

柴达木盆地北缘果可山石英闪长岩 LA-ICP-MS 锆石 U-Pb 定年及其成因

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内容提要:柴达木盆地北缘果可山地区石英闪长岩 LA-ICP-MS 锆石 U-Pb 定年获得的²⁰⁶Pb/²³⁸U 加权平均年龄为 247 ± 3 Ma。石英闪长岩由斜长石(55%~60%)、石英(15%~20%)、角闪石(10%~15%)和黑云母(5%~10%)组成,属准铝质-弱过铝质系列(A/CNK=0.95~1.02),具有 I 型花岗岩特征。样品富集轻稀土元素和大离子亲石元素(K、Rb、Cs、Ba、Th 等),相对亏损重稀土元素和高场强元素(Nb、Ta、P、Ti 等),类似弧岩浆岩。样品中 MgO 含量(2.04%~2.44%)和 Mg[#] 值(48.9~51.9)均高于变玄武岩/变泥岩在 1~4 GPa 压力下部分熔融形成的熔体,且包含大量暗色包体,这暗示它们可能是由角闪岩相下地壳部分熔融产生的岩浆和富集地幔来源的岩浆发生混合而成。低的锆石 Ti 温度和高 Ce⁴⁺/Ce³⁺ 比值,表明其结晶自低温、高氧逸度岩浆,岩浆形成过程中可能有富水熔体/流体的加入。在花岗岩构造环境判别图解上,样品均落在火山弧环境;同时,样品 La/Nb 比值(2.27~2.64)与活动大陆边缘区高 La/Nb 比值(>2.0)特征相吻合。结合区域地质背景分析,我们认为果可山石英闪长岩形成于古特提斯洋向北俯冲的活动大陆边缘弧环境。

关键词:果可山;石英闪长岩;锆石 U-Pb 定年;岩石成因;构造环境

柴达木盆地北缘构造带(简称柴北缘构造带)位于青藏高原东北缘,为一条夹持于南祁连山造山带和柴达木盆地之间长约 700 km 并呈北西向展布的构造带,其东、西分别被哇洪山-温泉断裂和阿尔金断裂所截(图 1a,b)。构造带内岩浆活动频繁、岩石种类复杂、各种构造现象明显,由于其位于秦-祁-昆交汇处这一特殊的地理位置,成为研究微板块间相互作用的热点区域(Pan Guitang et al., 2002; Xin Houtian et al., 2006)。

近年来,众多学者的研究工作主要集中在对柴北缘构造带古生代地质现象,并将柴北缘古生代构造演化分为晚寒武世一早、中奥陶世俯冲阶段(Yuan Guibang et al., 2002; Shi Rendeng et al., 2003; Wu Cailai et al., 2008; Wu et al., 2009; Li Xiucan et al., 2015a, 2015b)、晚奥陶世碰撞阶段(Wu Cailai et al., 2001a)、晚志留世一早泥盆世碰撞后伸展阶段(Meng Fancong et al., 2005; Lu Xinxiang et al., 2007)、晚泥盆世碰撞后隆起阶段(Hao Guojie et al., 2004; Xin Houtian et al., 2006;

Wu Cailai et al., 2007, 2008)、二叠纪挤压收缩阶段(Wu Cailai et al., 2001b, 2008; Hao Guojie et al., 2004)。然而,对柴北缘构造带东北部印支期构造和岩浆活动的研究却相对薄弱,制约了对柴北缘构造带印支期构造演化的认识。同时,对构造带内岩浆活动的构造背景也存在不同的认识,一些学者认为柴北缘构造带在早三叠世存在宗务隆洋向南俯冲,并把宗务隆构造带单独从柴北缘构造带中划分出来,作为一个独立演化的构造带(Qiang Juan, 2008; Guo Anlin et al., 2009);另一些学者则认为柴北缘构造带在早三叠世的构造背景为古特提斯洋向北俯冲环境(Yan Zhen et al., 2012; Li Debiao et al., 2014; Cheng Tingting et al., 2015a)。因此,本文选取柴北缘构造带果可山地区中酸性侵入岩为研究对象,利用锆石年代学研究,结合锆石微区微量元素分析、全岩地球化学数据,确定了岩体的形成时代,剖析了岩石成因,探讨了岩石的形成环境,为进一步深入研究柴北缘构造带印支期岩浆岩成因机制和区域构造演化提供了可靠的地质证据。

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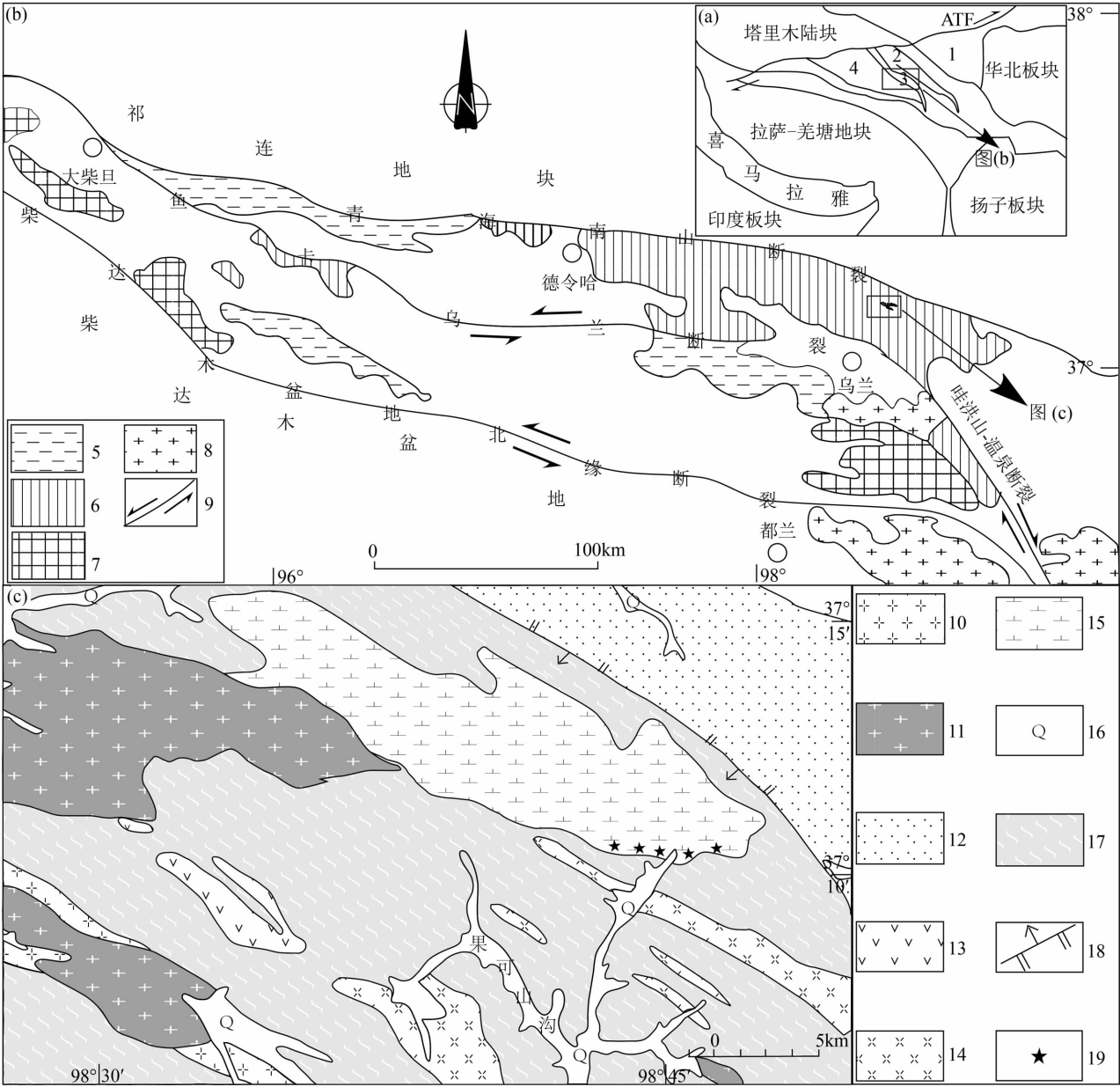


图 1 研究区地质简图
Fig. 1 Geological sketch map of the study area

(a)青藏高原及邻区陆块构造格架图;(b)柴达木盆地北缘地区地质简图(据 Song et al., 2003,略修改);(c)果可山地区地质简图及采样点;ATF—阿尔金断裂;1—阿拉善地块;2—中祁连地块;3—欧龙布鲁克微陆块;4—柴达木地块;5—古生代地层;6—元古宙基底;7—超高压俯冲杂岩;8—花岗岩;9—走滑断层;10—灰白色中—粗粒花岗闪长岩、黑云母花岗岩;11—肉红色中—粗粒花岗岩、似斑状花岗岩;12—灰白色结晶灰岩、砾岩;13—辉长岩为主的中基性侵入岩;14—闪长岩为主的中基性侵入岩;15—灰白色细—粗粒闪长岩;16—第四纪冲积砂砾层;17—达肯大坂岩群;18—宗务隆山南缘断裂;19—样品采集点

