

https://doi.org/10.3799/dqkx.2018.176



柴北缘西段晚古生代牛鼻子梁高镁闪长岩成因机制及地球动力学过程

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摘要:牛鼻子梁地区首次发现的高镁闪长岩对于探讨柴北缘地区岩石圈地幔演化历史具有重要意义. 为确定该类岩石成因及地球动力学过程, 对其开展矿物学、岩石主-微量元素分析、锆石 U-Pb 定年和 Hf 同位素分析工作. 岩石地球化学特征显示, 岩石均为钙碱性岩石, 具有富 Mg ($Mg^{\#} = 62 \sim 72$)、Cr、Ni、LREE (LREE/HREE = 2.84 ~ 4.61) 值、低 FeO^T/MgO (0.70 ~ 1.12) 比值特征, 属于高镁闪长岩; 所有样品均表现出富集大离子亲石元素 (Rb、Ba、Th、U、K) 和 LREE, 而相对亏损高场强元素 Nb、Ta、Ti、P 和 HREE, 与典型的“赞岐岩”地球化学特征一致; 锆石 U-Pb 同位素年代学研究表明岩石形成时代为 388 Ma, 为中泥盆世岩浆作用的产物. 锆石 Hf 同位素特征显示岩石 $\epsilon_{Hf}(t)$ 均为正值 (4.4 ~ 11.6), 表明岩浆起源于亏损地幔. 结合区域构造演化过程认为, 牛鼻子梁高镁闪长岩是由早古生代 (540 ~ 520 Ma) 消减带流体交代地幔楔后的富集地幔经历晚古生代 (400 ~ 388 Ma) 岩石圈伸展作用部分熔融的产物.

关键词:高镁闪长岩; 岩石成因; 岩石圈地幔; 牛鼻子梁地区; 柴北缘造山带; 地球化学.

中图分类号: P581

文章编号: 1000-2383(2018)12-4375-15

收稿日期: 2018-03-20

Petrogenesis and Geodynamics Processes of Early Paleozoic Niubiziliang High-Mg Diorites in West Segment of North Qaidam, Qinghai

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Abstract: The high-Mg diorites, newly discovered in Niubiziliang area, are important for discussing the evolution history of lithospheric mantle in North Qaidam, Qinghai Province. To determine the petrogenesis and geodynamic processes of these rocks, the major and trace element analysis, zircon U-Pb dating and Hf isotopic analysis have been carried out in this paper. The petrogeochemistry shows that the rocks are calc-alkaline rocks, and enriched in Mg ($Mg^{\#} = 62 - 72$), Cr, Ni and LREE (LREE/HREE = 2.84 - 4.61) elements, with low FeO^T/MgO (0.70 - 1.12) ratios. They belong to high-magnesium diorite. All the rocks are enriched in large ion lithophile elements (Rb, Ba, Th, U, K and LREE) and depleted in high strength field elements (Nb, Ta, Ti, P and HREE). Additionally, the diorite rocks have the same characteristics of geochemistry as typical sanukitoids. The mean U-Pb age of the zircons in these high-Mg diorites is 388 Ma, suggesting that the rocks were formed in Middle Triassic. The zircon Hf isotopes show that all the $\epsilon_{Hf}(t)$ (4.4 - 11.6) are positive, indicating the magma was originated from the depleted mantle. Combined with the regional tectonic evolution process, it is suggested that the mantle source of the Niubiziliang

基金项目:国土资源部公益性行业科研专项项目(No.201511020);国家自然科学基金项目(Nos.41603050,41602094,41873053);陕西省自然科学基金基础研究计划面上项目(No.2017JM4002);中国地质调查局“东昆仑铜镍多金属资源基地调查”二级项目(No.DD20160013).

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引用格式:钱兵,张照伟,吕鹏瑞,等,2018.柴北缘西段晚古生代牛鼻子梁高镁闪长岩成因机制及地球动力学过程.地球科学,43(12):4375-4389.

iliang high-Mg diorite was formed by the reaction of the slab-derived fluids with the overlying mantle peridotite in Early Paleozoic (540–520 Ma). In Late Paleozoic (400–388 Ma), partial melting of the enriched mantle might generate the studied high-Mg diorites due to lithospheric extension.

Key words: high-Mg diorite; petrogenesis; lithospheric mantle; Niubiziliang area; north Qaidam orogenic belt; geochemistry.

0 引言

高镁安山岩/闪长岩是汇聚板块边界岩石圈地幔演化的重要岩石类型,因其兼具了地幔物质和地壳物质的双重特征(富 MgO、Cr、Ni、LILE、高 $Mg^{\#}$ 和低 FeO^T/MgO),已成为研究汇聚板块边缘岩石圈地幔的一个重要指示器(Kelemen, 1995; Yogodzinski *et al.*, 1995; Tatsumi, 2001, 2003, 2006, 2008; Kelemen *et al.*, 2003; 张旗等, 2004, 2005; Kawabata and Shuto, 2005; Wood and Turner, 2009; 邓晋福等, 2010; Dai *et al.*, 2017).这类岩石包括 sanukitic HMA(赞岐岩)、adakitic HMA(高镁埃达克岩)、bajaitic HMA(bajaitic 岩)和 boninitic HMA(玻安岩)4 种类型(Kamei, 2004),不同类型岩石主要受地幔源区不同交代组分所控制(Tatsumi and Ishizaka, 1982; Shimoda *et al.*, 1998; Tatsumi, 2001; Gao *et al.*, 2004; Kamei, 2004).研究其成因机制对于揭示岩石圈地幔演化过程具有重要意义(邓晋福等, 2010),近年来已成为地学界研究的一个新热点(Kamei, 2004).

柴北缘造山带位于祁连地块与柴达木盆地之间(图 1a),自 20 世纪 90 年代发现榴辉岩以来,一直是地学界研究的热点地区之一.前人对区内构造演化进行了大量的研究工作,发现在早古生代受南祁连洋开合作用影响,区内经历了大洋俯冲—闭合、陆内碰撞造山及造山后伸展过程(许志琴等, 1994; 杨经绥等, 2000; 宋述光等, 2009; 夏林圻等, 2016),在区内形成了许多蛇绿岩、高压—超高压榴辉岩及超基性或酸性岩浆岩.通过对这些岩石的研究,确定了高压—超高压变质岩的岩石成因(许志琴等, 1994; Zhang *et al.*, 2005, 2006, 2008; 张贵宾等, 2005, 2012; Xu *et al.*, 2006; Mattinson *et al.*, 2007; 宋述光等, 2009; 张聪等, 2009; Yang *et al.*, 2010; Song *et al.*, 2014)、岩浆演化过程(王惠初等, 2003; 吴才来等, 2004, 2007; 钱兵等, 2017a)、区域构造演化时空格架等(许志琴等, 1994; 杨经绥等, 2000; 宋述光等, 2009; 夏林圻等, 2016),却相对缺乏对于岩石圈地幔性质及其深部演化过程的研究.鉴于此,本文在该地区首次报道了高镁闪长岩,通过开展岩石学、地球化学、锆石 U-Pb 年代学和 Hf 同位素地球化学研

究,讨论牛鼻子梁高镁闪长岩岩石成因、岩石圈地幔性质及地球动力学过程.最终提出,该地区高镁闪长岩地幔源区是俯冲板片脱水所产生的流体在上升过程中与地幔楔发生反应而成,高镁闪长岩记录了柴北缘早古生代早期俯冲洋壳物质的再循环.

