# 新疆黄山镁铁-超镁铁岩带锆石 Hf 同位素特征及源区性质探讨

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 摘 要:黄山东、香山及土墩岩体均为多阶段侵入的杂岩体,岩体与围岩为侵入接触关系,显示热侵 位特征。岩石组成单元主要为超镁铁质橄榄岩和镁铁质辉长岩。岩石化学组成以拉斑玄武岩系列 为主,存在部分钙碱性系列和碱性系列。稀土元素具平坦的分配型式或轻稀土略富集的分配型式。
 锆石 Hf 同位素指示岩石来源于亏损型地幔源区。黄山东、香山及土墩镁铁-超镁铁岩不是俯冲洋 壳的残余或者岛弧环境的阿拉斯加型岩体,而是来源于亏损型地幔源区的岩浆底侵形成。
 关键词:镁铁-超镁铁岩;锆石;Hf 同位素;源区性质;东天山
 中图分类号:P597.3 文献标志码: A 文章编号:1009-6248(2016)04-0051-11

# Zircon Hf Isotope Characteristics and Source of Mafic-ultramafic Intrusions in Huangshan Region, Xinjiang

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**Abstract**: Huangshandong, Xiangshan and Tudun plutons are multiple-phase intrusive complexs, which show clear intrusive contact boundaries with wall rock. These intrusions are mainly composed of peridotite and gabbro. Peridotite has orthopyroxene or plagioclase, while clinopyroxene is augite or diopside. The Huangshandong, Xiangshan and Tudun plutons are mainly tholeiitic in composition, and some of them show calc-alkaline and alkaline characteristics. Chondrite-normalized rare earth element patterns show flat feature or slight enrichment in LREE. Zircon Hf isotopic compositions indicate that the Huangshandong, Xiangshan and Tudun intrusive complexes are derived from the depleted mantle source. Huangshandong, Xiangshan and Tudun plutons are not the remnants of subducted oceanic crust or Alaska-type rocks, but they are formed by the underplating of depleted mantle source.

Keywords: mafic-ultramafic rocks; zircon; Hf isotope; source characteristics; eastern Tianshan

收稿日期: 2016-03-02;修回日期: 2016-05-03

基金项目:中国地质调查局地质调查工作项目(1212011085469)

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产出于造山带的镁铁-超镁铁质岩能够为其演 化历史提供重要的信息,蛇绿岩带中的镁铁-超镁铁 质岩是识别板块缝合区的重要标志(DILEK, 2003; SENGÖR et al., 2004; ROBINSON et al., 2008; PEARCE et al., 2010),且在许多蛇绿岩带中镁铁-超镁铁质岩赋存有豆荚状铬铁矿床(NALDRETT et al.,1989; ZHOU et al.,1996; ZHANG et al., 2008; SHI et al., 2012),但对于那些产于造山带中 与蛇绿岩无关的镁铁-超镁铁质岩,它们源于上地幔 (HIMMELBERG et al., 1995; KUSKY et al., 2007; PIRAJNO et al., 2008; SANTOSH et al., 2009; AO et al., 2010; CAI et al., 2012)可以作为 认识深部地质作用,地幔矿物组成的探针对于探讨 地幔演化过程、岩浆成因、壳幔岩浆作用以及大陆动 力学等方面具有重要的指示意义。

黄山-镜尔泉岩带位于康古尔断裂与雅满苏断 裂之间(图1),受觉罗塔格造山带-康古尔韧性剪切 带控制,该岩带发现最早,研究程度最高,杂岩体数 量最多,西起恰特卡尔塔格、东至镜尔泉地区的图拉 尔根,大大小小约二十几个,岩体规模均不大,露头 面积最大者不足 10 km<sup>2</sup>,最小者只有几平方米,地 表形态呈近等轴状或透镜状。由于该岩带产有重要 的铜镍矿,因此吸引了许多地质学家对其进行研究, 积累了丰富的资料,但仍存在争议:部分被认为是洋 壳俯冲的残余(白云来,1993;朱文斌等,1996)、部分 被认为产于碰撞后伸展环境(PIRAJNO et al., 2008;ZHOU et al., 2004)、或者是产于与俯冲有关 的岛弧环境(AO et al., 2010;郭继春等, 1992)。因 此,弄清楚这些岩体的成因及构造环境对于理解造 山运动的机制以及增生造山带的构造演化具有重要 意义。笔者选取了黄山东、香山、土墩3个代表性岩 体作为研究对象,通过岩石地球化学及锆石同位素 数据分析,讨论岩浆源区及其形成的构造背景,得出 岩石成因。



