

Article

Major and trace element abundances in Gondwana Group sediments from GDH-45, Khalaspir basin, Bangladesh

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Abstract

Subsurface Permo-Carboniferous sediments of the Gondwana Group occur in the Khalaspir basin of Bangladesh. Similar successions crop out in South America, Australia, South Africa and India. This report presents whole-rock major and trace element X-ray fluorescence analyses of 93 sandstones and mudrocks from drill hole GDH-45 in the Khalaspir basin. For convenience the succession is divided into three units (Units 1 to 3, from oldest to youngest), based on lithofacies. Geochemical contrasts occur with the succession, between both units and lithotypes. Average SiO₂ contents fall in Unit 3, and hence Al₂O₃ contents increase. Average CaO contents are less than the upper continental crust, suggesting minimal effect of secondary calcite cements. Na₂O and K₂O and most of the other major elements generally decrease upward. In all units average trace element concentrations are greater in mudrocks than in sandstones, indicating control of their abundances by clay mineral content. Average large ion lithophile element (Ba, Rb, Sr) contents decrease from Unit 1 to 3. Other trace elements (Nb, Zr, Y, Cr and Ni) show little systematic variation between units in mudrocks, but some contrasts in sandstones. The data will be used in future work to unravel the role that climatic, tectonic and other factors play in the composition of the Gondwana succession in Bangladesh, and for comparison and correlation with other Gondwana basins elsewhere.

Key words: Gondwana Group, geochemistry, sandstones, mudrocks, Bangladesh

Introduction

Gondwana Group sediments of Permo-carboniferous age on several continental blocks (South America, Australia, South Africa and India) record Gondwanaland continental breakup, widespread glaciations, and dramatic climatic, environmental and biosphere changes (Suttner and Dutta, 1986; Martini, 1997; Scheffler *et al.* 2003; Catuneanu *et al.* 2005; Stephenson *et al.* 2007). The Permo-Carboniferous Gondwana basin sediments of northwestern Bangladesh (Fig. 1A) have characteristics similar to the other Gondwana basins, and have been correlated based on spore-pollen study (Akthar, 2001). The Bangladesh Gondwana Group sediments have not as yet been correlated with specific formations in the other regional Gondwana basins in India, South America, South Africa and Australia. The Bangladesh Gondwana succession consists of sediments deposited in lacustrine and braided to meandering river depositional environments created by changes in tectonic and climatic conditions (Islam *et al.*, 1992; Akthar, 2001). These sediments thus contain potentially important information on the tectonic and climatic evolution of the region at the time. The total thickness of the Gondwana Group in Bangladesh is estimated to be about 1400+ m (Khan, 1991).

Geochemical compositions of sediments can be used to infer the influence of tectonic and climatic factors, and assist with basin-wide correlation. Geochemical characteristics

of sediments in relation to provenance (Roser and Korsch, 1988; McLennan *et al.* 1993), weathering and climate in the source (Nesbitt and Young, 1982; Rieu *et al.*, 2007; Clift *et al.*, 2008), hydrodynamic sorting during transportation (Ohta, 2008), tectonic setting of the source area and depositional basin (Bhatia, 1983; Roser and Korsch, 1986), and post-depositional K-metasomatism (Fedo *et al.*, 1995) have been well documented in the literature. Numerous processes thus influence the composition of sediments from source to sink, but they also leave characteristic geochemical imprints. Therefore, the geochemical compositions of sediments give the opportunity to scrutinize the role of these factors, and aid the reconstruction of past sedimentary environments.

The Gondwana Group sediments of Bangladesh have been investigated from several viewpoints, including general description and characterization (Islam *et al.*, 1992), palynomorphs (Akthar, 2001), provenance based on modal composition (Rahman and Ahmed, 1995; Hossain *et al.*, 2000), depositional environment (Islam *et al.*, 1992; Hossain *et al.*, 2002), and geochemical composition (Islam *et al.*, 2004). The study of Islam *et al.* (2004) included modal, major and trace element, and rare-earth element (REE) data for samples from the nearby Barapukuria basin. Although these data are valuable, the number of samples analyzed was relatively small (n = 19), and all were either medium or fine-grained sandstones.

