

松科1井嫩江组湖相含铁白云石的准确定名 和矿物学特征

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摘要:通过 XRD 衍射和电子探针分析, 从矿物学命名的角度出发, 提出松科1井嫩江组湖相白云岩的主要矿物是白云石和铁白云石之间的过渡类型——含铁白云石, 而不是长期认为的铁白云石。矿物学特征表明: 精测后的晶胞参数 a 、 c 、 V 值均大于标准白云石, 更接近标准铁白云石, 说明含铁白云石和铁白云石具有相同晶体结构, 但在同一结构位置上, Fe^{2+} 和 Mg^{2+} 的数量比存有差异, 且结构中 Fe^{2+} 对 Mg^{2+} 的部分替代是导致晶胞轴长和体积增大的原因, 从晶体结构的角度再次证实样品为含铁白云石。另外, 通过计算, 含铁白云石的有序度均值为 0.40, $CaCO_3$ 摩尔含量均值为 55.48 g/mol, 表明较富钙的、低有序度的含铁白云石形成于结晶速度较快、不稳定的成岩环境中。

关键词:湖相含铁白云石; 准确定名; 嫩江组; 松科1井

中图分类号: P575; P588.24⁺5

文献标识码: A

文章编号: 1000-6524(2010)02-0213-06

The precise naming and mineralogical characteristics of ferruginous lacustrine dolomite in Well CCSD-SK

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Abstract: The lacustrine dolostone of Nenjiang Formation in Well CCSD-SK was taken as the study object in this paper. Well CCSD-SK is located in Qijia-Gulong depression of Songliao Basin, northeastern China, with its administration district belonging to Daqing City, Heilongjiang Province. Well CCSD-SK is the first scientific continental drilling well which mainly includes Cretaceous strata and is composed of double drilling holes located respectively in the south and the north. Lacustrine dolostone of Upper Cretaceous Nenjiang Formation has aroused much interest among geologists because it is not only a special terrane but also one of the most important oil-producing layers in Songliao Basin. Therefore, samples for this study were mainly collected from 1st Member of Nenjiang Formation in the south drilling hole. Lacustrine dolostone of Nenjiang Formation has its special formation positions and shapes (mainly in layered form and subordinately in elliptic form), and layers of dolostone are interbedded with layers of mud rock, with oil shale at the bottom. Lots of Ostracoda and spinicaudatans are existent in dolostone, and a small amount of pyrite occurs in the mud rock. All this suggests a reduction environment with flourishing living things. It is thought that the formation of dolomite probably had an active effect on

收稿日期: 2009-10-09; 修订日期: 2009-11-18

基金项目: 国家重点基础研究发展计划“973”资助项目(2006CB701403)

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oil accumulation. The study of the mineralogical characteristics and the formation mechanism of lacustrine dolomite in Nenjiang Formation is hence of great significance in sedimentology. Using XRD and EPMA methods, the authors analyzed and studied mineralogical characteristics of dolomite samples. XRD results show that dolomite is the main mineral phase, quartz possesses the second position, and other minerals are small amounts of illite-smectite mixed layer, kaolinite, plagioclase, pyrite and calcite. EPMA shows that the main chemical compositions are CaO and MgO, which make up 39.778% ~ 50.429%, and FeO and SiO₂ possess the second position. Combined with XRD phase analysis, it is held that SiO₂ is derived from quartz, whereas CaO, MgO and FeO come from the main mineral dolomite. The main mineral in the samples should be named ferruginous dolomite rather than ankerite because the content of MgO is much higher than FeO. This naming is consistent with the strict definition of mineralogy. The authors consider that the main mineral is ferruginous dolomite belonging to the transitional species between dolomite and ankerite rather than ankerite considered by previous researchers. The XRD results of refined parameters for the crystal unit cell also show that the samples are of the rhomb-centered hexagonal crystal having space group of $R\bar{3}$, the parameters of a , c , V values are larger than those of the standard dolomite and much closer to those of the standard ankerite, implying that the samples and the standard ankerite have the same crystal structure; however, there exists difference in the amount of Fe²⁺ and Mg²⁺ at the same structural position, and the value arising of axis and volume results from Fe²⁺ substitution of part of Mg²⁺ in the crystal structure. It is thus thought that ferruginous dolomite is a transitional species between dolomite and ankerite in the light of crystal structure. The authors also calculated the values of the ordered degree and the mole content of CaCO₃ on the basis of XRD data, and reached the conclusion that the samples having characteristics of relatively high calcium content (55.48 g/mol on average) and low ordered degree (0.40 on average) were formed in an unstable diagenetic environment characterized by rapid crystallization.

