

## 云南省煤型铀资源分布规律

伍皓<sup>1</sup>, 李晋文<sup>2</sup>, 夏彧<sup>1</sup>, 周恩恩<sup>1</sup>, 张骞<sup>3</sup>

(1. 中国地质调查局成都地质调查中心, 四川 成都 610081; 2. 云南省煤炭地质勘查院, 云南 昆明 650218; 3. 中国地质科学院矿产综合利用研究所, 四川 成都 610041)

**摘要:** 煤型铀主要是指赋存于煤层的铀, 一般以煤中铀含量大于或等于 40  $\mu\text{g/g}$  为煤型铀资源界定标准。为总结云南省煤中铀含量特征, 查明煤型铀资源分布规律。通过系统查阅 196 份煤田勘查报告, 筛查出 12 个煤矿中 109 口钻孔的至少 208 个煤中铀含量数据, 结合前人数据共整理出 23 个煤矿中的至少 1044 个煤中铀含量数据, 统计分析显示: (1) 煤中铀含量差异显著, 分布极为不均; (2) 峨山塔甸三叠系无烟煤中平均铀含量为 27.6  $\mu\text{g/g}$ , 系国内新发现的又一罕见的无烟煤型铀富集区; (3) 潞西等畹、临沧勐旺—帮卖、建水甸尾、弥勒跨竹、蒙自南部的新近系褐煤和文山邱砚煤田的二叠系贫煤、新近系长焰煤, 共 6 个地区煤中铀含量达到煤型铀资源界定标准, 尤以临沧盆地群和邱砚煤田最具煤—铀及多金属勘探开发价值。初步分析认为煤中铀含量受煤阶影响有限, 铀源供给才是铀富集成矿的先决条件。

**关键词:** 云南; 煤型铀矿; 煤中铀含量; 临沧盆地群; 邱砚煤田; 铀源

doi:10.3969/j.issn.1000-6532.2023.01.009

中图分类号: P612;P617 文献标志码: A 文章编号: 1000-6532(2023)01-0070-05

铀及其放射性同位素是军工和核电产业不可或缺的战略矿产, 我国铀矿床最大的特点是以花岗岩型、火山岩型、砂岩型和碳硅泥岩型为主, 被称为中国“四大类型”的铀矿, 占探明资源量的 92.2%<sup>[1]</sup>。煤中铀的品位一般不高, 自然界大多数煤中含铀量不超过 10  $\mu\text{g/g}$ <sup>[2]</sup>, 中国煤中的铀平均含量为 2.43  $\mu\text{g/g}$ <sup>[3]</sup>, 但由于煤层多、厚度大, 面积广, 故煤中铀的远景储量可观。尤其是铀在燃烧后富集于其灰分中, 含铀煤既可作工业燃料, 铀又可从灰分中作为副产品提取, 从而大大提高了矿床的工业意义<sup>[4]</sup>。国内核工业系统在 1960 年前后开展了煤(岩)型铀矿的普查及专项研究, 按硬岩型铀矿一般工业品味指标(边界品位 0.03%, 最低工业品位 0.05%), 发现了塔里木盆地的萨瓦布其、伊犁盆地的达拉地、蒙古古尔和库米什盆地的苏克苏克等煤(岩)型铀矿床<sup>[5]</sup>。后有学者指出煤中铀含量超过 200  $\mu\text{g/g}$  就可作为共、伴生矿产进行开采<sup>[6-7]</sup>, 当煤中铀含量达到大于或等于 40  $\mu\text{g/g}$  时, 即具有潜在的铀矿资源储备价值, 可回收利用<sup>[8-9]</sup>。

作为煤炭资源大省之一的云南, 自 1992 年来虽陆续有学者对该区煤矿中铀含量进行过报道<sup>[10-11]</sup>, 但由于云南煤田系统数十年间勘查生产积累的最为详尽的成果资料尚未曾盘活, 致使学界对区内煤型铀资源特征依然难以全面把握。为此, 笔者以 2014 年实施至今的西南地区“煤铀兼探”项目为依托<sup>[12]</sup>, 系统开展了云南省煤田勘查资料的搜集整理与二次开发利用, 重点发掘成果报告中的煤中铀含量数据, 拟通过数据统计分析, 总结煤中铀含量特征, 查明煤型铀资源分布规律, 为后期勘探开发提供依据。

