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## 阿尔泰诺尔特地区泥盆纪正格河火山岩的厘定 及其地质意义

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**摘要:**阿勒泰南缘诺尔特地区晚古生代火山岩十分发育,其中正格河一带出露一套片理化蚀变流纹岩与含凝灰质英安流纹岩的岩石组合,呈北西–南东向带状展布,前人将其划为石炭纪红山嘴组 a 段。本次工作对其进行的 LA–ICPMS 锆石 U–Pb 测年结果显示为早泥盆世( $^{206}\text{Pb}/^{238}\text{U}$  加权平均年龄值为  $(400.4\pm 3.6)$  Ma),时代不同于红山嘴组所属的石炭纪。其岩性明显区别于红山嘴组 b、c 段地层,且稳定成规模出露,故对此套流纹岩组合进行了重新厘定,暂命名为正格河火山岩。岩石  $\text{SiO}_2$  含量在 69.77%~75.16%,里特曼指数为 1.26~1.70,  $(\text{Na}_2\text{O}+\text{K}_2\text{O})$  介于 5.90%~7.28%, A/CNK 值介于 0.88~1.16,显示钙碱性、偏铝质岩石特征。微量元素富集 Rb、Th 等大离子亲石元素,亏损 Nb、Ta、Hf 等高场强元素,稀土元素总量变化较大,  $\Sigma\text{REE}$  介于  $189.20\times 10^{-6}$ ~ $308.47\times 10^{-6}$ ,轻、重稀土元素分馏较强( $(\text{La}/\text{Yb})_n=5.82\sim 7.86$ ),铕负异常( $\delta\text{Eu}=0.45\sim 0.75$ ),具有与俯冲作用有关的岩浆作用特征。结合区域地质资料,表明正格河火山岩形成于活动大陆边缘构造环境。

**关键词:**正格河火山岩;LA–ICP–MS 锆石 U–Pb 年龄;活动大陆边缘;诺尔特地区;阿尔泰南缘

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## The determination of Zhenggehe Devonian volcanic rocks in Nurt area, southern Altay

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**Abstract:** The Nurt area is located in the southern part of Altay, where Late Paleozoic volcanic rocks are well developed. There exists a set of rock assemblages of altered rhyolite and tuff dacite rhyolite in Zhenggehe area, which are in zoned distribution from northwest to southeast and were originally assigned to member a of Hongshanzui Formation. The LA–ICPMS zircon U–Pb dating has revealed that the volcanic rocks formed in the Early Devonian (the zircon  $^{206}\text{Pb}/^{238}\text{U}$  weighted average age is  $(400.4\pm 3.6)$  Ma), unlike Hongshanzui, whose age is of Carboniferous. The lithologic characteristics are obviously different from members b, c of Hongshanzui Formation, and are extensively stably distributed, so this set of rhyolites was re–determined, and tentatively assigned

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to Zhenggehe volcanic rocks. The  $\text{SiO}_2$  values range from 69.77% to 75.16%, and  $\sigma$  from 1.26 to 1.70,  $\text{Na}_2\text{O} + \text{K}_2\text{O}$  values range between 5.90% and 7.28%, A/CNK ratios range between 0.88 and 1.16, with sub-alkaline, calc-alkaline and meta-aluminum characteristics. The pluton is characterized by enrichment of trace elements Rb, Th and other large LILE, loss of high field strength elements Nb, Ta, Sr, Hf. The content of REE changes considerably,  $\Sigma\text{REE}$  range between  $189.20 \times 10^{-6}$  and  $308.47 \times 10^{-6}$ , light and heavy REE show strong fractionation ( $(\text{La} / \text{Yb})_N$  being 5.82–7.86), Eu exhibits negative anomalies ( $\delta\text{Eu} = 0.45\text{--}0.75$ ), and the REE characteristics are similar to features of island-arc volcanic rocks. Combined with the data of southern margin of Altay, the authors hold that the Zhenggehe volcanic rocks were formed in an active continental margin tectonic environment.

