

陈蔡岩群下河图斜长角闪岩年代学、地球化学特征及其构造意义

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摘要: 浙江诸暨市下河图村的陈蔡岩群中出露一套斜长角闪岩, 空间上与块状大理岩相伴产出。地球化学研究表明, 下河图斜长角闪岩 SiO_2 含量为 43.22%~46.56%, MgO 为 3.23%~7.87%, TiO_2 为 1.90%~2.98%, 与碱性洋岛玄武岩特征类似。稀土元素总量为 $114.47 \times 10^{-6} \sim 192.39 \times 10^{-6}$, $(\text{La}/\text{Yb})_{\text{N}}$ 为 5.93~12.13, 稀土元素球粒陨石标准化配分模式为轻稀土元素富集的右倾型; 原始地幔标准化微量元素蛛网图表现出向上隆起的富集形态, 微量元素特征表明其可能形成于洋岛构造环境, 陆壳物质对其混染的可能性较小, 岩石成分主要受熔融源区控制。推测下河图斜长角闪岩原岩很可能形成于靠近消减带的海山环境, 来源于洋壳俯冲过程中增生的海山碎片, 陈蔡岩群很可能为一套俯冲增生杂岩。LA-ICP-MS 锆石 U-Pb 法获得斜长角闪岩变质年龄为 420.6 ± 1.8 Ma, 可能代表了扬子和华夏两大地块碰撞拼合的时代。

关键词: 洋岛玄武岩; 斜长角闪岩; 俯冲增生杂岩; 陈蔡岩群; 加里东期

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Geochronological and geochemical characteristics of the Xiahetu amphibolites from Chencai Group and their tectonic implications

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Abstract: A suite of amphibolites associated with marble from Chencai Group is exposed at Xiahetu Village in Zhuji County of Zhejiang Province. Detailed geological and geochemical studies were carried out on the Xiahetu amphibolites. The SiO_2 content of the amphibolites ranges from 43.22% to 46.56%, MgO content ranges from 3.23% to 7.87% and TiO_2 content ranges from 1.90% to 2.98%. All these geochemical features are similar to the average value of oceanic island basalt (OIB). Moreover, the major elements characteristics of the amphibolite suggest that it belongs to the alkali basalt series. The total REE values of the amphibolite range from 114.47×10^{-6} to 192.39×10^{-6} , and $(\text{La}/\text{Yb})_{\text{N}}$ ratios range from 5.93 to 12.13. The chondrite-normalized REE patterns show right-inclined shape, which suggests the enrichment of LREE. The primitive mantle normalized trace element spider diagram shows obvious uplift, which is also similar to the feature of oceanic island basalt. Some tectonic discrimination diagrams suggest that Xiahetu amphibolites were formed in an oceanic island tectonic environment. Petrogenetic research shows that the protolith of the amphibolite had experienced a little

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crust contamination during the magmatic events. So the geochemical features of the amphibolite can be used to infer its original mantle features. It is held that the protolith of the Xiahetu amphibolites possibly formed in a marine volcanic geological setting near the subduction zone and sourced from the seamount fragments accretion during the subduction of the oceanic crust. Thus rocks in Chencai Group are probably a suite of subduction-accretionary complexes. U-Pb dating results of zircons in the amphibolite yield a mean age of 420.6 ± 1.8 Ma which represents the metamorphic time of its protolith. In conjunction with other field evidence, the authors consider that the amalgamation between the Yangtze and Cathaysia Blocks was completed in Caledonian.

Key words: OIB; amphibolite; subduction-accretionary complex; Chencai Group; Caledonian

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华南板块由扬子和华夏两个地块组成,两者沿江山-绍兴断裂发生拼合(图 1a),已经得到中国大多数地质学家的认可。但关于它们之间最初碰撞拼合的时限却长期存在争议,有学者认为碰撞发生于中元古代末(水涛等, 1986)或青白口纪(约 $0.9 \sim 1.0$ Ga)(舒良树, 2012),也有研究者认为碰撞拼合时间可以迟至 820 Ma 甚至更晚(Zhou *et al.*, 2002; Wang *et al.*, 2006; Zheng *et al.*, 2007; 李献华等, 2012),还有学者则认为碰撞时间为加里东期(Guo *et al.*, 1989; Chen and Rong, 1999; Gu *et al.*, 2002)。

作为华夏地块变质基底的窗口,沿江山-绍兴断裂带出露的浙西南陈蔡岩群备受关注。自 20 世纪 70 年代以来,国内外地质学者对陈蔡岩群开展了一系列的研究工作,这些研究涵盖了地质学、地球化学、同位素年代学等方面,并取得了一系列的认识(胡雄健等, 1991; 陈迪云等, 1991, 1993, 1994; 李福佩等, 1991; 孔祥生等, 1994, 1995; 叶瑛等, 1994, 1995; 赵国春等, 1994a, 1994b; 兰玉琦等, 1995),特别是同位素测年方面,更是积累了丰富的成果(表 1)。从这些年龄资料来看,陈蔡岩群原岩形成时代跨度较大,从古元古代到古生代均有分布,但其主体形成于新元古代,主要经历了加里东期变质,且为其主变质期。

陈蔡岩群中斜长角闪岩多与其他岩类共生,多呈团块状产出。前人对陈蔡岩群中斜长角闪岩的研究存在不同的认识。如叶瑛等(1994)认为存在正岩系和副岩系两种不同类型的斜长角闪岩,其中副岩系原岩为富铁镁质泥灰岩,正岩系原岩为洋中脊玄武岩;孔祥生等(1995)认为陈蔡岩群斜长角闪岩形成于成熟岛弧环境;陈绍海等(1999)则认为斜长角闪岩原岩形成于岛弧和洋岛两种环境。可见,对于陈蔡岩群中斜长角闪岩的成因和环境还存在较大的争论,这直接制约了陈蔡岩群构造属性的认识,也限

制了对华南大地构造格局的研究。

浙江诸暨地区下河图村陈蔡岩群斜长角闪岩与大理岩共生,本文以这些斜长角闪岩为研究对象,从岩石学、岩石地球化学、年代学研究入手,研究其物质组成及其形成的大地构造环境,以期陈蔡地区洋陆格架的恢复重建及华南大地构造演化提供基本信息。

1 地质背景与样品描述

陈蔡岩群变质岩主体分布于绍兴-江山断裂带与余姚-丽水断裂带之间的浙江省诸暨境内,另外在新昌-嵊州一带也有出露。但是该区由于白垩纪火山岩发育,加之后期断裂的严重破坏,区内的陈蔡岩群多呈小的断块或构造窗的形式分布(图 1b),出露较为零星(浙江省地质矿产局, 1996)。陈蔡岩群主要岩石类型有石榴黑云斜长片麻岩、变粒岩、浅粒岩、云母片岩、斜长角闪岩及大理岩,整体为一套中压角闪岩相变质岩系,变质温度为 $550 \sim 700^\circ\text{C}$,压力为 $400 \sim 800$ MPa(陈迪云等, 1993)。孔祥生等(1995)将陈蔡岩群自下而上划分为捣白湾组、下河图组、下吴宅组和徐岸组 4 个组,其中主要出露捣白湾组斜长角闪岩和石英岩;下河图组以角闪质岩类为主,夹大理岩;下吴宅组岩性包括辉石斜长角闪岩、角闪变粒岩、斜长角闪岩和黑云二长变粒岩、斜长变粒岩等;徐岸组以夕线铁铝榴石黑云斜长变粒岩为主。陈蔡岩群经受了多期变形变质改造,其原始固有的地层特征已经发生明显改变。

本次研究的斜长角闪岩采集于陈蔡镇下河图村,属陈蔡岩群下河图组。露头为一采石坑,剖面呈一半圆形的弧形面,主体为一套斜长角闪岩与大理岩组合,两者间接触面参差不齐,为突变接触关系(图 1c)。在斜长角闪岩中还可可见花岗岩脉侵入。

