

细粒沉积中内源组分的类型、分布及页岩油气甜点意义

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摘要:页岩油气高效勘探开发依赖于甜点分布的精准预测,细粒沉积中内源组分的时-空分异与耦合效应对甜点分布具有关键控制作用。通过国内外典型含油气页岩的深入分析,系统揭示了细粒沉积中内源组分的类型、分布及其对页岩油气甜点的控制机理。结果表明:①细粒沉积中内源组分有生源硅、生源碳酸盐矿物、生源磷酸盐矿物、内源有机质和盆内颗粒,主要富集于陆源碎屑过路区、陆源碎屑难到达区、上升洋流发育区和近滨快速海侵区4个区域。②内源组分中生源硅溶解再沉淀形成的自生石英通过氢键抑制有机质降解,生源碳酸盐矿物和磷酸盐矿物通过胶结降低孔隙水渗流速率来维持还原环境,从而有利于有机质的富集。③富内源组分页岩中生源硅与有机质协同成孔、生缝,产生独特的有机孔-微裂缝网络耦合结构。生源硅骨架提供刚性支撑与孔隙网络,有机质热演化产生膨胀应力与溶蚀作用共同驱动三维微裂缝网络的发育。④内源组分通过影响有机质富集、孔隙结构、气体吸附、渗流特征以及岩石脆性,来决定页岩油气甜点的分布。页岩油气的甜点一般具有高生源硅含量、高总有机碳含量、多纳米级孔隙及微裂缝和高脆性矿物含量的特征。目前,细粒沉积中内源组分的成因和富集机制、内源组分与储层物性和脆性指数的定量关系以及成岩过程中内源组分对有机质保存与孔隙演化的动态调控机制等方面的研究还需进一步深入。未来,需要进一步通过多尺度表征、人工智能和多学科融合等手段来识别和分析内源组分,从而为页岩油气高效开发提供支撑。

关键词:有机质;生源硅;碳酸盐矿物;内源组分;甜点分布;细粒沉积;页岩油气

中图分类号:TE121.3

文献标识码:A

Types and distributions of endogenetic components in fine-grained sediments and their implications for the evaluation of shale oil and gas sweet spots

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Abstract: Efficient exploration and exploitation of shale oil and gas depend heavily on the accurate prediction of hydrocarbon sweet spot distribution. Meanwhile, the spatiotemporal differentiation and coupling of endogenetic components in fine-grained sediments produce a key effect on sweet spot distribution. Through an in-depth analysis of typical oil and gas-bearing shales both at home and abroad, we systematically reveal the types and distribution patterns of endogenetic components in fine-grained sediment, as well as the mechanisms by which these components control shale oil and gas sweet spots. The results indicate that the major endogenetic components include biogenic silica, biogenic carbonate minerals, biogenic phosphate minerals, authigenic organic matter, and intraclasts. These components are primarily concentrated in zones that terrigenous clastics pass by, zones that are difficult to reach for terrigenous clastics, areas influenced by upwelling ocean currents, and nearshore areas experiencing rapid transgression. The dissolution-reprecipitation process of biogenic silica, among others, leads to the formation of authigenic quartz, which inhibits organic matter degradation through hydrogen bonding. While the biogenic carbonate and phosphate mineral cementation maintains reducing environments by decreasing pore water mobility. All these are conducive to organic matter enrichment. The biogenic silica in endogenetic component-rich shales, through its synergy with organic matter, contributes to the development of pores and fractures, which in turn leads to the formation of a distinctive organic pore-

收稿日期:2025-03-06;修回日期:2025-04-29。

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基金项目:中国石油集团公司前瞻性基础性科研项目(2024DJ87)。

microfracture coupling structure. Furthermore, the rigid support and pore networks provided by the biogenic silica frameworks provide, along with swelling stress and dissolution induced by the thermal evolution of organic matter, collectively drive the formation of a three-dimensional microfracture system. Endogenetic components play a determinant role in the distribution of shale oil and gas sweet spots by influencing organic matter enrichment, pore structure, gas adsorption, seepage characteristics, and rock brittleness. Accordingly, shale oil and gas sweet spots generally feature high endogenetic component content, elevated nano-scale porosity, abundant microfractures, and high brittle mineral content. Presently, there is a need for further investigation into the genesis and enrichment mechanisms of endogenetic components in fine-grained sediments, as well as the quantitative relationships of these components with the physical properties and brittleness index of reservoirs. Moreover, the mechanisms underlying the dynamic controlling effects of the endogenetic components on organic matter preservation and pore evolution during diagenesis warrant further exploration. In the future, it is necessary to further identify and analyze the endogenetic components using methods such as multi-scale characterization, artificial intelligence (AI), and interdisciplinary integration, with a view to supporting the efficient exploitation of shale oil and gas.

Key words: organic matter, biogenic silica, carbonate mineral, endogenetic component, sweet spot distribution, fine-grained sediment, shale oil and gas

引用格式:施振生,周天琪,汪鹏飞. 细粒沉积中内源组分的类型、分布及页岩油气甜点意义[J]. 石油与天然气地质, 2025, 46(3): 759–776. DOI: 10.11743/ogg20250305.

SHI Zhensheng, ZHOU Tianqi, WANG Pengfei. Types and distributions of endogenetic components in fine-grained sediments and their implications for the evaluation of shale oil and gas sweet spots[J]. Oil & Gas Geology, 2025, 46(3): 759–776. DOI: 10.11743/ogg20250305.

页岩油气是全球能源转型的重要非常规资源^[1-2], 其高效勘探开发对于保障能源安全和实现碳中和至关重要^[3]。细粒沉积作为页岩油气赋存的核心载体^[4-10], 其内源组分的形成和演化正成为推动深层-超深层页岩油气革命性突破的前沿关键领域^[11]。最新研究表明, 内源组分的时-空分异不仅记录了古水体生物地球化学循环的微观信息^[12], 更主导了有机质的富集、有机质热演化路径、纳米级储集空间构建^[13-15]和储层可压裂性, 成为制约页岩油气甜点分布的核心要素。

近年来, 页岩油气甜点分布的研究多聚焦于有机质差异富集、孔隙结构、含气性和脆性矿物含量等表象上^[16-18], 而对内源组分的成因机制及其与甜点的动态关联深入挖掘明显不足。尽管已有学者关注生源硅和有机质类型等单一内源组分对储层的影响, 但针对内源组分的系统性分类、成因识别及其协同控储机制的探索仍存在明显短板。例如, 现有研究对内源组分的定量表征缺乏统一标准、对生源硅与有机质协同富集的微观过程和成岩演化中孔隙-裂缝网络的耦合机制等关键问题尚未形成共识。此外, 如何将内源组分信息转化为实际勘探中的甜点预测指标, 仍缺乏有效的技术框架。

本研究以“内源组分控制页岩油气甜点分布”为主线, 旨在通过多学科交叉与多尺度分析, 系统揭示内源组分的类型、富内源组分页岩分布及其甜点控制机理。具体目标包括: ① 建立内源组分的成因分类方案, 明

确生源硅和内源有机质等关键组分的沉积-成岩演化路径; ② 阐明内源组分通过影响有机质富集、构建孔隙网络和增强页岩脆性等控制甜点分布的耦合机制; ③ 结合四川盆地和鄂尔多斯盆地等典型实例, 提出基于内源组分特征的甜点预测与开发优化策略。希望本研究能为页岩油气甜点评价提供新的理论框架, 同时还能为非常规资源的高效开发提供技术支撑。

1 细粒沉积的物质组分类型

细粒沉积的物质组分主要有黏土矿物(如伊利石、伊/蒙混层、高岭石和绿泥石等)、石英、长石、碳酸盐矿物(如方解石、白云石和菱铁矿等)、硫化物(主要为黄铁矿)、无定形物质和有机质等^[19-21]。物质组分按成因可划分为陆源碎屑颗粒、生物源物质、盆内化学沉积物、盆内颗粒和火山碎屑物质等^[8, 19, 22](图1; 表1)。与粗碎屑岩相比, 细粒沉积物和细粒沉积岩中盆内颗粒十分发育。

