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松辽盆地钱家店地区姚家组砂岩黏土矿物特征及其与铀矿化的关系

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提要:【研究目的】钱家店铀矿床位于松辽盆地西南部,含铀岩系为上白垩统姚家组。目的层中含有大量的黏土矿物,因此揭示姚家组砂岩黏土矿物特征,对铀的成矿作用探讨至关重要。**【研究方法】**本文通过系统的显微镜下鉴定、扫描电镜、X射线衍射等分析测试手段,对钱家店地区姚家组砂岩黏土矿物的镜下特征、成分及含量进行了系统的观察和研究。**【研究结果】**钱家店地区姚家组砂岩黏土矿物主要为高岭石,其次为伊利石、蒙皂石,少量绿泥石。黏土矿物是沉积岩中铀富集的重要吸附剂,不同种类的黏土矿物对铀的吸附能力存在一定差异。**【结论】**姚家组成矿环境经历了成矿早期的酸性环境和成矿晚期的弱碱性环境,不同的黏土矿物之间在此过程中存在着一系列的相互转化关系。黏土矿物含量变化不仅影响着铀储层物性特征,同时也影响着铀的沉淀富集。在黏土矿物吸附作用下,姚家组砂岩成岩过程中,预富集了大量的铀,为钱家店地区形成特大型铀矿床奠定了坚实物质基础。

关 键 词:砂岩型铀矿;钱家店地区;黏土矿物;姚家组;松辽盆地;矿产勘查工程

创 新 点:钱家店地区姚家组砂岩黏土矿物主要为高岭石,其次为伊利石、蒙皂石,少量绿泥石;不同种类的黏土矿物共同作用下,为姚家组预富集了大量的铀。

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Features of clay minerals in the Upper Cretaceous Yaojia Formation sandstones of the Qianjiadian Area in the Songliao Basin and its relation to uranium mineralization

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Abstract: This paper is the result of mineral exploration engineering.

[Objective] The Qianjiadian uranium deposit is located in the southwestern songliao basin and the U –bearing rock series occur in

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the upper Cretaceous Yaojia Formation. There are a lot of clay minerals in the target strata, so it is very important to reveal the characteristics of clay minerals in sandstone of Yaojia Formation for uranium mineralization. [Methods] In this paper, method of microscopic identification, scanning electron microscopy and X-ray diffraction were used to systematically observe and study the microscopic characteristics, composition and content of clay minerals in the Yaojia Formation sandstones of the Qianjiadian area. Then, characteristics of the clay minerals were discussed in detail. [Results] The clay minerals are mainly kaolinites, followed by smectites, chlorites and illites. Clay minerals are important adsorbents for uranium enrichment in sedimentary rocks, and the adsorption capacity of different clay minerals to uranium is different. [Conclusions] The Yaojia ore-forming environment experienced the acidic environment in the early ore-forming stage and the weakly alkaline environment in the late ore-forming stage. And there are a series of mutual transformation relations between different clay minerals in this process. The change of clay mineral content not only affects the physical properties of uranium reservoir but also influences the enrichment of uranium. Under the action of clay mineral adsorption, a large amount of uranium was pre-enriched in the process of sandstone diagenesis of Yaojia formation, which laid a solid material foundation for the formation of extra-large uranium deposits in Qianjiadian area.

Key words: sandstone-type uranium deposit; Qianjiadian area; clay minerals; Yaojia Formation; Songliao Basin; Mineral exploration engineering

Highlights: The clay minerals are mainly kaolinites, followed by smectites, chlorites and illites of the Qianjiadian area. Under the joint action of different kinds of clay minerals, a large amount of uranium is pre-enriched in Yaojia Formation.

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1 引言

开鲁盆地位于松辽盆地西南部,钱家店凹陷属开鲁盆地内的次级负向构造单元,凹陷内姚家组为研究区重要的含铀岩系。近年来随着铀矿勘查程度的深入,在松辽盆地西南缘发现了钱家店特大型砂岩型铀矿床。关于该矿床成岩作用及岩石学特征、地球化学特征、沉积体系、物质来源及成矿模式的研究,前人已做过较多工作(赵忠华等,1998;李胜祥,2002;夏毓亮等,2003;张明瑜等,2005;陈方鸿等,2005;罗毅等,2007;陈晓林等,2007;李宏涛等,2008;林锦荣等,2009;马汉峰,2010;荣辉等,2016;张万亮等,2017;陈路路等,2018;焦养泉等,2018;徐增连等,2018,2019;单芝波,2019;夏飞勇等,2019),并取得了一系列的研究成果。然而,对于黏土矿物特征及其在铀成矿过程中的作用研究较少,李建国等(2018)主要采用岩心光谱扫描手段研究了钱家店地区层间氧化带各个分带的黏土矿物组合类型,对于矿层中黏土矿物详细特征及矿石与围岩的黏土矿物差异性并没有系统的分析。

鉴于此,笔者对盆地西南缘出露的上白垩统进行了系统的剖面测量以及层序地层的划分对比工

作,并以姚家组的砂岩为研究对象,立足于含矿层中黏土矿物的研究。通过对砂岩及黏土矿物组合特征分析,研究黏土矿物的成岩演化,进而探讨与铀成矿之间的关系,为成矿预测提供有价值的信息,同时也对进一步指导钱家店地区铀矿勘探具有重要意义。

2 地质背景

钱家店凹陷位于开鲁盆地的东北部,呈北东-南西向带状展布,长约100 km,宽9~20 km,面积1280 km²(图1)。研究区内出露的地层自下而上为白垩统青山口组(K_{2qn})、姚家组(K_{2y})、嫩江组(K_{2n})和第四系(Q),缺失四方台组—吉近系。姚家组是本区的主要含矿层位,可分为两段,姚下段以浅灰色细砂岩、浅红色细砂岩为主,夹灰色泥岩、紫红色泥岩,厚60~80 m;姚上段以浅灰色细砂岩、浅灰色含泥砾细砂岩为主,夹紫红色、浅灰色泥质粉砂岩,厚65~90 m。地层单斜产出,倾角为3°~5°,地层厚度在150~230 m,底板埋深为350~450 m。

