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## 湘中南中—晚奥陶世硅质岩地球化学特征及其对奥陶纪盆地演化的启示

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**摘要:**湘中南地区奥陶系由“细碎屑岩—硅质岩系—粗碎屑岩”构成,三者厚度变化具有明显的规律性:厚度等值线的展布逐渐趋于北东方向,厚度最大区域向南东方向迁移。区内岭口剖面烟溪组硅质岩 SiO<sub>2</sub> 含量(89.08%~94.32%)和 Al/(Al+Fe+Mn)值(0.52~0.79)较高,具有轻稀土略富集、无明显铈异常和铈异常的特点;大桥剖面烟溪组硅质岩 SiO<sub>2</sub> 含量高(91.74%~95.14%), Al/(Al+Fe+Mn)值为 0.34~0.56,具有轻稀土富集、无明显铈异常和间歇性铈负异常、Y/Ho 比值低(20.65±1.63)的特点。硅质岩地球化学特征及图解说明其主要为正常海相生物成因,形成于开阔的大陆边缘背景。对比邻近地区相应层位数据发现,湘中南及其邻区中—晚奥陶世硅质岩成因与沉积背景相似,指示其形成于统一盆地中,结合地层等厚度图分析认为,盆地经历了被动大陆边缘—前陆盆地的转换,硅质岩系可能是前陆盆地初始阶段的产物,在其展布范围内无明显热液影响,暗示造成华夏地块抬升的地球动力学来源可能还在该套硅质岩系展布范围的更南部或东南部。

**关键词:**硅质岩;地球化学;奥陶纪;盆地演化;华南

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## Geochemical features of middle–upper Ordovician cherts series in central–southern Hunan and their implications for basin evolution during Ordovician

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**Abstract:** Ordovician strata in central–southern Hunan consist of “finer clastic–chert–bearing series–coarser clastic rock”, and

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their thickness varies regularly. Spatially, the thickness contours are distributed northeastwards and meanwhile, the thickest tends to move southeastwards. In the study area, chert samples of Yanxi Formation in Lingkou section show high  $\text{SiO}_2$  values (89.08%–94.32%) and  $\text{Al}/(\text{Al}+\text{Fe}+\text{Mn})$  ratios (0.52–0.79), and are characterized by slight enrichment of LREE and no obvious cerium and europium anomalies. Samples of equivalent formation in Daqiao section shows high  $\text{SiO}_2$  values (91.74%–95.14%), and the  $\text{Al}/(\text{Al}+\text{Fe}+\text{Mn})$  ratios range from 0.34 to 0.56, with characteristics of LREE enrichment, intermittently negative cerium anomaly and no europium anomaly, and low Y/Ho ratios ( $20.65 \pm 1.63$ ). Geochemical characteristics and discrimination diagrams of middle–upper Ordovician cherts in central–southern Hunan indicate that these rocks were biogenic and formed in an open continental margin. A correlation with equivalent formation in adjacent areas shows that these cherts have similar origins and sedimentary environments, which indicates that they formed in the same basin. Combined with the analysis of the iso-thickness diagram, it could be suggested that the basin in central–southern Hunan experienced the change from passive margin to foreland basin during Ordovician, and the cherts probably resulted from this transition. In addition, there is no obvious hydrothermal activity, suggesting the geodynamics that caused the uplift of Cathaysian block might have been located to the further southern or southeastern extension range of the cherts series in central–southern Hunan.

**Key words:** cherts; geochemistry; Ordovician; basin evolution; South China

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## 1 引言

早古生代的加里东运动是华南地质历史演化中较为重要的一幕,形成了大规模的花岗质岩浆活动、强烈的褶皱变形与区域性角度不整合<sup>[1-2]</sup>,然而对加里东期盆地性质和演化却一直存在“有洋壳”<sup>[3-6]</sup>和“无洋壳”<sup>[7-9]</sup>之争,近年来关于华南古生代(包括早古生代和晚古生代)的一系列沉积环境与构造背景的研究成果<sup>[10-15]</sup>促进了这一问题的研究。奥陶纪是华南早古生代盆地的重要转换时期<sup>[1]</sup>,沉积了大量的碎屑岩和硅质岩、少量的碳酸盐岩,其中含丰富笔石化石的硅质岩产于碎屑岩系之间,较为特征,易于识别,对认识早古生代沉积环境和盆地演化有重要的指示作用。常见于海洋沉积物的硅质岩是沉积盆地的特殊沉积相带,具有重要的古地理学和古海洋学意义,再加上其独特的物理化学性质,能够较好地保存成岩时的地球化学信息,推断硅质岩的成因以及形成环境,前人在这方面已经有了深入的研究,并建立了相关的对比标准及判断依据<sup>[16-22]</sup>,在沉积地质学的研究上得到了广泛的应用<sup>[23-29]</sup>。

湘中南地区在构造上位于钦杭结合带西段,是扬子板块与华夏板块边界问题的主要争议地区,关

于其早古生代时期的盆地演化,目前主要有如下几种认识:认为华南在寒武纪—奥陶纪为扬子板块东南缘被动大陆边缘盆地<sup>[30]</sup>,在奥陶纪末—志留纪时期转变为前陆盆地<sup>[12, 31, 32]</sup>;也有学者认为华南在早古生代一直为前陆盆地<sup>[12, 31]</sup>或一直为裂谷盆地<sup>[33]</sup>。为此,笔者对比研究了湘中南地区奥陶世沉积记录及其中硅质岩的沉积地球化学响应,以期进一步了解华南早古生代沉积环境和构造演化。

## 2 地质背景

研究区位于湖南中南部,毗邻广西、广东、江西地区,生物地层区划上属于珠江盆地地理分区<sup>[34-35]</sup>,区内奥陶纪发育两套硅质岩系,分别为奥陶纪末期的五峰组和中—晚奥陶世烟溪组及其相当层位,前者不在本文的讨论范围之内。中—晚奥陶世硅质岩系在华南分布广泛,如湖南的烟溪组、双家口组,赣南的陇溪组,桂北的升坪组,其岩相类型李志明和全秋琦称之为较深水盆地型(华南型)<sup>[35]</sup>,岩性以层状黑色泥(页)岩(板岩)—硅岩型组合为特征(图5-a-d),富产笔石化石,受变质作用影响较弱,其下伏地层为桥亭子组(及其相当层位)绢云母板岩或粉砂质板岩组成的细碎屑岩(以下简称“细碎屑

