

# 重庆中梁山三叠系飞仙关组三段风暴沉积

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**提 要** 本文根据重庆中梁山毛家沟三叠系剖面飞三段(T<sub>3</sub>P)中的沉积序列和沉积构造特征,阐明了该段中具有两个比较完整的风暴岩序列。讨论了风暴作用造成的独特的沉积物类型和沉积标志,并划分出近积风暴岩与远积风暴岩两种类型。本区风暴岩形成于正常浪基面与风暴浪基面之间的陆棚环境。

**关键词** 风暴流 沉积序列 沉积构造组合 飞三段 重庆

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四川盆地古生代和中生代海相碳酸盐岩中的风暴沉积特征正不断为人们所认识,许多以往被认为是浅水浊积岩的沉积物现在多被确定是风暴沉积成因。笔者在重庆中梁山教学实习中发现三叠系飞仙关组第三段(简称飞三段,下同)中发育两个特征明显的风暴沉积序列,虽然本区研究程度较高,资料丰富,但对该段中的风暴沉积特征未见论述。本文试图在实际观察和分析的基础上,对该段风暴岩剖面结构、沉积构造组合等方面进行讨论,以补充和完善对于川东一带早三叠世沉积面貌的认识。

观察剖面位于重庆中梁山背斜北段西翼毛家沟一带。下三叠统飞仙关组平等不整合于二叠系长兴组含燧石结核灰岩、生物灰岩之上,化石丰富,属碳酸盐台地相。飞一段 127m,为一套泥灰岩、泥晶灰岩和钙质泥岩。飞二段厚 268m,为一套紫红色、黄褐色薄层钙质泥岩,属广海陆棚环境产物。飞三段厚 102m,为广海陆棚环境背景下沉积的“生物扰动灰岩”、鲕粒灰岩以及微晶、泥晶灰岩。飞四段厚 73m,岩性为钙质泥岩、页岩夹微晶灰岩。根据岩性、结构和构造特征,将研究区飞三段剖面分为三个亚段。下段岩性主要为灰色生物扰动灰岩,底部夹泥灰岩、砂砾屑泥晶灰岩,砂砾屑分选、磨圆差,呈塑性变形,一般平行于层面,含有少量的有孔虫和介形虫。中段岩性主要为微晶灰岩、泥晶灰岩、生物扰动灰岩,夹几层鲕粒灰岩及砂砾屑灰岩,砂砾屑的成分主要为鲕粒灰岩和泥晶灰岩,具有一定的分选和磨圆,生物化石有腕足类、瓣鳃类、有孔虫、介形虫及海百合等;上亚段岩性为亮晶鲕粒灰岩和微晶灰岩互层,夹有砾屑灰岩,见平行层理,交错层理和双向交错层理(图 1)。飞三段沉积环境是广海陆棚下开阔海台地相和台地浅滩相。本文所讨论的风暴岩主要发育在飞三段的下部(下部序列和“不完全风暴层”,总厚 11.5m)和中上部(上部序列厚 2.5m)。

## 1 风暴岩特征及鉴别标志

风暴流是风暴在滨岸和海底引起的一种特殊流体。它具有密度流和牵引流的二重性,是水

体水平运动与垂直运动的结合,同时又具有涡流的特点。当风暴掠过海水表面,驱动海水以波浪形式推进而形成风暴浪时,水质点则以圆周运动的形式将风暴能量向上传递,这种传递的极限深积面称为风暴浪基面。当沉积基面位于该面之上时,沉积物受风暴的冲刷、掏蚀与扰动形成高密度流。风暴减弱又迅速沉积,所形成的沉积物和沉积构造组合称之为风暴岩。J. R. L. Allen(1982)将风暴作用过程分为风暴前期、风暴增强期、风暴高峰期、风暴衰减期及风暴后期等五个阶段,然而前两个阶段无法通过沉积物表现出来。有人主张简化为三期,即风暴高峰期、风暴晚期和风暴后期(R. D. Kreisa and R. K Bambach,1982)。不同阶段以其不同的水动力特点造成代表风暴事件各阶段的沉积物和沉积构造组合的特征标志,如侵蚀突变的底界、粒序层、丘状交错层及风暴岩剖面序列等。这些标志的组合方式决定了不同的剖面结构。笔者以毛家沟剖面资料对这些特征分别进行描述。

