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俯冲隧道内不同深度的壳幔相互作用:地幔楔超镁铁质岩的镁同位素记录

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摘要: 在不同的俯冲深度, 俯冲板片会释放出不同来源和组成的熔/流体进入俯冲隧道中, 并进而影响上覆地幔楔及衍生岛弧岩浆的地球化学组成。然而, 如何识别俯冲隧道中不同深度熔/流体组分的来源一直是俯冲带研究中的难点。对不同深度来源的地幔楔超基性岩进行了 Mg 同位素研究, 发现了 Mg 同位素具有示踪俯冲板块熔/流体来源的能力。首先, 研究了美国加州 Franciscan 杂岩中一套经历了多期次流体交代作用的浅部来源($<\sim 60$ km)的变质超基性岩。这些部分蛇纹石化的地幔楔超基性岩在蛇纹石脱水形成滑石的过程中会释放轻 Mg 同位素进入流体, 而重 Mg 同位素更多地残留在滑石相中; 随后进一步受俯冲板块来源流体的交代形成具有高 CaO 和轻 Mg 同位素组成的透闪石化变橄榄岩, 暗示流体中含有源自俯冲板片的、富集轻 Mg 同位素的碳酸盐, 说明在弧前~60 km 深度, 部分含 Mg 碳酸盐(方解石)可以在俯冲隧道中发生溶解并迁移交代上覆地幔楔橄榄岩。对深部地幔楔来源(~160 km)的大别造山带毛屋地区超镁铁质岩体岩相学和元素地球化学研究结果证实了其交代成因。结合多相包裹体、元素地球化学以及前人估计的温—压条件, 推测交代介质更接近超临界流体。锆石 U-Pb 年代学研究揭示, 交代作用主要发生在古生代洋壳俯冲阶段(454±58 Ma), 超高压变质作用则发生在三叠纪陆壳俯冲阶段(232.8±7.9 Ma)。古生代锆石中大量的碳酸盐矿物包裹体和重 O 同位素特征说明古生代洋壳俯冲交代过程中有沉积碳酸盐组分加入。全岩和单矿物的 Mg 同位素组成均显著低于地幔值以及大别新元古代榴辉岩, 说明交代的碳酸盐组分来源应为循环的沉积富 Mg 碳酸盐, 暗示了在俯冲带深部富 Mg 沉积碳酸盐在超临界流体中会发生溶解迁移。由于沉积碳酸盐具有独特的、显著富集轻 Mg 同位素组成的特征, 这种交代作用会造成地幔楔局部具有异常的 Mg 同位素组成, 从而解释目前观察到的岛弧火山岩的 Mg 同位素特征。因此, Mg 同位素是示踪俯冲碳酸盐与上覆地幔楔相互作用的有效工具。

关键词: Mg 同位素; 造山带超基性岩; 俯冲隧道; 地幔楔交代; 锆石; 岩石学。

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Crust-Mantle Interactions at Different Depths in the Subduction Channel: Magnesium Isotope Records of Ultramafic Rocks from the Mantle Wedges

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Abstract: At different depths, the subducted slabs could release melts/fluids with distinct chemical components from different reservoirs into the subduction channel. Such melts/fluids may then affect the geochemical compositions of the overlying mantle wedge and the island arc magmas. However, how to identify the sources of melts/fluids at different depths in the subduction channels remains a challenging issue in studies of the subduction zones. Based on the Mg isotope studies on the ultramafic rocks derived from the mantle wedge at different depths, Mg isotopes are proposed to be a useful tool to distinguish the sources of melts/fluids in the subduction channel. A set of metamorphic ultramafic rocks from the Franciscan complex in California that have undergone multiple stages of metasomatism at the shallow depth ($<\sim 60$ km) in the subduction channel was studied. During the dehydration reactions that produced talc from serpentine, light Mg isotopes were preferentially released into fluids whereas heavy Mg isotopes were retained in talc. The tremolite-dominated samples that metamorphosed further by slab-derived fluids have high CaO contents and light Mg isotopic compositions, implying that a certain amount of Mg-bearing calcites could be dissolved into fluids and participated in metamorphism of mantle wedge peridotites. The petrographic and elemental geochemical studies of the ultramafic rocks from the Maowu complex of the Dabie orogenic belt, which were derived from the deep mantle wedge (~ 160 km), confirmed the metasomatism genesis. Combined with multiphase inclusions, element geochemistry, and peak $P-T$ condition, we speculate that the metasomatic fluid was supercritical. Zircon geochronology studies revealed that the metasomatism mainly occurred during the oceanic crust subduction at Paleozoic (454 ± 58 Ma), and the ultra-high pressure metamorphism occurred during the continental crust subduction at Triassic (232.8 ± 7.9 Ma). The large amount of carbonate mineral inclusions and heavy oxygen isotope characteristics of the Paleozoic zircon indicate the incorporations of carbonate components during the Paleozoic metasomatism. The lighter Mg isotope composition of whole rocks and individual minerals than that of the mantle and the Dabie eclogite, indicates that the carbonate components should be sedimentary Mg-rich carbonates, which was dissolved in the supercritical fluid. Due to that the sedimentary carbonate has a unique and significantly enriched light Mg isotope feature, the metasomatism will cause heterogeneous Mg isotopic compositions of the mantle wedge, which may account for the observed Mg isotope characteristics of the arc lavas. Magnesium isotopes thus could be a potentially useful tracer of crust-mantle interactions at subduction zones.

