



移动阅读

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## 扬子陆块西缘中元古代晚期元谋花岗岩的时代、成因 及构造意义

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**摘要:** 扬子陆块西缘晚中元古代地质演化史一直存在较大争议, 本文选择以扬子西缘元谋杂岩中一套二长花岗岩为研究对象, 开展岩相学、锆石 U-Pb 年代学、全岩地球化学等综合研究, 为认识和理解扬子西缘晚中元古代地质演化提供支撑。两件元谋二长花岗岩样品的 LA-ICP-MS 锆石 U-Pb 年龄分别为  $1086 \pm 10$  Ma (MSWD=1.4,  $n=50$ ) 和  $1099 \pm 10$  Ma (MSWD=1.8,  $n=58$ )。所有样品具有高硅 ( $\text{SiO}_2$  为 69.44%~73.98%)、富碱 ( $\text{Na}_2\text{O}+\text{K}_2\text{O}$  为 6.11%~7.72%)、贫钙 ( $\text{CaO}$  为 0.39%~1.46%)、贫镁 ( $\text{MgO}$  为 0.52%~0.76%)、低钛 ( $\text{TiO}_2$  为 0.30%~0.59%) 的特点, 同时表现出强过铝质 ( $\text{A/CNK}=1.19 \sim 1.35$ ) 及中钾钙碱性-钾玄岩系列特征。它们具有高的稀土元素总量 ( $\Sigma\text{REE}=211.60 \times 10^{-6} \sim 349.01 \times 10^{-6}$ ), 呈现轻稀土元素富集和重稀土元素亏损 ( $(\text{La/Yb})_{\text{N}}=4.32 \sim 7.36$ ); 富集  $\text{Rb}$ 、 $\text{U}$ 、 $\text{Th}$  等大离子亲石元素和  $\text{Zr}$ 、 $\text{Th}$ 、 $\text{Hf}$  等, 亏损  $\text{Nb}$ 、 $\text{Ta}$ 、 $\text{Ba}$  等元素, 并具有明显的负 Eu 异常 ( $\delta\text{Eu}=0.46 \sim 0.59$ ), 锆石饱和温度介于 827~912°C 之间, 展示了 A 型花岗岩的属性。这些二长花岗岩可能是通过中上地壳的中酸性火成岩的部分熔融形成, 结合前人的研究成果, 它们最可能形成于弧后的伸展环境, 综合扬子陆块周缘晚中元古代的岩浆记录, 元谋杂岩中 1.09 Ga 二长花岗岩的形成应与扬子陆块开始参与 Rodinia 超大陆聚合有关。

**关 键 词:** A 型花岗岩; 锆石 U-Pb 定年; 中元古代晚期; 扬子陆块西缘

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## Age, petrogenesis and tectonic implications of Late Mesoproterozoic Yuanmou Granite in the Western Yangtze Block, South China

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**Abstract:** There has always been considerable controversy in the late Mesoproterozoic geological evolution history of the western margin of the Yangtze Block. In this paper, a suite of monzonitic granites from the Yuanmou complex in the western margin of the Yangtze River has been selected as the research object for a comprehensive study of petrography, zircon U-Pb geochronology and whole-rock geochemistry, and it provides support for understanding the late-middle Proterozoic geological evolution of the western margin of the Yangtze. The LA-ICP-MS zircon U-Pb ages of two Yuanmou Monzogranite samples were  $1\ 086 \pm 10$  Ma (MSWD=1.4, n=50) and  $1\ 099 \pm 10$  Ma (MSWD=1.8, n=58), respectively. All the samples were characterized by high silicon ( $\text{SiO}_2 = 69.44\% \sim 73.98\%$ ), alkali-rich ( $\text{K}_2\text{O} + \text{Na}_2\text{O} = 6.11\% \sim 7.72\%$ ), calcium-poor ( $0.39\% \sim 1.46\%$ ), magnesium-poor ( $0.52\% \sim 0.76\%$ ), and low titanium ( $\text{TiO}_2 = 0.30\% \sim 0.59\%$ ), at the same time, it shows strong peraluminous ( $\text{A/CNK} = 1.19 \sim 1.35$ ) and medium-k calc-alkaline-k-basalt series. They have a high total rare earth content ( $\sum \text{REE} = 211.60 \times 10^{-6} \sim 349.01 \times 10^{-6}$ ), a light rare earth enrichment and a heavy rare earth deficiency ( $(\text{La/Yb})_{\text{N}} = 4.32 \sim 7.36$ ); Rb, u, Th and Zr, Th, HF were enriched, while Nb, Ta, Ba were depleted, and negative Eu anomalies were observed ( $\delta \text{Eu} = 0.46 \sim 0.59$ ), the saturation temperature of zircon ranges from  $827 \sim 912^\circ\text{C}$ , indicating the properties of A-type granites. These monzogranite may have been formed by partial melting of intermediate-acid igneous rocks in the middle and upper crust. Combined with the research results of predecessors, they are most likely formed in the back-arc extensional environment, combined with the late-middle Proterozoic magmatic records of the margin of the Yangtze block, the formation of 1.09 Ga monzogranite in Yuanmou Complex is related to the initial participation of the Yangtze block in the Rodinia supercontinent convergence.

**Key words:** A-type granite; zircon U-Pb dating; late Mesoproterozoic; western margin of the Yangtze Block

## 0 引言

Rodinia 超大陆的重建一直是近些年寒武研究的热点, 它是由从 Nuna 超大陆裂解出的大多数古大陆通过全球格林威尔造山(1.3~0.9 Ga)再次聚合形成(Li et al., 1999, 2008; Zhao et al., 2002; Evans, 2013)。然而, 扬子陆块对 Rodinia 超大陆汇聚响应的研究仍存在较大争议, 一些学者认为扬子陆块和华夏陆块沿江南造山带在格林威尔期发生拼合, 并在其西部形成前陆盆地并接收晚中元古代昆阳群、会理群和苴林群(1.1~1.0 Ga)的沉积(如: Li et al., 2002; Greentree et al., 2006), 因此华南应位于劳伦西亚和澳大利亚之间且位于 Rodinia 超大陆的核部; 另一些学者认为扬子和华夏陆块的最终拼合发生在 830~810 Ma(如: 王孝磊等, 2017; Yao et al., 2019), 应将华南放置在 Rodinia 超大陆的外围(Zhou et al., 2002, 2006)。这些争议的焦点主要由于扬子西缘晚中元古代—早新元古代的地质演化历史缺乏很好的约束。

近些年, 许多学者在扬子陆块西缘陆续开展了一系列晚中元古代的研究, 涉及沉积地层单元(如昆阳群、会理群和苴林群等)(耿元生等, 2017; Chen et al., 2014; Zhu et al., 2016; Cui et al., 2021)及

