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徐淮早白垩世埃达克质岩中含橄榄石单斜辉石岩的成因及其岩石学意义

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摘要: 报道了徐淮地区早白垩世埃达克质岩中首次发现的含橄榄石单斜辉石岩捕虏体的岩相学与矿物化学资料, 该类捕虏体显示堆积结构、块状构造, 主要由单斜辉石(~80%)、斜方辉石(~5%)、橄榄石(~5%)和普通角闪石(~10%)组成。橄榄石外侧发育有斜方辉石反应边, 角闪石沿辉石粒间分布, 呈嵌晶结构。矿物化学分析结果表明: 橄榄石的镁橄榄石分子值(Fo)=77.7~79.3, Ni=623×10⁻⁶~773×10⁻⁶; 斜方辉石的 Mg[#]=75.6~80.2, Cr=161×10⁻⁶~684×10⁻⁶, Ni=79×10⁻⁶~708×10⁻⁶; 单斜辉石的 Mg[#]=84.5~86.4, CaO=21.59%~23.13%, Al₂O₃=1.72%~2.44%。上述矿物与中、新生代玄武岩中橄榄石、斜方辉石和单斜辉石斑晶以及堆积成因辉石岩中的斜方辉石和单斜辉石成分类似。此外, 单斜辉石的稀土配分型式以相对富含中稀土元素的上凸型为特征, 稀土元素含量较低(Σ REE=10.14×10⁻⁶~12.71×10⁻⁶), 无明显的铕异常(δ Eu=0.90~1.16), 类似于新生代玄武岩中单斜辉石斑晶。捕虏体中的普通角闪石的 Mg[#]=74.0~80.4, SiO₂=43.2%~44.5%, Na₂O=2.04%~2.29%, 稀土元素分馏不明显, 显示亏损高场强元素(HFSEs, 如 Nb, Ta, Zr, Hf), 富集 Sr, Rb, Ba 的特征, 与新生代玄武岩中角闪石捕虏晶成分不同。结合其嵌晶结构, 普通角闪石应是寄主岩浆貫入结晶的产物。综合上述特征, 可以看出含橄榄石单斜辉石捕虏体为镁铁质岩浆高压堆晶成因。结合华北克拉通东部早白垩世双峰式火山岩组合的出现, 推断含橄榄石单斜辉石岩捕虏体可能是早白垩世基性岩浆底侵的产物。

关键词: 早白垩世; 埃达克质岩石; 含橄榄石单斜辉石岩捕虏体; 岩石成因; 岩石学; 徐淮地区。

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Petrogenesis of Olivine-Bearing Clinopyroxenite Xenolith in Early Cretaceous Adakitic Rocks from Xuhuai Area in Eastern China and Its Petrologic Implication

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Abstract: The petrography and mineral chemical data of olivine-bearing clinopyroxenite xenolith entrained by the Early Cretaceous adakitic rocks in Xuhuai area, eastern China are reported in this paper. Olivine-bearing clinopyroxenite consists of clinopyroxene (~80%), orthopyroxene (~5%), olivine (~5%), and hornblende (~10%) and displays cumulate texture and massive structure. The orthopyroxene reaction rim can be found around olivine. The hornblendes occur among pyroxenes, and display poikilitic texture. The mineral chemical data indicate that olivines have forsterite (Fo)=77.7~79.3 and Ni=623×10⁻⁶~773×10⁻⁶, that orthopyroxenes have Mg[#]=75.6~80.2, Cr=161×10⁻⁶~684×10⁻⁶, and Ni=79×10⁻⁶~708×10⁻⁶, and that clinopyroxenes have Mg[#]=84.5~86.4, CaO=21.59%~23.13%, Al₂O₃=1.72%~2.44%. Chemically, these minerals are similar to the olivine, orthopyroxene, and clinopyroxene phenocrysts from the Mesozoic and Cenozoic basalts and those from the pyroxenites with cumulate origin. Additionally, the clinopyroxenes from the xenolith are characterized by convex

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upward rare earth element (REE) distribution patterns, low REE contents ($\Sigma\text{REE}=10.14\times10^{-6}-12.71\times10^{-6}$), and no Eu anomalies ($\delta\text{Eu}=0.90-1.16$), similar to the clinopyroxene phenocrysts in the Cenozoic basalts. Hornblendes in this xenolith have $\text{Mg}^{\#}=74.0-80.4$, $\text{SiO}_2=43.2\%-44.5\%$, $\text{Na}_2\text{O}=2.04\%-2.29\%$, and display flat REE patterns and depletion in high field strength elements (HFSEs, Nb, Ta, Zr and Hf) and Th as well as enrichment in Sr, Rb and Ba, different from those hornblende xenocrysts from Cenozoic basalts. Combined with its poikilitic texture, it is suggested that these hornblendes could be formed by injection of the host magma. Taken together, we conclude that the olivine-bearing clinopyroxenite xenolith could be formed by the high-pressure accumulation of basaltic melt. Combined with Early Cretaceous bimodal magmatism in eastern China, it is suggested that the olivine-bearing clinopyroxenite could be generated by the underplating of mantle-derived basaltic magma.

Key words: Early Cretaceous; adakitic rock; olivine-bearing clinopyroxenite xenolith; petrogenesis; petrology; Xuhuai area.

0 引言

碱性玄武岩中出现辉石岩类捕虏体在世界范围内为普遍现象 (Frey and Prinz, 1978; Irving and Frey, 1984; Chen *et al.*, 2001; Bondi *et al.*, 2002; Xu, 2002; Zhou *et al.*, 2002; Liu *et al.*, 2005; 余晓露和郑建平, 2007; Zoltán *et al.*, 2007; Zheng *et al.*, 2009; Xu *et al.*, 2013). 我国东部中、新生代火成岩广泛分布, 其中含有丰富的辉石岩类捕虏体, 中生代火成岩如: 山东鲁西地区(陈立辉, 2001; 王冬艳等, 2004; Xu *et al.*, 2004a; Zhang *et al.*, 2004)、辽西阜新(许文良等, 1999); 新生代火成岩如: 河北汉诺坝(Xu, 2002; Zhou *et al.*, 2002; Liu *et al.*, 2005; Zheng *et al.*, 2009)、阳原(刘讲锋和徐义刚, 2006)、和昌乐(余晓露和郑建平, 2007)以及吉林蛟河(Yu *et al.*, 2010)等地。目前, 依据辉石岩类捕虏体的矿物化学成分、形成的温压条件和同位素组成, 将其划分成以下主要成因类型:(1) 岩浆高压堆晶作用成因(Frey and Prinz, 1978; Irving and Price, 1981; Suen and Frey, 1987; Chen *et al.*, 2001; Bondi *et al.*, 2002); (2) 熔体—橄榄岩反应成因(Zinngrebe and Foley, 1995; Garrido and Bodinier, 1999; Liu *et al.*, 2005; Xu *et al.*, 2013); (3) 再循环洋壳变质成因(Allegre and Turcotte, 1986; Suen and Frey, 1987; Pearson *et al.*, 1993; Becker, 1996; Yu *et al.*, 2010)。研究还发现辉石岩及其母岩浆不仅可以成为地幔交代作用的重要介质(Garrido and Bodinier, 1999), 而且辉石岩的存在还是岩石圈地幔具有富集组分的直接证据。因此, 对辉石岩进行系统的岩相学、矿物化学和岩石地球化学研究不仅有助于了解其岩石成因, 而且对探讨岩石圈地幔性质及其深部作用过程具有重要意义。