Key words: magnesium isotope; orogenic ultramafic rock; subduction channel; mantle wedge metasomatism; zircon; petrology.

0 引言

俯冲隧道是板块俯冲带中最活跃的界面之一,该界面上的板块相互作用是地球表层和内部物质交换的基本机制(郑永飞等,2013)。在俯冲隧道中,不同源区来源的熔/流体往往在这里发生混合,分别交代下盘俯冲地壳和上盘地幔楔(Zheng and Hermann, 2014; Bebout and Penniston - Dorland, 2016; Chen *et al.*, 2016)。部分地幔岩石碎片在不同深度会从地幔楔底部被刮削进入隧道中并经历交代作用,记录俯冲隧道中对应深度复杂的熔/流体信息(Zheng, 2012)。然而,如何识别俯冲隧道中不同深度熔/流体组分的来源一直是俯冲带研究中的难点(Zheng, 2012, 2019)。

板块俯冲作用作为地表碳酸盐岩进入地球深部最常见、也是最重要的碳循环方式受到众多学者的关注。俯冲隧道中碳酸盐的行为也是近年来地球科学家关注的重点(Kelemen and Manning, 2015; Li *et al.*, 2017)。由于沉积碳酸盐具有独特的、显著富集轻Mg同位素组成的特征(Teng,

2017),Mg同位素被认为是示踪深部碳循环非常好的指标,但是尚有一些重要的科学问题有待解决:为什么大量浅部来源的岛弧火山岩具有偏离“正常地幔值”的Mg同位素特征,而已发现的轻Mg同位素组成的橄榄岩、玄武岩均来自于岩石圈地幔?这些差异是否反映了板片俯冲过程中不同深度熔/流体性质?

本文总结了我们近期的研究,主要包括通过岩相学、元素地球化学、年代学和非传统金属稳定同位素(Mg同位素)等方法,对经历了不同深度的熔/流体交代及脱水的地幔楔超镁铁质岩进行地球化学研究的成果,旨在探讨俯冲带熔流体性质及其对地幔楔和岛弧及弧后火山岩潜在的影响,着重调查板块俯冲过程中沉积碳酸盐在其中的贡献和意义。

1 浅部地幔楔来源变超镁铁质岩的Mg同位素记录

Li *et al.*(2018)对美国加州Franciscan杂岩中交代变质超基性岩4个组别的样品(King *et al.*, 2003)

开展了 Mg 同位素研究,结果如图 1。这些岩石的峰期变质温压为 450~500 °C 和 ~2 GPa, 记录了弧前 ~60 km 深度处多期次交代过程中的流体信息。研究结果揭示:(1)蛇纹石化橄榄岩(组一和组二)的 Mg 同位素组成($\delta^{26}\text{Mg} = -0.26\% \sim -0.14\%$)与“正常地幔值”接近;这表明受控于“质量平衡”,富含 Mg 的橄榄岩受交代发生蛇纹石化时其 Mg 同位素组成变化较小;(2)滑石化橄榄岩(第三组)相比蛇纹石化橄榄岩 MgO 含量降低而 $\delta^{26}\text{Mg}$ 值升高($-0.13\% \sim -0.01\%$);这种转变表明蛇纹石形成滑石的脱水反应中,轻 Mg 同位素更多地迁移进入流体而重 Mg 同位素更多地残留在滑石中;(3)滑石进一步受交代形成的透闪石化橄榄岩(第四组)CaO 含量显著升高而 $\delta^{26}\text{Mg}$ 值显著降低($-0.50\% \sim -0.41\%$);这种转变暗示这一交代过程中有源自俯冲板片的、富集轻 Mg 同位素的碳酸盐流体参与,说明在弧前 ~60 km 深度,部分含 Mg 碳酸盐(方解石)可以在俯冲隧道中发生溶解并迁移交代上覆地幔楔橄榄岩。

Li *et al.*(2018)的研究结果表明,蛇纹石脱水形成滑石的反应会形成低 $\delta^{26}\text{Mg}$ 值的流体和高 $\delta^{26}\text{Mg}$ 值的滑石。这种流体向上运移会造成地幔楔局部富集轻 Mg 同位素;而这些滑石如果保持稳定到弧下深度(~90 km)受热发生分解,则会形成富集重 Mg 同位素的流体并交代上覆地幔楔。这些过程为观察到的岛弧火山岩 Mg 同位素组成的不均一性(Teng *et al.*, 2016; Li *et al.*, 2017)提供了一种

