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南阿尔金高压-超高温麻粒岩变质作用:大陆地壳超 深俯冲与折返过程的记录

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摘 要:南阿尔金造山带是目前报道的具有最深俯冲记录的大陆超高压变质带,其内出露有高压一超高温麻粒岩,它们对深入理解大陆地壳岩石超深俯冲与折返过程具有重要意义.介绍了对南阿尔金巴什瓦克地区长英质麻粒岩和基性麻粒岩的岩相学、矿物化学、相平衡模拟及锆石U-Pb年代学研究成果.其中基性麻粒岩主要记录了深俯冲大陆地壳折返过程的变质演化:包括高压榴辉岩相、高压一超高温麻粒岩相、低压一超高温麻粒岩相及随后的近等压降温演化阶段;长英质麻粒岩除了记录与基性麻粒岩相似的折返过程外,还记录了从角闪岩相到超高压榴辉岩相的进变质演化过程.结合已有研究资料,确定超高压榴辉岩阶段峰期条件> 7~9 GPa和>1000 ℃,可达到斯石英稳定域.锆石年代学显示两种岩石类型的原岩和变质年龄均分别在900 Ma和500 Ma左右.变质作用与年代学研究表明,南阿尔金大陆地壳岩石在早古生代发生超深俯冲至200~300 km后,折返至加厚地壳底部发生高压一超高温变质作用,随后被快速抬升至地壳浅部发生低压一超高温变质作用并经历迅速冷却.
关键词:高压一超高温变质作用;长英质麻粒岩;基性麻粒岩;大陆超深俯冲;南阿尔金;岩石学.
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Metamorphism of High Pressure-Ultrahigh Temperature (HP-UHT) Granulites from South Altyn Orogen: Records for Ultradeep Subduction and Exhumation of Continental Crust

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Abstract: The South Altyn orogen is a typical continental ultrahigh-pressure (UHP) belt which is claimed to host the deepest subducted crustal rocks. HP-UHT granulites occurred in the belt are of significance for understanding the ultradeep subduction and exhumation of continental crust. This paper presents the results of petrography, mineral chemistry, phase equilibria modelling and zircon U-Pb dating for felsic and mafic granulites from Bashiwake area. Mafic granulites have mainly recorded the exhumation process of ultradeep continental crust, with metamorphic evolution from HP eclogite facies to HP-UHT granulite facies, further to low-pressure (LP)-UHT granulite facies conditions and the subsequent isobaric cooling. In addition to the similar exhumation to that of mafic granulites, felsic granulites have also preserved the early prograde history from amphibolite facies to UHP eclogite

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facies conditions. Combing previous studies, the peak conditions of UHP eclogite facies is estimated to be >7-9 GPa and $> 1\,000\,^{\circ}$ C, covering the stishovite-stability field. Zircon age dating suggests that both felsic and mafic granulites have similar protolith ages of ~ 900 Ma and metamorphic ages of ~ 500 Ma. Metamorphic and dating studies indicate that the South Altyn continental crust was subducted to ultradeep depths of 200-300 km during the Early Paleozoic and exhumed to the bottom of a thicken crust where HP-UHT metamorphism occurred. Then the crust was uplifted rapidly to the shallow crustal level and experienced LP-UHT metamorphism followed by subsequent isobaric cooling.

Key words: HP-UHT metamorphism; felsic granulite; mafic granulite; continental ultradeep subduction; South Altyn orogen; petrology.

一系列指示性矿物/矿物结构如斯石英假象和 超硅石榴石等的发现(Ye et al., 2000; Liu et al., 2005, 2007),指示大陆俯冲深度可以达到 200~ 300 km (Liu et al., 2007; Hermann and Rubatto, 2014),极大地拓宽了超高压变质作用的研究范畴. 在部分超高压地体中,发现有高压超高温长英质麻 粒岩和基性麻粒岩,如欧洲的波西米亚地块 (O'Brien, 2008)和中国南阿尔金造山带(Zhang et al., 2005, 2014)等.尽管前人对这些麻粒岩进行 了大量的研究,但是仍存在很多值得探究的问题, 例如,这些岩石是否也经历了超深俯冲?他们在超 深俯冲与折返过程中的变质演化如何?为什么他们 的熔融程度不高?本文介绍了南阿尔金巴什瓦克地 区的长英质麻粒岩和基性麻粒岩的岩相学、矿物化 学、相平衡模拟和锆石年代学研究成果,以便从变 质作用角度深入理解大陆地壳超深俯冲与折返 过程.