其火山岩夹层(包括长英质和铁镁质火山岩)(耿元生等, 2007; 蒋小芳等, 2013; Greentree et al., 2006; Chen et al., 2014), 和同时代形成的基性岩和花岗岩(杨崇辉等, 2009; 王生伟等, 2013; Zhu et al., 2016; Chen et al., 2018; Chen et al., 2021; Huang et al., 2021)。尽管这些被识别的晚中元古代火成岩为扬子陆块在格林威尔期的构造演化提供了很好的研究窗口, 然而它们形成的构造背景尚未达成共识, 涉及陆内伸展环境(Chen et al., 2014, 2018)、与俯冲相关(耿元生等, 2007; Wang et al., 2019)的构造背景、与碰撞相关的环境(Greentree et al., 2006; Zhu et al., 2016)以及发生在~1.05 Ga 由陆内伸展向俯冲相关的构造转变(Chen et al., 2021; Cui et al., 2021; Huang et al., 2021)。因此, 更多晚古元古代地质记录及其系统性综合研究对正确揭示扬子陆块的构造演化史, 进而支撑其在 Rodinia 超大陆的重建是至关重要的。

本文报道了扬子西缘中部元谋杂岩中新识别的一套二长花岗岩, 对其开展了锆石 U-Pb 年代学、岩相学、岩石地球化学等研究。这些数据有望为理解扬子西缘在格林威尔期的构造演化史提供新的认识, 并为其在 Rodinia 超大陆的研究中提供支撑。

## 1 地质背景及采样情况

扬子陆块是中国最大的前寒武克拉通之一,以南与华夏陆块沿江南造山带拼合,以西与松潘-甘孜与青藏高原毗邻,北以秦岭-大别-苏鲁造山带与华北克拉通为界(图1a)。它的前寒武基底主要由广泛分布的新元古代火成岩和沉积岩组成(图1b)。太古代和古元古代基底露头仅零星出露在其北缘和西南缘(Qiu et al., 2000; Zheng, 2006; Gao et al., 2011; Wu et al., 2014; Zhou et al., 2015, 2017, 2018; Cui et al., 2019, 2020a, 2020b)。晚古元古代—早中元古代地层主要分布在扬子西南缘,代表性的有大红山群、东川群和河口群,这些地层普遍经历了绿片岩-低角闪岩相的变质作用(Zhao and Cawood, 2012)。晚中元古代—早新元古代地层和火成岩同样是沿扬子北缘、西缘和东南缘零星分布。

康滇地轴位于扬子地块西缘中下部,横跨四川和云南两省,南北长800余千米,东西宽数千米,出露面积约10万平方千米。该区最老的地层是古元古代—中元古代地层单元,包括大红山群、东川群和河口群(Greentree and Li, 2008; Zhao et al., 2010),总体被呈N—S或NNE向的断层控制(图2a)。大红山群主要由变火山岩-沉积岩组成,变火山岩的形成时代为~1.68 Ga(Greentree and Li, 2008; Zhao and Zhou, 2011),东川群主要由变沉积岩组成,包括变砂岩、变页岩和变白云岩组成,其火山岩夹层的形成时代介于1.83~1.50 Ga之间(Zhao et al., 2010)。河口群主要由变质砂岩、云母石英片岩夹少量火山岩,长英质和铁镁质火山岩夹层的形成时代1.72~1.68 Ga(王冬兵等,2012; Chen et al., 2013)。它们经历了高绿片岩-低角闪岩相的变质作用(李复汉等,1988)。晚中元古代—早新元古代地层包

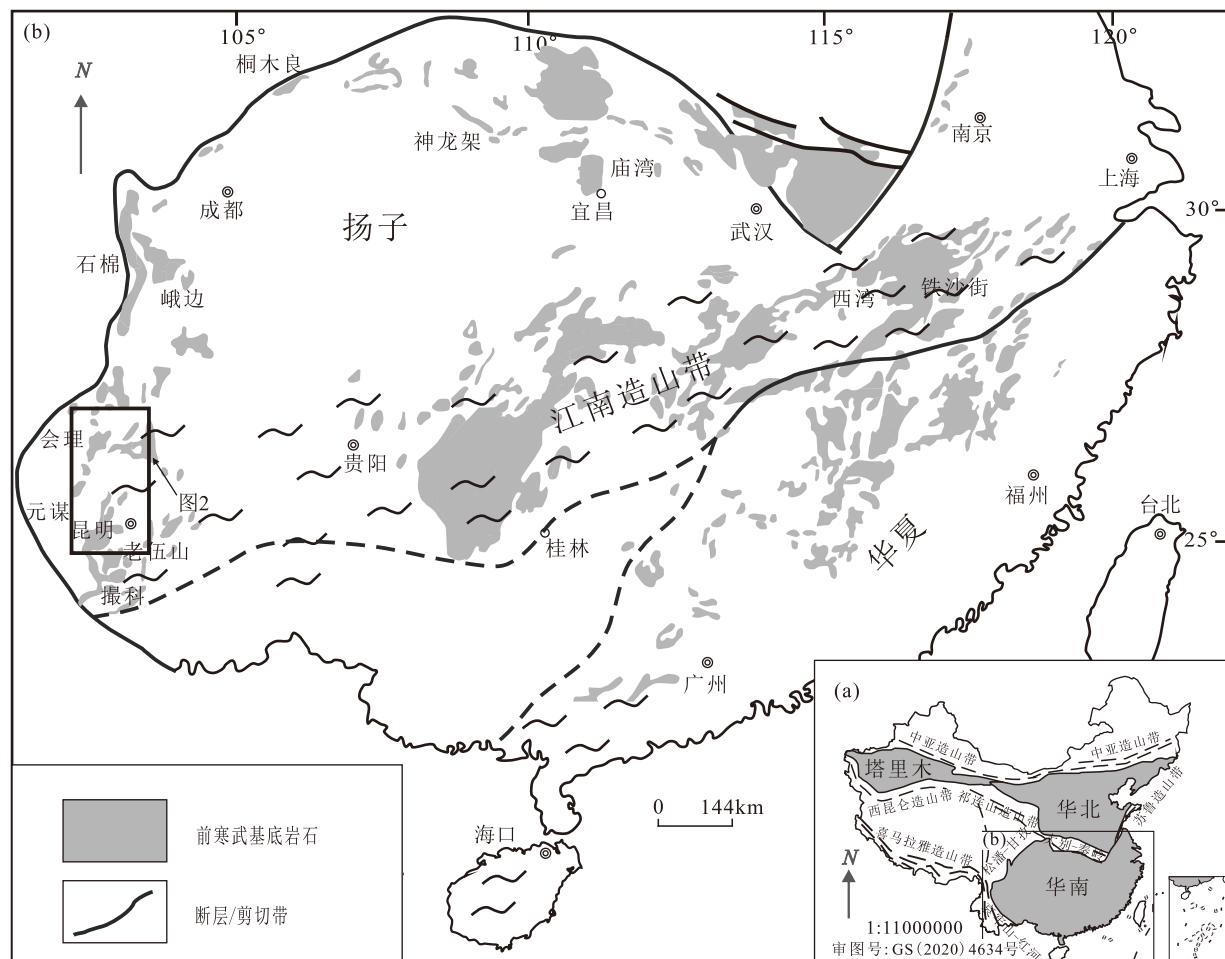


图1 中国地质简图(a)及华南前寒武基底岩石分布图(b) (据Zhao and Cawood, 2012改)

