

内蒙古东乌旗早二叠世超镁铁岩的发现及其构造意义

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内容提要:为研究东乌旗晚古生代地幔性质和造山演化特征, 对在东乌旗西部首次发现的超镁铁岩—辉闪橄榄岩进行系统的岩相学和元素地球化学研究。东乌旗辉闪橄榄岩主要由橄榄石、角闪石、斜方辉石及少量斜长石、单斜辉石组成, SiO_2 含量介于42.84%~43.96%, MgO (24.10%~26.10%), $\text{Na}_2\text{O} + \text{K}_2\text{O}$ (1.52%~2.32%, 小于3.5%), 低 m/f (3.03~3.54)比值和高 FeO^T (12.67%~14.33%)的含量、高 Mg^+ (76.42~79.20), 属铁质超镁铁岩和拉班玄武岩系列。岩石稀土总量较高($\Sigma \text{REE} = 39.57 \times 10^{-6}$ ~ 83.32×10^{-6}), 轻稀土(LREE)相对于重稀土(HREE)明显富集[(La/Yb)_N=4.04~7.66], Eu异常不明显($\delta \text{Eu} = 0.90 \sim 0.95$), 稀土元素球粒陨石标准化配分模式表现为轻稀土相对富集的右倾型。岩石富集大离子亲石元素(LILE)Cs、Rb、Ba、Sr、K等, 相对亏损高场强元素(HFSE)Nb、Ta, 具明显的Nb、Ta、Ti负异常, 而又有别于强烈Nb、Ta亏损的岛弧岩浆岩; 相容元素Cr(769×10^{-6} ~ 2480×10^{-6})、Ni(454×10^{-6} ~ 901×10^{-6})含量较高; 低 Th/U (2.54~3.03)、Nb/U(3.40~12.85)比值和高 La/Nb (2.60~3.63)、 Ba/Nb (43.11~72.52)、 Zr/Y (5.45~7.83)比值。综上, 结合区域最新研究成果, 我们认为辉闪橄榄岩来源于受俯冲流体交代的尖晶石相地幔橄榄岩部分熔融, 上升过程中受地壳物质不同程度的混染, 形成于早二叠世板内伸展构造体制, 与古亚洲洋闭合之后板内非造山作用有关。这一认识填补了早二叠世幔源岩浆事件和非造山阶段超镁铁质岩石记录的空白。

关键词:超镁铁岩; 辉闪橄榄岩; 早二叠世; 板内伸展; 东乌旗

超镁铁岩的产出为研究地幔属性、深部动力学和构造背景提供了良好的介质, 而受广大地质学者的关注(Gu Lianxing et al., 1994; Xue Huaimin et al., 2012; Xu Xingwang et al., 2006; Wang Yuwang et al., 2010; Zhao Ziran et al., 2011)。东乌旗地区为草原覆盖区, 加之超镁铁岩来源深, 规模小等因素, 造成了前人对该区晚古生代造山演化的研究主要集中在中酸性岩浆岩上, 如: 晚古生代花岗岩(Hong Dawei et al., 1994, 2000; Bao Qingzhong et al., 2007; Zhang Yuqing et al., 2009; Li Dapeng et al., 2010; Tong Ying et al., 2010; Cheng Yinhang et al., 2012; Shi Guanghai et al., 2012)、中酸性火山岩(Jin Yan et al., 2005; Xin Houtian et al., 2011)。对于其构造属性的认识主要有: 陆缘弧花岗岩(Chen Bin et al., 2001; Zhang Jian et al., 2011; Fan Zhonglin et al., 2012; Wang Xinyu et al., 2013)和陆缘弧火山岩(Xin Houtian et al., 2011)时代集中在335~298 Ma, 岩性以钙碱性—高钾钙碱

性闪长岩、二长花岗岩为主; 造山后花岗岩(Hong Dawei et al., 1994, 2000; Zhang Yuqing et al., 2009, 2013; Han Baofu et al., 2010; Li Dapeng et al., 2010; Cheng Yinhang et al., 2012; Shi Guanghai et al., 2012), 时代集中在323~273 Ma, 岩性以高钾钙碱性二长花岗岩、正长花岗岩以及碱性花岗岩为主; 大陆弧后花岗岩(Zhang Lei et al., 2013), 时代在325~260 Ma之间, 显示出该区晚古生代岩浆岩构造背景具有不确定性, 且岩石证据多集中在中酸性岩浆岩领域, 而对于标志深部地幔岩浆事件的超镁铁岩未见有确切报道。目前, 东乌旗地区对于镁铁—超镁铁岩的研究多是集中在二连—贺根山及其南侧的蛇绿混杂岩上(Bao Zhiwei et al., 1994; Zhang Qi et al., 2001; He Hongyun et al., 2011; Li Yingjie et al., 2012, 2013), 均为古亚洲洋向北俯冲的洋壳残留物, 多为岛弧型和洋中脊型岩浆岩。西伯利亚板块的西南缘, 新疆北部发育有镁铁—超镁铁杂岩体, 时代为早二叠世(Wang

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Yuwang et al., 2010), 并伴随有 Cu、Ni、V、Ti、Fe 复合型矿化, 可能与本文研究的超镁铁岩为同期岩浆事件的产物。本文首次以东乌旗西部发育的辉闪橄榄岩为研究对象, 从岩石学和地球化学角度着重讨论其成因、源区特征及其构造意义, 认为辉闪橄榄岩的原始岩浆来源于受古亚洲洋向北俯冲流体交代地幔的部分熔融, 上升过程中受地壳物质混染, 形成于晚古生代板内伸展构造体制, 该成果为早二叠世幔源岩浆事件和非造山阶段提供了超镁铁质岩石的记录, 同时为寻找与其有关的铜镍矿床、铬铁矿床提供重要线索。

