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中上扬子地区南华系大塘坡组沉积期岩相古地理及对油气成藏的指示

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摘要:【研究目的】中上扬子地区在新元古代南华纪中期发育大塘坡组海相黑色含锰碳酸页岩, 长期以来作为锰矿层被广泛关注, 但对其油气地质特征研究较少。本文从油气地质角度详细阐述了大塘坡组岩相古地理及其对油气成藏的指示作用, 以期为中国南方地区油气调查提供指导。**【研究方法】**通过野外地质调查和资料收集, 采用单井分析、连井对比、岩相古地理图编制等方法, 结合烃源岩特征分析、储层分析等实验测试手段, 详细梳理了大塘坡组沉积特征和油气地质条件, 分析了烃源岩特征和潜在油气组合。**【研究结果】**大塘坡组形成于间冰期, 沉积过程受拉张裂陷活动控制, 可划分出 2 大类沉积相、7 类沉积亚相及若干沉积微相, 整个沉积期构成一个完整的海侵—高位—海退沉积旋回; 大塘坡组最具油气资源潜力的相带为局限陆棚亚相和潟湖亚相, 主要分布在大塘坡组一段, 有机地球化学指标特征好, 为优质烃源岩。**【结论】**大塘坡组一段具有良好的生烃潜力和页岩气发育潜力, 松桃、花垣、秀山、湘潭、鹤峰等地区具有页岩气发育有利条件, 为潜在页岩气发育区。以大塘坡组为烃源岩发育多类油气成藏组合, 渝黔湘交界的秀山、松桃、花垣地区源储配置条件较好, 为潜在常规油气发育区。

关 键 词: 页岩气; 新元古界; 大塘坡组; 岩相古地理; 烃源岩; 成藏组合; 油气勘查工程; 中国南方

创 新 点: 阐述了油气调查新层系岩相古地理和成藏机制: (1)系统梳理了南华系大塘坡组剖面和钻孔资料, 明确了具有油气资源潜力的沉积相带; (2)分析了大塘坡组烃源岩条件和页岩气发育潜力, 指出了油气调查方向。

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Lithofacies paleogeography during the depositional period of the Nanhua System Datangpo Formation and its indications for hydrocarbon accumulation in the Middle and Upper Yangtze Region, South China

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Abstract: This paper is the result of oil and gas exploration engineering.

[Objective] The marine black manganese-bearing carbonaceous shale of the Datangpo Formation, widely distributed in the mid–Neoproterozoic Nanhua strata of the Middle–Upper Yangtze Region, South China, has been extensively studied as a manganese deposit but remains poorly investigated regarding its petroleum geological characteristics. This study systematically analyzes the lithofacies paleogeography of the Datangpo Formation and evaluates its implications for hydrocarbon accumulation, providing critical insights for guiding petroleum exploration in the southern China. **[Methods]** Through field surveys and comprehensive data synthesis of the Datangpo Formation, we systematically evaluated hydrocarbon conditions, source rock geochemistry, and reservoir–caprock assemblage, especially lithofacies and paleogeography. This integrated approach combined individual well log interpretation, multi-well correlation analysis, and lithofacies paleogeographic with advanced analytical techniques including organic geochemical testing, petrophysical characterization, and reservoir evaluation. **[Results]** The Datangpo Formation developed during an interglacial period, with its depositional architecture constrained by extensional riftdynamics. Sedimentary facies within the formation are classified into two principal types, seven subcategories and multiple microfacies. The sequence comprises a complete transgressive–highstand–regressive cycle. Hydrocarbon–prospective facies are limited shelf subfacies and lagoon subfacies, predominantly occurring in the first member. These intervals exhibit favorable organic geochemical index, and constitute potential source rock horizons. **[Conclusions]** The first member of the Datangpo Formation exhibits significant hydrocarbon-generation potential and viable shale gas prospects. Strategic areas including Songtao, Huayuan, Xiushan, Xiangtan and Hefeng, located at the confluence of Hunan, Chongqing and Guizhou Province, demonstrate favorable geological conditions for shale gas exploitation. This unit serves as a competent source rock capable of forming multiple prospective hydrocarbon reservoir assemblages. Notably, The Xiushan–Songtao–Huayuan sector along the tri–province boundary of Chongqing, Guizhou, and Hunan exhibits optimal source–reservoir coupling configuration, indicating promising targets for conventional petroleum exploration.

Key words: shale gas; Neoproterozoic; Datangpo Formation; lithofacies paleogeography; source rock; accumulation assemblage; oil and gas exploration engineering; South China

Highlights: This article elucidated the lithofacies palaeogeography and reservoir forming mechanism of new strata for oil and gas survey through two principal methodologies: (1) The outcrop profiles and borehole data of the Datangpo Formation of the Nanhua System are systematically sorted out, and the sedimentary facies belts with oil and gas resource potential are clarified; (2) The conditions of the hydrocarbon source rocks and shale gas potential of the Datangpo Formation are analyzed, and the direction of oil and gas investigations is pointed out.

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1 引言

元古宇是近年来全球油气勘查和研究的热点之一。中国三大克拉通均发育元古宇烃源岩,其中扬子克拉通主要发育中元古界神农架群郑家垭组、新元古界南华系大塘坡组和震旦系陡山沱组3套烃源岩,三者在构造演化、沉积环境、成烃特征等方面具有诸多相似之处(汪泽成等,2014;赵文智等,2019)。目前中国仅在鄂西宜昌、黔东南丹寨等地区针对震旦系陡山沱组开展了油气调查和研究,并获得页岩气发现,证实该地层是一套良好的烃源岩和页岩气层(翟刚毅等,2017;汪泽成等,2019;淡永等,2023),而对大塘坡组和郑家垭组的调查研究较为

匮乏,制约了进一步的油气资源评价和有利区优选。

大塘坡组在扬子克拉通东南缘广泛发育,长期以来被作为锰矿产层广泛关注,相关研究多集中在锰矿成因与成矿模式(周琦等,2013;杜远生等,2015)、锰矿地球化学特征与形成环境(朱祥坤等,2013;马志鑫等,2016;赵志强等,2019)等固体矿产领域,而对其油气地质条件和资源潜力则缺乏系统的研究认识。本文以中上扬子地区南华系大塘坡组为研究对象,从岩相古地理特征角度探究其油气成藏条件,以期为后续调查研究提供依据。

2 地质背景

新元古代早期,在罗迪尼亚(Rodinia)超大陆裂

解及华南地块区域伸展活动背景下, 扬子克拉通东南缘经历了幕式裂陷过程, 形成新元古代—早古生代华南裂谷系(图 1), 内部发育多个次级裂谷盆地, 整体呈北东—南西向条带状分布(王剑等, 2001, 2012; Wang et al., 2006; 李献华等, 2008)。与此同时, 全球范围内至少发生了 2 次大规模的“冰川事件”, 分别发生在距今约 780 Ma 的 Sturtian 冰期和约 654 Ma 的 Marinoan 冰期(Evans, 2000; Lund et al., 2003), 在扬子地区分别称为“长安冰期”和“南沱冰期”。大塘坡组形成于这两次冰期之间的间冰期, 为一套受拉张裂陷活动控制的含锰碳酸盐岩和黑色碳质页岩陆源碎屑沉积组合。

3 地层特征

3.1 地层定义及分布

大塘坡组最初命名于黔东北地区, 以贵州松桃两界河大塘坡剖面为标准地层, 定义为“一套碳锰质和细屑沉积, 以底部黑色碳质岩或锰质岩与下伏杂砂岩分界”(尹崇玉等, 2006)。通常分为两段或

三段, 其中下段以黑色碳质页岩为主, 夹菱锰矿及凝灰岩, 局部夹有白云岩透镜体, 含有藻类、菌类和凝源类化石, 富含有机质和黄铁矿; 中段、上段为粉砂质页岩、粉砂质黏土岩, 颜色较浅, 碳、锰含量低。

大塘坡组主要分布在湘、黔、渝、鄂等地区, 与上下地层接触关系见图 2。在桂北地区, 相变为一套上部含砾的岩屑长石石英砂岩、含砾石英砂岩, 对应富禄组上段(陈建书等, 2016)。在湘中地区, 因为锰矿主产层, 被称为湘锰组。在黔中地区, 相变为一套紫红色粉砂岩和泥岩河湖相沉积, 称为马路坪组(张予杰等, 2020)。

