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东昆仑东段阿拉思木辉长岩锆石U-Pb年代学、地球化学特征及洋盆闭合时限界定

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摘要: 东昆仑东段广泛分布晚古生代的中酸性花岗岩, 基性岩浆岩记录较少。本文选择位于东昆仑北弧岩浆岩带南缘的阿拉思木基性岩进行研究, 为东昆仑东段晚古生代岩浆演化研究提供新的依据。通过LA-ICP-MS锆石U-Pb定年方法获得阿拉思木基性岩形成年龄为(241±1)Ma, 为中三叠世岩浆活动的产物。岩石地球化学特征显示岩石具有低TiO₂ (0.17%~0.37%, 平均值0.25%)和较高的Mg[#]值(72.94~77.32, 平均值为74.95)及Al₂O₃值(13.08~23.20%, 平均值18.9%), 富集大离子亲石元素(LILE: Sr, Rb, Ba), 明显亏损高场强元素(HFSE: Nb, Ta, Zr, Hf)。Harker图解表明, MgO与Fe₂O₃^T、TiO₂、Ni、Co呈明显的正相关, 暗示阿拉思木基性岩浆在形成过程中有一定程度的橄榄石、钛铁氧化物的分离结晶。阿拉思木辉长岩具有岛弧玄武岩的地球化学特征, 并且其结晶年龄明显早于东昆仑碰撞及后碰撞构造岩浆时限。综合区域地质资料认为, 阿拉思木辉长岩可能代表了东昆仑地区中三叠世洋壳俯冲的最晚期岩浆记录, 进而确定东昆仑古特提斯洋俯冲结束碰撞开始的时间可能为中三叠世。

关键词: 东昆仑造山带; 辉长岩; 岛弧; 锆石U-Pb定年; 中三叠世

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Zircon U-Pb geochronology, geochemistry of the Alasimu gabbro in eastern section of East Kunlun Mountains and the closing time of Paleo-ocean basin

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Abstract: Late Paleozoic intermediate-acid granitoids are widely distributed in the East Section of East Kunlun, but the records of basic magmatism are very insufficient. Alasimu mafic rocks on the southern margin of the arc magmatic rock belt in northern East Kunlun Mountains was selected as the study objective so as to provide a new basis for the research on the Late Paleozoic magmatic evolution of the east section of East Kunlun Mountains. LA-ICP-MS zircon U-Pb analysis yielded the crystallization age of 241 ± 1 Ma, suggesting that Alasimu Mafic rocks were formed in the Middle Triassic. All the rock samples are characterized by relatively low TiO_2 (0.17%–0.37%, averagely 0.25%) and high $\text{Mg}^\#$ (72.94%–77.32%, averagely 74.95%) and high Al_2O_3 (13.08%–23.20%, averagely 18.9%), enrichment of large ion lithophile elements (LILE: Sr, Rb, Ba), apparent depletion of high field strength elements (HFSE, Nb, Ta, Zr and Hf). MgO shows some correlation with Fe_2O_3^T , TiO_2 , Ni and Co in the diagram of Harker, which reveals some degree of fractional crystallization of olivine and Ti-Fe oxide. Alasimu mafic rocks have similar chemical composition to island arc basalts, and they formed earlier than the collision and post-collision time of tectonic-magmatic activity. Combined with regional studies, the authors hold that Alasimu gabbro rocks ought to be the latest magmatism records in the East Kunlun region related to Middle Triassic Paleo Tethys oceanic crust subduction, which indicated that the tectonic transition from ocean subduction to collisional orogeny might have commenced in Middle Triassic.

Key words: East Kunlun orogenic belt; gabbro; island arc; zircon U-Pb geochronology; Middle Triassic

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1 引言

东昆仑造山带是中央造山系的重要组成部分(许志琴等, 2006; 杨经绥等, 2010), 同时也是青藏高原内部可与冈底斯带相媲美的另一条巨型岩浆岩带(莫宣学等, 2007)。显生宙以来, 该造山带主要经历了原特提斯洋和古特提斯洋两期洋陆构造演化过程。特别是古特提斯阶段岩浆活动剧烈, 构成了东昆仑弧岩浆岩带主体。东昆仑晚古生代洋盆打开时间为晚泥盆—早石炭世(莫宣学等, 2007), 洋壳的俯冲作用至少在 260 Ma 左右已经开始(杨经绥等, 2005; 马昌前等, 2015), 大量发育 225 Ma 左右的后碰撞花岗岩和少量的伸展型镁铁质岩石(陈国超等, 2013; 李佐臣等, 2013; 奥琮等, 2015; 熊富浩等, 2014; 陈国超, 2014), 暗示晚三叠世东昆仑地区已经进入碰撞后构造演化阶段。然而对于洋壳俯冲最终结束和碰撞开始的时间仍存在争

论。一些学者(莫宣学等, 2007; 刘成东等, 2004; 谌宏伟等, 2005; 李碧乐等, 2012)通过对东昆仑造山带花岗岩的研究, 认为在 240 Ma 左右进入到了洋壳俯冲作用的晚期。但 Huang et al. (2014)对东昆仑花岗质岩石研究认为, 260~240 Ma 花岗质岩石为同碰撞环境下洋壳部分熔融的产物, 布青山—阿尼玛卿洋也已经闭合。Ding et al. (2014)对东昆仑早三叠世花岗质岩脉研究发现, 其具有 A2 型花岗岩特征, 此时东昆仑进入到了后碰撞阶段。

位于东昆北弧岩浆岩带南缘的阿拉思木辉长岩体, 形成于中三叠世中期, 具有弧岩浆岩特征, 其对于探讨东昆仑地区古特提斯洋演化具有重要地质意义。因此, 本文研究选取都兰县巴隆地区哈图沟的阿拉思木辉长岩体为研究对象, 开展详细野外地质、岩石学、锆石 U-Pb 年代学和岩石地球化学研究, 综合分析岩石成因与构造环境, 为确定东昆仑晚古生代—早中生代洋壳俯冲与碰撞造山的转换

时限提供证据。

2 区域地质背景与岩体地质特征

东昆仑造山带位于青藏高原东北部,中国大陆中央造山系西段,南邻巴颜喀拉造山带,北邻柴达木地块,其西被阿尔金大型走滑断裂所截并与西昆仑造山带相隔,东至秦(秦岭造山带)—昆(昆仑造山带)岔口,东西延伸约1500 km,处于古亚洲洋构造域和特提斯—喜马拉雅构造域的结合部位(殷鸿福等,2003)。东昆仑造山带由北向南可划分为东昆北构造带、东昆中蛇绿混杂岩带、东昆南构造带和阿尼玛卿—布青山构造混杂岩带(图1)。研究区位于东昆北构造带,主要以大面积分布前寒武纪变

质基底和加里东—印支期花岗岩类为特征。白沙河岩组(Pt_1b)和小庙岩组(Pt_2x)在带内广泛分布,白沙河岩组主要由大理岩、片麻岩、混合岩和斜长角闪岩组成,其原岩为碳酸盐岩、海相砂泥质碎屑岩和中基性火山岩等,形成年龄可约束在2.0~1.9 Ga(王国灿等,2007);小庙岩组主要由石英岩、大理岩、片麻岩和片岩组成,其原岩为浅海相碎屑岩和碳酸盐岩等,形成时代可约束在1.7~1.6 Ga(陈有圻等,2011);此外还有少量泥盆系、石炭系海相碳酸盐岩和碎屑岩沉积建造。东昆中缝合带或蛇绿混杂岩带沿着东昆中断裂带分布,展布于东昆仑山主脊位置,西起博卡雷克塔格,东至大干沟、清水泉、青根河和鄂拉山,并被北西向延伸的鄂拉山断裂截

