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# 羌塘盆地东部那益雄组玄武岩地球化学特征及构造意义

李学仁<sup>1,2,3</sup>, 王 剑<sup>3,4\*</sup>, 万友利<sup>3,4</sup>, 付修根<sup>3,4</sup>

1.中国地质科学院,北京 100037

2.中国地质大学地球科学与资源学院,北京 100083

3.国土资源部沉积盆地与油气资源重点实验室,四川成都 610081

4.中国地质调查局成都地质调查中心,四川成都 610081

**摘要:**羌塘盆地东部那益雄组玄武岩作为裂谷演化最后阶段的喷发产物,其成岩年龄和地球化学特征为裂谷的关闭时间和二叠纪构造演化提供了重要约束。在剖面地质调查基础上,对那益雄组玄武岩进行了LA-ICP-MS锆石U-Pb测年及全岩分析测试,结果显示:那益雄组玄武岩锆石U-Pb年龄为 $257.2 \pm 2.9$  Ma,形成于晚二叠世;该玄武岩属于大陆拉斑玄武岩系列,轻微富集Ta元素而轻微亏损Nb元素,是软流圈地幔物质上涌与岩石圈地幔相互作用的产物,形成于裂谷关闭碰撞后的伸展背景。羌塘地块东部二叠纪玄武岩的地球化学数据显示,早二叠世—晚二叠世玄武岩具有由OIB型玄武岩向火山弧型玄武岩过渡的演化趋势,表明羌塘地块东部板内裂谷在早二叠世打开,中二叠世进入裂谷演化阶段,于晚二叠世关闭。

**关键词:**羌塘盆地;那益雄组;玄武岩;U-Pb定年;构造意义;地球化学;地质年代学。

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## Geochemical Characteristics and Tectonic Implications of Nayixiong Formation Basalts in Eastern Qiangtang Basin, Tibet

Li Xueren<sup>1,2,3</sup>, Wang Jian<sup>3,4\*</sup>, Wan Youli<sup>3,4</sup>, Fu Xiugen<sup>3,4</sup>

1.Chinese Academy of Geological Sciences, Beijing 100037, China

2.School of Earth Sciences and Resources, China University of Geosciences, Beijing 100083, China

3.Key Laboratory for Sedimentary Basin and Oil and Gas Resources, Ministry of Land and Resources, Chengdu 610081, China

4.Chengdu Center of China Geological Survey, Chengdu 610081, China

**Abstract:** The Nayixiong Formation basalts in the eastern Qiangtang basin were the eruption products of the last stage of rift evolution, and their diagenetic age and geochemical characteristics provided important constraints for the closure time of the rift and the tectonic evolution of the Permian. Based on the profile geological survey, LA-ICP-MS zircon U-Pb dating and whole rock analysis of the Nayixiong Formation basalts were carried out in this study. Nayixiong Formation basalt samples yield the concordant age with a weighted mean  $^{206}\text{Pb}/^{238}\text{U}$  age of  $257.2 \pm 2.9$  Ma. The geochemical characteristics of the basalts show a tholeiitic basalt affinity, with slight enrichment of Ta and slight negative Nb anomalies, as well as exhibiting no Eu-anomalies. The Nayixiong Formation basalts were likely resulted from the interaction between the upwelling asthenosphere and the lithospheric mantle that formed by the predicated underplating. we propose that the basalts formed in an extensional setting after the closure of the Permian rift. All of the Permian basalts geochemical data show a transitional trend that the Early Permian-Late Permian basalts gradually evolved from OIB continental basalt to volcanic arc basalt, demonstrating that the Permian rift under-

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**作者简介:**李学仁(1986—),男,博士研究生,主要从事古生物学与地层学研究。ORCID:0000-0001-9619-0985. E-mail: xueren.li@foxmail.com

\*通讯作者:王剑,ORCID:0000-0002-1159-5439. E-mail: w1962jian@163.com

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going the opening, rifting and closing from Early Permian to Late Permian in eastern Qiangtang terrane. The Nayixiong Formation basalts formed in an extensional setting after the amalgamation of intra-plate rift, confirming that the Qiangtang terrane was a tectonic transitional phase experiencing extension and closure of intra-plate rift (limited ocean) in the Late Permian.

**Key words:** Qiangtang basin; Nayixiong Formation; basalts; U-Pb dating; tectonic implications; geochemistry; geochronology.

## 0 引言

东特提斯构造域在晚古生代爆发了大规模的火山活动,羌塘地块、拉萨地块、喜马拉雅地块、三江地区、塔里木地块、印度板块北缘等地区相继有二叠纪玄武岩和基性侵入岩的报道(陈汉林等,1997; Xu *et al.*, 2001; 沈上越等,2002; 朱同兴等,2002; 李才等,2004; Zhu *et al.*, 2010; Ali *et al.*, 2013; Zhai *et al.*, 2013; Zhang *et al.*, 2013; Liao *et al.*, 2015; 张克信等, 2015; Stojanovic *et al.*, 2016; 代友旭等, 2017),且学者们普遍认为此次岩浆活动与晚古生代冈瓦纳超大陆东北缘大规模裂解相关。近年来,关于这次裂解的动力学机制已经有人提出了 Panjal Traps、Sakmarian-Kungurian 地幔柱的模式(Garzanti *et al.*, 1999; Zhang and Zhang, 2017),说明晚古生代时期东特提斯构造域整体处于拉张构造背景。羌塘地块位于特提斯构造域东段,沿中央隆起带同样有大量二叠纪火山岩出露。但前人的研究主要集中于西部地区,中东部地区只在 1:25 万区调报告中有零星报道。羌塘盆地中央隆起带西段和东段的地质情况和研究程度存在差异,对羌塘地块中部二叠纪的构造属性仍存在分歧(王成善等,1987; 李才等, 1995; 李勇等, 2006; 王剑等, 2009; 牛志军等, 2011; Zhang and Zhang, 2017)。王成善等(1987)首次提出在羌塘地块西部存在一条查布—查桑二叠纪夭折裂谷,邓万明等(1996)将该裂谷进一步解释为以陆壳为基底的初始拉张的板内裂陷槽,李才等(1995)和翟庆国等(2009)提出龙木措—双湖洋的观点,而羌塘地块东部在二叠纪时期为具陆壳结构的裂陷盆地,且经历了裂解—扩张—闭合的完整构造演化;早二叠世形成初始裂谷,随后进入“泛裂谷化”阶段,晚二叠世裂谷关闭,乌丽群顶部与晚三叠世地层的角度不整合宣告了裂谷演化阶段的终结(白云山等,2004; 段其发等,2010; 牛志军等,2011)。乌丽群那益雄组玄武岩作为裂谷演化最后阶段的喷发产物,其成岩年龄和地球化学特征为裂谷的关闭时间和构造演化提供了重要约束。

前人依据那益雄组生物化石将其归为晚二叠世乌丽群,但仅依据生物化石进行地层划分缺乏准确

性。本文选取羌塘盆地东部周琼玛鲁地区晚二叠世那益雄组玄武岩为研究对象,通过精确的 LA-ICP-MS 锆石 U-Pb 年龄和地球化学数据,获得其确切年代并探讨其形成构造背景,为羌塘地块东部二叠纪构造演化提供新证据。

