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大兴安岭北部佳疙瘩组洋岛型玄武岩的发现及地质意义

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摘要:大兴安岭北部奇乾一带的新元古界佳疙瘩组上部由灰黑色致密枕状玄武岩、含气孔-杏仁状构造的枕状玄武岩夹灰黑色粉砂质板岩、绿泥片岩和灰色薄层大理岩化灰岩组成。枕状玄武岩由斜长石、辉石、绿泥石等组成。地球化学特征表明, 岩石为富钠碱性玄武岩, 稀土元素总量较高 Σ REE为 $107.71 \times 10^{-6} \sim 127 \times 10^{-6}$, 轻稀土富集LREE/HREE为5.15~5.56, $(La/Yb)_N$ 为4.44~5.18, $\delta Eu=0.86 \sim 1.08$, 稀土元素配分曲线为右倾型。微量元素与MORB相比, 富集Ti, Sr, K, Rb, Ba等不相容元素, Y, Yb含量略低于MORB, Y, Yb相对亏损。构造环境判别显示该枕状熔岩形成于大洋板内洋岛环境, 佳疙瘩组洋岛玄武岩的发现标志着此时已经有成熟的大洋壳形成; 综合玄武岩的地质地球化学特征, 认为其源区来自软流圈地幔或与地幔柱组分有关。

关键词:枕状玄武岩; 洋岛; 软流圈地幔; 佳疙瘩组; 大兴安岭北部

中图分类号: P588.14⁵ **文献标志码:** A **文章编号:** 1000-3657(2014)04-1178-12

大兴安岭北部的额尔古纳地块上元古界佳疙瘩组中发育的火山岩^[1-2], 由于森林覆盖、自然露头条件差、交通差等原因, 研究程度较低。笔者在兴蒙造山带古老陆块性质与成矿背景研究项目中, 发现奇乾一带的佳疙瘩组上部发育有一套变形的枕状玄武岩-灰岩地层。该区佳疙瘩组中发育的火山岩除了1:25万区域地质调查报告^①中有简单描述, 并进行了火山岩锆石U-Pb年龄(723 ± 42)Ma^[3]研究外, 大兴安岭地区新元古界玄武岩系形成的构造环境和成因尚不清楚, 玄武岩在分析构造环境、反演地幔物质成分和岩石圈的深部动力学研究中具有重要意义^[4-5]。本文以该区佳疙瘩组中上部出露的

枕状玄武岩为研究对象, 在岩石学研究基础上, 通过对其岩石化学、微量元素、稀土元素等方面的研究, 探讨其形成的构造环境和成因, 为中亚造山带板块构造体制研究提供基本依据。

1 地质概况

大兴安岭北部额尔古纳地块位于兴蒙造山带东部, 西北侧与蒙古国中间地块相邻, 东侧以新林-喜桂图断裂与兴安地块相分割^[6-10]。研究区地处额尔古纳新元古代陆缘增生带^[7], 出露地层有古元古界兴华渡口岩群、上元古界南华系佳疙瘩组、震旦系额尔古纳河组; 侵入岩有元古代风水山片麻杂

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①内蒙古自治区地质调查院, 王忠, 等. 1:25万莫尔道嘎幅、奇乾幅区域地质调查报告[R]. 2003.

岩、新元古代中基性杂岩,新元古代巨斑状黑云母钾长花岗岩,以及呈大岩基状产出二叠纪和侏罗纪二长花岗岩(图1)。

兴华渡口群为目前区内出露的最老的地层,分布零散,一般呈大小不等的块体出于前中生代花岗岩中,岩性主要为黑云斜长角闪岩、黑云斜长片岩、白云质大理岩、二云母石英片岩、黑云斜长片麻岩、斜长角闪岩、大理岩、片麻岩、磁铁石英岩等。

佳疙瘩组分布面积不大,集中分布于莫尔道嘎—奇乾一带的佳疙瘩林场、大营等地(图1),以佳疙瘩村一带最为发育,主要为一套具有绿片岩相的浅变质岩系,下部岩性为云母片岩、千枚岩、大理岩、变长石石英砂岩、(绿帘石化)板岩、变石英砂岩、石英二云片岩等;上部岩性为变中基性火山岩、千枚岩、变砂岩、微晶灰岩、大理岩等,向上中基性火山岩和微晶灰岩有渐多的趋势。在佳疙瘩林场该组

底部变质长石石英砂岩、粉砂质板岩与兴华渡口群大理岩呈断层接触。在奇乾佳疙瘩组顶部玄武岩与额尔古纳河组结晶灰岩呈整合接触。岩石普遍遭受区域变质,局部地段叠加热动力变质作用,呈现片理化、角岩化、糜棱岩化等,形成片岩、角岩。

2 岩石学特征

佳疙瘩组玄武岩主要产于佳疙瘩组上部,露头上由3套厚达几十米的灰黑色块层枕状玄武岩—含气孔杏仁玄武岩与灰色—灰黑色薄层粉砂质板岩、绢云母片岩、灰色薄层大理岩化灰岩组成的韵律构成(图2)。

玄武岩一般呈深灰色—灰黑色,保存有完整的枕状构造,部分岩枕中发育气孔—杏仁构造(图3-a),气孔—杏仁体呈扁平状略具定向性,气孔大小0.3~2 cm,气孔中充填有方解石或玉髓。多数岩枕