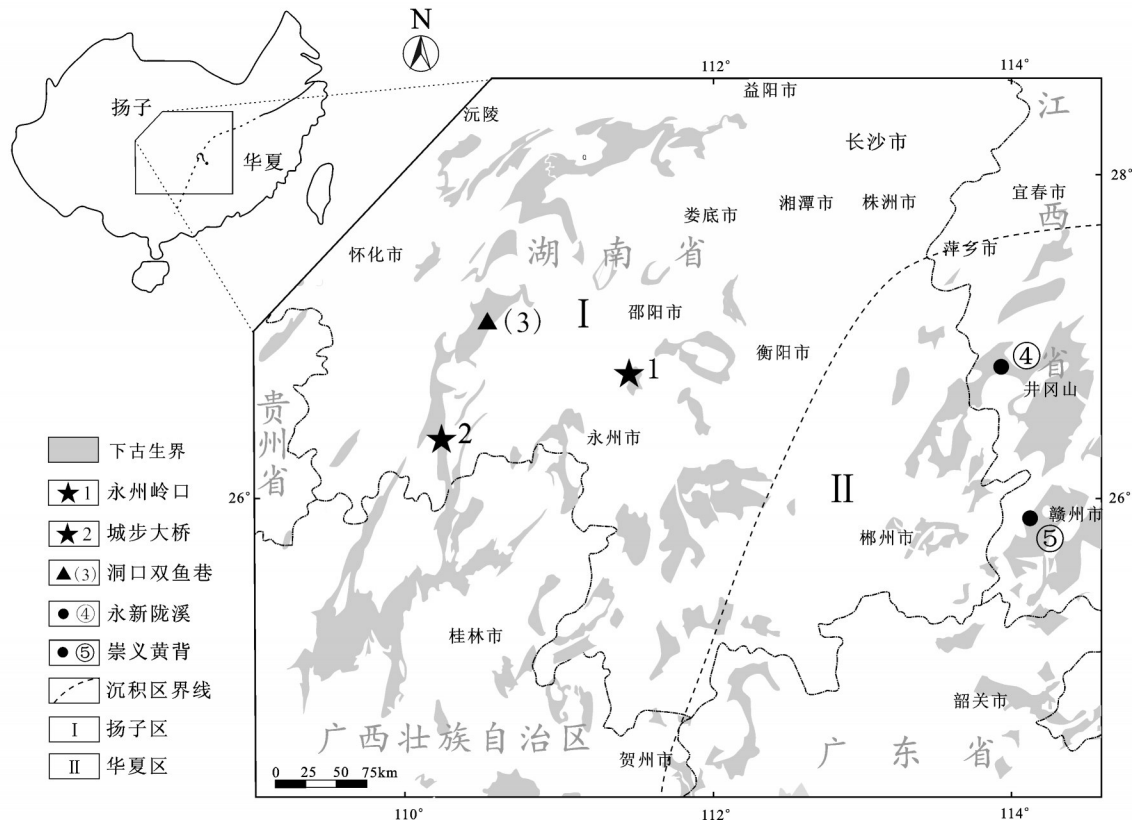


图1 研究区早古生代地层及样品分布图(岭口和大桥数据来自本文,剖面图见图4;双鱼巷数据来自文献<sup>①</sup>;陇溪和黄背数据来自文献[23])

Fig.1 Simplified geological map showing Paleozoic strata and distribution of samples in the study area (data of section Lingkou and Daqiao from this paper, section as shown in Fig. 4, section Shuangyuxiang from reference<sup>①</sup>, section Longxi and Huangbei from reference [23])

岩”),上覆地层为天马山组(及其相当层位)砂岩组成的相对较粗的碎屑岩(以下简称“粗碎屑岩”)。由于岩性特殊,区域上层位亦较稳定,因此被广泛用于区域地层对比,前人在生物地层<sup>[35-38]</sup>、沉积学<sup>[39-41]</sup>、沉积地球化学<sup>[23, 42]</sup>、大地构造背景<sup>[43-44]</sup>等方面研究成果亦较为丰富。区域早古生代地层分布及地球化学样品位置图如图1所示。

### 3 地层学特征

#### 3.1 区域地层对比

中一晚奥陶世烟溪组硅质岩系由于富产笔石化石,其时限较为精确。区域地层对比表如表1所示,可以看出这套硅质岩的发育具有穿时性。

#### 3.2 硅质岩系及其上下层位厚度展布特点

古地理格局和地层厚度的空间展布均受构造

背景的制约。地层厚度的时空变化能体现盆地堆积中心<sup>[45]</sup>的变迁,在水动力、物源等外部因素变化不大的情况下,厚度的变化往往与沉降中心的迁移有关<sup>[45-46]</sup>,为考察研究区中一晚奥陶世硅质岩的地层学特征,我们将其上下相邻层位的碎屑岩加入了对比。地层厚度数据来自区域地质调查报告以及笔者等实测剖面,为排除人为干扰,等厚度图采用surfer软件中Kriging插值法自动生成。所得的湘中南奥陶纪黑色岩系及其上下碎屑岩层位等厚度图如图2所示,由于地层出露的限制,目前只能获得控制点及其邻近范围内的残余地层等厚度图,从图中可以看出,从“细碎屑岩”(图2-a)到中一晚奥陶世硅质岩系(图2-b)再到“粗碎屑岩”(图2-c),相同地层厚度等值线北东方向的展布特点渐趋明显,堆积中心(深色区域)有往南或南东方向迁移的趋

①王先辉,何江南,杨俊,等. 1:25万怀化市幅区域地质调查报告[R]. 长沙:湖南省地质调查院,2013

表 1 研究区奥陶系对比 (据文献[23]修改)

Table 1 Correlation of Ordovician strata of the study area (modified after reference [23])

系	统	阶	安化	隆回-城步	兴安	祁东	崇义-永新	韶关
上覆地层			两江河组	两江河组	两江河组	跳马涧组	?	茶园山组
奥陶系	上统	赫兰特阶	五峰组	天马山组	田岭口组	天马山组	石口组	黄竹洞组
		凯迪阶	南石冲组			城步组	韩江组	古亭组
		桑比阶	磨刀溪组			双家口组	陇溪组	半坑组
	中统	达瑞威尔阶	烟溪组	烟溪组	升坪组	百马冲组	七溪岭组	长坑水组
		大坪阶	桥亭子组	桥亭子组	未出露	下黄坑组 ? (未见底)		
		弗洛阶	白水溪组	白水溪组				黄隘组
	特马豆克阶	白水溪组			白水溪组		爵山沟组 (未见底)	
	下伏地层			探溪组	探溪组	边溪组	?	

注:灰色表示中—晚奥陶世硅质岩系,“?”表示因出露或研究程度等因素而尚未明确。

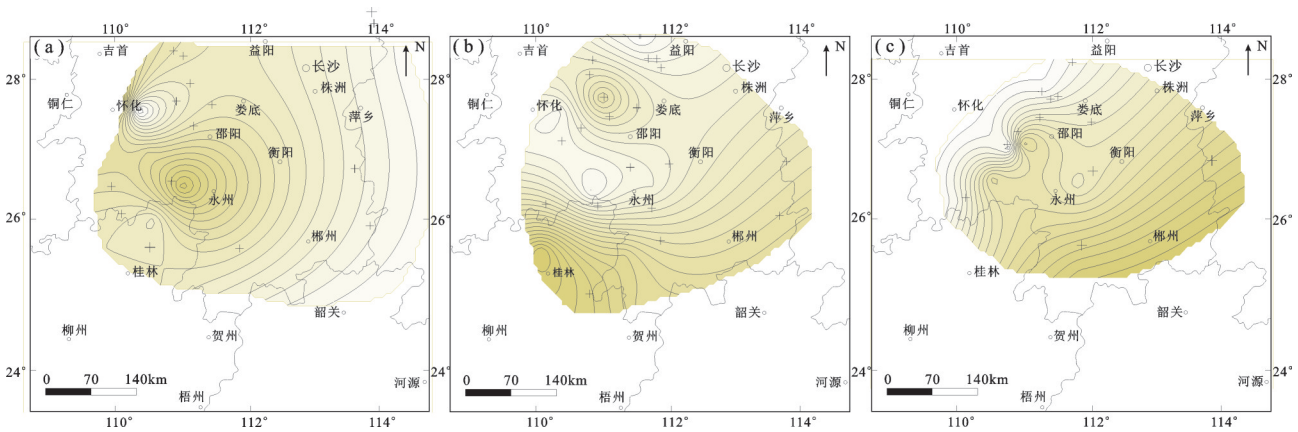


图 2 湘中南中—晚奥陶世硅质岩系及其上下层位等厚度图(地层厚度资料来自 1:25 万区域地质调查报告和笔者实测)

a—“细碎屑岩”; b—中—晚奥陶世硅质岩系; c—“粗碎屑岩”; 颜色越深厚度越大, “+”表示厚度控制点

Fig.2 Isopach map of middle–upper Ordovician cherts series and its overlying and underlying horizons in central–southern Hunan (data of strata thickness after 1:250000 regional geological survey and measured sections)

a–Finer clastic rocks; b–Middle–upper Ordovician cherts series; c–Coarser clastic rocks; the darker the color, the thicker the strata

势<sup>[47–48]</sup>。这些特征可以粗略代表各组地层沉积之时及之前一段时期内的盆地演化特点。

鉴于该套硅质岩的厚度展布特点以及该时期构造运动的方向性<sup>[43]</sup>,选择代表性剖面做柱状对比

如图 3,可以看出这套硅质岩系由北往南(或由北西往南东)有增厚趋势,并且其中硅质岩的含量由安化—城步—兴安呈现“少—多—少”的变化趋势,表明沉积环境在这一方向(NW–SE)上有一定的变化,



