

甘肃北山音凹峡南花岗岩体的锆石 LA-ICP MS 定年及其构造意义^{*}

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Abstract This paper reports LA-ICP MS zircon U-Pb ages and Hf isotopic compositions from the granites in south of Yin'aoxia, southern Beishan Mountain, Gansu Province. The results show that the pluton was emplaced with the age of 281.7 ± 2.9 Ma. Its $\varepsilon_{\text{Hf}}(t)$ values are $+4.4 \sim +7.8$ with the average of $+5.9$ and Hf modal ages are $613 \sim 771$ Ma. The granitic body mainly consists of biotite granites which belong to middle-K cal-alkaline series with metaluminous-peraluminous characteristics and high contents of SiO_2 ($72.84\% \sim 74.59\%$), $\text{Na}_2\text{O} + \text{K}_2\text{O}$ ($6.54\% \sim 9.06\%$) and Na_2O ($\text{Na}_2\text{O}/\text{K}_2\text{O} > 1$). In addition, they invariably exhibit relatively gentle light rare earth elements (LREE) enrichment with flat heavy rare earth elements (HREE) and weak negative Eu anomalies ($\delta\text{Eu} = 0.58 \sim 0.81$) in the chondrite-normalized REE patterns, depletion of Nb, Ba, P, Ti and enrichment of Rb, Pb, K in the spidergram. Based on the regional geology, the above characteristics reflect that the Yin'aoxia granites were the mixing products of crustal and mantle derived magmas and formed under the tectonic setting of post-collisional extension in Early Permian. This implies that the area of Yin'aoxia may enter into the stage of collision after the closure of the ocean basin in Late Carboniferous and we could safely say that it turned to the stage of rift in post-collisional extensional period during Early Permian.

Key words Post-collision; Granite; Permian; Zircon U-Pb age; Hf-isotope; Yin'aoxia; Beishan

摘要 本文对位于甘肃北山南带的音凹峡南花岗岩体进行了锆石 LA-ICP-MS 定年和 Hf 同位素分析,结果表明该花岗岩体的形成年龄为 281.7 ± 2.9 Ma, $\varepsilon_{\text{Hf}}(t) = +4.4 \sim +7.8$, 平均 $+5.9$; Hf 同位素的模式年龄为 $613 \sim 771$ Ma。音凹峡南花岗岩体以黑云母花岗岩为主,偏铝质-过铝质,中钾钙碱性特征,具有较高的 SiO_2 ($72.84\% \sim 74.59\%$)、 $\text{Na}_2\text{O} + \text{K}_2\text{O}$ ($6.54\% \sim 9.06\%$),富钠($\text{Na}_2\text{O}/\text{K}_2\text{O} > 1$);球粒陨石标准化分配模式图上,具相对平缓的富集轻稀土元素稀土配分模式,重稀土元素分馏不明显且相对亏损,Eu 具有弱负异常, $\delta\text{Eu} = 0.58 \sim 0.81$ 。在微量元素原始地幔标准化蛛网图上,亏损 Nb、Ba、P、Ti,富集 Rb、Pb、K。结合区域地质背景,可以认为音凹峡南花岗岩体是壳幔混合成因的,形成于早二叠世后碰撞伸展体制下,进而认为音凹峡地区可能在晚石炭世洋盆闭合进入碰撞作用阶段,可以确定在早二叠世晚期进入后碰撞的裂谷伸展发育阶段。

关键词 后碰撞; 花岗岩; 二叠纪; 锆石 U-Pb 年龄; Hf 同位素; 音凹峡; 北山

中图法分类号 P588.121; P597.3

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1 引言

北山地区花岗岩类岩石分布广泛,约占该区全部侵入岩的95% (聂凤军等, 2002a)。尽管前人对本区的花岗岩类进行了大量的研究,积累了较为丰富的资料(刘雪亚, 1984; 左国朝和何国琦, 1990; 穆治国等, 1992; 穆治国和左国朝, 1994; 孙桂英等, 1995; 于海峰等, 1999; 修群业, 1999; 梅华林和李惠民, 1999; 许保良等, 2001; 聂凤军等, 2002a, b, 2003; 江思宏等, 2003a, b; 江思宏和聂凤军, 2006a, b; 戴霜等, 2003; 赵泽辉等, 2007; 王立社等, 2009),但具有精确定年的花岗岩体多集中在北山北带,而北山南带精确定年的花岗岩体却很少,目前在北山南带未见有石炭-二叠纪的花岗岩精确定年报道。根据区域构造的对比,在北山南带应该存在一条晚古生代蛇绿岩带,但前人的研究表明,北山地区的三条主要蛇绿岩带:洗肠井-牛圈子-红柳河蛇绿岩带、明水-石板井-小黄山蛇绿岩带以及红石山蛇绿岩带,其中前两条均为早古生代蛇绿岩带(左国朝和何国琦, 1990; 左国朝等, 1990; 于福生等, 2006; 任秉琛等, 2001; 郭召杰等, 2006; 张元元和郭召杰, 2008; 代文军和谈松, 2008; 王立社等, 2007; 宋泰忠等, 2008)。而红石山蛇绿岩带位于北山北带,并且是三条蛇绿岩中最北边的一条,目前还没有精确的定年,左国朝和何国琦(1990)认为该蛇绿岩带形成早石炭世,黄增保和金霞(2006)认为红石山蛇绿岩形成时代不晚于晚石炭世,约中二叠世红石山蛇绿岩所代表的洋壳最终闭合。根据目前初步的研究结果,位于北山南部的音凹峡蛇绿岩带为一晚古生代蛇绿岩带(关于该蛇绿岩带的研究将另文发表)。因此,音凹峡南花岗岩体形成的构造环境是否与碰撞作用相关,其形成时代问题等等,不仅对研究北山南带的大地构造归属有重要指导意义,而且对音凹峡蛇绿岩的形成环境、音凹峡构造带的演化及东西构造带的对比显得尤为重要。本文选择了位于北山南带具有代表性的音凹峡南花岗岩体,通过锆石 LA-ICP-MS 定年和地球化学分析研究,对该岩体的形成年代、成因机制及构造意义进行探讨,并对音凹峡地区晚古生代的构造环境进行了初步探讨。

