

江南造山带西段新元古代超基性岩体年代学和岩石地球化学研究及其对源区的约束

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摘要: 本文研究对象为江南造山带西段湘西通道地区长界橄榄辉石岩。长界橄榄辉石岩锆石 LA ICP-MS U-Pb 加权平均年龄为 701 ± 11 Ma。长界橄榄辉石岩主要由单斜辉石、橄榄石和少量斜长石以及少量钛铁氧化物组成, 指示在岩浆形成过程中单斜辉石、橄榄石和少量斜长石为主要分离结晶相。全岩具有低 SiO_2 (44.01% ~ 47.72%)、 Al_2O_3 (6.77% ~ 9.10%)、 TiO_2 (0.49% ~ 0.75%) 和全碱 ($\text{Na}_2\text{O} + \text{K}_2\text{O} = 0.07\% \sim 2.04\%$) 含量, 而高 MgO (23.97% ~ 30.70%) 含量的特征, 岩石属于亚碱性拉斑玄武岩系列。长界橄榄辉石岩稀土元素总量 (ΣREE) 较低, 为 $25.7 \times 10^{-6} \sim 55.6 \times 10^{-6}$, 全岩稀土和微量元素标准化图解与洋岛玄武岩 (OIB) 相似, 具有富集轻稀土元素 [$(\text{La}/\text{Yb})_N$ 为 3.36 ~ 6.48] 和富集大离子亲石元素 (LILE) 的特点, 同时还显示出“弧岩浆”的地球化学性质, 明显的 Nb-Ta 负异常, 较高的 Th/Nb 值 (0.52 ~ 0.81) 和较低的 Nb/La 值 (0.25 ~ 0.44) 以及低 Nb ($1.11 \times 10^{-6} \sim 3.91 \times 10^{-6}$) 的特征。长界橄榄辉石岩具有高初始 ($^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}_i$ 值 (0.707 206 ~ 0.708 561) 和正的 $\epsilon\text{Nd}(t)$ 值 (0.25 ~ 0.41)。微量元素模拟结果表明, 长界橄榄辉石岩起源于尖晶石相, 其源区为受来自俯冲消减板片脱水或熔融形成的流体或熔体的交代的软流圈地幔, 是软流圈地幔上涌并发生低度部分熔融的产物 (4% ~ 7%)。结合区域地质特征, 推测长界橄榄辉石岩的形成可能与 700 Ma 时期江南造山带西段裂谷作用导致软流圈物质上涌并发生熔融有关。

关键词: 湘西通道地区; 长界橄榄辉石岩; 锆石定年; 软流圈上涌; 裂谷作用

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Geochronology and geochemistry of Neoproterozoic ultrabasic rocks in the western segment of Jiangnan orogenic belt and constraints on their sources

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Abstract: This paper reports the characteristics of the Changjie olivine pyroxenolite from the Tongdao area in western Hunan Province, western segment of Jiangnan orogenic belt. Laser ablation inductively coupled plasma mass spectrometry (LA ICP-MS) U-Pb zircon dating of the Changjie olivine pyroxenolite yielded an age of 701 ± 11 Ma. The Changjie olivine pyroxenolite contains clinopyroxene, olivine and plagioclase together with a small amount of Fe-Ti oxide minerals, probably suggesting that clinopyroxene, olivine and plagioclase fractionated within the magma chamber. Geochemically, the Changjie olivine pyroxenolite is characterized by relatively low

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SiO₂ (44.01% ~ 47.72%), Al₂O₃ (6.77% ~ 9.10%), TiO₂ (0.49% ~ 0.75%), and total alkali (Na₂O + K₂O = 0.07% ~ 2.04%), and high MgO (23.97% ~ 30.70%) content, and these rocks are of tholeiitic series and belong to sub-alkali series. These rocks display ocean island basalt (OIB)-like signatures, characterized by the enrichment of light rare earth elements [LREE, (La/Yb)_N = 3.36 ~ 6.48] and large ion lithophile elements (LILE) relative to high rare earth elements (HREE). Moreover, they also display typical arc magma features, such as significant Nb-Ta troughs, relatively high Th/Nb ratios (0.52 ~ 0.81) and low Nb/La (0.25 ~ 0.44) ratios, and typical low Nb content ($1.11 \times 10^{-6} \sim 3.91 \times 10^{-6}$). These rocks show relatively high initial (⁸⁷Sr/⁸⁶Sr)_i ratios (0.707 206 ~ 0.708 561) and positive εNd(*t*) values (0.25 ~ 0.41). Furthermore, the geochemical signature also suggests that the Changjie olivine pyroxenolite was produced by low degree of partial melting (4% ~ 7%) of the spinel-facies, asthenospheric mantle peridotite which had been metasomatized by slab-derived fluids/melts. In combination with the regional geology, the authors infer that the deep dynamic mechanism for the formation of the Changjie olivine pyroxenolite was related to the partial melting of upwelling asthenosphere mantle due to the rifting at about 700 Ma in the western segment of Jiangnan orogenic belt.

Key words: Tongdao area in western Hunan Province; Changjie olivine pyroxenolite; zircon geochronology; upwelling asthenosphere; rifting

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位于华南的江南造山带是 Rodinia 超大陆聚合背景下扬子板块与华夏板块历经洋壳俯冲、弧-陆碰撞以及陆-陆碰撞等多期构造运动的产物(如, 夏斌, 1984; 郭令智等, 1996; Li, 1999; Zhao and Cawood, 1999; Li *et al.*, 1999, 2003a, 2003b, 2009, 2010; Wu *et al.*, 2006; Wang *et al.*, 2008, 2014; Zheng *et al.*, 2008; Zhang *et al.*, 2008; Zhou *et al.*, 2009; Faure *et al.*, 2009; Shu *et al.*, 2011)。一直以来是学界研究的热点及重点地区。对江南造山带构造岩浆活动的研究, 对于认识 Rodinia 超大陆演化具有重要意义。江南造山带构造岩浆活动非常复杂, 前人对江南造山带西段新元古代岩浆岩的成因机制做了详细的研究, 并取得了一些认识, 目前主要有以下 3 种观点: ① 部分学者指出这些岩石形成时代多集中在 854 ~ 760 Ma 时期, 且具有弧岩浆的特征, 因而他们认为该时期江南造山带西段处于古华南海洋板片北西向俯冲于扬子板块之下的构造背景(Yan *et al.*, 2004; Zhou *et al.*, 2004, 2009; Yao *et al.*, 2013, 2014); ② 部分学者通过对江南造山带西段新元古代岩浆岩研究, 如桂北 828 Ma 时期的辉长岩和桂北 820 Ma 时期的 S 型花岗岩(Li, 1999; Li *et al.*, 1999, 2003a, 2003b, 2010)以及桂北和湘西 760 Ma 时期的基性-超基性岩(周继彬, 2006; Zhou *et al.*, 2007; 张春红等, 2009), 指出该区在 825 Ma 和 760 Ma 时期存在地幔柱活动, 即该区处于地幔柱

活动所致的大陆裂谷伸展背景; ③ 还有学者通过对江南造山带西段基性岩体和 S 型花岗岩的年代学和地球化学研究, 认为 835 ~ 800 Ma 期间, 江南造山带西段进入了后碰撞拉张构造背景阶段, 即江南造山带西段在该时期处于俯冲板片断离的构造背景(Wang *et al.*, 2004, 2006, 2008, 2014)。上述学者从不同角度对江南造山带西段在 850 ~ 760 Ma 时期的构造演化开展了有益的探讨, 但对于此后江南造山带西段(即 760 ~ 700 Ma 期间, 尤其 700 Ma 时期)的研究则较为薄弱。Druschke 等(2006)通过对扬子板块北缘和西缘地层学和碎屑锆石年代学的研究, 初步判断江南造山带西段在 850 ~ 700 Ma 时期处于俯冲的构造环境; 另有部分学者则认为在 ~ 700 Ma 时期江南造山带西段处于裂谷背景下(陆松年, 2001; 王孝磊等, 2003; 舒良树, 2012)。遗憾的是, 上述研究都缺少岩石学和年代学证据, 目前见诸报道的仅有湖南中部高桥地区的震旦纪玄武岩(王孝磊等, 2003)。可见, 前人虽然对江南造山带西段构造演化做了较为详细的研究, 但仍有一些重要的科学问题亟待解决。

本文对新近发现于江南造山带西段湘西通道地区的小规模超基性岩开展了系统的岩石学、年代学、元素和同位素地球化学研究。本次研究厘定其成岩时代约为 700 Ma, 认为其源区为受到俯冲熔体/流体交代的软流圈地幔。结合前人的研究成果, 初步

探讨了江南造山带西段在 700 Ma 时期的深部动力学过程,从而完善了对江南造山带西段 700 Ma 时期构造演化背景的认识,也为 Rodinia 超大陆裂解提供了重要的依据。

1 地质背景及岩石学特征

以江绍断裂为界,华南地区被划分为扬子板块和华夏板块两个构造单元(图 1)。扬子板块出露的最古老岩石单元为崆岭群杂岩($\sim 3.2 \sim 2.0$ Ga),主