## 1 区域地质背景

羌塘盆地地处青藏高原北部,位于特提斯域东段,是在前寒武系古老的结晶基底上发育的中生代海相沉积盆地(谭富文等,2016)。盆地北与金沙江—可可西里缝合带相接,南与班公湖—怒江缝合带相邻,中部被中央隆起带分隔,总体上具有两坳一隆的构造格局(图 1a),即北羌塘坳陷、南羌塘坳陷和中央隆起带(王剑等,2004, 2009)。该盆地为青藏高原上发育的最大的含油气盆地,近年来成为青藏高原油气勘探的首选目标(Fu *et al.*, 2016)。研究区位于羌塘盆地中央隆起带东段北缘,二叠系分布广泛,地层之间分层标志较明显且有古生物化石依据,基本控制了下二叠统尕笛考组、中二叠统诺日巴尕日保组、中二叠统九十道班组和上二叠统那益雄组的时代格架。尕笛考组主要为灰岩和基性火山岩互层、中—细粒岩屑长石石英砂岩夹层,灰岩中含丰富的有孔虫化石,也采到少量的䗴和植物以及浅海相底栖生物化石,地质年代为早二叠世栖霞期;诺日巴尕日保组主要由薄层粉砂质泥岩、蚀变玄武岩、薄层细—中粒岩屑砂岩和砾岩组成,含少量中二叠世化石;九十道班组为一套稳定的浅水碳酸盐台地沉积,主要为中层生物介壳微晶灰岩,富含大量有孔虫、䗴、珊瑚等化石,地质年代为茅口期;那益雄组底部为一套紫色含砾砂岩、砾岩,中部为细粒岩屑石英砂岩以及粉砂岩夹薄层灰黑色碳质泥岩,上部主要是绿色蚀变玄武岩夹薄层硅质岩,地层中所含化石归属为晚二叠世吴家坪期和长兴期,在开心岭、乌丽等地区上二叠统乌丽群那益雄组之上整合沉积拉卜查日组,而研究区仅见那益雄组。二叠系在区域上多为零星出露,很少有完整序列。剖面地质调查结果显示在周琼玛鲁地区有较为完整的二叠系剖面出露,且有化石标定层位,周琼玛鲁二叠系剖面是青藏高原

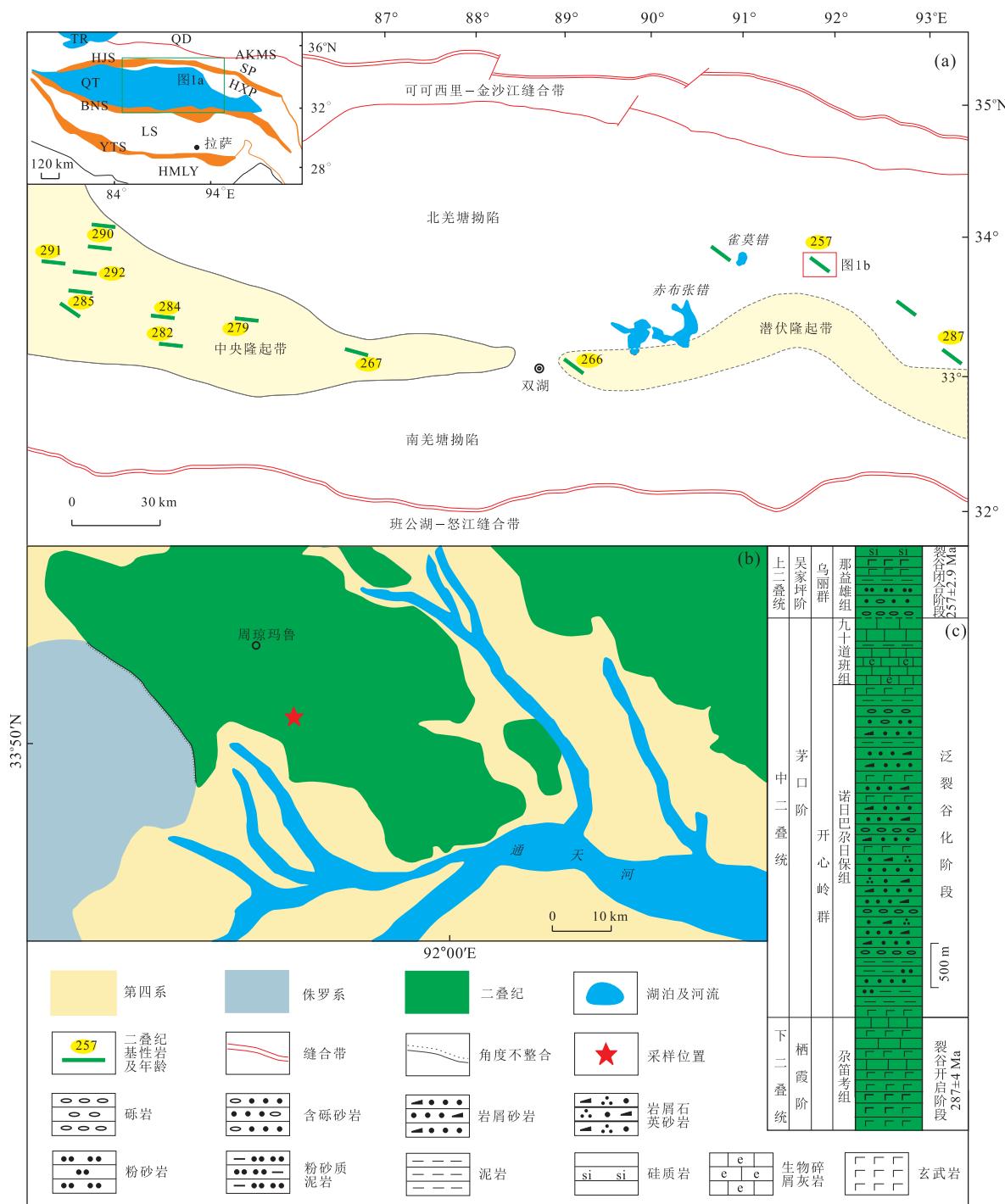


图1 羌塘盆地构造位置及二叠纪火山岩分布(a),研究区地质简图及采样位置(b)和周琼玛鲁二叠系柱状图(c)

Fig.1 Tectonic outline of the Qiangtang basin and the distribution of the Permian volcanic rocks (a), simplified geological map of the study area and locations of the samples (b), the Permian stratigraphic column of Zhouqiongmalu (c)

TR.塔里木盆地;QD.柴达木盆地;AKMS.阿尼玛卿—昆仑—木孜塔格缝合带;HJS.可可西里—金沙江缝合带;SP.松潘甘孜复理石杂岩;HXP.可可西里山前褶皱带;QT.羌塘盆地;BNS.班公湖—怒江缝合带;LS.拉萨地体;YTS.雅鲁藏布缝合带;HMLY.喜马拉雅地体;图1中年龄数据见表1

北部出露最完整的剖面之一。该剖面自下而上发育3套岩性组合,下部为陆源碎屑岩与基性火山岩组合、中部为浅水台地—深水碳酸盐岩组合、上部为陆源

碎屑岩与蚀变火山岩组合,并且中一下二叠统为断层接触,中一上二叠统为平行不整合接触,中二叠统诺日巴尕日保组和九十道班组为整合接触。

## 2 样品采集及测试方法

本次研究样品采自通天河以北周琼玛鲁一带(图 1b 和表 1), 剖面露头良好, 层序清楚(图 1c). 玄武岩新鲜面为灰绿色(图 2a), 呈细粒隐晶质, 可见显微斑状结构, 斜长石斑晶呈细针状、长板状, 暗色组分呈致密状充填于斜长石晶隙间而形成间隔结构(图 2c). 笔者共采集 1 件锆石 U-Pb 测年样品和 8 件岩石地球化学样品.

