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俯冲带岩浆作用与大陆地壳生长

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摘要:大陆地壳的起源、生长和改造一直都是国际地学界广泛关注的热点问题, 目前仍存在一定的争议, 特别体现在陆壳增生的方式和速率上。为了探讨大陆地壳的生长方式, 简要综述了俯冲带及其岩浆作用和大陆地壳生长的研究成果。俯冲带可划分为洋洋俯冲带、洋陆俯冲带和陆陆俯冲带, 其岩浆作用以产出弧岩浆岩为主要特征, 被广泛接受为大陆地壳生长的主要方式。目前主要有两种陆壳生长的假说: 玄武岩模式和安山岩模式。玄武岩模式主要通过拆沉和底垫过程来实现新生地壳向大陆地壳的演化; 安山岩模式则强调陆壳直接形成于产出安山质岩浆的俯冲带岩浆弧环境。俯冲带和碰撞带等板块汇聚边界是显生宙大陆地壳生长和改造的主要位置, 俯冲带岩浆作用对陆壳生长发挥着重要的作用。

关键词:俯冲带; 岩浆弧; 岩浆作用; 大陆地壳; 地壳生长; 构造; 岩石学。

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Magmatism in Subduction Zones and Growth of Continental Crust

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Abstract: The origin, growth and reworking of continental crust have always been a hot topics in the international geosciences, and there are still some disputes, particularly about the mode and rate of continental crust growth. In order to discuss continental crustal growth style, it briefly reviews the research achievements of subduction-related magmatism and continental crustal growth. Subduction zones can be divided into oceanic-oceanic subduction zones, oceanic-continental subduction zones and continental-continental subduction zones, characterized by arc magmatic rocks. Subduction-related magmatism has been widely accepted as the main continental crustal growth style. At present, there are two hypotheses of the growth of continental crust: basalt model and andesite model. The basalt model mainly highlights the evolution of the new crust to the continental crust through the processes of delamination and relamination, while the andesite model emphasizes that the continental crust is directly formed in the magmatic arc environments of the subduction zones where andesitic magmas occur. Plate convergent boundaries such as subduction and collision zones are considered to be the main locations for the growth and reworking of the Phanerozoic continental crust, and subduction-related magmatism is of great significance to continental crustal growth.

Key words: subduction zone; magmatic arc; magmatism; continental crust; crustal growth; tectonics; petrology.

俯冲带是地球上板块消亡和产生岩浆作用的关键区域之一, 地震、火山活动等突发性地质现象大多

发生于俯冲带地区。该区域的岩浆作用同壳幔间的物质和能量的交换密切相关, 在壳幔质能平衡和大

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陆地壳生长过程中扮演着重要角色(Ellam and Hawkesworth, 1988; McCulloch and Gamble, 1991; Bourdon *et al.*, 2003; 李怀明等, 2009; 蔡鹏捷等, 2018). 俯冲带岩浆作用的研究一直受到地学界的广泛关注, 但该领域目前仍存在较多问题, 如初始俯冲对应的俯冲带岩浆作用、早期陆壳生长同俯冲带岩浆作用的关系、是否存在原生安山质岩浆以及俯冲带各类岩浆岩的产出机制等(Ellam and Hawkesworth, 1988; Hawkesworth *et al.*, 1997; 赵振华等, 2004; Kessel *et al.*, 2005; Ishikawa *et al.*, 2007; Grove *et al.*, 2012). 其主要原因在于: (1) 岩浆来源多样性: 地幔楔、俯冲的洋壳及上覆沉积物是俯冲带岩浆产生的主要来源, 在某些俯冲地带岩浆还可能遭受地壳混染; (2) 复杂的岩浆形成机制: 在俯冲带, 除减压熔融过程外, 俯冲板片脱水熔融释放的流体引起地幔楔的部分熔融是岩浆产出的主要机制; (3) 复杂的后期改造过程: 俯冲带的弧岩浆岩在形成之后可能会经历部分熔融、拆沉、底垫等一系列复杂的演化过程, 使其发生不同程度的变化。

大陆地壳约占地球表面积的 40%, 蕴含大量的资源和能源, 是人类赖以生存的主要场所(李怀明等, 2009). 大陆地壳的起源、生长和改造一直都是国际地学界广泛关注的热点问题, 目前仍存在一定的争议, 特别体现在陆壳增生的方式和速率上(Taylor, 1967; Armstrong, 1981; Taylor and McLennan, 1995; 洪大卫和谢锡林, 2000; Beck and Zandt, 2002; Niu *et al.*, 2013). 由于大陆地壳与弧岩浆岩在微量元素特征上的总体相似性, 俯冲带岩浆作用被广泛接受为大陆地壳生长的主要方式, 俯冲带亦成为研究大陆地壳生长和改造的重要场所(Taylor, 1967; Arculus, 1981; Zheng, 2012).

1 俯冲带

俯冲作用(简称俯冲)指一板块沿汇聚板块边界向相邻板块下方地幔潜入的过程, 该过程发生的区域即为俯冲带(Stern, 2002; Kearey *et al.*, 2009; 张继等, 2015; Zheng *et al.*, 2016). 俯冲带作为汇聚板块边界, 承担着地球内部物质循环的重要使命. 俯冲板块在俯冲带进入地幔, 俯冲到一定深度后被地幔熔融同化而消亡或者经历一系列变质过程后长期存在地幔深处, 因此俯冲带亦被称作消减带(Stern, 2002; Zheng *et al.*, 2016).

在上覆板块距离俯冲带约 200~300 km(位置

和范围不定, 取决于俯冲板块脱水的位置)的区域岩浆作用发育, 一般会形成与俯冲作用相关的弧岩浆活动区, 该区域主要产出弧岩浆岩, 其成因涉及俯冲隧道过程中的 5 个不同阶段——俯冲、脱水、交代、储存和熔融(Chen *et al.*, 2014; Zheng *et al.*, 2015).