徐淮早白垩世夹沟二长闪长斑岩中含有大量的

榴辉岩类、角闪石榴辉石岩类、石榴角闪岩类、辉石岩类以及片麻岩类捕虏体(Xu *et al.*, 2002), 通过对这些捕虏体和寄主岩的详细的年代学、矿物化学以及岩石地球化学研究表明, 部分榴辉岩捕虏体具有部分熔融的残留成因, 而多数为岩浆上升过程中捕获的深部陆壳或围岩捕虏体(王清海等, 2003, 2004, 2009, 2011; Xu *et al.*, 2004a, 2004b, 2006a, 2006b, 2009)。上述研究为揭示陆内埃达克质岩石的成因——拆沉的加厚陆壳部分熔融以及相继出现的与地幔橄榄岩反应——提供了典型范例(Xu *et al.*, 2006a, 2006b)。然而, 对埃达克质岩石的成因目前还有不同看法, Chen *et al.* (2013)认为高镁埃达克质岩石具有岩浆混合成因。对徐淮夹沟二长闪长斑岩中最新发现的含橄榄石单斜辉石岩捕虏体的岩相学、矿物化学进行研究, 这不仅对了解辉石岩捕虏体的成因, 而且对揭示该区埃达克质岩石成因也具有一定的指示意义。

1 地质背景

徐淮地区位于华北克拉通东南部, 邻庐断裂带以西约 100 km, 大别造山带以北约 300 km 处(图 1)。区内存在的新元古代(震旦纪)和古生代地层均遭受了变形, 构成了徐州—宿州弧形构造带(徐树桐等, 1993; 王桂梁等, 1998), 该构造带夹于北部丰沛—兰陵隆起与南部西阳集隆起之间。区内存在许多中生代侵入杂岩体, 它们侵位于徐淮弧形构造带中的张性断裂里, 岩体侵入的最新地层为已经褶皱变形的二叠系, 岩体没有遭受变形的改造, 表明这些侵入杂岩体位于弧形构造带形成之后的伸展环境(林景仟等, 2000)。

夹沟岩体位于徐州市西南约 22 km 处, 岩体出露面积约为 1.8 km^2 , 呈岩株状侵位于已经褶皱变形

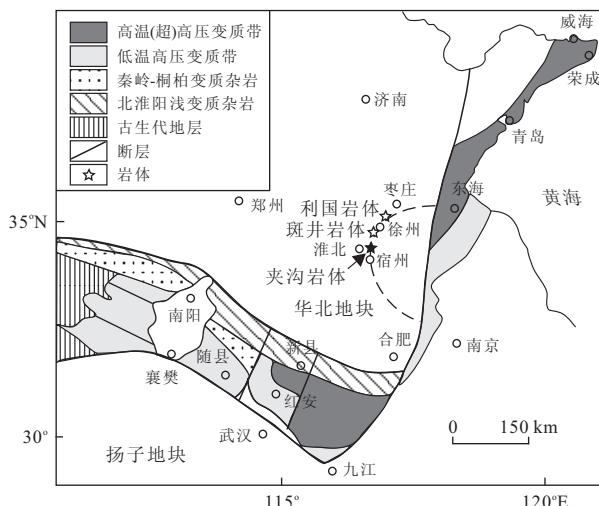


图1 徐淮地区中生代侵入杂岩体分布(据 Xu *et al.*, 2006a)

Fig.1 Distribution map of the Mesozoic intrusions in Xu-huai area

的寒武纪和奥陶纪的地层中,岩体受 NW 走向的张性断裂所控制。岩体的岩性较为单一,由二长闪长斑岩组成。Xu *et al.*(2004a)对夹沟岩体二长闪长斑岩中的锆石进行 SHRIMP U-Pb 定年结果显示为早白垩世(132 ± 4 Ma)。夹沟二长闪长斑岩中含有种类丰富的岩石捕虏体,除单斜辉石岩,石榴辉石岩,榴辉岩,角闪岩类和片麻岩类捕虏体,而含橄榄石单斜辉石岩捕虏体为研究区首次发现。

2 含橄榄石单斜辉石岩捕虏体的岩相学

含橄榄石单斜辉石岩捕虏体呈浑圆状产出在二长闪长斑岩中,其大小约为 $3 \times 4 \times 2$ cm³。含橄榄石

单斜辉石岩为堆积结构,块状构造,主要由单斜辉石($\sim 80\%$),普通角闪石($\sim 10\%$),橄榄石($\sim 5\%$)和斜方辉石($\sim 5\%$)组成。单斜辉石为自形一半自形,多呈粒状镶嵌(图 2a),斜方辉石呈半自形—他形,部分呈单独颗粒产出(图 2b),多数为橄榄石的反应边(图 2a),橄榄石主要为半自形,沿裂隙蚀变强,普通角闪石呈他形充填在其他矿物粒间,构成嵌晶结构(图 2a 和 2b)。

3 分析方法

含橄榄石单斜辉石岩捕虏体中矿物的主量元素分析以及矿物的背散射图像(BSE)采集均在北京大学地球和空间科学学院电子探针实验室的 JXA-8100 型波长色散电子探针仪上完成。分析条件:加速电压 15 kV;束流 1×10^{-8} A;束斑 $1 \mu\text{m}$;修正方法 PRZ;标准样品美国 SPI 公司 53 种矿物,分析精度和准确度优于 $\pm 5\%$ 。具体校正方法参见文献(Pouchou and Pichoir, 1984)。

矿物的部分主量元素和全部痕量元素分析在中国地质大学(武汉)地质过程与矿产资源国家重点实验室(GPMR)完成,采用矿物微区原位 LA-ICP-MS 分析,实验仪器为 Agilent 7500a ICP-MS。激光束斑的直径为 $60 \mu\text{m}$ 。美国地质调查局(USGS)的参考玻璃(BCR-2G、BIR-1G 和 BHVO-2G)作为校正标准,采用多外标、无内标法(Liu *et al.*, 2008)对元素含量进行定量计算。对分析数据的离线处理采用软件 ICPMSDataCal 完成,详细的样品分析测试过程见文献(Liu *et al.*, 2008, 2010)。

