

豫西铝土矿沉积环境初探

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提要 含铝岩系沉积时期, 豫西地区东北部为滨、浅海环境, 形成粘土页岩和碳酸盐岩; 中部为临滨、滨外环境, 产铝土矿; 南部为滨岸环境, 铝土矿沉积时期为前滨、临滨环境, 产铝土矿, 铝土矿的富矿区与其中的半封闭海湾、泻湖环境有关, 海侵初期形成铁质粘土岩, 铝土矿形成于海侵最大时期。

主题词 铝土矿 滨岸相 海湾亚相 泻湖亚相 次级旋回转折时期

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豫西含铝岩系分布于焦作—三门峡—平顶山构成的三角区内, 矿体赋存于中、上石炭统内, 与下伏中奥陶统或上寒武统碳酸盐岩呈平行不整合接触。含铝岩系厚十几米到几十米, 矿层厚数米, 最厚可达 50m 以上。矿石主要由一水硬铝石组成, 其次为高岭石、伊利石、叶腊石等矿物, 具高铝、高硅和高铁特征。

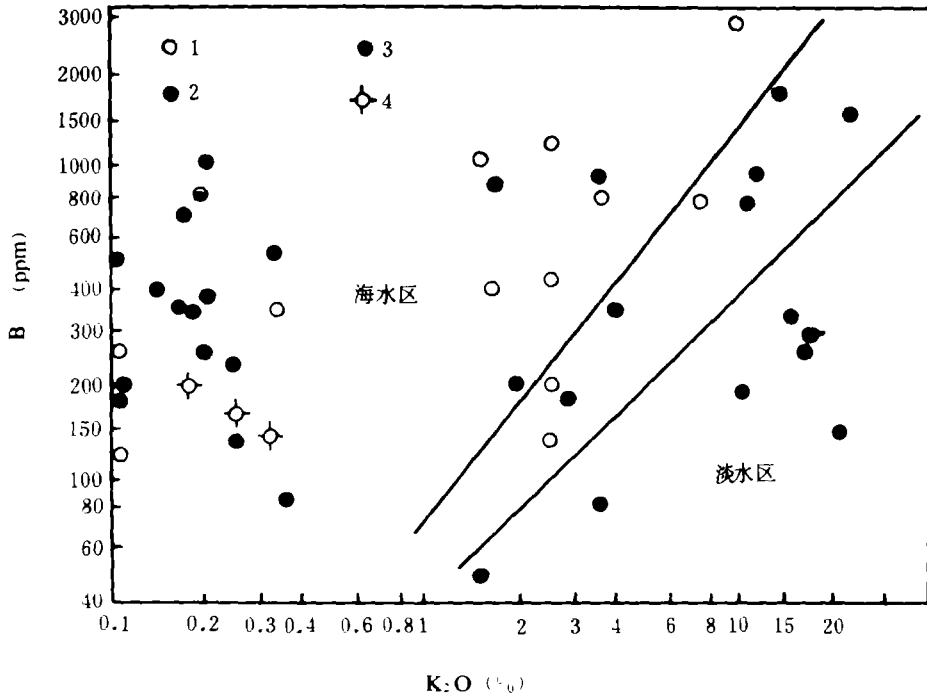
一 沉积相区特征

可将含铝岩系分为下列几个沉积相和亚相

1. 鹤壁—安阳滨、浅海相 分布于东北部的鹤壁、安阳地区, 以出现海相灰岩并含丰富化石为特征。沉积层序由两个沉积旋回构成, 第一旋回由铁质粘土岩、砂岩、粘土岩和煤线(层)组成。下部为前滨沙滩、后滨泥坪环境; 中部粘土岩含腹足类、瓣鳃类、腕足类化石, 为临滨环境; 向上转变为后滨泥坪或沼泽环境。第二旋回由灰岩、粘土岩组成, 含灰岩 1—3 层, 产一类、腕足类、腹足类、瓣鳃类、介形类、牙形石和海百合茎等化石, 属正常盐度浅海底栖生物组合和浮游生物组合。第二旋回分成两个小旋回, 由临滨、滨外相转后滨泥坪相。

