

伊朗扎格罗斯造山带构造演化与成矿

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内容提要:扎格罗斯造山带是特提斯构造域的重要组成, 其内赋存有世界级规模的金属矿产资源。本文综述了扎格罗斯造山带构造格架、物质组成、矿床分布及特征, 讨论了该区构造演化与成矿。扎格罗斯造山带由南至北由扎格罗斯褶皱冲断带(ZFTB)、萨南达杰-锡尔詹岩浆变质带(SSZ)、乌尔米耶-达克塔尔火山岩浆带(UDMA)和伊朗中部地块四个构造单元组成。新元古代—早寒武世时, 萨南达杰-锡尔詹带和伊朗中部地块位于冈瓦纳大陆北缘, 受始特提斯洋盆俯冲影响, 边缘发育大陆岩浆弧。晚石炭世—二叠纪萨南达杰-锡尔詹带和伊朗中部地块与冈瓦纳大陆裂解, 新特提斯洋盆形成。三叠纪伊朗中部地块与北侧的欧亚大陆汇聚, 古特提斯洋盆闭合。侏罗纪—白垩纪新特提斯洋盆向北侧的萨南达杰-锡尔詹带俯冲, 形成弧岩浆岩及弧后盆地, 其中弧前蛇绿岩中发育铬铁矿床, 弧后盆地双峰式火山岩中产有块状硫化物矿床, 碳酸盐岩内发育梅迪阿巴德密西西比河谷型超大型铅锌矿床。白垩纪末—新生代初洋壳向萨南达杰-锡尔詹带仰冲, 含铬铁矿的蛇绿岩就位。始新世末—渐新世新特提斯洋闭合, 南侧的阿拉伯板块与北侧的萨南达杰-锡尔詹带和中伊朗地块所在的欧亚大陆碰撞, 在阿拉伯板块前缘形成扎格罗斯褶皱冲断带, 在欧亚大陆南缘形成乌尔米耶-达克塔尔火山岩浆带。伴随碰撞, 在萨南达杰-锡尔詹带的碳酸盐岩中形成类密西西比河谷型铅锌矿床, 中中新世以来扎格罗斯地区进入后碰撞阶段, 在乌尔米耶-达克塔尔带内发育了包括萨尔切实梅和松贡超大型矿床在内的众多斑岩型铜矿床。

关键词:构造格架; 构造演化; 成矿作用; 扎格罗斯; 伊朗

扎格罗斯造山带位于伊朗西南部, 起于西北部的伊朗-土耳其边境, 止于东南部的伊朗莫克兰地区, 总体呈北西—南东向延伸, 长约 1200 km。该造山带是在特提斯洋盆闭合及随后的阿拉伯板块与欧亚大陆碰撞过程中形成的, 是特提斯构造域的重要组成部分(张洪瑞等, 2010)。同时, 扎格罗斯造山带内赋存有丰富的金属矿产资源, 其中一些矿床吨位已达到世界级规模(Hou and Zhang, 2015)。这些金属矿床连续分布, 构成若干成矿带(省), 如扎格罗斯铬铁矿带、阿塞拜疆-克尔曼(Arasbaran-Kerman)铜矿带和塔卡卜-亚兹德(Takab-Yazd)铅锌矿带。更难得可贵的是, 这些矿带区域延伸稳定, 西接土耳其安娜托利亚-巴尔干半岛, 东连巴基斯坦查盖, 甚至远至喜马拉雅。扎格罗斯造山带内的矿带及其延伸构成了长达 10000 km 的特提斯巨型成矿域。对扎格罗斯造山与成矿过程进行梳理总结, 不仅有助于加深对该区区域成矿规律的认识, 还将对特提斯演化及成矿具有重要启示意

义, 进而推动揭示造山带尺度下构造与成矿的耦合关系。本文从扎格罗斯造山带的构造格架入手, 介绍各个构造单元物质组成、矿床分布及特征, 讨论该区构造演化与成矿过程。

1 主要构造格架

扎格罗斯造山带的构造格架比较简单, 自南西向北东依次为: 扎格罗斯褶皱冲断带(Zagros fold-and-thrust belt, ZFTB)、萨南达杰-锡尔詹(Sanandaj-Sirjan)岩浆变质带(SSZ)、乌尔米耶-达克塔尔(Urumieh-Dokhtar)火山岩浆带(UDMA)和伊朗中部地块(CI)(Agard et al., 2011)(图 1)。其中, 扎格罗斯褶皱冲断带是阿拉伯板块的一部分, 新生代受阿拉伯板块与欧亚大陆碰撞影响, 发生褶皱逆冲变形; 萨南达杰-锡尔詹带归属还存在争议, 但近年来已有报道证实其古老基底的存在; 乌尔米耶-达克塔尔带是一条新生代的岩浆岩带; 伊朗中部地

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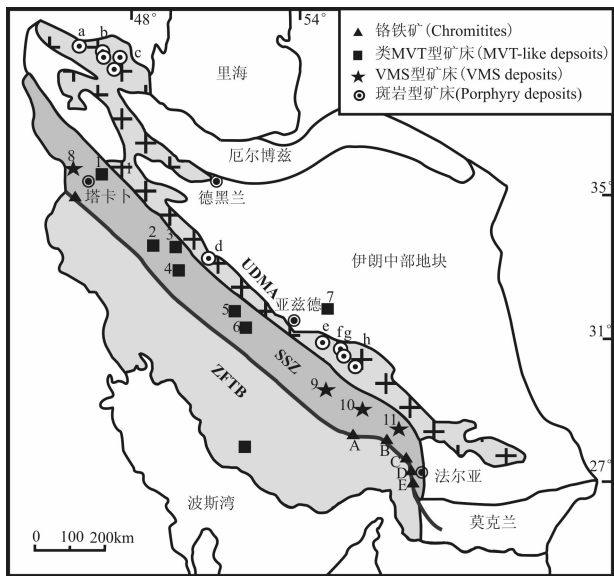


图 1 扎格罗斯造山带构造框架及矿床分布图
(据 Hou and Zhang, 2015 修改)
Fig. 1 Simplified geologic map and deposits distribution of the Zagros orogenic belt
(modified from Hou and Zhang, 2015)

