



# 浙西开化地区新元古代( $\sim 828$ Ma)弧后盆地扩张—— 来自类复理石和辉绿岩墙的年代学和地球化学证据

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**摘要:**浙西开化地区处于江南造山带东段,新元古代骆家门组类复理石建造沿苏庄—石柱断裂两侧分布,南东侧解元岭地区侵入有一组辉绿岩墙群,北西侧杨岭地区发现沉凝灰岩夹层。定年结果显示,杨岭地区沉凝灰岩 LA-ICP-MS 锆石 U-Pb 年龄为  $(830.9 \pm 4.9)$  Ma, 解元岭辉绿岩 SHRIMP 锆石 U-Pb 年龄数据限定其成岩年龄下限为  $(828.2 \pm 8.7)$  Ma。辉绿岩以高  $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$ (15.82%~17.09%),低  $\text{TiO}_2$ (0.64%~1.37%),贫  $\text{K}_2\text{O}$ (0.01%~0.04%)为特征,具有平坦的稀土配分型式,  $(\text{La/Yb})_{\text{N}}=1.02 \sim 1.78$ ,  $(\text{Ce/Yb})_{\text{N}}=0.93 \sim 1.72$ ,与 MORB 和 BABB 类似,而大离子亲石元素 Sr、Ba、Th、Pb 的富集,  $\text{Nb/U}=11.67 \sim 28.17$ ,  $\text{La/Nb}=1.21 \sim 2.02$ ,  $\text{Th/Ta}=1.79 \sim 2.86$ ,则表明岩石形成过程中遭受了弱的地壳物质的混染,显示其更可能是古华南洋向北西扬子陆块俯冲消减诱发弧后小洋盆扩张的产物,同时暗示双溪坞弧可能系裂离弧,更进一步表明华夏陆块与扬子陆块在新元古代( $\sim 828$  Ma 或更晚)尚未完成碰撞拼贴。

**关键词:**辉绿岩墙;类复理石;锆石 U-Pb 年龄;地球化学;新元古代;浙西;岩石学。

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## Neoproterozoic ( $\sim 828$ Ma) Expansion of Back-Arc Basin: Implications from Geochronology and Geochemistry of the Diabase and Flyschoids in Kaihua Area, Western Zhejiang

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**Abstract:** As a record of the process for expansion of the back-arc basin, the Xieyuanling diabase dyke swarms and the Yangling tuffs found interlayer in the flyschoids of Luojiamen Formation along the two sides of the Suzhuang-Shizhu fault in Kaihua area, western Zhejiang, and which is the eastern segment of Jiangnan orogeny. The U-Pb dating of zircon yields a lower limit age of  $828.2 \pm 8.7$  Ma for the Xieyuanling diabase, and another age of  $830.9 \pm 4.9$  Ma for the Yangling tuffs. Geochemical analysis indicates that the diabases have high  $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$  (15.82%~17.09%), low  $\text{TiO}_2$  (0.64%~1.37%) and poor  $\text{K}_2\text{O}$  (0.01%~0.04%). In the chondrite- and primitive mantle-normalized trace element diagram, all diabase samples show flat patterns, with  $(\text{La/Yb})_{\text{N}}=1.02 \sim 1.78$  and  $(\text{Ce/Yb})_{\text{N}}=0.93 \sim 1.72$ , shows the similar characteristics of MORB or BABB. And they also enriched in Sr, Ba, Th and Pb, with  $\text{Nb/U}=11.67 \sim 28.17$ ,  $\text{La/Nb}=1.21 \sim 2.02$ ,  $\text{Th/Ta}=1.79 \sim 2.86$ , that indicate the formation process of diabase must have been contaminated by weak crustal materials. Therefore, a spreading of back-arc basin occurred with the paleo-South-China plate northwestwardly subducted in Neoproterozoic, it suggested the Shuangxiwu island arc rifted from the Yangtze block simultaneously, and the Yangtze block had not collided with the Cathaysia block at least at ca. 828 Ma or later.

**Key words:** diabase dike swarm; flyschoid; U-Pb dating of zircon; geochemistry; Neoproterozoic; western Zhejiang; petrology.

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自 Guo *et al.*(1989) 提出江南岛弧雪峰期造山带以来, 华南新元古代的大地构造演化一直存在两种观点:(1) 华南陆块形成于四堡期(0.9 Ga)华夏—扬子块体的拼合, 随后的大规模板内裂谷岩浆作用与 Rodinia 超大陆的聚合和裂解密切相关(王剑等, 2001; Li, 2003; Wang and Li, 2003; Li, W.X. *et al.*, 2008, 2010; Li, X.H. *et al.*, 2008, 2009, 2010; Li, Z.X. *et al.*, 2008; 李献华等, 2008, 2012; 夏林圻等, 2009); (2) 华南陆块可能位于 Rodinia 超大陆的边缘或者不是超大陆的一部分, 在扬子东南缘存在岩浆弧(Ye *et al.*, 2007; Chen *et al.*, 2009; Zhou *et al.*, 2009; 刘树文等, 2013), 其造山作用可能持续到 0.82 Ga 或更晚, 即此时华夏陆块与扬子陆块之间尚未完全闭合(Zhou *et al.*, 2009; Wang *et al.*, 2012; 姜杨等, 2014, 2015; Lin *et al.*, 2016; 王存智等, 2016; 戴维等, 2017; 王孝磊等, 2017; Zhang *et al.*, 2017).

近年, 笔者在浙西开化地区对新元古代类复理石建造和解元岭辉绿岩墙群进行了野外实地调查, 通过岩石地球化学和同位素年代学等方面的研究, 获取杨岭地区类复理石所夹沉凝灰岩的锆石 U-Pb 年龄为  $830.9 \pm 4.9$  Ma, 与赣东北双桥山群、皖南溪口群和浙江骆家门组为同期弧后盆地沉积; 而解元岭辉绿岩的形成不早于  $828.2 \pm 8.7$  Ma, 具有 MORB 或 BABB 的地球化学特征, 同时富集 Sr、Ba 和 Pb, 可能是弧后盆地扩张的产物。两者情况的高度耦合表明在古华南洋向北西俯冲消减过程中, 即 828 Ma 左右, 本区仍为弧后盆地的拉张环境, 指示此时华夏陆块与扬子陆块尚未完全碰撞闭合, 对探讨江南造山带新元古代构造演化具有重要意义。

## 1 地质概况

浙江开化地区新元古代的碎屑岩—火山岩系是江南造山带北东段(苏庄古岛弧)的重要组成, 也是揭示新元古代造山过程的重要窗口(图1). 该套地层南东侧以下庄—霞山断裂为界, 逆冲推覆于早古生代地层之上(图2).

新元古代强变形、浅变质的碎屑岩—火山岩系由早期类复理石建造和晚期火山岩建造组成, 前者由砂岩、粉砂岩、泥质粉砂岩构成, 呈北东向平行的两个条带状分布于苏庄—石柱断裂两侧, 局部受构造影响变形强烈(图3a). 南东侧解元岭—油溪地区沉积地层发育交错层理、平行层理和槽模沟模等沉积

构造(图3b), 为深水浊流沉积, 区域上与建德、富阳骆家门组和浦江陈塘坞组类复理石沉积特征相似。北西侧杨岭地区的泥质粉砂岩、粉砂岩和石英砂岩组合也与区域骆家门组上部岩性组合一致, 其间夹有厚为 40~50 cm 的浅灰黄色沉凝灰岩层(图3c).

解元岭—油溪地区辉绿岩以脉岩群方式沿北东东  $60^\circ \sim 75^\circ$  走向侵入于新元古代类复理石建造, 脉岩局部受构造挤压应力作用发生强烈变形, 单脉宽度为 8~10 m, 最宽者可达 100 m. 据区域地质调查资料显示, 杨岭北侧大龙一带沉积岩系中有辉绿岩侵入. 辉绿岩呈灰绿色, 辉绿结构, 块状构造, 弱定向片理化构造发育, 主要成分为斜长石(10%~30%), 辉石(15%~45%), 局部可见大的辉石颗粒中包含细小斜长石. 岩石局部蚀变严重, 多呈绿泥石化, 局部呈绿帘石化和绢云母化蚀变(图3d).

