

文章编号: 0258-7106 (2018) 05-1079-12

Doi: 10.16111/j.0258-7106.2018.05.011

# 柴北缘达达肯乌拉山地区闪长岩锆石 LA-ICP-MS U-Pb 年龄、岩石地球化学特征及其构造意义\*

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**摘要** 达达肯乌拉山位于柴达木盆地北缘中东部, 区内发育闪长岩体, 以小岩株形式产出。通过对达达肯乌拉山闪长岩岩石 LA-ICP-MS 锆石 U-Pb 定年和地球化学特征的研究, 获得闪长岩体的年龄为  $(240.5 \pm 1.7)$  Ma, 属早印支期。闪长岩体的  $w(K_2O)$  较高, 为 2.03%~2.30%,  $w(Na_2O)$  含量较低, 为 3.2%~3.44%, 为一套准铝质及弱过铝质高 K、低 Na 的高钾钙碱性型 I 型花岗岩。岩石稀土元素总量为  $158.35 \times 10^{-6}$ ~ $200.41 \times 10^{-6}$ , 球粒陨石标准化曲线向右倾斜, 重稀土元素曲线呈水平状, 轻稀土元素富集, 但负铕异常不明显, 岩浆分异程度不高。岩石的 La/Ta (54.32~68.51)、Sm/Nd(0.18~0.19) 及 Rb/Sr(0.11~0.19) 比值特征反映该岩体岩浆具有壳幔混合的特点。通过构造判别, 反映达达肯乌拉山岩体可能形成于俯冲陆壳断离、幔源岩浆底侵的地球动力学背景, 在中央造山带早中生代统一的板块碰撞与挤压构造体制下, 以滩间山蛇绿岩带为基础, 发生陆壳俯冲和断离作用, 并诱发幔源岩浆的底侵和下地壳物质的部分熔融, 沿火山机构侵位形成达达肯乌拉山岩体。

**关键词** 地球化学; 闪长岩; 锆石 U-Pb 年龄; 构造意义; 达达肯乌拉山

中图分类号: P588.12<sup>2</sup>; P597

文献标志码: A

## LA-ICP-MS zircon U-Pb age and petrogeochemical characteristics of diorite from Dadakenwulashan area on the northern margin of Qaidam basin and their tectonic implications

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### Abstract

Dadakenwulashan in the eastern part of the northern margin of the Qaidam Basin had frequent magmatic activity in late Devonian epoch, and intrusive rocks exist in the form of small stocks or dikes. Through the study of the LA-ICP-MS zircon U-Pb dating and petrogeochemical characteristics of diorite rock from Dadakenwulashan, the authors obtained the age of diorite rock mass of  $(240.5 \pm 1.7)$  Ma, suggesting a product of Early Indosinian period. Diorite rock has high  $w(K_2O)$  content of 2.03%~2.30% and low  $w(Na_2O)$  content of 3.2%~3.44%, being I type granite composed of a set of prospective aluminum and weakly peraluminous and high K and low Na type high potassium calc-alkaline rock masses. The total amount of rare earth elements of rocks is  $158.35 \times 10^{-6}$ ~ $200.41 \times 10^{-6}$ , showing rightward tilting of REE curves, enrichment of light REEs, and no obvious negative Eu anomalies, indicating low degree of differentiation of magmas. The La/Ta (54.32~68.51), Sm/Nd(0.18~0.19) and Rb/Sr(0.11~0.19) ratios reflect the shell-mantle mixing characteristics of magmas. Through tectonic discrimination, it is inferred that the formation of Dadakenwulashan rock body may be controlled by subducting continental crust detachment and mantle-derived magmatic intrusion under the plate collision and compression regime of the central mountain belt, forming at the base of the inter-island mountain belt, involving subduction and detachment, and triggering the intrusion of mantle-derived magmas and partial melting of lower crustal materials along volcanic structures.

\* 本文得到中国地质调查局柴达木周缘及邻区成矿带地质矿产调查评价项目“青海省都兰县阿木尼克山地区 J47E017001、J47E018001、J47E018002、J47E019003 四幅 1:5 区域地质矿产调查”(编号:1212011221146)和青海省科技厅重大科技专项柴达木盆地南北缘成矿系统与勘查开发示范(编号:2016-SF-A3)项目共同资助

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收稿日期 2018-01-09; 改回日期 2018-07-04。赵海杰编辑。

$200.41 \times 10^{-6}$ , the chondrite standardized curve is tilted to the right, the heavy rare earth elements are in horizontal curve shape, the light rare earth elements are concentrated, the negative Eu anomaly is not obvious, and the magmatic differentiation degree is not high. The La/Ta (54.32~68.51), Sm/Nd (0.18~0.19) and Rb/Sr(0.11~0.19) ratio characteristics of the rock imply that the formation of the magmatic rock had the characteristics of crust-mantle contamination. Structural discrimination shows that diorite rock was probably formed in a geodynamic background of continental crust breakup and mantle-derived magma underplating invasion. Under the tectonic regime of unified plate collision and extrusion in Early Mesozoic in the central orogenic belt and on the basis of Tanjian-shanophiolite belt, continental crust subduction and breakup took place, which induced mantle-derived magma underplating invasion and partial melting of the lower crust material and formed Dadakenwulashan rock mass along the volcanism emplacement.

**Key words:** geochemistry, diorite, zircon U-Pb age, tectonic implications, Dadakenwulashan

柴达木盆地及邻区是中央造山带的重要组成部分,具有特殊的盆-山构造格局和地球动力背景,柴北缘构造带南部为滩间山蛇绿杂岩-岛弧火山岩带,其中花岗质侵入体广泛发育,主要出现在茫崖镇北、大通沟南山、俄博梁北、赛什腾山、锡铁山及乌兰县南北等地(图1)。近年来对于柴北缘的花岗岩的研究较多(李怀坤等,1999;吴才来等,2001;王惠初,2006;孟繁聪等,2008;强娟,2008),主要集中在柴北缘西段,而位于柴北缘中东段的达达肯乌拉山地区的侵入岩却鲜有报道。对达达肯乌拉山地区近年来通过工作,发现了锌矿体,伴生有银矿化,锌资源量达到小型规模,矿体主要产于闪长岩周边的闪长玢岩中或牦牛山组内,部分学者研究了矿区内的牦牛山组(刘世宝等,2016),但矿区与成矿密切相关的岩体却基本未进行研究,本文通过对达达肯乌拉山地区闪长岩的U-Pb年代学和地球化学特征的研究,对达达肯乌拉山闪长岩的岩浆源区、成因和构造背景进行讨论,为该地区下一步找矿工作提供进一步的参考。

## 1 区域地质背景

研究区位于柴北缘祁连期结合带(图2a),南北跨越鱼卡河-沙柳河高压-超高压混杂岩带(IV1),滩间山蛇绿混杂岩带(IV2)2个构造单元(辛后田等,2006),构造运动强烈。区内出露上泥盆统牦牛山组、中侏罗统采石岭组、上新统油砂山组、狮子沟组、第四系,地层时代跨度大,断代明显。研究区主要发育3组断裂:以北西-南东向为主,次为近东西向,少量近南北向。研究区内环形分带较为明显,火山集块岩集中分布于北西部及南东部,具明显火