2. 焦作临滨、滨外相 位于济源—孟县—荥阳—郑州以北、淇县庙口以南地区。本相区以粘土岩组合为主, 焦作产两层粘土矿。沉积层序由单个旋回组成。下部为鲕绿泥石泥岩、铁质粘土岩, 局部有山西式铁矿。矿物主要有绿泥石、伊利石、高岭石。产半咸水动物化石, 有瓣鳃类、腹足类和介形类等, 种属单调, 数量较多。微量元素分析(图 1, 2)表明为海相沉积, 但有淡水注入, 反映了海侵初期, 由于连通性较差, 为半咸水的海湾、淡化泻湖环境。中部为灰色粘土岩、含水铝石粘土岩, 局部产粘土矿。矿物主要有伊利石、高岭石, 其次为硬铝石、绿泥石。产正常盐度的海相瓣鳃类、介形类、腕足类和腹足类化石。微量元素分析(图 1, 2)表明为海水沉积。此时海侵最大, 海域连通, 变为正常盐度的临滨、滨外环境。上部为粘土岩, 由高岭石、伊利石、硬铝石等组成, 产植物化石和淡水叶肢介。微量元素分析(图 1, 2)表明为海水沉积, 但淡水注入量大, 此时海水变浅, 转为后滨泥坪沼泽环境。

磨石坡砂状、粉砂状硬质粘土矿粒度分析表明, 分选中等。中部为三段式, 缺乏滚动组分,



1、铝（粘土页岩； 2、铁质粘土岩； 3、铝土矿； 4、碳酸盐岩

图1. 豫西含铝岩系 B-K₂O 离散图

Fig.1 B-K₂O dispersal diagram in the aluminium-bearing rock series

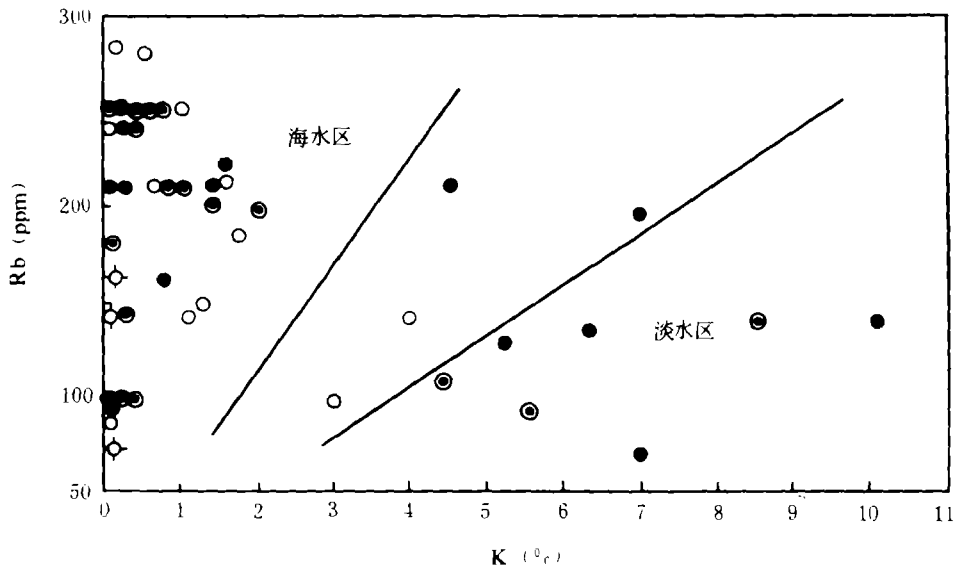
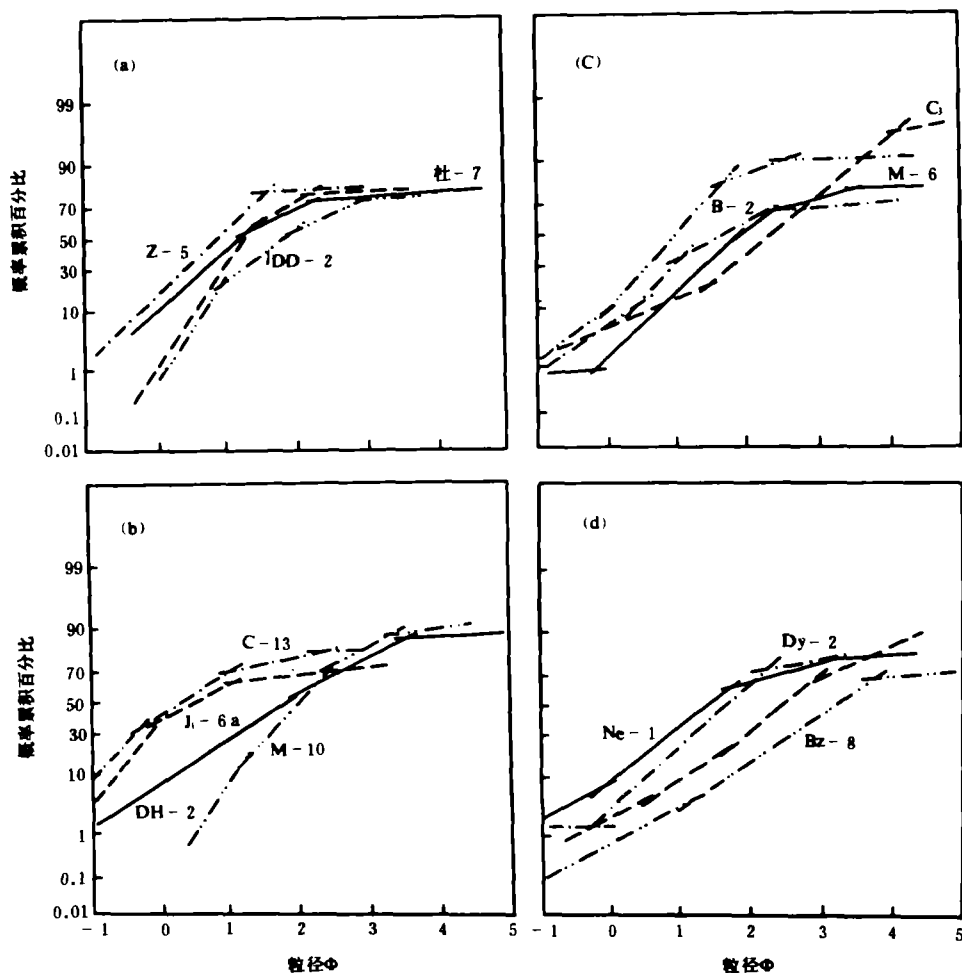


