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川西义敦岛弧中部图姆沟组流纹岩年代学、地球化学特征及其对岩浆成因的限定

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摘要:【研究目的】义敦岛弧是三江特提斯复合造山带的重要组成部分。区域现有的研究较多集中在弧花岗质侵入岩及其成矿作用上,而对区内流纹岩的研究则相对匮乏。【研究方法】本文在详细野外填图的基础上,对图姆沟组流纹岩进行岩石学、地球化学和同位素年代学研究。【研究结果】流纹岩锆石 U–Pb 成岩年龄 216.5 Ma,为晚三叠世。岩石 SiO₂ 含量为 73.24%~74.72%,全碱含量为 5.26%~6.27%,为钙碱性系列,富集大离子亲石元素 Rb、Th、U、K 和轻稀土元素,亏损高场强元素 Nb、Ta、Ti、P 和重稀土元素,具典型的岛弧火山岩特征。【结论】图姆沟组流纹岩是印支期甘孜—理塘洋壳向西俯冲环境下地壳部分熔融的产物。

关键词:图姆沟组;流纹岩;地球化学;年代学;地质调查工程;义敦岛弧;四川

创新点:运用岩石学、地球化学和同位素年代学方法研究图姆沟组流纹岩,为甘孜—理塘洋盆的演化提供证据。

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Geochronology, geochemical characteristics of the rhyolites of Tumugou Formation in the central part of Yidun arc, western Sichuan: Implications for their petrogenesis

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Abstract: This paper is the result of the geological survey engineering

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[Objective] The Yidun island arc, as a key part of Sanjiang Tethys orogenic belt, has been hotly debated on granitic intrusions and the related mineralization in recent years. But few studies are concerned with the rhyolites such as the Tumugou Formation. **[Methods]** Based on detailed field mapping, this paper has conducted research on petrology, geochemistry and chronology of the Tumugou Formation's rhyolite. **[Results]** LA-ICP-MS zircon U-Pb dating on one sample yield an age of 216.5 Ma, and proved that the rhyolites were formed in the Late Triassic. The rhyolites have contents of SiO₂ from 73.24% to 74.72%, alkali (K₂O+Na₂O) of 5.26% to 6.27% as calc-alkaline rock series. All the samples are enriched in large ion lithophile elements such as Rb, Th, U, K and light rare earth elements, but depleted in the high strength field elements such as Nb, Ta, Ti, P and heavy rare earth elements, indicative of the characteristics of island-arc volcanic rocks. **[Conclusions]** According to the comprehensive study, it is concluded that the rhyolites were formed by partial melting of the lower continental crust during the westward subduction of the Ganzi-Litang oceanic crust in the Indo-Chinese epoch.

Key words: Tumugou Formation; rhyolites; geochemistry; geochronology; geological survey engineering; Yidun arc; Sichuan

Highlights: We study the rhyolites in Tumugou Formation through the perspective of petrology, geochemistry and isotope chronology, and aim to provide evidences for the evolution of the Ganzi-Litang ocean basin.

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1 引言

岩浆作用过程及其产物为探讨地壳结构、构造演化及壳幔相互作用等大陆动力学过程提供了有效的途径(王涛, 2000), 是探索深部作用过程的“岩石探针”(莫宣学等, 2003)。位于西南三江的义敦岛弧带, 发育多期次的岩浆侵位和喷发活动, 可分为印支晚期大规模俯冲造山、燕山期碰撞造山、古近纪陆内汇聚及平移走滑作用的叠加、第四纪以来青藏高原隆升叠加改造等(侯增谦等, 1995)。前人针对义敦岛弧带的空间展布、构造演化及其动力学机制做了很多研究, 积累了大量的资料(刘宝田等, 1983; 莫宣学等, 1995; 侯增谦等, 1995, 1996; 潘桂棠等, 1997; 杨文强, 2010), 但对义敦岛弧前盆地内沙鲁里一带图姆沟组地层研究却相对偏少。有关图姆沟组研究主要集中于中咱地块和义敦岛弧间盆地, 在一定程度上限制了对义敦岛弧带的认识。

图姆沟组火山岩复杂, 不仅有流纹岩、安山岩, 还发现有玄武安山岩。严松涛(2016)对中酸性火山岩研究认为火山岩形成于火山岛弧环境的弧前盆地相; 刘振(2017)对安山岩研究表明其成岩环境为大陆边缘岛弧区; 贺亲志等(2018)对玄武岩的研

究显示其为亚碱性钾质玄武岩, 属洋岛型玄武岩。这些工作对图姆沟组有一定的了解, 但对组内的酸性岩的形成时代、源区与岩石成因及其构造环境的研究仍不够充分。本文在详细野外调查的基础上, 对图姆沟组流纹岩进行了研究, 探讨了其形成时代、源区特征、岩石成因及其构造意义。

2 地质背景及流纹岩特征

2.1 区域地质背景

义敦岛弧带是“三江”多岛弧盆体系中最大的岛弧带, 呈NNW向展布, 南北长逾500 km, 宽90~150 km, 东侧以甘孜—理塘蛇绿混杂岩带为限, 西侧以金沙江蛇绿混杂岩带为界, 是晚三叠世甘孜—理塘洋向西俯冲于中咱板块下而形成的陆缘火山弧(图1)(侯增谦等, 1995; 李艳军等, 2014)。

义敦岛弧碰撞造山带, 开始于印支晚期洋壳俯冲造山, 经历了燕山期的碰撞造山过程, 包括弧陆拼接陆壳收缩加厚、造山隆升及伸展作用, 最后又遭受了喜山期陆内汇聚和大规模剪切平移作用, 发育南北向的纵弯褶皱、大型断裂(侯增谦等, 1995)。