钱家店铀矿体产于上白垩统姚家组下段,铀矿体与沉积砂体产状一致。矿体产于灰色、浅灰色细砂岩中,在灰色泥岩透镜体或泥岩夹层中常见铀矿

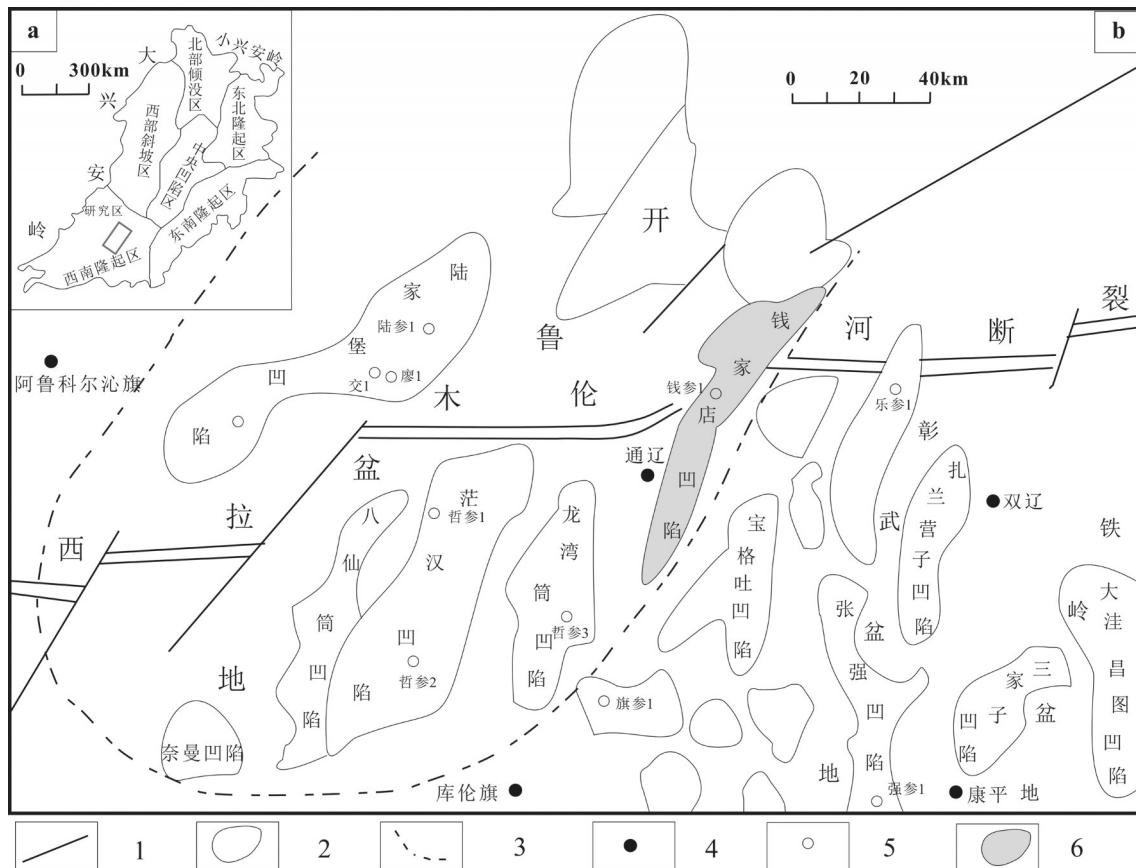


图1 开鲁盆地内部构造单元与断裂分布(据聂逢君等,2017修改)

a—研究区位置简图;b—开鲁盆地构造简图;1—断层;2—凹陷;3—盆地边界;4—地名;5—参数井;6—研究区

Fig.1 The interior units of the Kailu basin and the distribution of faults(after Nie Fengjun et al., 2017)

a—Study area location schematic; b—Tectonic schematic of Kailu basin; 1—Fault; 2—Concave; 3—Basin boundary; 4—Place names; 5—Parameter well; 6—The study area

化甚至富矿化段。矿体在平面上的形态有菱形、近似方形(或方形)、多边形的板状;倾向上形态为板状、透镜状,及板状透镜状的组合。发育辫状河沉积砂体,砂体渗透性较好,厚度大,范围广,分布稳定,是铀成矿砂体发育的有利层位(图2c)。

3 样品采集及测试方法

研究样品均采自松辽盆地西南缘钱家店地区姚家组剖面(图2)。岩性均为灰色中细粒长石岩屑砂岩。对10口井的26件样品测试黏土矿物含量及扫描电镜观测,黏土矿物含量测定及组成鉴定均在核工业北京地质研究院分析测试中心完成,其中黏土矿物含量测定由X射线衍射分析,测试所用仪器型号为Panalytical X'Pert PRO,检测依据为《沉积岩中黏土矿物和常见非黏土矿物X射线衍射分析方

法》(SY/T5163—2010);黏土矿物组成鉴定在扫描电子显微镜(SEM)下进行,并将具新鲜断面的小块泥岩原岩样品做喷炭导电处理,分析仪器为Quanta 200,实验条件为电压20 kV,束流为1~3 nA。检测方法依据GB/T17361—2013《微束分析、沉积岩中自生黏土矿物鉴定、扫描电子显微镜及能谱仪方法》。

4 姚家组砂岩黏土矿物组成

在野外地质调查和系统的岩心编录的基础上,对钱家店地区姚家组26件砂岩样品分别进行全岩和黏土的XRD分析,并结合宏观和薄片镜下观察、扫描电镜及电子探针分析测试,阐明了钱家店地区姚家组砂岩及其黏土矿物特征。

