#### 沉积学报 ACTA SEDIMENTOLOGICA SINICA

文章编号:1000-0550(2024)00-0000-00

DOI: 10.14027/j.issn.1000-0550.2024.112

## 碳酸盐矿物阴极发光影响因素研究

—以鄂尔多斯盆地南缘奥陶系中下统为例

李阳<sup>1,2</sup>,李晓光<sup>1</sup>,陈昌<sup>1</sup>,代宗仰<sup>2</sup>,赵晓阳<sup>3</sup>,高洋<sup>2</sup>

1.中国石油辽河油田分公司,辽宁盘锦 124010
 2.西南石油大学地球科学与技术学院,成都 610500

3.中国石油大学(华东)深层油气重点实验室,山东青岛 266580

摘要 【目的】碳酸盐矿物阴极发光特征与其微量元素及稀土元素含量之间具有密切关系。现有研究主 要关注微量元素 Mn 和 Fe 对阴极发光的影响,忽视了稀土元素的作用。本研究通过探讨微量元素和稀土元 素对碳酸盐矿物阴极发光特征的影响,旨在为推断矿物成因、沉积环境及成岩过程提供地质依据。【方法】 采用阴极发光和激光剥蚀电感耦合等离子体质谱(Laser Ablation Inductively Coupled Plasma Mass Spectrometry, LA-ICP-MS)技术对鄂尔多斯盆地南缘奥陶系中下统的碳酸盐岩样本进行测试,并结合数理 统计和分类算法对测试数据进行分析,使用稀土元素常用指标分析成岩流体性质。【结果】基质白云石在 阴极射线下发弱一中红色光,具环带发光和均匀发光现象,胶结物白云石 Mn 和 Fe 含量高,常为环带发光 或不发光;经方差分析(Analysis of Variance, ANOVA)和 Tukey 的诚实显著差异检验(Tukey's Honestly Significant Difference Test, Tukey's HSD) 事后检验得到 Mn、Fe、La、Ce、Pr、Nd、Sm、Eu、Gd、Tb 含 量和 Fe/Mn 对碳酸盐矿物阴极发光影响程度较大;不发光组和强发光组较易区分,不发光组一般为碳酸盐 矿物的 Fe 含量大于 10 000×10<sup>6</sup>或 Mn 含量小于 40×10<sup>6</sup>,同时 Fe 含量大于 10 000×10<sup>6</sup>的不发光组碳酸盐 矿物稀土元素配分曲线富中稀土元素(Middle Rare Earth Element, MREE),而强发光组稀土元素配分常 表现为轻稀土元素(Light Rare Earth Elements, LREE)亏损, Fe/Mn 比值小的特征,利用微量和稀土元素 降维的综合参数与 Mn 含量的关系可有效地将极弱发光组、弱发光组和中发光组区分;成岩阶段的成岩流 体性质影响碳酸盐沉积物组成和矿物成分以及微量稀土元素含量的变化,对碳酸盐矿物阴极发光有直接影 【结论】结合原位微量元素测试和多种数据处理方法,可以更好地量化微量元素和稀土元素含量对阴 极发光强度的影响,对于国内外学者研究阴极发光影响因素具有重要借鉴意义。

关键词 碳酸盐矿物; 阴极发光; LA-ICP-MS; 成岩阶段; 奥陶系

**第一作者简介** 李阳,男,1988年出生,博士,沉积储层及数据挖掘,E-mail:7891235@qq.com **中图分类号** P578.6 P585.1 文献标志码 A

0 引言

碳酸盐岩沉积范围广泛,约占全球沉积岩面积的20%,其中,海相碳酸盐岩储层蕴藏 丰富的油气资源,约占全球油气储量的46.8%,目前国内外多数盆地已经发现了以海相碳酸 盐岩为主的油气田<sup>[1-6]</sup>。以古生界为主的海相碳酸盐岩是我国陆上油气勘探的重要领域,塔 里木台地盆地区奥陶系<sup>[7-8]</sup>,四川盆地川北地区二叠系和川中地区震旦系—寒武系<sup>[9-11]</sup>,鄂尔

收稿日期: 2024-08-22; 收修改稿日期: 2024-10-12

基金项目: 辽宁省自然科学基金计划项目(2024-BS-338);中国石油天然气股份有限公司辽河油田分公司重点科技项目(2023KJXM-11)[Foundation: Liaoning Provincial Natural Science Foundation, No. 2024-BS-338; Key Science and Technology Project of PetroChina Liaohe Oilfield Company, No. 2023KJXM-11]

多斯盆地奥陶系<sup>[12-17]</sup>等,均发现了一批大型碳酸盐岩油气田,具有良好的油气勘探前景。阴 极发光技术(Cathodoluminescence,CL)是研究识别碳酸盐岩矿物类型并揭示其形成环境 条件的重要手段之一<sup>[18-21]</sup>,其通过发射高能电子束与岩石样品相互作用,导致样品中的电子 吸收能量并跃迁至更高的能级,电子在返回较低能态时以光的形式释放能量,光的波长和强 度依赖于矿物内部微量元素、晶格缺陷及束流密度等因素,尤其是 Mn 和 Fe 微量元素的影 响。对于碳酸盐矿物,Mn<sup>2+</sup>为矿物阴极发光的激活剂,会使纯方解石阴极发光颜色为黄色, 镁方解石为橙色,白云石为红色,文石为绿色,而 Fe<sup>2+</sup>是猝灭剂,抑制矿物阴极发光<sup>[22-26]</sup>。 目前针对碳酸盐矿物阴极发光特征研究多体现在微量元素 Mn 和 Fe 含量对阴极发光的影响 上,忽略了稀土元素对碳酸盐矿物的影响,同时微量元素测试方法一般使用电子探针、原子 吸收光谱或高温高压密闭溶样法<sup>[27]</sup>,这些测试方法在测试精度、测试选区及多元素分析等 方面均不如激光剥蚀电感耦合等离子体质谱的原位测试结果<sup>[28-32]</sup>。阴极发光技术与 LA-ICP-MS 技术结合使用,可以有效地分析储层的物源、成岩作用序列、胶结作用类型、 孔隙演化及沉积成岩环境,已经在地学中广泛应用<sup>[21,33-36]</sup>。

本文针对鄂尔多斯盆地南缘奥陶系中下统的冶里—亮甲山组和马家沟组中不同类型碳酸盐矿物在阴极射线下的发光特征,结合 LA-ICP-MS 测试数据,使用数理统计分析及分类 算法研究数据内在联系,综合分析碳酸盐矿物阴极发光特征与微量元素和稀土元素之间的关 系,并且系统分析碳酸盐流体成岩作用对碳酸盐矿物阴极发光的影响。

1 区域地质概况

研究区位于鄂尔多斯盆地南缘,北起甘肃省庆阳市,南到陕西省麟游县,西至陕西省 陇县,东抵陕西省铜川市,地跨甘、陕两省,包含伊陕斜坡、渭北隆起以及天环凹陷三个构 造单元<sup>[37-41]</sup>。研究区奥陶系发育完整,主要有下奥陶统治里组、亮甲山组、马家沟组马一段、 马二段和马三段,中奥陶统马家沟组马四段、马五段和马六段,上奥陶统平凉组和背锅山组。 南缘奥陶系与下伏寒武系连续沉积,而与上覆石炭系呈不整合接触关系,盆地不同区域对于 奥陶系划分以及命名具有一定区别,整体上冶里—亮甲山组、马家沟组与平凉—背锅山组的 分层界限是一致的<sup>[12,14,16,42-46]</sup>(图 1)。



(a)构造图及研究区位置; (b)奥陶系中下统综合柱状图

Fig.1 Integrated geological background map of the study area

(a) structural map and location of the study area; (b) comprehensive stratigraphic column of the Lower and Middle Ordovician

## 2 研究方法与结果

## 2.1 样品制备与测试方法



## 2.2 碳酸盐岩阴极发光特征

鄂尔多斯盆地南缘奥陶系中下统以发育白云岩为主,白云岩一般发育在局限台地的潮上

带和潮间带,若海水蒸发程度强烈(蒸发台地),白云岩可与膏岩共生,冶里组—亮甲山组 白云石晶体普遍较大,而马家沟组白云石晶体一般较小,灰岩一般以泥晶为主。根据朱筱敏 <sup>[49]</sup>碳酸盐岩粒级的划分方案,将研究区白云岩划分为泥晶—粉晶碳酸盐岩(碳酸盐矿物粒 径小于 0.1 mm)和砂晶碳酸盐岩(碳酸盐矿物粒径 0.1~2 mm)两大类,按产状可以划分为 基质碳酸盐矿物和胶结物碳酸盐矿物<sup>[9]</sup>。

泥晶—粉晶白云岩在阴极射线下发弱—中红色光,以基质白云石为主(图 2a~d,g~j), 其中图 2b 为 X35-1 为马家沟组上部的细粉晶云岩,发中红色光,阴极发光中可见裂缝充填 具环带结构的晶簇状方解石发强橘黄色光。X30-1 样品中泥晶白云岩呈褐黄色结核状产出, 发弱红色光,围岩泥晶灰岩不发光,可见裂缝充填的亮晶方解石发弱橘黄红色光,亦可见粉 晶—细晶方解石具有核心不发光但边缘发橘黄红色光(图 2c~f)。J13-1 样品为粉晶—细晶 云岩,在阴极发光下见白云石晶体的环带发光构造,具从白云石中心至白云石边缘依次为小 范围明亮—暗淡—明亮的发光特征(图 2g, h)。



图 2 碳酸盐岩阴极发光特征

(a) 灰质细粉晶云岩,裂缝被方解石充填,西磑口 X35-1,马家沟组,多用片,(-);(b) 灰质细粉晶云岩,细粉晶云岩发中红 色光,裂缝方解石见明亮环带(强橘黄色光),西磑口 X35-1,马家沟组,阴极发光;(c) 泥晶云岩,裂缝被方解石充填,西 磑口 X30-1,马家沟组,多用片,(-);(d) 泥晶云岩,白云石发弱红色光,围岩泥晶灰岩不发光,西磑口 X30-1,马家沟组, 阴极发光;(e) 泥晶细晶灰岩,方解石重结晶,西磑口 X30-1,马家沟组,多用片,(-);(f) 泥晶细晶灰岩,泥晶方解石不发 光,细晶方解石核心不发光,边缘发橘黄色光,西磑口 X30-1,马家沟组,阴极发光;(g) 粉晶细晶云岩,雾心亮边,幅山沟 J13-1,马六段,多用片,(-);(h) 粉晶细晶云岩,环带发光,崛山沟 J13-1,马六段,阴极发光;(i) 粉晶细晶云岩,西磑口 X6-4,马家沟组,多用片,(-);(j) 粉晶细晶云岩,细晶白云石与粉晶白云石发光程度一致,西磑口 X6-4,马家沟组,阴极发 光:(k) 中晶云岩,曹家沟 C10,治里一亮甲山组,多用片,(+);(l) 中晶云岩,环带发光,曹家沟 C10,治里一亮甲山组, 阴极发光;(m) 中晶粗晶云岩,曹家沟 C12,治里一亮甲山组,多用片,(-);(n) 中晶粗晶云岩,环带发光,曹家沟 C12, 冶里一亮甲山组,阴极发光;(o) 中晶极粗晶云岩,自云石具环带结构,西磑口 X5-2,马家沟组,多用片,(-);(p) 中晶极 粗晶云岩,极粗晶白云石具暗红色一弱暗红色一不发光一亮红色光交替出现的环带发光,方解石发强橘黄色光,西磑口 X5-2, 马家沟组,阴极发光;(q) 粗晶极粗晶云岩,雾心亮边,曹家沟 C07,冶里一亮甲山组,多用片,(-);(r) 粗晶极粗晶云岩, 白云石发光均匀,曹家沟 C07,冶里一亮甲山组,阴极发光;(s) 细晶云岩,溶蚀孔充填的极粗晶白云石,西磑口 X6-4,马家 沟组,多用片,(-);(t) 细晶云岩,溶蚀孔充填的极粗晶白云石水发光,西磑口 X6-4,马家沟组,阴极发光

