

东北平原东部天恒山钻孔的粒度特征 及其对地层划分的指示

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摘要: 东北平原东部荒山剖面是我国东北地区的第四纪典型剖面, 但针对该剖面的地层划分和成因的研究尚存在不同看法, 对其开展详细的粒度特征研究有望对该剖面的地层划分和地层成因提供进一步的认识。通过天恒山 (THS) 钻孔对该区地层进行高分辨率的粒度特征研究, 并与黄土高原典型黄土进行对比。研究结果显示哈尔滨组地层平均粒径、中值粒径以及粒级百分含量等大幅度波动, 呈现黄土—古土壤地层旋回变化特征, 黄土层粒度粗, 古土壤层粒度细, 与黄土高原典型第四纪黄土的粒度特征一致。荒山组地层则呈现小幅度波动, 沉积动力较稳定。哈尔滨组和荒山组的粒度频率分布、C-M 图及粒度参数 (平均粒径、标准偏差、偏度、峰度) 等特征均存在显著差别, 指示二者的沉积动力过程明显不同。基于以上粒度特征, 结合沉积相特征和已有划分方法, THS 钻孔中一晚更新世地层自上而下可划分为哈尔滨组和荒山组, 并将哈尔滨组地层判定为风成堆积, 将荒山组地层判定为河湖相沉积。

关键词: 东北平原; 荒山剖面; 哈尔滨组; 荒山组; 粒度

中图分类号: P534.63

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GRAIN SIZE CHARACTERISTICS OF TIANHENGSHAN CORE AND THEIR INDICATIONS FOR STRATIGRAPHIC DIVISION IN THE EASTERN PART OF THE NORTHEAST PLAIN OF CHINA

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Abstract: Huangshan Profile in the eastern part of the Northeast Plain is a typical Quaternary profile in Northeast China; however, there are different views on the stratigraphic division and stratigraphic origin of this section. A detailed study on its grain size characteristics is expected to provide further insight into the stratigraphic division and stratigraphic origin of the profile. In this paper, high resolution grain size characteristics of the sediments in Tianhengshan (THS) Core were studied and compared with those in typical loess profiles on the Chinese Loess Plateau. The results show that the mean grain size, median grain size and percentage fraction of grain size of Harbin Formation fluctuated widely, with coarser grains in the loess layer and finer ones in the paleosol layer, similar to those in the loess-paleosol sequence on the Chinese Loess Plateau. However, grain size characteristics in Huangshan Formation show small fluctuations, thus indicating relatively stable sedimentary dynamics. The characteristics of grain size, including frequency distribution, C-M diagram and other grain size parameters (mean grain size, standard deviation, skewness and kurtosis) in sediments between Harbin Formation and Huangshan Formation are obviously different, indicating that the sedimentary dynamics of the two groups are different. Based on the above characteristics of grain size, combining sedimentary facies and previous methods of classification, the middle- to late-Pleistocene strata of the THS Core from top to bottom is divided into Harbin Formation and Huangshan Formation, which are determined as aeolian accumulation and fluvial/lacustrine sediment, respectively.

Key words: the Northeast Plain; Huangshan section; Harbin Formation; Huangshan Formation; grain size

0 引言

东北平原东部荒山剖面是东北地区第四纪典型剖面之一。已有研究对该剖面地层的划分与成因存在不同观点。吴锡浩等^[1]将剖面中一晚更新世地层划分为三套,由下至上依次为荒山组、东风组和哈尔滨组,并认为东风组和哈尔滨组均为风成堆积物。其他一些学者则将该区地层划分为荒山组和哈尔滨组,并认为东风组应属荒山组^[2-3]。基于沉积物的粒度、石英颗粒表面形态等特征,早期叶启晓^[3]认为哈尔滨组为风成堆积物,而荒山组为河流沉积物;初本君等^[2]则认为哈尔滨组与荒山组一样,均为湖泊沉积物;后期魏传义等^[4]针对哈尔滨组进行了粒度特征研究,同时