要由太古代-早元古代高级变质英云闪长岩、奥长花岗岩、花岗闪长片麻岩和角闪岩等组成(Gao *et al.*, 1999),华夏板块最古老的岩石为浙东南闽西北地区的八都群(Yu *et al.*, 2009)。伴随着古华南海的闭合,扬子板块与华夏板块在新元古代时期(1.0~0.8 Ga)历经洋壳俯冲、弧-陆碰撞以及陆-陆碰撞等构造运动(即“四堡运动”),形成了江南造山带(夏斌, 1984; Li *et al.*, 1995; 郭令智等, 1996; 葛文春等, 2001; 胡受奚等, 2006; 薛怀民等, 2010; Shu *et al.*, 2011; 舒良树, 2012; Zhong *et al.*, 2016)(图 1)。

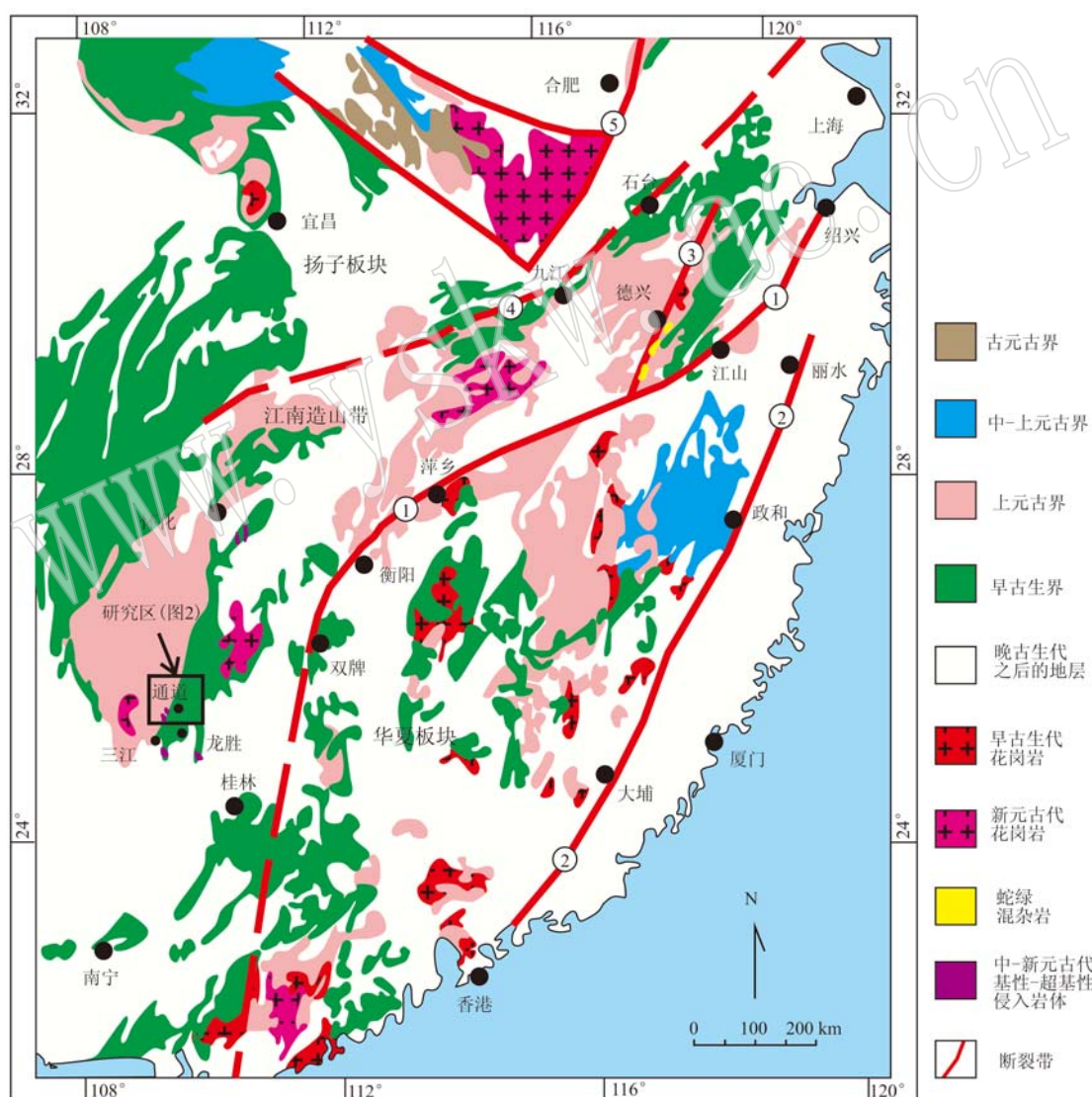


图 1 江南造山带地质示意简图(据 Yao *et al.*, 2014)

Fig. 1 Geological sketch map of the Jiangnan orogenic belt (modified after Yao *et al.*, 2014)

①—绍兴-江山-萍乡-双牌断裂; ②—政和-大埔断裂; ③—赣东北断裂; ④—九江-石台断裂; ⑤—鄱庐断裂

①—Shaoxing-Jiangshan-Pingxiang-Shuangpai fault; ②—Zhenghe-Dapu fault; ③—Northeast Jiangxi fault; ④—Jiujiang-Shitai fault;

⑤—Tanlu fault

江南造山带呈 NEE 方向展布,西起黔东、桂北,经湘西北、赣西北、赣东北,东至皖南、浙西,长约 1 500 km、宽约 200 km,面积约 30 万平方公里(郭令智等,1980,1996)。造山带东段主要位于赣东北、皖南、浙西、浙东北等地区,西段位于桂北和湖南以及贵州等地区(Yao *et al.*, 2014)(图 1)。江南造山带西段湘西地区出露的最古老地层为中元古界冷家溪群,其次为角度不整合于其上的上元古界板溪群。其中,冷家溪群为一套浅灰-浅灰绿色浅变质细粒碎屑岩、粘土岩,局部夹基性-中酸性火山岩,其中的斑脱岩 SHRIMP 锆石 U-Pb 年龄为 822 Ma(高林志等,2011);板溪群由下部的合桐组和上部的拱洞组组成(图 2a),其岩性主要为浅变质砂砾岩、长石石英砂岩、板岩及凝灰岩,局部夹基性-中酸性火山岩,高林志等(2011)获得其下部斑脱岩 SHRIMP 锆石 U-Pb

年龄为 802 Ma。本区还出露有南华系、寒武系和泥盆系地层(图 2a)。江南造山带西段构造岩浆活动复杂,中酸性和基性-超基性岩浆岩均较为发育,且大都形成于 850~770 Ma 之间(Li, 1999; Zhou *et al.*, 2004, 2007, 2009; Yan *et al.*, 2004; Yao *et al.*, 2013, 2014)。其中,酸性岩主要以 S 型花岗岩为主,如 819 ± 9 Ma 的四堡花岗岩和 824 ± 4 Ma 的三防花岗岩体等(Li, 1999; Li *et al.*, 1999, 2003a, 2003b, 2010);基性-超基性岩石在江南造山带西段湘西-桂北地方均有出露,主要以岩脉岩墙形式产出,如震旦纪湖南中部高桥玄武岩(王孝磊等,2003),形成于约 760 Ma 的桂北龙胜辉长岩(葛文春等,2001)、768 Ma 的湘西古丈辉绿岩(周继彬,2006)、825 Ma 的桂北元宝山地区超基性岩石(周继彬,2006)以及 830 Ma 的湘西隘口辉橄岩(张春红等,2009)等。

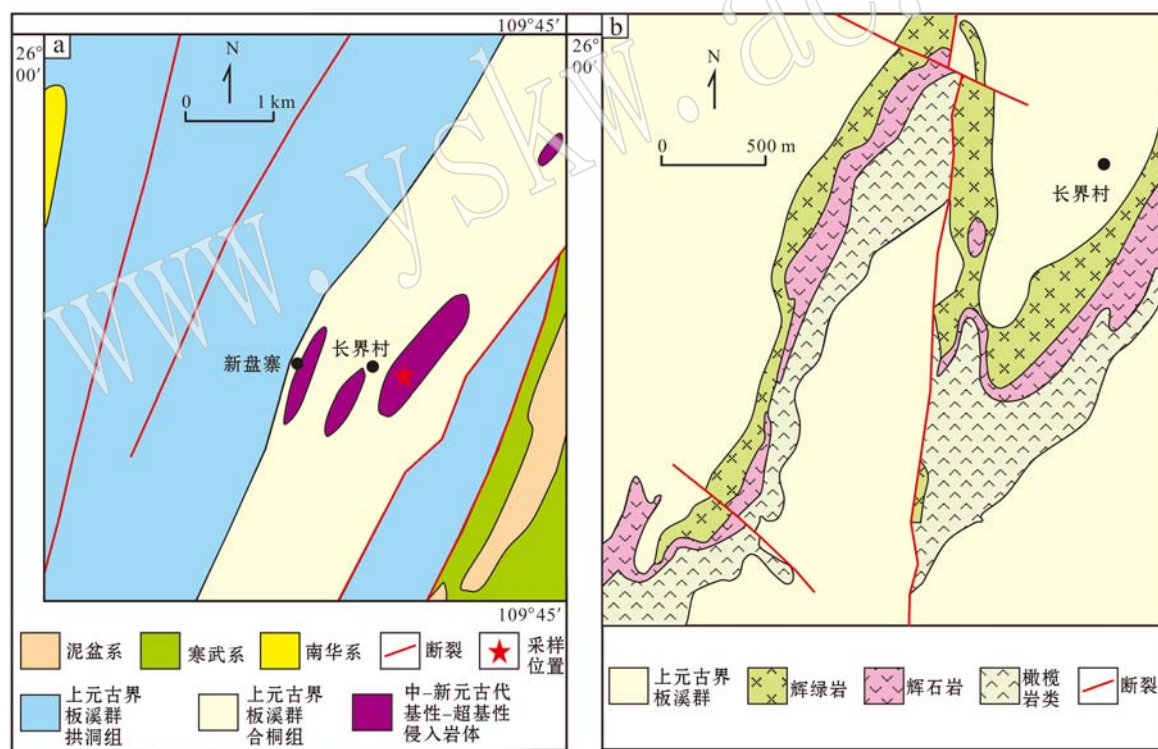


图 2 湘西通道长界基性-超基性岩地质图(a 据 1:5 万林溪幅^①, b 据湖南省区域地质志^②)

Fig. 2 Sketch geological map of the mafic-ultramafic rocks (a after 1:50 000 Linxi Geological Map^①, b after Records of Regional Geology of Hunan Province^②)

① 广西区域地质调查研究院. 2011. 湖南省林溪幅 1:5 万地质草图.

