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云岗盆地晚中生代沉积-火山充填序列 及其构造意义

李振宏¹ 渠洪杰¹ 杨永恒² 公王斌¹

(1. 中国地质科学院地质力学研究所, 北京 100081; 2. 中油辽河油田分公司, 辽宁 盘锦 124010)

摘要: 利用凝灰岩夹层及安山岩的锆石 U-Pb 同位素测年, 对云岗盆地晚中生代地层充填序列的关键时限进行了限定。结合地层接触关系、安山岩的地球化学特征, 分析了重点地质界面的构造意义。取得了以下主要认识: (1) 早中侏罗世, 盆地为一套湖进序列的连续沉积, 以大同组含煤地层为代表, 暗示着区域拉张的构造背景; (2) 盆地整体缺失了晚侏罗世(160.4±1.1) Ma 至早白垩世(130.1±0.7) Ma 的沉积地层, 其发生的动力学背景可能与古太平洋、西伯利亚、特提斯同时向东亚大陆汇聚产生的远程效应有关; (3) 旧高山安山岩形成于早白垩世(130.1±0.7) Ma 大陆板内裂谷的构造背景, 与华北克拉通破坏的动力学背景紧密相关。研究成果对旧高山安山岩时代归属提出了新的认识, 并不归属于上侏罗统髫髻山组, 而相当于下白垩统张家口组。

关键词: 云岗盆地; 旧高山; 晚中生代; 凝灰质碳酸盐岩; 安山岩; 锆石 U-Pb 同位素测年

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Late Mesozoic sedimentary-volcanic filling record in Yungang basin and its tectonic implications

LI Zhen-hong¹, QU Hong-jie¹, YANG Yong-heng², GONG Wang-bin¹

(1. *Institute of Geomechanics, Chinese Academy of Geological Sciences, Beijing 100081, China*; 2. *Liaohu Oilfield Company of Petrochina, Panjin 124010, Liaoning, China*)

Abstract: Based on regional stratigraphic correlation and using zircon dating method of tuff layer and andesite rocks in the Late Mesozoic stratigraphic sequence, the authors defined the key time of the sedimentary-fill record. According to the formation contact relationship and the geochemical characteristics of the andesite, the authors also analyzed the tectonic significance of the key geological interface. Some conclusions have been reached: (1) During the Early-Middle Jurassic, the sedimentary sequence was characterized by a suite of lake transgression sequence with the coal-bearing strata of Datong Formation, indicating the tectonic setting of the regional extension; (2) These strata had no sedimentary record from Late Jurassic (160.4±1.1 Ma) to Early Cretaceous

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作者简介: 李振宏, 男, 1973 年生, 副研究员, 主要从事沉积盆地与动力学研究; E-mail: lizhenhong@126.com。

(130.1±0.7 Ma), which was dynamically associated with far field effects produced by synchronous convergences toward the east Asia continent of different plates (Siberia, Paleo-Pacific, Tethys); (3) The andesite of Jiugaoshan was developed in the tectonic setting of the continental rift during the Early Cretaceous, which might have been associated with the destruction of the North China Craton. The andesite age of Jiugaoshan was defined in the study. It does not belong to the Tiaojiashan Formation, but corresponds to the Zhangjiakou Formation in Yanshan area.

Key words: Yungang basin; Jiugaoshan; Late Mesozoic; tuffaceous carbonate; andesite; zircon U-Pb isotopic age

About the first author: LI Zhen-hong, male, born in 1973, associate professor, majors in sedimentology; E-mail: lizhenhong@126.com.

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云岗盆地位于山西省东北部,为一呈北东—南西向展布的晚中生代盆地(图1)。根据最新的1:25万区域地质填图成果,盆地内主要出露下侏罗统永

定庄组(J_{1y})、中侏罗统大同组(J_{2d})、云岗组(J_{2yg})和下白垩统左云组(K_{1z}),缺失了上侏罗统及下白垩统部分地层(图2)^[1]。其中,在大同旧高山附近,出露