样品破碎和锆石挑选由河北省廊坊区域地质调查研究院地质实验室完成, 锆石制靶和阴极发光(CL)拍照在武汉上谱分析科技有限责任公司完成. LA-ICP-MS 锆石 U-Pb 定年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完成, 采用 Agilent 7500a 的 ICP-MS 仪器与装配有 193 nm 气体激光的 GeoLas 2005 激光剥蚀系统联机进行, 激光束斑直径为 32  $\mu\text{m}$ . U-Pb 同位素定年中采用锆石标准 91500 作外标进行同位素分馏校

表 1 羌塘盆地二叠纪基性岩

Table 1 Summary of the Permian basic rocks from Qiangtang basin

样品	岩性	测试方法	年龄(Ma)	纬度(N), 经度(E)	数据来源
Qsm01	辉绿岩	Sm-Nd	299	戈木东侧	李才(2004)
GS26-1	玄武岩	SHRIMP	287	莫云一带	李善平(2008)
Ge06	辉绿岩	SHRIMP	284	33°28'12", 85°19'24"	翟庆国(2009)
E0812	辉绿岩	SHRIMP	279	33°18'29", 86°01'38"	Zhai <i>et al.</i> (2013)
Ge0815	辉长岩	SHRIMP	282	33°10'39", 85°15'39"	Zhai <i>et al.</i> (2013)
LG0801	辉绿岩	SHRIMP	285	33°51'22", 84°01'06"	Zhai <i>et al.</i> (2013)
LG0802	辉绿岩	SHRIMP	285	33°41'35", 84°03'55"	Zhai <i>et al.</i> (2013)
T41	辉绿岩	LA-ICP-MS	291	33°59'07", 84°14'03"	Xu <i>et al.</i> (2013)
T51	辉绿岩	LA-ICP-MS	292	33°55'10", 84°20'13"	Xu <i>et al.</i> (2013)
L07	辉绿岩	LA-ICP-MS	290	34°27'57", 84°58'38"	Xu <i>et al.</i> (2016)
L26	辉绿岩	LA-ICP-MS	290	34°03'55", 84°56'03"	Xu <i>et al.</i> (2016)
QZ5-X1	玄武岩	LA-ICP-MS	267	角木茶卡	未发表
15R3	玄武岩	LA-ICP-MS	257	34°53'48", 91°51'21"	本文



图 2 玄武岩野外露头及显微照片

Fig.2 Outcrop photograph and micrograph of the basalts

正,每分析8个样品点分析2次<sup>91500</sup>,GJ-1锆石作为标样监控测试过程的稳定性,NIST610作为外标计算锆石样品的Pb、U、Th含量,保证了测试过程的精确可靠。数据处理采用ICPMsDataCal 10.2完成(Liu et al.,2008a,2010),年龄数据处理及谐和图绘制采用Isoplot 3.75程序(Ludwig,2012)。

笔者选择新鲜、不发育杏仁的样品磨制薄片,在电子显微镜鉴定基础上选择8件样品用于地球化学分析。首先用刀片切割岩石风化表面,抛光至露出新鲜面,然后研磨至粉末,粒度小于200目。岩石地球化学分析测试全部在核工业北京地质研究院分析测试中心完成,主量元素使用Axiosm AX荧光光谱仪(XRF)测试,分析结果精度优于1%;微量元素使用ELEMENT XR高分辨电感耦合等离子体质谱仪(ICP-MS)测定,分析精度优于5%。具体分析测试流程参见Liu et al.(2008b)。文中与主、微量元素等相关岩石地球化学图解均采用Geokit绘制(路远发,2004)。

### 3 测试结果

#### 3.1 锆石年龄

笔者选择了玄武岩样品的55颗锆石用于U-Pb定年(表2)。CL图像中锆石颗粒多呈长柱状,自形程度较好,震荡环带清晰(图3a),长轴为50~120 μm,短轴为40~60 μm;多数锆石内部无残留核,Th/U比值为0.2~2.3,普遍大于0.4,表明为岩浆锆石。其中12颗锆石<sup>206</sup>Pb/<sup>238</sup>Pb年龄大于1000 Ma,为羌塘地块古老结晶基底的年龄或锆石核部的继承年龄;其余43颗锆石<sup>206</sup>Pb/<sup>238</sup>Pb年龄均小于1000 Ma且谐和度较高,从测试年龄数据的分布范围来看,大致可以得出三组较为集中的年龄(图3b):423.7±2.3 Ma(n=11,MSWD=0.79)、354.4±2.8 Ma(n=10,MSWD=0.13)和257.2±2.9 Ma(n=9,MSWD=0.092)。其中423.7±2.3 Ma和354.4±2.8 Ma两组年龄为岩浆上侵过程中捕获

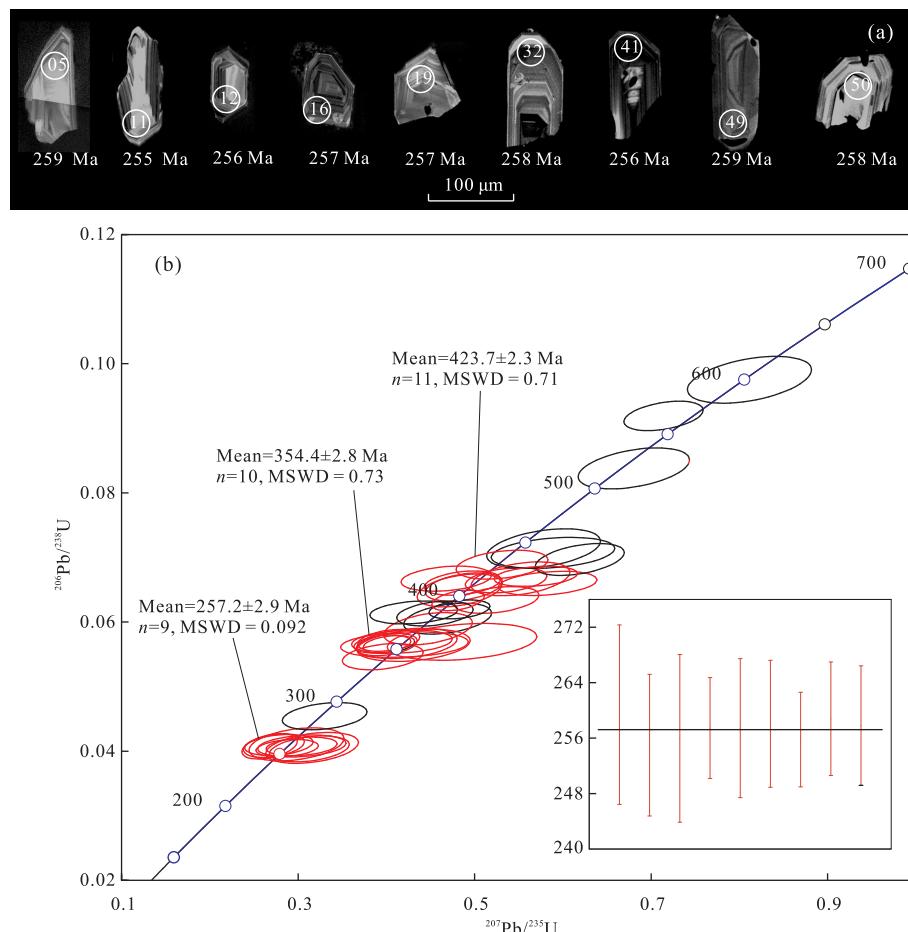


图3 那益雄组玄武岩典型锆石CL图像(a)和U-Pb谐和图(b)

Fig.3 Representative zircon CL images (a) and U-Pb concordia diagram (b) of the Nayixiong Formation basalts  
图a中白色圆圈代表锆石U-Pb测年点,数字为测点编号