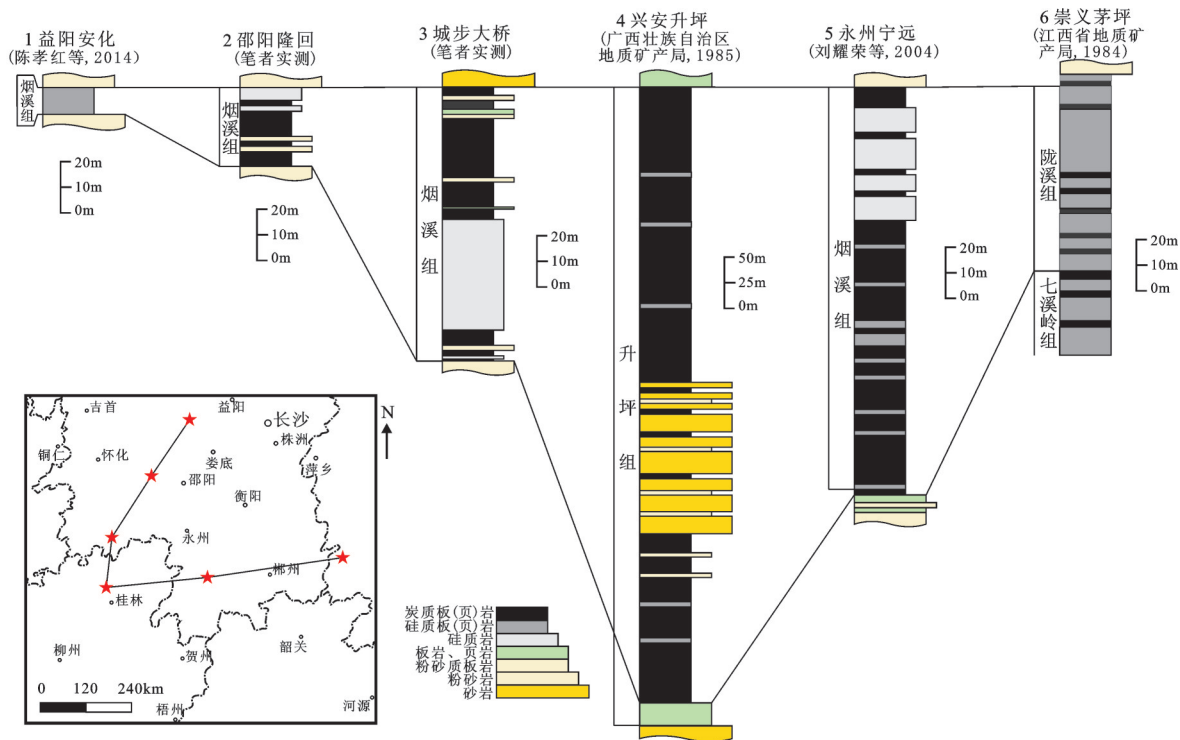


图3 湘中南中一晚奥陶世硅质岩系岩石地层对比图(安化剖面据文献①,升坪剖面据文献[49],宁远剖面据文献②,茅坪剖面据文献[50])

Fig. 3 Stratigraphic correlation of middle-upper cherts series in central-southern Hunan (Anhua section after reference ①; Shengping section after reference [49]; Ningyuan section after reference ②; Maoping section after reference [50])

可能是受到了当时的古地理格局影响。

#### 4 样品采集与测试

本文所采硅质岩样品来自城步大桥剖面 and 永州岭口剖面的烟溪组硅质岩(图1、图4),并引用了相邻近的洞口双鱼巷剖面烟溪组数据<sup>⑥</sup>;另外为了更好地综合分析,笔者利用已发表的永新陇溪和崇义黄背剖面的陇溪组数据(据文献[23])做对比讨论。

大桥和岭口剖面样品为自底向顶采集,岩性均为薄层状硅质岩,部分样品含少量炭泥质条带(图5-g),其主量元素和稀土元素检测均在国土资源部武汉矿产资源监督检测中心完成。首先将无污染样品粉碎至200目干燥后备用,全岩主量元素在X射线荧光光谱仪(AXIOS)上测试,微量元素与稀土元素在电感耦合等离子体质谱仪(ICPMS-X Series

II)上进行分析,测试精度优于5%。文中Ce异常和Eu异常表达式分别为: $Ce/Ce^*=2 Ce_N/(La_N+Pr_N)$ ,  $Eu/Eu^*=Eu_N/(Sm_N \times Gd_N)^{1/2}$ ,稀土元素标准化均采用澳大利亚后太古代平均页岩(PASS)进行标准化<sup>[51]</sup>。

本文所获的城步大桥和永州岭口烟溪组硅质岩主量元素、稀土元素分析结果见表2,各剖面不同环境硅质岩元素平均值及标准偏差( $\pm 1\sigma$ )对比表见表3。

#### 5 地球化学特征

##### 5.1 主量元素

城步大桥剖面样品  $SiO_2$  含量为 91.74%~95.14%,平均93.51%, $Al_2O_3$  含量为 1.61%~3.03%,平均2.24%;永州岭口剖面样品  $SiO_2$  含量为 89.08%~94.32%,平均92.25%, $Al_2O_3$  含量为 2.48%~5.15%,平均3.50%,其他主量元素含量均较低。对比2个剖

①陈孝红,张保民,周鹏,等. 华南中部震旦纪一志留纪地层格架、岩相古地理与成矿关系成果报告[R]. 武汉:武汉地调中心,2014.

②刘耀荣,彭学军,马爱军,等. 1:25万道县幅区域地质调查报告[R]. 长沙:湖南省地质调查院,2004.

③王先辉,何江南,杨俊,等. 1:25万怀化市幅区域地质调查报告[R]. 长沙:湖南省地质调查院,2013.

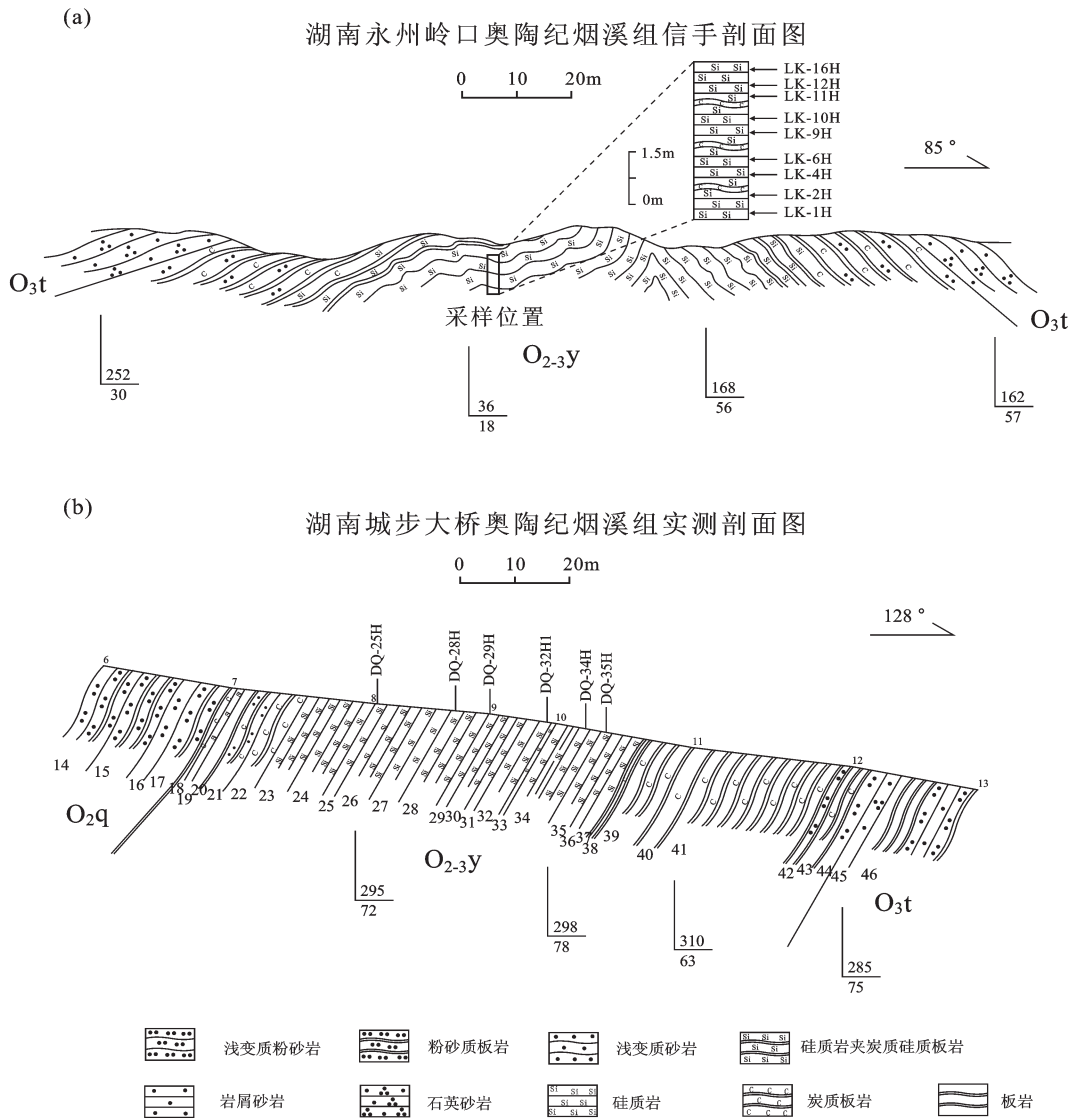


图4 中一晚奥陶世烟溪组硅质岩采样剖面图(剖面位置见图1)