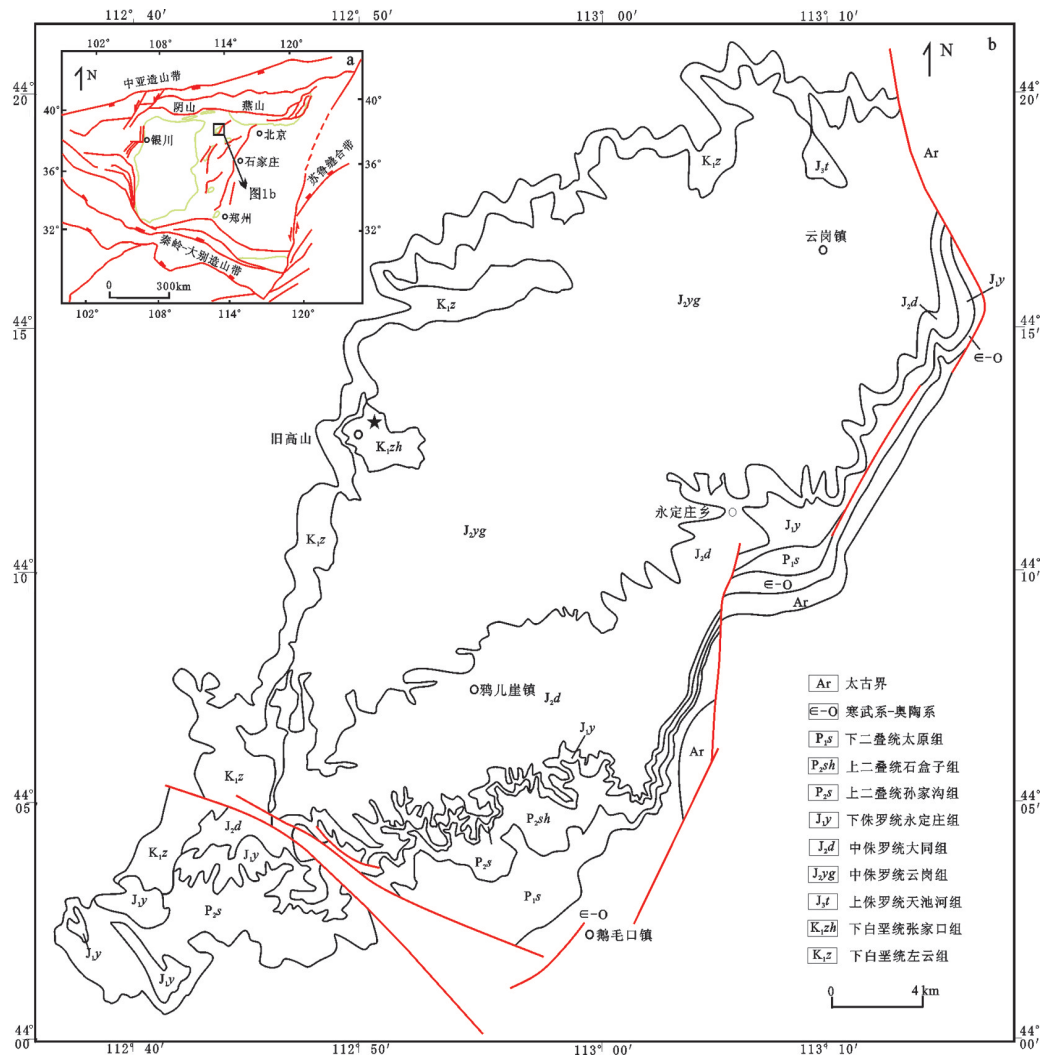


图1 云岗盆地区域地质图
Fig.1 Regional geological map of Yungang basin

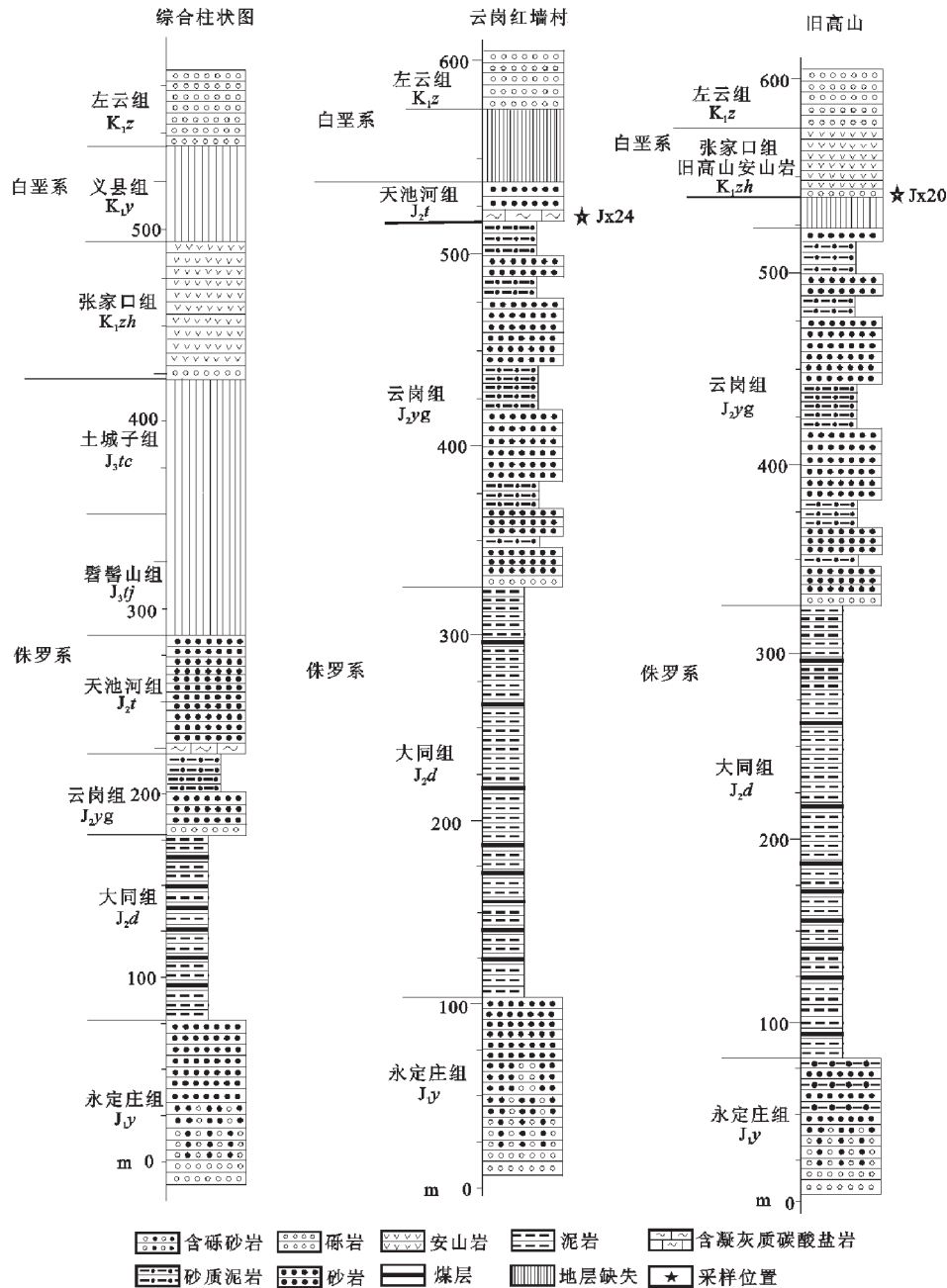


图2 云岗盆地晚中生代典型地层柱状图

Fig.2 Typical stratigraphic columnar section of late Mesozoic in the Yungang basin

大约 3 km²左右的安山岩,下伏中侏罗统云岗组 (J_{2yg}),上覆下白垩统左云组 (K_{1z})。山西省地层表编写组 (1979)《华北地区区域地层表山西省分册》将包括大同旧高山、浑源官王铺等地的安山岩在内的火山岩统称为髻髻山组,时代侏罗纪^[2]。山西省区域地质志 (1989)与冀北地区的地层进行对比,将

大同旧高山安山岩归属于东岭台群白旗组,时代为晚侏罗世^[3]。以上表明,关于旧高山火山岩的时代归属仍存在着争议。本次研究对大同红墙村一带云岗组顶部的含凝灰质碳酸盐岩及旧高山安山岩的地层时代利用锆石 U-Pb 同位素测年进行了重新限定,进而在地层时代的约束下讨论了不同地质

界面的构造意义。

1 区域构造背景与沉积特征

1.1 区域构造背景

晚中生代是中国中东部乃至东亚构造演化的重要时期^[4-9]。华北地区在这一时期的构造变形以中-晚侏罗世的强烈挤压和早白垩世的区域伸展为特征。中-晚侏罗世逆冲和褶皱构造主要分布在华北克拉通北缘阴山-燕山构造带、北京西山和太行山北段、环鄂尔多斯盆地、华北克拉通东南缘的徐州-苏州地区以及辽东半岛和胶东半岛^[10-16]。该阶段的逆冲断层往往切过中-晚侏罗世火山-沉积地层,并被早白垩世火山岩所覆盖,或被早白垩世侵入岩所侵入^[17-18]。尽管中-晚侏罗世构造变形在时间上较为一致,但逆冲构造变形的方向却很不一致,该期构造可能受到多重构造体制的制约^[19-21]。早白垩世变形主要以伸展型沉积盆地和变质核杂岩为主,变质核杂岩在华北克拉通的南缘的熊耳山、小秦岭、东缘的胶东玲珑、辽南、北缘的医巫闾山、赤峰楼子店、云蒙山和呼和浩特等地皆有产出。早白垩世伸展构造具有较为统一的伸展方向,为NW-SE向伸展,主要受东部滨太平洋构造域演化的控制^[22-25]。华北地区一些晚侏罗世逆冲构造活动一直持续到早白垩世,局部可见逆冲构造与伸展构造近乎同期发生的现象,但是更多的证据表明伸展构造主要发生在挤压构造之后^[16]。

1.2 沉积特征

下侏罗统永定庄组(J_2y)露头呈环带状分布于云岗盆地,不整合覆盖于上二叠统石千峰组以下的不同层位上。在永定庄乡以西,覆盖于上二叠统石千峰组之上;在永定庄乡至云岗镇之间覆盖于下二叠统石盒子组及寒武系、奥陶系之上;在云岗镇以东覆盖于太古代地层之上。总体上表现为东部下覆地层时代老、西部下覆地层时代新。本组为弱氧化条件为主的河湖相-残坡积相为主的杂色碎屑岩地层。以灰黄、灰白、紫红、灰绿、杏黄等互层杂色砂、泥岩为主,受沉积盆地凹凸不平的古地形等因素控制,地层横向变化大。垂直方向上韵律明显,下部以灰白色、浅灰黄色含砾砂岩及砂砾岩为主,夹砾岩及细砂岩;中部为灰、灰白、灰黄色粉砂岩与砂岩互层夹泥页岩;上部为紫红、灰紫、灰绿、

