

黔东地区下江群凝灰岩锆石 SHRIMP U-Pb 年龄及其地层意义

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摘要: 本文报道黔桂地区晚前寒武纪下江群沉积地层凝灰岩(斑脱岩)获得高精度的锆石年龄, 结合侵位四堡群花岗岩锆石年龄和四堡群斑脱岩锆石 SHRIMP U-Pb 年龄, 将下江群明确定位于新元古代晚期沉积。该年龄对为重新界定下江群时代及同期地层的区域对比和构造演化都有着重要意义。江南古陆普遍发育的晚元古代低变质绿片岩系四堡群(梵净山群、冷家溪群、双桥山群)及上覆地层丹州群(下江群、板溪群、河上镇群), 两者之间的构造界面, 是人们争论的主题, 其时代的定位一直影响着整个江南古陆变质基底的地层划分和对比, 同时制约着中国地质学家对江南造山带的地质背景和成矿条件解疑。本文通过下江群甲路组地层中斑脱岩的锆石研究, 精确地测定了甲路组斑脱岩锆石年龄(814.0 ± 6.3)Ma 和清水江组斑脱岩锆石年龄(773.6 ± 7.9)Ma。上述锆石年龄解决了黔桂地区新元古代晚期沉积时代问题。

关键词: 黔东地区; 下江群; 甲路组; 清水江组; 斑脱岩; 锆石 SHRIMP 定年

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1 引言

在中国扬子陆块和华夏陆块之间有一明显带状分布的新元古代浅变质的沉积地层和一系列岩浆岩, 被称为“江南古陆”(图 1)。江南古陆变质基底的上限年龄是通过沿造山带大量发育的花岗岩岩群(包括广西省三防、本洞、田朋、元宝山岩体^[1-2]; 贵州与广西交界摩天岭岩体和印江梵净山地区白岗岩岩体; 湖南省东部张邦源岩体^[3]; 江西省九江、许村岩体)和侵位的超镁铁辉橄岩年龄来限定的^[4-5]。因此, 有些学者根据上述年代信息认为扬子与华夏板块是中元古代末碰撞、拼贴形成江南造山带^[6-16], 随后进一步认为, 江南造山带是格林威尔造山带^[17-19]。然而, 有学者据近年来 LA-ICP-MS 锆石 U-Pb 法和 SHRIMP U-Pb 测年结果^[20], 质疑了江南造山带等同于格林威尔造山带这一看法^[21]。近年来, 江南造山带南段地层双桥山群凝灰岩(斑脱岩)锆石

SHRIMP U-Pb 高精度的测年结果, 引起人们对“江南造山带”变质基底的构造意义^[22-23]新一轮的思考。“江南造山带”的争论焦点在于新元古代南华系之下, 是否存在双层褶皱基底? 两者之间的不整合是否就对应格林威尔造山? 同时涉及到“江南造山带”启动的时间? 目前, 格林威尔造山带同期地层具有锆石同位素年龄证据仅见于扬子陆块西南缘^[24-25], 而问题是在黔西北地区的梵净山群所的大量继承锆石(900~1000 Ma)的物源又来自何方? 关于“江南造山带”是否存在中元古代地层, 其疑点是从沉积构造背景的地球化学研究开始的^[26]。更多学者注意到“江南造山带”岩浆岩的年龄对被侵入地层的上限年龄的限定^[2, 27-30], 以及测试大量上覆地层侵入年龄的地层意义^[31-32]。然而, 当“江南造山带”所谓的中元古代地层(四堡群、梵净山群、冷家溪和双桥山群等), 随着较年轻锆石 U-Pb 年龄的不断发现^[23, 33-35], 使该套地层有了新的定位, 置疑了原有的地层划分和对比, 同

