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北京北部千家店土城子组LA-ICP-MS锆石U-Pb同位素测年及启示

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提要:土城子组为一套广泛分布于冀北、辽西地区的陆相沉积地层。自20世纪80年代以来,该套地层的时代问题便是众多学者关注和争论的焦点。文章通过LA-ICP-MS锆石U-Pb同位素测年,得出北京延庆千家店土城子组下部年龄为(157.6 ± 0.7)Ma,中上部年龄为(157.1 ± 1.0)Ma,属于晚侏罗世早期。结合前人资料,认为燕山地区土城子组发育时限为163~130 Ma,在此期间土城子组呈现出迁移性、间断性的沉积特征;146~137 Ma为土城子组主体的沉积年龄;土城子组与髫髻山组、张家口组之间在区域上并不存在不整合关系,在大部分情况下应属同一构造背景下的产物。

关 键 词:土城子组;火山岩;锆石;LA-ICP-MS;年代地层

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LA-ICP-MS U-Pb dating of zircons from Tuchengzi Formation in Qianjiadian of North Beijing and its significance

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Abstract: Tuchengzi Formation is a widely distributed continental sedimentary stratum in northern Hebei and western Liaoning provinces. Since the 1980s, the stratigraphic age of this formation has attracted much attention and aroused heated debate among researchers. Through LA-ICP-MS U-Pb dating of zircons, the authors obtained two early Late Jurassic ages of this formation in Qianjiadian area. One of them is 157.6 ± 0.7 Ma for the lower part, and the other is 157.1 ± 1.0 Ma for the upper part. Combined with previous data, the ages of Tuchengzi Formation should be 163–130 Ma in the Yanshan area. During this period, Tuchengzi Formation showed mobility and intermittent sedimentary characteristics. The primary sedimentary ages of Yanshan area should be 146–137 Ma, and the contact relationship between Tiaojishan, Tuchengzi and Zhangjiakou formations are not in unconformity. The authors consider that they should be products of the same eotonic setting in most cases.

Key words: Tuchengzi Formation; volcanic rocks; zircon; LA-ICP-MS; chronostratigraphy

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土城子组是一套红杂色陆相沉积地层,由林朝棨1942年于辽西北票土城子附近创名,称土城子砾岩层^[1],现在定义为分布于辽西、冀北地区,平行不整合于髫髻山组之上,由紫红色粉砂质页岩、粉砂岩、灰紫色或黄褐色复成分砾岩夹砂岩,灰绿色砂岩、沸石岩、凝灰岩偶夹紫红色砾岩组成的一套沉积序列^[2]。其中,北京延庆千家店盆地沉积的土城子组因发现有大量硅化木化石和恐龙足迹化石而被世人所瞩目^[3-4]。

由于种种原因,众多学者对土城子组的沉积时代颇有争议。事实上,自20世纪80年代以来该套地层时代问题便是众多学者关注和争论的焦点^[5-10];近些年随着同位素测年数据的不断积累^[11-21],其指示年龄为163~130 Ma,跨越了早白垩世早期至晚侏罗世早期约33 Ma的时间。

鉴于延庆千家店盆地土城子组从未进行过同位素测年工作,为了明确其沉积时代,丰富土城子组年龄数据,笔者通过LA-ICP-MS锆石U-Pb测年,探讨其下部及中上部年龄,并结合前人资料分析燕山地区土城子组发育时限其与髫髻山组、张家口组之间在区域上的关系,及其构造背景下的产物。

1 千家店盆地土城子组特征

千家店盆地位于北京市延庆县东北部,其内发育一套地层,即土城子组。该地层呈现为轴向NNE的向斜,NW、SE两翼分别与长城系、蓟县系呈逆断层接触,厚度约1965 m。自下而上可分为3个岩性段。第一段由复成分砾岩、砂砾岩、凝灰质砂岩构成沉积韵律,夹流纹质凝灰岩、安山质角砾熔

岩;第二段由凝灰质砂岩、粉砂岩和花岗质砾岩构成沉积韵律,夹粗面岩、安山质角砾熔岩;第三段由复成分砾岩、含砾粗砂岩构成沉积韵律。值得一提的是,第三段和第二段的上部属于河流相沉积,其间并无火山岩夹层,这就导致本次测年工作无法测得千家店盆地土城子组的顶部年龄。

2 样品采集及制样

本次测年共取得两处样品(表1)。其中N1样品位于土城子组一段下部,采样点是一层3~4 m厚的流纹质凝灰岩,其下部为厚约60 m的泥质粉砂岩、凝灰质砂岩层,再向下即为土城子组底部厚约3 m的底砾岩,该样品测年结果能够代表该地区土城子组下部(接近底部)的年龄(图1);N2样品位于土城子组二段中上部,采样点是一套厚度巨大(最厚处可达百米)的安山质角砾熔岩层(图1)。