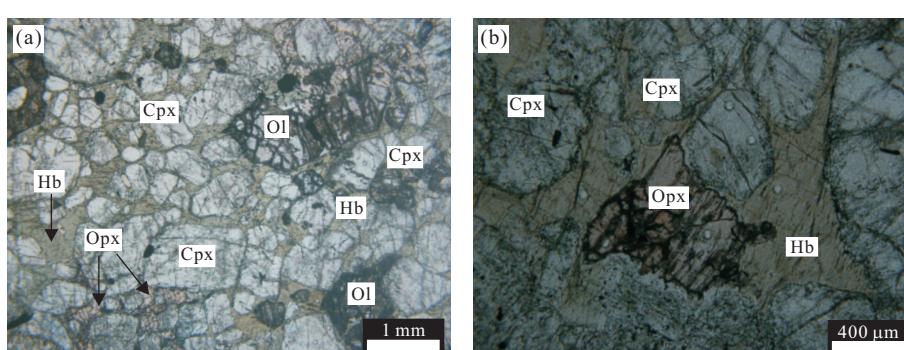


图2 含橄榄石单斜辉石捕虏体的岩相学

Fig.2 Photomicrographs showing textures of olivine-bearing clinopyroxenite xenolith

a.含橄榄石单斜辉石岩捕虏体堆积结构,块状构造(单偏光);b.单斜辉石岩中的斜方辉石与普通角闪石(单偏光);Cpx.单斜辉石;Hb.普通角闪石;Ol.橄榄石;Opx.斜方辉石

4 矿物化学

含橄榄石单斜辉石岩捕虏体中橄榄石、斜方辉石、单斜辉石和普通角闪石的电子探针和矿物微区原位 LA-ICP-MS 分析结果分别见表 1~3。

4.1 橄榄石

含橄榄石单斜辉石岩捕虏体中橄榄石的 Fo 介于 77.7~79.3 之间, CaO=0.01%~0.15%, Mn=1.859×10⁻⁶~2.479×10⁻⁶, Ni=623×10⁻⁶~773×10⁻⁶. 与鲁西早白垩世高镁闪长岩中地幔橄榄岩中橄榄石(王微, 2008; Xu et al., 2008, 2010) 和熔体—橄榄岩反应成因的辉石岩中橄榄石的成分(Xu et al., 2013)相比, 捕虏体中的橄榄石具有较低的 Fo 和 Ni 含量(图 3a), 略高于 Mn(图 3b) 和 CaO 含量. 与岩浆高压堆晶成因辉石岩中橄榄石(Zhang et al., 2010) 和中生代玄武岩中橄榄石斑晶矿物化学成分相近(王微, 2008).

4.2 斜方辉石

含橄榄石单斜辉石岩捕虏体中斜方辉石的 Mg[#] ($Mg^{\#} = 100 \text{ Mg}/(\text{Mg} + \text{Fe})$) 值介于 75.6~80.2 之间, 端元分子硅辉石分子($Wo = 1.78 \sim 2.21$), 顽火辉石分子($En = 73.6 \sim 78.4$), 铁辉石($Fs = 19.7 \sim 24.2$), 为古铜辉石变种. 斜方辉石中 Cr=161×10⁻⁶~684×10⁻⁶、Ni=79×10⁻⁶~708×10⁻⁶. 与再循环洋壳成因辉石岩中的斜方辉石(Yu et al., 2010) 以及熔体—橄榄岩反应成因辉石岩中的斜方辉石(Xu et al., 2013) 成分相比, 斜方辉石中的 Mg[#] 值、Cr、Ni 成分含量较低, 其成分特征接近岩浆高压堆晶成因辉石岩中的斜方辉石(王冬艳等,

2004; Zhang et al., 2010), 同时其 Mg[#] 值和 Cr、Ni 含量明显低于幔源橄榄岩中斜方辉石的相应成分(Xu et al., 2008, 2010).

4.3 单斜辉石

捕虏体中单斜辉石的 Mg[#] 值介于 84.5~86.4 之间, 其端元分子组成为硅辉石分子($Wo = 44.2 \sim 46.0$), 顽火辉石分子($En = 45.7 \sim 47.7$), 斜方铁辉石($Fs = 7.7 \sim 8.9$), 属于透辉石变种. 单斜辉石的 CaO=21.59%~23.13%, $Al_2O_3 = 1.54\% \sim 2.44\%$, $Na_2O = 0.35\% \sim 0.44\%$, $TiO_2 = 0.19\% \sim 0.22\%$, $Cr_2O_3 = 0.11\% \sim 0.68\%$. 单斜辉石的 Mg[#] 值和主量元素与岩浆堆晶成因的辉石岩(简称为 I 类辉石岩) 中单斜辉石的 Mg[#] 值(王冬艳等, 2004; Zhang et al., 2010) 及玄武岩中单斜辉石斑晶的 Mg[#] 值(Xu et al., 2003; 裴福萍等, 2004; 路思明, 2012; 路思明等, 2012) 接近; 与熔体—橄榄岩反应成因辉石岩(简称 II 类辉石岩) 中的单斜辉石成分(Xu et al., 2013) 相比, 单斜辉石具有较低的 Mg[#] 值、 Na_2O 、 Al_2O_3 、 Cr_2O_3 、 TiO_2 含量以及略高的 CaO 含量; 与再循环洋壳变质成因的辉石岩(简称 III 类辉石岩) 中的单斜辉石成分(Yu et al., 2010) 相比, 具有略低的 Mg[#] 值和 Al_2O_3 、 Na_2O 含量. 同时, 它们的 Mg[#] 值及 Cr、Ni 含量均明显低于幔源橄榄岩中单斜辉石的相应组分(王微, 2008; Xu et al., 2008).

含橄榄石单斜辉石岩捕虏体中单斜辉石的稀土含量总量介于 $10.14 \times 10^{-6} \sim 12.71 \times 10^{-6}$ 之间, 轻重稀土分馏不明显($(La/Yb)_N = 0.66 \sim 1.66$), 无明显的 Eu 异常($\delta Eu = 0.90 \sim 1.16$), 其稀土元素配分形式与玄武岩中单斜辉石斑晶的配分形式近似(路

表 1 含橄榄石单斜辉石岩捕虏体中橄榄石的主量元素(%)和痕量元素(10^{-6})分析结果

Table 1 Major (%) and trace element contents (10^{-6}) of olivines from olivine-bearing clinopyroxenite xenolith

样品编号	SiO_2	Cr_2O_3	FeO	MnO	MgO	CaO	NiO	Total	Fo	Sc	V	Cr	Co	Ni
JG12-1	37.9	0.04	20.1	0.32	41.3	0.02	0.03	99.6	78.6					
JG12-2	38.2	0.00	20.1	0.30	40.9	0.15	0.05	99.8	78.5					
JG12-4	38.8	0.06	20.9	0.24	40.6	0.08	0.09	100.8	77.7					
JG12-5	37.9	0.00	20.0	0.28	41.8	0.03	0.09	100.2	78.8					
JG12-6	37.3	0.05	19.4	0.30	41.3	0.09	0.12	98.6	79.2					
JG12-8	38.1		19.8	0.30	41.0	0.02	0.03	99.2	78.7					
JG12-9	37.7		20.1	0.27	40.7	0.01	0.13	99.0	78.3					
JG12-10	38.0		19.4	0.29	41.6	0.02	0.17	99.5	79.3					
JG12-11	37.9		19.8	0.31	41.4	0.01	0.08	99.5	78.9					
JG12-1 *	37.9		20.8	0.29	40.8	0.02			77.8	3.87	1.36	28.9	202	645
JG12-2 *	37.2		20.8	0.29	41.5	0.07			78.1	3.94	2.61	36.9	213	694
JG12-3 *	37.5		20.5	0.30	41.4	0.03			78.3	2.18	0.55	2.53	242	773

注: * 为 LA-ICP-MS 分析, 其他为电子探针分析.

