

广西田林地区中三叠统深水沉积研究

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摘要:广西田林地区中三叠统发育一套巨厚的浊流沉积。本文以实测剖面为基础,结合前人研究成果,对研究区岩相及相组合类型进行详细的研究。结果表明,研究区共识别出6种岩相类型,各种岩相构成3种主要的岩相组合类型:相组合1以砂质碎屑流沉积占主导地位,代表了近端水道沉积;相组合2以典型的浊流沉积为主,代表了远端水道沉积;相组合3以远源浊流沉积为主,代表了水道近端朵体沉积。在此基础上,结合构造背景、物源及区域浊流相分布等因素,建立了研究区中三叠统深水沉积模式。

关键词:田林地区;中三叠统;深水沉积;沉积模式

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1 引言

近年来,随着深水油气勘探理论和技术的发展,深水沉积逐渐成为全球油气勘探的热点领域。深水水道作为输送陆源碎屑沉积物到深海盆地的重要通道和沉积场所,是深水油气田的主要储层之一^[1-8]。深水水道具有复杂的内部充填结构,表现为多期侵蚀、沉积物过路和充填过程^[9]。目前,关于深水水道的研究主要基于地震数据、古代露头及钻井等数据进行,尤其是高分辨率三维地震技术的应用,使国内外学者在深水水道研究方面取得了较大的进展^[10-20]。然而,高分辨率三维地震仅可以反映水道的宏观特征,对于水道内部岩性特征及充填结构等精细尺度研究方面存在一定的局限。因此,研究古代露头则显得尤为重要,这使得我们研究深水水道岩性特征、充填结构及沉积体系显得更为直观和便利。

研究区中三叠统广泛发育一套较厚的复理石沉积。前人的研究主要集中在古生物^[21]、地层及沉

积学^[22-27]、沉积构造背景^[28-29]等方面,对于深水水道的岩相类型、充填特征及空间演化等方面的研究工作几乎没有开展。笔者在综合前人研究成果及野外实测剖面的基础上,对研究区中三叠世深水沉积进行了岩相及相组合划分,建立了相应的沉积模式,在野外露头方面为深水水道研究提供更多的地质依据。

2 地质背景

研究区位于广西壮族自治区田林县内,其大地构造归属于右江盆地。右江盆地,又称南盘江盆地,位于广西西部及其与滇东南、黔南的交接部位,为金沙江—红河—马江缝合带与扬子板块之间的大陆边缘盆地^[29]。研究区中三叠世古地理环境为深水槽盆^[30-32],发育了一套巨厚的复理石沉积,其主体为浊积岩^[21,33,34],发育水道沉积砂体,砂体侧向延伸不稳定,呈透镜状^[22]。研究区中三叠统可分为下部的板纳组和上部的兰木组,区域地质调查工作中认为二者之间为整合接触关系。

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本次研究完成的实测剖面有2条,分别为田林县的利周剖面和潞城剖面(图1-A)。利周剖面位于田林至乐业公路8 km处公路旁,研究层位主要为板纳组中段(图1-B)。该段岩性为灰绿色中层—块状(厚层为主)砂岩夹页岩,中部和上部页岩较多(局部为页岩夹砂岩),底部和中部夹较多的锰质粉砂岩(单层厚几厘米至20 cm),局部夹硅质页岩和泥质灰岩透镜体。砂岩以细砂岩为主,少许粉砂岩、泥质粉砂岩。页岩以砂质页岩为主。潞城剖面则位于潞城瑶族乡S321公路旁,主要出露层位为兰木组下段(图1-B)。该段下部为300余m厚的灰绿色中层—块状细砂岩夹页岩,中部的100余m为砂岩、页岩互层,上部300余m为灰绿、青灰色页岩、砂质页岩夹泥质粉砂岩、粉砂岩薄层^①。

3 岩相特征

3.1 岩相1——块状砂岩

岩相1主要为块状砂岩(图2-A),主要发育在利周剖面。砂岩一般为灰绿色细砂岩,厚1~3 m不等,无明显的粒序层理及其他沉积构造,层内常见5~20 cm的砾石(图2-B),砾石出现在砂岩内的不同位置,呈分散状。砾石成分相对单一,主要为先前沉积形成的砂岩及泥(页)岩。块状砂岩顶部常见1~10 cm的泥砾及0.2~0.5 cm的石英漂砾(图2-C),长条状的泥岩碎屑常呈平行于砂岩层面分布(图2-D)。砂岩底部及顶部一般较为平坦,部分块状砂岩顶部可见沙纹交错层理,顶面呈波状起伏,与下部砂岩呈逐渐过渡关系。

