

四川江油马角坝刺林包剖面二叠—三叠系间 粘土岩研究

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摘要: 二叠—三叠纪之交华南地区普遍发育火山成因的粘土岩, 其对于了解二叠纪末大规模火山活动及扬子板块碎屑物质来源具有重要意义。本文对扬子西缘马角坝刺林包剖面飞仙关组底部粘土岩进行了碎屑锆石 U-Pb 定年及原位 Hf 同位素测试、X 衍射和全岩地球化学分析, 以揭示粘土岩的岩石成分及物源信息。镜下特征、X 衍射及主量元素特征表明岩石中粘土矿物主要为伊利石, 含少量方解石、石英。碎屑锆石年龄显示, 特征峰值年龄主要集中在 2 615 ~ 2 383、1 868 ~ 1 328、1 186 ~ 778 和 430 ~ 246 Ma, 并出现 ~250 Ma 特征高峰, 结合原位 Hf 同位素特征表明锆石与秦岭造山带、华南典型 PTB 剖面粘土岩及峨眉山大火成岩省具有较高的相似性。同时, 通过微量、稀土元素分析发现粘土岩中 Zr、Hf、Th、Cr、Co、Ti 相对富集, 与华南典型 PTB 粘土岩和峨眉山玄武岩相近, 并结合构造背景及锆石特征, 综合认为刺林包剖面 PTB 粘土岩来自于秦岭造山带及龙门山岛链局部剥蚀区、二叠纪末火山活动和峨眉山大火成岩省剥蚀岩体。

关键词: 四川; 马角坝; 刺林包剖面; 二叠—三叠纪界线(PTB); 粘土岩; 物源

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A study of the claystone around the Permian-Trassic boundary along the Cilinbao section at Majiaoba, Jiangyou, Sichuan Province

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Abstract: The volcanogenic claystone in the Permian-Triassic boundary plays a significant role in understanding the volcanism and provenance in Yangtze Plate, which is widely distributed in South China. This paper reports zircon U-Pb ages determined by laser ablation inductively coupled plasma mass spectrometry (LA-ICP-MS) along with Hf isotopes, whole-rock elemental and X-ray diffraction for the samples of claystone in the lower Feixianguan Formation along Cilinbao section. The microscopic characteristics, X-ray diffraction and major elements analysis show that the claystone contains illites and small amounts of calcite and quartz. The detrital zircon age data exhibit a wide range, varying from 2 615 Ma to 246 Ma and concentrated on 2 615 ~ 2 383, 1 868 ~ 1 328, 1 186 ~ 778 and 430 ~ 246 Ma,

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with a ~250 Ma peak value. Combined with the in-situ zircon Hf isotope, the authors detected that the zircon characteristics are similar to those in Qinling Mountain, Permian-Triassic boundary sections in South China and Emeishan large igneous province. Indeed, geochemical compositions of the claystone are characterized by relative enrichment of Zr, Hf, Th, Cr, Co and Ti, similar to features around Permian-Triassic boundary sections in South China and Emeishan basalt. Combined with tectonic setting of the end of Permian and detrital zircons, the authors hold that the claystone around the Permian-Triassic boundary along the Cilinbao section at Majiaoba was derived from Qinling Mountain, Longmenshan Islands, volcanism and Emeishan large igneous province.

Key words: Sichuan Province; Majiaoba area; Cilinbao section; Permian-Triassic boundary (PTB); claystone; origin
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二叠纪末整个华南地区广泛发育岩浆-构造事件,显示多板块俯冲碰撞及地幔柱热点活动的特点(Hou *et al.*, 2006; Gao *et al.*, 2013)。大规模火山活动使华南地区普遍分布凝灰岩、蚀变凝灰岩及火山成因的粘土岩,以发育熔蚀港湾状石英、斜长石斑晶和震荡环带发育的锆石为特征,主要呈现出长英质火山岩的特点(廖志伟等, 2016)。基于大规模的火山喷发及相应的生物种属灭绝事件,国际地层委员会最终以华南浙江煤山D剖面27层底界c层*Hindeodus parvus*牙形石的首次出现为二叠纪-三叠纪GSSP剖面界线(Yin *et al.*, 1996),而25层及28层(火山灰质层)是研究二叠纪-三叠纪界线(PTB)事件的关键切入点(Yin *et al.*, 2007; Song *et al.*, 2013),引起了地学界的广泛关注。近年来随着地质工作程度的不断深入,在华南多个地区均发现PTB剖面的存在,如新民剖面、遵义剖面、大峡口剖面、牛山剖面等,众多学者对这些广泛分布于华南地区的PTB界线火山成因的粘土岩进行了锆石年代学、地球化学及古生物研究,获得了一系列新的认识(Gao *et al.*, 2013, 2015; He *et al.*, 2014; Liao *et al.*, 2016; Hong *et al.*, 2017)。

然而,对于PTB的研究大多仅限于华南地区,而对于扬子板块西缘研究较为薄弱,仅对上扬子北缘广元上寺剖面开展较多工作,且大多以古生物、岩相学的研究为代表,少有地质年代学及地球化学数据的报道。随着峨眉山超级地幔柱的理论提出,峨眉山大火成岩省广泛发育的溢流玄武岩及对应的岩浆-构造事件对整个上扬子板块有着重大的影响(Zhou *et al.*, 2002a; He *et al.*, 2010)。但由于峨眉山地幔柱的活动使得扬子板块西缘成为陆源剥蚀区,造成

大规模的沉积间断,从而对PTB的研究受到一定制约。本次研究的PTB刺林包剖面位于四川江油马角坝,毗邻峨眉山大火成岩省,前人通过野外踏勘,认定存在PTB火山成因地层,但未展开较深入的工作,仅利用中子活化法对该层粘土岩进行了稀土元素特征分析(甘媛等, 2008)。本文对马角坝地区刺林包PTB刺林包剖面进行了系统分析,采用碎屑锆石U-Pb定年及原位Hf同位素测试、全岩地球化学分析对界线粘土岩进行了研究,以探讨其物源特征及地质指示意义。

1 地质概况

研究区位于四川盆地西北缘,北临米仓山推覆体前缘,西侧紧邻龙门山造山带和松潘-甘孜褶皱带(图1a)(林茂炳等, 1991; 林茂炳, 1994; 刘和甫等, 1994),印支期记录了南北大陆拼合和中央山系形成的构造演化历史(Meng *et al.*, 2005; 刘树根等, 2009)。震旦纪-三叠纪末,四川盆地整体处于被动大陆边缘环境,主要沉积以碳酸盐岩、泥岩及砂岩为主的地层。二叠纪末,四川盆地主体主要沉积以一套硅质灰岩组合的吴家坪组、长兴组及硅质砂页岩组合的大隆组,而盆地西南受峨眉山地幔柱活动的影响,主要沉积以砂岩为代表的河流相宣威组及海陆交互的成煤岩系龙潭组(邵龙义等, 2013)。研究区主要分布泥盆系沙窝子组(D₁s)白云岩、观雾山组(D_{2-3g})灰岩,上二叠统吴家坪组(P_{3w})含燧石结核/条带灰岩,下三叠统飞仙关组下段(T_{1f})灰岩及上段(T_{1f'})泥、页岩,地层总体走向北东-南西。区内构造复杂,断裂发育,整体构成自北西向南东