Key words: origin of ferruginous lacustrine dolomite; precise naming; Nenjiang Formation; Well CCSD-SK

1792年,法国地质学家 Deodalt de Dolemiu 对白云岩首次进行描述。多年来,白云岩一直是众多地质学家研究的课题之一,Hardie(1987)、刘淑春等(1999)、Warren(2000)、孙健等(2005)、张学丰等(2006)曾先后对白云岩的研究成果进行了总结和评述,但有关白云岩诸多方面的研究仍在进行之中,特别是形成机理方面的问题没有查清,对相关的成因模式也存有争议,这使得白云岩的成因成为沉积学的一大难题。

松科1井是我国大陆第一口以白垩系地层为主的全取心科学探井,位于松辽盆地齐家-古龙凹陷内(图1),包括南孔和北孔,属于一井双孔,总心长达2485.89 m,总收获96.46%。嫩江组湖相白云岩层属于该钻井中的一套特殊岩层,松辽盆地重要的产油层即位于嫩江组和青山口组,因此嫩江组白云岩也备受关注。本次研究集中在南孔嫩江组一段,该段底部的白云岩上发育大量介形虫和叶肢介化石,在白云岩与泥岩互层的下部发育油页岩,泥岩中存有少量黄铁矿,均表明当时的环境为还原条件,生物大量繁盛,白云岩的形成可能会对储油有一定积

极作用,其产出位置和形态(主要为层状,次为椭球状)也较为特殊,因此研究嫩江组湖相白云岩的成因具有重要的沉积学意义。

笔者在进行嫩江组湖相白云岩前期研究时,发现其主要矿物是以含铁为特征的白云石,按照矿物学的严格定名,应准确定名为含铁白云石,而不是长期认为的铁白云石,本文将对这一结论及白云岩的矿物学特征加以介绍,以期对后期成因研究提供有用信息。

1 样品与测试方法

松科1井白垩纪嫩江组白云岩主要集中在南孔嫩一段和嫩二段底部岩心,岩心总长160 m。白云岩呈层状和椭球状结核两种形态产出,其中以层状为主,王国栋等(2008)对岩心特征进行过详细描述,此处不再赘述。采集的样品以层状白云岩和大段泥岩互层为主,层状白云岩厚度从几个毫米到几个厘米不等,顶、底与泥岩界线较清楚;另有少量赋存于泥岩中的椭球状白云岩结核,但尺寸较小,小于5 mm。

表 1 白云石的电子探针分析结果

 $w_B/\%$

Table 1 EPMA analyses of dolomite samples

样品号	S-N1-5 (4 个点均值)	S-N1-9 (3 个点均值)	S-N1-13 (5 个点均值)	S-N1-23 (3 个点均值)	S-N1-24 (6 个点均值)	S-N1-30 (3 个点均值)	S-N1-36 (5 个点均值)
CaO	23.367	34.017	27.910	30.654	29.028	29.131	28.213
MgO	16.411	17.845	17.908	19.775	17.782	17.359	19.512
FeO	12.610	2.699	4.703	3.334	4.128	4.483	2.117
Na ₂ O	0.110	0.169	0.091	0.117	0.079	0.133	0.103
K ₂ O	0.053	0.064	0.076	0.058	0.040	0.073	0.053
MnO	0.234	0.107	0.209	0.142	0.106	0.150	0.160
Al ₂ O ₃	0.377	0.411	0.270	0.338	0.168	0.404	0.274
TiO ₂	0.012	0.043	0.012	0.020	0.205	0.025	0.027
Cr ₂ O ₃	0.015	0.000	0.033	0.024	0.025	0.009	0.014
SiO ₂	2.370	1.451	1.431	0.891	0.713	1.541	1.135
P ₂ O ₅	0.042	0.051	0.099	0.083	0.087	0.092	0.122
NiO	0.008	0.008	0.004	0.008	0.012	0.004	0.007
Total	55.609	56.865	52.747	55.444	52.373	53.404	51.736