1 区域地质概况

柴北缘造山带总体呈 NW-SE 向展布(图 1a),北西端被阿尔金断裂所截,东接青海南山断裂与武山—天水—商丹断裂构造带相连(孙延贵等, 2004).柴北缘造山带由北向南可划分为宗务隆山晚古生代—早中生代裂陷带、欧龙布鲁克微陆块和柴北缘早古生代结合带 3 个构造单元(辛后田等, 2002).北部宗务隆山裂陷带沿宗务隆南缘断裂带由北向南逆冲推覆至柴北缘欧龙布鲁克地块之上,由 C-P 岛弧火山岩、弧后沉积—火山岩及蛇绿岩残片等构造岩片组成,构成晚古生代蛇绿构造混杂岩带.中部欧龙布鲁克微陆块沿乌兰—德令哈—欧龙布鲁克—全吉山—达肯大坂山一线分布,具有古老地块双层结构模式(郝国杰等, 2004).南部构造单元沿都兰北部的沙柳河—野马滩—锡铁山—绿梁山—鱼卡—赛什腾山一线分布,是一条早古生代俯冲—碰撞杂岩带,由含榴辉岩的花岗质片麻岩和早古生代滩间山群岛弧火山岩组成(王惠初等, 2006).

研究区位于柴北缘西段牛鼻子梁地区(图 1a),大地构造位置处于柴达木造山带南部构造单元早古生代俯冲—碰撞杂岩带的边缘.区内出露地层为古元古代金水口岩群斜长片麻岩、斜长角闪岩、大理岩和斜长石英片岩.区内构造以断裂构造为主,主要为北东向、近东西向和北北东向三组,其中北东向断裂对区内中—基性岩体的侵入具有重要控制作用.区内出露侵入岩为高镁闪长岩体和镁铁—超镁铁质岩体,高镁闪长岩体分布于研究区东南部,呈长条状,出露面积约为 8 km².镁铁—超镁铁质岩体分布于高镁闪长岩体东南部 3 km 处(图 1b),由橄榄岩类、辉石岩类和辉长岩组成,为晚古生代(402 Ma)幔源岩浆作用的产物(钱兵等, 2015, 2017b).野外研究表明,高镁闪长岩体与镁铁—超镁铁质岩体未见明显

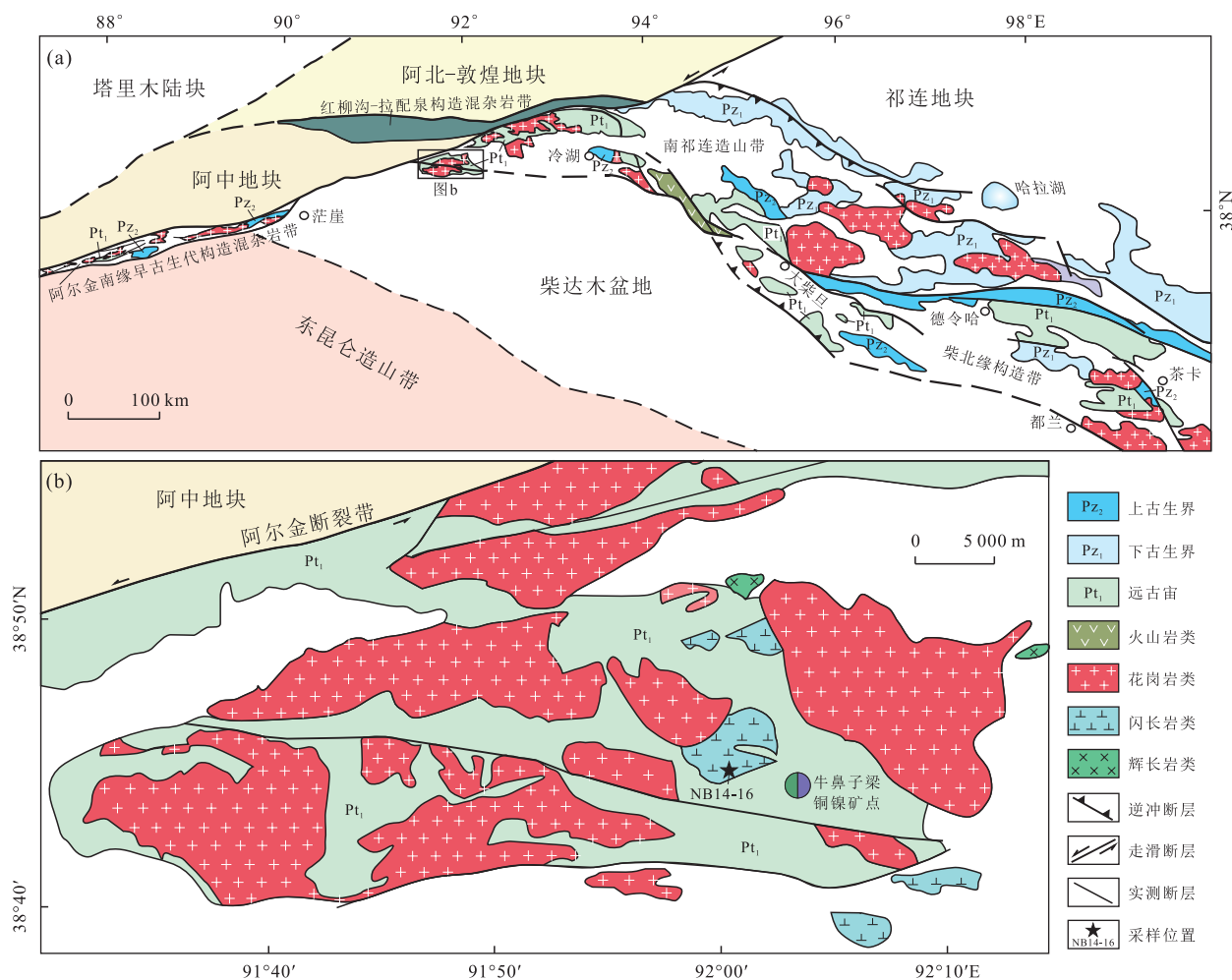


图 1 柴北缘造山带区域大地构造图(a)及牛鼻子梁地区地质图(b)

Fig.1 Regional tectonic sketch of the north Qaidam orogenic belt (a) and geological map of Niubiziliang area (b)

接触关系,且两类侵入体空间分布、产出形态、岩石的结构构造、矿物组成等特征均存在较大差异,非同源岩浆演化的产物。

2 岩石学特征

本次研究的高镁闪长岩体平面形态呈长条状(图 1b),长轴北西向,长约 6 km,最大宽度约

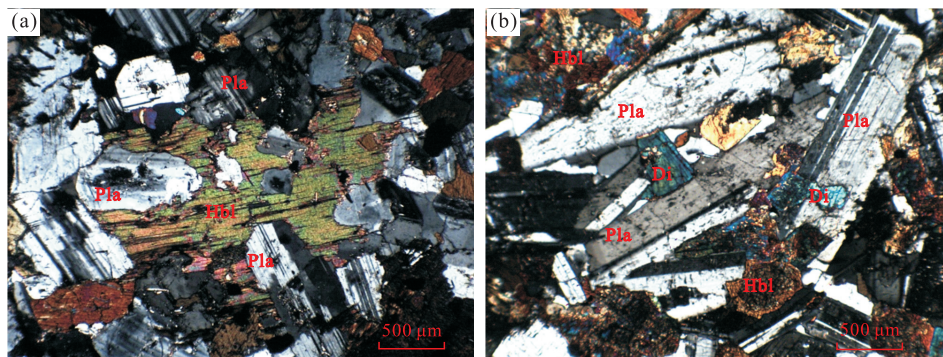


图 2 牛鼻子梁高镁闪长岩显微照片

Fig.2 Micrographs illustrating minerals of Niubiziliang high-Mg diorites

a. 暗色闪长岩; b. 辉长闪长岩; Pla. 斜长石; Hbl. 普通角闪石; Di. 普通辉石

1.5 km. 岩石呈黑灰色、灰色, 中粗粒自形一半自形粒状结构, 块状构造. 由于岩石中暗色矿物含量较高, 根据岩体中矿物的组成类型及含量特征, 可分为暗色闪长岩和辉长闪长岩两种岩石类型. 其中暗色闪长岩占岩体 90% 以上, 辉长闪长岩仅零星出露, 二者呈渐变过渡关系.