Fig. 1 Schematic geological map of China (a) and (b) the distribution diagram of Precambrian basement rocks in South China (modified after Zhao and Cawood, 2012)

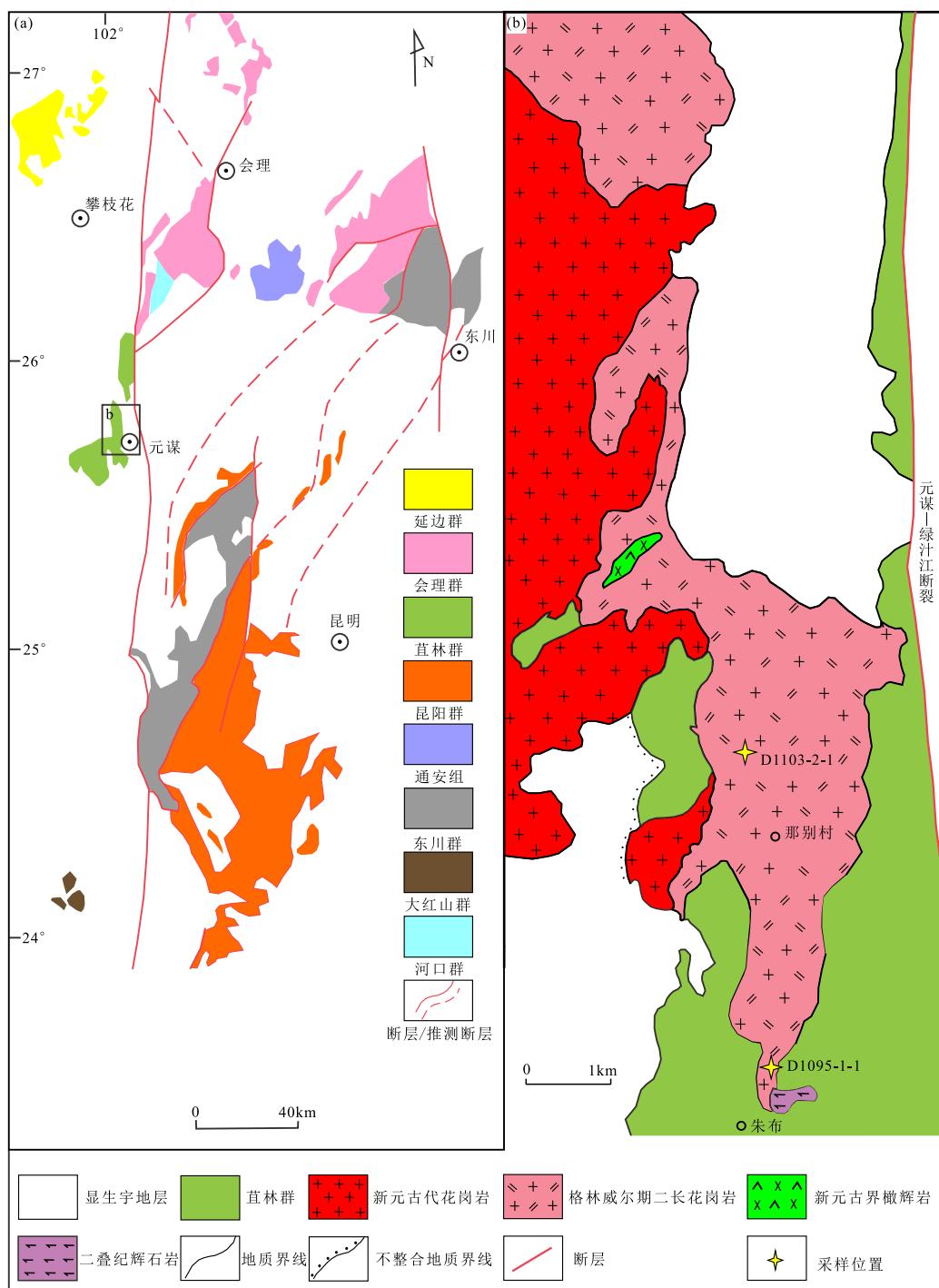


图2 康滇地轴(a)和元谋地区的地质简图(b) (据 Wang et al., 2019.改)

Fig. 2 Schematic geological map of (a) Kangdian axis and (b) the Yuanmou area (after Wang et al., 2019)

括昆阳群、会理群和苴林群。昆阳群的形成时代介于 1.2~1.0 Ga 之间(耿元生等, 2017), 它们普遍遭受了低绿片岩相的变质作用(李复汉等, 1988);会理群的天宝山火山岩的形成时代~1.03 Ga(耿元生等, 2007);苴林群中夹层英安岩的锆石结晶年龄约为 1.07 Ga(Chen et al., 2018)。最近, 在元谋和会

东地区的会理群和苴林群中识别了侵入其中的晚中元古代花岗岩, 其形成时代介于 1.05~1.03 Ga (Chen et al., 2018; Wang et al., 2019)。

本文中, 两组研究样品采自元谋地区那别花岗岩岩体, 该岩体沿南北向呈带状展布, 分布于滇中元谋县黄瓜园镇朱布村至那别村一带, 总出露面积

约 $20\text{ km}^2$ ,与周围的苴林群呈侵入接触关系,局部被新元古代的长英质和铁镁质岩浆侵入(图2b)。第一组样品D1095-1的GPS坐标为E=101°51'55.44",N=25°52'27.25",岩石呈浅灰色,中细粒花岗结构,块状构造,主要由石英(25%~35%)、斜长石(20%~30%)、钾长石(25%~35%)、黑云母(1%~3%)和白云母(1%~3%)组成,含少量金属矿物及锆石、磷灰石等副矿物。白云母是次生矿物,且长石普遍经历了高岭土化(图3a-b)。第二组样品D1103-2的GPS坐标为E=101°52'4.29",N=25°50'40.75",岩石同样呈浅灰色,具中细粒花岗结构,块状构造,主要由石英(30%~45%)、斜长石(20%~30%)、钾长石(25%~30%)和黑云母(1%~3%)组成,同样含少量金属矿物及锆石、磷灰石等副矿物(图3c-d)。

## 2 分析方法

锆石挑选在河北廊坊诚信地质服务有限公司完成,将采集的新鲜岩石样品经过清洗之后粉碎,

应用常规方法和流程将锆石从样品中挑选出来。在北京锆年领航科技有限公司完成锆石制靶和CL图像摄制。将挑选出的锆石用双面胶粘在载玻片上,罩上PVC环,然后将环氧树脂和固化剂充分混合后注入PVC环中,待树脂充分固化后将样靶从载玻片上剥离并进行打磨和抛光,制成测试分析样靶。利用OLYMPUS和jsm-6510扫描电镜仪器完成锆石透射光和反射光及阴极发光图像的摄制。在对锆石成因进行初步分析后开展锆石微区U、Pb同位素测定,测点位置尽量避开流体交代和改造的微区。同位素测定在中国地质调查局天津地质矿产研究所实验室完成,实验室接收器电感耦合等离子体质谱(MC-ICP-MS)是美国Thermo Fisher公司生产的NEPTUNE,采用的光束直径 $32\mu\text{m}$ ,采样方式为微区单点剥蚀,详细分析流程及原理参考耿建珍等(2012)。测定采用国际标准锆石91500作为同位素比值校正的标准样品,GJ-1作为同位素比值监控标准样品,测试过程中每测定5个点进