表2 含橄榄石单斜辉石岩捕虏体中斜方辉石,单斜辉石和角闪石的主要元素(%)分析结果

样品编号	SiO ₂	TiO ₂	Al ₂ O ₃	Cr ₂ O ₃	FeO	MnO	MgO	CaO	Na ₂ O	K ₂ O	NiO	Total	Mg [#]	Cr	Ni	W _O	E _n	F _S
斜方辉石																		
JG12-1	53.4	0.11	2.37	0.03	12.9	0.25	28.4	0.97	0.040	0.09	98.6	79.8	1.91	77.9	20.2			
JG12-2	53.9	0.07	2.36	0.10	13.5	0.32	28.9	0.57	0.010	0.00	99.6	79.3	1.11	78.0	20.9			
JG12-3	54.1	0.13	2.50	0.07	12.8	0.25	29.0	0.94	0.000	0.05	99.7	80.2	1.83	78.4	19.7			
JG12-4	53.8	0.14	2.54	0.05	13.1	0.30	29.2	0.97	0.050	0.05	100.1	79.9	1.86	78.1	20.1			
JG12-5	54.4	0.15	2.28	0.04	13.7	0.31	29.0	0.95	0.060	0.04	100.9	79.1	1.82	77.2	21.0			
JG12-6	54.3	0.08	2.28	0.05	13.7	0.31	28.7	0.82	0.090	0.01	100.3	78.9	1.59	77.2	21.2			
JG12-1 *	52.5	0.11	2.84		15.7	0.31	27.3	1.14	0.034	0.00	99.9	75.6	202	211	2.21	73.6	24.2	
JG12-2 *	53.4	0.08	1.54		15.3	0.31	28.2	1.08	0.031	0.00	99.9	76.8	161	194	2.06	74.7	23.2	
JG12-3 *	53.0	0.10	2.57		14.9	0.31	28.0	0.97	0.030	0.01	99.8	77.0	341	209	1.87	75.2	22.9	
JG12-4 *	53.5	0.09	2.28		14.0	0.30	28.8	0.93	0.025	0.00	99.9	78.7	304	202	1.78	76.8	21.4	
JG12-5 *	53.5	0.08	1.92		14.5	0.31	28.5	0.99	0.026	0.00	99.9	77.8	205	197	1.90	76.0	22.1	
单斜辉石																		
JG12-1	52.4	0.19	2.25	0.68	4.84	0.17	16.5	21.6	0.41	0.02	0.00	99.0	85.9	44.6	47.3	8.08		
JG12-2	52.3	0.24	2.26	0.32	5.31	0.08	16.3	22.1	0.40	0.00	0.07	99.3	84.5	45.2	46.2	8.61		
JG12-3	52.4	0.28	2.14	0.11	4.86	0.13	16.3	22.1	0.36	0.00	0.03	98.6	85.7	45.5	46.5	8.01		
JG12-4	52.5	0.20	2.15	0.53	4.63	0.12	16.5	21.8	0.40	0.02	0.06	98.8	86.4	45.0	47.3	7.66		
JG12-5	52.5	0.19	1.54	0.18	5.40	0.19	16.2	22.4	0.36	0.02	0.00	99.0	84.3	45.4	45.7	8.87		
JG12-6	52.9	0.25	1.72	0.38	4.95	0.12	16.3	22.7	0.39	0.01	0.00	99.8	85.5	46.0	46.0	8.01		
JG12-7	52.7	0.22	2.21	0.45	4.97	0.14	16.5	21.8	0.44	0.01	0.05	99.5	85.6	44.7	47.1	8.18		
JG12-1 *	50.7	0.20	2.44		5.57	0.14	17.3	22.6	0.46	0.06	0.00	99.4	84.7	44.2	47.0	8.73		
JG12-2 *	50.8	0.19	2.22		5.10	0.13	17.4	23.1	0.37	0.00	0.00	99.3	85.9	44.9	47.1	7.95		
JG12-3 *	51.4	0.19	1.99		5.34	0.14	17.2	23.1	0.36	0.00	0.00	99.7	85.2	45.1	46.6	8.34		
JG12-4 *	51.2	0.20	2.10		5.41	0.14	17.3	22.9	0.35	0.00	0.00	99.7	85.1	1646	36.7	44.6	46.9	8.44
JG12-5 *	50.8	0.19	2.30		5.47	0.15	17.4	22.6	0.38	0.00	0.00	99.3	85.0	4293	94.8	44.2	47.3	8.58
JG12-6 *	50.8	0.19	2.33		5.38	0.15	17.3	22.8	0.39	0.00	0.00	99.3	85.2	4302	100	44.5	47.1	8.44
JG12-7 *	50.7	0.19	2.40		5.21	0.15	17.6	22.7	0.38	0.00	0.00	99.3	85.8	4044	96.0	44.3	47.6	8.16
JG12-8 *	50.6	0.19	2.34		5.10	0.14	17.7	22.9	0.38	0.00	0.00	99.3	86.1	4226	71.4	44.4	47.7	7.94
普通角闪石																		
JG12-1	43.7	0.81	11.2	0.42	7.67	0.10	17.6	11.3	2.04	1.11	0.04	96.0	80.4					
JG12-2	43.2	0.75	12.1	0.21	9.19	0.13	16.1	11.0	2.27	1.14	0.03	96.2	75.8					
JG12-3	43.9	0.68	11.9	0.24	8.86	0.10	16.2	11.4	2.07	1.10	0.03	96.5	76.5					
JG12-4	43.8	1.06	12.0	0.19	9.22	0.11	16.0	10.7	2.10	1.38	0.02	96.5	75.6					
JG12-1 *	44.5	0.73	12.1		10.30	0.15	16.9	11.7	2.21	1.17	0.02	96.5	74.6	536				
JG12-2 *	44.4	0.96	12.2		10.50	0.16	16.8	11.4	2.25	1.10	0.02	94.0	991	304				
JG12-3 *	43.9	0.97	12.9		9.37	0.12	16.7	11.9	2.29	1.46	0.02	76.2	1413	246				
JG12-4 *	44.2	0.89	12.5		10.40	0.16	16.7	11.5	2.23	1.16	0.02	74.1	802	278				

注: *为LA-ICP-MS分析, 其他为电子探针分析, Mg[#]=Mg/(Mg+Fe²⁺)。

表3 含橄榄石单斜辉石岩捕虏体中单斜辉石和普通角闪石的痕量元素(10^{-6})分析结果Table 3 Trace element contents (10^{-6}) of clinopyroxenes and hornblendes from olivine-bearing clinopyroxenite xenolith