图2. 豫西含铝岩系 Rb-K 离散图 (图例同前)

Fig.2 Rb-K dispersal diagram in the aluminium-bearing rock series



SDH-2, DH-2, Ne-1, Dy 巩县小关; M-6, M-10 焦作磨石坡; J₁-6a, B-2 新安贾沟; C-13, Z₂ 新安张窑院; C-13 滏池曹窑; Bz-5 Bz-8, Bz-9 宝丰张扒桥; 杜-7 陕县杜家沟; DD-2 登封大冶

图 3. 铝土矿概率累积曲线图

Fig.3 Grain size probability diagram of bauxite deposits

跳跃组分具截点 (图 3, b), 显示水流较急的砂坝斜坡沉积特征。上部为四段式, 跳跃组分与悬浮组分之间有一较大的混合度 (图 3, c), 属浅滩沉积。由下而上, 水体变浅。

3. 南部滨岸相 分布于济源—孟县—郑州以南, 以盛产铝土矿为特色。由于临近古陆, 淡水注入作用明显。区内有一系列古岛分布。本相区可分为下列五个亚相。

(1) 三门峡—陕澠海湾亚相 包括三门峡、陕县、滏池和山西省芮城地区。西北侧为中条古陆, 南侧为秦岭大别古陆, 呈向东开口的海湾状, 东侧有岱眉寨古岛阻挡。微量元素分析表明含铝岩系为海水沉积 (图 1, 2), 晚期有淡水注入, 海水向义马潮道口侵入, 区内发育鲕滩。部分粗屑状铝土矿在累积概率曲线图上为三段式, 缺乏滚动组分, 细截点粗 (图 3, a, b), 杂基支撑, 为具密度流性质的砂坝斜坡沉积。总的看来, 本区是一种有淡水注入的半封闭海湾环境, 水深最大时, 尚有密度流沉积。