与哈尔滨现代降尘、黄土高原典型的黄土—古土壤、现代河流沉积物等的粒度特征进行对比,认为哈尔滨组应为风成堆积物。关于哈尔滨组地层的形成年代早期主要是基于热释光测试和古地磁的控制。吴锡浩等^[1]根据热释光测年结果,认为哈尔滨组顶部年龄为 130.6 ± 6.8 ka, 哈尔滨组底部的年龄为 192 ± 0.96 ka, 历时约 62 ka。叶启晓^[3]研究哈尔滨组顶部的热释光测年结果约为 70 ka, 底部约为 250 ka, 历时约 180 ka。以上年龄结果存在一定差异。

沉积物的粒度与沉积环境密切联系,常被应用于研究沉积物的成因和沉积环境的探讨^[5-7],尤其被广泛应用于风成堆积的成因研究中^[7-9]。风成堆积的粒度^[10-14]也可以指示古大气环流的变化。此外,粒度指标也常被应用于湖泊沉积物的古环

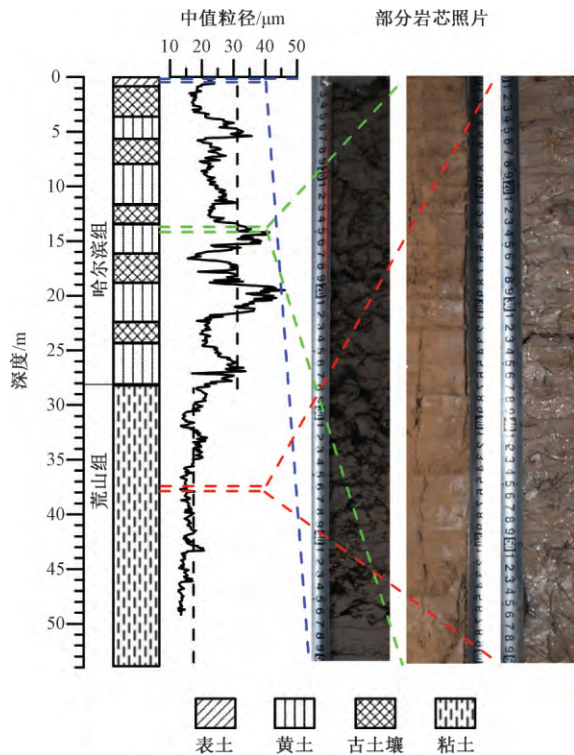


图2 THS 钻孔的岩性柱状图、中值粒径及部分岩芯照片

Fig. 2 The lithology, median diameter and photos of THS core 新生代地质与环境实验室完成。

2 结果与讨论

2.1 粒度参数及粒级百分含量随地层深度的变化特征

钻孔整体粒度特征是由上至下变细的过程，上部波动大，下部波动小，结合岩性描述，可划分三段：

(1) 0~0.7 m: 颗粒偏细(见图3)。平均粒径在 26.1~29.3 μm 之间，中值粒径在 19.8~23.8 μm 之间，大于 63 μm 组分百分含量在 7.7%~10.4% 之间，大于 32 μm 组分百分含量在 33.8%~39.3% 之间，小于 2 μm 组分百分含量在 12.2%~13.1% 之间。

(2) 0.7~28.3 m: 总体颗粒偏粗，并呈现大幅度波动，黄棕色粘土质粉砂层颗粒较粗，对应黄土层；棕黑色粉砂质粘土层颗粒较细，对应古土壤层(见图3)。平均粒径在 23.0~47.0 μm 之间，中值粒径在 15.6~46.1 μm 之间，大于 63 μm 组分百分含量为 5.4%~28.3%，大于 32 μm 组分百分含量在 26.7%~64.6% 之间，小于 2 μm 组分