a—湖南永州岭口奥陶纪烟溪组信手剖面图;b—湖南城步大桥奥陶纪烟溪组实测剖面图

Fig. 4 Geological section of middle-upper cherts in Yanxi Formation (location of sections is shown in Fig. 1)

a—Sketch geological section of Yanxi Formation during Ordovician in Lingkou Yongzhou, Hunan Province; b— Geological section of Yanxi Formation during Ordovician in Daqiao Chengbu, Hunan Province

面的主量元素发现,大桥剖面样品的SiO<sub>2</sub>含量高于岭口剖面,而Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>、K<sub>2</sub>O、Na<sub>2</sub>O、TiO<sub>2</sub>等陆源元素的含量略低于岭口剖面,但均在仪器分析误差范围内,说明二者应属同一古地理沉积区。在PAAS和“纯硅质岩”构成的端元混合模型<sup>[24]</sup>中,多数样品在由PASS和“纯硅质岩”组成的理论趋势线上或附近(图5),样品由含SiO<sub>2</sub>80%~95%的“硅质岩”组成,反映这些硅质岩的陆源碎屑含量较低。

硅质岩中Fe、Mn的富集主要与热液的参与有关,而Al的富集则与陆源物质的介入有关。

Bostrom et al.<sup>[52]</sup>提出,海相沉积中Al/(Al+Fe+Mn)值是衡量沉积物中热液沉积物含量的标志,Adachi et al.<sup>[16]</sup>和Yamamoto<sup>[17]</sup>指出这个比值在0.01(纯热液成因)到0.60(纯生物成因)之间变化。大桥、岭口硅质岩的Al/(Al+Fe+Mn)值变化范围分别为0.34~0.56,0.52~0.79。表明该套硅质岩主要为生物成因,这与样品中观察到的放射虫化石相符(图5-e-h)。

MnO/TiO<sub>2</sub>比值可以作为判断硅质岩来源及沉积环境的重要标志<sup>[53]</sup>,离大陆较近的边缘海等沉积环境中沉积的硅质岩,MnO/TiO<sub>2</sub>比值偏低,一般小

表2 永州岭口、城步大桥奥陶纪烟溪组硅质岩主量(%)及稀土( $10^{-6}$ )元素含量  
 Table 2 Main element (%) and rare earth element data ( $10^{-6}$ ) of Ordovician cherts in Yanxi Formation in Lingkou, Yongzhou and Daqiao, Chengbu

分析项目	城步大桥烟溪组 (DQ-)					永州岭口烟溪组 (LK-)										
	25H	28H	29H	32H1	34H	35H	1H	2H	4H	6H	9H	10H	11H	12H	16H	
SiO <sub>2</sub>	93.51	94.94	95.14	92.76	92.99	91.74	89.08	93.58	91.56	89.44	94.32	92.94	93.90	92.70	92.77	
Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	2.73	1.61	1.66	2.41	2.00	3.03	4.29	2.65	4.12	5.15	2.99	3.03	2.48	3.56	3.21	
TFe <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> *	1.61	2.10	1.80	2.83	2.89	2.56	3.00	1.23	1.16	1.02	0.58	1.39	1.49	0.89	1.20	
CaO	0.09	0.10	0.09	0.11	0.09	0.10	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	
MgO	0.30	0.22	0.21	0.30	0.26	0.31	0.47	0.32	0.44	0.55	0.30	0.36	0.29	0.41	0.35	
K <sub>2</sub> O	0.83	0.49	0.46	0.61	0.63	0.74	1.36	0.86	1.33	1.77	0.81	0.94	0.72	1.16	0.89	
Na <sub>2</sub> O	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.11	0.09	0.08	0.09	0.08	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.34	
TiO <sub>2</sub>	0.11	0.07	0.07	0.11	0.10	0.15	0.18	0.11	0.19	0.29	0.13	0.15	0.09	0.18	0.14	
P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub>	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.04	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.01	
MnO	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.12	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.004	0.01	0.004	
LOI	0.78	0.41	0.52	0.83	1.01	1.35	2.70	1.82	1.97	3.07	1.60	1.95	1.68	2.30	2.34	
Total	99.14	99.44	99.38	99.05	98.85	98.55	98.53	98.98	98.89	98.33	99.24	98.96	99.09	99.03	98.91	
Al*	0.56	0.36	0.41	0.39	0.34	0.47	0.52	0.59	0.73	0.79	0.79	0.62	0.56	0.75	0.67	
Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> /TiO <sub>2</sub>	24.82	24.77	24.41	22.31	19.42	20.07	23.83	24.09	21.68	17.76	23.00	20.20	27.56	19.78	22.93	
La	7.71	3.38	6.74	8.72	7.79	11.1	7.30	4.65	9.70	9.34	7.72	8.17	3.07	6.07	6.19	
Ce	14.80	3.71	12.10	15.10	8.88	18.00	15.10	9.89	19.70	20.00	15.60	16.20	6.24	11.90	14.30	
Pr	1.75	0.64	1.45	1.75	1.41	2.17	1.56	1.03	2.01	2.16	1.68	1.76	0.69	1.29	1.37	
Nd	6.71	2.17	5.46	6.09	4.77	7.37	5.97	3.83	7.23	8.34	6.28	6.68	2.70	4.84	5.06	
Sm	1.24	0.36	1.03	1.05	0.79	1.20	1.12	0.70	1.14	1.53	1.10	1.25	0.57	0.85	0.88	
Eu	0.23	0.07	0.18	0.20	0.14	0.22	0.19	0.13	0.18	0.25	0.19	0.26	0.09	0.14	0.15	
Gd	1.05	0.27	0.77	0.82	0.66	0.89	0.83	0.58	0.95	1.21	0.90	0.98	0.47	0.79	0.69	
Tb	0.17	0.04	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.11	0.14	0.10	0.16	0.22	0.16	0.19	0.10	0.12	0.11	
Dy	0.91	0.18	0.49	0.46	0.58	0.47	0.71	0.61	0.83	1.13	0.77	1.14	0.59	0.68	0.57	
Ho	0.18	0.04	0.09	0.08	0.12	0.09	0.15	0.13	0.18	0.23	0.17	0.22	0.12	0.15	0.12	
Er	0.46	0.10	0.22	0.24	0.34	0.26	0.47	0.39	0.59	0.71	0.52	0.60	0.37	0.43	0.40	
Tm	0.07	0.02	0.03	0.04	0.06	0.04	0.09	0.06	0.09	0.11	0.09	0.10	0.06	0.06	0.07	
Yb	0.44	0.11	0.23	0.24	0.44	0.32	0.51	0.42	0.61	0.75	0.57	0.60	0.37	0.42	0.42	
Lu	0.06	0.02	0.03	0.04	0.07	0.05	0.07	0.06	0.08	0.11	0.07	0.09	0.06	0.06	0.06	
Y	3.83	0.68	1.79	1.60	2.78	1.86	3.93	3.28	4.73	6.34	4.52	6.12	3.23	3.48	3.25	
Ce/Ce*	0.93	0.58	0.89	0.89	0.61	0.84	1.03	1.04	1.03	1.03	1.00	0.99	0.99	0.98	1.13	
Eu/Eu*	0.95	1.06	0.95	1.01	0.91	1.00	0.92	0.92	0.82	0.87	0.88	1.08	0.83	0.78	0.89	
(La/Yb) <sub>PAAS</sub>	1.29	2.27	2.16	2.68	1.31	2.56	1.06	0.82	1.18	0.92	1.01	1.00	0.61	1.07	1.08	
Y/Ho	21.28	18.89	20.11	19.05	23.17	21.38	26.55	25.43	25.71	27.93	26.59	27.69	26.92	23.84	26.21	
ΣREE+Y	43.59	13.04	33.96	40.10	31.71	48.44	38.14	25.85	48.18	52.43	40.33	44.36	18.72	31.28	33.65	

