

扬子地块西北缘碑坝地区白玉~1.79 Ga A 型花岗岩的发现及其对构造演化的制约

邓奇^{1, 2)}, 汪正江¹⁾, 王剑^{1, 2)}, 崔晓庄^{1, 2)}, 马龙¹⁾, 熊小辉¹⁾

1) 中国地质调查局成都地质调查中心, 成都, 610081;

2) 国土资源部沉积盆地与油气资源重点实验室, 成都, 610081

内容提要:本文首次对扬子地块西北缘碑坝地区白玉花岗岩进行了锆石 U-Pb 年代学、全岩地球化学和锆石 Hf 同位素研究。锆石 LA-ICP-MS U-Pb 年龄测定结果表明,白玉花岗岩形成于~1790 Ma。在全岩地球化学组成上,白玉花岗岩高 Si,富碱,高 $\text{FeO}^T/(\text{FeO}^T + \text{MgO})$ 比值,低 Mg、Ca、Mn 和 P, A/CNK 介于 0.92~0.96 之间,显示为准铝质的特点;微量元素中富集 Ga、Th、Zr、Y, 贫 Sr、P、Ti;稀土元素总量较高,轻重稀土之间分异较明显,并表现出强烈的负 Eu 异常;这些特点与 A 型花岗岩一致。锆石负的 $\epsilon_{\text{Hf}}(t)$ 值(-12.66~-10.69)显示,白玉花岗岩来源于古老地壳物质的部分熔融。地球化学和区域研究成果分析表明,白玉花岗岩最有可能形成于陆内裂谷盆地;结合前人研究成果我们认为,华南存在与 Columbia 超大陆有关的俯冲、拼合和裂解记录;碑坝地区与弧有关的后河群花岗岩类岩石证实了扬子地块西北缘在~2.10 Ga 为活动大陆边缘环境;华南与 Columbia 超大陆拼合有关的碰撞发生于 2.00~1.88 Ga,宜昌崆岭地区发生陆陆碰撞作用的时间(2.00~1.94 Ga)要早于浙西南地区(1.93~1.88 Ga),扬子地块本身(西、东扬子地块)及华夏地块(至少是华夏地块西部)在古元古代 Columbia 超大陆汇聚时期就已经拼贴形成统一的块体;1.87~1.82 Ga 期间,华南的 A 型酸性岩形成于后碰撞的构造背景,是由碰撞后的大洋岩石圈拆沉所致;而在~1.79 Ga,华南进入了陆内裂解阶段,与华北及其他大陆记录的 Columbia 超大陆陆内裂解时限较为一致。

关键词:古元古代;A 型花岗岩;锆石 U-Pb 定年;Columbia 超大陆;构造演化;扬子地块西北缘

A 型花岗岩因其特殊的成因以及它在反映构造背景方面的特殊意义而受到广泛关注。目前一般认为,A 型花岗岩的形成与伸展的构造背景有关,是判断伸展背景的重要岩石学标志(Whalen et al., 1987; Eby et al., 1992; Wu Fuyuan et al., 2002, 2007; Li Xianhua et al., 2008; Wang Qiang et al., 2010)。因此,A 型花岗岩的识别对于探讨某一时期岩浆岩的大地构造背景和动力学机制意义重大。

华南由扬子地块和华夏地块构成(图 1),是我国重要的前寒武纪块体之一(Zhao Guochun and Cawood, 2012),了解其早期形成演化对充分认识中国大陆地壳组成、构造格局演变乃至全球构造事件均具有重要意义(Ling Wenli et al., 2000; Zhao Guochun and Cawood, 2012)。与华北不同,华南古元古代—太古宙岩石出露十分有限,这不但成为

区分华南与华北前寒武纪基底最重要的标志之一,也使华南这一时期的研究程度远低于华北(Zhao Guochun et al., 2002, 2003; Zhao Guochun, 2009; Geng Yuansheng et al., 2016; Li Sanzhong et al., 2016; Song Yunhong et al., 2016; Liu Jianfeng et al., 2016)。近年来随着研究的不断深入,华南陆续发现了与 Columbia 超大陆聚合裂解有关的岩石记录,证实了华南是 Columbia 超大陆的重要组成部分(Yu Jinhai et al., 2009; Wu Yuanbao et al., 2012; Yin Changqing et al., 2013; Zhao Lei et al., 2014; Wang Zhengjiang et al., 2015; Li Yihe et al., 2016),但与之有关的岩石时空分布规律还需要进一步确定,岩浆岩的成因和构造背景、扬子与华夏聚合裂解时限及构造演化过程等问题也都存在争论(Hu Xiongjian, 1994; Yu Jinhai et al.,

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作者简介:邓奇,男,1983 年生。博士,助理研究员,古生物学与地层学专业。通讯地址:610081,中国地质调查局成都地质调查中心; Email:dengqi290@163.com。

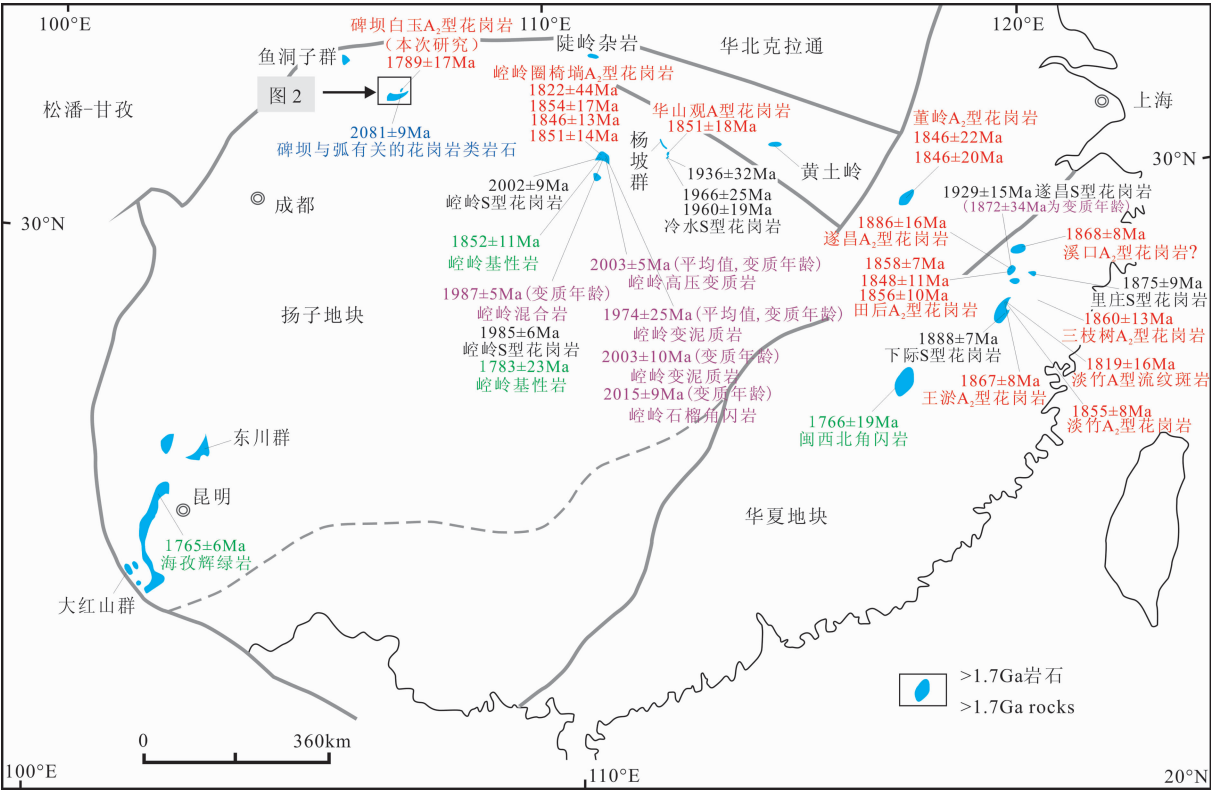


图 1 华南前寒武纪(>1.7Ga)岩石分布图(据 Zhao Guochun and Cawood, 2012 改编)

