

火山碎屑密度流沉积机制研究

——以松辽盆地东南隆起区九台地区白垩系营城组火山碎屑岩为例

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内容提要:火山碎屑密度流是一种危险的火山活动现象,也是一种重要的盆地物源供给方式,对其沉积机制的研究具有灾害预防和油气勘探的双重意义。松辽盆地东南隆起区九台营城煤矿地区白垩系营城组古火山机构保存良好,发育有典型的火山碎屑密度流沉积物。本文在精细刻画火山碎屑岩的岩石结构、沉积构造的基础上,运用薄片观察和沉积物粒度统计的方法,从物质来源、搬运机制和就位方式角度系统地分析了火山碎屑密度流的整个沉积过程,并结合国内外火山学、沉积学的研究进展探讨了不同浓度火山碎屑密度流的沉积机制。研究区内的火山碎屑密度流沉积物可以划分为五种微相:①块状熔结角砾凝灰岩微相;②无序含集块凝灰角砾岩微相;③逆粒序或双粒序角砾凝灰岩微相;④正粒序角砾凝灰岩微相;⑤韵律层理凝灰岩微相。第一种微相具有熔结结构,可能形成于高挥发分岩浆喷发柱的垮塌,火山碎屑密度流的就位温度较高;后四种微相具有正常火山碎屑岩结构,可能形成于火山口的侧向爆炸,火山碎屑密度流的就位温度中等。沉积块状熔结角砾凝灰岩微相的火山碎屑密度流具有黏性碎屑流的流体特征,沉积物整体冻结就位;沉积无序含集块凝灰角砾岩微相和逆粒序或双粒序角砾凝灰岩微相的火山碎屑密度流具有颗粒流的流体特征,沉积物整体冻结就位;沉积正粒序角砾凝灰岩微相和韵律层理凝灰岩微相的火山碎屑密度流具有湍流的流体特征,沉积物连续加积就位。火山碎屑密度流的颗粒浓度是一个连续变量,但流体性质可能会发生突变,稀释的火山碎屑密度流的沉积机制符合下部流动边界模型,稠密的火山碎屑密度流的沉积机制符合层流(碎屑流或颗粒流)模型。

关键词:火山碎屑密度流;火山碎屑岩;粒度分析;搬运和沉积机制;白垩系营城组;松辽盆地

沉积物密度流是由密度差引起,重力驱动的一种多相流体,是地球表层搬运沉积物的一种重要方式(Bell, 1942; Middleton, 1966)。水下沉积物重力流和地表火山碎屑密度流是自然界中两种常见的沉积物密度流。前者由堆积在斜坡的沉积物滑塌或洪水携带大量沉积物入湖入海产生,在海底或湖底以底流的形式快速搬运、堆积(Kuenen, 1957; Middleton, 1993)。经过半个多世纪的研究,已取得长足进展(Shanmugam, 2000; Haughton et al., 2009; Meiburg et al., 2010; Gong et al., 2015; Zhu Xiaomin et al., 2017)。后者由强烈的岩浆或蒸气岩浆爆发产生,伴随着火山喷发柱的垮塌、火山

口的炸裂或火山射气的横向膨胀,固-气两相或固-气-液三相载屑流体在周围空气中快速贴地运移(Fisher, 1966a, 1979; Cas et al., 1987)。因此,火山碎屑密度流与水下沉积物重力流在流体物理性质和沉积物沉积特征方面具有相似性,研究方法也可以相互借鉴(Walker, 1971; Lajoie et al., 1989; Doronzo et al., 2013)。例如,两者的流体行为都受到流体速度、黏度和颗粒浓度、粒度以及地形等因素的影响,控制了碎屑物的搬运方式和就位机制,表现在沉积物上则都会出现块状堆积和层状堆积两种端元沉积构造类型(Sparks, 1976; Wilson et al., 2000; Mulder et al., 2001)。然而,由于火山爆发

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Liu Runchao, Huang Yulong, Zou Jieqiong. 2019. Sedimentary mechanism of pyroclastic density currents: a case study based on the pyroclastic rocks of the Cretaceous Yingcheng Formation in the Jiutai Area, Southeast Uplift of the Songliao Basin. Acta Geologica Sinica, 93(4):879~898.

能量的波动,喷出物粒度、形状的离散和空气介质在载屑能力、流动性、可压缩性等方面与水介质的差异,使得火山碎屑密度流的流变学状态和颗粒支撑机制在时间域和空间域(欧拉-拉格朗日参考系)中的变化更加复杂(Wohletz et al., 1979; Sulpizio et al., 2008; Ongaro et al., 2016)。

近二十年来国外学者在火山碎屑密度流的研究中,取得了诸如统一过去相互独立的火山碎屑流和火山碎屑浪模型,建立密度分层、逐渐加积的新模型,引入流动边界带概念和颗粒流理论等进展,并将这些新理论、新模型应用到物理和数值模拟中,取得了较好的实验结果(Burgissier et al., 2002; Branney et al., 2002; Dellino et al., 2010; Sher et al., 2017)。然而,火山碎屑密度流搬运和沉积体系的耦合关系仍然未被充分理解,比如,颗粒浓度的连续性是否意味着不同浓度火山碎屑密度流沉积方式的一致性(Andrews et al., 2012; Roche, 2012; Breard et al., 2017)?这在一定程度上是因为难以直接观测运动中的火山碎屑密度流的内部结构(Sulpizio et al., 2014; Doronzo, 2017)。因此,探讨上述问题更需要从细致地解剖火山碎屑密度流沉积物的结构、构造入手(Dellino et al., 2000; Brand et al., 2012)。

在我国,由于缺少现代火山喷发(刘嘉麒, 1999; 刘若新, 2000),学界对火山碎屑密度流及其产物火山碎屑岩的研究起步较晚,发展相对滞后。早期的文章以发现报道和岩性界定分类为主(Liu Xiang et al., 1987; Sun Shanping et al., 1987; Du Yangsong, 1989)。进入二十一世纪,随着对火山地质灾害预防重视程度的提高(Bai Zhida et al., 2006; Yang Qingfu et al., 2007; Wang Pujun et al., 2013; Cui Tianri et al., 2017)和火山岩地层油气勘探的突破(Zou Caineng et al., 2008; Liu Xiang et al., 2011; Feng Zhiqiang et al., 2011),国内对包括火山碎屑岩在内的各类火山作用产物的研究步入了快速发展。然而,在前人工作中,只有少数学者探讨了火山碎屑密度流的流体动力学特征(Sun Qian et al., 2005; Zhao Bo et al., 2008; Shen Yanjie et al., 2014)。事实上,我国东部和西部都广泛分布有新生代、中生代甚至古生代的古火山机构,并往往发育火山碎屑密度流沉积物(Gong Yiming, 1993; Sun Qian et al., 2003; Xu Debing et al., 2005; Wang Pujun et al., 2007a; Zhu Bei et al., 2014; Liu Dongdong et al., 2015)。本文以

松辽盆地东南隆起区九台营城煤矿地区出露的火山碎屑岩为研究对象,对其开展细致的岩相学研究,包括野外剖面测量、沉积构造现象精细刻画、岩石结构镜下观察和火山碎屑的粒度统计与分析,结合近年沉积学、火山学研究取得的理论进展,意在从沉积特征探讨不同喷发方式、不同浓度的火山碎屑密度流的搬运和沉积机制,并检验前人提出的火山碎屑密度流沉积模式的适用性。

1 地质背景

研究区位于松辽盆地东南隆起区,九台市营城煤矿地区,临近松嫩地块南部边界西拉木伦-长春缝合带和东部边界伊通-依兰断裂带(图 1 a, b; Wu Fuyuan et al., 2007; Zhou Jianbo et al., 2016),在面积约 4 km² 的范围内出露有四座小型古火山机构(图 1 c; Pyle, 2015; Huang Yulong et al., 2007; Wang Pujun et al., 2007a)。同位素地球化学测年显示,研究区内的火山岩形成于早白垩世 Aptian 期(~120 Ma)(Wang Pujun et al., 2002a, b),岩石地层单元归属于营城组一段(Jia Juntao et al., 2007, 2008)。该时期,松辽盆地处于断陷盆地发展阶段,盆地南侧的西拉木伦-长春断裂和东侧的伊通-依兰断裂分别表现为张性和左行张扭性构造属性,而在现今盆地边界之外的更大范围内小型正断层广泛发育,共同控制了断陷盆地群的形成,并为盆地内的基-酸性火山活动提供了岩浆通道(Wang Pujun et al., 2007b; Zhang Fengqi et al., 2009; Huang Yulong et al., 2010; Ge Rongfeng et al., 2010)。营城组一段的火山岩主要形成于酸性火山喷发旋回,在经历了后期盆地拗陷阶段的持续埋深和构造反转阶段的抬升剥蚀后,研究区内的火山岩出露地表(Wang Pujun et al., 2015, 2016)。