1 区域地质背景及岩相学特征

研究区位于二连—贺根山构造结合带北侧东乌旗西部(图 1a), 区内岩石地层显示有两个构造演化阶段(图 1b): 晚古生代构造演化阶段, 主要岩石地层有中下泥盆统泥鳅河组海相沉积地层, 岩性为灰绿色、灰色粉砂岩、粉砂质泥岩。上石炭统宝力高庙组, 主要为陆相火山岩—碎屑岩建造, 以安山岩、安山质火山碎屑岩为主。侵入岩主要以晚古生代肉红色碱性花岗岩、石英正长岩和灰白色中细粒二长花岗岩为主, 侵入到泥鳅河组和宝力高庙组中, 伴有镁

铁—超镁铁深部源区岩浆活动的记录。中新生代构造演化阶段, 主要表现为下侏罗统红旗组河湖相沉积地层, 主要岩性为复成分砂砾岩、含砾粗砂岩、长石岩屑砂岩, 角度不整合于晚古生代代表岩石地层之上。本次研究的辉闪橄榄岩主要分布在东乌旗育种场和东方红公社西南约 10 km, 呈小岩株侵入到早二叠世正长花岗岩和二长花岗岩中, 面积从几个平方米到几十个平方米不等, 与同期角闪辉长岩、闪长岩一起构成镁铁—超镁铁岩杂岩体。角闪辉长岩的时代为(280.8±1.5) Ma(内部数据)为该杂岩体提供了时代依据。

辉闪橄榄岩的岩相学特征: 岩石呈灰黑色, 块状构造(图 2a), 反应边结构(图 2b), 半自形粒状结构(图 2c)、包橄结构(图 2d), 岩浆成因结构特征明显。主要矿物成分: 橄榄石(40%~45%, 为贵橄榄石)白色、淡黄色, 大小 0.5~3 mm, 等轴粒状(图 2b,c), 解理中等, 常见不规则裂纹和贝壳状断口, 具正高突起, 最高干涉色为三级绿。部分嵌于斜方辉石(图 2b)、角闪石(图 2c)、斜长石(图 2d)内, 形成包橄结构。单斜辉石(5%)无色, 呈他形粒状, 大小 0.5~1 mm, 具两组完全解理, 正光性, 无多色性, 干涉色为二级蓝, 具角闪石和黑云母反应边。斜方辉石(15%)

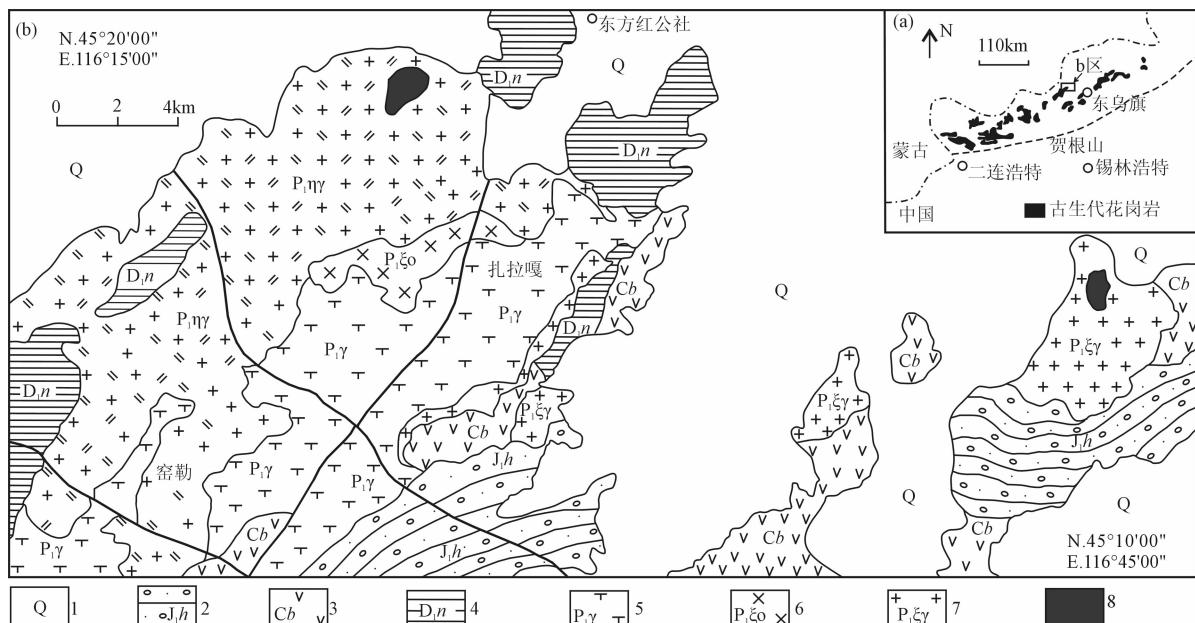


图 1 内蒙古东乌旗西部地质简图(据程银行等^①修改)

Fig. 1 Geological sketch map of the western of Dong Ujimqi, Inner Mongolia (modified from Cheng Yinhang et al.^①)

1—第四系;2—侏罗统红旗组;3—石炭纪火山岩;4—下泥盆统泥鳅河组;5—二叠世碱性花岗岩;

6—二叠纪石英正长岩;7—二叠纪细粒花岗岩;8—辉闪橄榄岩

1—Quaternary;2—early Jurassic Hongqi Formation;3—later Carboniferous Baogangmiao Formation;4—early Devonian Niqiuhe Formation;

5—early Permian alkali granite;6—early Permian quartz syenite;7—early Permian syenogranite;8—schriesheimite

