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黑龙江多宝山区裸河岩体锆石 U-Pb 年龄、地球化学特征及地质意义

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摘要: 为加深对兴蒙造山带中段中生代构造演化的认识, 探讨多宝山区侏罗纪构造岩浆演化, 选取位于大兴安岭与小兴安岭结合部的裸河岩体开展岩石学、年代学和地球化学研究。结果表明: 裸河岩体主要由中细粒和细粒花岗闪长岩组成, 岩体中部发育少量花岗闪长斑岩, 花岗闪长岩锆石 U-Pb 年龄为 (168.09 ± 0.95) Ma, 形成于中侏罗世中期, 该期花岗闪长岩的主量元素含量具有富 Na、高 K、低 Ti、低 P 的特点, 微量元素含量具有低 Sr、高 Yb 的特点, 重稀土亏损, 具弱负 Eu 异常, 属于高钾钙碱性系列 I 型花岗岩。构造环境判别图解指示裸河岩体花岗闪长岩应属后碰撞花岗岩。结合研究区周边早侏罗世—中侏罗世侵入岩体的特征, 裸河岩体形成于蒙古—鄂霍茨克洋闭合后的后碰撞构造环境。

关键词: 中侏罗世; 锆石 U-Pb 年龄; 地球化学特征; I 型花岗岩; 裸河岩体

中图分类号: P681.7

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0 引言

黑龙江多宝山区位于大兴安岭与小兴安岭结合部, 属兴蒙造山带东段, 自古生代以来经历了古亚洲洋、环太平洋及蒙古—鄂霍茨克洋三大构造域的地质构造演化。古亚洲洋在东北地区于古生代晚期至中生代早期闭合^[1-3], 中生代分别受到环太平洋构造体系和蒙古—鄂霍茨克洋构造体系的叠加与改造^[4-5]。受此影响, 东北地区在中生代发生了大规模的构造—岩浆活动, 形成了大面积的中生代花岗岩, 其成岩时代及成因受到许多学者的关注^[6-19]。研究区位于兴安地块和松嫩地块的结合带附近, 是研究兴蒙造山带中生代构造演化的关键部位之一, 但该地区的研究程度相对较低, 仅限于三矿沟矿床和小多宝山矿床。原黑龙江省第一区调队在 1981 年的区调工作中从裸河岩体获得了 3 个 K-Ar

Ar 年龄, 分别为 217 Ma、182 Ma 和 109.9 Ma^[20]。本文在多宝山区 1:5 万区域地质调查工作的基础上, 围绕黑龙江多宝山区裸河岩体开展了岩石学、年代学和地球化学工作, 探讨其岩石成因和构造环境, 以为兴蒙造山带中生代构造演化研究提供依据。

1 地质概况

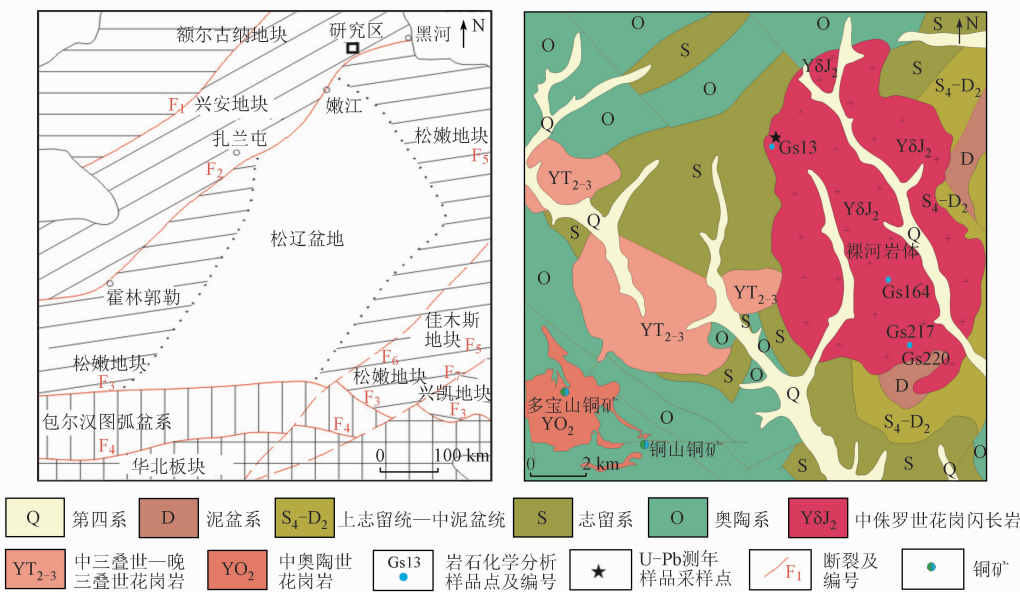
研究区位于黑龙江省嫩江市多宝山区, 以中生代岩浆活动为主, 并在多宝山铜矿、铜山铜矿一带小面积发育中奥陶世花岗闪长岩和花岗闪长斑岩(图 1)^[21-22]。中生代花岗岩除中侏罗世花岗闪长岩外, 还发育中三叠世—晚三叠世花岗闪长岩。本区出露大面积的古生代地层, 由老到新依次为: 下/中奥陶统铜山组($O_{1-2}t$)、多宝山组($O_{1-2}d$)、上奥陶统裸河组(O_3l)、爱辉组(O_3a)、下志留统黄花