样品编号	La	Ce	Pr	Nd	Sm	Eu	Gd	Tb	Dy	Ho	Er	Tm	Yb	Lu	Σ REE	$(\text{La}/\text{Yb})_{\text{N}}$	δEu
单斜辉石																	
JG12-1 *	1.02	3.08	0.55	2.83	1.04	0.3	0.98	0.23	1.21	0.23	0.66	0.07	0.41	0.08	12.7	1.66	0.9
JG12-2 *	0.63	2.16	0.43	2.52	0.97	0.33	0.87	0.15	1.12	0.23	0.78	0.07	0.49	0.06	10.8	0.87	1.08
JG12-3 *	0.86	2.43	0.45	2.29	0.96	0.27	1.02	0.15	1.13	0.19	0.61	0.07	0.48	0.06	11.0	1.19	0.83
JG12-4 *	0.67	2.28	0.42	2.49	0.65	0.26	0.89	0.18	0.96	0.20	0.60	0.07	0.41	0.06	10.2	1.09	1.06
JG12-5 *	0.56	1.84	0.33	1.92	0.69	0.34	1.22	0.16	1.43	0.27	0.68	0.09	0.52	0.08	10.1	0.73	1.13
JG12-6 *	0.54	1.95	0.39	2.41	0.84	0.31	0.75	0.22	1.24	0.25	0.72	0.07	0.47	0.05	10.2	0.78	1.16
JG12-7 *	0.50	1.65	0.39	2.52	0.75	0.30	0.9	0.21	1.18	0.26	0.77	0.09	0.51	0.09	10.1	0.66	1.10
JG12-8 *	0.58	2.13	0.40	2.19	0.96	0.34	1.26	0.16	1.40	0.27	0.71	0.08	0.55	0.07	11.1	0.72	0.94
普通角闪石																	
JG12-1 *	3.08	10.6	1.89	8.97	2.59	1.06	3.37	0.54	3.30	0.68	2.25	0.25	1.81	0.26	40.6		
JG12-2 *	1.53	6.34	1.17	7.7	2.56	0.86	2.95	0.60	4.26	0.78	2.45	0.23	1.75	0.31	33.5		
JG12-3 *	1.90	7.57	1.45	7.32	2.59	1.07	3.26	0.53	3.80	0.70	2.31	0.23	2.04	0.22	35.0		
JG12-4 *	2.23	7.99	1.48	9.17	2.89	0.83	3.17	0.58	4.12	0.71	2.23	0.23	1.98	0.30	37.9		
样品编号	Rb	Sr	Ba	Nb	Ta	Zr	Hf	Th	Y	Ti	Sc	V	Cr	Co	Ni	U	Ti/Eu
单斜辉石																	
JG12-1 *	2.52	102	66.2	0.16	0.01	5.07	0.25	0.15	5.94	1 210	62.8	161	3 274	33.2	49.5	0.03	4 004
JG12-2 *	0.03	75	0.23		0.00	2.13	0.15	0.01	5.34	1 154	62.4	159	4 176	31.7	74.0	0.05	3 502
JG12-3 *	0.03	82	0.06		0.01	2.98	0.21	0.03	5.21	1 121	68.4	174	1 738	30.9	18.8	0.01	4 115
JG12-4 *	0.02	74	0.12			2.31	0.11	0.02	5.56	1 210	66.7	176	1 646	32.2	36.7	0.01	4 572
JG12-5 *	0.10	52	0.40			1.85	0.16	0.01	6.50	1 117	67.0	168	4 293	32.9	94.8	0.05	3 266
JG12-6 *	0.05	57	0.12	0.01	0.01	2.30	0.11	0.01	6.04	1 140	63.9	171	4 302	31.7	100.0	0.05	3 711
JG12-7 *	0.05	57	0.08			1.83	0.13	0.01	6.22	1 109	66.8	165	4 044	31.6	96.0	0.15	3 731
JG12-8 *	0.17	67	0.90	0.04	0.01	2.95	0.13	0.05	6.49	1 141	66.7	157	4 226	31.7	71.4	0.01	3 354
普通角闪石																	
JG12-1 *	15.3	317	318	1.36	0.10	22.9	1.16	0.05	18.8	3 921	30.8	140	536	71.8	259	0.02	
JG12-2 *	13.2	207	175	0.54	0.04	17.0	0.85	0.02	22.3	5 174	56.6	217	991	76.8	304	0.02	
JG12-3 *	10.2	244	273	1.07	0.05	16.0	0.71	0.04	20.5	5 198	45.1	267	1413	62.0	246	0.03	
JG12-4 *	14.4	250	226	0.68	0.06	20.1	0.96	0.04	20.1	4 758	45.3	187	802	79.4	278	0.03	

注: *为LA-ICP-MS分析,(La/Yb)_N=(La/0.310)/(Yb/0.209); $\delta\text{Eu}=2\times(\text{Eu}/0.0735)/((\text{Sm}/0.195)+(\text{Gd}/0.259))$; (La/Yb)_N球粒陨石标准化数据采用Boynton(1987)。

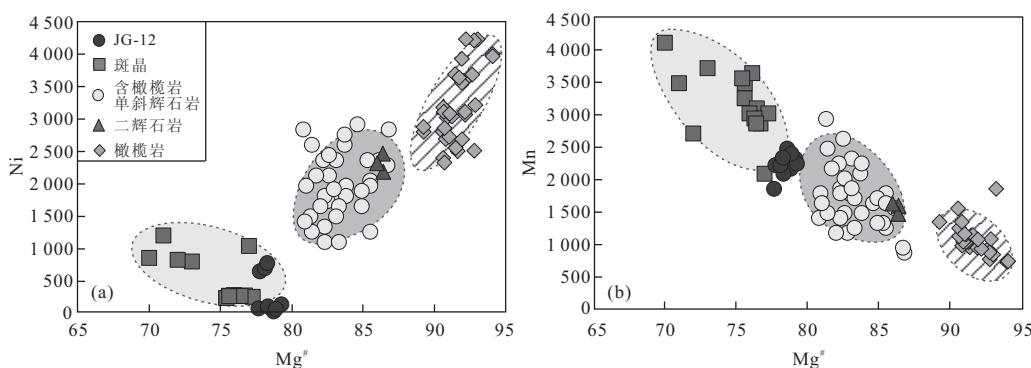


图3 橄榄石的Fo值与Ni(a)、Mn(b)含量的变异图解

Fig.3 Plots of Fo vs. Ni(a) and Mn(b) contents for olivines from olivine clinopyroxenite xenolith

橄榄岩中橄榄石数据引自Xu et al.(2010);含橄榄石的单斜辉石岩中橄榄石的成分引自Zhang et al.(2010);含橄榄石的二辉石岩中橄榄石的数据引自Xu et al.(2013);橄榄石斑晶数据引自王微(2008)

思明,2012a),而与晚白垩世阜新玄武岩中二辉橄榄岩(王微,2008)以及早白垩世费县玄武岩中含橄榄石的二辉石岩中的单斜辉石(Xu et al.,2013)的配

