

内蒙古贝力克玄武岩地球化学特征及地质意义*

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2012-08-10 收稿, 2012-10-09 改回.

Chen SS, Fan QC, Zhao YW and Shi RD. 2013. Geochemical characteristics of basalts in Beilike area and its geological significance, Inner Mongolia. *Acta Petrologica Sinica*, 29(8):2695–2708

Abstract The Beilike basalt, covering an area of about 400km², consists of three levels of lava platforms at different elevations, and the age of each lava platform is 2.31 ~ 2.41Ma, 1.56 ~ 1.61Ma, 0.51 ~ 0.61Ma. The basalt which can be divided into quartz tholeiite and olivine tholeiite has an excessive nature of the characteristics, all being derived from the garnet peridotite source region. Based on the geochemistry characteristics, there does not exist the evolutionary relationship between the olive tholeiite and quartz tholeiite. They are interpreted to be resulted probably from the varying degrees of the garnet peridotite source region and the depth of partial melting. Both olive tholeiite and quartz tholeiite were affected by crustal contamination, but the latter is more obviously. Tectonically, both Beilike and Chifeng lie on the the southern margin of the Xing'an-Mongolia Orogen Belt, compared with the northern margin of North China Craton, they have a similar magma source and the lithospheric mantle thermal state, but different enrichment lithospheric mantle types, namely, the former displays a DMM-EM II array different from the latter, it may be related to different ages and tectonic settings of the lithospheric mantle. Based on the asthenosphere-lithospheric mantle interaction model, lithospheric thinning phenomenon in North China is not confined to the craton, instead in northwest craton, and even the south margins of Xing'an-Mongolia Orogen Belt experienced lithospheric thinning too. They just have different time and degree of the lithospheric thinning process.

Key words Beilike, Inner Mongolia; Cenozoic; Petrogenesis of the tholeiite; Evolution of the subcontinental lithospheric mantle

摘要 内蒙贝力克地区存在一片面积为400km²、以发育三级熔岩台地为特征的新生代玄武岩,台地时代分别为2.31 ~ 2.41Ma、1.56 ~ 1.61Ma、0.51 ~ 0.61Ma。岩性为具有过渡性质的拉斑玄武岩,分为石英拉斑玄武岩与橄榄拉斑玄武岩,它们都起源于具有交代性质的石榴石橄榄岩源区。地球化学特征显示这两种岩性之间没有演化关系,而是源区不同程度、深度部分熔融的结果;并且在上升过程中,都受到下地壳麻粒岩的混染作用,其中石英拉斑玄武岩混染程度最大。大地构造背景下,贝力克与赤峰同处在兴蒙造山带南缘,它们表现出与华北西部北缘(集宁、大同、汉诺坝、繁峙)相似的岩浆源区和岩石圈地幔热状态,但不同的富集岩石圈地幔类型,即兴蒙造山带南缘呈现DMM-EM II特点,而华北西部北缘具有DMM-EM I混合趋势。这种差异可能与岩石圈地幔不同的时代及构造背景有关。在软流圈熔体与上覆岩石圈地幔相互反应的拉斑玄武岩成因模式基础上,认为华北岩石圈减薄现象不仅局限于克拉通内部,其处在克拉通西北部,乃至兴蒙造山带南缘也同样经历了岩石圈减薄过程,只是存在不同时间、程度的岩石圈减薄过程。

关键词 内蒙贝力克;新生代;拉斑玄武岩成因;岩石圈地幔演化

中图法分类号 P588.145

* 本文受国家自然科学基金面上项目(41272088)和重大研究计划集成项目(91014007)联合资助。

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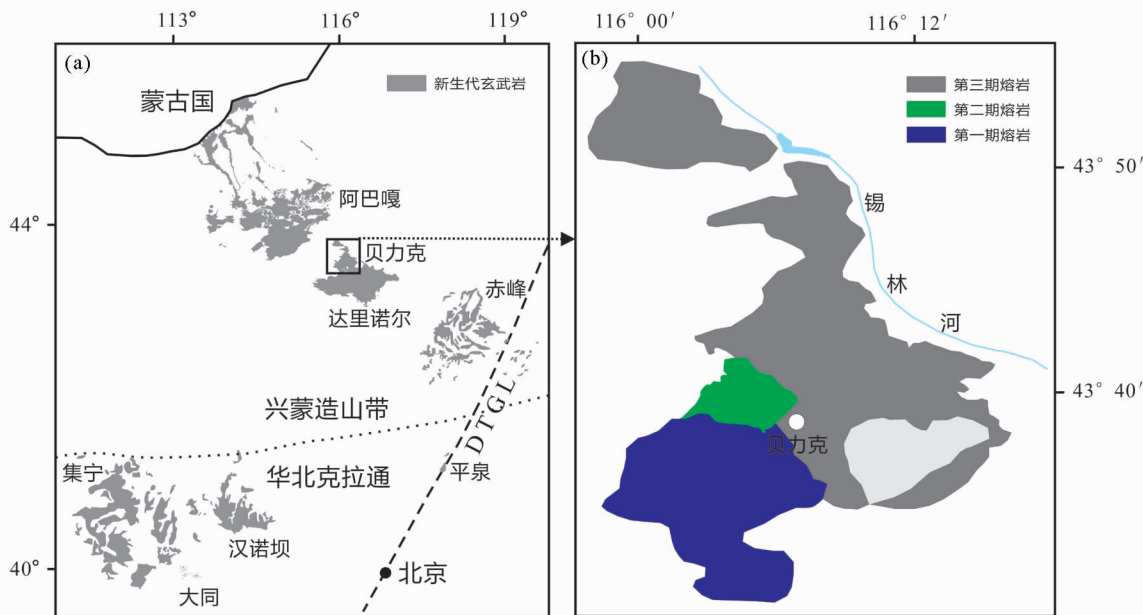


图1 华北地区大地构造简图(a,据 Xu *et al.*, 2004; Ho *et al.*, 2008, 2010; Han *et al.*, 1999)和贝力克新生代玄武岩分布图(b,据陈生生等, 2011)

Fig. 1 Geographical sketch map of the North China depicting the distribution of Cenozoic volcanic rocks (a, after Xu *et al.*, 2004; Ho *et al.*, 2008, 2010; Han *et al.*, 1999) and distribution of Beilike Cenozoic basalts (b, after Chen *et al.*, 2011)

内蒙古锡盟地区存在一大片面积约为 10000km² 以碱性玄武岩为主的新生代火山区(Ho *et al.*, 2010)。根据火山地质学特征,分为阿巴嘎、贝力克和达里诺尔三个火山区,贝力克火山区主要出露面积大约只有 400km² 由多级熔岩台地组成的拉斑玄武岩(陈生生等, 2011)。前人对锡盟碱性玄武岩做了较多的工作(张臣等, 2004; Ho *et al.*, 2010),而对于本区拉斑玄武岩的研究,却是一片空白。本文在主微量元素和 Sr-Nd 同位素研究的基础上,结合贝力克玄武岩 K-Ar 年龄数据,试图准确约束贝力克熔岩台地的形成机制及拉斑玄武岩岩浆源区、上地幔演化等性质。由于拉斑玄武岩不含地幔捕掳体,因此也为评估地壳混染在拉斑玄武岩浆中的作用提供了可能。

研究表明,华北克拉通东、中、西部块体存在不同时间、程度的岩石圈减薄过程(Menzies *et al.*, 1993; Fan *et al.*, 2000; Xu *et al.*, 2001),特别是新生代时期华北西北部北缘发生了岩石圈减薄现象(Xu *et al.*, 2004)。大地构造位置上:汉诺坝、集宁和大同等处于华北克拉通西部块体北缘,锡盟和赤峰位于兴蒙造山带南缘(图 1a),但是处在兴蒙造山带南缘的锡盟地区却具有与华北西北部北缘相似的岩石圈地幔热状态等性质(陈生生等, 2012)。因此一个需要解决的问题是兴蒙造山带之下的岩石圈地幔是否也经历了与华北西北部北缘相似的减薄时间、强度等过程? 现在一般认为拉斑玄武岩是由软流圈地幔-岩石圈地幔相互作用而产生(Hoang and Flower, 1988; Bogaard and Worner, 2003; Xu *et al.*, 2004, 2005; Tang *et al.*, 2006; Ho *et al.*, 2008, 2010),这种