Fig. 1 Geological map showing the distribution of Precambrian rocks(>1.7Ga)in South China (modified from Zhao Guochun and Cawood, 2012)

数据来自 Li Xianhua et al. , 1998; Zhang Shaobing et al. , 2006b; Xiong Qing et al. , 2008; Liu Rui et al. , 2009; Peng Min et al. , 2009, 2012; Wu Yuanbao et al. , 2009, 2012; Yu Jinhai et al. , 2009; Zhang Lijuan et al. , 2011; Chen Zhihong et al. , 2013; Yin Changqing et al. , 2013; Li Longming et al. , 2014; Zhao Lei et al. , 2014; Qiu Xiaofei et al. , 2015; Wang Zhengjiang et al. , 2015; Chen Zhihong and Xing Guangfu, 2016; Hou Lin et al. , 2015; Li Yihe et al. , 2016

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2009; Li Xianhua et al. , 2012; Wu Yuanbao et al. , 2012; Yin Changqing et al. , 2013; Li Yihe et al. , 2016; Qiu Xiaofei et al. , 2016)。

本文首次报道了扬子地块西北缘碑坝地区白玉花岗岩的锆石 U-Pb 年代学、全岩地球化学和锆石 Hf 同位素数据,目的在于:①对白玉花岗岩进行精确定年并解释它的地球化学特征;②分析这些岩石的类型、成因和构造背景;③结合前人研究成果,探讨华南 2.10~1.77 Ga 构造演化,进而为 Columbia 超大陆的聚合裂解过程提供新的制约。

1 区域地质概况及样品特征

研究区位于扬子地块西北缘南郑县碑坝地区(图 1),区内出露的基本地质单元由老至新依次为:新太古代(?)—古元古代后河群、中元古代火地垭群

和新元古代铁船山组。后河群主要由 TTG 片麻岩、斜长混合岩、斜长角闪岩等组成,Wu Yuanbao et al. (2012)获得的后河群灰色片麻岩的锆石 U-Pb 年龄为 2081±9 Ma;火地垭群包括下部麻窝子组和上部上两组,其中麻窝子组为一套变质碎屑岩及碳酸盐岩,而上两组主要由变质火山岩及变质碎屑岩、大理岩组成,与下伏后河群呈不整合接触;铁船山组主要发育双峰式火山岩,为裂谷活动的产物,与下伏火地垭群亦呈不整合接触,Ling Wenli et al. (2003)对其流纹岩进行了颗粒级锆石 U-Pb 定年,获得了 817±5 Ma 的年龄。区内前寒武纪岩浆侵入活动较为强烈,侵入岩均出露于铁船山组及之前的基底构造层中,并被震旦系不整合覆盖;岩性主要为辉石橄榄岩、辉长岩、闪长岩、花岗闪长岩、花岗岩等;产出形态以岩基、岩株为主,少数呈岩墙和岩脉。已发表

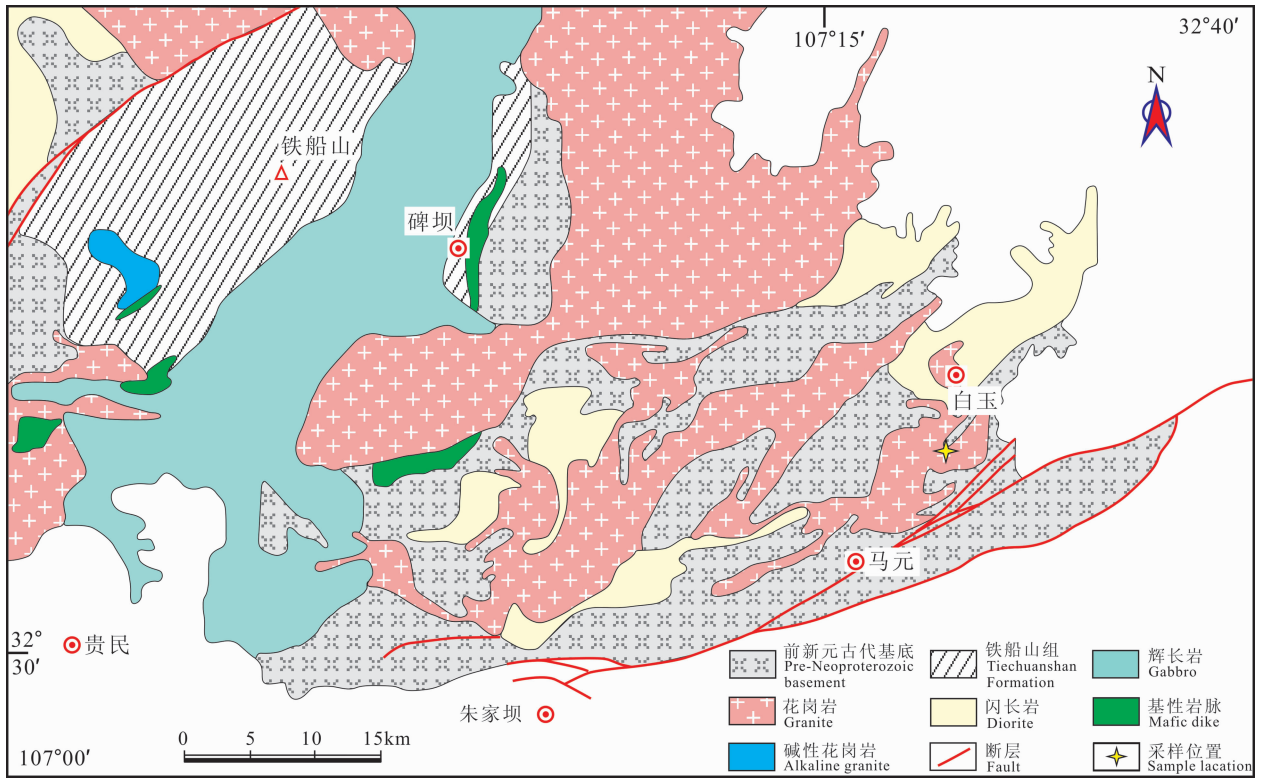


图 2 碑坝地区地质简图及采样位置 (据 Ling Wenli et al., 2003 修改)

Fig. 2 Simplified geological map and sample location in the Beiba area (modified from Ling Wenli et al., 2003)

的年龄数据表明,这些岩体主要形成于新元古代,如 Zhao Junhong and Zhou Meifu(2009)测得碑坝辉长岩的锆石 U-Pb 年龄为 814 ± 9 Ma, Ling Wenli et al. (2006)获得天平河花岗闪长岩的锆石 U-Pb 年龄为 863 ± 10 Ma。

本次研究的岩体位于碑坝镇东侧的白玉乡(图 2),地理坐标为 N $32^{\circ}33'17''$ 、E $107^{\circ}17'5''$ 。岩体呈岩株状,由于野外出露情况较差,未见岩体与围岩的关系。镜下岩石具变斑状柱粒状变晶结构。其中,石英的含量 $>55\%$,主要呈微细粒状变晶,大体上有定向性,同时有许多条延伸不定的石英细脉,呈平行排列;钾长石约占 25% ,为微纹长石、微斜长石、条纹长石、正长石,常呈粗大的眼球状、椭圆状、透镜状,为变斑状,还有呈条柱状、细小的圆粒状,总体上呈定向排列;斜长石少量、细小,有弱的绢云母化,偶见有粗大的椭圆形变斑晶,有揉皱;角闪石的含量 $<20\%$,呈透镜状,或呈断续延伸的细脉状,它们呈定向平行排列,在角闪石细脉形成的同时有微粒状榴石生成,与角闪石共生。