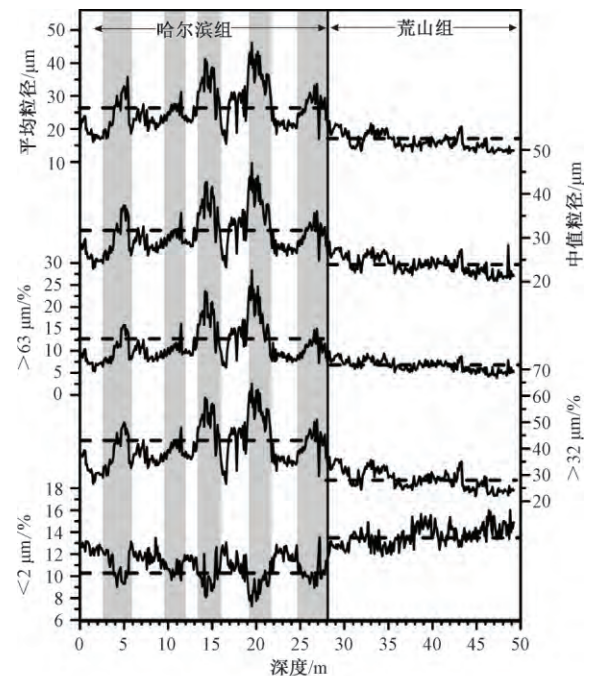


图3 THS 钻孔沉积物平均粒径、中值粒径以及各粒级组分百分含量随地层深度的变化 (灰色阴影代表黄土层)

Fig. 3 Variations of average grain size, median diameter, and percentage content of each particle fraction in the THS core with the depth of the stratum (grey shadow represents loess layer)

百分含量在 7.3~13.5% 之间。

(3) 28.3~49.2 m: 总体颗粒偏细，并呈现小幅波动(见图3)。平均粒径在 20.2~28.3 μm 之间，中值粒径在 15.5~21.6 μm 之间，大于 63 μm 组分百分含量为 3.9%~9.4%，大于 32 μm 组分百分含量在 11.8%~36.1% 之间，小于 2 μm 组分百分含量在 12.5%~21.5% 之间。

平均粒径、中值粒径以及各个粒级组分百分含量的变化将钻孔分为三段，最为明显的变化在 28.3 m，该深度应为荒山组和哈尔滨组的地层界线。哈尔滨组地层粒度参数和粒级百分含量波动大，而荒山组地层波动小。

通过对荒山(HS)剖面进行野外地层调查发现，出露的地层亦可明显识别出哈尔滨组和荒山组两组地层，并对哈尔滨组地层进行详细划分，识别出5组黄土—古土壤旋回(见图4)，黄土层标注为L，古土壤层标注为S，这与上文中THS钻孔地层岩性描述与粒度结果有很好的对应。HS剖面黄土呈棕黄色，亚砂土，块状结构；古土壤层呈棕黑色，粉砂质粘土，具成壤的形态特征。

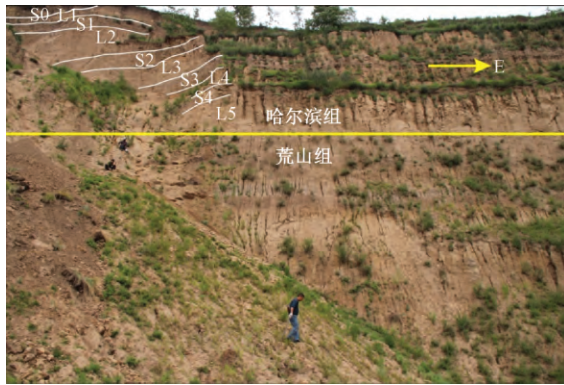


图 4 荒山 (HS) 剖面野外照片
Fig. 4 The field photo of the HS section

2.2 粒度频率分布特征

黄土高原风成堆积物大部分呈现单峰态特征, 以粗粉砂颗粒 (5 ~ 50 μm) 为主, 由于风动力的变化和成壤后的改造作用, 常常在 < 2 μm 有个次峰, 这个次峰的成因可能是细颗粒附着于大颗粒或者粘结成大颗粒而被冬季风环流从物源区搬运而来, 或者是在沉积区成壤作用形成的^[22], 孙东怀等^[23]则认为 < 2 μm 这个次峰是西风环流搬运而来。

