

浙东南望州山破火山口中 A-型花岗岩的厘定及地质意义



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内容提要:望州山破火山位于浙江东南部的苍南县, 火山喷发产物主要为晚白垩世流纹岩和流纹质火山碎屑岩。破火山口内中央侵入体为典型的碱性花岗岩, 含有典型的碱性铁镁矿物钠铁闪石和霓石, 发育微文象结构和晶洞构造。LA-ICP-MS 锆石 U-Pb 定年结果表明, 碱性花岗岩结晶年龄为 $91.30 \pm 1.10 \sim 90.43 \pm 0.76$ Ma。岩石具有高硅 ($\text{SiO}_2 = 76.9\% \sim 77.9\%$), 富碱 ($\text{Na}_2\text{O} + \text{K}_2\text{O} = 7.80\% \sim 8.51\%$), 贫 CaO、MgO、 Al_2O_3 等, 富集 Rb、K 等大离子亲石元素和 Nb、Ta、Zr、Hf 等高场强元素, 贫 Ba、Sr、P、Ti, 高的 10000Ga/Al 值 (3.82~4.28) 和高的锆饱和温度 (798~889°C) 的地球化学特征。望州山碱性花岗岩不同样品具有近似一致的全岩 Nd 同位素组成 ($\varepsilon_{\text{Nd}}(t) = -4.2 \sim -3.8$) 和锆石 Hf 同位素组成 ($\varepsilon_{\text{Hf}}(t) = -6.4 \sim -1.7$), 表明其岩浆主要起源于地壳物质的部分熔融, 并有少量幔源组分的加入。望州山碱性花岗岩属于典型的碱性 A 型花岗岩, 是浙闽沿海晚中生代 A 型花岗岩带中新发现的又一实例。望州山碱性花岗岩与同时期浙闽沿海碱性花岗岩 (101~86 Ma) 的岩浆起源均受控于晚白垩世古太平洋板块俯冲后撤的影响, 是在强烈的伸展构造背景下, 亏损地幔来源岩浆上涌, 并与中—下地壳物质部分熔融产物发生岩浆混合, 并经进一步岩浆分异作用形成的高硅碱性 A 型花岗岩。

关键词:望州山破火山; 碱性花岗岩; 地球化学; 岩石成因; 中国东南沿海

在 I 型和 S 型花岗岩分类 (Chappell and White, 1974) 提出之后, A 型花岗岩的概念接着问世 (Loiselle and Wones, 1979)。A 型花岗岩因其独特的化学特征, 如高温、贫水、富集 REE、高场强元素 (HFSEs) 和挥发分 (如 F 等), 以及高 FeO^T/MgO 和 Ga/Al 比值, 而受到国际上广泛关注 (Collins et al., 1982; Clemens et al., 1986; King et al., 1997; Bonin, 2007; Frost and Frost, 2011)。A 型花岗岩通常产于伸展构造背景, 如板内非造山和后造山环境 (Loiselle and Wones, 1979; Collins et al., 1982; Eby, 1990, 1992; Bonin, 2007)。最近的研究则表明 A 型花岗岩也可以在俯冲过程中的板片后撤环境下形成 (Collins et al., 2019; Jiang Xiaoyan et al., 2020), 也有学者在收集全球范围的后太古代的 A 型花岗岩资料基础上, 分析认为大多数 A 型花岗岩

形成于造山环境而不是板内环境 (Condie et al., 2023)。A 型花岗岩的成因观点主要有幔源岩浆的分离结晶 (如 Turner et al., 1992)、地壳源岩的低压部分熔融 (如 Patiño Douce, 1997)、熔体抽离后的下地壳麻粒岩相残留体的部分熔融 (如 Collins et al., 1982)、壳源长英质岩浆和幔源镁铁质岩浆的混合 (如 Kerr and Fryer, 1993; Yang Jinhui et al., 2006) 等。A 型花岗岩还可进一步根据不同的起源和构造背景划分为 A_1 和 A_2 型花岗岩 (Eby, 1990, 1992)。因此, A 型花岗岩的分类、成因、地球动力学背景等取得了一系列进展。

中国东南沿海受晚中生代古太平洋板块俯冲消减的影响, 白垩纪岩浆活动强烈 (Zhou Xinmin et al., 2006; Guo Feng et al., 2012; Xu Xisheng et al., 2021), 形成了一条北东向展布的巨型火山—

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侵入杂岩带(图1;王德滋等, 2000; Zhou Xinmin et al., 2006; He Zhenyu and Xu Xisheng, 2012), 其中A型花岗岩广泛出露, 构成浙闽沿海A型花岗岩带(Qiu Jiansheng et al., 2004)。浙闽沿海A型花岗岩带主要由含碱性铁镁矿物的碱性花岗岩(碱性A型花岗岩)和不含碱性铁镁矿物的晶洞钾长花岗岩(铝质A型花岗岩)组成(图1)。单个A型花岗岩体(如肖娥等, 2007)、I—A型复合花岗岩体(如Chen Jingyuan et al., 2013; Zhao Jiaolong et al., 2016; 汪相, 2022)和铝质A型花岗岩与碱性A型花岗岩共生的岩体(如Chen Jingyuan et al., 2019)的研究已有大量研究报道, 而与破火山共生的A型花岗岩研究还较少。浙东南苍南县望州山破火山口

内出露了碱性花岗岩和流纹质火山岩, 为我们开展相关研究提供了新的对象。本文选取望州山破火山口出露的中央侵入体碱性花岗岩为研究对象, 开展了矿物学、岩石学、锆石 U-Pb 年代学、全岩元素地球化学、全岩 Nd 同位素和锆石 Hf 同位素分析, 结合浙闽沿海白垩纪典型碱性花岗岩的已有研究资料, 对望州山破火山中出露的碱性花岗岩进行岩石类型的精细厘定以及岩石成因和地质意义的探讨, 从而提升和拓展浙闽沿海A型花岗岩带成因的研究认识。

1 地质概况与岩相学特征

受控于古太平洋板块俯冲后撤的构造背景, 中

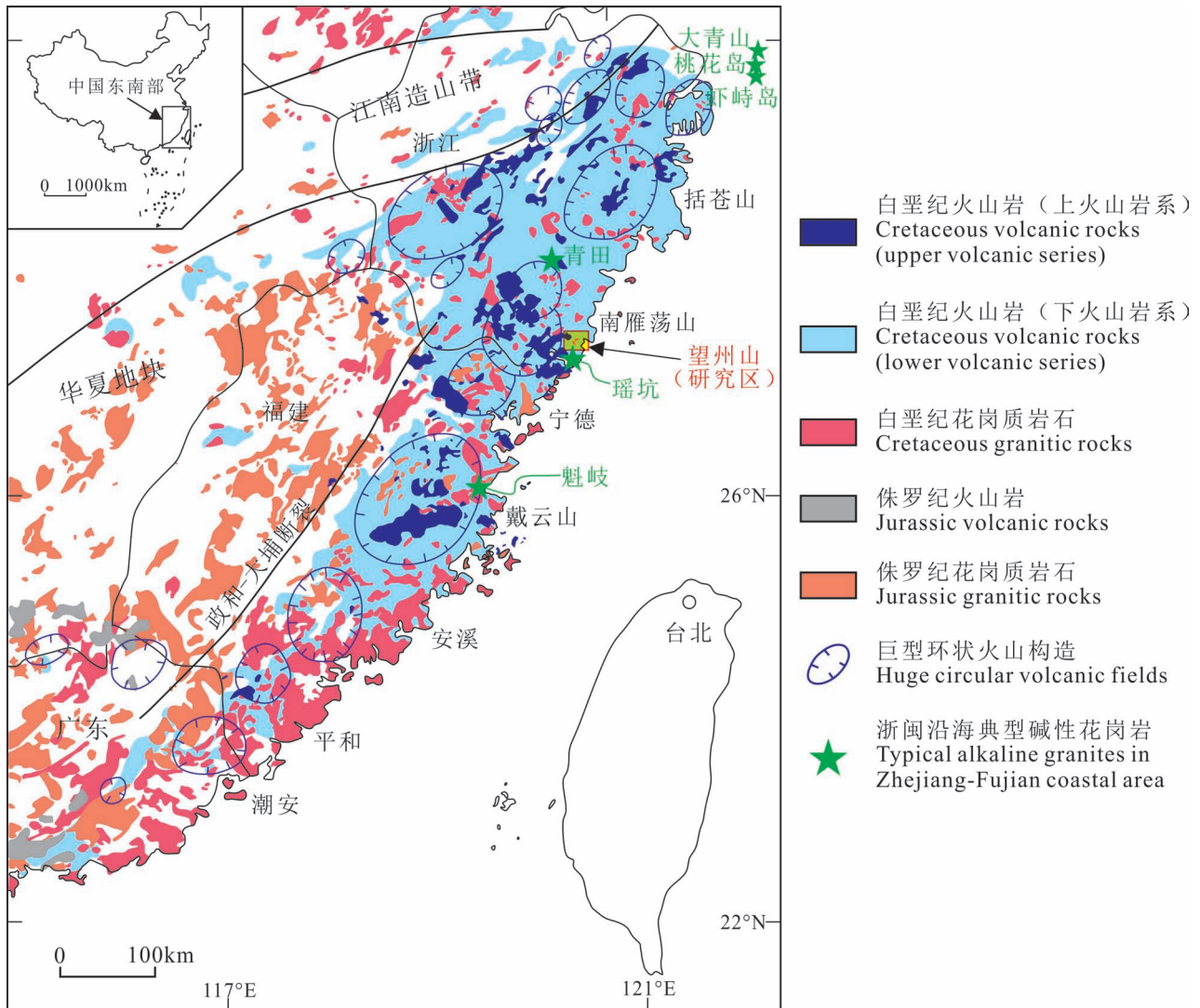


图1 中国东南沿海晚中生代花岗岩类和火山岩以及环状火山构造分布图

(据 Zhou Xinmin et al., 2006; Xu Xisheng et al., 2021 修改)

Fig. 1 Simplified geological map of SE China, showing the distributions of the Late Mesozoic granitic and volcanic rocks and the circular volcanic fields (modified after Zhou Xinmin et al., 2006; Xu Xisheng et al., 2021)

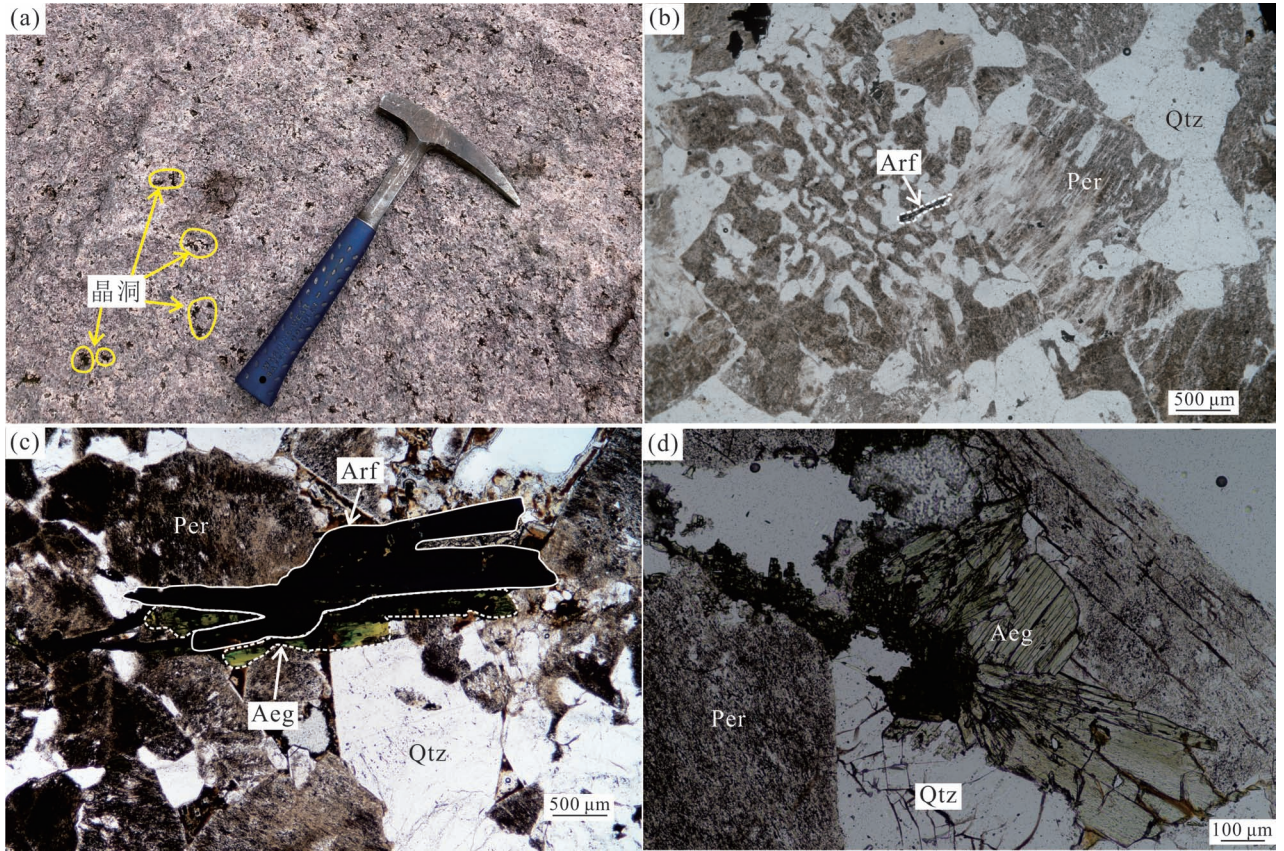


图3 浙东南望州山碱性花岗岩野外照片及显微照片:(a)碱性花岗岩,发育晶洞构造;(b)碱性花岗岩,发育花斑结构并有填隙的钠铁闪石;(c)碱性花岗岩中的钠铁闪石和霓石;(d)碱性花岗岩中的霓石