② 湖南省地质矿产局. 1988. 湖南省区域地质志.

本次研究对象为湘西通道地区长界基性-超基性岩体, 岩石类型主要有辉绿岩、辉长岩、辉石岩和橄榄辉石岩, 这些岩石呈渐变过渡的关系。该地区岩体数量众多, 形态较为稳定, 大多以岩床形式顺层侵入到板溪群合桐组浅变质岩中(图 2a, 2b), 单个岩体一般厚约 10~100 m, 出露面积较小, 多小于 0.1 km²。

本次采集的长界基性-超基性岩主要为橄榄辉

石岩类, 岩石具堆晶结构, 造岩矿物主要为单斜辉石(70%)和橄榄石(25%), 含少量斜长石(5%)。橄榄石呈自形-半自形粒状, 颗粒粒径 0.2~5 mm, 普遍发育蛇纹石化(图 3a); 单斜辉石颗粒粒径约 0.3~5 mm, 呈自形-半自形粒状(图 3b), 部分单斜辉石颗粒裂纹发育(图 3c), 并发育绿帘石、绿泥石化和透闪石化(图 3c, 3d)。副矿物主要有钛铁矿、磁铁矿和黄铁矿, 还含有少量磷灰石、斜锆石、锆石及榍石。

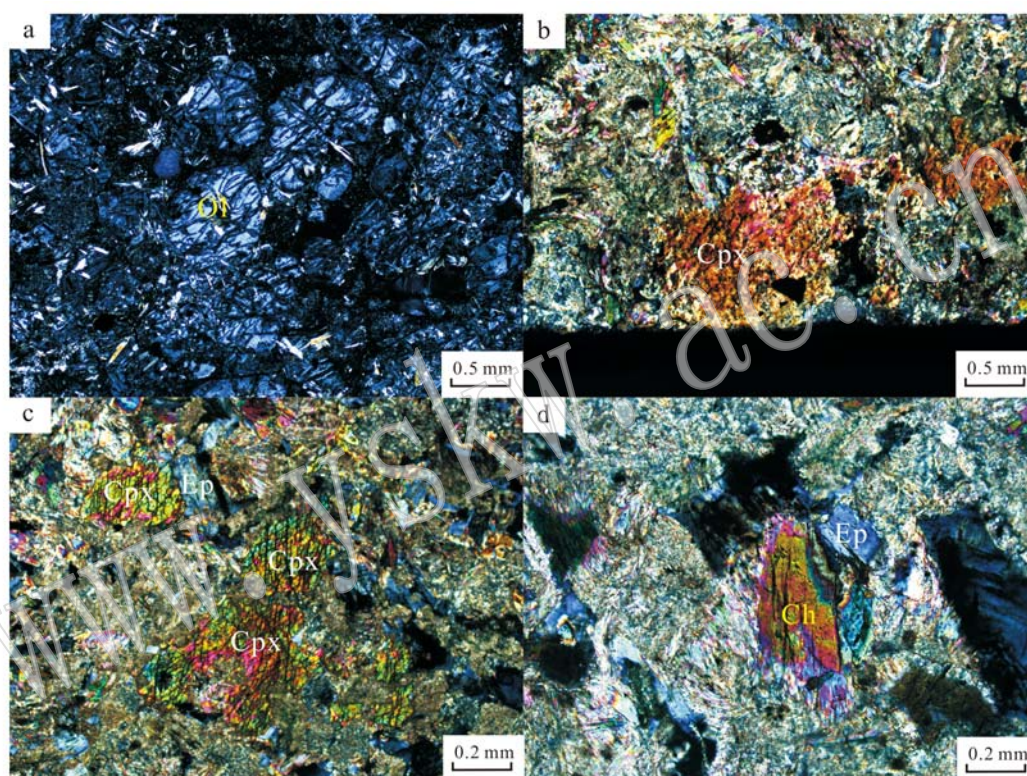


图 3 长界橄榄辉石岩显微镜特征(正交偏光)

Fig. 3 Thin section characteristics of texture of Changjie olivine pyroxenolite (crossed nicols)

Ol—橄榄石; Cpx—单斜辉石; Ep—绿帘石; Ch—绿泥石

Ol—olivine; Cpx—clinopyroxene; Ep—epidote; Ch—chlorite

2 分析方法

本文对 1 件橄榄辉石岩样品(CJ14-9)中的锆石进行了 U-Pb 年代学测定, 使用常规的重液浮选和电磁分离方法挑选出锆石颗粒, 随后在双目镜下根据颜色、形态学和透明度等特征进行初步分类, 并挑选出具有代表性的锆石, 将锆石样品分别用双面胶粘贴在载玻片上, 放上 PVC 环, 然后将环氧树脂和固化剂进行充分混合后注入 PVC 环中, 待树脂充分固化后将样

品从载玻片上剥离, 并对其进行抛光, 直到样品露出一个光洁的平面, 并进行锆石阴极发光(CL)照相。样品的 LA ICP-MS U-Pb 定年在武汉上谱科技有限责任公司完成, 实验分析用激光剥蚀系统为 GeoLas Pro, 等离子质谱仪为 Agilent 7700, 激光能量为 80 mJ, 频率为 5 Hz, 激光束斑直径为 32 μm, 具体分析条件及流程见文献 Liu 等(2008, 2010a, 2010b)。年龄计算机谐和图采用 Isoplot(3.0)完成。

对样品在偏光显微镜下进行详细的薄片检查后, 选取 6 件具有代表性且蚀变程度相对较低的样

品进行全岩地球化学分析。所分析样品均是在切除表皮风化物后洗净晾干,在玛瑙乳钵中研磨至 200 目。主量、稀土和微量元素分析在国家地质实验测试中心完成,其中主量元素分析方法为 XRF,稀土和微量元素分析方法为 ICP-MS,具体方法可见 Qi 等(2000)。Rb-Sr 和 Sm-Nd 同位素比值测定在南京大学现代分析中心由英国制造的 VG354 多接受质谱计上完成,具体方法可见王银喜等(2007)。

3 分析结果

3.1 锆石 U-Pb 年代学

锆石 LA ICP-MS U-Pb 分析结果列于表 1。如图 4a 所示,橄榄辉石岩样品中的锆石较少且都较小,多为 50~80 μm ,呈短柱或长柱状,未见明显震荡环带,锆石的 Th/U 值为 0.48~2.73(表 1),暗示这些锆石均为岩浆成因锆石(Hoskin and Schaltegger, 2003; Hoskin, 2005)。本次研究选择相对较大的 14 颗锆石进行了测试分析。其中, CJ14-9-2、11、12、13 四颗锆石的年龄明显较老,可能为捕获锆石, CJ14-9-4、10、14 三颗锆石年龄较小,可能是受后期岩浆-热事件影响所形成的锆石, CJ14-9-1、5、6 三颗锆石太小而未采集到可用数据(表 1)。剔除上述测点后,剩余 4 个测试点锆石与谐和线的交点为 $701 \pm 16 \text{ Ma}$, 其 $^{206}\text{Pb}/^{238}\text{U}$ 的加权平均年龄为 $701 \pm 11 \text{ Ma}$ (图 4b, 4c),二者在误差范围内完全一致,认为该年龄可代表通道长界橄榄辉石岩的成岩年龄。

3.2 全岩主量元素特征

全岩主量元素分析结果列于表 2(本文所研究的样品烧失量较高为 6.83%~11.78%,所有表 2 中的主量元素为除烧失量后的结果)。长界橄榄辉石岩具有低 SiO_2 (44.01%~47.72%)、 Al_2O_3 (6.77%~9.10%)、 TiO_2 (0.49%~0.75%) 和全碱 ($\text{Na}_2\text{O} + \text{K}_2\text{O} = 0.07\% \sim 2.04\%$) 含量,而高 MgO 含量 (23.97%~30.70%) 的特征。整体上,长界橄榄辉石具有与桂北元宝山地区超基性岩石相似而不同于湘西古丈和通道地区的辉绿岩主量元素地球化学特征,如桂北元宝山地区超基性岩石也具有低 SiO_2 (37.3%~47.6%)、 Al_2O_3 (2.0%~5.2%)、 TiO_2 (0.16%~1.09%) 和全碱 ($\text{Na}_2\text{O} + \text{K}_2\text{O} = 0.31\% \sim 0.67\%$) 含量,而高 MgO 含量 (20.8%~35.6%) 的特征(周继彬, 2006; Yao *et al.*, 2014),而湘西古丈和通道辉绿岩则具有较高的 SiO_2 (50.2%~

