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## 川西苏地二长花岗岩地球化学、锆石年代学及 Lu-Hf 同位素特征——对松潘—甘孜地块构造背景的限定

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**摘要:**【研究目的】查明松潘—甘孜地块东南部花岗岩地球化学及构造演化特征,对在该区寻找稀有金属矿产具有重要意义。【研究方法】在野外地质调查基础上,采集了地块东南部前人研究未涉及的苏地岩体二长花岗岩样品开展了镜下鉴定、岩石地球化学及锆石 LA-(MC)-ICP-MS U-Pb 和 Lu-Hf 同位素测试工作。【研究结果】结果表明,苏地岩体二长花岗岩 SiO<sub>2</sub> 含量为 63.72%~66.48%,中—高钾、富钠、贫钙,AR 值为 1.44~1.83,A/CNK 值为 0.98~1.16,为中—高钾钙碱性系列;岩石相对富集 K、Rb、Cs 等大离子亲石元素(LILE),亏损 Nb、Ta、Ti 等高场强元素(HFSE);岩石稀土总量为 157.16×10<sup>-6</sup>~187.88×10<sup>-6</sup>,LREE/HREE 为 6.26~9.46,δEu 为 0.62~0.74,具有弱—中等的负铕异常;锆石 U-Pb 定年结果为(221.1±1.5)Ma(MSWD=0.30,n=22)和(214.5±1.5)Ma(MSWD=0.22,n=22),表明苏地岩体原始岩浆初始结晶时代为晚三叠世中期;锆石 Lu-Hf 同位素 ε<sub>Hf</sub>(t)和 T<sub>DM2</sub> 分别为-6.56~-4.12 和 1.67~1.51 Ga。【结论】综合分析认为苏地二长花岗岩为较为典型的 I 型花岗岩,其可能为源于下地壳的初始岩浆于晚三叠世中期在造山碰撞闭合转入伸展体制下上升侵位过程中形成。松潘—甘孜地块东南部在晚三叠世中期处于后碰撞造山环境。

**关键词:**二长花岗岩;岩石地球化学;锆石 U-Pb 定年;Lu-Hf 同位素;松潘—甘孜地块东南部;苏地;四川

**创新点:**松潘—甘孜地块东南部在晚三叠世中期处于地壳挤压向伸展转换过程的地球动力学背景,岩浆活动有从南东向北西演化的趋势;苏地岩体可能是由于地幔基性岩浆上侵就位位于下地壳,在造山碰撞闭合转入伸展体制下,热软流圈地幔上涌导致壳幔物质相互作用而形成。

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## Geochemistry, zircon geochronology and Lu-Hf isotopic characteristics of the Sudi monzogranite in the Western Sichuan: Implications for tectonic setting of the Songpan-Ganze terrane

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

**[Objective]** It is of great significance to find out the geochemical and tectonic evolution characteristics of granite in the southeast of the Songpan-Ganze terrane for searching for rare metal minerals in this area. **[Methods]** we have carried out field geological survey and conducted whole-rock geochemistry and zircons LA-(MC)-ICP-MS U-Pb and Lu-Hf isotope analyses on the monzogranite of the Sudi pluton in the southeast part of the Songpan-Ganze terrane. **[Results]** The results show that the samples were medium-high potassium, sodium rich and calcium deficiency. The values of AR were 1.44–1.83 and values of A/CNK were 0.98–1.16, which were medium-high potassium calcareous alkaline series. The rocks show relatively enriched large ion lithophile element (LILE), negative high field-strength elements (HFSE), and high REE content (the total amount of REE =  $157.16 \times 10^{-6}$ – $187.88 \times 10^{-6}$ ) with the LREE enrichment (LREE/HREE = 6.26–9.46) and weak negative Eu anomaly europium anomaly ( $\delta\text{Eu} = 0.62$ – $0.74$ ). The results of zircon U-Pb dating were  $(221.1 \pm 1.5)$  Ma (MSWD=0.30,  $n=22$ ) and  $(214.5 \pm 1.5)$  Ma (MSWD=0.22,  $n=22$ ), indicating that the primitive magma of the Sudi pluton crystallized in the middle of the Late Triassic. Its zircon Lu-Hf isotope  $\epsilon_{\text{Hf}}(t)$  and  $T_{\text{DM2}}$  are  $-6.56$ – $-4.12$  and  $1.67$ – $1.51$  Ga. **[Conclusions]** According to the comprehensive analysis, we believe that the monzogranite in Sudi pluton is a typical I-type granite and it may be formed by the upwelling and emplacement of the initial magma from the lower crust in the middle of Late Triassic in the process of orogenic collision to post-collisional extensional tectonic setting. The southeastern margin of Songpan-Ganze terrane was under post-collisional orogenic environment in Late Triassic.

**Key words:** monzogranite; petrogeochemistry; zircon U-Pb dating; Lu-Hf isotope; southeast margin of the Songpan-Ganze terrane; Sudi; Sichuan Province

**Highlights:** The magmatic activity in the southeast of Songpan-Ganzi terrane has a trend of evolution from southeast to northwest, and it was in the dynamic tectonic setting of crustal compression to extension transition in the middle of Late Triassic. The Sudi pluton may be formed due to the interaction between mantle materials and crustal materials caused by upwelling of the thermal asthenosphere under the orogenic collision closure and extension system.

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## 1 引言

松潘—甘孜地块位于青藏高原东部,素称“中国地质百慕大”(许志琴等, 1992),是一个在中生代以来长期演化的地块,经历了古特提斯和新特提斯两个连续的造山事件。在该地块内呈面状广泛出露有印支—燕山期花岗岩(袁静等, 2011),为研究其壳幔作用过程及演化提供了基础。

前人对松潘—甘孜地块内出露的酸性侵入岩的地球化学及年代学进行了研究(胡健民等, 2005; 赵永久等, 2007; 赵永久, 2007; De Sigoyer et al.,

2014; 夏磊等, 2017),总结了地块内酸性侵入岩的时空分布、岩石学特征、岩石成因及其构造背景等,但主要涉及地块中北部和南部地区,而对于产出有世界著名甲基卡伟晶岩型稀有金属矿床的地块东南部花岗岩研究较少,近年来才引起关注(梁斌等, 2016, 2022; Chen et al., 2017; 周雄等, 2018a,b; 周玉等, 2019)。该区域主要产出有两种成因类型的花岗岩:一种是以马颈子、可尔因和长征等岩体为代表的高分异花岗岩(郝雪峰等, 2015; 梁斌等, 2016; 周玉等, 2019),另一种是以松林口(塔公)等岩体为代表的典型I型花岗岩(Chen et al., 2017; 叶亚康,

2019)。与前者相关的伟晶岩脉产出有世界著名的甲基卡(付小方等, 2014)、党坝、李家沟(古城会, 2014)以及斯则木足(Yue et al., 2018)和亚中(周玉和周雄, 2017)等稀有金属矿床或矿产地;而后者出露地区目前未发现有明显的矿化显示。本文选取该区域前人研究未涉及的苏地岩体,在野外地质调查的基础上,通过系统的岩石学、元素地球化学和LA-(MC)-ICP-MS 锆石U-Pb及Lu-Hf同位素分析,阐明岩石成因类型、地球化学特征、成岩时代、源区以及构造背景等,以期对区域稀有金属找矿及揭示松潘—甘孜地块构造演化有所裨益。

## 2 区域地质背景及岩石学特征

苏地岩体大地构造位置为松潘—甘孜地块东南部(图1a),位于四川省甘孜藏族自治州雅江县北西约30 km处。区域出露地层有上三叠统新都桥组( $T_3xd$ )、两河口组( $T_3lh$ )和雅江组( $T_3y$ )等。印支—燕山期岩浆活动强烈,主要为陆壳重熔型岩浆侵入位于三叠系中、上统中,侵入岩主要发育中酸性的岩体、岩株、岩枝和岩脉等,火山岩则主要以基性为主。区域处于鲜水河断裂带南西,区内构造多受其影响,主要形成一系列延伸北西向的断裂和褶皱构造。区域较为显著的特点是在断裂交接复合部位,自北向南发育长征、瓦多、容须卡和甲基卡4个构造岩浆热穹隆(图1a),并在穹隆的周围,发育黑云母带至矽线石带的中压巴罗型变质带。

苏地岩体呈北西—南东向分布,出露面积约3 km<sup>2</sup>,为一独立侵入体(图1b),侵入于上三叠统两河口组( $T_3lh$ )深灰色板岩夹变质砂岩中,有轻微的边缘混合岩化现象,与地层为典型的侵入接触关系。岩体与地层的内接触带中常见角砾状围岩捕虏体,接触带发育绿泥石化、葡萄石化蚀变。岩体发育明显的细粒化边。岩体出露最为广泛的为灰色二长花岗岩,其次为石英闪长岩和辉石闪长岩,另有极少量花岗岩产出。岩体规模较小,其组成的各单元间的接触关系如图2所示。岩体中未见到有明显的变形特征。本次选择岩体出露最为广泛和代表性的二长花岗岩进行详细研究,以期能够揭示岩体的地球化学特征及形成的构造背景等。

二长花岗岩呈灰色,块状构造(图3a),细粒半自形粒状结构(图3b)。岩石由斜长石(34%~40%)、

石英(30%)、碱性长石(22%~25%)、黑云母(7%~10%)和少量普通角闪石及金属矿物组成(图3b),矿物粒径主要集中在0.2~2 mm,少量矿物颗粒粒径可达2.5 mm。斜长石呈半自形长板状产出,可见聚片双晶发育,部分发生黝帘石化及绢云母化;石英无色、洁净,他形粒状分布于矿物颗粒间,部分内部包裹有斜长石小颗粒;碱性长石呈他形粒状产出,可见条纹构造发育;黑云母棕色—淡黄色、洁净、片状,部分后期发生绿泥石化;偶见的普通角闪石(图3c)呈褐绿色—浅褐色,半自形—自形柱状,裂纹常见,粒径多为0.3~1.2 mm。岩石中偶见有暗色包体发育(图3d)。