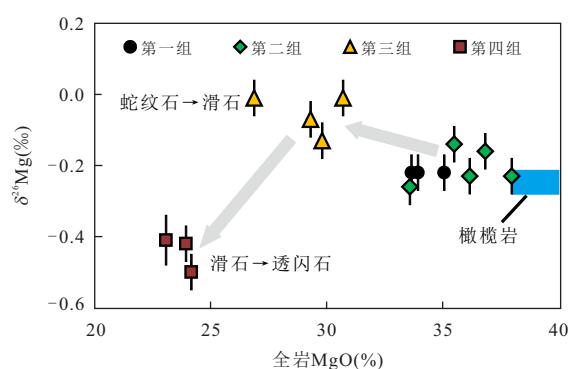


图 1 美国加州 Franciscan 杂岩中变橄榄岩样品的 $\delta^{26}\text{Mg}$ -MgO 含量图解

Fig.1 $\delta^{26}\text{Mg}$ vs. MgO (%) of meta-peridotites from the Franciscan complex, USA

据 Li *et al.*(2018),第一组为部分蛇纹石化橄榄岩,第二组样品为完全蛇纹石化橄榄岩,第三组样品为含滑石变橄榄岩,第四组样品为含透闪石变橄榄岩

可能的解释。

2 毛屋超基性岩岩体原岩属性和演化历史

毛屋超基性岩岩体出露于中大别超高压变带中,早期研究认为其原岩与邻近的碧溪岭超基性岩体类似,为壳源超镁铁质堆晶岩(Jahn *et al.*, 2003)。近期的研究表明,毛屋超基性岩体的原岩应该为华北克拉通的地幔楔残片,在三叠纪板块俯冲过程中被机械刮削进入俯冲隧道中,并在随后的板块折返过程中被携带至地表(Chen *et al.*, 2013a, 2013b, 2017)。

Shen *et al.*(2018)对比研究了毛屋岩体中石榴单斜辉石岩和片麻岩围岩中石英榴辉岩,发现围岩石英榴辉岩全岩具有低 MgO 含量低相容元素(V、Cr、Ni)含量和平坦到稍富集的稀土配分模式,主要矿物组成为贫 Mg 富 Ca 的石榴子石+绿辉石。锆石包体以石榴子石、绿辉石和金红石等高压变质矿物为主。锆石 U-Pb 定年给出的上交点和下交点年龄分别为 735 ± 25 Ma 和 223.6 ± 7.8 Ma(MSWD=0.45;图 2),该年龄结果与中大别其他地区广泛分布的超高压变质榴辉岩的原岩年龄及变质时代一致,说明这些石英榴辉岩原岩与大别造山带广泛分布的榴辉岩相同,为新元古代双峰式火山岩。继承锆石具有类似或略低于地幔的 O 同位素特征($\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{VSMOW}}$ 值为 $3.2\% \sim 4.3\%$,下同),而变质锆石 O 同位素明显偏低($\delta^{18}\text{O}$ 值为 $-1.2\% \sim 3.5\%$),也与前人观察结果一致。全岩的 Mg 同位素组成为 $\delta^{26}\text{Mg} = -0.47 \sim -0.22\%$ (图 3a),与前人获得的大别造山带榴辉岩 Mg 同位素组成一致。因此,我们认为围岩中的石英榴辉岩是原岩为新元古代的双峰式火山岩经历了三叠纪大陆深俯冲超高压变质而形成的,与大别造山带广泛分布的榴辉岩相同。

与石英榴辉岩相比,毛屋石榴辉石岩样品的矿物组合包括(富 Mg 和贫 Mg 富 Ca)石榴子石+透辉石。这些样品具有明显的 LILE(Th、U 和 LREE)富集特征,同时这些元素的富集与全岩 MgO 含量的脱耦关系指示了它们的交代成因。全岩具有高的 HFSE 含量、高 Nb/Ta 比值和明显的 Nb-Ta-Zr-Hf 负异常特征,指示其交代源区为俯冲含金红石榴辉岩相地壳(谭东波等,2018)。全岩从野外露头结构来看,这些石榴单斜辉石岩呈条带状与条带状石榴斜方辉石岩互层,暗示它们可能与石榴斜方辉石岩存

