



由层序地层学角度分析大塘坡式锰矿沉积过程

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由层序地层学角度分析大塘坡式锰矿沉积过程 ——以湘西北民乐锰矿为例

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摘要 以湘西北民乐锰矿为例, 基于矿区内钻孔信息对成矿期(大塘坡组下段)进行地层对比, 由新分层信息及厚度变化分析沉积特征并建立三级、四级层序格架, 由三级、四级层序尺度的古地貌变化分析成矿期沉积演变特征。主要认识有: 1) 民乐锰矿含矿层(大塘坡组下段)可根据岩性细分为下亚段1段(致密块状、密集条带状矿体夹黑色炭质页岩)、下亚段2段(黑色页岩夹薄层锰矿条带)、上亚段(黑色炭质页岩夹黄铁矿)。2) 民乐锰矿的三级层序凝缩层体系域可划分为四个四级层序, 其中第二、三层序菱锰矿发育较厚, 形态以块状和密集条带状为主; 第一、四层序菱锰矿发育薄, 形态多为条带状。3) 民乐锰矿沉积过程可以通过三级层序和四级层序两个研究尺度共同解释, 三级层序尺度解释锰矿沉积过程, 而四级层序尺度则揭示了多期不同形态、厚度锰矿的沉积过程。

关键词 民乐锰矿; 三级层序; 四级层序; 沉积环境; 沉积过程

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0 引言

湘渝黔毗邻区的南华纪“大塘坡式”锰矿是我国最主要的海相沉积型锰矿资源, 现已发现了一系列大一中型锰矿床, 探明菱锰矿资源上亿吨^[1-3]。近些年来, 国内外学者针对大塘坡式锰矿成矿模式及规律开展了许多研究, 目前普遍认为南华纪大塘坡式锰矿形成于一系列北东、北北东向拉张断陷盆地之中, 受盆地结构、古断裂、岩相古地理以及古海洋环境控制^[4-9], 这些因素都是层序地层学研究的重要理论基础^[10-11]。因此, 运用层序地层学理论分析大塘坡式锰矿的成矿规律, 总结其成矿模式是完全可行的。目前关于此类锰矿的层序地层学研究并不深入, 基于层序地层学理论的成矿规律研究鲜有涉及。湘黔交界处松桃—花垣区调报告中根据野外标准地质剖面建立了三级层序格架^[12-14], 但对于大塘坡式锰矿来说, 仅根据三级层序难以解释多期次、不同形态、厚度锰矿的沉积过程, 需要更加细致的层序划分。本文以湘西北大型碳酸锰矿床民乐锰矿(图1a)为例,

根据矿区沉积特征建立三级、四级层序格架, 并针对民乐锰矿提出了基于层序地层学理论的成矿模式及规律, 为湘渝黔毗邻区的沉积型矿产勘探提供了新的研究思路。

1 地质概况

民乐锰矿位于湘黔地区交界处民乐成锰盆地中心, 是湘黔地区两个超大型海相碳酸锰矿床之一^[1]。矿区内主要发育的地层由下到上包括富禄组、大塘坡组、南陀组、陡山陀组和第四系, 偶尔可见五强溪组、牛蹄塘组和灯影组, 矿区周围还出露青白口纪和寒武纪地层。民乐矿区附近发育北东轴向的向斜和背斜。民乐镇—竹子村地区断裂构造较发育, 除个别为正断层外, 其余为逆断层^[15], 其中水田坝—高家湾(F₁)、水田坝—当路坪(F₂)都属于区域大型断裂花垣—张家界断层分支, 具有长期活动的特点, 虽然现今表现为逆断层特征, 但本区构造演化特征显示它们在加里东运动之前属于控岩相的同沉积断层, 控

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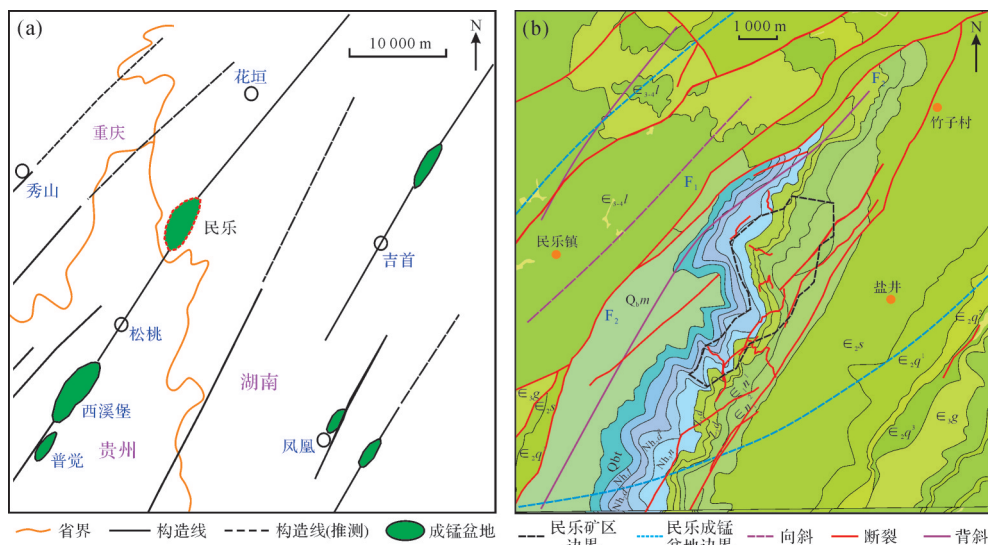


图1 民乐锰矿地质概况图

(a)湘渝黔毗邻区成锰盆地分布图;(b)民乐锰矿地质图

Fig.1 The geological background of the Minle manganese deposit

(a) The distribution of the manganese mineralizing basin in the adjacent areas of Hunan, Guizhou, and Chongqing provinces; (b) The geological map of the Minle manganese deposit