**Key words:** Zhenggehe volcanic rocks; U–Pb isotope age; geological significance; Nurt area; southern Altay

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诺尔特地区位于新疆阿尔泰山北部,地处西伯利亚板块西南缘,大地构造分区属天山—兴蒙造山系阿尔泰弧盆系<sup>[1]</sup>。阿尔泰地区属于中亚造山带的一个重要组成部分,自前寒武纪以来发生了多次的构造—岩浆事件,形成了大面积的岩浆岩。阿尔泰造山带的构造演化极为复杂,前人对此有不同认识:李志纯等认为阿尔泰造山带经历了造山启动期、造山暂歇拉张期、主造山期和造山后期等4个发展阶段<sup>[2]</sup>,王涛等的古陆缘构造演化史为奥陶纪—志留纪陆缘俯冲、泥盆纪陆缘弧及陆缘边缘裂解,弧后盆地形成、晚泥盆世最终洋盆闭合及早石炭世各地块拼合<sup>[3]</sup>;袁旭音还有从早古生代开始抬升成陆,寒武纪至志留纪一直处于剥蚀状态,泥盆纪开始由于地壳拉张而形成拗陷的观点<sup>[4]</sup>。其特点是发育有大量的加里东晚期花岗岩,同时,伴随岩浆作用的增强,在阿尔泰地区形成了大量的泥盆纪火山岩。以往在诺尔特地区发现的大量晚古生代火山岩,被认为是在造山间歇期形成的上叠断陷盆地的产物<sup>[5–8]</sup>。笔者在最近开展的新疆1:25万可可托海幅、江德勒克幅区调修测及青河县1:5万阿尔沙特等四幅区调工作过程中,发现正格河一带出露的红山嘴组a段流纹岩,较红山嘴组b、c段变形强烈,具明显蚀变。这套片理化蚀变流纹岩与含凝灰质英安流纹岩的岩石组合具有火山岩特征,明显不同于红山嘴组b、c段类复理石的碎屑岩建造组合,在区域上沿走向稳定出露,且具有一定规模,通过锆石U–Pb年龄测定,其同位素年龄结果显示为早泥盆世,不同于红山嘴组中古生物化石所指示的晚石炭世,故对其进行了重新厘定,暂命名为正格河火山岩。本文通过对该火山岩地质及岩相学特征、锆石U–Pb年龄、岩石地球化学特征等的研究,探讨其岩

石成因、构造环境及地质意义等问题,从而为阿尔泰造山带构造演化发展提供新信息。

## 1 地质概况

阿尔泰造山带以红山嘴—诺尔特断裂和阿巴宫—库尔提断裂为界,由北向南可划分为北阿尔泰、中阿尔泰和南阿尔泰3个块体。研究区横跨红山嘴断裂,主要出露中元古代—寒武纪、志留纪—石炭纪地质体(图1)。断裂两侧地质差异明显,南侧以中元古代苏普特岩群为主,发育泥盆纪闪长岩和石炭纪花岗岩,北侧除正格河火山岩外,还出露有震旦—寒武系喀纳斯群、下泥盆统一上石炭统库马苏组、石炭系红山嘴组,并发育有志留纪花岗岩和石炭纪花岗岩。

正格河火山岩集中分布于诺尔特—托格尔托别—正格河一带,其中诺尔特—托格尔托别一带呈北北西向展布,托格尔托别—正格河一带则转为近东西向展布。地层展布较为稳定,受区域应力作用的影响,整体呈条带状展布,长约60 km,宽0.7~1.6 km,最东段出露最宽,可达5 km左右。火山岩多与红山嘴组及库马苏组呈断层接触,局部被华力西中期岩浆岩侵入,侵入界线较清楚。火山岩片理化较强,可能是受后期挤压应力所致。

## 2 岩相学特征

正格河火山岩以浅灰色酸性火山岩为主,普遍含石英、长石斑晶,横向上岩性变化较大,正格河一带由北往南,北侧以火山岩为主极少见碎屑岩,南侧为正常沉积碎屑岩,主要为绢云母千枚岩、绢云绿泥千枚岩、绢云石英千枚岩;喀依尔提河一带以火山岩为主,中夹薄层浅变质碎屑岩;库尔木图河