山机构的特征。区内岩浆岩发育一般,仅在研究区内及周边部分地区发育,以闪长岩为主,侵入于晚泥盆统牦牛山组三段( $D_{2-3}m^3$ )火山碎屑岩、板岩中,呈岩株状。

## 2 岩石学特征

达达肯乌拉山闪长岩体位于达达肯乌拉山南,平面形态为倒“T”形(图2b),北东-南西长约1.8 km,北西-南东向长约1.4 km,出露面积约 $0.8 \text{ km}^2$ ,呈岩株状产出,岩石具明显的球形风化(图3a)。岩体岩性主要为闪长岩。围岩为牦牛山组三段( $D_{2-3}m^3$ )火山岩,二者接触界线呈港湾状,岩体内发育围岩捕虏体,外接触带褐铁矿化蚀变强烈,岩体和围岩为侵入接触关系。由于该区域为一古火山机构分布区,由于古火山机构塌陷、岩浆上侵等地质作用,环绕古火山机构内,发育数条放射状断裂,后期闪长玢岩沿着这些断裂侵入,地表形成放射状展布的闪长玢岩群。

闪长岩石呈深灰色,具块状构造、中细粒半自形粒状结构(图3b)。岩石主要矿物成分有斜长石、角闪石、石英、磁铁矿等,以斜长石为主,约75%~80%,粒度大小约0.34~2.26 mm,斜长石呈半自形-自形板状,粒度变化较强,具似斑状结构,由中长石和更长石组成,以后者为主,晶体表面较干净,具弱的绢云母化,无定向分布;角闪石估量15%~17%,粒度大小约0.23~0.75 mm,呈半自形-自形柱状,晶体不完整,次生绿泥石化、碳酸盐化,析出铁质,无定向分布;石英含量较少,估量2%~3%,粒度大小为0.04~0.17 mm,呈他形粒状,充填在其他矿物粒间。

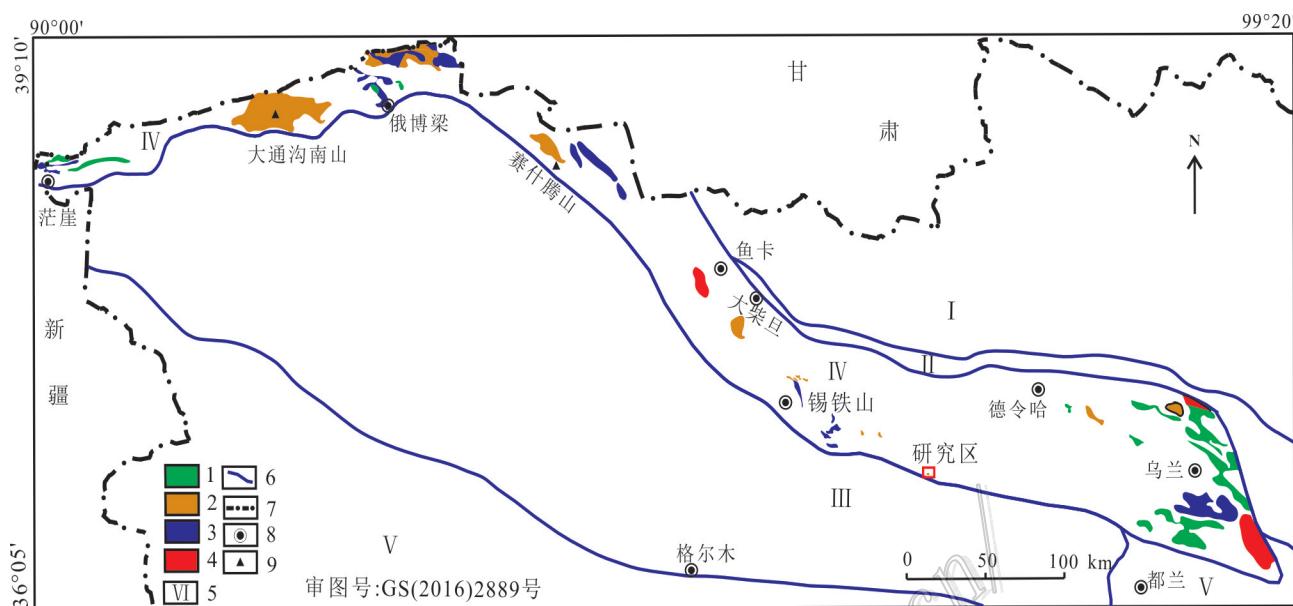


图1 柴北缘成矿带中酸性侵入岩分布略图

1—三叠纪侵入岩;2—泥盆纪、石炭纪、二叠纪侵入岩;3—寒武纪、奥陶纪、志留纪侵入岩;4—震旦纪侵入岩;  
5—成矿带编号;6—成矿带界线;7—省界;8—城镇;9—山名

I—南祁连成矿带;II—西秦岭成矿带;III—柴达木盆地成矿区;IV—柴达木北缘成矿带;V—东昆仑成矿带

Fig. 1 Distribution sketch of intermediate acid intrusive rocks in the North Qaidam metallogenic belt

1—Triassic intrusive rocks; 2—Devonian, Carboniferous and Permian intrusive rocks; 3—Cambrian, Ordovician and Silurian intrusive rocks;  
4—Sinian intrusive rocks; 5—Metallogenic belt; 6—Metallogenic belt boundary; 7—Provincial boundaries; 8—cities and towns;  
9—Mountain name; I —South Qilian metallogenic belt; II —Western Qinling Mountains metallogenic belt; III —Qaidam  
Basin metallogenic region; IV —The north margin of Qaidam metallogenic belt; V —Eastern Kunlun metallogenic belt

### 3 锆石 LA-ICP-MS 年代学

#### 3.1 分析方法

本次在地表采集了1件达达肯乌拉山岩体样品D-D7012进行LA-ICP-MS锆石U-Pb测年,其位置为北纬 $36^{\circ}56'18''$ ,东经 $96^{\circ}34'26''$ ;采样点位于矿区岩体中部,岩性为闪长岩。锆石挑选在廊坊宏信地质勘查技术服务有限公司完成,先将样品洗净晾干,粉碎至80目;经粗淘后,在双目镜下手工挑选晶形好且透明度好的锆石约200粒,用环氧树脂固定在样靶上,并对其进行打磨和抛光,直至锆石中心暴露出来;最后对锆石进行了镜下透射光、反射光和阴极发光显微照相。锆石U-Pb测年工作在吉林大学东北亚矿产资源评价重点实验室完成。使用仪器为德国相干公司(Coherent)COMPEXPro型ArF准分子激光器和美国安捷伦公司7900型四极杆等离子质谱仪。样品的同位素比值和元素含量数据处理采用GLIT-

