

辽西晚古生代长茂河子辉绿岩墙群的地球化学特征

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摘要: 根据全岩 K-Ar 年龄(287.5~243.6 Ma), 辽西朝阳长茂河子辉绿岩墙群形成于晚古生代。这些辉绿岩分为低铁钛辉绿岩和高铁钛辉绿岩 2 种, 以低铁钛辉绿岩为主。低铁钛辉绿岩以低 TiO_2 (<2%)、 FeO_t (12.39%~15.33%)、V(227~335 $\mu g/g$)、Sc(24~36 $\mu g/g$)含量和高的 SiO_2 (45.61%~47.72%)、 Al_2O_3 (12.51%~16.71%)、 MgO (6.66%~9.31%)、 K_2O (0.57%~2.39%)、Cr(107~177 $\mu g/g$) 和 Ni(96~235 $\mu g/g$) 含量, 以及低 Ti/Y(327~496) 和 Ti/Zr(69~114) 比值为特征, 类似于大陆拉斑玄武质岩石; 高铁钛辉绿岩以高的 TiO_2 (5%~6%)、 FeO_t (22.13%~22.16%)、V(850~859 $\mu g/g$)、Sc(51~52 $\mu g/g$) 含量和低的 SiO_2 (42.88%~44.90%)、 Al_2O_3 (11.53%~11.57%)、 MgO (5.15%~5.29%), $Mg^# = 0.32$ 、 K_2O (0.48%~0.51%)、Cr(<2 $\mu g/g$) 和 Ni(<30 $\mu g/g$) 含量及高的 Ti/Y(1046~1106)、Ti/Zr(250~263) 比值为特征, 类似于 Skaergaard 侵入体。这些辉绿岩相对富集 Rb、Th、U、Pb、Ti 和轻稀土元素, 而相对亏损 Ba、Sr、P 和 Nb、Ta。 $\epsilon_{Nd}(t)$ (-6.43~-4.12)、 $\epsilon_{Sr}(t)$ (42.94~64.19) 显示 Sr-Nd 同位素组成较为均匀, 并反映它们源于富集岩石圈地幔。认为长茂河子辉绿岩形成于富集岩石圈地幔的部分熔融, 经历了岩浆结晶分异与地壳混染作用。高铁钛辉绿岩和低高铁钛辉绿岩形成环境不同, 前者形成于相对低氧逸度或相对封闭的结晶环境中。

关键词: 低铁钛辉绿岩; 岩石圈地幔; 晚古生代; 长茂河子; 辽西。

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Geochemical Characteristics of the Late Paleozoic Diabase Dyke Swarms of Changmaohezi from Western Liaoning, Northeast China

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Abstract: Based on K-Ar isotopic ages (287.5~243.6 Ma), diabase dyke swarms of the Changmaohezi from western Liaoning, Northeast China, formed in the Late Paleozoic. These diabases can be divided into low Ti-Fe diabase and high Ti-Fe diabase. The low Ti-Fe diabases are characterized by low TiO_2 (<2%), FeO_t (12.39%~15.33%), V (227~335 $\mu g/g$), Sc (24~36 $\mu g/g$) and high SiO_2 (45.61%~47.72%), Al_2O_3 (12.51%~16.71%), MgO (6.66%~9.31%), K_2O (0.57%~2.39%), Cr (107~177 $\mu g/g$), Ni (96~235 $\mu g/g$), and low Ti/Y (327~496), Ti/Zr (69~114), which are similar to continental flood basalts. The high Ti-Fe diabases are characterized by high TiO_2 (5%~6%), FeO_t (22.13%~22.16%), V (850~859 $\mu g/g$), Sc (51~52 $\mu g/g$), and low SiO_2 (42.88%~44.90%), Al_2O_3 (11.53%~11.57%), MgO (5.15%~5.29%), K_2O (0.48%~0.51%), Cr (<2 $\mu g/g$), Ni (<30 $\mu g/g$), and high Ti/Y (1046~1106), Ti/Zr (250~263), which are similar to the Skaergaard intrusion. All these rocks are enriched in Rb, Th, U, Pb, Ti, and light REE, and depleted in Ba, Sr, P, Nb and Ta. They have well-evolved Nd and Sr isotope compositions with $\epsilon_{Nd}(t) = -6.43$ to -4.12 and $\epsilon_{Sr}(t) = 42.94$ ~64.19. The diabases were probably derived from the enriched lithospheric mantle and under-

went fractional crystallization and crust assimilation. The high Ti-Fe diabases and the low Ti-Fe diabases are from different crystal conditions, the former in a closed system or a relatively oxidized state.

Key words: low Ti-Fe diabase; lithosphere mantle; Late Paleozoic; Changmaohezi; western Liaoning Province.