机制有助于我们探讨和对比华北西部北缘和兴蒙造山带南缘即不同构造环境下的岩石圈地幔的性质、演化等过程。

1 火山地质与年代学特征

大兴安岭-太行山重力梯度带跨越的华北克拉通西北缘的汉诺坝、集宁、大同和兴蒙造山带南缘的锡盟、赤峰分布有大面积的新生代玄武岩(图 1a)。其中集宁和汉诺坝为中新世的玄武岩,前者早期岩性主要为拉斑玄武岩,晚期碱性玄武岩占主体,并且在北部乌兰哈达发育有第四纪的火山锥体(Ho *et al.*, 2010),而后者具有碱性玄武岩和拉斑玄武岩互层的特点,并且碱性玄武岩中含有丰富的地幔和地壳捕掳体(Zhi *et al.*, 1990; Song *et al.*, 1990);赤峰地区主要由中新世拉斑玄武岩组成,地质上表现为大面积的熔岩台地(Han *et al.*, 1999);大同东区为拉斑玄武岩,而西区发育十几座第四纪的火山锥体,其岩性为碱性玄武岩(樊祺诚等, 1992a; Xu *et al.*, 2005)。

锡盟地区新生代火山岩面积为 9300km²,长宽分别约 750km, 50~110km,大致呈北西方向展布(内蒙古自治区地质矿产局, 1991),往西北延入蒙古境内与达里干加相邻,是亚洲东部面积最大的新生代火山区(Wiechert *et al.*, 1997; Kononova *et al.*, 2002; Ho *et al.*, 2008)。根据火山地质特征,从西北往东南方向依次为:阿巴嘎火山区、贝力克火山区和达里诺尔火山区(陈生生等, 2011),其中阿巴嘎火山区和达里诺尔火山区主要由大面积的碱性玄武岩组成,并且二者

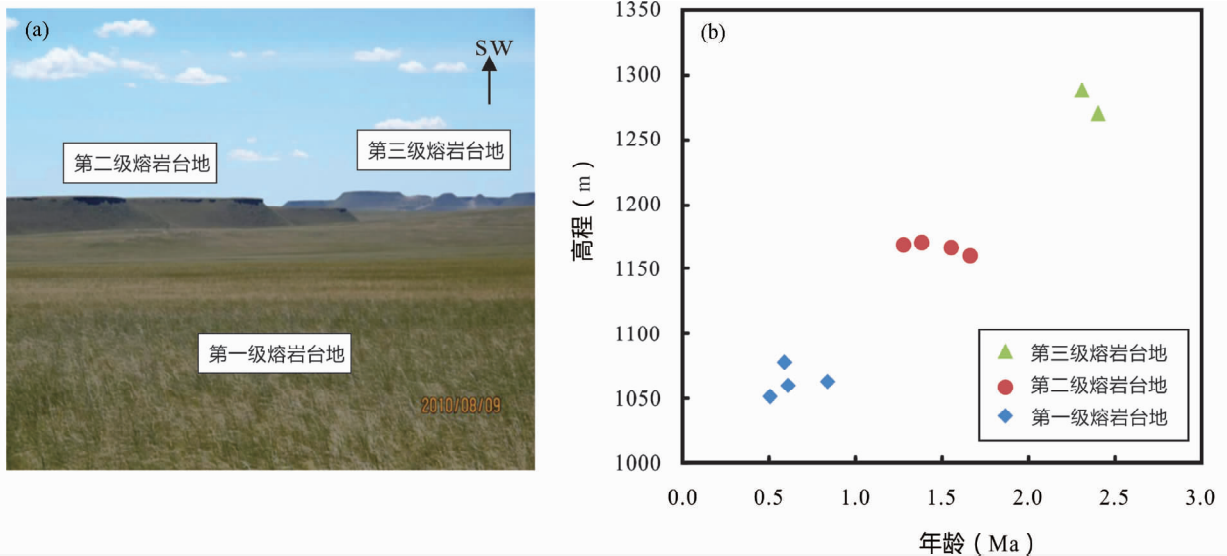


图2 贝力克三级熔岩台地野外照片(a)和熔岩台地年龄与高程相关图(b)

Fig.2 Field picture of three levels of lava platforms in Beilike area (a) and relationship between elevation and age of basalts form Beilike area (b)

都发育数量颇多的火山锥体(Ho *et al.*, 2008)。而处在阿巴嘎火山区和达里诺尔火山区之间的贝力克火山区(图1b),由拉斑玄武岩组成,并且以发育高低错落有致的三级熔岩台地为特征,熔岩台地高程往西南方向逐级增高(图2a)。为了准确制约熔岩台地的时空演化规律,我们进行了玄武岩K-Ar测年工作。

本文玄武岩K-Ar测试结果(表1)基本与前人测试一致(罗修泉和陈启桐, 1990),第三级熔岩台地为晚上新世(2.31~2.41Ma),第二级熔岩台地为早更新世(1.56~1.61Ma),第一级熔岩台地为中更新世(0.51~0.61Ma)。因此从第三级熔岩台地到第一级熔岩台地其时代逐渐变新,并且与高程具有较好的相关性(图2b),暗示着熔岩台地高程越高其年代越老,这种现象可能与火山活动期间地壳不均匀的抬升作用有关(罗修泉和陈启桐, 1990; 陈生生等, 2011),类似的情况也出现在中国鸭绿江及图们江、蒙古国Tariat地区和北美西部盆岭省等地(Kempton, 1987; 刘若新等, 1992; Barry *et al.*, 2003)。新生代时期,锡盟地区地壳升降运动十分活跃(内蒙古自治区地质矿产局, 1991),这可能与大兴安岭地区新生代以来多次地壳不均匀抬升作用(李祥根, 2010; 邵济安等, 2007)在锡盟地区的响应有关。

2 测试方法

K-Ar年龄测试于中国地震局地质研究所地震动力学国家重点实验室(K-Ar & Ar-Ar年龄实验室)完成。实验选取新鲜斑晶少的致密块状玄武岩粉碎成40~60目,用磁选法除去橄榄石斑晶。测试分为两部分进行即钾的测试和氩的测试。K的测试使用HG-5型火焰光度计,Ar的测试采用同

位素稀释法,在MM-1200质谱计和与之连接的金属萃取、纯化系统上完成。采用常数: $\lambda = 5.543 \times 10^{-10}/a$, $\lambda_e = 0.581 \times 10^{-10}/a$, $\lambda_\beta = 0.581 \times 10^{-10}/a$, $40K/K = 1.167 \times 10^{-4}$ mol/mol。

微量元素在中科院地质与地球物理研究所岩矿分析实验室完成,采用玻璃熔片法和X射线荧光光谱法(XRF)分析,精度好于5%。微量元素和Sr-Nd同位素分析都在中科院同位素年代学和地球化学重点实验室完成。微量元素元素在仪器PE Elan 6000型电感耦合等离子质谱(ICP-MS)上完成,采用HF+HNO₃密封溶样方法,保证样品完全溶解,也具有污染小、分析本底低、检出限低等优点,分析精度大多好于5%。Sr-Nd测试样品采用HF+HNO₃混合酸溶解,用专用阳离子交换技术进行分离。⁸⁷Sr/⁸⁶Sr值用⁸⁷Sr/⁸⁶Sr=0.1194标准化,¹⁴³Nd/¹⁴⁴Nd值用¹⁴³Nd/¹⁴⁴Nd=0.7219标准化,并分别用国际标准NSB987、实验室标准Sr-GIG和国际标准JNdi-1、实验室标准Nd-GIG进行监控。同位素比值用MicoMass ISOPROBE多型接受电感耦合等离子体质谱(MC-ICPMS)测定,分析精度好于0.002%。

3 岩相学特征

贝力克玄武岩整体上颜色呈深灰色-灰色,以块状构造为主,少数呈气孔、杏仁构造。斑晶为橄榄石,呈现单颗粒斑晶与聚斑晶两种形式,含量少(<8%),聚斑晶现象与集宁、德干等类似(张文慧和韩宝福, 2006; Reddy *et al.*, 2010)。橄榄石斑晶具有环带裂隙、不规则裂纹,沿边缘或裂隙发育不透明边缘或伊丁石化,暗示着低温蚀变作用的发生(Caroff *et al.*, 2000)。部分橄榄石斑晶边缘发育斜方辉石反应边,

表1 贝力克玄武岩 K-Ar 年龄分析结果

Table 1 K-Ar isotopic data for the basalt form Beilike

样品号	产地	K (%)	40Ar_{rad} (克分子/克)	40Ar_{rad} (%)	表面年龄 (Ma $\pm 1\sigma$)
10XL01	乌锡铁路挖开处	0.88	7.8607E-13	3.33	0.51 \pm 0.13
10XL21	花特敖包西边	0.87	8.9588E-13	12.67	0.59 \pm 0.04
09XL01-2	贝力克布拉格	1.36	1.4298E-12	41.93	0.61 \pm 0.01
10XL19	铁路桥	1.19	1.8066E-12	37.47	0.88 \pm 0.02
10XL03	贝力克牧场	1.08	2.5172E-12	32.46	1.34 \pm 0.04
10XL20	一棵树农场开荒队	0.89	2.1234E-12	32.04	1.38 \pm 0.04
09XL02-2	贝力克牧场西侧	1.07	2.8986E-12	38.4	1.56 \pm 0.04
09XL02-1	贝力克牧场西侧	1.19	3.4411E-12	43.11	1.67 \pm 0.04
09XL03-2	平顶山	0.88	3.5341E-12	39.84	2.31 \pm 0.06
10XL17	巴彦胡硕	1.18	4.9351E-12	66.68	2.41 \pm 0.07