3.2 地层出露情况

南华系大塘坡组在渝、黔、湘相邻地区出露较多(图 3, 图 4), 为研究提供了较好的资料基础。

4 沉积特征与岩相古地理

4.1 沉积体系及有利相带特征

大塘坡组沉积期, 研究区在拉张断裂作用下形成的“垒堑相间”格局之上, 充填了一套陆源碎屑沉

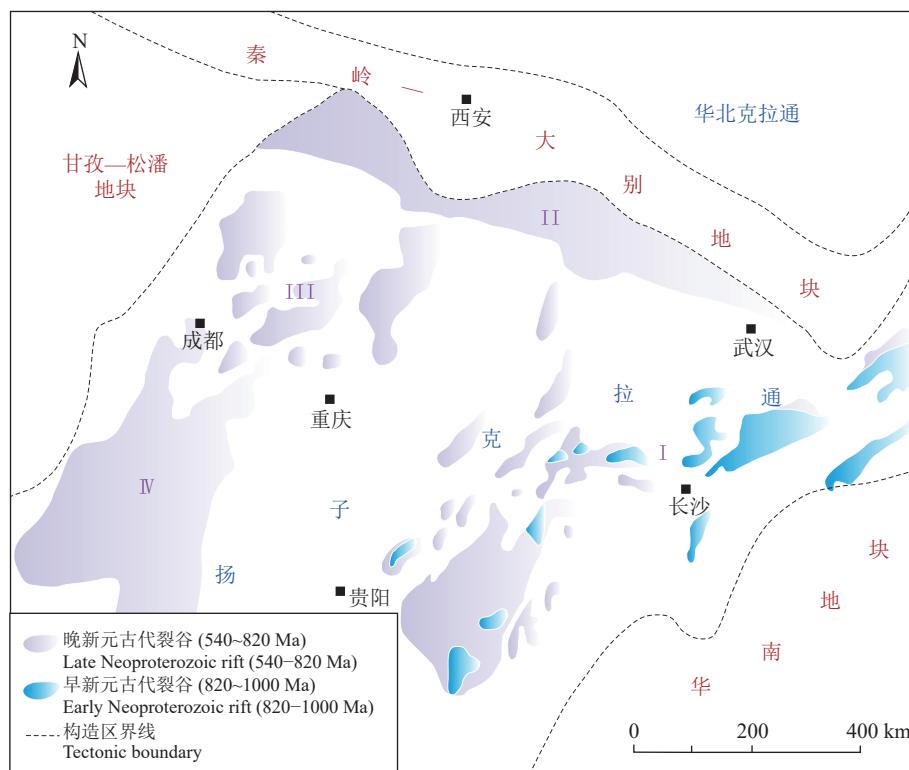


图 1 扬子及周边地区新元古代裂谷分布图(修改自万天丰, 2011; 管树巍等, 2017; 杜远生等, 2018)

I—鄂湘黔桂裂谷系; II—扬子北缘裂谷系; III—川中裂谷系; IV—康滇裂谷系

Fig.1 Distribution map of Neoproterozoic rift valleys in Yangtze and surrounding areas (modified from Wan Tianfeng, 2011; Guan Shuwei et al., 2017; Du Yuansheng et al., 2018)

I—Hubei—Hunan—Guizhou—Guangxi Rift System; II—Northern Yangtze Rift System; III—Central Sichuan Rift System; IV—Tibet—Yunnan Rift System

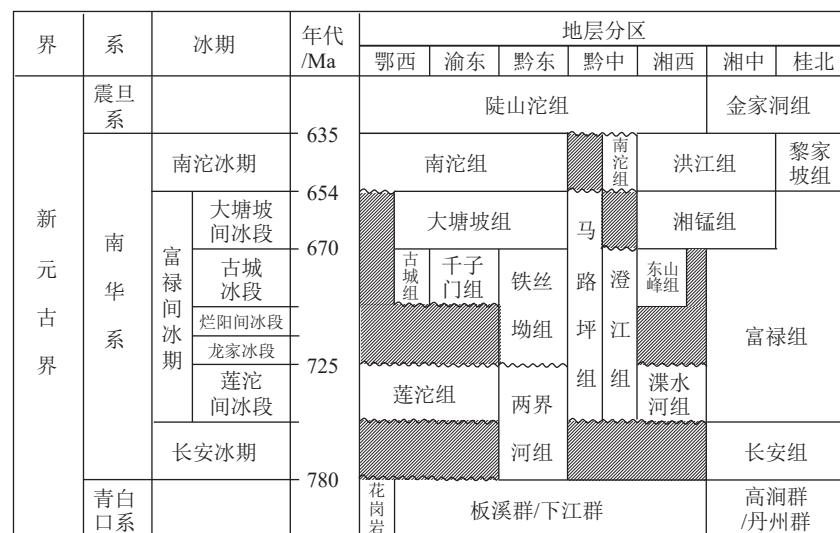


图 2 扬子地区新元古代末期地层划分及对比图
Fig.2 Stratigraphic division and correlation of the Late Neoproterozoic in Yangtze Region

积物,形成了隆起和凹陷相间的岩相古地理格局。大塘坡组整体可划分出 2 大类沉积相、7 类沉积亚相及若干沉积微相,整个沉积期构成一个完整的海侵—高位—海退沉积旋回,其中海侵体系域(TST)对应大塘坡组下段(一段),高位体系域(HST)对应大塘坡组中、上段(二段、三段)。

邻近古陆或古岛的陆缘地区发育滨岸相,根据岩石组合、沉积构造、水体能量、古地貌等特征,可进一步划分为海滩、潮坪、潟湖、障壁岛等亚相(图 5,表 1)。其中,潟湖多由陆地边缘断陷深度较小的地堑发展演化而成,主要发育含碳的粉砂质泥岩、钙(泥)质粉砂岩,局部夹透镜状菱锰矿,是滨岸相带内油气潜力较好的亚相类型。

离岸较远的陆架区发育陆棚相,以浅水陆棚为主。受同沉积断裂活动影响,局部地区垄堑分异显著,断陷深度较大的地堑区逐渐演化为局限陆棚,水体深度大,沉降幅度大,水体循环受到内部隆起和边缘隆起限制,形成了低能、阻滞、闭塞的沉积环境。由于同沉积断裂具有阶梯状沉降特征,常发育多个沉积中心,并在沉积中心(盆洼)处发育含锰碳酸质页岩和菱锰矿,具有“碳锰共存”的沉积特征,油气发育潜力较好。

4.2 沉积相与代表剖面

4.2.1 古陆(岛)

大塘坡组沉积缺失,表现为南华系上统南沱组冰砾岩与下统莲沱组(鄂西)、清水江组(黔东)或澄

江组(黔中)呈假整合接触,存在沉积间断。古陆主要发育在鄂西、渝东南、黔中一带,古岛主要发育在梵净山、黔阳、吉首等地区,为大塘坡组沉积物源区。

4.2.2 海滩及障壁岛

无障壁岛遮挡、海水循环良好的古陆、古岛周缘及障壁岛外缘多发育海滩相,沿海岸线呈带状分布,可分为后滨、前滨、临滨等亚相。由陆向海依次发育含砾砂岩、中细砂岩、石英砂岩、粉砂岩等岩石类型,粒度由粗变细,常见交错层理、冲洗层理、水平层理,局部可见波痕及暴露构造,反映水位变化频繁。

4.2.3 潮坪

受陆地和障壁岛围限的平缓海岸多发育潮坪相,可进一步划分为以滨岸沼泽为主的潮上带、发育脉状层理的粉砂岩与粉砂质泥岩互层的潮间带,及以粗粉砂夹泥质沉积为主的潮下带,反映水体能量由弱到强的变化。

4.2.4 潟湖

潟湖多由陆地边缘断陷深度较小的地堑发展演化而成,主要发育含碳的粉砂质泥岩、钙(泥)质粉砂岩,局部夹透镜状菱锰矿,球状蓝藻等广盐度浮游生物繁盛,发育水平层理和小型韵律层理,局部可见弱风暴搅动的痕迹,整体为循环不畅的低能还原环境。沉积范围受海平面和沉积物堆积速率影响较大,常出现潮坪—潟湖环境的频繁变化。典型剖面为长阳古城大塘坡组二段(谭满堂等,2009),

