

西秦岭天水地区关子镇蛇绿岩的厘定及其地质意义

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摘要: 西秦岭天水地区关子镇蛇绿岩由变质基性火山岩(斜长角闪片岩)和蛇纹岩、变辉石岩、变辉长岩等构造岩块组成。其中的变质基性火山岩具有N-MORB的地球化学特征, 显示关子镇蛇绿岩是洋脊型蛇绿岩残片, 是新元古代—早古生代期间西秦岭李子园—关子镇—武山洋盆扩张过程中岩浆活动的产物, 代表了东秦岭商丹早古生代古缝合带在西秦岭造山带向西延伸的组成部分。

关键词: 蛇绿岩; 古缝合带; N-MORB; 天水; 西秦岭

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西秦岭北部天水地区分布有较多的变质火山岩系^[1-4]。然而, 对这些火山岩系目前还缺乏详细的研究, 直接影响到对该区大地构造格架的确定以及祁连与秦岭造山带之间构造关系的认识。本文在区域构造、变质地层和火山岩系调查的基础上, 对出露于天水关子镇地区的蛇绿岩进行了初步的地质、岩石学和地球化学研究, 从中获得了重要的地质信息, 对揭示西秦岭造山带构造格架、形成演化及大陆动力学具有重要意义。

1 区域地质概况

关子镇蛇绿岩属于原划前寒武系或早古生代“牛头河群”变质地层。该地层分布于甘肃西部天水、清水、秦安、张家川和陕西宝鸡、陇县地区。20世纪70年代以来, 由于在一些浅变质沉积地层中陆续发现了一些古生物化石, 因此将这些变质地层置于奥陶系—志留系, 并将分布于渭河以北葫芦河流域的浅变质地层命名为“葫芦河群”。90年代以来的专题研究对该区变质地层的认识和划分取得了重要进展。宋志高等^[2-3]将原划“牛头河群”进行了解体, 将分布于张家川—陇县一带的中深变质岩系称为“陇山群”, 天水甘泉寺—花庙河一带的中深变质岩系沿用东秦岭的“秦岭群”, 夹持于这2套前寒武系中深变质岩系之间的浅变质岩系划为早古生代“葫芦河群”, 并包含分布于天水关子镇一带的基性火山岩系和清水红土

堡—秦安杨家寺一线的基性火山岩系和中酸性火山岩系。张维吉等^[4]仍沿用了陇山群和秦岭群(牛头河群), 但将分布于秦岭群与陇山群之间的原“葫芦河群”分解为震旦系—奥陶系葫芦河群(变质碎屑岩组和变质基性火山岩组)和上奥陶统陈家河群(浅变质碎屑岩组和中酸性火山岩组); 将分布于秦岭群南侧的中浅变质地层命名为震旦系—早古生界“李子园群”(相当于东秦岭丹凤群), 包含了本文所述的关子镇蛇绿岩。

作者等近年通过区域地质调查, 对该区变质地层进行了较详细的研究对比, 并从中划分出一些变质侵入体和一些新的岩石地层单位(图1)。关子镇地区蛇绿岩及变质基性火山岩南侧以大型韧性剪切带/糜棱岩带与早古生代“李子园群”相邻, 北侧以片麻状变质辉长—闪长岩体与古元古代秦岭岩群相隔。在变质基性火山岩系南侧还出现有蛇纹岩(变质橄榄岩)、变质辉石岩和变质辉长岩构造块体, 它们组成了一个不完整的蛇绿岩组合。该蛇绿岩带向西被温泉花岗岩体吞没, 至武山一带又出现并与武山蛇绿岩相连接^[4]。向东被新生代地层覆盖后, 在水北道南与出露于李子园、木其滩、花庙河一带的变质基性火山岩带相连。