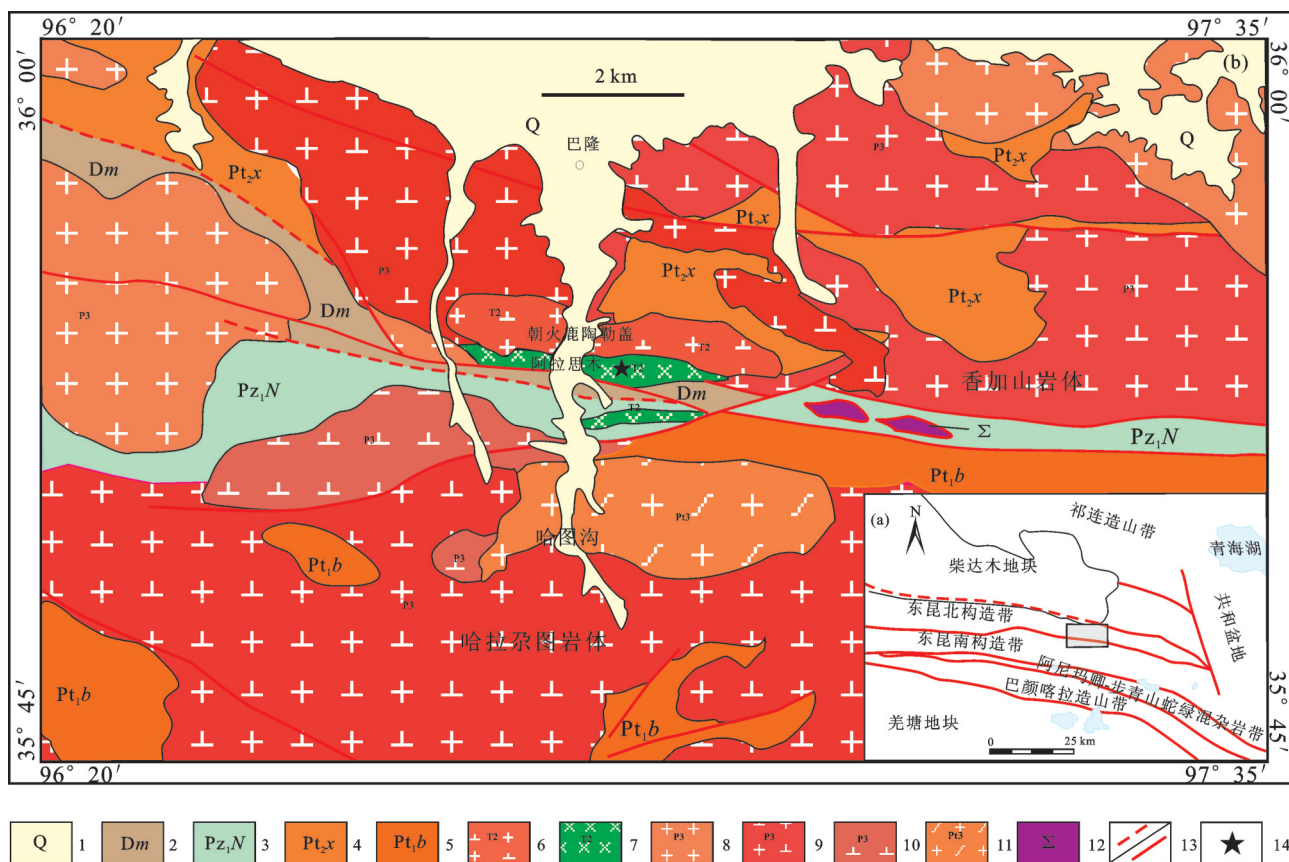


图1 东昆仑东段巴隆地区地质简图

1—第四系;2—泥盆系牦牛山组;3—下古生界纳赤台岩群;4—中元古界小庙岩组;5—古元古界白沙河岩组;6—中三叠世花岗岩闪长岩;7—中三叠世辉长岩;8—晚二叠世花岗岩;9—晚二叠世花岗闪长岩;10—晚二叠世闪长岩;11—新元古代花岗质片麻岩;12—蛇绿岩;13—断层;14—采样位置

Fig. 1 Geological sketch map of Balong in the east part of Eastern Kunlun Mountains

1—Quaternary; 2—Devonian Maoniushan Formation; 3—Lower Paleozoic Nachitai Group; 4—Mesoproterozoic Xiaomiao Formation; 5—Palaeoproterozoic Baishahe Formation; 6—Middle Triassic granodiorite; 7—Middle Triassic gabbro; 8—Late Permian granite; 9—Late Permian granodiorite; 10—Late Permian diorite; 11—Neoproterozoic granitic gneiss; 12—Ophiolite; 13—Fault; 14—Sampling location

断。带内分布有巴隆、清泉沟—阿此特、乌妥、清水泉、塔妥及曲什昂、可可沙—可可科特等蛇绿混杂岩块,呈近东西向延伸,带内多个蛇绿岩岩块及岛弧型岩浆岩分别呈岩块状产于古元古代、早古生代变质地层中,并卷入有晚古生代—早中生代沉积岩系(魏博,2015)。东昆南构造带以大量发育前寒武纪基底变质岩系(白沙河岩组、小庙岩组及万宝沟岩群)为特征。带内南缘出露下古生界纳赤台岩群、石炭系海相碳酸盐岩—碎屑岩沉积组合夹少量火山岩系、上二叠统格曲组粗碎屑岩和碳酸盐岩组合以及三叠系—下侏罗统海相、海陆交互相及陆相沉积地层。带内前寒武纪变质基底中发育加里东期弧型石英闪长岩,带中部发育大面积晚海西期—印支期花岗岩类。布青山—阿尼玛卿构造混杂岩带中基质主要由二叠系马尔争组复理石组成,其间至少混杂有早古生代和晚古生代两期蛇绿岩岩块以及包括中元古界苦海岩群(Pt₂K)变质基底岩块、晚奥陶世—早志留世岛弧型花岗岩与中酸性火山岩岩块、石炭纪海山玄武岩/灰岩岩块等复杂的混

杂岩块系统。Bian et al.(2004)研究提出布青山地区存在两套时代不同的蛇绿岩。刘战庆等(2011)测定布青山地区得力斯坦和哈尔郭勒两处蛇绿岩中辉长岩的锆石U-Pb年龄为(516±6) Ma和(333±3) Ma,再次表明该区可能存在不同时代的蛇绿岩。

