大兴安岭北部漠河地区早奥陶世 A 型花岗岩锆石 U-Pb 年代学、地球化学及 Hf 同位素研究

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内容提要:大兴安岭北部漠河地区黑云母二长花岗岩中锆石自形程度较好,主要为长柱状,具有较为清晰的韵 律环带结构,表明锆石岩浆成因。锆石 LA-ICP-MS U-Pb 年代学研究显示岩石形成时代为早奥陶世(481±5Ma)。 岩石地球化学研究显示,岩石属于钙碱性、弱过铝质系列花岗岩,高硅(SiO₂=71.42%~72.57%)、富碱(ALK= 8.11%~8.76%)、贫镁(MgO=0.52%~0.54%)。10000Ga/Al 值为 2.73~2.85,Zr+Nb+Ce+Y 含量 374× $10^{-6} \sim 495 \times 10^{-6}$,岩浆形成温度 801~897℃,判断岩石为 A 型花岗岩。岩石有中等的负 Eu 异常(δ Eu=0.24~ 0.35),Rb/Sr 值为 1.18~1.38、Ba/La 值为 8.7~12.4、Mg[#] 值为 23.3~30.3,及低 Ni(1.51×10⁻⁶~5.59× 10^{-6})、Cr(6.60×10⁻⁶~13.4×10⁻⁶)、V(20.0×10⁻⁶~21.6×10⁻⁶)含量。岩石的 $\epsilon_{\rm Hf}(t)$ 值为 -2.22~5.57,二阶 段模式年龄($t_{\rm DM2}$)变化于 1021~1453Ma 之间,主要源于中新元古代增生地壳。结合区域构造演化及构造判别,认 为岩石形成于额尔古纳地块与西伯利亚板块拼合造山后的伸展背景。

关键词:锆石 U-Pb 年龄;岩石地球化学;兴华渡口群;A型花岗岩;大兴安岭;漠河地区

额尔古纳地块位于兴蒙造山带东段的大兴安岭 地区,呈北东向延伸,长1500km以上,是中亚-蒙古-兴安巨型复合造山带内的重要大地构造单元,自北 向南分布有额尔古纳地块、兴安造山带和松嫩地块 等(Sun Guangrui et al., 2002;Ge Wenchun et al., 2007)。该地块北侧为中生代蒙古一鄂霍茨克褶皱 带;西南缘被晚古生代南蒙古海洋沉积物所覆盖;东 北部与莫梅恩(马门)地块相连;东南部以天山一南 蒙古一大兴安岭晚古生代缝合带为界与松嫩地块、 布列亚一佳木斯复合地块相邻,并被晚古生代一中 生代岩浆作用彻底改造(Wu Guang et al., 2005; Biao Shanghu et al., 2012)。区内出露最古老地质 体为兴华渡口群,主要分布于呼玛县、塔河县、漠河 县、大兴安岭地区呼中区、新林区。近年研究认为, 原兴华渡口群应解体为变质表壳岩和变质深成岩两 大类。解体后的变质表壳岩类为典型的变质基性一

酸性火山岩及部分变质沉积岩系构成的火山一沉积 建造,称为"兴华渡口群";变质深成岩类为原划分的 混合岩、混合片麻岩类及原划分的混合花岗岩类,共 同构成花岗质片麻杂岩,为岩浆侵入作用的产物 (Biao Shanghu et al., 1999; Sun Guangrui et al., 2002; Wu Fuyuan et al., 2011)。然而, 解体后的变 质深成岩侵入年代及成因机制仍然存在争议:一种 观点认为岩石形成于古元古代类似于大陆边缘弧后 裂谷 型 火 山 - 沉 积 盆 地 的 构 造 环 境 (Regional Geology of Heilongjiang Province, 1993; Sun Guangrui et al., 2002);而另一种观点认为岩石主 要形成于显生宙(Wu Fuyuan et al., 2011)。鉴于 此,本文对解体后的曾被定为变质深成岩的黑云母 二长花岗岩进行了岩石地球化学、年代学及 Hf 同 位素研究,并从 A 型花岗岩角度展开讨论,旨在揭 示其形成时代及构造背景。

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1 地质背景及样品描述

1.1 地质背景

研究区位于兴蒙造山带东段的大兴安岭北部地 区,大地构造位置上属于额尔古纳地块(图 1a)(Ge Wenchun et al., 2005; Wu Guang et al., 2005)。 区内出露地层自元古界至新生界。元古界兴华渡口 群分布于区域的东南部,岩石类型主要有斜长角闪 岩类、片麻岩类、变(浅)粒岩类、片岩类及大理岩等 (Regional Geology of Heilongjiang Province, 1993;Biao Shanghu et al., 1999; Sun Guangrui et al., 2002; Wu Fuyuan et al., 2011)。泥盆系零星 分布于区域西北部,主要为泥灰岩、板岩、生物灰岩 等。中生界侏罗系分布面积广泛,主要为陆相山间 砾岩、河道相、湖泊相沉积岩等;白垩系主要由为砾 岩、砂 岩、凝 灰 岩 等 组 成 (Regional Geology of Heilongjiang Province, 1993)。区域内岩浆活动规 模大,时间跨度长,新元古代、早古生代、中生代岩浆 岩均有出露。新元古代侵入岩主要呈北东向展布于 恩和一室韦一太平川一带,漠河、碧水、阿尔木等地 区也有零星出露(Zhao Shuo et al., 2016a, 2016b)。早古生代的花岗岩体总体呈北西西向展 布,岩石组合为二长花岗岩一钾长花岗岩一碱长花 岗岩-花岗闪长岩(Qin Xiufeng et al., 2007),如 漠河周围的洛古河岩体、塔河岩体、西门都里河花岗 岩体以及十八站东的哈拉巴岩体(Wu Guang et al., 2005; Ge Wenchun et al., 2005; Sui Zhenmin et al., 2007)。区内还分布着大量中生代花岗岩, 以晚三叠到早一中侏罗世为主,呈北东向分布(Wu Fuyuan et al., 2011)主要受鄂霍茨克洋闭合及古 太平洋构造域活动影响(Wu Taotao et al., 2016)。 各个时代的花岗岩中均发育二长花岗岩单元,新元 古代的花岗质岩石以发育碱性长石巨斑晶为特点, 且由于经历多次构造运动,往往出现不同程度的片



图 1 大兴安岭北部地区地质略图(兴华渡口群解体后边界未在图中划分, 据黑龙江省区域地质志,1993;Wu et al., 2011)

Fig. 1 Geological sketch map of the Northern Great Xing'an Range(The boundary of reorganization of Xinghuadukou group is not shown in this map)

理化现象,而早古生代花岗岩中的二长花岗岩单元 往往呈灰色-灰白色,中细不等粒花岗结构,岩石无 明显变形,基本不发育片理化定向,局部出现糜棱岩 化(Wu Guang et al., 2005)。区内断裂构造发育, 按方向划分为 NEE、NNE、NW、EW 向四组断裂构 造。断裂构造表现为多期次,早期表现为 NEE、EW 向同沉积断裂,晚期受太平洋板块运动的影响产生 NNE 向深大断裂(Regional Geology of Heilongjiang Province, 1993)。