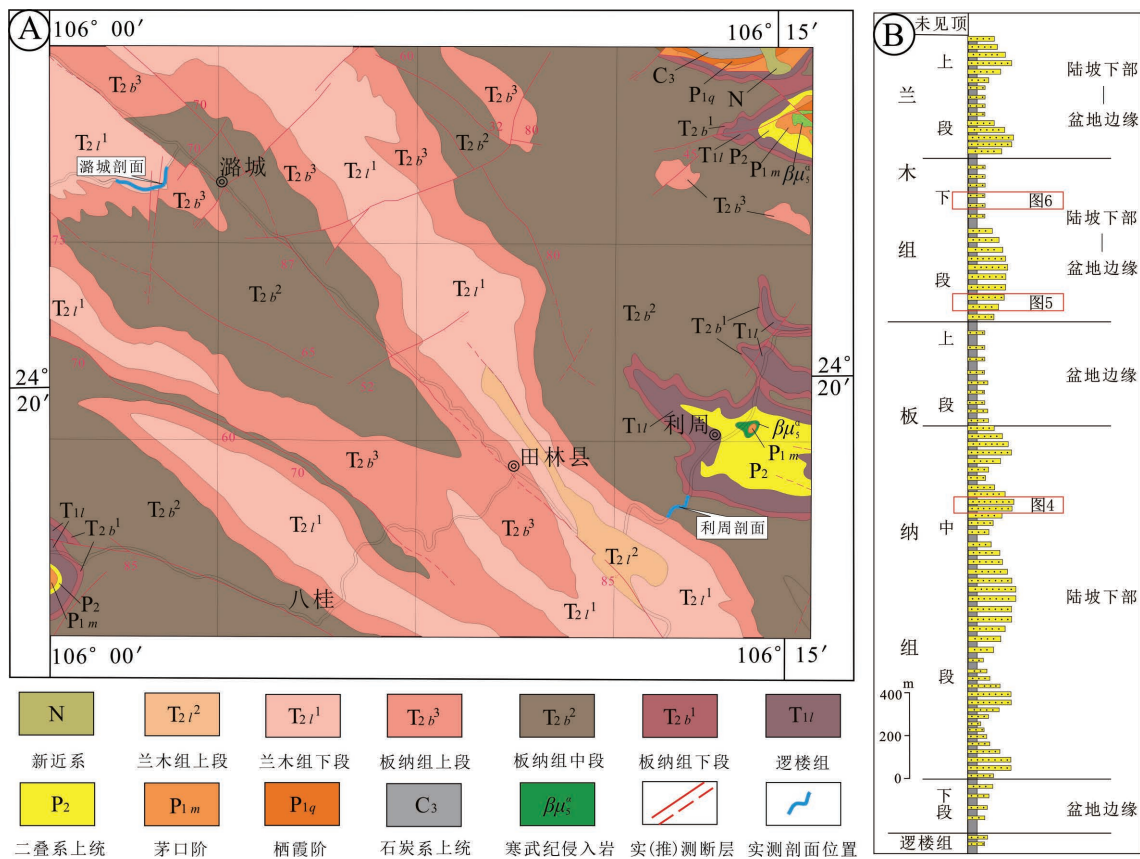


图1 研究区地质图(A)及地层柱状剖面示意图(B)
Fig.1 Geological map (A) and columnar section of the study area (B)

①广西壮族自治区地质局区域地质调查队. 1:20万田林幅区域地质调查报告[R]. 1971.

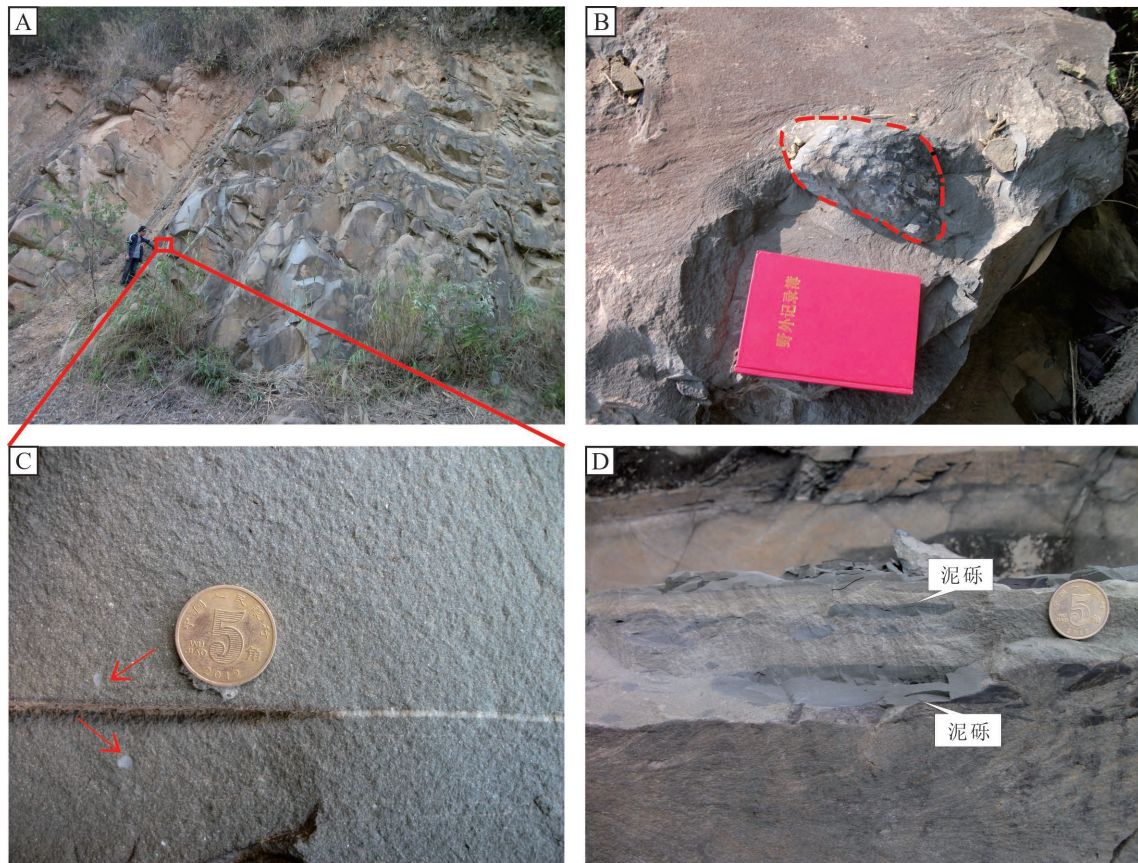


图2 砂质碎屑流沉积野外照片

A—灰绿色块状细砂岩,利周剖面;B—块状砂岩中见有团块状泥砾,利周剖面;C—块状砂岩顶部见有石英漂砾,利周剖面;D—长条状泥砾在砂岩顶部呈平行砂岩层面排列,利周剖面

Fig.2 Outcrop photographs of the sandy debris flows

A—Grayish green massive sandstones, Lizhou section; B—Lump muddy gravels in massive sandstones, Lizhou section; C—Floating quartzose granules in the upper part of massive sandstones, Lizhou section; D—Long stripe-shaped muddy gravels arranged in parallel at the top of sandstone layer, Lizhou section