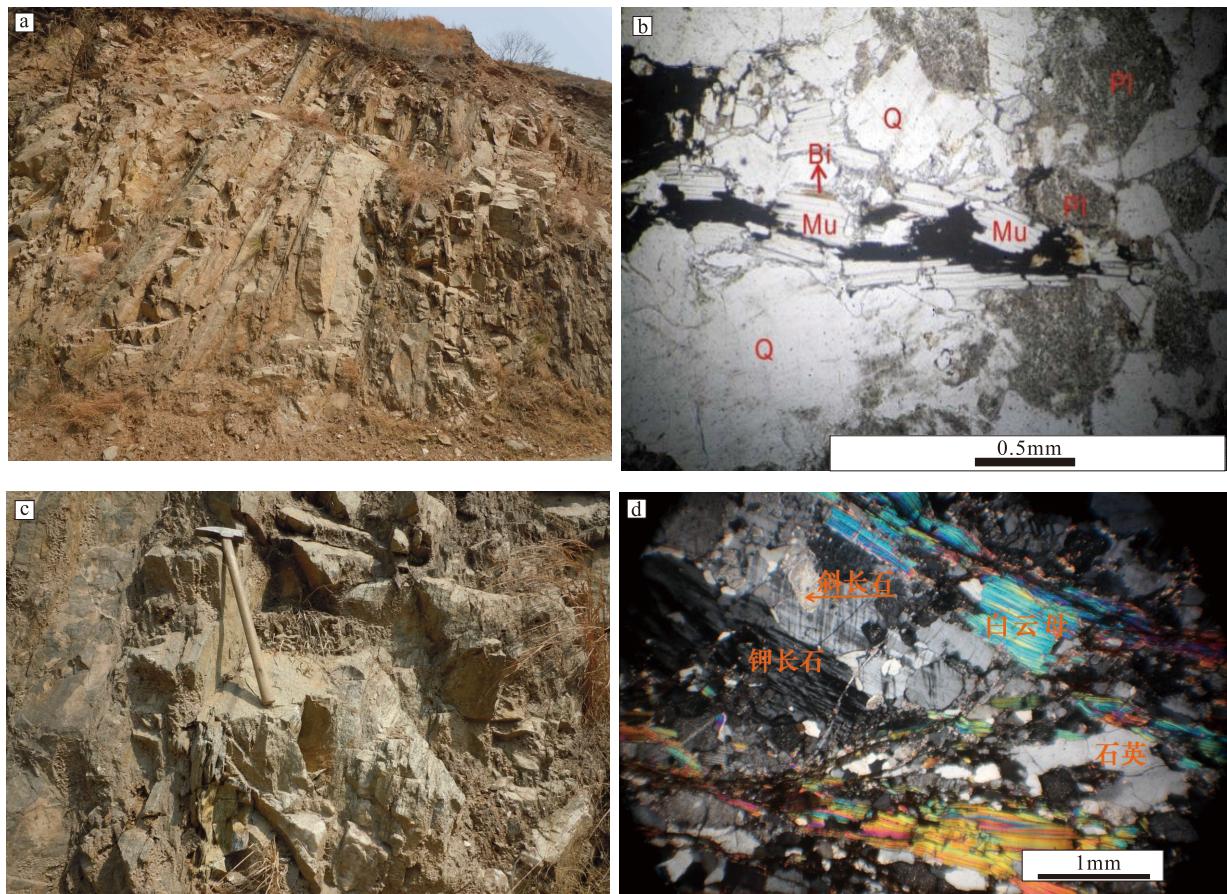


图3 元谋地区二长花岗岩样品的野外照片(a, c) 和显微照片(b, d)

Fig. 3 Field photos (a, c) and petrographic characteristics of the samples monzogranites in the Yuanmou area

行一次标样测定。数据的处理和计算分别采用ICPMSDataCal (Liu et al., 2010a, b)和 Isoplot (Ludwig, 2003)程序进行。

全岩主量元素和微量元素分析样品在自然资源部昆明矿产资源监督检测中心实验室完成, 将样品粉碎至200目( $74\text{ }\mu\text{m}$ )以下, 主量元素采用XRF(Rigaku RIX2100型)玻璃熔饼法完成测试, 对照美国地质调查局(US-GS)标准参考物质BCR-2和中国标准参考物质GSR-3的分析结果表明, 主量元素分析精度和准确度均优于4%; 微量元素分析利用Agilent7500a型ICP-MS完成测试。样品溶解采用1.5 mL HNO<sub>3</sub>+1.5 mL HF混合酸在Teflon高压密闭容样弹中进行, 以确保所有难溶矿物均被溶解。实验过程中, 对照美国地质调查局(US-GS)标准参考BCR-2、BHVO-2和AGV-1的分析结果表明, 微量元素分析精度和准确度一般优于5%。

### 3 分析结果

#### 3.1 锆石U-Pb年龄分析结果

二长花岗岩样品D1095-1-1和D1103-2-2的年代学分析结果见附表1<sup>\*</sup>。两件分析样品的锆石特征几乎一致, 均呈半自形短柱状, 长度介于90~200 $\mu\text{m}$ 之间、长:宽比为1:1~2:1。绝大多数锆石在CL图中显示了明显的震荡环带或弱分带(图4), 属岩浆锆石(吴元保和郑永飞, 2004)。它们具有较大范围的U( $63\times10^{-6}$ ~ $1996\times10^{-6}$ )和Th( $6\times10^{-6}$ ~ $666\times10^{-6}$ )含量, 除个别样品外, 几乎所有样品的

Th/U比值均大于0.1(附表1<sup>\*</sup>), 也支持其属岩浆成因锆石(Hoskin and Schaltegger, 2003)。

对D1095-1-1样品的50个锆石颗粒进行了50个点的LA-ICP-MS U-Pb年龄分析, 所有的分析点给出的不一致线的上交年龄为 $1103\pm24\text{ Ma}$ (MSWD=2.1), 其 $^{207}\text{Pb}/^{206}\text{U}$ 加权平均年龄为 $1086\pm10\text{ Ma}$ (MSWD=1.4, n=50)(图5a), 两者的年龄结果几乎一致, 其加权平均年龄被解释为该样品的结晶年龄。对D1103-2-2样品的58个锆石颗粒进行了58个点的LA-ICP-MS U-Pb年龄分析, 所有分析点给出的不一致线的上交年龄为 $1109\pm15\text{ Ma}$ (MSWD=2.6), 与加权平均年龄为 $1099\pm10\text{ Ma}$ (MSWD=1.8, n=58)几乎一致(图5b)。鉴于此, 我们认为本文的二长花岗岩样品的形成时代~1.09 Ga。