#### Fig.2 Cathodoluminescence characteristics of carbonate rocks

(a) calcareous fine crystalline dolomite, with fractures filled by calcite, well X35-1, Majiagou Formation, thin section, (-); (b) calcareous fine crystalline dolomite, fine crystalline dolomite emits moderate red luminescence, calcite in fractures exhibits bright zoned luminescence (strong orange-yellow luminescence), well X35-1, Majiagou Formation, cathodoluminescence; (c) micritic dolomite, with fractures filled by calcite, well X30-1, Majiagou Formation, thin section, (-); (d) micritic dolomite, dolomite emits weak red luminescence, micritic limestone of the surrounding rock shows no luminescence, well X30-1, Majiagou Formation, cathodoluminescence; (e) micritic-fine crystalline limestone, with calcite recrystallization, well X30-1, Majiagou Formation, thin section, (-); (f) micritic-fine crystalline limestone, micritic calcite shows no luminescence, fine crystalline calcite core shows no luminescence, edge emits orange-yellow luminescence, well X30-1, Majiagou Formation, cathodoluminescence; (g) fine-medium crystalline dolomite, with cloudy core and bright edges, well J13-1, Ma 6 Member, thin section, (-); (h) fine-medium crystalline dolomite, with zoned luminescence, well J13-1, Ma 6 Member, cathodoluminescence; (i) fine-medium crystalline dolomite, well X6-4, Majiagou Formation, thin section, (-); (j) fine-medium crystalline dolomite, luminescence intensity of fine crystalline dolomite and medium crystalline dolomite is consistent, well X6-4, Majiagou Formation, cathodoluminescence; (k) medium crystalline dolomite, well C10, Yeli-Liangjiashan Formation, thin section, (+); (l) medium crystalline dolomite, with zoned luminescence, well C10, Yeli-Liangjiashan Formation, cathodoluminescence; (m) medium-coarse crystalline dolomite, well C12, Yeli-Liangjiashan Formation, thin section, (-); (n) medium-coarse crystalline dolomite, with zoned luminescence, well C12, Yeli-Liangjiashan Formation, cathodoluminescence; (o) medium-very coarse crystalline dolomite, with zoned structure, well X5-2, Majiagou Formation, thin section, (-); (p) medium-very coarse crystalline dolomite, very coarse dolomite shows alternating zoned luminescence of dark red, weak dark red, no luminescence, and bright red, calcite emits strong orange-yellow luminescence, well X5-2, Majiagou Formation, cathodoluminescence; (q) coarse-very coarse crystalline dolomite, with cloudy core and bright edges, well C07, Yeli-Liangjiashan Formation, thin section, (-); (r) coarse-very coarse crystalline dolomite, dolomite exhibits uniform luminescence, well C07, Yeli-Liangjiashan Formation, cathodoluminescence; (s) fine crystalline dolomite, dissolution pores filled by very coarse crystalline dolomite, well X6-4, Majiagou Formation, thin section, (-); (t) fine crystalline dolomite, very coarse dolomite filling dissolution pores shows no luminescence, well X6-4, Majiagou Formation, cathodoluminescence

砂晶白云岩(细晶、中晶、粗晶和极粗晶),阴极射线下主要表现为不发光—强红色光, 偏光显微发现砂晶白云岩孔隙中常发育晶粒大的白云石,常为粗晶或极粗晶(图 2i~t)。基 质白云石晶体单偏光下雾心亮边构造常见,一般发弱—中红色光,环带发光现象常见,多表 现为明亮—暗淡—明亮的发光特征(图 2g~n),也可见在阴极发光下表现出均匀发弱红色 光现象(图 2q,r)。x5-2 胶结物白云石见环带构造,同时阴极射线下环带发光特征较为明 显,白云石从中心至晶体边缘依次发暗红色—弱暗红色—不发光—亮红色光(图 2o, p), 亦见 x6-4 胶结物白云石在阴极射线下不发光(图 2s, t)。

#### 2.3 LA-ICP-MS 测试结果及碳酸盐矿物微量元素和稀土元素特征

结合阴极发光以及薄片显微镜下特征,针对性地对 16 块样品磨制的多用片使用 LA-ICP-MS 进行测试,共测试 62 组数据,其中包括 Al、Sc、Ti、V、Cr、Mn、Fe 等 33 种 元素,通过对异常数据的整理以及去除未打在碳酸盐矿物的数据点,共保留 57 组数据,包 括 Al、Mn、Fe、Co、Ni、Cu、Zn 等 24 个元素,其中 9 个微量元素和 15 个稀土元素(表 1)。稀土元素分为三部分: (1) 轻稀土元素(LREE),包括 La、Ce、Pr 和 Nd; (2) 中 稀土元素(MREE),包括 Sm、Eu、Gd、Tb、Dy 和 Ho; (3)重稀土元素(Heavy Rare Earth Elements,HREE),包括 Er、Tm、Yb 和 Lu,碳酸盐岩的 REE 研究通常包括元素 Y,在 配分图解上插在 Dy 和 Ho之间。Ce 异常(Ce/Ce\*)使用 2Ce<sub>N</sub>/(La<sub>N</sub>+Pr<sub>N</sub>)计算,Gd 异常(Gd/Gd\*) 使用 2Gd<sub>N</sub>/(Eu<sub>N</sub>+Tb<sub>N</sub>)计算,Eu 异常(Eu/Eu\*)使用 2Eu<sub>N</sub>(Sm<sub>N</sub>+Gd<sub>N</sub>)计算,N 代表使用后太 古宙澳大利亚页岩(Post-Archean Australian Shale, PAAS)标准化后 REE+Y 的值<sup>[50-57]</sup>。

从微量元素箱型图中可以发现,胶结物白云石与基质白云石 Al、Mn 和 Fe 元素含量存 在较大差别,胶结物白云石具含量较低的 Al 元素和含量较高的 Mn 和 Fe 元素,其 Ni、Cu、 Sr 和 Ba 元素含量低于基质白云石(图 3)。对不同类型碳酸盐矿物的稀土元素常用指标进 行了统计,发现基质白云石稀土元素总量(ΣREE)介于 3.99×10<sup>-6</sup>~47.52×10<sup>-6</sup>,平均为 11.07×10<sup>-6</sup>,配分曲线以平坦型为主(图 4a),不同晶粒大小的白云石之间配型曲线形态差 距不大(图 4c),Gd 元素多表现为正异常,HREE 微弱右倾,Ce/Ce\*变化范围为 0.91~1.32, 平均为 1.02,Eu/Eu\*介于 0.57~1.08,平均为 0.79,Ce 异常不明显,而 Eu 具负异常。胶结 物白云石ΣREE 介于 3.62~159.48×10<sup>-6</sup>,平均为 76.6×10<sup>-6</sup>,配分曲线具明显的 MREE 富集的 "帽型结构"(图 4b),Ce/Ce\*变化范围为 0.89~1.10,平均为 0.97,Eu/Eu\*介于 0.70~1.27, 平均为 1.01,Ce和 Eu 异常不明显。此外,从方解石的配分曲线中可以发现 x35-1-1 裂缝方 解石和 x4-3-3 孔隙方解石具明显的Ce 异常,具自生碳酸盐岩的稀土配分特征,其他方解石 样品配分曲线较为平坦且Gd 异常不明显(图 4d)。