钱家店地区姚家组砂岩主要为浅灰色中细粒含炭屑长石岩屑砂岩和中细粒含泥砾长石岩屑砂

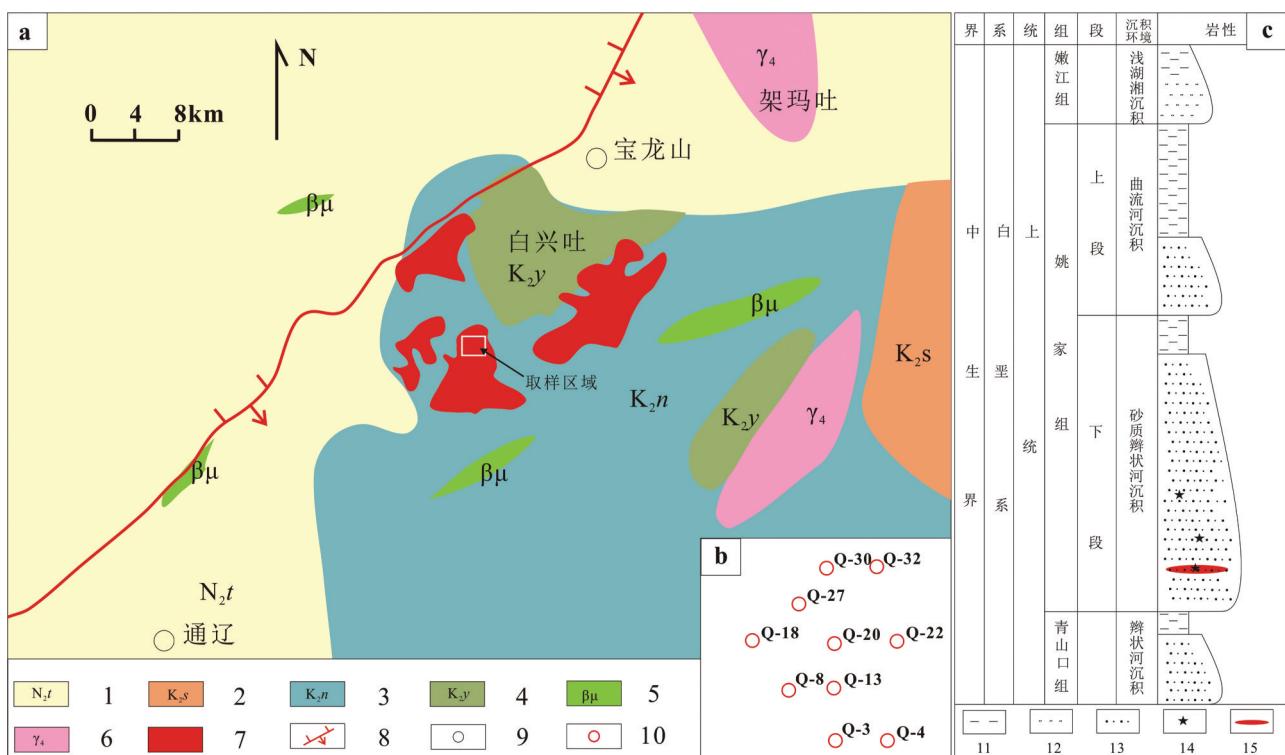


图2 钱家店地区前第四系地质图(a)、主要研究钻孔分布图(b)及地层柱状图(c)

1—泰康组;2—四方台组;3—嫩江组;4—姚家组;5—辉绿岩;6—花岗岩;7—矿区;8—断裂;9—地名;10—钻孔;11—泥岩;12—粉砂岩;13—中细砂岩;14—取样位置;15—铀矿体

Fig. 2 Pre-Quaternary geological map(a), mainly study the borehole distribution map(b) and stratigraphic bar chart(c) of Qianjiadian area

1—Taikang Formation; 2—Sifangtai Formation; 3—Nenjiang Formation; 4—Yaojia Formation; 5—Diabase; 6—Granite; 7—Mining area; 8—Fracture; 9—Place names; 10—Drilling; 11—Mudstone; 12—Siltstone; 13—Medium fine sandstone; 14—Sampling position; 15—Uranium ore body

岩。岩石分选性差—中等,碎屑磨圆度中等,为次棱角状—一次圆状,碎屑矿物以石英为主,长石次之,岩屑含量较高;岩屑主要为中酸性火成岩,少量的变质岩,岩石成分成熟度较低。以块状构造为主,发育平行(水平)层理、斜层理、波状层理及交错层理。含泥砾砂岩为近源成因,泥砾多为紫红色,少量浅灰色;泥砾粒径变化较大,且磨圆度差,为棱角状—一次棱角状,有的未完全固结,具拉长、压扁变形特征。砂岩填隙物以黏土为主,部分含较多的碳酸盐胶结物,铁质和硅质胶结物较少,胶结物形式主要为孔隙式胶结,部分为基底式胶结(图3)。

通过系统的偏光显微镜及扫描电镜观察发现,在钱家店地区姚家组砂岩中共识别出4种黏土矿物:高岭石、伊利石、蒙皂石和绿泥石。

高岭石含量较高,是本区最主要的黏土矿物。在姚家组砂岩中含量为22%~80%(表1),平均值为59.27%,其中含矿砂岩含量为31%~80%,平均值为

62.24%;无矿砂岩含量为22%~74%,平均值为53.67%(表2)。在扫描电镜下,高岭石呈书页状、蠕虫状及叶片状,多充填于粒间孔隙中,并富晶间孔隙(图4a、b、c)。该区高岭石的形成主要为钾长石的次生蚀变,是在酸性介质条件下,由酸性流体与含铝矿物反应的产物(殷科等,2012)。

伊利石含量仅次于高岭石。在姚家组砂岩中含量为10%~41%(表1),平均值为20.32%,其中含矿砂岩含量为10%~41%,平均值为20.30%;无矿砂岩含量为14%~32%,平均值为20.37%(表2)。扫描电镜观察,该区绿泥石多位于粒表,也有位于粒间者,单体形貌多为叶片状,聚合体呈蜂窝状(图4d),偶见单体呈栉壳状垂直颗粒表面生长。一般而言,伊利石常形成于富钾的碱性环境(黄思静等,2009)。