53.0%)、 Al_2O_3 (14.8%~17.4%)、 TiO_2 (1.31%~1.98%) 和全碱含量 ($\text{Na}_2\text{O} + \text{K}_2\text{O} = 4.9\% \sim 6.0\%$), 低 MgO 含量 (6.05%~8.45%) 的特征(Zhou *et al.*, 2007)。另外,长界橄榄辉石岩 $\text{Mg}^\#$ (78.0~81.9) 高,与桂北元宝山地区超基性岩石 $\text{Mg}^\#$ 相当 (76~88)(周继彬, 2006; Yao *et al.*, 2014),而明显高于湘西古丈和通道辉绿岩的 $\text{Mg}^\#$ (51~62)(Zhou *et al.*, 2007)。长界橄榄辉石岩属亚碱性系列(图 5a),在 Zr-Y 图解中,这些岩石均落入拉斑玄武岩类范围(图 5b)。

3.3 全岩稀土和微量元素特征

全岩稀土和微量元素分析结果列于表 2。长界橄榄辉石岩稀土元素总量 (ΣREE) 较低,为 $25.7 \times 10^{-6} \sim 55.6 \times 10^{-6}$,与桂北元宝山地区超基性岩相似(绝大多数样品 ΣREE 为 $9.5 \times 10^{-6} \sim 53.1 \times 10^{-6}$, Yao *et al.*, 2014)。在稀土元素球粒陨石标准化图解中(图 6a),所有样品的分配曲线都呈轻稀土富集的右倾型,其 $(\text{La}/\text{Yb})_N$ 值为 3.36~6.48, $(\text{La}/\text{Sm})_N$ 值为 1.50~2.67,说明样品的轻重稀土和轻中稀土分异皆较为明显。除两个样品具有弱的 Eu 正异常外(δEu 为 1.09 和 1.17),其余样品均具有轻微 Eu 负异常(δEu 为 0.68~0.89)(表 2, 图 6a)。总体而言,样品具有与洋岛玄武岩(OIB)相似的稀土元素配分模式和微量元素配分曲线,具有富集轻稀土(LREE)和大离子亲石元素(LILE)的特点,而明显不同于大洋中脊玄武岩(MORB)的稀土和微量元素配分模式。但值得注意的是,长界橄榄辉石岩还显示出“弧岩浆”的地球化学性质,如明显的 Nb-Ta 负异常,较高的 Th/Nb 值(0.52~0.81)和较低的 Nb/La 值(0.25~0.44)以及低 Nb 值 ($1.11 \times 10^{-6} \sim 3.91 \times 10^{-6}$)。

3.4 全岩同位素特征

全岩 Rb-Sr 和 Sm-Nd 同位素比值分析结果列于表 3,初始 $(^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr})_i$ 同位素比值和 $\epsilon\text{Nd}(t)$ 值以长界橄榄辉石岩的成岩年龄 700 Ma 计算,从表 3 可知,所有长界橄榄辉石岩具有相似的 Sr-Nd 同位素组成。长界橄榄辉石岩具有较高的 $^{87}\text{Rb}/^{86}\text{Sr}$ 值 (0.374 6~0.649 3) 和初始 $(^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr})_i$ 值 (0.707 206~0.708 561)。长界橄榄辉石岩的 $^{147}\text{Sm}/^{144}\text{Nd}$ 和 $^{143}\text{Nd}/^{144}\text{Nd}$ 值分别为 0.141 8~0.169 5 和 0.512 401~0.512 526, $\epsilon\text{Nd}(t)$ 值为 0.25~0.41(图 7),明显低于桂北元宝山地区超基性岩石和湘西古丈和通道辉绿岩的 $\epsilon\text{Nd}(t)$ 值(分别为 4.01~6.51 和 2.9~3.3,周继彬, 2006)。

表 1 湘西通道长界橄榄辉石岩 U-Pb 锆石年龄
Table 1 U-Pb data for zircons from Changjie olivine pyroxenolite in the Tongdao area in western Hunan Province

样号	同位素比值						表面年龄/Ma									
	$^{207}\text{Pb}/^{206}\text{Pb}$	1 σ	$^{207}\text{Pb}/^{235}\text{U}$	1 σ	$^{206}\text{Pb}/^{238}\text{U}$	1 σ	Pb	Th	U	Th/U	$^{207}\text{Pb}/^{206}\text{Pb}$	1 σ	$^{207}\text{Pb}/^{235}\text{U}$	1 σ	$^{206}\text{Pb}/^{238}\text{U}$	1 σ
CJ14-9-1	0.097 5	0.006 0	0.869 1	0.050 5	0.064 5	0.001 4	921.0	1 961.6	719.8	2.73	1 576	115	635	27.5	403	8.4
CJ14-9-2	0.250 8	0.012 4	5.379 5	0.355 3	0.150 5	0.003 6	2 321.4	1 032.4	715.0	1.44	3 190	78.4	1 882	56.6	904	20.0
CJ14-9-3	0.135 2	0.008 4	2.192 1	0.151 2	0.114 9	0.001 8	399.2	341.4	252.0	1.35	2 169	109	1 179	48.1	701	10.4
CJ14-9-4	0.055 3	0.001 3	0.517 0	0.012 7	0.067 2	0.000 9	375.7	712.2	1 473.6	0.48	433	55.6	423	8.5	419	5.3
CJ14-9-5	0.078 8	0.003 1	0.870 1	0.034 0	0.079 5	0.001 5	847.3	1 647.0	611.2	2.60	1 169	71	636	18.5	493	9.2
CJ14-9-6	0.108 7	0.003 9	1.482 5	0.056 7	0.097 9	0.002 0	812.9	1 078.0	543.5	1.93	1 789	66	923	23.2	602	11.9
CJ14-9-7	0.140 0	0.019 7	2.187 0	0.280 7	0.113 6	0.003 9	843.8	661.4	608.8	1.09	2 227	246	1 177	89.5	693	22.6
CJ14-9-8	0.073 3	0.002 7	1.169 4	0.042 8	0.114 5	0.001 6	1 140.6	1 355.9	901.4	1.50	1 022	74	786	20.1	699	9.0
CJ14-9-9	0.073 4	0.002 2	1.178 9	0.037 7	0.115 3	0.001 9	867.8	1 123.7	567.9	1.98	1 033	59	791	17.6	704	10.9
CJ14-9-10	0.339 2	0.117 7	0.537 3	0.521 0	0.042 0	0.147 2	5 861.3	62.9	25.3	2.49	3 659	559	437	344	265	911
CJ14-9-11	0.181 6	0.025 4	3.817 1	0.467 6	0.171 8	0.013 6	1 371.6	799.7	548.6	1.46	2 668	233	1 596	98.6	1 022	75.1
CJ14-9-12	0.066 3	0.002 1	1.317 4	0.045 2	0.144 0	0.002 5	206.4	223.2	208.7	1.07	815	66.7	853	19.8	867	14.1
CJ14-9-13	0.508 7	0.045 4	19.489 9	3.356 7	0.279 2	0.033 0	581.8	99.4	78.0	1.27	4 333	132	3 066	166	1 587	166
CJ14-9-14	0.066 8	0.002 0	0.972 6	0.029 3	0.104 9	0.001 4	669.0	987.9	655.1	1.51	831	63.0	690	15.1	643	8.1