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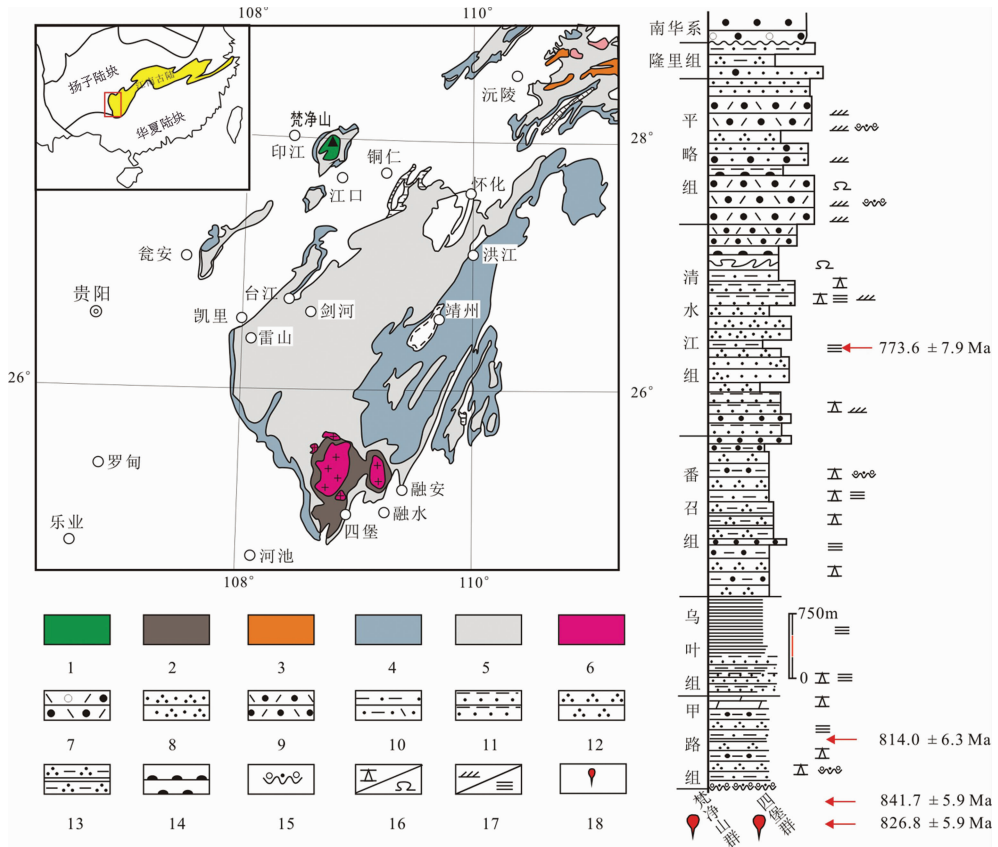


图1 湘黔桂地区新元古代地层分布与地层序列 (据张传恒等,2009^[37]修改)

- 1—梵净山群; 2—四堡群; 3—冷家溪群; 4—南华-震旦系; 5—下江群; 6—花岗岩; 7—含砾杂砂岩;
- 8—凝灰粉砂岩; 9—杂砂岩; 10—粉砂岩; 11—浊积岩; 12—凝灰岩; 13—凝灰质泥岩; 14—硅质岩; 15—冲刷面;
- 16—递变层理及滑塌构造; 17—斜层理及水平层理; 18—白岗岩或普通花岗岩

Fig.1 Neoproterozoic strata and sequences in Hunan, Guizhou and Guangxi

- 1-Fangjingshan Group; 2- Sibao Group; 3- Lengjiayi Group; 4-Nanhua and Sinian systems; 5- Xiajiang Group;
- 6-Granite 7-Conglomeratic graywacke; 8- Tuffeous siltstone; 9- Graywacke; 10- Siltstone; 11-Turbidite;
- 12-Tuff; 13-Tuffeous mudstone; 14-Siliceous rock; 15-Scour surface; 16-Graded bedding and slump structure;
- 17-Cross-bedding and horizontal bedding; 18- Alaskite or granite

时对于重新思考中国南方古大陆晚前寒武纪地层序列及构造格局具有极为深远的意义。在地层对比中,其下伏地层四堡群的同位素年龄测定结果^[36],对解释整个“江南造山带”的沉积关系,将是中国地质学家重塑整个“江南造山带”地质背景、成矿条件以及解决整个江南造山带的地层划分和对比的关键。本文将再次提供黔桂地区下江群凝灰岩(斑脱岩)的高精度锆石 U-Pb 定年结果,对于“江南造山带”西南段的地层定位和与周边地层对比尤为重要。

