

藏南冈底斯地体谢通门一曲水韧性剪切带 $^{40}\text{Ar}/^{39}\text{Ar}$ 年代学约束

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内容提要:藏南冈底斯谢通门一曲水韧性剪切带发育在拉萨地体南缘,其活动时限对厘定藏南大地构造演化极为关键,并且对揭示印度—亚洲陆陆碰撞前缘的构造变形具有重要的意义。谢通门一曲水韧性剪切带位于拉萨地体冈底斯岩基南缘,为一条向北倾覆,走向近东西,宽1~2 km的滑覆型韧性剪切带,其中剪切带中的糜棱岩可见明显的面理,并且在面理上发育有南北向拉伸线理,为一套典型的S—L构造岩。为了定量确定剪切带的变形温度,本文在宏观和微观分析的基础上,对糜棱岩中的典型样品进行了EBSD石英组构分析,分析结果表明谢通门一曲水韧性剪切带以底面 $\langle a \rangle$ 和柱面 $\langle a \rangle$ 滑移为主,伴有少量菱面 $\langle a \rangle$ 滑移,变形温度为中低温(300℃~550℃),即绿片岩相到低角闪岩相。通过对剪切带中的绢云母和黑云母 $^{40}\text{Ar}-^{39}\text{Ar}$ 测年,获得了较好的年代学数据,两组年龄 $21.81 \pm 0.28 \text{ Ma}$ 和 $23.24 \pm 0.32 \text{ Ma}$ 在误差范围内具有一致的年代学意义,结果表明谢通门一曲水韧性剪切带形成于中新世早期(Aquitania期)。结合云母的 $^{40}\text{Ar}-^{39}\text{Ar}$ 年龄以及区域大地构造背景,谢通门一曲水韧性剪切带形成于板块后碰撞阶段(post-collision),是拉萨地体由挤压向伸展转换的产物。该剪切带年代学的厘定,一方面限定了拉萨地体南缘新生代大地构造演化的过程,另一方面对造山带构造以及青藏高原中—南部地区的地质研究具有推进作用。

关键词:冈底斯;韧性剪切带;EBSD; $^{40}\text{Ar}-^{39}\text{Ar}$ 年龄

印度—亚洲碰撞是地球上新生代以来最为壮观的地质事件,对其碰撞过程及其与之有关的岩石学记录的研究一直是国际地学的热点(Xu Zhiqin et al., 2013)。在上述构造过程中,青藏高原发生了强烈的岩浆活动,形成了近东西向且平行于印度河—雅鲁藏布江缝合带(IYTSZ)分布的巨型岩浆带—冈底斯岩浆带(或岩浆弧)(Gangdese magmatic belt—GMB)(莫宣学等,2009;莫宣学,2011;Meng Yuanku et al., 2016)。冈底斯岩浆带出露规模十分巨大,约占西藏岩浆岩出露面积的百分之八十以上(莫宣学等,2009;莫宣学,2011)。冈底斯岩浆带的研究始于上世纪60年代中期,至今已有50余年,主要研究集中在岩浆构造演化(年代学、地球化学、岩石学等方面)方面,并且取得了重要的认识和进展(常承法和郑锡澜,1973;金成伟和周云生,1978;涂

光炽等,1981;Maluski et al., 1982; Scharer et al., 1984; Harris et al., 1988; Debon et al., 1986; 许荣华和金成伟,1984; Chung Sunlin et al., 2003; 潘桂棠等,2006; Ji Weiqiang et al., 2009; 莫宣学等, 2009;莫宣学,2011;Zhu Dicheng et al., 2008, 2011; Wang Rui et al., 2015; 孟元库等,2015a, b; Meng Yuanku et al., 2016),而构造格架、构造变形特征以及构造对岩浆—成矿的制约研究相对薄弱。

谢通门一曲水韧性剪切带位于冈底斯复式岩基中段南缘(图1),是冈底斯中段最为重要的地质构造,前人曾对此开展了工作和研究(熊清华和周良忠,1992;熊清华和左祖发,1999;王根厚等,1995;蒋光武和郭建慈,2002;宋鹏飞,2013)。工作主要集中在运动学(运动学角度)、动力学、构造变形特征方面(熊清华和周良忠,1992;熊清华和左祖发,1999;