暗色闪长岩由斜长石 (55%~72%)、角闪石 (35%~42%) 和金属副矿物 (1%~2%) 组成 (图 2a). 斜长石多呈长板状, 少数呈板状, 粒径一般为 1.50~4.50 mm, 普遍发育双晶, 卡纳复合双晶法测得斜长石牌号为 42~48 号, 为中长石. 角闪石种属为普通角闪石, 呈自形晶粒状, 粒径为 1.00~2.50 mm. 金属矿物主要为钛铁矿, 呈叶片状或粒状, 粒径大小为 0.10~0.35 mm, 常被榍石不同程度交代.

辉长闪长岩由斜长石 (50%~70%)、辉石 (10%~22%)、角闪石 (5%~10%) 及金属副矿物 (2%~3%) 组成 (图 2b). 辉石种属为单斜辉石, 矿物呈粒状, 粒径大小为 0.05~2.50 mm, 辉石表面多发生了不同强度的透闪石化、绿泥石化等蚀变作用. 岩石中斜长石、角闪石光学特征与暗色闪长岩中的矿物特征相似, 斜长石粒径约为 1.50~4.00 mm, 卡纳复合双晶法测得斜长石牌号为 44~48 号, 以中长石为主; 角闪石为普通角闪石, 粒径约为 1.00~2.00 mm. 金属矿物多呈不规则粒状, 粒径大小为 0.10~0.40 mm.

3 分析方法

岩石主量、微量、稀土元素分析在西安地质矿产研究所自然资源部岩浆作用成矿与找矿重点实验室完成, 其中主量元素分析仪器为荷兰帕纳科公司 Axios 4.0kw 顺序式 X 射线荧光光谱仪 (XRF), 分析精度优于 5%; 微量和稀土元素分析仪器为美国热电公司 Series II 型电感耦合等离子体质谱仪 (ICP-MS), 分析精度优于 5%~10%.

锆石 CL 图像在西北大学大陆动力学国家重点实验室电子探针仪加载的阴极发光仪上完成. 锆石 LA-ICP-MS U-Pb 定年测试分析在中国地质科学院矿产资源研究所自然资源部成矿作用与资源评价重点实验室完成, 定年分析仪器为 Finnigan Neptune 型 MC-ICP-MS 及与之配套的 Newwave UP 213 激光剥蚀系统. 激光剥蚀束斑直径为 25 μm , 以 He 为载气. 对锆石标准的定年精度和准确度在 1% (2 σ) 左右, 锆石 U-Pb 定年以锆石 GJ-1 为外标, U、Th 含量以锆石 M127 (U: 923×10^{-6} ; Th: 439×10^{-6} ; Th/

U: 0.475) (Sláma *et al.*, 2008) 为外标进行校正. 数据处理采用 ICPMSDataCal 程序 (Liu *et al.*, 2009), 锆石年龄及谐和图绘制采用 Isoplot 3.0 程序. 详细分析步骤和数据处理方法见侯可军等 (2009).

锆石 Hf 同位素测试在中国地质科学院矿产资源研究所自然资源部成矿作用与资源评价重点实验室 Neptune 多接收等离子体质谱仪和 Newwave UP213 紫外激光剥蚀系统 (LA-MC-ICP-MS) 上进行的, 实验过程中采用 He 作为剥蚀物质载气, 剥蚀直径为 55 μm , 测定时使用锆石国际标样 GJ-1 作为参考物质, 分析点与 U-Pb 定年分析点为同一位置. 相关仪器运行参数及详细分析流程见侯可军等 (2007). 分析过程中锆石标准 GJ-1 的 $^{176}\text{Hf}/^{177}\text{Hf}$ 测试加权平均值为 $0.281\,993 \pm 15$ (2SD, $n=21$), 与文献报道值 (Elhlou *et al.*, 2006; 侯可军等, 2007) 在误差范围内完全一致.

4 分析结果

4.1 锆石 LA-ICP-MS U-Pb 年龄

本次选取了牛鼻子梁暗色闪长岩 (NB14-16) 进行了锆石年代学测定工作. 锆石呈无色或棕色, 自形一半自形长柱状, 粒度较大, 粒径为 150~400 μm , 长宽比为 2:1~4:1, 具有明显的岩浆震荡生长环带 (图 3) 和高的 Th/U 比值 (0.66~1.54) 特征, 为典型的岩浆成因锆石. 锆石在进行普通铅校正后, 22 个有效数据点的 $^{206}\text{Pb}/^{238}\text{U}$ 表观年龄为 382 ± 5 Ma~ 394 ± 4 Ma, 加权平均年龄为 388 Ma, MSWD=0.89 (图 3), 在 $^{206}\text{Pb}/^{238}\text{U}$ - $^{207}\text{Pb}/^{235}\text{U}$ 谐和图上所有测点均落在谐和线上或附近 (图 3), 表明该暗色闪长岩的结晶年龄为 388 Ma, 形成于中泥盆世.

4.2 岩石地球化学

牛鼻子梁高镁闪长岩体中暗色闪长岩和辉长闪长岩的主量元素质量分数相似 (表 1). SiO_2 含量为 51.99%~55.06%, 属于玄武安山岩范畴. 岩石具有富 Mg (MgO=6.81%~12.45%, $\text{Mg}^\# = 62 \sim 72$)、富 Al ($\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 = 14.39\% \sim 18.51\%$)、富 Ca ($\text{CaO} = 5.61\% \sim 10.22\%$) 和较低的 $\text{FeO}^\text{T}/\text{MgO}$ 比值 (0.70~1.12, 平均值为 0.88) 特征. 样品的全碱含量较高 ($\text{K}_2\text{O} + \text{Na}_2\text{O} = 3.32\% \sim 6.00\%$), 且具有明显富 Na 的特征 ($\text{Na}_2\text{O}/\text{K}_2\text{O} = 2.81 \sim 9.88$, 平均值为 4.88). $\text{SiO}_2 - (\text{Na}_2\text{O} + \text{K}_2\text{O})$ 图解显示, 岩石属于亚碱性系列 (图 4a), 除 1 件样品属于二长闪长岩外, 其他均落入辉长闪长岩范围 (图 4a); $\text{SiO}_2 - \text{K}_2\text{O}$ 图