Fig. 3 Field photos and micrographs of the Wangzhoushan alkaline granites in southeastern Zhejiang: (a) alkaline granite, showing the miarolitic cavities; (b) alkaline granite, showing the granophyric texture and interstitial arfvedsonite; (c) arfvedsonite and aegirine in the alkaline granite; (d) aegirine in the alkaline granite

Per—条纹长石;Qtz—石英;Arf—钠铁闪石;Aeg—霓石

Per—perthite; Qtz—quartz; Arf—arfvedsonite; Aeg—aegirine

和钛铁氧化物等。石英和条纹长石多发育微文象共生,可见填隙状钠铁闪石分布其间(图3b)。钠铁闪石和霓石多呈填隙状分布(图3c),表明钠铁闪石、霓石结晶较晚,钠铁闪石部分被霓石取代,表明霓石结晶晚于钠铁闪石(图3c)。钠铁闪石在薄片多呈短柱状、板状,黄绿色—深蓝绿色,具明显的多色性(图3c),霓石多呈柱状,颜色呈暗绿至墨绿,多色性显著,正高一正极高突起(图3d)。

2 分析方法

钠铁闪石和霓石电子探针成分分析在南京大学内生金属矿床成矿机制研究国家重点实验室完成,采用仪器为JEOL JXA-8230型与JEOL JXA-8100型电子探针。工作条件为:加速电压15kV,加速电流20nA,束斑直径为3 μ m。测试中使用的标样为自然

标样普通角闪石(对于元素Si、Ti、Al、Fe、Mg、Ca、Na和K)、磷灰石(对于元素F)、铁橄榄石(对于元素Mn)和磷氯钡石($Ba_5(PO_4)_3Cl$) (对于元素Cl)。采用软件JEOL ZAF自动校正基体效应。分析误差约为1%~5%。

全岩主量元素分析在南京聚谱检测科技有限公司完成,测试仪器为5110型ICP-OES。岩石粉末用浓 HNO_3 和浓 HCl 在Teflon杯中消解,使用岩石标样为BHVO-2和AGV-2,测试值相对分析误差小于2%。全岩微量元素分析在南京聚谱检测科技有限公司完成,采用Agilent 7700X型的电感耦合等离子质谱(ICP-MS)进行测试,质控标样为美国地质调查局USGS岩石类标物(BHVO-2、AGV-2、GSP-2、W-2)。固体质量分数大于 50×10^{-6} 的微量元素,相对误差小于5%;固体质量分数介于 $5 \times 10^{-6} \sim 50 \times 10^{-6}$

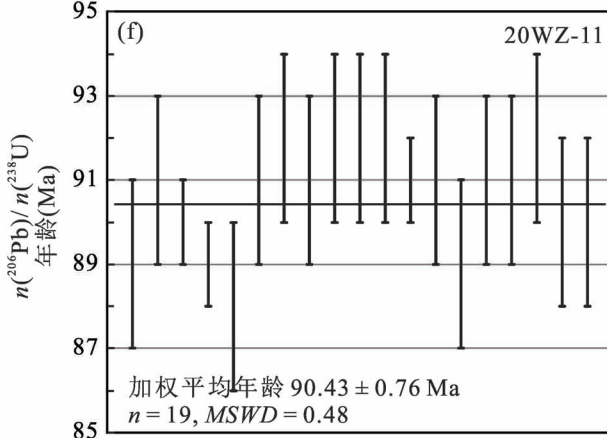
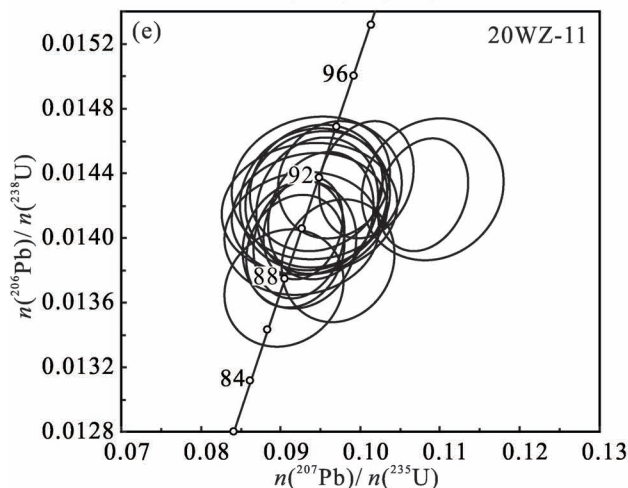
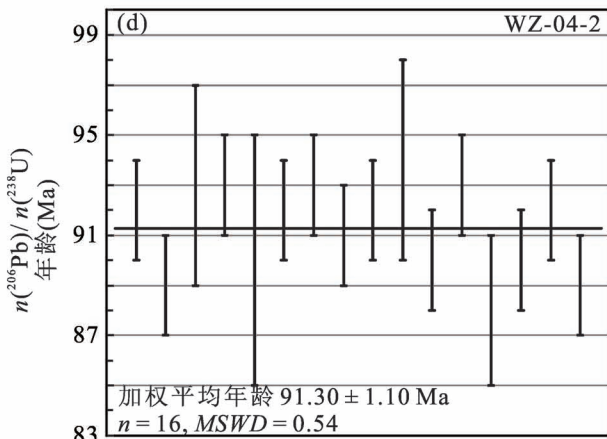
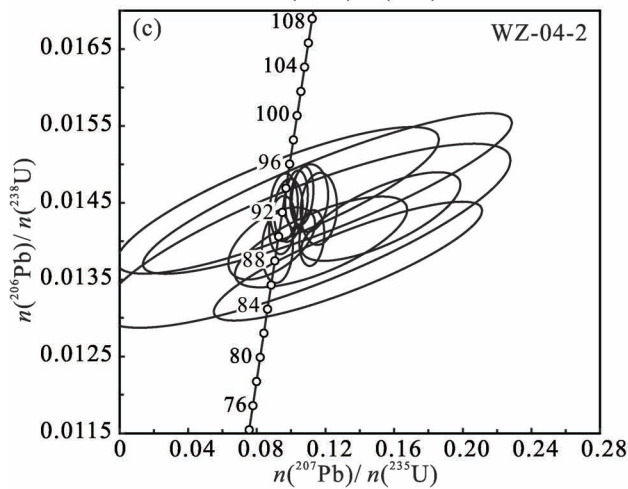
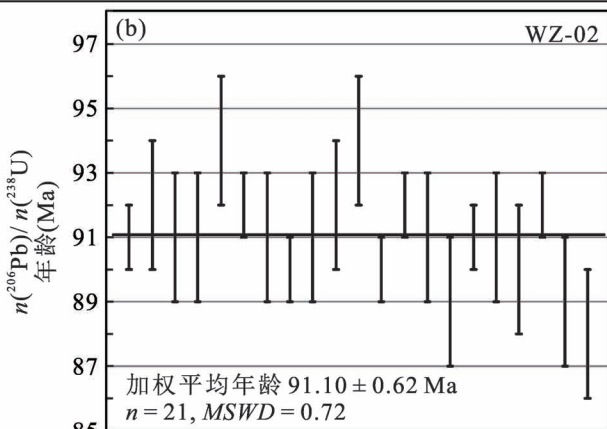
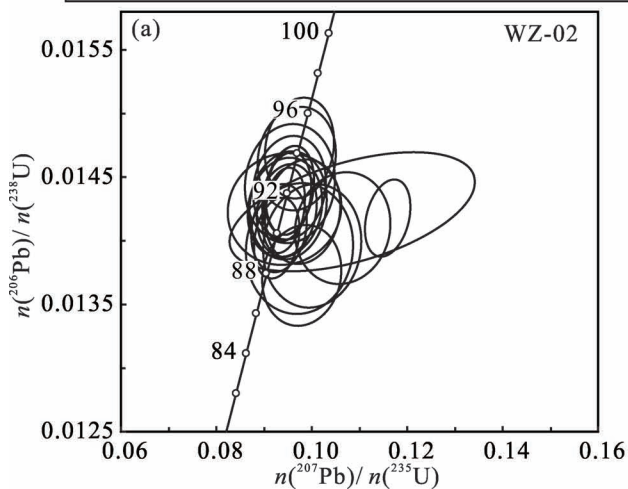
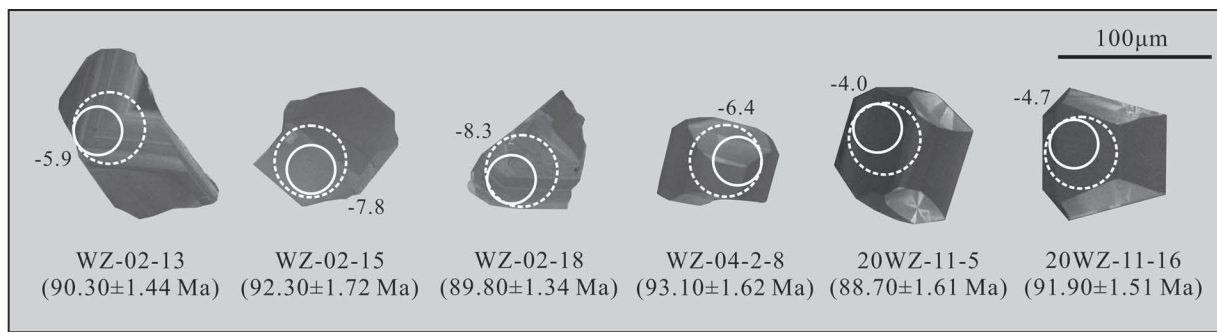


图4 浙东南望州山碱性花岗岩代表性锆石的阴极发光图像、锆石 U-Pb 谐和图和 $^{206}\text{Pb}/^{238}\text{U}$ 加权平均年龄
Fig. 4 Representative CL images, U-Pb concordia diagrams and weighted mean $^{206}\text{Pb}/^{238}\text{U}$ ages of the zircons from the Wangzhoushan alkaline granites in southeastern Zhejiang

白色圆圈代表 LA-ICP-MS 锆石 U-Pb 定年点位,白色虚线圆圈代表锆石 Hf 同位素测试点位,数字代表锆石 $\varepsilon_{\text{Hf}}(t)$ 值
The white circles indicate the spots of LA-ICP-MS zircon U-Pb dating, the white dashed circles indicate the spots of zircon Hf isotope analyses, the numbers indicate the zircon $\varepsilon_{\text{Hf}}(t)$ values

的微量元素,相对误差小于 10%。

全岩 Nd 同位素分析在南京大学内生金属矿床成矿机制研究国家重点实验室完成,分析仪器为 Neptune plus 型 MC-ICP-MS。将烘干后的样品称量 100 mg,完全加热溶解于浓 HF+浓 HNO₃ 的混合酸中,采用 Bio Rad50WX8 阳离子交换树脂分离提纯出 Nd,详细的处理分析流程见濮巍等(2005)。使用国际岩石标样(BCR-2、AGV-2)对化学处理和测试流程进行了监控,测试过程中使用日本标样 JNd1 ($n(^{143}\text{Nd})/n(^{144}\text{Nd})=0.512093\pm 6$) 来监控分析结果的可靠性。Nd 同位素比值测定采用 $n(^{146}\text{Nd})/n(^{144}\text{Nd})=0.7129$ 进行质量分馏校正。

锆石分选、制靶、CL 图像采集均在南京宏创地质勘查技术服务有限公司完成,采用的场发射扫描电镜型号为 TERSCAN MIRA3。LA-ICP-MS 锆石 U-Pb 定年分析在南京大学内生金属矿床成矿机制研究国家重点实验室完成,采用仪器为 iCAP RQ 型 ICP-MS 及其搭载的 Geolas Pro 193 nm 固体激光剥蚀系统。激光束斑剥蚀直径为 32 μm ,激光脉冲重复频率为 5 Hz。详细分析方法和流程见 He Zhenyu et al. (2010)。分析时,采用标样 GEMOOC/GJ-1 (608.5 \pm 1.5 Ma, Jackson et al., 2004) 用于质量分馏校正,标样 Mud Tank (732 \pm 5 Ma, Black and Gulson, 1978) 作为内标监控样。测试数据采用 Glitter(ver. 4.4) 软件处理。普通 Pb 校正采用 Andersen (2002) 的方法完成,校正后采用 Isoplot 程序(ver. 3.70) (Ludwig, 2003) 绘制 U-Pb 年龄谐和图。

锆石 Lu—Hf 同位素分析在南京聚谱检测科技有限公司完成,分析仪器为搭载 RESolution LR 型 193 nm ArF 准分子激光剥蚀系统的 Nu Plasma II 型 MC-ICP-MS,激光剥蚀直径为 50 μm ,脉冲重复频率为 9 Hz,详细分析方法及流程见文献(Wu Fuyuan et al., 2006; Geng Jianzhen et al., 2017)。测试过程中,使用标准锆石(包括 GJ-1、91500、Plešovice、Mud Tank、Panglai) 检验数据质量。

3 分析结果

3.1 锆石 U-Pb 年代学

本文选取了望州山碱性花岗岩中 3 件样品进行了锆石 CL 图像分析和 LA-ICP-MS 锆石 U-Pb 定年(图 4,详细分析结果见表 1)。望州山碱性花岗岩样品中的锆石均为半自形或自形,呈长度为约 50~150 μm 的短棱柱状晶体。锆石发育振荡环带(图 4)。碱性花岗岩中的锆石 U、Th 的质量分数变化范围大(U 为 201.4×10^{-6} ~ 1587×10^{-6} 、Th 为 88.11×10^{-6} ~ 2472×10^{-6})。除了一个锆石测试点 Th/U 比值为 0.23 外,其余样品锆石的 Th/U 比值均大于 0.4(Th/U = 0.60~2.38),为典型的岩浆成因锆石特征。

