

# 滇西北羊拉铜矿矿区花岗岩成因及其构造意义<sup>\*</sup>

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**Abstract** The Yangla copper deposit is located in the middle zone of Jinshajiang suture zone. The Beiwu, Linong and Lunong granitoids exhibit a linear distribution from north to south in the ore district. The three granitoids have similar compositions of major, trace elements and Sr-Nd isotopes, indicating that they have a common magma source. They do not contain muscovite, and have high concentrations of SiO<sub>2</sub> (64% ~ 73%), K<sub>2</sub>O (2.15% ~ 4.05%) and low P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> (0.04% ~ 0.11%) content. In addition, they have low  $\delta$ (K<sub>2</sub>O + Na<sub>2</sub>O)<sup>2</sup>/(SiO<sub>2</sub>-43); 1.4 ~ 2.4 and A/CNK (molecular Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>/(CaO + Na<sub>2</sub>O + K<sub>2</sub>O); 0.92 ~ 1.11). The granitoids display significantly negative anomalies of Nb, Ta, Ti and P, obvious enrichment of LREE and Rb, Th, U and Pb. The 10000Ga/Al ratios (1.7 ~ 2.1) of those rocks are lower than typical A-type granites. Moreover, considering the slightly negative Eu anomalies, it is suggested that the three granitoids belong to high-K calc-alkaline, metaluminous-slightly peraluminous I-type granites. Compared with the continental crust (i.e., the Lincang granite and the Shaba granulite), the granites have lower (<sup>87</sup>Sr/<sup>86</sup>Sr); (0.7078 ~ 0.7105) and higher  $\varepsilon_{\text{Nd}}(t)$  (-5.1 ~ -6.7), with ancient Nd two-stage model age ( $t_{\text{DM2}} = 1.5$ Ga). And there occur a number of coeval mafic microgranular enclaves (MMEs) in these granitoids, suggesting that mantle-derived magmas were involved in the source region (see in a separate article). By combining with comparative analyses of the tectonic settings, we propose a model in which the Beiwu, Linong and Lunong granitoids were generated under a late collisional or post-collisional setting. Decompression induced those mantle-derived magmas underplated and provided the heat for the anatexis of the crust. The hybrid melts (i.e., mantle-derived and the lower crustal magmas) and subsequent fractional crystallization could be responsible for the formation of the Beiwu, Linong and Lunong granitoids.

**Key words** I-type granite; Whole rocks geochemistry; Sr-Nd isotope; Beiwu, Linong and Lunong granitoids; Crust-mantle mixing

**摘要** 羊拉铜矿位于金沙江缝合带中段, 贝吾、里农和路农岩体在矿区从北向南呈线状分布。3个岩体主要岩性为花岗闪长岩, 具有相似的地球化学和Sr-Nd同位素组成特征, 反映它们可能具有相同岩浆源区。岩体具高的SiO<sub>2</sub>(64%~73%)、较高的K<sub>2</sub>O(2.15%~4.05%)和低的P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>(0.04%~0.11%)含量,  $\delta$ (里特曼指数)=1.4~2.4, 铝饱和指数(摩尔Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>/(CaO+Na<sub>2</sub>O+K<sub>2</sub>O))为0.92~1.11。同时3个岩体均富集Rb、Th、U、Pb和LREE等元素, 显著亏损Nb、Ta、Ti和P等元素。

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10000Ga/Al比值(1.7~2.1)较典型A型花岗岩偏低,Eu负异常不明显,这些特征表明3个岩体属于准铝-弱过铝质的、高钾钙碱系列I型花岗岩。与区域上大陆地壳物质相比(如临沧黑云母二长花岗岩和川西沙坝麻粒岩),贝吾、里农和路农岩体具有相对低的( $^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$ )(0.7078~0.7105)和相对高的 $\varepsilon_{\text{Nd}}(t)$ (-5.1~-6.7),并具古老的Nd同位素二阶段模式年龄( $t_{\text{DM2}}$ =1.5Ga)。结合花岗岩体内部发育大量的同时代的暗色微粒包体(MME),认为岩浆源区存在幔源物质的加入。区域地质背景分析表明,贝吾、里农和路农岩体很可能是在中咱微陆块与昌都-思茅微陆块碰撞的晚期或后碰撞的动力学背景之下,由底侵的幔源基性岩浆及其诱发的中下地壳长英质岩浆在深部岩浆房混合,并经一定程度的分离结晶作用而形成。