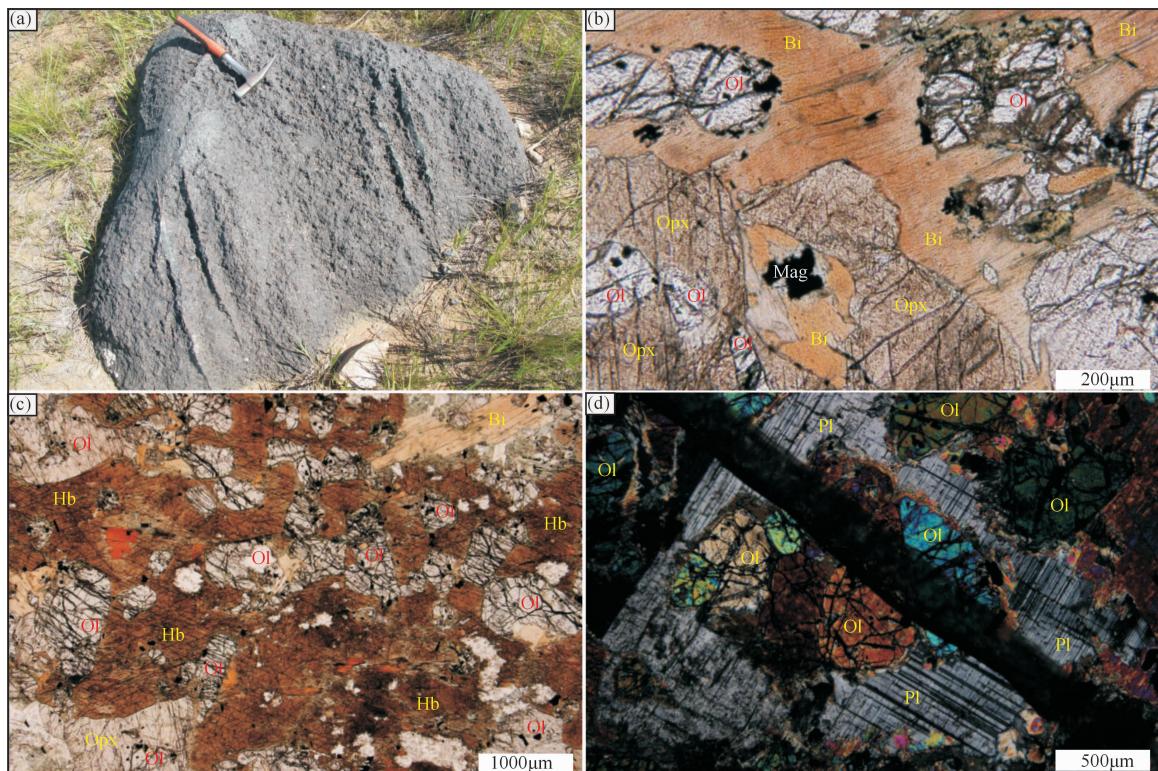


图2 内蒙古东乌旗辉闪橄榄岩野外宏观和偏光显微照片

Fig. 2 Macrofeatures and photomicrographs of the schriesheimite in Dong Ujimqi, Inner Mongolia

(b),(c)—单偏光照片;(d)—正交偏光照片;Ol—橄榄石;Opx—斜方辉石;Pl—斜长石;Hb—角闪石;Mag—磁铁矿;Bi—黑云母

(b),(c)—Single polarized light;(d)—cross polarized light;Ol—olivine;Opx—orthopyroxene;Pl—plagioclase;

Hb—hornblende;Mag—magnetite;Bi—biotite

~20%)灰色、黄色,半自形柱状为主,大小0.5~4 mm,发育平行的中等—完全解理,平行消光,负光性,干涉色一级橙黄—红色,具角闪石和黑云母反应边。角闪石(10%~15%)呈他形柱状,大小2~8 mm,具多色性(Ng'红褐色,Np'浅黄褐色),负光性,发育两组突起菱形解理,解理夹角约56°,具不同程度次闪石化,内嵌橄榄石、辉石,构成包含结构。斜长石(5%~10%)他形短柱状,大小0.5~3 mm,发育聚片双晶,充填于辉石、橄榄石裂隙,局部见嵌橄榄石包体,构成包橄结构(图2d)。黑云母(5%~10%)呈叶片状,大小0.5~4 mm不等,发育一组完全解理,局部交代角闪石。以上特征显示矿物的结晶顺序为橄榄石→辉石→角闪石→斜长石。副矿物主要为磁铁矿、电气石等。

2 样品分析方法

本文研究样品采自东乌旗育种场和东方红公社西南侧(图1b),样品新鲜,弱蚀变。对出露的两处辉闪橄榄岩分别选择3件样品用于主量、微量元素分析,各选择1件样品用于岩相学分析。首先对新鲜样

品去除风化壳,然后用破碎机粉碎,在用球磨仪研磨至粉末状(>200目),用于主量元素和微量元素分析。实验测试由天津地质矿产研究所完成,主量元素采用X射线荧光光谱法(XRF),FeO采用氢氟酸、硫酸溶解、重铬酸钾滴定容量法,分析精度优于2%,微量元素使用ICP-MS测试,分析精度优于5%。

3 地球化学特征

辉闪橄榄岩样品的岩石化学分析结果及部分参数列于表1。数据表明,辉闪橄榄岩SiO₂含量介于42.84%~43.96%,FeO^T(12.67%~14.33%)、CaO(3.47%~5.55%)、TiO₂(0.33%~0.87%)和Al₂O₃(6.76%~7.64%)的含量较高;高Mg[#](76.42~79.20)和较低的MgO(24.10%~26.10%)含量、m/f比值(3.03~3.54),属铁质超镁铁岩;Na₂O(1.05%~1.55%)的含量相对较高,K₂O(0.47%~1.02%)含量比较低,Na₂O+K₂O(1.52%~2.51%,小于3.5),K₂O/Na₂O(0.45~0.85)为亚碱性系列;低m/f、高FeO^T显示拉斑玄武岩系列岩石的特征。

表 1 内蒙古东乌旗辉闪橄榄岩主量元素(%)、微量元素($\times 10^{-6}$)分析结果Table 1 Major (%) and trace ($\times 10^{-6}$) elements of the schriesheimite in Dong Ujimqi, Inner Mongolia