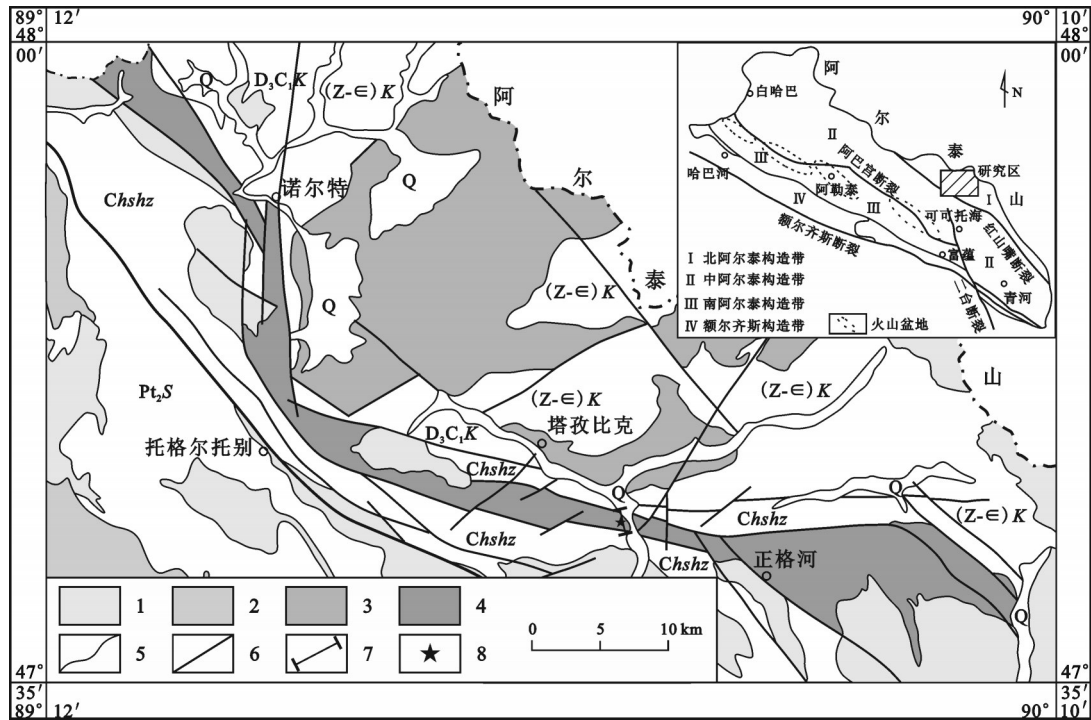


图1 正格河火山岩分布图

1—石炭纪花岗岩;2—泥盆纪闪长岩;3—志留纪花岗岩;4—正格河火山岩;5—地质界线;6—断层界线;7—剖面位置;8—采样位置;  
Q—第四系; Chshz—红山嘴组; D<sub>3</sub>C<sub>1</sub>K—库马苏组; (Z-ε)K—喀拉斯群; Pt<sub>2</sub>S—苏普特岩群

Fig.1 Geological sketch map of Zhenggehe volcanic rocks

1—Carboniferous Granite; 2—Devonian Diorite; 3—Silurian Granite; 4—Zhenggehe volcanic rocks; 5—Boundary; 6—Fault;  
7—Position of geological section; 8—Sampling site; Q—Quaternary; Chshz—Hongshanzui Formation; D<sub>3</sub>C<sub>1</sub>K—Kumasu Formation;  
(Z-ε)K—Kanasi Group; Pt<sub>2</sub>S—Supute rock group

一带北东侧以碎屑岩为主,夹火山岩,南西侧以火山岩为主,夹碎屑岩。本文选择了一条代表性剖面(图2),对其进行了重点的研究,主要岩性包括含凝灰质英安流纹岩和片理化蚀变流纹岩。

含凝灰质英安流纹岩:浅灰色,残余斑状结构,基质具残余显微晶质粒状结构(图3-a),平行构造。岩石主要由斑晶和基质组成,斑晶大小在0.8~1.5 mm,个别达3 mm。成分包括石英(9%~11%),半自形—他形粒状;钾长石(5%~7%),半自形柱状;斜长石(5%~7%),半自形柱状。基质成分以斜长石(约30%)、钾长石(近30%)为主,石英(10%)次之,呈隐晶—显微晶质粒状。岩石含凝灰晶屑成分:斜长石(4%~5%)、钾长石(2%~4%)、石英(1%~2%),粒径大小0.15~0.6 mm,形状呈尖棱角状、不规则状。

片理化蚀变流纹岩:浅灰—灰绿色,残余斑状结构、基质具残余显微晶质粒状结构,平行构造。岩石主要由斑晶和基质组成(图3-b),斑晶大小约1~

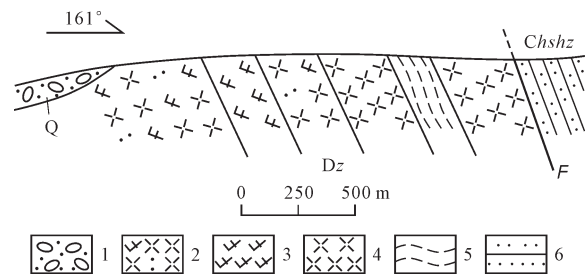


图2 正格河火山岩地层剖面图

1—第四系;2—凝灰质英安流纹岩;3—英安岩;4—流纹岩;  
5—千枚岩;6—粉砂岩

Fig.2 Stratigraphic section of Zhenggehe volcanic rocks  
1—Quaternary; 2—Tuff dacite rhyolite; 3—Dacite; 4—Rhyolite;  
5—Phyllite; 6—Siltstone

3 mm,成分为石英(16%~17%),他形粒状,常呈聚斑出现,斑晶具有明显的重结晶现象,发育重结晶的典型结构“三联点”,反映了岩石重结晶较充分;

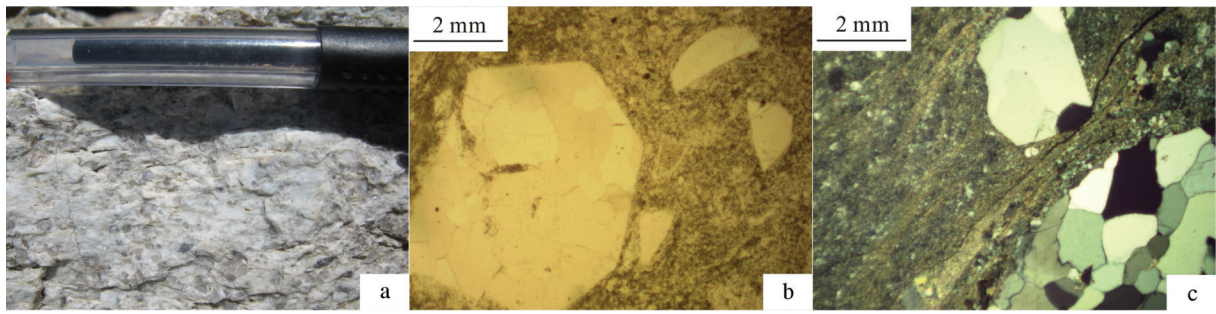


图3 正格河火山岩野外照片(a)和显微岩相照片(b为单偏光, c为正交偏光)  
b—斑状结构; c—流纹构造

Fig.3 Field photograph (a) and photomicrography (b, plainlight; c, crossed nicols) of Zhenggehe volcanic rocks  
b—Porphyritic texture; c—Rhyolitic structure

