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藏东金沙江缝合带“三岩地区”榴辉岩的年代学、岩石地球化学特征及构造意义

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Chronological, geochemical characteristics and tectonic evolution significance of the Sanyan eclogites in the Jinsha River suture zone, eastern Xizang

Abstract: [Objective] As a key component of the eastern Tethys tectonic domain, the Jinsha River–Ailao Mountain suture zone is widely recognized as a Paleo-Tethys orogenic belt. However, due to the lack of metamorphic studies on high-pressure/ultra-high-pressure rocks, the subduction-to-closure process of the oceanic crust and the subsequent collisional orogenic evolution remain poorly constrained. [Methods] Systematic field surveys, petrographic observations, zircon U–Pb dating, and whole-rock major and trace element analyses were carried out on the newly discovered eclogites in the Sanyan area of the Jinsha River suture zone in eastern Xizang (Tibet). Based on the degree of retrogressive metamorphism, major mineral assemblages, and textural features, the Sanyan eclogites are classified into four types: garnet–albite–actinolite schist, garnet–actinolite, garnet–amphibolite, and eclogite. [Results] Zircon U–Pb dating of two eclogite samples yields $^{206}\text{Pb}/^{238}\text{U}$ ages of 247 ± 2 Ma and 246 ± 1 Ma, respectively. These zircons feature low Th/U ratios, extremely low content of Nb, Ta, and HREE, and no obvious negative Eu anomalies. Therefore, the genesis of the zircons should be eclogite-facies metamorphism, with the ~ 246 Ma age representing the timing of eclogite-facies metamorphism. [Conclusion] The whole-rock major element analysis of 12 samples shows that the protoliths are picritic basalt–basalt, and the trace element characteristics reveal diverse tectonic settings of the protoliths, including ocean island basalt (OIB), normal mid-ocean ridge basalt (N-MORB), and enriched mid-ocean ridge basalt (E-MORB), suggesting that the Sanyan eclogites were mainly formed by subduction of Paleo-Tethys oceanic crust materials (ocean islands and mid-ocean ridge basalts). [Significance] Combining the previously obtained zircon U–Pb ages of eclogites and the Ar–Ar plateau ages of phengites, the complete closure of the Jinsha River Paleo-Tethys Ocean in the early Middle Triassic (T_2^1) is further constrained.

Keywords: Jinsha River suture zone; eclogite; subduction; Paleo-Tethys; Qinghai–Tibet Plateau; geochemistry

摘 要: 金沙江–哀牢山缝合带作为东特提斯构造域的关键组成部分, 被广泛认为是一条古特提斯造山带。然而, 由于缺乏标志性高压/超高压岩石的变质作用研究, 该区域洋壳俯冲闭合过程及后续碰撞造山

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演化一直未能得到有效约束。研究针对藏东金沙江缝合带“三岩地区”新发现的榴辉岩,开展了系统的野外调查、岩相学观察、锆石 U-Pb 测年及全岩主微量元素分析。根据退变质程度、主要矿物组合及结构特征,将“三岩地区”榴辉岩划分为石榴钠长阳起片岩、石榴阳起石岩、榴闪岩和榴辉岩 4 类。选取 2 件榴辉岩样品进行锆石 U-Pb 测年,获得²⁰⁶Pb/²³⁸U 年龄分别为 247±2 Ma 和 246±1 Ma。锆石具有低 Th/U 比值、极低的 Nb、Ta 和重稀土元素(HREE)含量,且无明显 Eu 负异常,表明其为榴辉岩相变质成因,~246 Ma 代表榴辉岩相变质时代。12 件样品的全岩主量元素分析显示原岩为苦橄质玄武岩-玄武岩,微量元素特征揭示原岩构造背景多样,包括洋岛玄武岩(OIB)、正常型洋中脊玄武岩(N-MORB)和富集型洋中脊玄武岩(E-MORB),表明“三岩地区”榴辉岩主要由古特提斯洋壳物质(洋岛及洋中脊玄武岩)经俯冲作用形成,属于洋壳型榴辉岩。结合前期研究获得的榴辉岩锆石 U-Pb 年龄和多硅白云母 Ar-Ar 坪年龄,进一步限定金沙江古特提斯洋在中三叠世早期(T₂¹)完全闭合。

关键词: 金沙江缝合带; 榴辉岩; 俯冲作用; 古特提斯; 青藏高原; 地球化学

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0 引言

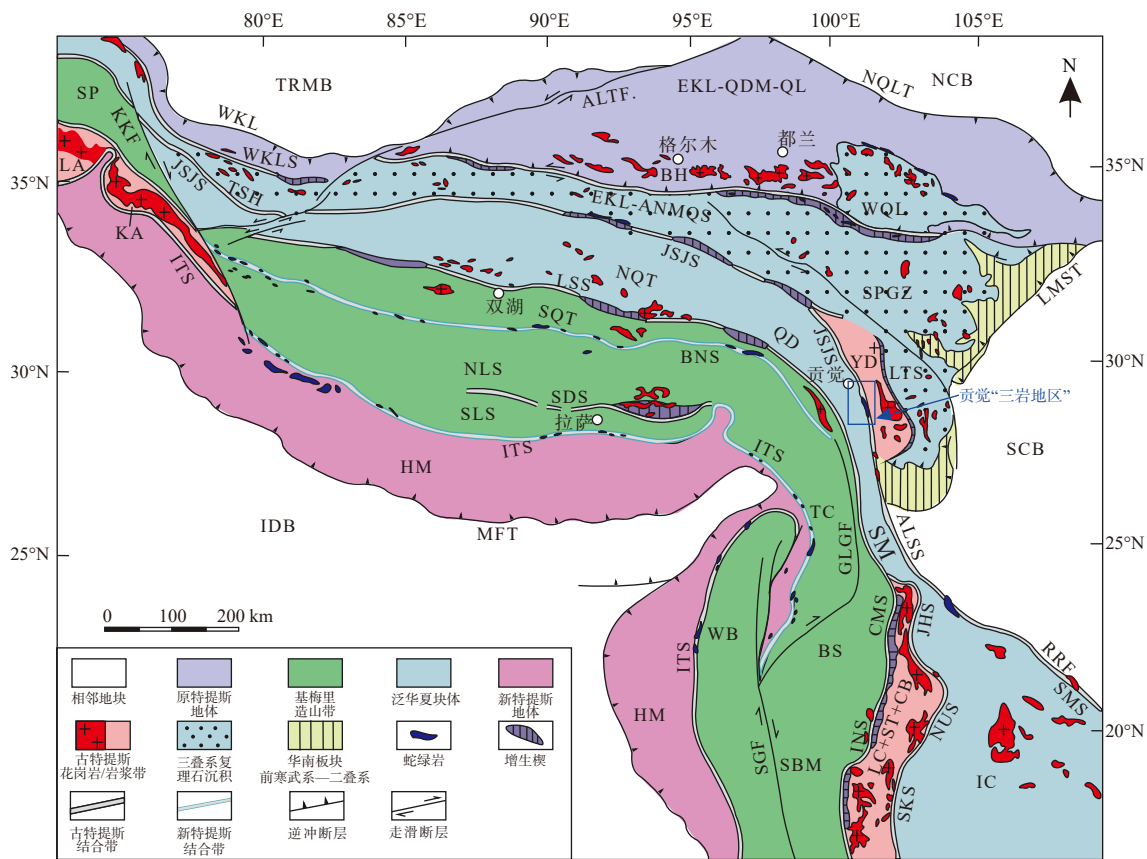
造山带中出露的榴辉岩是板块(深)俯冲作用的产物,经历了板片(深)俯冲-折返过程,是解析洋-陆俯冲、陆-陆俯冲碰撞造山过程的重要岩石学探针(Zheng, 2012; Zheng and Chen, 2017; 李继磊, 2020; 张立飞和王杨, 2020)。根据原岩形成环境与岩石组合,榴辉岩可分为洋壳型和陆壳型(Ernst and Liou, 1995; Maruyama et al., 1996; Wang et al., 2019b; 刘晓春等, 2021; Ning et al., 2022)。洋壳型榴辉岩原岩为大洋地壳,形成于大洋板块的(深)俯冲作用,具有低温-高压变质特征,其原岩年龄对追溯古洋盆的形成时代具有重要意义,峰期变质年龄则可约束古洋盆闭合时间。陆壳榴辉岩原岩为大陆地壳,形成于大陆地壳的(深)俯冲作用,具有中温/高温-高压/超高压变质特征,其峰期变质压力与峰期变质时代对限定大陆地壳的最大俯冲深度及陆-陆碰撞时代至关重要(Wang et al., 2021; Xu et al., 2025)。西金乌兰-金沙江-哀牢山缝合带位于青藏高原东南缘,是典型的古特提斯造山带之一,保存了古特提斯洋扩张、俯冲、闭合及碰撞造山过程的地质记录,是研究板块构造的重要窗口(王立全等, 1999; 孙晓猛和简平, 2004)。自 20 世纪 70 年代以来,针对该缝合带的物质组成、地层学、同位素年代学及岩石地球化学研究已取得丰硕成果(Chung et al., 1997; 冯庆来等, 1997; 王立全等, 1999; Jian et al., 2008; Yumul et al., 2008; Zi et al., 2012a, 2012b; Liang et al., 2023; 王冬兵等, 2024)。然而,由于缺乏对榴辉岩的研究,碰撞造山过程的变质演化 P - T - t 轨迹

尚未明确。仅在该缝合带的南段,即越南西北部的马江(Song Ma)地区,有研究者发现了典型高压榴辉岩,并揭示了其变质演化 P - T 轨迹及变质时代(Nakano et al., 2010; Zhang et al., 2013)。但中国境内金沙江-哀牢山一带此前一直未发现同类岩石,制约了对洋-陆碰撞过程的认识。近年来在藏东“三岩地区”发现多个(退变)榴辉岩构造透镜体(Tang et al., 2020, 2023),为研究古特提斯洋-陆俯冲碰撞提供了关键素材。文章通过系统分析“三岩地区”榴辉岩的野外地质特征、岩相学特征、锆石 U-Pb 年代学以及全岩主微量元素地球化学数据,探讨金沙江古特提斯造山带的演化过程。

1 地质背景

西金乌兰-金沙江-哀牢山缝合带自西向东/东南方向纵贯西藏、青海、四川、云南 4 个省(自治区),向南经哀牢山山脉延伸至越南境内,与马江带(Song Ma)相接(图 1; Faure et al., 2014; Wang et al., 2022b; 林伟等, 2025)。该缝合带内发育有西金乌兰、金沙江治多、东竹林、双沟等蛇绿岩,伴生的深海放射虫硅质岩及同位素数据显示,其形成时代为泥盆纪至晚二叠世(380~250 Ma; 王立全等, 1999; 孙晓猛与简平, 2004; Jian et al., 2008, 2009a, 2009b)。缝合带可分为西段的西金乌兰带、中段的金沙江带和南段的哀牢山带。其中,中段的金沙江缝合带沿金沙江呈南北向展布,全长约 1000 km,宽 30~50 km,其东侧为义敦岛弧和中咱-中甸地块,西侧为昌都地块(图 2a、2b)。

