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西准噶尔哈拉阿拉特组与阿腊德依克赛组新老关系 新证: 来自克一百油田 424 井、581 井的证据

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摘要:【研究目的】岩石地层组间原始接触关系是记录和佐证相邻两组地层新老关系的关键证据,也是建立和命名组级地层单位的充要条件。西准噶尔包古图地层小区晚石炭世的哈拉阿拉特组与阿腊德依克赛组自建组以来接触关系不明,新老关系不清。【研究方法】本次于建组剖面南邻的克拉玛依一百口泉油田(克一百油田)424井、581井石炭系岩心中识别出2套岩性截然、易识别、易区别的(上)海相细碎屑岩/(下)火山角砾岩沉积建造,岩心记录及测井电性资料均证实二者为整合接触。上、下2套地层分别与哈山一带建组剖面阿腊德依克赛组下碎屑岩段层位和哈拉阿拉特组之顶部层位可对比。【研究结果】于2井海相细碎屑岩中获得了 *Noeggerathiopsidozonotriletes* – *Protohaploxylinus* – *Hamiapollenites* 等 Moscovian 期孢粉组合,且该套细碎屑岩整合于锆石 U–Pb 年龄为 306.2 ± 5.8 Ma 的火山岩之上,结合哈山一带露头区该组火山岩锆石 U–Pb 年龄集中于 303–295 Ma,故阿腊德依克赛组主体时代置于上石炭统 Gzhelian 阶。【结论】结合前人在 581 井东邻多井火山岩中获得的 310.5 Ma 的锆石 U–Pb 年龄,将该套以火山岩为主的哈拉阿拉特组置于上石炭统 Kasimovian–Moscovian 阶。该研究佐证了2组地层原始整合接触关系明确,新老关系清楚,也为石炭系的建造序列与沉积盆地演化提供了新资料。

关键词: 上石炭统;阿腊德依克赛组;哈拉阿拉特组;新老关系;整合接触;克拉玛依一百口泉油田;包古图地层小区;西准噶尔

创新点: 首次确认了西准噶尔包古图地层小区晚石炭世阿腊德依克赛组整合覆于哈拉阿拉特组之上的原始接触关系。

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New evidence of the new and old relationship between the Hala'alate Formation and the Aladeyikesai Formation in West Junggar: Evidence from well 424 and well 581 of Ke-Bai oilfield

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Abstract: [Objective] The original contact relationship between lithostratigraphic groups is the key evidence to record and prove the relationship between the two adjacent lithostratigraphic units, and is also the necessary and sufficient condition to establish and name

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the stratigraphic units. Since the formation of the Late Carboniferous Hala'ate formations and the Aladeyikesai in the Baogutu stratigraphic area of West Junggar, it is believed that "the lithostratigraphic units contact relationship is unclear". **[Methods]** We have identified two sets of sedimentary formations with distinct lithology, which are easy to identify and distinguish. Both of them are from the core of the Carboniferous system of well 424 and well 581 of Ke-Bai oilfield, which are adjacent to the south of the type section, and are mainly composed of "(upper) marine fine clastic rock/(lower) volcanic breccia". The core records and logging electrical datas confirm that the two formations are conformable contact. The upper and lower sets of strata can be compared with the lower clastic rock section of the Aladeyikesai Formation and the top section of the Hala'ate Formation from the type section of the Hashan area. **[Results]** Moscovian sporopollen assemblages from marine fine clastic rocks of two wells were obtained, such as *Noeggerathiopsidozonotrites*–*Protohaploxypinus*–*Hamiapollenites*; this fine clastic rocks were conformable contact by the volcanic rocks with the zircon U–Pb age of 306.2 ± 5.8 Ma. Combined with the zircon U–Pb ages (303–295 Ma) of the volcanic rocks in this formation in Hashan region, the main body of the Aladeyikesai Formation is placed in the Gzhelian Stage of the Upper Carboniferous. **[Conclusions]** Combined with the 310.5 Ma zircon U–Pb age obtained in the volcanic rocks of the adjacent wells in the east of well 581, this volcanic-dominated Hala'ate Formation is placed in Kasimovian–Moscovian Stage of the Upper Carboniferous. The clear original conformable contact relationship support the old–new relations between the two stratigraphic units, and also provide new data for the formation sedimentary sequence and sedimentary basin evolution of the Carboniferous.

Key words: Upper Carboniferous; Aladeyikesai Formation; Hala'ate Formation; the new and old relationship; conformable contact; Kelamayi-Baikouquan oilfield; Baogutu stratigraphic minor region; West Junggar

Highlights: We confirm for the first time the original contact relationship of the Upper Carboniferous Hala'ate Formation of the Aladeyikesai Formation in the Baogutu stratigraphic minor region of West Junggar, that is, the Aladeyikesai Formation conformably covers on the Hala'ate Formation.

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西准噶尔中生代盆地以北、哈图山断裂南东、拉巴断裂北西所围限的包古图地层小区(图 1)(李永军等, 2021), 是研究西准噶尔构造演化的关键构造带(Feng et al., 1989; Zhang et al., 1993, 2022; 肖文交等, 2006; Xiao et al., 2014; Yang et al., 2015; Du et al., 2019; Zheng et al., 2020)。哈拉阿拉特组与阿腊德依克赛组是包古图地层小区石炭系最顶部的 2 个组级岩石地层单位(纵瑞文等, 2014; 彭湘萍等, 2016; Li et al., 2017), 建组剖面位于乌尔禾以北的哈山一带, 1987 年由中国科学院南京古生物研究所王玉净等(1987)建立和命名。多种因素叠加, 2 组地层的原始接触关系不清, 新老关系不明: ①2 组地层出露有限, 并被断层切割成 2 个独立的断块, 未见原始直接接触; ②2 组地层的岩石组合多以火山熔岩-火山碎屑岩类为主, 当时高精度的测年手段极其有限, 导致年代学证据不足; ③产于火山岩类中的正常海相碎屑

岩-碳酸盐岩等夹层较少, 其中所含化石层位更是少之又少, 采获的化石门类和数量有限, 未发现用于约束 2 组地层相对新老关系的代表性化石属种; ④建组时区内无高精度大比例尺地质图等资料, 缺乏借助图面分析判断 2 组地层新老关系的间接证据。