细粒沉积物质按形成的位置分为外源组分和内源组分2类^[22]。外源组分来源于沉积盆地外部, 主要类型有陆源碎屑颗粒和盆内化学沉积物, 少量来源于火山碎屑物质和陆源生物物质^[7]。内源组分形成于沉积盆地之内, 主要类型有生物源物质和盆内颗粒。

内源组分主要为生物活动的产物, 与周围环境的

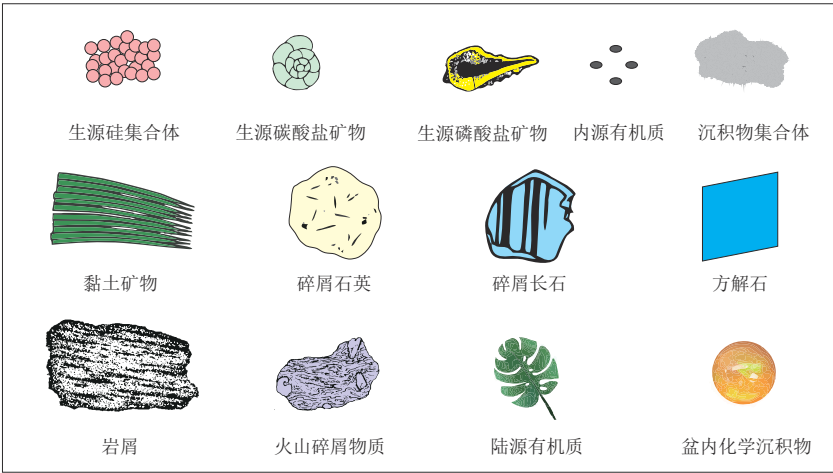


图1 细粒沉积主要物质组分示意图

Fig. 1 Schematic diagram showing major mineral components of fine-grained sediment

表 1 细粒沉积中常见的外源组分和内源组分类型

Table 1 Common types of exogenetic and endogenetic components in fine-grained sediment

形成位置	物质来源	主要矿物类型
外源组分	陆源碎屑颗粒	黏土矿物(蒙脱石、伊/蒙混层、伊利石、绿泥石和高岭石)
		石英
		长石[钾长石、斜长石(包括钠长石)]
		方解石
	火山碎屑物质	岩屑(碎屑岩、细晶变质岩、细晶火山岩、燧石、细粒石灰岩和白云岩等)
		玻璃碎片和浮石等
内源组分	生物源物质	陆源有机质
	盆内化学沉积物	碳酸盐矿物、磷酸盐矿物、石膏和蛋白石
	生物源物质	生源硅(硅藻、硅鞭藻、放射虫和硅质海绵骨针)
		生源碳酸盐矿物[有孔虫、腕足类、苔藓虫、钙藻、超微浮游生物(球虫病及相关)和有孔虫等]
		生源磷酸盐矿物(牙形刺、脊椎动物骨骼和牙齿)
		内源有机质(笔石、海藻孢子和无定形海相干酪根)
	盆内颗粒	絮凝颗粒、内碎屑、有机质-矿物集合体、粪球粒、生物席碎片和内碎屑

化学和物理条件不平衡,因此在成岩作用早期,其化学性质和机械性质便开始发生改变。细粒沉积的矿物组成受物源(包括物源性质、搬运路径和供给速率等)、古水体性质和成岩作用等因素的控制。在陆源供给充分的环境中,生物活动的影响相对较弱,内源组分含量低;而在陆源供给较少或不足的地区,生物活动的影响相对较强,内源组分含量高。

1.1 陆源碎屑颗粒

陆源碎屑颗粒可分为单矿物和岩屑 2 类。晚古生代以来,陆源碎屑颗粒中单矿物主要有黏土矿物和石英,少量为方解石和长石等^[7]。

黏土矿物包括蒙脱石、伊/蒙混层、伊利石、绿泥石和高岭石等。黏土矿物常构成细粒硅质碎屑沉积的最细粒部分,一般由土壤中相对不稳定的火成矿物(如长

石、橄榄石和辉石)化学风化形成。海相细粒沉积中,黏土矿物的含量及分布常用来指示物源搬运路径及浊流沉积的分布^[23]。

石英来源广泛,包括岩浆岩(如花岗岩)、变质岩(如石英岩)和早期沉积岩,形态以他形或半自形为主。石英常构成细粒硅质碎屑沉积中相对较粗的部分,一般来源于土壤中抗化学风化能力最强的组分,也可能由上游粒径相对较粗的颗粒物理风化形成^[24]。

方解石通常呈他形粒状,晶体形态不规则,颗粒大小不一,从微米级到毫米级都有可能存在^[25]。在四川盆地和渤海湾盆地等均有陆源方解石的发现,粒径 50 ~ 200 μm,与碎屑石英和长石伴生^[19]。

长石类矿物以钾长石(如微斜长石、无序正长石和钡长石等)和斜长石(如钠长石、奥长石和钙长石)为主,颗粒边缘常呈溶蚀或次生加大结构。准噶尔盆地

玛湖凹陷风城组页岩中发育钾长石和钠长石,含量为20%~40%,主要来源于陆源碎屑矿物的溶解和转化,部分可能来源于火山物质^[26]。澳大利亚McArthur盆地太古宇Barney Creek组页岩中,长石以微斜长石(部分含量可达51%)为主,局部含有少量钠长石,长石矿物主要来源于火山碎屑物质和陆源碎屑^[27]。

岩屑是细小矿物颗粒(黏土矿物、石英和长石等)的集合体,形状有棱角状、次棱角状或圆状。页岩岩屑可能来源于页岩露头的风化和剥蚀产物^[28-29],也可能是其他岩类受风化和剥蚀的产物。页岩岩屑粒度多为粉砂级,其在水体中能以底载荷的形式搬运几百到几千公里^[30]。

沉积物沉积时期,黏土矿物、石英和长石等的化学活性相对较弱,而铁和锰等的氧化物或氢氧化物化学活动较强^[8]。成岩演化阶段,黏土矿物的孔隙比表面积大^[31]、化学活动性强^[32],因此,细粒沉积中少量黏土矿物的混入就能显著改变其机械性质和化学性质。

1.2 生物源物质

生物源物质包括生物源矿物和生物源有机质。生物源矿物主要有生源硅、生源碳酸盐矿物和生源磷酸盐矿物3类;生物源有机质主要为陆源有机质和内源有机质2类。

生源硅主要来源于硅藻、硅鞭藻、放射虫和硅质海绵4类生物群。硅藻是一类以浮游生活为主的单细胞植物,生活水深一般小于200 m^[33]。硅藻形态多变,大小不一,细胞壁主要由硅质构成,骨骼具有孔隙多和比表面积大等特点。硅藻起源于早侏罗世(190 Ma),早期的硅藻生活于浅海环境,但最新的化石证据表明中生代已有硅藻的陆生移殖事件^[34]。硅鞭藻是一类可营光合作用或营营养生活的单细胞浮游生物,均生活于海洋透光层。硅鞭藻大小一般为20~100 μm,有些种类可达150 μm,细胞内有硅质骨棒组成的骨架,可保存为化石^[35]。硅鞭藻是最重要的海洋浮游生物,对全球海洋初级生产力的贡献可达45%。现代生源硅产量中,硅鞭藻的贡献值约占深海生源硅质沉积的1%~3%。放射虫是浮游原生动物,大多数生活于水深小于400 m的表层海水中^[33, 36-37]。放射虫主要有*Spumellaria*, *Nassellaria*, *Acantharia* 和 *Phaeodarina* 共4类,*Spumellaria* 和 *Nassellaria* 主要为蛋白石质骨骼,骨骼大多由硅质网状结构组成,大小一般为50~250 μm;*Acantharia* 骨骼成分主要为硫酸锶,*Phaeodarina* 骨骼成分为混杂有机质的蛋白石,二者在远洋沉积物中均不存在或非常罕见^[38]。硅质海绵为固着的多细胞动