我们对三个碱性花岗岩样品(WZ-02、WZ-04-2、20WZ-11)分别进行了 21 颗、16 颗和 19 颗锆石 U-Pb 年龄分析,分析结果均位于谐和线上或附近,获得 $n(^{206}\text{Pb})/n(^{238}\text{U})$ 加权平均年龄分别为 91.10 \pm 0.62 Ma(2 σ , MSWD=0.72)、91.30 \pm 1.10 Ma(2 σ , MSWD=0.54) 和 90.43 \pm 0.76 Ma(2 σ , MSWD=0.48)。以上三个样品的测试结果误差范围内一致,表明望州山碱性花岗岩的结晶年龄为 91~90 Ma,形成于晚白垩世。破火山口内出露的小平田组上段流纹质火山岩和碱性花岗岩,它们的结晶年龄相近(93~90 Ma),是同一时期岩浆作用的产物,构成时空上密切相关的火山—侵入杂岩。

3.2 矿物化学

在本次研究中,我们发现中央侵入相碱性花岗岩含典型的碱性铁镁矿物:钠铁闪石、霓石。我们对这些铁镁矿物进行了电子探针分析,以厘定它们的具体种属。详细的矿物电子探针成分分析结果见表 2 及图 5。

3.2.1 钠铁闪石

电子探针成分分析结果表明,碱性花岗岩中的钠铁闪石显著富铁和钠(FeO^{T} 质量分数为 23.89%~30.12%、 Na_2O 为 8.16%~9.65%),贫钙、镁、钛和

表 1 浙东南苍南县望州山碱性花岗岩的 LA-ICP-MS 锆石 U-Pb 定年结果

Table 1 LA-ICP-MS U-Pb dating results for the zircons from Wangzhoushan alkaline granites in Cangnan County, southeastern Zhejiang

测点号	元素含量 ($\times 10^{-6}$)		Th U	同位素比值						同位素年龄 (Ma)			
				$\frac{n(^{207}\text{Pb})}{n(^{206}\text{Pb})}$		$\frac{n(^{207}\text{Pb})}{n(^{235}\text{U})}$		$\frac{n(^{206}\text{Pb})}{n(^{238}\text{U})}$		$\frac{n(^{207}\text{Pb})}{n(^{235}\text{U})}$		$\frac{n(^{206}\text{Pb})}{n(^{238}\text{U})}$	
	Th	U		测值	1 σ	测值	1 σ	测值	1 σ	测值	1 σ	测值	1 σ
	WZ-02 碱性花岗岩												
-1	1248	975.2	1.28	0.05925	0.00159	0.1159	0.00316	0.01418	0.00020	111.3	2.87	90.80	1.30
-2	321.3	242.9	1.32	0.04789	0.00323	0.09540	0.00625	0.01445	0.00031	92.50	5.79	92.50	1.97
-3	574.1	376.5	1.52	0.04823	0.00216	0.09472	0.00417	0.01424	0.00024	91.90	3.87	91.20	1.55
-4	734.9	433.1	1.70	0.04802	0.00267	0.09440	0.00518	0.01426	0.00026	91.60	4.80	91.30	1.68
-5	518.3	369.4	1.40	0.04793	0.00275	0.09680	0.00545	0.01465	0.00027	93.80	5.05	93.70	1.69
-6	934.5	572.2	1.63	0.04802	0.00168	0.09535	0.00333	0.01440	0.00023	92.50	3.09	92.20	1.44
-11	343.1	257.2	1.33	0.04800	0.00405	0.09434	0.00785	0.01425	0.00029	91.50	7.28	91.20	1.85
-13	641.2	655.8	0.98	0.04789	0.00201	0.09311	0.00386	0.01410	0.00023	90.40	3.59	90.30	1.44
-14	1411	710.7	1.99	0.04998	0.00273	0.09803	0.00524	0.01423	0.00027	95.00	4.84	91.10	1.71
-15	707.0	415.9	1.70	0.04794	0.00261	0.09529	0.00507	0.01442	0.00027	92.40	4.70	92.30	1.72
-17	481.6	631.5	0.76	0.04794	0.00238	0.09738	0.00475	0.01473	0.00026	94.40	4.40	94.30	1.66
-18	662.6	1101	0.60	0.04789	0.00161	0.09259	0.00313	0.01402	0.00021	89.90	2.91	89.80	1.34
-19	699.7	758.9	0.92	0.04801	0.00169	0.09531	0.00335	0.01440	0.00023	92.40	3.10	92.20	1.43
-20	540.4	624.6	0.87	0.05148	0.00901	0.1005	0.01744	0.01416	0.00031	148.1	5.82	93.80	1.71
-21	476.8	309.7	1.54	0.05071	0.00400	0.09745	0.00744	0.01394	0.00034	94.40	6.88	89.30	2.16
-22	1338	1587	0.84	0.04791	0.00148	0.09408	0.00292	0.01424	0.00022	91.30	2.71	91.20	1.38
-23	696.3	455.3	1.53	0.04827	0.00280	0.09502	0.00537	0.01428	0.00028	92.20	4.98	91.40	1.78
-24	571.2	489.6	1.17	0.05474	0.00349	0.1064	0.00659	0.01410	0.00029	102.7	6.05	90.30	1.86
-25	1099	969.4	1.13	0.04792	0.00172	0.09480	0.00340	0.01435	0.00023	92.00	3.16	91.90	1.43
-27	1017	552.9	1.84	0.05199	0.00365	0.1000	0.00681	0.01396	0.00032	96.80	6.29	89.40	2.02
-28	1221	618.5	1.97	0.05170	0.00299	0.09787	0.00553	0.01373	0.00026	94.80	5.12	87.90	1.68
WZ-04-2 碱性花岗岩													
-3	283.2	337.3	0.84	0.05845	0.00363	0.1162	0.00697	0.01442	0.00031	111.6	6.34	92.30	1.99
-6	123.4	201.4	0.61	0.04795	0.00320	0.09199	0.00598	0.01391	0.00030	89.40	5.56	89.10	1.91
-7	880.4	712.2	1.24	0.04605	0.03101	0.09225	0.06199	0.01453	0.00063	90.10	58.02	93.10	4.12
-8	797.1	547.0	1.46	0.05144	0.00222	0.1031	0.00438	0.01454	0.00025	99.70	4.04	93.10	1.62
-9	560.1	507.8	1.10	0.05622	0.04058	0.1090	0.07846	0.01407	0.00079	105.1	72.01	90.10	5.09
-10	169.5	278.1	0.61	0.04812	0.00277	0.09581	0.00538	0.01444	0.00029	92.90	4.98	92.40	1.85
-13	1243	1293	0.96	0.05305	0.00208	0.1067	0.00416	0.01459	0.00025	102.9	3.81	93.40	1.62
-14	88.11	387.7	0.23	0.04838	0.00262	0.09481	0.00507	0.01421	0.00025	92.00	4.70	91.00	1.61
-19	1056	745.0	1.42	0.07715	0.01564	0.1523	0.03062	0.01432	0.00038	208.8	6.45	95.90	1.74
-20	612.9	452.0	1.36	0.06014	0.03533	0.1212	0.07098	0.01462	0.00069	116.2	64.05	94.20	4.07
-21	288.0	374.5	0.77	0.06090	0.01725	0.1175	0.03311	0.01399	0.00039	113.0	30.00	90.00	2.11
-23	173.1	286.2	0.61	0.05508	0.00370	0.1105	0.00729	0.01456	0.00029	106.4	6.67	93.20	1.83
-24	593.7	579.1	1.03	0.07026	0.02737	0.1332	0.05162	0.01374	0.00051	127.0	46.01	88.40	3.08
-26	897.9	690.3	1.30	0.05788	0.00250	0.1120	0.00479	0.01404	0.00024	107.8	4.37	89.90	1.56
-27	447.4	473.0	0.95	0.04957	0.00281	0.09841	0.00549	0.01440	0.00027	95.30	5.07	92.20	1.69
-29	724.9	613.1	1.18	0.04605	0.00872	0.08870	0.01667	0.01397	0.00031	123.1	4.97	91.70	1.70
20WZ-11 碱性花岗岩													
-5	1283	695.3	1.85	0.05088	0.00253	0.09722	0.00470	0.01386	0.00025	94.20	4.35	88.70	1.61
-6	825.3	452.6	1.82	0.04796	0.00334	0.09362	0.00647	0.01415	0.00025	90.90	6.00	90.60	1.58
-7	2141	960.8	2.23	0.04786	0.00170	0.09285	0.00329	0.01406	0.00021	90.20	3.05	90.00	1.37
-8	972.4	605.1	1.61	0.04784	0.00215	0.09183	0.00408	0.01392	0.00023	89.20	3.80	89.10	1.46
-9	1111	607.2	1.83	0.04790	0.00264	0.09043	0.00492	0.01369	0.00024	87.90	4.58	87.60	1.50
-10	1014	589.6	1.72	0.04832	0.00263	0.09463	0.00505	0.01420	0.00028	91.80	4.68	90.90	1.77

测点号	元素含量 ($\times 10^{-6}$)		Th U	同位素比值						同位素年龄 (Ma)			
	Th	U		$\frac{n(^{207}\text{Pb})}{n(^{206}\text{Pb})}$		$\frac{n(^{207}\text{Pb})}{n(^{235}\text{U})}$		$\frac{n(^{206}\text{Pb})}{n(^{238}\text{U})}$		$\frac{n(^{207}\text{Pb})}{n(^{235}\text{U})}$		$\frac{n(^{206}\text{Pb})}{n(^{238}\text{U})}$	
				测值	1 σ	测值	1 σ	测值	1 σ	测值	1 σ	测值	1 σ
-11	646.6	431.5	1.50	0.05534	0.00307	0.1091	0.00588	0.01430	0.00029	105.2	5.38	91.50	1.82
-13	707.2	423.5	1.67	0.04788	0.00375	0.09360	0.00726	0.01418	0.00027	90.80	6.74	90.80	1.72
-14	835.9	536.2	1.56	0.04883	0.00240	0.09670	0.00467	0.01436	0.00024	93.70	4.33	91.90	1.55
-15	829.5	497.1	1.67	0.04788	0.00283	0.09451	0.00550	0.01431	0.00026	91.70	5.11	91.60	1.63
-16	1089	591.3	1.84	0.05088	0.00200	0.1008	0.00390	0.01436	0.00024	97.50	3.59	91.90	1.51
-17	1380	761.5	1.81	0.05484	0.00191	0.1079	0.00372	0.01427	0.00023	104.0	3.41	91.30	1.43
-18	672.1	421.6	1.59	0.04798	0.00318	0.09416	0.00612	0.01424	0.00029	91.40	5.68	91.10	1.83
-20	428.5	296.1	1.45	0.04797	0.00251	0.09231	0.00471	0.01396	0.00026	89.70	4.38	89.40	1.68
-21	1143	684.7	1.67	0.04875	0.00228	0.09503	0.00437	0.01414	0.00026	92.20	4.05	90.50	1.63
-22	821.5	569.8	1.44	0.04824	0.00310	0.09470	0.00599	0.01424	0.00028	91.90	5.55	91.20	1.81
-23	502.0	376.2	1.33	0.04792	0.00364	0.09452	0.00705	0.01431	0.00029	91.70	6.54	91.60	1.85
-24	416.4	365.2	1.14	0.04789	0.00335	0.09264	0.00641	0.01403	0.00025	90.00	5.95	89.80	1.61
-25	2472	1039	2.38	0.04785	0.00199	0.09227	0.00378	0.01399	0.00024	89.60	3.51	89.50	1.52

铝(例如 CaO 质量分数为 0.01%~0.48%、MgO 为 0.14%~3.78%),显著富集卤族元素 F(可达 2.55%~3.37%)。以 23 个氧原子为单位计算的晶体化学式表明其 $n(\text{Na}_B) = 1.99 \sim 2.18$ 。根据 Leake et al. (1997) 提出的角闪石分类方案,它们属于钠质碱性系列的钠铁闪石(图 5a)。

3.2.2 霓石

这些碱性花岗岩中的出现的霓石的化学成分相对均一,富钠和铁(Na_2O 质量分数为 14.53%~15.71%、 FeO^T 为 28.89%~32.54%),贫镁和钙(MgO 质量分数 < 0.03%、CaO < 0.38%)。根据 Morimoto (1988) 提出的辉石分类方案,它们属于钠