具体过程如下: 板块俯冲到一定深度(一般为角闪岩相区域)时, 蛇纹石、角闪石、绿泥石等含水矿物发生脱水熔融, 产生的流体、熔体和超临界流体携带活动性较强的不相容元素交代上覆地幔楔, 被交代的地幔楔橄榄岩经过一段时间(时间长度从几百年到几百万年不等)的储存后, 由于地幔楔热状态的改变而发生部分熔融, 产生的熔体向上运移(运移过程中可能发生岩浆混合和地壳混染), 最终侵入到弧地壳中或喷出地表, 形成大规模的弧岩浆岩。

1.1 俯冲带的划分

根据俯冲对应的俯冲板片和仰冲板片的岩石性质, 俯冲作用可划分为 B 型俯冲(大洋板片的俯冲, 以美国地震学家 Benioff H. 的名字命名)和 A 型俯冲(大陆板片的俯冲, 以奥地利地质学家 Ampferer O. 的名字命名). 其中 B 型俯冲对应的俯冲带可细分为洋洋俯冲带(马里亚纳型)和洋陆俯冲带(智利型), A 型俯冲对应的俯冲带则为陆陆俯冲带(阿尔卑斯型). 由于参与岩浆形成的物质成分以及上覆地壳厚度的不同, 加之俯冲速率、俯冲板片年龄和俯冲带热结构的差别, 3 种类型的俯冲带对应的岩浆作用存在较大差异, 特别体现在发育的岩石组合类型上(Winchester and Floyd, 1976; Hastie *et al.*, 2007).

地球上的俯冲带多为大洋板片的俯冲, 根据俯冲角度的不同, 板片俯冲可划分为高角度俯冲和低角度俯冲两类; 根据俯冲板片中洋壳热性质的差异可划分为冷俯冲和热俯冲. 这两种划分方式存在相关性, 均主要取决于俯冲洋壳的年龄. 古老的洋壳从洋中脊诞生后热量损失较多, 密度较高, 倾向于以较高的速率进行高角度俯冲, 并能以较冷的状态俯冲到很深的深度, 形成冷俯冲; 而年轻洋壳的热量损失较少, 密度较低, 它们会以较慢的速率进行低角度俯冲, 因此保持热的地热体制, 形成热俯冲(Peacock and Wang, 1999; Kirby, 2000; Wei and Zhang, 2008). 冷热俯冲在俯冲带热结构和脱水深度上存在较大差异, 制约着弧岩浆岩的各项岩石学和地球化学特征(Maruyama *et al.*, 1996; Peacock and Wang, 1999; Kirby, 2000; Stern, 2002; 赵振华等, 2004; Ernst, 2005; Wei and Zhang, 2008).

完整的大洋板片包括上覆沉积层(包括硅质岩、

泥质岩、碳酸盐岩和火山碎屑岩等)、玄武质岩层(包括枕状熔岩和席状岩墙)以及辉长质岩层(主要为镁铁质堆晶岩),大洋岩石圈地幔主要为蛇纹石化且微量元素亏损的方辉橄榄岩(Wakita and Metcalfe, 2005; Wei and Zhang, 2008; Straub and Zellmer, 2012).有学者指出,俯冲带的演化同俯冲板片的变质反应紧密相关,它们控制了俯冲板片的成分变化和下沉机制,并能解释流体(如 H_2O)的运移和释放以及弧岩浆岩的部分微量元素特征(Uyeda and Kanamori, 1979; Poli and Schmidt, 2002; 赵振华等, 2004; Syracuse and Abers, 2006; Wei and Zhang, 2008).需要指出的是,板片俯冲过程中不仅洋壳岩石会发生脱水熔融,某些岛弧玄武岩中存在沉积物组分,表明俯冲沉积物在俯冲过程中亦可发生脱水熔融(Plank and Langmuir, 1993; Turner *et al.*, 2012; Zheng, 2012; Nielsen *et al.*, 2018).

1.1.1 洋洋俯冲带及其岩浆作用 洋洋俯冲是由一个洋壳向另一洋壳之下俯冲形成的,如太平洋板块向菲律宾板块的俯冲.完整的洋洋俯冲带包括俯冲板片、海沟外缘隆起、海沟、增生楔、弧前域、岩浆弧、弧后盆地和地幔楔等部分,其中岩浆弧和弧后盆地是岩浆作用最为发育的地区.由于俯冲发生于大洋环境中,参与俯冲的陆源组分含量较少,俯冲沉积物多为碳酸盐岩、远洋沉积的泥岩和硅质岩.在此种情形下,大洋板片脱水熔融产生的长英质流体和熔体含量较少,故被交代的地幔楔继承下的陆壳元素组分也较少,最终形成的岛弧岩浆岩更偏基性.

洋洋俯冲带发育岛弧,根据岛弧演化的程度可进一步划分为洋内弧和陆缘弧,后者演化程度更高.由于俯冲板片的成分和脱水熔融程度、参与交代作用的流体和熔体的比例以及被交代的地幔类型存在差异,岛弧地区发育不同的岩浆岩,构成了不同的岩石组合,如部分地区发育随熔体一流体成分和比例以及地幔类型变化的埃达克岩—富 Nb 玄武岩—埃达克质高镁安山岩—Piip 型高镁安山岩(或赞岐岩)—巴哈岩—玻安岩和玄武岩—玄武安山岩—安山岩—英安岩—流纹岩系列组合.岩石类型上洋内弧地区以玄武质岩石为主,陆缘弧地区以玄武质和安山质岩石为主,岛弧地区整体发育较多玄武岩(Winter, 2001; Zheng *et al.*, 2015; 朱弟成等, 2018).

岛弧玄武岩相对于正常洋中脊玄武岩(N-MORB)具有岛弧型微量元素分布型式,轻重稀土分异明显,富集不相容元素 LILE(大离子亲石元素)如 Rb、Sr 等,以及 LREE(轻稀土元素);亏损 HFSE(高

场强元素)如 Nb、Ta 等,以及 HREE(重稀土元素),以上特征与元素在俯冲板片中的丰度以及其在流体、熔体和超临界流体中的活动性密切相关(Perfit *et al.*, 1980; Polat and Kerrich, 2002; Singer *et al.*, 2007; Manikyamba *et al.*, 2009; 范蔚茗等, 2009).