①.康古尔断裂;②.雅满苏断裂;③.阿奇克库都克断裂;④.红柳河断裂;⑤.黄山-镜尔泉镁铁-超镁铁质岩带;⑥.白石泉镁铁-超镁铁-超镁铁质岩带;⑥.山石泉镁铁-超镁铁-超镁铁质岩带

#### 图 1 东天山及北山裂谷带镁铁-超镁铁质杂岩体分布图(据 SU et al., 2011 修改)

Fig. 1 The distribution of mafic-ultramafic complexes in the Eastern Tianshan and Beishan rift zone(After SU et al. , 2011)

# 1 岩体地质地球化学特征概述

黄山岩带包含黄山东、黄山、香山、黄山南及西边

的土墩岩体,香山断裂(F8)、黄山断裂(F9)以及干洞 断裂(F12)从岩体附近穿过,由于其长期活动,出现了 一些派生小断裂,控制了岩体的形态与产状。岩体侵 入的地层为上石炭统梧桐窝子组及下石炭统干墩组 (图 2),与围岩接触带局部可见围岩捕虏体和岩脉穿插围岩的现象(王润民等,1987),而围岩普遍受到热接触变质而角岩化(张耀华,1987),接触带可见石榴子石等热接触变质矿物及重结晶矿物,显示热侵位特征(GU et al.,1995)。梧桐窝子组为一套海相火山

岩、火山碎屑岩-正常碎屑岩沉积①;干墩组为一套 深灰色-灰黑色浅变质的硅质岩、凝灰岩及少量的基 性火山岩(蔡土赐,1999)。区内华力西期不同侵入 次闪长岩体和花岗岩体与镁铁-超镁铁质岩体密切 伴生,部分岩体直接侵入到镁铁-超镁铁质岩中。



第四系;2. 上石炭统梧桐窝子组;3. 下石炭统干墩组;4. 华力西期花岗岩;5. 闪长岩;6. 基性-超基性岩;7. 铜镍矿
 图 2 黄山一带区域地质图(底图引自董连慧等,2011②)



黄山东、香山与土墩岩体岩石组合差异不大,超 镁铁质橄榄岩(堆晶二辉橄榄岩、单辉(方辉)橄榄 岩)和镁铁质辉长岩均有产出。镁铁质岩为角闪辉 长岩,但3个岩体角闪辉长岩的角闪石含量差异很 大。香山角闪辉长岩中角闪石含量可达35%,黄山 东与土墩岩体角闪辉长岩中角闪石含量均小于 10%。角闪辉长岩中斜长石基本上为拉长石 (An<sub>52</sub>~An<sub>60</sub>),部分为中长石(An<sub>43</sub>~An<sub>44</sub>),中长石 出现在含矿辉绿岩或含矿角闪辉长岩中。岩体中辉 石有斜方辉石和单斜辉石2类,以单斜辉石为主,产 于超镁铁质单辉橄榄岩中或镁铁质角闪辉长岩中的 为普通辉石或透辉石;斜方辉石多产于超镁铁质岩 中,为紫苏辉石(黄山东、香山岩体)或古铜辉石、易 变辉石(土墩岩体)。

在 SiO<sub>2</sub>-(Na<sub>2</sub>O+K<sub>2</sub>O)图解中,土墩镁铁-超镁 铁质岩均落入亚碱性系列范围,样品为橄榄岩成分 或辉长岩成分,黄山东镁铁-超镁铁质岩中辉长岩 (D010)落入碱性系列,其余样品为亚碱性系列,香 山镁铁-超镁铁质岩中有 2 个辉长岩和一个辉绿岩 样品为碱性系列,其余样品为亚碱性系列。笔者将 属于亚碱性系列的黄山东、香山及土墩镁铁-超镁铁 质岩进行 AFM 图解和 SiO<sub>2</sub> - TFeO/MgO 图解投 点,黄山东、香山及土墩镁铁-超镁铁质岩具有钙碱 性和拉斑系列之分,但以拉斑系列为主(图 3)。 ACM 图解中超镁铁质岩均属于堆晶成因。