## 2 样品采集与测试

笔者对解元岭地区辉绿岩进行了岩石地球化学分析测试, 同时对解元岭辉绿岩、杨岭沉凝灰岩分别进行了 SHRIMP 和 LA-ICP-MS 锆石 U-Pb 年龄测定. 用于岩石地球化学分析和挑选锆石单矿物进行锆石 U-Pb 同位素定年的岩石样品均采自地表新鲜露头.

全岩主量、微量元素在中国地质大学(武汉)地质过程与矿产资源国家重点实验室完成. 主量元素含量利用原子吸收分光光度计日立 ZA3000 和紫外分光光度计 TU-1901 测试; 微量元素含量利用 Agilent 7500a ICP-MS 分析, 样品处理过程、分析精密度和准确度参见 Liu *et al.*(2008).

锆石分选均在廊坊市诚信地质服务有限公司完成. 解元岭辉绿岩锆石 U-Pb 年龄测试之前, 在北京离子探针中心按常规方法分选出晶形完好、无裂纹和包体少的锆石与标准锆石样品(91500)一起制靶, 并对待测样品进行透射光、反射光和阴极发光分析, 选定所测锆石微区分析靶位. 锆石 SHRIMP U-Pb 年龄分析采用宋彪等(2002)和简平等(2003)所报道的实验流程在北京离子探针中心的 SHRIMPII 上完成, 对测定结果用 SHRIMP 定年标准物质对 U、Th 和 Pb 含量及年龄作了校正. 普通铅根据实测 $^{204}\text{Pb}$  校正. 杨岭沉凝灰岩锆石阴极发光显微照相、透射光及反射光照相在武汉上谱分析科技有限责任公司完成. 锆石微量元素含量、U-Pb 同位素定年在中国地质大学(武汉)地地质过程与矿产资源国家重点实验室利用

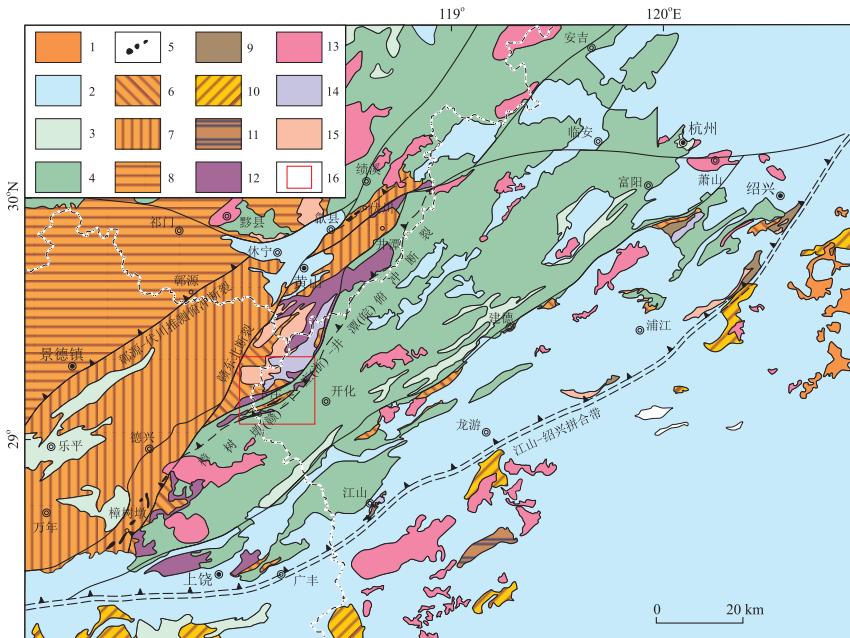


图 1 江南造山带东段地质简图

Fig.1 Simplified geological map for eastern segment of Jiangnan orogeny

1. 新生界; 2. 中生界; 3. 石炭系—二叠系; 4. 南华系—志留系; 5. 新元古代超基性岩块; 6. 骆家门组; 7. 溪口岩群; 8. 双桥山岩群; 9. 双溪坞岩群; 10. 陈蔡及龙泉岩群; 11. 八都岩群; 12. 新元古代火山岩; 13. 中生代侵入岩; 14. 新元古代晚期花岗岩; 15. 新元古代早期花岗岩; 16. 研究区位置

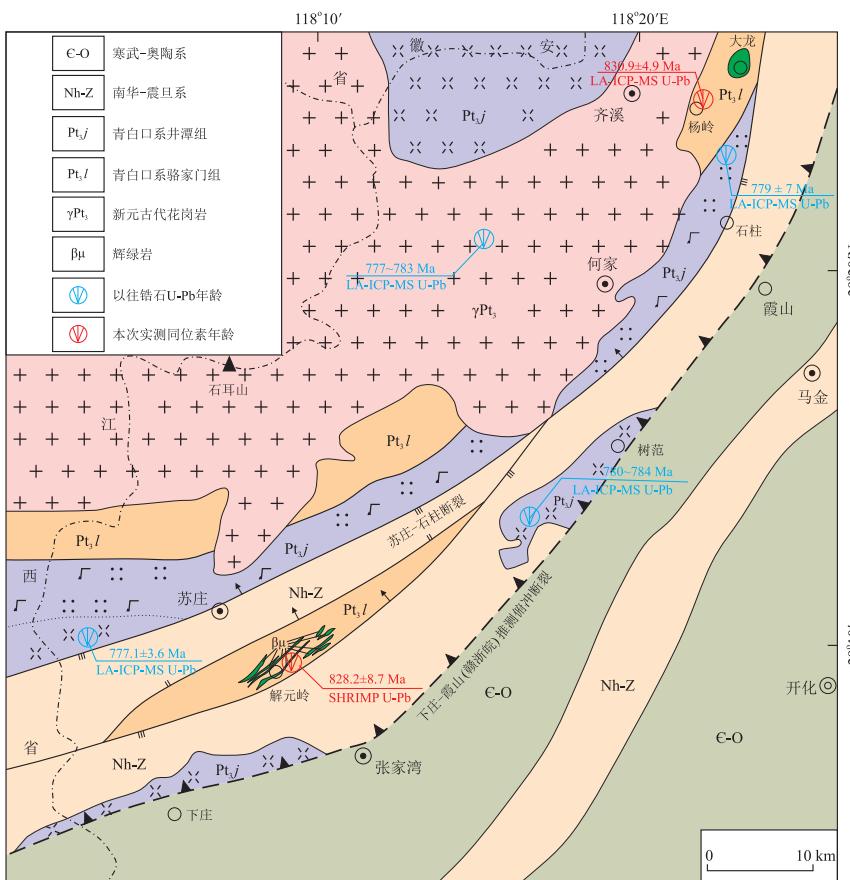


图 2 浙西开化地区地质简图

Fig.2 Simplified geological map in Kaihua area, western Zhejiang

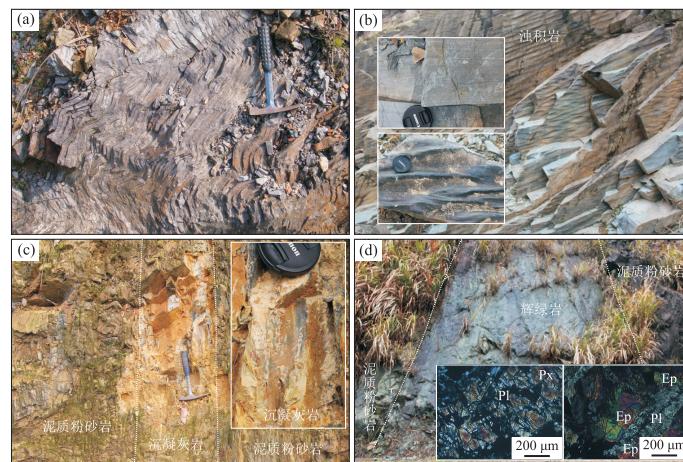


图 3 开化地区新元古代类复理石、沉淀灰岩和辉绿岩地质特征

Fig.3 Geological characteristics of the Neoproterozoic flyschoids, sedimentary tuffs and diabase dyke swarms in Kaihua area, western Zhejiang

Ep. 绿帘石; Pl. 斜长石; Px. 辉石

LA-ICP-MS 同时分析完成, 激光剥蚀系统为 GeoLas 2005, ICP-MS 为 Agilent 7500a, 详细的仪器操作条件和数据处理方参见 Liu *et al.*(2009).

