

柴达木盆地第四纪更新世气候变化及其对有机质富集的影响

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摘要 有机质是泥页岩生气的基础, 研究柴达木盆地第四纪更新世气候变化及其对有机质富集的影响对于柴达木盆地生物成因气的勘探开发至关重要。本文选取柴达木盆地第四系更新统泥页岩为研究对象, 通过主微量元素分析和饱和烃色谱分析等实验手段, 从古湿度和古温度两个方面阐明了第四纪更新世气候变化特征, 进而从生物生产力和有机质保存条件两个方面分析了气候变化对有机质富集的影响, 建立了柴达木盆地第四纪更新世有机质沉积模式。结果表明: (1)第四纪更新世早—中期, 气候温凉湿润, 草本植物茂盛, 草本植物富含纤维素、半纤维素、糖、淀粉和果胶, 提高了水体表层的生物生产力; 降水量大, 水体分层性好, 较强的水体分层还可使水体下层的还原性增强, 有利于从上层沉积下来的有机物的保存, 从而有利于沉积有机物的富集; 且温度相对较低, 抑制了产甲烷菌的活动, 有利于有机质的保存; (2)更新世晚期, 在新构造运动下, 青藏高原隆升, 气候变得干旱, 气温上升, 木本植物比例增大, 产甲烷菌可利用的营养物质减少, 生物生产力下降; 水体分层性减弱, 上层富氧水体和下层贫氧水体混合, 导致下层水体还原性被破坏, 从上层沉降下来的沉积有机物被破坏, 不利于沉积有机物的保存; 且温度相对较高, 产甲烷菌消耗了大量的有机质, 不利于有机质的保存。研究成果对研究区生物成因气的勘探开发具有理论和实践意义。

关键词 第四纪更新世; 泥页岩; 生物成因气; 生物生产力; 保存条件

中图分类号: P618.13; TE122

Quaternary Pleistocene climate change in the Qaidam Basin and its effect on organic matter enrichment

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Abstract Organic matter is the basis of shale gas generation, and the study of Quaternary Pleistocene climate change in the Qaidam Basin and its effect on organic matter enrichment is crucial for the exploration and development of biogenic gas in the Qaidam Basin. In this paper, the Quaternary shale in the Qaidam Basin is taken as the research object, and Quaternary Pleistocene climate change is clarified in terms of paleo-moisture and paleo-temperature through organic carbon analysis and main and trace element experiments. Then, the influence of climate change on organic matter enrichment is analyzed from two perspectives: biological productivity and organic matter preservation. Finally, the Quaternary Pleistocene organic matter depositional pattern of the Qaidam Basin is established. The results show that (1) in the early-middle Quaternary Pleistocene, the climate was cool and humid, the herbaceous plants were luxuriant, and rich in cellulose, hemicellulose, sugar, starch and pectin, which improved the biological productivity of the surface layer of the water column. The amount of precipitation was high, and the stratification of the water column was good. The strong stratification of the water column also enhanced the reduction level of the lower layer of the water column, which is favorable for the preservation of the organic matter deposited from the upper layer and thus favors the enrichment of sedimentary organic matter. Additionally, relatively low temperatures inhibit the activities of methanogenic bacteria, which is also conducive to the preservation of organic matter. (2) In the late Pleistocene, under the Neotectonic Movement, the Tibetan Plateau uplifted, the climate became arid, and the temperature increased, leading to an increase in the proportion of woody plants and a decrease in the amount of nutrients available to methanogenic bacteria, decreasing the biological productivity of the surface layer of the water column. On the other hand, the stratification of the water column was weakened. The mixing of oxygen-rich water in the upper layer and oxygen-poor water in the lower layer results in the level of reduction of the lower layer of the water column being significantly lowered. The sedimentary organic matter that settled from the upper layer was easily destroyed, which was unfavorable for the preservation of sedimentary organic matter. Additionally, when the temperature was relatively high, methanogenic bacteria consumed a large amount of organic matter, which was also unfavorable for the preservation of organic matter. The research results have important theoretical and practical significance for the exploration and development of biogenic gas in the study area.

Keywords Quaternary Pleistocene; shale; biogenic gas; biological productivity; preservation condition

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0 引言

生物气是产甲烷菌在厌氧条件下利用简单小分子物质(CO₂、H₂、乙酸等)形成的重要最终产物,储量占世界天然气储量的20%以上^[1-2]。柴达木盆地位于青藏高原东北部,是我国第四系生物气的重要产区,已发现涩北一号、涩北二号、台南等多个气田^[3-5]。近年来,在主气田外围和斜坡凹陷区进行了勘探,但未取得大规模发现,其中很大一部分原因是缺乏生物成因页岩气形成的物质基础。有机质是泥页岩生烃的物质基础,而气候变化影响着有机质的富集,因此研究第四纪更新世气候变化、分析其如何影响有机质富集成为亟待解决的重要问题。而且,青藏高原作为一个重要的地理区域,其气候变化对全球气候演变具有极其重要的意义。尤其是在第四纪这个地球历史上相对较短的时间段内,气候变化对人类社会产生了深刻的影响,如冰川的形成和消融、海平面的波动等。柴达木盆地作为青藏高原的一部分,其第四纪气候变化的研究对深入了解全球气候演变的机制和趋势至关重要。

研究古气候特征和变化的指标一般涉及沉积学、

孢粉学、古生物学及元素地球化学等方面,前人研究第四纪古气候主要借助黄土、哺乳动物化石等载体,采用磁化率、孢粉、碳氧同位素等指标进行分析,很少从地球化学元素的角度对气候变化进行探究^[6-10]。针对柴达木盆地第四纪气候变化研究尚浅,尤其是第四纪气候变化对有机质富集的影响仍在起步阶段,仍需进一步深入研究。

本文选取柴达木盆地第四系更新统泥页岩为研究对象,通过主微量元素分析和饱和烃色谱分析等实验手段,明确了第四纪更新世气候变化的特征。同时,从生物生产力和有机质保存两个方面分析了气候变化对有机质富集的影响。通过这项研究,有望为完善有机质富集机理提供有力支持,成果对柴达木盆地生物成因气的勘探开发具有指导意义。

