

内蒙古京格斯台晚石炭世碱性花岗岩年代学及地球化学特征——岩石成因及对构造演化的约束

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内容提要:京格斯台碱性花岗岩出露于内蒙古东乌旗西北部的中蒙边境一带, 是准噶尔—南蒙古—内蒙古碱性花岗岩带的一部分, 为一套含钠铁闪石碱性花岗岩类。锆石 LA-MC-ICPMS U-Pb 测年获得了 301.3 ± 1.5 Ma ($n = 21$, MSWD=1.3) 的年龄, 表明侵位时代为晚石炭世。全岩地球化学分析显示样品具有高 SiO_2 (75.16%~76.96%)、高碱 ($\text{K}_2\text{O} = 4.61\% \sim 5.04\%$, $\text{Na}_2\text{O} = 3.98\% \sim 4.24\%$)、贫 CaO ($0.08\% \sim 0.25\%$)、 MgO ($0.07\% \sim 0.1\%$), 低 FeO_{t} ($1.05\% \sim 2.05\%$), 高的 $\text{FeO}_{\text{t}}/\text{MgO}$ 比值 ($12.85 \sim 29.66$), 属于弱过铝质系列; 富集 Rb 、 Th 、 U 、 K 等大离子亲石元素及 Zr 、 Hf 等高场强元素, 弱亏损 Nb 、 Ta , 强烈亏损 Ba 、 Sr 、 P 、 Ti 等; 稀土元素总量较低 [ΣREE 范围为 $(70.19 \sim 193.93) \times 10^{-6}$, 平均值为 126.82×10^{-6}], 轻稀土略富集, 具有明显的 Eu 负异常 ($\delta\text{Eu} = 0.03 \sim 0.07$), 呈类似“海鸥”型稀土配分模式。岩石学及地球化学特征表明京格斯台碱性花岗岩属于碱质 A 型花岗岩。锆石原位 Hf 同位素和全岩 Nd 同位素分析显示其具有亏损的 Hf-Nd 同位素组成 $\epsilon_{\text{Hf}}(t)$ 和 $\epsilon_{\text{Nd}}(t)$ 均为正值, Hf 地壳存留模式年龄范围为 385~1605 Ma, 并且多数集中于 600~900 Ma, 二阶段 Nd 模式年龄范围为 582~650 Ma, 这表明源岩为幔源新生地壳物质, 代表了新元古代一次地壳增生。综合岩石学、岩石地球化学和同位素地球化学数据, 我们认为京格斯台碱性花岗岩是由新生地壳, 在晚石炭世贺根山洋闭合后的后造山伸展阶段, 在上涌软流圈的加热及减压作用下部分熔融形成的, 形成于后造山构造环境。

关键词: 碱性花岗岩; 京格斯台; 晚石炭世; 兴蒙造山带; 后造山

中亚造山带是世界上规模最大的增生造山带之一, 以其复杂的构造演化历史及显生宙大规模地壳增生 (Wu Fuyuan et al., 2000; Jahn Borming et al., 2000, 2004; Hong Dawei et al., 2000, 2004; Wang Tao et al., 2009) 闻名于世, 一直是国际地学界关注的焦点 (Şengör et al., 1993; Badarch et al., 2002; Khain et al., 2002, 2003; Windley et al., 2007; Buslov et al., 2004; Kröner et al., 2007, 2010, 2011, 2014)。

兴蒙造山带位于中亚造山带的东南段, 古生代以来经历了多期大洋俯冲—增生造山事件 (Wang Quan et al., 1991; Tang Kedong et al., 1992; Li Jinyi, 2006; Jian Ping et al., 2008; Xu Bei et al., 2001, 2013, 2014, 2015), 古亚洲洋最终于晚二叠—早三叠世沿索伦缝合带闭合 (Xiao Wenjiao et al., 2003; Jian Ping et al., 2010; Chen Bin et al., 2009; Zhang Haihua et al., 2015; Tian Shugang et

al., 2016)。伴随着俯冲—增生造山过程, 兴蒙造山带中段晚古生代发育强烈的岩浆作用, 蕴涵着丰富的地质信息, 记录了大洋俯冲及增升造山过程 (Chen Bin et al., 2001; Shi Yuruo et al., 2014; Deng Jinfu et al., 2015; Kang Jianli et al., 2016; Li Hongying et al., 2016), 值得注意的是, 兴蒙造山带有两条代表伸展作用的碱性花岗岩带发育—分别是北部二连—东乌旗早二叠世碱性花岗岩带和达茂旗—温都尔庙—镶黄旗中二叠世碱性花岗岩带, 代表了造山后的区域伸展事件 (Xu Bei et al., 2014, 2015; Cheng Yinhang et al., 2014, 2016), 本文所研究的京格斯台碱性花岗岩属于北部碱性花岗岩带。

二连浩特—东乌旗一带发育的晚古生代碱性花岗岩带, 具有特殊的构造意义。前人研究表明这条碱性花岗岩带的形成时代为早二叠世中晚期 (276~290 Ma), 构造背景有着较大的争议, 有后造山阶段

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伸展(Hong Dawei et al., 1994; Tong Ying et al., 2015; Zhang Xiaohui et al., 2015; Xiao Zhongjun et al., 2015a)、陆内造山作用伸展(Zhang Yuqing et al., 2009)及由后造山向非造山的转换(Cheng Yinhang et al., 2014)等认识,制约着区域大地构造演化的研究。本次研究在中蒙边境的京格斯台碱性花岗岩中获得了晚石炭世的锆石 U-Pb 年龄,为区内报道最早的碱性花岗岩,结合全岩地球化学及 Hf-Nd 同位素分析,探讨了岩石成因及形成的构造背景,认为在贺根山蛇绿岩带以北的二连—东乌旗一带在晚石炭世晚期处于后造山伸展较晚期阶段,暗示了贺根山洋在晚石炭世已经闭合,为兴蒙造山带中段晚古生代构造演化提供了新的约束。

1 区域地质背景及样品特征

研究区位于兴蒙造山带中段中蒙边境一带,贺根山蛇绿混杂岩带的北侧(图 1),晚古生代属于乌里雅斯太主动大陆边缘(Xiao Wenjiao et al., 2003)。区内晚古生代发育强烈的岩浆作用,形成了晚古生代二连—东乌旗巨型岩浆岩带,其中侵入岩分布面积巨大,从二连浩特一直沿中蒙边境延伸到东乌旗满都胡地区,时代集中在早石炭世晚期到早二叠世,主要为后造山伸展背景的高钾钙碱性和碱性花岗岩(Hong Dawei et al., 1994; Xu Liqian et al., 2012; Cheng Yinhang et al., 2012, 2014; Zhang Yuqing et al., 2009, 2013; Liang Yuwei et al., 2013; Zhang Lei et al., 2013; He Fubing et al., 2013; Li Ke et al., 2014, 2015; Xiao Zhongjun et al., 2015b)。同期与之密切伴生的火山岩主要为上石炭统宝力高庙组陆相的安山岩、英安岩、流纹岩及火山碎屑岩,近年来地质调查和科研成果表明,这套火山岩形成于晚石炭世(辛后田等, 2011),具有向造山后稳定环境演化的特征(Li Ke et al., 2014, 2015)。

区内出露古生代以来的地层,包括奥陶系海相碎屑—火山岩系、泥盆系碎屑岩、石炭系陆相火山—碎屑岩系,中新生界沉积地层等。

本文研究的碱性花岗岩出露于东乌旗西北部中蒙边境附近的京格斯台一带,侵入体呈北东走向,出露面积约 110 km^2 ,北西及北东侧分别侵入到晚石炭世宝力高庙组火山岩、晚石炭世二长花岗岩(年龄分别为 $320 \pm 2\text{ Ma}$ 和 $321 \pm 2\text{ Ma}^\oplus$)和中下奥陶统铜山组之中,南西被中侏罗统角度不整合覆盖(图 1)。岩体发育水平节理,球状风化强烈。

碱性花岗岩风化呈土黄色,新鲜呈肉红色,中粗粒花岗结构,未变形呈块状构造(图 2a),粒度一般 2~5mm,部分 5~7mm。主要矿物组成为:碱性长石(65%~70%),呈半自形板状,杂乱分布,成分为正条纹长石,主晶为钾长石、客晶为钠长石,轻微高岭土化;石英(25%~30%),呈它形粒状,部分发育波状消光;角闪石呈半自形柱状,为钠(铁)闪石,多色性明显:N_g=淡灰蓝色,N_p=深蓝色,负延性,粒度 0.2~0.8mm(图 2b)。