此后的研究者一直没有发现确定 2 组地层原始直接接触关系的证据。尤其是 2015—2020 年间, 区内开展的多幅 1 : 5 万区域地质填图资料证实, 2 组地层分布区的全部地表露头, 或被其他地质体分割未见直接接触, 或经后期断裂改造呈断层接触。因此, 在地表露头区无法获取 2 组地层新老关系的直接证据, 导致哈拉阿拉特组与阿腊德依克赛组新老关系迄今不明。鉴于此, 笔者在研究位于建组剖面以南的克(拉玛依)-百(口泉)油田井中岩心记录与柱状剖面时, 于 424 井与 581 井中发现 2 组地层直

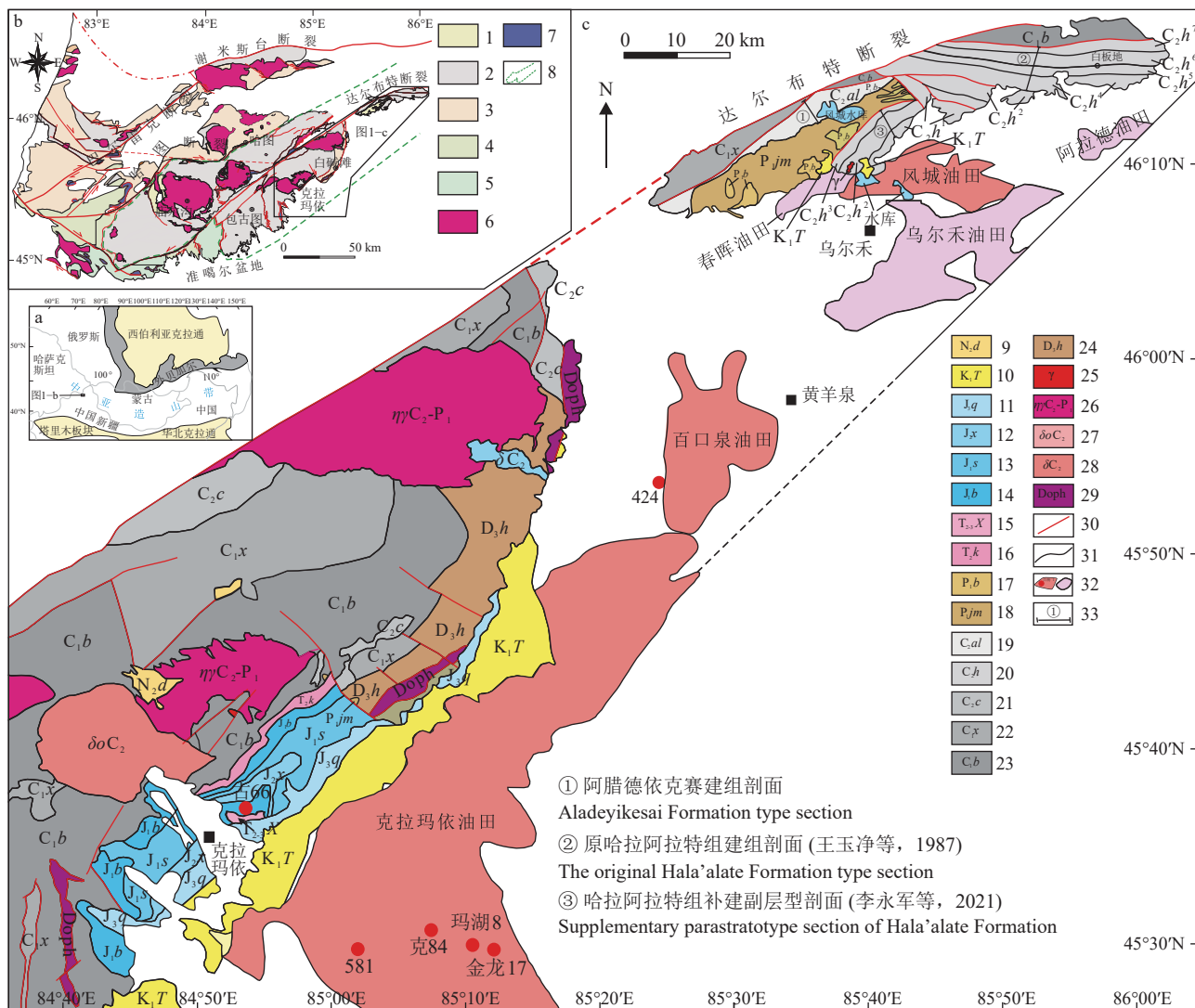


图 1 中亚造山带构造位置简图(a, 据 Jahn et al., 2000)、准噶尔盆地西北缘地质简图(b)及克拉玛依—哈山一带区域地质图(c)

Fig. 1 Tectonic sketch map of the Central Asian Orogenic Belt (a, after Jahn et al., 2000) and simplified geological map in the northwestern margin of Junggar Basin (b) and regional geological map of Karamay Hashan area (c)

1—下二叠统; 2—石炭系; 3—泥盆系; 4—志留系; 5—奥陶系; 6—花岗岩; 7—蛇绿混杂岩; 8—包古图地层小区; 9—上新统独山子组; 10—下白垩统吐谷鲁群; 11—上侏罗统齐谷组; 12—中侏罗统西山窑组; 13—下侏罗统三工河组; 14—下侏罗统八道湾组; 15—中-上三叠统小泉沟群; 16—中三叠统克拉玛依组; 17—下二叠统白杨河组; 18—下二叠统佳木河组; 19—上石炭统阿腊德依克赛组; 20—上石炭统哈拉阿拉特组; 21—上石炭统成吉思汗山组; 22—下石炭统希贝库拉斯组; 23—下石炭统包古图组; 24—上泥盆统红山梁组; 25—乌尔禾花岗岩; 26—晚石炭世-早二叠世二长花岗岩; 27—晚石炭世石英闪长岩; 28—晚石炭世闪长岩; 29—蛇绿混杂岩; 30—断层; 31—地质界线; 32—油藏范围及井位; 33—建组剖面位置及编号