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沟组(S_1h)、中志留统八十里小河组(S_2b)、上志留统卧都河组(S_3w)、上志留统一中泥盆统泥鳅河组(S_4D_2n)、中/上泥盆统根里河组(D_{2-3g}),为海相沉积地层或海相火山岩地层^[23]。



F₁. 塔源—喜桂图断裂; F₂. 贺根山—黑河断裂; F₃. 西拉沐沦—长春断裂; F₄. 赤峰—开原断裂; F₅. 嘉荫—牡丹江断裂; F₆. 伊通—依兰断裂; F₇. 敦化—密山断裂

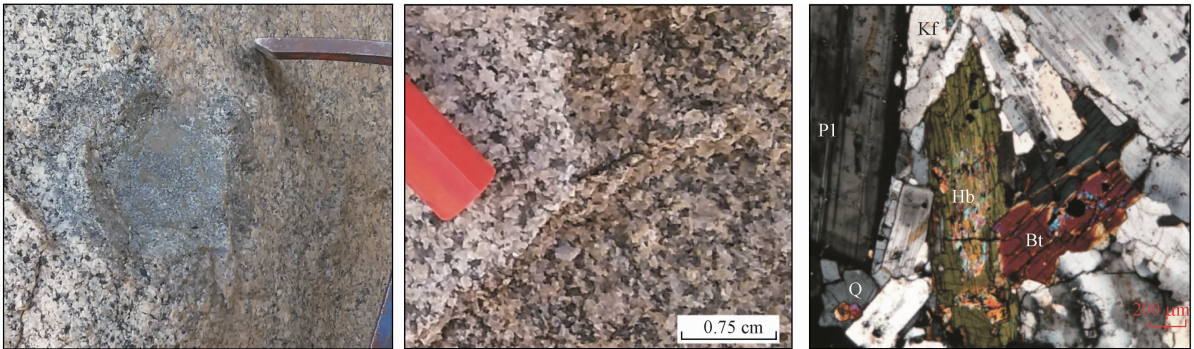
图1 中国东北地区构造简图(左)^[21-22]和多宝山地区地质简图(右)

Fig.1 Tectonic sketch of Northeastern China (left)^[21-22] and geological sketch of Duobaoshan area (right)

裸河岩体呈近椭圆状岩株产出,出露面积约62 km²,侵入于志留系—泥盆系及中三叠世—晚三叠世花岗闪长岩中,岩体主要由中细粒和细粒花岗闪长岩组成,岩体中部发育少量花岗闪长斑岩。与岩体接触的志留系—泥盆系因岩浆热液的侵位发生热接触变质作用,普遍发育角岩和角闪化岩石。岩体内部中细粒花岗闪长岩和细粒花岗闪长岩为涌动式侵入接触关系,接触界线不明显。花岗闪长斑岩呈脉状产出,侵入中细粒和细粒花岗闪长岩。

中细粒花岗闪长岩中局部可见少量闪长质暗色微粒包体(图2(a))。包体呈椭圆状,短轴长5~15 cm,灰黑色,微晶—细粒结构。包体与母岩之间接触接线清晰,未见明显的冷凝边和烘烤边。