#### 3.2 全岩地球化学特征

6件代表性二长花岗岩样品的主量和微量元素分析结果列于附表2<sup>\*</sup>。所有样品具有高SiO<sub>2</sub>(69.44%~73.98%);富铁( $w(\text{FeO}^{\text{T}})$ 为3.19%~5.64%)、富铝( $w(\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3)$ 为13.34%~14.22%)、富钾( $w(\text{K}_2\text{O})$ 为2.52%~5.77%), 低钛( $w(\text{TiO}_2)$ 为0.30%~0.59%)、低钙( $w(\text{CaO})$ 为0.39%~1.46%)、低镁( $w(\text{MgO})$ 为0.52%~0.76%)和低Mg#值(21~34)的特征。在SiO<sub>2</sub>-(K<sub>2</sub>O+Na<sub>2</sub>O)图解中(图6), 它们基本落入了亚碱性花岗岩区域, 属于中钾钙碱性-钾玄岩系列(图7a)。这些样品具有较高的铝饱和指数(A/NCK=1.19~1.35), 且均落入了过铝质区间(图7b)。

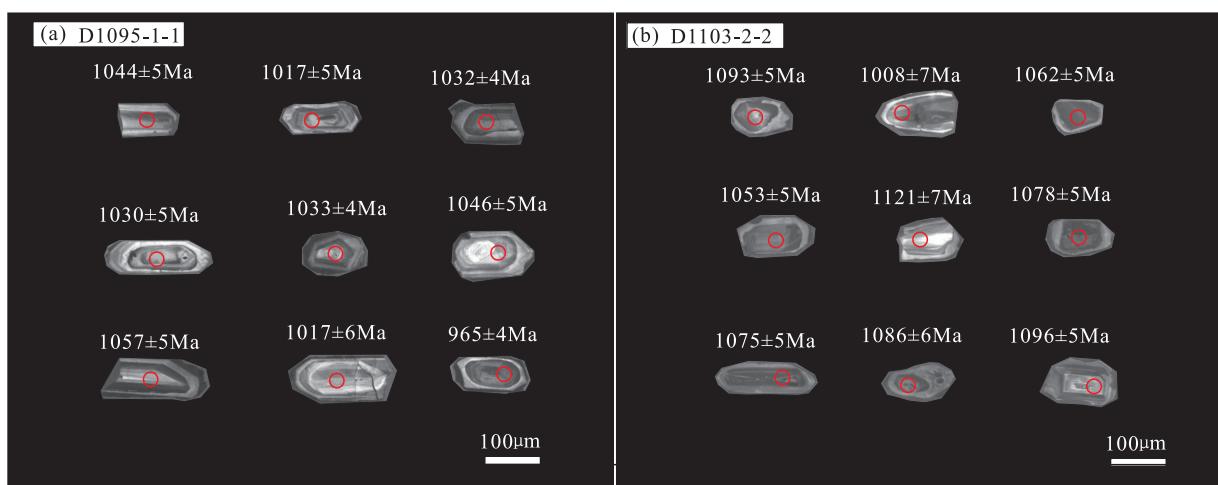


图4 元谋地区二长花岗岩样品的锆石阴极发光(CL)图

Fig. 4 Typical CL images for zircons in samples of the monzogranites in the Yuanmou area

\*数据资料联系编辑部或者登录本刊网站获取。

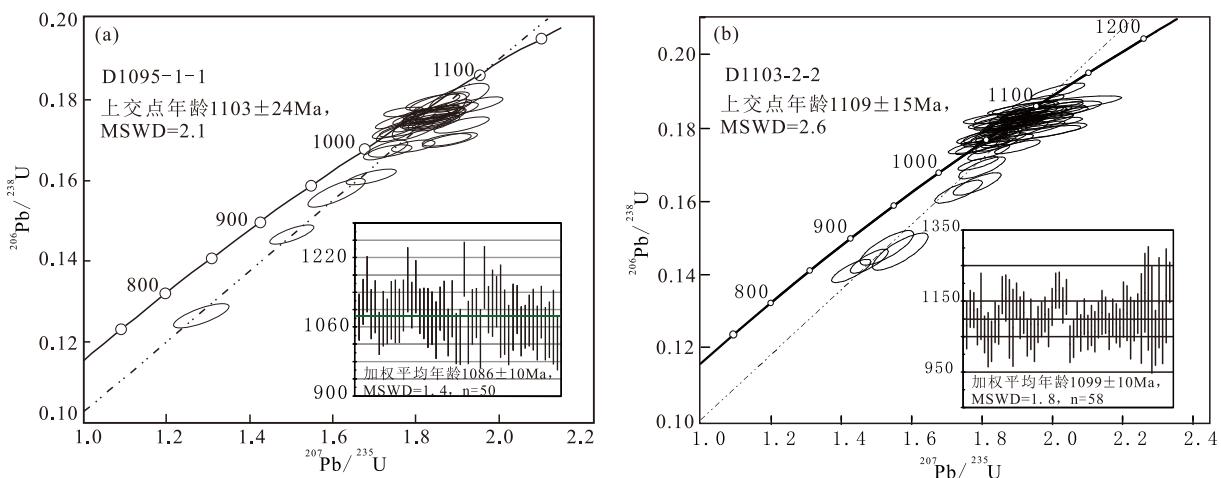


图 5 元谋地区二长花岗岩样品 D1095-1-1 (a) 和 D1103-2-2 (b) 的 LA-ICP-MS 锆石 U-Pb 年龄谐和图

Fig. 5 Concordia diagrams of U-Pb ages for zircon grains from the monzogranite samples D1095-1-1 (a) and D1103-2-2 (b)

所有研究样品的稀土元素含量较高, 稀土总量( $\Sigma\text{REE}$ )介于 $211.60 \times 10^{-6} \sim 349.01 \times 10^{-6}$ 之间, 明显呈轻稀土富集重稀土亏损的特点( $(\text{La}/\text{Sm})_N=2.52 \sim 3.72$ ;  $(\text{Gd}/\text{Yb})_N=1.07 \sim 1.66$ )。样品具有中等的铕负异常( $\delta\text{Eu}=0.46 \sim 0.59$ ), 其稀土元素球类陨石标准化配分模式呈典型的右倾海鸥型。在微量元素的蜘蛛图(图 8a)中, 二长花岗岩样品明显亏损 Ba、Nb、Ta、Sr 和 Eu, 相对富集 Rb、Th、K 等大离子亲石元素和 Zr、Hf 等元素(图 8b)。

## 4 讨论

### 4.1 ~1.09 Ga 二长花岗岩的岩石类型

本文研究的~1.09 Ga 二长花岗岩具有高硅、高 $\text{FeO}^T$ 、富钾、高 $10000 \times \text{Ga}/\text{Al}$ 值、高 $\text{Zr}+\text{Ce}+\text{Nb}+\text{Y}$ 含量及负的铕异常, 显示了典型 A 型花岗岩的地球化学特征(Collins W J et al., 1982; Eby, 1990; Bonin, 2007)。此外, 所有样品均落入了 $(\text{Zr}+\text{Nb}+\text{Ce}+\text{Y})-(\text{K}_2\text{O}+\text{Na}_2\text{O})/\text{CaO}$ 和 $10000 \times \text{Ga}/\text{Al}-(\text{K}_2\text{O}+\text{Na}_2\text{O})/\text{CaO}$ 图解的 A 型花岗岩区域(图 9a-b), 结合其高的锆石饱和温度( $827 \sim 912^\circ\text{C}$ )(Watson and Harrison, 1998), 进一步支持上述观点。考虑到样品具有强过铝质花岗岩的特征, 可将其进一步划分为铝质 A 型花岗岩(King et al., 1997)。