### 3 测试结果

#### 3.1 锆石 U-Pb 年龄

表1和表2分别列出了浙西开化地区解元岭辉绿岩(XYL01)锆石的 SHRIMP U-Pb 和杨岭沉凝灰

岩(YL01)锆石的 LA-ICP-MS U-Pb 年龄测定数据, 图4为被测锆石的阴极发光(CL)图像、测定点位和相应的 $^{206}\text{Pb}/^{238}\text{U}$ 视年龄。所测锆石均呈半透明短柱状, 自形一半自形晶, 长为 100~200  $\mu\text{m}$ , 长宽比约为 2:1。锆石晶体柱面平直, 环带结构清晰, 为典型岩浆结晶锆石。

分析表明, 解元岭辉绿岩(XYL01)锆石具清晰的环带结构, 可能为捕获的花岗质岩浆锆石。其 30 个

表 1 解元岭辉绿岩锆石的 SHRIMP U-Pb 年龄测定结果

Table 1 SHRIMP U-Pb dating results of zircons for the Xieyuanling diabase

点号	$\text{U}(10^{-6})$	$\text{Th}(10^{-6})$	$^{232}\text{Th}/^{238}\text{U}$	$^{207}\text{Pb}^*/^{206}\text{Pb}^*$	±(%)	$^{207}\text{Pb}^*/^{235}\text{U}$	±(%)	$^{206}\text{Pb}^*/^{238}\text{U}$	±(%)	$^{207}\text{Pb}/^{206}\text{Pb}(\text{Ma})$	$1\sigma$	$^{206}\text{Pb}/^{238}\text{U}(\text{Ma})$	$1\sigma$
XYL01-1.1	52	33	0.65	0.065 5	2.8	1.215	3.6	0.134 5	2.2	846	58	815	17
XYL01-2.1	205	161	0.81	0.065 5	1.4	1.327	4.2	0.146 9	4.0	806	39	884	33
XYL01-3.1	21	17	0.83	0.059 8	5.3	1.051	6.0	0.127 5	2.7	630	256	774	21
XYL01-4.1	193	134	0.72	0.067 6	1.7	1.167	3.5	0.125 2	3.1	828	39	759	22
XYL01-5.1	383	10	0.03	0.056 4	1.7	0.557	2.5	0.071 7	1.9	544	52	447	8.2
XYL01-6.1	249	107	0.44	0.069 9	1.3	1.494	2.3	0.155 0	1.9	958	26	930	17
XYL01-7.1	193	173	0.93	0.063 7	1.6	1.128	2.6	0.128 5	2.0	864	31	783	15
XYL01-8.1	300	233	0.80	0.162 4	0.48	10.57	2.0	0.471 9	1.9	2 508	8	2 500	39
XYL01-9.1	352	312	0.92	0.063 6	1.2	1.192	2.2	0.135 9	1.9	855	28	825	15
XYL01-10.1	156	94	0.62	0.064 0	1.8	1.228	2.7	0.139 2	2.0	847	50	843	16
XYL01-11.1	34	29	0.88	0.065 0	3.9	1.275	4.7	0.142 2	2.5	888	76	861	20
XYL01-12.1	191	590	3.19	0.068 2	1.4	1.284	2.4	0.136 6	2.0	950	46	828	15
XYL01-13.1	99	84	0.88	0.121 9	1.2	6.060	2.4	0.360 3	2.1	2 054	20	1 995	36
XYL01-14.1	347	223	0.67	0.065 1	1.1	1.214	2.4	0.135 3	2.1	809	27	819	16
XYL01-15.1	147	81	0.57	0.068 0	1.8	1.308	2.7	0.139 6	2.1	868	58	842	17
XYL01-16.1	53	31	0.61	0.066 9	7.5	1.250	7.9	0.135 5	2.3	1 267	116	835	18
XYL01-17.1	261	164	0.65	0.064 7	1.3	1.228	2.3	0.137 7	1.9	891	35	836	15
XYL01-18.1	415	299	0.74	0.154 2	0.4	9.770	1.9	0.459 7	1.9	2 441	7	2 451	38
XYL01-19.1	72	37	0.54	0.068 3	2.3	1.250	3.2	0.132 8	2.2	876	49	804	17
XYL01-20.1	97	189	2.01	0.058 2	2.5	0.993	3.2	0.123 7	2.1	637	87	754	15
XYL01-21.1	118	69	0.61	0.066 1	1.9	1.258	2.8	0.137 9	2.0	879	48	835	16
XYL01-22.1	246	232	0.98	0.067 7	1.3	1.172	2.5	0.125 6	2.1	850	27	762	15
XYL01-23.1	79	50	0.66	0.064 3	2.3	1.155	3.1	0.130 3	2.1	872	52	793	16
XYL01-24.1	208	287	1.43	0.064 8	1.5	1.214	2.4	0.135 8	1.9	891	28	825	15
XYL01-25.1	337	300	0.92	0.159 9	0.4	10.04	1.9	0.455 2	1.9	2 508	7	2 433	38
XYL01-26.1	49	46	0.97	0.098 9	1.6	4.16	2.7	0.305 4	2.2	1 709	38	1 729	33
XYL01-27.1	264	253	0.99	0.063 3	1.3	1.205	2.3	0.138 0	1.9	852	25	837	15
XYL01-28.1	317	411	1.34	0.061 5	1.1	1.245	6.7	0.146 9	6.6	895	21	891	55
XYL01-29.1	576	300	0.54	0.159 6	0.35	10.42	1.9	0.473 2	1.8	2 464	6	2 501	38
XYL01-30.1	322	66	0.21	0.163 4	0.45	9.19	1.9	0.408 0	1.9	2 448	8	2 195	35

表 2 杨岭沉凝灰岩锆石的 LA-ICP-MS U-Pb 年龄测定结果  
Table 2 LA-ICP-MS U-Pb dating results of zircons for the Yangling sedimentary tuff

点号	Th	U	Th/U	$^{207}\text{Pb}/^{206}\text{Pb}$	1σ	$^{207}\text{Pb}/^{235}\text{U}$	1σ	$^{206}\text{Pb}/^{238}\text{U}$	1σ	$^{207}\text{Pb}/^{235}\text{U}(\text{Ma})$	1σ	$^{206}\text{Pb}/^{238}\text{U}(\text{Ma})$	1σ
YL01-1.1	525	807	0.65	0.070 2	0.003 8	1.304 6	0.067 2	0.134 7	0.001 6	848	30	815	9
YL01-2.1	648	2200	0.29	0.065 4	0.001 6	1.058 0	0.027 6	0.116 3	0.001 2	733	14	709	7
YL01-3.1	1763	2344	0.75	0.068 2	0.002 1	1.305 3	0.039 3	0.137 6	0.001 3	848	17	831	7
YL01-4.1	2291	1223	1.87	0.066 4	0.003 5	1.215 6	0.061 6	0.131 9	0.001 7	808	28	798	10
YL01-5.1	3595	4101	0.88	0.066 6	0.001 6	1.260 4	0.030 5	0.135 9	0.001 2	828	14	822	7
YL01-6.1	723	819	0.88	0.069 0	0.004 5	1.348 3	0.078 1	0.140 6	0.003 3	867	34	848	19
YL01-7.1	450	805	0.56	0.069 5	0.002 2	1.279 8	0.065 4	0.138 6	0.002 7	837	29	837	15
YL01-8.1	918	1151	0.80	0.067 2	0.002 1	1.291 2	0.039 3	0.138 3	0.001 6	842	17	835	9
YL01-9.1	395	1261	0.31	0.071 4	0.002 4	1.366 5	0.047 7	0.137 8	0.001 5	875	20	832	9
YL01-10.1	389	952	0.41	0.068 5	0.003 8	1.309 2	0.069 3	0.137 9	0.002 0	850	31	833	11
YL01-11.1	453	1117	0.41	0.268 5	0.004 8	19.795 8	0.365 0	0.529 7	0.004 4	3 081	18	2 740	18
YL01-12.1	413	578	0.71	0.071 3	0.002 9	1.370 5	0.050 0	0.139 9	0.001 7	876	21	844	10
YL01-13.1	1996	1872	1.07	0.071 3	0.002 5	1.362 1	0.046 3	0.137 7	0.001 4	873	20	831	8
YL01-14.1	133	167	0.80	0.065 3	0.004 4	1.229 5	0.086 1	0.136 8	0.002 2	814	39	827	13
YL01-15.1	598	405	1.48	0.128 9	0.003 1	6.709 4	0.163 4	0.375 1	0.003 9	2 074	22	2 053	19
YL01-16.1	281	509	0.55	0.069 6	0.009 4	1.321 4	0.163 9	0.137 8	0.004 8	855	72	832	27
YL01-17.1	389	817	0.48	0.064 6	0.003 5	1.140 2	0.060 5	0.127 8	0.001 9	773	29	775	11
YL01-18.1	501	594	0.84	0.065 4	0.001 8	1.243 1	0.032 1	0.137 2	0.001 3	820	15	829	8
YL01-19.1	262	525	0.50	0.066 9	0.001 9	1.290 4	0.038 5	0.139 0	0.001 8	841	17	839	10
YL01-20.1	1307	960	1.36	0.069 6	0.003 1	1.336 8	0.057 6	0.138 6	0.001 8	862	25	837	10

注: Th 单位  $10^{-6}$ ; U 单位  $10^{-6}$ .