藏东金沙江缝合带由不同岩性、不同变形程度



板块或地块: NCB—华北板块; SCB—华南板块; TRMB—塔里木板块; IDB—印度板块; EKL-QDM-QL—东昆仑-柴达木-祁连地块; WKL—西昆仑地块; SPGZ—松潘-甘孜地块; NQT-QD-SM-IC—北羌塘-昌都-思茅-印支地块; SQT-BS-SBM—南羌塘-保山-Sibumasu 地块; NLS—北拉萨地块; SLS—南拉萨地块; TC—腾冲地块; TSH—甜水海地块; WB—西缅甸地块; WQL—西秦岭; SP—南帕米尔地块; HM—喜马拉雅地块
结合带: EKL-ANMQS—东昆仑-阿尼玛卿结合带; WKLS—西昆仑结合带; LTS—理塘结合带; JSJS-ALSS-SMS—金沙江-哀牢山-马江结合带; LSS-CMS-INS—龙木措双湖-昌宁孟连-Inthanon 结合带; JHS-NUS-SKS—景洪-Nan Uttaradit-Sra Kaeo 结合带; BNS—班公湖-怒江结合带; SDS—松多结合带; ITS—雅鲁藏布江结合带
岩浆弧: BH—布尔汉布达岩浆弧; YD—义敦岛弧; LC-ST-CB—临沧-Sukhothai-Chanthaburi 岩浆弧; KA—科希斯坦岩浆弧; LA—拉达克岩浆弧
断层: ALTF—阿尔金断裂带; NQLT—北祁连逆冲推覆带; LMST—龙门山逆冲推覆带; RRF—红河断裂带; KKF—喀喇昆仑断裂带; MFT—主前缘逆冲断层; SGF—实皆断裂带; GLGF—高黎贡断裂带

图1 青藏高原及东南缘大地构造简图(据 Xu et al., 2015 修改)

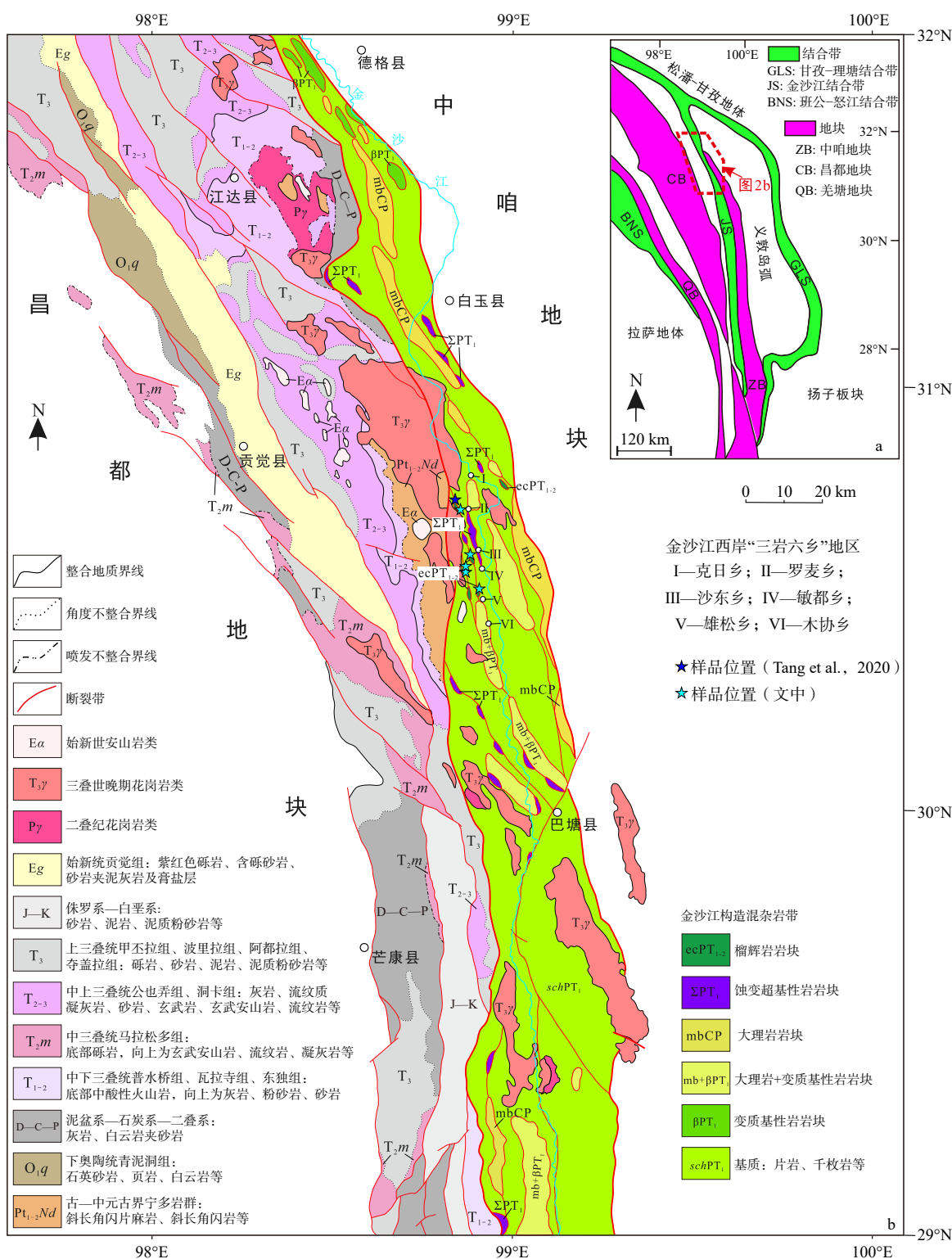
Fig. 1 Simplified tectonic map of the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau and its southeastern margin (modified after Xu et al., 2015)

Blocks and Terranes: NCB—North China Block; SCB—South China Block; TRMB—Tarim Block; IDB—India Block; EKL-QDM-QL—East Kunlun-Qaidam-Qilian Terrane; WKL—West Kunlun Terrane; SPGZ—Songpan-Ganze Terrane; NQT-QD-SM-IC—North Qiangtang-Qamdo-Simao-Indochina Terrane; SQT-BS-SBM—South Qiangtang-Baoshan-Sibumasu Terrane; NLS—North Lhasa Terrane; SLS—South Lhasa Terrane; TC—Tengchong Terrane; TSH—Tianshuihai Terrane; WB—West Burma Terrane; WQL—West Qinling; SP—South Pamir Terrane; HM—Himalaya Block

Suture Zones: EKL-ANMQS—East Kunlun-A'nyemaqen Suture; WKLS—West Kunlun Suture; LTS—Litang Suture; JSJS-ALSS-SMS—Jinshajiang-Ailaoshan-Song Ma Suture; LSS-CMS-INS—Longmu Tso Shuanghu-Changning Menglian-Inthanon Suture; JHS-NUS-SKS—Jinghong-Nan Uttaradit-Sra Kaeo Suture; BNS—Bangonghu-Nujiang Suture; SDS—Sumdo Suture; ITS—Indus-Tsangbo Suture

Magmatic arc: BH—Bulhanbuda magmatic arc; YD—Yidun magmatic arc; LC-ST-CB—Lincang-Sukhothai-Chanthaburi magmatic arc; KA—Kohistan magmatic arc; LA—Ladakh magmatic arc

Faults: ALTF—Altyn Tagh Fault; NQLT—North Qilian Thrust; LMST—Longmenshan Thrust; RRF—Red River Fault; KKF—Karakorum Fault; MFT—Main Frontal Thrust; SGF—Sagaing Fault; GLGF—Gaoligong Fault



a—大地构造位置示意图; b—藏东贡觉-巴塘地区地质简图(位置如图2a所示)

图2 金沙江缝合带构造-地质图

Fig. 2 Tectonic geological map of the Jinsha River Suture Zone

(a) Tectonic location map; (b) Geological sketch of the Gonjo-Batang area, eastern Xizang (Tibet) (Location of the area is shown in Fig. 2a)

的构造岩块及强变形基质组成,岩块之间通过韧性-脆韧性断层相连,整体呈现“局部有序、整体无序”

的构造混杂岩带(图2b;唐渊等,2022)。出露的岩块包括蛇纹石化超基性岩-基性岩、条带状大理岩

(含变质基性岩), 以及少量变质硅-灰-泥质岩和榴辉岩透镜体; 其中大理岩(含变质基性岩)规模较大, 宽度可达数十千米; 超基性岩块规模较小, 宽度多为数十米至百余米。基质主要为含石榴斜长二云片岩、斜长黑云片岩等, 经历了多期构造变形, 发育北东-南西走向或近南北走向的片理(唐渊等, 2022)。

2 榴辉岩的岩石学特征

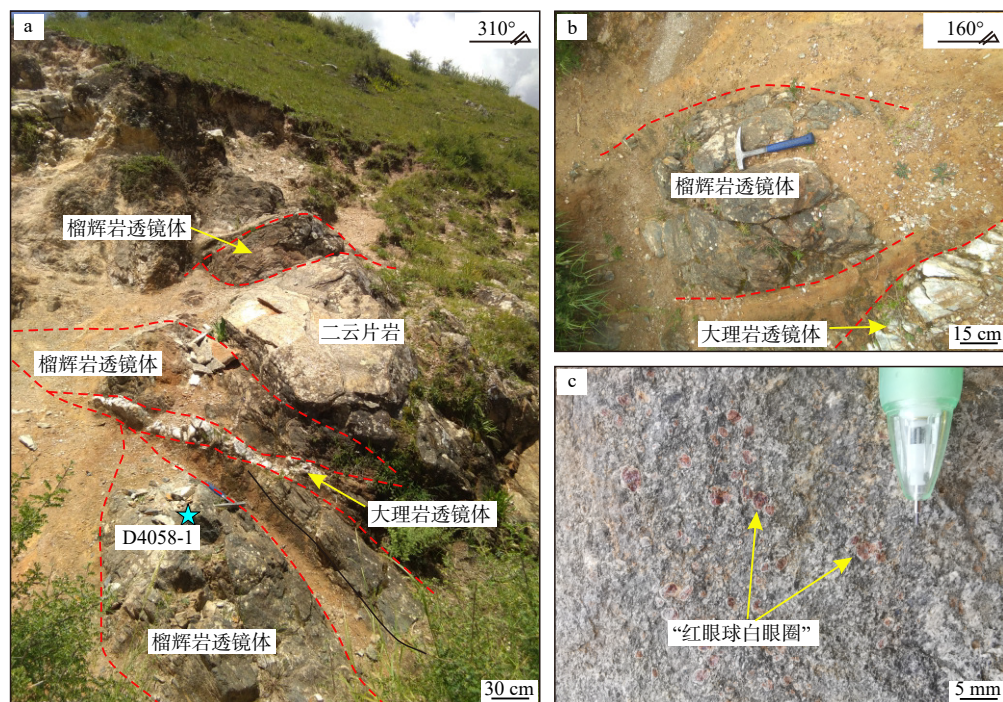
榴辉岩主要分布在金沙江西岸的“三岩地区”, 该区域自北向南涵盖克日、罗麦、沙东、敏都、雄松、木协6个乡(图2b), 故俗称“三岩六乡地区”。榴辉岩呈透镜体产出, 规模较小, 出露宽约几米至几十米(图3a、3b), 与蛇纹石化超基性岩、大理岩或云母片岩通过断层或剪切带接触, 且普遍经历了退变质作用, 野外可见石榴子石周围形成“白眼圈”构造(图3c)。其中, 罗麦乡、沙东乡附近的榴辉岩退变质程度较弱, 保存状态较好, 以1~3 m

宽的透镜体形态赋存于含石榴斜长二云片岩或条带状大理岩中。

依据退变质程度、主要矿物种类及结构特征, 可将“三岩地区”出露的榴辉岩类岩石分为石榴钠长阳起片岩、石榴阳起石岩、榴闪岩、榴辉岩4类。重点选取罗麦乡、沙东乡、敏都乡附近不同退变程度的榴辉岩类样品, 开展岩石学、地球化学和年代学分析, 并结合前期工作中获得的数据结果(Tang et al., 2020, 2023)进行对比及综合研究。

石榴钠长阳起片岩: 属强退变质榴辉岩, 部分石榴子石已完全退变为绿泥石, “白眼圈”构造十分典型。其矿物组合含量分别为钠长石(约35%)、阳起石(约25%)、残留石榴石或假像(约25%)、绿泥石(约10%)、黑云母(约3%~5%)及少量石英。

