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冀西北晚太古代岩石单元的地质关系: 对早期陆壳形成的指示

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摘要:

冀西北地区出露晚太古代桑干杂岩和崇礼杂岩构成的灰色片麻岩(TTG片麻岩)-麻粒岩地体和红旗营子群角闪岩相变质火山沉积岩系。本文对尚义地区红旗营子群中变质火山岩中的变玄武安山岩(角闪斜长片麻岩)进行了锆石LA-MC-ICPMS定年 获得²⁰⁷pb/²⁰⁶pb加权平均年龄2528±12Ma(2σ,MSWD=0.1,n=34),这一年龄代表了该岩石的形成时代。虽然这一年龄非常接近灰色片麻岩的形成时代,野外地质关系指示红旗营子群的形成早于灰色片麻岩及其中的闪长质侵入体。在灰色片麻岩分布区,红旗营子群和一些变质辉长质岩石呈岩片、透镜体或者"岩墙"状分布。变质辉长质透镜体或者"岩墙"状岩片以周边发育串珠状小透镜体,以及不见细粒边部和岩墙"手指"可以与该区分布的早元古代变质基性岩墙相区别。这些变辉长质岩石可能是红旗营子群火山岩系根部或者岩浆房的残留体,也可能部分是更早期地壳的残片。红旗营子群火山岩系的岩石化学特征可以和灰色片麻岩及闪长质片麻岩岩体分别进行对比。地质关系和岩石化学特征表明,这些岩石可能具有相似的成因。根据冀西北地区相关岩石单元的地质关系,火山沉积岩系(红旗营子群)和灰色片麻岩-麻粒岩地体(桑干杂岩和崇礼杂岩)组成了该地区晚太古代大陆二维地壳结构。认识这种地壳结构在空间上的延续性,并识别相关地质单元在时代和物质上的演化关系,可以揭示华北克拉通晚太古代大陆地壳的形成机制。

英文摘要:

In Northwest Hebei Province, North China Craton, the Late Archean units include grey gneisses-dominated Sangg an and Chongli complexes and amphibolite-facies volcano-sedimentary sequence, the Honggiyingzi Group. In this pap er, zircon grains from a meta-basaltic-andesite sample (amphibole plagioclase gneiss) from the Hongqiyingzi Group in Huangtuyao-Wushijia area, Shangyi, was dated using LA-MC-ICPMS method. A weighted mean 207 Pb/ 206 Pb age of 2 528 \pm 12Ma (2 σ , MSWD=0.1, n=34) was obtained, and this age is interpreted as igneous age of the rock. Although thi s age is close to the ages of the grey gneisses in this area, field relations clearly show that the Hongqiyingzi Group h as formed earlier. In the grey gneiss domain, pieces of the Hongqiyingzi Group and other meta-gabbros appear as sh eets, lens or "dyke"-like bands. These lens and bands sometimes have numbers of lined smaller lens around the main bodies, with no fine-grained margins and intrusive branches, which can distinguish from the Paleoproterozoic mafic dy kes (also metamorphosed) in this same area. These gabbroic sheets could be roots or partly the magma chamber reli cs of the Honggiyingzi Group, or they could also be partly the remanents of ancient crust. Element and isotope geoch emistry show that the volcanics are akin of grey gneisses or dioritic intrusions in the grey gneisses in this area. Both geological relations and geochemistry show that these volcanic rocks may have similar origins with the grey gneisses and dioritic rocks. According to the geological relationships of the Late Archean units in this area, the volcano-sedime ntary sequence (the Honggiyingzi Group) and the grey gneiss complex (Sanggan and Chongli complexes) composed a 2-dimension Late Archean crust structure. Identifying the spatial continuity of such crustal structure, as well as the ti me and material evolution of the related units, can reveal the forming mechanism of Late Archean continental crust in the North China Craton.

关键词: 华北克拉通 晚太古代 地壳结构 变质火山沉积岩系 灰色片麻岩(TTG片麻岩) 红旗营子群

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