制了南华纪早期至志留纪末期的沉积(图1b)。

2 民乐锰矿地层对比及沉积特征

本文依据前人的地层对比研究成果^[12-13,16],修编了民乐矿区的大塘坡组下段(成矿期)地层的分层方案(表1)。在此分层方案基础上,均匀选取矿区内不过断层的钻孔,根据其地层厚度信息在Surfer软件中运用Kringing插值法分别绘制了大塘坡组下段下亚段1段、2段以及大塘坡组下段上亚段地层厚度图(图2)。大塘坡组下段下亚段发育黑色炭质页岩及锰矿,大塘坡组下段上亚段发育黑色炭质页岩,夹杂碳泥质白云岩、浅色黏土、星点状黄铁矿等,不含锰矿。其中,下亚段又可以按照锰矿形态分为1、2两段,1段发育块状和密集条带状锰矿体,夹杂少量黑色炭质页岩,厚度多为5~10 m,底部岩性多为砂质或粉砂质的黑色炭质页岩,有些钻孔中也可见细砂岩、粉砂岩,厚度较小,几十厘米至四五米不等。此时沉积环境属于海湾内局限的断陷海盆,矿区整体呈北北东向展布,北部沉积厚度大,水体较深,在ZK7-10

—ZK9-4—ZK10-4、ZK5-16以及ZK4-10一带形成沉积中心,ZK5-16处厚度超过15 m,盆地南部水体较浅,沉积较薄,较厚处如ZK17-1、ZK162-7、ZK14-7也只有4 m左右(图2a)。

大塘坡组下段下亚段2段锰矿多为薄层锰条带断续夹杂于黑色炭质页岩中,地层厚度多在15~20 m之间。此时成锰断陷进入扩张阶段,水体范围扩大,水体变浅,边界已不如下亚段1段清晰。与1段相比,此时西南侧ZK20-1—ZK162-7一带变为地层厚度大的深水沉积,中部ZK13-2-ZK10-7一带和东北部ZK7-12—ZK5-16—ZK2-5则变为地层厚度小的浅水沉积。盆内水体不再表现出南浅北深的特征,最厚处向矿区北部迁移,集中在ZK3-2、ZK1-6附近,局部厚度超过40 m(图2b)。大塘坡组下段上亚段岩性为黑色炭质页岩夹薄层白云岩和灰色黏土,常见粉末状、线装黄铁矿以及石英、白云石脉体,厚度多为20 m左右,不发育锰矿体。此时沉积范围与之前相比有所收敛,北部边界逐渐清晰,东南部开始扩张。盆地整体依然呈现北东向展布,北部地层厚度与南部相比仍具优势,水体更深,ZK101-1、ZK3-10、ZK8-6、ZK11-2处发育多个厚度中心,其中ZK8-6处沉积最厚,超过60 m(图2c)。

大塘坡组下段主要发育的黑色炭质页岩、钢灰色菱锰矿体以及其上亚段发育的黄铁矿^[17-18]都代表了当时安静的深水还原环境^[19]。同位素组成数据也清楚地反映了沉积盆地在成锰时期处在一个水深、

表1 民乐锰矿成矿期分层方案

Table 1 The stratigraphic classification scheme of the Minle manganese deposit's mineralization period

分层	各段岩性
大塘坡组下段上亚段	黑色炭质页岩夹黄铁矿
大塘坡组下段下亚段	2段 黑色炭质页岩夹薄层锰矿条带
	1段 块状、密集条带状锰矿夹黑色炭质页岩

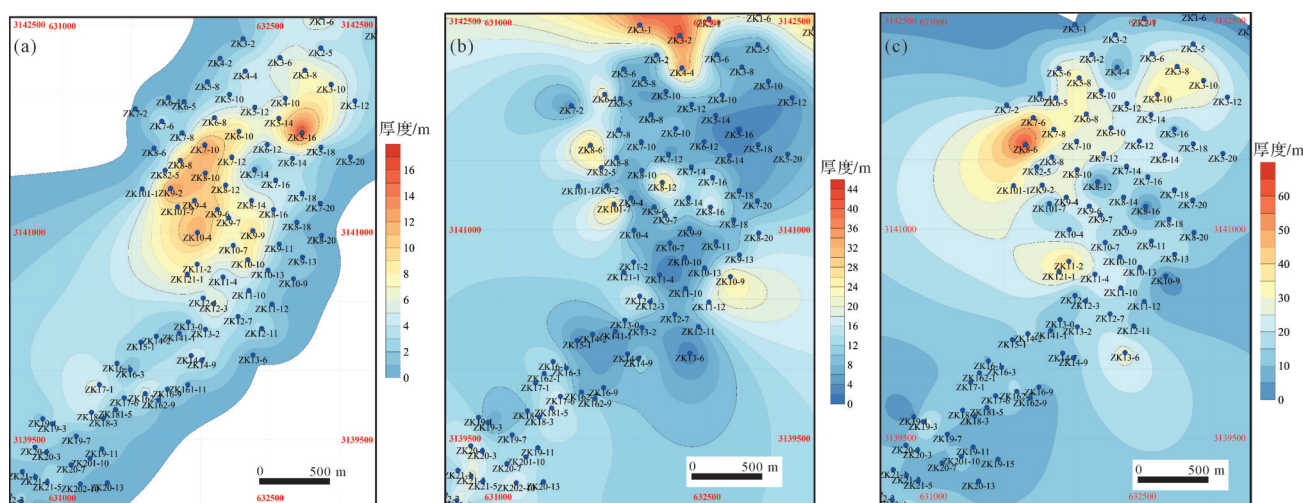


图2 民乐矿区大塘坡组下段厚度图

(a)大塘坡组下段下亚段1段厚度图;(b)大塘坡组下段下亚段2段厚度图;(c)大塘坡组下段上亚段厚度图

Fig.2 Stratigraphic thickness maps of the lower section of the Datangpo Formation in the Minle mining area

(a) The stratigraphic thickness map of the first member of lower sub-formation in the lower section of Datangpo Formation; (b) The stratigraphic thickness map of the second member of lower sub-formation in the lower section of Datangpo Formation; (c) The stratigraphic thickness map of the upper sub-formation in the lower section of Datangpo Formation