2 蛇绿岩基本地质特征

2.1 蛇绿岩的组成特征

天水关子镇地区蛇绿岩出露较好, 以发育大套变质基性

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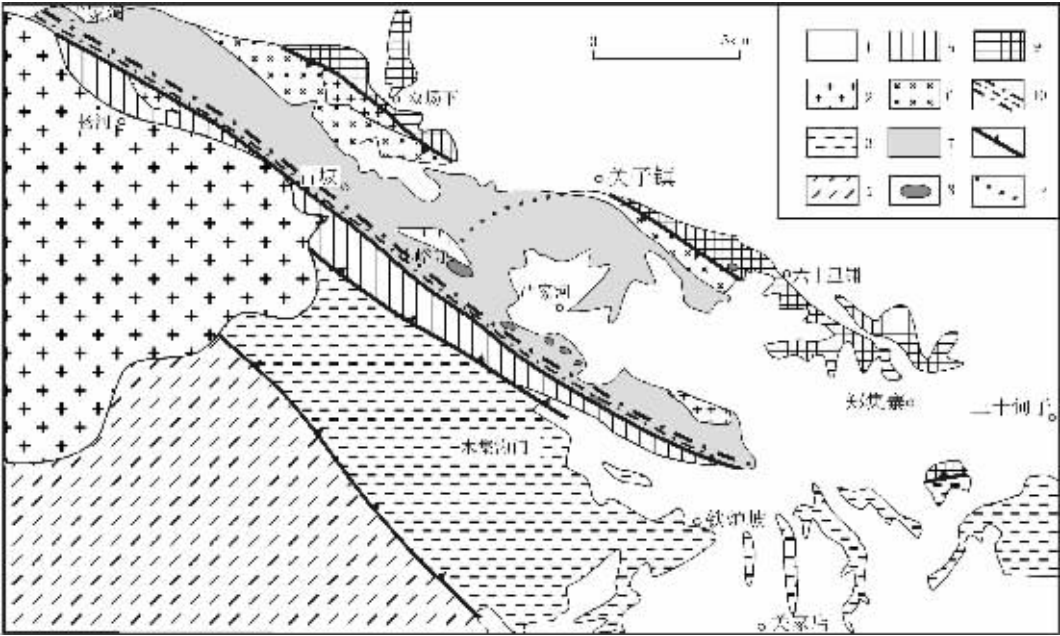


图1 天水市关子镇地区地质构造略图

Fig.1 Geological sketch map of the Guanzizhen area in Tianshui City

- 1—新生界;2—印支期花岗岩;3—上泥盆统大草滩群(D₃dc);4—太阳寺组石英片岩单位;5—早古生代李子园群;
6—流水沟变质辉长岩—辉长闪长岩;7、8—关子镇蛇绿岩:7—变质基性火山岩;8—蛇纹岩、变质辉石岩及变质辉长岩;
9—元古宇秦岭群中深变质杂岩;10—糜棱岩带;11—逆冲断层/逆冲型韧性剪切带;12—采样路线

火山岩(斜长角闪片岩)为特征。在关子沟东侧的海子下有蛇绿岩较完整剖面露出,从南到北依次露出有斜长角闪片岩(变质基性火山岩)、变中细粒辉长岩、变辉石岩(包括阳起石岩)、蛇纹岩(变质橄榄岩),其间均为断层接触关系,构成不同岩性岩片叠置体,南侧为一大型长英质糜棱岩带,北侧被印支期小型中细粒—中粒似斑状黑云母二长花岗岩侵入,大套变质基性火山岩出露在该蛇绿岩带的北侧。因此,该蛇绿岩主体由变质基性火山岩(斜长角闪片岩)组成。此外,在流水沟、长沟和双场下等地均有蛇纹岩(变质橄榄岩)块体露出。