(2) 新安半封闭泻湖亚相 西靠岱眉寨古岛, 呈北北东向展布, 地层东厚西薄。中央为铝

土矿—粘土矿(岩)带,两侧为粘土—铁质粘土岩带,再向外为粘土岩带。从岩性上看,东侧可能存在一铝质砂坝。矿石主要由一水硬铝石和高岭石组成微量元素分析(图1,2)表明,下部铁质粘土岩为淡水或偏淡水沉积;中部铝土矿为海水沉积;上部粘土岩为海水沉积,但有淡水注入。铀、钍分析结果表明含铝岩系为偏海水沉积(表1)。

表1 豫西含铝岩系及底极灰岩 U、Th 分析

Table 1 Contents of U, Th in the aluminium-bearing rock series and primary rocks

样品	采样地点	岩性	U (PPm)	Th (ppm)	Th / U
Z ₁ -10	新安 张窑院	铁质粘土岩	9	30	3.3
Z ₁ -13		铝地矿	26	77	3.0
Z ₁ -22		粘土岩	5	21	4.2
NL-1 ²	巩县 小关	底极灰岩	2	2	1.0
NL-5 ²		铁质粘土岩	12	72	6.0
N ₁ -1		铝土矿	22	64	2.9
N ₁ -4		泥岩	8	25	3.1

铝土矿粒度分析表明,张窑院矿区铝土矿分选中等,概率累积曲线呈四段式(图3, c),为前滨浅滩、鲕滩沉积;贾沟矿区矿石则呈三段式,缺乏滚动组分(图3, b),为水动力条件较强的砂坝斜坡沉积。含矿岩系之上的砂岩为沙滩沉积(图3, c)。

砾石倾向定向测定表明,在北部的张窑院矿区倾向北东东,南部的贾沟矿区倾向南东东(图4, a, b)。由砾石倾向及其叠瓦状构造可以判断,海侵方向由东向西,物源区在西侧。

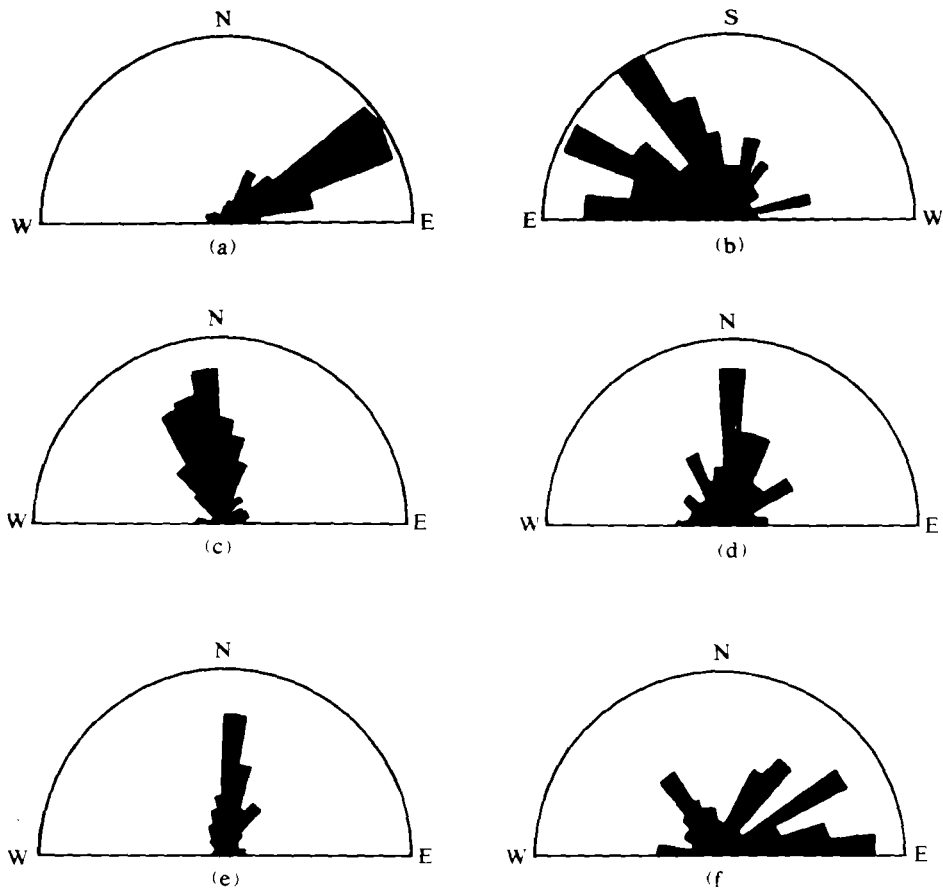
垂向相序自下而上依次为:铁质粘土岩系偏淡水沉积的后滨泥坪、前滨相;铝土矿为前滨、临滨相;粘土岩、砂页岩为后滨泥坪、前滨沙滩相,构成了一个海进海退旋回。