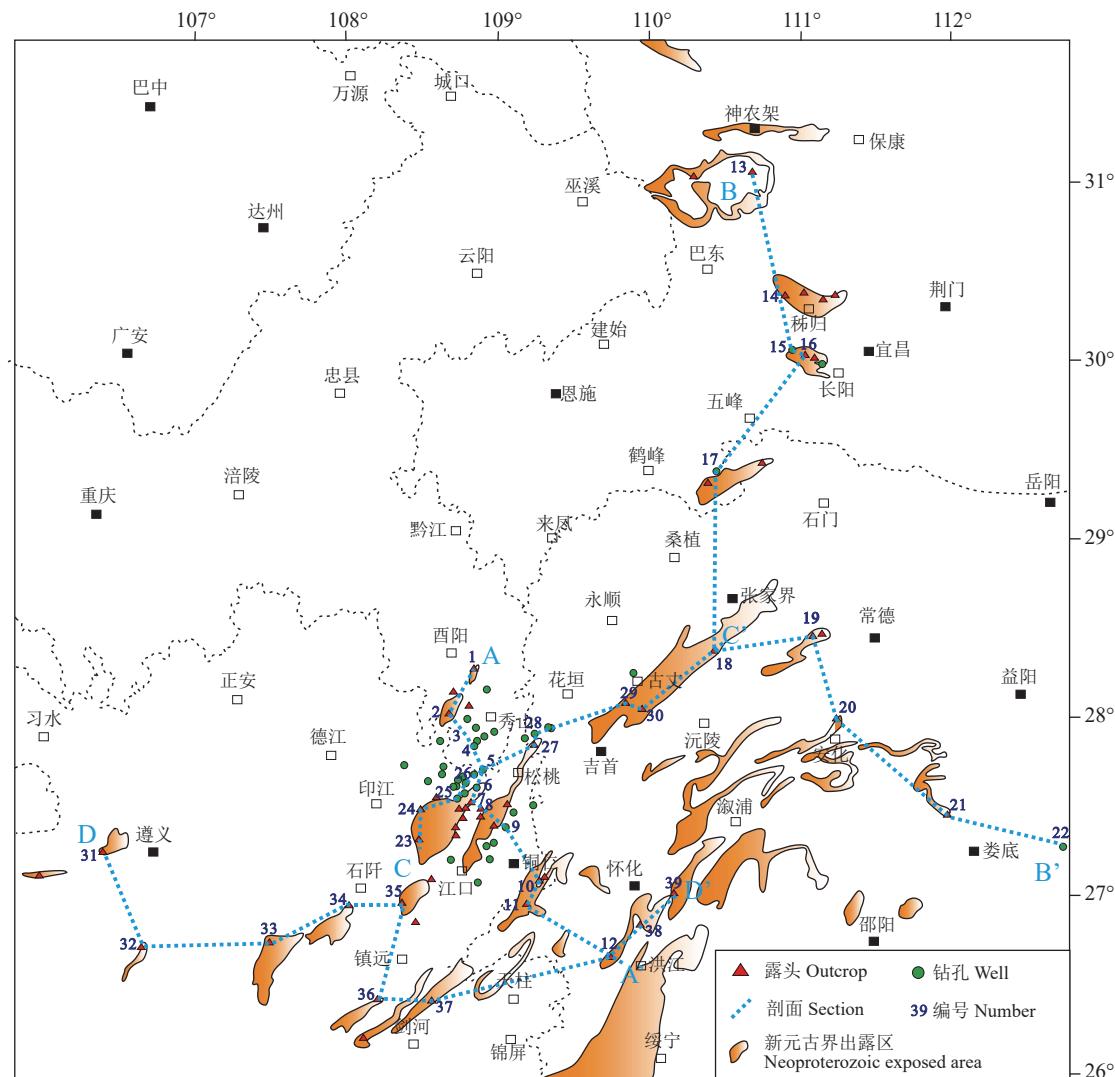


图 3 中上扬子地区新元古界出露地区及剖面点分布图

剖面(钻孔)名称: 1—酉阳獠牙盖; 2—秀山小茶园; 3—秀山孝溪; 4—秀山笔架山; 5—秀山兰桥; 6—松桃大塘坡; 7—松桃杨家湾; 8—松桃寨英; 9—江口桃映; 10—万山石竹溪; 11—新晃板桥; 12—洪江托口; 13—神农架蚂蟥沟; 14—秭归青林口; 15—长阳流溪; 16—长阳杨树坳; 17—鹤峰走马; 18—沅陵军大坪; 19—桃源马金洞; 20—安化龙塘; 21—宁乡菜花田; 22—湘锰锰矿; 23—江口堰溪; 24—印江永义; 25—松桃石塘锰矿; 26—松桃道陀; 27—花垣两河乡; 28—花垣民乐; 29—古丈鬼溪; 30—古丈烂泥田; 31—遵义松林六井; 32—开阳马路坪; 33—余庆朵丁; 34—石阡窑上; 35—石阡龙家屋基; 36—镇远松柏洞; 37—剑河八卦河; 38—湘西黔阳; 39—怀化新路河

Fig.3 Distribution map of Neoproterozoic outcropping areas and profile points in the Middle and Upper Yangtze Region
Profile (drill) name: 1—Liaoyagai, Youyang; 2—Xiaochayuan, Xiushan; 3—Xiaoxi, Xiushan; 4—Bijiashan, Xiushan; 5—Lanqiao, Xiushan; 6—Datangpo, Songtao; 7—Yangjiawan, Songtao; 8—Zhaiying, Songtao; 9—Taoying, Jiangkou; 10—Shizhuxi, Wanshan; 11—Banqiao, Xinhuang; 12—Tuokou, Hongjiang; 13—Mahuanggou, Shennongjia; 14—Qinglinkou, Zigui; 15—Liuxi, Changyang; 16—Yangshuao, Changyang; 17—Zouma, Hefeng; 18—Jundaping, Yuanling; 19—Majindong, Taoyuan; 20—Longtang, Anhua; 21—Caihuatian, Ningxiang; 22—Manganese ore, Ningxiang; 23—Yanxi, Jiangkou; 24—Yongyi, Yinjiang; 25—Shitang manganese ore, Songtao; 26—Daotuo, Songtao; 27—Lianghe, Huayuan; 28—Minle, Huayuan; 29—Guixi, Guzhang; 30—Lannitian, Guzhang; 31—Songlin Well#6, Zunyi; 32—Maluping, Kaiyang; 33—Duoding, Yuqing; 34—Yaoshang, Shiqian; 35—Longjiawuji, Shiqian; 36—Songbaidong, Zhenyuan; 37—Baguahe, Jianhe; 38—Qianyang, Xiangxi; 39—Xinluhe, Huaihua

如图 6 所示。障壁岛为邻近滨岸的地形高部位, 常与潟湖共同发育, 其内缘主要发育潮坪相, 外缘则以海滩相为主。

4.2.5 浅水陆棚

可分为浅滩、平原等亚相。浅滩亚相紧邻滨岸

分布, 发育细砂岩、石英砂岩、岩屑石英砂岩等岩石类型, 碎屑颗粒磨圆度高, 常见大型交错层理、浪成层理, 水体能量较强。平原亚相地形平坦、水体相对深, 发育泥晶灰(云)岩、含砂质灰(云)岩, 横向上常过渡为粉砂质泥岩、砂质页岩、含钙粉—细砂岩,

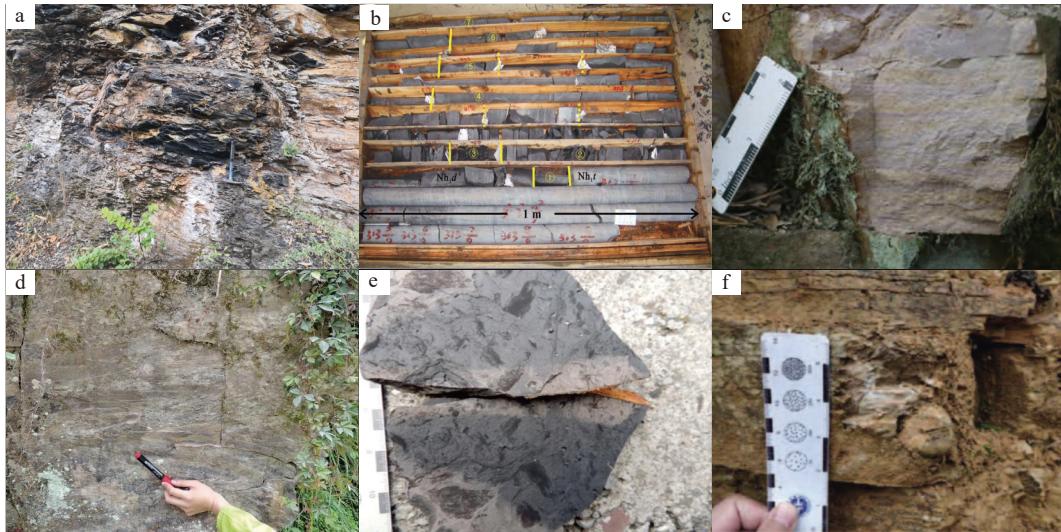


图 4 中上扬子地区大塘坡组露头及岩心特征

a—大塘坡组一段碳质页岩, 夹于南沱组与古城组冰碛砾岩之中, 厚度小于 5 m, 局限陆棚相, 神农架宋洛蚂蟥沟; b—贵州松桃道陀 ZK001 钻孔大塘坡组一段岩心, 局限陆棚相; ①黑色碳质页岩, 见星点状黄铁矿; ②黑色、钢灰色条带状菱锰矿; ③黑色碳质页岩、泥岩、硅质岩; ④黑色块状菱锰矿夹碳质页岩, 见星点状黄铁矿; ⑤黑色含锰碳质页岩; ⑥黑色块状菱锰矿夹黑色碳质页岩, 见星点状黄铁矿; ⑦黑色碳质页岩; c—大塘坡组一段, 粉砂岩发育脉状层理, 潮坪相, 贵州江口堰溪; d—大塘坡组一段, 细砂岩中发育交错层理, 浅水陆棚相, 汉中钢厂; e—大塘坡组一段, 碳质页岩中见宏体化石, 局限陆棚相, 神农架宋洛蚂蟥沟; f—大塘坡组一段含砾粉砂岩, 海滩及障壁岛相, 贵州松桃西溪堡(b 图据安正泽等, 2014; c、f 图据张予杰等, 2020; d、e 图据张高冲, 2020)

Fig.4 Characteristics of outcrops and cores of the Datangpo Formation in the Middle and Upper Yangtze Region

a—Carbonaceous shale of the first member of the Datangpo Formation, sandwiched between the moraine conglomerate of the Nantuo Formation and Gucheng Formation, with a thickness of less than 5 m, limited shelf facies, Songluo Majigou, Shennongjia; b—ZK001 of Songtao Daotuo manganese ore, Guizhou; The core of the first member of the Datangpo Formation, limited shelf facies; ①The black carbonaceous shale showed star-shaped pyrite; ②The black and steel gray banded rhodochrosite; ③Black carbonaceous shale, mudstone, siliceous rock; ④Black massive rhodochrosite with carbonaceous shale, with star-shaped pyrite; ⑤Black manganese-bearing carbonaceous shale; ⑥Black massive rhodochrosite with black carbon shale and star-shaped pyrite; ⑦Black carbonaceous shale; c—The first member of the Datangpo Formation, siltstone developed vein bedding, tidal flat facies, Yanxi, Jiangkou, Guizhou; d—The first member of Datangpo Formation, with cross bedding developed in fine sandstone, shallow-water shelf facies, Hanzhong Steel Works; e—The first member of Datangpo Formation, macrofossils are seen in carbonaceous shale, limited shelf facies, Mahuanggou, Songluo, Shennongjia, Hubei; f—The first member of the Datangpo Formation, gravel-bearing siltstone, beach and barrier island facies, Xixibao, Songtao, Guizhou (Fig.4b after An Zhengze et al., 2014; Fig.4c, f after Zhang Yujie et al., 2020; Fig.4d, e after Zhang Gaochong, 2020)

