

doi:10.3799/dqkx.2011.046

# 辽西义县晚白垩世大兴庄组流纹岩的 地球化学特征及其成因

李伍平

广州大学土木工程学院, 广东广州 510006

**摘要:** 辽西义县晚白垩世大兴庄组流纹岩具有埃达克质火山岩的特征。这些流纹岩  $\text{SiO}_2 \geq 68.62\%$ 、 $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 \geq 14.40\%$ 、 $\text{MgO} < 1.2\%$ ( $\text{Mg}^{\#} < 0.45$ )、 $\text{Sr} > 360 \mu\text{g/g}$ 、 $\text{Yb} < 1.1 \mu\text{g/g}$ 、 $\text{Y} < 12 \mu\text{g/g}$ 、 $\text{La/Yb} > 40$ 、 $\text{Sr/Y} \geq 39$  和  $\text{Nb/Ta} > 17.5$ ; 轻稀土元素富集, 重稀土元素和高场强元素(如 Nb、Ta、Ti)明显亏损, 轻重稀土元素强烈分馏, 具有弱的负铕异常;  $\text{Nd}/\text{Sr}$  同位素具有较低的  $^{143}\text{Nd}/^{144}\text{Nd}(0.511376 \sim 0.511441, \epsilon_{\text{Nd}}(t) = -23.45 \sim -22.16)$  和适中的  $^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}(0.7073 \sim 0.7074, \epsilon_{\text{Sr}}(t) = 32.38 \sim 32.8)$  比值, 具有富集地幔端员(EMI)特点。这些特征表明, 大兴庄组流纹质岩浆起源于较厚下地壳榴辉岩部分熔融, 也说明中生代晚期局部仍残留较厚的下地壳, 这为进一步理解燕山造山带中生代到新生代岩石圈减薄提供了重要信息。

**关键词:** 埃达克质流纹岩; 部分熔融; 晚白垩世; 地球化学; 大兴庄组; 辽西。

中图分类号: P588.14

文章编号: 1000-2383(2011)03-0429-11

收稿日期: 2010-10-18

## Geochemistry Characteristics of the Late Cretaceous Adakitic Rhyolites of Daxingzhuang Formation and its Genesis in Yixian Area, Western Liaoning Province

LI Wu-ping

School of Civil Engineering, Guangzhou University, Guangzhou 510006, China

**Abstract:** The study of the geochemistry of the Late Cretaceous rhyolites of Daxingzhuang Formation in Yixian area, western Liaoning Province, shows that these rocks demonstrate characteristics of adakitic rocks with  $\text{SiO}_2 \geq 68.62\%$ ,  $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 \geq 14.40\%$ ,  $\text{MgO} < 1.2\%$  ( $\text{Mg}^{\#} < 0.45$ ),  $\text{Sr} > 360 \mu\text{g/g}$ ,  $\text{Yb} < 1.1 \mu\text{g/g}$ ,  $\text{Y} < 12 \mu\text{g/g}$ ,  $\text{La/Yb} > 40$ ,  $\text{Sr/Y} \geq 39$ ,  $\text{Nb/Ta} > 17.5$  and with  $\delta\text{Eu}$  weak negative anomaly, LREE enrichment, HREE depletion, HFSEs (Nb, Ta, Ti) strong depletion, lower  $^{143}\text{Nd}/^{144}\text{Nd}$  ratios (0.511376 to 0.511441,  $-23.45$  to  $-22.16$  in  $\epsilon_{\text{Nd}}(t)$ ), moderate  $^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$  ratios (0.7073 to 0.7074, 32.38 to 32.8 in  $\epsilon_{\text{Sr}}(t)$ ) which have the features of the enriched mantle EMI. The above geochemical features of the rhyolites indicate the magmas originated from the partial melting of eclogite of the lower thickened basaltic crust of the North China craton and perhaps also represent the thickened crust still existed in partial area of Yanshan orogenic belt. It facilitates the understanding of the processes of the lithosphere thinning of the North China craton during the Mesozoic and Cenozoic period.

**Key words:** adakitic rhyolite; partial melting; the Late Cretaceous; geochemistry; Daxingzhuang Formation; western Liaoning Province.

