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微量元素和 Pb 同位素对西藏雅鲁藏布构造带日喀则蛇绿岩形成环境的制约

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摘要: 西藏南部雅鲁藏布构造带分布有一系列蛇绿岩体。人们对这些蛇绿岩体的形成环境仍然存在较大的争议。雅鲁藏布构造带中段日喀则蛇绿岩路曲和大竹曲岩体镁铁质岩石的微量元素和 Pb 同位素特征指示其母岩浆起源于亏损地幔源区。这些镁铁质岩石的 La/Sm 和 Sm/Yb 比值显示其岩浆产生于尖晶石二辉橄榄岩地幔经过大约 10% 部分熔融作用。综合岩相学和全岩主量元素特征暗示这些镁铁质岩石形成于无水玄武质岩浆。而且这些镁铁质岩石的微量元素和 REE 元素配分模式均非常相似于 N-MORB, 除了弱 Nb-Ta 负异常。这些特征表明路曲和大竹曲岩体形成于大洋中脊环境。此外, 路曲和大竹曲镁铁质岩石的 Pb 同位素结果指示其地幔源区与印度洋 MORB 地幔域具有相似的地球化学特征。这些镁铁质岩石 N-MORB 标准化微量元素模式显示弱 Nb-Ta 负异常可能是由于其地幔源区交代了古老的俯冲带物质。

关键词: 雅鲁藏布; 蛇绿岩; MORB; SZZ; 地质调查工程; 西藏

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Trace elements and Pb isotope of the mafic rocks from the Xigaze ophiolite of Yarlung Zangbo suture zone, southern Tibet: Constraints on the tectonic setting

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Abstract: A series of ophiolitic massifs are distributed along the Yarlung Zangbo Suture Zone (YZSZ), southern Tibet. However, the formation settings of these ophiolites are still controversial. Trace elements and Pb isotope geochemical features indicate that the magmas that formed the mafic rocks in the Luqu and Dazhuqu massifs of the Xigaze ophiolite in YZSZ were derived from the depleted mantle source. The La/Sm and Sm/Yb ratios of the mafic rocks show that their parental magmas were produced by ~10%

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partial melting of spinal lherzolite. Combined with the petrographic observations and major elements of the mafic rocks, the authors hold that they were formed from an anhydrous basaltic magma. Furthermore, the normalized patterns of trace elements and REE of the mafic rocks are very similar to those of N-MORB, except for weakly negative Nb-Ta anomalies. These features indicate that the Luqu and Dazhuqu massifs were formed in the MOR environment. Moreover, the Pb isotope of the mafic rocks indicates that their mantle sources have similar geochemical characteristics to Indian MORB mantle domain. N-MORB normalized trace element patterns of the mafic rocks show that weakly negative Nb-Ta anomalies might have resulted from the process that their mantle source metasomatized old subducted materials.

Keywords: Yarlung Zangbo; ophiolite; MORB; SSZ; geological survey engineering; Tibet

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1 引言

蛇绿岩是分布在板块缝合带的一套特殊类型的镁铁质-超镁铁质岩石组合,被认为是仰冲就位位于陆地的大洋岩石圈板块残片,是板块汇聚最重要的标志之一。由于蛇绿岩的岩石单元可以和现代大洋岩石圈对比,记录了大洋的形成、扩张、消减到碰撞等一系列过程,因此蛇绿岩被认为蕴含了地球内部动力学和板块运动过程的丰富信息,是研究大洋岩石圈演化的最佳载体(Dilek and Furnes, 2011; Rampone and Hofmann, 2012)。

西藏雅鲁藏布构造带是印度板块和欧亚板块的分界线。狭窄的缝合带不连续分布有一系列蛇绿岩体,西段以大规模出露新鲜地幔橄榄岩和非常少的镁铁质岩石为特征,中段以普遍蛇纹石化的地幔橄榄岩伴生相对完整的镁铁质岩石单元为特征,东段以较少出露镁铁质岩石且地幔橄榄岩中赋存大规模铬铁矿床为特征。然而,雅鲁藏布构造带蛇绿岩体的形成环境目前仍然存在较大的争议(Bao et al., 2013)。一些学者认为雅鲁藏布蛇绿岩形于洋中脊慢速扩张中心(Nicolas et al., 1981; Allegre et al., 1984; Girardeau and Mercier, 1988; 吴福元等, 2014; Liu et al., 2014; Zhang et al., 2016; Zhang et al., 2016, 2017; Liu et al., 2016)。然而,很多学者认为雅鲁藏布蛇绿岩形成于俯冲带环境(张旗等 2003; Dubois-Cote et al., 2005; 钟立峰等, 2006; Bedard et al., 2009; Hebert et al., 2012; Dai et al.,

2012, 2013; 李文震等, 2012)。本研究展示新的地质和地球化学证据进一步探讨雅鲁藏布构造带中段日喀则蛇绿岩的形成构造环境。

2 地质背景

青藏高原由不同的地体拼接而成,由南向北包括拉萨地体、羌塘地体、松潘-甘孜地体、昆仑-祁连地体(Yin and Harrison, 2000)。雅鲁藏布构造带位于拉萨地体和印度大陆之间,一系列断续出露的蛇绿岩体东西向展布超过2500 km(图1a)(Gansser, 1980)。前人对这些蛇绿岩体中镁铁质岩石开展了大量高精度U-Pb 锆石年代学工作,定年结果表明这些镁铁质岩石形成时代在118~149 Ma范围内(图1a)。根据地理分布和岩体特征,雅鲁藏布蛇绿岩带从西向东可以分为3段:西段、中段和东段(图1a)。

雅鲁藏布西段蛇绿岩主要以东波、普兰、休古嘎布、仲巴、萨嘎、桑桑等岩体为代表,以出露大量地幔橄榄岩及少量镁铁质岩石为特征(徐德明等, 2007; Bedard et al., 2009; 刘钊等, 2011; Bezard et al., 熊发挥等, 2011; 刘飞等, 2013; 2011; Liu et al., 2014; Liu et al., 2015)。东波、普兰、休古嘎布、仲巴岩体的地幔橄榄岩主要以新鲜的方辉橄榄岩为主,含少量二辉橄榄岩和纯橄岩,局部出露小规模豆荚状铬铁矿化。而萨嘎和桑桑岩体的地幔橄榄岩强烈蛇纹石化(Bedard et al., 2009)。这些岩体的地幔橄榄岩中普遍被不同规模的辉长岩和辉绿岩脉侵入,局部出露少量玄武岩。