**关键词** I型花岗岩;全岩地球化学;Sr-Nd同位素;贝吾、里农和路农岩体;壳幔混合

**中图法分类号** P588.121

## 1 引言

以往研究认为,单一的地幔物质部分熔融不可能形成花岗质岩浆(蛇绿岩中出现的少量的大洋斜长花岗岩除外),即花岗岩主要是地壳来源(Wyllie, 1977; 吴福元等, 2007; 张旗等, 2008);然而越来越多的研究表明:对于大多数花岗岩,幔源物质的加入可能是不可避免的,即使是强过铝质的S型花岗岩和流纹岩,也是含有不同比例幔源物质的壳幔岩浆混合物(Sylvester, 1998; Patiňo, 1999; Clemens, 2003; Healy et al., 2004; 吴福元等, 2007; Zhu et al., 2009; 李献华等, 2009)。此外,大规模的花岗岩岩浆活动常常与俯冲带或造山后伸展背景有关(吴福元等, 2007),而在这2种构造背景下发育的岩浆底侵作用,可能与花岗岩特别是I型花岗岩成因关系极为密切(Roberts and Clements, 1993; 周新民和李武显, 2000; 邱检生等, 2005; 范蔚茗等, 2009)。

西南“三江”地区属特提斯-喜马拉雅构造域的东段,位于冈瓦纳大陆与欧亚大陆结合带,花岗岩分布十分广泛(莫宣学等, 1993; 吕伯西等, 1993; 李兴振等, 1999)。由于古特提斯洋俯冲-闭合事件的影响,印支期成为本区花岗岩形成的重要时期(王立全等, 1999; 侯增谦等, 2001; 彭头平等, 2006; 王全伟等, 2008)。按照吕伯西等(1993)的划分方法,区域内印支期花岗岩可分为错交玛-稻城岩带、江达-德钦岩带、维西-绿春岩带和东达山-临沧岩带。羊拉铜矿位于本区金沙江缝合带中段,是区内目前发现的最大的铜矿,铜平均品位约为1%,远景储量为 $130 \times 10^4 \sim 150 \times 10^4 \text{ t}$ (云南省地矿资源股份有限公司和云南省地质调查院, 2004<sup>①</sup>)。矿区花岗岩(贝吾、里农和路农岩体)隶属于江达-德钦岩带,对于该花岗岩的成因,目前存在3种不同认识:(1)为金沙江洋向昌都-思茅微陆块俯冲过程中形成的陆缘弧型花岗岩(魏君奇等, 1997, 2000; 战明国等, 1998);(2)为早二叠世形成的羊拉洋内弧的延续,属于岛弧同熔型花岗岩(王立全等, 1999);(3)为三叠纪晚期中咱微陆块和昌都-思茅微陆块发生碰撞形成的“同碰撞”型花岗岩(曲晓明等, 2004)。造成这些不同解释的原因很大程度上是由于以往分析技术条件的限制,对该区花岗岩的成岩时代、岩浆起源的源区性质和成岩过程缺乏系统的研究。

本文报道了羊拉矿区花岗岩体全岩的地球化学及Sr-Nd

同位素数据,并基于近年来花岗岩研究取得的新认识,结合区域内前人研究资料,探讨了该岩体的成因机制。研究工作对揭示研究区印支期花岗岩形成演化机制和相关成矿作用具有重要价值,而且对深入认识该区基底特征及古特提斯洋的演化具有重要意义。