2 区域地质背景和岩体地质特征

音凹峡南花岗岩体(图1)位于甘肃省肃北县音凹峡西南7km处,处在北山地区晚古生代构造单元中的峡东-俞井子裂陷槽(左国朝和何国琦, 1990),地质背景较为复杂,有些学者认为属于塔里木板块的北缘(左国朝和何国琦, 1990; 龚全胜等, 2002; 何世平等, 2002),有些学者认为属于哈萨克斯坦板块的南缘(张新虎, 1993; 刘雪亚和王荃, 1995; 聂凤军等, 2002a),也有学者认为属于柳园弧后盆地(李锦轶等, 2009)。几种争议的存在可能暗示音凹峡构造带就是一个重要的分界线。音凹峡南花岗岩体位于音凹峡

构造带南侧,呈岩株状产出,出露面积约为40km²,为中细粒花岗岩。岩体侵入晚二叠世地层方口山组(Pf²),1:5万填图中获得铷-锶同位素等时线年龄值为248±39Ma(甘肃地矿局遥感地质中心,1995^①)

据1:20万安北幅(甘肃地质局区测队,1960^②),研究区下石炭统红柳园组的下部为硅质灰岩、结晶灰岩、大理岩,上部为泥质、硅质、凝灰质千枚岩、砂岩、夹砂砾岩、灰岩;中石炭统音凹峡组下部为英安岩及其凝灰岩,上部为灰绿色凝灰质砂岩、千枚岩、少许板岩及灰岩、大理岩、砂岩及砂砾岩;没有出露上石炭统的地层。早二叠世地层的岩石类型主要为火山碎屑岩、火山熔岩、火山碎屑沉积岩建造,三个岩组分别以角砾岩、熔岩、凝灰质砂砾岩为代表,组成一个大的喷发旋回,为一套连续的火山岩系,有陆生植物与陆源物质的出现,以及碎屑灰岩、灰岩夹岩(或凸镜体)出现,为中心式喷发产物,可与音凹峡的西部柳园地区早二叠世地层相对比。北山南带早二叠世出露有野马井南-双堡塘磨拉石组合、红柳园复理石组合以及峡东-梧桐沟火山-沉积组合。其中红柳园复理石组合显示浅水沉积特征,峡东-梧桐沟火山-沉积组合代表了陆内裂谷向年轻洋壳过渡的阶段,但并没有形成真正的洋壳(左国朝和何国琦, 1990)。柳园一带发育二叠纪的海相玄武岩,左国朝和何国琦(1990)认为其产于陆内裂谷环境,赵泽辉等(2007)对柳园二叠纪玄武岩进行了精确的地球化学及同位素研究,该玄武岩大离子亲石元素从亏损到逐渐富集,Ba、Th、Nb 和 Ta 明显负异常,LREE 相对于 HREE 从亏损到富集,(⁸⁷Sr/⁸⁶Sr)_i=0.7034~0.7062,ε_{Nd}(t)= -1.84~+8.85,其玄武岩岩浆则主要源于亏损地幔和富集地幔两个端元,并经历了陆壳或是与俯冲带相关的前期造山组分的混染。

音凹峡南花岗岩的镜下特征:长石(40%~60%),多发生蚀变,斜长石发生绢云母化,可见残余的环带结构和聚片双晶,另外有少量未蚀变或蚀变较轻的条纹长石,长石的破裂较明显,可见长石的机械双晶;石英(25%~40%),半自形到他形,多见石英粒化现象、波状消光,也可见明显的核幔结构,出现蠕英结构;黑云母(8%~15%),少部分发生蚀变,形成绿泥石,部分黑云母发生弯曲变形;帘石(5%~10%),既有绿帘石也有黝帘石,绿帘石比黝帘石多,大部分绿帘石为自形、有环带;另外有少量的白云母;副矿物有榍石、锆石、磷灰石及磁铁矿。由此可以判断该花岗岩体经历了后期的变形变质。

3 LA-ICP MS 年代学

选取样品BS07-75作为锆石激光探针年龄分析对象,通过CL和BSE图像分析,选择测点位置,然后采用激光剥蚀等离子体分析技术(LA-ICP MS)对锆石进行微区原位单点

^① 甘肃地矿局遥感地质中心. 1995. 音凹峡幅地质图及区域地质图说明书(1:5万)

^② 甘肃地质局区测队. 1960. 安北幅地质图及报告(1:20万)