ZFTB—扎格罗斯褶皱逆冲带;SSZ—萨南达杰-锡尔詹变质岩浆带;UDMA—乌兹密尔-杜克塔岩浆带。铬铁矿床:A—Tange Hana;B—阿布达什特;C—阿米尔;D—沙赫里阿尔;E—雷扎。铅锌矿床:1—安古兰;2—Ahangaran;3—Ravanj;4—Emarat;5—Tiran;6—Iran Kouh;7—梅迪阿巴德;8—Barika;9—Bavanat;10—Chahgaz;11—Sargaz。铜矿床:a—Haft Cheshmeh;b—松贡;c—Saheb Divan;d—Dali;e—梅杜克;f—萨尔切什梅;g—诺春;h—邦达。ZFTB—Zagros fold-and-thrust belt;SSZ—Sanandaj-Sirjan zone;UDMA—Urumieh-Dokhtar magmatic assemblage. Chromitites: A—Tange Hana; B—Abdasht; C—Amir; D—Shahrar; E—Reza. Lead and zinc deposits: 1—Angouran; 2—Ahangaran; 3—Ravanj; 4—Emarat; 5—Tiran; 6—Iran Kouh; 7—Mehdi Abad; 8—Barika; 9—Bavanat; 10—Chahgaz; 11—Sargaz. Porphyry deposits: a—Haft Cheshmeh; b—Sungun; c—Saheb Divan; d—Dali; e—Meiduk; f—Sarcheshmeh; g—Now Chen; h—Bondar Honza

块具有古老基底,是特提斯陆块群的组成部分。

2 各构造单元物质组成及特征

2.1 扎格罗斯褶皱冲断带

扎格罗斯褶皱冲断带(Zagros fold-and-thrust belt, ZFTB)以主扎格罗斯断裂(Main Zagros Thrust,MZT)与萨南达杰-锡尔詹中生代岩浆变质带(Sanandaj-Sirjan zone,SSZ)分隔,以扎格罗斯主前缘断层(Main Front Fault,MFF)与未变形的阿拉伯地块接触(图 2)。该带发育新元古代—白垩纪被动陆缘沉积;晚白垩世以来转为前陆盆地沉积,发育一套从海进至海退的硅质碎屑岩和碳酸盐岩组

合,与上下地层均为不整合接触(Alavi, 2004)。其中 Maastrichtian 阶 Amiran 组为一套含有蛇绿岩残片的碎屑岩沉积(Homke et al., 2009),表明蛇绿岩仰冲发生在晚白垩世。

新生代初期扎格罗斯褶皱冲断带大部分地区为沉积间断,局部出现 Sachun 组蒸发岩、薄层白云岩,夹红色泥岩、砂岩(Alavi, 2004)。这种剥蚀状态一直持续到 45Ma Kashkan 组红层的出现(Homke et al., 2009)。始新世末沉积 Shahbazan 组(37~30 Ma),其底部为生物碎屑岩,上部为白云岩,不整合覆盖于下伏 Kashkan 组地层之上(Saura et al., 2011)。中新世时,扎格罗斯褶皱冲断带内沉积 Asmari 组浅水碳酸盐岩,时代为 20~18 Ma(Saura et al., 2011)。该套地层在萨南达杰-锡尔詹带和伊朗中部地块内也能找到对应沉积记录,称 Qom 组,为海相碳酸盐岩、泥岩及少量蒸发岩(Morley et al., 2009)。中新世之后整个扎格罗斯造山带再无海相沉积。

扎格罗斯褶皱冲断带以发育“鲸背式”褶皱构造而闻名于世。除褶皱外,几条主要的断裂有扎格罗斯主逆冲断层(MZT)、扎格罗斯山前大断裂(MFF)和高扎格罗斯断层(HZF)。扎格罗斯主逆冲断层(MZT)分隔扎格罗斯褶皱冲断带和萨南达杰-锡尔詹带(图 2),它大概在始新世末开始活动,造成萨南达杰-锡尔詹带上的三叠纪—白垩纪岩石逆冲到晚白垩世蛇绿岩和始新世碎屑岩沉积之上(Agard et al., 2005)。大规模褶皱逆冲作用发生在渐新世末,磷灰石 U-Th-He 年龄表明高扎格罗斯断层(HZF)主要经历四期(19 Ma、15 Ma、12 Ma、8 Ma)逆冲活动(Gavillot et al., 2010)。中中新世以来,扎格罗斯褶皱冲断带大规模褶皱逆冲向南扩展,形成扎格罗斯山前大断裂(Mountain Front Fault, MFF,在 8~2.5 Ma 活动,Homke et al., 2004)。5 Ma 以来 MRF 及伴生构造形成(Talebian and Jackson, 2002; Authemayou et al., 2006)。MRF 是一条切穿 MZT 的大型右行走滑断层,在中西部与 MZT 大致平行,走向 NW,构成萨南达杰-锡尔詹带与扎格罗斯褶皱冲断带的边界;向东南部发散,被数条南北向右行走滑断层(Kazerun, Karebass, Sabz-Pushan, Sarvestan)衔接(Talebian and Jackson, 2002; Allen et al., 2011)。由于 MZT 现今已经不再活动,碰撞产生挤压应变主要由 MRF 及伴生构造调节(Authemayou et al., 2006, 2009)。

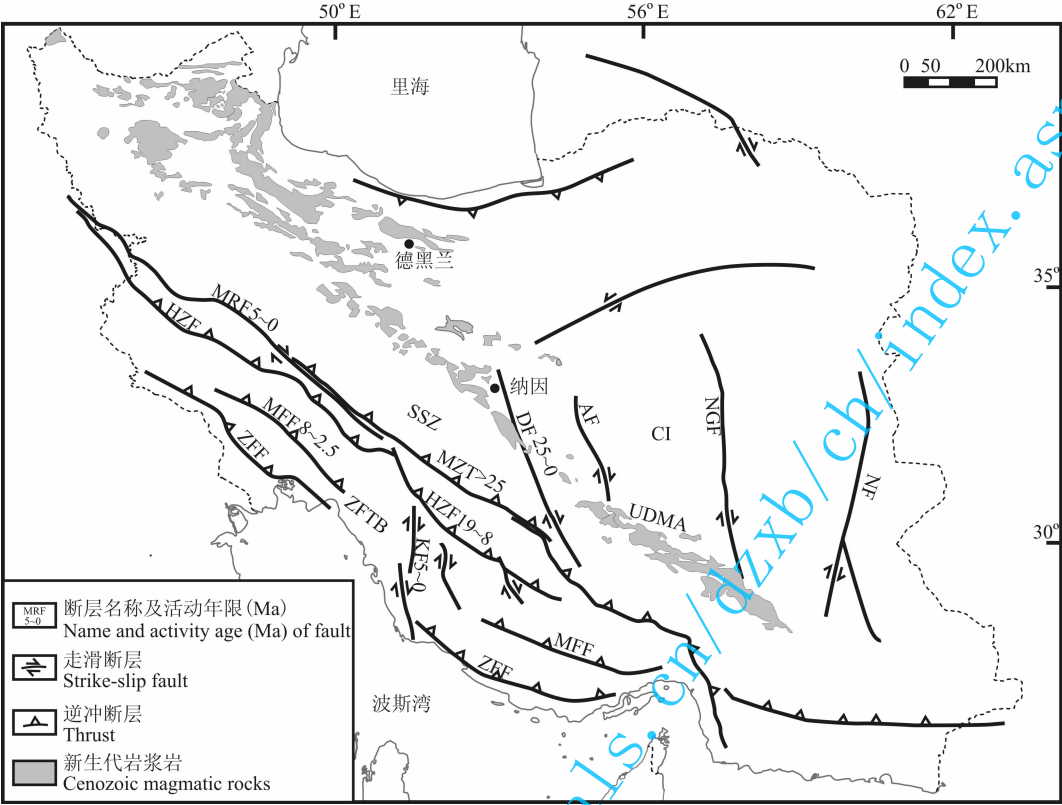


图 2 扎格罗斯造山带主要断裂分布图(据 Agard et al. , 2011 修改)