花岗闪长岩呈灰白色,中细粒或细粒花岗结构,块状构造。岩石矿物成分由斜长石(约50%)、钾长石(约15%)、石英(约25%)、黑云母(约8%)和少量角闪石(约2%)组成,粒径0.1~2.5 mm(图2(b))。斜长石呈半自形粒状或柱状,发育聚



(a) 闪长质暗色微粒包体 (b) 花岗闪长岩中的细粒花岗结构 (c) 花岗闪长岩显微特征

Pl. 斜长石; Kf. 钾长石; Q. 石英; Bt. 黑云母; Hb. 角闪石

图2 裸河岩体花岗闪长岩手标本及显微照片

Fig.2 Hand specimen and micrograph photos of the granodiorite in Luohe pluton

片双晶和环带结构,晶面中心或环带边缘发育绢云母化、泥化等,为更中长石;钾长石呈它形粒状,发育泥化;石英呈它形粒状,无色,可见波状消光;黑云母呈片状,褐色;角闪石呈柱状,横切面为菱形,多色性明显,具角闪式解理。副矿物主要为磷灰石、榍石和磁铁矿(图2(c))。

2 分析方法

本文测试了1件样品的LA-ICP-MS锆石U-Pb年龄,分析了4件样品的岩石地球化学成分,采样位置见图1。锆石分选由河北省区域地质矿产调查研究所实验室完成,挑选晶形较完好、透明度较好、包体和裂纹较少的锆石用于年龄测定。锆石制靶、阴极发光(CL)图像的采集和U-Pb同位素分析在中国地质调查局天津地质调查中心完成,仪器激光剥蚀的斑束直径为35 μm。实验原理、测试方法及数据处理方法见参考文献[24-26]。锆石定年外标使用GJ-1标准锆石,使用²⁰⁸Pb校正法对普通铅进行校正,利用NIST-SRM-612玻璃标样作为外标计算锆石样品的Pb、U、Th含量。

样品的岩石地球化学测试由黑龙江省地质矿产测试应用研究所完成。选择不含岩脉和包体的新鲜岩石采样,破碎、研磨至200目以下,开展地球化学分析。主量元素采用X射线荧光光谱仪完成,其中FeO分析采用重铬酸钾容量法,仪器型号为PW2400/40型,测试精度优于5%。微量元素和稀土元素采用电感耦合等离子体质谱法测定,仪器型号为X Series II型,测试精度优于10%,具体分析流程见参考文献[27]。

3 测试结果

3.1 LA-ICP-MS 锆石 U-Pb 年龄

分析测试结果见表1。花岗闪长岩样品的锆石结晶程度较好,阴极发光图像(图3)显示锆石为自形一半自形晶体,以短柱状、等轴状为主,直径70~140 μm,可见明显的岩浆韵律环带结构,且锆石Th/U值均大于0.4,具典型岩浆成因锆石的特征^[28]。23个测点的分析结果位于U-Pb谐和线上及其附近(图4),²⁰⁶Pb/²³⁸U年龄为171~164 Ma,²⁰⁶Pb/²³⁸U加权平均年龄为(168.09±0.95) Ma,为该花岗闪长岩的岩浆结晶年龄。

表1 裸河岩体花岗闪长岩 LA-ICP-MS 锆石 U-Pb 测年结果
Tab.2 LA-ICP-MS zircon U-Pb ages of the granodiorite in Luohe pluton

点号	元素含量/10 ⁻⁶				同位素比值及误差						年龄及误差/Ma					
	Pb	Th	U	Th/U	²⁰⁶ Pb/ ²³⁸ U	1σ	²⁰⁷ Pb/ ²³⁵ U	1σ	²⁰⁷ Pb/ ²⁰⁶ Pb	1σ	²⁰⁶ Pb/ ²³⁸ U	1σ	²⁰⁷ Pb/ ²³⁵ U	1σ	²⁰⁷ Pb/ ²⁰⁶ Pb	1σ
1	3	103	87	0.84	0.026 8	0.000 4	0.183 4	0.007 1	0.049 6	0.001 8	171	2	171	7	174	85
2	3	106	80	0.75	0.026 6	0.000 4	0.183 2	0.009 7	0.050 0	0.002 6	169	2	171	9	194	121
3	3	104	65	0.62	0.026 5	0.000 4	0.182 0	0.006 6	0.049 7	0.001 8	169	2	170	6	181	84
4	3	101	63	0.62	0.026 2	0.000 3	0.182 2	0.007 5	0.050 5	0.002 0	167	2	170	7	217	93
5	3	92														