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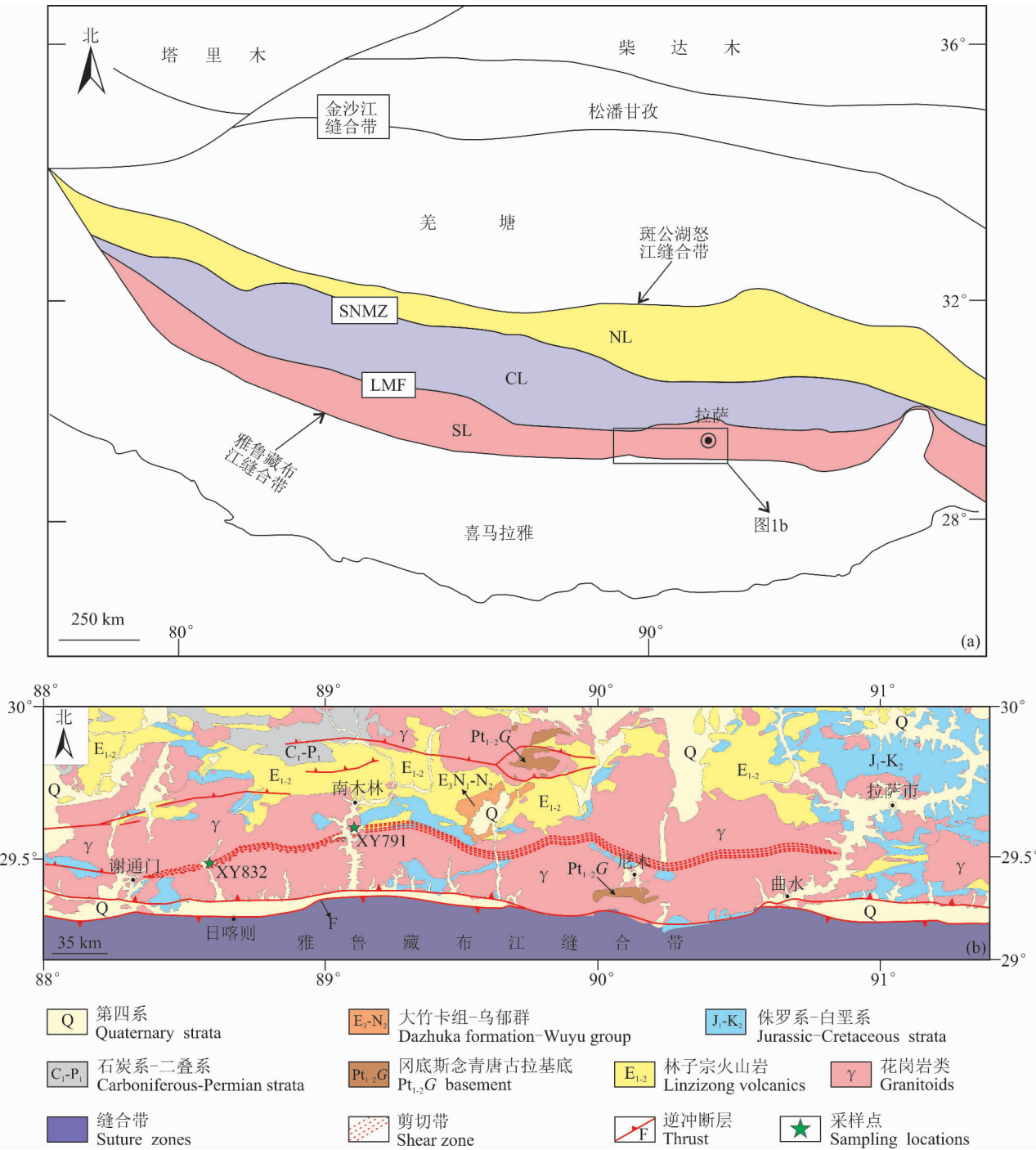


图 1 (a)青藏高原及邻区大地构造图(据 Zhu Dicheng et al. , 2011 修改);(b)研究区地质构造简图
(据 1: 250000 区域地质图修改)

Fig. 1 (a)Tectonic framework of the southern Xizang (Tibet) (after Zhu Dicheng et al. , 2011) ;
(b) simplified geologic map of study region (modified from 1: 250000 geologic map)

NL—北拉萨地体;CL—中拉萨地体;SL—南拉萨地体;SNMZ—狮泉河—纳木错构造混杂岩带;LMF—洛巴堆—米拉山断裂
NL—north Lhasa sub-terrain; CL—central Lhasa sub-terrain; SL—south Lhasa sub-terrain;
SNMZ—Shiquanhe River—Nam Tso Mélange zone; LMF—Luobadui—Milashan fault

王根厚等, 1995; 蒋光武和郭建慈, 2002; 宋鹏飞, 2013), 而对该剪切带形成的时限没有进行系统的

研究和报道, 至今剪切带形成的确切时限仍然不是很清楚, 这严重制约了冈底斯中段大地构造背景及

格架的建立和认识。其次,对谢通门—曲水韧性剪切带的变形温度也缺乏定量研究。

基于以上问题,本文对谢通门—曲水韧性剪切带变形强烈的地段进行了采样和系统的研究,共收集典型样品13件,对其中11件样品进行了EBSD组构分析,其余两件样品进行⁴⁰Ar-³⁹Ar年代学研究。本文拟通过对韧性剪切带糜棱岩中的黑云母及绢云母的⁴⁰Ar-³⁹Ar年代学及石英EBSD组构分析,试图限定谢通门—曲水韧性剪切带形成的时代以及变形的定量温度。这些研究不仅对阐明剪切带形成时的大地构造背景和动力学机制的理解起到关键作用,而且为冈底斯岩浆—成矿带的基础构造研究提供了新的证据,特别是对冈底斯中段的隆升和扩展过程的认识具有重要意义。

1 区域地质背景

拉萨地体位于斑公湖—怒江缝合带以南,雅鲁藏布江缝合带以北,根据区域性断裂以及出露的超高压岩石(松多榴辉岩),拉萨地体由南向北可以分为南拉萨(South Lhasa—SL)、中拉萨(Central Lhasa—CL)、北拉萨(North Lhasa—NL)三个次级地块(Sub-Terrane)(莫宣学等,2009;Zhu Dicheng et al., 2011)(图1a)。北拉萨地体位于斑公湖—怒江缝合带以南(BNSZ),狮泉河—纳木错蛇绿混杂岩带(SNMZ)以北;中拉萨地体位于狮泉河—纳木错蛇绿混杂岩带以南,洛巴堆—米拉山断裂带以北(LMF);南拉萨地体即狭义的冈底斯岩浆带,位于洛巴堆—米拉山断裂带以南,雅鲁藏布江缝合带以北(IYTSZ),是拉萨地体中岩浆分布最为集中的区域(潘桂棠等,2006;莫宣学等,2009)。南拉萨地体(冈底斯岩浆带)位于欧亚板块的最南缘,主要由中—新生代的花岗岩类、火山岩及少量的中新生代沉积地层组成(莫宣学等,2009;朱弟成等,2012)。这里绝大多数的岩浆岩的锆石以正的 $\epsilon_{\text{Hf}}(t)$ 值和全岩正的 $\epsilon_{\text{Nd}}(t)$ 值为特征,揭示了南拉萨地体(冈底斯岩浆带)以新生地壳的部分熔融或新特提斯洋壳(基性组分)的部分熔融为主(Zhu Dicheng et al., 2011; 朱弟成等,2012)。

研究区位于冈底斯岩浆带中段,主要以花岗岩类为主(闪长岩、花岗岩闪长岩、二长花岗岩),夹有少量的中—酸性火山岩以及碎屑沉积岩(图1b)。区内最为重要的地质构造为谢通门—曲水韧性剪切带,该剪切带主要发育于花岗岩类中,近东西向展布,紧邻雅鲁藏布江缝合带(图1b)。谢通门—曲水

