

西准达尔布特蛇绿岩中辉长岩 LA-ICP-MS 锆石 U-Pb 测年^{*}

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2009-01-03 收稿, 2009-03-03 改回.

Gu PY, Li YJ, Zhang B, Tong LL and Wang JN. 2009. LA-ICP-MS zircon U-Pb dating of gabbro in the Darbut ophiolite, western Junggar, China. *Acta Petrologica Silica*, 25(6):1364–1372

Abstract LA-ICP-MS zircon U-Pb dating of gabbro from Darbut ophiolite, 16 spots of zircon show relatively concentrative zircon group in $^{206}\text{Pb}/^{238}\text{U}$ - $^{207}\text{Pb}/^{235}\text{U}$ concordia diagram, and give weighted mean $^{206}\text{Pb}/^{238}\text{U}$ age of $391.1 \pm 6.8\text{ Ma}$, MSWD = 0.97 (95% confidence), which is the crystallization age of gabbro, indicating a Middle Devonian age of Darbut ophiolite. This discovery is certainly believe that accurately restrict the form of Darbut ophiolite, and provide important evidence of extensional environment for plates in western Junggar.

Key words Darbut ophiolite; Gabbro; Zircon U-Pb dating; Middle Devonian; Western Junggar

摘要 达尔布特蛇绿岩中辉长岩 LA-ICPMS 锆石 U-Pb 测年, 16 个测点在谐和曲线图 $^{206}\text{Pb}/^{238}\text{U}$ - $^{207}\text{Pb}/^{235}\text{U}$ 中构成比较集中的锆石群, 获得 $^{206}\text{Pb}/^{238}\text{U}$ 加权平均年龄 $391.1 \pm 6.8\text{ Ma}$, MSWD = 0.97 (95% 置信度), 代表了辉长岩的结晶年龄, 据此确定达尔布特蛇绿岩形成于中泥盆世, 该年龄的确认为准确约束达尔布特蛇绿岩的形成及西准噶尔板块构造演化提供了重要的佐证。

关键词 达尔布特蛇绿岩; 辉长岩; 锆石 U-Pb 测年; 中泥盆世; 西准噶尔

中图法分类号 P588.124; P597.3

黄建华等, 1995; 张立飞, 1997; 徐新, 1998; 何国琦等, 2005; 徐新等, 2006; 朱永峰和徐新, 2007; 朱永峰等, 2008)。著名的达尔布特蛇绿岩带即是其中代表之一, 典型蛇绿岩岩石类型在该带均有产出, 其岩石学研究成果较多(张驰, 1981; 师占义, 1982; 王懿圣和张金生, 1982; 冯益民, 1986; 曹荣龙, 1994; 陈博和朱永峰, 2008), 但其形成时代久存争议: 肖序常等 (1992)、张驰和黄萱 (1992) 依据蛇绿岩上部硅质岩中的放射虫化石, 认定蛇绿岩为早-中泥盆世。西安地质矿产研究所 (1981) 在蛇绿岩带中基性火山岩所夹灰岩透镜体中采到

* 国家自然科学基金项目(40534020)和新疆维吾尔自治区地质矿产调查项目(XJZBKD2006-3)资助。

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Squameofavosites sp. (鳞巢珊瑚), 初定为泥盆纪^①; 但因硅质岩和灰岩透镜体均呈断块状分布于蛇绿岩中, 所示时限究竟能否代表蛇绿岩形成时代, 加之未见标准带化石, 所示时限不确切, 准确的地质时代难以定论。张驰和黄萱(1992)在其辉长岩中获得 395 ± 12 Ma 的 Sm-Nd 等时线年龄, 确定为中泥盆世。但因 Sm-Nd 等时线年龄在确定蛇绿岩的形成时代中所固有的缺陷性, 对这一年龄并没有完全接受。此前, 该蛇绿岩未见锆石 U-Pb 年龄报道。作者等近年在本区进行 1:5 万区域地质调查中, 于达尔布特蛇绿岩中的辉长岩中获得了可靠的 LA-ICP-MS 锆石 U-Pb 年龄数据, 为准确约束蛇绿岩形成时限提供了重要佐证。