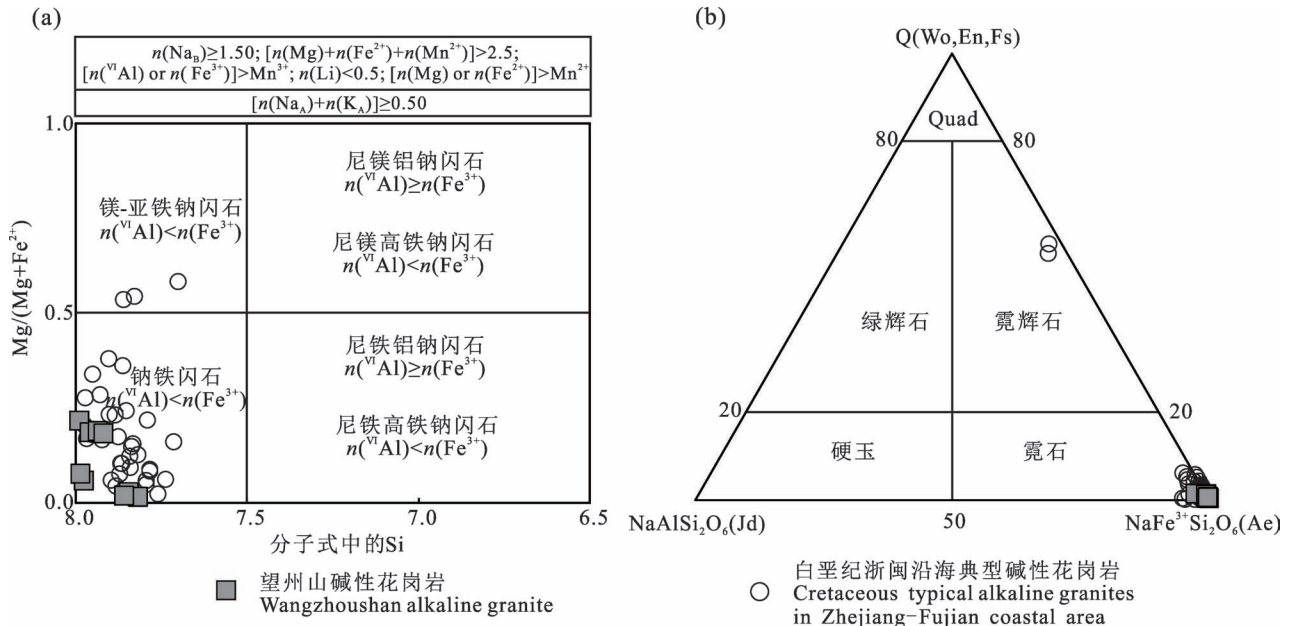


图 5 矿物分类图解(a)角闪石(据 Leake et al., 1997);(b)辉石(据 Morimoto, 1988)

Fig. 5 Mineral classification of (a) amphibole (after Leake et al., 1997); (b) pyroxene (after Morimoto, 1988)
 浙闽沿海白垩纪典型碱性花岗岩(大青山、桃花岛、虾峙岛和魁岐)数据引自 Zhao Jiaolong et al., 2016 和 Zhang Feng et al., 2024
 The data of Cretaceous typical alkaline granites (Daqingshan, Taohuadao, Xiazhidao and Kuiqi) in Zhejiang—Fujian coastal area are from Zhao Jiaolong et al., 2016 and Zhang Feng et al., 2024

表2 望州山碱性花岗岩钠铁闪石和霓石电子探针成分分析结果(%)

Table 2 Electron microprobe compositions (%) of arfvedsonite and aegirine from the Wangzhoushan alkaline granites

样品	WZ-02								WZ-02T				
	1.1	1.2	1.3	2.1	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.4	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	
SiO ₂	50.48	50.71	51.06	50.45	49.00	47.37	48.95	49.50	51.17	50.74	50.57	50.29	
TiO ₂	0.27	0.36	0.17	0.29	0.43	0.53	0.46	0.35	0.04	0.09	0.10	0.43	
Al ₂ O ₃	1.27	1.21	1.26	1.24	1.19	1.01	1.09	0.95	1.32	1.29	1.20	0.88	
FeO ^T	25.79	26.08	23.89	25.10	30.12	29.78	30.01	28.44	26.39	26.38	26.98	27.96	
MnO	5.35	5.47	4.59	5.10	5.74	5.57	5.97	5.83	5.85	5.71	5.53	6.36	
MgO	2.42	2.26	3.78	3.15	0.32	0.14	0.19	0.74	2.57	2.65	2.51	1.00	
CaO	0.37	0.03	0.48	0.27	0.06	0.05	0.06	0.03	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.04	
Na ₂ O	9.26	9.43	9.65	9.36	9.07	8.16	8.73	9.18	9.16	9.40	9.23	8.92	
K ₂ O	1.06	1.31	1.09	1.05	1.25	1.22	1.31	1.20	1.55	1.56	1.34	1.49	
F	3.21	2.82	3.22	3.04	2.64	2.87	2.55	2.62	3.16	3.37	3.27	2.89	
Cl	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.04	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.02	
总和	98.13	98.51	97.84	97.79	98.71	95.50	98.25	97.76	99.89	99.78	99.36	99.06	
钠铁闪石 基于12个氧原子计算阳离子数	Si	8.014	8.017	8.078	7.986	7.840	7.816	7.856	7.973	7.956	7.931	7.916	7.983
	Al ^{IV}	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.014	0.160	0.184	0.144	0.027	0.044	0.069	0.084	0.017
	Al ^{VI}	0.237	0.226	0.235	0.217	0.064	0.012	0.062	0.153	0.199	0.169	0.138	0.147
	Ti	0.032	0.043	0.021	0.034	0.052	0.066	0.055	0.042	0.005	0.011	0.011	0.051
	Fe ³⁺	0.480	0.488	0.225	0.553	0.905	1.156	0.969	0.664	0.766	0.715	0.854	0.706
	Fe ²⁺	2.944	2.961	2.935	2.770	3.125	2.954	3.058	3.167	2.665	2.733	2.677	3.005
	Mn	0.720	0.732	0.615	0.684	0.778	0.779	0.811	0.796	0.771	0.755	0.733	0.855
	Mg	0.573	0.533	0.891	0.742	0.075	0.034	0.044	0.178	0.595	0.617	0.586	0.236
	Ca	0.062	0.005	0.081	0.046	0.010	0.008	0.009	0.006	0.000	0.002	0.002	0.007
	Na	2.850	2.891	2.961	2.871	2.812	2.610	2.716	2.868	2.761	2.849	2.800	2.746
	K	0.215	0.265	0.220	0.212	0.255	0.258	0.267	0.247	0.308	0.310	0.267	0.302
	F	1.613	1.411	1.611	1.524	1.337	1.498	1.295	1.336	1.551	1.667	1.620	1.450
	Cl	0.004	0.005	0.006	0.010	0.005	0.003	0.007	0.006	0.005	0.002	0.001	0.005
	OH*	0.382	0.584	0.383	0.466	0.658	0.499	0.699	0.659	0.443	0.331	0.379	0.545
样品	WZ-02			WZ-02T									
点号	2.1	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.4			
SiO ₂	52.62	52.04	53.10	53.56	53.63	52.32	52.41	52.56	54.53	51.80			
TiO ₂	0.15	0.41	0.58	0.38	0.30	0.30	0.71	0.26	0.99	1.00			
Al ₂ O ₃	0.17	0.39	0.38	0.38	0.37	0.34	0.49	0.38	0.43	0.42			
FeO ^T	30.69	30.55	30.51	30.35	31.19	31.64	30.16	32.54	28.89	30.39			
MnO	0.33	0.21	0.29	0.16	0.17	0.21	0.43	0.19	0.43	0.49			
MgO	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.05	0.03	0.03	0.03			
CaO	0.02	0.14	0.21	0.10	0.10	0.14	0.38	0.10	0.28	0.31			
Na ₂ O	15.25	15.14	14.53	14.81	15.71	15.52	14.84	15.14	14.63	14.91			
K ₂ O	bd	0.01	0.01	bd	bd	0.00	0.01	bd	0.01	0.01			
F	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd			
Cl	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd			
总和	99.24	98.90	99.62	99.75	101.50	100.50	99.47	101.21	100.24	99.37			
霓石 基于9个氧原子计算阳离子数	Si	1.940	1.927	1.964	1.972	1.930	1.905	1.935	1.910	2.000	1.915		
	Ti	0.004	0.011	0.016	0.010	0.008	0.008	0.020	0.007	0.027	0.028		
	Al	0.007	0.017	0.016	0.016	0.016	0.015	0.021	0.016	0.019	0.018		
	Fe ³⁺	0.946	0.946	0.944	0.934	0.939	0.963	0.931	0.989	0.886	0.940		
	Fe ²⁺	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000		
	Mn	0.010	0.007	0.009	0.005	0.005	0.006	0.013	0.006	0.013	0.015		
	Mg	0.001	0.000	0.001	0.002	0.001	0.002	0.003	0.002	0.002	0.002		
	Ca	0.001	0.006	0.008	0.004	0.004	0.005	0.015	0.004	0.011	0.012		
	Na	1.090	1.087	1.042	1.057	1.096	1.095	1.062	1.067	1.041	1.069		
	K	bd	0.000	0.001	bd	bd	0.000	0.000	bd	0.000	0.001		

注:(1)FeO^T为全铁;(2)bd表示低于检测限,nd表示未作检测。

质辉石,结合显微岩相分析,确定为霓石(图 5b)。

3.3 全岩地球化学特征

望州山碱性花岗岩全岩主量和微量元素分析结果见表 3。碱性花岗岩具有高且变化范围较小的 SiO₂ 含量 (SiO₂ = 76.9% ~ 77.9%), 高的全碱含量 (Na₂O+K₂O=7.80%~8.51%), 与白垩纪浙闽沿海典型碱性花岗岩相似(图 6a)。碱性花岗岩的 A/CNK 值为 0.96~1.04, A/NK 值为 1.00~1.10, 属于准铝质—弱过铝质花岗岩(图 6b)。碱性花岗岩具有高的 K₂O 含量 (K₂O = 4.12% ~ 4.57%), K₂O/Na₂O 值为 0.99~1.16, 在 K₂O—SiO₂ 图解上落入高钾钙碱性系列范围内(图 6c)。碱性花岗岩具有相

对较低的 Al₂O₃ (11.16%~11.74%)、CaO (0.20%~0.38%)、MgO (0.03%~0.06%) 含量, 在 SiO₂—A.R. 图解上, 均落入在碱性区域(图 6d), 与白垩纪浙闽沿海典型碱性花岗岩一致。

碱性花岗岩的稀土总量(ΣREE)为 110×10⁻⁶~189×10⁻⁶。稀土元素特征表现为富集轻稀土, LREE/HREE 变化范围为 3.45~4.45, (La/Yb)_{CN} = 2.54~3.22, 其中轻稀土分馏程度比重稀土更高, (La/Sm)_{CN} 和 (Gd/Yb)_{CN} 比值分别为 3.60~5.30 和 0.42~0.74; 具有明显的 Eu 负异常 (Eu/Eu* = 0.15~0.18)。在球粒陨石标准化配分图解上, 稀土配分曲线呈现出轻稀土右倾、重稀土轻微富集和 Eu

表 3 浙东南苍南县望州山碱性花岗岩全岩主量 (%) 和微量元素 (×10⁻⁶) 分析结果

Table 3 Major element (%) and trace element (×10⁻⁶) compositions of the Wangzhoushan alkaline granites in Cangnan County, southeastern Zhejiang

样品号	WZ-02	WZ-03-1	20WZ-4-1	20WZ-11	WZ-04-2	20WZ-2	20WZ-10	样品号	WZ-02	WZ-03-1	20WZ-4-1	20WZ-11	WZ-04-2	20WZ-2	20WZ-10
SiO ₂	77.63	77.78	77.06	77.85	76.88	77.87	77.63	Hf	11.6	11.3	9.57	11.2	16.2	18.8	12.5
TiO ₂	0.12	0.13	0.11	0.11	0.18	0.10	0.13	Ta	3.08	2.92	2.55	2.84	4.25	4.69	3.17
Al ₂ O ₃	11.16	11.36	11.74	11.42	11.58	11.32	11.52	Pb	40.8	53.2	39.8	37.1	34.6	80.6	35.5
Fe ₂ O ₃ ^T	1.22	1.20	1.15	1.09	1.86	1.37	1.33	Th	35.7	24.5	34.2	29.3	38.6	36.9	32.4
MnO	0.18	0.02	0.02	0.07	0.14	0.04	0.14	U	7.60	5.90	5.98	10.1	7.34	11.8	8.61
MgO	0.06	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.06	0.03	La	29.5	21.7	24.9	22.9	36.0	29.3	26.0
CaO	0.20	0.26	0.38	0.33	0.20	0.34	0.32	Ce	60.5	43.1	44.4	47.3	81.9	56.1	51.4
Na ₂ O	3.94	3.93	3.93	4.14	3.86	3.67	3.63	Pr	5.98	4.55	5.22	4.20	6.78	5.41	5.03
K ₂ O	4.33	4.48	4.57	4.12	4.22	4.14	4.16	Nd	18.2	14.5	17.1	12.3	20.2	16.8	15.9
P ₂ O ₅	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	Sm	4.46	3.58	4.33	2.71	4.79	4.25	3.89
烧失	0.58	0.56	0.51	0.33	0.55	0.60	0.50	Eu	0.26	0.20	0.26	0.15	0.26	0.25	0.22
总和	99.43	99.75	99.52	99.50	99.51	99.51	99.41	Gd	4.99	4.01	4.76	2.84	5.66	5.13	4.31
A/CNK	0.97	0.96	0.97	0.96	1.03	1.02	1.04	Tb	1.04	0.78	0.88	0.58	1.24	1.05	0.87
Sc	5.75	5.11	3.79	3.84	7.00	4.08	4.58	Dy	7.98	5.65	5.99	4.54	9.63	8.01	6.69
V	1.55	3.05	1.10	1.06	4.55	1.31	1.28	Ho	1.86	1.28	1.32	1.11	2.30	1.93	1.63
Co	0.07	0.20	0.02	0.03	0.19	0.20	0.04	Er	6.02	4.14	4.14	3.84	7.61	6.26	5.54
Ni	0.30	1.29	0.30	0.20	1.11	1.15	0.17	Tm	1.06	0.72	0.74	0.74	1.33	1.11	1.01
Ga	23.7	23.5	23.7	24.0	26.2	24.7	23.5	Yb	7.55	5.08	5.35	5.55	9.57	7.81	7.10
Rb	296	232	296	267	204	296	302	Lu	1.18	0.80	0.84	0.89	1.49	1.22	1.13
Sr	15.1	4.70	6.44	7.50	13.8	17.1	4.02	Eu/Eu*	0.17	0.16	0.18	0.16	0.15	0.16	0.16
Y	64.2	39.9	43.3	31.8	78.2	66.6	54.8	ΣREE	151	110	120	110	189	145	131
Zr	329	324	285	338	453	539	367	10000·Ga/Al	4.01	3.91	3.82	3.96	4.28	4.12	3.86
Nb	50.2	45.9	43.5	49.7	65.4	62.2	54.1	t _{Zr}	817	813	798	818	866	889	844
Cs	2.46	2.50	3.14	2.21	1.77	2.21	2.44	(°C)							
Ba	15.0	12.7	23.6	11.2	12.3	9.05	11.1								