2 分析方法

2.1 锆石 U-Pb 测年及 Hf 同位素分析

将新鲜岩石样品破碎至 80 目,然后经水粗淘、强磁分选、电磁分选和酒精细淘之后,在实体显微镜下手工挑选出锆石,将待测锆石颗粒用环氧树脂制靶,然后磨至锆石颗粒的一半并抛光,阴极发光照相在北京锆年领航科技有限公司的日本电子 JSM_6510 型扫描电镜上进行。锆石原位 U-Pb 年龄测试及原位 Hf 同位素测试是在天津地质矿产研究所同位素实验室利用激光剥蚀多接收器电感耦合等离子体质谱仪(LA-MC-ICPMS)完成的,将 NEW WAVE 193-FXArF 准分子激光器与 Thermo Fisher 公司的 Neptune 多接收器电感耦合等离子体质谱仪联接,采用 He 气作为剥蚀物质的载气,锆石 U-Pb 年龄测定采用的激光束斑直径为 $35\mu\text{m}$,剥蚀时间为 30 秒,采用美国国家标准技术研究院研制的人工合成硅酸盐标准参考物质 NIST610,锆石年龄计算采用 GJ-1;锆石原位微区 Hf 同位素分析采用与 U-Pb 年龄测定相同的激光器与质谱仪,激光剥蚀束斑直径为 $50\mu\text{m}$,剥蚀时间为 30 秒,采用 GJ-1 作为外标计算 Hf 同位素比值,具体仪器配置和实验流程参见 Li Huaikun et al. (2010) 和 Geng Jianzhen et al. (2011)。U-Pb 测年和 Hf 同位素数据处理采用中国地质大学刘勇胜博士研发的 ICPMSDataCal 程序(Liu Yongsheng et al., 2010),锆石 U-Pb 年龄谐和图采用 Ludwig 的 Isoplot 程序(Ludwig, 2003)绘制。

2.2 岩石地球化学

野外采集新鲜无蚀变的岩石样品,首先用水将样品表面冲洗干净并晾干,机械破碎至 200 目后送实验室分析。岩石主微量元素分析在天津地质矿产研究所实验室完成,主量元素用熔片法 X 射线荧光光谱法(XRF)测试,FeO 采用氢氟酸、硫酸溶样、重铬酸钾滴定容量法,分析精度优于 2%,微量元素使

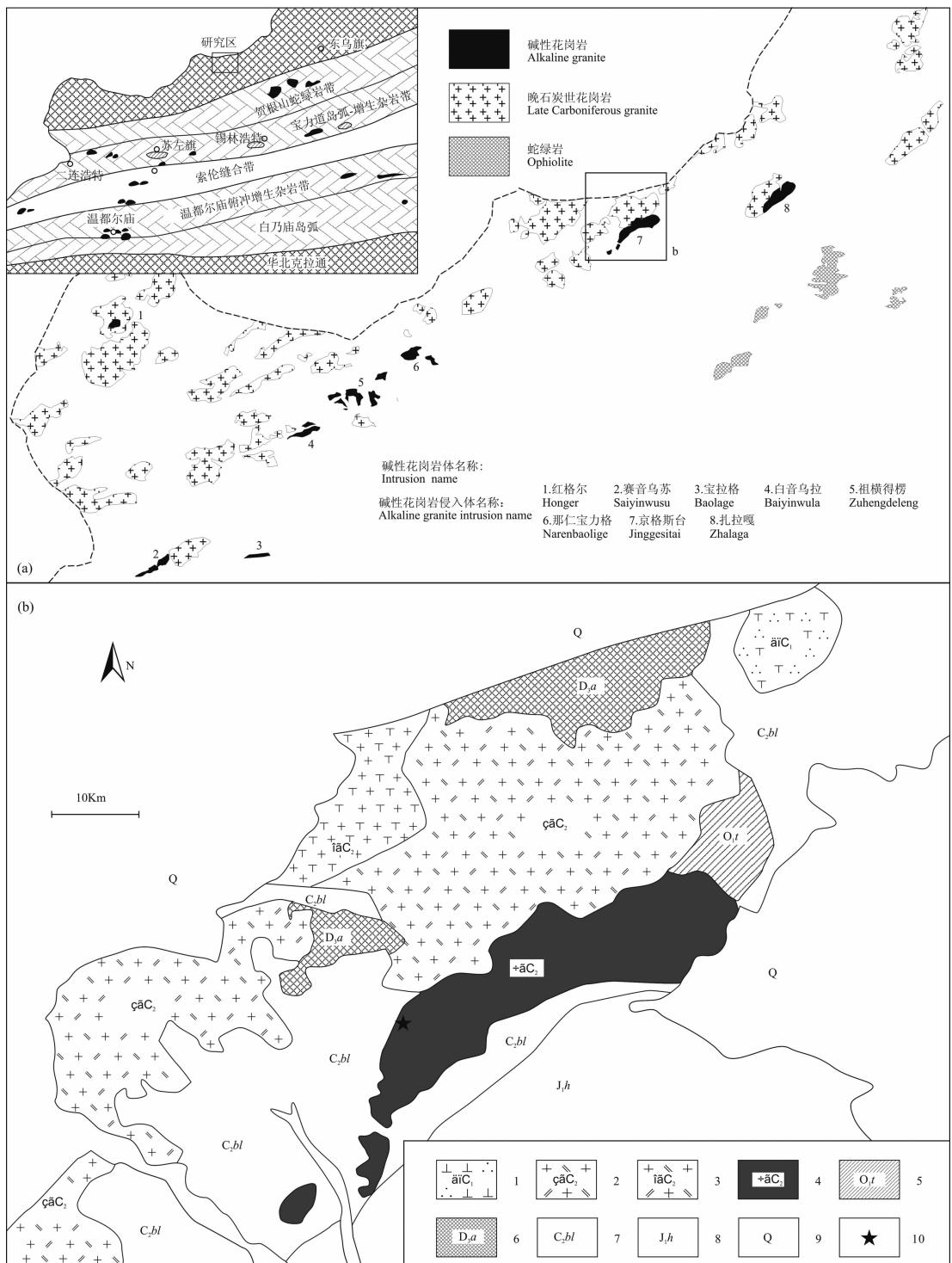


图 1 内蒙古东乌旗京格斯台地区地质简图[(a)二连—东乌旗侵入岩简图,其中角图据 Xiao Wenjiao et al., 2003;
(b)京格斯台地区地质简图,据 1:5 万查干楚鲁廷阿查区调^②]

Fig. 1 Geological sketch of Jinggesitai area, Inner Mongolia [(a) Erlian—Dongwuqi intrusive rocks distribution sketch, in which the tectonic subdivision is modified after by Xiao Wenjiao et al., 2003; (b) Jinggesitai region geological sketch, modified by 1 : 50000 Chaganchulutingacha geological map]

1—早石炭世石英闪长岩;2—晚石炭世二长花岗岩;3—晚石炭世正长花岗岩;4—晚石炭世碱性花岗岩;5—铜山组;6—安格尔音乌拉组;7—宝力高庙组;8—红旗组;9—第四系;10—同位素年龄采样点

1—Early Carboniferous quartz diorite; 2—Late Carboniferous monzogranite; 3— Late Carboniferous syenogranite; 4— Late Carboniferous Alkaline-granite; 5—Tongshan Formation; 6—Ange' erynwula Formation; 7—Baoligaomia Formation; 8—Hongqi Formation; 9—Quaternary; 10—sample location

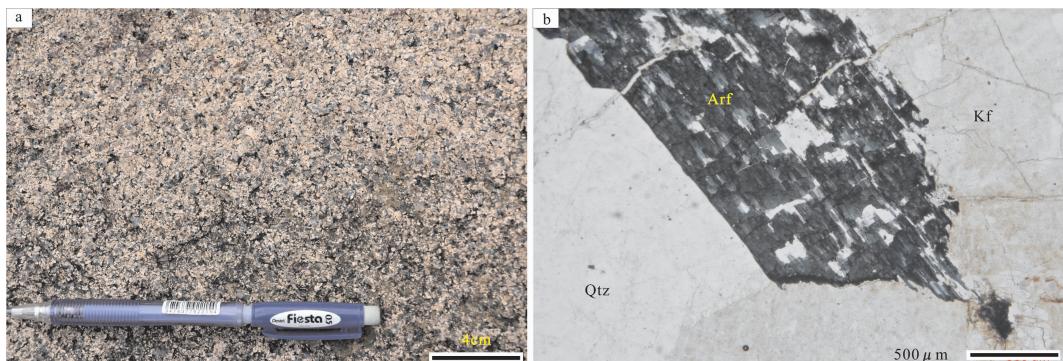


图 2 样品野外及镜下照片

Fig. 2 Field and Microscope photographs of samples

(a)—露头照片; (b)—镜下照片; 矿物代号: Kf—钾长石; Qtz—石英, Arf—钠铁闪石

(a)—outcrop; (b)—microscope; Mineral name abbreviation: Kf—K-feldspar, Qtz—quartz, Arf—arfvedsonite

