

沉积岩系互稀释混合元素丰度关系

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提 要 二元混合成因岩石元素丰度(x,y)遵守分式线性函数定律:

$$y = \frac{a + bx}{c + dx} \quad (1)$$

式中 a,b,c,d 为丰度关系常数,它们只和岩系中两个已知岩石(1 和 2)中元素丰度(x₁,y₁;x₂,y₂)有关,并等于其镜像 Σ 变换(混合变换)

$$(a,b,c,d) = \Sigma\Sigma|x_1,y_1;x_2,y_2| \quad (2)$$

元素丰度关系常数中,如果 b 与 c 之比值小于零时,元素丰度 y-x 呈互稀释混合关系。

关键词 互稀释混合 端员组分 元素丰度关系常数 丰度方阵

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当沉积岩为两个端员组分混合而成时,如果在端员 A 中元素 m 的含量为 m_a,在端员 B 中其含量为 m_b(0 ≤ m_b ≤ m_a),元素 P 在端员 B 中含量为 P_b,在端员 A 中其含量为 P_a(0 ≤ P_a ≤ P_b),那么,在由端员 A 和端员 B 混合而成的沉积岩系中,元素 m-P 含量呈互稀释混合关系。例如,泥岩-碳酸盐岩系,一个端员为纯的泥质组分,另一个端员为纯的碳酸盐组分,作为一级近似,元素 Al 只含在纯泥质组分中,纯碳酸盐组分中 Al 的含量趋近于零,这样岩石中纯碳酸盐组分是元素铝的稀释剂;同理,作为一级近似,元素 Ca 可以看成只含在纯碳酸盐组分中,纯泥质组分中 Ca 含量可视为零,这样,泥质-碳酸盐岩系中 Al-Ca 含量呈互稀释混合关系。由于三种或三种以上不同陆源端员一般可归并为两种端员组合,且二元混合作用是讨论多元混合作用的基础,故本文仅讨论二元互稀释混合元素丰度关系。

1 互稀释混合元素丰度关系

由二元混合成因岩石元素丰度关系定律,岩系中某一岩石中元素 m,P 的含量(M,P)关系为

$$M = \frac{a + bP}{c + dP} \quad (1)$$

式中 a,b,c,d 为丰度关系常数,

元素丰度关系常数只和岩系中两个已知岩石(如端员 A 和端员 B)中元素含量有关,并遵守混合变换(镜像 Σ 变换)^[1]。

$$(a,b,c,d) = \Sigma\Sigma|M_a,M_b;P_a,P_b| \quad (2)$$

混合变换的步骤:

1)按式(1)列出丰度关系方阵,当丰度关系为两元素含量关系时,下面方阵第二列两个元素为 1

$$\begin{array}{cc} M & P \\ 1 & 1 \end{array}$$

2)类似于步骤 1),分别列出两个已知岩石的丰度方阵,构成一个两行四列矩阵,对矩阵各列编号

$$\begin{array}{cccc} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ M_a & P_a & M_b & P_b \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{array}$$

3)以上矩阵的各列按(4,1,3,2)列顺序重新排列

$$\begin{array}{cccc} 4 & 1 & 3 & 2 \\ P_b & M_a & M_b & P_a \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{array} \quad (3)$$

4)用 Σ 和 Σ 镜像分别联接矩阵的右,左方阵的各个元,右左两个方阵之间依次用四条箭头线连接,并如下式标出 a,b,c,d

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} P_b & \xrightarrow{\frac{a}{b}} & M_a & \xleftrightarrow{\frac{a}{b}} & M_b & \xrightarrow{\frac{a}{b}} & P_a \\ 1 & \xrightarrow{\frac{c}{d}} & 1 & \xleftrightarrow{\frac{c}{d}} & 1 & \xrightarrow{\frac{c}{d}} & 1 \end{array} \quad (4)$$

5) Σ 各线段表示所连接的方阵中两个元相乘,两方阵间的箭头线表示一个减号,箭尾指示被减数,箭头指向减数,这样式(1)中丰度关系常数为

$$\begin{aligned} a &= M_a P_b - M_b P_a \\ b &= M_b - M_a \\ c &= P_b - P_a \\ d &= 0 \end{aligned} \quad (5)$$