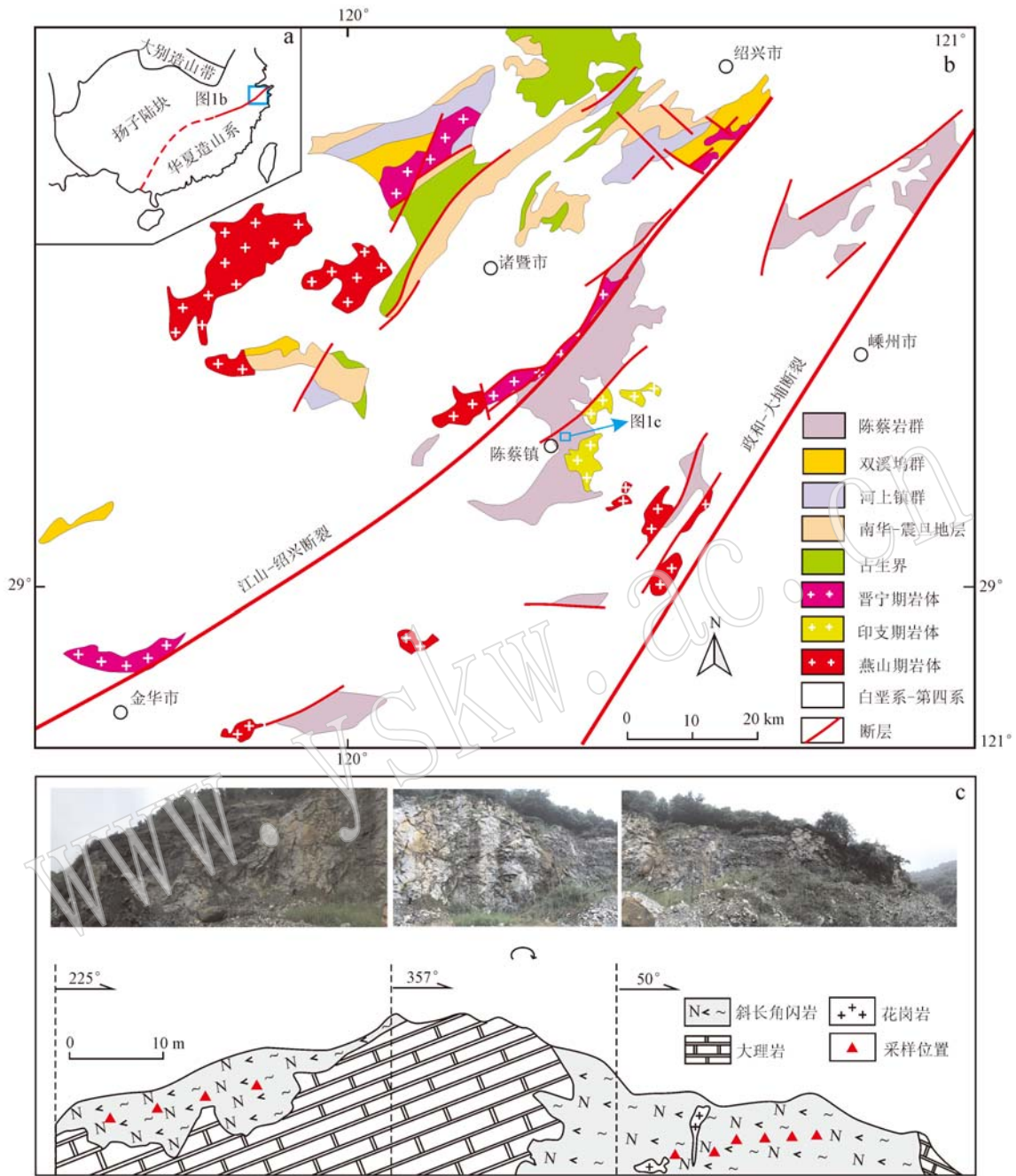


图 1 浙江陈蔡岩群地质简图

Fig. 1 Geological sketch map of the Chencai Group in Zhejiang Province

a—研究区大地构造位置；b—区域地质简图；c—下河图与大理岩伴生的斜长角闪岩剖面图

a—schematic tectonic map of South China showing the location of the study area; b—geological map of the Chencai Group;

c—geological section of the amphibolites associated with marble in Xiahetu area

斜长角闪岩手标本呈灰黑色，块状构造，暗色的黑云母条带与浅色长英质相间排列，暗色矿物约占 30%~40%。镜下见粒状变晶结构(图 2)，主要矿物为角闪石和斜长石，略具定向性。其中角闪石为绿-黄褐色，它形粒状或柱状，粒径 0.1~0.5 mm，在斜

长石之间呈半包围状镶嵌，偶见铁质析出，含量 40%~60%；斜长石它形粒状(0.1~0.3 mm)，少部分见聚片双晶，含量 40%~50%。副矿物主要为锆石、榍石及磁铁矿等。

表 1 陈蔡岩群同位素年龄数据
Table 1 Geochronological analytical results for the Chencai Group

| 地点及岩性 | 测年方法 | 同位素年龄/Ma | 其它 | 资料来源 |
|-----------------|---|---------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------|
| 诸暨丁家坞剖面陈蔡变质岩 | 全岩 Rb-Sr | 901 | | 赵明德等(1983) |
| 诸暨陈蔡群变质岩 | 锆石 U-Pb | 1 438 ± 122 | | 水涛(1987) |
| 陈蔡群片麻岩 | Sm-Nd | 1 459 | | 程海(1991) |
| 陈蔡群片麻岩 | Sm-Nd | 1 330 | | 程海(1991) |
| 诸暨陈蔡变质岩 | 角闪石 ⁴⁰ Ar/ ³⁹ Ar法 | 415.1 | 主变质晚期的冷却年龄 | 叶琪等(1994) |
| 义务尚阳陈蔡群变质岩 | 角闪石 ⁴⁰ Ar/ ³⁹ Ar法 | 315.3 | | 叶琪等(1994) |
| 诸暨陈蔡斜长角闪岩 | Rb-Sr 等时线 | 1 129 ± 23 | | 孔祥生(1995) |
| 陈蔡丁家坞花岗岩长角闪岩 | 单锆石 U-Pb 法 | 1 754 ± 40 | | 孔祥生(1995) |
| 诸暨陈蔡斜长角闪岩 | 单锆石蒸发 U-Pb 法 | 1 946 ± 3 | | 孔祥生(1995) |
| 诸暨陈蔡斜长角闪岩 | 单锆石蒸发 U-Pb 法 | 782 ± 4 | | 孔祥生(1995) |
| 陈蔡群角闪岩(原岩为辉长岩) | SHRIMP 锆石 U-Pb | 1 781 ± 21 | 上交点, 成岩年龄 | Li 等(2010) |
| 陈蔡群角闪岩(原岩为辉长岩) | SHRIMP 锆石 U-Pb | 454 ± 29 | 下交点, 变质年龄 | Li 等(2010) |
| 陈蔡群角闪岩中的角闪石 | SHRIMP 锆石 U-Pb | 422.4 ± 5.1 | MSWD = 6.6 | Li 等(2010) |
| 陈蔡群片麻状花岗岩 | SHRIMP 锆石 U-Pb | 435 ± 4 | MSWD = 0.56, 岩浆结晶年龄 | Li 等(2010) |
| 陈蔡群绿片岩相流纹岩 | SHRIMP 锆石 U-Pb | 838 ± 5 | MSWD = 0.54 | Li 等(2010) |
| 陈蔡群石榴片麻岩(原岩为泥岩) | SHRIMP 锆石 U-Pb | 950 ~ 660 | 峰值 820 Ma | Li 等(2010) |
| 陈蔡群石榴片麻岩(原岩为泥岩) | SHRIMP 锆石 U-Pb | 447 ± 7 | Th/U = 0 ~ 0.02, MSWD = 0.8 | Li 等(2010) |
| 陈蔡群石榴片麻岩(原岩为泥岩) | SHRIMP 锆石 U-Pb | 1 148 | Th/U = 0.01 | Li 等(2010) |
| 陈蔡群混合岩 | SHRIMP 锆石 U-Pb | 2 700 ~ 2 200 | 4 颗捕虏锆石 | Li 等(2010) |
| 陈蔡群混合岩 | SHRIMP 锆石 U-Pb | 433 ± 3 | 变质锆石(MSWD = 0.98) | Li 等(2010) |
| 陈蔡下吴宅斜长角闪片麻岩 | LA-ICP-MS 锆石 U-Pb | 435 ± 4 | 变质年龄 | 胡艳华等(2011) |
| 陈蔡岩群角闪片麻岩 | LA-ICP-MS 锆石 U-Pb | 879 ± 10 | | Yao 等(2013) |
| 陈蔡岩群混合岩 | LA-ICP-MS 锆石 U-Pb | 438 ± 3 | | Yao 等(2013) |
| 陈蔡岩群辉长岩 | LA-ICP-MS 锆石 U-Pb | 453.2 ± 3.5 | | Yao 等(2013) |
| 陈蔡岩群片麻岩 | SHRIMP 锆石 U-Pb | 848 ~ 845 | 锆石核部 | 高林志等(2014) |
| 陈蔡岩群片麻岩 | SHRIMP 锆石 U-Pb | 431 | 锆石增生边 | 高林志等(2014) |
| 陈蔡岩群苏长岩 | LA-ICP-MS 锆石 U-Pb | 422 ± 2 | 结晶年龄 | Zhao 等(2015) |
| 陈蔡岩群基性麻粒岩 | LA-ICP-MS 锆石 U-Pb | 437 ± 3, 437 ± 4, 438 ± 2 | 麻粒岩相变质年龄 | Zhao 等(2015) |
| 陈蔡岩群含石榴石斜长角闪岩 | LA-ICP-MS 锆石 U-Pb | 435 ± 3 | 角闪岩相变质年龄 | Zhao 等(2015) |
| 陈蔡岩群斜长角闪岩 | LA-ICP-MS 锆石 U-Pb | 445 ± 5, 449 ± 4 | 角闪岩相变质年龄 | Zhao 等(2015) |
| 陈蔡岩群黑云斜长角闪岩 | LA-ICP-MS 锆石 U-Pb | 436 ± 3 | 基性岩浆年龄及角闪岩相变质年龄 | Zhao 等(2015) |
| 下河图斜长角闪岩 | LA-ICP-MS 锆石 U-Pb | 420.6 ± 1.8 | 角闪岩相变质年龄 | Zhao 等(2015) |
| | | | 变质年龄 | 本文 |