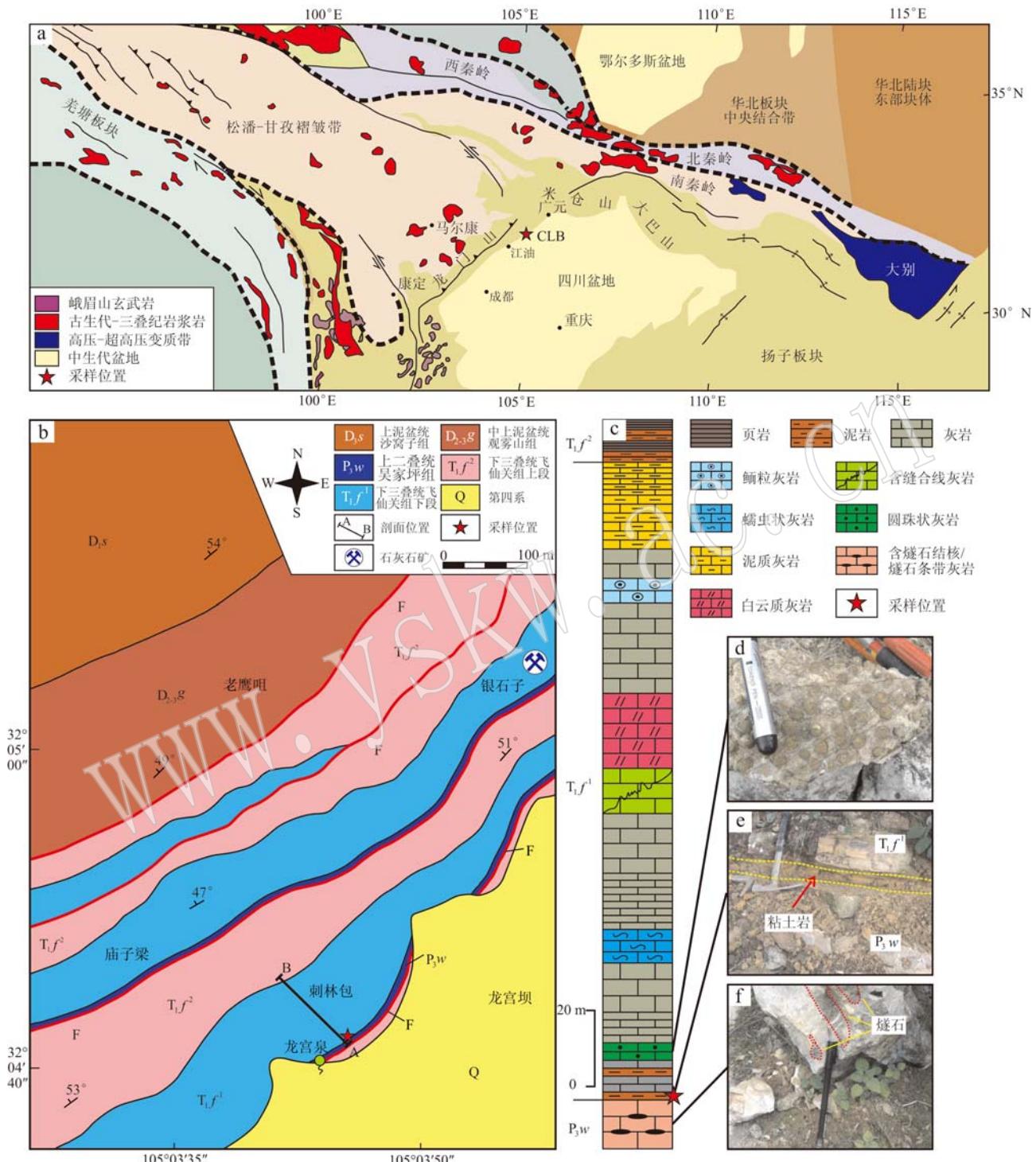


图1 四川盆地及邻区构造背景图(a, 据 Enkelmann et al., 2007 修改)、研究区地质略图(b)、研究区飞仙关组下段地层柱状图(c)、圆珠状灰岩照片(d)、粘土岩取样位置(e)和含燧石结核/条带灰岩照片(f)

Fig. 1 Tectonic setting of Sichuan Basin and adjacent areas (a, after Enkelmann et al., 2007), sketch geological map of the study area (b), simplified stratigraphic column of the Feixiangguan Formation in the study area (c), bead-like limestone photo (d), sampling location (e) and paramoudras-containing limestone photo (f)

推覆的叠瓦状构造格架(图1b)。研究区自古生代以来,主要分布以碳酸盐岩为主的地层,区内产优质

石灰石矿,分布有多处采坑。本次研究的粘土岩位于下三叠统飞仙关组下段底部($T_1 f^1$),下伏地层为

上二叠统吴家坪组(P_3w)，其与飞仙关组整合接触。为了系统研究区内该套粘土岩的产出环境及二叠-三叠纪界线间沉积环境间的变化，在刺林包对飞仙关组下段(T_1f^1)地层进行了典型剖面的测量(图1b、1c、图2)。

粘土岩呈黄灰色，厚约8 cm，发育水平层理，单层约1 mm(图1e、3a)，遇水有滑感，与下伏吴家坪组(P_3w)厚层-块状含燧石结核或条带灰岩(图1f)成突变接触关系，反映沉积环境突变的特征。上覆地层为飞仙关组下段(T_1f^1)薄层灰岩，并有多套粘土岩与薄层灰岩互层的现象，且在该沉积旋回上部发育圆珠状灰岩(图1d)，反映了二叠纪末生物灭绝事件后的“错时相”沉积(王霞等，2017)。

镜下特征可见粘土岩由粘土矿物、方解石和少

量石英组成(图3b~3d)，其中镜下(图3c)可看出含黑色有机质，与广元上寺剖面相似(金若谷等，1986)。粘土岩产出二叠纪末典型有孔虫化石 *Nodosaria aceraciformis* Lin, Li et Zheng, 壳体呈圆锥形，最大宽度壳体位于最上部，始端圆，具6个房室，初房呈圆形(图3c)。同时也产双壳腕足类等生物化石(图3d)。

2 样品采集及分析方法

样品采自于四川江油市马角坝刺林包剖面(图1a~1c、图2)，坐标 E105°03'45.4", N32°04'43.4"，共采集8件样品，其中碎屑锆石样品1件(约40 kg)，化学样品7件。

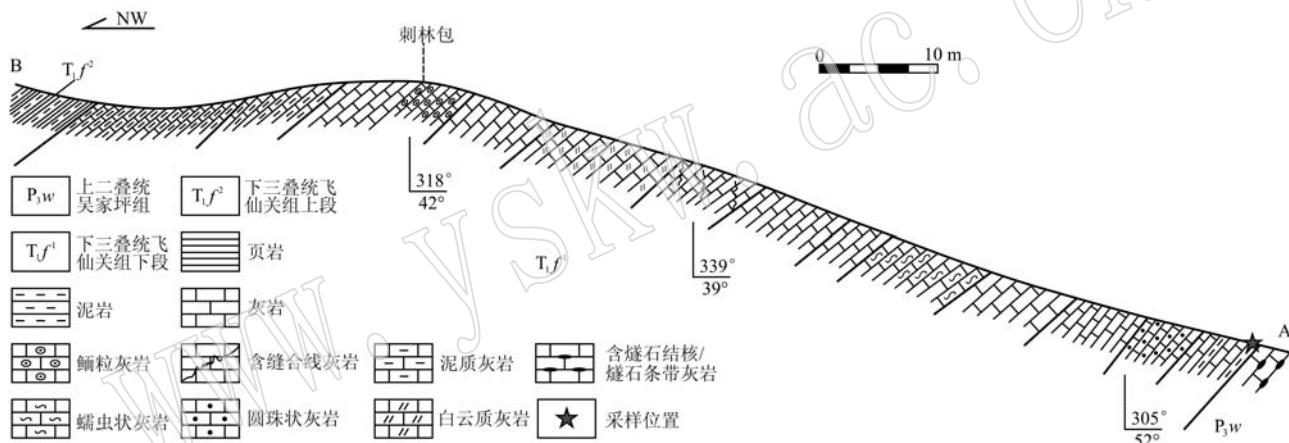


图2 马角坝采样位置地质剖面图

Fig. 2 Geological section map with sampling sites at Majiaoba

锆石的分选工作在河北省廊坊市科大岩石矿物分选技术服务有限公司经浮选和磁选方法完成。锆石制靶在北京锆年领航科技有限公司完成，将分选出的锆石进一步挑纯，并粘至双面胶上，利用环氧树脂固定，待环氧树脂固化之后对其表面抛光打磨至中心，并进行透反射、阴极发光(CL)照相。

锆石U-Pb定年及Lu-Hf同位素测试均在西安地质调查局国土资源部岩浆作用成矿与找矿重点实验室完成，U-Pb定年分析仪器为Agilent 7700x四级杆等离子质谱仪(ICP-MS)和与之配套的Geolas Pro型ArF准分子激光剥蚀系统，激光束斑直径为32 μm，剥蚀频率为5 Hz，能量密度约为6 J/cm²，并用He气作为剥蚀物质的载气。测试中每测定5个测试点利用GJ-1对样品进行校正，并用锆石Plesovice(Sláma et al., 2008)，观察仪器状态和测试的重现

性。利用Glitter(Ver4.0)软件处理信号，协和图解采用Isoplot 4.0处理。对于>1 000 Ma锆石采用²⁰⁷Pb/²⁰⁶Pb年龄，<1 000 Ma采用²⁰⁶Pb/²³⁸U年龄。

锆石原位Lu-Hf同位素分析与锆石U-Pb定年共用同一台激光剥蚀系统，并采用Neptune多接收等离子质谱(MC-ICP-MS)同时采集信号，测定时同样使用GJ-1作为参考标样。分析过程中锆石标准GJ-1的¹⁷⁶Hf/¹⁷⁷Hf测试加权平均值为0.282 030 ± 6 (2σ)，与推荐值(Elhou et al., 2006)在误差范围内一致。 ε_{Hf} 的计算采用¹⁷⁶Lu衰变常数 1.865×10^{-11} a，球粒陨石现今的¹⁷⁶Hf/¹⁷⁷Hf = 0.282 772，¹⁷⁶Lu/¹⁷⁷Hf = 0.033 2(Blichert-Toft et al., 1998)；Hf亏损地幔模式年龄(t_{DM1})的计算采用现今的亏损地幔¹⁷⁶Hf/¹⁷⁷Hf = 0.283 25 和¹⁷⁶Lu/¹⁷⁷Hf = 0.038 4(Vervoort and Blichert-Toft, 1999)。二阶段Hf模式年龄

