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# 西昆仑麻扎达坂辉绿岩墙的成因:来自 年代学和地球化学证据

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**摘要:**西昆仑造山带显生宙以来经历了原特提斯洋和古特提斯洋两个重要的演化阶段.目前对古特提斯洋构造过程的认识仍 然存在较大争议.通过对麻扎达坂辉绿岩墙进行详细的野外地质、岩石学、锆石 U-Pb 年代学及岩石地球化学研究,结果表明, 辉绿岩锆石 U-Pb 谐和年龄为 287±4.6 Ma,代表了辉绿岩浆的结晶年龄,表明该辉绿岩墙为早二叠世岩浆活动的产物.辉绿 岩的 SiO<sub>2</sub> 含量为 48.29%~50.21%,低 Mg<sup>\*</sup> 值(0.36~0.39),属亚碱性拉斑系列玄武岩.辉绿岩富集 LREE、LILE(如 Rb、Ba、 Sr),亏损 Nb-Ta、P 等高场强元素,总体表现出类似岛弧火山岩的地球化学特征.同时,麻扎达坂辉绿岩锆石 Hf 同位素组成 ( $\epsilon_{\rm Hf}(t) = 4.00 \sim 13.71$ ,平均值为 7.61, $T_{\rm DM1}$ (Hf) = 0.76~0.38 Ga)说明其不是来源于类似 N-MORB 的亏损地幔源区.区域地 质研究表明,西昆仑及以北塔里木克拉通在早二叠世处于伸展构造背景,不存在同期的俯冲消减事件,倾向于认为麻扎达坂 辉绿岩墙是在造山后伸展背景下,早期俯冲流体交代的岩石圈地幔部分熔融形成的原始岩浆经过一定程度的分异结晶沿区 域性断裂侵位形成的,而与塔里木地幔柱不具有地球动力学上的联系.

关键词:辉绿岩墙;锆石 U-Pb 测年;地球化学;西昆仑造山带;地质年代学.

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# Origin of Diabase Dykes in Mazar Area in West Kunlun Orogenic Belt: Evidences from Zircon U-Pb Dating and Geochemistry

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Abstract: The West Kunlun orogenic belt underwent the tectonic process of Proto- and Paleo-Tethys Oceans since Phanerozoic. However, there is still much controversy over the evolution of the Paleo-Tethys Ocean. Geochemistry and zircon U-Pb and Hf isotopic compositions of the diabase dykes in Mazar, West Kunlun are reported in this paper. Zircon U-Pb dating results give an emplacement age of  $287\pm4.6$  Ma for the Mazar diabase. These rocks span a SiO<sub>2</sub> range of 48.29%-50.21% and Mg<sup>#</sup> (0.36-0.39), characterized by moderate LREE/HREE fractionation, strong LILEs (such as Rb, Ba, Sr) enrichment and depleted Nb-Ta, P and weakly Eu depletion. They have more radiogenic zircon Hf isotopic compositions ( $\varepsilon_{Hf}(t)=4.00-13.71$ , average value is 7.61) than N-MORB. In combination with the evolution of regional geology, it is suggested that these melts were derived from partial melting of an enriched lithospheric mantle that underwent early subducted fluid metasomatization. The origin of the Mazar diabase dykes indicates that the post-orogenic extension in West Kunlun, from Late Devonian to Early Permian,

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may be not related to the Tarim mantle plume.

Key words: diabase dyke; zircon U-Pb age; geochemistry; West Kunlun orogenic belt; geochronology.

0 引言

西昆仑造山带属于中央造山带最西端,南北分 别与青藏高原与塔里木盆地相接,西邻帕米尔高原, 向东以南阿尔金断裂为界与东昆仑造山带相分割. 已有的研究表明,早古生代一三叠纪期间,西昆仑经 历了原特提斯洋和古特提斯洋俯冲消减过程而形成 了复合造山带(Wang et al., 2001; Xiao et al., 2002,2005;李荣社等,2007;杨军等,2015; Zhang et al.,2016,2017).目前,在区域上已发现和报道了 大量新元古代一早古生代及三叠纪岩浆作用事件 (Zhang et al.,2003; 王超等,2009,2013; 高晓峰等,





Fig.1 Schematic geological maps of the West Kunlun orogenic belt (a) and Mazar area (b)

据李荣社等(2008)和王超等(2013).OKS.奥依塔格一柯岗断裂带;KQS.库地一其曼于特蛇绿岩带;MKS.麻扎一康西瓦一苏巴什蛇绿岩带; GXF.郭扎错一西金乌兰断裂;KKF.喀喇昆仑断裂;HQS.红山湖一乔尔天山断裂;NKT.昆北地体;SKT.昆南地体;BYT.巴颜喀拉地体;TNT. 甜水海一北羌塘地块 2013a,2013b;张辉善等,2016),为揭示原特提斯洋的裂解一闭合和古特提斯洋的构造过程提供了丰富 详实的构造一岩浆证据.