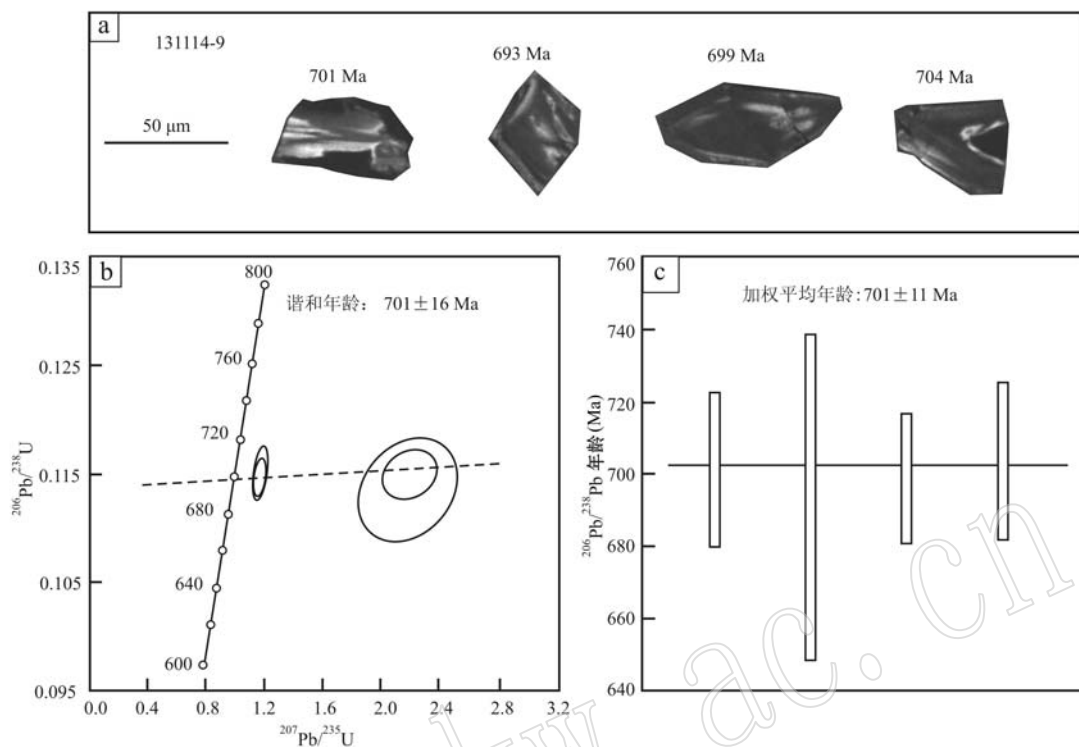
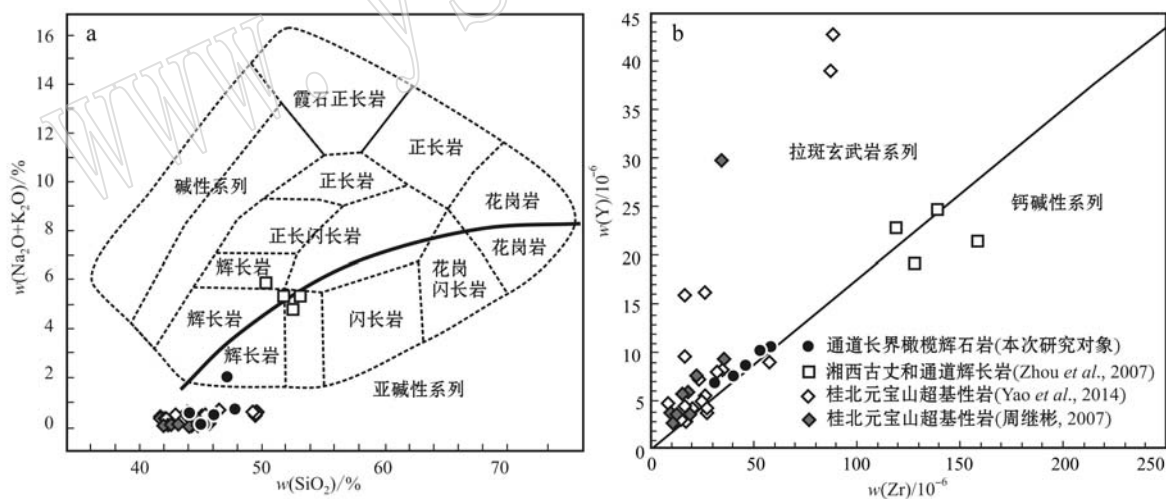


图 4 长界橄榄辉石岩锆石 CL 图像和 U-Pb 谐和图解

Fig. 4 CL image and U-Pb concordia diagrams for zircons from the Changjie olivine pyroxenolite

图 5 长界橄榄辉石岩 TAS 图解(a, Wilson, 1989)和 Y-Zr 图解(b, Polat *et al.*, 2009)Fig. 5 TAS diagram (a, after Wilson, 1989) and Y-Zr variation (b, after Polat *et al.*, 2009) of Changjie olivine pyroxenolite

4 讨论

4.1 分离结晶和地壳混染

4.1.1 分离结晶

长界橄榄辉石岩主要为粒状结构(图 3), 结晶矿

物主要为单斜辉石和橄榄石, 另有少量斜长石, 表明岩浆演化过程中单斜辉石和橄榄石为主要的分离结晶相, 有少量斜长石可能也发生了分离结晶作用。另外, 从主量元素相关性图解(图 8)中可以看出, MgO 与 SiO₂、Al₂O₃、TiO₂、全碱(Na₂O + K₂O)和 CaO 呈负相关而与 TF₂O₃ 呈正相关, 同样表明通道

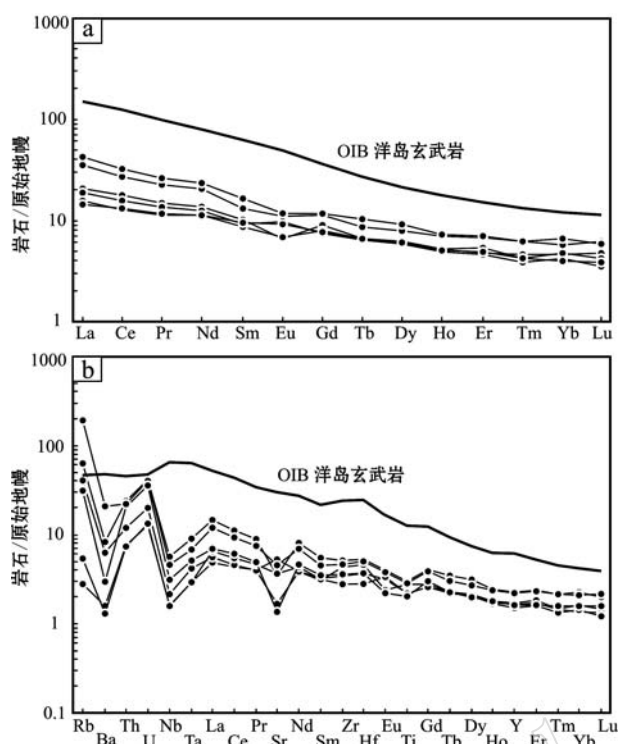


图6 长界橄榄辉石岩微量元素标准化图解

Fig. 6 Normalized trace element patterns of the Changjie olivine pyroxenolite

标准化数据和 OIB 数据来自 Sun and McDonough (1989)

Normalized values and data of OIB are from Sun and McDonough (1989)

长界橄榄辉石岩的母岩浆可能发生过单斜辉石和橄榄石的分离结晶。此外, MgO 与微量元素 Ni 和 Cr 的变化关系也指示在岩浆演化的过程中, 发生了单斜辉石和橄榄石以及少量钛铁氧化物的分离结晶, 这与岩相学的观察一致。

4.1.2 地壳混染

长界橄榄辉石岩具有高的初始($^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$)_i 值(0.707 206 ~ 0.708 561)和低 $\epsilon\text{Nd}(t)$ 值(0.25 ~ 0.41)(图 7), 指示其可能受到了地壳物质的混染(Taylor and McLennan, 1985)。微量元素 Th 和 Ta 易受地壳混染作用的影响, 若受地壳混染则会导致 Th/Ta 值升高, 通道橄榄辉石岩 Th/Ta 值为 2.5 ~ 4.1, 高于原始地幔的 Th/Ta 值(2.1, Sun and McDonough, 1989), 而接近地壳的 Th/Ta 值(3.5, Taylor and McLennan, 1985), 长界橄榄辉石岩具有高的(Th/Yb)_{PM} 值(5.5 ~ 12.9)和(La/Nb)_{PM} 值(2.4 ~ 4.2), 这些特征说明长界橄榄辉石岩可能受到了地壳物质的混染。另外, 受岩石圈地幔物质混染可

表2 全岩主量元素($w_B/\%$)和微量元素($w_B/10^{-6}$)
分析结果

Table 2 Bulk rock composition of major ($w_B/\%$) and trace elements ($w_B/10^{-6}$)

样品号	CJ14-1	CJ14-3	CJ14-4	CJ14-5	CJ14-6	CJ14-7
SiO_2	44.01	44.95	46.05	47.06	47.72	45.12
TiO_2	0.71	0.57	0.49	0.70	0.75	0.54
Al_2O_3	6.90	6.99	9.10	8.43	8.64	6.77
FeO^T	13.94	13.86	14.26	13.49	13.99	13.49
MnO	0.26	0.23	0.25	0.25	0.23	0.21
MgO	30.70	29.02	25.37	23.97	24.79	30.59
CaO	2.83	4.25	3.92	3.96	3.05	3.12
Na_2O	0.12	0.03	0.14	0.04	0.04	0.03
K_2O	0.45	0.03	0.33	2.00	0.70	0.06
P_2O_5	0.07	0.06	0.08	0.09	0.09	0.07
$\text{Mg}^\#$	81.5	80.7	78.1	78.0	78.0	81.9
LOI	8.67	11.78	6.83	7.30	8.24	10.98
Total	99.34	99.09	98.33	98.39	98.65	99.44
Y	7.86	7.76	7.50	10.20	10.50	6.90
La	3.84	3.47	4.93	8.44	10.30	4.57
Ce	8.14	8.16	11.00	16.80	20.10	9.83
Pr	1.11	1.13	1.40	2.14	2.53	1.30
Nd	5.40	5.44	6.36	9.76	11.20	5.98
Sm	1.37	1.49	1.57	2.07	2.49	1.42
Eu	0.41	0.55	0.38	0.64	0.69	0.57
Gd	1.69	1.59	1.84	2.34	2.47	1.55
Tb	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.33	0.39	0.24
Dy	1.62	1.58	1.51	2.02	2.35	1.52
Ho	0.30	0.29	0.30	0.40	0.41	0.28
Er	0.91	0.83	0.80	1.14	1.17	0.77
Tm	0.11	0.11	0.12	0.16	0.16	0.10
Yb	0.82	0.68	0.79	1.05	1.14	0.72
Lu	0.11	0.10	0.12	0.16	0.15	0.09
Rb	26.60	1.80	20.10	125.00	42.60	3.48
Sr	34.90	113.00	28.50	93.70	72.10	76.70
Ba	43.50	10.90	20.20	145.00	57.10	8.86
Th	1.02	0.64	1.76	1.86	2.04	0.62
U	0.44	0.28	0.77	0.88	0.92	0.29
Nb	1.53	1.11	2.17	3.23	3.91	1.13
Ta	0.17	0.12	0.21	0.28	0.37	0.12
Zr	49.30	39.40	40.60	53.20	58.40	31.30
Hf	1.46	1.17	1.16	1.57	1.65	0.87
Ni	1 469	1 384	623	970	1 028	1 441
Cr	1 948	1 753	1 221	1 478	1 421	1 788
Pb	4.01	1.65	1.29	4.13	11.80	3.33
Ti	3 657	2 896	2 661	3 699	3 901	2 878
(La/Sm) _N	1.81	1.50	2.03	2.63	2.67	2.08
(La/Yb) _N	3.36	3.66	4.48	5.77	6.48	4.55
(Dy/Yb) _N	1.32	1.56	1.28	1.29	1.38	1.41
δEu	0.82	1.09	0.68	0.89	0.84	1.17

