

东天山大南湖阿克塔格晚石炭世 A型花岗岩的确定及其地质意义

陈维民, 尚海军

(新疆维吾尔自治区国土资源厅 地质勘查基金项目管理中心, 新疆 乌鲁木齐 830001)

摘要: 东天山位于中亚造山带西南缘, 发育大量的晚古生代花岗岩, 这些晚古生代花岗岩产出的构造环境长期以来一直存在争议。阿克塔格花岗岩体位于东天山南缘, 主要岩石类型为角闪钾长花岗斑岩。SHRIMP 锆石 U-Pb 定年给出 $^{206}\text{Pb}/^{238}\text{U}$ 加权平均年龄 306.5 ± 2.8 Ma (MSWD = 0.53), 表明其形成于晚石炭世晚期。钾长花岗斑岩地球化学成分比较均一, 具有富硅、钾、钠, 贫钙、镁、磷、钛的特点, 铝含量中等, 属弱过铝质 ($\text{A/CNK} = 1.01 \sim 1.03$, $\text{A/NK} = 1.09 \sim 1.12$)。富集轻稀土元素, 具有明显的 Eu 负异常。在原始地幔标准化微量元素蛛网上, 所有样品均表现出富集大离子亲石元素 (LILEs, Rb, Th 和 K), 强烈亏损高场强元素 (HFSEs, Nb, Ta, P, Ti), 具有较高的 Ga/Al 值, 为典型的 A2型花岗岩, 是目前东天山地区报道的最早的晚古生代 A型花岗岩, 它的形成应是在后碰撞背景下与基性下地壳的重熔有关。同时也说明, 东天山地区的大洋 (南天山洋) 在二叠纪之前就已关闭了。

关键词: 东天山; 锆石 U-Pb 年龄; A型花岗岩; 后碰撞; 古亚洲洋

中图分类号: P588.12⁺1

文献标识码: A

文章编号: 1000-6524(2015)02-0159-12

Recognition of the late Carboniferous Dananhu Aketag A-type granite from the Eastern Tianshan Mountains and its implications

CHEN Wei-min and SHANG Hai-jun

(Project Management Center of Geological Exploration Fund, Department of Land and Resources of Uygur Autonomous Region of Xinjiang, Urumqi 830001, China)

Abstract: The Eastern Tianshan area with numerous Late Paleozoic granitoids constitutes the southwestern part of the CAOB. The intrusive tectonic setting of these granitoids has been a highly debated issue. The Dananhu Aketag granitic pluton located on the south margin of the Eastern Tianshan Mountains is composed mainly of porphyry K-feldspar granite. SHRIMP zircon U-Pb dating yielded a $^{206}\text{Pb}/^{238}\text{U}$ age of 306.5 ± 2.8 Ma (MSWD = 0.53), which is interpreted as the formation age of the pluton. All samples from the pluton are characterized by high values of SiO_2 , K_2O , Na_2O and low values of CaO , MgO , P_2O_5 , TiO_2 , suggesting weakly peraluminous rocks ($\text{A/CNK} = 1.01 \sim 1.03$, $\text{A/NK} = 1.09 \sim 1.12$). The samples exhibit a relative enrichment of LREE as well as negative anomalies of Eu. In the primitive mantle (PM) normalized trace element patterns, all of these rocks are enriched in large ion lithophile elements (LILEs, Cs, Rb, Th, K) and strongly depleted in high field strength elements (HFSEs, Nb, Ta, P, Ti) in comparison with the primitive mantle. They have high Ga/Al ratios and belong to A2-type granite. These characteristics suggest that the Aketag pluton was generated by

收稿日期: 2014-03-24; 修订日期: 2014-12-19

基金项目: 中国地质调查资助项目 (1212011085024)

作者简介: 陈维民(1968-), 男, 汉族, 高级工程师, 主要从事矿产勘查、大地构造研究, E-mail: 982708174@qq.com。

the partial melting of mafic lower crust in a post-collisional setting. An important implication is that the ocean in the Eastern Tianshan area was closed before Permian.

Key words: Eastern Tianshan Mountains; zircon U-Pb age; A-type granite; post-collisional; Paleo-Asian Ocean

中亚造山带是位于西伯利亚和华北-塔里木克拉通之间的一个逐渐向南增生的复合型造山带(Sengör *et al.*, 1993),作为世界上最大的显生宙增生造山带(Jahn *et al.*, 2000),其演化一直是长期争论的问题。目前争论的焦点主要集中在两段:即东段的内蒙古中部地区(如, Xiao *et al.*, 2003; Xu *et al.*, 2013)和西段的北疆及邻区(如, 韩宝福等, 2006; 李锦铁等, 2009; Xiao *et al.*, 2008, 2009, 2010; 童英等, 2010; Han *et al.*, 2010)。作为西段最南端的天山地区则受到更多的关注,众多学者从不同的角度对该造山带进行了研究,大多数学者倾向于认为天山洋在二叠纪之前就关闭了,二叠纪属后碰撞(后造山)环境(如, 徐学义等, 2005; Konopelko *et al.*, 2007; 唐功建等, 2008; 周涛发等, 2010; Gao *et al.*, 2011; Ma *et al.*, 2015),但也有学者认为二叠纪可能还存在着俯冲作用(如, Brookfield, 2000; 李曰俊等, 2002, 2005; Zhang *et al.*, 2007)。与整个中亚造山带一样,天山地区及塔里木北缘也发育了大量的花岗岩(高俊等, 2006; 龙灵利等, 2007),尤其是大量的A型花岗岩(王超等, 2007; 唐功建等, 2008; 黄河等, 2010, 2011; Huang *et al.*, 2012; 陈超等, 2013; Zhang and Zou, 2013),构成一个长约几千公里的A型花岗岩带。而A型花岗岩作为一类特殊岩石类型,通常出现在与伸展有关的环境,如岩石圈减薄、大陆裂谷以及碰撞后的大规模伸展(Eby, 1990, 1992; Martin, 2006; Bonin, 2007),具有重要的构造指示意义。

塔里木北缘-天山地区发育的A型花岗岩,空间上主要分布在西天山,东天山相对较少,主要形成于晚古生代,大多都集中在二叠纪(Zhang *et al.*, 2012; 王居里等, 2009; 黄河等, 2011; Zhang and Zou, 2013),目前报道最早的显生宙A型花岗岩也不过是301 Ma(胡远清等, 2009)。阿克塔格岩体位于东天山南缘大南湖地区,本文通过锆石U-Pb定年以及岩石和地球化学研究确定其为一个晚石炭世晚期的A型花岗岩,对进一步限定天山造山带以及整个中亚造山带晚期阶段的演化具有重要意义。

1 区域构造背景及岩体地质

天山山脉自西向东,横亘于中亚造山带南缘,是一个古生代多陆块与缝合带镶嵌、新生代盆山耦合体系下形成的复合造山带,是中亚造山带西段最终汇聚的地区。大致以东经88°线为界可分为东、西天山。东天山夹于北部的准噶尔地块和南部的塔里木克拉通之间,发育多条近东西向的大断裂,从北向南包括康古尔塔克格断裂、阿其克库都克断裂、卡瓦布拉克断裂、赛里克沙依-星星峡断裂。总体上东天山从北至南,可以分为克拉麦里-哈尔里克造山带、吐哈中间地块、觉罗塔格造山带、中天山前寒武纪陆块以及南天山造山带5个部分,其南部具有新元古代汇聚与裂解的明确反映,但主要以石炭系火山-沉积岩为主,泥盆系分布于研究区中东部和西南部,大部分出露于阿齐克库都克-沙泉子断裂以北,总体为一套滨、浅海相火山-沉积岩系,分属不同的构造沉积相区。花岗岩大量发育是本区的一大特点,从新元古代到中生代均有发育,但以晚古生代为主,岩体数量多,分布面积广,岩性复杂。