杏黄等互层杂色砂质泥岩、粉砂岩及砂岩。

中侏罗统大同组(J_2d)为还原条件下河湖相为主的含煤碎屑岩地层。其总貌为灰-灰黑色砂、泥岩与煤层互层。垂直方向上具有明显的多韵律特征,自下而上可以划分为7个亚相。第一亚相:下部为灰白色含砾粗-巨砾砂岩,偶夹砂砾岩,具斜层理,含黄铁矿结核,并常含有杂色粉砂岩碎块;中上部为灰黑色黏土质细砂岩夹薄层砂岩、炭质泥岩及可采煤3层。第二亚相:下部为灰白色中、细粒砂岩,具斜层理,与粗粉砂岩、砂质页岩互层夹煤线;中上部为灰、灰黑色粉砂岩、泥岩、砂质页岩夹煤层,其中可采煤层2层,横向稳定。第三亚相:下部为灰、灰白色中细粒砂岩,具斜层理,含黄铁矿结核及煤屑;中上部为灰、灰白、灰黑色砂岩、粉砂岩、黏土质细砂岩,砂质泥岩互层,含可采煤3层。第四亚相:下部为灰白、灰黄色粗-细粒砂岩,具斜层理,含黄铁矿结核;中上部灰、灰白、深灰色细砂岩、黏土质粉砂岩,砂质页岩互层,含1层可采煤层。第五亚相:中下部为灰白色粗-细粒砂岩,具斜层理,含黄铁矿结核及煤屑;上部为灰黑色粉砂岩、粉砂质泥岩、灰黑色泥岩互层,夹炭质泥岩及煤层,含可采煤2层,横向分布不稳定。第六亚相:下部为灰白、浅灰黄色中、细粒砂岩夹砂质泥岩;中上部为灰、深灰色砂质泥岩、粉砂岩互层,夹细砂岩、炭质泥岩及煤层,可采煤稳2层,横向稳定。第七亚相:中下部灰白、浅灰色粗-细粒砂岩,含黄铁矿结核,具斜层理;上部灰、深灰色粉砂岩、砂质泥岩,顶部砂质页岩及可采煤1层。

中侏罗统云岗组(J_2yg)与下伏大同组(J_2d)整合接触,自下而上明显的可以划分为3个岩性段。第一段为弱还原条件下的河湖相沉积,以灰白色砂岩为主,中上部为灰色、青灰色页岩及粉砂岩发育。横向变化小,岩性、岩相均较稳定。一般以砾质砂岩或砾岩为底,其中常含页岩碎块及煤屑。第二段为弱氧化-弱还原环境下的河、湖相沉积,暗紫红色与灰绿色、灰白色互层,夹少量灰色、灰黄色页岩。第三段以氧化干燥环境下的河流相红色碎屑岩为主,顶部有少量流纹质凝灰熔岩及硅质结晶灰岩(图3e,f)。受后期剥蚀破坏,该段在区内保留厚度明显不同,最大厚度位于大同红墙村一带(图1)。

下白垩统左云组(K_2z)主要为一套浅灰色砾

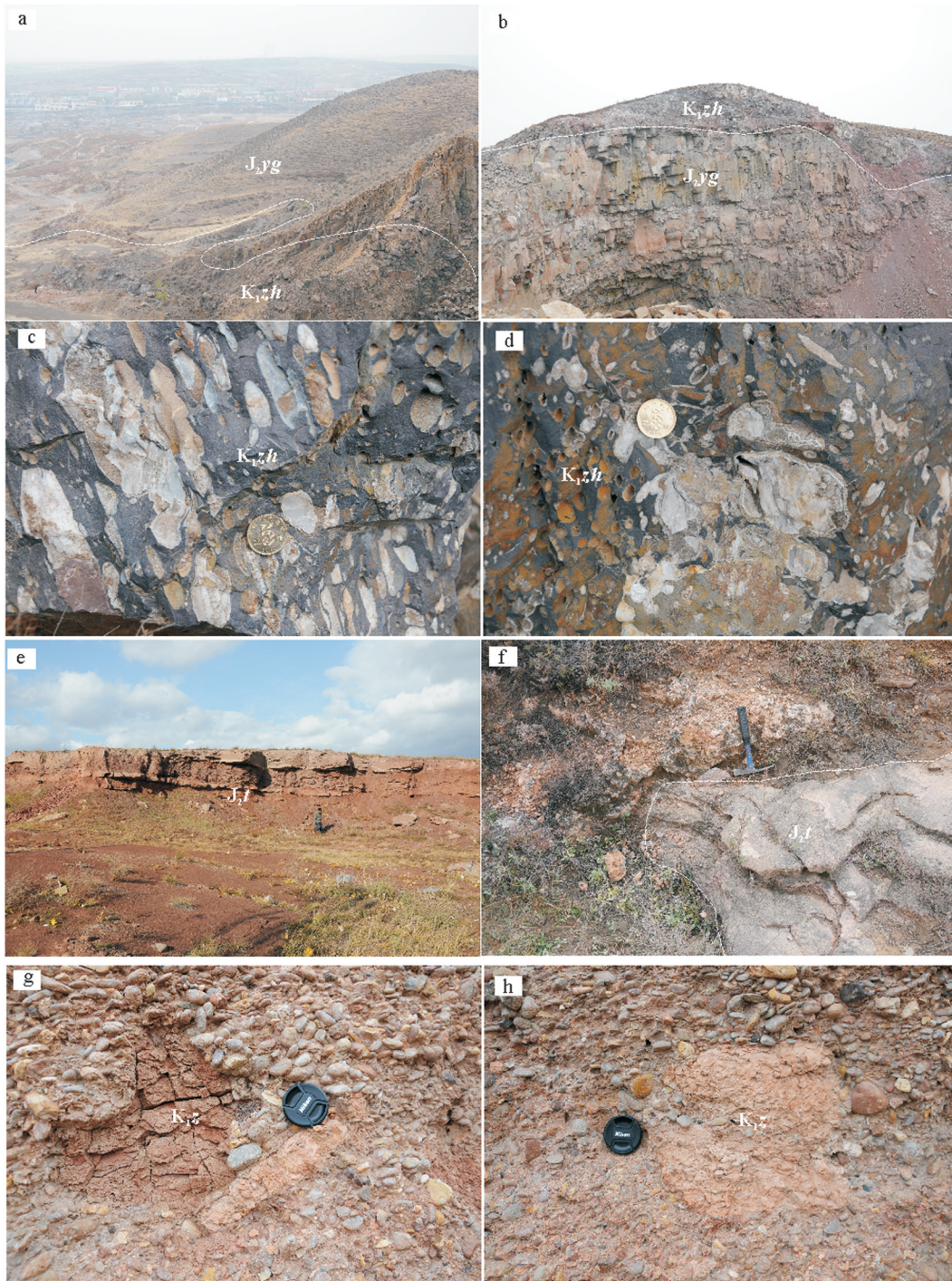


图3 云岗盆地晚中生代地层野外露头典型照片

a,b—旧高山安山岩与云岗组地层接触关系(大同旧高山);c,d—旧高山安山岩气孔构造(大同旧高山);e—上侏罗统天池河组紫红色砂岩(大同红墙村);f—上侏罗统天池河组凝灰质碳酸盐岩(大同红墙村);g,h—下白垩统左云组砾岩(左云县盐疙瘩);J₂yg—中侏罗统云岗组;K₁zh—下白垩统张家口组;J₂t—中侏罗统天池河组;K₁z—下白垩统左云组