TER(ver4.0,Macquarie University)程序,并采用Anderson软件对测试数据进行普通铅校正(Anderson, 2002),年龄计算及谐和图绘制采用ISOPLOT软件完成(Ludwig, 2003)。所有数据点年龄值的误差均为 $1\sigma$ ,采用 $^{206}\text{Pb}/^{238}\text{U}$ 年龄,其加权平均值具95%的置信度。

#### 3.2 锆石特征

锆石自形程度较好(图4),锆石呈长柱状,长宽比为2:1,自形程度好,多数具有岩浆振荡环带的特征。锆石总体具岩浆锆石特征,为岩浆锆石。

锆石Th和U具有较为明显的正相关性(图5),变化范围较大。一般认为,岩浆成因锆石具有较高的Th、U含量,且Th/U比值通常大于0.4。而本次测试的样品Th/U比值较高,均大于0.4,以上特征表明测年锆石具有岩浆成因的特征。

#### 3.3 锆石U-Pb年龄

锆石U-Pb分析测试数据见表1,共分析测试了19个点锆石测试年龄结果见表1,U-Pb同位素年龄

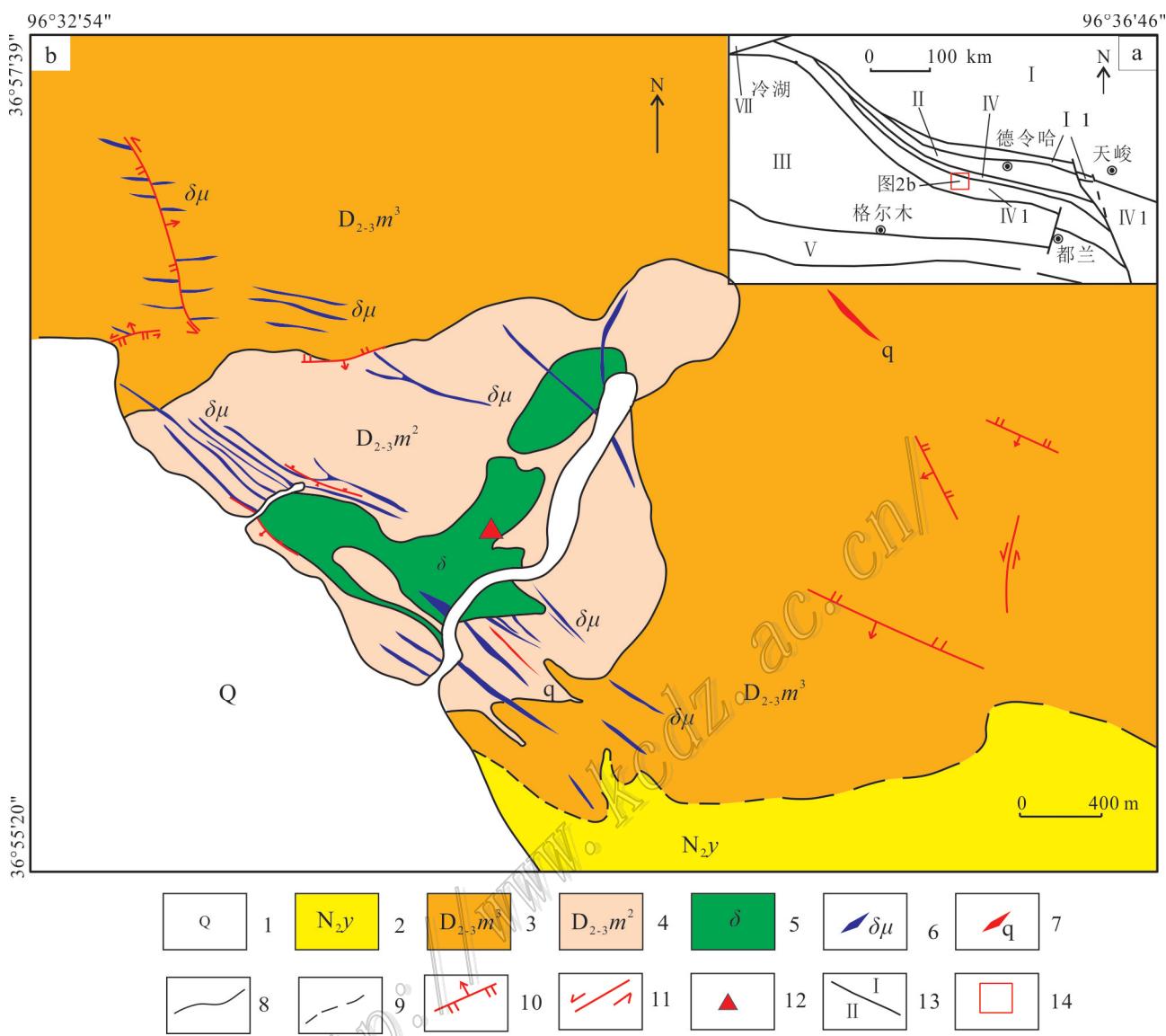


图2 达达肯乌拉山地区构造纲要图(a)和地质简图(b, 据青海省第三地质矿产勘查院, 2016)

1—第四系沉积物; 2—新近系油砂山组; 3—泥盆系牦牛山组三段; 4—泥盆系牦牛山组二段; 5—闪长岩; 6—闪长玢岩脉; 7—石英脉;  
8—岩层界限; 9—角度不整合; 10—逆断层; 11—平移断层; 12—采样位置; 13—构造单元界线及编号; 14—研究区范围  
构造单元: I—中南祁连地块; I 1—宗务隆山天山期裂陷槽; II—欧龙布鲁克微陆块; III—柴达木地块; III 1—柴达木中新生代断陷盆地;  
IV—柴北缘祁连期结合带; IV 1—鱼卡河-沙柳河高压-超高压混杂岩带; IV 2—滩间山蛇绿混杂岩带; V—东昆仑地块;  
V 1—东昆北岩浆弧; VII—兴海-共和中新生代断陷盆地; VII 1—塔里木地块

Fig. 2 Outline of structure (a) and generalized geological map of the Dadakenwulashan area

(b, after Qinghai No. 3 Survey Research Institute, 2016)

1—Quaternary sediments; 2—Neogene Youshan Formation; 3—Member 3 of Devonian Maoniushan Formation; 4—Member 2 of Devonian Maoniushan Formation; 5—Diorite; 6—Diorite porphyrite; 7—Quartz vein; 8—Rock boundaries; 9—Angular unconformity;

10—Reverse fault; 11—Transcurrent fault; 12—Sampling location; 13—Tectonic unit boundary and number; 14—Research area

Tectonic units: I—Central south Qilian block; I 1—Zongwulong Mountain Tianshanchasmic trough; II—Oulongbruk micro-block; III—Qaidam massif; III 1—Qaidam Mesozoic—Cenozoic fault basin; IV—North margin of the Qaidam basin junction zone in Qilian period; IV 1—Yuqia river-Shaliuh river high-ultrahigh pressure melange zone;