This present account reports whole-rock major and trace element analyses of Gondwana Group sandstones and mudrocks (siltstones and mudstones) from drill hole GDH-

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45 from the Khalaspir basin. This data for the Bangladesh succession adds to a growing database for Gondwana basins in adjacent India and in other continental blocks. The data contained in this report will be interpreted and discussed in a future publication, in the light of climatic fluctuation during the Carboniferous-Permian period and its significance.

Geological Outline

The Permo-Carboniferous Gondwana sediments analyzed here were intersected in drill hole GDH-45 in the Khalaspir basin (Islam *et al.*, 1992). Gondwana sediments are not exposed at the surface in Bangladesh. GDH-45 provides a continuous 808 m (290-1098 m) section through the Gondwana succession (Fig. 1B). Although the Gondwana Group in Bangladesh has not been divided into formal formations, we have informally divided the succession into three units (Unit 1, 2, and 3, in ascending order), based on facies and depositional environment change (Fig. 2).

The Khalaspir sediments were deposited in an isolated asymmetric and fault-bounded intracratonic half-graben basin floored by Paleoproterozoic basement (Islam *et al.*, 1992; Hossain *et al.*, 2007; Frielingsdorf *et al.*, 2008). Details of lithology and depositional environment are presented by Islam *et al.* (1992). The lowermost Unit 1 (U1, 753-1098 m) is composed of feldspathic sandstones, sandstones, siltstones, and mudstones, and was deposited in a lacustrine or back swamp environment (Islam *et al.*, 1992). Unit 2 (U2, 640-753 m) consists mainly of conglomerates and sandstones that were deposited in a braided river environment, whereas the overlying Unit 3 (U3, 290-640 m) is composed mainly of sandstones and mudstones, along with coals in its uppermost part (Islam *et al.*, 1992; Hossain *et*

al., 2002). Unit 3 was deposited from braided to sinuous streams (Hossain *et al.*, 2002).

Sampling and Analysis

Sampling

Depths of the sandstone and mudstone samples within the drillcore are listed in Table 1, and illustrated in Fig. 2. The number of sample collected in each unit was based on the availability from drill core. Ninety-three samples (41 sandstones and 52 mudrocks) were collected from GDH-45, with 66 taken from Unit 1, 11 from Unit 2, and 16 from Unit 3. Unit 1 is thus somewhat over-represented with respect to its thickness, and Unit 3 somewhat under-represented.

Analytical procedures

The drill core samples were broken manually into small chips (<1 cm), washed with deionized water to remove surface dust, and then dried in an oven at 110°C. The dried samples were then powdered in a Rocklabs tungsten carbide ring mill, with mills times generally <30

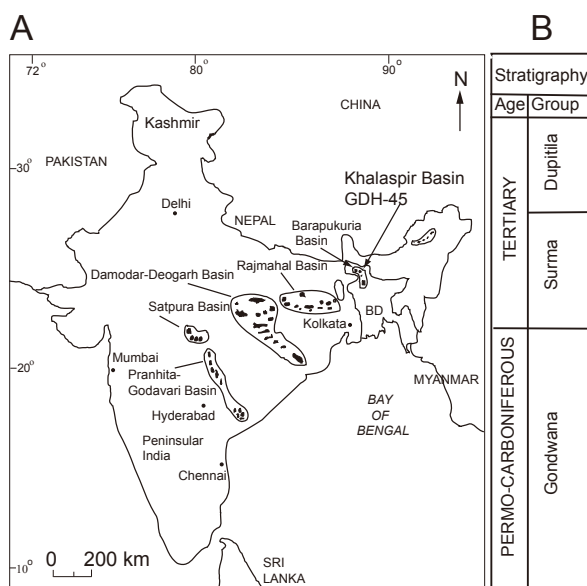


Fig. 1. (A). Location of Gondwana basins in the Indian subcontinent (after Singh and Singh, 2004; Islam, 2009). Arrow indicates the location of GDH-45 in the Khalaspir basin. BD = Bangladesh. (B) Stratigraphic succession in GDH-45.