1 地质背景

柴达木盆地位于青海省西部,地处青藏高原的东北部(图1),是我国最大的陆上生物气田区。盆地受阿尔金山、祁连山和昆仑山三大山系控制,总面积约

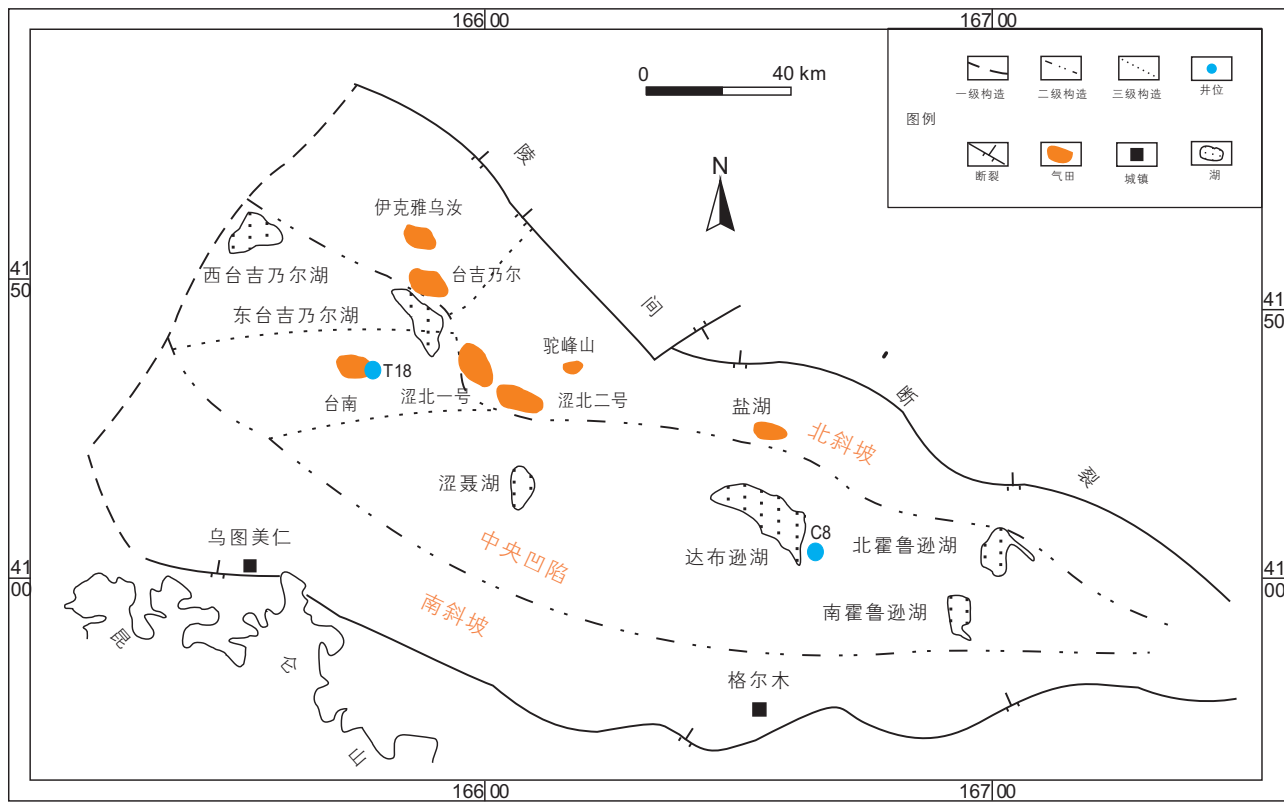


图1 柴达木盆地区域构造图

Fig. 1 Regional tectonic map of the Qaidam Basin

为12.1万 km^2 ，海拔介于2650~3000 m。盆地西北部主要为丘陵、低山和洼地间隔分布，东南部地势平坦主要为平原、湖泊和戈壁，内部地形西北高东南低^[11-12]。

柴达木盆地经历了3个时期的区域演化进程，包括断陷阶段、拗陷阶段和褶皱回返阶段。早侏罗世至晚白垩世为断陷阶段，该阶段为内陆断陷盆地演化阶段，燕山运动使柴达木盆地整体向上抬升，遭受强烈剥蚀。早古新世至上新世为拗陷阶段，该阶段为陆内塌陷盆地发展时期，盆地开始整体下降，扩大了盆地内的沉积面积，并伴随有继承性断裂活动。喜马拉雅早期运动使青藏高原海拔上升，盆地西南部地区出现一系列逆断层。第四纪为褶皱回返阶段，该阶段内湖盆东移并伴随褶皱回返，盆地的沉积中心继续由西向东迁移。在这一阶段，大多数盆地地表结构已经形成。盆地的西部地区因青藏高原的上升而发生褶皱回折，导致新近系与第四系之间出现明显的角度不整合。最后，在第四纪末期，柴达木盆地受到新的构造运动的影响，经历了轻微的隆升。柴达木盆地的第四系拗陷沉积时期相对较新，构造运动相对简单，影响盆地内构造变形的因素较少。盆地第四纪拗陷构造变形的动力主要源自盆地北侧，走滑断裂在盆地的现代构造演化中占据主导地位，而柴达木盆地东部地区的第四纪

局部构造分布主要受到边界断裂的控制^[13-15]。

柴达木盆地以中、新生界沉积为主，由下古生界岩浆岩和变质岩组成盆地基底，中、新生界为盆地主要沉积盖层。柴达木盆地的地层发育齐全，自下而上分别覆盖着元古界、古生界、中生界和新生界。新生界第四系是本次研究的主要层系。第四纪，受喜马拉雅构造运动的影响，柴达木盆地在隆起和回归过程中向东倾斜，沉积中心不断由西向东迁移。在第四纪，柴达木盆地东部的三湖凹陷成为沉积中心，形成了分布广泛的第四纪内陆湖相沉积。沉积速率在第四纪更新世达到最高，沉积了厚度较大的第四纪地层。沉积中心的厚度超过3100 m，形成了一套稳定且连续的湖相沉积。从下到上共识别出11个电性标准层(K13—K11、K11—K10、K10—K9、K9—K7、K7—K6、K6—K5、K5—K4、K4—K3、K3—K2、K2—K1、K1—第四系顶)(图2)^[16-19]。由于年代新、成岩弱，第四系尚处于成岩压实初期，岩性以泥页岩、泥质砂岩夹碳质泥页岩为主(图2)。

2 样品采集与实验

本次研究共选取了15个样本，其中9个样品来



图 2 柴达木盆地第四纪地层柱状图^[5,12,16-19]

Fig. 2 Columnar diagram of Quaternary stratigraphy in the Qaidam Basin^[5,12,16-19]

自 T18 井的 K9—K7 层段，6 个样品来自 C8 井的 K5—K4 层段(钻井位置见图 1)。K9—K7 层段沉积于早—中更新世，K5—K4 层段沉积于晚更新世^[16-19]。对样品进行有机质丰度测试、主微量元素分析、饱和烃色谱分析。有机质丰度采用 C230 碳硫分析仪和热解仪进行测试^[20]。主微量元素采用 PW4400/40X 射线荧光光谱仪和 X 系列 II 型电感耦合等离子体质谱仪(ICPMS)进行分析，分析精度优于 5%^[21]。饱和烃色谱分析用 Anigent 5975 气相色谱仪对烷烃进行色谱分析^[22]。

