

# 南阿尔金巴什瓦克石榴橄榄岩的变质演化\*

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**Abstract** Garnet peridotite from the Bashiwake area in the South Altyn Tagh occurs as slices or lenses within HP mafic granulite and garnet-bearing felsic gneiss. On the basis of textural relationships, mineralogical data and temperature and pressure estimates, three stages of the metamorphic evolution have been identified, including peak metamorphic stage (M1), decompression retrograde stage (M2) and late amphibolite-greenschist facies retrograde stage (M3). Stage I is defined by the assemblage garnet + olivine + orthopyroxene + clinopyroxene, which formed at 891 ~ 1054°C and 17.2 ~ 24.7kbar. Stage II is an initial decompression stage, characterized by the formation of kelyphitic rims of orthopyroxene + clinopyroxene + aluminous spinel around garnet, yielding 711 ~ 796°C at 10kbar. Stage III is represented by the formation of amphibole + serpentine + phlogopite + chlorite + magnetite ± talc. The *P-T* evolution of garnet peridotite is similar to that of the associated high pressure felsic granulite and mafic granulite. Combining with mineralogical and geochemical characteristics, we speculated that the protolith of garnet peridotite was mantle-derived mafic-ultramafic complex emplaced in the crust, which was subducted together with felsic crust material in the Early Paleozoic, and they shared the subsequent metamorphic and geodynamic evolution.

**Key words** Garnet peridotite; Metamorphic evolution; Bashiwake; South Altyn Tagh

**摘要** 南阿尔金巴什瓦克地区石榴橄榄岩在空间上呈透镜体状与高压基性麻粒岩和含石榴子石长英质片麻岩伴生。基于矿物共生组合关系和变质反应结构特征,并结合矿物化学详细分析以及温压条件的估算,我们将该区石榴橄榄岩的变质演化划分为3个阶段:峰期变质阶段(M1)、峰后早期退变质阶段(M2)和晚期角闪岩相-绿片岩相退变质阶段(M3)。M1阶段的矿物组合为石榴子石(Grt) + 橄榄石(Ol) + 斜方辉石(Opx) + 单斜辉石(Cpx),所估算的温压条件为: $T = 891 \sim 1054^{\circ}\text{C}$ 、 $P = 17.2 \sim 24.7\text{kbar}$ ;M2阶段以石榴子石周围出现斜方辉石(Opx) + 单斜辉石(Cpx) + 尖晶石(Spl)的次生边为特征,在 $P = 10\text{kbar}$ 时,估算的温度条件为: $T = 711 \sim 796^{\circ}\text{C}$ ;M3阶段以形成角闪石(Amp) + 蛇纹石(Srp) + 金云母(Phl) + 绿泥石(Chl) + 磁铁矿(Mag) ± 滑石(Tlc)为特征。石榴橄榄岩具有与相邻的长英质麻粒岩和基性麻粒岩类似的 $P-T$ 演化历史。结合成因矿物学和初步的地球化学特征,我们认为石榴橄榄岩的原岩可能为侵位于大陆地壳的镁铁质-超镁铁质杂岩,并在早古生代与长英质地壳物质一起俯冲,经历高压(超高压?)/高温变质作用以及随后的变质和地球动力学演化。

**关键词** 石榴橄榄岩;变质演化;巴什瓦克;南阿尔金

**中图法分类号** P578.942; P588.34

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## 1 引言

石榴橄榄岩通常产出于高压/超高压变质带中(Carswell *et al.*, 1983; Medaris and Carswell, 1990; Yang *et al.*, 1993; Zhang *et al.*, 1994; Brueckner, 1998; Liou and Zhang, 1998; Medaris, 1999; Brueckner and Medaris, 2000; Liou and Carswell, 2000; Nimis and Morten, 2000; Trommsdorff *et al.*, 2000; Yang and Jahn, 2000; Zhang *et al.*, 2000; Menzies *et al.*, 2001; Carswell and Cuthbert, 2003; Reverdatto and Selyatitskiy, 2005; Scambelluri *et al.*, 2006; Vrijmoed *et al.*, 2006; Ernst and Liou, 2008), 常与方辉橄榄岩、纯橄岩、榴辉岩和高压麻粒岩等岩石伴生(Liou *et al.*, 1998; Carswell and Compagnoni, 2003; Chopin, 2003)。尽管石榴橄榄岩在高压/超高压变质带中所占体积很小,但却为研究俯冲带中地幔物质的演化和壳幔相互作用等提供了重要的信息(Yang *et al.*, 1993; Zhang *et al.*, 1994; Dobrzhetinskaya *et al.*, 1996; van Roermund and Drury, 1998; Brueckner and Medaris, 2000), 石榴橄榄岩的成因研究对探讨高压/超高压变质带的俯冲类型和构造演化具有直接的指示意义(Zhang *et al.*, 2005; 张建新等, 2007)。此外,石榴橄榄岩还常见于碱性玄武岩和金伯利岩筒中,以地幔岩石捕虏体的形式出现。

世界上许多碰撞造山带的高压/超高压变质带中都有石榴橄榄岩出露,如挪威加里东造山带的西部片麻岩地区(van Roermund and Drury, 1998; Brueckner *et al.*, 2010)、阿尔卑斯造山带的不同地区(Ernst, 1978; Obata and Morten, 1987; Nimis and Morten, 2000; Nimis and Trommsdorff, 2001; Paquin and Altherr, 2001)、哈萨克斯坦的 Kokchetav 地块(Zhang *et al.*, 1997; Parkinson *et al.*, 1998)、希腊的 Rhodope 地体(Mposko and Kostopoulos, 2001)、中欧华力西造山带的 Bohemian 地块(Medaris *et al.*, 1990; Nakamura *et al.*, 2004; Medaris *et al.*, 2006; Faryad, 2009)以及我国的大别-苏鲁造山带(杨建军, 1991; Zhang *et al.*, 1994; Liou and Zhang, 1998; You *et al.*, 2000; Zhang *et al.*, 2007; Yang *et al.*, 2009; Ye *et al.*, 2009)、柴北缘绿梁山胜利口地区(杨建军等, 1994; Song *et al.*, 2005a, b, 2007; Yang *et al.*, 2008; Shi *et al.*, 2010)和南阿尔金巴什瓦克地区(校培喜等, 2001; 刘良等, 2002; 王永和等, 2004; Zhang *et al.*, 2005; 张建新等, 2007; Wang *et al.*, 2011)等,其岩石成因、侵位机制、形成时代及构造热演化历史因不同造山带而异。

南阿尔金巴什瓦克地区是继大别-苏鲁地区、柴北缘绿梁山地区之后,我国第三个石榴橄榄岩出露地区。与前者一样,巴什瓦克地区的石榴橄榄岩构成了 HP/UHP 变质带的组成部分(校培喜等, 2001; 刘良等, 2002, 2003, 2005; 王永和等, 2004; Zhang *et al.*, 2005),但在空间分布、岩石组合及围岩关系等与其他两个地区存在差异。在南阿尔金巴什瓦克地区,石榴橄榄岩空间上呈透镜体状与高压基性麻粒岩和

含石榴石长英质片麻岩(高压酸性麻粒岩)伴生。前人已在岩相学、同位素年代学、变质演化  $P-T$  轨迹等方面对本区石榴橄榄岩作了一定程度的研究,已获得的代表原岩的岩相锆石年龄在 800Ma 左右,变质锆石 U-Pb 年龄分别为  $501 \pm 16\text{Ma}$  和  $498 \pm 3\text{Ma}$ (Zhang *et al.*, 2005; Wang *et al.*, 2011),在误差范围内一致,但所获得的峰期变质条件却存在差异:刘良等(2002)所估算的峰期变质条件为  $P = 38 \sim 51\text{kbar}$ ,  $T = 880 \sim 970^\circ\text{C}$ ; Zhang *et al.* (2005)所估算的峰期变质条件为  $P = 18.5 \sim 27.3\text{kbar}$ ,  $T = 870 \sim 1050^\circ\text{C}$ ,其压力条件明显要低得多; Wang *et al.* (2011)将该地区石榴橄榄岩划分为尖晶-石榴橄榄岩和含角闪石的石榴橄榄岩,其对前者所估算的峰期变质条件分别为  $P = 23 \sim 28\text{kbar}$ ,  $T = 970 \sim 1020^\circ\text{C}$ ,后者为  $P = 42 \sim 60\text{kbar}$ ,  $T = 920 \sim 990^\circ\text{C}$ 。另外,一些学者通过石榴橄榄岩中的一些出溶结构,认为其形成压力甚至达 70kbar 以上(刘良等, 2002, 2005)。

正因为这些研究结果的差异性,本文拟通过对南阿尔金巴什瓦克石榴橄榄岩的岩相学和成因矿物学研究,来确定不同变质阶段矿物共生组合特征,在此基础上,结合矿物化学分析,估算石榴橄榄岩形成的温压条件,确定石榴橄榄岩的变质演化  $P-T$  轨迹,并探讨其变质反应历史及成因机制。

## 2 地质背景和样品位置

以阿尔金断裂为界,其西侧为阿尔金构造带(造山带)的主体,从北到南可分为 3 个构造岩石单元(图 1),最北部是北阿尔金(红柳沟-拉配泉)俯冲增生杂岩带,主要由早古生代蛇绿混杂岩、弧岩浆杂岩及高压/低温变质岩(包括典型的蓝片岩和低温榴辉岩)所组成(Zhang *et al.*, 2005; 杨经绥等, 2008)。中部被称之为中阿尔金地块,主要由浅变质的陆缘碎屑岩和碳酸盐岩(金雁山群或塔什大坂群)、中高级变质杂岩(阿尔金岩群)及不同时代的侵入岩所组成。其中碳酸盐岩中含有叠层石化石,并据此认为其时代为中元古代(新疆维吾尔自治区地质矿产局, 1993);阿尔金群原被认为时代为古元古代,近年来一些新的研究资料显示其主要形成于中元古代-新元古代(张建新等, 2011; Wang *et al.*, 2013)。最南部被称之为南阿尔金俯冲碰撞杂岩带,以包含超高压榴辉岩、高压麻粒岩及石榴橄榄岩等为特征。其中榴辉岩主要出露在南阿尔金西南部的江孜勒萨依-玉石矿沟一带(刘良等, 1996; 张建新等, 1999, 2002; Zhang *et al.*, 2001; Liu *et al.*, 2012);而石榴橄榄岩则出露在东北部的巴什瓦克地区(校培喜等, 2001; 刘良等, 2002; 王永和等, 2004; Zhang *et al.*, 2005; Wang *et al.*, 2011)。

巴什瓦克地区的石榴橄榄岩与长英质高压麻粒岩、高压基性麻粒岩和不含石榴子石的超基性岩构成了一个大约 5km 宽的构造岩石单元,其南北分别为韧性剪切带与角闪岩相的片麻岩接触,而东西方向的野外分布关系不清楚(图 2)。石榴橄榄岩常与基性麻粒岩(或石榴辉石岩)共生,并

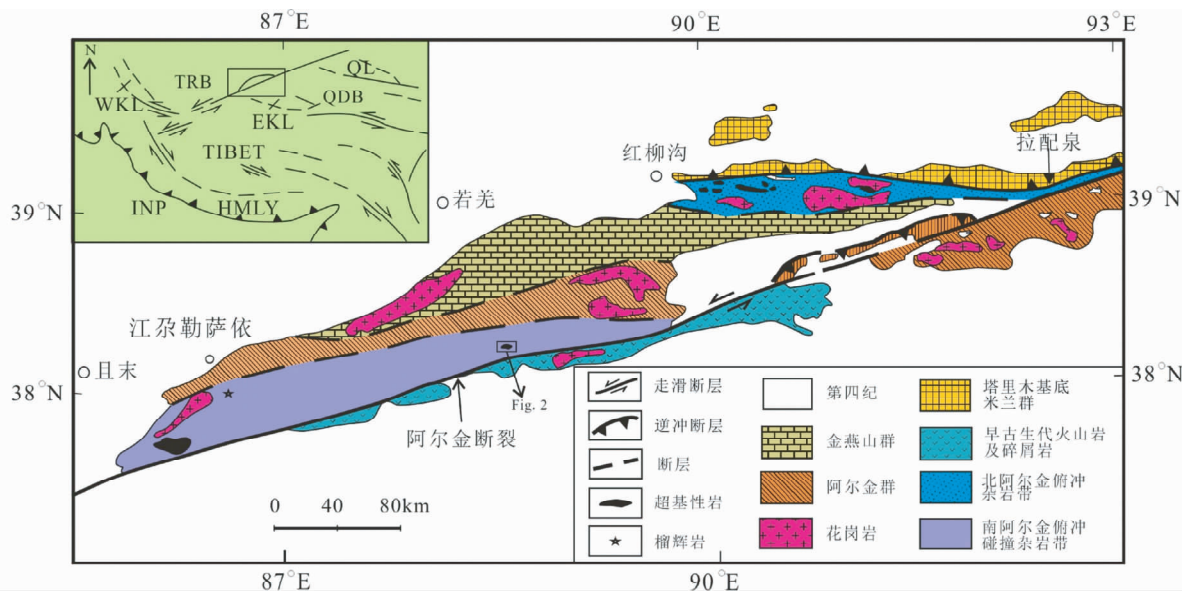


图1 阿尔金造山带地质简图(据 Zhang *et al.* , 2005)