IV 2—Tanjianshan ophiolitic melange belt; V—East Kunlun block; V 1—Magma arc in northern

East Kunlun; VII 1—Xinghai-Gonghe Mesozoic—Cenozoic fault basin; VII 1—Tarim block

表1 闪长岩(D-D7012)锆石LA-ICP-MS U-Pb同位素定年结果表  
Table 1 Zircon LA-ICP-MS U-Pb isotopic dating results of the diorite (D-D7012)

点号	w(B)/10 <sup>-6</sup>						同位素比值						年龄		
	Pb	Th	U	<sup>207</sup> Pb/ <sup>206</sup> Pb	1 $\sigma$	<sup>207</sup> Pb/ <sup>235</sup> U	1 $\sigma$	<sup>206</sup> Pb/ <sup>238</sup> U	1 $\sigma$	<sup>207</sup> Pb/ <sup>206</sup> Pb	1 $\sigma$	<sup>207</sup> Pb/ <sup>235</sup> U	1 $\sigma$	<sup>206</sup> Pb/ <sup>238</sup> U	1 $\sigma$
D-D7012-11	239.02	2532.83	1536.64	0.0537	0.0029	0.2841	0.0162	0.0383	0.0007	366.72	124.06	253.94	12.78	242.15	4.52
D-D7012-14	320.58	3554.46	2268.70	0.0521	0.0014	0.2730	0.0075	0.0380	0.0005	300.06	61.11	245.12	5.95	240.57	3.32
D-D7012-15	255.65	2767.89	1805.37	0.0559	0.0018	0.2926	0.0089	0.0380	0.0005	455.60	74.07	260.58	6.96	240.57	3.27
D-D7012-17	271.18	3206.21	1726.67	0.0524	0.0028	0.2725	0.0137	0.0380	0.0008	301.91	122.21	244.70	10.93	240.72	4.89
D-D7012-19	244.32	2586.30	1873.19	0.0498	0.0020	0.2631	0.0109	0.0381	0.0006	183.42	87.95	237.15	8.75	241.14	3.53
D-D7012-2	193.91	1997.28	1404.53	0.0563	0.0028	0.2982	0.0158	0.0380	0.0007	464.86	109.25	264.98	12.37	240.48	4.40
D-D7012-20	410.79	4881.31	2275.20	0.0511	0.0021	0.2655	0.0098	0.0380	0.0008	255.62	97.21	239.09	7.87	240.18	4.88
D-D7012-21	239.82	2673.86	1696.25	0.0518	0.0020	0.2722	0.0107	0.0381	0.0007	279.69	88.88	244.44	8.56	241.28	4.17
D-D7012-24	102.24	948.08	866.75	0.0536	0.0043	0.2902	0.0237	0.0387	0.0009	353.76	179.61	258.73	18.63	244.62	5.47
D-D7012-25	355.79	3826.94	2486.20	0.0506	0.0012	0.2661	0.0068	0.0379	0.0005	233.40	53.70	239.57	5.42	239.90	3.34
D-D7012-26	456.19	5045.08	2637.18	0.0543	0.0017	0.2859	0.0101	0.0380	0.0007	388.94	72.22	255.34	7.95	240.61	4.19
D-D7012-27	656.71	7691.83	3745.73	0.0503	0.0014	0.2637	0.0071	0.0379	0.0005	205.63	66.66	237.61	5.70	239.67	2.98
D-D7012-28	231.65	2456.97	1661.55	0.0486	0.0016	0.2553	0.0082	0.0379	0.0005	131.57	75.92	230.89	6.60	239.80	3.39
D-D7012-29	308.71	3295.83	2146.08	0.0512	0.0013	0.2698	0.0074	0.0380	0.0007	250.07	61.10	242.53	5.91	240.57	4.04
D-D7012-30	426.73	4995.20	2351.14	0.0498	0.0015	0.2629	0.0074	0.0380	0.0005	187.12	65.73	237.01	5.92	240.60	3.02
D-D7012-4	276.02	2989.34	2087.63	0.0531	0.0014	0.2797	0.0096	0.0379	0.0009	344.50	59.25	250.39	7.65	240.11	5.68
D-D7012-5	363.73	3964.51	2148.16	0.0544	0.0030	0.2840	0.0149	0.0378	0.0006	387.09	124.06	253.82	11.80	239.26	3.43
D-D7012-7	446.53	5046.31	2471.06	0.0525	0.0015	0.2748	0.0078	0.0381	0.0006	309.32	62.96	246.55	6.25	240.87	3.78
D-D7012-9	249.32	2628.38	1772.06	0.0513	0.0015	0.2691	0.0084	0.0379	0.0006	257.47	66.66	241.99	6.68	240.08	3.70

测试单位:国土资源部东北亚矿产资源评价重点实验室。

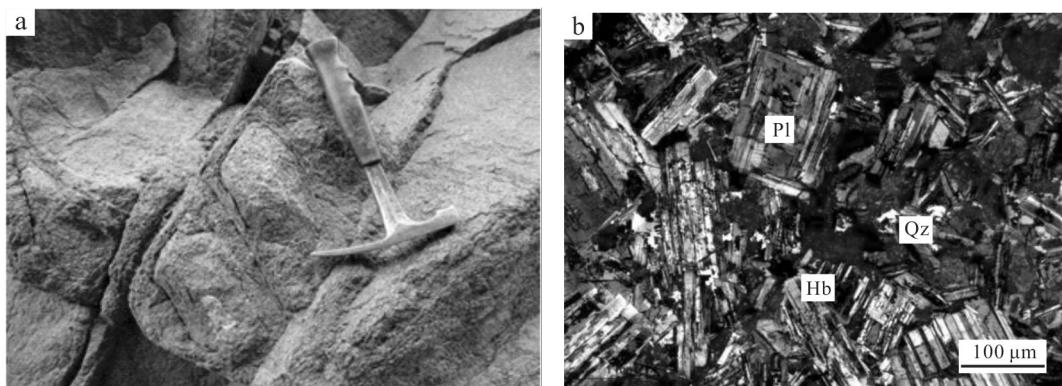


图3 闪长岩的球形风化(a)及镜下照片(b)

Pl—斜长石;Hb—角闪石;Qz—石英

Fig. 3 The spherical weathering diorite (a) and photomicrographs (b)

Pl—Plagioclase;Hb—Hornblende;Qz—Quartz

见图6,获得锆石的 $^{206}\text{Pb}/^{238}\text{U}$ 年龄在为 $(240.5 \pm 1.7)$  Ma,地质时代属早印支期中三叠世。