岩石名称 样品编号	辉闪橄榄岩					
	P19-13-1	P19-13-2	P19-13-3	7216-1	7216-2	7209-1
SiO ₂	43.34	43.36	43.96	43.70	42.84	43.22
TiO ₂	0.77	0.87	0.82	0.35	0.33	0.84
Al ₂ O ₃	7.64	7.27	7.36	7.25	6.76	7.47
Fe ₂ O ₃	2.48	3.61	3.24	3.04	3.00	5.24
FeO	10.67	11.08	10.99	9.93	10.36	9.45
MnO	0.20	0.23	0.22	0.21	0.22	0.22
MgO	25.17	24.55	24.70	24.50	26.10	24.10
CaO	3.97	3.66	3.47	5.55	4.92	4.1
Na ₂ O	1.20	1.37	1.55	1.05	1.05	1.4
K ₂ O	1.02	0.95	0.96	0.56	0.47	0.88
P ₂ O ₅	0.27	0.30	0.23	0.11	0.11	0.27
LOI	1.89	1.52	1.28	2.63	2.66	1.76
总量	98.62	98.77	98.78	98.88	98.82	98.95
Mg [#]	78.80	76.54	77.19	78.65	79.20	76.42
FeO ^T	12.90	14.33	13.91	12.67	13.06	14.16
m/f	3.46	3.03	3.15	3.42	3.54	3.06
K ₂ O+Na ₂ O	2.22	2.32	2.51	1.61	1.52	2.28
K ₂ O/Na ₂ O	0.85	0.69	0.62	0.53	0.45	0.63
K ₂ O/TiO ₂	1.32	1.09	1.17	1.60	1.42	1.05
P ₂ O ₅ /Al ₂ O ₃	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.04
Cs	18.50	22.70	20.70	5.48	3.84	21.8
Rb	28.00	29.90	31.70	17.90	16.40	15.1
Sr	416	374	376	425	271	309
Ba	167	204	177	132	97	144
Ga	10.30	9.75	9.56	7.77	7.44	9.98
Nb	2.87	3.30	3.35	1.82	1.63	3.34
Ta	0.22	0.31	0.30	0.18	0.17	0.28
Zr	99.10	89.80	93.30	32.00	42.30	93.9
Hf	2.33	2.43	2.39	1.05	1.26	2.41
Th	0.78	0.91	0.94	1.42	1.23	0.66
V	125	122	119	96	85	124
Cr	769	2480	2470	2340	2410	1160
Co	111	117	118	114	122	111
Ni	901	880	881	454	484	878
Li	28.60	32.00	32.30	20.20	14.80	29.5
Sc	15.20	13.80	14.20	19.10	11.60	7.18
U	0.27	0.30	0.34	0.51	0.48	0.26
La	8.86	10.50	9.94	6.00	5.91	8.69
Ce	22.00	26.60	25.10	13.60	13.90	20.5
Pr	3.21	3.30	3.09	1.60	1.60	3.11
Nd	14.30	14.70	13.80	6.85	6.77	14.3
Sm	3.33	3.31	3.12	1.46	1.46	3.22
Eu	0.98	0.99	0.92	0.45	0.42	0.97
Gd	3.27	2.93	2.76	1.39	1.34	3.01
Tb	0.52	0.50	0.46	0.22	0.20	0.5
Dy	2.85	2.81	2.57	1.22	1.11	2.82
Ho	0.57	0.53	0.51	0.23	0.21	0.54
Er	1.53	1.51	1.39	0.64	0.57	1.54
Tm	0.22	0.23	0.21	0.09	0.08	0.22
Yb	1.42	1.39	1.32	0.58	0.52	1.45
Lu	0.22	0.22	0.21	0.09	0.08	0.22
Y	14.80	13.80	13.10	5.87	5.40	13.8

续表 1

岩石名称 样品编号	辉闪橄榄岩					
	P19-13-1	P19-13-2	P19-13-3	7216-1	7216-2	7209-1
Σ REE	78.08	83.32	78.50	40.29	39.57	74.89
$(\text{La}/\text{Yb})_{\text{N}}$	4.21	5.09	5.08	6.97	7.66	4.04
δEu	0.90	0.95	0.94	0.95	0.90	0.94
$(\text{Th}/\text{Nb})_{\text{PM}}$	2.28	2.31	2.35	6.54	6.33	1.66
$(\text{Nb}/\text{La})_{\text{PM}}$	0.31	0.30	0.32	0.29	0.27	0.37
Ba/Zr	1.69	2.27	1.90	4.13	2.28	1.53
Rb/Sr	0.07	0.08	0.08	0.04	0.06	0.05

注:测试工作由天津地质矿产研究所完成; $\text{Mg}^{\#} = 100 \times \text{Mg}^{2+}/(\text{Mg}^{2+} + \text{Fe}^{2+})$; $\text{FeO}^{\text{T}} = \text{FeO} + 0.8998\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$; N 为球粒陨石标准化值(Sun et al., 1989), PM 为原始地幔标准化值(Sun et al., 1989); m/f = $(\text{FeO}^{\text{T}}/72)/(\text{MgO}/40)$

辉闪橄榄岩的稀土总量较高($\Sigma\text{REE} = 39.57 \times 10^{-6} \sim 83.32 \times 10^{-6}$),远高于球粒陨石的稀土总量($\text{La}_{\text{N}} = 25 \sim 44$, $\text{Yb}_{\text{N}} = 3 \sim 8$);轻稀土(LREE)相对于重稀土(HREE)明显富集[$(\text{La}/\text{Yb})_{\text{N}} = 4.04 \sim 7.66$], Eu 异常不明显($\delta\text{Eu} = 0.90 \sim 0.95$),在稀土元素球粒陨石标准化配分模式图(图 3)上显示轻稀土相对富集的右倾配分模式,与洋岛玄武岩(OIB)类似。从岩石微量元素含量及其原始地幔标准化蛛网图(图 4)看,辉闪橄榄岩富集大离子亲石元素(LILE)Cs、Rb、Ba、Sr、K 等,相对亏损高场强元素(HFSE)Nb、Ta,出现较为明显的 Nb、Ta、Ti 负异常,Ti 的负异常与洋岛玄武岩明显不同;相容元素如 Cr($769 \times 10^{-6} \sim 2480 \times 10^{-6}$)、Ni($454 \times 10^{-6} \sim 901 \times 10^{-6}$)含量较高,略高于 Wilson(1989)统计的原始岩浆值($\text{Ni} = 400 \times 10^{-6} \sim 500 \times 10^{-6}$, $\text{Cr} > 1000 \times 10^{-6}$)。

