

新疆东昆仑达拉库岸镁铁-超镁铁岩的 矿物化学及其属性

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摘要: 达拉库岸镁铁-超镁铁岩位于东昆仑造山带南带之喀拉米兰晚古生代沟弧系, 由二辉橄榄岩、单辉橄榄岩、橄榄辉石岩、单辉岩、含长辉石岩和辉长岩组成。单辉橄榄岩和橄榄辉石岩中橄榄石均为贵橄榄石($Fo = 84.55 \sim 89.08$), 其MnO含量为0.13%~0.29%, NiO含量为0.09%~0.28%; 单斜辉石为透辉石和普通辉石, 其MgO含量为15.12%~16.98%, FeO含量为3.84%~5.34%, CaO含量为21.10%~22.95%; 与蛇绿岩套中的同类岩石的橄榄石和单斜辉石成分存在较大差异, 与夏日哈木和金川镁铁-超镁铁岩中同类岩石的矿物成分类似, 表明达拉库岸岩体不是蛇绿岩套的组成部分, 而是陆壳中的侵入体。单斜辉石成分表明其母岩浆为拉斑玄武质岩浆, 可能形成于与俯冲有关的大陆边缘裂谷环境。达拉库岸岩体具有形成岩浆型铜镍硫化物矿床的条件。

关键词: 矿物化学; 镁铁-超镁铁岩; 达拉库岸; 东昆仑; 新疆

中图分类号: P618.41; P618.63

文献标识码: A

文章编号: 1000-6524(2018)03-0454-13

Mineral chemistry and properties of the Dalaku'an mafic-ultramafic complex, East Kunlun Mountains, Xinjiang

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Abstract: The Dalaku'an mafic-ultramafic complex is located in the Late Paleozoic Karamilan arc zone, which is the southern active zone of the East Kunlun, and consists of lherzolite, wehrlite, olivine websterite, clinopyroxenite, plagioclase-bearing pyroxenite and gabbro. The olivine in the wehrlite and olivine websterite belongs to chrysolite with the Fo value ranging from 84.55 to 89.08, and the content of MnO and NiO ranging from 0.13% to 0.29% and 0.09% to 0.28%, respectively. The clinopyroxene belongs to diopside and augite with the content of MgO, FeO, CaO ranging from 15.12% to 16.98%, 3.84% to 5.34%, 21.10% to 22.95%, respectively. The mineral compositions of the Dalaku'an rock mass are different from those of the mafic-ultramafic cumulates from ophiolites, indicating that the Dalaku'an rock mass isn't a component of ophiolite but a continental intrusion. The mineral compositions of clinopyroxenes indicate that the parent magma belongs to the tholeiite series, which was

收稿日期: 2017-12-01; 接受日期: 2018-04-12

基金项目: 国家自然科学基金资助项目(41302070, 41102045); 中国地质调查局地质调查资助项目(1212011121089, 121201102000150005-08); 中央高校基本科研业务费专项(2014G1271066, 310827173401)

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formed in the continental margin rift during the subduction. There exist favorable conditions for the Cu-Ni sulfide deposit, as shown by the type of the intrusion, mineral chemistry and tectonic setting.

Key words: minerals; mafic-ultramafic intrusion; Dalaku'an; East Kunlun Mountains; Xinjiang

Fund support: National Natural Science Foundation of China(41302070, 41102045); China Geological Survey (1212011121089, 121201102000150005-08); Fundamental Research Funds for the Central Universities (2014G1271066, 310827173401)

造山带中镁铁-超镁铁岩体主要有两种成因类型,一种为蛇绿岩,另一种为(层状)侵入体,后者常与铜镍硫化物矿床有关(吴利仁,1963;董显扬等,1995)。因此,正确识别分布在造山带中镁铁-超镁铁岩体的类型有助于认识造山带的构造演化及相关矿产的评价(吴利仁,1963)。东昆仑造山带是中央造山带西段重要的组成部分(图1a),同时也是青藏高原内部的一条巨型岩浆岩带和我国重要的多金属成矿带(莫宣学等,2007),其中既发育木孜塔格、清水泉、布青山、温泉等蛇绿岩型镁铁-超镁铁岩块(高延林等,1988; Yang *et al.*, 1996; 朱云海等,1999, 2000; Bian *et al.*, 2004; 兰朝利等,2007),也出露夏日哈木、石头坑德和冰沟南等(层状)镁铁-超镁铁质侵入体(李世金等,2012; 王冠,2014; 张爱奎等,2015; 周伟等,2016; 董俊等,2017; 张照伟等,2017a, 2017b)。在这些镁铁-超镁铁质侵入体中,夏日哈木含超大型镍矿(李世金等,2012),石头坑德和冰沟南也都有镍矿化(周伟等,2016; 张照伟等,2017a, 2017b; Li Liang *et al.*, 2018),使得东昆仑地区也成为了寻找岩浆型铜镍硫化物矿床的有利地区。

新疆东昆仑是东昆仑造山带向西延伸至新疆的部分,位于阿尔金断裂以南,木孜塔格断裂(昆南断裂)以北(姜春发等,1992; 新疆维吾尔自治区地质矿产局,1993)(图1a)。前人发现该地区存在较多的镁铁-超镁铁岩体,如阿帕岩体、几克里阔勒岩体、依山干岩体,并笼统的认为是阿帕-茫崖蛇绿岩套的组成部分(何国琦等,1994; 赖绍聪等,1996; 王焰等,1999)。然而,在达拉库岸镁铁-超镁铁岩体橄榄岩相岩石中发现了岩浆型铜镍硫化物矿化体,其Ni最高品位为0.65%,这与之之前认为的其属蛇绿岩是矛盾的。因此,关于该岩体是陆壳型侵入体还是蛇绿岩的组成部分还需要进一步研究。本文通过分析达拉库岸岩体主要造岩矿物特征,厘定其成因类型,并进一步探讨母岩浆性质及构造环境,欲为在新疆东昆仑一带开展铜镍硫化物矿床找矿工作提供依