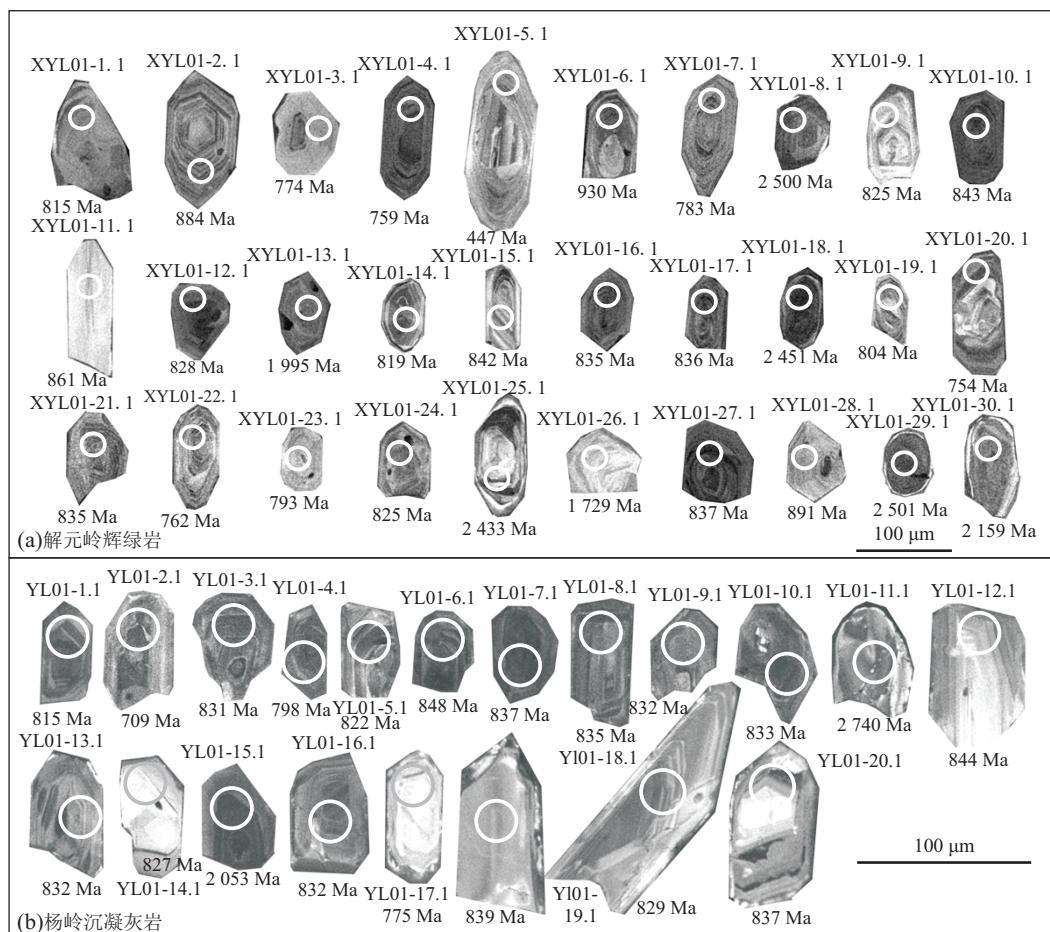


图 4 解元岭辉绿岩和杨岭沉凝灰岩锆石的阴极发光图像及分析点位和  $^{206}\text{Pb}/^{238}\text{U}$  年龄

Fig.4 CL photomicrographs, measured points and age data ( $^{206}\text{Pb}/^{238}\text{U}$ ) of zircons for the Xieyuanling diabase and Yangling tuff

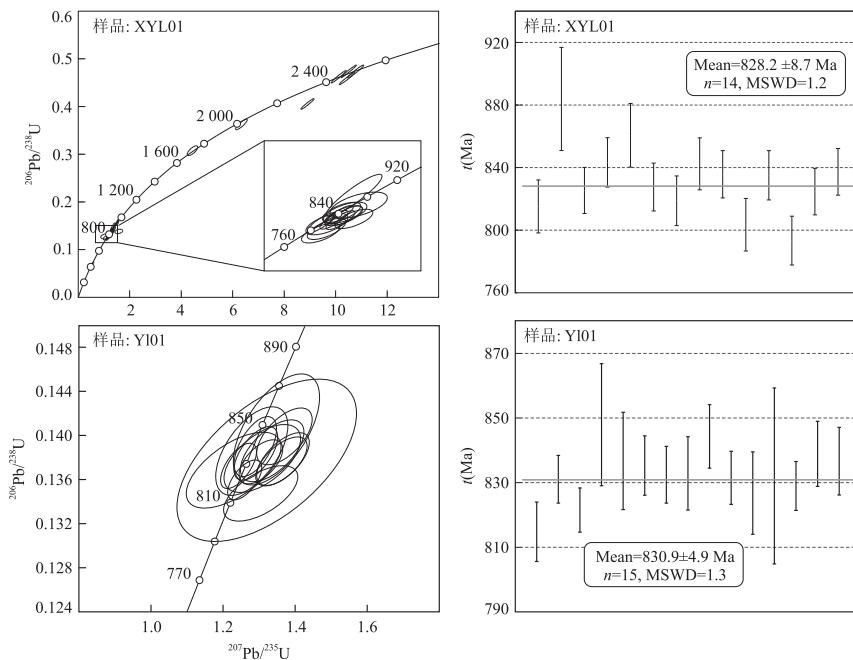


图 5 解元岭辉绿岩和杨岭沉凝灰岩锆石 U-Pb 年龄谐和图和加权平均年龄

Fig.5  $^{207}\text{Pb}/^{235}\text{U}$  vs.  $^{206}\text{Pb}/^{238}\text{U}$  concordia ages and average model ages of zircons for the Xieyuanling diabase and Yangling tuff

测点 U 含量为  $34 \times 10^{-6} \sim 576 \times 10^{-6}$ , Th 为  $10 \times 10^{-6} \sim 590 \times 10^{-6}$ , Th/U 为  $0.03 \sim 3.19$ , 在  $^{207}\text{Pb}/^{235}\text{U}$ - $^{206}\text{Pb}/^{238}\text{U}$  年龄谐和图上 (图5), 大多数测点落在谐和线上, 并清晰给出 3 组年龄区间 (表1). 第一组年龄区间集中于  $2\,433 \sim 2\,501$  Ma, 第二组年龄区间散布于  $1\,729 \sim 2\,195$  Ma, 第三组年龄区间为峰值区间, 集中分布于  $754 \sim 890$  Ma, 其中 14 个点加权平均年龄为  $828.2 \pm 8.7$  Ma(MSWD=1.2), 表明辉绿岩形成时间应不早于 828 Ma. 此外, XYL5.1 测点数据谐和度较差, 给出的年龄 (447.2 Ma) 不能代表成岩年龄.

杨岭沉凝灰岩 (YL01) 锆石的 20 个测点 U 含量为  $167 \times 10^{-6} \sim 4\,101 \times 10^{-6}$ , Th 为  $133 \times 10^{-6} \sim 3\,595 \times 10^{-6}$ , Th/U 多集中于  $0.41 \sim 1.87$ , 其中 YL01-2.1, 14.1, 17.1 测点可能存在 Pb 丢失, 数据谐和度较差, 给出相对年轻的年龄; YL01-11.1, 15.1 的年龄数据为 2 740 Ma 和 2 053 Ma, 为继承锆石, 其余 15 个测点均落在谐和线上 (图5), 其  $^{206}\text{Pb}/^{238}\text{U}$  加权平均年龄为  $830.9 \pm 4.9$  Ma(MSWD=1.3), 表明沉凝灰岩成岩年龄为 831 Ma 左右.