Fig. 2 Major faults of the Zagros orogen (modified from Agard et al. , 2011)

ZFTB—扎格罗斯褶皱逆冲带; SSZ—萨南达杰-锡尔詹变质岩带; UDMA—乌兹密尔-杜克塔尔岩浆带; CI—伊朗中部地块; ZFF—扎格罗斯前缘断层; MFF—扎格罗斯主前缘断层; HZF—高扎格罗斯断层; MRF—主近断层; MZT—扎格罗斯主逆冲断层; KF—Kazerun-Doruneh 断层; DF—Deshir 断层; AF—Anar 断层; NGF—Nayband-Gowk 断层; NF—Ney 断层

ZFTB—Zagros fold-and-thrust belt; SSZ—Sanandaj Sirjan zone; UDMA—Urumieh Dokhtar magmatic assemblage; CI—central Iran block; ZFF—Zagros front fault; MFF—Zagros Main front fault; HZF—High Zagros fault; MRF—Main recent fault; MZT—Main Zagros thrust; KF—Kazerun Doruneh fault; DF—Deshir fault; AF—Anar fault; NGF—Nayband Gowk fault; NF—Ney fault

2.2 萨南达杰-锡尔詹带

萨南达杰-锡尔詹带位于伊朗中部地块西缘,主要由中生代变质沉积岩系和侵入岩体组成。最近年代学研究表明其具有前寒武纪的基底(图 3),报道的古老岩体主要分布在 Sanandaj-Sirjan 带北部,包括 Muteh、Sheikh Chupan (Hassanzadeh et al. , 2008)、Hasan Robot (Esfahani et al. , 2010)、Khoy (Azizi et al. , 2011)、Takab (Saki, 2010)等。侵位时代为新元古代(595~551 Ma)。岩石类型有花岗闪长岩、浅色花岗岩、正长花岗岩等,侵入到周围变质岩中,或被新生代地层不整合覆盖。岩体一般富含黑云母,具有中-高钾钙碱性系列地球化学特征,显示为活动大陆边缘背景下的产物(Saki, 2010)。萨南达杰-锡尔詹带沉积盖层主要发育浅水碳酸盐岩。奥陶纪—早石炭世时出现一次较大的沉积间断,即晚石炭世地层不整合覆盖到寒武纪地层之上(Ghasemi and Talbot,

2006)。随后沉积的二叠纪地层中夹有少量玄武岩 (Berberian and King, 1981)。上述地层仅在局部地区出露,萨南达杰-锡尔詹带上分布最广、大面积出露的是白垩纪灰岩和白云岩。

萨南达杰-锡尔詹带以发育中生代岩浆变质岩著称。目前最老的岩浆记录来自二叠纪,为 Hasanrobot 花岗岩,侵入到石炭纪碎屑岩中,其锆石 U-Pb 年龄为 288 Ma,地球化学特征显示为 A 型花岗岩 (Alirezai and Hassanzadeh, 2012)。该带上大面积出露的是侏罗纪花岗岩(图 3),从北向南依次分布有 Alvand 复式岩体(163.9±0.9 Ma, Shahbazi et al. , 2010)、Boroujerd 复式岩体(170.7±1 Ma, Khalaji et al. , 2007)、Astaneh 二长花岗岩体(170.7±1 Ma, Tahmasbi et al. , 2010)、Tutak 花岗岩体(179.5±1.7 Ma, Alizadeh et al. , 2010)、Qori 英云闪长岩体(147±0.76 Ma, Fazlnia

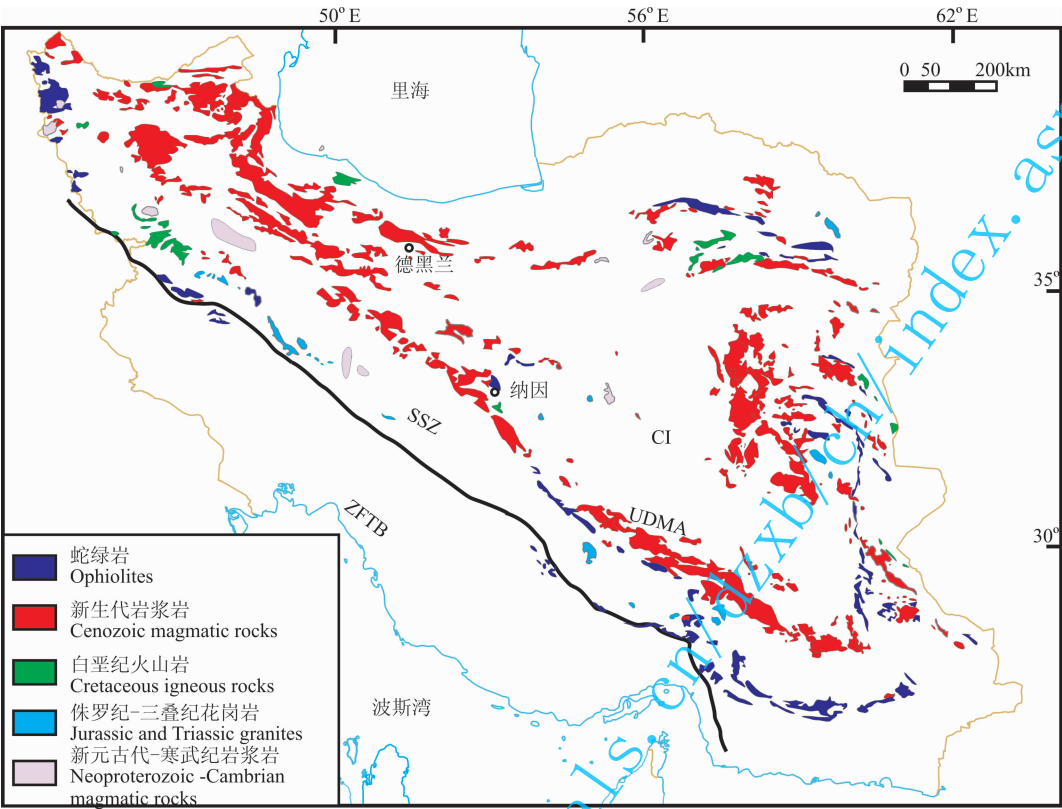


图 3 扎格罗斯造山带岩浆分布图(据 Verdel et al. , 2011 修改)