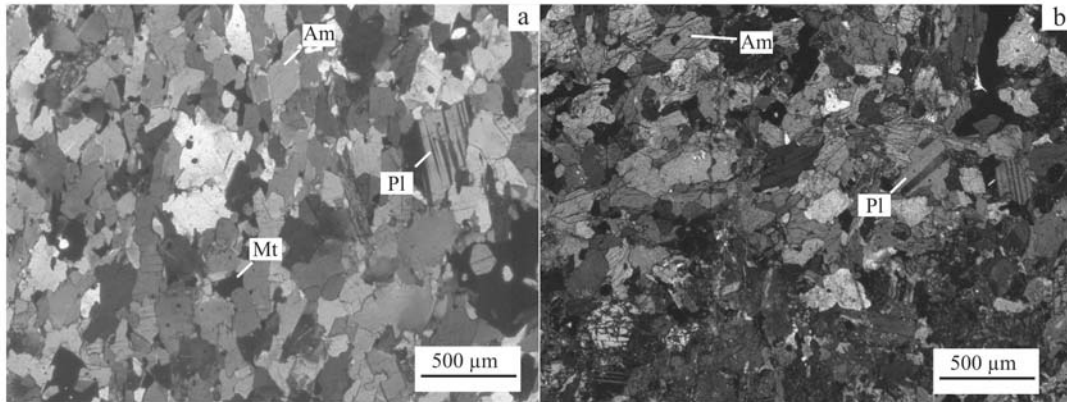


图 2 斜长角闪岩代表性显微照片(正交偏光)

Fig. 2 Photomicrographs of the representative amphibolites in Xiahetu area

Am—角闪石; Pl—斜长石; Mt—磁铁矿

Am—amphibole; Pl—plagioclase; Mt—magnetite

2 分析方法

本次研究共选取 10 个新鲜斜长角闪岩样品进行全岩地球化学分析,包括主量元素、稀土元素和微量元素分析。实验在国家地质实验测试中心完成,其中主量元素采用 X 射线荧光光谱法(XRF)测定(仪器型号:PE300D),并采用等离子光谱和化学法测定进行互检。微量元素和稀土元素采用等离子质谱法(ICP-MS)测定(型号:PW4400),同时分析 2 个国家标样(GSR3 和 GSR5)和 3 个平行样以保证分析结果的准确度。

锆石分选在廊坊市宇能岩石矿物分选技术服务有限公司完成。样品破碎后手工淘洗分离出重砂,经磁选和电磁选后,在双目镜下挑出锆石。选取代表性颗粒在北京锆年领航科技有限公司制靶,并采用阴极发光(CL)照相对锆石内部结构进行研究。

锆石原位 U-Pb 同位素年龄及 Hf 同位素分析在中国地质调查局天津地质调查中心(天津地质矿产研究所)完成,分析所用仪器为 Finnigan Neptune 型 MC-ICP-MS 及与之配套的 Newwave UP 193 激光剥蚀系统。锆石 U-Pb 定年激光剥蚀束斑直径为 35 μm ,激光剥蚀样品的深度为 20~40 μm ,能量密度为 13~14 J/cm^2 ,频率为 8~10 Hz,激光剥蚀物质以 He 为载气送入 Neptune(MC-ICP-MS)。锆石年龄计算采用国际标准锆石 91500 作为外标。元素含量采用人工合成硅酸盐玻璃 NIST SR610 作为外标、 ^{29}Si 作为内标元素进行校正。数据处理采用 ICPMSData-Cal 4.3 程序(Liu *et al.*, 2008, 2010),并采用软件

对测试数据进行普通铅校正(Andersen, 2002),年龄计算及谐和图绘制采用 ISOPLLOT(3.0)(Ludwig, 2003)软件完成。详细的分析方法和流程见侯可军等(2009)。

3 地球化学特征

下河图斜长角闪岩样品的主量、微量分析数据见表 2。10 件样品总的 SiO_2 含量较低,介于 43.22%~46.56%之间; Na_2O 为 2.47%~4.43%; MgO 为 3.23%~7.87%,平均为 6.29, MgO 含量的变化可能与岩石的不均一有关; K_2O 含量变化较大,为 0.43%~1.68%,可能反映岩石后期蚀变较强,与薄片观察结果一致; TiO_2 为 1.90%~2.98%,平均值为 2.55%,接近于碱性洋岛玄武岩(平均值为 2.90%)。 $\text{Mg}^\#$ 值在 32~59 之间,低于原生玄武质岩浆范围($\text{Mg}^\# = 68\sim75$, Wilson, 1989; 路凤香等, 2002),表明岩浆可能经历了一定程度的分离结晶作用。

变基性岩石的 MgO 、 CaO 、 FeO 含量对其原岩具有较好的指示意义。在 $\text{MgO}-\text{CaO}-\text{FeO}$ 图解中,陈蔡岩群 10 件斜长角闪岩样品投影点全部落在正斜长角闪岩区域内(图 3)。REE 和高场强元素(HFSE)受后期变质改造作用的影响较小,可以用来作为变质岩原岩恢复的依据。在 $\text{TiO}_2-\text{Zr}/\text{P}_2\text{O}_5$ 图解中,下河图斜长角闪岩落入碱性系列区域(图 4a),在不活动元素岩石分类图解 $\text{Zr}/\text{TiO}_2-\text{Nb}/\text{Y}$ (图 4b)中,样品落在碱性玄武岩区域内,显示下河图斜长角闪岩原岩可能为碱性玄武岩。

表2 下河图斜长角闪岩主量($w_B/\%$)、微量和稀土元素($w_B/10^{-6}$)组成Table 2 Major($w_B/\%$), trace and rare earth($w_B/10^{-6}$) elements compositions of the amphibolites in Xiahetu area