1.2 样品描述

本次测试样品取自漠北公路西约 50m 处(N53° 03'14",E122°22'03")的一处黑云母二长花岗岩露 头,周围植被覆盖严重,分散采取了6个花岗岩样品 分别用于岩石地球化学分析及锆石年代学测试。该 岩石曾被认为归属于原兴华渡口群,原兴华渡口群 解体后归到变质深成岩类中,兴华渡口群解体后的 边界在图中并未划分(Biao Shanghu et al., 1999; Sun Guangrui et al., 2002; Wu Fuyuan et al., 2011)。岩石手标本风化面为褐色,新鲜面为灰黑 色,块状构造,局部为弱片麻状构造,细粒花岗结构 (图 2a)。岩石主要组成矿物为石英、碱性长石、斜 长石和黑云母:其中石英含量约 30%~35%,粒度 约0.5~1mm,呈它形粒状,波状消光;碱性长石含 量约 30%~35%,粒度 1~2mm,最大 4mm,主要有 条纹长石和微斜长石,条纹结构和格子双晶发育;斜 长石含量约20%~25%,粒度约1~2mm,呈半自形 板状,聚片双晶发育,局部发生绢云母蚀变;黑云母 约10%,片状,多色性明显。副矿物主要有磁铁矿、 锆石和磷灰石等(图 2b)。

2 分析方法

2.1 岩石地球化学测试

样品主量元素和微量元素在吉林大学测试实验 中心测定。主量元素测定采用 X-射线荧光光谱仪 (PW1401/10)测定(GB/T14506.28-93),相对标准 偏差 2%~5%。微量元素和稀土元素分析采用美 国安捷伦科技有限公司 Agilent7500A 型电感耦合 等离子质谱仪测试(Z/T0223-2001),样品测试经国 际标样 BHVO-2、BCR-2 和国家标样 GBW07103、 GBW07104 监控,微量元素和稀土元素的分析精度 为:元素含量大于 10×10^{-6} 的误差小于 5%,小于 10×10^{-6} 的误差小于 10%。

2.2 锆石 LA-ICP-MS 年代学

锆石挑选由河北省廊坊区域地质调查研究所实 验室利用标准重矿物分离技术分选完成。经过双目 镜下仔细挑选,将不同特征的锆石粘在双面胶上,并 用无色透明的环氧树脂固定;待其固化之后,将表面 抛光至锆石中心。在测试前,通过透射光、反射光和 CL 图像仔细研究锆石的晶体形态与内部结构特 征,以选择最佳测试点。锆石制靶、透反射光、阴极 发光以及锆石 U-Pb 年龄测定和痕量元素分析均在 西北大学大陆动力学国家重点实验室进行。本次测 试采用的激光剥蚀束斑直径为 32μm,激光剥蚀样 品的深度为 20~40μm;实验中采用 He 作为剥蚀物 质的载气。锆石年龄采用国际标准锆石 91500 作为 外标,元素含量采用 NIST SRM610 作为外标,²⁹ S

图 2 大兴安岭北部地区花岗岩手标本和显微照片(+) Fig. 2 Photograph (a) and Microphotographs (+) (b) of granite in the Northern Great Xing'an Range Bt—黑云母;Per—条纹长石;Pl—斜长石;Qz—石英;Mic—微斜长石 Bt—biotite;Per—perthite;Pl—plagioclase;Qz—qutze;Mic—microcline





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作为内标元素(锆石中 SiO₂的质量分数为 32.8% (Yuan Honglin et al., 2003),分析方法见文献 (Yuan Honglin et al., 2004);普通铅校正采用 Anderson 推荐的方法(Anderson, 2002);样品的同 位素比值及元素含量计算采用 ICP-MS-DATECAL 程序(Liu Yongsheng et al., 2008, 2010),年龄计 算及谐和图的绘制采用 Isoplot 程序(Ludwig, 2003)。

2.3 锆石 Lu-Hf 同位素

原位微区锆石 Hf 同位素比值测试在中国地质 大学(武汉)地质过程与矿产资源国家重点实验室 (GPMR 利用激光剥蚀多接收杯等离子体质谱(LA-MC-ICP-MS)完成。激光剥蚀系统为 GeoLas 2005 (Lambda Physik,德国), MC-ICP-MS 为 Neptune Plus (Thermo Fisher Scientific,德国)。采用单点 剥蚀模式,斑束固定为 44µm。详细仪器操作条件 和分析方法可参照(Hu Zhaochu et al., 2012)。

¹⁷⁹ Hf/¹⁷⁷ Hf = 0.7325 π^{173} Yb/¹⁷¹ Yb = 1.132685 被用于计算 Hf 和 Yb 的质量分馏系数 β_{Hf} 和 β_{Yb} (Fisher et al., 2014).¹⁷⁹ Hf/¹⁷⁷ Hf 和 ¹⁷³ Yb/¹⁷¹ Yb 的比值被用于计算 Hf (β_{Hf}) and Yb (β_{Yb})的质量偏差。使用¹⁷⁶ Yb/¹⁷³ Yb = 0.79639 来 扣除¹⁷⁶ Yb 对¹⁷⁶ Hf 的同量异位干扰(Fisher et al., 2014)。使用¹⁷⁶ Lu/¹⁷⁵ Lu = 0.02656 (Janne et al., 1997)来扣除干扰程度相对较小的¹⁷⁶ Lu 对 ¹⁷⁶ Hf 的同 量异位干扰。分析数据的离线处理(包括对样品和空 白信号的选择、同位素质量分馏校正)采用软件 ICP-MS Data Cal (Liu Yongsheng et al., 2010)完成。

3 分析结果

3.1 地球化学特征

3.1.1 主量元素

岩石分析结果及特征值见表 1,其中 SiO₂含量 为 71.42%~72.57%; Na₂O、K₂O 和 CaO 含量分别 为 2.05%~2.20%、6.02%~6.68% 和 1.05%~ 1.18%; 全碱含量较高(ALK=8.11%~8.76%); 铝饱和指数 A/CNK=1.08~1.14。MgO 含量为 0.52%~0.54%, Mg[#]值为 23.3~30.3。岩石样品 在 TAS 图解中落入亚碱性花岗岩范围内(图 3a); A/CNK-A/NK 图解(图 3b)上全部落入过铝质区 域,显示岩石属弱过铝质系列。

3.1.2 微量元素

岩石稀土总量高($\Sigma REE = 342 \times 10^{-6} \sim 479 \times 10^{-6}$),配分曲线显示出为明显右倾,(La/Yb)_N为

表 1 大兴安岭北部地区花岗岩主量元素(%)、稀土元素和 微量元素含量(10⁻⁶)及有关参数

Table 1 Major (%), REE and trace element content (10^{-6}) and parameter of granites in the Northern