本文报道的阿拉思木辉长岩体位于东昆北构造带南缘,南侧与东昆中蛇绿混杂岩带毗邻,近东西向展布(图1)。岩体主体侵入于泥盆系牦牛山组(D₂m),南侧与东昆中缝合带中的纳赤台岩群呈断层接触,北侧被朝火鹿陶勒盖花岗闪长岩体侵入(陈功等,2016)(图1)。阿拉思木辉长岩呈灰黑—深灰色,细粒辉长结构、块状构造,岩体未发生变形。主要矿物组成为斜长石(60%~65%)、辉石(15%~20%)、角闪石(5%~10%),斜长石呈灰白色自形—半自形板柱状,可见聚片双晶,具一定钠黝帘石化;辉石呈暗绿色自形粒柱状、短柱状结构,镜下可见两组近垂直节理,还见透闪石、黑云母化;角闪石呈半自形柱状,多色性明显,部分蚀变为黑云母、绢云母;其他矿物约占5%(图2)。

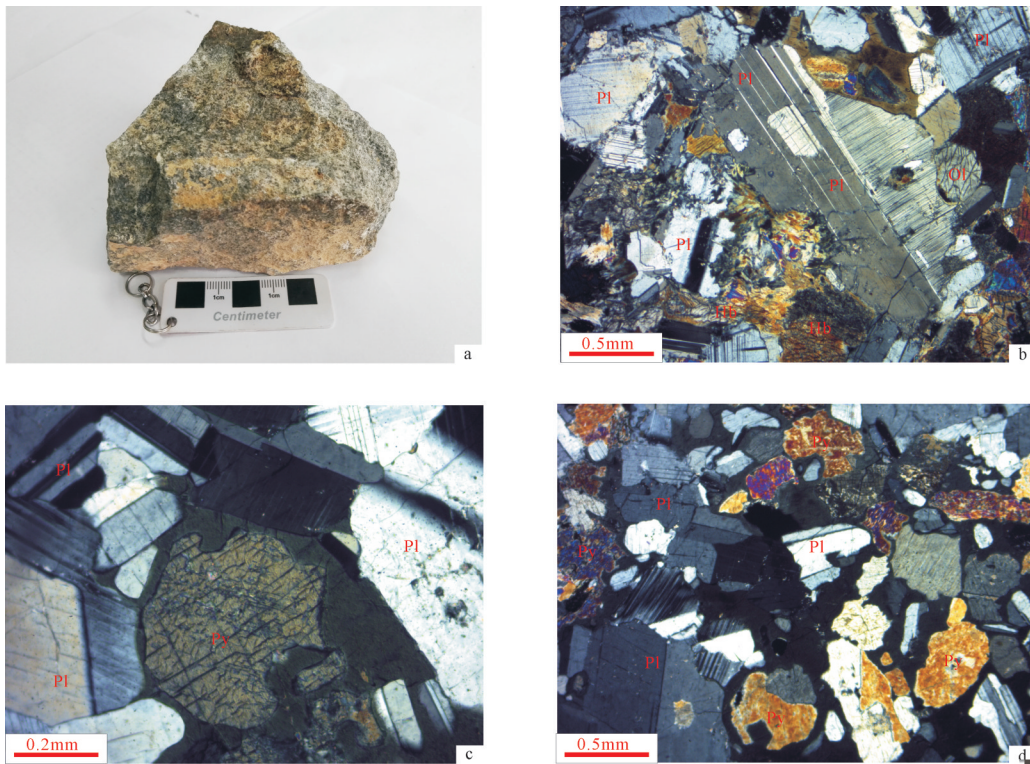


图2 阿拉思木辉长岩手标本及镜下显微照片

a—辉长岩手标本,b,c,d—均为显微镜下照片:Pl—斜长石;Ol—橄榄石;Hb—角闪石;Py—辉石

Fig. 2 Macrophotographs and microphotographs of samples

a—Petrographical photos of the sample;b, c, d—Microphotographs of samples;Pl—Plagioclase,Hb—Hornblende,Py—Pyroxene

3 样品采集与测试方法

用于分析测试的锆石U-Pb年代学样品以及岩石地球化学样品均采自阿拉思木辉长岩体的新鲜露头,采样位置可见图1,测年采样点地理坐标:N:35°53'58.5" E:97°24'45.6"。样品岩性为灰黑—深灰色细粒辉长岩。

用于测年的锆石样品按常规重力和磁选方法分选,而后在双目镜下挑选晶形完好的无色透明锆石颗粒制作样靶,用环氧树脂固定,固定后抛光使锆石表面暴露,用于阴极发光(CL)研究和LA-ICP-MS锆石U-Pb同位素组成分析。阴极发光图像在北京锆年领航科技有限公司的扫描电镜加载阴极发光仪上完成。锆石U-Pb同位素组成分析在天津地质矿产研究所同位素年龄实验室的激光剥蚀电感耦合等离子质谱仪(LA-ICP-MS)上完成。分析仪器为配备有193 nm Rf-excimer激光器的Geo-Las200M型(Microlas Gottingen Germany)激光剥蚀系统和Elan6100DRC型四级杆质谱仪。分析采用激光剥蚀孔径30 μm,剥蚀深度20~40 μm,激光脉冲为10Hz,能量为(32~36)mJ。测试中用人工合成的硅酸盐玻璃标准参考物质NIST610进行仪器最佳化。锆石年龄计算采用国际标准锆石91500作为外标校正,每测定5个分析点后插入一次标样测定,以确保标样和样品的仪器条件完全一致。在所测锆石样品分析前后各测一次NIST610,同时以²⁹Si作为内标测定锆石的U、Th、Pb含量。用锆石91500进行外标校正同位素组成。LA-ICP-MS分析的详细方法和流程见描述(李怀坤等,2009)。样品的同位素比值和元素含量数据处理采用GLITTER(ver4.0, Macquarie University)程序,并采用Anderson软件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)软件完成。所有数据点年龄值的误差均为1σ,采用²⁰⁶Pb/²³⁸U年龄,其加权平均值具95%的置信度(Ludwig et al.,2001; Anderson et al.,2002)。

全岩主量元素测试采用XRF法,测试在长安大学西部矿产资源与地质工程教育部重点实验室完成,测定流程包括烧失量的计算和玻璃熔融制样两大步骤:①计算烧失量:将坩锅在烘箱内150℃干燥3 h后,称其重量W₁,加入约1 g样品,称样品重量

W₂;然后放入900℃的马弗炉中8 h,降温后放入干燥器静置20 min,随后称重得W₃。通过公式(LOI)=(W₁+W₂-W₃)/W₂计算出样品的烧失量(LOI);②玻璃熔融法制样:主量元素测定时首先称取样品0.50 g,以无水四硼酸锂和硝酸铵为氧化剂,倒入铂金坩锅中,再加入适量溴化锂,在1200℃左右振荡熔融制成玻璃薄片,使用X射线荧光光谱仪测定。全岩稀土和微量元素分析长安大学西部矿产资源与地质工程教育部重点实验室完成,采用Thermo-X7电感耦合等离子体质谱仪,分析精度和准确度优于10%。将200目以下样品(500 mg)置于PTFE坩锅,加入添加剂(1.0 mL高纯HF和1.5 mL高纯HNO₃),按照标准测试程序,反复添加、加热、冷却后,最后在离心管中稀释到50 mL;将所得溶液在电感耦合等离子体质谱仪(ICP-MS)上完成测定。

4 测试结果

4.1 锆石U-Pb定年

辉长岩样品所选锆石多为浅黄色—无色,透明或半透明,宽板状晶形,长50~150 μm不等,长宽比3:1。锆石内部较纯净,基本无裂纹和包裹体。锆石CL图像显示具有明显的岩浆条带构造,且其Th/U值均大于0.1,显示为岩浆锆石(图3)。