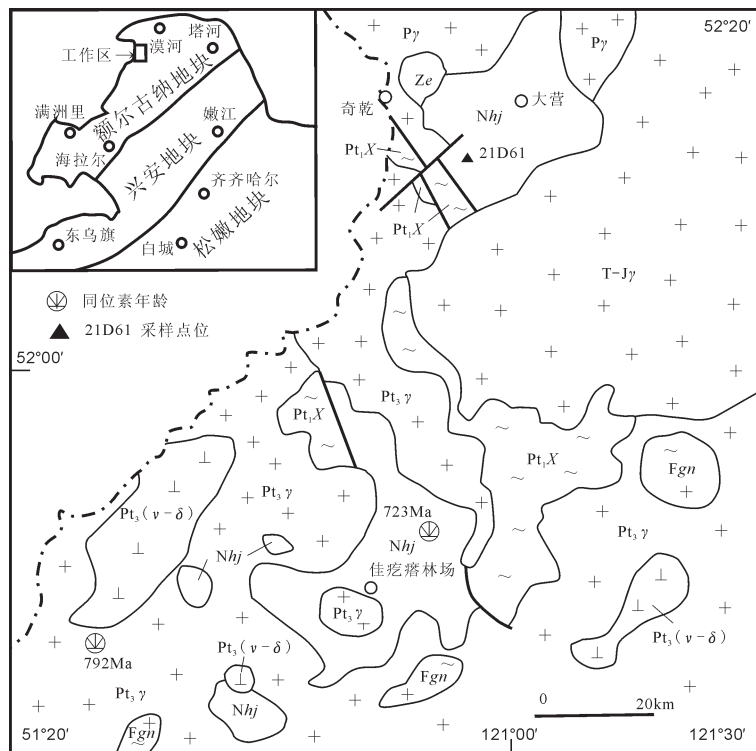


图1 佳疙瘩一带地质图(据1:250000奇乾幅,2003)^①

Ze—震旦系额尔古纳河组、Nhj—南华系佳疙瘩组、PtX—古元古界兴华渡口群、T-Jγ—印支期花岗岩、Pg—二叠纪花岗岩、Pt₃γ—新元古代巨斑状钾长花岗岩、Pt₃(v-δ)—新元古代基性杂岩、Fgn—元古宙风水山片麻岩

Fig.1 Geological map of Jiageda area (after 1:250000 Qiqian Sheet, 2003)^①

Ze—Sinian Eergunahe Formation; Nhj—Jiageda Formation of Nanhua System; PtX—Paleoproterozoic Xinghuadukou Group; T-Jγ—Indosinian granites; Pg—Permian granites; Pt₃γ—Neoproterozoic porphyritic K-feldspar granite; Pt₃(v-δ)—Neoproterozoic basic complex; Fgn—Proterozoic Fengshuishan gneiss

①内蒙古自治区地质调查院,王忠,等.1:25万莫尔道嘎幅、奇乾幅区域地质调查报告[R].2003.

具有薄的冷凝边,岩枕大小不等,大者达1.2 m,一般30~80 cm,扁平状-透镜状排列(图3-b),岩枕排列有序,层状产出,每套枕状熔岩厚达70余米,其上为灰色-灰黑色薄层粉砂质板岩、绢云母片岩夹灰色薄层大理岩化灰岩。

岩石显微镜下观察表明枕状玄武岩呈斑状结构,变余少斑结构,基质间粒-间隐结构,粒状纤柱状变晶结构。斑晶主要为辉石和斜长石。辉石斑晶呈半自形短柱状(图4-a),可见2组近于正交的解理,粒径2 mm,含量3%~5%。斜长石斑晶呈他形-半自形柱状(图4-b),具有卡纳双晶和弱的环带构造,粒径0.5~2 mm,含量3%~5%。多数斜长石具绢云母化,个别仍保留自形板状晶形,粒径0.5~1.35 mm。基质具间粒-间隐结构,含量90%,主要由绿泥石(50%~55%)(图4-c)、斜长石(30%~35%)和少

量微晶黑云母组成,粒径多小于0.2 mm。斜长石呈半自形长板状、板条状晶形;绿泥石呈绿色纤柱状;微晶黑云母呈褐色片状,局部可见少量钛铁矿(图4-d)。杏仁体(小于5%)呈不规则形,被方解石等充填。岩内少量裂隙被葡萄石、方解石充填。

3 地球化学特征

为了探讨佳疙瘩组中枕状变玄武岩的地球化学特征和形成环境,笔者在奇乾一带佳疙瘩组中上部采集了8件枕状玄武岩样品,样品沿剖面自下而上采集,每一套玄武岩采集2~3件,尽量避开气孔-杏仁体,采集致密玄武岩样品,取样位置见图2。样品全岩分析在河北区域地质调查研究所实验室(廊坊)完成,主量元素采用湿化学法完成,元素分析精度优于1%,误差小于5%;微量元素、稀土元素在天津地质矿

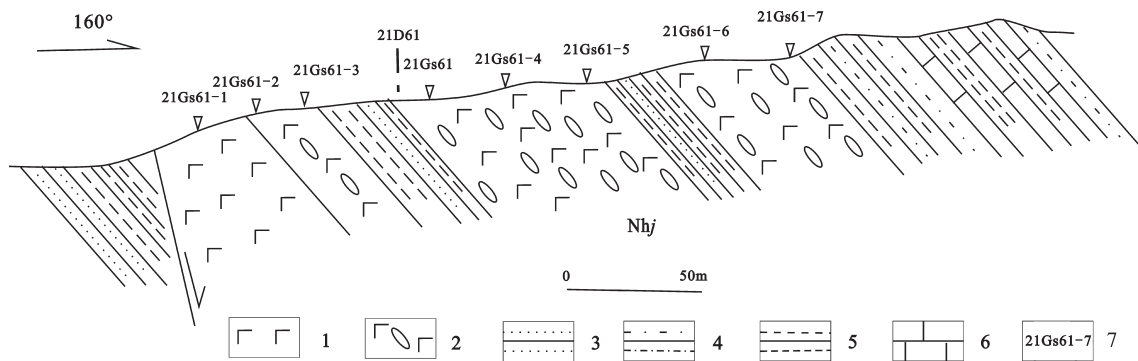


图2 佳疙瘩组枕状玄武岩剖面图及采样位置

1—块状玄武岩;2—枕状玄武岩;3—变质砂岩;4—粉砂质板岩;5—绢云母片岩;6—大理岩化灰岩;7—采样位置及编号

Fig. 2 Section and sampling locations of pillow basalts in Jiageda Formation

1-Massive basalt; 2-Pillow basalt; 3-Metamorphic sandstone; 4-Silty slate; 5-Sericite schist;