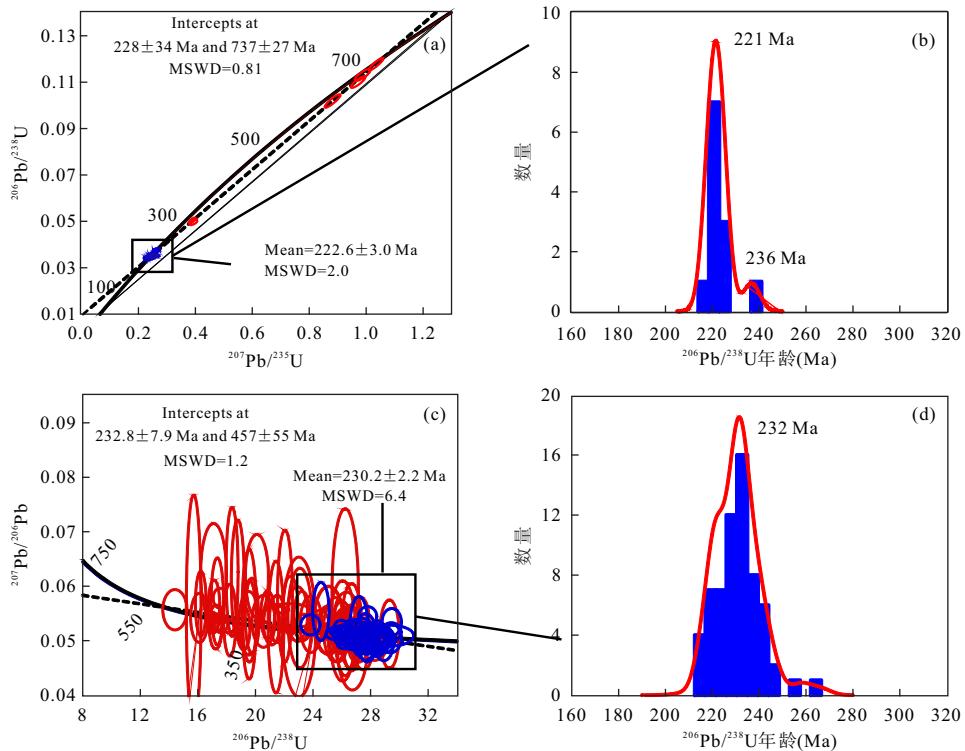


图2 大别山围岩英榴辉岩(a,b)和毛屋地区石榴辉石岩(c,d)锆石U-Pb年龄

Fig.2 U-Pb dating of zircons from the quartz eclogites (a,b) within country gneisses and the Maowu garnet pyroxenites (c,d). 图a中蓝色年龄点代表变质锆石区域定年结果,红色年龄点代表继承锆石区域定年结果;图c中蓝色年龄点代表变质锆石区域($\text{Th}/\text{U} < 0.1$)定年结果,红色年龄点代表交代锆石区域($\text{Th}/\text{U} > 0.1$)定年结果(据 Shen et al., 2018)

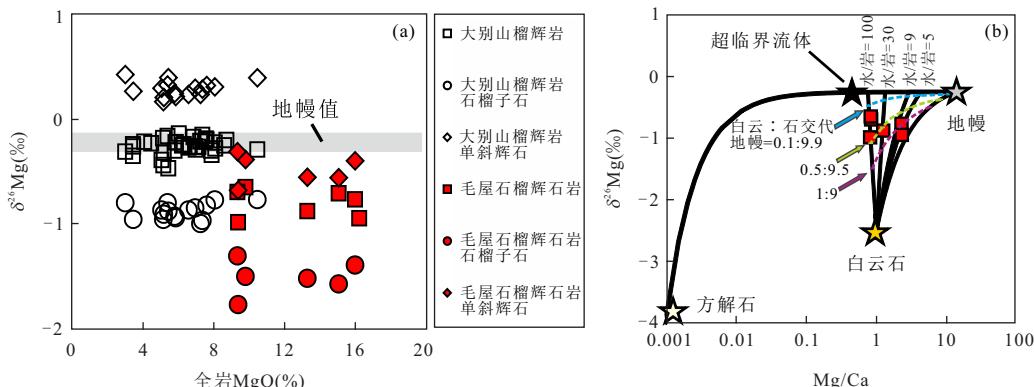


图3 毛屋石榴辉石岩和大别山石榴辉石岩中全岩和单矿物Mg同位素组成比较(a),模拟计算交代超临界流体和碳酸盐组分的比例(b)

Fig.3 (a) $\delta^{26}\text{Mg}$ vs. whole-rock (WR) MgO (%) for widespread Dabie-Sulu eclogites (DE) and Maowu GC associated with garnet (Gt) and clinopyroxene (Cpx) separates from this and previous works, (b) mixing modeling for the different sources in terms of Mg/Ca (molar ratio) and $\delta^{26}\text{Mg}$

a中 $\delta^{26}\text{Mg} = -0.25 \pm 0.07\%$, 2SD(Teng et al., 2010); b据 Shen et al.(2018)

在成因联系。前人大量工作已揭示了毛屋岩体中的石榴斜方辉石岩为受交代的华北地幔楔残片(Malaspina et al., 2006, 2009; Chen et al., 2013a, 2013b,

2017).与石榴斜方辉石岩相比,石榴单斜辉石具有类似的微量元素配分模式和更富集的大离子亲石元素和轻稀土元素特征,说明这些石榴单斜辉石

岩应该同为地幔楔的交代产物(Shen *et al.*, 2018)。同时, Malaspina *et al.*(2006, 2009, 2015)通过对毛屋石榴斜方辉石岩中多相包裹体的矿物结构以及成分的分析提出,俯冲板块来源的交代介质应为超临界条件下的富溶质流体,即超临界流体。我们在这些石榴单斜辉石岩的石榴子石以及交代成因的锆石中(详细论述见后)均发现了类似的多相包裹体组合。此外, Kessel *et al.*(2005)通过实验揭示了随着俯冲带超临界流体与流体相比,流体/残留相的 Th 分配系数显著升高,且高于两相中 U 的分配系数(在脱水流体中 Th 的分配系数低于 U)。与 E-MORB, N-MORB 和 OIB 中相对一致的 Th/U 比(2.5~3.9; Sun and McDonough, 1989)相比,毛屋石榴单斜辉石岩样品具有明显偏高的 Th/U 比值(最高可达 22.8)。这些特征均表明毛屋石榴单斜辉石岩的交代介质应更接近超临界流体。这一推测也与前人估计的毛屋岩体峰期变质温—压条件($\sim 800^{\circ}\text{C}$ 和 5.3~6.3 GPa)高于玄武岩-H₂O 体系二次临界点温—压条件(Schmidt *et al.*, 2004; Kessel *et al.*, 2005)一致。