阿克塔格岩体位于东天山吐哈盆地南缘,阿其克库都克断裂以南,卡瓦布拉克断裂以北,属南天山碰撞带的北缘(图1a, 孙桂华等, 2006)。岩体呈近东西向展布,向东部膨大,面积超过1 000 km²,围岩主要为星星峡群一套元古宙黑云斜长片麻岩和黑云石英片岩,可见热接触变质作用,另外区内还发育一套含白云岩和大理岩的元古代变质岩系(卡瓦布拉克群)以及在北侧发育一套石炭世火山岩沉积岩系(图1b)。岩体未发生任何变形,主要岩石类型为一套中粗粒的肉红色钾长花岗岩,可见到明显的角闪石,局部出现一定的相变带,成分没有明显变化,只是钾长石颗粒大小有所变化。岩体内部可见大量的中酸性岩脉(墙),个别延伸较远,越往岩体中心越明显,尽管个别地区集群,朝同一个方向延伸,但总体上没有规律。

钾长花岗岩为中粗粒似斑状结构,块状构造。

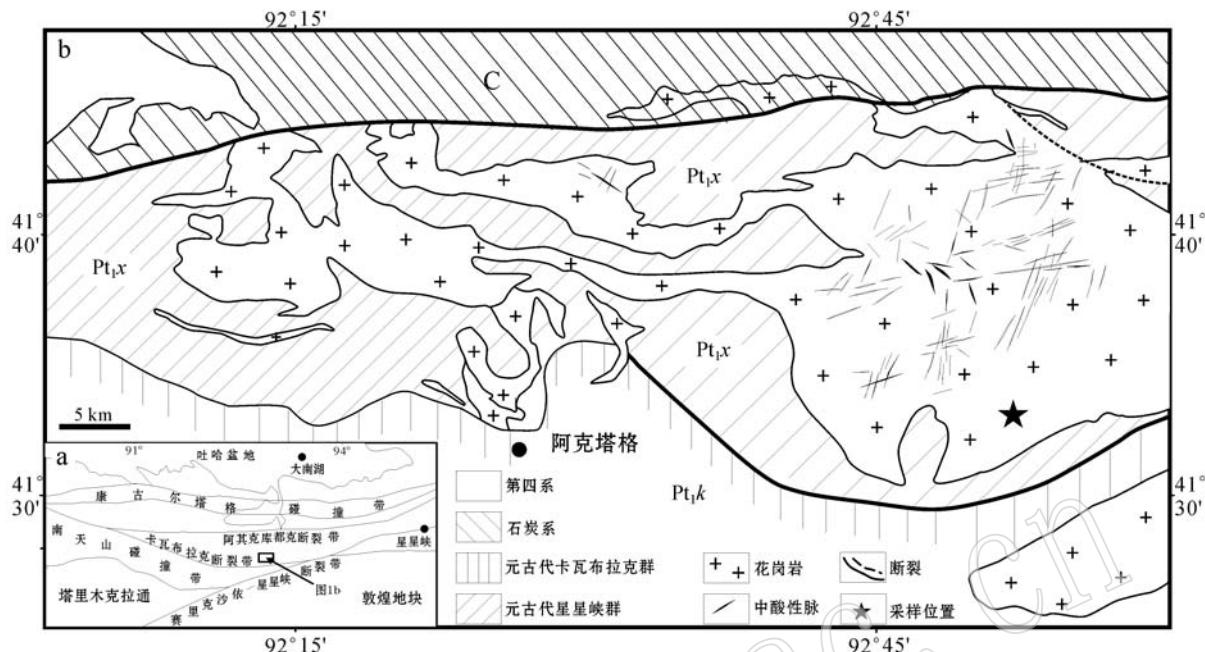


图1 阿克塔格花岗岩体地质简图(图a据孙桂华等,2006)

Fig. 1 Simplified geological map of Aketag granite (Fig. 1a after Sun Guihua *et al.*, 2006)

钾长石颗粒较大,长约0.5~2 cm,多数在1 cm左右,石英和角闪石呈填隙状分布于长石颗粒之间,粒径也比较小。主要矿物为碱性长石(60%~65%)、斜长石(5%~10%)、石英(20%~25%)、角闪石(5%~10%)以及少量的黑云母。碱性长石主要为微斜长石、正长石,以及少量的条纹长石,晶形绝大部分较为自形。石英一般为他形粒状,无解理,表面比较洁净。角闪石多呈针状、长柱状产出,均为普通

闪石,未见到典型碱性闪石(图2)。副矿物主要有榍石、锆石和磁铁矿⁺。

2 测试方法

主量、微量元素分析在加拿大温哥华Acme实验室完成。首先精确选取0.2 g样品粉末进行偏硼酸锂/硼砂融合和硝酸稀释溶解,将样品/助

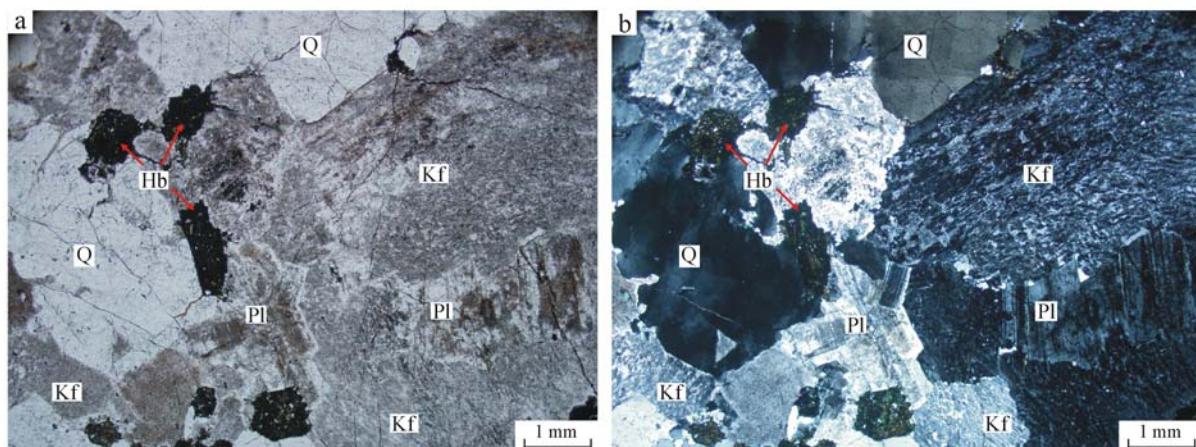


图2 阿克塔格钾长花岗岩岩石显微照片(a, 单偏光; b, 正交偏光)

Fig. 2 Photographs of Aketag K-feldspar granite (a, plainlight; b, cross nicols)

Pl—斜长石; Kf—钾长石; Q—石英; Hb—角闪石

Pl—plagioclase; Kf—K-feldspar; Q—quartz; Hb—hornblende

行偏硼酸锂/硼砂融合和硝酸稀释溶解,将样品/助溶剂的融合物于马弗炉上在1050℃的温度下加热15 min。提取熔融物,倒入100 mL由去离子水和ACS级纯度硝酸配置的5%浓度的HNO₃中。将溶液摇晃2 h使其充分溶解,取其一部分置于聚丙分析管内。通过电感耦合等离子光谱分析(ICP-AES)进行主要氧化物和Ba、Zn、Ni含量的分析。在ICP-MS上进行其他微量元素及其稀土元素含量的分析。对于贵金属的分析,称取0.5 g样品,置于3 mL高温的(95℃)王水中进行溶解,通过ICP-MS进行分析。所有的分析以OS-18为标准样,精度均优于±3%。锆石颗粒的挑选以及地球化学分析粉末增的制备均在河北省地调局廊坊区调队化学实验室完成。

将原岩样品粉碎,经常规重选和电磁选后,在双目镜下挑选锆石。将完整的典型锆石颗粒置于DE-VCON环氧树脂中,待固结后抛磨,使锆石内部充分暴露,然后进行锆石显微(反射光和透射光)照相和锆石的阴极发光(CL)照相,锆石的透射光、反射光和阴极发光照相在北京大学地球与空间科学学院造山带与地壳演化教育部重点实验室完成。