## 1 云南省区域地质和煤炭资源概况

云南以金沙江—红河断裂为界, 东为华南板块, 西为甘青藏板块。印支期—燕山中期, 古、中特提斯海域分别沿金沙江—哀牢山缝合带、碧土—昌宁—孟连缝合带及班公湖—怒江缝合带闭合, 云南全境上升成陆, 结束了海侵历史。新生代中始新世末期, 印度板块向北俯冲, 沿雅鲁藏

收稿日期: 2021-12-01

基金项目: 中国地质调查局项目“西南主要成矿带铀矿资源调查”(DD20190122)资助

作者简介: 伍皓(1984-), 男, 硕士, 高级工程师, 主要从事铀矿调查研究与锆石微量元素统计分析。

通信作者: 周恩恩(1981-), 男, 博士, 正高级工程师, 主要从事沉积能源矿产勘查。

布江缝合带与冈底斯—腾冲中间板块碰撞，新特提斯洋消亡，印度次大陆与古欧亚大陆连为一体<sup>[13]</sup>。云南煤田地质调查始于1950年，截至2009年底，对主要含煤区的大规模区域找煤已基本完成。云南省煤炭资源总量约 $751 \times 10^8$  t，在中国南方(华中、华南、西南及港澳台地区)15个省级行政区中仅次于贵州，居第二位。成煤期有9个，早石炭世、中二叠世、晚二叠世、晚三叠世

和新近纪这5个时期形成可开采利用的煤炭资源。褐煤资源量约占全省保有资源储量的53.23%，烟煤占26.89%，无烟煤占19.88%。赋煤单元以金沙江—哀牢山断裂带为界分为华南赋煤区和滇藏赋煤区2个I级构造单元，进一步划分出腾冲—潞西、保山—临沧、兰坪—普洱、华坪—楚雄、昆明—建水、昭通—曲靖及蒙自—文山7个II级赋煤带<sup>[14]</sup>(图1)。