研究区内的火山岩岩性、岩相丰富,囊括了 Wang Pujun et al. (2003)提出的松辽盆地火山岩分类方案中的五种岩相、十余种亚相的典型岩石类型(图 1c)。根据岩石的物质成分和结构构造,可以具体定名为火山碎屑岩(狭义)、熔结火山碎屑岩、火山碎屑熔岩、流纹岩、珍珠岩和火山碎屑沉积岩等(Sun Shanping et al., 2001; Liu Wanzhu et al., 2007)。其中某些岩性对应着唯一的岩相或亚相,如珍珠岩;某些岩性在多种岩相中均可出现,如火山碎屑熔岩,需要进一步根据其成因来划分所属的相或亚相。需要指出的是,一种具有特殊指示意义的火山碎屑熔岩——隐爆角砾岩,可以用来判断古火山口

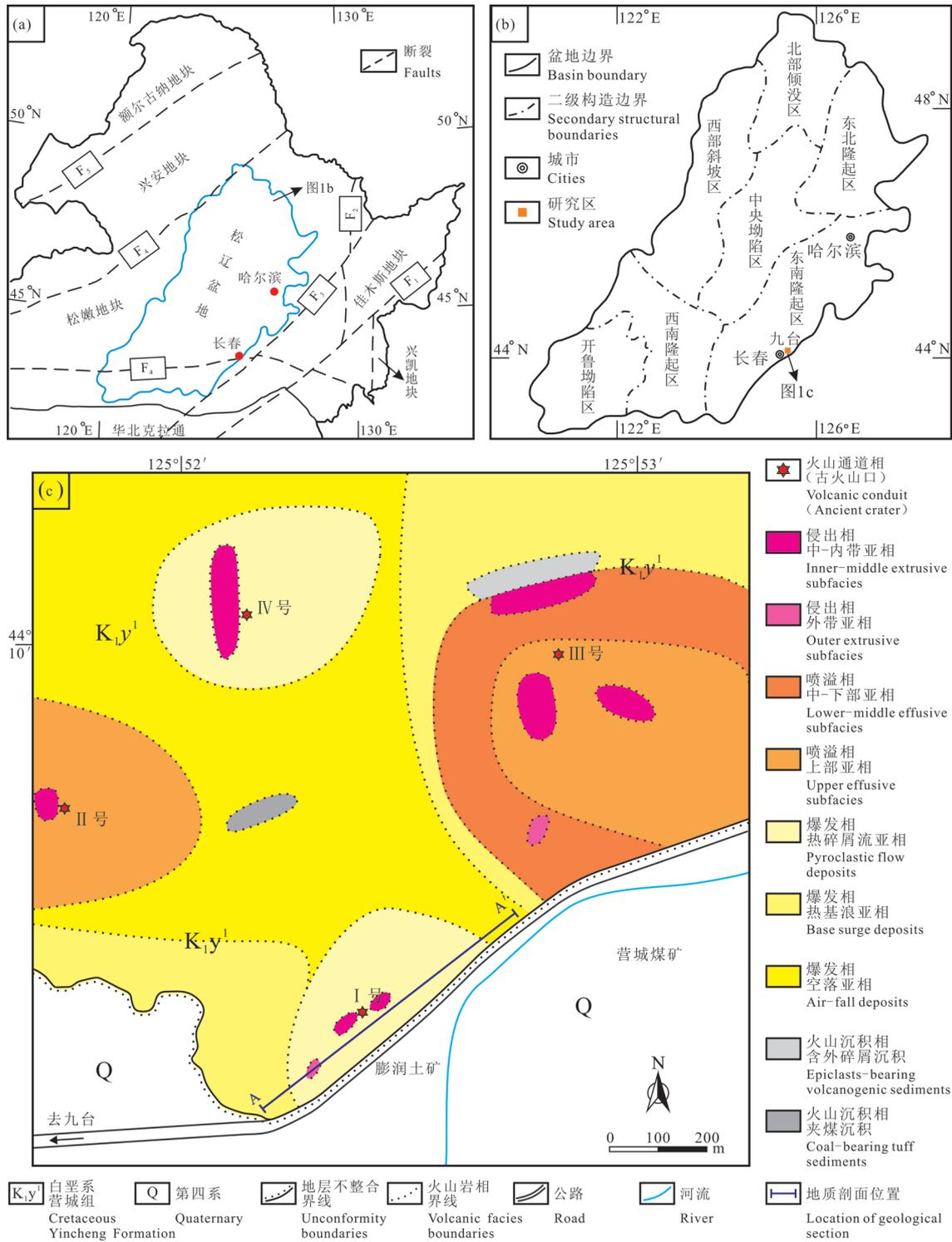


图 1 松辽盆地构造背景(a)(据 Wu Fuyuan et al., 2007),研究区地理位置(b)(据 Wang Pujun et al., 2009)和研究区火山岩相分布(c)(据 Bai Xuefeng et al., 2007)

Fig. 1 Simplified tectonic background map of the Songliao Basin (a, modified from Wu Fuyuan et al., 2007), location of the study area(b, modified from Wang Pujun et al., 2009), and distribution of volcanic rock facies in the study (c, modified from Bai Xuefeng et al., 2007)

F₁—敦化-密山断裂; F₂—嘉荫-牡丹江断裂; F₃—伊通-依兰断裂; F₄—贺根山-黑河断裂; F₅—喜桂图-塔源断裂; F₆—西拉木伦-长春断裂
 F₁—Dunhua-Mishan fault; F₂—Jiayin-Mudanjiang fault; F₃—Yitong-Yilan fault; F₄—Hegenshan-Heihe fault;
 F₅—Xiguitu-Tayuan fault; F₆—Xilamulun-Changchun fault