细粒块状砂岩中漂浮有砾石及石英颗粒,说明流体具有一定的强度^[35],这与浊流沉积形成的单一的正粒序韵律结构具有明显的不同。长条状泥岩碎屑呈平行砂岩层面排列,进一步指示了流体性质属于层流^[36]。此外,块状砂岩顶、底接触面均比较平坦,与上覆及下伏页岩呈突变接触。从上述特征来看,这里的块状砂岩应该属于典型的砂质碎屑流沉积^[37]。另外,部分块状砂岩顶部见有沙纹交错层理,且与下部块状砂岩呈渐变接触关系,孟庆任等^[38]认为该现象是后期块状砂岩受底流改造的结果,而非与块状砂岩同期形成。研究认为,若是底流的后期改造可能会在交错层理底部存在一个冲刷面,野外观察并未发现,而是过渡的比较自然。因此,笔者认为这种沉积现象可能是由于碎屑流顶部受到周

围流体不断的稀释改造,从而导致流体性质转变^[39-40],应该是与块状砂岩同期形成。

3.2 岩相2——中厚层砂岩夹页岩

岩相2以中厚层砂岩夹页岩为特征,在利周、潞城剖面均有发育。砂岩一般以灰绿色细砂岩为主,次为灰绿色粉砂岩,单层厚度一般20~70 cm,侧向延伸相对稳定,与下伏页岩呈突变接触关系。砂岩通常具正粒序,普遍发育平行层理、交错层理及包卷层理等沉积构造,构成不完整的鲍马序列。岩相2在利周剖面 and 潞城剖面具有各自的特点。在利周剖面,页岩相对较薄,一般<5 cm,具有较高的砂泥厚度比(图3-A),一般为10:1~20:1,砂岩底面较为平整,槽模、重荷模等底模构造相对较少。而在潞城剖面,页岩相对较厚,一般为8~20 cm,砂泥比较

低(图3-B),一般为1:1~10:1,砂岩底面不平整,具冲刷面,普遍发育槽模、沟模及重荷模等底模构造。

正粒序是鉴别浊流沉积的最可靠标志^[36,39,41]。其次,突变或侵蚀的底界面、粒度渐变的上接触面等均可作为浊流沉积的鉴别标志^[37]。因此,岩相2可解释为典型的浊流沉积。关于利周和潞城剖面在页岩厚度及砂岩底模构造方面的不同,分析认为主要是由于沉积时期距离物源的远近造成的。利周剖面距离物源相对较近,沉积时期水体相对较浅,页岩相对较薄,砂泥厚度比较大。距离物源较远,则反之。此外,在潞城剖面,发现一层厚约15 cm且具丘状交错层理的粉砂岩(图3-C),底面较为平整。对于深水环境下具有丘状交错层理的粉砂岩来说,既不可能形成于单一的浊流沉积,也不可能为等深流沉积,认为可能为深水环境下内波内潮汐对浊流沉积改造作用的结果^[42-44]。

3.3 岩相3——薄—中层粉砂岩与页岩互层

岩相3岩性为灰绿色薄—中层粉砂岩与青灰色页岩互层(图3-D),主要发育在潞城剖面八洞水库旁。粉砂岩一般厚5~20 cm,最厚不超过50 cm,侧向延伸比较稳定,分布范围较广,呈平行分层。粉砂岩具正粒序,普遍发育交错层理、包卷层理等沉积构造,底面较为平整,与下伏页岩呈突变接触关系,粉砂岩底面局部可见槽模、沟模等底面构造。

与岩相2相比,岩相3在粒度上更细,层厚较薄,展布较广,具有一定的规模,可能为远源浊流沉积而形成的朵体。朵体通常发育于水道末端,由于限制性环境的逐渐消失而形成。

3.4 岩相4——薄—中层粉砂岩夹页岩

岩相4岩性为灰绿色薄—中层粉砂岩夹极薄层页岩,在利周剖面和潞城剖面均有发育。在利周剖面通常与岩相2、岩相1相伴生,构成砂岩层向上变细变薄的层序(图3-E)。粉砂岩层厚度一般为8~20 cm,侧向延伸相对稳定。粉砂岩具粒序层理,发育平行层理、交错层理等沉积构造,底面平整。页岩多为粉砂质页岩,层厚较薄,一般<5 cm。

Mayall等^[45]提出了一个比较经典的深水水道垂向充填模式,认为深水水道沉积序列由下往上依次为底部滞留沉积、滑塌和碎屑流沉积(岩相1)、高砂泥比叠置水道沉积(岩相2)和低砂泥比水道天然堤沉积(岩相4)。因此,可将这种具有低砂泥比的薄

—中层粉砂岩夹极薄层页岩解释为深水水道天然堤沉积,并且为近端天然堤沉积^[46],多位于水道体系的顶部,为水道衰亡期的产物^[47]。

3.5 岩相5——页岩夹薄层粉砂岩

岩相5岩性为灰绿色页岩夹薄层粉砂岩(图3-F),主要发育在潞城剖面。

岩相5通常与岩相2、岩相4相伴生,构成向上变细变薄的层序。粉砂岩厚度一般<10 cm,侧向延伸不稳定,呈脉状。粉砂岩中粒序层理不明显,发育水平层理、交错层理等沉积构造,底面相对平整。

与岩相4相比,岩相5中砂岩层更薄,页岩增厚增多,并且与岩相2、岩相4相伴生,可解释为水道进一步迁移而形成的远端天然堤沉积^[46]。

3.6 岩相6——滑塌角砾岩

滑塌角砾岩相在研究区所占比例很小,只在利周剖面发现一层厚约20 cm的滑塌砾岩。砾岩为基质支撑,内部结构混乱,揉皱变形明显,可见滑塌构造,空间上呈透镜状展布,岩层上下均为正常的浊流沉积(图3-G),且产状与上下岩层基本一致。砾石成分主要为灰黑色泥岩团块及青灰色细砂岩,约占岩石的30%,大小一般5~10 cm,多为次棱角至棱角状。填隙物主要为砂泥质。