续表

样品 编号	特征参数				微量元素含量/ 10^{-6}										特征参数	
	LREE/ HREE	δEu	$(\text{La}/\text{Sm})_{\text{N}}$	$(\text{La}/\text{Yb})_{\text{N}}$	Rb	Ba	Th	U	Nb	Ta	Sr	Zr	Hf	Y	Rb/Sr	Na/Ta
Gs13	7.65	0.80	4.63	11.75	73.0	699	6.06	1.24	8.40	0.67	412	223	4.90	23.2	0.18	12.54
Gs164	8.31	0.65	4.88	13.20	87.0	601	10.6	3.04	9.60	0.91	386	214	6.30	22.5	0.23	10.55
Gs217	8.34	0.73	5.08	14.37	103	830	11.0	2.03	12.1	1.18	348	287	7.70	25.6	0.30	10.25
Gs220	8.43	0.75	4.18	12.02	103	812	9.66	2.12	11.8	1.12	363	296	7.00	26.6	0.28	10.54

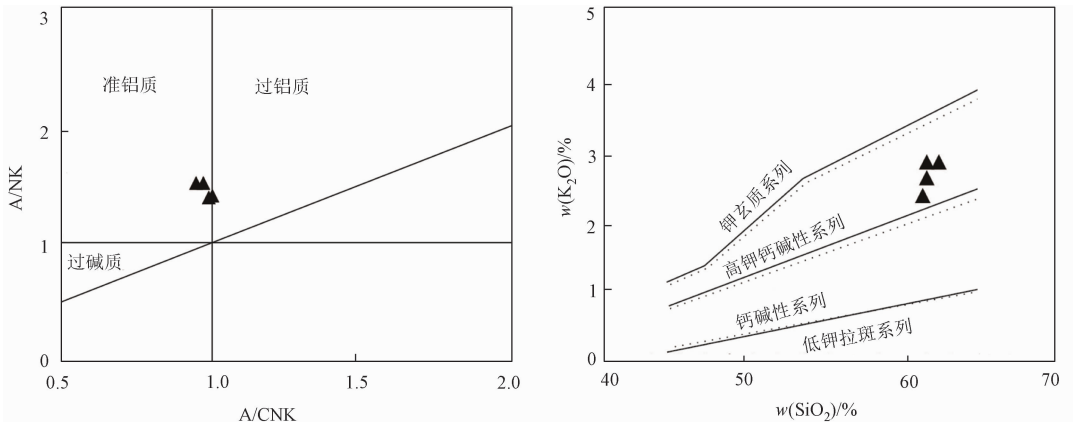


图 5 裸河岩体花岗闪长岩 A/CNK - A/NK 图解(左)^[29]和 SiO₂ - K₂O 图解(右)^[30]

Fig. 5 A/CNK - A/NK (left)^[29] and SiO₂ - K₂O (right)^[30] diagram of the granodiorite in Luohe pluton