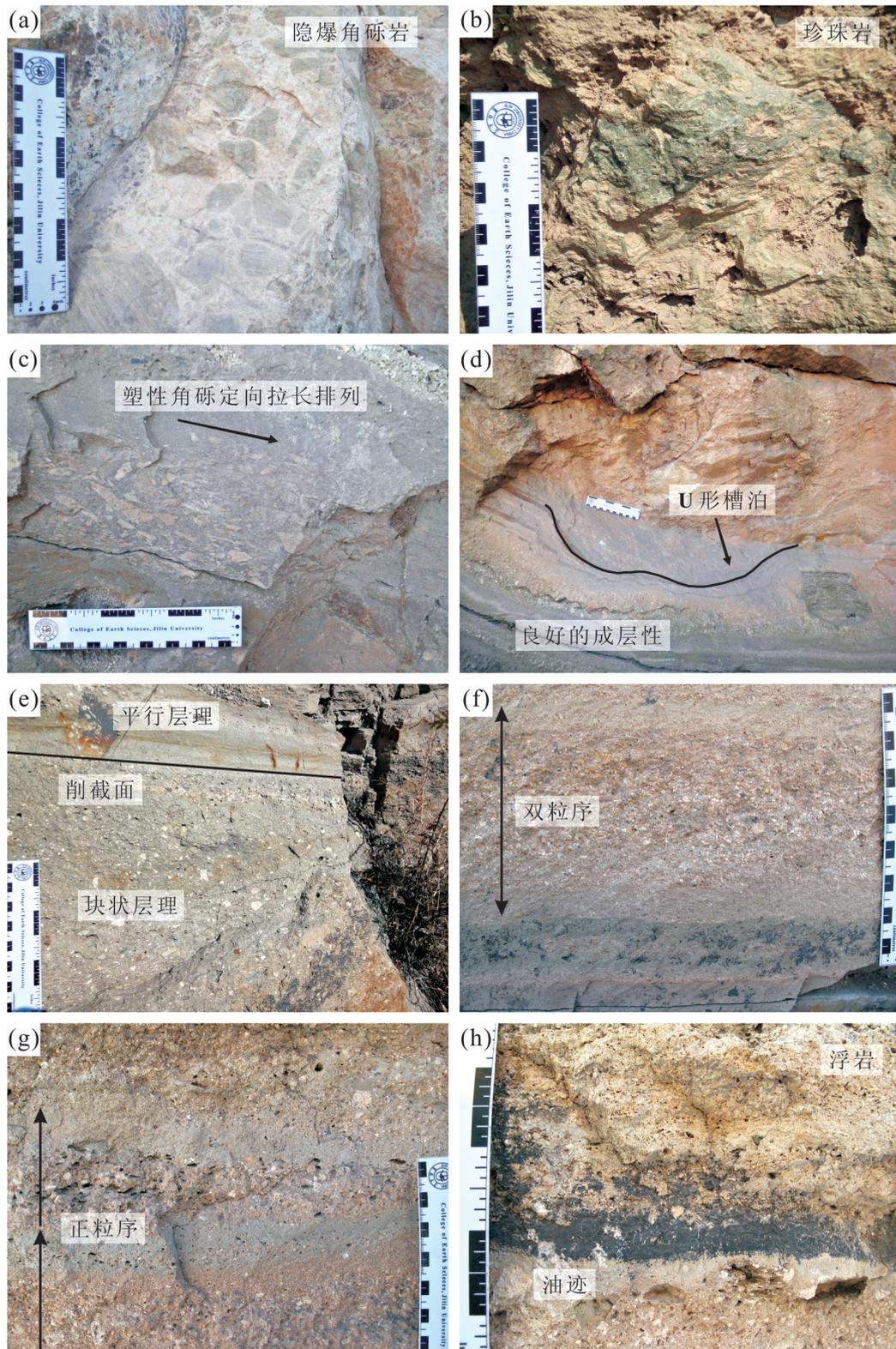


图 3 I 号古火山机构典型岩性、岩相野外照片

Fig. 3 Typical volcanic rocks and facies of volcanic edifice I

- (a)—火山通道相隐爆角砾岩;(b)—侵出相珍珠岩;(c)—熔结角砾凝灰岩,火山碎屑密度流沉积物冷凝固结成岩;
 (d~g)—角砾凝灰岩和凝灰岩,火山碎屑密度流沉积物压实固结成岩;(h)—浮岩,空落火山碎屑沉积物压实固结成岩
 (a)—crypto-explosive breccia in volcanic vent;(b)—extrusive perlite;(c)—welded lapilli tuff, PDCs deposits consolidated by cooling;
 (d~g)—lapilli tuff and tuff, PDCs deposits consolidated by compaction;(h)—pumice, pyroclastic fall deposits consolidated by compaction

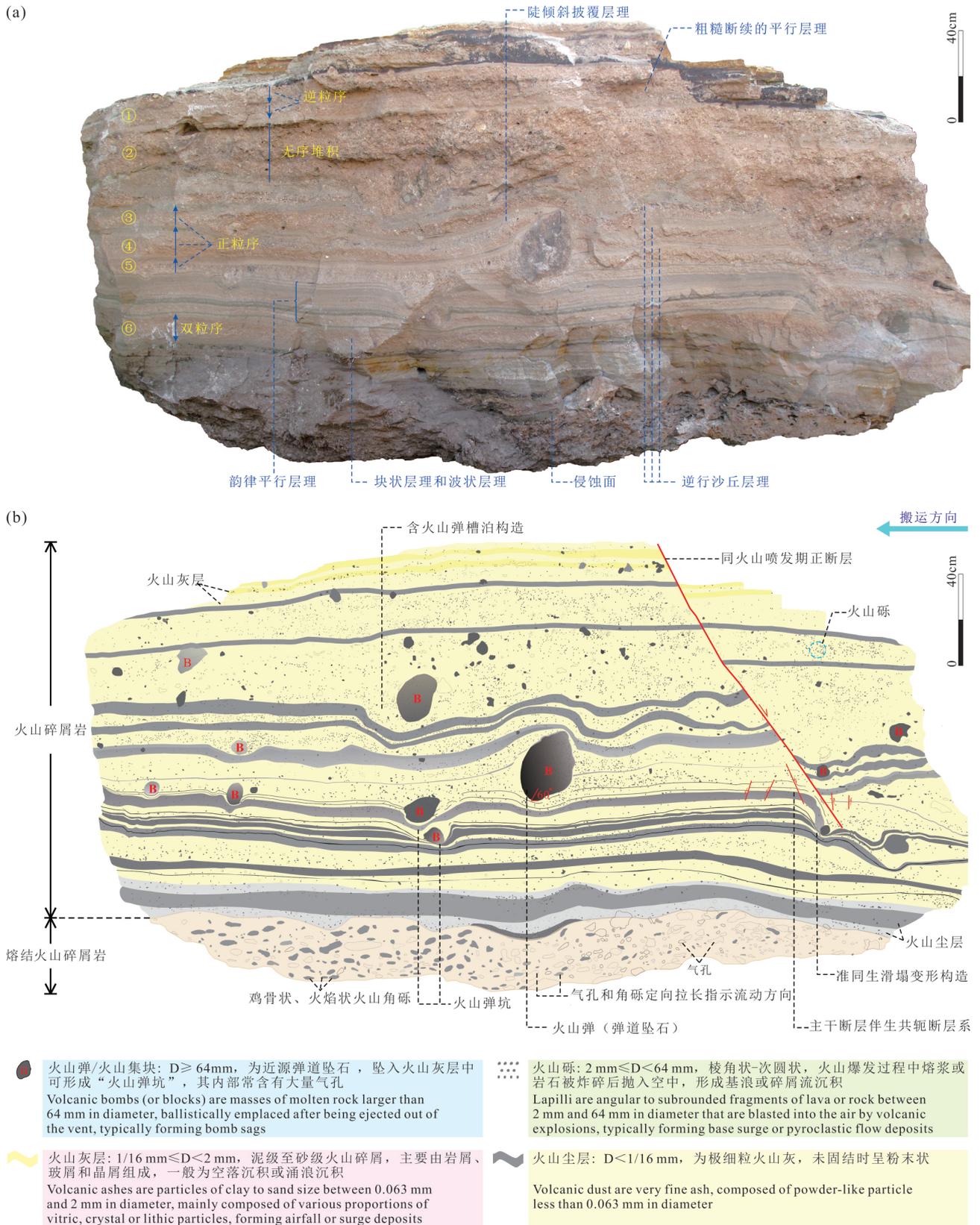


图4 火山碎屑岩巨石剖面岩性序列(a)和沉积构造现象的识别与刻画(b)
(火山碎屑粒级划分据 Fisher, 1966b; Wang Pujun et al., 2010)

Fig. 4 Identification and depiction of the lithology succession (a) and sedimentary structures of the huge pyroclastic rock (b)
The terms for pyroclastic size are based on the criteria of Fisher (1966b) and Wang Pujun et al. (2010)

为熔结火山碎屑岩,上部为正常(非熔结)火山碎屑岩。Wang Pujun et al. (2003)将这两类岩石分别归为热碎屑流亚相和热基浪亚相,本文将它们更细致地划分为5类微相,弱化端元分类方案以便从流体属性统一讨论火山碎屑密度流的沉积机制。

块状熔结角砾凝灰岩微相:单层厚度大(>30 cm; Ingram, 1954),较稳定,层内不具有再分层现象。角砾含量大于25%,局部可达50%,以新生浆屑(juvenile clasts)为主,也含外来碎屑。新生浆屑表现为塑性,原生气孔发育,呈鸡骨状、火焰状散布于同源同期火山凝灰基质中,彼此焊接,角砾定向拉长、排列指示流动方向(图4)。镜下观察,基质为流纹质,弱定向,可见细小颗粒的火山凝灰,晶屑主要为长石、石英和暗化的黑云母,晶屑棱角状至次棱角状(Cas et al., 2008),具熔蚀边和炸裂纹,气孔发育,多被后期石英充填(图5)。成岩方式以冷凝固结为主(Walker, 1983)。

无序含集块凝灰角砾岩微相:单层厚度大、不稳定,平均厚度大于30 cm,对下部地层有侵蚀。外来碎屑含量少($<10\%$),含火山集块(火山弹),角砾含量大于50%,各粒级火山碎屑无序堆积,颗粒支撑、基底胶结,但不具有熔结现象,也未见湿冷条件下黏结成因的增生火山砾(Schumacher et al., 1991; Druitt, 1998; Sun Qian et al., 2003; Liu Zhaojun et al., 2008)。大粒径碎屑(如火山弹)往往是空落来源,在岩层中形成凹陷(图4,表1)。成岩方式以压实固结为主(Cheng Rihui et al., 2012)。

逆粒序或双粒序角砾凝灰岩微相:单层厚度中等(>10 cm, <30 cm),较稳定-稳定。含少量外碎屑($<10\%$),一般不含火山弹,角砾含量20%~40%不等,为流纹质角砾,轻度磨圆(图5),未见增生火山砾,火山凝灰杂基支撑,基底胶结,不具有熔结现象。岩层整体具有块状层理的特点,上下层面相对清晰。但仔细观察,层内粗尾式粒序发育,为逆粒序或双粒序(逆粒序+正粒序),并且表现出不太明显的层理构造,如岩层内部由较粗的碎屑颗粒形成的断续平行层理和岩层顶部由火山灰-火山尘粒级的细碎屑形成的小型波状层理(图4,表1)。成岩方式以压实固结为主。