3 柴达木盆地第四纪更新世气候变化

3.1 古湿度

(1) 锶/铜(Sr/Cu)含量比

Sr 的富集通常与干燥气候下湖水的集中沉积有关，气候湿润时，Sr/Cu 值 ≤ 10；当气候干旱时，该值大于 10^[23]。据统计，K9—K7 层段 Sr/Cu < 10，而 K5—K4 层段 Sr/Cu > 10，表明本研究区第四纪早—中期(K9—K7 沉积时期)气候较为湿润，晚期(K5—K4 沉积时期)气候较为干旱。

(2) 锶/铷(Sr/Rb)含量比

Rb 较为稳定，不易受风化影响，而 Sr 在潮湿气候中损失，在干旱气候中被保留，因 Sr/Rb 的高值往往暗示着干旱的气候条件，而低值则暗示着相对湿润的气候^[24]。K9—K7 层段 Sr/Rb 为 1.03~3.48，主要分布在 1.03~2.08，K5—K4 层段 Sr/Rb 为 2.06~2.96，明显高于 K9—K7 层段，说明 K9—K7 层段沉积时气候更加潮湿。

两个参数趋势一致,均说明K9—K7层段沉积时气候较为湿润,到K5—K4层段沉积时气候变得较为干旱(图3)。

3.2 古温度

(1)CaO/(MgO+Al₂O₃)含量比

浮游生物光合作用引起的二氧化碳同化作用是湖泊内碳酸钙沉淀的重要因素,随着温度升高,光合作用增强,同时湖水蒸发量也升高,均有利于碳酸钙的沉淀。因此,湖泊沉积物中自生碳酸钙的高低可反映当时沉积环境的温度^[25-26]。淡水—微咸水湖泊中白云石主要来源是陆源碎屑,而方解石主要来源是陆源碎屑和自生沉淀,因此MgO/CaO的比值变化近似可反映湖泊中白云石和方解石的变化,另外Al₂O₃主要

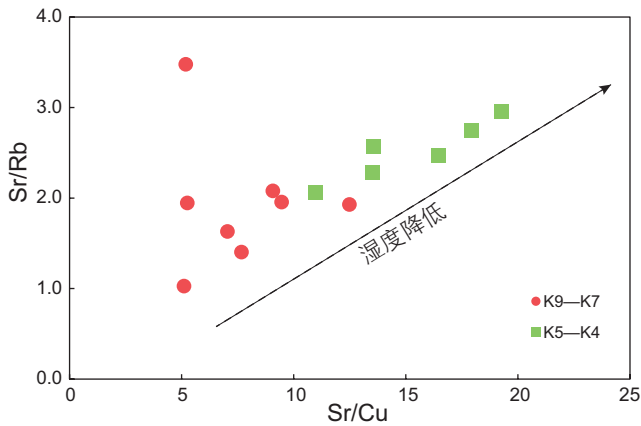
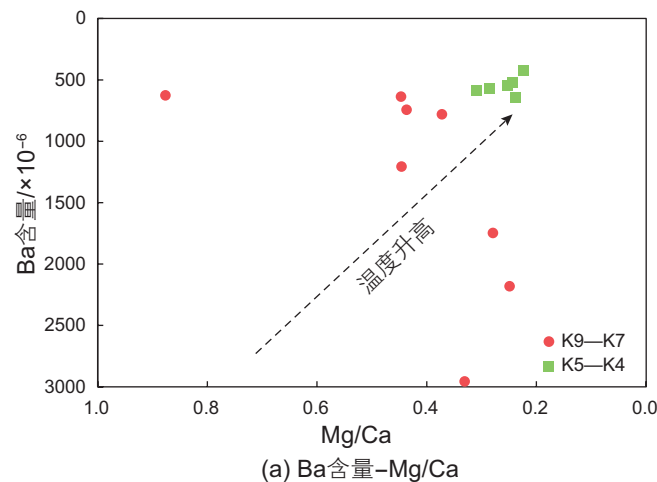


图3 柴达木盆地第四系K9—K7层段和K5—K4层段沉积期湿度

Fig. 3 Humidity of the depositional period of the K9—K7 section and K5—K4 section of the Quaternary in the Qaidam Basin



(a) Ba含量—Mg/Ca

来源为陆源碎屑,可校正陆源碎屑输入的变化。因此CaO/(MgO+Al₂O₃)比值可以反映湖泊自生碳酸钙沉淀的多少,进而反映气温的高低。K9—K7层段CaO/(MgO+Al₂O₃)为0.20~0.68,主要分布在0.36~0.59,平均值为0.45;K5—K4层段CaO/(MgO+Al₂O₃)为0.39~0.59,平均值为0.50,略高于K9—K7层段,说明K5—K4层段沉积时温度高于K9—K7层段。

(2)Mg/Ca含量比

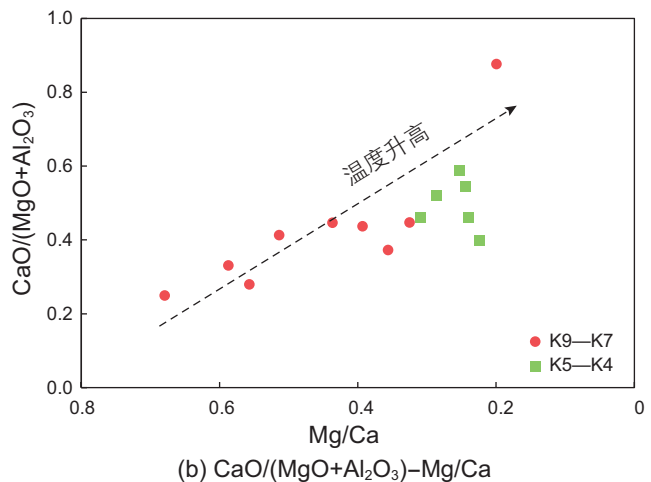
温度影响元素Mg、Ca的沉淀,湖泊体系中,Mg/Ca比值的高低可以很好的指示温度的高低^[27-28]。K9—K7层段Mg/Ca为0.25~0.88,平均值为0.43;K5—K4层段Mg/Ca为0.22~0.31,平均值为0.26,低于K9—K7层段,说明K9—K7层段沉积时温度低于K5—K4层段。

(3)Ba含量

温度影响钡盐的溶解度,Ba含量越高,表示气候越寒冷^[29-30]。K9—K7层段Ba含量为(624.09~6086.90)×10⁻⁶;K9—K7层段Ba含量为(424.52~638.59)×10⁻⁶;明显低于K9—K7层段,说明K9—K7层段沉积时水体温度相对较低。

