法、步骤等详见《粘土矿物与粘土矿物分析》(赵杏媛等,1990)。由于这一工作目前还经常出现一些问题,而影响粘土矿物分析的质量,这里仅补充一些新的认识和经验。

### 一、分离中常出现的问题

所分离出来的粘土供给X射线衍射、热分析(差热、热重等)、红外光谱、化学分析、透射电镜及电子衍射、穆斯堡尔谱等多项有关粘土矿物特征分析之用。以下例举实际样品说明样品分离好坏对X射线衍射粘土矿物分析质量带来的影响(图1-1~图1-8)。

样品分离不当,所提取的“粘土”X射线衍射谱图(图1-1、图1-3、图1-5和图1-7)中主要为石英(Q)、长石(F)、方解石(Ca)、白云石(D<sub>0</sub>)、石膏(Gy)、锐钛矿(An)等非粘土矿物。

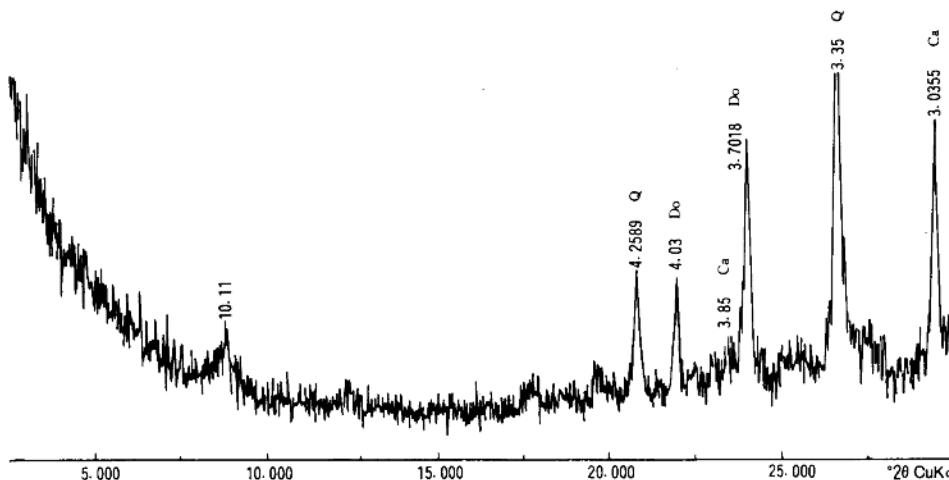


图1-1 玛参1井(O<sub>1</sub>, 4 744.60m, 灰质白云岩)粘土分离不合理,乙二醇饱和定向样品(EG)X射线衍射谱图

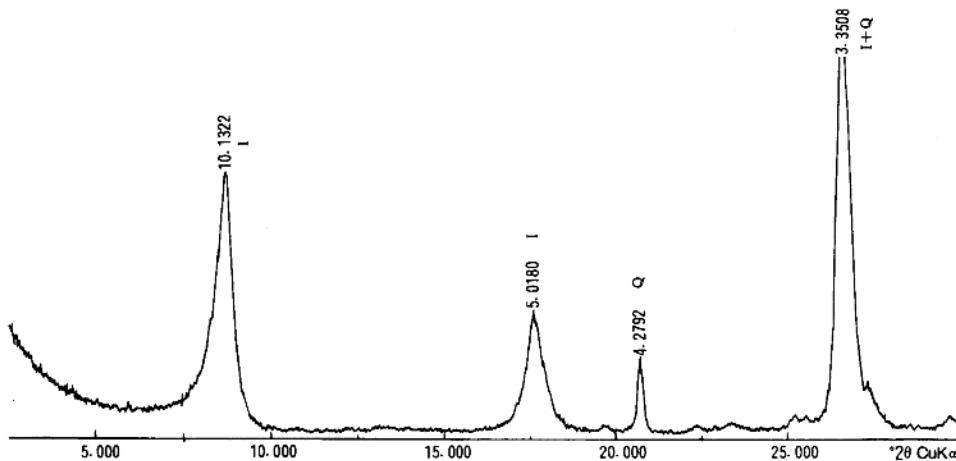


图1-2 (样品同图1-1),粘土分离合理,EG X射线衍射谱图

这些谱图既不能定性鉴定粘土矿物的种类,更不能进行粘土矿物定量计算。有时虽然能看出主要粘土矿物成分(图 1-5),但鉴定出的粘土矿物类型也不准确。

同一块样品分离方法较恰当,所测定的 X 射线衍射谱图(图 1-2、图 1-4、图 1-6 及图 1-8)中有的仍含非粘土矿物,但主要是粘土矿物,可以利用这些谱图进行粘土矿物定性和定量鉴定。