辉绿岩墙群是大陆软流圈或岩石圈地幔岩浆侵入的产物,是古老陆块岩石圈伸展作用和构造—岩浆演化的重要标志,被广泛应用于重建古老陆块聚合、伸展和裂解过程(Hoffman, 1991; Radhakrishna and Mathew, 1996; Radhakrishna and Joseph, 1996; 李江海等, 1997; Li et al., 1999; 周鼎武等, 2000)及陆内岩石圈的伸展作用(李献华等, 1997; 邵济安等, 2001)。

华北陆块结晶基底发育大量的元古代辉绿岩墙群(Qian and Chen, 1987),盖层辉绿岩墙群的分布较少。近年来,对中生代岩墙群的成因及其构造背景研究(Li et al., 1999; 邵济安等, 2001),逐渐引起对盖层辉绿岩墙群研究的重视。

辽西朝阳长茂河子辉绿岩墙群是燕辽地区规模最大的岩墙群。辽宁省地质矿产局(1989)将该岩墙

群划为中生代。本文通过全岩K-Ar年龄测定确定其形成年代,对其进行了岩石学、元素—同位素地球化学研究,探讨了岩浆起源及其地质意义。

1 岩体地质

辽西朝阳长茂河子辉绿岩墙群由8个规模不等的侵入体组成,脉宽一般几十m至上百m。出露面积大小不等,一般小于10km²。以长茂河子辉绿岩体规模最大,出露面积可达20km²。这些辉绿岩体一般呈岩床或岩脉产出,大致呈NE向侵入于前寒武纪蓟县系、震旦系、寒武系和奥陶系碳酸盐岩中(图1)。接触处破碎,局部发生碳酸盐化和蛇纹石化,形成有工业价值的石棉矿。它们被下白垩统义县组、九佛堂组和阜新组不整合覆盖,故其形成时代介

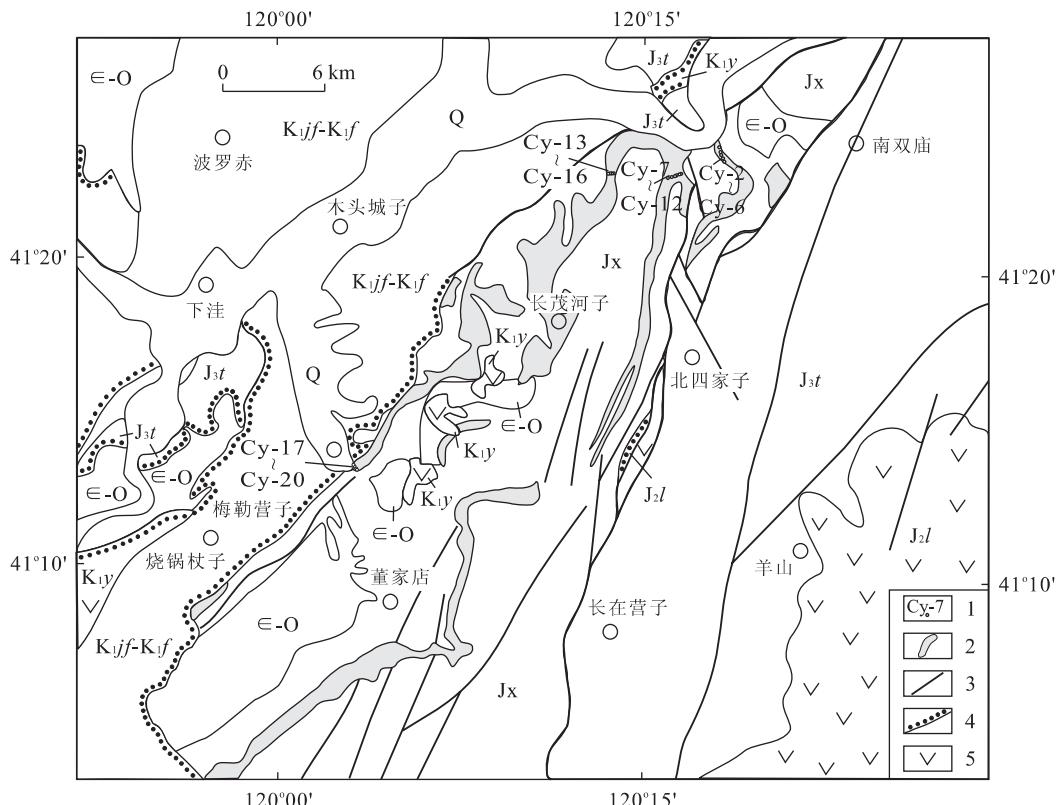


图1 北票地区地质简图(据1:20万地质图改编)

Fig. 1 Sketch geological map in Beipiao area

1. 样号与采样位置;2. 辉绿岩;3. 断层;4. 角度不整合;5. 火山岩;Q. 第四系;K_{1jf}—K_{1f}. 下白垩统九佛堂组和阜新组;K_{1y}. 下白垩统义县组;J_{3t}. 上侏罗统土城子组;J_{2l}. 中侏罗统蓝旗组;∈—O. 寒武系和奥陶系;Jx. 蓟县系

表 1 辉绿岩 K-Ar 年龄分析结果

Table 1 K-Ar ages of diabases

样号	Ar ⁴⁰ /Ar ³⁸	Ar ³⁸ /Ar ³⁶	Ar ⁴⁰ /Ar ³⁶	K/%	Ar ⁴⁰ /%	Ar ⁴⁰ /K ⁴⁰	表面年龄/Ma
CY-18	7.5395±0.0058	1273.9±29.1	9605.0±219.4	3.12±0.05	96.98	0.0181	287.5±4.6
CY-3	5.3791±0.0030	1941.1±70.4	10441.4±378.6	2.29±0.03	97.24	0.0152	243.6±3.9