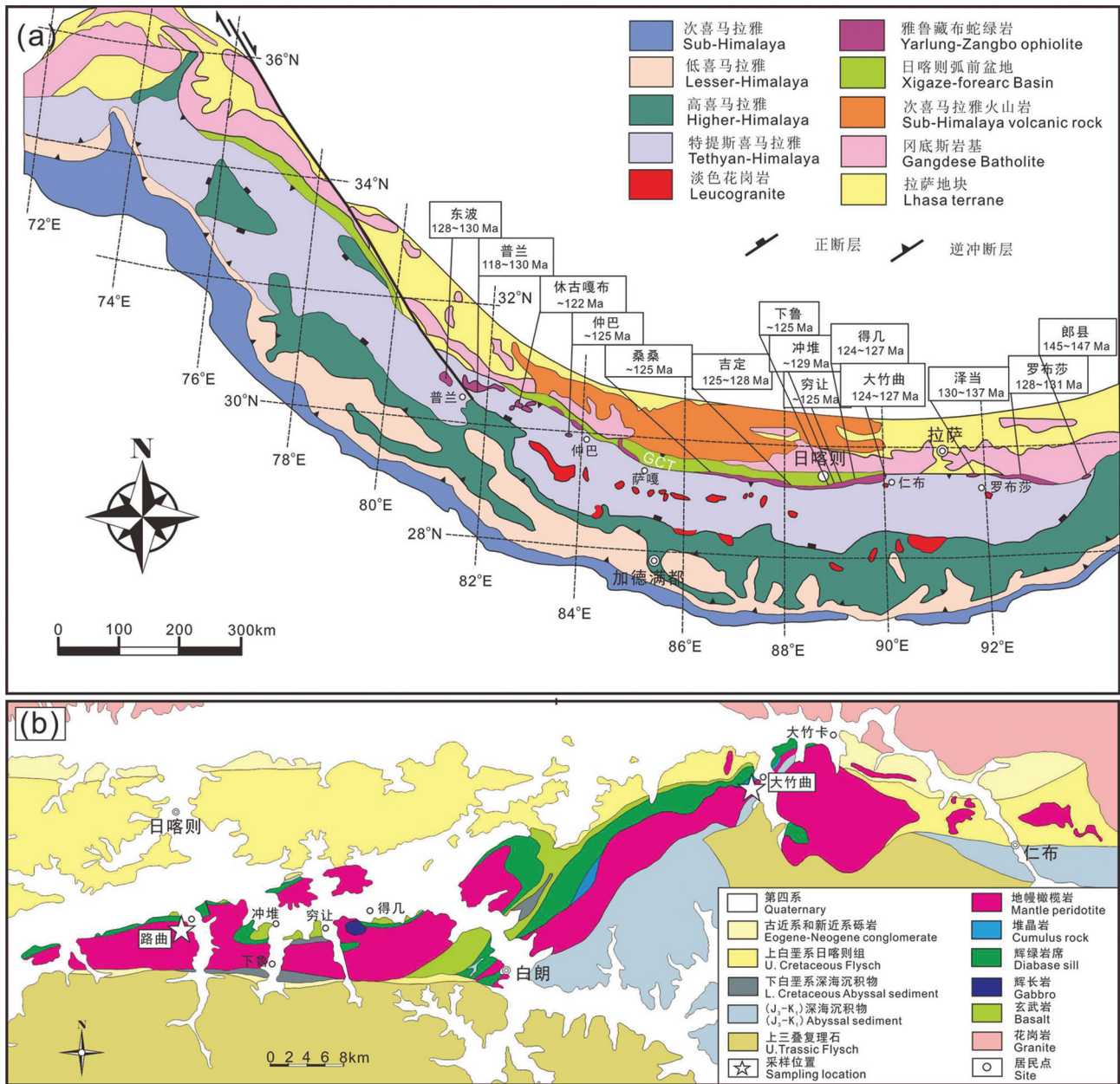


图1 雅鲁藏布构造带及蛇绿岩简图

a—雅鲁藏布蛇绿岩分布及镁铁质岩石锆石U-Pb年龄(修改自 An et al.,2014;吴福元等,2014);b—日喀则蛇绿岩分布及这次研究的采样点位置(修改自王希斌等,1987)

Fig.1 Simplified geological map of Yarlung -Zangbo suture zone and ophiolitic massifs

a-Distribution of the Yarlung Zangbo ophiolites and their zircon U-Pb ages from mafic rocks (modified from An et al., 2014; Wu Fuyuan et al., 2014); b-Distribution of the Xigaze ophiolitic massifs and sampling locations of this study (modified from Wang Xibin et al., 1987)

雅鲁藏布中段蛇绿岩分布于昂仁到仁布地区,从西向东包括昂仁、吉定、路曲、下鲁、冲堆、群让、得几、白朗、大竹曲和仁布等岩体,统称为日喀则蛇绿岩(图1a)。日喀则蛇绿岩发育最为典型,研究程度也最高(吴福元等,2014)。日喀则蛇绿岩体以广泛出露地幔橄榄岩和相对完整的镁铁质岩石层序为特征(Nicolas et al., 1981; 王希斌等, 1987)。蛇绿岩层序从南向北,大致以地幔橄榄岩-辉长岩-辉绿岩-玄武岩-硅质岩的岩性变化。新鲜的地幔橄榄岩主要分布在路曲和大竹曲岩体,主要由方辉橄榄岩和少量二辉橄榄岩和纯橄岩组成,部分橄榄岩中含豆荚状铬铁矿化,而其他岩体的地幔橄榄岩多已不同程度的蛇纹石化。日喀则蛇绿岩的吉定、白朗、大竹曲等岩体发育洋壳,主要有层状辉长岩、块状辉长岩、辉绿岩席、枕状熔岩组成。而昂仁、路曲、下鲁、冲堆、群让、得几、仁布等岩体则缺失辉长岩,仅仅包含相对较薄的辉绿岩席和枕状熔岩。在壳幔过渡带可见一定规模的辉绿岩和辉长岩脉侵入到下覆的地幔橄榄岩中(陈根文等,2003,2015; 牛晓露等,2006; 李文霞等,2012; Liu et al., 2016; Zhang et al., 2016; Zhang et al., 2017)。

雅鲁藏布东段蛇绿岩主要包括泽当、罗布莎等岩体,以大量地幔橄榄岩和发育纯橄岩和铬铁矿床为特征。泽当岩体由地幔橄榄岩及一套镁铁质杂岩组成,但是与日喀则蛇绿岩不同的是,泽当岩体的地幔橄榄岩部分位于北侧,南侧出现少量辉绿岩及硅质岩。罗布莎岩体主要由地幔橄榄岩、辉长岩-辉绿岩、玄武岩组成。辉绿岩和辉长岩规模延伸较大,位于地幔橄榄岩体的北侧,玄武岩不发育,少量玄武岩位于地幔橄榄岩体的北侧(韦栋梁等,2004; 钟立峰等,2006; Zhang et al., 2016; Xiong et al., 2016; 刘良志等,2018)。

3 野外地质和岩相学特征

3.1 路曲岩体

路曲岩体位于日喀则市区向南10 km左右(图1b)。岩体北侧与古近一新近纪日喀则组磨拉石建造和第四纪堆积物呈构造接触,岩体南侧与厚层的三叠纪嘎学群复理石建造呈断层接触。路曲岩体最底部为蛇绿混杂岩,主要为强烈蛇纹石化的地幔

橄榄岩和少量异剥钙榴岩脉组成(图2a)。新鲜的橄榄岩主要位于地幔橄榄岩段中部,岩性为方辉橄榄岩和少量二辉橄榄岩。壳幔过渡带橄榄岩强烈蛇纹石化,其中被少量不同规模的辉绿岩脉侵入(图2b)。路曲岩体镁铁质岩石主要为辉绿岩和少量枕状玄武岩(图2f),缺失辉长岩。辉绿岩位于地幔橄榄岩和玄武岩之间,与上覆玄武岩过渡接触,与下覆地幔橄榄岩呈侵入接触关系。玄武岩呈枕状和气孔-杏仁状构造,主要位于岩体北侧,与顶部硅质岩整合接触。

3.2 大竹曲岩体

大竹曲岩体位于日喀则蛇绿岩东部,紧邻仁布岩体,距日喀则市区80 km左右(图1b)。岩体北侧为古近一新近纪日喀则组,南侧为侏罗-白垩系深海沉积物,为断层接触关系。大竹曲岩体的地幔橄榄岩部分主要由方辉橄榄岩和少量纯橄岩组成。壳幔过渡带的地幔橄榄岩强烈蛇纹石化且被辉绿岩和辉长岩脉侵入。而洋壳序列底部为镁铁质-超镁铁质堆积杂岩,包括橄长岩、辉石岩、层状辉长岩、块状辉长岩,但是难以观察到这些岩石的界限和接触关系(王希斌等,1987)。层状辉长岩具典型的暗示辉长岩和浅色辉长岩交替韵律层结构(图2c)。暗色辉长岩一般含有60%~70%单斜辉石和30%~40%斜长石,而浅色辉长岩含50%~60%斜长石和40%~50%单斜辉石。斜长石多呈自形-半自形晶,中-粗粒结构,多已蚀变,单斜辉石多呈半自形粒状,并与斜长石组成典型的辉长结构(图3a)。