**表 2 那益雄组玄武岩锆石 LA-ICP-MS U-Pb 同位素分析结果**  
 Table 2 Zircon LA-ICP-MS U-Pb data of the Nayixiong Formation basalt

样品号	含量( $10^{-6}$ )			同位素比值			同位素年龄(Ma)							
	Pb	Th	U	Th/U	$^{207}\text{Pb}/^{235}\text{U}$	$^{206}\text{Pb}/^{238}\text{U}$	$1\sigma$	$^{207}\text{Pb}/^{206}\text{Pb}$	$1\sigma$	$^{207}\text{Pb}/^{235}\text{U}$	$1\sigma$	$^{206}\text{Pb}/^{238}\text{U}$	$1\sigma$	
15R3-01	30.517	1.423	348.898	0.0041	0.8114	0.0288	0.0975	0.0015	617	72.2	603	16.1	600	8.7
15R3-02	312.592	119.199	40.665	2.9313	10.7934	0.2610	0.4803	0.0056	2483	39.2	2506	22.5	2528	24.3
15R3-03	105.123	268.145	172.334	1.5560	0.5829	0.0228	0.0660	0.0008	746	83.3	466	14.6	412	4.6
15R3-04	162.839	98.849	171.085	0.5778	3.0087	0.0645	0.2453	0.0027	1398	38.6	1410	16.4	1414	14.2
15R3-05	51.932	199.447	251.198	0.7940	0.2983	0.0220	0.0411	0.0010	343	181	265	17.2	259	6.5
15R3-06	52.714	122.710	285.648	0.4296	0.4232	0.0233	0.0567	0.0010	398	133	358	16.6	355	5.8
15R3-07	64.794	212.195	225.994	0.9389	0.3302	0.0196	0.0454	0.0009	328	153	290	14.9	286	5.3
15R3-08	94.225	216.599	208.163	1.0405	0.5357	0.0188	0.0665	0.0008	543	75.9	436	12.4	415	4.8
15R3-09	92.754	187.918	215.763	0.8709	0.5782	0.0263	0.0714	0.0012	546	90.7	463	16.9	444	7.5
15R3-10	91.965	193.280	214.299	0.9019	0.5888	0.0286	0.0707	0.0010	633	102	470	18.3	440	5.9
15R3-11	54.561	177.841	260.271	0.6833	0.3128	0.0185	0.0403	0.0008	487	150	276	14.3	255	5.1
15R3-12	77.612	307.022	180.672	1.6993	0.3159	0.0214	0.0405	0.0010	528	174	279	16.5	256	6.0
15R3-13	222.497	67.700	105.531	0.6115	11.2755	0.2269	0.4745	0.0053	2576	30.7	2546	18.8	2503	23.2
15R3-14	69.032	160.332	249.020	0.6439	0.4694	0.0203	0.0605	0.0010	476	89.8	391	14.0	379	5.9
15R3-15	64.393	159.206	255.099	0.6241	0.3960	0.0187	0.0546	0.0008	350	114	339	13.6	343	5.1
15R3-16	56.743	207.668	244.209	0.8504	0.3041	0.0164	0.0407	0.0006	389	119	270	12.8	257	3.6
15R3-17	100.200	234.055	190.755	1.2270	0.4862	0.0176	0.0660	0.0008	339	79.6	402	12.1	412	4.7
15R3-18	120.963	285.644	154.447	1.8495	0.4879	0.0178	0.0654	0.0009	372	75.0	403	12.2	409	5.4
15R3-19	90.205	352.551	151.526	2.3267	0.2678	0.0128	0.0407	0.0008	200	-71	241	10.3	257	5.0
15R3-20	96.106	230.617	194.137	1.1879	0.5252	0.0195	0.0634	0.0008	591	106	429	13.0	396	5.1
15R3-21	77.070	199.086	216.974	0.9176	0.4858	0.0346	0.0569	0.0012	728	156	402	23.6	357	7.1
15R3-22	102.458	232.924	184.537	1.2622	0.5520	0.0228	0.0667	0.0011	620	92.6	446	15.0	416	6.5
15R3-23	119.009	275.270	153.774	1.7901	0.4831	0.0197	0.0649	0.0010	383	94.4	400	13.5	405	6.3
15R3-24	214.522	163.165	95.427	1.7098	2.2056	0.0791	0.2075	0.0031	1124	72.2	1183	25.1	1216	16.7
15R3-25	273.138	64.528	67.663	0.9537	12.1848	0.3033	0.5202	0.0072	2550	39	2619	23.4	2700	30.4
15R3-26	101.858	112.995	227.229	0.4973	0.6805	0.0258	0.0838	0.0013	565	81	527	15.6	519	7.7
15R3-27	64.237	96.893	284.968	0.3400	0.4471	0.0205	0.0590	0.0010	398	98.1	375	14.4	369	6.2
15R3-28	229.639	119.379	96.674	1.2349	3.4387	0.0811	0.2569	0.0040	1569	42.9	1513	18.6	1474	20.6
15R3-29	179.107	79.920	99.729	0.8014	3.3131	0.0853	0.2614	0.0039	1454	43	1484	20.1	1497	20.1
15R3-30	145.833	266.262	139.347	1.9108	0.6191	0.0206	0.0697	0.0010	767	72	489	12.9	434	6.1
15R3-31	225.667	119.913	111.426	1.0762	2.9587	0.0806	0.2402	0.0040	1411	50	1397	20.7	1388	21.0
15R3-32	81.637	237.231	212.821	1.1147	0.2726	0.0141	0.0408	0.0007	109	124.1	245	11.3	258	4.6
15R3-33	183	393	1922	0.2043	0.4029	0.0119	0.0565	0.0006	254	64.8	344	8.6	354	3.4
15R3-34	239	614	1.396	0.4397	0.4830	0.0141	0.0619	0.0006	476	69	400	9.6	387	3.6
15R3-35	111	370	384	0.9650	0.4206	0.0295	0.0565	0.0008	398	159	356	21.1	354	4.9

续表2

样品号	含量( $10^{-6}$ )			同位素比值			同位素年龄(Ma)			
	Pb	Th	U	$^{207}\text{Pb}/^{235}\text{U}$	$^{206}\text{Pb}/^{238}\text{U}$	$^{207}\text{Pb}/^{206}\text{Pb}$	$^{207}\text{Pb}/^{235}\text{U}$	$^{206}\text{Pb}/^{238}\text{U}$	$^{206}\text{Pb}/^{238}\text{U}$	$\log$
15R3-36	252	703	824	0.853 6	0.468 0	0.020 9	0.066 7	0.000 8	235	106
15R3-37	141	397	657	0.603 8	0.430 9	0.026 2	0.056 4	0.001 0	457	136
15R3-38	740	1 369	2 561	0.534 4	0.714 1	0.018 3	0.091 9	0.000 9	454	19.4
15R3-39	216	293	1 207	0.242 7	0.569 4	0.019 3	0.067 1	0.000 6	657	72.2
15R3-40	328	1 004	1 780	0.564 2	0.400 7	0.014 0	0.056 5	0.000 7	257	78
15R3-41	281	1 182	1 437	0.822 5	0.287 7	0.014 4	0.040 5	0.000 5	276	110
15R3-42	251	705	1 736	0.406 0	0.395 5	0.013 2	0.056 6	0.000 6	217	74
15R3-43	127	374	522	0.717 8	0.417 7	0.023 3	0.057 0	0.000 7	367	121.3
15R3-44	775	483	663	0.728 7	3.800 5	0.086 0	0.279 6	0.002 7	1591	39.7
15R3-45	3 729	3 251	5 767	0.563 8	2.588 1	0.047 9	0.197 6	0.001 3	1 517	33
15R3-46	324	918	1 312	0.609 6	0.455 1	0.017 6	0.061 3	0.000 8	346	84
15R3-47	189	455	698	0.651 3	0.531 0	0.021 2	0.068 9	0.000 9	465	91
15R3-48	210	658	1 012	0.649 6	0.402 8	0.014 4	0.057 1	0.000 7	243	79
15R3-49	95	356	726	0.490 4	0.278 3	0.015 8	0.041 0	0.000 7	176	135.2
15R3-50	128	589	501	1.175 0	0.304 4	0.020 5	0.040 8	0.000 7	394	157.4
15R3-51	3 214	1 401	3 179	0.440 7	8.892 1	0.168 5	0.409 3	0.003 6	2 417	31
15R3-52	171	492	632	0.777 7	0.431 2	0.020 3	0.061 5	0.000 7	235	111
15R3-53	430	1 204	2 137	0.563 4	0.481 4	0.012 1	0.063 3	0.000 6	409	57
15R3-54	401	276	357	0.771 4	3.841 3	0.107 2	0.282 1	0.003 3	1 589	51.4
15R3-55	1 011	332	494	0.673 3	13.610 3	0.307 1	0.533 5	0.004 9	2 684	37.0
									2 723	21.4
									2 756	20.6