锆石U-Pb年龄测定在北京离子探针中心远程实验室,利用澳大利亚科廷大学(Curtin University)的SHRIMP仪器进行,分析原理与流程见文献(Williams, 1998; 宋彪等, 2002)。应用锆石标样M257(U含量840×10⁻⁶)(Nasdala *et al.*, 2008)标定锆石的U、Th和Pb含量,并应用其年龄(574 Ma)进行年龄校正。测试过程中仪器质量分辨率约为4 800~5 700(1%峰高),一次离子流O²⁻的强度为5~6 nA,一次离子流束斑大小约为25~30 μm。每个测点记录采用5组扫描。数据处理采用Ludwig SQUID1.02(Ludwig, 2001)及ISPLOT(Ludwig, 2003)程序。普通铅用实测的²⁰⁴Pb校正。单个测定的数据点误差采用1σ。年龄结果采用²⁰⁶Pb/²³⁸U加权平均值,误差为95%的置信度。

3 测试结果

3.1 主量、微量元素地球化学

阿克塔格钾长花岗岩的地球化学分析结果及有关参数列于表1。从表中可以看出,该岩体贫铁(Fe₂O₃^T=2.52%~2.8%)、高硅(SiO₂=71.84%~72.38%)、富钾(K₂O=4.25%~4.51%)、K₂O/Na₂O为0.94~1.00,显示高钾钙碱性特点(图3a、

表1 阿克塔格岩体主量($w_B/\%$)和微量元素($w_B/10^{-6}$)分析结果

Table 1 Major ($w_B/\%$) and trace ($w_B/10^{-6}$) element compositions of Aketag pluton

样品	DNH-1	DNH-2	DNH-3	DNH-4	DNH-5
SiO ₂	72.33	72.38	72.11	71.84	72.14
Al ₂ O ₃	13.51	13.26	13.51	13.63	13.51
Fe ₂ O ₃ ^T	2.52	2.7	2.8	2.76	2.68
MgO	0.36	0.38	0.4	0.39	0.38
CaO	1.13	1.19	1.21	1.22	1.18
Na ₂ O	4.53	4.50	4.48	4.48	4.50
K ₂ O	4.51	4.25	4.36	4.39	4.40
TiO ₂	0.34	0.35	0.36	0.36	0.35
P ₂ O ₅	0.08	0.09	0.10	0.10	0.09
MnO	0.06	0.06	0.07	0.07	0.07
LOI	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.6	0.54
Total	99.86	99.86	99.86	99.87	99.86
ACNK	1.01	1.01	1.02	1.03	1.02
ANK	1.09	1.10	1.12	1.12	1.11
K ₂ O+Na ₂ O	9.04	8.75	8.84	8.87	8.90
K ₂ O/Na ₂ O	1.00	0.94	0.97	0.98	0.98
Ba	334	322	333	330	331
Cs	3.5	4	3.9	3.2	3.6
Ga	20.6	19.5	20.1	20.4	20.3
Hf	9.4	10.5	10.6	9.6	9.9
Nb	21.3	21.9	23.9	22.6	22.4
Rb	135.8	131.7	138.5	132.4	134.7
Sr	100.1	99	101.5	98.7	99.8
Ta	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.3
Th	15.2	14.4	11.6	11.4	13.1
U	3.5	3.7	3.2	3.2	3.4
Zr	370.3	388.2	376.9	364.3	372.6
Y	56.7	63.3	60.7	59.3	59.4
La	58.4	57.8	41.3	39.6	48.8
Ce	123.1	126.2	93.4	92.2	107.6
Pr	14.11	15.01	11.76	11.43	12.91
Nd	52.3	58.2	47.2	48.1	50.8
Sm	10.3	11.16	10.24	9.91	10.30
Eu	1.28	1.38	1.3	1.17	1.27
Gd	9.76	10.45	9.97	9.73	9.90
Tb	1.66	1.84	1.77	1.71	1.73
Dy	9.45	10.62	10.19	10.11	10.00
Ho	1.99	2.29	2.13	2.14	2.11
Er	6.19	6.66	6.5	6.12	6.31
Tm	0.9	1.02	0.95	0.96	0.95
Yb	5.92	6.78	6.11	6.19	6.18
Lu	0.93	1.00	0.98	0.96	0.96
ΣREE	296.29	310.41	243.80	240.33	269.80
Eu/Eu [*]	0.39	0.39	0.39	0.36	0.38
La/Sm	5.67	5.18	4.03	4.00	4.73
La/Yb	9.86	8.53	6.76	6.40	7.89
Sr/Y	1.77	1.56	1.67	1.66	1.68

备注: Eu^{*}=(Sm_N×Gd_N)^{1/2}。

表1)。富钠($\text{Na}_2\text{O}=4.48\% \sim 4.53\%$)。 Al_2O_3 含量中等($13.26\% \sim 13.63\%$), 铝饱和指数 $\text{ACNK}=[\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3/(\text{CaO}+\text{Na}_2\text{O}+\text{K}_2\text{O})\text{摩尔比}]$ 集中于 $1.01 \sim$

1.03 , $\text{ANK}=[\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3/(\text{Na}_2\text{O}+\text{K}_2\text{O})\text{摩尔比}]$ 为 $1.09 \sim 1.12$, 在 ACNK-ANK 图解中, 位于弱过铝质区(图3b)。

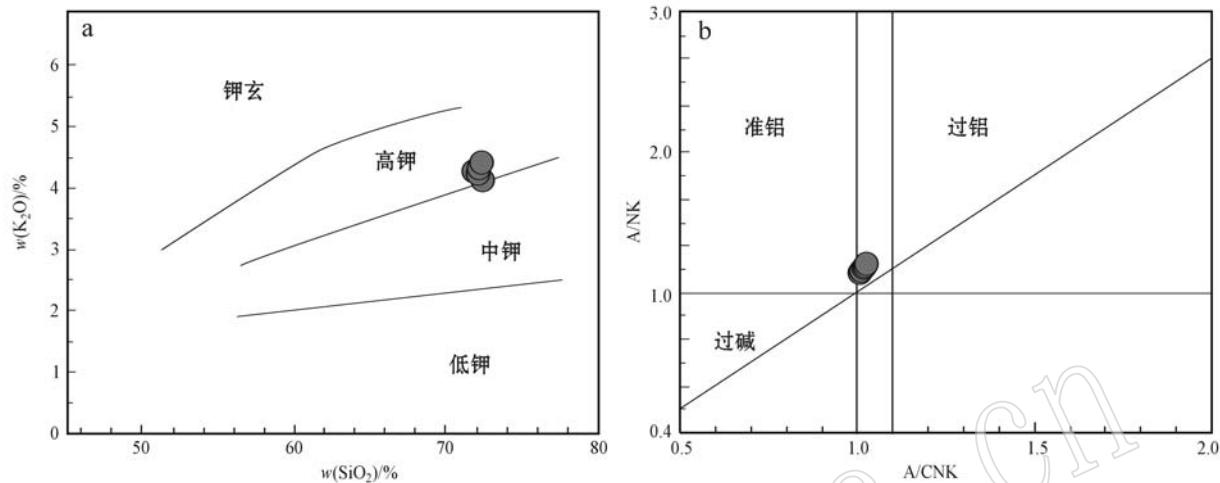


图3 阿克塔格钾长花岗岩 $\text{K}_2\text{O}-\text{SiO}_2$ (a, 据 Maniar 和 Piccoli, 1989) 和 $\text{A}/\text{NK}-\text{A}/\text{CNK}$ 图解(b, 据 Peccerillo 和 Taylor, 1976)

Fig. 3 $\text{K}_2\text{O}-\text{SiO}_2$ (a, after Maniar and Piccoli, 1989) and $\text{A}/\text{NK}-\text{A}/\text{CNK}$ (b, after Peccerillo and Taylor, 1976) diagrams of the Aketag K-feldspar granite

钾长花岗岩稀土元素总量较高, $\Sigma\text{REE}=240.33 \times 10^{-6} \sim 310.41 \times 10^{-6}$ 。在球粒陨石标准化的稀土配分图解中(图4a), 轻稀土富集, 重稀土平坦, 具有明显的负铕异常($\text{Eu}/\text{Eu}^*=0.36 \sim 0.39$), 呈一定程度的