Fig.1 Simplified geological map showing tectonic units of the Altyn Tagh (after Zhang *et al.* , 2005)

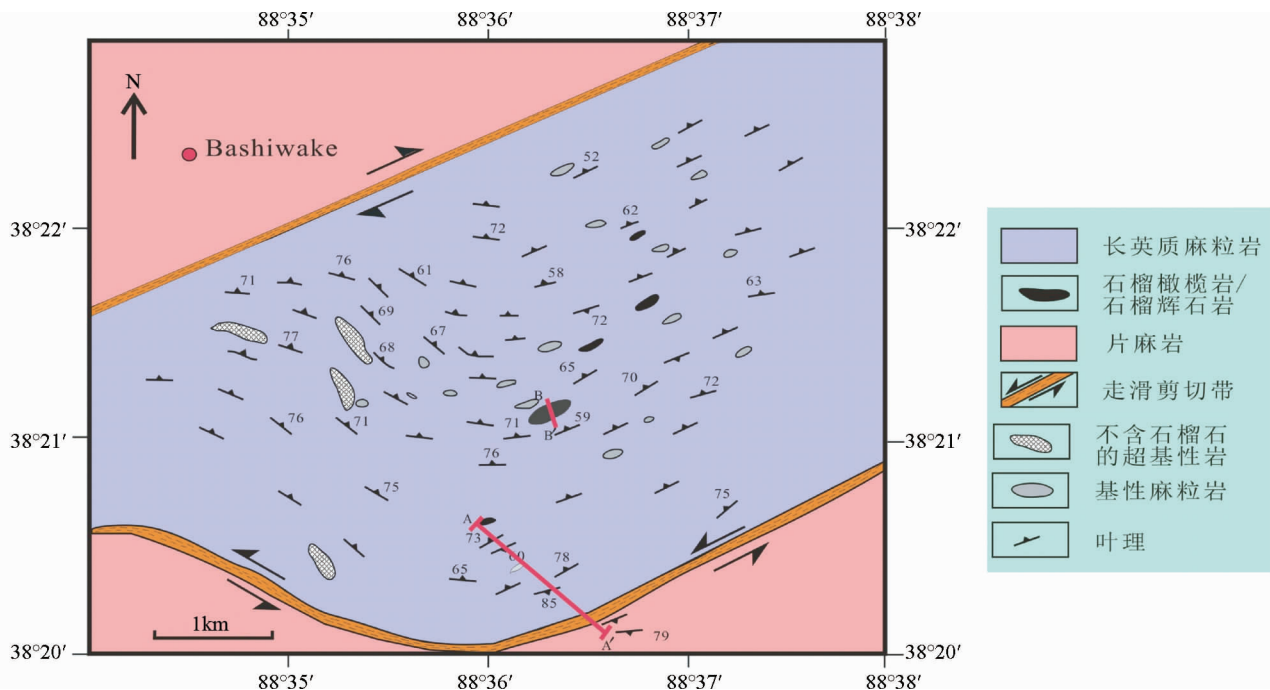


图2 巴什瓦克石榴橄榄岩-高压麻粒岩单元地质简图(据 Zhang *et al.* , 2005)

Fig.2 Sketch Geological map of garnet peridotite-HP granulite unit in the Bashiwake area(after Zhang *et al.* , 2005)

呈互层状产出(图3),并一起呈透镜状分布在长英质片麻岩中,透镜体的宽度可达200m以上。野外关系、岩性剖面及取样位置见图3。

### 3 岩相特征

新鲜石榴橄榄岩样本呈灰黑-黑色,风化面呈黄绿色,具

中-粗不等粒斑状变晶结构,致密块状构造。岩石矿物组成简单,主要由石榴子石(5%~10%)、橄榄石(30%~40%)、斜方辉石(15%~25%)、单斜辉石(10%~15%)、角闪石(5%~10%)等矿物所组成,同时含有少量的尖晶石、磁铁矿、金云母、蛇纹石、绿泥石以及白云石等矿物(<5%)。

橄榄石 单偏光下无色,他形-半自形粒状,不规则裂理发育,粒度约为0.05~1.50mm。根据其结构特征,可识别出

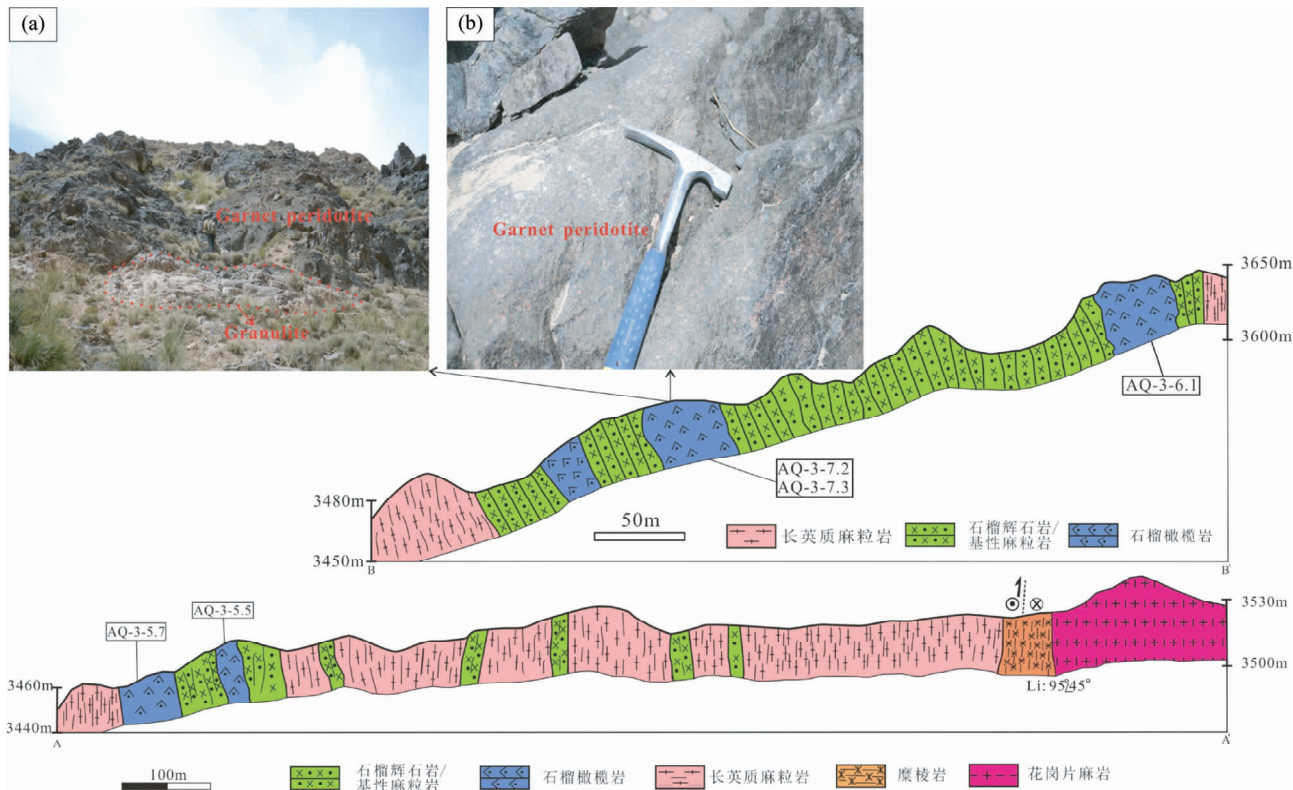


图3 巴什瓦克石榴橄榄岩野外岩性剖面图

Fig. 3 The cross section and field photograph of the Bashiwake garnet peridotite

两种形式的橄榄石:一种为包裹在粗粒的石榴子石和单斜辉石中的细粒浑圆状橄榄石,粒度约为0.05~0.20mm(图4a);另一种分布在基质中,粒度约为0.15~1.50mm,与石榴子石、单斜辉石、斜方辉石平衡共生(图4b),局部因蛇纹石化而呈孤岛状。

**石榴子石** 单偏光下为浅红色,不规则粒状,粒度约为2~10mm,呈散点状分布在基质中,少量石榴子石变斑晶可见变形拉长现象。粗粒的石榴子石变斑晶中可见细粒浑圆状橄榄石、单斜辉石和金云母等矿物包裹体(图4a, e)。围绕石榴子石变斑晶生有纤维状次生边形成的冠状体反应结构(图4a),次生边基本垂直于石榴子石边界生长,并且自石榴子石边部向外逐渐变粗(长度约为0.50~1.50mm),主要由细粒尖晶石、单斜辉石和斜方辉石组成(图4c)。

**斜方辉石** 单偏光下具淡粉红色多色性,他形-半自形粒状,粒度约为0.05~1.50mm。主要以粗粒变斑晶和细粒基质两种形式产出,通常与石榴子石、单斜辉石平衡共生(图4b),一些粗粒的斜方辉石变斑晶中可见单斜辉石出溶细条带(图4d)。此外,斜方辉石亦存在于石榴子石边部纤维状次生边中(图4c)。

**单斜辉石** 单偏光下无色,他形-半自形粒状,粒度约为0.05~2.00mm。根据其结构特征,可识别出三种单斜辉石:第一种为包裹在粗粒石榴子石变斑晶中的细粒浑圆状单斜辉石,粒度约为0.05~0.10mm(图4e);第二种为分布在基

质中的中-粗粒单斜辉石,粒度约为1.00~2.00mm,并与石榴子石、斜方辉石、橄榄石等矿物形成粒状镶嵌变晶结构,形成平衡共生矿物组合(图4b)。第三种单斜辉石分布于石榴子石边部纤维状的次生边中(图4c)。此外,在粗粒的单斜辉石变斑晶中可见斜方辉石出溶现象(图4f),在其他HP/UHP地区石榴橄榄岩中有过类似的报道(Godard *et al.*, 1996; Zhang *et al.*, 2003; Carswell and van Roermund, 2005)。

**尖晶石** 单偏光下浅绿色-深绿色,他形-半自形粒状,粒度约为0.02~0.80mm,通常颗粒细小,无裂理。本区石榴橄榄岩中尖晶石可分为两种:第一种存在于石榴子石周围纤维状次生边中(图4c);第二种分布在橄榄石之间,形成典型的填隙结构,与第一种相比,通常颜色较深,并且与磁铁矿伴生(图4g)。此外,局部可见少量细粒尖晶石呈集体产出,可能为石榴子石分解的产物(图4h)。

**角闪石** 单偏光下浅褐色,半自形-自形柱状和粒状,粒度约为0.50~2.00mm,常分布在石榴子石、斜方辉石和单斜辉石边部,或增生在这些矿物之上(图4g)。此外,在橄榄石等矿物的裂隙中可见少量的角闪石与绿泥石、蛇纹石等含水矿物共生,探针结果显示其成分为透闪石。

**金云母** 单偏光下浅黄色,自形柱状和片状,粒度约为0.20~1.00mm。以两种结构形式产出,一种以包裹体的形式存在于石榴子石变斑晶中(图4e),另一种与角闪石一起

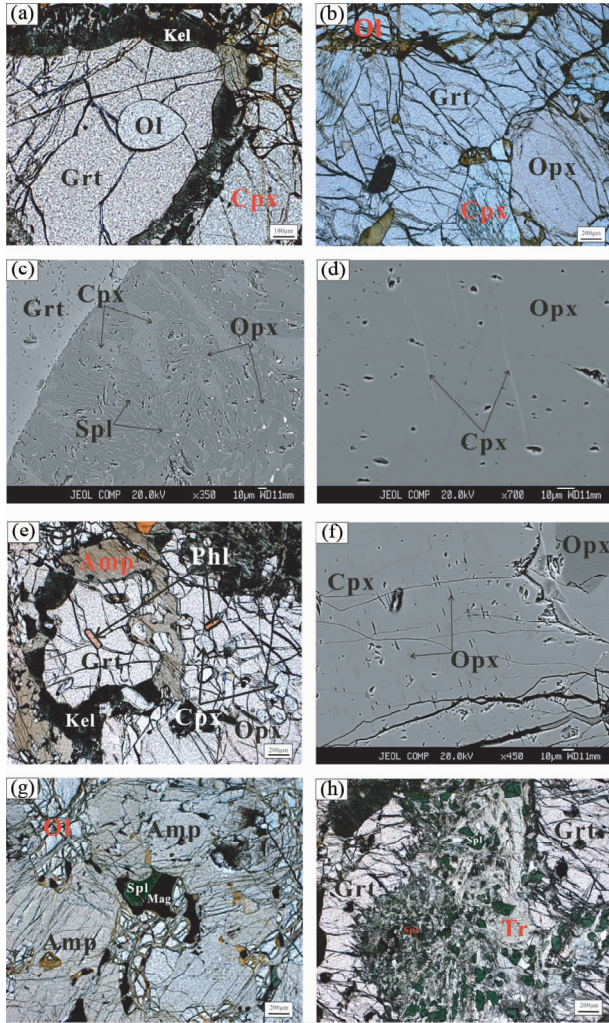


图4 巴什瓦克石榴橄榄岩矿物组合和典型结构显微照片

(a)-石榴子石(Grt)变斑晶中浑圆状的橄榄石(Ol)包裹体,单偏光;(b)-石榴子石、斜方辉石(Opx)、单斜辉石(Cpx)和橄榄石共生,单偏光;(c)-垂直石榴子石边界生长的次生边,背散射图像;(d)-斜方辉石中针状单斜辉石出溶,背散射图像;(e)-石榴子石变斑晶中包裹体矿物金云母(Phl)+单斜辉石,单偏光;(f)-单斜辉石变斑晶中针状斜方辉石出溶,背散射图像;(g)-尖晶石-磁铁矿(Spl-Mag)充填于橄榄石颗粒之间,角闪石增生其上,单偏光;(h)-细粒尖晶石+透闪石(Tr)集合体,推测为石榴子石分解的产物,单偏光