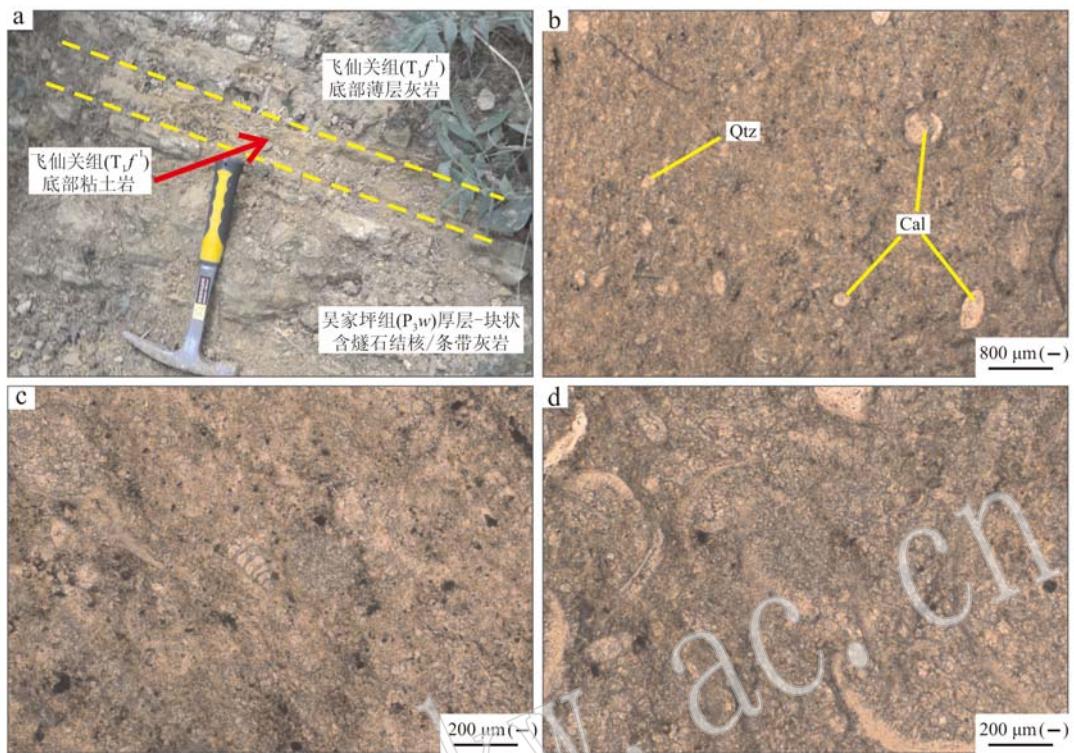


图3 马角坝刺林包剖面飞仙关组底部粘土岩野外露头及显微照片

Fig. 3 Photos of field outcrops and microphotographs from the claystone sample in the lower Feixianguan Formation along the Cilinbao section at Majiaoba

a—野外产状; b—粘土岩下特征(—); c—有孔虫 *Nodosaria aceraciformis* Lin, Li et Zheng(—); d—生物碎屑化石; Cal—方解石;
Qtz—石英
a—field photograph; b—micrograph of claystones(—); c—foraminifer fossils *Nodosaria aceraciformis* Lin, Li et Zheng(—); d—bioclast;
Cal—calcite; Qtz—quartz

(t_{DM2})计算时, 平均地壳的 $^{176}\text{Lu}/^{177}\text{Hf}$ 值为0.015 (Rudnick and Gao, 2003)。

X射线衍射分析在成都理工大学材料与化学化工综合实验室DX-2500 X射线衍射仪上完成, 铜靶, 设定管压为30 kV, 管流30 mA, 扫描速度5°/min, 扫描范围0°~80°。

主微量、稀土元素分析在西南冶金地质测试中心进行。主量元素测试采用X射线荧光光谱法(XRF), 在荷兰帕纳科 Axios X荧光仪完成, 分析误差优于3%, 并利用滴定法测定 Fe^{3+} 和 Fe^{2+} 含量。微量元素和稀土元素测定采用电感耦合等离子体质谱法(ICP-MS), 在NexIon 300x ICP-MS仪器上完成, 将样品研磨并用酸溶法制成溶液, 然后在等离子质谱仪上进行测定, 并用标准溶液进行校正, 含量大于 10×10^{-6} 元素分析误差小于5%, 而含量小于 10×10^{-6} 的元素误差小于10%。

3 分析结果

3.1 碎屑锆石特征

碎屑锆石大多呈次圆状-次棱角状, 部分呈椭圆状、等轴状或长条状, 粒度为50~200 μm, 大小不均、形态各异(图4), 反映来自于不同的物源区, 并经历了较远距离的搬运。阴极发光图像中, 大多数锆石环带发育, 具典型岩浆锆石的特征。

本次碎屑锆石U-Pb定年测试结果见表1。碎屑锆石U-Pb年龄主要集中在2 615~2 383、1 868~1 328、1 186~778和430~246 Ma(图5a)。其中~250 Ma年龄段所占锆石数量最多, 而其他年龄段年龄较大锆石所占比例较少。针对年龄谱峰峰值及二叠纪末火山活动所引起的火山灰沉积, 将~250 Ma年龄段锆石做出年龄谐和曲线(图5b), 发现锆

表1 马角坝刺林剖面飞仙关组底部粘土岩碎屑锆石的LA-ICP-MS U-Pb定年结果
Table 1 LA-ICP-MS U-Pb dating results of the detrital zircons from the lower Feixianguan Formation claystone along Cilimba section at Majiaoba

