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两广交界地区壶垌片麻状复式岩体的年代学和地球化学: 对云开地块北缘早古生代构造-岩浆作用的启示

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摘要:

本文对两广交界地区发育的壶垌片麻状复式岩体进行了LA-ICP-MS锆石U-Pb定年和岩石学、地球化学、Sr-Nd-Pb同位素的分析研究。该复式岩体主要由片麻状英云闪长岩、片麻状花岗闪长岩和片麻状二长花岗岩组成,获得片麻状花岗闪长岩LA-ICP-MS锆石U-Pb谐和年龄为443.1±2.0Ma。其中片麻状英云闪长岩和片麻状花岗闪长岩总体具有较低硅($\text{SiO}_2=62.92\%-67.54\%$)、较低碱($\text{K}_2\text{O}+\text{Na}_2\text{O}=3.98\%-5.17\%$)、准铝质($\text{A/CNK}=0.83\sim0.93$)的化学组成特征,属于中钾含角闪石钙碱性花岗岩类(ACG);而片麻状二长花岗岩具有高硅($\text{SiO}_2=71.55\%-72.78\%$)、高碱($\text{K}_2\text{O}+\text{Na}_2\text{O}=6.65\%-7.57\%$)、准铝弱过铝质($\text{A/CNK}=0.92\sim1.05$)的化学组成特征,属于高钾钙碱性花岗岩类(KCG)。岩石表现出富集大离子亲石元素(如U、Ba、Rb和Th)和轻稀土元素,而Nb、Ta和Ti等高场强元素和重稀土元素明显亏损,并具有较高的锶同位素初始比值($(^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr})_{\text{i}}=0.71268\sim0.71482$)和较低的 $\varepsilon_{\text{Nd}}(t)$ 值($-9.4\sim-2.6$)反映其具有俯冲消减作用形成的岛弧岩浆岩地球化学特征。结合区域地质特征分析认为,壶垌片麻状复式岩体很可能是在扬子板块和华夏板块之间的洋壳岩石圈向南俯冲的地球动力学背景下,引发软流圈地幔上涌,其所带来的热能诱发了岩石圈地幔和上覆云开地块的古老地壳物质重熔,形成以壳源为主的壳幔混源母岩浆,再经历不同程度分离结晶作用,从而形成了本区大陆边缘弧型岩浆岩。因此,壶垌片麻状复式岩体是云开地块北缘早古生代洋陆俯冲-碰撞的地质记录。

英文摘要:

The Hudong gneissic composite pluton is located in the junction of Guangdong and Guangxi provinces and is composed mainly of gneissic tonalite, granodiorite and monzonitic granite. LA-ICPMS U-Pb dating result of zircon from a gneissic granodiorite sample yields an emplacement age of 443.1±2.0Ma. The gneissic tonalites and granodiorites are metaluminous ($\text{A/CNK}=0.83\sim0.93$) and belong to medium-K amphibole calc-alkaline granitoids (ACG) with relatively low SiO_2 (62.92%~67.54%) and $\text{K}_2\text{O}+\text{Na}_2\text{O}$ (3.98%~5.17%). In contrast, the gneissic monzonitic granites are metaluminous to weakly peraluminous ($\text{A/CNK}=0.92\sim1.05$) and belong to high K calc-alkaline granites (KCG) with higher SiO_2 (71.55%~72.78%) and $\text{K}_2\text{O}+\text{Na}_2\text{O}$ (6.65%~7.57%). Rocks from the Hudong gneissic composite pluton are characterized by relative enrichment in LILEs (e.g., U, Ba, Rb and Th) and LREEs and pronounced depletion in HFSEs (e.g., Nb, Ta and Ti) and HREEs, highly radiogenic Sr ($(^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr})_{\text{i}}=0.71268\sim0.71482$) and Pb (e.g., $^{206}\text{Pb}/^{204}\text{Pb}_{\text{i}}=18.17\sim18.36$), and nonradiogenic Nd ($\varepsilon_{\text{Nd}}(t)=-9.4\sim-2.6$) isotopic compositions. Such geochemical features are typical of subduction-related arc magmatic rocks. In combination with the regional tectonic evolution, we consider that the Hudong gneissic composite pluton was most likely produced related to the southward subduction of the ocean floor and collision between the Yangtze and Cathaysian blocks. Asthenospheric upwelling followed by the oceanic subduction provided enough heat supply to melt both the overriding lithospheric mantle and the overlying recycled fertile crust of the Yunkai massif and ultimately to form the hybrid magma. This hybrid magma experienced different degrees of fractional crystallization to produce the wide compositional range of the Hudong gneissic composite pluton. We therefore conclude that the Hudong gneissic composite pluton was an important record of the oceanic subduction and subsequent continental collision in the northern margin of Yunkai massif during Early Paleozoic time.

关键词: [俯冲-消减岩浆作用](#) [地球化学](#) [年代学](#) [早古生代](#) [壶垌片麻状复式岩体](#) [云开地块](#)

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