Fig.4 Photomicrographs and back-scattered electron image showing mineral assemblages and typical textures of the Bashiwake garnet peridotite

(a)-round olivine inclusion within coronitic garnet porphyroblast (plane polarized light); (b)-mineral assemblages of garnet, clinopyroxene, orthopyroxene and olivine (plane polarized light); (c)-back-scattered electron image of part of inner and outer kelyphite rims; (d)-exsolution lamellae of clinopyroxene in orthopyroxene porphyroblast (back-scattered electron image); (e)-euhedral phlogopite and round clinopyroxene inclusions within garnet porphyroblast (plane polarized light); (f)-exsolution lamellae of orthopyroxene in clinopyroxene porphyroblast (back-scattered electron image); (g)-spinel-magnetite filling between olivine grains (plane polarized light); (h)-fine-grained assemblage consisting of spinel and tremolite, resulting from breakdown of garnet grain (plane polarized light)

矿物 \ 阶段	M1	M2	M3
橄榄石	—	—	
石榴石	—		
单斜辉石	—	—	
斜方辉石	—	—	
尖晶石		—	—
磁铁矿			—
角闪石		.....	—
蛇纹石		- - - - -	—
金云母		.....	—
绿泥石			—

图5 巴什瓦克石榴橄榄岩各阶段矿物演化序列

Fig.5 Mineral paragenesis of the different metamorphic stages from the Bashiwake garnet peridotite

分布在石榴子石变斑晶的周围。

## 4 反应结构及变质演化

尽管在一些石榴子石变斑晶中发现有浑圆状的橄榄石、单斜辉石和少量尖晶石,但是考虑到这些石榴子石变斑晶不具有明显的进变质生长环带,且部分所包裹的矿物有裂隙与基质相连,我们不能确定这些所包裹的矿物为进变质阶段产物。因此,石榴橄榄岩的峰期变质前的矿物组合无法确定。根据矿物共生组合关系和矿物反应结构特征,我们将该区石榴橄榄岩的变质演化分为3个阶段:峰期变质阶段(M1)、峰后早期退变质阶段(M2)和晚期角闪岩相-绿片岩相退变质阶段(M3)。各阶段矿物演化序列和共生组合特征见图5。现将不同变质阶段矿物组合特征及相应的变质反应性质分述如下。

### 4.1 峰期变质阶段(M1)

峰期变质阶段典型的矿物组合为石榴子石(Grt)+橄榄石(Ol)+斜方辉石(Opx)+单斜辉石(Cpx),这与世界其它地区典型石榴橄榄岩的峰期矿物组合基本一致(Carswell, 1986; Kadarusman *et al.*, 2000; Janák *et al.*, 2006)。

### 4.2 峰后早期退变质阶段(M2)

峰后早期退变质阶段的矿物组合为斜方辉石(Opx)+单斜辉石(Cpx)+尖晶石(Spl),以石榴子石周围冠状体的矿物组合为特征,与石榴子石的分解有关,其可能的变质反应为:Grt + Ol = Opx + Cpx + Spl (Becke, 1881; Mrha, 1900; Sederholm, 1916)。这种冠状体结构普遍发育于石榴橄榄岩中,被认为是峰期变质作用后降压所致(Godard *et al.*, 1996; Godard and Martin, 2000; Kadarusman and Parkinson, 2000;

表1 巴什瓦克石榴橄榄岩中橄榄石化学成分(wt%)

Table 1 Chemical composition of olivine from the Bashiwake garnet peridotite (wt%)

Sample	AQ11-3-7.3			AQ11-3-7.2			AQ11-3-6.1		AQ11-3-5.7		AQ11-3-5.5	
	in Grt	in Cpx	matrix	in Grt	in Cpx	matrix	matrix	matrix	matrix	matrix	matrix	matrix
SiO <sub>2</sub>	39.81	38.52	39.43	39.08	39.62	39.66	38.82	39.47	38.60	38.89	38.55	38.28
TiO <sub>2</sub>	0.04	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00
Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00
FeO	17.48	18.89	14.49	17.21	17.59	14.23	18.69	18.03	19.82	18.67	19.53	18.88
MnO	0.12	0.26	0.31	0.12	0.12	0.23	0.23	0.22	0.22	0.19	0.21	0.25
MgO	42.74	42.40	45.26	42.81	42.58	45.46	41.96	41.99	41.27	41.97	41.37	41.99
CaO	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.03
Na <sub>2</sub> O	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.08	0.03	0.07	0.04	0.03	0.18
K <sub>2</sub> O	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.08
Cr <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.02
NiO	0.09	0.22	0.11	0.12	0.19	0.15	0.15	0.21	0.23	0.20	0.17	0.19
Total	100.30	100.33	99.68	99.38	100.14	99.72	99.99	99.96	100.26	100.00	99.91	99.89
以4个氧为标准计算的阳离子系数												
Si	1.007	0.984	0.993	0.998	1.005	0.996	0.994	1.005	0.991	0.995	0.992	0.984
Ti	0.001	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Al	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.001	0.000
Fe <sup>2+</sup>	0.370	0.404	0.305	0.368	0.373	0.299	0.400	0.384	0.426	0.399	0.420	0.406
Mn	0.003	0.006	0.007	0.003	0.002	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.004	0.004	0.005
Mg	1.611	1.616	1.699	1.630	1.610	1.702	1.601	1.595	1.580	1.601	1.586	1.609
Ca	0.000	0.000	0.002	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.001
Na	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.002	0.000	0.004	0.002	0.003	0.002	0.001	0.009
K	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.001	0.000	0.001	0.000	0.000	0.002
Ni	0.002	0.004	0.002	0.003	0.004	0.003	0.003	0.004	0.005	0.004	0.004	0.004
Total	2.994	3.014	3.008	3.002	2.996	3.005	3.008	2.995	3.011	3.005	3.008	3.020
X <sub>Mg</sub>	0.810	0.800	0.850	0.820	0.810	0.850	0.800	0.810	0.790	0.800	0.790	0.800

注:  $X_{Mg} = Mg / (Mg + Fe)$

Janák *et al.*, 2006)。

#### 4.3 晚期角闪岩相-绿片岩相退变质阶段(M3)

晚期退变质阶段以形成含水矿物角闪石(Amp)、绿泥石(Chl)、磁铁矿(Mag)及蛇纹石(Srp)等为特征,由于无法分别识别出角闪岩相和绿片岩相矿物组合,我们统称之为角闪岩相-绿片岩相退变质阶段。在此阶段早期,以形成大的浅褐色角闪石(韭闪石)为特征,并可见蛇纹石和磁铁矿沿橄榄石的裂隙呈网格状分布。此外,橄榄石裂隙中可见与尖晶石伴生的贫Cr磁铁矿分布,这种尖晶石-磁铁矿的相转变结构,在其他地区超镁铁质岩石中曾有类似的报道(Karipi *et al.*, 2007; Farahat, 2008; Oh *et al.*, 2010),并被解释为尖晶石在角闪岩相-绿片岩相变质条件下发生的典型退变结构,其可能的相转变反应为:尖晶石→磁铁矿+流体。透闪石形成在此阶段的晚期,与绿泥石、蛇纹石等含水矿物构成绿片岩相矿物组合,这与流体的强烈活动有关。

## 5 矿物化学成分

矿物的电子探针成分分析在中国地质科学院地质研究

所完成,所用探针型号为JXA-8100,加速电压为15kV,电流为 $2 \times 10^{-8}$ A,电子束斑为 $5 \mu m$ (纤维状次生边采用 $1 \mu m$ )。Fe<sup>3+</sup>的计算据Droop(1987),除标注外,本文的矿物缩写据Kretz(1983)。

#### 5.1 橄榄石

石榴橄榄岩中橄榄石具有代表性的电子探针分析结果见表1,相应的Fo与NiO(%)相关关系如图6所示。表1显示,峰期变质阶段(M1)形成的橄榄石中MgO和NiO含量分别为40.31%~45.46%和0.11%~0.24%,相应的Fo端员组分变化于79~85之间;FeO含量变化于14.23%~20.10%之间。而以包裹体形式存在的橄榄石MgO和NiO的含量分别集中于41.27%~42.81%和0.09%~0.23%,FeO含量变化于17.21%~18.89%之间,相应的Fo端员组分变化于80~82之间。与印度尼西亚Sulawesi石榴橄榄岩(Kadarusman *et al.*, 2000)和挪威西部Mg-Cr型橄榄岩(Carswell *et al.*, 1983)相比,本区石榴橄榄岩中橄榄石的Cr<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>(~0.02%)和TiO<sub>2</sub>(~0.03%)含量较低。由图6可知,包裹在石榴子石和单斜辉石中的橄榄石与基质中的橄榄石没有明显的成分差异,应为同一期变质作用的产物。

表 2 巴什瓦克石榴橄榄岩中石榴子石化学成分 (wt%)

Table 2 Chemical composition of garnet from the Bashiwake garnet peridotite (wt%)

Sample Texture	AQ11-3-5.5			AQ11-3-5.7			AQ11-3-6.1			AQ11-3-7.2			AQ11-3-7.3		
	C	M	R	C	M	R	C	M	R	C	M	R	C	M	R
SiO <sub>2</sub>	40.20	40.04	39.83	40.68	40.21	40.76	40.44	40.08	40.74	40.33	40.02	39.81	40.29	40.15	39.51
TiO <sub>2</sub>	0.10	0.08	0.16	0.16	0.07	0.13	0.12	0.05	0.12	0.16	0.12	0.09	0.10	0.13	0.06
Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	22.18	22.14	22.20	22.29	22.26	22.70	22.50	22.12	21.90	22.21	22.17	21.95	22.05	22.65	22.13
FeO	14.21	15.36	16.66	13.83	15.24	16.22	14.05	15.53	16.84	14.33	15.59	16.48	13.97	14.70	16.32
MnO	0.44	0.55	0.67	0.57	0.59	0.77	0.48	0.65	0.77	0.46	0.64	0.64	0.48	0.57	0.70
MgO	15.92	14.96	13.86	16.21	15.09	13.69	16.07	15.13	13.17	16.44	15.05	14.31	16.45	15.33	14.33
CaO	6.28	6.29	6.02	6.08	6.20	5.38	5.93	6.23	5.47	5.88	6.19	6.20	6.22	6.15	6.17
Na <sub>2</sub> O	0.02	0.19	0.03	0.00	0.20	0.02	0.01	0.10	0.30	0.05	0.09	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.09
K <sub>2</sub> O	0.02	0.05	0.01	0.00	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.04	0.10	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.03	0.05
Cr <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	0.08	0.16	0.16	0.11	0.12	0.13	0.08	0.12	0.26	0.04	0.14	0.17	0.11	0.11	0.13
Ni	0.00	0.01	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.04	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.00
Total	99.46	99.83	99.63	99.92	100.00	99.82	99.72	100.04	99.70	99.91	100.03	99.67	99.68	99.86	99.48
以 12 个氧为标准计算的阳离子系数															
Si	2.944	2.938	2.954	2.962	2.942	3.016	2.953	2.936	3.028	2.935	2.933	2.943	2.937	2.940	2.924
Ti	0.005	0.005	0.004	0.009	0.009	0.004	0.007	0.006	0.002	0.007	0.009	0.007	0.005	0.005	0.007
Al	1.914	1.913	1.938	1.911	1.918	1.978	1.934	1.908	1.917	1.904	1.914	1.911	1.894	1.899	1.929
Cr	0.005	0.009	0.009	0.006	0.007	0.008	0.004	0.007	0.015	0.002	0.008	0.010	0.006	0.007	0.008
Fe <sup>3+</sup>	0.180	0.213	0.125	0.135	0.206	0.000	0.137	0.217	0.035	0.206	0.205	0.181	0.212	0.142	0.214
Fe <sup>2+</sup>	0.691	0.73	0.908	0.707	0.726	1.004	0.721	0.734	1.011	0.666	0.751	0.838	0.64	0.758	0.795
Mn	0.027	0.034	0.042	0.035	0.037	0.048	0.029	0.04	0.048	0.029	0.040	0.040	0.029	0.035	0.044
Mg	1.738	1.637	1.532	1.76	1.646	1.510	1.750	1.652	1.460	1.784	1.644	1.577	1.788	1.673	1.581
Ca	0.493	0.495	0.479	0.474	0.486	0.426	0.464	0.489	0.436	0.459	0.486	0.491	0.486	0.482	0.489
Na	0.003	0.026	0.004	0.000	0.029	0.003	0.001	0.014	0.043	0.006	0.012	0.004	0.003	0.002	0.012
Alm	20.82	25.20	25.60	19.26	25.09	33.46	20.63	25.17	34.19	20.91	25.70	24.87	20.06	22.7	27.34
And	9.45	11.05	6.77	7.19	10.69	0.00	7.29	11.18	1.79	10.78	10.52	9.68	11.04	7.54	11.06
Grs	7.58	5.57	10.08	9.33	5.74	13.91	8.88	5.25	12.20	5.09	5.71	7.31	5.50	9.12	5.36
Prp	60.93	56.54	55.53	62.62	56.87	50.63	61.92	56.68	49.42	62.12	56.30	56.20	62.05	59.02	54.34
Sps	0.96	1.18	1.53	1.25	1.27	1.62	1.04	1.38	1.63	0.99	1.36	1.43	1.02	1.24	1.51