测点号	$w_{\text{B}}/10^{-6}$	Th/U						同位素比值						年龄/Ma
		U	^{206}Pb	$^{207}\text{Pb}/^{206}\text{Pb}$	$\pm 1\sigma$	$^{207}\text{Pb}/^{235}\text{U}$	$\pm 1\sigma$	$^{206}\text{Pb}/^{238}\text{U}$	$\pm 1\sigma$	$^{206}\text{Pb}/^{204}\text{Pb}$	$\pm 1\sigma$	$^{207}\text{Pb}/^{206}\text{Pb}$	$\pm 1\sigma$	
CLB-6	402.46	317.55	20.6968	0.78902	0.05238	0.00139	0.28021	0.00766	0.03886	0.00058	245.8	3.60	302.2	59.06
CLB-4	232.90	123.03	11.4212	0.52825	0.05469	0.00207	0.29776	0.01134	0.03956	0.00063	250.1	3.91	400.1	81.23
CLB-7	236.81	130.64	11.9454	0.55166	0.06757	0.00207	0.36804	0.01142	0.03957	0.00062	250.2	3.86	855.2	62.31
CLB-37	271.89	189.39	13.3337	0.69656	0.05271	0.00207	0.28746	0.01138	0.03960	0.00063	250.4	3.88	316.3	87.04
CLB-11	206.43	145.47	11.1341	0.70469	0.06997	0.00253	0.38490	0.01390	0.03996	0.00066	252.6	4.10	927.5	72.42
CLB-29	645.07	533.71	33.7748	0.82736	0.05589	0.00117	0.31009	0.00689	0.04029	0.00059	254.6	3.64	447.7	45.54
CLB-27	237.07	160.70	12.8695	0.67785	0.06585	0.00228	0.36974	0.01291	0.04078	0.00065	257.7	4.04	801.6	70.98
CLB-19	509.69	412.93	29.4269	0.81015	0.09428	0.00185	0.53351	0.01103	0.04110	0.00062	259.7	3.83	1513.8	36.49
CLB-12	107.92	84.84	5.7652	0.78613	0.06311	0.00374	0.35896	0.02111	0.04131	0.00075	261.0	4.66	712.1	121.14
CLB-33	240.81	175.43	12.5890	0.72850	0.06150	0.00198	0.35101	0.01146	0.04145	0.00065	261.8	4.04	656.8	67.71
CLB-39	516.37	192.95	25.4142	0.37366	0.05939	0.00124	0.33978	0.00752	0.04155	0.00061	262.4	3.75	581.5	44.58
CLB-25	356.04	286.08	32.0125	0.80350	0.05805	0.00113	0.55062	0.01156	0.06889	0.00100	429.5	6.03	531.2	42.60
CLB-20	131.18	182.59	25.0185	1.39190	0.06576	0.00163	1.16144	0.02993	0.12829	0.00196	778.1	11.19	798.6	51.18
CLB-35	115.82	62.81	18.3599	0.54230	0.06706	0.00159	1.21850	0.03026	0.13195	0.00199	799.0	11.32	839.8	48.72
CLB-24	396.47	282.11	66.7637	0.71155	0.06508	0.00092	1.19229	0.01973	0.13306	0.00188	805.3	10.68	776.9	29.60
CLB-21	836.93	837.79	151.2230	1.00102	0.08039	0.00092	1.50250	0.02159	0.13575	0.00189	820.6	10.70	1206.6	22.32
CLB-26	773.70	59.35	126.4730	0.07670	0.06923	0.00080	1.44956	0.02098	0.15207	0.00211	912.6	11.80	905.6	23.57
CLB-8	418.91	113.70	77.5928	0.27141	0.07095	0.00090	1.57415	0.02405	0.16118	0.00226	963.4	12.55	955.8	25.58
CLB-23	154.65	188.83	36.8454	1.22101	0.07345	0.00128	1.67533	0.03206	0.16567	0.00242	988.2	13.36	1026.3	34.77
CLB-13	338.48	79.57	70.5349	0.23508	0.09326	0.00116	2.22255	0.03353	0.17312	0.00244	1.0293	13.40	1493.1	23.32
CLB-31	213.74	95.48	45.8635	0.44671	0.07518	0.00115	1.85370	0.03218	0.17907	0.00257	1.061.9	14.05	1073.3	30.33
CLB-28	391.30	454.23	109.9652	1.16082	0.07831	0.00097	2.14711	0.03253	0.19912	0.00279	1.170.6	15.01	1154.9	24.50
CLB-3	242.61	299.72	71.0180	1.23539	0.07781	0.00106	2.16495	0.03465	0.20213	0.00287	1.186.8	15.40	1142.1	26.73
CLB-32	400.99	157.35	111.2096	0.39240	0.09144	0.00107	2.88103	0.04193	0.22883	0.00319	1.328.4	16.75	1455.6	22.01
CLB-15	277.05	178.73	93.8619	0.54511	0.14085	0.00159	4.86808	0.06926	0.25106	0.00353	1.443.9	18.17	2237.7	19.36
CLB-16	150.70	135.32	56.8682	0.89794	0.09857	0.00133	3.83238	0.06102	0.28242	0.00405	1.603.5	20.35	1597.2	24.92
CLB-22	59.13	44.99	26.4099	0.76086	0.13214	0.00219	5.88136	0.10787	0.32328	0.00494	1.805.7	24.05	2126.6	28.68
CLB-5	1522.80	1012.30	674.5079	0.66476	0.17769	0.00174	8.22194	0.10881	0.33615	0.00462	1.868.1	22.31	2631.4	16.17
CLB-30	159.64	68.93	89.8636	0.43178	0.16504	0.00201	10.16514	0.15201	0.44733	0.00647	2.383.4	28.80	2507.9	20.33
CLB-18	297.17	240.61	186.8089	0.80967	0.16507	0.00173	10.31585	0.14174	0.45394	0.00633	2.412.7	28.05	2508.2	17.55
CLB-10	363.23	347.86	247.0336	0.95768	0.17435	0.00177	11.21039	0.15149	0.46709	0.00648	2.470.8	28.47	2599.8	16.86
CLB-9	230.90	88.64	147.9677	0.36388	0.18221	0.00189	12.54981	0.17153	0.50034	0.00698	2.615.3	30.00	2673.1	17.10

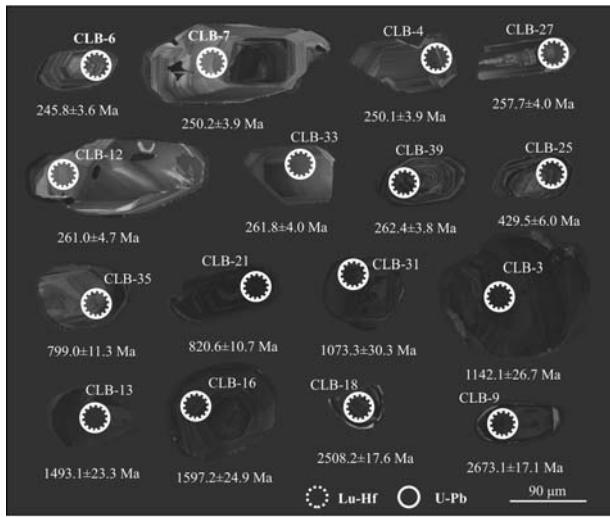


图 4 马角坝刺林包剖面飞仙关组底部粘土岩碎屑锆石阴极发光图像及分析点表面年龄

Fig. 4 Cathodoluminescence images with analytical spots and corresponding apparent ages of detrital zircons from the lower Feixianguan Formation claystone along Cilinbao section at Majiaoba

石落入谐和曲线及其附近, 认为年龄数据较为可靠。

锆石 Lu-Hf 同位素测试结果见表 2, 分析结果显示

示除 CLB-6 的锆石出现 $\epsilon\text{Hf}(t)$ 正值之外, 其余均为负值, 且 ~ 250 Ma 锆石 $\epsilon\text{Hf}(t)$ 分布范围为 $-13.36 \sim +1.38$, 与华南典型 PTB 剖面粘土岩锆石相似。对于 >400 Ma 锆石 $\epsilon\text{Hf}(t)$ 均表现为负值, 指示其来自于古老地壳。

3.2 X射线衍射分析

X 射线衍射分析图谱(图 6)表明, 粘土岩主要由伊利石、方解石和少量石英组成, 其分析结果与镜下特征一致。

3.3 岩石地球化学特征

3.3.1 主量元素特征

如表 3 所示, 粘土岩 SiO_2 含量为 $37.26\% \sim 53.68\%$, 平均 47.54% ; K_2O 含量为 $2.42\% \sim 3.29\%$, 平均 3.08% ; CaO 含量为 $3.54\% \sim 20.74\%$, 平均 9.87% ; Na_2O 含量为 $0.11\% \sim 0.15\%$, 平均 0.13% ; MgO 含量为 $1.27\% \sim 1.89\%$, 平均 1.50% ; 烧失量为 $10.82\% \sim 21.15\%$, 平均 14.64% 。较高的 CaO 含量及烧失量表明含有较多的粘土矿物和碳酸盐矿物, 这与 X 射线衍射分析和镜下鉴定结果一致。 $\text{K}_2\text{O}/\text{Na}_2\text{O}$ 值为 $18.45 \sim 27.08$, 平均 23.78 ; $n(\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3)/n(\text{FeO})$ 值为 $4.84 \sim 13.71$, 平均 9.68 ; TFeO 含量为 $3.96\% \sim 6.53\%$, 平均 5.99% 。

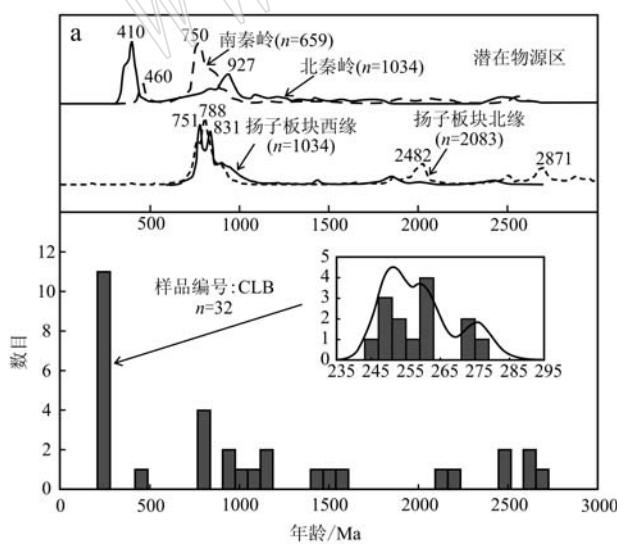


图 5 马角坝刺林包剖面飞仙关组底部粘土岩碎屑锆石年龄概率曲线图(a, 南北秦岭、扬子板块数据据 Shi et al., 2013) 和 ~ 250 Ma 谱峰碎屑锆石 U-Pb 同位素谐和图(b)

Fig. 5 Concordia age histogram of detrital zircons (a) and U-Pb concordia plots of ~ 250 Ma detrital zircons (b) from the lower of Feixianguan Formation claystone along Cilinbao section at Majiaoba