K9—K7层段具有较低的CaO/(MgO+Al₂O₃)、较高的Mg/Ca和Ba值,三者有很好的一致性,均说明K9—K7层段沉积时温度低于K5—K4层段(图4)。

K9—K7层段沉积时,处于间冰期,气候温凉湿润,至K5—K4层段沉积时,由于青藏运动C幕^[31],青藏高原迅速隆升,在夏季风和热源作用下,气候变得干旱,气温上升,这与两个时期氧同位素^[32-33]、磁化率^[34]、岩相变化^[35]、化石类型^[36]和全球陆地区域气候模拟结果^[37-38]相一致。



(b) CaO/(MgO+Al₂O₃)—Mg/Ca

图4 柴达木盆地第四系K9—K7层段和K5—K4层段沉积期温度

Fig. 4 The paleotemperatures of the depositional period of the K9—K7 section and K5—K4 section of the Quaternary in the Qaidam Basin

4 气候变化对有机质富集的影响

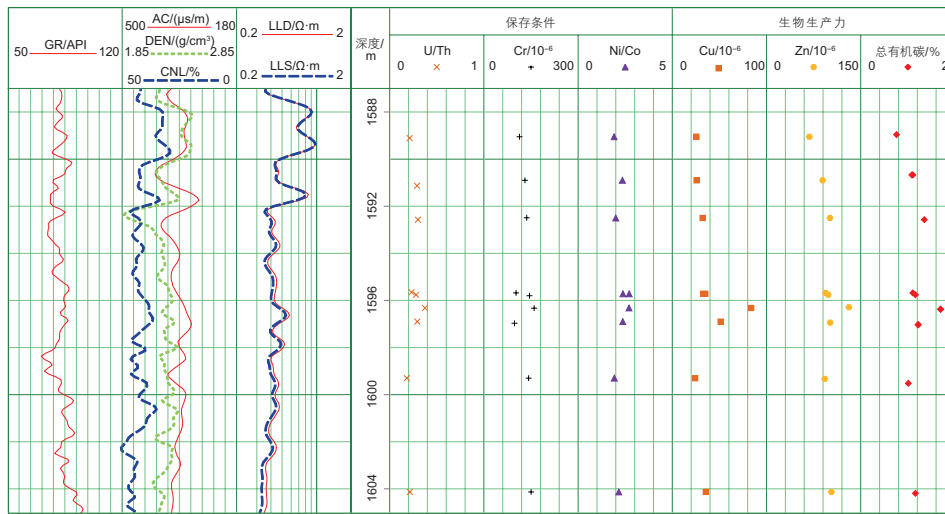
4.1 气候变化对生物生产力的影响

4.1.1 生物生产力评价参数

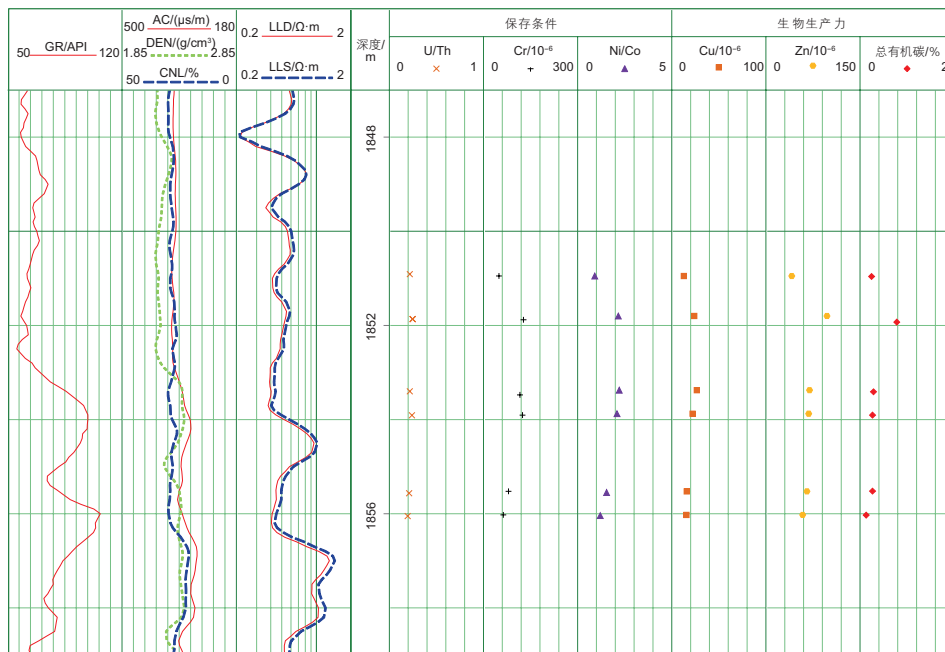
(1) 铜(Cu)、锌(Zn)含量

Cu作为营养元素在水体中被生物摄食，Zn是数百种酶的辅元素，参与浮游生物生长的各方面新陈代谢，对生物体的生长非常重要，而且Cu和Zn还可与有机质结合或形成络合物沉积^[39-40]，因此高值的Cu

和Zn可以指示高的生物生产力。K9—K7层段Cu含量为(24.12~83.40)×10⁻⁶(平均值为38.98×10⁻⁶，中位数为32.70×10⁻⁶)，Zn含量为(68.15~129.40)×10⁻⁶(平均值为97.74×10⁻⁶，中位数为100.74×10⁻⁶)；K5—K4层段Cu含量为(12.86~26.57)×10⁻⁶(平均值为19.48×10⁻⁶，中位数为19.04×10⁻⁶)，Zn含量为(41.20~97.30)×10⁻⁶(平均值为66.67×10⁻⁶，中位数为66.75×10⁻⁶) (图5)。K9—K7层段Cu含量和Zn含量远高于K5—K4层段，表明K9—K7层段的生物生产力明显高于K5—K4层段。



(a) K9—K7层段沉积期



(b) K5—K4层段沉积期

图5 柴达木盆地第四系沉积期生物生产力和氧化还原保存条件的综合柱状图

Fig. 5 Integrated histogram of biological productivity and redox preservation conditions during the Quaternary depositional period in the Qaidam Basin (a.K9—K7; b.K5—K4)

(2) 总有机碳(TOC)含量

TOC是有生物生产力最直接的指标^[41-42]。K9—K7层段的TOC为0.78%~1.66%，K5—K4层段的TOC为0.13%~0.71%(图5)，表明K9—K7层段的生物生产力明显高于K5—K4层段。