常见粗大的单斜辉石晶体包裹自形-半自形的斜长石晶体(图3b)。块状辉长岩常显示块状构造,中粒结构,岩石常被辉绿岩顺层侵入切割(图2d)。块状辉长岩主要组成为半自形的单斜辉石和已蚀变的自形-半自形的斜长石。大竹曲辉绿岩多为顺层侵入的辉绿岩席,且这些辉绿岩席也普遍侵入到下部的地幔橄榄岩中。部分侵入地幔橄榄岩的辉绿岩发生了异剥钙榴岩化。这些辉绿岩一般粒度较细,呈典型的辉绿结构(图3c),辉绿岩中常出现自形-半自形的斜长石斑晶(图2e,图3d)。在辉绿岩席的上部为一定厚度的玄武岩,这些玄武岩喷出岩粒度变化较大(图3e~f),部分玄武岩出现斑晶,以自形-半自形斜长石为主,单斜辉石较少且自形程度较低(图3f)。

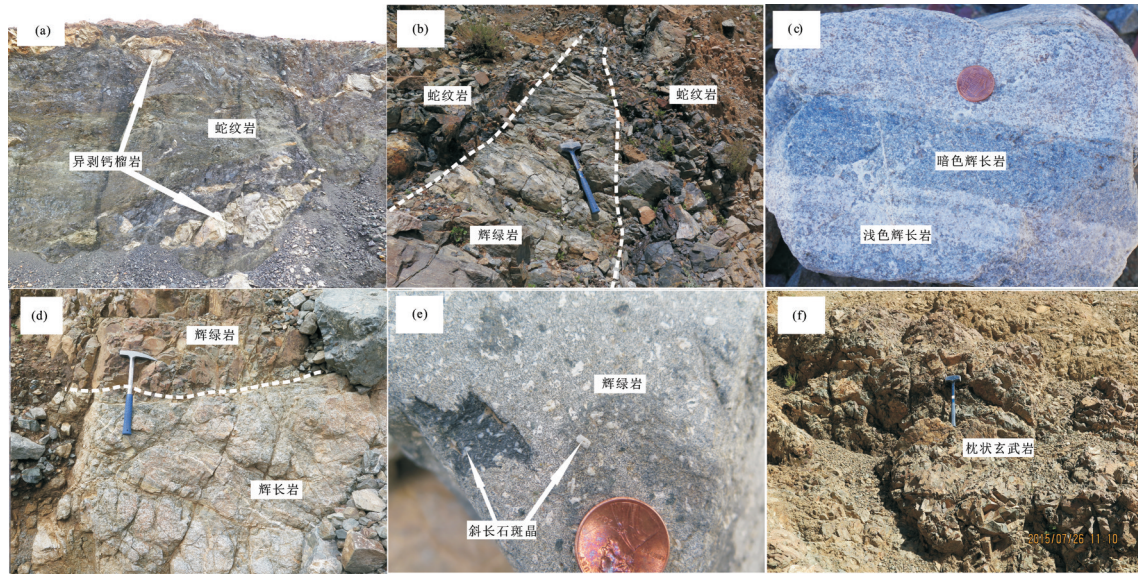


图2 日喀则蛇绿岩野外照片

a—路曲岩体蛇绿混杂岩；b—路曲岩体辉绿岩脉侵入地幔橄榄岩（蛇纹岩）；c—大竹曲岩体层状辉长岩；d—大竹曲岩体块状辉长岩和辉绿岩；
e—大竹曲岩体含斜长石斑晶的辉绿岩；f—路曲岩体枕状玄武岩

Fig.2 Field photos of the Xigaze ophiolite

a—Ophiolitic mélange of the Luqu massif; b—Diabase dike that intruded into mantle peridotite (serpentinite) of the Luqu massif; c—Layered gabbro of the Dazhuqu massif; d—Massive gabbro and diabase of the Dazhuqu massif; e—Plagioclase phenocrysts in diabase of the Dazhuqu massif; f—Pillow basalts of the Luqu massif

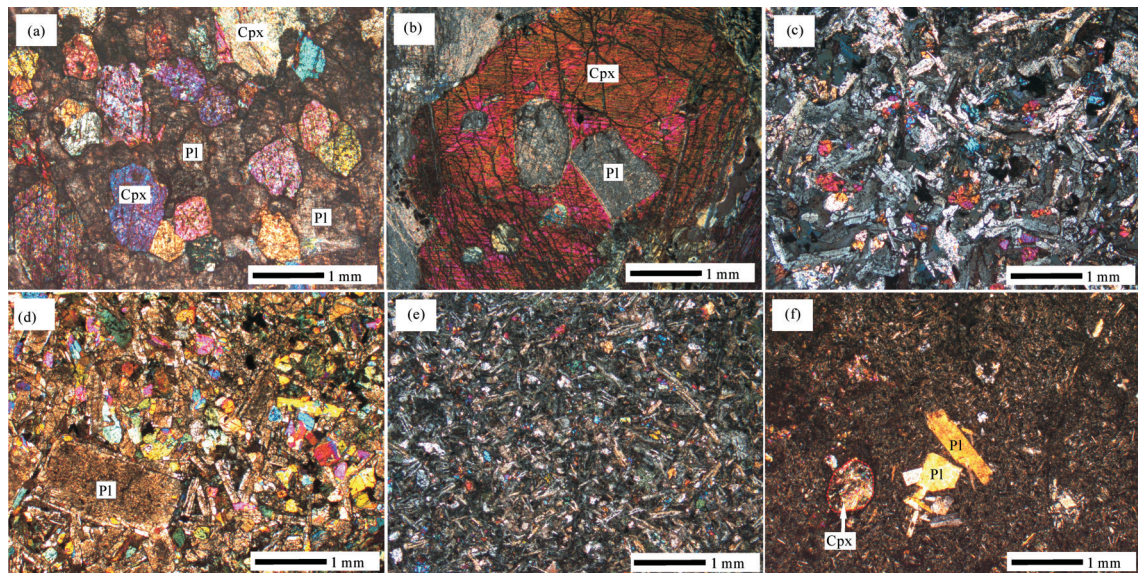


图3 日喀则蛇绿岩镁铁质岩石显微照片

a—辉长岩中半自形单斜辉石和自形—半自形斜长石构成辉长结构；b—辉长岩中粗粒单斜辉石中包裹自形—半自形的斜长石晶体；c—辉绿岩中细粒辉石和自形斜长石组成典型的辉绿结构；d—辉绿岩中自形斜长石斑晶；e—玄武岩中自形斜长石和他形单斜辉石；f—玄武岩中自形斜长石和他形单斜辉石斑晶

Fig.3 Petrographic microphotos of the mafic rocks from the Xigaze ophiolite

a—Gabbro texture consisting of subhedral clinopyroxene and subhedral to euhedral plagioclase in gabbro; b—Subhedral—euhedral plagioclase enclosed by coarse-grained clinopyroxene in gabbro; c—Diabasic texture consisting of fine grained clinopyroxene and euhedral plagioclase in diabase; d—Euhedral plagioclase phenocrysts in diabase; e—Fine grained plagioclase and clinopyroxene in basalt; f—Euhedral plagioclase and anhedral clinopyroxene phenocrysts in basalt

4 分析方法

4.1 全岩主量和微量元素分析

全岩主量元素分析在澳实分析检测(广州)有限公司完成,分析仪器为荷兰帕纳科公司生产的X荧光光谱仪,型号为PANalytical MagXFast。通过XRF射线光谱仪对制成四硼酸锂玻璃进行分析,分析精度优于5%。分析方法为:首先将已扣除烧失量的准确称量的粉末样品和 $\text{Li}_2\text{B}_4\text{O}_7$ - LiBO_2 助熔剂,混合均匀,转移至铂金坩埚中,在 1200°C 下使样品完全熔融,再将熔体倒入铂金模具,冷却后制成玻璃再上机测试。全岩氧化亚铁(FeO)含量分析在澳实分析检测(广州)有限公司完成,根据强酸消解、重铬酸钾滴定测定样品中 Fe^{2+} 含量。