石榴阳起石岩: 呈绿色, 具有粒柱状变晶结构, 块状构造-局部似片状构造, 矿物组合含量分别为阳起石(约50%~55%)、石榴石(约25%)、钠长石(约10%)、黑云母(约5%)、绿辉石(约1%~5%)及少量石英、金红石(图4a、4b)。其中, 阳起石呈他



蓝色五角星为采样位置, D4058-1 为文中样品代号

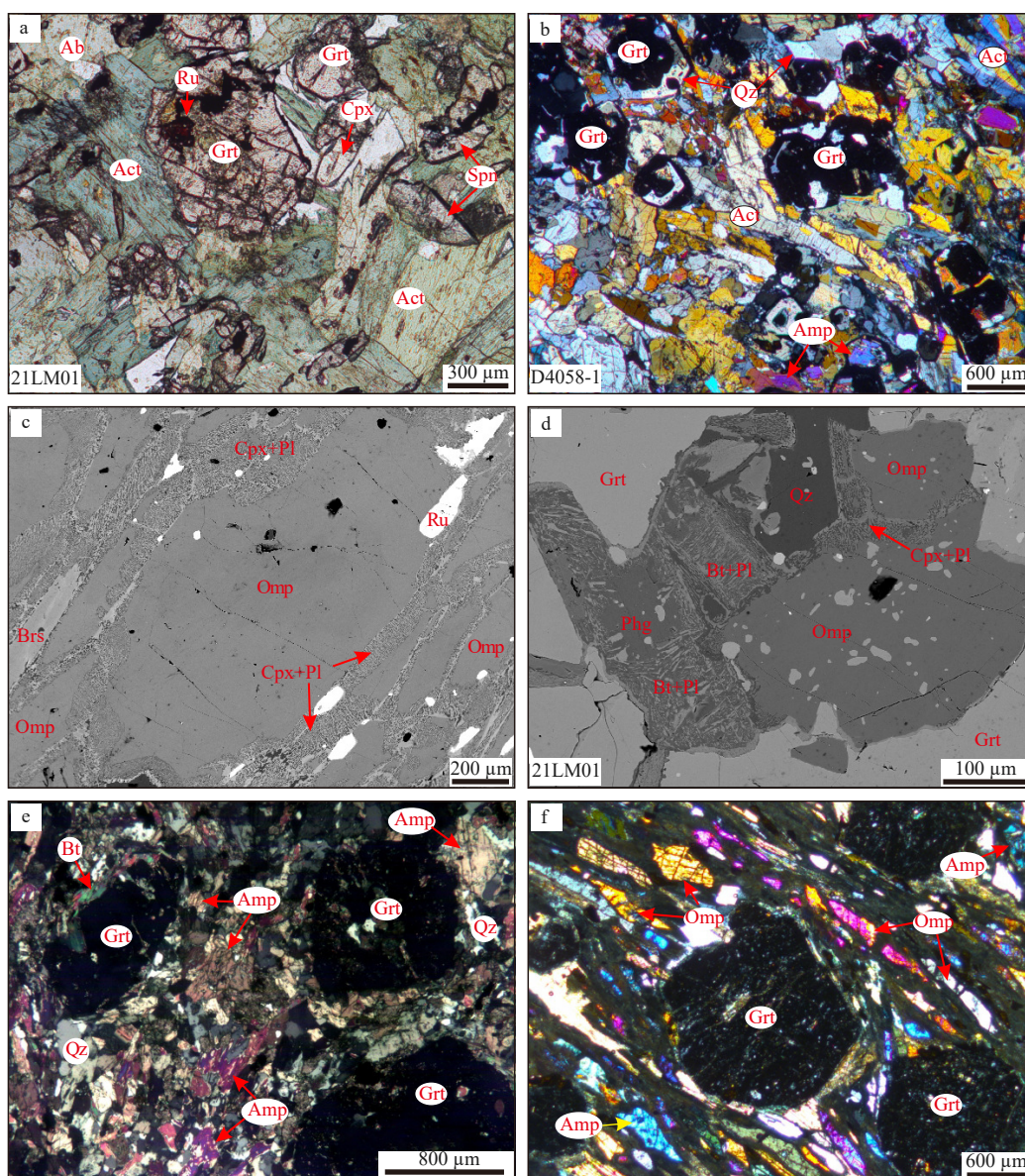
a、b—呈透镜体状产出的榴辉岩; c—石榴石发育“红眼球白眼圈”构造

图3 榴辉岩的野外产出特征

Fig. 3 Field photographs of eclogites

(a, b) Eclogites occurring as lenticular bodies; (c) Garnet exhibiting "red-eye white-rim" texture (yellow arrows)

The blue five-pointed star indicates the sampling location, and D4058-1 is the sample in the text.



Omp—绿辉石; Grt—石榴石; Qz—石英; Phg—多硅白云母; Ab—钠长石; Act—阳起石; Pl—斜长石; Bt—黑云母; Spn—榍石; Ru—金红石; Cpx—单斜辉石; Brs—冻蓝闪岩; Amp—角闪石

a—石榴阳起石岩在偏光显微镜下特征, 显示主要矿物为阳起石和石榴石(单偏光); b—石榴阳起石岩在偏光显微镜下特征, 显示主要矿物为阳起石和石榴石(正交偏光); c、d—石榴阳起石岩的背散射电子图像特征, 可见绿辉石边缘发育单斜辉石+斜长石组成的蠕虫状细小颗粒; e—榴闪岩在偏光显微镜下特征, 显示主要矿物为角闪石和石榴石(正交偏光); f—榴辉岩在偏光显微镜下特征, 显示角闪石和绿辉石等矿物定向排列(正交偏光)

图4 不同退变程度榴辉岩的偏光显微镜和背散射电子显微特征

Fig. 4 Microscopic characteristics of eclogites with different retrogradation degrees under polarized light microscopy and backscattered electron imaging

(a) Microscopic characteristics of garnet-actinolite under plane-polarized light, showing dominant minerals of actinolite and garnet; (b) Microscopic characteristics of garnet-actinolite under cross-polarized light, showing dominant minerals of actinolite and garnet; (c and d) Backscattered electron images of garnet-actinolite, showing worm-like fine grains of clinopyroxene-plagioclase developed along the rim of omphacite; (e) Microscopic characteristics of garnet-amphibolite under cross-polarized light, showing dominant minerals of amphibole and garnet; (f) Microscopic characteristics of eclogite under cross-polarized light, showing amphibole and omphacite with oriented arrangement

Omp—omphacite; Grt—garnet; Qz—quartz; Phg—phengite; Ab—albite; Act—actinolite; Pl—plagioclase; Bt—biotite; Spn—Sphene; Ru—rutile; Cpx—clinopyroxene; Brs—barroisite; Amp—amphibole

形柱状, 部分集合体呈似条纹状定向分布, 部分呈辉石假象产出; 石榴石为半自形粒状, 被阳起石、黝帘石、绿帘石、方解石及黑云母交代, 且以铁铝榴石为主; 钠长石表现为半自形-他形粒状, 呈散状分布, 表面较新鲜干净; 黑云母呈片状、星散状分布, 局部交代阳起石及石榴石。背散射电子图像显示, 绿辉石边缘发生减压分解作用, 形成单斜辉石+斜长石组成的蠕虫状细小颗粒(图 4c、4d), 这是榴辉岩相退变至高压麻粒岩相的重要证据(Tang et al., 2020)。

榴闪岩: 矿物组合含量分别为角闪石(约 45%)、石榴石(约 30%~35%)、石英(约 20%)和黑云母(不超过 5%)(图 4e)。角闪石呈他形柱状, 弱定向分布, 部分集合体似辉石假象产出, 局部被石英及方解石交代; 石榴石为半自形粒状, 以铁铝榴石为主, 局部被角闪石、石英及黑云母交代; 石英表现为他形粒状, 具波状消光特征; 黑云母为片状, 以星散状分布。

榴辉岩: 退变质程度最低, 呈灰绿色—深绿褐色, 具有中粗粒粒状变晶结构和块状构造。其矿物组成含量分别为石榴石(约 45%~50%)、单斜辉石(约 25%)、角闪石(约 5%~10%)、黑云母(约 10%)及少量石英、白云母和金红石(图 4f)。石榴石主要

呈近等轴-他形粒状, 可见放射状裂纹; 单斜辉石主要呈半自形柱粒状, 分布于石榴石颗粒之间; 角闪石呈半自形柱粒状, 既分布于石榴石粒间, 也有少量嵌布于石榴石粒内。此外, 单斜辉石与角闪石均具有定向排列的特征(图 4f)。电子探针数据显示, 单斜辉石 Na₂O 含量约为 5.6%~6%, 硬玉分子数 Jd=37%~40%, 属于绿辉石(Tang et al., 2020)。

3 样品采集及分析方法

3.1 全岩主微量元素

在金沙江西岸“三岩地区”罗麦乡、沙东乡、敏都乡、雄松乡附近出露的较新鲜的石榴钠长阳起片岩(22SD01-1、22SD01-2、22SD02-1—22SD02-3)、榴闪岩(22SD03-1、22SD03-2)及石榴阳起石岩(D4058-1—D4058-3)中采集了共 10 件样品(表 1), 进行全岩主微量元素分析, 同时配套手标本进行薄片鉴定。对每块样品进行清洗并切除表面风化部分, 尽量减少风化带来的影响, 然后取中心新鲜部分粗碎至 1~2 mm, 再使用振动研磨机研磨至 200 μm 以下, 将其分装备用, 并送至自然资源部西南矿

表 1 榴辉岩样品的主量元素含量和稀土微量含量

Table 1 Major and trace element composition of eclogites

样品号	22SD01-1	22SD01-2	22SD02-1	22SD02-2	22SD02-3	22SD03-1	22SD03-2	D4058-1	D4058-2	D4058-3
岩性	石榴钠长阳起片岩					榴闪岩		石榴阳起石岩		
SiO ₂ /%	47.94	49.59	51.13	50.77	51.25	51.54	52.02	41.88	47.73	47.72
TiO ₂ /%	0.49	0.47	0.85	1.21	0.50	1.06	0.92	2.09	1.98	1.84
Al ₂ O ₃ /%	17.95	16.22	11.76	12.06	14.40	11.46	11.45	13.10	13.66	13.56
FeO ^T /%	5.84	5.94	9.67	10.23	6.99	9.74	9.51	15.98	15.88	16.40
MnO /%	0.06	0.06	0.19	0.20	0.12	0.13	0.12	0.24	0.20	0.20
MgO /%	4.56	5.30	7.17	6.93	6.59	7.50	7.64	5.35	5.23	5.88
CaO /%	16.72	15.88	12.88	12.60	15.20	13.80	13.88	12.04	7.46	6.82
Na ₂ O /%	3.67	4.41	4.89	4.88	4.41	4.70	4.85	3.91	3.70	3.76
K ₂ O /%	0.43	0.29	0.04	0.04	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.10	0.48	0.46
P ₂ O ₅ /%	0.19	0.32	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.31	0.22	0.23
LOI /%	2.01	1.61	0.78	0.64	0.83	<0.01	0.10	5.98	3.48	2.96
Total /%	99.86	100.09	99.38	99.58	100.34	99.96	100.53	100.98	100.02	99.83
Mg [#]	58	62	57	55	63	58	59	38	37	39
Na ₂ O+K ₂ O /%	4.10	4.70	4.93	4.92	4.43	4.72	4.87	4.01	4.18	4.22
Na ₂ O/K ₂ O	8.5	15.2	111.1	116.2	191.7	313.3	269.4	39.1	7.7	8.2
Li/(×10 ⁻⁶)	46.90	52.90	64.90	73.20	66.30	39.30	40.60	12.70	27.60	13.20
Be/(×10 ⁻⁶)	5.67	5.56	7.57	6.86	6.10	3.74	5.90	1.32	0.57	0.96
Sc/(×10 ⁻⁶)	5.67	5.56	7.57	6.86	6.10	3.74	5.90	1.32	0.57	0.96
V/(×10 ⁻⁶)	93.90	83.30	102.00	104.00	101.00	180.00	177.00	396.00	401.00	383.00

