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浙西晚中生代富碱高钾花岗岩类的岩石地球化学特征及构造意义

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摘要：

浙西晚中生代侵入岩分布广泛,在江山、龙游和遂昌三县(市)接壤地带厘定出一套富碱高钾花岗岩类套花岗质岩石应属铝质A型花岗质岩石,在空间上明显受江山—绍兴断裂带及其柘岱口—溪口断裂带的控正长岩、石英正长斑岩、正长岩、石英二长岩、二长岩、二长花岗岩、花岗岩和花岗斑岩组成,以富碱高2.14~5.76,过碱指数(AKI值)为0.58~0.96 (平均0.83),偏铝到过铝质 (A/NKC＝0.93~1.30,平均5×10^{-6}~429.18×10^{-6})和较高的Zr＋Nb＋Ce＋Y元素组合值(282×10^{-6}~826×10^{-6},平均482等, 在Na_2O-K_2O>成因类型判别图解中全部落入A型花岗岩区,反映其具A型花岗质岩石的成分特征。龄为1.2~1.6Ga,反映其主要起源于地壳物质的部分熔融。区域背景、构造被动定位特点和地球化学综成于后碰撞构造环境,是早白垩世早期该区重要的构造—岩浆热事件的产物。

英文摘要：

The western part of Zhejiang features a wide distribution of late Mesozoic intrusiv potassium-high granitoid is recognized in the contiguous area among Jiangshan, Long tudies show that the formerly defined I-type granitoid is instead aluminum base A-typ etched in band-shaped north-east direction under obvious controls of Jiangshan-Shao Xikou fault zone in space. This type of rock is composed of alkali feldspar-quartz syeni nite quartz monzonite, monzonite, adamellite, granite, and granite porphyry, with alka markable characteristics. Its Wright Alkalinity ratio (A.R)＝2.14~5.76, excessive Alkali i erage is 0.83), partial aluminous to peraluminous (A/NKC＝0.93~1.30, average is 1.05 REE＝226.65×10^{-6}~429.18×10^{-6}) and relatively high (Zr＋Nb＋Ce＋Y) values (282×1 ×10^{-6}), but depleted in Ba, Ta, Nb, P, Ti etc. It also completely falls into A-type granit tic type chart, which indicates that it possesses the characteristics of A-type granite r f Hongong pluton and Muchen pluton varies between 1.2~1.6Ga, from which it can be iginates from the partial melting of crustal rocks. Integrated regional background, fea and geochemistry data suggest that this set of alkali-rich potassium-high granitoid is ectonic setting, and is product of the important tectonic-magmatic event in early Creta

关键词：晚中生代 地球化学 构造环境 A型花岗质岩石 浙西