据。

1 区域地质背景

研究区位于东昆仑造山带南带之喀拉米兰晚古生代沟弧系,其北隔阿尔金断裂与塔里木板块相邻,南隔木孜塔格断裂(昆南断裂)与巴颜喀拉-松潘甘孜地体相邻(图1a)(弓小平等,2004; 尹福光等,2004; 韩红卫等,2007)。区域内出露地层主要有中泥盆统布拉克巴什群碳酸盐建造,下石炭统托库孜达坂群砂岩、粉砂岩,上中石炭统喀拉米兰河群粉砂岩、泥岩,下中侏罗统叶尔羌群砂岩、砾岩以及第四系上更新统。岩浆岩较为发育,主要为华力西中期的花岗岩、二长花岗岩,华力西晚期的黑云母花岗岩、二长花岗岩、花岗闪长岩、闪长岩,三叠纪辉石橄榄岩、辉石岩、含长辉石岩和辉长岩(新疆维吾尔自治区地质矿产局,1993)(图1b、1c)。

2 岩体地质特征及岩相学

达拉库岸岩体位于且末县阿羌乡西南约30 km的浅山区,地表出露长约90 m,宽约8~20 m,西侧与花岗岩围岩呈断层接触(图1c),东侧为侵入接触关系(图1c、图2a)。主要岩石类型有二辉橄榄岩、单辉橄榄岩、橄榄辉石岩、单辉岩、含长辉石岩和辉长岩。在钻孔中单辉橄榄岩、二辉橄榄岩、橄榄辉石岩呈渐变过渡关系,局部发育含长辉石岩;地表出露岩石以单辉橄榄岩、橄榄辉石岩、含长辉石岩和辉长岩为主,含长辉石岩多呈透镜状分布在超镁铁质岩石内部,少量辉长岩位于岩体北部(图1c),橄榄岩与辉石相岩石呈渐变过渡关系(图1d、2b)。岩石中常见的结构有堆晶结构(2c)、包含结构(图2d)、自形-半自形中粗粒结构(2e)和辉长结构(图2f)等,以块状构造为主(图2b)。岩石普遍遭受了一定程度的蚀变,主要有蛇纹石化、透闪石化、阳起石化、绿泥石化和钠黝帘石化。