4 讨论

4.1 岩石成因及源区特征

微量元素特征显示出东乌旗辉闪橄榄岩轻稀土

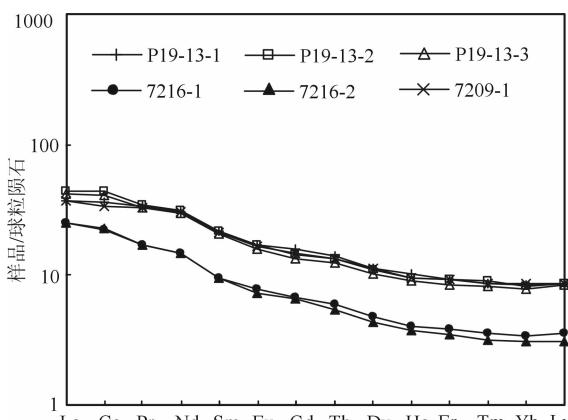


图 3 内蒙古东乌旗辉闪橄榄岩稀土元素球粒陨石标准化配分模式图(据 Sun et al., 1989)

Fig. 3 Chondrite-normalized REE patterns of the schriesheimite in Dong Ujimqi, Inner Mongolia (after Sun et al., 1989)

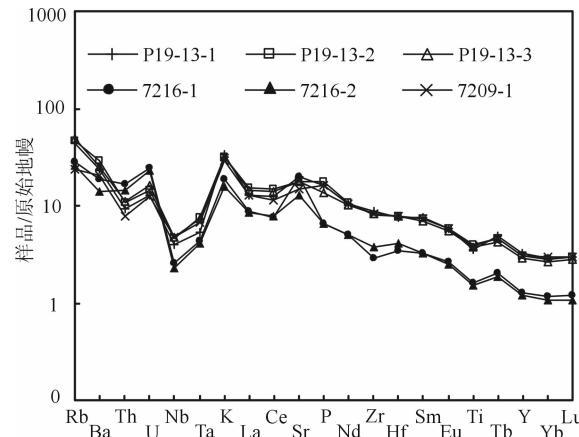


图 4 内蒙古东乌旗辉闪橄榄岩的原始地幔标准化微量元素蛛网图(据 Sun et al., 1989)

Fig. 4 Primitive mantle-normalized trace elements patterns of the schriesheimite in Dong Ujimqi, Inner Mongolia (after Sun et al., 1989)

富集[$(\text{La}/\text{Yb})_{\text{N}} = 4.04 \sim 7.66$,富集大离子亲石元素(LILE)Ba、Sr、K 等元素,相对亏损高场强元素(HFSE)Nb、Ta 等元素,类似于 OIB 的地球化学特征,与板内幔源岩浆作用的产物一致(Thompson, 1984)。由于中上地壳中 Th、U 含量高(Talor, 1985),辉闪橄榄岩未表现出亏损的现象,可能受到了中上地壳物质的混染,并且兴蒙造山带中大面积分布由古亚洲洋俯冲作用形成的新生大陆地壳物质(Hong Dawei et al., 2000),受这些物质的混染,势必造成消减流体作用改造的特征更加明显。高的原始地幔标准化($\text{Th}/\text{Nb})_{\text{PM}}$ 比值($\gg 1$)和低($\text{Nb}/\text{La})_{\text{PM}}$ 比值(< 1)是地壳混染作用可靠的微量元素指标(Saunders et al., 1992; Xia Linqi et al., 2007),辉闪橄榄岩的($\text{Th}/\text{Nb})_{\text{PM}}$ 为 $1.66 \sim 6.54$, $(\text{Nb}/\text{La})_{\text{PM}}$ 为 $0.28 \sim 0.37$,表明岩浆明显受到了地壳混染。在 $\text{Mg}^{\#}$ 对 $\text{K}_2\text{O}/\text{TiO}_2$ 、Ba/Ba/Zr 和 Rb/Sr 相关图中(略), $\text{Mg}^{\#}$ 与 $\text{K}_2\text{O}/\text{TiO}_2$ 呈明显正相关、与

Ba 负相关、与 Ba/Zr 和 Rb/Sr 相关性不强,也暗示了地壳混染的可能性(Brandon et al., 1993)。部分样品(7216-1、7216-2)的高场强元素 Nb、Ta 亏损程度略大些,Th、U 略高,可能与其岩浆在地壳中滞留的时间较长有关。然而,辉闪橄榄岩的 Nb、Ta、Ti 可以指示地壳同化混染,也可能与原始岩浆源于俯冲流体交代地幔有关(Wilson, 1989),对于分配系数相近的微量元素比值(Nb/U、Th/U)受结晶分异的影响较小(Aldanmaz et al., 2000),辉闪橄榄岩的 Nb/U 与平均地壳值相似,明显低于 OIB、MORB, La/Nb、Ba/Nb 明显高于平均地壳和 OIB、MORB(表 2),表明 Nb 的亏损用地幔端元和地壳的混染无法解释,而是代表了岩浆的地幔源区特征。同样其 Th/U 低于平均地壳比值和 OIB、MORB(表 2),也指示岩浆的地幔源区特征,与新疆北天山造山后伸展背景下形成的镁铁—超镁铁岩特征相同(Deng Yufeng et al., 2011)。 $Mg^{\#}$ 可以粗略显示岩浆结晶分异的程度,以 60~71(Langmuir et al., 1977)作为未分异的初始岩浆 $Mg^{\#}$,辉闪橄榄岩具非常高的 $Mg^{\#}$ (76.42~79.20),接近于原始岩浆,岩浆在就位之前未经过明显的分离结晶作用。