以岛弧岩浆岩相对亏损 HREE 和 HFSE 的特征为例,这一特征与俯冲脱水变质过程中元素的活动性以及石榴石和金红石的稳定性密切相关(Stalder *et al.*, 1998; Foley *et al.*, 2000; Kessel *et al.*, 2005).矿物与熔体(流体)之间元素分配系数的高温高压实验研究表明,石榴石是 HREE 的主要载体矿物,而金红石是 HFSE 的主要载体矿物, Nb、Ta、Ti 等 HFSE 的水/岩平衡系数低,活动性弱,迁移距离短(Stalder *et al.*, 1998; Xiong *et al.*, 2011);石榴石和金红石在俯冲带温压条件下的稳定性决定了与之平衡熔体(流体)的 HREE 和 HFSE 丰度.大洋板片俯冲过程中发生低温高压变质作用,形成富含 HREE 的石榴石和富含 HFSE 的金红石,当俯冲至约 80~130 km 处发生脱水熔融时,石榴石和金红石仍可稳定残留,导致析出的流体、熔体和超临界流体相对亏损 HREE 和 HFSE 组成(Zheng *et al.*, 2015).因此,岛弧岩浆岩亏损 HREE 和 HFSE 的特征继承自俯冲板片析出的流体、熔体和超临界流体.

如前所述,岛弧玄武岩富集的地球化学特征,是通过被交代的地幔楔橄榄岩从俯冲洋壳衍生的流体、熔体和超临界流体中继承而来的(Spandler and Pirard, 2013).事实上,岛弧岩浆岩的元素和同位素组成主要取决于发生脱水熔融的地壳岩石的性质(Uyeda and Kanamori, 1979; van Keken *et al.*, 2011; Karato, 2012),俯冲洋壳玄武岩衍生的流体、熔体和超临界流体一般相对贫硅(偏中性)和微量元素并相对亏损放射成因同位素(如 Sr-Nd 同位素),显示类似埃达克质岩的微量元素地球化学特征;而俯冲沉积物相对富含陆源组分,脱水熔融衍生的流体、熔体和超临界流体一般相对富集放射成因同位素,显示相对富硅(偏酸性)和微量元素的化学成分特征(Zheng, 2012).

有趣的是,洋洋俯冲带主要发生高角度的冷俯冲,低角度的热俯冲不常见.冷/热俯冲带岩浆活动的位置和强弱取决于俯冲板片自身的含水性、俯冲角度、俯冲速率和俯冲带的热结构,后三者影响脱水作用的深度和强弱.冷俯冲带的大洋板片俯冲角度大,俯冲速率快,脱水效率低,洋壳岩石俯冲到约 80~130 km 时才能析出大量流体交代上覆地幔楔,

使得岛弧地区发育大量拉斑—钙碱性玄武岩;与此相反,热俯冲带的大洋板片俯冲角度小,俯冲速率慢,脱水效率高,洋壳岩石俯冲至约 60 km 时即发生一次显著脱水,被交代的地幔楔部分熔融形成钙碱性玄武岩和安山岩。由于大洋板片进行平板俯冲,地幔楔热流值变化大、对流速率慢,造成洋壳俯冲到弧下地幔深部时难以析出大量流体,最终导致热俯冲带之上岛弧岩浆活动相对较弱且会发生迁移和间断(van Keken *et al.*, 2011; Turner *et al.*, 2012; Zheng *et al.*, 2015)。

洋洋俯冲带岩浆作用以西太平洋地区最为典型,如琉球岛弧、马里亚纳岛弧和汤加岛弧等地区,该区域形成于太平洋板块向欧亚板块、菲律宾板块和澳大利亚板块之下俯冲,俯冲板片脱水熔融交代地幔楔,被交代的地幔楔橄榄岩部分熔融形成以钙碱性玄武岩(CA)为主的火山岩(Winter, 2001; Smith and Price, 2006)。岛弧玄武岩作为洋内俯冲过程的产物,间接地记录了洋洋俯冲带的壳幔相互作用。

1.1.2 洋陆俯冲带及其岩浆作用 洋陆俯冲是由洋壳向陆壳之下俯冲形成的,以太平洋板块向美洲板块的俯冲最为典型。由于俯冲靠近大陆且增生楔非常发育,陆壳组分参与俯冲的程度较高,俯冲沉积物除了碳酸盐岩、远洋沉积的泥岩和硅质岩,还包括陆源碎屑岩。在此种情形下,大洋板片脱水熔融产生的长英质流体和熔体含量较高,地幔交代岩继承的陆壳元素组分亦较多,最终形成的岛弧岩浆岩更偏中酸性。洋陆俯冲带发育大陆弧,岩石类型上以安山质岩石为主(Winter, 2001; Zheng *et al.*, 2015; 朱弟成等, 2018)。陆弧岩浆岩的源区相较于岛弧更加复杂,发育玄武质—安山质—流纹质岩浆岩组合,其中陆弧地壳的部分熔融可产生多种类型的花岗岩,使得陆弧岩浆岩的岩石组合更为丰富多样。

陆弧岩浆岩具备同岛弧岩浆岩类似的微量元素特征,但更富集不相容元素和放射性同位素组成(源自陆源组分增加),以上特征的成因同岛弧岩浆岩元素特征的成因一致(凌文黎等, 2002; Zhang *et al.*, 2003; Chen and Zhou, 2005; 郝杰等, 2006; Tang *et al.*, 2013; Chen *et al.*, 2014)。

西太平洋安第斯山脉 Altiplano 地区火山岩由中钾—高钾钙碱性系列的玄武岩和安山岩等组成,均不同程度富集 LILE、LREE,相对亏损 HFSE、HREE,具有弧岩浆岩的特征。地球化学分析表明该区玄武岩可能起源于受俯冲板片析出的流体交代的

亏损地幔楔,而安山岩的源区可能受到俯冲沉积物熔体的改造(Harmon *et al.*, 1984; Winter, 2001)。作为陆下俯冲隧道过程的产物,这类活动大陆边缘的同俯冲和俯冲后的玄武质—安山质—流纹质岩浆岩组合,为洋陆俯冲带壳幔相互作用提供了间接物质记录。

1.1.3 陆陆俯冲带及其岩浆作用 陆陆俯冲是由陆壳向陆壳之下俯冲形成的,关于陆陆俯冲是否可行仍存在争议,但一般认为洋壳俯冲后由于大洋岩石圈的拖拽作用可以导致陆壳的俯冲,如第三纪印度板块向欧亚板块的俯冲(宋述光等, 2009; Zheng *et al.*, 2013; Li, 2014; Song *et al.*, 2015)。陆陆俯冲会造成地壳的加厚,变质作用强烈并能形成高压—超高压变质带,目前一般将超高压变质带作为大陆深俯冲的证据(宋述光等, 2009; Li, 2014; 蔡鹏捷等, 2018)。