注:因样品中磁铁矿含量较高,为了提高 K₂O 相对含量,样品在制作过程中剔除了部分磁铁矿。

于志留纪—早白垩世。

辉绿岩岩石类型单一,深灰色,中细粒辉绿结构,块状构造。主要矿物由斜长石(40%~50%)、辉石(45%~40%)、磁铁矿(3%~15%)和角闪石(<3%)组成。矿物新鲜,斜长石为中拉长石(An_{45~50}),半自形,具环带结构。辉石为半自形—他形粒状,常蚀变为闪石等。磁铁矿和钛铁矿分布均匀,多沿空隙充填,一般含量<5%,个别样品(如 CY-3,-4)达到 15%。

2 分析方法

除 SiO₂ 和烧失量采用重量法分析外,其余元素采用酸溶法溶样。主量元素和微量元素分别采用 Varian Vista-PRO 型 ICP-AES 和 PE Elan 6000 型 ICP-MS 方法测定(李献华等,2002),测量精度优于 5%。Nd、Sr 同位素比值在中国科学院广州地球化学研究所英产“ISOPROB”型多接收等离子体质谱仪上分析(MC-ICPMS)(方法见韦刚健等,2002;梁细荣等,2003)。整个实验流程本底 Sr 为(2~5)×10⁻¹⁰ g, Nd 小于 5×10⁻¹¹ g。Rb、Sr、Sm 和 Nd 含量通过 ICP 分析测得。

全岩 K-Ar 年龄分析在中国科学院广州地球化学研究所 MM-1200 稀有气体同位素质谱计上获得。样品经粉碎至 60~80 目(样品纯度>95%),用 Mill-Q 水超声波清洗后烘干。经快中子均匀照射 53 h 后(快中子积通量达到 1.34×10¹⁸ n/cm²)冷却 106 d,最后在 MM-1200 稀有气体同位素质谱计上分析。氩提取系统为全金属超高真空系统,真空达 10⁻⁶~10⁻⁷ Pa,样品受电子轰击炉阶段控温加热,采用海绵钛、钛升华泵净化气体,最后用活性炭吸收转移,把 Ar 气送入质谱计。进样前质谱计真空度为 10⁻⁷ Pa,在静态方式下测量氩各同位素的离子流强度。全部测量和计算是在质谱—计算机联机的数据系统中自动采样、测量和计算的。

3 分析结果

3.1 年学代

对 2 件辉绿岩样品采用全岩 K-Ar 法进行年龄测试(表 1),获得年龄分别为(287.5±4.6) Ma 和(243.6±3.9) Ma。结合岩体与围岩的侵入关系,本文认为长茂河子岩墙群形成于石炭—二叠纪。

3.2 主量元素

11 件样品分析结果见表 2。除个别样品(CY-1,CY-17,-18)因断裂破碎或与围岩发生碳酸盐岩化造成烧失量略偏高外(2.26%~3.23%),大部分样品的烧失量≤1.83%。个别样品(CY-3,-4)因 Fe²⁺ 较高,烧失量出现了负值。显然,后期蚀变对岩石不相容元素(特别是 Rb、Ba、K)和稀土元素含量富集产生重要影响。因此,下面的讨论中考虑了后期蚀变对岩石地球化学的影响。

(1) 低铁钛辉绿岩 SiO₂ 含量较低(42.88%~47.72%)、Al₂O₃≤16.71%、CaO~10%、K₂O+Na₂O≤4.78%、FeO_t≥12.45%、TiO₂≥1.33%,相对贫铁贫钛,属于亚碱性拉班玄武岩系列(图 2)。

(2) 高铁钛辉绿岩(如 CY-3,-4)的 TiO₂(5%~6%)和 FeO_t(22.13%~22.16%)含量较高,SiO₂(42.88%~44.90%)、Al₂O₃(11.53%~11.57%)、MgO(5.15%~5.29%,Mg[#]=0.32)和 K₂O(0.48%~0.51%)含量较低,类似于富铁玄武岩或 Skaergaard 层状侵入体(McBirney, 1989; McBirney and Naslund, 1990)。其他样品(如 CY-1,5~18)的 TiO₂(<2%)、FeO_t(12.39%~15.33%)含量较低,SiO₂(45.61%~47.72%)、Al₂O₃(12.51%~16.71%)、MgO(6.66%~9.31%,Mg[#]=0.50~0.56)和 K₂O(0.57%~2.39%)含量较高,与大陆低 Ti 拉班玄武岩相似(Hergt *et al.*, 1991; Buchanan *et al.*, 1999; Rollinson, 1999; Marsh *et al.*, 2000; Xu *et al.*, 2001)。不同的是,所有辉绿岩 SiO₂ 均低于富铁玄武岩和大陆低 Ti 拉班玄武岩。