## 3 样品采集及分析方法

本次研究工作在苏地岩体PM009剖面(图2)选择采集了6件二长花岗岩样品在中国地质科学院矿产综合利用研究所进行常量、微量和稀土元素测试。采用X射线荧光光谱进行常量元素测定分析,分析精度优于2%;稀土元素和微量元素采用等离子质谱(ICP-MS)测定,误差小于5%。

选取其中2件(PM009-2-1、PM009-5-1)样品进行锆石LA-ICP-MS U-Pb年龄测定,并对PM009-5-1开展了锆石LA-MC-ICP-MS Lu-Hf同位素测定。2件样品采自苏地岩体西部(图1b、图2),样品新鲜,样品重约5 kg。样品破碎及锆石挑选由廊坊市诚信地质服务有限公司实验室完成;制靶、阴极发光分析、LA-ICP-MS U-Pb年龄及Lu-Hf同位素测定在西北大学大陆动力学国家重点实验室完成。锆石U-Pb定年采用Varian 820-MS四级杆等离子体质谱仪,激光剥蚀系统为GeoLas2005。

LA-ICP-MS激光剥蚀采用单点剥蚀方式,数据分析前用NIST610进行仪器最佳化。ICP-MS数据采集方式为一个质量峰采集一点的跳峰方式。每测定5个样品点,用标准锆石91500做外部校正。普通铅校正采用Andersen(2002)的方法,详细实验过程见袁洪林等(2003)。样品分析过程中91500标样的分析结果为(1064.1±3.2)Ma, GJ-1标样分析结果为(603.1±3.0)Ma,与对应的年龄推荐值在误差范围内完全一致(Simon et al., 2004)。数据处理由Glitter软件完成,锆石谐和图及均值图用

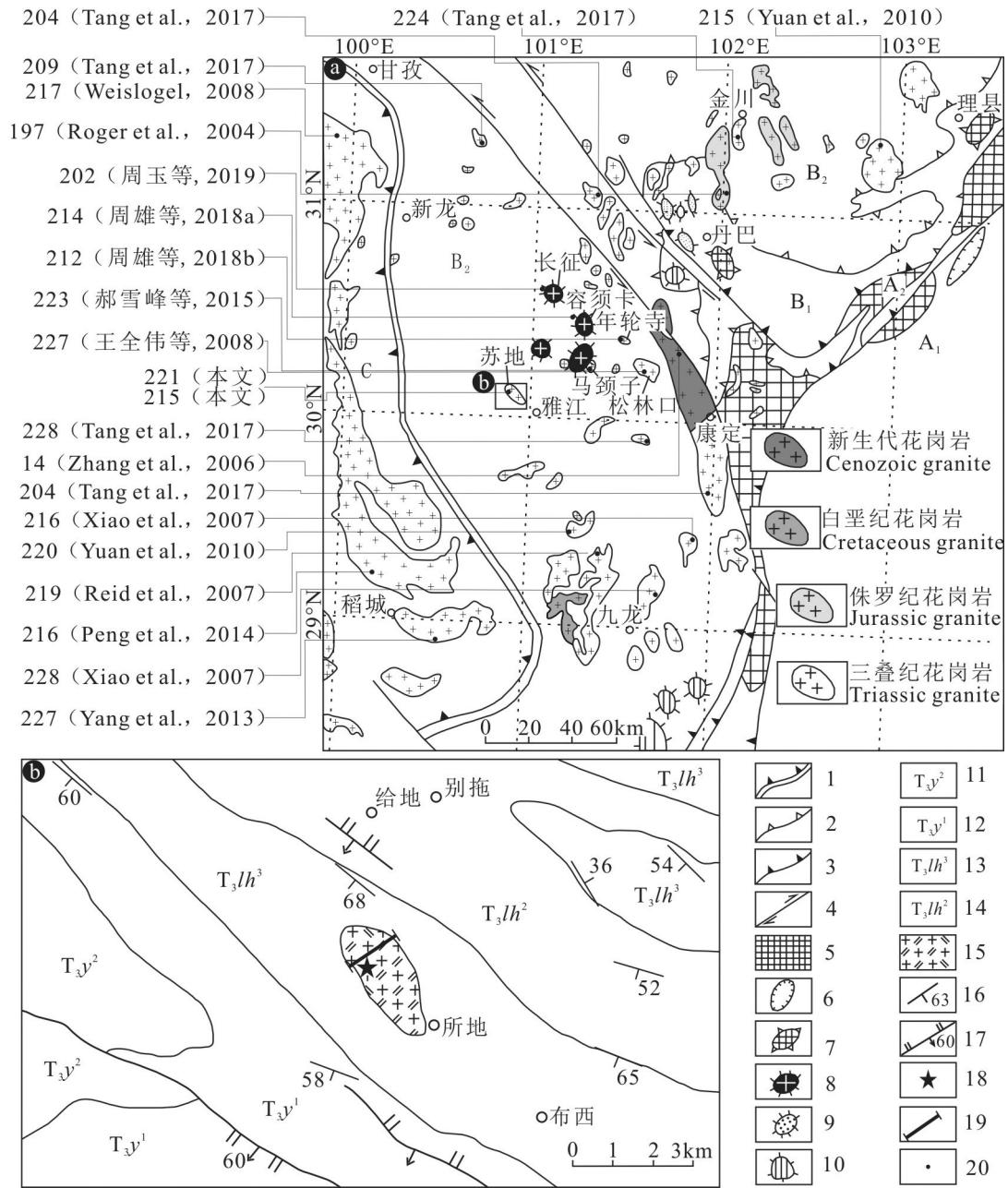


图1 松潘-甘孜地块东南部区域地质简图(a, 据侯立玮和付小方, 2002 修改)及苏地岩体地质图(b)  
 A<sub>1</sub>-四川前陆盆地; A<sub>2</sub>-龙门山-盐源前陆逆冲楔; B<sub>1</sub>-龙门山后山-锦屏山腹陆滑脱-推覆叠置岩片; B<sub>2</sub>-松潘-甘孜地块主体; C-义敦岛弧带; 1-甘孜-理塘碰撞结合带; 2-滑脱带; 3-逆冲推覆带; 4-平移断层; 5-前震旦纪变质杂岩; 6-飞来峰; 7-变质核杂岩; 8-岩浆核杂岩; 9-片麻岩穹隆; 10-构造穹隆; 11-雅江组二段地层; 12-雅江组一段地层; 13-两河口组三段地层; 14-两河口组二段地层; 15-二长花岗岩; 16-地层产状; 17-断层; 18-锆石测年样品位置; 19-剖面位置; 20-岩浆岩锆石U-Pb年龄/Ma

Fig.1 Geological map of the southeast part of the Songpan-Ganze terrane (a, modified from Hou Liwei and Fu Xiaofang, 2002) and Geological map of the Sudi pluton (b)

A<sub>1</sub>-Sichuan foreland basin; A<sub>2</sub>-Longmenshan-Yanyuan foreland thrust wedge; B<sub>1</sub>-Longmen houshan-Jingpingshan ventral slip-nappe superposition sheet; B<sub>2</sub>-the main part of Songpan-Ganze terrane; C-Yidun island arc; 1-Ganze-Litang suture zone; 2-Slip zone; 3-Thrust nappe belt; 4-Strike slip fault; 5-Presinian period metamorphic complex; 6-Klippe; 7-Metamorphic core complex; 8-Magmatic core complex; 9-Gneiss dome; 10-Tectonic dome; 11-The Second Member of Yajiang Formation; 12-The First Member of Yajiang Formation; 13-The Third Member of Lianghekou Formation; 14-The Second Member of Lianghekou Formation; 15-Monzogranite; 16-Occurrence of strata; 17-Fault; 18-Zircon dating sample location; 19-Section location; 20-Zircon U-Pb ages of magmatic rock/Ma