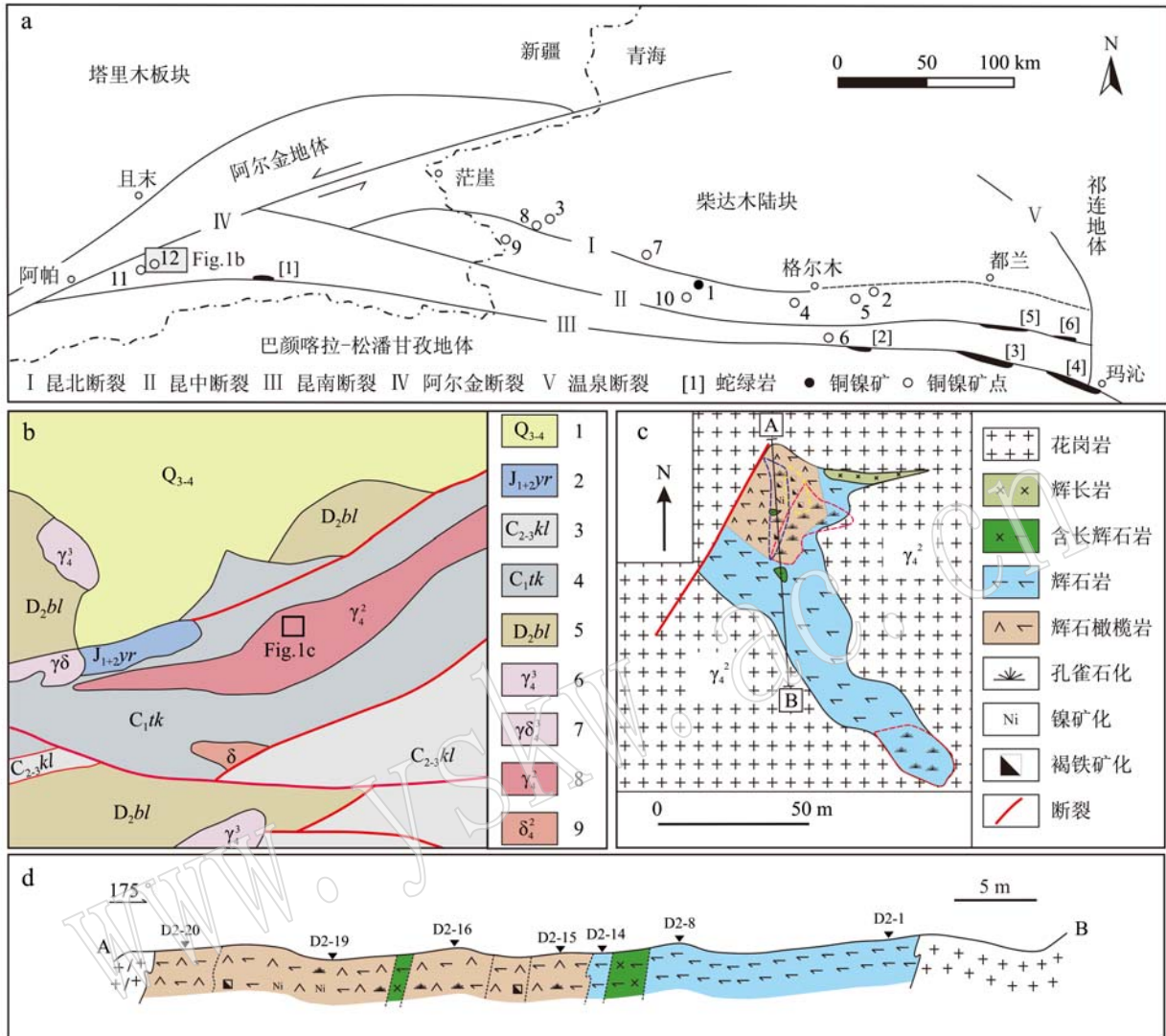


图1 研究区构造位置和地质简图

Fig. 1 The tectonic position and geological maps of the study area

a—东昆仑大地构造单元划分(据姜春发等,2000),铜镍矿及矿点据闫佳铭(2017):铜镍矿:1—夏日哈木;铜镍矿点:2—石头坑德;3—冰沟南;4—德探沟;5—白日其利沟;6—深沟;7—开木棋河中游;8—玛兴大湾南;9—拉陵高里河沟脑;10—阿克楚克塞;11—几克里阔勒;12—达拉库岸;蛇绿岩据姜春发等(1992):[1]—木孜塔格蛇绿岩;[2]—黑茨沟蛇绿岩;[3]—布青山蛇绿岩;[4]—玛沁蛇绿岩;[5]—清水泉蛇绿岩;[6]—温泉蛇绿岩;b—研究区地质简图(据新疆地勘局第三地质大队,2005)^①:1—上更新统;2—叶卡羌群;3—喀拉米兰群;4—托库孜达坂群;5—布拉克巴什群;6—华力西晚期花岗岩;7—华力西晚期花岗岩闪长岩;8—华力西中期花岗岩;9—华力西中期闪长岩;c—达拉库岸岩体岩相图,岩体由辉石橄榄岩、辉石岩、含长辉石岩和辉长岩组成;d—达拉库岸岩体实测剖面图及采样位置,图例同c

a—tectonic units of East Kunlun (after Jiang Chunfa *et al.*, 2000), the location of the Ni-Cu deposits and ore spots after Yan Jiaming (2017): Ni-Cu deposits: 1—Xiarihamu; Ni-Cu ore spots: 2—Shitoukengde; 3—Binggouan; 4—Detangou; 5—Bairiqiligou; 6—Shengou; 7—Kaimuqihe; 8—Maxingdawannan; 9—Lalinggaolihegounao; 10—Akechukesai; 11—Jikelikuole; 12—Dalaku'an; the location of East Kunlun ophiolites (Jiang Chunfa *et al.*, 1992): [1]—Muzitage; [2]—Heicigou; [3]—Buqingshan; [4]—Maqin; [5]—Qingshuiquan; [6]—Wenquan; b—geological sketch map of the study area (after The Third Geological Branch of Xinjiang Geological and Mineral Bureau, 2005)^①: 1—Upper Pleistocene; 2—Yekaqiang Group; 3—Kalamilan Group; 4—Tuokuzidaban Group; 5—Bulakebashi Group; 6—Late Variscan granite; 7—Late Variscan granodiorite; 8—Middle Variscan granite; 9—Middle Variscan diorite; c—lithologic map of the Dalaku'an body, which consists of wehrlite, pyroxenite, plagioclase-bearing pyroxenite and gabbro; d—geological section (A—B) and sampling locations of the Dalaku'an body, legend as for Fig. 1c

① 新疆地勘局第三地质大队, 2005. 新疆且木县卡特里西铜镍矿详查地质报告.