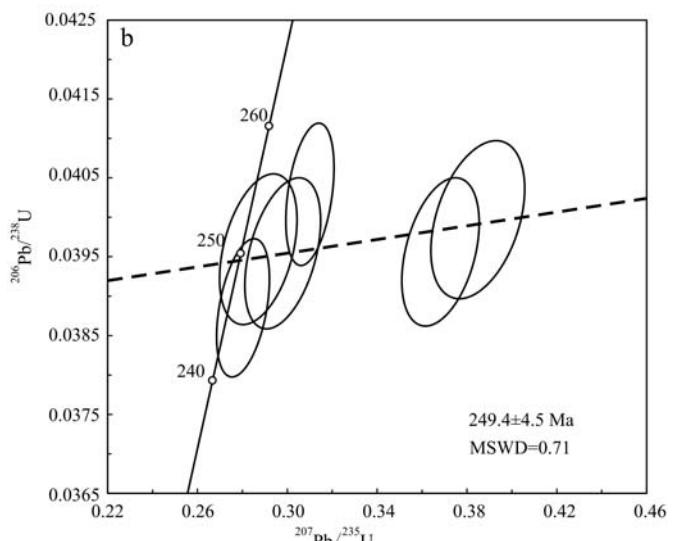


表2 马角坝刺林包剖面飞仙关组底部粘土岩碎屑锆石 Lu-Hf 同位素组成及模式年龄
Table 2 Zircon Lu-Hf isotopic compositions and model ages for the lower Feixianguan Formation claystone along Cilinbao section at Majiaoba

测点号	年龄/Ma	$^{176}\text{Yb}/^{177}\text{Hf}$	$^{176}\text{Lu}/^{177}\text{Hf}$	$^{176}\text{Hf}/^{177}\text{Hf}$	1σ	$\epsilon\text{Hf}(t)$	1σ	t_{DM1}/Ga	1σ	t_{DM2}/Ga	1σ
CLB-6	245.8	0.021 191	0.000 622	0.282 811	0.000 025	1.38	0.86	0.62	0.03	1.00	0.03
CLB-4	250.1	0.031 259	0.000 753	0.282 439	0.000 030	-11.79	1.04	1.14	0.04	1.83	0.04
CLB-7	250.2	0.027 709	0.000 669	0.282 394	0.000 029	-13.36	1.01	1.20	0.04	1.93	0.04
CLB-37	250.4	0.091 204	0.002 077	0.282 628	0.000 039	-5.09	1.35	0.91	0.06	1.41	0.06
CLB-11	252.6	0.047 049	0.001 139	0.282 572	0.000 026	-7.08	0.91	0.97	0.04	1.53	0.04
CLB-29	254.6	0.111 415	0.002 485	0.282 732	0.000 035	-1.41	1.21	0.77	0.05	1.18	0.05
CLB-27	257.7	0.045 368	0.001 070	0.282 563	0.000 036	-7.37	1.26	0.98	0.05	1.55	0.05
CLB-19	259.7	0.060 494	0.001 418	0.282 609	0.000 033	-5.75	1.14	0.92	0.05	1.45	0.05
CLB-12	261.0	0.033 237	0.000 812	0.282 457	0.000 033	-11.13	1.16	1.12	0.05	1.79	0.05
CLB-33	261.8	0.075 709	0.001 747	0.282 625	0.000 039	-5.21	1.37	0.91	0.06	1.42	0.06
CLB-39	262.4	0.043 879	0.001 138	0.282 602	0.000 030	-6.00	1.04	0.92	0.04	1.47	0.04
CLB-25	429.5	0.069 303	0.001 677	0.282 735	0.000 031	-1.32	1.08	0.75	0.04	1.17	0.04
CLB-20	778.1	0.049 871	0.001 318	0.281 860	0.000 037	-32.25	1.28	1.97	0.05	3.10	0.05
CLB-35	799.0	0.021 280	0.000 498	0.281 932	0.000 027	-29.70	0.96	1.83	0.04	2.94	0.04
CLB-24	805.3	0.056 129	0.001 276	0.281 878	0.000 031	-31.63	1.10	1.95	0.04	3.06	0.04
CLB-21	820.6	0.082 457	0.001 856	0.282 284	0.000 033	-17.27	1.16	1.40	0.05	2.17	0.05
CLB-26	912.6	0.005 392	0.000 103	0.282 226	0.000 023	-19.31	0.79	1.41	0.03	2.30	0.03
CLB-8	963.4	0.052 116	0.001 250	0.282 205	0.000 024	-20.05	0.82	1.49	0.03	2.34	0.03
CLB-23	988.2	0.025 349	0.000 586	0.282 054	0.000 026	-25.38	0.92	1.67	0.04	2.67	0.04
CLB-13	1 029.3	0.084 325	0.001 962	0.282 380	0.000 033	-13.87	1.15	1.27	0.05	1.96	0.05
CLB-31	1 061.9	0.014 131	0.000 351	0.281 884	0.000 025	-31.40	0.89	1.89	0.03	3.04	0.03
CLB-28	1 170.6	0.024 028	0.000 548	0.281 778	0.000 026	-35.16	0.89	2.05	0.03	3.27	0.03
CLB-3	1 186.8	0.020 513	0.000 470	0.281 816	0.000 026	-33.82	0.92	1.99	0.04	3.19	0.04
CLB-32	1 328.4	0.029 833	0.000 699	0.281 838	0.000 032	-33.03	1.11	1.97	0.04	3.14	0.04
CLB-15	1 443.9	0.043 961	0.001 084	0.282 164	0.000 031	-21.49	1.07	1.54	0.04	2.43	0.04
CLB-16	1 603.5	0.033 577	0.000 841	0.281 898	0.000 028	-30.92	0.98	1.90	0.04	3.01	0.04
CLB-22	1 805.7	0.019 132	0.000 450	0.281 362	0.000 027	-49.85	0.93	2.60	0.04	4.16	0.04
CLB-5	1 868.1	0.097 656	0.002 155	0.281 602	0.000 037	-41.37	1.29	2.38	0.05	3.65	0.05
CLB-30	2 383.4	0.037 107	0.000 892	0.281 338	0.000 038	-50.70	1.32	2.67	0.05	4.21	0.05
CLB-18	2 412.7	0.026 510	0.000 742	0.281 447	0.000 032	-46.86	1.12	2.51	0.04	3.98	0.04
CLB-10	2 470.8	0.035 492	0.000 861	0.281 353	0.000 026	-50.18	0.91	2.64	0.04	4.18	0.04
CLB-9	2 615.3	0.021 628	0.000 517	0.281 114	0.000 030	-58.64	1.05	2.94	0.04	4.69	0.04

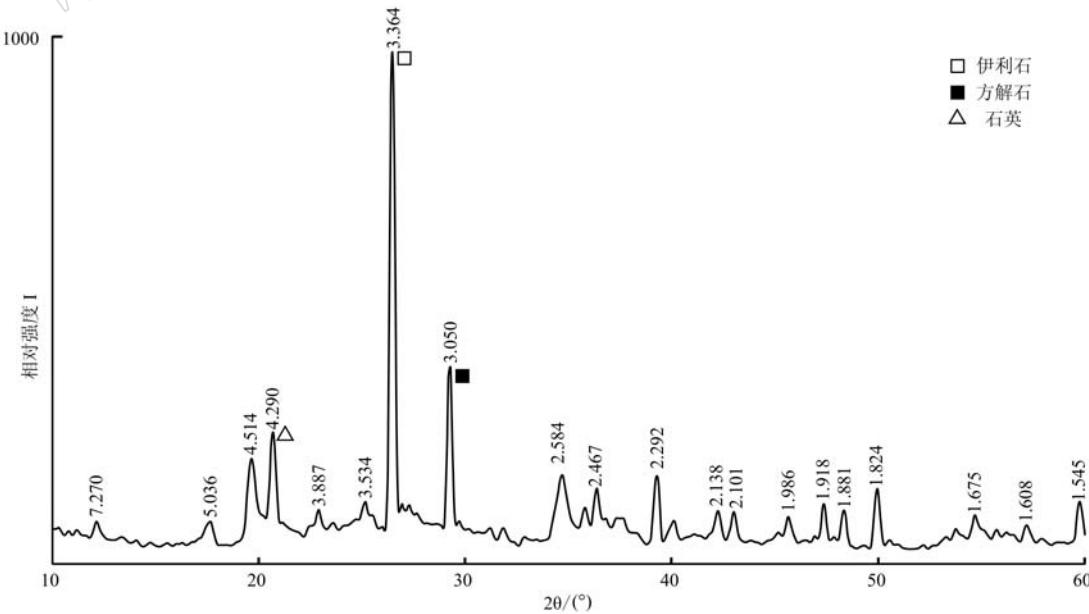


图6 马角坝刺林包剖面飞仙关组底部粘土岩X射线衍射图

Fig. 6 X-ray diffraction graph of mudstone from the lower Feixianguan Formation claystone along Cilinbao section at Majiaoba