续表 1

样品号	22SD01-1	22SD01-2	22SD02-1	22SD02-2	22SD02-3	22SD03-1	22SD03-2	D4058-1	D4058-2	D4058-3
岩性	石榴钠长阳起片岩					榴闪岩		石榴阳起石岩		
Cr/($\times 10^{-6}$)	72.60	67.20	114.00	142.00	126.00	168.00	163.00	163.00	215.00	156.00
Co/($\times 10^{-6}$)	9.83	13.70	19.10	18.00	13.80	23.90	24.80	35.80	44.90	36.20
Ni/($\times 10^{-6}$)	30.20	33.80	58.00	65.60	63.60	57.60	60.60	43.80	61.50	48.80
Cu/($\times 10^{-6}$)	13.20	8.14	20.90	7.39	8.14	10.90	11.30	20.60	75.40	21.70
Zn/($\times 10^{-6}$)	125.00	146.00	155.00	149.00	144.00	126.00	133.00	87.20	103.00	91.80
Ga/($\times 10^{-6}$)	39.10	34.80	19.70	20.00	35.40	22.20	20.60	21.40	23.30	17.80
Rb/($\times 10^{-6}$)	24.30	13.40	1.90	1.86	0.96	0.82	0.73	8.22	32.30	20.80
Sr/($\times 10^{-6}$)	1300.00	1100.00	83.80	75.20	600.00	63.50	57.80	267.00	117.00	77.60
Y/($\times 10^{-6}$)	40.70	32.60	40.30	50.00	37.30	49.90	45.00	43.20	38.70	33.20
Zr/($\times 10^{-6}$)	85.30	73.40	150.00	187.00	88.50	178.00	168.00	119.00	114.00	118.00
Nb/($\times 10^{-6}$)	8.44	7.66	20.20	22.90	8.49	19.00	16.80	24.60	22.10	17.40
Sn/($\times 10^{-6}$)	6.50	5.27	3.49	3.20	5.30	3.56	3.40	1.61	1.46	1.46
Cs/($\times 10^{-6}$)	2.01	0.82	0.08	0.09	0.07	0.10	0.09	5.23	9.73	5.14
Ba/($\times 10^{-6}$)	29.20	12.20	17.80	25.60	8.20	6.10	10.30	83.80	208.00	135.00
La/($\times 10^{-6}$)	44.30	36.20	55.60	68.00	126.00	105.00	86.60	13.50	18.00	14.70
Ce/($\times 10^{-6}$)	78.90	66.80	102.00	124.00	228.00	192.00	157.00	26.90	34.90	28.40
Pr/($\times 10^{-6}$)	9.41	8.02	12.30	14.40	27.00	23.60	19.30	3.74	4.66	4.00
Nd/($\times 10^{-6}$)	34.90	29.40	44.80	53.60	105.00	90.10	74.30	17.10	20.00	16.40
Sm/($\times 10^{-6}$)	6.68	5.82	8.15	9.46	21.30	18.40	14.80	4.45	4.66	4.10
Eu/($\times 10^{-6}$)	1.47	1.34	1.30	1.66	4.19	3.69	2.98	1.45	1.57	1.34
Gd/($\times 10^{-6}$)	5.80	5.44	6.09	7.70	14.50	12.20	9.94	4.36	4.55	4.25
Tb/($\times 10^{-6}$)	1.16	1.01	1.01	1.33	1.91	1.57	1.29	0.97	0.92	0.84
Dy/($\times 10^{-6}$)	6.91	6.04	6.38	8.06	8.32	8.55	7.11	6.89	6.34	5.58
Ho/($\times 10^{-6}$)	1.30	1.10	1.31	1.66	1.25	1.66	1.49	1.43	1.31	1.20
Er/($\times 10^{-6}$)	3.26	2.64	4.00	4.94	3.08	5.09	4.56	4.10	3.70	3.44
Tm/($\times 10^{-6}$)	0.43	0.34	0.63	0.78	0.43	0.78	0.72	0.60	0.57	0.52
Yb/($\times 10^{-6}$)	2.52	1.90	4.42	5.36	2.64	5.35	4.96	3.96	3.84	3.45
Lu/($\times 10^{-6}$)	0.36	0.29	0.76	0.90	0.43	0.91	0.85	0.65	0.62	0.54
Hf/($\times 10^{-6}$)	3.14	2.82	5.45	7.52	3.87	6.94	7.22	5.29	6.30	6.33
Ta/($\times 10^{-6}$)	0.57	0.56	1.20	0.54	0.39	0.70	0.57	1.07	1.00	0.89
Tl/($\times 10^{-6}$)	0.15	0.11	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.22	0.11
Pb/($\times 10^{-6}$)	187.00	150.00	11.80	11.80	76.20	5.54	4.94	3.52	2.34	2.10
Th/($\times 10^{-6}$)	15.80	13.90	22.30	27.20	32.60	36.70	31.60	1.41	2.22	1.96
U/($\times 10^{-6}$)	4.70	4.00	2.58	3.18	6.66	6.48	5.18	0.35	0.36	0.32
$\Sigma\text{REE}/(\times 10^{-6})$	197.40	166.34	248.75	301.85	544.05	468.90	385.90	90.10	105.64	88.76
LREE/HREE	8.08	7.87	9.11	8.82	15.71	11.99	11.48	2.92	3.83	3.48
δEu	0.72	0.73	0.56	0.59	0.73	0.75	0.75	1.01	1.04	0.98
$\text{La}_\text{N}/\text{Yb}_\text{N}$	12.61	13.67	9.02	9.10	34.23	14.08	12.52	2.45	3.36	3.06

产资源监督检测中心分析。主量元素采用 X 射线荧光光谱 (XRF) 玻璃熔饼法, 精度高于 4%; 微量元素及稀土元素采用等离子质谱法 (ICP-MS), 误差小于 5%, 制样及分析方法见 Huang et al. (2017)。

3.2 锆石 U-Pb 年代学及微量元素

在罗麦乡、沙东乡附近发育的退变质榴辉岩 (石榴阳起石岩) 中采集了 2 个样品 (21LM01、D4058-1; 图 2b), 经人工粉碎、淘洗、电磁选后挑纯锆石, 制

成环氧树脂样品靶并抛光。在武汉上谱分析科技有限责任公司进行反射光/透射光显微照相和阴极发光(CL)成像(JSM-IT100扫描电镜, GATAN MINICL系统, 电压10.0~13.0 kV, 电流80~85 μ A)。锆石 U-Pb 同位素及微量元素采用 LA-ICP-MS 同步分析(GeolasPro 激光剥蚀系统, Agilent 7700e ICP-MS), 激光束斑 32 μ m, 频率 5 Hz, 以 91500 锆石和 NIST610 玻璃为外标校正。详细的仪器参数、分析流程见 Zong et al. (2017)。

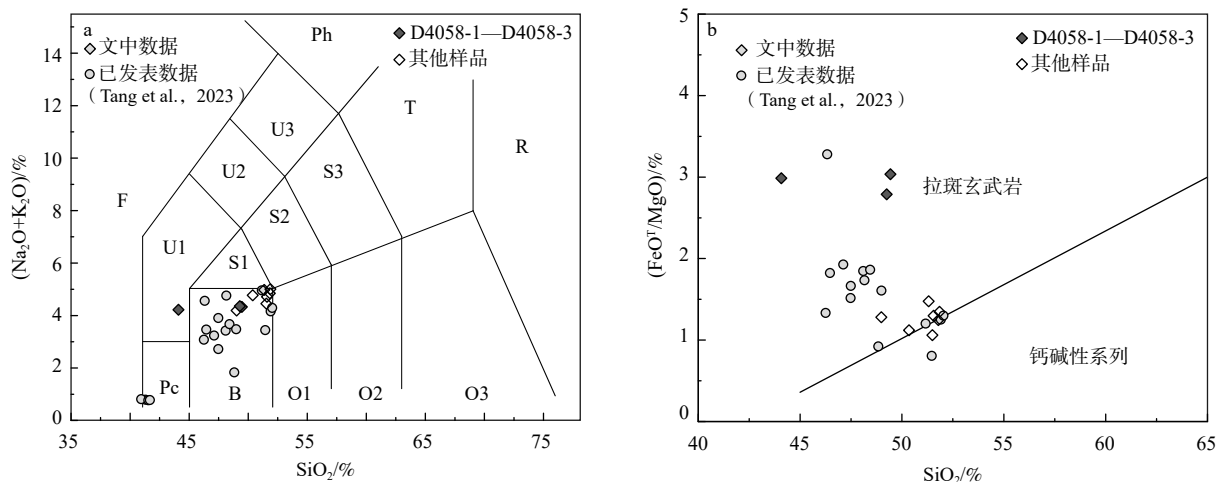
4 测试结果

4.1 榴辉岩的主微量元素特征

榴辉岩分析样品的全岩主量和稀土微量元素数据列于表1。榴辉岩样品的 SiO_2 含量范围为 41.88%~52.02%, 具有苦橄质玄武岩-玄武岩的特征(图5a); 全碱($\text{K}_2\text{O}+\text{Na}_2\text{O}$)含量较低, 为 4.01%~4.93%,

类似于大洋低钾拉斑玄武岩; Al_2O_3 和 CaO 含量相对较高, 分别为 11.45%~17.95% 和 6.82%~16.72%。样品的 TiO_2 含量为 0.47%~2.09%, 镁指数($\text{Mg}^\#$)为 37~63。在 SiO_2 - $\text{FeO}^\text{T}/\text{MgO}$ 图解中, 所有样品均投在拉斑玄武岩区域(图5b)。

稀土元素球粒陨石标准化配分模式特征显示榴辉岩可以分为2类(图6a): 第1类(样品 D4058-1—D4058-3)轻稀土相对富集至平坦, 类似富集型洋中脊玄武岩(E-MORB); 第2类 ΣREE 更高($166.34\times 10^{-6}\sim 544.05\times 10^{-6}$), 轻稀土更富集, 右倾曲线似洋岛型玄武岩(OIB)。微量元素原始地幔标准化图显示(图6b), 第1类(样品 D4058-1—D4058-3)富集 Cs、Rb、Ba、Th 等大离子亲石元素(LILE)及 Nb、Ta、Hf 等高场强元素(HFSE), 亏损 Sr; 第2类(其他样品)富集 Th、U、Pb、Nb 等 HFSE, 亏损 Rb、Ba、K 等 LILE 及 Ti, 表明金沙江缝合带榴辉岩的原岩构造背景多样。



Pc—苦橄玄武岩; B—玄武岩; O1—玄武安山岩; O2—安山岩; O3—英安岩; R—流纹岩; S1—粗面玄武岩; S2—玄武质粗面安山岩; S3—粗面安山岩; T—粗面岩、粗面英安岩; F—副长石岩; U1—碱玄岩、碧玄岩; U2—响岩质碱玄岩; U3—碱玄质响岩; Ph—响岩

a— SiO_2 -($\text{Na}_2\text{O}+\text{K}_2\text{O}$) 分类图解(底图据 Le Bas et al., 1986 修改), b— SiO_2 -($\text{FeO}^\text{T}/\text{MgO}$) 分类图解(底图据 Miyashiro, 1974 修改)