2 分析方法

全岩主量元素和微量元素含量均在国家地质实

验测试中心完成。其中主量元素用 X 荧光光谱法测得,所用仪器为 PW4400 荧光光谱仪,检测方法依据 GB/T14506.28-2010;微量元素采用等离子质谱仪 PE300D 完成,检测方法依据 DZ/T0223-2001。详细的样品消解处理过程、分析精密度和准确度参见文献 Zhai Qingguo et al. (2016)。

岩石样品经破碎、淘洗、重液分离和电磁分离后,在双目镜下挑选晶形完好、具有代表性的锆石颗粒粘在树脂台上,打磨抛光,制成样靶,然后对锆石进行反射光、透射光显微照相和阴极发光(CL)图像分析,确定锆石的内部结构和成因,以选取最佳的待测锆石部位。锆石 U-Pb 定年在中国地质大学(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(LA)-电感耦合等离子体质谱仪(ICP-MS)分析完成。激光剥蚀系统为 GeoLas 2005,质谱为 Agilent 7500a。每个时间分辨分析数据包括大约 $20 \sim 30$ s 的空白信号和 50 s 的样品信号。详细的仪器操作条件和数据处理方法同文献 Liu Yongsheng et al. (2008)。

原位微区锆石 Hf 同位素比值测试同样在中国地质大学(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仪

(LA-MC-ICP-MS)完成。激光剥蚀系统为 GeoLas 2005, MC-ICP-MS 为 Neptune Plus。采用单点剥蚀模式, 斑束固定为 44 μm 。详细仪器操作条件和分析方法可参照 Hu Zhaochu et al. (2012)。

3 分析结果

3.1 锆石 U-Pb 年龄

样品 14DBY06-3 中的锆石粒度较大, 一般为 100~200 μm , 短柱到长柱状, 半自形到自形, 少裂缝, 无磨圆(图 3)。阴极发光(CL)图像中, 部分锆石为板状无分带结构, 部分锆石具有岩浆振荡环带结构, Th/U 比值为 0.44~1.26, 与高温岩浆锆石特

征相似; 在挑选出的锆石中, 只有少数具核-边结构, 核部与其他锆石特征相同, 边部较窄, 发光明亮, 无明显结构。对该样品的 16 颗锆石进行了 18 个分析点的 U-Pb 同位素年龄测定(2 个为边部), 分析结果列于表 1。由于具核-边结构的锆石很少, 仅选到 2 颗边部相对较宽的锆石进行分析(图 4), 测定的年龄分别为 1675 $\pm$ 20 Ma(分析点 07)和 1627 $\pm$ 11 Ma(分析点 17)。因此, 它们可能只是受到了后期变质作用的影响, 地质意义不明确; 分析点 01、02 位于一致曲线下方, 并明显偏离了其他分析点, 可能是少量放射成因 Pb 丢失的结果; 其余 14 个分析点有较一致的 U-Pb 年龄, 其²⁰⁶Pb/²³⁸U 年龄的加权平均值为

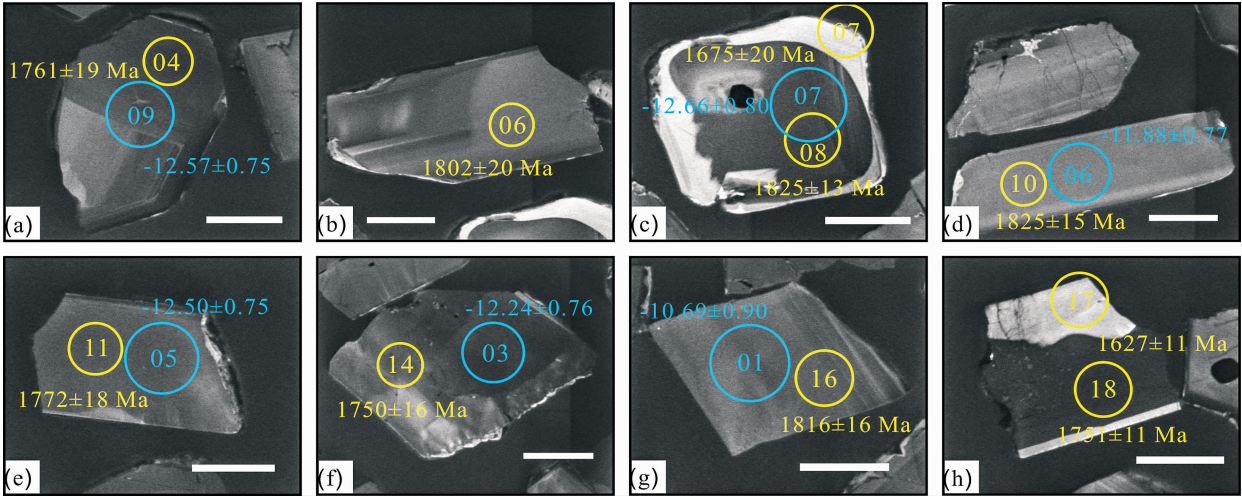


图 3 碑坝地区白玉花岗岩样品 14DBY06-3 代表性锆石 CL 图像(比例尺均为 50 μm)

Fig. 3 Cathodoluminescence (CL) images of typical zircon grains of the sample 14DBY06-3 from the Baiyu granite in the Beiba area

表 1 碑坝地区白玉花岗岩样品 14DBY06-3 LA-ICP-MS 锆石 U-Pb 同位素定年结果

测试 点号	同位素比值						同位素年龄(Ma)					
	²⁰⁷ Pb/ ²⁰⁶ Pb	1 σ	²⁰⁷ Pb/ ²³⁵ U	1 σ	²⁰⁶ Pb/ ²³⁸ U	1 σ	²⁰⁷ Pb/ ²⁰⁶ Pb	1 σ	²⁰⁷ Pb/ ²³⁵ U	1 σ	²⁰⁶ Pb/ ²³⁸ U	1 σ
01	0.1167	0.0018	5.0094	0.0986	0.3077	0.0028	1906	33.8	1821	16.7	1730	13.9
02	0.1342	0.0019	6.1803	0.0928	0.3318	0.0027	2153	30.4	2002	13.1	1847	13.2
03	0.1129	0.0016	4.9919	0.0814	0.3180	0.0033	1847	26.2	1818	13.8	1780	16.0
04	0.1119	0.0018	4.8936	0.0917	0.3141	0.0038	1831	28.4	1801	15.8	1761	18.7
05	0.1091	0.0012	4.9088	0.0568	0.3233	0.0022	1784	20.4	1804	9.8	1806	10.6
06	0.1108	0.0020	4.9586	0.0961	0.3224	0.0041	1813	33.3	1812	16.4	1802	20.0
07	0.1182	0.0040	4.8228	0.1417	0.2967	0.0039	1929	27.6	1789	24.7	1675	19.5
08	0.1094	0.0016	4.9766	0.0771	0.3273	0.0028	1791	27.2	1815	13.1	1825	13.4
09	0.1098	0.0020	4.9009	0.0949	0.3213	0.0035	1795	34.0	1802	16.3	1796	17.0
10	0.1109	0.0023	5.0415	0.1065	0.3272	0.0030	1814	37.8	1826	17.9	1825	14.5
11	0.1082	0.0022	4.7601	0.1071	0.3163	0.0037	1769	37.3	1778	18.9	1772	18.1
12	0.1065	0.0021	4.7834	0.0919	0.3234	0.0029	1740	35.2	1782	16.1	1806	14.1
13	0.1100	0.0025	4.7556	0.1041	0.3124	0.0029	1799	36.9	1777	18.4	1752	14.1
14	0.1101	0.0025	4.7655	0.1120	0.3119	0.0032	1802	40.6	1779	19.7	1750	15.6
15	0.1096	0.0021	4.9132	0.0900	0.3235	0.0029	1794	35.8	1805	15.5	1807	14.3
16	0.1080	0.0019	4.8656	0.0855	0.3254	0.0032	1766	32.6	1796	14.8	1816	15.5
17	0.1060	0.0016	4.2126	0.0616	0.2870	0.0022	1732	27.8	1676	12.0	1627	11.0
18	0.1081	0.0014	4.6705	0.0600	0.3120	0.0022	1769	22.4	1762	10.7	1751	10.8