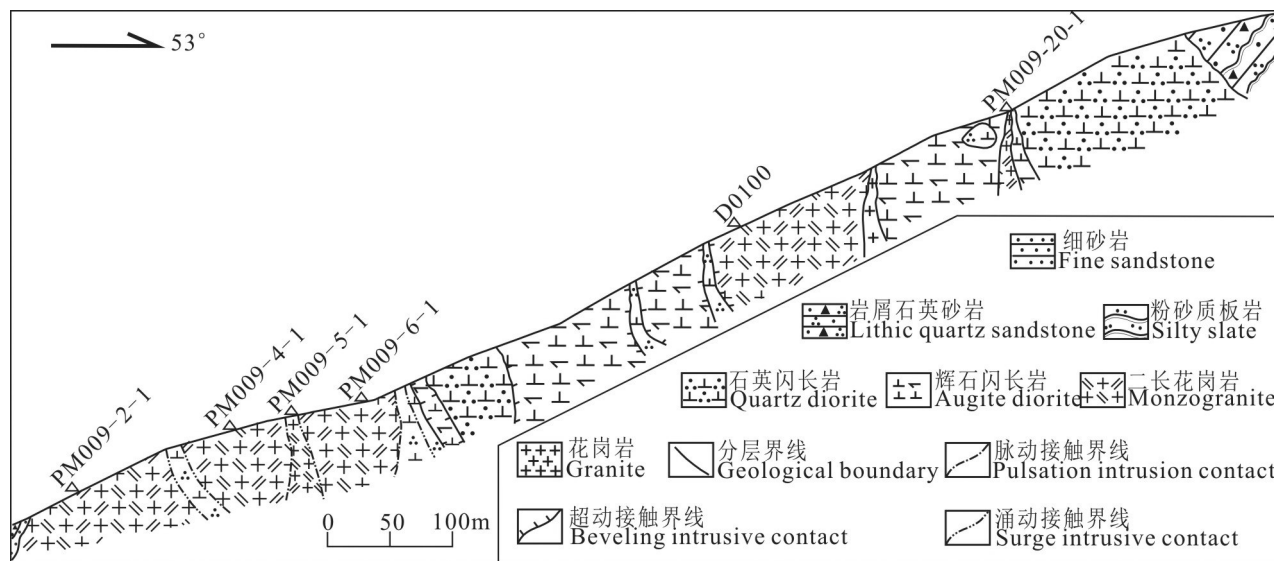


图2 苏地岩体地质剖面图  
Fig.2 The geological section of the Sudi pluton

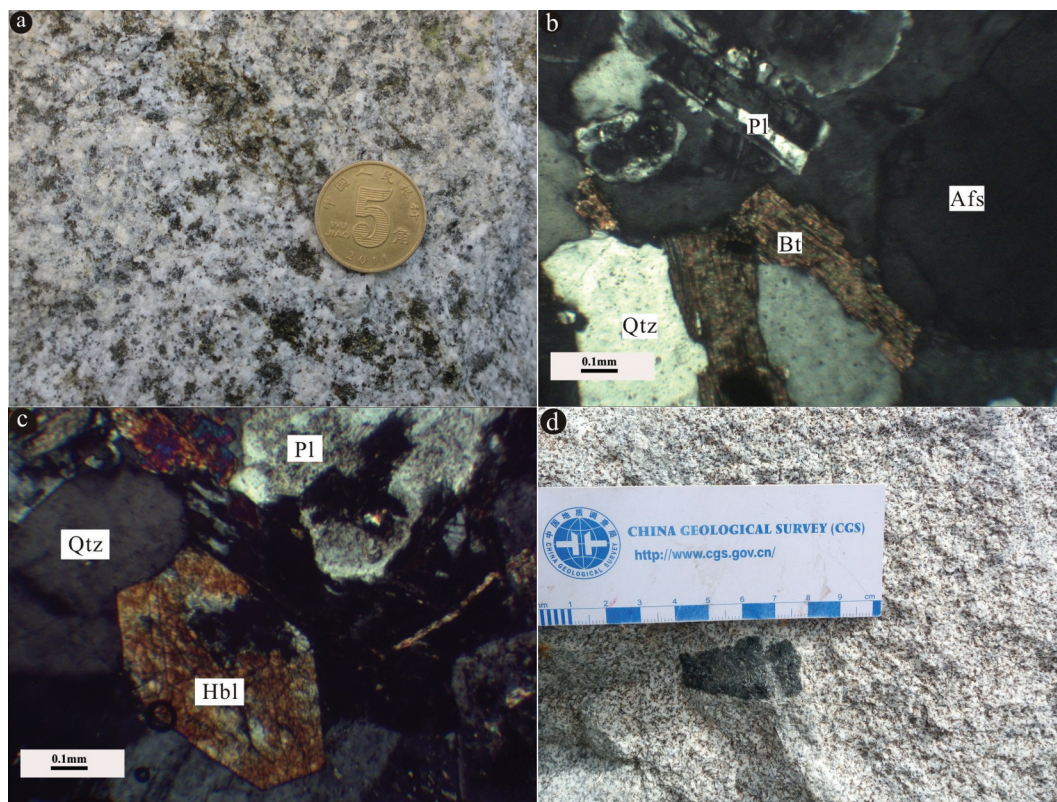


图3 苏地岩体二长花岗岩特征  
Afs—碱性长石; Pl—斜长石; Qtz—石英; Bt—黑云母; Hbl—普通角闪石  
Fig.3 The characteristics of the monzogranite of the Sudi pluton  
Afs—Alkaline feldspar; Pl—Plagioclase; Qtz—Quartz; Bt—Biotite; Hbl—Hornblende

ISOPLOT(V3.0)(Ludwig, 2003)程序计算获得。年龄计算时以91500为外标进行同位素分馏校正。

利用Nu Plasma II型MC-ICPMS对已测定过年龄的锆石颗粒上选择同一震荡环带或邻近区域进行微区原位Lu-Hf同位素分析,激光剥蚀系统为193 nm准分子激光剥蚀系统(RESOLUTION M-50, ASI),激光能量密度为6 J/cm<sup>2</sup>,频率为5 Hz,斑束为43 μm,详细的分析方法和仪器参数见Yuan et al.(2008)文献。

## 4 分析结果

### 4.1 元素分析结果

苏地岩体二长花岗岩样品元素分析结果见表1。样品SiO<sub>2</sub>变化范围为63.72%~66.48%,平均值为65.25%;K<sub>2</sub>O较高,变化范围为2.00%~2.94%,平均值为2.65%;富Na<sub>2</sub>O,变化范围为1.80%~2.94%,平均值为2.55%;K<sub>2</sub>O/Na<sub>2</sub>O在0.94~1.21,平均值为1.05;贫CaO,变化范围为3.86%~6.52%,平均值为4.61%;ALK为3.80%~5.80%,平均值为5.20%。样品在SiO<sub>2</sub>-K<sub>2</sub>O图解上总体位于中钾—高钾钙碱性过渡区域(图4)。二长花岗岩样品AR值变化范围为1.44~1.83,平均值为1.70,碱性程度较高,但仍属钙碱性系列。样品A/CNK值为0.98~1.16,平均值为1.07(图5),岩石显示准过铝质与轻过铝质属性。

根据表1样品测试结果采用McDonough(1989)微量元素排列顺序和原始地幔值标准化后绘制的蛛网图如图6所示:样品曲线型式总体一致,表现为右倾型;岩石相对富集大离子亲石元素(LILE)K、Rb、Cs等,亏损高场强元素(HFSE)Nb、Ta、Ti等;样品Rb/Sr比值为0.53~1.11,平均值为0.78,高于上地壳平均值0.32(Taylor and McLennan, 1985),而Zr/Hf比值为26.70~49.33,平均值为39.67,接近正常花岗岩的Zr/Hf比值33~40(Dostal and Chatterjee, 2000)。采用Boynton(1984)球粒陨石标准化后绘制的稀土元素配分型式见图7。根据表1稀土元素测试结果及图7可知:苏地岩体二长花岗岩样品稀土总量变化较大,为157.16×10<sup>-6</sup>~187.88×10<sup>-6</sup>,平均值为172.12×10<sup>-6</sup>,稀土配分曲线为右倾型,且斜率较大,样品LREE/HREE变化范围为6.26~9.46,平均值为7.72,显示轻稀土相对于重稀土元素明显富集,轻稀土元素分馏明显,重稀土元素分馏不明显,这

可能是由于岩浆源区残留有角闪石矿物所引起的(Rushmer, 1991)。δEu为0.62~0.74,平均为0.68,具有弱—中等负铕异常,说明岩石经历了一定程度的斜长石分离结晶作用。

### 4.2 锆石阴极发光图像分析

从样品锆石阴极发光图像(图8)可以看到,苏地岩体二长花岗岩锆石显示长—短柱状、浑圆状的自形晶,锆石长度为60~180 μm,大多为100 μm左右,长宽比为3:1~1:1,多数为3:2左右。样品中所有锆石具有典型的岩浆振荡环带,表明锆石为岩浆成因(Belousova et al., 2002)。

### 4.3 LA-ICP-MS 锆石U-Pb定年结果

苏地岩体二长花岗岩锆石LA-ICP-MS U-Pb测试结果见表2。

PM009-2-1和PM009-5-1样品分别选择统计22个谐和测点数据,所有测点均进行普通铅校正。PM009-2-1样品Th含量为87.7×10<sup>-6</sup>~633.9×10<sup>-6</sup>,平均值为238.5×10<sup>-6</sup>;U含量为219.7×10<sup>-6</sup>~730.6×10<sup>-6</sup>,平均值为421.3×10<sup>-6</sup>;Th/U变化范围为0.35~0.87,平均值为0.54。PM009-5-1样品Th含量为92.1×10<sup>-6</sup>~760.8×10<sup>-6</sup>,平均值为299.5×10<sup>-6</sup>;U含量为215.8×10<sup>-6</sup>~955.9×10<sup>-6</sup>,平均值为488.1×10<sup>-6</sup>;Th/U变化范围为0.31~0.90,平均值为0.58,样品Th/U较典型岩浆锆石较低,但明显高于变质锆石(吴元保和郑永飞, 2004)。综合CL图像特征分析,认为所选锆石为岩浆成因锆石,U-Pb定年结果可以代表岩浆的结晶年龄。2件样品选择的各数据点均位于谐和线附近(图9a~b),PM009-2-1和PM009-5-1样品锆石LA-ICP-MS U-Pb谐和年龄分别为(214.5±1.5) Ma (*n*=22, MSWD=0.22)(图9a)和(221.1±1.5) Ma (*n*=22, MSWD=0.30)(图9b)。

### 4.4 LA-MC-ICP-MS 锆石Lu-Hf同位素

本次选择苏地PM009-5-1花岗岩样品中U-Pb年龄谐和度较高的部分锆石进行了Lu-Hf同位素测试,测试结果及计算参数见表3。

由表3数据可知,PM009-5-1样品9粒锆石的<sup>176</sup>Yb/<sup>177</sup>Hf和<sup>176</sup>Lu/<sup>177</sup>Hf比值范围分别为0.038120~0.060778和0.001277~0.001826,平均值分别为0.050920和0.001559。<sup>176</sup>Lu/<sup>177</sup>Hf比值均小于0.002,表明这些锆石在形成以后,没有明显的放射成因Hf积累,所测得的<sup>176</sup>Hf/<sup>177</sup>Hf比值可以代表其形成锆石时

表1 苏地二长花岗岩元素分析结果(常量元素/%;微量、稀土元素/ $10^{-6}$ )Table 1 Major (%) and trace and rare element ( $10^{-6}$ ) compositions of the monzogranite of the Sudi pluton