局限、滞流、还原和不具备强烈蒸发条件(即非蒸发岩相)的环境之中^[20]。结合区域构造特征以及大塘坡组下段经常出现的薄层灰色黏土和白云岩可以判定,民乐矿区在南华纪早期属于受两侧盆缘断裂活动控制的海湾内小型断陷盆地^[19,21],安静的深水还原环境促进了锰矿体的形成。锰矿的发育程度、岩性组成、地球化学等特征^[5,14]表明大塘坡组下段自下到上水体逐渐变浅,还原程度逐渐降低。

3 民乐矿区层序划分方案

花垣地区地质调查报告已经提供了该区域三级层序及体系域界面的划分方案,花垣地区南华纪层序类型属于海相碎屑岩沉积中具有陆棚坡折的I型层序,自下而上由低位(LST)、海侵(TST)、凝缩层(SS)高位体系域(HST)组成。低位体系域在相对海平面下降以及其后的缓慢上升时期形成,通常为盆底扇、斜坡扇等;海侵体系域在海平面快速上升期间,可容空间增长速率大于沉积物供给速率时形成,底界为初次海泛面,顶界为最大海泛面,主要沉积体系有陆棚三角洲、海陆交互沉积、潮坪—潟湖等;高位体系域在海平面相对上升速率不断降低、可容空间增长速率小于沉积物供给速率时形成,沉积类型与海侵体系域初期类似,多为连片发育的三角洲沉积与河道砂体。在海侵达到最大时会形成由沉积速率极低的薄层半深海、深海沉积物组成的凝缩层

(SS),其分布范围由盆地延伸至陆棚,属于薄层且稳定的沉积单元,能够将滨浅海沉积与较深水的远海沉积地层联系起来^[10]。

本次研究在此基础上建立了研究区成矿期(大塘坡组下段)层序格架。花垣地区民乐一下椿木剖面^[13]显示南华纪地层中富禄组厚度158 m;大塘坡组厚度为220 m,其中大塘坡组下段50 m,大塘坡组上段170 m;南陀组厚度20 m。花垣地区南华纪沉积根据层序地层学原理可归为“LST+TST(富禄/古城组)+SS(大塘坡组下段)+HST(大塘坡组上段)+LST+TST(南陀组)”的二级层序体系域组合。钻孔数据显示研究区中的富禄组、大塘坡组下段和大塘坡组上段沉积可归为一个二级层序,其中富禄组下部属于低位域,发育扇体沉积,岩性以不等粒碎屑岩和粗颗粒白云岩为主,其上部属于海侵体系域向大塘坡组过渡;大塘坡组下段底部发育的细砂岩、粉砂岩以及砂质、粉砂质页岩仍属于海侵体系域,向上发育的黑色炭质页岩及锰矿体段代表海平面上升至最高时安静、沉积速率极低的缓慢沉积,本段厚度与富禄组和大塘坡组上段相比较薄,本次研究认为其属于凝缩层体系域;大塘坡组上段下部发育浅色板状页岩,上部发育砂质、粉砂质页岩以及粉砂岩、细砂岩,属于高位体系域,水体趋于动荡,沉积环境也逐渐向其上部的南陀组冰海碎屑岩沉积过渡。

研究区大塘坡组下段地层三级层序体系域特征类型为“SS+HST”的组合。大塘坡组下段下亚段发育黑色炭质页岩夹锰矿,代表最大海泛时期安静还原的深水低能环境,属于凝缩层体系域(SS);大塘坡组下段上亚段则发育黑色炭质页岩夹黄铁矿,不再有锰矿体发育,与下亚段相比,海平面下降,水体变浅,还原性降低,属于三级层序中的高位体系域(HST)。相关文献^[6,22-23]显示大塘坡组下段底部年龄为665 Ma,南陀组顶部年龄为635 Ma,共经历30 Ma。结合松桃花垣区域民乐一下椿木剖面,大塘坡组底部至南陀组顶部厚度为240 m,本区四级层序时间范围内的地层厚度按照常规层序划分标准应为0.8~8 m,但由于标准剖面也无法准确的反映研究区内每一处的地层发育情况,因此该厚度范围应存在一定程度的浮动。本次研究取厚度0.1 m以上的岩矿特征为标志,在地层对比基础上,选取北部ZK9-10钻孔(图3a)以及南部ZK19-9钻孔(图3b)作为代表井,建立四级层序格架。民乐矿区大塘坡组下段下亚段一般可分为4~5个四级层序,条带状、密集条带状、致密块状矿体以及黑色炭质页岩夹薄层锰条带作为海侵体系域,水体相对较深;在各段锰矿之间夹杂的黑色炭质页岩作为高位体系域,水体相对较浅(图3)。

4 三、四级层序控制的成矿期沉积过程

本节通过恢复成矿期三、四级层序的古地貌分析成矿期沉积过程。区域地质调查结果表明,研究区内南华纪地层属于青白口纪末期不整合之后的连续沉积,故可采用以岩相古地理和层序地层学特征为基础的相对古地貌恢复思路^[24-25],其主要流程如下:1)根据研究区构造演化特征明确恢复时期(图4a)。2)古地理和层序特征确定沉积旋回(图4b)。3)运用岩性、矿物以及古生物标志定性估计第一期最大水进(海泛)面的水深(图4c),用该水深作为高程,插值形成第一个沉积期的古地貌。4)以第一个沉积期古地貌为基准,逐级累加各层厚度,确立各沉积期古高程,空间插值形成各沉积期古地貌,直至该层序的高位体系域结束为止(图4d)。5)在经历了第一期“水进—填平”旋回后,若为陆相沉积,则逐级层厚累加(图4e);若为海相沉积,则对每一个新的层序都重复3、4两步,直至连续沉积阶段结束(下一期不整合面)为止(图4f)。本次研究在矿区内均匀选取大塘坡组沉积完整的钻孔(不过断层),在大塘坡组下段1段底部砂质炭质页岩段厚度、2段厚度基础上分别建立三级层序最大海泛面、三级层序高位体系域顶面相对古地貌模型;以大塘坡组下段由下到上