全岩微量元素测试分析在中国科学院地球化学研究所矿床地球化学国家重点实验室完成,测试仪器为Perkin-Elmer Sciex ELAN DRC-e电感耦合等离子体质谱仪(ICP-MS),分析精度优于10%。准确称取50 mg粉末(200目)样品放入Teflon杯中,加入1 mL亚沸HF,并在电热板上蒸干以去除大部分 SiO_2 ,再加入1 mL亚沸HF和0.5 mL亚沸 HNO_3 ,然后用不锈钢钢套密封后放入烘箱中,温度 185°C 加热36 h。冷却至室温后在电热板上 150°C 蒸干去除HF,然后再加入1 mL亚沸 HNO_3 再次蒸干,并重复一次全部除去HF。最后加入2 mL HNO_3 、5 mL去离子水和500 ng Rh内标溶液,重新放入不锈钢钢套密封放入烘箱,温度 140°C 加热8 h,冷却至室温后吸取其中400 μL 溶液移到10 mL离心管,加入去离子水定容至10 mL,最后上机测试。

4.2 全岩Pb同位素分析

Pb同位素分析在中国地质科学院地质研究所国土资源部同位素地质研究重点实验室完成。化学流程如下:吸取样品溶液0.2 mL转移至AG1-X8阴离子交换树脂,并用1 mol/L HBr溶液淋洗5次,每次1 mL,然后用2 mol/L HCl溶液0.5 mL淋洗1次,然后再用6 mol/L HCl溶液1 mL淋洗1次并接Pb,最后继续用6 mol/L HCl溶液0.5 mL淋洗1次并接Pb。Pb同位素比值用多接收器等离子体质谱法(MC-ICPMS)测定,所用仪器为英国Nu Plasma HR,仪器的质量分馏以Tl同位素外标校正。样品中Tl的加入量约为铅含量的1/2。国际标样NBS

981长期测定的统计结果: $^{208}\text{Pb}/^{206}\text{Pb} = 2.16736 \pm 0.00066 (\pm 2\sigma)$, $^{207}\text{Pb}/^{206}\text{Pb} = 0.91488 \pm 0.00028 (\pm 2\sigma)$, $^{206}\text{Pb}/^{204}\text{Pb} = 16.9386 \pm 0.0131 (\pm 2\sigma)$, $^{207}\text{Pb}/^{204}\text{Pb} = 15.4968 \pm 0.0107 (\pm 2\sigma)$, $^{208}\text{Pb}/^{204}\text{Pb} = 36.7119 \pm 0.0331 (\pm 2\sigma)$ 。详细的化学分离方法和质谱测定方法见何学贤等(2007)。

5 日喀则蛇绿岩镁铁质岩石地球化学特征

5.1 全岩主量元素特征

日喀则蛇绿岩路曲和大竹曲岩石样品主微量元素分析结果见表1。路曲和大竹曲岩体的玄武岩、辉绿岩、辉长岩均有一定程度的蚀变,烧失量分别为2.28%~3.20%、2.32%~3.42%、3.06%~3.24%。路曲镁铁质岩石的 SiO_2 含量在49.38%~50.62%, Na_2O 含量为2.73%~4.35%, K_2O 含量为0.25%~1.14%。TAS投图显示路曲样品均落在玄武岩/辉长岩区域(图4)。大竹曲岩体镁铁质岩石的 SiO_2 含量为48.89%~51.17%, Na_2O 含量为2.38%~4.71%, K_2O 含量为0.07%~1.32%。TAS投图显示大竹曲样品也全部落在玄武岩/辉长岩范围之内(图4)。

5.2 全岩微量元素特征

路曲和大竹曲岩石样品的球粒陨石标准化REE配分模式整体上显示LREE轻微亏损和HREE相对平坦,其特征与N-MORB非常相似(图5a、5c)。在球粒陨石标准化REE配分模式中,路曲所有样品均无明显的Eu异常(图5a),大竹曲岩体除了辉长岩样品显示轻微Eu正异常外,玄武岩和辉绿岩样品均没有明显的Eu异常(图5c)。由于Rb、Ba、Cs、U、K、Sr、P等元素容易受到后期海水和热液的影响发生迁移,而高场强元素Nb、Ta、Zr、Hf、Ti和REE元素在后期热液活动过程中相对不容易发生迁移,它们主要受地幔源区和岩浆演化过程控制(Pearce et al., 2014)。因此,本次研究不选取这些容易受后期影响的元素进行标准化作图。在N-MORB标准化微量元素配分模式中,所有路曲样品具有相似的微量元素特征且均显示弱Nb-Ta负异常,而Th、Zr、Hf、Ti、REE等元素特征与N-MORB一致(图5b)。在大竹曲岩体中,大部分样品的微量元素特征保持一致,均显示弱Nb-Ta负异常(图5d)。大竹曲玄武岩和辉绿岩的配分模式总体上相

表1 日喀则蛇绿岩路曲和大竹曲岩体镁铁质岩石全岩主量元素(%)和微量元素(10^{-6})成分Table 1 The compositions of whole-rock major (%) and trace (10^{-6}) elements of the mafic rocks from the Luqu and Dazhuqu massifs of the Xigaze ophiolite