区内出露地层(岩组)由老到新主要有擦岗隆洼岩组(Tc), 岩性主要为蚀变玄武岩、灰—灰绿色

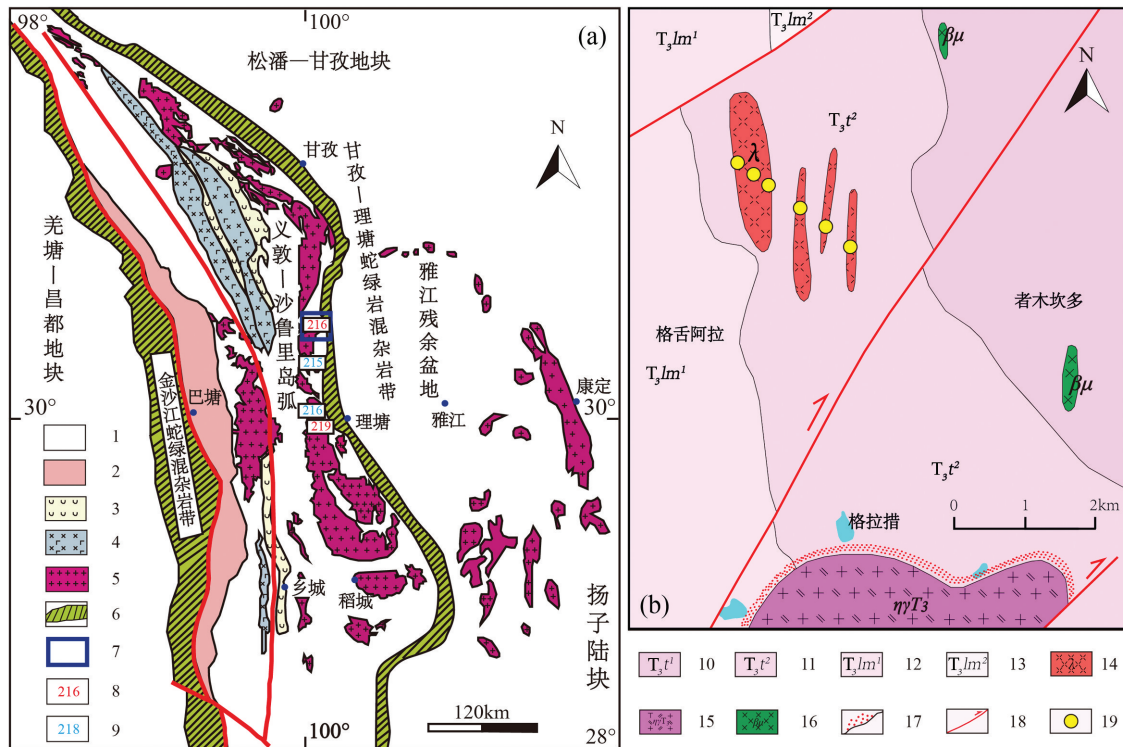


图1 义敦岛弧大地构造位置图(a,据Hou et al.,2007 修改)和研究区地质简图(b)^①

1—三叠纪地层; 2—古生代地层; 3—三叠纪酸性火山岩; 4—三叠纪双峰式火山岩; 5—中生代花岗岩; 6—蛇绿岩杂岩带; 7—研究区范围; 8—火山岩年龄; 9—侵入岩年龄; 10—图姆沟组一段; 11—图姆沟组二段; 12—喇嘛垭组一段; 13—喇嘛垭组二段; 14—流纹岩; 15—黑云母二长花岗岩; 16—辉绿岩; 17—角岩化带; 18—断层; 19—采样点

Fig.1 Tectonic position of the Yidun island arc (a, modified from Hou et al.,2007) and geological sketch map of research area (b)^①
 1—Triassic strata; 2—Paleozoic strata; 3—Triassic acidvolcanic rocks; 4—Triassic bimodal volcanics rocks; 5—Mesozoic granite; 6—Ophiolitic complex; 7—Researcharea; 8—Volcanic rock age; 9—Intrusive rock age; 10—Member 1 of Tumugou Formation; 11—Member 2 of Tumugou Formation; 12—Member 1 of Lamaya Formation; 13—Member 2 of Lamaya Formation; 14—Rhyolite; 15—Biotite monzonitic granite; 16—Diabase; 17—Hornfel belt; 18—Fault; 19—Sample location

玄武质凝灰岩;阿达隆岩组(Pta),岩性主要为凝灰岩、凝灰质板岩夹少量玄武岩等,羊布岩组(Dyb),岩性主要为石英片岩、绿泥石片岩,局部夹石英千枚岩等,上三叠统图姆沟组(T_3t)、喇嘛垭组(T_3lm),其中图姆沟组岩性主要为砂岩、砂板岩及所夹流纹岩,部分区域还出露有玄武岩、安山岩等,喇嘛垭组岩性主要为粉砂质板岩、泥质板岩等,古近系热鲁组($E_{2-3}r$)岩性主要为紫红色砾岩、砂砾岩、泥岩等。研究区图姆沟组西侧与晚三叠世勇杰岩体(209 Ma^①)呈侵入接触,东侧与上三叠统曲嘎寺组(T_3q)呈平行不整合接触,局部与理塘蛇绿混杂岩带呈断层接触。调查区图姆沟组以非稳定型碎屑岩、海相火山岩组合为特色,其中沉积岩以复理石、类复理石建造为主,火山岩为海相的中—酸性岩,往往作为沉积岩的夹层出现。总体上,图姆沟组是一套浅

变质的砂岩、粉砂岩、泥岩及中—酸性火山岩组合,岩性相对简单,但存在一定岩相变化。根据调查区图姆沟组岩性组合特征可将其进一步划分为两个岩性段:图姆沟组一段(T_3t^1)分布在下莫坝、下坝幅西部下莫坝村—下五花村一带,为一套黑色、青灰色中层变质粉砂岩、薄层泥质、粉砂质板岩、千枚状板岩,局部夹少量灰色中薄层—中厚层变质石英砂岩、变质细砂岩,底部具稳定的灰白色块状内碎屑泥晶灰岩、含生物泥晶灰岩、亮晶颗粒灰岩、含砂泥晶灰岩、灰色块状复成分砾岩、紫红色石英质砾岩。厚度大于1095.2 m。与下伏曲嘎寺组灰岩或变质砂岩呈平行不整合接触,以紫红色块状石英质砾岩、复成分砾岩或大套板岩的出现作为划分标志;图姆沟组二段(T_3t^2)分布在下莫坝、下坝幅西部中莫坝村—上五花村一带,为一套浅灰色中—厚层变质

岩屑石英砂岩、变质石英砂岩、变质长石石英砂岩、灰色中层变质粉砂岩与深灰色—灰黑色薄层泥质板岩、粉砂质板岩、千枚状板岩不等厚互层,内部夹不稳定的灰白色块状蚀变流纹岩及少量的灰绿色薄层凝灰质板岩。厚度大于646.3 m。与下伏图姆沟组一段呈整合接触,以大套砂岩或酸性火山岩的出现作为划分标志。

该区岩浆活动频繁,在西南处形成有较大的岩体,岩性主要为黑云母二长花岗岩,在东部还有花岗闪长岩,侵入上三叠统图姆沟组中。区内的酸性火山岩主要以夹层的形式产于上三叠统图姆沟组二段地层内,岩石类型为流纹岩。下莫坝一带分布较少,出露面积约110 km²。

2.2 流纹岩地质特征

流纹岩呈夹层产于变质砂岩、粉砂岩和板岩等岩系中,可见4层,大多数厚度变化于50~200 m,最厚处可达513 m,延伸不稳定。岩石呈灰白色,局部蚀变呈灰粉色,具高岭土化(图2a、b)。

岩石斑状结构,斑晶主要为钾长石(4%)、石英(1%),钾长石斑晶呈半自形板状,粒度大小0.2~0.5 mm,见泥化、碳酸盐化等,表面混浊,局部呈聚斑结构。石英斑晶呈他形粒状,粒度0.2~0.4 mm。基质成分主要钾长石(65%)、石英(20%)、斜长石(10%)等矿物,呈霏细—隐晶质,粒度0.01~0.15 mm,略呈条带状定向排列。岩石普遍具气孔构造,弱流纹构造。

3 分析方法

3.1 全岩主量元素和微量元素分析

全岩主、微量及稀土元素测试在四川省冶金地质勘查局六〇五大队分析测试中心完成。用于测定主、微量的岩石,去除表面风化物后,无污染粉碎至200目以下,用X射线荧光光谱法进行主量元素测试,其中FeO测试用化学分析法进行,分析精度高于5%;微量元素和稀土元素的测试使用电感耦合等离子质谱法进行,分析精度高于5%。详细测试方法和分析流程见Gao et al.(2002)。