元素 m-p 是否呈互稀释混合可据其丰度关系常数 b 与 c 的比、值进行判断,当 $b/c < 0$ 元素 m-p 即呈互稀释混合关系。

2 互稀释混合的分类

对于互稀释混合,可以根据 M_a, M_b, P_a, P_b 的丰度关系分为纯互稀释混合,半纯互稀释混合和非纯互稀释混合(表 1)。

表 1 互稀释混合分类表

Table 1 Classification of the mutual dilution mixture

元 素 含 量 分 类	端 员	端 员 A		端 员 B	
纯互稀释混合	1	0	P_a	M_b	0
	2	M_a	0	0	P_b
半纯互稀释混合	1	0	P_a	M_b	$P_b(P_b < P_a)$
	2	M_a	0	$M_b(M_b < M_a)$	P_b
	3	$M_a(M_a < M_b)$	P_a	M_b	0
	4	M_a	$P_a(P_a < P_b)$	P_b	0
非纯互稀释混合	1	M_a	$P_a(P_a < P_b)$	$M_b(M_b < M_a)$	P_b
	2	$M_a(M_a < M_b)$	P_a	M_b	$P_b(P_b < P_a)$

2.1 纯互稀释混合

设 $M_a=0, P_b=0$, 代入式(4)得丰度关系常数:

$$a = -M_b P_a$$

$$b = M_b$$

$$c = -P_a$$

$$d = 0$$

代入式(1)得二元混合成因岩石纯互稀释混合元素丰度关系通式(因 $M_b=0, P_a=0$ 与此计算方法完全相同, 不赘述)。

$$M = M_a - \frac{M_b P}{P_a} \quad (6)$$

如深海泥岩-碳酸盐岩系^(2,3,4) CaO—Al₂O₃ 关系(图 1)。

图中 CaO—Al₂O₃ 关系可由混合变换式(4)直接求出: 令 $M = \text{CaO}$, $P = \text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$, 端员 A 为纯泥质组分, 端员 B 为纯碳酸盐组分, 纯泥岩中, $\text{CaO} = 0.74\% \pm 0.20$ ($n=10$), 作为一级近似, 其含量 $M_a = \text{CaO}(a) = 0$, $P_a = \text{Al}_2\text{O}_3(a) = 16.45\%$ ($n=10$); 纯碳酸盐岩中, $M_b = \text{CaO}(b) = 56\%$, $P_b = \text{Al}_2\text{O}_3(b) = 0$ 则由混合变换步骤(3)

Al ₂ O ₃ (b)	CaO(a)	CaO(b)	Al ₂ O ₃ (a)
1	1	1	1

按式(4)

$$\begin{array}{cccccc}
 0 & \frac{a}{b} & 0 & \frac{a}{b} & 56 & \frac{a}{b} & 16.45 \\
 1 & \frac{c}{d} & 1 & \frac{c}{d} & 1 & \frac{c}{d} & 1
 \end{array}$$

得丰度关系常数

$$a = -921.2$$

$$b = 56$$

$$c = -16.45$$

$$d = 0$$

当 $b/c < 0$ 时,即为互稀释混合。

将计算结果代入式(1),得泥岩-碳酸盐岩系元素(CaO-Al₂O₃)含量关系

$$CaO = 56 - 3.5Al_2O_3$$

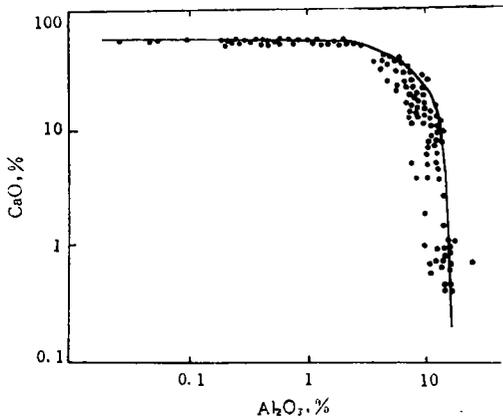


图1 深海泥岩-碳酸盐岩系 CaO-Al₂O₃ 关系图

Fig. 1 Abundance relationship between CaO and Al₂O₃ in the abyssal mudstone (claystone)-carbonate series