## 表 LA-ICP-MS 测试结果(1×10<sup>-6</sup>)

## Table 1 Laser ablation inductively coupled plasma mass spectrometry (LA-ICP-MS) Test Results (1×10<sup>-6</sup>)

样品编号	矿物类型	产状	晶粒大小	发光程度	Al	Mn	Fe	Co	Ni	Cu	Zn	Sr	Y	Ba	La	Ce	Pr	Nd	Sm	Eu	Gd	Tb	Dy	Но	Er	Tm	Yb	Lu
X5-1 - 1	白云石	基质	泥晶	极弱发光	4 242.523	93.939	2 680.683	11.501	2.286	7.334	4.841	50.724	1.500	10.066	1.797	3.892	0.392	1.468	0.281	0.063	0.612	0.043	0.250	0.050	0.141	0.017	0.116	0.017
X5-1 - 2	白云石	基质	泥晶	弱发光	777.383	95.840	1 891.754	9.472	0.999	1.832	3.373	63.830	1.215	1.702	1.516	3.360	0.315	1.204	0.230	0.042	0.316	0.031	0.183	0.041	0.111	0.014	0.090	0.012
X5-2 - 1	白云石	胶结物	粗晶	强发光	296.556	532.686	3 300.139	9.067	0.655	0.562	4.041	66.508	0.782	0.238	0.118	1.062	0.234	1.136	0.359	0.056	0.227	0.041	0.198	0.032	0.075	0.009	0.061	0.009
X5-2 - 2	白云石	胶结物	粗晶	不发光	19.234	264.700	15 832.647	9.271	1.051	0.464	4.736	88.295	4.935	0.166	0.824	8.347	1.801	8.943	1.986	0.418	1.175	0.209	1.121	0.195	0.472	0.058	0.384	0.053
X5-2 - 3	白云石	胶结物	粗晶	不发光	48.596	1 352.904	19 394.732	8.951	1.385	1.151	3.906	32.228	1.404	0.353	0.863	4.244	0.656	2.647	0.569	0.089	0.404	0.058	0.310	0.058	0.138	0.018	0.114	0.018
X5-2 - 4	白云石	胶结物	粗晶	极弱发光	27.203	223.159	7 898.966	8.920	0.511	0.473	3.123	21.761	1.878	0.221	0.595	2.550	0.435	2.115	0.641	0.137	0.484	0.081	0.425	0.077	0.195	0.023	0.152	0.020
X5-2 - 5	白云石	基质	粗晶	弱发光	45.105	95.900	1 338.972	8.897	0.368	0.492	2.815	36.778	1.222	0.290	1.371	2.882	0.290	1.051	0.198	0.039	0.284	0.030	0.175	0.035	0.089	0.011	0.066	0.012
X5-2 - 6	白云石	基质	中晶	弱发光	582.559	87.889	1 955.723	9.081	0.612	0.623	3.331	45.148	2.200	5.250	2.342	5.477	0.590	2.140	0.431	0.086	0.603	0.054	0.361	0.076	0.206	0.028	0.175	0.027
X5-2 - 7	白云石	基质	细晶	弱发光	147,106	105.454	2 190.181	9.193	0.498	0.501	3.053	41.376	2.332	0.524	2.169	5.051	0.537	1.932	0.407	0.088	0.510	0.066	0.425	0.087	0.240	0.031	0.198	0.032
X4-3 - 1	白云石	基质	泥晶	弱发光	1 915.025	90.796	3 629.420	10.253	2.734	4.268	4.553	42.852	1.213	13.311	1.346	2.909	0.309	1.227	0.247	0.060	0.623	0.034	0.202	0.041	0.111	0.015	0.095	0.013
X4-3 - 2	白云石	基质	细晶	弱发光	2 331.148	88.893	2 808.008	11.006	2.449	2.581	4.130	42.134	1.096	5.959	1.231	2.583	0.272	1.054	0.196	0.039	0.423	0.029	0.176	0.038	0.107	0.014	0.076	0.013
X4-3 - 3	方解石	胶结物	细晶	不发光	0.817	2.205	206.289	15.458	0.663	0.860	0.359	41.172	2.310	1.081	0.432	0.577	0.321	1.562	0.344	0.064	0.295	0.050	0.316	0.068	0.195	0.030	0.199	0.030
X4-3 - 4	白云石	基质	泥晶	弱发光	253.098	81.676	1 613.025	8.663	1.100	1.875	2.942	40.600	1.079	0.887	1.185	2.600	0.275	1.050	0.203	0.042	0.254	0.024	0.167	0.035	0.094	0.013	0.076	0.011
X6-4 - 1	白云石	基质	泥晶	极弱发光	378.462	99.915	4 555.651	12.876	7.220	6.831	3.152	54.798	1.757	1.445	2.200	5.063	0.584	2.099	0.437	0.102	0.466	0.061	0.363	0.065	0.186	0.025	0.146	0.024
X6-4 - 2	白云石	基质	细晶	弱发光	456.323	91.420	2 136.383	8.373	0.732	0.711	2.791	68.758	1.680	1.088	2.171	5.077	0.599	2.123	0.454	0.098	0.418	0.056	0.350	0.065	0.182	0.024	0.161	0.024
X6-4 - 3	白云石	胶结物	极粗晶	不发光	22.673	700.089	26 355.938	8.275	1.679	0.485	13.435	89.025	5.824	1.602	16.194	75.249	11.953	43.445	6.081	0.688	3.333	0.311	1.304	0.191	0.399	0.043	0.257	0.036
X6-4 - 4	白云石	胶结物	极粗晶	不发光	16.905	663.352	22 680.644	7.646	0.601	0.435	5.912	57.046	12.977	0.836	10.296	53.447	10.898	50.046	9.587	1.667	5.434	0.695	3.006	0.432	0.822	0.082	0.425	0.057
X6-4 - 5	白云石	胶结物	极粗晶	不发光	18.035	928.581	25 785.508	7.615	0.756	0.467	5.588	56.678	12.198	1.222	8.572	50.783	9.558	41.216	7.764	1.341	4.367	0.617	2.683	0.397	0.811	0.088	0.463	0.057
X6-4 - 6	白云石	胶结物	极粗晶	不发光	19.761	717.161	25 018.585	7.124	0.624	0.462	4.358	51.858	9.562	1.057	8.281	41.464	7.950	34.569	5.823	0.975	3.356	0.445	2.090	0.340	0.761	0.084	0.480	0.064
X6-4 - 7	白云石	胶结物	极粗晶	不发光	18.923	501.745	26 652.838	7.199	0.677	0.438	4.613	53.342	9.425	1.359	7.905	39.219	7.427	31.885	5.314	0.880	3.132	0.410	1.963	0.336	0.771	0.087	0.510	0.072
X10-3 - 1	白云石	基质	细晶	极弱发光	2 875.580	98.637	3 156.855	11.130	1.885	3.108	5.704	62.919	2.459	13.151	2.538	5.745	0.711	2.705	0.580	0.136	0.919	0.081	0.506	0.093	0.259	0.036	0.232	0.033
X10-3 - 2	白云石	基质	细晶	弱发光	1 662.290	115.392	7 368.991	9.982	1.082	1.485	3.879	89.046	2.403	4.396	1.998	4.502	0.554	2.145	0.516	0.112	0.691	0.076	0.488	0.092	0.241	0.031	0.179	0.027
X11-1 - 1	白云石	基质	细晶	不发光	5 584.687	91.086	20 858.257	18.760	19.905	6.363	5.475	48.243	2.380	19.392	2.574	5.553	0.664	2.575	0.558	0.120	0.970	0.075	0.464	0.094	0.261	0.036	0.226	0.034
X11-1 - 2	白云石	基质	中晶	弱发光	584.706	85.730	1 597.754	9.305	0.766	1.691	2.947	69.282	1.988	2.074	2.382	4.983	0.572	2.121	0.410	0.084	0.502	0.065	0.385	0.075	0.213	0.029	0.179	0.026
X11-1 - 3	白云石	基质	细晶	中发光	132.276	100.339	998.015	9.316	0.346	0.557	2.936	53.846	2.396	0.750	2.339	5.622	0.686	2.410	0.528	0.114	0.554	0.077	0.479	0.092	0.255	0.034	0.213	0.032

V7	ŦΠ	224	七尺
ΨL	177	子	112

X14-1 - 1	白云石	基质	粗晶	中发光	580.950	167.515	1 410.220	3.810	1.433	0.483	4.414	77.453	1.570	4.914	1.702	3.856	0.415	1.536	0.323	0.060	0.422	0.044	0.291	0.060	0.173	0.024	0.149	0.024
X14-1 - 2	白云石	基质	粗晶	中发光	2 735.623	113.434	1 196.303	3.539	0.980	0.561	4.538	89.780	1.626	26.448	1.673	3.792	0.399	1.499	0.323	0.081	0.898	0.049	0.325	0.065	0.183	0.025	0.176	0.025
X14-1 - 3	白云石	基质	细晶	中发光	951.689	126.132	1 853.338	3.985	1.182	0.487	5.674	53.706	1.710	2.210	1.420	3.370	0.376	1.393	0.276	0.065	0.341	0.053	0.342	0.064	0.178	0.027	0.173	0.025
X14-1 - 4	白云石	基质	中晶	中发光	28.384	163.916	1 260.097	2.794	1.021	0.209	2.722	68.008	1.571	0.853	1.863	4.084	0.428	1.443	0.296	0.052	0.347	0.044	0.255	0.056	0.158	0.022	0.159	0.022
X30-1 - 1	白云石	基质	泥晶	极弱发光	10 866.122	58.632	1 740.222	4.355	2.115	1.516	4.044	95.379	2.341	7.218	1.889	5.445	0.717	3.097	0.769	0.145	0.656	0.088	0.500	0.095	0.251	0.036	0.223	0.033
X30-1 - 2	方解石	基质	泥晶	不发光	3 659.677	22.281	1 061.425	5.163	1.478	1.620	1.667	87.837	2.169	9.947	2.602	6.039	0.689	2.546	0.504	0.096	0.666	0.070	0.430	0.091	0.248	0.034	0.231	0.032
X30-1 - 3	方解石	胶结物	细晶	不发光	3.208	12.836	341.316	3.523	0.433	0.182	0.350	141.897	1.242	1.173	1.235	3.036	0.353	1.351	0.253	0.045	0.245	0.034	0.218	0.042	0.121	0.017	0.117	0.017
X30-1 - 4	方解石	基质	细晶	不发光	3 836.605	21.434	975.685	4,455	1.494	1.618	2.051	98.019	2.400	5.859	3.111	9.248	1.088	4.192	0.861	0.151	0.753	0.086	0.526	0.103	0.286	0.040	0.258	0.039
J2-1 - 1	白云石	基质	中晶	极弱发光	182.408	75.476	3 361.260	2.242	0.607	0.319	5.076	121.080	5.200	2.669	7.155	17.909	2.336	8.713	1.442	0.218	1.319	0.177	1.101	0.213	0.568	0.074	0.472	0.066
J2-1 - 2	白云石	基质	细晶	不发光	656.939	18.144	325.013	2.325	0.887	0.655	5.160	177.041	0.886	5.318	1.742	3.226	0.339	1.171	0.198	0.038	0.342	0.025	0.146	0.031	0.081	0.011	0.078	0.012
X35-1 - 1	方解石	胶结物	细晶	强发光	12.644	248.502	326.693	4.364	1.294	0.158	1.504	23.079	19.223	0.086	0.993	0.866	0.432	2.396	0.885	0.244	1.316	0.277	1.968	0.472	1.346	0.164	0.881	0.136
X35-1 - 2	白云石	基质	泥晶	中发光	381.819	86.809	1 590.628	3.136	0.943	0.546	4.324	71.326	4.227	1.172	9.539	21.066	2.428	9.187	1.634	0.357	1.483	0.171	0.825	0.148	0.359	0.043	0.246	0.035
J13-1 - 2	白云石	基质	细晶	极弱发光	3 126.753	39.558	303.584	2.816	0.571	0.295	2.765	218.730	16.004	6.619	16.143	30.625	3.023	10.886	2.074	0.464	2.989	0.349	2.317	0.517	1.567	0.217	1.463	0.238
J13-1 - 3	白云石	基质	细晶	弱发光	2 131.043	79.872	278.163	2.543	0.513	0.263	2.599	180.257	14.599	4.225	12.936	26.737	2.756	10.153	2.004	0.452	2.541	0.326	2.319	0.527	1.626	0.238	1.590	0.256
J13-1 - 4	白云石	基质	细晶	极弱发光	1 260.038	44.219	554.898	2.822	4.357	0.918	41.280	186.999	17.481	34.117	15.816	30.393	3.053	11.346	2.226	0.511	3.464	0.381	2.705	0.599	1.848	0.272	1.850	0.295
J13-1 - 5	白云石	基质	细晶	弱发光	768.991	93.037	738.851	2.264	0.993	0.538	9.035	215.013	16.585	7.784	15.109	31.453	3.392	12.703	2.686	0.624	3.199	0.402	2.751	0.602	1.850	0.266	1.785	0.289
C07 - 1	白云石	基质	极粗晶	弱发光	654.762	104.159	2 416.896	4.999	3.242	4.778	6.545	100.702	1.793	4.861	2.545	5.166	0.571	2.157	0.430	0.087	0.567	0.058	0.342	0.072	0.193	0.026	0.157	0.025
C07 - 2	白云石	基质	极粗晶	弱发光	41.863	105.888	1 243.504	3.437	1.563	0.600	7.159	81.730	1.195	1.593	1.939	3.493	0.381	1.350	0.241	0.051	0.379	0.033	0.201	0.040	0.105	0.014	0.080	0.012
C07 - 3	白云石	基质	极粗晶	弱发光	424.762	100.530	1 486.300	2.828	0.880	0.378	4.847	82.746	1.008	4.129	1.609	3.002	0.328	1.078	0.189	0.035	0.331	0.031	0.156	0.031	0.084	0.011	0.067	0.010
C07 - 4	白云石	基质	极粗晶	弱发光	735.195	93.506	1 203.761	2.611	0.607	0.233	4.294	80.711	0.820	4.327	1.381	2.446	0.252	0.915	0.153	0.035	0.286	0.024	0.132	0.026	0.072	0.009	0.051	0.008
C07 - 5	白云石	基质	粗晶	中发光	1 771.703	121.259	2 040.433	3.944	2.357	4.772	9.723	105.213	1.800	9.369	3.163	6.186	0.662	2.390	0.473	0.086	0.653	0.052	0.325	0.064	0.177	0.023	0.149	0.021
C07 - 6	白云石	基质	粗晶	弱发光	1 917.654	103.413	1 194.318	2.729	0.819	0.791	5.932	98.126	1.515	14.894	2.158	4.285	0.456	1.649	0.314	0.069	0.585	0.044	0.267	0.053	0.147	0.020	0.125	0.018
C12 - 1	白云石	基质	粗晶	弱发光	68.895	67.801	759.240	2.277	0.357	0.113	3.174	104.248	0.537	0.617	1.102	2.052	0.193	0.713	0.109	0.022	0.204	0.013	0.085	0.018	0.046	0.006	0.037	0.005
C12 - 2	白云石	基质	粗晶	弱发光	69.928	85.663	588.988	1.991	0.443	0.189	11.606	74.268	0.581	0.801	1.053	1.710	0.166	0.558	0.098	0.021	0.172	0.013	0.090	0.018	0.048	0.006	0.035	0.005
C12 - 3	白云石	基质	粗晶	弱发光	73.557	97.144	646.253	1.931	0.349	0.084	2.717	58.909	0.744	0.959	1.316	1.995	0.183	0.658	0.102	0.023	0.199	0.016	0.100	0.021	0.059	0.007	0.045	0.006
C12 - 4	白云石	基质	粗晶	极弱发光	79.126	68.770	1 464.928	2.024	0.412	0.099	2.760	87.060	0.688	0.513	1.075	1.959	0.196	0.676	0.130	0.026	0.169	0.017	0.116	0.023	0.061	0.008	0.045	0.007
C12 - 5	白云石	基质	中晶	极弱发光	425.349	210.659	4 258.032	5.227	3.296	8.695	28.923	60.088	1.295	3.540	1.772	4.887	0.412	1.661	0.308	0.073	0.377	0.040	0.239	0.052	0.123	0.016	0.106	0.014
C12 - 6	白云石	基质	中晶	极弱发光	105.184	76.754	1 082.675	2.000	0.686	0.111	4.351	56.239	0.679	1.638	0.944	1.933	0.198	0.676	0.142	0.030	0.194	0.018	0.110	0.025	0.067	0.008	0.054	0.008