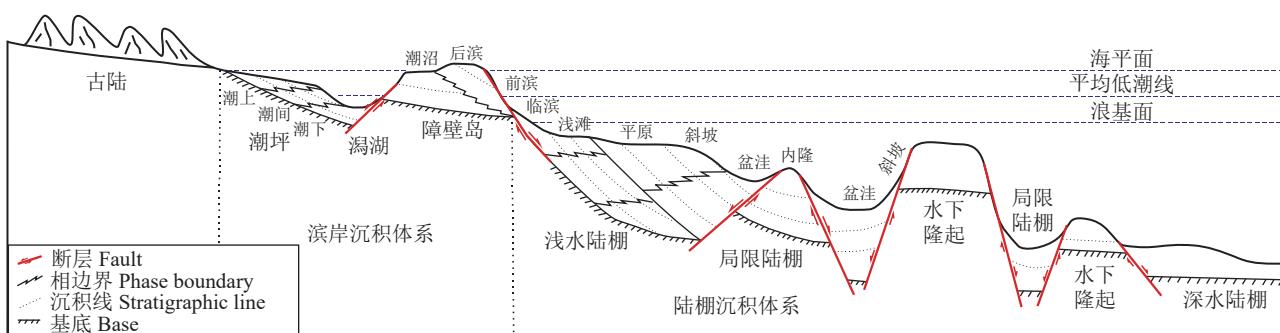


图 5 中上扬子地区大塘坡组沉积体系划分图

Fig.5 Sedimentary system division map of Datangpo Formation in the Middle and Upper Yangtze Region

为开阔、安静的沉积环境。典型剖面为松桃普觉 ZK1408 钻孔大塘坡组二段(齐靓等, 2015), 如图 7 所示。

4.2.6 局限盆地

多由远离陆地的断陷深度较大的地堑发展演化而成, 伴生的同沉积断裂具有阶梯状沉降特征,

表 1 中上扬子地区大塘坡组沉积体系划分表

Table 1 Sedimentary system classification of Datangpo Formation in Middle and Upper Yangtze Region

相	亚相	微相	岩石组合	沉积构造	水体能量
海滩及障壁岛	后滨		中粗砂岩、含砾砂岩	小型交错层理	低能
	前滨		含砾中砂岩、石英砂岩	交错层理、冲洗层理	中高能
	临滨		中细砂岩、粉砂岩	交错层理、水平层理	中低能
滨岸	潮上带		泥岩、粉砂质泥岩、盐岩	暴露构造	低能
	潮坪	潮间带	粉砂岩、粉砂质泥岩、砂质泥岩	脉状层理、波状层理、透镜状层理	中低能
	潮下带		粗粉砂岩夹泥岩、中粗砂岩	大型交错层理	中高能
潟湖	/		粉砂质泥岩、钙(泥)质粉砂岩、含碳锰粉砂质泥岩、菱锰矿	水平层理, 小型韵律层理	低能
浅水陆棚	浅滩		细砂岩、石英砂岩、岩屑石英砂岩	大型交错层理、浪成层理	中高能
	平原		砂质页岩、粉砂质泥岩、含钙粉—细砂岩、含砂灰(云)岩、泥晶灰(云)岩	小型交错层理、水平层理	中低能
陆棚	局限陆棚	斜坡	含粉砂碳质页岩、含锰碳质页岩、含锰云(灰)岩	牵引流构造	
		盆洼	菱锰矿、碳质页岩、含锰碳质页岩、沉凝灰岩	水平纹层、页理	低能
		内隆	含锰碳粉砂质页岩、含锰白云岩	水平层理	
水下降起	障壁砂坪		中细砂岩、粉砂岩	交错层理、水平层理	
	障壁云坪		含砾白云质砂岩、含砾砂质白云岩、含砂白云岩	水平层理	中低能
深水陆棚	/		钙质泥岩、硅质泥岩	浊流构造	低能



图 6 长阳古城大塘坡组沉积相剖面
Fig.6 Sedimentary facies profile of the Datangpo Formation in Gucheng section, Changyang

发育多个沉积中心。水体深度大, 沉积沉降幅度大, 水体循环受内部隆起和边缘隆起限制, 为低能、阻滞、闭塞的沉积环境。沉积中心(盆洼)多发育含

锰碳质页岩和菱锰矿, 具有“碳锰共存”的沉积特征, 外围(斜坡)逐渐相变为含粉砂的碳质页岩或白云岩, 形成平面上大致对称的岩性组合分带。局限

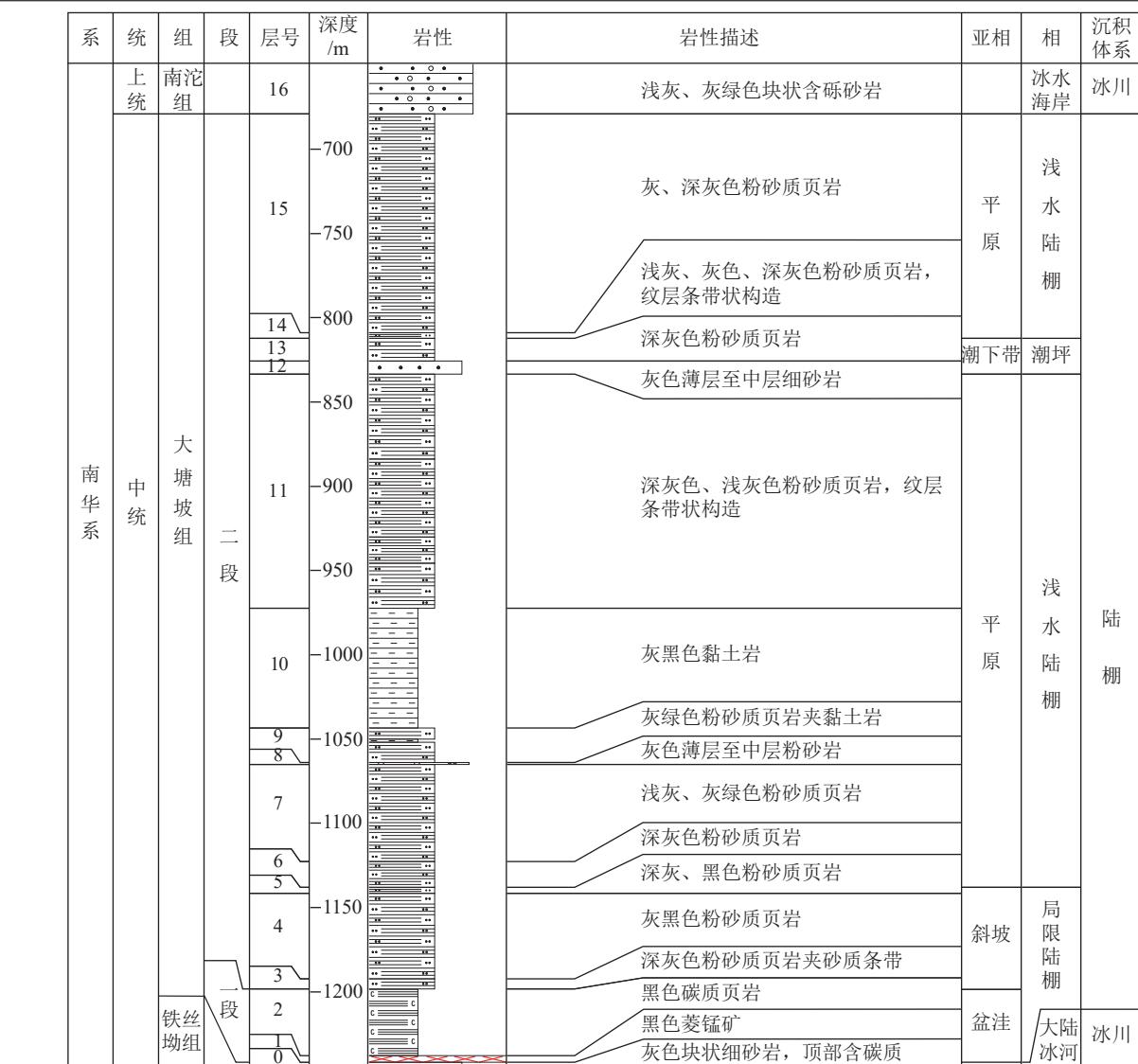


Fig.7 Sedimentary facies profile of the Datangpo Formation in Pujue ZK1408 borehole, Songtao

盆地的发育整体受控于区域构造拉张活动，在平面上呈近北东—南西向离散分布。典型剖面为松桃普觉 ZK1408 钻孔大塘坡组一段(齐靓等, 2015), 如图 7 所示。

4.2.7 水下隆起

常紧邻局限盆地分布,由地垒发展演化而成。沉积厚度薄(仅1~3m),矿物成分复杂,常见云坪、砂坪等沉积序列。典型剖面松桃沿寨沟大塘坡组一段(张予杰等,2020),如图8所示。

4.2.8 深水陆棚

多分布在水下隆起外侧，地势平缓，为低能深水环境，主要发育钙质泥岩、硅质泥岩，多具水平层

理，常见浊流构造。

4.3 沉积相横向对比

对研究区资料点进行了沉积相划分对比, 编制了南北向(A—A'、B—B')、东西向(C—C'、D—D')4条对比剖面, 如图9~图12所示(剖面位置见图3)。

剖面对比显示,大塘坡组在渝东南酉阳西部(图9)、鄂西秭归—长阳(图10)、湘西北沅陵—古丈(图10,图11)、黔中遵义—余庆—石阡(图12)沉积缺失,可见南华系上统南沱组冰碛岩与下统莲沱组(鄂西—渝东)、渫水河组(湘西北)或澄江组(黔中)呈不整合接触,表明上述地区在大塘坡组沉积期存在沉积间断,应为古陆或古岛等古地貌高地。