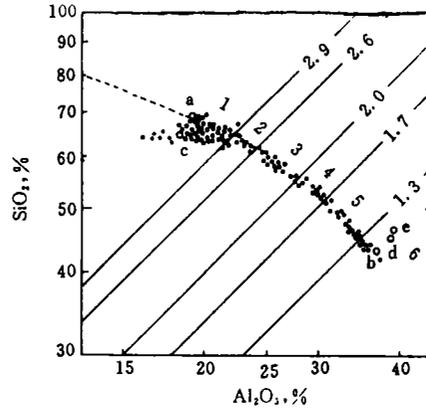


图2 钙长石-钠长石系列中 SiO₂-Al₂O₃ 关系图

Fig. 2 Abundance relationship between SiO₂ and Al₂O₃ in the anorthite-albite series

- 1. 钠长石 2. 更长石 3. 中长石 4. 拉长石 5. 贝长石
- 6. 钙长石 a. 钠长石 b. 钙长石 c. 钾长石 d. 白云母
- e. 高岭土 注:斜线上数字表示 SiO₂-Al₂O₃

2.2 半纯互稀释混合

半纯互稀释混合,即一个端员中两元素含量均不为零,而另一个端员中有一个元素为零时的互稀释混合。如石英(或 SiO₂ 组合)与钠长石中 SiO₂-Al₂O₃ 关系(图2中虚线)令 $m = SiO_2$, $P = Al_2O_3$, 端员 A 为石英(纯 SiO₂ 组分),端员 B 为钠长石(SiO₂ 和 Al₂O₃ 均不为零), $M_a = SiO_2(a) = 100$, $M_b = 0$, $P_a = SiO_2(b) = 68.74$, $P_b = Al_2O_3(b) = 19.44$; 由式(4)

$$\begin{matrix} 19.44 & \frac{a}{b} & 100 & \frac{a}{b} & 68.74 & \frac{a}{b} & 0 \\ 1 & \frac{c}{d} & 1 & \frac{c}{d} & 1 & \frac{c}{d} & 1 \end{matrix} \quad (4)$$

得丰度关系常数

$$a = 1944$$

$$b = -31.26$$

$$c = 19.44$$

$$d = 0$$

将计算结果代入(1)求得 SiO₂-钠长石体系中任一岩石 SiO₂-Al₂O₃ 关系为:

$$\text{SiO}_2 = 100 - 1.61\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 \quad (9)$$

2.3 非纯互稀释混合

大多数情况下,两个元素在两端员中的含量(M_a, M_b, P_a, P_b)均不为零,元素此时的互稀释混合称为非纯互稀释混合。如钠长石和钙长石体系中 SiO_2 和 Al_2O_3 的互稀释混合(图 2 中实线),令 $m = \text{SiO}_2, P = \text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$, 钠长石为端员 A, 钙长石为端员 B, $M_a = \text{SiO}_2(a) = 68.74\%$, $M_b = \text{SiO}_2(b) = 43.19\%$, $P_a = \text{Al}_2\text{O}_3(a) = 19.44\%$, $P_b = \text{Al}_2\text{O}_3(b) = 36.65\%$, 由式(4)

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} 36.65 & \frac{a}{b} & 68.74 & \frac{a}{b} & 43.19 & \frac{a}{b} & 19.44 \\ 1 & \frac{c}{d} & 1 & \frac{c}{d} & 1 & \frac{c}{d} & 1 \end{array}$$

得丰度关系常数

$$a = 1679.7074$$

$$b = -25.55$$

$$c = 17.21$$

$$d = 0$$

$b/c < 0$, 属互稀释混合。

钠长石和钙长石中 SiO_2 - Al_2O_3 关系由式(1)求得

$$\text{SiO}_2 = 97.60 - 1.48\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$$

3 互稀释混合端员组分的估算

对于沉积岩系,如砂岩-泥岩系,我们并不知道互稀释混合两端员元素的含量,应用混合变换,由式(4)和式(1),代入岩系中两个不同成分岩石的元素含量,就可以估算出沉积端员的元素丰度,由端员的元素丰度进一步估算出端员的物质组成。