注：C-石榴子石核部，M-石榴子石幔部，R-石榴子石边部

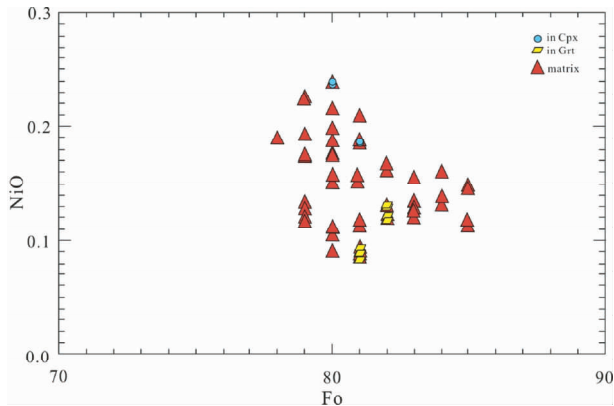


图 6 巴什瓦克石榴橄榄岩中橄榄石的 Fo-NiO (%) 成分关系图解

Fig. 6 Relationship between Fo and NiO (%) of olivines from the Bashiwake garnet peridotite

### 5.2 石榴子石

图 7 为石榴橄榄岩中石榴子石背散射图像,其中 A-B 代表成分剖面位置。石榴子石具有代表性的电子探针分析结果和成分剖面分别见表 2 和图 8,石榴子石以富含镁铝榴石和铁铝榴石端元组分为主,而钙铁榴石、钙铝榴石和锰铝榴石端元组分含量相对较少。其中 MgO 含量为 13.17% ~ 16.45%,相应的 Prp 端元组分为 49.42 ~ 62.62; FeO 含量为 13.83% ~ 16.84%,相应的 Alm 端元组分为 19.26 ~ 34.19; CaO 含量为 5.38% ~ 6.29%,相应的 Grs 端元组分为 5.09 ~ 13.91, MnO 含量为 0.44% ~ 0.77%,相应的 Sps 端元组分为 0.96 ~ 1.64。石榴子石成分剖面显示核部和幔部相对平坦,边部 Prp 含量略有降低,Alm 含量稍稍升高(图 8),这种成分环带剖面与 Alpe Arami (Brenker and Brey, 1997) 石榴橄榄岩中石榴子石成分剖面相类似,核部反映了峰期变质阶段,而边部可能与后期次生边形成有关。Grs-(Alm + Sps)-Prp 图

表3 巴什瓦克石榴橄榄岩中斜方辉石化学成分(wt%)

Table 3 Chemical composition of orthopyroxene from the Bashiwake garnet peridotite (wt%)

Sample Texture	AQ11-3-7.3				AQ11-3-7.2				AQ11-3-6.1			AQ11-3-5.7		AQ11-3-5.5	
	in Grt	core	rim	kel	in Grt	core	rim	kel	core	rim	kel	core	kel	core	kel
SiO <sub>2</sub>	54.41	53.88	54.83	53.40	55.05	53.70	55.17	53.55	54.78	53.45	53.03	53.71	52.91	53.41	53.18
TiO <sub>2</sub>	0.15	0.10	0.06	0.07	0.09	0.17	0.08	0.11	0.08	0.09	0.08	0.10	0.11	0.16	0.14
Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	4.49	2.77	3.18	3.61	3.41	3.10	3.23	3.94	3.16	3.55	4.02	3.46	3.91	3.53	4.03
FeO	10.72	13.13	12.44	13.48	12.15	13.18	12.15	13.05	12.13	13.42	13.13	12.52	13.64	12.97	12.77
MnO	0.15	0.28	0.27	0.18	0.27	0.21	0.28	0.23	0.22	0.27	0.26	0.27	0.24	0.22	0.22
MgO	29.44	29.12	28.90	28.69	29.12	28.55	28.59	28.24	28.83	28.85	28.56	28.70	28.66	28.91	28.83
CaO	0.31	0.26	0.24	0.33	0.23	0.84	0.33	0.31	0.48	0.27	0.36	0.34	0.37	0.70	0.35
Na <sub>2</sub> O	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.09	0.01	0.00	0.05	0.08	0.11	0.02	0.03	0.14	0.01
K <sub>2</sub> O	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.00	0.03	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00
Cr <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	0.09	0.06	0.04	0.01	0.04	0.04	0.02	0.09	0.08	0.05	0.03	0.05	0.08	0.14	0.09
NiO	0.05	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.04	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.03
Total	99.82	99.63	99.96	99.80	100.38	99.92	99.88	99.53	99.85	100.02	99.60	99.21	99.96	100.18	99.67
以6个氧为标准计算阳离子数															
Si	1.922	1.921	1.947	1.902	1.945	1.911	1.962	1.914	1.946	1.898	1.890	1.921	1.882	1.892	1.893
Ti	0.004	0.003	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.004	0.002	0.003	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.003	0.003	0.004	0.004
Al	1.926	1.924	1.949	1.904	1.947	1.915	1.964	1.917	1.948	1.900	1.892	1.924	1.885	1.896	1.897
Fe <sup>2+</sup>	0.317	0.391	0.369	0.402	0.359	0.392	0.361	0.390	0.360	0.398	0.391	0.375	0.406	0.384	0.380
Mn	0.005	0.008	0.008	0.005	0.008	0.006	0.008	0.007	0.007	0.008	0.008	0.008	0.007	0.006	0.007
Mg	0.322	0.399	0.377	0.407	0.367	0.398	0.369	0.397	0.367	0.406	0.399	0.383	0.413	0.390	0.387
Ca	0.012	0.010	0.009	0.013	0.009	0.032	0.013	0.012	0.018	0.010	0.014	0.013	0.014	0.026	0.014
Na	0.000	0.001	0.000	0.001	0.000	0.006	0.000	0.000	0.003	0.006	0.008	0.001	0.002	0.009	0.001
K	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.001	0.000	0.001	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Ni	0.001	0.001	0.000	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.001	0.001	0.000	0.001
Cr	0.003	0.002	0.001	0.000	0.001	0.001	0.000	0.003	0.002	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.002	0.004	0.003
Total	4.000	4.000	4.000	4.000	4.000	4.000	4.000	4.000	3.999	4.000	3.999	4.000	4.000	4.000	4.000
Wo	0.62	0.52	0.48	0.66	0.45	1.65	0.67	0.62	0.95	0.52	0.71	0.67	0.72	1.36	0.70
En	82.32	79.06	79.82	78.40	80.32	77.87	79.86	78.64	79.86	78.56	78.61	79.46	78.07	78.54	79.26
Fs	17.06	20.43	19.69	20.94	19.23	20.48	19.48	20.75	19.20	20.92	20.68	19.88	21.22	20.10	20.04

解显示从核部到边部 Prp 含量略有降低, Alm 含量稍稍升高(图9)。

与其它地区石榴橄榄岩中峰期阶段的石榴子石成分相比, 本区石榴橄榄岩中峰期阶段(M1)形成的石榴子石中 CaO 的含量( ~6.29%) 高于挪威西部片麻岩省地区(CaO = ~4.37%) (van Roermund and Drury, 1998) 和印度尼西亚 Sulawesi 地区(CaO = ~4.80%) (Kadarusman and Parkinson, 2000)。而 MgO 的含量( ~16.45%) 明显低于挪威西部片麻岩省地区(MgO = ~22.34%) (van Roermund and Drury, 1998) 和印度尼西亚 Sulawesi 地区(MgO = ~20.71%) (Kadarusman and Parkinson, 2000)。

### 5.3 斜方辉石

石榴橄榄岩中具有代表性的斜方辉石化学成分列入表3中, 其化学成分图解如图10和图11所示。不同世代斜方辉石的化学成分差异不大, 峰期变质阶段(M1)和退变早期阶段(M2)形成的斜方辉石中 MgO 的含量分别为 28.24% ~ 29.37% 和 28.59% ~ 29.12%, FeO 含量分别为 12.41% ~ 14.07% 和 12.43% ~ 15.15%, 其化学成分均属于古铜辉石

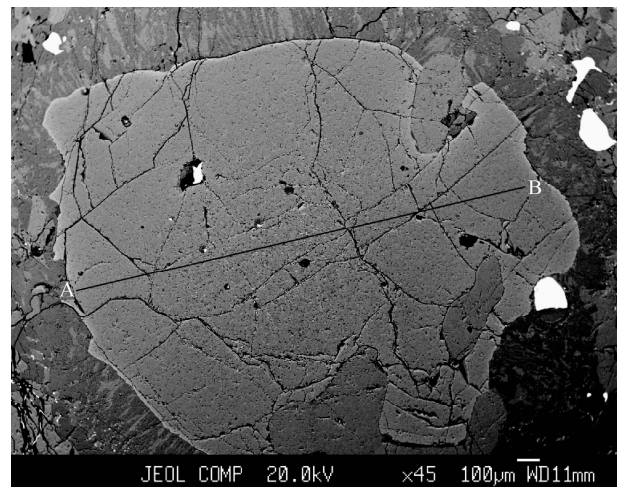


图7 石榴子石背散射图像(A-B代表成分剖面位置)  
Fig. 7 Back-scattered electron image of showing the location of the compositional profile (A-B) of garnet

(图10)。M1 和 M2 阶段 Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> 的含量分别变化于 2.77%



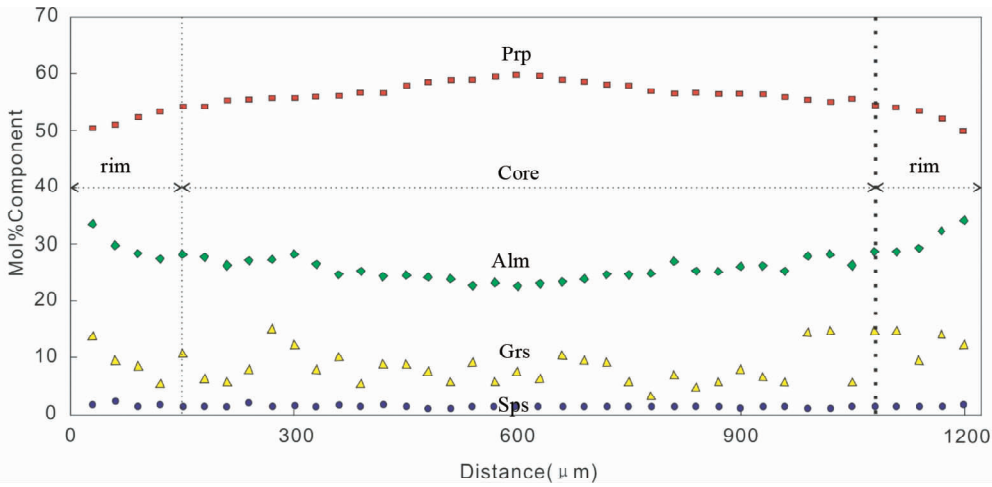


图 8 巴什瓦克石榴橄榄岩中石榴子石成分剖面  
Fig. 8 Compositional profile of garnet from the Bashiwake garnet peridotite