6-Marbleized limestone; 7-Location and number of the samples



图3 佳疙瘩组枕状玄武岩(a为变形枕状玄武岩,b为玄武岩气孔构造)

Fig.3 Pillow basalts in Jiageda Formation(a-Pillow basalts, b-versicular structure)

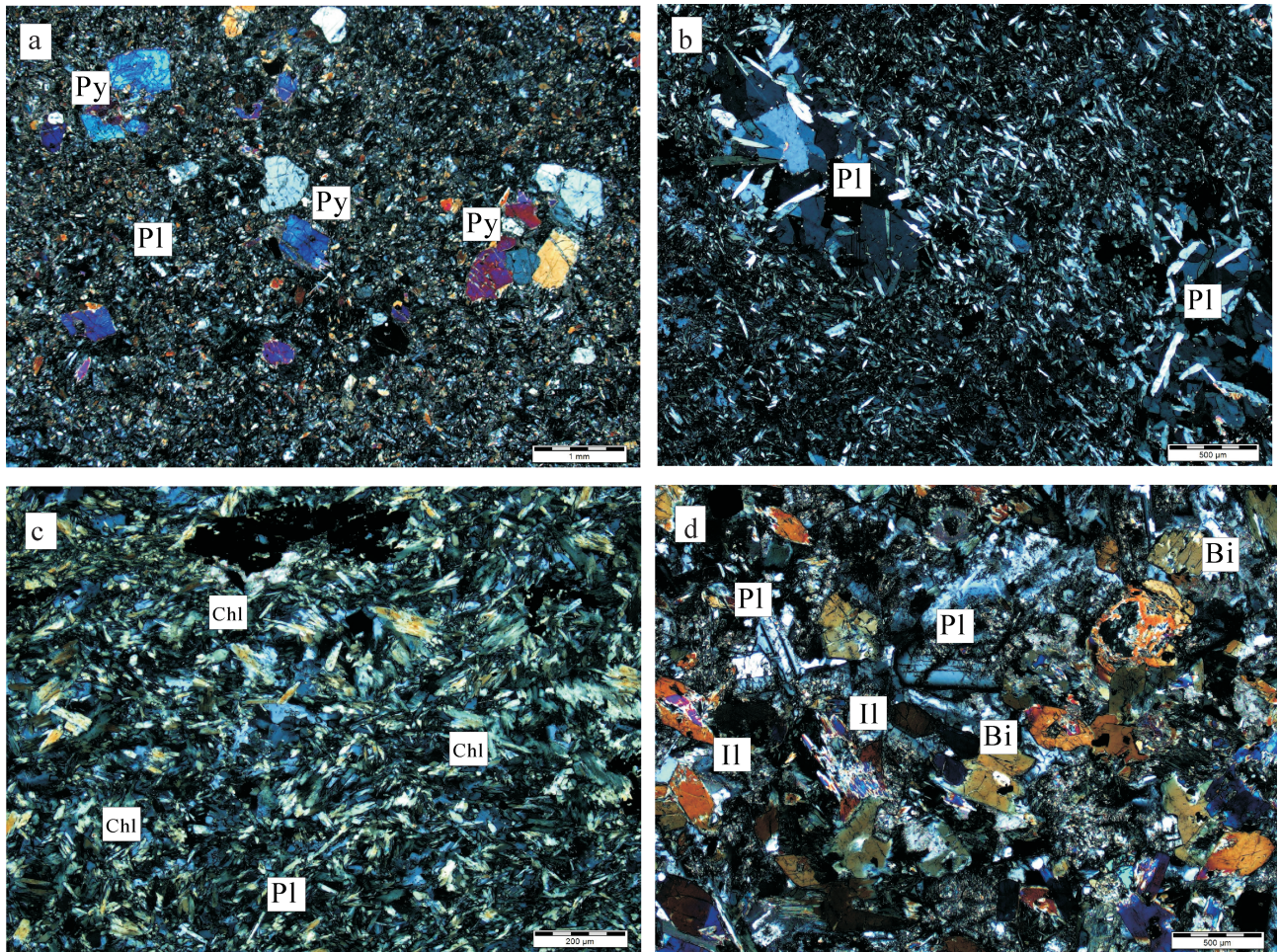


图4 佳疙瘩组枕状玄武岩显微构造(正交偏光)

a—斑状结构、辉石斑晶;b—斑状结构、斜长石斑晶、板条状斜长石微晶;c—纤柱状变晶结构;绿泥石纤晶;d—斑状结构、斜长石、黑云母、钛铁矿斑晶;Bi—黑云母;Chl—绿泥石;Il—钛铁矿;Pl—斜长石;Py—辉石

Fig. 3 Micro-texture of the pillow basalts in Jiageda Formation

a—Porphyritic texture, pyroxene phenocrysts; b—Porphyritic texture, plagioclase phenocrysts, tabular plagioclase microlites; c—Nematoblastic texture, chlorite-nematoblastic crystal; d—Porphyritic texture, plagioclase, biotite and ilmenite phenocrysts; Bi—Biotite; Chl—Chlorite; Il—Ilmenite; Pl—Plagioclase; Py—Pyroxene

产研究所实验室采用电感耦合等离子质谱(ICP-MS)测定,分析精度和准确度一般优于 0.5×10^{-9} 。主元素和微量元素测试分析结果列于表1。

3.1 岩石系列与分类

佳疙瘩组火山岩是南华纪喷发的火山岩^[3],由于形成后遭受了不同程度的变质和蚀变,导致一些性质活泼的主量元素(如K,Na)和低场强元素在变质和蚀变过程中可能发生了迁移,因此,通常TAS图不能准确地进行岩石类型的划分,为此本文采用不活泼元素(如稀土和高场强元素)进行岩石分类和元素地球化学特征研究。本区的岩石主要为枕