1—Lower Permian; 2—Carboniferous; 3—Devonian; 4—Silurian; 5—Ordovician; 6—Granite; 7—Ophiolitic mélange rock; 8—Baogutu stratigraphic area; 9—Pliocene Dushanzi Formation; 10—Lower Cretaceous Tugulu Group; 11—Upper Jurassic Qigu Formation; 12—Middle Jurassic Xishanyao Formation; 13—Lower Jurassic Sangonghe Formation; 14—Lower Jurassic Badaowan Formation; 15—Middle-Upper Triassic Xiaoquangou Group; 16—Middle Triassic Karamay Formation; 17—Lower Permian Baiyanghe Formation; 18—Lower Permian Jiamuhe Formation; 19—Upper Carboniferous Aladeyikesai Formation; 20—Upper Carboniferous Hala'ate Formation; 21—Upper Carboniferous Chengjisihanshan Formation; 22—Lower Carboniferous Xibeikulasi Formation; 23—Lower Carboniferous Baogutu Formation; 24—Upper Devonian Hongshanliang Formation; 25—Wuerhe granite; 26—Late Carboniferous-Early Permian monzogranite; 27—Late Carboniferous quartz diorite; 28—Late Carboniferous diorite; 29—Ophiolitic mélange rock; 30—Fault; 31—Line of geological limitation; 32—Reservoir range and well location; 33—Location and numbering of type section

接接触的重要证据,从而确立了 2 组地层的新老关系,为包古图地层小区石炭系的建造序列与沉积盆地演化提供了新资料。

1 区域地质特征

中亚造山带是全球显生宙陆壳增生与改造最显著的地区(Sengör et al., 1993; Han et al., 1997; Jahn et al., 2000; 肖文交等, 2006, 2022; Windley et al., 2007; 张元元等, 2010; Wilhem et al., 2012; Xiao et al., 2015, 2020; Yang et al., 2015; Zhu et al., 2015; 贺新星等, 2015; Duan et al., 2019; Huang et al., 2020; Zhi et al. 2021; 陈艺超等, 2021; Wang et al., 2023)。西准噶尔包古图—哈山一带位于中亚造山带核心区(图 1-a), 区内地层属准噶尔-北天山地层区西准噶尔地层分区包古图地层小区(图 1-b)(李永军等, 2021), 大地构造位置处于中亚造山带巴尔喀什-西准噶尔增生造山带南带——包古图构造带的最南缘(Yin et al., 2010; Yang et al., 2012, 2015), 南邻准噶尔中生代

盆地。石炭系在区内出露厚度最大、分布最广。下石炭统主要分布于包古图地层小区西南部的包古图—红山一带(Zhi et al., 2021)。上石炭统主要产于该地层小区的北东部哈拉阿拉特山一带(图 1-c)。组级地层单位划分方案及各组区域性对比标志如表 1 所示。包古图构造带盆缘为准噶尔(上叠)盆地, 出露三叠纪及中—新生代河湖相沉积。

研究区 NNE 向的蛇绿构造混杂岩带及其次级平行断裂带、大型左行走滑断裂带极发育, 控制着区内主要地质体的展布; NW 向的多组剪切走滑断层将石炭系等地层切割成大小不一的碎(断)块(吴孔友等, 2014; Wu et al., 2018; 卞保力等, 2019; 毛新军等, 2021; 王小军等, 2022), 这 2 组断裂构造的改造作用致使较多的地质体被切割、位移和强形变, 造成部分地层缺顶少底, 难以恢复其原始沉积序列。尤其遗憾的是, 区内石炭纪多个组级地层单位之间, 迄今唯有哈拉阿拉特组与阿腊德依克赛组 2 组间未发现原始直接接触的证据(李永军等, 2021)。

表 1 包古图地层小区石炭系岩石地层单位划分方案与对比标志
Table 1 Division and comparison of Carboniferous litho-stratigraphic units in the Baogutu stratigraphic area

组名	岩石组合及划分与对比标志	时代依据(李永军等, 2021)
佳木河组 P_{jm}	陆相磨拉石建造, 区域性角度不整合超覆于阿腊德依克赛组之上 (李永军等, 2016)	<i>Paracalamites stenocostatus</i> , <i>Lepidodendrales</i> (李永军等, 2016)
阿腊德依克赛组 C_{2al}	“下陆源碎屑岩-上火山岩”层序(下段以正常沉积岩为主, 上段以火山岩为主)。因后期断层破坏, 建组剖面及地表露头区与哈拉阿拉特组原始接触关系不明, 新老关系不清(彭湘萍等, 2016)	<i>Athyris circularis</i> , <i>Roemeriporella jungarensis</i> , <i>Linoproductus cora</i> , <i>Neospirifer fasciger</i> ; LA-ICP-MS 锆石 U-Pb 年龄 303~295 Ma
哈拉阿拉特组 C_{2h}	下部(C_2h^{1-3})以气孔状玄武岩为主, 向上见安山岩, 上部(C_2h^{4-7})以玄武质砾岩、集块岩为主。以深灰色、灰绿色区别于暗红色、紫红色调的成吉思汗山组。本组与包古图组、希贝库拉斯组的区别是层序上总体下熔岩上火山碎屑岩; 火山喷发旋回极为发育有别于成吉思汗山组火山岩; 与下伏整合接触(李甘雨等, 2015, 2016, 2017; 李永军等, 2021)	<i>Balakhoniasilimica</i> sp., <i>Kotorginella tentoria</i> , <i>Stenoscismamazhalaica</i> , <i>Rhomobopora</i> sp. <i>Declinognathodus</i> cf. <i>noduliferous</i> ; 锆石 U-Pb 年龄 309~304 Ma
成吉思汗山组 C_{2c}	宏观露头以“暗红色、紫褐色”色调最为特色, 正常沉积的细、粗碎屑岩均有发现。本组有别于包古图组、希贝库拉斯组的一个重要特征是灰岩层相对较厚, 产出较稳定, 且多有生物化石, 火山岩相对较发育, 岩性以玄武岩为主; 与下伏为角度不整合接触(向坤鹏等, 2013)	<i>Choristites</i> sp., <i>Pseudotimania</i> sp.; LA-ICP-MS 锆石 U-Pb 年龄 319~310 Ma
希贝库拉斯组 C_{1x}	以粗碎屑类为主, 主要岩石组合为岩屑粗砂岩、含砾粗岩、含砾凝灰质砂岩, 局地见细砾岩, 偶见砾岩夹层或砾岩透镜体, 本组区别于包古图组的主要标志是“粗”并且“三无”(无火山熔岩、无灰岩、无硅质岩); 与下伏整合接触(孙羽等, 2014)	碎屑锆石年龄最年轻 322 Ma
包古图组 C_{1b}	以细碎屑岩为主, 有别于区内其他各组重要标志, 主要岩石组合为粉砂岩、细砂岩、凝灰岩, 基本层多为厘米级小层序, 火山熔岩(以(玄武)安山岩为主, 局地有玄武岩)硅质岩、灰岩均呈夹层状产于包古图组内; 与下伏上泥盆统红山梁组整合接触(郭丽爽等, 2010; 李永军等, 2024)	<i>Gigantoproductus</i> cf. <i>edelburgensis</i> , <i>Linoproductus praelongatus</i> , <i>Asterpylorus</i> sp., <i>Rotiphyllum sokolovi</i> LA-ICP-MS 锆石 U-Pb 年龄 346~328 Ma