注: Al\*=Al/(Al+Fe+Mn); Ce/Ce\*=2 Ce<sub>N</sub>/(La<sub>N</sub>+Pr<sub>N</sub>); Eu/Eu\*=Eu<sub>N</sub>/(Sm<sub>N</sub>×Gd<sub>N</sub>)<sup>1/2</sup>。

于0.5,而远离大陆的大洋环境中的硅质沉积物的MnO/TiO<sub>2</sub>比值却较高,可达0.5~3.5。除岭口LK-2号样品的MnO/TiO<sub>2</sub>比值达到1.09外,其余样品的MnO/TiO<sub>2</sub>值为0.01~0.43,表明这套硅质岩主体位于大陆沉积体系之下,而LK-2号样品则可能是其中的MnO受到了成岩过程的影响<sup>[18]</sup>。

## 5.2 稀土元素

大桥和岭口剖面样品稀土元素总量ΣREE值变化范围分别为 $12.36 \times 10^{-6} \sim 46.58 \times 10^{-6}$ ,  $15.49 \times 10^{-6} \sim$

$46.09 \times 10^{-6}$ 。大桥剖面具铈负异常,除样品DQ-28H和DQ-34H存在明显铈负异常外(Ce/Ce\*值分别为0.58、0.61),其余样品Ce/Ce\*值范围为0.84~0.93,岭口剖面样品具不明显的铈正异常,Ce/Ce\*值分别为0.98~1.13;大桥剖面Eu/Eu\*值在0.91~1.06范围内,平均值为0.98;岭口剖面Eu/Eu\*值范围为0.78~1.08,平均值为0.89。可以看出,相对而言,大桥剖面的Ce较为亏损,而岭口剖面的Eu较为亏损。样品的稀土元素PAAS标准化分布曲线如图7-a,除



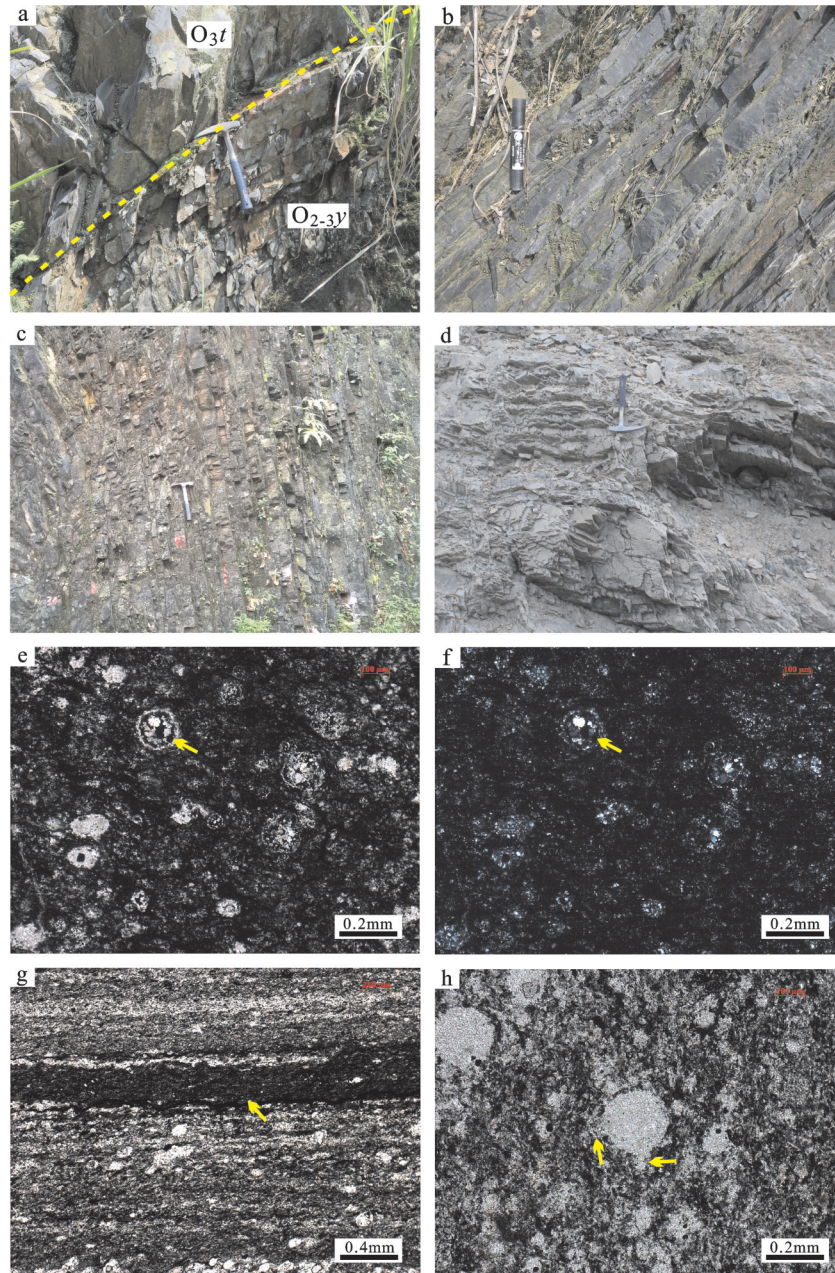


图5 湘中南中—晚奥陶世硅质岩野外露头及镜下照片

a—隆回杉木湾剖面烟溪组( $O_{2-3y}$ )与天马山组( $O_{3t}$ )整合接触(剖面位置见图3); b—隆回杉木湾剖面中的硅质板岩夹硅质岩;  
c—大桥剖面烟溪组层状硅质岩露头; d—岭口剖面烟溪组硅质岩露头; e—岭口剖面样品LK-13放射虫硅质岩,局部被炭泥质充填(箭头所示),单偏光; f—与e图同视域,正交偏光; g—大桥剖面样品DQ-34中的炭质条带(箭头所示); h—大桥剖面样品DQ-28中的放射虫硅质岩,隐约可见放射虫的刺(箭头所示)

Fig. 5 Field outcrop and microscope photographs of middle-upper cherts series in central-southern Hunan  
a—Conformable contact between Yanxi and Tianmashan formation in Shanmuwan section (profile position in Fig. 3); b—Siliceous slate bedding cherts in Shanmuwan section; c—Bedded cherts of Yanxi Formation in Daqiao section; d—Cherts of Yanxi Formation in Lingkou section;  
e—Radiolarian cherts of sample LK-13, partly filled with carbon-argillaceous matter (indicated by arrows), plainlight;  
f—The same vision field as photo e, crossed nicols; g—Carbonaceous stripes in sample DQ-34 (indicated by arrows);  
h—Radiolarian cherts in sample DQ-28 with vaguely seen radiolarian thorn



岭口剖面LK-2H、LK-11H两个样品出现较为明显的右倾外((La/Yb)<sub>PASS</sub>比值分别为0.82、0.61),其余样品曲线呈平坦或右倾状,(La/Yb)<sub>PASS</sub>比值变化范围为0.92~2.68,反映轻稀土相对富集,相对于邻近剖面而言(图7-b),大桥和岭口剖面硅质岩的稀土元素含量略低于周边地区。大桥剖面Y/Ho值为18.89~23.17,岭口剖面Y/Ho值明显高于大桥剖面的Y/Ho值,介于23.84~27.93。反映大桥和岭口的硅质岩可能是大陆边缘的产物<sup>[54]</sup>。