物,形态多样,大小变化,骨骼由硅质骨针构成,针状体长度通常为1毫米或几毫米,形态呈针状、不规则状或辐射状。硅质海绵骨针在几乎所有远洋沉积物中都有少量发现,但它们只占生源硅总量的很小一部分。

在陆源碎屑供给较少的情况下,“碳酸盐工厂”会大量生产碳酸盐泥,这些碳酸盐泥沉淀于深部水体中,成为细粒沉积的重要组分^[39-41]。碳酸盐矿物包括碳酸钙(文石或方解石)、白云石、颗石藻和浮游有孔虫等钙质生物产生的骨骼碎屑物质。在某些地层中,软体动物、节肢动物、腕足动物、棘皮动物、珊瑚和脊椎动物等大型生物化石或碎片也可能成为生源碳酸盐矿物的主体^[42]。

细粒沉积中,生源磷酸盐矿物存在着直接来源和间接来源。直接来源主要为生物硬体的分解,如牙形刺、脊椎动物的骨骼和牙齿等;间接来源为硫酸盐还原菌作用、磷细菌作用和蓝藻作用。在缺氧条件下有机质降解,硫酸盐还原菌作用释放磷酸根(PO_4^{3-}),与孔隙水中的 Ca^{2+} 结合形成胶磷矿,同时生成 H_2S ,促进黄铁矿与磷酸盐沉淀。磷细菌通过代谢活动主动吸附或浓缩磷,形成磷酸盐颗粒。部分蓝藻可分泌胞外聚合物,吸附周围磷并诱导矿物沉淀。

陆源有机质主要来源于陆生高等植物(如木质素和纤维素),以镜质组(木质组织)和惰质组(氧化或炭化碎片)为主,含少量壳质组(孢粉和角质层),通常以Ⅲ型干酪根为主。

内源有机质主要来源于藻类(如硅藻和蓝藻)、浮游生物(如颗石藻和甲藻)及细菌等。内源有机质通常对应Ⅰ型或Ⅱ型干酪根,生烃潜力优于陆源有机质。

1.3 盆内颗粒

盆内颗粒是指盆内水体或生物活动形成的复合颗粒。细粒沉积中,大体有2类盆内颗粒:①非生物碎屑颗粒,包括絮凝颗粒、内碎屑、有机质-矿物集合体和粪球粒等;②生物碎屑颗粒,如生物席碎片^[11]。

细粒沉积中,由表面电荷、体积力(如范德华力)和生物聚合物等作用形成的复合颗粒称为絮凝颗粒^[43-44],粒径为几十至几百微米。实验表明,粒径小于10 μm的颗粒极易形成絮凝颗粒,因而自然黏土级颗粒很少单独出现。

内碎屑是指在沉积过程中,盆内作用力(如水流扰动、风暴事件或生物扰动)将尚未固结的软泥质沉积物撕裂并重新搬运、沉积而形成的碎片^[25]。内碎屑形状呈不规则状到圆状,粒径为几十微米到几厘米。

有机质-矿物集合体主要由矿物质、细菌、微生

物、粪球粒和骨骼碎屑组成。这些物质通过浮游动物分泌的胞外多糖黏结,颗粒间的电化学吸引和不规则颗粒之间物理镶嵌结合在一起^[45]。有机质-矿物集合体根据粒度大小可分为“海雪”(粒径 $>500\text{ }\mu\text{m}$)和植物腐殖质(粒径 $0\sim500\text{ }\mu\text{m}$)。

浮游动物粪球粒在细粒沉积中也十分常见,有机质含量高,粒径为几十至几百微米。埋藏压实过程中,由于周围刚性颗粒的挤压,粪球粒一般呈扁平状或不规则状^[46]。

生物席碎片是由古代微生物群落(如蓝藻和细菌等)所形成的微生物席的碎片,这些碎片在沉积过程中被掩埋,并随着地质时间的推移逐渐石化,最终成为细粒沉积的化石碎片^[47]。

1.4 盆内化学沉积物

盆内化学沉积物是指陆源溶解物质和深部热液来源物质在盆内水体中通过化学和生物化学作用直接沉淀,或先期化学及生物化学沉积未固结再经机械改造形成的沉积物^[19]。主要类型有碳酸盐矿物、磷酸盐矿物、石膏和蛋白石等^[48-49]。盆地化学沉积物主要有生物化学作用、化学作用和再搬运沉积3种沉积作用方式^[50]。

1.5 火山碎屑物质

火山碎屑物质主要为凝灰质、火山玻璃或火山灰等。火山碎屑颗粒形状多样,可以是棱角状、次棱角状或圆状,颗粒表面可能光滑或粗糙。

2 富内源组分页岩分布

细粒沉积中内源组分含量受相对海平面、古地理格局、上升洋流、火山活动、构造活动和物源等控制。相对海平面低位时期,陆源碎屑供给充分,浊流活动强烈,富内源组分页岩不发育。相对海平面上升早期,沉积滨线向陆缓慢迁移,陆源碎屑供给减少,距滨线相对较远的深水洼地区陆源碎屑难以抵达,此时页岩内源组分含量较高^[51-52]。相对海平面快速上升时期,沉积滨线向陆快速迁移,近滨线带由于氮、磷和铁等营养元素供给充足,从而形成富内源组分的快速海侵黑色页岩^[51]。最大海泛时期,由于陆源碎屑被限制于近岸地带,盆地内陆源碎屑难到达,从而形成富含内源组分的凝缩段。相对海平面高位晚期,陆源碎屑过路区和上升洋流发育区也可形成富内源组分的黑色页岩^[49, 53]。整体上,富内源组分页岩主要分布于陆源碎屑过路区、

陆源碎屑难到达区、上升洋流发育区和近滨快速海侵区。

2.1 陆源碎屑过路区

陆源碎屑过路区是指沉积物从陆源区向沉积盆地搬运过程中,由于古地形、水动力条件或其他因素,沉积物未能在某个特定区域沉积下来,而是直接“绕过”该区域继续搬运和沉积的区域^[54-55](图2a)。这些区域沉积速率低,陆源碎屑颗粒被搬运至更远区域,而生物源物质、盆内颗粒和盆内化学沉积物等组分得以保存。相对海平面高位时期,陆源碎屑过路区常形成富内源组分页岩。

陆源碎屑过路区有机质以海洋浮游生物(如藻类和放射虫)成因为主,陆源有机质输入极少^[56],底层水体因缺氧而有利于有机质的保存^[57]。北美阿巴拉契亚盆地的上奥陶统页岩(如Utica页岩)发育于陆架边缘陆源碎屑过路区,总有机碳含量(TOC)为 $4\%\sim8\%$,TOC与硅质生物碎屑(放射虫和硅质海绵骨针)密切相关^[58]。川南地区龙马溪组上部页岩整体形成于深水陆棚环境^[59],局部地区发育以陆源碎屑颗粒为主的三角洲沉积和细粒浊流沉积^[60]。陆源碎屑过路区页岩以自生石英(含量 $40\%\sim55\%$)、黏土矿物($20\%\sim30\%$)、碳酸盐矿物($10\%\sim20\%$)和有机质($>6\%$)为主,含有少量的斜长石和钾长石^[61]。自生石英、方解石和白云石多为内源成因^[62-63],有机质主要来自浮游藻类或细菌^[64],TOC与自生石英含量呈正相关^[65]。