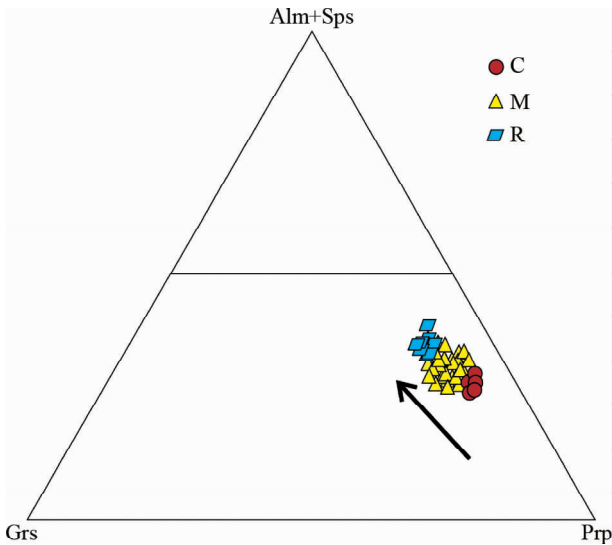


图 9 巴什瓦克石榴橄榄岩中石榴子石的 Grs-(Alm + Sps)-Prp 图解  
Fig. 9 Grs-(Alm + Sps)-Prp compositional diagram of garnet from the Bashiwake garnet peridotite

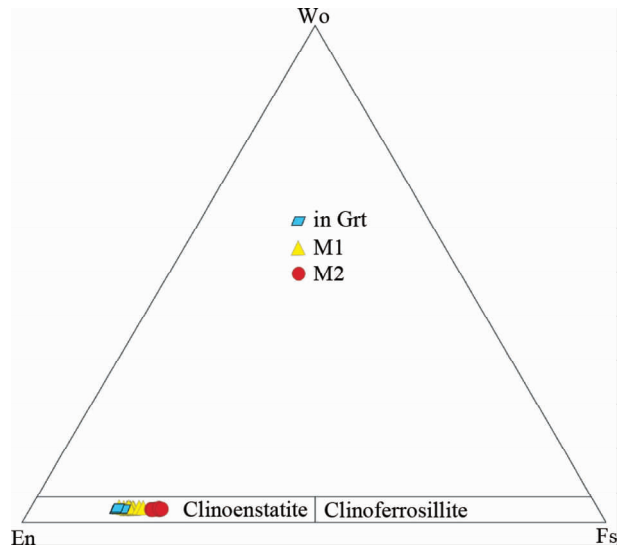


图 10 巴什瓦克石榴橄榄岩中斜方辉石 Wo-Fs-En 图解 (据 Deer *et al.*, 1997)  
Fig. 10 Wo-Fs-En diagram of orthopyroxenes from the Bashiwake garnet peridotite (after Deer *et al.*, 1997)

~4.84% 和 3.93% ~ 4.56% 之间。同时,斜方辉石边部  $Al_2O_3$  和  $MgO$  的含量有所升高,而  $CaO$  的含量有所降低,紧邻石榴子石斑晶的斜方辉石边部  $FeO$  的含量有所降低。斜方辉石的这种成分变化特征与其在温度降低过程中的变化规律相一致 (Smith and Barron, 1991)。与区内基性麻粒岩中斜方辉石相比 (Zhang *et al.*, 2005),石榴橄榄岩中斜方辉石  $MgO$  的含量明显偏高,而  $FeO$  含量相对较低,表明不同类型的岩石中,斜方辉石的化学成分与寄主岩石的化学成分存在着密切的成因联系。

#### 5.4 单斜辉石

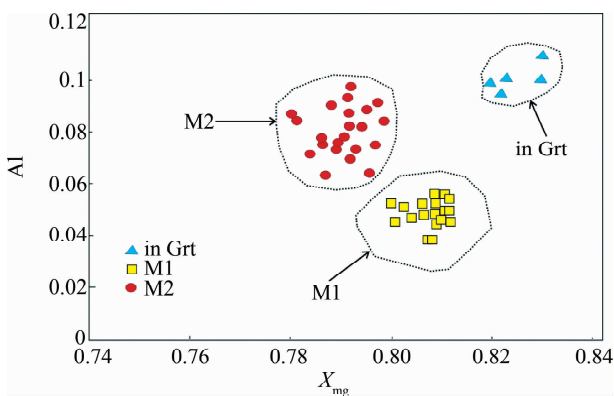
石榴橄榄岩中单斜辉石代表性的化学成分列入表 4 中,

其化学成分图解如图 12 和图 13 所示。各阶段的单斜辉石的化学成分均落在透辉石区 (图 12)。总体来看,单斜辉石的化学成分变化不大,相对于 M1 阶段, M2 阶段的单斜辉石中  $Na_2O$  和  $Al_2O_3$  的含量略有降低,而  $CaO$  的含量略有升高,与区内基性麻粒岩中单斜辉石相比 (Zhang *et al.*, 2005),石榴橄榄岩中单斜辉石  $MgO$  和  $CaO$  的含量相对较高,  $FeO$  和  $Na_2O$  的含量相对较低,而与区内石榴辉石岩中单斜辉石化学成分相近 (Zhang *et al.*, 2005)。 $Cr_2O_3$  的含量仅为 0.01% ~ 0.12%, 远远低于挪威西部 Mg-Cr 型橄榄岩中单斜辉石的  $Cr_2O_3$  含量 (Carswell *et al.*, 1983)。

表4 巴什瓦克石榴橄榄岩中单斜辉石化学成分(wt%)

Table 4 Chemical composition of clinopyroxene from the Bashiwake garnet peridotite (wt%)

Sample	AQ11-3-7.3				AQ11-3-7.2				AQ11-3-6.1			AQ11-3-5.7		AQ11-3-5.5	
	in Grt	core	rim	kel	in Grt	core	rim	kel	core	rim	kel	core	kel	core	kel
SiO <sub>2</sub>	50.56	49.23	50.80	50.82	50.89	51.41	50.70	52.52	51.51	49.91	52.59	51.73	50.62	52.63	50.99
TiO <sub>2</sub>	0.48	0.57	0.49	0.41	0.47	0.78	0.45	0.46	0.77	0.56	0.41	0.42	0.54	0.42	0.34
Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	4.28	4.45	4.18	3.57	4.13	4.91	3.95	3.67	4.78	4.18	3.58	4.30	3.40	3.97	3.19
FeO	5.16	5.19	5.01	4.85	5.06	4.55	5.30	4.60	4.76	5.01	4.69	4.47	4.54	5.03	4.95
MnO	0.09	0.07	0.13	0.09	0.09	0.11	0.04	0.11	0.09	0.11	0.09	0.14	0.11	0.09	0.12
MgO	14.30	14.62	14.86	15.03	15.07	14.41	14.73	15.30	14.69	14.91	15.38	15.38	15.07	15.34	15.03
CaO	24.66	23.89	24.63	24.86	23.51	23.04	24.35	22.02	23.22	24.54	22.26	23.18	24.55	21.29	24.08
Na <sub>2</sub> O	0.30	0.91	0.33	0.28	0.58	0.23	0.30	0.35	0.25	0.21	0.38	0.16	0.23	0.46	0.46
K <sub>2</sub> O	0.00	0.18	0.02	0.02	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01
Cr <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	0.01	0.04	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.06	0.02	0.07	0.04	0.05	0.01	0.00	0.04	0.06
NiO	0.02	0.04	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.06	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.06	0.06	0.00	0.06	0.00
Total	99.86	99.20	100.51	99.95	99.83	99.55	99.86	99.07	100.13	99.49	99.51	99.85	99.06	99.32	99.23
以6个氧为标准计算阳离子数															
Si	1.860	1.811	1.853	1.863	1.863	1.897	1.864	1.941	1.889	1.840	1.935	1.897	1.872	1.939	1.882
Ti	0.013	0.016	0.013	0.011	0.013	0.022	0.012	0.013	0.021	0.015	0.011	0.012	0.015	0.012	0.009
Al	0.186	0.192	0.180	1.155	0.178	0.214	0.171	0.159	0.206	0.181	0.155	0.185	0.148	0.173	0.138
Fe <sup>2+</sup>	0.158	0.160	0.153	0.149	0.155	0.141	0.163	0.142	0.146	0.155	0.144	0.137	0.140	0.155	0.153
Mn	0.003	0.002	0.004	0.003	0.003	0.004	0.001	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.004	0.004	0.003	0.004
Mg	0.785	0.801	0.808	0.821	0.823	0.793	0.807	0.843	0.803	0.819	0.843	0.841	0.831	0.843	0.827
Ca	0.972	0.941	0.963	0.977	0.922	0.911	0.959	0.872	0.912	0.969	0.877	0.911	0.973	0.841	0.952
Na	0.022	0.065	0.023	0.020	0.041	0.017	0.021	0.025	0.018	0.015	0.027	0.012	0.016	0.033	0.033
K	0.000	0.008	0.001	0.001	0.002	0.000	0.000	0.001	0.000	0.000	0.001	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.001
Ni	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.000	0.000	0.002	0.000	0.001	0.000	0.001	0.002	0.002	0.000	0.002	0.000
Cr	0.000	0.001	0.001	0.000	0.000	0.001	0.002	0.000	0.002	0.001	0.001	0.000	0.000	0.001	0.002
Total	4.000	3.992	3.999	3.999	3.998	4.000	4.000	3.999	4.000	4.000	3.999	4.000	4.000	4.000	3.999

图11 巴什瓦克石榴橄榄岩中斜方辉石  $X_{Mg}$ - $Al^{VI}$ 成分关系图解Fig. 11 Relationship between  $X_{Mg}$  and  $Al^{VI}$  of orthopyroxenes from the Bashiwake garnet peridotite

## 5.5 尖晶石

石榴橄榄岩中代表性尖晶石的化学成分列入表5中,其化学成分图解如图14和图15所示。总体来看,尖晶石的化

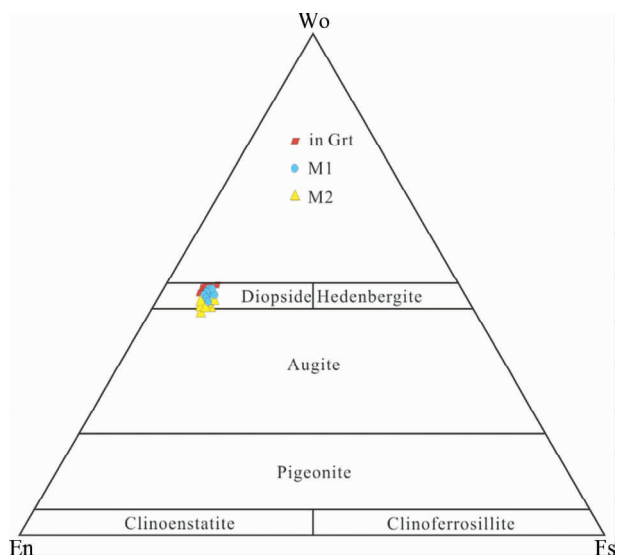
图12 巴什瓦克石榴橄榄岩中单斜辉石 Wo-Fs-En 图解 (据 Deer *et al.*, 1997)Fig. 12 Wo-Fs-En diagram of clinopyroxenes from the Bashiwake garnet peridotite (after Deer *et al.*, 1997)

表 5 巴什瓦克石榴橄榄岩中尖晶石化学成分 (wt%)

Table 5 Chemical composition of spinels from the Bashiwake garnet peridotite (wt%)

Sample	AQ11-3-7.3			AQ11-3-7.2			AQ11-3-6.1			AQ11-3-5.7		AQ11-3-5.5	
	matrix	matrix	kel	matrix	matrix	kel	matrix	matrix	kel	matrix	kel	matrix	kel
SiO <sub>2</sub>	0.04	0.09	0.09	0.04	0.03	0.05	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.05	0.04	0.02
TiO <sub>2</sub>	0.00	0.01	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.07
Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	59.57	60.15	63.78	59.32	59.74	64.14	60.94	59.74	61.90	59.98	63.39	61.47	63.51
FeO	19.59	19.85	18.74	19.07	21.93	18.49	20.42	21.93	19.97	21.31	19.00	19.56	18.10
MnO	0.11	0.11	0.09	0.13	0.12	0.11	0.13	0.12	0.13	0.19	0.16	0.10	0.15
MgO	16.88	15.90	16.87	15.86	15.55	17.10	16.32	15.55	16.53	16.01	17.40	16.59	16.62
CaO	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.03	0.01
Na <sub>2</sub> O	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.03	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01
K <sub>2</sub> O	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cr <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	3.46	3.43	0.42	4.36	2.80	0.28	2.51	2.80	1.99	2.47	0.56	1.52	0.76
NiO	0.21	0.22	0.30	0.26	0.25	0.26	0.26	0.25	0.24	0.24	0.26	0.21	0.31
Total	99.86	99.77	100.39	99.05	100.45	100.46	100.64	100.45	100.83	100.26	100.84	99.53	99.55
以 4 个氧为标准计算阳离子数													
Si	0.001	0.002	0.002	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001
Ti	0.000	0.000	0.001	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.001
Al	1.838	1.863	1.935	1.854	1.848	1.939	1.868	1.848	1.886	1.852	1.913	1.892	1.943
Fe <sup>3+</sup>	0.088	0.062	0.051	0.052	0.094	0.055	0.079	0.094	0.072	0.095	0.073	0.075	0.038
Fe <sup>2+</sup>	0.340	0.374	0.352	0.370	0.388	0.342	0.365	0.388	0.360	0.372	0.334	0.353	0.355
Mn	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.003	0.003	0.002	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.004	0.003	0.002	0.003
Mg	0.659	0.623	0.647	0.627	0.608	0.653	0.632	0.608	0.637	0.625	0.664	0.645	0.643
Ca	0.000	0.000	0.001	0.000	0.001	0.000	0.000	0.001	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.001	0.000
Na	0.000	0.002	0.000	0.000	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.001
K	0.000	0.000	0.001	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Cr	0.072	0.071	0.009	0.091	0.058	0.006	0.052	0.058	0.041	0.051	0.011	0.031	0.016
Total	3.000	3.000	3.000	3.000	3.000	3.000	3.000	3.000	3.000	3.000	3.000	3.000	3.000