(a)—Tectonic framework of Tibetan Plateau and its neighboring blocks;(b)—geological map of the northern margin of Qaidam basin (modified from Song et al., 2003);(c)—geological sketch map of the Guokeshan area with sample locations;ATF—Altyntag fault; 1—Alashan block;2—Middle Qilian block;3—Oulongbuluke micro-block;4—Qaidam block;5—Paleozoic strata;6—Proterozoic basement;7—ultra-high pressure subduction complex;8—granite;9—strike-slip fault;10—gray medium to coarse grained granodiorite, biotite granite;11—flesh red medium to coarse grained granite, porphyritic granite;12—gray crystalline limestone and conglomerate;13—intermediate-mafic intrusive rocks dominated by gabbros;14—intermediate-mafic intrusive rocks dominated by diorites;15—gray fine-coarse grained diorite;16—Quaternary alluvial glutenite;17—Dakendaban Group;18—Zongwulongshan southern margin fault;19—sampling locations

1 地质背景和样品特征

柴北缘构造带自北而南依次被宗务隆山南缘断裂和乌兰-鱼卡断裂划分为宗务隆构造带、欧龙布鲁克微陆块和早古生代俯冲带 3 个构造单元(图 1b, c)。欧龙布鲁克微陆块结晶基底主要由德令哈杂岩、莫河片麻岩、达肯大坂岩群、万洞沟群组成,并上覆南华纪—震旦纪全吉群盖层(Lu Songnian et al., 2002; Hao Guojie et al., 2004; Li Xiaoyan et al., 2007)。本文研究区位于乌兰县北部(图 1b), 1:20 万《乌兰幅》地质图将该区域内出露的一套以黑云斜长片麻岩、黑云角闪片麻岩、黑云石英片岩、斜长角闪岩、变粒岩、大理岩、混合岩、眼球状钾长花岗片麻岩和花岗片麻岩等为主的岩石组合划归为石炭纪果可山群,他们普遍经历了高绿片岩相到高角闪岩相的变质作用;部分学者认为本文研究区是欧龙布鲁克微陆块重要组成部分,将上述岩石组合划归达肯大坂岩群(Lu Songnian et al., 2002; Wang Huichu et al., 2006; Chen Nengsong et al., 2007a; Chen et al., 2009; Li Xiaoyan et al., 2007; Li Xiucui et al., 2015a, 2015b)。而近年来研究表明达肯大坂岩群为一套形成时代包括新太古代、古元古代和早古生代的混杂岩(Wang Huichu et al., 2004, 2006; Wang Qinyan et al., 2008; Li Xiucui et al., 2015a, 2015b),且混杂岩中侵入有呈北西向展布的印支期侵入岩(图 1c),岩石类型主要有辉长岩、闪长岩、石英闪长岩、花岗岩等。

本次工作主要对侵入达肯大坂岩群中的果可山

石英闪长岩进行了研究,采样坐标为 $N37^{\circ}10'13.6''$, $E98^{\circ}44'54.7''$, 出露面积约 90 km^2 (图 1c)。野外观察发现石英闪长岩内含大量暗色包体(图 2a),包体较寄主岩具有颜色变深和粒度变细特征,常呈透镜状、团块状和不规则状产出,大小从几厘米至十几厘米不等,包体与寄主岩的界限截然,未见冷凝边或烘烤边。寄主岩石颜色呈灰白色,具块状构造,粗粒—中粒结构,未见片理化现象。显微镜下观察显示,石英闪长岩主要由斜长石(55%~60%)、石英(15%~20%)、角闪石(10%~15%)和黑云母(5%~10%)组成,副矿物主要为锆石和榍石。斜长石主要呈自形—半自形板状结构,大小为 $0.5 \sim 3 \text{ mm}$,发育有环带和双晶结构,局部出现绢云母化。石英呈他形粒状结构,大小为 $0.2 \sim 2 \text{ mm}$,可见微弱的波状消光。黑云母呈半自形—他形,大小为 $0.5 \sim 2 \text{ mm}$,局部可见绿帘石化现象。角闪石呈菱形状,大小为 $0.5 \sim 4 \text{ mm}$,局部出现绿帘石化现象(图 2b)。

2 分析方法

2.1 锆石 U-Pb 定年

在对柴达木盆地北缘果可山地区进行详细野外观察的基础上,采集了 5 件新鲜的石英闪长岩样品用于全岩地球化学分析测试(图 1c),并对其中 1 件样品进行了锆石 U-Pb 定年。锆石的单矿物分选由河北省廊坊地质调查院完成。将样品清洗、烘干、破碎、淘洗后,使用重力法和磁选法分离出纯度较高的锆石,在双目镜下挑选出晶形和透明度都较好的锆石颗粒粘贴至环氧树脂靶上,待树脂固化后使用砂

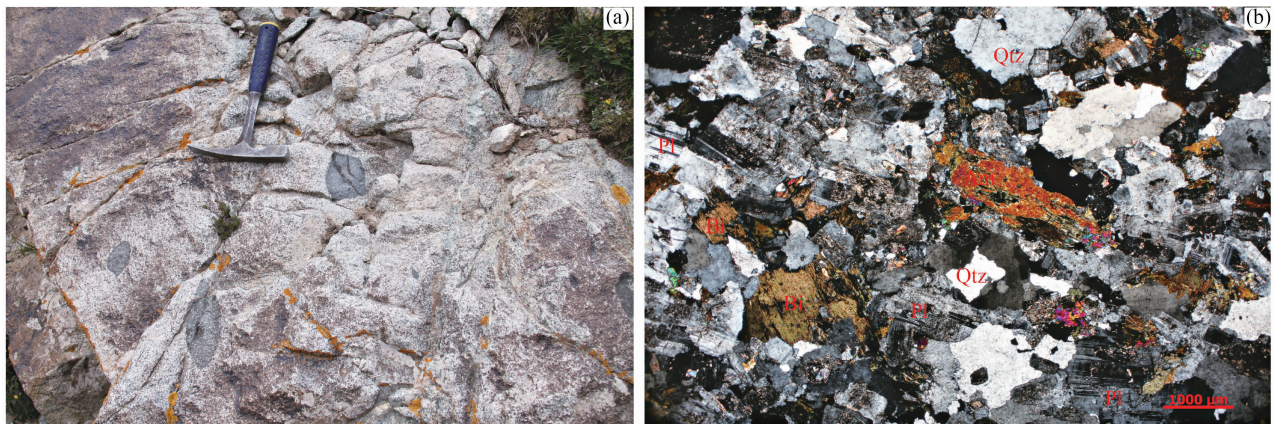


图 2 果可山石英闪长岩野外露头 and 显微照片

Fig. 2 Outcrop photo and microphotograph for the Guokeshan quartz-diorite

(a)—果可山石英闪长岩与暗色包体照片;(b)—果可山石英闪长岩显微照片;Am—角闪石;Bi—黑云母;Pl—斜长石;Qtz—石英
(a)—Photograph for the Guokeshan quartz-diorites and mafic microgranular enclaves;(b)—microphotograph for the Guokeshan quartz-diorites; Am—Amphibole; Bi—Biotite; Pl—Plagioclase; Qtz—quartz

纸和磨料将锆石磨平至一半、抛光。随后对锆石靶进行透射光、反射光和阴极发光图像照射,用于分析锆石表面形态、内部结构特征,以选择合适的测试点位置。

锆石激光原位 U-Pb 同位素比值和微量元素含量的测定在合肥工业大学资源与环境工程学院质谱实验室内采用 LA-ICP-MS 完成。使用的激光剥蚀系统为 GeoLas 193,工作参数为:剥蚀物质载气 He 为 0.65 L/min,激光脉冲频率为 6 Hz,剥蚀孔径为 32 μm ,剥蚀时间为 50 s,背景信号时间为 25 s,脉冲能量密度为 10 J/cm²,质谱仪为 Agilent 7500a。微量元素含量是使用 NIST SRM610 玻璃作为外标、²⁹Si 作为内标的方法进行计算的。U-Th-Pb 同位素比值是通过采用锆石标样 91500 (²⁰⁶Pb/²³⁸U = 1065.4 $\pm$ 0.6 Ma; Wiedenbeck et al., 1995) 作为内标进行校正的,并使用锆石标样 Plesovice (²⁰⁶Pb/²³⁸U = 337 Ma; Sláma et al., 2008) 用于监控测试的准确度和精度,其中 91500 传递误差设置为 2.5%。数据处理利用 ICPMSDataCal 9.6 进行 (Liu et al., 2010),普通铅校正使用 ComPbCorr # 3.15 软件完成 (Andersen, 2002)。选取谐和度 > 90% 的测试点,在 Isoplot3 软件上绘制锆石 U-Pb 年龄谐和图并计算加权平均年龄 (Ludwig, 2003)。