Cu含量、Zn含量、TOC表现出较好的一致性。K9—K7层段具有较高的Cu含量、Zn含量、TOC，表明K9—K7层段具有更高的生物生产力。

4.1.2 气候变化对植被类型的影响

正构烷烃 C_{27}/C_{31} 比值是表示木本植物和草本植物优势度的常用参数。当 C_{27} 为单峰碳数分布主峰时，这反映了木本植物的较高输入量；而当 C_{31} 为单峰碳数分布主峰时，则表示草本植物占据优势地位^[43-44]。K9—K7层段的 C_{27}/C_{31} 比值为0.86~1.49，K5—K4层段的 C_{27}/C_{31} 比值为1.58~1.89，说明K9—K7层段的有机质来源以草本植物为主，K5—K4层段的有机质来源中木本植物所占比例较高。

温凉湿润的环境更有利于草本植物的生长，K9—K7层段沉积时处于间冰期，气候温凉湿润，灌木及草本植物花粉占绝对优势(90%以上)，主要是篙属、麻黄科和藜科，较为常见的是禾本科、菊科(除篙属外)、十字花科、伞形科、蔷薇科等^[45-47]。木本植物花粉少(4.43%左右)，种类单调，较多的是松属，含少量的冷杉和云杉属及桦、栎、柳、榆属等。K5—K4层段沉积时由于青藏高原的快速抬升，夏季风和热源的作用增强，温度相对K9—K7层段沉积时略有增加，气候也更加干旱，木本植物含量随之升高(图6)，花粉占5.63%，大多为云杉和冷杉，其它的乔木类，如松、柳属等数量很少。

4.1.3 植被类型对生物生产力的影响

K9—K7层段沉积时，气候温凉湿润，相对较冷的气候条件对草本植物的生长非常有利。草本植物富含纤维素、半纤维素、糖类、淀粉、果胶等^[5,48]，为产甲烷菌提供了丰富的营养物质，从而提高了生物生产力。在K5—K4层段沉积时，新构造运动使得青藏高原迅速上升到约2000 m左右^[49-50]，夏季风和热源的作用也随之增强，气候变得干燥。在少量降雨和较高温度的双重作用下，木本植物所占比例上升，木本植物的营养物质(如纤维素和半纤维素)含量远低于草本植物^[51-52]，造成生物生产力下降(图7)。

4.2 气候变化对有机质保存的影响

4.2.1 保存条件评价

(1) 铀/钍(U/Th)含量比

在氧化环境中，铀(U)通常以 $UO_2(CO_3)_3^{4-}$ 的形式存在，具有较高的溶解度。而在还原环境中， $UO_2(CO_3)_3^{4-}$ 以扩散的方式进入沉积物，因此造成沉积物中铀的富集。而钍(Th)是一种相对惰性的元素，通常富集在黏土碎屑中。因此，U/Th值可以作为鉴别氧化还原环境的一个参数，U/Th值越高则表示环境中还原性越强^[23,39,53-55]。柴达木盆地第四系K9—K7层段U/Th为0.18~0.37(平均值为0.26，中位数为0.28)，K5—K4层段U/Th为0.20~0.25(平均值为0.22，中位数为0.22)(图5)，说明K9—K7层段沉积时水体还原性略强于K5—K4层段沉积时水体。

(2) 铬(Cr)含量

氧化环境下，Cr以 CrO_4^{2-} 形式存在，可溶性高，

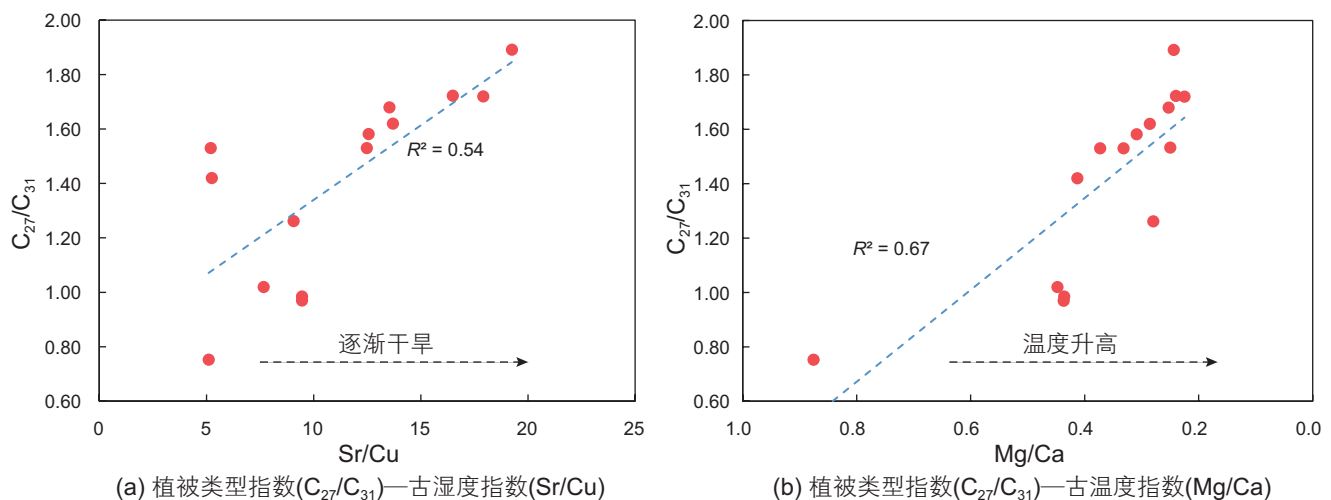


图6 柴达木盆地第四系K9—K7层段和K5—K4层段植被类型指数随气候指数变化图

Fig. 6 Plant type index versus climate index of the depositional period of the K9—K7 section and K5—K4 section of the Quaternary in the Qaidam Basin

而在还原环境中，易被吸附^[56]。因此，高的Cr含量一般反映还原的环境。K9—K7层段Cr为 $(97.50\sim 160.00)\times 10^{-6}$ (平均值为 130.94×10^{-6} ，中位数为 136.25×10^{-6})，K5—K4层段Cr含量为 $(49.24\sim 120.88)\times 10^{-6}$ (平均值为 92.31×10^{-6} ，中位数为 98.30×10^{-6})(图5)，说明K9—K7层段沉积时水体还原性强于K5—K4层段沉积时。

(3) 镍/钴(Ni/Co)含量比

Ni、Co在还原环境下易于富集，Jones和Manning通过黄铁矿矿化度(DOP)和Ni/Co对比认为，Ni/Co越高，反映环境还原性越高^[56-57]。K9—K7层段Ni/Co为1.91~2.71(平均值为2.28，中位数为2.35)，K5—K4层段Ni/Co为0.91~2.21(平均值为1.69，中位数为1.82)(图5)，说明K9—K7层段沉积时水体还原性强于