“V”形谷状形式, 显示右倾。在原始地幔标准化的蛛网图解中(图4b), 所有样品均表现出富集大离子亲石元素(LIEs, Rb、Th 和 K), 亏损高场强元素(HFSEs, Nb、Ta、P、Ti), Ba、Sr也表现出明显的负异常。

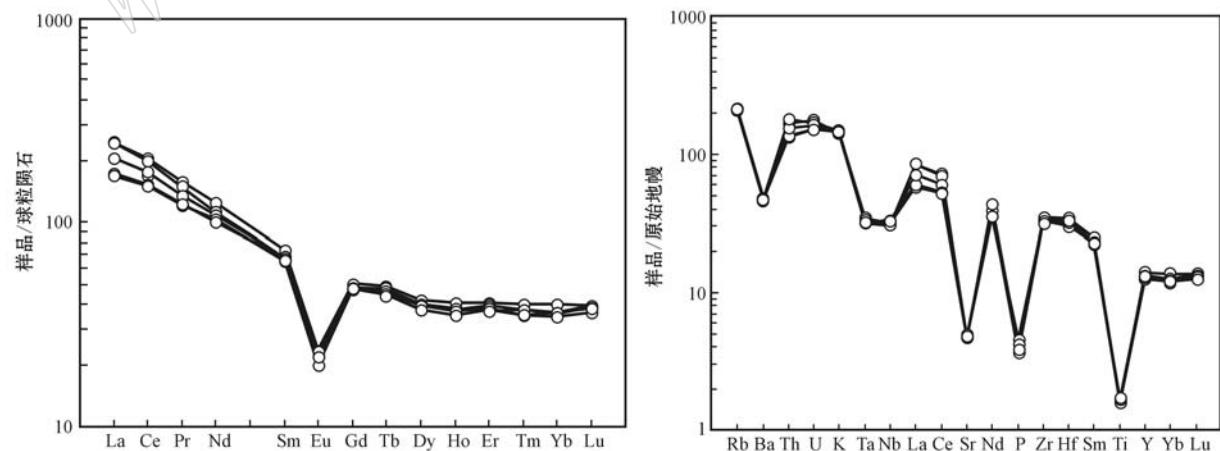


图4 阿克塔格岩体稀土配分曲线(a)和微量元素蛛网图(b)(标准化数据引自 Sun 和 McDonough, 1989)

Fig. 4 Chondrite-normalized REE patterns (a) and Primitive-mantle normalized trace element patterns for the Aketag granites (b) (normalized value from Sun and McDonough, 1989)

阿克塔格钾长花岗岩, 虽然呈弱过铝质, 但岩石明显富碱($\text{K}_2\text{O}+\text{Na}_2\text{O}=8.75\% \sim 9.04\%$), 具有较高的Ce、Nb、Zr等含量, 特别是具有高的 $10\,000 \times \text{Ga}/$

Al 比值($2.78 \sim 2.88$), 在 Whalen 等(1987)A型花岗岩判别图解上均落入 A型花岗岩区(图5), 阿克塔格属于一个铝质 A型花岗岩。



图 5 阿克塔格钾长花岗岩 $10\,000\text{ Ga/Al}$ - $\text{K}_2\text{O} + \text{Na}_2\text{O}$, Nb, Ce 和 Zr 图解(底图据 Whalen 等, 1987)

Fig. 5 $10\,000\text{ Ga/Al}$ vs. $\text{K}_2\text{O} + \text{Na}_2\text{O}$, Nb, Ce and Zr discrimination diagrams of the Aketag granites
(after Whalen *et al.*, 1987)

3.2 锆石 U-Pb 年龄

年龄样品(DNH-1)采自于岩体南侧的石材采石场, 样品非常新鲜。所选出来的锆石较为单一, 基本上为长柱状, 长约 $150\sim300\,\mu\text{m}$, 均发育明显的震荡环带, 呈现典型的岩浆锆石特征(图 6)。测试时均选择无裂隙、无包裹体的锆石进行测试。

锆石分析结果见表 2, 8 个测试结果非常均一, 给出的年龄数据点均较为谐和, Th/U 比值在 $0.35\sim0.66$ 之间, 相对一致, 所给出的 $^{206}\text{Pb}/^{238}\text{U}$ 年龄在 $302.4\pm3.8\,\text{Ma}$ 到 $309.8\pm3.8\,\text{Ma}$ 之间(表 2)。所有点基本在谐和线上, 给出的 $^{206}\text{Pb}/^{238}\text{U}$ 加权年龄为的上交点年龄为 $306.5\pm2.8\,\text{Ma}$ ($\text{MSWD}=0.53$) (图 7), 可以代表样品的形成年龄。

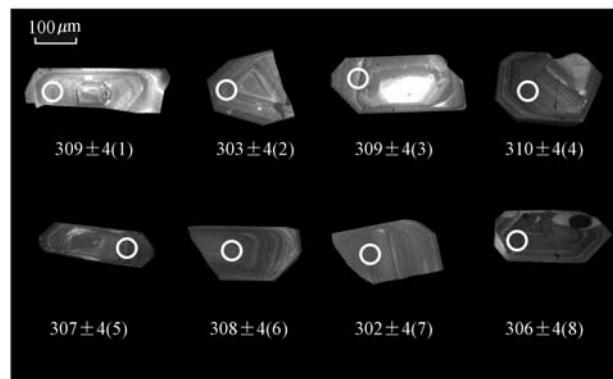


图 6 阿克塔格钾长花岗岩(DNH-1)锆石 CL 图像

Fig. 6 CL images of the zircon from the Aketag granites(DNH-1)

表2 阿克塔格花岗岩 SHRIMP 锆石 U-Pb 测年结果(DNH-1)

Table 2 SHRIMP zircon U-Pb isotopic analytical data of Aketag granite(DNH-1)

样号	$^{206}\text{Pb}_{\text{e}}/\%$	$\omega_{\text{B}}/10^{-6}$		$^{232}\text{Th}/$		$^{207}\text{Pb}^*/$		$^{207}\text{Pb}^*/$		$^{206}\text{Pb}^*/$		$^{207}\text{Pb}/$		$^{208}\text{Pb}/$			
		U	Th	$^{206}\text{Pb}^*$	^{238}U	$^{206}\text{Pb}^*$	^{235}U	$\pm \sigma\%$	^{238}U	$\pm \sigma\%$	^{238}U	$\pm \sigma\%$	^{206}Pb	$\text{Ma} \pm$	$^{208}\text{Pb}/$	^{232}Th	$\text{Ma} \pm$
M257	0.00	840	223	67.2	0.27	0.05791	0.84	0.7436	1.3	0.09313	1.0	574.0	5.7	526	18	568	13
1.1	0.34	156	75	6.61	0.50	0.0524	4.3	0.355	4.5	0.04907	1.4	308.8	4.1	303	98	293	13
2.1	0.00	272	125	11.3	0.47	0.0527	3.9	0.349	4.1	0.04809	1.3	302.8	3.8	315	90	295	12
3.1	0.18	184	95	7.79	0.53	0.0531	6.0	0.359	6.3	0.04913	1.8	309.2	5.4	331	140	315	17
4.1	0.09	239	87	10.1	0.38	0.0517	3.8	0.351	4.0	0.04923	1.3	309.8	3.8	273	87	304	14
5.1	0.35	341	151	14.3	0.46	0.0507	3.2	0.341	3.4	0.04881	1.2	307.2	3.5	226	74	281.8	9.6
6.1	0.43	547	192	23.1	0.36	0.0506	5.3	0.342	5.4	0.04895	1.3	308.1	4.0	224	120	287	19
7.1	0.23	221	103	9.12	0.48	0.0532	3.9	0.352	4.1	0.04803	1.3	302.4	3.8	336	88	303	12
8.1	0.00	276	181	11.5	0.68	0.0517	3.7	0.346	3.9	0.04852	1.2	305.5	3.6	272	84	295.8	8.5