表 2 内蒙古东乌旗辉闪橄榄岩微量元素比值

Table 2 Trace elements ratios of the schriesheimite in Dong Ujimqi, Inner Mongolia

	Th/U	Nb/U	La/Nb	Ba/Nb
东乌旗角闪橄榄岩	2.54~3.03	3.40~12.85	2.60~3.63	43.11~72.53
原始地幔	4.05	34.0	0.96	9.80
MORB	3.00	49.6	1.07	2.70
OIB	3.92	47.1	0.77	7.29
平均地壳	3.94	8.45	1.5	32.5
天山超镁铁岩	1.13~2.98	2.53~7.02	1.15~4.19	37.70~79.80

注:原始地幔、MORB、OIB 数据引自(Sun et al., 1989);平均地壳引自(Pettigrew et al., 2006);天山超镁铁岩引自(Deng Yufeng et al., 2011)。

东乌旗辉闪橄榄岩的 P_2O_5/Al_2O_3 为 0.02~0.04 变化范围小,具地幔岩低度部分熔融的特征(Zhang Guishan et al., 2009)。Rb/Zr-Rb/Nb(图 5a)和 Ba/Ca-Sr/Ca(图 5b)图解上表现为正斜率的直线型平衡部分熔融的演化趋势。前人(Munker, 2000)研究表明,熔融过程中源区若有石榴石存在,Zr/Y-Y 应具有很好的相关性,角闪橄榄岩的 Zr/Y-Y 图解(图 5c)显示二者相关性较差,指示非石榴石地幔源区部分熔融的可能性。Ce/Y-Zr/Nb 图解

(图 5d)上,样品点落在原始尖晶石相橄榄岩地幔源区,表明辉闪橄榄岩可能是原始尖晶石相橄榄岩小比例部分熔融的产物。

综上,辉闪橄榄岩可能为受俯冲流体交代的尖晶石相地幔橄榄岩部分熔融的产物,且在岩浆运移的过程中受到了地壳物质不同程度的混染。

4.2 超镁铁岩的时代与构造背景

东乌旗辉闪橄榄岩规模较小,与角闪辉长岩、闪长岩一起构成镁铁—超镁铁质杂岩体,其中角闪辉长岩的时代为(280.8 ± 1.5) Ma(内部数据),基本可以判断辉闪橄榄岩的时代也与之相同,并且这些镁铁—超镁铁质杂岩体呈小岩株侵位于同期二长花岗岩[(277.2 ± 0.7) Ma, 内部数据]和正长花岗岩[(276.4 ± 0.7) Ma, 内部数据]中,锆石 U-Pb 年龄在误差范围内一致,即具有同时性,构成双峰式岩石特征,从而排除了蛇绿岩套组合,与新疆北部的早二叠世镁铁—超镁铁杂岩体(Wang Yuwang et al., 2010)为同期岩浆事件的产物。加之,辉闪橄榄岩呈块状构造,未经历较为强烈的变质作用和构造变形(图 2),表明其应形成于伸展构造体制中,进一步说明其非岛弧成因构造增生到活动大陆边缘的可能。前人研究表明,该地区大规模发育造山后伸展环境的花岗岩(Hong Dawei et al., 1994, 2000; Zhang Yuqing et al., 2009, 2013; Han Baofu et al., 2010; Li Dapeng et al., 2010; Cheng Yinhang et al., 2012; Shi Guanghai et al., 2012)时代介于($323 \sim 273$) Ma, 主要集中在 $310 \sim 280$ Ma, 时代早于辉闪橄榄岩,表明晚石炭世—早二叠世以伸展构造为主,且研究区内碱性花岗岩[(271.7 ± 0.7) Ma, 内部数据]的侵位也证明了早二叠世末期造山演化可能处于板内伸展阶段。

主量元素数据表明东乌旗辉闪橄榄岩属拉斑玄武岩系列铁质超镁铁岩,具有板内岩浆岩的岩石特征。通常与消减作用有关的玄武质岩石亏 Nb、Ta,而富 Th, Th/Ta 高(一般 > 4),岛弧环境玄武岩比值通常大于 3(Pearce et al., 1973),而本文角闪橄榄岩样品的 Th/Ta 在 $2.36 \sim 7.89$ 之间,显示了较强的消减作用的特征,用原始岩浆源于受古亚洲洋俯冲事件改造过的交代地幔可以解释,且其 Nb、Ta 亏损与在岛弧环境形成的具强烈 Nb、Ta 亏损的岛弧岩浆岩明显不同(Ewart et al., 1998),其 Nb($1.62 \times 10^{-6} \sim 3.35 \times 10^{-6}$) 和 Ta($0.17 \times 10^{-6} \sim 0.30 \times 10^{-6}$) 远大于南部岛弧拉斑玄武岩 Nb(0.45×10^{-6}) 和 Ta(0.03×10^{-6}) 的平均含量(Li Yingjie