2 区域地质背景

研究区大地构造位于哈萨克斯坦-准噶尔板块唐巴勒-

卡拉麦里古生代复合沟弧带内, 东南角与准噶尔中央地块相邻(肖序常等, 1992; 新疆维吾尔自治区地质矿产局, 1993, 1999; 成守德和王元龙, 1998)。达尔布特蛇绿岩位于克拉玛依市以北的扎依尔山区, 东起木哈塔依, 向西南至坎土拜克越向达尔布特河谷南侧, 经库朗库朵克转向西至苏鲁乔克而被阿克巴斯套花岗岩体所截断, 展布方向由东西向转为近南北向, 全长约 70 km, 但大部分地段与达尔布特河谷(断裂带)平行, 宽一般为 2~9 km, 出露面积约 50 km²(王懿圣和张金生, 1982; 冯益民, 1986), 带内各岩块多以断裂为界混杂堆叠, 但蛇绿岩的各组成单元出露仍较为齐全, 且在东北段发育豆英状铬铁矿(萨尔托海铬铁矿床目前在开采中)。该蛇绿岩带出露面积最广、最有代表性的当属苏鲁乔克蛇绿混杂岩和阿克巴斯套蛇绿混杂岩(图 1)。苏鲁乔克一带蛇绿岩带被推覆于上石炭统包古图组之上, 而在阿克巴斯套一带, 这些蛇绿岩呈捕掳体被包裹于早二叠世阿克巴斯套铝质 A 型花岗岩体边部^②。

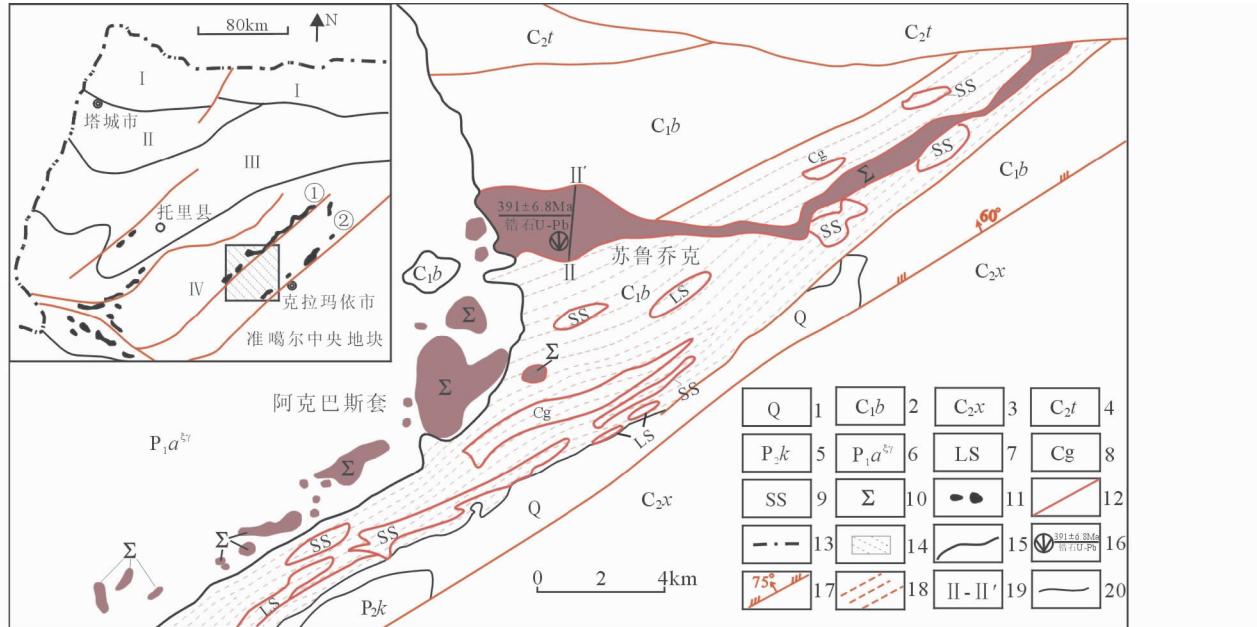


图 1 达尔布特蛇绿岩带分布略图

1-第四系; 2-下石炭统包古图组; 3-上石炭统太勒古拉组; 4-上石炭统希贝库拉斯组; 5-中二叠统库吉尔台组; 6-早二叠世阿克巴斯套岩体; 7-灰岩岩块; 8-砾岩岩块; 9-粉砂岩岩块; 10-达尔布特蛇绿岩; 11-蛇绿混杂岩; 12-断裂; 13-国界; 14-研究区; 15-侵入接触; 16-样品位置及同位素年龄; 17-正断裂; 18-韧性剪切带; 19-剖面位置; 20-地质界线; I-洪古勒楞-阿尔曼太早古生代沟弧带; II-塔城晚古生代弧间盆地; III-谢米斯台-库兰卡兹中古生代复合沟弧带; IV-唐巴勒-卡拉麦里古生代复合沟弧带; ①-达尔布特蛇绿混杂岩带②-克拉玛依蛇绿混杂岩带

Fig. 1 Map showing distribution of ophiolite in Darbut, western Junggar, Xinjiang