| 岩体 样品 | 路曲 | | | | 大竹曲 | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| | LQ15-8 玄武岩 | LQ15-27 玄武岩 | LQ15-12 辉绿岩 | LQ15-19 辉绿岩 | DZ15-1 玄武岩 | DZ15-6 玄武岩 | DZ15-10 辉绿岩 | DZ15-30 辉绿岩 | DZ15-19 辉长岩 | DZ15-31 辉长岩 |
| SiO ₂ | 50.17 | 50.62 | 49.38 | 49.54 | 50.80 | 48.89 | 51.17 | 49.79 | 49.92 | 49.25 |
| TiO ₂ | 1.20 | 1.17 | 0.99 | 0.80 | 1.29 | 1.02 | 0.65 | 1.00 | 0.61 | 0.31 |
| Al ₂ O ₃ | 15.34 | 15.46 | 15.64 | 16.10 | 14.98 | 15.31 | 16.44 | 15.84 | 19.74 | 18.90 |
| TFeO | 9.61 | 9.79 | 8.47 | 8.55 | 10.40 | 9.60 | 7.63 | 9.09 | 6.25 | 4.49 |
| MnO | 0.17 | 0.17 | 0.15 | 0.15 | 0.15 | 0.15 | 0.14 | 0.15 | 0.11 | 0.09 |
| MgO | 6.88 | 6.59 | 7.08 | 8.04 | 6.83 | 7.84 | 7.48 | 6.90 | 5.67 | 6.93 |
| CaO | 8.79 | 9.64 | 9.81 | 11.10 | 8.82 | 10.05 | 8.89 | 10.30 | 9.50 | 12.90 |
| Na ₂ O | 3.62 | 3.70 | 4.35 | 2.73 | 4.39 | 3.63 | 4.71 | 3.43 | 3.74 | 2.38 |
| K ₂ O | 1.14 | 0.25 | 0.34 | 0.49 | 0.22 | 0.09 | 0.07 | 0.49 | 0.71 | 1.32 |
| P ₂ O ₅ | 0.09 | 0.09 | 0.07 | 0.06 | 0.10 | 0.07 | 0.06 | 0.08 | 0.02 | 0.02 |
| LOI | 2.57 | 2.28 | 3.42 | 2.32 | 2.39 | 3.20 | 3.13 | 2.72 | 3.24 | 3.06 |
| Total | 99.58 | 99.76 | 99.70 | 99.88 | 100.37 | 99.85 | 100.37 | 99.79 | 99.51 | 99.65 |
| Fe ₂ O ₃ | 2.10 | 1.74 | 1.77 | 1.42 | 2.65 | 2.55 | 1.72 | 2.19 | 1.49 | 0.88 |
| FeO | 6.76 | 7.24 | 6.03 | 6.42 | 6.97 | 6.34 | 5.32 | 6.21 | 4.28 | 3.25 |
| Sc | 38.1 | 36.3 | 38.4 | 35.4 | 34.7 | 39.5 | 31.0 | 35.4 | 28.9 | 35.4 |
| V | 244.2 | 257.1 | 234.6 | 198.5 | 240.7 | 248.6 | 190.2 | 216.5 | 209.5 | 156.9 |
| Cr | 152.3 | 119.6 | 169.8 | 274.2 | 78.3 | 292.3 | 145.5 | 184.8 | 40.8 | 450.8 |
| Co | 35.8 | 35.4 | 33.3 | 32.7 | 37.9 | 39.4 | 32.8 | 33.7 | 35.2 | 23.9 |
| Ni | 59.3 | 50.6 | 59.1 | 83.8 | 40.2 | 71.5 | 64.1 | 66.2 | 49.7 | 127.0 |
| Cu | 70.0 | 116.7 | 53.2 | 55.8 | 262.2 | 23.2 | 31.5 | 54.9 | 12.5 | 4.0 |
| Ga | 16.00 | 16.60 | 13.90 | 14.40 | 16.10 | 15.80 | 14.00 | 16.20 | 15.70 | 13.70 |
| Rb | 5.80 | 1.96 | 5.44 | 6.05 | 1.39 | 0.64 | 0.36 | 3.22 | 3.32 | 7.02 |
| Sr | 202.0 | 310.0 | 150.0 | 275.0 | 203.0 | 160.0 | 175.0 | 284.0 | 597.0 | 338.0 |
| Y | 27.6 | 27.3 | 23.2 | 18.4 | 27.4 | 22.3 | 17.6 | 23.2 | 11.9 | 22.3 |
| Zr | 80.3 | 74.8 | 58.5 | 44.8 | 82.7 | 60.8 | 53.7 | 70.9 | 34.4 | 19.1 |
| Nb | 0.83 | 0.80 | 0.84 | 0.65 | 1.41 | 0.82 | 0.63 | 0.84 | 0.40 | 0.33 |
| Ba | 19.60 | 9.66 | 13.80 | 13.10 | 10.60 | 6.57 | 2.89 | 6.19 | 9.77 | 11.00 |
| Hf | 2.15 | 2.12 | 1.79 | 1.45 | 2.02 | 1.56 | 1.30 | 1.82 | 0.90 | 0.64 |
| Ta | 0.08 | 0.08 | 0.07 | 0.06 | 0.09 | 0.06 | 0.05 | 0.06 | 0.04 | 0.04 |
| Pb | 0.23 | 0.26 | 0.26 | 0.19 | 0.40 | 0.99 | 1.64 | 0.61 | 0.12 | 0.40 |
| Th | 0.07 | 0.08 | 0.06 | 0.06 | 0.11 | 0.09 | 0.12 | 0.09 | 0.05 | 0.04 |
| U | 0.04 | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.03 | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.04 | 0.07 | 0.04 | 0.02 |
| La | 2.72 | 2.31 | 2.14 | 1.62 | 3.15 | 1.97 | 2.01 | 2.38 | 1.17 | 1.10 |
| Ce | 9.44 | 8.36 | 7.25 | 5.62 | 10.10 | 6.86 | 6.48 | 8.01 | 3.87 | 3.62 |
| Pr | 1.54 | 1.37 | 1.15 | 0.88 | 1.62 | 1.15 | 0.99 | 1.31 | 0.59 | 0.61 |
| Nd | 8.36 | 7.92 | 6.30 | 4.91 | 8.83 | 6.33 | 5.26 | 7.19 | 3.16 | 3.22 |
| Sm | 2.79 | 2.63 | 2.18 | 1.73 | 3.22 | 2.10 | 1.89 | 2.26 | 1.09 | 1.15 |
| Eu | 1.09 | 1.04 | 0.93 | 0.74 | 1.10 | 0.90 | 0.77 | 1.03 | 0.59 | 0.54 |
| Gd | 3.53 | 3.34 | 2.85 | 2.23 | 3.43 | 2.75 | 2.35 | 3.07 | 1.49 | 1.35 |
| Tb | 0.68 | 0.69 | 0.61 | 0.47 | 0.65 | 0.53 | 0.43 | 0.56 | 0.27 | 0.27 |
| Dy | 4.75 | 4.42 | 4.17 | 3.37 | 5.05 | 3.77 | 2.95 | 4.03 | 1.87 | 1.95 |
| Ho | 1.12 | 1.02 | 1.02 | 0.78 | 1.09 | 0.87 | 0.72 | 0.90 | 0.44 | 0.47 |
| Er | 3.09 | 3.04 | 2.77 | 2.13 | 3.02 | 2.36 | 1.93 | 2.64 | 1.31 | 1.24 |
| Tm | 0.48 | 0.43 | 0.43 | 0.36 | 0.45 | 0.37 | 0.28 | 0.37 | 0.20 | 0.20 |
| Yb | 2.90 | 2.90 | 2.87 | 2.10 | 2.83 | 2.24 | 1.88 | 2.32 | 1.21 | 1.08 |
| Lu | 0.45 | 0.47 | 0.44 | 0.32 | 0.44 | 0.34 | 0.29 | 0.37 | 0.19 | 0.18 |

似于N-MORB,辉长岩相对于N-MORB显示略低的微量元素含量,但配分图形状接近于N-MORB。

5.3 全岩Pb同位素特征

路曲和大竹曲样品全岩Pb同位素比值结果见表2。路曲和大竹曲岩体样品的Pb同位素比值变化范围相对较小,其 $^{206}\text{Pb}/^{204}\text{Pb}$ 的变化范围为17.54~18.05, $^{207}\text{Pb}/^{204}\text{Pb}$ 变化范围为15.42~15.56, $^{208}\text{Pb}/^{204}\text{Pb}$ 变化范围为37.67~38.17。根据样品中Th、U、Pb含量对Pb同位素比值的时间校正计算($t=140\text{ Ma}$),校正

结果显示($^{206}\text{Pb}/^{204}\text{Pb}$)_t的变化范围为17.46~17.94, ($^{207}\text{Pb}/^{204}\text{Pb}$)_t变化范围为15.42~15.56, ($^{208}\text{Pb}/^{204}\text{Pb}$)_t变化范围为37.35~38.13。在($^{208}\text{Pb}/^{204}\text{Pb}$)_t-($^{206}\text{Pb}/^{204}\text{Pb}$)_t和($^{207}\text{Pb}/^{204}\text{Pb}$)_t-($^{206}\text{Pb}/^{204}\text{Pb}$)_t图解上(图6a、6b),路曲和大竹曲样品Pb同位素比值接近于雅鲁藏布蛇绿岩带其他岩体镁铁质岩石,且完全落入印度洋MORB区域。这些特征表明这些镁铁质岩石的地幔源区具有印度洋MORB型同位素组成特征。而雅鲁藏布蛇绿岩镁铁质岩石的Pb同位素比值则明显区别于现代大

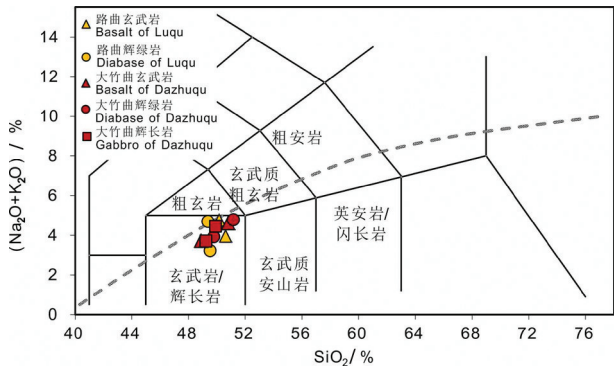


图4 日喀则蛇绿岩路曲和大竹曲镁铁质岩石全岩 TAS 图解
Fig.4 Diagram of TAS for whole rock composition of the mafic rocks of the Luqu and Dazhuqu massifs from the Xigaze ophiolite