用 ICP-MS 测试, 分析精度优于 5%。

2.3 Nd 同位素分析

取 200 目全岩样品粉末(具体称样量以估计可取得 $1.0 \mu\text{g}$ 以上的纯 Nd 为标准), 用 $\text{HF} + \text{HClO}_4 + \text{HNO}_3$ 溶解, 在密闭的 Teflon 溶样器中和高温条件下反应 7 天。利用 AG50W \times 12 强酸性阳离子交换树脂分离 Rb、Sr 得到总稀土, 然后采用 HEHEHP 树脂(P507)技术分离纯化 Nd, 全流程空白本底稳定在 $\text{Sm} = 3.0 \times 10^{-11} \text{ g}$; $\text{Nd} = 5.4 \times 10^{-11} \text{ g}$ 。Nd 同位素比值测试在 Triton 热电离质谱上完成, LRIG 质谱标准样的结果为 $^{143}\text{Nd}/^{144}\text{Nd} = 0.512202 \pm 30$, 国家一级标准 Sm-Nd 岩石样 GBS04419 的结果是: $\text{Sm} = 3.017 (\mu\text{g/g})$ 、 $\text{Nd} =$

$10.066 (\mu\text{g/g})$ 、 $^{143}\text{Nd}/^{144}\text{Nd} = 0.512739 \pm 5$ 。国际标准岩石样 BCR-2 的结果是: $\text{Sm} = 6.70 \pm 0.14 (\mu\text{g/g})$ 、 $\text{Nd} = 28.00 \pm 0.56 (\mu\text{g/g})$ 、 $^{143}\text{Nd}/^{144}\text{Nd} = 0.512633 \pm 30$ 。Nd 分馏的内校正因子均采用 $^{146}\text{Nd}/^{144}\text{Nd} = 0.7219$ 。

3 分析结果

3.1 锆石 U-Pb 年代学

本次研究对采自京格斯台碱性花岗岩的一件样品(14SZ43)进行了锆石 U-Pb 测年, 分析结果见表 1。

碱性花岗岩中的锆石呈短柱状, 长宽比 1.5~2.5, 透明, 淡黄色或淡绿色, 包裹体较少。阴极发光图像较暗, 多数具有较宽的振荡环带, 指示典型的岩

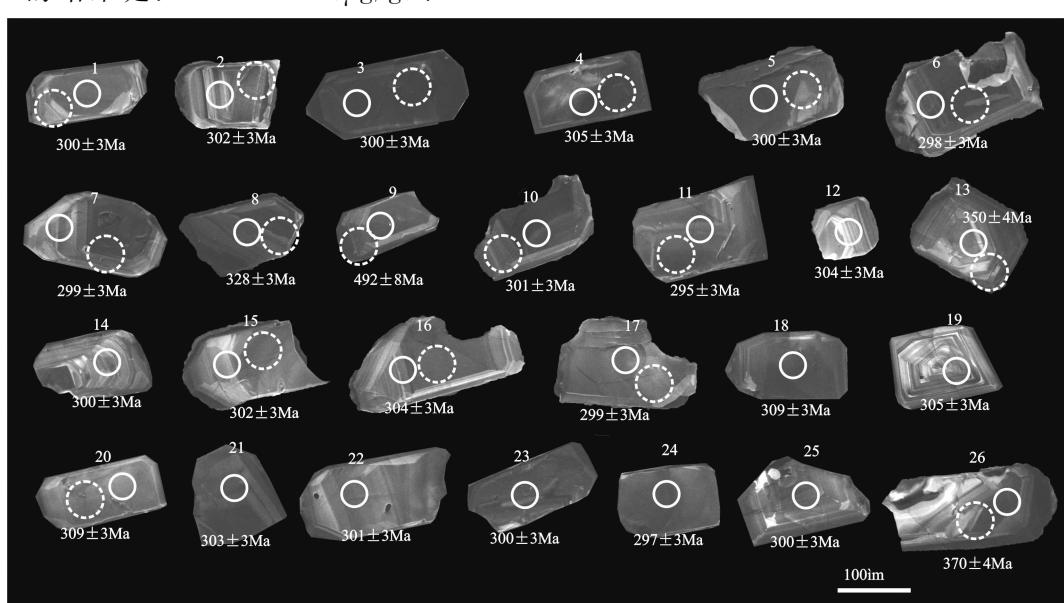


图 3 锆石阴极发光及 U-Pb 测年、Hf 同位素分析点位图(实心圆圈为测年,虚线圈为 Hf 同位素分析)

Fig. 3 Cathodoluminescence images and analysis spot of zircons

(solid circle for U-Pb dating, dash circle for Hf isotopic analysis)

表1 内蒙古京格斯台碱性花岗岩锆石U-Pb测年分析结果

Table 1 Zircon LA-MC-ICPMS U-Pb dating data of Jinggesitai alkaline granites, Inner Mongolia

点号	含量($\times 10^{-6}$)			Th/U	同位素比值				年龄(Ma)			
	Pb	U	Th		$^{206}\text{Pb}/^{238}\text{U}$	1σ	$^{207}\text{Pb}/^{235}\text{U}$	1σ	$^{206}\text{Pb}/^{238}\text{U}$	1σ	$^{207}\text{Pb}/^{235}\text{U}$	1σ
1	24	451	216	0.48	0.0476	0.0005	0.351	0.0112	300	3	305	10
2	17	309	166	0.54	0.048	0.0005	0.3421	0.0159	302	3	299	14
3	73	1475	516	0.35	0.0476	0.0005	0.3512	0.0057	300	3	306	5
4	60	888	666	0.75	0.0484	0.0005	0.9015	0.0168	305	3	653	12
5	46	922	370	0.4	0.0477	0.0005	0.3438	0.007	300	3	300	6
6	52	1063	379	0.36	0.0474	0.0005	0.345	0.0066	298	3	301	6
7	22	459	169	0.37	0.0475	0.0005	0.3391	0.0133	299	3	296	12
8	65	953	452	0.47	0.0522	0.0005	1.0251	0.0151	328	3	716	11
9	75	454	166	0.37	0.0793	0.0013	4.254	0.1354	492	8	1685	54
10	129	2664	949	0.36	0.0478	0.0005	0.3419	0.005	301	3	299	4
11	21	402	235	0.58	0.0469	0.0005	0.3422	0.0131	295	3	299	11
12	11	211	96	0.45	0.0483	0.0005	0.347	0.0202	304	3	302	18
13	31	346	191	0.55	0.0557	0.0006	1.7485	0.0352	350	4	1027	21
14	15	314	134	0.43	0.0477	0.0005	0.3509	0.0134	300	3	305	12
15	19	402	131	0.33	0.048	0.0005	0.3525	0.0119	302	3	307	10
16	19	392	138	0.35	0.0482	0.0005	0.3547	0.0131	304	3	308	11
17	23	446	231	0.52	0.0475	0.0005	0.3437	0.0125	299	3	300	11
18	59	1158	536	0.46	0.0491	0.0005	0.3501	0.0056	309	3	305	5
19	20	372	232	0.62	0.0485	0.0005	0.3471	0.0119	305	3	303	10
20	25	500	207	0.41	0.0491	0.0005	0.3499	0.0135	309	3	305	12
21	54	1091	432	0.4	0.0482	0.0005	0.3522	0.0062	303	3	306	5
22	27	550	185	0.34	0.0477	0.0005	0.3451	0.0096	301	3	301	8
23	40	771	328	0.43	0.0477	0.0005	0.343	0.0063	300	3	299	5
24	31	645	249	0.39	0.0472	0.0005	0.3417	0.0091	297	3	298	8
25	33	673	255	0.38	0.0476	0.0005	0.3497	0.0091	300	3	304	8