华北燕山造山带中生代岩浆—构造作用一直受到国内外地学界的广泛关注。近年来, 对燕山地区中生代埃达克质火山岩(李伍平等, 2000, 2001a, 2001b, 2007; 张旗等, 2001; 刘红涛等, 2002; 钱青等, 2002; 武广等, 2003; Gao et al., 2004; 李伍平和李献华, 2004; 李晓勇等, 2004; 毛德宝等, 2005; 袁洪

林等, 2005; 李伍平, 2006; 王蕊等, 2007; 肖高强等, 2008; Yang and Li, 2008)、碱性花岗岩(许保良等, 1998; 李伍平等, 2002; 杨富全等, 2003; Yang et al., 2008)和变质核杂岩(Davis et al., 1996; 宋鸿林, 1996; Darby et al., 2004)进行了研究, 为探讨中生代构造格架转折、地壳拆沉和岩石圈减薄过程提供

了重要的依据。此外,对晚白垩世亏损的软流圈地幔来源的玄武岩研究(张宏福和郑建平,2003),为探讨燕山造山带晚白垩世后的地幔过程提供了可能。但由于晚白垩世火山岩规模小,分布有限,研究程度低,限制了对燕山造山带中一新生代转化过程中岩浆起源与岩石圈深部过程的认识。为此,本文试图对辽西义县晚白垩世大兴庄组中酸性火山岩的岩石地球化学和岩石成因进行研究,希望能为探讨中一新生代地壳/岩石圈深部作用过程提供一些科学依据。

## 1 区域地质和火山岩地质

辽西义县晚白垩世大兴庄组火山岩 20 世纪 80 年代称为大凌河组(1:20 万区域地质),1985 年辽宁省区域地质志取消大凌河组,将其划归义县组上部。1995 年辽宁省地矿局在义县和锦西县进行 1:5 万《新民屯幅》和《葛王碑幅》区域地质调查时,将大兴庄附近发现的呈不整合覆盖于孙家湾组( $K_1s$ )或沙海组之上的一套中酸性火山岩,定名为“大兴庄

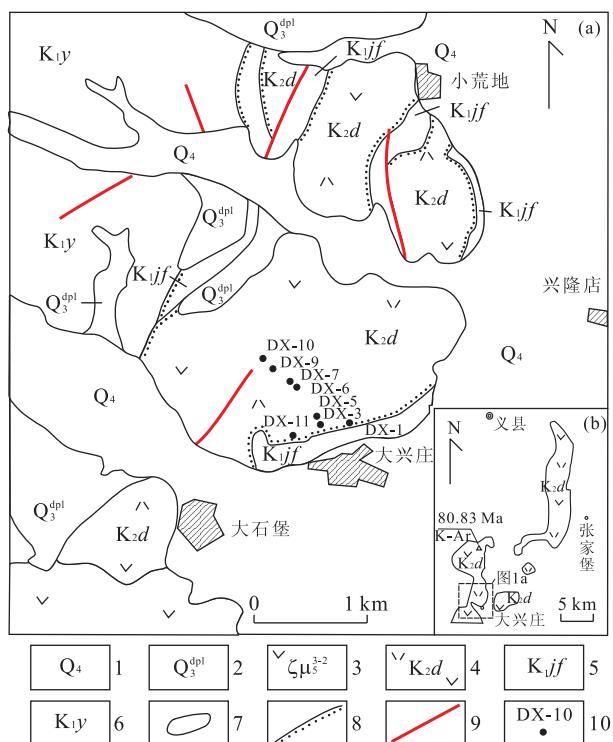


图 1 辽西义县大兴庄地区区域地质简图(据 1:5 万地质图改编)

Fig. 1 Regional geological sketch map modified of Daxing-

zhuang in Yixian area, western Liaoning Province

1.第四系;2.第三系;3.次火山岩;4.大兴庄组;5.下白垩统九佛堂组;6.下白垩统义县组;7.地层界线;8.角度不整合;9.断层;10采样点及其编号

组”( $K_2d$ )。

辽西义县晚白垩世大兴庄组( $K_2d$ )火山岩在分布和喷发规模上远无法与晚白垩世以前的中生代火山岩相比。主要分布于锦州—义县地区,北起大凌河边的平房峪,向南经白庙子、七里河、大兴庄,至何家屯断续出露,呈 NNE 向展布(图 1)。出露宽 2~10 km,长约 50 km。岩石类型简单,主要由流纹岩及其角砾熔岩、角砾岩、凝灰岩等组成,出露厚度为 120~667 m。在区域上,大兴庄组( $K_2d$ )以角度不整合覆盖于早白垩世义县组( $K_1y$ )、九佛堂组( $K_{1jf}$ )和孙家湾组( $K_1s$ )之上。横向变化较大,未见上覆地层。此外,在朝阳波罗赤和阜新务欢池也有零星分布。如阜新务欢池乡碱锅一南厚土改大兴庄组剖面出露橄榄玄武岩、玄武安山岩、安山岩及其火山碎屑岩,且以角度不整合覆盖于孙家湾组( $K_1s$ )之上。