南阿尔金巴什瓦克地区高压/超高压变质单元 主体为长英质麻粒岩,其中有少量基性麻粒岩呈透 镜状或与石榴石岩、石榴橄榄岩成夹层状产出(Liu *et al.*,2009; Zhang *et al.*,2014).前人根据长英质麻 粒岩内超硅榍石的存在以及三元长石温度计结果



图1 长英质麻粒岩(a)、含假蓝宝石基性麻粒岩(b,c)及普通石榴单辉麻粒岩(d)镜下特征显微照片

Fig.1 Microtextures of felsic granulites (a), sapphirine-bearing mafic granulites (b, c) and common garnet-clinopyroxene mafic granulites (d)

Grt. 石榴石; Cpx. 单斜辉石; Amp. 角闪石; Ky. 蓝晶石; Bi. 黑云母; Spr. 假蓝宝石; Spl. 尖晶石; Rt. 金红石; Pl. 斜长石; Ilm. 钛铁矿; Crn. 刚 玉; Qz. 石英; 据 Dong *et al.*, 2018, 2019(修改)

认为其峰期温压条件为3.7~4.3 GPa/1 000 °C(Liu et al., 2004), 基性麻粒岩中超硅石榴石的存在也表 明其峰期压力可达到7 GPa(Liu et al., 2005);然而, Zhang et al.(2005)根据矿物温压计估算两类岩石的 峰期温压条件仅为1.8~2.7 GPa /870~1 050°C.因 此,有必要深入研究其变质演化过程.研究区长英 质麻粒岩普遍具有典型的高压麻粒岩矿物组合,包 括石榴石、条纹长石、蓝晶石、斜长石、石英、金红 石,另外可见少量尖晶石、刚玉、钛铁矿和黑云母 (图 1a).其中石榴石分为两种类型:他形变斑晶 (Grt₁)和呈环礁状围绕蓝晶石/条纹长石(Grt₂).石 榴石变斑晶有明显的核一幔一边成分带,整体上表 现为从核部到边部镁铝榴石(X_{Pn})升高而钙铝榴石 (X_{Grs}) 降低(图 2).结合岩相学、矿物化学和 THER-MOCALC视剖面图计算结果,将其变质演化划分 为4个阶段(I~IV;图3a).第I阶段包括石榴石变斑 晶核部成分(I-a)反映的角闪岩相进变质阶段以及 幔部成分(I-b)反映的超高压峰期演化阶段,对应温 压条件分别为 0.7~1.3 GPa/510~600 °C 和 3~ 9 GPa/700~1 100 °C. 对于超高压阶段模拟结 果显示其矿物组合是以石榴石+绿辉石+蓝晶 石+柯石英/斯石英为特征的缺流体组合,结合超 高压带西部斯石英假象(Liu et al., 2007)和研究区 内超硅石榴石的报道(Liu et al., 2005)以及折返过 程的温度,确定其峰期条件为>7~9 GPa和 >1~000 °C.

第Ⅱ阶段以石榴石变斑晶边部成分+环礁状 石榴石+条纹长石+蓝晶石+斜长石为代表,指示 峰期后降压至高压麻粒岩相的演化过程.根据样品 中环礁状石榴石和斜长石的先后产出关系(图1a), 将该阶段细分为两个亚阶段(II-a和II-b;图3a).前 者发生在榴辉岩相中(绿辉石+蓝晶石+石英→石 榴石+钠长石组分+熔体),后者发生在高压麻粒 岩相阶段(石榴石+蓝晶石+石英→斜长石+熔 体),指示了2.8~1.4 GPa/~1000 ℃的近等温降压 的演化.第III阶段以尖晶石+刚玉+斜长石细粒集 合体为特征(图1a),为石榴石与蓝晶石在矽线石域 内的亚稳态反应产物,指示进一步降压至0.3~ 0.4 GPa. 第 IV 阶段以基质内细粒黑云母+钾长 石十石英的出现为标志,代表了晚期残留熔体在低 压快速降温结晶过程(0.3~0.4 GPa/1 000~ 680°C).

此外,综合研究表明大陆地壳的花岗质岩石在

整个俯冲过程以及早期折返阶段的变质过程都处 于缺流体状态,主要依据有:(a)虽然长英质麻粒岩 温度很高,但露头上未观察到大量的浅色熔融脉 体;(b)岩相学观察表明在超高压峰期矿物组合中 应该有蓝晶石,而相平衡计算结果表明峰期蓝晶石 只能存在于缺流体条件下,并且相平衡计算还表明 如果峰期阶段流体达到饱和,将在降压至高压麻粒 岩相阶段产生大量熔体(>30%),这与实际观测不 符;(c)岩石基质矿物颗粒均为细粒,并且绝大多数 锆石残留有大量的岩浆核,与缺流体条件一致 (Dong et al.,2018).