球粒陨石标准化稀土元素配分曲线为平坦型(土 墩、香山岩体)或轻稀土略富集型(黄山东岩体),原始 地幔标准化微量元素特征表现为相对富集大离子亲 石元素(K、Sr、Ba、U),相对亏损高场强元素(Nb、Ta、 P、Ti)及 Th,适度亏损 Zr、Hf(陈继平等,2013)。

### 2 锆石样品来源及测试方法

锆石原位 Lu-Hf 同位素微区测定在中国地质 大学(武汉)地质过程与矿产资源国家重点实验室中 完成,采用 Neptune Plus MC-ICP-MS 系统在锆

<sup>53</sup> 

①张兴龙,李文铅,李松龄,等.1:25万五堡幅区调报告,2004.

②董连慧,等.覆盖区矿产预测与示范验证天山区委托业务实施方案,2010.

石 U – Pb 定年分析的同一位置上进行。测试的激 光束直径为 44  $\mu$ m,使用 91500、GJ – 1 和 Monastery 作为锆石标样检测分析数据,每完成 8 个锆石点的 测定,加测 GJ – 1 和 Monastery 一次,实验过程中, 91500 和 GJ - 1 的<sup>176</sup> Hf/<sup>177</sup> Hf 测定结果分别为 0.282 294 ± 0.000 008 (1 $\sigma$ , n = 6)、0.281 992 ± 0.000 008 (1 $\sigma$ , n = 9),详细分析方法及参数参考 YUAN et al(YUAN et al., 2008)。



MC. 镁铁质堆晶岩; UC. 超镁铁质堆晶岩; UMC. 镁铁-超镁铁质堆晶岩

#### 图 3 (a)SiO<sub>2</sub>-(Na<sub>2</sub>O+K<sub>2</sub>O)岩石分类图解(据 MIDDLEMOST et al., 1994)、(b)SiO<sub>2</sub>-TFeO/MgO 图解 (据 MIYASHIRO A., 1974)、(c)ACM 图解(据 COLEMAN et al., 1977)和(d)AFM 岩石系列判别图解 (据 IRVINE et al., 1971 和 COLEMAN, 1977)

Fig. 3 (a)Rock classification plots of SiO<sub>2</sub> vs. (Na<sub>2</sub>O+K<sub>2</sub>O)(After MIDDLEMOST., 1994), (b)SiO<sub>2</sub> vs. TFeO/MgO(After MIYASHIRO., 1974), (c)ACM diagram(After COLEMAN., 1977), (d)AFM diagram(After IRVINE et al., 1971 and COLEMAN., 1977)

#### 3 测试结果

黄山东、香山及土墩角闪辉长岩锆石用 LA-ICP-MS进行测试分析,测试样品均新鲜,无蚀 变。所测锆石呈半自形-自形,短柱状、长柱状居 多,少数为不规则的粒状,阴极发光图像显示多数错石具有较宽的结晶环带,为典型的岩浆锆石。测试结果显示黄山东岩体结晶年龄为(276.9±1.3)Ma,香山岩体结晶年龄为(285.6±0.89)Ma,土墩岩体结晶年龄为(298.37±0.94)Ma(图4)。





黄山东角闪辉长岩 D003 - 1 号样品、香山角 闪辉长岩 XS1 - 1 号样品及土墩角闪辉长岩 TD1 -1 号样品锆石原位 Hf 同位素分析结果如表 1 所 示,D003 - 1 样品 14 颗锆石的<sup>176</sup> Hf/<sup>177</sup> Hf 初始值 为 0.282 970~0.283 029,加权平均值为0.283 003,  $\epsilon_{\rm Hf}(t)$ 变化于 13.068 304~15.218 292;香山 XS1 - 1 中 16 颗锆石初始值变化范围较窄((<sup>176</sup> Hf/<sup>177</sup> Hf)<sub>i</sub> = 0.282 921~0.282 988,Mean = 0.282 962), $\epsilon_{\rm Hf}(t)$ 变 化于 11.540 684 ~ 13.910 124; 土墩角闪辉长岩 TD1-1样品 9颗锆石的<sup>176</sup> Hf/<sup>177</sup> Hf 初始值变化于 0.282 969~0.283 022,均值为 0.282 990,ε<sub>Hf</sub>(t)变化 于 13.541 364~15.418 109。

黄山东、香山及土墩辉长岩锆石 Hf 同位素组成 图解中(图 5),测点位于亏损地幔演化线附近,离球粒 陨石演化线较远,暗示锆石源于较球粒陨石的 ε<sub>Hf</sub>(t) 值强分异的亏损型地幔源区。

表 1 黄山东、香山、土墩角闪辉长岩锆石 Hf 同位素组成表	1 Zircon Hf isotopic compotent of Huangshandong, Xiangshan and Tudun gabbro
	Tab.