Fig.3 Typical field outcrop photos of late Mesozoic strata in the Yungang basin

a, b—Contact relationship between andesite of Jiugaoshan and Yungang Formation(Jiugaoshan, Datong); c, d—Vesicular structure of andesite (Jiugaoshan, Datong); e—Purplish red sandstone of upper Jurassic Tianchihe Formation (Hongqiangcun, Datong); f—Tuffaceous carbonate of upper Jurassic Tianchihe Formation (Hongqiangcun, Datong); g, h—Conglomerate of the lower Cretaceous Zuoyun Formation (Yangeda, Zuoyun); J₂yg—Middle Jurassic Yungang Formation; K₁zh—Lower Cretaceous Zhangjiakou Formation; J₂t—Middle Jurassic Tianchihe Formation; K₁z—Lower Cretaceous Zuoyun Formation

岩。砾石绝大多数由碳酸盐岩组成, 偶见有安山岩及碎石砾石, 多呈现边角浑圆、次圆状的饼状砾、块状砾, 少数为棱角突出的片状、柱状砾, 粒度分选差, 砾面上见有钉形条痕、压坑砾石镶嵌等, 个别砾石的凹面上见有成组的刻槽残痕, 泥砂质胶结(图3-g,h)。

旧高山安山岩以中性溢流火山岩为主, 具有四个以上的喷发韵律。底部有少量砾岩, 砾石成分以黑云钾长片麻岩、黑云斜长片麻岩、硅质岩和竹叶状灰岩为主。砾石大小混杂, 最大可达30 cm, 小的仅仅2~3 mm, 砂质胶结。该套安山岩厚度变化急剧, 在旧高山北部可达150 m, 向南西、北东均迅速变薄并尖灭。在区域上覆盖于中侏罗统云岗组不同层位之上, 总体上呈不整合状态接触, 其上被左云组角度不整合覆盖(图3-a,b)。

2 样品采集及测试

本次研究采集的样品主要包括:(1)大同红墙村云岗组第三段含凝灰质碳酸盐岩(JX24), 目的是通过锆石U-Pb同位素测年确定凝灰岩的年龄;(2)旧高山安山岩(JX20), 目的主要包括两方面, 一是通过锆石U-Pb同位素测年确定旧高山安山岩的年龄, 二是对安山岩进行地球化学元素分析, 探讨安山岩形成的地球动力学背景。

2.1 样品岩石学特征

大同红墙村云岗组顶部含凝灰质碳酸盐岩镜下鉴定岩石主要由泥晶方解石、陆源碎屑及凝灰物质组成, 凝灰物质为晶屑、玻屑, 晶屑为钾长石、斜长石、石英, 棱角状, 星散状分布, 玻屑弧面棱角状, 被方解石交代, 为假象(图4-a,b)。

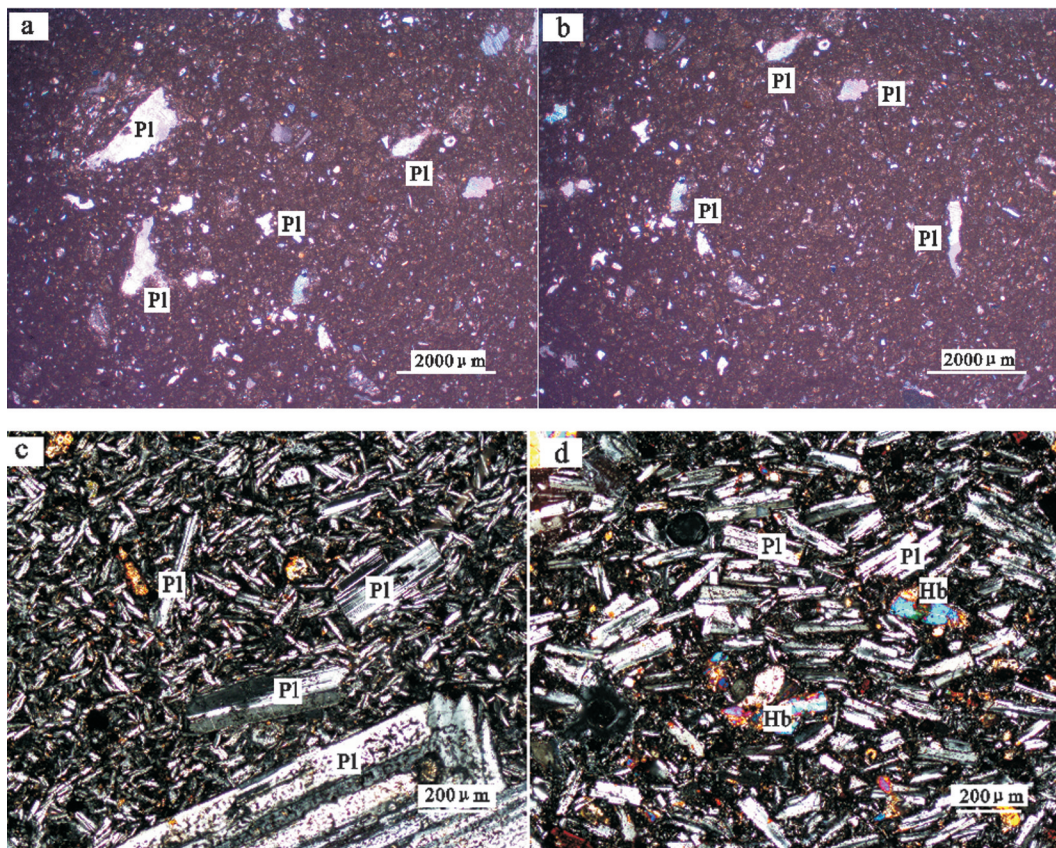


图4 旧高山安山岩和红墙村凝灰质碳酸盐岩镜下典型照片

a,b—红墙村凝灰质碳酸盐;c,d—旧高山安山岩;Pl—斜长石;Hb—普通角闪石

Fig. 4 Typical photos of the tuffaceous carbonate of Hongqiangcun and andesites of Jiugaoshan under the microscope
a,b— Tuffaceous carbonate of Hongqiangcun; c,d— Andesites of Jiugaoshan; Pl— Plagioclase; Hb—Hornblende

大同旧高山安山岩气孔、杏仁构造发育(图3-c,d)。杏仁体椭圆形—圆形,大小介于0.4~2.5 mm,由粒状方解石组成。气孔呈定向拉长状,大小一般5~10 mm。镜下鉴定主要矿物组成为斜长石60%~70%,辉石20%~30%,伊丁石化橄榄石10%,可见极少数的副矿物磁铁矿、磷灰石等(图4-c,d)。