哈尔滨组黄土层与古土壤层样品 (深度分别在 5 m、6.5 m、10 m、12.5 m、14.5 m、17 m、26 m) 的粒度频率曲线 (见图 5a) 呈现双峰模式, 主峰约为 30 μm, 次峰约为 1 μm, 这与黄土高原西峰第四纪黄土和第三纪红粘土 (见图 5b) 相似^[24], 可能指示哈尔滨组地层的风成成因。而荒山组样品 (深度分别为 32.5 m、36.5 m、39.2 m、44.2 m、49.2 m) 的频率曲线 (见图 5c) 具有多峰模式, 与泸定湖湖相沉积物一样, 呈现多峰模式^[24] (见图 5d), 而且邻近段落模式变化较大, 呈现河湖相沉积物的特点。

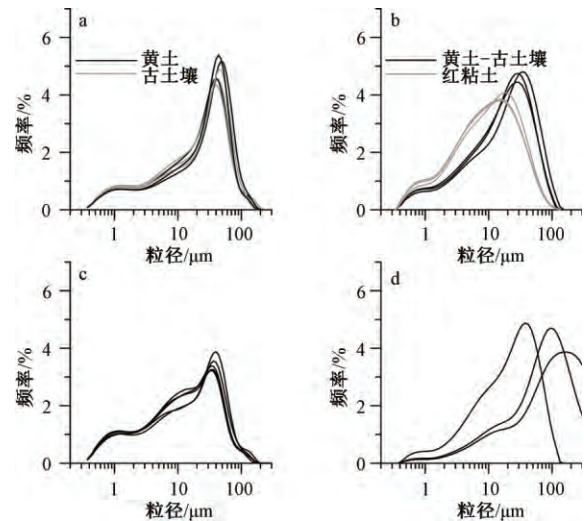
2.3 粒度参数结构散点图

沉积物的粒度参数与沉积环境及搬运动力条件具有密切联系。常用的粒度参数统计分析方法包括矩法^[25]和图解法^[26]两种, 研究采用矩法计算粒度参数的方法, 计算公式如下^[25]:

$$\text{平均粒径: } \bar{X} = \frac{1}{100} \sum_{i=1}^n f_i X_i$$

$$\text{标准偏差: } \sigma = \sqrt{\frac{1}{100} \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \bar{X})^2 f_i}$$

$$\text{偏度: } S = \sigma^{-3} \frac{1}{100} \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \bar{X})^3 f_i$$



a—THS 钻孔哈尔滨组; b—西峰第四纪黄土、第三纪红粘土^[24];
c—THS 钻孔荒山组; d—泸定湖湖相沉积物^[24]

图 5 粒度频率曲线图

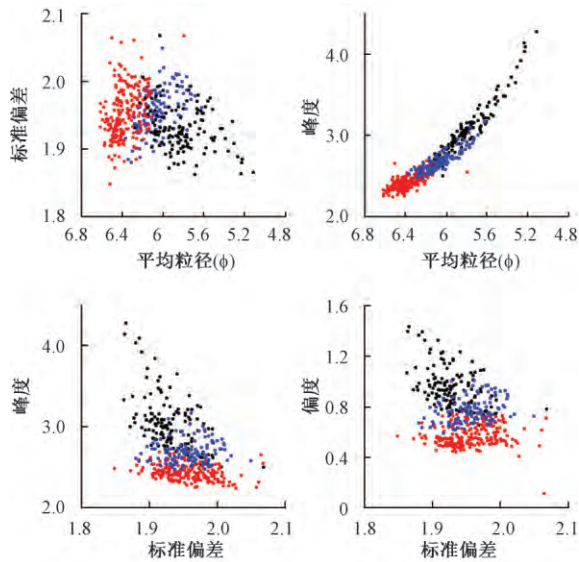
Fig. 5 Grain-size frequency curves

$$\text{峰度: } K = \sigma^{-4} \frac{1}{100} \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \bar{X})^4 f_i$$