| 样品号 | S201-18 | S201-19 | S201-20 | S201-21 | S201-22 | S201-23 | S202-16 | S202-17 | S202-18 | S202-19 |
|--------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| SiO ₂ | 45.71 | 43.22 | 44.85 | 45.99 | 45.58 | 44.43 | 44.86 | 44.25 | 45.38 | 46.56 |
| Al ₂ O ₃ | 14.31 | 15.89 | 15.74 | 15.22 | 15.25 | 15.76 | 15.19 | 16.41 | 16.00 | 15.55 |
| CaO | 10.43 | 9.15 | 9.45 | 7.69 | 9.30 | 10.20 | 9.96 | 5.19 | 7.64 | 8.98 |
| Fe ₂ O ₃ | 7.84 | 5.37 | 4.41 | 5.85 | 5.69 | 4.82 | 4.66 | 6.04 | 5.76 | 3.15 |
| FeO | 7.65 | 9.20 | 10.09 | 8.59 | 8.59 | 9.09 | 8.95 | 9.02 | 9.12 | 8.69 |
| K ₂ O | 1.68 | 0.96 | 0.94 | 0.74 | 0.88 | 1.06 | 0.43 | 1.31 | 0.25 | 1.12 |
| MgO | 3.23 | 6.93 | 6.04 | 6.12 | 5.89 | 6.15 | 6.77 | 7.35 | 6.55 | 7.87 |
| MnO | 0.12 | 0.20 | 0.19 | 0.17 | 0.19 | 0.19 | 0.15 | 0.16 | 0.18 | 0.18 |
| Na ₂ O | 2.47 | 3.13 | 3.25 | 4.11 | 3.51 | 2.96 | 3.78 | 3.47 | 4.43 | 3.31 |
| P ₂ O ₅ | 0.35 | 0.34 | 0.37 | 0.37 | 0.33 | 0.40 | 0.33 | 0.35 | 0.37 | 0.40 |
| TiO ₂ | 2.98 | 2.63 | 2.61 | 2.52 | 2.53 | 2.58 | 2.53 | 2.61 | 2.62 | 1.90 |
| CO ₂ | 0.51 | 0.39 | 0.09 | 0.32 | 0.26 | 0.29 | 0.21 | 0.51 | 0.09 | 0.21 |
| H ₂ O ⁺ | 2.04 | 1.96 | 1.32 | 1.70 | 1.46 | 1.42 | 1.56 | 2.86 | 0.96 | 1.48 |
| LOI | 1.88 | 1.53 | 0.66 | 1.28 | 1.13 | 1.06 | 1.24 | 2.23 | 0.41 | 1.03 |
| Total | 101.20 | 100.90 | 100.01 | 100.67 | 100.59 | 100.41 | 100.62 | 101.76 | 99.76 | 100.43 |
| FeO ^T | 14.71 | 14.03 | 14.06 | 13.86 | 13.71 | 13.43 | 13.14 | 14.46 | 14.30 | 11.53 |
| Mg [#] | 32 | 51 | 47 | 48 | 47 | 49 | 52 | 52 | 49 | 59 |
| Li | 7.80 | 20.80 | 13.20 | 18.40 | 13.10 | 12.50 | 8.28 | 46.8 | 8.92 | 18.60 |
| Be | 1.41 | 0.92 | 1.28 | 1.35 | 1.26 | 1.23 | 1.51 | 1.49 | 1.46 | 1.54 |
| Cr | 9.48 | 24.20 | 22.80 | 22.10 | 23.60 | 28.00 | 23.40 | 22.20 | 33.10 | 375.00 |
| Co | 38.4 | 63.3 | 69.2 | 58.4 | 65 | 59.5 | 58.9 | 59.3 | 60.7 | 54.3 |
| Ni | 54.6 | 87.5 | 85.8 | 83.0 | 83.3 | 83.8 | 81.6 | 79.2 | 79.7 | 112.0 |
| Ga | 22.1 | 22.7 | 23.8 | 21.9 | 20.7 | 22.4 | 21.8 | 23.0 | 22.1 | 21.5 |
| Rb | 33.20 | 28.40 | 12.80 | 18.50 | 20.00 | 24.20 | 7.58 | 37.70 | 3.44 | 28.50 |
| Sr | 315 | 318 | 300 | 302 | 343 | 339 | 261 | 187 | 219 | 343 |
| Mo | 0.18 | 0.11 | 0.44 | 0.56 | 0.41 | 0.76 | 0.41 | 0.89 | 0.46 | 0.42 |
| Cd | 0.14 | 0.17 | 0.14 | 0.10 | 0.13 | 0.14 | 0.13 | 0.11 | 0.13 | 0.15 |
| In | 0.09 | 0.09 | 0.09 | 0.09 | 0.08 | 0.08 | 0.08 | 0.09 | 0.09 | 0.07 |
| Cs | 3.03 | 1.33 | 0.75 | 1.23 | 1.02 | 1.45 | 0.54 | 3.82 | 0.28 | 1.22 |
| Ba | 346.0 | 205.0 | 159.0 | 156.0 | 171.0 | 204.0 | 97.3 | 281.0 | 47.5 | 332.0 |
| Tl | 0.09 | 0.09 | <0.05 | 0.07 | 0.07 | 0.08 | <0.05 | 0.1 | <0.05 | 0.06 |
| Pb | 4.64 | 4.55 | 4.67 | 2.07 | 3.47 | 3.89 | 3.86 | 3.51 | 2.42 | 4.95 |
| Bi | 0.09 | 0.05 | <0.05 | <0.05 | 0.05 | 0.06 | 0.05 | <0.05 | <0.05 | <0.05 |
| Th | 3.36 | 1.27 | 2.69 | 2.87 | 1.63 | 2.65 | 2.44 | 2.97 | 2.26 | 3.57 |
| U | 0.78 | 0.19 | 0.41 | 0.43 | 0.32 | 0.43 | 0.46 | 0.46 | 0.49 | 0.62 |
| Nb | 34.3 | 25.7 | 27.6 | 27.8 | 24.8 | 25.9 | 24.3 | 26.5 | 26.5 | 23.3 |
| Ta | 2.59 | 1.83 | 1.83 | 1.76 | 1.81 | 1.89 | 1.68 | 1.80 | 1.88 | 1.50 |
| Zr | 232 | 173 | 204 | 206 | 167 | 194 | 190 | 208 | 200 | 177 |
| Hf | 5.33 | 4.28 | 4.61 | 4.94 | 4.09 | 4.61 | 4.38 | 5.02 | 4.70 | 4.17 |
| Sn | 2.71 | 2.26 | 2.42 | 2.27 | 2.18 | 2.37 | 2.27 | 2.27 | 2.35 | 2.22 |
| Sb | 0.44 | 0.10 | 0.10 | 0.11 | 0.12 | 0.12 | 0.11 | 0.21 | 0.07 | 0.13 |
| Ti | 18 852 | 16 304 | 16 441 | 16 132 | 16 279 | 16 007 | 15 731 | 16 016 | 16 350 | 13 051 |
| V | 342 | 232 | 230 | 219 | 215 | 214 | 223 | 212 | 229 | 242 |
| La | 32.1 | 21.1 | 22.5 | 21.7 | 17.6 | 23.7 | 22.4 | 17.9 | 22.3 | 32.3 |
| Ce | 84.9 | 47.9 | 48.6 | 46.8 | 41.4 | 49.7 | 47.6 | 41.2 | 49.2 | 79.9 |
| Pr | 8.71 | 6.28 | 6.40 | 6.13 | 5.69 | 6.52 | 6.26 | 5.40 | 6.33 | 8.26 |
| Nd | 32.8 | 31.4 | 30.3 | 29.8 | 27.4 | 30.5 | 29.5 | 25.1 | 28.9 | 30.2 |
| Sm | 8.19 | 6.66 | 6.55 | 6.72 | 6.27 | 6.60 | 6.23 | 5.68 | 6.16 | 6.88 |
| Eu | 2.68 | 2.20 | 2.24 | 2.06 | 1.96 | 2.05 | 2.14 | 1.90 | 2.18 | 2.15 |
| Gd | 7.69 | 6.83 | 7.08 | 6.81 | 6.40 | 6.82 | 6.60 | 5.91 | 6.56 | 6.40 |
| Tb | 1.20 | 1.08 | 1.07 | 1.07 | 0.97 | 1.06 | 0.99 | 0.89 | 0.98 | 0.98 |
| Dy | 6.48 | 5.73 | 5.88 | 5.62 | 5.40 | 5.85 | 5.56 | 4.67 | 5.44 | 5.09 |
| Ho | 1.16 | 1.03 | 1.05 | 1.03 | 0.97 | 1.07 | 0.98 | 0.85 | 0.99 | 0.90 |
| Er | 3.22 | 3.01 | 2.9 | 2.94 | 2.72 | 2.95 | 2.82 | 2.49 | 2.90 | 2.53 |
| Tm | 0.41 | 0.37 | 0.36 | 0.37 | 0.33 | 0.38 | 0.35 | 0.30 | 0.35 | 0.30 |
| Yb | 2.48 | 2.27 | 2.32 | 2.28 | 2.13 | 2.29 | 2.26 | 1.90 | 2.23 | 1.91 |
| Lu | 0.37 | 0.36 | 0.33 | 0.33 | 0.32 | 0.35 | 0.32 | 0.28 | 0.32 | 0.29 |
| Sc | 18.3 | 21.9 | 22.6 | 21.1 | 21.3 | 21.1 | 21.0 | 20.6 | 21.5 | 22.7 |
| Y | 29.7 | 27.7 | 28.6 | 28.0 | 26.0 | 27.3 | 26.2 | 21.5 | 26.5 | 22.9 |
| ∑REE | 192.39 | 136.22 | 137.58 | 133.66 | 119.56 | 139.84 | 134.01 | 114.47 | 134.84 | 178.09 |
| (La/Yb) _N | 9.28 | 6.67 | 6.96 | 6.83 | 5.93 | 7.42 | 7.11 | 6.76 | 7.17 | 12.13 |
| δEu | 0.95 | 0.93 | 1.01 | 0.98 | 0.98 | 0.94 | 1.01 | 0.98 | 1.00 | 0.97 |
| Nb/La | 1.07 | 1.22 | 1.23 | 1.28 | 1.41 | 1.09 | 1.08 | 1.48 | 1.19 | 0.72 |
| Th/Ta | 1.30 | 0.69 | 1.47 | 1.63 | 0.90 | 1.40 | 1.45 | 1.65 | 1.20 | 2.38 |

注: FeO^T = FeO + Fe₂O₃ × 0.9; Mg[#] = [Mg²⁺ / (Mg²⁺ + Fe²⁺)] × 100.