韧性剪切带西起谢通门县东到曲水县北,长200余公里,宽1~2 km,剪切带面理向北倾伏,发育南北向的拉伸线理,为滑覆型剪切带。

2 剪切带野外及显微构造特征

谢通门—曲水韧性剪切带主要由构造片岩、变凝灰岩、面理化花岗岩(或糜棱岩化花岗岩)、初糜棱岩、花岗质糜棱岩以及千糜岩组成。野外花岗质糜棱岩呈灰白色,变晶粒状结构,糜棱岩化构造,发育南北向的(横向)拉伸线理和向北陡倾的面理,为一套典型的S—L构造岩(图2a—h)。韧性剪切带的拉伸线理主要由石英、长石、角闪石和次生的粒状黑云母等定向拉伸排列而成(图2d—h)。野外对剪切带的面理和拉伸线理做了广泛地统计,进行了极射赤平投影,剪切带面理的优选产状约为 $350^{\circ} \angle 55^{\circ}$ (倾向 $\angle$ 倾角),拉伸线理产状约为 $355^{\circ} \angle 55^{\circ}$ (倾伏向 $\angle$ 倾伏角)(图3)。

该剪切带中的糜棱岩主要由长石、石英组成,其次含有少量黑云母及角闪石(图2i—q)。剪切带镜下显微构造特征主要表现为矿物的布丁构造、扭折构造、核幔构造、机械双晶、旋转碎斑系及S—C组构(图2i—q)等。长石的变形特征为:主要以脆性变形为主(书斜构造、残斑),可见聚片双晶,部分长石还发育有扭折构造(图2l)。石英主要显微特征为:发育核幔构造以及由亚颗粒旋转重结晶作用形成的多晶条带,新晶边界多为不规则,呈拉长的锯齿状。黑云母主要发育有扭折构造及云母鱼构造,主要以韧性变形为主。此外,由于构造剪切,新生成的云母以粒状分布在长石、石英颗粒的边缘,往往可以构成新生的C面理,长石残斑的长轴构成S面理,形成了典型的S—C组构(图2q)。

另外,发生变形的矿物在判断运动学剪切指向方面具有很好地应用,例如云母鱼、不对称拖尾的变余残斑、书斜构造(或多米诺构造)(图2n)、S—C组构(图2q)等。镜下长石颗粒组成了典型的 δ 和 σ 型残斑(图2m, p),黑云母典型的鱼状构造、长石的书斜构造均指示相似的运动指向(向北滑覆)(图2n, 2o),这和野外的观察相一致。

3 EBSD 测试

3.1 测试方法

本论文EBSD(Electronic backscatter diffraction, EBSD)组构分析(电子背散射衍射)主要对谢通门—曲水韧性剪切带中糜棱岩的石英晶格优选方位

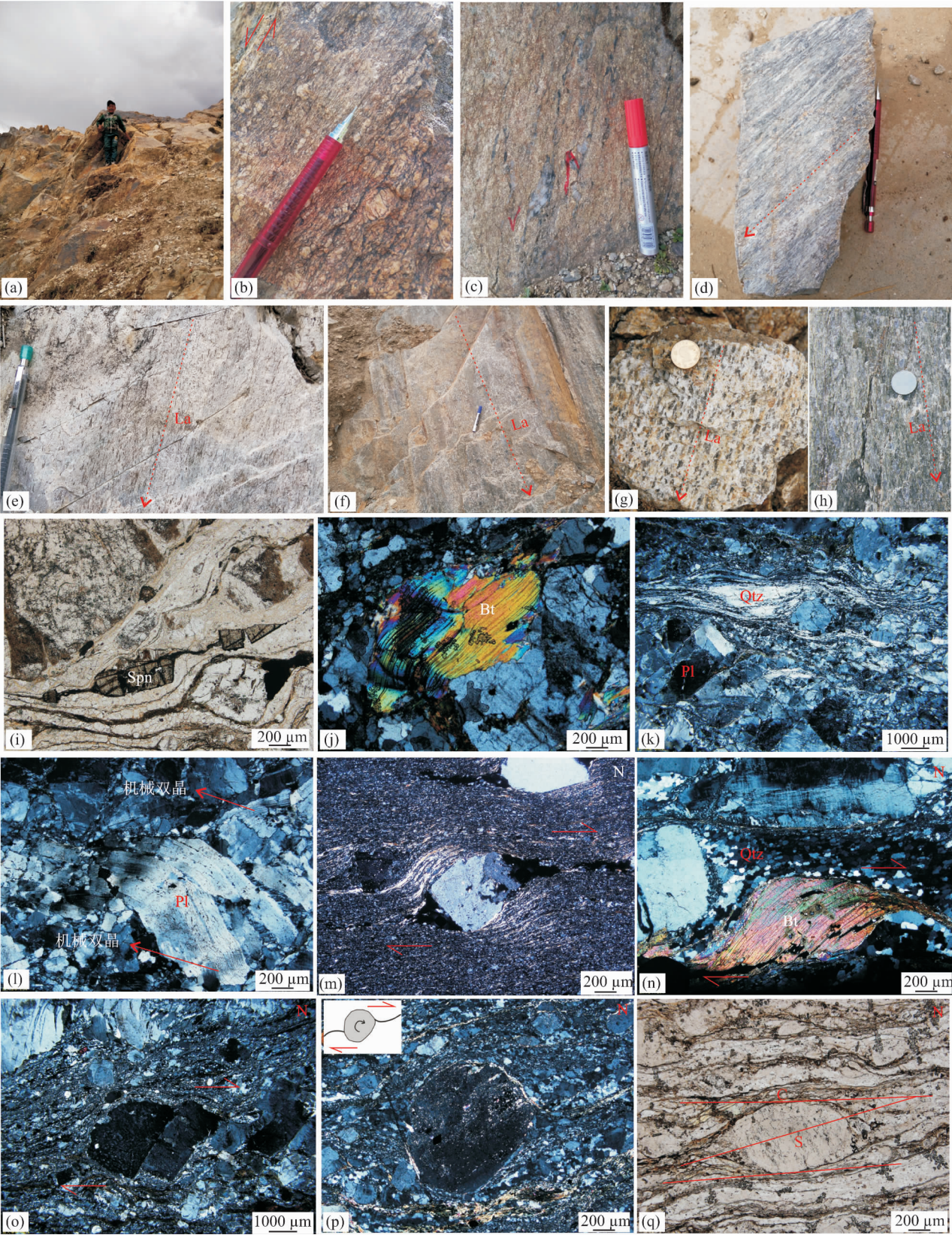


图 2 谢通门—曲水韧性剪切带野外露头及显微构造特征

Fig. 2 Outcrop and microstructural characteristics of the Xaitongmoin—Quxu ductile shear zone
Spn—榍石; Bt—黑云母; Qtz—石英; Pl—斜长石; La—拉伸线理; S—S 面理; C—剪切面理