## 2 地质背景与样品特征

通常认为(莫宣学等, 1993; 莫宣学和潘桂棠, 2006; 潘桂棠等, 2002, 2003; 尹福光等, 2006),在西南“三江”地区,古特提斯洋主要由澜沧江-昌宁孟连洋、金沙江-哀牢山洋和甘孜-理塘洋组成(图1a),其中,昌宁-孟连大洋被认为是古特提斯洋的主洋盆(沈上越等, 2002; 范蔚茗等, 2009; Jian et al., 2009a, b)。金沙江洋则为晚泥盆世或早石炭世昌都-思茅微陆块从扬子板块裂离而形成的弧后洋盆(孙晓猛等, 1994; Wang et al., 2000; Metcalfe, 2002)。金沙江蛇绿混杂岩带(缝合带)是金沙江洋闭合后在“三江”地区的残余,西侧为江达-维西碰撞弧带和昌都-思茅微陆块,东侧以里甫-日雨断裂为界,与中咱微陆块相邻。羊拉铜矿夹持于羊拉断裂和金沙江断裂之间,紧邻金沙江西侧。矿区岩浆活动活跃,由北向南主要分布有贝吾岩体、里农岩体、路农岩体和加仁岩体等花岗岩侵入体(图1b)。此外,矿区分布有少量的花岗斑岩、花岗细晶岩及英安斑岩等。与4个主要的花岗岩体相对应,羊拉矿区被划分为贝吾、里农、路农和加仁等矿段。其中里农和路农矿段为该矿床的主矿段,贝吾矿段处于待开采状态,而加仁矿段仍处于详查阶段。此外,加仁岩体的研究程度相对较高(王全伟等, 2008),因而,本文着重探讨贝吾、里农和路农岩体。

贝吾岩体呈椭圆状岩株产出,出露面积约为 $0.5 \text{ km}^2$ ;里农岩体为一花岗岩穹窿,面积约 $2.5 \text{ km}^2$ ;路农岩体北段与里农岩体以 $F_4$ 断层为界,南接加仁花岗岩带。各岩体均侵入到上覆泥盆系大理岩、变质石英砂岩和绢云板岩、片岩中(图1b; 云南地调院, 2004; 朱骏等, 2009)。路农矿段铜矿体产出于路农岩体和围岩的内、外接触带中,矿体产状受接触带形态控制;里农和贝吾矿段铜主矿体主要分布于岩体与围岩的