样品号	D0100	PM009-2-1	PM009-4-1	PM009-5-1	PM009-6-1	PM009-21-1
SiO <sub>2</sub>	65.46	65.75	63.72	65.95	64.14	66.48
Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	15.46	16.03	16.28	15.72	14.56	16.26
Fe <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	1.43	1.65	1.45	1.95	1.42	0.89
FeO	2.29	2.37	3.00	2.10	2.68	2.70
CaO	4.61	4.73	3.86	4.07	6.52	3.89
MgO	1.92	1.92	2.08	1.99	1.78	1.15
K <sub>2</sub> O	2.81	2.84	2.47	2.86	2.00	2.94
Na <sub>2</sub> O	2.73	2.74	2.64	2.94	1.80	2.42
TiO <sub>2</sub>	0.46	0.47	0.50	0.48	0.50	0.44
P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub>	0.110	0.094	0.081	0.100	0.096	0.079
MnO	0.076	0.076	0.081	0.078	0.081	0.073
LOI	2.21	0.94	3.38	1.87	3.97	3.04
H <sub>2</sub> O <sup>+</sup>	1.90	0.61	2.32	0.87	2.84	2.11
H <sub>2</sub> O <sup>-</sup>	0.05	0.05	0.44	0.09	0.41	0.23
Total	99.56	99.61	99.54	100.17	99.55	100.36
Cs	3.96	3.37	2.81	4.42	2.26	5.03
Rb	114	94.7	120	121	86.7	131
Ba	496	412	438	413	320	459
Th	9.75	10.0	9.69	9.57	10.6	13.2
U	1.40	1.96	1.27	1.28	1.32	1.83
Ta	1.05	1.22	1.20	1.05	1.10	1.24
Nb	12.2	12.2	14.1	12.5	13.4	14.3
Sr	177	178	150	166	98.0	118
Hf	4.03	3.22	2.98	3.99	3.15	5.88
Zr	145	142	147	147	142	157
Y	26.7	25.3	36.1	25.5	34.3	35.8
La	39.6	43.2	36.9	37.4	32.5	35.7
Ce	72.3	76.9	63.0	73.4	68.2	74.1
Pr	9.30	9.62	7.60	8.96	6.60	7.49
Nd	29.7	32.4	27.0	30.2	22.9	26.2
Sm	6.44	6.42	5.04	6.20	4.55	5.10
Eu	1.29	1.39	1.29	1.45	1.06	1.33
Gd	6.03	5.88	6.18	5.86	5.58	5.73
Tb	0.758	0.766	0.986	0.782	0.914	0.912
Dy	4.46	4.66	6.08	4.96	5.76	5.84
Ho	0.907	0.874	1.10	0.938	1.12	1.12
Er	2.62	2.61	3.64	2.70	3.48	3.58
Tm	0.367	0.370	0.562	0.386	0.567	0.618
Yb	2.41	2.44	3.43	2.47	3.39	3.46
Lu	0.363	0.354	0.525	0.387	0.543	0.541
A/CNK	1.01	1.07	1.07	0.98	1.16	1.11
ALK	5.54	5.58	5.11	5.80	3.80	5.36
δEu	0.62	0.68	0.69	0.72	0.63	0.74
ΣREE	176.55	187.88	163.33	176.09	157.16	171.72
LREE/HREE	8.85	9.46	6.26	8.53	6.36	6.88
Zr/Hf	35.98	44.10	49.33	36.84	45.08	26.70
Rb/Sr	0.64	0.53	0.80	0.73	0.88	1.11

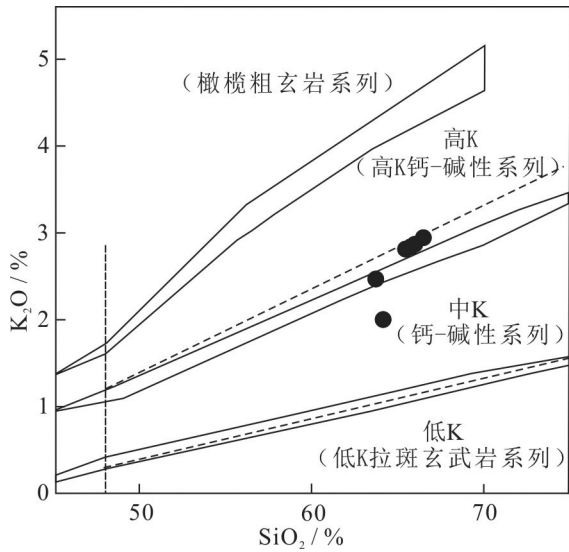


图4 SiO<sub>2</sub>-K<sub>2</sub>O图解(底图据 Le Maitre, 1989)

Fig.4 The diagram of SiO<sub>2</sub> vs. K<sub>2</sub>O (after Le Maitre, 1989)

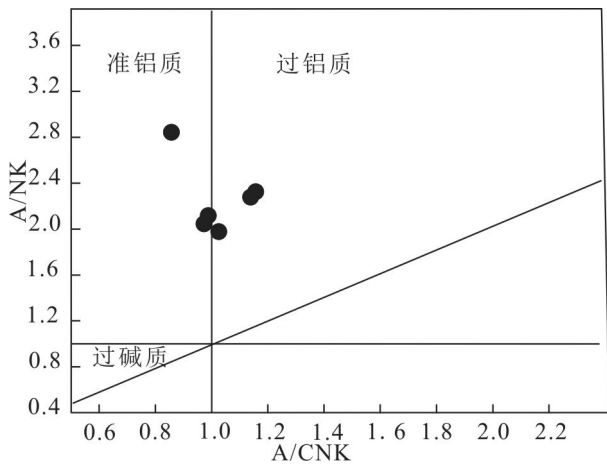


图5 花岗岩类 Shand 指数图解(底图据 Maniar and Piccoli, 1989)

Fig.5 The diagram of Shand index for the granite (modified from Maniar and Piccoli, 1989)

体系的 Hf 同位素组成特征(吴福元等, 2007)。经测试结果计算的  $\epsilon_{\text{Hf}}(t)$  和 Hf 同位素地壳模式年龄 ( $T_{\text{DM2}}$ ) 分别为  $-6.56 \sim -4.12$  和  $1.67 \sim 1.51$  Ga。

## 5 讨论

### 5.1 形成时代

本次工作得到的苏地岩体二长花岗岩形成年龄为  $(221.1 \pm 1.5)$  Ma 和  $(214.5 \pm 1.5)$  Ma, 表明二长花岗岩原始岩浆初始结晶时代为晚三叠世中期。松

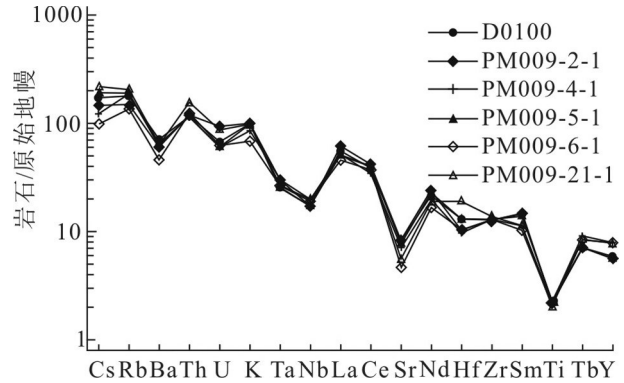


图6 苏地岩体样品原始地幔标准化微量元素蛛网图(原始地幔值标准化据 McDonough, 1992)

Fig.6 The Primitive-mantle normalized trace-elemental spider diagram of the Sudi sample (standardization of primitive mantle values from McDonough, 1992)

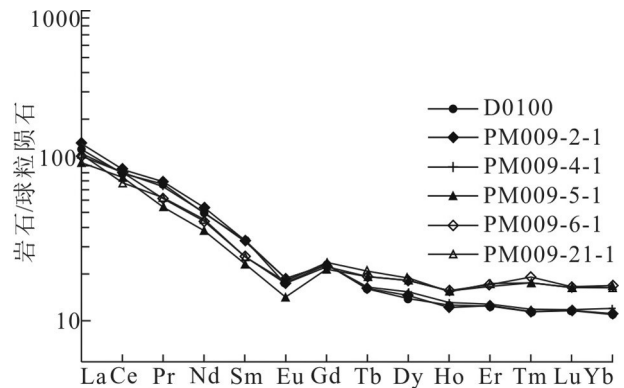


图7 苏地岩体样品球粒陨石标准化稀土配分图解(球粒陨石值标准化据 Boynton, 1984)

Fig.7 Chondrite-normalized REE patterns of the Sudi sample (standardization of chondrite values from Boynton, 1984)

潘一甘孜地块在早中生代至少发生过两次岩浆事件, 早期时限为 219~204 Ma, 晚期时限为 199~185 Ma(胡健民等, 2005)。苏地岩体所在松潘-甘孜东南部区域花岗质岩石的形成时限为 227~202 Ma(表 4), 属于松潘-甘孜地块早期岩浆事件的重要组成部分。从区域岩浆活动时限分析, 在该地区的岩浆活动有从南东向北西演化的趋势(图 10): 区域最早形成的松林口岩体年龄介于 227~213 Ma, 最后形成的长征岩体年龄为 202 Ma, 故区域岩浆演化经历了 20 Ma; 随着演化, 岩浆活动的强度有所降低, 表现在岩浆出露面积明显缩小, 松林口岩体出露 96 km<sup>2</sup>、年轮寺岩体出露 11 km<sup>2</sup>、甲基卡岩体出露 5.3 km<sup>2</sup>、



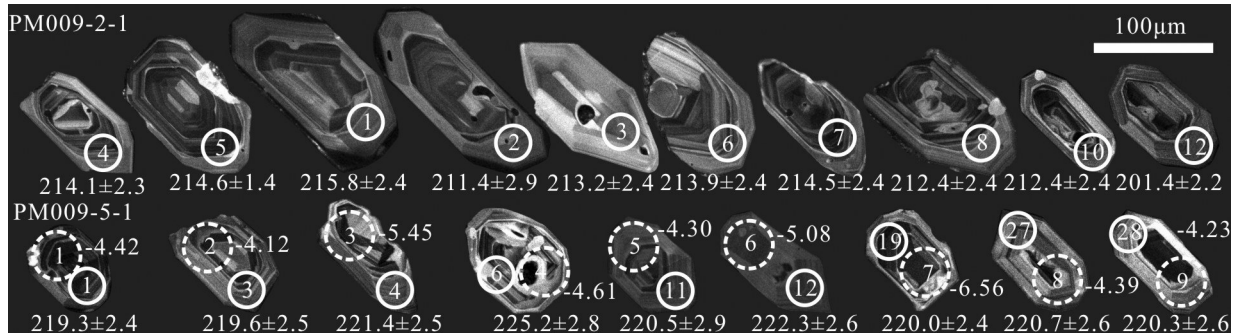


图8 苏地岩体二长花岗岩典型锆石阴极发光图像

白色实线圆代表U-Pb测年点位;白色虚线圆代表Hf同位素点位;圈外数字代表 $\epsilon_{\text{Hf}}(t)$ 值;U-Pb年龄值/Ma

Fig. 8 The typical zircon cathodoluminescence image of monzogranite in the Sudi sample