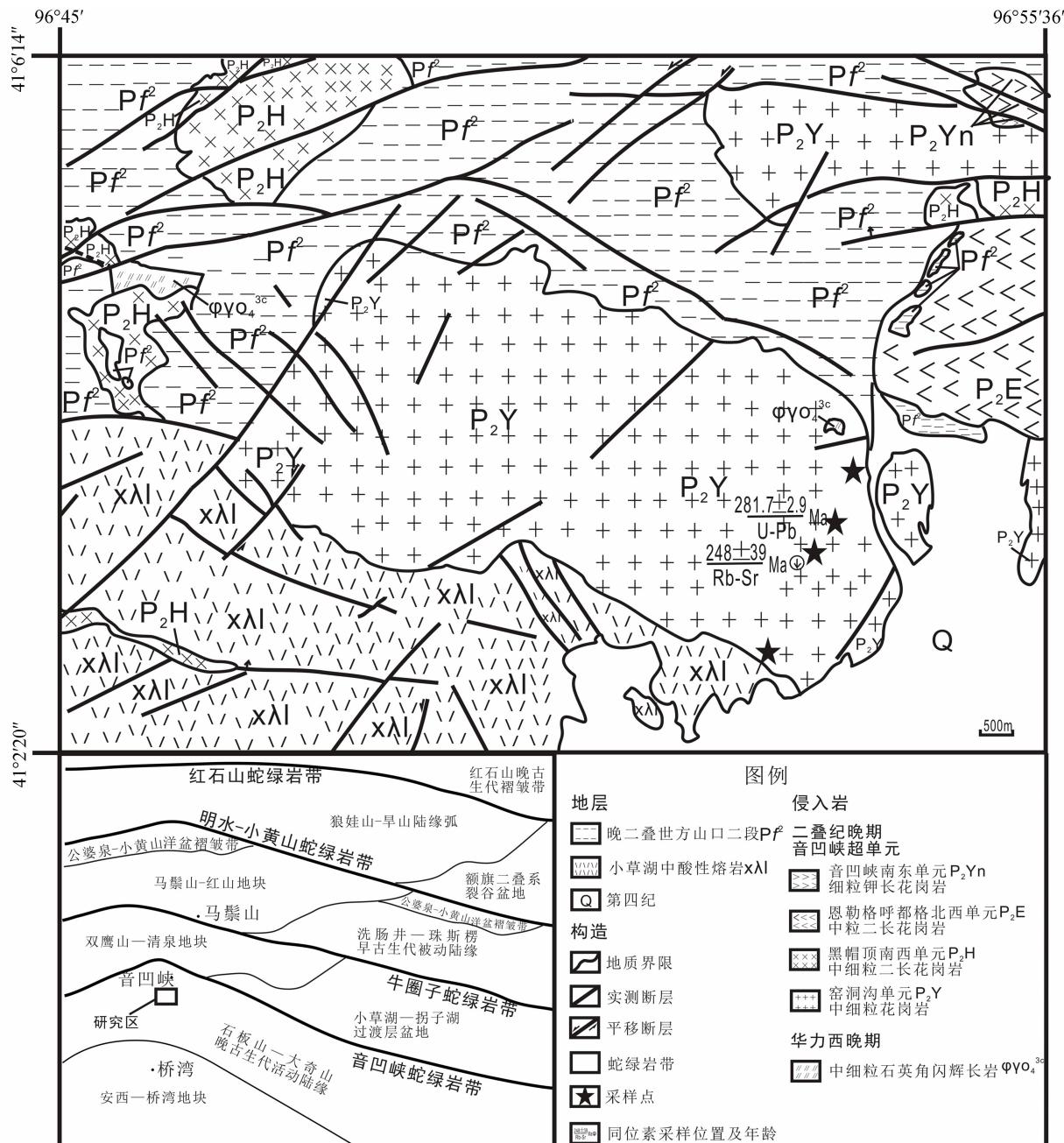


图 1 北山音凹峡南岩体地质简图(据甘肃地矿局遥感地质中心, 1995)

Fig. 1 Geologic sketch map of granite from the south of Yin'aoxia

U-Pb 同位素定年。锆石 U-Pb 年龄测定和微量元素分析在中国科学院地质与地球物理研究所多接收等离子体质谱实验室进行。实验中采用 He 作为剥蚀物质的载气, 用美国国家标准技术研究院研制的人工合成硅酸盐标准参考物质 NIST SRM 610 进行仪器最佳化, 使仪器达到最高的灵敏度、最小的氧化物产率、最低的背景值和稳定的信号。锆石年龄测定采用外标校正方法, 每隔 5 个样品分析点测一次标准, 以保证标准和样品的仪器条件完全一致。在分析样品的前后各测 2 次 NIST SRM 610, 以 Si 做内标来测定锆石中 U、Th、

Pb 的含量。采用国际标准锆石 91500 作为外标标准物质。详细的实验原理及流程见参考文献 (Yuan et al., 2004)。样品的同位素比值及元素含量计算采用 GLITTER (ver 4.0; Macquarie University) 程序, 并应用 Andersen (2002) 的 $^{207}\text{Pb}/^{206}\text{Pb}$ 、 $^{207}\text{Pb}/^{235}\text{U}$ 、 $^{206}\text{Pb}/^{238}\text{U}$ 和 $^{208}\text{Pb}/^{232}\text{Th}$ 综合方法进行同位素比值的校正, 以达到扣除普通 Pb 的影响。放射成因 Pb 的含量根据 Stacey and Kramers (1975) 所给出的地壳平均 Pb 同位素组成进行了普通 Pb 校正。年龄计算及谐和图的绘制采用 Isoplot (ver 3.23) 程序完成。同位素比值和年龄误

表 1 音凹峡南花岗岩 BS07-75 中的锆石 LA-ICP MS U-Pb 分析数据

Table 1 LA-ICP MS U-Pb data of granite BS07-75 from the south of Yin'aoxia

分析点	含量($\times 10^{-6}$)		$\frac{^{232}\text{Th}}{^{238}\text{U}}$	同位素比值		年龄(Ma)		
	^{232}Th	^{238}U		比值	1σ	$^{207}\text{Pb}/^{235}\text{U}$	1σ	
						t	1σ	
L51-01	152.19	220.95	0.689	0.3141	0.0240	0.0446	0.0008	277 19 281 5
L51-02	104.78	186.57	0.562	0.3447	0.0288	0.0444	0.0013	301 22 280 8
L51-03	100.8	176.41	0.571	0.3509	0.0285	0.0447	0.0013	305 21 282 8
L51-04	135.28	201.32	0.672	0.3665	0.0290	0.0493	0.0014	317 22 310 9
L51-05	207.08	255.2	0.811	0.3476	0.0435	0.0446	0.0020	303 33 281 12
L51-06	127.9	205.96	0.621	0.3448	0.0241	0.0445	0.0011	301 18 281 7
L51-07	411.81	503.55	0.818	0.3341	0.0071	0.0450	0.0005	293 5 284 3
L51-08	259.43	301.03	0.862	0.3381	0.0282	0.0447	0.0013	296 21 282 8
L51-09	144.66	240.15	0.602	0.3425	0.0609	0.0448	0.0028	299 46 283 17
L51-10	112.89	191.95	0.588	0.3366	0.0163	0.0444	0.0008	295 12 280 5
L51-11	80.67	145.94	0.553	0.3516	0.0355	0.0444	0.0016	306 27 280 10
L51-12	173.52	242.72	0.715	0.2951	0.0475	0.0423	0.0023	263 37 267 14
L51-13	176.75	245.68	0.719	0.3173	0.0544	0.0435	0.0017	280 42 275 11
L51-14	569.48	620.05	0.918	0.3420	0.0274	0.0450	0.0013	299 21 284 8
L51-15	267.31	288.89	0.925	0.3503	0.0261	0.0447	0.0012	305 20 282 8
L51-16	104.85	137.43	0.763	0.3310	0.0905	0.0450	0.0041	290 69 284 25
L51-17	89.72	155.19	0.578	0.3252	0.0656	0.0446	0.0031	286 50 281 19
L51-18	256.33	366.38	0.700	0.3328	0.0127	0.0445	0.0007	292 10 281 4
L51-19	115.19	214.2	0.538	0.3500	0.0263	0.0448	0.0012	305 20 283 8
L51-20	104.67	176.83	0.592	0.3416	0.0193	0.0446	0.0009	298 15 281 6
L51-21	176.05	293.76	0.599	0.3466	0.0316	0.0452	0.0015	302 24 285 9

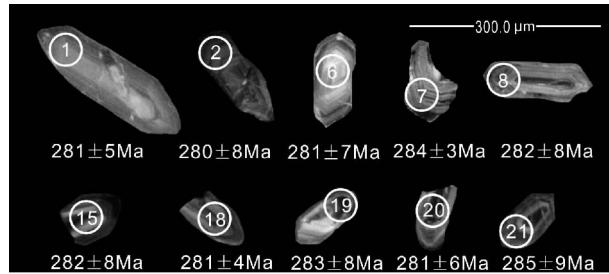


图 2 音凹峡南花岗岩体锆石特征和 LA-ICP MS 测点位置

Fig. 2 Characteristics and dating spots of zircons of granite from the south of Yin'aoxia