<sup>①</sup> ① 云南省地矿资源股份有限公司和云南省地质调查院(云南地调院), 2004. 云南省德钦县羊拉铜矿地质勘探报告. 1-254

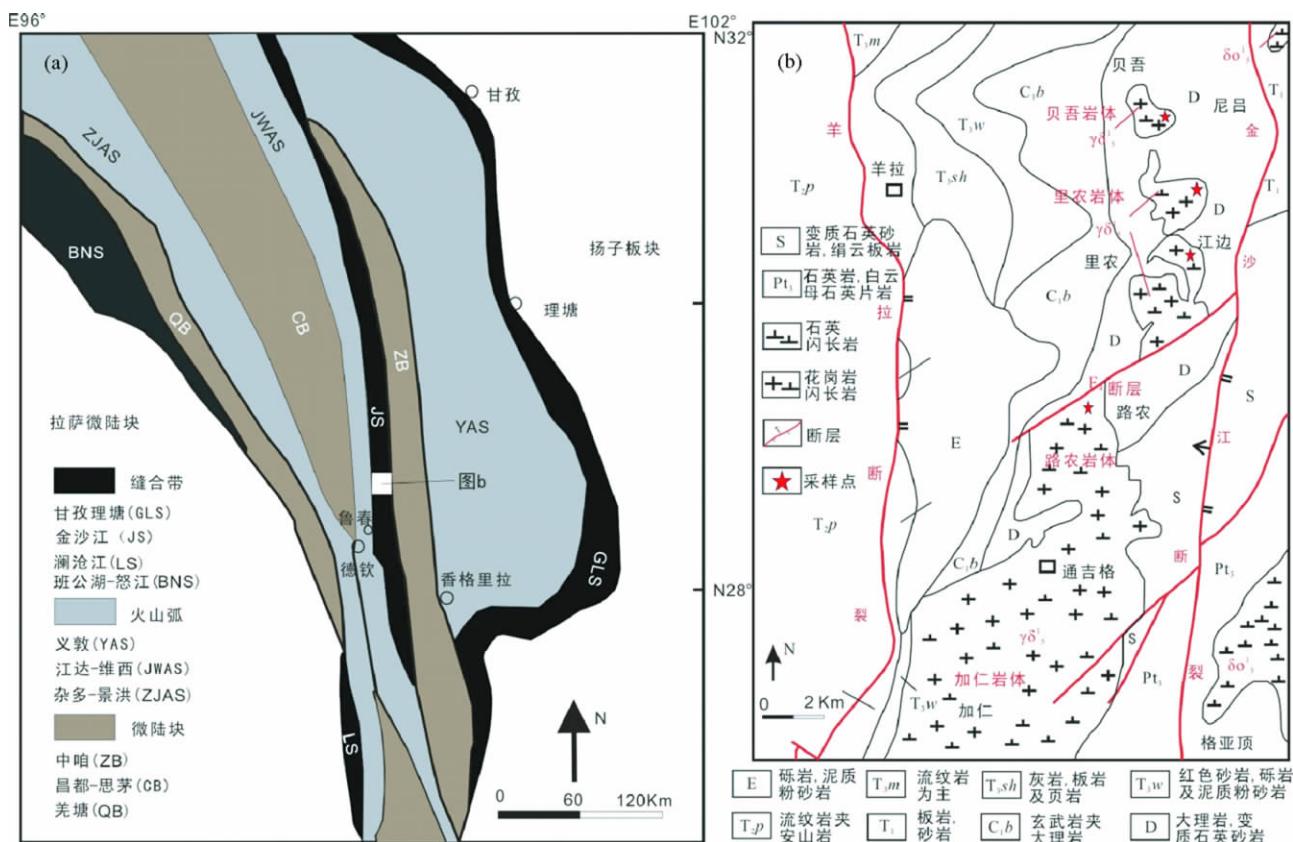


图1 西南“三江”地区中北段构造单元划分( a ,据莫宣学等 ,1993) 和羊拉铜矿矿区地质图( b ,据云南地调院 2004 修改)

Fig. 1 Tectonic outline of the middle-northern Sanjiang region ,Southwest of China ( a ,after Mo et al. ,1993) and geological map of Yangla copper deposit ( b )

外接触带 呈层状-似层状产出，并显著受层间破碎带和滑脱带控制( 曲晓明等 2004; 刘学龙等 2009)。围岩蚀变以矽卡岩化为主，其次为硅化、绢云母化和角岩化。此外，四个岩体( 含加仁岩体) 沿金沙江西岸呈线状分布，构成一条与区域构造线方向一致的 NNE 向延伸的花岗岩带( 战明国等 ,1998)。

贝吾岩体主要岩性为花岗闪长岩，灰白色，中粗粒结构，块状构造；主要造岩矿物为斜长石( 40%)、石英( 20%)、钾长石( 20%)、角闪石( 15%) 及黑云母( 5%)，其中斜长石、石英较自形；副矿物主要有锆石、榍石、磷灰石和磁铁矿。里农岩体主要岩性为花岗闪长岩和二长花岗岩，灰白色，中粗粒结构，块状构造，造岩矿物同样主要为斜长石、石英、钾长石、角闪石和黑云母，副矿物亦以锆石、榍石、磷灰石和磁铁矿为主。其中花岗闪长岩中斜长石含量约为 35%，石英为 25%，钾长石为 20%，角闪石为 15%，黑云母约 5%；二长花岗岩中斜长石含量为 30% 左右，石英为 25%，钾长石为 30%，角闪石为 10%，黑云母约 5%。路农岩体岩性特征与里农岩体中的花岗闪长岩一致。此外，里农花岗岩体中可见少量暗色包体，颜色为深灰色-灰黑色，包体大小变化很大( 2~15cm)，形状多样，包体与寄主花岗岩之间接触界线清晰，未见明显的烘烤边和冷凝边( 图 2)。全岩 Rb-Sr 年龄显示，里农岩体形成时代为  $227 \pm 1.4$  Ma( 魏君奇等 ,1997; 战明国等 ,1998) ,本

课题组最新测定的单颗粒锆石 U-Pb 年龄为  $230.0 \pm 2.0$  Ma，路农岩体和贝吾岩体的单颗粒锆石 U-Pb 年龄分别为  $232.2 \pm 1.8$  Ma 和  $233.1 \pm 1.9$  Ma( Zhu et al. ,2011) ,反映 3 个岩体形成时代在误差范围内一致，均为中三叠世晚期。综上表明，贝吾岩体斜长石含量相对较高，但总体岩性特征与里农、路农岩体一致。