状玄武岩和块状气孔-杏仁玄武岩,在Zr/TiO₂-Nb/Y图解^[12]中(图5)均位于碱性玄武岩区,属于碱性岩浆系列。

3.2 主量元素

从表1可见,佳疙瘩组枕状玄武岩的SiO₂含量为39.65%~48.87%,TiO₂>2%(2.31%~2.92%),属高Ti型;Al₂O₃为13.54%~15.79%,Al₂O₃含量多小于16%,属低铝玄武岩;MgO含量在4.0%~6.33%,Mg[#]为37~47,平均42,远低于原生岩浆Mg[#]=68~75^[4],表明岩浆可能经历了一定程度的结晶分异作用。FeO>Fe₂O₃,CaO为7.41%~14.71%,可能与

表 1 佳疙瘩组枕状玄武岩主量元素(%),微量元素和稀土元素(10^{-6})分析结果
 Table 1 Major elements (%), trace elements and REE (10^{-6}) analytical results for pillow lava in Jiageda Formation

分析项目	21GS61	21GS61-1	21GS61-2	21GS61-3	21GS61-4	21GS61-5	21GS61-6	21GS61-7
SiO ₂	44.63	46.25	48.81	48.35	46.16	39.65	42.54	43.86
TiO ₂	2.62	2.73	2.48	2.44	2.92	2.37	2.31	2.50
Al ₂ O ₃	14.95	15.79	14.08	15.30	14.86	13.54	14.06	14.86
Fe ₂ O ₃	2.57	2.25	2.18	2.34	3.12	2.51	2.05	2.68
FeO	9.58	10.92	10.78	10.99	11.74	9.84	9.34	10.73
MnO	0.180	0.186	0.171	0.178	0.180	0.180	0.188	0.187
MgO	4.39	6.33	5.58	6.16	5.63	4.00	4.27	5.07
CaO	11.33	8.89	9.65	7.41	8.02	14.71	13.22	10.23
Na ₂ O	4.41	3.91	3.84	4.12	4.26	3.72	4.26	4.07
K ₂ O	0.33	0.33	0.25	0.44	0.34	0.26	0.39	0.27
P ₂ O ₅	0.395	0.427	0.373	0.377	0.406	0.326	0.351	0.357
烧失量	4.50	1.89	1.73	1.83	2.21	8.79	6.92	5.11
总量	99.88	99.91	99.90	99.93	99.84	99.89	99.89	99.92
Ba	100	68.8	58.4	87.7	71.7	74.6	102	47.8
Rb	8.19	3.86	2.76	4.56	3.12	2.22	3.72	4.05
Sr	600	438	316	369	392	426	475	453
Y	25.1	27.3	23.6	22.5	26.6	21.2	22.5	23.5
Zr	168	180	158	158	209	161	152	162
Nb	21.2	18.3	17	17	23.1	19.4	19.1	19.1
Th	1.14	0.9	0.86	0.78	1.02	0.97	0.93	0.96
Pb	3.83	3.14	2.03	3.28	1.84	2.66	1.85	2.85
Hf	4.57	4.83	4.4	4.46	5.62	4.34	4.22	4.51
Cs	0.19	0.12	0.077	0.37	0.12	0.36	0.11	0.47
Ta	1.31	1.12	1.01	1.02	1.46	1.18	1.15	1.13
U	0.4	0.36	0.32	0.35	0.41	0.34	0.32	0.34
La	18.5	17.2	16.4	16.1	18.2	16.6	16.8	17.7
Ce	42.5	44	38.7	37.9	44.7	38.10	38.6	40.2
Pr	6.15	6.36	5.7	5.20	6.14	5.52	5.6	5.8
Nd	27.1	28.7	25.6	23.6	28.1	24.4	24.9	25.7
Sm	6.31	6.88	6.08	5.81	6.84	5.68	5.68	5.99
Eu	1.99	1.87	2.04	1.66	2.38	1.92	1.91	2.08
Gd	5.93	6.27	5.51	5.41	6.43	5.28	5.41	5.51
Tb	0.88	0.98	0.88	0.84	1.03	0.84	0.8	0.88
Dy	5.08	5.67	4.94	4.86	5.78	4.54	4.65	4.86
Ho	0.97	1.07	0.94	0.92	1.08	0.86	0.88	0.91
Er	2.6	2.83	2.5	2.42	2.86	2.26	2.36	2.45
Tm	0.38	0.4	0.37	0.36	0.41	0.34	0.34	0.36
Yb	2.46	2.61	2.38	2.28	2.65	2.16	2.2	2.33
Lu	0.37	0.40	0.36	0.35	0.4	0.32	0.33	0.35
Σ REE	121.22	125.24	112.40	107.71	127	108.82	110.46	115.12
δ Eu	0.98	0.86	1.06	0.89	1.08	1.05	1.04	1.09
LREE/HREE	5.49	5.19	5.29	5.18	5.15	5.56	5.51	5.52
(La/Yb) _N	5.07	4.44	4.64	4.76	4.63	5.18	5.15	5.12
(La/Sm) _N	1.84	1.57	1.70	1.74	1.67	1.84	1.86	1.86
(Gd/Yb) _N	1.95	1.94	1.87	1.91	1.96	1.97	1.98	1.91

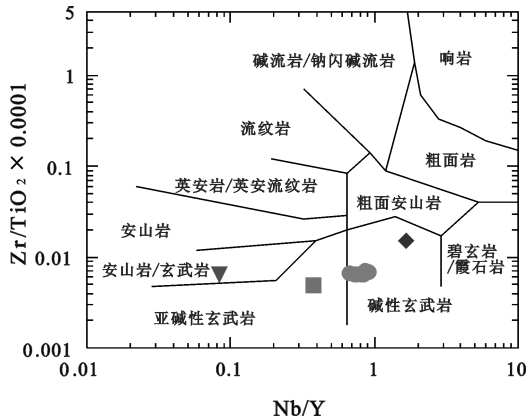


图5 佳疙瘩组枕状玄武岩的Zr/TiO₂-Nb/Y图
(据 Pearce J.A. and Cann J.R. 1973)