蒙皂石含量与伊利石接近,且变化范围较大。在姚家组砂岩中含量为2%~42%(表1),平均值为14.6%,其中含矿砂岩含量为2%~31%,平均值为

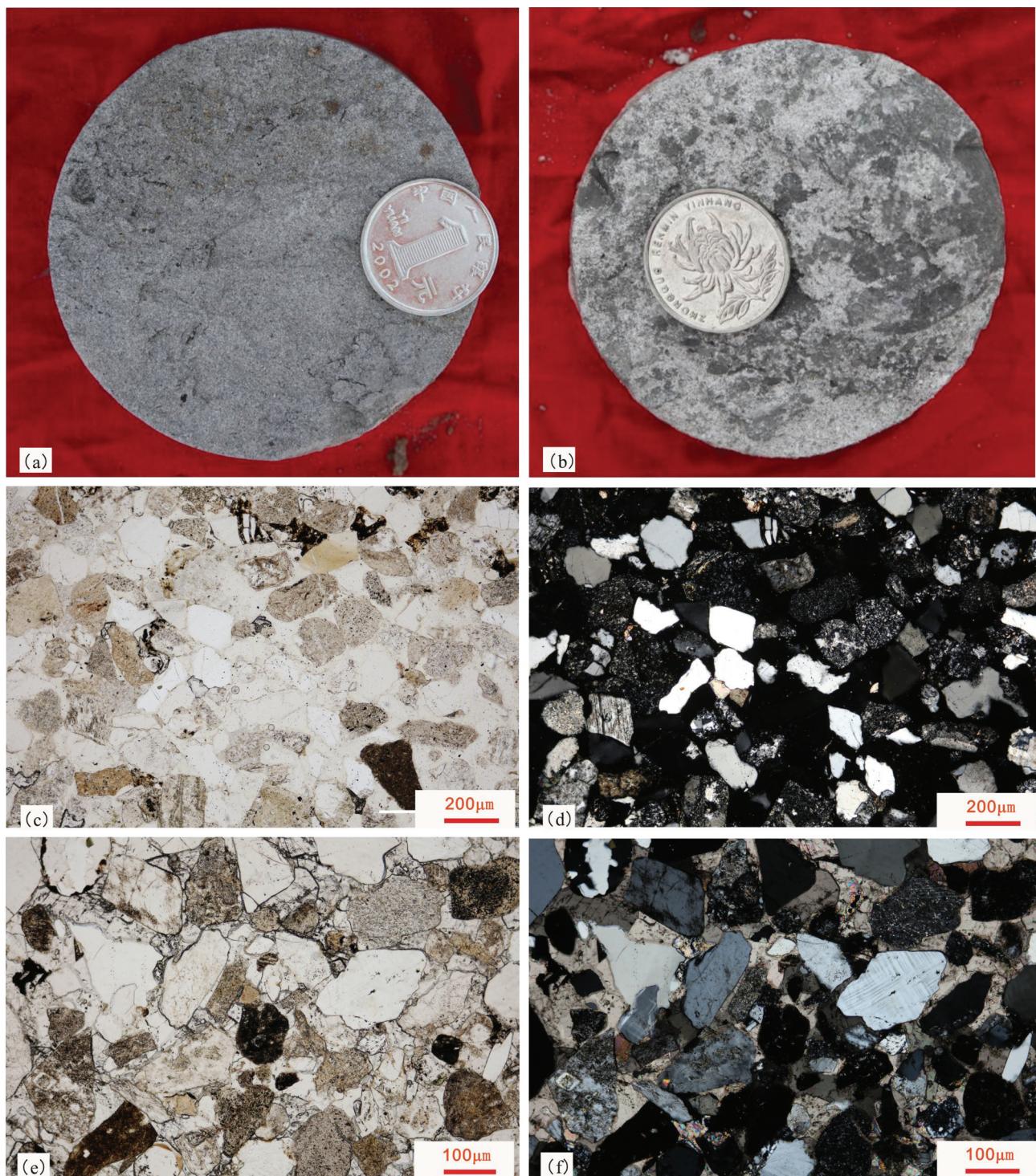


图3 钱家店地区姚家组砂岩宏观和镜下照片

a, b—岩心宏观照片; c, e—单偏光显微照片; d, f—正交偏光显微照片

Fig. 3 Microphotographs showing of sandstone rocks from the Yaojia Formation, Qianjiadian area
a, b—Core macro photograph; c, e—Monopolarized photomicrograph; d, f—Orthogonal photomicrograph

表1钱家店地区姚家组砂岩全岩组分及黏土矿物含量分析结果(%)

Table 1 The whole-rock chemical compositions and clay mineral abundance of sandstone rocks from the Yaojia Formation, Qianjiadian area (%)

钻孔号	样品编号	取样深度	蒙皂石(S)	伊利石(It)	高岭石(Kao)	绿泥石(C)	黏土总量	石英	钾长石	斜长石	方解石	岩性	备注
Q-3	7182	370.5	5	17	72	6	6.3	72.1	7.4	10.8	3.4	深灰色细砂岩	含矿
Q-3	7174	372	9	33	49	9	9.9	60.8	4.2	16	9.1	棕灰色细砂岩	含矿
Q-4	7159	403	4	15	75	6	7.5	72.5	5	11.2	3.8	深灰色细砂岩	含矿
Q-8	7160	382	2	14	78	6	6	76.2	4.6	11	2.2	深灰色细砂岩	含矿
Q-8	7161	383.5	3	12	76	9	8.1	64.2	7.6	11.2	8.9	深灰色细砂岩	含矿
Q-13	7186	355.5	21	26	47	6	11.2	57	7.9	15.4	8.5	灰色细砂岩	含矿
Q-13	7150	359.5	31	22	43	4	9.5	72.2	5.8	10.6	1.9	浅灰色细砂岩	含矿
Q-18	7168	369	27	16	51	6	6.5	69.6	7.8	14	2.1	深灰细砂岩	含矿
Q-20	7196	382	16	30	48	6	7.2	71.9	6.2	13	1.7	灰色细砂岩	含矿
Q-22	7200	381.5	7	22	63	8	8.7	69.4	6.5	13.2	2.2	灰色细砂岩	含矿
Q-22	7149	385	23	41	31	5	10.5	65.9	7.3	14.2	2.1	灰色细砂岩	含矿
Q-27	7190	370	4	17	74	5	9	68.7	5.7	13.7	2.9	灰色细砂岩	含矿
Q-27	7187	376	10	16	69	5	7.5	70.5	7.4	10.7	3.9	棕灰色细砂岩	含矿
Q-30	7189	356	4	15	75	6	8.5	66.1	7.2	14.1	4.1	棕灰色细砂岩	含矿
Q-30	7169	357.5	10	18	67	5	8.6	66.2	6.5	14.5	4.2	棕灰色细砂岩	含矿
Q-32	7170	378.5	13	23	60	4	7.6	65.1	7.3	14.5	5.5	棕灰色细砂岩	含矿
Q-32	7191	380.5	5	10	80	5	8.5	73.6	6.2	9.2	2.5	灰色细砂岩	含矿
Q-3	7157	375.5	30	21	45	4	7.8	65.7	7.7	16.2	2.6	灰色细砂岩	无矿
Q-4	7144	408	42	32	22	4	7.6	56.1	6.3	11	19	浅灰色细砂岩	无矿
Q-8	7146	388	23	21	51	5	7.4	65.4	7.1	16.3	3.8	浅灰色细砂岩	无矿
Q-13	7153	365	18	14	63	5	6	74	6.4	11.6	2	灰色细砂岩	无矿
Q-18	7167	377	15	21	56	8	6.8	71.8	6.2	13	2.2	灰色细砂岩	无矿
Q-20	7184	385.5	14	19	60	7	6.5	71	8.5	13.2	0.8	灰色细砂岩	无矿
Q-22	7147	376.5	25	20	48	7	5	70.7	6.9	12.5	4.9	灰色细砂岩	无矿
Q-22	7151	383.5	12	18	64	6	5.1	71.3	8.5	13	2.1	灰色细砂岩	无矿
Q-32	7194	384	5	17	74	4	7.4	64.8	6.7	17.6	3.5	灰色细砂岩	无矿