早古生代存在以库地一其曼于特蛇绿构造混杂 岩带为代表的洋盆消减闭合过程,区域上广泛出露的 泥盆纪磨拉石建造(奇自拉夫组)标志着造山作用的 结束基本取得了共识(陈守建等,2007);而晚古生代 一早中生代古特提斯洋演化过程仍存在较大争议.例 如对以苏巴什蛇绿岩为代表的洋盆打开时限的认识 存在早古生代和晚古生代两种截然不同的观点(韩芳 林等,2004;计文化等,2004;李博秦等,2007).晚古生 代洋盆的消减极性和闭合时限也存在较大的分歧:一 类观点认为麻扎一康西瓦一带于石炭纪开始消减(李 博秦等,2006);另一种观点认为,西昆仑早石炭世处 于伸展拉张构造背景(贠杰等,2015;陈宁等,2016), 西昆仑东段下二叠统阿羌组上段大量安山岩的出现 标志着由强烈的扩张转化为收缩(李荣社等,2008). 从已报道的资料来看,产生这些分歧的原因在于西昆 仑地区岩浆活动主要发育于早古生代和中生代,而晚 古生代(特别是石炭纪一二叠纪)的岩浆作用(特别是 中一基性岩浆)相对匮乏,以及同期沉积岩保存相对 较少,因而在较大程度上制约了人们对晚古生代构 造一岩浆过程的详细刻画.

本文以康西瓦-苏巴什深大断裂附近侵入早古 生代二长花岗岩体中的辉绿岩墙(图 1b)为研究对 象,通过系统的岩石学、锆石 U-Pb 年代学、地球化学 特征分析,结合区域构造背景资料,揭示其岩石成因 及深部的动力学过程,为衔接原特提斯洋和古特提斯 洋转换过程或古特提斯洋消减时限提供可能的制约.

## 1 区域地质概况及岩石学特征

西昆仑造山带由北向南可划分为(图 1a)昆北 地体(NKT)和昆南地体(SKT),包括 3 条主缝合带 (奥依塔格一柯岗缝合带、库地一其曼于特缝合带和 麻扎一康西瓦-苏巴什缝合带)(李荣社等,2008). 麻扎达坂辉绿岩墙位于麻扎达坂北坡,南邻麻扎-康西瓦-苏巴什蛇绿构造混杂岩带,构造上处于南 昆仑地体,发育大量早古生代和中生代侵入体.露头 上辉绿岩墙侵入围岩为早古生代二长花岗岩,岩墙 产状陡倾,走向约为 290°,延伸稳定,呈脉群平行产 出(图 2),单个脉体宽为 1~5 m.辉绿岩呈灰黑-灰 绿色,块状构造、细粒状结构,弱绿帘石化,岩石局部 发育裂隙,并被方解石充填.辉绿岩样品采集于 G



图 2 麻扎辉绿岩墙野外露头特征 Fig.2 The field occurrence of Mazar diabase dykes



图 3 麻扎辉绿岩显微镜下特征 Fig.3 The micrograph of Mazar diabase

219 公路 196 km 处,地理坐标为 36°41′07″N、77°09′ 29″E, *H* = 4 099 m.

辉绿岩显微镜下呈块状构造、局部发育杏仁状构造,细粒一少斑结构,少量斑晶为斜长石(约25%),粒径为0.2~0.4 mm;基质主要由斜长石组成,其次为暗色矿物、金属矿物钛铁矿和火山玻璃.斜长石矿物晶体呈小板条状杂乱分布,其空隙充填辉石、火山玻璃及金属矿物,呈间隐间粒结构.部分辉石被绿帘石交代,火山玻璃发育脱玻化被绿泥石交代.岩石中有少量杏仁构造,形态不规则,粒径为0.6~1.7 mm,充填绿泥石、长石等(图 3).

## 2 分析测试方法

野外采集新鲜、弱蚀变辉绿岩系列样品 (15KD02).锆石样品是从辉绿岩脉样品中经人工重 砂、电磁选,在双目镜下挑选得到.锆石CL图像及 锆石原位分析测定是在西安地质矿产研究所实验测 试中心完成.其中,锆石 LA-ICP-MS 年龄和 Hf 同 位素分析采用 Agilent 7500型 ICP-MS 进行联机测 试,激光斑束为 30 μm.测试结果通过 GLITTER 4. 4.1 软件进行计算,并进行了普通铅校正.详细分析 步骤和数据处理方法参考 Meng *et al.*(2017).

辉绿岩主、微量元素分析在西安地质矿产研究 所实验测试中心用 X 荧光光谱(XRF)和等离子光 谱质谱法(ICP-MS)测定,其中主量元素的分析测试 误差小于 1%,FeO 含量通过湿化学方法进行测定; 微量元素分析误差在 5%以内.

## 3 辉绿岩锆石 U-Pb 年龄

来自辉绿岩脉中的锆石呈浅黄色一白色,长柱状、不规则状,少量圆形,粒径为 50~200 μm,CL 图像中锆石振荡环带发育,呈岩浆锆石的形态特征;锆石 Th/U 比值为 0.42~0.61(表 1),位于岩浆锆石的比值范围内.锆石 U-Pb 同位素年龄在谐和图上较为集中(图 4),14 个测点的加权平均年龄为287±4.6 Ma(n=14,MSWD=0.11),与谐和年龄在误差范围内一致,可代表辉绿岩脉锆石的结晶年龄.

# 4 辉绿岩元素地球化学特征和 Hf 同 位素组成

辉绿岩主、微量元素的分析结果见表 2.主、微量 元素经 100% 无水化处理后,辉绿岩的 SiO<sub>2</sub> 含量为 48.29%~50.21%, Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> 含量为 17.72%~19.17%, MgO 含量为 4.46%~5.36%, Na<sub>2</sub>O 含量为 2.88%~ 3.22%,  $K_2O$ 含量为 1.53%~2.68%,  $Mg^{*} = 0.36 \sim$ 0.39.在  $Zr/TiO_2 \times 0.000 1 - Nb/Y$ 图解上, 辉绿岩样 品落入亚碱性玄武岩区, 在 FeOt/MgO-SiO<sub>2</sub>分类 图解上属于拉斑玄武岩系列(图 5).