2.2 蛇绿岩的岩石学特征

天水关子镇地区蛇绿岩带内的基性火山岩属于中浅变质火山岩系(低角闪岩相)。其中蛇纹岩(变质橄榄岩)为墨绿色,块状构造,主要由蛇纹石组成,常透闪石化、碳酸盐化;变辉石岩呈灰黑色,块状或片麻状构造,主要由辉石(>90%)和少量基性斜长石(<10%)组成,辉石多已变为角闪石或阳起石,但保留辉石假像,基性斜长石常帘石化、绢云母化,发育定向组构;变辉长岩呈灰黑色,片麻状构造,中细粒—中粒变余辉长结构,主要由辉石(55%~60%)和基性斜长石(40%~45%)组成,辉石多变为角闪石,但保留有辉石假像,普遍发育定向组构。斜长角闪片岩为暗绿—黑绿色,片状构造,细粒变晶结构,主要组成矿物为角闪石(60%~65%)、斜长石(35%~40%),少量绿帘石、阳起石等,具有强烈的定向排列。在部分地段可见发育有残余枕状构造,且变形岩枕压扁拉长呈定向

排列,长15~25 cm,宽7~15 cm。

2.3 蛇绿岩中超镁铁质—镁铁质岩的地球化学特征

关子镇蛇绿岩中的蛇纹岩(变质橄榄岩)、变辉石岩和变辉长岩的化学成分分析结果见表1。蛇纹岩的化学成分稳定,变化范围较小,SiO₂含量介于38.82%~39.00%之间,显示富Mg、贫Al、Ca和碱的特征,Mg[#]值(根据MgO/(MgO+FeO) 100的摩尔比计算)和MgO/(MgO+FeO)较高,分别为94.92~96.55和0.75~0.81。在Coleman^[7]的Al₂O₃-CaO-MgO和Na₂O+K₂O-FeO-MgO图解中(图2),均位于变质橄榄岩(阿尔卑斯型橄榄岩)狭窄区的范围内,表明以纯橄榄岩和方辉橄榄岩为主要岩石类型。Cr、Ni、Co含量较高,而ΣREE极低(3.41×10⁻⁶~5.75×10⁻⁶), (La/Yb)_N介于5.44~20.44之间, (La/Sm)_N介于2.70~20.66之间,显示出LREE略富集、MREE较HREE亏损的下凹型分布曲线,Eu呈正异常或负异常(δEu为0.23~1.34),属于与蛇绿岩有关的超镁铁质岩^[8],同时也与岩石的强烈蛇纹石化有关。因此这些岩石属于蛇绿岩中的地幔残留岩石。与原始地幔相比,不相容元素Cs、Rb、Th、U、Ta、Nb等强烈富集,Ba、K、Sr等强烈亏损。这些特征与世界上大多数蛇绿岩组合中的地幔橄榄岩相近。

1个变辉石岩和2个变辉长岩样品的SiO₂含量分别为43.09%和47.78%~48.74%,Mg[#]值较高(66.85~68.75)。在Coleman^[7]的Al₂O₃-CaO-MgO图解中均落于镁铁质堆积岩范围内,在Na₂O+K₂O-FeO-MgO图解中(图2),由于碱含量较高

表1 关子镇蛇绿岩中超镁铁质—镁铁质岩的主要元素、微量元素和稀土元素分析结果

Table 1 Major element, trace element and REE analyses of ultramafic-mafic rocks in the Guanzizhen ophiolite

