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山西中条山 2.5 Ga TTG 岩石的暖俯冲成因 ——来自相平衡模拟的约束

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摘要: 2.5 Ga 左右地球上发生的构造机制转换, 是地球演化历史中最重要的地质阶段之一, 制约着地球早期大陆生长及克拉通作用的方式。TTG (奥长花岗岩、英云闪长岩、花岗闪长岩岩石组合) 作为太古宙大陆地壳主体, 探究其形成环境有助于更好地理解太古宙的板块构造动力学机制。但由于 TTG 含水熔融形成过程中的 P - T 条件缺失, 热力学性质控制的板块构造机制无法被很好地识别。以中条山约 2.5 Ga 的 TTG 为研究对象, 选取中条山文家坡约 2.5 Ga 的变玄武岩为源岩, 对其进行 TTG 岩浆的定量正演模拟计算。发现在 900°C/GPa 地温梯度下, 发生 25% 的含水熔融能够满足中条山约 2.5 Ga TTG 形成条件。据此推测, 此类 TTG 形成于暖俯冲环境, 揭示约 2.5 Ga 华北克拉通已经存在与地球板块生长事件对应的水平生长机制。同时部分地球化学指标的异常, 也揭示构造机制已开始走向类似现代板块构造的趋势。

关键词: 太古宙; 中条山; TTG 岩石; 暖俯冲; 华北克拉通

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Abstract: The tectonic transition that occurred around 2.5 Ga represents one of the most significant geological events in Earth's history, shaping the early processes of continental growth and cratonization. As the dominant component of the Archean continental crust, TTGs provide valuable insights into the dynamic mechanisms of Archean plate tectonics. However, the lack of data on the pressure-temperature (P - T) conditions during the water-bearing melting processes of TTGs limits our ability to fully identify the tectonic mechanisms involved. This study investigates the 2.5 Ga TTGs in the Zhongtiao Mountains, using 2.5 Ga metabasalt from Wenjiapo as the source rock. Quantitative forward modeling of TTG magmatism revealed that 25% water-bearing melting at a geothermal gradient of 900°C/GPa satisfies the conditions for the formation of the 2.5 Ga TTGs in the Zhongtiao Mountains. The findings suggest that these TTGs formed in a warm subduction environment, indicating that by 2.5 Ga, the North China Craton had already developed a horizontal growth mechanism, consistent with global plate growth events. Additionally, anomalies in certain geochemical indicators suggest that the tectonic mechanism was beginning to transition toward a modern plate subduction environment.

Key words: Archean; Zhongtiao Mountains; trondhjemite-tonalite-granodiorite (TTG); warm subduction; North China Craton (NCC)

2.5 Ga 左右是地球演化历史中最重要的地质时期之一。作为太古宙与元古宙的分界, 陆壳增生高

峰从 2.7 Ga 延续到 2.5 Ga, 而后逐步停止, 进入构造寂静期完成克拉通化。TTG 作为太古宙陆壳的主体

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部分, 其形成过程与地质演化密切相关 (Zhai et al., 2011; Geng et al., 2012; Wan et al., 2014; Zhai, 2015; 李三忠等, 2015; 万渝生等, 2017)。TTG 是奥长花岗岩 (Trondhjemite)、英云闪长岩 (Tonalite)、花岗闪长岩 (Granodiorite) 3 种岩石组成的岩石组合简称, 通常被认为起源于水合变质玄武岩的部分熔融 (Rapp et al., 1991; Wolf et al., 1994)。但由于太古宙地质环境复杂, TTG 形成温度/压力条件不同, 造成 TTG 岩石的成因存在争议, 尤其约 2.5 Ga TTG 岩石形成的地球动力学环境争议较大 (Condie et al., 2008; Hamilton, 2011; Moyen, 2011; Korenaga, 2012; 黄金凤等, 2024)。这是由于在 2.5 Ga 之后, 经历了持续的陆壳增生高峰, 地球进入构造寂静期, 这段时期发生地球历史上构造机制转换, 但具体原因尚不明确 (Zhao et al., 2013; Brown et al., 2020; Wang et al., 2022; 金巍等, 2022)。

新太古代地球整体温度下降, 高地幔梯度下形成有滞留盖层、凹陷模式、水滴模式等前板块构造机制, 目前认为约 2.5 Ga TTG 形成环境可能为热环境下的太古宙构造机制和冷环境下的现代构造机制 2 种 (Korenaga, 2012; Bédard, 2013; Furnes et al., 2021; Festa et al., 2022)。但由于新太古代约 2.5 Ga 以前地温梯度比现今高 (Condie, 1975), 热环境下类似现代板块构造的水平生长机制 (冷俯冲) 较难发生 (Huang et al., 2022), 因此构造机制大多以热环境下的水平生长机制 (如暖俯冲) (Zhai et al., 2020a; Zheng et al., 2020; Sotiriou et al., 2023) 或垂直生长机制 (如地幔柱) (Smithies, 2000; Bédard, 2006; Zhang et al., 2013; Wang et al., 2024) 等进行。但由于中高压型 TTG 的存在, 以及 TTG 形成过程中对玄武岩部分熔融含水量的富集需求 (Kamber, 2015; Wu et al., 2022; Tamblyn et al., 2023), 使单一生长机制无法完全解释全球 TTG 形成的环境, 因此更多学者认为太古宙 TTG 的形成受到水平和垂直生长机制的共同控制 (van Hunen et al., 2012; Zhai et al., 2020a)。

虽然前寒武纪地壳生长在约 2.7 Ga 最显著, 但越来越多的证据证明约 2.5 Ga 的大陆增长事件同样十分显著, 其对应 Kenorland 超大陆形成, 最终全球完成克拉通化 (Condie, 1994, 1995; Stein et al., 1994; Windley et al., 2021; 第五春荣, 2021)。水平生长机制下的俯冲模式很难解释超大陆形成过程的幕式增长 (Albarède, 1998; Guitreau, 2012), 早期有人提

出板片崩塌 (Slab avalanches) 模型以满足俯冲模式下陆壳的幕式增长 (Condie, 1998), 但缺乏有效的地球化学证据和岩石学证据。基于 TTG 形成于中高 T/P 变质作用, 部分学者认为在新太古代开始的岩石记录中可以识别双峰变质作用 (Brown et al., 2018; 2019a, b), 这一点在约 2.5 Ga 的地体中得以发现 (Huang et al., 2020, 2022), 这无疑支持了水平俯冲模式在新太古代地壳形成过程中的重要性。垂直生长机制下的洋底高原模式可以满足低压型 TTG 的幕式增长, 即利用角闪石分馏作用主导形成与低压型 TTG 类似地球化学性质的 TTG (Liou et al., 2022), 但无法解释约 2.5 Ga 全球变质程度高的中高压型 TTG 片麻岩以条带状古老地质体的大量存在。虽然洋底高原底部如果足够厚, 地幔柱模式也可以满足水合变质玄武岩的部分熔融得到压力条件 (≥ 1 GPa), 以满足石榴子石域的稳定 (Abbott, 1995; Nair et al., 2008; Moyen, 2011), 但熔融所需的富水环境却无法维持。虽然地球深部和上层 (岩石圈) 地幔中存在含水流体 (Hartnady et al., 2022), 但含量不足以维持广泛分布于全球的 TTG 的富水环境, 使中高压型 TTG 的形成变得困难 (Martin et al., 2008; Arndt, 2013)。部分学者提出用拆沉模型 (Bédard, 2006) 或是地幔柱二阶段 (赵国春等, 2021) 模型等完善地幔柱形成模式, 但太古宙地体中存在不同于穹窿构造 (Keel-and-dome structures) 的褶皱带、剪切带、拉伸线理等水平运动构造, 这与地幔柱模式存在矛盾。