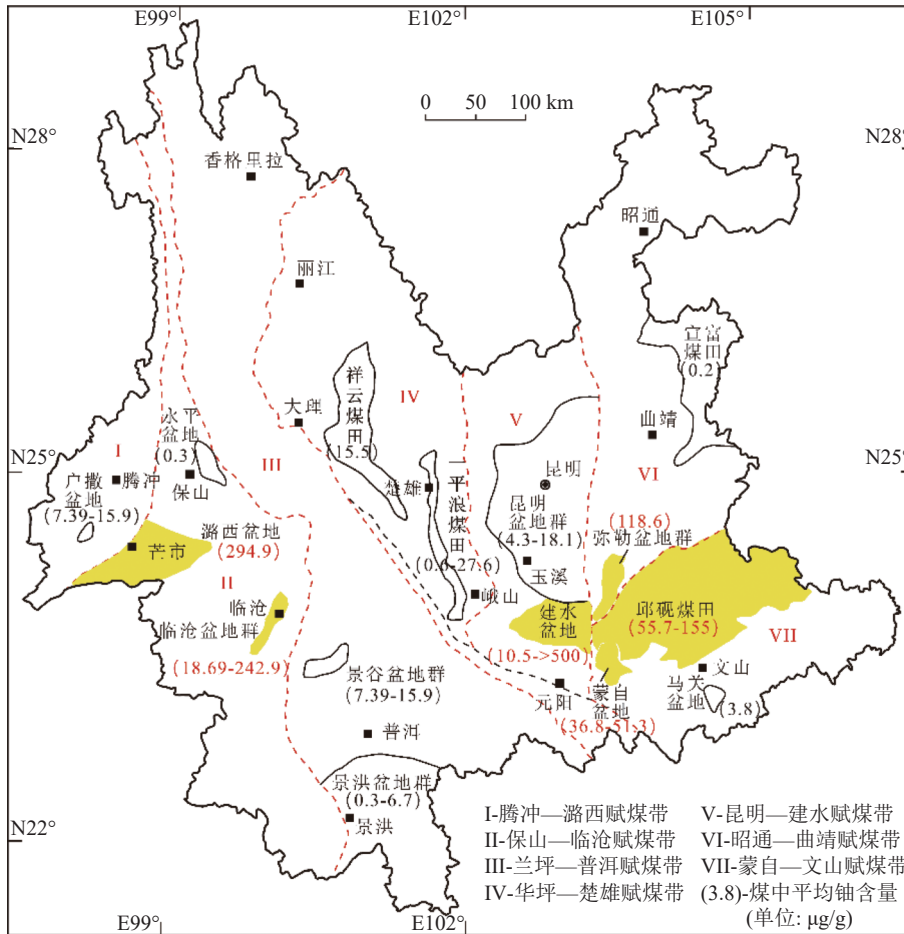


图1 云南省煤型铀资源分布(据[14]修改)

Fig.1 Distribution of coalfield-type resource in Yunnan Province (modify after[14])

## 2 云南省煤中铀含量特征与煤型铀资源分布规律

云南省煤田系统自1950~2009年共完成勘探报告(含详终、普终)165件、详查报告149件、普查报告77件<sup>[14]</sup>。通过系统查阅196份上述各类煤田勘查报告，发掘出12个煤矿中109口钻孔的至少208个煤中铀含量数据，结合前人已发表数据，共整理出7个赋煤带15个煤田(盆地)23个煤矿中的至少1044个煤中铀含量数据(表1)，数据构成从煤类看，褐煤占绝大多数(>712件)，

其次是烟煤(276件)，还有少量无烟煤样(56件)；从时代看，以新近系煤样占绝大多数(>931件)，其次是三叠系(65件)和二叠系(48件)煤样。经过统计分析发现云南省煤中铀含量具有以下特点。

### 2.1 煤中铀含量差异显著，分布极为不均

单个煤样以临沧勐旺腊东煤矿最高，达2522 μg/g，平均值以建水甸尾煤矿最高， $\bar{U} > 500$  μg/g。在景谷、普洱、曲靖恩洪和砚山干河煤矿中均检测到0.1 μg/g的单个煤样最低值，平均值以曲靖恩洪煤矿最低，为0.2 μg/g。即使在同一

地区同时代同类型煤中铀含量依然高低相差悬殊，例如：建水盆地新近系褐煤单个煤样最高

为 1100 μg/g，最低为 2.8 μg/g，平均值最高大于 500 μg/g，最低仅为 10.5 μg/g（表 1）。

表 1 云南省含煤盆地（煤田）煤中铀含量统计

Table 1 Statistical of uranium content in coal of coal bearing basin (coal field) in Yunnan Province