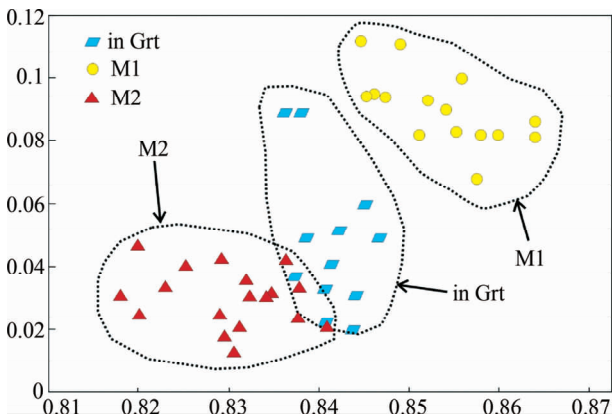


图 13 巴什瓦克石榴橄榄岩中单斜辉石 X<sub>Mg</sub>-Al<sup>VI</sup>成分关系图解

Fig. 13 Relationship between X<sub>Mg</sub> and Al<sup>VI</sup> of clinopyroxenes from the Bashiwake garnet peridotite

学成分具高铝-低铬的特点。石榴子石周围次生边中尖晶石 Cr<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> 的含量仅为 0.28% ~ 0.76%, MgO 含量为 16.53% ~ 17.49%, FeO 含量为 18.10% ~ 19.97%, 相应的 X<sub>Mg</sub> 值为

0.65 ~ 0.69。而基质中尖晶石 Cr<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> 的含量为 1.18% ~ 4.36%, MgO 的含量为 15.47% ~ 17.98%, FeO 含量为 17.79% ~ 22.93%, 相应的 X<sub>Mg</sub> 值为 0.61 ~ 0.64。此外, 次生边中尖晶石中铝的含量比基质中尖晶石铝的含量稍高。

### 5.6 角闪石

石榴橄榄岩中具有代表性的角闪石化学成分列入表 6 中, 其化学成分图解如图 16 所示, 本区石榴橄榄岩中角闪石均属于钙质角闪石, FeO 的含量为 6.84% ~ 9.10%, Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> 的含量为 12.91% ~ 14.70%, TiO<sub>2</sub> 的含量为 0.05% ~ 1.90%, K<sub>2</sub>O 和 Na<sub>2</sub>O 的含量分别变化于 0.12% ~ 2.95% 和 1.63% ~ 2.98% 之间。在钙质角闪石 Mg/(Mg + Fe<sup>2+</sup>) - TSi 分类图解中 (Na + K > 0.5, Ti < 0.5, Fe<sup>3+</sup> < Al<sup>VI</sup>), 角闪石落在非闪角闪石-非闪石过渡区 (图 16)。

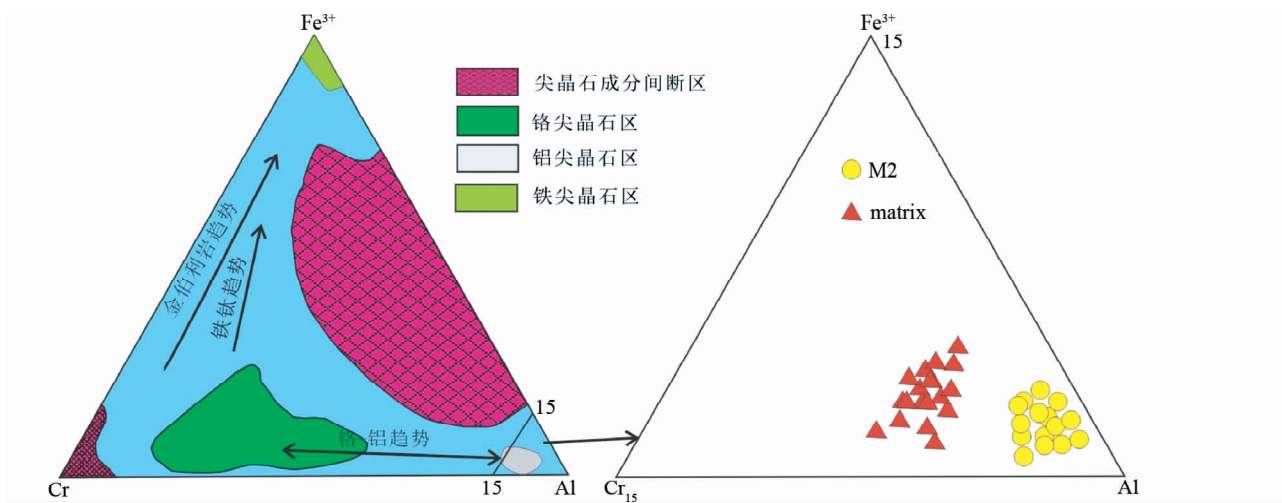
### 5.7 金云母

石榴橄榄岩中具有代表性的金云母化学成分列入表 7 中, 以包裹体形式存在于石榴子石变斑晶中的金云母和存在于基质中的金云母成分差异不大, 前者 MgO 的含量略微偏

表6 巴什瓦克石榴橄榄岩中角闪石化学成分(wt%)

Table 6 Chemical composition of amphibole from the Bashiwake garnet peridotite (wt%)

Sample	AQ11-3-7.3			AQ11-3-7.2			AQ11-3-6.1			AQ11-3-5.7		AQ11-3-5.5	
SiO <sub>2</sub>	41.192	42.039	41.811	41.468	41.111	41.738	41.465	41.159	41.566	41.701	42.77	43.049	42.386
TiO <sub>2</sub>	1.733	1.744	1.286	1.746	1.661	1.467	1.813	1.712	1.519	1.197	1.13	1.357	1.192
Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	13.894	14.701	13.394	13.411	13.84	13.574	13.425	13.444	12.906	13.665	14.314	14.123	13.19
FeO	8.413	7.677	8.606	8.431	8.377	8.668	8.471	8.507	8.509	8.501	7.852	7.516	8.549
MnO	0.089	0.086	0.065	0.032	0.062	0.055	0.067	0.045	0.079	0.054	0.056	0.042	0.11
MgO	14.574	15.073	14.956	14.989	15.004	14.908	15.215	14.896	15.229	14.974	15.341	15.456	15.139
CaO	12.538	11.978	12.183	12.462	12.496	12.325	12.274	12.435	12.397	12.48	12.002	11.615	12.298
Na <sub>2</sub> O	1.809	1.696	2.466	1.625	1.824	2.979	1.742	1.873	2.685	2.591	2.445	2.497	2.594
K <sub>2</sub> O	2.644	2.016	1.047	2.87	2.253	1.208	2.715	2.755	1.068	0.894	0.533	0.619	0.976
Cr <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	0.108	0.084	0.224	0.14	0.127	0.087	0.117	0.066	0.147	0.162	0.158	0.18	0.146
NiO	0.053	0.059	0.032	0.024	0.019	0.000	0.047	0.015	0.072	0.081	0.069	0.072	0.036
Total	97.047	97.153	96.07	97.198	96.774	97.009	97.351	96.907	96.177	96.3	96.67	96.526	96.616
以23个氧为标准计算阳离子数													
Si	6.097	6.138	6.198	6.129	6.086	6.147	6.116	6.107	6.173	6.168	6.234	6.269	6.242
Ti	0.193	0.192	0.143	0.194	0.185	0.163	0.201	0.191	0.17	0.133	0.124	0.149	0.132
Al	2.421	2.528	2.338	2.334	2.413	2.354	2.332	2.350	2.258	2.381	2.457	2.422	2.287
Cr	0.013	0.01	0.026	0.016	0.015	0.01	0.014	0.008	0.017	0.019	0.018	0.021	0.017
Fe <sup>2+</sup>	1.041	0.937	1.067	1.042	1.037	1.067	1.045	1.055	1.057	1.052	0.957	0.915	1.052
Mn	0.011	0.011	0.008	0.004	0.008	0.007	0.008	0.006	0.01	0.007	0.007	0.005	0.014
Mg	3.216	3.281	3.305	3.302	3.311	3.273	3.346	3.295	3.372	3.302	3.334	3.355	3.323
Ca	2.06	1.874	1.935	1.973	1.982	1.945	1.940	1.977	1.973	1.978	1.874	1.812	1.941
Na	0.52	0.480	0.709	0.466	0.524	0.851	0.498	0.539	0.773	0.743	0.691	0.705	0.741
K	0.499	0.376	0.198	0.541	0.426	0.227	0.511	0.522	0.202	0.169	0.099	0.115	0.183
Total	22.996	22.996	22.996	22.996	22.996	22.996	22.996	22.996	22.997	22.996	22.996	22.996	22.997

图14 巴什瓦克石榴橄榄岩中尖晶石 Cr-Al-Fe<sup>3+</sup> 成分图解(据 Barnes and Roeder, 2001)Fig. 14 Cr-Al-Fe<sup>3+</sup> compositional diagram of spinels from the Bashiwake garnet peridotite (after Barnes and Roeder, 2001)

高, FeO 的含量略微偏低, 相应的  $X_{Mg}$  分别为 0.88 ~ 0.90 和 0.91 ~ 0.92。

## 6 不同变质阶段的温压条件估算

根据不同变质阶段的矿物共生组合关系和变质反应结

构特征, 本文采用适宜的地质温压计对巴什瓦克地区石榴橄榄岩不同阶段的平衡温度和压力进行估算。采用的地质温压计包括: Grt-Opx 压力计 (Harley, 1984b; Nickel and Green, 1985; Brey and Köhler, 1990) 和 Grt-Cpx 温度计 (Powell, 1985)、Grt-Opx 温度计 (Harley, 1984a; Aranovich and Berman, 1997; Brey *et al.*, 2008)、Opx-Cpx 温度计 (Brey and

表 7 巴什瓦克石榴橄榄岩中金云母化学成分 (wt%)

Table 7 Chemical composition of phlogopite from the Bashiwake garnet peridotite (wt%)

Sample	AQ11-3-7.3			AQ11-3-7.2			AQ11-3-6.1	
	in grt	matrix	matrix	in grt	matrix	matrix	matrix	matrix
SiO <sub>2</sub>	39.67	39.00	38.84	39.09	39.21	38.61	39.36	38.84
TiO <sub>2</sub>	3.09	2.50	2.32	3.14	2.15	2.93	2.66	2.71
Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	15.44	16.80	16.79	16.32	16.95	16.72	16.53	16.35
FeO	4.39	4.66	5.13	4.03	5.18	5.40	5.20	5.25
MnO	0.04	0.05	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.04	0.00	0.00
MgO	23.89	23.12	23.11	23.17	23.19	22.24	22.71	22.77
CaO	0.07	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00
Na <sub>2</sub> O	0.58	0.44	0.37	0.73	0.38	0.39	0.41	0.43
K <sub>2</sub> O	8.72	9.38	9.15	9.28	9.55	9.57	9.79	9.53
Cr <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	0.11	0.07	0.06	0.09	0.00	0.01	0.03	0.06
NiO	0.08	0.13	0.14	0.12	0.10	0.13	0.12	0.04
Total	96.07	96.16	95.95	96.02	96.73	96.06	96.81	95.96
以 24 个氧为标准计算阳离子数								
Si	5.561	5.486	5.481	5.497	5.494	5.466	5.522	5.494
Ti	0.326	0.265	0.246	0.332	0.227	0.312	0.280	0.288
Al	2.549	2.784	2.790	2.702	2.796	2.787	2.730	2.723
Cr	0.013	0.008	0.006	0.009	0.000	0.001	0.003	0.006
Fe <sup>2+</sup>	0.514	0.548	0.606	0.474	0.606	0.640	0.610	0.621
Mn	0.004	0.005	0.001	0.002	0.004	0.005	0.000	0.000
Mg	4.993	4.848	4.862	4.857	4.844	4.693	4.750	4.801
Ca	0.010	0.004	0.006	0.006	0.000	0.003	0.001	0.000
Na	0.157	0.119	0.100	0.199	0.104	0.107	0.110	0.117
K	1.559	1.683	1.647	1.664	1.707	1.729	1.752	1.720
Total	15.686	15.750	15.745	15.742	15.782	15.743	15.758	15.770
XMg	0.91	0.90	0.89	0.91	0.89	0.88	0.89	0.89