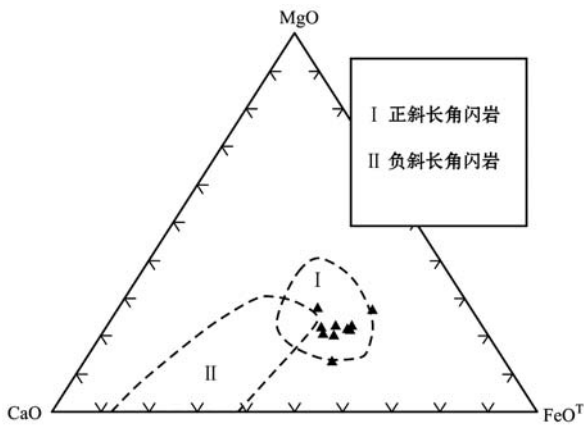


图 3 下河图斜长角闪岩 MgO-CaO-FeO^T 图解 (Misra, 1971)

Fig. 3 MgO-CaO-FeO^T diagram of amphibolites in Xiahetu area (after Misra, 1971)

陈蔡岩群 10 件斜长角闪岩样品的稀土元素总量 ($\sum \text{REE}$) 中等, 介于 $114.47 \times 10^{-6} \sim 192.39 \times 10^{-6}$ 之间。在球粒陨石标准化 REE 配分模式图(图 5a)上, 所有样品均表现出富集轻稀土元素(LREE)的右倾型配分模式, 代表轻重稀土元素分馏程度的 $(\text{La}/\text{Yb})_{\text{N}}$ 值介于 5.93~12.13 之间, 轻重稀土元素分馏程度较强; 而轻、重稀土元素内部之间分馏程度不强, $(\text{La}/\text{Sm})_{\text{N}} = 1.81 \sim 3.03$, $(\text{Gd}/\text{Lu})_{\text{N}} = 2.34 \sim 2.73$; δEu 值范围为 0.93~1.01, 无明显的 Eu 异常, 暗示着岩浆形成和演化过程中没有发生斜长石的分离结晶作用。

在不相容元素原始地幔标准化蛛网图(图 5b)上, 陈蔡岩群 10 件样品都表现出类似于 OIB 的不相容元素配分型式, 高场强元素(Nb、Ta、Zr、Hf 和 Ti)没有明显的负异常; 反映源区特征的 Nb/La 平均值为 1.18, Th/Ta 平均值为 1.41, 与典型 OIB 的 Nb/La、Th/Ta 值相一致(Sun and McDonough, 1989)。

4 锆石 U-Pb 年龄

采自下河图斜长角闪岩样品 S202-1 的锆石 U-Pb 定年结果见表 3。斜长角闪岩中锆石呈半透明到透明状, 多为透明状, 颜色以浅褐色为主。锆石晶体颗粒不完整, 大多数呈混圆状, 少数为短柱状, 长度一般 50~100 μm 。锆石阴极发光图像(CL)中, 锆石主要呈扇形、面状及斑杂状分带, 少数无环带现象, 明显不同于岩浆锆石, 而具有典型变质锆石的 CL 图像特征(图 6)。本次研究对样品中的 24 颗锆石进行了 LA-ICP-MS U-Th-Pb 同位素测定。测试结果显示, 24 个锆石测点中除 9、16 和 21 号点明显向右偏离谐和线、显示有铅丢失外, 其余 21 个点的 Th/U 值为 0.06~0.51, 大部分小于 0.4, 符合变质锆石的特征(Wu and Zheng, 2004), 且均具有谐和的 $^{207}\text{Pb}/^{236}\text{U}$ - $^{206}\text{Pb}/^{238}\text{U}$ 年龄; 21 个分析点的 $^{206}\text{Pb}/^{238}\text{U}$ 年龄加权平均值为 $420.6 \pm 1.8 \text{ Ma}$ (MSWD=0.29, $n=21$)(图 7), 可以代表斜长角闪岩的变质年龄。

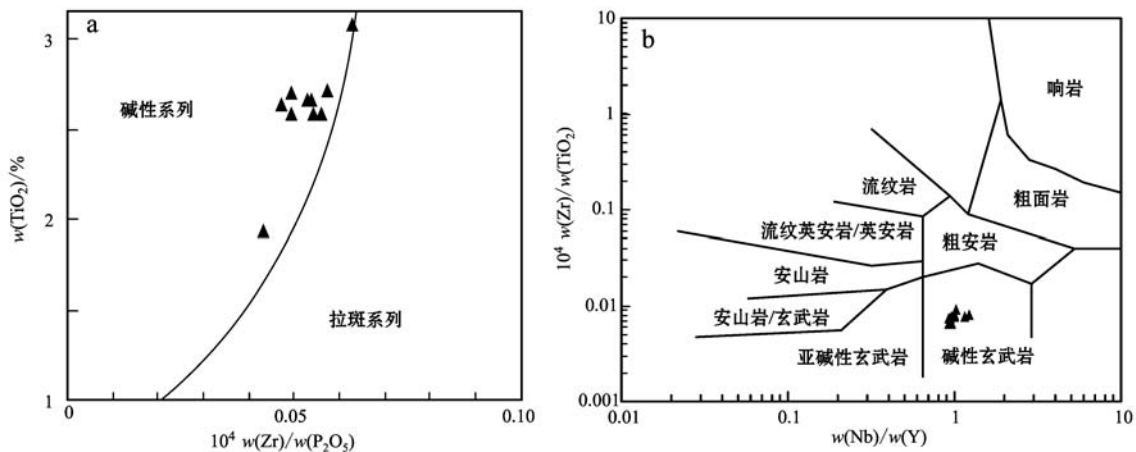


图 4 下河图斜长角闪岩 $\text{TiO}_2 - \text{Zr}/\text{P}_2\text{O}_5$ (a, 据 Winchester and Floyd, 1976)和 $\text{Zr}/\text{TiO}_2 - \text{Nb}/\text{Y}$ (b, 据 Winchester and Floyd, 1977)岩石分类图解

Fig. 4 Plots of TiO_2 versus $\text{Zr}/\text{P}_2\text{O}_5$ (a, after Winchester and Floyd, 1976) and Zr/TiO_2 versus Nb/Y (b, after Winchester and Floyd, 1977) for the amphibolites in Xiahetu area

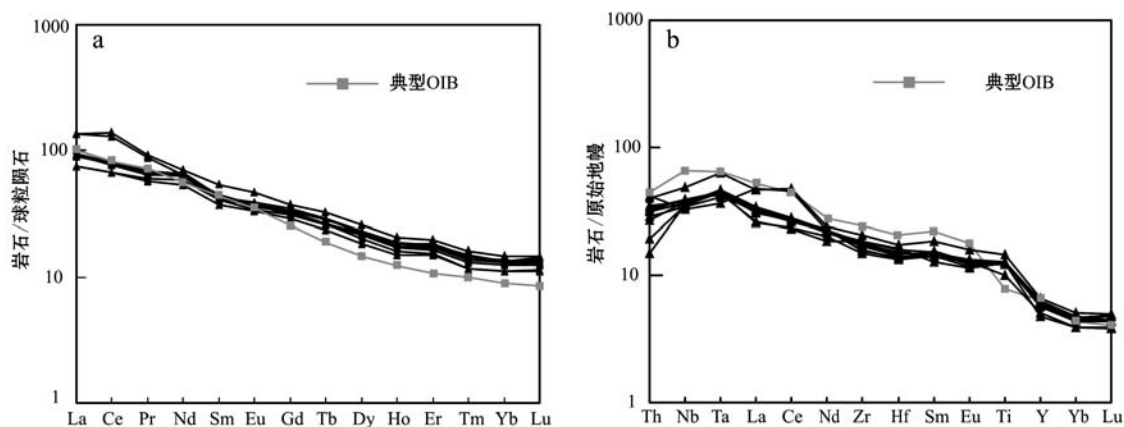


图 5 下河图斜长角闪岩稀土元素球粒陨石标准化配分模式图(a)和微量元素原始地幔标准化蛛网图(b)(球粒陨石和原始地幔的值据 McDonough and Sun, 1995; OIB 的值据 Sun and McDonough, 1989)

Fig. 5 Chondrite-normalized REE patterns (a) and primitive mantle-normalized spider diagram (b) of the amphibolites in Xiahetu area (normalization values after McDonough and Sun, 1995; element concentrations in OIB after Sun and McDonough, 1989)

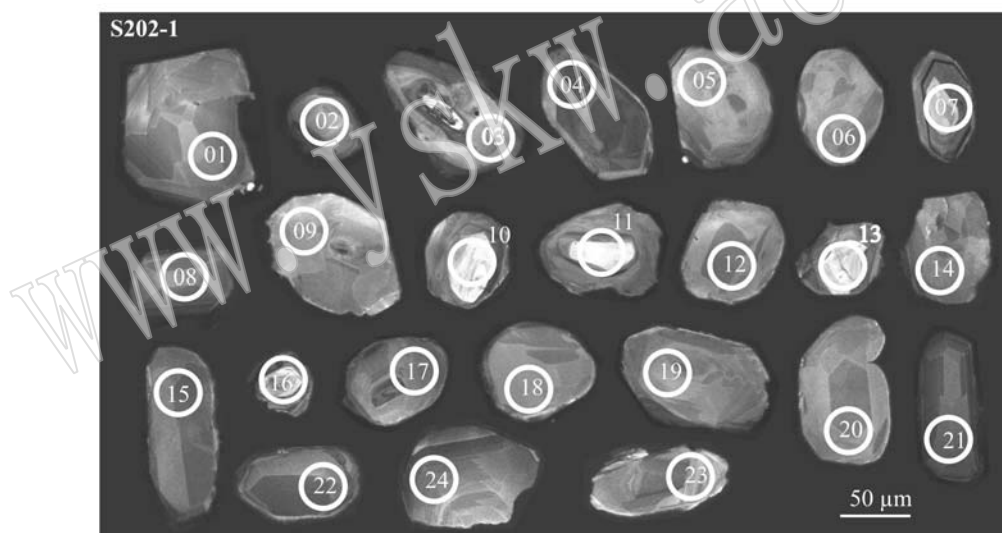


图 6 斜长角闪岩(S202-1)锆石阴极发光(CL)图像

Fig. 6 CL images of zircons from the amphibolite (sample S202-1)