为进一步查明毛屋超镁铁质—镁铁质岩体的演化历史,锆石的年代学研究可以提供重要的制约(郑建平等, 2019)。毛屋石榴辉石岩中的锆石 CL 图像较为复杂,无明显继承核,几乎所有锆石颗粒均具有多组明十暗分带现象,反映了其交代成因及后期可能存在的多期次热事件。锆石谐和的上交点和下交点年龄值分别为 454±58 Ma 和 232.8±7.9 Ma (MSWD=1.2, $n=171$; 图 2),这两个年龄分别代表了地幔交代作用和超高压变质作用的时代(Shen *et al.*, 2018)。然而,对于上交点的早古生代年龄(454±58 Ma)所涉及的构造背景,目前还存在很大争议,如原特提斯洋闭合(李三忠等, 2016a, 2016b; 赵淑娟等, 2016)和古特提斯洋壳俯冲(刘晓春等, 2015)。由于本工作内容尚无法对上述两个观点提供判据,笔者仅根据与区域周边同时代的幔源岩石研究结果进行讨论。张宏福等(2005)认为中奥陶纪(~ 465 Ma)山东蒙阴地区含金刚石金伯利岩是通过俯冲的古特提斯洋壳蚀变玄武岩和沉积物脱水熔融产生的高钾岩浆上涌,引起华北克拉通岩石圈和软流圈底部熔融形成。最近, Fang *et al.*(2019)在华北东南缘大连地区发现早三叠纪的基性岩脉(247~244 Ma),认为其属于扬子—华北碰撞造山带同俯冲岩浆岩。这些基性岩的元素和 Sr-Nd-Pb 同

位素特征指示它们来自于俯冲洋壳来源熔体改造的地幔源区,并且锆石 Hf-O 同位素说明地幔源区曾有蚀变洋壳玄武岩和沉积物组分的加入;尤其是在这些样品中发现了古生代(429~422 Ma)的继承锆石,他们认为该年龄反映了古特提斯洋壳的变质年龄。由此,我们认为,毛屋超高压变质镁铁质—超镁铁质岩的交代作用应主要发生在古特提斯洋壳俯冲阶段,并且在三叠纪超高压变质作用中受到了变质流体的影响。毛屋岩体的年龄与围岩榴辉岩年龄的差异说明了该岩体是在三叠纪扬子陆壳俯冲过程中,结构侵位于中大别超高压变质陆壳中。因此,毛屋石榴单斜辉石岩应该至少经历了两阶段的熔体/流体作用,即古生代超临界流体交代作用和三叠纪高压变质作用。

3 古生代交代超临界流体性质

毛屋石榴辉石岩中锆石按年龄、微量元素含量及包裹体组成可分为以下两组:组 I 锆石,为锆石核和幔部,高 Th/U 比(>0.1),年龄范围为 240~430 Ma,含有大量的碳酸盐包体(白云石、方解石和菱镁矿;图 4)及其他硅酸盐矿物和氧化物包体(石榴子石、辉石、角闪石、金红石、独居石、斜硅镁石和磷灰石等;图 4),并且这些锆石区域具有总体偏重且变化较大的氧同位素组成($\delta^{18}\text{O}$ 值为 4.3‰~12.2‰)。部分交代锆石具有显著高于基性岩浆锆石和变质锆石的高场强元素含量(如 Nb 和 Ta),重稀土富集的配分模式(图 5),进一步证实了这些交代锆石是在超临界流体交代过程中结晶。因此,Shen *et al.*(2018)认为,这些锆石主要形成于古生代超临界流体交代过程中,部分受到三叠纪俯冲陆壳来源的变质流体影响;组 II 锆石,常见于锆石幔或边部,低 Th/U 比(<0.1),年龄范围为 215~240 Ma,主要矿物包体为石榴子石、辉石、角闪石和金红石,未见碳酸盐包体,也具有总体偏重且变化较大的氧同位素特征($\delta^{18}\text{O}$ 值为 3.9‰~9.2‰)。这些锆石总体上具有平坦的重稀土分配模式,与大别造山带榴辉岩中变质锆石类似(图 5)。因此,这些锆石区域代表了三叠纪变质增生或者变质重结晶锆石。

组 I 锆石中存在大量的碳酸盐包体,证明交代流体中有碳酸盐组分的加入。这些碳酸盐是地幔来源还是循环的沉积碳酸盐来源?Mg-O 同位素可以给出制约。这是因为地表沉积碳酸盐具有显著轻的 Mg 同位素组成($\delta^{26}\text{Mg}=-0.5\text{\%}\sim-6\text{\%}$)和重的 O