图5 “三岩地区”榴辉岩的主量元素图解

Fig. 5 Major element diagrams of the Sanyan eclogites

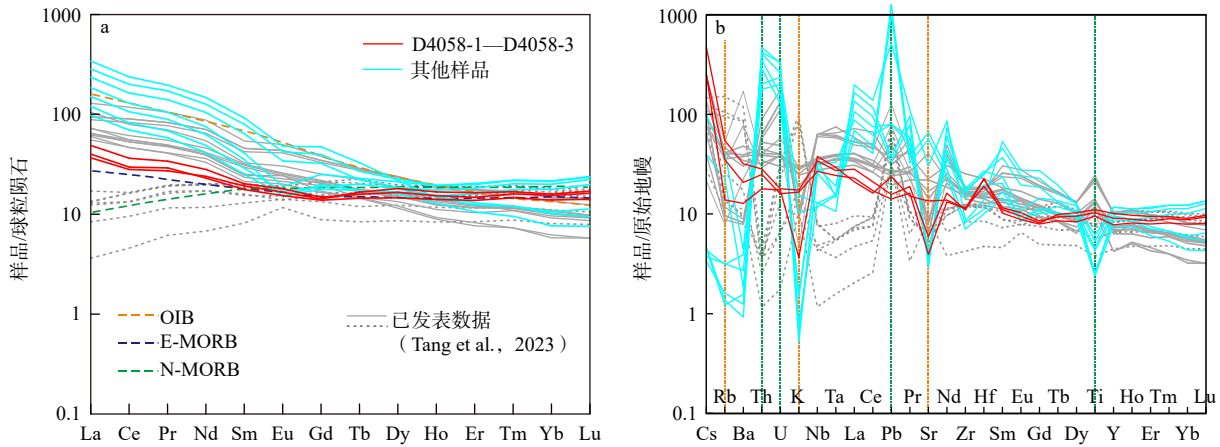
(a) SiO_2 vs. ($\text{Na}_2\text{O}+\text{K}_2\text{O}$) diagram of eclogite samples(base map modified from Le Bas et al., 1986); (b) SiO_2 vs. ($\text{FeO}^\text{T}/\text{MgO}$) diagram of eclogite samples (base map modified from Miyashiro, 1974)

Pc—picritic basalt; B—basalt; O1—basaltic andesite; O2—andesite; O3—dacite; R—rhyolite; S1—trachybasalt; S2—basaltic trachyandesite; S3—trachyandesite; T—trachyte, trachydacite; F—foidite; U1—tephritobasanite; U2—phonotephrite; U3—tephriphonolite; Ph—phonolite

4.2 榴辉岩的锆石 U-Pb 年代学及微量元素特征

样品 21LM01 的锆石总体自形程度中等, 多数为半自形-自形, 少数为他形; 阴极发光(CL)图像发光性强, 多数无残留核, 具有环带构造(图7a)。样

品 21LM01 的 23 个分析点的 Th 和 U 含量分别为 $3.85\times 10^{-6}\sim 11.20\times 10^{-6}$ 和 $26.8\times 10^{-6}\sim 81.4\times 10^{-6}$, Th/U 比值为 0.05~0.23(表2; 图8a), 属于变质锆石(Volante et al., 2023)。23 个分析点获得的 $^{206}\text{Pb}/^{238}\text{U}$ 加权平均年龄

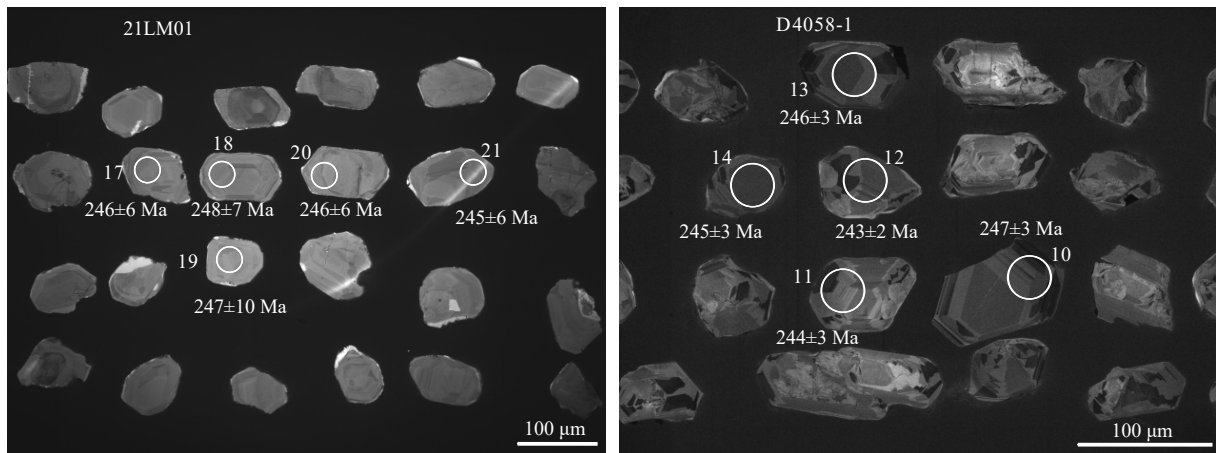


a—球粒陨石标准化稀土元素配分曲线; b—微量元素原始地幔标准化蛛网图

图6 榴辉岩样品的球粒陨石标准化REE模式图和原始地幔标准化微量元素蛛网图(球粒陨石、原始地幔数据引自McDonough and Sun, 1995)

Fig. 6 The chondrite-normalized REE pattern diagram, and the primitive mantle-normalized trace-element spider diagram of eclogite samples (Values of chondrites and primitive mantle are cited from McDonough and Sun, 1995)

(a) Chondrite-normalized REE distribution pattern; (b) Primitive mantle-normalized trace element spidergram



a—样品21LM01 锆石阴极发光图像; b—样品D4058-1 锆石阴极发光图

图7 榴辉岩测年样品代表性锆石阴极发光图像(圆圈为测年打点位置,束斑直径为32 μm)

Fig. 7 Cathodoluminescence (CL) images of representative zircons from the eclogite samples (Circles with data indicate spots and ages of U–Pb dating. The diameters of the circles are 32 μm.)

(a) CL image of zircons from sample 21LM01; (b) CL image of zircons from sample D4058-1

值为 247 ± 2 Ma (MSWD=0.1; 图8b)。

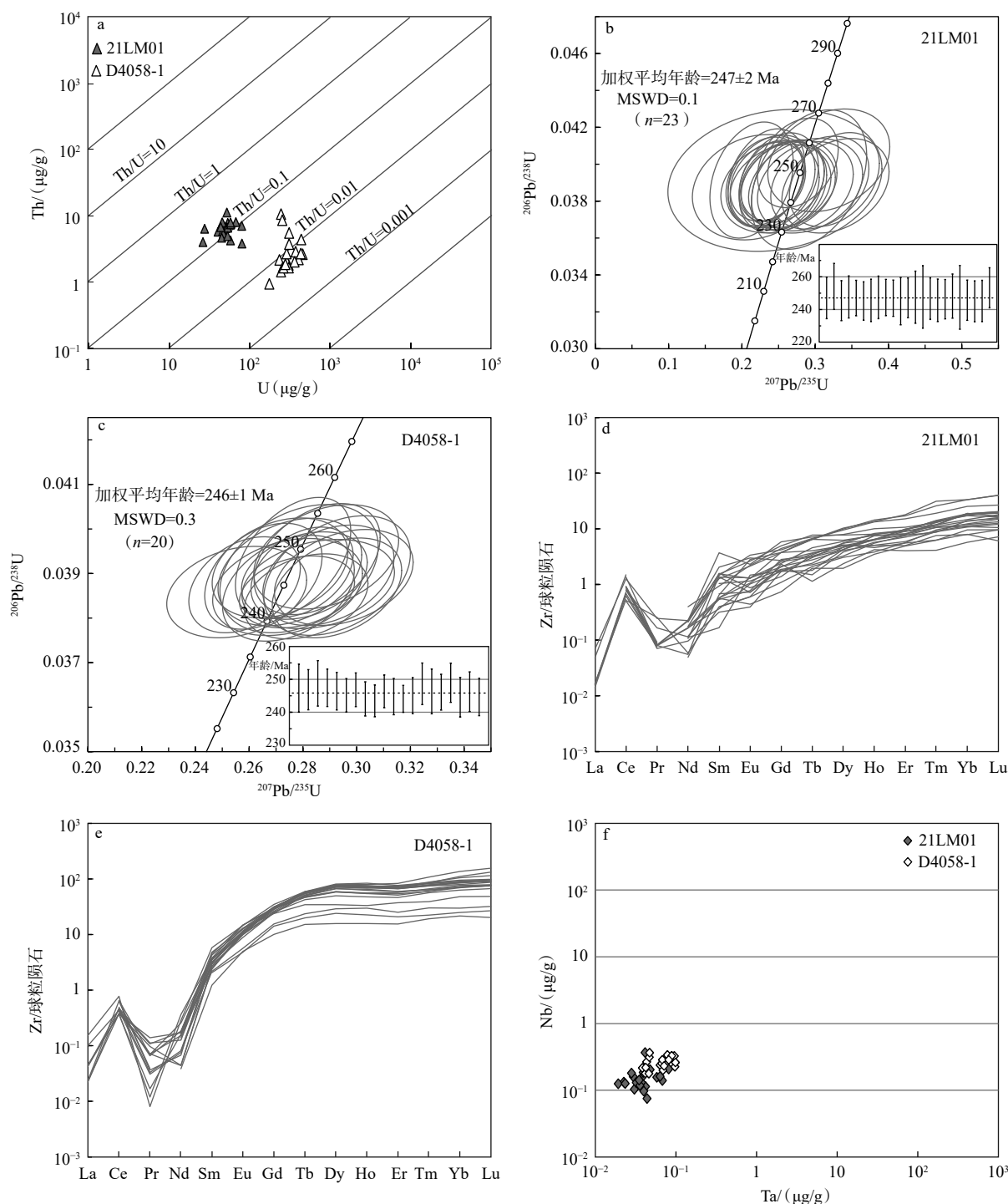
样品D4058-1的锆石自形程度一般,主要为半自形-他形,部分为自形;CL图像中发光性较弱,多数呈不规则云雾状残留核及发光性较高的溶蚀边,部分晶体有环带,或弱分带,或扇形分带(图7b)。样品D4058-1的20个分析点的Th和U含量分别为 $0.95 \times 10^{-6} \sim 10.70 \times 10^{-6}$ 和 $178 \times 10^{-6} \sim 463 \times 10^{-6}$, Th/U比值为 $0.005 \sim 0.043$ (表2; 图8a),具变质锆石特征(Volante et al., 2023)。20个分析点得到的 $^{206}\text{Pb}/^{238}\text{U}$ 加权平均年龄值为 246 ± 1 Ma (MSWD=0.3; 图8c)。

为了更准确地判断锆石成因,对测年样品的锆石原位微量元素特征进行了详细分析,锆石微量元素结果列于表3。根据锆石微量元素测试结果,作出对应的稀土元素球粒陨石配分曲线(图8d、8e)。从图中可以看出,榴辉岩样品(21LM01、D4058-1)中锆石具有明显低的稀土元素(REE)和重稀土元素(HREE)含量以及相对平坦的HREE球粒陨石标准化配分曲线形态,不显示Eu的负异常,表明其生长或重结晶过程中存在石榴石而无斜长石与之共生,应为榴辉岩相变质成因锆石(Volante et al., 2023)。