11.53%；无矿砂岩含量为5%~42%，平均值为20.40%（表2）。在扫描电镜下，常以集合体形式分布于颗粒之间（图4e）。一般由中酸性岩浆岩屑和长石在碱性条件下发生水岩反应形成（赵华雷等，2018）。

绿泥石含量较少。在姚家组砂岩中含量为4%~9%（表1），平均值为5.81%，其中含矿砂岩含量为4%~9%，平均值为5.94%；无矿砂岩含量为4%~8%，平均值为5.56%（表2）。在扫描电镜下，呈现花朵状

分布于颗粒表面或晶粒之间（图4f）。一般是在富含铁、镁的碱性介质条件下形成的自生黏土矿物。

5 讨 论

5.1 姚家组砂岩黏土矿物特征

26件X衍射数据按照含矿砂岩和无矿砂岩分类整理归纳（图5），对其成分特征加以分析。结果表明，矿石与非矿石样品的物质组成及黏土矿物种类无明显差别。（1）含矿砂岩与无矿砂岩的石英组

表2 钱家店地区姚家组砂岩全岩X-衍射分析及黏土相对含量分析统计(%)

Table 2 Statistics of X-ray diffraction analysis and relative clay abundance of sandstone rocks from the Yaojia Formation, Qianjiadian area (%)

岩性	黏土总量	石英	钾长石	斜长石	方解石	蒙皂石(S)	伊利石(It)	高岭石(Kao)	绿泥石(C)
含矿砂岩	8.30	68.35	6.51	12.78	4.06	11.53	20.30	62.24	5.94
无矿砂岩	6.62	67.87	7.14	13.82	4.54	20.40	20.37	53.67	5.56