由于俯冲大陆板片含水量少,陆陆俯冲岩浆活动相对不发育,陆陆俯冲带往往缺少与俯冲同期的岩浆作用。但是,在俯冲大陆板片折返过程中可能存在一定的水化作用,并引起陆壳组分小规模的部分熔融,形成超高压变质岩中的长英质脉体,因此陆陆俯冲带最终形成的岩浆岩偏酸性,以安山质和花岗质岩石为主(Winter, 2001; Zheng *et al.*, 2013)。陆陆俯冲形成的岩浆岩具备同岛弧岩浆岩类似的微量元素特征,但更富集不相容元素和放射性同位素组成(岩浆源区包含陆壳),以上特征的成因同岛弧岩浆岩元素特征的成因类似,均继承自陆壳岩石和沉积物及其衍生出的流体、熔体和超临界流体。

原则上洋洋俯冲、洋陆俯冲和陆陆俯冲为俯冲带演化的不同阶段,但由于俯冲的起始位置、板片的年龄和成分差异的影响,海山或大洋高原等洋隆体的阻挡,俯冲带的演化并非严格按照洋洋俯冲、洋陆俯冲和陆陆俯冲的顺序进行,三者可以独立存在或缺失某些阶段。

2 大陆地壳的生长

地球上的地壳主要包括大陆地壳和大洋地壳两部分,此外还存在成分介于两者之间的过渡壳。其中大洋地壳主要产出于洋中脊,以玄武质岩石为主,源自地幔橄榄岩的部分熔融,这一类地壳组分直接起源于地幔,它们的产出称为地壳生长(crustal growth);同大洋地壳相比,大陆地壳总体成分呈中

酸性,并存在明显的岩性分层(Rudnick and Gao, 2003; Hacker *et al.*, 2011; Huang *et al.*, 2013; Hacker *et al.*, 2015),只有形成真正的陆壳组分才能称作大陆地壳生长(continental crustal growth).在地质历史中,地壳形成后经历风化剥蚀等表生过程,并能以俯冲、拆沉等形式再循环至地幔.因此在考虑地壳真正意义上的生长——地壳净生长(net crustal growth)时,需排除再循环地壳组分的影响.

新生地壳起源于地幔橄榄岩的部分熔融,而地幔岩浆的产物大多是玄武岩(MORB),因此新生地壳主要为玄武质.要实现玄武质新生地壳向安山质平均大陆地壳的转化需要经历多个阶段,包括地壳成分分异和地壳物质的再循环.玄武质岩浆经结晶分异能够形成少量安山质到花岗质岩浆,但该过程仍停留在假设阶段,需要寻找配套且在体积比例上能够达到质量平衡的玄武岩或者辉长岩进行验证(Zheng *et al.*, 2015).

一般认为俯冲带弧岩浆活动区是大陆地壳生长的主要场所,而大陆碰撞造山带是大陆地壳再造的位置(Zhang *et al.*, 2009; Zheng, 2012).大陆地壳形成后能直接以俯冲、拆沉等形式再循环至地幔,也可经由表生沉积过程如形成增生楔后伴随俯冲作用返回地幔.如果考虑大陆地壳的净生长(net continental crustal growth),俯冲带岩浆作用产物需排除其中再循环的陆壳组分并扣除返回地幔的陆壳物质的影响,只有出现净增的陆壳物质时大陆地壳才有真

正的生长(Niu *et al.*, 2013; Song *et al.*, 2014).

2.1 大陆地壳结构和组成

Hacker *et al.*(2015)总结了大陆地壳的 3 种结构组成模式(图 1):(1)Rudnick and Gao(2003)使用 17 mW/m^2 的地幔热流数据得到了大陆地壳三层模式,包括实测的上地壳,取自后太古宙麻粒岩的中地壳,通过地震波速和捕虏体成分计算出的厚 17 km 且 80% 呈基性的下地壳;(2)相比于 Rudnick and Gao(2003)的结构组成模式, Huang *et al.*(2013)使用另一套地震数据资料,计算出厚约 10 km 的镁铁质下地壳;(3)Hacker *et al.*(2011)使用较低(11 mW/m^2)的地幔热流,提出了不包含镁铁质岩石的双层地壳结构组成.

以上资料表明,大陆地壳存在明显的岩性分层,可划分为上地壳、下地壳和可能存在的中地壳,但其平均成分是安山质的(Rudnick and Gao, 2003).从岩浆岩类型来看,上地壳主要由花岗质岩石构成,而下地壳主要由辉长质岩石构成,有的地方可能出现闪长质岩石构成的中地壳;从变质岩类型来看,上地壳主要由绿片岩相岩石构成,而下地壳主要由麻粒相岩石构成,有的地方可能出现角闪相岩石组成的中地壳;大部分地区存在沉积岩盖层覆盖在这些岩浆岩或变质岩基底之上(Zheng *et al.*, 2015).总的来说,上地壳是长英质的,下地壳是镁铁质的,两者在地震波速上存在明显差别(Gao *et al.*, 1998a; Gao *et al.*, 1998b; Jull and Kelemen, 2001).

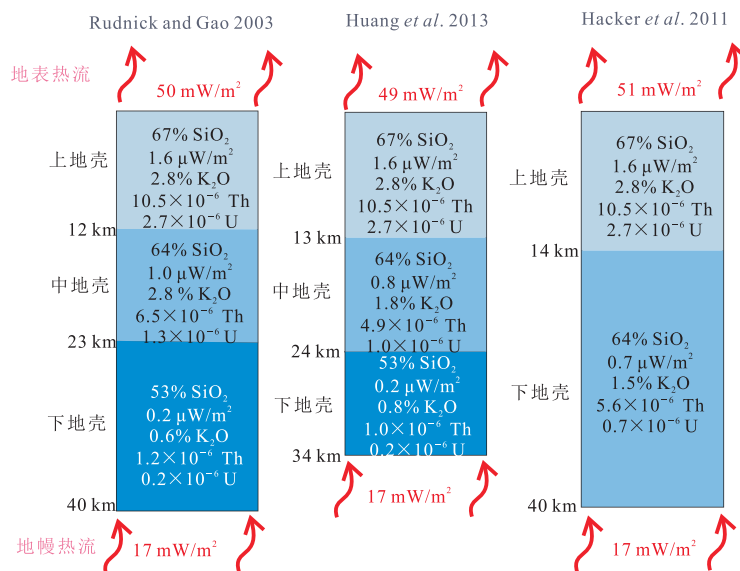


图 1 大陆地壳结构组成示意图

Fig.1 Schematic diagram of the structure of the continental crust

据 Hacker *et al.*(2015)