Fig. 3 The distribution of magmatic rocks of the Zagros orogen (modified from Verdel et al. , 2011)

ZFTB—扎格罗斯褶皱逆冲带; SSZ—萨南达杰-锡尔詹变质岩带; UDMA—乌兹密尔-杜克塔尔岩浆带; CI—伊朗中部地块

ZFTB—Zagros fold-and-thrust belt; SSZ—Sanandaj-Sirjan zone; UDMA—Urumieh-Dokhtar magmatic assemblage; CI—central Iran block

et al. , 2009)、Siah-Kuh 复式岩体(全岩 Sm-Nd 方法 199 ± 30 Ma, Arvin et al. , 2007),侵入到三叠纪-侏罗纪的变质沉积岩中。复式岩体成分复杂,从石英闪长岩至花岗岩都有出露。整条带上的侏罗纪岩体 $\epsilon_{\text{Nd}}(t)$ 值在 $-3 \sim -6$ 之间, T_{DM} 在 $0.8 \sim 1.3$ Ga 之间,为新特提斯洋盆俯冲的产物。白垩纪火山岩主要出露在西北部克尔曼沙阿(Kermanshah)地区和中部纳因(Nain)地区,为一套弧背景的玄武安山岩(Azizi and Moinevaziri, 2009)。与弧火山岩相对应,萨南达杰-锡尔詹带东南部还发育高压-低温和高温-低压双变质岩带($110 \sim 90$ Ma, Mouthereau et al. , 2012)。

除中生代岩浆活动外,新生代岩体在萨南达杰-锡尔詹带也有出露。主要可分为始新世、中新世两期。目前报道的始新世岩体有两个,一是 Naqadeh 二长花岗岩体(Mazhari et al. , 2009a),岩石属高 K 钙碱性系列,微过铝质($\text{ASI} = 1.12 \sim 1.17$),具有高 ($^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$)_i 值(0.708638)和负 $\epsilon_{\text{Nd}}(t)$ 值(-4.26);另一个是 Piranshahr 复式岩体(Mazhari et al. , 2009b),地球化学特征显示为 A 型花岗岩体,U-Pb

年龄为 41.3 ± 0.8 Ma。中新世($14 \sim 10$ Ma)岩体主要为二长闪长岩,侵位于该带西北部的蛇绿混杂岩中(Khalatbari-Jafari et al. , 2004)。

萨南达杰-锡尔詹带南北两侧还发育有蛇绿岩。其中南侧蛇绿岩分布较连续,沿克尔曼沙阿(Kermanshah)—内里兹(Neyriz)一线出露。蛇绿岩中斜长花岗岩 Ar-Ar 年龄为 $92 \sim 93$ Ma,代表了洋盆扩张年龄(Babaie et al. , 2005);晚白垩世灰岩不整合覆盖于蛇绿岩上,表明洋壳仰冲至阿拉伯板块上的时间约为 70 Ma (Lanphere and Pamic, 1983)。北侧蛇绿岩沿巴福特(Baft)—纳因(Nain)一线出露,自纳因向北西未见出露。蛇绿岩序列与晚白垩世放射虫硅质岩共生(约 100 Ma, Moghadam et al. , 2009, 2013),表明其形成于晚白垩世,与南侧蛇绿岩近同时。古新世碎屑岩不整合覆盖到蛇绿岩套之上,表明洋盆闭合早于 60 Ma (Arvin and Robinson, 1994; Stampfli and Borel, 2002)。

萨南达杰-锡尔詹带构造变形以东北向挤压缩短和北西向走滑为特征(Agard et al. , 2005;

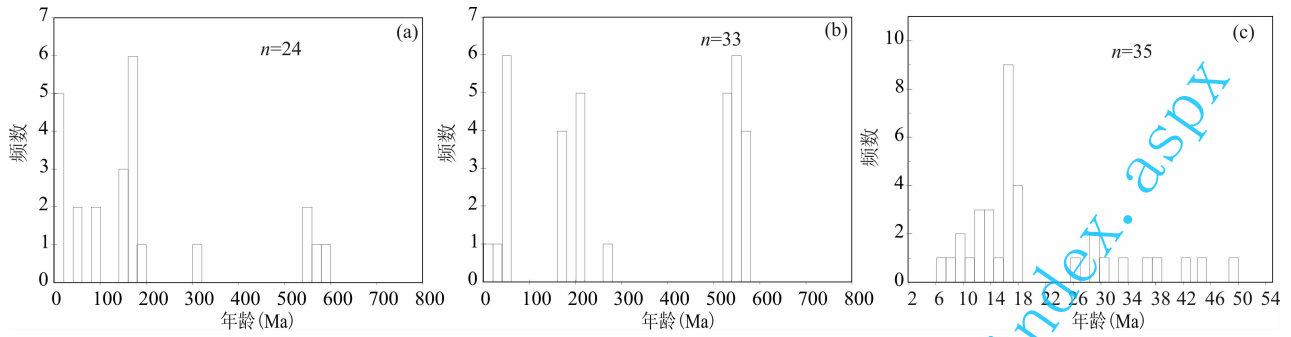


图 4 扎格罗斯造山带岩浆岩年龄统计直方图

Fig. 4 The age of magmatic rocks of the Zagros orogen

(a)—萨南达杰-锡尔詹带(数据引自 Khalatbari-Jafari et al., 2004; Arvin et al., 2007; Khalaji et al., 2007; Hassanzadeh et al., 2008; Fazlnia et al., 2009; Mazhari et al., 2009a, 2009b; Moghadam et al., 2009, 2013; Alizadeh et al., 2010; Esfahani et al., 2010; Saki, 2010; Shahbazi et al., 2010; Tahmasbi et al., 2010; Azizi et al., 2011; Alirezaei and Hassanzadeh, 2012); (b)—伊朗中部地块(数据引自 Ramezani and Tucker, 2003; Esmaily et al., 2005; Sadeghian et al., 2005; Bagheri and Stampfli, 2008; Hassanzadeh et al., 2008; Ahmadian et al., 2009; Karimpour et al., 2010; Mahmoudi et al., 2010; Saki, 2010); (c)—乌兹密尔-杜克塔塔尔带(数据引自 Jahangiri, 2007; Shafiei et al., 2009; Verdel et al., 2011; Mirnejad et al., 2010; Chiu et al., 2013)