差为 1σ (表 1)。

本次实验共选取 21 个锆石, 共有 21 个测点。所测的锆石都是透明的、柱状的, 晶形较好, 发育良好的岩浆型韵律环带结构, 为典型的岩浆成因锆石(图 2)。打点位置边部和核部均有分布, 测试过程中未发现较老的锆石颗粒或核部的残留锆石。分析结果见表 1。锆石的 U、Th 含量分别为 $137.4 \times 10^{-6} \sim 620.1 \times 10^{-6}$ 和 $89.72 \times 10^{-6} \sim 569.5 \times 10^{-6}$, Th/U 比值均大于 0.1 ($0.54 \sim 0.93$), Th、U 之间正相关性较好, 其特征应属典型的岩浆型锆石(Belousova *et al.*, 2002; Claesson *et al.*, 2000)。在锆石 LA-ICP MS U-Pb 年龄谐和图上, 除点号 151-04 的 $^{206}\text{Pb}/^{238}\text{U}$ 年龄值明显偏老, 其余的 20 个数据点均在谐和线上。将 151-04 号点排除后得到 $^{206}\text{Pb}/^{238}\text{U}$ 加权平均年龄为 $281.7 \pm 2.9\text{ Ma}$ (95% conf., MSWD = 0.14, 1σ) (图 3), 代表岩体的结晶年龄。

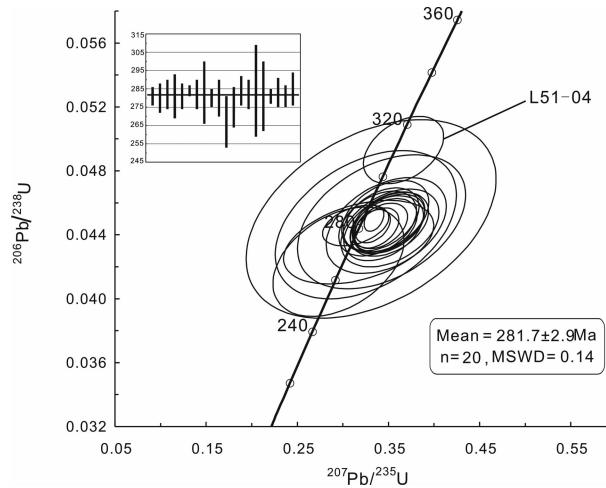


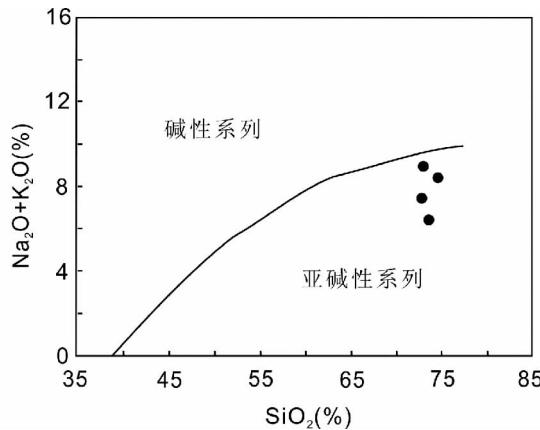
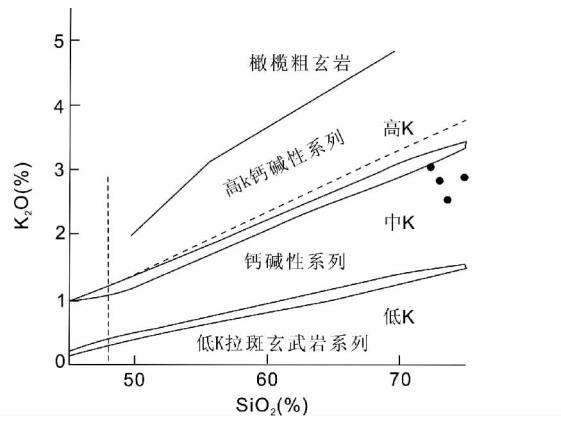
图 3 音凹峡南花岗岩体锆石 LA-ICP MS U-Pb 同位素谐和图

Fig. 3 Zircon LA-ICP MS U-Pb isotopic concordia plots for zircons from granite in the south of Yin'aoxia

4 地球化学特征

4.1 主量元素特征

音凹峡南花岗岩体的主量元素分析结果列于表 2。 SiO_2 含量高, 在 $72.84\% \sim 74.59\%$; Al_2O_3 含量在 $13.25\% \sim 14.44\%$, A/NCK 为 $0.91 \sim 1.14$, 为偏铝质-过铝质花岗岩特征; Na_2O 的含量 $4.01\% \sim 5.99\%$, K_2O 的含量 $2.53\% \sim 3.07\%$, $\text{Na}_2\text{O} + \text{K}_2\text{O}$ 含量高, 平均 7.91% , 富钠 ($\text{Na}_2\text{O}/\text{K}_2\text{O} > 1$); 在 $(\text{Na}_2\text{O} + \text{K}_2\text{O})-\text{SiO}_2$ 图解(图 4)上, 样品均落入亚碱性

图 4 $(\text{Na}_2\text{O} + \text{K}_2\text{O})$ - SiO_2 图解(据 Rickwood, 1989)Fig. 4 $(\text{Na}_2\text{O} + \text{K}_2\text{O})$ - SiO_2 diagram (after Rickwood, 1989)图 5 K_2O - SiO_2 图解(据 Rollinson, 1993)Fig. 5 K_2O - SiO_2 diagram (after Rollinson, 1993)

系列区域;在 K_2O - SiO_2 图解(图 5)上,样品均落入了中钾钙碱性区域;计算得出样品的里特曼指数 $\sigma = 1.4 \sim 2.7$,为钙碱性花岗岩;另外, P_2O_5 含量低且变化不大($0.051\% \sim 0.077\%$);低 TiO_2 ($0.178\% \sim 0.316\%$);低铁(FeO^T 为 $0.83\% \sim 1.62\%$)。从主量元素的特征看,音凹峡南花岗岩具有钙碱系列岩石的属性。