解决 TTG 形成环境问题的一个重要手段是确定其形成时的压力 (P) 和温度 (T) 条件。近年来, 利用相平衡正演模拟研究 TTG 岩石形成过程得到了广泛的应用 (Foley et al., 2002; Martin et al., 2002; Moyen et al., 2006), 通过玄武岩源岩岩浆作用的定量正演模拟, 可以预测不同条件下稳定矿物或熔体的组合、组成、元素分布行为, 以及各种物理化学性质。使得对地球上早期大陆生长机制的合理推断成为可能 (Powell et al., 1988; Guiraud et al., 2001; Bédard, 2003, 2006; Moyen, 2011)。

1 地质背景

华北克拉通 (NCC) 是欧亚大陆东部最大、最古老的克拉通, 同时也是世界范围内少数保存有大量太古宙 TTG 及多期次岩浆事件记录的克拉通之一 (图 1) (Condie, 2000; Cawood et al., 2013; Zhou et al.,

2014; Li et al., 2019)。华北克拉通经历了多次地壳生长事件, 记录了几几乎所有地球早期发展的重大构造事件, 构造演化过程复杂且具有争议。新太古代—古元古代, 经历了从微陆块形成, 再到陆块间拼合收敛, 直至克拉通形成的过程 (Zhai et al., 2020a; 翟明国等, 2000)。其中华北克拉通有 2 次重要的地壳生长事件时间, 分别为新太古代早期 (2.8~2.7 Ga) 和新太古代晚期 (2.6~2.5 Ga) (黄道泰等, 2020; 第五春荣, 2021; 陈丽梅等, 2023)。2.6~2.5 Ga 是华北克拉通构造热事件发育的最主要时期, 与世界上大多数地区的克拉通不同 (Condie et al., 2009), 这种差异的原因被解释为微板块形成机制的不同, 但目前对微陆块的划分和拼合时间, 乃至拼合方式均存在很大分歧, 华北克拉通板块的构造背景仍不完全清楚 (白瑾, 1993; Zhang et al., 1998; Zhao et al., 1998; 翟明国等, 2000; Kusky et al., 2003; Zhai et al., 2020a)。

中条山位于华北克拉通南缘, 是华北克拉通的重要组成部分 (第五春荣, 2021; Zhang et al., 2023), 其中, 涑水杂岩作为中条山主体, 自下而上分别被绛县群、中条群、担山石群、西阳河群和汝阳群覆盖, 年龄从新太古代到古元古代不等 (图 2)。涑水杂岩主体岩系为 TTG 片麻岩, 主要形成于新太古代 (2.7~2.5 Ga), 其 2.6~2.5 Ga TTG 岩石记录丰富 (田伟等, 2005; 郭丽爽等, 2008; 张瑞英, 2015)。以往的地球化学研究认为, 涑水杂岩中的 TTG 形成过程可能归因于高温环境下的垂直构造机制 (Zhang et al., 1985; 孙勇等, 1988)。但也有学者认为, 由于涑水杂岩存在韧性变形, 同时 TTG 生长时间跨度大, 呈现脉冲性生长趋势, 很难用垂直生长机制来解释 (孙大中等, 1991; 唐立忠, 1996; 白瑾等, 1997)。因此, 中条山大陆生长事件更倾向于俯冲带环境下基性洋壳部分熔融作用形成, 暖俯冲可作为一种合理的解释 (Zheng et al., 2020; Jiao et al., 2023)。约 2.5 Ga 的地壳生长事件可能受约 2.7 Ga 地壳影响, 部分约 2.7 Ga TTG 被破坏后加入岩石圈循环形成约 2.5 Ga 的新地壳, 同时在 TTG 形成过程中伴生钾质花岗岩。约 2.5 Ga TTG 形成环境较特殊, 因此其确切的构造机制和热条件存在争议 (田伟等, 2005; 郭丽爽等, 2008; 赵斌等, 2012; Zhu et al., 2013; 张瑞英, 2015; 杨崇辉等, 2020)。

由于中条山约 2.5 Ga TTG 的独特生长机制, 使其成为研究 TTG 地球动力学环境和区域地质背景

的极佳对象。利用相平衡正演模拟可以有效地解决 TTG 形成的环境问题, 为了进行相平衡正演模拟, 需要选择与涑水杂岩约 2.5 Ga TTG 存在伴生关系的基性源岩, 张瑞英曾在夏县文家坡一带发现与 TTG 共同产出的斜长角闪岩包体 (图 3), 岩石呈灰黑色、致密块状, 局部片理化, SiO_2 含量较低, TiO_2 含量较高, 为亚碱性玄武岩。稀土元素总量较低, 轻、重稀土元素的分异不明显。锆石 U-Pb 年龄为 2561 ± 22 Ma, Hf 同位素测定为正值, 推测其来自亏损地幔部分熔融, 而后被 TTG 岩浆包裹或作为捕虏体带出 (张瑞英, 2015)。岩石较新鲜, 在随后的地质过程中蚀变较少, 可以作为约 2.5 Ga TTG 片麻岩相平衡正演模拟的源岩。夏县文家坡周围的腰庄约 2.5 Ga TTG 片麻岩的主体岩性为黑云斜长片麻岩, 统观岩石呈灰色、中—粗粒, 具有片麻状构造, 在局部可见到条带状构造, 地球化学性质表现为高钠低钾的特征, 富 Sr 贫 Yb, 锆石 U-Pb 年龄为 2561 ± 15 Ma, Hf 同位素测定为正值, 推测其形成于亏损地幔发生的部分熔融作用, 可以作为源岩岩浆合理的对比对象 (图 3)。

2 研究方法

TTG 岩石的成因被认为是在含水情况下, 基性玄武岩发生部分熔融作用而形成。因此, 为了有效地确定熔体的成分、体积和熔融过程后残余部分的组成, 选择合适的基性玄武岩成分至关重要。但由于与 TTG 成因相关的太古宙基性玄武岩现存不多, 因此前人多采用太古宙基性玄武岩地球化学组成的平均值, 或者是当前构造单元下的基性玄武岩化学组成平均值作为模拟源岩化学组成 (White et al., 2016; Xu et al., 2021)。然而, 上述模式代表的是全球平均成分, 不能完全代表区域内的地球化学成分。因此, 选择特定源区太古宙玄武岩成分与目标 TTG 成分进行比较更合理 (Huang et al., 2020, 2022)。

本次选择中条山文家坡变玄武岩 (斜长角闪岩) 作为源岩进行相平衡模拟 (张瑞英, 2015)。对 TTG 片麻岩和变玄武岩样品进行了部分处理, 排除可能表现陆壳混合环境特征的岩石 (如低 Nb/Ta、Ce/Pb、高 Ba/Th、Ba/La 等)。选取新鲜样品 (11WJP-27-1、11WJP-27-2、11WJP-27-3) 的地球化学数据, 计算总铁含量并换算成百分比, 而后取样品地球化学数据的几何平均值, 并对数据进行归一化处理。使