李	阳等:	基于	LA-ICP-MS	测试的碳酸盐矿	物阴极发光影	响因素
---	-----	----	-----------	---------	--------	-----

C15 - 2	方解石	胶结物	粗晶	极弱发光	0.623	44.123	544.042	3.280	0.422	0.150	0.590	445.057	0.035	0.949	1.947	3.428	0.310	0.859	0.051	0.918	0.132	0.002	0.005	0.001	0.003	0.000	0.001	0.000
C15 - 3	方解石	胶结物	粗晶	极弱发光	15.237	59.485	1 691.713	1.753	1.449	0.138	7.326	206.355	2.741	0.463	1.498	4.292	0.607	2.558	0.573	0.106	0.531	0.082	0.528	0.097	0.268	0.033	0.221	0.036
C15 - 4	白云石	基质	粉晶	弱发光	231.302	67.323	646.773	3.402	2.204	1.160	18.216	153.649	1.979	2.295	1.971	3.948	0.457	1.773	0.393	0.077	0.436	0.054	0.358	0.077	0.214	0.028	0.173	0.024
C15 - 5	白云石	基质	细晶	弱发光	1 015.077	72.058	1 271.933	2.110	1.168	0.729	9.552	120.783	0.924	3.696	1.300	2.620	0.291	1.041	0.201	0.044	0.269	0.024	0.155	0.034	0.086	0.013	0.081	0.013





(a) 基质白云石; (b) 胶结物白云石; (c) 不同类型白云石对比(均值); (d) 方解石



(a) matrix dolomite; (b) cement dolomite; (c) comparison of different types of dolomite (mean values); (d) calcite

3 讨论

## 3.1 碳酸盐岩矿物阴极发光特征与微量、稀土元素之间的关系

早在 20 世纪 80—90 年代,国内外学者就开始研究碳酸盐矿物阴极发光特征与微量元素 之间关系,并普遍认为碳酸盐矿物的阴极发光特征主要受其晶格中的 Fe, Mn 含量以及 Fe/Mn 控制,同时 Fe<sup>3+</sup>为淬灭剂,Mn<sup>2+</sup>为激活剂<sup>[21,23,58-60]</sup>。黄思静<sup>[23]</sup>根据测试的 84 个碳酸盐岩样 品的 Fe,Mn 含量以及阴极发光强度测定结果,以定量化的方式确定了碳酸盐岩样品的 Fe, Mn 含量与其阴极发光性的关系,并绘制了二者综合关系图。稀土元素对碳酸盐矿物的阴极 发光亦有一定的影响,尤其是 Sm<sup>3+</sup>、Dy<sup>3+</sup>、Tb<sup>3+</sup>、Eu<sup>2+</sup>/Eu<sup>3+</sup>等元素,同样它们替代碳酸盐矿 物晶格中的钙镁离子进入矿物结构作为发光的激活剂,Sm<sup>3+</sup>发射出橙色或红色的发光,Tb<sup>3+</sup> 发射绿色光,Dy<sup>3+</sup>发射乳白色或淡黄色的光,Eu<sup>3+</sup>会导致红色发光,而Eu<sup>2+</sup>发射蓝光<sup>[61-63]</sup>。

本次在进行 LA-ICP-MS 测试前先对样品进行阴极发光分析, LA-ICP-MS 测试后在偏光 显微镜下找到 LA-ICP-MS 测试点,然后将阴极发光照片与偏光显微照片进行叠合,确定阴 极发光照片上的 LA-ICP-MS 测试点。在获取准确测试点的基础上,通过观察分析不同测试 点碳酸盐岩矿物阴极发光强度,可分为 5 个组,分别为不发光组、极弱发光组、弱发光组、 中发光组和强发光组。结合分组信息,对微量元素和稀土元素的含量及 Fe/Mn 比值进行了 单因素方差分析(ANOVA)<sup>[64-65]</sup>和 Tukey 的诚实显著差异检验(Tukey's HSD)<sup>[66-67]</sup>,发现 Mn、Fe、Ce、Pr、Nd、Sm、Eu、Gd、Tb 元素和 Fe/Mn 在不同组之间的均值存在显著性差 异(p < 0.05)。值得注意的是,不发光组在多个元素(Mn、Fe、Ce、Pr、Nd、Sm、Eu、 Gd、Tb)和 Fe/Mn 比值中均显示出与其他组的显著差异,表明不发光组在这些元素的含量 和 Fe/Mn 比值与其他组存在较大差异,也就是说这些元素以及 Fe/Mn 比值对于碳酸盐矿物 阴极发光性有不同程度的影响(表 2)。

依让协心也行															
50.11 192.392.1日105	Al	Mn	Fe	Ø	Ni	Cu	Zn	Sr	Ba	Fe/Mn					
F-value	0.814 7	5.713 9	11.450 6	1.447 0	0.595 3	0.985 5	0.968 7	1.529 9	0.726 1	4.424 5					
p-value	0.521 6	0.000 7	0	0.231 8	0.667 6	0.423 7	0.432 6	0.207 2	0.578 1	0.003 7					
沉口似现泪的	La	Ce	Pr	Nd	Sm	Eu	Gd	Tb	Dy	Y	Но	Er	Tm	Yb	Lu
F-value	0.852 9	3.550 5	5.292 9	5.713 1	5.437 7	3.7606	2.797 1	3.110 0	1.830 4	1.683 1	1.153 7	0.766 5	0.548 7	0.441 5	0.446 2
p-value	0.498 4	0.012 3	0.001 2	0.000 7	0.001 0	0.0092	0.035 3	0.022 8	0.137 0	0.167 9	0.342 0	0.551 9	0.700 8	0.778 0	0.774 7

表 2 微量元素和稀土元素的含量及 Fe/Mn 的 ANOVA 统计检验指标 Table 2 Analysis of variation (ANOVA) Test Results for Trace Elements, REEs, and Fe/Mn Contents

微量元素和稀土元素的含量及 Fe/Mn 比值的箱型图展示了不同组之间在各元素含量上的差异,可以发现不发光组的 Mn、Fe、La、Ce、Pr、Nd、Sm、Eu、Gd、Tb 元素含量均值 普遍偏大,分布较为分散且具显著差异,进一步支持了 ANOVA 和 Tukey's HSD 检验得出的 结论。随着发光程度的增强,Mn 元素含量逐渐增加趋势明显(除了不发光组),Fe、Sr、La、Ce、Pr、Nd 元素含量以及 Fe/Mn 比值均具有下降的趋势;同时,也可发现不发光组的 稀土元素由 LREE 到 HREE 含量分布逐渐集中,而强发光组的稀土元素由 LREE 到 HREE



含量分布逐渐分散且 MREE 至 HREE(Tb~Lu)含量升高(图 5)。

图 5 不同发光组的微量元素和稀土元素的含量及 Fe/Mn 箱型图

Fig.5 Box plot of Trace element and REE contents, and Fe/Mn across different luminescence groups

从不同分组稀土元素的配分型式图解中可以发现,不发光组(Fe>10 000×10<sup>-6</sup>)配分曲 线具明显的 MREE 富集的"帽型结构",而强发光组 LREE 具明显的左倾,相对 MREE 和 HREE 亏损严重,极弱发光组、弱发光组和中发光组稀土元素配分曲线较为平坦,不发光组 (Mn<40×10<sup>-6</sup>)稀土元素配分曲线与极弱发光组、弱发光组和中发光组相似,为平坦型(图 6)。