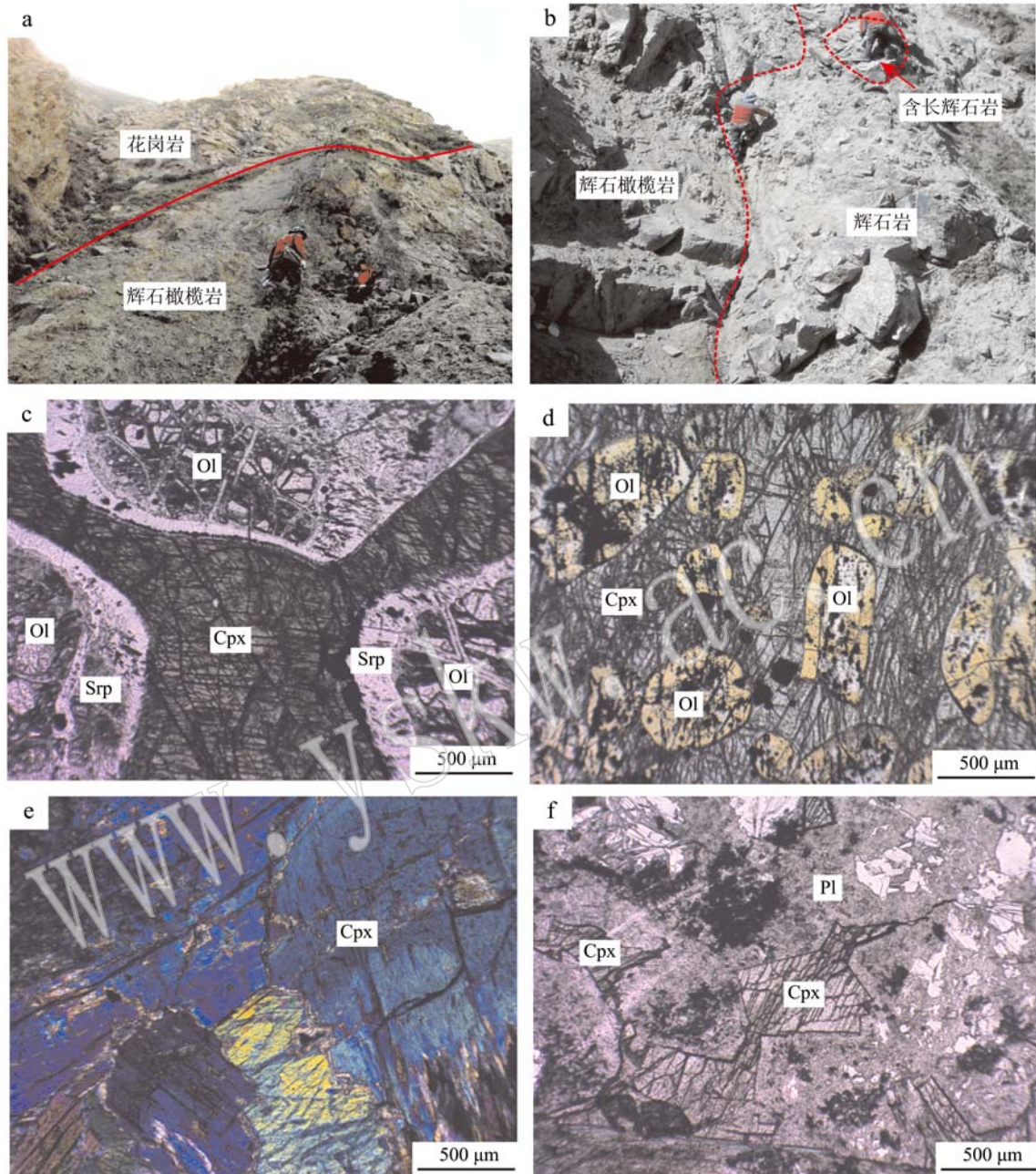


图 2 达拉库岸镁铁-超镁铁岩野外产状及显微照片

Fig. 2 Field occurrences and photomicrographs showing the textures of representative rocks of the Dalaku'an intrusion

a—达拉库岸岩体侵入花岗岩,在接触带附近可见孔雀石化; b—橄榄岩相与辉石岩相呈渐变过渡关系,辉石岩中局部含有斜长石; c—单辉橄榄岩中橄榄石呈堆晶状,沿裂理和边界发生强烈的蛇纹石化,它形的单斜辉石呈嵌晶结构,位于橄榄石颗粒之间(-); d—橄榄辉石岩中,单斜辉石具席列结构、包橄结构,大部分橄榄石已经蛇纹石化(-); e—辉石岩中单斜辉石呈粒状镶嵌结构(+); f—辉长岩中斜长石发生强烈的蚀变,单斜辉石呈不规则状分布于斜长石颗粒之间(-); 矿物代号据沈其韩(2009):Ol—橄榄石; Cpx—单斜辉石; Srp—蛇纹石; Pl—斜长石

a— Dalaku'an body intruding into the granite, where malachitization is well developed; b— the gradual transition between the peridotites and the pyroxenites with some plagioclase (Pl) locally; c— olivines (Ol) as cumulate phase replaced by serpentine along the fissure and margin, clinopyroxene (Cpx) as intracumulate in the wehrlites(-); d— olivines (Ol) commonly but almost replaced by serpentine (Srp), clinopyroxene with schiller's texture(-); e— clinopyroxenes with mosaic texture in the clinopyroxenite(+); f— plagioclase replaced strongly and irregular clinopyroxene within the interspace of the plagioclases(-); mineral abbreviations after Shen Qihan (2009): Ol— olivine; Cpx— clinopyroxene; Srp— serpentine; Pl— plagioclase

3 测试方法

本次研究对达拉库岸岩体的橄榄石、单斜辉石进行电子探针测试。电子探针分析在长安大学西部矿产资源与地质工程教育部重点实验室完成。分析仪器为日本 JXA-8100 型电子探针,分析条件为加速电压 15 kV,束电流 2.0×10^{-8} A,束斑直径 5 μm 。详细流程参照刘艳荣等(2012)。

4 测试结果

4.1 橄榄石

橄榄石电子探针数据见表 1。橄榄石主要存在于单辉橄榄岩和橄榄单辉岩中。橄榄单辉岩中橄榄石 Fo 值为 85.02 ~ 88.72,属于贵橄榄石,其 FeO 含量为 10.78% ~ 14.00%, MgO 含量为 44.56% ~ 47.95%, MnO 含量为 0.14% ~ 0.28%, NiO 含量为 0.13% ~ 0.28%。单辉橄榄岩中的橄榄石有两种产状:第一种橄榄石多被单斜辉石包裹, Fo 值较高,为 89.08,其 FeO 含量为 10.24%, MgO 含量为 46.86%, MnO 含量为 0.19%, NiO 含量为 0.26%;另一种嵌晶状橄榄石 Fo 值较低,为 84.42 ~ 88.03,其 FeO 含量为 11.33% ~ 14.49%, MgO 含量为 44.30% ~ 46.75%, MnO 含量为 0.13% ~ 0.29%, NiO 含量为 0.09% ~ 0.23%。

4.2 单斜辉石

单斜辉石电子探针数据见表 2。单斜辉石在单辉橄榄岩和橄榄单辉岩中成分变化较小,端员组分为 $Wo = 43.68 \sim 47.41$, $En = 43.89 \sim 48.24$, $Fs = 6.11 \sim 8.70$,属于透辉石和普通辉石,其 SiO_2 含量为 51.90% ~ 54.20%, CaO 含量为 21.10% ~ 22.95%, MgO 含量为 15.12% ~ 16.98%, FeO 含量为 3.84% ~ 5.34%, Al_2O_3 含量为 1.58% ~ 3.36%, TiO_2 含量为 0.07% ~ 0.21%, Na_2O 含量为 0.05% ~ 0.23%。