## 4 地球化学特征

### 4.1 主量元素

本次共采集3件样品进行了主、微量元素及稀土元素测试,样品采集于矿区中部的闪长岩体内,具体位置:北纬 $36^{\circ}56'16''\sim36^{\circ}56'19''$ ,东经 $96^{\circ}34'24''\sim96^{\circ}34'25''$ ;测试单位为西南冶金地质测试所,主量元素采用重量法、等离子发射光谱法及滴定法测定,微量元素及稀土元素采用ICP-MS测定。达达肯乌拉山闪长岩体主量元素见(表2)。样品 $w(\text{SiO}_2)$ 较低,为 $55.17\%\sim57.54\%$ , $w(\text{TiO}_2)$  $0.87\%\sim1.06\%$ , $w(\text{MgO})$ 为 $3.61\%\sim4.30\%$ , $w(\text{K}_2\text{O})$ 为 $2.03\%\sim2.30\%$ , $w(\text{Na}_2\text{O})$ 较低为 $3.2\%\sim3.44\%$ , $\text{Na}_2\text{O}/\text{K}_2\text{O}$ 比值为 $1.50\sim1.62$ 。在 $\text{K}_2\text{O}-$

$\text{NaO}$ 图解(图7)中位于I型花岗岩区,属I型花岗岩。在 $\text{SiO}_2-\text{K}_2\text{O}$ 图解(图8)中显示高钾钙碱性系列(图8)。A/NK为 $2.07\sim2.22$ ,在A/NK-A/CNK图解(图9)中显示岩石属于准铝质-弱过铝质。因此,达达肯乌拉山岩体为一套高K、低Na的高钾钙碱性型系列岩体。

### 4.2 稀土元素

达达肯乌拉山闪长岩体稀土元素总量为 $158.35 \times 10^{-6}\sim200.41 \times 10^{-6}$ ;轻稀土元素含量为 $144.51\sim133 \times 10^{-6}\sim181.18 \times 10^{-6}$ ;重稀土元素含量为 $12.96 \times 10^{-6}\sim19.23 \times 10^{-6}$ 。轻稀土元素富集明显,轻、重稀土元素比值为 $9.42\sim11.40$ ; $\text{La}_{\text{N}}/\text{Yb}_{\text{N}}$ 比值为 $13.79\sim16.95$ 。 $\delta\text{Eu}$ 为 $0.83\sim0.98$ ,铕亏损不明显; $\delta\text{Ce}$ 为 $0.93\sim1.09$ ,铈基本无亏损。球粒陨石标准化曲线呈向右倾斜,但负铕异常不明显,重稀土元素曲线呈水平状(表3,图10),岩浆分异程度不高。

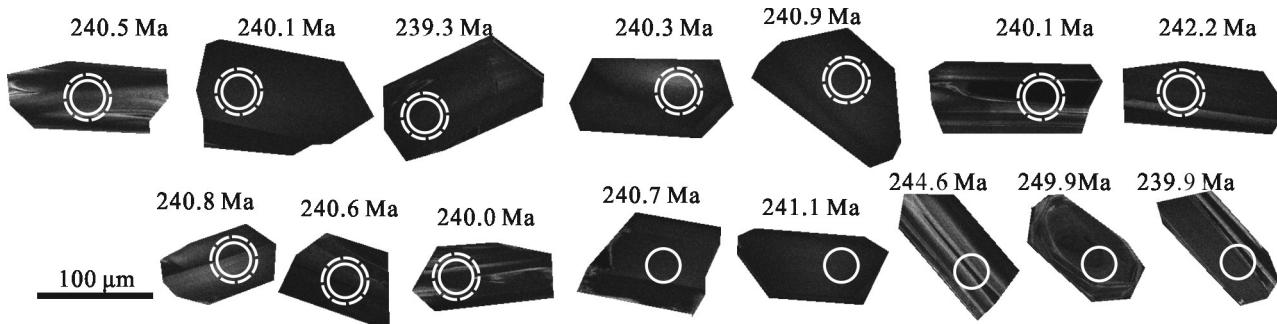


图4 闪长岩(D-D7012)部分锆石的CL阴极发光图像

Fig. 4 Cathodoluminescence(CL) image of selected zircons of the diorite(D-D7012)

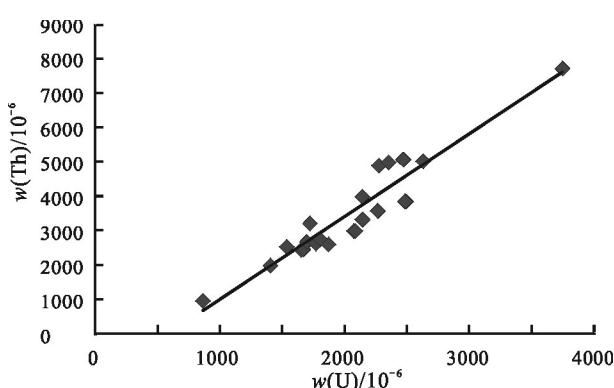


图5 达达肯乌拉山地区闪长岩(D-D7012)锆石Th-U图解

Fig. 5 Zircon Th-U diagram of the diorite from the Dadakenwulashan area (D-D7012)

### 4.3 微量元素

岩石具有相似的微量元素含量特征(表3、图11),Rb、Ba、Th、U、K元素强烈富集;Nb、Ta、Ti元素呈现明显的“V”型谷,显示存在钛铁矿、金红石、磷灰石等矿物的分离结晶;轻稀土元素La、Ce中等富集,高场强元素Nb、Ta弱亏损。

## 5 讨 论

### 5.1 岩浆源区及岩石成因

运用Zr/Sm可以判断岩浆成因。由图10可以看出,达达肯乌拉山闪长岩在成岩过程中没有经

过明显的结晶分异。达达肯乌拉山闪长岩的稀土元素显示出弱的负铕异常,说明部分熔融过程中源区有斜长石的残留。

起源于岩石圈地幔或与之有关的岩浆常具有较高的La/Ta值(一般大于25)(Lassiter et al., 1997)。达达肯乌拉山闪长岩的La/Ta值54.32~68.51,指示其岩浆起源于岩石圈地幔。受陆壳混染的岩石Sm/Nd值一般均小于0.3(陈德潜等,1990),而达达肯乌拉山闪长岩Sm/Nd较小(0.18~0.19),反映了岩浆中有地壳物质的加入。Ba、Sr元素的亏损,也反映了闪长岩体是陆壳物质低度部分熔融的产物。同时,Nb、Ta、Ti三种元素表现为明显的负异常,通常代表俯冲带幔源岩石的成分特点,Rb/Sr比值为0.11~0.19介于上地幔值(0.034)与地壳值(0.35)之间(Taylor et al., 1985; Green, 1995),反映出岩浆具有壳幔混染的特点。

综上,达达肯乌拉山闪长岩的岩石地球化学特征反映了其源区物质具有地幔物质的特征,同时受到过陆壳物质混染作用的影响。因此,研究区闪长岩体为部分熔融形成,源区为壳幔混合源区。

### 5.2 构造环境

在Nb-Y、Yb-Ta和(Ta+Yb)-Rb环境判别图解中,样品均位于VGA(火山弧区)(图12a~c),在R<sub>1</sub>-R<sub>2</sub>构造判别图解(图12d)中,样品位于消减的活动板块边缘环境。近年来的研究得出,随着大洋板块俯冲进行,部分矿物脱水形成流体与地幔发生交代作用,促