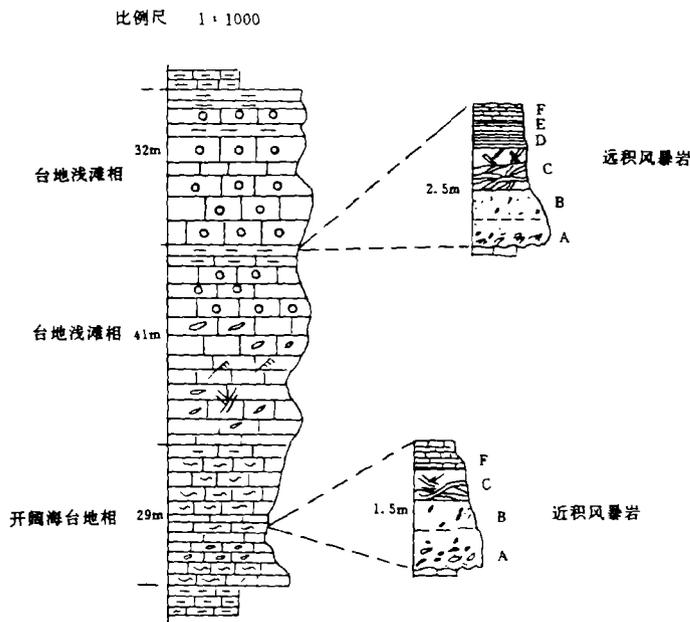


图1 研究区  $T_1f^3$  剖面结构及风暴岩沉积

Fig. 1 Section structure and tempestites in  $T_1f^3$  of studied area

### 1.1 底面构造

它是风暴高峰期,强劲的风暴流对底部沉积物掏蚀、冲刷形成的侵蚀充填构造,是识别风暴流沉积最特征和最重要的标志之一。毛家沟剖面飞三段下部风暴序列的底面发育极典型的袋状模,模长 10~20cm,宽 8~10cm,断面形态多为箱状、沟状和少量波状及不规则状,模高 5~10cm,模内沉积物是粒序层理,该剖面中尚有少量阶梯状模和斑状构造,后者为风暴打碎的大小不等的碳酸岩岩屑在重新沉积时由于分布不均一与充填基质的明显差异造成。底面构造类型及其组合是风暴强度、性质及基本特征等因素的反映。

### 1.2 块状层理及序粒层理

块状层理是密度流产物的特征之一,它是风暴衰减期内碎屑颗粒快速堆积的结果。本剖面风暴岩中正粒序、逆粒序和无粒序块状层理均有发现,尤以无粒序块状层理最为发育。当颗粒

从高密度悬浮液中沉淀时,同时受到重力与剪切力作用。当重力大于剪切力时,颗粒按由大到小或由重到轻依次沉降,形成正粒序,反之则形成逆粒序,而当重力等于剪切力时,则形成无粒序块状层理。

### 1.3 丘状交错层理

风暴浪强劲的摆动水流或多向水流作用于海底床砂上可以形成丘状或凹状交错层理(W. L. Duke 1985),丘状交错层理的层纹在剖面上做细缓的发射的收敛。毛家沟剖面飞三段风暴岩序列中发育丘状交错层理。丘状层系厚约 15cm,长约 10cm 到 1m,缺少生物活动痕迹。层系中细层与上下平行层理间逐渐过渡。