元素配分曲线(图 6)上,配分曲线整体表现出右倾型曲线特点,为轻稀土富集型,轻稀土分馏明显,重稀土较平坦、分馏相对不显著。

微量元素蛛网图(图 6)显示,样品的大离子亲石元素 Rb、Ba、K 和元素性质活泼的不相容元素 U、Th 明显富集;高场强元素 Nb、Ta、P、Ti 明显亏损。

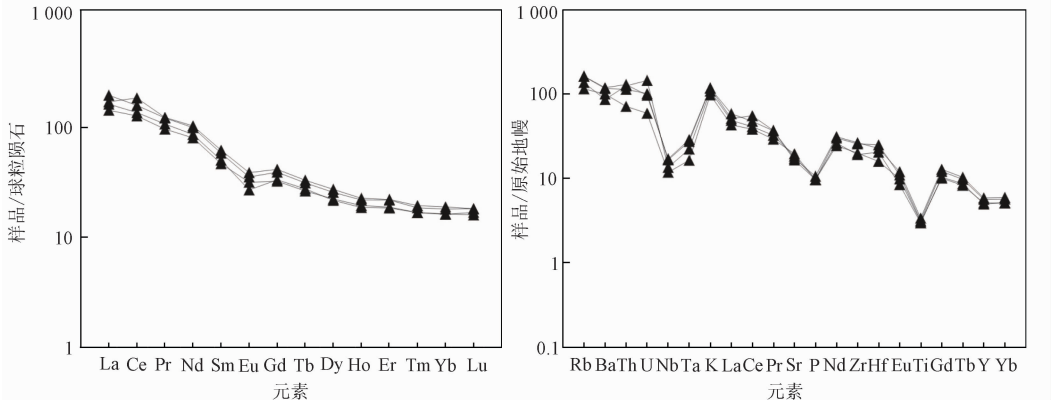


图 6 裸河岩体花岗闪长岩球粒陨石标准化稀土元素配分曲线(左)和原始地幔标准化微量元素蛛网图(右)^[31]

Fig. 6 Chondrite - normalized REE patterns (left) and primitive mantle - normalized trace element patterns (right)^[31] for the granodiorite in Luohe pluton

4 讨论

4.1 岩石成因

裸河岩体花岗闪长岩中的矿物组合为石英 + 斜长石 + 钾长石 + 黑云母 + 角闪石,副矿物主要为

磷灰石、榍石和磁铁矿,具 I 型花岗岩特征^[32-33]; 岩石中 Th、Y 含量与 Rb 含量成正比(图 7(a

为 0.03^[31]。而裸河岩体花岗闪长岩的 Rb/Sr 值为 0.18~0.30,介于壳源岩浆和原始地幔的 Rb/Sr 值之间,说明其岩浆源区可能为下地壳,同时受到了地幔物质不同程度的混染。此外,裸河岩体花岗闪长岩的 Nb/Ta 为 10.25~12.54 (平均值 10.97),与原始地幔 (Nb/Ta = 17.8)^[35] 相差较大,与地壳 (Nb/Ta = 11.4)^[36] 较为接近。微量元素蛛网图 (图 6) 上 Nb、Ta、P、Ti 的贫化也指示了源岩为地壳物质,而中等的 Mg[#] 值则反映可能有

地幔物质的参与 (表 2)。此外,裸河岩体中细粒花岗闪长岩中闪长质暗色微粒包体的矿物粒度明显小于母岩,说明暗色微粒包体不是源区的残留体^[37-38],且包体形态呈椭圆状,其边部未见烘烤现象,明显区别于围岩捕虏体,可能是镁铁质岩浆注入长英质岩浆塑性状态下的液滴^[39-40],为岩浆混合作用的产物。因此,裸河岩体花岗闪长岩的岩浆来源应该是下地壳部分熔融物质与幔源物质的混合。

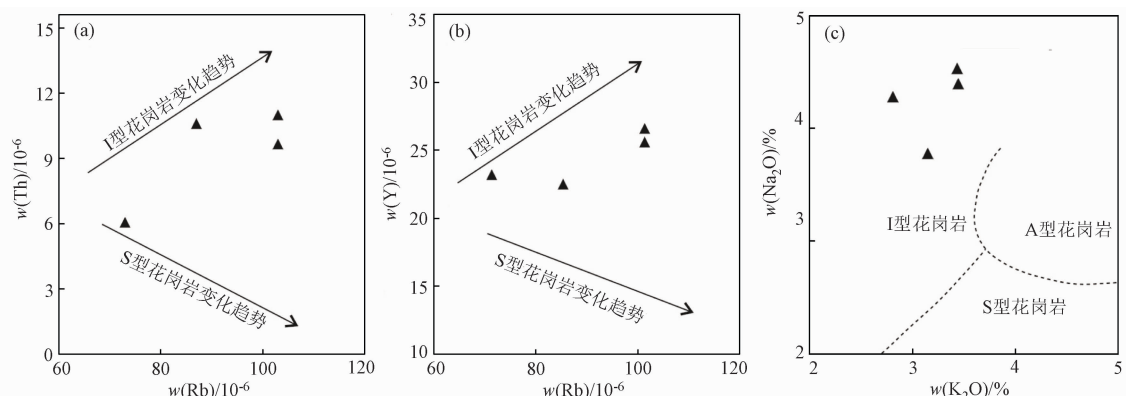


图 7 裸河岩体花岗闪长岩 Rb-Th (a)^[33]、Rb-Y (b)^[33] 和 K₂O-Na₂O (c)^[41] 判别图解

Fig. 7 Discrimination diagrams of Rb-Th (a)^[33]、Rb-Y (b)^[33] and K₂O-Na₂O (c)^[41] for the granodiorite in Luohe pluton