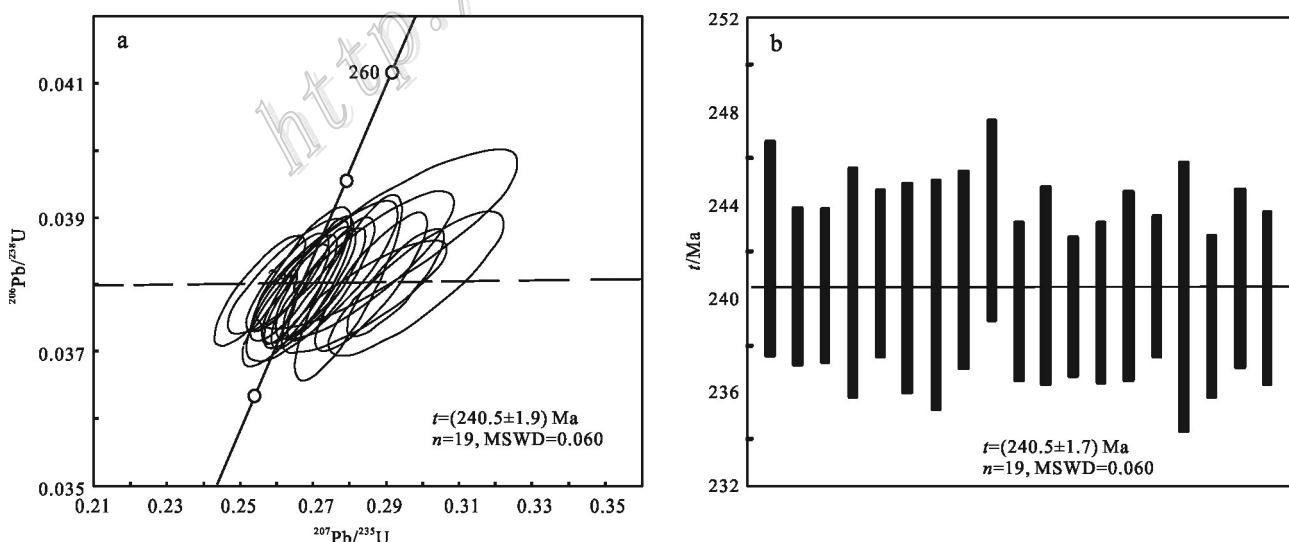


图6 闪长岩锆石U-Pb年龄谐图(a)和年龄直方图(b)

Fig. 6 The zircon U-Pb concordia diagram (a) of diorite and age histogram (b)

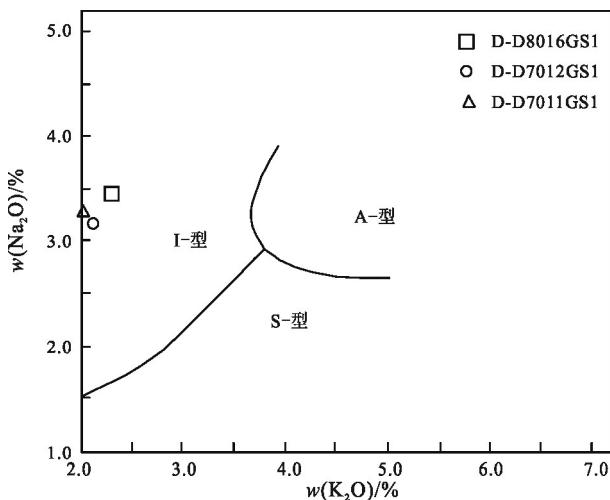


图7 达达肯乌拉山闪长岩 $\text{Na}_2\text{O}$ - $\text{K}_2\text{O}$ 图解  
(底图据Collins et al., 1982)

Fig. 7  $\text{Na}_2\text{O}$ - $\text{K}_2\text{O}$  diagram of diorite from Dadakenwulashan  
(base map after Collins et al., 1982)

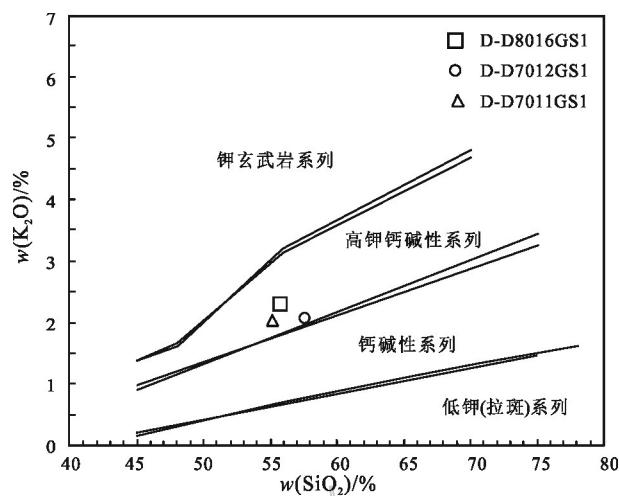


图8 达达肯乌拉山闪长岩 $\text{SiO}_2$ - $\text{K}_2\text{O}$ 图解  
(底图据Taylor et al., 1985)

Fig. 8  $\text{SiO}_2$ - $\text{K}_2\text{O}$  diagram of diorite from Dadakenwulashan  
(base map after Taylor et al., 1985)

表2 达达肯乌拉山闪长岩主量元素分析结果

Table 2 Major element analyzing results of diorite from Dadakenwulashan

样品号	$w(\text{B})/\%$														
	$\text{SiO}_2$	$\text{TiO}_2$	$\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$	$\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$	$\text{FeO}$	$\text{MnO}$	$\text{MgO}$	$\text{CaO}$	$\text{Na}_2\text{O}$	$\text{K}_2\text{O}$	$\text{P}_2\text{O}_5$	烧失量	总和	A/CNK	A/NK
D-D7011GS1	55.17	1.03	16.88	4.79	2.84	0.11	4.30	5.05	3.28	2.03	0.30	4.11	99.89	1.01	2.22
D-D7012GS1	57.54	0.87	16.55	3.38	3.26	0.10	3.75	6.17	3.20	2.10	0.23	2.75	99.91	0.88	2.20
D-D8016GS1	55.81	1.06	16.85	2.30	4.58	0.12	3.61	6.92	3.44	2.30	0.65	1.82	99.47	0.81	2.07

测试单位:西南冶金地质测试所。

表3 达达肯乌拉山闪长岩稀土元素、微量元素分析结果

Table 3 Rare earth and Trace elements analyzing results of diorite from Dadakenwulashan

样品号	$w(\text{B})/10^{-6}$												
	La	Ce	Pr	Nd	Sm	Eu	Gd	Tb	Dy	Ho	Er	Tm	Yb
D-D7011GS1	30.10	68.74	7.43	30.95	5.65	1.65	4.65	0.93	3.27	0.89	1.74	0.46	1.47
D-D7012GS1	32.21	70.96	7.48	30.00	5.47	1.63	4.42	0.86	2.97	0.82	1.64	0.46	1.36
D-D8016GS1	44.94	81.27	9.04	37.16	6.95	1.82	6.27	1.10	4.80	1.13	2.60	0.51	2.34