### 4.2 岩石成因

A 型花岗岩主要通过以下三种方式形成: (1)源于幔源玄武质岩浆的分离结晶(Eby, 1990; King et al., 1997); (2)壳幔岩浆的混合(Yang et al., 2006); (3)无水地壳岩石的部分熔融(Collins et al., 1982;

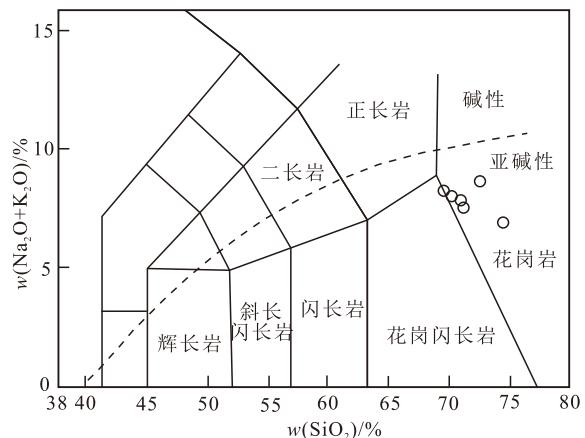


图 6  $\text{SiO}_2-(\text{Na}_2\text{O}+\text{K}_2\text{O})$  图解

Fig. 6  $\text{SiO}_2$  vs.  $\text{Na}_2\text{O}+\text{K}_2\text{O}$  diagram

Whalen et al., 1987)。二长花岗岩样品具有高硅、低 $\text{MgO}$ 、 $\text{Mg}^{\#}$ 值、Cr、Co 和 Ni 含量(附表 2), 及过铝质的特征, 这些特征暗示它们主要是派生于壳源的组分而不可能是幔源组成。此外, 二长花岗岩样品的 $\text{La}/\text{Yb}$  和  $\text{La}/\text{V}$  比值随 La 元素含量的增加整体呈上升的趋势(图 10a-b), 暗示了部分熔融占据主导地位而不是分离结晶(Schiano et al., 2010)。这也表明其不是通过幔源玄武质岩浆的分离结晶形成。A 型花岗岩的壳源成因包括: (1)麻粒岩相的变沉积岩高温部分熔融(如: Collins et al., 1982); (2)萃取花岗质熔体后留下的下地壳麻粒岩相难熔的残留体部分熔融(Collins et al., 1982; King et al., 1997); (3)上地壳花岗质壳源岩石的熔融(Creaser et al., 1991; Wu et al., 2002)。下地壳麻粒岩相难熔

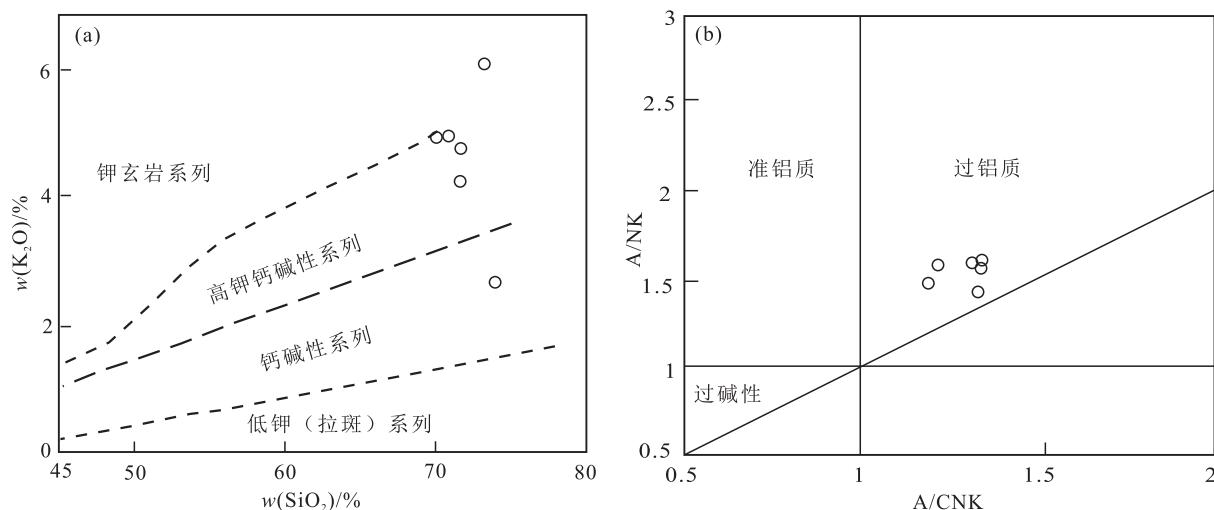


图 7  $SiO_2-K_2O$  图解 (a) 和  $A/CNK-A/NK$  图解 (b)  
Fig. 7 (a)  $SiO_2$  vs.  $K_2O$  diagram; (b)  $A/CNK$  vs.  $A/NK$  diagram

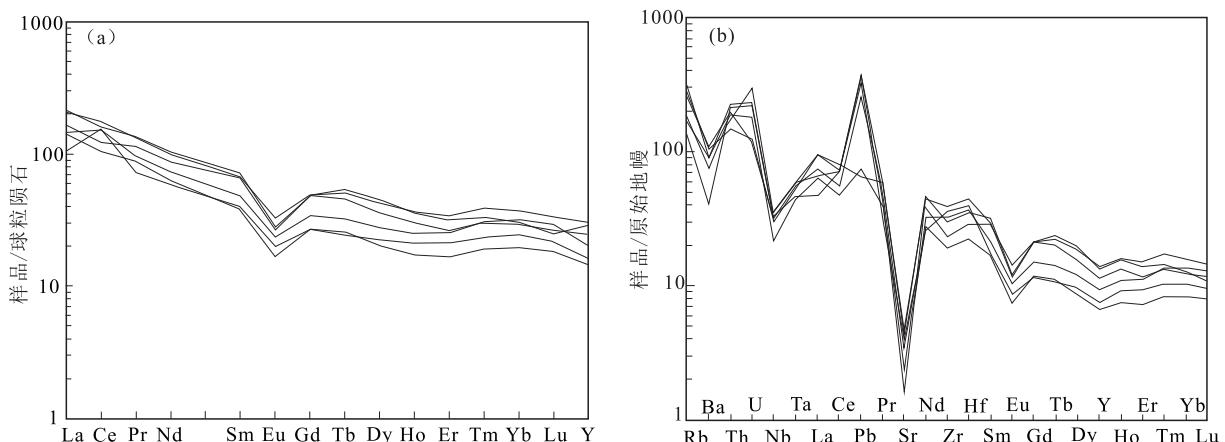


图 8 二长花岗岩样品的球粒陨石稀土元素配分 (a) 和原始地幔标准化蛛网图 (b) (原始地幔标准化数据和球粒陨石标准化数据引自 Sun and McDonough, 1989)