测试单位: 国家地质实验测试中心, 分析方法: 主量元素为 X 射线荧光光谱(XRF), 微量元素为 ICP-MS; 表中所列的主量元素含量为去除烧失量后的含量, Total 为原始测试数据主量元素总量; 表中 FeO^T 代表全铁的含量, $\text{FeO} = \text{FeO}^T \times 0.8998$; $\text{Mg}^\# = 100 \times \text{Mg}/(\text{Mg} + \text{Fe})$; $\delta\text{Eu} = 2\text{Eu}/(\text{Sm} + \text{Gd})$ 。

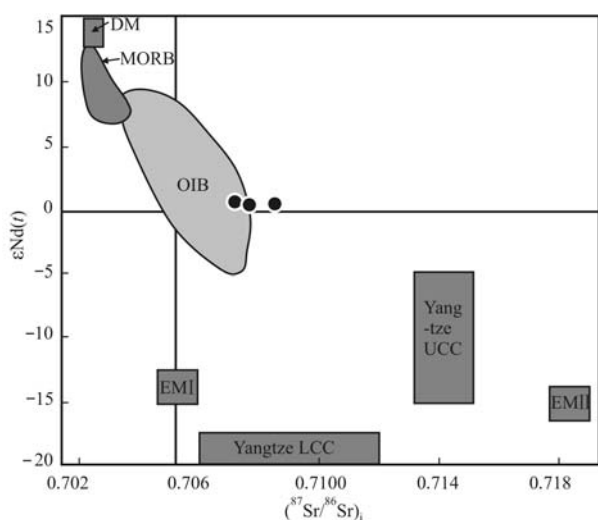


图7 长界橄榄辉石岩 $\epsilon\text{Nd}(t)$ – $(^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr})_i$ 图解

Fig. 7 $\epsilon\text{Nd}(t)$ vs. $(^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr})_i$ diagram of the Changjie olivine pyroxenolite

$t = 700$ Ma, 下扬子陆壳(LCC)数据来自 Gao *et al.* (1999), Ma *et al.* (2000)和 Zhao *et al.* (2010), 上扬子陆壳(UCC)数据来自郝太平(1993), DM(亏损地幔)、MORB(大洋中脊玄武岩)、OIB(洋岛玄武岩)、EMI(富集地幔 I)和 EM II(富集地幔 II)数据来自 Hawkesworth *et al.* (1984), Zindler and Hart(1986), Salters and Hart(1991), Salters and White(1998), Salters and Stracke(2004),

Stracke *et al.* (2005), Jackson and Dasgupta(2008)

All the initial isotopic ratios were corrected to 700 Ma. The data of the Yangtze lower continental crust (LCC) are from Gao *et al.* (1999), Ma *et al.* (2000) and Zhao *et al.* (2010), and the data of the Yangtze upper continental crust (UCC) are from Hao Taiping (1993). The data of DM (depleted mantle), MORB (mid-ocean ridge basalt), OIB (ocean island basalt), EM I (enriched mantle of type I) and EM II (enriched mantle of type II) are from Hawkesworth *et al.* (1984), Zindler and Hart (1986), Salters and Hart (1991), Salters and White (1998), Salters and Stracke (2004),

Stracke *et al.* (2005), Jackson and Dasgupta (2008)

表3 湘西通道长界橄榄辉石岩 Sr-Nd 同位素组成
Table 3 Sr and Nd isotopic compositions of Changjie olivine pyroxenolite

样号	CJ14-3	CJ14-6	CJ14-7
$w(\text{Rb})/10^{-6}$	4.05	8.56	4.55
$w(\text{Sr})/10^{-6}$	31.79	38.92	35.85
$w(\text{Sm})/10^{-6}$	1.51	1.22	1.20
$w(\text{Nd})/10^{-6}$	5.39	5.22	5.07
$^{87}\text{Rb}/^{86}\text{Sr}$	0.375 4	0.649 3	0.374 6
$^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$	0.712 316 $\pm$ 9	0.713 702 $\pm$ 7	0.711 408 $\pm$ 9
$^{147}\text{Sm}/^{144}\text{Nd}$	0.169 5	0.141 9	0.141 8
$^{143}\text{Nd}/^{144}\text{Nd}$	0.512 526 $\pm$ 9	0.512 407 $\pm$ 8	0.512 401 $\pm$ 9
$(^{143}\text{Nd}/^{144}\text{Nd})_i$	0.511 747	0.511 755	0.511 749
$(^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr})_i$	0.708 561	0.707 206	0.707 661
$\epsilon\text{Nd}(t)$	0.25	0.41	0.29

使岩浆的 $(\text{La}/\text{Ta})_N$ 值迅速升高,一般都 >25 (Lassiter and DePaolo, 1997),长界橄榄辉石岩 $(\text{La}/\text{Ta})_N$ 值基本小于 25, 仅有一个样品 $(\text{La}/\text{Ta})_N$ 值高达 38.1, 指示长界橄榄辉石岩岩浆可能受到轻微的大陆岩石圈地幔物质混染, 或者没有受到大陆岩石圈地幔物质混染。总的来说,长界橄榄辉石岩形成过程中可能仅受到上地壳物质的混染,如图9所示。

4.2 岩浆源区

长界橄榄辉石岩全碱和硅低而镁铁含量高,属于亚碱性拉斑玄武岩类岩石(图5a、5b)。长界橄榄辉石岩具有与 OIB 相似的稀土元素和微量元素配分曲线模式(图6a、6b),其 Th/Yb 值为 0.86~2.23, 平均值为 1.47, Hf/Th 值为 0.66~1.83, 平均值为 1.2, 亦与 OIB 相似($\text{Th}/\text{Yb} = 1.85$, $\text{Hf}/\text{Th} = 1.95$; Sun and McDonough, 1989)。另外,长界橄榄辉石岩的 Sr-Nd 同位素比值也接近 OIB 源区(图7)。综上所述,稀土、微量及 Sr-Nd 同位素研究表明通道长界橄榄辉石岩可能起源于与 OIB 相似的地幔源区。

一般认为,OIB 起源于地幔柱(如,丽江苦橄岩, Morgan, 1971, 1972; Zhang *et al.*, 2006)或者软流圈地幔(Hofmann, 1997; Jahn *et al.*, 1999; Zindler *et al.*, 1984)。研究表明地幔柱成因的岩体规模较大(Hart and Kinloch, 1989; Irvine, 1975),且地幔柱成因的 OIB 稀土元素含量较高(平均值为 200×10^{-6} , Sun and McDonough, 1989),通道长界橄榄辉石岩出露面积较小,而且稀土元素总量很低(ΣREE 为 $25.7 \times 10^{-6} \sim 55.6 \times 10^{-6}$)。此外,地幔柱活动所引发的一般是短时间内的巨量岩浆作用[如峨眉山大火山岩省(Zhang *et al.*, 2006),西伯利亚大火山岩省(Czamanske *et al.*, 1998; Kamo *et al.*, 2003)],根据的前人研究,本区地幔柱的可能活动时间为 825 Ma (Li, 1999; Li *et al.*, 1999, 2003b, 2010; 张春红等, 2009)和/或 760 Ma (周继彬, 2006),本次测年结果获得的通道长界橄榄辉石岩锆石 U-Pb 年龄为 700 Ma 左右,与区域内可能存在的地幔柱活动时间不符。另外,作者(未发表数据)根据单斜辉石温压计算,获得长界橄榄辉石岩形成的温度(约 1300℃)与软流圈地幔的温度相当(1280~1350℃, McKenzie and Bickle, 1988),也佐证了长界橄榄辉石岩可能起源于软流圈地幔而不是地幔柱。因此,本文认为长界橄榄辉石岩的岩浆源区可能为软流圈地幔,其形成很可能与区内新元古代软流圈物质上涌有关。