如川北含铀浅色砂岩-红色泥岩系(图 3)已知两个岩石中 CaO 和 Al_2O_3 含量为:

	岩石 a(S_2)	岩石 b(S_{20})
CaO%	1.43(M_a)	10.53(P_a)
$\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3\%$	16.02(M_b)	13.09(P_b)

由式(4)

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} 13.09 & \frac{a}{b} & 1.43 & \frac{a}{b} & 10.53 & \frac{a}{b} & 16.02 \\ 1 & \frac{c}{d} & 1 & \frac{c}{d} & 1 & \frac{c}{d} & 1 \end{array} \quad (4)$$

得丰度关系常数

$$a = -148.8$$

$$b = 9.10$$

$$c = -2.93$$

$$d = 0$$

丰度关系常数 $b/c < 0$ 。所以,川北砂岩-泥岩系 $\text{CaO}-\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$ 为互稀释混合,设端员 A 中, $M_a = \text{CaO}(a)$, $P_a = \text{Al}_2\text{O}_3(a) = 0$, 由式(1)得 $M_a = 50.8\%$, 即

$$\text{CaO}\% = 50.8\%$$

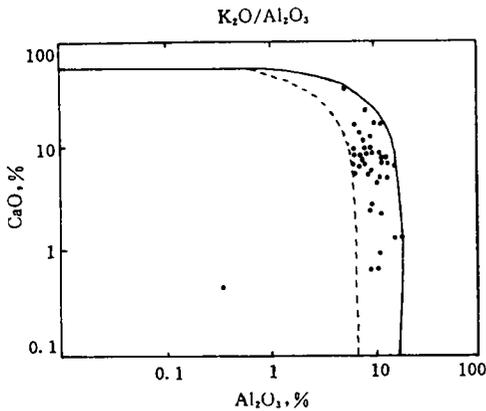


图3 川北含铀
浅色砂岩—红色泥岩系
 $\text{CaO}-\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$ 关系图

Fig. 3 Abundance relationship between CaO and Al_2O_3 in the uranium-bearing greenish sandstone-redish claystone series of the northern Sichuan

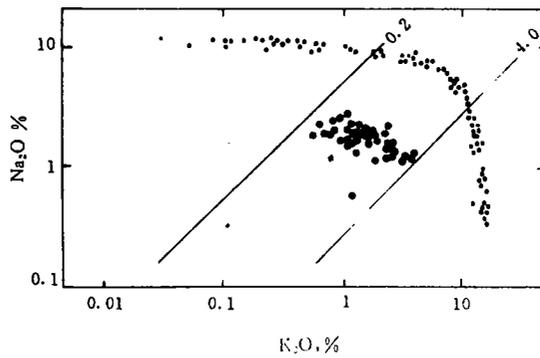


图4 含铀浅色砂岩—红色泥岩系
 $\text{Na}_2\text{O}-\text{K}_2\text{O}$ 关系图

● 含铀浅色砂岩—红色泥岩 · Na 长石—K 长石(据 W. A. Deer 等数据^[5], 1963)

注: 斜线上数字表示 $\text{SiO}_2/\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$ 比值

Fig. 4 Abundance relationship between Na_2O and K_2O in the uranium-bearing greenish sandstone-redish claystone series of the northern Sichuan

因为纯碳酸盐岩中 $\text{CaO} \approx 56\%$, 所以,端员 A 主要为方解石等较纯的碳酸盐物质。

对端员 B, 设 $M_b = \text{CaO}(b) = 0$, $P_b = \text{Al}_2\text{O}_3(b)$, 由式(1)得

$$\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3\% = 16.35\%$$

因为纯泥质岩平均 $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 \approx 16\%$ (南大西洋深海泥岩平均 $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 = 16.45\%$), 所以该岩系的另一个端员组分为较纯的泥质。