基性麻粒岩可分为含假蓝宝石基性麻粒岩和 普通石榴单辉麻粒岩.含假蓝宝石基性麻粒岩(样 品A1515)矿物组成为石榴石、单斜辉石、蓝晶石、金 红石、斜长石以及少量的角闪石、假蓝宝石、尖晶石 和刚玉(图1b,1c).有些石榴石围绕蓝晶石呈环礁 状,假蓝宝石与斜长石或尖晶石、刚玉呈后成合晶 产出(图1c).结合岩相学、矿物化学和视剖面图计 算将其变质演化划分为3个阶段(图3b):第I阶段 以他形石榴石变斑晶(Grt₁)+单斜辉石+金红石为 特征,为榴辉岩相,温压条件为>2.3 GPa/~1000 °C (图3b);第II阶段以环礁状石榴石(Grt₂)+单斜辉 石+金红石+斜长石+角闪石为特征,代表高压-超高温麻粒岩相条件下的降压演化过程,结合矿物 之间的先后生长关系,并根据斜长石成分、单斜辉



图2 南阿尔金长英质麻粒岩石榴石核一幔一边成 分环带特征

 X_{Pp} , 镁铝榴石; X_{Grs} . 钙铝榴石; X_{Alm} . 铁铝榴石; X_{Sps} . 锰铝榴石; H Grs. 铝铝榴石; H Grs. 铝铝榴石; H Grs. 锰铝榴石; H Grs. H Gr

Fig.2 Chemical zoning profiles of the garnet porphyroblast from a felsic granulite in South Altyn orogen



Fig.3 Metamorphic *P*-*T* paths of felsic granulites (a) and mafic granulites (b) from South Altyn orogen L05、L07代表的温压条件/轨迹分别引自Liu *et al.*(2005,2007);图 a花岗岩干固相线引自Stern *et al.*(1975);图 b玄武岩干固相线,石榴石、斜长石 消失线引自Green and Ringwood(1967);矿物相变反应线及固相线引自Dong *et al.*(2018,2019)中THERMOCALC计算结果;AM.角闪岩相; (H)GN.(高压)麻粒岩相;EC.榴辉岩相;UHP.超高压榴辉岩相;LP/HP-UHT.低压/高压一超高温麻粒岩相;Hol.Hollandite;Wa.K-wadeite; Kfs.钾长石;Omp.绿辉石;Sil.砂线石;Coe.柯石英;Sti.斯石英;Dia.金刚石;Gr.石墨;其他矿物缩写见图1;据Dong *et al.*(2018,2019)修改

石的硬玉组分和角闪石的钛含量限定温压条件为 2.3~1.6 GPa/920~1 040 °C(图 3b);第 III 阶段以假 蓝宝石+尖晶石+斜长石后成合晶组合为特征,代 表快速降压过程中石榴石与蓝晶石之间的亚稳态 反应,指示0.6~0.7 GPa/940~1 040°C的低压一超 高温条件(图 3b). 普通石榴单辉麻粒岩(样品 A1503)主要由石榴石、单斜辉石、斜长石、金红石、 石英、角闪石和含赤铁矿出熔条纹的钛铁矿组成 (图1d).其峰期矿物组合包含石榴石、单斜辉石、石 英和金红石(I).基质中斜长石的生长指示降压至高 压麻粒岩相条件,结合石榴石和斜长石成分等值线 给出 2.3~1.4 GPa/~1 040 °C 的温压条件(II), 而钛 铁矿一赤铁矿固溶体以及基质中角闪石的生长分 别指示了进一步降压至0.2~0.3 GPa(III)和随后的 降温冷却(IV)过程(图3b).因此基性麻粒岩主要经 历了高压榴辉岩相、高压一超高温麻粒岩相、低 压一超高温麻粒岩相及近等压降温4个变质演化阶 段(Dong et al., 2019).

锆石年代学结果显示长英质麻粒岩和基性麻 粒岩的原岩时代约900 Ma,该岩浆事件可能与罗迪 尼亚超大陆的汇聚过程相关.长英质麻粒岩的变质 年龄约为500 Ma,代表晚期降温冷却的时间(Dong et al.,2018);含假蓝宝石基性麻粒岩和普通基性麻 粒岩的变质年龄分别为505 Ma和507 Ma,前者代 表降压至高压一超高温麻粒岩相阶段的时代,后者 代表降温冷却的时代,二者在误差范围内是一致 的,指示了折返过程经历快速降压冷却历史(Dong et al.,2019).

综上所述,南阿尔金巴什瓦克地区基性岩与花 岗质岩石一起经历了超深俯冲(>200~300 km)发 生超高压变质,在长英质岩石的负浮力作用下折返 拼贴至加厚地壳底部(relamination)发生高压一超 高温麻粒岩相变质作用,而后再快速抬升至地壳浅 部发生低压一超高温麻粒岩相叠加并快速冷却.长 英质麻粒岩记录了大陆地壳深俯冲到地幔深部以 及折返抬升的全过程,而基性麻粒岩只记录了地壳 内部的抬升演化过程.与传统幔源物质上涌加热地 壳导致的超高温变质作用不同,本文讨论的超高温 变质条件更可能是对超深俯冲岩石峰期超高温条 件的继承(Dong et al.,2019),前者一般代表伸展构 造环境,而后者则发生于俯冲碰撞造山过程中.

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