4.2 构造环境分析

样品在 R_1-R_2 构造环境判别图解^[42] (图 8(a)) 中落入碰撞后抬升和造山晚期区域,反映裸河岩体花岗闪长岩应形成于由挤压向伸展转换的构造环境。在 (Y+Nb)-Rb 图解 (图 8(b)) 和 (Yb+Ta)-Rb 图解^[43-44] (图 8(c)) 上,样品处于火山弧和后碰撞花岗岩区。样品在张旗等^[45] 绘制的 Yb-Sr 图解 (图 8(d)) 中落入低 Sr 高 Yb 型花岗岩区,其形成的压力通常小于 1 GPa,反映裸河岩体形成于低压环境。后碰撞阶段相当于造山带演化的晚造山阶段^[46],产生于构造体制转换时期^[47],结合构造环境判别图解,本文认为裸河岩体形成于后碰撞构造环境。研究区及整个大兴安岭地区普遍缺失三叠纪和早侏罗世沉积^[48-49],说明三叠纪一早侏罗世为北方造山带的隆升造山时期,与中侏罗世的裸河岩体形成于后碰撞环境相符。

研究区北部大金山地区早侏罗世花岗闪长

岩年龄为 (183.2 ± 1) Ma,具埃达克岩特征,形成于活动大陆边缘环境^[14];西北部三矿沟和小多宝山花岗闪长岩的年龄为 177~175.9 Ma,具岛弧岩浆岩特征,形成于活动大陆边缘^[17-18,20];南部霍龙门地区二长花岗岩年龄为 (175.2 ± 2.2) Ma,东南部孙吴地区白云母花岗岩年龄为 (168 ± 1) Ma,二者具同碰撞-造山后特征,与陆-陆碰撞作用有关^[12,50];裸河岩体花岗闪长岩年龄为 (168.09 ± 0.95) Ma,具后碰撞花岗岩特征,可见研究区及周边地区在早侏罗世中晚期 (183.2~175.9 Ma) 处于洋壳俯冲的活动大陆边缘环境,在早侏罗世晚期 (175.2 ± 2.2) Ma 至中侏罗世中期 (168 ± 1) Ma 处于大洋闭合后的陆-陆碰撞环境,之后转变为后碰撞环境。这是一个造山带演化的连续过程,由俯冲相关的挤压作用逐渐转变为同碰撞-后碰撞的伸展作用,可能受到蒙古-鄂霍茨克洋闭合的影响。