分离结晶将会导致残余岩浆亏损 HREE 而相对富集 LREE (Hauri et al., 1994)。然而,路曲和大竹曲岩石样品的球粒陨石标准化 REE 配分模式均显示轻微 LREE 亏损(图 5a, 5c),说明岩浆就位之前在深部没有经历重要的单斜辉石分离结晶。此外,路曲和大竹曲镁铁质岩石的球粒陨石标准化 REE 配分模式没有明显 Eu 负异常,而 Eu 相容于斜长石 (Aigner-Torres et al., 2007),这说明形成这些镁铁质岩石的岩浆在深部没有经历重要的斜长石分离结晶(5a, 5c)。这些特征说明经地幔部分熔融产生而聚集的岩浆在上升过程中没有经历明显的结晶分异作用,因此它们的微量元素能够反演地幔源区性质和部分熔融程度。

洋沉积物 (Ben Othman et al., 1989)。

路曲和大竹曲岩体的玄武岩、辉绿岩、辉长岩均显示相似的球粒陨石标准化 REE 配分模式和 N-MORB 标准化微量元素配分模式(图 5),说明形成这些岩石的岩浆来自同一地幔源区。此外,这些岩石的 REE 与 N-MORB 的 REE 配分模式非常接近

6 讨论

6.1 地幔源区性质

由于单斜辉石相对富集 HREE,因此单斜辉石

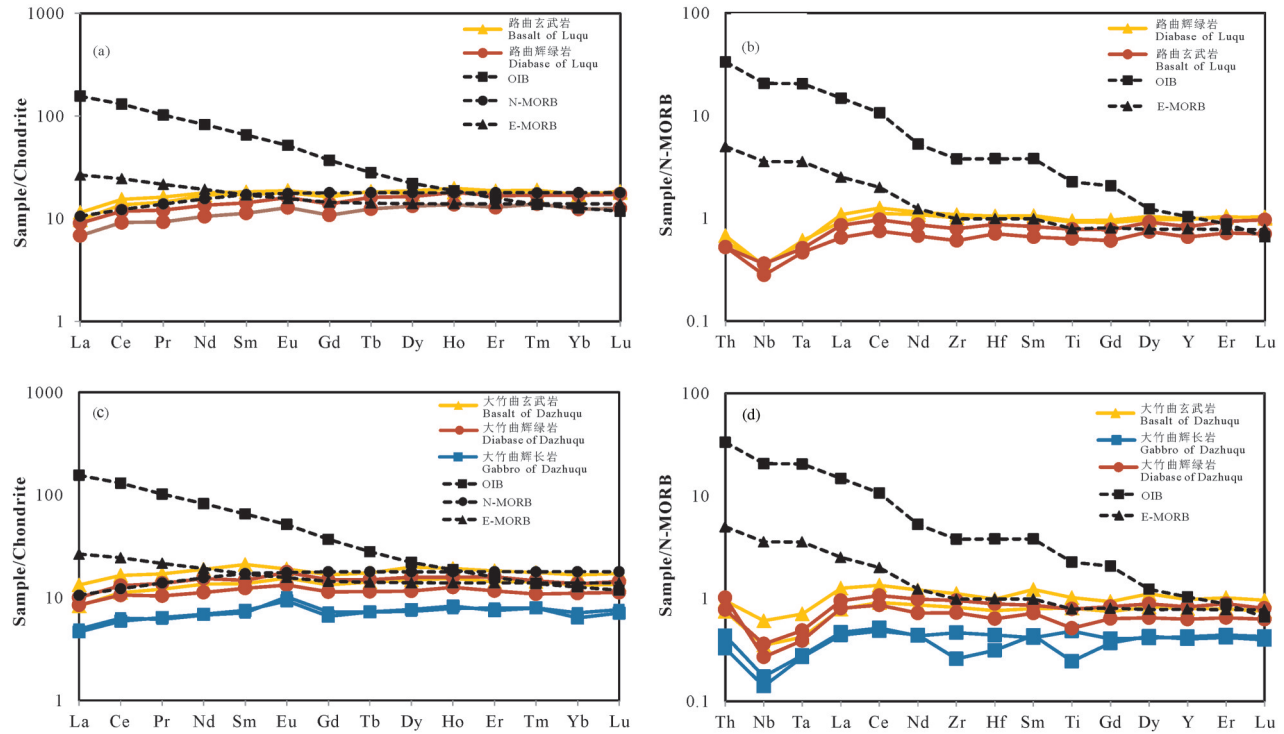


图5 日喀则蛇绿岩路曲和大竹曲岩石球粒陨石标准化 REE 配分模式(a, c)及 N-MORB 标准化微量元素配分模式(b, d) (球粒陨石和 N-MORB 标准化值据 Sun and McDonough, 1989;用于对比的 OIB、E-MORB、N-MORB 数值据 Sun and McDonough, 1989)
Fig.5 Chondrite-normalized REE patterns (a, c) and N-MORB normalized trace elements patterns (b, d) of Xigaze ophiolite Normalized values, and N-MORB, OIB, E-MORB values after Sun and McDonough (1989)

表2 日喀则蛇绿岩路曲和大竹曲镁铁质岩石 Pb 同位素成分

Table 2 The compositions of Pb isotope of mafic rocks from the Luqu and Dazhuqu massifs of the Xigaze ophiolite

| 样品 | 岩性 | Pb | U | Th | $^{238}\text{U}/^{204}\text{Pb}$ | $^{232}\text{Th}/^{204}\text{Pb}$ | Th/U | $(^{206}\text{Pb}/^{204}\text{Pb})_0$ | $(^{207}\text{Pb}/^{204}\text{Pb})_0$ | $(^{208}\text{Pb}/^{204}\text{Pb})_0$ | $(^{206}\text{Pb}/^{204}\text{Pb})_t$ | $(^{207}\text{Pb}/^{204}\text{Pb})_t$ | $(^{208}\text{Pb}/^{204}\text{Pb})_t$ |
|---------|-----|------|------|------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| LQ15-8 | 玄武岩 | 0.23 | 0.04 | 0.07 | 11.61 | 19.64 | 1.64 | 17.81 | 15.47 | 37.71 | 17.58 | 15.46 | 37.59 |
| LQ15-27 | 玄武岩 | 0.26 | 0.05 | 0.08 | 11.23 | 19.77 | 1.70 | 17.81 | 15.48 | 37.78 | 17.59 | 15.47 | 37.65 |
| LQ15-12 | 辉绿岩 | 0.26 | 0.05 | 0.06 | 12.94 | 15.73 | 1.18 | 17.80 | 15.46 | 37.67 | 17.55 | 15.45 | 37.58 |
| LQ15-19 | 辉绿岩 | 0.19 | 0.03 | 0.06 | 10.17 | 21.56 | 2.05 | 17.87 | 15.50 | 37.91 | 17.67 | 15.49 | 37.77 |
| DZ15-1 | 玄武岩 | 0.40 | 0.05 | 0.11 | 7.63 | 18.61 | 2.36 | 18.05 | 15.55 | 38.15 | 17.91 | 15.54 | 38.04 |
| DZ15-6 | 玄武岩 | 0.99 | 0.05 | 0.09 | 3.10 | 5.81 | 1.81 | 17.54 | 15.42 | 37.38 | 17.48 | 15.42 | 37.35 |
| DZ15-10 | 辉绿岩 | 1.64 | 0.04 | 0.12 | 1.41 | 4.79 | 3.29 | 17.77 | 15.50 | 37.79 | 17.74 | 15.49 | 37.76 |
| DZ15-30 | 辉绿岩 | 0.61 | 0.07 | 0.09 | 6.86 | 9.79 | 1.38 | 17.78 | 15.48 | 37.73 | 17.64 | 15.47 | 37.66 |
| DZ15-19 | 辉长岩 | 0.12 | 0.04 | 0.05 | 18.48 | 28.43 | 1.49 | 17.82 | 15.48 | 37.81 | 17.46 | 15.47 | 37.64 |
| DZ15-31 | 辉长岩 | 0.40 | 0.02 | 0.04 | 3.32 | 6.33 | 1.85 | 18.01 | 15.56 | 38.17 | 17.94 | 15.56 | 38.13 |