(a)—Sanandaj-Sirjan zone (data from Khalatbari-Jafari et al., 2004; Arvin et al., 2007; Khalaji et al., 2007; Hassanzadeh et al., 2008; Fazlnia et al., 2009; Mazhari et al., 2009a, 2009b; Moghadam et al., 2009, 2013; Alizadeh et al., 2010; Esfahani et al., 2010; Saki, 2010; Shahbazi et al., 2010; Tahmasbi et al., 2010; Azizi et al., 2011; Alirezaei and Hassanzadeh, 2012); (b)—central Iran block (data from Ramezani and Tucker, 2003; Esmaily et al., 2005; Sadeghian et al., 2005; Bagheri and Stampfli, 2008; Hassanzadeh et al., 2008; Ahmadian et al., 2009; Karimpour et al., 2010; Mahmoudi et al., 2010; Saki, 2010); (c)—Urumieh-Dokhtar magmatic assemblage (data from Jahangiri, 2007; Shafiei et al., 2009; Verdel et al., 2011; Mirnejad et al., 2010; Chiu et al., 2013)

Sarkarinejad et al., 2008)。目前记录的最强烈变形发生于始新世,估计缩短量约 40 km (Agard et al., 2005);同时伴有显著隆升剥蚀,裂变径迹年龄集中在 28~25 Ma (Homke et al., 2010; Agard et al., 2011)。

2.3 乌尔米耶-达克塔塔尔带

乌尔米耶-达克塔塔尔带(UDMA)位于伊朗中部地块西部(Stocklin, 1974),主要沿萨南达杰-锡尔詹带和伊朗中部地块交界边缘北西向延伸,最北端到达伊朗西北角,与亚美尼亚岩浆带相接。主要为新生代火山岩浆活动,可分为始新世、渐新世—中新世和上新世三期(Waterman et al., 1975; Hezarkhani et al., 1998; Zarasvandi et al., 2007),其中始新世分布范围最广,由大面积火山岩和少量花岗岩组成。火山岩以玄武安山岩为主,具有亏损 Nb、Zr、Ti、Y 等高场强元素,富集大离子亲石元素 LILE 的弧岩浆特征,活动时限为 55~37 Ma (Verdel et al., 2011)。始新世末出现 OIB 型玄武岩(37 Ma, Verdel et al., 2011)。渐新世—中新世大量埃达克质斑岩体侵位(27~12 Ma),岩体沿区域走滑断层分布,就位受走滑断层伴生的正断层控制。埃达克岩石地球化学特征反映当时陆壳已经加厚(Jahangiri, 2007; Shafiei et al., 2009; Chiu

et al., 2013)。这一期岩浆中赋存有世界级规模的斑岩型铜矿床。上新世以来主要发育两套岩浆系统,一是钾质超钾质岩石(Chiu et al., 2013),二是碱性熔岩(Mirnejad et al., 2010)。碱性熔岩在西北部为大面积出露,其他地区则为小露头,沿大型断层零星出露(Kheirikhah et al., 2009)。碱性熔岩一般为碱性橄榄玄武岩、粗安岩,具有类似 OIB 的微量配分模式, Sr-Nd 特征与 BSE 相类似,说明岩浆源于软流圈地幔(Mirnejad et al., 2010; Saadat et al., 2012)。

乌尔米耶-达克塔塔尔带内构造形迹以断裂为主,主要发育北西向、北东向两组,网格状断层切错始新世火山岩(Morley et al., 2009)。另外,还发育 Deshir Fault 右行走滑断层,切穿乌尔米耶-达克塔塔尔带和巴福特(Baft)-纳因(Nain)蛇绿岩(Meyer et al., 2006)。

2.4 伊朗中部地块

伊朗中部地块(CI)位于伊朗中东部,由前寒武纪变质基底(Ramezani and Tucker, 2003; Hassanzadeh et al., 2008; Saki, 2010)和显生宙以来沉积地层组成(Nadimi, 2007)。该陆块大约在二叠纪从冈瓦纳大陆裂解(Heydari, 2008),在三叠纪与欧亚大陆拼合(Bagheri and Stampfli, 2008;

Karimpour et al., 2010)。

伊朗中部地块上发育四期岩浆活动(图9):新元古代—早寒武世(568~525 Ma)、三叠纪(218~213 Ma)、侏罗纪(165~163 Ma)和始新世(54~30 Ma)。新元古代—早寒武世岩浆岩主要分布在伊朗中部地块的中部、西北部(Ramezani and Tucker, 2003; Bagheri and Stampfli, 2008),为一套钙碱性安山岩-英安岩及伴生侵入体。侵入岩以英云闪长岩为主,呈脉状、岩株状,与围岩整体构成杂岩体(Ramezani and Tucker, 2003)。三叠纪花岗岩主要分布在伊朗中部地块的中部、东北部。为闪长岩、花岗闪长岩,呈岩株、岩脉状侵入到晚古生代变质复理石带中。一般为高钾钙碱性系列(Karimpour et al., 2010)。已有的锶钕同位素特征说明岩浆起源于陆壳重熔,这期花岗岩系古特提斯洋盆闭合的产物(Bagheri and Stampfli, 2008)。侏罗纪岩体主要出露在伊朗中部地块东缘,呈岩株、岩脉状侵入到变质杂岩(Deh-Salm metamorphic Complex, DMC)。其形成与新特提斯洋盆向伊朗中部地块俯冲有关(Esmaily et al., 2005; Mahmoudi et al., 2010)。始新世岩浆岩包括玄武安山质火山岩和相关侵入体,遍布伊朗中部地块上。火山岩一般属高钾钙碱性系列;侵入岩从闪长岩至花岗岩都有出露(Ramezani and Tucker, 2003; Sadeghian et al., 2005; Bagheri and Stampfli, 2008; Hassanzadeh et al., 2008; Ahmadian et al., 2009)。

伊朗中部地块在始新世经历过短暂的地壳伸展过程,造成了一些正断层的形成和变质核杂岩的出露(Verdel et al., 2007; Kargaranbaighi et al., 2011)。始新世末已经转为挤压环境,其北部厄尔博兹(Alborz)地区在33 Ma发生了显著的抬升剥蚀过程(Rezaeian et al., 2012)。5 Ma以来伊朗中部地块内发育数条南北向走滑断层,从西向东有(图8):Deshir (DF), Anar(AF), Nayband-Gowk(NGF)和Ney fault (NF)(Authemayou et al., 2009; Babaahmadi et al., 2010; Allen et al., 2011)。走滑都表现为右行运动,剪切线理近水平。这些断层彼此近平行排列,调节了伊朗中部地块内的碰撞挤压应变。

3 主要矿床分布及特征

扎格罗斯造山带金属矿产资源丰富,成矿类型多样,包括岩浆型、斑岩型、类MVT型、块状硫化物型矿床等(Hou and Zhang, 2015)。自南西向北东可识别出三条主要成矿带,即扎格罗斯铬铁矿带、塔