分形式不同(图5a).在原始地幔标准化微量元素蛛网图中(图5b),单斜辉石明显亏损大离子亲石元素(LILEs,如Rb、Ba)和高场强元素(HFSEs,如Nb、

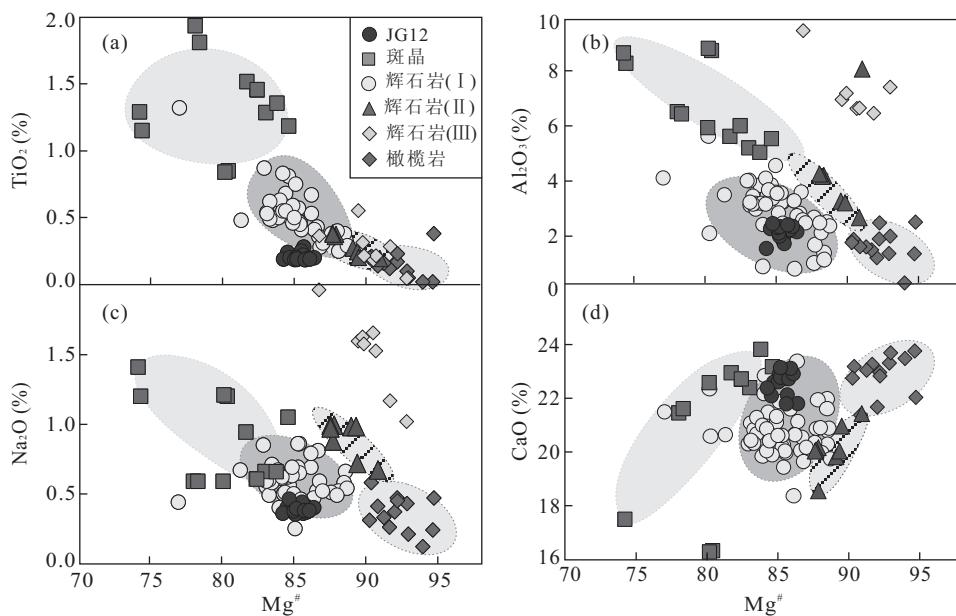
图4 单斜辉石的Mg[#]与TiO₂(a)、Al₂O₃(b)、Na₂O(c)、CaO(d)变异图解

Fig.4 Plots of Mg[#] vs. TiO₂(a), Al₂O₃(b), CaO(c), and Na₂O (d) for clinopyroxenes from olivine-bearing clinopyroxenite xenolith 橄榄岩数据引自王微(2008), Xu et al.(2008);单斜辉石斑晶数据引自 Xu et al.(2003), 裴福萍等(2004);路思明(2012a);辉石岩(I)数据引自王冬艳等(2004);Zhang et al.(2010);辉石岩(II)数据引自 Xu et al.(2013);辉石岩(III)数据引自 Yu et al.(2010)

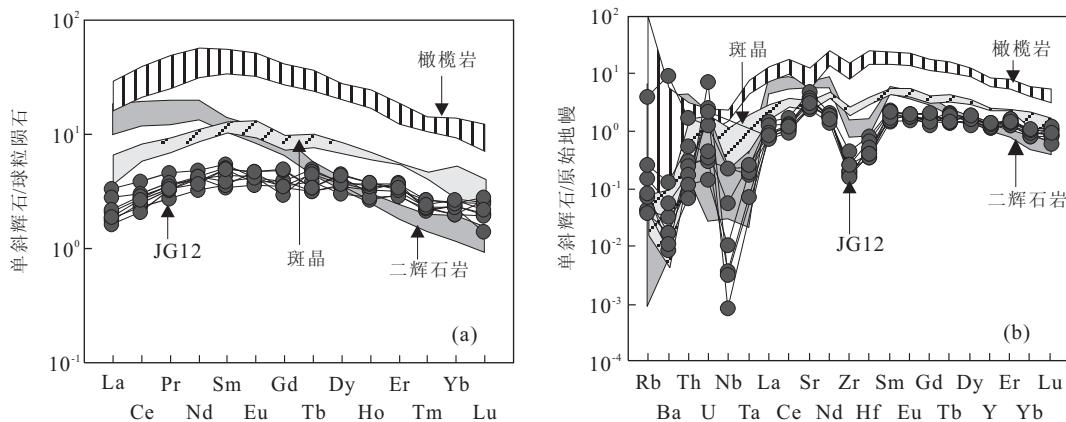


图5 单斜辉石的球粒陨石标准化稀土元素型式(a)和原始地幔标准化微量元素蛛网图(b)

Fig.5 Chondrite-normalized REE patterns (a) and primitive mantle-normalized trace element spider diagram (b) of clinopyroxenes from the olivine clinopyroxenite xenolith

球粒陨石标准化数据引自 Boynton(1984);原始地幔标准化数据引自 Sun and McDonough(1989);二辉橄榄岩数据引自王微(2008);含橄榄石的二辉石岩数据引自 Xu et al.(2013);单斜辉石斑晶数据引自路思明(2012a)

Ta、Zr、Hf),与玄武岩中单斜辉石斑晶的配分型式(路思明,2012a)相似,与玄武岩中二辉橄榄岩(王微,2008)以及费县玄武岩中含橄榄石的二辉石岩中的单斜辉石的配分型式(Xu et al.,2013)不同。

4.4 普通角闪石

普通角闪石中的MgO=16.70%~17.58%,Na₂O=2.04%~2.29%,Al₂O₃=1.23%~12.90%,TiO₂=0.68%~1.06%,K₂O=1.10%~1.46%,

FeO=7.67%~10.50%,其Mg[#]值介于74.1~80.4之间。根据Leake(1978)分类,属于钙质角闪石系列中的韭闪石质普通角闪石。与晚白垩世阜新橄榄岩捕虏体中的原生角闪石成分(许文良等,2009)相比,捕虏体中普通角闪石具有略低的Mg[#]值、Na₂O、Al₂O₃、TiO₂含量,以及较高的K₂O、FeO含量;与寄主岩浆中角闪石斑晶相比(王清海,2003),具有较高的FeO,略低的MgO含量。

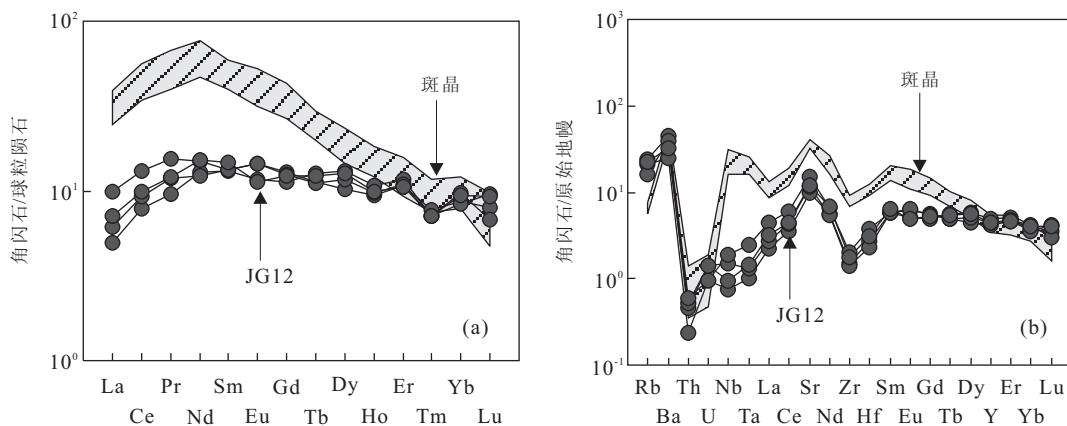


图6 普通角闪石的球粒陨石标准化稀土元素型式(a)和原始地幔标准化微量元素蛛网图(b)