5 讨论

5.1 岩体属性

东昆仑造山带内镁铁-超镁铁岩主要有两种类型:蛇绿岩型和(层状)侵入体(图 1a)。蛇绿岩型镁铁-超镁铁岩在布青山、清水泉和温泉等地

出露(图 1a)(高延林等,1988; Yang *et al.*, 1996; 朱云海等, 1999, 2000; Bian *et al.*, 2004; Jia *et al.*, 2017),然而,镁铁-超镁铁堆晶岩仅在温泉地区保存较好,主要岩石类型有纯橄岩、单辉橄榄岩、橄榄辉石岩和单斜辉石岩(Jia *et al.*, 2017);(层状)镁铁-超镁铁侵入体在夏日哈木、石头坑德等地出露,主要岩石类型有纯橄岩、方辉橄榄岩、橄榄辉石岩、辉长岩等(姜常义等,2015; Li *et al.*, 2015)。温泉堆晶橄榄岩和辉石岩中橄榄石 Fo 值为 81.03 ~ 86.50, MnO 含量为 0.23% ~ 0.45%, NiO 含量为 0.05% ~ 0.25%;单斜辉石为透辉石($Wo_{46.99 \sim 49.75} En_{46.25 \sim 49.39} Fs_{2.63 \sim 4.41}$), CaO 含量为 23.30% ~ 25.50%, MgO 含量为 16.80% ~ 17.70%, FeO 含量为 1.69% ~ 2.87%(Jia *et al.*, 2017)。夏日哈木堆晶橄榄岩和辉石岩中橄榄石 Fo 值为 84.20 ~ 89.23, MnO 含量为 0.07% ~ 0.28%, NiO 含量为 0.07% ~ 0.56%;单斜辉石为透辉石和普通辉石($Wo_{38.61 \sim 48.59} En_{45.78 \sim 54.14} Fs_{5.62 \sim 8.85}$), CaO 含量为 18.65% ~ 22.59%, MgO 含量为 15.29% ~ 19.05%, FeO 含量为 3.35% ~ 5.26%(姜常义等,2015; Li *et al.*, 2015)。在橄榄石和单斜辉石成分图解中,与温泉蛇绿岩型堆晶橄榄岩和单辉岩中橄榄石和单斜辉石相比,夏日哈木和金川堆晶橄榄岩和辉石岩中橄榄石具有相对较高的 NiO 含量(图 3a)和较低的 MnO 含量(图 3b),单斜辉石具有较低的 CaO 含量(图 3c)和较高 FeO 含量(图 3d)。达拉库岸岩体中橄榄石和单斜辉石成分均位于夏日哈木和金川侵入体范围内和附近,而与温泉蛇绿岩型堆晶岩差别较大(图 3a ~ 3d),说明达拉库岸岩体具有陆壳侵入体的特点,不是蛇绿岩的组成部分。

5.2 母岩浆性质

前人的研究表明单斜辉石的主量元素成分可以很好地反映母岩浆特征(Kushiro, 1960; Le Bas, 1962; Seyler and Bonatti, 1994; 王佳玲等, 2014; 王坤明等, 2014)。单斜辉石 Si、Al 原子数可以作为确定母岩浆类型的标型元素(孙传敏等, 1994)。在单斜辉石的 $Al_2O_3 - SiO_2$ 图解中(图 4a),数据点均投在亚碱性系列区域,在单斜辉石 $n(Si) - n(Al^{IV})$ 关系图中(图 4b),数据点均位于拉斑玄武岩系列区域,表明达拉库岸岩体的母岩浆属于拉斑玄武岩系列,这与夏日哈木岩体的母岩浆性质是一致的(姜常义等,2015)。

表 1 达拉库岸镁铁-超镁铁岩橄榄石电子探针数据
Table 1 The mineral chemistry of olivines of the Dalaku' an mafic-ultramafic rocks

岩性 样号	辉石橄榄岩																$w_B/\%$
	D2-20	D2-1	D2-1	D2-1	D2-1	D2-8	D2-8	D2-8	D2-8	D2-16	D2-16	D2-16	D2-16	D2-19	D2-19	D2-20	
SiO ₂	40.99	40.60	40.41	40.66	41.37	40.84	41.08	41.44	40.13	40.91	41.04	40.96	40.24	41.58	40.82	41.04	40.88
FeO	10.78	13.04	14.00	12.19	11.88	13.80	11.93	10.87	13.78	11.46	13.21	12.43	14.43	11.38	11.81	10.24	11.37
MnO	0.14	0.28	0.23	0.16	0.22	0.23	0.18	0.20	0.26	0.24	0.29	0.18	0.24	0.22	0.16	0.19	0.17
MgO	46.92	46.00	44.56	45.22	46.65	45.51	46.06	47.95	44.48	46.22	45.70	46.08	44.30	46.52	46.32	46.86	46.50
CaO	0.03	0.11	0.03	0.07	0.05	0.04	0.06	0.05	0.08	0.07	0.04	0.10	0.06	0.08	0.08	0.10	0.07
NiO	0.21	0.13	0.19	0.17	0.20	0.23	0.28	0.24	0.15	0.13	0.12	0.15	0.09	0.19	0.23	0.26	0.16
Total	99.07	100.17	99.42	98.47	100.36	100.65	99.58	100.73	98.88	99.02	100.38	99.89	99.35	99.99	99.40	98.68	99.15
以 4 个氧离子为单位计算阳离子个数																	
Si	1.02	1.01	1.01	1.02	1.02	1.01	1.02	1.01	1.01	1.02	1.02	1.02	1.01	1.02	1.01	1.02	1.02
Fe ²⁺	0.22	0.27	0.29	0.26	0.24	0.29	0.25	0.22	0.29	0.24	0.27	0.26	0.30	0.23	0.25	0.21	0.24
Mn	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mg	1.73	1.70	1.67	1.69	1.71	1.68	1.70	1.74	1.67	1.72	1.69	1.70	1.66	1.71	1.72	1.74	1.72
Ca	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Ni	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00
Fo	88.58	86.28	85.02	86.86	87.50	85.46	87.32	88.72	85.19	87.79	86.05	86.86	84.55	87.93	87.49	89.08	88.03
																	87.94

注：橄榄石 $Fo = n(Mg) / [n(Mg) + n(Fe)] \times 100$ 。

表2 达拉库岸镁铁-超镁铁岩单斜辉石电子探针数据

 $w_B/\%$

Table 2 The mineral chemistry of clinopyroxenes of the Dalaku' an mafic-ultramafic rocks