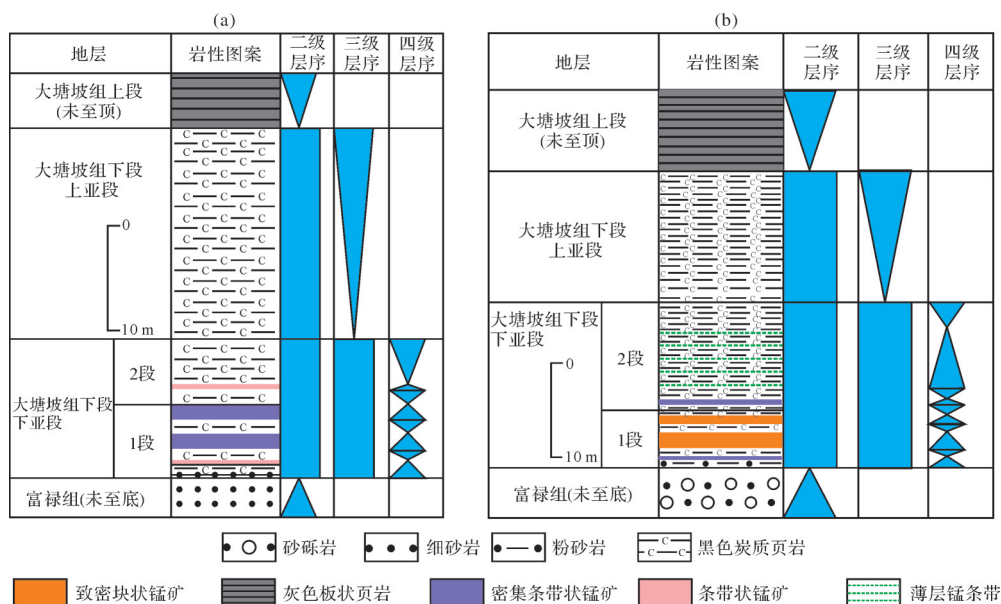


图3 民乐锰矿层序划分方案

(a) ZK9-10 钻孔层序划分方案; (b) ZK19-9 钻孔层序划分方案

Fig.3 Sequence stratigraphic classification of the Minle manganese deposits

(a) Sequence stratigraphic classification of the ZK9-10 well; (b) Sequence stratigraphic classification of the ZK19-9 well

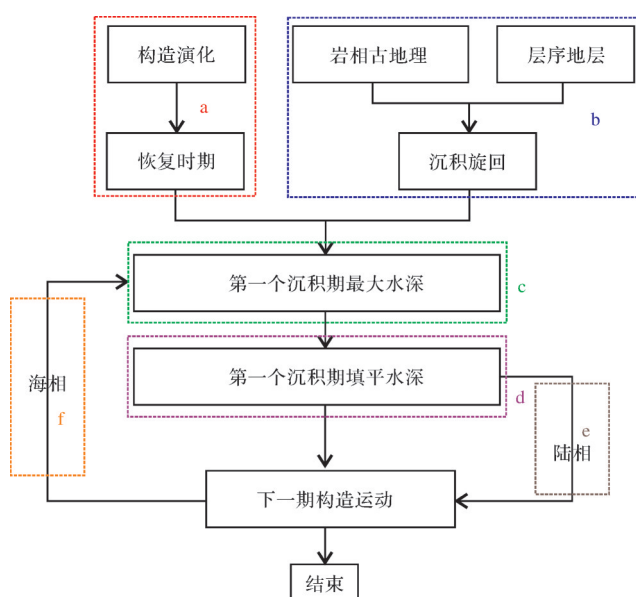


图4 古地貌恢复流程

Fig.4 The process of restoring ancient terrains

四段矿层的厚度及矿体形态为依据建立四级层序中四次最大海泛面的相对古地貌模型。由于资料有限,本次研究中的水深及高程皆为假设值,只能展现出古地形的相对高低。

三级层序格架下的成矿期(大塘坡组下段)沉积过程可以简单概括为一个“最大海泛—填平”的沉积旋回。大塘坡组下段下亚段初期盆缘断裂活动强烈,断陷盆地在较短时间内快速形成并不断沉降,可容空间增长速率大于沉积物供给速率,水体不断加深,还原性逐渐增强,动荡程度逐渐减弱直至密集条带状、致密块状菱锰矿形成;大塘坡组底层砂质炭质页岩顶面为最大海泛面,其上为三级层

序凝缩层体系域,发育安静还原的深水环境,可容空间最大,水体最深(图5a);之后水体相对较浅,还原性降低,只能形成断续锰条带夹杂于黑色炭质页岩之中(图3),直至不再有锰矿形成,凝缩层体系域结束;大塘坡组下段上亚段属于高位体系域,沉积物供给速率超过可容空间增长速率,盆地逐渐被填平。水体变浅、还原性降低,只能形成黑色炭质页岩夹星点状黄铁矿,水体动荡程度增加,一些钻孔如ZK22-4、ZK8-16、ZK6-8等可见浅色黏土、碳泥质白云岩(图5b)。

四级层序格架下的大塘坡组下段下亚段沉积过程主要可分为四次“海侵—高位”旋回,每一次海侵规模不同,形成的矿体形态、厚度也不相同。第一次海侵由细砂岩、粉砂岩逐渐过渡至黑色炭质页岩和条带状菱锰矿,此时矿区处于富禄组的潮坪—泻湖沉积向大塘坡组海湾内局限盆地转变的过渡环境,还看不出明显的盆地形态,南北地势整体相似,均呈现“沟梁相间”的局面,水体较浅、还原性低,成矿能力不强,矿体多呈厚度不足1 m的薄层条带状赋存在黑色炭质页岩中(图6a)。第二次海侵水体深度增长较多,水体较第一次更加安静、还原性更强,黑色炭质页岩逐渐转变为致密块状和密集条带状菱锰矿体,矿区开始出现“南浅北深”的格局,这也与该段锰矿的厚度变化趋势相匹配,ZK7-12、ZK8-10、ZK5-14等均发育厚层菱锰矿体。此时沉积环境已经变为海湾内局限断陷盆地,矿区北部也展现出盆地中心相的地形特征(图6b)。第三次海侵与第二次海侵类似,都是形成了较厚的致密块状和密集条带状菱锰矿体,经历高位填平之后,矿区南