赋煤带	盆地/煤田	煤矿	煤种	煤层时代	铀含量范围/均值/(μg·g <sup>-1</sup> )	煤样数	资料来源
腾冲—潞西 (I)	户撒盆地	向董	褐煤	N	10.3-34/15.9	12	*
	户撒盆地	向董	褐煤	N	2.39-16/7.39	15	[15]
保山—临沧(II)	潞西盆地	等航	褐煤	N	112.1-520/294.9	3	*
	永平盆地	永平	褐煤	N	0.2-0.6/0.3	5	[10]
	临沧盆地群	勐旺	褐煤	N	10-2522/242.5	36	*
	临沧盆地群	勐旺	褐煤	N	26-783/207	—	[6]
	临沧盆地群	帮卖	褐煤	N	1.05-640/56	78	[16]
	临沧盆地群	帮卖	褐煤	N	2.9-29.39/18.69	5	[17]
	临沧盆地群	帮卖	褐煤	N	71.5	1	[2]
	临沧盆地群	勐托	褐煤	N	7.17-32.5/20.2	—	[18]
兰坪—普洱 (III)	景谷盆地群	景谷	褐煤	N	0.1-3.9/0.9	52	[10]
	景谷盆地群	景谷	长焰煤	N	0.3-12.6/1.5	79	[10]
	景洪盆地群	普洱	褐煤	N	0.1-0.7/0.3	4	[10]
	景洪盆地群	景洪	褐煤	N	2.7-9.3/6.7	5	[10]
华坪—楚雄 (IV)	祥云煤田	云南驿	褐煤	N	10-31.2/15.5	5	*
	一平浪煤田	一平浪	褐煤	N	12-27/17.1	8	*
	一平浪煤田	一平浪	肥煤	T	0.5-0.6/0.6	9	[10]
	一平浪煤田	姚安	褐煤	N	11-21.8/14.7	3	*
	一平浪煤田	峨山塔甸	无烟煤	T	7.9-68.3/27.6	56	*
昆明—建水 (V)	昆明盆地群	寻甸先锋	褐煤	N	9.3-59.3/18.1	43	*
	昆明盆地群	宜良可保	褐煤	N	0.2-13.1/4.3	70	[10]
	开远盆地	小龙潭	褐煤	N	1.83-16.8/7.28	3	[2]
	建水盆地	甸尾	褐煤	N	500-1100/>500	—	*
	建水盆地	甸尾	褐煤	N	306-700/>306	—	[6]
昭通—曲靖 (VI)	建水盆地	/	褐煤	N	2.8-73/10.5	111	[10]
	宣富煤田	恩洪	焦煤	P	0.1-2.5/0.2	40	[10]
蒙自—文山(VII)	弥勒盆地	跨竹	褐煤	N	31.2-197/118.6	10	*
	蒙自盆地	蒙自南	褐煤	N	10.7-141.5/51.3	20	*
	蒙自盆地	/	褐煤	N	0.14-141.5/36.8	223	[10]
	邱砚煤田	邱北	长焰煤	N	38.3-64.7/55.7	5	[10]
	邱砚煤田	砚山干河	长焰煤	N	45-314.7/101.1	12	*
	邱砚煤田	砚山干河	长焰煤	N	0.1-315.8/66.3	115	[10]
	邱砚煤田	/	贫煤	P	111-178/155	7	[19]
	邱砚煤田	砚山	贫煤	P	167	1	[20]
	马关盆地	马关	长焰煤	N	0.2-6.5/3.8	8	[10]

注：\*表示本文收集数据；/未知采样地区；—未知煤样数目

### 2.2 无烟煤中新发现铀富集

以往研究发现煤型铀主要富集在褐煤、长焰煤中<sup>[9-10]</sup>，仅在广东梅县童子岩组无烟煤（铀含量 0~23 μg/g），湖南涟邵煤田芦茅江测水组无烟煤（铀含量 10~90 μg/g）和重庆松藻龙潭组无烟煤（铀含量 5~108 μg/g）中报道过铀富集<sup>[6]</sup>，表 1 数据显示峨山塔甸煤矿三叠系无烟煤中铀含量在 7.9~68.3 μg/g，平均铀含量达 27.6 μg/g，为中国煤平均铀含量（2.43 μg/g）<sup>[3]</sup>和世界煤平均铀含量（2.4 μg/g）<sup>[21]</sup>的约 11 倍。峨山塔甸煤矿是本次工作新发现的又一罕见的无烟煤型铀富集区。

### 2.3 云南煤型铀资源分布及其经济可采性初步评价

按煤中铀含量大于或等于 40 μg/g 的设定标准，23 个煤矿中仅潞西等航( $\bar{U}$ =294.9 μg/g)、临沧勐旺—帮卖( $\bar{U}$ =54.8~242.5 μg/g)、建水甸尾( $\bar{U}$ >306 μg/g)、弥勒跨竹( $\bar{U}$ =118.6 μg/g)、蒙自南部( $\bar{U}$ =51.5 μg/g)的新近系褐煤和文山邱砚煤田的二叠系贫煤( $\bar{U}$ =155 μg/g)、新近系长焰煤( $\bar{U}$ =55.7~101.1 μg/g)，共 6 个地区煤中铀含量达到煤型铀矿的界定标准，腾冲—潞西、兰坪—普洱和华坪—楚雄 3 个赋煤带暂未发现煤型铀资源。从煤