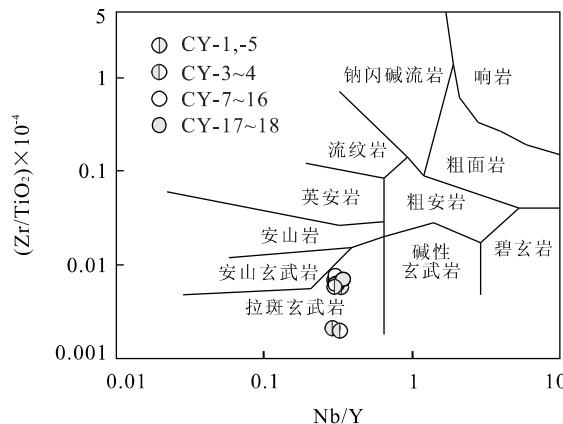
表2 辉绿岩主量和微量元素分析结果

Table 2 Major and trace element analysis of diabases

样品	高铁钛辉绿岩						低铁钛辉绿岩					
	CY-3	CY-4	CY-1	CY-5	CY-7	CY-9	CY-11	CY-13	CY-15	CY-16	CY-17	CY-18
SiO ₂	42.88	44.90	45.61	45.71	47.72	46.80	46.54	47.06	46.59	46.89	46.18	45.82
TiO ₂	5.15	5.73	1.38	1.66	1.71	1.59	1.74	1.48	1.33	1.67	2.02	1.97
Al ₂ O ₃	11.53	11.57	16.09	16.19	15.73	15.65	14.72	16.71	15.62	15.55	13.32	12.51
FeO _t	22.16	22.13	12.86	14.36	13.38	13.74	13.73	12.45	14.64	14.11	15.33	14.51
CaO	9.98	9.97	9.68	10.00	9.88	10.27	10.36	9.82	9.30	10.27	7.20	10.82
MgO	5.29	5.15	7.64	7.84	6.66	7.70	7.07	7.44	9.31	7.32	8.06	9.21
MnO	0.26	0.25	0.16	0.18	0.17	0.18	0.18	0.17	0.18	0.18	0.19	0.21
Na ₂ O	2.16	2.27	0.56	2.47	2.36	2.20	2.21	2.23	2.00	2.20	2.59	0.61
K ₂ O	0.51	0.48	2.39	0.57	0.74	0.57	0.61	0.95	0.64	0.72	2.19	2.02
P ₂ O ₅	0.14	0.14	0.13	0.15	0.15	0.14	0.17	0.14	0.12	0.16	0.18	0.17
LOI	-0.32	-0.27	2.46	0.12	0.67	0.49	1.83	0.78	0.39	1.28	3.23	2.26
Total	99.75	102.33	98.95	99.25	99.17	99.32	99.16	99.23	100.13	100.36	100.48	100.09
Mg [#]	0.32	0.32	0.54	0.52	0.50	0.53	0.50	0.54	0.56	0.51	0.51	0.56
La	9.91	10.41	8.194	10.49	11.71	9.80	11.55	9.86	9.59	11.65	15.03	14.29
Ce	23.33	23.69	19.07	24.20	27.20	22.63	27.00	22.98	22.33	26.73	34.20	33.08
Pr	3.30	3.40	2.804	3.40	3.78	3.21	3.78	3.23	3.09	3.72	4.961	4.806
Nd	14.84	15.15	12.49	14.92	16.48	13.88	16.69	13.98	13.78	16.23	21.92	21.39
Sm	3.73	3.85	2.961	3.62	3.93	3.39	4.05	3.43	3.31	3.84	5.146	5.029
Eu	1.33	1.35	1.072	1.22	1.29	1.18	1.29	1.15	1.11	1.29	1.602	1.531
Gd	4.06	4.19	3.225	3.82	4.14	3.56	4.26	3.57	3.45	4.14	5.684	5.442
Tb	0.72	0.74	0.561	0.65	0.70	0.64	0.74	0.61	0.59	0.71	0.968	0.931
Dy	4.23	4.23	3.173	3.71	4.14	3.61	4.26	3.56	3.46	4.11	5.457	5.27
Ho	0.87	0.88	0.655	0.77	0.84	0.73	0.87	0.73	0.70	0.84	1.119	1.087
Er	2.33	2.33	1.754	2.08	2.24	2.01	2.36	1.95	1.89	2.22	3.051	2.932
Tm	0.35	0.35	0.259	0.31	0.33	0.30	0.35	0.29	0.29	0.33	0.46	0.428
Yb	2.24	2.27	1.71	2.01	2.17	1.93	2.26	1.86	1.81	2.14	2.969	2.791
Lu	0.37	0.36	0.27	0.31	0.34	0.30	0.34	0.28	0.30	0.34	0.467	0.426
(La/Yb) _N	3.18	3.29	3.44	3.75	3.88	3.64	3.67	3.81	3.79	3.90	3.63	3.67
Eu/Eu [*]	1.04	1.02	1.05	0.99	0.97	1.03	0.94	1.00	0.99	0.98	0.90	0.89
Sc	51.11	51.72	21.73	26.95	27.91	28.23	29.68	23.58	24.73	27.25	35.54	29.19
V	850.17	858.62	227.2	266.69	273.34	273.26	282.49	249.48	235.51	255.83	355.00	354.00
Cr	1.15	1.23	107.2	145.96	129.41	170.76	151.44	112.86	148.13	133.22	176.50	171.40
Co	61.91	62.63	48.05	54.19	49.02	51.72	55.35	49.00	62.85	52.09	51.33	47.32
Ni	28.52	28.95	163.5	170.50	121.23	157.88	180.33	167.30	235.24	164.33	131.80	95.97
Rb	14.49	15.66	18.43	17.52	23.23	16.41	18.47	27.59	19.95	22.72	57.37	15.55
Sr	138.47	142.05	183.6	166.72	166.98	164.80	161.47	193.77	168.19	162.80	563.90	127.10
Y	26.03	26.48	18.73	22.92	24.93	21.97	26.00	21.53	20.98	24.62	31.95	30.88
Zr	108.26	111.44	81.68	95.51	107.74	97.18	115.87	95.28	99.12	103.07	137.18	134.79
Nb	7.64	8.77	6.28	6.83	7.76	6.71	7.79	6.57	6.36	7.71	10.85	10.58
Cs	0.77	0.96	1.464	1.43	0.92	0.83	1.40	1.71	1.66	1.76	12.76	2.07
Ba	87.53	97.19	114.26	90.86	103.84	86.53	104.03	154.07	104.58	121.23	746.90	305.60
Hf	2.83	2.92	2.176	2.44	2.74	2.51	2.97	2.35	2.53	2.69	3.793	3.649
Ta	0.58	0.65	0.409	0.48	0.54	0.48	0.56	0.47	0.45	0.55	0.697	0.67
Pb	3.26	2.87	3.367	2.60	2.97	2.63	3.58	2.94	2.46	4.37	3.843	3.214
Th	1.75	1.72	1.491	1.79	1.98	1.56	2.01	1.83	1.64	1.88	2.539	2.438
U	0.35	0.35	0.317	0.37	0.40	0.32	0.41	0.38	0.35	0.37	0.542	0.677
Nb/Nb [*]	0.61	0.69	0.59	0.52	0.54	0.57	0.54	0.51	0.53	0.55	0.58	0.60
Th/Nb	0.23	0.20	0.24	0.26	0.25	0.23	0.26	0.28	0.26	0.24	0.23	0.23
Ti/Y	1046	1106	393	338	412	358	390	331	328	388	486	496
Ti/Zr	251	263	90	81	95	81	88	75	69	93	113	114
Rb/Sr	0.10	0.11	0.10	0.11	0.14	0.10	0.11	0.14	0.12	0.14	0.10	0.12