在 Harker 图上(图 6),随着 SiO<sub>2</sub> 含量的增加, MgO、FeOt 明显地一致减少,特别是低的 MgO 含 量(均小于 5.36%)及低 Mg<sup>#</sup>(0.36~0.39),反映辉 绿岩浆上侵过程经历过较明显的富镁铁矿物如橄榄 石、斜方辉石等的分离结晶;CaO、CaO/Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> 虽不 如 MgO、FeOt 减少明显,但也有一定程度的减少, 说明含 CaO 的单斜辉石有一定程度的分离结晶;而 Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> 和 K<sub>2</sub>O 有一定程度的减少,Na<sub>2</sub>O 基本没有 变化,反映斜长石等的分离结晶作用不明显.麻扎辉 绿岩明显具有高 MgO、FeOt 和 TiO<sub>2</sub> 含量,以及明 显低 Na<sub>2</sub>O 含量,区别于典型岛弧玄武岩(如 Sunda 岛弧)(Gertisser and Keller, 2003).

在稀土元素球粒陨石标准化配分图解上(图 7a), 辉绿 岩 表 现 出 LREE 略 富 集 的 右 倾 分 配 模 式,  $\Sigma$  REE=100.50×10<sup>-6</sup>~123.30×10<sup>-6</sup>,(La/Yb)<sub>N</sub>= 5.27~5.79,(La/Sm)<sub>N</sub>=2.12~2.41,(Dy/Yb)<sub>N</sub>= 1.15~1.28,重稀土内部基本不分馏,并具有弱的 Eu 负异常(Eu/Eu<sup>\*</sup>=0.91~0.94),说明斜长石分异结 晶作用不明显.在微量元素蛛网图上(图 7b),辉绿岩 的微量元素分布型式表现出富集大离子亲石元素(如 Rb,Ba),明显亏损 Nb-Ta、Ti等元素.辉绿岩的不相容 元素比值 Zr/Nb=0.94~1.04,Nb/Ta=0.85~0.96, Zr/Hf=1.22~1.28.总体上,虽然麻扎辉绿岩表现出 与典型岛弧玄武岩(如 Sunda 岛弧)相似的稀土和微 量分布型式,但是其 Th、U 明显亏损以及 Ti 不明显 亏损,说明二者不同的熔融源区类型.



辉绿岩锆石14个测点的Lu-Hf同位素分析结

## 图 4 辉绿岩谐和年龄图

Fig.4 The concordia diagrams of the zircons from diabase

| Th/U                  |                                       | 0.49  | 0.54     | 0.53      | 0.43      | 0.48      | 0.48      | 0.52      | 0.51      | 0.51      | 0.42      | 0.45      | 0.61      | 0.47      | 0.52      |
|-----------------------|---------------------------------------|-------|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| 畫(10 <sup>-6</sup> )  | U                                     | 93.77 | 136.51   | 96.23     | 105.43    | 106.27    | 98.68     | 173.65    | 93.08     | 151.51    | 92.35     | 105.77    | 98.67     | 154.75    | 87.98     |
| 同位素含                  | Th                                    | 45.70 | 73.72    | 51.37     | 45.56     | 50.83     | 47.44     | 90.69     | 47.54     | 76.65     | 38.37     | 47.56     | 60.09     | 72.04     | 45.39     |
|                       | $^{208}\mathrm{Pb}/^{232}\mathrm{Th}$ | 29    | 17       | 18        | 29        | 29        | 23        | 20        | 33        | 20        | 26        | 25        | 21        | 17        | 24        |
|                       |                                       | 262   | 284      | 295       | 313       | 326       | 371       | 331       | 354       | 282       | 344       | 349       | 230       | 270       | 300       |
|                       | /238 U                                | 11    | 7        | 7         | 11        | 10        | ×         | $\infty$  | 12        | 6         | 6         | 6         | 10        | 7         | 10        |
| :龄(Ma)                | $^{206}\mathrm{Pb}/$                  | 285   | 278      | 291       | 294       | 270       | 284       | 292       | 296       | 279       | 287       | 293       | 276       | 295       | 296       |
| 同位素年                  | $^{207}{ m Pb}/^{235}{ m U}$          | 43    | 28       | 29        | 39        | 39        | 30        | 28        | 44        | 32        | 33        | 34        | 38        | 25        | 36        |
|                       |                                       | 291   | 279      | 293       | 297       | 278       | 284       | 296       | 299       | 287       | 297       | 296       | 279       | 304       | 301       |
|                       | $^{207}{ m Pb}/^{206}{ m Pb}$         | 306   | 204      | 208       | 272       | 286       | 216       | 196       | 304       | 227       | 234       | 241       | 282       | 170       | 252       |
|                       |                                       | 328   | 279      | 302       | 311       | 346       | 281       | 325       | 322       | 352       | 369       | 325       | 304       | 370       | 339       |
|                       | <sup>232</sup> Th                     | 0,001 | 0.001    | 0.001     | 0.001     | 0.001     | 0.001     | 0.001     | 0.002     | 0.001     | 0.001     | 0.001     | 0.001     | 0.001     | 0.001     |
|                       | $^{208}\mathrm{Pb}/$                  | 0.013 | 0.014    | 0.015     | 0.016     | 0.016     | 0.019     | 0.017     | 0.018     | 0.014     | 0.017     | 0.017     | 0.011     | 0.013     | 0.015     |
|                       | $^{206}{ m Pb}/^{238}{ m U}$          | 0.002 | 0.001    | 0.001     | 0.002     | 0.002     | 0.001     | 0.001     | 0.002     | 0.001     | 0.001     | 0.002     | 0.002     | 0.001     | 0.002     |
| 素比值                   |                                       | 0.045 | 0.044    | 0.046     | 0.047     | 0.043     | 0.045     | 0.046     | 0.047     | 0.044     | 0.046     | 0.046     | 0.044     | 0.047     | 0.047     |
| 同位湯                   | $^{207}{ m Pb}/^{235}{ m U}$          | 0.057 | 0.036    | 0.038     | 0.052     | 0.051     | 0.039     | 0.037     | 0.059     | 0.041     | 0.044     | 0.045     | 0.050     | 0.033     | 0.048     |
|                       |                                       | 0.331 | 0.316    | 0.334     | 0.339     | 0.315     | 0.323     | 0.339     | 0.342     | 0.327     | 0.340     | 0.339     | 0.316     | 0.349     | 0.345     |
|                       | $^{207}{ m Pb}/^{206}{ m Pb}$         | 0.009 | 0.006    | 0.006     | 0.008     | 0.009     | 0.006     | 0.006     | 0.009     | 0.007     | 0.007     | 0.007     | 0.008     | 0.005     | 0.008     |
|                       |                                       | 0.053 | 0.052    | 0.052     | 0.053     | 0.053     | 0.052     | 0.053     | 0.053     | 0.054     | 0.054     | 0.053     | 0.052     | 0.054     | 0.053     |
| 과 IPR I <del>74</del> | 样品测点                                  |       | 15KD02-5 | 15KD02-10 | 15KD02-14 | 15KD02-15 | 15KD02-16 | 15KD02-17 | 15KD02-18 | 15KD02-20 | 15KD02-22 | 15KD02-23 | 15KD02-26 | 15KD02-27 | 15KD02-29 |