序号	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
样品号	5319/5	5319/6	5319/7	5319/3	5319/1	5319/2	5010/4	5010/5	5010/6	5010/7	5010/8	5010/9	5010/10	5010/11	5010/12	5010/13	5010/14	5011/1	5011/2	5011/3
岩石名称	蛇纹岩	海了下	海了下	海了下	海了下	海了下	海了下	海了下	海了下	海了下	海了下	海了下	海了下	海了下	海了下	海了下	海了下	海了下	海了下	海了下
产地																				
SiO ₂	37.82	38.88	39.00	43.09	48.74	47.78	49.73	50.17	50.78	53.57	55.44	51.39	56.54	54.13	51.5	46.14	47.09	49.85	48.66	49.93
TiO ₂	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.68	0.81	1.22	1.17	1.11	1.15	1.08	0.83	0.40	0.74	0.78	0.82	1.25	1.19	0.53	0.53	1.48
Al ₂ O ₃	0.56	0.67	0.6	11.85	17.65	13.38	13.94	14.53	14.03	13.01	12.34	14.05	12.29	13.25	14.14	14.63	14.24	15.87	15.68	13.93
Fe ₂ O ₃	9.89	7.09	7.30	2.93	1.41	2.23	1.85	1.83	1.65	1.54	2.56	1.86	1.51	1.67	2.99	3.11	2.61	2.55	2.09	3.27
FeO	3.44	2.61	2.39	10.56	6.82	8.00	10.54	9.93	10.29	9.33	10.39	9.32	9.59	10.03	9.98	11.43	10.84	6.39	7.34	11.24
CaO	0.22	0.33	0.25	12.2	8.29	9.74	10.42	8.57	9.55	9.40	8.66	9.89	7.64	9.42	8.40	10.29	11.37	10.72	7.24	9.00
MgO	36.1	37.01	37.53	12.26	7.72	9.88	6.89	7.74	7.02	6.56	5.08	8.07	6.55	6.32	6.96	8.16	7.43	8.80	11.48	6.09
MnO	0.09	0.10	0.06	0.23	0.16	0.16	0.216	0.223	0.228	0.188	0.207	0.194	0.185	0.200	0.198	0.211	0.224	0.139	0.179	0.242
K ₂ O	0.01	0.05	0.02	1.24	3.6	2.45	0.13	0.18	0.13	0.10	0.09	0.27	0.04	0.09	0.12	0.19	0.13	0.17	0.12	0.18
Na ₂ O	0.047	0.045	0.085	1.13	2.00	2.35	3.63	4.12	3.86	4.15	3.24	3.26	4.08	3.01	3.90	2.79	2.81	2.99	3.45	3.19
P ₂ O ₅	0.01	0	0	0.67	0.58	0.61	0.118	0.108	0.107	0.107	0.095	0.057	0.085	0.087	0.087	0.089	0.114	0.100	0.102	0.140
灼失	11.53	12.33	12.13	0.76	1.14	1.52	0.72	0.85	0.44	0.50	0.44	0.60	0.52	0.40	0.38	0.65	0.84	1.07	2.26	0.59
总量	99.717	99.115	99.365	98.6	98.92	99.32	99.354	99.361	99.235	99.535	99.372	99.361	99.77	99.387	99.475	98.94	98.888	99.179	99.131	99.282
Mg [#]	94.92	96.19	96.55	67.41	66.85	68.75	53.80	58.14	54.86	55.61	46.56	60.67	54.89	52.89	55.41	55.98	54.98	71.04	73.59	49.12
Cr	290	339	262	361	162	195	106	172	128	124	31.8	223	64.4	55.6	65.7	66.2	218	392	529	57.6
Ni	984	731	807	118	60.8	70.6	60.5	69.9	61.8	60.4	39.5	76.6	52.6	58.0	60.8	68.1	81.9	161	196	41.9
Co	122	97.4	104	54	29.3	34.7	41.1	40.0	39.4	42.2	42.8	43.2	37.8	43.9	45.4	50.5	45.3	39.3	41.6	41.6
Rb	2.95	6.25	3.45	45.2	209	104	5.3	8.5	5.6	5.9	4.5	8.2	4.5	5.1	3.8	6.3	5.1	7.4	7.0	6.4
Cs	2.3	3	2.7	6.85	17.3	6.9	5.5	6.5	5.4	5.5	4.7	5.0	4.5	4.9	4.8	4.8	4.7	5.2	4.9	5.0
Sr	1	1.06	1	218	1220	669	150	120	110	100	61	80	31	59	42	56	90	270	91	82
Ba	5	5	5	716	2380	1730	33	49	52	40	32	110	22	28	58	49	33	64	120	64
V	7.27	6.28	4.49	310	162	290	180	320	200	200	270	280	200	340	240	400	200	250	250	305

而落于镁铁—超镁铁质堆积岩外侧,表明这些岩石属于蛇绿岩中的镁铁质堆积岩。岩石的ΣREE明显高于变质橄榄岩,为270.55×10⁻⁶~396.39×10⁻⁶, (La/Yb)_N介于11.50~24.29之间, (La/Sm)_N介于2.56~4.31之间,显示出LREE略富集、HREE相对亏损的稀土元素分布曲线, Eu呈弱的正异常或负异常(δEu为0.62~1.08),与原始地幔相比,富集大离子亲石元素,亏损高