Great Xing' an Range

SiO271. 9172. 1472. 5771. 6971. 4272. 34TO20. 430. 420. 350. 430. 440. 44Al2O313. 7913. 5813. 6213. 6513. 5613. 83Fe2O31. 371. 921. 951. 641. 740. 77FeO1.000. 540. 421. 471. 601. 60MnO0.090.090.080.080.100.09Mg00.520. 540. 530. 540. 540. 52CaO1.081. 051. 181. 091. 111. 10KzO2.082. 052. 22. 092. 132. 18NagO6. 686. 666. 366. 026. 276. 12PzO50. 110. 110. 110. 110. 110. 11LO10. 630. 590. 520. 830. 770. 64Atral99. 6999. 8699. 6499. 7799. 73Mg [#] 29. 129. 630. 324. 523. 328. 6A/CNK1.091.091.081. 141. 101. 13La86. 698. 692. 776. 469. 084. 0Pr24. 227. 726. 121. 418. 922. 5Nd84. 996. 390. 877. 768. 780. 9Sm15. 917. 516. 514. 312. 915. 1Eu1.021.25 <td< th=""><th>SAMPLE</th><th>SBS-1-01</th><th>SBS-1-02</th><th>SBS-1-03</th><th>SBS-1-04</th><th>SBS-1-05</th><th>SBS-1-06</th></td<>	SAMPLE	SBS-1-01	SBS-1-02	SBS-1-03	SBS-1-04	SBS-1-05	SBS-1-06
$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	SiO ₂	71.91	72.14	72.57	71.69	71.42	72.34
$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	TiO_2	0.43	0.42	0.35	0.43	0.44	0.44
$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	Al_2O_3	13.79	13.58	13.62	13.65	13.56	13.83
FeO 1.00 0.54 0.42 1.47 1.60 1.60 MnO 0.09 0.09 0.08 0.08 0.08 0.010 0.09 MgO 0.52 0.54 0.53 0.54 0.54 0.52 CaO 1.08 1.05 1.18 1.09 1.11 1.10 K2O 2.08 2.05 2.2 2.09 2.13 2.18 Na2O 6.68 6.66 6.36 6.02 6.27 6.12 PzOs 0.11 0.11 0.01 0.01 0.11 0.11 0.11 LOI 0.63 0.59 0.52 0.83 0.77 0.64 Mg# 29.1 29.6 30.3 24.5 23.3 28.6 A/CNK 1.09 1.09 1.08 1.14 1.10 1.13 La 86.6 98.6 99.77 76.4 69.0 84.0 Pr 24.2 27.7 26.1	Fe_2O_3	1.37	1.92	1.95	1.64	1.74	0.77
$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	FeO	1.00	0.54	0.42	1.47	1.60	1.60
$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	MnO	0.09	0.09	0.08	0.08	0.10	0.09
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	MgO	0.52	0.54	0.53	0.54	0.54	0.52
$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	CaO	1.08	1.05	1.18	1.09	1.11	1.10
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\rm K_2O$	2.08	2.05	2.2	2.09	2.13	2.18
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Na_2O	6.68	6.66	6.36	6.02	6.27	6.12
	P_2O_5	0.11	0.11	0.09	0.11	0.11	0.11
$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	LOI	0.63	0.59	0.52	0.83	0.77	0.64
$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	Total	99.69	99.69	99.86	99.64	99.77	99.73
$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	Mg♯	29.1	29.6	30.3	24.5	23.3	28.6
La86.698.692.776.469.084.0Ce185214209182154190Pr24.227.726.121.418.922.5Nd84.996.390.877.768.780.9Sm15.917.516.514.312.915.1Eu1.021.291.571.211.071.28Gd11.012.211.710.59.5910.9Tb1.161.261.21.161.071.19Dy5.205.625.314.604.304.78Ho0.690.80.670.630.620.65Er1.721.981.591.421.501.50Tm0.140.170.130.140.170.15Yb0.921.070.890.840.971.38Lu0.220.240.220.120.140.12Y19.322.218.718.819.020.6SREE419479459392342414LREE398456437373324394HREE19.019.520.119.217.719.0(La/Yb)N67.366.075.065.451.143.7ØEu0.240.270.350.290.280.29ØCe0.991.011.041.091.02	A/CNK	1.09	1.09	1.08	1.14	1.10	1.13
Ce185214209182154190Pr24.227.726.121.418.922.5Nd84.996.390.877.768.780.9Sm15.917.516.514.312.915.1Eu1.021.291.571.211.071.28Gd11.012.211.710.59.5910.9Tb1.161.261.21.161.071.19Dy5.205.625.314.604.304.78Ho0.690.80.670.630.620.65Er1.721.981.591.421.501.50Tm0.140.170.130.140.170.15Yb0.921.070.890.840.971.38Lu0.220.240.220.120.140.12Y19.322.218.718.819.020.6SREE419479459392342414LREE398456437373324394HREE21.023.321.719.418.320.7LREE/19.019.520.119.217.719.0CLa/Yb)N67.366.075.065.451.143.7ØEu0.240.270.350.290.280.29 ∂Ce 0.991.011.041.091.02 <td>La</td> <td>86.6</td> <td>98.6</td> <td>92.7</td> <td>76.4</td> <td>69.0</td> <td>84.0</td>	La	86.6	98.6	92.7	76.4	69.0	84.0
Pr 24.2 27.7 26.1 21.4 18.9 22.5 Nd 84.9 96.3 90.8 77.7 68.7 80.9 Sm 15.9 17.5 16.5 14.3 12.9 15.1 Eu 1.02 1.29 1.57 1.21 1.07 1.28 Gd 11.0 12.2 11.7 10.5 9.59 10.9 Tb 1.16 1.26 1.2 1.16 1.07 1.19 Dy 5.20 5.62 5.31 4.60 4.30 4.78 Ho 0.69 0.8 0.67 0.63 0.62 0.65 Er 1.72 1.98 1.59 1.42 1.50 1.50 Tm 0.14 0.17 0.13 0.14 0.17 0.15 Yb 0.92 1.07 0.89 0.84 0.97 1.38 Lu 0.22 0.24 0.22 0.12 0.14 0.12 Y 19.3 22.2 18.7 18.8 19.0 20.6 ΣREE 419 479 459 392 342 414 LREE 398 456 437 373 324 394 HREE 21.0 23.3 21.7 19.4 18.3 20.7 LREE/ 19.0 19.5 20.1 19.2 17.7 19.0 CLa/Yb)N 67.3 66.0 75.0 65.4 51.1 43.7 δEu 0.24 0.27	Ce	185	214	209	182	154	190
Nd 84.9 96.3 90.8 77.7 68.7 80.9 Sm 15.9 17.5 16.5 14.3 12.9 15.1 Eu 1.02 1.29 1.57 1.21 1.07 1.28 Gd 11.0 12.2 11.7 10.5 9.59 10.9 Tb 1.16 1.26 1.2 11.7 10.5 9.59 10.9 Tb 1.16 1.26 1.2 11.6 1.07 1.19 Dy 5.20 5.62 5.31 4.60 4.30 4.78 Ho 0.69 0.8 0.67 0.63 0.62 0.65 Er 1.72 1.98 1.59 1.42 1.50 1.50 Tm 0.14 0.17 0.13 0.14 0.17 0.15 Yb 0.92 1.07 0.89 0.84 0.97 1.38 Lu 0.22 0.24 0.22 0.12 0.14 0.12 Y 19.3 22.2 18.7 18.8 19.0 20.6 SREE 419 479 459 392 342 414 LREE 398 456 437 373 324 394 HREE 21.0 23.3 21.7 19.4 18.3 20.7 LREE/ $H9.0$ 19.5 20.1 19.2 17.7 19.0 (La/Yb) 67.3 66.0 75.0 65.4 51.1 43.7 ϕ Eu 0.24 0.27 <	Pr	24.2	27.7	26.1	21.4	18.9	22.5
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Nd	84.9	96.3	90.8	77.7	68.7	80.9
Eu1.021.291.571.211.071.28Gd11.012.211.710.59.5910.9Tb1.161.261.21.161.071.19Dy5.205.625.314.604.304.78Ho0.690.80.670.630.620.65Er1.721.981.591.421.501.50Tm0.140.170.130.140.170.15Yb0.921.070.890.840.971.38Lu0.220.240.220.120.140.12Y19.322.218.718.819.020.6SREE419479459392342414LREE398456437373324394HREE21.023.321.719.418.320.7LREE/ HREE19.019.520.119.217.719.0(La/Yb)_N67.366.075.065.451.143.7 δ Eu0.240.270.350.290.280.29 δ Ce0.991.011.041.091.021.05Rb205228242204.9188.9214.8Ba7908571150774.5742.7812.9Th48.653.751.843.139.046.7U3.033.143.323.2	Sm	15.9	17.5	16.5	14.3	12.9	15.1
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Eu	1.02	1.29	1.57	1.21	1.07	1.28
Tb1. 161. 261. 21. 161. 071. 19Dy 5.20 5.62 5.31 4.60 4.30 4.78 Ho 0.69 0.8 0.67 0.63 0.62 0.65 Er 1.72 1.98 1.59 1.42 1.50 1.50 Tm 0.14 0.17 0.13 0.14 0.17 0.15 Yb 0.92 1.07 0.89 0.84 0.97 1.38 Lu 0.22 0.24 0.22 0.12 0.14 0.12 Y 19.3 22.2 18.7 18.8 19.0 20.6 ΣREE 419 479 459 392 342 414 LREE 398 456 437 373 324 394 HREE 21.0 23.3 21.7 19.4 18.3 20.7 LREE/ 19.0 19.5 20.1 19.2 17.7 19.0 (La/Yb)N 67.3 66.0 75.0 65.4 51.1 43.7 δEu 0.24 0.27 0.35 0.29 0.28 0.29 δCe 0.99 1.01 1.04 1.09 1.02 1.05 Rb 205 228 242 204.9 188.9 214.8 Ba 790 857 1150 774.5 742.7 812.9 Th 48.6 53.7 51.8 43.1 39.0 46.7 U 3.03 3.14 $3.$	Gd	11.0	12.2	11.7	10.5	9.59	10.9
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Tb	1.16	1.26	1.2	1.16	1.07	1.19
$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Dy	5.20	5.62	5.31	4.60	4.30	4.78