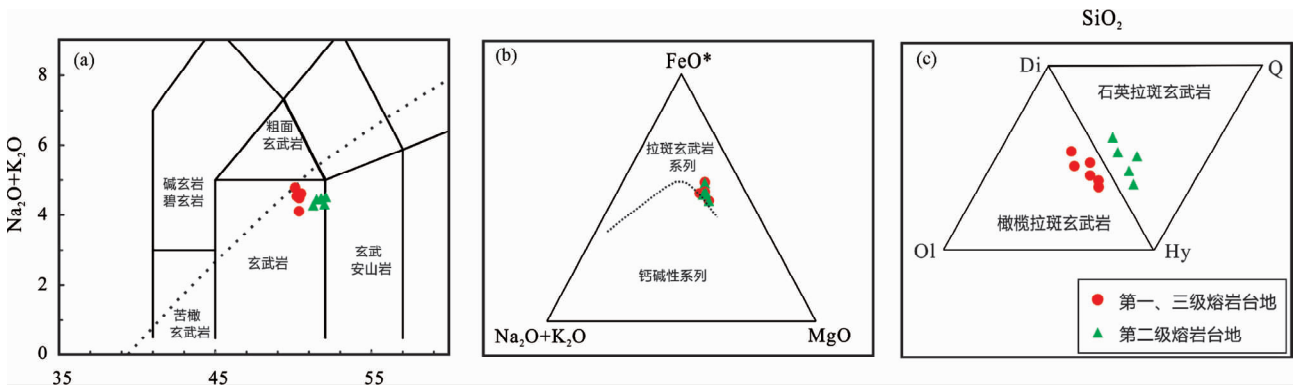


图3 火山岩 TAS 图解 (a, 据 Le Bas *et al.*, 1986; Ir: 碱性与亚碱性玄武岩分界线据 Irvine and Baragar, 1971)、AFM 图 (b, 据 Irvine and Baragar, 1971) 和标准矿物图 (c)

Fig. 3 Diagram of total alkalis vs. SiO_2 (a, after Le Bas *et al.*, 1986; Ir: the boundary line between alkaline series and the tholeiitic series after Irvine and Baragar, 1971), genetic classification of igneous rock (b, after Irvine and Baragar, 1971) and CIPW-norm diagram (c)

但是缺失紫苏辉石与易变辉石, 这与中国东部拉斑玄武岩相似 (邱家骧和曾广策, 1987), 并非典型的拉斑玄武岩, 而具有过渡性质的特点, 可能与 SiO_2 没有达到过饱和有关 (Gilbert *et al.*, 2006)。

4 火山岩地球化学特征

4.1 主量元素

表2为贝力克玄武岩的主微量元素及 Sr-Nd 同位素分析结果。TAS 图上 (图 3a), 研究区样品落入玄武岩区域, 并且处在亚碱性玄武岩范围内。AFM 图上 (图 3b), 亚碱性玄武岩主要表现为拉斑玄武岩的演化趋势, CIPW 计算结果表明第一、三级熔岩台地橄榄拉斑玄武岩 (标准矿物含有 Ol、无 Q), 第二级熔岩台地为石英拉斑玄武岩 (标准矿物含有 Q、无 Ol) (图 3c)。

4.2 微量元素

在稀土元素配分图上, 橄榄拉斑玄武岩和石英拉斑玄武

岩都大致与 OIB 平行, 具有 OIB 类型特点, 而明显不同于 MORB (图 4a, c)。与橄榄拉斑玄武岩相比, 石英拉斑玄武岩具有较低的 REE、LREE 含量和 $(\text{La}/\text{Yb})_N$ (7.9 ~ 9.4)。虽然橄榄拉斑玄武岩具有比石英拉斑玄武岩高的 HREE 含量, 但它们都具有较小的变化范围。此外, 它们都未显示 Eu 的异常 (δEu 变化在 1.0 ~ 1.05 之间), 暗示着没有斜长石的分离结晶, 这与显微镜下没有发现斜长石斑晶是一致的, 而缺乏 Eu 的异常可能是华北地区新生代玄武岩的一个共同特点。

在微量元素蛛网图上 (图 4b, d), 橄榄拉斑玄武岩微量元素含量低于 OIB, 除了 Ba、Pb、Sr 的正异常和 U、Ce 的负异常外, 总体分布趋势与 OIB 平行, 而显著区别 MORB。Ce 的异常可能暗示着这些岩石遭受低温蚀变作用的影响 (Zou *et al.*, 2000)。石英拉斑玄武岩也具有 Ba、Pb、Sr 正异常和 Ce 的负异常, 除此, 它的一个显著特点是具有 Nb-Ta 亏损, 这与华北地区地区的新生代拉斑玄武岩不同 (Song *et al.*, 1990; Han *et al.*, 1999; Xu *et al.*, 2005; Ho *et al.*, 2010), 其分布趋势都不与 OIB 或 MORB 平行, 而属于非 OIB 型玄武岩 (徐义刚, 1999)。这种非 OIB 型玄武岩在美国及南非等地也有

表2 贝力克主要元素(wt%)、微量元素($\times 10^{-6}$)与Sr-Nd同位素分析测试结果Table 2 Major element (wt%), trace element ($\times 10^{-6}$) and Sr-Nd isotopic ratios of basalts from Beilike area