2 地层序列及采样层位

贵州地区在黔西北和黔东南地区 2 个地区发育完整的新元古代地层,并有以下两个特点:①黔东

南摩天岭地区下江群甲路组底砾岩(芙蓉坝组)沉积超覆于侵入四堡群的花岗岩体之上,同时也超覆在四堡群复理石浊积岩之上^[38];②黔西北梵净山地区下江群甲路组底砾岩沉积超覆于梵净山群(图 2-C),并且在印江县芙蓉坝地区梵净山群淘金河组被一套白岗岩侵入(图 2-B),该套白岗岩应等同摩天岭的花岗岩的时代。在梵净山地区甲路组底砾岩沉积可见大量的下伏地层的基性火山岩、变余砂岩和白岗岩的砾石(图 2-A)。T09419-5 样品采自梵净山公园大门口处甲路组火山凝灰岩夹层(图 3-A);采样坐标: N27°50.821'; E108°46.211'。甲路组火山凝灰岩样品样品由“火山蛋”(图 3-C)和“围岩”(图 3-D)两部分共同构成。绢云母变晶:约占样品总量



图 2 梵净山群与下江群之间的不整合和侵入梵净山群淘金河组中的白岗岩

A—下江群甲路组底砾岩(=芙蓉坝组);B—侵入梵净山群白岗岩;C—梵净山群与下江群不整合接触关系

Fig.2 Unconformity between Fanjingshan and the Xiajiang groups and granite that intruded into Taojinhe Formation
A— Bottom conglomerate of Jilu Formation in Xiajiang Group (=Furongba Formation);B— Alaskite that intruded into Fanjingshan Group;C—Unconformity between Fanjingshan Group and Xiajiang Group

50%。分布较为均匀。长轴测量结晶粒度 $<0.10\sim 0.01$ mm、微粒。鳞片状,自形—半自形。长轴展布具良好的定向性。钠长石变晶:约占样品总量 44%。分布较为均匀,结晶粒度 $<0.20\sim 0.01$ mm、细—微粒,粒状,自形—半自形,边缘具蚀蚀现象。石英变晶:约占样品总量 3%,分布较为均匀。结晶粒度 $<0.20\sim 0.01$ mm、细—微粒。柱粒状,自形—半自形。边缘具

蚀蚀现象。白云母变晶约占样品总量 2%。分布较为均匀。长轴测量结晶粒度 $<0.30\sim 0.10$ mm、细粒。鳞片状,自形—半自形。长轴展布具定向性。T09424-1 样品采自贵州省雷山公路旁(图 3-D);采样坐标: $N26^{\circ}24.518'E109^{\circ}06.775'$ 。样品基本上由绢云母变晶、石英变晶、钠长石变晶等矿物成分共同构成。笔者所采集的锆石年龄样品,自下而上具有定位地层序列的