表 2 榴辉岩样品的锆石 LA-ICP-MS U-Pb 年龄

Table 2 LA-ICP-MS U-Pb data of zircons in eclogites

分析点	含量 /($\times 10^{-6}$)		Th/U	同位素比值						年龄/Ma			
	Th	U		$^{207}\text{Pb}/^{206}\text{Pb}$	1σ	$^{207}\text{Pb}/^{235}\text{U}$	1σ	$^{206}\text{Pb}/^{238}\text{U}$	1σ	$^{207}\text{Pb}/^{235}\text{U}$	1σ	$^{206}\text{Pb}/^{238}\text{U}$	1σ
21LM01													
21LM01-01	7.84	54.3	0.14	0.0474	0.0060	0.2405	0.0243	0.0391	0.0010	219	20	247	6
21LM01-02	6.62	51.5	0.13	0.0632	0.0087	0.3185	0.0340	0.0402	0.0011	281	26	254	7
21LM01-03	11.20	52.9	0.21	0.0542	0.0059	0.2866	0.0267	0.0388	0.0010	256	21	245	6
21LM01-04	4.29	58.9	0.07	0.0627	0.0074	0.3261	0.0251	0.0392	0.0010	287	19	248	6
21LM01-05	8.07	68.6	0.12	0.0446	0.0050	0.2355	0.0210	0.0391	0.0009	215	17	247	5
21LM01-06	7.11	48.4	0.15	0.0502	0.0069	0.2527	0.0281	0.0388	0.0009	229	23	245	6
21LM01-07	6.93	49.3	0.14	0.0683	0.0085	0.3276	0.0299	0.0388	0.0010	288	23	246	6
21LM01-08	7.48	58.7	0.13	0.0484	0.0052	0.2502	0.0221	0.0391	0.0011	227	18	247	7
21LM01-09	7.12	81.2	0.09	0.0450	0.0043	0.2411	0.0182	0.0391	0.0009	219	15	247	6
21LM01-10	3.85	81.4	0.05	0.0484	0.0048	0.2554	0.0233	0.0390	0.0009	231	19	247	6
21LM01-11	5.81	41.1	0.14	0.0412	0.0071	0.2190	0.0353	0.0388	0.0012	201	29	245	7
21LM01-12	6.77	52.4	0.13	0.0491	0.0072	0.2309	0.0215	0.0391	0.0010	211	18	247	6
21LM01-13	5.93	46.9	0.13	0.0442	0.0067	0.2132	0.0232	0.0391	0.0013	196	19	248	8
21LM01-14	6.41	28.0	0.23	0.0622	0.0106	0.2916	0.0321	0.0392	0.0015	260	25	248	10
21LM01-15	5.39	47.9	0.11	0.0613	0.0081	0.3064	0.0273	0.0390	0.0010	271	21	247	6
21LM01-16	8.00	46.4	0.17	0.0570	0.0083	0.2869	0.0318	0.0388	0.0010	256	25	246	7
21LM01-17	4.69	45.7	0.10	0.0530	0.0069	0.2644	0.0267	0.0389	0.0010	238	21	246	6
21LM01-18	6.64	54.3	0.12	0.0455	0.0060	0.2334	0.0214	0.0393	0.0011	213	18	248	7
21LM01-19	4.04	26.8	0.15	0.0506	0.0130	0.2451	0.0596	0.0391	0.0016	223	49	247	10
21LM01-20	4.99	54.2	0.09	0.0517	0.0058	0.2627	0.0203	0.0388	0.0010	237	16	246	6
21LM01-21	7.44	59.2	0.13	0.0484	0.0055	0.2562	0.0243	0.0387	0.0010	232	20	245	6
21LM01-22	6.79	44.4	0.15	0.0508	0.0069	0.2494	0.0319	0.0388	0.0010	226	26	245	6
21LM01-23	7.99	58.7	0.14	0.0529	0.0056	0.2763	0.0225	0.0401	0.0010	248	18	253	6
D4058-1													
D4058-1-01	0.95	178	0.01	0.0517	0.0022	0.2786	0.0120	0.0391	0.0006	250	10	247	4
D4058-1-02	10.70	249	0.04	0.0510	0.0020	0.2752	0.0109	0.0390	0.0005	247	9	247	3
D4058-1-03	2.65	463	0.01	0.0508	0.0015	0.2764	0.0088	0.0393	0.0006	248	7	249	3
D4058-1-06	1.84	309	0.01	0.0506	0.0020	0.2715	0.0103	0.0391	0.0005	244	8	247	3
D4058-1-07	2.03	296	0.01	0.0541	0.0019	0.2895	0.0100	0.0390	0.0005	258	8	246	3
D4058-1-09	2.19	238	0.01	0.0536	0.0023	0.2857	0.0116	0.0388	0.0004	255	9	245	3
D4058-1-10	2.22	414	0.01	0.0519	0.0014	0.2797	0.0078	0.0390	0.0004	250	6	247	3
D4058-1-11	1.69	263	0.01	0.0483	0.0021	0.2554	0.0106	0.0386	0.0004	231	9	244	3
D4058-1-12	1.67	311	0.01	0.0532	0.0019	0.2812	0.0094	0.0385	0.0004	252	7	243	2
D4058-1-13	2.91	378	0.01	0.0520	0.0017	0.2806	0.0096	0.0390	0.0004	251	8	246	2
D4058-1-14	1.45	249	0.01	0.0517	0.0022	0.2743	0.0114	0.0387	0.0004	246	9	245	3
D4058-1-15	2.72	439	0.01	0.0520	0.0016	0.2778	0.0088	0.0386	0.0003	249	7	244	2
D4058-1-16	2.73	292	0.01	0.0484	0.0016	0.2583	0.0085	0.0387	0.0004	233	7	245	3
D4058-1-18	4.43	443	0.01	0.0525	0.0018	0.2853	0.0096	0.0393	0.0005	255	8	249	3
D4058-1-19	8.65	259	0.03	0.0546	0.0021	0.2927	0.0111	0.0390	0.0005	261	9	246	3
D4058-1-20	2.04	367	0.01	0.0550	0.0020	0.2952	0.0106	0.0389	0.0004	263	8	246	3
D4058-1-21	1.67	268	0.01	0.0531	0.0020	0.2887	0.0110	0.0394	0.0005	258	9	249	3
D4058-1-22	3.78	315	0.01	0.0512	0.0018	0.2746	0.0100	0.0387	0.0005	246	8	245	3
D4058-1-23	5.57	314	0.02	0.0493	0.0016	0.2653	0.0089	0.0389	0.0005	239	7	246	3
D4058-1-24	1.88	282	0.01	0.0550	0.0019	0.2927	0.0098	0.0387	0.0005	261	8	245	3



a—样品 21LM01 和 D4058-1 的锆石 Th、U 含量和 Th/U 比值；b—样品 21LM01 的锆石 U-Pb 年龄谐和图；c—D4058-1 的锆石 U-Pb 年龄谐和图；d—样品 21LM01 的锆石稀土元素球粒陨石标准化图；e—D4058-1 的锆石稀土元素球粒陨石标准化图；f—样品 21LM01 和 D4058-1 的锆石 Ta、Nb 含量

图 8 榴辉岩测年样品的锆石微量稀土元素特征及 U-Pb 年龄谐和图

Fig. 8 Trace rare earth element characteristics and U-Pb concordia diagrams of zircons from eclogite dating samples

(a) Th and U contents and Th/U ratios in zircons from samples 21LM01 and D4058-1; (b) Concordia diagram of zircon U-Pb ages for sample 21LM01; (c) Concordia diagram of zircon U-Pb ages for sample D4058-1; (d) Chondrite-normalized REE patterns of zircons from sample 21LM01; (e) Chondrite-normalized REE patterns of zircons from sample D4058-1; (f) Ta and Nb contents in zircons from samples 21LM01 and D4058-1

表 3 榴辉岩样品的锆石稀土元素含量 ($\mu\text{g/g}$)

Table 3 REE analytical data in situ single zircon of eclogites

点号	La	Ce	Pr	Nd	Sm	Eu	Gd	Tb	Dy	Ho	Er	Tm	Yb	Lu	ΣREE	*Eu	*Ce	Nb	Ta
21LM01																			
21LM01-01	bd	0.88	bd	0.151	0.36	0.11	1.16	0.37	3.79	1.23	4.27	0.92	8.31	1.54	23.11	0.53	1.07	0.19	0.04
21LM01-02	bd	0.75	0.023	0.082	0.13	0.04	0.23	0.11	0.74	0.30	1.23	0.22	2.38	0.37	6.61	0.69	0.93	0.16	0.06
21LM01-03	bd	1.31	0.011	0.162	0.86	0.20	1.79	0.42	3.03	0.86	2.67	0.46	4.53	0.73	17.03	0.49	0.85	0.10	0.03
21LM01-04	0.0062	0.51	bd	bd	0.32	0.06	0.57	0.087	1.46	0.49	1.78	0.32	2.83	0.48	8.91	0.46	0.69	0.14	0.07
21LM01-05	0.0177	1.44	bd	0.162	0.47	0.26	0.83	0.22	1.98	0.39	1.39	0.22	1.99	0.23	9.61	1.27	9.04	0.11	0.04
21LM01-06	bd	0.86	0.011	0.158	0.30	0.19	1.15	0.38	3.93	1.16	4.50	1.12	8.34	1.52	23.62	0.98	bd	0.13	0.04
21LM01-07	bd	0.78	bd	0.077	0.37	0.08	0.43	0.20	2.10	0.71	2.35	0.51	4.63	0.77	12.99	0.59	bd	0.17	0.04
21LM01-08	bd	0.86	bd	0.080	0.04	0.13	0.54	0.14	1.78	0.56	1.97	0.47	4.60	0.74	11.90	2.73	bd	0.37	0.04
21LM01-09	bd	0.89	0.013	bd	0.24	0.10	0.57	0.13	1.24	0.47	1.89	0.38	2.72	0.40	9.05	0.83	bd	0.21	0.08
21LM01-10	bd	0.87	0.011	0.040	0.34	0.29	1.28	0.38	2.39	0.65	2.01	0.38	2.98	0.51	12.13	1.37	bd	0.16	0.06
21LM01-11	bd	0.62	bd	0.126	0.31	0.12	0.74	0.27	2.27	0.67	2.41	0.50	4.30	0.77	13.09	0.73	bd	0.10	0.04
21LM01-12	0.0057	0.66	0.011	0.117	0.13	0.07	0.87	0.19	1.78	0.53	2.46	0.48	4.27	0.62	12.20	0.63	20.60	0.16	0.03
21LM01-13	bd	0.49	0.011	0.120	0.09	0.09	0.53	0.10	1.63	0.55	2.48	0.43	4.65	0.78	11.94	1.29	bd	0.13	0.02
21LM01-14	0.0059	0.70	bd	0.285	0.22	0.19	1.36	0.39	3.65	1.13	3.77	0.68	6.29	1.02	19.70	1.08	7.90	0.12	0.02
21LM01-15	bd	0.77	0.012	bd	0.09	0.05	0.71	0.07	0.90	0.36	1.01	0.15	1.43	0.28	5.83	0.64	bd	0.13	0.03
21LM01-16	0.0184	0.68	0.024	0.087	0.01	0.13	0.77	0.22	2.05	0.60	2.51	0.50	5.29	0.62	13.49	8.12	8.03	0.12	0.04
21LM01-17	0.0052	0.60	bd	0.035	0.15	0.25	1.15	0.24	1.90	0.43	1.25	0.27	1.96	0.37	8.60	1.80	12.70	0.13	0.02
21LM01-18	bd	0.82	bd	0.084	0.13	0.11	0.63	0.21	1.90	0.54	1.91	0.31	3.48	0.59	10.73	1.21	bd	0.07	0.04
21LM01-19	bd	0.50	0.035	0.042	0.09	0.05	0.34	0.12	1.17	0.33	1.41	0.34	3.06	0.57	8.06	0.90	bd	0.20	0.05
21LM01-20	bd	0.60	0.010	bd	0.16	0.06	0.65	0.16	1.57	0.43	1.47	0.32	2.68	0.46	8.57	0.61	bd	0.14	0.03
21LM01-21	bd	0.67	bd	0.124	0.13	0.09	0.79	0.18	1.62	0.64	2.04	0.42	3.66	0.69	11.06	0.87	bd	0.18	0.03
21LM01-22	bd	0.84	0.010	0.069	0.07	0.03	0.52	0.18	2.12	0.55	2.26	0.42	4.71	0.65	12.44	0.53	bd	0.19	0.04
21LM01-23	0.0253	1.21	0.034	0.160	0.36	0.23	1.51	0.45	2.95	0.69	2.24	0.39	3.39	0.61	14.24	0.96	10.20	0.09	bd
D4058-1																			
D4058-1-01	bd	0.28	bd	0.058	0.72	0.98	8.86	3.44	30.8	7.16	19.19	3.06	23.70	3.77	102.04	1.19	0.93	0.22	0.04
D4058-1-02	0.0159	0.44	0.009	0.131	0.81	1.13	9.64	3.19	27.2	5.82	17.20	3.06	27.72	5.07	101.47	1.24	9.03	0.24	0.06
D4058-1-03	bd	0.61	0.005	bd	0.48	0.42	4.35	1.16	9.2	1.93	5.19	0.80	6.19	1.02	31.33	0.89	0.93	0.33	0.10
D4058-1-06	0.0168	0.36	0.002	0.260	0.87	1.29	9.21	2.82	22.7	4.65	13.46	2.13	17.32	2.90	77.97	1.39	16.93	0.18	0.04
D4058-1-07	bd	0.30	bd	0.099	0.67	0.78	7.61	2.91	25.4	5.56	14.92	2.28	17.56	2.90	80.98	1.05	0.69	0.31	0.08
D4058-1-09	0.0157	0.36	0.013	0.032	0.62	0.92	9.51	3.35	29.2	6.40	18.64	2.94	22.72	3.72	98.45	1.16	6.07	0.27	0.04
D4058-1-10	bd	0.63	bd	0.028	0.28	0.43	3.09	0.88	6.0	1.34	3.85	0.69	5.38	0.77	23.40	1.42	bd	0.25	0.07
D4058-1-11	bd	0.38	0.010	0.031	0.58	0.87	7.46	2.92	25.8	5.35	14.94	2.28	18.11	2.96	81.68	1.28	bd	0.34	0.08
D4058-1-12	bd	0.41	0.015	0.127	0.99	1.09	9.06	2.73	22.7	4.79	14.25	2.36	19.12	3.01	80.62	1.11	bd	0.22	0.40
D4058-1-13	0.0088	0.61	0.005	0.048	1.04	1.29	8.98	2.70	22.1	4.68	12.76	2.14	17.87	2.84	77.12	1.29	22.48	0.18	0.05
D4058-1-14	bd	0.41	0.010	0.109	0.71	0.98	9.13	3.21	29.0	6.35	17.05	2.80	21.76	3.45	94.96	1.18	bd	0.29	0.07
D4058-1-15	bd	0.60	bd	0.127	1.12	1.14	7.29	2.01	13.2	2.84	9.34	1.40	11.91	1.85	52.83	1.22	bd	0.22	0.10
D4058-1-16	0.0370	0.42	0.004	0.054	0.74	1.01	9.48	3.40	27.9	5.99	16.56	2.68	21.15	3.58	93.01	1.16	8.17	0.31	0.05
D4058-1-17	bd	0.63	0.010	0.183	0.84	0.87	7.80	2.46	19.0	4.08	11.63	2.02	15.70	2.56	67.78	1.04	bd	0.2	0.07
D4058-1-19	bd	0.35	0.002	0.115	0.86	0.99	9.62	3.34	30.2	6.77	20.78	3.85	33.91	5.95	116.69	1.06	bd	0.37	0.05
D4058-1-20	bd	0.48	0.005	0.058	0.51	0.50	4.75	1.38	11.1	2.56	6.27	1.07	7.42	1.22	37.30	0.98	bd	0.26	0.10
D4058-1-21	bd	0.40	bd	0.121	0.62	0.87	9.29	3.32	30.1	6.50	17.58	2.97	22.50	3.71	97.96	1.10	bd	0.23	0.07
D4058-1-23	0.0083	0.46	0.015	0.090	0.81	0.95	8.63	3.14	27.7	6.27	17.92	3.15	26.10	4.39	99.67	1.10	9.87	0.29	0.08
D4058-1-24	0.0563	0.75	0.001	0.203	1.35	1.27	10.60	3.43	28.3	6.06	16.88	2.77	21.22	3.46	96.36	1.03	23.23	0.22	0.04