3.2 LA-ICP-MS 锆石U-Pb定年

测年锆石均选取较新鲜的岩石样品粉碎至100目左右,分选出锆石。将挑选出的锆石送至北京锆年领航科技有限公司进行锆石制靶,将挑选出的锆石在玻璃板上用环氧树脂固定并抛光,对样品中的锆石进行反、透射光和阴极发光照相。锆石U-Pb定年分析在国家地质实验测试中心完成。测试所用激光剥蚀系统为美国New Wave公司生产的UP213 nm,分析测试以氦气为载气、激光束直径为40 μm,采用单点剥蚀的方法,以国际标样锆石91500作为外标对锆石样品的年龄进行校正。实验获得数据采用软件ICPMSDataCal(Liu et al., 2010)进行处理,最后采用Isoplot 3.0(Ludwig, 2003)完成加权平均年龄以及谐和图的绘制。

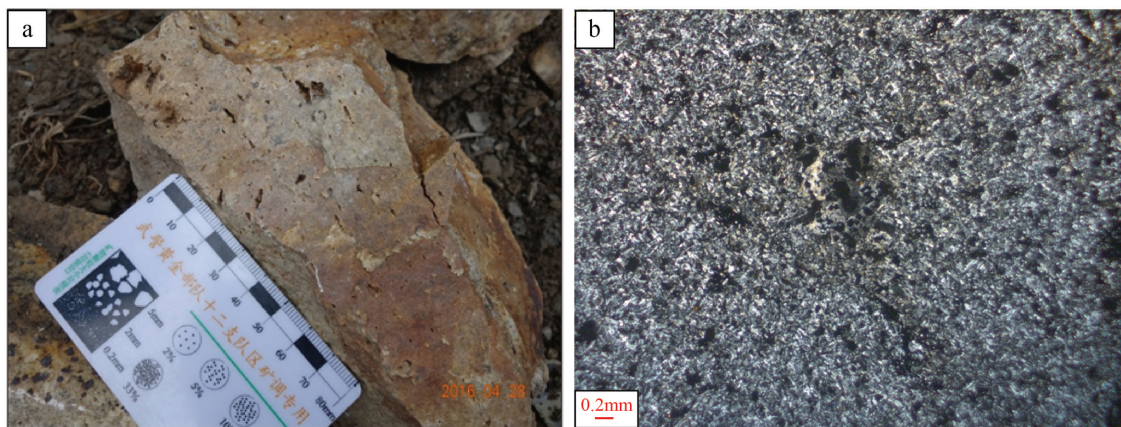


图2义敦岛弧图姆沟组流纹岩宏微观特征

a—流纹岩气孔状构造; b—流纹岩镜下特征

Fig.2 Macro-microscopic features of rhyolites of Tumugou Formation in the Yidun island arc

a—Vesicular structure of rhyolites; b—Photomicrographs of rhyolites

表1 义敦岛弧图姆沟组流纹岩主量元素(%)和微量元素(10^{-6})含量Table1 Major (%) and trace element (10^{-6}) compositions of rhyolites of Tumugou Formation in the Yidun island arc

编号	PM020	PM020	PM020	PM020	PM020	PM020
	-1FX1	-1FX2	-7FX1	-7FX2	-15FX1	-15FX2
岩性	流纹岩	流纹岩	流纹岩	流纹岩	流纹岩	流纹岩
SiO ₂	73.44	74.46	73.24	74.72	74.10	73.29
TiO ₂	0.090	0.10	0.089	0.092	0.083	0.073
Al ₂ O ₃	13.46	13.56	13.66	13.55	13.82	12.99
Fe ₂ O ₃	0.60	1.89	0.66	0.77	0.63	1.78
FeO	1.60	0.32	1.52	1.50	1.50	0.61
MnO	0.061	0.066	0.055	0.044	0.066	0.063
MgO	0.18	0.15	0.33	0.16	0.16	0.12
CaO	1.89	0.86	1.85	1.39	1.26	1.69
Na ₂ O	3.38	3.10	3.77	3.42	3.76	3.60
K ₂ O	1.88	3.12	1.80	2.26	1.68	2.67
P ₂ O ₅	0.023	0.022	0.039	0.028	0.036	0.023
LOI	2.77	1.89	2.69	2.38	2.34	2.49
Total	96.60	97.65	97.01	97.93	97.10	96.91
Na ₂ O+K ₂ O	5.26	6.22	5.57	5.68	5.44	6.27
K ₂ O/Na ₂ O	0.56	1.01	0.48	0.66	0.45	0.74
A/CNK	1.22	1.35	1.19	1.28	1.34	1.09
Mg [#]	37.28	13.59	49.76	29.16	33.47	11.78
La	30.1	34.7	27.8	26.9	26.6	30.9
Ce	56.0	66.6	51.9	48.7	49.4	57.2
Pr	5.71	7.11	5.11	5.08	5.08	6.20
Nd	23.3	28.8	22.4	19.8	20.5	24.1
Sm	5.02	5.47	4.16	4.31	3.64	4.38
Eu	1.09	1.01	1.05	1.02	1.01	1.22
Gd	3.82	4.14	3.37	3.21	3.00	3.92
Tb	0.62	0.62	0.55	0.52	0.52	0.64
Dy	3.67	3.32	3.11	2.87	2.92	3.38
Ho	0.79	0.64	0.70	0.63	0.62	0.78
Er	2.12	1.79	1.83	1.71	1.62	1.95
Tm	0.35	0.28	0.30	0.27	0.29	0.38
Yb	2.38	2.05	2.19	2.09	1.97	2.82
Lu	0.37	0.34	0.35	0.32	0.32	0.45
Y	24.5	20.7	23.5	24.2	23.5	19.3
Li	21.2	11.9	21.7	24.5	22.0	23.9
Sc	3.28	5.44	2.88	3.08	3.12	2.82
V	4.95	5.67	4.89	4.85	4.85	5.46
Cr	5.04	5.06	5.13	5.25	5.07	5.02
Co	1.02	1.02	1.12	1.02	1.02	1.02
Ni	1.01	2.64	1.02	1.01	1.02	1.74
Cu	3.05	28.9	2.07	1.06	3.67	1.28
Zn	40.0	77.4	37.6	33.7	43.2	44.6
Ga	19.7	18.9	18.6	19.8	19.8	16.6
Rb	85.0	135	74.8	92.9	77.1	100
Sr	104	130	117	97.0	91.7	208
Zr	212	219	203	200	206	206
Nb	10.5	8.70	9.91	8.95	9.97	6.82
Ba	303	728	307	560	293	676
Hf	5.98	6.31	5.66	5.09	5.06	6.19
Ta	0.69	0.65	0.62	0.62	0.66	0.94
Pb	17.56	22.76	14.19	12.81	28.23	22.33
Th	7.98	8.34	6.64	6.13	5.97	11.2
U	1.77	1.96	1.50	1.49	1.41	2.01
ΣREE	135.34	156.87	124.82	117.43	117.49	138.32
LREE	121.22	143.69	112.42	105.81	106.23	124.00
HREE	14.12	13.18	12.40	11.62	11.26	14.32
LREE/HREE	8.58	10.90	9.07	9.11	9.43	8.66
(La/Yb) _N	9.07	12.14	9.11	9.23	9.69	7.86
δEu	0.73	0.62	0.83	0.80	0.91	0.88
δCe	0.98	0.98	0.99	0.95	0.97	0.96