2.2 样品测试方法

岩石地球化学元素分析在国家地质实验测试中心完成。主量元素测试采用X荧光光谱法(XRF),所用仪器型号为PW4400,微量元素测试采用等离子体质谱仪(ICP-MS)。LA-MC-ICP-MS锆石U-Pb定年测试分析在中国地质科学院矿产资源研究所MC-ICP-MS实验室完成。锆石定年所用仪器为Finnigan Neptune型MC-ICP-MS及配套的Newwave UP213激光剥蚀系统。激光剥蚀所用斑束直径为25 μm ,频率为10 Hz,能量密度约为2.5 $\text{J}\cdot\text{cm}^{-2}$,以He为载气。LA-MC-ICP-MS激光剥蚀采用单点剥蚀的方式,数据分析前用锆石GJ-1进行调试仪器,使之达到最优状态。锆石U-Pb定年以锆石GJ-1为外标,U、Th含量以锆石M127为外标进行校正^[26]。数据处理采用ICPMSDataCal程序,锆石年龄谐和图由Isoplot3.0程序完成。样品分析过程中,Plesovice标样作为未知样品的分析结果为337 Ma,对应的年龄推荐值为(337.13 \pm 0.37) Ma (2σ)^[27],两者在误差范围内完全一致。对于碎屑锆石年龄>1000 Ma的数据,采用²⁰⁷Pb/²⁰⁶Pb年龄,而对于碎屑锆石年龄<1000 Ma的数据,采用²⁰⁶Pb/²³⁸U年龄^[28],以谐和度>90%为标准遴选U-Pb年龄数据。

3 测试结果

旧高山安山岩的主量元素、稀土元素、微量元素的分析结果分别见表1。5个样品的SiO₂含量介于49.86%~53.21%,平均51.69%。岩石富铝,Al₂O₃含量介于13.17%~15.56%,平均14.58%。K₂O和Na₂O含量较高,K₂O+Na₂O含量介于7.5%~8.1%,平均7.8%。Fe₂O₃含量较高,介于7.0%~8.2%,平均7.8%。除第4个样品点外,其他4个样品点的Al₂O₃含量均大于K₂O、Na₂O和CaO含量的总和,属铝过饱和岩石。稀土元素标准化曲线表现出明显的轻稀土富集,重稀土亏损型(图5-a)。稀土元素总量(ΣREE)介于304.1 $\times 10^{-6}$ ~348.2 $\times 10^{-6}$,平均329.0 \times

表1 云岗盆地旧高山安山岩主量元素(%),微量和稀土元素(10^{-6})分析结果

Table 1 Analyses of major elements(%), trace elements and REE(10^{-6}) from the andesite of the Jiugaoshan in the Yungang basin

分析项目	Yang9-1	Yang9-2	Yang9-3	Yang9-4	Yang9-5
Na ₂ O	3.5	3.2	3.23	3.24	3.4
MgO	1.8	1.3	1.6	1.4	1.5
Al ₂ O ₃	15.4	15.56	14.27	13.17	14.54
SiO ₂	53.2	49.86	52.84	50.68	51.86
P ₂ O ₅	0.73	0.73	0.77	0.71	0.79
K ₂ O	4.6	4.33	4.68	4.32	4.46
CaO	4.4	4.48	5.28	9.2	6.58
TiO ₂	1.77	1.53	1.68	1.52	1.73
MnO	0.06	0.19	0.1	0.08	0.08
Fe ₂ O ₃	8.27	8.01	7.8	7.02	7.8
FeO	0.77	0.89	0.75	0.88	0.81
H ₂ O	3.3	2.34	3.33	2.2	2.66
CO ₂	1.5	7.68	3.58	5.5	3.4
Total	99.3	100.1	99.91	99.92	99.61
La	69.6	62.5	67.5	64.3	69.2
Ce	150	130	148	130	150
Pr	16.5	14.5	15.3	14.9	16.2
Nd	61.6	52.5	58	55.8	62
Sm	10.1	8.43	9.47	8.87	9.79
Eu	2.35	2.07	2.25	2.13	2.35
Gd	6.88	6.38	6.41	6.45	7
Tb	0.92	0.82	0.88	0.81	0.88
Dy	4.3	3.82	4.13	3.78	4.25
Ho	0.73	0.66	0.73	0.66	0.71
Er	2.06	1.92	2.05	1.81	2.09
Tm	0.25	0.23	0.25	0.2	0.24
Yb	1.6	1.34	1.51	1.38	1.45
Lu	0.24	0.19	0.22	0.2	0.22
Y	21.1	18.8	20.1	18.1	20.1
V	142	120	123	115	122
Ni	22.6	20.3	23.8	20.9	21.1
Cu	13.9	12.9	15.4	15.8	14.8
Zn	100	100	100	100	102
Cr	30.3	34.4	30.7	30.7	32.5
Ba	4219	4288	4847	4847	4288
B	6.93	6.6	5.86	5.86	6.87
Pb	14.4	13.6	13.6	13.6	15.1
Sr	877	885	845	845	860
Li	12.5	10.2	11.2	11.2	12.6
Th	4.87	4.09	4.3	4.3	4.75
Sc	13.2	10.7	11.6	11.6	12.7
Zr	380	379	376	376	390
Co	16.6	15.2	14.5	14.5	16.2
Hf	6.18	5.97	6.36	6.36	6.08
Ta	1.19	1.01	1.14	1.14	1.19
Nb	24.7	21.3	21.9	21.9	23.6

10^{-6} 。 $\Sigma\text{LREE}/\Sigma\text{HREE}$ 比值介于 7.9~8.3。轻稀土分馏 $(\text{La}/\text{Sm})_N$ 介于 4.3~4.6, 重稀土分馏 $(\text{Tb}/\text{Yb})_N$ 介于 2.4~2.6, 轻稀土分馏明显高于重稀土。 δEu 值 0.99, 无明显的 Eu 异常。微量元素原始地幔标准化模式, 5 个样品的曲线特征完全一致。均相对富集 Ba、Rb、Th、U、Sr、Zr 等强不相容元素, 亏损 V、Cr、Ni 等元素(图 5-b)。

从 CL 图像来看, 大同旧高山安山岩和红墙村凝灰质碳酸盐岩的锆石自形形态均较好, 震荡环带明显, 具有岩浆锆石的特征(图 6)。Th/U 比值前者介于 0.12~5.39, 后者介于 0.34~2.19, 均大于 0.1, 具有岩浆锆石 Th/U 比值的特点。大同红墙村凝灰质

碳酸盐岩共测试有效样品点 20 个(表 2), 采用 $^{206}\text{Pb}/^{238}\text{U}$ 年龄, 最年轻的年龄主要介于 160~162 Ma, 10 个点的谐和年龄为 (160.4 ± 1.1) Ma, 代表了该期凝灰岩的喷发年龄(图 7-a)。旧高山安山岩共测试有效样品点 20 个(表 3), 采用 $^{206}\text{Pb}/^{238}\text{U}$ 年龄, 最年轻的年龄主要介于 128~132 Ma, 11 个点的谐和年龄为 (130.1 ± 0.78) Ma, 代表了火山岩的喷发年龄(图 7-b)。