Er 1.72 1.98 1.59 1.42 1.50 1.50 Tm 0.14 0.17 0.13 0.14 0.17 0.15 Yb 0.92 1.07 0.89 0.84 0.97 1.38 Lu 0.22 0.24 0.22 0.12 0.14 0.12 Y 19.3 22.2 18.7 18.8 19.0 20.6 ΣREE 419 479 459 392 342 414 LREE 398 456 437 373 324 394 HREE 21.0 23.3 21.7 19.4 18.3 20.7 LREE/ 19.0 19.5 20.1 19.2 17.7 19.0 (La/Yb) _N 67.3 66.0 75.0 65.4 51.1 43.7 δEu 0.24 0.27 0.35 0.29 0.28 0.29 δCe 0.99 1.01 1.04 1.09 1.02 1.05 Rb 205 228 242 204.9 188.9 214.8 Ba 790 857 1150 774.5 742.7 812.9 Th 48.6 53.7 51.8 43.1 39.0 46.7 U 3.03 3.14 3.32 3.21 3.09 3.11 Nb 9.55 8.45 7.86 8.96 9.23 9.07 Ta 0.32 0.34 0.45 1.13 1.14 1.14 Sr 150 165 <td>Ho</td> <td>0.69</td> <td>0.8</td> <td>0.67</td> <td>0.63</td> <td>0.62</td> <td>0.65</td>	Ho	0.69	0.8	0.67	0.63	0.62	0.65
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Er	1.72	1.98	1.59	1.42	1.50	1.50
Yb 0.92 1.07 0.89 0.84 0.97 1.38 Lu 0.22 0.24 0.22 0.12 0.14 0.12 Y 19.3 22.2 18.7 18.8 19.0 20.6 ΣREE 419 479 459 392 342 414 LREE 398 456 437 373 324 394 HREE 21.0 23.3 21.7 19.4 18.3 20.7 LREE/ 19.0 19.5 20.1 19.2 17.7 19.0 (La/Yb) _N 67.3 66.0 75.0 65.4 51.1 43.7 δEu 0.24 0.27 0.35 0.29 0.28 0.29 δCe 0.99 1.01 1.04 1.09 1.02 1.05 Rb 205 228 242 204.9 188.9 214.8 Ba 790 857 1150 774.5 742.7 812.9 Th 48.6 53.7 51.8 43.1 39.0 46.7 U 3.03 3.14 3.32 3.21 3.09 3.11 Nb 9.55 8.45 7.86 8.96 9.23 9.07 Ta 0.32 0.34 0.45 1.13 1.14 1.14 Sr 150 165 205 150 141 168 Zr 260 242 259 191 267 154 Hf 8.86 8.21 8.62	Tm	0.14	0.17	0.13	0.14	0.17	0.15
Lu 0.22 0.24 0.22 0.12 0.14 0.12 Y 19.3 22.2 18.7 18.8 19.0 20.6 ΣREE 419 479 459 392 342 414 LREE 398 456 437 373 324 394 HREE 21.0 23.3 21.7 19.4 18.3 20.7 LREE/ 19.0 19.5 20.1 19.2 17.7 19.0 (La/Yb) _N 67.3 66.0 75.0 65.4 51.1 43.7 δEu 0.24 0.27 0.35 0.29 0.28 0.29 δCe 0.99 1.01 1.04 1.09 1.02 1.05 Rb 205 228 242 204.9 188.9 214.8 Ba 790 857 1150 774.5 742.7 812.9 Th 48.6 53.7 51.8 43.1 39.0 46.7 U 3.03 3.14 3.32 3.21 3.09 3.11 Nb 9.55 8.45 7.86 8.96 9.23 9.07 Ta 0.32 0.34 0.45 1.13 1.14 1.14 Sr 150 165 205 150 141 168 Zr 260 242 259 191 267 154 Hf 8.86 8.21 8.62 5.24 7.45 4.02 Ni 1.51 5.59 4.26	Yb	0.92	1.07	0.89	0.84	0.97	1.38
Y19.322.218.718.819.020.6 ΣREE 419479459392342414LREE398456437373324394HREE21.023.321.719.418.320.7LREE/ HREE19.019.520.119.217.719.0(La/Yb)_N67.366.075.065.451.143.7 δEu 0.240.270.350.290.280.29 δCe 0.991.011.041.091.021.05Rb205228242204.9188.9214.8Ba7908571150774.5742.7812.9Th48.653.751.843.139.046.7U3.033.143.323.213.093.11Nb9.558.457.868.969.239.07Ta0.320.340.451.131.141.14Sr150165205150141168Zr260242259191267154Hf8.868.218.625.247.454.02Ni1.515.594.263.634.844.67Cr6.6012.2013.408.899.437.58V20.021.620.619.921.020.8Rb/Sr1.371.381.181.36	Lu	0.22	0.24	0.22	0.12	0.14	0.12
$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	Y	19.3	22.2	18.7	18.8	19.0	20.6
LREE398456437373324394HREE21.023.321.719.418.320.7LREE/ HREE19.019.520.119.217.719.0(La/Yb)_N67.366.075.065.451.143.7 δ Eu0.240.270.350.290.280.29 δ Ce0.991.011.041.091.021.05Rb205228242204.9188.9214.8Ba7908571150774.5742.7812.9Th48.653.751.843.139.046.7U3.033.143.323.213.093.11Nb9.558.457.868.969.239.07Ta0.320.340.451.131.141.14Sr150165205150141168Zr260242259191267154Hf8.868.218.625.247.454.02Ni1.515.594.263.634.844.67Cr6.6012.2013.408.899.437.58V20.021.620.619.921.020.8Rb/Sr1.371.381.181.361.341.28Ba/La9.128.6912.410.110.89.68	ΣREE	419	479	459	392	342	414
$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	LREE	398	456	437	373	324	394
$ \begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	HREE	21.0	23.3	21.7	19.4	18.3	20.7
$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	LREE/ HREE	19.0	19.5	20.1	19.2	17.7	19.0
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	(La/Yb) _N	67.3	66.0	75.0	65.4	51.1	43.7
$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	δEu	0.24	0.27	0.35	0.29	0.28	0.29
$ \begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	δCe	0.99	1.01	1.04	1.09	1.02	1.05
$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Rb	205	228	242	204.9	188.9	214.8
$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Ba	790	857	1150	774.5	742.7	812.9
$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Th	48.6	53.7	51.8	43.1	39.0	46.7
Nb 9.55 8.45 7.86 8.96 9.23 9.07 Ta 0.32 0.34 0.45 1.13 1.14 1.14 Sr 150 165 205 150 141 168 Zr 260 242 259 191 267 154 Hf 8.86 8.21 8.62 5.24 7.45 4.02 Ni 1.51 5.59 4.26 3.63 4.84 4.67 Cr 6.60 12.20 13.40 8.89 9.43 7.58 V 20.0 21.6 20.6 19.9 21.0 20.8 Rb/Sr 1.37 1.38 1.18 1.36 1.34 1.28 Ba/La 9.12 8.69 12.4 10.1 10.8 9.68	U	3.03	3.14	3. 32	3, 21	3.09	3, 11
Ta 0.32 0.34 0.45 1.13 1.14 1.14 Sr 150 165 205 150 141 168 Zr 260 242 259 191 267 154 Hf 8.86 8.21 8.62 5.24 7.45 4.02 Ni 1.51 5.59 4.26 3.63 4.84 4.67 Cr 6.60 12.20 13.40 8.89 9.43 7.58 V 20.0 21.6 20.6 19.9 21.0 20.8 Rb/Sr 1.37 1.38 1.18 1.36 1.34 1.28 Ba/La 9.12 8.69 12.4 10.1 10.8 9.68	Nh	9 55	8 45	7 86	8 96	0.23	9.07
1a 0.32 0.34 0.43 1.13 1.14 1.14 Sr 150 165 205 150 141 168 Zr 260 242 259 191 267 154 Hf 8.86 8.21 8.62 5.24 7.45 4.02 Ni 1.51 5.59 4.26 3.63 4.84 4.67 Cr 6.60 12.20 13.40 8.89 9.43 7.58 V 20.0 21.6 20.6 19.9 21.0 20.8 Rb/Sr 1.37 1.38 1.18 1.36 1.34 1.28 Ba/La 9.12 8.69 12.4 10.1 10.8 9.68	Te	0.22	0.24	0.45	1 12	1 14	1 14
Sr 150 165 205 150 141 168 Zr 260 242 259 191 267 154 Hf 8.86 8.21 8.62 5.24 7.45 4.02 Ni 1.51 5.59 4.26 3.63 4.84 4.67 Cr 6.60 12.20 13.40 8.89 9.43 7.58 V 20.0 21.6 20.6 19.9 21.0 20.8 Rb/Sr 1.37 1.38 1.18 1.36 1.34 1.28 Ba/La 9.12 8.69 12.4 10.1 10.8 9.68	Ta C	150	0.34	0.45	1.13	1.14	1.14
Zr 260 242 259 191 267 154 Hf 8.86 8.21 8.62 5.24 7.45 4.02 Ni 1.51 5.59 4.26 3.63 4.84 4.67 Cr 6.60 12.20 13.40 8.89 9.43 7.58 V 20.0 21.6 20.6 19.9 21.0 20.8 Rb/Sr 1.37 1.38 1.18 1.36 1.34 1.28 Ba/La 9.12 8.69 12.4 10.1 10.8 9.68	Sr	150	100	205	150	141	108
$ \begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	Zr	260	242	259	191	267	154
Ni 1.51 5.59 4.26 3.63 4.84 4.67 Cr 6.60 12.20 13.40 8.89 9.43 7.58 V 20.0 21.6 20.6 19.9 21.0 20.8 Rb/Sr 1.37 1.38 1.18 1.36 1.34 1.28 Ba/La 9.12 8.69 12.4 10.1 10.8 9.68	Hf	8.86	8.21	8.62	5.24	7.45	4.02
Cr 6.60 12.20 13.40 8.89 9.43 7.58 V 20.0 21.6 20.6 19.9 21.0 20.8 Rb/Sr 1.37 1.38 1.18 1.36 1.34 1.28 Ba/La 9.12 8.69 12.4 10.1 10.8 9.68	Ni	1.51	5.59	4.26	3.63	4.84	4.67
V 20.0 21.6 20.6 19.9 21.0 20.8 Rb/Sr 1.37 1.38 1.18 1.36 1.34 1.28 Ba/La 9.12 8.69 12.4 10.1 10.8 9.68	Cr	6.60	12.20	13.40	8.89	9.43	7.58
Rb/Sr 1.37 1.38 1.18 1.36 1.34 1.28 Ba/La 9.12 8.69 12.4 10.1 10.8 9.68	V	20.0	21.6	20.6	19.9	21.0	20.8
Ba/La 9.12 8.69 12.4 10.1 10.8 9.68	Rb/Sr	1.37	1.38	1.18	1.36	1.34	1.28
	Ba/La	9.12	8.69	12.4	10.1	10.8	9.68