表 3 那益雄组玄武岩主量元素(%)和微量元素( $10^{-6}$ )分析结果Table 3 Major elements (%) and trace elements ( $10^{-6}$ ) data of the Nayixong Formation basalts

样品号	15R9-H31	15R9-H32	15R9-H33	15R9-H34	15R9-H35	15R9-H36	15R9-H37	15R9-H38
SiO <sub>2</sub>	47.43	47.23	42.15	42.90	42.00	42.51	43.47	44.92
TiO <sub>2</sub>	1.57	1.57	1.30	1.45	1.45	1.35	1.45	1.24
Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	13.81	13.56	11.14	12.89	12.51	11.55	12.98	10.60
Fe <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	3.59	3.69	4.90	3.65	0.85	4.19	3.79	7.66
FeO	8.82	8.73	5.73	7.27	9.56	6.16	7.29	2.08
MnO	0.19	0.19	0.14	0.19	0.17	0.16	0.17	0.14
MgO	8.07	8.11	6.78	7.39	7.38	6.86	7.44	2.25
CaO	8.88	8.95	11.94	10.40	11.02	11.91	9.58	14.47
Na <sub>2</sub> O	2.54	2.58	3.18	2.73	3.03	2.76	3.04	4.33
K <sub>2</sub> O	1.42	1.45	0.32	1.51	0.84	0.90	1.11	0.64
P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub>	0.12	0.12	0.10	0.11	0.12	0.10	0.11	0.12
LOI	2.63	2.90	11.69	8.77	10.10	10.91	8.81	11.31
Total	99.07	99.08	99.37	99.26	99.03	99.37	99.24	99.75
La	7.51	7.99	7.18	6.87	8.05	7.50	7.75	9.49
Ce	20.00	19.80	17.00	17.10	19.60	17.50	18.60	22.10
Pr	2.85	2.84	2.63	2.48	2.81	2.54	3.05	2.81
Nd	13.70	13.70	12.40	12.50	14.20	13.90	13.80	13.20
Sm	3.65	3.79	3.20	3.49	3.76	3.67	3.46	3.61
Eu	1.34	1.37	1.34	1.26	1.37	1.38	1.42	1.28
Gd	4.08	4.42	3.63	3.67	4.20	3.96	3.92	3.75
Tb	0.78	0.82	0.68	0.75	0.82	0.72	0.78	0.72
Dy	4.19	4.50	3.54	3.89	4.30	4.07	4.05	3.79
Ho	0.82	0.82	0.72	0.74	0.80	0.73	0.79	0.70
Er	2.06	2.12	1.86	1.94	2.05	1.98	2.09	1.92
Tm	0.30	0.32	0.27	0.28	0.30	0.28	0.31	0.28
Yb	1.80	1.90	1.68	1.75	1.81	1.76	1.82	1.66
Lu	0.26	0.28	0.23	0.26	0.27	0.25	0.25	0.23
Y	20.00	20.70	17.90	19.10	21.50	20.00	19.90	18.10
Sr	524.00	515.00	278.00	379.00	447.00	392.00	426.00	303.00
Rb	48.70	49.90	11.50	49.40	31.10	32.00	42.30	34.40
Ba	395.00	396.00	48.80	389.00	179.00	145.00	234.00	55.50
Th	0.98	0.96	0.83	0.77	0.91	0.75	0.86	0.99
Ta	0.38	0.43	0.36	0.38	0.43	0.35	0.39	0.36
Nb	5.27	5.63	4.81	4.79	5.55	4.34	5.26	5.01
Zr	95.40	85.00	78.90	85.80	90.70	75.70	87.80	76.80
Hf	2.74	2.73	2.53	2.58	2.80	2.06	2.46	2.12
V	335.00	354.00	293.00	325.00	338.00	295.00	320.00	291.00
Cr	360.00	408.00	275.00	338.00	333.00	281.00	352.00	292.00
U	0.27	0.30	0.21	0.20	0.25	0.18	0.25	0.30
Ni	103.00	105.00	90.10	94.00	98.30	84.70	101.00	98.20
(La/Yb) <sub>N</sub>	2.99	3.02	3.07	2.82	3.19	3.06	3.05	4.10
$\delta$ Eu	1.06	1.02	1.20	1.07	1.05	1.10	1.17	1.05

的早期围岩中的岩浆锆石,可能与泥盆纪—石炭纪古特提斯洋开始俯冲消减相对应(王立全等,2008;刘函等,2015)。因此,最小一组<sup>206</sup>Pb/<sup>238</sup>Pb 平均年龄( $257.2 \pm 2.9$  Ma)代表了那益雄组玄武岩的结晶年龄,与那益雄组古生物定年年龄一致(李勇等,2006)。

### 3.2 全岩地球化学

玄武岩样品的主、微量元素分析结果见表 3。由于风化蚀变作用,本文将成分换算到干体系下讨论。

玄武岩样品的 SiO<sub>2</sub> 含量略低(47.23%~50.79%), TiO<sub>2</sub> 含量为 1.48%~1.63%, 属于低 Ti 玄武岩, 全铁(FeO<sup>T</sup>)含量为 9%~12%, MgO 含量为 8.11%~8.30%, Mg<sup>#</sup> 值(Mg<sup>#</sup> =  $100 \times \text{Mg}/(\text{Mg} + \text{Fe})$ , 原子个数之比)为 54~56, 略低于原生岩浆范围(Mg<sup>#</sup> 值为 68~75; Wilson, 1989), 表明经历了一定程度的结晶分异作用; Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> 含量为 12.0%~14.24%, CaO 含量为 8.88%~16.36%, Na<sub>2</sub>O、K<sub>2</sub>O 含量分别为

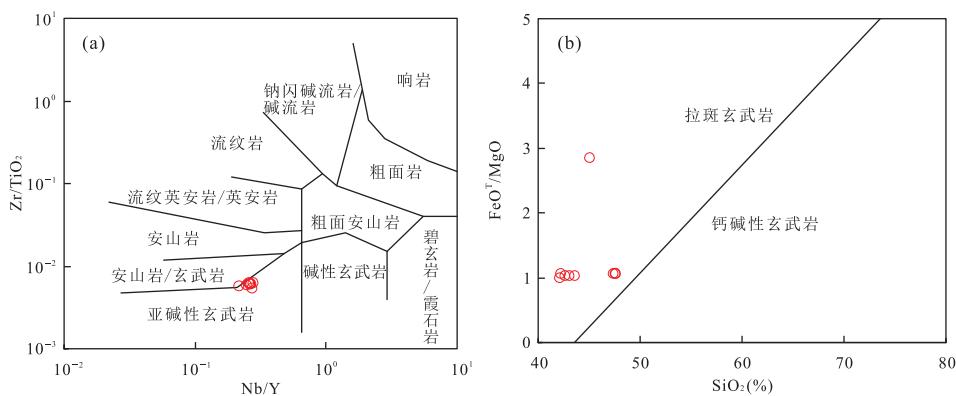


图4 那益雄组玄武岩 Nb/Y-Zr/TiO<sub>2</sub> 图解(a)和 SiO<sub>2</sub>-FeOT/MgO 图解(b)  
Fig.4 Plots of Nb/Y-Zr/TiO<sub>2</sub> (a) and SiO<sub>2</sub>-FeOT/MgO (b) for Nayixiong Formation basalts