正粒序角砾凝灰岩微相:单层厚度以薄层为主(>3 cm, <10 cm),不稳定-较稳定。含少量外碎屑($<10\%$),常见同期喷发的空落火山弹,角砾含量大于30%,为流纹质角砾,轻度磨圆,未见增生火山砾,火山凝灰杂基支撑,基底胶结,不具有熔结现象。

岩层成层性明显,层理构造发育,如逆行沙丘层理、披覆层理,并且单层内部表现出分层现象,下部粗碎屑颗粒集中,向上过渡为火山灰至火山尘,构成配分式正粒序(图4,表1)。成岩方式以压实固结为主。

韵律层理凝灰岩微相:单层厚度以极薄层为主(>1 cm, <3 cm),较稳定。火山灰-火山尘粒级的火山碎屑构成岩层主体,火山角砾含量通常小于5%。单层平行层理发育,数层叠置在一起形成韵律层理(图4)。镜下观察,基质为细粒火山凝灰,含有较多棱角-次棱角状的晶屑和岩屑,岩屑为流纹质,晶屑以长石、石英为主,有时可见黑云母晶屑。粒度较大的晶屑、岩屑与更细粒的火山灰、火山尘定向排列,未见熔结现象(图5)。成岩方式以压实固结为主。

需要说明的是不同火山喷发或同一火山不同期次喷发形成的火山碎屑密度流沉积物的结构构造特征是复杂多样的,即使同一火山同一期次喷发所形成的火山碎屑密度流沉积物也会在横向上发生相变(Wohletz et al., 1979; Sohn et al., 1989)。因此,上文中的5类火山碎屑岩微相仅是对研究区内实际火山碎屑岩层的客观描述,不构成固定相模式。

3 火山角砾的粒度统计与分析

选取6层层理构造典型、具有代表性的火山碎屑岩层进行粒度统计(图4),尝试进一步分析不同微相的火山碎屑岩层的沉积特征与载屑流体流变学性质和水动力条件之间的关系。考虑到火山碎屑密度流的搬运能力较强,而较大粒径的碎屑颗粒对其流体动力的变化更敏感(Sparks, 1976; Lajoie et al., 1989; Roche, 2015),并且由于研究区内的火山碎屑岩层已固结成岩,不便采用统计松散火山碎屑常使用的筛析法(Astis et al., 1997; Bear et al., 2009)。因此,把统计对象设定为角砾级(2~64 mm)的火山碎屑颗粒,直接测量其粒径。

3.1 统计方法与步骤

3.1.1 单层粒度统计

每层横向等间距、等宽度选择5~6个统计区(视层内角砾多少而定),毫米尺测量角砾出露面的长轴,读数精确到毫米并估读一位,每层统计角砾个数大于1000个。

3.1.2 单层角砾含量、平均厚度统计

每层等间距垂向布线10条,统计各条线的长度求其平均值作为该层平均厚度;统计各条线穿过的角砾的长轴,角砾的总长度除以线长即为该线及附

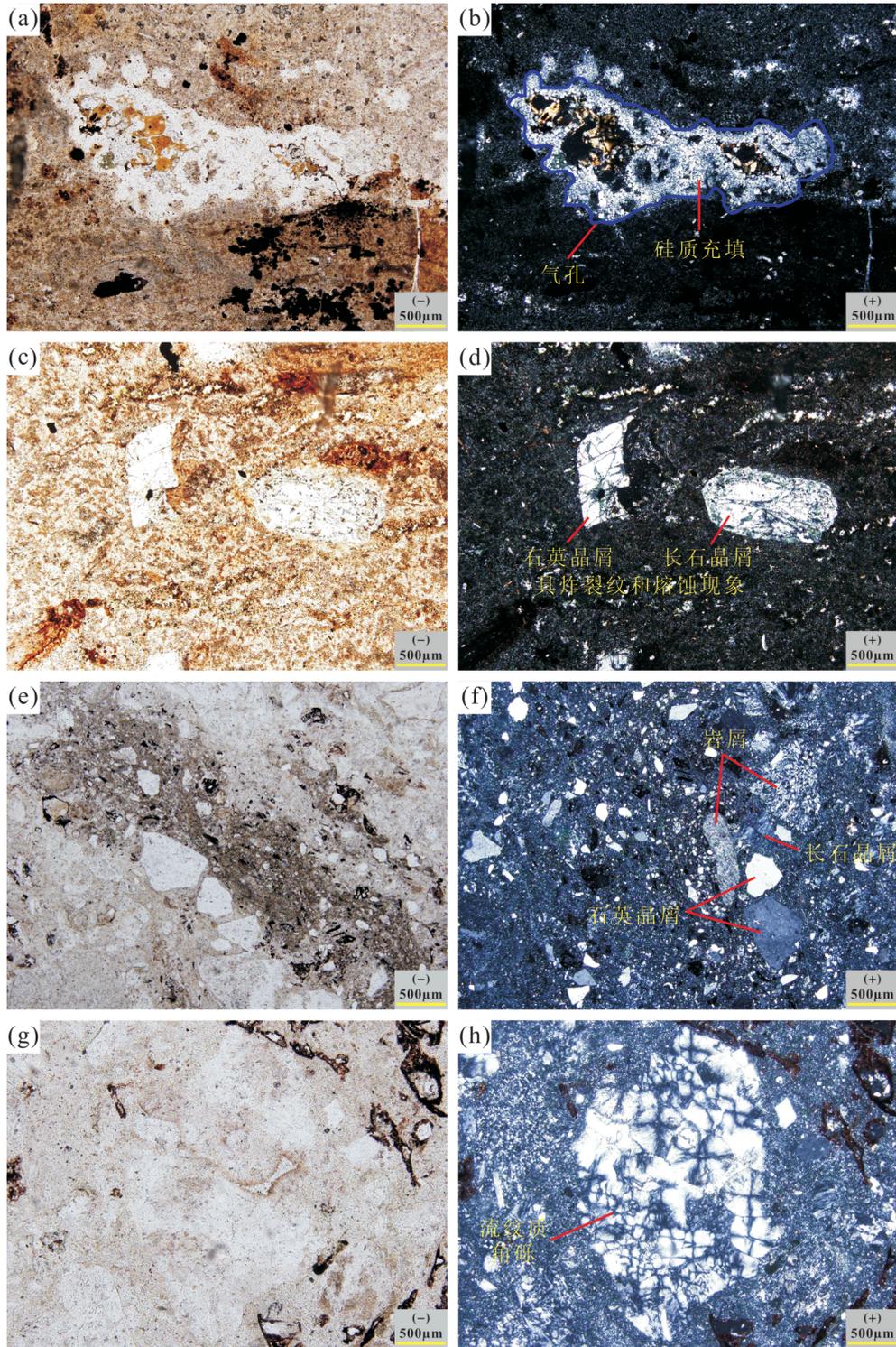


图 5 熔结火山碎屑岩(a-d)和“正常”火山碎屑岩镜下结构(e-f)(注:“-”单偏光,“+”正交偏光)

Fig. 5 Microscopic characters of the welded pyroclastic rocks (a-d) and “normal” pyroclastic rocks (e-f).