2.2 岩石地球化学

全岩主量、微量和稀土元素含量测试工作在广州澳实矿物实验中心完成。首先将样品研磨至 200 目,然后进行各项分析测试。主量元素采用 X 射线荧光光谱仪 (XRF) 进行分析,分析精度优于 5%;烧

失量 (LOI) 的测定方法是:先对样品加热至 105 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ 烘干后再加热至 1000 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ 后煅烧称其重量变化。微量元素和稀土元素采用等离子体质谱仪 (ICP-MS) 来测定,分析精度介于 5%~10% 之间。

3 分析结果

3.1 锆石 U-Pb 年代学

锆石 U-Pb 定年结果见表 1。果可山石英闪长岩中锆石呈无色、透明一半透明,以短柱状为主,少量呈浑圆状,长轴长度变化于 50~200 μm 之间,长短轴比为 1:1~3:1。锆石 CL 图像显示,锆石发育有清晰的岩浆振荡环带 (图 3a),且部分锆石出现港湾状熔蚀现象。对 30 颗锆石上 30 个测点进行了 LA-ICP-MS 的 U-Pb 测年。3 个测点 (9、10、28) ²⁰⁶Pb/²³⁸U 年龄明显偏大,分别为 387 Ma、400 Ma 和 413 Ma,为捕获锆石。其余测点中,除一个测点 (23) 谐和度较低外 (82%),余下 26 个测点都落在谐和线附近 (图 3b)。26 个谐和新生锆石 Th、U 含量和 Th/U 值变化范围分别为 $113 \times 10^{-6} \sim 336 \times 10^{-6}$ 、 $234 \times 10^{-6} \sim 573 \times 10^{-6}$ 、0.35~0.71,这也指示了其属于岩浆成因锆石 (Hoskin et al., 2003),获得的 ²⁰⁶Pb/²³⁸U 年龄集中于 235~261 Ma 之间,其加权平均年龄为 247 ± 3 Ma (MSWD = 0.69) (图 3b),代表果可山石英闪长岩的侵位时间,这与研究区内察汗诺一带辉长岩 (246 ± 0.7 Ma, 后文简称 GRB)、闪长岩 (245 ± 1 Ma, 后文简称 DIO) 和花岗闪长岩 (242 ± 1 Ma, 后文简称 GRA) 形成时间一致 (Cheng Tingting et al., 2015a; Cheng Tingting,

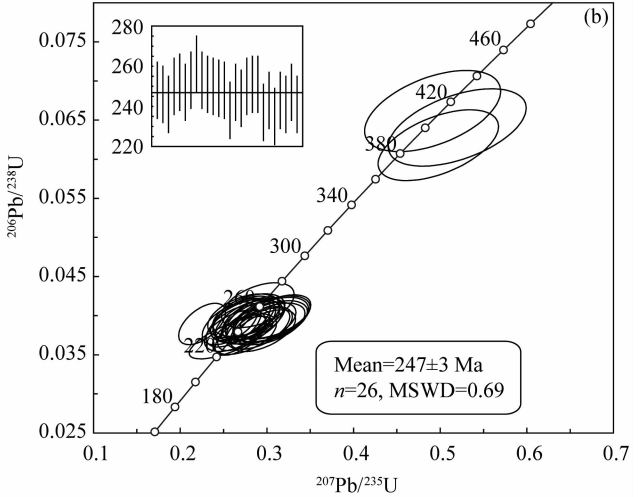
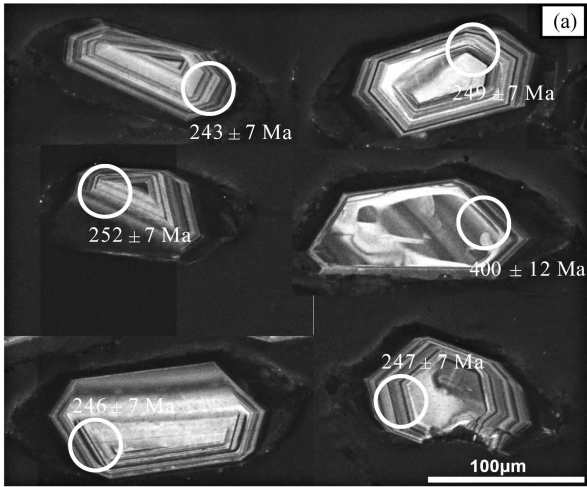


图 3 果可山石英闪长岩代表性锆石 CL 图像(a)及锆石 U-Pb 年龄谐和图(b)
Fig. 3 Representative CL images of zircon (a) and zircon U-Pb concordia diagrams for the Guokeshan quartz-diorites (b)

表 1 果可山石英闪长岩 LA-ICP-MS 锆石 U-Pb 年代学分析结果
Table 1 LA-ICP-MS zircon U-Pb dating results for the Guokeshan quartz-diorites

点号	元素含量($\times 10^{-6}$)		Th/U	同位素比值				同位素年龄(Ma)				谐和度 (%)				
	Th	U		$^{207}\text{Pb}/^{235}\text{U}$	$\pm 1\sigma$	$^{206}\text{Pb}/^{238}\text{U}$	$\pm 1\sigma$	$^{208}\text{Pb}/^{232}\text{Th}$	$\pm 1\sigma$	$^{208}\text{Pb}/^{232}\text{Th}$	$\pm 1\sigma$					
1	167	379	0.44	0.3043	0.0174	0.03924	0.00109	0.01307	0.00055	270	14	248	7	263	11	92
2	203	408	0.50	0.3034	0.0166	0.03894	0.00109	0.01308	0.00049	269	13	246	7	263	10	91
3	197	395	0.50	0.2958	0.0152	0.03808	0.00109	0.01261	0.00047	263	12	241	7	253	9	91
4	149	234	0.64	0.3044	0.0179	0.03950	0.00116	0.01261	0.00053	270	14	250	7	253	11	92
5	186	401	0.46	0.3098	0.0167	0.03989	0.00113	0.01272	0.00049	274	13	252	7	255	10	92
6	259	501	0.52	0.2936	0.0163	0.03902	0.00111	0.01318	0.00053	261	13	247	7	265	11	94
7	233	442	0.53	0.2792	0.0170	0.04007	0.00111	0.01386	0.00054	250	13	253	7	278	11	99
8	136	370	0.37	0.2896	0.0171	0.04134	0.00117	0.01457	0.00065	258	13	261	7	292	13	99
9	149	272	0.55	0.4978	0.0284	0.06179	0.00185	0.02230	0.00087	410	19	387	11	446	17	94
10	52.2	185	0.28	0.5196	0.0325	0.06406	0.00202	0.02504	0.00120	425	22	400	12	500	24	94
11	144	335	0.43	0.2732	0.0169	0.03998	0.00114	0.01335	0.00053	245	13	253	7	268	11	97
12	214	435	0.49	0.3054	0.0182	0.03976	0.00113	0.01372	0.00050	271	14	251	7	275	10	92
13	199	410	0.49	0.2846	0.0148	0.03952	0.00110	0.01286	0.00050	254	12	250	7	258	10	98
14	220	360	0.61	0.2748	0.0163	0.03938	0.00114	0.01238	0.00047	247	13	249	7	249	9	99
15	226	376	0.60	0.2754	0.0142	0.03922	0.00111	0.01164	0.00045	247	11	248	7	234	9	100
16	213	399	0.53	0.2742	0.0151	0.03764	0.00106	0.01180	0.00047	246	12	238	7	237	9	97
17	145	317	0.46	0.2828	0.0145	0.03913	0.00113	0.01200	0.00047	253	11	247	7	241	9	98
18	191	340	0.56	0.2614	0.0129	0.03864	0.00108	0.01217	0.00046	236	10	244	7	245	9	97
19	113	325	0.35	0.2694	0.0141	0.03952	0.00111	0.01294	0.00056	242	11	250	7	260	11	97
20	224	378	0.59	0.2732	0.0145	0.03973	0.00113	0.01230	0.00049	245	12	251	7	247	10	98
21	336	527	0.64	0.2836	0.0128	0.03967	0.00112	0.01333	0.00049	254	10	251	7	268	10	99
22	333	573	0.58	0.2698	0.0121	0.03751	0.00105	0.01226	0.00044	243	10	237	7	246	9	98
23	329	521	0.63	0.2253	0.0111	0.03894	0.00108	0.01219	0.00045	206	9	246	7	245	9	82
24	126	285	0.44	0.2912	0.0156	0.03844	0.00111	0.01232	0.00052	260	12	243	7	248	10	93
25	231	487	0.47	0.2587	0.0197	0.03719	0.00111	0.01172	0.00033	234	16	235	7	236	7	100
26	272	493	0.55	0.2920	0.0141	0.03835	0.00108	0.01241	0.00049	260	11	243	7	249	10	93
27	333	472	0.71	0.2734	0.0123	0.03816	0.00107	0.01216	0.00044	245	10	241	7	244	9	98
28	59.7	113	0.53	0.4913	0.0321	0.06616	0.00212	0.02201	0.00102	406	22	413	13	440	20	98
29	219	411	0.53	0.2575	0.0131	0.03901	0.00112	0.01233	0.00048	233	11	247	7	248	10	94
30	164	308	0.53	0.2632	0.0144	0.03807	0.00108	0.01188	0.00049	237	12	241	7	239	10	98