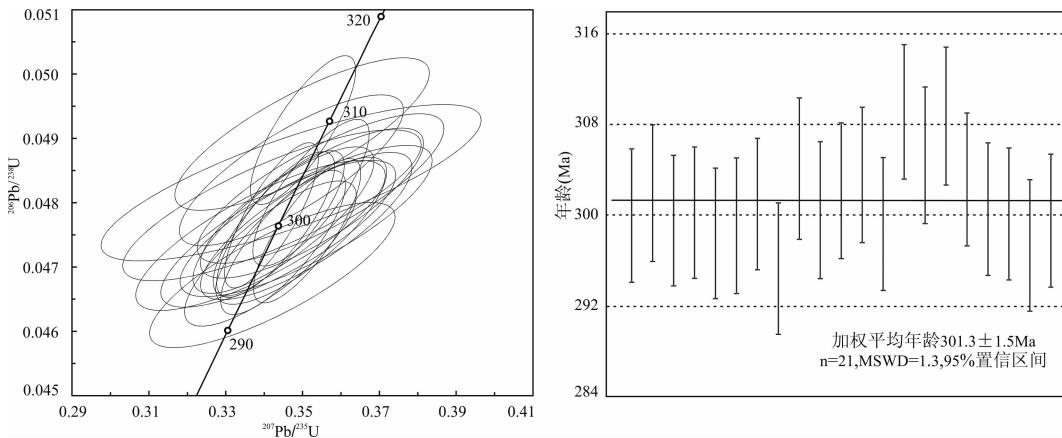


图4 内蒙古京格斯台碱性花岗岩锆石U-Pb测年谐和图和加权平均年龄图

Fig. 4 Concordia and weighted average age diagrams for zircon U-Pb dating of Jinggesitai alkaline granite, Inner Mongolia

浆成因(图3),并且形成温度较高。本次测试的25个测点均具有高的Th、U含量并且Th/U比值均大于0.1(0.33~0.75),同样指示了岩浆成因。在所有25个测点中,4、8、9、13号点未落在谐和线上,可能发生了Pb丢失;其余21个点的 $^{206}\text{Pb}/^{238}\text{U}$ 年龄范围为295~309Ma,在谐和图上(图4),数据点成群落在谐和线上, $^{206}\text{Pb}/^{238}\text{U}$ 年龄的加权平均值

为 $301.3 \pm 1.5 \text{ Ma}$ (n=21, MSWD=1.3)。

3.2 岩石地球化学特征

京格斯台碱性花岗岩的主微量元素分析结果列于表2,样品具有高硅($\text{SiO}_2 = 75.16\% \sim 76.96\%$)、高碱($\text{K}_2\text{O} = 4.61\% \sim 5.04\%$, $\text{Na}_2\text{O} = 3.98\% \sim 4.24\%$)、低铝($\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 = 11.96\% \sim 12.88\%$)、贫钙镁($\text{CaO} = 0.08\% \sim 0.25\%$, $\text{MgO} = 0.07\% \sim 0.1\%$),

表 2 内蒙古京格斯台碱性花岗岩主微量元素分析结果

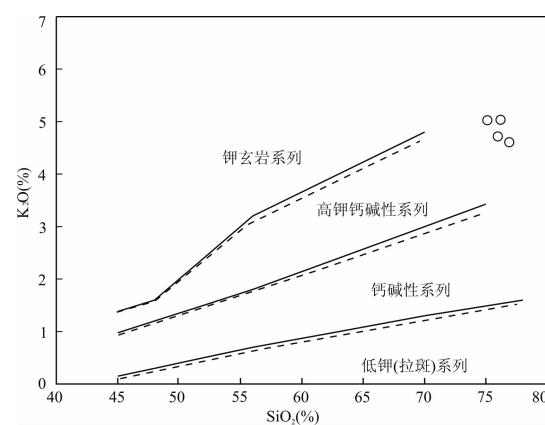
Table 2 Major(wt%) and trace elements($\times 10^{-6}$) data of Jinggesitai alkaline granite, Inner Mongolia

样号	14SZ42	14SZ43	14SZ44	14SZ45	样号	14SZ42	14SZ43	14SZ44	14SZ45
SiO ₂	76.96	75.16	76.25	76.01	Nb	35.40	25.30	23.80	39.70
TiO ₂	0.10	0.16	0.12	0.12	Ta	2.30	1.74	1.91	2.66
Al ₂ O ₃	11.96	12.88	12.68	12.14	La	6.77	23.80	17.90	26.20
Fe ₂ O ₃	1.54	1.05	1.07	1.73	Ce	42.10	62.40	35.50	103.00
FeO	0.13	0.68	0.09	0.49	Pb	15.60	20.40	14.10	45.80
Fe ₂ O ₃ T	1.68	1.81	1.17	2.27	Pr	2.63	8.40	5.98	9.22
FeOT	1.52	1.62	1.05	2.05	Sr	13.00	26.00	22.00	12.00
MnO	0.05	0.03	0.01	0.04	Nd	9.64	30.70	22.00	34.10
MgO	0.07	0.10	0.08	0.07	Zr	468.00	395.00	329.00	470.00
CaO	0.08	0.20	0.25	0.11	Hf	15.30	11.70	11.10	15.80
Na ₂ O	3.98	4.18	4.04	4.24	Sm	2.13	5.85	4.20	6.94
K ₂ O	4.61	5.03	5.04	4.72	Eu	0.04	0.12	0.08	0.07
P ₂ O ₅	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.03	Ti	599.40	959.04	719.28	719.28
LOI	0.48	0.45	0.33	0.28	Gd	1.85	4.69	3.25	5.54
Total	99.51	99.50	99.65	99.69	Tb	0.32	0.80	0.51	0.78
A/CNK	1.02	1.02	1.01	0.99	Dy	1.88	4.60	2.64	3.69
Sc	6.40	1.30	7.11	6.50	Y	7.96	20.60	11.10	13.20
V	3.30	2.74	2.49	5.26	Ho	0.37	0.89	0.46	0.62
Cr	2.57	2.23	2.98	1.78	Er	1.07	2.58	1.28	1.68
Co	0.37	0.30	0.38	0.62	Tm	0.17	0.38	0.19	0.25
Ni	2.96	1.30	2.02	1.46	Yb	1.06	2.31	1.14	1.60
Cu	2.67	2.27	1.74	2.98	Lu	0.16	0.34	0.17	0.24
Zn	79.40	63.20	36.20	88.70	10000Ga/Al	2.92	2.67	2.31	2.89
Ga	18.50	18.20	15.50	18.60	Σ REE	70.19	147.86	95.30	193.93
Cs	2.95	9.25	3.93	2.32	δ Eu	0.06	0.07	0.06	0.03
Rb	210.00	194.00	206.00	266.00	(La/Yb) _N	4.58	7.39	11.26	11.75
Ba	32.80	47.20	33.90	8.54	(La/Sm) _N	2.05	2.63	2.75	2.44
Th	7.18	9.57	9.05	15.50	(Gd/Yb) _N	1.44	1.68	2.36	2.86
U	3.89	2.85	2.27	2.85					

注:测试工作由天津地质矿产研究所实验室完成,常量元素采用熔片法 XRF 测试,其中 FeO 采用氢氟酸、硫酸溶样、重铬酸钾滴定容量法,微量元素采用 ICP-MS 测试。N 代表球粒陨石标准化,标准化数据(Sun and McDonough, 1989)。

低铁($FeO_t = 1.05\% \sim 2.05\%$),低磷钛($TiO_2 = 0.1\% \sim 0.16\%$, $P_2O_5 = 0.02\% \sim 0.03\%$)等特征, FeO_t/MgO 比值($12.85 \sim 29.66$)高于分异的 I 型和 S 型花岗岩,与典型 A 型花岗岩类似(Whalen et al., 1987)。在 SiO_2-K_2O 图上落在高钾钙碱性系列区域(图 5)。A/CNK 范围为 $0.99 \sim 1.02$,A/NK 范围为 $1 \sim 1.05$,在 A/CNK-A/NK 图解上,样品落在准铝一弱过铝质系列区域(图 6)。

原始地幔标准化的微量元素蛛网图(图 7)显示,京格斯台碱性花岗岩富集 Rb、Th、U、K 等大离子亲石元素及 Zr、Hf 等高场强元素,强烈亏损 Ba、Sr、P、Ti、Eu,弱亏损 Nb、Ta 等元素,亏损 Cr、Co、Ni、V 等相容元素,Ga 含量高, $10000 \times Ga/Al$ 含量较高($2.31 \sim 2.92$),高于 I 型和 S 型花岗岩的平均值(分别为 2.10 和 2.28)(Whalen et al., 1987);稀土元素总量偏低, Σ REE 范围为($70.19 \sim 193.93$) $\times 10^{-6}$,平均值为 126.82×10^{-6} ,在球粒陨石标准化