物为白云石,另含少量石英(图 3)。须将石英的谱峰剔除后,才能对白云石进行晶胞精修。

因含铁白云石为过渡类型,而国际粉末衍射中心(ICDD)数据库中只有标准白云石和铁白云石的数据,因此,在对样品进行晶胞参数精修时,必须选取一国际标准数据为依据。由表 2 知,与标准白云石和铁白云石的衍射数据对比,样品的数据更接近铁白云石。曾尝试分别以白云石和铁白云石为依据对样品进行精修,结果白云石精修样品的数据误差偏大,而以铁白云石为标准精修样品后的数据精度较高,因此最后选取标准铁白云石数据作为本次样品晶胞参数精修的依据。

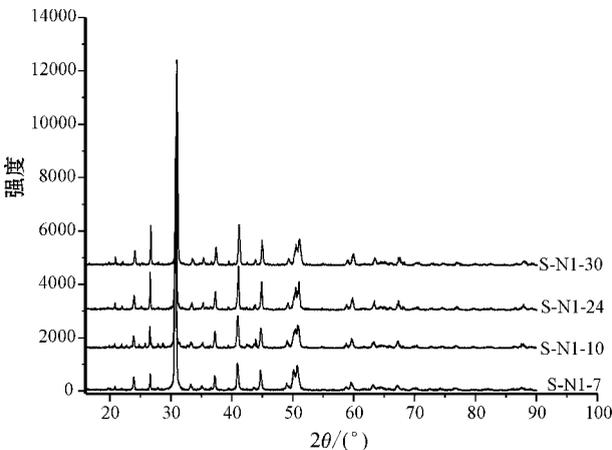


图 3 白云石晶胞参数 XRD 图谱

Fig. 3 XRD patterns of cell parameters for dolomite samples

由表 3 可知,国际标准铁白云石(PDF 卡 41-586)的晶胞参数 a 、 c 和 V 值均大于标准白云石(PDF 卡 36-426)的值,说明在白云石晶体结构中,正是由于 Fe^{2+} 对 Mg^{2+} 的部分替代而导致晶胞轴长和体积的增大。4 个样品晶胞参数精修的结果也表明:其 a 、 c 、 V 值均大于标准白云石,略小于但更接近于标准铁白云石,说明含铁白云石和铁白云石具有相同的晶体结构,只是在同一结构位置上, Fe^{2+} 和 Mg^{2+} 的数量比存有差异。因此,从晶体结构的角度再次证实样品为白云石和铁白云石之间的过渡类型——含铁白云石。

虽然含铁白云石和铁白云石晶体结构相同,但前者的铁含量明显低于后者,说明样品在形成过程中铁的补给量少,进入晶格的 Fe^{2+} 势必受到限制。结合 XRD 全岩物相分析,样品中均含少量黄铁矿,同时考虑嫩江组白云岩的形成环境为还原条件(与油页岩共层产出),而且生物大量繁盛,该白云岩的形成是否与生物密切相关?这是下阶段研究工作重点考虑的问题之一。因此,嫩江组含铁白云石的准确定名不仅具有一定的矿物学意义,还有可能会对后续的成因研究提供某些重要的信息和依据。

3.2 含铁白云石有序度和 $CaCO_3$ 摩尔含量

在理想的白云石的晶体结构中, $CaCO_3$ 层和 $MgCO_3$ 层互层排列形成理想的白云石,此时白云石有序度是 1。但通常情况下,白云石是非理想状态的,用 XRD 图谱中的(015)和(110)两个晶面衍射峰的峰强比 $I_{(015)}/I_{(110)}$ 来近似的表征其有序度,比值

表 2 样品与标准白云石和铁白云石的衍射数据对比

Table 2 Comparison of XRD data between the samples and the standard dolomite and ankerite