### 3.2 地球化学特征

开化解元岭和大龙地区辉绿岩的岩石地球化学成分见表3.

**3.2.1 主量元素** 解元岭地区辉绿岩 (XYL01~10) 与大龙地区辉绿岩 (DL\*) 主量元素特征基本相同.  $\text{SiO}_2$  含量介于  $42.02\% \sim 47.49\%$ , 平均值为  $45.24\%$ .

$\text{TiO}_2$  为  $0.64\% \sim 1.37\%$ , 平均值为  $0.98\%$ ;  $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$  为  $15.82\% \sim 17.09\%$ , 平均值为  $16.50\%$ .  $\text{MgO}$  含量为  $6.97\% \sim 9.97\%$ , 平均值为  $8.33\%$ ,  $\text{Mg}^\#$  值为  $50.71 \sim 62.77$ , 平均值为  $59.34$ , 接近于原始岩浆的参考值 (68~75), 表明其可能遭受了地壳物质的混染.  $\text{Na}_2\text{O}$  为  $1.31\% \sim 4.39\%$ , 平均值为  $2.90\%$ ;  $\text{K}_2\text{O}$  为  $0.01\% \sim 0.04\%$ , 平均值为  $0.02\%$ ;  $\text{P}_2\text{O}_5$  为  $0.06\% \sim 0.13\%$ , 平均值为  $0.10\%$ . 在图6a 和 6b 上, 样品均落在安山玄武岩与亚碱性玄武岩区域. 总的来看, 辉绿岩与 BABB 较为接近 (杨婧等, 2016), 但表现出相对高铝和低钛贫钾的特征.

**3.2.2 稀土元素** 在稀土元素组成方面, 所有辉绿岩稀土总量 ( $\Sigma\text{REE}$ ) 为  $27.62 \times 10^{-6} \sim 51.25 \times 10^{-6}$ , 平均为  $37.45 \times 10^{-6}$ , 与 N-MORB 和 BABB 稀土总量相仿; 轻重稀土比值 (LREE/HREE) 为  $1.68 \sim 2.44$ ,  $(\text{La/Yb})_N = 1.02 \sim 1.78$ ,  $(\text{Ce/Yb})_N = 0.93 \sim 1.72$ , 表明轻重稀土分异不明显;  $(\text{La/Sm})_N = 1.00 \sim 1.48$ ,  $(\text{Gd/Yb})_N$  为  $0.78 \sim 1.35$ , 说明轻稀土元素之间及重稀土元素之间分馏均较弱; 样品 Eu 含量多数呈现正异常, 少量为负异常,  $\delta\text{Eu}$  为  $0.93 \sim 1.66$ , 平均为  $1.17$ , 可能是斜长石分异或堆晶程度的不同所致. 在稀土元素球粒陨石标准化配分图上 (图7a), 辉绿岩样品均表现为同源岩浆平行分布的平坦的分配型式, 类似于 MORB 和 BABB 的特征 (杨婧等, 2016; 王金荣等, 2017).

**3.2.3 微量元素** 辉绿岩  $Ce/Zr=0.15\sim0.19$ ,  $Zr/Nb=20.5\sim32.4$ ,  $Y/Nb=5.66\sim10.72$ ,  $Th/Yb=0.11\sim0.32$ ,  $Zr/Y=2.60\sim3.75$ , 均介于 N-MORB 和 E-MORB 相应值之间, 也与 BABB 相接近; 而  $La/Nb=1.21\sim2.02$ ,  $La/Ta=17.26\sim33.43$ ,  $Th/Ta=1.79\sim2.86$ , 又明显高于 MORB 相应值, 更接近于 BABB(杨婧等, 2016; 王金荣等, 2017)。在微量

元素原始地幔标准化蛛网图上(图7b), 辉绿岩不相容元素均表现为平坦的分布型式, 反映了 MORB 的特性, 但大离子亲石元素 Sr、Ba、Pb 的明显富集以及高场强元素 Ti 的弱亏损, 说明辉绿岩在岩浆形成过程中可能遭受了地壳物质的轻微混染, 凸显类似 BABB 的地球化学特征。

表 3 辉绿岩主量元素(%)和微量元素( $10^{-6}$ )组成  
Table 3 Major elements(%) and trace elements( $10^{-6}$ ) compositions for the Xieyuanling diabases