K5—K4层段沉积时。

3个参数表现出一致性，K9—K7具有较高的U/Th、Cr和Ni/Co，均表明K9—K7层段沉积时还原性均强于K5—K4层段沉积时(图8)，K9—K7层段沉积时有机质保存条件更好。此外，在K9—K7层段发现了黄铁矿，而在K5—K4层段未发现黄铁矿，也证实了这一点。

4.2.2 气候变化对水体分层程度的影响

水体分层是指水体中不同深度的水层之间存在着明显的密度(温度等)差异，从而形成了分层现象^[58-59]。当水体受到外界因素的影响时，如风、流、温度等，会产生水体的运动和混合，从而使水体中的物质分布均匀。但是，当这些因素不足以均匀混合水体中的物质时，就会出现水体分层的现象。

V/(V+Ni)是常用来评价水体分层的参数。V富集

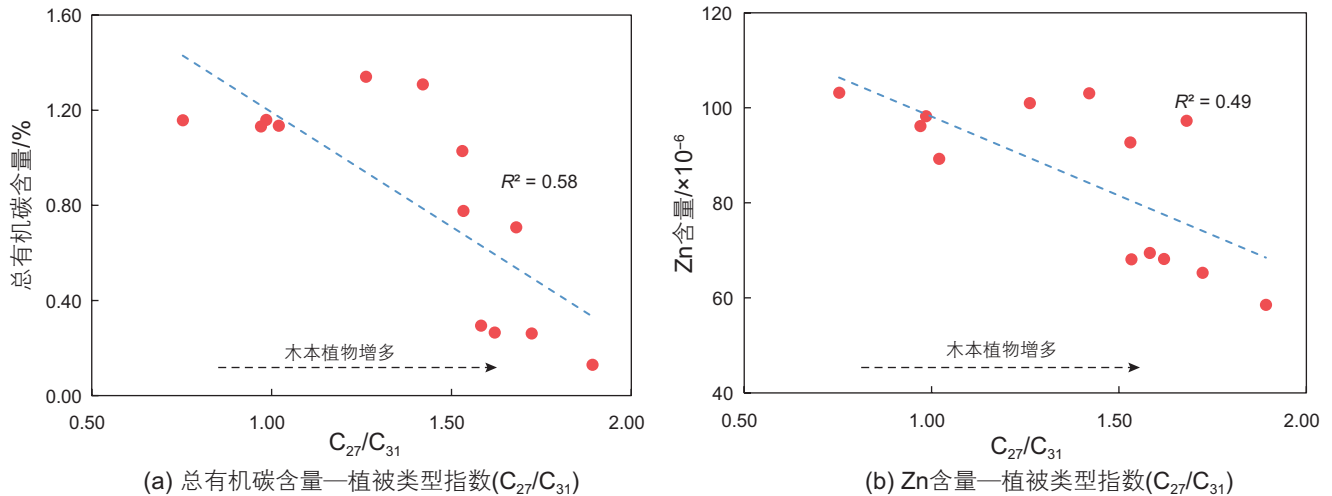


图7 柴达木盆地第四系K9—K7层段和K5—K4层段生产力指数随植被类型指数变化图
 Fig. 7 Productivity index index versus plant type index of the depositional period of the K9—K7 section and K5—K4 section of the Quaternary in the Qaidam Basin

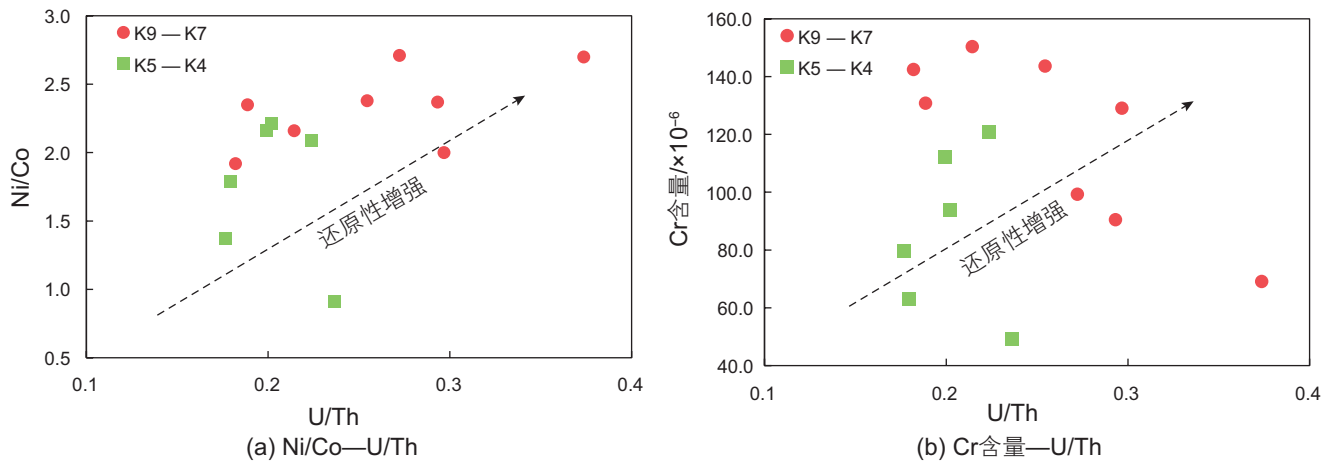


图8 柴达木盆地第四系K9—K7层段和K5—K4层段氧化还原保存条件
 Fig. 8 Redox conditions of the depositional period of the K9—K7 section and K5—K4 section of the Quaternary in the Qaidam Basin

于水体分层较强的还原环境, Hatch和Leventhal通过对比黄铁矿矿化度(DOP)和 $V/(V+Ni)$ 关系后,发现 $V/(V+Ni)$ 越高指示水体分层性越强的还原环境^[60]。柴达木盆地第四系K9—K7层段的 $V/(V+Ni)$ 为0.74~0.76, K5—K4层段的 $V/(V+Ni)$ 为0.67~0.74, K9—K7层段沉积时水体分层性强于K5—K4层段。Mn和Fe是分异性较好的元素^[61], K9—K7层段Mn/Fe含量相对稳定、变化幅度小(0.0203~0.0279), K5—K4层段Mn/Fe比值变化幅度较大(0.0169~0.0315),说明K5—K4层段发生了上层水体和下层水体的混合,水体分层性较差,说明 $V/(V+Ni)$ 比值可在本地区反映水体的分层程度。