### 3 分析方法

以贝吾、里农和路农岩体的新鲜全岩样品为分析对象。主元素采用 Axios PW4400 型 X 射线荧光光谱仪( XRF) 分析，元素分析的重现性( 准确度) 优于 3%；微量元素采用 ICP-MS 分析，分析精度优于 10%，二者均在中国科学院地球化学研究所矿床地球化学国家重点实验室完成。其中，微量元素具体分析流程参照 Qi et al. (2000)。Rb-Sr、Sm-Nd 同位素组成分析在中国地质大学( 武汉) TRITON 质谱计上完成，Sr 同位素的质量分馏校正采用  $^{86}\text{Sr}/^{88}\text{Sr} = 0.1194$  标准化，国际标准样品 NBS987 的测定值为  $0.710254 \pm 0.000008$  ( n = 18)； $^{143}\text{Nd}/^{144}\text{Nd}$  比值采用  $^{146}\text{Nd}/^{144}\text{Nd} = 0.721900$  标准化，国际标准样品 La Jolla 的测定值为  $0.511856 \pm 0.000012$  ( n =

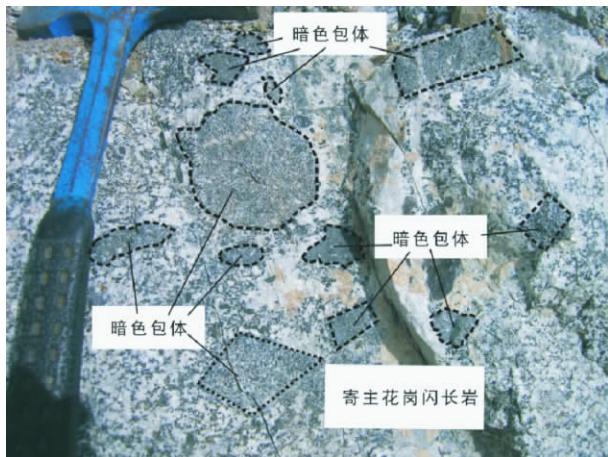


图2 里农岩体及微粒暗色包体

Fig. 2 The Linong granitoid and inclusive enclaves

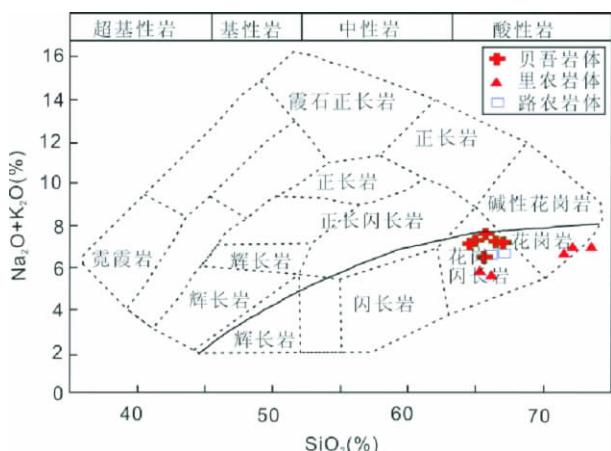


图3 贝吾、里农和路农岩体全碱硅分类图解(据Wilson, 1989)

Fig. 3 Whole rock  $\text{SiO}_2$  vs.  $(\text{K}_2\text{O} + \text{Na}_2\text{O})$  classification diagram of the Beiwu, Linong and Lunong granitoids (after Wilson, 1989)

15)。全过程本底为:  $Rb = 3 \times 10^{-11}$ ,  $Sr = 1.2 \times 10^{-10}$ ;  $Sm = 3 \times 10^{-11}$ ,  $Nd = 1.2 \times 10^{-10}$  具体分析流程见周炼等(2007)。

## 4 分析结果

## 4.1 主量元素

贝吾、里农和路农岩体的主量元素分析结果列于表1。结合岩石学特征及镜下观察，3个岩体特征可以归纳如下：

- (1)  $\text{SiO}_2 = 64\% \sim 73\%$ , 均值为 66%, 编号为 LiN-1、3、4 的 3 件样品相对较高, 这与其岩石学特征相吻合(采自里农岩体, 手标本定名为二长花岗岩); (2)  $\text{K}_2\text{O} + \text{Na}_2\text{O} = 5.67\% \sim 7.52\%$ , 平均为 6.77%, 在  $\text{SiO}_2 - (\text{K}_2\text{O} + \text{Na}_2\text{O})$  图解(图3)上主要投在花岗闪长岩区, LiN-4、3、4 投在花岗岩区, 且都属于