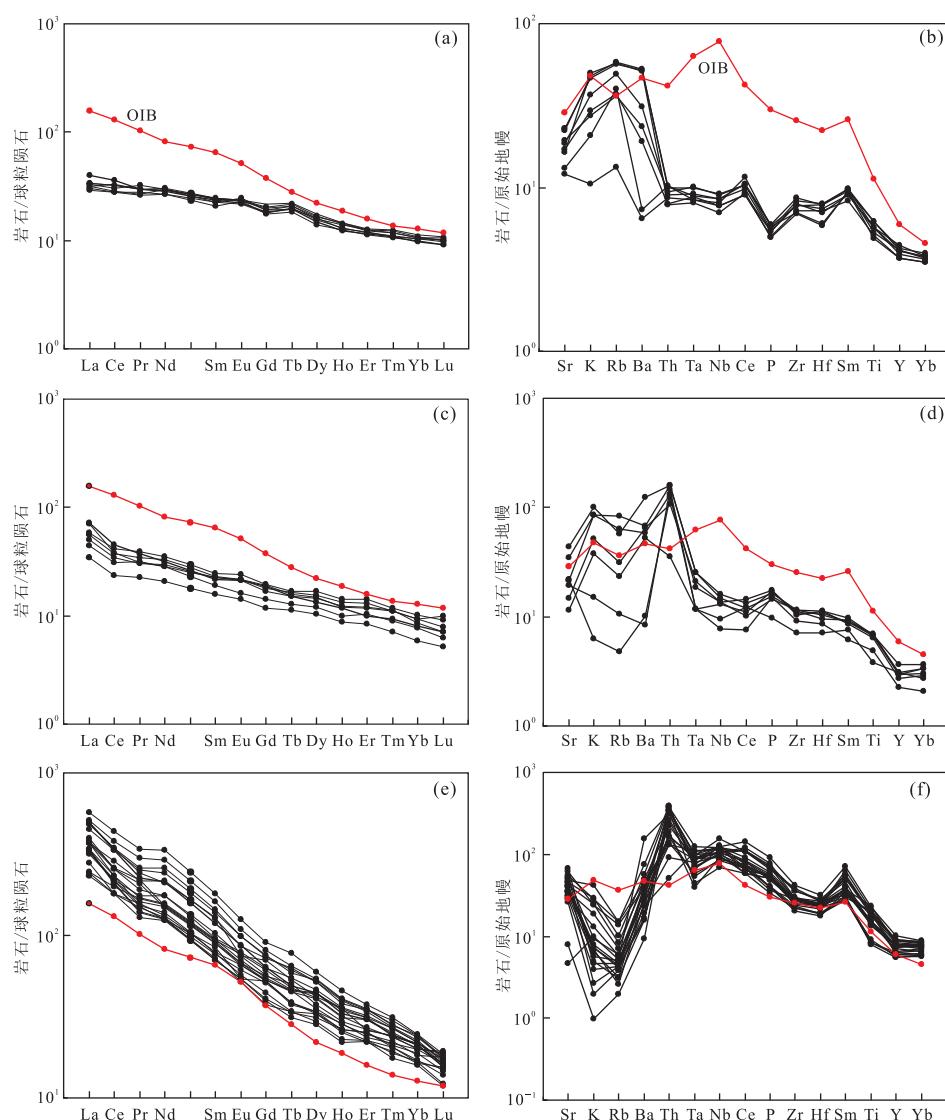


图5 那益雄组(a,b)、诺日巴尕日保组(c,d)、尕笛考组(e,f)玄武岩稀土元素配分模式和微量元素蛛网图

Fig.5 Chondrite-normalized REE patterns and PM-normalized trace element spider diagrams for Nayixiong Formation (a,b), Nuoribagaribao Formation (c,d) and Gadikao Formation (e,f) basalts

诺日巴尕日保组、尕笛考组玄武岩数据引自 1:25万直根砾卡幅; OIB型玄武岩数据引自 Sun and McDonough(1989)

2.54%~4.90% 和 0.72%~1.67%,  $K_2O$  含量变化较大, 可能是由于受到后期蚀变作用的影响。那益雄组玄武岩在图 4a 中属于亚碱性玄武岩, 在图 4b 中样品全部落入拉斑玄武岩系列。

玄武岩样品具有较低的稀土含量,  $\Sigma REE$  为  $56 \times 10^{-6} \sim 65 \times 10^{-6}$ , 在球粒陨石标准化稀土元素配分模式图上表现为较为平直的右倾型(图 5a), 轻稀土元素富集不明显( $(La/Yb)_N = 2.32 \sim 4.10$ ), 无 Eu 异常( $\delta Eu = 1.02 \sim 1.17$ ), 表明没有发生明显的斜长石分离结晶作用。在原始地幔标准化蛛网图上明显富集 Rb、Sr、K 等大离子亲石元素而亏损 Nb、P、Hf 等高场强元素(图 5b), Ta 和 Nb 元素分别呈弱正异常与弱负异常, 表明源区有大陆地壳物质较浅程度的混染, 可能来自与俯冲消减相关的岩石圈地幔, 大陆拉斑玄武岩常常具有此类特征(徐夕生和邱检生, 2010)。

## 4 讨论

### 4.1 玄武岩年龄对那益雄组时代的约束

那益雄组最初被青海省地质矿产局(1991)划归于晚二叠世乌丽群, 依据是其古生物组合与昌都、贵州、四川等地相同层位的对比结果, 并将其时代归为上二叠统长兴阶。 $1:25$  万乌兰乌拉湖幅在其上覆地层拉卜查日组中采有瓣类和非瓣有孔虫组合, 其时代属于上二叠统长兴阶上部; 在那益雄组采有瓣 *Reichelina* sp., 非瓣有孔虫 *Paracolaniella leei*, 钙藻 *Permacalus* sp. 等, 其中 *Paracolaniella leei* 主要见于长兴阶; 那益雄组与拉卜查日组为整合接触, 同时结合地层接触关系将那益雄组归于上二叠统长兴阶下部。 $1:25$  万温泉兵站幅在该套地层中采有晚二叠世有孔虫化石, 据此将其归为上二叠统吴家坪阶和长兴阶。李勇等(2006)在唐古拉山中段地质调查中亦将那益雄组归为上二叠统。笔者得到玄武岩的锆石 U-Pb 年龄为  $257.2 \pm 2.9$  Ma, 地层年代相当于上二叠统吴家坪阶, 与古生物定年结果相吻合。在前人研究基础上, 结合地层接触关系、古生物定年和岩浆锆石 U-Pb 年龄, 本文将那益雄组限定为晚二叠世地层。

### 4.2 源区性质及构造环境

那益雄组玄武岩轻度亏损 Nb 元素而 Ta、Ti 元素无明显亏损甚至呈弱正异常, 与典型的 OIB 型玄武岩在微量元素图解上有明显区别, 与典型的 Nb-Ta-Ti 重度亏损的岛弧型玄武岩也不完全相同, 表明其并非形成于大洋环境。 $Nb/U$ 、 $Nb/La$ 、 $La/Sm$  等元素比值可以用来判断地壳物质的混染程度