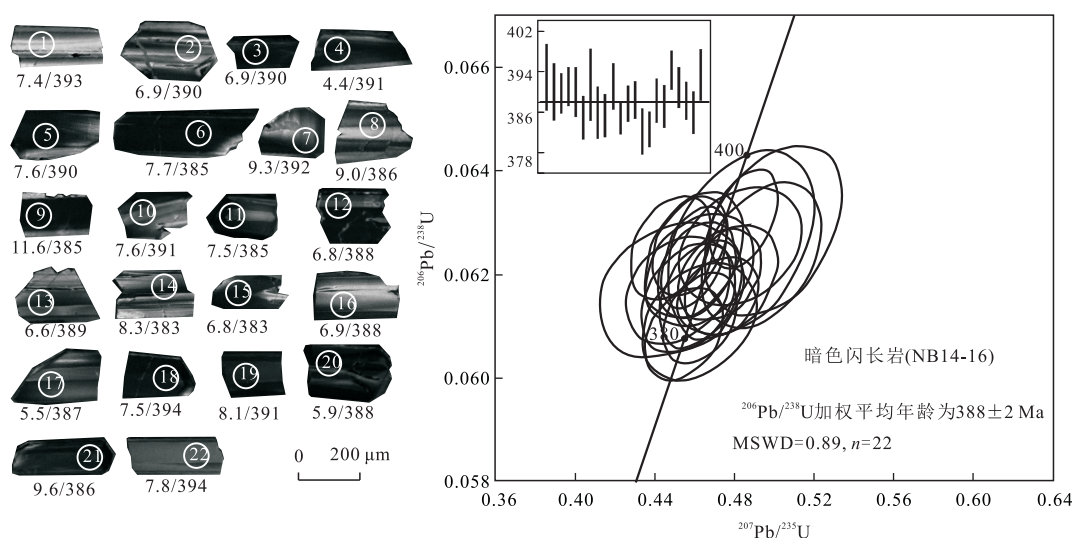


图 3 牛鼻子梁暗色闪长岩锆石阴极发光图像(含 $\epsilon_{Hf}(t)$ 值及 U-Pb 年龄值)(a)和锆石 U-Pb 谐和图(b)

Fig.3 Zircon CL for microbeam analyzed spots with $\epsilon_{Hf}(t)$ values and apparent U-Pb ages (a) and zircon U-Pb concordia diagram (b) of the Niubiziliang meidiariorite

表 1 牛鼻子梁闪长岩体主量元素(%)、微量元素和稀土元素(10^{-6})化学成分

Table 1 Compositions of major (%), trace and rare earth elements (10^{-6}) of the Niubiziliang diorites

样品	暗色闪长岩				辉长闪长岩		
	NB14-17	NB14-18	NB14-19	NB14-20	NB1401-2	NB1401-34	NB1403-14
SiO ₂	52.11	53.25	53.28	54.72	53.05	55.06	51.99
TiO ₂	0.82	0.79	1.59	0.83	0.82	1.35	0.88
Al ₂ O ₃	14.39	17.14	17.30	17.31	15.77	15.24	18.51
Fe ₂ O ₃	1.63	2.02	1.37	1.61	1.44	1.98	1.04
FeO	7.36	6.50	6.36	5.72	6.00	5.80	4.97
MnO	0.14	0.20	0.14	0.13	0.12	0.14	0.11
MgO	12.45	8.02	6.81	7.11	10.37	8.67	8.39
CaO	7.47	8.47	9.56	8.88	8.01	5.61	10.22
Na ₂ O	2.72	2.67	2.87	2.90	3.14	4.86	3.34
K ₂ O	0.70	0.66	0.61	0.63	1.12	1.15	0.34
P ₂ O ₅	0.12	0.10	0.08	0.10	0.09	0.09	0.11
Total	99.91	99.81	99.97	99.94	99.90	99.95	99.92
Mg [#]	72	63	62	64	72	67	72
FeO ^T	8.82	8.32	7.60	7.16	7.29	7.58	5.91
σ	1.28	1.08	1.18	1.07	1.80	2.99	1.50
A.R.	1.37	1.30	1.30	1.31	1.44	1.81	1.29
K ₂ O/Na ₂ O	0.26	0.25	0.21	0.22	0.36	0.24	0.10
Na ₂ O/K ₂ O	3.88	4.05	4.70	4.58	2.81	4.23	9.88
Na ₂ O+K ₂ O	3.42	3.32	3.48	3.54	4.25	6.00	3.67
FeO ^T /MgO	0.71	1.04	1.12	1.01	0.70	0.87	0.70
A/NK	2.75	3.36	3.22	3.17	2.48	1.65	3.16
A/CNK	0.77	0.84	0.76	0.80	0.75	0.78	0.76
Cu	201.0	54.6	41.4	33.4	36.1	60.5	31.4
Pb	11.30	18.00	7.19	6.34	10.20	7.32	10.60
Zn	78.1	86.3	63.8	66.6	65.8	66.8	52.5
Cr	728.0	262.0	127.0	67.3	577.0	307.0	499.0
Ni	1 190.0	111.0	43.4	48.2	185.0	142.0	159.0
Co	105.0	52.8	37.3	33.3	37.3	43.6	36.7
Rb	26.9	24.0	20.8	20.0	56.2	52.4	10.7
Cs	1.64	1.74	2.08	1.72	13.40	1.90	1.10

续表 1

样品	暗色闪长岩				辉长闪长岩		
	NB14-17	NB14-18	NB14-19	NB14-20	NB1401-2	NB1401-34	NB1403-14
Sr	217	245	274	259	274	412	336
Ba	126	134	136	129	298	402	91
V	159	171	254	194	140	179	140
Sc	29.9	31.0	36.9	32.5	30.4	23.9	16.4
Nb	3.37	3.85	3.28	3.22	4.38	7.97	3.49
Ta	0.30	0.34	0.26	0.27	0.35	0.62	0.29
Zr	105.0	79.5	78.7	84.2	63.0	114.0	66.6
Hf	2.80	2.40	2.23	2.43	1.83	3.24	1.84
Ga	14.7	17.4	16.5	16.9	14.0	15.3	16.5
U	1.26	0.88	0.60	0.47	0.52	0.88	0.24
Th	2.62	2.95	1.50	2.02	1.44	3.07	0.76
La	8.79	8.48	6.64	8.27	5.76	11.20	5.12
Ce	20.40	20.50	16.20	19.20	14.00	24.40	12.40
Pr	2.75	2.69	2.25	2.60	1.95	3.05	1.83
Nd	11.60	11.60	10.00	11.00	8.69	12.40	8.54
Sm	3.21	3.04	2.60	3.15	2.36	3.06	2.60
Eu	1.01	1.06	1.03	1.05	0.91	0.95	1.02
Gd	3.54	3.38	3.24	3.42	2.33	3.26	3.02
Tb	0.58	0.56	0.55	0.55	0.47	0.53	0.55
Dy	3.68	3.46	3.52	3.45	2.95	3.23	3.12
Ho	0.78	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.61	0.70	0.63
Er	2.11	2.07	2.07	2.06	1.63	1.89	1.74
Tm	0.31	0.30	0.31	0.31	0.24	0.28	0.25
Yb	1.98	1.98	1.96	1.98	1.43	1.77	1.56
Lu	0.29	0.28	0.29	0.30	0.20	0.28	0.23
Y	18.40	17.20	17.20	17.80	14.10	16.20	14.40
ΣREE	61.03	60.12	51.38	58.06	43.53	67.00	42.61
LREE	47.76	47.37	38.72	45.27	33.67	55.06	31.51
HREE	13.27	12.75	12.66	12.79	9.86	11.94	11.10
LREE/HREE	3.60	3.72	3.06	3.54	3.41	4.61	2.84
(La/Yb) _N	3.18	3.07	2.43	3.00	2.89	4.54	2.35
δEu	0.91	1.01	1.08	0.97	1.17	0.91	1.11
Sr/Y	11.79	14.24	15.93	14.55	19.43	25.43	23.33
Th/U	2.08	3.35	2.50	4.30	2.77	3.49	3.17
Th/La	0.30	0.35	0.23	0.24	0.25	0.27	0.15
Nb/Ta	11	11	13	12	13	13	12
Zr/Hf	38	33	35	35	34	35	36

注: (1) $Mg^\# = (MgO/40) / [(MgO/40) + (FeO + 0.099 \cdot 8Fe_2O_3) / 72] (\%)$; (2) 组合指数 $\sigma = (Na_2O + K_2O) / (SiO_2 - 43) (\%)$; (3) $A.R. = (Al_2O_3 + CaO + Na_2O + K_2O) / (Al_2O_3 + CaO - Na_2O - K_2O)$; (4) $A/NK = [Al_2O_3 / (Na_2O + K_2O)] (mol)$; (5) $A/CNK = [Al_2O_3 / (CaO + Na_2O + K_2O)] (mol)$; (6) $\delta Eu = Eu_N / (Sm_N \times Gd_N)^{1/2}$.