4.2 稀土元素特征

由表 2 可以看出音凹峡南花岗岩体的稀土元素总量相对较低,为 $93.24 \times 10^{-6} \sim 152.1 \times 10^{-6}$,在球粒陨石标准化分配模式图上(图 6),具相对平缓的富集轻稀土元素(LREE)稀土配分模式,重稀土元素(HREE)分馏不明显且相对亏损,但都明显高于 10 倍球粒陨石丰度,因此具有相对较低的 $(\text{La}/\text{Yb})_\text{N}$ 比值($4.88 \sim 7.47$),Eu 具有弱负异常, $\delta\text{Eu} = 0.58 \sim 0.81$,可能与斜长石在源区的残余有关。

4.3 微量元素特征

在微量元素原始地幔标准化蛛网图上(图 7),所有样品

表 2 音凹峡南花岗岩体的主量元素(wt%) 和微量元素($\times 10^{-6}$)分析结果Table 2 Analysis result of major element (wt%) and trace element ($\times 10^{-6}$) data of granites from the south of Yin'aoxia

样品号	BS07-74	BS07-75	BS07-76	BS07-79
SiO_2	72.91	73.48	72.84	74.59
Al_2O_3	14.44	14.15	14.17	13.25
$\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3^\text{T}$	1.00	1.80	1.26	0.93
CaO	1.08	1.70	2.09	1.14
MgO	0.35	0.82	0.49	0.25
K_2O	3.07	2.53	2.85	2.87
Na_2O	5.99	4.01	4.67	5.66
MnO	0.051	0.053	0.046	0.050
TiO_2	0.203	0.316	0.203	0.178
P_2O_5	0.057	0.077	0.051	0.056
LOI	0.77	0.92	1.25	0.95
Total	99.93	99.85	99.93	99.92
σ	2.74	1.40	1.90	2.30
NK/A	0.91	0.66	0.76	0.94
A/NCK	0.95	1.14	0.97	0.91
Rb	100	84.6	107	125
Ba	469	389	513	472
Th	12.6	9.09	15.8	13.1
U	2.45	1.76	2.32	2.93
Nb	9	6.73	8.1	9.96
Ta	0.886	0.684	0.839	0.989
Pb	11.9	9.36	9.02	16.5
Sr	95.3	177	169	114
Zr	134	69.2	121	122
Hf	4.65	2.49	4.21	4.67
Li	5.21	9.48	18.4	5.96
Be	1.95	1.73	2.36	2.42
Sc	3.46	3.3	4.42	3.39
V	13.2	19.9	20.6	13
Cr	1.51	4.15	2.36	2.04
Co	1.33	1.78	2.69	1.08
Cu	4.68	3.8	3.19	2.4
Zn	39.5	32	40.5	49.2
Ga	13.9	13.7	17.1	16.9
Cs	1.07	1.63	1.57	1.45
La	24.7	20.4	31.3	28.8
Ce	49.4	39.7	60	62.4
Pr	5.32	4.28	6.32	6.66
Nd	19.9	14.6	24.1	26.3
Sm	3.92	2.97	4.16	5.06
Eu	0.743	0.735	0.927	0.978
Gd	3.76	2.47	3.97	4.82
Tb	0.701	0.428	0.674	0.887
Dy	4.43	2.82	4.13	5.79
Ho	0.924	0.597	0.866	1.16
Er	2.9	1.74	2.79	3.73
Tm	0.5	0.262	0.49	0.632
Yb	3.37	1.96	3.18	4.23
Lu	0.514	0.274	0.501	0.654
Y	25.6	16.6	24.1	31.6
REE	121.1	93.24	143.4	152.1
LREE	104.0	82.69	126.8	130.2
HREE	17.1	10.55	16.60	21.90
LREE/HREE	6.08	7.84	7.64	5.94
$(\text{La}/\text{Yb})_\text{N}$	5.26	7.47	7.06	4.88
δEu	0.58	0.81	0.69	0.60
δCe	1.01	0.99	0.99	1.06

注: 主量元素测试由北京大学造山带与地壳演化教育部重点实验室完成,微量元素和稀土元素测试由核工业部北京地质研究院分析测试中心 ICP-MS 测定; $\delta\text{Eu} = \text{Eu}_\text{N} / \sqrt{\text{Sm}_\text{N} \times \text{Gd}_\text{N}}$

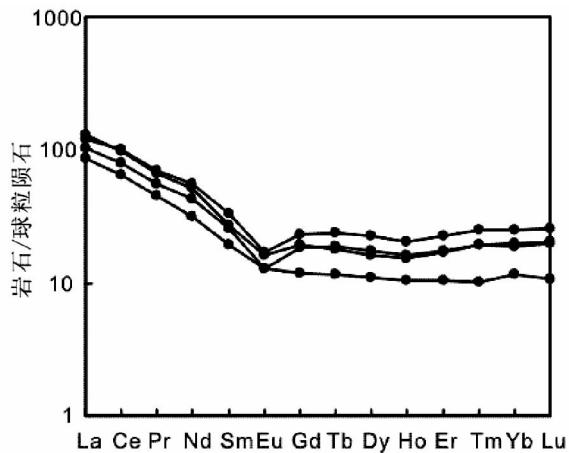


图6 稀土元素球粒陨石标准化图解(标准化值据 Sun and McDonough, 1989)

Fig. 6 Chondrite-normalized REE patterns (normalized values after Sun and McDonough, 1989)

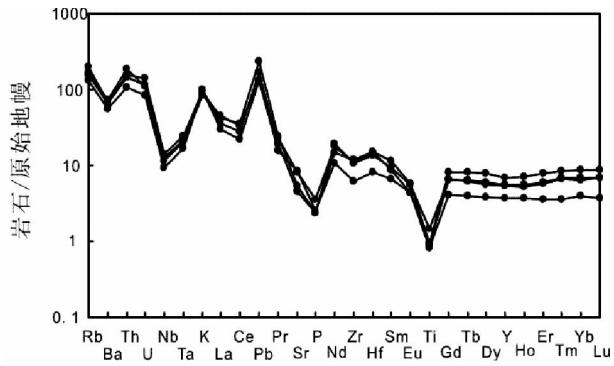


图7 微量元素原始地幔标准化图解(标准化值据 Sun and McDonough, 1989)

Fig. 7 Trace element spider diagram (normalized values after Sun and McDonough, 1989)

的稀土模式图和原始地幔标准化图基本平行, 显示了同源演化的特征,Nb、Ba、P、Ti出现较大的亏损,Rb、Pb、K具有明显的正异常, 其中Nb元素亏损反映花岗岩源岩为大陆壳性质(李昌年, 1992)。