(Taylor and McLennan, 1985; Rudnick and Fountain, 1995)。那益雄组玄武岩的  $Nb/U$  值为  $16.7 \sim 24.4$ , 而 OIB 型玄武岩的  $Nb/U$  值为  $27 \sim 47$ ; 其  $Nb/La$  值为  $0.5 \sim 0.7$ , 略低于大陆地壳平均值(0.7);  $La/Sm$  值为  $2.0 \sim 2.6$ , 变化范围不大, 如果混染了地壳物质  $La/Sm$  值将迅速增高(一般  $>5$ ; Lassiter and Depaolo, 1997)。综上可知玄武质岩浆遭受地壳物质混染不明显, 仅有少量参与, 这与测年样品中存在捕获锆石一致。玄武岩主量元素比值  $CaO/Al_2O_3$ (0.7) 和微量元素比值  $Zr/Ba$ (0.2) 被用来区分地幔岩浆的来源(Ormerod et al., 1988; Turner and Hawkesworth, 1995), 那益雄组玄武岩的  $CaO/Al_2O_3$  值为  $0.64 \sim 1.37$ 、 $Zr/Ba$  值为  $0.22 \sim 1.38$ , 说明玄武质岩浆总体具有软流圈地幔来源的特征。那益雄组玄武岩样品的微量元素整体偏离 OIB 型玄武岩(图 6a、6b), 显示岩浆并非完全源自软流圈, 壳源物质混染微弱表明其可能受到了岩石圈地幔物质的影响。因此, 那益雄组玄武岩是软流圈地幔物质上涌与岩石圈地幔相互作用的产物, 且由于岩浆粘度较小或地壳减薄, 其在快速上涌过程中没有来得及与陆壳发生深度混染。

利用 Nb、V、Zr、Y、 $Zr/Y$  等稳定元素及其比值可以有效区分大陆玄武岩和岛弧玄武岩(Meschke, 1986; 夏林圻等, 2007)。那益雄组玄武岩样品分别落入火山弧玄武岩区和板内玄武岩区(图 6a、6b), 而在图 6c 和 6d 中依然落在大陆玄武岩区, 表明其为大陆板内玄武岩但继承了岩石圈地幔俯冲消减的特征。由于地球化学特征具有多解性, 应结合区域地质背景对其进行进一步约束。前人在区域地质调查的基础上认为晚二叠世火山岩形成于与大陆岛弧相关的构造背景(白云山等, 2004; 牛志军等, 2011), 沱沱河地区晚二叠世石英正长斑岩同样显示具有陆缘俯冲的岛弧特征(张洪瑞等, 2010)。由于前人的研究并没有精确的测年依据, 并且酸性岩显示与俯冲相关的岛弧特征, 显然在时代上略早于那益雄组, 属于裂谷关闭碰撞时期的产物, 这与本文源区继承有该时期俯冲消减的特征相吻合。研究区上二叠统那益雄组与下覆中二叠统九十道班组为平行不整合接触, 见明显的侵蚀面, 底部发育一套石英质底砾岩, 属类磨拉石建造。乌丽地区上二叠统乌丽群也发育一套巨厚层底砾岩, 并以不整合接触关系覆盖于石炭系之上, 而晚二叠世之前的地层均显示为板内裂谷拉张环境, 充分证实晚二叠世是一个构造转换阶段。此外, 在羌塘盆地北侧的可可西里地区, 上二叠

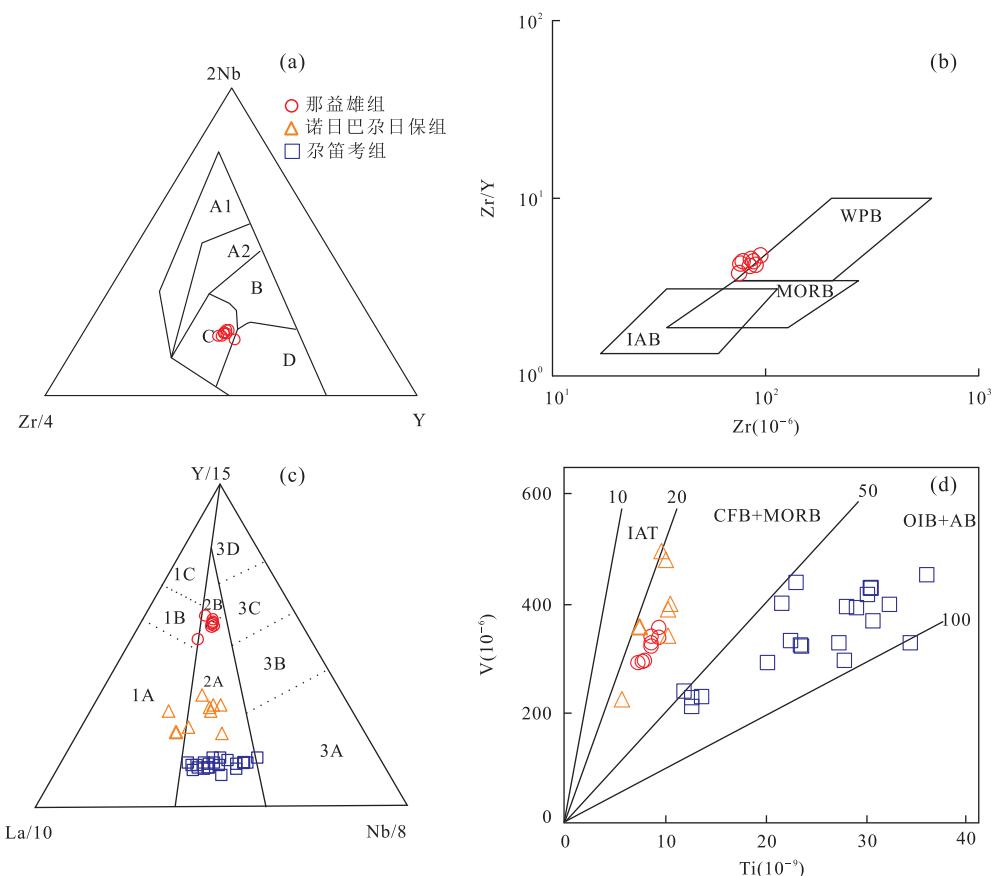


图6 二叠纪玄武岩构造背景判别图解

Fig.6 The discrimination diagrams of Permian basalts

图a据Meschede(1986),图b据Pearce and Norry (1979),图c据Cabanes and Lecolle (1989),图d据Shervais (1982);A1.板内碱性玄武岩,A2.板内碱性玄武岩和板内拉斑玄武岩,B.富集型洋中脊玄武岩,C.板内拉斑玄武岩和火山弧型玄武岩,D.亏损型洋中脊玄武岩和火山弧型玄武岩;1A.钙碱性玄武岩,1B.过渡型,1C.火山弧拉斑玄武岩,2A.大陆玄武岩,2B.弧后盆地玄武岩,3A.大陆裂谷碱性玄武岩,3B.富集型洋中脊玄武岩,3C.富集型洋中脊玄武岩,3D.正常洋中脊玄武岩;WPB.板内玄武岩,MORB.洋中脊玄武岩,IAB.岛弧玄武岩,OIB.洋岛玄武岩,CFB.大陆泛流玄武岩,IAT.岛弧拉斑玄武岩,AB.钙碱性玄武岩

统为一套稳定的碎屑岩建造,底部为石英砂岩和底砾岩,并与下伏石炭系一中二叠统呈角度不整合接触(Bian *et al.*, 2001),表明晚古生代裂谷盆地已由拉张洋盆转化为挤压型大陆边缘.据此笔者推测那益雄组玄武岩属于裂谷或局限洋汇聚拼贴后在北美塘地块南缘伸展背景下形成的板内玄武岩.