测点号	$^{176}Yb/^{177}Hf$	$1\sigma$	$^{176}Lu/^{177}Hf$	lσ	$^{176}{ m Hf}/^{177}{ m Hf}$	lσ	$(^{176}{ m Hf}/^{177}{ m Hf})$ i	ε <sub>Hf</sub> (0)	$1\sigma$	$\epsilon_{\rm Hf}(t)$	$1\sigma$	$T_{\rm DM1}$	$\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{DM2}}$ $f_{\mathrm{Lu}/\mathrm{Hf}}$
XS - 1 - 01	0.018 964	0.000375	0.000713	0.000015	0.282 978	0.000 012	0.282974	7.294 400	0.670 598	13.424 752	0.687558	385	425 -0.978518
<b>XS</b> - 1 - 02	0.040 014	0.000 228	0.001432	0.000008	0.282 995	0.000011	0.282987	7.886 549	0.642 340	13.872722	0.658984	368	400 -0.956860
XS - 1 - 03	0.025 719	0.000392	0.000975	0.000014	0.282 989	0.000 010	0.282984	7.691 183	0.619 750	13.766 803	0.637547	372	406 -0.970 638
XS-1-04	0.049 260	0.000 193	0.001744	0.000007	0.282 997	0.000 009	0.282988	7.956683	0.608 978	13.882 953	0.626280	368	399 -0.947463
XS - 1 - 05	0.022 522	0.000574	0.000820	0.000019	0.282 982	0.000 010	0.282978	7.443 639	0.629 173	13.550 441	0.647362	380	418 - 0.975315
XS - 1 - 06	0.030 095	0.000 267	0.001137	0.000009	0.282 952	0.000 010	0.282946	6.362415	0.626 435	12.418 358	0.643610	427	482 -0.965763
XS - 1 - 07	0.021 935	0.000 391	0.000798	0.000014	0.282 949	0.000008	0.282945	6.251866	0.579 703	12.365 321	0.598 311	427	485 -0.975975
XS - 1 - 08	0.028 751	0.000818	0.001066	0.000026	0.282 943	0.000011	0.282938	6.060001	0.651 270	12.125 545	0.669 918	438	498 -0.967879
XS - 1 - 09	0.031 330	0.000219	0.001165	0.000007	0.282 941	0.000009	0.282935	5.977 099	0.612 521	12.025 011	0.629804	443	504 -0.964907
XS - 1 - 10	0.026 540	0.000659	0.000976	0.000026	0.282 956	0.000 010	0.282950	6.495740	0.621 148	12.569 009	0.640 189	420	473 -0.970609
XS - 1 - 11	0.026 205	0.000499	0.000964	0.000016	0.282 973	0.000012	0.282968	7.113 322	0.675 478	13.201 073	0.692490	395	438 -0.970972
XS-1-12	0.019 333	0.000664	0.000756	0.000024	0.282 979	0.000 012	0.282975	7.331487	0.657 203	13.447 748	0.675517	384	424 - 0.977222
XS - 1 - 13	0.011 352	0.000 150	0.000447	0.000005	0.282 924	0.000 009	0.282921	5.370 327	0.597 652	11.540 684	0.615 001	458	531 - 0.986528
XS - 1 - 14	0.058 705	0.000 180	0.002036	0.000004	0.282 981	0.000009	0.282970	7.395 024	0.610 958	13.269 383	0.627958	395	434 -0.938686
XS - 1 - 15	0.037 649	0.000 183	0.001368	0.000007	0.282 995	0.000010	0.282988	7.903 506	0.624 790	13.910 124	0.641 804	367	398 -0.958 802
XS - 1 - 16	0.021510	0.000314	0.000783	0.000011	0.282 945	0.000 010	0.282941	6.108 292	0.632 650	12.285 319	0.650 037	433	492 - 0.976 417
D003 - 1 - 01	0.048 789	0.000383	0.001582	0.000008	0.282 988	0.000 010	0.282980	7.648446	0.615 055	13.451 787	0.631841	379	418 - 0.952334
D003 - 1 - 02	0.050 405	0.000 281	0.001703	0.000009	0.283 018	0.000008	0.283 009	8.695491	0.585 116	14.472 164	0.602 657	338	360 -0.948 705
D003 - 1 - 03	0.027 086	0.000 162	0.000964	0.000003	0.282 975	0.000 007	0.282970	7.168 528	0.565 694	13.068 304	0.583 198	392	439 -0.970966
D003 - 1 - 04	0.066 268	0.000 326	0.002213	0.000006	0.283 022	0.000009	0.283011	8.843 092	0.611 188	14.530 312	0.627938	336	357 - 0.933353
D003 - 1 - 05	0.059 846	0.000 326	0.002004	0.000013	0.283 007	0.000 012	0.282996	8.301 097	0.662 966	14.026 055	0.679438	357	385 - 0.939642