将本次测试的 57 组数据投在黄思静<sup>[23]</sup>绘制的 Fe、Mn 含量与其阴极发光性的关系图中 可以发现,不发光和强发光的数据点与此图版吻合程度较好,其中碳酸盐矿物不发光的原因 与过高的 Fe 含量(Fe>10 000×10<sup>6</sup>)和过低的 Mn 含量(Mn<40×10<sup>4</sup>)有关。极弱发光组、 弱发光组和中等发光组有较多重复的区域,也进一步说明极弱发光组、弱发光组和中发光组 中各种元素含量接近,不易区分(图7)。为了解决这个问题,笔者尝试使用了多种机器学 习中的分类算法(支持向量机、决策树、随机森林和朴素贝叶斯)来对极弱发光组、弱发光 组和中发光组中的数据进行分类,但这些分类算法如同黑盒一般,并不具备较好的可视化效 果。通过尝试,使用线性判别分析分别对微量元素及微量和稀土元素进行降维处理<sup>[68-69]</sup>,形 成一个可以通过特征参数计算的综合参数,并且使用这个综合参数分别与 Fe/Mn、Fe 和 Mn 含量做交会图,发现使用微量和稀土元素降维的综合参数与 Mn 含量绘制的交会图可以很好 地将极弱发光组、弱发光组和中发光组分开(式1),说明在白云岩在极弱发光—中发光时, 其发光程度是受微量元素和稀土元素共同影响的,同时与 Fe/Mn 比值和 Fe 含量相比,进一



步说明其发光程度受 Mn 含量的影响更大些(图 8)。

(a) 不发光(Fe>1000×10<sup>-6</sup>); (b) 不发光(Mn<40×10<sup>-6</sup>); (c) 极弱发光组; (d) 弱发光组; (e) 中发光组; (f) 强发

# Fig.6 Distribution pattern of REE+Y normalized to PAAS across different luminescence groups

(a) non-luminescent (Fe>1 000×10<sup>-6</sup>); (b) non-luminescent (Mn<40×10<sup>-6</sup>); (c) extremely weak luminescent group; (d) weak luminescent group; (e) moderate luminescent group; (f) strong luminescent group





Fig.7 Relationship between cathodoluminescence and Fe, Mn contents in carbonate minerals (background image from reference[23])

微量+稀土元素 LDA=0.002×A1-0.219×Mn+0.006×Fe-2.071×Co+0.361×Ni+1.089×Cu+

 $0.436 \times Zn - 0.151 \times Sr + 9.661 \times Y + 0.609 \times Ba - 9.414 \times La + 4.710 \times Ce - 1.895 \times Pr + 2.183 \times Nd - 29.666 \times Sm$ 



 $+78.757 \times Eu-52.105 \times Gd+52.142 \times Tb+44.906 \times Dy-784.458 \times Ho+610.293 \times Er-4241.861 \times Tm+131.$ 

(1)

588×Yb+391.661×Lu+21.982

图 8 基于线性判别分析的极弱发光组、弱发光组和中发光组的分类图版 Fig.8 Classification of the extremely weak, weak, and moderate luminescence groups based on linear discriminant analysis

在上面的研究中可以发现 Mn<sup>2+</sup>似乎是碳酸盐矿物中最重要的发光激活剂,尤其是在低 Fe 含量的条件下, Mn<sup>2+</sup>能够在低浓度下产明显的发光<sup>[23,61,70-71]</sup>。本次实验中测试的稀土元素 含量多数小于 10×10<sup>-6</sup>,肉眼不易观察稀土元素对碳酸盐矿物在阴极射线下的发光特征,然 而稀土元素(尤其是 Eu<sup>2+</sup>/Eu<sup>2+</sup>、Sm<sup>3+</sup>、Dy<sup>3+</sup>)通过激发发射特定波长的光谱,也在发光中 起到重要作用,特别是在更复杂的晶体化学环境中<sup>[61,72-73]</sup>。稀土元素的作用往往更为复杂, 它们不仅可以独立发光,还能与 Mn<sup>2+</sup>等过渡金属发生能量转移,增强整体的发光效果,Sm<sup>3+</sup> 和 Eu<sup>3+</sup>的红色发光在视觉上容易与 Mn<sup>2+</sup>发光混淆,但其光谱特征却不同(Mn<sup>2+</sup>的发光光谱 是宽带发光,主要介于 590~680 nm,Sm<sup>3+</sup>的发光光谱是窄带发光,主要在 562 nm、604 nm 和 652 nm 处有明显峰值,Eu<sup>3+</sup>的发光光谱也为窄带发光,最显著的发射峰出现在 614 nm) <sup>[61,63,70-71]</sup>。此外,稀土元素在氧化还原条件下的反应(如 Eu<sup>2+</sup>/Eu<sup>3+</sup>在氧逸度影响下的发光行 为)也为地质条件的分析提供了重要线索。

## 3.2 成岩阶段对碳酸盐矿物阴极发光的影响

研究区奧陶系大致经历了同生成岩阶段、表生成岩阶段和中晚成岩阶段,分别对应海水 环境、淡水环境和埋藏环境<sup>[43,74-78]</sup>。碳酸盐岩接触海水、大气淡水和埋藏状态的孔隙水等成 岩流体发生流岩反应进而改变碳酸盐沉积物组成和矿物成分以及微量稀土元素含量的变化, 进而改变碳酸盐岩矿物的阴极发光程度。随着埋藏深度的增加,成岩流体性质逐渐由氧化向 还原转变, Mn<sup>2+</sup>、Fe<sup>2+</sup>以及稀土含量增加,碳酸盐矿物配分曲线由 LREE 亏损和 HREE 富集 特征消失,且己无 Ce 的异常<sup>[56,79]</sup>(图 9)。



图 9 不同发光组稀土配分特征与氧化带至甲烷带的海水和孔隙水的稀土配分特征对比 (a)氧化带至甲烷带的海水和孔隙水经 PAAS 标准化后的稀土配分特征<sup>[79]</sup>, (b)不同发光组 REE+Y PAAS 标准化后的配分型 式图解(均值)

Fig.9 Comparison of REE distribution patterns between different luminescence groups and seawater/porewater REE distribution from the oxidation to methane zones

(a) PAAS-normalized REE distribution patterns of seawater and porewater from the oxic zone to the methane zone<sup>[79]</sup>; (b) diagram of REE+Y PAAS-normalized distribution patterns for different non-luminescent groups (mean values)

同生成岩阶段,由于海水中 Fe、Mn 含量和分配系数均较低,使得原始海相碳酸盐矿物 中 Fe、Mn 含量低,泥晶灰岩与胶结物往往因为其 Mn 含量小于 40×10<sup>-6</sup> 在阴极射线下不发 光(图 2d,f)。在准同生白云石化作用下,形成泥粉晶白云岩及细晶白云岩,白云石为半 自形或它形,有序度较低,配分曲线一般表现为平坦型,在阴极射线下发弱一中红色光,此 阶段已经开始了 Mn<sup>2+</sup>、Fe<sup>2+</sup>含量的富集(图 2b,d)。

晚加里东期至海西期,奥陶系整体隆升而暴露地表,并接受长期的大气淡水淋滤和侵蚀, 进入表生成岩阶段,近地表的古岩溶作用导致强烈的溶蚀作用发生,岩溶垂向渗流带和水平 潜流带中形成大量的淋溶通道,溶孔、溶缝以及溶洞较为发育<sup>[16-17]</sup>。表生成岩环境的大气淡 水通常是氧化性的,会导致孔隙水中的低 Fe<sup>2+</sup>和 Mn<sup>2+</sup>含量,从而使得粒状亮晶方解石胶结 物表现出不发光或暗发光<sup>[80]</sup>。值得一提的是,一些晶粒较大的方解石胶结物表现出强烈振 荡带状生长的交替强橘黄色光和不发光的现象且稀土元素配分曲线表现强氧化性(图 2a、 图 6f),表明此阶段岩层在经历多次暴露地表及大气淡水淋滤,造成岩石溶孔和溶缝中的 成岩流体地球化学非均质性,同时受变化的 CaCO<sub>3</sub> 饱和程度和结晶速度的影响,出现复杂 的环带阴极发光特征[33,81]。

从晚石炭纪开始,地层开始新一轮沉积,埋藏深度不断加深,进入中成岩阶段。埋藏基 质白云石一般为粗粉晶—粗晶,常见雾心亮边和聚合等构造,在阴极射线下为弱—强红色光 (图 2g~n,q,r)。此外胶结物白云石常常具备环带结构,Mn、Fe 含量均较高,在阴极射 线下具环带发光的现象(图 2p),同时会因为其 Fe 含量超过 10 000×10<sup>6</sup> 而导致不发光(图 2t),胶结物白云石的稀土元素配分曲线具明显的"帽型结构"(图 4b、图 6a),其成因 可能与弱氧化的孔隙水中 LREE 被 Mn 氢氧化物吸附,而 HREE 被 Fe 氢氧化物吸附,使其 具有富集 MREE 的特征<sup>[56,82-85]</sup>。

4 结论

(1) 基质白云石主要表现为弱至中红色发光,配分曲线多为平坦型。粗粉晶和粗晶基 质白云石在阴极射线下呈现由中心至边缘依次明亮、暗淡、再明亮的发光特征。胶结物白云 石晶粒较大,配分曲线显示 MREE 富集的"帽型结构",环带发光特征明显或不发光。基 质方解石通常不发光,而裂缝中方解石则发橘黄色光或不发光。

(2)碳酸盐矿物阴极发光程度受 Mn、Fe 及多种稀土元素(如 La、Ce、Pr、Nd、Sm、Eu、Gd、Tb)含量和 Fe/Mn 比值的共同影响。不发光组(Fe>10 000×10<sup>-6</sup>)具明显 MREE 富集"帽型结构",而强发光组则表现出 LREE 左倾,且 MREE 和 HREE 显著亏损。极弱、弱和中等发光组通过稀土元素与 Mn 含量的交会图可以有效区分,发光强度与 Mn 含量呈正 相关。

(3)随着埋深增加,成岩流体由氧化性向还原性转变,导致 Mn<sup>2+</sup>、Fe<sup>2+</sup>及稀土元素含 量增加,碳酸盐矿物的发光程度增强。不同成岩阶段对基质白云石发光影响较小,各种晶粒 大小的白云石均显示弱至中红色发光。弱还原环境下,Mn 和 Fe 含量的增加使胶结物白云 石出现环带发光,进一步增加的 Fe 和 Mn 含量则导致其不发光。

致谢 感谢各位评审专家及编辑老师对论文的详细评阅,指出论文中存在的不足之处, 同时提出宝贵的意见以及修改建议,使得本文更加完善。

#### 参考文献(References)

- [1] 熊加贝,何登发. 全球碳酸盐岩地层一岩性大油气田分布特征及其控制因素[J]. 岩性油气藏, 2022, 34(1): 187-200. [Xiong Jiabei, He Dengfa. Distribution characteristics and controlling factors of global giant carbonate stratigraphic-lithologic oil and gas fields[J]. Lithologic Reservoirs, 2022, 34(1): 187-200.]
- [2] 马永生,何登发,蔡勋育,等.中国海相碳酸盐岩的分布及油气地质基础问题[J]. 岩石学报,2017,33 (4): 1007-1020.
   [Ma Yongsheng, He Dengfa, Cai Xunyu, et al. Distribution and fundamental science questions for petroleum geology of marine

carbonate in China[J]. Acta Petrologica Sinica, 2017, 33(4): 1007-1020.]