表1 西昆仑麻扎达坂辉绿岩墙(15KD02)锆石 LA-ICP-MS 同位素测年结果

Table 1 LA-ICP-MS U-Pb dating results of the diabase dykes(15KD02) from Mazar

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### 表 2 麻扎达坂辉绿岩(15KD02)主量元素(%)和微量元素(10<sup>-6</sup>)含量

Table 2 Major element ( $\frac{1}{2}$ ) and trace element ( $10^{-6}$ ) concentrations of the diabase (15KD02) from Mazar

| 样品                          | 1     | 2     | 3     | 4     | 5     | 6     | 7     |
|-----------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| SiO <sub>2</sub>            | 50.15 | 50.15 | 48.29 | 50.11 | 49.75 | 49.08 | 50.21 |
| $\mathrm{Al}_2\mathrm{O}_3$ | 18.14 | 17.99 | 19.17 | 18.17 | 17.99 | 18.52 | 17.72 |
| $\mathrm{Fe}_2\mathrm{O}_3$ | 2.82  | 2.56  | 2.50  | 3.02  | 3.46  | 2.72  | 3.56  |
| FeO                         | 6.26  | 6.50  | 6.88  | 6.05  | 5.70  | 6.75  | 6.00  |
| CaO                         | 6.70  | 6.83  | 5.39  | 7.18  | 8.09  | 6.67  | 6.94  |
| MgO                         | 5.08  | 5.13  | 5.16  | 4.94  | 4.46  | 5.36  | 4.61  |
| $K_2O$                      | 2.18  | 1.98  | 2.69  | 1.89  | 1.55  | 2.08  | 1.53  |
| $Na_2O$                     | 2.94  | 2.88  | 2.88  | 2.92  | 3.00  | 2.67  | 3.22  |
| ${\rm TiO}_2$               | 1.10  | 1.10  | 1.12  | 1.10  | 1.11  | 1.13  | 1.14  |
| $P_2O_5$                    | 0.24  | 0.22  | 0.23  | 0.25  | 0.24  | 0.23  | 0.24  |
| MnO                         | 0.18  | 0.18  | 0.25  | 0.18  | 0.17  | 0.19  | 0.19  |
| LOI                         | 4.17  | 4.41  | 5.40  | 4.13  | 4.41  | 4.53  | 4.58  |
| Mg <sup>#</sup>             | 0.39  | 0.39  | 0.38  | 0.38  | 0.36  | 0.39  | 0.36  |
| A/CNK                       | 0.75  | 0.74  | 0.90  | 0.72  | 0.66  | 0.78  | 0.72  |
| A/CN                        | 2.52  | 2.61  | 2.50  | 2.65  | 2.72  | 2.79  | 2.55  |
| Total                       | 99.96 | 99.93 | 99.96 | 99.94 | 99.93 | 99.93 | 99.94 |
| La                          | 21.02 | 18.23 | 16.74 | 19.57 | 18.68 | 19.00 | 19.96 |
| Ce                          | 48.47 | 44.21 | 38.51 | 46.21 | 45.21 | 44.21 | 48.21 |
| Pr                          | 6.12  | 5.49  | 5.03  | 5.87  | 5.88  | 5.49  | 6.06  |
| Nd                          | 23.79 | 21.12 | 19.54 | 23.15 | 23.52 | 21.42 | 23.54 |
| Sm                          | 5.49  | 5.02  | 4.65  | 5.36  | 5.56  | 5.05  | 5.40  |
| Eu                          | 1.61  | 1.51  | 1.37  | 1.55  | 1.62  | 1.47  | 1.58  |
| Gd                          | 4.98  | 4.60  | 4.28  | 4.89  | 4.90  | 4.55  | 5.00  |
| Tb                          | 0.77  | 0.75  | 0.66  | 0.75  | 0.75  | 0.70  | 0.77  |
| Dy                          | 4.50  | 4.35  | 3.99  | 4.42  | 4.35  | 4.11  | 4.59  |
| Ho                          | 0.89  | 0.86  | 0.77  | 0.92  | 0.87  | 0.84  | 0.92  |
| Er                          | 2.47  | 2.28  | 2.16  | 2.53  | 2.44  | 2.35  | 2.50  |