续表2

样品	高铁钛辉绿岩						低铁钛辉绿岩					
	CY-3	CY-4	CY-1	CY-5	CY-7	CY-9	CY-11	CY-13	CY-15	CY-16	CY-17	CY-18
Rb/Ba	0.17	0.16	0.16	0.19	0.22	0.19	0.18	0.18	0.19	0.19	0.08	0.05
Nb/T	13.18	13.55	15.35	14.23	14.30	14.02	13.97	14.10	14.12	14.01	15.57	15.79
Zr/Hf	38.32	38.18	37.54	39.16	39.31	38.65	39.00	40.58	39.19	38.30	36.17	36.94
Σ REE	71.61	73.17	58.20	71.50	79.30	67.18	79.80	67.48	65.68	78.28	103.03	99.43
P	512.70	519.86	470.00	576.81	605.75	531.74	678.68	533.00	539.52	634.38	778.90	793.00
Ti	2721	29283	7367	7742	10264	7856	10140	7118	6879	9555	15537	15321
Mn	1724	1750	1071	1307	1297	1277	1290	1189	1359	1307	1384	1607
Ga	20.74	20.42	16.86	18.17	19.14	18.08	18.14	18.30	17.27	18.18	17.11	17.89
Ge	1.75	1.77	1.25	1.47	1.47	1.40	1.56	1.35	1.39	1.47	1.21	1.52

常量元素单位‰;微量元素单位 10^{-6} .图2 Nb/Y—(Zr/TiO₂)×10⁻⁴关系图解Fig. 2 Nb/Y vs. (Zr/TiO₂)×10⁻⁴ diagram

3.3 微量元素

高铁钛辉绿岩(如CY-3,-4)Cr(<2 μg/g)、Ni(<30 μg/g)含量极低,Ti、Fe、V(850~859 μg/g)、Sc(51~52 μg/g)含量较高,说明其原始岩浆曾发生过强烈橄榄石、单斜辉石和尖晶石结晶分离作用

用。低铁钛辉绿岩 Cr(107~177 μg/g)、Ni(96~235 μg/g)含量较高,Ti、Fe、V(227~335 μg/g)、Sc(24~36 μg/g)含量较低,说明其发生了钛铁矿、钛磁铁矿、榍石和金红石的结晶分离作用。

除样品 CY-17,18 外,高铁钛辉绿岩和低铁钛辉绿岩稀土元素含量偏低、微量元素含量接近。稀土元素含量及稀土配分型式与 P-型 MORB 相似 ((La/Yb)_N=3.18~3.90)(图3),高铁钛辉绿岩略具 Eu 正异常,低铁钛辉绿岩 Eu 异常不明显,这意味着斜长石结晶分异作用不明显。在原始地幔标准化微量元素蛛网图上(图3),表现为大离子亲石元素(如 Rb、Th、U、K₂O)、轻稀土元素和 Pb、Ti 富集,而 Ba、Sr、P、Nb 和 Ta 亏损,显示出岛弧火山岩和岩石圈地幔的特征。