更新世早—中期(K9—K7层段沉积时),气候温

凉湿润,降水充足,水体较深,受到的光照越少,温度越低,密度越大,分层现象就越明显。更新世晚期(K5—K4层段沉积时),气候变得干旱,水体变浅,上层温暖富氧水体和下层贫氧水体混合,分层现象减弱(图9a)。温度升高,水体中的密度差异减小,而且水体温度升高还会促进水体中的物质混合,从而使水体中的物质分布更加均匀,导致K5—K4层段沉积时水体分层性减弱(图9b)。

4.2.3 水体分层程度对有机质保存的影响

K9—K7层段沉积时,温度较低,水体分层较强,上层水体富氧,而下层水体则缺氧。下层水体的较强还原性阻碍了沉积有机物的分解(图10),有机物保存

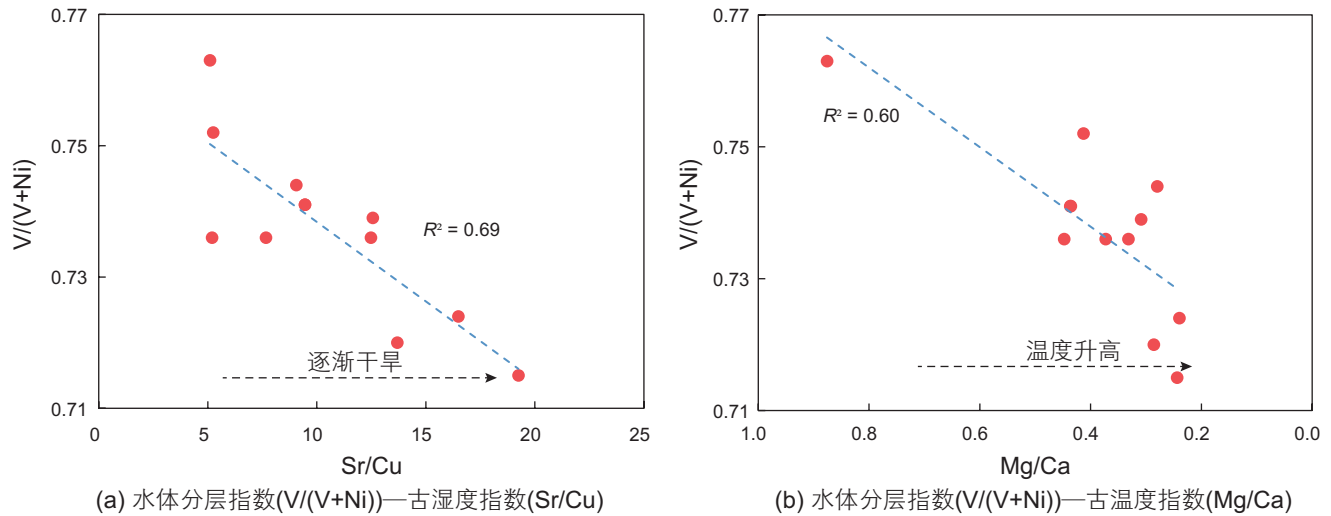


图9 柴达木盆地第四系K9—K7层段和K5—K4层段水体分层指数随气候指数变化图

Fig. 9 Water column stratification index versus climate index of the depositional period of the K9—K7 section and K5—K4 section of the Quaternary in the Qaidam Basin

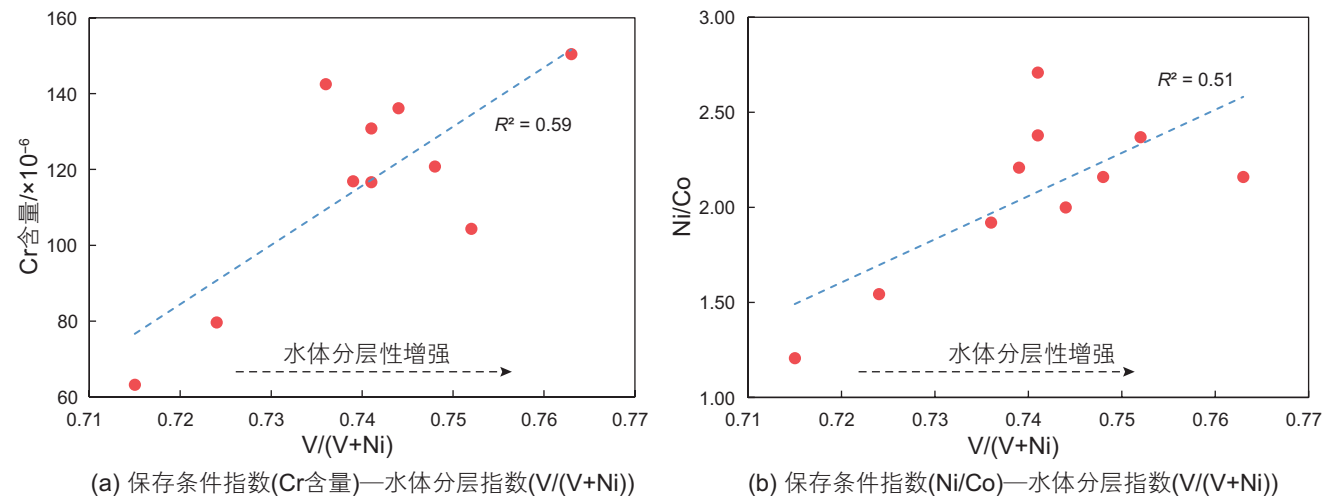


图10 柴达木盆地第四系K9—K7层段和K5—K4层段保存条件指数随水体分层指数变化图

Fig. 10 Redox conditions versus water column stratification index of the depositional period of the K9—K7 section and K5—K4 section of the Quaternary in the Qaidam Basin

条件好^[54-55]。此外，较低的温度能有效抑制表层条件下产甲烷细菌的活动，避免浅埋阶段有机物的过度消耗，从而推迟生物产气的高峰期，有利于有机物的保存。在K5—K4层段的沉积期，水体的分层作用减弱，下层的缺氧水逐渐与上层的富氧温水混合。这导致下层水体水温升高，缺氧还原环境遭到破坏，沉积有机物被稀释和氧化分解(图 10)。另一方面，较高的温度使得产甲烷菌活动增强，有机物在浅埋阶段就被消耗，不利于有机物的保存。

5 有机质沉积模式

在更新世早—中期(K9—K7层段沉积时期)(图 11a)，气候温凉湿润，降水量大，水体分层性好，草本植物生长茂盛。这对有机质富集产生了双重影响。一方面，水体分层较强，导致上层水体含氧量较高，草本植物富含纤维素、半纤维素、糖、淀粉和果胶，这些有机物容易被产甲烷菌利用。这促使水体表层的生物生产力较高。另一方面，较强的水体分层还可使