Spn—sphene; Bt—biotite; Qtz—quartz; Pl—plagioclase; La—stretching lineation; S—S foliation; C—shearing foliation

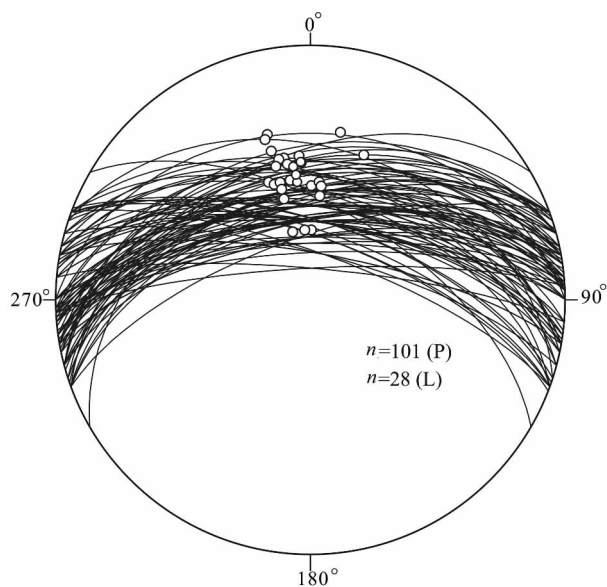


图3 谢通门—曲水韧性剪切带极射赤平投影图

Fig. 3 Stereogram of the foliation and mineral stretching lineation for observing sites along the Xaitongmoin—Quxu shear zone

等面积下半球投影;大圆弧线为面理投影,镂白圆圈为拉伸线理投影。P—面理;L—拉伸线理
homalographic hemisphere projection; large circle for foliation, white circle for lineation. P—foliation; L—stretching lineation)

(crystallization preferred orientation, CPO)进行了测量和分析。本实验是在中国地质科学院地质研究所国土资源部大陆构造与动力学重点实验室 JEOL JSM-5610LV 型扫描电子显微镜下完成的,加速电压为 20 kV,工作距离为 20 mm,晶格优选方位极密图由 HKL 公司制造的 CHANNEL5 软件完成,然后对扫描的数据进行等面积下半球赤平投影,便可得到石英晶体 CPO 的各主要晶体空间分布的结构平面图。具体的操作方法及实验流程见许志琴等(2009)。组构图解(XZ 面)的坐标轴设置为 X 轴平行于拉伸线理方向,XY 为面理面,Z 轴垂直面理方向。

3.2 测试结果

EBSD 组构的分析通常选 XZ 面(即平行于拉伸线理,垂直面理),11 个测试样品石英 C 轴组构特征如图 4 所示。样品 XY791 的极密主要分布在第二象限和第四象限的基圆上,主要点极密分布在 Y 轴附近,显示了石英主要发生了柱面 $\langle a \rangle$ 滑移,分布在 Y 轴以外的极密可能是矿物变形时出现的底面 $\langle a \rangle$ 滑移。样品 XY795 的极密分布在第一和第三象限的基圆上,主要极密分布在 Y 轴附近,为典型

的柱面 $\langle a \rangle$ 滑移。样品 XY793 点极密主要分布在第一和第三象限的基圆上,其中最主要的极密点分布在第三象限的基圆上,其滑移系以典型的底面 $\langle a \rangle$ 滑移为主,伴有少量其他类型的滑移。样品 Xk924 点极密主要分布在 Y 轴附近,为典型的柱面 $\langle a \rangle$ 滑移。样品 Xk551 点极密较为复杂,主要分布在大圆环带上和 Y 轴附近,主要的点极密靠近 Y 轴,滑移系为柱面 $\langle a \rangle$ 和菱面 $\langle a \rangle$ 共同作用,其他低温次级极密可能和后期叠加的构造变形有关,高温的次级极密可能和岩浆的早期的结晶有关。样品 Xk751 的极密较为复杂,主要极密分布在 Z 轴和 Y 轴之间,更靠近 Y 轴,其滑移系为柱面 $\langle a \rangle$ 和菱面 $\langle a \rangle$ 共同作用的复合型滑移系。XY794 的极密比较简单,点极密主要分布在一、三象限的大圆上和 Y 轴附近,主要点极密靠近 Z 轴,其滑移系以底面 $\langle a \rangle$ 滑移为主。样品 Xk252 点极密主要分布在 Y 轴和大圆之间,滑移系以柱面 $\langle a \rangle$ 和菱面 $\langle a \rangle$ 滑移为主。Xk421 点极密主要分布在 Y 轴和大圆之间,主要点极密更靠近 Y 轴,为典型的柱面 $\langle a \rangle$ 滑移。样品 XK731 点极密分布在大圆环上以及 Z 轴和 Y 轴之间,主极密点在 Z 轴和 Y 轴的中间,滑移系为典型的菱面 $\langle a \rangle$ 滑移。Xk9243 极密分布较为复杂,但主要极密点非常集中,主极密分布在 Y 轴附近,为典型的柱面 $\langle a \rangle$ 滑移。在运动学方面,大部分样品具有较好的运动学指向,均指向了一致的剪切方向即向北剪切,这也和显微构造及野外观测具有相同的结论。