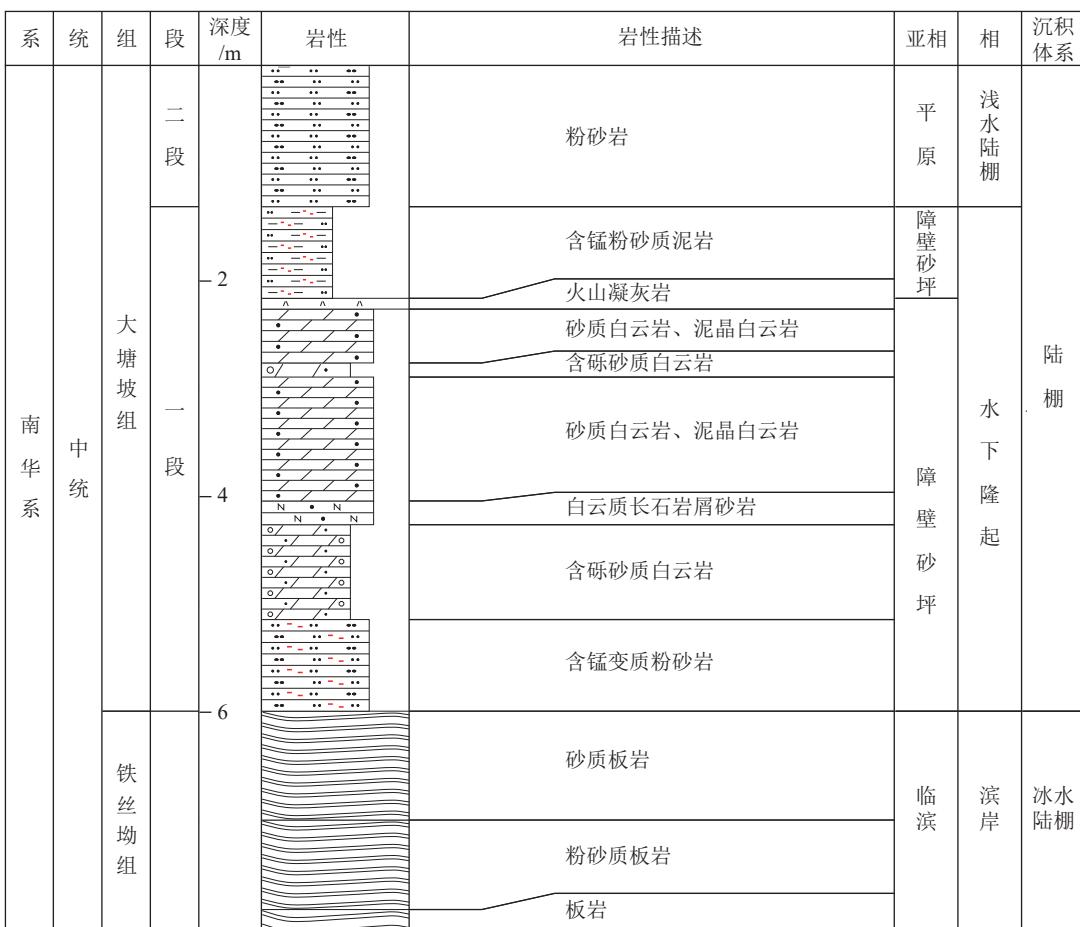


图8 松桃沿寨沟剖面大塘坡组沉积相剖面
Fig.8 Sedimentary facies profile of Datangpo Formation in Yanzhaigou section, Songtao

在渝东南的酉阳—秀山(图9)、鄂西北神农架(图10)、鄂西长阳(图10)、湘西北桃源—宁乡(图11)、黔东江口—印江—石阡—镇远(图12)等地区发育潮坪—潟湖相,指示海陆交界线;在秀山孝溪(图9)、秀山兰桥(图11)等地发育障壁岛,沉积相和沉积厚度均有变化。在湖北鹤峰(图10),湖南湘潭(图10),贵州松桃(图11)、湖南花垣(图11)等地区发育局限陆棚,常见富锰—富碳岩石组合,生烃条件较好;沉积活动受到同沉积断裂活动控制,地层厚度大;内部常见斜坡、盆洼和隆起的分异,如松桃大塘坡—杨家湾—寨英地区(图11)。在黔东北江口—铜仁东南(图9)、湘西北安化南部(图10),水体逐渐变深,为浅水陆棚—深水陆棚环境。天柱—怀化隆起之上发育古岛,常见沉积缺失,如剑河八卦河(图12)、洪江托口剖面(图12);其东侧发育局限陆棚,局部具有碳锰聚集,如怀化

新路河剖面(图12)。

4.4 岩相古地理及其演化

4.4.1 大塘坡组一段沉积特征

大塘坡组一段沉积期是发生广泛海侵和拉张活动活跃的时期,沉积环境受拉张断裂活动控制,可划分为潮坪—潟湖—浅水陆棚—局限陆棚—深水陆棚等单元(图 13)。在黔东—渝东南地区,海陆分界线沿瓮安—石阡—印江—酉阳一线展布,在酉阳—秀山地区形成局限海湾,沉积物以潮坪—潟湖相的粉砂岩和泥岩为主,向东、南水体渐深。在鄂西地区,中上扬子之间的海槽已初步形成,沿永顺—桑植—五峰—长阳—巴东—神农架一线贯通南北,部分地区深入古陆内部,在长阳附近形成指状展布的潟湖。在湘西北地区,海岸线大致沿东西向分布,滨岸多发育海滩,局部地区发育局限海湾。