注:① $Eu/Eu^* = \frac{Eu_N}{\sqrt{Sm_N \times Gd_N}}$; ② $A/CNK = \frac{n(Al_2O_3)}{n(CaO) + n(Na_2O) + n(K_2O)}$; ③ Fe₂O₃^T 为全铁; ④ t_{Zr} 为锆石饱和温度, t_{Zr}/°C = $\frac{10108}{50000} - 273.15$; 式中, $M = \frac{n(Na) + n(K) + 2n(Ca)}{n(Al) \cdot n(Si)}$, 计算中令全岩 n(Si)+n(Al)+n(Fe)+n(Mg)+n(Ca)+0.32+1.16 M+ln $\frac{w(Zr_{melt})}{10^{-6}}$

n(Na)+n(K)+n(P)=1; w(Zr_{melt})为熔体中 Zr 的质量分数, 计算中以全岩的 Zr 的质量分数代替。据 Boehnke et al. (2013)。

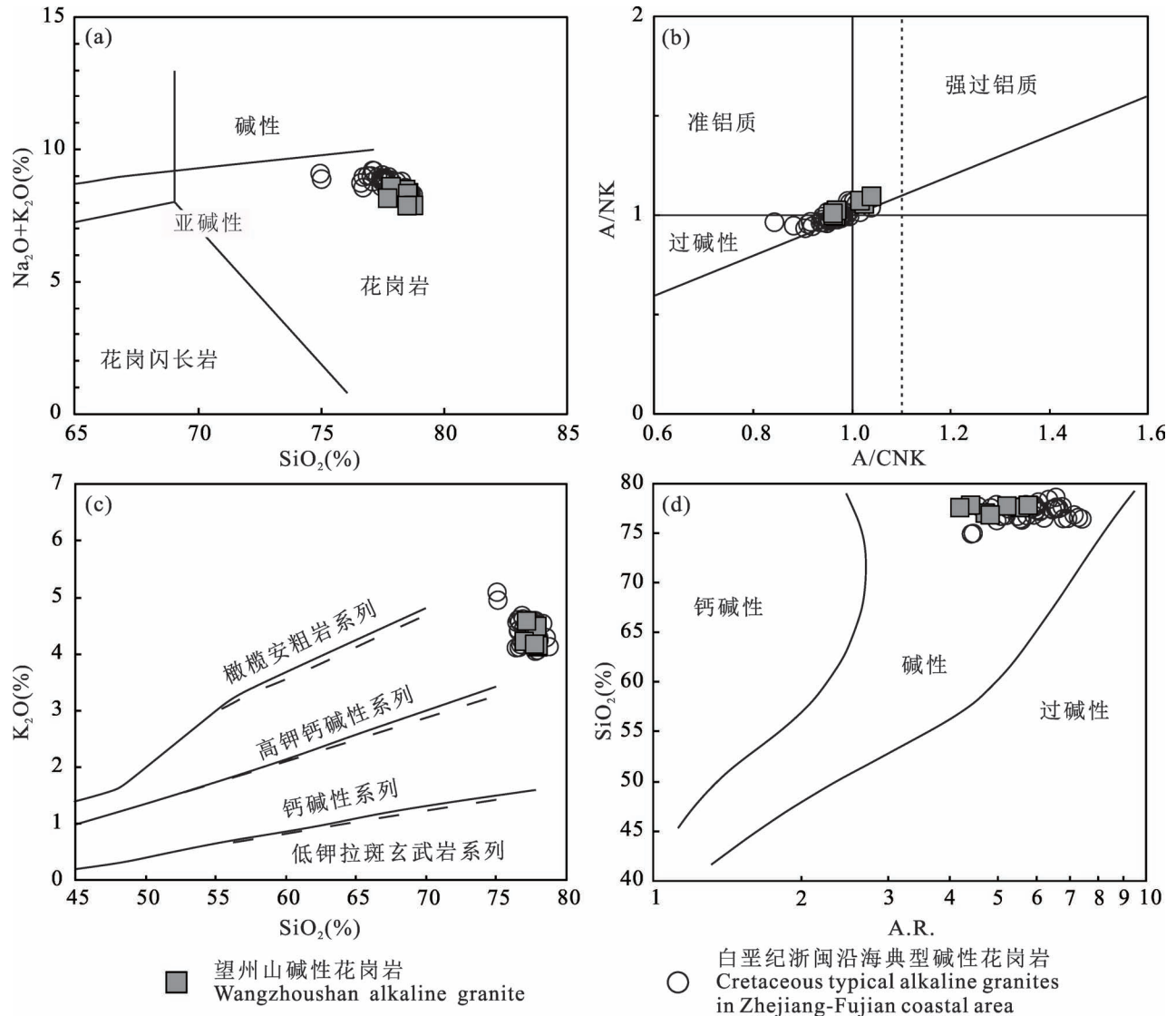


图6 浙东南望州山碱性花岗岩地球化学分类:(a) TAS 图解(据 Middlemost, 1994);(b) A/NK—A/CNK 图解(据 Maniar and Piccoli, 1989);(c) K_2O — SiO_2 图解(实线据 Peccerillo and Taylor, 1976;虚线据 Middlemost, 1985);(d) SiO_2 —A. R. 图解(据 Wright, 1969)

Fig. 6 Geochemical classification of the Wangzhoushan alkaline granites in southeastern Zhejiang:(a) TAS classification diagram (after Middlemost, 1994); (b) A/NK—A/CNK diagram (after Maniar and Piccoli, 1989); (c) K_2O — SiO_2 diagram (solid line after Peccerillo and Taylor, 1976; dashed line after Middlemost, 1985); (d) SiO_2 —A. R. diagram (after Wright, 1969)

浙闽沿海白垩纪典型碱性花岗岩数据引自邱检生等, 1999; Qiu Jiansheng et al., 2004; 肖娥等, 2007; Zhao Jiaolong et al., 2016; Chen Jingyuan et al., 2019; Zhang Feng et al., 2024

The data of Cretaceous typical alkaline granites in Zhejiang—Fujian coastal area are from Qiu Jiansheng et al., 1999&; Qiu Jiansheng et al., 2004; Xiao E et al., 2007&; Zhao Jiaolong et al., 2016; Chen Jingyuan et al., 2019; Zhang Feng et al., 2024

负异常显著的“海鸥型”展布特征(图 7a)。在原始地幔标准化的蛛网图解上(图 7b),碱性花岗岩表现出富集 Rb、K 等大离子亲石元素和 Zr、Hf、Th、U 等高场强元素,明显亏损 Ba、Sr、P 和 Ti, Rb/Sr 和 Rb/Ba 比值较高,分别为 14.8~75.2 和 12.6~32.7。

3.4 全岩 Nd 同位素和锆石 Hf 同位素

望州山碱性花岗岩的全岩 Nd 同位素和锆石 Hf 同位素分析结果见表 4、表 5 和图 8。三个碱性花岗岩样品(WZ-02、WZ-03-1、WZ-04-2)的 $\varepsilon_{\text{Nd}}(t)$ 值变化范围较窄为 -4.2~-3.8,对应的二阶段模式年龄

表 4 望州山碱性花岗岩全岩 Nd 同位素分析结果

Table 4 Whole-rock Nd isotopic compositions of the Wangzhoushan alkaline granites

样品号	年龄 (Ma)	Sm ($\times 10^{-6}$)	Nd ($\times 10^{-6}$)	$\frac{n(^{147}\text{Sm})}{n(^{144}\text{Nd})}$	$n(^{143}\text{Nd})/n(^{144}\text{Nd})$		$\varepsilon_{\text{Nd}}(t)$	T_{DM1} (Ga)	T_{DM2} (Ga)
					测值	2 σ			
WZ-02	91.0	4.46	18.2	0.1489	0.512408	0.000006	-3.8	1.18	1.21
WZ-03-1	91.0	3.58	14.5	0.1497	0.512403	0.000007	-3.9	1.19	1.22
WZ-04-2	91.0	4.79	20.2	0.1442	0.512386	0.000009	-4.2	1.22	1.24

表 5 望州山碱性花岗岩锆石 Hf 同位素组成

Table 5 Zircon Hf isotopic compositions of the Wangzhoushan alkaline granites

点号	年龄 (Ma)	$n(^{176}\text{Hf})/n(^{177}\text{Hf})$		$\frac{n(^{176}\text{Lu})}{n(^{177}\text{Hf})}$	$\frac{n(^{176}\text{Yb})}{n(^{177}\text{Hf})}$	$\left[\frac{n(^{176}\text{Hf})}{n(^{177}\text{Hf})}\right]_i$	$\varepsilon_{\text{Hf}}(t)$		T_{DM1} (Ga)	T_{DM2} (Ga)
		测值	1 σ				测值	1 σ		
wz-04-2-1	91	0.282629	0.000009	0.001891	0.050286	0.282626	-3.6	0.3	0.90	1.35
wz-04-2-2	91	0.282641	0.000008	0.001648	0.044441	0.282638	-3.2	0.3	0.88	1.33
wz-04-2-3	91	0.282595	0.000012	0.002956	0.085633	0.282590	-4.9	0.4	0.98	1.43
wz-04-2-4	91	0.282554	0.000009	0.004761	0.145245	0.282546	-6.4	0.3	1.10	1.53
wz-04-2-5	91	0.282637	0.000007	0.001954	0.052277	0.282634	-3.3	0.3	0.89	1.34
wz-04-2-6	91	0.282652	0.000007	0.001343	0.036020	0.282650	-2.8	0.2	0.86	1.30
wz-04-2-7	91	0.282654	0.000008	0.001984	0.054088	0.282651	-2.7	0.3	0.87	1.30
wz-04-2-8	91	0.282683	0.000007	0.001132	0.029642	0.282681	-1.7	0.2	0.81	1.23
wz-04-2-10	91	0.282638	0.000007	0.001796	0.049226	0.282635	-3.3	0.3	0.89	1.33
wz-04-2-11	91	0.282653	0.000007	0.001297	0.035681	0.282651	-2.7	0.3	0.85	1.30
wz-04-2-12	91	0.282656	0.000008	0.001443	0.037628	0.282654	-2.6	0.3	0.85	1.29
wz-04-2-13	91	0.282621	0.000008	0.001828	0.049444	0.282618	-3.9	0.3	0.91	1.37
wz-04-2-14	91	0.282647	0.000006	0.001556	0.041907	0.282644	-3.0	0.2	0.87	1.31
wz-04-2-15	91	0.282662	0.000007	0.001513	0.042006	0.282660	-2.4	0.2	0.85	1.28
wz-04-2-16	91	0.282640	0.000007	0.001817	0.050281	0.282637	-3.2	0.3	0.89	1.33
wz-04-2-17	91	0.282639	0.000006	0.001651	0.047053	0.282636	-3.2	0.2	0.88	1.33
wz-04-2-18	91	0.282630	0.000009	0.002116	0.057228	0.282627	-3.6	0.3	0.91	1.35
wz-04-2-19	91	0.282619	0.000009	0.002673	0.076324	0.282614	-4.0	0.3	0.94	1.38
wz-04-2-20	91	0.282612	0.000006	0.002454	0.068876	0.282608	-4.3	0.2	0.94	1.39
20WZ-11-1	90	0.282623	0.000010	0.004780	0.188144	0.282615	-4.0	0.4	0.99	1.38
20WZ-11-2	90	0.282643	0.000012	0.004190	0.165403	0.282636	-3.3	0.4	0.94	1.33
20WZ-11-3	90	0.282606	0.000012	0.005160	0.202078	0.282597	-4.6	0.4	1.03	1.42
20WZ-11-4	90	0.282620	0.000012	0.004140	0.161667	0.282613	-4.1	0.4	0.98	1.38
20WZ-11-5	90	0.282602	0.000011	0.005420	0.208911	0.282593	-4.8	0.4	1.04	1.43
20WZ-11-6	90	0.282603	0.000012	0.004790	0.185417	0.282595	-4.7	0.4	1.02	1.42
20WZ-11-7	90	0.282635	0.000010	0.003220	0.124229	0.282630	-3.5	0.4	0.93	1.35
20WZ-11-8	90	0.282591	0.000013	0.005000	0.194597	0.282583	-5.2	0.5	1.05	1.45
20WZ-11-9	90	0.282618	0.000013	0.004800	0.187745	0.282610	-4.2	0.5	1.00	1.39
20WZ-11-10	90	0.282624	0.000011	0.004670	0.184746	0.282616	-4.0	0.4	0.98	1.38
20WZ-11-11	90	0.282603	0.000010	0.004990	0.197171	0.282595	-4.7	0.4	1.03	1.42
20WZ-11-12	90	0.282611	0.000010	0.004680	0.184166	0.282603	-4.4	0.4	1.01	1.40
20WZ-11-13	90	0.282630	0.000013	0.004630	0.181482	0.282622	-3.8	0.5	0.97	1.36
20WZ-11-14	90	0.282610	0.000012	0.003880	0.152835	0.282603	-4.4	0.4	0.98	1.40
20WZ-11-15	90	0.282614	0.000012	0.004530	0.177240	0.282606	-4.3	0.4	1.00	1.40
20WZ-11-16	90	0.282630	0.000014	0.004380	0.169489	0.282623	-3.7	0.5	0.97	1.36
20WZ-11-17	90	0.282630	0.000011	0.003680	0.143091	0.282624	-3.7	0.4	0.95	1.36
20WZ-11-18	90	0.282662	0.000010	0.003060	0.116962	0.282657	-2.5	0.4	0.88	1.28
20WZ-11-19	90	0.282619	0.000010	0.004610	0.182594	0.282611	-4.1	0.4	0.99	1.39