样品	解元岭辉绿岩										DL*	平均值		
	XYL01	XYL02	XYL03	XYL04	XYL05	XYL06	XYL07	XYL08	XYL09	XYL10		N-MORB	E-MORB	BABB
SiO <sub>2</sub>	47.49	45.48	45.33	45.78	44.84	44.98	45.15	46.50	44.77	42.02	45.30	50.30	50.04	50.80
TiO <sub>2</sub>	0.76	1.05	0.99	1.01	1.03	0.94	0.99	1.02	1.02	1.37	0.64	1.47	1.56	1.26
Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	17.09	16.22	16.52	16.49	16.54	16.52	16.67	16.65	15.82	16.15	16.81	14.85	15.18	15.83
Fe <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> <sup>T</sup>	11.8	11.12	10.69	10.45	11.74	10.46	11.02	9.87	12.73	13.55	11.83	11.23	10.64	10.39
MnO	0.24	0.17	0.17	0.16	0.18	0.16	0.17	0.15	0.19	0.21	0.19	0.18	0.17	0.17
MgO	8.16	7.68	8.94	8.36	9.20	7.95	8.79	7.22	8.36	6.97	9.97	7.6	7.44	6.75
CaO	2.37	10.4	9.6	11.16	8.82	11.40	9.74	13.50	9.87	8.71	8.61	11.48	11.24	11.32
Na <sub>2</sub> O	4.39	2.99	2.91	2.39	2.85	2.48	2.68	1.31	2.83	3.74	3.28	2.65	2.61	2.68
K <sub>2</sub> O	0.04	0.02	0.04	0.02	0.03	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.11	0.37	0.27
P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub>	0.06	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.11	0.08	0.13	0.10	0.14	0.21	0.14
LOI	7.44	4.62	4.52	3.74	4.12	4.75	4.32	3.24	3.88	6.16	3.20	-	-	-
Total	99.84	99.85	99.80	99.65	99.45	99.76	99.65	99.58	99.03	99.94	-	-	-	-
Mg <sup>#</sup>	58.04	58.01	62.59	61.54	61.05	60.32	61.47	59.40	56.78	50.71	62.77	-	-	-
Ba	110	99	148	68	78	79	97	40	138	128	68	13.63	86.69	61.91
Rb	0.55	0.21	0.40	2.86	0.45	0.38	0.55	0.48	0.54	0.68	-	1.33	7.52	6.02
Sr	135	147	159	279	156	221	139	223	310	269	160	111.86	186.91	192
Y	15.2	21.2	16.5	17.8	16.3	16.4	17	18.2	18.7	25.3	15.0	32.25	27.88	25.82
Zr	46.0	64.4	60.3	56.5	61.2	57.9	61.3	67.3	48.7	79.3	-	88.57	111.95	77.02
Nb	1.42	2.68	2.91	2.70	2.92	2.82	2.96	3.11	1.91	3.38	-	2.86	13.03	2.38
Th	0.22	0.48	0.46	0.34	0.51	0.49	0.53	0.54	0.40	0.62	-	0.18	0.95	0.59
Ga	15.3	15.4	14.4	16.9	15.1	15.7	15.1	17.7	15.7	17.9	-	-	-	-
Ni	186	127	174	157	166	157	162	149	109	138	-	-	-	-
V	251	238	228	260	233	225	237	226	292	282	-	-	-	-
Cr	311	251	273	300	283	263	311	246	302	163	295	-	-	-
Hf	1.27	1.70	1.57	1.51	1.53	1.51	1.56	1.66	1.36	2.08	-	2.38	2.88	2.02
Ta	0.09	0.17	0.18	0.19	0.20	0.20	0.21	0.22	0.14	0.22	-	0.19	0.85	0.16
U	0.12	0.10	0.11	0.10	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.09	0.12	-	0.07	0.28	0.21
Pb	4.77	0.94	0.80	1.26	0.85	1.23	1.90	1.80	1.91	0.78	-	0.43	0.88	6.02
La	2.86	3.79	3.66	3.28	3.79	3.84	3.98	4.34	3.39	5.01	3.45	3.42	9.41	5.01
Ce	6.73	10.33	9.30	8.7	9.57	9.49	9.82	10.9	9.15	13.5	7.58	10.36	21.81	12.61
Pr	1.00	1.63	1.39	1.36	1.45	1.4	1.49	1.67	1.45	2.11	0.99	1.74	2.97	2.02
Nd	4.66	8.15	6.69	6.83	6.89	6.97	7.13	7.91	7.05	10.4	4.96	9.48	13.68	10.01
Sm	1.50	2.41	1.92	2.12	2.15	1.88	2.2	2.15	2.09	3.1	1.50	3.32	3.84	3.00
Eu	0.55	0.93	0.84	0.81	0.81	0.81	0.74	1.08	1.19	1.1	0.89	1.21	1.35	1.09
Gd	1.90	3.04	2.39	2.76	2.58	2.46	2.67	2.84	2.92	3.95	1.79	4.49	4.51	3.75
Tb	0.39	0.55	0.44	0.46	0.43	0.43	0.47	0.49	0.47	0.65	0.34	0.83	0.8	0.66
Dy	2.81	3.71	3.00	3.18	2.96	2.88	3	3.28	3.26	4.52	2.46	5.41	4.9	4.32
Ho	0.63	0.74	0.60	0.69	0.63	0.63	0.67	0.7	0.72	0.97	0.53	1.18	1.03	0.92
Er	1.97	2.09	1.73	1.85	1.76	1.75	1.79	1.89	1.87	2.65	1.66	3.38	2.86	2.69
Tm	0.29	0.30	0.24	0.28	0.26	0.25	0.26	0.27	0.27	0.39	0.27	0.49	0.42	0.39
Yb	2.01	1.92	1.62	1.91	1.65	1.55	1.64	1.76	1.8	2.55	1.56	3.28	2.73	2.58
Lu	0.31	0.28	0.23	0.27	0.24	0.24	0.27	0.27	0.26	0.35	0.26	0.5	0.40	0.41
Ce/Zr	0.15	0.16	0.15	0.15	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.19	0.17	-	0.12	0.19	0.16
Zr/Nb	32.4	23.9	20.7	20.9	21.0	20.5	20.7	21.6	25.5	23.5	-	31.0	8.59	32.4
Zr/Y	3.02	3.04	3.66	3.17	3.75	3.53	3.61	3.70	2.60	3.13	-	2.75	4.02	2.98
Th/Yb	0.11	0.25	0.29	0.18	0.31	0.32	0.32	0.31	0.22	0.24	-	0.05	0.35	0.23
Th/Ta	2.56	2.81	2.59	1.79	2.55	2.45	2.52	2.45	2.86	2.82	-	0.95	1.12	3.69
La/Ta	33.4	22.3	20.4	17.3	18.9	19.2	18.9	19.7	24.2	22.8	-	18.0	11.1	31.3
La/Nb	2.02	1.42	1.26	1.21	1.30	1.36	1.34	1.40	1.77	1.48	-	1.20	0.72	2.11
Y/Nb	10.72	7.91	5.66	6.59	5.58	5.82	5.74	5.85	9.79	7.49	-	11.28	2.14	10.85
$\Sigma REE$	27.62	39.87	34.06	34.50	35.17	34.58	36.13	39.55	35.89	51.25	43.30	49.09	70.71	49.46
LREE/HREE	1.68	2.16	2.32	2.03	2.35	2.39	2.35	2.44	2.10	2.20	2.18	1.51	3.01	2.15
Ce <sub>N</sub> /Yb <sub>N</sub>	0.93	1.50	1.60	1.27	1.61	1.70	1.66	1.72	1.41	1.47	1.35	0.88	2.22	1.36
La <sub>N</sub> /Yb <sub>N</sub>	1.02	1.42	1.62	1.23	1.65	1.78	1.74	1.77	1.35	1.41	1.59	0.75	2.47	1.39
La <sub>N</sub> /Sm <sub>N</sub>	1.23	1.02	1.23	1.00	1.14	1.32	1.17	1.30	1.05	1.04	1.48	0.67	1.58	1.08
Gd <sub>N</sub> /Yb <sub>N</sub>	0.78	1.31	1.22	1.20	1.29	1.31	1.35	1.33	1.34	1.28	0.95	1.13	1.37	1.20
$\delta Eu$	1.00	1.05	1.21	1.02	1.05	1.15	0.93	1.34	1.47	0.96	1.66	0.96	0.99	0.99

注:  $Mg^{\#}=100\times Mg^{2+}/(Mg^{2+}+Fe^{2+})$ (摩尔比). DL\* 数据引自浙江省地质矿产厅, 1995 年, 1:5 万叶村幅、郭村幅、姚家幅、汾口幅、塔山幅区域地质调查报告, 浙江 N-MORB 和 E-MORB 平均值数据引自王金荣等(2017); BABB 平均值数据引自杨婧等(2016)。

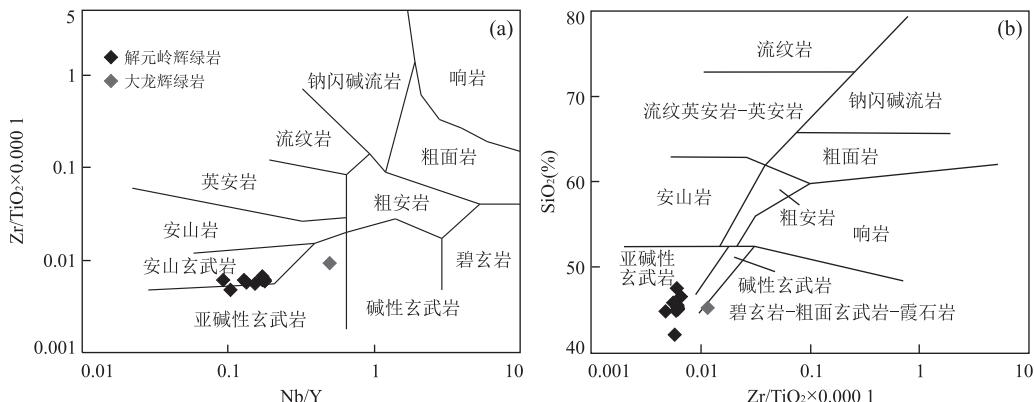


图 6 解元岭辉绿岩岩石分类图解

Fig.6 Classification diagrams for the Xieyuanling diabase

a, b 据Winchester and Floyd (1977)

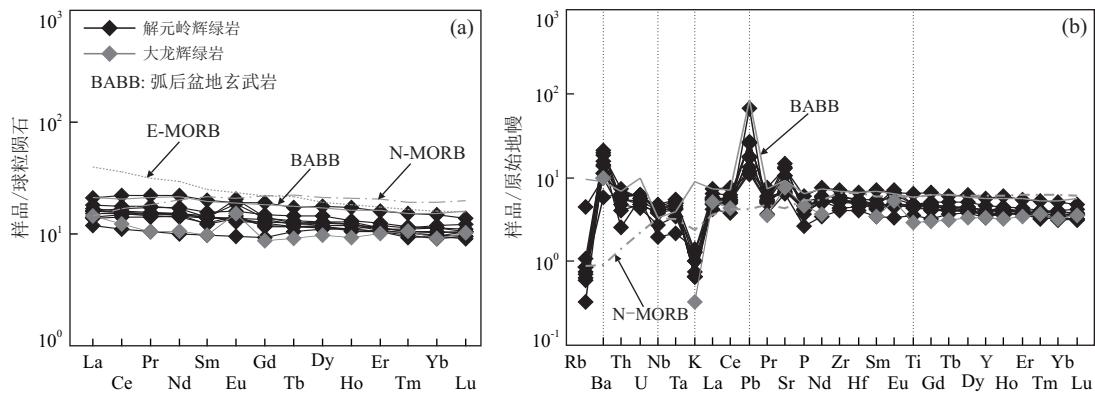


图 7 解元岭辉绿岩稀土元素球粒陨石标准化曲线和微量元素蛛网图

Fig.7 Chondrite-normalized REE patterns and trace element spiderdiagram for the Xieyuanling diabase