锆石的分选由河北省区域地质调查大队地质实验室完成。样品经破碎、淘洗、电磁选、重液分选,然后在双目镜下挑选,得到含包裹体少、无明显裂隙且晶型较完好的锆石,由北京奥金顿科技有限公司完成靶样制作和阴极发光照相。

3 测年方法

由于本次测试火山岩样品可能含有捕获锆石,因此需要在测试之前根据阴极发光相片进行进一步挑选,选出适合测试的岩浆结晶锆石颗粒。

岩浆成因锆石通常为半自形到自形,且火山岩中的锆石具有较大的长宽比,呈现为长柱状或针状的外形特征;同时,岩浆成因锆石一般具有特征的

表1 延庆千家店盆地土城子组测年样品一览

Table 1 List of dating samples of Tuchengzi Formation in Qianjiadian Basin, Yanqing County

样品号	经纬度	地点	岩性	层位	测年结果/Ma
N1	116° 22' 06" E 40° 41' 02" N	小户岭新村东北	流纹质凝灰岩	土城子组一段 下部 (近底部)	157.6 ±0.7
N2	116° 21' 47" E 40° 43' 15" N	桥堡沟东南	安山质角砾熔岩	土城子组 2 段 中上部	157.1 ±1.0

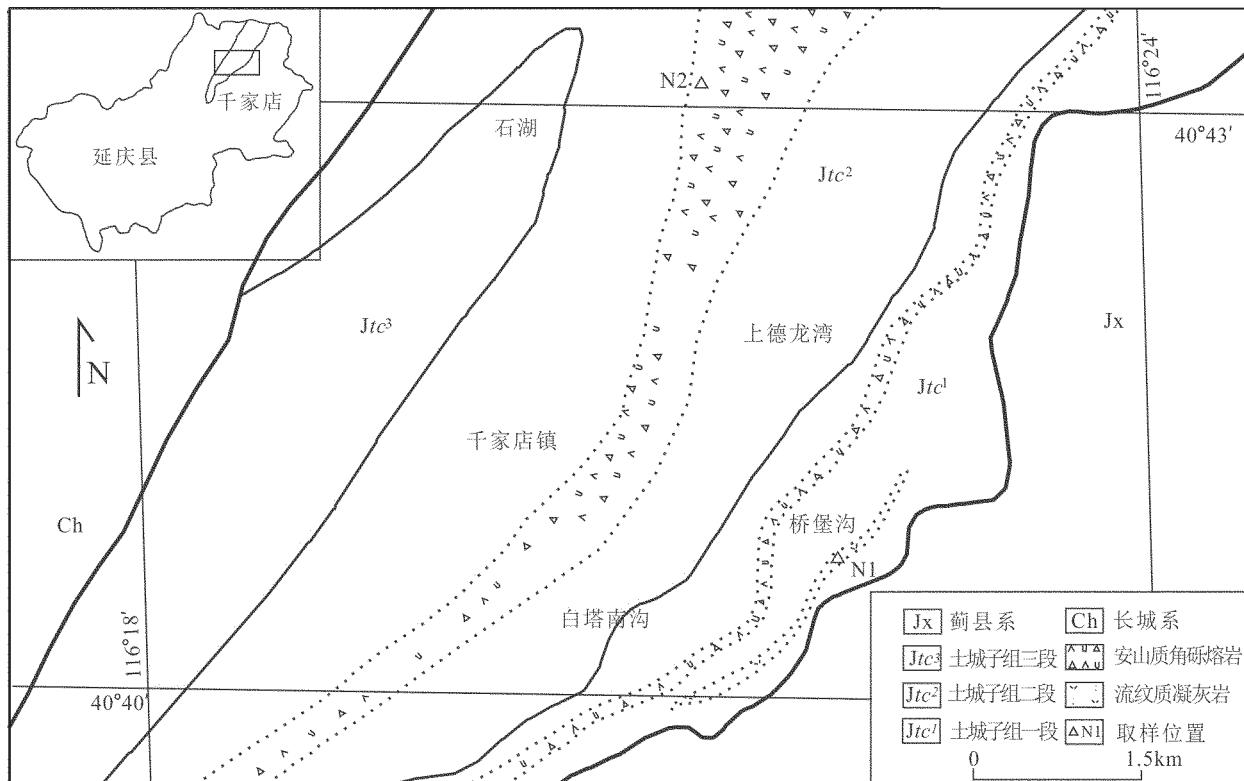


图1 北京市延庆县千家店盆地土城子组火山岩采样位置简图

Fig.1 Simplified geological map showing sampling sites of volcanic rocks of the Tuchengzi Formation in Qianjiadian basin, Yanqing County, Beijing