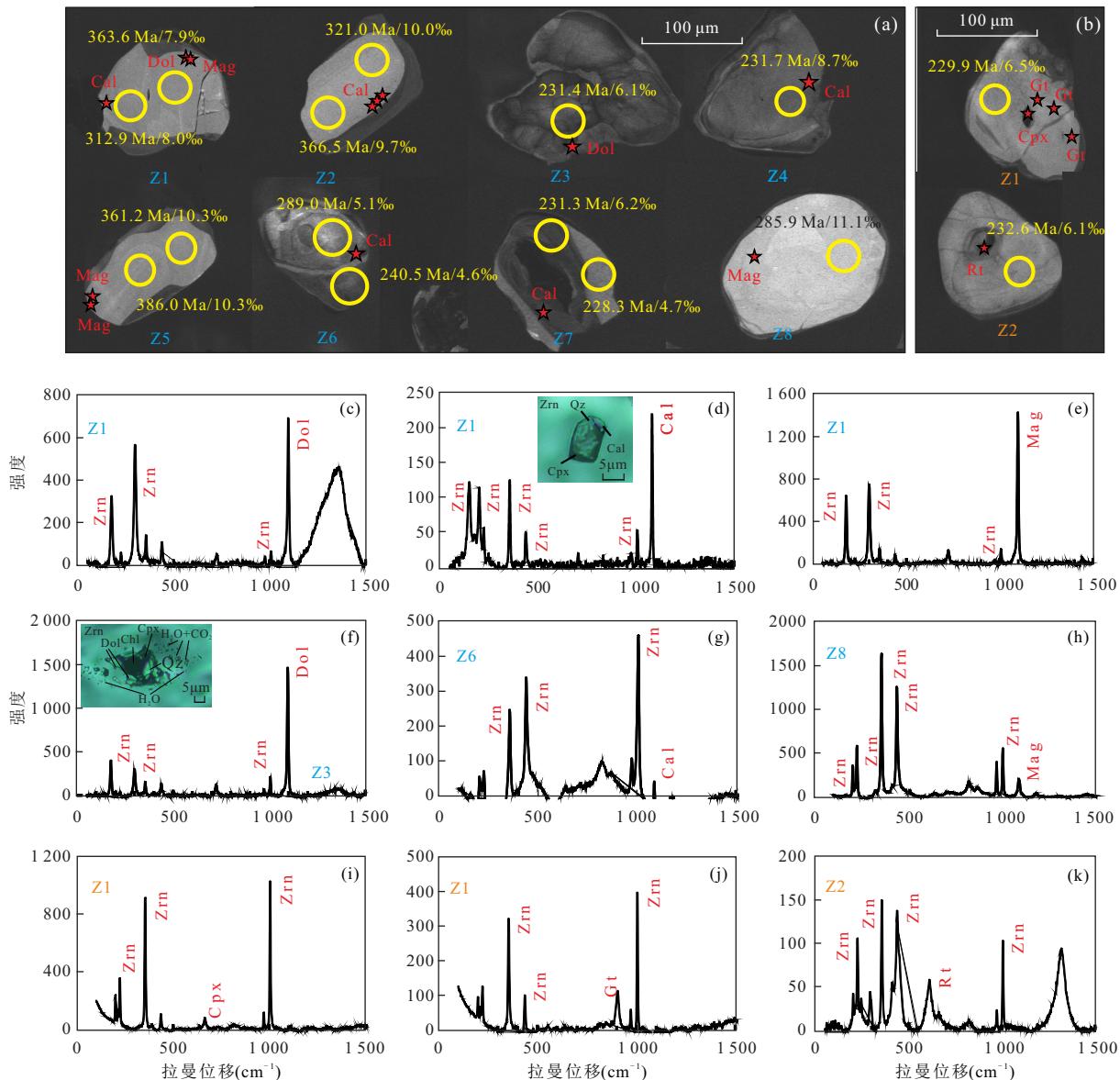


图4 毛屋石榴辉石岩中组I(a)和组II(b)U-Pb年龄和O同位素组成

Fig.4 Panels (a) and (b) display cathodoluminescence (CL) images of type I and type II zircons from Maowu GC, respectively, combined with in situ $^{206}\text{Pb}/^{238}\text{U}$ ages, O isotope compositions, and mineral inclusions

c~h为组I锆石中矿物包体拉曼图;i~k为组II锆石中矿物包体拉曼图(据Shen *et al.*, 2018)

同位素特征。近期高温高压实验发现地幔温压条件下,菱镁矿和橄榄石之间Mg同位素分馏非常小($\Delta^{26}\text{Mg}_{\text{Fo}-\text{Mgs}}=0.04\% \pm 0.04\%$, 800°C) (Macris *et al.*, 2013),据此可以推断出幔源火成碳酸盐熔体Mg同位素组成应该与地幔橄榄岩类似($-0.25\% \pm 0.07\%$)。毛屋石榴辉石岩全岩的Mg同位素组成($\delta^{26}\text{Mg}=-0.99\% \sim -0.65\%$)显著低于地幔值($\delta^{26}\text{Mg}=-0.25\% \pm 0.07\%$)以及大别地区广泛分布的新元古代榴辉岩($\delta^{26}\text{Mg}=-0.35\% \sim -0.14\%$;图3a),其中石榴子石和透辉石单矿物Mg同位素组成($\delta^{26}\text{Mg}_{\text{Grt}}=-1.78\% \sim -1.31\%$ 和 $\delta^{26}\text{Mg}_{\text{Di}}$ =