5 讨论

5.1 源区特征

野外观察表明下河图斜长角闪岩经历过较强的变质变形作用,这与岩相学观察到的岩石发生过强烈的蚀变作用相一致,且地球化学特征上所有样品的大离子亲石元素(Cs、Rb、Ba、K等)含量变化较大,因此大离子亲石元素已经不能指示岩石原始组成成分。相反,高场强元素含量相对稳定,基本不受后期

蚀变作用影响,在蛛网图上表现出一致性,可以反映源区特征及岩石成岩过程。因此主要利用高场强元素来讨论岩石陆壳混染、地幔源区物质组成特征及岩石成因。

Ti元素在后期地质过程中不易蚀变(Bienvenu *et al.*, 1990),并且Ti负异常(相对于Eu)通常被认为是陆壳特征之一(Rudnick and Gao, 2003);同时,因Lu和Yb具有相似的地球化学行为,Lu/Yb值不受分离结晶和部分熔融过程影响,幔源岩浆Lu/Yb值为0.14~0.15,而与陆壳相关的岩浆该比值则为

表 3 斜长角闪岩(S202-1)LA-ICP-MS 锆石 U-Th-Pb 同位素分析结果
Table 3 LA-ICP-MS zircons U-Th-Pb data of the amphibolite (sample S202-1)

| 分析点号 | $w_B/10^{-6}$ | | Th/U | 同位素比值 | | | | 年龄/Ma | | | | | | | |
|------|---------------|-----|--------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----|------|----|-----|---|
| | Pb | U | | $^{207}\text{Pb}/^{235}\text{U}$ | $^{206}\text{Pb}/^{238}\text{U}$ | $^{207}\text{Pb}/^{206}\text{Pb}$ | $^{207}\text{Pb}/^{235}\text{U}$ | $^{206}\text{Pb}/^{238}\text{U}$ | $^{207}\text{Pb}/^{235}\text{U}$ | $^{206}\text{Pb}/^{238}\text{U}$ | | | | | |
| 1 | 11 | 160 | 0.4509 | 0.0558 | 0.0013 | 0.5189 | 0.0128 | 0.0674 | 0.0007 | 445 | 52 | 424 | 10 | 421 | 4 |
| 2 | 12 | 172 | 0.4803 | 0.0559 | 0.0012 | 0.5229 | 0.0117 | 0.0678 | 0.0007 | 450 | 48 | 427 | 10 | 423 | 4 |
| 3 | 8 | 124 | 0.2683 | 0.0558 | 0.0020 | 0.5116 | 0.0193 | 0.0665 | 0.0007 | 443 | 81 | 419 | 16 | 415 | 4 |
| 4 | 24 | 381 | 0.0566 | 0.0560 | 0.0008 | 0.5181 | 0.0085 | 0.0671 | 0.0007 | 452 | 33 | 424 | 7 | 419 | 4 |
| 5 | 6 | 95 | 0.3405 | 0.0555 | 0.0027 | 0.5135 | 0.0244 | 0.0671 | 0.0007 | 431 | 108 | 421 | 20 | 419 | 4 |
| 6 | 6 | 87 | 0.3800 | 0.0560 | 0.0024 | 0.5189 | 0.0219 | 0.0672 | 0.0007 | 451 | 94 | 424 | 18 | 419 | 4 |
| 7 | 14 | 214 | 0.1037 | 0.0555 | 0.0010 | 0.5205 | 0.0100 | 0.0680 | 0.0007 | 434 | 40 | 426 | 8 | 424 | 4 |
| 8 | 11 | 163 | 0.4846 | 0.0552 | 0.0012 | 0.5133 | 0.0116 | 0.0674 | 0.0007 | 422 | 48 | 421 | 9 | 420 | 4 |
| 9 | 6 | 95 | 0.1820 | 0.0559 | 0.0065 | 0.5236 | 0.0603 | 0.0680 | 0.0008 | 447 | 258 | 428 | 49 | 424 | 5 |
| 10 | 14 | 222 | 0.0972 | 0.0560 | 0.0011 | 0.5230 | 0.0111 | 0.0677 | 0.0007 | 454 | 45 | 427 | 9 | 422 | 4 |
| 11 | 8 | 127 | 0.1049 | 0.0561 | 0.0017 | 0.5215 | 0.0163 | 0.0674 | 0.0007 | 456 | 68 | 426 | 13 | 421 | 5 |
| 12 | 11 | 170 | 0.3659 | 0.0560 | 0.0012 | 0.5218 | 0.0115 | 0.0676 | 0.0007 | 451 | 47 | 426 | 9 | 422 | 4 |
| 13 | 8 | 130 | 0.0770 | 0.0558 | 0.0022 | 0.5168 | 0.0200 | 0.0672 | 0.0007 | 444 | 86 | 423 | 16 | 419 | 5 |
| 14 | 12 | 168 | 0.3971 | 0.0559 | 0.0013 | 0.5195 | 0.0125 | 0.0674 | 0.0007 | 450 | 52 | 425 | 10 | 420 | 4 |
| 15 | 11 | 152 | 0.4410 | 0.0556 | 0.0018 | 0.5175 | 0.0172 | 0.0675 | 0.0007 | 438 | 72 | 423 | 14 | 421 | 4 |
| 16 | 15 | 96 | 0.1961 | 0.2847 | 0.0052 | 3.8318 | 0.0829 | 0.0976 | 0.0012 | 3389 | 29 | 1599 | 35 | 600 | 7 |
| 17 | 13 | 204 | 0.3169 | 0.0558 | 0.0009 | 0.5116 | 0.0090 | 0.0665 | 0.0007 | 443 | 35 | 419 | 7 | 415 | 4 |
| 18 | 10 | 144 | 0.2944 | 0.0557 | 0.0015 | 0.5169 | 0.0142 | 0.0673 | 0.0007 | 441 | 59 | 423 | 12 | 420 | 4 |
| 19 | 10 | 143 | 0.3274 | 0.0556 | 0.0016 | 0.5202 | 0.0152 | 0.0678 | 0.0007 | 438 | 63 | 425 | 12 | 423 | 4 |
| 20 | 11 | 173 | 0.0628 | 0.0558 | 0.0013 | 0.5216 | 0.0129 | 0.0677 | 0.0007 | 446 | 53 | 426 | 11 | 423 | 4 |
| 21 | 11 | 143 | 0.1061 | 0.0587 | 0.0011 | 0.6928 | 0.0147 | 0.0855 | 0.0009 | 558 | 42 | 534 | 11 | 529 | 6 |
| 22 | 21 | 292 | 0.5092 | 0.0557 | 0.0009 | 0.5184 | 0.0090 | 0.0675 | 0.0007 | 439 | 36 | 424 | 7 | 421 | 4 |
| 23 | 10 | 143 | 0.4320 | 0.0554 | 0.0015 | 0.5183 | 0.0142 | 0.0678 | 0.0007 | 430 | 60 | 424 | 12 | 423 | 4 |
| 24 | 10 | 151 | 0.3485 | 0.0553 | 0.0016 | 0.5160 | 0.0149 | 0.0676 | 0.0007 | 426 | 63 | 422 | 12 | 422 | 4 |

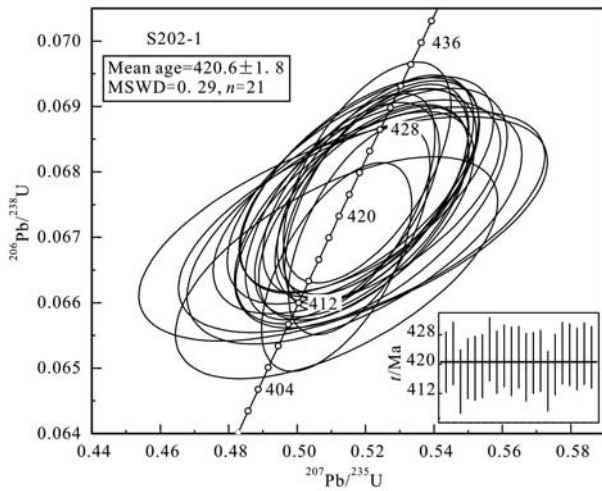


图 7 下河图斜长角闪岩(S202-1)锆石 U-Pb 谱和图
Fig. 7 Concordia curves of zircons U-Pb data for the amphibolite (sample S202-1)