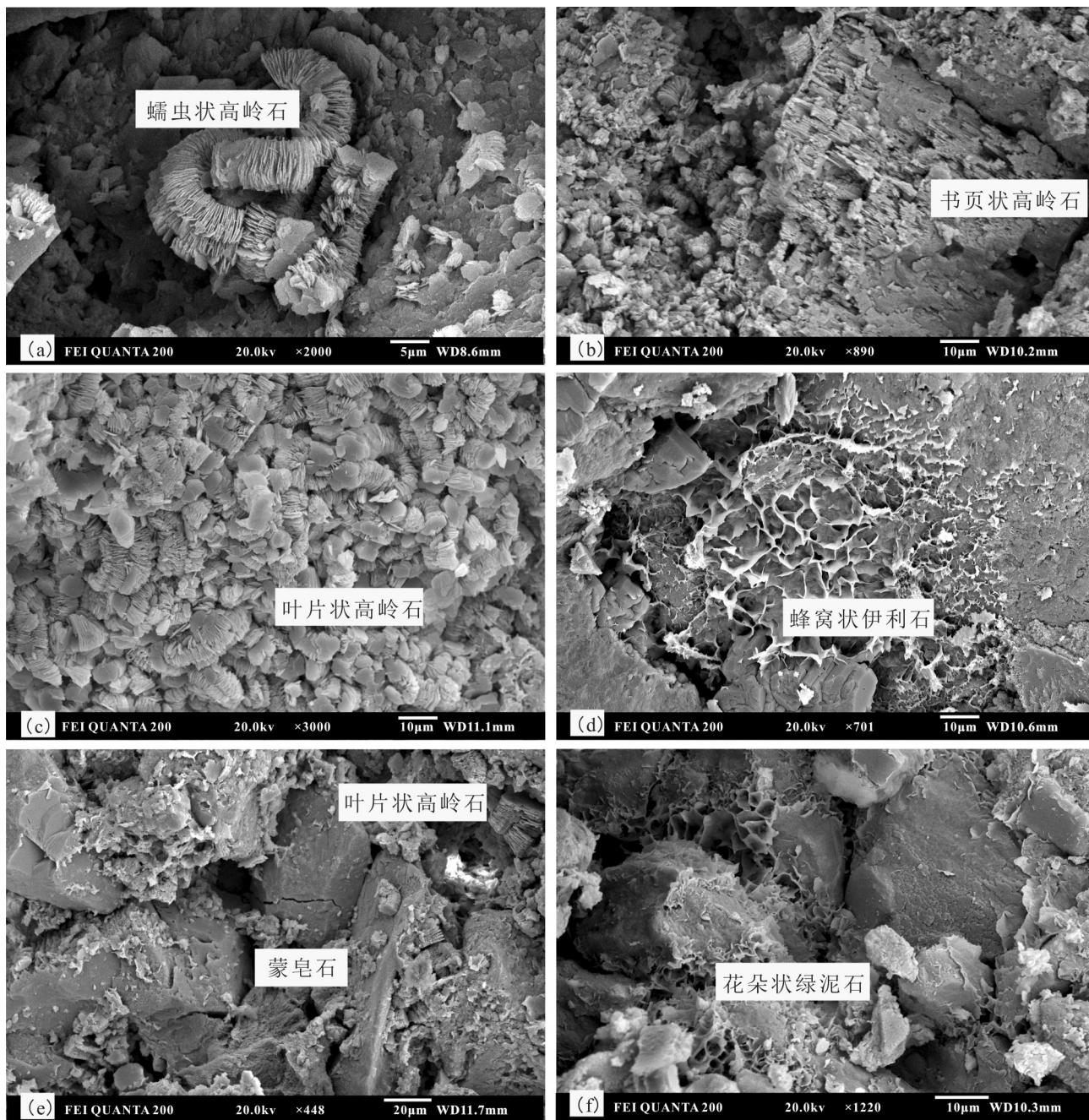


图4 钱家店地区姚家组砂岩黏土矿物扫描电镜照片

a—粒间蠕虫状高岭石;b—斜长石碎屑被强烈淋滤,粒表书页状高岭石;c—碎屑粒间片状高岭石;d—分布于颗粒表面的蜂窝状伊利石;e—位于粒间的蒙皂石集合体和叶片状高岭石;f—粒间花朵状绿泥石

Fig. 4 Scanning electron microphotographs showing the clay minerals of sandstone rocks from the Yaojia Formation, Qianjiadian area
 a—Intergranular vermicular kaolinite; b—Strongly leached plagioclase detritus, grain surface page kaolinite; c—Intergranular flake kaolinite; d—Honeycomb kaolinite on the surface of particles; e—Aggregates of smectite and foliate kaolinite located between grains; f—Intergranular flower-like chlorite

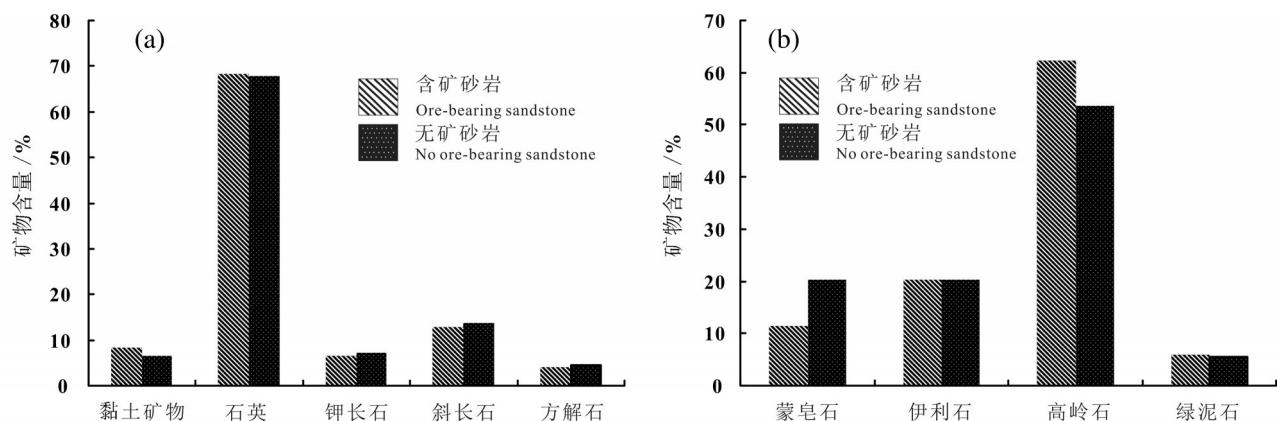


图5 钱家店地区姚家组砂岩X衍射全岩分析柱状图(a)及黏土矿物含量对比柱状图(b)

Fig.5 Histograms showing the comparison of whole-rock chemical compositions (a) and clay mineral abundance (b) of sandstone rocks from the Yaojia Formation, Qianjiadian area

分大体相当;(2)含矿砂岩较无矿砂岩黏土矿物总量升高;(3)与无矿砂岩相比,含矿砂岩中钾长石、斜长石及方解石含量均表现出较低的含量;(4)伊利石和绿泥石的含量在两种砂岩中无明显变化;(5)含矿砂岩在高岭石含量方面明显高于无矿砂岩,而蒙皂石含量在含矿砂岩中明显降低。

基于钱家店地区姚家组黏土相对含量数据,对黏土矿物做线性回归分析,结果表明:高岭石含量与蒙皂石含量呈现很好的负相关(图6a),相关系数为0.8146,高岭石含量与伊利石含量也具有较强的负相关性(图6b),相关系数为0.6843,暗示高岭石与蒙皂石、高岭石与伊利石之间存在较强烈的转化。蒙皂石含量与伊利石含量呈现较差的正相关(图6c),相关系数为0.2671,表明蒙皂石和伊利石为一定的环境条件下同时生成的产物。蒙皂石含量和绿泥石含量呈现较差的负相关(图6d),相关系数为0.1385,暗示两种矿物存在少量的转化关系。绿泥石与高岭石、绿泥石与伊利石之间相关系数分别为0.029、0.0004(图6e,f),表明相关系数均较差,可能与姚家组砂岩中绿泥石含量较低有关。

高岭石可能是沉积作用过程中从成矿溶液中晶出或是由铝硅酸盐如长石蚀变形成。姚家组沉积时期,开鲁盆地处于温暖潮湿的气候环境,母岩化学风化作用强,一些碱金属碱土金属元素容易经淋滤流失,先形成蒙脱石,进一步形成高岭石,因而钱家店地区陆源碎屑沉积砂岩含有大量高铝硅酸盐的矿物,为高岭石形成提供了物质基础(罗毅等,