| Tm                          | 0.38  | 0.34  | 0.33  | 0.37  | 0.36  | 0.36  | 0.39  |
| Yb                          | 2.45  | 2.21  | 2.15  | 2.41  | 2.35  | 2.32  | 2.51  |
| Lu                          | 0.36  | 0.32  | 0.32  | 0.36  | 0.35  | 0.35  | 0.38  |
| Y                           | 24.98 | 22.57 | 20.58 | 22.83 | 23.49 | 22.80 | 23.85 |
| Cu                          | 29.2  | 27.9  | 14.4  | 27.7  | 32.7  | 24.9  | 20.4  |
| Pb                          | 10.6  | 9.2   | 74.6  | 14    | 30.7  | 9.27  | 12.4  |
| Zn                          | 130   | 132   | 190   | 131   | 124   | 138   | 153   |
| Cr                          | 28.2  | 31.2  | 34.0  | 29.7  | 28.0  | 33.4  | 28.8  |
| Ni                          | 13.4  | 12.8  | 11.6  | 14.0  | 10.8  | 13.8  | 11.3  |
| Co                          | 25.2  | 26.3  | 26.1  | 26.0  | 24.6  | 28.4  | 25.6  |
| Li                          | 105.0 | 88.6  | 133.0 | 100.0 | 96.6  | 117.0 | 112.0 |
| Rb                          | 90.8  | 99.9  | 145.0 | 103.0 | 87.2  | 126.0 | 95.5  |
| Cs                          | 3.2   | 4.0   | 4.6   | 2.9   | 2.0   | 4.5   | 1.6   |
| Sr                          | 739.0 | 676.0 | 576.0 | 839.0 | 881.0 | 629.0 | 816.0 |
| Ba                          | 528.0 | 430.0 | 490.0 | 494.0 | 467.0 | 395.0 | 487.0 |
| V                           | 202.0 | 207.0 | 211.0 | 208.0 | 200.0 | 210.0 | 204.0 |
| Sc                          | 20.0  | 21.4  | 21.0  | 21.8  | 19.6  | 21.4  | 22.9  |
| Nb                          | 8.56  | 8.35  | 7.39  | 8.53  | 8.42  | 8.17  | 8.71  |
| Ta                          | 0.58  | 0.56  | 0.45  | 0.52  | 0.52  | 0.51  | 0.54  |
| Zr                          | 126   | 123   | 114   | 128   | 137   | 122   | 132   |
| Hf                          | 3.38  | 3.27  | 3.07  | 3.47  | 3.65  | 3.15  | 3.44  |
| Ga                          | 18.4  | 19.7  | 21.0  | 20.3  | 21.2  | 19.8  | 22.1  |
| U                           | 0.98  | 0.95  | 0.82  | 1.02  | 1.02  | 0.91  | 1.33  |
| Th                          | 2.86  | 2.97  | 2.57  | 3.24  | 3.11  | 2.91  | 3.31  |
| Ba/La                       | 25.12 | 23.59 | 29.27 | 25.24 | 25.00 | 20.79 | 24.40 |
| Th/Yb                       | 1.17  | 1.35  | 1.20  | 1.34  | 1.32  | 1.26  | 1.32  |





Fig.5 Plots of  $Zr/TiO_2$  vs.Nb/Y (a) and FeOt/MgO $-SiO_2$ (b) showing diabase sample composition variations a.据 Winchester and Floyd(1977)







图 7 麻扎大坂辉绿岩稀土元素球粒陨石标准化配分图解(a)与微量元素原始地幔标准化蛛网图(b)

Fig.7 Chondrite-normalized REE patterns (a) and primitive-mantle normalized spidegram (b) for Mazar diabase 据 Taylor and McLennan(1985);Sun and McDonough(1989)



图 8 锆石 Hf 同位素特征(a)及模式年龄频率分布直方图(b)

Fig.8 Temporal variations of  $\epsilon_{Hf}$  values (a) and Hf model age histogram (b) of zircons from Mazar diabase