表3 马角坝剖面飞仙关组底部粘土岩主量元素分析结果表

 $w_B/\%$

Table 3 Major elements content of claystone from the lower of Feixianguan Formation along Cilinbao section at Majiaoba

样号	CLB01	CLB02	CLB03	CLB04	CLB05	CLB06	CLB07	平均
SiO ₂	37.26	52.03	48.33	52.36	46.24	53.68	42.88	47.54
Al ₂ O ₃	11.06	16.54	15.06	16.66	14.30	17.42	13.13	14.88
Fe ₂ O ₃	3.99	6.70	6.63	6.84	6.61	6.90	6.45	6.30
FeO	0.37	0.45	0.26	0.34	0.24	0.32	0.21	0.31
MgO	1.36	1.89	1.46	1.54	1.36	1.63	1.27	1.50
CaO	20.74	5.03	9.13	5.13	11.20	3.54	14.31	9.87
Na ₂ O	0.13	0.15	0.14	0.13	0.12	0.13	0.11	0.13
K ₂ O	2.42	3.43	3.11	3.40	2.93	3.59	2.69	3.08
TiO ₂	1.06	1.58	1.44	1.57	1.33	1.67	1.26	1.41
MnO	0.09	0.05	0.08	0.05	0.07	0.04	0.08	0.07
P ₂ O ₅	0.16	0.21	0.18	0.21	0.17	0.21	0.16	0.18
烧失	21.15	11.87	14.27	11.70	15.26	10.82	17.39	14.64
总量	99.77	99.92	100.08	99.93	99.84	99.96	99.94	99.92
K ₂ O/Na ₂ O	18.45	23.07	22.96	25.94	24.70	27.08	24.24	23.78
$n(Fe_2O_3)/n(FeO)$	4.84	6.70	11.27	8.94	12.50	9.78	13.71	9.68
TFeO	3.96	6.48	6.23	6.50	6.19	6.53	6.02	5.99

3.3.2 稀土、微量元素特征

稀土、微量元素含量及特征见表4。ΣREE为

 $166.34 \times 10^{-6} \sim 211.35 \times 10^{-6}$, 平均 184.35×10^{-6} 。LREE/HREE值为8.43~9.61, 平均9.09; (La/Yb)_N

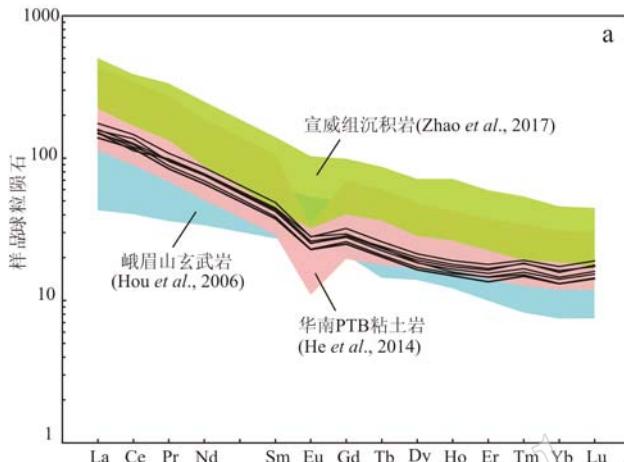
表4 马角坝剖面飞仙关组底部粘土岩稀土及微量元素分析结果表

 $w_B/10^{-6}$

Table 4 Trace elements and REE content of claystone from the lower Feixianguan Formation along Cilinbao section at Majiaoba

样号	CLB01	CLB02	CLB03	CLB04	CLB05	CLB06	CLB07	平均
La	35.6	35.8	35.7	41.6	37.1	37.7	32.8	36.6
Ce	68.9	73.3	76.4	89.5	83.9	77.4	71.7	77.3
Pr	9.37	9.13	8.39	10.27	9.03	9.22	8.00	9.06
Nd	36.2	35.8	32.3	40.0	35.3	35.7	30.9	35.2
Sm	6.83	6.76	5.95	7.47	6.45	6.64	5.78	6.55
Eu	1.63	1.51	1.33	1.62	1.47	1.46	1.32	1.48
Gd	6.02	5.83	5.32	6.59	5.72	5.86	5.14	5.78
Tb	0.88	0.90	0.78	0.97	0.84	0.87	0.75	0.85
Dy	4.69	5.06	4.35	5.40	4.67	4.87	4.18	4.75
Ho	0.90	1.01	0.87	1.08	0.94	0.98	0.83	0.94
Er	2.41	2.78	2.42	2.97	2.57	2.71	2.25	2.59
Tm	0.39	0.46	0.40	0.49	0.43	0.47	0.38	0.43
Yb	2.24	2.76	2.39	2.94	2.48	2.68	2.23	2.53
Lu	0.36	0.44	0.39	0.48	0.41	0.45	0.36	0.41
Y	23.1	24.3	22.1	26.3	23.1	24.0	20.7	23.4
Ba	179	236	219	224	204	222	190	211
Co	19.4	25.8	28.0	25.8	27.1	22.0	24.2	24.6
Cr	76.9	110.0	105.0	110.0	96.1	114.0	92.9	101.0
Cu	75.3	147.0	107.0	126.0	103.0	128.0	94.7	112.0
Hf	5.29	6.92	6.43	6.89	6.01	7.21	5.87	6.37
Nb	19.0	30.2	28.0	30.0	26.7	33.0	24.7	27.4
Pb	15.8	27.4	20.9	33.8	23.2	38.0	22.5	25.9
Rb	90.5	127.0	117.0	127.0	108.0	135.0	99.8	115.0
Sc	15.8	21.9	19.2	23.0	19.8	24.6	18.1	20.4
Sr	140	103	133	114	134	107	146	125
Ta	1.18	1.91	1.74	1.99	1.64	2.18	1.56	1.74
Th	9.0	14.4	13.6	15.3	13.0	16.5	12.2	13.4
U	2.77	5.21	4.97	6.09	4.85	6.29	4.77	4.99
V	99	216	184	219	177	230	164	184
Zn	63.8	97.7	70.8	76.9	76.5	79.6	70.8	76.6
Zr	167	245	223	241	207	256	196	219
LREE/HREE	8.86	8.43	9.43	9.11	9.61	8.90	9.32	9.09
(La/Yb) _N	11.40	9.31	10.53	10.14	10.74	10.09	10.58	10.40
Eu/* Eu	0.76	0.72	0.71	0.69	0.72	0.70	0.73	0.72
Ce/* Ce	0.90	0.97	1.06	1.03	1.09	0.99	1.05	1.01

值为 $9.31 \sim 11.40$, 平均 10.4 ; Eu^*/Eu 值为 $0.69 \sim 0.76$, 平均 1.01 ; Ce^*/Ce 值均为 $0.90 \sim 1.06$, 平均 1.01 。从稀土元素配分模式图(图 7a)中可以看出, 具有轻稀土元素富集、重稀土元素较平坦、具 Eu 负异常、Ce 微弱异常的特点, 这些特征与澳大利亚后太古宙页岩(PAAS)(McLennan and Taylor, 1991)



和大陆上地壳(UCC)(Rudnick and Gao, 2003)相似。

微量元素含量与大陆上地壳(UCC)相比, Cr、Co 出现强烈的富集, 高场强元素如(Nb、Ta、Hf、Th)与上地壳相似, 大离子亲石元素如(Ba、Sr)出现强烈的亏损, 过渡族元素如(V、Zn)富集。

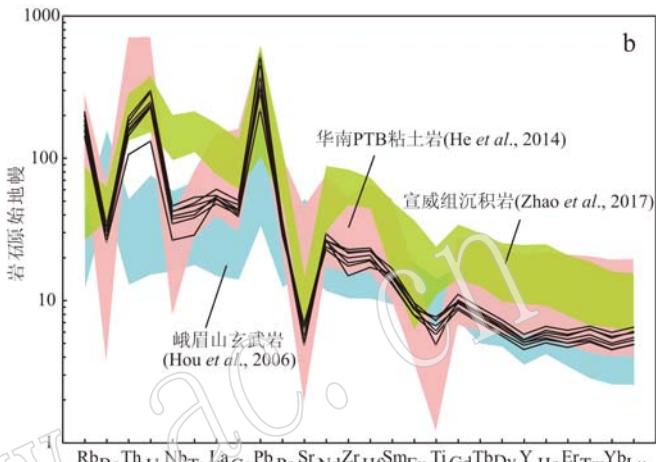


图 7 马角坝刺林包剖面飞仙关组底部粘土岩稀土元素球粒陨石标准化配分模式图(a, 球粒陨石标准据 Sun 和 McDonough, 1989)和微量元素原始地幔标准化蛛网图(b, 原始地幔标准据 Sun 和 McDonough, 1989)