岩体的Sr/Y值很低(Sr/Y=3.7~10.7), 由花岗岩Sr-Yb分类图(图略), 音凹峡南花岗岩微量元素Sr、Yb特征与华南低Sr高Yb型花岗岩相似。张旗等(2006a, b, 2008)认为这种低Sr高Yb型花岗岩为浙闽型花岗岩, 与其平衡的是斜长石和角闪石残留相, 说明形成的压力较低(<0.8GPa或1.0GPa), 可能是地壳伸展变形减薄达正常地壳厚度(30km左右)或低于正常地壳厚度的造山后阶段形成的。在Y+Nb-Rb图解(图8)上, 所有样品均落入了后碰撞范围, 而且可以看出所有样品均具有弧的特征。在样品与典型的后碰撞花岗岩大洋中脊标准化图解(图9)上, 样品与典型的后碰

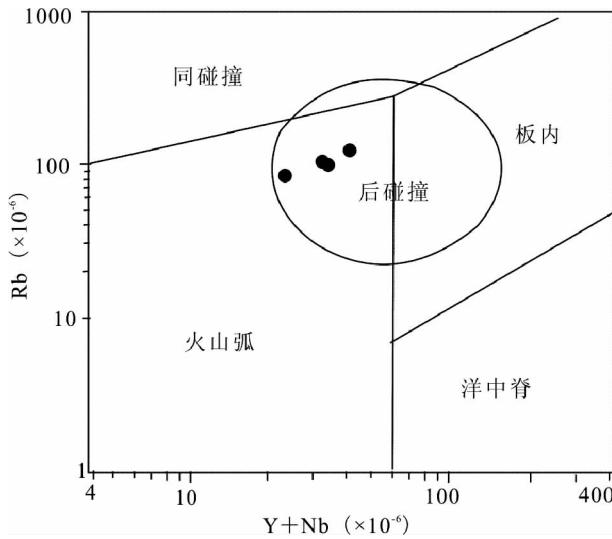


图8 Y+Nb-Rb图解(据 Pearce, 1996)

Fig. 8 Diagram of Y+Nb-Rb (after Pearce, 1996)

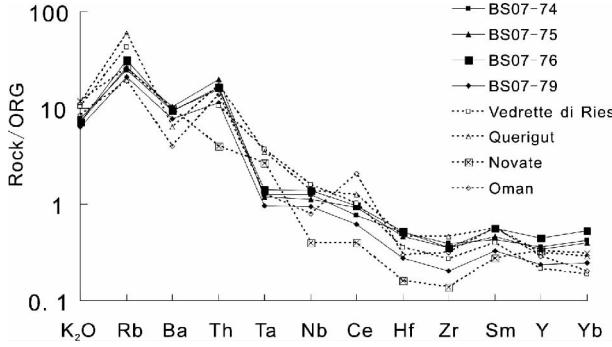


图9 样品与典型的后碰撞花岗岩大洋中脊标准化图解 Vedrette di Ries, Querigut, Novate, Oman 为典型的后碰撞花岗岩, 花岗岩数据和标准化值据 Pearce et al., 1984

Fig. 9 Ocean ridge granite (ORG) normalized geochemical patterns for samples and representative post-collision granites. The representative post-collision granites are from Vedrette di Ries, Querigut, Novate, Oman, these dates and normalized values after Pearce et al., 1984

撞花岗岩显示了类似的趋势, 也说明音凹峡南花岗岩为典型的后碰撞花岗岩。

5 锆石Hf同位素

参照锆石阴极发光(CL)图像进行了锆石Hf同位素原位测量实验。实验在中国科学院地质与地球物理所配有193nm激光取样系统的Neptune多接受电感耦合等离子体质谱(LA-MC-ICPMS)上进行, 激光斑束直径为63μm, 激光剥蚀时间为26s, 激光脉冲频率6Hz, 激光脉冲能量100mJ, 测定时采用锆石国际标样91500做外标。详细的分析流程见Wu et al. (2006)。测定结果列于表3, 并表示于图10。可以看

表 3 甘肃北山地区音凹峡南花岗岩体 LA-MC-ICPMS 锆石 Hf 同位素分析结果

Table 3 Zircon Hf isotopic compositions of granite from the south of Yin'aoxia

测点号	$^{176}\text{Yb}/^{177}\text{Hf}$	$^{176}\text{Lu}/^{177}\text{Hf}$	$^{176}\text{Hf}/^{177}\text{Hf}_{\text{m}}$	$^{176}\text{Hf}/^{177}\text{Hf}$	2σ	$\varepsilon_{\text{Hf}}(0)$	$\varepsilon_{\text{Hf}}(t)$	$t_{\text{DM}}(\text{Ma})$	$f_{\text{Lu/Hf}}$
l51-01	0.054372	0.002172	0.282753	0.282765	0.000018	-0.3	5.9	713	-0.93
l51-02	0.034994	0.001475	0.282755	0.282762	0.000018	-0.3	5.7	703	-0.96
l51-03	0.053056	0.002256	0.282755	0.282767	0.000022	-0.2	5.8	711	-0.93
l51-04	0.041019	0.001690	0.282709	0.282718	0.000020	-1.9	4.4	771	-0.95
l51-05	0.045366	0.001855	0.282733	0.282743	0.000019	-1.0	5.0	739	-0.94
l51-06	0.026541	0.001123	0.282748	0.282754	0.000017	-0.6	5.2	709	-0.97
l51-07	0.054124	0.002187	0.282745	0.282757	0.000019	-0.5	5.3	726	-0.93
l51-08	0.046873	0.001943	0.282758	0.282769	0.000024	-0.1	5.9	703	-0.94
l51-09	0.037046	0.001562	0.282789	0.282798	0.000026	0.9	7.5	653	-0.95
l51-10	0.048490	0.002126	0.282774	0.282785	0.000019	0.5	6.3	683	-0.94
l51-11	0.030723	0.001363	0.282742	0.282751	0.000018	-0.8	6.1	718	-0.96
l51-12	0.056417	0.002495	0.282762	0.282774	0.000035	0.1	5.5	706	-0.92
l51-13	0.038904	0.001690	0.282762	0.282770	0.000037	-0.1	5.6	696	-0.95
l51-14	0.063550	0.002608	0.282750	0.282764	0.000021	-0.3	5.6	723	-0.92
l51-15	0.053526	0.002262	0.282741	0.282754	0.000027	-0.6	5.4	731	-0.93
l51-16	0.033398	0.001502	0.282768	0.282776	0.000023	0.1	6.4	685	-0.95
l51-17	0.024297	0.001143	0.282741	0.282748	0.000025	-0.9	5.6	718	-0.97
l51-18	0.107657	0.004769	0.282756	0.282781	0.000029	0.3	5.6	743	-0.86
l51-19	0.054352	0.002283	0.282756	0.282768	0.000023	-0.1	5.8	710	-0.93
l51-20	0.045204	0.001974	0.282787	0.282797	0.000028	0.9	6.6	663	-0.94
l51-21	0.031281	0.001328	0.282816	0.282823	0.000027	1.8	7.8	613	-0.96