层时代和煤类来看,除邱砚煤田有8件二叠系的贫煤样品富铀外,其余至少280件煤样显示铀主要富集在新近系褐煤(>148件)和长焰煤(132件)中,三叠系煤中未发现煤型铀矿。从经济可采性来分析,6个地区中临沧盆地群不仅煤中富铀,砂岩中也富集铀矿,业已探明个9个中小型砂岩型铀矿<sup>[22]</sup>,更为重要的是煤中还产出超大型锆矿,矿石类型以锆煤型为主,锆主要以有机化合物形式存在于镜质组中,矿床具有埋藏浅、品位富、规模大和易采、冶等特点<sup>[23]</sup>。临沧盆地群这一煤—铀—锆多金属富集的天然优势使其极具商业勘探开采价值。另外,邱砚煤田煤型铀矿分布面积为6区之最,且新近系和二叠系两套煤中铀均达到界定标准不仅如此,前人发现二叠系贫煤中U-Cr-Mo-V-Re均超常富集<sup>[19-20]</sup>,具煤型铀分布面积广、层位多且煤—铀及多金属富集的特点,同样应引起勘探工作高度重视。

### 3 对铀成矿过程研究的启示

一般认为,煤中铀的含量与煤阶负相关,煤阶的影响主要表现为富铀煤多为褐煤和长焰煤,烟煤富铀程度相对有限。这主要是因为褐煤和长焰煤的结构较为疏松,孔隙较为发育,有助于吸附作用的发生。更为重要的是,褐煤和长焰煤中的腐植酸对铀酰离子具有明显的络合和还原作用,而在较高变质程度的煤中,腐植酸则发生降解和消失<sup>[9-10]</sup>。但与上述认识不符的是:云南邱砚煤田二叠系贫煤平均铀含量155 μg/g,贵州贵定煤田二叠系烟煤平均铀含量为211 μg/g<sup>[24]</sup>,新疆伊犁煤田早—中侏罗烟煤平均铀含量320 μg/g,重庆磨心坡煤田二叠系烟煤平均铀含量376 μg/g,湖南辰溪煤矿二叠系肥煤铀含量高达440 μg/g<sup>[6]</sup>,上文所述的广东梅县、湖南涟邵、重庆松藻和峨山塔甸无烟煤中也存在铀富集,以上客观现象指示铀富集并不局限在低阶煤中,高阶煤也可以富集铀,煤中铀含量可能会受煤阶影响,但程度有限。加上表1显示的同时代同类型煤中铀含量差异显著,分布极为不均的特点,共同表明:从铀成矿“源—运—聚”过程来看,聚集条件(煤类)并非铀富集的主控因素,铀源供给才是铀富集并成矿的先决条件。

### 4 结论

(1) 云南省煤中铀含量差异显著,分布极为

不均。峨山塔甸三叠系无烟煤中新发现铀富集。

(2) 云南煤型铀矿主要分布于潞西等畹、临沧勐旺—帮卖、建水甸尾、弥勒跨竹、蒙自南部新近系煤矿和文山邱砚二叠系、新近系煤田,尤以临沧盆地群和邱砚煤田最具煤—铀及多金属勘探开发价值。

(3) 铀可以在不同煤阶的煤中富集,煤中铀富集受煤阶的影响有限,铀源才是关键因素。

### 参考文献:

- [1] 蔡煜琦,张金带,李子颖,等.中国铀矿资源特征及成矿规律概要[J].地质学报,2015,89(6):1051-1069.  
CAI Y Q, ZHANG J D, LI Z Y, et al. Outline of uranium resources characteristics and metallogenetic regularity in China[J]. *Acta Geologica Sinica*, 2015, 89(6):1051-1069.
- [2] 黄文辉,唐修义.中国煤中的铀、钍和放射性核素[J].中国煤田地质,2002,14(S1):55-63.  
HUANG W H, TANG X Y. Uranium, thorium and other radionuclides in coal of China[J]. *Coal Geology of China*, 2002, 14(suppl):55-63.
- [3] Dai S F, Ren D Y, Chou C L, et al. Geochemistry of trace elements in Chinese coals: a review of abundances, genetic types, impacts on human health, and industrial utilization[J]. *International Journal of Coal Geology*, 2012, 94:3-21.
- [4] 姚振凯.中国成煤大地构造演化与煤中铀的成矿作用[J].大地构造与成矿学,1988,12(3):185-196.  
YAO Z K. Tectonic evolution of coal-forming processes in China and uranium mineralization in coalbeds[J]. *Geotectonica et Metallogenia*, 12(3):185-196.
- [5] 刘章月,董文明,刘红旭.新疆萨瓦布其地区含铀煤成因分析[J].铀矿地质,2011,27(6):345-351.  
LIU Z Y, DONG W M, LIU H X. Analysis on genesis of uranium-bearing coal in Sawabugi area, Xinjiang[J]. *Uranium Geology*, 2011, 27(6):345-351.
- [6] 袁三畏.中国煤质论评[M].北京:煤炭工业出版社,1999:1-306.  
YUAN S W. Review of coal quality in China[M]. Beijing: Coal Industry Press, 1999:1-306.
- [7] 代世峰,任德贻,孙玉壮,等.鄂尔多斯盆地晚古生代煤中铀和钍的含量与逐级化学提取[J].煤炭学报,2004(增刊):56-60.  
DAI S F, REN D Y, SUN Y Z, et al. Concentration and the sequential chemical extraction procedures of U and Th in the Paleozoic coals from the Ordos basin[J]. *Journal of China Coal Science*, 2004(Suppl):56-60.
- [8] 孙玉壮,赵存良,李彦恒,等.煤中某些伴生金属元素的综合利用指标探讨[J].煤炭学报,2014,39(4):744-748.  
SUN Y Z, ZHAO C L, LI Y H, et al. Minimum mining grade of the selected trace elements in Chinese coal[J]. *Journal of China Coal Society*, 2014, 39(4):744-748.
- [9] 周贤青,秦勇,陆鹿.中国煤型铀地质—地球化学研究进展[J].煤田地质与勘探,2019,47(4):45-53.