$-0.68\% \sim -0.31\%$)也明显低于大别榴辉岩中石榴子石和绿辉石的Mg同位素组成($\delta^{26}\text{Mg}_{\text{Grt}}=-1.40\% \sim -0.77\%$ 和 $\delta^{26}\text{Mg}_{\text{Omp}}=0.22\% \sim 0.43\%$)。此外,地幔碳酸岩的O同位素组成仅仅略重于地幔硅酸盐,远低于所观察到毛屋石榴辉石岩中锆石高达 $+12.2\%$ 的同位素特征(图3a),说明交代碳酸盐来源应为俯冲的地表沉积碳酸盐。

Shen *et al.* (2018)将前人对毛屋岩体的变质温压条件估计,与古特提斯洋壳俯冲峰期榴辉岩相变温压条件和碳酸盐分解、熔融温压实验数据结果进行对比,在古生代洋壳俯冲过程中,俯冲

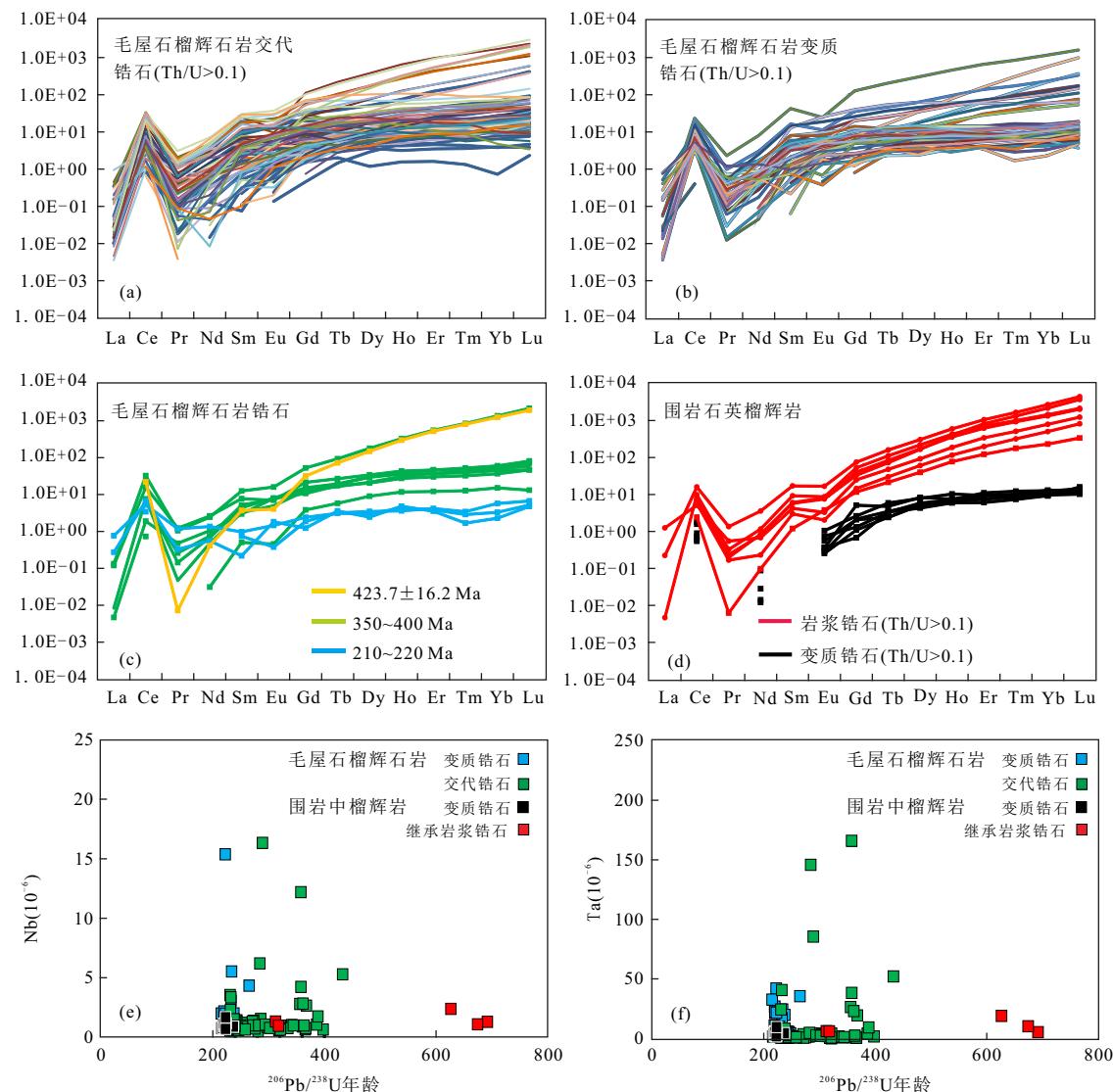


图 5 毛屋岩体中石榴单斜辉石岩和围岩片麻岩中石英榴辉岩的锆石稀土元素以及 Nb-Ta 元素含量相关图

Fig.5 REE patterns and relationships between REE, HFSE concentrations and $^{206}\text{Pb}/^{238}\text{U}$ ages for zircons from the garnet clinopyroxenites within Maowu complex, as well as from quartz eclogites within the country gneisses