|           |                     |                     | 1                   |               |                           |                         |                        |                 |
|-----------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|-----------------|
| 测点        | $^{176}Yb/^{177}Hf$ | $^{176}Lu/^{177}Hf$ | $^{176}Hf/^{177}Hf$ | $\pm 2\sigma$ | $\varepsilon_{\rm Hf}(t)$ | $T_{\rm DM1}({\rm Ga})$ | $T_{\rm DM2}({ m Ga})$ | $f_{\rm Lu/Hf}$ |
| 15KD02-1  | 0.054 493           | 0.001 291           | 0.282 791           | 0.000 022     | 6.72                      | 0.66                    | 0.88                   | -0.96           |
| 15KD02-5  | 0.040 078           | 0.000 924           | 0.282 761           | 0.000 025     | 5.74                      | 0.70                    | 0.94                   | -0.97           |
| 15KD02-10 | 0.044 622           | 0.001 021           | 0.282 832           | 0.000 023     | 8.24                      | 0.60                    | 0.78                   | -0.97           |
| 15KD02-14 | 0.073 878           | 0.001 757           | 0.282 890           | 0.000 035     | 10.14                     | 0.52                    | 0.66                   | -0.95           |
| 15KD02-15 | 0.081 298           | 0.001 911           | 0.282 842           | 0.000 026     | 8.41                      | 0.60                    | 0.77                   | -0.94           |
| 15KD02-16 | 0.079 855           | 0.001 858           | 0.282 937           | 0.000 030     | 11.78                     | 0.46                    | 0.55                   | -0.94           |
| 15KD02-17 | 0.068 240           | 0.001 611           | 0.282 765           | 0.000 033     | 5.77                      | 0.70                    | 0.94                   | -0.95           |
| 15KD02-18 | 0.105 478           | 0.002 426           | 0.282 994           | 0.000 026     | 13.70                     | 0.38                    | 0.43                   | -0.93           |
| 15KD02-20 | 0.056 655           | 0.001 345           | 0.282 776           | 0.000 037     | 6.19                      | 0.68                    | 0.91                   | -0.96           |
| 15KD02-22 | 0.053 303           | 0.001 289           | 0.282 754           | 0.000 026     | 5.42                      | 0.71                    | 0.96                   | -0.96           |
| 15KD02-23 | 0.074 737           | 0.001 715           | 0.282 853           | 0.000 032     | 8.84                      | 0.58                    | 0.74                   | -0.95           |
| 15KD02-26 | 0.032 291           | 0.000 780           | 0.282 711           | 0.000 021     | 4.00                      | 0.76                    | 1.05                   | -0.98           |
| 15KD02-27 | 0.036 467           | 0.000 868           | 0.282 738           | 0.000 026     | 4.95                      | 0.73                    | 0.99                   | -0.97           |
| 15KD02-29 | 0.042 410           | 0.000 984           | 0.282 788           | 0.000 021     | 6.67                      | 0.66                    | 0.88                   | -0.97           |

表 3 麻扎达坂辉绿岩(15KD02)锆石 Hf 同位素组成 Table 3 Zircon Hf isotopic data of the diabase (15KD02) from Mazar

果见表 3. 对应的<sup>176</sup> Hf/<sup>177</sup> Hf 比值为 0.282 711~ 0.282 994,平均值为 0.282 817;对应的 ε<sub>Hf</sub>(t)值为 4.00~13.70(图 8a),平均值为 7.61, T<sub>DM1</sub>(Hf)变化 范围为 0.76~0.38 Ga(图 8b).

## 5 岩石成因

### 5.1 岩浆过程

麻扎辉绿岩具有较低的 MgO 含量(4.46%~5.36%)、Mg\* 值(0.36~0.39)及 Cr(28.0×10<sup>-6</sup>~

 $34.0 \times 10^{-6}$ 、Ni( $10.8 \times 10^{-6} \sim 14.0 \times 10^{-6}$ )含量,说 明其是原始岩浆经过一定程度分异结晶的产物.随 着 SiO<sub>2</sub> 含量的增加(图 6),MgO、FeOt 含量减少, 说明在岩浆演化过程中经历了辉石等镁铁质矿物的 分离结晶,虽然 Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> 含量也表现出减少的趋势, 但是其并没有表现出明显的 Eu 负异常,说明斜长 石并不是其主要的分离结晶相,TiO<sub>2</sub> 等含量微弱变 化,则说明钛铁矿、锆石等副矿物的分离结晶,这些 得到岩石组成结构的支持(图 3).

对于大陆岩浆来说,在其上升过程中不可避免的 会受到地壳物质的混染.首先,辉绿岩脉与围岩的截 然接触界线(图 2),说明岩浆由深部快速上侵并冷却 结晶形成脉岩,与围岩之间的相互反应较少,因此岩 浆受到上部地壳混染的可能性不大.由于地壳的 K<sub>2</sub>O 高,TiO<sub>2</sub>和 P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>很低,K<sub>2</sub>O/TiO<sub>2</sub>、K<sub>2</sub>O/P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>比值 较高,若岩浆经历下地壳混染,则岩浆的 K<sub>2</sub>O/TiO<sub>2</sub>、 K<sub>2</sub>O/P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>比值会随 SiO<sub>2</sub>增加而增加,辉绿岩的主 要氧化物协变图并没有显示这种正相关关系(图 6). 因此,麻扎辉绿岩墙表现出的地球化学特征不是岩浆 过程中地壳混染或 AFC 作用的结果,而主要反映了 富集的壳源物质参与了其熔融源区.

#### 5.2 熔融源区特征

一般认为大陆亚碱性玄武岩主要包括以下几种 方式:(1)软流圈来源,其岩石性质主要取决于岩浆 源区和深度(Takahashi *et al.*, 1993; Kushiro, 2001);(2)软流圈来源岩浆受到地壳混染的影响 (Hooper and Hawkesworth, 1993; Hawkesworth *et al.*,1995);(3)软流圈源岩浆渗透进入岩石圈,从 而导致软流圈源熔体与岩石圈围岩相互作用(Mac-Donald *et al.*,2001);(4)富集岩石圈地幔来源(Zhi *et al.*,1990; Song *et al.*, 1990).