表中锆石 Hf 同位素成分的计算所用的参数: ^{176}Lu 衰变常数 $\lambda = 1.865 \times 10^{-11}$, 球粒陨石 $^{176}\text{Lu}/^{177}\text{Hf} = 0.0332$, $^{176}\text{Hf}/^{177}\text{Hf} = 0.282772$ (Blichert-Toft and Alberade, 1997); 亏损地幔 $^{176}\text{Lu}/^{177}\text{Hf} = 0.0384$, $^{176}\text{Hf}/^{177}\text{Hf} = 0.28325$ (Griffin et al., 2000); 镁铁质和硅铝质地壳的 $f_{\text{Lu/Hf}}$ 分别是 -0.34 (Amelin et al., 2000) 和 -0.72 (Vervoort et al., 1996)

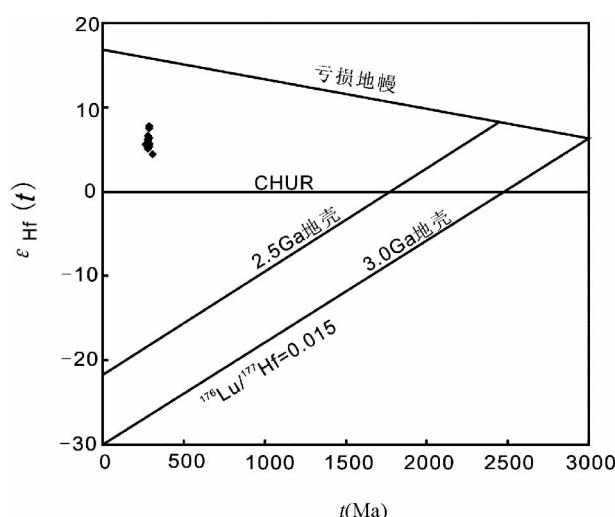


图 10 音凹峡南花岗岩锆石的 Hf 同位素数据

Fig. 10 In-situ zircon Hf isotopic data of granite from the south of Yin'aoxia

出音凹峡南花岗岩的 $^{176}\text{Hf}/^{177}\text{Hf} = 0.282718 \sim 0.282823$, 相当于 $\varepsilon_{\text{Hf}}(t) = +4.4 \sim +7.8$, 平均 +5.9, 均为正值; Hf 同位素的模式年龄为 613 ~ 771 Ma。

6 音凹峡南花岗岩体的成因及其形成的构造背景

北山地区位于甘肃和新疆交界地区, 西邻东天山, 东接阿拉善, 以阿尔金和星星峡两大走滑断层为界, 位于一个巨大的构造楔形区, 构造过程极其复杂, 其大地构造的归属一直存在争议(邓自华, 1965; 刘雪亚和王荃, 1995; 左国朝和何国琦, 1990; 张新虎, 1993; 龚全胜等, 2003; 左国朝等, 2003; 江思宏, 2004)。目前主要有四种观点:一种观点是以明水-石板井-小黄山缝合带为界, 将北山划分为北部哈萨克斯坦板块和南部塔里木板块(左国朝和何国琦, 1990);一种观点以柳园-大奇山和红石山-黑鹰山-六陀山南北两条深大断裂为界, 将北山从南到北依次划分为塔里木板块、哈萨克

斯坦板块和西伯利亚板块(刘雪亚和王荃, 1995; 张新虎, 1993; 聂凤军等, 2002a); 一种观点以红石山-黑鹰山-六陀山蛇绿混杂岩带为界, 将北山造山带从南向北分为塔里木板块和哈萨克斯坦板块(龚全胜等, 2002; 何世平等, 2002); 而李锦轶等(2009)以星星峡-白玉山-牛圈子-小黄山作为北山地区西伯利亚与中朝两个古板块之间的二叠纪分界线, 认为北山南部柳园一带有可能代表该区的二叠纪弧后盆地环境, 柳园与白玉山-小黄山之间区域为早古生代岛弧带。

音凹峡南花岗岩年龄为 $281.7 \pm 2.9\text{ Ma}$ 。据目前的区域地质研究, 左国朝和何国琦(1990)认为在志留纪末至早泥盆世北山地区的塔里木-中朝与哈萨克斯坦两大古板块最终合并, 导致洋盆消失和碰撞造山; 刘雪亚和王荃(1995)认为在早二叠世之前, 随着北山南带及南天山古洋盆的封闭, 敦煌地块北缘的安北-旧寺墩构造带与北山造山带前缘的柳园-大奇山地体碰撞, 导致塔里木板块、哈萨克斯坦板块和西伯利亚板块最终拼接; 何世平等(2005)认为石炭纪末哈萨克斯坦板块和塔里木板块之间的洋盆最终闭合, 形成新的统一大陆; 龚全胜等(2003)认为北山地区自泥盆纪开始转化为古亚洲洋构造域演化体系, 晚石炭世末实现塔里木板块、哈萨克斯坦板块的最终碰撞对接; 由石炭系地层的建造组合可以看出, 下石炭统为一套半深海到浅海组合, 红柳园组上部出现火山-碎屑岩建造, 应为火山弧组合; 中石炭统音凹峡组下部为火山-碎屑岩组合, 上部则为砂岩-砂砾岩组合, 表明该区海水已经退出, 大洋封闭; 区内缺失上石炭统地层, 反映该区这一时期进入了碰撞造山阶段。因此可以认为北山地区在早二叠世之前洋壳已经闭合, 之后进入碰撞阶段。很多学者认为北山地区在二叠纪是一种伸展拉伸的构造背景(左国朝和何国琦, 1990; 姜常义等, 2006; 赵泽辉等, 2006)。具体到北山南带: 左国朝和何国琦(1990)认为早二叠世北山南带在拉张背景下形成了峡东-俞井子裂陷槽, 但并没有形成真正的大洋; 何世平等(2005)认为早石炭世, 沿石板山-大奇山-神螺山一带在前震旦纪古老基底上形成的北山南部陆内裂谷带, 该裂谷带一直发展演化到二叠纪末, 并在早二叠世发展到鼎盛时期; 龚全胜等(2003)认为北山地区晚石炭世-二叠纪为大陆板块碰撞时期; 刘明强等(1999)指出音凹峡晚古生代陆内裂谷带为一多旋回裂谷, 主要裂谷作用有奥陶纪、志留纪、石炭纪和二叠纪, 反映了多期次、多旋回性、继承性“开”、“合”演化的特征。由上所述, 研究区在早二叠世已经没有洋盆存在, 结合地球化学特征可以判断 $281.7 \pm 2.9\text{ Ma}$ 的音凹峡南花岗岩并非形成于弧构造环境, 而是形成于后碰撞的伸展环境。吴泰然(1995)将这类花岗岩归为拉张型过渡壳花岗岩(ECG), 认为这种花岗岩的形成是由于地壳的拉伸减薄, 上地幔热物质上涌, 使地壳形成一种高温低压的环境, 并使地壳发生部分重熔, 同时上地幔上涌的热物质沿着拉张的裂隙与地壳的热物质发生混染作用, 对陆壳的物质进行改造, 使之向过渡类型转化, 形成拉张型过渡壳的花岗岩。