解中, 样品均落入钙碱性岩石系列区域内及附近(图 4b); 在 $SiO_2 - MgO$ 判别图解中, 所有样品均位于埃达克质岩区上方(图 4c); 在 $SiO_2 - Mg^\#$ 判别图解中样品靠近地幔熔体附近(图 4d).

岩体具有较低的稀土总量($\Sigma REE = 42.61 \times 10^{-6} \sim 67.00 \times 10^{-6}$), 且轻稀土含量大于重稀土含量($LREE/HREE = 2.84 \sim 4.61$). 在稀土元素球粒陨石标准化分布型式图上, 暗色闪长岩和辉长闪长岩具有相似的曲线分布特征(图 5a), 均呈现 LREE 略富集的特征($(La/Yb)_N = 2.35 \sim 4.54$). 未见明显 Eu

异常特征($\delta Eu = 0.91 \sim 1.17$, 平均值为 1.02), 反映岩浆在演化早期没有经历斜长石的分离结晶作用. 暗色闪长岩和辉长闪长岩呈现一致的稀土元素球粒陨石标准化配分曲线, 表明两者可能来自相似源区并经历了相同的成岩过程.

微量元素特征显示, 岩石具有高 Cr ($67.3 \times 10^{-6} \sim 728.0 \times 10^{-6}$, 平均值为 367×10^{-6})、高 Ni ($43.4 \times 10^{-6} \sim 1\ 190.0 \times 10^{-6}$, 平均值为 268×10^{-6})、Co ($33.3 \times 10^{-6} \sim 105.0 \times 10^{-6}$, 平均值为 49.4×10^{-6}) 特征; Nb/Ta 比值为 11~13, 明显低于

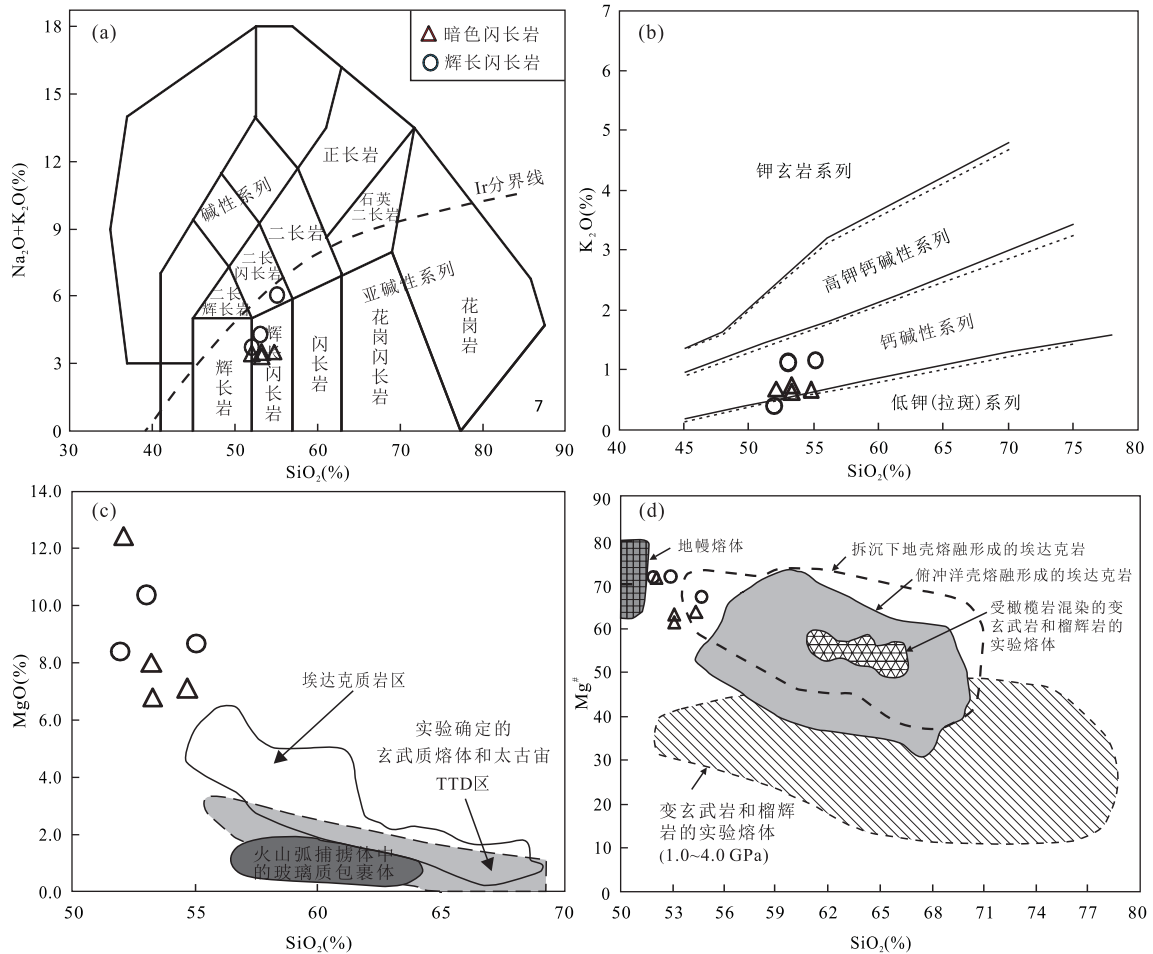


图 4 柴北缘牛鼻子梁闪长岩体岩石系列判别图解

Fig.4 Discrimination diagrams of rock series of Niubiziliang diorites in the north Qaidam orogenic belt

a. $SiO_2 - (Na_2O + K_2O)$ 图解 (碱性和亚碱性分类引自 Irvine and Baragar(1971)); b. $SiO_2 - K_2O$ 图解 (Peccerillo and Taylor, 1976); c. $SiO_2 - MgO$ 图解 (Defant and Drumond, 1990); d. $SiO_2 - Mg^\#$ 图解 (Rapp *et al.*, 1999; Wang *et al.*, 2005)