岩相6中砾岩与滑塌构造伴生,且产状与上下岩层基本一致,孟庆任等^[38]在研究西秦岭和松潘地体三叠系深水沉积时也发现了类似的岩相,称之为“滑塌角砾岩”,并将角砾岩与滑塌构造共生、砾石与其共生的泥岩及细砂岩岩性相同、空间上呈不同规模的透镜体等作为滑塌角砾岩的鉴别依据。因此,岩相6应属于沉积砾岩,而非构造砾岩。这种滑塌砾岩一般反映了大陆斜坡环境,通常是沉积物沿斜坡滑移,在滑动过程中逐渐揉皱破碎而形成。

4 相组合类型

4.1 相组合1——近端水道沉积

相组合1主要由岩相1、岩相2及岩相4组成(图4),该相组合在利周剖面比较发育。经实测剖面统计分析,相组合1中岩相1约占38.8%,岩相2约占43.3%,岩相4约占17.9%。该相组合下部通常为青灰色块状细砂岩(图4-A),层厚1~3 m,砂岩无明显层理,其中见有砾石,部分砂岩顶部可见泥砾及石

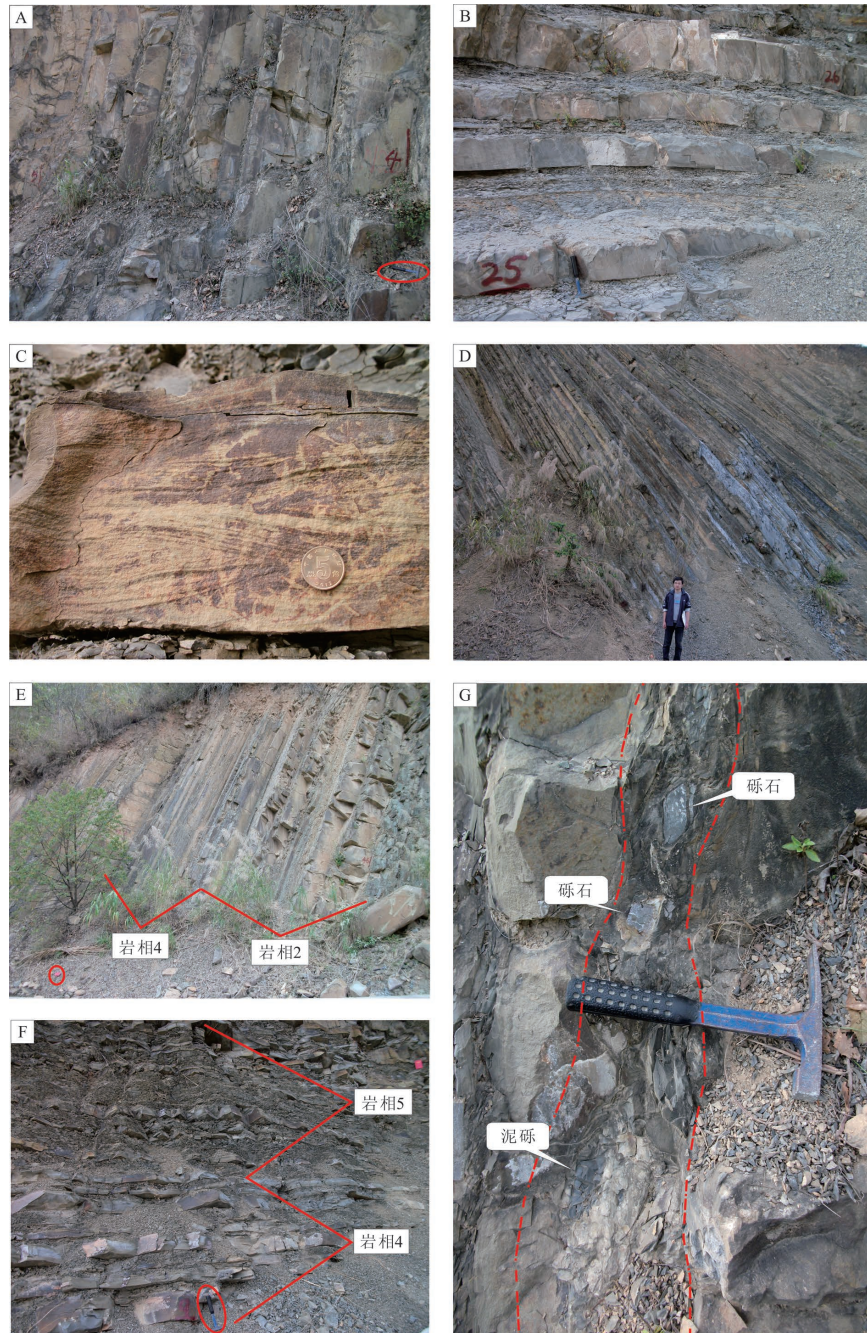


图3 岩相类型的野外照片及解释

A—中厚层砂岩夹页岩相,页岩较薄,具较高砂泥比,利周剖面;B—中厚层砂岩夹页岩相,页岩相对较厚,砂泥比较利周剖面降低,潞城剖面;C—具双向交错层理的中层粉砂岩,潞城剖面;D—薄—中层粉砂岩与页岩互层相,潞城剖面;E—薄—中层粉砂岩夹页岩相,与岩相2构成砂岩向上变细变薄层序,利周剖面;F—页岩夹薄层粉砂岩相,与岩相4构成砂岩向上变细变薄层序,潞城剖面;G—滑塌角砾岩相,利周剖面。地质锤长30 cm,野外记录本大小为12.5 cm×18 cm,硬币直径2 cm