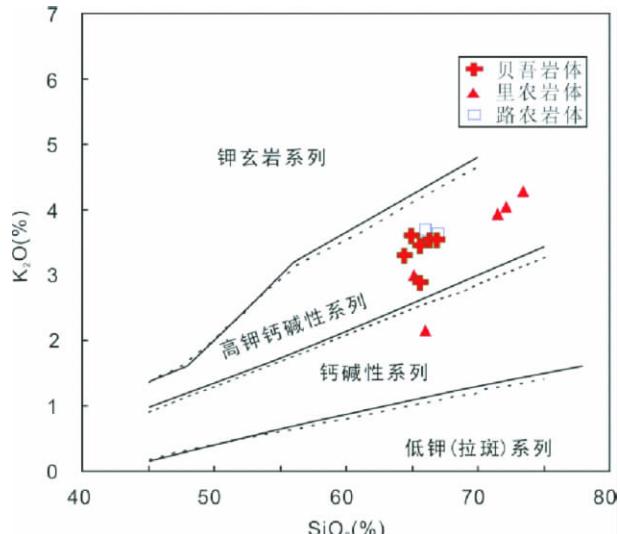


图4 贝吾、里农和路农岩体  $\text{SiO}_2$ - $\text{K}_2\text{O}$  岩浆系列判别图

解(据 Rickwood, 1989; Rollinson, 1993; Morrison, 1980)

Fig. 4 Whole rock  $\text{SiO}_2$  vs.  $\text{K}_2\text{O}$  discrimination diagram of the Beiwu, Linong and Lunong granitoids ( after Rickwood , 1989; Rollinson , 1993; Morrison , 1980)

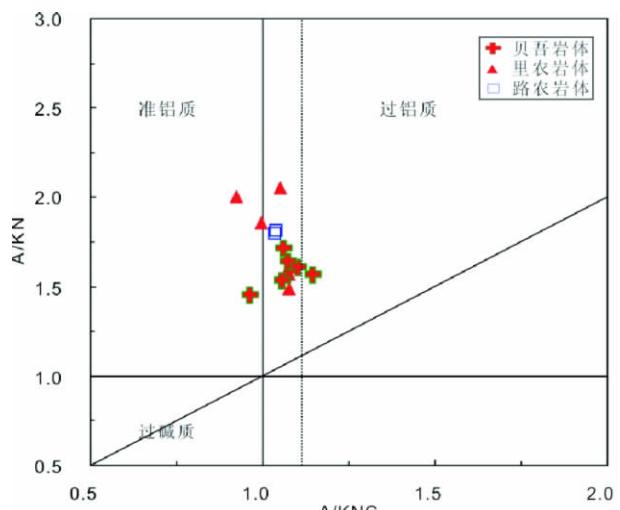


图 5 贝吾、里农和路农岩体 A/NK-A/CNK 图解(据 Maniar and Piccoli, 1989)

Fig. 5  $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 / (\text{Na}_2\text{O} + \text{K}_2\text{O})$  molar vs.  $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 / (\text{CaO} + \text{Na}_2\text{O} + \text{K}_2\text{O})$  molar plot of the Beiwu, Linong and Lunong granitoids (after Maniar and Piccoli, 1989)

钙碱性系列  $\delta$ (里特曼指数) = 1.4 ~ 2.4, 均值 1.8, 同样反映样品属于钙碱性系列; (3)  $K_2O$  总体含量较高, 为 2.15% ~ 4.05%, 均值为 3.45%;  $K_2O/Na_2O$  平均为 1.08;  $SiO_2-K_2O$  图解(图4)显示样品主要为高钾钙碱性系列; (4) 铝饱和指数 ( $A/CNK$ ) = 0.92 ~ 1.11, 显示准铝质-弱过铝质花岗岩特征(图5); (5)  $P_2O_5$  含量较低 (0.04% ~ 0.11%),  $TiO_2$  = 0.17%

表1 贝吾、里农和路农岩体主量元素( wt%) 和微量元素(  $\times 10^{-6}$  )分析结果Table 1 The analytical results of major ( wt%) and trace elements (  $\times 10^{-6}$  ) of the Beiwu , Linong and Lunong granitoids