Fig. 8 Chondrite mantle-normalized REE pattern (a) and primitive mantle-normalized spidergram (b) of the monzogranite samples (the chondrite and primitive mantle values are after Sun and McDonough, 1989)

的残留体部分熔融会产生富 Ca 和 Al、贫 K 和 Si(Creaser et al., 1991)，这与二长花岗岩样品富钾和高硅的特征明显不一致。此外，二长花岗岩样品具有中等的 Nb/Ta(8.6~12.4)和低的 Th/U 值(2.3~6.7)，略低于中地壳的值(Nb/Ta = 11~13, Hoffmann et al., 2011; Th/U = 6, Rudnick and Gao, 2003)，因此下地壳麻粒岩相难熔的残留体部分熔融的成因模式被排除。长英质火成岩和变沉积岩共同作为 A型花岗岩的源岩的熔融将会产生还原性的 A型花岗岩，而氧化性的 A型花岗岩仅能通过中酸性火成岩的部分熔融产生(Dall'Agrol and De Oliveira, 2007)。本文二长花岗岩样品落入氧

化性 A型花岗岩的区域(图 9c)，暗示了它们派生于中酸性火成岩。实验岩石学也研究证实类英云闪长岩或花岗闪长岩能在 4~8 kbar 的压力环境下熔融产生强过铝质的花岗质熔体(Skjerlie and Johnston, 1993; Patiño Douce, 1997)。我们推测~1.09 Ga 的过铝质 A型花岗岩样品主要是通过中酸性火成岩(如：英云闪长岩)在高温、中低压的条件下经部分熔融产生。

## 5 构造背景及其地质意义

A型花岗岩形成于伸展环境，其构造背景包括弧后、后碰撞和非造山的陆内裂谷伸展环境

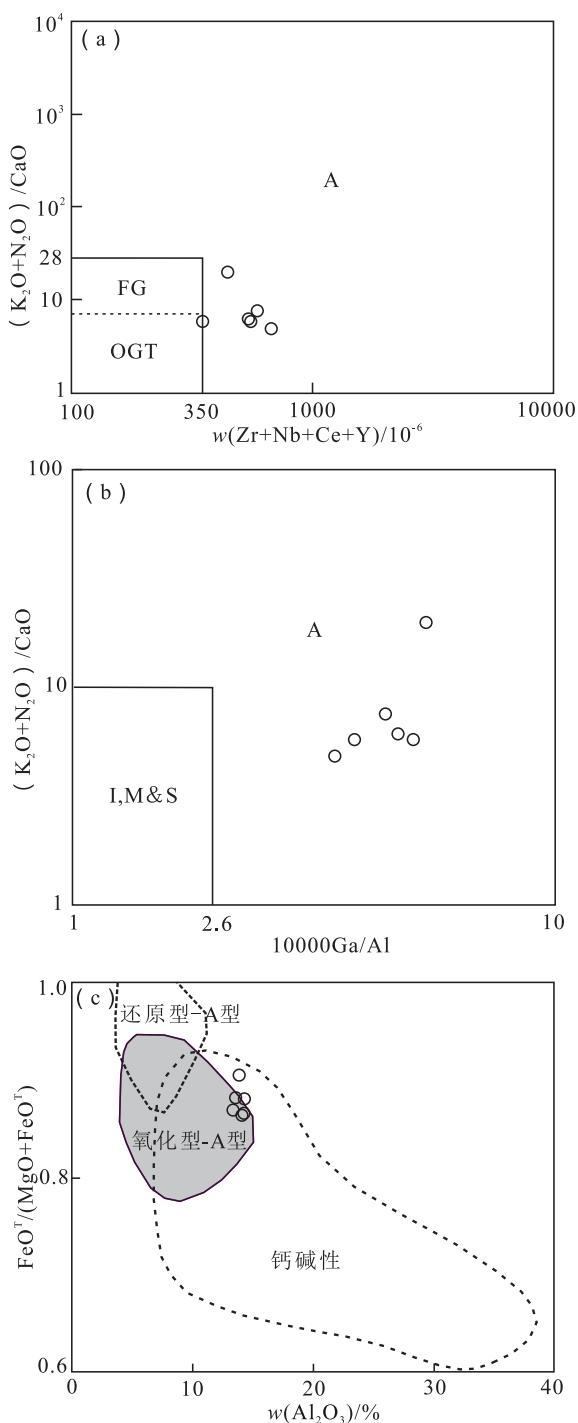


图9 二长花岗岩样品的  $(\text{Zr} + \text{Nb} + \text{Ce} + \text{Y}) - (\text{NaO}_2 + \text{K}_2\text{O})/\text{CaO}$  (a; Whalen et al., 1987)、 $10000 \times \text{Ga}/\text{Al} - (\text{NaO}_2 + \text{K}_2\text{O})/\text{CaO}$  (b; Whalen et al., 1987) 和  $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 - \text{FeO}^\text{T}/(\text{FeO}^\text{T} + \text{MgO})$  (c; Frost and Frost, 2011) 判别图

Fig. 9 Discrimination diagrams of the monzogranite samples :  $(\text{Zr} + \text{Nb} + \text{Ce} + \text{Y}) - (\text{NaO}_2 + \text{K}_2\text{O})/\text{CaO}$  (a; Whalen et al., 1987),  $10000 \times \text{Ga}/\text{Al} - (\text{NaO}_2 + \text{K}_2\text{O})/\text{CaO}$  (b; Whalen et al., 1987) and  $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 - \text{FeO}^\text{T}/(\text{FeO}^\text{T} + \text{MgO})$  (c; Frost and Frost, 2011)

(Whalen et al., 1987; Eby, 1992)。Eby (1992) 进一步将 A 型花岗岩划分为 A<sub>1</sub> 型和 A<sub>2</sub> 型, 前者形成于非造山环境, 而后者形成于后碰撞或弧后的伸展环境。在 Nb-Y-Ce 和 Nb-Y-3Ga 判别图中 (图 11), 所有研究样品均落入了 A<sub>2</sub> 型花岗岩区域, 暗示其可能形成于后碰撞或弧后的伸展环境。前人在元谋、会东地区和会理地区同样识别了晚中元古代 (1.05~1.02 Ga) 的 A 型花岗岩, 且均属于 A<sub>2</sub> 型花岗岩 (Huang et al., 2021)。然而, 对于构造背景的认识却存在明显的争议。Chen et al. (2014, 2018) 认为会理和苴林群中识别的 1.05~1.02 Ga 的长英质 A 型火成岩和铁镁质岩石构成了双峰式岩浆作用, 主张整个扬子西南缘在晚中古元代处于被动大陆边缘的陆内裂谷环境。Greentree et al. (2006) 和 Zhu et al. (2016) 认为昆阳群、会理群和苴林群是形成于撞击裂谷的盆地, 扬子和华夏在 1.15~1.02 Ga 沿江南造山带发生碰撞, 伴随着广泛的岩浆活动, 这些岩浆作用与全球性的格林威尔期造山有关。最新的研究揭示了江南造山带可能形成于中新元古代 (Yao et al., 2019)。截至目前, 还未在扬子西缘发现晚中元古代典型的 S 型花岗岩或形成于高压环境的岩浆记录, 也不支持晚中元古代造山带的存在。另外, 最新的研究表明扬子陆块西南缘的摄科地区 (Chen et al., 2021)、老吾山地区 (Greentree et al., 2006) 均识别了 1.2~1.1 Ga 的基性岩, 显示了类现代大陆裂谷中形成的碱性玄武岩特征, 被认为形成于陆内裂谷环境。同样, Huang et al. (2021) 在扬子西南缘的摄科杂岩中识别了 1.18~1.14 Ga 的 A<sub>1</sub> 型花岗岩, 与同期的碱性玄武岩构造了双峰式岩浆作用, 也进一步支持了 1.2~1.1 Ga 期间扬子西南缘处于陆内裂谷环境。上述资料均反对江南造山带是一个晚中元古代的造山带, 暗示元谋地区的二长花岗岩的形成应与碰撞环境无关。