场强元素。LREE和部分大离子亲石元素的富集可能与岩石邻近印支期花岗岩类侵入体引起的蚀变、花岗岩脉的贯入和变质作用有关。

2.4 蛇绿岩中变质基性火山岩的地球化学特征及形成构造环境判别

关子镇蛇绿岩中变质基性火山岩的化学成分分析结果

续表1

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注:中国地质调查局宜昌地质矿产研究所岩矿测试室分析。主量元素用常规湿法分析(%),微量元素和稀土元素用电感耦合等离子体-原子发射光谱法(ICP-AES)分析(10⁻⁶),“—”代表未测

见表1。变质基性火山岩的岩石类型主要为玄武岩,少数为玄武安山岩,属于拉斑玄武岩系列(图3)。变质玄武岩SiO₂含量变化在46.14%~51.50%之间,而变质玄武安山岩的SiO₂含量为53.57%~56.54%。TiO₂含量较低,变化范围为0.40%~1.48%(平均0.93%),明显不同于OIB的TiO₂含量(>2.0%),而介于MORB(TiO₂平均含量1.5%)和岛弧玄武岩(VAB,TiO₂平均含量0.8%)之间。MgO含量中等,为5.08%~8.16%,相应的Mg[#]

变化范围为49~61,且FeO>Fe₂O₃。K₂O和P₂O₅含量均较低,变化范围分别为0.09%~0.19%和0.057%~0.140%。

变质基性火山岩的稀土元素配分型式(图4)为LREE呈平坦型和略亏损型,类似于N-MORB,具有低的ΣREE,变化范围为26.72×10⁻⁶~61.41×10⁻⁶,LREE/HREE为1.10~1.92,(La/Yb)_N介于0.54~1.31之间,平均为0.85,(La/Sm)_N为0.86~1.39,无明显的Eu异常或弱的正异常(δEu为0.90~1.16),基本

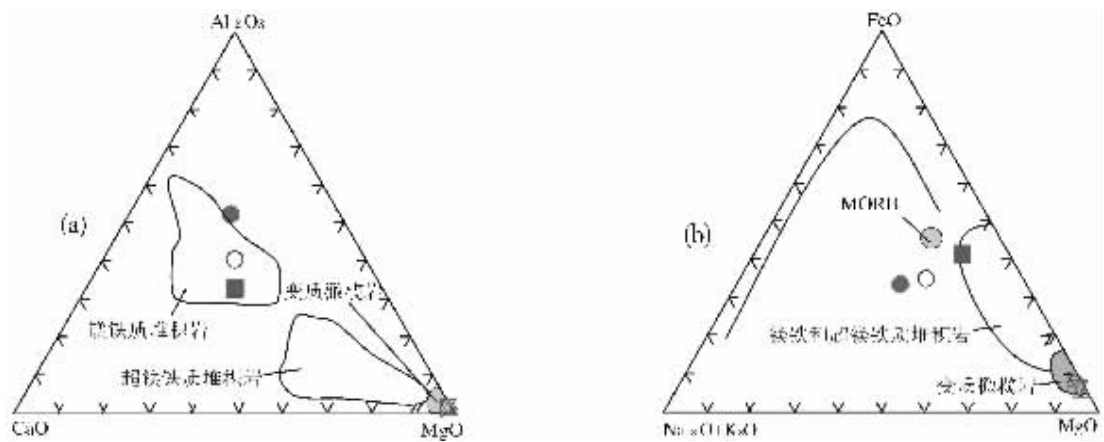


图2 超镁铁—镁铁质岩的ACM(a)和AFM(b)图解
Fig.2 ACM(a) and AFM(b) diagrams of ultramafic-mafic rocks