Fig. 7 Chondrite-normalized REE patterns (a) and primitive mantle-normalized trace element patterns (b) from the lower Feixianguan Formation claystone along Cilinbao section at Majiaoba (chondrite and primitive mantle values from Sun and McDonough, 1989)

4 讨论

4.1 碎屑锆石对物源的限制

本次所获得刺林包剖面飞仙关组底部粘土岩碎屑锆石年龄整体与扬子板块分布特征相似, 主要出现 $2\,615 \sim 2\,383$ 、 $1\,868 \sim 1\,328$ 、 $1\,186 \sim 778$ 和 $430 \sim 246$ Ma 的峰值(图 5a)。前人通过对中晚三叠世四川盆地及松潘-甘孜地区碎屑锆石、矿物碎屑及岩相古地理分析, 认为盆地内碎屑物源主要来自于秦岭造山带及扬子西缘(Weislogel *et al.*, 2006; She *et al.*, 2006; Enkelmann *et al.*, 2007; Chen *et al.*, 2009; 陈杨等, 2011; Luo *et al.*, 2014; Zhang *et al.*, 2015)。对于 $\sim 2\,500$ Ma、 $\sim 1\,800$ Ma 两个特征峰值, She 等(2006)和 Chen 等(2009)通过同位素年代学、岩相学及古水流等研究, 认为华北板块并未提供该年龄段锆石, 其应来自于秦岭造山带。而对于 ~ 800 Ma 峰值特征的锆石, 主要存在于扬子板块, 具体表现在江西九岭(张菲菲等, 2011), 桂北本洞、寨滚

岩体(王孝磊等, 2006), 四川会理摩挲营杂岩体(郭春丽等, 2007)、丹巴贡才岩体(Zhou *et al.*, 2002b), 盐边群火山岩(杜利林等, 2013)等, 前人普遍认为该年龄段的锆石来自于扬子板块西缘(Weislogel *et al.*, 2006; Enkelmann *et al.*, 2007; 陈杨等, 2011; 陈斌等, 2016)。但随着近年来对新元古代扬子板块北缘的构造演化事件的研究, 发现秦岭造山带存在着来自于新元古代扬子板块北缘碰撞俯冲事件的残留, 具体表现在宽坪群、秦岭群、丹凤群及陡岭群(Shi *et al.*, 2013)。本次对粘土岩碎屑锆石进行了原位的 Lu-Hf 同位素测试, 结果显示 $\sim 2\,500$ Ma、 $\sim 1\,800$ Ma 锆石 $\epsilon\text{Hf}(t)$ 值与秦岭造山带相似(Zhang *et al.*, 2015)。而对于 ~ 800 Ma 年龄谱锆石, 来自于扬子板块西缘的锆石 $\epsilon\text{Hf}(t)$ 整体呈现正值, 与本次所获得的锆石存在明显差异, 并且 ~ 400 Ma 锆石与秦岭造山带也存在相似的特征(Luo *et al.*, 2014; Zhang *et al.*, 2015)。因此, 年龄较老锆石指示物源主要来自于北部秦岭造山带。

刺林包剖面粘土岩中 ~ 250 Ma 峰值年龄段锆石

加权平均年龄为 249.4 ± 4.5 Ma, 与华南 PTB 年龄一致(Gao et al., 2013; He et al., 2014; Liao et al., 2016)。同时, Hf 同位素特征显示该年龄段锆石 $\epsilon\text{Hf}(t)$ 均呈现负值且模式年龄与华南 PTB 粘土岩相近(图 8), 指示其与华南 PTB 粘土岩火山物质来源相同。同时, 样品 CLB-6 的锆石 $\epsilon\text{Hf}(t)$ 却呈现明显的正值, 其模式年龄(t_{DM1})为 0.62 Ga, 与来自于峨眉山地幔柱活动所生成的岩体对应(图 8), 说明有来自于峨眉山大火成岩省的贡献。峨眉山大火成岩省溢流玄武岩主喷发期为 ~ 256 Ma(Boven et al., 2002), 至二叠纪末基性岩浆逐渐向中酸性岩浆过渡, 而这类长英质岩体的形成时代集中在 ~ 250 Ma(Xu et al., 2008), 其与二叠纪-三叠纪间年龄相一致。并且, 盆地内吴家坪组/龙潭组、宣威组中大量 ~ 256 Ma 锆石年龄数据也印证了四川盆地存在来自于峨眉山大火成岩省剥蚀的岩体(He et al., 2007; 梁新权等, 2013), 且众多锆石反映了峨眉山基性源岩向长英质岩演化的过程(Zhong et al., 2011)。因此认为 ~ 250 Ma 年龄段锆石可能来自于二叠纪末火山活动和峨眉山大火成岩省剥蚀岩体。

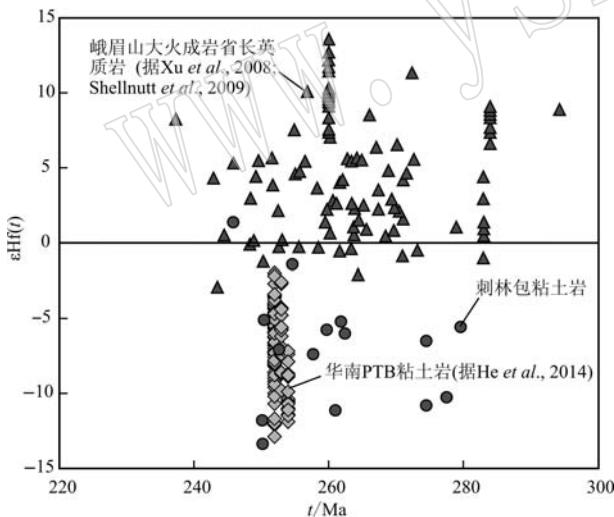


图 8 马角坝刺林包剖面飞仙关组底部粘土岩 ~ 250 Ma 谱峰锆石 Hf 同位素组成

Fig. 8 Hf-isotope compositions of ~ 250 Ma detrital zircons from the lower Feixianguan claystone along Cilinbao section at Majaoba

4.2 稀土、微量元素对物源的约束

由于主量元素会受到同期海水及后期地下水淋滤作用的影响, 本文主要对刺林包剖面粘土岩的稀土、微量元素进行分析, 以揭示物源区背景特征。华南 PTB 粘土岩中 Cs、Zr、Hf、Ta 和 Th 相对富集, 而反

映深部地幔源的元素 Cr、Co 含量相对较低(He et al., 2014)。从稀土元素配分模式图(图 7a)可看出, 华南 PTB 粘土岩整体呈现轻稀土元素富集、重稀土元素亏损、Eu 强烈负异常的特点, 而反映地幔深源的峨眉山玄武岩整体表现出稀土元素配分曲线较为平坦, Eu 未有明显异常。并且, 来自于峨眉山大火成岩省剥蚀产物的宣威组也呈现出相似的特点。从微量元素蛛网图(图 7b)可看出, 刺林包剖面粘土岩和宣威组曲线趋势特征大致相似。长英质岩相对富集 Th、U, 而铁镁质岩相对亏损。高场强元素 Nb、Ta、Ti 往往不随流体迁移, 其不溶性揭示来自于主岩(Ayers and Watson, 1993), 华南 PTB 粘土岩中 Nb、Ta、Ti 呈现明显的负异常, 而峨眉山玄武岩和宣威组却呈现出弱异常或正异常。刺林包剖面粘土岩的地球化学数据显示出稀土及微量元素含量介于宣威组沉积岩和华南 PTB 粘土岩之间。同时, Cr、Co 对于长英质岩石来说含量较低(Wronkiewicz and Condie, 1990)。刺林包剖面粘土岩中 Cr(100.67×10^{-6})、Co(24.60×10^{-6}) 含量明显高于华南 PTB 粘土岩(Cr = 19.62×10^{-6} , Co = 6.69×10^{-6} ; He et al., 2014), 而三叠纪四川盆地陆源碎屑也存在较低的 Cr(55.63×10^{-6})、Co(8.91×10^{-6}) 含量(陈斌等, 2016)。但是对于地幔柱活动的峨眉山玄武岩(Cr = 266.63×10^{-6} , Co = 45.62×10^{-6} ; Hou et al., 2006)和与其相关的宣威组地层却存在较高的 Cr(65.29×10^{-6})、Co(28.41×10^{-6}) 含量(Zhang et al., 2016; Zhao et al., 2017)。因此, 从地球化学特征上认为刺林包剖面粘土岩确有来自于峨眉山大火成岩省的碎屑物质沉积。