钾长石(3%~4%),半自形柱状,浑浊;斜长石(1%~2%),板状柱状,浑浊,个别显示钠长石双晶。基质大小0.006~0.01 mm,部分0.02 mm,成分为斜长石(45%~46%),多绢云母化,晶体浑浊;钾长石(27%~28%)和石英(4%~5%),均呈显微晶质粒状,具有典型的流纹构造(图3-c)。

### 3 锆石年龄

#### 3.1 锆石U-Pb同位素分析方法

采集约15 kg岩石样品,按常规方法粉碎,用磁选、电磁选方法分选得到重砂矿物,再淘洗获得锆石精矿,最后在双目镜下挑选出晶形和透明度较好的锆石晶体作为锆石U-Th-Pb同位素测定对象。首先将锆石颗粒粘在双面胶上,然后用无色透明的环氧树脂固定,待环氧树脂充分固化后,对其表面进行抛光至锆石内部暴露。锆石的阴极发光照相在西北大学大陆动力学国家重点实验室扫描电镜加载阴极发光仪上完成。锆石微区原位U-Th-Pb同位素年龄分析在西北大学大陆动力学国家重点实验室的LA-ICP-MS仪器上用标准测定程序进行。分析仪器为Agilent7500a型四极杆质谱仪和Geolas200M型激光剥蚀系统,激光器为193 nm ArF准分子激光器。激光剥蚀斑束直径为20  $\mu\text{m}$ ,激光剥蚀样品的深度为20~40  $\mu\text{m}$ 。锆石年龄计算采用标准锆石91500作为外标,元素含量采用美国国家标准物质局人工合成硅酸盐玻璃NIST SRM610作为外标, $^{29}\text{Si}$ 作为内标元素进行校正。详细的实验原理和流程及仪器参见文献[9]。样品的同位素比值和元素含量数据处理采用GLITTER程序,并采用

Andersen软件<sup>[10]</sup>对测试数据进行普通铅校正,年龄计算及谐和图绘制采用ISOPLOT(2.49版)软件<sup>[11]</sup>完成。

#### 3.2 锆石U-Pb年龄

本次工作在正格河地区采集了一套片理化饰变流纹岩样品(PM64-5),其地理坐标为北纬47°41'15"、东经89°44'45"。锆石U-Th-Pb同位素测定共分析了25个测点(表1),其中12、13和25这3个测点明显偏离谐和线,对照锆石阴极发光图像(图4),其中12和13两个测点无明显生长环带,25号测点位于残留核与震荡环带结合部位,可能因此引起测点数据不谐和,故将其剔除不参与计算。其余22个测点的年龄数据比较谐和,大致可为三组:第一组有3个测点, $^{206}\text{Pb}/^{238}\text{U}$ 年龄介于433~442 Ma;第二组有2个测点 $^{206}\text{Pb}/^{238}\text{U}$ 年龄分别为361 Ma和373 Ma;第三组有17个测点, $^{206}\text{Pb}/^{238}\text{U}$ 和 $^{207}\text{Pb}/^{235}\text{U}$ 年龄在382~420 Ma,构成非常集中的主锆石群,其谐和年龄为(400.5 $\pm$ 4.6) Ma(图5-a),加权平均年龄为(400.4 $\pm$ 3.6) Ma(图5-b),时代为早泥盆世,代表岩浆结晶年龄。而第一组锆石为明显岩浆生长环带,年龄较老,可能代表早期岩浆活动的年龄。第二组锆石形状残缺,可能受到后期岩浆改造,导致铅的混染,其年龄代表岩浆后期变质事件年龄。值得注意的是10号和11号测点分别位于同一锆石的边部与核部,但其年龄值十分接近,可能代表岩浆房中不断有外来岩浆的混入。

### 4 岩石地球化学特征

#### 4.1 地球化学分析方法

岩石样品的元素地球化学分析在咸阳核工业二

表 1 正格河火山岩(样品 PM64-5)中锆石的 LA-ICP-MS U-Th-Pb 同位素分析结果  
Table 1 Isotopic analytical results of LA-ICP-MS zircon U-Th-Pb ages of Zhenggehe volcanic rocks