注: M257 为标样, 误差 1-sigma, Pb_{e} 、 Pb^* 分别表示普通铅和放射性成因铅, 普通铅用 ^{204}Pb 进行校正。

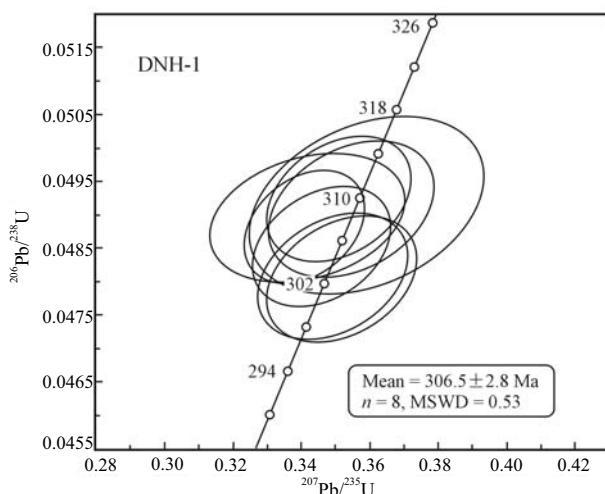


图 7 阿克塔格角闪钾长花岗岩(DNH-1)SHRIMP 锆石 U-Pb 年龄谱和图

Fig. 7 SHRIMP Zircon U-Pb concordia diagram of Aketag granites(DNH-1)

4 讨论

阿克塔格岩体地处东天山南缘,自然地理恶劣,虽然近年来东天山由于矿产资源的开发,开展了大量的研究工作,阿克塔格岩体除了1:20万地质填图确定其形成于二叠纪外,一直没有获得确切的年龄。本次SRHIMP锆石U-Pb测年,给出该钾长花岗岩

306.5 ± 2.8 Ma 的成岩年龄,表明阿克塔格岩体形成于晚石炭世晚期,而不是二叠纪。

地球化学分析表明阿克塔格钾长花岗岩属于铝质A型花岗岩,而A型花岗岩往往来源比较深,多是下地壳重熔的产物。依据Douce等(1999)的图解(图略,参见吴昌志等,2006),阿克塔格钾长花岗岩虽然全碱含量高,但Fe、Mg、Ti含量总体上较低, $\text{Na}_2\text{O} + \text{K}_2\text{O} + \text{FeO} + \text{MgO} + \text{TiO}_2$ 为 $13.10 \sim 13.33$, $(\text{Na}_2\text{O} + \text{K}_2\text{O}) / (\text{FeO} + \text{MgO} + \text{TiO}_2)$ 为 $2.14 \sim 2.41$, 表明岩浆应来自于一个富含黑云母的源区。而这些花岗岩表现出较低的Ba、Sr含量,Sr/Y比也很低,并且出现明显的Nb、Ta亏损,显示出类似于弧花岗岩的特征。稀土配分曲线中表现出明显Eu异常表明斜长石在源区的残留,在微量元素蛛网图上整体表现出的Br、Sr、P、Ti负异常,表明岩浆经历明显的分离结晶作用。因此,阿克塔格花岗岩可能源自于弧物质的重熔或基性下地壳的部分熔融,并伴随有分离结晶作用。

A型花岗岩作为一种特殊的岩石类型,它往往形成于一个伸展背景(Eby, 1992; Bonin, 2007),产出于伸展背景下的A型花岗岩,既可以形成于后碰撞(Post-collisional)环境,也可以形成于板内裂谷(Intra-plate)。根据Eby(1990)的A型花岗岩分类图解,阿克塔格钾长花岗岩落入A2区(图8),即后

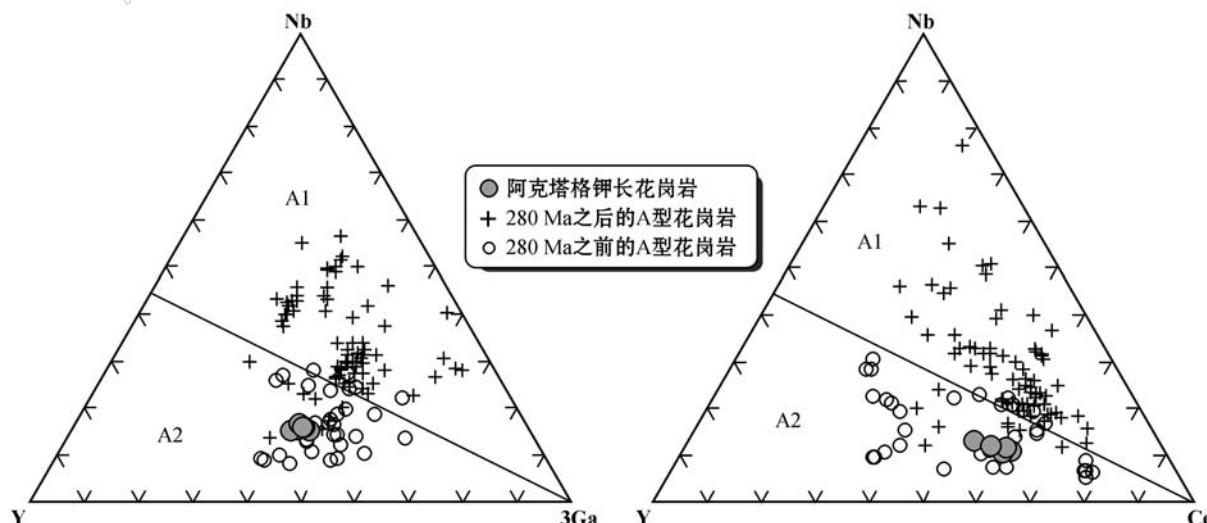


图 8 阿克塔格岩体 Nb-Y-3Ga 和 Nb-Y-Ce 图解(底图据 Eby, 1990)

Fig. 8 Nb-Y-3Ga and Nb-Y-Ce diagrams for the Aketag granites(after Eby, 1990)

引用数据来源于杨树峰等, 2006; Konopelko *et al.*, 2007, 2009; 唐功建等, 2008; 黄河等, 2010; Dong *et al.*, 2011;

Huang *et al.*, 2012; Zhang and Zou, 2013; Mao *et al.*, 2014

Data from Yang Shufeng *et al.*, 2006; Konopelko *et al.*, 2007, 2009; Tang Gongjian *et al.*, 2008; Huang He *et al.*, 2010, 2012; Dong *et al.*, 2011; Zhang and Zou, 2013; Mao *et al.*, 2014

碰撞花岗岩区。依据 Pearce 等(1984)构造环境判别图解, 阿克塔格钾长岩也落在后碰撞花岗岩区(图 8)。也就是说, 东天山南缘在 307 Ma 时已转入到一个后碰撞伸展环境, 俯冲作用应已结束。而整个中亚造山带是一个向南逐渐增生造山带(Sengör *et al.*, 1993; Xiao *et al.*, 2008), 其南缘晚石炭世大南湖 A 型花岗岩的确定, 表明位于中亚造山带最南端东天山地区的南天山洋可能在晚石炭世晚期已经关闭, 二叠纪转入了后碰撞环境(Zhang *et al.*, 2014)。

需要注意的是, 阿克塔格晚石炭世 A 型花岗岩是天山地区(包括东、西天山)目前报道的最老的显生宙与伸展有关的碱性岩、A 型花岗岩(Konopelko *et al.*, 2007, 2009; 唐功建等, 2008; 黄河等, 2010; Huang *et al.*, 2012; 李平等, 2012), 也比目前塔里木盆地北缘确定的显生宙富碱侵入岩的时代要老(刘楚雄等, 2004; 杨树峰等, 2006; Zhang and Zou, 2013), 这为进一步限定天山洋的演化提供了重要的时间约束。同时, 这个时期也出现大量的双