2012)。蒙皂石往往是沉积晚期及成岩期的产物,其介质环境具有一定的盐度,pH较高。徐叶净等(2013)指出热液自生黏土矿物主要是蒙皂石矿物,其次是绿泥石矿物,高岭石、伊利石矿物相对较少,因此本区局部蒙皂石含量的升高可能与深部热流体的参与密切相关。黏土矿物在一定条件下会相互转化,其含量也会发生改变。高岭石在富含钙、镁或钠的碱性介质中可以转化为蒙皂石,而在富铁的介质中可转化为绿泥石;若孔隙水中富含钾,蒙皂石也可向伊利石发生转化(Merriman, 2005)。黏土矿物在成岩作用过程中随着埋藏深度温度和压力的增加,可发生相互转化,蒙脱石在成岩过程中的伊利石化需要至少1500 m的埋深(徐叶净等,2013)。钱家店地区姚家组埋深均小于600 m,仅经历了早成岩作用,可能为该区储层中伊利石含量较少的原因。钱家店地区碱性的含氧含铀水在流经过渡带时,随着物理化学环境的改变,出现酸化现象,pH降低,造成高岭石的富集,这是矿区无论是含矿砂岩还是无矿砂岩黏土矿物均以高岭石为主体的内因。而含矿砂岩黏土矿物总量和高岭石含量较高的原因可能是伴随着铀的沉淀富集,储集体发生了更强烈的蚀变作用。

5.2 黏土矿物与储层物性的关系

黏土矿物的含量、成岩变化和产状是影响砂岩孔隙度和渗透性的重要因素(Neasham, 1977; 葛坦等, 2009)。黏土矿物特征与其生成环境密切相关,晶形完好的自生黏土矿物生成于地下水补、径、排

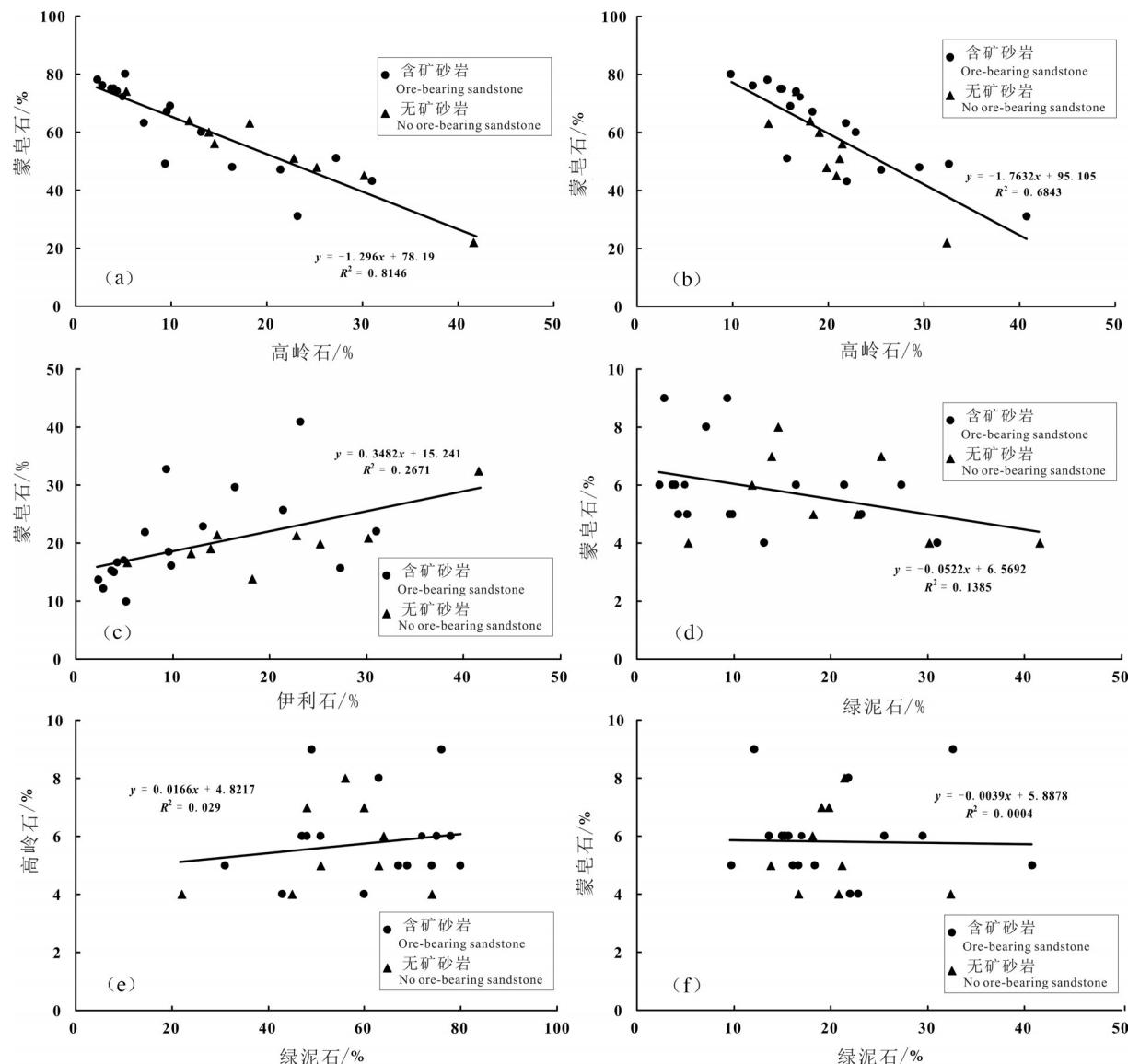


图6 钱家店地区姚家组砂岩黏土矿物含量关系图

a—蒙皂石与高岭石关系图;b—伊利石和高岭石关系图;c—蒙皂石和伊利石关系图;d—蒙皂石与绿泥石关系图;e—高岭石和绿泥石关系图;
f—伊利石和绿泥石关系图

Fig. 6 Correlations showing the clay abundance of sandstone rocks from the Yaojia Formation, Qianjiadian area

a—Correlation diagram of smectite and kaolinite; b—Correlation diagram of illite and kaolinite;

c—Correlation diagram of monzonite and illite; d—Correlation diagram of smectite and chlorite; e—Correlation diagram of kaolinite and chlorite; f—Correlation diagram of illite and chlorite

体系通畅的沉积环境(刘铭艳等, 2007; 应立朝等, 2013)。黏土矿物作为砂岩中重要的填隙物, 对砂岩渗透率和孔隙度具有重要影响, 进而影响铀的迁移和沉淀。其质量分数过高将影响砂岩孔隙度, 降低砂岩渗透性, 不利于铀的沉淀富集(张晓等, 2013)。刘铭艳等(2007)指出与黏土矿物含量大于10%的砂岩相比较, 含量小于10%的砂岩孔隙度和