样品号	09XL01-2	09XL03-3	10XL10	10XL12	10XL18	10XL19	09XL01-1	09XL02-1	09XL02-2	10XL03	10XL04	
岩性	橄榄拉斑玄武岩						石英拉斑玄武岩					
SiO ₂	50.07	50.04	50.25	50.36	50.37	50.28	51.42	52.03	52.04	51.54	52.15	
TiO ₂	2.27	2.38	2.52	2.53	2.32	2.28	2.09	2.12	2.19	2.22	2.22	
Al ₂ O ₃	13.76	13.05	13.58	13.84	13.84	14.08	13.65	13.25	13.37	13.67	13.53	
FeO	8.86	8.22	8.18	7.84	9.90	8.90	9.24	7.80	7.18	8.20	7.60	
Fe ₂ O ₃	3.35	3.80	4.46	4.32	3.54	3.42	2.80	3.35	4.17	3.54	3.75	
Fe ₂ O ₃ ^T	11.58	10.75	10.70	10.25	12.94	11.63	12.08	10.20	9.39	10.72	9.94	
MnO	0.15	0.15	0.14	0.14	0.16	0.15	0.14	0.13	0.13	0.14	0.14	
MgO	7.50	8.73	7.74	7.17	7.14	7.47	7.44	7.41	7.43	7.71	6.92	
CaO	8.89	8.62	8.77	9.06	8.63	8.98	8.93	8.59	8.63	8.49	8.79	
Na ₂ O	3.36	3.20	3.19	3.23	3.12	3.33	3.22	3.09	3.14	3.09	3.07	
K ₂ O	1.48	1.66	1.39	1.41	1.01	1.45	1.05	1.37	1.33	1.36	1.32	
P ₂ O ₅	0.48	0.58	0.44	0.44	0.40	0.47	0.36	0.36	0.38	0.37	0.38	
Sc	19.74	18.25	20.52	20.43	22.42	20.93	19.36	18.51	18.81	18.80	19.87	
V	201	201	205	213	212	201	191	182	178	183	190	
Ti	13606	14266	15105	15165	13906	13666	12527	12707	13127	13307	13307	
Pb	2.10	3.19	1.70	1.98	2.29	2.18	2.19	2.61	3.05	2.56	2.76	
Co	47.10	48.14	51.84	49.73	48.93	47.43	46.26	43.14	43.14	47.24	46	
Ni	127	197	166	141	145	134	143	165	164	154	151	
Cr	225	248	244	214	198	237	231	236	237	263	250	
Rb	21.49	33.17	24.07	24.36	15.36	19.69	26.38	17.04	13.43	25.18	23.20	
Ba	457	501	270	283	356	353	307	477	377	257	285	
K	12286	13781	11539	11705	8384	12037	8717	11373	11041	11290	10958	
Nb	30.21	37.87	29.05	29.36	22.76	31.37	20.38	25.26	22.91	22.95	24.36	
Th	2.60	3.98	2.64	2.73	2.4	2.54	2.74	2.72	2.34	2.65	2.84	
U	0.24	0.47	0.79	0.78	0.60	0.32	0.83	0.66	0.87	0.79	0.89	
Sr	510	590	539	561	404	533	447	515	452	445	470	
Zr	177	184	156	155	141	149	151	153	140	145	153	
Hf	4.20	4.38	3.79	3.84	3.64	3.81	3.59	3.84	3.37	3.59	3.84	
Ta	1.81	2.23	1.70	1.71	1.33	1.81	1.27	1.61	1.40	1.37	1.42	
Y	19.46	20.47	21.01	21.69	25.08	21.89	19.02	18.51	16.50	20.25	21.85	
La	20.55	27.78	18.22	19.14	16.72	19.92	16.14	18.09	15.15	16.13	17.20	
Ce	45.99	58.31	37.18	37.37	32.50	39.69	36.92	41.97	35.16	32.80	34.69	
Pr	5.85	7.28	5.01	5.12	4.55	5.27	5.05	5.37	4.61	4.38	4.65	
Nd	25.76	31.39	22.10	23.58	20.97	23.58	22.98	24.43	20.59	20.10	21.13	
Sm	5.80	6.63	5.57	5.92	5.48	5.84	5.41	5.59	4.79	5.20	5.60	
Eu	2.07	2.12	1.85	1.87	1.88	2.03	1.76	1.86	1.64	1.65	1.76	
Gd	5.51	6.18	5.59	5.59	5.72	5.67	5.05	5.32	4.56	5.05	5.47	
Tb	0.86	0.91	0.80	0.83	0.87	0.83	0.79	0.81	0.71	0.75	0.81	
Dy	4.40	4.62	4.42	4.53	5.14	4.58	4.02	4.21	3.65	4.17	4.49	
Ho	0.81	0.82	0.78	0.76	0.90	0.81	0.78	0.76	0.65	0.73	0.80	
Er	1.89	1.95	1.93	1.95	2.23	1.98	1.80	1.82	1.59	1.85	1.96	
Tm	0.26	0.25	0.24	0.27	0.32	0.27	0.24	0.24	0.21	0.25	0.27	
Yb	1.46	1.44	1.45	1.46	1.70	1.55	1.42	1.37	1.22	1.46	1.51	
Lu	0.22	0.21	0.20	0.20	0.25	0.22	0.21	0.20	0.17	0.21	0.22	
ΣREE	121.4	149.9	105.3	108.6	99.24	112.2	102.6	112.0	94.70	94.73	100.6	
LREE/HREE	6.89	8.15	5.84	5.97	4.79	6.06	6.17	6.61	6.42	5.55	5.47	
(La/Yb) _N	10.08	13.82	9.03	9.41	7.04	9.22	8.16	9.48	8.91	7.93	8.16	
Mg [#]	60.15	65.43	62.77	61.99	56.26	59.95	58.95	62.89	64.86	62.62	61.88	
Eu*	0.37	0.33	0.33	0.33	0.34	0.35	0.34	0.34	0.35	0.32	0.32	
Ce*	4.19	4.10	3.89	3.78	3.72	3.87	4.09	4.26	4.21	3.90	3.88	
¹⁴³ Nd/ ¹⁴⁴ Nd	0.512805	0.512857	0.512847				0.512857	0.512813	0.512882	0.512849		
⁸⁷ Sr/ ⁸⁶ Sr	0.705147	0.704252	0.704579				0.704587	0.705157	0.704593	0.704479		
ε _{Nd}	3.26	4.27	4.08				4.27	3.41	4.76	4.12		

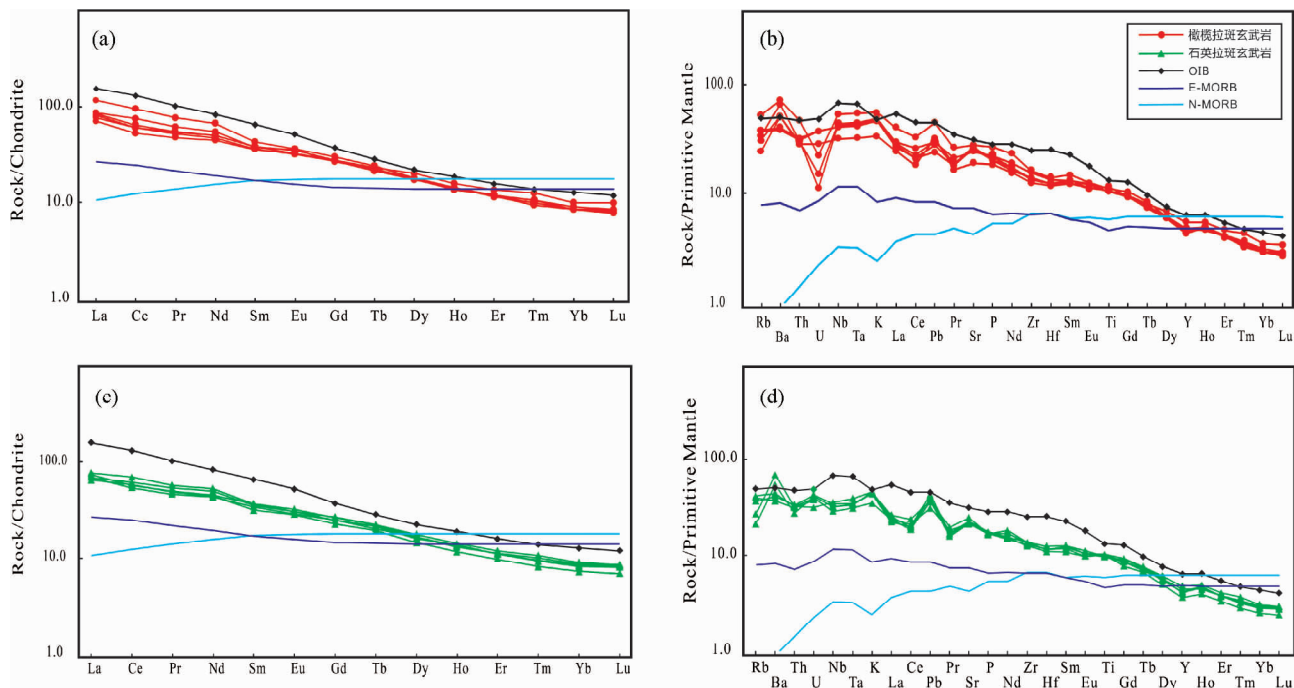


图4 微量元素原始地幔标准化曲线和球粒陨石标准化曲线(球粒陨石、原始地幔标准值和 OIB 据 Sun and McDonough, 1989)

Fig. 4 Primitive-mantle normalized incompatible element diagrams and chondrite-normalized REE patterns for Beilike basalts (OIB and normalization values after Sun and McDonough, 1989)

发现(Wright *et al.*, 1989; Hooper and Hawkesworth, 1993; Lassiter and DePaolo, 1997; Jung, 1999; Okamura *et al.*, 2005),但在华北地区尚属首次报道。

4.3 Sr-Nd 同位素

贝力克拉斑玄武岩 $^{143}\text{Nd}/^{144}\text{Nd}$ 、 $^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$ 比值分别为 0.512805 ~ 0.512882、0.704252 ~ 0.705157, ϵ_{Nd} 在 3.3 ~ 4.8 之间,落入 OIB 范围内(Zindler and Hart, 1986),这与集宁、大同、汉诺坝和赤峰拉斑玄武岩相似(Song *et al.*, 1990; Han *et al.*, 1999; Xu *et al.*, 2005; 张文慧等, 2005; Ho *et al.*, 2010)。但在 $^{143}\text{Nd}/^{144}\text{Nd}$ - $^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$ 相关图上(图5),贝力克拉斑玄武岩位于华北西部北缘(即集宁、汉诺坝、大同)区域之上,并且与同处兴蒙造山带南缘的赤峰一起呈现 DMM + EM II 混合特点,而华北西部北缘具有 DMM + EM I 演化趋势。因此,不同构造背景下的拉斑玄武岩具有不同类型的源区混合现象。

5 讨论

5.1 地壳混染

华北西部地区新生代玄武质岩浆在上升过程中受地壳混染的程度很低,一般可忽略其对岩浆成分的影响(Zhou and Armstrong, 1982; Peng *et al.*, 1986; Song *et al.*, 1990;