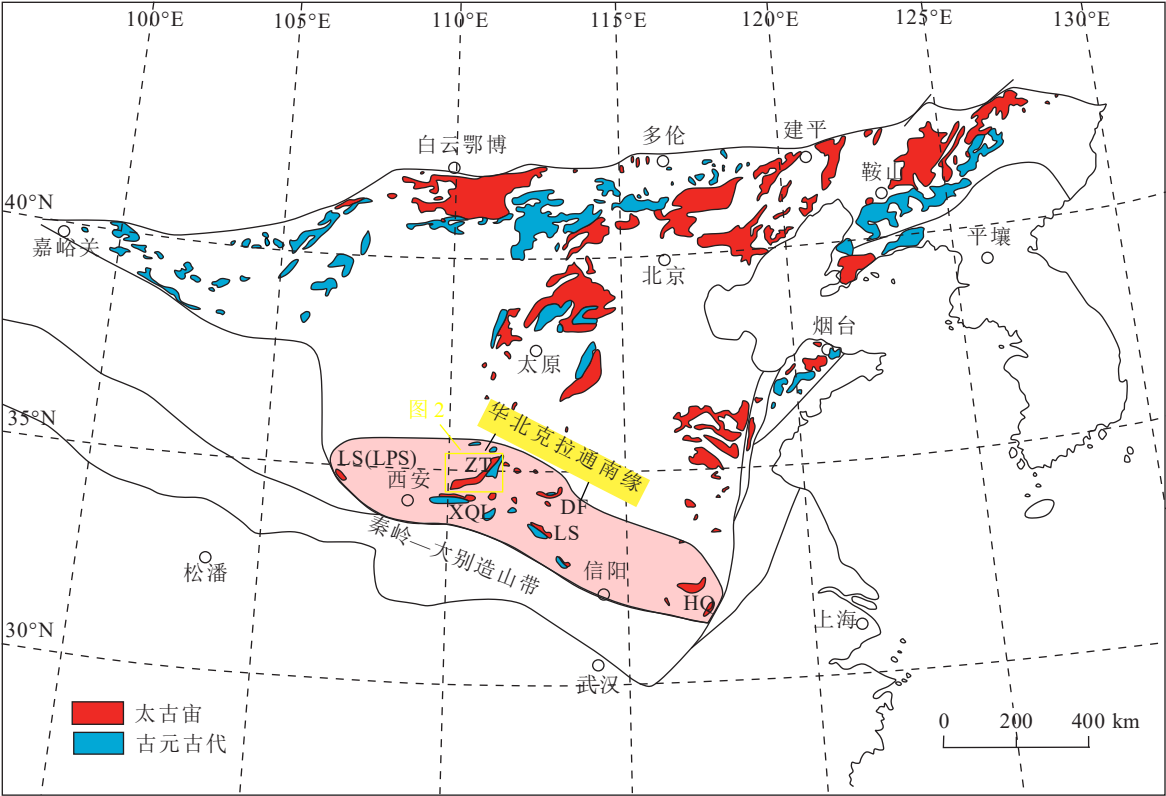


图 1 华北克拉通前寒武纪地质体分布图 (据第五春荣, 2021 修改)

Fig. 1 Simplified geological map showing the distribution of metamorphic complexes in the NCC
ZT—中条; LS(LPS)—陇山; XQL—小秦岭; DF—登封; LS—鲁山; HQ—霍邱

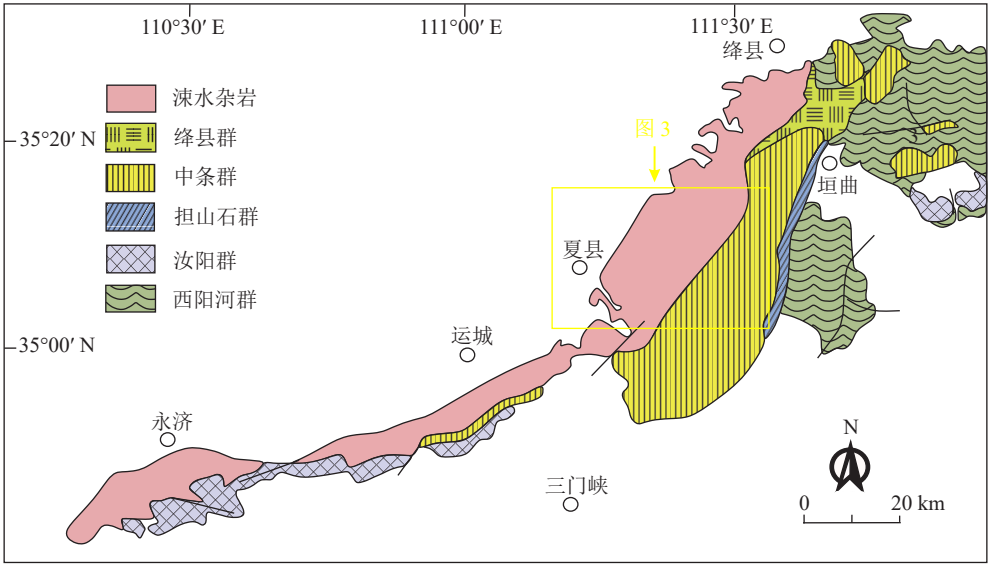


图 2 中条山地质简图 (据白瑾等, 1997 修改)

Fig. 2 Geological map of the Zhongtiao Mountain region

用 GeoPS (Xiang et al., 2021) 和 Holland et al. (2011) 的数据集(ds62)计算相图。使用 a-x 模型在 Na_2O - CaO - K_2O - FeO - MgO - Al_2O_3 - SiO_2 - H_2O - TiO_2 - Fe_2O_3 化

学系统中进行计算, 包括角闪石、辉石 (Green et al., 2016)、正长石、石榴子石、白云母、黑云母 (White et al., 2016)、斜长石、钾长石 (Holland et al., 2003)、钛