1-Quaternary; 2-Lower Carboniferous Baogutu Formation; 3-Upper Carboniferous Tailegula Formation; 4-Upper Carboniferous Xibeikulasi Fomation; 5-Middle Permian Kujiertai Formation; 6-Lower Permian Akebasitao granite; 7-Limestone block; 8-Conglomerate block; 9-Siltstone block; 10-Darbut ophiolitic; 11-ophiolitic m lange; 12-fault; 13-national boundary; 14-study area; 15-intrusive contact; 16-sample site and isotopic ages; 17-normal fault; 18-ductile shear zone; 19-location of section; 20-stratigraphic boundary; I-Hongguleleng-Aermantai early Paleozoic trench-arc belt; II-Tacheng Late Paleozoic interarc basin; III-Xiemisitai-Kulankazi Middle Paleozoic compound trench-arc belt; IV-Tangbale-Kelameili Paleozoic compound trench-arc belt; ①-Darbut ophiolitic mélange; ②-Karamay ophiolitic mélange

① 西安地质矿产研究所. 1981. 新疆达尔布特蛇绿岩带研究报告

② 新疆地质矿产勘查开发局第七地质大队, 长安大学地质调查研究院. 2008. 新疆托里科尔巴依-野马井地区 1:5 区域地质矿产调查报告

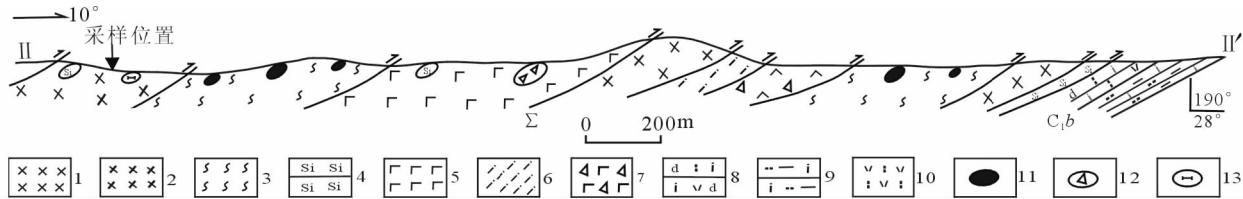


图2 达尔布特蛇绿岩剖面图

1-辉长岩;2-辉绿岩;3-蛇纹岩及其它蚀变岩;4-硅质岩;5-玄武岩;6-糜棱岩;7-碎裂玄武岩;8-糜棱岩化沉凝灰岩;9-糜棱岩化泥质粉砂岩;10-凝灰岩;11-橄榄岩透镜体;12-碎裂岩透镜体;13-透辉石岩透镜体

Fig. 2 Geological section of Darbut ophiolite

1-gabbro ; 2-diabase ; 3-serpentinite and other altered rock ; 4-siliceousrock ; 5-basalt ; 6-mylonite ; 7-cataclastic basalt ; 8-myloxitied tuffite ; 9-myloxitied pelitic siltstone ; 10-tuff ; 11-peridotite lenticule ; 12-cataclasite lenticule ; 13-diopsidite lenticule

达尔布特蛇绿岩受达尔布特断裂控制,是以蛇纹岩、蛇纹石化橄榄岩为基质,混杂的岩块基本是蛇绿岩的组分,夹糜棱岩化泥质粉砂岩块、凝灰岩块等,岩块呈小逆冲岩片状组成的蛇绿混杂岩带,岩石均发育了强烈的构造蚀变,许多只保留了原矿物的残留和假象,主要岩性有橄榄岩、蛇纹岩、堆晶辉长岩、块状辉长岩、辉绿岩、块状玄武岩及枕状玄武岩、硅质岩等(图2),局部地区见斜长花岗岩侵入其间。橄榄石基本被蛇纹石、滑石和磁铁矿交代。玄武岩覆盖在超镁铁岩之上,局部玄武岩枕状构造明显,且在玄武岩层之上覆盖着薄层硅质岩。受后期构造破坏,岩石变质变形强烈,普遍纤闪石化、强蚀变碎裂岩化、糜棱岩化。

用于U-Pb测年和相关研究的样品采自Ⅱ-Ⅱ'号剖面辉长岩中。辉长岩呈团块状堆积于基质片状蛇纹岩中,团块形状各异,大小差别很大,发育堆晶、正堆晶结构(图3),细粒辉长结构,块状构造。堆晶纹层发育,并有不同程度的层间揉皱。主要矿物粒径0.2~1.3mm,其中斜长石含量约为50%,绝大部分斜长石以具斜长石假象的钙铝榴石+黝帘石+钠长石组成,分布不均匀。辉石为单斜辉石,普遍出溶棕褐色尖晶石,含量为20%~25%,呈短柱状,半自形-他形,沿