点号	含量/10 <sup>-6</sup>			Th/U	同位素比值						表面年龄/Ma									
	Pb	Th	U		<sup>207</sup> Pb/ <sup>206</sup> Pb	1σ	<sup>207</sup> Pb/ <sup>235</sup> U	1σ	<sup>206</sup> Pb/ <sup>238</sup> U	1σ	<sup>207</sup> Pb/ <sup>235</sup> U	1σ	<sup>206</sup> Pb/ <sup>238</sup> U	1σ	<sup>208</sup> Pb/ <sup>232</sup> Th	1σ				
1	15.45	147.18	172.14	0.86	0.05664	0.00394	0.55419	0.03553	0.0709	0.00165	0.0232	0.00084	477	148	448	23	442	10	464	17
2	17.61	113.2	223.83	0.51	0.06027	0.00246	0.53757	0.01741	0.06464	0.00121	0.0219	0.00048	613	86	437	12	404	7	438	10
3	11.38	54.38	155.94	0.35	0.05556	0.0027	0.49295	0.02038	0.06425	0.00126	0.02007	0.00063	436	104	407	14	401	8	402	13
4	29.54	167	357.04	0.47	0.05559	0.00208	0.53251	0.0149	0.06941	0.00125	0.02108	0.00043	436	81	434	10	433	8	422	8
5	21.95	195.53	257.45	0.76	0.06977	0.00267	0.6272	0.01825	0.06515	0.0012	0.02203	0.00043	922	77	494	11	407	7	440	8
6	19.75	194.92	243.67	0.80	0.05848	0.00262	0.52309	0.01933	0.06482	0.00124	0.0198	0.00043	548	95	427	13	405	8	396	9
7	15.32	126.97	213.44	0.59	0.05281	0.0023	0.44486	0.01582	0.06105	0.00114	0.01674	0.00038	321	96	374	11	382	7	336	8
8	13.28	74.31	160.24	0.46	0.06756	0.00326	0.59798	0.02433	0.06415	0.00128	0.02467	0.00073	855	97	476	15	401	8	493	14
9	31.24	214.39	360.94	0.59	0.06112	0.00219	0.59184	0.01519	0.07018	0.00125	0.01973	0.00037	644	75	472	10	437	8	395	7
10	23.58	181.57	269.94	0.67	0.06296	0.00245	0.57402	0.01704	0.06608	0.0012	0.02278	0.00044	707	81	461	11	413	7	455	9
11	9.74	93.92	112.54	0.83	0.05812	0.00283	0.53131	0.02186	0.06628	0.00129	0.02043	0.00046	534	104	433	15	414	8	409	9
12	10.76	286.97	211.2	1.36	0.07926	0.00384	0.42938	0.01739	0.03927	0.00079	0.00723	0.00018	1179	93	363	12	248	5	146	4
13	12.19	477.83	47.62	10.03	0.11843	0.00575	1.09965	0.04428	0.06732	0.00146	0.01092	0.00026	1933	84	753	21	420	9	220	5
14	23.53	262.57	264.79	0.99	0.05843	0.00235	0.52291	0.01628	0.06489	0.00118	0.01959	0.00036	546	86	427	11	405	7	392	7
15	14.63	125.71	178.2	0.71	0.0539	0.00239	0.48419	0.01752	0.06514	0.00121	0.01941	0.00042	367	97	401	12	407	7	389	8
16	10.57	106.83	123.36	0.85	0.05705	0.00281	0.51527	0.02146	0.06551	0.00127	0.01874	0.00043	493	106	422	14	409	8	375	9
17	145.85	671.49	2293.41	0.29	0.0547	0.00178	0.43446	0.00889	0.05761	0.00098	0.01645	0.00029	400	70	366	6	361	6	330	6
18	8.83	93.73	104.97	0.89	0.06237	0.00333	0.54575	0.02523	0.06347	0.00128	0.01959	0.00047	687	110	442	17	397	8	392	9
19	21.96	155.34	281.12	0.55	0.05559	0.00218	0.49528	0.01468	0.06463	0.00115	0.01791	0.00037	436	85	409	10	404	7	359	7
20	8.67	79.17	110.65	0.72	0.05448	0.00311	0.47762	0.02404	0.0636	0.00129	0.01828	0.00051	391	123	396	17	398	8	366	10
21	9.86	79.75	123.24	0.65	0.05845	0.00273	0.51086	0.01967	0.06342	0.00119	0.01973	0.00046	547	99	419	13	396	7	395	9
22	11.73	111.04	143.99	0.76	0.0608	0.00296	0.52649	0.0215	0.06285	0.00121	0.01858	0.00043	632	102	430	14	393	7	372	9
23	9.83	96.92	129.58	0.75	0.05287	0.00257	0.43438	0.01767	0.05964	0.00112	0.01748	0.00039	323	106	366	13	373	7	350	8
24	12.85	101.92	159.18	0.64	0.06936	0.00297	0.59627	0.02006	0.0624	0.00115	0.01995	0.00044	910	86	475	13	390	7	399	9
25	21.67	146.76	279.54	0.53	0.05911	0.00235	0.5179	0.0155	0.06361	0.00113	0.019	0.00039	571	84	424	10	398	7	380	8