Note: “-” and “+” represent microscopic observation under plane polarized light and cross polarized light, respectively

近区域的角砾含量,10 条线上角砾含量的平均值作为该层的角砾含量。

3.1.3 数据处理与绘图

以 $\Phi/2$ 为粒度间距划分粒级,把 $\Phi < -4$ 的角

砾划归一个粒度区间($\Phi = -\log_2 D$, D 为碎屑颗粒直径,单位为 mm)。统计各粒级内角砾的总长度,作为粒级长度,统计各粒级长度之和作为 1,计算各粒级长度的百分比和累积百分比。根据粒级长度百

分比作粒度分布直方图和粒度分布频率曲线,根据粒级长度累积百分比做粒度分布频率累积曲线和概率累积曲线(图 6, 7)。

3.2 统计结果与分析

3.2.1 直方图、频率曲线、频率累积曲线参数分析

在分析这部分图件的参数时,笔者又加入了单层平均厚度及稳定程度、角砾含量、层理类型、粒序特征、有无火山弹等参考标准(表 1),以求综合分析各目的层的沉积特征,并能将分析结果同实际情况结合起来。

平均厚度和角砾含量:各目的层的平均厚度介于 6.1~34 cm 之间,以中薄层居多,偶见单层厚度超过 30 cm 的厚层,扩展到整个研究区未见单层厚度超过 100 cm 的巨厚层。第①和⑥层层厚相对稳定,第②、③、④和⑤层层厚不稳定,这与层理类型有关,也受有无火山弹干扰的影响。各目的层的角砾含量介于 21.3%~57.6%之间,只有第②层的角砾含量超过 50%,其余各层的主体碎屑为粒径小于 2 mm 的火山灰、火山尘。以上表明,单次火山喷发的产物有限,但岩浆的碎裂程度较高,具有短期、规模小但爆发强烈的特点(Cashman et al., 2015)。

中值(M_d)和平均粒径(M_z):中值(M_d)的取值范围为-2.47~-2.02(5.54~4.06 mm),平均粒径(M_z)的取值范围为-2.58~-2.10(5.98~

4.29mm),反映出各目的层角砾所趋向的粒径值整体偏小。由下至上(第⑥层-第①层),中值(M_d)和平均粒径(M_z)均大致呈现先增大后减小的趋势,表明火山碎屑密度流的平均动能和火山喷出物的颗粒大小随火山活动的发展整体上表现为先增大后减小。

分选系数(σ_1):分选系数(σ_1)的取值介于 0.52~1.03 之间,分选程度范围覆盖较好-较差,以中等居多。其中具有逆行沙丘层理构造特征的第③、④和⑤层的角砾分选程度为中等-较好,而表现为块状至无序堆积的第①、②和⑥层的角砾分选程度为中等-较差。并且,各目的层的分选系数还在一定程度上受到空落沉积的影响,如第②、③和⑤层,较多的弹道坠石会使分选系数向分选变差的方向偏移。

偏度(S_k)和峰度(K_g):偏度(S_k)的取值范围为-0.201~-0.321,对应的曲线形态为负偏-很负偏,即趋向于粒径偏小的组分。峰度(K_g)的取值范围为 0.868~1.256,对应的曲线形态为平坦-尖锐,以中等-尖锐居多。不正常的偏度和峰度值反映沉积物具有双峰或多峰,与实际的曲线形态相吻合,如第②、③、④和⑤层(图 6)。这反映了研究区火山碎屑岩的多物源性,可能的原因是火山碎屑密度流搬运和沉积的过程中常混入颗粒偏粗的空落碎屑物,但含量有限。

表 1 各统计层火山角砾粒度统计参数表

Table 1 Parameters of grain size analyses for the lapilli of the sample beds

参数\层号	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥
M_d	-2.18	-2.47	-2.22	-2.12	-2.17	-2.02
M_z	-2.28	-2.58	-2.37	-2.19	-2.27	-2.10
σ_1	0.72	1.03	0.77	0.52	0.81	0.73
S_k	-0.28	-0.20	-0.27	-0.28	-0.25	-0.32
K_g	1.06	0.94	0.87	1.26	1.13	0.97
中值	4.53 mm	5.54 mm	4.66 mm	4.35 mm	4.50 mm	4.06 mm
平均粒径	4.86 mm	5.98 mm	5.17 mm	4.56 mm	4.82 mm	4.29 mm
分选程度	中等	较差	中等	较好	中等	中等
曲线形态	单峰型 负偏 峰度中等	双峰型 负偏 峰度中等	双峰型 负偏 峰度平坦	双峰型 负偏 峰度尖锐	双峰型 负偏 峰度尖锐	单峰型 很负偏 峰度中等
平均厚度	16.2 cm	34 cm	7.5 cm	9.7 cm	6.1 cm	10.3 cm
稳定程度	稳定	较稳定	不稳定	不稳定	不稳定	较稳定
角砾含量	42.51%	57.61%	38.56%	33%	37.54%	21.25%
层理类型	粗糙断续的 平行层理	无序堆积	逆行沙丘 层理	逆行沙丘 层理	逆行沙丘 层理	块状和波状 层理
粒序	两套逆粒序	无粒序	正粒序	正粒序	正粒序	双粒序
有无火山弹	无	有,多个,小~大	有,一个,较小	无	有,多个,小~大	无

注: M_d (中值) $=\Phi_{50}$; M_z (平均粒径) $=(\Phi_{16}+\Phi_{50}+\Phi_{84})/3$; σ_1 (分选系数) $=(\Phi_{84}-\Phi_{16})/4+(\Phi_{95}-\Phi_5)/6.6$; S_k (偏度) $=(\Phi_{16}+\Phi_{84}-2\Phi_{50})/2(\Phi_{84}-\Phi_{16})+(\Phi_5+\Phi_{95}-2\Phi_{50})/2(\Phi_{95}-\Phi_5)$; K_g (峰度) $=(\Phi_{95}-\Phi_5)/2.44(\Phi_{75}-\Phi_{25})$ 。参数选择及标准转引自朱筱敏(2008)和于兴河(2008)。

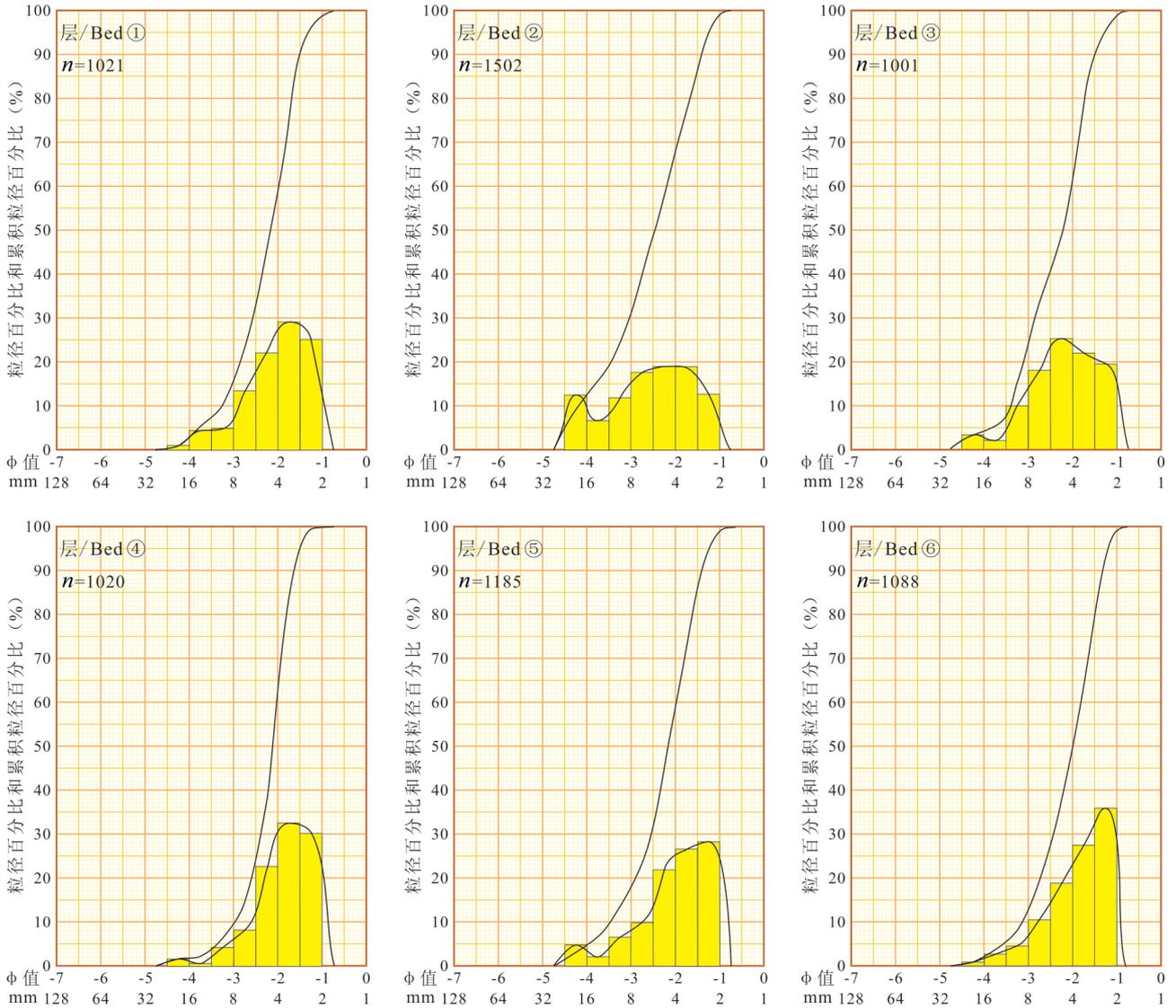


图 6 各统计层火山角砾粒度分布直方图、频率曲线图和频率累积曲线图(注：“n”表示各层统计角砾总数)

Fig. 6 Frequency histograms, curves and cumulative curves of grain size for the lapilli of the sample beds.