图 5 京格斯台碱性花岗岩 SiO_2-K_2O 图解

(据 Le Maitre 等, 1989)

Fig. 5 SiO_2-K_2O diagram of Jinggesitai alkaline granite
(after Le Maitre et al., 1989)

的稀土元素配分模式图上(图 8),显示一致的、略右倾类似“海鸥型”配分模式,轻稀土富集,且分馏较明

显, $(\text{La}/\text{Sm})_N$ 范围为 $2.05 \sim 2.75$, 重稀土分馏较弱, $(\text{Gd}/\text{Yb})_N$ 范围为 $1.44 \sim 2.86$, 具有强烈的 Eu 负异常 ($\delta\text{Eu}=0.03 \sim 0.07$)。

3.3 同位素特征

3.3.1 锆石原位 Hf 同位素分析

在锆石 U-Pb 定年的基础上, 对上述测年样品进行了微区原位 Hf 同位素测定, $\epsilon_{\text{Hf}}(t)$ 值及模式年龄采用锆石加权平均年龄计算, 分析结果列于表 3。

表 3 内蒙古京格斯台碱性花岗岩锆石 Hf 同位素组成

Table 3 Hf isotopic compositions for zircons of Jinggesitai alkaline granite, Inner Mongolia

No.	t (Ma)	$^{176}\text{Yb}/^{177}\text{Hf}$	$^{176}\text{Lu}/^{177}\text{Hf}$	$^{176}\text{Hf}/^{177}\text{Hf}$	2σ	$^{176}\text{Hf}/^{177}\text{Hf}_i$	$\epsilon_{\text{Hf}}(t)$	2σ	T_{DM} (Ma)	T_{DM}^c (Ma)	$f_{\text{Lu/Hf}}$
1	301	0.0721	0.0017	0.282874	0.000025	0.282864	9.5	0.9	547	846	-0.95
2	301	0.1505	0.0035	0.282957	0.000038	0.282938	12.1	1.3	447	610	-0.90
3	301	0.1472	0.0031	0.282955	0.000034	0.282938	12.1	1.2	446	610	-0.91
4	301	0.1771	0.0039	0.282982	0.000035	0.282960	12.9	1.2	415	538	-0.88
5	301	0.0989	0.0022	0.282639	0.000043	0.282627	1.1	1.5	898	1605	-0.93
6	301	0.1178	0.0026	0.282850	0.000035	0.282835	8.5	1.2	596	939	-0.92
7	301	0.1416	0.0032	0.282990	0.000043	0.282972	13.3	1.5	395	500	-0.90
10	301	0.1054	0.0023	0.282864	0.000036	0.282851	9.0	1.3	570	889	-0.93
11	301	0.1389	0.0031	0.282861	0.000040	0.282844	8.8	1.4	586	911	-0.91
15	301	0.0949	0.0023	0.283021	0.000026	0.283008	14.6	0.9	340	385	-0.93
16	301	0.1330	0.0032	0.282933	0.000031	0.282915	11.3	1.1	481	685	-0.90
17	301	0.0736	0.0019	0.282787	0.000026	0.282777	6.4	0.9	675	1126	-0.94
20	301	0.0788	0.0020	0.282942	0.000028	0.282931	11.8	1.0	452	633	-0.94

注: $\epsilon_{\text{Hf}}(0) = [(^{176}\text{Hf}/^{177}\text{Hf})_s / (^{176}\text{Hf}/^{177}\text{Hf})_{\text{CHUR},0} - 1] \times 10000$; $\epsilon_{\text{Hf}}(t) = [(^{176}\text{Hf}/^{177}\text{Hf})_s - (^{176}\text{Lu}/^{177}\text{Hf})_s \times (e^{kt} - 1)] / [(^{176}\text{Hf}/^{177}\text{Hf})_{\text{CHUR},0} - (^{176}\text{Lu}/^{177}\text{Hf})_s \times (e^{kt} - 1)] - 1 \times 10000$; $T_{\text{DM}} = 1/\lambda \times \ln[1 + [(^{176}\text{Hf}/^{177}\text{Hf})_s - (^{176}\text{Hf}/^{177}\text{Hf})_{\text{DM}}] / [(^{176}\text{Lu}/^{177}\text{Hf})_s - (^{176}\text{Lu}/^{177}\text{Hf})_{\text{DM}}]]$; $T_{\text{DM}}^c = T_{\text{DM}} - (T_{\text{DM}} - t) \times [(f_{\text{cc}} - f_s) / (f_{\text{cc}} - f_{\text{DM}})]$; $f_s = (^{176}\text{Lu}/^{177}\text{Hf})_s / [(^{176}\text{Lu}/^{177}\text{Hf})_{\text{CHUR}} - 1]$; 其中 $(^{176}\text{Lu}/^{177}\text{Hf})_s$ 和 $(^{176}\text{Hf}/^{177}\text{Hf})_s$ 为样品测定值, $(^{176}\text{Lu}/^{177}\text{Hf})_{\text{CHUR}} = 0.0332$, $(^{176}\text{Hf}/^{177}\text{Hf})_{\text{CHUR},0} = 0.282772$; $(^{176}\text{Lu}/^{177}\text{Hf})_{\text{DM}} = 0.0384$, $(^{176}\text{Hf}/^{177}\text{Hf})_{\text{DM}} = 0.28325$. f_{cc} , f_s , f_{DM} 分别为大陆平均地壳、样品和亏损地幔的 $f_{\text{Lu/Hf}}$, $f_{\text{cc}} = -0.55$, $f_{\text{DM}} = 0.16$. t 为样品成岩年龄, $\lambda = 1.867 \times 10^{-11} \text{ a}^{-1}$ (Söderlund et al., 2004).

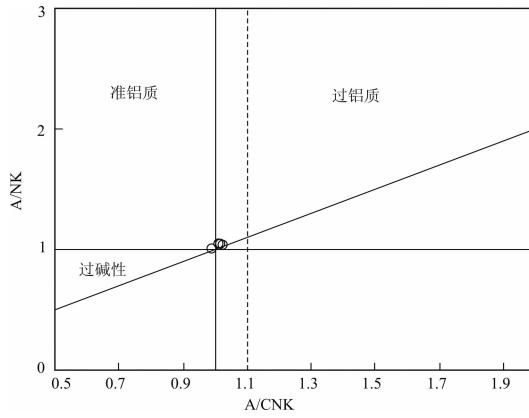


图 6 京格斯台碱性花岗岩 A/CNK-A/NK 图解
(据 Maniar and Piccoli, 1989)

Fig. 6 A/CNK-A/NK diagram of Jinggesitai alkaline granite
(after Maniar and Piccoli, 1989)

3.3.2 全岩 Nd 同位素分析

Nd 同位素数据列于表 4, 京格斯台碱性花岗岩具有亏损的 Nd 同位素组成, $(^{143}\text{Nd}/^{144}\text{Nd})_i$ 范围为

对定年样品 (14SZ43) 共计分析了 13 个测点, $(^{176}\text{Hf}/^{177}\text{Hf})_i$ 范围为 $0.282639 \sim 0.283021$, 加权平均值为 0.282902 ± 0.000056 ($2\sigma, n=13$), ϵ_{Hf} (301 Ma) 均为正值, 范围在 $1.1 \sim 14.6$, 加权平均值为 10 ± 2 ($2\sigma, n=13$), 单阶段模式年龄相对集中, 变化范围为 $340 \sim 898$ Ma, 二阶段模式年龄范围为 $385 \sim 1605$ Ma, 且大多数集中于 $600 \sim 900$ Ma。

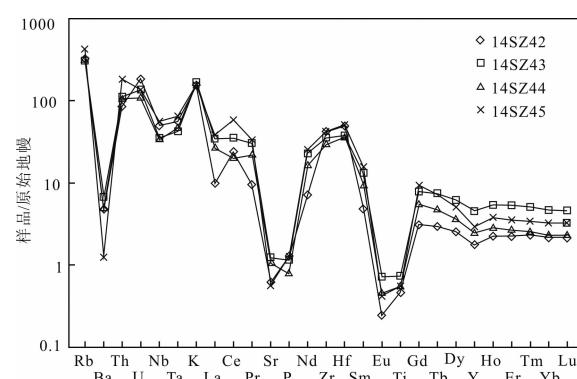


图 7 京格斯台碱性花岗岩原始地幔标准化微量元素蛛网图
(原始地幔标准化数据根据 Sun and McDonough, 1989)