4 讨论

4.1 地层时代

云岗盆地中侏罗统云岗组在纵向序列上自下而上可以明显的划分为 3 段, 下部两段以灰绿色岩性的

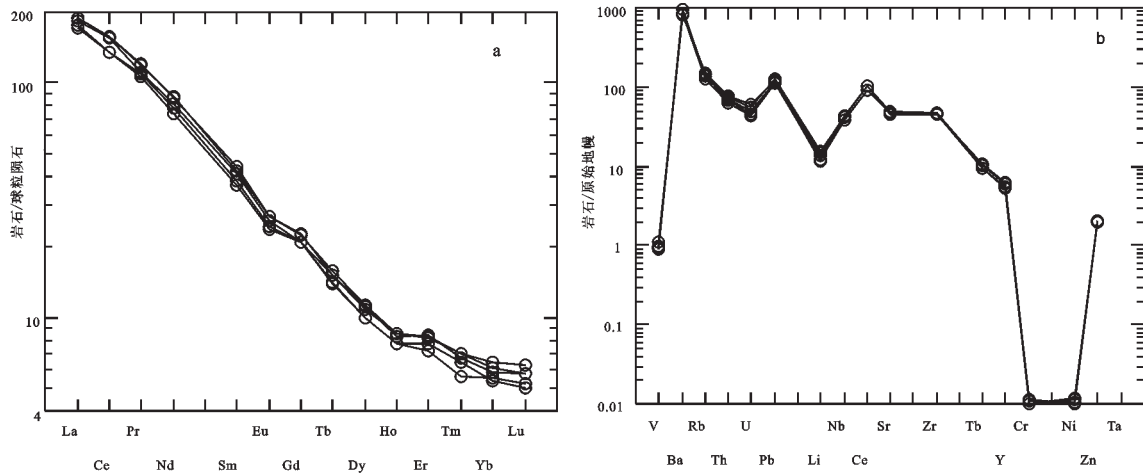


图 5 旧高山安山岩稀土、微量元素标准化曲线

a—稀土元素球粒陨石标准化曲线; b—微量元素原始地幔标准化曲线

Fig.5 Normalized REE and trace element patterns for andesites from Jiugaoshan

a—Chondrite-normalized curves of REE; b—Primitive mantel-normalized curves of trace elements

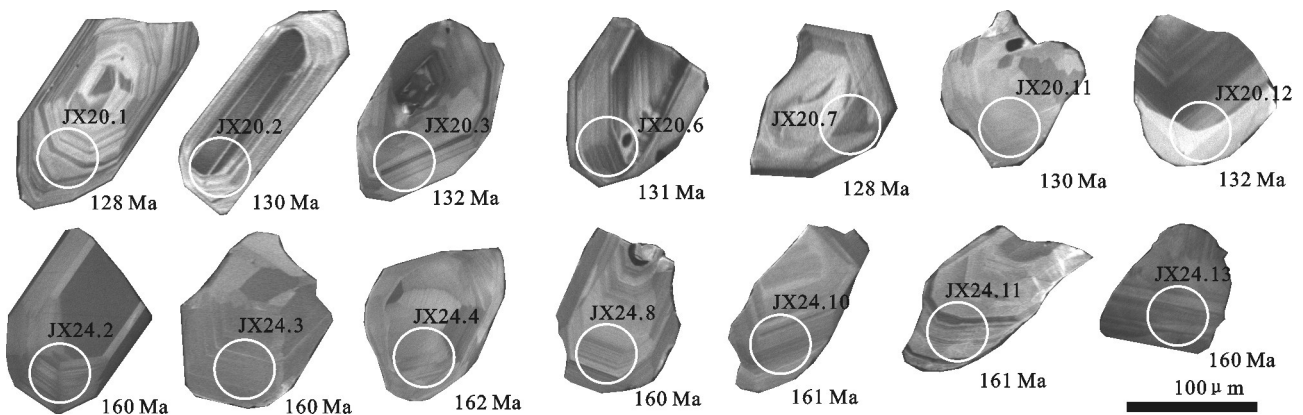


图 6 旧高山安山岩(JX20)和红墙村凝灰质碳酸盐岩(JX24)锆石阴极发光典型图像

Fig. 6 Representative cathodoluminescence (CL) images of zircon grains for the andesites of Jiugaoshan (JX20) and tuffaceous carbonate (JX24) of Hongqiangcun

表2 云岗盆地中侏罗统云岗组含凝灰质碳酸盐岩锆石U-Pb年龄数据(JX24)

Table 2 U-Pb isotope dating results for the tuffaceous carbonate zircons from the Middle Jurassic Yungang Formation in the Yungang basin

测点	含量/ 10^{-6}		Th/U	同位素比值						表面年龄/Ma			
	U	Th		$^{207}\text{Pb}/^{206}\text{Pb}$		$^{207}\text{Pb}/^{235}\text{U}$		$^{206}\text{Pb}/^{238}\text{U}$		$^{207}\text{Pb}/^{235}\text{U}$		$^{206}\text{Pb}/^{238}\text{U}$	
				1σ	1σ	1σ	1σ	1σ	1σ				
1	86	66	0.77	0.1333	0.0003	6.7132	0.0367	0.3649	0.00181	2074	5	2005	4.5
2	41	54	1.31	0.0461	0.0036	0.1611	0.0122	0.0253	0.00038	160	12	160	2
3	61	46	0.74	0.0492	0.0039	0.1706	0.0134	0.0252	0.00042	160	12	160	2
4	69	132	1.91	0.0587	0.0033	0.2051	0.0113	0.0254	0.00035	189	10	162	2
5	51	112	2.19	0.1552	0.0006	9.4108	0.0664	0.4391	0.00205	2378	7	2346	5
6	43	63	1.46	0.0688	0.0007	1.1931	0.0155	0.1257	0.00081	797	7	763	5
7	38	57	1.49	0.1029	0.0004	3.7945	0.0248	0.2673	0.00146	1591	5	1527	7
8	171	150	0.87	0.0526	0.0013	0.1831	0.0051	0.0252	0.00019	170	9.3	160	1.5
9	25	13	0.53	0.0621	0.0017	0.6083	0.0173	0.0713	0.00071	482	10	442	4
10	348	202	0.58	0.0504	0.0021	0.1756	0.0036	0.0252	0.00052	164	7.1	161	2.3
11	329	234	0.71	0.0512	0.0039	0.1784	0.0025	0.0252	0.00026	166	5.6	161	1.7
12	900	313	0.35	0.0601	0.0002	0.8077	0.0063	0.0975	0.00065	601	4	600	4
13	111	121	1.09	0.0546	0.0017	0.1897	0.0071	0.0252	0.00015	176	6.5	160	1.5
14	57	81	1.41	0.0506	0.0045	0.1767	0.0144	0.0253	0.00059	165	12	161	2.7
15	1000	338	0.34	0.0602	0.0001	0.8108	0.0064	0.0976	0.00071	602	4	600	4
16	71	65	0.91	0.0957	0.0011	3.0113	0.0424	0.2322	0.00164	1410	11	1346	8.6
17	316	110	0.34	0.0601	0.0005	0.8091	0.0089	0.0975	0.00101	601	5	600	6
18	353	470	1.32	0.0492	0.0025	0.1713	0.0015	0.0252	0.00036	160	9.7	160	1.5
19	225	282	1.25	0.0507	0.0025	0.1771	0.0079	0.0252	0.00035	165	6.8	160	2.5
20	600	221	0.37	0.0607	0.0006	0.8189	0.0126	0.0975	0.00128	607	7	600	7