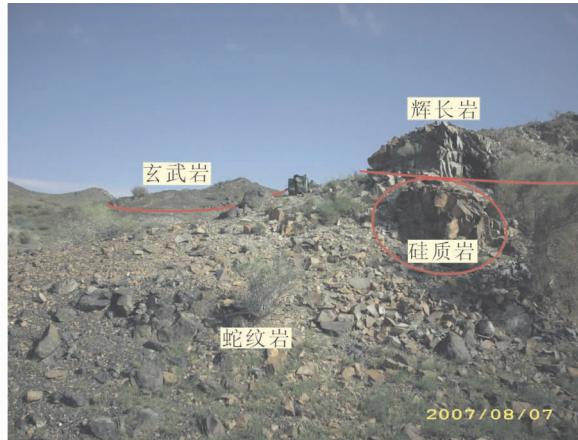


图4 达尔布特蛇绿混杂岩露头

Fig. 4 The outcrop of the Darbut ophiolitic mélange

其边缘解理明显地被纤闪石所代替,副矿物有锆石、榍石、黝帘石、磁铁矿等。辉长岩堆积于蛇纹岩之上,与其共生有玄武岩、放射虫硅质岩等,证实辉长岩是蛇绿岩的一部分(图4)。

辉长岩主量元素分析结果扣除烧失量作归一化处理后如表1示, SiO_2 为 44.85% ~ 50.51%, TiO_2 为 0.12% ~ 0.60%, 高 Al_2O_3 , 平均 16.98%, MgO 介于 9.09% ~ 12.13%, 平均 10.81%, $\text{Mg}^{\#}$ [= $100\text{Mg}/(\text{Mg} + \text{Fe}^{2+})$] 值为 51.12 ~ 66.56, 介于印度洋辉长岩的 $\text{Mg}^{\#}$ 值范围(32 ~ 88), 属于蛇绿岩中的镁铁质堆晶岩(Coleman, 1977), 低于原生岩浆范围(68 ~ 75), 表明岩石经历了一定程度的分异演化(Willson, 1989)。在辉长岩 $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3\text{-CaO-MgO}$ (图5a) 和 $\text{Na}_2\text{O} + \text{K}_2\text{O-FeO}^{\text{T}}\text{-MgO}$ (图5b) 上, 样品全部投到了镁铁堆积岩区域, 说明所采样品属于蛇绿岩的组成部分(图中编号1~6对应表中1~6号样品,后同)。

辉长岩稀土元素和微量元素分析结果见表2、表3。 ΣREE 为 5.17×10^{-6} ~ 19.86×10^{-6} , $(\text{La/Yb})_{\text{N}}$ 为 0.35 ~ 1.23, δEu 为 1.14 ~ 2.05, 显示正异常, 可能因分异结晶作用使斜长石堆积的缘故。稀土配分曲线表现为轻稀土相对亏损,



图3 辉长岩的堆晶结构

Fig. 3 Cumulate texture for gabbro

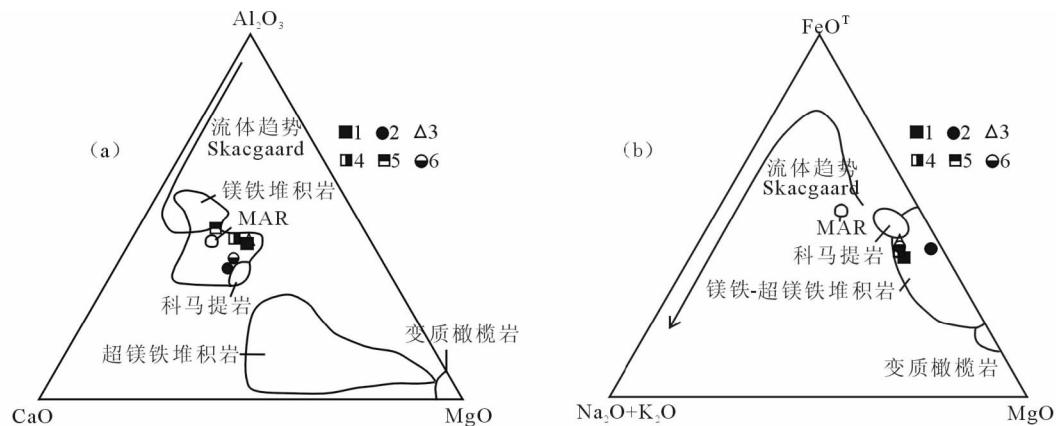
图 5 达尔布特蛇绿岩中辉长岩的 Al_2O_3 -CaO-MgO (a) 和 $\text{Na}_2\text{O} + \text{K}_2\text{O}$ - FeO^T -MgO (b) 图解Fig. 5 Al_2O_3 -CaO-MgO (a) and $\text{Na}_2\text{O} + \text{K}_2\text{O}$ - FeO^T -MgO (b) diagrams of gabbro from Darbut ophiolite