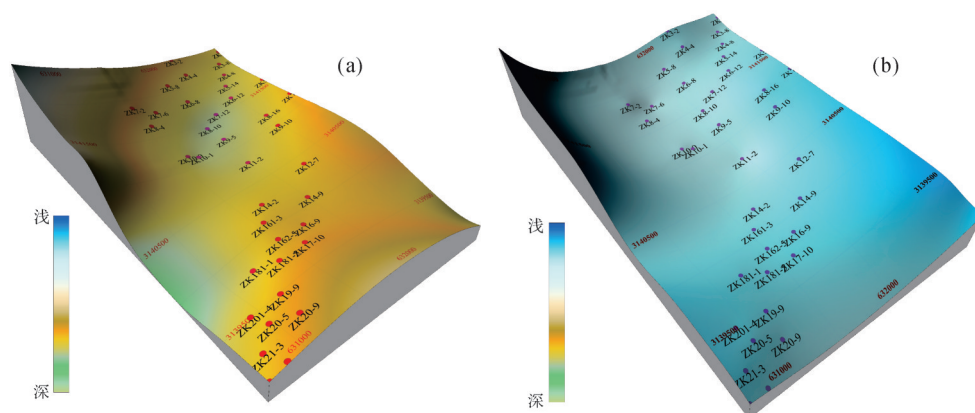


图5 民乐矿区成矿期三级层序古地形变化

(a)三级层序最大海泛面古地形;(b)三级层序高位体系域顶面古地形

Fig.5 Ancient landform changes during the third order sequence of the mineralization period in the Minle mining areas

(a) Ancient landform for the maximum flooding surface of the third order; (b) Sequence Ancient landform for the top of the high-stand system tract of the third order

部深水范围逐渐扩张,整个矿区盆地形态以及“南浅北深”的趋势更加明显(图6c)。第四次海侵已经进入大塘坡组下段下亚段2段,此时矿区仍处于海湾内局限断陷盆地环境,但水体与二、三次海侵相比已经明显变浅,局部如ZK22-4、ZK6-8等还可见浅色黏土和白云岩,说明水体动荡程度加剧,因此只能形成厚度不足0.1 m薄层菱锰矿条带断续分布在黑色炭质页岩中。此时盆地已经开始出现大范围的填平现象,矿区北部也不再像二、三次海侵时那样具有显著的沉积中心,反而南部矿区水体相对北部矿区更深(图6d)。

5 层序地层学对于大塘坡式锰矿研究的意义

层序地层学是研究以不整合面或与之相对应的整合面为边界的年代地层格架中具有成因联系的、旋回岩性序列间相互关联的地层学分支学科^[10-11]。层序、体系域的几何形态及地层叠置样式是由海平面相对变化造成的,与沉积环境、体系联系密切^[26]。大塘坡式锰矿作为我国南方地区典型的海相沉积型矿产,其形成过程严格受到各级海平面升降以及岩相古地理环境的控制。因此,层序地层学可以作为