- [3] 沈安江,陈娅娜,蒙绍兴,等. 中国海相碳酸盐岩储层研究进展及油气勘探意义[J]. 海相油气地质, 2019, 24 (4): 1-14.
   [Shen Anjiang, Chen Ya'na, Meng Shaoxing, et al. The research progress of marine carbonate reservoirs in China and its significance for oil and gas exploration[J]. Marine Origin Petroleum Geology, 2019, 24(4): 1-14.]
- [4] 汪泽成,赵文智,胡素云,等. 我国海相碳酸盐岩大油气田油气藏类型及分布特征[J]. 石油与天然气地质, 2013, 34 (2):
   153-160. [Wang Zecheng, Zhao Wenzhi, Hu Suyun, et al. Reservoir types and distribution characteristics of large marine carbonate oil and gas fields in China[J]. Oil & Gas Geology, 2013, 34(2): 153-160.]
- [5] 王大鹏,白国平,徐艳,等. 全球古生界海相碳酸盐岩大油气田特征及油气分布[J]. 古地理学报, 2016, 18 (1): 80-92.
   [Wang Dapeng, Bai Guoping, Xu Yan, et al. Characteristics and hydrocarbon distribution of the Paleozoic giant marine carbonate rock oil-gas fields in the world[J]. Journal of Palaeogeography, 2016, 18(1): 80-92.]
- [6] 孙斌,张培先,高全芳,等. 川东南南川地区茅口组一段碳酸盐岩储层特征及富集模式[J]. 非常规油气, 2022, 9 (3):
   21-31,63. [Sun Bin, Zhang Peixian, Gao Quanfang, et al. Reservoir properties and accumulation mode of carbonate rocks in Maol member of Nanchuan area in southeast Sichuan[J]. Unconventional Oil & Gas, 2022, 9(3): 21-31, 63.]
- [7] 陈叔阳,何云峰,王立鑫,等. 塔里木盆地顺北1号断裂带奥陶系碳酸盐岩储层结构表征及三维地质建模[J]. 岩性油气藏,2024,36(2):124-135. [Chen Shuyang, He Yunfeng, Wang Lixin, et al. Architecture characterization and 3D geological modeling of Ordovician carbonate reservoirs in Shunbei No. 1 fault zone, Tarim Basin[J]. Lithologic Reservoirs, 2024, 36(2): 124-135.]
- [8] 杨德彬,鲁新便,鲍典,等. 塔里木盆地北部奥陶系海相碳酸盐岩断溶体油藏成因类型及特征再认识[J]. 石油与天然气地 质, 2024, 45 (2): 357-366. [Yang Debin, Lu Xinbian, Bao Dian, et al. New insights into the genetic types and characteristics of the Ordovician marine fault-karst carbonate reservoirs in the northern Tarim Basin[J]. Oil & Gas Geology, 2024, 45(2): 357-366.]
- [9] 马慧,苏中堂,梁茹,等. 川西地区栖霞组白云岩成因新证据:稀土元素地球化学特征[J]. 天然气工业,2021,41 (12):
  49-59. [Ma Hui, Su Zhongtang, Liang Ru, et al. New evidence for the genesis of Qixia Formation dolomites in the western Sichuan Basin: Geochemical characteristics of rare earth elements[J]. Natural Gas Industry, 2021, 41(12): 49-59.]
- [10] 苏桂萍. 川中古隆起北斜坡区构造特征、演化及其对油气成藏影响研究[D]. 成都:成都理工大学,2021. [Su Guiping. Study on structural characteristics and tectonic evolution in the northern slope of central Sichuan Paleo-uplift and their influences on hydrocarbon accumulation[D]. Chengdu: Chengdu University of Technology, 2021.]
- [11] 魏国齐,谢增业,杨雨,等.四川盆地中部北斜坡震旦系一寒武系大型岩性气藏形成条件[J].石油勘探与开发,2022,49
   (5): 835-846. [Wei Guoqi, Xie Zengye, Yang Yu, et al. Formation conditions of Sinian-Cambrian large lithologic gas reservoirs in the north slope area of central Sichuan Basin, SW China[J]. Petroleum Exploration and Development, 2022, 49(5): 835-846.]
- [12] 陈强,李文厚,孙娇鹏,等.鄂尔多斯盆地南缘岐山曹家沟奥陶系剖面地层和沉积特征[J]. 油气藏评价与开发, 2022, 12
   (1): 246-254, 264. [Chen Qiang, Li Wenhou, Sun Jiaopeng, et al. Ordovician stratigraphy and sedimentary characteristics of Caojiagou section in Qishan County, southern margin of Ordos Basin[J]. Petroleum Reservoir Evaluation and Development, 2022, 12(1): 246-254, 264.]
- [13] 单俊峰,金科,吴炳伟,等.鄂尔多斯盆地南缘麟游一淳化地区平凉组礁滩体沉积特征及分布预测[J]. 大庆石油地质与开发, 2024, 43 (2): 1-9. [Shan Junfeng, Jin Ke, Wu Bingwei, et al. Sedimentary characteristics and distribution prediction of Pingliang Formation reef-beach bodies in Linyou-Chunhua area of southern margin of Ordos Basin[J]. Petroleum Geology & Oilfield Development in Daqing, 2024, 43(2): 1-9.]
- [14] 兰书琪, 卫弼天, 幸龙云, 等. 鄂尔多斯盆地南缘上奥陶统赵老峪组岩石磁学研究[J]. 地质科技通报, 2024, 43 (2): 355-369.
   [Lan Shuqi, Wei Bitian, Xing Longyun, et al. Rock magnetism of the Upper Ordovician Zhaolaoyu Formation of the southern Ordos Basin[J]. Bulletin of Geological Science and Technology, 2024, 43(2): 355-369.]
- [15] 苏文杰,鲁慧丽,乔德民,等.鄂尔多斯盆地东北部奥陶系马四段白云岩储层特征及主控因素[J].海相油气地质,2024,29(2):125-135. [Su Wenjie, Lu Huili, Qiao Demin, et al. Characteristics and main controlling factors of dolomite reservoir in the fourth member of the Ordovician Majiagou Formation in the northeast of Ordos Basin[J]. Marine Origin Petroleum Geology, 2024, 29(2): 125-135.]
- [16] 熊加贝,何登发,成祥,等.鄂尔多斯盆地南缘奥陶系顶部碳酸盐岩风化壳特征及其成因机制[J]. 古地理学报,2024,26

(1) : 100-118. [Xiong Jiabei, He Dengfa, Cheng Xiang, et al. Characteristics and genetic mechanism of weathering crust on carbonate rocks on the top of the Ordovician in southern margin of Ordos Basin[J]. Journal of Palaeogeography (Chinese Edition), 2024, 26(1): 100-118.]

- [17] 岳小娟. 鄂尔多斯盆地南部奥陶系岩溶储层特征与成因[D]. 北京:中国石油大学(北京), 2017. [Yue Xiaojuan. The characteristics and origin of Ordovician karst reservoir in southern Ordos Basin[D]. Beijing: China University of Petroleum (Beijing), 2017.]
- [18] Pagel M, Barbin V, Blanc P, et al. Cathodoluminescence in geosciences: An introduction[M]//Pagel M, Barbin V, Blanc P, et al. Cathodoluminescence in geosciences. Berlin, Heidelberg: Springer, 2000.
- [19] Toffolo M B, Ricci G, Chapoulie R, et al. Cathodoluminescence and laser-induced fluorescence of calcium carbonate: A review of screening methods for radiocarbon dating of ancient lime mortars[J]. Radiocarbon, 2020, 62(3): 545-564.
- [20] Yacobi B G, Holt D B. Cathodoluminescence microscopy of inorganic solids[M]. New York: Springer, 1990.
- [21] 黄思静.海相碳酸盐矿物的阴极发光性与其成岩蚀变的关系[J]. 岩相古地理, 1990(4): 9-15. [Huang Sijing.
   Cathodoluminescence and diagenetic alteration of marine carbonate minerals[J]. Sedimentary Facies and Palaeogeography, 1990(4): 9-15.]
- [22] Schertl H P, 李旭平. 变质矿物内部结构研究: 彩色阴极发光研究的地质意义[J]. 山东科技大学学报(自然科学版), 2022, 41 (6): 1-14. [Schertl H P, Li Xuping. Internal structures of metamorphic minerals: The geological significance of cathodoluminescence studies[J]. Journal of Shandong University of Science and Technology (Natural Science), 2022, 41(6): 1-14.]
- [23] 黄思静. 碳酸盐矿物的阴极发光性与其 Fe, Mn 含量的关系[J]. 矿物岩石, 1992, 12 (4): 74-79. [Huang Sijing. Relationship between cathodoluminescence and concentration of iron and manganese in carbonate minerals[J]. Mineralogy and Petrology, 1992, 12(4): 74-79.]
- [24] 刘洁,皇甫红英. 碳酸盐矿物的阴极发光性与微量元素的关系[J]. 沉积与特提斯地质,2000,20(3):71-76. [Liu Jie, Huangfu Hongying. The cathodoluminescence and trace elements in carbonate minerals[J]. Sedimentary Geology and Tethyan Geology, 2000, 20(3): 71-76.]
- [25] 刘丽红,黄思静,王春连,等.碳酸盐岩中方解石胶结物的阴极发光环带与微量元素构成的关系:以塔河油田奥陶系碳酸盐岩为例[J].海相油气地质,2010,15(1):55-60. [Liu Lihong, Huang Sijing, Wang Chunlian, et al. Cathodoluminescence zonal texture of calcite cement in carbonate rock and its relationship with trace element composition: A case of Ordovician carbonate rock of Tahe oilfield, Tarim Basin[J]. Marine Origin Petroleum Geology, 2010, 15(1): 55-60.]
- [26] 徐惠芬, 崔京刚, 邱小平, 等, 阴极发光技术在岩石学和矿床学中的应用[M]. 地质出版社, 2006. [Xu Huifen, Cui Jinggang, Qiu Xiaoping, et al. Application of cathodoluminescence technology in petrology and mineral deposit studies[M]. Geology Press, 2006.]
- [27] 刘大卫, 蔡春芳, 扈永杰, 等. 碳酸盐岩常用主微量元素、同位素分析测试结果差异性探讨:基于川中下寒武统龙王庙组 实例研究[J]. 古地理学报, 2022, 24 (3): 524-539. [Liu Dawei, Cai Chunfang, Hu Yongjie, et al. Variations in analytical results of commonly used major and trace elements and isotopic analyses in carbonate studies: A case study on the Lower Cambrian Longwangmiao Formation in central Sichuan Basin[J]. Journal of Palaeogeography (Chinese Edition), 2022, 24(3): 524-539.]
- [28] Paul B, Petrus J, Savard D, et al. Time resolved trace element calibration strategies for LA-ICP-MS[J]. Journal of Analytical Atomic Spectrometry, 2023, 38(10): 1995-2006.
- [29] Wang K X, Zhai D G, Liu J J, et al. LA-ICP-MS trace element analysis of pyrite from the Dafang gold deposit, South China: Implications for ore genesis[J]. Ore Geology Reviews, 2021, 139: 104507.
- [30] 张世华,宋晓波,李蓉,等. 基于 LA-ICP-MS 的微量元素分析对白云岩成岩流体性质的示踪研究: 以川西南 P1 并栖霞组 白云岩为例[J]. 矿物岩石, 2022, 42 (3): 89-100. [Zhang Shihua, Song Xiaobo, Li Rong, et al. Tracing study on diagenetic fluid properties based on LA-ICP-MS: A case study of Qixia Formation dolomite in well P1, southwest Sichuan[J]. Mineralogy and Petrology, 2022, 42(3): 89-100.]
- [31] 支太云. LA-ICP-MS 分析方法综述[J]. 有色金属设计, 2023, 50 (3): 90-93. [Zhi Taiyun. Overview of LA-ICP-MS analytical procedures[J]. Nonferrous Metals Design, 2023, 50(3): 90-93.]