对于大兴庄组火山岩的形成时代,根据大兴庄组( $K_2d$ )角度不整合覆盖于早白垩世义县组( $K_1y$ )、九佛堂组( $K_{1jf}$ )和孙家湾组( $K_1s$ )之上(邴志波等,2003)等地质证据,结合阜新务欢池乡碱锅大兴庄组橄榄玄武岩的全岩 K-Ar 年龄(100.4±1.6 Ma, 张宏福和郑建平,2003)和义县前双山子大兴庄组流纹岩的全岩 K-Ar 年龄(80.83 Ma, 邴志波等,2003),本文将大兴庄组划归为晚白垩世。

## 2 样品采集与分析

本文分析的样品,采集于辽西义县大兴庄村以北大兴庄组火山地层剖面。样品从边部沿露头连续采集,直至向斜核部。沿途所见岩石均为紫色流纹岩,未发现安山岩和玄武岩。流纹岩具斑状结构,斑晶以斜长石为主,有少量暗色矿物、钾长石、石英及磁铁矿,斑晶含量为 15%~17%。基质为玻璃质结构,具有气孔、杏仁构造和流纹构造。

将新鲜样品粉碎到 1 cm 粒径大小,经过超声波清洗后烘干,然后将样品在滚筒机中研磨到小于 200 目,以便将粉末样品用来进行主微量元素和同位素测试。

烧失量采用重量法分析,其余元素采用碱溶法溶样。主量元素采用碱熔玻璃片法(XRF)分析,测试误差小于 2%;微量元素利用等离子体质谱(ICP-MS)测定,测定精度优于 5%。除样品 DX-11 在湖北省地质实验研究所分析外(实验分析方法见李伍平等,2001a),其他样品均在中国科学院广州地球化学研究所同位素室分析,分析方法见李献华等

(2002)所述。同位素在多接收器等离子体质谱仪上分析(MC-ICPMS)实验流程本底Sr为(2~5)×10<sup>-10</sup>g,Nd小于5×10<sup>-11</sup>g.Nb、Sr、Sm和Nd的含量通过ICP-MS分析测得。分析流程见韦刚健等(2002)和梁细荣等(2003)所述。

### 3 分析结果

分析结果见表1。采集的8件样品都比较新鲜,烧失量(0.69%~1.29%)均<1.30%。在SiO<sub>2</sub>-(Na<sub>2</sub>O+K<sub>2</sub>O)图解上(图2),所有样品均落入流纹

表1 大兴庄组流纹岩主量元素(%)、微量元素(μg/g)和Nd、Sr同位素分析结果

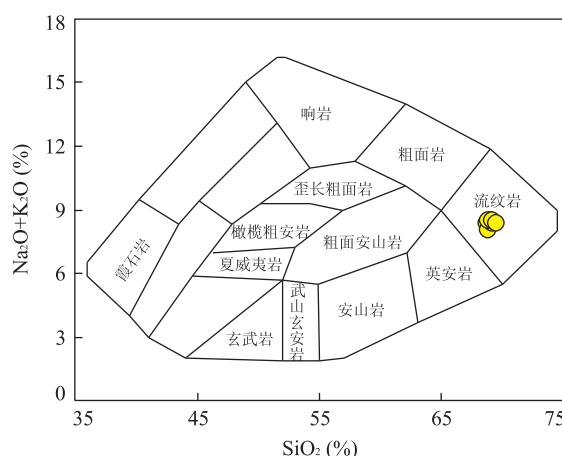
Table 1 The analyzed data of major elements(%) by XRF, trace elements(μg/g) by ICP-MS and Nd, Sr isotopes by MC-ICP-MS for the rhyolites of the Late cretaceous Daxingzhuang Formation