4 岩石地球化学特征

4.1 主量元素特征

样品主量及微量元素分析数据(表1)表明,6件流纹岩样品烧失量较大(LOI=1.89%~2.77%),可能是岩石受后期风化作用的影响较大,不宜单独采用活动性元素(如Na、K、Ba、Rb、Sr等)来进行相关的辨别和解释。一般情况下,高场强元素(如Nb、Ta、Ti、P、Zr、Hf等)、相容元素(Cr、Ni、Co等)以及稀土元素受蚀变作用的影响较弱,故可用以讨论蚀变岩石的类型、系列及成因(Winchester and Floyd, 1997; Hastie et al., 2007)。

6件样品的SiO₂含量为73.24%~74.72%,平均值73.88%,属酸性岩。Al₂O₃含量为12.99%~13.82%,平均值13.51%。K₂O含量为1.68%~3.12%,平均值2.24%,Na₂O含量为3.10%~3.77%,平均值3.51%,全碱含量达5.26%~6.27%,其K₂O/N₂O值为0.45~1.01,平均值为0.65,MgO含量为0.12%~0.33%,平均值0.18%,Mg[#]值为11.78~49.76。岩石TiO₂含量为0.073%~0.10%,平均含量0.088%,CaO含量为0.86%~1.89%,平均值1.49%。可见,图姆沟组的流纹岩具有高Al、高Na、低K、低Ti的特征。在TAS图解内,所有样品均落入了亚碱性系列范围内(图3a)。在岩石分类Nb/Y-Zr/TiO₂图解上(图3b),样品均落入流纹岩区域,与野外及室内鉴定相吻合。在SiO₂-K₂O图解中(图3c),样品全部落入了钙碱性系列范围。表征样品铝饱和程度的A/CNK值1.09~1.35,平均值为1.24,属过铝质,在铝过饱和指数图解中(图3d),样品均落入了过铝质范围。

4.2 微量元素特征

义敦岛弧图姆沟组流纹岩的Cr(5.02×10^{-6} ~ 5.25×10^{-6})、Ni(1.02×10^{-6} ~ 2.64×10^{-6})、Co(1.01×10^{-6} ~ 1.12×10^{-6})、Sc(2.82×10^{-6} ~ 5.44×10^{-6})含量明显低于原生岩浆中相容元素的含量(Rock, 1990)。在微量元素蛛网图上(图4a),6件流纹岩样品呈现出相似的特征,样品富集大离子亲石元素Rb、Th、U、K,亏损Sr,富集高场强元素Zr、Hf,亏损Nb、Ta、Ti、P,其特征与典型的岛弧环境的花岗岩特征相类似(Müller et al., 1992; Luhr and Haldar, 2006; Kimura and Yoshida, 2006)。

4.3 稀土元素特征

6件流纹岩样品稀土元素含量较高,ΣREE=

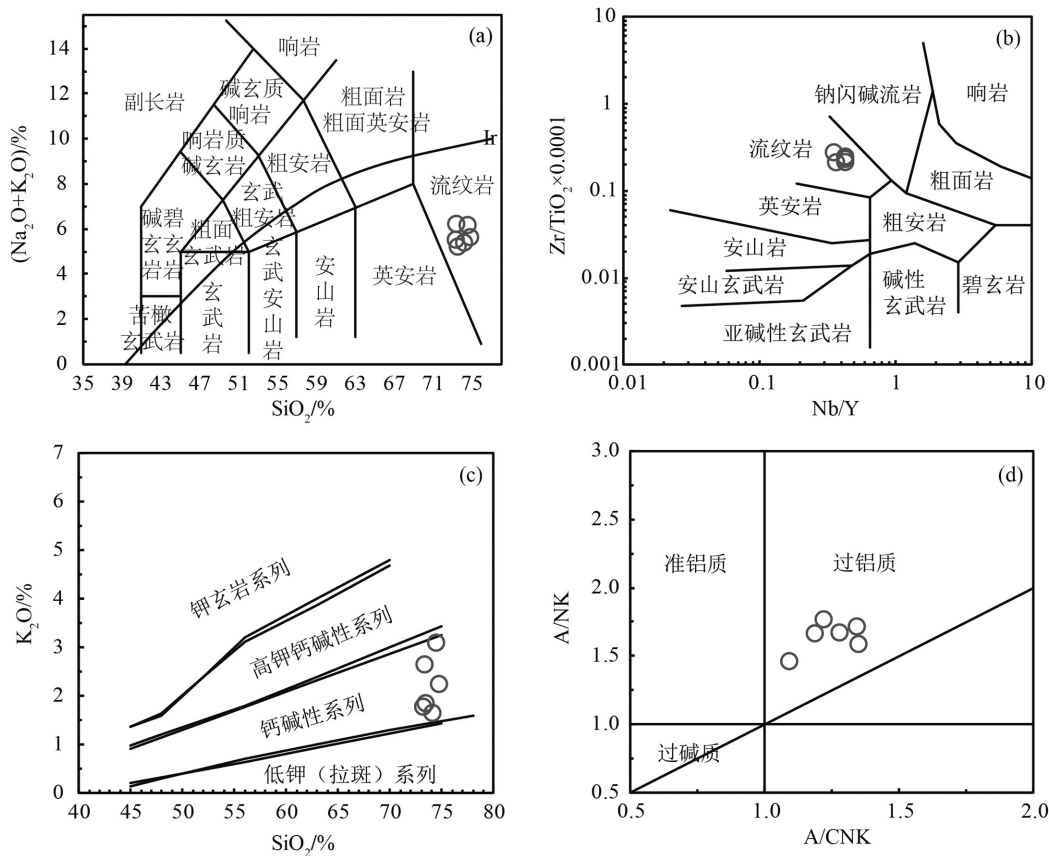


图3 义敦岛弧图姆沟组流纹岩岩石分类及岩石系列图解

(a, 底图据 Middlemost, 1994; b, 底图据 Winchester and Floyd, 1997; c, 底图据 Rickwood, 1989; d, 底图据 Maniar and Piccoli, 1989)

Fig.3 Classification and series of rhyolites of Tumugou Formation in the Yidun island arc

(a, after Middlemost, 1994; b, after Winchester and Floyd, 1997; c, after Rickwood, 1989; d, after Maniar and Piccoli, 1989)