总之,在变形温度方面,11 个所测样品主要滑移以柱面 $\langle a \rangle$ 和底面 $\langle a \rangle$ 滑移为主,缺乏高温柱面 $\langle c \rangle$ 滑移,表明了谢通门—曲水韧性剪切带的变形以中低温变形为主(300 ~ 550℃)(许志琴等,2009;Passchier and Trouw, 2005)。

4 ⁴⁰Ar-³⁹Ar年代学约束

4.1 测试方法

云母⁴⁰Ar-³⁹Ar测试在中国地质科学院地质研究所氩—氩实验室完成,用 GV Helix MC 质谱仪测定样品中所释放的氩气体组成。用于同位素定年的岩石样品首先重力粉碎后再经重液浮选和磁选,选出黑云母、绢云母初级样品,之后再在显微镜下经过人工挑选和选纯,使之纯度在 99% 之上,最后用超声波清洗样品。清洗后的待测样品被装进石英瓶中送进反应堆中接收中子照射。中子照射工作在中国原子能科学研究院的“游泳池堆”中进行,同时采用

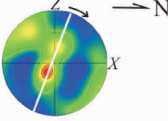
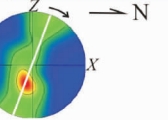
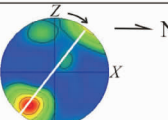
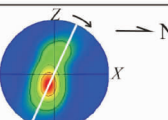
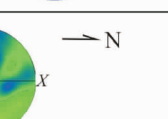
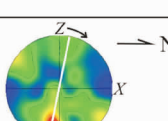
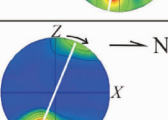
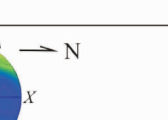
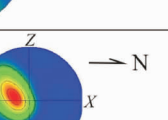
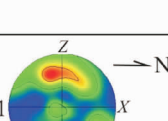
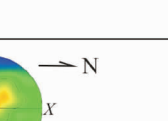
变质相	葡萄石-绿纤石相 绿片岩相 角闪岩相 麻粒岩相	参考文献	
温 度	300℃ 350℃ 400℃ 450℃ 500℃ 550℃ 600℃ 650℃ 700℃ 	嵇少丞, 1988	
研究区域	石英晶格优选方位	滑移系	剪切指向
图 4 谢通门—曲水韧性剪切带中段谢通门		柱面<a>滑移系	向北剪切
		柱面<a>滑移系	向北剪切
		底面<a>滑移系	向北剪切
		柱面<a>滑移系	向北剪切
		柱面<a>和菱面<a>滑移系	优选方位不明显
		底面<a>滑移系及少量菱面<a>滑移	向北剪切
		底面<a>滑移系	向北剪切
		柱面<a>滑移系及菱面<a>滑移	优选方位较弱
		柱面<a>滑移系	优选方位不明显
		菱面<a>滑移系	优选方位不明显
		柱面<a>滑移系	优选方位不明显

图 4 谢通门—曲水韧性剪切带糜棱岩石英 EBSD 晶格优选分析结果
Fig. 4 EBSD—measured CPOs of quartz from the Xaitongmoin—Quxu ductile shear zone

标样(ZBH-25 黑云母)对接受中子照射样品进行监控,标准样品中 K 的含量为 7.6%,其标样年龄为 $137.2 \pm 1.2 \text{ Ma}$ 。

样品的阶段加热升温是在石墨炉中完成,每一个阶段需要加热大约 30 min,净化 30 min。然后采用多接收稀有气体质谱仪 Helix MC 进行质谱分析,每个峰值均采用 20 组数据。对所得的数据在回归到时间零点值后再分别进行质量校正,主要包括歧视校正、大气氩校正、空白校正和干扰元素校正。中子照射过程中所产生的干扰同位素校正系数通过分析照射过的 K_2SO_4 和 CaF_2 来获得,其数值为:
 $(^{36}\text{Ar}/^{37}\text{Ar}_0)_{\text{Ca}} = 0.0002389, (^{40}\text{Ar}/^{39}\text{Ar}_0)_{\text{K}} =$

$0.004782, (^{39}\text{Ar}/^{37}\text{Ar}_0)_{\text{Ca}} = 0.000806$ 。³⁷Ar 经过放射性衰变校正;⁴⁰K 衰变常数 $\lambda = 5.543 \times 10^{-10} \text{ a}^{-1}$;坪年龄误差以 2σ 给出,具体的操作流程和详细的操作步骤参照相关文献(陈文等,2006,2011;张彦等,2006)。

4.2 测试结果

为了更为精确的确定谢通门—一曲水韧性剪切带的形成时代,选取变形强烈的糜棱岩进行矿物分选。分选前对所测的样品进行显微薄片鉴定,选取韧性剪切时期形成的绢云母和黑云母进行⁴⁰Ar-³⁹Ar阶段升温年龄分析。