辉绿岩的 U、Th 含量比较高,Ba、Sr 含量较低,Ce/Pb(6.1~9.3)、Nb/U 值(17.5~24.9)较低,均低于洋岛玄武岩(25,47.06)(Sun and McDonough, 1989)。Rb/Ba(0.05~0.22)、Rb/Sr(0.09~0.14)、

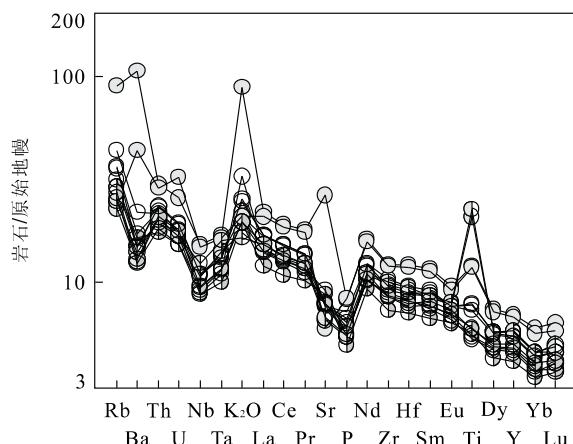
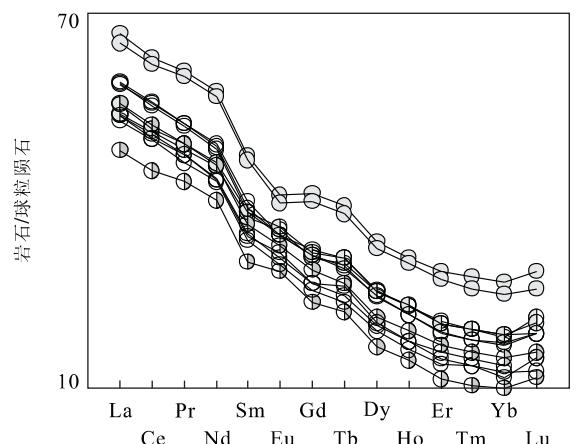


图3 稀土元素配分曲线型式和微量元素蛛网图(标准值采用 Sun and McDonough, 1989 推荐值, 图例同图2)

Fig. 3 Chondrite-normalized REE distribution patterns and primary mantle-normalized incompatible element patterns

表3 辉绿岩 Nd、Sr 同位素分析结果

Table 3 Nd and Sr isotopic data of diabases

样品编号	$^{147}\text{Sm}/^{144}\text{Nd}$	$^{143}\text{Nd}/^{144}\text{Nd}$	$\pm 2\sigma$	$(^{143}\text{Nd}/^{144}\text{Nd})_t$	T_{DM}/Ga	$\epsilon_{\text{Nd}}(t)$
CY-3	0.151 9	0.512 343	8	0.512 057	1.99	-4.12
CY-5	0.146 7	0.512 238	9	0.511 962	2.07	-5.98
CY-7	0.144 3	0.512 282	9	0.512 011	1.90	-5.02
CY-9	0.147 7	0.512 234	9	0.511 958	2.08	-6.06
CY-15	0.145 0	0.512 242	9	0.511 969	2.01	-5.84
CY-16	0.143 0	0.512 208	8	0.511 939	2.03	-6.43

样品编号	$^{87}\text{Rb}/^{86}\text{Sr}$	$^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$	$\pm 2\sigma$	$(^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr})_t$	$f_{\text{Sm}/\text{Nd}}$	$\epsilon_{\text{Sr}}(t)$
CY-3	0.302 8	0.708 843	16	0.708 274	-0.23	49.03
CY-5	0.304 1	0.708 962	18	0.708 391	-0.25	50.65
CY-7	0.402 5	0.709 838	14	0.709 082	-0.27	57.38
CY-9	0.288 1	0.708 529	14	0.707 908	-0.25	42.94
CY-15	0.343 3	0.708 689	20	0.708 045	-0.26	44.50
CY-16	0.404 0	0.710 324	21	0.709 565	-0.27	64.19

表中按 $t=287 \text{ Ma}$ 计算。

Th/Yb(0.76~0.98)和Ta/Yb(0.24~0.29)值高于原始地幔和MORB,接近于活动大陆边缘(Wilson, 1989),暗示岩浆受到地壳混染。高铁钛辉绿岩的Ti/Y(1046~1106)和Ti/Zr(250~263)值相对于低铁钛辉绿岩(327~496, 69~114)较高,但它们的Ti/Y值均高于原始地幔和MORB,与大陆溢流玄武岩(Hergt *et al.*, 1991)或峨嵋山玄武岩(Xu *et al.*, 2001)相当。

3.4 Sr-Nd 同位素

6件Nd、Sr同位素(表3)组成均匀、变化小, $^{143}\text{Nd}/^{144}\text{Nd}$ 为0.512 208~0.512 343, $^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$ 为0.708 5~0.710 3, $\epsilon_{\text{Nd}}(t)$ 为-6.43~-4.12, $\epsilon_{\text{Sr}}(t)$ 为42.94~64.19,说明岩浆起源于富集岩石圈地幔。