表 2 果可山石英闪长岩主量元素(%)和微量元素($\times 10^{-6}$)测试结果

Table 2 Major (%) and trace element ($\times 10^{-6}$) compositions of the Guokeshan quartz-diorites

样品号	14GKS01	14GKS02	14GKS03	14GKS04	13GKS01	样品号	14GKS01	14GKS02	14GKS03	14GKS04	13GKS01
岩性	石英闪长岩					岩性	石英闪长岩				
SiO ₂	64.43	64.29	64.00	64.97	66.48	∑REE	87.1	89.4	83.0	91.5	81.9
Na ₂ O	3.25	3.16	3.26	3.20	3.03	∑LREE	76.6	77.7	71.6	77.8	73.8
MgO	2.23	2.43	2.28	2.44	2.04	∑HREE	10.5	11.8	11.4	13.7	8.07
Al ₂ O ₃	16.20	15.98	15.94	15.96	15.88	∑LREE/∑HREE	7.30	6.59	6.28	5.69	9.15
P ₂ O ₅	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.10	δEu	0.81	0.73	0.73	0.71	0.85
K ₂ O	1.43	1.64	1.68	2.06	2.18	(La/Yb) _N	7.51	6.14	6.51	4.90	9.87
CaO	5.60	5.43	5.07	4.45	4.75	(Gd/Yb) _N	1.35	1.26	1.47	1.22	1.46
TiO ₂	0.42	0.43	0.41	0.39	0.40	(La/Sm) _N	3.89	3.56	3.25	3.05	4.66
MnO	0.09	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.08	Y	17.0	19.0	18.4	22.2	12.7
Fe ₂ O ₃	4.45	4.53	4.44	4.39	4.23	Zr	113	97.0	111	119	113
LOI	1.77	1.75	1.92	1.88	0.98	Hf	3.20	2.90	3.20	3.60	2.85
Total	99.98	99.85	99.21	99.95	100.15	Li	29.6	26.9	35.4	48.3	37.00
ALK	4.68	4.81	4.98	5.26	5.20	V	102	107	99.0	103	82.5
A/CNK	0.95	0.95	0.97	1.02	0.99	Sc	11.1	11.9	10.9	15.7	9.21
A/NK	2.35	2.29	2.22	2.13	2.16	Cr	30.0	40.0	30.0	30.0	15.9
Mg [#]	49.82	51.52	50.43	52.41	48.86	Co	10.4	11.2	9.80	11.3	8.69
σ	1.02	1.08	1.15	1.26	1.16	Ni	7.50	8.00	7.00	8.00	7.50
K ₂ O/Na ₂ O	0.44	0.52	0.52	0.64	0.72	Cu	2.20	1.80	3.10	36.8	2.83
DI	61.51	61.70	63.07	65.20	65.81	Ga	18.0	18.1	17.8	18.0	16.1
La	18.5	18.4	16.7	17.0	18.4	Rb	50.1	60.9	69.7	85.8	94.4
Ce	36.7	36.5	33.3	37.3	35.5	Sr	415	415	386	361	348
Pr	3.83	4.04	3.77	4.10	3.75	Nb	7.00	7.30	7.20	7.50	7.78
Nd	13.8	14.7	13.8	15.1	13.0	Cs	1.95	1.92	2.37	2.50	4.73
Sm	2.99	3.25	3.23	3.51	2.49	Ba	366	330	389	504	417
Eu	0.76	0.76	0.76	0.82	0.66	Ta	0.60	0.70	0.60	0.80	0.63
Gd	2.77	3.16	3.15	3.55	2.28	Pb	10.3	11.0	12.0	12.4	13.7
Tb	0.47	0.47	0.50	0.60	0.35	Th	6.00	7.38	6.11	7.72	6.88
Dy	2.77	3.00	2.97	3.46	2.10	U	0.60	0.83	0.81	0.67	0.80
Ho	0.55	0.64	0.64	0.74	0.43	T	736	724	737	749	743
Er	1.75	1.91	1.84	2.30	1.26	Nb/Ta	11.7	10.4	12.0	9.38	12.3
Tm	0.26	0.28	0.28	0.31	0.19	Ga/Al	2.10	2.13	2.09	2.13	1.92
Yb	1.66	2.02	1.73	2.34	1.26	La/Nb	2.64	2.52	2.32	2.27	2.37
Lu	0.26	0.30	0.29	0.38	0.20	K/Rb	241	228	206	203	193

注: A/CNK=Al₂O₃/(CaO+Na₂O+K₂O), 分子比; A/NK=Al₂O₃/(Na₂O+K₂O), 分子比; Mg[#]=100×Mg²⁺/(Mg²⁺+TFe²⁺), 分子比; σ=(Na₂O+K₂O)²/(SiO₂-43); δEu=Eu_N/(Sm_N×Gd_N)^{1/2}; DI=Q+Or+Ab+Ne+Lc+Kp; T 为锆石饱和温度, 计算方法详见 Watson et al. (1983)。

2015b),表明柴达木盆地北缘在中三叠世早期发生了岩浆活动。

3.2 主量元素

全岩主量和微量元素分析结果见表 2。样品 SiO₂ 含量和全碱含量变化范围分别为 64.00%~66.48%和 4.68%~5.26%,里特曼指数较低(σ=1.02~1.26)。在 TAS 判别图解中,样品均落在石英闪长岩范围内,属亚碱性系列(图 4a)。在 AFM 图解中,GRB、DIO、GRA 和样品均投在钙碱性系列范围内(图 4b)。样品的 K₂O 含量(1.43%~2.18%)低于 DIO 和 GRA,高于 GRB,属中钾钙碱性系列(图 4c)。样品具有高的 Al₂O₃ 含量(15.88%

~16.20%),相应的 A/CNK 值为 0.95~1.02,与 GRA 同属准铝质-弱过铝质系列(图 4d)。此外,样品的 MgO 含量(2.04%~2.44%)和 Mg[#] 值(48.86~51.93)均高于 1~4 GPa 条件下变玄武质/变泥岩部分熔融产生的熔体(图 4e,f),与壳幔混合成因的 GRA 相似,表明样品形成过程中有幔源物质的加入。

3.3 稀土元素和微量元素

果可山石英闪长岩稀土总量变化范围为 81.9×10⁻⁶~91.5×10⁻⁶,轻、重稀土元素分异程度明显((La/Yb)_N=4.90~9.87,∑LREE/∑HREE=5.69~9.15),其(La/Sm)_N 值(3.05~4.66)高于