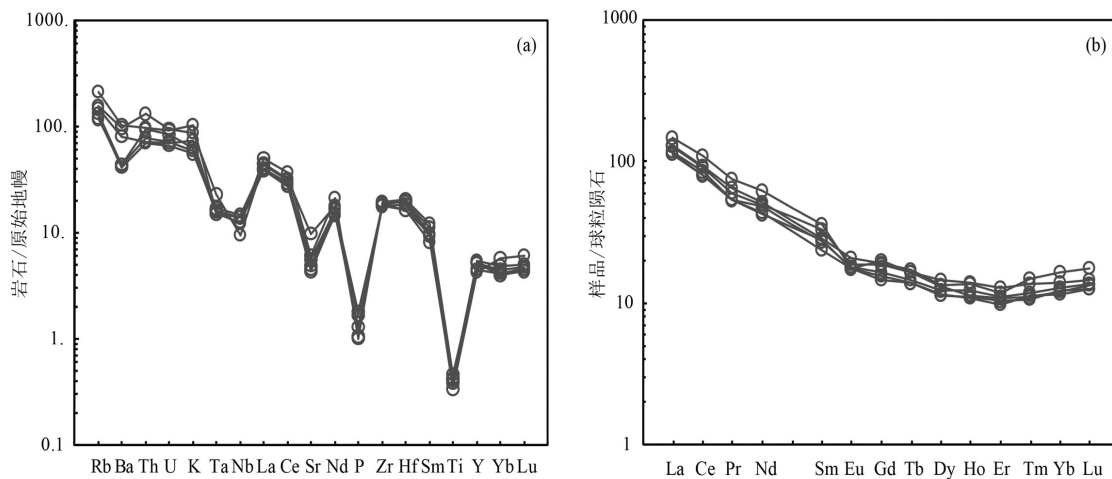


图4 义敦岛弧图姆沟组流纹岩微量元素原始地幔标准化蛛网图(a)及稀土元素球粒陨石标准化分布型式图(b)
(原始地幔及球粒陨石标准化值据 Sun and McDonough, 1989)

Fig.4 Primitive mantle-normalized trace element spider diagrams and chondrite-normalized REE patterns of rhyolites of Tumugou Formation in the Yidun island arc

(primitive mantle-normalized and chondrite-normalized data from Sun and McDonough, 1989)

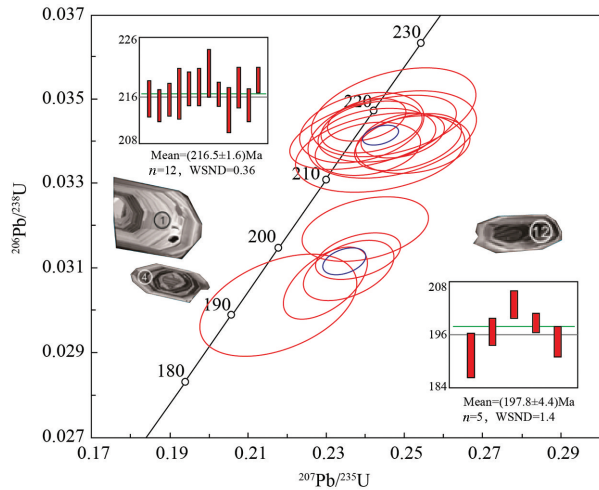


图5 义敦岛弧图姆沟组流纹岩U-Pb年龄谐和图
Fig.5 U-Pb concordia diagram of rhyolites of Tumugou Formation in the Yidun island arc

117.43 × 10⁻⁶~157.87 × 10⁻⁶, 平均含量 131.71 × 10⁻⁶, ΣLREE/ΣHREE 值为 8.58~10.90, 显示轻、重稀土分异明显。球粒陨石标准化稀土元素配分曲线均

呈现出明显富集轻稀土元素、亏损重稀土元素的右倾模式(图4b), (La/Yb)_N值为7.86~12.14, 具不同程度的负Eu异常(δEu=0.62~0.91), 通常认为Eu负异常的产生与斜长石的分离结晶或部分熔融过程中斜长石作为难熔残余相存在有关(Rollison, 1993)。

5 锆石U-Pb年代学特征

本文对1件流纹岩样品(PM011-43DN1)进行了LA-ICP-MS锆石U-Pb定年。所选样品锆石部分晶型完好, 大部分锆石呈长柱状, 内部具明显清晰的震荡环带(图5)。锆石颗粒一般长71~213 μm, 宽60~126 μm, 长宽比介于1.0~3.5。锆石Th含量介于76 × 10⁻⁶~3972 × 10⁻⁶, U含量介于238 × 10⁻⁶~2522 × 10⁻⁶, Th/U=0.27~1.57。结合锆石颗粒形态, 表明这些锆石均为典型的岩浆锆石(简平等, 2001; Belousova et al., 2002)。

从分析结果(表2)来看, 19个U-Pb年龄分布范围较广, 主要介于238~191 Ma。在U-Pb谐和曲线

表2 义敦岛弧图姆沟组流纹岩LA-ICP-MS锆石U-Pb同位素测试结果

Table 2 Zircon U-Pb isotopic data analyzed by LA-ICP-MS of rhyolites of Tumugou Formation in the Yidun island arc

分析点	含量/10 ⁻⁶			同位素比值								rho	年龄/Ma					
	Pb	Th	U	Th/U	²⁰⁷ Pb/ ²⁰⁶ Pb		²⁰⁷ Pb/ ²³⁵ U		²⁰⁶ Pb/ ²³⁸ U		²⁰⁷ Pb/ ²⁰⁶ Pb		1σ	²⁰⁷ Pb/ ²³⁵ U	1σ	²⁰⁶ Pb/ ²³⁸ U	1σ	
					1σ	1σ	1σ	1σ	1σ	1σ								
PM020-1DN1-1	11	127	280	0.46	0.0510	0.0026	0.2393	0.0125	0.0340	0.0005	0.2770	243	117	218	10	216	3	
PM020-1DN1-2	18	124	456	0.27	0.0516	0.0019	0.2405	0.0091	0.0338	0.0004	0.3366	265	87	219	7	214	3	
PM020-1DN1-3	66	76	238	0.32	0.1007	0.0021	3.1888	0.0684	0.2293	0.0021	0.4360	1636	38	1454	17	1331	11	
PM020-1DN1-4	30	273	767	0.36	0.0534	0.0018	0.2507	0.0091	0.0340	0.0004	0.3593	346	50	227	7	215	3	
PM020-1DN1-5	12	198	276	0.72	0.0530	0.0030	0.2467	0.0141	0.0341	0.0007	0.3541	328	130	224	12	216	4	
PM020-1DN1-6	29	433	692	0.63	0.0510	0.0018	0.2415	0.0088	0.0343	0.0005	0.3714	243	77	220	7	217	3	
PM020-1DN1-7	27	587	600	0.98	0.0516	0.0024	0.2451	0.0122	0.0343	0.0005	0.2997	333	103	223	10	218	3	
PM020-1DN1-8	18	298	427	0.70	0.0517	0.0027	0.2475	0.0139	0.0347	0.0007	0.3354	272	119	225	11	220	4	
PM020-1DN1-9	38	381	854	0.45	0.0543	0.0026	0.2810	0.0129	0.0376	0.0005	0.3173	389	106	251	10	238	3	
PM020-1DN1-10	68	1087	1641	0.66	0.0531	0.0016	0.2498	0.0072	0.0341	0.0003	0.3401	345	67	226	6	216	2	
PM020-1DN1-11	45	832	1259	0.66	0.0525	0.0031	0.2179	0.0134	0.0301	0.0008	0.4271	309	133	200	11	191	5	
PM020-1DN1-12	47	1829	1332	1.37	0.0559	0.0020	0.2361	0.0078	0.0310	0.0005	0.4730	450	78	215	6	197	3	
PM020-1DN1-13	15	247	357	0.69	0.0529	0.0034	0.2436	0.0145	0.0337	0.0006	0.3046	324	146	221	12	214	4	
PM020-1DN1-14	27	523	674	0.78	0.0550	0.0025	0.2398	0.0107	0.0319	0.0005	0.3416	409	102	218	9	203	3	
PM020-1DN1-15	83	1538	2189	0.70	0.0550	0.0016	0.2383	0.0073	0.0313	0.0003	0.3586	413	65	217	6	199	2	
PM020-1DN1-16	94	3972	2522	1.57	0.0546	0.0017	0.2299	0.0071	0.0306	0.0005	0.5710	398	69	210	6	194	3	
PM020-1DN1-17	19	169	500	0.34	0.0510	0.0023	0.2388	0.0105	0.0343	0.0006	0.3666	243	71	217	9	217	3	
PM020-1DN1-18	23	234	577	0.40	0.0530	0.0030	0.2463	0.0134	0.0338	0.0005	0.2462	328	130	224	11	215	3	
PM020-1DN1-19	59	829	1370	0.61	0.0502	0.0015	0.2393	0.0074	0.0345	0.0003	0.3269	211	70	218	6	219	2	