岩浆震荡环带或扇形分带^[22~27]。在锆石挑选时尽量避免选择与上述描述不符的锆石(图2,图3)。

LA-ICP-MS锆石U-Pb原位定年分析在天津地质调查中心试验测试室进行。设备由美国ESI公司NEW WAVE 193 nm FX激光器和美国赛默飞世尔公司NEPTUNE多接收等离子体质谱组成。

4 测年结果及分析

N1样品中锆石以柱状为主,无核部,震荡环带发育(图2),个别锆石有破碎,应是碎样时破坏导致。本次测试共有30个测试点,经普通铅校正,具体分析数据中除去远离 $^{206}\text{Pb}/^{238}\text{U}$ - $^{207}\text{Pb}/^{235}\text{U}$ 谐和线的3、4、19、23、24、27号点后(表2),其余24个锆石分析点的 $^{206}\text{Pb}/^{238}\text{U}$ 年龄加权平均值是(157.6 ± 0.7)Ma(图4)。

N2样品中锆石以柱状,短柱状为主,无核部,震荡环带发育(图3),个别锆石有破碎,应是碎样时破坏导致。本次测试共有18个测试点,经普通铅校正,具体分析数据中除去远离 $^{206}\text{Pb}/^{238}\text{U}$ - $^{207}\text{Pb}/^{235}\text{U}$ 谐和线的

3、14、18号点后(表3),其余15个锆石分析点的 $^{206}\text{Pb}/^{238}\text{U}$ 年龄加权平均值是(157.1 ± 1.0)Ma(图5)。

图2、图3中红色圆圈为激光剥蚀斑径位置,数字编码中“/”前的部分为测点编号,“/”后面的数值为该测点的 $^{206}\text{Pb}/^{238}\text{U}$ 的单点测年结果。

两件样品锆石的Th/U比值在0.49~2.08(表2、表3),表明这些锆石是岩浆成因^[28~30],同时年龄谐合性较好,可信度高。N1样品的年龄(157.6 ± 0.7)Ma能够代表千家店盆地土城子组的下部(靠近底部)年龄;N2样品的年龄(157.1 ± 1.0)Ma代表千家店盆地土城子组二段的中上部年龄;从二者年龄的接近程度来看,该区土城子组应属于一套较快速沉积的地层,再考虑到N2样品所在层位的上部为以砂砾岩为主的快速河湖相沉积地层,因此推测该套地层的顶部年龄可能在156~157 Ma。

本次测年结果和汪洋、姬广义于2003年测得的北京延庆白河堡地区土城子组年龄(162.8 ± 11.4)Ma^[31],以及张计东等于2002年测得的北京古北口地区土城子组年龄(161.2 ± 2.3)Ma^[32]可对比;同时与