Note: “n” means the statistic numbers of lapilli in each beds

层理类型和粒序特征:按层理类型和粒序特征可将 6 层目的层划分为两大类。第①、②和⑥主要表现为块状层理,可能形成于大量悬浮物质的快速沉积过程,其中第②层碎屑堆积更无序一些,第①和⑥层则表现出粗尾逆粒序和双粒序,层理类型也稍有变化,如第①层内部出现粗颗粒定向排列形成的断续平行层理,第⑥层顶部出现细纹层叠加形成的小型波状层理。第③、④和⑤层层理类型和粒序特征相似,宏观表现为逆行沙丘层理,是沙丘迁移的产物,而层内则表现为碎屑颗粒下粗上细的配分式正粒序。

3.2.2 概率累积曲线参数分析

在绘制目的层的概率累积曲线时,我们将各粒级角砾占角砾总体的百分含量乘以角砾总体占碎屑

物总体的百分含量,得到各粒级角砾占碎屑物总体的百分含量,回归概率累积曲线中粒级百分含量的原始定义(图 7)。根据概率累积曲线获得每一正态(次)总体的临界粒径和粒级百分含量(表 2)。由下向上单层分析:

第⑥层的概率累积曲线分为两段,两条直线相交方式为上凸型,截点性质为 FT 截点,代表了跳跃组分和悬浮组分的分界点,对应的粒径 φ 值为 -3.42(D=10.70 mm),截点以左跳跃组分的含量为 1.1%,以右悬浮组分的含量为 98.9%。跳跃段直线的斜率大于悬浮段直线的斜率,说明搬运介质对跳跃组分的分选好于悬浮组分,但两条直线段的斜率均偏小。

表 2 各统计层概率累积曲线参数表
Table 2 Parameters of the probability cumulative curves of the sample beds

参数\层号	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥
CT 截点(Φ/D)			-3.57 11.88 mm	-3.38 10.41 mm	-3.34 10.13 mm	
FT 截点(Φ/D)	-3.47 11.08 mm		-2.24 4.72 mm	>-1 <2 mm	>-1 <2 mm	-3.42 10.70 mm
推移组分	0%	0%	2%	0.8%	3.1%	0%
跳跃组分	2.6%	0%	18.7%	>36.2%	>35.9%	1.1%
悬浮组分	97.4%	100%	79.3%	<63%	<61%	98.9%

注:CT 截点(粗截点)代表推移次总体与跳跃次总体的截点;FT 截点(细截点)代表跳跃次总体与悬浮总体的截点(Visher, 1969; Middleton, 1976)。

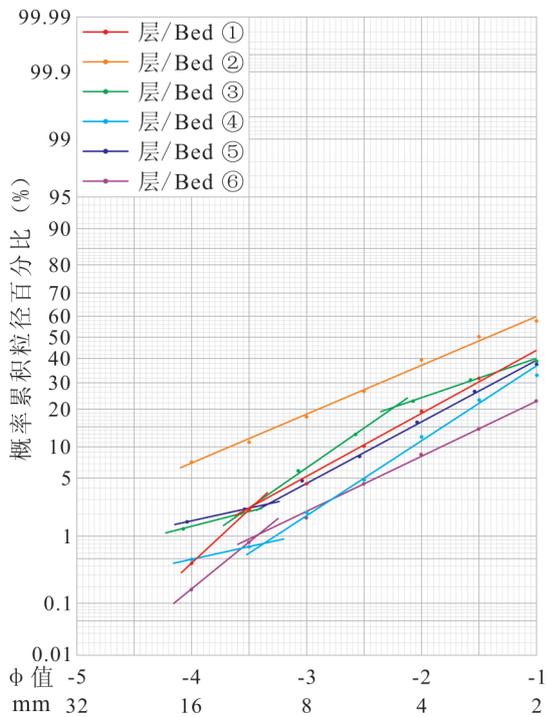


图 7 各统计层火山角砾粒度分布概率累积曲线图
Fig. 7 Logarithmic probability cumulative curves of grain size for the lapilli of the sample beds

第⑤层的概率累积曲线分为两段,两条直线相交方式为下凹型,截点性质为 CT 截点,代表了推移组分和跳跃组分的分界点,对应的粒径 Φ 值为 -3.34($D=10.13$ mm),FT 截点未在本次统计的粒度区间内出现,但可推测其对应的粒径 Φ 值大于 -1($D<2$ mm)。碎屑物中推移组分的含量为 3.1%,跳跃组分的含量大于 35.9%,悬浮组分的含量小于 61%。跳跃段直线的斜率大于推移段直线的斜率,说明搬运介质对跳跃组分的分选好于推移组分,但两条直线的斜率也均偏小。

第④层的概率累积曲线分为两段,两条直线相交方式为下凹型,截点性质为 CT 截点,对应的粒径 Φ 值为 -3.38($D=10.41$ mm),FT 截点也未出现,

但同样可推测其对应的粒径 Φ 值大于 -1($D<2$ mm)。推移组分的含量为 0.8%,跳跃组分的含量大于 36.2%,悬浮组分的含量小于 63%。各组分直线的斜率特征与第⑤层相似,但跳跃段直线的斜率明显升高,说明搬运介质对该层跳跃组分的分选好于其它各层。

第③层的概率累积曲线分为三段,CT 截点和 FT 截点均在本次统计的粒度区间内出现,对应的粒径 Φ 值分别为 -3.57($D=11.88$ mm)和 -2.24($D=4.72$ mm)。推移组分含量为 2%,跳跃组分含量为 18.7%,悬浮组分含量为 79.3%。三种组分的直线段斜率均偏小,其中跳跃段直线的斜率最大。

第②层的概率累积曲线为一条直线段,如前文所述代表了碎屑颗粒的搬运方式唯一,为整体悬浮搬运。单一直线段的斜率较小,表明其整体的分选程度差于其它各目的层,这在分选系数(σ_1)上也有响应。

第①层的概率累积曲线形态与第⑥层相似,两条直线的相交方式为上凸型,截点性质为 FT 截点,对应的粒径 Φ 值为 -3.47($D=11.08$ mm),跳跃组分的含量为 2.6%,悬浮组分的含量为 97.4%。各组分段直线斜率的特征也与第⑥层相似,但均大于第⑥层,说明搬运介质对第①层碎屑颗粒的分选好于第⑥层。

总的来看,根据概率累积曲线形态也可将 6 层目的层分为两大类,并且与各层的频率累计曲线参数和层理粒序特征有较好的对应关系。第①、②和⑥层的概率累积曲线表现为一条斜率不大的、较平的直线段或上凸型两段式,岩层厚度相对稳定,分选中等较差,偶尔受到空落沉积的影响,以块状层理为主,层内呈现无粒序或逆粒序和双粒序,碎屑颗粒的搬运方式为整体悬浮或悬浮组分占绝大比例(超过 95%),具有重力流搬运和沉积的特点。第③、④和⑤层的概率累积曲线表现为三段式或下凹型两段

式,岩层厚度波动变化,分选中等较好,往往受到空落沉积的影响,以逆行沙丘层理为主,层内呈现正粒序,虽然碎屑颗粒的搬运方式仍然以悬浮搬运为主,但悬浮组分的比例明显下降(可低于60%),出现推移和跳跃组分,表现出牵引流搬运和沉积的特点。

4 讨论

4.1 火山碎屑密度流的成因和流体性质

火山碎屑密度流的沉积作用包括从火山碎屑的产生,经流体搬运,到就位沉积的整个过程(Fisher, 1990; Komorowski et al., 2013)。火山爆发的方式和强度决定了火山碎屑密度流初始的能量、温度、碎屑成分、颗粒浓度和粒度分布,进而影响了火山碎屑密度流运动过程中的流变学性质和颗粒支撑机制,该过程还会受到地形、流体泄气、外来碎屑卷入等因素的影响,最终表现在沉积物的结构构造上(Brand et al., 2014)。与水下沉积物密度流研究中遇到的分歧相似(Dasgupta, 2003; Haughton et al., 2009),关于火山碎屑密度流沉积作用的争论的焦点也集中在流体流态(层流还是湍流)和沉积物就位方式(整体冻结还是连续加积)上(图8; Branney et al., 1997; Sulpizio et al., 2014)。但在本文研究中,上述两种争议的流体流态和沉积物就位方式的组合都有相对应的沉积微相出现。就研究区内的5种火山碎屑密度流沉积微相而言:

块状熔结角砾凝灰岩微相分布于I号古火山口四周,高塑性角砾含量、高气孔含量和高熔结度表明这一期火山碎屑密度流可能形成于高挥发分岩浆喷发柱的垮塌(Druitt, 1998),炽热的浆屑和火山灰由基质强度支撑,以层流或栓塞流的形式向四周快速运移。较稳定的层厚、散布的角砾和块状堆积形态表明流体具有一定的屈服强度,角砾的定向拉长表明流体还存在内部剪切(图8a)。这样的流体特征类似于水下沉积物密度流分类中的黏性碎屑流(Lowe, 1982),不同之处在于高温火山碎屑密度流的基质强度不来自于湿黏土的黏结性而来自于炽热火山灰的熔结性(Branney et al., 1992)。其就位机制相对明确,当流体动能小于基质强度时,高温火山碎屑密度流整体冻结就位(Carey, 1991; Shanmugam, 2000)。

另外4种火山碎屑密度流沉积微相分布于I号古火山口一侧,沉积物良好的成层性和大量棱角-次棱角状的刚性碎屑表明它们可能由火山口侧向爆炸产生的火山碎屑密度流搬运和沉积(Druitt, 1998)。

岩层内部未见明显的熔结和黏结现象表明这几期火山碎屑密度流的温度中等,并且为非黏性流体。但是沉积层的结构构造、火山碎屑的粒度分布和概率累计曲线特征又反映出不同期次火山碎屑密度流在流体流态和颗粒支撑机制上的区别(Mulder et al., 2001)。

正粒序角砾凝灰岩微相发育逆行沙丘层理,这种层理类型代表了高流态下流体对非黏性碎屑颗粒的牵引作用(Simons et al., 1965; Southard, 1975),岩层内部碎屑颗粒呈现配分式正粒序,代表了牵引流的机械分异作用(Bouma, 1962; Middleton, 1967)。牵引流搬运的特征在碎屑颗粒分选系数和概率累计曲线上也有响应,前者的数值落在分选中等较好的区间,根据后者则识别出了悬浮、跳跃和推移三种组分。正粒序角砾凝灰岩微相中往往还混入了空落沉积,表明火山口爆炸时的冲击力较强(Houghton et al., 2015),为初始火山碎屑密度流裹挟更多的气体提供了可能,在一定程度上起到了稀释火山碎屑密度流的效果,火山碎屑在稀释的火山碎屑密度流中被湍流所支撑(图8b; Carey, 1991; Sher et al., 2017)。

无序含集块凝灰角砾岩微相和逆粒序或双粒序角砾凝灰岩微相具有相近的沉积形态,在整体上都表现为块状层理。区别在于无序含集块凝灰角砾岩微相由于受到较大粒径空落沉积的影响使得碎屑颗粒的堆积更杂乱,而逆粒序或双粒序角砾凝灰岩微相碎屑来源更单一使得流体更稳定一些,但本质上形成这两种微相的火山碎屑密度流的流体性质可能是相同的。块状层理和粗尾式逆粒序或双粒序都是颗粒流沉积的典型构造特征,断续平行层理和小型波状层理可能是颗粒流内部剪切和顶部对湍流云剪切的结果(Lowe, 1976; Shanmugam, 2000)。粒度统计获得的概率累计曲线也显示两种微相的碎屑颗粒经历了悬浮主导的搬运。但需要说明的是,颗粒流作为一种非黏性层流(Mulder et al., 2001),其对颗粒的支撑机制并非湍流悬浮,而是一种由颗粒碰撞产生的分散压力和流体逃逸产生的孔隙压力共同支撑的悬浮,并往往伴随着颗粒的运动分异(图8a; Bagnold, 1962; Roux, 2003; Roche, 2012)。颗粒流流态的火山碎屑密度流相对于湍流流态的火山碎屑密度流具有更高的颗粒浓度(Rodriguez-Sedano et al., 2016)。

虽然没有对韵律层理凝灰岩微相进行粒度统计和分析,但其具有的平行层理也是一种典型的高流

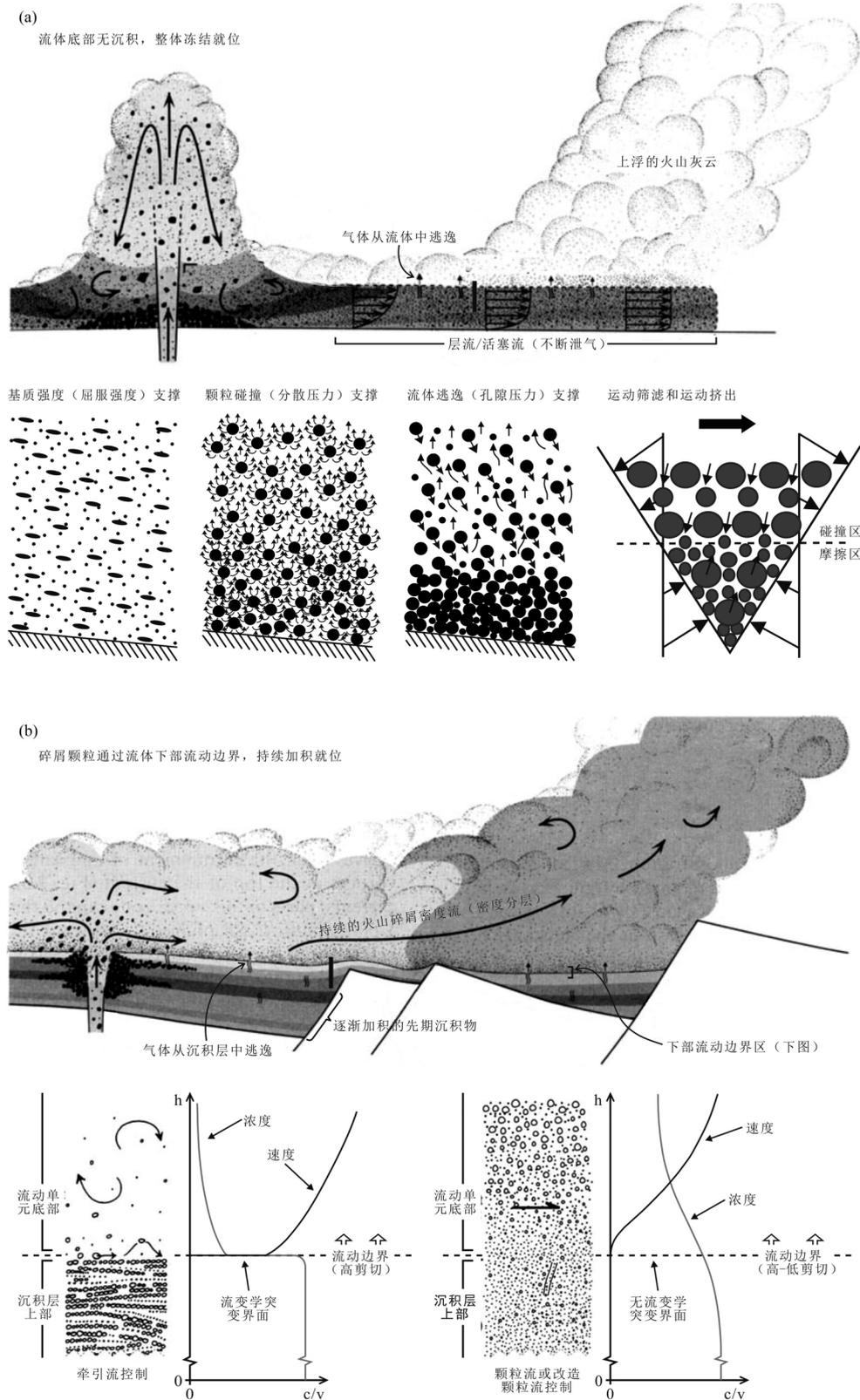


图 8 稠密和稀疏的火山碎屑密度流的流变学性质、颗粒支撑机制、沉积就位方式和流动边界模型(据 Branney et al., 1997, 2002; Shanmugam, 2000; Roux, 2003)(注:图 4 火山碎屑岩巨石剖面在火山碎屑密度流事件过程中可能的沉积位置用长方形标出)
Fig. 8 The rheological behavior, grain support mechanisms, deposition and emplacement patterns, and flow boundary models of concentrated and dilute PDCs (modified from Branney et al., 1997, 2002; Shanmugam, 2000; Roux, 2003). The rectangles indicate the possible deposition position of the huge pyroclastic rock in Fig. 4 during the events of PDCs