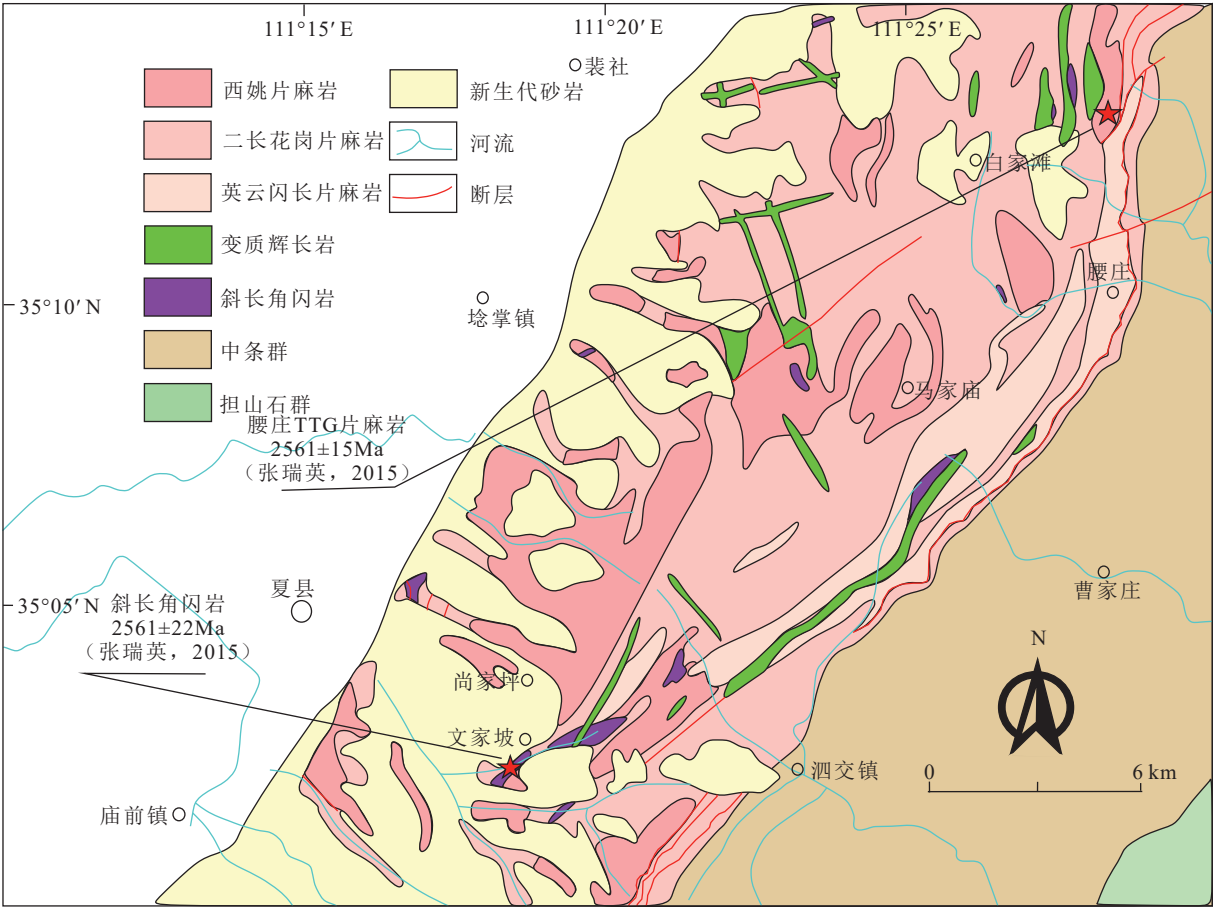


图3 中条山夏县地质简图(据侯马市幅 149C001003 1:25 万区域地质图修改;刘成如等,2007)

Fig. 3 Regional geological map of the Xiaxian in Zhongtiao Mountain, Shanxi Province

铁矿 (White et al., 2000) 和磁铁矿 (White et al., 2002)。石英、金红石和含水流体(H₂O)被认为是纯相。相图使用的源岩地球化学成分如表1所示。

利用相平衡模拟,计算熔体的主量和微量元素组成,然后与实际的 TTG 岩石样品地球化学成分进行比较,确定 TTG 形成的温度和压力条件等关键约束条件。熔体中的主量元素组成由直接计算获得,而微量元素组成利用批式熔融(质量平衡)方程进行确定,即在不同条件下,用熔体平衡时产生的残余矿物的比例计算熔体中微量元素组成 (Rollinson, 1993)。

$$C_L^i = \frac{C_0^i}{D_{RS} + F(1 - D_{RS})}$$

其中, C_Lⁱ 表示熔体中 i 元素的浓度, C₀ⁱ 表示未

发生部分熔融时源岩中 i 元素的浓度, D_{RS} 表示矿物/熔体元素分配系数, F 表示熔体的质量分数。残余矿物和熔体比例通过质量平衡进行计算 (Li et al., 2020), 微量元素建模使用 Bédard 实验所得的变质岩矿物/熔体元素分配系数 (Bédard, 2006)。

3 模拟结果

P-T 视剖面图显示了在 0.4~2.0 GPa、600~1000℃ 范围内的矿物组合及其分布 (图4)。根据其矿物特征,可将 P-T 视剖面图分为不存在石榴子石、金红石的低压 TTG 熔体稳定域、存在石榴子石、不存在金红石的中压 TTG 熔体稳定域和存在石榴子石、金红石的高压 TTG 熔体稳定域。角闪石在 1.0

表1 源岩地球化学成分 (FeO 代表全铁含量, Fe³⁺/ΣFe = 0.1 (mol%)) (据 Berry et al., 2008)

源岩化学成分	H ₂ O	SiO ₂	Al ₂ O ₃	CaO	MgO	FeO	K ₂ O	Na ₂ O	TiO ₂	O ₂
数值/mol%	5.535	52.079	7.893	9.894	8.997	10.329	0.968	2.533	1.054	0.717

GPa 以下的无石榴子石域时, 靠近饱和水固相线发生的反应为: 角闪石+石英=单斜辉石+斜长石+熔体, 该反应对熔体贡献有限; 随着温度与压力增加, 角闪石分解提供熔体: 角闪石=单斜辉石+斜方辉石+斜长石+熔体。在 1.0 GPa 以上的石榴子石域, 靠近饱和水固相线, 斜长石不参加反应: 角闪石+石英=石榴子石+单斜辉石+熔体, 随着温压条件增加达到斜长石稳定域, 反应变为: 角闪石+斜长石+石英=石榴子石+单斜辉石+熔体。在金红石稳定域, 靠近饱和水固相线, 斜长石不参加反应: 角闪石+石英=石榴子石+单斜辉石+金红石+熔体; 随着温压条件增加, 达到斜长石稳定域则发生反应: 角闪石+斜长石+石英=石榴子石+单斜辉石+金红石+熔体。综上可知, 源岩熔体熔融条件可看作是角闪岩相-麻粒岩相-榴

辉岩相稳定域内。为了进一步探究 TTG 形成的熔融条件, 需要假定地温梯度(700°C/GPa、900°C/GPa 和 1100°C/GPa)分别进行计算。

对模拟出的 3 种不同地温梯度下熔融产生的熔体的地球化学成分进行计算, 其总体表现为随着熔融程度的提升, CaO、MgO、TFeO 和 K₂O 比值的变化幅度较大(图 5)。其中 CaO、MgO、TFeO 比值的变化幅度在低地温梯度下(700°C/GPa)变化不明显, 在较高地温梯度下(1100°C/GPa)变化明显。实验岩石学解释中通常认为, 在任意给定压力下, 随着温度升高, 熔体中的 Al₂O₃、CaO、MgO 和 FeO 含量增加, K₂O 含量降低 (Wolf et al., 1994; Springer et al., 1997; Zhang et al., 2013)。在任意同等温度下, 高压熔体中的 CaO、MgO、FeO 含量均比低压下的低, Al₂O₃ 和