2.2 陆源碎屑难到达区

陆源碎屑难到达区多指凝缩段发育期(图2b)和深水洼地区(图2c)。凝缩段形成于最大海泛期,以生物化学沉积为主,沉积速率极低^[66]。此时,陆源碎屑被限制在近岸区域,远端海盆则以细粒内源沉积为主^[67]。凝缩段主要由硅质岩、磷结核和生物碎屑灰岩组成,常与黑色页岩互层^[68]。最大海泛时期,水体由于深度大、分层及底层缺氧等原因^[67],有利于有机质的富集保存^[69-70]。凝缩段通常对应于全球性海平面上升事件(如中生代缺氧事件),具有等时性特征^[71]。欧洲北海盆地的Kimmeridge Clay组是典型的凝缩段沉积,其形成于晚侏罗世全球海侵期,TOC最高可达 20% ,有机质以颗石藻为主^[72]。中国南方寒武系筇竹寺组凝缩段中富集硅质放射虫和黄铁矿,TOC为 $5\%\sim15\%$,与全球寒武纪早期缺氧事件密切相关^[73-74]。

深水洼地区因远离陆源输入且受地形限制(如海底峡谷和海山阻隔),常发育半远洋-远洋沉积^[75]。此

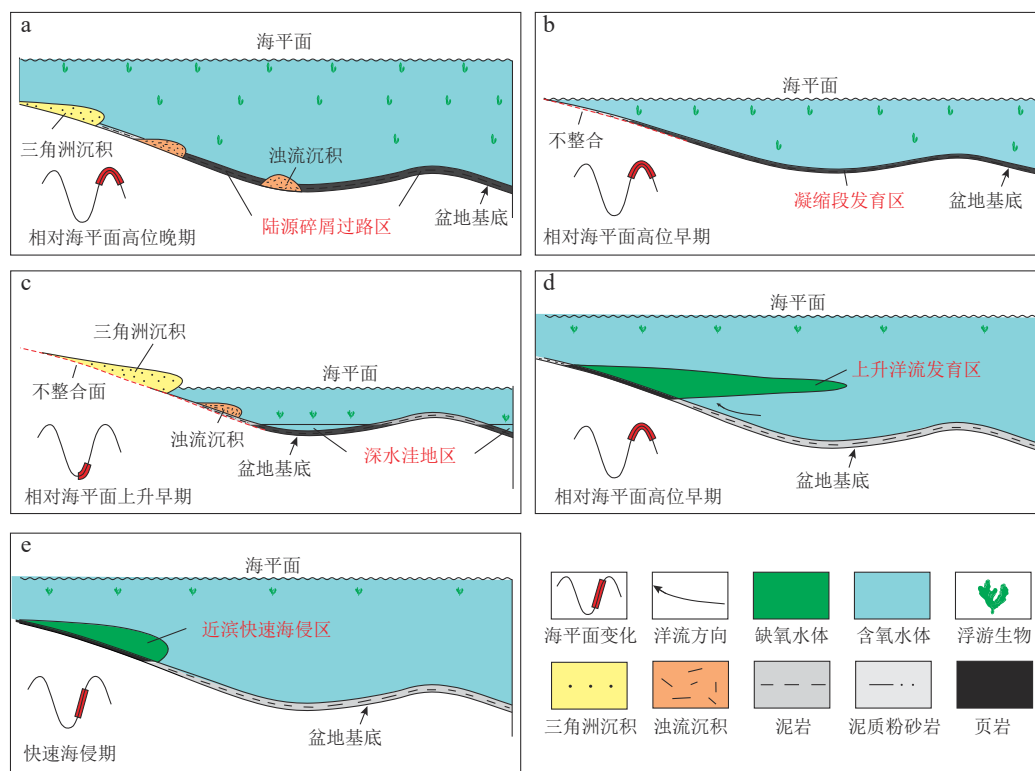


图2 富内源组分页岩分布示意图

Fig. 2 Schematic diagram of shale distribution rich in production-derived components

a. 陆源碎屑过路区; b. 凝缩段发育区; c. 深水洼地区; d. 上升洋流发育区; e. 近滨快速海侵区

类环境中,重力流沉积受限,陆源碎屑供给量不足10%,沉积作用以悬浮沉降的黏土级颗粒和微生物席沉积为主^[76],内源组分含量非常高。西非下刚果盆地白垩系深水页岩为典型的深水洼地沉积^[77]。该套页岩发育于阿普第期缺氧事件期间,页岩中陆源石英含量小于8%,而生源硅质(放射虫壳体和硅藻碎片)占比为35%~50%,微生物席纹层厚度为2~5 mm,TOC平均值为12%(最高达25%),有机质主要来源于浮游藻类^[78]。

2.3 上升洋流发育区

海洋透光带初级生产力受控于营养元素(如氮、磷和铁)的垂向通量^[79]。当上升洋流将深部富营养盐的次表层水体(水深200~1000 m)输送至透光带时,表层浮游生物(如硅藻和颗石藻)繁殖速率可提升3~10倍,形成高生产力“生物泵”效应(图2d),这一过程在现代秘鲁-智利上升流区的叶绿素a浓度峰值(>20 mg/m³)中得以印证^[80]。此类环境中,高初级生产力和强还原条件共同控制着有机质富集^[70, 81]。

地质记录中,与上升洋流相关的页岩具有高生源硅含量(20%~50%)和有机质-矿物协同富集结构等特征。美国加利福尼亚州中新统Monterey组富内源组

分页岩的形成与上升洋流有关,其蛋白石-CT(生源硅转化产物)含量分布区间为35%~60%,TOC为10%~25%。北非白垩系Sirte组上升洋流成因富内源组分页岩硅质放射虫含量小于30%,磷灰石微球粒(直径10~50 μm)与有机质纹层共生^[82]。中国南方上奥陶统五峰组-下志留统龙马溪组页岩中,上升洋流可导致硅质放射虫丰度提升25%~40%,TOC普遍大于3%(局部达8%)^[83]。

2.4 近滨快速海侵区

在相对海平面快速上升时期,沉积滨线向陆快速迁移^[84-85],近滨线带形成半封闭的高生物生产力局限海盆环境(图2e)。此时,陆源粗粒碎屑(粒径>62.5 μm)被河谷和河口湾截留,而河流输入的溶解态营养元素(如硝酸盐、磷酸盐和Fe²⁺)在滨线处因盐度梯度发生絮凝沉降,形成宽为5~20 km的营养元素富集带^[11, 84]。这种地球化学边界条件触发藻类(如沟鞭藻和蓝细菌)和浮游生物的爆发性繁殖,初级生产力可达开阔海的3~5倍^[49, 78]。快速海侵黑色页岩以内源组分为主,硅质放射虫和硅藻壳体等生物碎屑含量达30%~50%^[86],TOC通常为5%~15%^[87]。

北美阿巴拉契亚盆地中泥盆统Marcellus页岩属

于近滨快速海侵黑色页岩。该套页岩形成于 Acadian 造山期后海平面快速上升阶段(约 390 Ma),其矿物组成以生源硅质(含量 42%)、黏土矿物(35%)和黄铁矿(6%)为主,陆源石英含量仅占 12%^[84]。硅质组分由放射虫壳体(保存率达 70%)和硅藻碎片构成毫米级纹层,黄铁矿以粒径 5~20 μm 的莓球状集合体的形式沿有机质纹层分布,TOC 平均值为 8.5%(局部达 18.0%),有机质主要来源于浮游藻类勃发。