麻扎辉绿岩明显富集 LILE(如 Rb、Ba)和 LREE、亏损 Nb-Ta和 HREE等高场强元素,明显 不同于 MORB和 OIB,同时锆石 Hf 同位素组成明 显低于同期亏损地幔同位素组成(ε<sub>Hf</sub>(t)=4.00~ 13.70,平均值为 7.61,图 8a),说明其不可能来源于 亏损的软流圈.如上论及,麻扎辉绿岩的地球化学特 征主要反映了熔融源区的特征,而不是软流圈来源 岩浆受到地壳混染或 AFC 过程的产物.在不相容元 素 Zr/Y-Zr和 Ta/Hf-Th/Hf 图解上(图 9),麻 扎辉绿岩落入板内玄武岩范围,同时已有研究结果 表明,西昆仑及邻近的塔里木地区在早二叠世期间 存在原特提斯洋闭合造山后伸展(并导致古特提斯 洋打开)和塔里木地幔柱两种地球动力学体制.塔里

木二叠纪大火成岩省主要由两期岩浆活动组成,早 期以柯坪一带玄武岩为代表,晚期则以巴楚一皮羌 一带的超基性一基性一长英质层状侵入岩和辉绿岩 墙群为代表(姜常义等, 2004; Yang et al., 2007; 厉子龙等, 2008; Zhang et al., 2010; 李洪颜等, 2013;徐义刚等, 2013; Deng et al., 2017).区域上 二叠纪岩浆活动主要以西昆仑北带棋盘组玄武岩为 主 (290~284 Ma),并被认为是塔里木大火成岩省 早期岩浆活动的组成部分 (Yang et al., 2007; 厉子 龙等,2008;李洪颜等,2013;徐义刚等,2013).厉 子龙等(2008)通过对棋盘组玄武岩研究认为其为 地幔柱烘烤下大陆岩石圈地幔发生熔融形成并受到 一定程度的地壳混染;李洪颜等(2013)通过 Hf-Nd 同位素解耦关系提出棋盘组玄武岩来源于 Rodinia 聚合过程中俯冲沉积物改造的岩石圈地幔,并根据 其更为富集的 Sr-Nd-Hf 同位素组成(<sup>87</sup> Sr/<sup>86</sup> Sr(i) =0.707 8 ~ 0.708 6,  $\varepsilon_{\rm Nd}$  (t) = -4.8 ~ -3.9,  $\varepsilon_{\text{Hf}}(t) = -2.4 \sim -1.6$ ),提出其熔融源区相比于塔 里木内部同期岩浆活动受到更多俯冲物质的交代. 通过与同期塔里木大火成岩省棋盘组玄武岩相比, 麻扎辉绿岩具有富集 LILE(如 Rb、Ba)和 LREE、亏 损 Nb-Ta、Ti 等元素的类似岛弧玄武岩地球化学特 征以及更为亏损 Hf 同位素组成,而且,岩石中未发 现超镁铁质包体或辉石的反环带结构(张宏福, 2006),说明其不可能是软流圈和岩石圈相互作用的 塔里木地幔柱早期岩浆活动产物(徐义刚等, 2013).因此,大陆岩石圈地幔是麻扎辉绿岩的可能 熔融源区.

对于大陆岩石圈地幔,主要存在板内交代和俯 冲交代两种方式来形成相对亏损 HFSE 而富集 LILE、LREE 的地幔源区.板内地幔交代过程包括 2 种:(1)富 CO2 流体/熔体交代作用(Dupuy et al., 1992);(2)小比例富碱熔体交代作用(Foley,1992). 前者形成以高度富集 LREE 为特征的地幔源区,在 微量元素蛛网图上呈 Zr-Hf 相对 Sm、Eu 的亏损特 征;后者形成以富集 LILF 为特征的地幔源区, HFSE 亏损不明显(甚至不亏损),并且富碱熔体交 代地幔形成的岩浆主要为碱性玄武岩.麻扎辉绿岩 属亚碱性拉斑玄武岩,表现为富集 LREE、亏损 Nb-Ta的特征,反映了单一的板内交代过程,无论是富 碳酸盐岩还是富碱熔体/流体都难以解释这套岩石 元素地球化学特征.在板块俯冲过程中,随着被俯冲 洋壳或陆壳达到含水矿物相的脱水条件,被俯冲作 用带入的沉积物和板片发生脱水作用,析出相对亏



图 9 辉绿岩墙的构造环境判别图



据 Pearce and Norry(1979);汪云亮等(2001). I.板块离散边缘 N-MORB 区;Ⅱ.板块汇聚边缘区;Ⅱ1.大洋岛弧玄武岩;Ⅱ2.陆缘岛弧及陆缘火山弧玄武岩);Ⅲ.大洋板内洋岛、海山玄武岩及 T-MORB、E-MORB 区;Ⅳ.大陆板内(Ⅳ1.陆内裂谷及陆缘裂谷拉斑玄武岩区,Ⅳ2.陆内裂谷碱 性玄武岩区,Ⅳ3.大陆裂谷带玄武岩区);Ⅴ.地幔柱玄武岩区

损 HFSE、富集 LILE 和 LREE 的流体/熔体,对上 覆的地幔楔进行交代作用(Workman et al.,2004). 因此,由板片析出的交代介质能够满足麻扎辉绿岩 所要求的地幔源区同时具有亏损 HFSE、富集 LILE 和 LREE 的特征.