卡卜-亚兹德(Takab-Yazd)铅锌矿带和阿塞拜疆-克尔曼(Arasbaran-Kerman)铜矿带。

扎格罗斯铬铁矿带由四个大型铬铁矿床(阿米尔 Amir、沙赫里阿尔 Shahriar、雷扎 Reza、阿布达什特 Abdasht)和十余处中小型矿床(矿化点)组成。矿带主要沿克尔曼沙阿(Kermanshah)-内里兹(Neyriz)蛇绿岩北西—南东向线状分布,单个矿床内矿化比较连续,矿体多呈似层状、透镜状,矿石品位大于45%, $\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_3/\text{FeO}$ 比值大于3(李锦平和吴良士, 2008)。铬铁矿主要产于内里兹、Esfandagheh、法尔亚(Faryah)等几处超基性—基性杂岩体内的纯橄岩中(Jannessary et al., 2012)。矿化发生在晚白垩世,在白垩纪末—古新世在洋壳仰冲过程中就位(Khalatbari-Jafari et al., 2004; Moghadam et al., 2013)。

塔卡卜-亚兹德(Takab-Yazd)铅锌矿带主要产于萨南达杰-锡尔詹变质岩浆带内,少部分矿床位于伊朗中部地块内。该带矿床可分为两种矿床类型,类密西西比河谷型(MVT型)和块状硫化物型(VMS型)。MVT型矿床自北西向南东依次分布有安古兰(Angouran)、Ahangan、Ravanj、Emarat、Tiran、Iran Kouh和梅迪阿巴德(Mehdi Abad)等七个矿床。其中,梅迪阿巴德矿床坐拥218 Mt矿石储量(平均含Zn 7.20%, Pb 2.30%以及Ag 51 g/t, Rajabi et al., 2013),是整个特提斯域内最大的铅锌矿床。矿体赋存在早白垩世碳酸盐岩中(Reichert et al., 2003),受半地堑式伸展断层控制(Goodfellow and Lydon, 2007)。安古兰是目前伊朗正在开采的最大的铅锌矿床。该矿床赋存在新元古界—寒武系大理岩和片岩建造内(Daliran et al., 2013)。矿体可分为硫化物型和碳酸盐型两种,其中硫化物型主要出现在底部,呈似层状发育在大理岩与云母片岩的接触带上;而碳酸盐型矿体呈筒状向上出现在大理岩中,两者为渐变过渡关系(庄亮亮等, 2015)。矿化发生在中新世(Gilg et al., 2006)。其他铅锌矿床都赋存在下白垩统碳酸盐岩内(Ghazban et al., 1994),多发育在区域逆冲断层上下盘,受与逆断层相关的次级断层、岩性分界面等控制,总体以层控产出(刘英超等, 2015)。成矿发生在新生代以来的大陆碰撞环境中(Hou and Zhang, 2015)。矿石中的硫主要来源于硫酸盐的热化学还原作用,成矿金属物质来自于区域地层(刘英超等, 2015)。具有盆地流体、后生成矿等特征,与密西西比河谷型(MVT型)铅锌矿床很相似。但脉石矿物

中含有大量石英,这在经典 MVT 矿床中很少见,故本文称为类 MVT 型矿床。石英的大量出现被解释为热的盆地卤水与较冷围岩发生相互作用、温度快速下降的结果(韩朝辉等,2015)。

VMS 型矿床自北西向南东有 Barika、Bavanat (Mousivand et al., 2012)、Chahgaz (Mousivand et al., 2011) 和 Sargaz (Badrzadeh et al., 2011)。这类矿床主要产于侏罗纪—白垩纪的火山沉积序列中,普遍发育绿片岩相变质作用。金属组合以 Cu-Zn-Pb 为主,少量矿区出现 Ag。金属矿物主要为黄铁矿、闪锌矿、黄铜矿。玄武质-长英质双峰式的围岩组合表明矿床形成于弧后环境 (Mousivand et al., 2012); 区域地质表明,这一弧后环境与新特提斯洋盆俯冲有关。

阿塞拜疆-克尔曼铜矿带又称 Sahand-Bazman 铜矿带 (Hezarkhani, 2006; 张洪瑞等, 2009), 赋存有两个超大型 (松贡 Sungun、萨尔切什梅 Sar Cheshmeh)、一个大型 (Meiduk) 和十余个中小型铜矿床 (Hezarkhani et al., 1998; Hezarkhani, 2006; Aghazadeh et al., 2015)。成矿类型为斑岩型铜矿床, 金属组合以 Cu-Au(-Mo) 组合为主, 常伴有浅成低温热液型 Au 矿 (Richards et al., 2006)。含矿岩体为中新世埃达克质高钾花岗闪长斑岩 (Hezarkhani, 2006; Shafiei et al., 2009), 这些斑岩体属于乌尔米耶-达喀塔尔火山岩浆带的一部分。成矿延续时间为 21~8 Ma (Shafiei et al., 2009; Richards et al., 2012)。

4 讨论

4.1 主要构造事件

根据上述各构造单元物质组成, 可知扎格罗斯造山带主要经历了以下七期构造事件 (图 5):

(1) 新元古代—早寒武世: 此阶段主要发育中酸性火山岩和花岗质侵入体, 分布在伊朗中部地块和萨南达杰-锡尔詹带上。岩石具有弧岩浆岩的地球化学特征。古地理恢复表明, 新元古代—早寒武世伊朗中部地块位于冈瓦纳大陆北部边缘 (Stampfli, 2000)。该期岩浆活动被解释为始特提斯洋盆向冈瓦纳大陆俯冲的产物 (Ramezani and Tucker, 2003)。

(2) 晚石炭世—二叠纪: 石炭纪时伊朗中部地块和萨南达杰-锡尔詹带上出现明显的沉积间断, 二叠纪基性火山岩和 A 型花岗岩同时出现在萨南达杰-锡尔詹带上 (Alirezai and Hassanzadeh, 2012)。

这种双峰式岩浆活动是典型裂谷环境的产物; 而沉积间断可以解释为裂谷肩部的毗邻不整合。因此晚石炭世—二叠纪时, 伊朗中部地块和萨南达杰-锡尔詹带与冈瓦纳大陆发生裂离。新裂解形成的洋盆称之为新特提斯洋盆。

(3) 三叠纪: 三叠纪在伊朗中部地块上发育少量花岗岩体, 被认为与古特提斯洋盆闭合有关, 该洋盆闭合造成伊朗中部地块与欧亚大陆汇聚 (Bagheri and Stampfli, 2008)。实际上, 该期构造记录主要分布在地块北侧 Kopet Dag 一带, 远离扎格罗斯造山带, 故本文没有详细列举并讨论该期构造事件。

(4) 侏罗纪—白垩纪: 侏罗纪时大量花岗岩基出现在萨南达杰-锡尔詹带上, 少量分布在伊朗中部地块上。岩石具有弧岩浆岩特征, 其形成与洋壳俯冲有关。岩体整体呈北西—南东走向延伸, 与该带走向一致, 反映了俯冲极性是沿萨南达杰-锡尔詹带西南边缘向北东方向。空间配置关系表明, 俯冲洋壳是萨南达杰-锡尔詹带与冈瓦纳大陆之间的新特提斯洋盆。