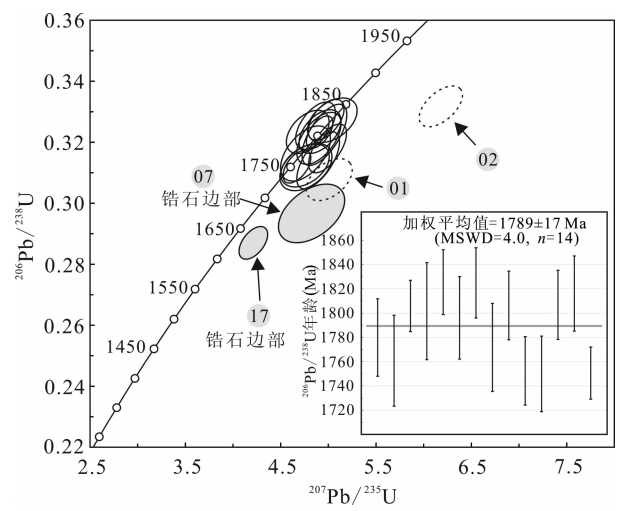


图 4 碑坝地区白玉花岗岩样品 14DBY06-3 锆石 U-Pb 年龄谐和图

Fig. 4 U-Pb isotopic concordia diagram of the sample 14DBY06-3 from the Baiyu granite in the Beiba area

1789±17 Ma(95%置信度,MSWD=4.0)、²⁰⁷Pb/²⁰⁶Pb年龄的加权平均值为 1794±16 Ma(95%置信度,MSWD=0.89)(图 4b),这两个值在误差范围内一致,因此我们认为白玉花岗岩形成于~1790 Ma。

3.2 主量元素和微量元素地球化学

白玉花岗岩全岩样品的主量和微量元素分析结果列于表 2。样品表现为高 Si(SiO₂ = 73.00%~75.41%),富碱(Na₂O+K₂O = 7.13%~7.79%),高 FeO^T/(FeO^T+MgO)比值(0.96~0.97)、低 Mg(MgO = 0.10%~0.14%)、Ca(CaO = 1.14%~1.43%)、Mn(MnO = 0.04%~0.06%)和 P(P₂O₅=0.04%~0.05%),与 A 型花岗岩的特征相似,A/CNK 介于 0.92~0.96 之间,显示为准铝质

表 2 白玉花岗岩主量元素(%)和微量元素(×10⁻⁶)组成

Table 2 Major (%) and trace elements (×10 ⁻⁶) for the Baiyu granite							
样品号	14DBY 06-2	14DBY 06-3	14DBY 06-5	14DBY 06-6	14DBY 06-7	14DBY 06-12	14DBY 06-13
SiO ₂	73.40	74.17	73.08	74.76	73.00	74.05	75.41
Al ₂ O ₃	11.55	11.27	11.54	11.43	11.60	11.48	10.87
CaO	1.33	1.20	1.18	1.43	1.24	1.14	1.26
Fe ₂ O ₃	1.01	0.29	1.14	0.87	1.24	1.58	0.72
FeO	2.65	3.13	2.76	2.84	2.84	1.76	2.06
K ₂ O	4.92	4.79	4.93	4.83	4.91	5.01	4.30
MgO	0.13	0.13	0.12	0.14	0.13	0.13	0.10
MnO	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.05	0.06	0.05	0.04
Na ₂ O	2.86	2.69	2.82	2.83	2.88	2.78	2.83
P ₂ O ₅	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.04
TiO ₂	0.43	0.44	0.42	0.44	0.43	0.42	0.41
CO ₂	0.57	0.79	0.81	0.36	0.84	1.10	0.98
H ₂ O ⁺	0.42	0.56	0.45	0.42	0.26	0.31	0.49

续表 2

样品号	14DBY 06-2	14DBY 06-3	14DBY 06-5	14DBY 06-6	14DBY 06-7	14DBY 06-12	14DBY 06-13
LOI	0.64	0.94	0.94	0.66	0.66	1.43	1.05
Total	100.02	100.51	100.29	101.11	100.14	101.28	100.56
A/CNK	0.93	0.96	0.95	0.92	0.94	0.95	0.94
Li	1.88	2.64	2.14	1.65	2.41	6.78	1.59
Be	3.42	2.81	3.12	3.55	3.43	2.15	1.97
Cr	22.20	7.86	11.10	12.80	20.20	12.50	9.41
Mn	406	393	413	404	449	329	303
Co	2.07	1.77	1.42	1.98	1.65	1.70	1.34
Ni	9.64	2.89	5.84	7.26	10.80	6.09	4.65
Cu	6.44	6.45	4.26	6.20	5.83	14.90	3.22
Zn	55.7	61.0	79.0	52.9	90.4	65.0	51.7
Ga	20.6	16.6	20.3	21.3	20.4	17.5	17.7
Rb	84.4	87.5	95.3	80.5	113.0	109.0	75.2
Sr	75.6	61.8	87.3	80.7	88.2	86.3	85.7
Mo	1.70	0.31	0.61	2.12	0.65	0.49	0.38
Cd	<0.05	0.06	0.11	<0.05	0.12	0.06	0.05
In	0.10	0.07	0.10	0.12	0.11	0.07	0.09
Cs	0.44	0.48	0.96	0.48	0.95	0.48	0.33
Ba	1636	1208	1611	1656	1600	1261	1158
Tl	0.26	0.24	0.35	0.26	0.38	0.28	0.22
Pb	8.11	13.00	23.40	8.02	25.60	7.79	6.52
Bi	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05
Th	11.50	9.74	10.80	14.60	9.96	12.90	12.40
U	1.47	1.03	1.17	1.67	1.11	1.20	1.44
Nb	28.1	27.9	26.5	29.0	29.5	27.3	29.0
Ta	1.49	1.40	1.44	1.50	1.40	1.50	1.47
Zr	633	744	569	715	673	706	662
Hf	16.2	18.0	15.9	19.1	16.7	18.2	17.5
Sn	4.51	3.51	4.06	4.63	4.78	3.83	3.73
Sb	0.09	0.11	0.06	0.08	0.21	0.12	0.09
Ti	2450	2480	2243	2555	2606	2436	2466
W	0.47	1.75	0.63	0.49	0.63	0.35	0.67
As	0.07	1.68	0.24	0.79	0.31	0.42	0.91
V	2.76	3.02	2.63	2.86	2.88	3.16	2.94
La	96.2	65.4	94.8	132.0	75.5	92.1	117.0
Ce	174	118	180	242	127	172	222
Pr	21.8	15.2	22.5	28.7	17.6	20.0	26.1
Nd	80.6	57.4	85.2	110.0	69.3	73.2	101.0
Sm	15.4	11.1	16.2	18.8	13.9	12.7	17.3
Eu	2.22	1.52	2.43	2.49	2.29	2.04	2.62
Gd	13.40	9.36	14.20	15.50	12.40	10.70	14.60
Tb	1.92	1.36	2.12	2.32	1.85	1.60	2.17
Dy	10.90	7.77	11.70	12.70	10.50	8.79	11.60
Ho	2.13	1.54	2.24	2.40	2.07	1.81	2.25
Er	6.54	4.86	6.67	7.33	6.27	5.72	6.57
Tm	0.92	0.73	0.94	1.00	0.87	0.88	0.91
Yb	5.66	4.78	5.97	6.44	5.66	5.69	5.81
Lu	0.87	0.73	0.90	0.99	0.86	0.88	0.83
Sc	4.99	4.80	5.15	5.64	5.00	5.19	4.49
Y	60.6	44.4	60.0	64.3	59.0	46.6	59.4
Ga×10 ⁴ /Al	3.37	2.78	3.32	3.52	3.32	2.88	3.08
Zr+Nb+	896	934	836	1050	889	952	972
Ce+Y							
T _{Zr} (℃)	910	934	902	922	918	926	920

