# 东太平洋中部始新世末期的微锰结核研究\*

## 尹延鸿

(国土资源部海洋地质研究所 青岛 266071)

提要 深海钻探 573B 孔始新世末与渐新世初地层界线处有一层含金属黏土,其底部有一微锰结核富集层。研究了这些微锰结核的形态特征,化学成分及形成环境。总体看来始新世末期微锰结核中锰的含量比太平洋 CC区的大锰结核、微锰结核含量明显高,但铁含量则明显低,属亚氧化成岩类型。始新世末期该区丰富的金属元素和微量元素的供给、沉积间断或缓慢的沉积速率等条件利于该时期微锰结核的形成。

关键词 微锰结核,化学成分,始新世末期,东太平洋中部

企 虽然前人对现代的大洋锰结核研究较多,但对微锰结核的研究则相对较少。少量专门研究微锰结核的报道也是局限在中新世及以新的地层中门。专门研究始新世末期的微锰结核以前还未见过报道。在东太平洋中部的 DSDP573 孔中,在始新世与渐新世的地层界线一带有一层厚约 3.4 m的含金属黏土,其底部富含微锰结核,其粒径介于 0.3~1.5 mm之间。本文研究了这些微锰结核的形态特征、化学成分,并与太平洋 C C 区的大锰结核、微锰结核的化学成分进行了比较,并进而探讨了始新世末期微锰结核的成因类型和生成环境。

#### 1 材料与方法

#### 1.1 材料,

东太平洋地区始新世末期常有沉积间断,多种海洋微体古生物灭绝,地层中有独特的地球化学和矿物学特征,并含较多微玻璃陨石,太平洋板块的运动方向由 NNW突然变为 NWW。这些特征说明,始新世末期有明显的突变性地质事件(陨击事件)发生[2].⑥。

为探讨东太平洋中部始新世末期的地质事件,ODP( Ocean drilling program) 提供了深海钻探 573 孔 (573 B) 的始新世末至渐新世初的岩芯样品(洋底之下孔深 490~527 m之间的部分岩芯样品),这对探讨该事件提供了巨大帮助。573 孔位于东太平洋洋隆之西约 3 500 km 的地方,其经纬度为 0°29 .91′N, 133°18 .57′W。该区现代水深 4 300 m。转换断层发育,基底为距今约 40×10°a 的玄武岩,其上主要依次沉积深海石灰岩、含金属粘土层、超微化石白垩、有孔虫超微化石软泥,硅藻放射虫软泥等地层。该孔的始新世与

渐新世地层界线是一层含金属黏土,红褐至黑褐色,顶部颜色稍浅,处于孔深 522.60~526.00 m之间,厚度 3.4 m,其底部属始新世末地层,上部属渐新世初地

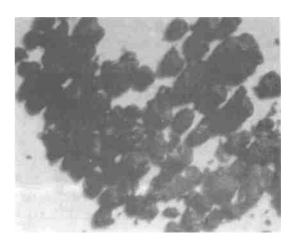


图 1 东太平洋 573 B 孔始新世末期含金属黏土层中的 微锰结核(照片放大了 24 倍)

Fig.1 The manganese micronodules in the metalliferous claystone of the end of Eocene in hole B at sit 573 of eastern Pacific (enlarged 24 times)

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① Wan Tlanfeng , Yin Yanhong , Zhang Changhou . On the extrate rrestrial i mpact and plate tectonic dynamics : a possible interpretation , Proc .30th Inter . Ge ol . Congr ., VSP ,1997 , Vol .26 ,87 - 95

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层。该黏土层-底部富含微锰结核及微玻璃陨石。 1.2 方法

根据 ODP 提供给的 DSDP573B 孔样品, 共取了 46 个样品进行了微锰结核及微玻璃陨石的挑选, 其中,含金属黏土层中取了 21 个样品。取样间距为:含金属黏土层底部,每10 cm一个样;含金属黏土层上部,每20 cm一个样;其他地层,每40 cm或60 cm一个样。对样品进行了如下处理:每个样品用电子天平称重5 g(个别不够5 g者以实际重量计), 烘干、称干重,用网眼为0.063 mm的铜筛淘洗去除0.063 mm以下的细粒级部分(黏土级别),保留0.063 mm以上的粗粒级部分,烘干称重,然后在显微镜下对其进行微

锰结核的挑选。通过挑选,在该孔的含金属黏土层底部,发现微锰结核富集层。主要分布在孔深 525.20~525.80 m之间,尤其是 525.30~525.40 m之间最富集,5 g样品中微锰结核数量可达 210 粒。微锰结核的形状主要呈不规则葡萄状、不规则球状等,颜色主要呈黑色、黑褐色,其粒径多介于 0.3~1.5 mm之间(图1)。用电子探针对微锰结核的化学成分进行了测试。

### 2 结果

选择了7粒微锰结核进行了电子探针测试。每粒微锰结核测了2个点,用电子探针测试的微锰结核的化学成分如(表1)。

表 1 东太平洋 573B孔含金属黏土层底部(孔深 525 .20~525 .80 m 间)微锰结核化学成分(%)