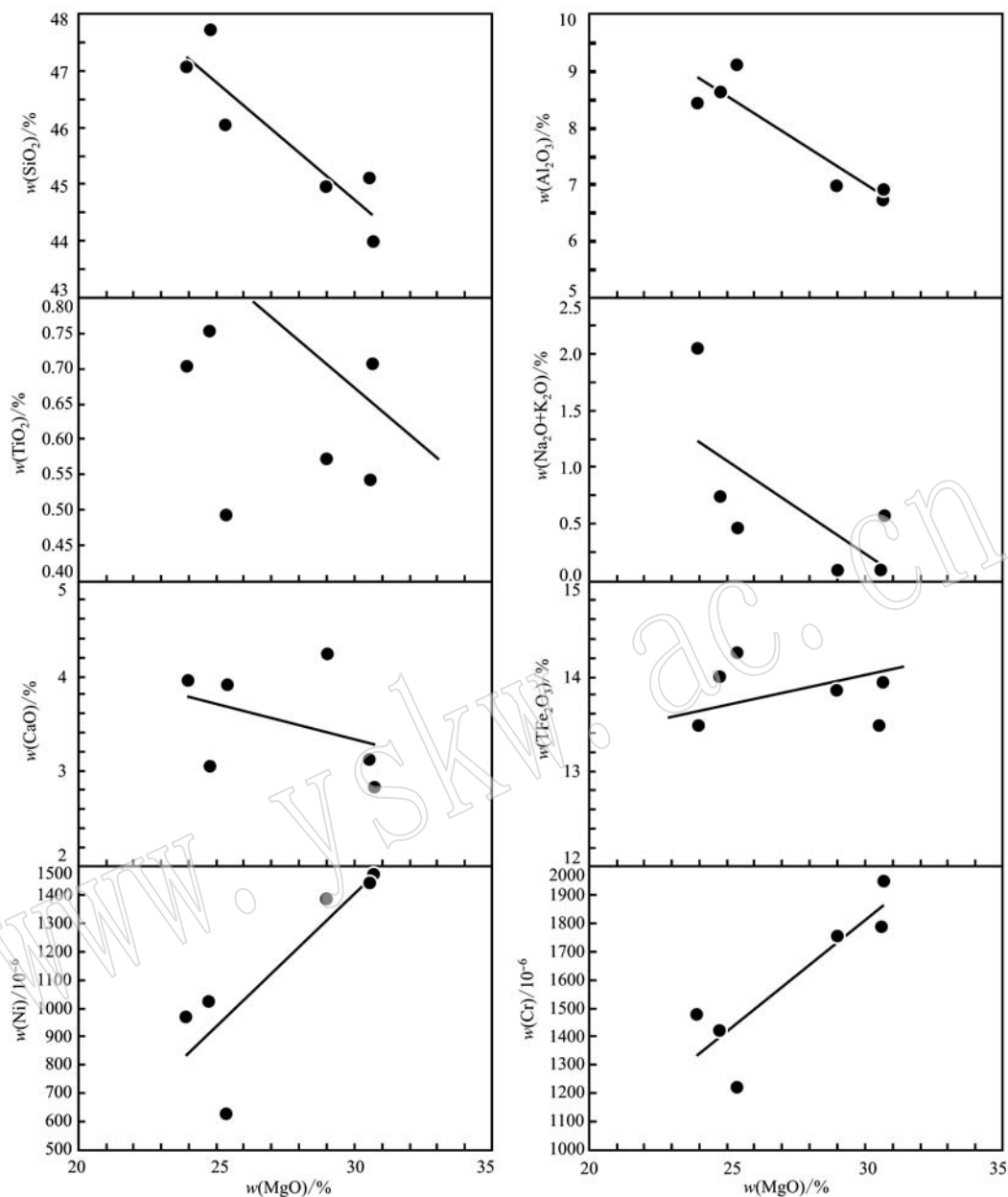


图8 长界橄榄辉石岩的MgO与主要氧化物和一些微量元素的哈克图解

Fig. 8 Variation of MgO versus major and certain trace elements for Changjie olivine pyroxenolite

另外,长界橄榄辉石岩同时还显示出典型“弧岩浆”的特征,如明显的 Nb-Ta 负异常,较高的 Th/Nb 值(0.52~0.81)和较低的 Nb/La 值(0.25~0.44)以及低 Nb 值($1.1 \times 10^{-6} \sim 3.9 \times 10^{-6}$),这些特征均与典型的岛弧玄武岩非常相似(Th/Nb = 0.11 ~ 2.0, Nb/La = 0.15 ~ 0.63, Nb 平均值为 1.6×10^{-6} ; Kimura and Yoshida, 2006),在 Nb/Yb - Th/Yb 图(图 10a)中,长界橄榄辉石岩也落入 MORB-OIB 源区上方的岛弧岩浆源区内,Zr/Sm - Nb/Ta 图

解(图 10b)上也落入弧岩浆内。通常情况下,学者将具有“弧岩浆”特征的 OIB 解释为受到了地壳物质混染,如桂北元宝山地区超基性岩石和湘西古丈、通道地区辉绿岩(周继斌, 2006; Zhou *et al.*, 2007),如前所述,长界橄榄辉石岩也受到上地壳物质的混染。但是,上地壳的成分主要为长英质,即上地壳物质具有很低的 MgO(Xu *et al.*, 2008),如果上地壳物质大量加入到长界橄榄辉石岩岩浆中,长界橄榄辉石岩MgO不可能高达23.97%~30.70%,这说明,

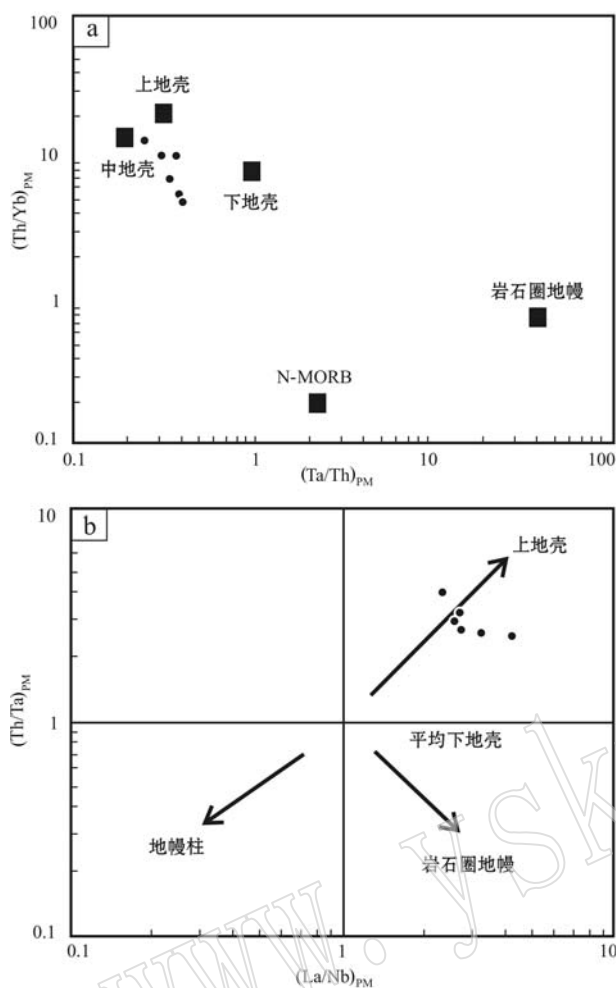


图 9 长界橄榄辉石岩 $(\text{Th}/\text{Yb})_{\text{PM}}-(\text{Ta}/\text{Th})_{\text{PM}}$ 图解(a)和 $(\text{Th}/\text{Ta})_{\text{PM}}-(\text{La}/\text{Nb})_{\text{PM}}$ 图解(b, 据 Neal *et al.*, 2002)

Fig. 9 Diagram of $(\text{Ta}/\text{Th})_{\text{PM}}-(\text{Th}/\text{Yb})_{\text{PM}}$ (a) and $(\text{Th}/\text{Ta})_{\text{PM}}-(\text{La}/\text{Nb})_{\text{PM}}$ (b, after Neal *et al.*, 2002) for the Changjie olivine pyroxenolite

大陆岩石圈地幔数据来自 McDonough (1990), N-MORB 据 Sun and McDonough(1989), 上、中和下地壳据 Taylor and McLennan (1995)

Data sources: continental lithospheric mantle (McDonough, 1990), N-MORB (Sun and McDonough, 1989), Lower crust, middle crust and upper crust (Taylor and McLennan, 1995)

长界橄榄辉石岩这种“弧岩浆”的特征主要是继承了源区的特征而不是来自地壳混染,其源区即软流圈地幔可能存在与俯冲作用相关的物质加入,即在长界橄榄辉石岩形成之前,在早前俯冲期间该区软流圈地幔可能已经遭受了俯冲流体/熔体的交代作用的改造。研究表明,扬子板块西缘在新元古代时期曾经是一个活动大陆边缘,古华南海板片处于北西方向向扬子板块下部俯冲的构造动力学机制中

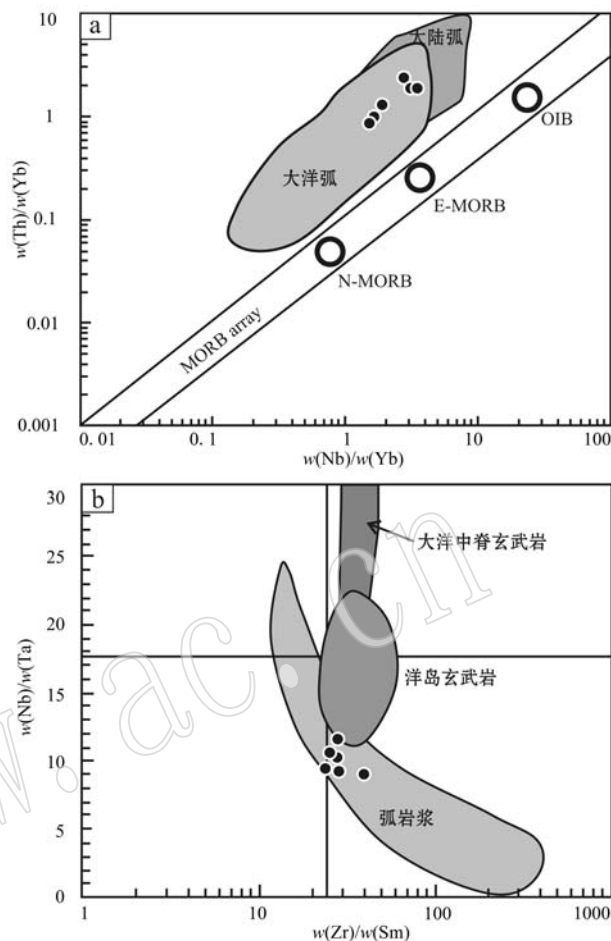


图 10 长界橄榄辉石岩 $\text{Th}/\text{Yb}-\text{Nb}/\text{Yb}$ 图解(a, 据 Pearce and Peate, 1995)和 $\text{Nb}/\text{Ta}-\text{Zr}/\text{Sm}$ 图解(b, 据 Foley *et al.*, 2000)