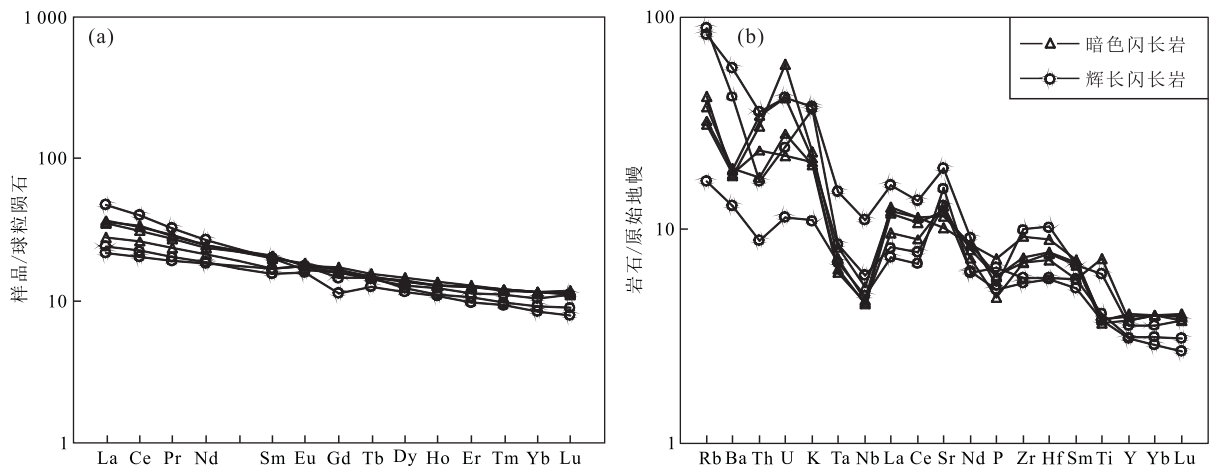


图 5 牛鼻子梁高镁闪长岩球粒陨石标准化稀土配分曲线(a)和原始地幔标准化微量元素蛛网图(b)

Fig.5 Chondrite-normalized REE patterns (a) and primitive mantle-normalized trace element patterns (b) for the Niubiziliang high-Mg diorites

元素标准化数据引自 Sun and McDonough(1989)

表 2 牛鼻子梁暗色闪长岩锆石 Hf 同位素分析结果

Table 2 Zircon Hf isotope analytical data of meidiiorites in Niubiziliang intrusion

样号	T(Ma)	$^{176}\text{Yb}/^{177}\text{Hf}$	2σ	$^{176}\text{Lu}/^{177}\text{Hf}$	2σ	$^{176}\text{Hf}/^{177}\text{Hf}$	2σ
NB14-16-1	388	0.039 833	0.001 540	0.001 658	0.000 061	0.282 752	0.000 021
NB14-16-2	388	0.053 587	0.002 485	0.002 133	0.000 093	0.282 741	0.000 023
NB14-16-3	388	0.089 712	0.000455	0.003 592	0.000 021	0.282 752	0.000 020
NB14-16-4	388	0.094 256	0.000 883	0.003 864	0.000 034	0.282 684	0.000 025
NB14-16-5	388	0.071 979	0.001 037	0.002 639	0.000 039	0.282 765	0.000 022
NB14-16-6	388	0.098 233	0.000 266	0.003 459	0.000 010	0.282 775	0.000 022
NB14-16-7	388	0.032 476	0.000 276	0.001 209	0.000 007	0.282 802	0.000 023
NB14-16-8	388	0.033 704	0.000665	0.001 190	0.0000 23	0.282 793	0.000 027
NB14-16-9	388	0.111 124	0.005 473	0.004 385	0.000 209	0.282 891	0.000 023
NB14-16-10	388	0.070 161	0.000 157	0.002 604	0.000 009	0.282 765	0.000 021
NB14-16-11	388	0.045 195	0.000 792	0.001 923	0.000 032	0.282 756	0.000 022
NB14-16-12	388	0.088 623	0.000 589	0.003 421	0.000 027	0.282 747	0.000 023
NB14-16-13	388	0.061 798	0.002 234	0.001 919	0.000 062	0.282 732	0.000 028
NB14-16-14	388	0.053 858	0.001 368	0.002 333	0.000 056	0.282 782	0.000 023
NB14-16-15	388	0.043 087	0.000 794	0.001 823	0.000 032	0.282 736	0.000 019
NB14-16-16	388	0.137 847	0.000 169	0.005 763	0.000 007	0.282 769	0.000 025
NB14-16-17	388	0.045 137	0.000 474	0.001 913	0.000 019	0.282 700	0.000 021
NB14-16-18	388	0.081 289	0.001 168	0.003 344	0.000 044	0.282 768	0.000 023
NB14-16-19	388	0.119 048	0.000 616	0.004 691	0.000 020	0.282 793	0.000 024
NB14-16-20	388	0.076 640	0.000 119	0.003 255	0.000 008	0.282 722	0.000 025
NB14-16-21	388	0.063 720	0.000 431	0.002 595	0.000 019	0.282 822	0.000 018
NB14-16-22	388	0.048 129	0.000 609	0.001 931	0.000 016	0.282 764	0.000 023

样号	$(^{176}\text{Hf}/^{177}\text{Hf})_i$	$\epsilon_{\text{Hf}}(0)$	$\epsilon_{\text{Hf}}(t)$	$t_{\text{DMI}}(\text{Ma})$	$t_{\text{DM2}}(\text{Ma})$	$f_{\text{Lu/Hf}}$
NB14-16-1	0.282 740	-0.7	7.4	721	1 128	-0.95
NB14-16-2	0.282 726	-1.1	6.9	747	1 175	-0.94
NB14-16-3	0.282 726	-0.7	6.9	761	1 174	-0.89
NB14-16-4	0.282 656	-3.1	4.4	871	1 396	-0.88
NB14-16-5	0.282 746	-0.2	7.6	722	1 110	-0.92
NB14-16-6	0.282 750	0.1	7.7	724	1 098	-0.90
NB14-16-7	0.282 793	1.0	9.3	643	960	-0.96
NB14-16-8	0.282 784	0.7	9.0	654	987	-0.96
NB14-16-9	0.282 859	4.2	11.6	563	748	-0.87
NB14-16-10	0.282 746	-0.2	7.6	721	1 109	-0.92
NB14-16-11	0.282 742	-0.6	7.5	721	1 123	-0.94
NB14-16-12	0.282 722	-0.9	6.8	765	1 186	-0.90
NB14-16-13	0.282 718	-1.4	6.6	756	1 199	-0.94
NB14-16-14	0.282 766	0.4	8.3	691	1 048	-0.93
NB14-16-15	0.282 723	-1.3	6.8	748	1 183	-0.95
NB14-16-16	0.282 727	-0.1	6.9	785	1 172	-0.83
NB14-16-17	0.282 686	-2.5	5.5	802	1 301	-0.94
NB14-16-18	0.282 743	-0.2	7.5	733	1 118	-0.90
NB14-16-19	0.282 759	0.7	8.1	722	1 069	-0.86
NB14-16-20	0.282 698	-1.8	5.9	800	1 263	-0.90
NB14-16-21	0.282 803	1.8	9.6	637	928	-0.92
NB14-16-22	0.282 750	-0.3	7.8	709	1 096	-0.94

原始地幔 ($\text{Nb}/\text{Ta} = 36$, Sun and McDonough, 1989); Zr/Hf 比值为 $33 \sim 38$, 平均值为 35, 接近原始地幔 ($\text{Zr}/\text{Hf} = 36$, Sun and McDonough, 1989). 在微量元素原始地幔标准化蛛网图上, 所有样品均表现出富集大离子亲石元素 (Rb 、 Ba 、 Th 、 U 、 K) 和

LREE, 而相对亏损高场强元素 Nb 、 Ta 、 Ti 、 P 和 HREE (图 5b), 这与岛弧成因的岩浆岩地球化学特征一致 (Wilson, 1989). 暗色辉长岩和辉长闪长岩具有相似的元素分布特征 (图 5b), 暗示两者为同源岩浆演化而成.