Fig.6 Chondrite-normalized REE patterns (a) and primitive mantle-normalized trace element spider diagram (b) of hornblendes from the olivine clinopyroxenite xenolith

球粒陨石标准化数据引自 Boynton(1984); 原始地幔标准化数据引自 Sun and McDonough(1989); 普通角闪石捕虏晶数据未发表

捕虏体中普通角闪石的稀土含量介于 $33.51 \times 10^{-6} \sim 40.62 \times 10^{-6}$ 之间, 其配分形式与该捕虏体中单斜辉石的配分形式相似(图 5a), 与来自瓦房店新生代玄武岩中普通角闪石捕虏晶的稀土配分形式(未发表数据)不同(图 6a), 其轻重稀土分馏不明显。在原始地幔标准化微量元素蛛网图中(图 6b), 普通角闪石具有明显亏损 HFSEs, 如 Nb、Ta、Zr、Hf, 富集 Sr 和 Rb、Ba 的特征, 与瓦房店新生代玄武岩中普通角闪石捕虏晶的微量元素特征(未发表数据)不同。

5 讨论

5.1 含橄榄石单斜辉石岩捕虏体的成因

正如前述, 目前对自然界产出的辉石岩的成因主要有以下认识:(1)岩浆高压堆晶成因(Irving and Price, 1981; Suen and Frey, 1987; Zajacz *et al.*, 2007; Zhang *et al.*, 2010);(2)熔体—橄榄岩反应成因(Garrido and Bodinier, 1999; Liu *et al.*, 2005; Xu *et al.*, 2013);(3)再循环洋壳变质成因(Suen and Frey, 1987; Pearson *et al.*, 1993; Becker 1996; Yu *et al.*, 2010)。那么, 徐淮地区早白垩世埃达克质岩石中发现的含橄榄石单斜辉石岩属于哪种成因类型?

首先, 与再循环洋壳变质成因的辉石岩相比, 再循环洋壳变质成因的辉石岩形成过程中经历了强烈的变形变质作用, 常见变晶结构、次变边结构以及褶皱和香肠构造, 多出现辉石+石榴石(尖晶石)+蓝晶石矿物组合, 而含橄榄石的单斜辉石岩具有典型

的岩浆堆积结构, 无变质矿物组合; 在矿物化学方面, 与再循环洋壳成因的辉石岩相比(Yu *et al.*, 2010), 含橄榄石单斜辉石捕虏体中斜方辉石和单斜辉石具有较低的 $Mg^{\#}$ 值和 Cr、Ni 含量, 而其矿物成分与中新生代玄武岩中辉石斑晶矿物成分类似(图 4)。因此, 可以排除含橄榄石单斜辉石岩为再循环洋壳变质成因的可能性。

其次, 熔体—橄榄岩反应成因的辉石岩是熔体与地幔橄榄岩反应的产物, 不同于岩浆堆晶成因的辉石岩的典型堆积结构, 其多具嵌晶结构或反应结构; 在熔—岩反应过程中, 橄榄石被富硅熔体改造转变为斜方辉石和(或)单斜辉石, 反应残留的橄榄石因受富硅熔体交代作用影响, 其 Fo 和 Ni 含量较典型地幔来源的橄榄石中相应成分略低(Thompson and Gibson, 2000; Liu *et al.*, 2005; Xu *et al.*, 2013), 交代后生成的斜方辉石和(或)单斜辉石在矿物成分上继承了幔源橄榄石中高 $Mg^{\#}$ 值和高的 Cr、Ni 含量, 与之相比, 含橄榄石单斜辉石岩捕虏体中橄榄石和斜方辉石中 $Mg^{\#}$ 值和 Cr、Ni 含量明显偏低, 而与中、新生代玄武岩中相应矿物斑晶成分相近; 此外, 与熔体—橄榄岩反应成因辉石岩中单斜辉石的矿物成分相比, 单斜辉石中的 $Mg^{\#}$ 值、 Na_2O 、 Al_2O_3 含量较低, CaO 含量略高(图 4), 稀土配分型式也与之不同(图 5)。综合上述特征, 可以排除含橄榄石单斜辉石岩捕虏体为熔体—橄榄岩反应成因的可能性。

因此, 基于含橄榄石单斜辉石岩捕虏体的堆积结构和矿物成分特征——即与中、新生代玄武岩中斑晶矿物(王微, 2008; 路思明等, 2012a, 2012b)和岩

浆堆晶成因辉石岩中的矿物成分(Xu et al., 2002; 王冬艳等, 2004; Zhang et al., 2010)相近, 而明显不同于典型幔源橄榄岩中相应的矿物成分(Thompson and Gibson, 2000), 可以判定, 徐淮地区早白垩世埃达克质岩石中含橄榄石单斜辉石岩捕虏体应为玄武质岩浆高压堆晶作用所形成。此外, 捕虏体中单斜辉石的微量元素具有HFSEs亏损特点, 这可能与岩浆源区早期受到陆壳物质的改造或岩浆源区有金红石等矿物的残留以及岩浆演化早期存在钛铁矿等类矿物的分离结晶作用有关。

5.2 与含橄榄石单斜辉石岩平衡的熔体成分

含橄榄石单斜辉石岩的母岩浆成分可以通过橄榄石的主要氧化物和单斜辉石中的痕量元素在岩石中的分配系数进行近似估算(Zhang et al., 2010)。Roeder and Emslie(1970)通过实验模拟得到的橄榄石与熔体间的Fe-Mg分配系数 $[K_d = (X_{\text{Fe}}^{\text{Ol}} / X_{\text{Fe}}^{\text{M}}) / (X_{\text{Mg}}^{\text{Ol}} / X_{\text{Mg}}^{\text{M}})]$, 认为当 $K_d = 0.30 \pm 0.03$ 时, 橄榄石与熔体达到元素分配平衡。含橄榄石单斜辉石岩捕虏体中橄榄石的 $\text{Fo} = 77.7 \sim 79.3$, 计算得到与橄榄石达到平衡的熔体 $\text{Mg}^{\#}$ 值应介于51~57之间, 比幔源原始岩浆的 $\text{Mg}^{\#}$ ($\text{Mg}^{\#} = 68 \sim 72$; Frey et al., 1978)略低, 这可能与堆积形成的含橄榄石单斜辉石岩的玄武质岩浆已经经历了更早期的演化有关(如更早期可能存在橄榄石的分离结晶作用)。另外, 根据单斜辉石与熔体的分配系数(Lemarchand et al., 1987)和含橄榄石单斜辉石岩捕虏体中单斜辉石REE组成计算得到与之平衡熔体的稀土配分形式(图7), 平衡熔体具有较高的REE含量, 较高的轻重稀土比值。该平衡熔体的稀土元素配分型式与寄主岩浆二长闪长斑岩(Xu et al., 2006b)具有相似性, 但丰度明显低于寄主岩, 同时也低于起源于受陆壳物质改造的岩石圈地幔成因的方城、费县玄武岩的稀土元素丰度(Zhang et al., 2002; 裴福萍等, 2004)。综合上述特征, 可以判定, 与含橄榄石单斜辉石岩相平衡的熔体应是已经发生演化了的玄武质熔体。