Tab.1 The chemical compositions of the manganese micronodules in the metalliferous claystone (hole depth:  $525.30 \sim 525.80$  m)in hole B at sit 573 of eastern Pacific (%)

		#####################################													
成分	424-	424-	424-	424-	424-	424-	424-	424-	424-	424-	424-	424-	424-	424-	
	20 A	20B	30 A	30B	40 A	40B	40 C	40 D	40 E	40 F	70 A	70B	80 A	80B	
SiO <sub>2</sub>	0.92	0.52	2 .41	0.63	0.46	0.07	1 .29	1 .37	0 .46	2.94	0.2	0.48	3 .05	1 .25	
$Ti O_2$	0.62	0.54	0.37	0.52	0.55	0.29	0.32	0.35	0.46	0.34	0.39	0 .1 2	0.39	0.57	
$Al_2 O_3$	1 .13	0.9	0.96	0.58	0.25	0.35	0.51	0.63	0.37	0.33	0.29	0.29	0.5	0.64	
$Cr_2 O_3$	0	0	0	0.01	0	0	0	0	0.06	0 .16	0.01	0.03	0.02	0	
Fe O	2 .69	2.87	2.26	1 .11	0.82	0.66	1 .34	0.62	0.72	1.82	0.31	0 .17	1 .1	1 .42	
MnO	59.84	58.89	49 .15	58 .55	63 .93	65 .04	59.37	58.42	68 .67	62.42	66 .28	64.76	62.07	66 .29	
MgO	5.2	4 .92	3 .33	3 .64	3 .67	3 .92	4 .41	3 .55	4 .11	4	5 .92	4.28	4	4 .17	
Ca O	1 .92	1 .76	1 .51	1 .66	1.04	1 .19	1 .35	1 .35	0.99	1 .34	1 .7	1.57	3 .51	1 .4	
CoO	0.23	0.25	0	0	0.08	0	0	0.31	0	0 .15	0.03	0	0	0	
Ni O	0.77	0.92	0.41	0.68	0.06	0.02	0	0.03	0.37	0.3	0.67	0.43	0.11	0.31	
$K_2 O$	0.96	1 .24	0.85	0.99	1 .45	1 .51	1 .39	1 .37	1 .53	1 .66	2.24	1 .42	1 .15	1.54	
$\mathrm{Na_2O}$	1 .24	0.84	0.22	0.73	1 .9	1 .45	1.59	0 .91	1 .79	0.65	1 .28	0.34	1.06	1 .29	
$P_2O_5$	0.29	0.74	0.3	1 .65	0	1 .2	0	0.92	1 .08	0	0.04	0.07	1 .22	0.7	
Pt	0.08	0.09	0.2	0	0.01	0.05	0	0	0	0	0 .15	0 .14	0.03	0	
PdO	0	0	0	0	0.01	0	0	0	0	0	0.02	0	0	0.02	
Rh	0.01	0.02	0	0	0.05	0	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.02	0	0.02	0.01	0.01	
Re	0	0	0.04	0	0.09	0	0	0 .1 2	0.23	0.11	0.11	0.04	0.06	0.02	
Ir	0.01	0	0	0	0.03	0	0	0	0	0.08	0.01	0	0	0	
合计	75 .9	74 .51	61 .83	70 .66	74.4	75 .74	71 .32	69 .99	80 .86	76 .32	79 .66	74 .16	78 .28	79 .64	

注:中国地质大学电子探针室测。

从上表可以看出,除一个样品中的一个测点(42430A)外,微锰结核中锰的含量皆很高,在总含量为70%~80%(总含量未达100%,可能是结核中含有水分的缘故)的情况下,MnO占58%~68%。而硅、铝、铁、镍的含量则较低,SiO2在0.07%~3.05%之间,Al2O3在0.29%~1.13%之间,在O在0.17%~2.87%之间,NO在0.92%以下。在测微结核的同时,也在相同实验条件下用电子探针测试了太平洋中部

C C区两个大锰结核样品。大锰结核中 Mn O的含量在 38.84%~56.79%之间,Si O<sub>2</sub> 在 2.74%~8.06%之间,A 2 O<sub>3</sub> 在 3.75%~3.96%之间,Fe O在 3.99%~11.8%之间,NO在 2.19%~3.24%之间。对照表 1 可知,始新世末期微锰结核中锰的含量比大结核明显高,但铁的含量明显低,硅、铝、镍的含量也较低,其他元素相差不大。始新世末期微锰结核的 MnO' Ca O比值很高,Mn/Fe 比值也很高,Na 2 O' K2 O比值中等。据

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李扬等1993年对3粒太平洋海盆表层微锰结核电子探针的测试结果<sup>11</sup>,MnO的平均含量为31.06%, ReO的平均含量为2.88%。可见,始新世末期微锰结核中锰的含量高得多,但铁的含量低得多。

### 3 讨论及结语

Dy mond 等 1984 年曾对多金属结核的成因进行过探讨,利用 (Cu + Co + N) × 10 Fe Mn 3 组份三角形图解划分出 3 种成因类型:水成成岩类型、氧化成岩类型、亚氧化成岩类型。根据该区始新世末期微锰结核中锰的含量很高,而铁及其他组分含量较低,经分析总体看来属亚氧化成岩类型。

