

## 海拉尔盆地贝尔凹陷兴安岭群储层粘土矿物组成及特征研究

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中文摘要:海拉尔盆地地质条件及其复杂,储层粘土矿物含量高,极大影响了油气资源的高效开发。通过对X-射线衍射,偏光显微镜观察和扫描电镜分析,确定贝尔凹陷贝16断块兴安岭粘土类型及含量,阐明了其组合及纵向分布特征,并对水敏性极强的钠蒙脱石及其间层矿物进行了详细研究。研究表明,兴安岭群储层自上而下存在3种粘土矿物组合: S+K(C)→K+I/S+I+(C)→I+C+S/C+I/S。由地层浅部到深部,粘土矿物含量呈现由高到低的变化规律。凝灰质的水解蚀变及长石和中、酸性岩屑在成岩过程中的次生变I造成海拉尔地区粘土含量高的主要原因。

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## Composition and Characteristics of Clay Minerals from the Hingganling Group in the Beier Depression of the Hailar Basin

**Abstract:** Geological conditions of Hailar Basin are very complex. It is difficult to develop its oil reservoirs because of high content of clay minerals. Using X-ray diffraction analysis and SEM observation, the authors studied the form, content, combination and vertical distribution of clay minerals from Hingganling Group, and also probed into the genesis of these clay minerals. The result shows that compositionally there are three types of clay minerals from top to bottom in Hingganling Group: S+K+(C)→K+I/S+I+(C)→I+C+S/C+I/S. With the increasing depth, the content of clay minerals decreases gradually. It is thought that hydrolysis of tuffaceous material and secondary alteration of felds and rock debris are two main factors responsible for the high content of clay minerals.