样品编号	DX-1	DX-3	DX-5	DX-6	DX-7	DX-9	DX-10	DX-11
SiO <sub>2</sub>	68.62	69.04	69.02	68.77	69.07	69.45	68.77	68.95
TiO <sub>2</sub>	0.45	0.46	0.44	0.44	0.46	0.45	0.44	0.46
Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	14.47	14.50	14.46	14.61	14.80	15.07	14.40	14.69
TFe <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	3.39	3.06	3.35	2.91	3.17	2.70	3.47	3.13
MnO	0.03	0.02	0.05	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.03
MgO	0.88	0.84	0.70	0.80	0.58	0.55	0.83	1.17
CaO	1.71	1.93	1.87	1.85	1.73	1.60	1.75	1.83
Na <sub>2</sub> O	4.24	4.37	4.34	4.49	4.46	4.56	4.03	4.04
K <sub>2</sub> O	4.17	4.02	4.15	4.04	4.08	3.81	4.03	4.17
P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub>	0.22	0.20	0.21	0.20	0.20	0.21	0.19	0.19
H <sub>2</sub> O <sup>+</sup>								1.03
CO <sub>2</sub>								0.12
烧失量	1.17	0.79	0.69	1.20	0.75	0.91	1.29	1.15
总计	99.35	99.22	99.27	99.33	99.30	99.34	99.23	99.81
Mg <sup>#</sup>	0.34	0.35	0.29	0.35	0.27	0.29	0.32	0.43
ACNK	0.99	0.96	0.96	0.97	0.99	1.04	1.02	1.01
Na <sub>2</sub> O/K <sub>2</sub> O	1.02	1.09	1.05	1.11	1.09	1.20	1.00	0.97
Na <sub>2</sub> O+K <sub>2</sub> O	8.40	8.39	8.49	8.54	8.53	8.37	8.07	8.21
Co	5.38	4.19	4.62	5.22	3.90	3.41	3.96	9.80
Ni	10.26	12.13	10.82	11.08	8.23	8.96	10.03	18.00
Ga	19.06	19.06	19.25	19.03	18.90	19.27	19.17	17.70
Ge	1.26	1.22	1.49	1.34	1.30	1.31	1.17	—
Rb	101.9	96.2	100.3	96.8	98.1	101.5	93.5	83.1
Sr	478	521	523	516	480	482	473	361
Y	11.77	11.32	11.91	11.24	10.34	11.17	9.48	9.30
Zr	305.1	305.6	306.2	305.8	301.6	319.3	285.6	281.0
Nb	11.38	11.65	11.39	10.77	11.49	12.12	10.95	11.40
Ba	1980	1957	1904	1927	1917	1885	1790	1643
La	51.33	51.11	50.44	51.14	49.66	51.61	47.08	39.61
Ce	87.05	90.32	88.10	92.67	88.54	89.15	82.85	75.01
Pr	9.76	9.53	9.78	9.78	9.57	10.03	8.87	8.77
Nd	33.00	33.06	34.75	32.89	32.58	35.20	30.08	27.66
Sm	4.53	4.71	4.63	4.83	4.78	4.79	4.22	4.21
Eu	0.83	0.76	0.84	0.78	0.83	0.93	0.82	0.93
Gd	2.81	2.53	2.66	2.62	2.73	2.85	2.30	2.95
Tb	0.40	0.40	0.42	0.42	0.41	0.40	0.36	0.37
Dy	2.12	2.05	2.18	2.21	2.12	2.20	2.00	1.84
Ho	0.40	0.38	0.42	0.40	0.38	0.42	0.37	0.37
Er	1.06	1.04	1.09	1.11	1.10	1.12	0.99	0.89
Tm	0.15	0.15	0.16	0.16	0.15	0.17	0.14	0.15
Yb	1.01	1.01	1.05	1.04	1.03	1.05	0.94	0.90
Lu	0.14	0.15	0.15	0.16	0.15	0.16	0.14	0.14
Hf	6.11	6.01	6.20	6.39	6.29	6.98	6.11	7.00
Ta	0.51	0.48	0.50	0.52	0.48	0.54	0.62	—

续表1

样品编号	DX-1	DX-3	DX-5	DX-6	DX-7	DX-9	DX-10	DX-11
Pb	13.50	14.74	13.50	13.78	13.67	15.50	16.42	21.20
Th	4.98	4.75	4.69	4.79	4.99	5.44	5.02	5.20
U	0.90	0.97	0.85	0.95	1.09	0.96	0.91	0.76
REE	194.60	197.20	196.66	200.20	194.04	200.08	181.16	163.80
$\delta\text{Eu}$	0.66	0.60	0.67	0.61	0.64	0.71	0.72	0.76
Sr/Y	40.60	46.00	43.93	45.91	46.41	43.12	49.94	38.82
$(\text{La}/\text{Yb})_N$	36.42	36.33	34.59	35.44	34.48	35.19	36.00	31.57
$(\text{Ho}/\text{Yb})_N$	1.18	1.14	1.22	1.15	1.09	1.20	1.19	1.23
Nb/Ta	22.18	24.37	22.92	20.71	24.19	22.57	17.66	
$^{147}\text{Sm}/^{144}\text{Nd}$	0.08		0.08			0.08		
$^{143}\text{Nd}/^{144}\text{Nd} \pm 2\sigma$	0.511 577 $\pm 10$		0.511 642 $\pm 10$			0.511 589 61 $\pm 09$		
$^{87}\text{Rb}/^{86}\text{Sr}$	0.61		0.55			0.60		
$^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr} \pm 2\sigma$	0.707 411 $\pm 13$		0.707 340 $\pm 14$			0.707 373 $\pm 13$		
$T_{DM}(\text{Ga})$	1.83		1.72			1.80		
$\epsilon_{\text{Nd}}(t)$	-19.52		-18.23			-19.27		
$\epsilon_{\text{Sr}}(t)$	32.80		32.80			32.38		