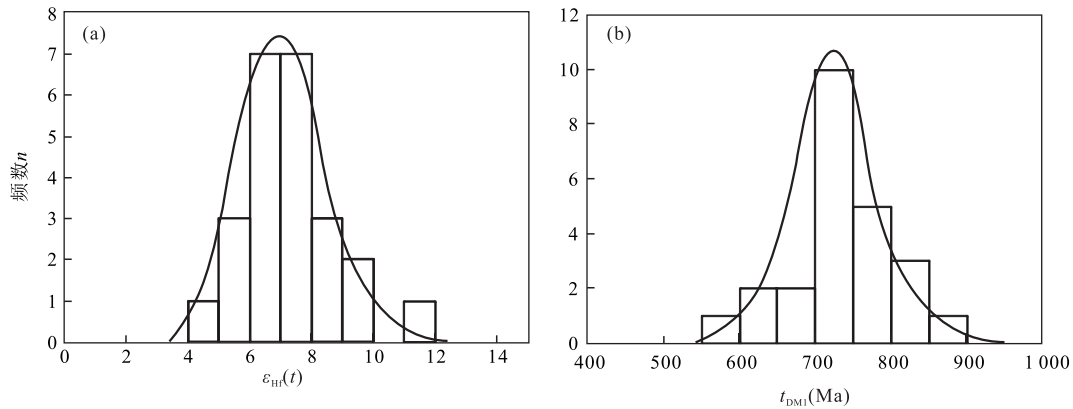


图 6 牛鼻子梁高镁闪长岩锆石 $\epsilon_{\text{Hf}}(t)$ (a) 和一阶段模式年龄 (t_{DM1}) (b) 频数分布图

Fig.6 Histograms of zircon $\epsilon_{\text{Hf}}(t)$ value (a) and t_{DM1} value (b) from the Niubiziliang high-Mg diorites

4.3 锆石 Hf 同位素组成

在锆石 LA-MC-ICPMS U-Pb 定年基础上, 本文选取紧邻锆石年龄分析点部位进行微区 Lu-Hf 同位素分析, 结果见表 2. 暗色闪长岩样品 (NB14-16) 锆石 $^{176}\text{Lu}/^{177}\text{Hf}$ 比值大部分小于 0.002, 显示锆石在形成以后具有较低成因 Hf 的积累. 测试出的 $^{176}\text{Hf}/^{177}\text{Hf}$ 值为 0.282 684~0.282 891, 平均值为 0.282 763, 较均一; 用相应测试点年龄计算, $\epsilon_{\text{Hf}}(t)$ 值均为正值 (图 6a), 变化范围为 4.4~11.6, 平均值为 7.4; 单阶段模式年龄 t_{DM1} 变化范围为 563~871 Ma, 平均值为 734 Ma (图 6b).

5 讨论

5.1 岩石成因

大量研究表明, 高镁安山岩/闪长岩的形成机制有以下 4 种: (1) 拆沉下地壳熔融的熔体与地幔橄榄岩反应而成 (Gao *et al.*, 2004; 许文良等, 2006, 2009; Xu *et al.*, 2010); (2) 受交代的富集地幔部分熔融而成, 富集组分可能来源于消减带的流体 (Tatsumi and Ishizaka, 1982; Stern and Hanson, 1991; Smithies, 2000); (3) 由俯冲洋壳玄武质组分的板片熔体与地幔楔反应而成 (Rapp *et al.*, 1999; Yagodinski *et al.*, 2001; Kamei, 2004); (4) 由俯冲沉积物熔融的熔体与地幔楔反应而成 (Shimoda *et al.*, 1998; Tatsumi, 2001; Tatsumi *et al.*, 2001). 以上研究表明, 高镁闪长质岩浆的源区均来源于地幔源区, 不同的成因机制主要受不同交代组分控制.

在加厚地壳拆沉环境下, 拆沉下地壳熔融的熔体与地幔橄榄岩反应的岩浆岩通常表现出下地壳熔融源区的同位素组成和石榴石为残留相的主要特征

(Gao *et al.*, 2004; Xu *et al.*, 2010), 这类岩石通常表现出高 Sr、低 Y、Yb、高 Sr/Y、无水、轻重稀土分馏明显且重稀土亏损严重等特征 (Gao *et al.*, 2004). 牛鼻子梁高镁闪长岩属于钙碱性岩石, 具有非常低的 Sr 值 ($217 \times 10^{-6} \sim 412 \times 10^{-6}$, 平均值为 288×10^{-6}), 相对较低的 Sr/Y (12~25, 平均值为 18) 和 La/Yb 比值 (3~6), 相对较高的 Y 值 ($14.1 \times 10^{-6} \sim 18.4 \times 10^{-6}$) 和 Yb 值 ($1.43 \times 10^{-6} \sim 1.98 \times 10^{-6}$), 暗示岩浆源区不存在石榴子石残留相; 且其轻重稀土的分馏程度 ($(\text{La}/\text{Yb})_{\text{N}} = 2 \sim 5$) 也明显弱于华北地区典型拆沉背景下形成的高镁闪长岩 ($(\text{La}/\text{Yb})_{\text{N}} = 11 \sim 21$) (Gao *et al.*, 2004), 其与拆沉作用形成的高镁闪长岩在地球化学特征上存在明显差别.

在俯冲消减环境下, 交代组分主要来自消减带流体、俯冲洋壳玄武质组分的板片熔体和沉积物熔融的熔体. 岛弧岩浆岩成因研究表明, 较高的 Ba/La 比值能够反映岛弧岩浆形成过程中是否有消减带流体的加入, 而 Th/Yb 比值是反映消减沉积物或其形成的熔体加入程度的指示剂 (Woodhead *et al.*, 2001). 受交代的富集地幔部分熔融而成的岩浆岩, 具有高 SiO_2 ($> 52\%$)、MgO ($> 8\%$) 和非常低的 TiO_2 ($< 0.5\%$) 的元素特征; 由俯冲洋壳玄武质组分的板片熔体与地幔楔反应产生的岩浆具有非常高的 Sr ($> 1\,000 \times 10^{-6}$)、Ba ($> 1\,000 \times 10^{-6}$) 值和高的 K/Rb 比值 ($> 1\,000$)、富水等特征 (Kelemen, 1995); 由俯冲沉积物熔融的熔体与地幔楔反应而成的岩浆, 以 ϵ_{Hf} 值的降低和高的 La/Nb、Ba/La 比值为特征 (Huyu *et al.*, 2006). 牛鼻子梁闪长岩以低 Sr ($217 \times 10^{-6} \sim 412 \times 10^{-6}$)、Ba ($91 \times 10^{-6} \sim 402 \times 10^{-6}$) 及低的 K/Rb (182~263) 比值为特征, 表明其

不太可能由俯冲板片熔体与地幔楔反应而成. 较低的 Th/Yb (0.5~1.7)、 La/Nb (1~3) 比值和高 ϵ_{Hf} 值显示普通沉积物对岩浆成分的贡献很小, 相对高 Ba/La (14~52) 值和富集 LILE 特征暗示流体作为来自消减带板块的主要端元组分可能参与了成岩过程. 岩石未见明显 Eu 异常特征, 这也可能与岩浆大量富水抑制了斜长石分离结晶有关 (Yuan *et al.*, 2008; 尹继元等, 2012). 总体上看, 柴北缘造山带西段牛鼻子梁高镁闪长岩表现出富集 LILE、LREE、亏损 HFSE、亏损锆石 Hf 同位素特征, 其地幔源区可能由俯冲板片脱水所产生的流体在上升过程中与地幔楔发生反应而成.