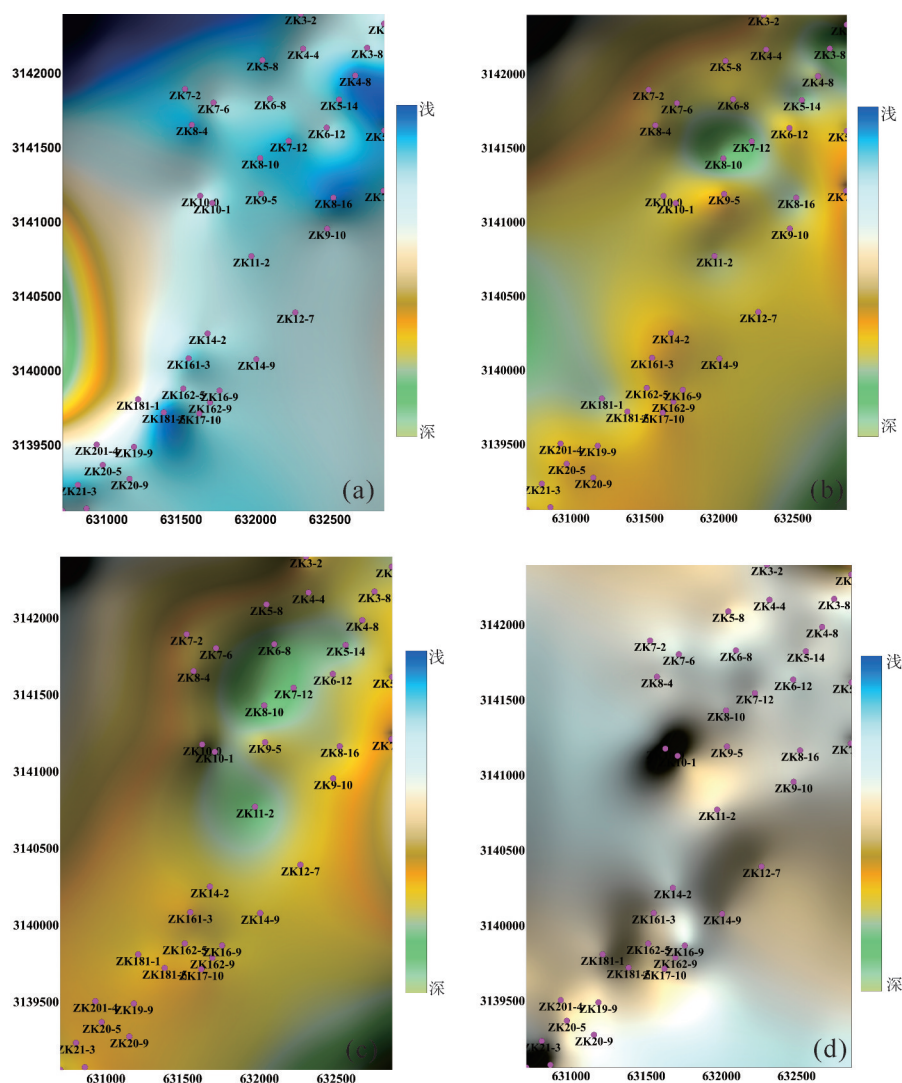


图6 民乐矿区成矿期四级层序最大海泛面古地形

(a)第一次最大海泛面古地形;(b)第二次最大海泛面古地形;(c)第三次最大海泛面古地形;(d)第四次最大海泛面古地形

Fig.6 Ancient landforms changes during different maximum flooding surfaces of the fourth order sequence from the mineralization period in the Minle mining areas

(a) Ancient landforms of the first maximum flooding surface; (b) Ancient landform of the first maximum flooding surface; (c) Ancient landform of the third maximum flooding surface; (d) Ancient landform of the fourth maximum flooding surface;

解释大塘坡式锰矿成矿期沉积过程、分析成矿规律、总结成矿模式的有效工具。此外,对于大塘坡式锰矿的成矿预测研究也经常会涉及到成矿期的层序、体系域以及构造—沉积环境识别与划分,如何准确地对比地层、建立层序格架以及如何建立各级层序及体系域的三维模型均对大塘坡组锰矿的成矿预测具有重要意义。

5.1 基于水体环境演变的成矿规律研究

大塘坡式海相碳酸锰矿形成于海湾内局限断陷环境中,安静的深水还原环境是其形成的关键。成矿期(大塘坡组下段)多期海侵造成的水深、氧化还原环境以及水体动荡程度的变化产生了多层锰矿与黑色炭质页岩相间现象^[14]。由层序地层学角度分析水体环境的变化,对于研究成矿过程、总结成矿模式都有重要意义。以湘西北民乐成锰盆地为例,其成矿模式可以通过三级层序和四级层序两个研究尺度共同解释(图7)。三级层序尺度解释锰矿形成过程,而四级层序尺度则揭示了多期不同形态、厚度锰矿的沉积过程。在三级层序尺度中,凝缩层体系域产生之前的最大海泛时期(富禄组顶层、大塘坡组下段下亚段底部)快速构造沉降产生了较大的可容空间,这为之后锰矿及黑色页岩的沉积提供了空间上的保障。本区构造演化特征显示矿区西侧的水田坝—当路坪(F₂)以及水田坝—高家湾(F₁)断层都属于

花垣—张家界断层在研究区的分支断层,在大塘坡期,属于拉张断陷环境中的同沉积断层,控制着成锰盆地内部地堑、半地堑的形成^[13]。大塘坡组下段下亚段属于三级层序中的凝缩层体系域,安静的深水还原环境自下而上形成了黑色炭质页岩夹锰矿、锰矿体夹黑色炭质页岩以及黑色炭质页岩夹锰条带沉积。大塘坡组上亚段属于高位体系域沉积,此时水体在达到最深之后开始逐渐被填平,动荡程度增加,不再利于锰矿的形成。

三级层序中的凝缩层体系域(大塘坡组下段下亚段)在四级层序尺度上又可以大体分为四个“海侵+高位”的层序旋回(图7)。大塘坡间冰期气候温暖湿润,藻类等微生物大量繁殖使得水中氧含量逐渐上升,微生物的新陈代谢以及盆地的不均匀沉降促进了氧化还原界面的形成^[27],氧化还原界面之上的锰离子会发生氧化反应形成锰氧化物,海侵活动使得盆地内上下水体发生交换作用,并会造成藻类等微生物的大量死亡,死亡的微生物会与锰氧化物一同沉入氧化还原界面之下的深水还原环境中,使其有机质含量大幅增加^[4]。进入深水还原环境中的锰氧化物分解形成锰离子,有机质分解产生碳酸氢根离子,二者结合形成碳酸锰沉淀(图8)。之后的高位体系域中,水体变浅,达不到形成碳酸锰沉淀的水深和氧化还原条件,只能形成黑色炭质页岩覆盖在

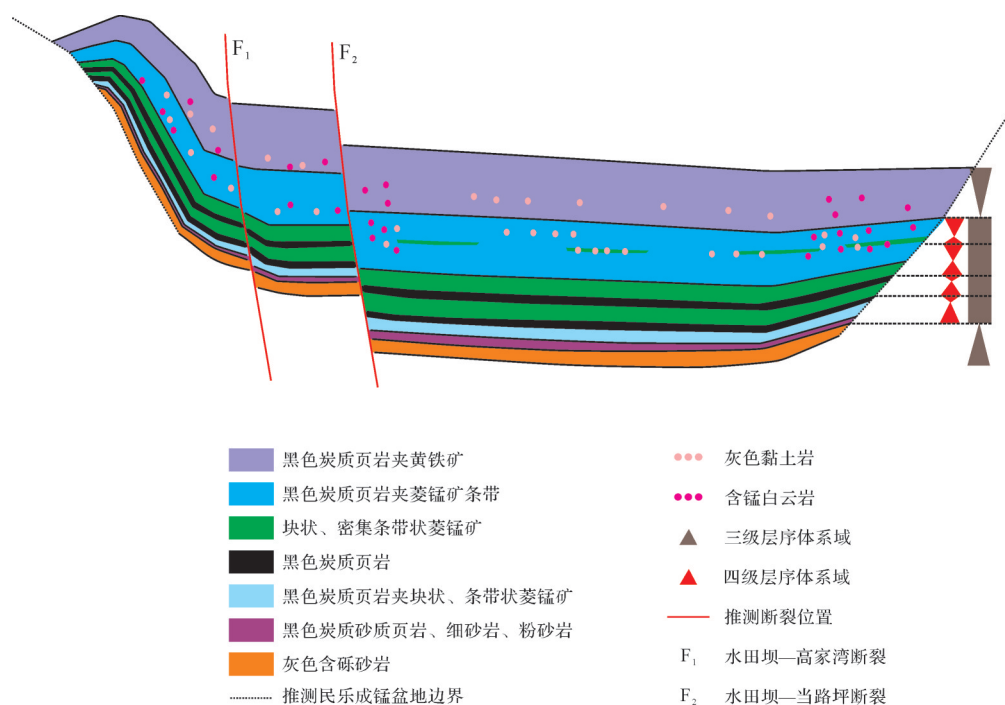
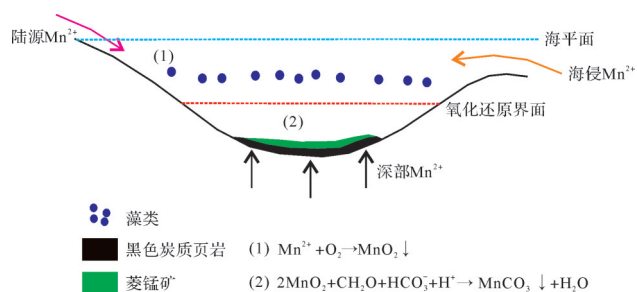