注:  $\text{Mg}^{\#} = \text{Mg}/(\text{Mg} + \text{Fe})$ ,  $\text{ACNK} = \text{Al}_2\text{O}_3/(\text{CaO} + \text{Na}_2\text{O} + \text{K}_2\text{O})$ ; 主量和微量分析分别采用 X 荧光分析和 ICP-MS 方法分析; Nd、Sr 同位素采用 MC-ICPMS 分析;  $t = 80.83 \text{ Ma}$ .

图 2  $\text{SiO}_2$ -( $\text{Na}_2\text{O}+\text{K}_2\text{O}$ )关系图解(Cox et al., 1979)Fig. 2  $\text{SiO}_2$  vs.  $\text{Na}_2\text{O}+\text{K}_2\text{O}$  diagram

岩区。样品的主要氧化物含量都非常接近。如  $\text{SiO}_2$  为 68.62%~69.45%,  $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$  为 14.40%~15.07%,  $\text{MgO} < 1.2\%$  ( $\text{Mg}^{\#} = 0.27 \sim 0.43$ ), 与相同  $\text{SiO}_2$  的东岭台组流纹岩  $\text{MgO}$  接近, 落入埃达克质岩或埃达克岩区域(Defant and Kepezhinskas, 2001; 图略)。 $\text{TFe}_2\text{O}_3$  为 2.64%~3.47%,  $\text{CaO}$  为 1.6%~1.93%,  $\text{Na}_2\text{O}$  为 4.03%~4.56%,  $\text{K}_2\text{O}$  为 3.81%~4.17%, 为高钾钙碱性系列岩石。除一件样品中的(DX-11, 可能因分析原因)  $\text{Na}_2\text{O}/\text{K}_2\text{O} < 1.0$  外, 其余样品的  $\text{Na}_2\text{O}/\text{K}_2\text{O} > 1.0$  (1.00~1.20), 说明流纹岩相对富钠; 铝饱和指数  $\text{ACNK} = \text{Al}_2\text{O}_3/(\text{CaO} + \text{Na}_2\text{O} + \text{K}_2\text{O}) < 1.05$  (0.96~1.04), 属于准铝质岩石。

流纹岩稀土元素总量较高 (163.8~200.2  $\mu\text{g/g}$ ), 轻稀土元素富集 ( $(\text{La}/\text{Yb})_N = 31.57 \sim 36.42$ ), 重稀土元素亏损 ( $(\text{Ho}/\text{Yb})_N = 1.09 \sim 1.23$ ,  $\text{Yb} < 1.05 \mu\text{g/g}$ ,  $\text{Y} < 11.91 \mu\text{g/g}$ ), 表明源区可能残留石榴石等矿物; 稀土配分曲线为轻稀土富集型, 弱的负铕异常 ( $\text{Eu}/\text{Eu}^* = 0.60 \sim 0.76$ ) (图 3a), 表明在流纹岩的原始岩浆演化过程中斜长石结晶分离作用不明显。流纹岩相容元素 Co (3.4~9.8  $\mu\text{g/g}$ )、Ni (8.23~18  $\mu\text{g/g}$ ) 含量较低。大离子亲石元素如 Sr (361~523  $\mu\text{g/g}$ )、Ba (1.643~1.980  $\mu\text{g/g}$ )、U (0.76~1.09  $\mu\text{g/g}$ ) 和 Th (4.69~5.44  $\mu\text{g/g}$ ) 含量较高。在原始地幔标准化微量元素蛛网图中 (图 3b), 大离子亲石元素 Ba 相对于 Rb、Th 富集, 轻稀土元素 (如 La、Nd)、Pb 和高场强元素 (Zr、Hf)、Eu 相对富集, 而高场强元素 Nb-Ta、Ti 相对亏损, Sr 弱亏损, 具有大陆地壳特点。Sr/Y (38.82~49.94)、Y/Yb (10.01~11.64) 和 Nb/Ta (17.66~24.37) 比值较高, 这些特征与燕山造山带中生代埃达克质火山岩的地球化学特征相似 (图 4)。