注:表中各参数计算公式及所用常数同周晓萍等(2022)。

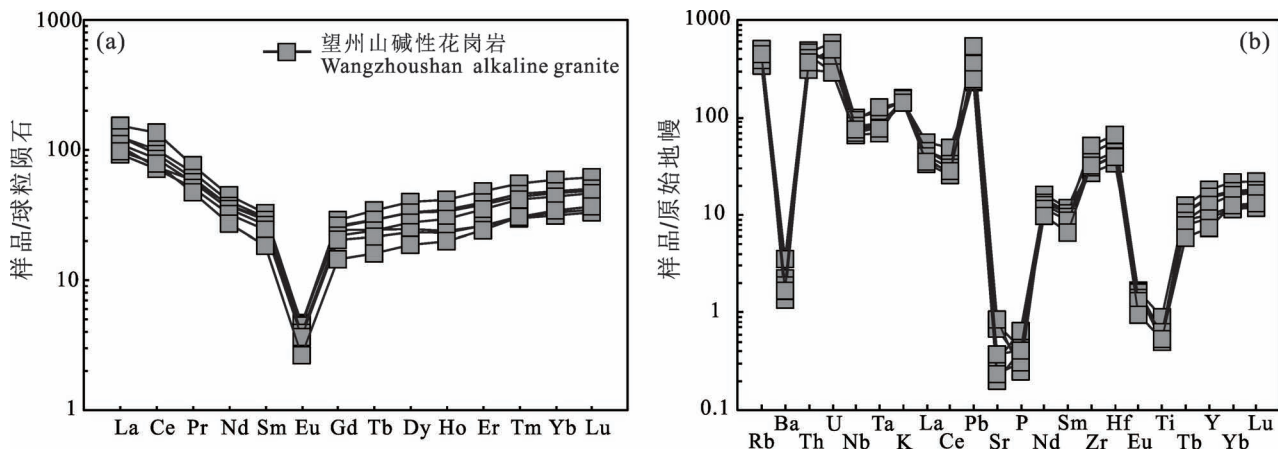


图 7 浙东南望州山碱性花岗岩球粒陨石标准化稀土元素配分曲线(a) (标准化值据 Anders and Grevesse, 1989)和原始地幔标准化微量元素蛛网图(b) (标准化值据 McDonough and Sun, 1995)

Fig. 7 Chondrite-normalized REE distribution patterns (a) (normalization values after Anders and Grevesse, 1989) and primitive mantle-normalized trace element spidergrams (b) (normalization values after McDonough and Sun, 1995) of the Wangzhoushan alkaline granites in southeastern Zhejiang

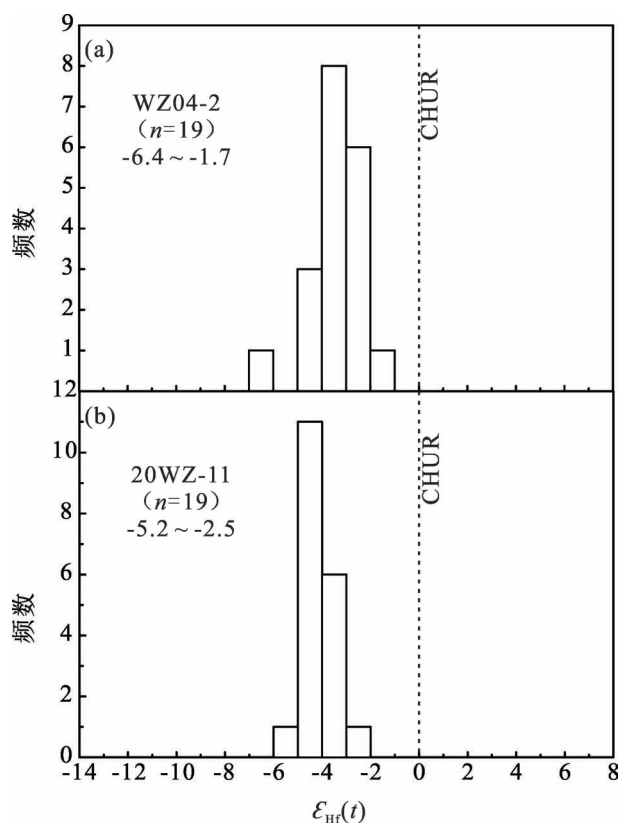


图 8 浙东南望州山碱性花岗岩锆石 Hf 同位素组成

Fig. 8 Hf isotope composition of the zircons from Wangzhoushan alkaline granites in southeastern Zhejiang

T_{DM2} 值范围为 1.24~1.21 Ga。

对两个碱性花岗岩样品(WZ-04-2 和 20WZ-11)

分别进行了 19 和 19 个测试点的锆石 Hf 同位素分析,其初始 $n(^{176}\text{Hf})/n(^{177}\text{Hf})$ 值分别为 0.282546~0.282681 和 0.282583~0.282657, $\varepsilon_{\text{Hf}}(t)$ 值分别为 -6.4~-1.7 和 -5.2~-2.5, 对应的二阶段模式年龄 T_{DM2} 值分别为 1.53~1.23 Ga 和 1.45~1.28 Ga。

4 讨论

4.1 岩石成因类型的厘定

岩相学研究表明,望州山碱性花岗岩的矿物组成主要为碱性长石、石英和碱性铁镁矿物(钠铁闪石和霓石),其中可见钠铁闪石和霓石呈他形晶充填于碱性长石和石英之间(图 3b—d),反映碱性铁镁矿物的结晶较晚。碱性长石多为条纹长石,与石英呈文象交生,呈微文象结构(图 3b),在野外岩石露头和手标本上,见晶洞构造(图 3a),指示岩体的侵位深度较浅(Mushkin et al., 2003)。矿物化学特征上,望州山碱性花岗岩的钠铁闪石和霓石与浙闽沿海的大青山、桃花岛、虾峙岛和魁岐碱性花岗岩中的钠铁闪石和霓石化学成分(Zhao Jiaolong et al., 2016; Zhang Feng et al., 2024)相似(图 5),但与魁岐碱性花岗岩中钠铁闪石和霓石相比,望州山碱性花岗岩中钠铁闪石相对富铁($\text{FeO}^T = 23.89\% \sim 30.12\%$)、霓石相对富铁和钠($\text{FeO}^T = 28.89\% \sim 32.54\%$; $\text{Na}_2\text{O} = 14.53\% \sim 15.71\%$)。全岩地球化学特征上,望州山碱性花岗岩具有高硅($\text{SiO}_2 = 76.9\% \sim 77.9\%$)、富碱($\text{Na}_2\text{O} + \text{K}_2\text{O} = 7.80\% \sim$

8.51%)、贫镁、钙、铝,富集 Rb、K 等大离子亲石元素和 Nb、Ta、Zr、Hf 等高场强元素,亏损 Sr、Ba、P、Ti 和显著的 Eu 负异常,具有高的 $10000\text{Ga}/\text{Al}$ 值 (3.82~4.28) 和 $\text{FeO}^{\text{T}}/\text{MgO}$ 值 (21~65) 等特征,与典型的 A 型花岗岩的地球化学特征一致 (Whalen et al., 1987)。锆饱和和温度计的计算结果显示望州山碱性花岗岩具有高的结晶温度,为 $798\sim 889^{\circ}\text{C}$ (Boehnke et al., 2013),显示 A 型花岗岩的高结晶温度特征 (Bonin, 2007)。在 $10000\text{Ga}/\text{Al}$ 与 $(\text{Zr}+\text{Nb}+\text{Ce}+\text{Y})$ 、Zr、Nb、 $(\text{Na}_2\text{O}+\text{K}_2\text{O})$ 等 A 型花岗岩判别图解上,望州山碱性花岗岩所有样品点均落在 A 型花

岗岩区域 (图 9),与白垩纪浙闽沿海典型碱性 A 型花岗岩一致。结合矿物组成中出现典型的碱性铁镁矿物 (钠铁闪石和霓石),表明望州山碱性花岗岩是典型的碱性 A 型花岗岩,是浙闽沿海典型碱性 A 型花岗岩的又一实例。

4.2 岩石成因探讨

对于 A 型花岗岩的成因,前人主要关注 A 型花岗岩的源岩组成和发生部分熔融的物理化学条件,主要有以下 4 种成因模式:① 幔源基性岩浆的分离结晶 (Turner et al., 1992; Frost and Frost, 1997; Mushkin et al., 2003; Namur et al., 2011);② 经过

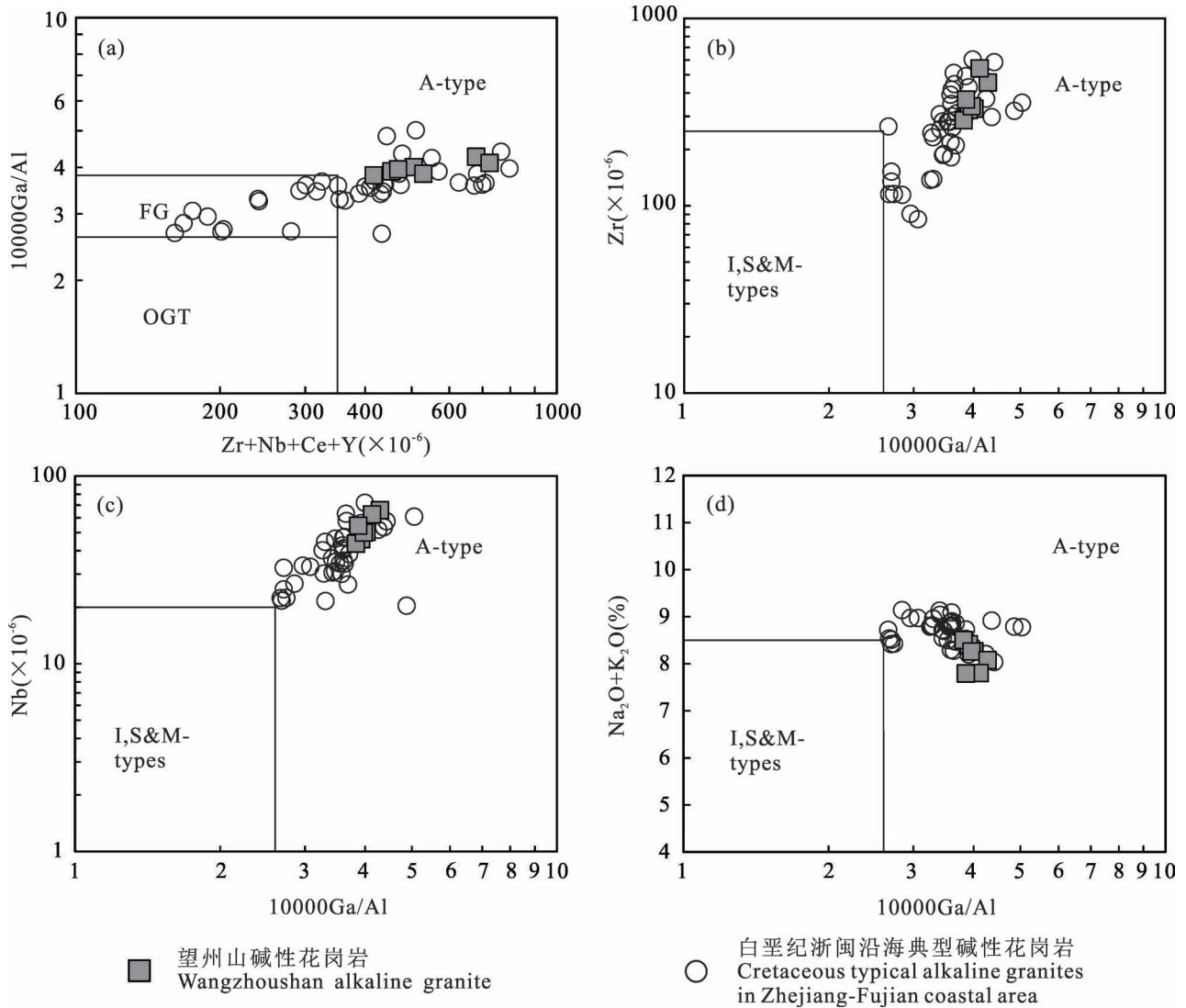


图 9 浙东南望州山碱性花岗岩 $10000\text{Ga}/\text{Al}$ — $(\text{Zr}+\text{Nb}+\text{Ce}+\text{Y})$ (a) (据 Eby, 1990)、Zr、Nb、 $(\text{Na}_2\text{O}+\text{K}_2\text{O})$ — $10000\text{Ga}/\text{Al}$ 判别图 (b)—(d) (据 Whalen et al., 1987)

Fig. 9 $10000\text{Ga}/\text{Al}$ — $(\text{Zr}+\text{Nb}+\text{Ce}+\text{Y})$ (a) (after Eby, 1990), Zr, Nb, $(\text{Na}_2\text{O}+\text{K}_2\text{O})$ — $10000\text{Ga}/\text{Al}$ (b)—(d) (after Whalen et al., 1987) discrimination diagrams of the Wangzhoushan alkaline granites in southeastern Zhejiang