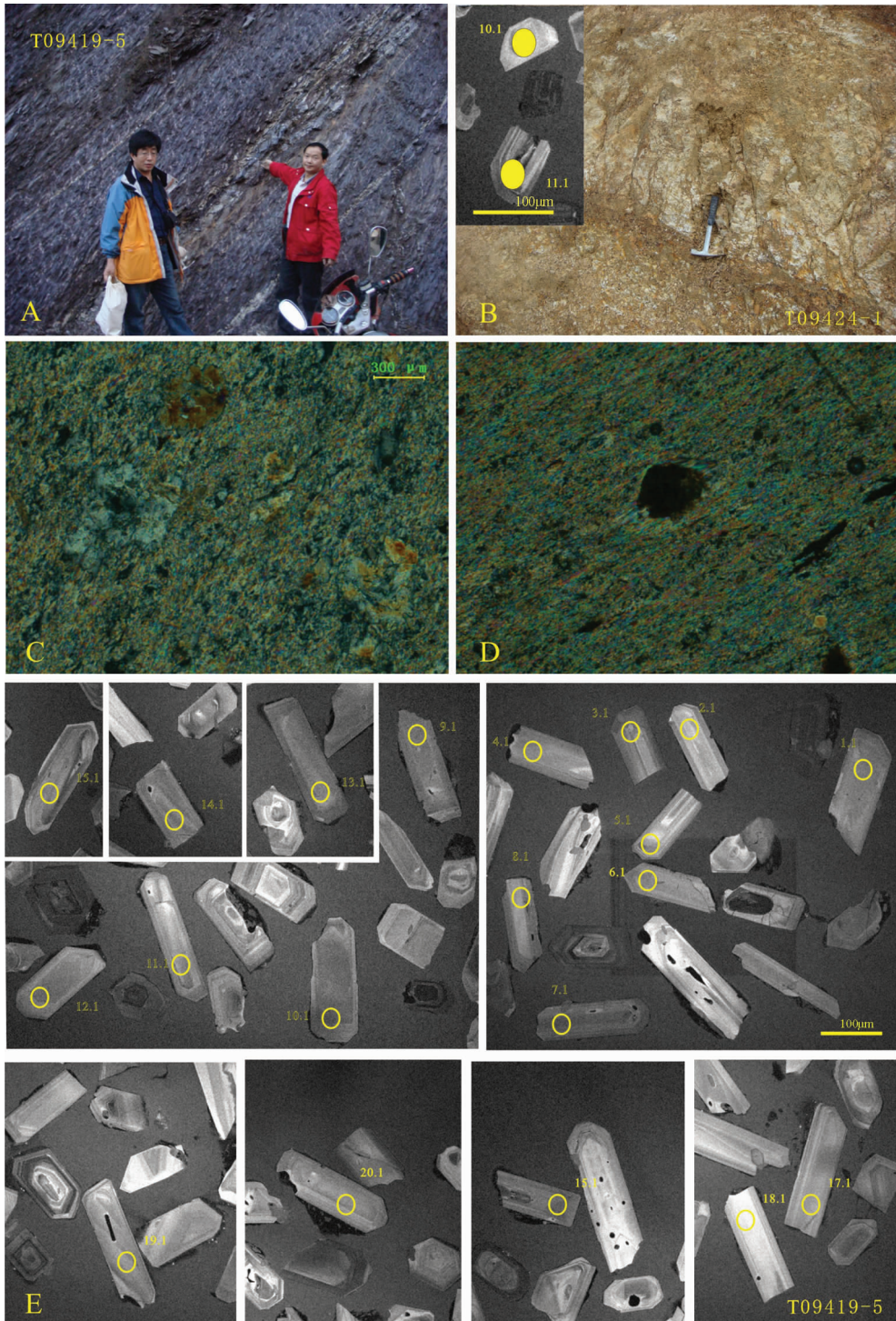


图 3 下江群同位素年龄采样点及锆石特征

A—甲路组采样点; B—清水江组采样点及锆石; C—甲路组斑脱岩中“火山蛋”(正交偏光);
D—甲路组斑脱岩“围岩”(正交偏光); E—甲路组锆石(CL)照片

Fig.3 Sampling sites in Xiajiang Group and features of zircon

A—Sampling site in Jialu Formation; B— Sampling site in Qingshuijiang Formation and zircon; C—Lapilli tuff in Jialu Formation, crossed nicols (ocular 10×, objective lens=5×); D— hosting rock of bentonite in Jialu Formation, crossed nicols (ocular=10×, objective lens=5×); E— photos of zircon from bentonite of Jialu Formation (CL)

表 1 甲路组凝灰岩样品 T09419-5 锆石 SHRIMP U-Pb 年龄测定结果

Table 1 SHRIMP dating results of tuff sample (T09419-5) for zircons from Jialu Formation