(3) 汝阳—鲁宝泻湖亚相 分布于汝阳、鲁山、宝丰和平顶山地区,南依秦岭大别古陆,北由岱崮寨古岛嵩箕古岛和长葛古岛将其与开阔海隔开。本区产低品位铝土矿。沉积层序由单个旋回组成。

铝土矿之下的铁质粘土岩夹有两层厚约1m的长石石英砂岩,主要由石英、长石和云母组成,杂基含量高,碎屑为半棱角状,粒径0.2—1mm,分选中等,概率累积曲线图上为四段式(图3, D),为沙滩沉积。其上的砂质粘土岩分选中等,三段式,跳跃组分无截点(图3, D),为砂质泥坪沉积。微量元素分析(图1, 2)表明本段属偏淡水沉积,为有淡水加入的后滨泥坪、前滨沙滩环境。铝土矿下部呈厚层状,具碎屑结构,粒径0.2—2mm,概率累积曲线上为二段式(图3, a)其上的薄层状铝土矿平均粒度为0.5mm,亦为二段式。看来成矿物质很可能以密度流的形式搬运。微量元素分析(图1, 2)表明为海水沉积,为临滨、前滨环境。上部粘土岩的微量元素分析表明为海水沉积,属后滨泥坪、沼泽环境。本区为具障壁的淡化泻湖亚相。

(4) 嵩箕古岛间泻湖—海湾亚相 相区南有箕山古岛和和长葛古岛,北有嵩山古岛及其水下隆起。从地层等厚线上看,为一向东张开的三角状海湾地形。沉积层序由单个沉积旋回组成。矿石由一水硬铝石、高岭石和少量伊利石组成的高品位铝土矿。登封大冶矿区微量元素分析(图1, 2)表明,含铝岩系为海水沉积。14个样品硫同位素分析结果为 $\delta^{34}\text{S} = -1.8 \sim +29.55\%$,显著富集³⁴S,具重硫型的硫同位素组成特征,被认为是封闭式海湾沉积的重要标志。下部碎屑状铝土矿在概率累积曲线图上呈三段式,缺乏滚动组分(图3, a),为水流较急的斜坡沉积。

沉积相序由下而上:铁质粘土岩为后滨相;下部碎屑状铝土矿为前滨、临滨相;中上部豆鲕状铝土矿为前滨鲕滩相;顶部具水平层理的粘土岩为后滨泥坪相。其中的炭质粘土岩夹层表明时



a-张窑院 (67 颗); b-贾沟 (90 颗); c-南岭 (85 颗);
d-大焰岭 (65 颗); e-大峪沟 (37 颗); f-红土坡 (76 颗);

图 4 铝土矿砾石倾向玫瑰图

Fig.4 The gravel dip rose diagram of bauxite deposits

常发生小规模水退, 形成后滨沼泽、泥坪沉积。本区为还原——弱还原的半封闭式岛间海湾、泻湖环境。

(5) 偃巩荣开阔滨岸亚相 包括偃师、巩县和荥阳等地, 南靠嵩山古岛和长葛古岛, 向北开阔。沉积层序由单个沉积旋回组成。平面上, 岩性组合单方向变化, 由南而北依次为: 粘土、铁质粘土岩带—铝土矿、粘土岩带—粘土岩、铝土矿带—粘土岩带。本区产低品位铝土矿。