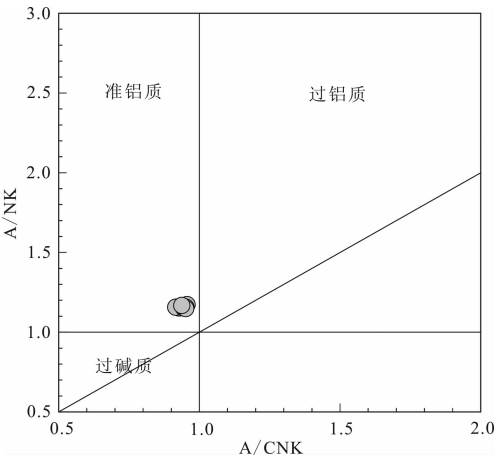


图 5 白玉花岗岩 A/CNK-A/NK 图
(底图据 Maniar and Piccoli, 1989)

Fig. 5 A/CNK vs. A/NK plot for the Baiyu granite
(after Maniar and Piccoli, 1989)

的特点(图 5)。

微量元素中富集 Ga、Th、Zr、Y, 贫 Sr、P、Ti(图 6b); 稀土元素总量较高($\Sigma\text{REE} = 299.8 \times 10^{-6} \sim 582.7 \times 10^{-6}$), 轻稀土富集($\text{LREE} = 268.6 \times 10^{-6} \sim 534.0 \times 10^{-6}$), 重稀土平坦($\text{HREE} = 31.1 \times 10^{-6} \sim 48.7 \times 10^{-6}$), 轻重稀土之间分异明显($\text{LREE}/\text{HREE} = 7.55 \sim 10.97$, $\text{La}_\text{N}/\text{Yb}_\text{N} = 9.57 \sim 14.70$), 并表现出强烈的负 Eu 异常(图 6a)。

3.3 锆石 Hf 同位素

对已测定年龄的 10 颗锆石进行了 10 个分析点的 Lu-Hf 同位素分析, 结果列于表 3。10 个分析点的 $^{176}\text{Lu}/^{177}\text{Hf}$ 比值为 $0.000430 \sim 0.002082$,

$^{176}\text{Hf}/^{177}\text{Hf}$ 比值为 $0.281304 \sim 0.281413$ 。以 $t = 1790\text{Ma}$ 计算出锆石对应的 $\epsilon_{\text{Hf}}(t)$ 值的范围是 $-12.66 \sim -10.69$, 加权平均值为 -12.02 ± 0.49 (2σ , $\text{MSWD} = 0.57$)。其锆石二阶段亏损地幔 Hf 模式年龄 $t_{\text{DM}2}$ 为 $2945 \sim 3051\text{Ma}$ 。

4 讨论

4.1 岩石类型与成因

$10000 \times \text{Ga}/\text{Al} > 2.6$ 和 $\text{Zr} + \text{Nb} + \text{Ce} + \text{Y} > 350 \times 10^{-6}$ 是 A 型花岗岩最有效的判别标准(Whalen et al., 1987; Wu Fuyuan et al., 2007)。白玉花岗岩样品 $10000 \times \text{Ga}/\text{Al}$ 值为 $2.78 \sim 3.52$, $\text{Zr} + \text{Nb} + \text{Ce} + \text{Y}$ 含量 $\geq 836 \times 10^{-6}$, 最高达 1050×10^{-6} , 符合 A 型花岗岩的特征(图 7)。另外, A 型花岗岩具有高的锆石饱和温度。根据 Watson and Harrison (1983) 的计算公式, 白玉花岗岩样品的锆石饱和温度为 $902 \sim 934^\circ\text{C}$, 平均值为 919°C , 远高于 S 型和 I 型花岗岩(King et al., 1997)。据此, 将白玉花岗岩判别为 A 型花岗岩。

A 型花岗岩的成因曾存在多种模式, 如幔源岩浆的分异、幔源岩浆和壳源岩浆的混合、地壳物质的部分熔融等(Whalen et al., 1987; Eby et al., 1992; King et al., 1997; Wu Fuyuan et al., 2002)。首先, A 型花岗岩低 Sr、Eu 和富集 Zr 等元素的特点, 以及白玉花岗岩低的锆石 $\epsilon_{\text{Hf}}(t)$ 值(加权平均值为 -12.02 ± 0.49)表明, 白玉花岗岩不可能是幔源岩浆分异而来; 另外, 研究区无该时期大规模镁铁质岩石的报道, 更能排除这种模式的可能性。其次, 白玉

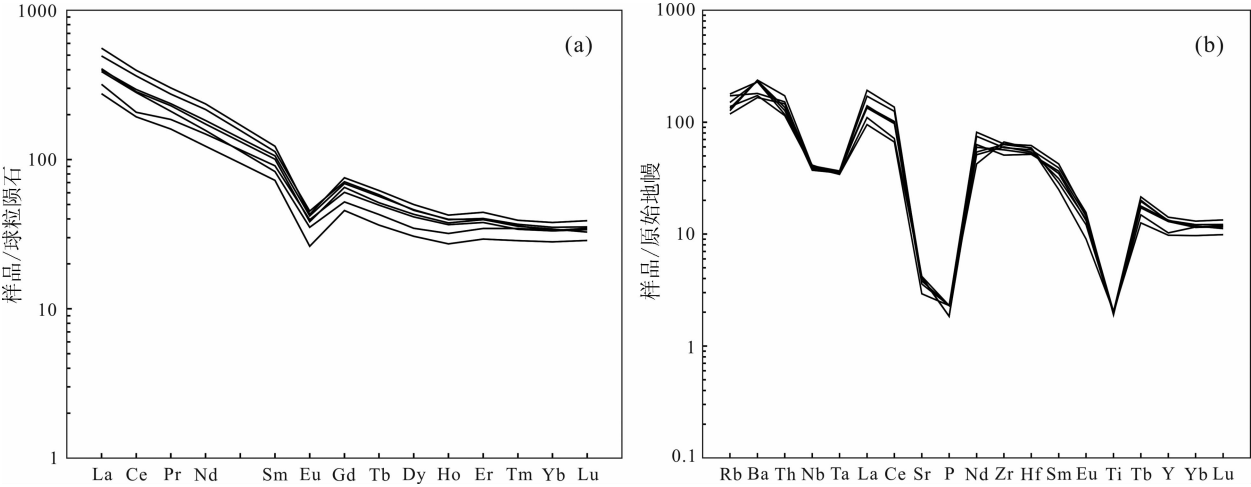


图 6 白玉花岗岩球粒陨石标准化稀土元素配分图(a)和原始地幔标准化蛛网图(b)