2 哈拉阿拉特组与阿腊德依克赛组创名、定义及前人新老关系认识

2.1 哈拉阿拉特组与阿腊德依克赛组的创名

哈拉阿拉特组于 1964 年由郝福光等创名, 创名地位于哈拉阿拉特山北坡。阿腊德依克赛由南京地质古生物研究所王玉净等于 1987 年创建, 创名地为哈拉阿拉特山的阿腊德依克赛沟(图 1-b 中①号剖面)。两组的正式命名和最早见刊于地层学杂志的《论哈拉阿拉特组的时代及古环境特征》一文(王玉净等, 1987)。

2.2 哈拉阿拉特组与阿腊德依克赛组现在定义

2012—2021 年, 李永军等在区内进行多个图幅 1:5 万区域地质调查时, 重测了 2 组建组剖面, 精细填绘了 2 组地层的产出与分布(长安大学, 2016; 宋永等, 2023), 修正了前人建组剖面上(图 1-c 中①、②号剖面)的层序与新老关系等认识, 确认前人所测哈拉阿拉特组原剖面(图 1-c 中②号剖面)上的地层仅相当于本组上部火山碎屑岩组合, 因此新测了哈拉阿拉特山剖面(图 1-c 中③号剖面), 新采较多化石、增补多个层位的锆石 U-Pb 年龄, 在此基础上重建地层层序, 细分段级地层单位, 重新定义 2 组地层单位(Li et al., 2017; 李永军等, 2021)。

哈拉阿拉特组新定义: 指分布于达尔布特断裂以南、哈拉阿拉特山中东部的一套滨—浅海相火山—沉积岩建造; 主要岩性为深灰色安山岩、灰黑色玄武岩、深灰色火山碎屑岩、灰褐色火山角砾岩、角砾凝灰岩、灰绿色安山质—英安质岩屑凝灰岩、灰色杏仁状安山岩及少量薄层状细砂岩、细砾岩、凝灰岩、流纹岩; 区域上与上覆阿腊德依克赛组、下伏成吉思汗山组均为整合接触, 局地超覆于希贝库拉斯组之上, 厚度达 6110 m; 本组下部层位火山岩锆石 U-Pb 年龄为 306.9~304.5 Ma(Li et al., 2017), 中上部层位含丰富的腕足 *Kotorginella tentoria*, *Stenoscisma mazhalaica*; 瓣类 *Pseudostafella* cf. *varsanofievae*; 苔藓虫 *Rhomobopora* sp.; 瓣鳃 *Eimatulina* cf. *linguata*, 珊瑚 *Hexaphyllia* sp. 及有孔虫化石 *Eotuberitina* sp., *Tetratexis* sp.。本组分布范围极有限, 岩性自下而上可划分为 7 个岩段, 各岩段在区域内延伸稳定, 在走向上各段内部相变较小, 岩性变化不大, 地质时代为晚石炭世(李永军等, 2021)。本组整合覆于成吉思汗山组之上, 因断层未见顶, 推

测与上覆阿腊德依克赛组为整合接触。

阿腊德依克赛组新定义: 指出露于阿腊德依克赛沟一带向斜核部, 被佳木河组不整合超覆, 与下伏哈拉阿拉特组断层接触(推测原始接触关系为整合接触)的一套海相向陆相过渡的火山岩—碎屑岩—陆源碎屑岩建造。该组下部岩石组合为凝灰质细砂岩—粉砂岩—粉砂质泥岩夹生物(碎屑)灰岩(含腕足、瓣、珊瑚化石), 碎屑岩分选性差, 磨圆度低, 岩石成分、结构成熟度均较低, 多见底部冲刷层面构造、小型交错层理、小型斜层理发育、递变层理、粒序层理等; 该组上部以火山岩、火山碎屑岩为主, 岩性为角砾凝灰岩、凝灰岩、玄武岩、安山岩, 夹岩屑砂岩及生物碎屑灰岩。因断层本组未见底; 其上被下二叠统佳木河组陆相磨拉石角度不整合超覆(李永军等, 2016)。

2.3 哈拉阿拉特组与阿腊德依克赛组前人新老关系认识及存在问题

自建组以来, 因 2 组地层或未见直接接触, 或呈断层接触未见顶和底, 故 2 组新老关系不明, 顶底、岩石组合不清, 分组标志层没有确立(纵瑞文等, 2014)。

王玉净等(1987)详细列述了 2 个组的实测剖面, 其中, 乌尔禾—和什托洛盖实测剖面上哈拉阿拉特组与相邻地层均为断层接触, 而阿腊德依克赛组剖面上, 阿腊德依克赛组未见底(与包古图组呈断层接触), 顶与佳木河组为假整合接触(后大量调查证实为角度不整合接触(李永军等, 2021))。王玉净等(1987)一文中无关于 2 组直接接触证据的记述, 但在文末确有阿腊德依克赛组与下伏哈拉阿拉特组整合接触的结论, 并依据大量化石的主要时限, 论述阿腊德依克赛组时代相当于莫斯科阶早期, 而哈拉阿拉特组主体时代为巴什基尔期。基于这一推论, 认为阿腊德依克赛组新于哈拉阿拉特组。本次分析认为, 这可能是哈拉阿拉特组伏于阿腊德依克赛组之下, 二者原始关系为整合接触的主要论据。

与多位古生物学家探讨后发现, 现今 2 组地层中的化石, 精准限定时代的带化石或是标准化石罕有, 多数化石在 2 组中均有产出, 仅凭现有化石难以准确判定 2 组地层的相对新老关系。并且有一部分属种指示阿腊德依克赛组时代晚于哈拉阿拉特组时代, 而另一些属种所示时代与之推论刚好相反。

此外, 本次还查遍了各时期、不同研究单位(或作者)、不同比例尺的地质图, 发现所有阿腊德依克赛组与哈拉阿拉特组均为断层接触, 故迄今 2 组原

始地层的接触关系不明,新老关系不清。

3 克拉玛依-百口泉油田井中岩心柱剖面两组地层整合接触证据

3.1 424井两组整合接触证据

424井2140~3552 m井段地层自下而上共分为52层(图2)。12~51层(2140~3178 m井段)岩石组合为海相陆源碎屑岩建造,于本组最底部(12层)获得匙叶粉 *Noeggerathiopsidozonotriletes* 等孢粉化石,指示其时代属晚石炭世 Moscovian 期。因此,以井深3178 m为界,上覆陆源碎屑岩类与下伏基性火山岩类各自厚度较大,产出稳定,岩石组合可识别与可区分性强,经与山区建组剖面对比,分属阿腊德依克赛组和哈拉阿拉特组2个组级地层单位(蒋志斌等, 2023)。