4 川北含铀浅色砂岩-红色泥岩系粘土物质成分的估算。

岩石粘土成分由 $\text{K}_2\text{O}-\text{Na}_2\text{O}$ 关系(图4)估算, 由于 K, Na 含量受岩系中非粘土稀释剂(如石英、有机质、碳酸盐)的影响, 可以用 $\text{K}_2\text{O}/\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3-\text{Na}_2\text{O}/\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$ 关系(图5)消除这一影响(汪云亮等, 1991)。即用元素对的比值代替元素含量, 令 $A = \frac{M}{N} = \frac{\text{K}_2\text{O}}{\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3}$, $B = \frac{P}{N} = \frac{\text{Na}_2\text{O}}{\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3}$, 由混合变换

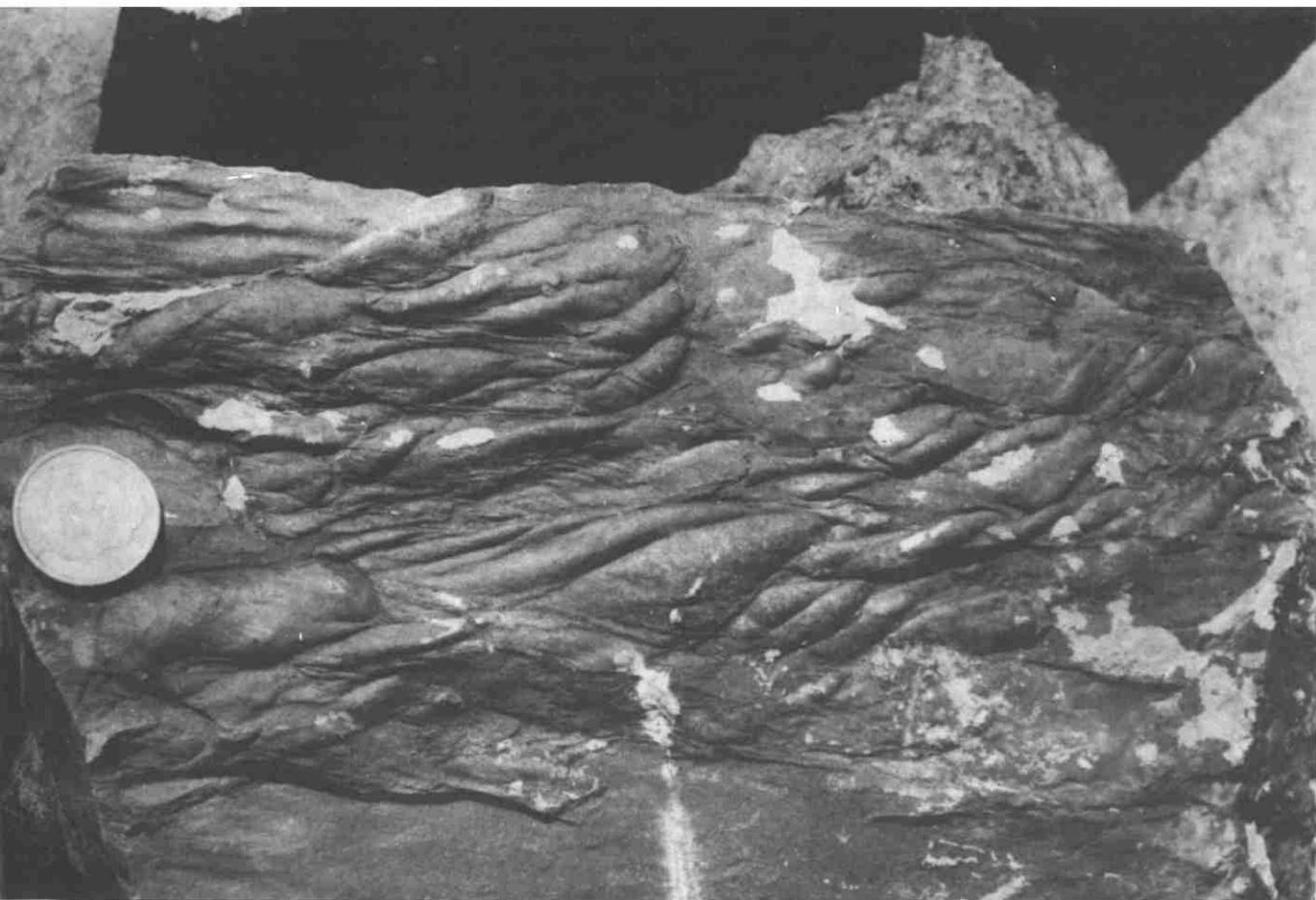
$$\begin{matrix} P_b & \frac{a}{b} & M_a & \frac{a}{b} & M_b & \frac{a}{b} & P_a \\ Nb & \frac{c}{d} & Na & \frac{c}{d} & Nb & \frac{c}{d} & Na \end{matrix} \quad (11)$$