Fig.3 Outcrop photographs and interpretations showing the lithofacies

A□Medium to thick bedded sandstone with shale (facies2), shale beds being relatively thin, with the higher sand and mud ratios, Lizhou section; B□medium to thick bedded sandstone with shale (facies2), shale beds being relatively thick, with lower sand and mud ratios than Lizhou section, Lucheng section; C□Medium bedded siltstone with bidirectional crossbeddings, Lucheng section; D□Interlayers of thin to medium bedded siltstone and shale (facies 3), Lucheng section; E□Thin to medium bedded siltstone with shale (facies4), F4 and F2 organized into fining and thinning upwards stacking patterns, Lizhou section; F□Shale with thin bedded siltstone (facies5), F5 and F4 organized into fining and thinning upwards stacking patterns, Lucheng section; G□Slipping collapse conglomerate (facies6), Lizhou section. Geological hammer with a length of 30 cm, field book 12.5 cm ×18 cm in size, coin 2 cm in diameter

英漂砾(图4-B),顶底面较为平整。往上岩性变为中厚层细砂岩夹页岩,砂岩层厚一般为20~70 cm,具正粒序,可见平行层理、交错层理及波状层理等沉积构造,底面较为平整。顶部则为薄—中层粉砂岩夹页岩,粉砂岩厚度一般为8~20 cm,可见平行层理、交错层理等沉积构造(图4-C),底面较为平整。

页岩厚度一般<5 cm。相组合1在层序上,整体表现为砂岩向上变细变薄的特征(图4-D)。

这种砂岩向上变细变薄的层序,整体表现为“退积”。但是在野外剖面观察中我们发现,层序中的页岩厚度由下往上并没有明显的变化,一般为薄层至极薄层,若为退积作用所形成,页岩一般应该表现为

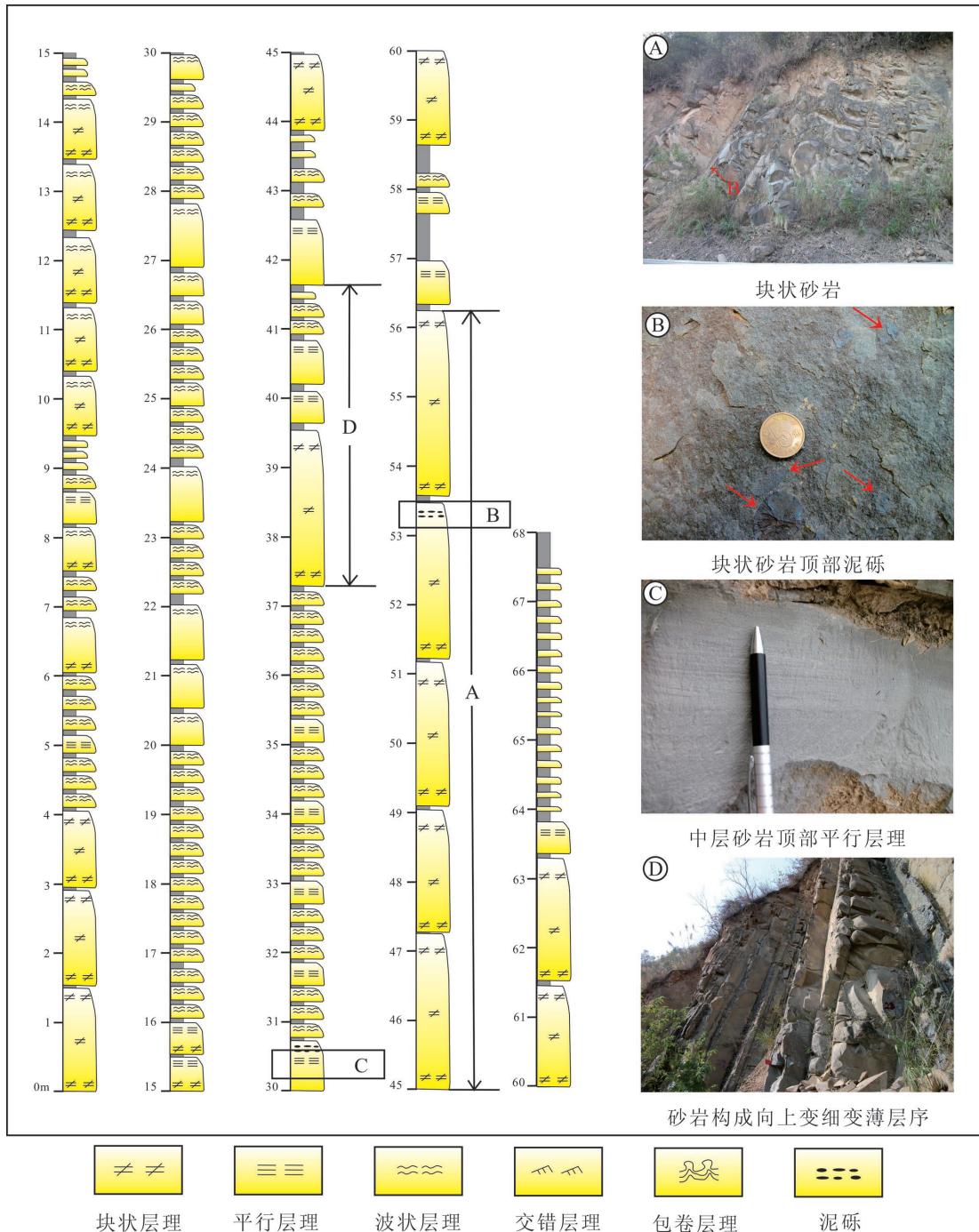


图4 近端水道沉积柱状图及野外照片

Fig.4 Stratigraphic column and outcrop photographs for the proximal channel-levee deposits

增厚增多,层序顶部可能应该为岩相3而非岩相4。因此,我们把这种向上变细变薄的层序解释为水道-天然堤沉积,可能揭示了水道由侵蚀→迁移→废弃的演化过程^[48]。下部块状砂岩为砂质碎屑流沉积,沉积厚度大,能量相对较强,此时沉积可能位于水道的轴部。其上岩性为中厚层砂岩夹页岩,沉积厚度变薄,通过前文分析为典型的浊流沉积,可能由于水道发生迁移而形成的水道边缘沉积。而层序顶部的薄-中层粉砂岩夹页岩反映了水道进一步迁移而形成的天然堤沉积。该相组合整体上,砂岩厚度较大,页岩相对较薄,砂质碎屑流沉积较为发育,分析认为