测点	²⁰⁶ Pb _c /%	U /10 ⁻⁶	Th /10 ⁻⁶	²³² Th / ²³⁸ U	²⁰⁶ Pb* /10 ⁻⁶	²⁰⁷ Pb/ ²⁰⁶ Pb 年龄 及误差 (Ma)	²⁰⁶ Pb/ ²³⁸ U 年龄 及误差 (Ma)	不谐 和度%	²⁰⁷ Pb*/ ²⁰⁶ Pb* ±%	²⁰⁷ Pb*/ ²³⁵ U ±%	²⁰⁶ Pb*/ ²³⁸ U ±%	误差相 关系数
1.1	0.18	158	111	0.72	18.0	802±17	840±38	5	0.0671±1.8	1.226±2.3	0.1326±1.3	0.583
2.1	0.88	100	82	0.85	11.7	752±34	612±140	-34	0.0602±6.4	1.126±6.6	0.1355±1.5	0.228
3.1	0.23	195	158	0.84	22.3	808±18	779±52	-4	0.0651±2.5	1.197±2.8	0.1332±1.3	0.457
4.1	0.16	148	112	0.78	16.8	806±23	812±71	1	0.0662±3.4	1.208±3.7	0.1324±1.4	0.368
5.1	0.02	195	227	1.20	22.0	767±12	843±28	6	0.06717±1.4	1.217±1.9	0.1314±1.3	0.684
6.1	0.11	335	200	0.62	39.7	809±14	836±25	1	0.06693±1.2	1.269±1.7	0.1375±1.2	0.708
7.1	--	316	280	0.91	37.7	830±12	856±19	2	0.06760±0.91	1.295±1.5	0.1390±1.2	0.795
8.1	2.78	174	145	0.87	21.7	918±44	876±140	3	0.0682±6.9	1.328±7.0	0.1412±1.4	0.204
9.1	0.07	239	186	0.80	28.0	818±15	785±27	-5	0.06532±1.3	1.226±2.0	0.1361±1.5	0.755
10.1	0.09	462	311	0.70	53.8	787±13	811±24	-1	0.06613±1.2	1.233±1.6	0.1353±1.2	0.708
11.1	0.11	288	252	0.90	34.2	812±13	824±28	-1	0.06655±1.3	1.265±1.8	0.1378±1.2	0.668
12.1	0.14	170	111	0.68	20.4	823±15	856±28	1	0.06759±1.3	1.304±1.9	0.1399±1.3	0.708
13.1	0.04	279	223	0.83	31.6	781±13	809±30	1	0.06610±1.4	1.200±1.9	0.1317±1.2	0.640
14.1	0.13	216	183	0.88	24.8	805±14	829±32	2	0.0667±1.5	1.230±2.0	0.1337±1.3	0.635
15.1	0.19	243	224	0.95	28.1	748±14	793±37	-2	0.0656±1.8	1.211±2.2	0.1340±1.3	0.584
16.1	0.07	454	416	0.95	53.0	793±11	802±24	-2	0.06587±1.1	1.233±1.6	0.1357±1.2	0.723
17.1	--	152	118	0.80	17.7	850±20	908±47	9	0.0693±2.3	1.301±2.6	0.1362±1.3	0.506
18.1	0.16	41	24	0.62	4.98	856±44	967±86	12	0.0713±4.2	1.389±4.8	0.1412±2.3	0.485
19.1	0.15	245	184	0.77	28.4	776±15	817±31	0	0.06634±1.5	1.230±1.9	0.1345±1.2	0.638
20.1	--	212	145	0.70	24.5	778±13	864±25	6	0.06784±1.2	1.257±1.7	0.1344±1.3	0.728

注: Pb_c 为普通铅的 ²⁰⁶Pb 占全部 ²⁰⁶Pb 的百分比, Pb* 代表放射成因铅, 用于校正待测样品的并与之同时测定的标准样品的误差在 0.40% (1σ), 普通铅校正采用实测的 ²⁰⁴Pb。

表 2 清水江组凝灰岩样品 T09424-1 锆石 SHRIMP U-Pb 年龄测定结果

Table 2 SHRIMP dating results of tuff sample (T09424-1) for zircons from Qingshuijiang Formation