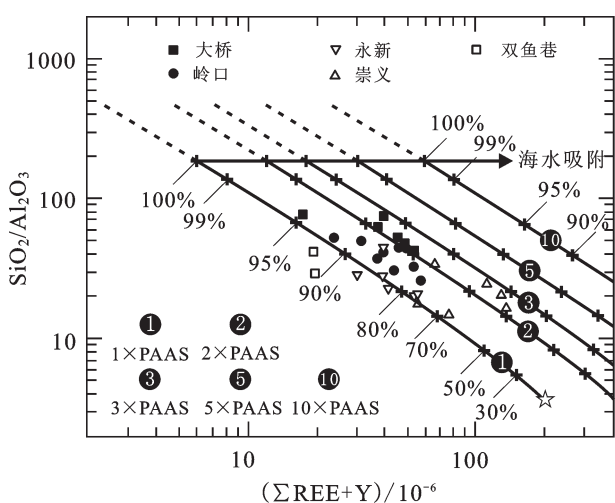


图6 湘中南地区中—晚奥陶世硅质岩( $\Sigma$ REE+Y)-SiO<sub>2</sub>/Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>图解(底图据文献[25])

Fig. 6 ( $\Sigma$ REE+Y)-SiO<sub>2</sub>/Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> diagram of middle-upper Ordovician cherts series in central-southern Hunan (base map after reference [25])

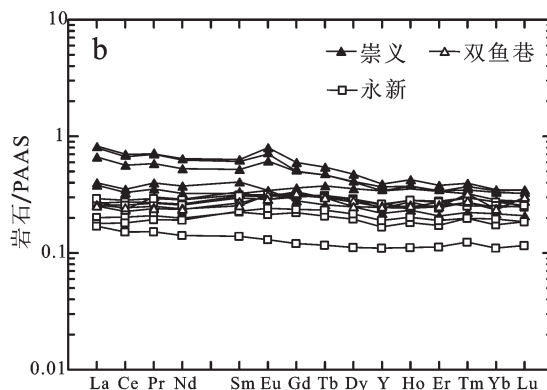
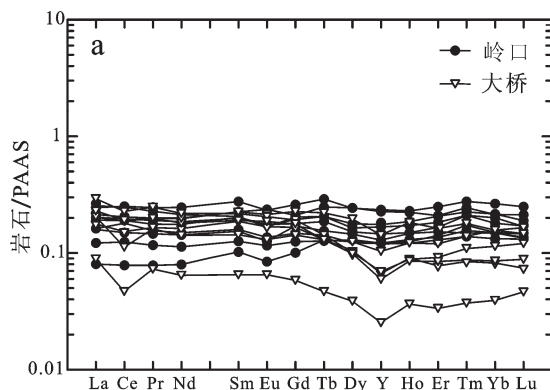


图7 湘中南中—晚奥陶世硅质岩标准化稀土元素分配曲线<sup>[51]</sup>

Fig. 7 PASS-normalized REE patterns of middle-upper Ordovician cherts series in central-southern Hunan

## 6 硅质岩成因及沉积背景

### 6.1 硅质岩成因

Adachi et al.<sup>[16]</sup>和 Yamamoto<sup>[17]</sup>在系统研究了热液成因与生物成因的硅质岩后,认为Al/(Al+Fe+Mn)比值由纯热液成因的0.01到纯生物成因的0.6之间变化,并由此拟定了判别热液成因与非热液成因硅质岩的Al-Fe-Mn三角判别图解,指出热液成因硅质岩的投点落入富Fe端,非热液成因硅质岩的投点落入富Al端。如图8所示,湘中南硅质岩样品均位于非热液成因区及其附近,进一步说明研究区中—晚奥陶世硅质岩为非热液成因,结合前人<sup>[55]</sup>及本文在硅质岩中发现的放射虫(图5-e-h),推断湘中南地区中—晚奥陶世硅质岩系主要为生物以及化学沉积成因。

沉积物中Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>/TiO<sub>2</sub>比值受风化作用、沉积搬运、沉积作用及成岩作用的影响很小<sup>[56-58]</sup>,而当沉积物中混合一些基性或酸性火山碎屑时,其Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>/TiO<sub>2</sub>值会发生明显变化。如图9所示,在Al/(Al+Fe+Mn)-Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>/TiO<sub>2</sub>图解<sup>[23]</sup>中,岭口剖面样品投点均落在正常海相非热液成因区(C区)及含酸性火山碎屑非热液成因区(B区)的边缘附近,表明岭口硅质岩为正常海相非热液成因;而大桥硅质岩则位于A、B、C三个区域之间,鉴于其中发现的放射虫(图5-h)以及桂北地区存在的基性岩及火山碎屑岩<sup>[49]</sup>,推测大桥地区硅质岩主要为生物成因,但受其南部桂北地区火山物质再循环的影响。邻近剖面的硅质岩也大多落在C区,对于落入D区的崇义剖面C3~

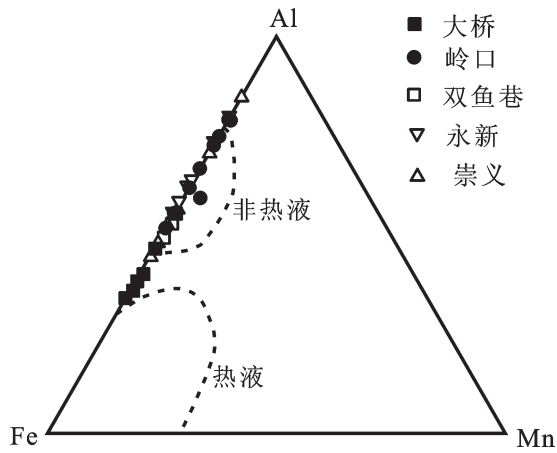


图8 湘中南中一晚奥陶世硅质岩 Al-Fe-Mn 三角图解  
(底图据文献[16])

Fig. 8 Al-Fe-Mn diagram of middle-upper Ordovician cherts series in central-southern Hunan (base map after reference [16])

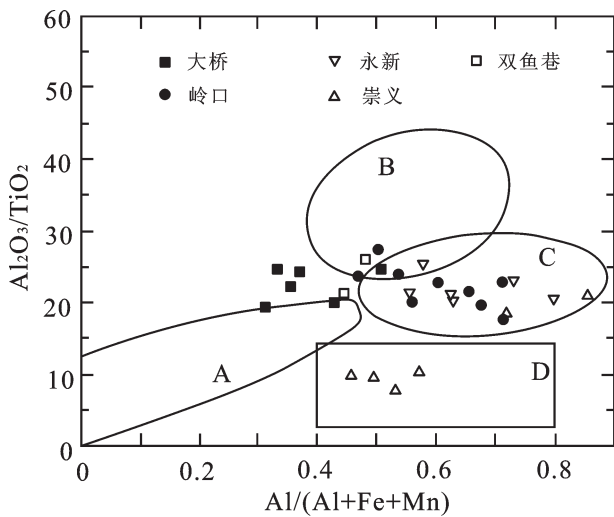


图9 湘中南中一晚奥陶世硅质岩 Al/(Al+Fe+Mn)-Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>/TiO<sub>2</sub> 图(底图据文献[25])

A 区—基性火山热液成因硅质岩; B 区—含酸性火山碎屑非热液成因硅质岩; C 区—正常海相非热液成因硅质岩; D 区—含基性火山碎屑非热液成因硅质岩

Fig. 9 Al/(Al+Fe+Mn)-Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>/TiO<sub>2</sub> diagram of middle-upper Ordovician cherts series in central-southern Hunan (base map after reference [25])

A—Hydrothermal cherts associated with basaltic volcanism; B—Non-hydrothermal cherts containing felsic volcanic clasts; C—Non-hydrothermal cherts associated with normal marine deposits; D—Non-hydrothermal cherts containing basaltic volcanic clasts

C6 四个样品,张保民等研究认为是老地层中的火山物质经风化搬运后沉积在陇溪组硅质岩中造成<sup>[23]</sup>。因此,图8和图9说明湘中南地区中一晚奥陶世硅质岩主要为正常海相生物成因,局部地区受古老基底火山物质再循环的影响。

### 6.2 沉积环境与构造背景

湘中南中一晚奥陶世硅质岩的 Ce/Ce\*、Eu/Eu\*、(La/Yb)<sub>PAAS</sub>、∑REE+Y、Y/Ho 平均值及标准偏差(表3)多与弗朗西斯科大陆边缘或巢湖中二叠统孤峰组的相应比值接近,说明这套硅质岩主要沉积于大陆边缘背景,但也有个别比值存在明显偏离,如大桥剖面的(La/Yb)<sub>PAAS</sub>值达到了(2.05±0.61),高于表中所列的各种沉积背景,可能是受陆源物质输入的影响相对较大的原因<sup>[59]</sup>,同时,样品中∑REE+Y 值显示出比较大的变化范围,与被动大陆边缘可能包含多种构造背景信息的特点相符<sup>[30]</sup>。