岩性 样号	辉石岩						辉石橄榄岩					
	D2-20	D2-1	D2-1	D2-1	D2-8	D2-8	D2-8	D2-16	D2-16	D2-19	D2-19	
SiO ₂	53.38	51.9	53.43	53.82	52.19	52.86	53.88	53.89	53.31	54.2	53.43	
TiO ₂	0.15	0.19	0.14	0.07	0.21	0.12	0.13	0.13	0.19	0.11	0.18	
Al ₂ O ₃	1.72	3.28	1.61	1.79	3.36	2.56	1.59	1.58	2.02	1.67	2.11	
Cr ₂ O ₃	0.26	0.76	0.56	0.37	0.51	0.36	0.20	0.69	0.55	0.61	0.25	
FeO	5.22	5.29	3.94	4.78	5.30	5.34	4.33	4.17	4.26	3.84	5.05	
MnO	0.15	0.09	0.13	0.18	0.12	0.17	0.20	0.11	0.12	0.16	0.20	
MgO	16.62	15.44	16.68	15.80	15.49	15.12	16.03	16.96	16.38	16.98	15.42	
CaO	21.10	22.15	22.13	22.77	22.11	22.72	22.95	22.25	22.13	22.36	22.78	
Na ₂ O	0.21	0.19	0.12	0.11	0.19	0.23	0.05	0.17	0.16	0.13	0.22	
K ₂ O	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.02	
NiO	0.04	0.00	0.07	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.03	0.04	0.02	0.01	0.00	
Total	98.88	99.31	98.83	99.73	99.47	99.5	99.39	99.98	99.16	100.13	99.65	
以6个氧离子为单位计算阳离子数												
Si	1.971 4	1.919 5	1.969 9	1.974 4	1.924 3	1.951 0	1.979 2	1.965 9	1.961 3	1.971 2	1.964 7	
Al ^{IV}	0.028 6	0.080 5	0.030 1	0.025 6	0.075 7	0.049 0	0.020 8	0.034 1	0.038 7	0.028 8	0.035 3	
Al ^{VI}	0.046 1	0.062 6	0.039 9	0.051 9	0.070 2	0.062 2	0.047 8	0.033 7	0.048 7	0.042 6	0.056 3	
Ti	0.004 1	0.005 2	0.003 9	0.002 0	0.005 7	0.003 3	0.003 5	0.003 7	0.005 3	0.002 9	0.005 0	
Cr	0.007 6	0.022 2	0.016 2	0.010 6	0.014 8	0.010 5	0.005 7	0.019 8	0.016 1	0.017 5	0.007 3	
Fe ²⁺	0.161 2	0.163 7	0.121 4	0.146 8	0.163 4	0.164 8	0.132 9	0.127 1	0.131 0	0.116 7	0.155 2	
Mn	0.004 8	0.002 7	0.004 2	0.005 5	0.003 7	0.005 4	0.006 1	0.003 5	0.003 8	0.004 9	0.006 2	
Mg	0.915 3	0.851 4	0.916 7	0.863 7	0.851 6	0.831 6	0.877 8	0.922 4	0.898 1	0.920 6	0.845 3	
Ca	0.834 9	0.877 8	0.874 0	0.894 9	0.873 4	0.898 3	0.903 4	0.869 5	0.872 3	0.871 2	0.897 4	
Na	0.014 8	0.013 4	0.008 7	0.007 8	0.013 3	0.016 7	0.003 8	0.011 7	0.011 1	0.009 4	0.015 5	
K	0.001 1	0.000 7	0.000 9	0.000 5	0.000 0	0.000 8	0.000 5	0.000 0	0.000 6	0.000 0	0.000 7	
Ni	0.001 3	0.000 0	0.002 2	0.000 0	0.000 2	0.000 0	0.000 9	0.001 1	0.000 4	0.000 3	0.000 0	
Mg [#]	85.03	83.87	88.31	85.47	83.90	83.46	86.85	87.89	87.27	88.75	84.49	
En	47.89	44.98	47.94	45.33	45.10	43.89	45.86	48.07	47.23	48.24	44.54	
Fs	8.43	8.65	6.35	7.70	8.65	8.70	6.94	6.62	6.89	6.11	8.18	
Wo	43.68	46.37	45.71	46.97	46.25	47.41	47.20	45.31	45.88	45.65	47.28	
F ₁	-0.79	-0.79	-0.80	-0.81	-0.80	-0.81	-0.81	-0.80	-0.80	-0.80	-0.82	
F ₂	-2.46	-2.41	-2.45	-2.46	-2.43	-2.44	-2.47	-2.46	-2.45	-2.48	-2.46	

注: 单斜辉石 $Mg^{\#} = n(\text{Mg})/[n(\text{Mg}) + n(\text{Fe})] \times 100$, 其端员组分为 $En = n(\text{Mg})/[n(\text{Mg}) + n(\text{Fe}) + n(\text{Ca})] \times 100$, $Fs = n(\text{Fe})/[n(\text{Mg}) + n(\text{Fe}) + n(\text{Ca})] \times 100$, $Wo = n(\text{Ca})/[n(\text{Mg}) + n(\text{Fe}) + n(\text{Ca})] \times 100$, F_1 和 F_2 计算据 Nisbet and Pearce (1977): $F_1 = -0.012 \times \text{SiO}_2 - 0.0807 \times \text{TiO}_2 + 0.0026 \times \text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 - 0.0012 \times \text{FeO} - 0.0026 \times \text{MnO} + 0.0087 \times \text{MgO} - 0.0128 \times \text{CaO} - 0.0419 \times \text{Na}_2\text{O}$, $F_2 = -0.0469 \times \text{SiO}_2 - 0.0818 \times \text{TiO}_2 - 0.0212 \times \text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 - 0.0041 \times \text{FeO} - 0.1435 \times \text{MnO} - 0.0029 \times \text{MgO} + 0.0085 \times \text{CaO} + 0.016 \times \text{Na}_2\text{O}$.