表 1 达尔布特蛇绿岩中辉长岩主量元素含量(wt%)分析结果

Table 1 Major element compositions(wt%) of gabbro from Darbut ophiolite

样品号	SiO_2	TiO_2	Al_2O_3	Fe_2O_3	FeO	MnO	MgO	CaO	Na_2O	K_2O	P_2O_5	Total	$\text{Mg}^{\#}$
1	48.34	0.60	16.48	1.65	7.77	0.14	10.65	11.10	2.87	0.36	0.04	100	51.15
2	50.51	0.32	15.41	0.85	4.11	0.10	10.73	15.44	2.44	0.07	0.00	100	66.56
3	48.20	0.22	19.45	1.01	5.00	0.10	11.19	12.76	1.90	0.17	0.00	100	63.09
4	44.85	0.12	16.47	1.73	7.22	0.16	12.13	16.67	0.52	0.13	0.00	100	56.21
5	46.71	0.18	18.26	2.01	8.07	0.10	11.05	11.54	1.93	0.14	0.01	100	51.12
6	48.36	0.30	15.85	1.56	6.14	0.10	9.09	16.52	1.90	0.16	0.02	100	53.08

注:由新疆矿产实验研究所采用 XRF 分析

表 2 达尔布特蛇绿岩中辉长岩稀土元素含量($\times 10^{-6}$)分析结果Table 2 REE element compositions($\times 10^{-6}$) of gabbro from Darbut ophiolite

样品号	La	Ce	Pr	Nd	Sm	Eu	Gd	Tb	Dy	Ho	Er	Tm	Yb	Lu	ΣREE	δEu	$(\text{La}/\text{Yb})_N$
1	1.20	2.50	0.73	4.20	1.40	0.66	1.90	0.41	2.50	0.52	1.70	0.22	1.70	0.22	19.86	1.24	0.48
2	0.44	1.07	0.15	0.90	0.32	0.24	0.40	0.08	0.65	0.12	0.40	0.05	0.30	0.05	5.17	2.05	1.00
3	0.69	1.61	0.22	1.30	0.43	0.28	0.66	0.10	0.82	0.15	0.51	0.06	0.38	0.06	7.28	1.60	1.23
4	0.40	1.14	0.18	1.27	0.53	0.26	0.87	0.14	1.09	0.20	0.68	0.09	0.52	0.08	7.42	1.15	0.52
5	0.32	0.93	0.16	1.22	0.59	0.31	1.03	0.17	1.36	0.25	0.86	0.10	0.63	0.10	8.02	1.18	0.35
6	0.39	1.08	0.17	1.25	0.55	0.28	0.97	0.15	1.24	0.23	0.78	0.09	0.54	0.09	7.79	1.14	0.49

注:由长安大学教育部国土成矿作用及其动力学重点研究实验室采用 ICP-MS 分析

表 3 达尔布特蛇绿岩中辉长岩微量元素含量($\times 10^{-6}$)分析结果Table 3 Trace element compositions($\times 10^{-6}$) of gabbro from Darbut ophiolite

样品号	Sc	Cr	Co	Ni	Rb	Sr	Y	Cs	Ba	Th	U	Zr	Nb	Hf	Ta
1	35.10	589	54.00	283	12.40	108	16.70	0.70	21.00	0.38	0.87	35.10	1.40	0.92	0.14
2	29.60	913	55.47	251	2.19	139	3.31	0.10	20.93	0.12	0.04	9.78	0.18	0.27	0.01
3	21.40	861	49.26	250	4.15	148	4.40	0.18	19.14	0.17	0.10	22.59	0.31	0.57	0.05
4	28.07	1030	34.70	187	7.60	262	5.53	0.18	22.74	0.05	0.15	14.55	0.22	0.43	0.02
5	42.41	1735	33.04	164	3.05	207	6.73	0.18	14.20	0.05	0.13	12.97	0.12	0.42	0.01
6	38.27	1488	47.24	226	1.94	166	6.03	0.11	13.64	0.07	0.11	11.19	0.17	0.36	0.03

注:由长安大学教育部国土成矿作用及其动力学重点研究实验室采用 ICP-MS 分析

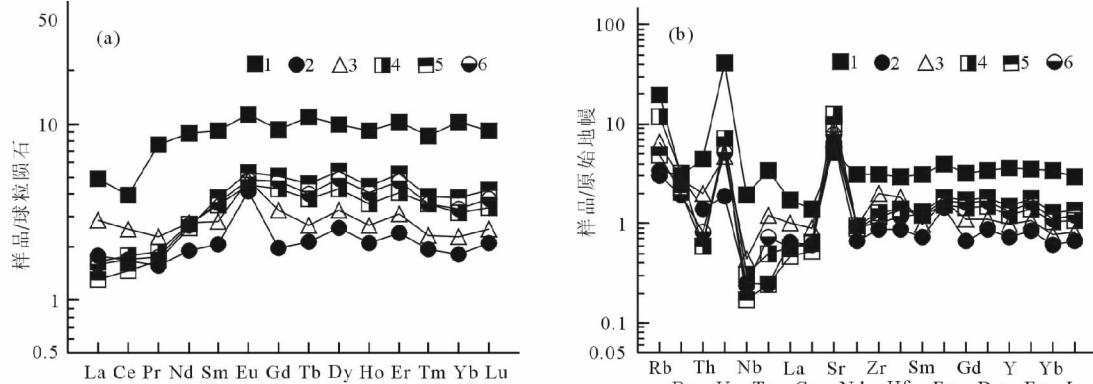


图 6 稀土元素球粒陨石标准化配分图(a)和微量元素原始地幔标准化蛛网图(b)(标准化值据 Sun and McDonough, 1989)
Fig. 6 Chondrite-normalized REE patterns (a) and primitive-mantle normalised spidergram (b) for the gabbro from Darbut ophiolite (normalized data from Sun and McDonough, 1989)