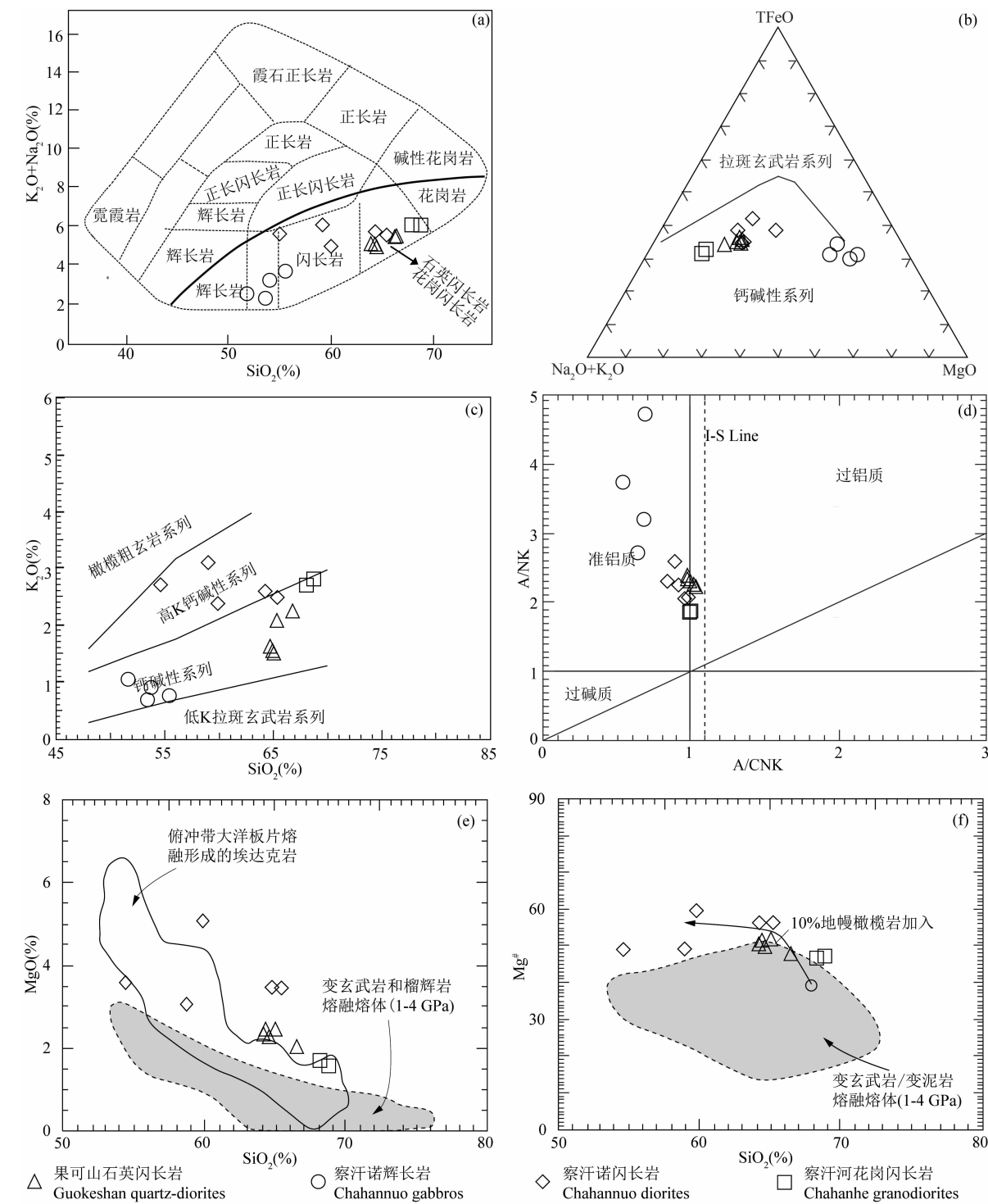


图 4 果可山石英闪长岩主量元素判别图

Fig. 4 Major elements discrimination diagrams for the Guokeshan quartz-diorites

(a)—TAS 判别图解(据 Wilson,1989);(b)—AFM 判别图解(据 Irvine et al. ,1971);(c)—SiO₂-K₂O 判别图解(据 Le Maitre et al. ,1989);
(d)—A/NK-A/CNK 判别图解(据 Maniar et al. ,1989);(e)—SiO₂-MgO 协变图(据 Liu et al. ,2010);(f)—SiO₂-Mg[#] 协变图(据 Rapp et al. ,1999)(察汗诺辉长岩、察汗诺闪长岩和察汗河花岗闪长岩数据引自 Cheng Tingting et al. ,2015a;Cheng Tingting,2015b)
(a)—TAS discrimination diagram (after Wilson,1989); (b)—AFM discrimination diagram (after Irvine et al. ,1971); (c)—SiO₂-K₂O discrimination diagram (after Le Maitre et al. ,1989); (d)—A/NK-A/CNK discrimination diagram (after Maniar et al. ,1989); (e)—SiO₂-MgO covariant diagram (after Liu et al. ,2010); (f)—SiO₂-Mg[#] covariant diagram (after Rapp et al. ,1999) (Chahannuo gabbros, Chahannuo diorites and Chahanhe granodiorites are from Cheng Tingting et al. ,2015a;Cheng Tingting,2015b)

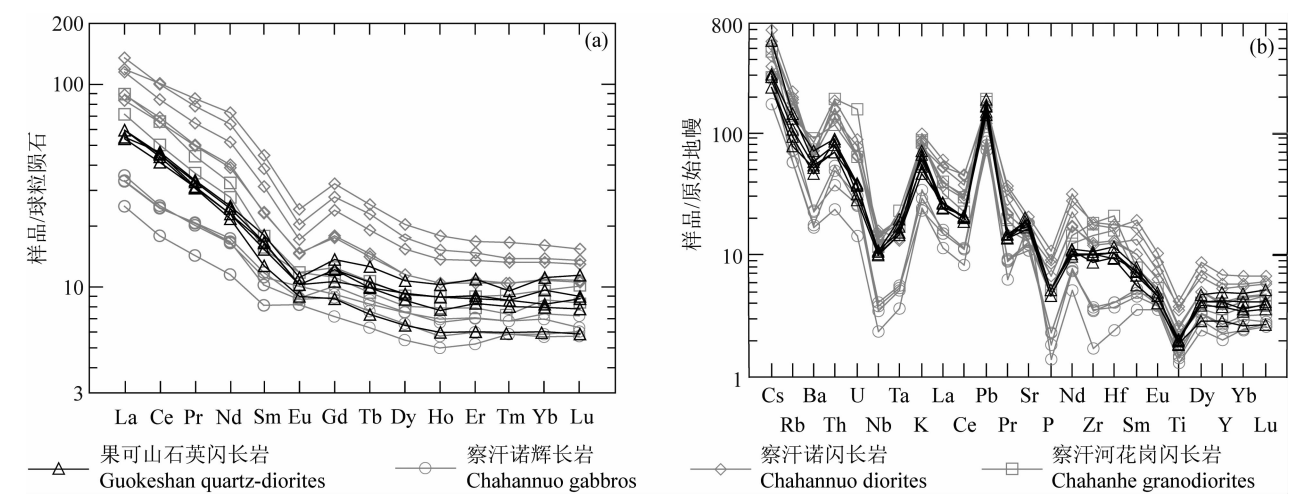


图 5 果可山石英闪长岩稀土和微量元素图

Fig. 5 Rare earth elements and trace elements diagrams

(a)—稀土元素球粒陨石标准化配分图;(b)—微量元素原始地幔标准化蛛网图(球粒陨石标准化值引自 Boynton,1984;原始地幔标准化值引自 Sun et al.,1989;察汗诺辉长岩、察汗诺闪长岩和察汗河花岗闪长岩数据引自 Cheng Tingting et al.,2015a;Cheng Tingting,2015b)

(a)—Chondrite-normalized REE distribution patterns diagram;(b)—primitive mantle-normalized trace element spider diagram (Chondrite normalization values are from Boynton,1984;primitive mantle normalization values are from Sun et al.,1989;Chahannuo gabbros,Chahannuo diorites and Chahanhe granodiorites are from Cheng Tingting et al.,2015a;Cheng Tingting,2015b)

(Gd/Yb)_N值(1.22~1.46),表明轻稀土元素内部分馏相对重稀土元素内部分馏更加明显。样品呈现出弱的 Eu 负异常($\delta\text{Eu}=0.71\sim0.85$)。在稀土元素球粒陨石标准化配分图中(图 5a),果可山石英闪长岩表现出轻稀土元素富集、重稀土元素亏损的右倾配分曲线。在微量元素原始地幔标准化蛛网图上(图 5b),果可山石英闪长岩强烈富集 K、Rb、Cs、Ba、Th 等大离子亲石元素,明显亏损 Nb、Ta、P、Ti 等高场强元素。总体上,果可山石英闪长岩表现出类似弧岩浆岩的稀土和微量元素特征(Hess et al.,1989;Johnson et al.,1996),与研究区内同期形成于活动大陆边缘弧环境的 GRB、DIO 和 GRA 相似,这暗示着果可山石英闪长岩可能形成于活动大陆边缘弧环境。

3.4 锆石微量元素特征

果可山石英闪长岩锆石微量元素测试结果见表 3。果可山石英闪长岩锆石稀土元素配分模式相对较一致,表现为轻稀土亏损、重稀土富集、强烈的 Ce 正异常和弱的 Eu 负异常(图 6),类似于典型的岩浆岩锆石(Belousova et al.,2002;Hoskin et al.,2003)。采用 Ballard et al.(2002)的方法,计算得出的谐和新生锆石 $\text{Ce}^{4+}/\text{Ce}^{3+}$ 比值较高,变化范围为 51~756(平均值为 406, $n=26$),表明样品结晶于氧逸度较高的岩浆中。锆石中 Ti 元素含量对于温度变化敏感,因此可以利用锆石 Ti 温度计有效估计锆