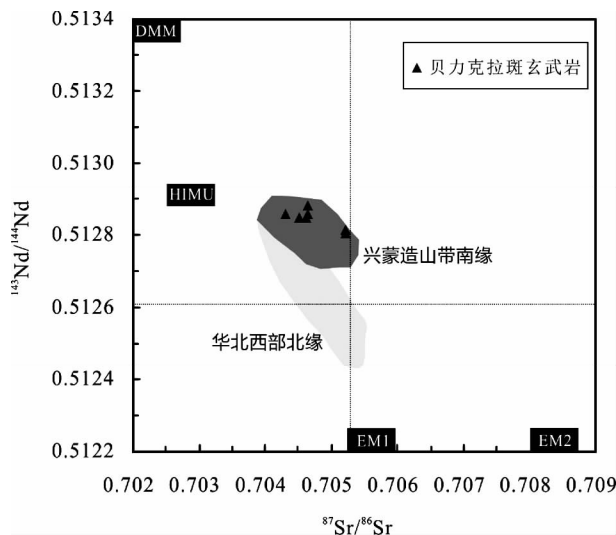


图5 玄武岩 $^{143}\text{Nd}/^{144}\text{Nd}$ - $^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$ 图

数据来源:Zhi *et al.*, 1990; Han *et al.*, 1999; Xu *et al.*, 2005; Ho *et al.*, 2010

Fig. 5 Diagram of $^{143}\text{Nd}/^{144}\text{Nd}$ vs. $^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$ for Beilike basalts

Data source: Zhi *et al.*, 1990; Han *et al.*, 1999; Xu *et al.*, 2005; Ho *et al.*, 2010

Basu *et al.*, 1991; Han *et al.*, 1999; Barry *et al.*, 2003; Xu *et al.*, 2005; Ho *et al.*, 2008)。但也有例外, Ho *et al.* (2010)

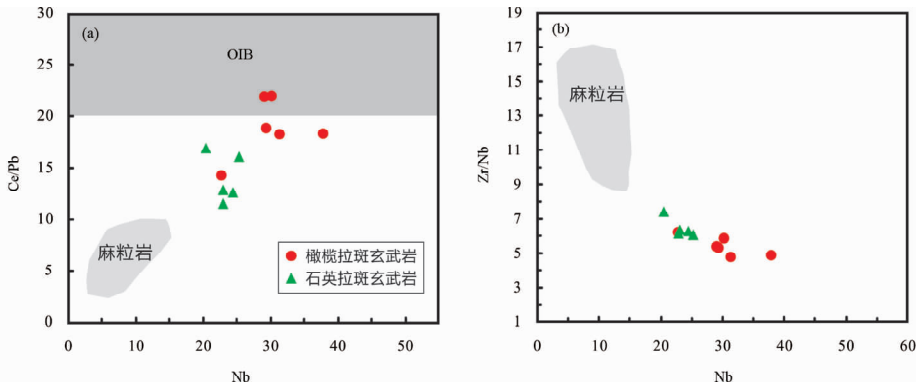


图6 玄武岩 Nb/U-Ce/Pb 图(a)和 Nb-Zr/Nb 图(b)

数据来自: 刘勇胜和高山, 1999; 余宏全等, 2006; 荆旭等, 2010; Hofman *et al.*, 1986

Fig. 6 Diagrams of Nb/U vs. Ce/Pb (a) and Nb vs. Zr/Nb (b)

Data source: Liu *et al.*, 1999; She *et al.*, 2006; Jing *et al.*, 2010; Hofman *et al.*, 1986

认为集宁碱性橄榄玄武岩是由碧玄武岩浆混染下地壳麻粒岩之后所形成。总之, 与大洋玄武岩相比, 大陆玄武岩浆在上升到地表的过程中必须经过厚厚的地壳, 因此受地壳混染作用的可能性是存在的 (Campbell, 1985; Glazner *et al.*, 1991; Peng *et al.*, 1994)。

在微量元素蛛网图上 (图 4b, d), 贝力克玄武岩具有 Ba、Pb、Sr 的正异常, 说明岩浆可能受地壳物质混染作用的影响 (Wedepohl, 2000; Talusani, 2010)。石英拉斑玄武岩出现了 Nb、Ta 的亏损现象, 但亏损程度远远低于岛弧型玄武岩, 并且没有岛弧玄武岩所特有的富集 HFSE 特点 (Hawkesworth *et al.*, 1991; Tatsumi and Eggins, 1995)。虽然古生代和中生代研究区处于大陆边缘, 发育岛弧和弧后盆地 (Ruzhenstev and Pospelov, 1992; Wiechert *et al.*, 1997); 而新生代时期, 主要以板内火山活动为特征 (Ho *et al.*, 2008)。因此, 石英拉斑玄武岩 Nb、Ta 的亏损暗示着可能存在以下三种过程: (1) 源区存在富集 Nb-Ta 元素的矿物, 例如金红石、榍石、钛铁矿富集 Nb、Ta (Dostal and Chatterjee, 2000; Ying *et al.*, 2007); (2) 经历古板块俯冲改造的岩石圈地幔参与了岩浆的形成 (徐义刚, 1999; Jung and Masberg, 1998); (3) 地壳混染作用 (Gill, 1981; Dungan *et al.*, 1986)。来自达里干加地区的橄榄岩地幔捕虏体无 Nb-Ta 亏损特点 (Wiechert *et al.*, 1997; Kononova *et al.*, 2002), 似乎暗示着岩石圈地幔不能产生 Nb-Ta 亏损型的玄武岩浆 (Arndt and Christensen, 1992; Menzies, 1992)。微量元素图解上没有显示 Ti 的异常, 并且 Sr/Nb-Th 无相关性 (图略), 说明源区不存在金红石 (Foley *et al.*, 2000; Rudnick *et al.*, 2000), 而可能是地壳混染的结果 (Kimura *et al.*, 2002)。

在 Ce/Pb 与 Nb 图上 (图 6a), 橄榄拉斑玄武岩 Ce/Pb (14~21) 值稍低于 OIB (25 ± 5) (Hofman *et al.*, 1986), 暗示着遭受轻微地壳混染作用的影响; 而石英拉斑玄武岩处在下地壳麻粒岩捕虏体和橄榄拉斑玄武岩之间, 说明受地壳混染程度较大。此外, Nb 在石英拉斑玄武岩中含量最低, 并且在

Zr/Nb-Nb 图上 (图 6b), 石英拉斑玄武岩位于橄榄拉斑玄武岩与下地壳麻粒岩 (低 Nb、高 Zr/Nb) 之间, 并且它们大致呈双曲线分布, 说明石英拉斑玄武岩受地壳混染程度较大 (Jung and Masberg, 1998)。

这种受地壳混染的岩浆具有 Ba、Pb、Sr、Nb、Ta 的异常, 但它们之间的比值和其他微量元素没有异常, 因此可以用来判断其源区性质。

5.2 岩浆演化

由地幔部分熔融形成、没有显著的分异结晶作用并且在岩浆上升过程中也未受到地壳明显混染的中国东部新生代原生玄武岩浆参考值为: MgO = 10% ~ 12%、 $Mg^{\#} = 60 \sim 68$ 、 $Cr = 250 \times 10^{-6}$ 、 $Ni = 90 \times 10^{-6} \sim 670 \times 10^{-6}$ (Fan and Hooper, 1991)。贝力克玄武岩 MgO、Cr、Ni 都低于原生岩浆参考值, 暗示着其为一套演化的岩浆。在橄榄拉斑玄武岩中, MgO 与 Ni 具有较好的线性关系 (图略), 暗示着橄榄石分离结晶作用的发生。

假如两套岩浆具有派生关系, 那么演化岩浆一般比母岩浆具有低的 MgO 值和高的不相容元素含量。但从橄榄拉斑玄武岩到石英拉斑玄武岩, MgO 含量基本相似, 而 REE、Zr 等不相容元素具有逐渐降低的趋势, 并且 MgO 与 $Mg^{\#}$ 没有相关性, 因此这拉斑玄武岩之间不具有分离结晶成因关系 (Gilbert *et al.*, 2006)。此外, Nb 与 La、Zr、Nd 和 Sr 等不相容元素之间具有很好的相关性 (图略), 暗示着橄榄拉斑玄武岩和石英拉斑玄武岩可能来自相似的源区。因此贝力克橄榄拉斑玄武岩和石英拉斑玄武岩最有可能是相同源区但不同程度、深度部分熔融的结果。

总体上, 贝力克拉斑玄武岩重稀土元素含量都较低且变化小 (图 4a, c), 说明它们可能起源于上地幔含石榴子石相的二辉橄榄岩 (McKenzie and O' Nions, 1991; Frey *et al.*, 1991; Wang *et al.*, 2002)。在 SiO_2 与 $(Tb/Yb)_N$ 相关图上 (图 7a), 拉斑玄武岩玄武岩落入石榴石相范围内, 也说明贝