大锰结核仅见于现代洋盆或海盆的表层。微锰结核则可见于地层柱中尤其是中新世以来的年轻地层中。李扬等[1993年研究了太平洋海盆 C C 区和 C P 区的微锰结核富集层,共有12层,但表层及近表层附近的富集层中微锰结核数量多且个体较大,向下随着地层时代变老,富集层内的微锰结核数量迅速减少,且个体也明显更小。一般认为微锰结核形成被上部沉积物覆盖后,微结核不再生长且逐渐退化甚至被溶解掉。始新世末期的微锰结核,现在处于海底之下525.20~525.80 m的深度上,仍形成5g样品中微锰结核数量可达210粒的富集层。考虑当时形成的微结核数量可能比现在多(推测部分可能已退化或溶解掉),说明当时的环境和条件很利于微结核的形成。

始新世末期微锰结核发育其中的含金属黏土层 中矿物成分复杂。经 x 射线衍射分析有 10 余种矿 物。主要矿物为:蒙脱石(30.1%~41.7%)、磷灰石 (10.2%~21.9%)、针铁矿(10%~17.1%)、重晶石 (11.8%~17.7%)、方英石 (5.2%~6%)、伊利石 (5.7%~9.8%)、斜长石 (4.6%~8.5%)、石英 (3.3%~6.1%)、斜发沸石(1.3%~2.4%)。钙十字 沸石(2.7%~6.3%)等[2]。而蒙脱石、斜发沸石、钙十 字沸石有可能是从火山灰或陨击物质分解而来的产 物。通过等粒子体光谱分析,该黏土层含有多种氧化 物( $SiO_2$ , CaO,  $Fe_2O_3$ ,  $Al_2O_3$ ,  $K_2O$ ,  $Na_2O$ , MgO,  $P_2O_5$ , TiO<sub>2</sub>, MnO等)及多种微量元素(B,Ba,Ce,Co,Cr,Cu, La, Li, N, Sc, Ti, V, Y, Zn, Ir, Pt等)。另外该黏土层底 部还发育微玻璃陨石,指示地外成因的 Ir, N, Co 等亲 铁元素的含量也比其上下相邻地层明显增高,推测该 黏土层的成因可能与陨击作用有联系。欧阳自远等[3] 1996年认为, 陨击作用能引起沉积间断, 对微量元素 的贡献也有重要意义。含金属黏土层形成时丰富的金 属元素和微量元素的供给、沉积间断期或缓慢的沉积 速率、氧化至亚氧化的沉积环境等条件有利于始新世 末期微结核的形成。

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# THE MANGANESE MICRONODULES AT THE END OF EOCENE IN CENTRAL EASTERN PACIFIC

YIN Yan hong

(Institute of Marine Geology, MLNR, Qingdao 266071)

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 $\textbf{Key Words:} \ \ \text{Manganese micronodules, che mical compositions, the end of Eocene, central eastern Pacific Compositions and the end of Eocene and Compositions and Compositions are considered as the end of Eocene and Compositions and Compositions are considered as the end of Eocene and Compositions and Compositions are considered as the end of Eocene and Compositions and Compositions are considered as the end of Eocene and Compositions are considered as the end of Eocene and Compositions are considered as the end of Eocene and Compositions are considered as the end of Eocene and Compositions are considered as the end of Eocene and Compositions are considered as the end of Eocene and Compositions are considered as the end of Eocene and Compositions are considered as the end of Eocene and Compositions are considered as the end of Eocene and Composition and Composition are considered as the end of Eocene and Composition are considered as the end of Eocene and Composition are considered as the end of Eocene and Composition and Composition are considered as the end of Eocene and Composition are considered as the end of Eocene and Composition are considered as the end of Eocene and Composition and Composition are considered as the end of Eocene and Composition are considered as the end of Eocene and Composition are considered as the end of Eocene and Composition are considered as the end of Eocene and Composition are considered as the end of Eocene and Composition are considered as the end of Eocene and Composition are considered as the end of Eocene and Composition are considered as the end of Eocene and Composition are considered as the end of Eocene and Composition are considered as the end of Eocene and Composition are considered as the end of Eocene and Composition are considered as the end of Eocene and Composition and Composition are considered as the end of Eocene and Composition are considered as the end of Eocene and Composition are considered as the end of Eocene and Composition are considered as the$ 

## Abstract

There is a rich manganese micronodules' layer in the bottom of metalliferous claystone at the end of Eccene in central eastern Pacific according to the samples from site 573 of DSDP. The features and chemical compositions and formation environment of the manganese micronodules are researched. Generally speaking, the content of manganese is higher and the content of iron is lower in the micronodules than those of the modern ferromanganese nodules and micronodules in C C area of the Pacific. The manganese micronodules at the end of Eccene belong to the type of suboxidic diagenesis. The plentiful resources of metal and trance elements, the depositional discontinuity and low depositional rate at the end of Eccene in this area are in favor of the formation of the manganese micronodules.