表3 三江地区义敦岛弧带锆石U-Pb年龄
Table 3 Zircon U-Pb age data of the Yidun island arc in Sanjiang region

序号	位置	岩性	方法	年龄/Ma	数据来源
1	甘孜岩体	花岗岩	SHRIMP	225±3	Weislogel, 2008
2	甘孜岩体	花岗岩	SHRIMP	217±2	Weislogel, 2008
3	贡嘎山岩体	花岗岩	LA-ICP-MS	212±3	Weislogel, 2008
4	贡嘎山岩体	花岗岩	LA-ICP-MS	220±3	Weislogel, 2008
5	甘孜岩体	花岗闪长岩	LA-ICP-MS	218±3	Reid et al., 2007
6	稻城岩体	花岗闪长岩	LA-ICP-MS	225±3	Reid et al., 2007
7	省母岩体	花岗闪长岩	LA-ICP-MS	216±3	Peng et al., 2014
8	贡嘎山岩体	石英闪长岩	LA-ICP-MS	224±8	Xiao et al., 2007
9	马熊沟岩体	花岗闪长岩	LA-ICP-MS	216±1	Peng et al., 2014
10	萨玛隆洼岩体	闪长斑岩	LA-ICP-MS	220.1±1.4	余式志, 2017
11	稻城岩体	二长花岗岩	LA-ICP-MS	216±1	Peng et al., 2014
12	稻城岩体	二长花岗岩	LA-ICP-MS	217±1	Peng et al., 2014
13	稻城岩体	二长花岗岩	LA-ICP-MS	215±3	Peng et al., 2014
14	稻城岩体	二长花岗岩	LA-ICP-MS	224±4	Peng et al., 2014
15	贡嘎山岩体	二长花岗岩	LA-ICP-MS	219±6	Xiao et al., 2007
16	省母岩体	二长花岗岩	LA-ICP-MS	218±3	Peng et al., 2014
17	力泽西岩体	黑云母二长花岗岩	LA-ICP-MS	215.2±1.4	李虎, 2018
18	贡嘎山岩体	石英二长岩	LA-ICP-MS	228±4	Xiao et al., 2007
19	稻城岩体	流纹岩	LA-ICP-MS	219.3±1.4	严松涛, 2016
20	稻城岩体	安山岩	LA-ICP-MS	222.1±1.7	刘振, 2017

上形成2个年龄组,均投影在谐和曲线上或其附近(图5),显示了很好的谐和性,表明锆石在形成后,其U-Pb同位素体系基本封闭,不存在U或Pb同位素明显的丢失或加入。

第一组年龄有12粒锆石,其 $^{206}\text{Pb}/^{238}\text{U}$ 加权平均年龄为 $(216.5\pm 1.6)\text{Ma}$,MSWD=0.36,各年龄的一致性很好,代表流纹岩的结晶年龄。

第二组有5粒锆石,其 $^{206}\text{Pb}/^{238}\text{U}$ 加权平均年龄 $(197.8\pm 4.4)\text{Ma}$,MSWD=1.4,年龄值相对较分散,可能反映早侏罗世中期受到了构造热事件的影响。

6 讨 论

6.1 流纹岩的形成时代及意义

义敦岛弧作为“三江”成矿带的重要组成部分,其成岩时代一直是地学界关注的焦点之一(莫宣学等,1995)。区域火山事件介于228~213 Ma(侯增谦

等,1995),本文获得图姆沟组流纹岩形成的LA-ICP-MS锆石 $^{206}\text{Pb}/^{238}\text{U}$ 年龄为220~214 Ma,加权平均年龄为 $(216.5\pm 1.6)\text{Ma}$,这一结果与研究区南部金厂沟一带流纹岩的锆石U-Pb年龄(219 Ma;严松涛,2016)基本一致,表明该组所含流纹岩的形成时限为219~216 Ma;另外,查冲西村附近图姆沟组下部的安山岩获得了锆石U-Pb年龄为221.1 Ma(刘振,2017),暗示图姆沟组内火山岩由安山岩演化到流纹岩,221~216 Ma期间,是晚三叠世弧火山事件产物的形成时期。从区域岩浆活动分析(图1),研究区南部侵位到图姆沟组的黑达寺黑云母二长花岗岩锆石U-Pb年龄为214.2 Ma^①,与区外力泽西岩体黑云母二长花岗岩定年结果215 Ma大致相同(李虎,2018),为同时期的产物。据前人研究资料(表3)可知,与流纹岩同区域产出的花岗岩,其侵位年龄为228~212 Ma,形成于俯冲消减、碰撞造山期