对阿拉思木辉长岩样品中的锆石进行同位素年龄测定,测定结果见表1。共测试21个点,其中最小值为235.0 Ma,最大值为244.9 Ma,加权平均年龄为(241.1±1.2)Ma(MSWD=3.4)(图4),该年龄代表阿拉思木辉长岩的结晶年龄。

4.2 岩石主量元素地球化学特征

本次研究共选取6件样品进行测试分析,分析结果见表2。阿拉思木辉长岩样品烧失量小,均不超过2%。岩体的SiO₂含量低,变化范围较小,为46.08%~48.92%,平均值为46.94%;Na₂O为0.43~0.78%,平均值0.67%;K₂O为0.10%~0.56%,平均值0.24%;全碱含量较低(0.63%~1.33%),平均值为0.91%,Na₂O/K₂O平均值3.57;TiO₂含量较低(0.17%~0.37%),平均值为0.25%,明显低于洋脊拉斑玄武岩(1.5%)和洋岛拉斑玄武岩(2.63%),也不同于板内玄武岩(2.23%)及板内碱性玄武岩(2.9%),相对接近岛弧型玄武岩(0.98%)(Pearce et al,1982);MgO含量较高,变化较大,6.12%~11.72%;Al₂O₃含

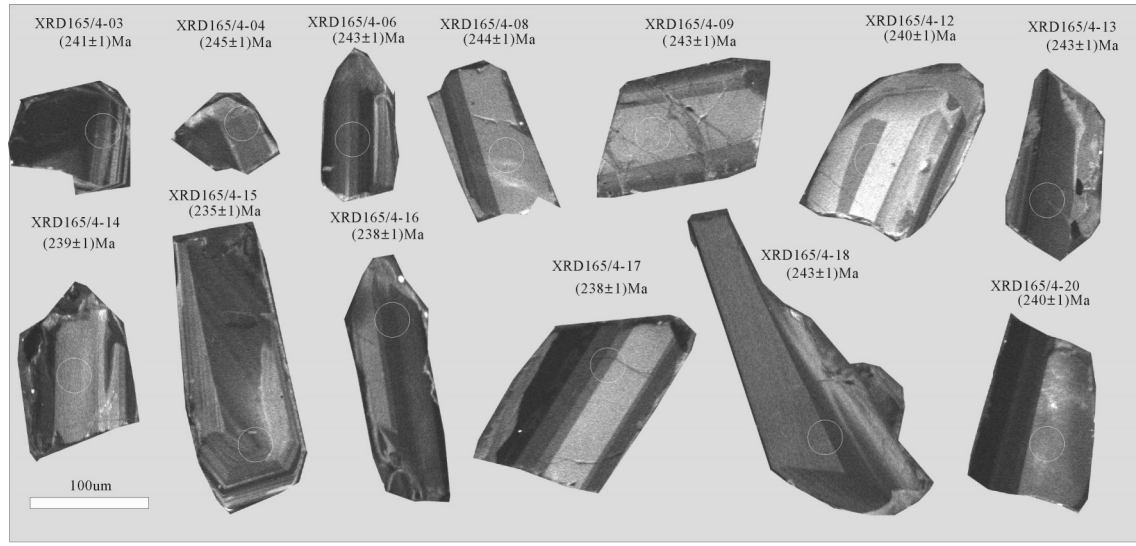


图3 阿拉思木辉长岩典型锆石CL图像与表面年龄

Fig.3 Representative cathodoluminescence images and apparent age of zircons from Alasimu gabbro

量较高,为13.08%~23.20%,平均为18.9%,类似高铝玄武岩; $Mg^{\#}$ 较高,变化于72.94~77.32,平均为74.95,与原生岩浆相近($Mg^{\#}=68\sim75$) (Wilson, 1989)。考虑到Na和K活动元素易受蚀变作用的影响,使用Nb/Y-Zr/TiO₂×0.0001岩石分类图进行分类,样品均落入玄武岩区域。由SiO₂-(Na₂O+K₂O)图解与SiO₂-FeO^T/MgO图解综合判断样品属于拉斑玄武岩系列向钙碱性玄武岩系列过渡类型(图5)。在以MgO为横坐标的哈克图解中,Fe₂O₃^T、Ti、Ni、Co与MgO呈明显的正相关关系(图6)。

4.3 岩石微量和稀土元素地球化学特征

阿拉思木辉长岩的 Σ REE含量较低,为9.39~17.32×10⁻⁶,平均值为12.96×10⁻⁶,LREE/HREE为2.83~4.67,在球粒陨石标准化配分图中为弱右倾型,轻重稀土具有一定分异,富集轻稀土元素,亏损重稀土元素(图7a)。 δEu 为0.65~0.87,具Eu负异常;在微量元素原始地幔标准化图中(图7b),大离子亲石元素(LILE: Sr、Rb、Ba等)富集,高场强元素(HFSE: Nb、Ta、Zr、Hf等)亏损,尤其Nb、Ta亏损明显,且其原始地幔标准化值均低于1,显示阿拉思木辉长岩为与俯冲相关的岛弧环境的产物。岩石的Nb含量为0.45×10⁻⁶~5.8×10⁻⁶、Ta含量为0.03×10⁻⁶~0.50×10⁻⁶、Nb/Ta比值为11.32~24.29,平均为19。Cr含量变化范围较大,介于12.07×10⁻⁶~411.54×10⁻⁶,平均为109.07×10⁻⁶;Ni含量较高,介于101.56×10⁻⁶~

294.99×10⁻⁶,平均为240.31×10⁻⁶。

5 讨论

5.1 岩石成因

在Harker图解中,MgO与Fe₂O₃^T、TiO₂、Ni、Co呈明显的正相关,暗示阿拉思木岩体在形成过程中有一定程度的橄榄石、钛铁氧化物的分离结晶作用(Graham et al., 1995; Morra et al., 1997; Naumann et al., 1999);另一方面阿拉思木辉长岩的 $Mg^{\#}$ 、Cr和Ni含量较高且变化较小, $Mg^{\#}$ 值为72.95~77.32,平均值为74.95,MgO为7.52%~11.72%,平均值为9.09%,略低于原生岩浆($Mg^{\#}=68\sim75$,MgO=10.7%~13.8%),Cr、Co、Ni均低于原生岩浆(Tatsumi et al., 1981),也暗示阿拉思木镁铁质岩石形成过程中发生了岩浆结晶分异作用。此外,岩石Al₂O₃含量较高,13.08%~23.02%,平均值为18.92%(大于17%),且岩石属于由拉斑向钙碱性过渡系列,并具有低钾、贫碱的特征,均与高铝玄武岩类似(邓晋福等, 2004)。实验岩石学表明,经含0.1%H₂O的pyrolite(地幔岩)在深度15~35 km、压力 $p=0.5\sim1$ GPa的环境下,部分熔融程度为2%~5%时一般形成高铝玄武岩浆。与高压下($p\geq 1.6$ GPa)形成的高Al₂O₃的TTG具有强分馏稀土分布样式、重稀土亏损不同,该高铝玄武岩具有弱轻稀土富集、重稀土平坦特点,它可能是在较低压力条件($p=0.8$ GPa)、但熔融程度