#### 4.3 构造意义

晚古生代冈瓦纳超大陆东北缘发生大规模裂解,羌塘地块随之从中裂解出来,在羌塘地块中部形成了一条板内裂谷或局限洋,中央隆起带西部、中部和东部都存在证据,但是关于裂谷的后续演化学者们的认识不同.羌塘地块东部早—晚二叠世地层中均发育玄武质岩石,尤以下二叠统尕笛考组玄武岩在区域上分布最为广泛,前人通过岩石学、地球化学、同位素等综合分析认为其形成于大陆裂谷环境,属于OIB型碱性玄武岩,是地幔柱活动的产物(段

其发等,2006,2010;马丽艳等,2007;李善平等,2008;李莉等,2009;牛志军等,2011).在羌塘地块西部角木茶卡、托和平错等地同样发育早二叠世基性岩墙和玄武岩(李才等,2004;王权等,2006;翟庆国等,2009;Zhai *et al.*, 2013; Xu *et al.*, 2016),其地球化学特征及形成构造背景与羌塘地块东部尕笛考组玄武岩相同.二叠纪玄武岩集中分布于中央隆起带及其南北两侧(图1a),这也充分说明了羌塘盆地中部在早二叠世发生了大规模的大陆板内裂谷活动,其形成机制与晚古生代冈瓦纳大陆东北缘大陆裂解密切相关.中二叠世玄武岩呈夹层状产于中二叠世陆源碎屑和碳酸盐岩地层中,在羌塘地块东部主要产于诺日巴尕日保组中,而在中西部主要分布于龙格组和鲁谷岩组中,其地球化学特征显示存在较多地壳物质的混染,与早二叠世OIB型玄武岩存在一定差别,但同样形成于大陆裂谷环境中(潘术娟,

2011).晚二叠世玄武岩出露极少,而那益雄组玄武岩填补了晚二叠世羌塘地块岩浆活动的空白,并显示了裂谷关闭后局部伸展的特征。本文结合那益雄组和羌塘东部早—中二叠世玄武岩数据,通过稀土和微量元素标准化图解对裂谷演化的不同阶段进行直观清晰的分析对比,排除不稳定元素 Rb、Sr、K 的干扰,早二叠世玄武岩与 OIB 型玄武岩配分模式完全一致(图 5),表明羌塘地块东部早二叠世确实存在地幔柱型的大陆裂谷活动;而中二叠世玄武岩已经与 OIB 型玄武岩存在不同,表现出 Nb 或 Ta 元素的轻度亏损(图 5),表明此时依然处于板内裂谷环境,但促使裂谷拉张的能量已经得到一定程度的释放,软流圈地幔岩浆上涌速度减慢,因此混染了较多大陆地壳物质;中二叠世晚期九十道班组为一套稳定的浅水碳酸盐台地沉积,代表了火山活动的停止,此时裂谷已停止扩张甚至可能开始关闭。晚二叠世玄武岩则与 OIB 型玄武岩明显不同,表现出较为复杂的地球化学特征,表明羌塘地块东部已经由板内裂谷拉张阶段进入拼贴、关闭阶段。早二叠世—晚二叠世玄武岩呈现由 OIB 型大陆裂谷玄武岩逐渐向火山弧型玄武岩过渡的演化趋势(图 6c、6d)。

尕笛考组主要以生物碎屑泥晶灰岩与中—细粒岩屑长石英砂岩不等厚互层为特点,夹大量火山岩,含少量深水浮游生物,说明其沉积环境为较深水的混积陆棚环境,由于周边频繁的火山活动伴随沉积了大量的火山岩碎屑,显示裂谷开启的特征;诺日巴尕日保组以砾岩、岩屑长石砂岩、灰岩夹多层玄武岩为特征,被划分为三角洲、深水碳酸盐岩、海底扇和火山喷溢 4 种沉积相,显示了火山喷发→沉积间歇的韵律性,且发育多个向上变细的沉积旋回,整体

显示为裂谷演化的沉积特征(李勇等,2006)。早—中二叠世岩屑砂岩的地球化学特征表明源区构造背景以活动陆缘为主,另有少量大陆岛弧和被动陆缘,显示出拉张背景下以陆壳为基底的裂谷盆地物源的多样化;该时期硅质岩的  $MnO/TiO_2$  比值也接近大陆坡和陆缘海沉积比值,表明在沉积过程中受到陆源物质影响,属裂谷沉积环境;碳酸盐岩的碳同位素组成负偏明显,原因是火山活动导致  $CO_2$  和  $CH_4$  释放到大气中(牛志军等,2011;宋海军和童金南,2016;叶茜和江海水,2016);以上沉积特征显示裂谷由开启到演化阶段的火山喷发和间歇沉积,是典型的裂谷沉积环境。据 1:25 万曲柔尕卡幅和温泉兵站幅区调报告,上二叠统那益雄组砂岩碎屑成分显示其物源区构造背景为岛弧和再旋回造山带,这意味着晚二叠世裂谷已经进入关闭和碰撞阶段;那益雄组与下伏中二叠统九十道班组为平行不整合接触,乌丽群底部沉积了一套巨厚层的类磨拉石砾岩,该套砾岩代表了研究区上二叠统最底部岩层,是对裂谷关闭的沉积响应;综上所述,晚二叠世早期南北羌塘已经拼贴甚至出现碰撞造山,仅有少量的那益雄组火山岩出露于中央隆起带东段北缘(图 7),说明裂谷(局限洋)关闭的极向是由南向北,并且是缓慢的拼贴。那益雄组玄武岩证实羌塘地块板内裂谷在早二叠世打开,中二叠世停止扩张,晚二叠世拼贴、关闭,为羌塘地块二叠纪板内裂谷的完整演化提供了非常重要的约束。

## 5 结论

(1) 羌塘地块中央隆起带东段北缘那益雄组玄

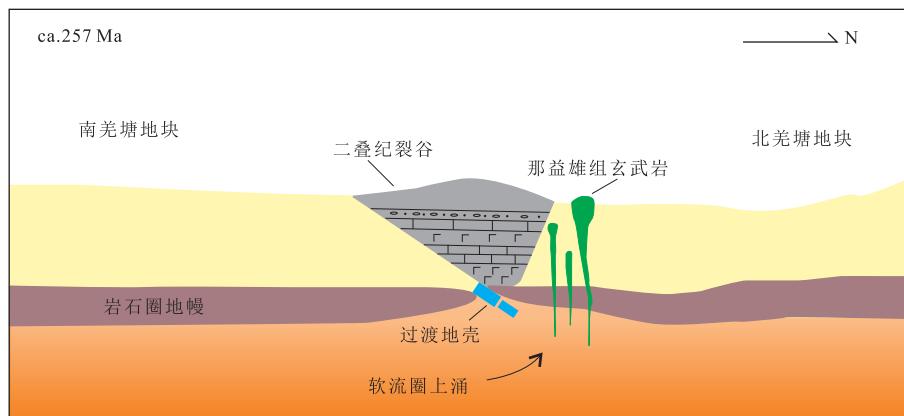


图 7 那益雄组玄武岩形成模式示意图

Fig.7 Simplified formation model of the Nayixiong Formation basalts

武岩的锆石 U-Pb 年龄为  $257.2 \pm 2.9$  Ma, 与古生物定年结果一致, 表明那益雄组形成时代为晚二叠世。

(2) 那益雄组玄武岩样品富集 Rb、Sr、K 等大离子亲石元素而轻微亏损 Nb 元素, 显示其为继承有俯冲消减特征的大陆拉斑玄武岩, 形成于裂谷关闭碰撞后的伸展背景。

(3) 羌塘盆地东部在早二叠世形成初始裂谷, 中二叠世晚期停止扩张并开始关闭, 晚二叠世南北羌塘地块拼贴碰撞、裂谷(局限洋)关闭。

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