音凹峡南花岗岩体锆石 $\varepsilon_{\text{HF}}(t) = +4.4 \sim +7.8$; 一般认为具有正 ε_{HF} 值的花岗质岩石来自亏损地幔或从亏损地幔中新增生的年轻地壳物质的部分熔融。音凹峡南花岗岩体具有 Nb、Ta、Ti 的负异常, 目前关于 Nb、Ta、Ti 的负异常主要有三种观点, 一是代表俯冲背景, 地幔楔的物质受到大陆地壳的混染(赵振华, 2005); 二是代表源区有金红石残留, 来源较深(Xiong et al., 2005); 三是代表源区特征, 源区为早先存在的火山弧或者地壳。音凹峡超单元花岗岩中含有较多的辉绿岩脉及柳园一带发育的二叠纪玄武岩至少可以指示该期岩浆有新的地幔岩浆加入。另外, 由图 10 可以看出, Hf 同位素的模式年龄 $t_{\text{DM}} = 613 \sim 771\text{ Ma}$ 时, 亏损地幔的 $\varepsilon_{\text{HF}} > 10$, 而音凹峡南花岗岩体锆石 $\varepsilon_{\text{HF}}(t)$ 为 $+4.4 \sim +7.8$, 说明其岩浆受到了幔源物质的混合。也就是说 Nb、Ta、Ti 的负异常代表源区有金红石残留, 来源较深; 正的 $\varepsilon_{\text{HF}}(t)$ 指示了来自地幔的岩浆与老地壳岩浆的混合。综上所述, 音凹峡南花岗岩是在后碰撞伸展环境下壳幔混合成因的花岗岩, 这也同时说明晚古生代甘肃北山地壳为垂向生长。

在二叠纪的中亚造山带(CAOB), 大范围存在具有正 $\varepsilon_{\text{Nd}}(t)$ 和低的($^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$)_i 与幔源特征有关的花岗岩的垂向增生(Han et al., 1997; 韩宝福等, 1999; Hong et al., 2004; Jahn et al., 2004; Chen and Jahn, 2004; Wu et al., 2000, 2002; 吴福元等, 1999, 1997)。而且也存在与音凹峡南花岗岩类似的例子——二叠纪幔源岩浆活动及同期的花岗质岩浆活动, 多数学者认为其是在后碰撞伸展体制下形成的(韩宝福等, 1999, 2006; 顾连兴等, 2006), 因此音凹峡南花岗岩代表的北山南带为中亚造山带在二叠纪处于后碰撞伸展环境又提供一证据。

另外, 从区域构造背景看, 哈萨克斯坦板块和塔里木板块及其陆缘向东均可自然延伸至北山一带, 其中尤为重要的是在甘肃北山地区未发现与南天山相对应的晚古生代蛇绿岩带。肖文交等(2008)认为北山西接库米什-南天山增生杂岩, 东接恩格尔乌苏-查干楚鲁增生杂岩。而北山地区和库米什-南天山增生杂岩均位于中亚造山带, 因此在北山地区应该有一条同时代的缝合线与库米什-南天山增生杂岩相对应。多数学者视南天山为一个经历了新生代再变形改造的晚古生代碰撞造山带(Coleman, 1989; Windley et al., 1990; Allen et al., 1993; 肖序常等, 1992; 王宝瑜等, 1994; 何国琦, 1994; 高长林等, 1995; Gao et al., 1998; Chen et al., 1999; Xiao et al., 2004a, b, 2007; 肖文交等, 2006; 高俊等, 2006); 碰撞造山为一“剪刀式”, 东段较早, 西段较晚, 但整体上碰撞事件在二叠纪之前完成(Chen et al., 1999)。由音凹峡南 $281.7 \pm 2.9\text{ Ma}$ 后碰撞伸展环境下形成的花岗岩可以得知晚古生代晚期, 塔里木板块和哈萨克斯坦板块之间的主大洋闭合之后, 两大板块之间依然存在着相对水平运动, 其构造形式主要是走滑和伸展, 并导致北山地区地壳规模的大型剪切带形成, 也就是说进入了后碰撞期。这一阶段的构造样式以逆冲推覆及伸展变形为主, 同时发生后碰撞的构造

岩浆作用,形成了大规模的后碰撞花岗岩。另外,在桥湾北已经确定具有 303.7 ± 2.4 Ma 的同碰撞花岗岩(据冯继承,未发表数据),综上所述音凹峡晚古生代蛇绿岩带所代表的洋盆闭合的时间应该大致为晚石炭世,至少在二叠世之前。由此推测音凹峡晚古生代蛇绿岩可能是南天山东段继续向东延长的部分,为塔里木板块和哈萨克斯坦板块的缝合线。

7 结论

(1)从音凹峡南花岗岩体的性质看,音凹峡地区可能在晚石炭世洋盆闭合进入碰撞作用阶段,可以确定在早二叠世晚期进入后碰撞的裂谷伸展发育阶段。

(2)音凹峡南花岗岩体锆石 LA-ICP-MS 年龄为 281.7 ± 2.9 Ma,为后碰撞伸展环境下形成的花岗岩,并且界定了碰撞时间的上限。

(3)音凹峡南花岗岩的 $\varepsilon_{\text{Hf}}(t)$ 为 $+4.4 \sim +7.8$,具有与中亚造山带其他地区相一致的壳幔混合成因特征。

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