目前有类似图 1-5 和图 1-7 者得出了粘土矿物定量计算成果;也有类似图 1-1 和图 1-3 者,得出“该样品不含粘土或粘土含量极微”的结论。实际上,有些岩石样品的确不含粘土矿物,这种样品得出此结论是正确的。而目前更多的情况是由于分离方法不当,而未分离出粘土所致。

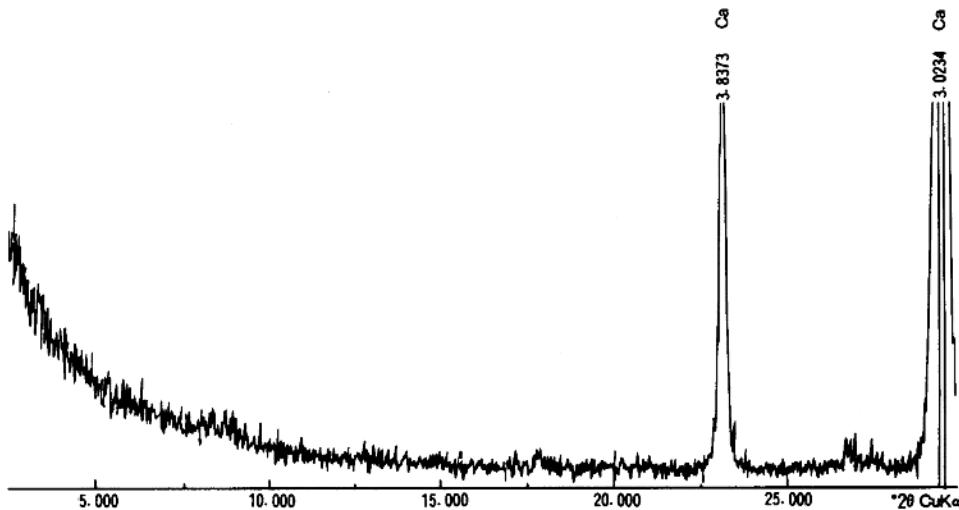


图 1-3 玛参 1 井(O<sub>1</sub>, 4 321.10m. 灰岩)粘土分离不当时,自然定向样品(N)X 射线衍射谱图

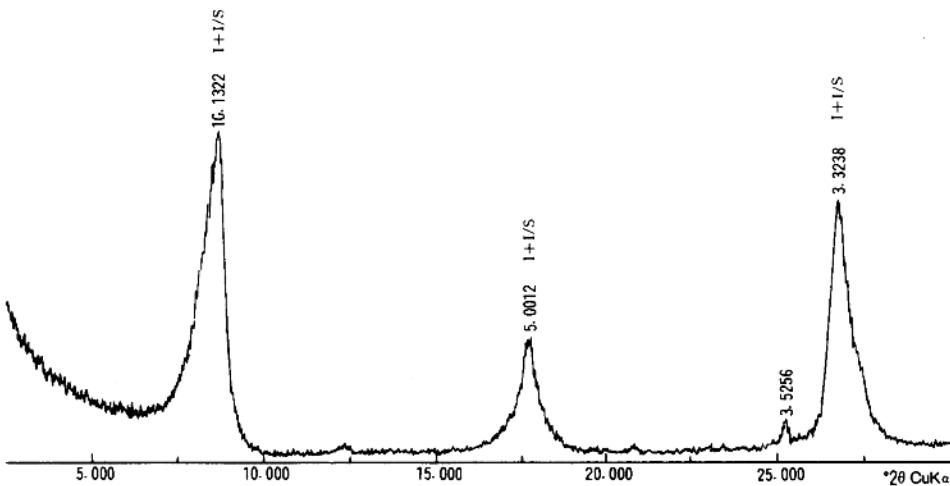


图 1-4 样品同图 1-3,粘土分离合理,N X 射线衍射谱图

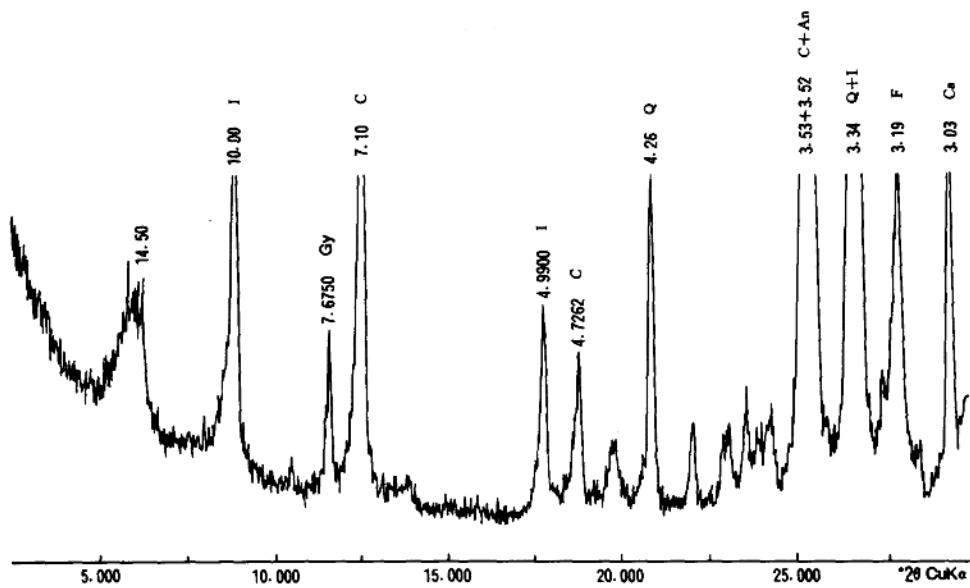


图 1-5 维马 1 井(北部坳陷孔雀河斜坡, N<sub>i</sub>j, 1 163.50m, 蓝灰色泥质砂岩)  