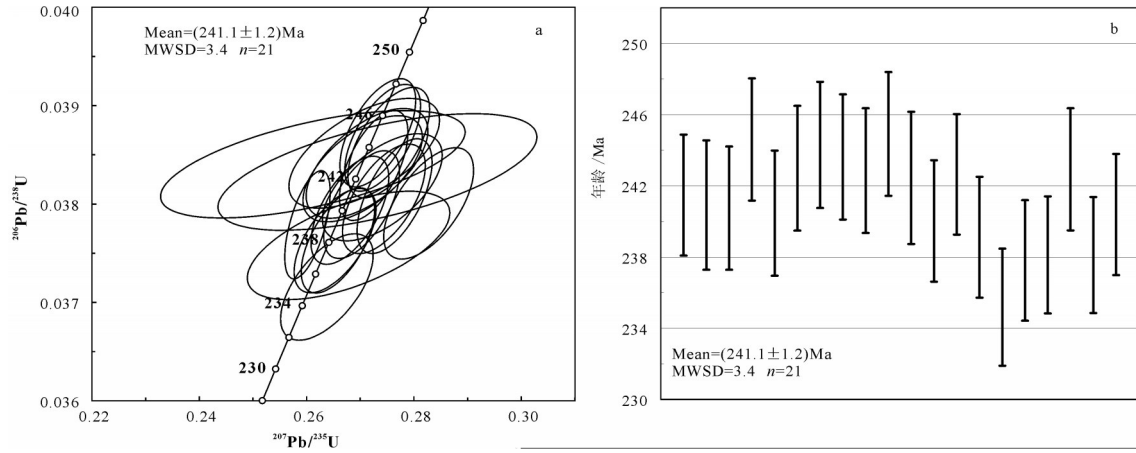


图4 阿拉思木辉长岩锆石U-Pb谐和年龄和加权平均年龄图
Fig.4 Zircon U-Pb concordia diagram and average age of Alasimu gabbro

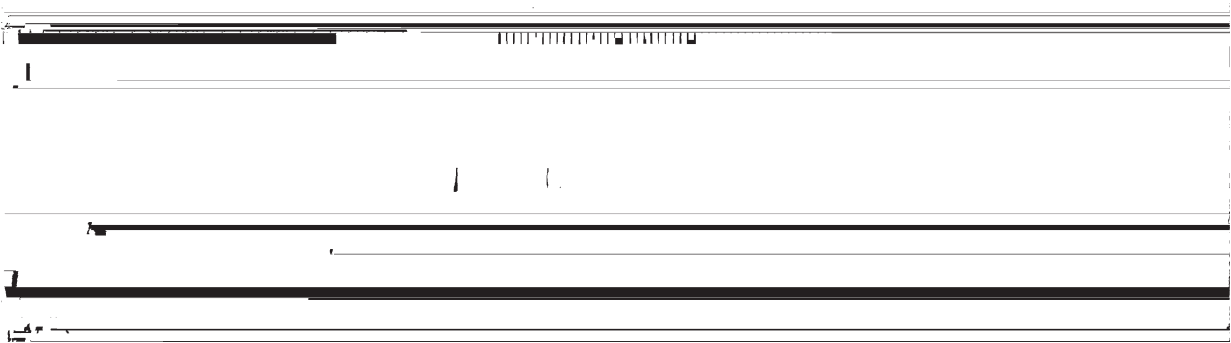


图5 阿拉思木辉长岩岩石分类图
Fig.5 Rock classification diagram of Alasimu gabbro

较高(10%~20%)时岩石部分熔融形成(邓晋福等, 2004)。

阿拉思木辉长岩富集大离子亲石元素,亏损高场强元素,具有弧岩浆岩特征,显示该岩体为布青山—阿尼玛卿洋俯冲的结果(Sklyarow et al., 2003; Zhao et al., 2007),且其样品具有较高的Nb/Ta比值(平均为15.4)和Zr/Hf比值(平均为36.5),与洋中脊玄武岩值相近(Nb/Ta=17.7, Zr/Hf=36.19, 据Sun et al., 1989),高于大陆地壳值(大陆地壳Nb/Ta=11, Zr/Hf=33, 据Sun et al., 1989),指示镁铁质岩浆没有受到明显的地壳混染,故可以基本排除地壳混染导致Nb、Ta亏损的特征。阿拉思木辉长岩较高的Ce/Th比值(9.08~18.76, 平均为12.53)、Ba/Th比值(155.92~268.17),并且缺乏明显的Ce负异常($\delta Ce=1.32\sim 1.61$, 平均为1.42),表明受到俯冲洋壳沉积物的影响较弱,这是由于俯冲洋壳沉积物熔体具有较高的Th(Pb)含量、低的Ce/Th(≈ 8)比值和Ba/Th(\approx

111)比值,并呈现出明显的Ce负异常(Hole et al., 1984; Plank et al., 1998);较低的Nb/U(2.96~7.98, 平均为5.38)、Ce/Pb(1.89~4.50, 平均为3.37)比值,较高的Ba/Th比值(155.92~268.17, 平均为187.62)以及整体较高的Ba含量(平均为 61.14×10^{-6}),暗示存在一定的流体作用(Seghedi et al., 2004);图8a、8b也显示,阿拉思木辉长岩受流体作用明显,而受沉积物影响较弱,同样图8c中投点均明显偏离MORB-OIB演化线,也指示其形成受到俯冲组分的影响(Pearce et al., 1995),与高铝玄武岩形成时富水环境相吻合。结合球粒陨石标准化REE配分曲线(图7a),阿拉思木辉长岩显示出LREE的富集,原始地幔标准化蛛网图中(图7b)明显富集LILE(Cs、Rb、Ba、K),亏损HFSE(Nb、Ta、Ti、P),也说明地幔源区受到了俯冲消减板片的影响,为流体交代的富集地幔(Sajona et al., 2000; Hanyu et al., 2006; Tian et al., 2011)。