峰式火山岩(Chen *et al.*, 2011; Xia *et al.*, 2012; Mao *et al.*, 2014), 其中一部分(酸性端员)长英质火山岩也具有 A2 型花岗岩特征(Mao *et al.*, 2014), 都显示出它们形成于一个后碰撞伸展环境(图 7,8)。然而早二叠世之后(~280 Ma 之后), 该地区不仅出现 A2 型花岗岩(Konopelko *et al.*, 2007, 2009), 同时也出现 A1 型花岗岩(图 9), 也即板内型花岗岩, 如麻扎山、巴雷公、霍什拉克(Huang *et al.*, 2012)、巴楚水工团石英正长斑岩(杨树峰等, 2006)、哈拉军石英正长岩(Zhang and Zou, 2013), 进一步显示出构造环境已完全转变为板内特征。从晚石炭世晚期到二叠纪晚期, 塔里木北缘及天山地区由 A2 型的后碰撞花岗岩向 A1 型的板内花岗岩转变, 构成一个从后碰撞到板内转变的完整岩浆序列(图 9), 意味着构造环境在二叠纪之前发生明显的变化, 表明南天山洋在晚石炭世晚期, 或者说至少在二叠纪之前已经关闭了, 整个古亚洲洋的西段在此时都已消失。

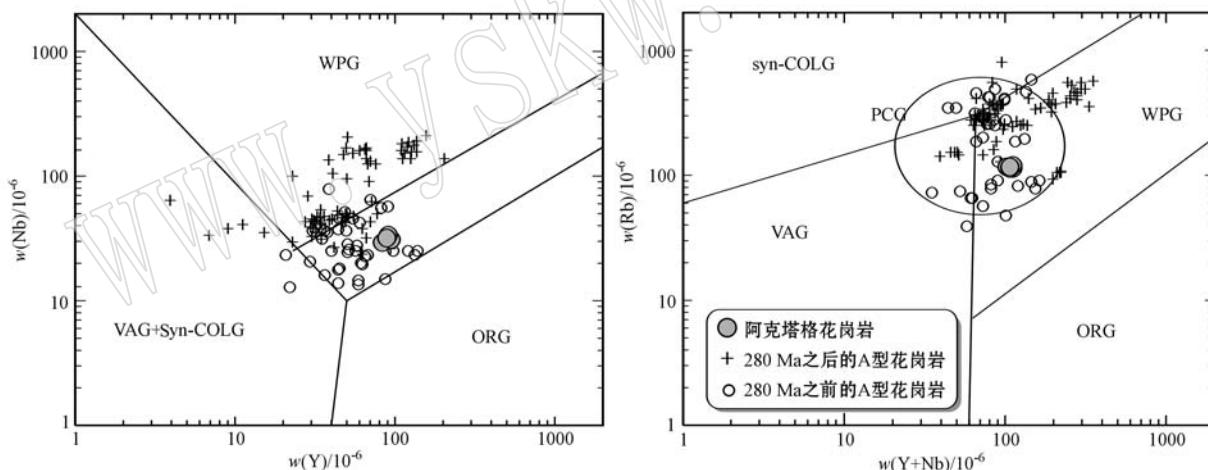


图 9 阿克塔格岩体 Nb-Y 和 Rb-(Yb+Nb) 构造判别图(据 Pearce 等, 1984, 数据来源同图 8)

Fig. 9 Discrimination diagrams of Nb versus Y and Rb versus Yb+Nb of Aketag granites (after Pearce *et al.*, 1984; data sources as for Fig. 8)

WPG—板内花岗岩; VAG—火山弧花岗岩; ORG—洋中脊花岗岩; Syn-COLG—同造山花岗岩; PCG—后碰撞花岗岩
WPG—intratplate granite; VAG—volcanic arc granite; ORG—oceanic ridge granite; Syn-CLOG—syn-collisional granite;
PCG—post-collisional granite

5 结论

(1) 阿克塔格岩体的 SHRIMP 锆石 U-Pb 定年给出 $^{206}\text{Pb}/^{238}\text{U}$ 加权平均年龄为 306.5 ± 2.8 Ma ($\text{MSWD} = 0.54$), 代表其形成年龄。表明阿克塔格钾长花岗岩形成于晚石炭世晚期, 而不是之前所认为的二叠纪。

(2) 阿克塔格钾长花岗岩高硅($\text{SiO}_2 = 71.84\% \sim 72.38\%$)、富钾($\text{K}_2\text{O} = 4.25\% \sim 4.51\%$)、富钠($\text{Na}_2\text{O} = 4.48\% \sim 4.53\%$)、弱过铝, 具有高的 Ga/Al 值和较高的 Nb 、 Ce 、 Zr 含量, 属典型的 A2 型花岗岩。它是目前包括塔里木北缘和天山地区确定的最老的 A 型花岗岩, 这为东天山的后造山岩浆作用提供了一个可靠年代学约束, 表明南天山洋在二叠纪之前就已关闭了。

致谢 感谢审稿人的宝贵意见。锆石的 SHRIMP U-Pb 测试得到了董春艳博士的指导。

References

- Bonin B. 2007. A-type granites and related rocks: Evolution of a concept, problems and prospects[J]. *Lithos*, 97(1~2): 1~29.
- Brookfield M E. 2000. Geological development and Phanerozoic crustal accretion in the western segment of the southern Tien Shan (Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan and Tajikistan)[J]. *Tectonophysics*, 328(1~2): 1~14.
- Chen Chao, Lü Ximiao, Cao Xiaofeng, et al. 2013. Geochronology, geochemistry and geological significance of late Carboniferous-early Permian granites in Kumishi area, Xinjiang[J]. *Earth Science—Journal of China University of Geosciences*, 38(2): 218~232(in Chinese).
- Chen Xijie, Shu Liangshu and Santosh M. 2011. Late Paleozoic post-collisional magmatism in the Eastern Tianshan Belt, Northwest China: New insights from geochemistry, geochronology and petrology of bimodal volcanic rocks[J]. *Lithos*, 127: 581~598.
- Dong Yunpeng, Zhang Guowei, Neubauer Franz, et al. 2011. Syn- and post-collisional granitoids in the Central Tianshan orogen: Geochemistry, geochronology and implications for tectonic evolution [J]. *Gondwana Research*, 20(2~3): 568~581.
- Douce E P and Alberto. 1999. What do experiments tell us about the relative contributions of crust and mantle to the origin of granitic magmas? [A]. Castaño A, Fernández C and Vigneresse J L. *Understanding Granites: Integrating New and Classical Techniques*[C]. Geological Society, London, Special Publications, 168: 55~75.
- Eby G N. 1990. The A-type granitoids: a review of their occurrence and chemical characteristics and speculations on their petrogenesis[J]. *Lithos*, 26: 115~134.
- Eby G N. 1992. Chemical subdivision of the A-type granitoids, petrogenetic, and tectonic implications[J]. *Ceology*, 20(7): 641~644.
- Gao Jun, Klemd Reiner, Qian Qing, et al. 2011. The collision between the Yili and Tarim blocks of the Southwestern Altaiids: geochemical and age constraints of a leucogranite dike crosscutting the HP LT metamorphic belt in the Chinese Tianshan Orogen[J]. *Tectonophysics*, 499(1~4): 118~131.
- Gao Jun, Long Linli, Qian Qing, et al. 2006. South Tianshan: a Late Paleozoic or a Triassic orogen? [J]. *Acta Petrologica Sinica*, 22(5): 1 049~1 061(in Chinese).
- Han Baofu, Guo Zhaojie, Zhang Zhicheng, et al. 2010. Age, geochemistry, and tectonic implications of a late Paleozoic stitching pluton in the North Tian Shan suture zone, western China[J]. *Geological Society of American Bulletin*, 22(3~4): 627~640.
- Han Baofu, Ji Jianqing, Song Biao, et al. 2006. Late Paleozoic vertical growth of continental crust around the Junggar Basin, Xinjiang, China(Part I): Timing of post-collisional plutonism[J]. *Acta Petrologica Sinica*, 22(5): 1 077~1 086(in Chinese).
- Hu Yuanqing, Liao Qunan, Shi Wenxiang, et al. 2009. Determination and the geological significances of the late Carboniferous I-type and A-type granites from middle Tianshan block, East Tianshan district, NW China[J]. *Geological Science and Technology Information*, 28(3): 10~18(in Chinese).
- Huang He, Zhang Dongyang, Zhang Shu, et al. 2010. Petrology and geochemistry of the Chuanwulu alkaline complex in South Tianshan: Constrains on petrogenesis and tectonic setting[J]. *Acta Petrologica Sinica*, 26(3): 947~962(in Chinese).
- Huang He, Zhang Zhaochong, Kusky Timothy, et al. 2012. Continental vertical growth in the transitional zone between South Tianshan and Tarim, western Xinjiang, NW China: Insight from the Permian Halajun A1-type granitic magmatism[J]. *Lithos*, 155: 49~66.
- Huang He, Zhang Zhaochong, Zhang Dongyang, et al. 2011. Petrogenesis of late Carboniferous to early Permian granitoid plutons in the Chinese south-Tianshan: Implications for crustal accretion[J]. *Acta Geologica Sinica*, 85(8): 1 306~1 333(in Chinese).
- Jahn Börming, Wu Fuyuan and Hong Dawei. 2000. Important crustal growth in the Phanerozoic: Isotopic evidence of granitoids from east-central Asia[J]. *Journal of Earth System Science*, 109(1): 5~20.
- Konopelko Dmitry, Biske Georgy, Seltmann Reimar, et al. 2007. Hercynian post-collisional A-type granites of the Kokshaal Range, Southern Tien Shan, Kyrgyzstan[J]. *Lithos*, 97: 140~160.
- Konopelko Dmitry, Seltmann Reimar, Biske Georgy, et al. 2009. Possible source dichotomy of contemporaneous post-collisional barren I-type versus tin-bearing A-type granites, lying on opposite sides of the South Tien Shan suture[J]. *Ore Geology Reviews*, 35: 206~216.
- Li Jinyi, Zhang Jin, Yang Tiannan, et al. 2009. Crustal tectonic division and evolution of the southern part of the north Asian orogenic region and its adjacent areas[J]. *Journal of Jilin University(Earth Science Edition)*, 39(4): 584~605(in Chinese).
- Li Ping, Xu Xueyi, Wang Hongliang, et al. 2012. Petrogenesis of Nalati alkali granites in south Central Tianshan Mountains: Evidence from zircon trace elements and Hf isotope[J]. *Geological Bulletin of China*, 31(12): 1 949~1 964(in Chinese).
- Li Yuechen, Yang Fuquan, Zhao Caisheng, et al. 2007. SHRIMP U-Pb zircon dating of the Beilekuduk pluton in Xinjiang and its geological implications[J]. *Acta Petrologica Sinica*, 23(10): 2 483~2 492(in Chinese).
- Li Yuejun, Yang Hajun, Zhao Yan, et al. 2009. Tectonic framework and evolution of South Tianshan, NW China[J]. *Geotectonica et Metallogenesis*, 33(1): 94~104(in Chinese).
- Liu Chuxiong, Xu Baoliang, Zhou Tianren, et al. 2004. Petrochem-