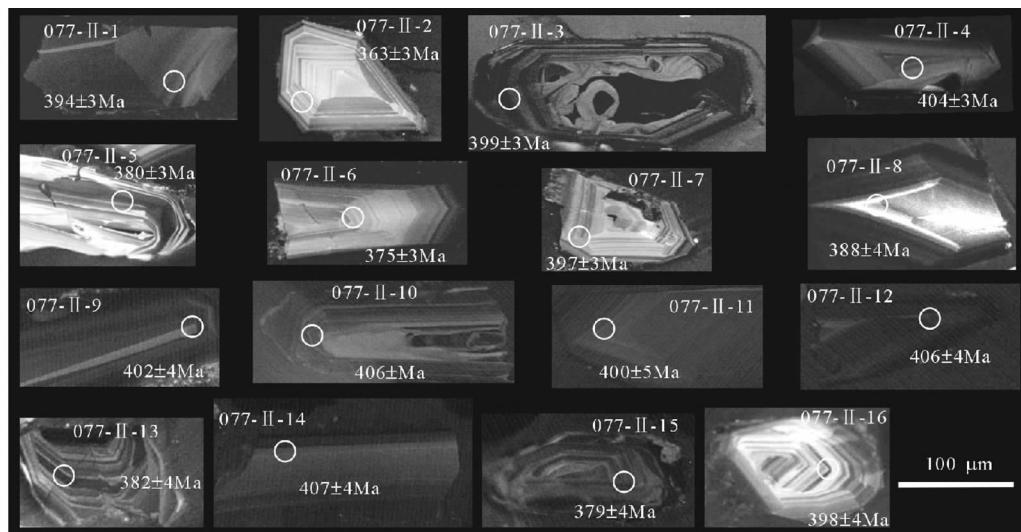


图 7 辉长岩中典型锆石的 CL 图象和 $^{206}\text{Pb}/^{238}\text{U}$ 年龄值

Fig. 7 Representative zircon CL images and $^{206}\text{Pb}/^{238}\text{U}$ ages of gabbro

重稀土平坦型分布(图 6a),非常相似于来自亏损地幔的洋中脊玄武岩(Hedge, 1978),这与典型蛇绿岩中堆晶辉长岩 LREE 亏损和正 Eu 的分配形式基本相同(Coleman, 1977)。在原始地幔标准化的微量元素蛛网图(图 6b)中,大离子亲石元素 Rb、Ba、U 和 Sr 富集,Nb、Ta 相对亏损。具有这种分配型式主要因为俯冲板片的流体交代上覆地幔楔使地幔岩石发生部分熔融,由于 Nb、Ta 等 HFSE 与其它元素(LILE、LREE)相比在流体中溶解度降低,发生沉淀留在残留相中(Ionov and Hofmann, 1995; Kelemen *et al.*, 2003),说明该蛇绿岩的形成与板块俯冲有关。

II, 分析点号为 II-1 ~ II-16, 采样点公里网坐标 X = 5073473, Y = 15301198。

采用重液浮选和电磁分离方法挑选出的锆石,锆石为无色透明-浅黄色,呈短柱状、正方双锥状、钮柱状及半截锥状,颗粒晶形比较完整,晶体长 0.03 ~ 0.18mm,宽 0.03 ~ 0.06mm,柱状长宽比为 3 : 1 ~ 6 : 1,在阴极发光图像上部分表现出典型的岩浆韵律环带和明暗相间的条带结构(图 7),属于岩浆结晶产物(吴元保和郑永飞,2004),图 7 显示部分锆石内部结构相对均匀,环带结构特征不明显,锆石主体中心部位为黑色,边部小面积为浅色,反映结晶环境相对稳定,如 077-TW-II-1、12、14 号锆石。

制样及分析在西北大学大陆动力学国家重点实验室完成。将具有代表性的锆石样品用双面胶粘在载玻片上,放上 PVC 环,然后将环氧树脂和固化剂进行充分混合后注入 PVC

3 锆石特征、制样、分析方法及结果

LA-ICP-MS 锆石 U-Pb 测年的锆石采样编号为 077-TW-

表 4 达尔布特蛇绿岩中锆石 LA-ICP-MS 锆石 U-Pb 同位素分析结果
 Table 4 LA-ICP-MS zircon U-Pb isotopic analysis of gabbro in Darbut op-