样品 XY8-3-2 为典型的花岗质糜棱岩(图 5)。

表 1 藏南冈底斯谢通门—一曲水韧性剪切带中黑云母、绢云母⁴⁰Ar-³⁹Ar阶段升温加热分析数据

Table 1 The results of ⁴⁰ Ar- ³⁹ Ar stepwise heating dating for biotite and sericite from the Xaitongmoin—Quxu ductile shear zone in southern Xizang (Tibet)										
<i>t</i> (℃)	(⁴⁰ Ar/ ³⁹ Ar) _m	(³⁶ Ar/ ³⁹ Ar) _m	(³⁷ Ar ₀ / ³⁹ Ar) _m	(³⁸ Ar/ ³⁹ Ar) _m	⁴⁰ Ar(%)	<i>F</i>	³⁹ Ar (×10 ⁻¹⁴ mol)	³⁹ Ar (Cum.)(%)	年龄 (Ma)	±2σ (Ma)
XY8-3-2 黑云母 Step=12 W=35.43mg J=0.004602										
700	963.5618	3.2322	0.0000	0.5798	0.87	8.4305	0.01	0.05	69	34
770	83.2646	0.2744	0.0169	0.0738	2.63	2.1873	3.55	14.49	18.07	0.40
800	6.7595	0.0132	0.0177	0.0236	42.38	2.8647	2.43	24.35	23.63	0.34
840	4.2853	0.0047	0.0172	0.0220	67.79	2.9052	3.88	40.13	23.96	0.29
880	4.9951	0.0072	0.0205	0.0227	57.52	2.8730	2.43	50.02	23.70	0.34
920	5.0641	0.0074	0.0271	0.0225	56.58	2.8655	1.78	57.27	23.63	0.30
970	5.6298	0.0102	0.0284	0.0229	46.39	2.6116	1.79	64.56	21.55	0.51
1030	4.5496	0.0064	0.0174	0.0221	58.42	2.6578	3.38	78.30	21.93	0.31
1080	3.6918	0.0029	0.0159	0.0215	76.94	2.8406	2.83	89.80	23.43	0.40
1140	3.5705	0.0024	0.0390	0.0213	79.77	2.8481	2.04	98.09	23.49	0.39
1200	4.3765	0.0036	0.1025	0.0220	75.98	3.3255	0.37	99.58	27.4	3.1
1400	18.8285	0.0414	0.0818	0.0242	35.05	6.6006	0.10	100.00	54.0	7.8
<i>t</i> _T =22.7 Ma, <i>t</i> _p =23.74±0.32 Ma,MSWD=0.28										
XY7-9-1 绢云母 Step=13 W=32.32mg J=0.004564										
700	7.8746	0.0215	0.3425	0.0193	19.75	1.5555	0.19	0.84	12.8	2.7
760	4.6694	0.0081	0.0660	0.0155	48.50	2.2648	0.49	2.94	18.6	1.1
800	2.9847	0.0023	0.0258	0.0130	76.94	2.2967	0.95	7.06	18.81	0.59
840	2.7909	0.0010	0.0169	0.0127	88.82	2.4788	1.83	14.97	20.29	0.34
880	2.7616	0.0006	0.0112	0.0126	93.15	2.5724	2.88	27.41	21.06	0.29
910	2.7662	0.0004	0.0148	0.0125	95.34	2.6374	3.42	42.15	21.59	0.26
940	2.7844	0.0003	0.0000	0.0124	96.12	2.6763	3.89	58.92	21.90	0.24
980	2.8316	0.0005	0.010	0.0127	94.60	2.6789	4.60	78.75	21.92	0.24
1020	2.9636	0.0004	0.0145	0.0128	96.23	2.8519	2.98	91.59	23.33	0.31
1080	3.3939	0.0014	0.0456	0.0130	87.35	2.9645	1.43	97.77	24.24	0.50
1200	5.0854	0.0056	0.1053	0.0139	67.56	3.4360	0.43	99.63	28.1	1.1
1400	19.3542	0.0279	0.0000	0.0191	57.43	11.1150	0.08	100.00	89.3	5.3
<i>t</i> _T =22.0 Ma, <i>t</i> _p =21.81±0.28 Ma,MSWD=0.53										

注:表中下标 m 代表质谱测定的同位素比值; $F = ^{40}\text{Ar}*/^{39}\text{Ar}$ 是在放射性成因⁴⁰Ar和³⁹Ar比值;³⁷Ar₀指经过放射性衰变校正的³⁷Ar;
(⁴⁰Ar/³⁶Ar)₀指⁴⁰Ar和³⁶Ar的初始比值;*t*_T=总气体年龄;*t*_p=坪年龄;Ar-Ar 同位素测定在中国地质科学院地质研究所同位素重点实验室 Ar-Ar 实验室完成。

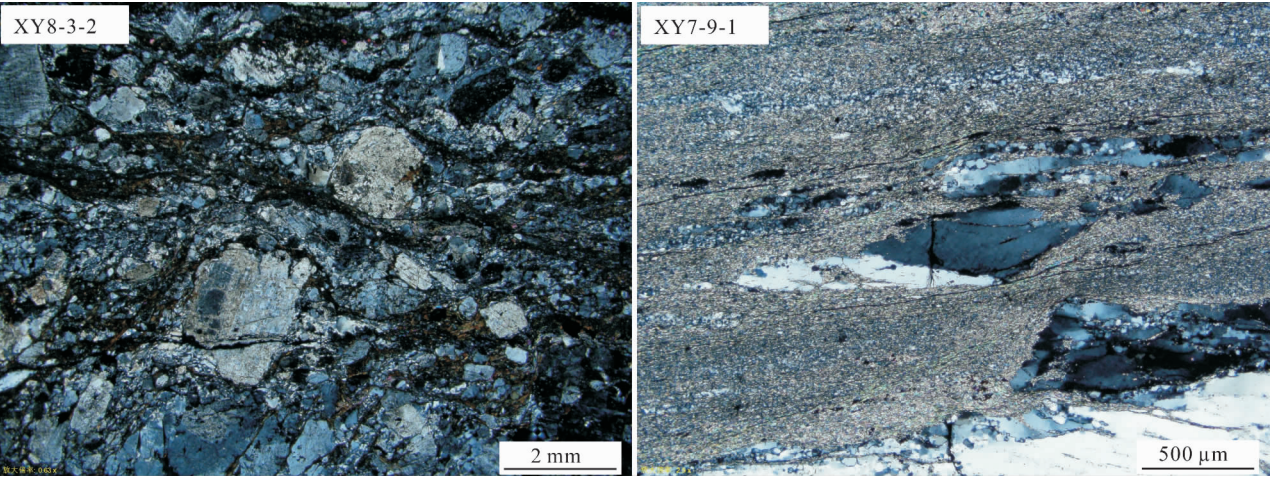


图 5 所测样品的糜棱岩显微照片
Fig. 5 Micro-structural photos of the analyzed mylonitic samples