注: *Ce=Ce_N/(La_N×Pr_N)^{1/2}; *Eu=Eu_N/(Sm_N×Gd_N)^{1/2}; bd—低于检测限

此外,此次测试结果中榴辉岩样品(21LM01、D4058-1)中的锆石 Nb、Ta 含量极低(图 8f;表 3),符合榴辉岩相变质锆石特征(金红石富集 Nb、Ta,导致锆石中含量降低)。因此,金沙江缝合带“三岩地区”发育的榴辉岩经历了榴辉岩相变质作用产物,对榴辉岩样品进行锆石 U-Pb 测年得到的 247 ± 2 Ma、 246 ± 1 Ma 变质年龄,应代表榴辉岩相变质作用的时代。

5 讨论

5.1 榴辉岩的原岩性质

金沙江缝合带的榴辉岩经历了不同程度的碳酸盐岩蚀变与变质作用,不仅导致烧失量(LOI)值发生变化,其活动元素(如 Na、K、Ca、Cs、Rb、Ba、Sr)的浓度与原岩相比也存在差异。不过,在俯冲带环境中,母岩向榴辉岩转化的过程里,不活动元素(如 REE、Nb、Ta、Zr、Hf、Ti、P)和过渡金属元素(如 V、Ni、Cr、Fe)的溶解度通常最低,因此可借助这些元素探究物源特征(Spandler et al., 2004; Bebout, 2007; Liu et al., 2008; Zhang et al., 2013; Wang et al., 2019a, 2022a)。研究利用 5 个判别图解(图 9),对榴辉岩的岩石成因及初始构造环境展开解析。

判别图解显示,榴辉岩样品可分为 2 组。在 Zr vs. TiO_2 图解(图 9a; Pearce, 1982)中,1 组榴辉岩(样品 D4058-1—D4058-3)落入洋中脊玄武岩(MORB)区域,其余样品则分布于火山弧玄武岩(VAB)区域。在 Nb/Yb vs. Th/Yb 图解(图 9b)中,1 组榴辉岩样品(样品 D4058-1—D4058-3)处于 Pearce(2008)提出的 MORB-OIB 趋势线中接近富集型洋中脊玄武岩(E-MORB)区域,其余样品则位于陆缘弧火山岩区域及附近。此外,在 Hf/3—Th—Ta、Nb—Zr/4—Y 和 $\text{TiO}_2/10\text{—MnO—P}_2\text{O}_5$ 这 3 类三元图解(Wood, 1980; Mullen, 1983; Meschede, 1986)中,1 组样品(样品 D4058-1—D4058-3)均落入富集型洋中脊玄武岩(E-MORB)区域(图 9c—9e),而其余样品在上述三元图解中落点无规律性,分别分布于钙碱性玄武岩(CAB;图 9c)、富集型洋中脊玄武岩(E-MORB;图 9d)、岛弧拉斑玄武岩(IAT)或洋岛碱性玄武岩(OIA)区域(图 9d)。

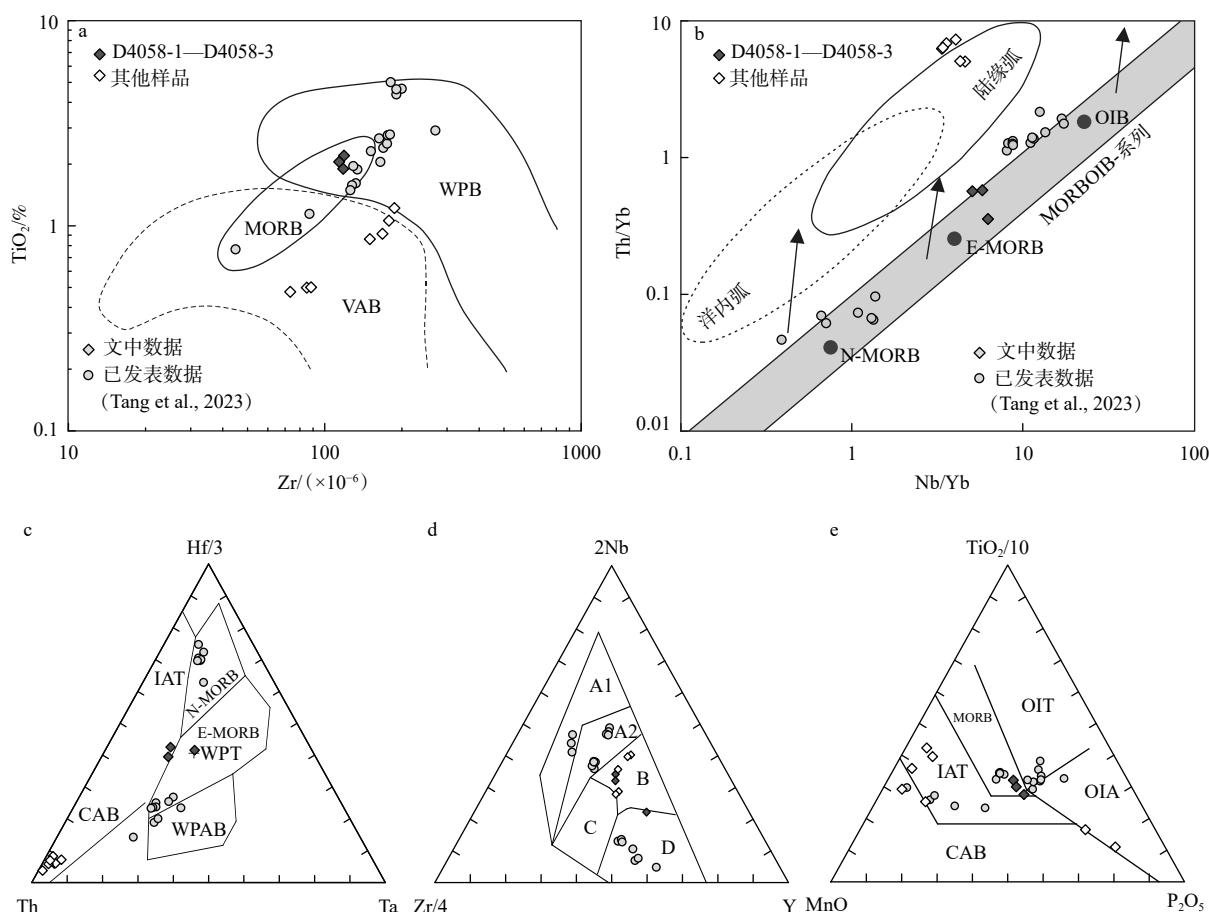
前期针对金沙江缝合带“三岩地区”罗麦乡附近榴辉岩的岩石地球化学特征的研究表明,其原岩可归类为洋岛型(OIB)或正常洋中脊型(N-MORB)(图 5、图 9 中灰色圆点样品,图 6 中灰色线条样品;

Tang et al., 2023)。后续对罗麦乡、沙东乡、敏都乡等地出露的榴辉岩进行更为系统地采样分析后,又识别出部分原岩属于富集型洋中脊玄武岩(E-MORB)(另一组样品的原岩性质暂不明确,在此不作深入探讨)。由此可见,“三岩地区”榴辉岩主要是由金沙江古特提斯洋的洋壳物质(OIB/N-MORB/E-MORB)经(深)俯冲之后发生了(超)高压变质作用形成的。温压计算结果显示,其变质条件为 $P\approx 2.20\sim 2.34$ GPa、 $T\approx 622\sim 688$ °C,对应俯冲深度 ≥ 70 km (Tang et al., 2020)。