### 1.4 典型的风暴沉积序列

毛家沟剖面飞三段风暴岩序列(图 2a)与 A. H. Bouma 的浊积岩序列(图 2b)有许多相似之处,它们都具有冲刷底面、序列层以及上部水流动态的平行层理等,说明两者沉积机理有相似之处,均属重力流范畴,其区别在于底部冲刷构造的方向性、丘状层理、组份来源和稳定性方面等差异。风暴序列冲刷构造是双向或多向性。双向交错层理及丘状层发育,组份来源近或原地,稳定性较差。而浊积岩序列具单向冲刷构造。单向交错层、组份来源远,稳定性好的特点。本剖面风暴沉积序列也可以和 Aigner 模式对比(图 2c)对比,其完整的序列由 A、B、C、D、E 和 F 六段组成。底部冲刷面之上的粒序段(A段),向上过渡为块状层段(B段),粒序段内部从粗砾级岩屑到泥级颗粒,差异明显,灰泥基质充填。块状层段之上为丘状交错层(C段),该段厚仅约 15cm,其上为平行层理段(D段),随风暴强度的渐次减弱和流体密度减小,流体性质向牵引流转化,由上部水流动态向下部水流动态过渡,形成弱砂纹层理和水平层理(E段),而泥晶灰岩段(F段)不具沉积构造,是风暴停息期产物。

此外,除上述沉积构造及风暴序列特征,本剖面中尚见几种特殊的沉积构造。

**涡流状构造** 由风暴涡流形成的卷舌状构造。风暴流改造原始弱固结沉积物,推动其在缓坡上甚至在水平面上做小规模滑动形成包卷与扭曲,这在剖面下部的不完全风暴层中尤为发育。

**疙瘩状、砾状构造** 飞三段下部风暴沉积层序列中厚层到块状在岩表面具有明显的疙瘩状或砾状构造,凸凹不平,大小一到十几厘米不等,多为棱角状或次棱角状,排列杂乱,它是风暴岩形成过程中由风暴卷起的大小不等的内碎屑的不均匀沉降聚集引起的。

**碟状泄水构造** 主要分布在剖面下部,常出现于风暴序列的上部砂级和粉砂级内碎屑

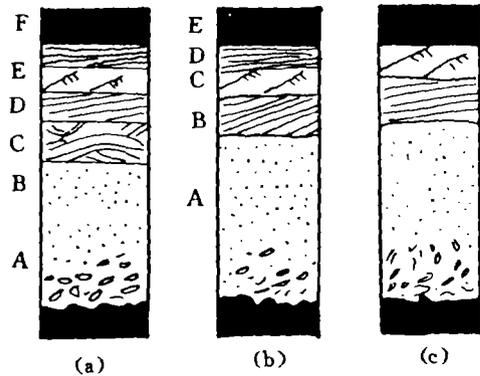


图 2 毛家沟剖面飞三段风暴沉积序列与 A. H. Bouma 的浊积岩序列以及 T. Aigner 的风暴序列比较

(a) 飞三段典型风暴岩沉积序列, (b) 理想浊积岩序列, (c) 理想风暴沉积序列

Fig. 2 Comparison of tempestite sequence

(a) of Fei xianquan and the turbidity sequences by A. H. Bouma (b) and T. Aigner's sequences (c)

灰岩中,纹层向上弯曲破碎,形成碟子。它由于压实过程中孔隙水不能及时排出而导致超孔隙压力,使孔隙水沿微裂缝或薄弱带向外逸出而形成。这种构造也是沉积物快速堆积的典型特征之一。