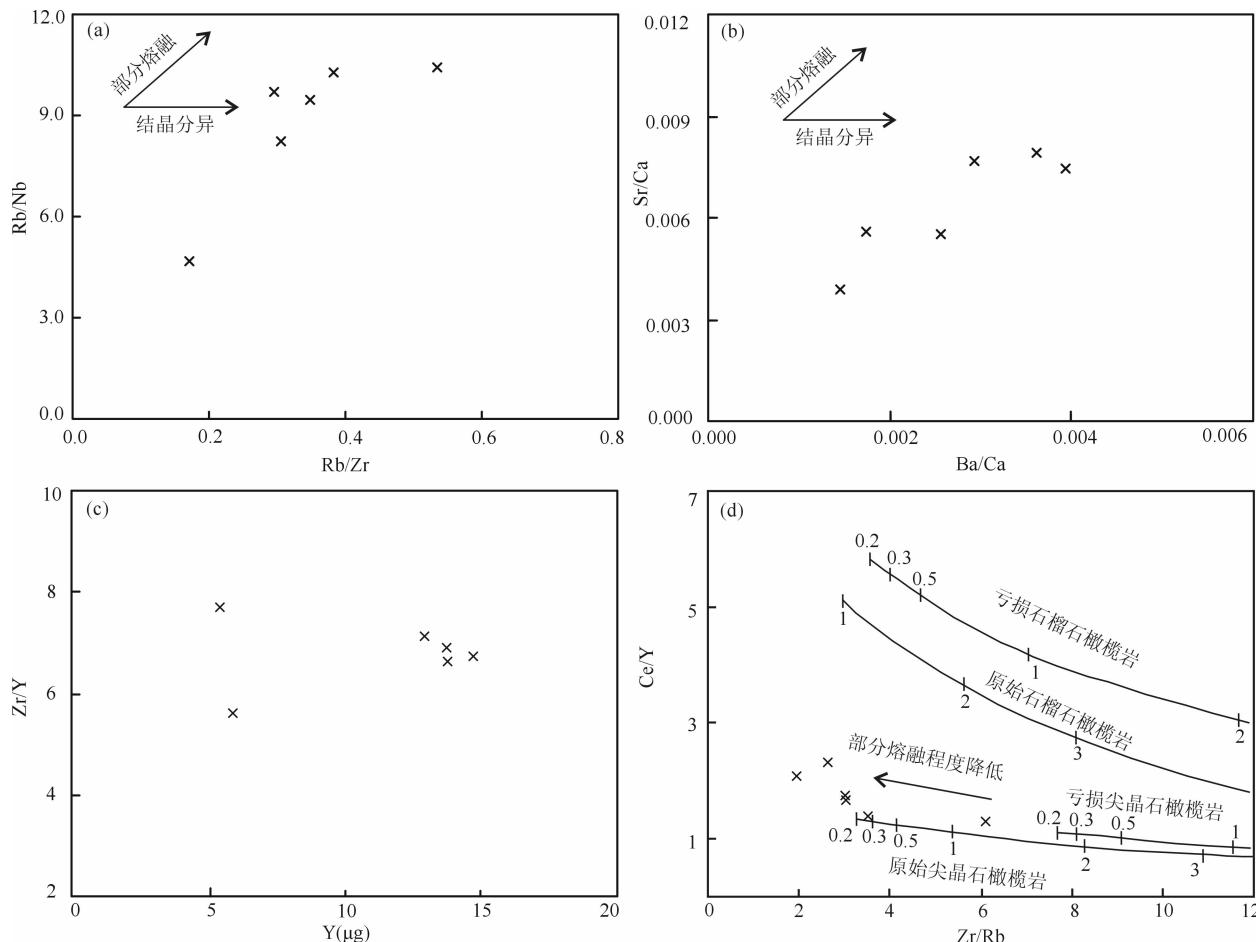


图5 内蒙古东乌旗辉闪橄榄岩的部分熔融判别(a)(马昌前等^②)、(b)(Onuma et al., 1981)和地幔岩相判别图(c)(Munker, 2000)、(d)(Deniel, 1998)

Fig. 5 Discrimination diagrams of partial melting (a) (Ma Changqian et al. ^②), (b) (Onuma et al., 1981) and pyrolyte phase (c) (Munker, 2000), (d) (Deniel, 1998) of the schriesheimite in Dong Ujimqi, Inner Mongolia

et al., 2013),表明其形成虽然受到消减带的影响,但并非直接形成于岛弧环境。前人(Xia Linqi et al., 2007)研究表明,对于具有消减带信号的基性熔岩可以利用Zr/Y-Zr图(图6)解能更好的区分板内玄武岩与岛弧或活动大陆边缘玄武岩,本文研究样品落在板内玄武岩区左侧,有向板内玄武岩区靠近的趋势以及高的Zr/Y(5.45~7.83)比值也支持其形成于板内伸展环境。在Zr-Nb-Y图解(图7)中多数落在板内玄武岩区或火山弧区(C区),并有向板内拉斑玄武岩区(A2区)偏移的趋势。综上信息表明:东乌旗辉闪橄榄岩形成于晚古生代板内伸展构造体制,与研究区内碱性花岗岩一并标志着造山过程转换到板内伸展阶段。

5 结论

东乌旗辉闪橄榄岩主要由橄榄石、角闪石、斜方

辉石及少量斜长石组成,SiO₂含量介于42.84%~43.96%、Na₂O+K₂O含量和m/f比值较低,高FeO^T和Mg[#],属铁质超镁铁岩和拉斑玄武岩系列。岩石稀土总量较高,轻稀土相对于重稀土明显富集,Eu异常不明显,球粒陨石标准化配分模式表现为轻稀土相对富集的右倾型。岩石富集大离子亲石元素(LILE)Cs、Rb、Ba、Sr、K等,相对亏损高场强元素(HFSE)Nb、Ta以及低Th/U、Nb/U比值和高La/Nb、Ba/Nb、Zr/Y比值。这些特征表明原始岩浆来源于受俯冲流体交代的尖晶石相地幔橄榄岩部分熔融的产物,上升过程中受地壳物质不同程度的混染,形成于早二叠世板内伸展构造背景,与古亚洲洋闭合之后板内非造山作用有关。这一认识填补了早二叠世幔源岩浆事件和非造山阶段超镁铁质岩石记录的空白。