5.3 含橄榄石单斜辉石岩捕虏体的岩石学意义

目前对埃达克质岩石的成因主要由以下几种认识:(1)俯冲板片发生部分熔融形成的熔体与地幔楔橄榄岩发生反应(Defant and Drummond, 1990; Martin et al., 2005);(2)含水地幔楔橄榄岩部分熔融(Grove et al., 2002);(3)加厚的下地壳发生拆沉后部分熔融所形成(Gao et al., 2004);(4)岩浆混合作用(Chen et al., 2013)。徐淮地区早白垩世埃达

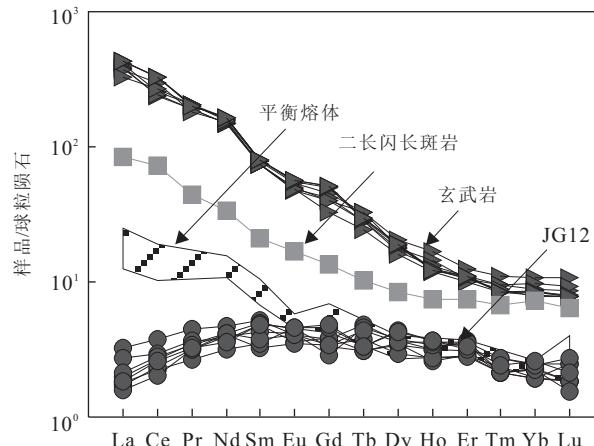


图7 与含橄榄石单斜辉石岩中单斜辉石平衡的熔体的球粒陨石标准化稀土元素形式

Fig.7 Chondrite-normalized REE patterns of melts in equilibrium with the clinopyroxenes in the olivine clinopyroxenite

球粒陨石标准化数据引自 Boynton(1984); 分配系数引自 Lemarchand et al.(1987); 二长闪长斑岩数据来自王清海(2003); 玄武岩数据来自 Zhang et al.(2002)和裴福萍等(2004)

克岩具有较高的 $^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$ 同位素和较低的 $\epsilon_{\text{Nd}}(t)$, 表明其经历了源于陆壳物质, 而非洋壳物质的改造(王清海等, 2004); 同时, 其较高的 $^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$ 同位素组成和较低的 $\epsilon_{\text{Nd}}(t)$ 也与含水地幔楔橄榄岩部分熔融成因的埃达克质岩石特征不同(Grove et al., 2002)。因此, 徐淮地区的埃达克岩并非以上两种成因。对于徐淮地区早白垩世埃达克质岩石的成因, Xu et al.(2006a, 2006b)用拆沉模式对徐淮地区早白垩世埃达克质岩石的成因进行解释, 即埃达克质岩石为拆沉的加厚陆壳部分熔融熔体与地幔橄榄岩反应的产物。这一成因模式很好地解释了陆内埃达克质岩石的成因和埃达克质岩浆中高 $\text{Mg}^{\#}$ 、Cr和Ni的特点。然而, 本文发现的含橄榄石单斜辉石岩所代表的玄武质岩浆作用的存在是否意味着该区埃达克质岩石也具有岩浆混合成因? 这可从徐淮地区所发现的不同类型捕虏体的成因对比得到回答。首先, 在徐淮地区早白垩世埃达克质岩石中先前发现的包体中, 除榴辉岩类、石榴辉石岩类包体外, 还有单斜辉石岩类包体, 岩相学和矿物化学分析结果表明, 这些单斜辉石岩普遍发育出溶结构——即单斜辉石出溶石榴石、黝帘石和普通角闪石, 同时部分样品中可以观察到尖晶石转变成石榴石和石榴石+单斜辉石+刚玉的矿物组合, 这些出溶矿物和矿物转变现象均揭示它们与榴辉岩类包体一样经历了高压或超高压变质作用的改造(王清海, 2003; Xu et al.,

2004b, 2009).与前者相比,本文研究的含橄榄石单斜辉石岩捕虏体具有不同的岩石结构特征和矿物组合——即岩浆堆晶结构,出现橄榄石而未出现高压矿物,这表明含橄榄石的单斜辉石岩捕虏体的形成时代与榴辉岩相变质的时间不同(中晚三叠世; Xu et al., 2006a; 索书田等, 2012)或者该捕虏体位于岩石圈的浅部没有遭受到高压或超高压变质作用的改造,而被后期的(早白垩世)埃达克质岩浆所捕获。含橄榄石单斜辉石岩捕虏体应代表了与该区继榴辉岩相变质事件时间不同的又一次基性岩浆底侵事件;其次,由于该捕虏体的个体较小,目前很难对其完成定年工作,其形成时代可通过区域构造演化历史得到制约,在华北克拉通东部中晚三叠世之后和早白垩世之前的岩浆作用只有晚侏罗世和早白垩世两期,前者以花岗质岩浆作用为代表(罗振宽等, 2002; Xu et al., 2005; Yang et al., 2010),而后者以双峰式岩浆作用为代表(许文良等, 2004),由此判断含橄榄石的单斜辉石岩应是早白垩世岩浆作用的产物,但其形成时代略早于其寄主岩的形成时代;此外,从中国东部晚中生代的构造演化来看,早白垩世时期是大型沉积盆地和变质核杂岩的形成时期(李思田等, 1997; 朱光等, 2008),与区域伸展的构造背景相吻合。因此,我们判断含橄榄石单斜辉石岩应是早白垩世早期玄武质岩浆底侵后,被略晚期埃达克质岩浆捕获的结果。从包体与寄主岩之间存在的反应边结构,初步判定寄主岩的形成与含橄榄石的单斜辉石岩所代表的基性岩浆作用之间应无成因联系,寄主岩的埃达克质地球化学属性应是榴辉岩类岩石部分熔融以及相继发生的与幔源橄榄岩反应的结果(Xu et al., 2006a, 2006b),而不是岩浆混合作用的结果。

6 结论

徐淮地区夹沟早白垩世埃达克质岩中的含橄榄石单斜辉石岩捕虏体为岩浆高压堆晶产物,其形成可能与华北克拉通东部早白垩世广泛分布的基性岩浆作用有关,为早白垩世镁铁质岩浆底侵的产物;含橄榄石单斜辉石岩捕虏体被埃达克质岩石的包裹与反应关系,暗示其形成与埃达克质岩浆的成因无关。

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