2.2 大陆地壳生长的方式

由于陆壳同弧岩浆岩在微量元素特征上的相似性,如亏损高场强元素(HFSE)及相对富集大离子亲石元素(LILE),特别体现在低 Nb、Ta 含量和 Nb/Ta 比值以及高 Pb 含量上,俯冲带岩浆作用被广泛接受为大陆地壳生长的主要方式(Taylor, 1967; Arculus, 1981; Taylor and McLennan, 1995; 莫宣学等, 2007; 肖庆辉等, 2009; 张晓晖和翟明国, 2010; 谭东波等, 2018).全球范围内的弧岩浆岩研究结果显示,岛弧岩浆岩以玄武质为主,包含少量安山质、流纹质岩石;陆弧岩浆岩则以安山质为主,包含少量玄武质、流纹质岩石(Harmon *et al.*, 1984; Winter, 2001; Zheng *et al.*, 2015; 朱弟成等, 2018).由此可见,欲使岛弧(陆弧)地壳向大陆地壳转化以完成陆壳的生长,弧岩浆岩需要经历不同程度的改造以达到同陆壳岩石在成分上的一致.

Castro *et al.*(2013)总结了俯冲带大陆地壳生成的两种主要假说(图 2):玄武岩模式和安山岩模

式.其中玄武岩模式需要通过两个重要的步骤来实现大陆地壳所代表的最终成分,一是拆沉相对于大陆地壳多余的超镁铁质组分(Jull and Kelemen, 2001; Lee *et al.*, 2007),二是通过同化或岩浆混合过程来增加陆壳组分以解释大陆地壳岩石的同位素特征;而安山岩模式则直接起源于由洋壳和沉积物混合而成的岩浆源区,在该模式中莫霍面的岩浆净通量是安山质的(Polat and Kerrich, 2002; Kelemen *et al.*, 2003; Kelemen *et al.*, 2004; Castro *et al.*, 2013; Tamura *et al.*, 2016).

2.2.1 玄武岩模式 目前大多学者认为,地幔衍生的玄武质新生地壳转变为大陆地壳的过程发生在俯冲带,与俯冲带岛弧地壳的演化息息相关.岛弧的演化主要分为两个阶段(DeBarì and Greene, 2011):(1)岛弧演化的早期,岛弧主要受分离结晶和岩浆混合过程影响,地壳一般小于 30 km,该阶段可以持续十多个百万年;(2)岛弧由于压缩而被广泛增厚,该阶段部分熔融广泛出现.与岛弧演化同时或稍微滞

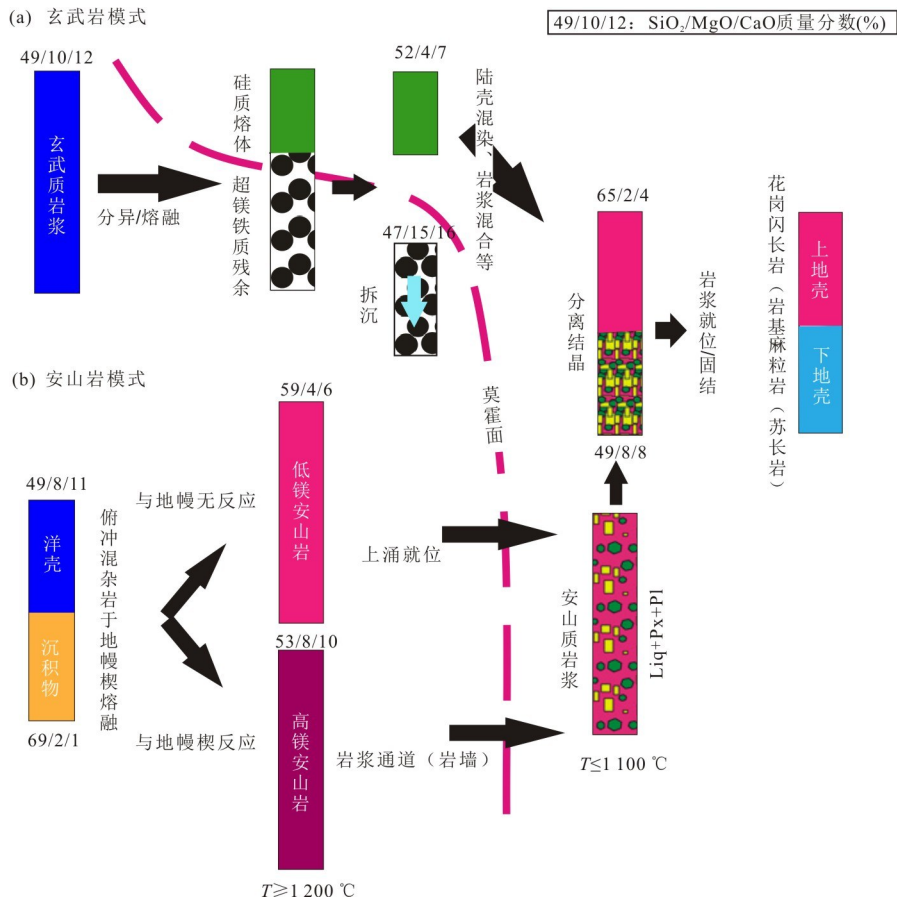


图 2 大陆地壳生成模式

Fig.2 Formation patterns of continental crust

据 Castro *et al.*(2013)

后发生的大陆地壳生长,则可能主要通过拆沉(Delamination)和底垫(Relamination)两种作用来实现(Zheng and Wu, 2009; Ducea *et al.*, 2015).