底部铁质粘土岩常夹高铝耐火粘土层和“山西”式铁矿, 以均匀层理、水平层理为主。中、上部有时可见铁质鲕粒或碎屑, 有时夹有炭质页岩及煤线。微量元素分析 (图 1, 2) 表明为偏淡水沉积。铀、钍分析 (表 1) 表明为淡水沉积。本层为淡化后滨泥坪相。

下部薄层状铝土矿为碎屑状结构, 粒径 0.5—2mm, 由一水硬铝石组成, 胶结物由伊利石和少量一水硬铝石组成。微量元素分析 (图 12), 表明为偏淡水沉积, 这是由于临近古岛, 淡水注入量较大所致。粒度分析表明, 巩县小关南岭为三段式, 截点偏粗, 悬浮组分大 (图 3, D), 显示水流较急的前滨沙滩特征。小火石岭则为无滚动组分的三段式, 分选性差, 具密度流特征。本层为淡化后滨、前滨相。

* 黄灿生, 河南“G”层铝土矿的时代归属及其沉积环境初探, 豫中地质, 1985 (1)。

中部厚层状铝土矿为主矿层,微量元素分析(图1,2)和铀、钍分析(表1)表明为海相沉积。矿石具块状层理、粒序层理、水平交互层理,顶部及夹层中可见到水平层理或均匀层理。中部细屑较粗,砂状、细砾状,常可见到混杂结构*和假薄皮豆鲕状结构**,杂基支撑,具密度流特征。概率累积曲线以二、三段式为主(图3,a,b),CM图上基本平行于C=M临界值,中值为4.4,界于浊流—泥石流之间,而与浊流相近。由于它们出现于滨岸环境,很可能为风暴流沉积。总的来说,本层为临滨、滨外相。

上部薄层片状铝土矿具水平层理,以粉砂状、泥状结构为主,本层有时相变为铝土页岩。微量元素分析(图1,2)表明为海水沉积,但有淡水注入的影响。粒度分析(图3,D)表明分选中等,呈四段式,为浅滩沉积。本层为淡化后滨泥坪、前滨浅滩相。

顶部粘土岩、炭质页岩夹煤线(层)厚度较薄。微量元素分析(图1,2)表明为半咸水、海水沉积,个别样品落于淡水区。铀、钍分析(表1)表明介于淡水—咸水之间。本层为非正常海相的后滨泥坪、沼泽相。尔后,海水暂时退出本区。

据巩县小关矿区铝土矿砾石倾向测定(图4,c,d,e,f)表明当时海水由北方侵入,物源区在南侧。由于滨岸区存在多种水流,个别测点方向较分散。

二 含铝岩系沉积环境时空演化

中、晚石炭世,本区下降而复遭海侵,于古岩溶盆地中沉积了一套含铝岩系。垂向上,含铝岩系组成了中、晚石炭世海侵初期的次级海进海退旋回。海侵初期形成铁质粘土岩;海退时期形成铝(粘)土页岩、粘土岩、砂页岩或炭质页岩夹煤线(层)。自下而上依次为后滨相—前滨相—临滨、滨外相—前滨、后滨相—后滨泥坪、沼泽相。