Fig. 7 Primitive mantle-normalized trace elements spider diagram of Jinggesitai alkaline granite (after Sun et al., 1989)

$0.512510 \sim 0.512553$, $\epsilon_{\text{Nd}}(t)$ 均为较高的正值 ($5.1 \sim 5.9$), 类似白音乌拉一带早二叠世碱性花岗岩的 Nd 同位素组成 (Tong Ying et al., 2015; Zhang Xiaohui et al., 2015), 表明源岩来源于亏损地幔;

二阶段模式年龄 T_{DM2} 较集中(582~651 Ma),表明

源岩形成于新元古代晚期。

表 4 内蒙古京格斯台碱性花岗岩 Nd 同位素数据
Table 4 Nd isotopic data of Jinggesitai alkaline granite, Inner Mongolia

样品号	年龄 (Ma)	Sm (10^{-6})	Nd (10^{-6})	$^{147}\text{Sm}/^{144}\text{Nd}$	$^{143}\text{Nd}/^{144}\text{Nd}$	$2\sigma(10^{-6})$	$f_{\text{Sm/Nd}}$	$(^{143}\text{Nd}/^{144}\text{Nd})_i$	$\epsilon_{\text{Nd}}(0)$	$\epsilon_{\text{Nd}}(t)$	T_{DM} (Ma)	T_{DM2} (Ma)
14SZ43	301	5.85	30.70	0.120505	0.512748	3	-0.39	0.512511	2.1	5.1	660	650
14SZ42	301	2.13	9.64	0.139731	0.512829	4	-0.29	0.512553	3.7	5.9	664	582
14SZ44	301	4.20	22.00	0.120730	0.512748	4	-0.39	0.512510	2.1	5.1	662	651
14SZ45	301	6.94	34.10	0.128705	0.512775	3	-0.35	0.512521	2.7	5.3	675	634

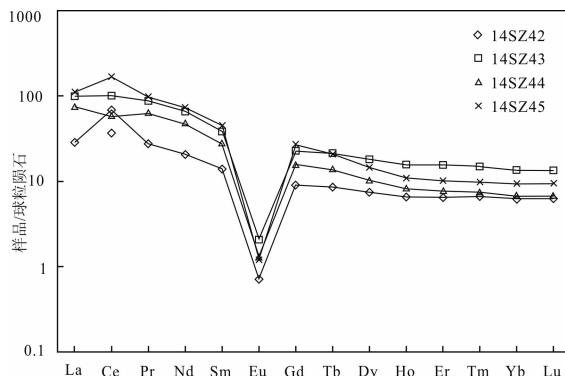


图 8 京格斯台碱性花岗岩球粒陨石标准化稀土配分模式图
(原始地幔标准化数据根据 Sun and McDonough, 1989)

Fig. 8 Chondrite-normalized REE patterns diagram of Jinggesitai alkaline granite (after Sun et al., 1989)

4 讨论

4.1 京格斯台碱性花岗岩及二连—东乌旗碱性花岗岩带的时空特征

本次通过对京格斯台碱性花岗岩进行锆石 LA-MC-ICPMS U-Pb 测年,获得了 301.3 ± 1.5 Ma 的成岩年龄,表明侵位于晚石炭世晚期。

前人研究表明,二连—东乌旗碱性花岗岩带的时代集中于早二叠世,年龄范围为 272~290 Ma (Hong Dawei et al., 1994; Zhang Yuqing et al., 2009; Cheng Yinhang et al., 2014; Zhang Xiaohui et al., 2015; Tong Ying et al., 2015),其中 Zhang Yuqing et al.(2009)在本次研究的京格斯台碱性花岗岩中采用单颗粒锆石 TIMS 法测得的年龄为 284.8 ± 1.1 Ma,本次在京格斯台碱性花岗岩获得了晚石炭世晚期的年龄,早于 Zhang Yuqing et al. (2009)所获得的年龄,可能暗示京格斯台碱性花岗岩的侵位可能早在晚石炭晚期就开始了,结合笔者近年来的工作和近年来完成的地调项目 (Xiao Zhongjun et al., 2015b) 在白音乌拉、祖横得楞、那仁宝力格等地的碱性花岗岩中也获得了晚石炭世—

早二叠世早期的年龄(296~302 Ma,未发表数据),因此无论从京格斯台一个侵入体还是从区域上来看,二连—东乌旗晚古生代可能存在更早的碱性花岗岩活动,本次获得京格斯台碱性花岗岩的年龄可能代表了二连—东乌旗地区较早期的碱性花岗岩活动。

4.2 成因类型

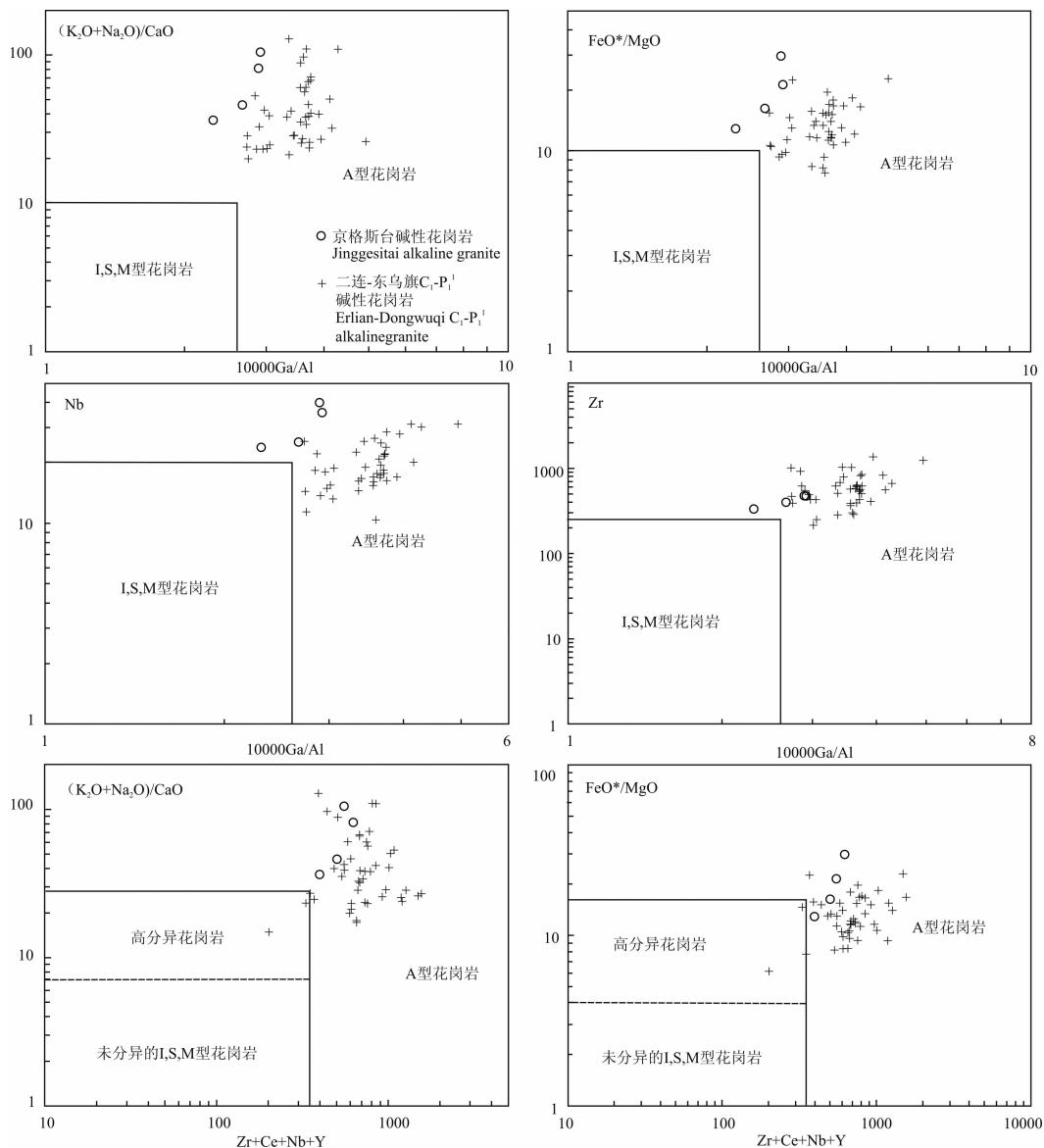
京格斯台碱性花岗岩长石以正条纹长石为主,含有碱性暗色矿物(绿钠闪石、钠铁闪石等);地球化学特征为高硅、富碱、 FeO_i/MgO 比值高,贫钙镁,富集 Ga、Zn 等, $10000 * \text{Ga/Al}$ 比值高,强烈亏损 Ba、Sr、P、Ti,具有类似“海鸥”型的稀土配分模式及强烈的 Eu 负异常,这些岩石学和地球化学特征均指示属于碱质 A 型花岗岩。同时,在微量元素 A 型花岗岩判别图解上,样品均落在 A 型花岗岩区域,区别于高分异 I 型花岗岩,与二连—东乌旗晚石炭晚期—早二叠世早期(302~296 Ma)碱性花岗岩落在同一区域(图 9),表明京格斯台碱性花岗岩属于碱质 A 型花岗岩。