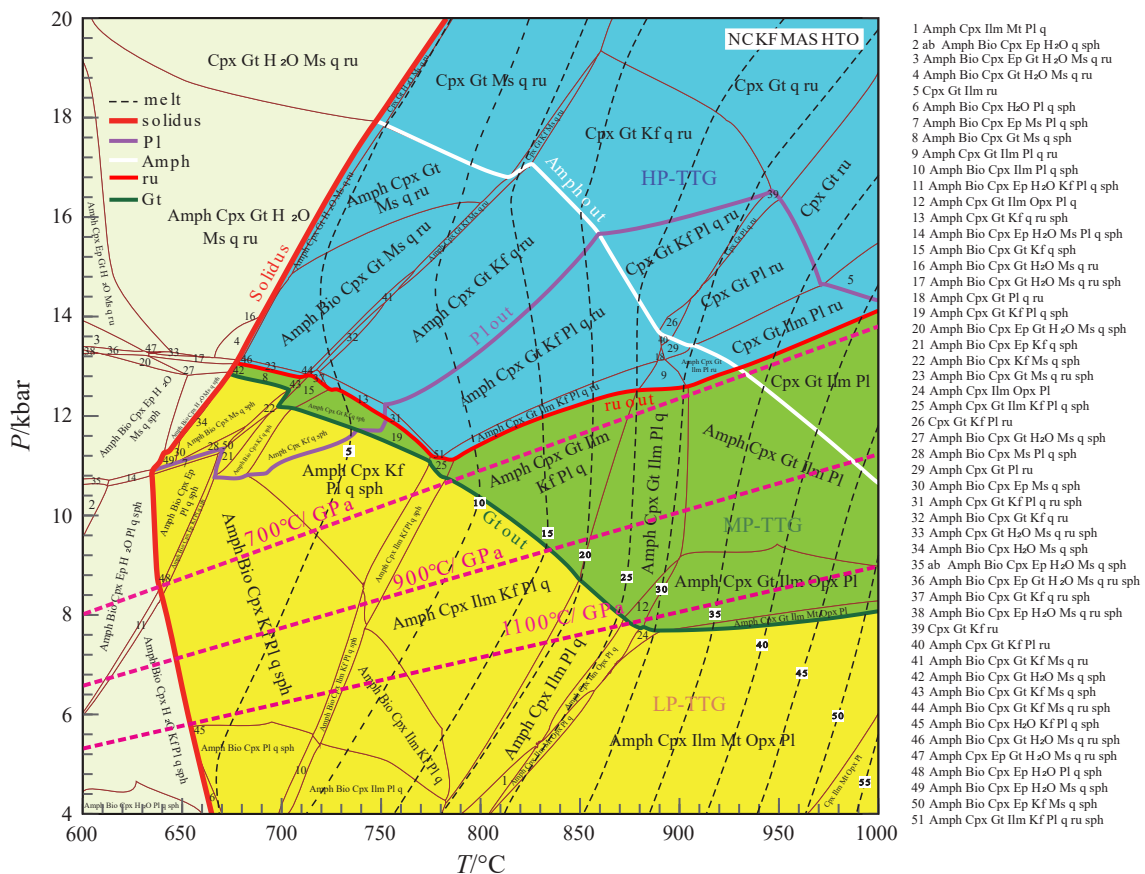


图 4 文家坡变玄武岩 P - T 相图

(黑色虚线表示熔体的质量百分比(%); 红色虚线表示地温梯度(°C/GPa); 黄色区域表示在低压下产生的熔体组成(LP-TTG), 绿色区域表示在中压下产生的熔融组成(MP-TTG), 蓝色区域表示在高压下产生的熔体组成(HP-TTG)。高压、中压和低压型 TTG 的划分根据 Moyen (2011)。斜长石、角闪石、金红石和石榴子石的稳定域界线分别用紫色、橙色、蓝色和绿色线表示, 红线表示固相线)

Fig. 4 Simplified P - T phase diagram for an average of Wenjiapo amphibolite

ab—钠长石; Amph—角闪石; Bio—黑云母; Cpx—单斜辉石; Ep—绿帘石; Gt—石榴子石; Kf—钾长石; Ilm—钛铁矿; Ms—白云母; Mt—磁铁矿; Opx—斜方辉石; Pl—斜长石; q—石英; ru—金红石; sph—榍石; H₂O—水; Melt—熔体; Solidus—固相线

K₂O 含量变高。对模拟的地球化学成分进行分析,发现 CaO、MgO、TFeO 含量受温压条件影响较大,而 Al₂O₃ 含量主要受控于压力影响,这与目前的认识一致。考虑到基性岩部分熔融的熔体成分受熔融程度控制,随着熔融程度增加,熔体会从富钾熔体转变为奥长花岗质—英云闪长质熔体 (Winther et al., 1991)。因此,在 900℃/GPa 的地温梯度线上,熔融度升高会使 CaO、MgO、FeO 升高, K₂O 降低,熔体成分更倾向于 TTG 成分发展。从模拟结果可以判断,在 900℃/GPa 的地温梯度下,发生 25%~30% 的部分熔融时,曲线与约 2.5 Ga TTG 的地球化学数据吻合 (图 5),这与太古宙 TTG 800~950℃ 和 10~18 kbar 的理论形成条件类似 (Palin et al., 2016)。但 TTG 熔体同时需要满足形成太古宙贫重稀土元素 (如高 La/Yb) 比值特征 (赵国春等, 2021),因此需要

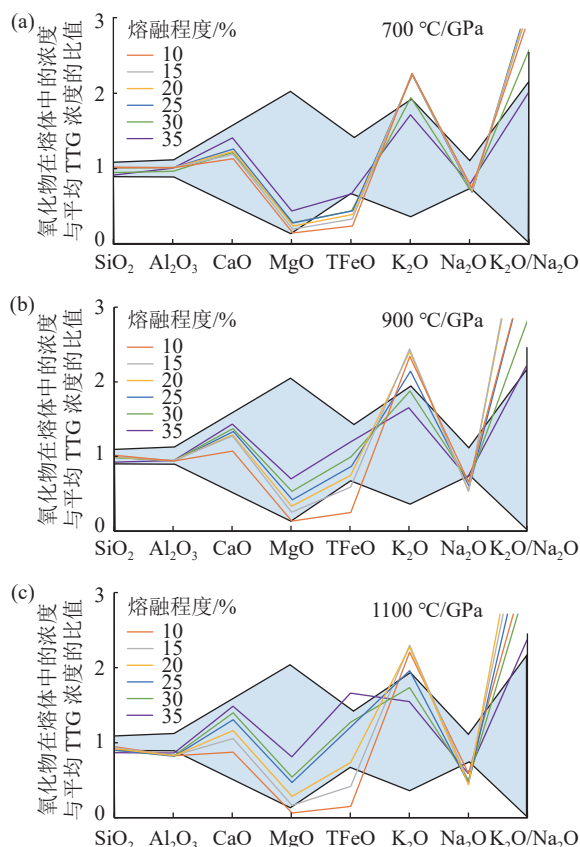


图 5 文家坡变玄武岩在不同熔融程度下熔体组分与 TTG 对比图(灰色阴影区域表示约 2.5 Ga TTG 片麻岩成分数值在 2 个标准差之内 2σ 的范围)

Fig. 5 Calculated composition of melt produced from the average of Wenjiapo amphibolite at various melt fractions, normalized to the average of 2.5 Ga Sushui TTG gneiss

对微量元素进行合理的计算,确定其精确的熔融程度范围。

通过对残余矿物比例进行计算,得出不同地温梯度下熔体中的微量元素成分。在不同的地温梯度下(700℃/GPa 低压条件、900℃/GPa 中压条件、1100℃/GPa 高压条件),存在单斜辉石、角闪石、石榴子石、斜长石等高温变质基性岩的矿物组分。斜长石、石榴子石、金红石等指示 TTG 温压环境的矿物在不同地温梯度下也同时存在。斜长石、石榴子石在 900℃/GPa、1100℃/GPa 存在,而金红石在 700℃/GPa 的梯度上存在(图 6)。因此,前者可以模拟低—中压型 TTG 熔体的状态,后者可以模拟低—中—高压型 TTG 熔体的状态。在相同的温度范围内,随着压力的增加,岩石发生熔融的临界温度下降,从 1100℃/GPa 时 660℃ 开始熔融下降到 700℃/GPa 时 640℃ 开始熔融。在相同的压力下,随着温度的升高,熔融程度从 41 % 提升到 50 %。