局限陆棚和潟湖为碳锰富集相带, 分布主要受

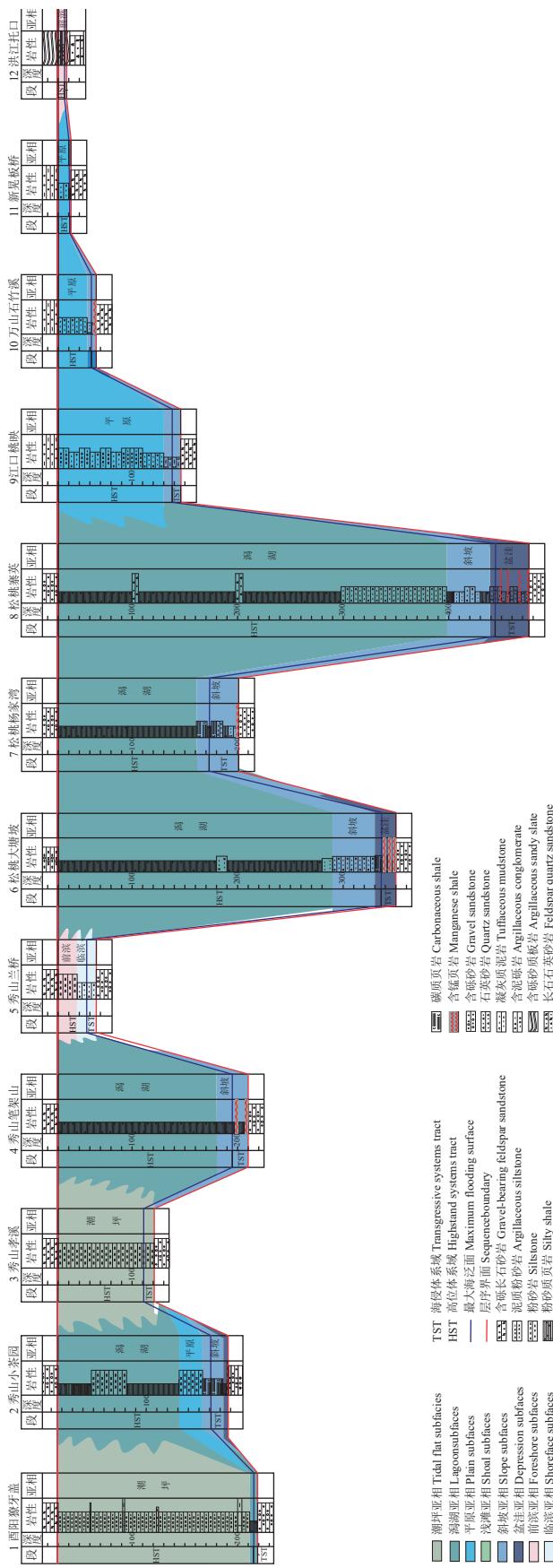


Fig.9 North-south A-A' sedimentary contrast section of Datangpo Formation

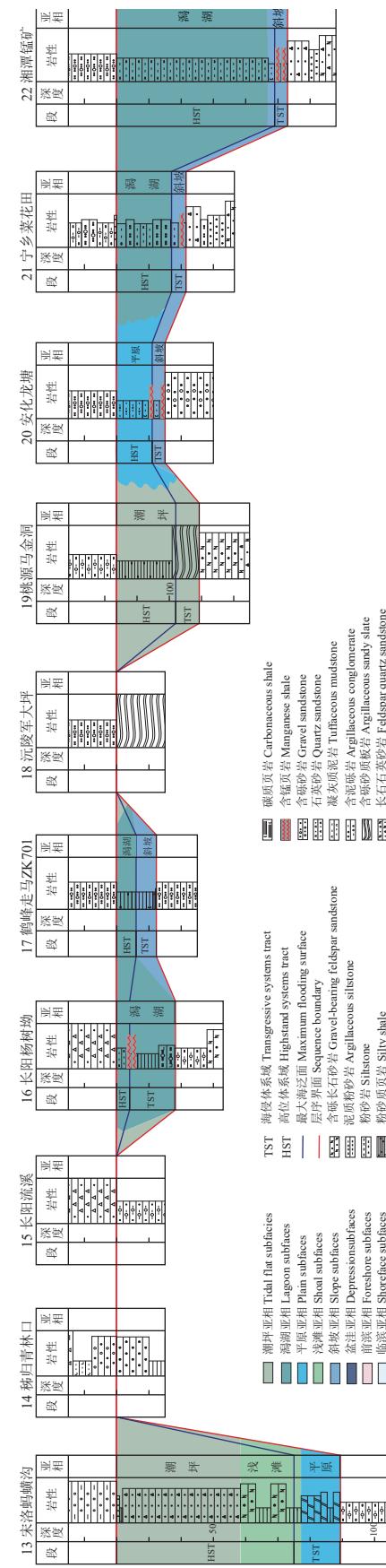
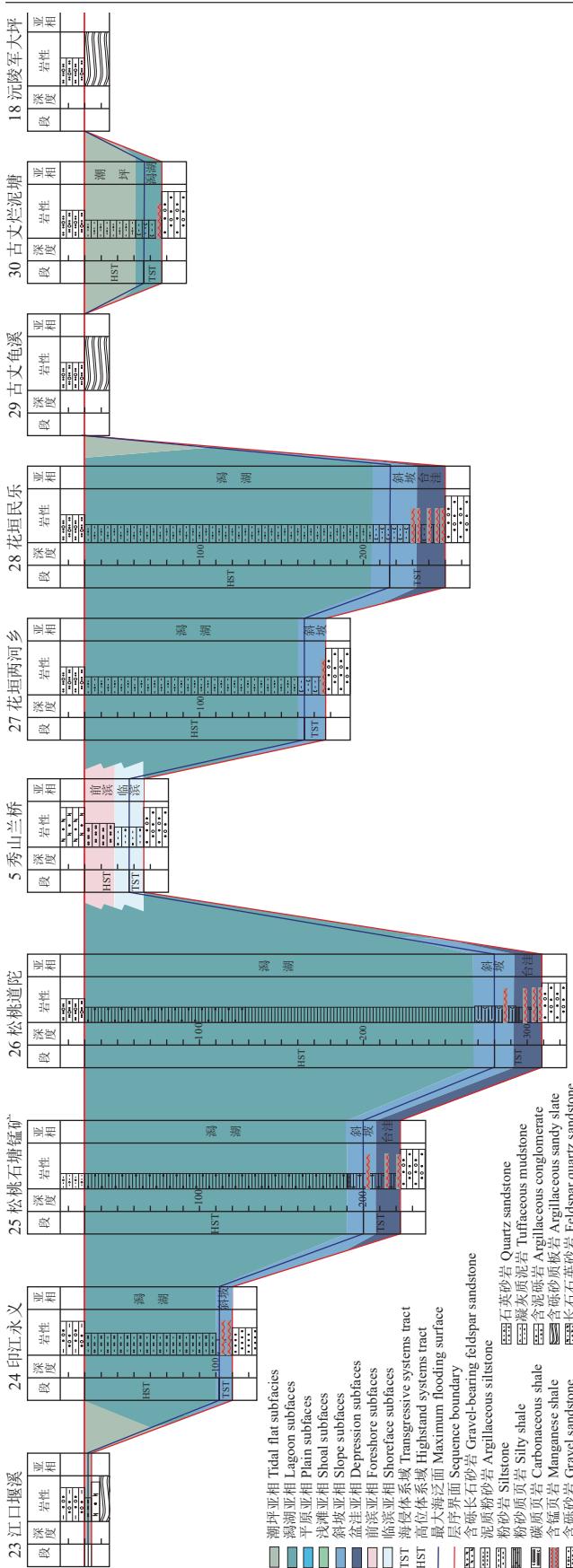


Fig.10 North-south B-B' sedimentary contrast section of Datangpo Formation



http://geochina.cgs.gov.cn 中国地质, 2025, 52(2)

Fig.11 East-west C-C' sedimentary contrast section of Datangpo Formation

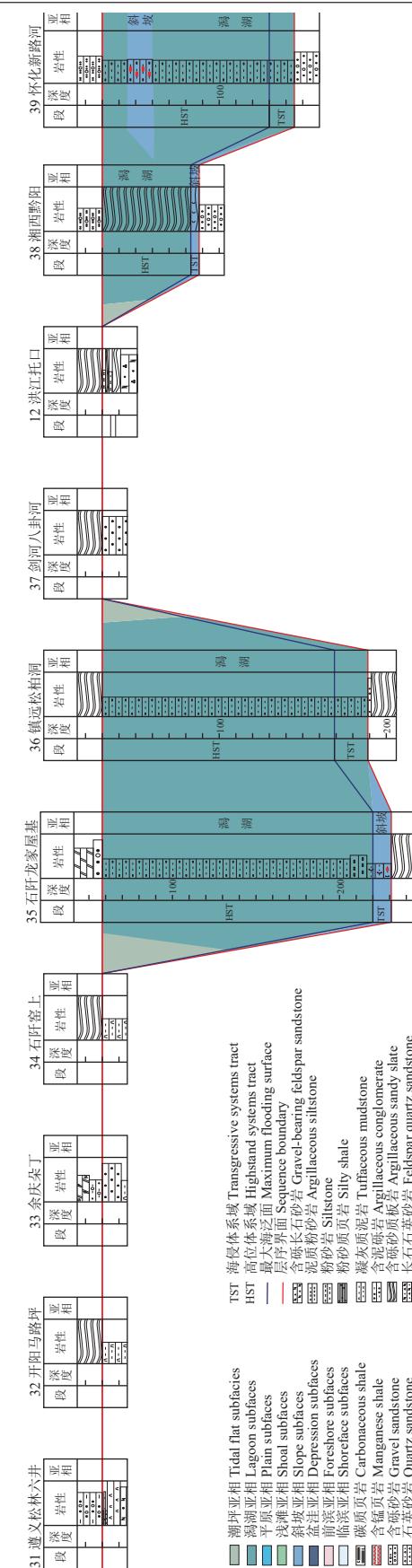


Fig.12 East-west D-D' sedimentary contrast section of Datangpo Formation

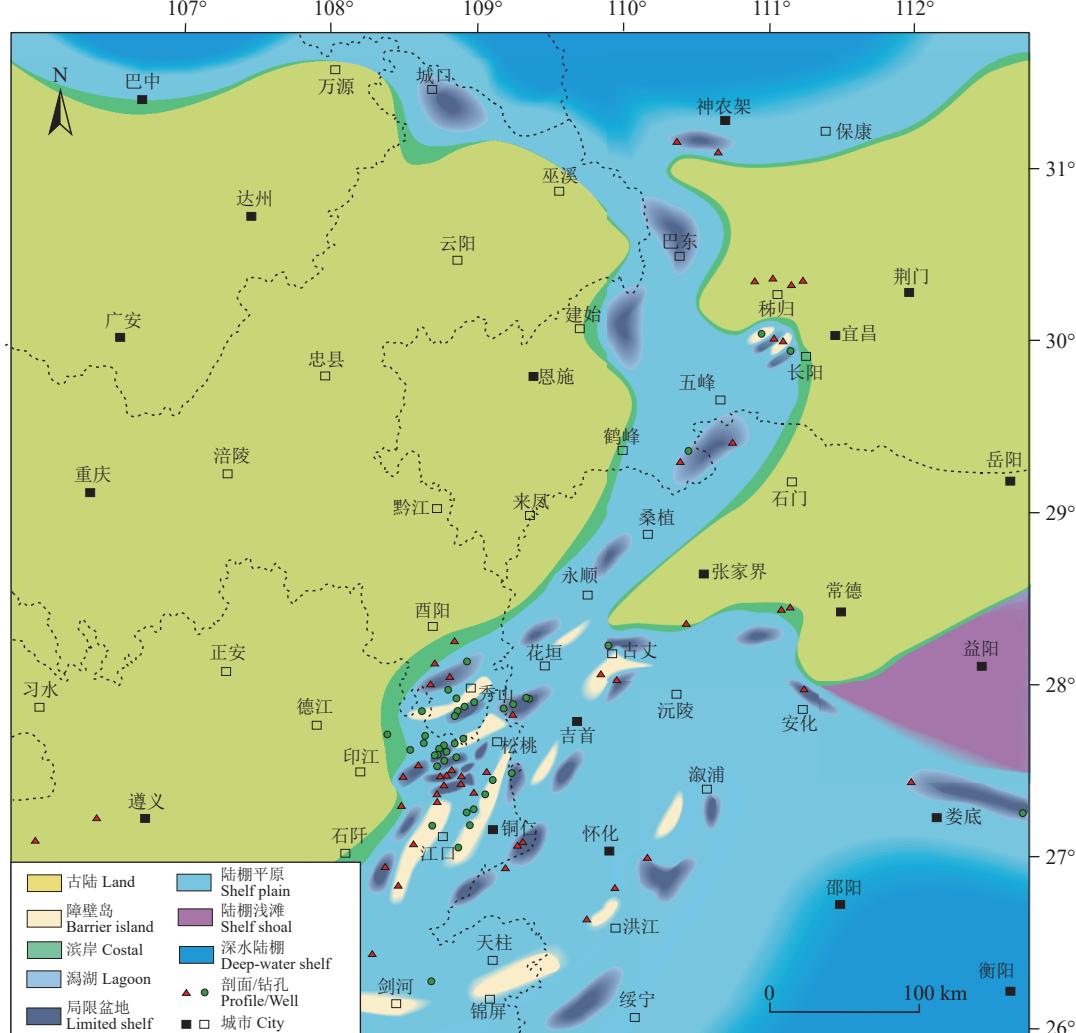


图 13 中上扬子地区大塘坡组一段沉积期岩相古地理图

Fig.13 Lithofacies and paleogeography map of the first member of Datangpo Formation in the Middle and Upper Yangtze Region