4.3 岩石成因及地质意义

4.3.1 源岩

对于 A 型花岗岩的成因,主要包括以下几种:古老地壳物质的部分熔融 (Collins et al., 1982; Clemens et al., 1986; Creaser et al., 1991; Frost and Frost, 1997; Patino Douce, 1997; King et al., 1997); 帷幕基性岩浆的极度分异 (Turner et al., 1992; Han Baofu et al., 1997); 新生下地壳的部分熔融 (Hong Dawei et al., 2000; Wu Fuyuan et al., 2002)。

经历过 I 型花岗质熔体抽提作用的古老地壳,亏损硅、钾及不相容元素,相对富集钙、铝、镁等元素 (Creaser et al., 1991),这种源岩的部分熔融很难产生本区这种富硅、富碱的碱性花岗岩,并且古老地壳源区京格斯台碱性花岗岩亏损的 Nd、Hf 同位素组成不一致。

图9 内蒙古京格斯台碱性花岗岩分类判别图解(据 Whalen et al., 1987), 其中 FeO^* 为全铁。

(数据来源: Cheng Yinlang et al., 2014; Zhang Xiaohui et al., 2015; Tong Ying et al., 2015)

Fig. 9 Classification diagram of Jinggesitaialkaline granites, Inner Mongolia (after Whalen et al., 1987), with FeO^* of total iron (Data sources: Cheng Yinlang et al., 2014; Zhang Xiaohui et al., 2015; Tong Ying et al., 2015)

二连—东乌旗一带分布了较多同期形成的碱性花岗岩, 很难直接来自地幔, 因为地幔橄榄岩部分熔融会产生基性玄武质岩浆而不能产生中酸性岩浆; 即使是幔源基性岩浆经过极度分异作用, 也主要产生中性成分的岩浆岩, 酸性岩仅占极少量(Sisson et al., 2005; Frost and Frost, 2011), 并且也与基性岩密切伴生, 京格斯台以及二连—东乌旗一带晚古生代侵入岩以酸性岩为主, 很少有中基性岩出露, 因此基性岩浆极度分异不太可能产生本区的碱性花岗岩。

Zhang Yuqing et al. (2009)认为京格斯台碱性

花岗岩是上地壳物质部分熔融形成的, 本次分析了全岩 Nd 和 锆石 Hf 同位素后发现, 京格斯台碱性花岗岩的 $\epsilon_{\text{Nd}}(t)$ 和 $\epsilon_{\text{Hf}}(t)$ 均为较高的正值, 在 $\epsilon_{\text{Nd}}(t)$ -年龄图解(图 10)上, 样品与西部白音乌拉一带早二叠世碱性花岗岩及晚石炭世花岗岩落在同一区域, 可能具有相似的源岩, 表明碱性花岗岩的源岩来自亏损地幔; 在 $\epsilon_{\text{Hf}}(t)$ - t 图解上, 样品落在兴蒙造山带东段区域, 表明与兴蒙造山带多数花岗岩一样, 具有亏损的 Hf 同位素组成; 除个别点外, Hf 地壳存留模式年龄和 Nd 二阶段模式年龄均为新元古代(600~900 Ma), 这同 Hong Dawei et al. (2000)总结的兴蒙

造山带花岗岩的同位素特征一致—普遍显示正的 $\epsilon_{\text{Nd}}(t)$ 值和较年轻的 TDM 年龄并且变化范围较小, 说明上地幔来源的年轻物质是花岗岩的主要来源, 京格斯台碱性花岗岩也具有类似的 Nd-Hf 同位素特征, 表明源岩为从地幔分离出来的新生下地壳 (juvenile crust) 物质, 源岩具体可能为幔源底侵体 (Wu Fuyuan et al., 1999, 2002)。

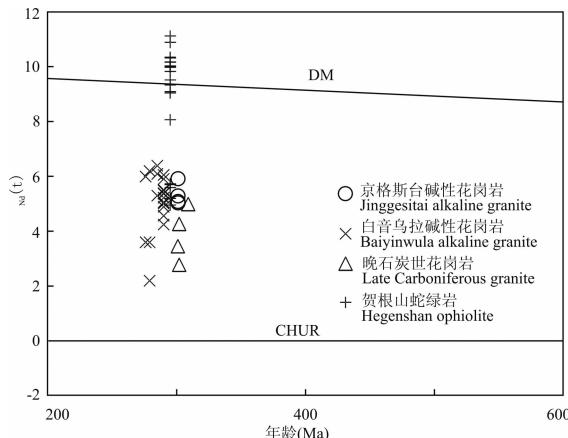


图 10 京格斯台碱性花岗岩 $\epsilon_{\text{Nd}}(t)$ -t 图解

Fig. 10 $\epsilon_{\text{Nd}}(t)$ -t diagrams of Jinggesitai alkaline granites
数据来源:白音乌拉碱性花岗岩数据据 Zhang Xiaohui et al. (2015)
和 Tong Ying et al. (2015), 贺根山蛇绿岩据 Miao Laicheng et al.
(2008), 晚石炭花岗岩据作者未发表数据

Data source: Baiyinwulaalkaline granites-Zhang Xiaohui et al. (2015)
and Tong Ying et al. (2015), Hegenshan ophiolites-Miao Laicheng
et al. (2008), Late Carboneferous granites-unpublished data
of author

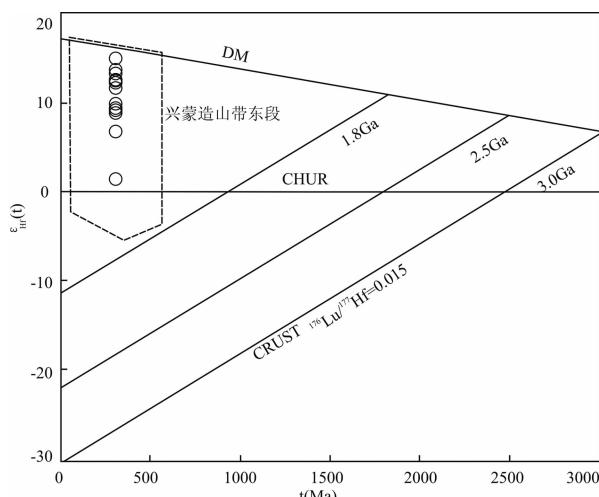


图 11 京格斯台碱性花岗岩 $\epsilon_{\text{Hf}}(t)$ -t 图解(兴蒙造山带
东段 Hf 同位素组成据 Yang Jinhui et al., 2006)

Fig. 11 $\epsilon_{\text{Hf}}(t)$ -t diagrams of Jinggesitai alkaline granites
(Hf isotopic compositions of eastern Xing-Meng Orogenic
Belt from Yang Jinhui et al., 2006)

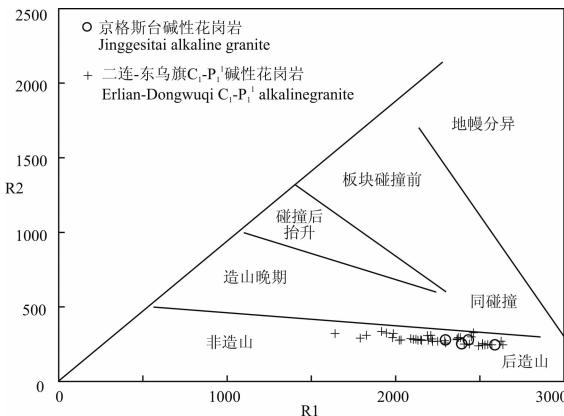


图 12 京格斯台碱性花岗岩 R1-R2 图解

(据 Batchelor et al., 1985; 数据来源同图 9)