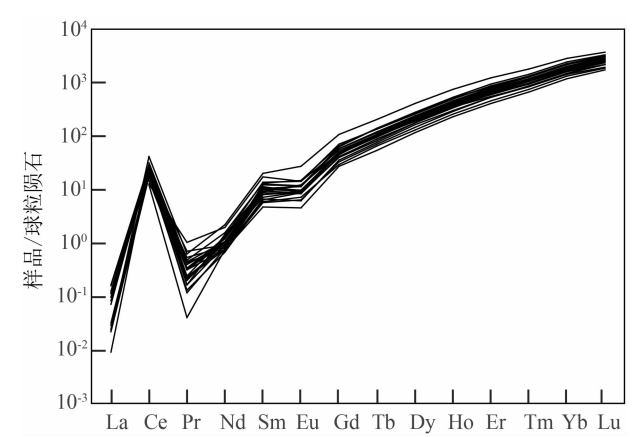


图 6 果可山石英闪长岩锆石稀土元素球粒陨石标准化配分图

Fig. 6 Chondrite-normalized rare earth element patterns of zircon for the Guokeshan quartz-diorites

石结晶时的熔体温度(Watson et al.,2006),计算获得的谐和新生锆石 Ti 温度较低($641\sim718^{\circ}\text{C}$,平均值为 672°C , $n=26$),这表明样品结晶温度较低。以上结果反映出果可山石英闪长岩形成于低温、高氧逸度条件下,表明果可山石英闪长岩形成过程中可能有富水熔体/流体的参与(Wang et al.,2013)。

4 讨论

4.1 岩石成因

由于花岗岩类的 I-S-M-A 分类体系可以反映

表 3 果可山石英闪长岩 LA-ICP-MS 锆石微量元素分析结果($\times 10^{-6}$)

Table 3 LA-ICP-MS zircon trace element concentrations ($\times 10^{-6}$) of the Guokeshan quartz-diorites

点号	P	Ti	La	Ce	Pr	Nd	Sm	Eu	Gd	Tb	Dy	Ho	Er	Tm	Yb	Lu	Hf	$T_{\text{Ti-in-zrc}}$	$\text{Ce}^{4+}/\text{Ce}^{3+}$	Eu/Eu*
1	314	5.52	0.0037	16.0	0.05	0.96	1.85	0.94	11.6	4.79	63.7	27.8	145	35.2	380	86.8	10950	691	331	0.62
2	259	4.70	0.0262	19.8	0.02	0.64	1.40	0.65	12.0	4.83	69.7	29.5	154	38.1	410	94.3	11146	679	756	0.49
3	262	3.73	0.0000	19.0	0.01	0.47	1.56	0.65	11.9	4.46	63.6	28.2	145	36.8	403	87.5	11825	661	551	0.46
4	232	4.67	0.0000	10.3	0.12	1.17	3.30	1.05	14.3	5.06	61.3	24.7	118	27.0	297	64.1	10060	678	50.9	0.47
5	346	4.86	0.0344	17.1	0.04	0.64	1.80	0.64	12.1	5.00	73.8	32.1	170	41.8	454	102	11370	681	436	0.42
6	286	4.63	0.0000	22.3	0.04	0.58	2.08	0.84	14.9	5.60	77.7	33.1	170	42.8	459	104	11137	678	433	0.46
7	283	3.17	0.0000	20.1	0.03	0.79	2.68	1.05	18.2	6.44	82.9	35.5	181	43.5	468	102	11504	649	234	0.46
8	253	3.71	0.0000	15.2	0.02	0.40	1.26	0.63	10.1	3.93	57.3	26.5	143	34.3	383	89.4	11416	661	690	0.54
9	342	6.60	0.0581	9.14	0.08	1.99	3.90	0.48	22.0	8.18	102	38.3	179	36.2	350	68.6	11144	706	32.0	0.16
10	140	2.87	0.0000	6.09	0.01	0.17	0.55	0.20	6.93	2.71	35.6	15.2	77.4	17.6	180	38.4	11540	642	598	0.32
11	181	3.28	0.0366	15.5	0.04	0.45	1.13	0.47	8.50	3.40	47.6	20.5	112	27.7	315	71.1	12055	652	696	0.47
12	261	4.08	0.0386	20.2	0.06	0.43	2.22	0.67	12.1	4.77	61.0	27.1	143	35.9	396	89.1	11338	668	305	0.40
13	313	4.94	0.0072	17.3	0.04	0.73	2.00	0.85	13.0	5.04	66.8	30.5	154	37.9	419	96.8	10743	682	344	0.51
14	254	4.53	0.0295	17.4	0.02	0.54	1.74	0.91	12.2	4.77	61.0	26.0	131	31.2	346	77.0	10836	676	360	0.60
15	239	3.32	0.0100	17.3	0.09	0.56	2.12	0.72	12.7	4.85	62.2	26.6	136	33.8	365	83.2	11510	652	264	0.42
16	273	4.54	0.0298	18.1	0.02	0.85	1.94	0.70	12.7	4.90	65.0	28.6	145	35.0	381	86.9	11119	676	343	0.43
17	230	5.39	0.0069	14.2	0.07	0.50	1.66	0.62	10.6	4.22	56.9	24.6	129	32.0	346	81.2	10966	689	342	0.45
18	212	4.04	0.0000	14.5	0.03	0.45	1.28	0.46	9.29	3.58	52.0	21.9	112	28.5	306	71.0	10788	667	507	0.41
19	163	2.85	0.0000	10.0	0.00	0.45	0.92	0.34	7.05	2.61	37.0	16.2	85.0	21.5	245	57.8	12114	641	557	0.41
20	213	3.96	0.0090	18.6	0.05	0.64	1.80	0.86	15.3	5.45	71.1	29.5	147	36.2	391	87.6	11743	666	401	0.50
21	253	7.67	0.0076	33.2	0.08	1.34	3.88	1.98	27.8	9.89	133	54.6	260	59.3	594	123	8861	718	216	0.58
22	263	4.00	0.0222	23.8	0.05	0.60	2.38	0.87	15.1	5.58	74.1	31.3	158	38.2	425	94.3	11693	666	324	0.44
23	360	5.21	0.0254	24.7	0.06	0.96	2.67	1.09	18.7	7.11	94.4	40.3	202	48.2	525	116	10935	687	325	0.47
24	171	3.52	0.0000	11.8	0.03	0.52	1.18	0.52	7.53	3.12	41.4	18.2	94.8	23.9	275	62.1	12037	657	433	0.54
25	251	4.44	0.0503	23.8	0.04	0.78	1.94	0.71	11.5	5.04	71.3	31.8	165	41.7	462	106	12061	674	549	0.46
26	360	5.72	0.0028	22.7	0.05	0.50	2.44	0.88	16.2	6.54	90.2	38.6	195	46.9	513	110	10920	694	340	0.43
27	316	4.76	0.0180	25.4	0.06	0.95	2.56	1.08	16.9	6.65	86.9	36.3	179	43.7	471	104	11210	680	329	0.50
28	248	10.5	0.0107	5.63	0.11	1.41	3.10	0.55	18.6	6.03	71.9	27.0	116	23.6	227	44.5	10551	745	20.0	0.22
29	237	3.51	0.0498	19.8	0.03	0.64	1.54	0.70	12.3	4.80	63.0	25.7	126	30.1	334	71.1	12461	657	472	0.49
30	264	4.68	0.0035	12.8	0.04	0.37	1.61	0.50	9.29	3.72	51.4	22.6	115	28.7	318	71.4	11377	678	292	0.40

注: $T_{\text{Ti-in-zrc}}$ 为锆石钛温度,计算方法详见 Watson et al. (2006), $\text{Ce}^{4+}/\text{Ce}^{3+}$ 和 Eu/Eu* 计算方法详见 Ballard et al. (2002)。

出岩浆源区信息和特定的构造环境,自提出便受到地质学者广泛的使用。果可山石英闪长岩具有较低的 A/CNK 值(0.95~1.02)和 P_2O_5 含量(0.10%~0.11%),且不含石榴子石、堇青石和白云母等过铝质矿物,这明显不同于典型的 S 型花岗岩。A 型花岗岩以富碱、高 Zr+Nb+Ce+Y 含量($>350\times 10^{-6}$)、 $10000\times \text{Ga}/\text{Al}$ 比值(>2.6)(Whalen et al.,1987)和锆石饱和温度($>870^\circ\text{C}$)(King et al.,1997)为特征。然而,果可山石英闪长岩 Zr+Nb+Ce+Y($160\times 10^{-6}\sim 174\times 10^{-6}$)、 $10000\times \text{Ga}/\text{Al}$ (1.92~2.13)和锆石饱和温度($724\sim 749^\circ\text{C}$)均偏低,因而也并非 A 型花岗岩。果可山石英闪长岩属准铝质-弱过铝质钙碱性岩石,并含有大量 I 型花岗岩的标志性矿物——角闪石,表现出 I 型花岗岩特征。