测点	²⁰⁶ Pb _c /%	U /10 ⁻⁶	Th /10 ⁻⁶	²³² Th / ²³⁸ U	²⁰⁶ Pb* /10 ⁻⁶	²⁰⁷ Pb/ ²⁰⁶ Pb 年龄 及误差 (Ma)	²⁰⁶ Pb/ ²³⁸ U 年龄 及误差 (Ma)	不谐 和度%	²⁰⁷ Pb*/ ²⁰⁶ Pb* ±%	²⁰⁷ Pb*/ ²³⁵ U ±%	²⁰⁶ Pb*/ ²³⁸ U ±%	误差相 关系数
1.1	0.12	237	190	0.83	27.1	821±31	805±10	2	0.06646±1.5	1.218±2.0	0.1329±1.3	0.676
2.1	--	189	108	0.59	20.8	828±26	778.3±9.8	6	0.06669±1.2	1.180±1.8	0.1283±1.3	0.738
3.1	--	28	32	1.19	8.20	2062±33	1914±33	7	0.1274±1.9	6.07±2.7	0.3457±2.0	0.733
4.1	--	116	194	1.73	12.4	773±34	757±11	2	0.0650±1.6	1.116±2.2	0.1246±1.5	0.677
5.1	0.11	83	47	0.58	9.33	852±93	789±12	7	0.0675±4.5	1.211±4.8	0.1302±1.6	0.331
6.1	0.01	389	409	1.09	44.5	768±24	804.4±9.5	-5	0.06480±1.1	1.188±1.7	0.1329±1.3	0.744
7.1	1.72	168	232	1.42	21.1	471±110	862±12	-83	0.0565±5.1	1.114±5.3	0.1431±1.4	0.271
8.1	0.41	53	48	0.93	6.01	756±78	792±14	-5	0.0644±3.7	1.162±4.2	0.1308±1.8	0.445
9.1	0.74	78	125	1.64	8.79	669±130	784±12	-17	0.0619±6.1	1.104±6.3	0.1294±1.6	0.259
10.1	2.06	64	46	0.74	7.10	499±220	768±13	-54	0.0572±9.8	0.998±9.9	0.1266±1.8	0.178
11.1	0.50	141	337	2.47	15.4	689±64	768±11	-12	0.0624±3.0	1.089±3.3	0.1266±1.5	0.439
12.1	0.07	364	927	2.63	38.2	784±38	743.2±8.9	5	0.0653±1.8	1.100±2.2	0.1222±1.3	0.574
13.1	0.51	156	146	0.97	16.8	731±68	759±12	-4	0.0637±3.2	1.097±3.6	0.1250±1.7	0.465
14.1	0.86	123	149	1.25	14.2	649±79	808±11	-25	0.0613±3.7	1.129±4.0	0.1336±1.4	0.364
15.1	8.22	16	20	1.31	1.87	----	758±32	--	----	----	0.1248±4.5	--

注: Pb_c 为普通铅的 ²⁰⁶Pb 占全部 ²⁰⁶Pb 的百分比, Pb* 代表放射成因铅, 用于校正待测样品的并与之同时测定的标准样品的误差在 0.48% (1σ), 普通铅校正采用实测的 ²⁰⁴Pb。

年代学意义。

3 分析方法

锆石 U-Pb 年龄测定在澳大利亚科学仪器公司 (Australia Scientific Instruments: www.asi-pl.com) (堪培拉) 的 SHRIMP-II 上进行, 详细的分析流程见文献 [39-40]。年龄测定时仪器质量分辨率约为 5000 (1%峰高), 一次离子流 O₂ 强度为 4 nA。一次离子流束斑直径为 45 μm 左右, 每个数据点测定由 5 次扫描构成。测定质量峰为 ⁹⁰Zr₂¹⁶O⁺、²⁰⁴Pb⁺, 背景值、²⁰⁶Pb⁺、²⁰⁷Pb⁺、²⁰⁸Pb⁺、²³⁸U⁺、(²³²Th¹⁶O)⁺ 和 (²³⁸U¹⁶O)⁺。分别采用标准锆石 TEM 和 SL13 进行元素间的分馏校正及 U 含量标定; 其中 TEM 具有 U-Pb 谐和年龄, 其 ²⁰⁶Pb/²³⁸U 年龄为 (416.8 ± 1.1) Ma, 但 U、Th 及 Pb 含量不均一; SL13 的年龄为 572 Ma, ²³⁸U 含量为 238 × 10⁻⁶。原始数据的处理和锆石 U-Pb 谐和图的绘制采用 Ludwig 博士编写的 Squid 和 Isoplot 程序^[41-42]。普通铅校正根据实测的 ²⁰⁴Pb 进行, 普通铅的组成根据 Stacey & Kramers 给出的模式计算得到^[43]。数据表中, 年龄的误差为 1σ 绝对误差, 同位素比值的误差为 1σ 相对误差; 文中所使用 ²⁰⁶Pb/²³⁸U 年龄加权平均值为 95% 的置信度误差。