图7 民乐锰矿成矿模式图

Fig.7 Metallogenic model of the Minle manganese deposit

图8 海侵对民乐锰矿形成的影响^[27]Fig.8 The transgressive effect of the Minle manganese deposit mineralization^[27]

之前形成的碳酸锰沉淀上。与此同时,浅层水体氧气浓度增加,可以形成更多的氧化锰沉淀,为下一次海侵成锰提供物质来源。通过间歇性的海侵与“通风”^[27],形成多期锰矿与黑色炭质页岩互层沉积。不同期的锰矿的厚度和形态特征也受控于四级层序尺度的水体环境特征。四级层序格架中第一层序位于大塘坡组底部由富禄组砂砾岩向大塘坡组页岩转变的过渡时期,水体相对较浅,气候正由寒冷向温暖湿润转变,氧气浓度并不高^[28],难以形成大量锰氧化物,因此锰矿较薄且绝大多数均为条带状产出。第二、三层序位于大塘坡组下段下亚段的1段中,海侵规模较大,锰质充足,水体深、安静且还原性强,有机质含量较高,形成矿体厚且多以块状、密集条带状产出。第四层序位于大塘坡组下段下亚段2段中,本段黑色炭质页岩中常夹杂白云岩、灰色黏土,水体较第二、三层序更浅,更动荡,不利于锰质以及藻类的聚集,只能形成薄层锰条带,局部可见块状和密集条带锰矿产出(图7)。

5.2 对成矿预测的指示

层序地层学研究对于成矿预测具有重要意义,主要体现在两个方面,一方面通过层序格架分析沉积过程得到的成矿规律可以为成矿预测提供理论指导,另一方面运用划分层序的控制点坐标可以建立模型,进行定量预测。

层序格架中各级层序及其体系域都对应着不同的水体环境和状态,而反映这些水体状态的岩性、地球物理、地球化学标志都可以成为重要的找矿判别标志^[4,8]。以本文研究的湘西北民乐锰矿为例,三级层序格架中,大塘坡组下段按照岩性可划分为凝缩层和高位域两个体系域,凝缩层以黑色炭质页岩、菱锰矿体为主。高位体系域虽然也沉积大量黑色炭质页岩,但水体较浅,难以形成锰矿,浅色

黏土、炭泥质白云岩发育较多。由此可见,在民乐锰矿及其周围区域,若是在钻井或者野外调查中发现了黑色炭质页岩夹杂较多灰色黏土以及炭泥质白云岩的特征,就说明此段很可能属于成矿期三级层序中的高位体系域,水体浅且相对动荡,不利于大塘坡式锰矿的形成。同理,若是发现了砂质、炭质页岩以及细砂岩、粉砂岩,说明该层有可能是成矿期四级层序第一次海泛之前的低位—海侵体系域,可判断其上层有可能发育薄层条带状的碳酸锰沉积。此处介绍的是岩性标志,其他类型的层序划分标志也同样具有类似的指示作用。因此,在建立层序格架时应当尽量多参考各种沉积环境判别的依据,将各级层序不同体系域之间的差别统计详细,这样才能为成矿预测提供更多的层序地层学方面的找矿标志。湘渝黔地区作为大塘坡式锰矿主要赋存区域,在层序地层学研究方面并未达到非常精细的程度,目前找矿预测中应用较多的是根据岩性特征建立的三级层序格架,认为大塘坡式锰矿赋存于大塘坡组地层三级层序中的凝缩层黑色炭质页岩中^[12-14]。目前的研究认识很难解释成矿期的沉积过程,达到精细找矿的目的。因此,若要得到更多层序地层学角度的成矿规律,还应当多结合物探、测井等当下较为流行的层序地层学辨别手段^[10-11],总结更多的层序地层学找矿标志,通过建立层序角度的成矿有利因素组合指导找矿和预测矿产分布。

运用层序控制点建立二维、三维找矿数字模型进行成矿定量预测目前也广泛应用于各类沉积矿产勘探之中,常规的层序建模并不复杂,剖面连接或者空间插值形成顶底面后相减即可建立各级层序及体系域的体模型^[29]。以民乐锰矿为例,三级层序凝缩层体系域模型、四级层序海侵体系域模型均与矿体对应良好,都可以作为找矿数字模型投入到定量预测之中。不过,对于现今的三维地质建模研究来说,三维模型仅做到与矿体适当匹配或者包含矿体是远远不够的,目前的研究更加重视三维地质体的产状以及顶底面的真实形态的反映。对于本文所述的民乐锰矿甚至整个湘西北地区来说,目前鲜有专门针对层序以及沉积环境三维地质建模技术的研究,笔者认为随着三维成矿预测技术未来在该区域逐渐普及,这一类研究也会成为一个新的热点。