Chen et al. (2021) 对扬子陆块西缘 1.05~1.02 Ga 基性岩进行重新梳理, 发现其源岩可能受俯冲流体/熔体交代, 认为其形成于弧后的构造背景。Huang et al. (2021) 对该地区同时期的 A 型长英质火岩进行重新梳理, 发现了其均落入 A<sub>2</sub> 型花岗岩区域, 同样认为其形成类似的构造环境。Hu et al. (2017) 在扬子陆块西缘识别了 ~1.07 Ga 的石棉蛇绿岩套, 被认为形成与俯冲相关的背景。成都地调中心崔晓庄研究员未发表的数据表明扬子陆块西南缘摄科杂岩中存在 ~1.0 Ga 与俯冲相关的铁镁质

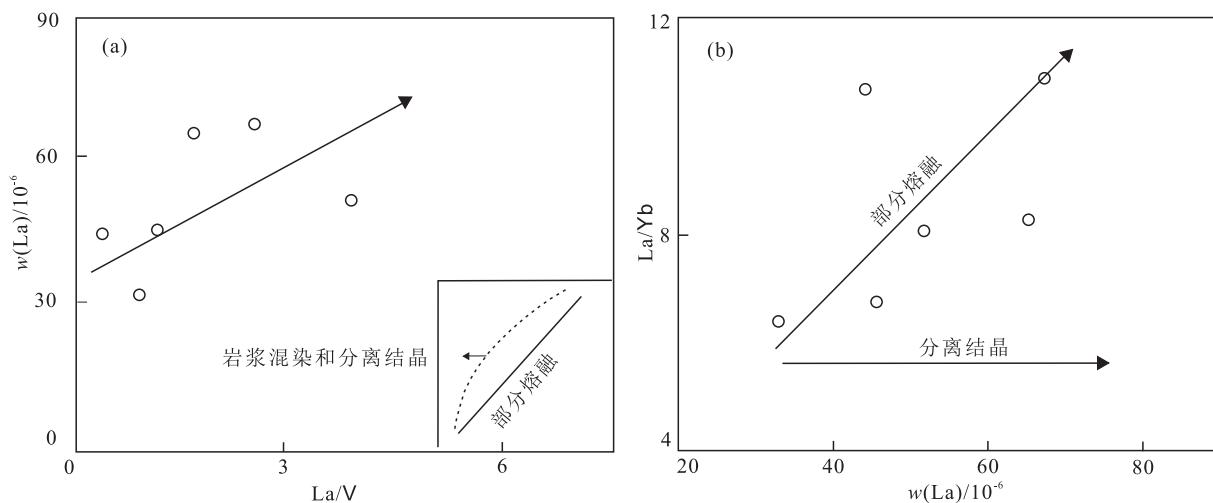


图 10 La-La/V (a) 和 La/Yb-La 判别图 (b) (Schiano et al., 2010)

Fig. 10 (a) La vs. La/V and (b) La/Yb vs. La diagrams (after Schiano et al. (2010))

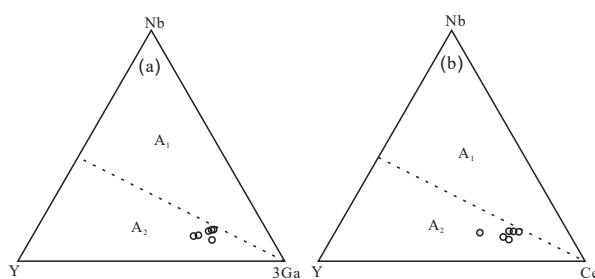


图 11 二长花岗岩样品的 Nb-Y-3G (a) 和 Nb-Y-Ce (b) 图解 (Eby, 1992)

Fig. 11 Nb-Y-3Ga (a) and Nb-Y-Ce (b) diagrams for the monzogranite samples (Eby, 1992)

岩石, 进一步支持上述结论。鉴于上述证据, 我们推测~1.09 Ga 的二长花岗岩样品形成于弧后伸展背景, 暗示了扬子西缘的石棉、会东、元谋地区在~1.09 Ga 时已经处于俯冲相关的构造背景。

板块参与超大陆聚合的启动通常伴随着其周缘的俯冲(Cawood and Buchan, 2007)。扬子陆块庙湾地区识别了~1.12 Ga 庙湾蛇绿岩, 具有类似现代洋中脊的基性岩的地球化学特征, 被认为形成于洋脊的扩张中心(Deng et al., 2017)。神农架中~1.1 Ga 岛弧岩浆岩的识别(Qiu et al., 2011), 暗示了北缘俯冲的启动。东南缘的俯冲启动被认为发生在~0.97 Ga(Zhang et al., 2015)。前已述及, 西缘俯冲的启动发生在~1.09 Ga 左右, 与北缘的近同期, 这似乎暗示了其和北缘的俯冲近乎同期, 很可能处于同一个俯冲体系, 而东南缘处于另一个俯冲体系, 我们推测在~0.97 Ga 后扬子陆块遭受了双向俯冲。

这些结果暗示了整个扬子陆块在~1.1 Ga 之后开始参与 Rodinia 超大陆的聚合, 而~0.97 Ga 之后开始向 Rodinia 超大陆漂移。考虑到华夏与扬子陆块最终拼合发生在中新元古代(~825 Ma)(Yao et al., 2019), 暗示其最终应处于 Rodinia 超大陆外围。

## 6 结论

(1) 扬子地块西缘元谋地区二长花岗岩样品的形成时代~1.09 Ga。

(2) 岩石学和地球化学研究表明, 元谋地区~1.09 Ga 的二长花岗岩属铝质 A<sub>2</sub> 型花岗岩, 其源岩为中上地壳的中酸性火成岩。

(3) 元谋地区~1.09 Ga 的二长花岗岩形成于弧后的伸展环境, 其形成与扬子陆块开始响应 Rodinia 超大陆的聚合有关。

**致谢:** 本项研究得到了云南省地质调查局教授级高级工程师李静的帮助, 大家进行了有益的讨论。审稿人和责任编辑对本文提出了宝贵的修改意见, 在此一并致谢。

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