图中三角为N-MORB, 正方形为E-MORB, 菱形为OIB, 圆圈为本区枕状玄武岩样品

Fig. 5 Zr/TiO₂-Nb/Y diagram of pillow lava in Jiageda Formation (after Pearce J. A. and Cann J. R. 1973)
The triangles represent N-MORB, the squares represent E-MORB, the diamond represents OIB, and the circles represent pillow basalt samples in this area

次生碳酸盐杂质有关; Na₂O+K₂O>5%, 高碱, 且 Na₂O>K₂O, 属于富钠玄武岩; 岩石 Na₂O 含量 (3.72%~4.41%) 远大于 K₂O 含量 (0.26%~0.44%)。P₂O₅ 含量在 0.326%~0.427%, 高于 OIB 和 E-MORB。

3.3 微量元素

在微量元素蛛网图(图6)中, 所测样品具有协调一致的微量元素曲线分布特征, 缺乏汇聚板块边

缘玄武岩特有的 Nb、Ta、Ti 的亏损, 而呈现与洋岛玄武岩(OIB)或 E-MORB 的微量元素曲线特征相一致的曲线模式, Zr、Hf、Sm 具有一致的相似性。佳疙瘩组枕状玄武岩的微量元素与 N-MORB 相比, 均富集 Rb、Ba、K、Th、Nb、Ta、Zr、Ti 等不相容元素, Y、Yb 相对亏损。

3.4 稀土元素特点

佳疙瘩组枕状玄武岩稀土元素总量较高 ($\sum REE=107.71 \times 10^{-6} \sim 127 \times 10^{-6}$), 明显高于洋脊玄武岩(MORB的 $\sum REE=39.11 \times 10^{-6}$)。在球粒陨石标准化曲线图(图6-A)上, 稀土元素配分曲线为右倾, 为轻稀土(LREE)富集型 LREE/HREE=5.15~5.56, 轻、重稀土元素分馏明显 ($(La/Yb)_N=4.44 \sim 5.18$)。无明显铕异常 ($Eu^*/Eu=0.86 \sim 1.08$), 表明岩浆没有发生明显的斜长石分离结晶作用。测试的玄武岩样品稀土元素(REE)分配型式十分一致, 与洋岛玄武岩和 E-MORB 具有相似的稀土元素配分曲线(图6-B), 而与 N-MORB 的 REE 模式明显不同。

4 玄武岩形成的构造环境讨论

4.1 佳疙瘩组枕状玄武岩的形成环境

为了探讨枕状玄武岩的形成环境, 笔者利用主量元素和不活动性元素对这套火山岩进行了投图判别^[9], 本区的玄武岩在主量元素 TiO₂-P₂O₅-MnO 构造环境判别图(图7)中, 均落在大洋碱性玄武岩区。在微量元素构造环境判别图解中, 几乎所有玄

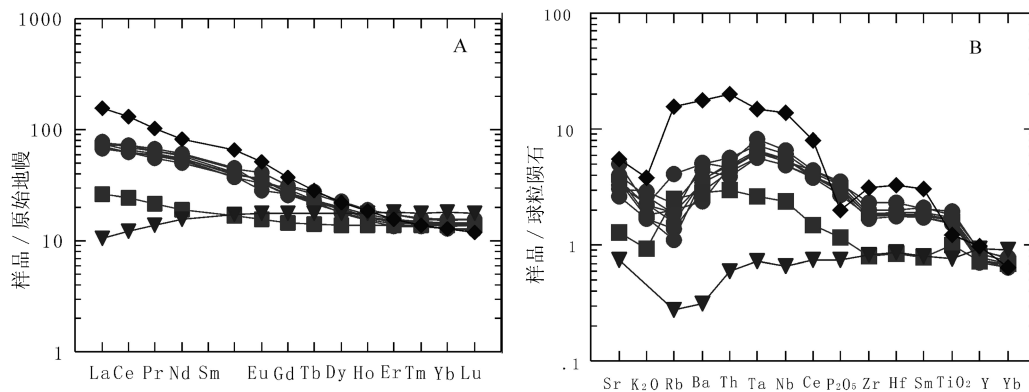


图6 佳疙瘩组枕状玄武岩微量元素原始地幔标准化图解(标准值据[12])(A)和稀土元素球粒陨石标准化图解(标准值据[11])(B)(图例同图5)

Fig. 6 Chondrite-normalized REE patterns (A) (normalization values after reference[12]) and primitive mantle-normalized multi-element spidergram (B) for pillow lava in Jiageda Formation (normalization values after reference[11]) (legends as for Fig.5)

玄武岩样品的成分点均落入 Zr/Y—Zr 图中板内玄武岩区域,在 Nb×2—Zr/4—Y 图中全部落入板内碱性玄武岩区域,在 Th/Yb—Ta/Yb 图中都落入 OIB 区内。

在 Ba/Nb—Ba、La/Nb—La、Nb/Th—Nb 和 Ba/Nb—Th/Nb 图解^[13]中全部样品均位于 OIB 的区域及附近(图 8)。

此外,这些玄武岩的多元素 MORB 标准化分配曲线(图 6),也明显具有大洋板内玄武岩(洋岛碱性

玄武岩)所特有的分配型式,本区的玄武岩具有洋岛碱性玄武岩(OIB)特征,洋岛型玄武岩是洋壳的重要组成部分,对探讨新元古代古亚洲洋盆形成演化具有重要作用。具有 OIB 型地球化学特征的碱性岩浆通常来自岩石圈之下的软流圈地幔,可以由不同的地幔端元混合而成^[14-15]。洋岛玄武岩可以形成于大洋板内如夏威夷^[16]或洋脊附近的海山^[17],也可以形成于弧后盆地的海山环境如日本海^[18]。既可以