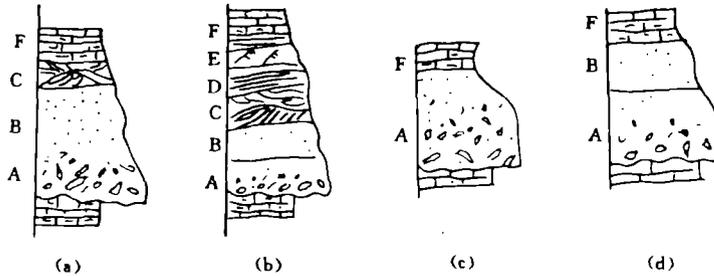


图3 风暴岩沉积序列类型

A. 屑灰岩、粒序层 B. 块状层 C. 丘状层理 D. 平行层理 E. 纱纹层、水平层理 F. 泥灰岩

Fig. 3 The types of tempestite sedimentary sequences

## 2 风暴岩类型及剖面结构

一般根据沉积物离岸远近把风暴岩划分为远积风暴岩和近积风暴岩两种类型,即在靠近正常浪基面以下或其附近,风暴流遇水下隆起地形受阻在正常浪基面附近,形成远积风暴岩(A. Aigner, 1982)。两类风暴岩各有其特定的剖面结构类型及岩性岩相特点。另外,风暴事件也可因其阶段的不完全而导致风暴沉积序列中大部分层段的缺失,形成所谓的“准风暴岩”。

### 2.1 近积风暴岩

近积风暴岩具有沉积序列不完整,缺失序列上部个别层段,韵律结构明显和复杂的底面构造等特点。它表明风暴事件脉动频繁,风暴流对底部沉积物的改造和再沉积作用十分强烈。毛家沟飞三段剖面下部风暴序列在几米宽的露头范围内可以同时见到箱状、沟状及波状和其它不规则状等多种类型底面构造组合,说明风暴流的水流动态非常复杂。箱状和沟状底模构造是风暴涡流向下掏蚀的结果,而波状和微波状底模是涡流移动时冲刷作用的产物,其它不规则底面构造则可能是掏蚀与冲刷联合作用的结果,它们反映了水流动态的变化。区内下部风暴序列缺失上部D段和E段(图3a),单元风暴层厚度小,横向上稳定,是阵发性风暴活动的产物。该风暴序列特征表明风暴作用时间短,强度大,冲刷和掏蚀力强,沉积区可能位于风暴活动中心。

### 2.2 远积风暴岩

远积风暴岩以沉积序列发育完全、序列上部层段(C段—F段)厚度大于下部层段(A、B段)厚度以及底面构造不明显为特征,说明重力作用时间短,强度弱,而具有牵引流性质的风暴流则相对较强并且持续时间长。毛家沟剖面飞三段上部风暴序列的底部底面构造少而单调,冲刷面上仅见2cm左右的介壳层,其上沉积含有滨岸带鲕粒灰岩内碎屑的块状和粒序层,厚度约50cm。序列上部层段发育完整,厚度大(图3b)。

### 2.3 准风暴岩

准风暴岩或称次风暴岩,指发育不完整,缺序列中大多数层段的风暴层。区内飞三段下部具多层准风暴岩,累计厚度达10m。各层风暴岩往往只发育A段和F段或者A段、B段和F段

(图 3C)。表明多次短暂的强风暴作用的相互改造与叠加效应。

根据以上剖面分析,笔者认为该区风暴流沉积的特殊层序是风暴活动强度变化的结果,下部序列和准风暴岩(不完全风暴层)沉积时本区位于风暴活动中心,而上部序列沉积时,该区远离风暴中心。单元风暴层是在风暴高峰期到风暴衰减期、从高能到低能的条件下形成的。风暴高峰期时对半固结或弱固结碳酸盐沉积物进行掏蚀、冲刷和破碎,形成大小不等的内碎屑,同时使沉积物表面形成大小、形态各异的冲蚀坑。被破碎的碳酸盐内屑颗粒随风暴减弱消失由悬浮状态渐次沉积下来,形成粒序层、丘状交错层和平行层等等沉积构造和沉积物组合。近积风暴岩是在强风暴作用下,将破碎的碳酸盐岩屑就地卷起又沉积而成,几乎未经搬运,磨圆分选差。远积风暴岩可以是风暴将正常浪基面以上环境中沉积物(如鲕粒灰岩)打碎经一定距离搬运在风暴浪基面上再沉积下来,内碎屑略具磨圆与分选。风暴流具有密度流与牵引流二重性,重力作用与剪切力共同影响了风暴岩的沉积序列,流态的强度和性质的变化直接导致了风暴岩序列有别于其它类型沉积的特征。