一般认为 I 型花岗岩是由地壳中变玄武质岩石部分熔融或壳幔混合形成的(Salters et al.,1991;Rapp et al.,1995;Sisson et al.,2005)。野外观察

发现,果可山石英闪长岩中含有大量的暗色包体(图 2a),暗示着可能发生了岩浆混合作用(Vernon,1984;Sun Deyou et al.,2001;Perugini et al.,2003;Du Yangsong et al.,2003)。在 $\text{SiO}_2\text{-MgO}$ 和 $\text{SiO}_2\text{-Mg}^\#$ 图解中,果可山石英闪长岩的 MgO 含量(2.04%~2.44%)和 $\text{Mg}^\#$ 值(48.86~51.93)均高于变玄武岩/变泥岩在 1~4 GPa 压力下部分熔融形成的熔体(图 4e,f),表明果可山石英闪长岩形成过程中有幔源物质加入(Rapp et al.,1999;Liu et al.,2010)。然而,果可山石英闪长岩也具有高的 SiO_2 ($>60\%$)和 Al_2O_3 ($>15\%$)含量,且富集 Zr,亏损 Nb、Ta、Ti;表明在样品形成过程中幔源物质的加入有限,其岩浆源区应以陆壳组分为主(Green,1995;Barth et al.,2000)。果可山石英闪长岩 Nb/Ta 比值(9.38~12.25,平均值为 11.14)低于大陆地壳平均值(12~13,Barth et al.,2000),而介于下地壳(8.3,Rudnick et al.,2003)和原始地幔(17.4,

Sun et al. ,1989)之间,表明其岩浆可能来源于下地壳并经历了幔源岩浆的混合。与柴达木盆地北缘晒勒克郭来花岗闪长岩(249 ± 3 Ma)、察汗诺花岗闪长岩(243 ± 2 Ma 和 244 ± 2 Ma)和 GRA 具有类似的成因(Peng Yuan et al. ,2015b;Cheng Tingting, 2015b)。综合以上证据表明果可山石英闪长岩为下地壳和幔源岩浆混合的产物。

果可山石英闪长岩的 SiO_2 含量 ($64.00\% \sim 66.48\%$)、 δEu ($0.71 \sim 0.85$) 和分异指数 ($\text{DI} = 61.51 \sim 65.81$) 变化范围较小, K/Rb 比值为 $193 \sim 241$ (平均值为 $214 > 150$) ,暗示在岩浆形成过程中结晶分异作用并不明显(Dostal et al. ,2000)。斜长石由于大量富集 Eu 和 Sr,当发生源区残留时会导致 Sr 和 Eu 的负异常,果可山石英闪长岩只有 Eu 弱负异常, Sr 未发生负异常,表明源区残留相中没有明显的斜长石残留。实验研究表明,角闪岩、变硬砂岩、英云闪长岩和玄武岩熔融可以形成钙碱性花岗岩类(Rapp et al. ,1991,1995; Vielzeuf et al. ,1994; Singh et al. ,1996; Montel et al. ,1997; Douce,1999;Sisson et al. ,2005)。在源岩判别图解中,果可山石英闪长岩除一个点落在角闪岩边界,其他点都落在角闪岩区域内(图 7a)。在球粒陨石标准化的稀土元素配分图上,果可山石英闪长岩表现为右倾配分模式,轻稀土分异明显而重稀土元素较为平坦,这表明岩浆源区残留相以角闪石为主,而不是石榴石;与 $(\text{La/Yb})_N\text{-Yb}_N$ 图解中样品靠近角闪岩熔融曲线相一致(图 7b),表明角闪石可能是源区重要的矿物组成;因此,果可山石英闪长岩可能来自角闪岩下地壳的部分熔融。

研究区内出露的基底岩石主要为达肯大坂岩群,它们是果可山石英闪长岩潜在的源岩。达肯大坂岩群主要为角闪岩、石英岩、含石榴石砂线石石英片岩和云母片岩,还含少量麻粒岩,普遍经历了中压角闪岩相—麻粒岩相变质作用(Chen Nengsong et al. ,2002)。但是,近年来研究显示达肯大坂岩群中岩石原岩时代及来源较为复杂,从其中不仅识别出大量古元古代变沉积岩系,还发现有早古生代俯冲混杂岩($494 \sim 504$ Ma, Li Xiucui et al. ,2015a, b)。达肯大坂岩群中这两组不同时代的岩石还表现出明显不同的同位素组成,古元古代变沉积岩系中变沉积岩全岩 Nd 同位素模式年龄和碎屑锆石 Hf 模式年龄分别为 $2.51 \sim 2.92$ Ga 和 $2.40 \sim 4.12$ Ga (Zhang Lu,2014),表明其主要来源自太古宙—古元古代地壳物质,而早古生代俯冲混杂岩中片麻岩 Hf 两阶段模式年龄为 $1.36 \sim 1.69$ Ga (项目组未发表资料)。研究区内早三叠世中酸性侵入岩的 Nd 同位素模式年龄 ($1.29 \sim 1.65$ Ga, Chen Nengsong et al. ,2007b) 和锆石 Hf 同位素模式年龄 ($1.28 \sim 1.62$ Ga, Cheng Tingting, 2015b) 与早古生代俯冲混杂岩中片麻岩相一致。果可山石英闪长岩具有和研究区内其他中酸性侵入岩类似的主量、微量元素特征和类似的岩石成因,暗示它们可能源自相似的源区。结合果可山石英闪长岩中少量古生代锆石 (387 Ma、 400 Ma 和 413 Ma) 的出现,我们推测它们可能是由达肯大坂岩群中早古生代角闪岩(或成分上相对应岩石)或早古生代变岩浆岩的源岩(角闪岩质)部分熔融形成。

果可山石英闪长岩形成时间为 247 Ma,与富集

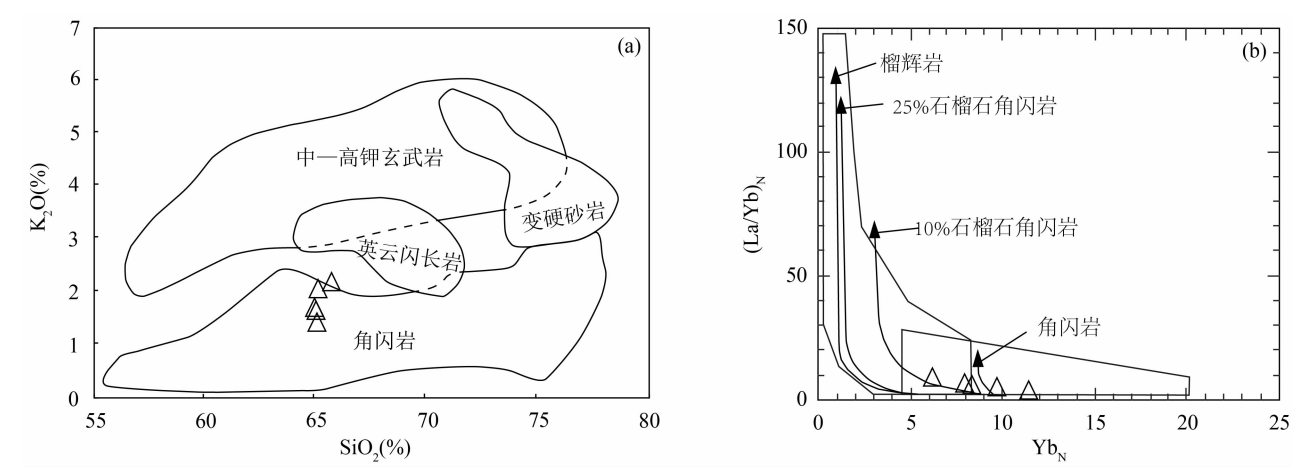


图 7 果可山石英闪长岩源岩判别图(a,据 Jiang et al. ,2014)和 $(\text{La/Yb})_N\text{-Yb}_N$ 图解(b,据 Defant and Drummond,1990)

Fig. 7 Source rock discrimination diagram (a, after Jiang et al. ,2014) and $(\text{La/Yb})_N\text{-Yb}_N$ diagram (b, after Defant and Drummond,1990) for the Guokeshan quartz-diorites

岩石圈地幔部分熔融形成的 GRB 在形成时代上相一致(246 Ma, Cheng Tingting et al., 2015a), 表明研究区在中三叠世早期存在同期的基性和中酸性岩浆活动。果可山石英闪长岩富集轻稀土元素和大离子亲石元素, 亏损重稀土元素和高场强元素 Nb、Ta、Ti, 类似弧岩浆岩特征; 且锆石微量元素特征显示出其形成于低温、高氧逸度条件下, 岩浆形成过程中可能有富水熔体/流体的加入, 表明岩浆形成过程中加入的地幔物质可能为遭受俯冲板片流体交代的富集岩石圈地幔。