除岩体外, 俯冲的另一个证据是萨南达杰-锡尔詹带东南部的高压-低温和高温-低压双变质岩带。双变质带的出露发生在白垩纪 (110~90 Ma, Agard et al., 2009; Mouthereau et al., 2012)。与此同时, 萨南达杰-锡尔詹带西南侧与东北侧发生洋盆扩张, 形成了纳因-巴福特 (Nain-Baft)、克尔曼沙阿-内里兹 (Kermanshah-Neyriz) 等多个新生洋壳 (约 100 Ma, Moghadam et al., 2013)。这种伸展很可能是洋壳俯冲角度变陡造成的。考虑到岩浆弧发育在萨南达杰-锡尔詹带上, 该带南侧的克尔曼沙阿-内里兹蛇绿岩应该形成于弧前环境, 而北侧的纳因-巴福特蛇绿岩则对应于弧后环境。而后者只在萨南达杰-锡尔詹带东北缘断续出露, 反映弧后洋盆为有限开裂。

(5) 白垩纪末—新生代初: 白垩纪末—新生代初该区构造背景从伸展转为挤压, 表现为萨南达杰-锡尔詹带南北两侧的新生洋盆闭合, 蛇绿岩被白垩纪末—古新世碎屑岩不整合覆盖。新生洋盆存在年限 <40 Ma。扎格罗斯褶皱冲断带上甚至出现含蛇绿岩残片的碎屑沉积 (Amiran 组), 被解释为洋壳仰冲至阿拉伯板块上 (Agard et al., 2011)。

(6) 始新世末—渐新世: 始新世末—渐新世扎格罗斯褶皱冲断带和萨南达杰-锡尔詹带都出现显著的构造挤压变形, 扎格罗斯主逆冲断层开始活动, 扎格罗斯褶皱冲断带向萨南达杰-锡尔詹带俯冲, 造成

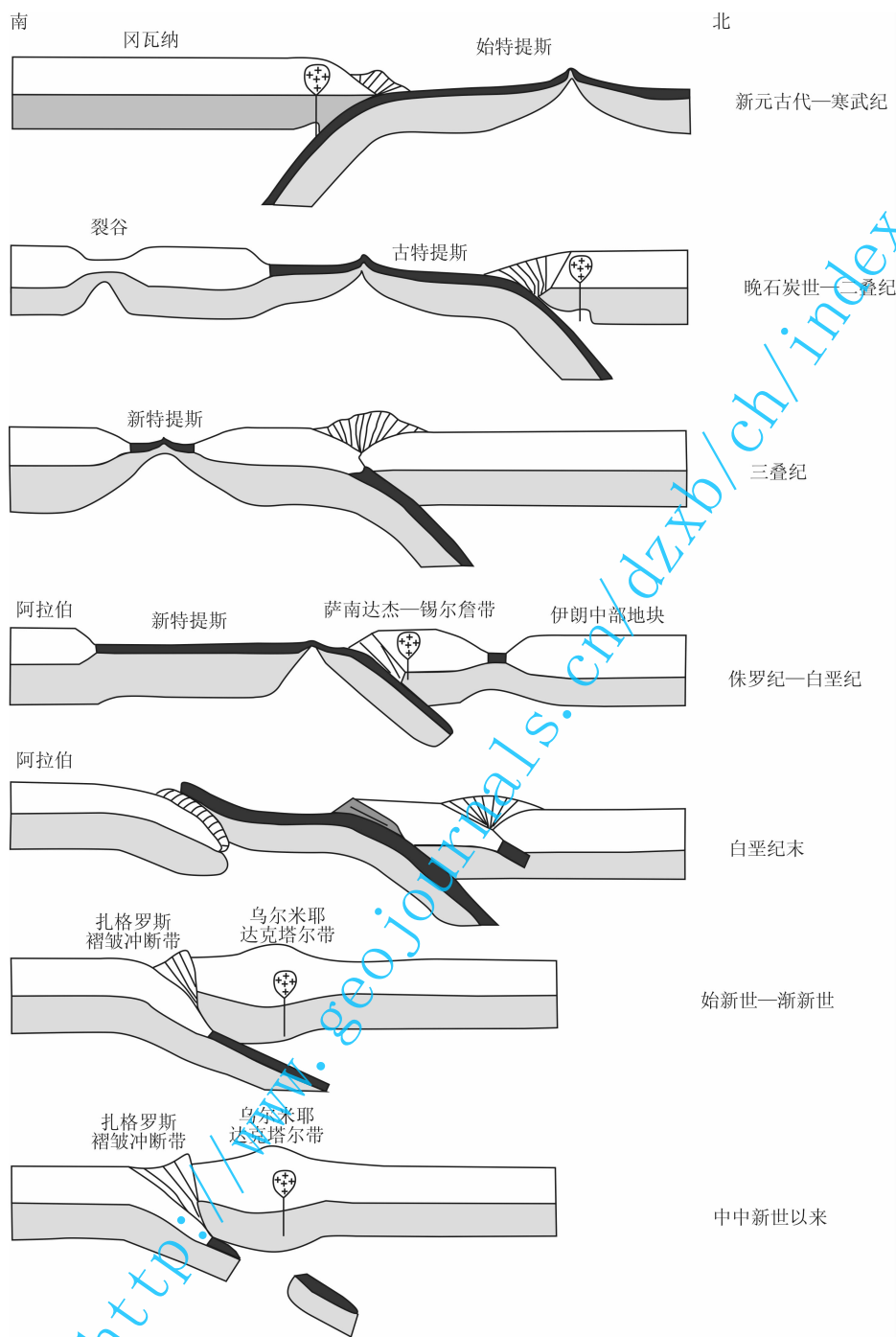


图 5 扎格罗斯造山带构造演化示意图(据 Shakerardakani et al. , 2015 修改)
Fig. 5 Models for the tectonic evolution of the Zagros orogen (modified from Shakerardakani et al. , 2015)

后者发生强烈隆升剥蚀。故始新世末—渐新世被认为是阿拉伯板块与欧亚大陆碰撞的初始时限 (Agard et al. , 2011)。碰撞影响范围很广,远至伊朗中部地块北侧的厄尔博兹地区都发生了抬升剥蚀 (Rezaeian et al. , 2012)。

(7)中中新世以来:中中新世以来,扎格罗斯褶皱冲断带的褶皱逆冲变形后陆方向扩展,造成扎格

罗斯山脉的整体隆升。扎格罗斯褶皱冲断带和伊朗中部地块上出现南北向走滑断层,调节大陆碰撞应变。乌尔米耶-达克塔尔带上出现碱性玄武岩和钾质超钾质岩石,表明扎格罗斯地区进入后碰撞阶段。

4.2 构造演化与成矿

根据扎格罗斯矿床分布及特征,结合主要构造

事件分析,将该造山带构造与成矿关系概述如下(图6):