通过矿物比例计算微量元素比值,将源岩模拟后的原始地幔比值与约 2.5 Ga TTG 进行对比。从离散程度看,不同熔融程度间离散程度随着地温梯度增高而变低,熔融程度对微量元素的影响随地温梯度的增高而下降。不同地温梯度下 Th、Nb、Ta 随熔融程度增加而亏损。重稀土元素亏损程度随熔融程度增加而增加,在低地温梯度下体现更明显,因此 Sr/Y、La/Yb 值在低地温梯度下,随着熔融程度的增加而分异明显。虽然 Nb、Ta 存在微小的负异常,但其他微量元素的含量均在给定误差范围内(图 7)。因此,在 900℃/GPa 的地温梯度下,熔融程度在 25% 拟合更好。

4 讨 论

虽然滞留盖层、凹陷模式、水滴模式等能够驱动地球的早期运动 (Korenaga, 2012; Bédard, 2013; Festa et al., 2022),但是随着地幔温度的降低,上述动力学机制开始消退,垂直生长机制下的地幔柱模式和水平生长机制下的俯冲模式开始在新太古代占据主流 (Furnes et al., 2021; Liu et al., 2024)。若要对大陆生长机制进行判断,则需要对陆壳主体的 TTG 进行相关研究。根据 TTG 形成的不同环境,可以将 TTG 岩石分为高压、中压与低压 3 种类型 (Moyen, 2011; van Hunen et al., 2012; Zhai et al., 2020b),高压型 TTG 与埃达克岩化学性质类似,形成于板块构造

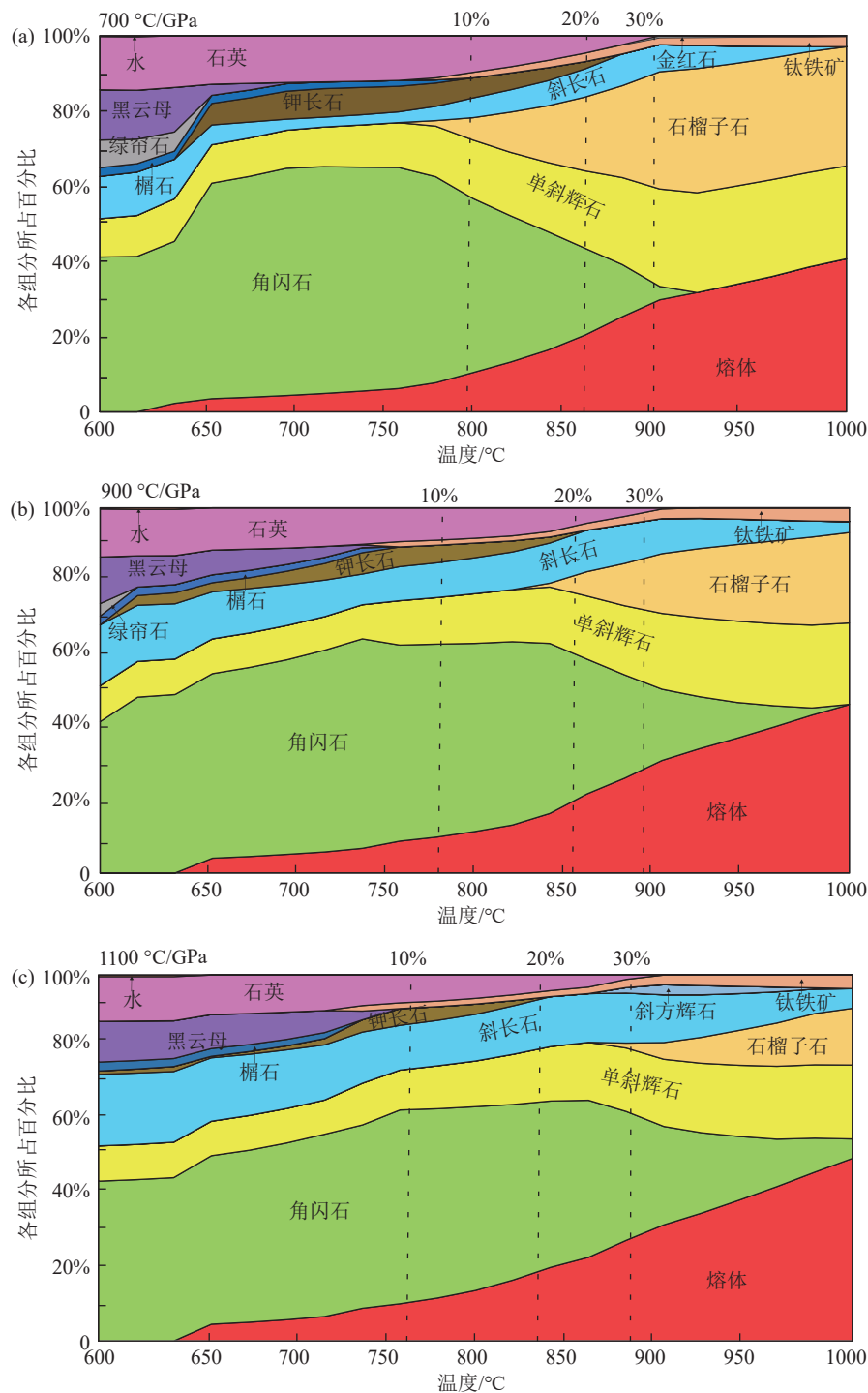


图 6 文家坡变玄武岩在不同熔融程度下矿物、熔体比例与温度的关系

Fig. 6 The relationship between minerals, melts proportions, and temperature of Wenjiapo metamorphic basalt at different degrees of melting

机制下的地幔对流驱动,但这需要太古宙存在水平机制的板块运动的支持 (Drummond et al., 1990; Martin, 1999; Martin et al., 2002, 2014; Arndt, 2013), 然而,太古宙较高的地温梯度及板块呈现为韧性而

非刚性特征,使现代板块俯冲机制难以形成。板内环境下的垂直生长机制需要较高的地幔温度,同时不受板块运动机制的影响,可作为适合 TTG 的形成环境 (Smithies, 2000; Moyen et al., 2006; Bédard,