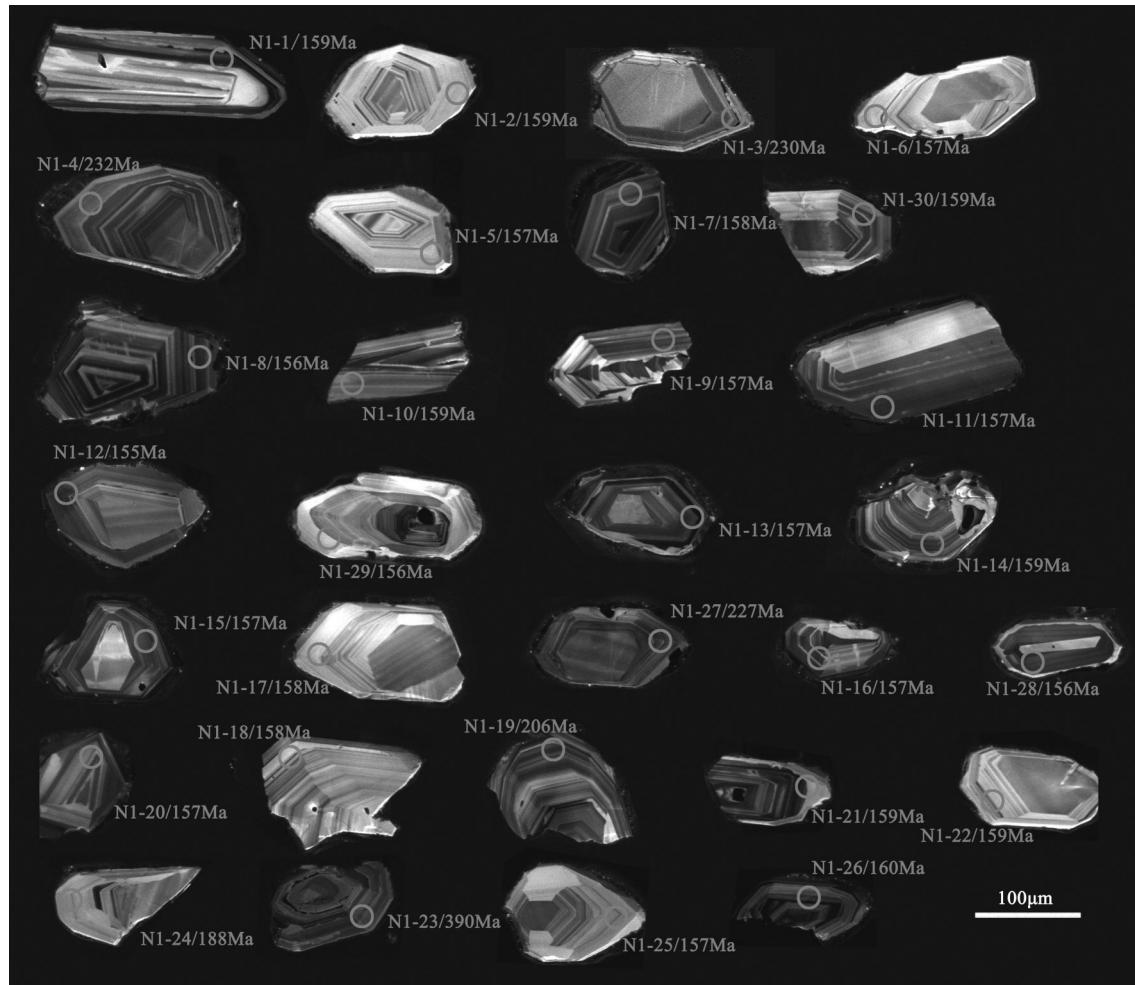


图2 N1样品中锆石阴极发光照片
Fig.2 CL images of zircons of N1 samples

Cope 等于 2003 年测得的承德盆地底部年龄 (156 ± 5.2) Ma(引自张运强等^[33])基本吻合。

根据 2014 年发布的中国地层年代表,千家店盆地土城子组的沉积时代应属晚侏罗世早期,这与冀北地区土城子组生物地层研究(包括脊椎动物化石、介形类化石、孢粉化石、双壳类化石和昆虫化石研究)以及磁性地层对比得出的结论一致^[34-36]。

5 燕山地区土城子组时代及相关问题分析

5.1 燕山地区土城子组时代讨论

燕山地区土城子组的同位素测年数据较为丰富,近期发表的年龄基本位于 163~130 Ma。图 6 中示意性展示了前文所引文献中提到的近几年燕山地区部分土城子组同位素年龄分布情况,可见在不

同沉积盆地中,土城子组的顶底同位素年龄不尽相同。而值得注意的是,即使在同一盆地中,同位素年龄测试结果往往也存在差异,如杨进辉和邵济安等分别于 2006 年和 2003 年对张-宣地区土城子组的上部年龄进行同位素测试,结果分别为 (130 ± 1) Ma 和 (144.7 ± 1.8) Ma;又如 Cope 等于 2003 年测得承德盆地土城子组底部年龄为 (156 ± 5.2) Ma,而张宏等于 2008 年测得承德盆地土城子组底部年龄为 (146.5 ± 1.7) Ma。这些有差异的同位素年龄样品采集点分别位于不同盆地、或相同盆地的不同位置,结合陆相火山沉积盆地的特殊沉积特性,至少可以得出 3 点认识:

(1) 土城子组的具体年龄并不能根据单一盆地或几个沉积盆地的同位素年龄进行限定。而应该从区域上出发,充分结合不同地区的测年和生物地层研究

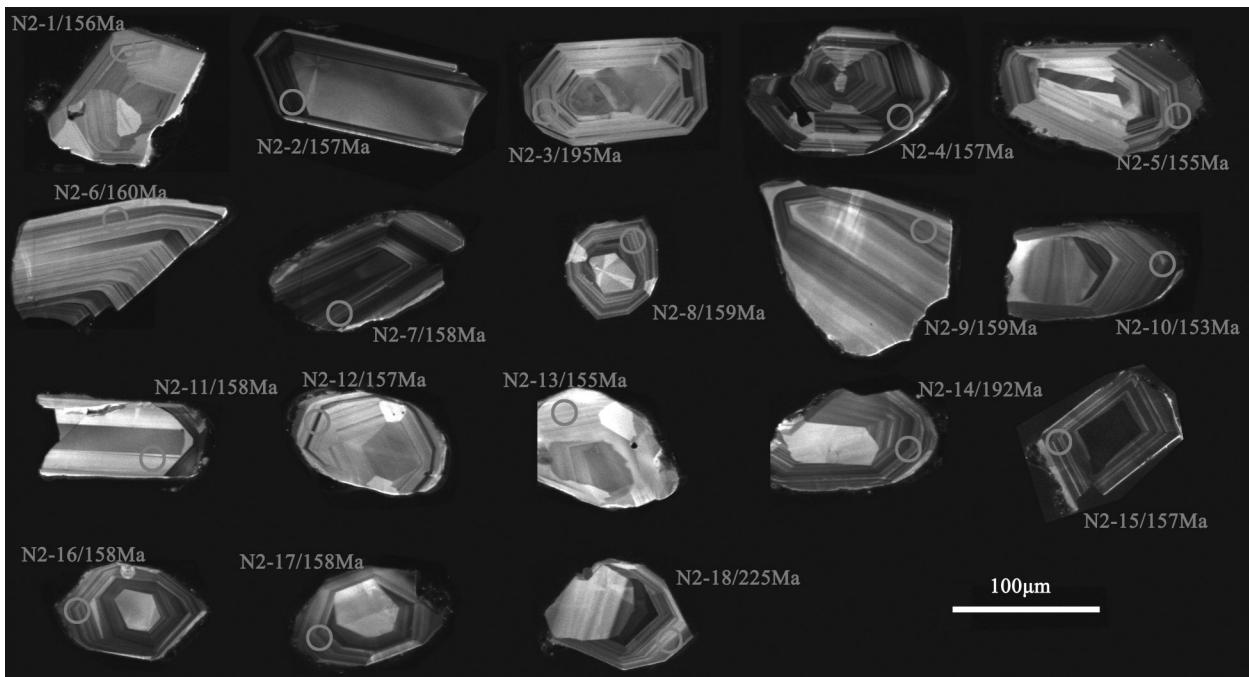


图3 N2样品中锆石阴极发光照片
Fig.3 CL images of zircons of N2 sample

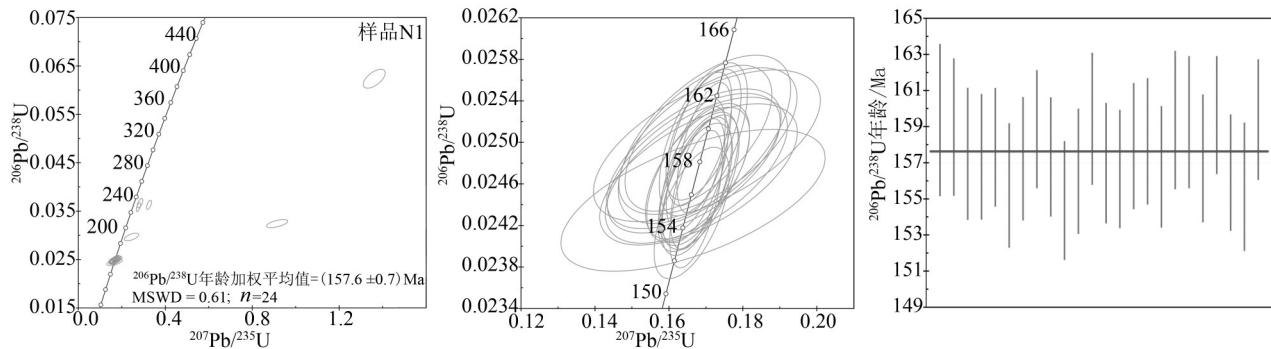


图4 N1样品LA-ICP-MS锆石U-Pb谐和图
Fig.4 Zircon U-Pb concordia diagram for N1 sample by LA-ICP-MS

成果,对土城子组的年龄进行综合判定。根据目前的同位素年龄,土城子组应发育于163~130 Ma(不考虑测年误差的情况下),跨越了晚侏罗世至早白垩世。这一结论和目前生物地层研究的相关成果基本吻合,与孙立新等^[37]的分析结论一致。