Fig. 6 Chondrite-normalized REE distribution patterns (a) and primitive mantle-normalized spidergrams (b) for the Baiyu granite
原始地幔标准化数据、球粒陨石标准化数据引自文献 Sun and McDonough (1989)

The primitive mantle-normalized data and chondrite-normalized data are all from Sun and McDonough (1989)

表 3 碑坝地区白玉花岗岩样品 14DBY06-3 LA-MC-ICP-MS 锆石 Hf 同位素测定结果
Table 3 LA-MC-ICP-MS zircon Lu-Hf isotope data of the sample 14DBY06-3 from the Baiyu granite in the Beiba area

序号	点号	Age (Ma)	¹⁷⁶ Hf/ ¹⁷⁷ Hf	1σ	¹⁷⁶ Lu/ ¹⁷⁷ Hf	1σ	¹⁷⁶ Yb/ ¹⁷⁷ Hf	1σ	ε _{Hf} (t)	1σ	ε _{Hf} (t)	1σ	T _{DM1}	T _{DM2}
1	16	1790	0.281413	0.000015	0.002082	0.000076	0.059389	0.002148	-48.05026976	0.74223089	-10.69463227	0.896735658	2642.525983	2944.903271
2	15	1790	0.281350	0.000012	0.001408	0.000031	0.040834	0.000872	-50.29879015	0.659047735	-12.13957552	0.781531545	2683.202076	3022.374203
3	14	1790	0.281323	0.000011	0.000691	0.000031	0.019962	0.001012	-51.25672969	0.635718192	-12.23588687	0.760250356	2670.016438	3027.653263
4	12	1790	0.281386	0.000017	0.001575	0.000037	0.043701	0.000996	-49.0191287	0.788976478	-11.0556392	0.907611355	2644.958697	2964.31678
5	11	1790	0.281329	0.000011	0.001102	0.000013	0.031382	0.000337	-51.02271255	0.636991725	-12.49654061	0.749403019	2689.654251	3041.53089
6	10	1790	0.281369	0.000011	0.001760	0.000021	0.050558	0.000616	-49.61474334	0.651076895	-11.87686942	0.767732837	2681.411192	3008.253177
7	8	1790	0.281319	0.000012	0.000936	0.000052	0.025963	0.001541	-51.38939113	0.662111617	-12.66423152	0.799791098	2692.119689	3050.533594
8	3	1790	0.281345	0.000011	0.001200	0.000042	0.035014	0.001162	-50.47289105	0.637067634	-12.08258956	0.768787624	2675.263422	3018.290197
9	4	1790	0.281304	0.000011	0.000430	0.000009	0.012297	0.000307	-51.90815301	0.637455249	-12.57493248	0.747458753	2676.830427	3045.845115
10	1	1790	0.281376	0.000013	0.001884	0.000046	0.053532	0.001378	-49.36758167	0.692890125	-11.77821341	0.824633238	2680.534002	3002.951544

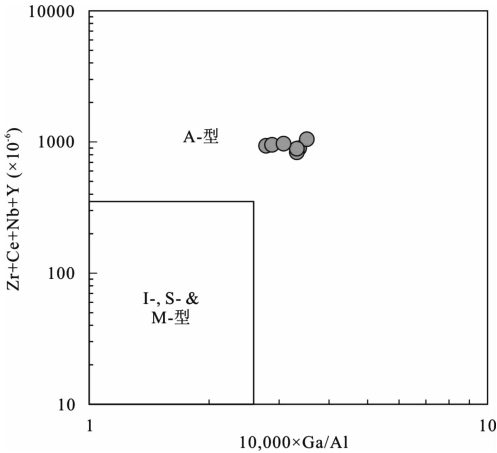


图 7 白玉花岗岩 10000×Ga/Al-Zr+Nb+Ce+Y 图解 (底图据 Whalen et al. , 1987)
Fig. 7 Plots of the Baiyu granite in 10000×Ga/Al vs. Zr+Nb+Ce+Y diagram (after Whalen et al. , 1987)

花岗岩锆石的 $\epsilon_{\text{Hf}}(t)$ 值相当均一 ($-12.66 \sim -10.69$), 野外也未发现岩体中有暗色的基性包体, 因此, 也不可能是岩浆混合的模式。综上所述, 白玉 A 型花岗岩最可能是地壳物质部分熔融的产物, 2945~3051Ma 的锆石二阶段亏损地幔 Hf 模式年龄进一步表明, 其岩浆源区物质大约在 3000Ma 从亏损地幔分异出来。

4.2 构造意义

4.2.1 华南与 Columbia 超大陆拼合有关的碰撞记录

Columbia 超大陆各组成陆块是在 2.1 ~ 1.8 Ga 碰撞事件中拼合在一起的, 这一认识主要是基于 2.1 ~ 1.8 Ga 碰撞造山带分布于 Columbia 所有组成陆块或克拉通之间或其内部 (Zhao Guochun et al. , 2002)。华南已确定的古元古代变质-岩浆事件表明, 华南经历了 Columbia 超大陆的聚合过程。研究区碑坝目前暂无陆陆碰撞记录, 的报道, Wu Yuanbao et al. (2012) 报道了碑坝地区后河群灰色片麻岩的锆石 U-Pb 年龄和岩石地球化学组成, 证实其形成于 2081 ± 9 Ma, 产生于与弧有关的活动大陆边缘环境 (图 8a)。以发表的成果来看, 华南与 Columbia 超大陆聚合有关的碰撞作用主要发生在宜昌崆岭和浙西南这两个地区。宜昌崆岭地区碰撞事件的存在主要有以下几个方面的证据: ①大量 ~ 2.0 Ga 变质事件的报道, 包括该时期变质岩系的形成、更老基底岩石在该时期的改造等 (Zhang Shaobing et al. , 2006a, b; Wu Yuanbao et al. , 2009; Wei Junqi and Jing Mingming, 2013; Yin

Changqing et al., 2013; Li Longming et al., 2014; Li Yihe et al., 2016; Qiu Xiaofei et al., 2016)。例如 Wei Junqi and Jing Mingming(2013)报道了崆岭杂岩角闪岩类中变质新生锆石的年龄为 2043 ± 51 Ma, 认为该期变质作用将松散的陆源碎屑岩等变质为孔兹岩系, 由于孔兹岩系的沉积原岩形成于稳定的大陆边缘环境, 因此只有俯冲和陆陆碰撞构造机制才能合理地解释形成孔兹岩系的沉积原岩被带到下地壳深度遭受变质作用 (Zhao Guochun, 2009); Wu Yuanbao et al. (2009) 在变泥质岩和石榴角闪岩的变质锆石中分别获得了 2003 ± 10 Ma 和 2015 ± 9 Ma 的变质年龄; Zhang Shaobing et al. (2006a) 在崆岭地区 ~ 2.9 Ga 混合岩的变质增生的锆石边部获得了 ~ 2.0 Ga 的变质年龄; 随后, Zhang Shaobing et al. (2006b) 又在崆岭地区变泥质岩的变质锆石中测得了 1.97 ± 0.03 Ga 的变质作用时间。②这些 ~ 2.0 Ga 的变泥质岩、石榴角闪岩和高压基性麻粒岩等变质岩的变质作用 P - T 轨迹均表现为顺时针的演化特征 (Wu Yuanbao et al., 2009; Yin Changqing et al., 2013), 这样的变质作用 P - T 轨迹演化特征与显生宙典型陆-陆碰撞造山带(如大别-苏鲁带和喜马拉雅山带)的变质作用 P - T 轨迹演化特征一致, 反映陆-陆碰撞的大地构造环境 (Zhao Guochun et al., 2002, 2003; Zhao Guochun, 2009; Li Sanzhong et al., 2016)。③伴生的 2.00 ~ 1.94 Ga 同碰撞 S 型花岗岩的发现 (Yin Changqing et al., 2013; Li Longming et al., 2014; Wang Zhengjiang et al., 2015)。如 Yin Changqing et al. (2013) 在崆岭杂岩中识别出 2002 ± 9 Ma 的含石榴子石 S 型花岗岩, 认为其为同碰撞阶段变泥质岩部分熔融的产物。