致谢:辛后田教授对本文提出许多宝贵的建设

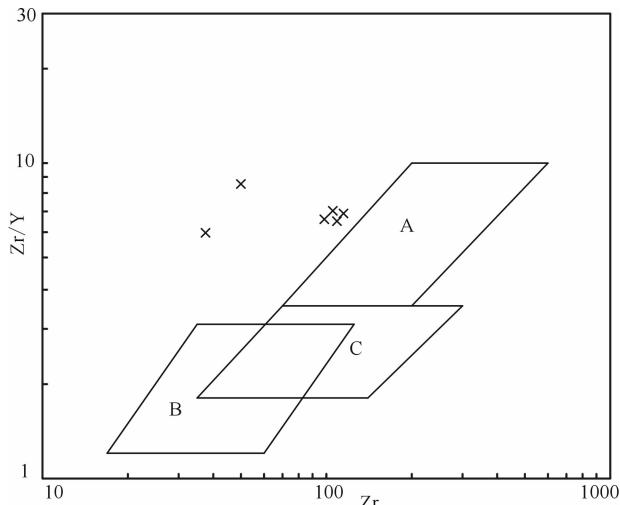


图 6 内蒙古东乌旗辉闪橄榄岩的 Zr-Zr/Y 图解
(Pearce et al., 1979)

Fig. 6 Zr-Zr/Y diagram of the schriesheimite in Dong Ujimqi, Inner Mongolia (Pearce et al., 1979)
A—板内玄武岩; B—岛弧玄武岩; C—洋中脊玄武岩
A—Within plate balslts; B—island arc balslts;
C—mid ocean ridge balslts

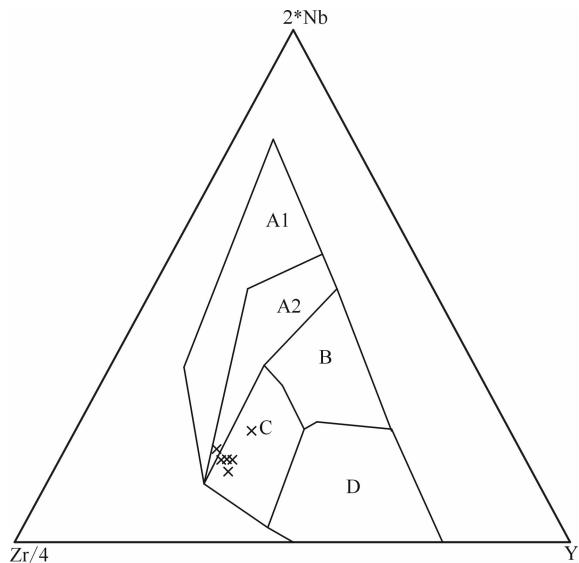


图 7 内蒙古东乌旗辉闪橄榄岩的 Zr-Nb-Y 图解(Meschede, 1986)

Fig. 7 Zr-Nb-Y diagram of the schriesheimite in Dong Ujimqi, Inner Mongolia (Meschede, 1986)
A1—板内碱性玄武岩; A2—板内碱性玄武岩和拉斑玄武岩;
B—E型 MORB; D—N型 MORB 和火山弧玄武岩;
C—板内拉斑玄武岩和火山弧玄武岩;
A1—Within plate alkaline balslts; A2—within plate alkaline and tholeiilitic balslts; B—E—MORB; C—with plate tholeiilitic and arc balslts; D—N—MORB and arc balslts

在野外过程中给予了指导工作; 郭虎、耿建珍给予很大帮助在此一并致以诚挚的谢意。

注 释

- ① 程银行, 等. 2014. 内蒙古 1:5 万奥尤特等六幅区域地质矿产图.
- ② 马昌前, 杨坤光, 唐仲华, 李增田. 1994. 花岗岩类岩浆动力学—理论方法及鄂东花岗岩例析. 武汉: 中国地质大学出版社, 38~48.

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Discovery of the Early Permian Ultramafic Rock in Dong Ujimqi, Inner Mongolia and Its Tectonic Implications

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Abstract

This study carried out petrographical and geochemical analyses for the ultramafic rock (i. e. schriesheimite) firstly recognized in the west of Dong Ujimqi so as to understand the characteristics of the late Paleozoic mantle nature and structure in Dong Ujimqi. Schriesheimite consists mainly of olivine, hornblende, orthopyroxene, with minor amount of slight plagioclase and clinopyroxene. Geochemical research indicates that the schriesheimites have SiO₂ (42.84%~43.96%), MgO (24.10%~26.10%), Na₂O+K₂O (1.52%~2.32%, <3.5%), and are higher in FeO^T (12.67%~14.33%), Mg[#] (76.42~79.20) and low in m/f (3.03~3.54). These features suggest the rock should belong to ferruginous ultramafic rock and tholeiitic series. The rocks are characterized by high REE (39.57×10^{-6} ~ 83.32×10^{-6}), enrichment in LREE and relatively depletion in HREE [(La/Yb)N=4.04~7.66], slightly Eu anomalies ($\delta\text{Eu}=0.90\sim0.95$), with the high La/Nb (2.60~3.63), Ba/Nb (43.11~72.52) and Zr/Y (5.45~7.83), and low Th/U (2.54~3.03) and Nb/U (3.40~12.85) which similar to intraplate rocks from mantle magmatism. The rocks are enriched in LILE (Cs, Rb, Ba, Sr, K), and depleted in HFSE (Nb, Ta), with distinct negative anomalies of Nb, Ta and Ti which are clearly different from the strong depleted of Nb and Ta of the island arc magmatic rocks. The rocks also have high compatible elements, such as Cr (769×10^{-6} ~ 2480×10^{-6}) and Ni (454×10^{-6} ~ 901×10^{-6}), which are higher than proto-magma. In combination to the latest research results in the area, we consider that the schriesheimites in western Dong Ujimqi resulted from the partial melting of the Sp-peridotite in extensional tectonic background, which was replaced by subducted slab-derived fluid, along with various-degree mixing from the crustal material during its ascending. From partial melting of the Sp-peridotite, which was modified by the the Early Permian subducted slab-derived fluid. The extensional tectonic background is related to within-plate anorogenic magmatism after the closure of Paleoasian Ocean. This recognition on the schriesheimites provides a record for existence of the Early Permian mantle-derived magmatic events and anorogenic ultramaifc rocks.

Key words: ultramafic rocks; schriesheimite; Early Permian; intraplate extension; Dong Ujimqi