0.16~0.18(Rudnick and Gao, 2003)。在不相容元素蛛网图上,下河图斜长角闪岩 10 件样品 Ti 元素没有表现出明显的负异常(图 5b); 10 件样品的 Lu/Yb 值介于 0.14~0.15(除 1 个样品外),表明其起源于地幔源区而没有遭受明显的陆壳物质混染。

Ta/Yb - Nb/Yb (Pearce, 2008) 和 Nb/Yb - La/Yb (Green, 2006) 图解常用来区别地幔源区和岩浆上升过程中流体或熔体对微量元素的贡献,未受后期过程影响的岩石应投影在地幔序列里 (Pearce and Peate, 1995)。下河图斜长角闪岩样品无一例外

地落入地幔序列(图 8)。此外,样品点靠近 OIB 区域(图 8)。结合样品稀土元素配分图解和微量元素蛛网图解具有与 OIB 相似的地球化学特征(图 5),认为下河图斜长角闪岩原岩岩浆起源于具 OIB 特征的地幔源区。

5.2 构造环境

下河图斜长角闪岩样品稀土元素配分曲线具轻稀土元素富集的右倾配分模式(图 5a), $(La/Yb)_N = 5.93 \sim 12.13$, 其配分曲线明显不同于 E-MORB 型玄武岩和轻稀土元素亏损的 N-MORB 型玄武岩,而与洋岛玄武岩稀土元素配分模式相类似。在微量元素原始地幔标准化蛛网图上,表现为向上隆起的特征,明显不同于轻稀土元素亏损、曲线左倾的 N-MORB 型,亦有别于 E-MORB 型玄武岩,而同样类似于洋岛玄武岩的曲线形态。

不相容元素判别图解常用来区分玄武岩的构造环境。在 Ti - Zr - Y、Nb - Zr - Y、V - Ti 和 La/Nb - La 图解中,下河图斜长角闪岩样品全部落在板内玄武岩和洋岛玄武岩区域(图 9),表明斜长角闪岩的原岩可能形成于与洋岛海山有关的环境。海山是大洋内高地的总称,也是增生型造山带中增生楔(杂岩)的重要组成部分。海山通常由大洋拉斑玄武岩和碱性玄武岩组成,规模较大者还伴有火山碎屑岩及其上覆的硅质岩、泥岩、浅水沉积碳酸盐岩、生物礁共同组成(Juteau and Maury, 1997)。下河图斜长角闪岩与碳酸盐岩变质后形成的大理岩组合与古海山结

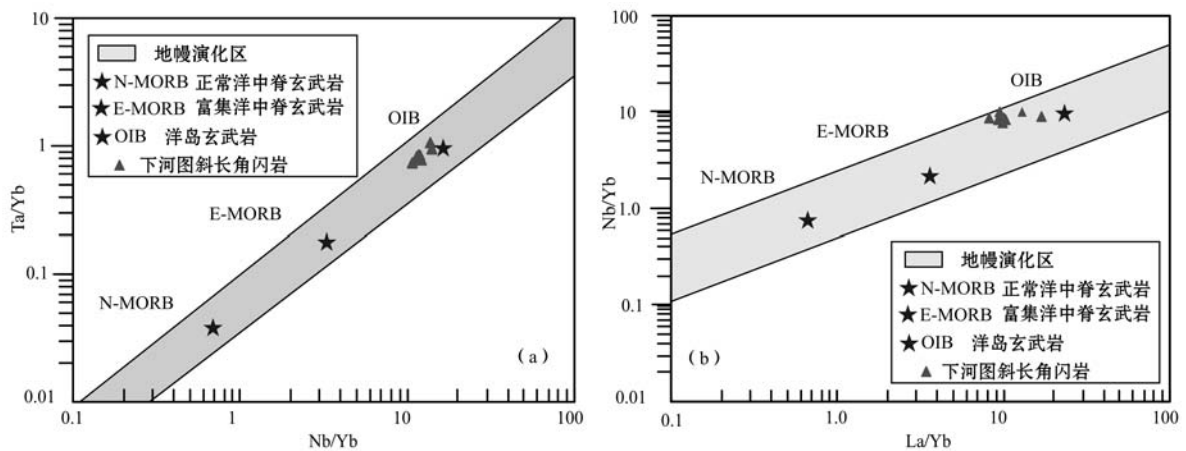


图 8 下河图斜长角闪岩 Ta/Yb - Nb/Yb (a, 地幔演化区范围据 Pearce, 2008) 和 Nb/Yb - La/Yb (b, 地幔演化区范围据 Green, 2006) 图解(不同类型大洋玄武岩标准值据 Sun and McDonough, 1989)

Fig. 8 Plots of Ta/Yb versus Nb/Yb (a, mantle array after Pearce, 2008) and Nb/Yb versus La/Yb (b, mantle array after Green, 2006) for the amphibolites in Xiahetu area (normalizing values of the oceanic basalts after Sun and McDonough, 1989)

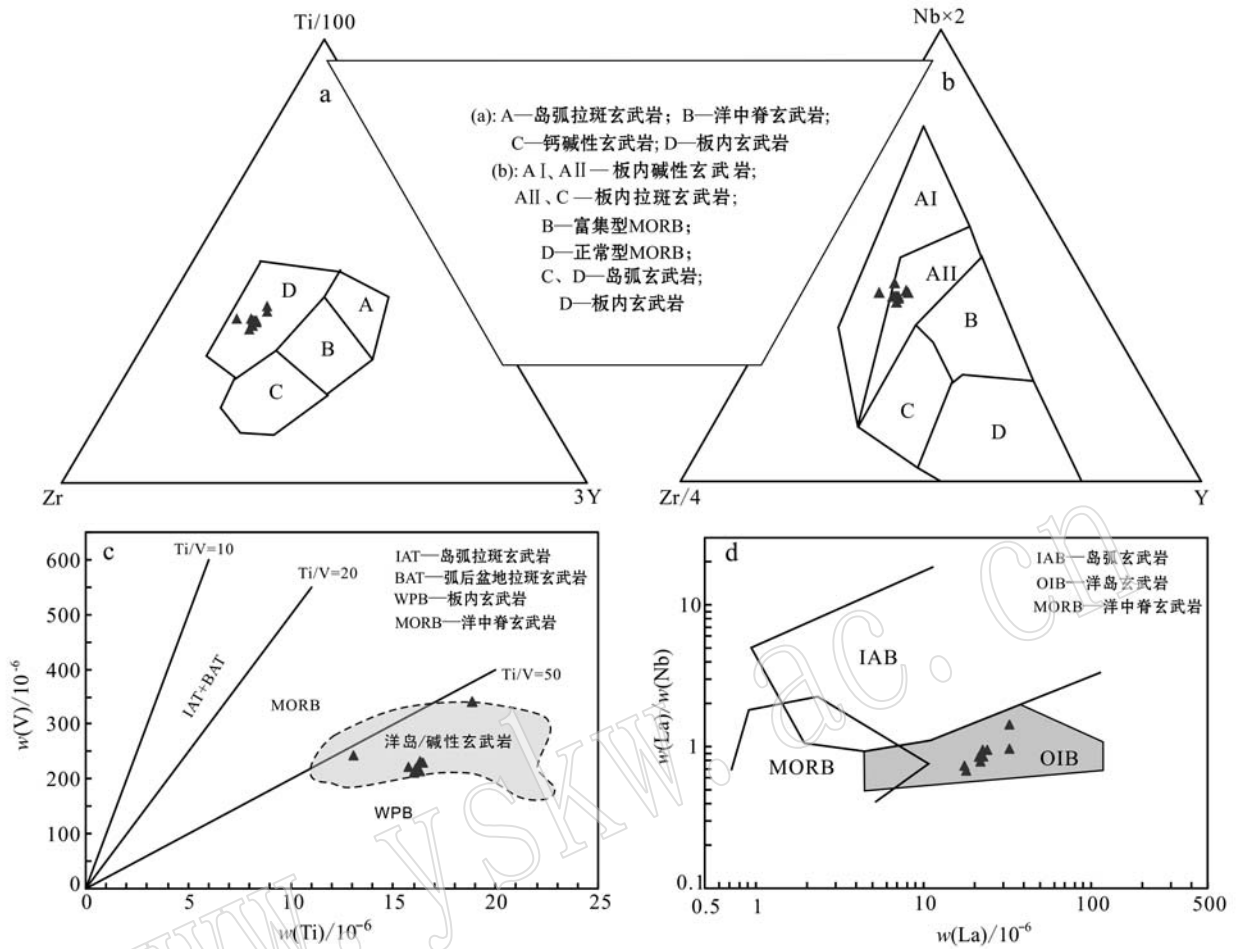


图 9 下河图斜长角闪岩构造环境判别图

Fig. 9 Tectonic setting plots for the amphibolites in Xiahetu area

a—Ti - Zr - Y 图解(据 Pearce 和 Cann, 1973); b—Nb - Zr - Y 图解(据 Meschede 等, 1986); c—V - Ti 图解(据 Shervais, 1982); d—La/Nb - La 图解(据 Regelous 等, 2003)

a—Ti - Zr - Y diagram (after Pearce and Cann, 1973); b—Nb - Zr - Y diagram (after Meschede *et al.*, 1986);

c—V - Ti diagram (after Shervais, 1982); d—La/Nb - La diagram (after Regelous *et al.*, 2003)