4 分析结果

锆石的阴极发光图像 (CL) 特征: 所采锆石虽形态不相同, 但是 CL 图像显示出典型的岩浆生长振荡环带和韵律结构, 均属于岩浆结晶的产物 (图 3)。

锆石晶体测定位置的选取, 需要结合可见光和 CL 图像, 以避免锆石晶体中的裂纹和包裹体, 以及避开一次离子流斑点落于不同时代的锆石区域而使得测定结果的含义不清。T09419-5 (甲路组) 样品的锆石晶型完好, 浅黄色-无色透明, 多为长柱状晶体。锆石粒度多在 100~250 μm, 柱状晶体长宽比为 2:1~5:1。T09424-1 (下江群清水江组) 样品的锆石晶体为浅黄色-无色透明, 较小, 多为破碎状特征。锆石粒度多在 60~80 μm。

锆石的 U、Th 含量及 Th/U 比值: 大量的研究表明, 岩浆锆石的 U、Th 含量较高, Th/U 比值较大 (一般大于 0.4)。①甲路组的凝灰岩 (斑脱岩) 样品 (T09419-5) 20 个测点中 U 含量变化范围为 41×10⁻⁶~462×10⁻⁶; Th 含量变化范围为 24×10⁻⁶~227×10⁻⁶; Th/U 值变化范围为 0.62~1.20 (表 1)。②清水江组的凝灰岩 (斑脱岩) 样品 (T09424-1) 15 个测点中 U 含量变化范围为 28×10⁻⁶~389×10⁻⁶; Th 含量变化范围为 32×10⁻⁶~927×10⁻⁶; Th/U 值变化范围为 0.59~2.63 (表 2)。上述这些分析点均位于明显的岩浆环带部位。

锆石 U-Pb 年龄: ①甲路组的凝灰岩 (斑脱岩) 样品 (T09419-5) 共测试了 20 个数据点。其中 3 个数据点 (7.1, 8.1, 18.1) 与其他锆石有所差异。其余 17 个数据点均位于谐和线或位于谐和线附近 (图 4), 17 个数据点的 ²⁰⁶Pb/²³⁸U 年龄为 (814.0±6.3) Ma, 对应的 MSWD = 1.5。笔者最终取 17 个数据点的 ²⁰⁶Pb/²³⁸U 年龄加权平均值 (841.7±5.9) Ma 作为甲路

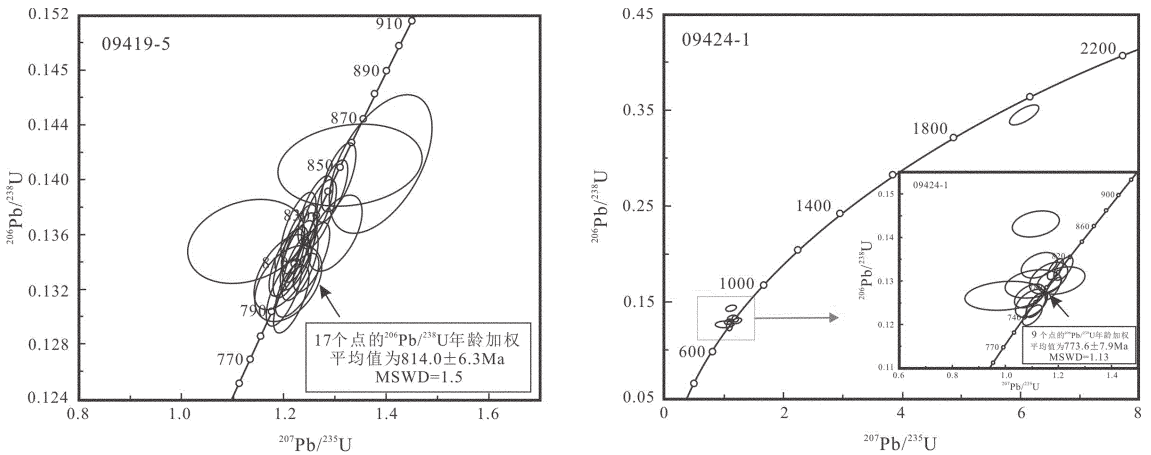


图 4 下江群凝灰岩锆石 U-Pb 谐和图

Fig.4 Zircon U-Pb concordia diagram of tuffaceous bed and granite of Xiajiang Group