3 内源组分对页岩油气甜点分布的控制

内源组分通过影响页岩的有机质富集、孔隙结构、气体吸附能力、渗流特征和脆性,共同决定了页岩油气的甜点分布。

3.1 内源组分及其演化控制有机质富集

内源组分通过生物地球化学-成岩耦合作用提高有机质埋藏效率,从而促进有机质富集^[88]。生源硅(如放射虫和硅藻壳体)溶解后形成的自生石英,其表面 H^+ 与有机质羧基(COOH^-)通过氢键结合,形成 0.5~2.0 nm 厚的有机质-硅复合膜。该结构可使有机质降解速率降低至裸露状态的 1/20~1/10^[89]。浅层条件下,自生石英晶间微孔隙(孔径 10~50 nm)可阻隔微生物胞外酶(厚度 > 5 nm)的渗透,抑制生物降解^[88,90-91];深层条件下,高地层温度可能导致生物存活少以及生物胞外酶活性极低,生物降解被抑制,从而有利于有机质的富集保存。生源碳酸盐矿物(如方解石)在成岩期通过压溶作用形成连续致密层(厚度 > 50 μm),将孔隙水渗流速率从 10^{-6} m/s 降至 10^{-9} m/s^[92]。这种物理屏障可维持孔隙水中 H_2S 浓度大于 100×10^{-6} mol/L,使 E_h (土壤氧化还原电位)值稳定在 -200 mV 以下,从而减少有机质氧化损失^[92]。

外源组分通过物理稀释-化学吸附-生物抑制三重路径破坏有机质富集^[89]。陆源碎屑大量输入,会导致细粒沉积 TOC 变低。陆源碎屑中的黏土矿物(伊利石和蒙脱石)片层结构可包裹有机质颗粒^[93],其表面阳离子(如 Ca^{2+} 和 Fe^{3+})与有机酸阴离子结合,形成热稳定性大于 450 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ 的惰性复合体,导致生烃活化能增加,生烃效率降低^[94-95]。同时,陆源碎屑输入导致水体 N/P 比(电池负极容量和正极容量的比值)升高,引发浮游生源硅藻优势种向甲藻转变,造成初级生产力大幅下降^[96]。四川盆地五峰组-龙马溪组页岩中,近陆区域 TOC 仅为 1%~2%,而远海深水区 TOC 为 3%~8%,陆源碎屑输入明显抑制有机质富集^[59]。

3.2 内源组分及其演化塑造孔隙结构

富内源组分页岩的孔隙度与 TOC 和生源硅含量均具有正相关性^[65],而与伊利石含量具有负相关性^[97]。富内源组分页岩中生源硅与有机质协同成孔和生缝,可产生独特的有机孔-微裂缝网络耦合结构:生源硅骨架提供刚性支撑与孔隙模板,有机质热演化产生膨胀应力与溶蚀作用,二者共同驱动三维微裂缝网络的发育。

内源有机质富含脂族结构,生烃过程中释放大量液态烃并形成蜂窝状残留孔隙^[64](图 3),其孔隙贡献度是外源有机质的 3~5 倍^[98]。生源硅中孔隙主要来自于原生结构继承和次生溶蚀扩容:生源硅的原生骨骼中含有大量孔隙,如硅藻壳体中的六边形孔格(直径 200~500 nm)和放射虫网架孔隙(孔径 1~5 μm)(图 4),这种孔隙在蛋白石-CT 向石英相变过程中保存 80% 以上的原始结构^[88],为后期改造提供了刚性骨架^[99]。后期生烃过程中,由于膨胀压力超过页岩抗张强度,诱发微裂缝扩展。同时,有机质生烃释放的羧酸优先溶蚀生源硅中的 Al_2O_3 杂质相,导致孔隙边缘 Al 含量下降 50%~70%,孔径扩大至初始值的 1.5~2.0 倍^[100]。

微裂缝发育与内源组分密切相关。蛋白石-CT 向石英转化过程中,可造成 12%~15% 的体积收缩^[101],该转化会产生大量缝径为 10~50 nm 的晶间缝(占裂缝总量 35%~40%)^[53];富氢有机质生烃产生的超压,可使局部应力集中系数提升 2~3 倍,可形成大量微裂缝;固体沥青的弹性模量与石英差异巨大,从而形成薄弱面,从而在界面处形成大量裂缝^[102]。在超压环境下,有机质热演化被抑制,孔隙发育窗口延长,同时刚性生源硅骨架的抗压强度提升,从而维持了页岩的高孔渗状态^[103]。

前人研究表明^[104],纳米级裂缝占孔隙体积的 60%~70%,孔隙比表面积为 25~35 m^2/g ,主要源自生物壳体原生孔与相变收缩缝;微米级裂缝占总裂缝长度的 80%,主要沿有机质条带定向分布,裂缝线密度达 5 条/cm(碎屑石英层裂缝线密度仅为 2 条/cm)^[53];毫米级裂缝继承生物层理构造,形成优势渗流通道,显著提高气相相对渗透率^[105]。

3.3 内源组分及其演化提升气体吸附及渗流能力

内源组分由于具有高孔隙比表面积及协同吸附作用,因此具有很强的页岩气吸附能力。具体而言,内源有机质中微孔占比 60%~80%,介孔占比 15%~30%,孔隙比表面积为 20~30 m^2/g ^[99,106]。由于表面化

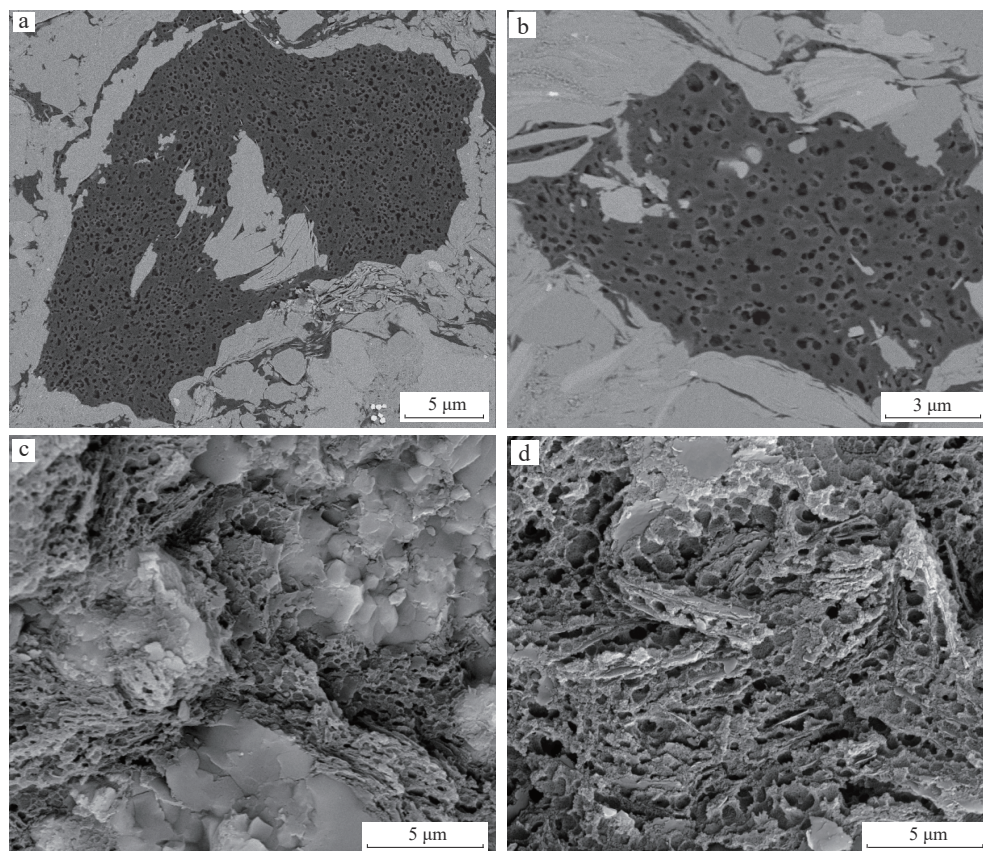


图3 四川盆地龙马溪组一段页岩有机质及有机孔特征扫描电镜照片

Fig. 3 Scanning electron microscope (SEM) images showing organic matter and organic pore features in the 1st member of the Longmaxi Formation shale, Sichuan Basin

a. 阳101H3-8井,埋深3 784.50 m; b. 泸203井,埋深3 807.50 m; c. JY2井,埋深2 570.89 m^[64]; d. JY2井,埋深2 570.89 m^[64]