弱还原条件为主,上部第三段以紫红色岩性的强氧化条件为主,二者之间的明显界限是在紫红色砂岩的底部存在一套含凝灰质的碳酸盐岩。该套含凝灰质的碳酸盐岩在区域上具有明显的对比性,在宁武—静乐盆地、鄂尔多斯盆地均有分布^[29-30]。在宁武—静乐盆地,该套凝灰质碳酸盐岩的时代为(160.6±0.5) Ma,与本次研究在云岗盆地红墙村获得的年龄(160.4±1.1)Ma具有较好的一致性。根据宁武—静乐盆地的地层划分原则,结合年龄数据,将云岗组第三段归属于中上侏罗统天池河组较为合适。

云岗盆地旧高山安山岩的地层时代一直存在着争议,有侏罗纪^[2]、晚侏罗世^[3]或早白垩世^[31]3种认识。沉积序列上旧高山安山岩与浑源盆地的髻髻山组安山岩具有相似的特征,旧高山安山岩下部存在着一套砾岩与中侏罗统云岗组不整合接触,浑源盆地髻髻山组安山岩下部存在着一套砾岩与下

二叠统山西组含煤地层角度不整合接触。通常认为二者是燕山运动构造强度的差异而引起地层剥蚀程度的差异而造成的。因此,在没有精确年龄约束的情况下,将旧高山安山岩的喷发时限限定为晚侏罗世。根据最新的年龄报道,浑源盆地官王铺髻髻山组安山岩喷发时代为152 Ma,和燕山地区髻髻山组安山岩的时代基本一致^[32]。本次研究,通过最新的锆石U-Pb同位素测年,将旧高山安山岩的喷发时限限定为130 Ma,属于早白垩世喷发的产物,在区域上与燕山地区的张家口组地层时代基本一致。因此,旧高山安山岩和浑源盆地髻髻山组安山岩在地层时代上并不一致。

4.2 构造意义

燕山运动是发生在中国中东部晚中生代时期的重大构造事件,起始于约(165±5)Ma,结束于83 Ma。主要经历了3个演化阶段:强烈挤压—陆内造

表3 云岗盆地旧高山安山岩锆石U-Pb年龄数据(JX20)

Table3 U-Pb isotope dating results for the Andesite zircons from the Jiugaoshan in the Yungang basin

测点	含量/ 10^{-6}		Th/U	同位素比值						同位素年龄/Ma			
	Th	U		$^{207}\text{Pb}/^{206}\text{Pb}$	1σ	$^{207}\text{Pb}/^{235}\text{U}$	1σ	$^{206}\text{Pb}/^{238}\text{U}$	1σ	$^{207}\text{Pb}/^{235}\text{U}$	1σ	$^{206}\text{Pb}/^{238}\text{U}$	1σ
1	528.4	680.3	0.78	0.0494	0.0007	0.1371	0.0021	0.0201	0.0001	130	1.9	128	0.8
2	1092.1	240.5	4.54	0.0509	0.0009	0.1431	0.0029	0.0203	0.0001	136	2.5	130	0.7
3	240.1	1420.2	0.17	0.0513	0.0013	0.1456	0.0095	0.0208	0.0002	139	4.2	132	1.5
4	329	1000	0.30	0.0601	0.0001	0.8082	0.0053	0.0975	0.0006	601	3.5	600	3.6
5	301	900	0.33	0.0601	0.0001	0.8103	0.0058	0.0976	0.0006	600	3.5	600	4.1
6	1575.1	345.6	4.56	0.0509	0.0004	0.1444	0.0012	0.0205	0.0001	137	1.1	131	0.5
7	455.8	123.1	3.70	0.0492	0.0019	0.1367	0.0057	0.0201	0.0001	130	5.5	128	1.0
8	172	199	0.86	0.1126	0.0002	4.6934	0.0241	0.3021	0.0014	1766	4.2	1701	7.2
9	51	45	1.12	0.0887	0.0005	2.6323	0.0201	0.2151	0.0012	1309	5.6	1255	6.5
10	76	154	0.49	0.0839	0.0004	2.2563	0.0171	0.1949	0.0009	1198	5.5	1147	5.5
11	730.0	136.7	5.34	0.0495	0.0008	0.1393	0.0024	0.0204	0.0001	133	2.2	130	0.7
12	302.5	1667.5	0.18	0.0528	0.0014	0.1458	0.0089	0.0206	0.0002	142	3.2	132	1.2
13	86.37	166.9	0.52	0.0659	0.0043	0.1868	0.0104	0.0205	0.0004	174	8.5	131	2.3
14	198	304	0.65	0.0558	0.0003	0.2551	0.0019	0.0331	0.0001	230	1.6	210	0.9
15	57	51	1.12	0.0569	0.0008	0.4748	0.0076	0.0605	0.0004	394	5.2	378	2.8
16	931.25	172.6	5.39	0.0533	0.0011	0.1516	0.0044	0.0206	0.0004	143	3.9	131	2.4
17	302.94	97.7	3.10	0.0516	0.0016	0.1441	0.0043	0.0202	0.0001	136	3.8	129	0.5
18	227	149	1.51	0.1152	0.0003	5.3302	0.0231	0.3353	0.0012	1873	3.7	1864	5.8
19	38.65	369.87	0.12	0.0492	0.0018	0.1390	0.0058	0.0204	0.0002	132	5.2	130	0.9
20	169	267	0.63	0.1133	0.0002	4.7796	0.0226	0.3057	0.0012	1781	3.9	1719	6.5

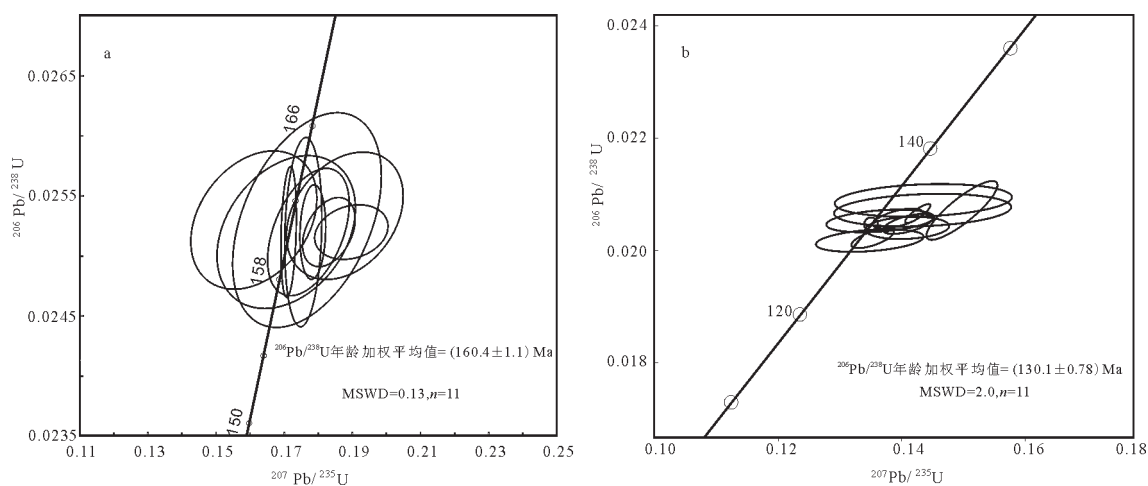


图7 旧高山安山岩和红墙村凝灰质碳酸盐岩锆石U-Pb年龄

a—红墙村凝灰质碳酸盐;b—旧高山安山岩

Fig. 7 Concordia plots of U-Pb zircon dating results for the andesites of Jiugaoshan and tuffaceous carbonate of Hongqiangcun
a—Tuffaceous carbonate of Hongqiangcun; b— Andesites of Jiugaoshan