## 结语

重庆中梁山一带飞三段海相碳酸盐岩中具有两套较为完整的风暴沉积序列,并且可以与标准的风暴序列岩对比。

研究区内风暴岩可以分为近积风暴岩和远积风暴岩以及不具完整序列的准风暴沉积。

风暴岩中的基质与颗粒同源,颗粒来自碳酸盐内碎屑和鲕粒灰岩,基质是盆内的灰泥,两者在风暴浪基面上或正常浪基面以下混合后再沉积。

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## Storm Deposits in Member III of Feixianguan Formation, Triassic Series in Zhongliang Mountain, Chongqing

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### Abstract

Storm current is a special current caused by storm in littoral and sea bottom which has

both characters of gravitational and tractive current. The limited base effected by storm is called as storm wave base. When sediments deposit on the base, it would be scoured, undercut and disturbed then high density current is formed. When storm fade, grains drop quickly. The sediment and sedimentary structures composition caused by the process is called as tempestites. The storm deposits characters in Paleozoic and Mesozoic marine limestone in Sichuan Basin are being continuously studied. The authors first discovered that there are two rather better sequences of tempestites and several layers of para-tempestites in the Lower Triassic Feixianguan Formation (Member 3) in Zhongliang Mountain, Chongqing. The Member 3 with thickness of 102m, is mainly biturbation limestone, micritic limestone and oosparite, belong to open platform facies and shallow facies under open sea shelf environment. The tempestites discussed was found respectively in the bottom and middle-upper part of the section which thickness is, lower sequences 1.5m, upper sequences 2.5m. and para-tempestites 10m. In the tempestites of the area, there are abundant basal and sedimentary structures as follow mainly:

1. Basal scouring and filling structure; includ crater, gully mold, pocket mould and bowl mould, etc., especially pocket mould typical with shapes of box, bulge and ripple-like.

2. Knotty structure; caused by unhomogeneous distribution of grains and there is obvious difference between knotty and matrix.

3. Swirling structure; developed in para-tempestites, is involution and fold of weakly solidated limestone as pushed by storm wave.

4. Massive bedding; one of an important characters of tempestites and with the change of current status there is normally graded bedding developed.

5. Hummocky cross-bedding and bidirectional cross-bedding; formed on the effected by oscillatory current especially the former is a very important character of storm deposits in the area.

6. Lamination cross-bedding and horizontal bedding; developed in the storm fading period. The distribution of ooids makes the micro-layers and lamina very clear especially in upper sequences.

The authors concluded the tempestites sequences of the area as 6 members i. e., A, B, C, D, E and F. Comparison with Aigner sequences, we added the member of hummocky cross-bedding, and also discussed the difference between tempestites sequences and turbidity sequences of Bouma in aspects of sedimentary structures and lithological facies of storm deposits of the member 3, Feixianguan Formation, we divided the tempestites types as follows:

1. Proximal tempestites (lower sequences); lack of one or two members, complicated basal structures, thinner tempestites layer unit, indicates that perhaps sedimentary area located in the storm active centre.

2. Distal tempestites (upper sequences); whole sequences thicker upper members, it indicates that storm current which has tractive current character kept a long period.

3. Para-tempestites: lack of majority of members, indicates that storm frequently impulsed and tempestites was reformed strongly.

Conclusion:

1. There are a few layers of storm diposits in member 3 of Feixiaguan Formation in Zhongliang Mountain area and we could conclude a rather better sequences.

2. Tempestites sequences could mainly be divided into two types, i. e. , proximatl and distal tempestites.

3. Both grains and matrix in storm diposits are from the same source. The former was from inner-clastic of limestone and the latter from inner-basin's carbonate mud. They mixed and sedimented between normal wave base and storm wave base.