样品	S-N1-7		S-N1-10		S-N1-24		S-N1-30		标准白云石			标准铁白云石		
	<i>d</i>	<i>I/I</i> ₀	<i>hkl</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>I/I</i> ₀	<i>hkl</i>								
1	4.043	1	4.044	4	4.052	2	4.037	2	4.033	1	101	4.051	<1	101
2	3.720	6	3.717	12	3.720	9	3.708	8	3.699	3	012	3.714	2	012
3	2.908	100	2.892	100	2.901	100	2.897	100	2.888	100	104	2.906	100	104
4	2.693	3	2.692	6	2.681	4	2.674	3	2.670	4	006	2.693	4	006
5	2.564	2	2.543	5	2.549	4	2.545	4	2.539	3	015	2.556	<1	015
6	2.416	7	2.411	16	2.415	11	2.410	9	2.404	8	110	2.414	4	110
7	2.205	12	2.201	32	2.200	24	2.196	21	2.193	25	113	2.203	7	113
8	2.050	4	2.058	8	2.071	4	2.068	3	2.065	4	021	2.073	<1	021
9	2.026	10	2.017	15	2.022	15	2.020	13	2.015	4	202	2.024	6	202
10	1.859	4	1.854	7	1.853	5	1.852	4	1.847	5	024	1.856	2	024
11	—	—	1.808	18	1.810	14	1.807	9	1.805	16	018	1.818	8	018
12	1.798	11	1.795	22	1.791	16	1.793	13	1.787	21	116	1.797	10	116
13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.780	3	009	1.795	5	009
14	1.573	2	1.569	5	1.570	4	1.568	3	1.567	4	211	1.573	2	211
15	1.552	4	1.548	9	1.548	7	1.547	6	1.545	7	122	1.550	4	122
16	1.470	3	1.466	6	1.468	5	1.468	4	1.465	4	214	1.472	4	214
17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.444	4	208	1.452	4	208
18	1.394	2	1.391	8	1.390	6	1.390	4	1.389	4	300	1.394	2	300

注 标准白云石和标准铁白云石均为国际粉末衍射(ICDD)标准数据,其 PDF 卡号分别为 36-426 和 41-586,均为三方晶系菱面体格子,空间群为 $R\bar{3}$; *d* 值单位为 Å。

表 3 样品晶胞参数精修结果和标准值的对比

Table 3 Comparison of cell parameters between the samples and the standard ankerite and dolomite

样品号	晶胞参数		
	<i>a</i> /Å	<i>c</i> /Å	<i>V</i> /Å ³
S-N1-7	4.826 4(0.000 8)	16.144 1(0.002 2)	325.83
S-N1-10	4.825 8(0.002 0)	16.131 1(0.005 6)	325.34
S-N1-24	4.822 5(0.001 7)	16.112 0(0.006 4)	324.51
S-N1-30	4.823 6(0.002 3)	16.141 1(0.005 8)	325.24
白云石(36-426)	4.809 0	16.020 0	320.88
铁白云石(41-586)	4.829 0	16.152 0	326.15

越大,表明有序程度相对越高,当比值为 1 时,属于理想状态下的完全有序。

CaCO_3 的摩尔含量是通过白云石的最强衍射线的面网间距值 $d_{(104)}$ 确定的,摩尔含量可按 $N_{\text{CaCO}_3} = Md + B$ 式计算,其中 N_{CaCO_3} 为白云石晶格中 CaCO_3 的摩尔含量, $M = 333.33$, $B = -911.11$, d 为样品的 $d_{(104)}$ 值(黄思静,1990;刘岫峰,1991;张永生,2000)。

在 XRD 衍射数据的基础上,通过计算得到嫩江组 30 个含铁白云石样品的有序度多在 0.31~0.44,个别样品为 0.54 和 0.66,均值为 0.40, CaCO_3 摩尔含量为 52.55~59.21 g/mol,均值为 55.48 g/mol,表现

为较富钙特征。由此可见,较富钙的、低有序度的含铁白云石形成于结晶速度较快、不稳定的成岩环境中。若环境中富铁时,该矿物会有向铁白云石转化的趋势。

4 结论

(1) XRD 衍射和电子探针分析表明,松科 1 井嫩江组湖相白云岩的主要物相为白云石, CaO 、 MgO 和 FeO 为样品的主要化学成分,且 MgO 的含量大于 FeO ,按照矿物学的严格规定,应准确定名含铁白云石,而不是长期认为的铁白云石。

(2) 对样品进行结构精修,给出晶胞参数,样品的 a 、 c 、 V 值均大于标准白云石,更接近铁白云石,表明铁白云石和含铁白云石具有相同的晶体结构,但在同一结构位置上, Fe^{2+} 和 Mg^{2+} 的数量比存有差异。结构中 Fe^{2+} 对 Mg^{2+} 的部分替代是导致晶胞轴长和体积增大的原因,从晶体结构的角度再次证实样品为过渡类型——含铁白云石。

(3) 样品的有序度均值为 0.40, CaCO_3 摩尔含量均值为 55.48 g/mol,表明较富钙的、低有序度的含铁白云石形成于结晶速度较快、不稳定的成岩环境中。

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