(1)拆沉:作为岩石圈减薄的一种可能机制,拆沉的概念最早由 Bird (1979)提出,该机制得到一系列地球物理资料的支持(Seber *et al.*, 1996; Zandt *et al.*, 2004; Lustrino, 2005).拆沉在岛弧地壳演化的两个阶段都有可能出现,该过程强调了岛弧地壳中堆晶岩组分的重要性.玄武质岩浆结晶分异形成的堆晶岩(包括具高—中 $Mg^{\#}$ 的石榴石辉石岩、辉长苏长岩、角闪辉长岩和局部的纯橄岩),构成了岛弧地壳的下部层位(Lee *et al.*, 2006; Lee *et al.*, 2007; Ducea *et al.*, 2015).在岛弧岩浆作用期间,密度高的下部地壳直接发生拆沉;岛弧区域的构造事件过程中,当莫霍面位置温度大于 $700\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$,达到石榴石麻粒岩相或榴辉岩相变质条件时,堆晶岩转化为榴辉岩并由于重力作用或其他机制沉入地幔,进而使玄武质地壳向大陆地壳演化(图 3).

但 Kelemen and Behn(2016)的研究表明,岛弧下地壳与大陆下地壳成分差异大(图 4);通过上述机制从岛弧下地壳拆除贫 SiO_2 和不相容元素的组分以获得平均为安山质的大陆地壳,需要去除构成岛弧地壳 $25\% \sim 89\%$ 的岩浆质量,这显然比较难以实现,所以可能存在其他机制对拆沉机制进行补充,该机制即为底垫.

(2)底垫:依据物理条件的不同,底垫过程(图 5)主要通过 3 种方式来实现:①在俯冲过程中,俯冲板片内高浮力且低强度的沉积物或地壳物质,不会穿过壳—幔过渡带,而是直接底垫就位于俯冲上盘基地的岛弧下地壳中;②较轻的俯冲组分沿着俯冲通道整体上升;③较轻的俯冲组分进入弧下地幔楔,经由地幔楔的底辟被裹挟至岛弧下地壳(Jagoutz and Kelemen, 2015).在这些过程中,底垫的物质可能发生部分熔融,形成同相邻地幔具有密度差的残余物,它们会在正浮力或负浮力作用下最终沉入地幔或底辟至岛弧下地壳.

大陆地壳通过底垫作用生长主要发生于以下 4 种构造背景(图 6):①俯冲洋壳上覆沉积物底辟侵入至岛弧下地壳,或者在重力不稳的情况下上升,底垫到上覆板片的地壳底部;②俯冲的岛弧地壳因成分差异发生重力分异,镁铁质地壳转变为榴辉岩沉入地幔,而较轻的上地壳则底垫于上覆板片的地壳底部;③从上覆板片俯冲侵蚀下来的长英质地壳物质底垫到上覆板片的地壳底部,而洋壳镁铁质岩石在弧下地

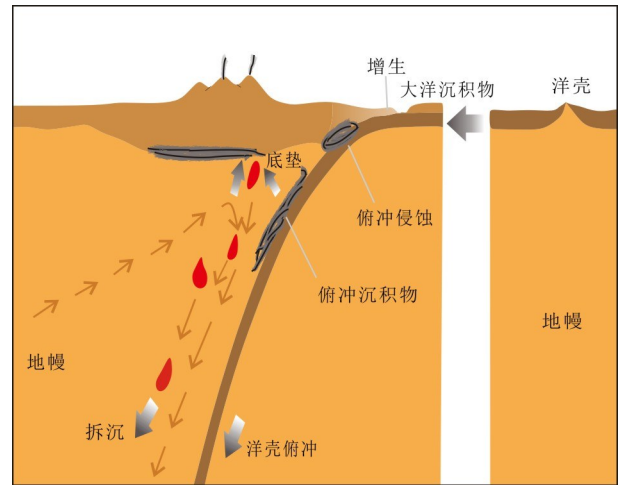


图 3 拆沉模式示意图

Fig.3 Schematic diagram of delamination model
据 Ducea *et al.*(2015)

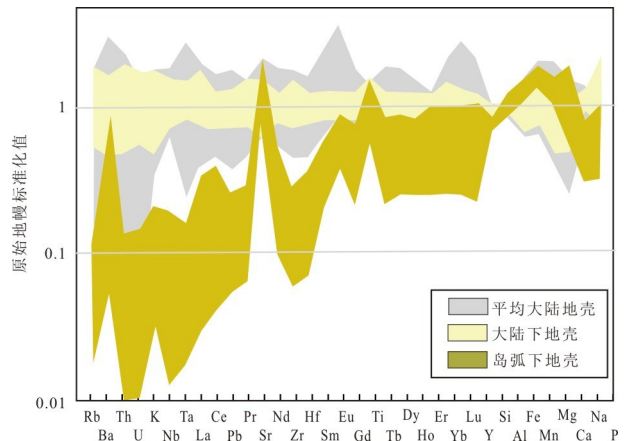


图 4 岛弧下地壳与大陆下地壳微量元素组成对比

Fig.4 Comparison of trace elements in arc versus continental lower crust

据 Kelemen and Behn(2016)

幔处转变为榴辉岩并发生下沉;④俯冲的长英质大陆地壳直接底垫到上覆板片的地壳底部(Hacker *et al.*, 2011; Lexa *et al.*, 2011; Hacker *et al.*, 2015).在底垫过程中,足够大小的任何镁铁质岩石都会转变为榴辉岩拆沉入上地幔,可见大陆地壳的生长是底垫和拆沉两种机制共同作用的结果.

研究表明,下地壳普遍存在过铝质变沉积岩;岛弧侵入岩和火山岩 $1:1$ 混合,可形成类似于大陆下地壳的微量元素特征;高压或超高压变质轨迹下镁铁质岩石可转变为榴辉岩;地幔楔 $P-T$ 轨迹下的变沉积岩可转变为蓝晶石榴辉岩;经由上述过程形成的 SiO_2 大于 64% 的下地壳组成能与地球物理结果良好匹配;以上结果为上述拆沉和底垫作用提供了

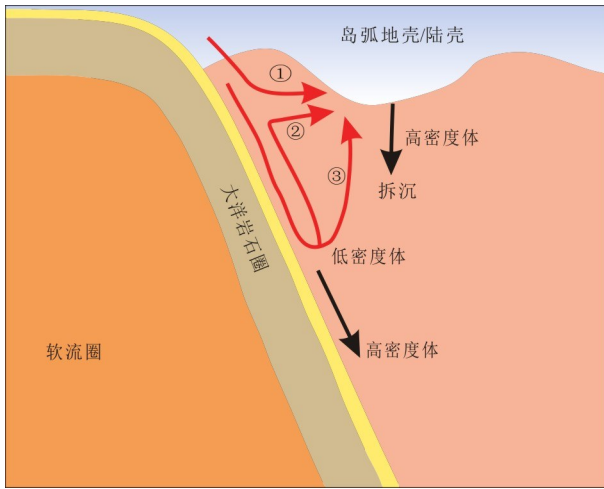


图 5 底垫过程示意图

Fig.5 Schematic diagram of relamination model

据 Ducea *et al.*(2015)

间接证据(Hacker *et al.*, 2015).需要指出的是,拆沉和底垫作用并不局限于俯冲带环境,在陆陆碰撞等岩石圈增厚的过程中也可发育.