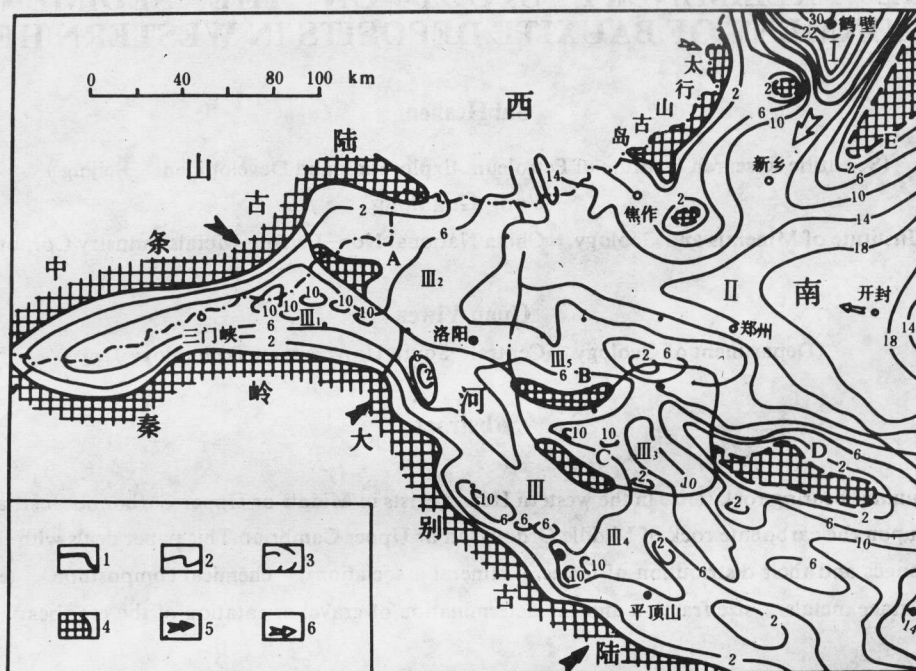
横向上,古地势西南高,东北低,沉积盆地呈向东张开的三角形。海水自安阳、鹤壁和东部的永城地区进入本区,先淹没了东北地区。至铝土矿沉积时期,东北的安阳、鹤壁地区为浅海环境,海水最深,形成碳酸盐岩;中部焦作—开封地区海水稍浅,为临滨、滨外环境,形成粘土矿;南部广大地区为滨岸环境,海水最浅,有淡水注入,形成铝土矿。由于古地形分隔,滨岸相又可分成五个亚相。总体看,自北东向南西,沉积环境由正常盐度滨、浅海相转半咸水—正常盐度滨岸相(图5)。

沉积环境是控制铝土矿分布的主要因素之一,铝土矿形成—滨岸环境,其富矿体又与半封闭泻湖、海湾亚相有关。沉积环境控制了矿物组合,开阔环境以弱碱性—碱性水介质为特征,形成铝矿物—伊利石组合;封闭环境以弱酸性—中性水介质为特色,形成铝矿物—高岭石组合。在中、新生代,含铝岩系经构造运动而抬升至近地表,在地下水的淋滤改造作用下,矿石发生去硅除铁作用,使品位大大升高,形成工业富矿体。由于高岭石较伊利石、叶腊石等易于淋滤分解,故富矿体多与铝矿物——高岭石组合区有关。

从沉积环境的角度出发,应到滨岸环境中去寻找铝土矿,而富矿体则要到其中的半封闭泻湖、海湾亚相中去找。矿体总是分布在古陆或古岛的边缘,显示了矿产对环境及物源的依赖关系。本区的高箕地区、三门峡—陕塬地区和新安—济源地区可望进一步找到富矿体;偃巩菜地区、鲁宝地区和汝阳地区可望找到更多的中、低品位铝土矿。

* 混杂结构:本文用于指盆地内再次机械搬运过程中,把豆鲕、破碎鲕、碎屑等大小不一地混杂在一起,并具杂基支撑的一种结构,为密度流所有。

** 假薄皮豆鲕状结构:是指由风暴等因素扰起的内碎屑在悬浮搬运过程中,泥质加积所致,杂基支撑与豆鲕的区别在于其分选性差、结构成熟度低,大小混杂、杂基支撑,为密度流所有。



1.相界限 2.亚相界线 3.地层等厚线 4.古陆古岛 5.物源方向 6.海侵方向 I 滨浅海相 II 临滨、滨外相 III₁ 海湾亚相 III₂ 半封闭泻湖亚相 III₃ 岛间泻湖海湾亚相 III₄ 障壁岛泻湖亚相 III₅ 开阔滨岸亚相

图5 豫西含铝岩系沉积期岩相古地理图

Fig.5 The facies palcogeographic map in the sedimentary period of the aluminium-bearing rock series

本文承蒙陈国达教授指教，特此致谢。

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THE PRELIMINARY STUDY ON THE SEDIMENTARY ENVIRONMENT OF BAUXITE DEPOSITS IN WESTERN HENAN

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Abstract

The bauxite-bearing rock series in the western Henan exists in Middle or Upper Carboniferous, and covers discordant upon the carbonate rock of Middle Ordovician or Upper Cambrian. This paper deals with the vertical, lateral changes and their distribution of facies, mineral associations, chemical composition, texture and structure, trace metals, size fraction and the determination of gravel orientation of the ore-bearing rock series.