(2) 目前测得的土城子组同位素年龄虽限定在163~130 Ma,但其在时间分布上并不均匀。由于土城子期在137 Ma、146 Ma前后发育了两次规模较大的火山活动,因此土城子组同位素年龄测试结果更

多的集中在146~137 Ma,这一点在土城子组最为发育的承德盆地中表现得最为明显。这表明该时段的沉积可能组成了土城子组的主体部分,即土城子组的主体应是白垩世的产物。

(3) 各个沉积盆地的土城子组在163~130 Ma并不是同时、连续沉积,而呈现出穿时性、迁移性、间断性沉积的特点。该认识对于研究燕山地区中生代盆地构造演化和填充过程以及地层对比具有重要意义。

表2 N1样品测试结果一览
Table 2 Dating result of N1 sample

样品号	同位素比值						表面年龄/Ma					
	N1	Pb	U	$^{232}\text{Th}/^{238}\text{U}$	$^{206}\text{Pb}/^{238}\text{U}$	1σ	$^{207}\text{Pb}/^{235}\text{U}$	1σ	$^{207}\text{Pb}/^{206}\text{Pb}$	1σ	$^{206}\text{Pb}/^{238}\text{U}$	1σ
1	2	70	0.899	0.02503	0.0003	0.1696	0.0095	0.0491	0.0026	159	2	
2	2	57	0.63	0.02497	0.0003	0.1703	0.0125	0.0495	0.0038	159	2	
3*	15	369	0.522	0.03631	0.0004	0.3252	0.0047	0.0650	0.0009	230	2	
4*	7	169	0.504	0.03665	0.0004	0.2839	0.0054	0.0562	0.0011	232	3	
5	2	68	0.547	0.02473	0.0003	0.1674	0.0101	0.0491	0.003	157	2	
6	2	66	0.681	0.02471	0.0003	0.1679	0.0057	0.0493	0.0016	157	2	
7	11	364	0.628	0.02479	0.0003	0.1673	0.0033	0.0489	0.001	158	2	
8	9	334	0.486	0.02445	0.0003	0.1673	0.0029	0.0496	0.0008	156	2	
9	5	137	1.43	0.02469	0.0003	0.1668	0.0038	0.0490	0.0011	157	2	
10	11	310	1.55	0.02495	0.0003	0.1696	0.003	0.0493	0.0008	159	2	
11	5	170	1.14	0.02471	0.0003	0.1677	0.0058	0.0492	0.0017	157	2	
12	7	261	0.82	0.02432	0.0003	0.1662	0.0042	0.0495	0.0012	155	2	
13	6	204	0.791	0.02458	0.0003	0.1674	0.0039	0.0494	0.001	157	2	
14	4	129	1.56	0.02504	0.0003	0.1680	0.0081	0.0487	0.0022	159	2	
15	6	182	1.17	0.02465	0.0003	0.1680	0.0044	0.0494	0.0012	157	2	
16	13	347	1.99	0.02459	0.0003	0.1678	0.003	0.0495	0.0008	157	2	
17	2	79	0.642	0.02480	0.0003	0.1667	0.0096	0.0488	0.0028	158	2	
18	3	85	1.26	0.02484	0.0003	0.1667	0.0096	0.0487	0.0028	158	2	
19*	16	297	1.37	0.03242	0.0003	0.9143	0.0199	0.2050	0.0039	206	2	
20	5	194	0.762	0.02462	0.0003	0.1686	0.0042	0.0497	0.0012	157	2	
21	8	244	1.12	0.02503	0.0003	0.1693	0.0049	0.0491	0.0011	159	2	
22	2	58	0.552	0.02501	0.0003	0.1706	0.0098	0.0495	0.0028	159	2	
23*	16	213	0.442	0.06236	0.0008	1.3612	0.0206	0.1580	0.0023	390	5	
24*	4	95	1.33	0.02965	0.0003	0.2446	0.0136	0.0598	0.0033	188	2	
25	2	82	0.615	0.02469	0.0003	0.1680	0.0109	0.0494	0.0032	157	2	
26	8	285	0.619	0.02507	0.0003	0.1694	0.0042	0.0490	0.0011	160	2	
27*	17	436	0.529	0.03583	0.0004	0.2764	0.004	0.0560	0.0007	227	2	
28	7	189	2.08	0.02457	0.0003	0.1671	0.0041	0.0493	0.0011	156	2	
29	2	67	0.678	0.02444	0.0003	0.1665	0.0146	0.0494	0.0043	156	2	
30	6	195	0.644	0.02503	0.0003	0.1683	0.0036	0.0488	0.001	159	2	