5.2 金沙江古特提斯演化过程

既往研究已明确金沙江—哀牢山缝合带的演化主要经历了裂谷盆地(D)、洋盆扩张($C_1\text{—}P_1$)、俯冲消亡($P_2\text{—}P_3$)以及碰撞造山($T_1\text{—}T_2$)等阶段(王立全等, 1999; 孙晓猛与简平, 2004; 范蔚茗等, 2009; Jian et al., 2009a, 2009b; Zi et al., 2012a, 2012b; 吴喆等, 2021)。但关于金沙江古特提斯洋的闭合时代,目前仍存在争议:吴福元等(2020)通过区域数据综合研究认为,包括金沙江古特提斯洋在内的东特提斯构造域所有古特提斯(分支)洋盆均在二叠纪晚期(P_3)关闭;古地磁研究学者提出金沙江古特提斯洋的闭合时间不晚于晚三叠世,不过这一时限过于宽泛,精度不足(Song et al., 2015; Huang and Opdyke, 2016; Yan et al., 2019; Guan et al., 2021; Yu et al., 2022, 2025; Liang et al., 2023; Wei et al., 2025);另有学者依据上三叠统地层(T_3)与蛇绿混杂岩带的角度不整合接触关系,认为金沙江洋消亡于中三叠世晚期或晚三叠世(T_2/T_3 ; 王立全等, 1999; 孙晓猛与简平, 2004)。

榴辉岩作为经深部变质作用形成后折返至地表的特殊岩石,是研究地球深部物理化学过程的重要“探针”。其中,原岩为大洋地壳的洋壳型榴辉岩经历了大洋板块的(深)俯冲—折返过程,其峰期变质年龄对限定古洋盆的闭合时间具有关键作用(Zheng, 2012; Zheng and Chen, 2017; 李继磊, 2020; 张立飞和王杨, 2020)。近年来,部分研究者在金沙江—哀牢山缝合带南段、位于越南西北部的马江(Song Ma)地区发现了典型的榴辉岩和高压麻粒岩(Nakano et al., 2008, 2010; Zhang et al., 2013)。根据榴辉岩的变质温压计算结果 $2.10\sim 2.20$ GPa、 $600\sim 620$ °C(Nakano et al., 2010)或 $2.60\sim 2.80$ GPa、 $650\sim 710$ °C(Zhang et al., 2013),推测该榴辉岩由洋壳基性岩类物质俯冲到 85 km 深度的地幔处经榴辉岩相变质作用形成。基于榴辉岩中不同矿物的 U-Pb 年龄($243\sim 229$ Ma)



MORB—洋中脊玄武岩; E-MORB—富集型洋中脊玄武岩; N-MORB—正常型洋中脊玄武岩; WPB—板内玄武岩; WPAB—板内碱性玄武岩; WPT—板内拉斑玄武岩; OIB—洋岛玄武岩; OIT—洋岛拉斑玄武岩; OIA—洋岛碱性玄武岩; VAB—火山弧玄武岩; IAT—岛弧拉斑玄武岩; CAB—钙碱性玄武岩; A1—板内碱性玄武岩; A2—板内碱性玄武岩和拉斑玄武岩; B—富集型洋中脊玄武岩; C—板内拉斑玄武岩和火山弧玄武岩; D—正常型洋中脊玄武岩和火山弧玄武岩

a—Zr—TiO₂ (底图据 Pearce, 1982); b—Nb/Yb—Th/Yb (底图据 Pearce, 2008); c—Hf/3—Th—Ta (底图据 Wood, 1980); d—2Nb—Zr/4—Y (底图据 Meschede, 1986); e—TiO₂/10—MnO—P₂O₅ (底图据 Mullen, 1983)

图9 榴辉岩的构造背景判别图

Fig. 9 Discrimination diagrams for the eclogites

(a) Zr vs. TiO₂ (adapted from Pearce, 1982); (b) Nb/Yb vs. Th/Yb (adapted from Pearce, 2008); (c) Hf/3—Th—Ta (adapted from Wood, 1980); (d) 2Nb—Zr/4—Y (adapted from Meschede, 1986); (e) TiO₂/10—MnO—P₂O₅ (adapted from Mullen, 1983)

MORB—mid ocean ridge basalt; E-MORB—enriched MORB; N-MORB—normal MORB; WPB—within-plate basalts; WPAB—within plate alkaline basalt; WPT—within plate tholeiite; OIB—oceanic island basalt; OIT—oceanic island tholeiite; OIA—oceanic island alkaline basalt; VAB—volcanic arc basalt; IAT— island arc tholeiite; CAB— calc-alkaline basalt; A1—intraplate alkali basalt; A2—intraplate alkali basalt and tholeiite; B—E-MORB; C—intraplate tholeiite and volcanic arc basalt; D—N-MORB and volcanic arc basalt

(Zhang et al., 2013; Wang et al., 2022b), 以及高压麻粒岩相副片麻岩中独居石的 U-Th-Pb 年龄 (243~233 Ma)——该年龄被认为代表华南—印支板块的碰撞时间 (Nakano et al., 2008, 2010; Zhang et al., 2013, 2014; Wang et al., 2022b; Dan et al., 2025), 可确定位于华南板块与印支板块之间的马江古特提斯洋盆向西俯冲—闭合消亡的时间早于 243 Ma (T₂)。

针对藏东地区金沙江缝合带“三岩”榴辉岩的系统研究显示, 其榴辉岩相峰期变质作用发生于 248~244 Ma; 结合岩石地球化学研究结果, 该榴辉岩的原岩主要为金沙江古特提斯洋的洋壳物质 (OIB/ N-MORB/ E-MORB), 属于洋壳型榴辉岩, 由此精确限定金沙江古特提斯洋在中三叠世早期 (T₂¹) 已完全闭合 (图 10)。榴辉岩围岩中白云母和

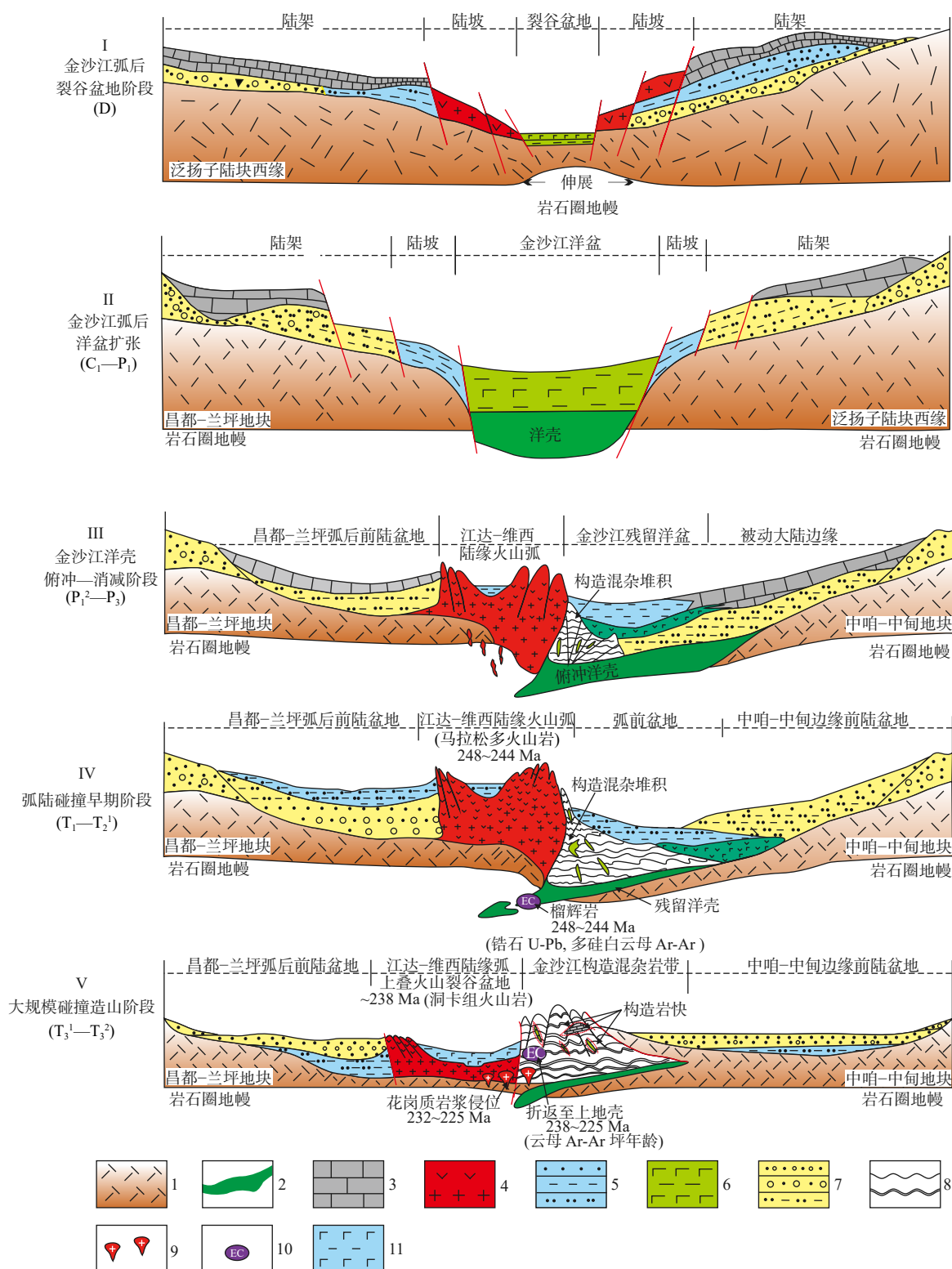


图 10 金沙江古特提斯缝合带构造演化模式图 (据王立全等, 1999 修改)

Fig. 10 Schematic diagram of tectonic evolution of the Jinsha River Paleo-Tethys Suture Zone (modified after Wang et al., 1999)

黑云母的 $^{40}\text{Ar}/^{39}\text{Ar}$ 坪年龄为 238~225 Ma (Tang et al., 2023), 这一数据反映出其折返时代, 同时表明德钦—

维西大陆边缘弧与中咱地块之间的大规模弧—陆碰撞作用发生在晚三叠世早—中期 ($T_3^1-T_3^2$), 且伴随

下地壳部分熔融形成花岗质侵入岩(232~225 Ma; 巩小栋等, 2020)。此后, 该区域进入后碰撞伸展时期(Zi et al., 2012a, 2021b; 杨礼创等, 2025)。晚三叠世甲丕拉组(T_3)磨拉石建造的不整合覆盖, 标志着金沙江造山带构造演化的结束(图 10; 王保弟等, 2018, 2021; 王冬兵等, 2024)。

6 结论

针对藏东金沙江缝合带“三岩地区”出露的榴辉岩, 系统开展了岩石学、全岩主微量元素地球化学和锆石 U-Pb 年代学等综合研究, 获得了如下结论。

(1) 全岩主量元素分析反映了榴辉岩的原岩为苦橄质玄武岩-玄武岩类, 微量稀土元素特征表明其原岩的构造背景包括 OIB、N-MORB 和 E-MORB; 榴辉岩是由金沙江古特提斯洋壳物质俯冲形成, 属于洋壳型榴辉岩。

(2) 对榴辉岩样品进行锆石 U-Pb 测年得到了 247 ± 2 Ma、 246 ± 1 Ma 的年龄; 结合锆石的结构特征、Th/U 比值、Nb 和 Ta 含量、重稀土平坦且无 Eu 负异常的稀土配分曲线形态, 以及样品中绿辉石的存在, 显示此次得到的 ~246 Ma 应是榴辉岩相变质作用的年龄。

(3) 结合前期工作获得的测年数据, 进一步精确约束了金沙江缝合带榴辉岩相的峰期变质时代约为 248~244 Ma, 从而限定了金沙江古特提斯洋在中三叠世早期(T_2^1)已经完全闭合。围岩中的云母 $^{40}\text{Ar}/^{39}\text{Ar}$ 坪年龄, 反映出榴辉岩在 238~225 Ma 期间折返到地壳浅部, 从而揭示德钦-维西大陆边缘弧与中咱地块之间大规模弧-陆碰撞作用发生于晚三叠世早期—中期(T_3^1 - T_3^1)。

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