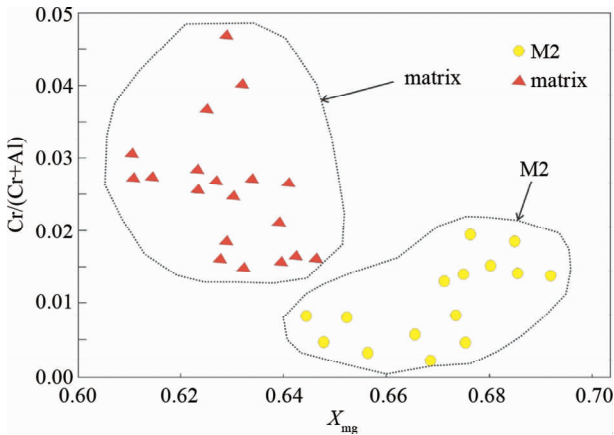


图 15 巴什瓦克石榴橄榄岩尖晶石 X<sub>Mg</sub>-Cr/(Cr + Al) 关系图解

Fig. 15 Relationship between X<sub>Mg</sub> and Cr/(Cr + Al) of spinels from the Bashiwake garnet peridotite

Köhler, 1990)、Grt-Ol 温度计 (Wu and Zhao, 2007)。计算过程中,所有的 Fe 均按 Fe<sup>2+</sup> 计算,因为在超镁铁矿物中 Fe<sup>3+</sup> 的含量通常是可以忽略的 (Krogh and Carswell, 1996; Zhang et al., 1994)。不同阶段代表性的 P-T 计算结果总结于表 8 中,不同类型温压计在不同样品中计算的 P-T 图解如图 17

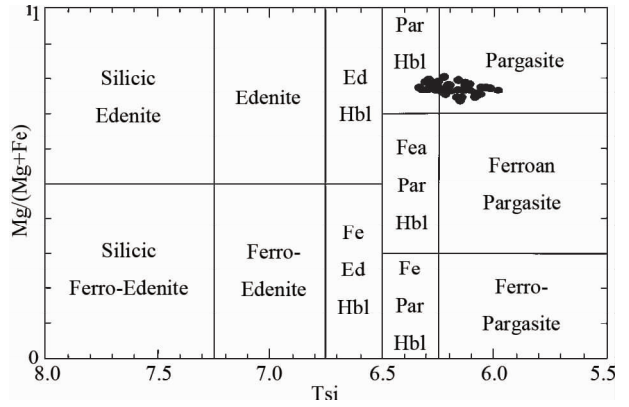


图 16 巴什瓦克石榴橄榄岩中角闪石 Mg/(Mg + Fe<sup>2+</sup>) - TSi 分类图解 (据 Leake et al., 1997)

Fig. 16 Relationship between Mg/(Mg + Fe<sup>2+</sup>) and TSi of Amphibole from the Bashiwake garnet peridotite (after Leake et al., 1997)

所示。结果显示各个阶段所估算的温压条件与相邻的石榴辉石岩、长英质麻粒岩和基性麻粒岩的温压条件范围基本一致 (Zhang et al., 2005)。

### 6.1 峰期变质阶段 (M1)

峰期变质阶段典型的矿物组合为石榴子石 (Grt) + 橄榄石 (Ol) + 斜方辉石 (Opx) + 单斜辉石 (Cpx)。我们采用相邻矿物对 Grt-Ol、Grt-Cpx、Grt-Opx、Opx-Cpx 的核部和边部成分分别计算该阶段的温度条件。如表 8 所示,在 P = 20kbar 下,核部成分计算的结果分别集中于 912 ~ 1025°C、903 ~ 1054°C、899 ~ 1001°C 和 891 ~ 981°C,代表了峰期变质阶段的温度条件,相应的边部成分计算的温度条件比用核部成分计算的温度条件低约 50 ~ 73°C,可能代表了最初期退变质的温度条件。在假定 T = 950°C 下,不同类型的 Grt-Opx 压力计计算结果有较大的变化 (表 8),变化于 17.2 ~ 24.7kbar 之间,代表了峰期变质的压力条件。值得注意的是,运用适用范围为 60 ~ 100kbar 的 Grt-Opx 温压计 (Brey et al., 2008) 在 T = 950°C 下计算的峰期压力范围为 38.4 ~ 42.5kbar,远远高于其它类型 Grt-Opx 压力计计算的的压力范围,明显不适合于巴什瓦克石榴橄榄岩的压力估算。

### 6.2 峰后早期退变质阶段 (M2)

峰后早期退变质阶段的矿物组合为斜方辉石 (Opx) + 单斜辉石 (Cpx) + 尖晶石 (Spl)。我们采用石榴子石边部纤维状次生边中共生的 Opx-Cpx 的成分对其温度条件进行估算,在假定 P = 10kbar 下所估算的温度条件为 711 ~ 796°C (P = 10kbar 是参照围岩基性麻粒岩和长英质麻粒岩早期退变质阶段的压力条件,见张建新和孟繁聪, 2005; Zhang et al., 2005),而且外冠比内冠的温度低约 12 ~ 35°C,代表了峰后早期退变质阶段的温度条件。

表 8 巴什瓦克石榴橄榄岩中不同阶段代表样品温压估算结果

Table 8  $P$ - $T$  estimates for representative garnet peridotites samples

Sample	Texture	WU2007	P85	H84a	BK90	NG85	H84b	BK90	
		$T$ (°C) at $P = 20$ kbar				$P$ (kbar) at $T = 950$ °C			
		Ol-Grt	Grt-Cpx	Grt-Opx	Opx-Cpx	Al in Opx			
AQ-3-7.3	M1	986 ~ 1017	951 ~ 1007	910 ~ 969	902 ~ 973	20.2 ~ 21.7	19.4 ~ 20.9	19.8 ~ 22.1	
	M2*				750 ~ 788				
AQ-3-7.2	M1	1012 ~ 1025	974 ~ 1054	922 ~ 1001	934 ~ 981	22.4 ~ 24.3	21.5 ~ 23.1	21 ~ 24.7	
	M2*				762 ~ 796				
AQ-3-6.1	M1	935 ~ 993	940 ~ 988	899 ~ 959	900 ~ 936	19.7 ~ 21.3	18.9 ~ 20.7	18.5 ~ 21.0	
	M2*				730 ~ 748				
AQ-3-5.7	M1	912 ~ 968	903 ~ 967	900 ~ 922	891 ~ 929	17.5 ~ 19	17.7 ~ 18.5	17.2 ~ 18.6	
	M2*				711 ~ 736				

注: Grt-Cpx (P85): Powell (1985); Grt-Opx (H84): Harley (1984a); Opx-Cpx (BK90): Brey and Kohler (1990); Grt-Ol (Wu07): Wu (2007); Grt-Opx (BK90): Brey and Kohler (1990); Grt-Opx (NG85): Nickel and Green (1985); Grt-Opx (H84b): Harley (1984b). M2\* 为假定  $P = 10$  kbar 下估算的温度

### 6.3 晚期退变质阶段 (M3)

没有合适的温压计来估算晚期退变质阶段的温压条件,但可根据矿物组合和反应结构来定性估计其形成的变质条件。橄榄石裂隙中存在尖晶石-磁铁矿的相转变结构,这种矿物相转变的温度条件约为  $500 \sim 600$  °C (Farahat, 2008),而绿泥石等矿物的出现,反映在退变质晚期的温度更低,表明石榴橄榄岩折返(抬升)到浅层次,并遭受到强烈流体( $H_2O$ )活动参与的退变质作用改造。

## 7 讨论

### 7.1 峰期变质条件及 $P$ - $T$ 轨迹

基于岩相学观察和温压条件估算结果,本文所获得的石榴橄榄岩的峰期变质阶段 (M1) 的温压条件为:  $T = 891 \sim 1054$  °C、 $P = 17.2 \sim 24.7$  kbar, 在石榴橄榄岩稳定区域(图 18)。此温压条件与 Zhang *et al.* (2005) 所估算的结果基本上一致,但与刘良等(2002)和 Wang *et al.* (2011) 获得的结果存在明显差异。刘良等(2002)通过石榴子石中出现单斜辉石、金红石出溶和单斜辉石 + 菱镁矿反应生成白云石 + 斜方辉石证明本区石榴橄榄岩经历了超高压变质作用,其所估算的峰期压力变质条件远远高于本文所估算的压力范围。Wang *et al.* (2011) 所估算的含尖晶石石榴橄榄岩峰期变质条件为  $T = 970 \sim 1020$  °C 和  $P = 23 \sim 28$  kbar, 略高于本文所估算的峰期变质条件,而其所估算的含角闪石石榴橄榄岩样品的最高压力条件达到  $42 \sim 60$  kbar (在  $T = 920 \sim 990$  °C 条件下) (Wang *et al.*, 2011)。我们知道,温压估算中所采用的斜方辉石 Al 压力计与 Al 的含量具有负相关关系 (Wu and Zhao, 2011),  $Al_2O_3$  含量越小,其估算的压力越大。通过比较矿物成分结果发现, Wang *et al.* (2011) 文中含尖晶石石榴橄榄岩的斜方辉石成分中  $Al_2O_3$  的含量在  $1.81\% \sim 3.84\%$  之间,与

本文所获得的石榴橄榄岩中峰期变质组合的斜方辉石成分近一致或略低;而其中的含角闪石石榴橄榄岩峰期组合中斜方辉石的  $Al_2O_3$  含量明显低于前者 ( $0.36\% \sim 0.72\%$ )。在我们所获得的石榴橄榄岩样品中,峰期变质组合斜方辉石  $Al_2O_3$  含量均大于  $2.77\%$  ( $2.77\% \sim 3.59\%$ ),也与我们早期所获得石榴橄榄岩峰期组合斜方辉石  $Al_2O_3$  含量近一致 (Zhang *et al.*, 2005),没有获得  $Al_2O_3$  含量明显低的斜方辉石。一种可能是采样位置的差异;另外一种可能是我们样品中的斜方辉石并不代表峰期压力条件下的组合,而与降压过程中的再平衡有关。因此,我们不排除巴什瓦克石榴橄榄岩可能经历了更高压力条件下的变质作用,但本文所估算的石榴橄榄岩的峰期变质条件与围岩长英质片麻岩(高压酸性麻粒岩,  $T = 930 \sim 980$  °C、 $P = 22 \sim 24$  kbar) 及高压基性麻粒岩的峰期变质条件 ( $T = 940 \sim 1010$  °C、 $P = 18.5 \sim 24$  kbar) 近一致 (张建新和孟繁聪, 2005; Zhang *et al.*, 2005; 于胜尧等, 2011), 反映石榴橄榄岩与围岩一起经历高压(超高压)/高温条件的变质作用。

峰后早期退变质阶段 (M2) 在  $P = 10$  kbar 记录的温度条件为:  $T = 711 \sim 796$  °C, 显示石榴橄榄岩经历了中压麻粒岩相的叠加,并在晚期发生广泛流体参与条件下的角闪岩相-绿片岩相退变质作用 (M3)。类似的变质叠加在围岩长英质片麻岩和高压基性麻粒岩中也有记录 (张建新和孟繁聪, 2005; Zhang *et al.*, 2005), 反映石榴橄榄岩和围岩一起反生折返和抬升到相对浅层次(图 18)。

### 7.2 成因机制

近年来,国内外许多学者对碰撞造山带中出露的石榴橄榄岩成因机制提出了很多模式,归纳起来主要有以下三种: (1) 来源于深部地幔,没有经历深俯冲过程而是直接被折返到地壳浅部 (Dobrzhinetskaya *et al.*, 1996; van Roermund and Drury, 1998; Song *et al.*, 2007; Scambelluri *et al.*, 2008); (2) 俯冲陆壳在俯冲过程中将上部板片中的地幔楔橄榄岩卷