渗透率对黏土矿物含量的变化更为敏感。由于黏土矿物含量影响了储层空隙, 进而改变了U赋存空间, 利于铀在特定部位富集成矿。砂岩中黏土矿物质量分数过高不利于U的迁移和沉淀; 另一方面若砂岩黏土矿物质量分数低, 不利于U在过渡带的沉淀和富集, 秦明宽等(1998)解释为黏土矿物对U沉淀富集的抑制作用。

根据薄片资料并结合野外岩心观察发现,黏土矿物是姚家组砂岩主要的胶结物,产状主要为包壳状、团块状及条带状,是岩屑及长石的溶蚀及黏土化的产物。黏土矿物的胶结作用对砂岩物性的影响表现在其占据了一定的孔隙空间,同时有些黏土矿物可能会形成于喉道中,甚至堵塞喉道而使渗透率大大降低。铀容易在具有相对较好的物性条件,并且含有少量泥质的岩层中富集成矿。黏土矿物起到两方面作用,一方面使岩层中富含铀的流体流动减缓,延缓吸附或水岩反应时间;另一方面泥质对铀元素具有很好的吸附性。因此对铀的富集成矿来说,既要保证流体在其中能流动,但又不能过快,并且要有一定的吸附质,也就是同时具有良好的储集空间和流体运移通道,粒间孔、粒内孔及铸模孔为比较有利的孔隙类型,而特大孔、裂隙及微孔隙为不利于成矿的孔隙类型。由于姚家组砂岩物性条件整体比较好,黏土矿物胶结对砂体整体的物性影响不大,相反,适量疏松多孔的黏土矿物可能会增强砂体的吸附性,使铀元素更易富集成矿。铀矿的富集需要一定的地下水流动条件和吸附条件,因此,在砂体厚度适中的河道充填微相中比在砂体较厚、较纯的心滩中更易成矿。

5.3 黏土矿物与铀成矿的关系

钱家店铀矿床矿石中铀存在形式有3种:铀矿物、吸附铀及含铀矿物。其中以铀矿物和吸附状态铀为主,吸附剂主要为黏土矿物及有机质(张明瑜等,2005;罗毅等,2007)。对钱家店钻探岩心观察,发现富含炭屑的灰色砂岩中铀含量往往较高,电子探针分析结果表明铀矿物主要分布在有机质周围;富含泥砾的灰色砂岩同样铀含量较高,黏土矿物与铀紧密共生,暗示了其对铀的吸附作用(荣辉等,2016)。

Charles(1996)指出,在铀发生还原作用之前,通过有机质的吸附作用,可以加速铀的富集;相应的,经过吸附作用的预富集,可以加速铀的还原。姚家组灰色砂岩中含有较丰富的有机碳,这些有机碳能够还原氧化性流体中的铀元素,同时丰富的有机碳可作为良好的吸附剂,有利于铀元素富集成矿。黏土矿物是沉积岩中铀富集的重要吸附剂,铀在黏土矿物表面被吸附是影响铀在天然水体中迁移的一种重要机制,矿石中占相当比例的铀以分散

吸附状态存在于黏土矿物中。虽然黏土矿物因具有一定的吸附性,对U有一定的吸附富集作用,其吸附能力不如有机质(张淑苓等,1983)。但是考虑到砂岩中黏土矿物总量远高于有机质,因此,其成矿潜力和成矿总量仍然较为可观,所以对于钱家店铀矿床而言,有机质和黏土矿物均起着重要的吸附作用。

在表生条件下,黏土矿物通过吸附作用使铀沉淀和富集,黏土矿物带负电荷很容易吸附表生带中带正电荷、水解能力弱铀酰离子。不同种类的黏土矿物对铀的吸附能力存在一定差异。黏土矿物比表面积和阳离子交换能力对其吸附铀的能力有很大影响,吸附剂比表面积越大,吸附铀的能力越强;阳离子交换能力越强,吸附铀的能力越强。蒙皂石比表面积远大于高岭石,蒙皂石的阳离子交换能力同样大于高岭石(杨殿忠等,2005;游伟华等,2015),因此,蒙皂石具更强的铀吸附能力,然而钱家店地区姚家组砂岩中蒙皂石含量远低于高岭石含量,从而推测蒙皂石对铀沉淀富集的贡献低于高岭石。高岭石和伊利石等黏土矿物均对铀元素具有不同程度的吸附。

层间水中氧化还原电位及pH值是控制层间氧化带砂岩铀矿成矿作用的决定性物理化学条件,还原地球化学障的出现是层间氧化带铀矿化的前提,而酸性地球化学障为铀沉淀富集提供了有利条件(赵杰等,2002)。田时丰(2005)对钱家店地区姚家组矿石和围岩的U含量与pH值进行了整理归纳,并探讨了两者之间关系。结果表明,含矿砂岩pH值明显低于无矿砂岩,pH值与U含量具有负相关性,暗示了酸化作用有利于铀矿化,碱化作用不利于铀矿化。钱家店地区姚家组砂岩中大量的高岭石就是在这种酸性条件下由长石或中酸性岩浆岩岩屑转变而来。荣辉等(2016)通过研究钱家店铀矿床蚀变矿物演化序列,指出姚家组成矿环境经历了成矿早期的酸性环境和成矿晚期的弱碱性环境。钱家店地区高岭石与蒙皂石相关性较好,伊利石次之,暗示这两种黏土矿物可能为,在成矿晚期的弱碱性介质环境下经高岭石转化而来的产物。

6 结 论

(1) 钱家店地区姚家组砂岩黏土矿物以高岭石

为主,其次为伊利石和蒙皂石,绿泥石含量较低。高岭石多呈蠕虫状、叶片状及书页状;伊利石单体形貌多为叶片状,聚合体呈蜂窝状;蒙皂石呈花朵状集合体。

(2) 黏土矿物是沉积岩中铀富集的重要吸附剂,姚家组砂岩中不同黏土矿物之间在层间氧化过程中存在着一系列的相互转化关系,其含量变化不仅影响着铀储层物性特征,同时也影响着铀的沉淀富集。

(3) 在黏土矿物吸附作用下,姚家组砂岩成岩过程中,预富集了大量的铀,为钱家店地区形成特大型铀矿床奠定了坚实物质基础。

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