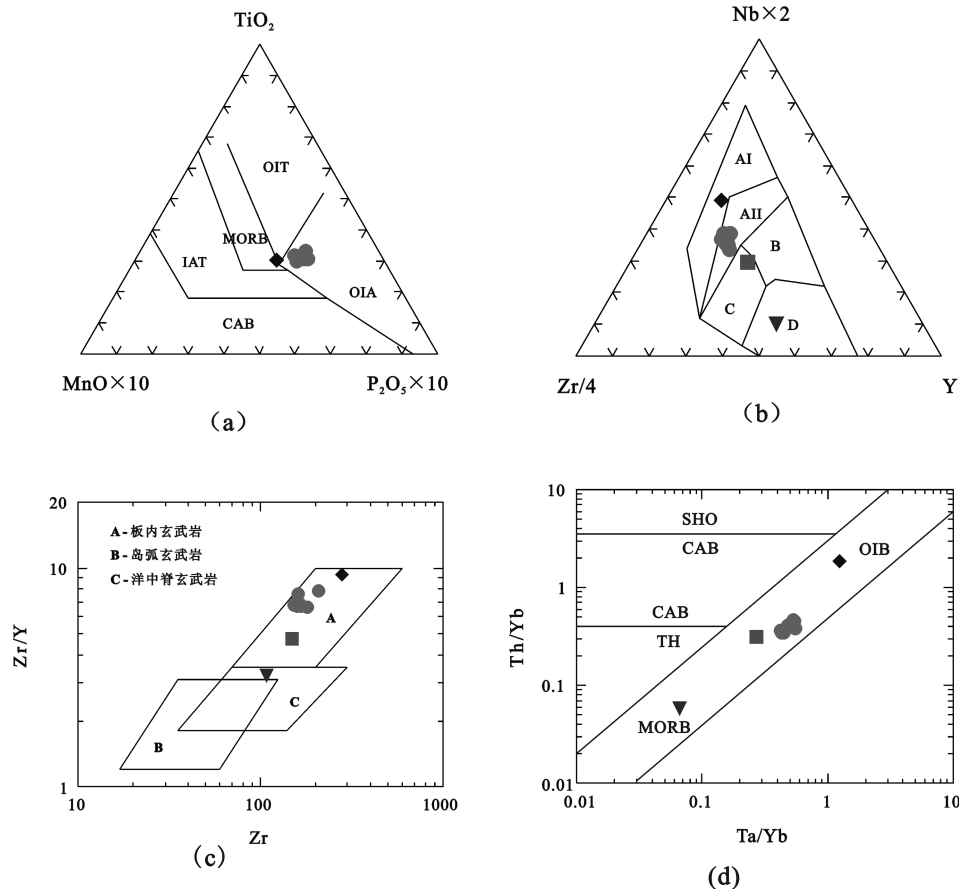


图 7 佳疙瘩组枕状玄武岩的地球化学图解(图例同图 5)

- a—TiO₂-P₂O₅-MnO 图(Mullun,1983); MORB—洋中脊玄武岩; IAT—岛弧拉斑玄武岩; CAB—钙碱性玄武岩; OIA—洋岛碱性玄武岩; OIT—洋岛拉斑玄武岩;
- b—Nb×2-Zr/4-Y 图(Meschede, 1986); A I —板内碱性玄武岩, A II —板内碱性玄武岩和板内拉斑玄武岩; B—E 型 MORB; C—板内拉斑玄武岩和火山弧玄武岩; D—N 型 MORB 和火山弧玄武岩;
- c—Zr-Zr/Y 图(Pearce 和 Norry, 1979);
- d—Th/Yb-Ta/Yb 图(Pearce,1982); SHO—钾玄岩; CAB—钙碱性玄武岩; OIB—洋岛玄武岩; MORB—洋中脊玄武岩; TH—拉斑玄武岩

Fig.7 Geochemical diagrams for pillow lava in Jiageda Formation (legends as for Fig. 5)

- a—Diagram of TiO₂-P₂O₅-MnO(after Mullun, 1983), MORB: Mid-Ocean Ridge Basalt; IAT-Island Arc Tholeiite; CAB—Calc-Alkali Basalt; OIA—Oceanic-Island Alkaline Basalt; OIT: Oceanic-Island Tholeiite. b—Diagram of Nb×2-Zr/4-Y (after Meschede, 1986) A I - Intraplate Alkaline Basalt; A II -Intraplate Alkaline Basalt and Intraplate Tholeiite; B-E-type MORB; C-Intraplate Tholeiite and Volcanic Arc Basalt; D-N-type MORB and Volcanic Arc Basalt. c—Diagram of Zr-Zr/Y (after Pearce and Norry, 1979);
- d—Diagram of Th/Yb-Ta/Yb(after Pearce,1982), SHO- Shoshonite; CAB—Calc-Alkali Basalt; OIB—Oceanic-Island Basalt; MORB—Mid-Ocean Ridge Basalt; TH- Tholeiite

形成于地幔柱上涌过程的大洋板内环境,如夏威夷岛链火山喷发的早期和晚期发育有OIB型碱性玄武岩^[19-22];也可以是由岩石圈减薄造成的大陆伸展构造环境的产物,如中国东部中生代碱性玄武岩^[23-24]。造山带内具有OIB性质的碱性火山岩构造属性的确定,应结合区域构造综合分析加以确定。从古亚洲洋的多阶段演化历史看,古亚洲洋东部在1000 Ma左右已经有洋壳的记录,发展到新元古代晚期至古生代早期,一个大的岛弧体系消失了,其相应的洋盆封闭了,洋壳发生仰冲以及整个岛弧体系的碎片增生到周边的陆块边缘^[25]。综合考虑本区位于额尔古纳地块新元古代陆缘增生带^[7,26],该地块上的佳疙瘩组枕状玄武岩与其伴生的泥质粉砂岩、板岩、薄层大理岩化灰岩完全处于洋盆背景下,地层结构及其岩石地球化学判别玄武岩形成于洋岛构造环境。该洋岛型玄武岩的发现标志着新元古代南华纪(730 Ma左右时期)古亚洲洋在额尔古纳地块的佳疙瘩地区可能已经有成熟的大洋洋壳形成。