白垩纪浙闽沿海典型碱性花岗岩数据来源同图 6

The data sources of Cretaceous typical alkaline granites in Zhejiang—Fujian coastal area are the same as Fig. 6

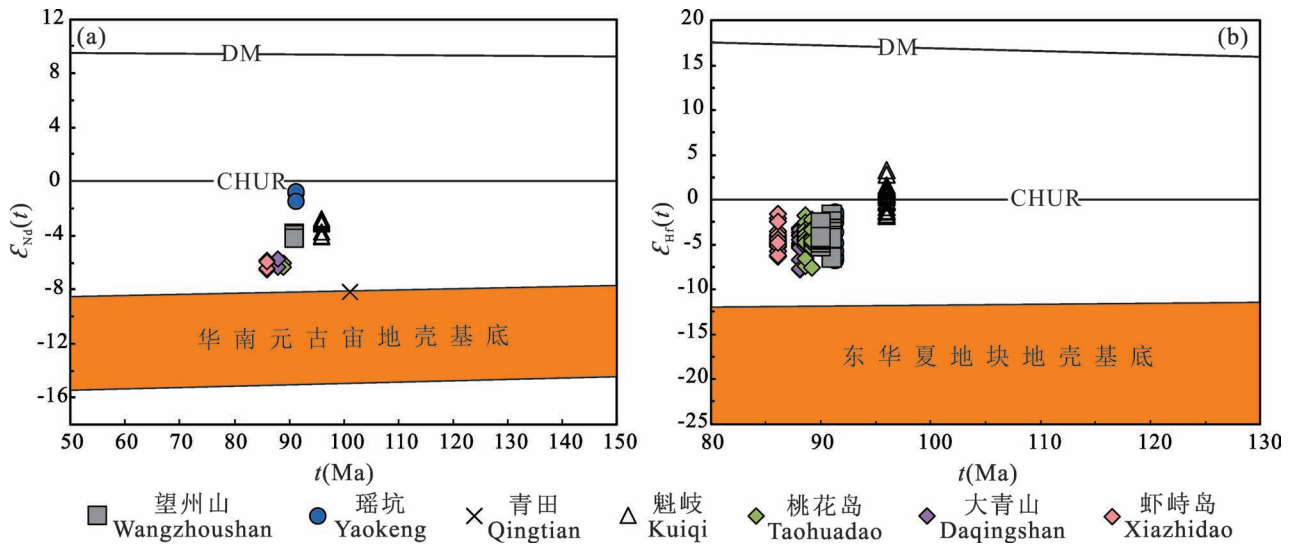


图 10 浙东南望州山碱性花岗岩全岩 $\epsilon_{Nd}(t) - t(\text{Ma})$ 图(a)和锆石 $\epsilon_{Hf}(t) - t(\text{Ma})$ 图(b)
 Fig. 10 Whole-rock $\epsilon_{Nd}(t) - t(\text{Ma})$ diagram (a) and zircon $\epsilon_{Hf}(t) - t(\text{Ma})$ diagram (b) of

the Wangzhoushan alkaline granites in southeastern Zhejiang

华南元古宙地壳基底演化域据沈渭洲等, 1993, 东华夏地块地壳基底演化域据 Xu Xisheng et al., 2007. 瑶坑、青田、魁岐、桃花岛、大青山、虾峙岛碱性花岗岩的全岩 Nd 同位素和锆石 Hf 同位素数据来源同图 6

The Proterozoic crustal evolutionary area of SE China is after Shen Weizhou et al., 1993&, the evolutionary area of the eastern Cathaysia crustal basement is after Xu Xisheng et al., 2007. The whole-rock Nd isotope and zircon Hf isotope data sources of alkaline granites from Yaokeng, Qingtian, Kuiqi, Taohuadao, Daqingshan and Xiashidao are the same as Fig. 6

早期 I 型花岗质岩浆抽离的富 F 麻粒岩相下地壳再次熔融 (Collins et al., 1982; Clemens et al., 1986; Whalen et al., 1987); ③ 浅部地壳的长英质岩石 (如英云闪长岩和花岗闪长岩) 在低压条件下脱水熔融 (Skjerlie and Johnston, 1992; Patiño Douce, 1997); ④ 幔源岩浆与壳源岩浆发生岩浆混合并进一步分离结晶的产物 (Bédard, 1990; Qiu Jiansheng et al., 2004; Yang Jinhui et al., 2006, 2021; Barboni and Bussy, 2013)。望州山碱性花岗岩具有高硅、富碱、准铝—弱过铝质 ($A/CNK = 0.96 \sim$

1.04), 富集轻稀土和大离子亲石元素 (如 Rb、K) 等特征, 暗示了与地壳物质有关的起源。望州山碱性花岗岩的 $\epsilon_{Nd}(t)$ 值为 $-4.2 \sim -3.8$, 所有样品点均落入华南元古宙地壳基底的上方 (图 10a), 二阶段 Nd 模式年龄 T_{DM2} 值为 $1.24 \sim 1.21$ Ga, 显著低于华夏地块基底变质岩的 Nd 模式年龄 ($1.8 \sim 2.2$ Ga) (陈江峰等, 1999)。锆石 $\epsilon_{Hf}(t)$ 值为 $-6.4 \sim -1.7$, 所有样品点均落在东华夏地块基底之上 (图 10b), 二阶段 Hf 模式年龄 T_{DM2} 值为 $1.53 \sim 1.23$ Ga, 显著低于东华夏地块地壳基底形成年龄 (1.85 Ga; Chen

表 6 浙闽沿海白垩纪碱性花岗岩的结晶年龄、矿物组成特征和代表性地球化学参数

Table 6 The crystallization age, mineral composition characteristics and representative geochemical parameters of the Cretaceous alkaline granites in Zhejiang-Fujian coastal area

岩体	岩性	年龄 (Ma)	矿物组成特征	SiO ₂ (%)	Eu/Eu *	$\epsilon_{Nd}(t)$	$\epsilon_{Hf}(t)$	资料来源
大青山	碱性花岗岩	88.1±0.9		76.8~78.7	0.13~0.15	-6.3~-5.7	-7.7~-3.1	Zhao Jiaolong et al. (2016)
桃花岛	碱性花岗岩	89.2±1.0		78.2~78.5	0.11~0.13	-6.3~-6.0	-7.5~-2.2	Zhao Jiaolong et al. (2016)
虾峙岛	碱性花岗岩	86.1±0.8	石英、条纹长石、	76.6~77.7	0.09~0.13	-6.5~-5.8	-6.3~-1.6	Zhao Jiaolong et al. (2016)
青田	碱性花岗岩	101.2±2.1	斜长石、少量钠	75.0	0.14	-8.2		Qiu Jiansheng et al. (2004)
望州山	碱性花岗岩	91.10±0.62	铁闪石、霓石和	76.9~77.9	0.15~0.18	-4.2~-3.8	-6.4~-1.7	本文
瑶坑	碱性花岗岩	91.3±2.5	黑云母	77.5~77.8	0.15~0.20	-1.4~-0.7	-6.7~-1.4	肖娥等 (2007)
魁岐	碱性花岗岩	96±1		76.4~77.9	0.16~0.21	-4.0~-2.7	-1.3~3.3	Chen Jingyuan et al. (2019); Zhang Feng et al. (2024)

Jiangfeng and Jahn, 1998; Xu Xisheng et al., 2007)。以上同位素特征表明,望州山碱性花岗岩不是单纯起源于地壳基底物质的熔融,在成岩过程中应有幔源组分的加入。我们收集了浙闽沿海白垩纪典型碱性花岗岩的岩相学、结晶年龄、全岩地球化学和同位素地球化学的资料,并精简如表 6,对比其他岩体年龄和同位素资料发现,除了青田岩体时代较老,Nd 同位素组成较富集以外,其他岩体与望州山碱性花岗岩一样都具有相对亏损的 Nd—Hf 同位素组成,反映浙闽沿海白垩纪碱性花岗岩带岩浆源区普遍有

幔源组分的贡献(图 10)。望州山地区野外地质调查发现发现的基性岩脉和火山集块角砾岩中的基性集块也暗示了区域存在广泛的幔源岩浆活动。在白垩纪古太平洋板块俯冲消减的动力作用下,幔源岩浆底侵导致中国东南部中—下地壳形成约 4 km 厚的玄武质新生地壳(徐夕生等, 1999; Dong Shuwen et al., 2020)。此外,最近的 Ba 同位素研究表明,浙闽沿海的桃花岛、大青山和虾峙岛碱性花岗岩的麻粒岩相地壳源区受到了富 Na 岩浆流体的交代,这种流体很有可能来自富水幔源岩浆后期的出溶

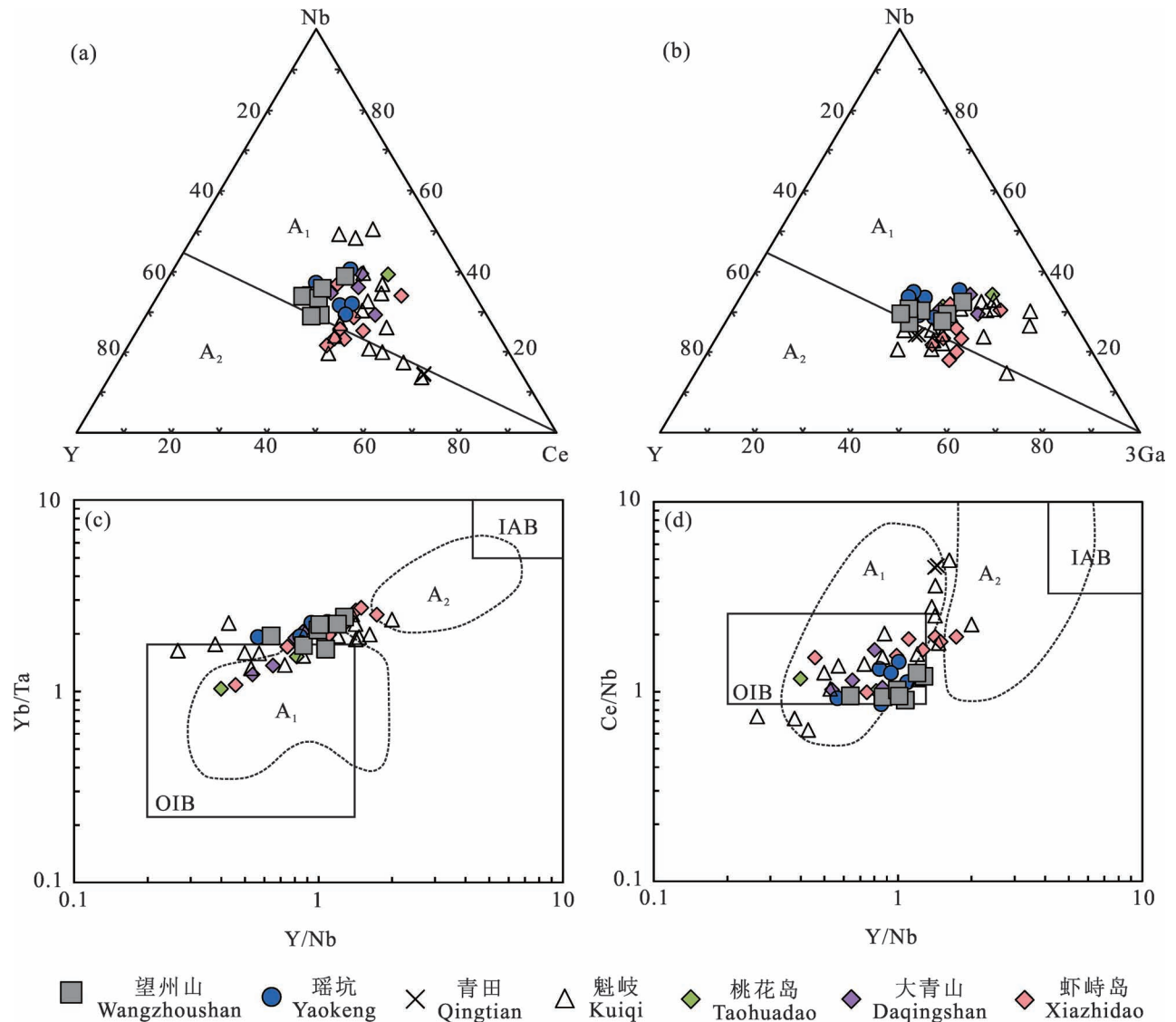


图 11 浙东南望州山碱性花岗岩 Nb—Y—Ce(a)、Nb—Y—3Ga(b)、Yb/Ta—Y/Nb(c) 和 Ce/Nb—Y/Nb(d)图解(据 Eby, 1992)

Fig. 11 The diagrams of Nb—Y—Ce (a), Nb—Y—3Ga (b), Yb/Ta—Y/Nb (c) and Ce/Nb—Y/Nb (d) for the Wangzhoushan alkaline granites in southeastern Zhejiang (after Eby, 1992)

瑶坑、青田、魁岐、桃花岛、大青山、虾峙岛碱性花岗岩数据来源同图 6

The data sources of alkaline granites from Yaokeng, Qingtian, Kuiqi, Taohuadao, Daqingshan and Xiazhidao are the same as Fig. 6