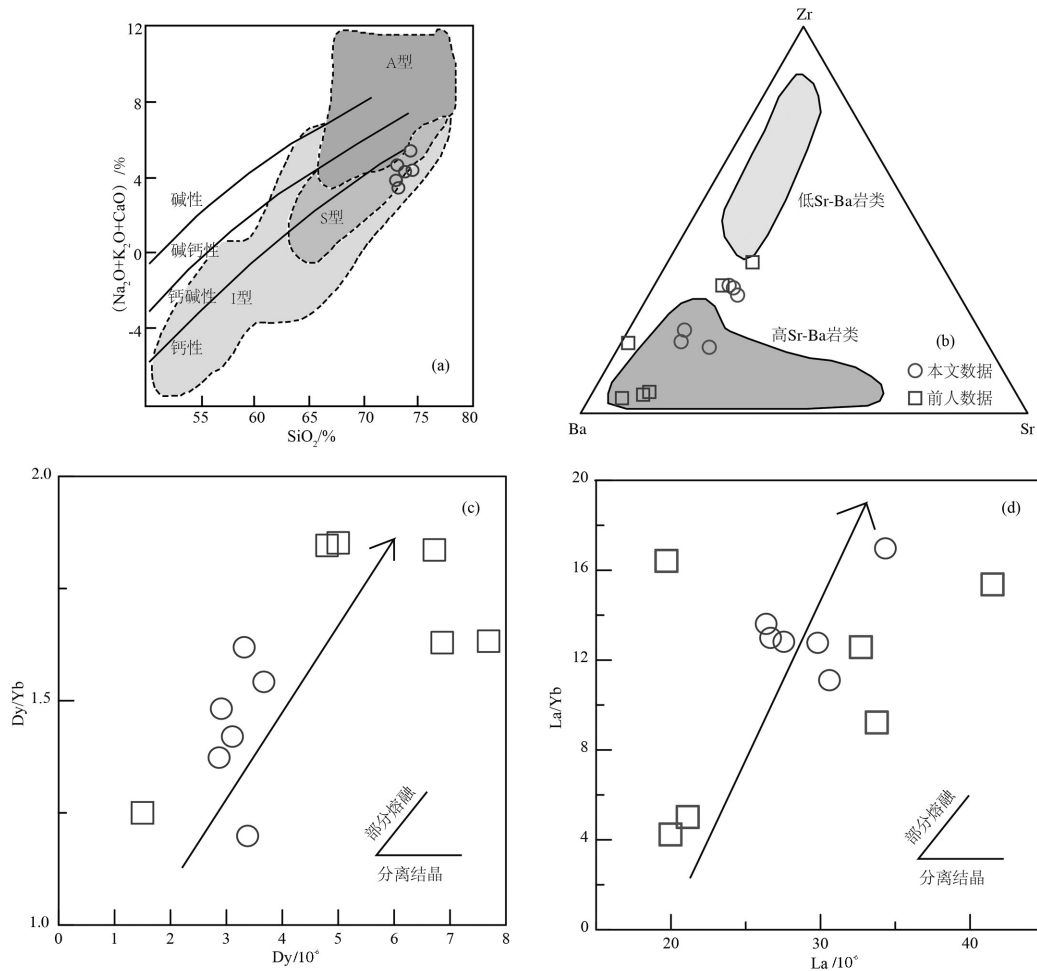


图6义敦岛弧图姆沟组流纹岩SiO₂-(Na₂O+K₂O-CaO)图解(a)、Zr-Ba-Sr图解(b)及部分熔融与分离结晶判别图解(c,d)
 (a底图据Frost et al., 2001; b底图据Zhang et al., 2010, 前人数据据严松涛, 2016; 贺亲志等, 2018; c、d前人数据据严松涛, 2016, 贺亲志等, 2018)
 Fig.6 SiO₂-(Na₂O+K₂O-CaO) diagram (a), Zr-Ba-Sr diagram (b) and diagram for discriminating partial melting and fractional crystallization(c,d) of rhyolites of Tumugou Formation in the Yidun island arc
 (a, after Frost et al., 2001; b, after Zhang et al., 2010, other composition of rhyolites from Yan, 2016; He et al., 2018; c, d, other composition of rhyolites from Yan, 2016; He et al., 2018)

(237~206 Ma)(侯增谦等, 1995)。

可以看出, 本文所获得的流纹岩年龄代表区内酸性岩类活动时间, 与酸性侵入岩和中性岩浆岩同期形成, 构成区域岩浆活动事件。

流纹岩的(197.8±4.4)Ma 锆石 ²⁰⁶Pb/²³⁸U 年龄发生于俯冲阶段之后, 甘孜—理塘洋闭合, 属于弧—陆碰撞阶段(侯增谦等, 1995; 姚华舟, 1999), 以同碰撞花岗岩的发育和造山隆起为标志, 同期侵入岩还有 197 Ma 时侵位的贡巴纳岩体等(王楠等, 2017), 推测可能是流纹岩受到了碰撞造山作用热事件的影响。

6.2 岩浆源区与岩石成因

岩浆岩物质组成继承了源区的特性, 其成因类

型主要取决于源岩, 根据主量、微量元素地球化学特征可以探讨其岩石成因及源区性质(李宁波等, 2012; 孙转荣等, 2017)。酸性火山岩是岩浆演化较晚阶段的产物, 其成因研究对认识大陆地壳火成作用及壳幔关系具有重要意义(孟凡超等, 2013)。

由于酸性火山岩分异程度较高, 经过斜长石、钾长石等矿物分离结晶, 研究区流纹岩具有较高的 SiO₂ 含量(张晓飞等, 2019), 为 73.24%~74.72%, 铝饱和指数 A/CNK 值多大于 1.1, P₂O₅ 均小于 0.05%。在 SiO₂-(Na₂O+K₂O+CaO)图解(图 6a)中, 样品点集中于 S 型与 I 型相交区域。

甘孜—理塘图姆沟组流纹岩富集大离子亲石

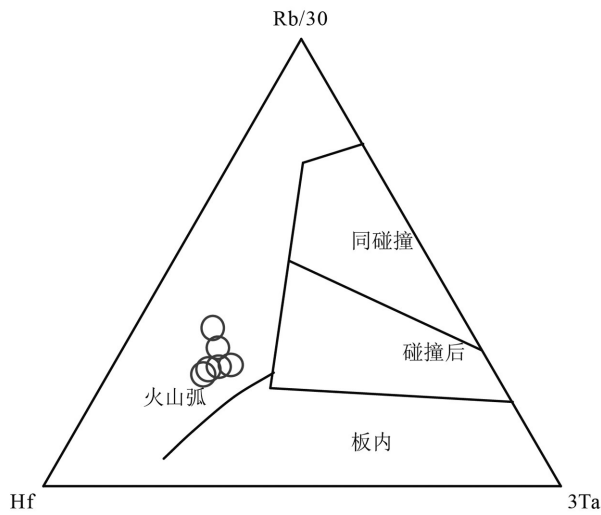


图7 义敦岛弧图姆沟组流纹岩Rb-Hf-Ta图解(底图据 Harris et al.,1986)

Fig.7 Rb-Hf-Ta diagram of rhyolites of Tumugou Formation in the Yidun island arc (after Harris et al.,1986)

元素(LILE)Rb、Th、U、K, 亏损Nb、Ta、Ti、P等高场强元素(HFSE), 富集轻稀土元素且轻、重稀土分异明显, 具有典型的岛弧火山岩特征。其MgO(0.12%~0.33%)远低于原始岩浆(10%~12%), 更接近于地壳(0.10%)(Rudnick and Gao, 2014)。

其Cr、Ni、Co、Sc均低于原生岩浆(250×10^{-6} 、

90×10^{-6} ~ 670×10^{-6} 、 27×10^{-6} ~ 80×10^{-6} 、 15×10^{-6} ~ 28×10^{-6}); 其Rb/Sr平均为0.79、Ti/Y平均为23.36、Ti/Zr平均为2.53, 位于壳源岩浆(Rb/Sr > 0.5、Ti/Y < 100、Ti/Zr < 20)范围内(Pearce et al.,1984; Wilson and Glasser, 1989); 其Nb/U平均5.57、Ce/Pb平均2.98, 与地壳(Nb/U=6.15,Ce/Pb=3.91)较为接近,Nb/Ta值为7.26~15.18, 平均13.56, 也比较接近地壳(Nb/Ta=12.4)。