得丰度关系常数

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端员主要为钠长石,钠长石平均含 $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3=19.3\%$,故 $\text{Na}_2\text{O}=7.8\%$ 。

对于岩系中纯 K_2O 端员组分,因 $\text{Na}_2\text{O}=0$,所以 $\text{K}_2\text{O}/\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3=0.43$ 。岩系中含 K_2O 端员主要为钾长石、水云母。按含 K 端员为钾长石考虑,钾长石中 $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3=19.3\%$, $\text{K}_2\text{O}=8.3\%$,这样,岩系中含 K 端员 $\frac{\text{K}_2\text{O}}{\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3}=0.25\sim 0.43$,含 Na 端员 $\frac{\text{Na}_2\text{O}}{\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3}=0.375\sim 0.405$ 。

根据这一估算结果,对照已知矿物的 $\text{Na}_2\text{O}/\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$ 和 $\text{K}_2\text{O}/\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$ 比值认为:川北砂岩-泥岩系的端员矿物组分估计为含 K 组分以水云母为主,其次为钾长石和少量粘土矿物;含 Na 组分的平均矿物组成为中长石。

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Element Abundance Relationship of Sedimentary Rock Series Petrogenetically Associated with the Mutual Dilution Mixture

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Abstract

This article gives a definition of the mutual dilution mixture; if a sedimentary rock is formed by mixing of two end-members; the concentrations of element m in the end-members A and B are M_a and M_b , respectively, and $M_a > M_b \geq 0$; the concentrations of element P in the end-members A and B are P_a and P_b , respectively; then the concentration relationship between elements M and p in a sedimentary rock series formed by mixing of the end-members A and B is defined as the mutual dilution mixture.

The element abundances (x and y) in a rock with petrogenesis of mixture obey the law of the

fractional linear function:

$$y = \frac{a + bx}{c + dx} \quad (1)$$

where a, b, c and d are abundance relationship constants which are only related to the abundances ($x_1, y_1; x_2, y_2$) of two known rocks (1 and 2) in the rock series and equal to the mirror Σ transformation (or mixture transformation) of them:

$$(a, b, c, d) = \Sigma \Sigma |x_1, y_1; x_2, y_2| \quad (2)$$

Based on the type of the element abundance relationship of two known rocks with petrogenesis of binary mixture and by listing the column matrix of abundances and rearranging the column matrix by a certain model, the abundance relationship constants could be calculated conveniently. If the ratio of constants b and c is negative, then the element abundance relationship between y and x is a mutual dilution mixture.

Based on the element abundances of the two end-members in a sedimentary rock series, the mutual dilution mixture (MDM) can be divided into three types: pure MDM, half pure MDM and impure MDM.

For a sedimentary rock series, provided the element concentrations of any two rocks with different compositions are known, the element abundances of the end-members of the sedimentary rock can be surely estimated, in turn the compositions of materials in the end-members can be figured out.

Applying the theory and method discussed here, the data of the sandstone-claystone series in the northern Sichuan, obtained from neutron activation analysis, were dealt with. The results indicate that the concentration relationships between CaO and Al_2O_3 and between Na_2O and K_2O belong to the mutual dilution mixture. The components of the end-members in the sandstone-claystone series of the northern Sichuan are estimated based on the equation of the mixture (mirror Σ) transformation: 1) one end-member is the complex of pure carbonate, siliceous materials and organic carbon; the other is pure clay component. 2) the potassium-bearing materials in pure clay component are mainly the hydro-muscovite with minor alkali feldspar and clay minerals; the mean composition of sodium-bearing components is similar to that of the andesine.

Key Words: Mutual dilution mixture End-member Element abundance constant Abundance matrix.