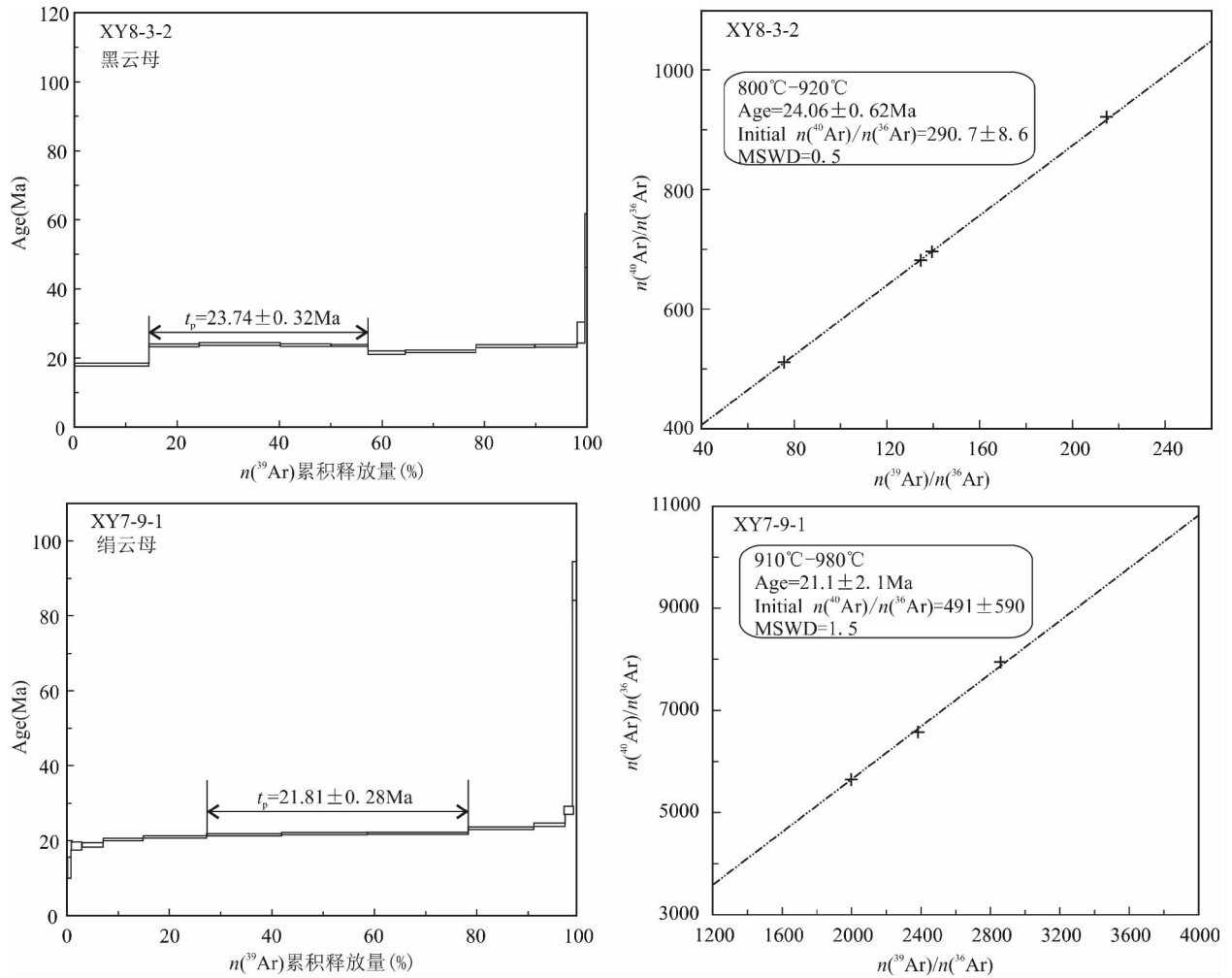


图 6 谢通门—曲水韧性剪切带黑云母 (XY8-3-2) 和绢云母 (XY7-9-1) ^{40}Ar - ^{39}Ar 年龄谱及等时线图
Fig. 6 ^{40}Ar - ^{39}Ar age spectra and isochrons of biotite and sericite from the Xaitongmoin—Quxu ductile shear zone

显微特征主要为:长石以脆—韧性变形为主,主要表现为碎裂及碎裂流动,碎斑内常见剪裂隙;石英主要以膨凸重结晶为主,可见核幔构造,变形温度为300~400℃(胡玲等,2009;许志琴等,2009),其黑云母的⁴⁰Ar-³⁹Ar年代学可以很好地约束剪切带的形成时代。样品XY8-3-2分析结果见表1。11个温度阶段组成了一个受扰动的年龄谱(图6),总的气体平均年龄为22.7Ma。800~920℃的4个温度阶段组成了一个有效的坪年龄,坪年龄为 $t_p = 23.74 \pm 0.32$ Ma,对应了42.8%的³⁹Ar释放量。相应的⁴⁰Ar/³⁶Ar—³⁹Ar/³⁶Ar等时限年龄 $t_i = 24.06 \pm 0.62$ Ma,⁴⁰Ar/³⁶Ar的初始比值为 290.7 ± 8.6 (MSWD = 0.5)(图6)。 $t_p = 23.74 \pm 0.32$ Ma的⁴⁰Ar-³⁹Ar坪年龄可以近似的表示韧性剪切带中黑云母的形成年龄。

样品XY7-9-1,为典型的千糜岩(图5)。镜下特征表现为:主要矿物是石英、绢云母,可见长石颗粒假象。石英具有很强烈的拉长及定向排列,局部可见石英重结晶形成的亚晶粒。结合EBSD组构图(图4),该糜棱岩变形温度为中—低温,恢复作用微弱,其中的绢云母颗粒的⁴⁰Ar-³⁹Ar年龄可以代表发生形变的时代。样品XY7-9-1分析结果见表1。12个温度阶段组成了一个受扰动的年龄谱(图6),总的气体平均年龄为22.0Ma。910~980℃的3个温度阶段组成了一个有效的坪年龄,坪年龄为 $t_p = 21.81 \pm 0.28$ Ma,对应了51.3%的³⁹Ar释放量。相应的⁴⁰Ar/³⁶Ar—³⁹Ar/³⁶Ar等时限年龄 $t_i = 21.1 \pm 2.1$ Ma,⁴⁰Ar/³⁶Ar的初始比值为 491 ± 590 (MSWD = 1.5)(图6)。 $t_p = 21.81 \pm 0.28$ Ma的⁴⁰Ar-³⁹Ar坪年龄可以近似的表示韧性剪切带中绢云母形成后冷却到300℃时的年龄,也近似为绢云母的形成年龄。