424井1~11层(3178~3551 m井段)岩石组合以基性火山凝灰岩-火山角砾岩为主,间夹玄武岩、玄武安山岩,于玄武安山岩中获得 306.2 ± 5.8 Ma 的 LA-ICP-MS 锆石 U-Pb 年龄,因此,无论是岩石组合还是成岩时代均可与井区北缘哈拉阿拉特组总体可对比(蒋志斌等, 2023)。

3.2 581井两组地层整合接触证据

581井2409~3290 m井段地层自下而上共分33层,地层序列三分性明显,分属2个组级地层单位(图3)。下部3~11层以火山角砾岩为主,间夹火山凝灰岩,与哈拉阿拉特组上部层位极好对比;中部12~34层以陆源碎屑岩为主(仅在22层见夹22 m火山岩夹层),应属阿腊德依克赛组下碎屑岩(C_2a^1);上部35层之上为火山凝灰岩,与哈山一带建组剖面阿腊德依克赛组上火山碎屑岩段(C_2a^2)可对比。

需要强调的是,581井2409~2458 m井段35层角砾凝灰岩与下伏2458~3046 m井段12~34层陆源碎屑岩构成了阿腊德依克赛组下碎屑岩-上火山岩之层序,这一划分与对比标志在哈山一带上石炭统中也具有典型性和唯一性。

本次采自581井2720~2722 m灰黑色细砂岩夹层的孢粉样品(编号581-16-1BF;南京地质古生物研究所鉴定)中代表性孢粉化石如图4所示。该孢粉组合与车排子地区排66井2126~2480 m井段泥岩中的 *Protohaploxypinus*—*Triatoabieites*—*Hamiapollenites* 组合(王长轩等, 2014)、克拉玛依市钻井剖面中的 *Protohaploxypinus verrucosus*—*Hamiapollenites chepaiziensis*(VC)组合(欧阳舒等, 2003)极相似。裸

子植物具肋双气囊类花粉频繁出现(以单束多肋粉 *Protohaploxypinus* 为主,该孢粉属种是区别于二叠纪孢粉组合的重要种类。哈姆粉 *Hamiapollenites*, 冷杉多肋粉 *Striatoabieites*, 罗汉松型多肋粉 *Striatopodocarpites* 等次之),单气囊类(科达粉 *Cordaitina* 含量较高,其次为弗氏粉 *Florinites*, 匙叶粉 *Noggerathiopsidozonotriletes*, 波托尼粉 *Potonieisporites* 等)也较常见,蕨类植物孢子不甚发育,晚石炭世晚期特色明显。该套细碎屑岩整合于锆石 U-Pb 年龄为 306.2 ± 5.8 Ma 的火山岩之上,同时结合哈山一带露头区该组火山岩锆石 U-Pb 年龄集中于303~295 Ma,故认为其主体时代为晚石炭世 Gzhelian 期。

尽管本次研究盆中钻井的岩心数量极有限,但从424井和581井中获得了阿腊德依克赛组和哈拉阿拉特组2个组级地层单位整合接触的证据,填补了地表无法获得原始接触关系这一空白,使包古图地层小区全部石炭纪组级岩石单位有了原始直接接触的地质记录,为西准噶尔晚古生代盆地充填地层序列与构造演化提供了重要信息。

本次于581井东邻的克84井玄武岩(层位略低于581井火山角砾岩,应归哈拉阿拉特组下部火山熔岩)中获得 307.5 ± 4.9 Ma 的 LA-ICP-MS 锆石 U-Pb 年龄(图5;表2)。前人于581井东邻的玛湖8井、金龙17井哈拉阿拉特组下部层位中分别获得 310.5 ± 1.5 Ma 和 310.5 ± 1.4 Ma 的锆石 U-Pb 年龄(新疆油田内部资料)。据此,将该套火山地层时代置于晚石炭世 Kasimovian—Moscovian 期。

4 结 论

(1)西准噶尔克(拉玛依)-百(口泉)油田424井、581井石炭系岩心中,均产出2套岩性截然、分布稳定、厚度超千米、易识别易区别的沉积建造,下部以火山角砾岩为主,上部以海相细碎屑岩沉积为主。岩心记录及测井电性资料均证实,这2套沉积建造间均为整合接触关系,经与紧邻井区以北的哈山一带建组剖面对比,确认上部海相细碎屑岩沉积属于阿腊德依克赛组下碎屑岩段层位,下部火山角砾岩建造当属哈拉阿拉特组顶部岩性。

(2)于424井、581井石炭系海相细碎屑岩中获得 *Noeggerathiopsidozonotriletes*-*Protohaploxypinus*-*Hamiapollenites*-*Striatoabieite*-*Striatopodocarpites*-