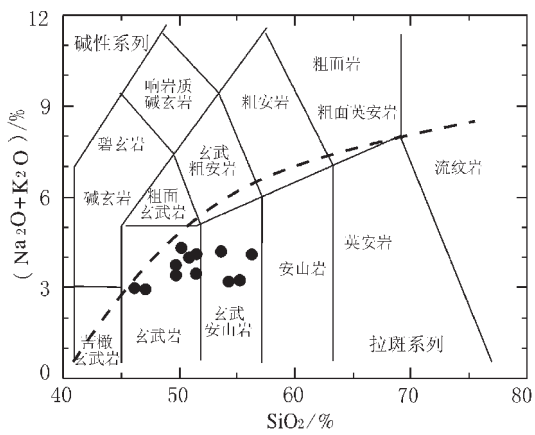


图3 变质基性火山岩的TAS图解
Fig.3 TAS diagram of metabasic volcanic rocks

与N-MORB相似。

变质基性火山岩样品的N-MORB标准化微量元素分布图(图5)显示具有洋脊玄武岩和过渡型玄武岩^[9]的特征,大离子亲石元素Rb、Ba、Th、Ta略富集,而其他多数高场强元素(HFSE)丰度(除Sc、Cr外)具有接近1的平坦型分布型式,与岛弧玄武岩和板内玄武岩的微量元素分布型式^[9]不同。同时,没有明显的负Nb异常,表明不属于岛弧玄武岩。高场强元素Zr、Hf、Nb、Ta、Sm、P、Ti、Y、Yb等活动性小,是研究岩浆成因及演化的可靠标志^[9,10]。关子镇变质基性火山岩的Zr/Hf比值较为稳定,为22.34~34.44,Zr含量变化在 62×10^{-6} ~ 95×10^{-6} 之间,与MORB的Zr含量接近;Hf含量主要变化在 2.5×10^{-6} ~ 3.4×10^{-6} 之间,与MORB的Hf平均含量(2.4×10^{-6})较接近,低于板内玄武岩(WPB)而高于岛弧玄武岩;Nb含量变化在 1.5×10^{-6} ~ 5.1×10^{-6} 之间,与MORB的Nb含量接近,低于板内拉斑玄武岩的Nb含量($>12\times10^{-6}$)^[11],高于岛弧拉斑玄武岩的Nb平均含量(1.7×10^{-6})。

关子镇变质基性火山岩的Zr/Nb比值为18.20~43.75,接近于N-MORB(Zr/Nb比值为31.8),而明显低于E-MORB和OIB(Zr/Nb比值分别为8.8和5.8)^[12];Nb/La值为0.82~1.28,Ce/Nb为1.70~2.94,与N-MORB接近($0.8<Nb/La<1.0$, $Ce/Nb>2.0$)^[11];Y/Nb在5.65~11.69之间,与N-MORB类似(Y/Nb为11.2)^[10],而高于E-MORB和OIB(Y/Nb分别为3.5和0.8)^[12];Ti/Y为128~328,与N-MORB和E-MORB接近(Ti/Y分别为254和273),低于OIB(Ti/Y为594);Ti/V变化于8.57~39.00之间,与N-MORB类似(Ti/V为39)^[11]。在Ti-Zr-Sr和Ti-Zr-Y图解中主要落在MORB区域及附近(图6)。

上述地球化学特征表明,关子镇蛇绿岩中的变质基性火山岩总体属于N-MORB型玄武岩,是洋脊型蛇绿岩的重要组成部分。

3 讨论

天水地区关子镇蛇绿岩的北测紧邻最近确定的流水沟变质中基性岩杂岩,主要由变质的辉长岩-辉长闪长岩-闪长岩组成。地球化学特征表明,其属于形成于岛弧环境的深成岩浆组合。在关子镇流水沟地区已经确定变质中基性岩杂岩的TIMS法锆石U-Pb同位素年龄为(507.5 ± 3.0)Ma,表明西秦岭北带岛弧型岩浆岩的形成时代为早奥陶世(将另文讨论),同时也间接限定了其南侧的关子镇蛇绿岩的形成时代可能为寒武纪,从而揭示出西秦岭北带以关子镇蛇绿岩为代表的古洋盆的俯冲作用及产生火山-岩浆岛弧的时代可能为晚寒武世—早奥陶世。