- ZHOU X Q, QIN Y, LU L. Advances on geological-geochemical research of coal-type uranium in China[J]. *Coal Geology & Exploration*, 2019, 47(4):45-53.
- [10] 席维实. 云南部分地区煤中铀含量概况[J]. *中国煤田地质*, 1992, 4(3):356-358.
- XI W S. Overview of uranium content in coals in some areas of Yunnan[J]. *Coal Geology of China*, 1992, 4(3):356-358.
- [11] 张骞, 夏彧, 伍皓, 等. 云南煤系铀资源潜力分析与典型矿床铀赋存状态研究[J]. *矿产综合利用*, 2021(5):106-112.
- ZHANG Q, XIA Y, WU H, et al. Potential analysis of uranium resources in coal measures and study on uranium occurrences of typical ore deposits in Yunnan Province[J]. *Multipurpose Utilization of Mineral Resources*, 2021(5):106-112.
- [12] 伍皓, 江新胜, 余谦, 等. “煤铀兼探”找矿新思路在云南的初次应用—以滇西户撒盆地铀矿勘探为例[J]. *沉积与特提斯地质*, 2016, 36(4):106-110.
- WU H, JIANG X S, YU Q, et al. Coal-uranium exploration in the Husa Basin, western Yunnan: a new approach[J]. *Sedimentary Geology and Tethyan Geology*, 2016, 36(4):106-110.
- [13] 罗星云, 张永宏. 云南新近纪聚煤盆地特征及成因类型[J]. *中国煤炭地质*, 2013, 25(9):10-17.
- LUO X Y, ZHANG Y H. Neogene coal-accumulation basin characteristics and genetic types in Yunnan Province[J]. *Coal Geology of China*, 2013, 25(9):10-17.
- [14] 罗俊, 袁玺, 林玉成, 等. 云南省煤炭及煤层气聚集规律与资源潜力[M]. 北京: 地质出版社, 2017: 1-406.
- LUO J, YUAN X, LIN Y C, et al. Accumulation regularity and resource potential of coal and coalbed methane in Yunnan Province[M]. Beijing: Geological publishing house, 2017: 1-406.
- [15] 夏彧, 伍皓, 周思恩, 等. 滇西户撒盆地新近系褐煤微量元素地球化学特征[J]. *沉积与特提斯地质*, 2018, 38(2):94-102.
- XIA Y, WU H, ZHOU K K, et al. Geochemical signatures of the trace elements in the Neogene lignites in the Husa Basin, western Yunnan[J]. *Sedimentary Geology and Tethyan Geology*, 2018, 38(2):94-102.
- [16] Hu R Z, Qi H W, Zhou M F, et al. Geological and geochemical constraints on the origin of the giant Lincang coal seam-hosted germanium deposit, Yunnan, SW China: a review[J]. *Ore Geology Reviews*, 2009, 36:221-234.
- [17] 李洋. 云南临沧地区煤中微量元素地球化学研究[D]. 合肥: 安徽理工大学, 2007: 1-71.
- LI Y. Geochemistry of trace elements in coal from Lincang area, Yunnan province[D]. Hefei: Anhui university of science and technology, 2017: 1-71.
- [18] 陈健, 陈萍, 姚多喜, 等. 云南省临沧市勐托新近系褐煤的微量元素地球化学特征[J]. *地学前缘*, 2016, 23(3):83-89.
- CHEN J, CHEN P, YAO D X, et al. Geochemistry of trace elements in the Mengtuo Neogene lignite of Lincang, western Yunnan[J]. *Earth Science Frontiers*, 2016, 23(3):83-89.
- [19] Dai S F, Ren D Y, Zhou Y P, et al. Mineralogy and geochemistry of a superhigh-organic-sulfur coal, Yanshan coalfield, Yunnan, China: Evidence for a volcanic ash component and influence by submarine exhalation[J]. *Chemical Geology*, 2008, 255(1):182-194.
- [20] 杨宗. 云南砚山晚二叠世煤中 V、Cr、Mo 和 U 的丰度与赋存状态[J]. *矿物岩石地球化学通报*, 2009, 28(3):268-271.
- YAN Z. Occurrence and abundance of V, Cr, Mo and U in the late Permian coals from Yanshan, Yunnan, China[J]. *Bulletin of Mineralogy, Petrology and Geochemistry*, 2009, 28(3):268-271.
- [21] Ketris M P, Yudovich Y E. Estimations of clarkes for Carbonaceous biolithes: World averages for trace element contents in black shales and coals[J]. *International Journal of Coal Geology*, 2009, 78(2):135-148.
- [22] 喻亦林. 滇西临沧褐煤放射性水平及区域污染分析[J]. *地球与环境*, 2007, 35(2):147-153.
- YU Y L. Analysis of radioactive level of lignite and associated regional pollution in Lincang, West Yunnan[J]. *Earth and Environment*, 2007, 35(2):147-153.
- [23] 尹金双, 陈功, 刘正义, 等. 云南临沧地区煤中世界特大型锗(铀)矿床有机成矿机理研究[J]. *核工业北京地质研究院年报*, 1996, 13:42-53.
- YIN J S, CHEN G, LIU Z Y, et al. Study on organic metallogenetic mechanism of the world super large germanium (uranium) deposit in Lincang Area, Yunnan Province[J]. *Annual Report of Beijing Institute of Geology of Nuclear Industry*, 1996, 13:42-53.
- [24] Dai S F, Seredin V V, Ward C R, et al. Enrichment of U-Se-Mo-Re-V in coals preserved within marine carbonate successions: geochemical and mineralogical data from the Late Permian Guiding coalfield, Guizhou, China[J]. *Mineralium Deposita*, 2015, 50(2):159-186.