在Zr-Ba-Sr图解(图6b)上显示高Ba-Sr流纹岩特征, 进一步指示岩浆源区可能为下地壳。在Dy-Dy/Yb和La-La/Yb图解(图6c、d)中, 该流纹岩显示出部分熔融趋势。岩石具弱负Eu异常, 表明源区斜长石含量较低, Ti、P的亏损可能与金红石、钛铁矿及磷灰石相对稳定而难于熔融有关(刘阁等, 2018); 由于石榴石强烈富集HREE, 角闪石相对富集MREE, 样品中MREE分布较为平缓, HREE较MREE略富集, 暗示岩浆源区可能含有少量角闪石, 不含石榴子石(Green, 1994; 李研等, 2017)。且该流纹岩表现的Eu弱负异常(δEu 平均为0.80)和强烈的Sr亏损, 不太可能是由中基性火山岩浆斜长石的分离结晶所致, 而可能是由于斜长石作为难熔残余相的原因(李研等, 2017)。综合研究认为, 源区残留物为少量斜长石和角闪石, 不含石榴石。

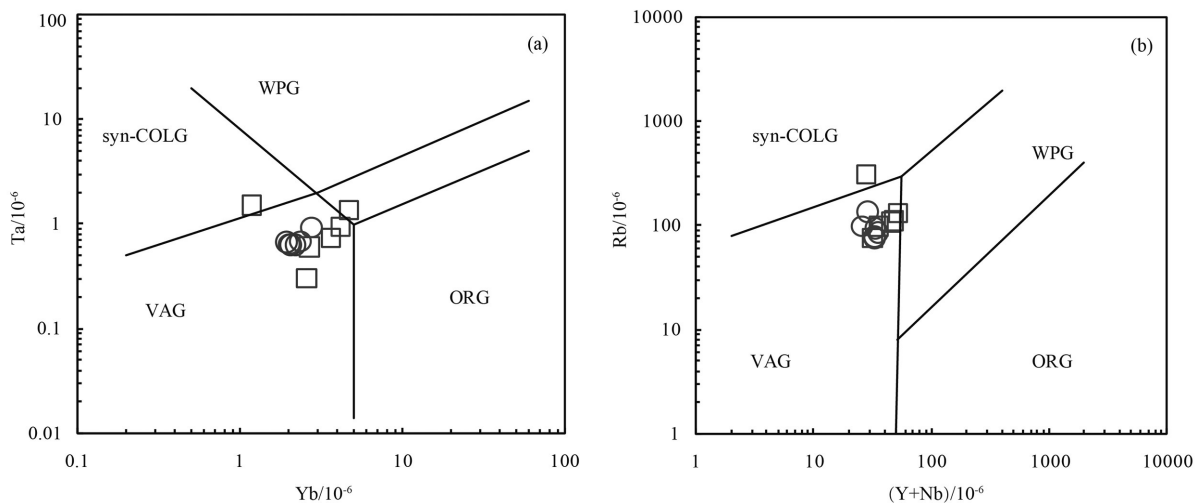


图8 义敦岛弧图姆沟组流纹岩构造环境判别图解

(底图据Pearce et al., 1984; 前人资料据严松涛, 2016; 贺亲志等, 2018)

VAG—火山弧花岗岩; Syn-COLG—同碰撞花岗岩; WPG—板内花岗岩; ORG—洋中脊花岗岩

Fig.8 Tectonic setting discrimination diagrams of rhyolites of Tumugou Formation in the Yidun island arc (after Pearce et al., 1984; the data from Yan, 2016; He et al., 2018)

VAG—Volcanic arc granites; Syn-COLG—Syn-collision granites; WPG—Within plate granites; ORG—Ocean ridge granites

甘孜—理塘洋盆从中三叠世开始向西俯冲,俯冲板片断离导致软流圈地幔上涌,诱发交代地幔楔部分熔融,形成了玄武质岩浆(Pearce et al., 1990; Aldanmaz et al., 2000; Ilbeyli et al., 2004),并底侵形成了玄武质岩浆房,使得下地壳受热发生部分熔融,形成花岗质岩浆(Huppert and Sparks, 1988; Chaolot-Prat, 1995; 朱永峰等, 1995; Zhu et al., 1996),岩浆上侵并喷出地表形成本区流纹岩。

6.3 流纹岩形成的构造环境探讨

岩浆岩作为探测地球深部物质成分探针,记录了地球的构造演化(侯增谦等, 1995)。

有关甘孜—理塘洋盆的演化存在不同认识。一种观点认为洋盆于晚二叠世开启,自南而北依次打开,其主体形成于早三叠世—晚三叠世早期,洋壳于晚三叠世中期开始俯冲,并于晚三叠世末期闭合(潘桂棠等, 2005);另一种则认为甘孜—理塘洋盆是于晚二叠世受到金沙江闭合以及峨眉山热幔柱的影响开始形成,其俯冲时间为中三叠世晚期(侯增谦等, 1995, 2004)。

图姆沟组二段流纹岩样品在Rb-Hf-Ta图解中(图7)落入了火山弧区域;在构造环境Yb-Ta判别图解(图8a)和(Y+Nb)-Rb判别图解(图8b)上也落在火山弧范围内,证实了甘孜—理塘图姆沟组流纹岩形成于火山岛弧构造环境。

侯增谦等(2001, 2004)指出,弧花岗岩岩浆事件持续时间238~206 Ma,高峰期在215 Ma左右,俯冲造山期弧花岗岩与晚三叠世岛弧火山岩时间相当、空间相当,并发现花岗岩体的边部常有流纹质火山岩系镶边发育。本文流纹岩年龄为(216.5±1.6)Ma,与区域上义敦岛弧火山—岩浆活动时间相吻合,此时义敦岛弧正经历俯冲造山作用,甘孜—理塘洋向西俯冲导致火山岩—岩浆弧发育。Wang et al. (2013)认为甘孜—理塘洋壳南段于230 Ma开始向西俯冲,北段于224 Ma开始俯冲,本文获得的流纹岩锆石U-Pb年龄(216.5±1.6)Ma,义敦岛弧带中段花岗岩锆石U-Pb年龄为214 Ma^①,支持这一结论。

以上研究表明,甘孜—理塘洋最早可能于中三叠世自东向西发生俯冲,形成西部的义敦岛弧,随着俯冲作用的加剧于晚三叠世达到高峰,在弧前盆地沉积了上三叠统的图姆沟组火山—沉积建造,晚三叠世仍为俯冲环境。晚三叠世末至侏罗纪时期,

甘孜—理塘洋壳俯冲结束,本区进入弧陆碰撞造山阶段(侯增谦等, 2001, 2004; Yang et al., 2012)。

7 结论

(1)甘孜—理塘图姆沟组流纹岩的锆石定年为(216.5±1.6)Ma,为晚三叠世。

(2)流纹岩属钙碱性系列,具有典型岛弧火山岩特征,为下地壳部分熔融产物。

(3)流纹岩形成于岛弧环境,是晚三叠世甘孜—理塘洋壳向西俯冲诱发的岛弧岩浆作用的产物。

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注释

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