- [32] 李晨星,常健,邱楠生,等.原位 LA-ICP-MS 磷灰石裂变径迹实验流程建立与应用 [J/OL].地球学报. http://kns.cnki.net/kcms/detail/11.3474.P.20241011.1559.002.html. [Li Chenxing, Chang Jian, Qiu Nansheng, et al. Development and application of in-situ LA-ICP-MS apatite fission track experiment procedure[J/OL]. Acta Geoscientica Sinica. http://kns.cnki.net/kcms/detail/11.3474.P.20241011.1559.002.html.]
- [33] 兰叶芳,黄思静,周小康,等. 珠江口盆地东沙隆起珠江组灰岩成岩环境的恢复[J]. 中国地质, 2015, 42 (6): 1837-1850.
   [Lan Yefang, Huang Sijing, Zhou Xiaokang, et al. The recovery of diagenetic environments of limestone in Early Miocene Zhujiang Formation, Pearl River Mouth Basin[J]. Geology in China, 2015, 42(6): 1837-1850.]
- [34] 兰叶芳,黄思静,黄可可,等.珠江口盆地珠江组碳酸盐岩阴极发光特征及成岩阶段划分[J].油气地质与采收率,2017,24(1):34-42.
   [Lan Yefang, Huang Sijing, Huang Keke, et al. Cathodoluminescence features and diagenetic stage division of carbonates in the Zhujiang Formation, Pearl River Mouth Basin[J]. Petroleum Geology and Recovery Efficiency, 2017, 24(1):34-42.]
- [35] 刘金连,刘伟新,张庆珍,等. 电子探针与阴极荧光技术在碳酸盐矿物研究中的应用[J]. 石油实验地质,2010,32 (4):
   393-396. [Liu Jinlian, Liu Weixin, Zhang Qingzhen, et al. The progress and application in carbonate mineral research with EPMA and cathodoluminescence technique[J]. Petroleum Geology & Experiment, 2010, 32(4): 393-396.]
- [36] Sobolev N V, Schertl H P, Neuser R D, et al. Formation and evolution of hypabyssal kimberlites from the Siberian craton: Part 1 New insights from cathodoluminescence of the carbonates[J]. Journal of Asian Earth Sciences, 2017, 145: 670-678.
- [37] 包洪平,郭玮,刘刚,等.鄂尔多斯地块南缘构造演化及其对盆地腹部的构造一沉积分异的效应[J]. 地质科学, 2020, 55
   (3): 703-725. [Bao Hongping, Guo Wei, Liu Gang, et al. Tectonic evolution in the southern Ordos block and its significance in the tectono-depositional differentiation in the interior of the Ordos Basin[J]. Chinese Journal of Geology, 2020, 55(3): 703-725.]
- [38] 师平平,肖安成,付金华,等.鄂尔多斯地块南缘奥陶纪前陆盆地的沉积大地构造格架与演化[J]. 岩石学报, 2021, 37 (8):
   2531-2546. [Shi Pingping, Xiao Ancheng, Fu Jinhua, et al. The sedimentary and tectonic framework of the Ordovician foreland Basin in the southern margin of the Ordos Block and its evolution[J]. Acta Petrologica Sinica, 2021, 37(8): 2531-2546.]
- [39] 张晓星,陈安清,党牛,等.鄂尔多斯盆地下古生界碳酸盐岩构造一沉积分异及成藏效应[J].中国岩溶,2020,39 (2): 215-224. [Zhang Xiaoxing, Chen Anqing, Dang Niu, et al. Tectono-sedimentary differentiation of Lower Palaeozoic carbonate rock in Ordos Basin, NW China and its implications for hydrocarbon-play generation[J]. Carsologica Sinica, 2020, 39(2): 215-224.]
- [40] 丁超, 郭顺, 郭兰, 等. 致密砂岩储层成岩过程及其与油气充注的关系: 以鄂尔多斯盆地富县地区长 8 储层为例[J]. 非常 规油气, 2024, 11 (4): 29-38. [Ding Chao, Guo Shun, Guo Lan, et al. Relationship between tight sandstone reservoir diagenetic process and hydrocanbon charging: A case study of Chang 8 reservoir in Fuxian area, Ordos Basin[J]. Unconventional Oil & Gas, 2024, 11(4): 29-38.]
- [41] 赵航, 罗腾跃, 贺沛, 等. 鄂尔多斯盆地南部山西组致密储层的分形特征及其影响因素分析[J]. 非常规油气, 2024, 11 (2):
   37-45. [Zhao Hang, Luo Tengyue, He Pei, et al. Fractal characteristics and influencing factors of tight reservoirs in Shanxi Formation in southern Ordos Basin[J]. Unconventional Oil & Gas, 2024, 11(2): 37-45.]
- [42] 高春云,周立发.鄂尔多斯盆地西缘南段若干不整合面特征及其构造意义[J].地质科技情报,2019,38(6):121-132.[Gao Chunyun, Zhou Lifa. Geological characteristics of unconformities and their tectonic significance in the southern section of western Ordos Basin[J]. Geological Science and Technology Information, 2019, 38(6):121-132.]
- [43] 苏中堂. 鄂尔多斯盆地古隆起周缘马家沟组白云岩成因及成岩系统研究[D]. 成都:成都理工大学,2011. [Su Zhongtang. The study of dolomite genesis and diagenisis system of Majiagou Formation aroud paleo-uplift, Ordos[D]. Chengdu: Chengdu University of Technology, 2011.]
- [44] 熊斌. 鄂尔多斯盆地南缘奥陶系生物礁发育特征及储层性能[D]. 成都:成都理工大学,2014. [Xiong Bin. Study of the Ordovician reef development and reservoir characteristics in the southern margin of Ordos Basin[D]. Chengdu: Chengdu University of Technology, 2014.]
- [45] 张军涛,金晓辉,孙冬胜,等.鄂尔多斯盆地南缘奥陶系平凉组微生物碳酸盐岩储层特征与演化过程[J].石油实验地质,
   2022,44(3): 385-393. [Zhang Juntao, Jin Xiaohui, Sun Dongsheng, et al. Characteristics and evolution of microbial carbonate

reservoirs in the Pingliang Formation on the southern margin of Ordos Basin[J]. Petroleum Geology & Experiment, 2022, 44(3): 385-393.]

- [46] 王香增,曹红霞,曹军,等.鄂尔多斯盆地延安地区下古生界天然气气源分析[J].非常规油气,2022,9(6):9-13. [Wang Xiangzeng, Cao Hongxia, Cao Jun, et al. Analysis of natural gas source of Lower Paleozoic in Yan' an area, Ordos Basin[J]. Unconventional Oil & Gas, 2022, 9(6): 9-13.]
- [47] Paton C, Hellstrom J, Paul B, et al. Iolite: Freeware for the visualisation and processing of mass spectrometric data[J]. Journal of Analytical Atomic Spectrometry, 2011, 26(12): 2508-2518.
- [48] Woodhead J D, Hellstrom J, Hergt J M, et al. Isotopic and elemental imaging of geological materials by laser ablation inductively coupled plasma - mass spectrometry[J]. Geostandards and Geoanalytical Research, 2007, 31(4): 331-343.
- [49] 朱筱敏. 沉积岩石学[M]. 5 版. 北京:石油工业出版社, 2020. [Zhu Xiaomin. Sedimentary petrology[M]. 5th ed. Beijing:
   Petroleum Industry Press, 2020.]
- [50] Bolhar R, Kamber B S, Moorbath S, et al. Characterisation of early Archaean chemical sediments by trace element signatures[J]. Earth and Planetary Science Letters, 2004, 222(1): 43-60.
- [51] Hohl S V, Becker H, Herzlieb S, et al. Multiproxy constraints on alteration and primary compositions of Ediacaran deep-water carbonate rocks, Yangtze Platform, South China[J]. Geochimica et Cosmochimica Acta, 2015, 163: 262-278.
- [52] Kamber B S, Webb G E. The geochemistry of Late Archaean microbial carbonate: Implications for ocean chemistry and continental erosion history[J]. Geochimica et Cosmochimica Acta, 2001, 65(15): 2509-2525.
- [53] van Kranendonk M J, Webb G E, Kamber B S. Geological and trace element evidence for a marine sedimentary environment of deposition and biogenicity of 3.45 Ga stromatolitic carbonates in the Pilbara Craton, and support for a reducing Archaean ocean[J]. Geobiology, 2003, 1(2): 91-108.
- [54] Webb G E, Kamber B S. Rare earth elements in Holocene reefal microbialites: A new shallow seawater proxy[J]. Geochimica et Cosmochimica Acta, 2000, 64(9): 1557-1565.
- [55] 王宇航,朱园园,黄建东,等. 海相碳酸盐岩稀土元素在古环境研究中的应用[J]. 地球科学进展, 2018, 33 (9): 922-932.
   [Wang Yuhang, Zhu Yuanyuan, Huang Jiandong, et al. Application of rare earth elements of the marine carbonate rocks in paleoenvironmental researches[J]. Advances in Earth Science, 2018, 33(9): 922-932.]
- [56] 赵彦彦,李三忠,李达,等. 碳酸盐(岩)的稀土元素特征及其古环境指示意义[J]. 大地构造与成矿学, 2019, 43 (1): 141-167. [Zhao Yanyan, Li Sanzhong, Li Da, et al. Rare earth element geochemistry of carbonate and its paleoenvironmental implications[J]. Geotectonica et Metallogenia, 2019, 43(1): 141-167.]
- [57] 朱士波. 济阳坳陷热液流体活动特征及其油气地质意义[J]. 非常规油气, 2024, 11 (2): 21-28. [Zhu Shibo. Characteristics of hydrothermal fluid activity and its petroleum geological significance in Jiyang Depression[J]. Unconventional Oil & Gas, 2024, 11(2): 21-28.]
- [58] Fairchild I J. Chemical controls of cathodoluminescence of natural dolomites and calcites: New data and review[J]. Sedimentology, 1983, 30(4): 579-583.
- [59] Frank J R, Carpenter A B, Oglesby T W. Cathodoluminescence and composition of calcite cement in the Taum Sauk Limestone (Upper Cambrian), southeast Missouri[J]. Journal of Sedimentary Research, 1982, 52(2): 631-638.
- [60] Pierson B J. The control of cathodoluminescence in dolomite by iron and manganese[J]. Sedimentology, 1981, 28(5): 601-610.
- [61] Götze J. Cathodoluminescence in applied geosciences[M]//Pagel M, Barbin V, Blanc P, et al. Cathodoluminescence in geosciences. Berlin, Heidelberg: Springer, 2000: 457-477.
- [62] Machel H G, Mason R A, Mariano A N, et al. Causes and emission of luminescence in calcite and dolomite[M]// SEPM (Society for Sedimentary Geology), 1991.
- [63] Romppanen S, Häkkänen H, Kaski S. Laser-induced time-resolved luminescence in analysis of rare earth elements in apatite and calcite[J]. Journal of Luminescence, 2021, 233: 117929.
- [64] 孙丽环. 利用 SAS 软件实现单因素方差分析方法及比较[J]. 黑龙江工业学院学报(综合版), 2020, 20(6): 83-86. [Sun Lihuan. Ways to achieve single factor analysis of variance with SAS software[J]. Journal of Heilongjiang University of