Table 4 LA-ICP-MS zircon U-Pb isotopic analysis of gabbro in Darbut ophiolite

样品号 (点号)	同位素比值												同位素年龄(Ma)						元素含量(×10 ⁻⁶)及比值		
	207 Pb/ ²⁰⁶ Pb				207 Pb/ ²³⁵ U				206 Pb/ ²³⁸ U				207 Pb/ ²³² Th		206 Pb/ ²³⁵ U		208 Pb/ ²³⁸ U		208 Pb/ ²³² Th		
	比值	1σ	比值	1σ	比值	1σ	比值	1σ	年齡	1σ	年齡	1σ	年齡	1σ	年齡	1σ	206 Pb	208 Pb	232 Th	238 U	Th/U
077-II-1	0.058	0.001	0.505	0.012	0.063	0.000	0.020	0.000	532	57	415	8	394	3	392	3	52.1	7.1	181.4	269.0	0.7
077-II-2	0.061	0.002	0.485	0.015	0.058	0.000	0.018	0.000	631	71	401	10	363	3	358	3	58.5	4.8	89.8	208.8	0.4
077-II-3	0.078	0.003	0.686	0.027	0.064	0.001	0.019	0.000	1143	83	530	17	399	3	384	6	112.7	13.9	229.5	472.6	0.5
077-II-4	0.067	0.002	0.600	0.013	0.065	0.001	0.020	0.000	850	29	477	8	404	3	403	5	57.9	2.9	25.4	72.7	0.4
077-II-5	0.072	0.005	0.603	0.039	0.061	0.001	0.018	0.000	990	137	479	25	380	3	367	8	148.3	89.0	125.6	245.3	0.5
077-II-6	0.057	0.001	0.472	0.008	0.060	0.000	0.018	0.000	501	24	393	6	375	3	356	4	153.8	25.6	246.6	489.3	0.5
077-II-7	0.059	0.001	0.513	0.007	0.063	0.000	0.019	0.000	553	18	420	5	397	3	389	4	64.3	8.1	292.6	364.0	0.8
077-II-8	0.047	0.001	0.401	0.010	0.062	0.001	0.014	0.000	45	36	342	7	388	4	280	4	45.4	3.9	89.6	188.7	0.5
077-II-9	0.049	0.001	0.433	0.009	0.064	0.001	0.015	0.000	148	29	366	7	402	4	304	4	56.3	6.1	168.8	236.3	0.7
077-II-10	0.063	0.001	0.562	0.008	0.065	0.001	0.020	0.000	705	14	453	5	406	4	400	4	119.2	16.5	199.8	502.9	0.4
077-II-11	0.053	0.002	0.467	0.012	0.064	0.001	0.019	0.000	330	35	389	8	400	5	376	6	36.9	2.9	55.9	154.1	0.4
077-II-12	0.054	0.001	0.478	0.008	0.065	0.001	0.017	0.000	350	21	397	6	406	4	341	3	110.6	15.2	372.5	466.3	0.8
077-II-13	0.067	0.003	0.568	0.021	0.061	0.001	0.019	0.000	852	82	457	14	382	4	373	6	118.8	27.0	159.3	413.2	0.4
077-II-14	0.067	0.002	0.602	0.011	0.065	0.001	0.019	0.000	840	21	478	7	407	4	386	4	47.2	8.2	201.2	191.1	1.1
077-II-15	0.063	0.002	0.523	0.018	0.061	0.001	0.019	0.000	693	79	427	12	379	4	373	5	111.0	15.1	209.8	456.3	0.5
077-II-16	0.047	0.002	0.416	0.011	0.064	0.001	0.019	0.000	68	41	353	8	398	4	372	5	45.5	3.5	101.6	189.7	0.5