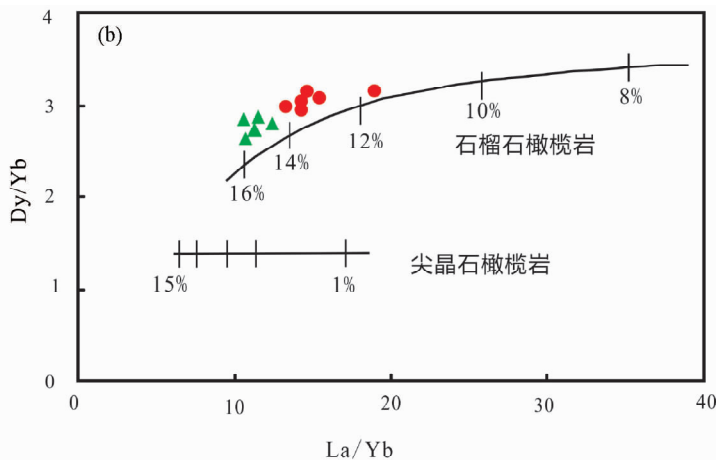
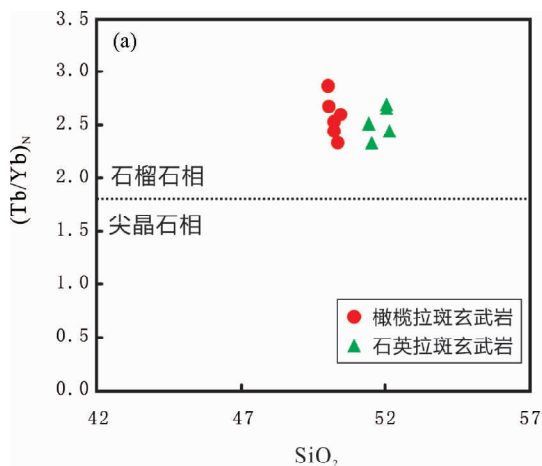


图7 玄武岩 SiO_2 - $(\text{Tb}/\text{Yb})_N$ 图(a, 据 Wang, *et al.*, 2002) 和 La/Yb - Dy/Yb 图(b, 据 Bogaard and Worner, 2003; Gilbert *et al.*, 2006)

Fig. 7 Diagrams of SiO_2 vs. $(\text{Tb}/\text{Yb})_N$ (a, after Wang and Piant, 2002) and La/Yb vs. Dy/Yb (b, after Bogaard and Worner, 2003; Gilbert *et al.*, 2006)

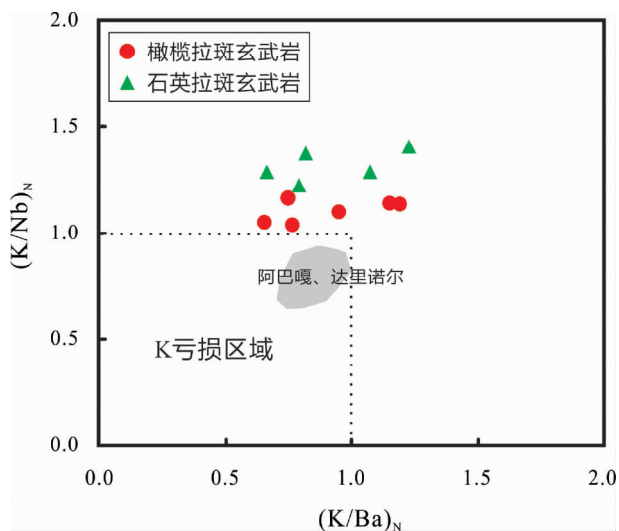


图8 玄武岩 $(\text{K}/\text{Ba})_N$ - $(\text{K}/\text{Nb})_N$ 图

Fig. 8 Diagram of $(\text{K}/\text{Ba})_N$ vs. $(\text{K}/\text{Nb})_N$

力克拉斑玄武岩起源于含石榴石相地幔橄榄岩 (Wang *et al.*, 2002)。进一步理论模型计算出橄榄拉斑玄武岩和石英拉斑玄武岩部分熔融程度依次为: 12% ~ 14%、14% ~ 16% (Bogaard and Worner, 2003; Gilbert *et al.*, 2006) (图 8b)。由此可知, 从橄榄拉斑玄武岩到石英拉斑玄武岩, 源区深度逐渐变浅并且熔融程度变大, 这也与目前主流观点相吻合 (Jung, 1999; Kushiro, 2001; DePaolo and Daley, 2000)。

5.3 地幔交代特征

锡盟地区具有复杂的上地幔演化过程, 并且可能发生多次的地幔熔体/流体交代事件 (内蒙古自治区区域地质志, 1991; Kononova *et al.*, 2002; 张臣等, 2006; 陈生生等,

2012)。橄榄拉斑玄武岩轻稀土元素与大离子亲石元素富集的特征, 暗示着源区可能受富集轻稀土元素和大离子亲石元素熔体的交代作用 (Menzies, 1992)。阿巴嘎和达里诺尔碱性玄武岩中, K 相对于 Ba、Nb 出现亏损现象 (Ho *et al.*, 2010) (图 8), 说明源区可能有富 K 矿物的残留 (Fitton and Dunlop, 1985), 并且从碱性玄武岩到橄榄拉斑玄武岩和石英拉斑玄武岩, 随着部分熔融程度增加, K 亏损逐渐消失, 暗示着熔体中含 K 矿物也增多 (Ho *et al.*, 2003)。进一步研究表明这种含 K 矿物主要为地幔流体交代成因的角闪石 (樊祺诚等, 1992b), 判断依据如下: (1) K 在角闪石中分配系数最高; (2) 在 Rb/K - Rb 相关图上, 贝力克玄武岩与角闪石大致平行分布, 并且 Rb/Nb 与 K/Nb 具有正相关性 (图略), 说明主要是角闪石控制着源区 Rb/K 的变化 (Jung and Masberg, 1998)。

由于 ϵ_{Nd} 与 La/Ba 之间没有很好的相关性, 说明这种交代作用发生在近期, 而不足以影响源区的同位素特征, 可能与古生代或中生代古亚洲洋的复杂而多期次的俯冲-碰撞等构造演化过程有关 (Xiao *et al.*, 2009; 郭锋等, 2009)。

5.4 拉斑玄武岩成因

贝力克玄武岩处在阿巴嘎、达里诺尔玄武岩之间, 研究表明阿巴嘎、达里诺尔碱性玄武岩起源于类似 MORB 的源区 (Ho *et al.*, 2008), 即较浅的亏软流圈上地幔 (McKenzie and Bickle, 1988), 而贝力克拉斑玄武岩比阿巴嘎-达里诺尔碱性玄武岩具有更高的 Sm/Nd 和 Lu/Hf 比值 (图 9a), 暗示着存在软流圈熔体-岩石圈地幔反应的现象 (Zhang *et al.*, 2009)。这也得到了 Sr-Nd 同位素的支持, 因为在 $^{143}\text{Nd}/^{144}\text{Nd}$ - $^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$ 图上, 贝力克拉斑玄武岩处在 DMM 与 EM II 之间的混合曲线上即需要两个不同地幔端元组分的贡献 (图 5)。此外,

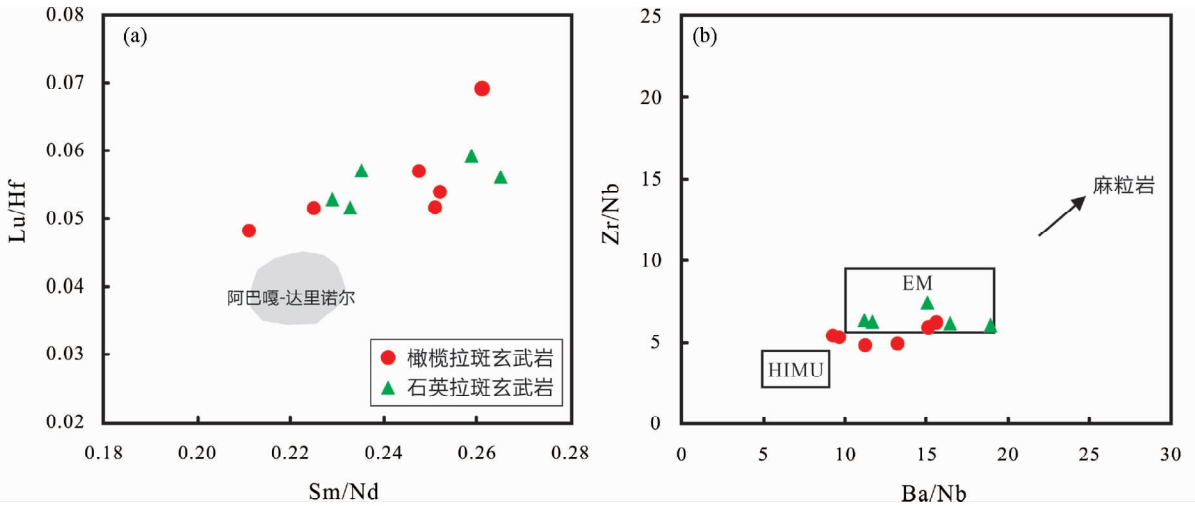


图9 Sm/Nd-Lu/Hf 相关图(a)和 Ba/Nb-Zr/Nb 相关图(b, 据 Jung and Masberg, 1998)