针对日本的 Tanzawa 英云闪长岩体和甲府花岗岩杂岩体, Tamura *et al.* (2010) 研究认为在伊豆一

小笠原—马里亚纳弧与本州弧碰撞后,伊豆—小笠原—马里亚纳弧地壳岩石俯冲入弧下地幔随后底垫于本州弧下地壳底部形成了上述安山质陆壳岩石.西藏的大陆下地壳和波希米亚地块的超高温高压陆壳均被认为是俯冲的长英质上地壳底垫到上覆镁铁质下地壳底部、随后因重力不稳上升并伴随成分改造的产物 (Chemenda *et al.*, 2000; Kapp *et al.*, 2003; Guy *et al.*, 2011; Lexa *et al.*, 2011). Jacobson *et al.* (2011) 指出,位于加利福尼亚南部的佩隆纳型片岩源于侵蚀自上覆岩浆弧的沉积物,这些沉积物底垫到上覆板片的地壳底部最终形成了这套变质岩;研究表明,巴布亚新几内亚下地壳超高压变质岩起源于白垩纪岛弧火山岩的底垫 (Zirakparvar *et al.*, 2013).上述研究实例表明,玄武岩模式的陆壳增生在显生宙地质历史中广泛发育,且与俯冲作用密切相关.

2.2.2 安山岩模式 Taylor and McLennan(1995)

认为大陆地壳形成于现今产生安山质岩浆的岛弧环境,但岛弧地壳主要是玄武质的,其与大陆下地壳在地震波速和地球化学特征上存在显著差异.实验岩石学证明低压含水条件下,与地幔橄榄岩平衡的岩

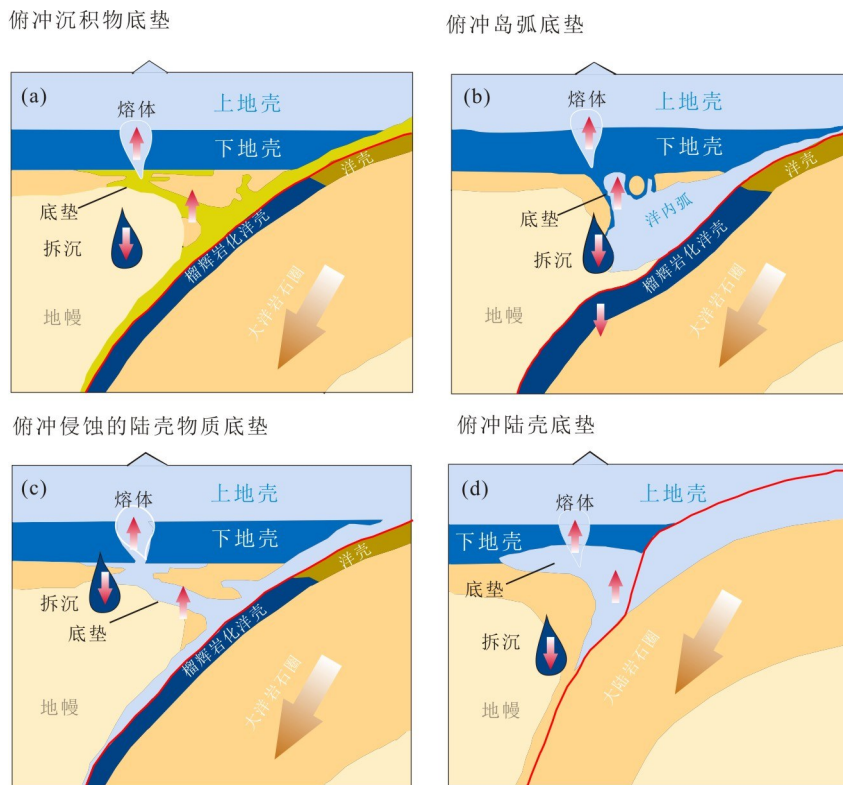


图 6 底垫模式构造背景示意图

Fig.6 Schematic diagrams of the tectonic settings for relamination

据 Hacker *et al.*(2015)

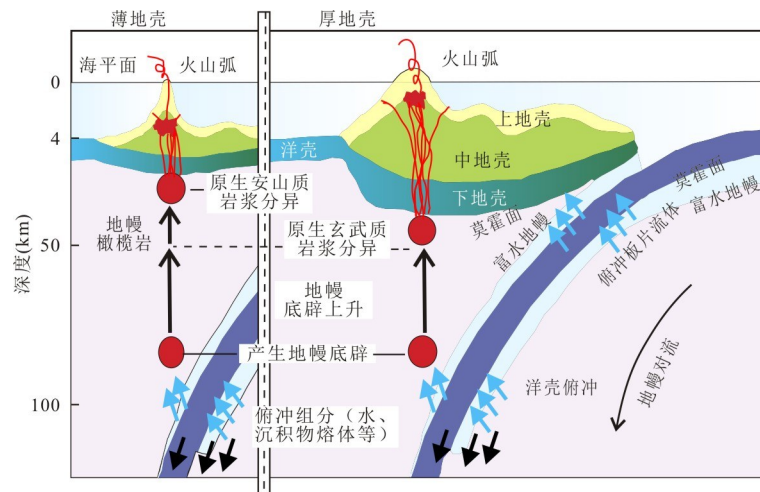


图 7 原生安山质及玄武质岩浆生成模式示意图

Fig.7 Formation patterns of primary andesitic and basaltic magmas

据 Tamura *et al.* (2016)

浆,在成分上是安山质的,很容易演化为钙碱性岩浆(类似于大陆地壳);较高压力条件下,橄榄石液相线范围减小,与地幔橄榄岩平衡的岩浆,在成分上是玄武质的,很难直接演化为钙碱性安山岩(Morse, 1980; Tamura *et al.*, 2016).