粘土分离不当时, NX 射线衍射谱图

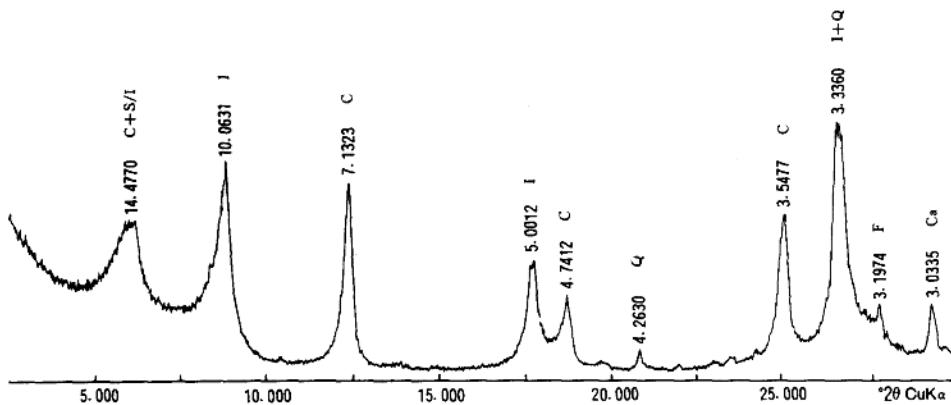


图 1-6 样品同图 1-5, 粘土分离合理, NX 射线衍射谱图

## 二、粘土分离的复杂性

该盆地粘土矿物所分析的样品主要为砂岩和泥岩,还有相当数量的碳酸盐岩和火山岩。砂岩又有粗砂岩、细砂岩、粉砂岩等各种粒级之分,有些砂岩和泥岩还含有大小不等的砾石,并时常含灰质、白云质、煤屑。储油层常为含油砂岩,油又分轻质、重质,也常有沥青砂岩。碳酸盐岩又包括灰岩、白云岩、白云质灰岩、灰质白云岩等多种类型,有些样品含油、沥青等,泥质含量多少也差别很大。已分析过粘土矿物的火山岩有玄武岩、辉岩、辉绿岩、辉长岩、苏长岩、火山熔岩等。此外,岩石成岩程度(如疏松—坚硬状况)也变化较大。

岩性多变的样品给粘土分离工作带来了困难。分离工作者拿到样品后,首先要了解岩石样品的类型和特点,以便为合理选择具体的处理方法和步骤打下基础。了解样品类型和特点的方