Fig.9 Diagram of Sm/Nd vs. Lu/Hf (a) and diagram of Ba/Nb vs. Zr/Nb (b, after Jung and Masberg, 1998)

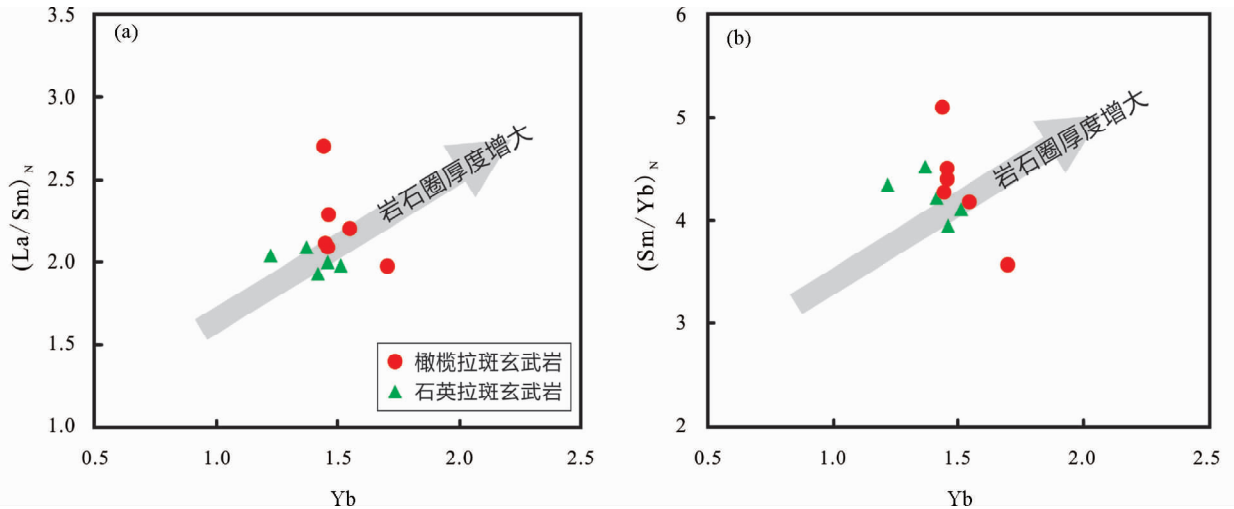


图10 Yb-(La/Sm)_N 相关图(a)和 Yb-(Sm/Yb)_N 相关图(b)(据 Humphreys and Niu *et al.*, 2009)

Fig.10 Diagram of Yb vs. (La/Sm)_N (a) and Yb vs. (Sm/Yb)_N (b) (after Humphreys and Niu *et al.*, 2009)

在 Ba/Nb 与 Zr/Nb 相关图上,拉斑玄武岩处在 EM 与 HIMU 之间但更靠近 EM 区域(图 9b),并且拉斑玄武岩 Yb 含量较阿巴嘎-达里诺尔碱性玄武岩低,这说明拉斑玄武岩浆源区可能需要更多岩石圈物质的加入(Jung and Masberg, 1998)。

研究表明橄榄岩熔体产生时的压力会影响玄武岩浆中硅的饱和程度(Langmuir *et al.*, 1992; Kushiro, 2001),并且 Ti₂O 受岩石圈物质参与程度的控制(Jung and Masberg, 1998; Barry *et al.*, 2003; Ho *et al.*, 2008)。橄榄拉斑玄武岩具有比石英拉斑玄武岩低的 SiO₂ 和高的 Ti₂O,暗示着其源区较石英拉斑玄武岩源区深。(La/Sm)_N、(Sm/Yb)_N 与 Yb 相关图上(图 10a, b),早期的石英拉斑玄武岩源区到晚期的橄榄拉斑玄武岩源区其岩石圈厚度有增大趋势(Humphreys and Niu, 2009)。

5.5 华北北缘与兴蒙造山带南缘岩石圈上地幔特征对比

古亚洲洋往南俯冲-碰撞的具体时间和准确位置还存在着争论(郭锋等, 2009),但毫无疑问,它对华北北缘岩石圈地幔性质产生了重要影响(Zhang *et al.*, 2003);碰撞之后,华北西部北缘与兴蒙造山带南缘可能经历共同的上地幔演化,即在锡盟、赤峰、汉诺坝、集宁、大同、繁峙等地先后发生大面积强烈的新生代火山活动,并且岩石圈地幔具有相似的热状态等性质(陈生生等, 2012)。

由于 Zr 有较大的变化范围,受蚀变作用最弱,在部分熔融或分离结晶中不相容性最强(Talusani, 2010),并且 Zr 与 Sm、Nb 相似的分配系数(Sun and McDonough, 1989),因此 Nb/Zr 和 Sm/Zr 比值对鉴定不同源区的岩浆系统具有重要

的意义。有意思的是,贝力克、赤峰、集宁、汉诺坝、大同和繁峙拉斑玄武岩都具有相似的 Nb/Zr、Sm/Zr 比值(图略),说明华北西部北缘和兴蒙造山带南缘的火山区具有类似的岩浆源区。

但是在玄武岩 Sr-Nd 同位素上:集宁、汉诺坝、大同主要显示 DM + EM I 特征(Song *et al.*, 1990; Xu *et al.*, 2005; Ho *et al.*, 2010),而贝力克、赤峰具有 DM + EM II 演化趋势(图 5)。因此,华北西部北缘和兴蒙造山带南缘虽然具有类似的岩浆源区,但却表现为不同的富集岩石圈地幔类型。由于分离结晶、部分熔融等过程不足以影响同位素的变化,因此 Sr-Nd 组分的差异有助于理解不同构造背景下的岩浆源区特征(Zhang *et al.*, 2009)。

目前普遍接受的观点是富集地幔(EM)来自交代的岩石圈地幔(刘丛强等, 1995),而关于 EM I、EM II 的富集机制目前还有不同的观点,例如:分别形成两次不同的交代事件(Tatsumoto *et al.*, 1992)或处在岩石圈地幔不同的深度(Chung *et al.*, 1995)。虽然辉石岩部分熔融可以产生 EM II 类型的熔体(Tatsumoto *et al.*, 1992; Ho *et al.*, 2003),但锡盟新生代碱性玄武岩所携带的捕虏体中 80% 以上为地幔橄辉岩,而辉石岩较少(张臣等, 2006)。最新研究表明锡盟地区具有年轻的大洋岩石圈地幔特点,并且不存在地幔分层(陈生生等, 2012);华北西部北缘岩石圈地幔虽然在新生代时期开始减薄,并且逐渐被新生的岩石圈地幔所取代(Xu *et al.*, 2004),局部地区(如:阳原、汉诺坝、鹤壁等)依然存在古老的岩石圈地幔(Zheng *et al.*, 2001; Gao *et al.*, 2002; 马金龙和徐义刚, 2006),这种古老岩石圈地幔通常表现为 EM I 型同位素特点(Song *et al.*, 1990; Basu *et al.*, 1991; Tatsumoto *et al.*, 1992)。因此,认为不同时代、构造背景的岩石圈地幔是造成华北西部北缘和兴蒙造山带南缘拉斑玄武岩分别呈现 DM + EM I 和 DM + EM II 的主要原因。

软流圈地幔-岩石圈地幔相互反应的模式可以很好解释拉斑玄武岩浆的成因,但拉斑玄武岩有限的主微量元素及同位素变化范围,并且都处在 OIB 范围内,似乎暗示着这种反应的程度非常有限。尽管如此,相比起源于软流圈地幔的碱性玄武岩而言,拉斑玄武岩由于带有岩石圈地幔的“地球化学痕迹”,在探讨软流圈-岩石圈反应程度即岩石圈减薄性质中具有重要的意义。我们知道,华北克拉通在晚古生代-新生代期间经历了广泛的热活化即老、厚、冷、亏损的岩石圈地幔被新、热、薄、富集的岩石圈地幔所取代(Menzies *et al.*, 1993)。最近的研究表明,华北西部北缘在新生代时期发生了岩石圈减薄现象(Xu *et al.*, 2004),并且存在时空及减薄强度的不均一性(张文慧和韩宝福, 2006)。以下根据不同构造背景下的拉斑玄武岩的时代及地球化学特征,进一步探讨和对华北西部北缘与兴蒙造山带南缘的岩石圈减薄特征。