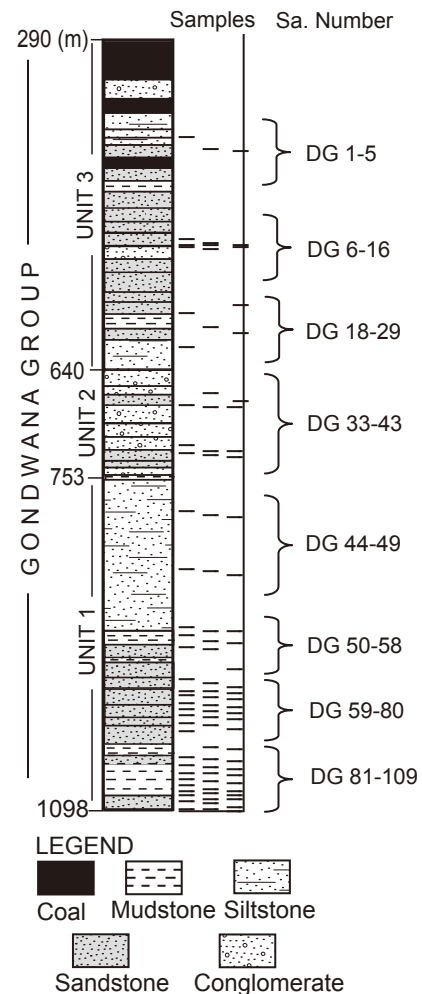


Fig. 2. Stratigraphy, lithology and sample positions in drill hole GDH-45, Khalaspir basin, Bangladesh.

seconds for mudrocks and 40-45 seconds for sandstones. Additional description of the crushing procedures used is given by Roser *et al.* (1998). Total loss on ignition (LOI) was determined gravimetrically on 8-10 g splits of oven-dried powder (> 24 hours at 110°C), from net weight loss after ignition in a muffle furnace for at least 2 h at 1020°C. The ignited samples from the LOI determinations were then hand-ground in an agate pestle and mortar and returned to a 110°C oven before preparation of glass fusion beads for X-ray fluorescence (XRF) analysis.

Abundances of major elements and 14 trace elements (Ba, Ce, Cr, Ga, Nb, Ni, Pb, Rb, Sc, Sr, Th, V, Y, Zr) were determined at Shimane University. Analyses were made on glass fusion beads prepared using an alkali flux (80% lithium tetraborate ($\text{Li}_2\text{B}_4\text{O}_7$) and 20% lithium metaborate (LiBO_2)), with a flux to sample ratio of 2:1 (Kimura and Yamada, 1996). The instrument used was a Rigaku RIX 2000 XRF spectrometer, equipped with a Rh-anode X-ray tube. Calibration and correction for spectral interferences followed the methodology of Kimura and Yamada (1996). Internal correction for intra-run drift was made using secondary calibration against ten Geological Survey of Japan rock standards spanning the compositional range from gabbro (JGb-1) through to granite (JG-2).

Results

Major and trace element analyses of the Gondwana Group sediments are listed in Table 1, on an anhydrous normalized basis. Each unit shows variations in their elemental composition. LOI values in Unit 1 and 2 are generally low (< 5 wt%), whereas all except two samples in Unit 3 have considerably higher values (> 10 wt%), and a maximum of 21.9 wt%. There is no consistent association of the higher LOI values in Unit 3 with a single element. Some samples with high LOI are also enriched in CaO, whereas others have low CaO, but are enriched in Al_2O_3 . The higher LOI values in Unit 3 are thus most likely due to either high CaCO_3 or clay contents, or a combination of both. However, enrichment in organic matter may also be a factor. Nevertheless, when the anhydrous normalized data are considered, some chemical contrasts and variations are observed between units and between lithotypes.

Geochemical compositions of sediments are mainly controlled by source rock composition, weathering in the source area, hydrodynamic fractionation of constituent minerals during transport and deposition, and by post-depositional diagenesis. Especially, the system is strongly influenced by relative proportions of quartz plus feldspar versus clays i.e. compositions of the end products are influenced by the dilution effect of quartz (SiO_2) or the abundance of clays (Al_2O_3).