- istry and tectonic significance of Hercynian alkaline rocks along the northern margin of the Tarim platform and its adjacent area[J]. *Xinjiang Geology*, 22(1): 43~49(in Chinese).
- Long Lingli, Gao Jun, Xiong Xianming, et al. 2007. Geochemistry and geochronology of granitoids in Bikai region, southern Central-Tianshan mountains, Xinjiang[J]. *Acta Petrologica Sinica*, 23(4): 719~732(in Chinese).
- Ludwig K R. 2001. Squid 1. 02: A User's Manual. Berkeley Geochronology Center Special Publication No. 2[M]. 1~35.
- Ludwig K R. 2003. ISOPLOT 3. 00: A geochronological Toolkit for Microsoft Excel, Berkeley Geochronology Center: Special Publication [M]. 25~32.
- Ma Xuxuan, Shu Liangshu and Meert G Joseph. 2015. Early Permian slab breakoff in the Chinese Tianshan belt inferred from the post-collisional granitoids[J]. *Gondwana Research*, 228~243.
- Maniar P D and Piccoli P M. 1989. Tectonic discrimination of granitoids [J]. *Geological Society of American Bulletin*, 101(5): 635~643.
- Mao Qigui, Xiao Wenjiao, Fang Tonghui, et al. 2014. Geochronology, geochemistry and petrogenesis of Early Permian alkaline magmatism in the Eastern Tianshan: Implications for tectonics of the Southern Altaiids[J]. *Lithos*, 190~191: 37~51.
- Martin F Robert. 2006. A-type granites of crustal origin ultimately result from open-system fenitization-type reactions in an extensional environment[J]. *Lithos*, 91(1~4): 125~136.
- Nasdala Lutz, Hofmeister Wolfgang, Norberg Nichola, et al. 2008. Zircon M257-A homogeneous natural reference material for the ion microprobe U-Pb analysis of zircon[J]. *Geostandards and Geoanalytical Research*, 32: 247~265.
- Peccerillo A and Taylor S R. 1976. Geochemistry of Eocene calc-alkaline volcanic rocks from Kastamonu area, northern Turkey[J]. *Contribution to Mineralogy and Petrology*, 58: 63~81.
- Pearce J A, Harris B W and Tindle A G. 1984. Trace element discrimination diagrams for the tectonic interpretation of granitic rocks[J]. *Journal of Petrology*, 25 (4): 956~983.
- Sengör A M C, Natal'ın B A and Burtman V S. 1993. Evolution of the Altaiid tectonic collage and Paleozoic crustal growth in Eurasia[J]. *Nature*, 364: 299~307.
- Song Biao, Li Jinyi, Li Wenqian, et al. 2002. SHRIMP dating of zircons from Dananhua and Kezikalasayi granitoid batholith in southern margin of Tuha basin and their geological implication [J]. *Xinjiang Geology*, 20(4): 342~345(in Chinese).
- Sun Guihua, Li Jinyi, Wang Degui, et al. 2006. Zircon SHRIMP U-Pb ages of granite and granodiorite at the south side of the Aqqikkuduk fault, East Tianshan, Xinjiang, China, and its tectonic implications [J]. *Geological Bulletin of China*, 25(8): 945~952(in Chinese).
- Sun S S and McDonough W F. 1989. Chemical and isotopic systematics of oceanic basalts: implications for mantle composition and processes [J]. Geological Society, 42: 313~345.
- Tang Gongjian, Chen Haihong, Wang Qiang, et al. 2008. Geochronological age and tectonic background of the Dabate A-type granite pluton in the west Tianshan[J]. *Acta Petrologica Sinica*, 24(5): 947~958(in Chinese).
- Tong Ying, Wang Tao, Hong Dawei, et al. 2010. Spatial and temporal distribution of the Carboniferous - Permian granitoids in the Northern Xinjiang and its adjacent areas, and its tectonic significance[J]. *Acta Petrologica et Mineralogica*, 29(6): 619~641(in Chinese with English abstract).
- Wang Chao, Liu Liang, Luo Jinhai, et al. 2007. Late Paleozoic post-collisional magmatism in the Southwestern Tianshan orogenic belt, take the Baleigong pluton in the Kokshal region as an example[J]. *Acta Petrologica Sinica*, 23(8): 1830~1840(in Chinese).
- Wang Juli, Wang Shoujing and Liu Xiaoming. 2009. Geochemistry, geochronology and geological significance of alkali-feldspar granite from Tianger area, Xinjiang[J]. *Acta Petrologica Sinica*, 25(4): 925~933(in Chinese).
- Whalen J B, Currie K L and Chappell B W. 1987. S-type granites: geochemical characteristics, discrimination and petrogenesis[J]. *Contributions to Mineralogy and Petrology*, 95: 407~419.
- Williams I S. 1998. U-Th-Pb geochronology by ion microprobe[A]. Mickelben M A, Shanks III W C and Ridley W I. Applications of Micro Analytical Techniques to Understanding Mineralizing Processes[C]. *Reviews in Economic Geology*, 7: 1~35.
- Wu Changzhi, Zhang Zunzhong, Khin Zaw, et al. 2006. Geochronology, geochemistry and tectonic significances of the Hongyuntan granitoids in the Qoltag area, Eastern Tianshan[J]. *Acta Petrologica Sinica*, 22(5): 1121~1134(in Chinese).
- Xia Linqi, Xu Xueyi, Li Xiangmin, et al. 2012. Reassessment of petrogenesis of Carboniferous-Early Permian rift-related volcanic rocks in the Chinese Tianshan and its neighboring areas[J]. *Geoscience Frontiers*, 3(4): 445~471.
- Xiao W J, Windley B F, Huang B C, et al. 2009. End-Permian to mid-Triassic termination of the accretionary processes of the southern Altaiids: implications for the geodynamic evolution, Phanerozoic continental growth, and metallogeny of Central Asia[J]. *Int. J. Earth Sci. (Geol. Rundsch)*, 98: 1189~1217.
- Xiao Wenjiao, Han Chunming, Yuan Chao, et al. 2008. Middle Cambrian to Permian subduction-related accretionary orogenesis of Northern Xinjiang, NW China: Implications for the tectonic evolution of central Asia [J]. *Journal of Asian Earth Sciences*, 32 : 102~117.
- Xiao Wenjiao, Huang Baohun, Han Chunming, et al. 2010. A review of the western part of the Altaiids: A key to understanding the architecture of accretionary orogens[J]. *Gondwana Research*, 18(2~3): 253~273.
- Xiao Wenjiao, Windley B Brian, Hao Jie, et al. 2003. Accretion leading