一般来说,当岩石圈地幔对岩浆贡献变大时,即岩浆源区上升到较浅部位置,可产生低 Ti 组分的岩浆(Barry *et al.*, 2003; Ho *et al.*, 2008),同时源区的上升也意味着岩浆从石

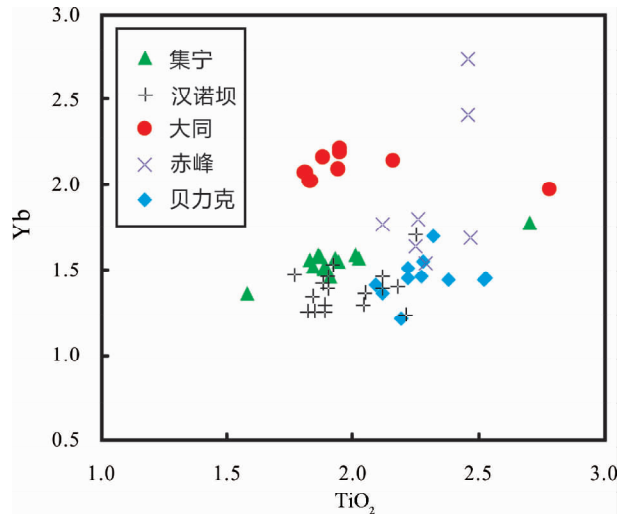


图 11 TiO_2 与 Yb 相关图

数据来源:Zhi *et al.*, 1990; Han *et al.*, 1999; Xu *et al.*, 2005; Ho *et al.*, 2010

Fig. 11 Diagram of TiO_2 vs. Yb

Data source: Zhi *et al.*, 1990; Han *et al.*, 1999; Xu *et al.*, 2005; Ho *et al.*, 2010

榴石地幔岩逐渐向尖晶石地幔岩过渡,考虑到 Yb 在石榴石和尖晶石中不同的分配系数(Ellam, 1992),这将使得岩浆中 Yb 的含量发生重要变化。总体上,贝力克含有最少的 Yb 和最高的 Ti_2O 、 ϵ_{Nd} ,而集宁玄武岩具有最低的 ϵ_{Nd} 、 Ti_2O (图 11、图 12)。由于华北西部北缘拉斑玄武岩具有相似的源区性质,因此不同地区拉斑玄武岩 Yb、 Ti_2O 含量的差异可以准确反应其岩石圈厚度的变化:贝力克地区岩石圈最厚,集宁地区岩石圈最薄,其余大致处在二者之间。贝力克这种较少岩石圈地幔参与岩浆形成的特点也与岩性相吻合,因为锡盟地区分布着面积大约有 10000 m^2 的新生代玄武岩,而拉斑玄武岩只有 400 m^2 (陈生生等, 2011)。

据图 12,集宁和汉诺坝地区在渐新世-中新世期间最早开始拉斑玄武岩浆活动,并且集宁拉斑玄武岩具有最低的 ϵ_{Nd} 和较高的 Yb,暗示着具有比汉诺坝更强烈的减薄程度。之后,拉斑玄武岩浆活动逐渐向东北方向的赤峰地区转移,并且具有与汉诺坝相似的 ϵ_{Nd} 值,说明赤峰地区软流圈地幔-岩石圈地幔反应程度与汉诺坝相当。第四纪前后,大同东部率先开始火山活动,并且岩石圈减薄的程度较随后发生的贝力克地区强。由此可见,华北西部北缘与兴蒙造山带南缘地区的岩石圈减薄活动此起彼伏,总体上集宁地区最早发生岩石圈的减薄,并且减薄程度最强;而贝力克地区最晚,并且减薄程度最弱。

6 结论

贝力克地区发育三级高低错落有致的熔岩台地,并且台

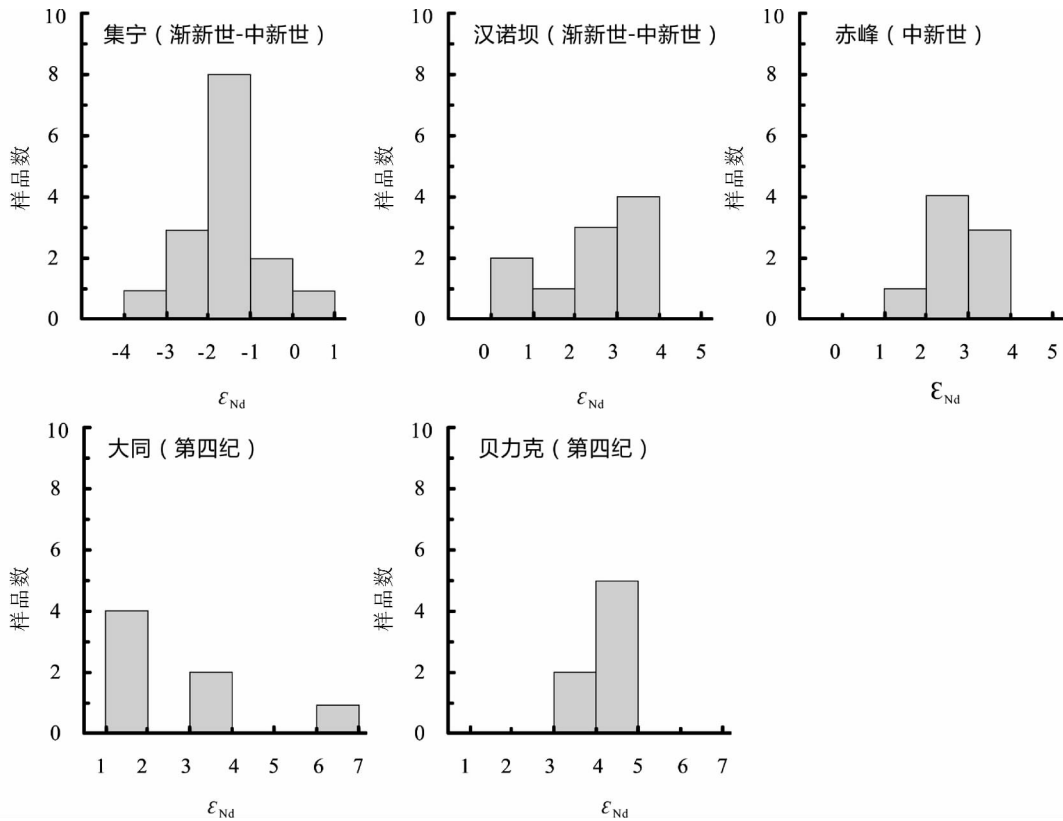


图 12 华北地区新生代拉斑玄武岩 ϵ_{Nd} 特征

数据来源: Song *et al.*, 1990; Han *et al.*, 1999; Xu *et al.*, 2005; Ho *et al.*, 2010

Fig. 12 The characteristics of ϵ_{Nd} from Cenozoic tholeiite in North China

Data source: Song *et al.*, 1990; Han *et al.*, 1999; Xu *et al.*, 2005; Ho *et al.*, 2010

地高程与年龄呈现反常的接触关系,这可能与研究区地壳不均匀的抬升运动有关。台地岩性为具有过渡性质的拉斑玄武岩(石英拉斑玄武岩、橄榄拉斑玄武岩),它们都起源于具有交代性质的石榴石橄榄岩源区,并且它们之间没有演化关系,而是源区不同程度、深度部分熔融的结果。在岩浆上升过程中,二者都受到下地壳物质的混染作用,而石英拉斑玄武岩混染程度最大。

兴蒙造山带南缘岩石圈经历了复杂和多期次的的地幔交代等过程,与华北西部北缘相比,他们具有类似的岩浆源区和岩石圈地幔热状态,但不同的富集岩石圈地幔类型。总体上,兴蒙造山带呈现 DMM-EM II 特点,而华北西部北缘具有 DMM-EM I 混合趋势。这种差异可能与岩石圈地幔不同的时代及构造背景有关。在软流圈地幔-岩石圈地幔相互反应的模式基础上,认为华北地区岩石圈减薄现象不仅局限于克拉通内部,其处在克拉通北部的兴蒙造山带南缘也经历了岩石圈减薄过程。

致谢 感谢张招崇、郭正府两位审稿人对本文提出的宝贵修改意见。

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