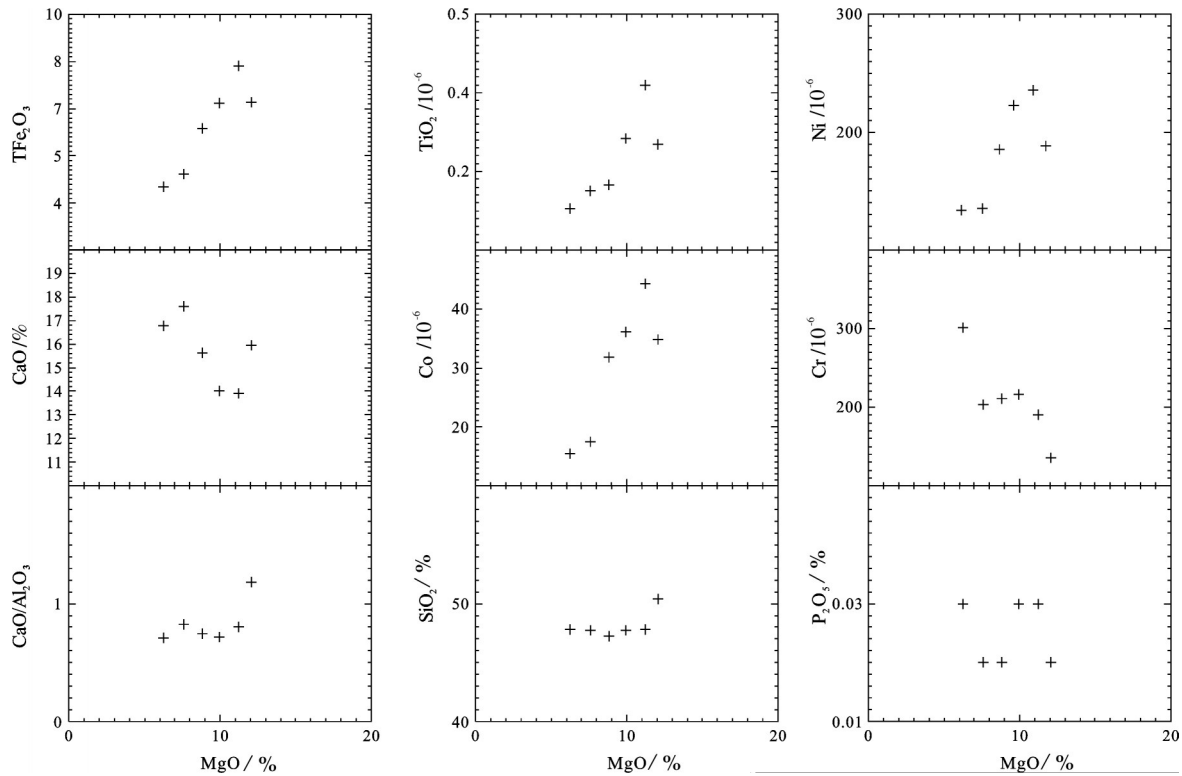


图6 阿拉思木辉长岩的Harker图解

Fig.6 The Harker diagrams of Alasimu gabbro

总之,阿拉思木辉长岩体源区为流体交代的富集地幔,源区相对富水,流体交代作用较强,岩浆演化过程中发生了弱的橄榄石和Ti-Fe氧化物的分离结晶,并且在上升过程中没有遭受明显的地壳混染。

5.2 构造环境

阿拉思木辉长岩的 TiO_2 含量较低(0.17%~0.37%,平均值为0.25%),明显低于MORB(1.5%)与OIB(>2.0%),相对接近岛弧岩浆岩(0.98%; (Pearce et al., 1982)), Al_2O_3 含量较高(13.1%~23.2%,平均值为18.9%),且具有明显消减带岩石的典型高铝特征(邓晋福等,2004)。微量元素也显示出岛弧玄武岩的特征,特别是Nb、Ta、Ti的负异常是岛弧岩浆岩的显著特征。微量元素Th/Ta比值为7.6~15.8,均大于3,显示为岛弧环境(Pearce et al., 1982);Nb/La比值0.17~0.45(<0.8),Hf/Ta比值(≥ 5),La/Ta比值(>15)Th/Nb比值(>0.07),进一步显示阿拉思木辉长岩具有岛弧玄武岩的特征(Condie,1989)。在La/Nb-La图(李曙光等,1993)与Ti/1000-V图解(Pearce et al., 1973)中均落入岛弧玄武岩区域(图9)。由此表明阿拉思木辉长岩可能形成于岛弧环境。

5.3 构造意义

一般认为东昆仑南缘布青山—阿尼玛卿洋冲消减开始于晚二叠世(杨经绥等,2005;马昌前等,2015),伴随着洋壳向北俯冲,东昆仑地区出现与俯冲有关的岩浆岩和火山岩,例如具有岛弧岩浆岩特征的白日其利辉长岩体(熊富浩等,2011)、约格鲁辉长闪长岩(刘成东等,2004)、香加南山花岗岩基以及哈拉尕吐花岗岩基等(陈国超,2014),巴隆地区朝火鹿陶勒盖花岗闪长岩(陈功等,2016),这些岩体富集大离子亲石元素元素,亏损高场强元素,弧岩岩浆岩特征明显;发育在花石峡以东下大武至玛积雪山一带的火山岩,岩石总体上属于玄武岩—安山岩—流纹岩组合,其中以玄武安山质岩石为主,也形成于岛弧环境(杨经绥等,2005);此外,上二叠统格曲组底部角度不整合也是洋壳向北俯冲的沉积—构造响应(李瑞保等,2012)。在晚三叠世东昆仑地区进入到晚古生代—早中生代构造演化的后碰撞阶段,这些岩体主体具高钾钙碱性特征:例如小尖山辉长岩体(奥琮等,2015)、和勒冈希里可特花岗闪长岩体(陈国超等,2013)、科科额阿龙

表2 阿拉思木辉长岩主量(%)、微量和稀土元素(10^{-6})分析结果
 Table 2 Major (%) and trace (10^{-6}) elements analyses of Alasimu gabbro

样品号	XRD165-1	XRD165-2	XRD165-3	XRD165-4	XRD165-5	XRD165-6
岩性	辉长岩	辉长岩	辉长岩	辉长岩	辉长岩	辉长岩
SiO ₂	47.17	46.28	46.08	46.48	48.92	46.71
TiO ₂	0.20	0.21	0.28	0.37	0.27	0.17
Al ₂ O ₃	21.07	20.51	18.81	16.85	13.08	23.20
Fe ₂ O ₃ ^T	4.53	6.01	6.76	8.01	6.81	4.06
MnO	0.09	0.10	0.11	0.13	0.14	0.08
MgO	7.52	8.64	9.62	10.90	11.72	6.12
CaO	17.38	15.30	13.54	13.51	15.50	16.41
Na ₂ O	0.69	0.66	0.77	0.69	0.43	0.78
K ₂ O	0.10	0.17	0.56	0.25	0.20	0.18
P ₂ O ₅	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.03
LOI	0.79	2.60	2.47	1.34	1.55	1.25
TOTAL	99.56	100.50	99.03	98.56	98.64	98.99
FeO ^T	4.08	5.41	6.08	7.21	6.13	3.65
Mg [#]	76.69	74.02	73.82	72.95	77.32	74.92
Li	2.83	2.82	13.40	4.27	5.29	6.03
Be	0.18	0.16	0.34	0.20	0.08	0.16
Sc	35.10	27.69	25.53	31.06	45.67	22.86
V	132.52	116.00	112.71	155.09	178.86	98.22
Cr	202.76	211.33	216.48	190.84	135.60	301.37
Ni	135.43	185.70	222.25	235.28	188.42	134.12
Co	17.51	31.82	36.12	44.28	34.78	15.48
Cu	4.87	6.25	5.99	27.06	10.35	6.43
Zn	21.08	29.09	36.15	41.72	33.39	21.68
Ga	12.10	11.95	11.88	11.05	9.25	13.09
Rb	4.88	9.38	31.09	13.07	10.18	8.18
Sr	236.91	225.54	230.95	197.79	155.68	287.09
Y	3.93	3.68	4.94	5.07	5.27	3.47
Zr	6.86	9.62	20.94	16.30	10.86	7.22
Nb	0.24	0.46	0.99	0.93	0.42	0.34
Cd	0.07	0.10	0.07	0.10	0.11	0.06
In	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.02
Cs	1.26	1.57	3.79	1.86	1.64	0.81
Ba	34.77	44.37	113.10	65.03	40.77	68.77
La	1.00	1.36	2.64	2.07	1.23	1.94
Ce	2.43	3.10	5.67	4.72	3.18	4.08
Pr	0.36	0.42	0.73	0.63	0.49	0.52
Nd	2.22	2.44	3.94	3.59	3.02	2.78
Sm	0.70	0.68	1.01	0.99	0.97	0.76
Eu	0.24	0.23	0.28	0.27	0.25	0.27
Gd	0.66	0.62	0.83	0.86	0.86	0.63
Tb	0.11	0.11	0.14	0.14	0.15	0.11
Dy	0.71	0.67	0.89	0.92	0.97	0.65
Ho	0.14	0.14	0.18	0.19	0.21	0.13
Er	0.42	0.38	0.50	0.54	0.55	0.38
Tm	0.05	0.05	0.07	0.07	0.08	0.05
Yb	0.31	0.29	0.38	0.40	0.40	0.28
Lu	0.05	0.05	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.05
Hf	0.21	0.26	0.48	0.42	0.32	0.21
Ta	0.02	0.03	0.06	0.05	0.03	0.03
Pb	0.72	1.64	1.42	1.05	0.87	1.44
Bi	0.01	0.03	0.40	0.06	0.07	0.07
Th	0.13	0.22	0.62	0.39	0.26	0.44
U	0.05	0.07	0.18	0.12	0.12	0.11
δ Eu	0.88	0.81	0.65	0.65	0.69	0.87
δ Ce	1.32	1.32	1.41	1.45	1.41	1.61
Σ REE	9.39	10.54	17.32	15.46	12.43	12.63
(La/Yb) _N	2.18	3.17	4.68	3.49	2.07	4.68
(La/Sm) _N	0.90	1.26	1.64	1.32	0.80	1.61
(Gd/Yb) _N	1.71	1.73	1.76	1.74	1.74	1.83
(Tb/Yb) _N	1.58	1.61	1.65	1.60	1.66	1.66