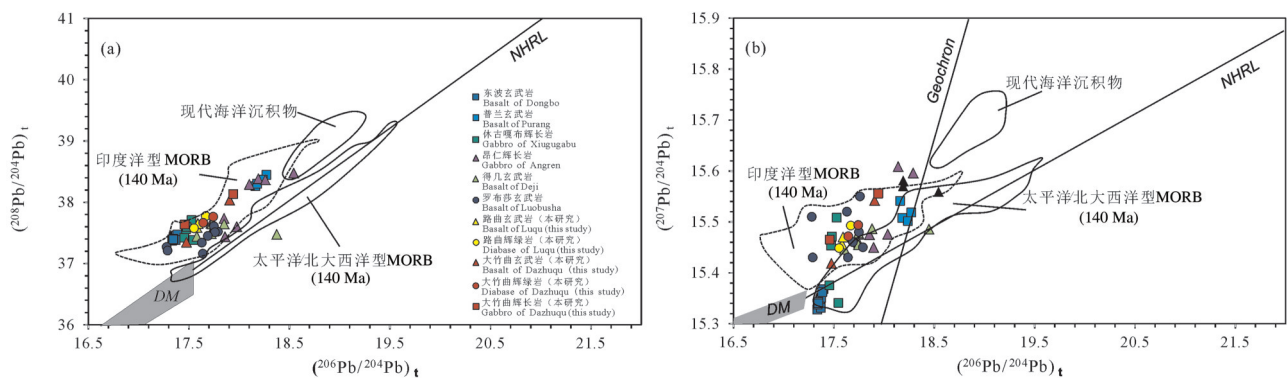


图6 全岩 Pb 同位素比值图解

a— $(^{208}\text{Pb}/^{204}\text{Pb})_t$ — $(^{206}\text{Pb}/^{204}\text{Pb})_t$; b— $(^{207}\text{Pb}/^{204}\text{Pb})_t$ — $(^{206}\text{Pb}/^{204}\text{Pb})_t$; 矫正年龄为 $t=140\text{ Ma}$ 。太平洋和北大西洋 MORB 和印度洋 MORB 范围据 Mahoney et al. 1998 和 Zhang et al. 2005。现代大洋沉积物(GLOSS, 据 Ben Othman et al., 1989, 北半球参考线(NHRL) 据 Hart, 1984)。用于对比的雅鲁藏布蛇绿岩的 Pb 同位素数据源自文献(牛晓露等, 2006; 钟立峰等, 2006; 徐德明等, 2007; 刘飞等, 2013; Liu et al., 2015)

Fig. 6 Plots of Pb isotope ratios

a— $(^{208}\text{Pb}/^{204}\text{Pb})_t$, versus $(^{206}\text{Pb}/^{204}\text{Pb})_t$; b— $(^{207}\text{Pb}/^{204}\text{Pb})_t$, versus $(^{206}\text{Pb}/^{204}\text{Pb})_t$, at 140 Ma. Fields of Pacific and North Atlantic MORB, and India MORB after Mahoney et al. (1998) and Zhang et al. (2005). Field of GLOSS after Ben Othman et al., 1989 and NHRL after Hart (1984). The data of Pb isotope of the Yarlung–Zangbo ophiolite after Niu et al. (2006), Zhong et al. (2006), Xu et al. (2007), Liu et al. (2013, 2015)

(图 5a, 5c), 且 N-MORB 标准化微量元素配分模式也非常平坦且接近于 1 (图 5b, 5d), 表明形成这些岩石的岩浆来自亏损地幔源区。路曲和大竹曲岩石样品的 Pb 同位素均落在印度洋 MORB 范围之内 (图 6), 一方面说明这些岩石起源于亏损地幔, 另一方面暗示新特提斯地幔源区与印度洋地幔域有相似的地球化学特征 (Mahoney et al., 1998; Xu and Castillo, 2004; Zhang et al., 2005; 牛晓露等, 2006)。尖晶石二辉橄榄岩部分熔融过程中熔融残留物和熔体之间不会发生中稀土 (如 Sm) 和重稀土 (如 Yb) 分异, 但轻稀土 (如 La) 和中稀土 (如 Sm) 之间会随

着地幔部分熔融程度的增高而发生明显分异 (Aldanmaz et al., 2000)。据图 7 所示, 大竹曲和路曲岩体样品均落在尖晶石二辉橄榄岩熔融趋势线上, 其部分熔融程度约在 10%。

6.2 形成构造环境

作为雅鲁藏布蛇绿岩带上重要的组成部分, 日喀则蛇绿岩的形成环境一直是众多学者关注的焦点 (吴福元等, 2014)。从野外地质关系来看, 路曲岩体洋壳部分缺失堆晶岩, 表明路曲岩体洋壳形成过程中可能不存在岩浆房。而路曲辉绿岩大多以岩席的形式顺层侵入, 甚至少量辉绿岩脉侵入到下

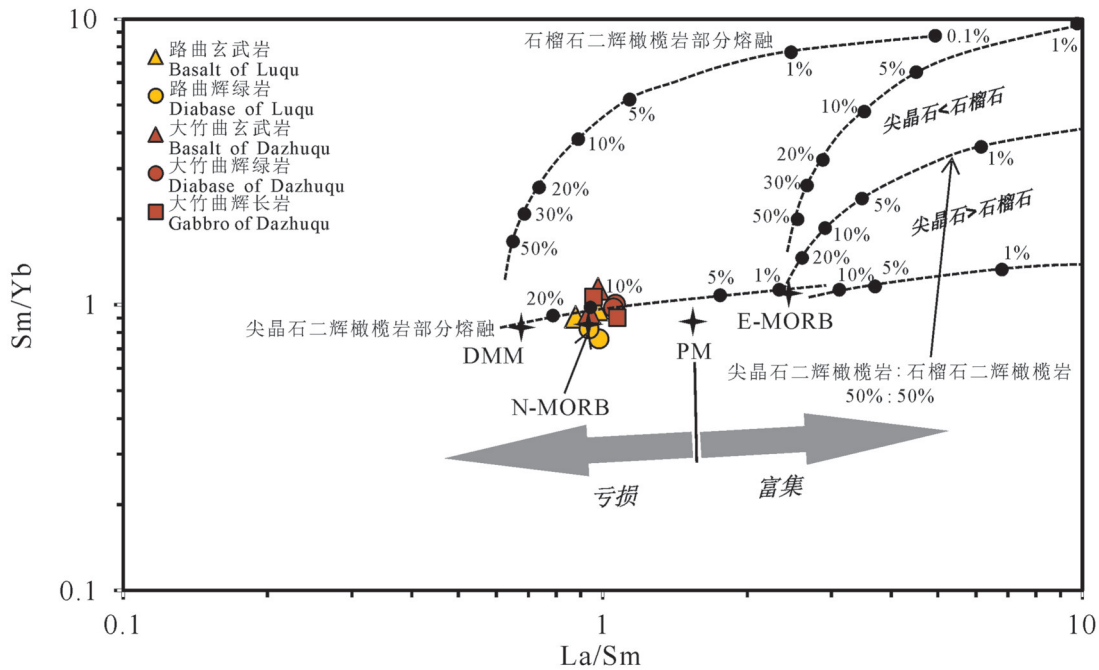


图7 全岩 La/Sm-Sm/Yb图解(据 Aldanmaz et al., 2000)
 PM、N-MORB、E-MORB数据源自 Sun and McDonough(1989)
 Fig.7 Diagram of La/Sm versus Sm/Yb (after Aldanmaz et al., 2000)
 PM, N-MORB, E-MORB data after Sun and McDonough (1989)