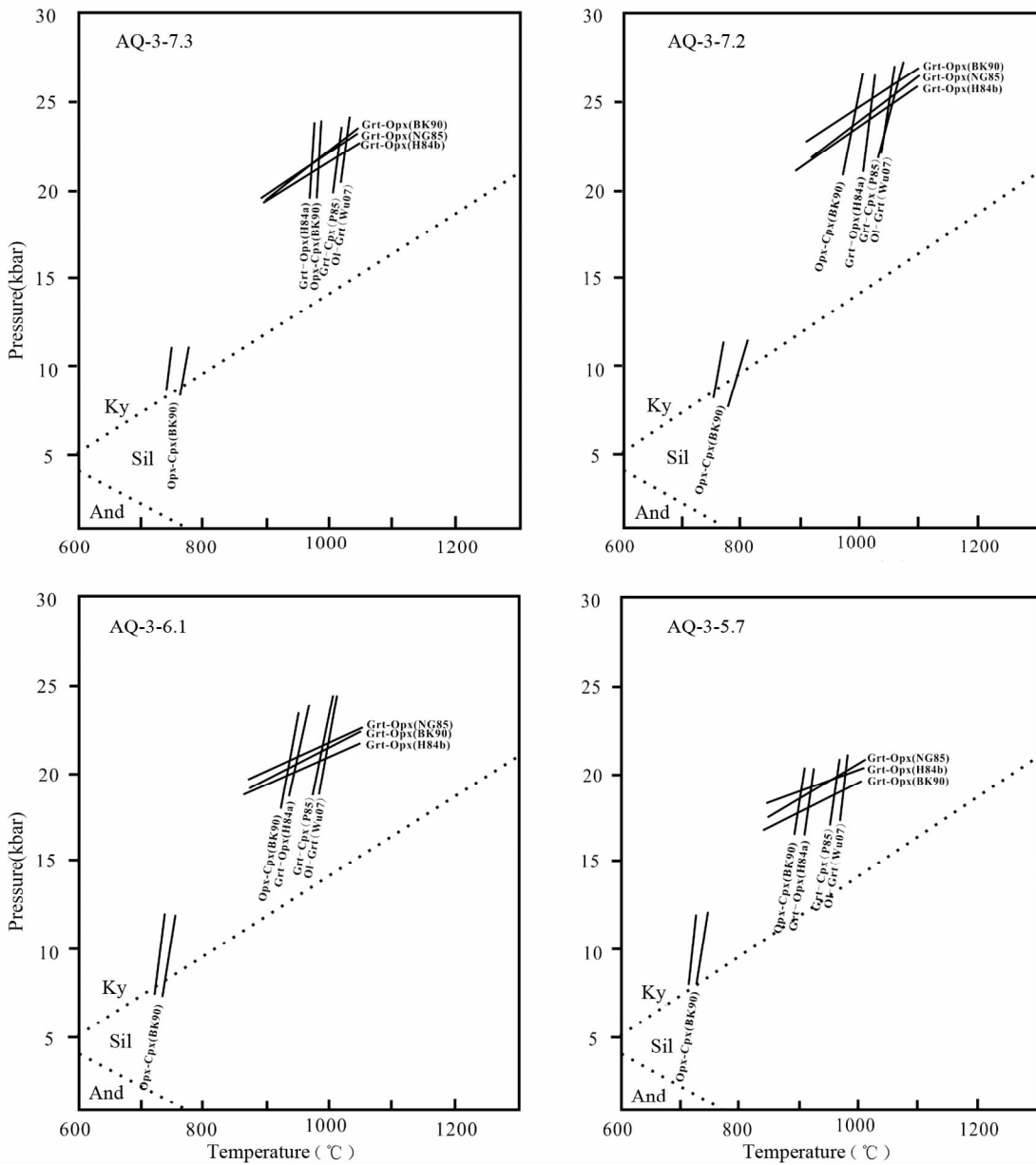


图 17 巴什瓦克石榴橄榄岩温压估算结果  $P-T$  图

Fig. 17  $P-T$  diagrams showing the results of thermobarometric calculations

Grt-Cpx (P85): Powell (1985); Grt-Opx (H84): Harley (1984a); Opx-Cpx (BK90): Brey and Köhler (1990); Grt-Ol (Wu07); Wu and Zhao (2007); Grt-Opx (BK90): Brey and Köhler (1990); Grt-Opx (NG85): Nickel and Green(1985); Grt-Opx (H84b): Harley (1984b)

入,一起经历深俯冲作用,而后折返到地壳浅部( Brueckner, 1998; Brueckner and Medaris, 2000);(3) 侵位到陆壳中的镁铁质-超镁铁质岩石与陆壳一起发生深俯冲作用和折返作用( Carswell *et al.*, 1983; Zhang *et al.*, 2000)。

本区石榴橄榄岩与石榴辉石岩、含假蓝宝石的基性麻粒岩和含蓝晶石的长英质麻粒岩“伴生”,它们共同组成了一个长度约为5km的 HP/HT(UHT)变质岩片,岩片与周围不含高压变质组合的片麻岩为韧性剪切带接触(张建新和孟繁聪, 2005; Zhang *et al.*, 2005)。正如上面提到的那样,高压

基性麻粒岩和长英质麻粒岩的峰期温压变质条件大都落在  $T = 930 \sim 1010^{\circ}\text{C}$ 、 $P = 18.5 \sim 24\text{kbar}$  之间( Zhang *et al.*, 2005),与本文所估算的石榴橄榄岩的峰期变质条件基本一致。它们的锆石 U-Pb 变质年龄也均在 500Ma 左右( Zhang *et al.*, 2005)。

刘良等(2002)和 Wang *et al.* (2011)认为本区石榴橄榄岩经历了从尖晶石橄榄岩到石榴橄榄岩的进变质阶段,并根据石榴子石等变斑晶中包裹的尖晶石、单斜辉石、斜方辉石和橄榄石等矿物的存在,认为其代表了新元古代侵位到地壳

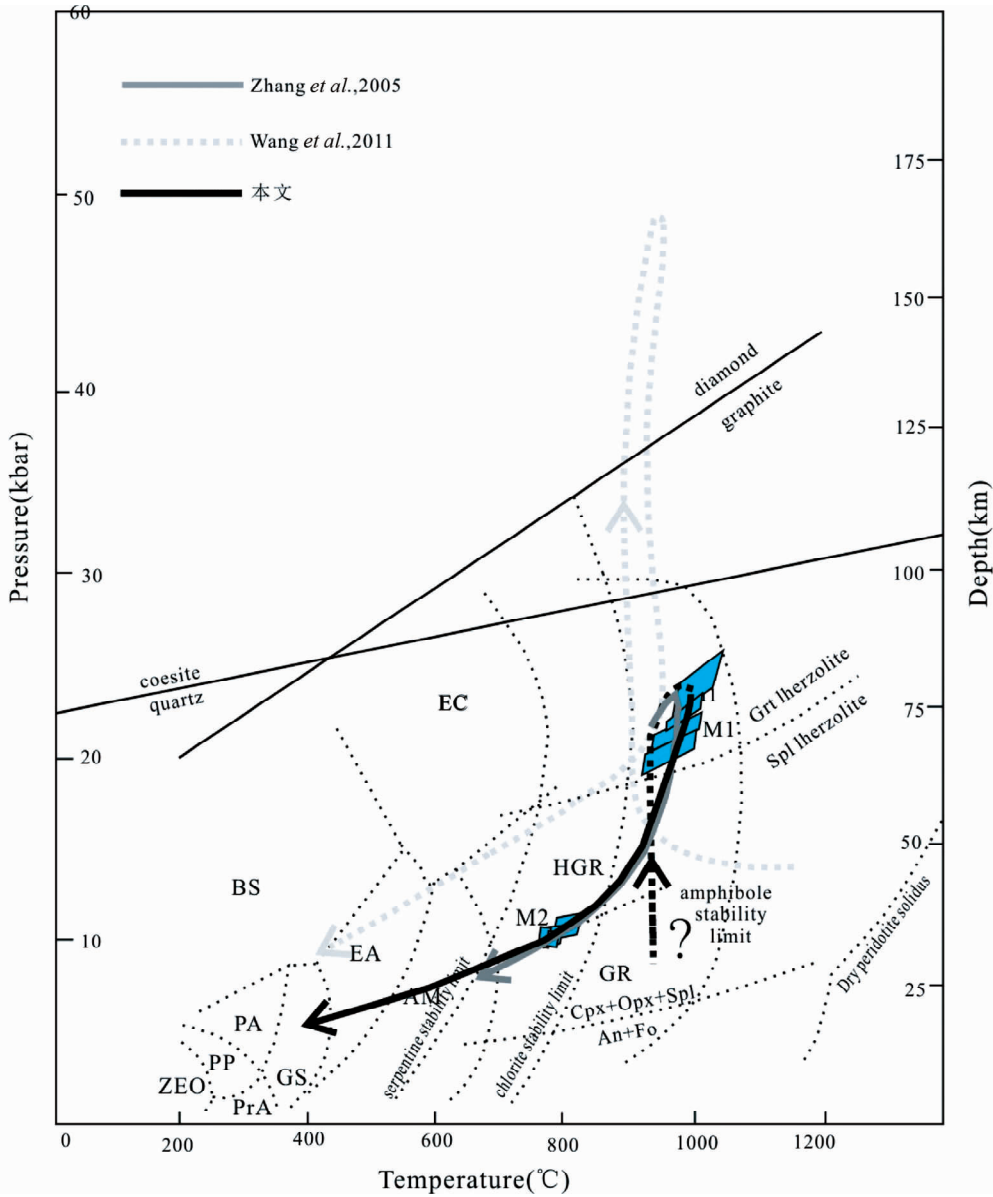


图 18 巴什瓦克石榴橄榄岩变质演化  $P$ - $T$  轨迹

图中附加了 Zhang *et al.* (2005) (深灰色实线) 和 Wang *et al.* (2011) (浅灰色虚线) 的  $P$ - $T$  轨迹, 其中成岩格子据 Maruyama *et al.* (1996), 石墨-金刚石的转化界限据 Bundy (1980), 柯石英-石英和石榴石-尖晶石二辉橄榄岩的平衡转化分别据 Bohlen and Boettcher (1982) 和 Webb and Wood (1986). 普通角闪石、绿泥石和蛇纹石的稳定界限分别据 Niida and Green (1999) 和 Ulmer and Trommsdorff (1999)

Fig. 18  $P$ - $T$  path showing the metamorphic evolution of the Bashiwake garnet peridotite

Additional  $P$ - $T$  data is from Zhang *et al.* (2005) and Wang *et al.* (2011). The petrogenetic grid is based on that of Maruyama *et al.* (1996), graphite-diamond transition curve is after Bundy (1980), coesite-quartz equilibrium from Bohlen and Boettcher (1982) and the garnet-spinel lherzolite transition from Webb and Wood (1986). Stability limits of pargasitic amphibole, and chlorite and serpentine in ultramafic rocks are from Niida and Green (1999) and Ulmer and Trommsdorff (1999), respectively

层次的尖晶石橄榄岩的残留组合。本文中, 我们虽然在石榴子石变斑晶中也观察到橄榄石、单斜辉石等矿物包裹体, 但考虑到石榴子石变斑晶并没有显示出明显的进变质成分环带, 且这些矿物与基质中相同矿物并没有明显的成分差异, 我们认为其不代表原岩残留的矿物。因此, 本文没有明确识别出其原岩形成条件及进变质历史。然而, 我们初步的地球

化学数据显示, 与阿尔卑斯等碰撞造山带典型的地幔橄榄岩相比, 巴什瓦克石榴橄榄岩中  $\text{FeO}$ 、 $\text{TiO}_2$  含量较高,  $\text{MgO}$ 、 $\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_3$  的含量较低; 而且本区石榴橄榄岩稀土元素 Eu 正异常, 微量元素 Cs、Rb、Ba、Th、U、Sr 高于原始地幔 (Wang *et al.*, 2011), 这些特征表明其可能为“壳源”橄榄岩 (Carswell *et al.*, 1983; Zhang *et al.*, 2000; Reverdatto and Selyatitskiy,



2005)。因此,我们倾向认为本区石榴橄榄岩原岩可能为新元古代侵位于地壳的镁铁质-超镁铁质杂岩,并在早古生代与长英质地壳物质一起俯冲经历高压/超高压变质作用,峰期变质作用之后,它们折返到下地壳层次,经历中压麻粒岩相变质作用的改造,然后岩石抬升到中上地壳环境遭受角闪岩-绿片岩相变质作用的叠加。

## 8 结论

(1)南阿尔金巴什瓦克石榴橄榄岩经历了至少三个阶段的变质反应历史:峰期变质阶段(M1),标志性矿物组合为:石榴子石+橄榄石+单斜辉石+斜方辉石,所估算的温压条件为: $T=846\sim 1054^{\circ}\text{C}$ 、 $P=17.2\sim 24.7\text{ kbar}$ ;峰后早期退变质阶段(M2),标志性矿物组合为:单斜辉石+斜方辉石+尖晶石,在 $P=10\text{ kbar}$ 记录的温度条件为: $T=711\sim 796^{\circ}\text{C}$ ;晚期角闪岩-绿片岩相退变质阶段(M3),其矿物组合为角闪石、蛇纹石、金云母、磁铁矿、绿泥石等矿物。

(2)巴什瓦克石榴橄榄岩具有与相邻的长英质麻粒岩和高压基性麻粒岩类似的变质演化历史。结合其成因矿物学和初步的地球化学特征,我们认为本区石榴橄榄岩原岩可能为新元古代侵位于地壳的镁铁质-超镁铁质杂岩,并在早古生代与长英质地壳物质一起俯冲经历高压/超高压变质作用,峰期变质作用之后,它们折返到中下地壳层次,经历中压麻粒岩相变质作用的改造,然后岩石抬升到中上地壳环境遭受角闪岩-绿片岩相变质作用的叠加。

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