4 讨论

4.1 岩浆起源与演化

大陆构造环境下玄武质岩浆的地球化学特征一般受到地幔温度、岩石圈厚度(如部分熔融程度、氧逸度)、源区成分和浅部作用过程(如地壳混染、结晶分异等)等因素制约。即使是同一地区不同系列基性岩墙群(Sheraton *et al.*, 1990),或不同地球化学特征大陆拉斑玄武岩(Hergt *et al.*, 1991; Buchanan *et al.*, 1999; Rollinson, 1999; Marsh *et al.*, 2000; Xu *et al.*, 2001),岩浆源区与成因模式也不相同。

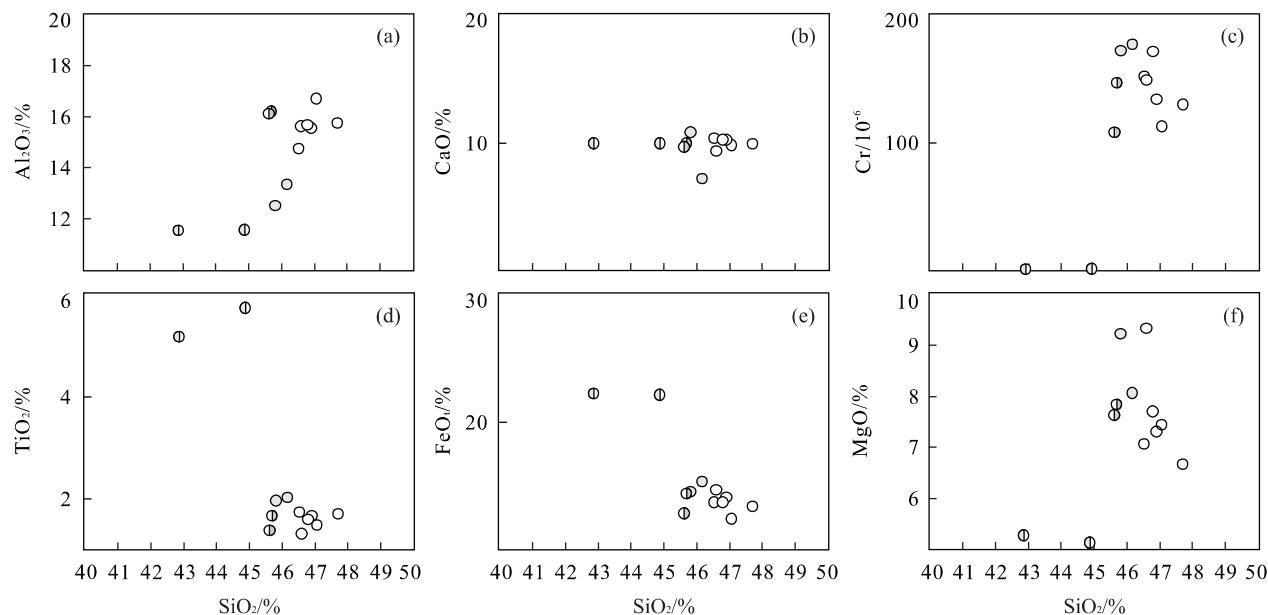
从 SiO_2 、 $\text{Mg}^{\#}<0.7$ 、Cr、Ni含量分析,长茂河子辉绿岩不具备与无水条件下地幔橄榄岩平衡的玄武质岩浆组成(Cox, 1981),即长茂河子辉绿岩原

始岩浆不是玄武质岩浆而是苦橄质岩浆。苦橄质岩浆与地壳之间的密度差,造成原始苦橄质岩浆在莫霍面附近发生聚集和结晶分离作用,形成超镁铁质堆晶和残留低镁的玄武质岩浆,类似于大陆溢流玄武岩的形成。

辉绿岩不相容元素和轻稀土元素的富集(特别是Rb、Th、U、K),Nb-Ta亏损,Rb/Ba和Ti/Y高值等与亏损地幔的拉斑玄武岩不同。高的Th/Ta(2.65~3.89)和La/Yb(4.42~5.44)值,表明其源区与太古代岩石圈地幔的基性岩墙类似(Condie, 1997)。这些都说明辉绿岩起源于岩石圈地幔,与同位素组成相吻合。Y/Nb与Zr/Nb正相关, $\text{Th}/\text{Nb}<0.3$, $\text{Nb}/\text{Nb}^* (=2\text{Nb}_{\text{N}}/(\text{La}+\text{Th})_{\text{N}})>0.5 (<0.7)$,则说明岩浆受到地壳物质的混染,但这种混染发生在岩浆就位过程中而非岩浆房或地幔源区(Pin and Marini, 1993),这点与Sr同位素组成一致。

大陆拉斑玄武岩的形成比较复杂(Buchanan *et al.*, 1999; Rollinson, 1999; Marsh *et al.*, 2000; Xu *et al.*, 2001),有的起源于地幔部分熔融(Hergt *et al.*, 1991),并受到源区熔融条件、岩浆结晶分异作用与地壳混染作用制约(Juster and Grove, 1989; Rollinson, 1999; Xu *et al.*, 2001);有的起源于壳幔岩石的混合作用与结晶分异作用(Buchanan *et al.*, 1999)。一般认为,大陆拉斑玄武岩形成于地幔橄榄岩的大比例部分熔融,而小比例地幔橄榄岩部分熔融则形成碱性玄武质岩浆。