态下牵引流成因的层理类型(图 8b; Allen, 1984), 在这一点上与正粒序角砾凝灰岩微相相似, 表明形成两者的火山碎屑密度流的流体性质可能也相似。

4.2 火山碎屑密度流的沉积机制

近二十年来, 火山碎屑密度流研究取得的一个很大的进展是将颗粒浓度对流体性质的影响细化成一个连续谱(Burgissier et al., 2002)。不同原始颗粒浓度的火山碎屑密度流在运移过程中会发生速度和密度的分层, 导致颗粒浓度向流体底部集中, 在底部形成一个搬运和沉积的过渡区——下部流动边界, 火山碎屑通过这个厚度不固定的区域不断加积(图 8; Branney et al., 2002; Sulpizio et al., 2008)。由于沉积物记录的是碎屑颗粒沉积前最后时刻的状态, 即就位过程而非搬运过程, 因此下部流动边界模型更强调下部流动边界的性质和流体的盈亏对沉积物层理、粒序的控制(Roche, 2012; Sulpizio et al., 2014)。Branney et al. (2002) 给出的 4 种下部流动边界类型中包括了水下沉积物密度流和火山碎屑密度流中常见的牵引流和颗粒流或改造颗粒流(图 8b), 并在一些实例研究中得到了验证(Kneller et al., 1995; Brown et al., 2004; Williams et al., 2013)。下文对这一理论的适用性进行探讨, 并进一步解释研究区内火山碎屑岩的沉积机制。

对于颗粒浓度相对稀释的火山碎屑密度流来说, 湍流悬浮是流体的主要支撑机制, 但不同粒径或不同密度的碎屑颗粒会因水力学属性不同而产生垂向分离, 上部为持续悬浮组分, 底部则形成一个由跳跃组分和推移组分构成的牵引毯(Postma et al., 1988; Sohn, 1997), 因此下部流动边界为牵引流型, 流变学界面为突变界面(图 8b)。上部湍流流体在流变学界面处持续的剪切形成了各种牵引流成因的层理类型, 碎屑颗粒持续的机械分异和加积形成了配分式正粒序, 最终保存在沉积物中。这样的沉积过程很好地解释了研究区内正粒序角砾凝灰岩微相的层理粒序类型, 而韵律层理凝灰岩微相的沉积成因则可以用一期稀释的火山碎屑密度流中多股脉冲的阶梯式连续堆叠来解释(Sulpizio et al., 2007; Andrews et al., 2012)。

但是, 对于颗粒浓度更加稠密的火山碎屑密度流来说, 上述理论却有其不适用性。Branney et al. (2002) 认为稠密的火山碎屑密度流密度分层受到抑制(Brand et al., 2014), 在下部形成颗粒流型流动边界, 这种界面类型的流变学突变程度相较于牵引

流型流动边界的更弱, 并且孔隙流体对颗粒流的改造很常见(Lash, 1984; Druitt, 1998), 使得界面处的流变学性质更连续(图 8b)。因此, 微弱的剪切使得通过下部流动边界沉积的碎屑颗粒不显层理(块状), 而粒序则由后续或增盈或衰亏的流体持续沉积产生。在这种沉积模式中, 粒序的产生完全是随机的, 但 Shanmugam(2000) 指出流体增盈或衰亏的证据是很少保存的, 并且水下颗粒流或较高浓度的火山碎屑密度流的流动主体往往是颗粒流部分, 对顶部的湍流云产生剪切, 而不是顶部湍流带动和剪切下部颗粒流(Breard et al., 2017)。笔者认为, 应用下部流动边界模型解释稠密火山碎屑密度流的沉积机制会陷入过于强调沉积的连续性和沉积构造形成的瞬时性的误区(Roche, 2012), 而忽略载屑流体整体的流变学性质对沉积作用的影响。比如黏性层流(碎屑流)的基质强度和非黏性层流(颗粒流)的摩擦强度都会延滞单个颗粒的沉降, 而使流体整体冻结沉积, 碎屑颗粒在搬运过程中形成的流体结构也得以在沉积物中保存下来(图 8a; Druitt, 1998; Li Lin et al., 2011; Li Yun et al., 2011; Girolami et al., 2015;)。研究区内无序含集块凝灰角砾岩微相和逆粒序或双粒序角砾凝灰岩微相即可能形成于类似于颗粒流的搬运和沉积过程。

5 结论

(1) 研究区内的火山碎屑密度流沉积物可以划分为五种微相: 块状熔结角砾凝灰岩微相; 无序含集块凝灰岩角砾岩微相; 逆粒序或双粒序角砾凝灰岩微相; 正粒序角砾凝灰岩微相和韵律层理凝灰岩微相。

(2) 块状熔结角砾凝灰岩微相具有熔结结构, 冷凝固结为主, 可能形成于高挥发分岩浆喷发柱的垮塌, 火山碎屑密度流的就位温度较高; 其余四种微相具有正常火山碎屑岩结构, 压实固结为主, 可能形成于火山口的侧向爆炸, 火山碎屑密度流的就位温度中等。

(3) 沉积块状熔结角砾凝灰岩微相的火山碎屑密度流具有黏性碎屑流的流体特征, 沉积物的就位方式为整体冻结; 沉积无序含集块凝灰角砾岩微相和逆粒序或双粒序角砾凝灰岩微相的火山碎屑密度流具有颗粒流的流体特征, 沉积物的就位方式为整体冻结; 沉积正粒序角砾凝灰岩微相和韵律层理凝灰岩微相的火山碎屑密度流具有湍流的流体特征, 沉积物的就位方式为连续加积。

(4) 火山碎屑密度流的沉积作用是受流体的动

能、温度、碎屑成分和颗粒浓度等控制的多因素函数。其中颗粒浓度是一个连续变量,但流体性质存在突变的可能。强调颗粒浓度连续变化的下部流动边界模型适用于解释稀释的火山碎屑密度流的沉积机制,但是对于稠密的火山碎屑密度流来说,该模型可能并不适用,后者的沉积机制更符合层流(碎屑流或颗粒流)模型。

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**Sedimentary mechanism of pyroclastic density currents:
a case study based on the pyroclastic rocks of the Cretaceous
Yingcheng Formation in the Jiutai Area, Southeast Uplift of the Songliao Basin**

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Abstract

Pyroclastic density currents (PDCs) are among the most dangerous volcanic phenomena and can be important mechanisms of sediment supply in volcanic-affected basins, and for this are extensively studied to address the associated issues in hazard assessment and in hydrocarbon exploration. Several ancient volcanic edifices of the lower Cretaceous are well preserved in the Yingcheng Coal Mine area of Jiutai, Jilin Province, and contain deposits of PDCs. Based on detailed description of the lithology textures and sedimentary structures of the pyroclastic rocks, this paper systematically analyzes the sedimentation process of PDCs from the perspectives of material source, transport mechanism and emplacement pattern, by taking the clasts microscopic characters and grain size distribution into account. The sedimentary mechanisms of PDCs with different particle concentrations are discussed in the light of new theoretical progress in volcanology and sedimentology. The pyroclastic rocks in the study area can be categorized into five microfacies: (1) massive welded lapilli tuffs; (2) disorganized block-bearing lapilli tuffs; (3) inversely graded or doubly graded lapilli tuffs; (4) normally graded lapilli tuffs; and (5) rhythmically bedded tuffs. The type (1) with high-grade welding fabrics were formed by column collapse and emplaced at relatively high temperatures. The latter four types with normal pyroclastic structures were formed by lateral blasts and emplaced at moderate temperatures. The PDCs that deposited massive welded lapilli tuffs are inferred to have similar rheological characteristics to cohesive debris flows and come to rest en mass. The PDCs that formed disorganized block-bearing lapilli tuffs and reverse grading or double grading lapilli tuffs had rheological similarities to non-cohesive grain flows and also came to an abrupt halt. The PDCs with normal grading lapilli tuffs and rhythmic bedding tuffs were analogous to turbulent flows in which sediments were deposited by progressive aggradation. Although PDCs encompass a continuous spectrum of particle concentration, there is a possibility of abrupt jumps in current behavior. The flow boundary zone approach is reasonable for explaining the depositional mechanism of dilute PDCs; however, the laminar flow model (debris flow or grain flow) is more suitable for very concentrated PDCs.

Key words: pyroclastic density currents; pyroclastic rocks; grain size analysis; transport and depositional mechanism; Cretaceous Yingcheng Formation; Songliao Basin