Fig. 10 $\text{Th}/\text{Yb}-\text{Nb}/\text{Yb}$ diagram (a, after Pearce and Peate, 1995) and $\text{Nb}/\text{Ta}-\text{Zr}/\text{Sm}$ diagram (b, after Foley *et al.*, 2000) for the Changjie olivine pyroxenolite

N-MORB—正常的大洋中脊玄武岩; E-MORB—富集的大洋中脊玄武岩; OIB—洋岛玄武岩

N-MORB—normal mid-ocean ridge basalt; E-MORB—enriched mid-ocean ridge basalt; OIB—ocean island basalt

(Yao *et al.*, 2013, 2014),这可能是源区加入俯冲流体/熔体的主要机制。

综上所述,本文推测长界橄榄辉石岩的源区是软流圈地幔,但在形成通道长界橄榄辉石岩之前该区软流圈地幔已经遭受到了来自俯冲消减板片脱水或熔融形成的流体/熔体的交代。

研究表明,轻稀土元素(LREE)无论是在尖晶石还是石榴子石中都是不相容的,而重稀土(HREE)在石榴子石中则是相容的,但在尖晶石中是不相容的(McKenzie and O' Nions, 1991; Irving and Frey,

1984), 较平坦的 HREE 球粒陨石配分曲线暗示长界橄榄辉石岩起源于尖晶石相橄榄岩区 $[(\text{Dy}/\text{Yb})_{\text{N}} = 1.27 \sim 1.56]$, 长界橄榄辉石岩低 $(\text{La}/\text{Yb})_{\text{N}}$ 值 $(3.4 \sim 6.5)$ 也说明源区为尖晶石残留相(Yang *et al.*, 2007)。Lassiter 等(1997)研究表明, 有些不相容元素因其具有相似的分配系数(例如 Yb 和 Sm), 故其比值变化很小且不受分离结晶作用的影响, 如 Tb/Yb 和 Yb/Sm, 所以其可以用来指示源区特征及岩浆演化过程。由 $(\text{Tb}/\text{Yb})_{\text{PM}}$ 和 $(\text{Yb}/\text{Sm})_{\text{PM}}$ 图解可知(图 11), 长界橄榄辉石岩靠近尖晶石二辉橄榄岩相, 说明熔融作用主要发生在尖晶石稳定区域内, 其熔融程度较低约为 4%~7%, 这与其岩浆规模较小的特点一致。作者(未发表数据)根据单斜辉石温压计算, 获得长界橄榄辉石岩的形成压力为较低约为 2.2 GPa, 且岩石岩较低的 $\text{CaO}/\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$ 值 $(0.35 \sim 0.61)$, 也反映其形成压力较低(Hirose and Kushiro, 1993; Baker and Stolper, 1994)。

根据 McKenzie 等(1991)和 Robinson 等(1998)的研究, 尖晶石稳定区的深度应小于 75~80 km, 所以长界橄榄辉石岩起源于一个相对较浅的软流圈地幔, 反映了该区软流圈地幔上覆的是减薄的岩石圈, 其厚度可能<80 km。

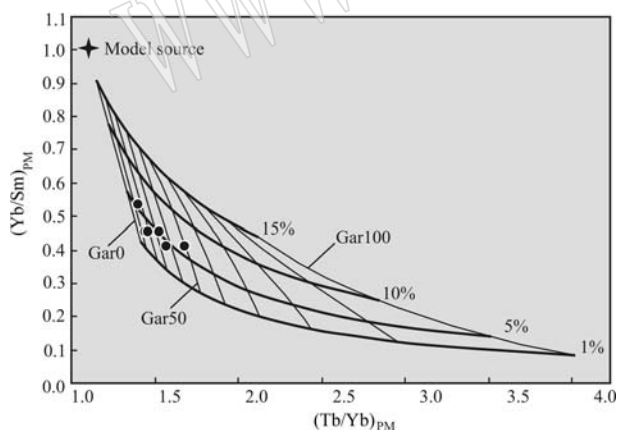


图 11 长界橄榄辉石岩 $(\text{Yb}/\text{Sm})_{\text{PM}}-(\text{Tb}/\text{Yb})_{\text{PM}}$ 图解

Fig. 11 $(\text{Yb}/\text{Sm})_{\text{PM}}-(\text{Tb}/\text{Yb})_{\text{PM}}$ for the Changjie olivine pyroxenolite

据 Shaw, 1970; Janney *et al.*, 2000; Salters and Stracke, 2004; Workman and Hart, 2005; Ito and Mahoney, 2005; Zhang *et al.*, 2006; 格子指示了熔融程度的范围, 熔体在石榴子石相的比例用细线表示, 粗线表示熔体分数

After Shaw, 1970; Janney *et al.*, 2000; Salters and Stracke, 2004; Workman and Hart, 2005; Ito and Mahoney, 2005; Zhang *et al.*, 2006; The grid indicates the range of model compositions. The proportion of melt formed in the presence of garnet is indicated by light lines; curves of constant melt fraction are shown with coarse lines

4.3 深部动力学背景

软流圈物质上涌通常可以通过以下几种方式实现: ① 地幔柱活动(Wilson, 1989; Zhang *et al.*, 2006); ② 岩石圈拆沉, 即在造山带碰撞晚期, 因重力导致造山带根部坍塌使岩石圈剥离减薄(Gardien *et al.*, 1997), 从而导致软流圈物质上涌; ③ 俯冲板片的断离使软流圈上涌(Von Blanckenburg and Davies, 1995); ④ 软流圈地幔对流的热侵蚀作用导致岩石圈减薄(Houseman *et al.*, 1981)使软流圈上涌发生熔融; ⑤ 裂谷作用导致软流圈物质上涌, 并发生减压熔融。

如前所述, 长界橄榄辉石岩形成于 700 Ma 左右, 该时期研究区并没有地幔柱活动的证据。在造山带碰撞晚期, 由于重力作用导致岩石圈根部坍塌, 致使岩石圈减薄, 软流圈上涌并发生减压熔融, 与此同时也会导致大规模的地壳熔融(Turner *et al.*, 1999), 然而, 目前该区并没有报导 700 Ma 时期有大量的壳源岩浆活动。此外, 该区的碰撞造山作用主要发生在 1100~850 Ma 时期(李江海等, 1999; 陆松年, 2001; 舒良树, 2012), 本次造山作用形成了江南造山带, 岩石圈拆沉通常发生在造山带碰撞晚期, 也就是说, 如果该区发生岩石圈拆沉, 其发生的时间可能为 850 Ma 左右。俯冲板片的断离一般发生在造山带后碰撞时期, 该区在 850~800 Ma 时期处于后碰撞拉伸阶段(舒良树, 2012)。在对流减薄模型中, 首先发生部分熔融的是岩石圈地幔, 随后是软流圈发生减压熔融。在这种情况下, 由于热源充足, 会形成大规模的岩浆活动(Turner *et al.*, 1999), 这与本区较小规模的岩浆活动不符合。

综上所述, 形成长界橄榄辉石岩的动力学机制很可能是裂谷作用导致软流圈物质上涌并发生熔融。换言之, 在 700 Ma 时期, 江南造山带西段可能还处于板内裂谷构造背景下, 这与前人的认识一致(陆松年, 2001; 王孝磊等, 2003; 舒良树, 2012)。McKenzie 等(1988)研究表明软流圈发生减压熔融的前提是岩石圈厚度至少要小于 80 km, 即要求软流圈上覆的岩石圈地幔为减薄的岩石圈地幔, 通道长界橄榄辉石岩源区为尖晶石二辉橄榄岩相(<75~80 km), 符合减薄岩石圈地幔的要求。由此也暗示了 Rodinia 超大陆在 700 Ma 时期仍处于裂解状态。

5 结论

(1) 长界橄榄辉石岩也具有低 SiO_2 (44.01%~47.72%), 高 MgO (23.97%~30.70%), 全碱含量

低($\text{Na}_2\text{O} + \text{K}_2\text{O} = 0.07\% \sim 2.04\%$)的特征,岩石属于亚碱性系列拉斑玄武岩类。在岩浆演化的过程中,发生了单斜辉石和橄榄石以及少量斜长石和钛铁氧化物的分离结晶作用。

(2) 长界橄榄辉石岩具有 OIB 和“弧岩浆”的特征。长界橄榄辉石岩源区为尖晶石二辉橄榄岩相($<75 \sim 80 \text{ km}$),是经历了早期俯冲熔体/流体交代改造的软流圈地幔部分熔融的产物。长界橄榄辉石岩可能经历了上地壳物质的混染。

(3) 长界橄榄辉石岩的成岩年龄为 $701 \pm 11 \text{ Ma}$,形成于裂谷构造背景下的软流圈物质上涌。

(4) Rodinia 超大陆在 700 Ma 时期仍处于裂解状态。

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