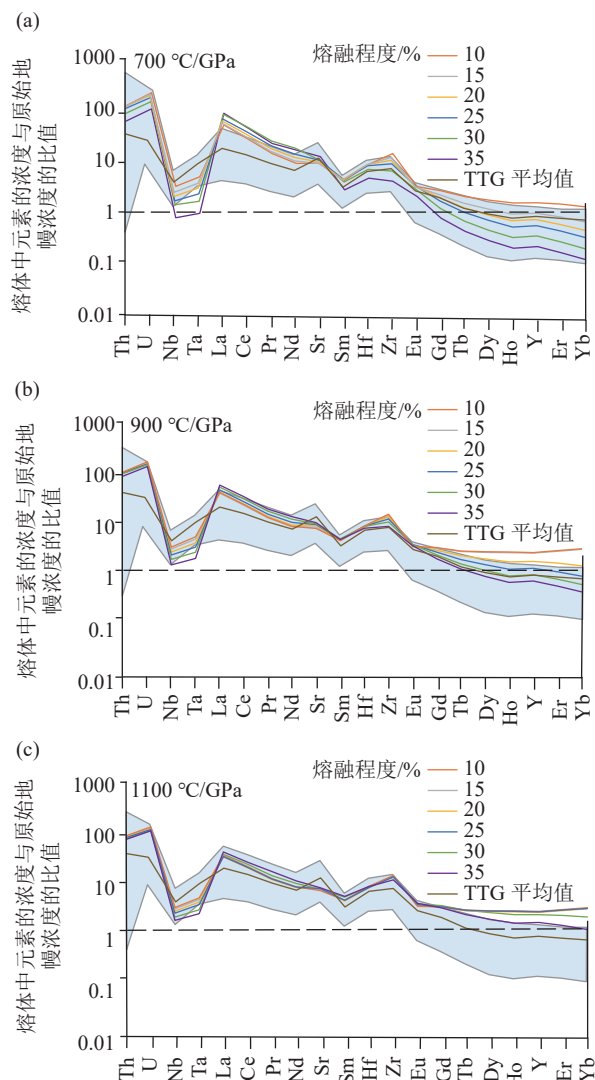


图7 文家坡变玄武岩在不同熔融程度下微量元素与TTG对比图(灰色阴影区域表示约2.5 Ga TTG片麻岩成分数值在2个标准差之内 2σ 的范围;TTG平均值指中条山约2.5 Ga TTG片麻岩微量元素的平均值与原始地幔的比值,其他(10%, 15%, 20%……)指不同熔融程度下微量元素的成分与原始地幔的比值,二者进行对比可判断TTG形成时的熔融条件)

Fig. 7 Comparison of trace elements in Wenjiapo metamorphic basalt and TTG at different degrees of melting

2013; Zhang et al., 2013; Wiemer et al., 2018; Zheng et al., 2020; 赵国春等, 2021), 但TTG形成过程对水与压力的需求较大, 板内环境下的垂直生长机制很难满足部分高压型TTG的形成条件(Kamber, 2015; Wu et al., 2022), 因此部分学者认为, 太古宙TTG的形成可能受水平和垂直生长机制的共同控制(van Hunen et al., 2012; Zhai et al., 2020a)。随着地球早期高温环境下热管效应的减弱, 以及内部热分布不均

匀导致的早期盖层的破裂(Rozel et al., 2017; Stern et al., 2018; Kankanamge et al., 2019), 板块构造开始发生并共同促成了地幔柱与岛弧相互作用下太古宙克拉通的形成(Davies, 1992; Wang et al., 2015; Tang et al., 2020)。从太古宙中期(2.9~2.8 Ga)到太古宙晚期(2.7~2.5 Ga), 板块构造经历了从垂直发育为主转变为水平发育为主的过程, 同时板块构造也随着地热温度的降低, 越来越向现代板块构造接近(Zheng et al., 2020; Cui et al., 2022; 孙国正, 2022)。而在大陆生长的最后高峰期约2.5 Ga, 华北克拉通曾经发现有类似现代板块构造机制影响下的双变质带, 记录了汇聚板块边缘的俯冲和碰撞造山事件(刘树文等, 2018; Huang et al., 2020, 2022; Chen et al., 2023; Tian et al., 2023), 这说明早期板块构造机制与现代板块构造机制的过渡在约2.5 Ga TTG的形成过程中已经发生, 最终造成了华北克拉通的克拉通化(Cawood et al., 2018; Cawood, 2020; Palin et al., 2021; Shan et al., 2022)。

对文家坡变玄武岩进行相平衡建模后, 与区域内约2.5 Ga的TTG地球化学成分进行对比, 发现CaO、FeO、MgO和K₂O含量均受温度和压力的影响, 但含量较高的Al₂O₃对温压条件不敏感, 因此元素含量可以指示压力环境。高铝TTG指示为高压型TTG, 类似于含水条件下部分熔融形成的埃达克岩。低铝TTG指示为低压型TTG, 类似于高温条件下脱水洋壳重熔形成的钙碱性花岗岩(Wicander et al., 2007)。从模拟数值看, 区域内约2.5 Ga TTG的Al₂O₃含量较高, 其可能为高压型TTG(图5)。但模拟出的Mg值比实际TTG的Mg值偏低, 可解释为长英质熔体渗透地幔橄榄岩时同化橄榄石, 引发石榴子石和辉石结晶, 造成MgO的含量增加(Prouteau et al., 2001; Martin et al., 2002; Rapp et al., 2010)。较高深度下Mg含量较高, 说明模拟得出的TTG深度低于实际TTG深度, TTG实际形成深度更深。同时在模拟的微量元素中, Nb、Ta随熔融程度增加而亏损(图7), 这是由于源岩中残余的角闪石与金红石和(或)钛铁矿(Foley et al., 2002; Xiong et al., 2011), 随着熔融程度的增加, 环境的改变使熔融临界温度变低, 更多的角闪石、金红石和(或)钛铁矿存在于残余相中(图6)。重稀土元素和Sr含量与压力相关, 在低压条件下, 重稀土元素较高, Sr较低, 但在高压条件下, 重稀土元素较低, Sr较高, 这可以解释为低压

环境下熔融时缺乏石榴子石与斜长石所致 (Willbold et al., 2009; Martin et al., 2014)。从模拟值与实际值对比看, 实际发生熔融深度高于模拟得出的深度。源岩本身的地球化学性质特征也会影响部分熔融形成的 TTG 的地球化学性质 (Martin et al., 2014)。Condie (1981) 曾经提出太古宙存在两类源岩: 贫 K_2O (0.22%, $(La/Yb)_n=1.3$) 的 DAT (depleted Archean tholeiite, 亏损型太古宙玄武岩) 和富 K_2O (0.69%, $(La/Yb)_n=3.9$) 的 EAT (enriched Archean tholeiite, 富集型太古宙玄武岩), 后续研究中越来越多的证据证实 TTG 类岩石的源岩为部分熔融下的 EAT (Condie, 1981; Jahn et al., 1981; Martin, 1987)。文家坡变玄武岩同样属于 EAT (1.5%), 但模拟出 TTG 熔体 K_2O 值偏高, K_2O/Na_2O 值偏高, 同时微量元素 U 的含量拟合度较低 (图 5、图 7)。Moyen 和 Sterens 在实验模拟 TTG 熔体, 发现大离子亲石元素 (LILE, 如 K, U 等) 拟合度低可能与区域发生再循环地壳有关 (Moyen et al., 2006, 2012; Moyen, 2011)。所以推测, 中条山玄武质地幔包体可能在到达地壳的过程中, 与周围的地壳物质发生了低程度的混染。

因此, 通过对地球化学元素含量进行判断, 在 900°C/GPa 的地温梯度上, 熔融程度为 25% 时更加拟合中条山约 2.5 Ga TTG 的形成环境。前人地球化学研究表明, 约 2.5 Ga 的涑水 TTG 片麻岩为高铝高压 TTG 片麻岩, 同时形成过程中有约 2.7 Ga 地壳的参与 (张瑞英, 2015; 刘磊等, 2023), 这与本次研究模拟的形成环境一致。经计算, 区域内地温梯度约为 27°C/km, 地温梯度较高。因此, 约 2.5 Ga 涑水 TTG 片麻岩的形成环境解释应为中高温、中高压环境, 而且形成深度可能比预测的更深, 因此水平构造形成机制的解释更加符合模拟结果。

作为水平形成机制, 俯冲作用可以满足区域的形成条件。现代的洋陆俯冲作用存在双变质带现象, 即存在高压低温变质带和低压高温变质带 (Brown, 2006; Stern, 2006; Furnes et al., 2007; Jenner et al., 2009)。二者形成的温压条件不同, 从而造成变质程度不同。但在地球历史早期, 由于地温梯度较高, 板片呈韧性无法俯冲很深, 所以水平机制下的俯冲作用不存在双变质带现象 (Brown, 2006, 2014; Zheng et al., 2020)。因此, 在太古宙, 高热梯度下的 Buchan 相系和中温梯度下的 Barrovian 相系在水平形成机制中较常见, 俯冲带形成于相对较热环境下,