注:ALK=K₂O+Na₂O;A/CNK=Al₂O₃/(CaO+Na₂O+K₂O),分 子比;Na₂O/K₂O质量比;Mg[#]=100×[Mg²⁺/(Mg²⁺+TFe²⁺)]。 43. 7~75. 0, LREE 富集($324 \times 10^{-6} \sim 456 \times 10^{-6}$), HREE 亏损($18.3 \times 10^{-6} \sim 23.3 \times 10^{-6}$),轻重稀土 元素分馏明显(图 4a)。岩石 MREE 和 HREE 之间 不仅不是以上凹曲线模式分布,而且(Dy/Yb)_N值 和 SiO₂的含量不存在明显的负相关性,认为结晶分 异过程不是控制岩浆演化的主要途径(Macpherson et al., 2006)。岩石具有中等的负 Eu 异常(∂ Eu = 0. 24~0. 35),暗示岩石源区斜长石残留。

原始地幔标准化微量元素蛛网图(图 4b)显示, 岩石相对富集大离子亲石元素(Rb、K)和不相容元 素(Th、Ta、Zr、Hf、La、Ce、Nd、Sm、Gd),亏损大离 子亲石元素(Ba、Sr)和高场强元素(U、Nb、Ta、P、 Ti)。Ba、Sr 亏损可能由于岩浆起源于斜长石稳定 区导致。Nb、Ta和Ti亏损可能由于源区残留金红石、榍石和钛铁矿,P亏损可能源区磷灰石残留。