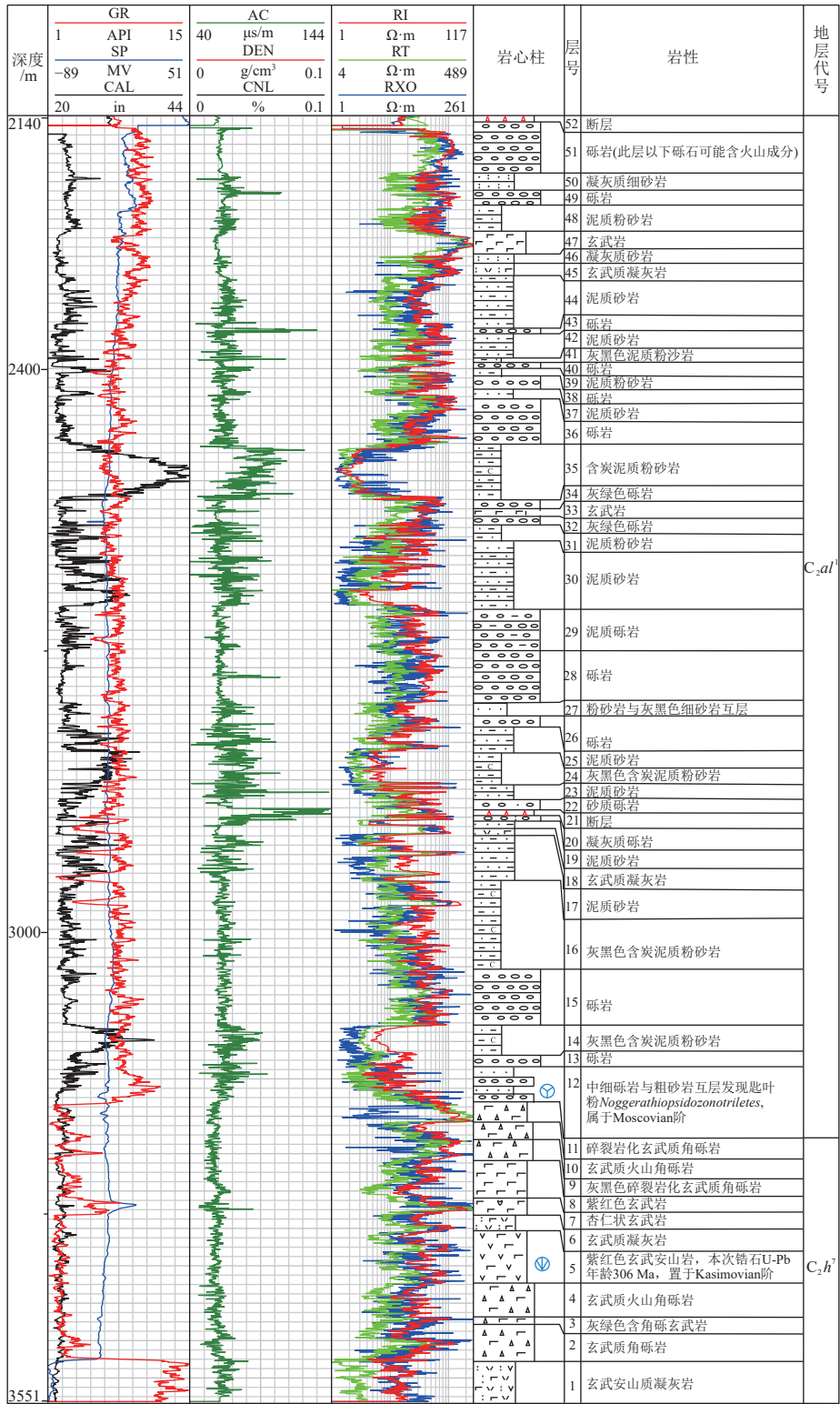


图 2 424 井 2140~3551 m 井段石炭系岩心综合地层柱状图

Fig. 2 Comprehensive stratigraphic histogram of 2140~3551 m of the Carboniferous core in well 424

C₂al¹—上石炭统阿腊德依克赛组一段; C₂h⁷—上石炭统哈拉阿拉特组 7 段

C₂al¹—The first lithologic section of the Upper Carboniferous Aladeyikesai Formation; C₂h⁷—The seventh lithologic section of the Upper Carboniferous Hala'Alate Formation

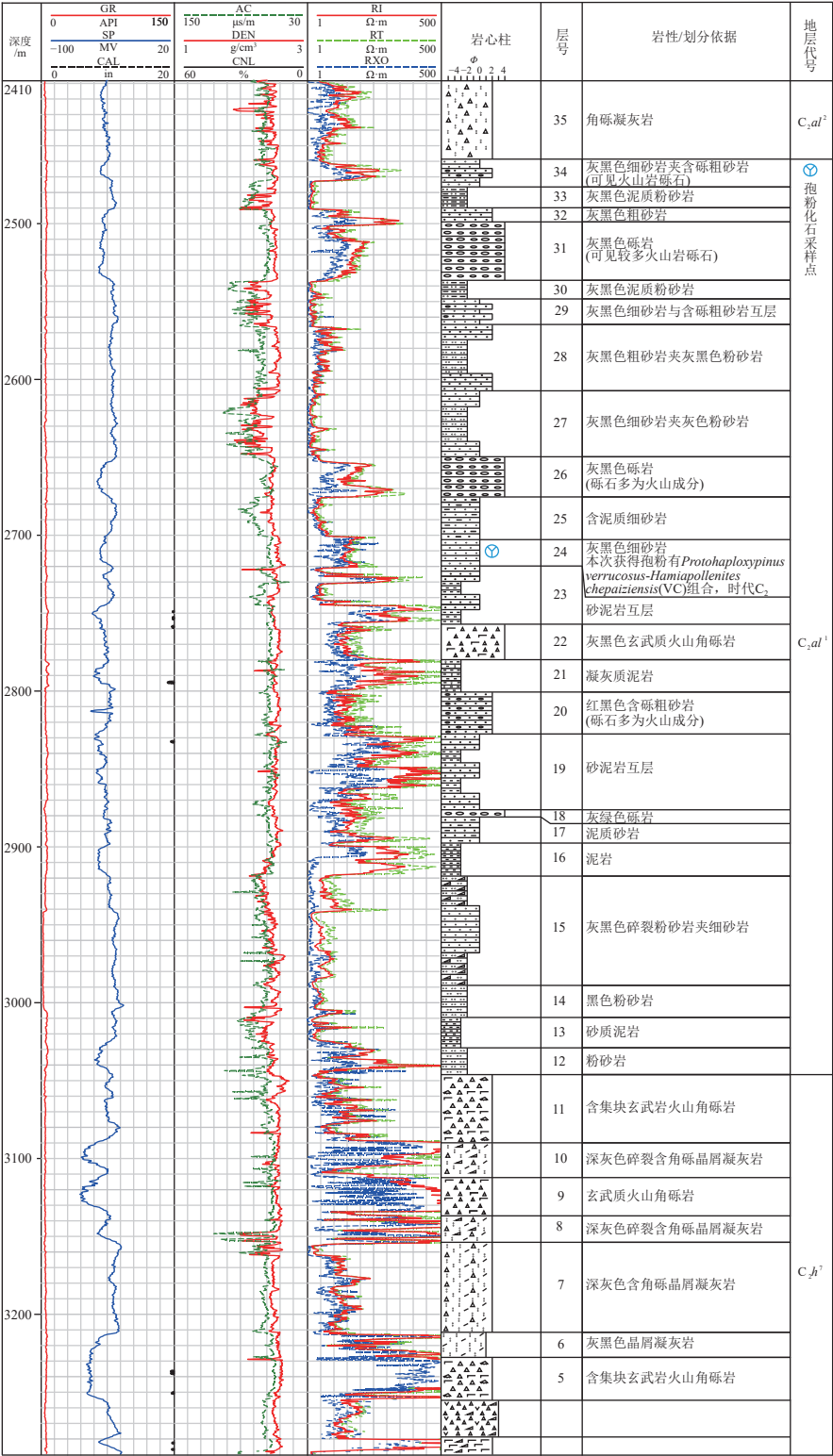


图 3 581 井 2410~3290 m 井段石炭系岩心综合地层柱状图

Fig. 3 Comprehensive stratigraphic histogram of 2140~3290 m of the Carboniferous core in well 581