弧下地幔楔的部分熔融可导致地幔底辟的产生,在地壳薄的地方,这些底辟可能会比在地壳厚的地方上升到更浅的深度.因此,在地壳较薄的地方,岩浆与地幔橄榄岩分离的压力较低,而在地壳较厚的地方则较高.前一种情况下,原生安山质岩浆是通过地幔橄榄岩的不均匀熔融产生的;而后一种情况,地幔橄榄岩会发生均匀熔融产生原生玄武质岩浆(图7).如前所述,在不同条件下岛弧岩浆作用可以产生原生安山质和原生玄武质岩浆,此过程主要取决于岛弧地壳的厚度.

Kodaira *et al.* (2010)指出,一旦建立稳定的俯冲,岛弧地壳将随时间不断增厚.阿留申弧新生代钙碱性岩浆发育,研究表明其起源于包含原始地幔衍生的安山岩或英安岩端元的岩浆混合,该端元可能是再循环的早期岛弧地壳较薄时产生的原生安山岩(Yogodzinski and Kelemen, 1998, 2007). Price *et al.* (2012)提出了新西兰 Ruapehu 山安山质岩浆的生成以及大陆俯冲环境中地壳的演化模型,该模型中地幔玄武质岩浆的底侵加热触发了早期形成的深部地壳安山质岩浆体重新活化和喷发.以上研究实例表明,安山岩模式可以产出大陆地壳,但能否实现大陆地壳真正意义上的生长则有待进一步探讨.

一般认为板块构造起始于始太古代,大陆地壳

的体积可能从那个时期开始逐渐增加(Komiya *et al.*, 1999; Korenaga, 2013; Beall *et al.*, 2018; Nebel *et al.*, 2018).始太古代早期,地球原始地壳可能较薄,类似于伊豆一小笠原弧南段的地壳厚度(Kodaira *et al.*, 2007),岛弧环境可以产出原生安山质岩浆,大陆地壳(早期陆壳岩石主要为 TTG,即英闪长岩、奥长花岗岩和花岗闪长岩)可以直接起源于岛弧地区;现今地球地壳较厚,岛弧环境产出的原生玄武质岩浆无法直接产出大陆地壳. Tamura *et al.* (2016)指出,现今地球可能已无法产出原生安山质岩浆,大陆地壳上的多数安山质岩浆,可能来源于最初形成于岛弧的原生安山岩的再循环(Beck and Zandt, 2002; Polat and Kerrich, 2002).从这个角度看,原生安山质岩浆模式可能是早期地球陆壳的主要形成机制,而现今产出的岛弧安山岩大多起源于次生安山质岩浆,可能为早期陆壳再循环的产物,严格来讲并未实现真正意义上的大陆地壳生长.

2.3 大陆地壳生长的位置

如前所述,一般认为俯冲带弧岩浆活动区是大陆地壳生长的主要场所,针对这一观念, Niu *et al.* (2013)和 Niu and O'Hara (2009)考虑到:(1)岩浆弧地壳的总体成分偏基性,包括拉斑-钙碱性玄武岩、埃达克岩、高镁安山岩、富 Nb 玄武岩和玻安岩等,还有少量酸性火山岩,如 A 型花岗岩,这些岩石大多直接来源于受改造的地幔楔的部分熔融.而大陆地壳的总体成分偏中性,且岩浆弧地壳与大陆地壳在微量元素含量以及 Nb/Ta 比值等地球化学指标上存在较大差异.(2)俯冲过程中俯冲板片对岩浆

弧地壳的剥蚀(前缘侵蚀)和岩浆弧地壳物质的俯冲再循环,对岩浆弧地壳的消耗同弧岩浆作用对岩浆弧地壳的补充相当,并未实现地壳净生长(Niu and O'Hara, 2009; Niu *et al.*, 2013).因此,他们认为俯冲带并非大陆地壳生长的理想场所.

宋述光等(2009)和 Song *et al.*(2015)对西藏地区林子宗同碰撞岩浆岩和柴北缘超高压变质带同碰撞埃达克质岩的研究表明:(1)大陆碰撞带同碰撞岩浆岩成分同大陆地壳总体成分类似;(2)同碰撞岩浆岩具有同陆壳类似的 Sr-Nd 等放射性同位素组成.他们认为陆陆碰撞带中的这类同碰撞岩浆岩起源于玄武质新生地壳物质的部分熔融,是玄武质新生地壳转变为大陆地壳的产物,陆陆碰撞带岩浆作用才是大陆地壳生长的真正方式(Niu *et al.*, 2013; 邵济安等, 2015; Song *et al.*, 2015).

笔者认为虽然陆陆碰撞带的同碰撞和碰撞后的埃达克质岩、A型花岗岩均可具有新生地壳向大陆地壳转化的特征,但对于其岩浆源区的属性以及是否存在残余镁铁质岩石返回地幔的认知尚需明确,且受限于同碰撞岩浆作用的规模,陆陆碰撞带岩浆作用能否实现大陆地壳的净生长仍有待考量.不可否认,俯冲带和碰撞带等板块汇聚边界发育的岩浆活动对显生宙大陆地壳的生长和改造发挥着不可替代的重要作用.

3 总结

(1)俯冲带可划分为洋洋俯冲带、洋陆俯冲带和陆陆俯冲带,3类俯冲带发育不同的岩浆活动,形成的岩浆岩均不同程度地富集 Sr-Nd 同位素,具有弧型微量元素分布型式.即富集大离子亲石元素和轻稀土元素,亏损高场强元素和重稀土元素,这些微量元素特征源自于俯冲板片脱水熔融形成的流体、熔体和超临界流体.

(2)俯冲带岩浆作用被广泛接受为大陆地壳生长的主要方式,目前主要存在玄武岩模式和安山岩模式两种陆壳增生的假说.其中玄武岩模式主要通过拆沉和底垫作用来实现新生玄武质地壳向陆壳的演化;安山岩模式则强调陆壳直接形成于现今产出安山质岩浆的俯冲带,这一过程可能是地球早期原生安山岩的再循环,并未真正实现陆壳生长.

(3)俯冲带和碰撞带等板块汇聚边界发育有复杂的岩浆活动,是显生宙大陆地壳生长和改造的主要位置;相较于俯冲带岩浆作用,陆陆碰撞带岩浆作

用在陆壳生长过程中亦可能扮演着重要的角色.

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