年龄数据来自 Shen *et al.*(2018),微量元素数据为沈骥等未发表数据

板片并未达到碳酸盐分解和熔融的条件,因此最可能的碳酸盐迁移方式应为溶解在超临界流体中。近期研究发现在俯冲带浅部流体中,溶解的碳酸盐主要为钙质,但是模拟结果表明,仅通过钙质碳酸盐交代地幔楔橄榄岩很难改变地幔的 Mg 同位素组成,还需要相当比例的富镁碳酸盐(图 3b),且毛屋石榴辉石岩所需的镁质碳酸盐占熔体比例高达 1%~10%。上述结果一方面说明,在板块俯冲过程中,除了钙质碳酸盐的溶解,随着俯冲深度的加深,镁质碳酸盐也会发生明显的溶解迁移;另一方面,暗示镁质碳酸盐在超临界流体中具有更高的溶解度。

4 结论与展望

我们的研究结果揭示,在俯冲隧道中,沉积碳酸盐在不同深度的迁移行为存在差异,即浅部为钙质含镁碳酸盐溶解迁移,深部主体为富 Mg 碳酸盐溶解迁移,这两个过程伴随的碳酸盐迁移可以通过熔流体渗滤作用交代地幔楔超镁铁质岩(图 6)。由于沉积碳酸盐具有独特的、显著富集轻 Mg 同位素组成的特征,这种交代作用会造成地幔楔局部具有异常的 Mg 同位素组成。由于浅部主要以富 Ca 碳酸盐迁移为主,其携带的 Mg 同位素信息常常会被高 Mg 含量端元(如滑石和蛇纹石等富 Mg 含水矿物)

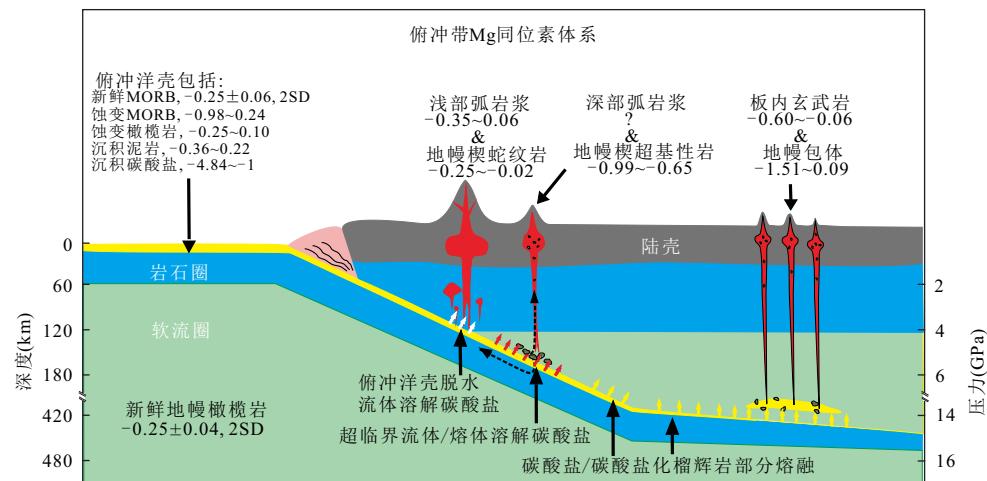


图6 俯冲带碳酸盐循环和Mg同位素体系

Fig. 6 Illustration showing magnesium isotope systematics in subduction zones

据 Shen et al.(2018)

来源的流体同位素特征所掩盖,形成目前观察到的岛弧火山岩中部分具有轻于地幔值的Mg同位素特征,而部分则具有重于地幔值的Mg同位素特征。随着浅部富Mg含水矿物的分解,在俯冲带深部,富Mg碳酸盐可能是主要的俯冲带熔/流体源区中的富Mg端元,形成低Mg同位素组成地幔楔储库。

然而,目前仍有诸多关键问题需要解决:(1)基性岩及超基性岩Mg同位素变轻的机制仍存在争议,如动力学扩散(von Strandmann et al., 2015)、尖晶石/铬铁矿结晶(Su et al., 2019)、含Mg碳酸盐交代(Yang et al., 2012; Huang et al., 2015)等;(2)缺少深部弧岩浆的Mg同位素记录;(3)俯冲沉积碳酸盐进入深部地幔的形式,如碳酸盐岩(Li et al., 2017)、碳酸盐化榴辉岩(Wang et al., 2018)等。对这些问题的深入研究,有利于我们进一步了解俯冲沉积碳酸盐的行为,深入制约其对地幔楔和弧岩浆、以及板内火山岩的影响,也为将稳定Mg同位素体系发展成为俯冲带沉积碳酸盐示踪剂提供依据。

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