标准值引自 Sun and McDonough (1989); N-MORB、E-MORB 和 BABB 数据引自金荣等 (2017) 和杨婧等 (2016)

## 4 岩石时代、成因和构造环境

## 4.1 岩石时代

高林志等(2008, 2009, 2013)在赣北获取双桥山群时代限定于 850~834 Ma; 在浙西浦江获取陈塘坞组凝灰岩为 830.0~825.3 Ma; 韩瑶等(2015)获取陈塘坞组碎屑锆石 U-Pb 年龄为 828 Ma; 张彦杰等(2010)获得皖赣相邻区溪口岩群年龄为 840~821 Ma; 张恒等(2015a, 2015b)在赣东北翁家岭组和富阳骆家门组获取凝灰岩锆石 U-Pb 年龄分别为 841.2 Ma 和 832~824 Ma; Zhang *et al.*(2017)依据碎屑岩锆石 U-Pb 定年将富阳骆家门组地质时代限于 860~820 Ma。上述数据均与开化杨岭地区骆家门组沉凝灰岩年龄  $830.9 \pm 4.9$  Ma 相近, 表明浙西骆家门组(或陈塘坞组)与赣北双桥山群、赣东北翁家岭组、皖南溪口群等同为新元古代(850~821 Ma)弧后盆地沉积, 也与解元岭辉绿脉岩群的侵入时间不早于 828 Ma 大致

耦合.

## 4.2 岩石成因

在图8a 中, 解元岭辉绿岩样品落于原始地幔 (PM) 靠地壳一侧, 表明其形成过程中受到地壳的混染作用; 在图8b 和 8c 中, 样品也落于原始地幔 (PM) 附近, 表现为起源于高度亏损地幔源区 (DEP), 成岩过程中被少量富集单元 (EN) 混染; 而在图8d 中, 样品显示非地幔柱源属性, 同样表现为 N-MORB 属性的高度亏损地幔源区岩浆经部分熔融形成, 在岩浆上升过程中遭受了弱的地壳同化混染影响, 也与  $Mg^{\#}$  值范围 (50.71~63.92) 相吻合.

### 4.3 成岩环境

陆慧娟等(2006, 2007)报道了赣东北泗州具有岛弧玄武岩地球化学属性的辉绿岩形成于  $838.5 \pm 5.3$  Ma; 张彦杰等(2011)认为皖南鄣源地区具有初始洋壳特征的基性岩形成于低速扩张的陆缘小洋盆扩张脊环境, 其地质时代为  $832 \pm 19$  Ma(周效华等, 2014a),

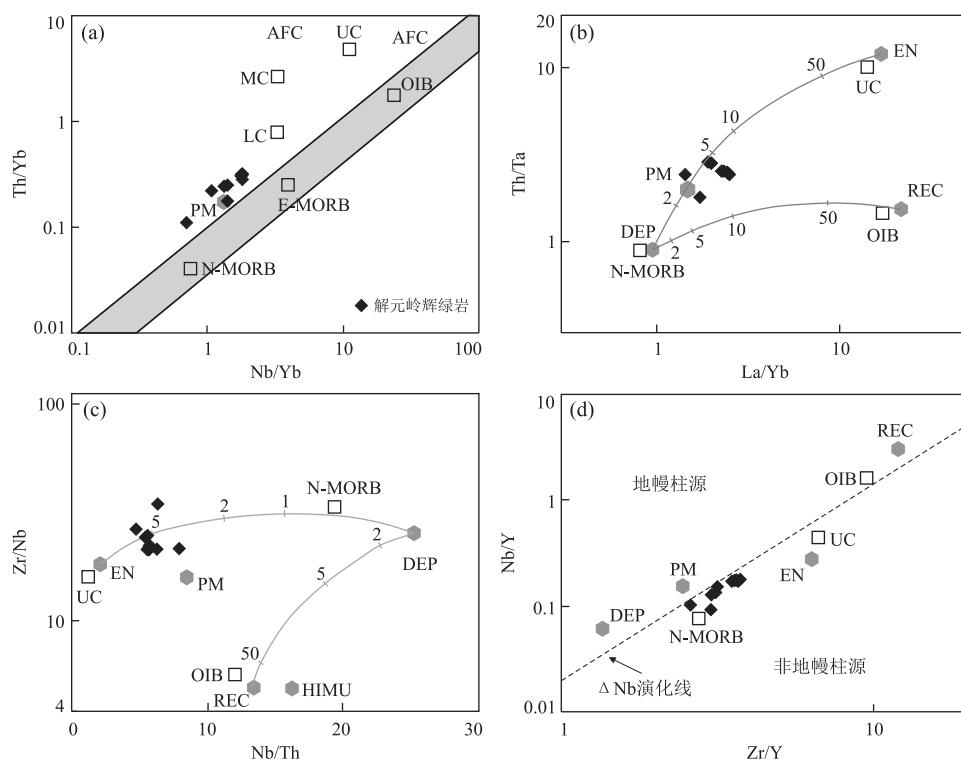


图 8 解元岭辉绿岩成因判别图解

Fig.8 Discrimination diagrams for the Xieyuanling diabases

a 据 Pearce (2008); b, c, d 据 Condé(2003, 2005); DEP. 高度亏损地幔; EN. 富集单元; REC. 循环单元; UC. 上地壳; PM. 普通地幔; HIMU. 高 (U/Pb) 地幔源区; N-MORB. 洋脊玄武岩; E-MORB. 富集型洋脊玄武岩; OIB. 洋岛玄武岩.  $\Delta$ Nb 线为地幔柱源区和非地幔柱源区分界线

董树文等 (2010) 在赣北庐山厘定一套新元古代 ( $840 \pm 7$  Ma) 具有洋岛型玄武岩元素地球化学特点的细碧岩—角斑岩和与其紧密共生的英安岩组合, 形成环境为陆壳基础上的弧后小洋盆。上述资料与赣东北双桥山群、皖南溪口群等类复理石沉积建造相耦合, 证实了浙皖赣相邻区新元古代 (ca.850~ca.820 Ma) 属俯冲消减带之上的弧后小洋盆环境。

解元岭辉绿岩类似 BABB 的地球化学特征, 且明显具有轻微地壳物质混染的印记, 表明其很可能产于弧后盆地环境 (Bloomer *et al.*, 1989; Taylor *et al.*, 1992; Pearce, 2014)。在构造判别图 (图9a~9d) 上, 所有样品均落入大洋岛弧或弧后盆地环境, 与浙西骆家门组 (ca.850~ca.820 Ma) 为弧后盆地类复理石沉积相耦合, 也表明辉绿岩形成于弧后盆地扩张脊, 系新元古代 (828 Ma 或更晚) 古华南洋俯冲消减诱使弧后小洋盆扩张的产物, 即该时期浙皖赣弧后小洋盆尚未关闭。

#### 4.4 构造演化

对于江南造山带大地构造演化的研究, 多数学者认为古华南洋壳于中元古代末期或新元古代初期开始向扬子板块东南边缘之下俯冲, 并在新元古代

中期 (ca.850~ca.800 Ma) 完成华夏陆块与扬子板块 (或江南古陆) 的碰撞对接 (凌洪飞等, 1993; Wang *et al.*, 2006; 周金城等, 2008, 2009; 张玉芝等, 2011; Zhao and Cawood, 2012)。其后 ca.800~ca.777 Ma 井潭组 (或上墅组) 双峰式火山岩及辉绿岩—花岗斑岩组合系造山后裂谷岩浆作用的产物 (吴荣新等, 2007; Wang *et al.*, 2012; 韩瑶等, 2015; 贾锦生等, 2016)。

也有学者持不同观点。薛怀民等 (2010) 研究认为江南造山带东段造山过程具有多岛弧拼贴、多缝合的特点, 不同缝合带上洋盆闭合的时间存在着差异。姜杨等 (2015, 2014) 研究认为金华罗店存在富铌辉长岩和高镁闪长岩 (848 Ma) 等典型的岛弧地区岩浆岩组合, 同时厘定了 ca.841~ca.793 Ma 的 T<sub>1</sub>T<sub>2</sub>G<sub>1</sub>-G<sub>2</sub>QM 花岗岩组合, 并与诸暨璜山等地深成杂岩体 (ca.841~ca.793 Ma) 一起构成了青白口纪中晚期陆缘弧型深成杂岩带, 表明迟至青白口纪晚期扬子克拉通尚未与华夏地块发生碰撞。王存智等 (2016) 在赣东北樟树墩地区获取高镁安山岩的地质时代为 794.8±6.0 Ma, 对江南造山带东段裂谷系“双峰式”火山岩 (ca.800~ca.777 Ma) 提出了质疑, 同时提出新元