样品号	贝吾岩体						里农岩体					路农岩体	
	BW-1	BW-2	BW-3	BW-4	BW-5	BW-6	LiN-1	LiN-3	LiN-4	LiN-5	LiN-6	LuN-1	LuN-2
SiO <sub>2</sub>	65.65	65.71	66.50	65.00	64.53	67.00	71.50	72.11	73.49	66.04	65.20	67.00	66.03
TiO <sub>2</sub>	0.41	0.38	0.38	0.42	0.43	0.36	0.28	0.19	0.17	0.47	0.45	0.41	0.40
Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	14.87	15.56	15.39	15.73	15.98	14.87	14.24	14.58	13.56	16.26	16.35	16.03	16.02
Fe <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> <sup>T</sup>	3.88	3.42	3.78	4.17	4.19	3.59	2.83	2.16	1.93	3.19	4.39	3.15	3.99
MgO	1.48	1.37	1.51	1.61	1.55	1.43	0.84	0.65	0.52	1.76	1.81	1.64	1.58
MnO	0.05	0.04	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.05	0.03	0.04	0.05	0.06	0.05	0.07
CaO	2.90	2.92	1.95	2.41	2.78	2.37	2.41	2.34	1.90	5.21	4.16	3.61	3.62
Na <sub>2</sub> O	3.01	4.65	3.66	3.61	3.78	3.59	2.77	2.97	2.72	3.52	2.87	3.03	2.92
K <sub>2</sub> O	3.44	2.87	3.52	3.58	3.28	3.52	3.94	4.05	4.29	2.15	2.99	3.62	3.69
P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub>	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.09	0.06	0.05	0.04	0.11	0.11	0.10	0.10
烧失量	3.40	2.93	2.99	3.03	2.76	2.96	0.75	0.66	0.90	0.92	1.12	1.15	1.21
总量	99.28	100.00	99.94	99.84	99.55	99.94	99.78	99.88	99.64	99.76	99.63	99.92	99.73
$\delta$	1.84	2.49	2.19	2.35	2.32	2.11	1.58	1.69	1.61	1.40	1.55	1.84	1.90
K <sub>2</sub> O/Na <sub>2</sub> O	1.14	0.62	0.96	0.99	0.87	0.98	1.42	1.36	1.58	0.61	1.04	1.19	1.26
FeO <sup>T</sup> /MgO	2.36	2.25	2.25	2.33	2.43	2.26	3.03	2.99	3.34	1.63	2.18	1.73	2.27
A/NK	1.71	1.45	1.56	1.60	1.63	1.53	1.61	1.57	1.49	2.00	2.05	1.80	1.82
A/CNK	1.06	0.97	1.15	1.11	1.08	1.06	1.08	1.08	1.08	0.92	1.05	1.03	1.04
K <sub>2</sub> O + Na <sub>2</sub> O	6.45	7.52	7.18	7.19	7.06	7.11	6.71	7.02	7.01	5.67	5.86	6.65	6.61
Sc	7.69	8.46	9.04	8.22	8.76	8.61		4.36	3.62	11.7	11	8.37	9.29
V	47.8	49.9	56.5	47.8	47.3	47.6		22.4	17.2	68.1	69.4	48.1	55.5
Cr	384	393	496	417	510	410		342	245	259	333	358	251
Co	7.99	11.3	9.94	7.59	9.32	7.05		4.76	3.84	7.27	9.81	6.25	8.81
Ni	235	237	311	257	310	245		216	154	159	200	210	160
Cu	5.72	9.16	10.4	7.22	5.45	5.85		10.1	11.6	35.1	178	3.38	3.16
Zn	64.9	30.5	41.2	42.2	38.8	25.1		36.7	38.5	37.2	58.4	31.5	38.8
Ga	15.4	15.1	16	15.4	14.2	14.7		13.2	12.5	14.9	17.7	17.6	15.8
Rb	145	112	123	139	103	130		181	167	73.6	112	120	138
Sr	194	174	190	279	234	182		167	146	297	329	413	286
Ba	759	513	783	690	609	624		551	616	434	771	674	644
Cs	4.58	1.4	3.44	7.99	2.31	3.35		6.81	3.47	2.93	4.42	5.45	6.77