In all units SiO_2 contents are characteristically greater in sandstones than in companion mudrocks; conversely contents of Al_2O_3 , TiO_2 and most other elements are greater

in the mudrocks than in the sandstones. Average SiO_2 contents in sandstones increase from Unit 1 (71.34 wt%) to Unit 2 (76.53 wt%), and subsequently decrease in Unit 3 (63.55 wt%). However, there is no significant variation of SiO_2 in the mudrocks of Unit 1 (60.05 wt%), Unit 2 (62.02 wt%) and Unit 3 (60.87 wt%). Average Al_2O_3 contents of the mudrocks increases significantly from Unit 1 (15.98 wt%) through Unit 2 (28.59 wt%) to Unit 3 (30.51 wt%). Average Al_2O_3 content of Unit 3 sandstones (20.65 wt%) is also greater than equivalents in Unit 1 (13.48 wt%). Average CaO contents are similar in all units (< 5 wt%), and are generally lower than in average upper continental crust (Taylor and McLennan, 1985). Some samples in Unit 1 contain anomalously high CaO (maximum, 52.68 wt%). Average Na_2O content decreases significantly from Unit 1 through Unit 2 and Unit 3, in both sandstones and mudrocks. Contents of K_2O also decrease upward from Unit 1 to Unit 3. Overall, most of the major elements except Al_2O_3 decrease stratigraphically upward, from Unit 1 to Unit 3.

Barium is the most abundant trace element in both mudrocks (M) and sandstones (S) in Unit 1 (M = 970 ppm, S = 640 ppm), Unit 2 (M = 379 ppm, S = 889 ppm) and Unit 3 (M = 268 ppm, S = 234 ppm). However, average Ba contents are lower in the younger units. Average Rb contents in Unit 1 (M = 157 ppm, S = 73 ppm) are greater than in Unit 2 (M = 100 ppm, S = 75 ppm) and Unit 3 (M = 69 ppm, S = 51 ppm), and thus Rb also decreases to the younger units, similar to Ba. Strontium contents also show similar behavior. Average Sr content in Unit 1 (M = 282 ppm, S = 315 ppm) decreases in Unit 2 (M = 88 ppm, S = 186 ppm), and is lower still in Unit 3 (M = 60 ppm, S = 76 ppm). Average contents of all these large ion lithophile elements thus decrease from the oldest to the youngest unit.

Average contents of Nb, Y, Th and Zr do not show any great variation between the units, especially in the mudrocks. However, average Zr concentration in Unit 1 sandstone (359 ppm) is greater than in Unit 2 (288 ppm) and Unit 3 (287 ppm). Average Ga concentration increases from Unit 1 (M = 23 ppm, S = 15 ppm) through Unit 2 (M = 35 ppm, S = 13 ppm) and Unit 3 (M = 32 ppm, S = 22 ppm). Average Ga concentration thus increases from the oldest to youngest unit, paralleling the trend in Al_2O_3 .

Among the ferromagnesian elements, average Cr and Ni contents in the mudrocks show relatively little contrast between units. However, average Cr content in Unit 3 sandstones (98 ppm) is significantly greater than in Unit 1 and 2 equivalents (40 and 47 ppm, respectively). Similarly, average Ni content is higher in Unit 3 sandstone (S = 32 ppm) than in Unit 1 and 2 sandstones (both averaging 21 ppm). Average Sc concentration increases from the oldest to youngest, from Unit 1 (M = 17 ppm, S = 12 ppm) to Unit 2 (M = 27 ppm, S = 12 ppm) and Unit 3 (M = 25 ppm, S = 19 ppm). Average V content also increases slightly from oldest to youngest: Unit 1 (M = 139 ppm, S = 58 ppm); Unit 2 (M = 170 ppm, S = 61 ppm); Unit 3 (M = 157 ppm, S = 111 ppm).

These broad variations in major and trace element abundances between units and lithotypes thus record the signatures of differing factors and processes.

Conclusions

Average geochemical compositions of sandstones and mudrocks in the three units of the Gondwana Group show significant variations. These contrasts represent the imprint of the factors that influence the composition of the sediments. Gondwana sediments on other continental blocks (India, Australia, South America, and South Africa) record the signature of dramatic climate change. The variations in the geochemical composition of the sediments of the Gondwana Group in Bangladesh will be interpreted in detail in a future publication, with the emphasis on climatic influence and possible correlation with the Gondwana successions on other continental blocks.

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