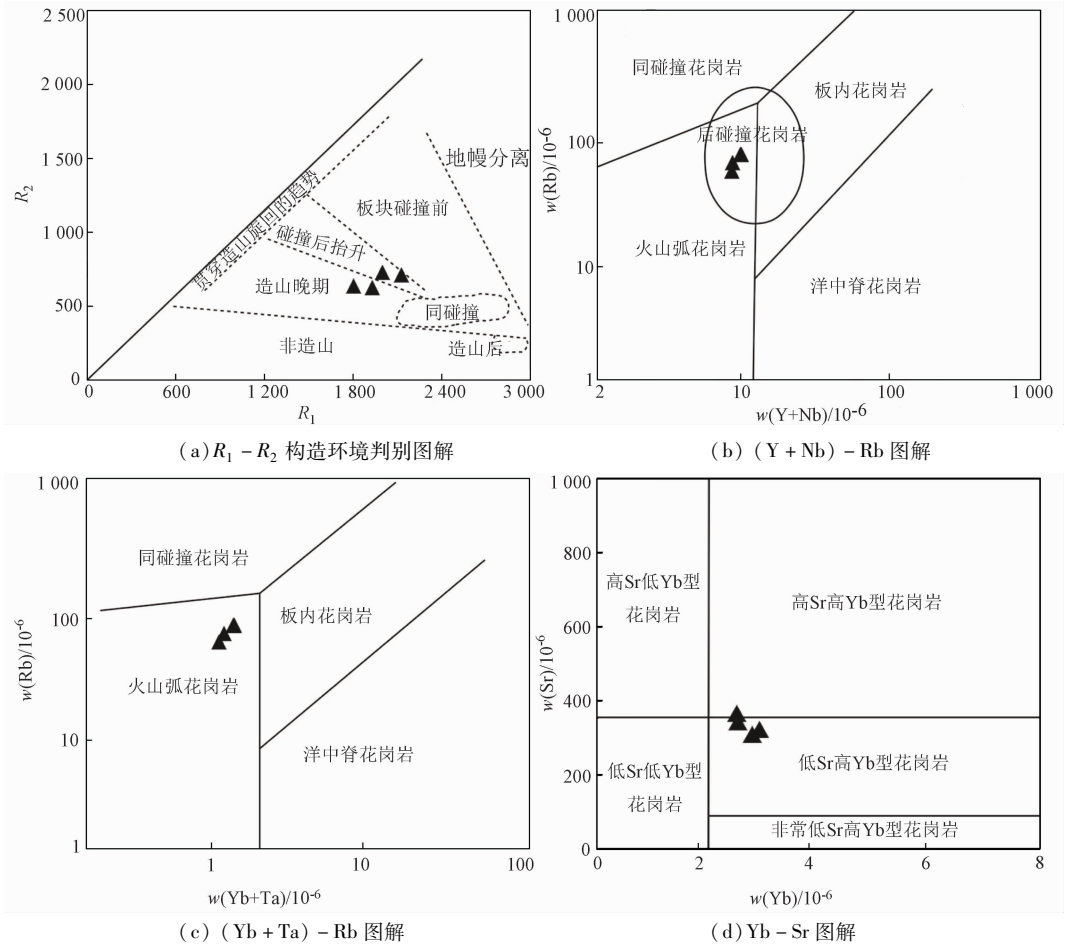


图 8 裸河岩体花岗闪长岩构造环境判别图解

Fig.8 Discrimination diagrams of tectonic setting for the granodiorite in Luohe pluton

5 结论

(1)多宝山地区裸河岩体花岗闪长岩的锆石 U - Pb 测年结果为 (168.09 ± 0.95) Ma,表明裸河岩体花岗闪长岩的侵位年龄为中侏罗世中期。

(2)地球化学特征显示,裸河岩体花岗闪长岩主量元素含量具有富 Na、高 K、低 Ti、低 P 的特点,微量元素含量具低 Sr、高 Yb 的特点,重稀土亏损,具弱负 Eu 异常,属于高钾钙碱性系列 I 型花岗岩,为下地壳部分熔融的产物。

(3)多宝山地区裸河岩体花岗闪长岩为后碰撞花岗岩,形成于蒙古—鄂霍茨克洋闭合后的后碰撞构造环境。

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Zircon U – Pb ages, geochemical characteristics and geological significance of Luohe pluton in Duobaoshan area, Heilongjiang Province

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Abstract: Petrology, geochronology and geochemistry of Luohe pluton in the connecting areas between Great Xingganling and Lesser Khingan Mountains were studied to intensify the knowledge of the tectonic evolution in the middle part of Xingmeng orogenic belt and discuss the Jurassic tectonomagmatic evolution in Duobaoshan area. The results show that Luohe pluton is mainly composed of medium fine – grained granodiorite and fine – grained granodiorite, with a small amount of granodiorite porphyry developed in the middle of the pluton. The zircon U – Pb ages of the granodiorite is (168.09 ± 0.95) Ma, indicating that it is emplaced during the Middle Jurassic. The granodiorite is characterized by high Na, high K, low Ti and low P in major elements, and low Sr and high Yb in trace elements, with depleted HREE. And weakly negative Eu anomaly is in REE distribution, which makes the granodiorite belonging to the high – K calcium alkaline series I – type granite. The Triassic and Early Jurassic sedimentary in the study area and Great Hinggan Mountains were deficient according to the discrimination diagram of tectonic setting, which means that the granodiorite of Luohe pluton belongs to the post – collision granite. Combined with the characteristics of the early – middle Jurassic intrusive rocks around the study area, the Luohe pluton is considered to be formed in the post collisional tectonic environment after the closure of Mongolia Okhotsk ocean.

Keywords: Middle Jurassic; zircon U – Pb age; geochemical characteristics; I – type granite; Luohe pluton
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