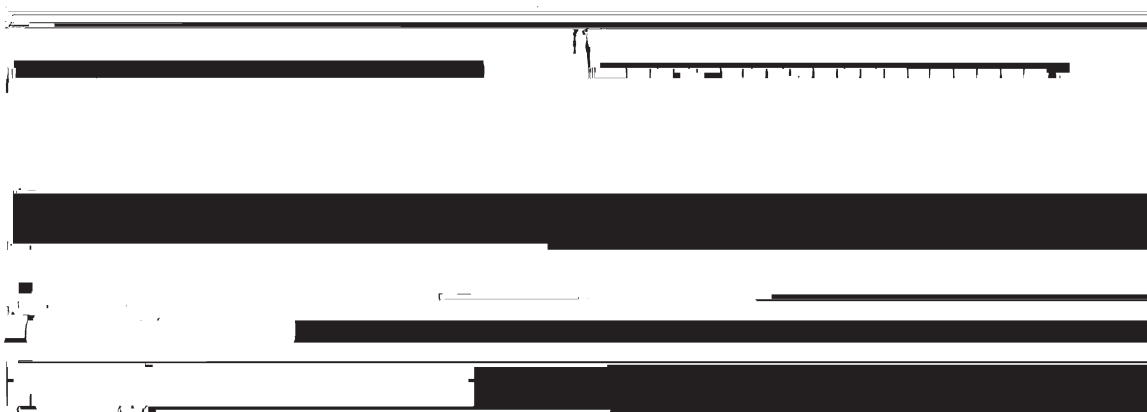


图7 阿拉思木辉长岩球粒陨石标准化稀土元素配分曲线(a)和原始地幔标准化微量元素蛛网图(b)
(球粒陨石标准化数据据 Boynton et al., 1984; 原始地幔标准化数据据 Sun et al., 1989)

Fig.7 Chondrite-normalized REE patterns of Alasimu gabbro (a) and primitive mantle-normalized trace element patterns of Alasimu gabbro (b)
(chondrite-normalized data after Boynton et al., 1984; primitive mantle-normalized data after Sun et al., 1989)

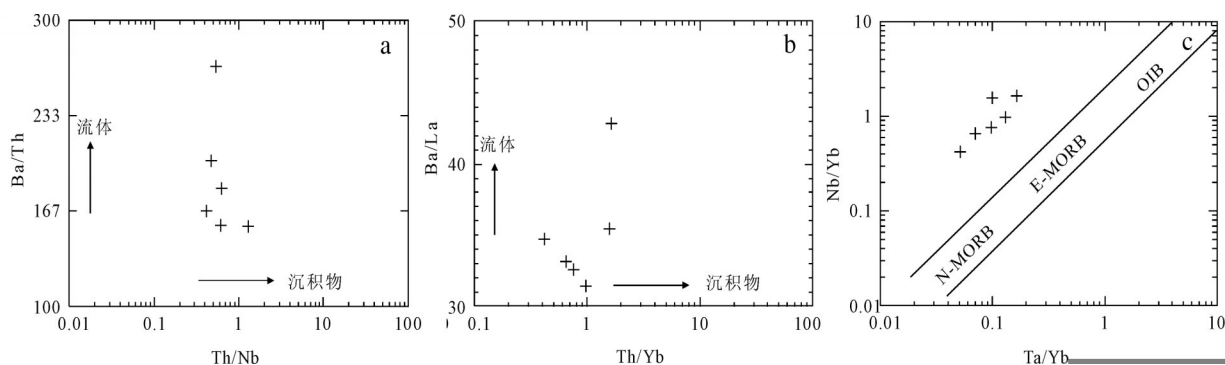


图8 阿拉思木辉长岩 Th/Nb-Ba/Th 图解(a, 据 Hanyu et al., 2006)、Th/Yb-Ba/La 图解(b, 据 Woodhead et al., 2001)和 Th/Yb-Nb/Yb 图解(c, 据 Pearce et al., 2008)

Fig.8 Th/Nb versus Ba/Th of Alasimu gabbro (a, after reference Plank et al., 1998), Th/Yb versus Ba/La of Alasimu gabbro (b, after Woodhead et al., 2001) and Th/Yb versus Nb/Yb of Alasimu gabbro (c, after Pearce et al., 2008)

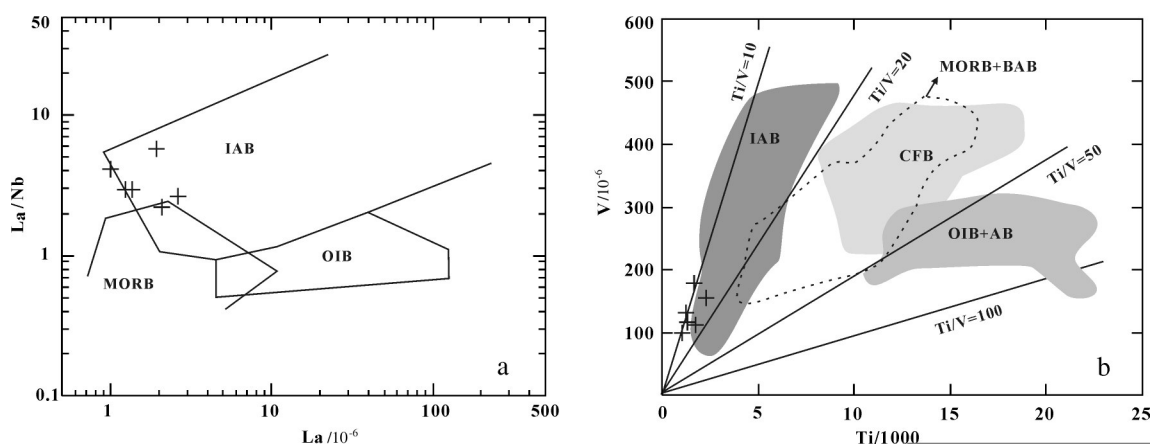


图9 阿拉思木辉长岩 La/Nb-La 图解(a, 据李曙光等, 1993)和 Ti-V 图解(b, 据 Shervais., 1982)