## Distribution Law of Coal-Type Uranium Resources in Yunnan Province

Wu Hao<sup>1</sup>, Li Jinwen<sup>2</sup>, Xia Yu<sup>1</sup>, Zhou Kenken<sup>1</sup>, Zhang Qian<sup>3</sup>

(1.Chengdu Geological Survey Center, China Geological Survey, Chengdu, Sichuan, China; 2.Yunnan Coal Geological Exploration Institute, Kunming, Yunan, China; 3.Institute of Multipurpose Utilization of Mineral Resources, Chinese Academy of Geological Sciences, Chengdu, Sichuan, China)

**Abstract:** The coal-type uranium generally refers to uranium minerals occurring in coal seam uranium, generally the uranium content in coal is greater than or equal to 40  $\mu\text{g/g}$  as its defining uranium resources

(下转第 87 页)

- [41] Cui H, Xiao S H, Zhou C M, et al. Phosphogenesis associated with the Shuram Excursion: Petrographic and geochemical observations from the Ediacaran Doushantuo Formation of South China[J]. *Sedimentary Geology*, 2016, 341:134-146.
- [42] Jin C S, Li C, Algeo T J, et al. Controls on organic matter accumulation on the early-Cambrian western Yangtze Platform, South China[J]. *Marine and Petroleum Geology*, 2020, 111:75-87.
- [43] Sinha S, Muscente A D, Schiffbauer J D, et al. Global controls on phosphatization of fossils during the Toarcian oceanic anoxic event[J]. *Scientific reports*, 2021, 11(1):1-13.