浙西南地区的八都群为目前已知的华夏地块最古老的变质基底, 呈“窗口状”出露于中生代火山岩盖层之中, 主要由一系列陆源碎屑沉积的变质表壳岩和花岗岩组成, 混合岩化发育 (Zhao Lei and Zhou Xiwen, 2012; Geng Yuansheng et al., 2016)。与崆岭杂岩相比, 由于八都群变质锆石的报道较少, 因而其变质时间不是非常明确。Hu Xiongjian(1994)结合前寒武纪变质区热流发展变化规律, 将其变质时间限定在 2.03 ~ 1.90 Ga, 但其依据的有年龄的锆石缺少 Th/U 比值和内部结构等可反映锆石成因的证据; Zhao Lei et al. (2014) 报道的遂昌含石榴石花岗岩中变质锆石的年龄为 1872 ± 34 Ma, 误差范围之内与 Hu Xiongjian(1994)限定的变质时间上

限年龄一致。根据八都群泥质麻粒岩变质作用 P - T 演化轨迹顺时针的特征和存在的 1.93 ~ 1.88 Ga 同碰撞 S 型花岗岩 (Yu Jinhai et al., 2009; Zhao Lei et al., 2014) 可以推断, 浙西南地区应经历过与碰撞造山有关的构造演化阶段, 目前可将其碰撞时间限定在 1.93 ~ 1.88 Ga (图 8c)。

由此可见, 华南与 Columbia 超大陆拼合有关的碰撞发生于 2.00 ~ 1.88 Ga (图 8b, c), 宜昌崆岭和浙西南这两个地区的碰撞演化过程具有相似的特征, 只是崆岭地区发生陆陆碰撞作用的时间 (2.00 ~ 1.94 Ga) 应早于浙西南地区 (1.93 ~ 1.88 Ga)。通过两个地区陆陆碰撞记录的识别, 以及作为扬子与华夏边界的江绍断裂两侧附近均发现有时代 (~ 1.85 Ga) 和性质相近的后碰撞 A 型花岗岩 (Liu Rui et al., 2009; Yu Jinhai et al., 2009; Zhao Lei et al., 2014; Chen Zhihong and Xing Guangfu, 2016) (图 1), 笔者认为, 扬子地块本身(西、东扬子地块)及华夏地块(至少是华夏地块西部)在古元古代 Columbia 超大陆汇聚时期就已经拼贴形成统一的块体。值得注意的是, Dong Shuwen et al. (2015) 通过褶皱和逆冲叠瓦构造的深部地震反射剖面也得出过相似的观点。由于后期改造及出露局限, 这两个区域的构造热事件没有以碰撞带的形式表现出来, 推测碰撞带均为近南北向展布。

4.2.2 华南与 Columbia 超大陆演化有关的后碰撞岩浆活动与陆内裂解

从 Eby(1992) 的 A 型花岗岩构造判别图解中可以看出, 扬子地块西北缘碑坝地区白玉 ~ 1.79 Ga A 型花岗岩投在了 A_2 的范围 (图 9), 表示其可能形成于后碰撞或弧后的伸展环境。然而, Eby(1992) 也认为 A_2 亚类可形成于各种构造环境, 因此, 考虑区域地质背景综合判断其构造环境是较为稳妥的方法。如图 1 所示, 宜昌崆岭、钟祥华山观、江绍断裂西北侧的董岭和东南侧的浙西南地区发育有 1.87 ~ 1.82 Ga 的 A 型酸性岩 (Xiong Qing et al., 2008; Liu Rui et al., 2009; Yu Jinhai et al., 2009; Zhang Lijuan et al., 2011; Peng Min et al., 2012; Chen Zhihong et al., 2013; Zhao Lei et al., 2014; Qiu Xiaofei et al., 2015; Chen Zhihong and Xing Guangfu, 2016), 绝大多数研究者认为它们形成于后造山或后碰撞的构造环境, 其实均是指伸展造山阶段, 即碰撞造山作用还未结束。由于碰撞演化后期块体会聚应力的消失, 主应力由伸展取代了挤压, 但并没有进入陆内伸展阶段。而从演化的时

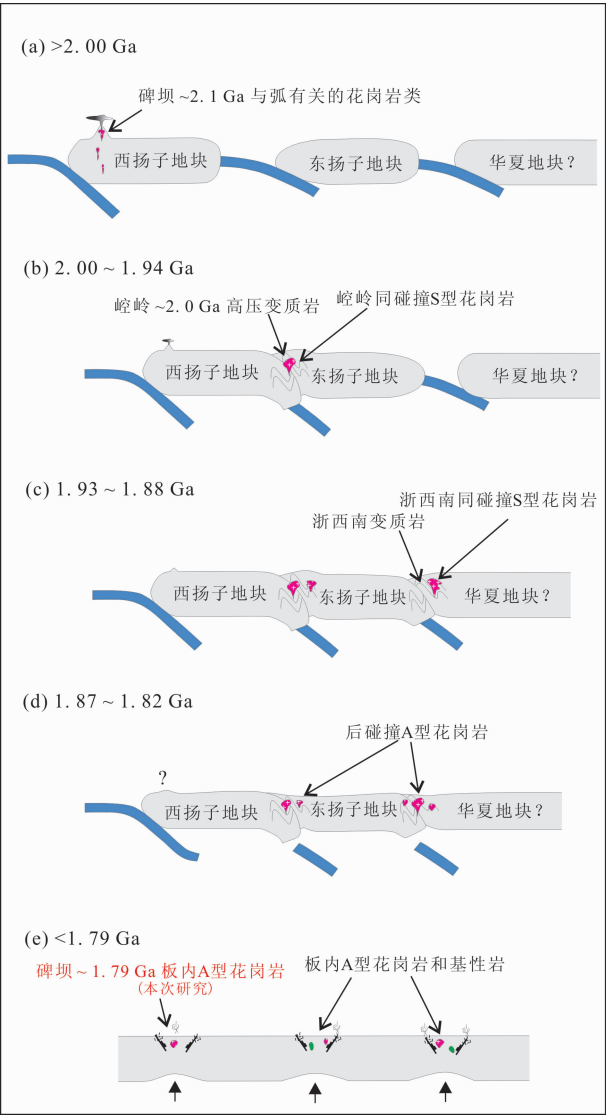


图 8 华南古元古代构造演化示意图

Fig. 8 Simplified cartoon model showing the evolution of South China in Paleoproterozoic

间角度上看,扬子与华夏碰撞形成统一块体的上限年龄为 1.88 Ga,将这些 1.87 ~ 1.82 Ga 的 A 型酸性岩解释为后碰撞的环境也较为合理,其源岩熔融热源是在碰撞作用后的伸展期,因大洋岩石圈的拆沉,由随之上涌的地幔、底侵的玄武质岩浆所提供(图 8d)。