5.3 构造环境

单斜辉石的矿物成分可以很好地判断岩体形成的构造环境 (Nisbet and Pearce, 1977; Beccaluva *et al.*, 1989; 孙传敏, 1994; 刘艳荣等, 2012)。在单斜辉石构造环境判别图中 (图 5), 除一个单斜辉石成分点位于火山弧玄武岩范围内, 其余单斜辉石成分点均位于火山弧玄武岩和大洋玄武岩范围内, Nisbet 等 (1977) 认为具有这种矿物化学特征的单斜辉石可能形成于与俯冲有关的陆缘裂谷环境。因此,

推测达拉库岸岩体形成的构造环境是与俯冲有关的大陆边缘裂谷。在华力西期-印支期早期, 东昆仑地区进入古特提斯演化阶段, 经历了石炭纪-早二叠世的陆缘扩张并形成大洋 (边千韬等, 1999, 2001; 杨经绥等, 2005; 刘战庆等, 2011a, 2011b, 2011c), 之后逐渐转入洋壳俯冲消减阶段 (郑健康, 1992; 潘裕生等, 1996)。晚二叠世格曲组下部的磨拉石沉积代表了俯冲作用的开始 (杨森等, 2016), 而且在东昆仑哈拉杂吐、香加南山等地区发育大量晚二

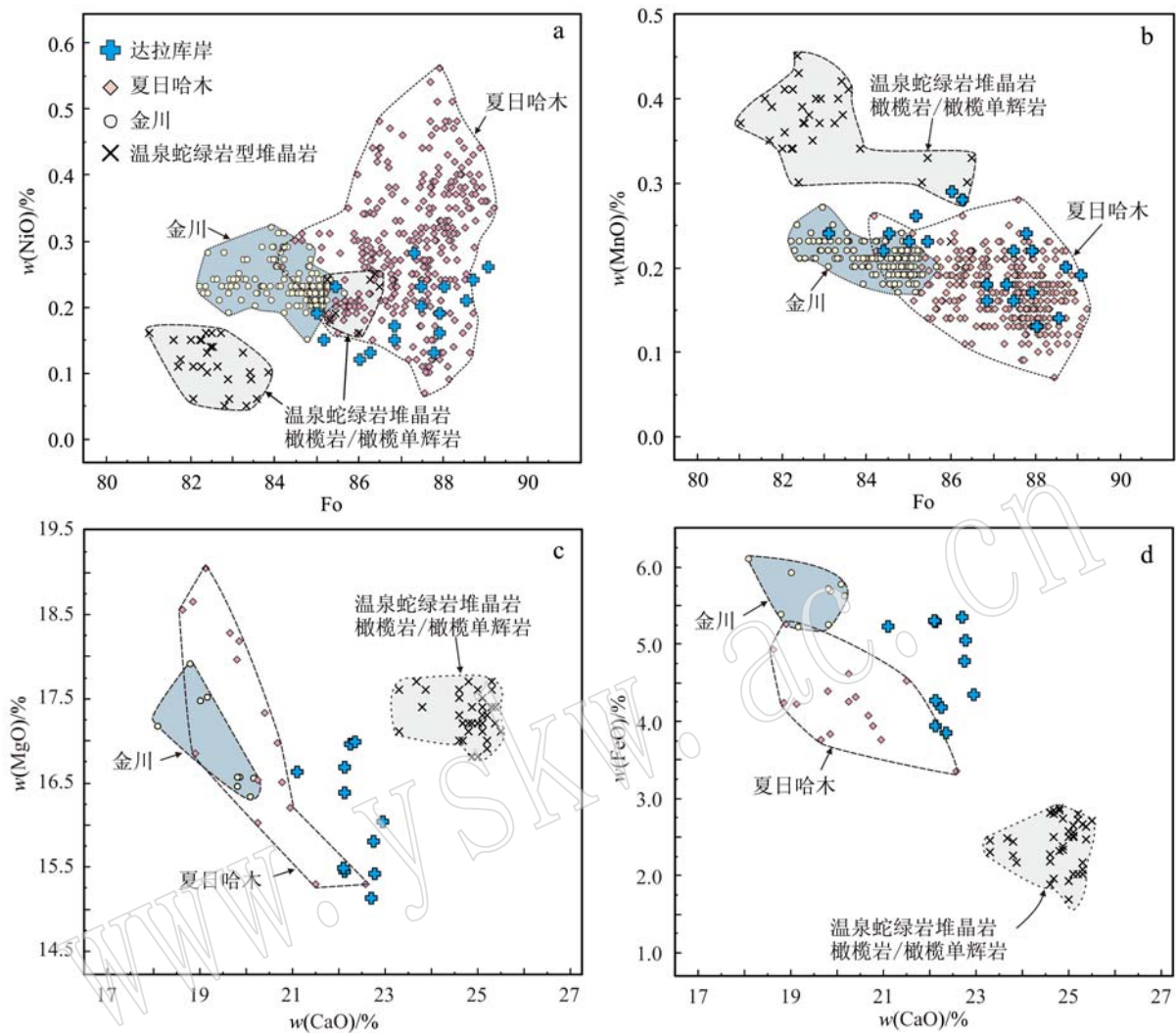


图3 橄榄石 NiO - Fo 图(a)和 MnO - Fo 图(b)、单斜辉石 MgO - CaO 图(c)和 FeO - CaO 图(d)

Fig. 3 NiO versus Fo (a) and MnO versus Fo (b) diagrams of olivines, MgO versus CaO (c) and FeO versus CaO (d) diagrams of clinopyroxenes

夏日哈木橄榄岩和辉石岩中橄榄石、单斜辉石矿物化学来自姜常义等(2015)和 Li 等(2015); 金川橄榄岩中橄榄石、单斜辉石成分来自 Chai 和 Naldrett (1992)、Li 等(2004)、陈列锰等(2008, 2009); 温泉蛇绿岩型堆晶橄榄岩和辉石岩中橄榄石、单斜辉石矿物化学来自 Jia 等(2017)

mineral chemistry of olivine, clinopyroxene of the Xiarhamu peridotites and pyroxenites after Jiang Changyi *et al.* (2015) and Li *et al.* (2015), and that of the Jinchuan peridotites after Chai and Naldrett (1999), Li *C et al.* (2004) and Chen Liemeng *et al.* (2008, 2009); that of the cumulate peridotites and clinopyroxenites of the Wenquan ophiolite after Jia *et al.* (2017)