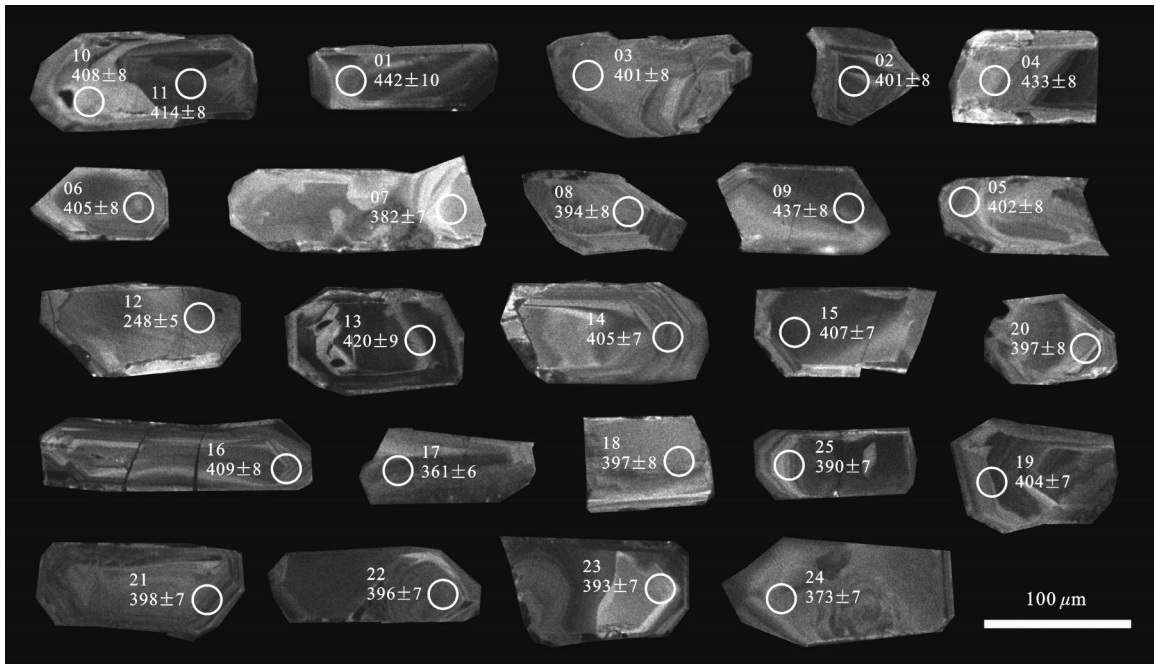


图4 正格河火山岩蚀变流纹岩中锆石阴极发光(CL)图像及U-Pb同位素年龄(Ma)

Fig.4 Cathodoluminescence(CL)images of selected zircons and isotopic ages (Ma) of hornblende rhyolite from Zhenggehe volcanic rocks

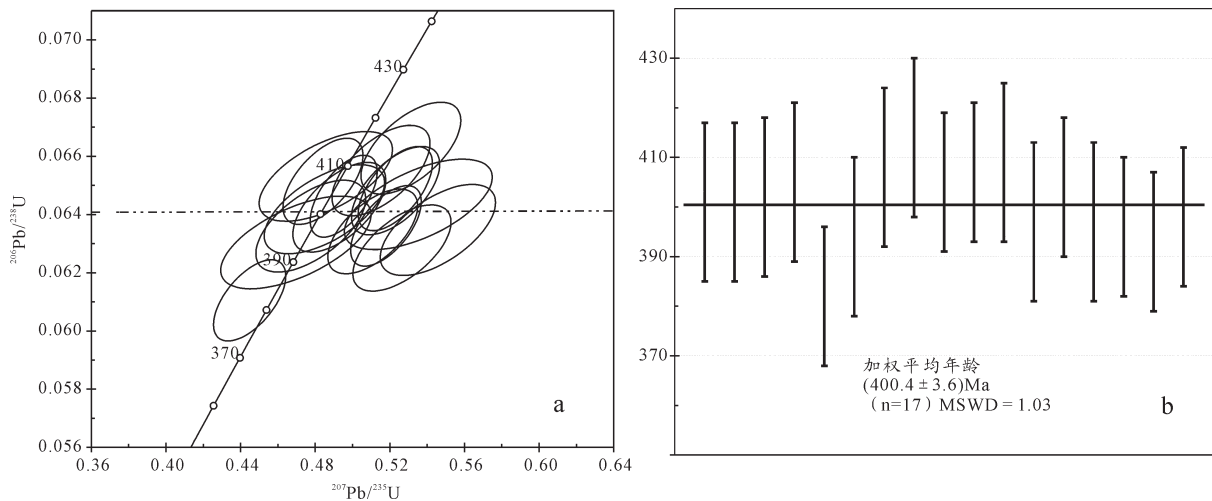


图5 正格河火山岩蚀变流纹岩样品(PM64-5)中锆石U-Pb谐和图和 $^{206}\text{Pb}/^{238}\text{U}$ 年龄图

Fig.5 Zircon LA-ICP-MS U-Pb concordia diagram and  $^{206}\text{Pb}/^{238}\text{U}$  isotopic ages of hornblende rhyolite (sample PM64-5) from Zhenggehe volcanic rocks

○三研究所分析测试中心完成。常量元素用常规湿法、容量法分析,其中烧失量用重量法分析,微量元素用电感耦合等离子体发射光谱法(ICP-AES)分析,稀土元素用电感耦合等离子体质谱法。常量元素的