测点号	$^{176}{\rm Yb}/^{177}{\rm Hf}$	10	<sup>176</sup> Lu/ <sup>177</sup> Hf	1σ	<sup>176</sup> Hf/ <sup>177</sup> Hf	$1\sigma$	$(^{176}{ m Hf}/^{177}{ m Hf})$ i	ε <sub>Hf</sub> (0)	10	$\varepsilon_{ m Hf}(t)$	lσ	$T_{\rm DM1}$	$T_{DM2}$	f <sub>Lu/Hf</sub>
D003 - 1 - 06	0.040 130	0.000682	0.001465	0.000018	0.283 010	0.000 017	0.283 003	8.420 810	0.795 028	14.245789	0.810223	347	373 —	0.955859
D003 - 1 - 07	0.048710	0.000848	0.001723	0.000022	0.283 006	0.000 009	0.282 997	8.286 002	0.613 321	14.060 845	0.631576	355	383	0.948 090
D003 - 1 - 08	0.034 147	0.000412	0.001230	0.000011	0.282 999	0.000 009	0.282 992	8.022219	0.611 304	13.887728	0.628 504	361	393 —	0.962944
D003 - 1 - 09	0.068 695	0.000849	0.002212	0.000021	0.283 033	0.000 010	0.283 021	9.215 736	0.613 852	14.904929	0.631960	321	336 —	0.933360
D003 - 1 - 10	0.058 456	0.000451	0.001958	0.000016	0.283 027	0.000 012	0.283 017	9.008 778	0.675 186	14.738 780	0.691 757	327	345 —	0.941016
D003 – 1 – 11	0.041 198	0.000 593	0.001405	0.000021	0.283 025	0.000 009	0.283 017	8.930933	0.603 036	14.758 579	0.621 331	325	344 —	0.957684
D003 - 1 - 12	0.028 475	0.000 860	0.001028	0.000028	0.282 993	0.000 009	0.282987	7.806 014	0.601 399	13.698 799	0.620 397	367	403 —	0.969049
D003 - 1 - 13	0.025 785	0.000343	0.000978	0.000009	0.283 020	0.000 012	0.283 015	8.783 419	0.671 905	14.715 819	0.687 784	328	347 —	0.970536
D003 - 1 - 14	0.048 545	0.000919	0.001668	0.000028	0.283 037	0.000011	0.283029	9.383 015	0.641 075	15.218 292	0.659 689	309	320 —	0.949750
TD1 - 1 - 01	0.033 315	0.000 530	0.001241	0.000018	0.282989	0.000 009	0.282982	7.656 899	0.610 500	13.984 079	0.629789	376	405 —	0.962629
TD1 - 1 - 02	0.059081	0.001 502	0.002 225	0.000058	0.282989	0.000013	0.282977	7.678 492	0.698 881	13.802 629	0.721916	385	415 —	0.932983
TD1 - 1 - 03	0.022 106	0.000 838	0.000869	0.000032	0.282 997	0.000 018	0.282 992	7.969 154	0.815 292	14.367 524	0.833526	359	384 -	-0.973817