叠世-早三叠世陆缘弧型花岗岩(孙雨等, 2009; 李瑞保, 2012; 陈国超, 2014); 东昆仑白日其利、和勒岗那仁地区发育早三叠世基性岩墙群, 表明该时期东昆仑造山带存在陆缘弧内的伸展活动(熊富浩等, 2010; 李瑞保, 2012); 至中三叠世晚期, 以布青山构造混杂岩为代表的古特提斯洋完全闭合(杨经绥等, 2005; 刘战庆等, 2011a, 2011b, 2011c)。采用 LA-ICP-MS法获得的达拉库岸岩体中辉长岩的锆石U-

Pb 年龄为 244 ± 1 Ma(范亚洲, 2015), 相当于早三叠世, 表明其形成可能与陆缘弧局部伸展有关, 与夏日哈木超大型镍矿床拉张型岛弧环境相似(姜常义等, 2015)。结合达拉库岸岩体属性、丰富的岩石类型, 矿物化学特征以及地表强烈的孔雀石化、褐铁矿化、镍矿化等信息, 认为达拉库岸岩体可能具有形成岩浆型铜镍硫化物矿床的潜力(王垚等, 2012)。

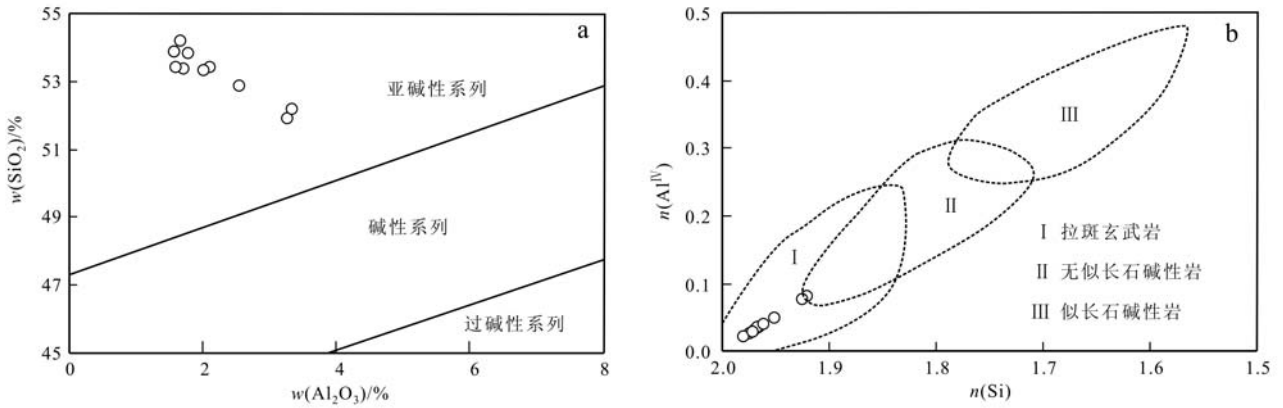


图4 达拉库岸岩体中单斜辉石 $\text{SiO}_2 - \text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$ 关系图(a, Le Bas, 1962)和 $n(\text{Al}^{\text{IV}}) - n(\text{Si})$ 关系图(b, Kushiro, 1960)
 Fig. 4 The Al_2O_3 versus SiO_2 diagram (a, Le Bas, 1962) and $n(\text{Al}^{\text{IV}}) - n(\text{Si})$ diagram (b, after Kushiro, 1960) of clinopyroxenes of the Dalaku'an intrusion

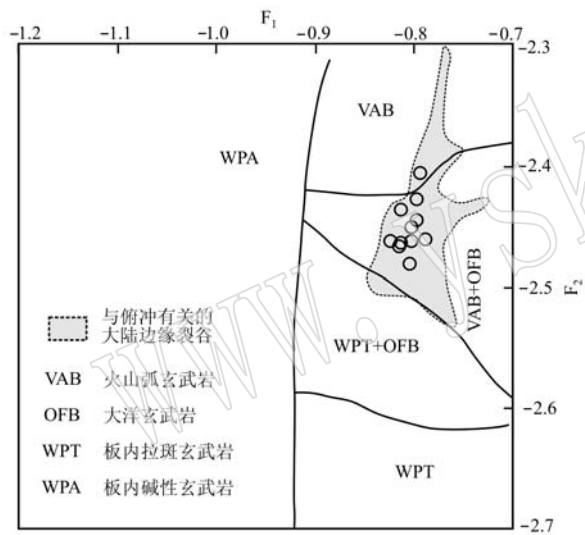


图5 单斜辉石构造环境判别图(据 Nisbet and Pearce, 1977, F_1 和 F_2 计算公式见表2注释)
 Fig. 5 Tectonic discriminant diagram of clinopyroxene (after Nisbet and Pearce, 1977; formulas of F_1 and F_2 see Table 2)

6 结论

(1) 达拉库岸镁铁-超镁铁岩体中橄榄石为贵橄榄石,单斜辉石为透辉石和普通辉石。橄榄石和单斜辉石矿物化学对比表明达拉库岸岩体不是蛇绿岩套的组成部分。

(2) 达拉库岸镁铁-超镁铁岩体的母岩浆为拉斑玄武质岩浆,可能形成于与俯冲有关的大陆边缘裂谷环境。

(3) 达拉库岸镁铁-超镁铁岩体具有形成岩浆型铜镍硫化物矿床的条件,对在新疆东昆仑一带开展铜镍找矿工作具有重要的指导意义。

致谢 野外工作得到了新疆地矿局第三地质大队胡秀军高级工程师的大力支持;长安大学王焱硕士参与了野外和室内工作;电子探针测试得到了长安大学刘民武老师的帮助;两位匿名审稿人对本文提出建设性的修改意见,对提高论文质量有很大帮助,在此表示衷心感谢。

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