拉张断裂控制,在平面上呈近北东—南西向展布,主要分布在渝黔湘交界的秀山—花垣—松桃地区以及铜仁—吉首一线,另外在湘西绥宁—洪江—溆浦、娄底—湘潭,鄂西—渝东鹤峰、建始—巴东、神农架、城口等地区也有分布。沉积厚度在地垒区(潮坪、障壁岛、水下降起等)一般为5~10 m,在地堑区(局限陆棚、潟湖等)可大于30 m,一般为10~20 m。

4.4.2 大塘坡组二段沉积特征

大塘坡组二段沉积期,构造活动逐渐减弱,海平面处于缓慢脉动式下降阶段,沉积作用以填平补齐为主。沉积环境可划分为滨岸—潮坪—潟湖—浅水陆棚—深水陆棚等单元(图 14)。早期的

局限陆棚内水体逐渐变浅,沉积相以浅水陆棚相—潟湖相为主,充填沉积纹层状粉砂质页岩、厚层粉砂质黏土岩序列,生烃条件变差。沉积厚度横向变化大,在地垒区(潮坪、障壁岛、水下降起等)为5~100 m,在地堑区(局限陆棚、潟湖等)厚度可大于400 m,一般为100~300 m。

5 对油气成藏的指示

中国含油气盆地的勘探实践表明,不同地质时代的岩相古地理类型控制了有效烃源岩、储层和盖层的分布和组合,沉积演化的多样性控制了油气资源的分布和油气藏的类型(朱筱敏等,2004)。大塘坡组沉积期具有鲜明的堑垒分异结构,形成了特殊

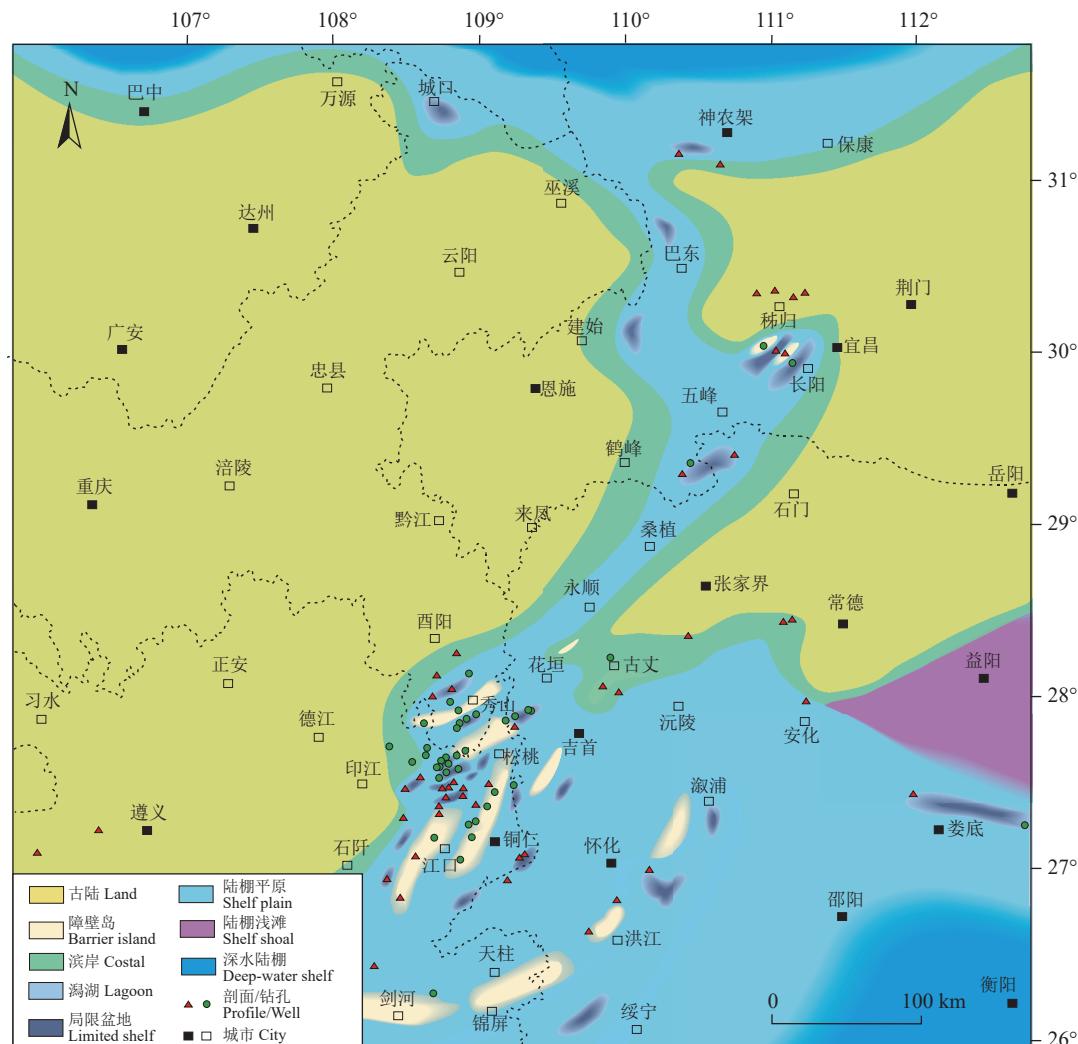


图 14 中上扬子地区大塘坡组二段沉积期岩相古地理图

Fig.14 Lithofacies and paleogeography map of the second member of Datangpo Formation in the Middle and Upper Yangtze Region

的岩相古地理格局,可为油气有利区预测提供良好指示作用。优质烃源岩主要分布在局限陆棚、潟湖等相带内,具有较好的有机地球化学特征。在地垒区易于形成优质储层,具有良好的源储配置条件。

5.1 烃源岩特征

松桃、秀山、神农架、长阳等潟湖、局限陆棚相样品分析测试结果表明(表2),大塘坡组碳锰质页岩有机显微组分以沥青组和腐泥组为主,干酪根碳同位素值 $-32.9\text{‰} \sim -32.4\text{‰}$,为典型的I型腐泥型干酪根,生烃物质基础好。残余有机碳含量高,可达10%以上,一般在3%~4%,为优质烃源岩。生烃潜量(S_1+S_2)普遍偏低,反映已经历了高演化生烃阶段。生烃演化史表明,大塘坡组生油高峰期—生湿气阶段为加里东期,在印支期后进入高成熟期,现

今处于过成熟期(谢增业等, 2017)。实测成熟度 R_o 普遍较高, 最高可达4%以上, 但在局部地区仍可见到不到3%的低值(张健等, 2015; 王新贵等, 2015), 表明部分地区仍具有良好的生烃潜力。大塘坡组原始生烃条件与区域上覆的陡山沱组、牛蹄塘组类似(表2), 但经历的生烃演化时间更长, 残留生烃潜力受到一定限制。

5.2 潜在油气成藏组合

大塘坡组上下地层均为冰期形成的杂砾岩、含砾砂岩或砂泥岩，颗粒直径大、磨圆度差，岩石物性较好，为良好潜力储层。同时，大塘坡组一段含碳页岩孔隙度值可达 5% 左右（[王新贵等, 2015](#)），具有页岩气赋存的空间。镜下分析表明，大塘坡组孔隙以无机矿物孔、缝为主，主要为矿物粒间孔缝

表 2 中上扬子地区大塘坡组有机地球化学特征及其对比

Table 2 Organic geochemical characteristics of the Datangpo Formation in the Middle and Upper Yangtze Region and comparison with other organic shales

地层	地区	有机碳/%	生烃潜量 $S_1+S_2/(mg\cdot g^{-1})$	成熟度 $Ro/\%$	干酪根 $\delta^{13}C/\%$	沉积相	来源
大塘坡组	松桃寨英	3.05~6.29 (4.32)	0.001~0.051 (0.013)	2.19~2.47 (2.34)	-32.9~-32.4	局限陆棚	
	秀山千子门	0.43~4.47 (2.19)	0.005~0.029 (0.014)	2.84	/	潮坪—潟湖	谢增业等, 2017
	秀山小茶园	3.47~8.5 (4.72)	0.046~0.096 (0.016)	3.09	/	潟湖—局限陆棚	
	秀山大、小茶园	0.25~15.86 (4.80)	0.002~0.043 (0.014)	2.02~2.37	-33.8~-33.9	潟湖—局限陆棚	张健等, 2015
神农架宋洛							
陡山沱组	宜昌长阳	4.55	0.17	3.37	-28.41	浅水陆棚—局限陆棚	实测
	宜昌长阳	0.5~6.1 (2.1)	0.01~1.54 (0.23)	1.9~3.5 (3.3)	/	台内盆地	实测
牛蹄塘组	宜昌长阳	1.5~5.0 (3.6)	0.03~0.81 (0.34)	2.5~3.2 (2.9)	/	深水陆棚	实测