(Jiang Dingsheng et al., 2022)。Zhang Feng 等 (2024) 对浙闽沿海福州地区 I—A 型复合花岗岩体的地球化学研究(全岩成分、磷灰石、铁镁矿物等)表明,魁岐碱性 A 型花岗岩是壳源 I 型高分异花岗岩质岩浆受到幔源富 F—HFSE—REE 碱性流体的交代改造和去气作用形成的。望州山碱性花岗岩与魁岐碱性花岗岩具有相似的矿物学(化学成分相似的碱性铁镁矿物)、岩石学和地球化学特征。岩相学观察表明望州山碱性花岗岩中碱性铁镁矿物呈填隙状分布,表明结晶晚于长英质矿物,且钠铁闪石部分被霓石取代(图 3c),反映了碱性矿物的形成可能与岩浆结晶晚期富 F—HSFE—REE 流体的交代和去气作用有关(Zhang Feng et al., 2024)。并且望州山碱性花岗岩产于破火山口内,可能与破火山岩浆系统演化晚期残留晶粥在幔源补给岩浆的作用下,进一步活化侵入形成,这也暗示了岩浆可能受到幔源富 F—HFSE—REE 碱性流体的交代改造和去气作用过程。综合望州山碱性花岗岩具有高硅、富碱、准铝—弱过铝质,富集轻稀土和大离子亲石元素等地球化学特征,相对亏损的全岩 Nd 同位素和锆石 Hf 同位素证据和产出的构造背景,我们初步认为望州山碱性花岗岩是起源于亏损的幔源岩浆上涌底侵,与古老基底地壳物质部分熔融产生的熔体发生岩浆混合,并经进一步岩浆分异作用和补给岩浆带来的幔源碱性流体交代作用形成的高硅碱性 A 型花岗岩。

4.3 地质意义

望州山碱性花岗岩的 Y/Nb 值为 0.6~1.3,大多数<1.2,在 Nb—Y—Ce 和 Nb—Y—3Ga 三角图解中(图 11)(Eby, 1992),望州山样品点落入 A₁ 型花岗岩区域或附近。同时代且距离很近的瑶坑岩体与望州山岩体相似,样品点均投在 A₁ 型花岗岩区域内。时代相对望州山碱性花岗岩稍晚的桃花岛和大青山岩体也属于 A₁ 型花岗岩,而虾峙岛岩体样品点在 A₁ 型和 A₂ 型花岗岩区域都有分布。时代较早的魁岐碱性花岗岩(97 Ma)和青田碱性花岗岩(101 Ma)在地球化学图解上也横跨 A₁ 型和 A₂ 型花岗岩(图 11)。在花岗岩构造环境判别图解中(图 12),望州山碱性花岗岩与浙闽沿海其他典型碱性花岗岩都位于典型的伸展构造相关的环境下。望州山碱性花岗岩和浙闽沿海其他碱性花岗岩都为晚白垩世早期(101~86Ma)岩浆产物,前人研究表明该阶段中国东南沿海地区正处于古太平洋板块高角度俯冲后撤的构造背景下(Zhao Liang et al., 2021; Guo Feng

et al., 2021),幔源基性岩浆上涌导致的壳幔相互作用十分强烈,浙闽沿海为弧后伸展环境,幔源物质的底侵加热和物质贡献形成了同时期且沿北东向分布的碱性花岗岩带源区。值得注意的是,望州山碱性花岗岩和同时期邻近的瑶坑碱性花岗岩(锆石 U-Pb 年龄为 91.3 ± 2.5 Ma;肖娥等,2007)都具有十分典型的 A₁ 型花岗岩特征和相似的锆石 Hf 同位素组成,但望州山碱性花岗岩全岩 Nd 同位素组成稍显富集(图 10 和 11)。对瑶坑碱性花岗岩的岩石地球化学研究表明,幔源组分对该岩体的形成具有重要贡献,但以往一般认为多组深断裂交汇引发幔源组分作为主要组分参与成岩过程(肖娥等,2007)。大量的幔源岩浆上涌,提高了区域地热梯度,延长了地壳岩浆储库的热演化历史,有利于岩浆分异作用和岩浆混合作用的广泛发生,从而导致了东南沿海火山—侵入杂岩带的岩石成分和岩相特征的多样性。望州山碱性花岗岩与邻近的同时期稍早的(100~93 Ma)的南雁荡山地区朝川组火山岩全岩化学成分(Zhao Liang et al., 2021)相似,但望州山碱性花岗岩的 Nd—Hf 同位素组成相比于南雁荡山火山岩稍微亏损,反映了它们形成于弧后伸展环境,随着俯冲板片后撤和软流圈上涌程度的增加,幔源物质贡献增大。另外,望州山破火山还出露大面积的流纹质火山岩,它们与碱性花岗岩是同时期产物,正如中国东南沿海晚中生代众多破火山火山—侵入杂岩一样,破火山发育的火山岩和侵入岩具有密切的成因联系(如 Yan Lili et al., 2016, 2018; Liang Changhong et al., 2022; 郑世帅和徐夕生, 2021 等)。望州山破火山口内中央侵入体为高硅碱性 A 型花岗岩,有别于东南沿海其他破火山口中常见的石英二长斑岩或石英正长斑岩。望州山碱性花岗岩的研究表明残留晶粥在幔源补给岩浆作用下的活化作用不仅可以形成与火山岩具“互补”关系的偏中性的中央侵入体,还可以在幔源富碱流体的作用下,形成过碱性的岩浆。

5 结论

(1)望州山碱性花岗岩具有典型碱性铁镁矿物(钠铁闪石和霓石)、高硅、富碱、贫钙、镁、铝,富集 Rb、K 等大离子亲石元素和 Nb、Ta、Zr、Hf 等高场强元素,贫 Ba、Sr、P、Ti,高的 10000Ga/Al 值和锆饱和温度(798~889℃)的岩相学和地球化学特征,是典型的碱性 A 型花岗岩。

(2)锆石 LA-ICP-MS U-Pb 定年结果表明,望州

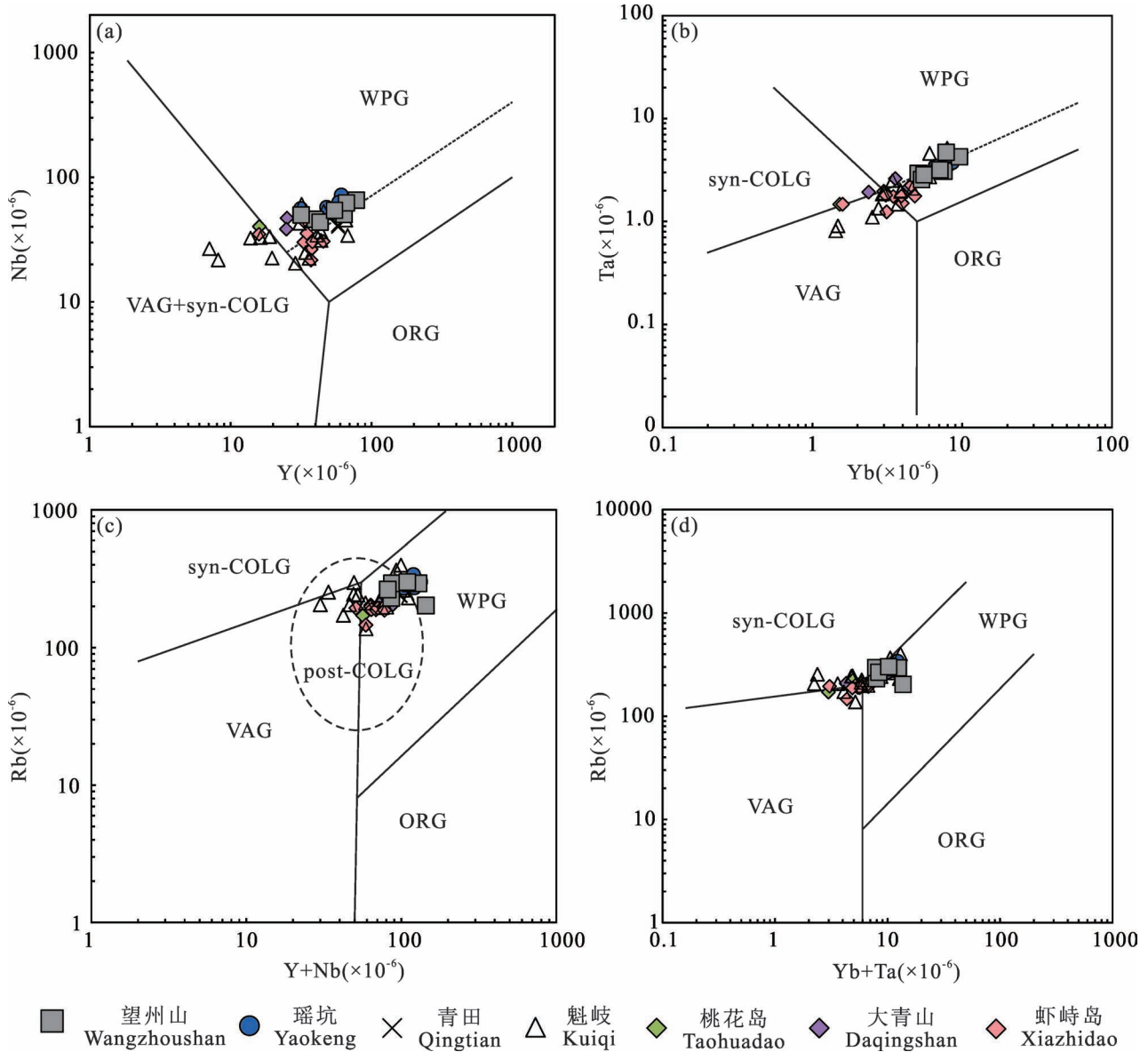


图 12 浙东南望州山碱性花岗岩构造环境判别图解(据 Pearce et al., 1984)

Fig. 12 Discrimination diagrams of tectonic settings for the Wangzhoushan alkaline granites in southeastern Zhejiang (after Pearce et al., 1984)

Syn-COLG—同碰撞花岗岩; post-COLG—后碰撞花岗岩,虚线圆圈区域据 Pearce, 1996; VAG—火山弧花岗岩; WPG—板内花岗岩; ORG—洋脊花岗岩。瑶坑、青田、魁岐、桃花岛、大青山、虾峙岛碱性花岗岩数据来源同图 6

Syn-COLG—syn-collision granite; post-COLG—post-collision granite, dashed line circle area is after Pearce, 1996; VAG—volcanic arc granite; WPG—within-plate granite; ORG—ocean ridge granite. The data sources of alkaline granites from Yaokeng, Qingtian, Kuiqi, Taohuadao, Daqingshan and Xiazhidao are the same as Fig. 6

山碱性花岗岩的结晶年龄为 $91.30 \pm 1.10 \sim 90.43 \pm 0.76$ Ma, 为晚白垩世早期岩浆活动的产物, 它与同时期浙闽沿海广泛分布的碱性花岗岩 (101~86 Ma) 类似, 均形成于古太平洋板块高角度俯冲后撤的构造背景下, 随着弧后伸展程度加剧, 幔源物质贡献逐渐增大。岩浆分异作用和补给岩浆带来的幔源碱性

流体交代作用形成了高硅碱性 A 型花岗岩。

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注释 / Note

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Determination and geological significance of A-type granite from Wangzhoushan caldera in southeastern Zhejiang

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Objectives: The Wangzhoushan caldera is located in Cangnan, southeastern Zhejiang, and the main eruption products are Late Cretaceous rhyolites and rhyolitic pyroclastic rocks. The central intrusive body in the caldera is the typical alkaline granite, containing typical alkaline ferromagnesian minerals such as arfvedsonite and aegirine, and develop micrographic texture and miarolitic structure.

Methods: Based on the field work, we conducted mineralogy, petrology, zircon U-Pb geochronology, whole-

rock geochemistry, whole-rock Nd isotope and zircon Hf isotope studies for the Wangzhoushan alkaline granite.

Results: LA-ICP-MS zircon U-Pb dating results show that the crystallization ages of alkaline granites are $91.30 \pm 1.10 \sim 90.43 \pm 0.76$ Ma. The alkaline granites have high SiO_2 contents (76.9% ~ 77.9%), and alkalis contents ($\text{Na}_2\text{O} + \text{K}_2\text{O} = 7.80\% \sim 8.51\%$), and low CaO, MgO, Al_2O_3 . They are rich in large ionic lithophile elements (LILE; e. g. , Rb, K) and high field strength elements (HFSE; e. g. , Nb, Ta, Zr, Hf), poor in Ba, Sr, P, Ti, and show high 10000Ga/Al values (3.82 ~ 4.28) and high zircon saturation temperature (798 ~ 889 °C). Different samples of the Wangzhoushan alkaline granites have similar whole-rock Nd isotopic compositions [$\varepsilon_{\text{Nd}}(t) = -4.2 \sim -3.8$] and zircon Hf isotopic compositions [$\varepsilon_{\text{Hf}}(t) = -6.4 \sim -1.7$], indicating that the Wangzhoushan alkaline granites may be mainly derived by partial melting of crustal materials with minor contributions from mantle-derived components.

Conclusion: The Wangzhoushan alkaline granites belong to the typical peralkaline A-type granite, which is another example found in the coastal areas of Zhejiang and Fujian Provinces. The magma generation of the Wangzhoushan alkaline granites and the contemporaneous coastal alkaline granites (101 ~ 86 Ma) in Zhejiang—Fujian is controlled by the subduction and rollback of the paleo-Pacific plate in the Late Cretaceous. Under the strong extensional tectonic setting, the depleted mantle-derived magma upwelled, resulting in the partial melting of the middle and lower crustal materials, and the magma of the high-silica peralkaline A-type granites were formed by the magma mixing and fractional crystallization processes.

Keywords: Wangzhoushan caldera; alkaline granite; geochemistry; petrogenesis; SE China

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