The white solid circle represents U-Pb dating point, white dotted circle represents Hf isotope point and the number outside the circle represents the value of  $\epsilon_{\text{Hf}}(t)$ , U-Pb age/Ma

苏地岩体出露 3 km<sup>2</sup>, 容须卡岩体出露 5.6 km<sup>2</sup>, 长征岩体则仅出露 1.68 km<sup>2</sup>; 从区域演化来看, 逐渐由花岗闪长岩(松林口岩体)演化为二长(正长)花岗岩(长征岩体)。

在此期间形成的花岗质岩石可以分为两类: 一类为与甲基卡、长征等穹隆相关的高分异花岗岩(梁斌等, 2016; 周雄等, 2018a; 周玉等, 2019), 岩性主要为二长花岗岩, 甲基卡较为典型, 为白云母二长花岗岩(梁斌等, 2016), 此类岩体周边产出有规模不等的伟晶岩型稀有金属矿床(付小方等, 2014; 周玉和周雄, 2017); 另一类为以松林口等岩体为代表的典型 I 型花岗岩(胡建明等, 2005; 王全伟等, 2008; 叶亚康, 2019), 此类岩体及周边未见到有明显的矿化现象。

从时间和空间两方面(图 10)分析, 苏地岩体南东侧马颈子和北西侧容须卡岩体均产出有规模不等的稀有金属伟晶岩脉(郝雪峰等, 2015; 周雄等, 2018a), 而苏地岩体周边却未见到明显的伟晶岩脉发育。这可能表明, 在构造背景类似的情况下, 形成稀有金属伟晶岩脉与否的关键原因可能为岩浆岩的分异演化程度, 也可能与岩浆源区的差异有关。值得注意的是, 与稀有金属伟晶岩脉相关的马颈子、容须卡和长征等岩体发育的岩石中均未见到有各类暗色包体发育, 而岩体周边不发育稀有金属伟晶岩脉的松林口、苏地等岩体岩石中均发育有数量不等的暗色包体(Chen et al., 2017; 叶亚康, 2019)。根据区域岩浆岩成矿特征对比分析认为, 苏地岩体周边寻找伟晶岩型稀有金属的潜力不大。

## 5.2 岩石成因

苏地二长花岗岩中发育有角闪石及黑云母(图 3b~c)等 I 型花岗岩特征矿物, 显示 I 型花岗岩属性; 其铝饱和指数(A/CNK)平均值为 1.07, 总体显示准铝质特征(图 5); 稀土配分模式图中显示较平缓的右倾型以及无明显负铈异常特征, 明显不同于 S 型花岗岩常表现出的“海鸥型”稀土配分型式, 显示出 I 型花岗岩亲和性; 在 SiO<sub>2</sub>-Zr、SiO<sub>2</sub>-Ce 花岗岩成因判别图解中(图 11)亦显示二长花岗岩为 I 型花岗岩属性。

在 Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>/TiO<sub>2</sub>-CaO/Na<sub>2</sub>O 源区判别图解(图 12)中, 苏地岩体样品位于由玄武岩产生的熔体和少部分泥质岩产生的熔体混合源区特征, 也符合 I 型花岗岩源区特征(Sylvester, 1998)。样品具有较低的  $\epsilon_{\text{Hf}}(t)$  值, 均为负值(表 3), 在  $\epsilon_{\text{Hf}}(t)$ -t 图解(图 13)中, 位于典型的下地壳范围, 这也符合 I 型花岗岩的源区特征。

综合上述讨论, 认为苏地岩体二长花岗岩为 I 型花岗岩。

## 5.3 构造环境

古特提斯洋盆的闭合导致了诸多微块体于晚三叠世至中侏罗世碰撞, 形成东亚大陆南部巨型印支造山系(许志琴等, 2012)。三叠纪中一晚世松潘—甘孜地块北东部的阿尼玛卿缝合带形成(Ding et al., 2013), 同期地块南西缘甘孜—理塘洋闭合而形成甘孜—理塘缝合带(Reid et al., 2007; 严松涛等, 2022)。至此, 区域已进入后碰撞造山阶段。

在松潘—甘孜地块南部的放马坪—三岩龙一带

表2 苏地岩体PM009-2-1和PM009-5-1锆石LA-ICP-MS U-Pb定年测试结果

Table 2 The result of zircon LA-ICP-MS U-Pb dating for PM009-2-1 and PM009-5-1 samples of the Sudi pluton

样品	Pb Th U				同位素比值						表观年龄 /Ma					
	10 <sup>-6</sup>				<sup>207</sup> Pb*/ <sup>206</sup> Pb*		<sup>207</sup> Pb*/ <sup>235</sup> U		<sup>206</sup> Pb*/ <sup>238</sup> U		<sup>207</sup> Pb*/ <sup>206</sup> Pb*		<sup>207</sup> Pb*/ <sup>235</sup> U		<sup>206</sup> Pb*/ <sup>238</sup> U	
				Th/U	1σ	1σ	1σ	1σ	1σ	1σ	1σ	1σ	1σ	1σ	1σ	
PM009-2-1																
01	10.4	117.4	246.6	0.48	0.0505	0.0014	0.2372	0.0051	0.0341	0.0004	219.1	63.2	216.1	4.2	215.8	2.4
02	16.0	231.7	368.9	0.63	0.0513	0.0023	0.2359	0.0096	0.0333	0.0005	255.2	100.1	215.1	7.9	211.4	2.9
03	14.9	163.0	360.1	0.45	0.0521	0.0013	0.2414	0.0043	0.0336	0.0004	287.9	56.1	219.5	3.5	213.2	2.4
04	27.6	338.4	650.4	0.52	0.0519	0.0012	0.2417	0.0039	0.0338	0.0004	280.9	53.2	219.8	3.2	214.1	2.3
05	25.6	412.7	575.4	0.72	0.0504	0.0013	0.2353	0.0046	0.0339	0.0004	213.7	59.6	214.5	3.8	214.6	2.4
06	17.0	208.3	404.3	0.52	0.0504	0.0013	0.2344	0.0042	0.0337	0.0004	213.3	57.1	213.8	3.5	213.9	2.4
07	20.8	254.5	490.0	0.52	0.0509	0.0012	0.2374	0.0040	0.0338	0.0004	235.2	54.9	216.3	3.3	214.5	2.4
08	19.3	258.8	453.7	0.57	0.0507	0.0014	0.2340	0.0048	0.0335	0.0004	224.9	61.1	213.5	3.9	212.4	2.4
09	113.1	147.3	219.7	0.67	0.1636	0.0034	8.2533	0.0943	0.3659	0.0040	2493.0	34.4	2259.2	10.4	2010.2	18.9
10	16.8	185.7	407.1	0.46	0.0514	0.0015	0.2380	0.0054	0.0336	0.0004	257.1	65.0	216.8	4.5	213.1	2.5
11	18.2	257.6	423.4	0.61	0.0515	0.0020	0.2386	0.0081	0.0336	0.0004	263.4	86.4	217.2	6.7	213.0	2.8
12	20.0	286.8	499.0	0.57	0.0520	0.0013	0.2277	0.0038	0.0317	0.0004	286.7	54.2	208.3	3.2	201.4	2.2
13	24.4	386.9	556.0	0.70	0.0502	0.0012	0.2329	0.0038	0.0337	0.0004	204.7	54.4	212.6	3.2	213.3	2.3
14	26.7	415.5	613.5	0.68	0.0523	0.0013	0.2427	0.0040	0.0337	0.0004	297.2	53.6	220.6	3.3	213.5	2.3
15	13.7	144.6	362.1	0.40	0.0499	0.0013	0.2166	0.0042	0.0315	0.0004	190.0	59.6	199.1	3.5	199.9	2.2
16	29.0	464.5	664.1	0.70	0.0513	0.0013	0.2379	0.0041	0.0336	0.0004	254.7	55.2	216.7	3.4	213.2	2.4
17	9.2	87.7	251.4	0.35	0.0506	0.0015	0.2174	0.0049	0.0311	0.0004	224.6	64.9	199.7	4.1	197.6	2.3
18	31.5	633.9	730.6	0.87	0.0522	0.0015	0.2267	0.0050	0.0315	0.0004	292.0	62.9	207.4	4.2	200.1	2.3
19	11.8	119.0	282.5	0.42	0.0505	0.0015	0.2371	0.0054	0.0341	0.0004	216.9	65.0	216.1	4.4	216.0	2.5
20	19.8	265.7	463.5	0.57	0.0518	0.0013	0.2414	0.0042	0.0338	0.0004	276.1	54.8	219.6	3.4	214.3	2.4
21	17.7	147.0	347.7	0.42	0.1250	0.0031	0.5894	0.0106	0.0342	0.0004	2028.2	43.8	470.5	6.8	216.8	2.6
22	15.1	173.5	359.2	0.48	0.0526	0.0014	0.2462	0.0048	0.0339	0.0004	312.6	57.9	223.5	3.9	215.1	2.4
23	12.9	145.1	309.1	0.47	0.0503	0.0013	0.2352	0.0045	0.0339	0.0004	209.2	58.4	214.5	3.7	215.0	2.4
24	17.1	212.7	405.7	0.52	0.0504	0.0017	0.2344	0.0065	0.0337	0.0004	215.3	74.2	213.8	5.3	213.7	2.6
25	14.5	169.6	353.7	0.48	0.0518	0.0022	0.2378	0.0093	0.0333	0.0005	276.0	95.7	216.6	7.6	211.2	2.9
26	14.4	190.1	357.6	0.53	0.0504	0.0013	0.2248	0.0043	0.0324	0.0004	212.0	58.5	205.9	3.6	205.3	2.3
27	17.4	217.3	414.3	0.52	0.0507	0.0012	0.2365	0.0039	0.0339	0.0004	224.8	53.9	215.5	3.2	214.7	2.4
28	11.0	119.2	258.8	0.46	0.0524	0.0030	0.2454	0.0133	0.0340	0.0006	300.7	126.4	222.9	10.9	215.6	3.5
29	16.0	175.7	379.2	0.46	0.0515	0.0013	0.2413	0.0045	0.0340	0.0004	262.6	56.6	219.5	3.7	215.5	2.4
30	10.7	104.2	256.8	0.41	0.0517	0.0013	0.2414	0.0047	0.0339	0.0004	272.7	58.3	219.5	3.9	214.6	2.4
PM009-5-1																
01	43.7	760.8	955.9	0.80	0.0507	0.0012	0.2418	0.0037	0.0346	0.0004	225.8	51.5	219.9	3.0	219.3	2.4
02	35.0	594.6	757.4	0.79	0.0521	0.0013	0.2499	0.0045	0.0348	0.0004	287.4	55.3	226.5	3.6	220.7	2.5
03	23.2	282.7	542.1	0.52	0.0495	0.0013	0.2363	0.0049	0.0347	0.0004	169.9	61.8	215.4	4.1	219.6	2.5
04	16.4	163.8	384.1	0.43	0.0516	0.0012	0.2488	0.0042	0.0349	0.0004	269.3	54.1	225.6	3.4	221.4	2.5
05	15.0	153.8	319.7	0.48	0.0523	0.0015	0.2729	0.0062	0.0379	0.0005	297.2	63.8	245.0	5.0	239.6	2.8
06	36.4	513.7	793.5	0.65	0.0523	0.0017	0.2564	0.0069	0.0355	0.0004	299.5	71.2	231.8	5.6	225.2	2.8
07	11.6	103.9	279.7	0.37	0.0505	0.0019	0.2438	0.0083	0.0350	0.0005	216.9	86.4	221.6	6.7	222.0	2.9
08	17.1	237.6	376.5	0.63	0.0514	0.0023	0.2503	0.0103	0.0353	0.0005	260.2	100.1	226.8	8.3	223.6	3.2
09	12.0	136.5	272.5	0.50	0.0513	0.0017	0.2504	0.0073	0.0354	0.0004	256.1	76.1	226.9	5.9	224.1	2.8
10	21.2	321.6	552.9	0.58	0.0500	0.0012	0.2096	0.0035	0.0304	0.0003	193.2	54.1	193.2	2.9	193.2	2.2