部的地幔橄榄岩中(图2b)。这些特征与慢速扩张脊特征一致(Purdy and Detrick, 1986)。大竹曲岩体的辉绿岩和玄武岩野外特征与路曲岩体类似,但是发育规模较小的层状辉长岩和块状辉长岩(图2c, 2d),表明大竹曲岩体洋壳形成过程中存在一定规模的岩浆房。层状辉长岩显示浅色辉长岩层和暗色辉长岩层的韵律交替结构(图2c),表明岩浆房发生一定程度的分异。辉长岩中常见粗粒单斜辉石包裹自形斜长石晶体(图3b),说明斜长石结晶明显早于单斜辉石。此外,大竹曲辉绿岩和玄武岩中常出现自形一半自形的斜长石斑晶(图2d, 2f),这些特征都说明斜长石较早结晶并被上升岩浆捕获到浅部。实验岩石学研究表明玄武质岩浆中水增加将降低斜长石结晶温度,从而推迟斜长石结晶时间,然而在水环境下,斜长石则较早从玄武质岩浆中结晶(Sisson and Grove, 1993; Botcharnikov et al., 2008)。因此,可以推断形成大竹曲镁铁质岩石的岩浆是一种起源于大洋中脊扩张中心的无水玄武质岩浆。

传统上判断蛇绿岩形成于俯冲带(SSZ)环境主

要是根据蛇绿岩序列中镁铁质岩石地球化学特征而没有其他直接地质证据(Miyashiro et al., 1973; Pearce et al., 1984, 2014)。然而,从Zr-Zr/Y图解来看(图8a),日喀则蛇绿岩路曲和大竹曲岩体大部分岩石覆盖于洋中脊玄武岩范围,明显区别于弧前玄武岩,但是不能与弧后盆地玄武岩区别。在(Nb/Yb)_N-(Th/Yb)_N相关图中(图8b),路曲和大竹曲岩体岩石分布范围和趋势与洋中脊玄武岩一致,而弧后盆地玄武岩则显示明显更高(Nb/Yb)_N和(Th/Yb)_N比值。在(Nb/Th)_N-(Th/La)_N相关图中(图8c),路曲和大竹曲样品明显区别于弧前和弧后盆地玄武岩,完全落入洋中脊玄武岩区域。这些特征再次表明路曲和大竹曲镁铁质岩体岩石形成于洋中脊环境。此外,路曲和大竹曲岩体岩石的球粒陨石标准化REE配分模式与N-MORB配分模式完全一致(图5a, 5c),也暗示这些岩石形成于洋中脊环境。在N-MORB标准化微量元素配分模式图中(图5b, 5d),路曲和大竹曲镁铁质岩石微量元素特征除了相对于Th和LREE显示轻微Nb-Ta负异常,而Th、LREE、Zr、Hf、Ti总体上与N-MORB保持一致。

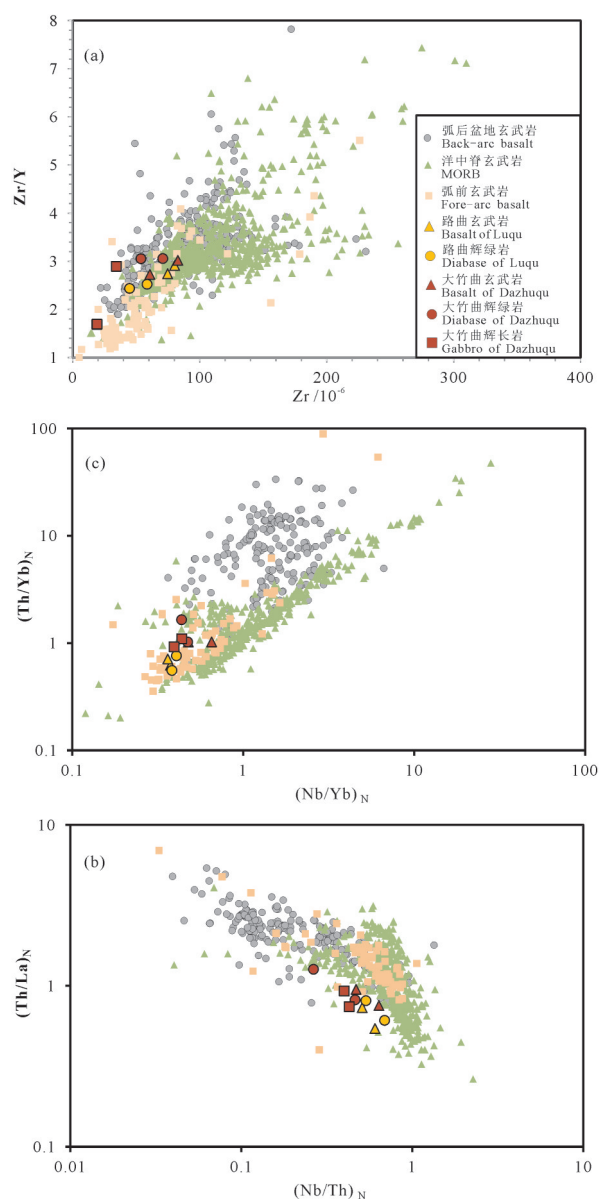


图8 微量元素构造环境判别图

a-Zr/Y-Zr(据Pearce, 2000); b-Nb/Yb-Th/Yb(据Pearce, 2008); c-Nb/Th-Th/La(据Godard et al., 2006); 弧后盆地、洋中脊扩张中心、弧前玄武岩数据源自于PETDB数据库(<http://www.petdb.org>)

Fig.8 Discriminant diagrams of tectonic setting

a-Zr/Y versus Zr (after Pearce, 2000), b-Nb/Yb versus Th/Yb (after Pearce, 2008); c-Nb/Th versus Th/La (after Godard et al., 2006).

The data of back-arc basalt, mid-oceanic ridge basalt, fore-arc basalt after PETDB database

虽然路曲和大竹曲样品普遍存在轻微Nb-Ta负异常,而Nb-Ta负异常也被众多学者认为是SSZ成因的主要印记(Hebert et al., 2012; 李文霞等, 2012)。然而,值得注意的是路曲和大竹曲岩石的

Pb同位素结果均落入印度洋MORB地幔域,而这些岩石的Nb-Ta负异常可能与印度洋MORB地幔域的地球化学不均一性有关(Moores et al., 2000)。先前的研究表明,青藏高原晚震旦世以来的蛇绿岩镁铁质岩石的同位素特征与现代印度洋MORB的同位素地球化学特征一致,明显区别于太平洋和北大西洋洋中脊玄武岩,表明现代印度洋MORB地幔域继承了特提斯洋地幔原来的空间位置和地球化学特征(Mahoney et al., 1998; Xu and Castillo, 2004; Zhang et al., 2005)。然而,在地质演化期间,特提斯洋岩石圈地幔域曾发生过大陆地壳、古老俯冲带物质混入(Castillo, 1988; Klein et al., 1988; Le Roex et al., 1989; Storey et al., 1989; Rehkemper and Hofmann, 1997)。由于在俯冲过程中Th容易迁移而Nb-Ta相对不易迁移,因此大多数与岛弧有关的岩石显示较高的Th/Nb和Th/Ta比值。此外,大陆地壳也显示较高的Th/Nb比值(Pearce et al., 2008),因此若地幔源区交代古老俯冲带物质或大陆地壳物质,则交代地幔形成的岩浆可能显示Nb-Ta负异常。而路曲和大竹曲镁铁质岩石的Pb同位素结果均落入印度洋MORB范围之内,暗示这些镁铁质岩石的地幔源区可能属于与现代印度洋MORB地幔域相似的异常地幔。因此,路曲和大竹曲镁铁质岩石中轻微的Nb-Ta负异常可能是继承而来。

7 结论

(1)日喀则蛇绿岩路曲和大竹曲岩体镁铁质岩石的母岩浆起源亏损地幔源区,其地幔源区部分熔融程度在10%左右。这些镁铁质岩石的地幔源区的地球化学特征与印度洋MORB地幔域相似。

(2)路曲和大竹曲岩体镁铁质岩石的野外地质特征、岩相学特征和地球化学特征均支持这些岩石起源于大洋中脊扩张中心。微量元素比值也接近洋中脊玄武岩且明显区别于弧后盆地玄武岩和弧前玄武岩。N-MORB标准化微量元素配分模式显示弱Nb-Ta负异常可能是由于其地幔源区交代了古老俯冲物质。

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