样品号	$w(\text{B})/10^{-6}$												
	Lu	Y	Rb	Ba	Th	U	Nb	Ta	K	Sr	P	Nd	Zr
D-D7011GS1	0.43	18.46	47.81	714.48	5.90	1.29	9.84	0.53	16851.64	522.20	1309.38	30.95	164.43
D-D7012GS1	0.42	15.23	59.99	706.07	7.20	1.26	10.76	0.59	17432.73	548.90	1003.86	30.00	172.20
D-D8016GS1	0.49	22.42	75.75	646.15	7.51	1.37	12.36	0.66	19092.99	471.90	2836.99	37.16	204.27

样品号	$w(\text{B})/10^{-6}$												
	Hf	Ti	$\Sigma\text{REE}$	LREE	HREE	LREE/HREE	$\text{La}_N/\text{Yb}_N$	$\delta\text{Eu}$	$\delta\text{Ce}$	$\text{La}/\text{Ta}$	$\text{Zr}/\text{Sm}$	$\text{Sm}/\text{Nd}$	$\text{Rb}/\text{Sr}$
D-D7011GS1	4.41	6174.85	158.35	144.51	13.84	10.44	14.72	0.95	1.09	57.01	29.12	0.18	0.09
D-D7012GS1	4.54	5215.65	160.72	147.75	12.96	11.40	16.95	0.98	1.08	54.32	31.48	0.18	0.11
D-D8016GS1	5.42	6354.70	200.41	181.18	19.23	9.42	13.79	0.83	0.93	68.51	29.40	0.19	0.16

测试单位:西南冶金地质测试所。

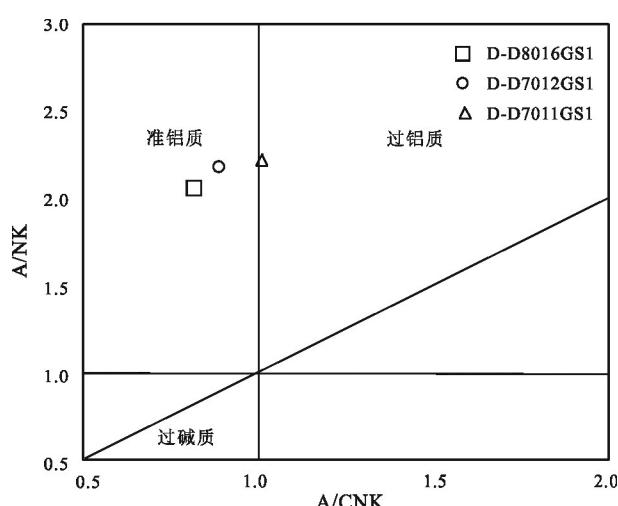


图9 达达肯乌拉山闪长岩A/CNK-A/NK图解  
(底图据文献 Maniar et al., 1989)

Fig. 9 A/CNK-A/NK diagram of diorite from Dadakenwulashan (base map after Maniar et al., 1989)

使岛弧根部的中下地壳部分熔融成为火山弧、弧后岩浆活动的重要源区。达达肯乌拉山闪长岩体的锆石U-Pb年龄为 $(240.5 \pm 1.7)$  Ma, 形成于印支早期。近年来, 越来越多的证据证明了柴北缘印支期构造-岩浆活动的存在。如宗务隆构造带内的晒勒克郭来花岗闪长岩(249.2 Ma)、察汗诺花岗闪长岩(242.7 Ma 和 243.5 Ma)(彭渊等, 2016)与天峻南山二长花岗岩(246 Ma)以及后碰撞伸展

型花岗岩(二郎洞二长花岗岩(215 Ma))锆石U-Pb年龄均显示岩体形成时代为印支期(郭安林等, 2009)。

研究一般认为, I型花岗岩由壳内变质中基性火成岩或变质岩部分熔融而来(吴福元等, 2007; 张旗等, 2008), 或者地壳重融过程中幔源混合形成。中石炭世—早二叠世, 邻区巴颜喀拉洋的扩张, 导致柴北缘构造应力场由拉张转为收缩, 从而使柴达地块的中下地壳重熔侵位, 使柴北缘隆升成为古陆。古特提斯洋的俯冲和关闭导致大陆一侧大量三叠纪花岗岩的侵位, 柴南缘花岗岩规模最大, 不论是俯冲碰撞前沿的柴南缘还是后源的柴北缘, 岩浆的形成都主要受俯冲盘的控制(王新宇等, 2008)。

达达肯乌拉山岩体形成机制为晚古生代阿尼玛卿洋向北俯冲消减后, 随之发生陆壳俯冲, 当俯冲陆壳到达一定的深度后, 发生俯冲陆壳的断离作用导致地幔软流圈物质上涌并底侵于下地壳底部而诱发下地壳物质的部分熔融, 该过程中有一定程度的壳幔岩浆混合。但达达肯乌拉山岩体远离阿尼玛卿缝合带, 从区域看, 在研究区南侧存在滩间山蛇绿岩, 在中央造山带早中生代统一的板块碰撞与挤压构造体制下, 以先期这条早古生代的蛇绿岩带为基础, 有可能发生陆壳俯冲和断离作用, 并诱发幔源岩浆的底侵和下地壳物质的部分熔融, 沿火山机构侵位形成达达肯乌拉山岩体。

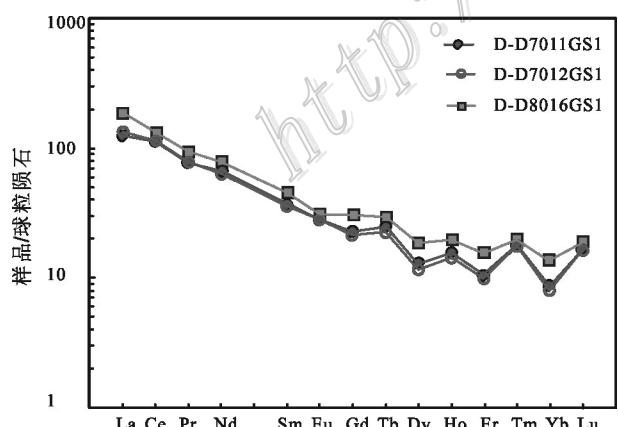


图10 达达肯乌拉山闪长岩稀土元素球粒陨石标准化分布  
型式图(球粒陨石数据 Sun et al., 1989)

Fig. 10 Chondrite-normalized rare earth element patterns of diorite from Dadakenwulashan  
(Chondrite data after Sun et al., 1989)