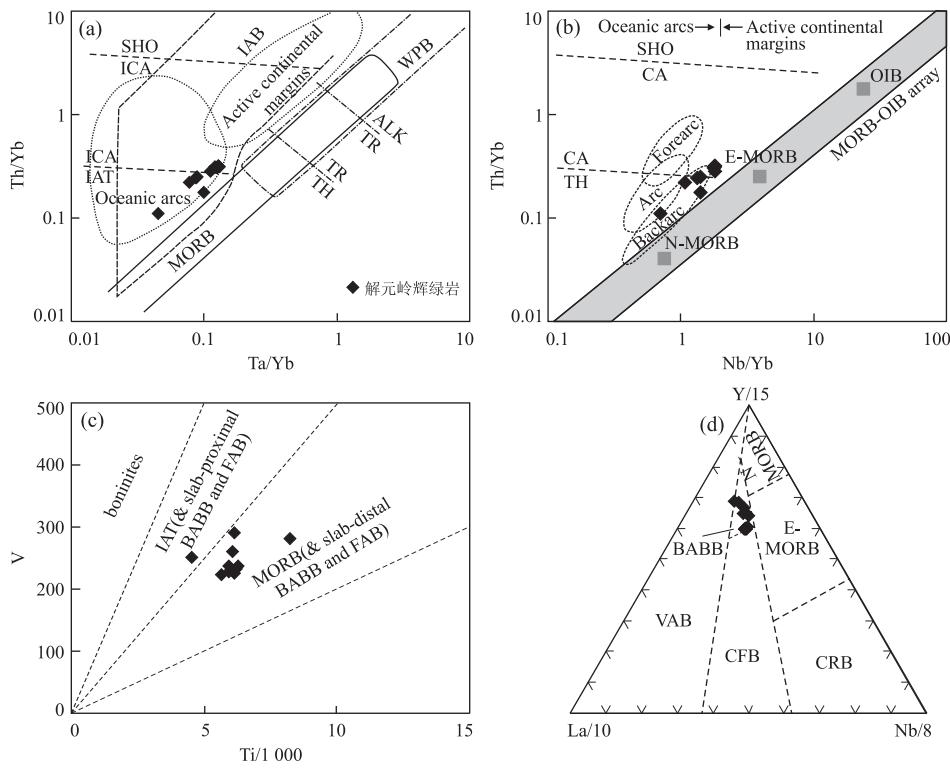


图 9 解元岭辉绿岩构造环境判别图解  
Fig.9 Tectonic discrimination diagrams for the Xieyuanling diabases

a 据 Pearce (1982); b 据 Metcalf and Shervais (2008); c 据 Pearce (2014); d 据 Cabanis and Lecolle (1989)

古代 ca.800 Ma 双溪坞弧(现沿江山—绍兴拼合带分布)两侧可能均存在洋盆, 洋壳俯冲仍在继续, 亦即此时双溪坞弧尚未增生到扬子陆块东南缘, 也暗示扬子和华夏两大陆块此时尚未碰撞拼合。此外, 覃永军等(2015)将江南造山带西段下江群地质时代限定于新元古代(ca.815~ca.717 Ma); 戴维等(2017)研究认为下江群形成于与岛弧活动相关的活动陆缘的构造背景, 提出扬子与华夏板块之间洋盆的消减一直持续到新元古代 ca.740 Ma 左右, 与 Lin *et al.*(2016)扬子与华夏板块碰撞时间晚于 ca.750 Ma 的结论一致。

Ye *et al.*(2007)获得绍兴地区桃红英云闪长岩和西裘花岗闪长岩的锆石 U-Pb 年龄分别为 913±15 Ma 和 905±14 Ma; Chen *et al.*(2009)在平水地区获取斜长花岗岩年龄为 902±5 Ma, 指示新元古代早中期洋壳俯冲消减的构造环境(姜杨等, 2015; 谭清立等, 2017). Li *et al.*(2009)认为双溪坞岩群(ca.970~ca.890 Ma)为典型的活动大陆边缘钙碱性系列火山弧的产物; 高林志等(2014)再次将形成于岛弧环境的富阳双溪坞岩群英安质凝灰岩、安山岩和火山岩成岩年龄限制于 908~879 Ma, 浙江富阳骆家门组与章村组之间凝灰岩锆石年龄为 860~855 Ma, 浙江江山—柯

城地区章村组流纹岩成岩时代为 860 Ma 左右(汪建国等, 未发表); 皖南祁门石溪滩变酸性凝灰岩的锆石 U-Pb 年龄为 866±9 Ma(高林志等, 2009); 赣东北婺源—德兴地区浅变质的英安岩、流纹岩和凝灰质板岩的年龄集中于 860 Ma 左右(刘树文等, 2013), 景德镇经公桥石英角斑岩和凝灰岩锆石 U-Pb 年龄为 878±5 Ma 和 879±6 Ma(Wang *et al.*, 2008), 上述火成岩均系活动大陆边缘弧构造岩浆活动的产物。此外, 最新研究认为富阳骆家门组底部砾岩可能为水下扇的主沟道沉积, 其底面主要为侵蚀冲刷面或断层面, 而非不整合面(周效华等, 2014b; 王存智等, 2016)。至此, 浙西地区双溪坞岩群可能与皖赣相邻区同期火成岩共同构成新元古代早期(ca.970~ca.855 Ma)扬子陆缘弧。

新元古代中期(ca.844~ca.828 Ma), 皖南鄣源基性岩、赣东北泗州基性岩和浙西解元岭辉绿岩的依次出现, 表明浙皖赣相邻区此时处于俯冲带之上弧后盆地的扩张环境, 期间双溪坞弧可能从扬子活动大陆边缘裂离。与之耦合的是, 沿双溪坞弧共存有金华—诸暨新元古代中期(ca.850~ca.793 Ma)陆缘弧岩浆岩带(姜杨等, 2015), 诸暨璜山地区石

英闪长岩形成于  $818 \pm 6$  Ma(Xia et al., 2015), 金华庙后—山后地区(辉长岩-)闪长岩—花岗岩组合侵位于  $834 \sim 828$  Ma(Xia et al., 2015), 罗店地区高镁闪长岩—富铌玄武岩组合形成于  $848 \pm 10$  Ma(姜杨等, 2015), 而陆缘弧型英云闪长岩—奥长花岗岩—花岗闪长岩( $T_1T_2G_1$ )和二长花岗岩—花岗岩( $G_2QM$ )组合的形成时代也在  $841 \sim 793$  Ma(姜杨等, 2014)。

上述资料均表明, 新元古代中期( $850 \sim 793$  Ma)浙皖赣相邻区一直处于古华南洋板块持续向扬子东南缘俯冲消减的构造环境, 与之相伴的弧后小洋盆的扩张可能导致了双溪坞弧的裂离。

## 5 结论

(1) 开化杨岭沉凝灰岩锆石 U-Pb 年龄为  $830.9 \pm 4.9$  Ma, 表明该区类复理石建造与赣东北双桥山群、皖南溪口群和浙西浦江陈塘坞组、富阳和建德骆家门组同为新元古代中期弧后盆地沉积。

(2) 解元岭辉绿岩的形成时间不早于新元古代  $828.2 \pm 8.7$  Ma, 平坦的稀土元素配分型式, 富集大离子亲石元素 Sr、Ba、Pb 和弱亏损高场强元素 Ti, 类似 BABB 地球化学特征, 系俯冲带之上弧后盆地扩张的产物。

(3) 新元古代中期古华南洋板块向扬子陆块东南缘的持续俯冲诱使浙皖赣弧后盆地发生扩张( $ca.844 \sim ca.828$  Ma), 略晚于新元古代早期双溪坞岩群形成时限( $ca.970 \sim ca.855$  Ma), 暗示古华南洋向北西俯冲消减过程中弧后盆地的扩张可能导致双溪坞弧裂离, 也进一步证实新元古代( $\sim 828$  Ma 或更晚)华夏与扬子陆块尚未闭合。

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