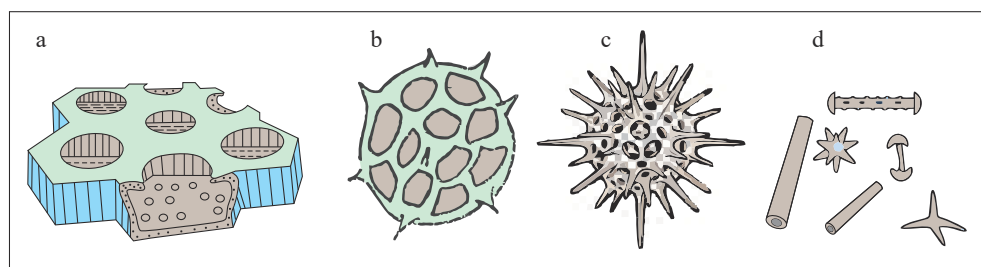


图4 硅质生物骨骼示意图

Fig. 4 Schematic diagram showing siliceous biogenic skeletons

a. 硅藻; b. 硅鞭藻; c. 放射虫; d. 硅质海绵骨针

学性质差异,内源有机质甲烷吸附量($3.0 \sim 5.0 \text{ m}^3/\text{t}$)显著高于外源有机质($1.5 \sim 2.5 \text{ m}^3/\text{t}$)^[107]。以北美鹰滩组页岩为例,高TOC段($\text{TOC} > 5\%$)的微孔体积占比达75%,甲烷吸附量为 $8 \sim 10 \text{ m}^3/\text{t}$,是低TOC层段($\text{TOC} < 2\%$)的3倍^[108]。分子动力学模拟显示,由于有机质表面更强的范德华力作用,甲烷在内源有机质内的吸附能比黏土矿物高40%^[109]。生源硅在成岩过程中形成的规则纳米孔具有三维贯通结构,孔隙比表面积为 $200 \sim 400 \text{ m}^2/\text{g}$,显著高于陆源碎屑成因硅^[110],生

源硅占主导的页岩其甲烷吸附量($6 \sim 8 \text{ m}^3/\text{t}$)是碎屑成因硅的2~3倍^[110]。

内源矿物组分能增强页岩储层的渗流能力。一方面,内源矿物支撑的宏孔与天然裂缝网络构成页岩气优势渗流通道,从而增强渗流能力。X射线荧光(XRF)与压汞实验表明,内源矿物含量每增加10%,岩石破裂压力下降15%~20%,更易形成裂缝宽度大于 $100 \mu\text{m}$ 的复杂裂缝网络,等效导流能力为 $30 \sim 50 \mu\text{m}^2 \cdot \text{cm}$ ^[111]。另一方面,内源组分通过生物成岩作用

可形成亚微米级连通孔隙(孔径 $0.1 \sim 2.0 \mu\text{m}$),可使基质孔隙度提升 $3\% \sim 5\%$,气体扩散系数从 $10^{-12} \text{ m}^2/\text{s}$ 提高至 $10^{-10} \text{ m}^2/\text{s}$,从而显著改善气体运移效率^[112]。

3.4 内源组分及其演化导致页岩脆性增强

与外源组分相比,内源组分颗粒一般粒度更细。以生源硅为例,蛋白石-A(A型蛋白石)在埋藏过程中经溶解再沉淀形成微晶石英,晶体粒径普遍小于 $10 \mu\text{m}$,呈现紧密镶嵌的无定向排列结构^[113](图5a,b)。相较之下,碎屑石英和黏土矿物转化石英粒径多大于 $10 \mu\text{m}$ (图5c,d)。生物成因微晶石英裂纹尖端应力集中系数较粗晶石英提升 78% ,富生物成因微晶石英的杨氏模量提升 30% 以上,脆性指数增加 $40\% \sim 60\%$ ^[114]。

内源组分的4个特征导致页岩脆性增强:①晶体结构强化。生源硅由蛋白石-A向蛋白石-CT和石英转变过程中,形成微晶网络,并造成 $12\% \sim 15\%$ 的体积收缩和面密度 $20 \sim 30$ 条/ cm^2 的晶间微裂缝系统^[115]。纳米压痕测试证实,生物成因微晶石英的断裂韧性比陆源石英低 $40\% \sim 50\%$,更易引发脆性破裂。②成岩胶结效应。生物成因微晶石英通过刚性胶结构建三维支撑骨架,形成局部应力集中区;而陆源石英因黏土胶结强度低,且胶结物具塑性变形特征,显著抑制裂缝发育。③孔隙调控机制。生物成因微晶石英具有蜂窝状双峰孔隙系统(孔径范围分别为 $20.0 \sim 200.0 \text{ nm}$ 和

$0.5 \sim 2.0 \mu\text{m}$)^[116](图3),孔隙度为 $15\% \sim 30\%$,分形维数为 $2.6 \sim 2.8$,孔隙尖端应力集中使裂纹扩展速度达 $200 \sim 300 \text{ m/s}$ 。陆源石英孔隙孤立(孔隙度 $< 5\%$)且多被伊利石充填,其应变能吸收效率大于 70% ,能大幅延缓脆性破坏^[117]。④矿物协同增效。生源硅与方解石和白云石形成“砖-泥”结构,弹性模量匹配(石英为 $70 \sim 90 \text{ GPa}$,方解石为 $80 \sim 100 \text{ GPa}$)使泊松比降到 $0.18 \sim 0.22$ 。而当陆源黏土矿物蒙脱石含量大于 20% 时,层间水膜润滑效应使泊松比升至 $0.30 \sim 0.35$,脆性响应显著降低^[117]。

4 实例分析

4.1 四川盆地及其周缘五峰组-龙马溪组海相页岩

四川盆地及其周缘上奥陶统五峰组与下志留统龙马溪组形成于扬子克拉通被动大陆边缘沉积环境,以深水陆棚-半深海沉积为主。这一时期,受全球板块构造活动(广西运动)^[118]、全球海平面上升(赫南特冰期后海侵)、生物大灭绝和全球气候变化等重大地质事件影响^[119],盆地内发育了一套富有机质页岩。五峰组(厚 $10 \sim 30 \text{ m}$)沉积于奥陶纪末的深水滞留盆地环境,水体分层强烈,底层缺氧硫化,为有机质保存提供了理想条件;龙马溪组(厚 $50 \sim 150 \text{ m}$)继承性发育于早