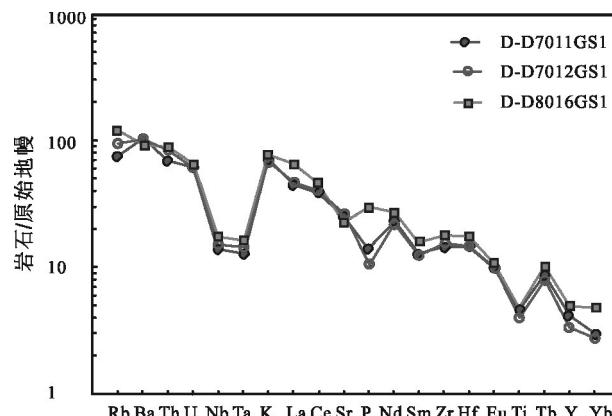


图11 达达肯乌拉山闪长岩微量元素原始地幔标准化蛛网图  
(原始地幔数据 Sun et al., 1989)

Fig. 11 Primitive mantle-normalized trace elements patterns of diorite from Dadakenwulashan  
(Primitive mantle data after Sun et al., 1989)

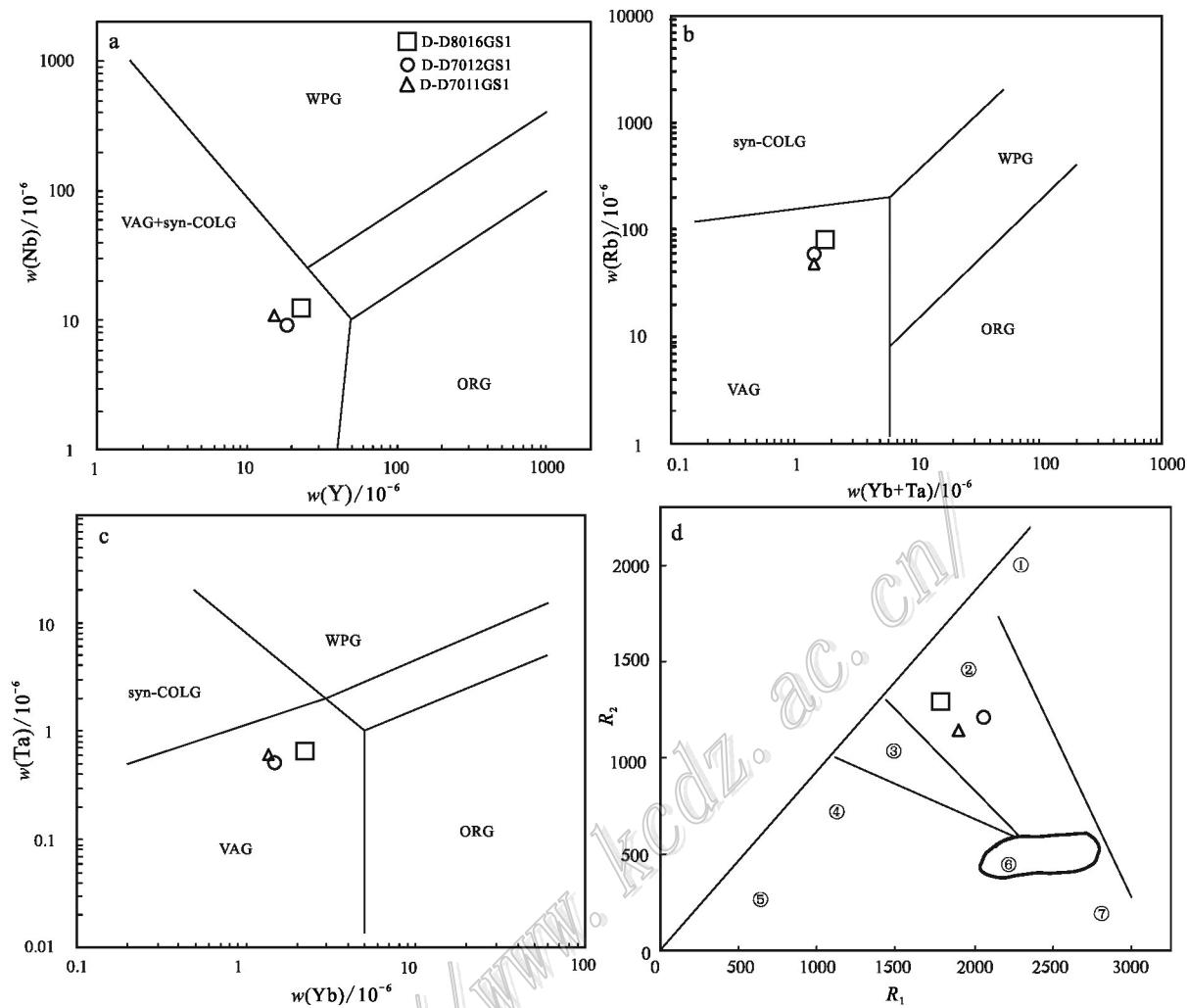


图 12 达达肯乌拉山闪长岩的构造判别图解(底图据 Pearce et al., 1984)

a. Y-Nb 判别图; b. Y+Nb-Rb 判别图; c. Yb-Ta 判别图; d. R1-R2 判别图

WPG—板内花岗岩; VAG—火山弧花岗岩; ORG—洋脊花岗岩; syn-COLG—同碰撞花岗岩

- ①—地幔斜长花岗岩; ②—破坏性活动板块边缘(板块碰撞前)花岗岩; ③—板块碰撞后隆起期花岗岩; ④—晚造期花岗岩;  
⑤—非造山区 A 型花岗岩; ⑥—同碰撞(S型)花岗岩; ⑦—造山期后 A 型花岗岩

Fig.12 Discrimination diagrams of diorite from Dadakenwulashan (base map after Pearce et al., 1984)

a. Diagram of Y versus Nb; b. Diagram of Y+Nb versus Rb; c. Diagram of Yb versus Ta; d. Diagram of R1 versus R2

WPG—Intraplate granite; VAG—Volcanic arc granite; ORG—Ocean ridge granite; syn-COLG—Co-collision granite

- ①—Mantle plagioclase granite; ②—Destructive active plate margin granite; ③—Uplift period granite after plate collision; ④—Late orogenic granite; ⑤—Non-orogenic area A-type granite; ⑥—Co-collision S-type granite; ⑦—Post-orogenic A-type granite

## 6 结 论

(1) 达达肯乌拉山闪长岩为一套高 K、低 Na 的高钾钙碱性型系列岩体, Rb/Sr 比值介于上地幔与地壳之间, 表明岩浆具有壳幔混染的特点。

(2) 闪长岩 LA-ICP-MS 锆石 U-Pb 年龄为  $(240.5 \pm$

$1.7)$  Ma, 为早印支期, 证明了柴北缘印支期构造-岩浆活动的存在, 推测矿区成矿时代不应早于早印支期。

(3) 达达肯乌拉山岩体可能形成于俯冲陆壳断离、幔源岩浆底侵的地球动力学背景, 在中央造山带早中生代统一的板块碰撞与挤压构造体制下, 以滩间山蛇绿岩带为基础, 发生陆壳俯冲和

断离作用，并诱发幔源岩浆的底侵和下地壳物质的部分熔融，沿火山机构侵位形成达达肯乌拉山岩体。

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