TD1 - 1 - 04	0.042477	0.000 612	0.001607	0.000024	0.283 000	0.000 010	0.282991	8.074989	0.629 274	14.305 795	0.648 806	362	386 —	0.951588
TD1 - 1 - 05	0.035 593	0.000 321	0.001334	0.000014	0.282989	0.000 012	0.282982	7.686 299	0.663 207	14.001 735	0.681 034	375	405 —	0.959813
TD1 - 1 - 06	0.053 759	0.000 770	0.001865	0.000031	0.283 005	0.000 009	0.282 994	8.228 957	0.606 820	14.423 975	0.627479	358	380 —	0.943821
TD1 - 1 - 07	0.088 865	0.000 916	0.002946	0.000024	0.283 038	0.000011	0.283 022	9.418 181	0.647 673	15.408 109	0.667 002	319	325 —	0.911279
TD1 - 1 - 08	0.053071	0.001 337	0.001922	0.000043	0.282 980	0.000 009	0.282969	7.357 798	0.607 381	13.541 364	0.629 326	395	430 —	0.942111
TD1 - 1 - 09	0.058 210	0.000 582	0.001748	0.000021	0.283 012	0.000011	0.283 002	8.476 041	0.649 779	14.699 924	0.668730	347	365 —	0.947347
注:(0) 注:(0) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1	$= ((^{176} \text{ Hf}/^{177})^{177} \text{ Hf})_{\text{CH}}$	$\begin{array}{l} \mathrm{Hf})_{\mathrm{S}}/(^{176}\mathrm{Hf}_{\mathrm{I}})\\ \\ \mathrm{IUR}\times(\mathrm{e}^{\mathrm{Mt}}-1) \\ \end{array}$	/ <sup>177</sup> Hf) <sub>CHUR.0</sub> )-1)×10,00	-1) × 10, 00 0; T <sub>DM1</sub> = 1/ $\lambda$	$10^{10}, f_{ m Lu/Hf} = (1^7)  imes (1+((1^{76}) { m Hf}))$	6 Lu/ <sup>177</sup> Hf); / <sup>177</sup> Hf)s-(	s/( <sup>176</sup> Lu/ <sup>177</sup> Hf <sup>176</sup> Hf/ <sup>177</sup> Hf) <sub>DM</sub>	)cHUR-1;EHf 1)/(( <sup>176</sup> Lu/ <sup>1</sup> 61_/177110	$(t) = ((1^{76} \text{ Hf})^3 - (1^{76})^3$	/ <sup>177</sup> Hf) <sub>S</sub> – ( <sup>1</sup> Lu/ <sup>177</sup> Hf) <sub>DM</sub> )	$7^{6} Lu/^{177} Hf)_{s}$	<sub>5</sub> × (е <sup>λ</sup> 1 <sub>A1</sub> (Hf)	$(T_{DM} = 1))/((T_{DM} = 1))/((T_{DM} = 1))$	$(^{176} \text{ Hf}/^{177})$ $(^{1} \text{Hf}) - t)$
(f f BCC - f S)/f	(f BCC - f DM)	. Where, (101	$Lu/^{4/4}$ H1) s and	H ( ' ''' H H /' ''' H	It's are the mea	isured values	s of samples; ( <sup>1/</sup>	<sup>o</sup> Lu/ <sup>11</sup> H1) <sub>CH</sub>	UR = 0.0332 a	/IH)) pur	$H_{1}$ CHURO = 0	. 282 .	177 (BLI	CHEK1 et