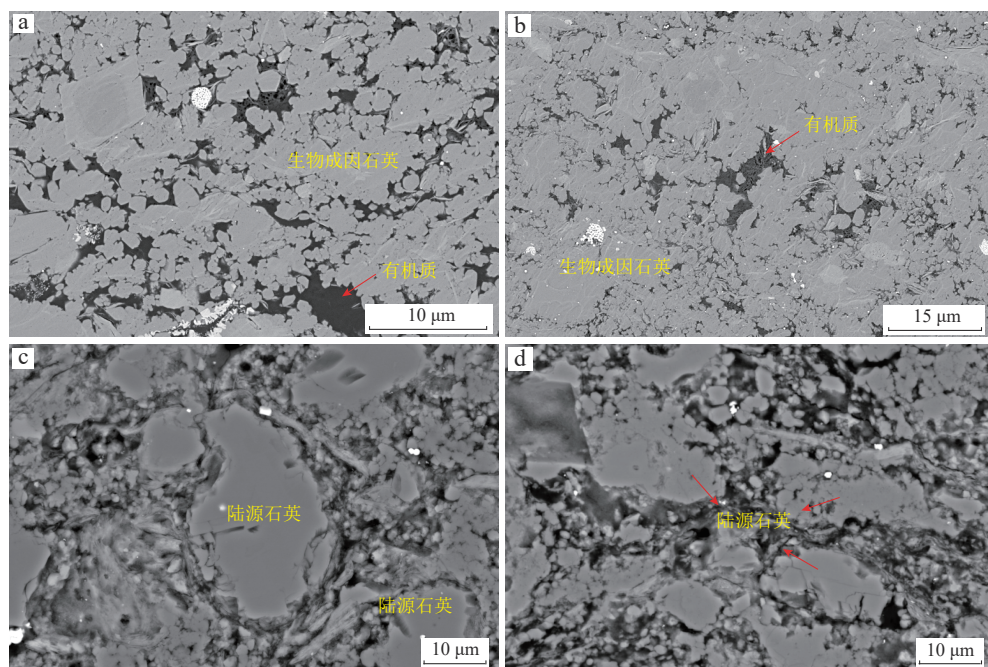


图5 四川盆地龙马溪组页岩生物成因石英和陆源石英特征扫描电镜照片

Fig. 5 SEM images showing the characteristics of biogenic and terrigenous quartz in the Longmaxi Formation shale, Sichuan Basin

a. 阳101H3-8井,埋深3 784.15 m; b. 泸203井,埋深3 809.28 m; c. 宁211井,埋深2 347.51 m; d. 威203井,埋深3 178.45 m

志留世,早期仍为缺氧环境,晚期因川中隆起抬升导致陆源碎屑输入增强,沉积环境逐渐过渡为浅水陆棚^[60, 120]。该套页岩埋深2 000~4 500 m,热成熟度(镜质体反射率 R_o)普遍大于2.5%,是中国首个实现商业页岩气开发的层系。

四川盆地及周缘五峰组-龙马溪组页岩主要由矿物组分、生物碎屑组分和有机质构成^[21]。其中,矿物组分主要有石英(平均含量37.7%)、黏土矿物(34.8%)和碳酸盐矿物(13.6%),次要矿物成分为长石(8.8%)和黄铁矿(5.1%)。碳酸盐矿物主要为方解石(平均含量9.5%)和白云石(4.1%),长石主要为斜长石(平均含量7.5%)和钾长石(1.3%)。黏土矿物主要由伊利石(平均含量77.3%)、伊/蒙混层(14.3%)和绿泥石(7.3%)组成,偶夹少量高岭石(1.0%),伊/蒙间层比为10%。生物碎屑组分包括放射虫、硅质海绵骨针和笔石等,有时放射虫碎屑堆积呈层状。有机质主要包括块状有机质和无定形有机质。矿物组分、生物碎屑组分和有机质的含量垂向显著分异,页岩气甜点段具有高生源硅含量、高TOC、高生源碳酸盐矿物含量和低黏土矿物含量等特征^[17]。

甜点段内源组分以微晶石英、生物碎屑硅质和有机质为主。微晶石英(粒径1~3 μm)多以颗粒和集合体的形式出现,主体为生源硅质重结晶产物,含量

占40%~60%^[62]。有机质以腐泥型(I型)和混合型(II型)为主,主要为浮游藻类(如蓝细菌和疑源类)及底栖藻席来源^[64]。生物碎屑硅质包括放射虫完整壳体(直径50~200 μm)和硅质海绵骨针(长轴长度100~500 μm)等自生硅质组分,伴生笔石表皮、棘皮类骨板、介壳碎片和三叶虫残体^[21],多被硅质胶结或交代(图6)。

五峰组-龙马溪组页岩内源组分控制着页岩气甜点段的形成:①内源组分有利于孔隙系统的构建与优化。热成熟演化阶段,高含量有机质能形成大量有机质孔隙;生源硅形成的刚性颗粒网络能抵抗压实作用^[121-122],从而保留原生粒间孔(孔径0.1~2.0 μm);硅质生物壳体在成岩期部分溶解,形成溶蚀孔(局部孔隙度提升1%~3%);生源硅与黏土矿物差异收缩产生微裂隙,提升孔隙连通性(渗透率提升1~2个数量级)。实验证实,高生源硅层段(石英含量>45%)孔隙度可达4%~8%,显著高于黏土主导层段(石英含量<3%)^[61]。②内源组分提高了页岩储层的气体吸附和渗流能力。高内源组分发育段微裂缝和连通孔隙占比高,渗透率高;刚性硅质骨架减少了塑性变形,维持渗流通道长期稳定。③富内源组分页岩脆性指数高,易于压裂。以川南长宁区块为例,甜点段生源硅含量占55%,脆性矿物含量大于70%,TOC为

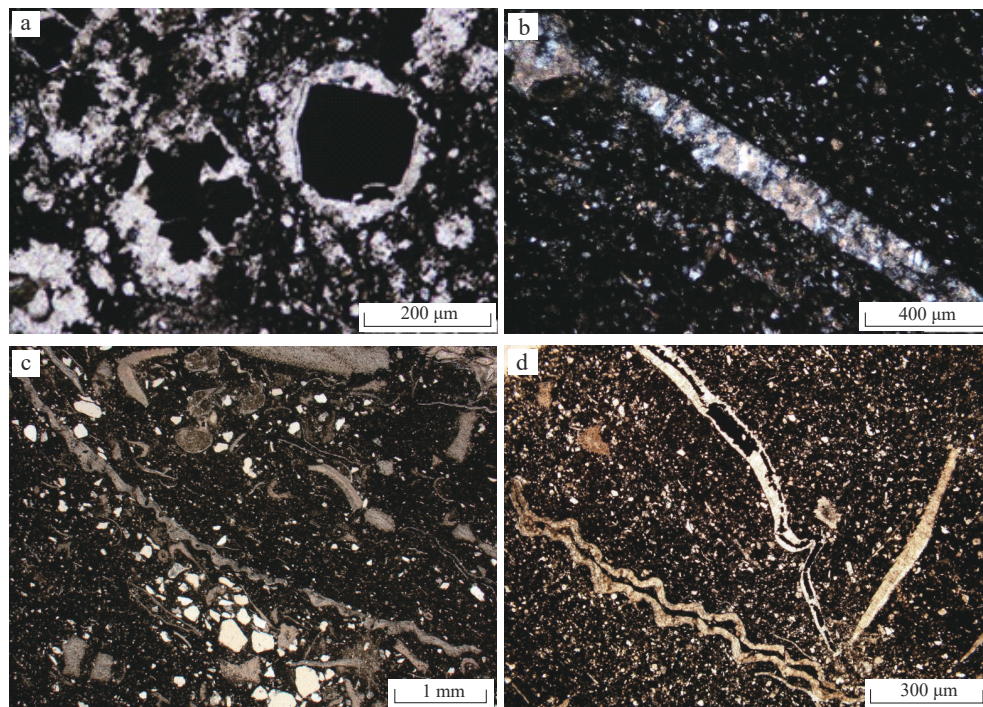


图6 四川盆地长宁双河剖面龙马溪组一段1亚段1小层页岩生物碎屑硅质特征单偏光普遍薄片显微照片

Fig. 6 Plane-polarized micrographs of common thin sections showing the siliceous characteristics of bioclastics in the 1st layer of the 1st sub-member of the 1st member of the Longmaxi Formation along the Shuanghe outcrop section in Changning, Sichuan Basin