3.2 锆石 LA-ICP-MS 年代学

样品锆石阴极发光图像(CL)显示锆石生长振 荡环带和韵律结构,形态以长柱状为主,少数为短柱 状,为典型的岩浆成因(图 5a)。它们 U-Pb 同位素 年龄分析结果列于表 2。如表所示,其中 9 个比较 集中的测点 U 和 Th 含量分别介于 $313 \times 10^{-6} \sim$ $1876 \times 10^{-6} 和 99 \times 10^{-6} \sim 1746 \times 10^{-6} 之间, Th/U$ 比值平均值 0.49,符合岩浆锆石 Th/U 大于 0.4 的 特征(Weaver, 1991)。9 个锆石点数据较为集中, 均落在谐和线之上(图 5b),锆石的²⁰⁶ Pb/²³⁸ U 年龄 加权值为 481±5Ma, MSDW=0.085(图 5b),481Ma



图 3 大兴安岭北部地区花岗岩的 TAS 图解(分界线上方为碱性,下方为亚碱性据 Irvine et al., 1971) (a) 和 A/CNK-A/NK 图解(b)

Fig. 3 TAS diagram for granites (the upper part of the dividing line is alkaline while the lower part is subalkaline after Irvine et al., 1971) (a) and A/CNK-ANK diagram (b) of granites in the Northern Great Xing'an Range



图 4 大兴安岭北部地区花岗岩的稀土元素球粒陨石标准化配分图解(a)和微量元素原始地幔标准化蛛网图(b) (据 Sun et al., 1989)

Fig. 4 Chondrite-normalized REE distribution patterns (a) and primitive mantle-normalized trace element spider diagrams (b) of granite in the Northern Great Xing'an Range (chondrite-normalized values and primitive mantle values from Sun et al., 1989)



图 5 大兴安岭北部地区花岗岩中部分锆石阴极发光图像(a)和 U-Pb 年龄谐和图及加权平均年龄(b) Fig. 5 CL images of zircons (a) and zircon U-Pb concordia diagram and weighted average ages diagram (b) of granites in the Northern Great Xing'an Range

表 2 大兴安岭北部地区花岗岩锆石 LA-ICP-MS U-Pb 同位素分析及锆石中钛地质温度计算结果 Table 2 LA-ICP-MS zircon U-Pb analytic data and Ti geological temperature calculation of granites in the Northern Great Xing'an Range

	含量(×10 ⁻⁶)			同位素比值及误差					年龄(Ma)及误差						钛地质温度计算		
测点	²³² Th	²³⁸ U	Th/U	²⁰⁷ Pb/ ²⁰⁶ Pb	1σ	²⁰⁷ Pb/ ²³⁵ U	1σ	²⁰⁶ Pb/ ²³⁸ U	1σ	²⁰⁷ Pb/ ²⁰⁶ Pb	1σ	²⁰⁷ Pb/ ²³⁵ U	1σ	²⁰⁶ Pb/ ²³⁸ U	1σ	Ti (×10 ⁻⁶)	$T(^{\circ}\mathbb{C})$
SBS-2-01	526	1231	0.43	0.0563	0.0035	0.6062	0.0324	0.0781	0.0014	462	131	481	21	485	9	32.1	855
SBS-2-02	621	1695	0.37	0.0576	0.0046	0.6201	0.0455	0.078	0.0018	514	167	490	29	484	11	39.4	878
SBS-2-03	522	695	0.75	0.0572	0.0021	0.6136	0.0131	0.0777	0.001	500	78	486	8	482	6	46.5	897
SBS-2-04	390	1443	0.27	0.0585	0.0039	0.6264	0.0366	0.0776	0.0015	550	138	494	23	482	9	19.0	801
SBS-2-05	997	1876	0.53	0.0593	0.0027	0.6342	0.0215	0.0776	0.0011	576	94	499	13	482	7	25.1	829
SBS-2-06	1746	1821	0.96	0.0581	0.0022	0.62	0.0158	0.0774	0.001	534	83	490	10	480	6	26.7	835
SBS-2-07	99	742	0.13	0.0586	0.0037	0.6243	0.0347	0.0772	0.0015	552	133	493	22	479	9	31.3	852
SBS-2-08	103	313	0.33	0.0574	0.0026	0.6083	0.0212	0.0769	0.0011	506	97	483	13	478	7	31.8	854
SBS-2-09	513	802	0.64	0.0581	0.0026	0.6196	0.0207	0.0774	0.0011	533	95	490	13	480	7	29.9	847
SBS-2-10	72	28	2.53	0.0863	0.0045	0.9264	0.0400	0.0778	0.0014	1345	98	666	21	483	8		
SBS-2-11	18	49	0.37	0.0636	0.0026	0.6796	0.0189	0.0775	0.0010	727	83	527	11	481	6		
SBS-2-12	15	35	0.44	0.0855	0.0040	0.9187	0.0333	0.0779	0.0013	1328	88	662	18	483	8		
SBS-2-13	16	30	0.54	0.0758	0.0027	0.8176	0.0178	0.0782	0.0010	1089	71	607	10	486	6		
SBS-2-14	20	35	0.57	0.0663	0.0028	0.7158	0.0222	0.0783	0.0011	817	87	548	13	486	7		
SBS-2-15	16	91	0.18	0.0681	0.0023	0.7252	0.0123	0.0772	0.0010	872	68	554	7	480	6		
SBS-2-16	14	72	0.19	0.0813	0.0046	0.8650	0.0410	0.0772	0.0015	1229	106	633	22	479	9		
SBS-2-17	35	96	0.36	0.0890	0.0044	0.9498	0.0373	0.0774	0.0013	1404	92	678	19	481	8		

左右代表了岩浆结晶年龄,属早奥陶世。

3.3 锆石 Lu-Hf 同位素

岩石中锆石的¹⁷⁶ Hf/¹⁷⁷ Hf 比值为 0.282413~ 0.282642, ε_{Hf}(t)值为-2.22~5.57,除了 6 号 7 号 点为正值,其余都为负值,Hf 同位素单阶段模式年 龄(t_{DM1})和二阶段模式年龄(t_{DM2})分别变化于 871~ 1165Ma 和 1021~1453Ma 之间(表 3)。

4 讨论

4.1 岩石类型

岩石 SiO₂ 含量高(71.42%~72.57%), Na₂O

+ K_2 O 含量为 8.11% ~ 8.76%, CaO 含量为 1.05%~1.18%(<1.8%), A/CNK 值为 1.08~ 1.14。岩石 FeO^T/MgO 比值(平均值 4.23)高于 I 型花岗岩(平均值 2.27)、S 型(平均值 2.38)和 M 型(平均值 2.37)花岗岩(Whalen et al., 1987), 而 与澳大利亚 Lachlan 褶皱带中的 A 型花岗岩(4.16 ~35.3)(Pearce et al., 1984)接近。岩石亏损 Ba、 Nb、Ta、Sr、P、Eu、Ti 等, 与东北典型 A 型花岗岩微 量元素特征类似(Wu et al., 2002)。岩石 10000Ga/Al 值(2.73~2.85)高于 A 型花岗岩下限 2.6FeO^T/(Whalen et al., 1987), 在(K₂O+Na₂O)、

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表 3 大兴安岭北部地区花岗岩锆石 Hf 同位素分析结果