C_2al^1 —上石炭统阿腊德依克赛组一段; C_2al^2 —上石炭统阿腊德依克赛组二段; C_2h^7 —上石炭统哈拉阿拉特组 7 段

C_2al^1 —The first lithologic section of the Upper Carboniferous Aladeyikesai Formation; C_2al^2 —The second lithologic section of the Upper Carboniferous Aladeyikesai Formation; C_2h^7 —The seventh lithologic section of the Upper Carboniferous Hala'alate Formation

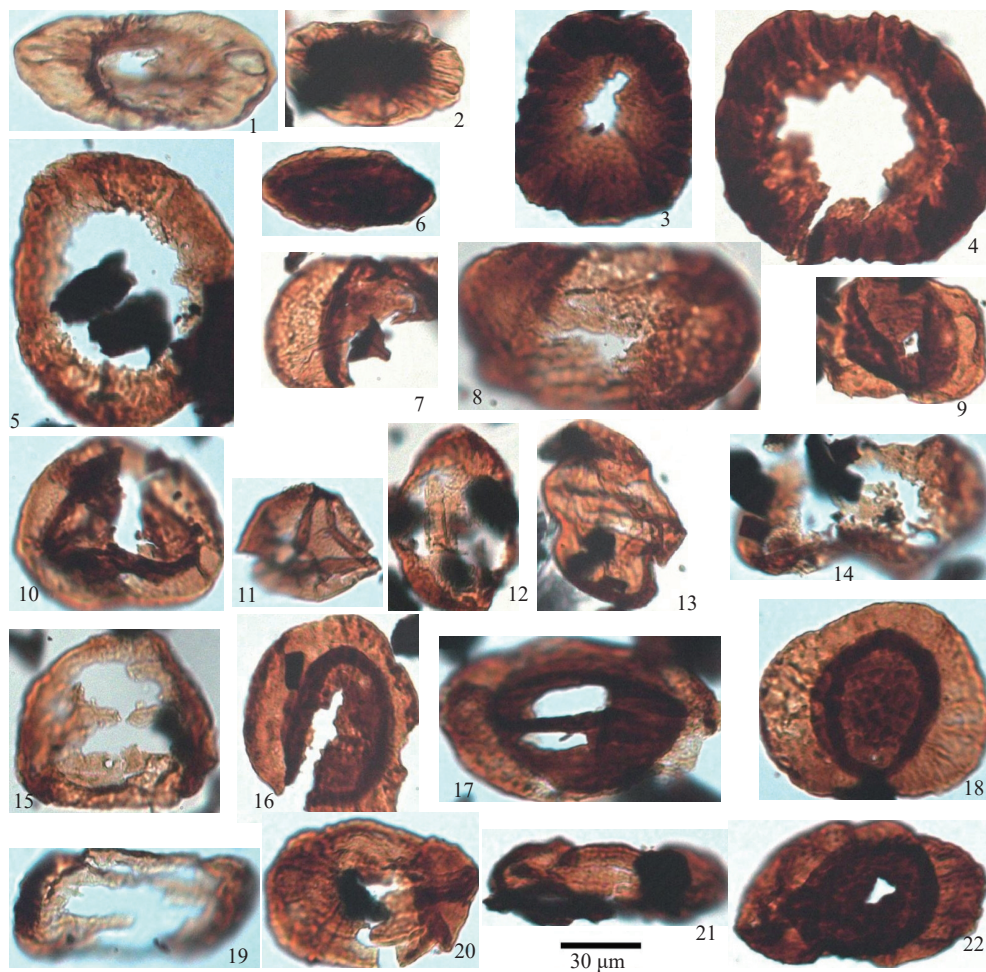


图 4 581 井阿腊德依克赛组主要孢粉化石

Fig. 4 Main sporopollen fossils in Aladeyikesai Formation of well 581

1—脊状匙叶粉; 2—匙叶粉(未定种); 3—辐射维尔基粉; 4—辐射维尔基粉; 5—乌拉尔科达粉; 6—隐囊叉肋粉; 7—不规则单束多肋粉; 8—光亮单束多肋粉; 9—短矛单束多肋粉; 10—车排子多肋勒巴契粉; 11—小芦木孢; 12, 13—哈姆粉(未定多种); 14—哈姆粉(未定种); 15—卵形多肋单囊粉; 16—可疑多肋单囊粉; 17—椭圆多肋单囊粉; 18—具瘤索里斯粉; 19—冷杉多肋粉(未定种); 20—厚缘冷杉多肋粉; 21—鞍形冷杉多肋粉; 22—古老瘤体粉

1—*Noggerathiopsisidzonotrilites varicus*; 2—*Noggerathiopsisidzonotrilites* sp.; 3—*Virkkipollenites radiatus*; 4—*Virkkipollenites radiatus*; 5—*Cordaitina uralensis*; 6—*Vittatina cryptosaccata*; 7—*Protohaploxypinus irregularis*; 8—*Protohaploxypinus clarus*; 9—*Protohaploxypinus verus*; 10—*Striatolebachiites chepaizensis*; 11—*Calamospora parva*; 12, 13—*Hamiapollenites* spp.; 14—*Hamiapollenites* sp.; 15—*Striatomonosaccites Ovatus*; 16—*Striatomonosaccites dubius*; 17—*Striatomonosaccites ellipticus*; 18—*Solisporites verrucosus*; 19—*Striatoabieites* sp.; 20—*Striatoabieites pachydermus*; 21—*Striatoabieites selliformis*; 22—*Verrucorpipollis archaicus*