注: 数据格式为: 最大值~最小值 (平均值)。

(图 15a)、粒缘缝(图 15a)、溶蚀孔(图 15b), 局部仍可见到保存较好的有机质孔(图 15c、d)。南华系之上覆盖了陡山沱组厚层碳酸页岩/含碳云岩, 为良好烃源岩和盖层。南华纪持续活动的同沉积断裂贯通上下, 为油气运移提供了良好通道。大塘坡组还可能直接接触花岗岩基底, 具有氦气来源(张健等, 2015)。上扬子地区的勘探实践表明, 南华系裂谷的垄堑结构可以控制上覆震旦系丘滩体沉积、岩溶储集层和烃源岩的发育, 对油气藏的形成具有一定控制作用, 震旦系—寒武系高产井主要分布在南华系裂谷地垒之上的丘滩体中, 产量大于 10 万方/天的高产井中有 75% 位于地垒区, 20 口测试产量大于 50 万 m^3/d 的钻井全部位于地垒区(魏国齐等, 2018)。因此, 研究区可能发育以大塘坡组为烃源岩的多类油气成藏组合, 具有良好的油气勘探潜力(图 16)。

5.3 有利区预测

由于大塘坡组地层年代较老, 生油高峰期—生湿气阶段为加里东期, 在印支期后进入高成熟期, 现今处于过成熟期, 因此应重视大塘坡组烃源岩形成的古油藏或分散液态烃的“二次生烃”作用对后期生烃的贡献。研究表明, 液态烃裂解生气具有时间晚、散失量少、成藏有效性高、资源潜力大等特点(赵文智等, 2015), 加里东期之前的古隆起、古斜坡应是大塘坡组形成的古油藏或分散液态烃的有利聚集区。渝黔湘交界的秀山、松桃、花垣地区在大塘坡组沉积期具有鲜明的垄堑分异构造格局, 地

堑与地垒区沉积差异大, 地堑区长期处于沉积低部位, 发育厚度较大的大塘坡组一段优质烃源岩, 并叠加了早震旦世陡山沱组、早寒武世牛蹄塘组优质烃源岩沉积。其地垒区长期处于沉积高部位, 为古油藏或分散液态烃的有利聚集场所, 并可能控制了晚震旦世灯影组藻云岩的沉积, 源储配置条件较好。其西侧靠近黔中古隆起, 在加里东末期开始抬升, 晚期未遭受大规模构造破坏, 油气保存条件较好。综合判断秀山、松桃、花垣地区为常规油气潜在发育区。此外, 松桃、花垣、秀山、湘潭、鹤峰等地区大塘坡组一段厚度大、有机质含量高、生烃条件好, 具有良好的页岩气地质条件, 为页岩气潜在发育区。

6 结 论

(1) 大塘坡组形成于间冰期, 沉积过程受拉张裂陷活动控制, 具有鲜明的堑垒分异结构, 可划分出 2 大类沉积相、7 类沉积亚相及若干沉积微相, 整个沉积期构成一个完整的海侵—高位—海退沉积旋回。

(2) 大塘坡组一段沉积期是发生广泛海侵和拉张活动活跃的时期, 沉积环境可划分为潮坪—潟湖—浅水陆棚—局限陆棚—深水陆棚。其中具有油气资源潜力的相带为局限陆棚亚相和潟湖亚相, 为碳锰富集相带, 在平面上呈近北东—南西向分布, 最大沉积厚度可达 30 m。

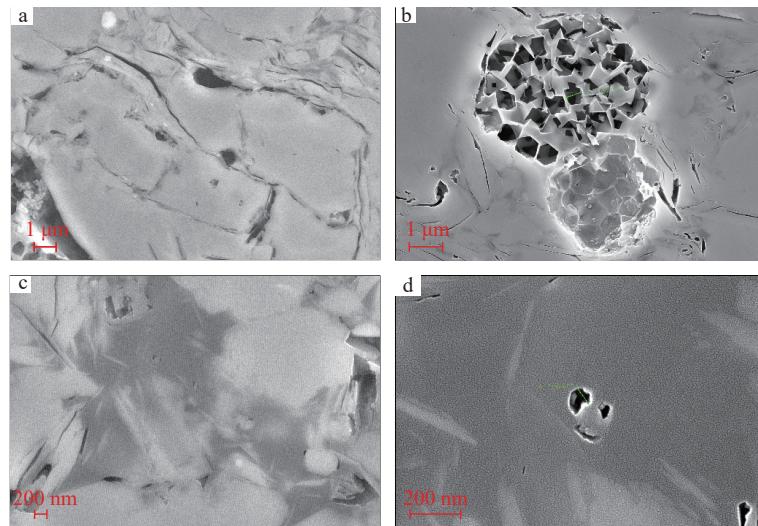


图 15 中上扬子地区大塘坡组碳质页岩扫描电镜下孔隙形态

a—凹凸接触的钠长石颗粒发育溶蚀孔及粒缘缝; b—黄铁矿晶体被溶解后形成的铸模孔集合体; c—填隙状有机质发育少量孔隙; 见微晶钾长石颗粒; d—填隙状有机质发育少量孔隙

Fig.15 Pore morphology of carbonaceous shale of Datangpo Formation in the Middle and Upper Yangtze Region
a-The albite grains in contact with the concave—convex develop dissolution pores and grain boundary fractures; b-The aggregates of mold pores formed after the dissolution of the pyrite crystals; c-The interstitial organic matter develops a small amount of pores; see microcrystalline potassium feldspar grains; d-Interstitial organic matter with a small amount of pores

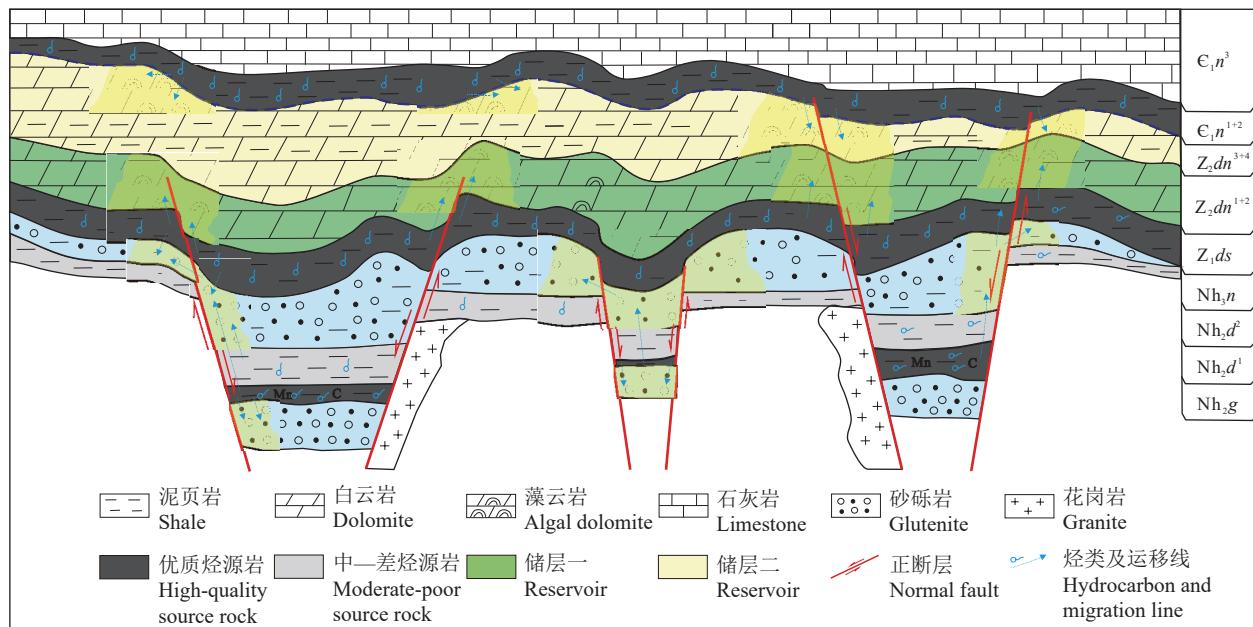


图 16 中上扬子地区大塘坡组成藏组合模式图

Nh₂g—南华系古城组; Nh₂d¹⁺²—南华系大塘坡组一段~二段; Nh₃n—南华系南沱组; Z₁ds—南华系陡山沱组; Z₁dn¹⁺⁴—南华系灯影组一段~四段; E₁n¹⁺³—寒武系牛蹄塘组一段~三段

Fig.16 Datangpo Formation and hydrocarbon accumulation assemblage model in the Middle and Upper Yangtze Region
Nh₂g—Gucheng Formation, Nanhua System; Nh₂d¹⁺²—The first and second member of Datangpo Formation, Nanhua System; Nh₃n—Nantuo Formation, Nanhua System; Z₁ds—Doushantuo Formation, Sinian System; Z₁dn¹⁺⁴—The first~fourth member of Dengying Formation, Sinian System;
E₁n¹⁺³—The first~third member of Niutitang Formation, Cambrian System

(3) 大塘坡组一段具有良好的生烃潜力和页岩气发育潜力, 碳锰质页岩有机质显微组分以沥青组和腐泥组为主, 发育 I 型腐泥型干酪根, 生烃物质基础好。残余有机碳含量高, 最高可达 10% 以上, 一般在 3%~4%, 为优质烃源岩。含碳页岩孔隙度值可达 5%, 孔隙以无机矿物孔、缝为主, 局部仍可见到保存较好的有机质孔。松桃、花垣、秀山、湘潭、鹤峰等地区具有良好的页岩气地质条件, 为页岩气潜在发育区。

(4) 以大塘坡组为烃源岩可形成多类油气成藏组合, 南华纪持续活动的同沉积断裂贯通上下, 为油气运移提供了良好通道。渝黔湘交界的秀山、松桃、花垣地区在大塘坡组沉积期具有鲜明的垒堑分异构造格局, 为古油藏或分散液态烃的有利聚集地区, 源储配置条件较好, 为常规油气潜在发育区。

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