组凝灰岩的形成时代。②清水江组的凝灰岩(斑脱岩)样品(T09424-1)共测试了 15 个数据点。数据点(3.1)明显为继承锆石, $^{207}\text{Pb}/^{206}\text{Pb}$ 年龄为(2062±33) Ma。数据点(1.1, 6.1, 7.1, 14.1)与其他数据有所差异,为继承锆石年龄。另外排除高 U 和高铅的锆石,其余 9 个数据点均位于谐和线上(图 4),9 个数据点的 $^{206}\text{Pb}/^{238}\text{U}$ 加权平均年龄为(773.6±7.9) Ma,对应的 MSWD =1.13。

4 构造地层意义

下江群甲路组凝灰岩(斑脱岩)锆石 U-Pb 年龄(814.0 ± 6.3)Ma 和清水江组凝灰岩(斑脱岩)U-Pb 锆石 U-Pb 年龄(773.6 ± 7.9)Ma 为江南造山带的西南段的地层归属提供了系统年代学证据。近年来,随着江南造山带东部双桥山群凝灰岩中发现的新元古代锆石 U-Pb 年龄,特别是 LA-ICP-MS 锆石 U-Pb 年龄(870 Ma^[20])和双桥山群凝灰岩(斑脱岩)SHRIMP U-Pb 年龄(831±5) Ma~(829±5) Ma 的标定^[22-23],使中国地质学家开始怀疑“江南古陆”是否存在中元古代地层,从而动摇了双桥山群划归中元古界的传统认识,也质疑了“江南造山带”等于格林威尔造山带的认识的正确性^[21]。结合四堡群年龄(841.7±5.9)Ma^[36],不仅对整个江南古陆变质基底的限定,同时是对“江南造山带”对应格林威尔造山带的质疑^[1,17-18,44-46],它的意义在于为扬子块体和华夏块体与全球古地理格局的年代证据。尽管,在整个“江南古陆”沿着扬子陆块的南缘或东缘发育的一系列岩浆事件在地层中的构造作用,寓意着扬子块体与华夏块体 820 Ma 与下伏地层之间有着重大的地球动力学和构造转换的地质问题。但是,南华系之前似盖层过渡层的沉积(丹州群、下江群、板溪群、河上镇群),由于近年来大量年轻锆石 U-Pb 年龄的发现,使人们逐渐认识到过渡层的沉积与下覆地层四堡群、梵净山群、冷家溪群、双桥山群低变质绿片岩相的构造关系应属同一构造域的产物^[21]。因此,笔者认为精确的锆石 U-Pb 年龄有助于正确认识它们之间的沉积关系,同时将有利于我们进一步理解江南造山带的地质背景、成矿条件以及地层划分等问题。

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Zircon SHRIMP U–Pb dating of the tuffaceous bed of Xiajiang Group in Guizhou Province and its stratigraphic implication

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Abstract: Some zircon dating data of the tuffaceous bed are reported for the first time from the Sibao and Xiajia groups in Guanxi and Guizhou. In combination with the SHRIMP U–Pb dating of the granite that intruded into the Sibao Group, the Xiajia Group is determined to be of Late Neoproterozoic. These isotopic data are very important for us to redefine the age of the Sibao Group and to conduct regional correlation of strata in the corresponding period and tectonic evolution. The Sibao Group (the same as the Fanjingshan, Lengjiaxi and Shuangqiaoshan groups) and the Danzhou Group (the same as the Xiajiang, Banxi and Heshangzheng groups), which are subsequent metamorphosed rocks well developed in the Jiangnan Orogen, formed a metamorphosed basement of the Jiangnan Continent. In the past, the Sibao Group, which constituted the main part of the Sibao Movement, was designed to Mesoproterozoic, and the determined age still affects the stratigraphic subdivision and correlation of the metamorphosed rocks in whole Jiangnan Continent and restricts the determination of the geological background and metallogenic conditions of the Jiangnan Orogen. Based on studying zircon from bentonite in the Sibao Group and overlying strata, the authors accurately dated the zircon at (814.0 ± 6.3) Ma in the Jialu Formation, and (773.6 ± 7.9) Ma in the Qingshuijiang Formation. The series of zircon dating data have solved the problem of the Neoproterozoic ages and also provided a new marker for the Jiangnan Orogen.

Key words: Guizhou Province; Xiajiang Group; bentonite; zircon SHRIMP dating; “Jiangnan Orogen”

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