4.2 佳疙瘩组枕状玄武岩的源区特征

微量元素比值可以有效区分原始岩浆演化过

程受流体或地壳混染的程度,其地球化学特征指示源区性质,通常以La、Nb、Ba、Th、Ta和Yb等不相容元素较为常用。李曙光等(1994)指出,La/Nb、Ba/Nb、Nb/Th等强不相容元素的比值在海水蚀变和后期变质作用过程中有较高的稳定性,可以直接用来示踪源区的微量元素特征。Fitton等^[27]认为,美国盆岭省玄武岩的La/Nb<1.5,位于OIB范围内,起源于软流圈地幔,Sierra省的熔岩La/Nb>1.5,可能起源于富集的岩石圈地幔。本文玄武岩样品的La/Nb=0.86~0.96<1.5, Zr/Nb=7.92~9.84, Th/Nb=0.04~0.05(表2),其Zr/Ba=1.49~3.39与EMI型OIB具有相似的地球化学特征,反映其源区来自软流圈地幔。由于来自软流圈的玄武岩浆相对高Ti(如OIB的TiO₂平均为2.86%),来自岩石圈地幔的玄武岩浆相对低Ti^[28-29],本文玄武岩样品TiO₂含量相对较高,为2.31%~2.92%,与OIB基本一致,也说明来自软流圈地幔。Nb和Ta、Zr和Hf这2对元素因具有相近的离子半径和电负性^[30]而具有相似的地球化学性质,Nb/Ta、Zr/Hf很难随着分离结晶和部分熔融等岩浆过程而发生改变,

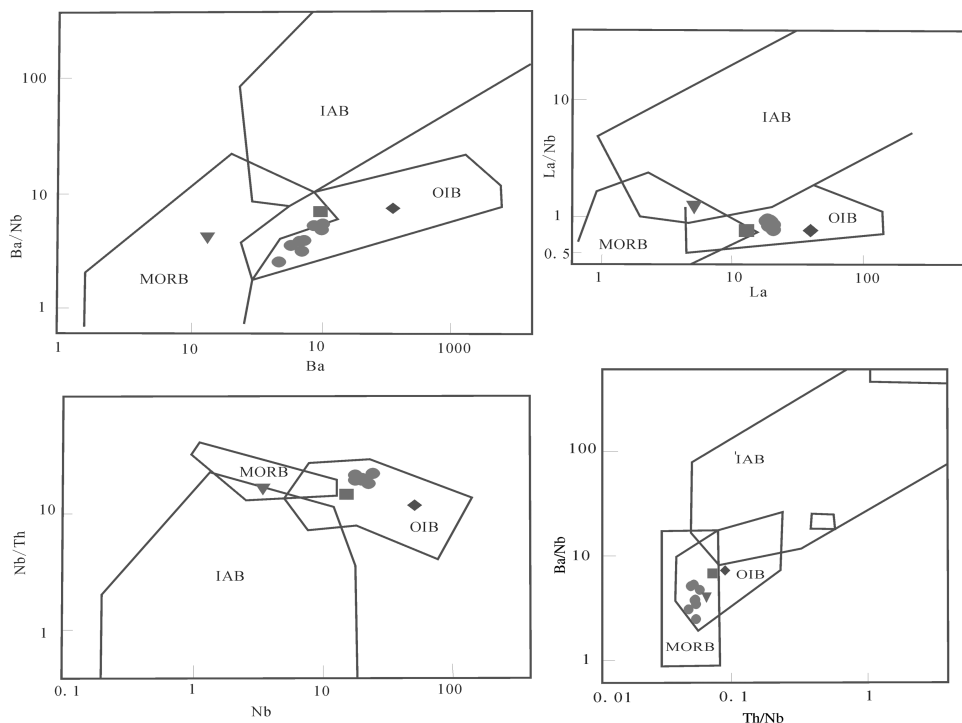


图8 玄武岩Ba/Nb–Ba、La/Nb–La、Nb/Th–Nb和Ba/Nb–Th / Nb图解(据[13],图例同图5)

Fig.8 Ba/Nb–Ba, La/Nb–La, Nb/Th–Nb and Ba/Nb–Th / Nb diagrams for basalts (after [13], legends as for Fig.5)

表2 枕状玄武岩与地壳、地幔储库不相容微量元素的比值

	Zr/Nb	La/Nb	Ba/Nb	Rb/Nb	K/Nb	Th/Nb	Ba/Th	Th/La	Ba/La
大陆地壳	16.2	2.2	54	4.7	1341	0.44	124	0.204	25
原始地幔	14.8	0.94	9.0	0.91	323	0.117	77	0.125	9.6
N-MORB	30	1.07	1.7~8.0	0.36	210~350	0.025~0.071	60	0.067	4.0
E-MORB			4.9~8.5		205~230	0.06~0.08			
HIMU-OIB	3.2~5.0	0.66~0.77	4.9~6.9	0.35~0.38	77~179	0.078~0.101	49~77	0.107~0.133	6.8~8.7
EMI-OIB	4.2~11.5	0.86~1.19	11.4~17.8	0.88~1.17	213~432	0.105~0.122	103~154	0.107~0.128	13.2~16.9
EMII-OIB	4.5~7.3	0.89~1.09	7.3~13.3	0.59~0.85	248~378	0.111~0.157	67~84	0.122~0.163	8.3~11.3
21Gs61	7.92	0.87	4.72	0.39	129.20	0.05	87.72	0.06	5.41
21Gs61-1	9.84	0.94	3.76	0.21	149.67	0.05	76.44	0.05	4.00
21Gs61-2	9.29	0.96	3.44	0.16	122.06	0.05	67.91	0.05	3.56
21Gs61-3	9.29	0.95	5.16	0.27	214.82	0.05	112.44	0.05	5.45
21Gs61-4	9.05	0.79	3.10	0.14	122.16	0.04	70.29	0.06	3.94
21Gs61-5	8.30	0.86	3.85	0.11	111.24	0.05	76.91	0.06	4.49
21Gs61-6	7.96	0.88	5.34	0.19	169.48	0.05	109.68	0.06	6.07
21Gs61-7	8.48	0.93	2.50	0.21	117.33	0.05	49.79	0.05	2.70