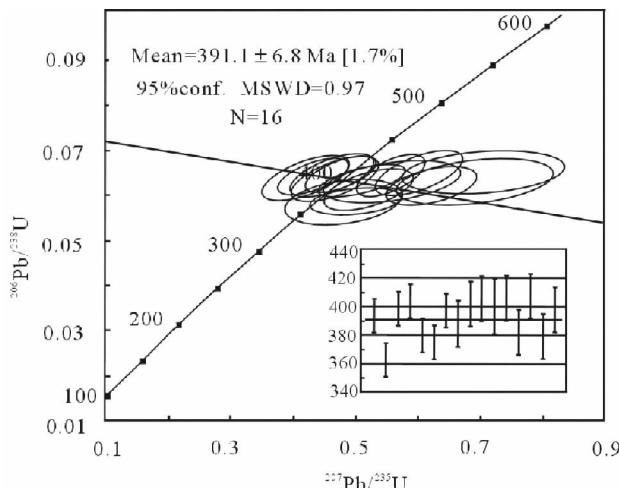


图 8 辉长岩 LA-ICP-MS 锆石 U-Pb 年龄谐和图

Fig. 8 LA-ICP-MS zircon U-Pb concordia diagrams of gabbro

环中,待树脂充分固化后将样品座从载玻片上剥离,并对其进行抛光,完成后进行锆石显微(反射光和透射光)照相。最后用体积百分比为3%的HNO₃清洗并镀金做成样品靶。锆石原位U-Pb同位素年龄分析在LA-ICP-MS仪器上用标准测定程序进行。主要仪器、操作过程与方法、质量监控步骤、分析中使用的标样与误差校正等参见文献(Horn *et al.*, 2000; Ballard *et al.*, 2001; Kosler *et al.*, 2002; 袁洪林等, 2003),采用Glitter(ver4.0, Macquarie University)软件对锆石的同位素比值及元素含量进行计算(Yuan *et al.*, 2004),用LAM-ICP-MS Common Lead Correction(ver3.15)程序进行普通铅校正(Andersen, 2002),年龄采用Isoplot程序计算及谐和图采用Isoplot(ver3.0)完成(Ludwig, 1991, 2003; Yuan *et al.*, 2004)。从样品测得的同位素比值和年龄数据(表4)可见,锆石中²³²Th含量变化为25.4×10⁻⁶~372.5×10⁻⁶,²³⁸U含量变化为72.7×10⁻⁶~502.9×10⁻⁶,变化幅度较大,Th/U含量呈现出较好的正相关关系,且具有较高的Th/U比值,介于0.4~0.8(一个测点比值为1.1除外),显示典型岩浆成因锆石特征(Pidgeon *et al.*, 1998; Claesson *et al.*, 2000)以上特征进一步说明测年锆石是岩浆结晶形成的。由于²³⁵U的衰变比²³⁸U快6.3倍,放射成因的²⁰⁷Pb在地球早期历史中更为丰富,而显生宙以来²⁰⁷Pb生成率很低,这种变化是显生宙锆石的²⁰⁷Pb计数速率低,而造成²⁰⁷Pb测定的误差较大,使得²⁰⁷Pb/²⁰⁶Pb和²⁰⁷Pb/²³⁵U比值可信度降低。因此,对于显生宙锆石,一般采用²⁰⁶Pb/²³⁸U年龄(Compston *et al.*, 1992)锆石微区测试数据16个,所有数据点集中分布在谐和曲线附近,分析测试的锆石在U-Pb年龄一致曲线图上构成比较集中的锆石群,最大的年龄误差5Ma,样品的加权平均²⁰⁶Pb/²³⁸U年龄391.1±6Ma,MSWD=0.97(95%置信度)(图8)。

4 讨论与结论

形成时代的下限时代应为中泥盆世。锆石对U-Pb放射性同位素体系具有很高的封闭温度(可高达1000℃),具有很好的热稳定性和化学稳定性,不易受后期热事件的干扰或热液流体作用影响。即使受到了后期热事件的干扰或热液流体作用,亦可以通过3个年龄(²⁰⁶Pb/²³⁸Pb,²⁰⁷Pb/²³⁵Pb,²⁰⁷Pb/²⁰⁶Pb)的差异确定同位素体系,以平衡体系受到的干扰程度,从而可以进行体系内部的自检和校正(Cliff, 1985; 陆松年等, 2001),所以这一年龄数据可靠性、置信度高,与辉长岩中395±12Ma的Sm-Nd等时线年龄(张驰和黄萱, 1992)十分接近,因而肯定了达尔布特蛇绿岩形成于中泥盆世。

达尔布特蛇绿岩的确切地质时代为准确约束西准噶尔的板块构造演化提供了重要佐证。近年来,围绕西伯利亚与哈萨克斯坦-准噶尔板块之间的古生代古亚洲洋研究有许多新发现和重要进展,西伯利亚板块南缘的新发现有:东准噶尔扎河坝地区托让格库都克组泥盆系中有埃达克岩、富铌玄武岩(许继峰等, 2001a, b)和钾质玄武岩(袁超等, 2006),在阿舍勒地区下-中泥盆统中发现高镁安山岩和富镁英安岩(肖序常等, 1992; 牛贺才等, 1999),库尔提蛇绿岩已被确认形成于与俯冲有关的弧后盆地环境(许继峰等, 2001a)等;哈萨克斯坦-准噶尔板块北缘的主要新进展有:早-中泥盆世埃达克岩、富铌玄武岩(张海祥等, 2004),西准噶尔西南早泥盆世与板块俯冲作用有关的克拉玛依蛇绿混杂岩(徐新等, 2006; 朱永峰等, 2008),本文对达尔布特蛇绿岩中辉长岩形成年代及地球化学的研究,进一步证实了早-中泥盆世古亚洲洋向准噶尔板块的俯冲,而达尔布特蛇绿混杂岩是其俯冲的产物和重要证据。

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