麻扎辉绿岩表现出富集 LILE (如 Rb、Ba)和 LREE、亏损 HFSE 元素等特征,结合其略微亏损的 锆石 Hf 同位素组成( $\epsilon_{\rm Hf}(t)$ )=4.00~13.70,平均值 为 7.61, T<sub>DM1</sub>=0.76~0.38 Ga, t=287 Ma), 并且区 域上不存在同期的俯冲、消减事件或相关岩浆一沉 积记录,因此本文倾向于认为辉绿岩岩浆源于早期 俯冲消减过程中板片交代富集的岩石圈地幔.在板 片(包括洋壳和上覆的沉积物)俯冲过程中,俯冲板 片释放的流体和形成的熔体都能造成地幔楔的富 集.已有的研究表明,相对于 MORB,岛弧玄武岩富 集大离子亲石元素(如Li、B、Rb、K、Ba)和Th及轻 稀土元素(LREE),说明这些元素在俯冲过程中由 流体和/或熔体带入到地幔楔,但由于俯冲过程温度 及压力等方面的影响,俯冲流体对活动元素(如 Li、 B、Rb、K、Ba、U和Pb等)是相容的,而对Th和 LREE 等元素是不相容的.相反的是,板片熔融形成 的硅质熔体对于 Th 和 LREE 具有较高的相容性 (Woodhead et al., 2001;Barry et al., 2006).因此, 通过微量元素的比值(如 Ba/La、Th/Yb)能够有效 识别是俯冲流体或熔体造成的地幔楔或岩石圈地幔 的富集.麻扎辉绿岩具有较高的 Ba/La 比值 (20.79~29.27)和较低 Th/Yb 比值(1.17~1.35) (表 2),所以区域上岩石圈地幔是由早期俯冲流体 交代富集的.已有的研究表明,由于 Hf-Nd 同位素

具有强烈的正相关性(Vervoort *et al.*,2011),因此 根据 Hf-Nd 同位素的相互协变关系可以有效识别 源区富集的时限,本次工作未能开展 Nd 同位素的 研究工作,因此麻扎辉绿岩源区的富集过程仍需进 一步的研究确定.

### 5.3 构造意义

区域上已有的研究表明,西昆仑早古生代期间 长期处于原特提斯洋演化阶段(李荣社等,2008;高 晓峰等,2013b)的俯冲背景(王超等,2013).志留纪 末至早泥盆世,塔里木、柴达木、扬子等地块汇聚到 Gondwana 北缘 (Zhang et al., 2015), 最终形成 Gondwana 大陆,并导致了中央造山带和华南地区 广泛发育早古生代晚期的构造一岩浆及高压变质事 件(Zhang et al., 2015, 2018; 查显锋等, 2016; 施斌 等,2016).自泥盆纪研究区转为相对稳定的演化阶 段,晚泥盆世广泛发育的挤压一伸展型磨拉石建造 (奇自拉夫组)(陈守建等,2007)标志着早古生代构 造旋回的终结.晚泥盆世一石炭纪,伴随着古特提斯 洋的打开,Gondwana 北缘的微陆块(群)开始裂离 (Robinson,2015),西昆仑地区再次处于区域伸展背 景,康西瓦一麻扎一瓦卡结合带以北地区逐步形成 堑垒相间的构造格局,从北向南依次为和田大陆边 缘台地、昆盖山一阿羌裂谷盆地和西昆仑中隆起带; 康西瓦一麻扎一瓦卡地区形成了以苏巴什蛇绿岩为 代表的洋盆(计文化等,2004).

目前对西昆仑地区晚古生代裂解一消减构造转 换时限仍存在不同认识(李博秦等,2006;李荣社等, 2008;Metcalfe,2013;贠杰等,2015;陈宁等,2016). 麻扎辉绿岩墙(群)的年代学及地球化学研究表明, 在早二叠世(约 287 Ma)区域尚处于伸展背景.而康 西瓦一麻扎一瓦卡以北的地区广泛发育海西期岩浆 作用(284~251 Ma)(李荣社等,2008;Wang et al., 2016).这些资料表明,约 287 Ma 的基性岩墙可能代 表了区域造山期后伸展作用的延续,为伸展一聚合 构造体制转换提供了重要的年代学限定.

综合来看,麻扎辉绿岩墙可能是晚泥盆世-三 叠纪构造旋回过程中,伸展-汇聚体制转化时最晚 期伸展构造的岩浆记录.从全球尺度来看,表明 Gondwana裂解事件在西昆仑地区可能持续到早二 叠世.区域上,中二叠世末期仅在巴颜喀拉地区有残 留海盆地,歇武一带残留洋盆,沿昆南一带发育同期 碰撞-走滑的构造形迹(250~203 Ma)(查显锋等, 2012),中三叠世末期一晚三叠世的造山运动(伴随 同期的大量侵入岩)结束了西昆仑康西瓦-苏巴什 以北地区大洋的演化历程(李荣社等,2008),使其进 入板内演化阶段.

## 6 结论

(1)麻扎辉绿岩墙锆石 U-Pb 年龄为 287 ±4.6 Ma,为早二叠世岩浆活动的产物.

(2)辉绿岩具有较高 TiO<sub>2</sub> 含量、亏损 HFSE 元 素、富集 LILE(如 Rb、Ba)和 LREE 等特征,表明麻 扎辉绿岩墙是早期俯冲流体交代的岩石圈地幔部分 熔融形成的原始岩浆经过一定程度的分异结晶沿区 域性断裂侵位形成的.

(3)早二叠世辉绿岩墙的发育标志着西昆仑地 区原特提斯洋俯冲、闭合造山期后伸展事件在麻扎 地区至少持续到早二叠世.

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