al., 1997); (<sup>176</sup>Lu/<sup>177</sup> Hf)<sub>DM</sub> = 0.038 4 and (<sup>176</sup> Hf/<sup>177</sup> Hf)<sub>DM</sub> = 0.283 25 (GRIFFIN et al., 2000); f<sub>BCC</sub> = -0.65 (AMELIN et al., 2003), f<sub>DM</sub> = 0.16, t = crystallization time of zircon,  $\lambda =$ 

1.  $865 \times 10^{-11} \text{ yr}^{-1}$  (SODERLAND er al. , 2003) are used in calculation.

续表1

黄山东、香山及土墩辉长岩锆石 єнf(t)存在差异, 黄山东及土墩 єнf(t)变化区间较为一致,而香山 єнf(t) 则相对较小,说明三者岩浆源区亏损程度不一致,黄山东及土墩锆石来源于比香山锆石更亏损的地幔源区。



图 5 锆石 Hf 同位素组成图解

Fig. 5 Zircon Hf isotopic diagrams

笔者对黄山东、香山及土墩角闪辉长岩锆石用 LA-ICP-MS进行分析,在锆石原位进行Lu-Hf 同位素微区测定。三者 ɛнf(t)值较高,均大于 11,表 明岩浆中幔源物质贡献巨大。黄山东岩体结晶年龄 为 276.9 Ma, T<sub>DM1</sub> 变化于 309~392 Ma, 二者相差 82~174 Ma;香山岩体结晶年龄为 285 Ma, T<sub>DM1</sub>变 化于 367~458 Ma, 二者相差 30~116 Ma; 土墩岩 体结晶年龄为 298.3 Ma, T<sub>DM1</sub> 变化于 319~395 Ma,二者相差 20~97 Ma。其 T<sub>DMI</sub> 年龄均与岩体结 晶年龄相近,稍大于岩浆结晶年龄,表明它们来源于 亏损地幔,受到过地壳物质的混染(吴福元等, 2007)。香山、土墩及黄山东锆石 T<sub>DM</sub> 年龄峰值分 别 365 Ma、360 Ma、325 Ma,其岩浆从地幔熔融的 时间均在早石炭世,暗示了早石炭世黄山地区存在 重要的地质事件,可能与天山洋的俯冲存在关联,天 山及邻区下石炭统火山岩系与下伏地层之间呈不整 合接触,且呈区域性、分布广泛(夏林圻等,2002),暗 示天山洋在早石炭世闭合,可能大于 320 Ma。

4 源区性质讨论

黄山东、香山及土墩岩体岩石的锆石 Hf 同位 素指示其来源于亏损的地幔源区。稀土元素分配 型式为平坦型(香山及土墩岩体)或轻稀土略富集 的分配型式(黄山东岩体),与由软流圈产生的大 陆玄武岩特征相似(夏林圻等,2007),在 $\epsilon_{Nd}(t)$ -(<sup>87</sup> Sr/<sup>86</sup> Sr);图解中,样品位于 OIB 和 MORB 区域 (图 6),指示其源区以软流圈物质为主导。黄山 东、香山及土墩岩体镁铁质岩各岩相中含有5%~ 35%的岩浆结晶角闪石,说明岩浆源区存在富水 特征。岩石化学组成上以拉斑玄武岩系列为主, 同时存在部分钙碱性系列和碱性系列,样品总体 表现为相对富集大离子亲石元素 K、Sr、Ba,有较明 显的 Nb、Ta 亏损及弱 Ti 负异常,指示其地幔源区 经历了俯冲事件的交代作用(IONOV et al., 1995),交代流体主要富集大离子亲石元素,而亏 损高场强元素。洋壳俯冲过程中产生的流体相会 将活动性强的元素带入上覆地幔楔,而亏损高场 强元素(Nb、Ta、Ti),从而使分配系数相近的一些 不相容元素比值发生变化,La/Nb、Ba/Na 值升高、 Nb/Th降低等。在La/Nb-La/Ba图解中,样品点 多数显示此特征,位于受俯冲改造的岩石圈地幔 区域。夏明哲等(2010)利用 Sr - Nd 同位素模拟 黄山东岩体地幔源区特征,认为存在约10%的 EMII 型富集地幔加入到了亏损型地幔源区(夏明 哲等,2010)。因此,黄山东、香山及土墩岩体的岩 浆源区以软流圈为主导,存在部分受俯冲改造的 岩石圈地幔组分。



图 6 镁铁质-超镁铁质杂岩岩浆源区判别图解(Sr-Nd同位素:黄山东引自 夏明哲等,2010,香山数据引自 TANG et al., 2013)

Fig. 6 Discriminative diagrams of Magma source(Sr - Nd isotope:Huangshandong data from XIA et al. , 2010,Xiangshan data from TANG et al. , 2013)

# 5 结论

本次研究确定的黄山东岩体锆石 U – Pb 年龄 为(276.9±1.3) Ma,香山岩体 U – Pb 年龄为 (285.6±0.89) Ma,土墩岩体 U – Pb 年龄(298.37± 0.94) Ma,说明本区镁铁-超镁铁岩带形成于二叠 纪。结合锆石 Lu – Hf 同位素测定数据计算,黄山 东岩体锆石  $\epsilon$ Hf(t)值为 13.06~15.21;香山岩体锆 石  $\epsilon$ Hf(t)值为 11.54~13.91;土墩岩体锆石  $\epsilon$ Hf(t) 值为 13.54~15.42。笔者认为本区镁铁-超镁铁岩 有关岩浆起源于亏损型地幔源区,与前人 Sr – Nd 同位素研究结果基本吻合。

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