Table 3 LA-ICPMS zircon Hf analyses of the granites in the Northern Great Xing' an Range											
测点	t(Ma)	$^{176}{ m Yb}/^{177}{ m Hf}$	$^{176}Lu/^{177}Hf$	$^{176}{ m Hf}/^{177}{ m Hf}({ m corr})$	2σ	$\epsilon_{\rm Hf}(0)$	$\varepsilon_{\rm Hf}(t)$	2σ	$t_{\rm DM1(Hf)(Ma)}$	$t_{\rm DM2(Hf)(Ma)}$	$f_{ m Lu/Hf}$
SBS-2-01	485	0.027044	0.001013	0.282563	0.000878	-7.41	2.86	0.92	976	1171	-0.97
SBS-2-02	484	0.019703	0.000705	0.282483	0.000664	-10.23	0.13	0.83	1079	1322	-0.98
SBS-2-03	482	0.035710	0.001299	0.282642	0.001019	-4.61	5.57	1.18	871	1021	-0.96
SBS-2-04	482	0.024676	0.000939	0.282536	0.000405	-8.36	1.93	1.03	1012	1223	-0.97
SBS-2-05	482	0.027293	0.001005	0.282562	0.000841	-7.41	2.86	0.99	976	1171	-0.97
SBS-2-06	480	0.009764	0.000315	0.282413	0.000572	-12.71	-2.22	0.91	1165	1453	-0.99
SBS-2-07	479	0.021216	0.000692	0.282455	0.001291	-11.20	-0.83	0.87	1117	1376	-0.98
SBS-2-08	478	0.019086	0.000715	0.282570	0.001602	-7.14	3.23	0.97	958	1151	-0.98



大兴安岭北部地区花岗岩的(Na₂O+K₂O),FeO^T/MgO,Nb,Zr 对 Ga/Al 判别图解(据 Whalen et al., 1987) 图 6 Fig. 6 Diagrams of (Na_2O+K_2O) , FeO^T/MgO , Nb, Zr vs. Ga/Al of granites in the Northern Great Xing'an Range(after Whalen et al., 1987)

FeO^T/MgO、Nb、Zr 对 10000Ga/Al 图解上(图 6), 岩石全部落在 A 型花岗岩范围。由于高分异的其 他类型花岗岩的某些地球化学特征与 A 型花岗岩 类似, Whalen et al. (1987)和 Eby(1990)提出 A 型 花岗岩总是比其他类型花岗岩有更高的 Zr+Nb+ Ce+Y含量(>350×10⁻⁶),进而区分高分异 I 型和 未分异的其他类型花岗岩。本次测试样品 Zr+Nb +Ce+Y=374×10⁻⁶~495×10⁻⁶含量(>350× 10⁻⁶),表明岩石为A型花岗岩。本文利用锆石T 地质温度计计算公式(Watson et al., 2006)对锆石 测试结果中 9 个有效点计算得到岩石形成的温度为 801~897℃,符合 A 型花岗岩形成温度相较 I 型花 岗岩(764℃)一般较高(800℃)的特点(Wang Qiang et al., 2000; Clemens et al., 1986).

480

0.001000

4.2 岩浆源区及构造背景

Eby(1992)根据化学成分将 A 型花岗岩类分为 A₁型和 A₂型 2 个亚类,并认为 A₁型与洋岛岩浆来 源相同的地幔分异产物,A₂型来源于大陆地壳或底 侵的镁铁质地壳。由于 A 型花岗岩具有特殊的地 球化学特征,往往对岩石成因及地球动力学研究具 有一定指导意义,A₁型花岗岩往往产于非造山的板 内裂谷环境,A₂型花岗岩产于于造山作用晚期(或 造山后)相对稳定的拉张环境(Whalen et al., 1987; Eby, 1992; Wang Dezi et al., 1995; Hong Dawei et al., 1995; Zhou Ruo et al., 1997)。

在 Rb/Nb-Y/Nb(图 7a)及 Y-Nb-Ce(图 7b)图

解上,岩石全部落入 A₂ 区。在 Maniar 和 Piccol (1989)提出的多组主元素构造环境判别图解中,显 示岩石为造山后花岗岩类(POG),而不是裂谷花岗 岩(图 8)。目前 A 型花岗岩起源于壳源基本被大部 分学者认可接受,但其源区成分尚未形成统一认识 (Wang Yuxi et al., 2017)。额尔古纳地块上除了 早古生代的 A 型花岗岩之外,还存在新元古代的 A 型花岗岩,这两期 A 型花岗岩形成的动力学背景在 下文中进行讨论。

本文中岩石为低 Sr(150×10⁻⁶~205×10⁻⁶ < 400×10⁻⁶)低 Yb(0.89×10⁻⁶~1.07×10⁻⁶ < 2× 10⁻⁶)型花岗岩,有中等的负 Eu 异常(*d*Eu=0.24~



图 7 大兴安岭北部地区花岗岩的 Rb/Nb-Y/Nb 图解(a)(Eby, 1992)和岩石的 Y-Nb-Ce 图解(b)(Eby, 1992) Fig. 7 Rb/Nb-Y/Nb diagrams(a) Y-Nb-Ce diagrams(b) of granites in the northern Great Xing'an Range (after Eby, 1992)



图 8 大兴安岭北部地区花岗岩 Al₂O₃-SiO₂ 图解(a)和 FeO^T/(FeO^T+MgO)-SiO₂图解(b)(据 Maniar et al., 1989) Fig. 8 Diagrams of Al₂O₃ vs. SiO₂(a) and FeO^T/(FeO^T+MgO)vs. SiO₂(b) of granites in the

northern Great Xing'an Range (after Maniar et al., 1989)

IAG一岛弧花岗岩;RRG一与裂谷有关花岗岩;CAG一大陆弧花岗岩;CEUG一大陆的造陆抬升花岗岩;CCG一大陆碰撞花岗岩; POG一造山后花岗岩

IAG—island-arc granite; RRG—granite related to rift; CAG—continent-arc granite; CEUG—continent emergence-uplift granite; CCG—continent-collision granite; POG—post-orogenic granite







0.35),源区可能有斜长石残留。岩石具有低 Mg[#] 含量 23.3~30.3(<45),及低 Ni(1.51×10⁻⁶~ 5.59×10⁻⁶)、Cr(6.60×10⁻⁶~13.4×10⁻⁶)、V (20.0×10⁻⁶~21.6×10⁻⁶)含量,结合岩石的 Rb/ Sr 值(1.18~1.38)和 Ba/La 值(8.7~12.4),均更 接近 地 壳 和 远 离 地 幔 的 比 值(Rb/Sr 地 壳 值 0.35,地幔值 0.034(Taylor et al., 1995)、Ba/La 地 壳值 9.6、地幔值 25(Weaver, 1991)),认为岩石源 于下地壳部分熔融。

锆石 Hf 同位素也对岩浆源区性质给出了很好的制约(Amelin et al., 2000;Griffin et al., 2002)。 在 ε_{Hf}(*t*)-*t* 图解上(图 8),这些花岗岩的数据多数落 在球粒陨石演化线之上。已发表的额尔古纳地块古 生代及中生代花岗岩的 Nd-Hf 同位素资料(Ge Wenchun et al., 2007; Sui Zhenmin et al., 2007; Zhang Yanlong et al., 2008, 2010)表明中一新元 古代是额尔古纳地块的地壳增生的重要时期。因 此,认为花岗质岩浆的原岩起源于中新元古代亏损 地幔的增生的中一基性火山岩石部分熔融,形成过 程中可能有古老地壳物质的混染。