构相似, 并且大理岩的碳氧同位素组成反映其为海相(徐步台, 1986), 亦支持其形成于海山构造环境。

海山的形成常常与地幔柱(如夏威夷海山链)或地幔的局部扰动有关。与地幔柱活动有关的海山其火山岩的组成多具有典型的 OIB 特征, 而对于因局部热扰动引起的地幔部分熔融形成的海山, 其火山岩的组成往往受到其构造背景的影响。远离消减带的海山常呈现 EMORB 或 OIB 的特征(Clague and Dalrymple, 1987), 而靠近消减带的海山(如马里亚纳弧附近或弧后盆地内部的海山)的火山岩则往往具有不同程度的消减带特征(Kamenetsky *et al.*, 1997)。随着大洋的消减, 海山往往以各种方式增生到活动大陆边缘(Volkova and Budanov, 1999; Gao

and Klemd, 2003)。但由于在增生过程中构造作用的影响, 这些海山往往被肢解而很难保存原来完整的结构。下河图斜长角闪岩经历了较为强烈的变质作用和构造变形, 岩石规模相对较小, 其完整的海山各组成部分显然已被肢解, 仅以碎块的形成出露。

此外, 陈蔡岩群岩性复杂多样, 地质体时代较为分散, 跨越了古元古代到早古生代(表 1), 原岩物质形成于深海相、浅海相或大洋岛弧等不同的大地构造环境(徐步台, 1986; 孔祥生等, 1995; 兰玉琦等, 1995), 且存在洋岛海山岩石组合, 不同地质单元之间普遍呈构造接触, 并且变质变形主要发生在 454~420 Ma(表 1), 据此推测陈蔡岩群为一套加里东期俯冲增生杂岩。

5.3 大地构造意义

扬子和华夏地块沿着江山-绍兴断裂带拼合形成统一的华南板块(水涛等, 1986; 周新民等, 1992; Li *et al.*, 2010; Zhao and Cawood, 2012), 关于两者之间碰撞拼合的时限和方式存在着较大的争论, 但多数学者均认为两大块体于晋宁期完成碰撞拼合(Li *et al.*, 1997, 2003; Wang X L *et al.*, 2007, 2014; Wang Y J *et al.*, 2012a; Zheng *et al.*, 2008, 2013; Zhao and Cawood, 2012)。华南形成统一陆块后, 在加里东期发生的构造热事件属于陆内造山作用(舒良树等, 2008; 舒良树, 2012; Li *et al.*, 2010; Charvet *et al.*, 2010; Wang *et al.*, 2011, 2013)。

但是晋宁期碰撞拼合的观点却无法解释为何在华夏一侧既不存在统一的晋宁期角度不整合面(姜杨等, 2014), 也不发育与扬子同时期同类型的南华纪冰水沉积。Wong 等(2011)通过对江山-绍兴断裂带两侧中生代酸性岩的研究认为这两个块体在新元古代时期可能并未完全拼合。并且最近的研究表明, 直到~790 Ma 扬子陆块东南缘仍受到强烈的洋壳俯冲, 尚未与华夏陆块发生碰撞拼贴(姜杨等, 2014)。因此, 华夏-扬子陆块碰撞拼合的时间应该更晚。

近年来大量的年代学研究表明, 华夏地区基底的变质变形主要发生在加里东期, 经历了强烈的再造和深熔作用(Wan *et al.*, 2007; 曾雯等, 2008), 局部发生了角闪岩相-麻粒岩相变质作用(于津海等, 2005; Wan *et al.*, 2007; Li *et al.*, 2010)和混合岩化(黄标等, 1994; 刘锐等, 2008); 泥盆纪/奥陶纪角度不整合面之下前寒武基底-早古生代地层发生韧性剪切(Wang Y J *et al.*, 2012a)和褶皱冲断变形(马文璞等, 1995; Charvet *et al.*, 2010)及广泛的岩浆活动(舒良树等, 2008; 张芳荣等, 2009), 均呈现出碰撞造山带的特征。因此, 部分学者持华南加里东期属碰撞造山作用的观点(Guo *et al.*, 1989; 曾勇等, 1999; 马瑞士, 2006)。

同时, 江绍断裂带内出露的龙游群和陈蔡群变质岩系呈现顺时针的 pTt 轨迹(Li *et al.*, 2010; Xi-ang *et al.*, 2008), 指示了碰撞造山带的作用过程。此外, 武夷山和南岭地区加里东期(约 440 Ma)的麻粒岩相变质作用峰期温度为 750~900°C, 压力达到 1.1 GPa 左右(于津海等, 2003, 2005, 2014), 也明显高于陆内造山作用下绿片岩相-角闪岩相的变质

作用温压条件。江绍断裂带龙游群榴辉岩退变质形成的榴闪岩变质锆石的年龄为约 450 Ma(邢光福等, 2013; 汪建国等, 2014), 也指示扬子和华夏在加里东期(450~455 Ma)可能发生了碰撞造山事件及高压变质作用。

此外, 在华夏地块发现了志留纪辉长岩(Wang *et al.*, 2013), 表明加里东期存在可能的岛弧和幔源岩浆活动, 明显区别于板内造山作用的岩浆活动性质。最近还在钦杭结合带西南段重新厘定出了 415 Ma 海相火山岩, 提出华夏-扬子加里东期为俯冲增生造山带而不是陆内造山带(覃小锋等, 2015)。Zhao 等(2015)通过对陈蔡岩群不同类型岩石的系统研究, 认为扬子和华夏在古生代仍然存在大洋, 陈蔡岩群为大洋洋壳的残迹。

可见, 虽然大多数学者认为华南洋在约 820 Ma 前关闭, 加里东运动属于陆内造山, 但越来越多的地质证据表明, 扬子与华夏之间可能在加里东期才真正发生碰撞拼贴。而陈蔡岩群则可能是碰撞过程中形成的俯冲增生杂岩, 其内有洋岛海山组合、洋岛玄武岩、岛弧岩浆岩、远洋沉积物等不同岩性、不同时代、不同构造属性的地质体(孔祥生等, 1995), 伴随两大陆块的碰撞拼合, 而发生区域角闪岩相变质作用。

一般来说, 中国东南部加里东期构造热事件的年代被定为奥陶纪-泥盆纪, 并存在区域性不整合面; 相应地, 华南广泛发育 480~390 Ma 的强过铝质 S 型花岗岩, 侵入活动的峰期为 450~400 Ma(Wang Y J *et al.*, 2007)。Li 等(2011)、Wang Y J 等(2012b)通过对华夏地块斜长角闪岩的锆石年代学研究, 进一步限定了该期构造热事件的峰期在 423~446 Ma。本文获得的陈蔡岩群下河图斜长角闪岩变质年龄为 420.6 ± 1.8 Ma, 与 Zhao 等(2015)研究结果一致, 指示了扬子和华夏两个地块碰撞拼合时间为 420~450 Ma。

6 结论

(1) 陈蔡岩群下河图斜长角闪岩空间上与块状大理岩相伴产出, 具有如下地球化学特征: SiO_2 含量较低, 介于 43.22%~46.56% 之间; Na_2O 为 2.47%~4.43%; MgO 为 3.23%~7.87%, 平均为 6.29; K_2O 含量变化较大, 为 0.43%~1.68%; 在 $\text{Zr}/\text{P}_2\text{O}_5 - \text{TiO}_2$ 图解中, 下河图斜长角闪岩落入碱性系列区

域,在不活动元素岩石分类图解 $Zr/TiO_2 - Nb/Y$ 中,样品落在碱性玄武岩区域内,显示下河图斜长角闪岩的原岩可能为碱性玄武岩。

(2) 下河图斜长角闪岩与大理岩组合与古海山结构相似,可能形成于海山构造环境;其微量元素特征指示原岩很可能形成于靠近消减带的海山环境,来源于洋壳俯冲过程中增生的海山碎片,不同岩性之间呈构造接触,表明陈蔡岩群可能为一套俯冲增生杂岩。

(3) 下河图斜长角闪岩 LA-ICP-MS 锆石 U-Pb 年龄为 420.6 ± 1.8 Ma,代表其变质年龄,指示了华夏-扬子加里东期碰撞拼合而发生的区域变质作用的年代。

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