Fig. 12 R1-R2 diagram of Jinggesitai alkaline granites
(after Batchelor et al., 1985, Data are same as Fig. 9)

4.3.2 构造环境

研究表明, A 型花岗岩不仅产于非造山 (Loiselle and Wones, 1979), 还包括后造山 (Eby, 1990, 1992; Hong Dawei et al., 1996), 和弧后伸展 (Espinoza et al., 2008) 等环境。京格斯台碱性花岗岩具有富 FeO_{t} , 及较低的 CaO 、 MgO 、 Al_2O_3 含量, 不支持弧后伸展环境; 岩体并未发生变形, 且发育晶洞构造, 具有高定位和快速冷却的特点, 表明形成于张性构造环境 (Hong Dawei et al., 1994); 在 R1-R2 图解 (图 12) 上, 样品落在后造山花岗岩区域。Hong Dawei et al. (1996) 总结了非造山 (AA) 和后造山 (PA) 碱性花岗岩的特征后认为, 非造山碱性花岗岩 (AA) 共生的岩石组合为一套正长岩、斜长岩、基性岩及超基性岩, 经常形成复式环状杂岩体, 与狭窄的岩石圈裂谷伴生, 并且随时间演化, 出现越来越多硅不饱和的正长岩及基性岩等; 而后造山 (PA) 碱性花岗岩共生的岩石组合多为一套钙碱性花岗岩, 空间上呈带状与蛇绿岩带伴生。京格斯台碱性花岗岩属于白音乌拉—东乌旗碱性花岗岩带, 呈带状与贺根山蛇绿岩带平行分布, 共生的岩浆岩主要形成于石炭纪, 侵入岩主要为一套高钾钙碱性 I 型二长、正长花岗岩, 火山岩为宝力高庙火山岩, 已有研究表明, 这套岩浆岩形成于后造山伸展阶段 (Xin Houtian et al., 2011; Cheng Yinhang et al., 2012; Xu Liquan et al., 2012; Liang Yuwei et al., 2013; He Fubing et al., 2013; Li Ke et al., 2014, 2015); 从区域构造演化来看, 近年来的研究表明, 贺根山蛇绿岩形成时代为 341 ~ 359 Ma (Zhang Zhicheng et al., 2015; Huang Bo et al.,

2016),角度不整合覆盖在蛇绿岩上的格根敖包组火山岩时代为 323±3Ma,代表了贺根山洋的闭合时间的下限(Huang Bo et al., 2016)。Zhang Yuqing et al.(2009)认为京格斯台碱性花岗岩形成于陆内造山环境,但晚石炭世晚期虽然贺根山洋已经闭合,南侧白音宝力道—锡林浩特一带仍有岛弧岩浆作用发育(Chen et al., 2001, 2009),二连—东乌旗一带仍受南侧俯冲作用的影响,并未进入陆内演化阶段。因此,根据地质特征、岩石组合、地球化学特征结合区域构造演化,京格斯台碱性花岗岩形成于后造山伸展的构造环境。

4.3.3 地质意义

兴蒙造山带中段发育了多条蛇绿混杂岩带,对于南侧的索伦缝合带,目前主流观点认为闭合于二叠—三叠纪(Xiao Wenjiao et al., 2003; Li Jinyi, 2006; Jian Ping et al., 2010; Chen Bin et al., 2009),但是对于贺根山蛇绿岩带的闭合时间,还有较大争议,主要有晚泥盆—早石炭世(Cao Congzhou et al., 1986; Liang Rixuan, 1994; Zhang Zhicheng et al., 2015; Huang Bo et al., 2016)及晚石炭—早二叠世(Miao Laicheng et al., 2008)两种观点。碱性花岗岩主要形成于低压、高温的条件,代表了伸展到了一定程度的产物,可能代表了后造山伸展发展到晚期的构造背景。二连—东乌旗一带广泛发育晚古生代碱性花岗岩,已有的研究表明主要形成于早二叠世中晚期(290~272Ma),对于构造背景有以下几种观点:后造山阶段伸展背景(Hong Dawei et al., 1994; Tong Ying et al., 2015; Zhang Xiaohui et al., 2015; Xiao Zhongjun et al., 2015b)、陆内造山作用伸展构造环境(Zhang Yuqing et al., 2009)、或由后造山向非造山背景的转换(Cheng Yinhang et al., 2014)。本次研究获得了京格斯台碱性花岗岩的成岩年龄为 301.3±1.5Ma,为区域上报道的最早的碱性花岗岩,并且地球化学特征表明这套碱性花岗岩指示了后造山的构造背景,这与区域上稍早(早石炭世晚期—晚石炭世,325~305Ma)巨量的后造山型花岗岩一致(Cheng Yinhang et al., 2012; Liang Yuwei et al., 2013; Li Ke et al., 2014, 2015),代表了贺根山洋在晚石炭世闭合(Jian Ping et al., 2012; Zhang Xiaohui et al., 2015; Huang Bo et al., 2016)造山之后,在后造山垮塌或板片断离引起的伸展背景下诱发的软流圈上涌,带来的热及减压作用下,新生地壳部分熔融的产物。

此外,京格斯台正的 $\epsilon_{\text{Nd}}(t)$ 和 $\epsilon_{\text{Hf}}(t)$ 值碱性花岗岩亏损的同位素组成表明源岩来自亏损地幔,二阶段 Hf、Nd 模式年龄多集中于 600~900Ma,与区域上晚古生代侵入岩一致(Hong Dawei et al., 2000; Tong Ying et al., 2015; Zhang Xiaohui et al., 2015),代表新元古代一次地壳增生事件。

5 结论

(1) 内蒙古东乌旗京格斯台侵入体主要为一套含钠铁闪石的碱性花岗岩,锆石 U-Pb 年龄为 301.3±1.5Ma,形成于晚石炭世晚期。

(2) 岩石地球化学及锆石 Hf 同位素分析表明,这套碱性花岗岩属于碱质 A 型花岗岩,源岩为来自地幔的新生地壳物质,形成于后造山的构造环境。

(3) 京格斯台亏损的 Nd-Hf 同位素特征指示了区域上新元古代一次地壳增生事件。

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Geochronology and Geochemistry of Late Carboniferous Jinggesitai Alkaline Granites, Inner Mongolia: Petrogenesis and Implications for Tectonic Evolution

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Abstract

In this paper, we present zircon U-Pb dating, in-situ Hf isotopic analysis, whole rock Nd isotopic and geochemical data of the late Carboniferous alkaline granites from Jinggesitai region, central part of the Xingmeng Orogenic Belt. Zircon U-Pb dating give weighted average age of 301.3 ± 1.5 Ma ($n=21$, MSWD = 1.3), indicating that this intrusion was formed in late carboniferous. These rocks show the characteristics of high silica (75.16~76.96%), alkali ($K_2O=4.61\sim5.04\%$, $Na_2O=3.98\sim4.24\%$) contents, low CaO (0.08~0.25%), MgO (0.07~0.1%), FeO_t (1.05~2.05%) contents, respectively, but with high FeO_t/MgO ratios (12.85~29.66), which are similar with typical A-type granite. Trace elemental data of these rocks show enrichment of Rb, Th, U, K, Zr, Hf, but strong depletion of Sr, Ba, P, Ti. Total REE contents are moderate ($\Sigma REE=70.19\sim193.93\times10^{-6}$) with obvious fractionation between LREE and HREE ((La/Yb)_N range from 3.85 to 11.55) and strong negative Eu abnormality (δEu range from 0.03~0.07). Furthermore, these rocks have positive zircon $\epsilon_{Hf}(t)$ and whole rock $\epsilon_{Nd}(t)$ values, with two stage Hf and Nd model ages of Neoproterozoic, indicating the source of Jinggesitai alkaline granites of juvenile crust from mantle in Neoproterozoic. These geochemical and Nd-Hf isotopic signatures argue for derivation from partial melting of juvenile crust by depression and heating of upwelling asthenosphere in a extensional setting, demonstrating late Post-Orogenic tectonic regime of Erlian-Dongwuqi region in 301Ma.

Key words: Alkaline granite; Late Carboniferous; XingMeng orogeny; Post-orogeny