分析精度(相对标准差)一般小于1%,微量元素和稀土元素分析精度优于5%。样品分析结果见表2。

#### 4.2 岩石地球化学特征

正格河火山岩 $\text{SiO}_2$ 含量变化较小,介于69.77%



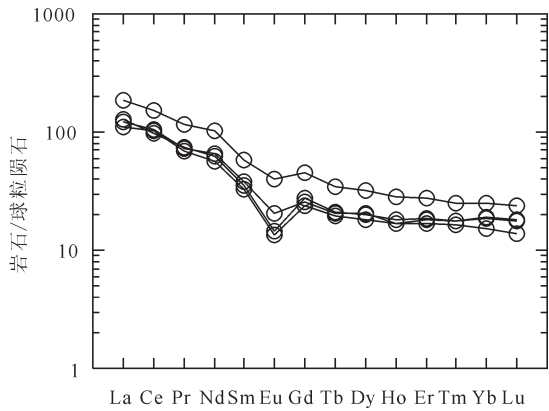


图7 正格河火山岩稀土元素配分曲线<sup>[16]</sup>  
Fig.7 Chondrite-normalized REE patterns of Zhenggehe volcanic rocks<sup>[16]</sup>

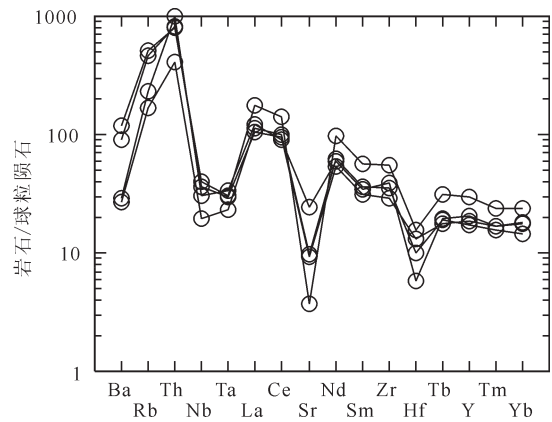


图8 正格河火山岩微量元素蛛网图<sup>[17]</sup>  
Fig.8 Chondrite-normalized spidergram of Zhenggehe volcanic rocks<sup>[17]</sup>

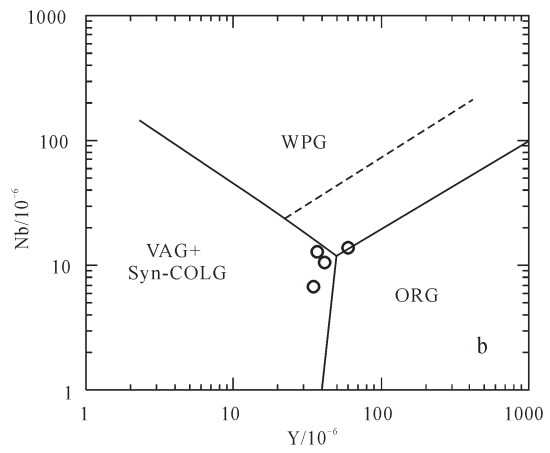
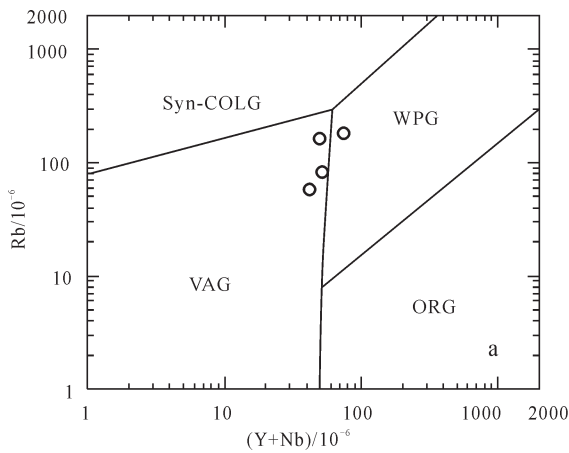


图9 正格河火山岩 Rb-(Y+Nb)图解(a)和 Nb-Y 图解(b)<sup>[39]</sup>  
Fig.9 Rb-(Y+Nb)(a) and Nb-Y(b) plots for Zhenggehe volcanic rocks<sup>[39]</sup>

## 5 讨论

诺尔特地区的物质组成主要为一套火山-沉积岩建造。前人对该地区进行过系统研究,认为诺尔特地区是在早古生代大陆边缘基底陆壳上发展起来的晚古生代陆壳,主要经历了震旦纪—中奥陶世的拉张环境、中奥陶世—志留纪的微板块碰撞、晚泥盆世—石炭纪的再次拉张以及石炭纪之后的剥蚀—夷平阶段<sup>[5-8,18-19]</sup>。晚古生代由于碰撞造山产生的构造挤压使地壳发生部分熔融,在阿尔泰造山带形成了大量的花岗岩类岩体<sup>[20-22]</sup>和酸性火山岩组合<sup>[23-27]</sup>。但对于岩

