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摘要:

系统收集东昆仑祁漫塔格地区花岗岩类岩石化学数据, 统一采用Collins, et al. (1982) 提出的K₂O/Al₂O₃ 2 得各个地史时期花岗岩的成因类型。结果表明, 晋宁期以S型为主, 优势方位不明显。加里东期优势方位为北东地位, 以I型为主。海西—印支期, 优势方位为北西向, 岩石类型在海西早、中期以I型为主, 海西晚期至印支期要地位, 岩石类型以A型为主。燕山期, 整个祁漫塔格地区昆中断裂以北均为A型, 以南形成新的构造岩浆岩带, 山期昆中断裂以北早期以北西向为主, 晚期以北东向为主。上述情况说明, 至少自加里东期以来, 该区花岗岩带等诸方面都始终受到北东向和北西向两组构造带的活动强度、力学性质交替变化的控制, 并且由老到新总体上有势。因此, 祁漫塔格岩浆岩带并非同一构造机制下形成的岩浆弧, 而是由北东向和北西向两组构造岩浆活动带花岗岩类共同组成的复合构造岩浆岩带。

关键词: [东昆仑祁漫塔格地区](#) [花岗岩](#) [成因类型](#) [时空分布](#) [构造作用](#)

Tectonic Constraint on the Temporal and Spatial Variation of Granitoid Rocks in the Kunlun——Evidence from the Changes of Potassium and Sodium Contents [Download Full Text](#)

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Abstract:

Based on systematically collecting the geochemical data of granitic rocks in the Qimantag area, this paper discusses the genesis of the various granitic rocks in the earth history using the K₂O/Al₂O₃ diagram proposed by Collins, et al. (1982). The results show that the granitic rock in the Jinning period is distributed without distinct predominant direction; the rocks in Caledonian period are characterized by I type distributed in the northeastern area. In the Caledonian period, the main type is A type, the supertrending belts plays a secondary fiddle with I type. But in the Hercynian-Indosinian period, the main type is I type at the early and middle stage of Hercynian, and from late Hercynian to Indosinian period, the main type is A type. NE trending belts plays a secondary fiddle with A type in the same time. During the Yanshanian period, the magmatic belt in the whole area is characterized by A type granite, while in the Indosinian period, the magmatic belt is characterized by type I granite. Furthermore, the northern part of Central Kunlun fault is characterized by northwestern trending in the early Yanshanian period and by the northeast trending in the late period. This indicates that at least since Caledonian period the spatial extension, developing scope, genetic type and the NW trending structural belts, and the structural belts transfer gradually from northwestern trending to northeast trending. Therefore, the magmatic belt in Qimantag is not magmatic arc resulting from the same tectonic mechanism, but a structural magmatic belt consisting of various genetic type granite and controlled alternately by northwestern trending and northeast trending structural magmatic belts.

Keywords: [Qimantag area](#), [eastern Kunlun](#), [granite](#), [genetic type](#), [the space-time distribution](#), [tectonic control](#)