6 结论

(1) 民乐锰矿大塘坡组下段地层三级层序体系特征类型为“SS(凝缩层,大塘坡组下段下亚段)+HST(高位体系域,大塘坡组下段上亚段)”的组合,其中凝缩层通常可以“锰矿+页岩”的沉积旋回为依据划分为四个“TST(海侵体系域)+HST(高位体系域)”四级层序。

(2) 民乐锰矿沉积过程可以通过三级层序和四级层序两个研究尺度共同解释,三级层序尺度解释锰矿形成过程,而四级层序尺度则揭示了多期不同形态、厚度锰矿的沉积过程。

(3) 大塘坡组底部的砂体、砂质页岩以及上部的浅色黏土、碳泥质白云岩等可指示水体环境的岩性标志对于大塘坡式锰矿的赋存具有重要指示意义,可以作为大塘坡式锰矿成矿预测、三维地质建模的依据。

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The Analysis of the Sedimentary Process for Datangpo-type Manganese Ores from the Point of Sequence Stratigraphy: A case of the Minle manganese deposits in northwestern Hunan

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Abstract: The Datangpo-type manganese ores have developed widely in the adjacent area of Hunan, Guizhou, and Chongqing provinces. This kind of manganese ore develops in the lower section of the Datangpo Formation, forming ore bodies with different grades and thicknesses in multi-periods. Current mineralization regularities are not suitable for analyzing the sedimentary process of each period. The mineralization process is controlled by ancient faults, paleogeography, paleoclimate, and variations of sea levels; all these factors are important bases in the study of the sequence stratigraphy. Applying sequence stratigraphic theories to explain the sedimentary process in each mineralizing period is feasible and can also provide help with perfecting metallogenic regularities and new thoughts with exploration and prediction. Previous studies of the Datangpo-type manganese deposit stratigraphic sequences are not accurate and seldom utilized in the analysis of mineralization regularities. Taking the Minle manganese deposit, the large-scaled manganese carbonate deposit in northwestern Hunan province, as an example, we make stratigraphic correlations based on lithological description of wells and measured profiles to build a new stratigraphic classification for the lower section of the Datangpo Formation (the mineralization period) for the Minle manganese deposits. We next analyze the sedimentary characteristics of each period according to changes in the lithology and thickness of the new strata. Then, using sedimentary features to build the third order and fourth order sequence framework, we summarize features of the sedimentary evolution based on the ancient terrain changes in third order and fourth order sequence scales. Finally, we combine all of these achievements with marine carbonated manganese forming mechanisms and geological background to investigate mineralizing laws, modes, and sedimentary processes based on sequence stratigraphic theories and the sequence stratigraphic application in mineralizing exploration and prediction. We draw the following three main conclusions: 1. The ore-bearing strata (the lower section of the Datangpo Formation) of the Minle manganese deposit can be divided into three sub-formations according to the stratigraphic correlations of different wells in the mining areas. Compact and dense-banding manganese ore bodies with black carbonaceous shales are the first member of the lower sub-formation, black carbonaceous shales with a little banding manganese ore bodies are the second member of the lower sub-formation, and black carbonaceous shales with satellite distributed pyrite are the upper sub-formation. Each member has its own characteristics of sedimentary environments, thicknesses, and terrains, and the mineralization of the Datangpo-type manganese ores is closely related to all of these sedimentary features. 2. The third order sequence framework of the Minle manganese deposit mineralization epoch (lower section of the Datangpo Formation) consists of one condensed section system tract (lower sub-formation in the lower section of the Datangpo Formation) and one high-stand system tract (upper sub-formation in the lower section of the Datangpo Formation). The condensed section mainly develops manganese carbonate ores and black carbon shales, characterized by a quiet, reduced, and deep aquatic environment. It also suggests a subtle variation of the aquatic environment. In the lower sub-formation of the lower Datangpo Formation, the first member consists of deep water and large accommodation spaces, forming compact massive and dense banding manganese deposits, while the second member exists in shallower water, and its reducibility decreases, forming discontinuous thin manganese bands in the black

carbon shales. Additionally, the condensed section system tract in the third order sequence can be divided into four fourth order sequences. The second and third fourth-order sequences develop thick, compact massive and dense-banding shaped manganese ore bodies. At this moment, the northern mining area is an obvious center of the fault basin inside the bay, making numerous manganese materials aggregate and forming rich ore deposits. The first and fourth fourth-order sequences develop thin layer banding manganese ore bodies as their aquatic environments are not suitable for mineralization. Each fourth-grade sequence has its own transgression scale, which leads to differences of manganese ore body grades and thicknesses among all four ore-bearing periods. 3. The sedimentary process of the Minle manganese deposit can be explained by third order and fourth order sequences. The third order sequence framework explains the sedimentary process of manganese ore body mineralization, and the fourth order sequence framework reveals multi-period sedimentary processes of manganese ore bodies with different thicknesses and shapes. The first fourth order sequence is the transitional period from the Fulu Formation to the Datangpo Formation, lacking enough oxygen concentration so it is very hard to form manganese oxides in the water. Therefore, manganese ore bodies are mainly thin and banding-shaped. The fourth fourth-order sequence is the second member of the lower sub-formation in the lower Datangpo Formation, developing thin and banding-shaped manganese ore bodies as the water is shallow and unquiet in this period, making it unsuitable for manganese materials to aggregate. The second and third fourth-grade sequences are all in the first member of the lower sub-formation in the lower Datangpo Formation. These two periods have nice conditions for mineralization and source, including the deep, quiet water with high reducibility and high contents of organisms, which produce compact massive and thick manganese carbonate ores. Some sedimentary marks, which can be used to build sequence framework, such as the sandy carbonaceous shale in the bottom of the Datangpo Formation, banding manganese ore bodies, light color claystone, carbonaceous and muddy dolomite, all have nice indicative significances in mineralization, which can be applied to the exploration and prediction.

Key words: Minle manganese deposit; third order sequence; fourth order sequence; sedimentary environment; sedimentary process