玄武质岩石的部分熔融程度可以利用Ti/Y值评价(Hergt *et al.*, 1991; Xu *et al.*, 2001),高Ti/

图 4 辉绿岩 SiO_2 与主微量元素相关图(图中符号同图 2)Fig. 4 SiO_2 vs. major and trace element diagrams

Y 值反映了岩浆源于石榴石地幔岩的小比例熔融(残留石榴石堆晶),而低 Ti/Y 值反映了岩浆源于尖晶石地幔岩的大比例熔融(残留尖晶石堆晶,不含石榴石). 高铁钛辉绿岩比低铁钛辉绿岩具有较高 Ti/Y 值,意味着高铁钛辉绿岩的原始岩浆比低铁钛辉绿岩形成的熔融程度低或形成深度大. 另外,富铁玄武岩形成与岩浆氧逸度和岩浆房的封闭程度有关(Brooks and Nielsen, 1978, 1990; Juster and Grove, 1989; Toplis and Carroll, 1995, 1996; Sugawara, 2001). 因为拉斑玄武质岩浆在相对低氧逸度和相对封闭的岩浆房的结晶分异作用下导致岩浆向贫硅富铁富钛方向演化(Presnall, 1966; Mc Birney, 1989; Brooks and Nielsen, 1990; Sugawara, 2001),即 Fenner trend 演化;反之则导致岩浆向富硅贫铁贫钛的方向演化(Hunter and Sparks, 1987),即 Bowen 演化趋势. 因此,长茂河子高铁辉绿岩可能形成于低氧逸度或相对封闭的结晶环境. 从高铁钛辉绿岩→低铁钛辉绿岩, SiO_2 、 FeO_{t} 含量增加, TiO_2 含量减少, Al_2O_3 、 MgO 、 Cr 、 P_2O_5 出现规律性变化(图 4),即由低→高→低变化(高峰 $\text{SiO}_2 \approx 46\%$, $\text{MgO} \approx 9.25\%$),暗示岩浆总体向富 Si 贫 Fe 方向演化,符合正常拉斑玄武质岩浆的演化趋势.

4.2 构造背景

大洋中脊富铁玄武质岩石多以侵入体产出,喷出岩较少(Hunter and Sparks, 1987; Juster and

Grove, 1989; Toplis and Carroll, 1995; Sugawara, 2001). 其原因:(1)洋中脊下部地幔相对处于还原状态(Sinton *et al.*, 1983; Christie *et al.*, 1986; Bryndzia *et al.*, 1989; Kennedy *et al.*, 1990);(2)富铁玄武质岩浆密度较大不易喷出地表(Bryndzia *et al.*, 1989; Brooks *et al.*, 1991);(3)相对封闭条件下拉斑玄武质岩浆结晶分异作用有利于高铁玄武质岩浆形成(Brooks and Nielsen, 1978, 1990; Brooks *et al.*, 1991). 相对于大陆环境而言,高铁玄武质岩石出露较少,少量以侵入体产出. 如 Skaergaard 侵入体(Hunter and Sparks, 1987; Mc Birney, 1989)、Pleasant Bay 层状侵入体(Wiebe, 1997)和镁质岩墙群(Hoek and Seitz, 1995). 大陆环境下高 Ti 玄武质岩石($\text{FeO}_{\text{t}} < 15\%$)多与低 Ti 玄武质岩石共生,多以大陆溢流玄武岩产出(Hergt *et al.*, 1991; Buchanan *et al.*, 1999; Rollinson, 1999; Marsh *et al.*, 2000; Xu *et al.*, 2001). 岩浆分布于大陆离散边界两侧,与岩石圈的裂解或伸展作用密切相关. 因此,与一般辉绿岩一样,高钛辉绿岩/低钛辉绿岩墙群可作为幔源岩浆上涌的窗口和岩石圈伸展作用的标志(Sinton *et al.*, 1983; Hoek and Seitz, 1995). 从构造图解上判断(图 5),长茂河子辉绿岩形成于板内构造环境. 考虑到区域上未见玄武质火山岩的出露,岩墙群分布限制在一定的区域,笔者认为长茂河子辉绿岩形成于

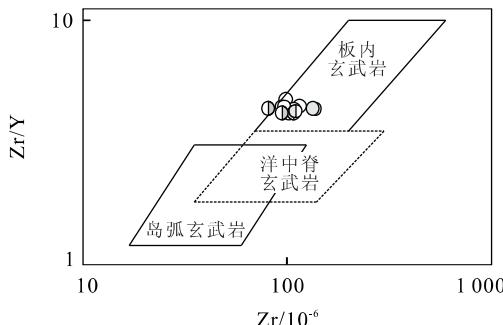


图 5 Zr/Y—Zr 关系图解(图例同图 2)

Fig. 5 Zr/Y vs. Zr diagram

稳定克拉通内局部的弱拉伸环境,与晚古生代—早中生代碱性侵入岩(张招崇和陈洪新,1997; Yan *et al.*, 1999)构造背景基本一致。

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