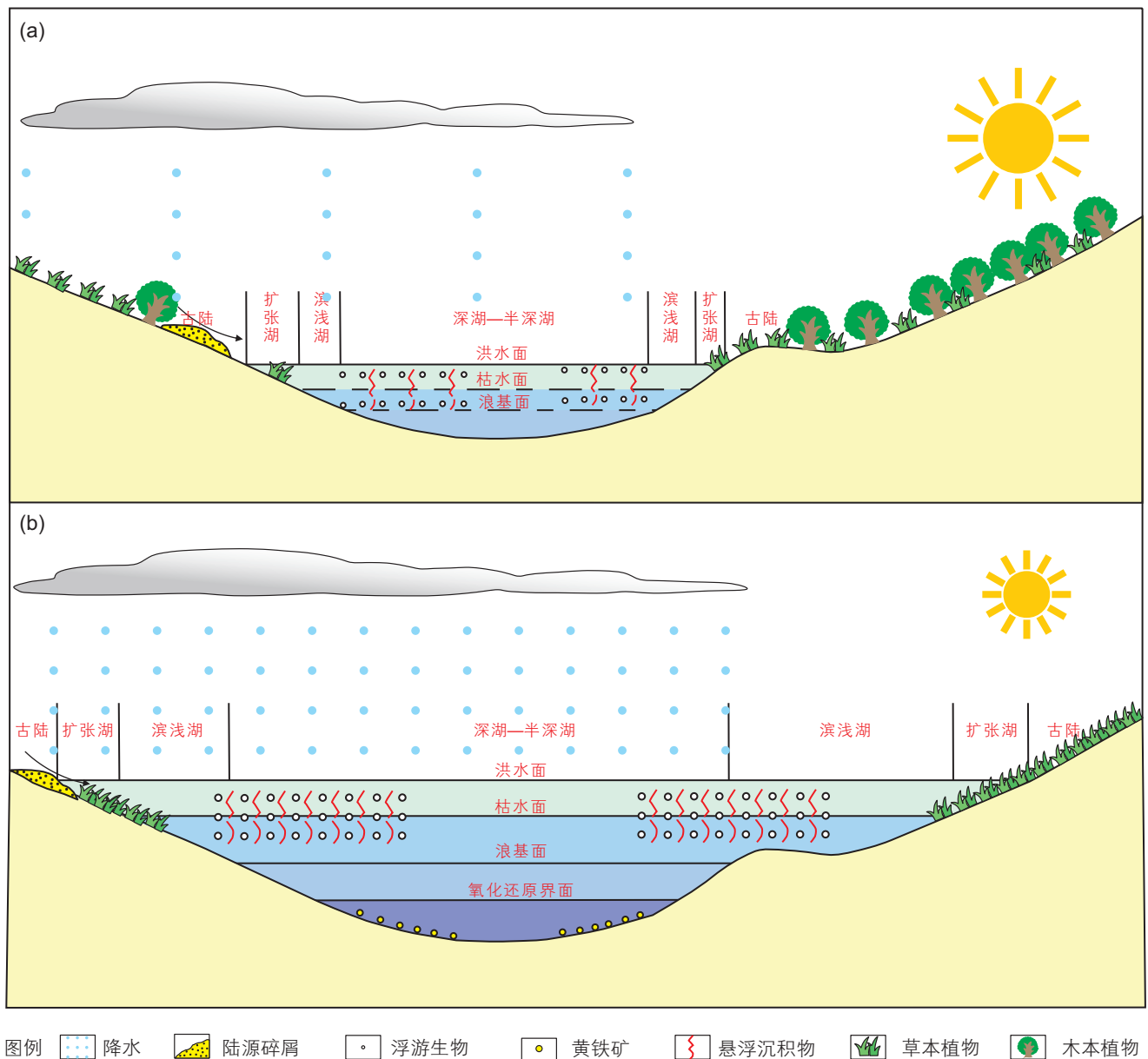


图 11 柴达木盆地第四纪更新世有机质沉积模式图(a) 更新世早—中期; (b) 更新世晚期

Fig. 11 Map of Quaternary Pleistocene organic matter deposition patterns in the Qaidam Basin(a) Early-Middle Pleistocene;(b) Late Pleistocene

水体下层的还原性增强,有利于从上层沉积下来的有机物的保存,从而有利于沉积有机物的富集。同时,相对较低的温度有效抑制了表层条件下产甲烷菌的活动,避免了浅埋阶段有机质的过度消耗。这进一步延缓了生物产气的高峰期,有助于维持有机质的保存。

在更新世晚期(K5—K4层段沉积时期)(图11b),气温升高,降水减少,水体分层被破坏,植被向木本植物演变。一方面,水体的分层被破坏,下层缺氧水体与上层温暖富氧水体混合,下层水体的缺氧还原环境被破坏,上层水体的含氧量降低,水体温度变低。另一方面,甲烷细菌可利用的营养物质减少。这两个因素都会降低水体表层的生物生产力。水体分层减弱,下层还原性被破坏,从上层沉降下来的沉积有机物被破坏,不利于沉积有机物的保存。同时,温度升高会增加产甲烷细菌的活性,在埋藏深度较浅的地方会产生生物气体。浅层生物气由于上层缺乏遮蔽而无法在储层中积聚,并随之流失,消耗了大量的有机质,不利于有机质的保存。

6 结论

本文选取柴达木盆地第四纪更新世泥页岩为研究

对象。通过有机质丰度、主微量元素等多项实验,明确了更新世早—中期和晚期的气候变化,从生物生产力和有机质氧化还原保存条件两个方面阐明了第四纪气候变化及其有机质富集的影响。

(1)在更新世早—中期,气候温凉湿润,草本植物生长茂盛,草本植物富含纤维素、半纤维素、糖、淀粉和果胶,导致生物生产力较高。同时,降水量大,水体分层强,下层水体还原性高,有利于上层沉积下来的有机物的保存,从而有利于沉积有机物的富集。此外,相对较低的温度有效地抑制了表层条件下产甲烷菌的活动,防止了有机物在浅埋阶段的过度消耗,有助于有机质的保存。

(2)在更新世晚期,在新构造运动下,青藏高原隆升,气候变得干旱,气温上升,木本植物比例增大,产甲烷菌可利用的营养物质减少,降低了生物生产力。同时,水体变浅,下层缺氧水体与上层富氧水体混合,水体分层性减弱,使得下层水体的缺氧还原环境被破坏,从上层沉降下来的沉积有机物被破坏,不利于有机质的保存。此外,相对较高的温度促使产甲烷菌更为活跃,导致有机物在浅埋阶段就被消耗,不利于有机质的保存。

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