Technology (Comprehensive Edition), 2020, 20(6): 83-86.]

- [65] 肖明魁. 基于 python 的单因素方差分析和两两比较[J]. 电脑知识与技术, 2019, 15(26): 29-30. [Xiao Mingkui. One-way ANOVA and pairwise comparison based on python[J]. Computer Knowledge and Technology, 2019, 15(26): 29-30.]
- [66] Abdi H, Williams L J. Turkey's honestly significant difference (HSD) test[M]//Salkind N. Encyclopedia of research design. Thousand Oaks: SAGE, 2010: 1-5.
- [67] Nanda A, Mohapatra B B, Mahapatra A P K, et al. Multiple comparison test by Tukey's honestly significant difference (HSD): Do the confident level control type I error[J]. International Journal of Statistics and Applied Mathematics, 2021, 6(1): 59-65.
- [68] Tharwat A, Gaber T, Ibrahim A, et al. Linear discriminant analysis: A detailed tutorial[J]. AI Communications, 2017, 30(2): 169-190.
- [69] Xanthopoulos P, Pardalos P M, Trafalis T B. Linear discriminant analysis[M]//Xanthopoulos P, Pardalos P M, Trafalis T B. Robust data mining. New York: Springer, 2013: 27-33.
- [70] Mason R A, Mariano A N. Cathodoluminescence activation in manganese-bearing and rare earth-bearing synthetic calcites[J]. Chemical Geology, 1990, 88(1/2): 191-206.
- [71] Roeder P L, MacArthur D, Ma X P, et al. Cathodoluminescence and microprobe study of rare-earth elements in apatite[J]. American Mineralogist, 1987, 72(7/8): 801-811.
- [72] Fernandez-Cortes A, Cuezva S, Garcia-Anton E, et al. Rare earth elements in a speleothem analyzed by ICP-MS, EDS, and spectra cathodoluminescence[J]. Spectroscopy Letters, 2011, 44(7/8): 474-479.
- [73] Zhu H, Qian B F, Zhou X Q, et al. Tunable luminescence and energy transfer of Tb<sup>3+</sup>/Eu<sup>3+</sup> co-doped cubic CaCO<sub>3</sub> nanoparticles[J]. Journal of Luminescence, 2018, 203: 441-446.
- [74] 刘伟. 鄂尔多斯盆地南部奥陶系马家沟组五段成岩作用[D]. 西安:西安石油大学,2014. [Liu Wei. Diagenesis of the fifth member of Ordovician Majiagou Formation in the south Ordos Basin[D]. Xi'an: Xi'an Shiyou University, 2014.]
- [75] 刘新社,何佳峻,魏柳斌,等.鄂尔多斯盆地中东部奥陶系盐下层系白云岩储层沉积特征及发育演化机理[J]. 地质科学,2024,59(3):637-659. [Liu Xinshe, He Jiajun, Wei Liubin, et al. Sedimentary characteristics and evolution mechanism of Ordovician pre-salt dolomite reservoirs in the central and eastern Ordos Basin[J]. Chinese Journal of Geology, 2024, 59(3):637-659.]
- [76] 罗清清,刘波,姜伟民,等.鄂尔多斯盆地中部奥陶系马家沟组五段白云岩储层成岩作用及孔隙演化[J].石油与天然气地 质,2020,41(1):102-115. [Luo Qingqing, Liu Bo, Jiang Weimin, et al. Diagenesis and pore evolution of dolomite reservoir in the 5th member of the Ordovician Majiagou Formation, central Ordos Basin[J]. Oil & Gas Geology, 2020, 41(1): 102-115.]
- [77] 孙玉景. 鄂尔多斯盆地东北部马家沟组马五 1一马五 4 亚段岩溶储层特征及主控因素研究[D]. 西安: 西北大学, 2020. [Sun Yujing. Study on characteristics and main controlling factors of karst reservoir in Ma<sub>5</sub><sup>1</sup>- Ma<sub>5</sub><sup>4</sup> submember in Northeast part, Ordos Basin[D]. Xi'an: Northwest University, 2020.]
- [78] 于洲,胡子见,王前平,等.鄂尔多斯盆地中东部奥陶系深层白云岩储集层特征及主控因素[J]. 古地理学报, 2023, 25 (4):
   931-944. [Yu Zhou, Hu Zijian, Wang Qianping, et al. Characteristics and main controlling factors of the Ordovician deep dolomite reservoirs in mid-eastern Ordos Basin[J]. Journal of Palaeogeography (Chinese Edition), 2023, 25(4): 931-944.]
- [79] Chen J B, Algeo T J, Zhao L S, et al. Diagenetic uptake of rare earth elements by bioapatite, with an example from Lower Triassic conodonts of South China[J]. Earth-Science Reviews, 2015, 149: 181-202.
- [80] Scholle P A, Ulmer-Scholle D S. A color guide to the petrography of carbonate rocks: Grains, textures, porosity, diagenesis[M]. Tulsa: AAPG, 2003.
- [81] Xiang P F, Ji H C, Shi Y Q, et al. Characteristics and Formation mechanism of mesogenetic dissolution: A case study of Ordovician carbonate in the western slope of the Shulu Sag, Jizhong Depression, Bohai Bay Basin[J]. Journal of Petroleum Science and Engineering, 2021, 206: 109045.
- [82] Alibo D S, Nozaki Y. Rare earth elements in seawater: Particle association, shale-normalization, and Ce oxidation[J]. Geochimica et Cosmochimica Acta, 1999, 63(3/4): 363-372.
- [83] Haley B A, Klinkhammer G P, McManus J. Rare earth elements in pore waters of marine sediments[J]. Geochimica et

Cosmochimica Acta, 2004, 68(6): 1265-1279.

- [84] Kim J H, Torres M E, Haley B A, et al. The effect of diagenesis and fluid migration on rare earth element distribution in pore fluids of the northern Cascadia accretionary margin[J]. Chemical Geology, 2012, 291: 152-165.
- [85] Prakash L S, Ray D, Paropkari A L, et al. Distribution of REEs and yttrium among major geochemical phases of marine Fe-Mn-oxides: Comparative study between hydrogenous and hydrothermal deposits[J]. Chemical Geology, 2012, 312-313: 127-137.

## Factors Influencing Cathodoluminescence in Carbonate Minerals: A Case Study from the Lower and Middle Ordovician of the Southern Margin of the Ordos Basin

LI Yang<sup>1,2</sup>, LI XiaoGuang<sup>1</sup>, CHEN Chang<sup>1</sup>, DAI ZongYang<sup>2</sup>, ZHAO XiaoYang<sup>3</sup>, Gao Yang<sup>2</sup>

1. PetroChina Liaohe Oilfield Company, Panjin, Liaoning 124010, China

2. School of Geoscience and Technology, Southwest Petroleum University, Chengdu 610500, China

3. Key Laboratory of Deep Oil and Gas, China University of Petroleum (East China), Qingdao, Shandong 266580, China

Abstract: [Objective] The cathodoluminescence (CL) characteristics of carbonate minerals are closely related to their trace and rare earth element (REE) contents. Existing studies primarily focus on the effects of trace elements Mn and Fe on CL, often neglecting the role of REEs. This study aims to investigate the influence of trace and rare earth elements on the CL characteristics of carbonate minerals, thereby providing geological evidence for inferring mineral genesis, depositional environments, and diagenetic processes. [Methods] CL and laser ablation inductively coupled plasma mass spectrometry (LA-ICP-MS) were used to test carbonate rock samples from the Lower and Middle Ordovician on the southern margin of the Ordos Basin. Statistical methods and classification algorithms were applied to analyze the test data, and common REE indicators were used to evaluate the properties of diagenetic fluids. [Results] The study reveals that matrix dolomite exhibits weak to moderate red luminescence under CL, with both zoned and uniform luminescence. Dolomite cements, with high Mn and Fe contents, are often zoned or non-luminescent. Analysis of variance (ANOVA) and Tukey's Honestly Significant Difference (HSD) post-hoc tests indicate that Mn, Fe, La, Ce, Pr, Nd, Sm, Eu, Gd, and Tb contents, and the Fe/Mn value significantly influence the CL of carbonate minerals. Non-luminescent and strongly luminescent groups are relatively easy to distinguish: non-luminescent minerals have Fe contents greater than  $10,000 \times 10^{-6}$  or Mn contents less than  $40 \times 10^{-6}$ . Additionally, the non-luminescent group with Fe contents over 10,000×10<sup>-6</sup> displays REE distribution patterns enriched in Middle Rare Earth Elements (MREE), whereas the strongly luminescent group shows Light Rare Earth Elements (LREE) depletion and low Fe/Mn values. Using comprehensive dimensionality-reduced parameters of trace elements and REEs, in conjunction with Mn content, effectively distinguishes the extremely weakly luminescent, weakly luminescent, and moderately luminescent groups. The nature of diagenetic fluids during diagenesis impacts carbonate sediment composition, mineral content, and trace element and REE variations, directly influencing carbonate mineral CL. [Conclusion] By combining in situ trace element testing with various data processing methods, this study provides a more quantitative understanding of the impact of trace element and REE contents on CL intensity. These findings offer valuable insights for scholars studying the factors affecting CL. Key words: carbonate minerals; cathodoluminescence; LA-ICP-MS; diagenetic stages; Ordovician

×