4.3 构造背景的恢复

二叠纪末全球普遍发育火山-岩浆活动, 长英质火山岩主要分布于北美 Choiyoi 大火成岩省(Kay et al., 1989)、南美 Parana 盆地(Rocha-Campos et al., 2011)、南非 Karoo 盆地(Fildani et al., 2009)、东澳大利亚 Bowen 和 Sydney 盆地(Kramer et al., 2001; Grevenitz et al., 2003; Michaelsen et al., 2015)。同时华南地区及印度尼西亚也存在大规模长英质火山岩的活动(Lepvrier et al., 2004; Owada et al., 2007; Hung, 2010)。镁铁质岩浆岩活动则主要位于西伯利亚大火成岩省(SLIP)和峨眉山大火成岩省(ELIP)(图 9a), 这类大规模的溢流玄武岩分布范围可达 $5 \times 10^6 \text{ km}^2$, 且西伯利亚玄武岩相对于峨眉山玄武岩喷发时间相对滞后 6 Ma 左右(Fedorenko

et al., 2000; Courtillot and Renne, 2003)。虽然大部分学者认为主喷发期为~250 Ma的西伯利亚玄武岩喷发致使全球环境突变(Grasby *et al.*, 2011; Sanei *et al.*, 2012),但从地理格局、锆石特征及相应地球化学数据来看,西伯利亚的火山活动不足以影响至华南地区,且华北板块却未发现有来自于西伯利亚火成岩省的影响也证明了这一观点(He *et al.*, 2014)。对于二叠纪末华南长英质火山岩构造源区目前存在一定争议,He等(2014)依据西部二叠纪末火山灰沉积厚度随西向东递减,认为源区主要位于东昆仑古特提斯俯冲边界上;而Gao等(2013,

2015)通过对大峡口及遵义剖面PTB粘土岩锆石的微量元素研究,认为其主要与华南和印支板块汇聚边缘构造背景相关,且显示出俯冲岩浆弧向陆陆碰撞过渡的特点,局部表现后碰撞的构造环境,对此可能与思茅地体印支板块的后碰撞作用相关。Hong等(2017)对贵州新民剖面PTB粘土岩进行Sr-Nd同位素及微量元素特征分析,显示出粘土岩源区与岩浆弧相似。Xie等(2010)发现PTB剖面微生物岩也呈现出南厚北薄的特点,暗示右江盆地更为接近火山源区的位置(图9b)。

值得注意的是,由于深源岩浆加热对流引发地

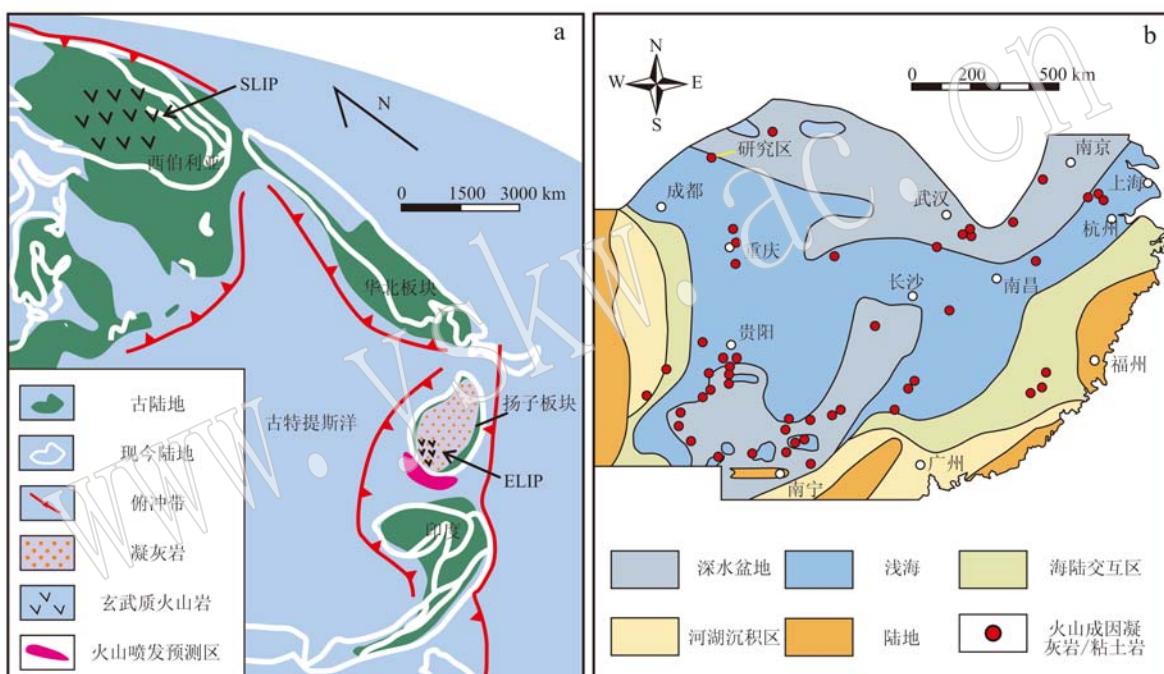


图9 晚二叠世华南地区古地理图(a, 据 Gao *et al.*, 2015 修改)和岩相古地理图(b, 据 Xie *et al.*, 2010 修改)

Fig. 9 Paleogeographic reconstruction (a, modified after Gao *et al.*, 2015) and lithofacies paleogeographic map (b, modified after Xie *et al.*, 2010) of South China during the Permian-Triassic transition

壳熔融后,峨眉山大火成岩省晚期岩浆呈现由基性向酸性过渡的特征,并引发大量凝灰岩的分布,而这类凝灰岩呈现出长英质岩的特点且 $\epsilon\text{Hf}(t)$ 明显呈现负值(Xu *et al.*, 2008; Zhong *et al.*, 2011)。贵州盘县曾报道分布厚达近百米的凝灰岩与玄武岩相互穿插出现,年龄为 251 ± 1 Ma,指示峨眉山大火成岩省在二叠纪末确有火山喷发所导致的长英质火山灰沉积,且峨眉山玄武岩喷发结束时间和PTB相近(朱江等, 2011)。但对于峨眉山大火成岩省凝灰岩与华南典型的PTB粘土岩存在何种联系,至今尚未得出一致结论。因此,对于刺林包剖面中火山物质的来

源,现仅依靠锆石及全岩地球化学证据还不能准确指示出源区特征,值得未来进一步深入研究。

从古地理特征可看出,由于二叠纪末峨眉山地幔柱的活动,西南逐渐由海相碳酸盐台地相转为陆源碎屑沉积(梁新权等, 2013)。龙潭组煤中微量元素及硫元素特征指示峨眉山玄武岩为生煤植物提供了大量硫源(李聪聪等, 2013);吴家坪组中硅质燧石也来自于热水沉积,并反映来自于玄武岩硅质溶解沉淀的机制(林良彪等, 2010),据此可认为四川盆地确有峨眉山大火成岩省提供一定物源。此外,二叠纪末南北秦岭碰撞加剧,南秦岭整体还未大规

模露出水面,但北秦岭与华北板块的碰撞在此时期也使得二郎坪弧后盆地消亡,证明北秦岭已开始大规模造山,北侧将对扬子板块提供物源碎屑(Li *et al.*, 2003; 袁庆东等, 2010)。二叠纪末大规模岩浆-构造活动,使得扬子西缘北段至南向北海水由浅变深,海水补给主要由北东方向而来,在盆地南东部形成开阔碳酸盐台地。另外,受到地壳抬升的影响,盆地西侧发育龙门山岛链局部剥蚀区,可为扬子西缘提供部分碎屑来源(吴斌等, 2012; 程遥, 2015)。因此,结合碎屑锆石、地球化学和古地理分析,本文认为刺林包剖面 PTB 粘土岩物源应为秦岭造山带及龙门山岛链局部剥蚀区、二叠纪末火山活动和峨眉山大火成岩省。

5 结论

(1) 镜下特征、主量元素、X 衍射分析结果显示,四川江油马角坝刺林包剖面飞仙关组底部粘土岩粘土矿物主要为伊利石,并含少量方解石、石英。

(2) 粘土岩碎屑锆石年龄分布主要集中在2 615 ~ 2 383、1 868 ~ 1 328、1 186 ~ 778 和 430 ~ 246 Ma,结合 Hf 同位素特征,较老锆石年龄指示碎屑来自于秦岭造山带。~ 250 Ma 锆石群加权平均年龄为 249.4 ± 4.5 Ma,与华南典型 PTB 粘土岩年龄相似。

(3) 微量、稀土元素特征显示粘土岩 Zr、Hf、Th、Cr、Co、Ti 相对富集,与华南典型 PTB 粘土岩和峨眉山玄武岩、宣威组地层相近,结合岩相古地理及锆石特征,综合认为刺林包剖面 PTB 粘土岩来自于秦岭造山带、二叠纪末火山活动及峨眉山大火成岩省剥蚀岩体。

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