Cordaitina-Potonieisporites 等晚石炭世 Moscovian 期的孢粉组合, 且该套细碎屑岩整合于锆石 U-Pb 年龄为 306.2 ± 5.8 Ma 的火山岩之上, 结合哈山一带露头区该组火山岩锆石 U-Pb 年龄集中于 $303 \sim 295$ Ma, 故将本组主体时代置于晚石炭世 Gzhelian 期; 于 424 井下部火山地层中获得 306.2 ± 5.8 Ma 的 LA-ICP-MS 锆石 U-Pb 年龄。结合前人于 581 井东邻的玛湖 8 井、金龙 17 井哈山组下部火山岩中分获的 310.5 ± 1.5 Ma 和 310.5 ± 1.4 Ma 的锆

石 U-Pb 年龄, 将这套以火山岩为主的哈拉阿拉特组置于晚石炭世 Kasimovian—Moscovian 期。

(3) 424 井、581 井及其近邻相关井中石炭系层序及年代学资料佐证了阿腊德依克赛组整合覆于哈拉阿拉特组之上这一原始接触关系证据, 从而佐证了 2 组地层的新老关系, 填补了该 2 组自建组以来“接触关系不明, 新老关系不清”的空白, 也使得包古图地层小区全部石炭系组级地层单位有了可靠的沉积序列。

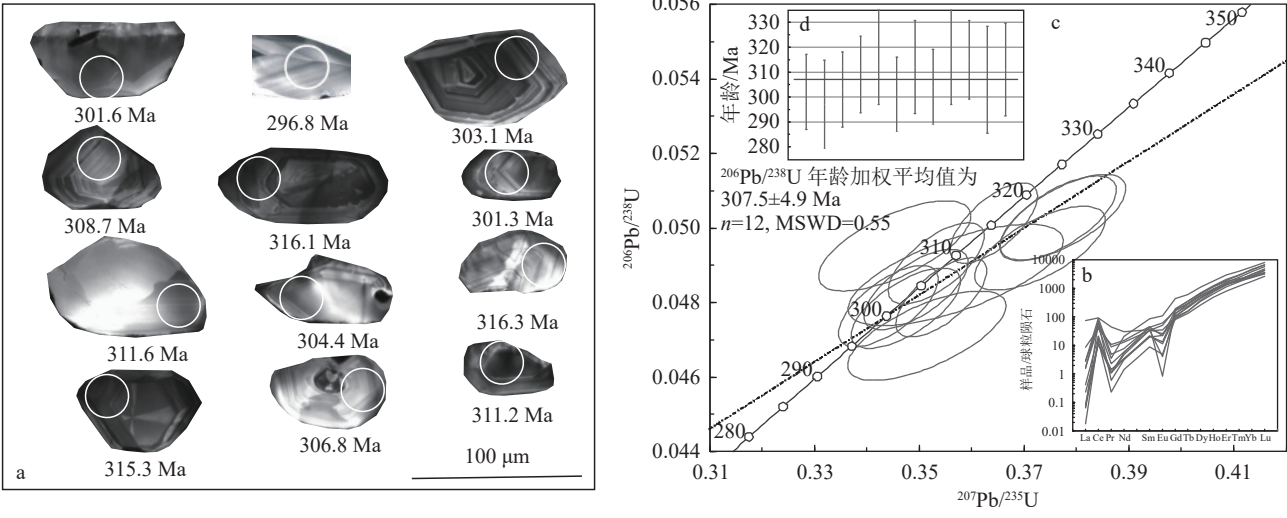


图 5 克 84 井 3025~3029 m 井深气孔杏仁状玄武岩样品(K84-1-10TW)锆石阴极发光图像(a)、锆石球粒陨石标准化稀土元素配分曲线图(b, 标准化值据 Sun et al., 1989)、锆石年龄谐和图(c)和年龄分布直方图(d)

Fig. 5 Zircon CL image (a), chondrite-normalized rare earth distribution curve (b, after Sun et al., 1989), age harmonic map (c) and age distribution histogram (d) of vesicular amygdaloid basalts sample (K84-1-10TW) from the 3025~3029 m of well Ke 84

表 2 克 84 井气孔杏仁状玄武岩 (K84-1-10TW) LA-ICP-MS 锆石 U-Th-Pb 分析结果
Table 2 LA-ICP-MS zircon U- Th-Pb analysis resultsof vesicular amygdaloid basalts in well Ke 84

样号	同位素比值						同位素年龄/Ma						含量/ 10^{-6}			Th/U
	$^{207}\text{Pb}/^{206}\text{Pb}$	1 σ	$^{207}\text{Pb}/^{235}\text{U}$	1 σ	$^{206}\text{Pb}/^{238}\text{U}$	1 σ	$^{207}\text{Pb}/^{206}\text{Pb}$	1 σ	$^{207}\text{Pb}/^{235}\text{U}$	1 σ	$\text{Pb}^{206}/\text{U}^{238}$	1 σ	Pb	Th	U	
01	0.0521	0.0013	0.3441	0.0078	0.0479	0.0009	290	55	300	5.9	302	5.5	74.9	184.8	398.1	0.46
02	0.0541	0.0020	0.3514	0.0123	0.0471	0.0010	375	82	305	9.3	297	6.0	77.6	580.0	393.4	1.47
03	0.0534	0.0012	0.3542	0.0071	0.0481	0.0009	344	49	308	5.3	303	5.4	95.5	501.4	466.4	1.07
04	0.0522	0.0012	0.3532	0.0075	0.0491	0.0009	296	52	307	5.6	309	5.5	46.4	63.4	226.7	0.28
05	0.0543	0.0014	0.3765	0.0091	0.0503	0.0009	385	58	325	6.7	316	5.7	120.5	302.1	514.3	0.59
06	0.0527	0.0014	0.3475	0.0085	0.0479	0.0009	314	60	303	6.4	301	5.4	29.0	60.5	134.0	0.45
07	0.0506	0.0019	0.3453	0.0119	0.0495	0.0010	221	83	301	9.0	312	6.1	14.3	49.3	63.3	0.78
08	0.0524	0.0013	0.3494	0.0081	0.0484	0.0009	303	57	304	6.1	304	5.4	48.1	268.1	220.3	1.22
09	0.0544	0.0015	0.3775	0.0098	0.0503	0.0009	389	62	325	7.2	316	5.8	30.8	82.21	143.4	0.57
10	0.0527	0.0011	0.3642	0.0068	0.0501	0.0009	315	48	315	5.1	315	5.4	138.1	633.1	575.3	1.10
11	0.0531	0.0027	0.3570	0.0168	0.0487	0.0011	334	109	310	12.5	307	6.9	12.9	15.9	57.6	0.28
12	0.0547	0.0016	0.3730	0.0102	0.0495	0.0009	400	65	322	7.5	311	5.7	126.2	607.7	594.0	1.02

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