Y 和 Ho 常具有相似的地球化学行为,平均上地壳组成及 PAAS 均具有和球粒陨石相似的 Y/Ho 值(26~28)<sup>[56, 60]</sup>。目前,关于 Y 和 Ho 分异的报告主要集中在海水或海相碳酸盐岩<sup>[61-63]</sup>以及河水或河流入海口<sup>[64-65]</sup>。由于海水中 Ho 相对 Y 具有更高的移出速率,海水具有比河水及河口更高的 Y/Ho 值,其中河水的 Y/Ho 值与 PAAS 相近或略高于 PAAS,低于海水的平均值 55<sup>[63-64]</sup>。目前低于 PAAS 的 Y/Ho 值的报告主要集中在深海铁锰结核或结壳(Y/Ho 值在 17~25)<sup>[61, 66]</sup>。湘中南中一晚奥陶世硅质岩样品中,大桥硅质岩的 Y/Ho 值略低于弗朗西斯科远洋与弗朗西斯科洋脊的 Y/Ho 值(达到 20.65±1.63),其余样品 Y/Ho 比值与美国 Shoo Fly 陆缘硅质岩比值接近,因此,从微量元素比值来看,湘中南中一晚奥陶世硅质岩总体上为大陆边缘背景。

Murray<sup>[18]</sup>通过对全球早古生代至古近一新近纪不同沉积背景下的硅质岩地球化学特征的详细研究,提出可用 100×TFe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>/SiO<sub>2</sub>-100×Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>/SiO<sub>2</sub>、TFe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>/TiO<sub>2</sub>-Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>/(Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>+TFe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>)、TFe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>/(100-SiO<sub>2</sub>)-Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>/(100-SiO<sub>2</sub>)和 La<sub>N</sub>/Ce<sub>N</sub>-Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>/(Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>+TFe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>) 等图解来判别硅质岩的沉积环境。如图 10,大桥硅质岩主要位于大陆边缘附近,仅在图 10-d 中落在远洋区域附近,结合其低 Y/Ho 比值和间歇性铈负异常的特点,说明其可能形成离大陆边缘相

表3 湘中南中—晚奥陶世硅质岩与不同环境硅质岩元素平均值及标准偏差(±1σ)对比<sup>[24]</sup>

Table 3 Contrast of middle–upper Ordovician cherts data in central–southern Hunan and the average value and standard deviation of chert elements in different environments<sup>[24]</sup>

地区 / 地层	Ce/ Ce*	Eu/ Eu*	(La/Yb) <sub>PAAS</sub>	ΣREE+Y	Y/Ho	样品数
城步大桥	0.79±0.15	0.98±0.05	2.05±0.61	31.95±11.37	20.65±1.63	6
永州岭口	1.02±0.05	0.89±0.09	0.97±0.17	36.99±10.79	26.32±1.24	9
洞口双鱼巷 <sup>①</sup>	0.94±0.03	1.05±0.06	1.08±0.01	56.80±1.05	27.17±0.64	2
崇义陇溪组 <sup>[23]</sup>	0.89±0.04	1.11±0.18	1.84±0.63	97.27±34.93	25.61±0.76	6
永新陇溪组 <sup>[23]</sup>	0.98±0.03	0.99±0.03	1.13±0.23	47.18±11.55	25.31±0.97	6
弗朗西斯科大陆边缘 <sup>[20]</sup>	1.02±0.24	1.32±0.31	0.64±0.19	66.33±54.33	23.78±2.54	15
弗朗西斯科远洋 <sup>[20]</sup>	0.56±0.10	1.27±0.14	1.12±0.72	63.80±49.70	21.14±3.80	4
弗朗西斯科洋脊 <sup>[20]</sup>	0.28±0.12	1.22±0.12	0.64±0.12	52.52±27.16	21.77±2.29	9
日本 Sasayama 远洋 <sup>[67]</sup>	0.73±0.25	1.12±0.10	0.87±0.29	34.71±11.18	36.80±4.58	17
巢湖中二叠统孤峰组 <sup>[68]</sup>	0.80±0.07	0.94±0.60	0.72±0.26	35.13±19.90	33.75±3.90	23
美国 Shoo Fly 陆缘 <sup>[69]</sup>	1.05±0.05	1.21±0.05	0.96±0.17	43.36±15.87	26.34±1.38	9

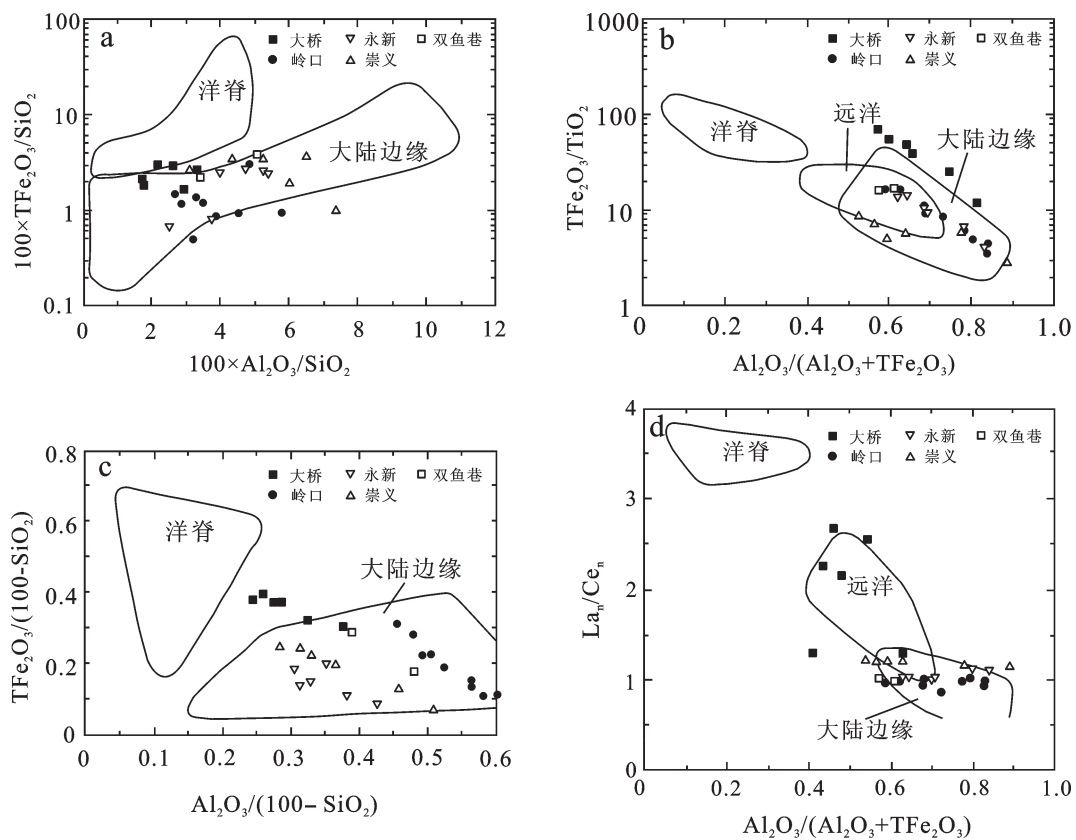


图10 湘中南地区中—晚奥陶世硅质岩形成环境判别图(底图据文献[18],图例同图6)

Fig. 10 Discrimination diagrams for geological settings of middle-upper Ordovician cherts in central-southern Hunan (base map after reference [18], legends as for Fig. 6)

①王先辉,何江南,杨俊,等.1:25万怀化市幅区域地质调查报告[R].长沙:湖南省地质调查院,2013.