5 结论

(1)石英EBSD组构分析表明:所测糜棱岩中石英组构的滑移系主要以柱面 $\langle a \rangle$ 和底面 $\langle a \rangle$ 滑移为主,伴有少量菱面 $\langle a \rangle$ 滑移,缺乏高温的变形组构(柱面 $\langle c \rangle$ 滑移),表明了谢通门—曲水韧性剪切带的变形温度为300℃~550℃之间,为中低温型剪切带。

(2)谢通门—曲水韧性剪切带糜棱岩和千糜岩中的黑云母、绢云母⁴⁰Ar-³⁹Ar坪年龄给出了21.81 Ma和23.74 Ma,这两组年龄值限定了韧性剪切带的活动时限。由于千糜岩是经过强烈构造剪切,因此绢云母是构造运动的产物(长石蚀变的产物),所以其年龄更加接近韧性剪切带的形成时代。由于糜

棱岩中的黑云母给出的坪年龄和绢云母的坪年龄具有很高的耦合性,因而其年龄也可以代表剪切带活动的时限,因此两件样品较为精确的限定了谢通门—曲水韧性剪切带形成的年龄范围21.81~23.74 Ma。该年龄值正好处于印度—亚洲大陆后碰撞阶段(<25 Ma)(侯增谦等,2006),该时期也是青藏高原地壳快速增厚时期,致使地壳侧向增厚不均匀导致了拉萨地体在新生代中期东西向的崩塌,造成了南北向的后碰撞伸展,很有可能导致了谢通门—曲水韧性剪切带的形成。

致谢:陈希节、马绪宣、董汉文博士参加了野外的地质调查;张彦、陈方远高级工程师和梁凤华副研究员在⁴⁰Ar-³⁹Ar测试和EBSD分析方面提供了帮助,在此,对他们的帮助一并表示衷心的感谢。

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The ⁴⁰Ar/³⁹Ar Geochronological Constraints on the Xaitongmoin—Quxu Ductile Shear Zone in the Gangdese Batholith, Southern Xizang (Tibet)

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Objectives: The Gangdese batholith, located in south margin of Lhasa terrane, is mainly composed of granitoid rocks, which were related to the subduction of the Neo-Tethys and collision of Indian—Asian plates. The Xaitongmoin—Quxu shear zone, lied in the southern margin of Lhasa terrane, is a detachment shear zone, with a width of 1 ~ 2 km, extending from the west to east and dipping to the north. Mylonites from the shear zone demonstrates obvious foliation, and stretching lineation observed in the foliation reveals a typical S—L structural tectonites. Achievements and studies were mainly on geochemistry, geochronology and petrogenesis. However, geological structural research is not well understood, especially about the Xaitongmoin—Quxu shear zone. Based on this issue, we focus on the geochronology of the shear zone to provide new and accurate constraints on formation of the Xaitongmoin—Quxu shear zone.

Methods: Biotite and sericite grains from 2 crushed samples were handpicked under a binocular microscope, then selected by a magnetic separator and cleaned in an ultrasonic ethanol bath. The analyzed grains should be over 99% for the purity. The two samples were irradiated for over 24 hours in the nuclear reactor at the Chinese Institute of Atomic Energy in Beijing and then cooled for about 3 months. Mica ⁴⁰Ar—³⁹Ar step heating analysis was conducted by mean of an MM-1200B mass spectrometer at the key laboratory of isotopic geology of CAGS. The measured isotopic ratios were adjusted or corrected for mass discrimination atmospheric argon, blanks and irradiation induced mass interference. The correction factors of interfering isotopes produced during irradiation were determined by analyzing the irradiated pure K₂SO₄ and CaF₂. The values were listed below: (³⁶Ar/³⁷Ar)_{Ca} = 0.000240, (⁴⁰Ar/³⁹Ar)_K = 0.004782, and (³⁹Ar/³⁷Ar)_{Ca} = 0.000806. The decay constant was $\lambda = 5.543 \times 10^{-10}/\text{a}$. The detailed procedures and calculations are referred by Chen et al. (2006, 2011) and Zhang et al. (2006). Crystallographic preferred orientation (CPO) measurements of quartz were analyzed using the EBSD (electron back-scattered diffraction) technique at the key laboratory of continental and dynamics of Institute of Geology, CAGS. The EBSD technique is a scanning electron microscope JEOL JSM-5610LV (acceleration voltage for 20 kv; working distance for 20 mm). Thin sections for the EBSD measurements were cut parallel to the structural XZ plane (X parallel to the lineation, Y parallel to foliation and normal to lineation and Z normal to foliation). Detailed analytical procedures were given by Xu et al. (2009).

Results: The study results suggest that basal $\langle a \rangle$ slip system and prismatic $\langle a \rangle$ slip system are dominant with little rhombohedral $\langle a \rangle$ slip, indicating a low—middle temperatures (300 ~ 550°C), namely from greenschist facies to low amphibolite facies. In addition, by means of dating of ^{40}Ar - ^{39}Ar of sericite and biotite from mylonites of the Xaitongmoin—Quxu ductile shear zone, we obtained good ^{40}Ar - ^{39}Ar data (21.81 Ma and 23.74 Ma).

Conclusions: The data has the similar geologic significance in essence, and shows that formational age of the shear zone might be early period of the Miocene (21.81 ~ 23.74 Ma). Combined with tectonic setting in southern Tibet, it belongs to the post-collision of Indian—Asian plates, as having a close relationship with tectonic transfer from compression to extension in southern Tibet. Moreover, identification of the Xaitongmoin—Quxu ductile shear zone provides accurate timing constraints on Cenozoic tectonic evolution process, and further advances geologic studies of the middle—south Tibetan plateau.

Keywords: Gangdese, ductile shear zone, EBSD, ^{40}Ar - ^{39}Ar ages

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