5.2 地球动力学过程

牛鼻子梁高镁闪长岩表现出富集大离子亲石元素 (Rb、Ba、Th、U、K) 和 LREE 特征. 锆石 Hf 同位素特征显示, 岩石 $\epsilon_{\text{Hf}}(t)$ 均为正值 (4.4~11.6), 表明岩浆起源于亏损地幔. 岩石富集大离子亲石元素可能与流体主要携带大离子亲石元素有关, 由于 Hf 为高场强元素, 几乎没有进入地幔, 地幔源区的 Hf 同位素没有受到板片流体的改造, 所以继承了亏损地幔的性质.

柴北缘造山带自发现高压—超高压变质矿物 (柯石英、金刚石等) 以来, 一直是地学界研究的热点地区之一. 大批研究学者对造山带内鱼卡—大柴旦—锡铁山—都兰地区所发育的柴北缘高压—超高压变质岩和蛇绿岩残片进行了详细的厘定 (许志琴等, 1994; Yang *et al.*, 2010; 张贵宾等, 2005, 2012; Xu *et al.*, 2006; Zhang *et al.*, 2006; 宋述光等, 2009; Song *et al.*, 2014), 认为区内受超高压变质作用的蛇绿岩岩块 (原岩结晶年龄为 550~500 Ma) 代表了大陆俯冲之前先期俯冲的南祁连洋盆的残骸 (Zhang *et al.*, 2005, 2008; 张贵宾等, 2005; Mattin-

son *et al.*, 2007; 张聪等, 2009), 高压—超高压变质岩则代表了被折返保存下来的早期俯冲洋壳 (476~445 Ma) (Zhang *et al.*, 2005, 2008) 和晚期俯冲陆壳 (440~421 Ma) (Zhang *et al.*, 2005; 张聪等, 2009; 查显峰等, 2016) 的产物. 结合区内发育的火山岩和花岗岩的研究, 目前比较统一的观点认为: 柴北缘地区大洋俯冲和弧岩浆作用的发生时间为 540~520 Ma (王惠初等, 2003; 吴才来等, 2007; 夏林圻等, 2016), 岛弧和弧后盆地的发育时间为 520~445 Ma (夏林圻等, 2016), 洋盆闭合和大陆俯冲发生时间为 440~421 Ma (Song *et al.*, 2005, 2014; Zhang *et al.*, 2005, 2008; 陈丹玲等, 2007, 2008; Mattinson *et al.*, 2007; Xiong *et al.*, 2011; Zhang *et al.*, 2011, 2012; 夏林圻等, 2016), 高压变质洋片折返和超高压变质陆壳折返时间为 423~400 Ma (Zhang *et al.*, 2005, 2008; 张聪等, 2009). 在约 400 Ma 之后, 由于连续的岩石圈伸展和拆沉, 区域内发生地壳熔融和强烈的岩浆活动, 形成许多造山后花岗质侵入岩 (吴才来等, 2004, 2007). 本次研究的牛鼻子梁高镁闪长岩形成于 388 Ma, 处于造山后伸展环境.

Wilson (1989) 研究指出: 洋壳俯冲过程中, 随着温度、压力的增加, 洋壳的玄武质组分会发生进化变质反应, 经绿片岩相和角闪岩相转变成榴辉岩相; 在这种进化变质过程中, 初始的含水矿物组合经脱水反应释放出独立的流体相 H_2O ; 随着俯冲深度的增大, 榴辉岩进一步发生含水部分熔融, 产生富 H_2O 的中性和酸性部分熔融体. 牛鼻子梁岩体地幔源区的交代流体就是在这个过程中形成的. 结合前述区域构造演化规律, 牛鼻子梁高镁闪长岩形成过程如下: 早古生代时期 (540~520 Ma), 柴北缘地区由于受祁连洋俯冲作用影响, 洋壳玄武质组分在俯冲过程中由于发生

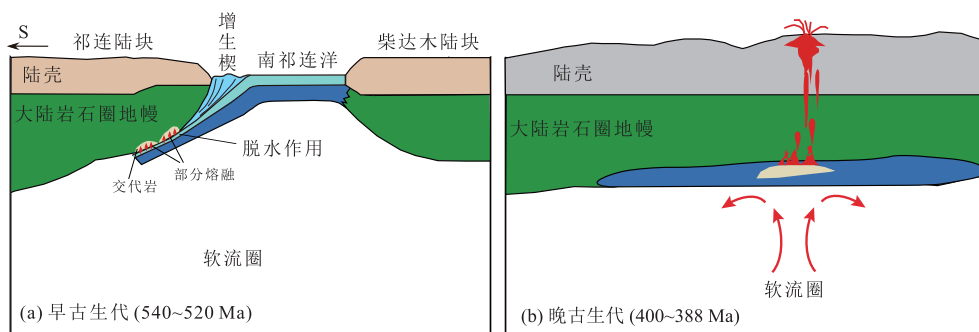


图 7 柴北缘牛鼻子梁高镁闪长岩形成模式

Fig. 7 Schematic illustration showing the petrogenesis of the Niubiziliang high-Mg diorites from the north Qaidam orogenic belt

进化变质反应,产生了大量的含 H_2O 流体,这些携带大量亲石元素(Rb、Ba、Th、U、K、LREE 等)的流体在上升过程中与地幔楔发生反应形成富集地幔源区;在约 400 Ma 时,区域造山作用结束,由于连续的岩石圈伸展,区内处于大规模张性环境,富集地幔减压发生部分熔融形成高镁闪长质岩浆;在 388 Ma 时,这些岩浆沿构造薄弱部位上升侵入于地壳浅部,形成牛鼻子梁高镁闪长岩体(图 7)。

6 结论

(1)牛鼻子梁高镁闪长岩体由暗色闪长岩和辉长闪长岩组成,岩石均具有富 Mg、Cr、Ni、LREE、高 $Mg^\#$ 和低 FeO^T/MgO 比值地球化学特征,属于高镁闪长岩。

(2)锆石 LA-ICPMS U-Pb 同位素年代学研究表明岩石形成时代为 388 ± 2 Ma,属于中泥盆世岩浆作用的产物,锆石 Hf 同位素特征显示岩石 $\epsilon_{Hf}(t)$ 均为正值(4.5~11.6),表明岩浆起源于亏损地幔。

(3)岩石表现出富集 LILE、LREE、亏损 HFSE、亏损锆石 Hf 同位素特征,其地幔源区可能由俯冲板片脱水所产生的流体在上升过程中与地幔楔发生反应而成。

(4)牛鼻子梁高镁闪长质岩浆是由早古生代(540~520 Ma)消减带流体交代地幔楔后的富集地幔经历晚古生代(400~388 Ma)岩石圈伸展作用部分熔融的产物。

致谢:野外工作得到了青海省核工业地质局第二地质大队的野外一线工作人员刘会文高级工程师、邵继工程师、王永刚工程师等人的大力协助,样品测试和数据处理过程中得到了中国地质调查局西安地质调查中心计文化研究员、高晓峰副研究员、叶芳研究员、赵慧博工程师、李艳广工程师、汪双双工程师的帮助,文稿审稿过程中得到了编辑部及审稿专家提出了宝贵的修改意见,在此一并表示衷心的感谢。

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