续表2

样品	Pb 10 <sup>6</sup>	Th	U	Th/U	同位素比值						表观年龄/Ma					
					<sup>207</sup> Pb*/ <sup>206</sup> Pb*	1σ	<sup>207</sup> Pb*/ <sup>235</sup> U	1σ	<sup>206</sup> Pb*/ <sup>238</sup> U	1σ	<sup>207</sup> Pb*/ <sup>206</sup> Pb*	1σ	<sup>207</sup> Pb*/ <sup>235</sup> U	1σ	<sup>206</sup> Pb*/ <sup>238</sup> U	1σ
11	14.3	160.3	326.6	0.49	0.0511	0.0020	0.2451	0.0085	0.0348	0.0005	244.4	87.5	222.6	6.9	220.5	2.9
12	21.3	302.3	472.5	0.64	0.0516	0.0014	0.2496	0.0054	0.0351	0.0004	268.1	62.3	226.3	4.4	222.3	2.6
13	9.4	92.1	219.2	0.42	0.0505	0.0019	0.2419	0.0081	0.0348	0.0005	216.3	85.6	220.0	6.6	220.3	2.8
14	25.1	383.1	544.0	0.70	0.0530	0.0020	0.2553	0.0082	0.0349	0.0005	329.5	81.2	230.9	6.6	221.3	2.9
15	20.1	139.8	215.8	0.65	0.0566	0.0014	0.5622	0.0093	0.0720	0.0008	475.2	52.2	453.0	6.1	448.4	4.9
16	13.3	134.0	310.4	0.43	0.0515	0.0013	0.2493	0.0045	0.0351	0.0004	262.3	56.3	226.0	3.7	222.5	2.5
17	20.5	268.9	490.7	0.55	0.0505	0.0013	0.2331	0.0043	0.0335	0.0004	217.1	57.5	212.8	3.6	212.4	2.4
18	21.4	263.1	526.6	0.50	0.0512	0.0015	0.2284	0.0052	0.0324	0.0004	248.7	64.6	208.8	4.3	205.3	2.4
19	28.3	438.8	627.0	0.70	0.0521	0.0012	0.2496	0.0040	0.0347	0.0004	290.7	52.9	226.2	3.3	220.0	2.4
20	21.1	243.9	533.6	0.46	0.0514	0.0016	0.2259	0.0060	0.0319	0.0004	257.4	71.7	206.8	5.0	202.3	2.5
21	31.4	555.6	668.7	0.83	0.0510	0.0012	0.2458	0.0036	0.0350	0.0004	238.5	51.2	223.2	3.0	221.7	2.4
22	14.1	106.6	339.8	0.31	0.0523	0.0034	0.2515	0.0153	0.0349	0.0006	297.8	140.5	227.8	12.4	221.0	3.9
23	23.2	372.8	500.7	0.74	0.0506	0.0012	0.2445	0.0041	0.0351	0.0004	221.3	54.6	222.1	3.3	222.2	2.5
24	23.9	372.6	555.7	0.67	0.0515	0.0013	0.2357	0.0040	0.0332	0.0004	261.0	54.6	214.9	3.3	210.7	2.3
25	19.4	215.4	436.4	0.49	0.0511	0.0013	0.2454	0.0044	0.0348	0.0004	245.8	56.7	222.8	3.6	220.6	2.5
26	34.0	640.0	714.2	0.90	0.0539	0.0015	0.2597	0.0058	0.0349	0.0004	367.2	62.8	234.4	4.7	221.3	2.6
27	23.5	306.3	535.0	0.57	0.0509	0.0015	0.2444	0.0059	0.0348	0.0004	234.6	67.4	222.0	4.8	220.7	2.6
28	26.3	316.0	601.0	0.53	0.0514	0.0016	0.2465	0.0064	0.0348	0.0004	259.5	70.6	223.8	5.2	220.3	2.6
29	11.3	103.8	303.9	0.34	0.0522	0.0023	0.2185	0.0088	0.0303	0.0004	294.7	98.7	200.7	7.4	192.7	2.7
30	24.6	340.4	539.4	0.63	0.0513	0.0015	0.2461	0.0054	0.0348	0.0004	256.3	63.5	223.4	4.4	220.2	2.5

发育的212 Ma左右的I型花岗岩为中下地壳发生部分熔融的产物,形成于后碰撞造山环境(袁静等, 2011);区域马颈子二云母二长花岗岩的岩石地球化学研究表明,其应形成于松潘—甘孜地块从主造山期挤压体制向造山后期伸展体制过渡的时期,认为220 Ma左右是松潘—甘孜地块同碰撞作用结束、后碰撞伸展作用开始的时期(梁斌等, 2016);区域成因类型

为I型的容须卡石英闪长岩亦形成于碰撞后构造背景(周雄等, 2018a);对松林口岩体(Chen et al., 2017; 叶亚康, 2019)和长征岩体(周玉等, 2019)的综合分析认为其均形成于后碰撞构造环境。

在苏地岩体二长花岗岩(Y+Nb)-Rb(图14a)中,样品数据点均位于后碰撞花岗岩区。在Hf-Ta-Rb构造环境判别图解中(图15),样品总体位于

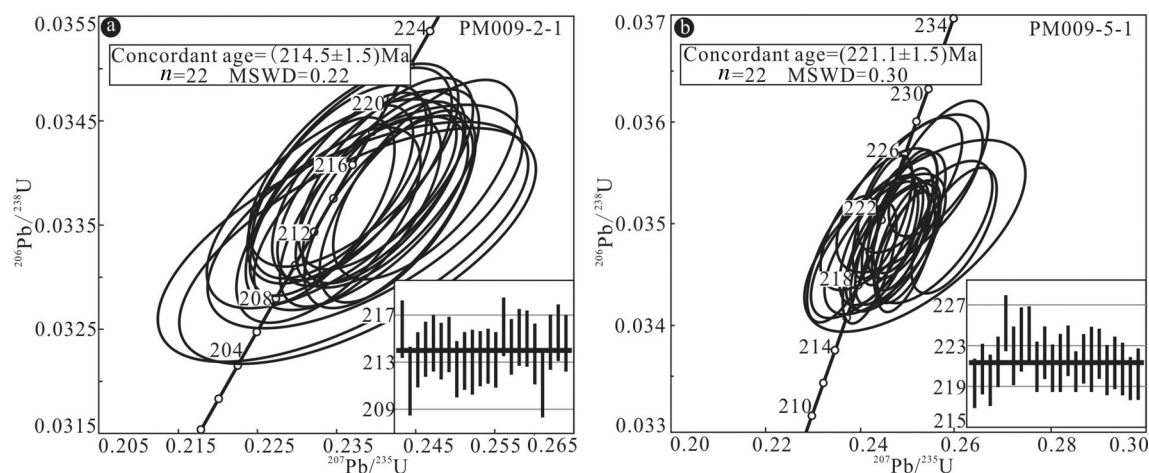


图9 苏地岩体PM009-2-1(a)和PM009-5-1(b)样品锆石LA-ICPMS U-Pb年龄

Fig.9 The U-Pb isotopic concordia plots of zircon grains for PM009-2-1 (a) and PM009-5-1 (b) of the Sudi pluton