山阶段(165~136 Ma)、主伸展—岩石圈减薄阶段(135~100 Ma)、弱挤压变形阶段(100~83 Ma)。云岗盆地中获得两个重要年龄数据 160 Ma 和 130 Ma,分别响应了燕山运动的两个主要阶段^[13,19]。

早中侏罗世华北克拉通构造相对比较平静,华北岩石圈整体上处于弱伸展状态。在云岗盆地,沉积特征主要表现为水体逐渐加深的湖进序列,从河流相逐步向湖泊、沼泽相过渡,湖盆底形逐步扩大,整体上处于拉张的构造应力状态。鄂尔多斯盆地及其周缘的正断层发育,基本继承了华北地块基底的东西向构造,引张方向为NS向至NNE-SSW^[20]。早中侏罗世华北地块伸展作用的动力可能与三叠纪和早侏罗世地块碰撞作用后的板内应力调整有关,这个阶段的大地构造属性可看作是印支运动的后效^[19]。晚侏罗世,西伯利亚板块向南、滨太平洋板块向西、印度板块向北,整个中国中东部进入了三面超级汇聚时期,在区域上形成了下白垩统与下覆不同时代地层之间的角度不整合接触^[19]。在沉积演化序列上,该期构造运动最明显的表现为中上侏罗统天池河组沉积之后(160.4±1.1)Ma,华北克拉通大部分地区缺失了晚侏罗世沉积,沉积范围仅限于造山带前缘,以砾岩和火山岩沉积为主。在鄂尔多斯盆地西缘,以芬芳河组为代表,对应一套巨厚的砾岩沉积,以角度不整合超覆于早中侏罗世和其他较老的地层之上,并被下白垩统砾岩层所覆盖^[33-34]。在鄂尔多斯盆地北缘石拐子盆地,上侏罗统称为大青山组,对应一套较厚的砾岩沉积,底部以角度不整合超覆于中下侏罗统之上^[35-36]。在燕—辽地区,上侏罗统沉积以火山岩为代表,分为上、下两段。下段称为髻髻山组,以安山岩为主^[37-39];上段称为土城子组,以凝灰质角砾岩夹砾岩沉积为主^[40-42]。在云岗盆地,对应的应为旧高山安山岩之下的10多米厚的砾岩。

早白垩世,约130 Ma,受中国东部滨太平洋板块俯冲的影响,华北克拉通东部发生了破坏^[43-46]。进而影响到了太行山西部的云岗盆地,旧高山安山岩是其具体的表现。旧高山安山岩的稀土分布模式为明显的轻稀土富集型,轻稀土分馏明显的高于重稀土分馏,其特点是世界上许多裂谷环境富钾火山岩的共有特征^[31]。在Ta/Hf-Th/Hf、Y-Zr/4-Nb×2、Zr-Zr/Y图解中,所有投点均落入大陆板内裂谷环境(图8)。不具有负Eu异常,表明岩浆源区没有

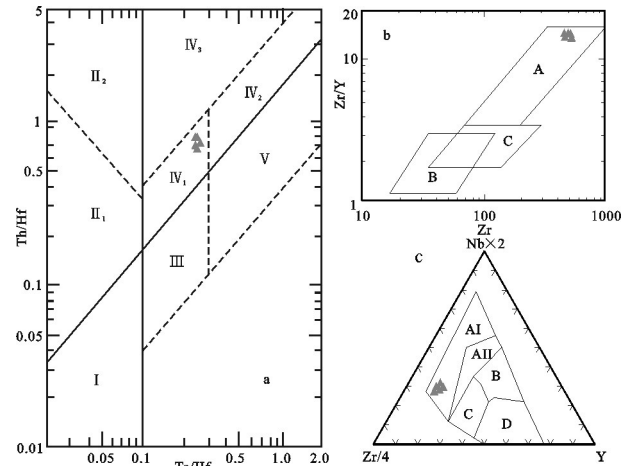


图8 火山岩大地构造背景判别图

a—Ta/Hf-Th/Hf判别图^[48]: I—板块发散边缘N-MORB区; II—板块汇聚边缘(II₁—大洋岛弧玄武岩区; II₂—陆缘岛弧及陆缘火山弧玄武岩区); III—大洋板内洋岛、海山玄武岩区及T-MORB、E-MORB; IV—大陆板内(IV₁—陆内裂谷及陆缘裂谷拉斑玄武岩区; IV₂—陆内裂谷碱性玄武岩区; IV₃—大陆拉张带或初始裂谷玄武岩区); V—地幔热柱玄武岩区; b—Zr-Zr/Y判别图^[49]: A—板内玄武岩; B—火山岛弧玄武岩; C—大洋中脊玄武岩; c—Y-Zr/4-Nb×2判别图: A I—A II—大陆板内碱性玄武岩; A II—C—大陆板内拉斑玄武岩; B—P MORB 洋中脊玄武岩; D—N MORB 洋中脊玄武岩; C—D—火山岛弧玄武岩

Fig. 8 Tectonic setting identification of volcanic rocks
a—Ta/Hf-Th/Hf; b—Zr-Zr/Y; c—Y-Zr/4-Nb×2; a: I—Margin of divergent oceanic plate; II—Margin of convergent plate (II 1—Island arc of continental margin; II 2—Volcanic arc of continental margin); III—Oceanic intraplate (Oceanic island and seamount, T-MORB, E-MORB); IV—Continental intraplate (IV₁—Continental rift, IV₂—tensional zone, IV₃—Collision zone of two continental plates); V—Mantle plume; b: A—Intraplate basalts; B—Island arc basalts; C—Mid ocean ridge basalts; c: A I—A II—Intraplate alkaline basalts; A II—C—Intraplate tholeiites; B—P MORB (Mid-ocean ridge basalts); D—N MORB (Mid-ocean ridge basalts); C—D—Volcanic arc basalts

明显的斜长石残留,且具有较高的岩浆起源压力条件,反映岩浆作用的过程以部分熔融作用占主导,无结晶分异作用。微量元素Ba、Rb、Th、U、Sr、Zr等强不相容元素,亏损V、Cr、Ni等元素,V、Cr、Ni的亏损可能是岩浆源区橄榄石和尖晶石的残留所致^[47]。旧高山安山岩微量元素的地球化学特征提供了其岩浆可能来自于上地幔,或至少有上地幔物质的参与信息。

5 结论

通过云岗盆地晚中生代的沉积序列、关键时限及火山岩的地球化学特征研究,得出了以下3点初

步结论:

(1)云岗盆地早中侏罗世沉积特征表现为一套湖进的沉积序列,从河流相逐步向湖泊、沼泽相过渡,湖盆底形逐步扩大,整体上处于区域拉张的构造背景。

(2)云岗盆地整体上缺失了晚侏罗世(160.4±1.1)Ma至早白垩世(130.1±0.7)Ma的沉积地层,反映了该时期华北克拉通受多向汇聚的区域应力场背景。

(3)华北克拉通破坏影响到了太行山以西的云岗盆地,以旧高山安山岩为代表,具体喷发时限为(130.1±0.7)Ma。

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