6.2 %^[123],压裂后产能显著高于非甜点段。

4.2 四川盆地二叠系大隆组海-陆过渡相页岩

四川盆地二叠系大隆组页岩形成于晚二叠世吴家坪期(约260 Ma),是华南板块在峨眉山地区幔柱活动与古特提斯洋构造演化共同作用下形成的海-陆过渡相页岩层系^[124]。沉积环境可划分为潮坪-潟湖相、浅水混积陆棚相和深水陆棚相,具有显著东西分异特征:盆地西缘受峨眉山大火成岩省玄武岩喷发影响,火山碎屑与陆源物质输入增强;东部发育浅海-半深海环境,形成富有机质泥页岩(TOC 平均值3.2 %)^[124-128]。温暖、湿润的古气候(年平均温度25~28 °C)与高 CO_2 浓度($1\,500 \times 10^{-6} \sim 2\,000 \times 10^{-6}$)促进了陆源高等植物繁盛(蕨类与裸子植物占比>80%)及海洋初级生产力提升(生物钼含量> $2\,000 \times 10^{-6}$),为有机质富集提供了双重物质来源。同沉积断裂活动引发的基底差异沉降,导致发育多套薄层硅质页岩(SiO_2 含量>60%)与钙质页岩($CaCO_3$ 含量>40%)互层,单层厚度2~8 m。

大隆组页岩主要由矿物组分、生物碎屑组分和有机质构成。矿物组分以石英(含量44.3%)、碳酸盐矿物(40.1%)和黏土矿物(6.2%)为主^[129],其次为斜长石和黄铁矿。石英具有粉砂级石英碎屑、自生和次生硅质胶结物3种类型,碳酸盐矿物多呈纹层状或结核状分布,黏土矿物以单一的伊利石为特征,尤其是在富有机质层段,伊利石为唯一的黏土矿物类型^[130]。草莓状黄铁矿集合体(粒径5~20 μm)普遍发育,指示强还原成岩环境。生物碎屑组分以放射虫和海绵骨针等微体化石为主,其骨架被硅质矿物包裹,形成致密结构。有机质显微组分主要以腐泥组无定形体为主,与藻类体相近,固体沥青少量^[129]。

页岩内源组分主要为内源有机质、生源硅和自生矿物。内源组分对页岩气甜点的控制体现在3个方面:①生源硅与有机质协同富集,硅质生物壳体(放射虫等)通过吸附作用形成有机质-硅复合体,其溶解-再结晶过程产生双模态孔隙系统(孔径分别为2~50 nm和200~1 000 nm);②碳酸盐矿物溶蚀形成次生孔隙(孔隙度8%~12%);③硅质(脆性指数>50%)与钙质层诱导形成网状裂缝,压裂后渗透率增幅达100~1 000倍。勘探实践表明,甜点段受内源组分主导,需规避外源黏土矿物富集层。内源组分的空间分异受控于古生产力中心迁移与同沉积断裂活动,优选生源硅质富集且黏土矿物含量小于15%的互层段可有效提高开发效益^[131]。

4.3 鄂尔多斯盆地三叠系延长组7段陆相页岩

鄂尔多斯盆地长(延长组)7段页岩形成于中-晚三叠世卡尼期(237~227 Ma),处于湖盆扩张鼎盛期。盆地整体为稳定内陆坳陷湖盆,沉积中心位于西南部,最大古水深达80 m,发育半深湖-深湖相沉积。沉积期古气候温暖半湿润,为微咸水环境(硼含量> 100×10^{-6}),藻纹层以绿藻(*Botryococcus*)和疑源类(*Tasmanites*)为主,陆源碎屑输入受限。周期性湖平面波动形成富有机质页岩(TOC 为3%~8%)与粉砂岩互层,单层页岩厚5~15 m,横向连续性好^[132]。

长7段页岩主要由矿物组分、生物碎屑组分和有机质构成。矿物成分有石英(含量30%~50%)^[133-134]、黏土矿物(25.00%~65.00%,平均值49.12%)^[135]、长石(10%~15%)和自生碳酸盐矿物(方解石和白云石,5%~15%)。其中,石英以陆源碎屑为主(含量60%~70%),含少量生源硅(5%~10%);黏土矿物以伊/蒙混层为主,混层矿物含量占比为53.42%^[135]。生物碎屑以介形虫和叶肢介为主,偶见鱼类化石碎片。有机质以I-II型干酪根为主, TOC 为3%~8%,处于液态窗阶段。

长7段页岩内源组分主要包括生源硅^[134]、藻类有机质和自生黄铁矿。生源硅质主要来源于硅藻(如小环藻*Cyclotella*和直链藻*Aulacoseira*)和放射虫壳体,含量为5%~10%,局部硅藻纹层富集段可达15%。藻类有机质以浮游绿藻(*Botryococcus braunii*)和疑源类(*Tasmanites punctatus*)为主,其中绿藻藻类体呈簇状或球状聚集,粒径50.0~200.0 μm 。自生黄铁矿多呈草莓状(粒径5.0~20.0 μm ,平均值8.2 μm),含量为1%~3%,常与菱铁矿共生,形成于硫酸盐还原菌参与的缺氧沉积环境^[136]。

长7段页岩油甜点集中分布于 TOC 大于5%(平均含量14%)^[132]、脆性矿物含量大于40%、黏土矿物含量小于30%的互层段,内源组分通过多尺度耦合机制控制甜点分布:①生源硅质层与高 TOC 纹层空间叠置,形成甜点段(如华H100井,孔隙度8.2%,含油饱和度35%);同时,硅质生物壳体(如放射虫和硅藻)溶解形成晶间孔,与有机质孔构成双孔隙系统。②密集藻纹层段(单层厚>1 mm)发育纳米级有机质孔(孔径6~60 nm),纹层界面产生天然微裂缝(线密度>1条/cm),压裂后可形成网状缝网(裂缝长度80~150 m)。③黄铁矿-菱铁矿胶结带(厚度5~30 mm)抑制地层水渗流。④碳酸盐矿物(方解石含量>10%)溶蚀形成溶孔(孔径1~10 μm),孔隙度增加2%~3%。

5 结论与展望

细粒沉积的主要组分包括陆源碎屑颗粒、生物源物质、盆内化学沉积物、盆内颗粒和火山碎屑物质等。其中,陆源碎屑颗粒包括石英、碳酸盐矿物、黏土矿物和长石等;生物源物质包括生源硅、生源碳酸盐矿物、生源磷酸盐矿物、内源有机质和外源有机质。细粒沉积物质分为外源组分和内源组分2类,外源组分主要类型是陆源碎屑颗粒和盆内化学沉积物,少量来源于火山碎屑物质和陆源生物物质;内源组分主要有生物源物质和盆内颗粒。富内源组分页岩主要分布于陆源碎屑过路区、陆源碎屑难到达区、上升洋流发育区和近滨快速海侵区4类区域。内源组分通过影响有机质富集、孔隙结构、气体吸附、渗流特征以及岩石脆性,共同决定页岩油气甜点的分布。

当前研究面临以下重大挑战:①内源组分的成因机制认识尚不系统、不深入^[137-138],从而限制了甜点成因模型的构建;②内源组分的富集机制认识尚不深入,从而影响了内源组分富集区带的优选评价;③内源组分与页岩储层物性和脆性指数的定量关系缺乏多尺度验证,制约了甜点评价精度;④内源组分的成岩演化及其对有机质保存、孔隙和微裂缝形成演化、有机质-矿物协同演化及动态调控机制尚未厘清,导致储层预测模型与实际地质条件存在偏差。

未来,需要从以下4个方面加大研究投入:①多尺度表征技术革新(如纳米CT、聚焦离子束扫描电镜联用和同步辐射X射线荧光光谱)推动内源组分精细识别及成因机制的分析;②借助人工智能的手段,通过地球化学大数据分析重构生源物质生产力定量模型与有机质富集机制;③多场耦合、不同尺度下有机质-无机相互作用影响下页岩成岩作用驱动机制和流体-岩石相互作用效应研究^[139];④非常规储层力学-渗流耦合模拟揭示内源矿物定向排列对裂缝网络形成的控制效应。

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(编辑 许诺)