注:带“*”的点号为计算加权平均值时剔除的数据。

5.2 燕山地区土城子组与髫髻山组、张家口组之间的关系

在上一节讨论燕山地区土城子组的时代问题时,我们提到了“穿时性”的问题。在区域上,一般认为髫髻山组是土城子组的下伏层位,而张家口组是土城子组的上覆层位,二者与土城子组之间的关

系是整合接触还是不整合接触的问题一直是学者们争论的焦点^[38~40]。

近年来髫髻山组和张家口组的同位素年龄数据表明,髫髻山组主体年龄被限定为175~147 Ma,张家口组主体年龄被限定为147~127 Ma^[41]。在这些主体年龄之外,部分学者还得到髫髻山组上部锆

表3 N2样品测试结果一览
Table 3 Dating result of N2 sample

样品	同位素比值										表面年龄/Ma
	N2	Pb	U	$^{232}\text{Th}/^{238}\text{U}$	$^{206}\text{Pb}/^{238}\text{U}$	1 σ	$^{207}\text{Pb}/^{235}\text{U}$	1 σ	$^{207}\text{Pb}/^{206}\text{Pb}$	1 σ	$^{206}\text{Pb}/^{238}\text{U}$
1	1	34	0.967	0.02454	0.0005	0.1661	0.0207	0.0491	0.0336	156	3
2	7	201	1.93	0.02468	0.0003	0.1674	0.0047	0.0492	0.0014	157	2
3*	2	56	0.655	0.03072	0.0004	0.8141	0.0267	0.192	0.0064	195	2
4	5	177	1.16	0.02472	0.0003	0.1675	0.0042	0.0491	0.0012	157	2
5	2	65	0.927	0.02431	0.0003	0.1649	0.0128	0.0492	0.0039	155	2
6	1	35	0.609	0.02507	0.0003	0.1681	0.0122	0.0486	0.0035	160	2
7	6	167	1.52	0.02486	0.0003	0.1680	0.0046	0.0490	0.0012	158	2
8	1	43	0.599	0.02501	0.0003	0.1681	0.0128	0.0488	0.0038	159	2
9	4	124	0.628	0.02497	0.0003	0.1670	0.0048	0.0485	0.0014	159	2
10	1	27	0.987	0.02401	0.0003	0.1687	0.0107	0.0510	0.0033	153	2
11	2	71	1.15	0.02482	0.0003	0.1687	0.0078	0.0493	0.0023	158	2
12	1	40	0.918	0.02459	0.0003	0.1673	0.011	0.0493	0.0032	157	2
13	3	115	0.569	0.02436	0.0003	0.1673	0.0072	0.0498	0.0021	155	2
14*	24	397	3.75	0.03025	0.0003	0.6969	0.0121	0.167	0.0025	192	2
15	4	159	0.796	0.02460	0.0003	0.1652	0.0076	0.0487	0.0022	157	2
16	4	125	1.25	0.02480	0.0003	0.1662	0.0134	0.0486	0.0039	158	2
17	5	166	0.93	0.02478	0.0003	0.1659	0.0052	0.0485	0.0015	158	2
18*	13	201	1.29	0.03548	0.0004	1.552	0.0228	0.317	0.0041	225	2

注:带“*”的点号为计算加权平均值时剔除的数据。

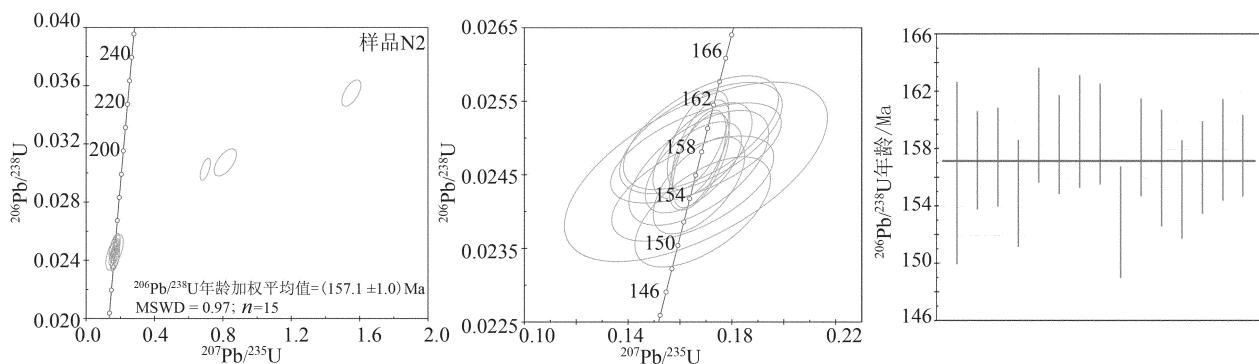


图5 N2样品LA-ICP-MS锆石U-Pb谐和图
Fig.5 Zircon U-Pb concordia diagram for N2 sample by LA-ICP-MS