其可能为深水近端水道沉积。

4.2 相组合2——远端水道沉积

相组合2主要由岩相2、岩相4及岩相5组成(图5),主要发育在潞城剖面。其中,岩相2约占43.8%,岩相4约占35.4%,岩相5约占20.8%。在层序上,同样具有砂岩向上变细变薄的特征(图5-A)。下部岩性通常为中厚层砂岩夹页岩,砂岩厚度一般30~60 cm,具正粒序,砂岩中常见有交错层理、包卷层理等沉积构造(图5-B),构成不完整的鲍马序列,底部槽模、重荷模的底模构造较为发育(图5-C)。向上岩性逐渐变为薄-中层粉砂岩夹页岩乃

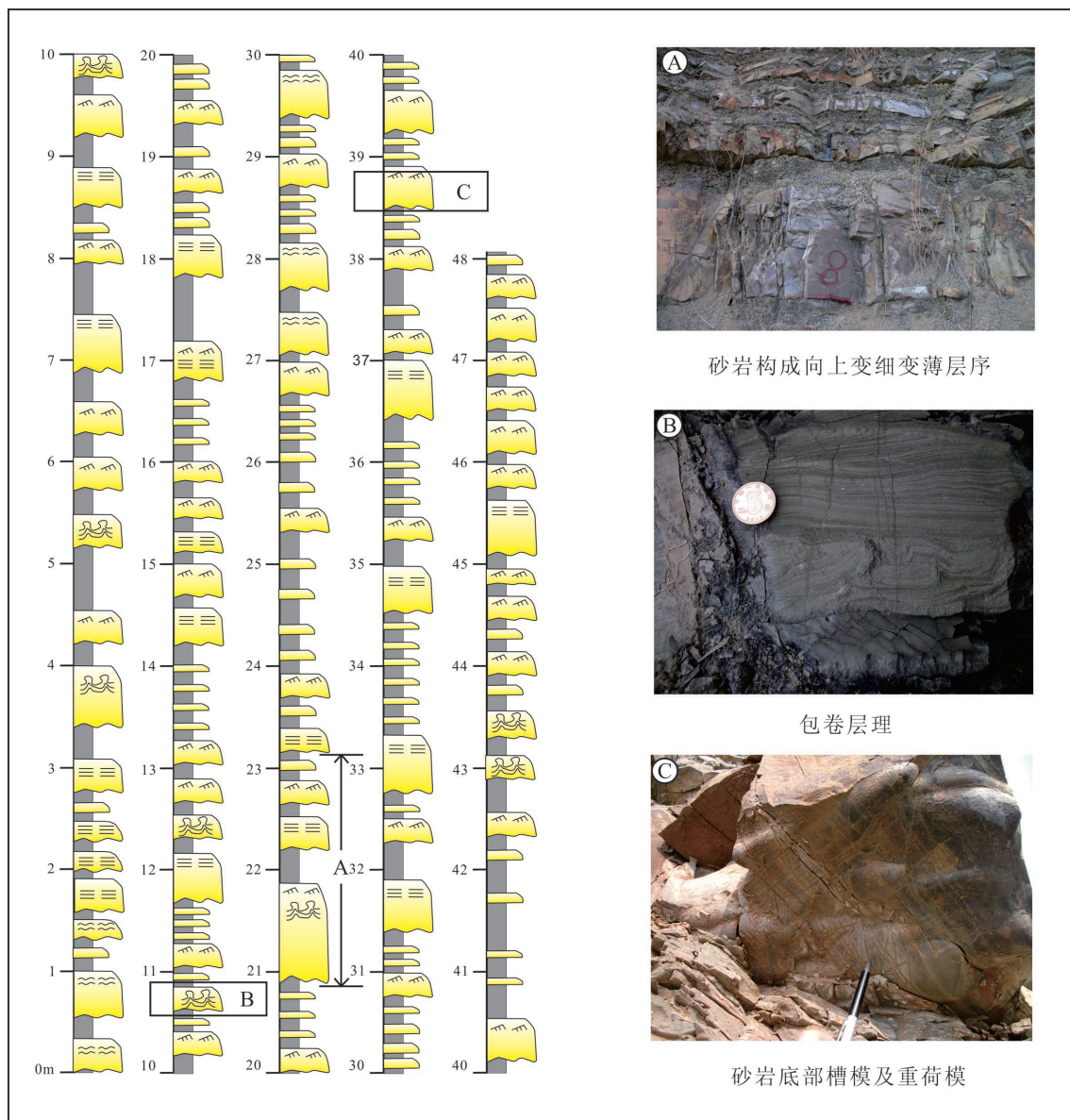


图5 远端水道沉积柱状图及野外照片(图例同图4)

Fig.5 Stratigraphic column and outcrop photographs for the distal channel-levee deposits

至页岩夹薄层粉砂岩,薄层粉砂岩侧向延伸不甚稳定,发育水平层理、交错层理等沉积构造。

相组合2与相组合1相比,具有以下几点不同:(1)不发育岩相1,岩相4、岩相5较为发育;(2)砂岩层厚度变薄,粒度相对变细;(3)页岩相对增厚增多;(4)重荷模、槽模等沉积构造更为发育。上述特征表明该段沉积时期,可能距离物源相对较远,为远端水道沉积。岩相2、岩相4及岩相5层构成砂岩向上变细变薄、页岩相对增厚增多的层序,同样可能为水道侧向迁移演化的结果。