4.2 形成环境

果可山石英闪长岩富集轻稀土元素和 K、Rb、Cs、Ba、Th 等大离子亲石元素, 亏损重稀土元素和 Nb、Ta、P、Ti 等高场强元素(图 5), 呈现出典型的弧岩浆岩特征。在 Rb-Yb+Ta 和 Rb-Y+Nb 构造环境判别图解上, 果可山石英闪长岩全部投在火山弧区域(图 8)。柴达木盆地北缘德令哈零星出露的下三叠统隆务河群和中三叠统古浪堤组被证明为海陆交替相的类复理石沉积建造, 即柴达木盆地北缘在早、中三叠世为滨—浅海环境(Yang Minghui, 1999)。同时, 样品具有较低的锆石 Ti 温度和较高的氧逸度, 形成过程中可能有富水熔体/流体的参与。此外, 果可山石英闪长岩的 La/Nb 比值(2.27~2.64, 平均值为 2.42)与活动大陆边缘区高 La/Nb 比值(>2.0, Salters et al., 1991)特征相吻合。综合以上研究, 我们认为果可山石英闪长岩形成于洋-陆俯冲背景下的活动大陆边缘弧环境, 与

Pitcher(1982, 1983)认为 I 型花岗岩多形成于大陆边缘弧环境相对应, 也与前人认为柴达木盆地北缘在晚二叠世—中三叠世处于活动大陆边缘弧环境观点相一致(Qiang Juan, 2008; Guo Anlin et al., 2009; Dong Zengchan et al., 2014, 2015; Cheng Tingting et al., 2015a; Peng Yuan et al., 2015b; Qiu Shidong et al., 2015)。

对于柴北缘在晚二叠世—中三叠世构造演化一直存在争议; 部分学者认为与宗务隆洋向南俯冲有关(Qiang Juan, 2008; Guo Anlin et al., 2009; Qiu Shidong et al., 2015); 另外一些学者则认为与古特提斯洋向北俯冲有关(Yan Zhen et al., 2012; Li Debiao et al., 2014; Cheng Tingting et al., 2015a)。宗务隆洋向南俯冲可以解释宗务隆构造带在晚二叠世—中三叠世为洋-陆俯冲的活动大陆边缘弧环境以及晚三叠世的后碰撞伸展环境, 然而宗务隆构造带内至今未发现与宗务隆洋碰撞有关的岩体, 其碰撞作用时间只是推测可能为中三叠世(Qiang Juan, 2008; Guo Anlin et al., 2009; Chen Jin, 2011)。更为重要的是, 南祁连、柴达木地块东南缘、秦祁昆结合部和西秦岭在早、中三叠世自北向南具有水体逐渐加深、北高南低的古地理特征(Jiang Xinsheng et al., 1996; Yan Zhen et al., 2012; Yan et al., 2014), 与宗务隆洋向南俯冲不符。此外, 在秦祁昆结合部、西秦岭早、中三叠世也存在大量的活动大陆边缘弧环境岩体, 这些岩体与果可山石英闪长岩形成时代一致, 具有类似的岩石地球化学特征(Jin Weijun et

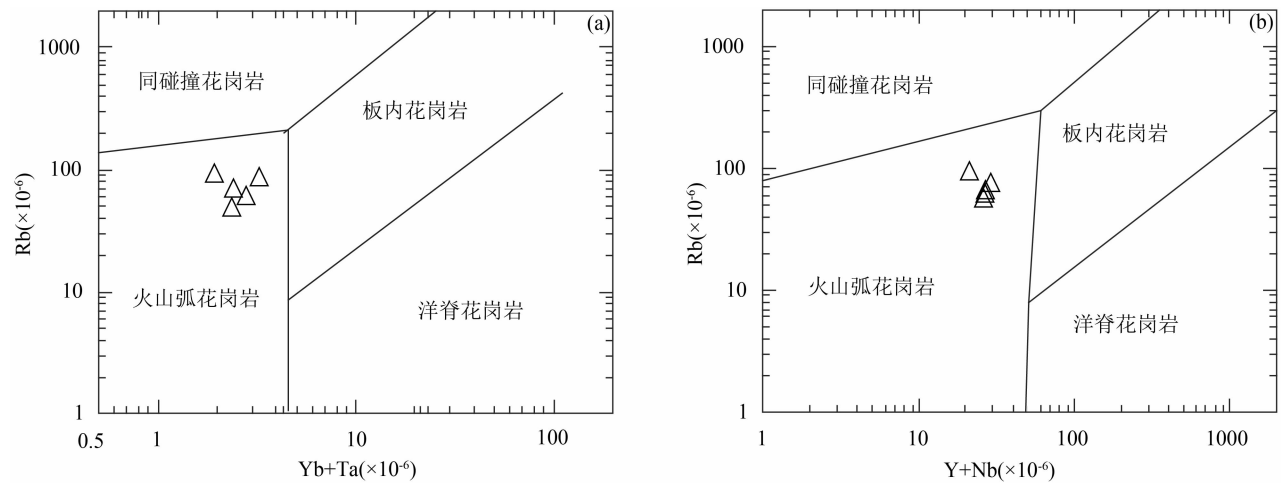


图 8 果可山石英闪长岩构造环境判别图

Fig. 8 Tectonic environment discrimination diagrams for the Guokeshan quartz-diorites

(a)—Rb-Yb+Ta 判别图解(据 Pearce et al., 1984); (b)—Rb-Y+Nb 判别图解(据 Pearce et al., 1984)

(a)—Rb-Yb+Ta discrimination diagram (after Pearce et al., 1984); (b)—Rb-Y+Nb discrimination diagram (after Pearce et al., 1984)

al., 2005; Guo et al., 2012; Li et al., 2013; Wei Ping et al., 2013; Li Xiukai et al., 2015c), 且欧龙布鲁克-秦祁昆结合部、西秦岭具有相似的同位素组成和统一的地壳基底 (Zhang Hongfei et al., 2006), 表明这些早、中三叠世的岩浆岩可能属于同一条岩浆带 (Sun Yangui, 2004)。综上所述, 我们认为果可山石英闪长岩形成于古特提斯洋向北俯冲的活动大陆边缘弧环境。

5 结论

(1) 果可山石英闪长岩形成于 247 ± 3 Ma, 为中三叠世早期岩浆活动的产物, 具有 I 型花岗岩特征。

(2) 岩石地球化学特征显示, 果可山石英闪长岩富集轻稀土元素和 K、Rb、Cs、Ba、Th 等大离子亲石元素, 亏损重稀土元素和 Nb、Ta、P、Ti 等高场强元素, 具有弧岩浆岩的特征, 其岩浆可能来自角闪岩下地壳的部分熔融并经历了幔源岩浆的混合。

(3) 果可山石英闪长岩形成于低温、高氧逸度条件下, 岩浆形成过程中可能有富水熔体/流体的加入, 形成于古特提斯洋向北俯冲的活动大陆边缘弧环境。

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**LA-ICP-MS Zircon U-Pb Dating and Petrogenesis of the Quartz-Diorites
from the Guokeshan Area in the Northern Margin of the Qaidam Basin**

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Abstract

LA-ICP-MS zircon U-Pb dating yields a weighed mean age of 247 ± 3 Ma for quartz-diorite at Guokeshan area. These rocks consist of plagioclase (55% to 60%), quartz (15% to 20%), hornblende (10% to 15%) and biotite (5% to 10%) and belong to metaluminous to weakly peraluminous with A/CNK values varying from 0.95 to 1.02, indicating I-type granite affinity. They are characterized by enrichment of LREEs and LILEs (eg., K, Rb, Cs, Ba, Th) and depletion of HREEs and HFSEs (eg., Nb, Ta, P, Ti), which are consistent with typical features of arc-magmatite. In addition to the presence of abundance mafic microgranular enclaves in samps, they exhibit higher MgO contents (ranging from 2.04% to 2.44%) and $Mg^\#$ values (ranging from 48.9 to 51.9) than experimental melts generated by partial melting of metabasalts/pelites at 1 to 4 GPa, suggesting that they were derived from by magmas mixing between magma produced by partial melting of amphibolite in lower crust and magma derived from enrich mantle. The low Ti-in-zircon temperatures and high zircon Ce^{4+}/Ce^{3+} ratios indicate zircons were crystallized from low temperature and high oxygen fugacity magmas, and the involvement of water-bearing melts/fluids during the formation of the magmas. All samples fall into the fields of volcanic arc granite in the granite tectonic environment discrimination diagrams, and show high La/Nb ratios (ranging from 2.27 to 2.64), which are consistent with active continental margin area (>2.0). Combined with regionally geological setting, we suggest that the Guokeshan quartz-diorites are formed as a continental margin arc by the northern subduction of Palaeo-Tethys ocean.

Key words:Guokeshan; quartz-diorites; zircon U-Pb dating; petrogenesis; tectonic environment