石SHRIMP年龄为(137.1 ± 4.5) Ma^[42],张家口组的锆石SHRIMP年龄为(125.9 ± 2.8) Ma^[43]、锆石LA-ICP-MS年龄为(126 ± 1) Ma^[20]。由此可见土城子组($130\sim163$ Ma)与髫髻山组、张家口组的年龄是相互重叠的,尤其是髫髻山组和张家口组的主体年龄区间甚至保持了连续。由此可以得出一个最基本的

推断:燕山地区在中侏罗世至早白垩世所发育的火山岩和沉积岩地层是穿时的。进一步分析不难得出以下2个推论:

(1)从同位素测年数据上来看,土城子组与髫髻山组、张家口组之间在区域上并不存在不整合关系,而在大部分情况下属同一构造背景下的产物,



图6 燕山地区部分土城子组同位素年龄分布示意图

a—土城子组上部年龄:(144.7 ± 2.8)Ma^[10];b—土城子组上部年龄:(130 ± 1)Ma^[20];c—土城子组年龄:(162.8 ± 11.4)Ma^[31];d—土城子组上部年龄: 144.6 Ma^[10];e—土城子组下部年龄:(157.6 ± 0.7)Ma,中上部年龄:(157.1 ± 1.0)Ma(本文年龄测试结果);f—土城子组年龄:(161.2 ± 2.3)Ma^[32];g—土城子组底部年龄:(153 ± 1)Ma^[15];h—土城子组上,中,下部年龄:(136.4 ± 1.9)Ma,(139.6 ± 1.5)Ma,(142.6 ± 1.3)Ma^[13];i—土城子组底部年龄:(146.5 ± 1.7)Ma^[16];j—土城子组底部年龄:(156 ± 5.2)Ma^[33];k—土城子组年龄:(153.7 ± 1.5)Ma~(138.9 ± 0.94)Ma^[21].

Fig.6 U-Pb age distribution of Tuchengzi Formation in Yanshan area

a—Age of the upper part of the Tuchengzi Formation:(144.7 ± 1.8)Ma^[10];b—Age of the upper part of the Tuchengzi Formation:(130 ± 1)Ma^[20];c—Age of the Tuchengzi Formation:(162.8 ± 11.4)Ma^[31];d—Age of the upper part of the Tuchengzi Formation: 145.7 Ma^[10];e—Age of the lower part of the Tuchengzi Formation:(157.6 ± 0.7)Ma(this paper), Age of the middle and upper part of the Tuchengzi Formation:(157.1 ± 1.0)Ma(the authors);f—Age of the Tuchengzi Formation:(161.2 ± 2.3)Ma^[32];g—Age of the bottom of the Tuchengzi Formation:(153 ± 1)Ma^[15];h—Age of the upper, middle and lower parts of the Tuchengzi Formation:(136.4 ± 1.9)Ma,(139.6 ± 1.5)Ma,(142.6 ± 1.3)Ma^[13];i—Age of the bottom of the Tuchengzi Formation:(146.5 ± 1.7)Ma^[16];j—Age of the bottom of the Tuchengzi Formation:(156 ± 5.2)Ma^[33];k—Age of the Tuchengzi Formation:(153.7 ± 1.5)Ma~(138.9 ± 0.94)Ma^[21]

因此单纯以某一个年龄作为髫髻山组、土城子组和张家口组之间的层序界限是值得商榷的。

(2)局部地区出露的土城子组与髫髻山组、张家口组之间的不整合界线仅能代表该区域内三套地层的沉积之间存在间断,但并不能由此及彼,将其推广应用到整个区域。

6 结 论

北京延庆千家店盆地土城子组下部年龄为(157.6 ± 0.7)Ma,中上部年龄为(157.1 ± 1.0)Ma,属于晚侏罗世早期。燕山地区土城子组发育时限为

$163\sim130$ Ma,在此期间土城子组呈现迁移性、间断性沉积特征,其中 $146\sim137$ Ma为土城子组主体的沉积年龄;且土城子组与髫髻山组、张家口组之间在区域上并不存在不整合关系,在大部分情况下应属同一构造背景下的产物。

土城子组的年龄问题一直是众多学者研究的重点,本文对燕山地区土城子组时代以及其与髫髻山组、张家口组之间关系的分析对研究燕山地区中生代构造发展和演化具有十分积极的意义。

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