4.3 相组合3——近端朵体沉积

相组合3主要由岩相3及少量的岩相2组成(图6),主要发育在潞城剖面。其中,岩相2约占22.9%,岩相3约占77.1%。整体上表现为砂泥岩韵律互层(图6-A),常与岩相2构成向上变细变薄或变厚变粗的层序(图6-B)。砂岩厚度一般为5~20cm,具正粒序,常见有沙纹层理、包卷层理(图6-C),底面较为平整,侧向延伸稳定。

该相组合主要是由于在水道末端浊流能量的衰减及限制性环境的消失所形成,笔者将其解释为

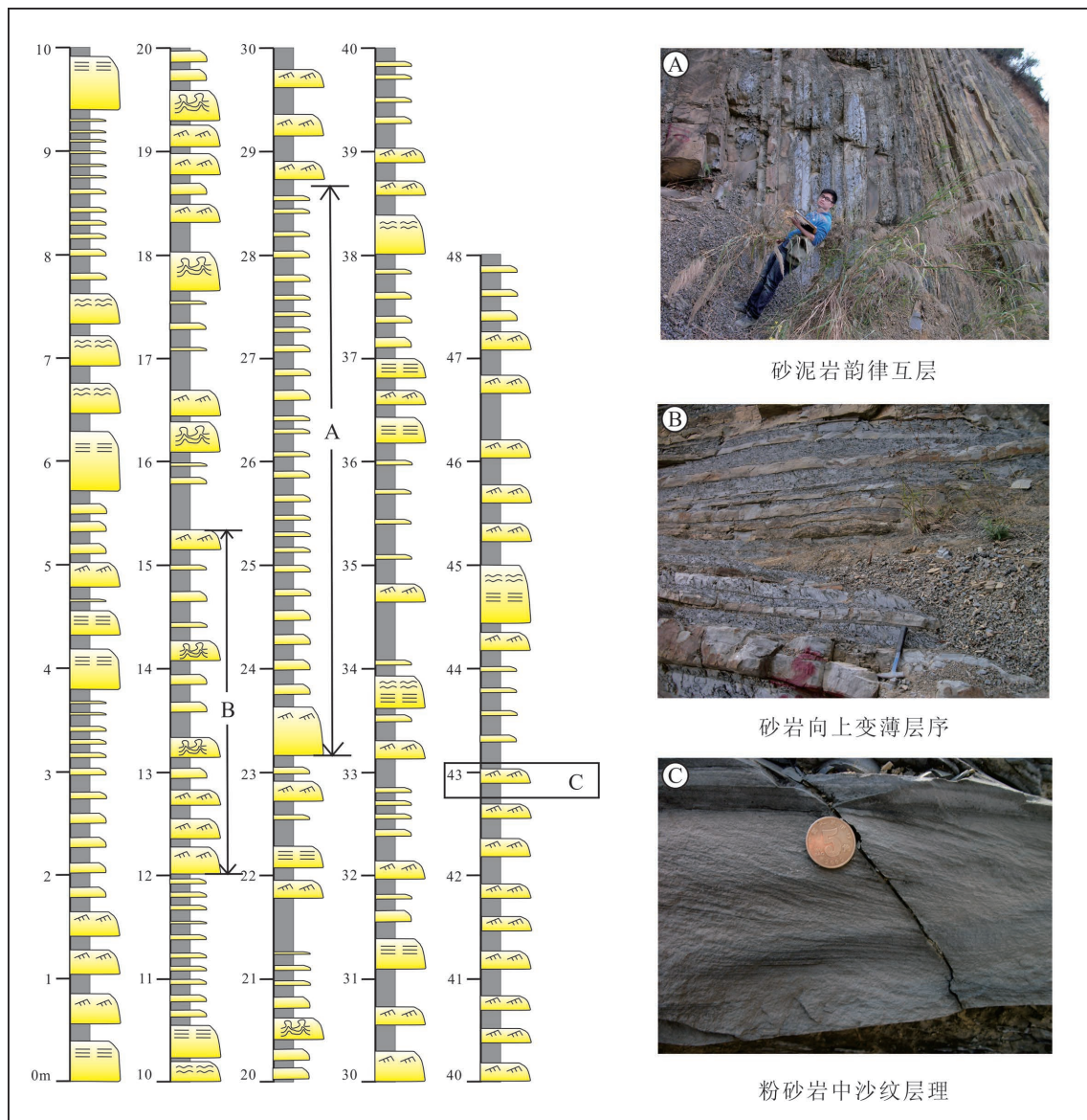


图6 近端朵体沉积柱状图及野外照片(图例同图4)
Fig.6 Stratigraphic column and outcrop photographs for the proximal lobe deposits

深水水道的近端朵体沉积。少量的岩相2代表了近端朵体沉积内部的分支水道沉积,而岩相3则为朵体沉积。而在远端朵体处,推测应该几乎全部由岩相3组成,构成砂泥岩薄互层的远端朵体沉积^[49]。

5 沉积模式探讨

根据最新研究成果,研究区中三叠世巨厚层陆缘碎屑浊流沉积应代表华南西缘古特提斯洋关闭—初始碰撞的周缘前陆盆地环境^[50]。中三叠世,研究区构造活动强烈,这是形成各种重力流沉积的重要触发机制之一。其次,物源分析发现,研究区古水流为NWW方向(利周至潞城方向),物源可能来自盆地ES方向的一个碰撞造山带^[28-29]。从区域浊流相的分布来看,利周剖面主要为近端水道沉积,而潞城剖面则为远源相为主,在一定程度上也与物源方向相吻合。综合研究区沉积背景及特征,建立了该区深水重力流沉积模式(图7)。

概括而言,其沉积规律如下:(1)平面上,由陆架边缘往深水盆地方向,依次发育块体搬运沉积、水道堤岸复合体沉积及朵体沉积。该沉积体系反映了重力流沉积在搬运过程中滑动、滑塌、碎屑流