侏罗纪—白垩纪,新特提斯洋盆向萨南达杰-锡尔詹带下俯冲,在萨南达杰-锡尔詹带后方(现今北东方向)形成弧后拉张盆地。弧后盆地发育双峰式岩石组合,赋存有一系列块状硫化物矿床;弧后高热流值促进盆地内流体循环,含矿流体沿伸展性断层运移沉淀,形成梅迪阿巴德铅锌矿床。

白垩纪中期,萨南达杰-锡尔詹带西南、北东两侧的洋盆扩张,分别形成克尔曼沙阿-内里兹和纳因-巴福特洋壳。洋壳的形成伴随有铬铁矿的冷凝,沉淀出豆荚状矿体;最终随蛇绿岩仰冲而在造山带就位。

晚白垩纪以来,扎格罗斯地区先后经历了白垩纪末蛇绿岩仰冲、始新世变质核杂岩出露等事件,表明区域应力发生了从挤压向伸展的转换。挤压作用形成大量区域性逆冲断层,同时驱动盆地流体横向迁移,从而萃取区域地层中的金属。当始新世转换成伸展环境时,含矿流体在原逆冲断层附近的次级裂隙中沉淀成矿。对类 MVT 型铅锌矿床的分布研究发现(图 1、3),该矿床只出现在萨南达杰-锡尔詹带北侧有古老基底出露的地区,而南部变质带中

则无。这一现象表明,区域古老地层对铅锌成矿具有重要贡献。

渐新世以来,阿拉伯板块与欧亚大陆全面碰撞。碰撞进行到一定程度,地壳已经明显加厚。加厚主要由两种方式来实现,一是早期俯冲阶段的弧岩浆在下地壳底垫;二是上地壳褶皱变形。被弧岩浆底垫加厚的下地壳部分熔融,形成含铜埃达克质岩浆(Shafei et al., 2009)。这种含铜岩浆向上运移时,受挤压环境影响,在上地壳沉淀冷凝成含矿斑岩体。

5 结论

(1)扎格罗斯造山带主要经历了七期构造事件,分别为新元古代—早寒武世始特提斯洋盆俯冲、晚石炭世—二叠纪新特提斯洋盆形成、三叠纪古特提斯洋盆闭合、侏罗纪—白垩纪新特提斯洋盆俯冲、白垩纪末—新生代初洋壳仰冲、始新世末—渐新世大陆碰撞和中中新世以来后碰撞。

(2)扎格罗斯造山带发育三条主要成矿带,即扎格罗斯铬铁矿带、塔卡卜-亚兹德(Takab-Yazd)铅锌矿带和阿塞拜疆-克尔曼(Arasbaran-Kerman)铜矿带,主要矿床类型有岩浆型铬铁矿床、类密西西比河谷型铅锌矿床、块状硫化物型铅锌铜矿床和斑岩型铜矿床。

(3)成矿主要与侏罗纪以来的新特提斯洋盆俯冲和阿拉伯与欧亚大陆碰撞有关。

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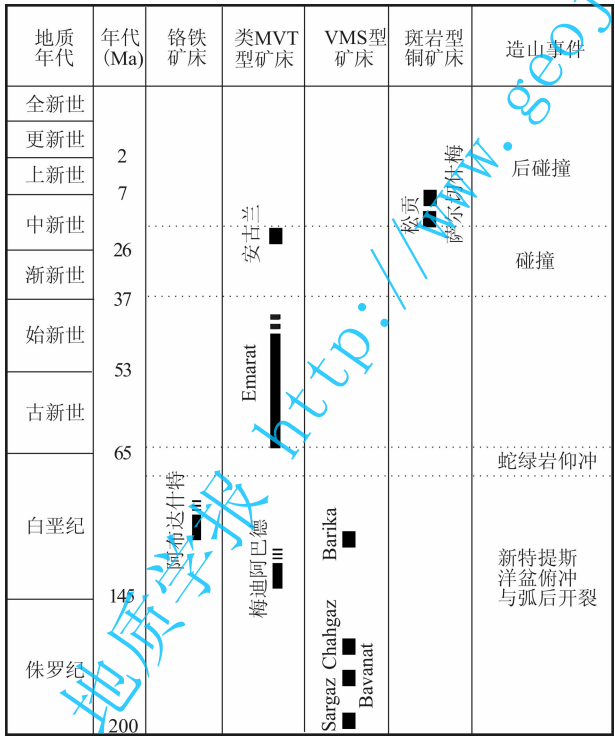


图 6 扎格罗斯造山带主要矿床形成时代
Fig. 6 Timing of emplacement of major deposit types in Zagros orogen

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Tectonic Evolution and Metallogeny of Zagros, Iran

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Abstract

Located in the southwest of Iran, the Zagros orogen is an important segment of the Tethyan domain. Meanwhile, it contains numerous large or giant ore deposits, such as Mehdi Abad, Sar Cheshmeh, and Sungun. The tectono-magmatic and metallogenic evolution of the Zagros orogen is reviewed. Four major tectonic units have been recognized, they are the Zagros fold-and-thrust belt (ZFTB), the Sanandaj Sirjan zone (SSZ), the Urumieh Dokhtar magmatic assemblage (UDMA), and the central Iran block (CI). The main significant metallogenic belts in the Zagros include the Zagros podiform chromite, the Arasbaran Kerman porphyry Cu Mo Au, and the Takab-Yazd Pb Zn deposits. Among them, the Takab-Yazd belt is composed of two types of deposits, e. g. , MVT-like deposits and volcanogenic massive sulfide (VMS) deposits. The Zagros is created by collision between the Arabian and Eurasian continents, but the tectonic and metallogenic evolution is complex. During Neoproterozoic to early Cambrian, the area resembled a modern continental arc environment as recorded by numerous granitoids in the SSZ and CI. These blocks separated from Gondwana during late Carboniferous to Permian, and accreted to the Eurasian continent in the Triassic times. The Neo-Tethyan oceanic slab subducted beneath the SSZ during Jurassic and Cretaceous, left back arc basin in the north of the SSZ where volcanogenic massive sulphide deposits and Mehdi Abad Pb Zn deposit formed. Mafic to ultramafic complex hosting Cr mineralizations formed in the south of the SSZ. These podiform chromites were emplaced 40 Ma later during obduction of the oceanic crust. At the end of Eocene to Oligocene, collision between the Arabian and Eurasian continents happened, which made the northern margin of the Arabian plate had been deformed (ZFTB), and abundant magmatic activity occurred between the SSZ and CI (UDMA). Some adakitic granite hosting Cu mineralizations intruded during the early Miocene. The collision also led to Pb-Zn mineralizations in the SSZ. The Zagros orogen has been in post-collisional stage since middle Miocene.

Key words: tectonic framework; tectonic evolution; metallogeny; Zagros; Iran