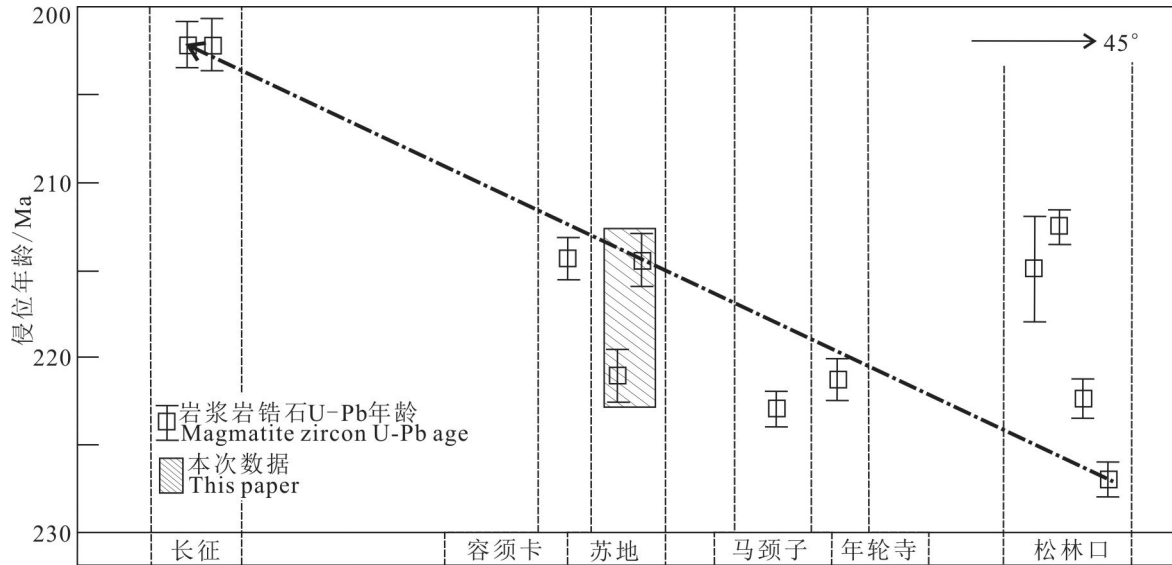


图10 松潘—甘孜地块东南部花岗质岩体活动时限规律图

Fig.10 The time regularity of crystallization of granitoids in the southeast margin of Songpan-Ganze terrane

表3 苏地岩体二长花岗岩PM009-5-1 锆石LA-MC-ICP-MS Lu-Hf 同位素组成

Table 3 Zircon LA-MC-ICP-MS Lu-Hf isotopic composition of PM009-5-1 sample of the Sudi pluton

点号	t/Ma	$^{176}\text{Yb}/^{177}\text{Hf}$	SE	$^{176}\text{Lu}/^{177}\text{Hf}$	SE	$^{176}\text{Hf}/^{177}\text{Hf}$	SE	$\epsilon_{\text{Hf}}(0)$	$\epsilon_{\text{Hf}}(t)$	$T_{\text{DM1}}/\text{Ga}$	$T_{\text{DM2}}/\text{Ga}$	$f_{\text{Lu/Hf}}$
1	219.3	0.060307	0.000311	0.001800	0.000008	0.282518	0.000018	-8.98	-4.42	1.06	1.53	-0.95
2	219.6	0.042902	0.000215	0.001299	0.000008	0.282524	0.000019	-8.76	-4.12	1.04	1.52	-0.96
3	221.4	0.038120	0.000234	0.001277	0.000008	0.282486	0.000017	-10.13	-5.45	1.09	1.60	-0.96
4	225.2	0.051592	0.000386	0.001533	0.000008	0.282508	0.000016	-9.33	-4.61	1.07	1.55	-0.95
5	220.5	0.058473	0.000935	0.001750	0.000028	0.282521	0.000020	-8.89	-4.30	1.06	1.53	-0.95
6	222.3	0.048724	0.000401	0.001567	0.000015	0.282497	0.000018	-9.73	-5.08	1.08	1.58	-0.95
7	220.0	0.053607	0.000173	0.001626	0.000006	0.282457	0.000017	-11.15	-6.56	1.14	1.67	-0.95
8	220.7	0.043779	0.000368	0.001352	0.000014	0.282517	0.000020	-9.04	-4.39	1.05	1.53	-0.96
9	220.3	0.060778	0.000288	0.001826	0.000011	0.282523	0.000019	-8.80	-4.23	1.05	1.52	-0.95

表4 松潘—甘孜地块东南部花岗质岩体形成年龄统计表

Table 4 The crystallization age statistics of granitoids in the southeast margin of Songpan-Ganze terrane

序号	岩体名称	岩石名称	测年方法	年龄/Ma	资料来源
1		黑云母二长花岗岩	SHRIMP	215±3	胡健民等, 2005
2	松林口岩体	花岗闪长岩	LA-ICP-MS	212.6±1.0	叶亚康, 2019
3		二长花岗岩	LA-ICP-MS	222.4±1.1	
4		黑云母石英闪长岩	LA-ICP-MS	227±1	王全伟等, 2008
5	年轮寺岩体	英云闪长岩	LA-ICP-MS	221.3±1.2	周雄等, 2018b
6	马颈子岩体	二长花岗岩	LA-ICP-MS	223±1	郝雪峰等, 2015
7	苏地岩体	二长花岗岩	LA-ICP-MS	221.1±1.5	本文
8		二长花岗岩	LA-ICP-MS	214.5±1.5	
9	容须卡岩体	黑云母石英闪长岩	LA-ICP-MS	214.4±1.2	周雄等, 2018a
10	长征岩体	二长花岗岩	LA-ICP-MS	202.2±1.3	周玉等, 2019
11		正长花岗岩	LA-ICP-MS	202.2±1.5	

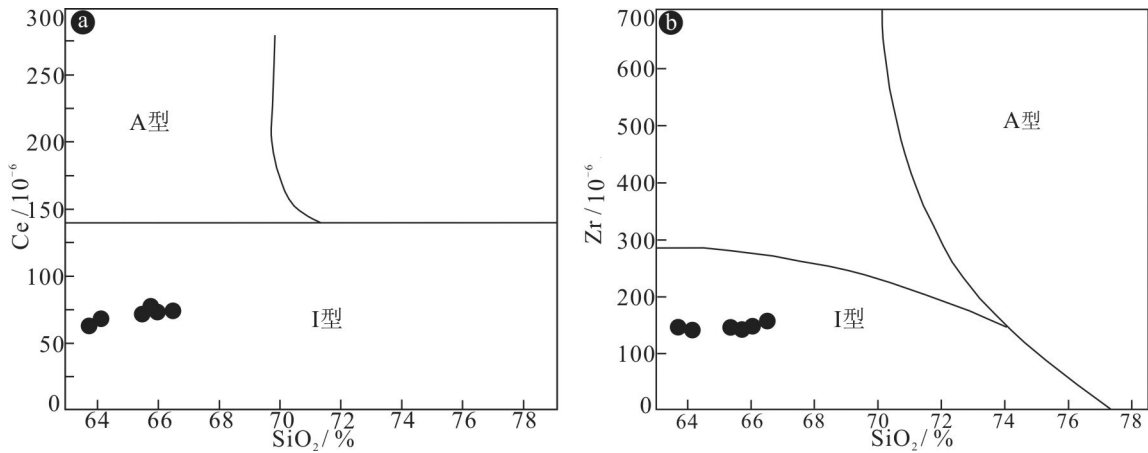


图 11 苏地岩体二长花岗岩样品 SiO<sub>2</sub>-Ce (a) 和 SiO<sub>2</sub>-Zr (b) 图解(底图据 Collins et al., 1982 修改)  
 Fig.11 SiO<sub>2</sub> vs. Ce (a) and SiO<sub>2</sub> vs. Zr (b) diagrams of monzogranite samples in the Sudi pluton (modified from Collins et al., 1982)

碰撞后区域。在微量元素蛛网图(图 6)中具有 Ba、Sr、Ti 的强烈亏损,也显示后碰撞花岗岩的图谱特征(Küster and Harms, 1998),样品表现出 Ta、Nb、Ti 元素的负异常等俯冲带幔源岩石的成分特点,说明幔源物质参与了岩浆活动(Sun and McDonough, 1989);在(Yb+Ta)-Rb(图 14b)以及 Yb-Ta(图 14c)和 Y-Nb(图 14d)图解中,样品位于靠近同碰撞花岗岩区域的火山弧花岗岩区或与同碰撞花岗岩混合区内,显示了混合成因花岗岩的特征。这是因为在碰撞造山的后碰撞阶段,随着壳幔相互作用的加强,发生强烈的壳幔混合作用,来自于早期洋陆俯

冲阶段形成的岛弧和同碰撞系列物质参与后碰撞造山活动,因此在该阶段会形成大量的混合成因花岗岩(Pearce, 1996),因而在地球化学特征上常显示岛弧和同碰撞花岗岩的特征。

结合松潘-甘孜地块构造演化、区域岩浆岩及苏地岩体特征,认为苏地岩体形成于后碰撞造山环境。岩体所在的松潘-甘孜地块东南部在晚三叠世中期应属造山晚期的后碰撞构造背景。

### 5.4 形成机制

后碰撞造山阶段由于发生地壳加厚、区域隆升以及伸展垮塌等浅部事件和岩石圈拆沉及热软流圈上涌等深部事件(Sacks and Secor, 1990; 李曙光等, 2013),导致强烈的壳幔相互作用,形成了大量的酸性侵入岩。其形成的机制主要有两种:一是因地壳加厚使加热的地壳在隆升过程中发生减压熔融(Williamson et al., 1996; Sylvester, 1998; 李德威,