3 件样品 Nd、Sr 同位素组成非常接近。 $^{143}\text{Nd}/^{144}\text{Nd}$  比值为 0.511 376~0.511 441,  $\epsilon_{\text{Nd}}(t)$  为 -23.45~-22.16, 亏损地幔模式年龄 ( $T_{DM}$ ) 为 1.95~2.06 Ga,  $^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$  值为 0.707 3~0.707 4,  $\epsilon_{\text{Sr}}(t)$  为 32.38~32.8, 显示出岩浆起源于富集的地幔端元组分 (EMI), 即流纹岩源于古老的华北克拉通下地壳而非中上地壳。

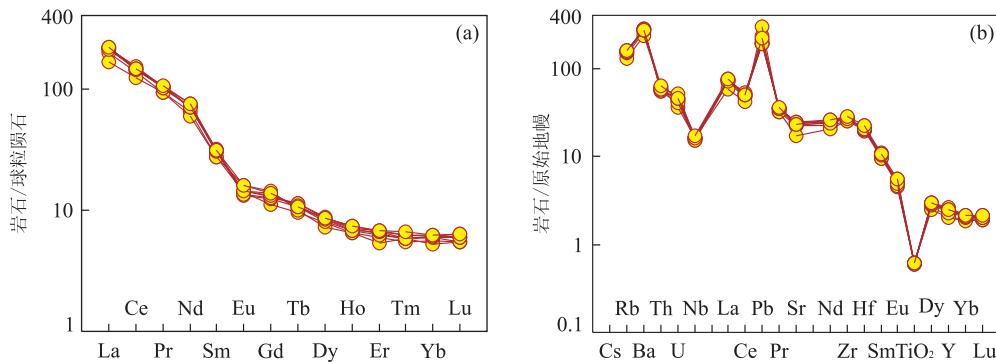


图3 大兴庄组流纹岩稀土元素配分曲线模式(a)与微量元素蛛网图(b)(标准值采用 Sun and McDonough, 1989 推荐值)

Fig. 3 Chondrite-normalized REE distribution patterns (a) and Primary mantle-normalized incompatible element patterns (b) for the Late Cretaceous Daxingzhuang Fm.

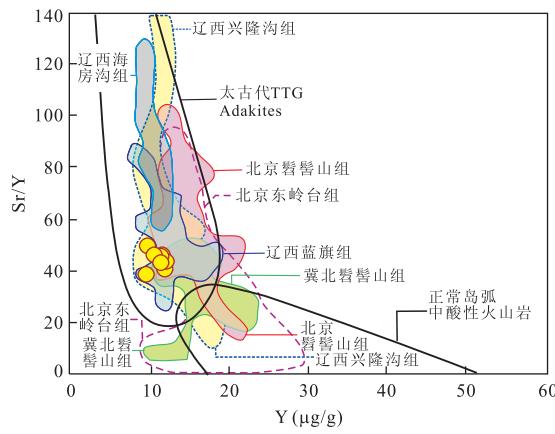


图4 Sr/Y-Y关系图解(Defant and Drummond, 1990)

Fig. 4 Sr/Y vs. Y diagram

资料来源:兴隆沟组(Gao *et al.*, 2004; 李伍平,2006)、髫髻山组/辽西蓝旗组(李伍平等,2001a,2001b, 2007; 李伍平和李献华,2004; 袁洪林等,2005)、海房沟组(武广等,2003; 李伍平等,未发表资料)、东岭台组(李伍平等,2000; 李晓勇等,2004; 袁洪林等,2005; 李伍平等,未发表资料)

## 4 讨论

### 4.1 岩石成因

从岩石地球化学对比来看,大兴庄组流纹岩具有adakitic质岩石地球化学特征,如高的SiO<sub>2</sub>(>68%)、Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>(≥14.40%)和Na<sub>2</sub>O(>4%)含量,较高的Na<sub>2</sub>O/K<sub>2</sub>O(>1)和Sr/Y(>39),较低MgO(Mg<sup>#</sup><0.45),相对富集轻稀土元素((La/Yb)<sub>N</sub>>31)和亏损重稀土元素,不明显的Eu负异常,这些特征与埃达克岩(Defant and Drummond, 1990)或埃达克质岩(Martin, 1999)相似。因此,大兴庄组流纹岩为埃达克质流纹岩。