上述公式中, X_i 为第 i 个粒级的中点粒径, f_i 为第 i 个粒级的百分含量。对于沉积环境复杂的沉积物, 用单一的粒度参数区分不同类型的沉积物往往存在多解性, 常常需要对各种粒度参数进行综合分析才能得出较为合理的结论。通过对已知环境的现代沉积物粒度结构参数散点图^[27]进行研究表明, 不同成因沉积物的某些投点虽然可以互相穿插, 但成因环境的界线还是可以区分开的。哈尔滨组样品和荒山组样品几种粒度参数的散点图均落在了不同的区域 (见图 6), 可能指示两套地层属于不同的成因类型, 而且哈尔滨组黄土层和古土壤层的粒度参数也存在差别。哈尔滨组峰度较荒山组大, 表现较窄的峰态, 这在粒度频率曲线中也有所反映, 偏度也较荒山组大, 更接近西峰黄土的偏态特征^[24]。哈尔滨组黄土层的峰度和偏度较古土壤层大, 与黄土高原典型黄土—古土壤序列的粒度参数特征相似, Yang and Ding^[9]认为这与物源区的距离有很大联系, 而哈尔滨黄土层与古土壤层粒度参数的差别的机理仍需进一步探讨。

2.4 综合 C-M 图

C-M 图是一种综合性的成因图解^[26]。在沉积物成因研究中, 主要是通过未知样品在 C-M 图中的投影区域与已知成因样品的投影区域进行比较



黑色圆点—哈尔滨组黄土层样品；蓝色圆点—哈尔滨组古土壤层样品；红色圆点—荒山组样品

图6 THS 钻孔哈尔滨组和荒山组地层样品的粒度参数 (ϕ 值) 散点图

Fig. 6 Grain-size parameters (ϕ value) scatterplot of Harbin and Huangshan Formation in THS core

来确定其成因及沉积环境^[7]。THS 钻孔样品，无论是哈尔滨组还是荒山组，C 值都 $< 200 \mu\text{m}$ ，M 值 $< 50 \mu\text{m}$ ，属于悬浮沉积。哈尔滨组样品投点与西峰黄土—古土壤样品落在同一条带上，并平行于 C = M 线（见图 7），可能指示哈尔滨组与西峰样品成因^[24]一样为风成堆积。哈尔滨组的粒度较

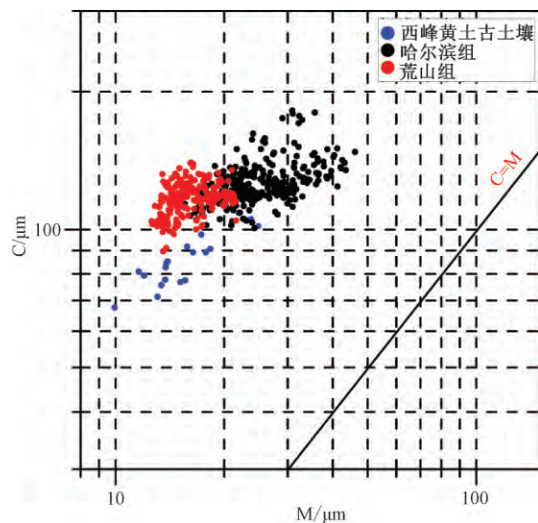


图7 THS 钻孔哈尔滨组和荒山组以及西峰第四纪黄土样品^[24]的 C-M 图

Fig. 7 C-M plots of samples of Harbin and Huangshan Formation in THS core, Xifeng Quaternary Loess^[24]

西峰黄土—古土壤偏粗，可能指示哈尔滨组形成时期搬运风动力大或者距离物源区较近。荒山组样品的投点与哈尔滨组投点在不同的区域，并且未与西峰黄土—古土壤在同一条带上，指示其可能为河湖相成因。

3 结论

通过对天恒山 (THS) 钻孔进行高分辨率粒度特征研究，得出如下结论。

(1) 哈尔滨组和荒山组在 THS 钻孔的地层界限位于孔深 28.3 m 处。哈尔滨组平均粒径、中值粒径以及粒级百分含量等呈现大幅度波动，而且反映了黄土—古土壤地层旋回特征，黄土层较粗，古土壤层较细。而荒山组平均粒径、中值粒径以及粒级百分含量等则呈现小幅度波动。

(2) 荒山组和哈尔滨组呈现不同的粒度特征，哈尔滨组粒度偏粗，而荒山组粒度明显偏细。哈尔滨组的粒度特征与黄土高原典型第四纪黄土的粒度特征具有一致性，从而揭示哈尔滨组为风成堆积，而荒山组则属于河湖相沉积物。

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