及浊流之间发生的流体性质的转换^[37]。利周剖面只发育一层厚约20 cm的滑塌沉积,而大量发育砂质碎屑流沉积,说明此时可能已经位于滑塌沉积的边缘。这一点在区域上也得到了证实,在利周以东的凌云县玉洪乡的板纳组上部及兰木组下部发现了大规模的滑动、滑塌沉积,厚数百至千余米不等^[51]。从物源方向上来看,利周乡较玉洪乡离物源更远,流体性质由滑动、滑塌转换为以碎屑流为主。而在潞城剖面,主要以浊流沉积为主,此时流体性质转换为浊流;(2)剖面上,①在陆架边缘斜坡上,以滑动、滑塌沉积为主,岩性一般为滑塌砾岩;②近端水道沉积,以砂质碎屑流沉积为主,岩性通常为块状砂岩,由于水道的迁移演化,在垂向剖面上通常表现为砂岩向上变细变薄的特征;③远端水道沉积,以浊流沉积为主,充填岩性为中厚层砂岩夹页岩,重荷模、槽模等底模构造发育,垂向剖面同样具有砂岩向上变细变薄的特征;④水道前端朵体,可进一步分为近端朵体沉积及远端朵体沉积,发育在深海平原上,以远源浊流沉积为主。近端朵体沉积主要由分支水道及朵体沉积组成,远端朵体沉积则主要由砂泥薄互层的朵体沉积组成。

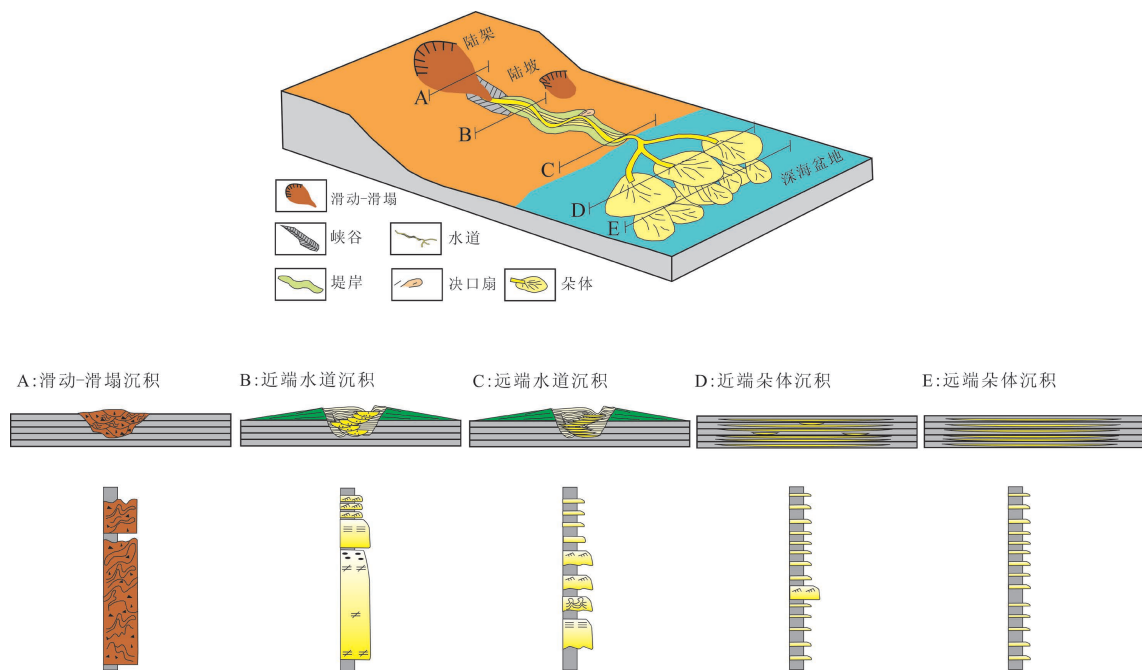


图7 研究区深水水道沉积模式示意图

Fig.7 Schematic diagram of depositional model for submarine channels in the study area

6 结论

(1)根据野外实测剖面及室内分析,可将田林地区中三叠统深水沉积划分为6个岩相类型:块状砂岩相、中厚层砂岩夹页岩相、薄—中层粉砂岩与页岩互层相、薄—中层粉砂岩夹页岩相、页岩夹薄层粉砂岩相及滑塌角砾岩相。

(2)各种岩相构成3种主要的岩相组合类型,分布代表了近端水道沉积、远端水道沉积及近端朵体沉积。

(3)结合构造背景、物源及区域浊流相分布等因素,建立了研究区中三叠统沉积模式:在陆架边缘斜坡,以滑动、滑塌沉积为主,充填岩性为滑塌砾岩;近端水道沉积以砂质碎屑流沉积为主,岩性为块状砂岩;远端水道沉积则以浊流沉积为主,岩性为中厚层砂岩夹页岩;水道前端朵体以远源浊流沉积为主,岩性为薄—中层粉砂岩与页岩互层。这种由陆架边缘往深海盆地方向水道充填岩性的变化,反映了重力流沉积在搬运过程中滑动、滑塌、碎屑流及浊流之间发生的流体性质的转换。

致谢:在野外工作期间,长江大学硕士研究生肖鹏、付炜同学付出了辛勤的劳动,在此表示感谢!

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A study of the middle Triassic deep-water sediments in Tianlin area, Guangxi

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Abstract: A suite of Middle Triassic turbidite with great thickness was observed in Tianlin area of Guangxi. On the basis of the sections measured in field survey, integrated with the previous researches, the authors carried out detailed studies of the lithofacies and facies associations in the study area. The results show that there exist six lithofacies which are composed of three main facies groups: Facies association 1 is dominated by sandy debris flows which represent the proximal channel-levee deposits; Facies associations 2 is dominated by typical turbidite deposits which represent the distal channel-levee deposits; Facies associations 3 is dominated by the distal turbidite deposits which represent the proximal lobe deposits. Based on the above analysis, together with the tectonic settings, provenance and the regional distribution of turbidite facies, the authors have established a depositional model for middle Triassic deep-water deposits in the study area.

Key words: Tianlin area; middle Triassic; deep-water deposits; depositional model

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