- to collision and the Permian Solonker suture, Inner Mongolia, China: Termination of the Central Asian Orogenic Belt[J]. Tectonics, 22(6): 8-1~8-20.
- Xu Bei, Charvet Jacques, Chen Yan, et al. 2013. Middle Paleozoic convergent orogenic belts in western Inner Mongolia (China): framework, kinematics, geochronology and implications for tectonic evolution of the Central Asian Orogenic Belt Original Research Article[J]. Gondwana Research, 23(4): 1 342~1 364.
- Xu Xueyi, Ma Zhongping, Xia Zuchun, et al. 2005. Discussion of the sources and characteristics on Sr, Nd, Pb isotopes of the Carboniferous to Permian post-collision granites from Tianshan[J]. Northwestern Geology, 38(2): 1~18(in Chinese).
- Yang Shufeng, Li Zilong, Chen Hanlin, et al. 2006. Discovery of a Permian quartz syenitic porphyritic dyke from the Tarim basin and its tectonic implications[J]. Acta Petrologica Sinica, 22(5): 1 405~1 412(in Chinese).
- Zhang Chuanlin, Santosh M, Zou Haibo, et al. 2012. Revisiting the "Irtish tectonic belt": Implications for the Paleozoic tectonic evolution of the Altai orogen[J]. Journal of Asian Earth Sciences, 50: 117~133.
- Zhang Chuanlin and Zou Haibo. 2013. Permian A-type granites in Tarim and western part of Central Asian Orogenic Belt (CAOB): Genetically related to a common Permian mantle plume? [J]. Lithos, 172~173: 47~60.
- Zhang Dayu, Zhou Taofa, Yuan Feng, et al. 2014. Genesis of Permian granites along the Kangguer Shear Zone, Jueluotage area, Northwest China: Geological and geochemical evidence[J]. Lithos, 198~199: 141~152.
- Zhang Lifei, Ai Yongliang, Li Xuping, et al. 2007. Triassic collision of western Tianshan orogenic belt, China: evidence from SHRIMP U-Pb dating of zircon from HP/UHP eclogitic rocks[J]. Lithos, 96: 266~280.
- Zhou Taofa, Yuan Feng, Zhang Dayu, et al. 2010. Geochronology, tectonic setting and mineralization of granitoids in Jueluotage area, eastern Tianshan, Xinjiang[J]. Acta Petrologica et Mineralogica, 26(2): 478~502(in Chinese).
- 附中文参考文献**
- 陈超, 吕新彪, 曹晓峰, 等. 2013. 新疆库米什地区晚石炭世—早二叠世花岗岩年代学地球化学及其地质意义[J]. 地球科学—中国地质大学学报, 38(2): 218~232.
- 高俊, 龙灵利, 钱青, 等. 2006. 南天山: 晚古生代还是三叠纪碰撞造山带? [J]. 岩石学报, 22(5): 1 049~1 061.
- 韩宝福, 季建清, 宋彪, 等. 2006. 新疆准噶尔晚古生代陆壳垂向生长(I): 后碰撞深成岩浆活动的时限[J]. 岩石学报, 22(5): 1 077~1 086.
- 胡远清, 廖群安, 施文翔, 等. 2009. 中天山路白山一带晚石炭世 I 型和 A 型花岗岩组合的厘定及其意义[J]. 地质科技情报, 28(3): 10~18.
- 黄河, 张招崇, 张东阳, 等. 2011. 中国南天山晚石炭世—早二叠世花岗质侵入岩的岩石成因与地壳增生[J]. 地质学报, 85(8): 1 306~1 333.
- 黄河, 张招崇, 张舒, 等. 2010. 新疆西南天山霍什布拉克碱长花岗岩体岩石学及地球化学特征——岩石成因及其构造与成矿意义[J]. 岩石矿物学杂志, 29(6): 707~718.
- 李锦轶, 张进, 杨天南, 等. 2009. 北亚造山区南部及其毗邻地区地壳构造分区与构造演化[J]. 吉林大学学报(地球科学版), 39(4): 584~605.
- 李平, 徐学义, 王洪亮, 等. 2012. 中天山南缘那拉提碱性花岗岩岩石成因——来自锆石微量元素和 Hf 同位素的证据[J]. 地质通报, 31(12): 1 949~1 964.
- 李曰俊, 孙龙德, 吴浩若, 等. 2005. 中国南天山西端乌帕塔尔坎群发现石炭纪一二叠纪放射虫化石[J]. 地质科学, 40(2): 220~226.
- 李曰俊, 王招明, 吴浩若, 等. 2002. 中国南天山西端艾克提克群中放射虫化石的发现及其意义[J]. 地质学报, 2: 198~198.
- 刘楚雄, 许保良, 邹天人, 等. 2004. 塔里木北缘及邻区海西期碱性岩岩石化学特征及其大地构造意义[J]. 新疆地质, 22(1): 43~49.
- 龙灵利, 高俊, 熊贤明, 等. 2007. 新疆中天山南缘比开(地区)花岗岩地球化学特征及年代学研究[J]. 岩石学报, 23(4): 719~732.
- 宋彪, 张玉海, 万渝生, 等. 2002. 锆石 SHRIMP 样品靶制作、年龄测定及有关现象讨论[J]. 地质论评, 48(增刊): 26~30.
- 孙桂华, 李锦轶, 王德贵, 等. 2006. 东天山阿其克库都克断裂南侧花岗岩和花岗闪长岩错石 SHRIMP 测年[J]. 地质通报, 25(8): 945~952.
- 唐功建, 陈海红, 王强, 等. 2008. 西天山达巴特 A 型花岗岩的形成时代与构造背景[J]. 岩石学报, 24(5): 947~958.
- 童英, 王涛, 洪大卫, 等. 2010. 北疆及邻区石炭—二叠纪花岗岩时空分布特征及其构造意义[J]. 岩石矿物学杂志, 29(6): 619~641.
- 王超, 刘良, 罗金海, 等. 2007. 西南天山晚古生代后碰撞岩浆作用: 以阔克萨彦岭地区巴雷公花岗岩为例[J]. 岩石学报, 23(8): 1 830~1 840.
- 王居里, 王守敬, 柳小明. 2009. 新疆天格尔地区碱长花岗岩的地球化学、年代学及其地质意义[J]. 岩石学报, 25(4): 925~933.
- 吴昌志, 张遵忠, Khin Zaw, 等. 2006. 东天山觉罗塔格红云滩花岗岩年代学、地球化学及其构造意义[J]. 岩石学报, 22(5): 1 121~1 134.
- 徐学义, 马中平, 夏祖春, 等. 2005. 天山石炭—二叠纪后碰撞花岗岩的 Nd、Sr、Pb 同位素源区示踪[J]. 西北地质, 38(2): 1~18.
- 杨树锋, 厉子龙, 陈汉林, 等. 2006. 塔里木二叠纪石英正长斑岩岩墙的发现及其构造意义[J]. 岩石学报, 22(5): 1 405~1 412.
- 周涛发, 袁峰, 张达玉, 等. 2010. 新疆东天山觉罗塔格地区花岗岩类年代学、构造背景及其成矿作用研究[J]. 岩石学报, 26(2): 478~502.