Fig.9 La/Nb-La of Alasimu gabbro (a, after Li Shuguang et al., 1993), Ti/V of Alasimu gabbro (b, after Shervais., 1982)

石英闪长岩体(陈国超,2014)、莫格通花岗闪长岩体(熊富浩,2014)等。然而对于东昆仑晚古生代—早中生代洋盆何时闭合、碰撞造山何时开始仍存在争议。莫宣学等(2007)通过对东昆仑造山带花岗岩及地壳生长研究认为239~242 Ma,华里西—印支旋回的俯冲结束/碰撞开始,但Huang et al.(2014)对东昆仑花岗岩研究认为,260~240 Ma布青山—阿尼玛卿洋也已经闭合。Ding et al.(2014)对东昆仑花岗质岩脉研究认为,244 Ma的花岗质岩脉具有A2型花岗岩特征,暗示此时东昆仑进入到了后碰撞阶段。

阿拉思木辉长岩样品相对原始地幔富集大离子亲石元素(Rb、Ba、Sr等),明显亏损高场强元素(Nb、Ta、Ti等),显示为典型的岛弧环境产物,与东昆仑地区晚二叠世—早三叠世岛弧岩浆岩类似(莫宣学等,2007;刘成东等,2004;谌宏伟等,2005;李碧乐等,2012),明显不同于晚三叠世东昆仑地区与后碰撞伸展有关的镁铁质岩石(奥琮等,2015)。同时综合前文岩石成因及构造环境分析,认为阿拉思木镁铁质岩石是岛弧环境下受板片流体交代的岩石圈地幔部分熔融形成。然而,也有一些研究表明,在后碰撞伸展阶段形成的镁铁质岩石,由于继承古板片俯冲改造的地幔源区而往往具有类似于岛弧玄武岩的地球化学组成(EI et al., 2010; Wang et al., 2013)。阿拉思木辉长岩结晶年龄为中三叠世((241±1)Ma),明显早于东昆仑与陆陆碰撞有关的沉积—构造事件响应(李瑞保等,2012)(235 Ma,上三叠统八宝山组与中三叠统希里可特组和闹仓坚沟组之间的角度不整合),说明其不可能为碰撞后伸展的产物。本文报道的阿拉思木辉长岩体((241±1)Ma)可能代表了东昆仑晚古生代晚期—早中生代洋壳俯冲的最晚岩浆记录,并且代表了洋壳俯冲结束、碰撞开始的时限。而且,该辉长岩也明显不同于昆中蛇绿岩带内辉长岩。首先,形成时代不同,昆中蛇绿岩带内塔妥蛇绿岩、曲世昂蛇绿岩及清水泉蛇绿岩中辉长岩形成年龄介于481~522 Ma,且蛇绿岩中辉长岩与蛇绿岩套内蛇绿岩、辉橄岩、辉石岩组成蛇绿岩套(魏博,2015);昆中蛇绿岩带内阿次特蛇绿岩中玻安质辉长岩锆石U-Pb年龄为(510.0 ± 5.2) Ma 和 (512.4 ± 4.2) Ma (Li et al., 2017, 待刊资料);此外,昆中蛇绿岩带均为东昆仑构造带内,而巴隆地区阿拉思木辉长岩体位于东昆

北构造带。

此外,综合已有的区域地质资料可发现,260~240 Ma期间的岩浆岩明显具有岛弧岩浆岩的特征(莫宣学等,2007;杨经绥等,2005;马昌前等,2015;奥琮等,2015;刘成东等,2004;谌宏伟等,2005;李碧乐等,2012);238~230 Ma期间形成的岩浆岩以过铝质S型花岗岩为主,且分布较少(熊富浩等,2014;陈国超,2014),也暗示此阶段为陆陆主碰撞阶段;230~185 Ma期间以后碰撞伸展的岩浆岩为特征(陈国超等,2013;李佐臣等,2013;奥琮等,2015;熊富浩,2014;陈国超,2014)(图10),三个时期岩浆岩各具特点,并分别代表了洋壳俯冲阶段、同碰撞阶段以及后碰撞伸展阶段,同时李瑞保等(2012)对东昆仑地区若干不整合面的研究表明,上三叠统八宝山组与中三叠统闹仓坚沟组之间的微角度不整合也暗示中三叠世中期东昆仑地区古特提斯洋壳处于俯冲—碰撞转换阶段。进而可以认为东昆仑地区晚古生代晚期—早中生代洋盆最终关闭和碰撞造山作用的时代为中三叠世中期。

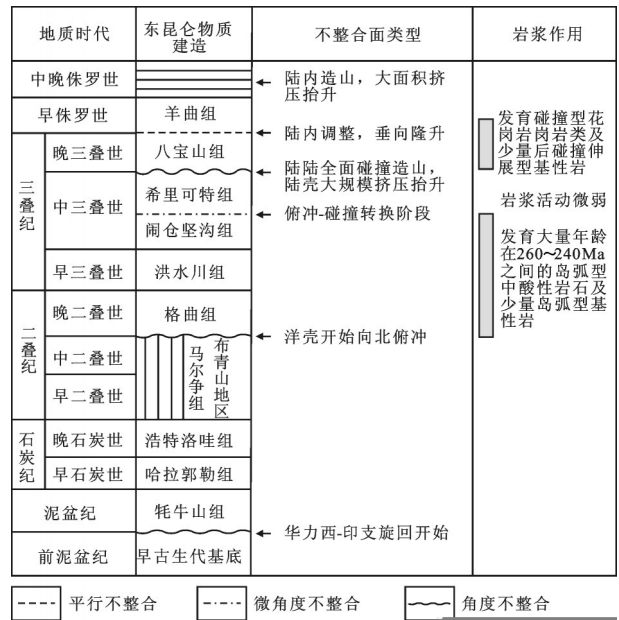


图10 东昆仑地区晚古生代—早中生代沉积—构造—岩浆演化简图(据李瑞保等,2012修改)

Fig.10 Late Paleozoic to Early Mesozoic sedimentary—magmatic evolution of East Kunlun area(after Li Ruibao et al., 2012)

6 结 论

(1)利用锆石 U-Pb 定年方法获得阿拉思木辉长岩体结晶年龄为(241±1)Ma,表明岩体形成时代为中三叠世中期。

(2)阿拉思木辉长岩体形成与板片流体交代的岩石圈地幔部分熔融有关,并且在形成过程中经历了弱的橄榄石和钛铁氧化物的分离结晶。

(3)阿拉思木辉长岩体可能代表了东昆仑造山带古特提斯洋壳俯冲的最晚岩浆记录,进而可以认为东昆仑造山带晚古生代—早中生代洋盆最终关闭和碰撞造山作用的时代为中三叠世中期。

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