称作暖俯冲 (Herzberg et al., 2010; Korenaga, 2012; Condie et al., 2016; Zheng et al., 2020)。但随着地温梯度下降, 板片逐渐从韧性转为刚性, 低热梯度下的 Alpine 相系在新元古代开始出现, 冷俯冲的出现揭示现代构造机制开始形成 (Zheng et al., 2017, 2020; Brown et al., 2018; Holder et al., 2019)。由于华北克拉通的地温梯度从 21~31°C/km 持续下降至 7~24°C/km (孙国正, 2022), 而中条山地区在此期间保持了 27°C/km 的较高地温梯度。因此, 在这样的地温梯度下, 大陆块体表现出韧性而非刚性行为, 同时中条山 TTG 片麻岩 Al_2O_3 含量较高, 表明其形成于相对高压的环境中 (Arndt, 2013; 万渝生等, 2017)。所以推测, 在新太古代中条山地区可能处于暖俯冲的构造环境, 这与模拟的 900°C/GPa 的地温梯度和 25% 的熔融程度一致 (图 8)。在暖俯冲过程中, 玄武岩的减压熔融作用形成了 TTG, 同时释放热量, 并将储存在周围软流层的热量传导到暖俯冲位置, 导致 TTG 岩石连续、周期性生长, 这与中条山约 2.5 Ga 的 TTG 片麻岩表现出频率小、持续的脉冲状生长特征相符合 (Condie, 1998, 2000; 张瑞英, 2015; 第五春荣, 2021)。随着华北克拉通整体地温梯度的下降, 中条山地区也受到了影响。变玄武岩部分熔融的模拟成分中, Mg、Sr、重稀土元素模拟含量与实际 TTG 含量之间的差异, 表明中条山约 2.5 Ga TTG 的形成环境与早期太古宙 TTG 部分熔融的形成环境存在差异, TTG 形成环境俯冲深度变大, 熔融位置变深。在地球早期板块构造的热动力学数值模拟实验中, 随着俯冲带的成熟, 地温梯度逐渐下降, 岩石圈板块的强度逐渐增加, 俯冲深度加深, 形成与现代板块俯冲作用类似的大型构造带 (van Hunen et al., 2008; Sizova et al., 2010; Fischer et al., 2016), 因此 TTG 形成环境开始向现代板块俯冲作用环境转化, 直到地质环境无法满足 TTG 形成为止。这一点在太古宙末期 (约 2.5 Ga), 大量的富钾花岗岩类侵入华北克拉通中, TTG 所占的比重开始减少直至停止, 而后进入构造寂静期完成克拉通化得以体现 (Heilimo et al., 2010; Wan et al., 2012; Fu et al., 2019; Sun et al., 2020; Wang et al., 2025)。

因此, 中条山约 2.5 Ga 涑水 TTG 片麻岩的形成是新太古代暖俯冲现象的典型, 表明华北克拉通南缘受不同于现代板块构造的古板块构造影响, 在暖俯冲机制下形成。约 2.5 Ga 的暖俯冲与全球板块生

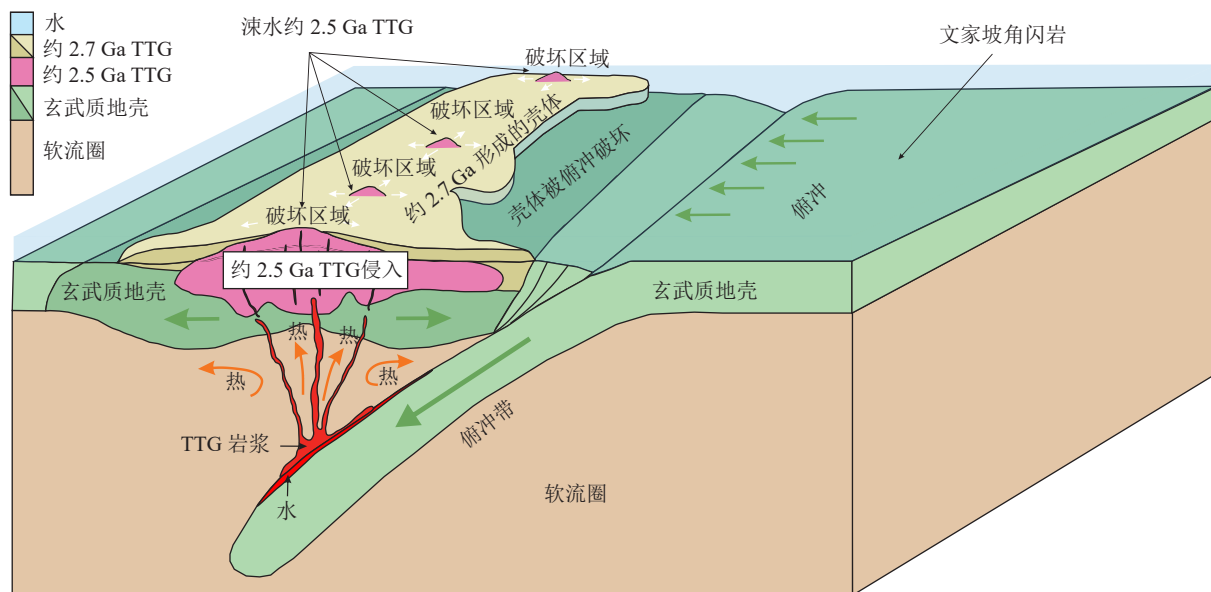


图 8 华北克拉通南部晚新太古代(约 2.5 Ga)构造模式

Fig. 8 Late Neoproterozoic tectonic model for the Southern North China Craton (ca. 2.5 Ga)

长事件相对应,表明全球板块构造在暖俯冲机制下已经启动。同时,对区域内的源岩模拟值与实际值进行对比,发现中条山约 2.5 Ga 涑水 TTG 片麻岩的形成环境与约 2.7 Ga 的 TTG 形成环境不同 (Jiao et al., 2023),已经开始发生改变,俯冲和发生部分熔融区域更深,岩石圈板块的强度逐渐增加,开始走向类似现代板块俯冲作用构造环境的趋势 (Cawood et al., 2018; Palin et al., 2021),中条山约 2.5 Ga 的暖俯冲事件也暗示全球开始向以现代板块构造为主的体制过渡。

5 结 论

(1)通过对中条山周边约 2.5 Ga 的文家坡斜长角闪岩进行 TTG 岩浆定量正演模拟计算,发现在 900°C/GPa 的地温梯度下,源岩发生 25% 的含水熔融能够满足中条山约 2.5 Ga TTG 的形成条件。

(2)根据中条山约 2.5 Ga TTG 形成的地温梯度及熔融条件,推测此类 TTG 形成于暖俯冲环境,揭示约 2.5 Ga 华北克拉通已经存在与地球板块生长事件所对应的水平生长机制。

(3)斜长角闪岩部分熔融中 Mg、Sr、重稀土元素模拟含量与实际 TTG 含量之间的差异,说明中条山约 2.5 Ga TTG 片麻岩的形成环境与约 2.7 Ga TTG 片麻岩不同,俯冲和发生部分熔融区域更深,岩石圈板块的强度逐渐增加,开始走向类似现代板块

俯冲作用构造环境的趋势。

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