近年来大量的有关额尔古纳地块的锆石年代学数据为讨论额尔古纳地块的构造归属提供了重要的证据,得耳布镇和韩家园子附近发现~2.6Ga和~ 1.6Ga的花岗岩,表明额尔古纳地块可能具有早前 寒武系结晶基底(Sun Lixin et al., 2013; Shao Jun et al., 2015),对兴华渡口群的研究也被证实其形 成时代为不早于新元古代的角闪岩相变质表壳岩 (Miao Laicheng et al., 2007; Wu Guang et al., 2012; Ge Wenchun et al., 2015)。额尔古纳地块 上发现大量的新元古代碎屑锆石和捕获锆石(Meng En et al., 2010; Wu Guang et al., 2012)以及新元 古代侵入体 (She Hongquan et al., 2012; Zhao Shuo et al., 2016a, 2016b; Tang Jie et al., 2013; Gou Jun et al., 2013),表明额尔古纳地块上的确存 在新元古代的岩浆活动,由老到新从后碰撞花岗岩 到 A 型花岗岩过渡,也会有部分显示 I 型花岗岩特 征,其Hf同位素显示形成于新元古代的花岗岩的 原始岩浆来自中元古代起源于亏损地幔的增生基性 地壳(Zhao Shuo et al., 2016b)。对比全球新元古 代岩浆构造热事件,认为额尔古纳地块上的新元古 代岩浆活是对 Rodinia 超大陆形成和演化中的地壳 响应(Zhao Shuo et al., 2016b),可能与超地幔柱活 动有关。新元古代 A 型花岗岩与本次研究的花岗 岩对比,其 Hf 同位素显示具有相似的岩浆源区。

近年来对西伯利亚板块(Salnikova et al., 1998),蒙古-图瓦地块(Salnikova et al., 2001)、额 尔古纳地块(Sorokin et al., 2004; Wu Guang et al., 2005; Ge Wenchun et al., 2005; Qin Xiufeng et al. 2007; Wu Fuyuan et al., 2011)年代学、地磁 学的研究表明西伯利亚板块南缘和蒙古一图瓦地 块、额尔古纳地块之间存在一条规模宏大的早古生 代增生、碰撞造山带。位于额尔古纳地块北极村、漠 河和红旗一带出露的变质杂岩(漠河杂岩)由一系列 孔兹岩系构成。年代学研究显示,漠河杂岩代表性 长片麻岩变质年龄为 496Ma; 漠河东南 80km 的红 旗地区的黑云斜长片麻岩变质年龄为497Ma;漠河 角闪斜长片麻岩变质年龄为 495Ma(Zhou Jianbo et al., 2010; Zhou Jianbo et al., 2011)。上述结果表 明,额尔古纳地块变质基底在 500Ma 左右存在一期 高级变质事件(Zhou Jianbo, 2011)。通过对大兴安 岭北段兴华渡口岩群研究发现,其第二世代褶皱变 形(D2)与变质作用密切相关(~500Ma),同时形成 区域上 NEE 向左行逆冲型 韧性剪切带(L Yangchun et al., 2000; Zhou Jianbo et al., 2010)。此外,兴凯一萨拉伊尔期,区域震旦纪一早 寒武世的倭勒根岩群、兴隆群和额尔古纳河组形成 北东向延伸褶皱(Xue Mingxuan, 2012)。漠河西 部的洛古河岩体二长花岗岩和石英闪长岩年龄分别 为 504Ma、517Ma,形成于主碰撞之后的隆升期及造 山晚期(Wu Guang et al., 2005)。以及漠河地区西 门都里花岗岩体 502Ma(Qin Xiufeng et al., 2007)

形成于挤压向拉张转换的构造环境,表明区域上 500Ma 左右已开始处于拉张构造背景,标志着萨拉 伊尔运动影响的结束。本文测试二长花岗岩锆石 LA-MC-ICP-MS U-Pb 年龄为 481Ma(早奥陶世), 具有 A²型花岗岩的特征,可能形成于额尔古纳地块 与西伯利亚板块拼合造山后伸展拉张背景下,标志 着该区已转入板内环境。该认识也得到了额尔古纳 地块东部 467~472Ma 之间的 A 型淡色亚碱性花 岗岩(Sorokin, 2004)、西伯利亚贝加尔湖西南部地 区 471~488Ma 造山后花岗岩(Salnikova et al., 1998)、俄罗斯境内的图瓦地块上 490 Ma 的早古生 代后造山花岗岩(Salnikova et al., 2001)的支持。

5 结论

(1)获得大兴安岭北部漠河地区黑云母二长花 岗岩岩浆锆石 LA-ICP-MS U-Pb 加权平均年龄值 为 481±5Ma,属早奥陶世。

(2)黑云母二长花岗岩属 A₂型花岗岩,岩浆形 成温度 801~897℃,主要源于中新元古代增生 地壳。

(3)黑云母二长花岗岩形成于额尔古纳地块与 西伯利亚板块拼合造山后伸展拉张背景下。

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Abstract

Zircons from the granites in the Mohe region, northeastern Da Hinggan Mountains are euhedral in shape and display oscillatory zoning in CL image, implying their magmatic origin. LA-ICP-MS zircon U-Pb dating results indicate that these rocks were formed in the Early Ordovician (481 ± 5 Ma). Lithogeochemcial analysis shows that these rocks belong to the calc-alkaline, slightly peraluminous series granitoids, characterized by high SiO2 contents (71.42% \sim 72.57%), high alkali contents (8.11% \sim 8.76%) but low MgO contents $(0.52\% \sim 0.54\%)$. The 10000Ga/Al ratios in these rocks vary from 2.73 to 2.85, Zr + Nb + Ce + Y contents $374 \sim 495 \times 10^{-6}$, and the temperature of magma formed is $801 \sim 897$ °C, all these characteristics indicate the rocks belong to aluminous A-type granite. The granites are characterized by the low Sr($150 \times 10^{-6} \sim 205 \times 10^{-6}$) and low Yb ($0.89 \times 10^{-6} \sim 1.07 \times 10^{-6}$) and δEu values (0. $24 \sim 0.35$). The rocks have Rb/Sr ratios (1. $18 \sim 1.38$), Ba/La rations (8. $7 \sim 12.4$), Mg[#] rations (23. 3 \sim 30. 3) and low contents Ni (1. 51 \times 10⁻⁶ \sim 5. 59 \times 10⁻⁶), Cr(6. 6 \times 10⁻⁶ \sim 13. 4 \times 10⁻⁶), V $(20.0 \times 10^{-6} \sim 21.6 \times 10^{-6})$. The in situ zircon $\varepsilon_{Hf}(t)$ value varies from -2.22 to 5.57 and the two-stage model age (T_{DM2}) varies from 1021 to 1453 Ma, suggesting that the primary magma was derived from partial melting of juvenile crustal materials. It can be concluded from regional tectonic evolution and discrimination diagram of tectonic setting that the granites formed in the post-orogenic extension setting due to agglomeration of Siberia block and Erguna Massif.

Key words: zircon U-Pb chronology; geochemistry; Xinghuadoukou Group; A-type granite; Da Hinggan Mountains; Mohe Area