浆岩形成的大地构造环境一直存在着争议,此前的分歧主要在于泥盆纪时期阿尔泰地区是处于大陆边缘裂谷环境<sup>[28-30]</sup>,还是在活动大陆边缘的伸展环境<sup>[25,31]</sup>,或者是后碰撞造山环境<sup>[22,33]</sup>。最近,越来越多的研究成果指示其形成于与俯冲作用有关的岛弧或弧后盆地环境<sup>[26-27,32-35]</sup>和活动大陆边缘的陆弧环境<sup>[20,23,36-37]</sup>。但阿尔泰诺尔特地区在晚古生代时期,仅发育一套石炭纪火山-沉积岩建造,并一直被认为是俯冲-碰撞后形成的上叠断陷盆地的产物。此次工作中新厘定的正格河火山岩中的片理化蚀变流纹岩,其锆石 U-Pb 年龄结果(400.5±4.6) Ma,时代为早泥盆世,时间上



恰好弥补了诺尔特地区在早泥盆世构造演化上的这一空白时期,对更好地完善诺尔特地区的构造演化历史提供有力的资料。

正格河火山岩的主量元素显示出高硅(69.77%~75.16%)、高碱(5.90%~7.28%)、过铝质(13.02~13.29)的特征,可能与上地壳部分熔融作用有关;稀土元素配分曲线呈明显的右倾型, Eu具中等程度负异常;火山岩富集大离子亲石元素,亏损高场强元素,其中  $Yb < 5 \times 10^{-6}$ ,  $Ta < 1 \times 10^{-6}$ ,  $Ta/Yb < 0.5$ ,表现出与俯冲作用有关的岩浆作用特征。其微量元素中,富集 Rb、Th 等大离子亲石元素,亏损 Nb、Ta、Hf 等高场强元素。Th 的高度富集,与典型岛弧火山岩特征相似<sup>[38]</sup>。结合花岗岩类的微量元素判别图解(图9),样品点基本落在火山弧环境下,说明火山岩形成于与俯冲作用有关的岛弧环境。个别样品落入板内环境,可能代表了此时在诺尔特地区具有局部拉张的性质,区域上发育的泥盆纪辉长岩及泥盆纪双峰式火山岩,也体现了局部拉张的性质。特别是阿勒泰镇组双峰式火山岩的出现,可能暗示了早古生代末期之前,古亚洲洋发生了俯冲及岩石圈板片断裂,区域上泥盆纪火山岩的出现均与该俯冲作用有关<sup>[23-27,33]</sup>。

从区域资料来看,阿尔泰山南缘泥盆纪(400 Ma左右)发育有大规模的岩浆岩,也是该地区火山岩剧烈活动的时期<sup>[23-27,40]</sup>。前人研究资料显示,该时期的大量岩浆岩形成于与俯冲作用密切相关的陆缘弧构造环境<sup>[20,41]</sup>,另外,龙晓平等<sup>[42]</sup>通过对阿尔泰山南缘泥盆纪地层浅变质碎屑沉积岩地球化学特征、源区物质年代学及铅同位素组成研究,认为其形成于活动大陆边缘构造环境,柴凤梅<sup>[23,25]</sup>、宋国学<sup>[24]</sup>、单强<sup>[26-27]</sup>等对泥盆纪阿尔泰山造山带南缘的火山岩进行详细的研究证实该时期火山岩的形成与古亚洲洋板块向西伯利亚大陆板块俯冲-消减作用引起的地壳熔融有关。本次工作在阿尔泰山南缘的昆格依特岩体中,获得了早泥盆世岩体年龄,并得到相同的构造环境结论<sup>[43]</sup>。正格河火山岩具有泥盆纪火山岩高硅、高碱、过铝质的钙碱性特征,微量元素表现出岛弧环境特征,判别图解显示其形成于岛弧或活动大陆边缘构造环境,同时,其地球化学特征显示出与昆格依特岩体相似的特点,且岩石  $SiO_2$  含量(69.77%~75.16%)、 $FeO^*/MgO$  (4.44~6.71)、 $K_2O/$

$Na_2O$  (1.34~6.11)具有活动大陆边缘特征( $SiO_2=56\% \sim 75\%$ 、 $FeO^*/MgO > 2.0$ 、 $K_2O/Na_2O > 0.6$ )<sup>[44]</sup>。故此,笔者认为正格河火山岩形成于活动大陆边缘环境,其动力来源于古亚洲洋的向北消减俯冲。

## 6 结 论

(1)在诺尔特地区新厘定出的正格河火山岩岩石组合特征不同于原属红山嘴组,其中的片理化蚀变流纹岩锆石 U-Pb 年龄为(400.4±3.6)Ma,时代为早泥盆世。

(2)正格河火山岩形成于与俯冲作用有关的活动大陆边缘构造环境。其形成的动力学背景与古亚洲洋的向北消减俯冲有关。

**致谢:** 本文撰写得到了同事曾忠诚的指导与帮助,审稿人和编辑部李亚萍老师提出了建设性的修改意见,LA-ICP-MS 锆石 U-Pb 年龄测试和岩石地球化学数据分析分别得到了西北大学大陆动力学国家重点实验室柳小明博士和咸阳核工业二〇三研究所分析测试中心林桂芝工程师的大力支持和热心帮助,在此一并表示诚挚的感谢。

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