已有的研究^[13-15]和野外地质调查显示,关子镇蛇绿岩带是东秦岭早古生代商丹古缝合带在西秦岭的西延部分,在天水地区是介于造山带基底杂岩秦岭岩群与南侧泥盆系沉积地层之间的一个复杂的、包括有不同成因岩块的构造混杂岩带。虽然众多的研究揭示东秦岭与西秦岭造山带在地壳组成和结构上具有很大的差异性^[8,13],但蛇绿岩带仍然延伸到了西

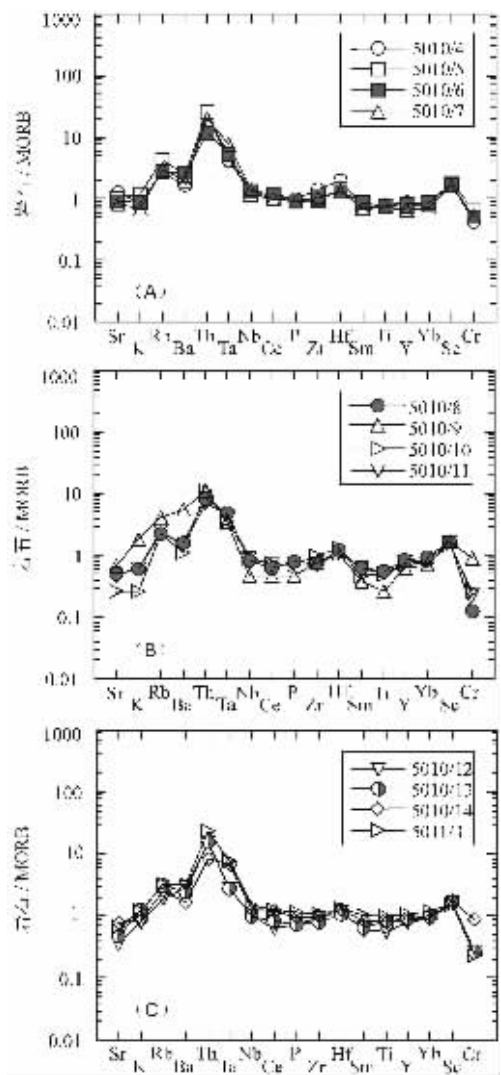


图4 变质基性火山岩微量元素
N-MORB标准化配分型式

Fig.4 N-MORB-normalized trace element
distribution patterns of metabasic volcanic rocks
图中样品号对应表1中的样品号

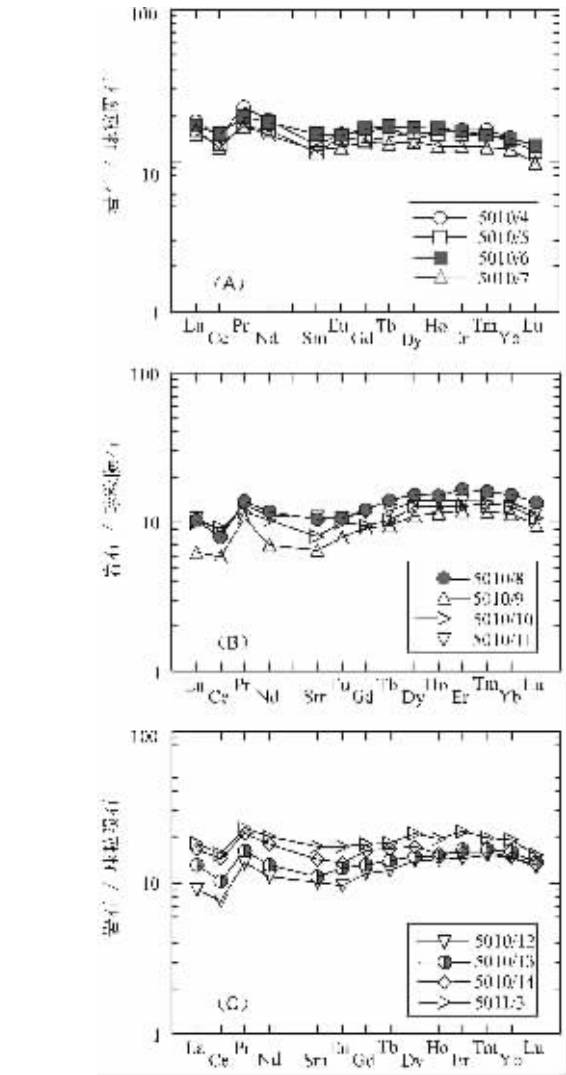
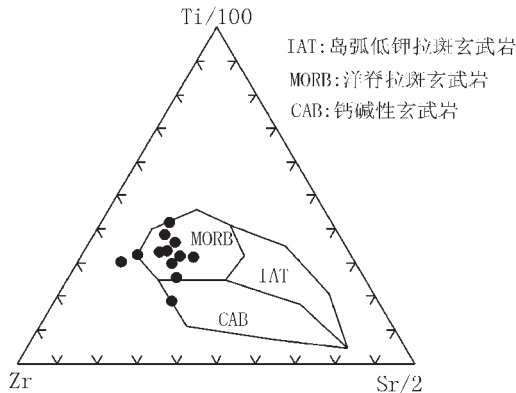