大兴庄组流纹岩为低硅流纹岩,其SiO<sub>2</sub>含量

(<70%)低、成分变化范围小,较高的Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>和Na<sub>2</sub>O含量,且相对富钠,较低铝饱和指数(ACNK<1.05),说明其岩浆源区应为火成岩;轻稀土元素和大离子亲石元素Ba及高场强元素Zr、Hf相对富集,Sr、Eu负异常弱,说明流纹质岩浆未经过明显的分离结晶作用或结晶分异作用较弱;较高的(La/Yb)<sub>N</sub>、Sr/Y和Nb/Ta(>17.5)比值,重稀土元素和Nb-Ta亏损等,暗示源区残留石榴石和金红石等难熔矿物,意味着流纹质岩浆可能为榴辉岩而非榴闪岩部分熔融的产物(Foley *et al.*, 2002)。较低MgO(Mg<sup>#</sup><0.45)和Cr、Ni、Co等元素含量,与玄武岩熔融实验的熔体成分相近(Rapp and Watson, 1995),表明流纹质岩浆不是玄武质岩浆结晶分异的产物或者或未受到地幔岩浆混染的影响。Nd、Sr同位素组成具有较低的 $\epsilon_{\text{Nd}}(t)$ 、适中的 $\epsilon_{\text{Sr}}(t)$ 和较高的亏损地幔模式年龄( $T_{\text{DM}}$ )等富集地幔(EMI)端元组分,类似于燕山造山带晚侏罗世埃达克质火山岩的源区,这表明大兴庄组流纹质岩浆应起源于华北克拉通下地壳玄武质岩石的部分熔融。

### 4.2 深部作用过程

按照目前对埃达克质岩成因的研究,绝大多数学者认为大陆埃达克质岩形成于增厚地壳环境。如现在青藏高原上发现的新生代埃达克质火山岩就是典型的例子(许继峰和王强,2003; 赖绍聪,2003; 赵振明等,2007; 董彦辉等,2008)。实验岩石学证实,在较大的压力条件下(≥1.0 Gpa)或增厚的地壳(≥40 km),下地壳玄武质岩石部分熔融能够形成埃达克质岩浆,源区残留有富集重稀土元素的石榴石(Sen and Dunn, 1994; Wolf and Wyllie, 1994; Patiño Douce and Beard, 1995; Vielzeuf and Schmidt, 2001);当压力更高(>1.5 Gpa或

2.0 Gpa), 相当于地壳厚度 $\geqslant 50$  km), 下地壳玄武质岩石部分熔融不仅能够形成埃达克质岩浆, 而且源区残留富集高场强元素(如 Nb-Ta)的金红石(Xiong *et al.*, 2005; Xiao and Clemens, 2007). 由于大兴庄组流纹质岩浆可能起源于华北克拉通下地壳榴辉岩的部分熔融, 因此, 大兴庄组流纹质岩浆应形成于较深的下地壳或较厚的地壳环境中。

从目前发表了的有关中生代火成岩的资料来看, 燕山造山带早侏罗世埃达克质火山岩仅零星分布在辽西北票(Gao *et al.*, 2004; 李伍平, 2006; Yang and Li, 2008); 中、晚侏罗世埃达克质火山岩普遍发育在北京西山、冀北和辽西等地(李伍平等, 2001a, 2001b, 2007; 武广等, 2003; 李伍平和李献华, 2004; 毛德宝等, 2005; 袁洪林等, 2005), 并伴随着大规模的高 Ba-Sr 花岗质岩浆的侵入(刘红涛等, 2002; 钱青等, 2002), 岩浆活动和岩浆规模都比较大; 早白垩世埃达克质火山岩主要出露在北京西山(如东岭台组)(李伍平等, 2000; 李晓勇等, 2004; 袁洪林等, 2005; 王蕊等, 2007)和辽西(如义县组)(李伍平等, 2002; 汪方跃等, 2007; 肖高强等, 2008)等地, 并伴随着基性岩浆的喷发, 而此时冀北早白垩世已不存在埃达克质火山岩(如张家口组), 此时, 在燕山造山带形成了为数不多的几个碱性花岗岩体(许保良等, 1998; 李伍平等, 2002; 杨富全等, 2003; Yang *et al.*, 2008)和变质核杂岩(Davis *et al.*, 1996; 宋鸿林, 1996; Darby *et al.*, 2004); 晚白垩世埃达克质火山岩仅在辽西零星出露(如大兴庄组)。以上说明, 燕山造山带中生代埃达克质岩浆的活动高峰期出现在早白垩世之前, 且埃达克质岩浆活动的高峰期与基底岩石卷入的陆壳收缩期相一致(Davis, 2003)。这意味着燕山造山带在早白垩世之前确实存在过较厚的地壳/岩石圈。从早白垩世开始, 幕源岩浆与碱性花岗质岩浆活动、变质核杂岩开始形成, 标志着岩石圈处于伸展阶段, 但此阶段岩浆活动仍限制于富集岩石圈地幔端元内, 无明显的软流圈地幔岩浆参与(李伍平等, 2002; 汪方跃等, 2007; 肖高强等, 2008)。即使有软流圈地幔岩浆的参与, 规模也较小(邵济安等, 2006)。真正亏损的软流圈地幔岩浆活动应在晚白垩世之后(约 100 Ma)(张宏福和郑建平, 2003; 路凤香等, 2006; 汪方跃等, 2007; Yang and Li, 2008), 新生代已经是新生的和减薄了的地壳/岩石圈(徐义刚, 1999; 张宏福和郑建平, 2003; 郑建平等, 2003)。所以, 燕山造山带大规模的下地壳/岩石圈减薄的高峰期在晚侏罗世—早白垩世。从岩