对较远的边缘海盆环境,受间歇性陆源物质的影响。其余硅质岩样品均落在大陆边缘及其附近区域,进一步反映湘中南及其邻区中一晚奥陶世的硅质岩总体形成于大陆边缘的构造背景。

硅质岩中REE的丰度反映了黏土矿物的组成以及被海水中的黏土或生物体吸附的情况,而 $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$ 含量反映陆源黏土组分, $\text{SiO}_2/\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$ 值代表硅化程度<sup>[21]</sup>,黄虎等<sup>[25]</sup>建立了由PASS和“纯硅质岩”组成的 $\Sigma\text{REE}+\text{Y}$ 和 $\text{SiO}_2/\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$ 的混合模型,用以判别沉积环境。如图6所示,曲线①②③⑤⑩分别代表相同硅化过程中硅质岩中 $\Sigma\text{REE}+\text{Y}$ 分别是PASS组分的1、2、3、5、10倍,湘中南中一晚奥陶世硅质岩的投点均落在曲线①和②之间的区域及其附近,表明该套硅质岩除了受陆源物质的影响外,还从海水中吸附了一定量的稀土元素,其中以大桥和崇义两地从海水中吸附得最多,反映这两处硅质岩形成于更开阔的海水环境。

以上各种硅质岩沉积背景投图说明,湘中南及其邻区中一晚奥陶世硅质岩总体沉积于大陆边缘的背景,为正常海相生物成因硅质岩,城步地区水体深度更大,受间歇性陆源物质输入的影响。

## 7 硅质岩沉积模式及对盆地构造演化的启示

湘中南及其邻区奥陶纪时期盆地的堆积中心有向南或南东方向迁移的趋势,地层的厚度展布渐趋于NE-SW方向,这与前陆盆地发育初期的演化模式有很好的对应关系,结合硅质岩地球化学特征,本文认为这是前陆盆地构造负载引起挠曲沉降形成的沉积响应,而综合硅质岩的地球化学图解以及前人研究成果<sup>[70-72]</sup>来看,湘中南硅质岩沉积之前应为扬子东南缘被动大陆边缘盆地。据此,本文提出湘中南中一晚奥陶世硅质岩的沉积模式及其相应的盆地演化阶段(图11)如下:(1)被动大陆边缘阶段(烟溪组沉积之前):由新元古代裂谷盆地<sup>[66]</sup>演化而来,堆积中心位于盆地中部,桥亭子组细碎屑岩形成,该阶段末期局部地段开始发育深色泥岩;(2)前陆盆地初始阶段烟溪组沉积时期:华夏地块隆升加载导致盆地挠曲沉降,盆地水深达到最大,物源供应不足,烟溪组硅质岩系作为前陆盆地初始

阶段的沉积响应开始形成,堆积中心向构造负载的一侧偏移,地层厚度展布开始表现出NE-SW方向的展布特点;(3)前陆盆地发展阶段:烟溪组沉积之后华夏地块进一步向NW阶段性<sup>[43,73-74]</sup>隆升,巨大的构造负载导致盆地进一步挠曲沉降,堆积中心继续向南东移动,并沉积了前陆盆地系统中的晚奥陶世天马山组(杂)砂岩,同时由于构造载荷的方向性展布,地层厚度也呈现明显的NE-SW方向的展布特点;受陆缘间歇性浊流的影响,靠构造载荷一侧剖面的黑色岩系中出现较多碎屑物质,而真正意义上的硅质岩变少(如图3中的升坪剖面)。随着前陆盆地的继续发展,堆积中心转而向NW方向移动,表现为岩相和生物相突变界面<sup>[49]</sup>以及泥盆系与前泥盆系不整合面<sup>[75]</sup>自SE向NW层位逐渐升高。

关于形成构造负载或华夏地块抬升的机制,目前仍缺乏充足证据,因此图中并未涉及,但目前从硅质岩的地球化学特征来看,并没有显示出明显的热液活动特征,有可能是造成抬升的构造动力源距研究区较远的原因。华南地块东部在早古生代经历了一次强烈的构造热事件<sup>[14,76]</sup>,而岩石圈的热冷却和收缩必然导致区域的沉降,同时造成挠曲强度和沉积载荷的逐渐增加,其沉降范围往往大于拉张期盆缘断裂所限范围<sup>[48]</sup>,因此对应于硅质岩的地球化学特征,热沉降很可能是除构造负载外造成盆地沉降的另一个原因。

## 8 结论

硅质岩成因研究表明,湘中南中一晚奥陶世硅质岩以正常海相生物成因为主,形成于大陆边缘背景,相对而言,城步大桥地区的水体较永州岭口更为开阔,仅受间歇性陆源物质输入的影响。

结合等厚度分析以及前人研究成果,本文认为湘中南奥陶纪经历了被动大陆边缘到前陆盆地的转变,这一盆地转变过程在地层学以及硅质岩地球化学特征上得到了很好的响应。

湘中南中一晚奥陶世硅质岩较为一致的地球化学特征指示该时期硅质岩形成于统一盆地中,在硅质岩展布范围内无明显热液影响,暗示造成华夏地块抬升的构造动力源可能还在华南硅质岩展布范围的更南部。

① 龚根辉,陈汉林. 华南早古生代前陆盆地碎屑岩地球化学特征及其地质意义[C]//中国地球科学联合学术年会,2014: 2297-2300.

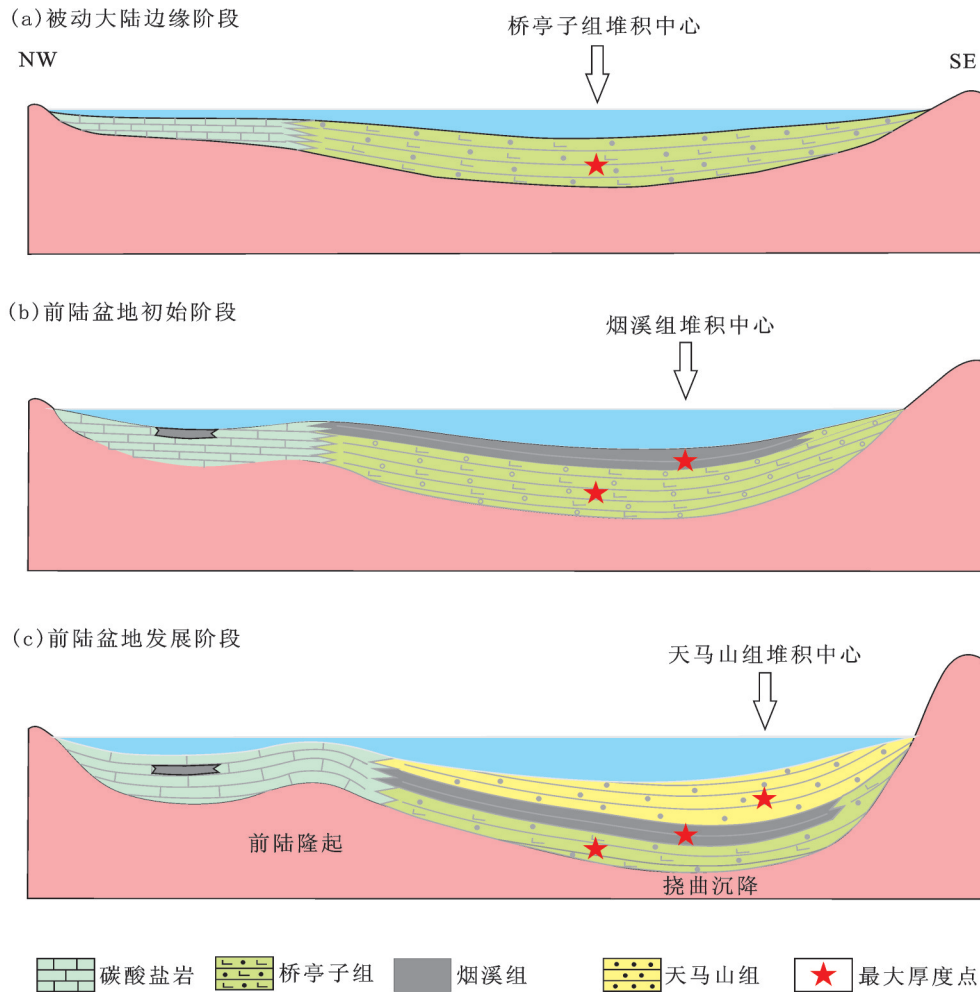


图 11 湘中南中—晚奥陶世硅质岩系沉积模式及华南奥陶纪盆地演化简图

Fig. 11 Schematic diagram of basin evolution during Ordovician in South China and depositional model of middle-upper Ordovician cherts series in central-southern Hunan

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