在 Pearce et al. (1984) 的 Rb-(Y+Nb) 图解中,白玉花岗岩均投在了板内花岗岩的区域内,显示了板内花岗岩的特征(图 10)。从已发表的数据看,华南目前还没有 ~1.79 Ga A 型花岗岩的报道。Li Xianhua et al. (1998) 报道了具有碱性板内玄武岩特征的 1.77 Ga 斜长角闪岩,认为浙西南—闽西北地区在 1.77Ga 前发生了广泛的板内玄武岩浆活动;Yu Jinhai et al. (2009) 提出华夏武夷山地区经

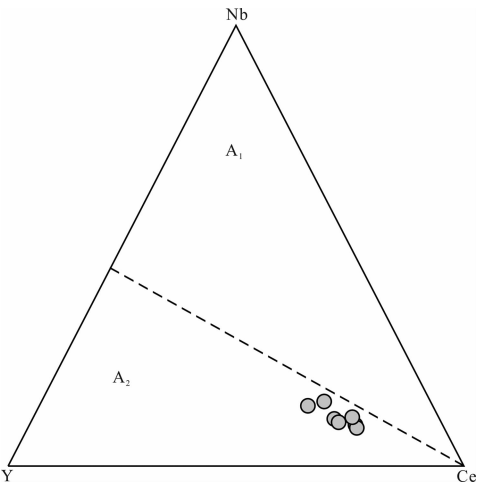


图 9 白玉花岗岩 Nb-Y-Ce 图解(底图据 Eby, 1992)
Fig. 9 Nb-Y-Ce diagram for the Baiyu granite (after Eby, 1992)

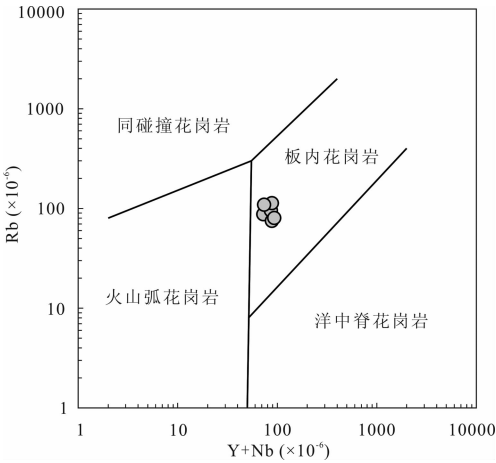


图 10 白玉花岗岩 Rb-(Y+Nb) 图解
(底图据 Pearce et al. , 1984)

Fig. 10 Rb versus (Y+Nb) diagram for the Baiyu granite (after Pearce et al. , 1984)

历了一个与 Columbia 超大陆汇聚裂解有关的完整构造旋回,并将板内裂解阶段限定在 1.80 ~ 1.76 Ga;Hou et al. (2015) 对扬子西缘康滇地区 ~1.77 Ga 海孜和东川辉绿岩进行了研究,证实它们分别与 OIB 型和 E-MORB 型玄武岩的地球化学特征相似,将其解释为与地幔柱有关的板内裂谷岩浆活动的产物。因此,综合考虑白玉花岗岩的板内特征、区域研究成果及构造演化的阶段性,本文认为碑垭白玉 ~1.79 Ga A₂ 型花岗岩最有可能形成于 Columbia 超大陆裂解阶段的陆内裂谷盆地(图 8e),与华北及其他大陆记录的 Columbia 超大陆陆内裂解时限较为一致(Zhao Guochun et al. , 2002, 2003; Zhao Guochun, 2009; Li Sanzhong et al. , 2016)。

5 结论

(1) 锆石 LA-ICP-MS U-Pb 测年结果表明, 扬子地块西北缘碑坝地区白玉花岗岩的侵位年龄为~1790 Ma。

(2) 岩石地球化学特征显示, 白玉花岗岩为 A 型花岗岩, 来源于古老地壳物质的部分熔融, 形成于陆内裂谷盆地。

(3) 结合前人研究成果我们认为, 华南存在与 Columbia 超大陆有关的俯冲、碰撞和裂解记录。~2.10 Ga, 扬子西北缘碑坝地区处于活动大陆边缘环境; 华南与 Columbia 超大陆拼合有关的碰撞发生于 2.00 ~ 1.88 Ga, 宜昌崆岭地区发生陆陆碰撞作用的时间(2.00 ~ 1.94 Ga)应早于浙西南地区(1.93 ~ 1.88 Ga), 扬子地块本身(西、东扬子地块)及华夏地块(至少是华夏地块西部)在古元古代 Columbia 超大陆汇聚时期就已经拼贴形成统一的块体; 1.87 ~ 1.82 Ga 期间, 华南的 A 型酸性岩形成于后碰撞的构造环境, 是由碰撞后的大洋岩石圈拆沉所致; 而在~1.79 Ga 之后, 华南进入了陆内裂解阶段, 与华北及其他大陆记录的 Columbia 超大陆陆内裂解时限较为一致。

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Discovery of the Baiyu ~1.79 Ga A-type Granite in the Beiba Area of the Northwestern Margin of Yangtze Block: Constraints on Tectonic Evolution of South China

DENG Qi^{1, 2)}, WANG Zhengjiang¹⁾, WANG Jian^{1, 2)}, CUI Xiaozhuang^{1, 2)},
MA Long¹⁾, XIONG Xiaohui¹⁾

1) Chengdu Center, China Geological Survey, Chengdu, 610081;

2) Key Laboratory for Sedimentary Basin and Oil and Gas Resources, Ministry of Land and Resources, Chengdu, 610081

Abstract

We firstly report geochronological and geochemical data obtained for the Baiyu granite from the Beiba area in the northwestern margin of the Yangtze Block. Zircon LA-ICP-MS U-Pb dating results show that the Baiyu granite crystallized at ~1790 Ma. The Baiyu granite is characterized by high Si, alkali and $\text{FeO}^T/(\text{FeO}^T + \text{MgO})$ ratio, low Mg, Ca, Mn and P, with $A/\text{CNK} = 0.92 \sim 0.96$, suggesting its metaluminous characteristics. REEs data show that the granite is characterized by enrichment of Ga, Th, Zr and Y, depletion of Sr, P and Ti, high total REE concentration, high LREE/HREE ratio, and strongly negative Eu anomalies, and all these characteristics are consistent with that of A-type granite. The negative $\epsilon_{\text{Hf}}(t)$ values ranging from -12.66 to -10.69 in zircons indicate that the Baiyu granite may derive from partial melting of ancient crust. The geochemical analysis and existing researches show that the Baiyu granite likely formed in the intracontinental rift basin. Combined with previous research results, we propose that in South China exists the records of subduction, collision and rifting related to the Columbia supercontinent. The arc-related granitoid rocks of the Houhe Group in the Beiba area have confirmed that the northwestern margin of the Yangtze Block was an active continental margin environment at about 2.10 Ga; the collision related to the amalgamation of Columbia supercontinent occurred in South China during 2.00~1.88 Ga; the continent-continent collision happened in the Kongling area of Yichang city at 2.00~1.94 Ga and should be earlier than in the southwestern area of Zhejiang Province (1.93~1.88 Ga); the Yangtze Block itself (the western and eastern parts of the Yangtze Block) and the Cathaysia Block (at least the western part) had amalgamated into a unified block in the Paleoproterozoic, associated with the assembling of the Columbia supercontinent. During 1.87~1.82 Ga, the A-type acidic rocks in South China were formed in the post-collisional setting, and were the product of oceanic lithosphere delamination following the collision. The South China entered the intracontinental breakup stage at about 1.79 Ga, which is consistent with that recording the time of Columbia supercontinent breakup in North China and other continents.

Key words: Paleoproterozoic; A-type granite; zircon U-Pb dating; Columbia supercontinent; tectonic evolution; northwestern margin of the Yangtze Block