浆—构造演化过程分析, 尽管早白垩世燕山造山带处在岩石圈伸展阶段, 但区域岩石圈伸展作用的规模有限且不均匀, 下地壳/岩石圈减薄也不是同时进行的, 既不是突然发生的(路凤香等, 2006)也不是整体发生的(张旗等, 2006), 而是有些地区发生的较早(辽西北票), 有些地区发生的较晚(如辽西大兴庄)。

但是, 对于燕山造山带中生代下地壳/岩石圈减薄的时限及其机制, 不同学者因研究的对象不同, 认识是有差异的。对于地壳/岩石圈减薄的时限, 有的学者认为始于早中生代(晚三叠世—早侏罗世)(许文良等, 2004; Gao *et al.*, 2004; 袁洪林等, 2005), 或晚中生代(如吴福元和孙德有, 1999; 刘俊来等, 2008), 或晚白垩世(路凤香等, 2006), 或晚侏罗世—早白垩世(吴福元和孙德有, 1999; Deng *et al.*, 2004; 翟明国等, 2005)。对于下地壳/岩石圈减薄的机制, 有的学者认为是下地壳拆沉作用(吴福元和孙德有, 1999; Deng *et al.*, 2004; 许文良等, 2004; 张旗等, 2004; 肖高强等, 2008), 或软流圈侵蚀(徐义刚, 1999; 许文良等 2004), 或侵蚀置换(郑建平等, 2003), 或大规模的软流圈呈“蘑菇云状”上涌(路凤香等, 2006)和区域岩石圈伸展作用(Davis, 2003; 刘俊来等, 2008)等几种观点, 也不排除岩石圈减薄机制在不同时期主导机制不同(许文良等, 2004)。因此, 燕山造山带下地壳和岩石圈减薄的时限和机制是一个相当复杂的过程(翟明国等, 2005; 郑建平等, 2003)。

对于辽西晚白垩世大兴庄组埃达克质流纹岩而言, 由于其形成于下地壳榴辉岩的部分熔融, 且形成于较厚的地壳环境, 未见壳幔岩浆活动的迹象, 尽管源区残留石榴石等矿物, 有利于拆沉作用的发生, 但拆沉作用机制难以解释其地球化学特征, 如流纹岩未见橄榄石/辉石斑晶, 具有较低的 Mg<sup>#</sup>, 及 Cr、Ni 含量等。因此, 拆沉作用难以解释大兴庄组埃达克质流纹岩的成因。考虑到相邻地区阜新务欢池乡碱锅—南厚土改软流圈地幔岩浆活动, 本文认为玄武质岩浆的底侵作用所提供的巨大能量导致加厚下地壳榴辉岩的部分熔融是大兴庄组埃达克质流纹岩形成的重要机制。当然, 玄武质岩浆的底侵作用也是壳幔边界或下地壳玄武质岩石的部分熔融形成埃达克岩的重要方式之一(Defant *et al.*, 2002; Kay and Kay, 2002; Rapp *et al.*, 2002; Zhao *et al.*, 2008), 也是燕山造山带中生代埃达克质火山岩的重要方式(李伍平等, 2000, 2001a, 2001b, 2007; 李伍平和李献华, 2004; 李晓勇等, 2004; 张旗等, 2006; 路凤香等, 2006; Yang and Li, 2008)。

**致谢:**本文在评审过程中得到评审员许多建设性的修改意见;在成文过程中还与路凤香教授、赵越研究员和郑建平教授进行了有益的讨论;样品分析过程中得到了梁细荣研究员、刘颖副研究员、涂湘林副研究员、胡光黔工程师、曾文工程师和马金龙工程师的帮助。

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