## Geochemical Characteristics and Formation Mechanism of Phosphorite of Lower Cambrian Maidiping Formation in Huangjiaping Area of Mabian County, Southern Sichuan

Li Zuoqiang, Chen Min, Lu Junyong, Yang Kailong, Zhang Qingui, Tang Maolin  
(207 Geological Brigade of Sichuan Bureau of Exploration & Development of Geology & Mineral Resources, Leshan, Sichuan, China)

**Abstract:** During the Meishucun period of the Early Cambrian, a large-scale phosphorus formation event occurred on the Upper Yangtze platform. As the product of this event, the sedimentary environment and formation mechanism of phosphorite remains elusive. In order to better understand the sedimentary environment and formation mechanism of phosphorite enrichment, we investigated the geochemical characteristics of phosphorite in Maidiping Formation of Lower Cambrian in Huangjiaping area of Mabian County. The results show that:  $\Sigma\text{REE}$  has significant positive correlation with  $\text{P}_2\text{O}_5$ , and  $(\text{La}/\text{Yb})_{\text{N}}$  and  $(\text{La}/\text{Sm})_{\text{N}}$  ratio are  $0.98 \sim 1.61$  and  $0.93 \sim 1.39$ , indicating that REE enrichment is affected by early diagenetic adsorption, and the phosphorite retains the original fractionation characteristics of REE. Obvious negative Ce anomalies (average  $\text{Ce}/\text{Ce}^*$  is 0.44) and the absence of framboid pyrite in the phosphorite indicating that the phosphorite were deposited under oxic/dysoxic conditions. The high Y/Ho ratio (mean 65) is consistent with the Y/Ho ratio of modern oxygen-containing seawater, indicating that phosphorite is derived from the original oxic seawater. The weak negative Eu anomaly ( $\text{Eu}/\text{Eu}^*$  mean value is 0.9) indicates that the formation of phosphorite is not affected by hydrothermal activity. The REE distribution pattern is “hat type”, indicating that the formation of phosphorite is controlled by Fe-redox pump at sea-sediment interface. In combination with the above findings and combined with the highly stratified redox ocean structure and the intensive upwelling in the early Cambrian, the phosphate released during the redox of FeOOH was transported into the shallow water. In the shallow underground burial, phosphate is enriched by biodegradation and reductive release of FeOOH, and finally phosphate and  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  are combined to form apatite, which is continuously enriched and ore-forming.

**Keywords:** Phosphorite; Rare earth element; Redox environment; Maidiping formation

//////////  
(上接第 74 页)

standard. In order to summarize the characteristics of uranium content in coal in Yunnan Province and find out the distribution law of coal-type uranium resources. Through systematic review of 196 coal field exploration reports, the uranium content data of at least 208 coals of 109 boreholes in 12 coal mines were screened out. Combined with previous data, the uranium content data of at least 1044 coals in 23 coal mines were sorted out. Our statistical analysis shows that: (1) Uranium content in coal varies significantly and its distribution is extremely uneven. (2) The average uranium content in Triassic anthracite in Eshan Tadian is  $27.6 \mu\text{g}/\text{g}$ , which is another rare anthracite uranium enrichment area newly discovered in China. (3) The Neogene lignite of Denggang coal mine in Luxi basin, Mengwang-Bangmai coal mine in Lincang basin, Dianwei coal mine in Jianshui, Kuazhu coal mine in Mile basin and southern Mengzi basin, with Permian lean coal and Neogene long flame coal in Qiuyan coal field in Wenshan, a total of six areas of uranium content in coal reach to the define standard of coal-type uranium deposits, especially in the Lincang basin group and Qiuyan coalfield own the most value in coal-uranium and polymetallic exploration and development. The preliminary analysis shows that uranium content in coal is not limited by coal rank and uranium source supply is the prerequisite for uranium enrichment and mineralization.

**Keywords:** Yunnan; Coal-type uranium ore; Uranium content in coal; Lincang basin group; Qiuyan coalfield; Uranium source