图5 变质基性火山岩稀土元素
球粒陨石标准化配分型式

Fig.5 Chondrite-normalized REE distribution
patterns of metabasic volcanic rocks
图中样品号对应表1中的样品号

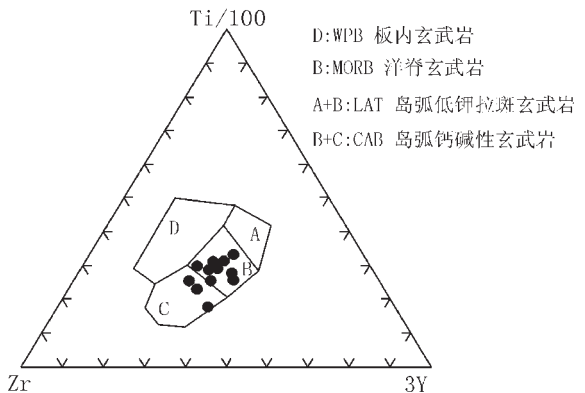


图6 变质基性火山岩的Ti-Zr-Sr和Ti-Zr-Y图解^[7]
Fig.6 Ti-Zr-Sr and Ti-Zr-Y discrimination diagrams of metabasic volcanic rocks

秦岭北缘地区。

天水地区关子镇蛇绿岩和洋脊型拉斑玄武岩(N-MORB)的厘定,表明本区存在已消失的古洋壳岩石,可能是秦岭商丹洋盆在新元古代—早古生代期间扩张过程中岩浆活动的产物^[13~15],是西秦岭北缘李子园—关子镇—武山蛇绿岩带的组成部分。这对重建秦岭造山带与祁连造山带之间的构造关系和华北陆块与扬子陆块之间相互构造作用过程等均有重要的大地构造意义。

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Definition of the Guanzizhen ophiolite in Tianshui area,
western Qinling, and its geological significance

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Abstract: The Guanzizhen ophiolite in the Tianshui area, western Qinling, is composed of metabasic volcanic rocks (amphibolite) and tectonic blocks of serpentinite, metapyroxenite and metagabbro. Of these rocks, metabasic volcanic rocks have the geochemical features of N-MORB, which indicates that the Guanzizhen ophiolite is a remnant fragment of oceanic ridge ophiolite, formed by magmatic activity in the process of extension of the Liziyuan-Guanzizhen-Wushan ocean basin in the western Qinling from the Neoproterozoic to early Paleozoic and represents a westward extension of the Early Paleozoic Shangdan paleosuture zone of the East Qinling in the West Qinling orogenic belt.

Key words: ophiolite;paleosuture zone;N-MORB;Tianshui;West Qinling