Vertically, the ore-bearing series makes up a circle of transgression to regression which is composed of the secondary circle in the initial stage of transgression of the Carboniferous. It is shown that the ferrous clay rocks below is fresh water or brackish water deposit, formed in the backshore mudflat area in the early period of the transgression; the bauxite deposits belongs to the normal sea water or freshening seawater deposit, and formed in the foreshore and nearshore district in the largest period of transgression, but meanwhile there forms clay deposits in the north of western Henan; the clay shale above deposited in the freshening seawater circumstance in the backshore mudflat district in the period of regression; sequently, somewhere developed swamps and formed baffle with coal line / coal bed; afterward the seawater withdrawn from the region temporarily.

Laterally, in the sedimentary period of bauxite deposits, the relief feature in this area was lower in northeast and higher in southwest, the sedimentary basin behaved triangularly and opened towards east, there developed a series of ancient islands, which in some degree segregated the sedimentary environment. One tributary of the seawater flow, being larger than that one, flowed northeasterward from Hebi and Anyang district, then turning to west; the other one came from Yongcheng in the eastern area. The sedimentary environment controlled the distribution of the ore deposit and rocks. There mainly developed two layers of carbonate rocks in Hebi and Anyang district, which formed in the shelf sea; in the northern area—Jiaozuo—Kaifeng there is the nearshore and offshore environment, in which formed clay rocks and fine fragmental clay deposits; in the southern area there is the shore circumstance, in foreshore and nearshore deposited bauxite. Because of the segregation of relief feature, the southern shore environment could be subdivided into five subfacies, which are Yanshi—Xinyang—Gong County open shore subfacies, Songshan—Qishan lagoon and bay subfacies between islands, Sanmenxia—Shan County—Mianchi bay subfacies, Xinan semi-closed lagoon subfacies, and Ruyong Lushan—Baofeng lagoon subfacies. The richer bauxite deposits lie mainly in the semi-closed lagoon and bay subfacies, where exist a stronger karstification.

In some areas the bauxite deposit is characterised by grading bedding, massive bedding, parallel cross

bedding and basement-sustaining texture, which indicates that the bauxite belongs to dense-flow sediments. And through the bauxite appeared in the shore circumstance, possessing fragment-pisolite-oolite hybrid texture, pseudo-thin wrapper pisolite-oolite texture, rolling bedding, lenticular bedding and depending on grading analysis, we have a conclusion that some bauxite may be a sort of nearshore storm sediment.

The bauxite formed upon the weathering crust which had as long as 150 million years time developing. It had simple mineral association (diaspore, kaolinite, illinite, etc.) and chemical composition. The ore-forming material was transported in fine fragment and colloidal state, and then deposited in the sedimentary basin and again transported mechanically. Based on size fraction, it is indicated that most bauxite deposited in a torrential dynamical condition. All these processes happened in the steady tectonic background--platform stage. The bauxite formed in a specific mud coast, and had little land-derived fragment (quartz, feldspar, mica) contaminating. From Jurassic, because the district entered a new tectonic stage--diwa (geodepression) stage, the ore-bearing rock series was raised up near land surface, and suffered from transforming and leaching of underground water, which resulted in silicon and iron in orebodies removed and bauxite became richer. The sedimentary environment as a base of ore-forming controlled mineral associations. The mineral associations (e.g. diaspore-kaolinite combination) formed in favorable surrounding (e.g. semi-closed bay or lagoon facies) liable to be leached and richened. So we have a conclusion that the richer bauxite is closely related to the favorable sedimentary environment.

Finally, this paper points out that depending on sedimentary facies, bauxite can be found out in the shore facies, and richer bauxite in the semi-closed lagoon and bay subfacies. The ore all distributes in the edge of ancient land or island. Another factor controlling metalogenesis and richening is the karstification, which has been discussed in other paper. This paper also points out the areas probably bearing orebodies.