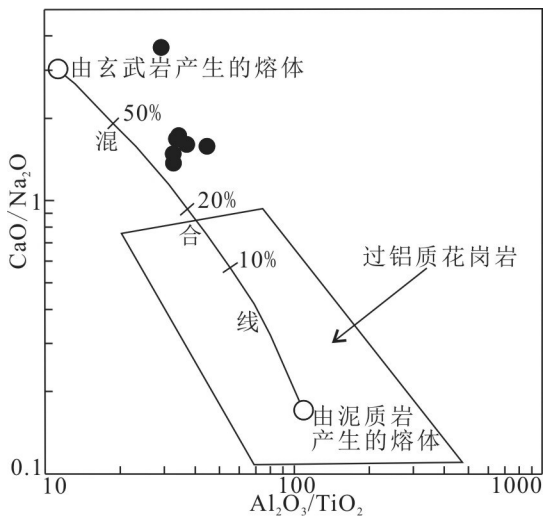


图 12 苏地岩体花岗岩源区判别图解(底图据 Sylvester, 1998 修改)  
 Fig.12 The discrimination diagram of source region of the Sudi pluton (modified from Sylvester, 1998)

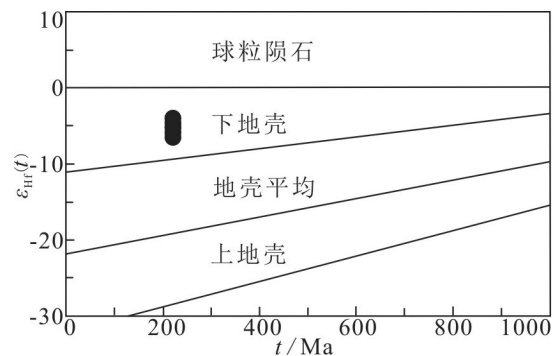


图 13 苏地岩体花岗岩 ε<sub>Hf</sub>(t)-t 图解  
 Fig.13 ε<sub>Hf</sub>(t)-t diagram of the granite of the Sudi pluton

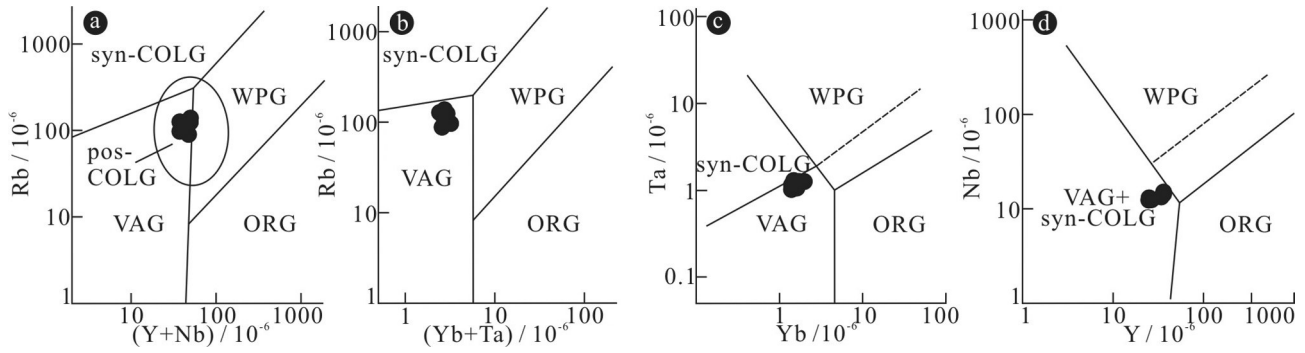


图 14 花岗岩类构造环境图解(底图据 Pearce and Mei, 1988; Pearce, 1996)

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

Fig. 14 The diagrams of tectonic setting of granites (modified from Pearce and Mei, 1988; Pearce, 1996)

VAG—Volcanic arc granite; ORG—Mid oceanic ridge granite; WPG—Within-plate granites; syn-COLG—Syn-collisional granite; post-COLG—Post collision granite

2008; 李曙光等, 2013); 二是由于下地壳发生拆沉、软流圈上涌和幔源岩浆底侵导致的大规模地壳熔融(邓晋福等, 1994)。第一种形式侵入岩的形成主要是在高压环境中由超厚地壳的后碰撞折返所形成(赵永久, 2007); 第二种形式岩石圈发生拆沉作用导致软流圈上涌、中下地壳受到深部地幔物质底侵作用而引起岩石熔融, 随之引起强烈的壳幔相互作用, 在高温过程中形成巨量、多样的中酸性岩浆岩(Küster et al., 1998)。

在松潘—甘孜地块内发育有高Ba-Sr花岗岩(如牛心沟、马奈岩体等(赵永久等, 2007; 赵永久,

2007))、A型花岗岩(如年宝玉则岩体(Zhang et al., 2007))、埃达克质岩(如老君沟、孟通沟岩体等(赵永久等, 2007))和强过铝质淡色花岗岩(如可尔因(赵永久, 2007)、马颈子(梁斌等, 2016)和长征岩体(周玉等, 2019)等)等多种类型的中生代花岗岩, 这些年龄相近花岗岩体的形成不同程度地反映了三叠纪以来地幔岩浆底侵作用引起强烈的壳幔相互作用过程的存在。苏地岩体I型花岗岩岩浆源区呈现为由玄武岩产生的熔体和少部分泥质岩产生的熔体混合源区特征(图12)以及锆石原位Hf同位素显示岩石源区为典型的下地壳特征(图13), 佐证了松潘—甘孜地块东南部酸性侵入岩的形成机制可能为下地壳拆沉、软流圈上涌和幔源基性岩浆底侵作用导致的大规模地壳熔融。此种机制势必是一个高温作用过程,  $Al_2O_3/TiO_2$ 值可反映花岗岩的温压信息, 高的 $Al_2O_3/TiO_2$ 值( $>60$ )反映了高压碰撞环境的花岗岩形成温度较低( $<875^\circ C$ )且规模较小, 而低 $Al_2O_3/TiO_2$ 值反映高温碰撞环境( $\geq 875^\circ C$ )形成的花岗岩(Sylvester, 1998)。苏地岩体样品 $Al_2O_3/TiO_2$ 值变化范围为29~37, 显示其形成于高温碰撞环境, 这也佐证了其形成机制为基性幔源岩浆底侵作用导致的壳幔相互作用。区域重力异常特征也支持软流圈物质的底侵作用模式(范文渊等, 2015; 毕奔腾等, 2016)。

晚三叠世早—中期, 甘孜—理塘洋盆向西俯冲, 形成义敦岛弧带弧岩岩浆岩(侯增谦等, 2001); 至216 Ma, 甘孜—理塘洋盆闭合, 形成甘孜—理塘蛇绿岩带(吴涛, 2015), 扬子板块西缘与义敦岛弧带发

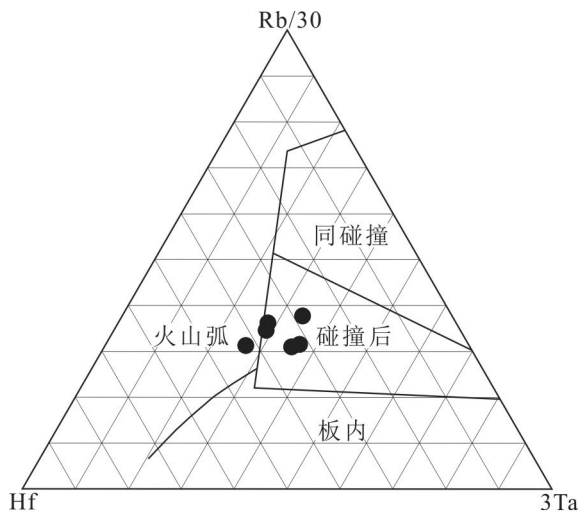


图 15 花岗岩构造环境 Hf-Ta-Rb 图解(底图据 Harris and Inger, 1992)

Fig. 15 The Hf-Ta-Rb diagram of tectonic setting of granites (modified from Harris and Inger, 1992)

生弧陆碰撞,洋壳板片回撤、断离引起的扰动导致软流圈地幔基性岩浆通过底侵作用就位于下地壳,从而发生壳幔相互作用,在造山碰撞闭合转入伸展体制下、引发岩浆上侵就位于松潘—甘孜东南缘形成苏地二长花岗岩体。

## 6 结 论

(1) 苏地岩体二长花岗岩  $\text{SiO}_2$  为 63.72%~66.48%,  $\text{K}_2\text{O}$  和  $\text{Na}_2\text{O}$  较高, 贫  $\text{CaO}$ ; 碱性程度较高, 属中—高钾钙碱性系列; 相对富集大离子亲石元素 (LILE)  $\text{K}$ 、 $\text{Rb}$ 、 $\text{Cs}$  等, 亏损高场强元素 (HFSE)  $\text{Nb}$ 、 $\text{Ta}$ 、 $\text{Ti}$  等; 稀土总量为  $157.16 \times 10^{-6}$ ~ $187.88 \times 10^{-6}$ , 稀土配分曲线为左陡右缓的右倾型, 具有弱—中等负铕异常; 结合矿物学和地球化学特征分析, 认为苏地岩体二长花岗岩为典型的 I 型花岗岩。

(2) 岩体二长花岗岩锆石 LA-ICP-MS U-Pb 加权平均年龄分别为  $(221.1 \pm 1.5)\text{Ma}$  ( $\text{MSWD}=0.30$ ) 和  $(214.5 \pm 1.5)\text{Ma}$ , 岩体原始岩浆初始结晶时代为晚三叠世中期; 锆石 Hf 同位素  $\varepsilon_{\text{Hf}}(t)$  和地壳模式年龄 ( $T_{\text{DM2}}$ ) 分别为  $-6.56$ ~ $-4.12$  和  $1.67$ ~ $1.51$  Ga。结合区域构造演化、岩浆岩及苏地岩体特征, 认为苏地岩体形成于后碰撞造山环境。

(3) 苏地岩体可能是由于地幔基性岩浆上侵就位于下地壳、在造山碰撞闭合转入伸展体制下、热软流圈上涌导致地幔物质与地壳物质相互作用而形成, 松潘—甘孜地块东南部在晚三叠世中期处于地壳挤压向伸展转换过程的动力学背景中。

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