注:地壳、地幔储库不相容元素的比值据 Saunders et al.,1988;Weaver,1991。

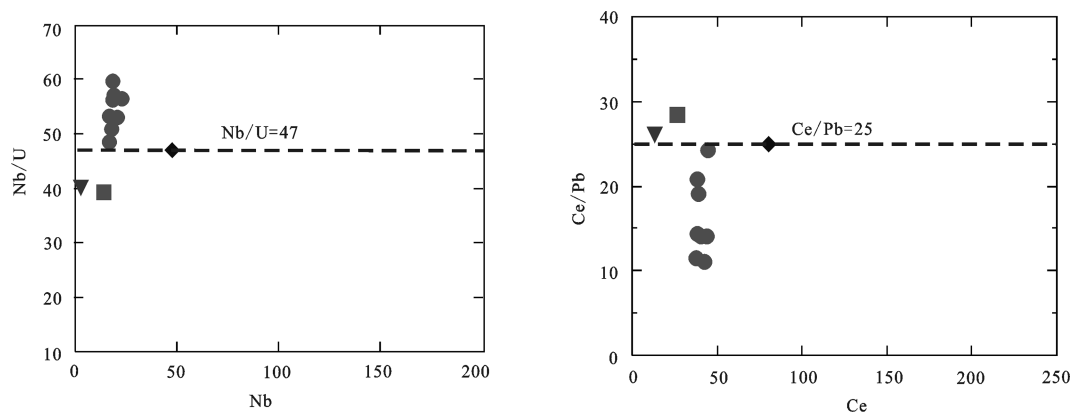


图9 佳疙瘩组枕状玄武岩 Nb/U-Nb 和 Ce/Pb-Ce 图解 (Hofmann AW,1997)

Fig. 9 Nb/U-Nb and Ce/Pb-Ce diagrams of pillow lava in Jiageda Formation (after Hofmann AW, 1997)

因此可以反映源区的性质。佳疙瘩组玄武岩相对高的 Nb/Ta(15.82~16.90)和 Zr/Hf(35.43~37.27)值,表明其地幔源区可能经历了酸性熔体的变质改造^[31-32]。Nb/U 和 Ce/Pb 比值被认为是研究大洋玄武岩(包括 MORB 和 OIB)源区和地球化学性质及混染交代作用敏感而有效的示踪工具。一般 MORB 和 OIB 的 Nb/U 值较高且均一(47±10)^[33],而大陆地壳的 Nb/U 值通常很低(10~12.1),因此 Nb

/U 值可以作为判别地壳混染的一个指标。在 Nb/U-Nb 图解(图 9)上,8 件样品的 Nb/U=49~60 均高于 OIB(Nb/U=47±10)。在 Ce/Pb-Ce 图解(图 9)上,Ce/Pb=11~24,8 件样品中仅有 2 件 Ce/Pb 比值大于 20,类似典型的 OIB 和 MORB 相应值(Ce/Pb=25±5),Ce/Pb 的全球大陆地壳平均值为 4.0~4.1^[34],其余样品均小于 20,平均为 16,介于 OIB 和大陆地壳之间,较低的 Ce/Pb 可能指示了受到陆壳混染的影响。

在多种不相容元素图解中(图7~8)可以看出大兴安岭北部新元代枕状玄武岩成分投点范围位于洋岛玄武岩(OIB)的区域,与HIMU-OIB相比具有相似的La/Nb、K/Nb、Th/Nb、Ba/Th比值和较低的Ba/La、Th/La、Rb/Nb、Ba/Nb比值,表明它们并不是一种简单的OIB软流圈地幔源,可能来自多个地幔端元的混合源区。板内洋岛玄武岩岩浆作用在成因上通常被认为与“热点”或“地幔柱”有关^[35-37],该套变火山岩微量元素的MORB标准化分配形式,总体上与OIB相同,它们的微量元素比值也绝大部分与OIB区域重叠。而且枕状玄武岩的地幔标准化Th/Nb比值较小与E-MORB相当,这也显示与地幔柱有关玄武岩的典型特征^[38-39]。因此,佳疙瘩组枕状玄武岩的形成可能与软流圈或地幔柱组分相关。

5 结 论

(1)大兴安岭北部地区的新元古代南华纪枕状玄武岩为碱性玄武岩浆系列,形成于大洋板内洋岛环境,该枕状玄武岩的发现,揭示了新元古代南华纪时期已经有成熟的洋壳形成。

(2)大兴安岭北部新元古代枕状玄武岩源区来自软流圈地幔或与地幔柱组分相关。

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The discovery of the oceanic island basalts in Jiageda Formation of northern Da Hinggan Mountains and its geological implications

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Abstract: Lying in the Ergun massif, the Jiageda Formation is a part of the Xing'an orogenic belt. It is composed of pillow lava, schist, mica-schist, marble, marbleized limestone and meta-basalt rocks. The meta-basalt rocks with pillow structure in the Jiageda Formation are Na-rich Na alkaline basalts, with high content of TiO₂, P₂O₅ and Na₂O; the rare-earth elements are characterized by right-oblique strong LREE-enrichment patterns and high Σ REE values of $107.71 \times 10^{-6} \sim 127 \times 10^{-6}$; the rocks are enriched in such HFSH as Nb, Ta, Zr, Hf as well as such LILE as Rb, Sr, Ba and LREE, with LREE/HREE ratios being 5.15–5.56, (La/Yb)_N being 4.44–5.18, and δ Eu being 0.86–1.08.

The trace element patterns are of the upward-bulging K–Ti enrichment type, and their multi-component plots fall within the fields of oceanic island basalts and alkali basalts. These basalts are characterized by the tectonic setting of the oceanic intraplate alkaline basalts. The geochemical characteristics indicate that the meta-basalt rocks belong to the OIB. The discovery of the OIB shows that there once existed well-developed Palaeo-oceanic crust. Judging from the geological and geochemical features of the meta-basalt rocks in the area, the authors conclude that they were derived from the asthenosphere mantle or mantle plume.

Key words: pillow basalt; oceanic island basalt; asthenosphere mantle; Jiageda Formation, northern Da Hinggan Mountains

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