Th	15.0	15.8	16.8	13.0	13.8	13.0		23.0	20.2	13.9	15.4	25.6	35.8
U	4.35	4.56	9.32	4.20	4.34	4.28		4.96	4.27	3.46	2.57	2.79	4.50
Ta	0.81	0.89	0.94	0.77	0.79	0.79		0.97	1.27	1.15	0.81	0.90	0.91
Nb	7.94	8.42	9.97	8.15	8.23	8.19		7.14	7.78	11.80	10.80	9.00	9.45
Zr	90.8	104	119	91.1	104	111		90.2	91.2	104	91.6	91.1	75.8
Hf	2.48	2.84	3.22	2.61	2.76	2.9		2.66	2.88	2.97	2.45	2.58	2.15
Y	13.6	14.3	16.7	15.1	16.2	14.7		13.5	11.8	20.2	16.6	16.3	16.4
Pb	20.1	79.0	15.2	13.0	22.4	23.6		33.5	34.0	28.8	28.4	32.3	29.7
La	21.7	23.1	27.5	21.7	27.1	21.4		28.1	25.9	21.1	19.0	64.5	48.9
Ce	49.0	51.8	56.8	49.1	62.6	47.2		59.4	53.5	49.3	45.2	96.3	98.0
Pr	4.40	4.61	5.17	4.50	5.55	4.39		4.70	4.52	4.86	4.39	9.26	8.59
Nd	14.6	15.4	17.0	15.2	19.4	15.9		14.6	14.3	18.5	16.7	28.2	28.2
Sm	2.56	2.80	3.22	2.72	3.43	3.02		2.66	2.32	3.69	3.23	3.95	4.31
Eu	0.655	0.713	0.845	0.680	0.813	0.849		0.557	0.522	0.760	0.967	0.964	0.825
Gd	2.30	2.61	2.94	2.57	3.09	2.69		2.41	1.99	3.30	3.03	3.23	3.68
Tb	0.329	0.364	0.390	0.381	0.445	0.360		0.320	0.270	0.491	0.434	0.430	0.448
Dy	2.08	2.29	2.38	2.40	2.59	2.30		2.07	1.74	3.18	2.69	2.54	2.63
Ho	0.419	0.442	0.500	0.488	0.516	0.463		0.404	0.335	0.606	0.548	0.498	0.527
Er	1.17	1.31	1.47	1.34	1.46	1.28		1.34	1.05	1.73	1.64	1.53	1.54
Tm	0.186	0.189	0.207	0.2	0.217	0.199		0.202	0.165	0.258	0.227	0.211	0.196
Yb	1.27	1.31	1.48	1.44	1.57	1.40		1.55	1.30	1.91	1.48	1.46	1.42
Lu	0.194	0.220	0.217	0.214	0.245	0.210		0.221	0.204	0.281	0.220	0.229	0.215
$\Sigma$ REE	101	107	120	103	129	102		119	108	110	100	213	199
LREE/HREE	11.7	11.3	11.5	10.4	11.7	10.4		12.9	14.3	8.36	8.72	20.1	17.7
( La/Yb) <sub>N</sub>	11.5	11.9	12.6	10.2	11.7	10.3		12.3	13.5	7.5	8.7	29.9	23.3
( Gd/Yb) <sub>N</sub>	1.47	1.62	1.61	1.44	1.59	1.56		1.26	1.24	1.40	1.66	1.79	2.10
$\delta$ Eu	0.81	0.79	0.83	0.78	0.75	0.89		0.66	0.73	0.65	0.93	0.80	0.62
T <sub>Zr</sub> ( °C)	735	733	764	737	744	751		741	745	728	731	731	717

注:  $\delta$ ( 里特曼指数) = ( K<sub>2</sub>O + Na<sub>2</sub>O )<sup>2</sup> / ( SiO<sub>2</sub> ) - 43 ; A/CNK = 摩尔 Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> / ( CaO + Na<sub>2</sub>O + K<sub>2</sub>O ) , A/NK = 摩尔 Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> / ( Na<sub>2</sub>O + K<sub>2</sub>O ) ; Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub><sup>T</sup> 是以 Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> 表示的全铁含量 , FeO<sup>T</sup> = 0.9 × Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub><sup>T</sup>; T<sub>Zr</sub>( °C ) : 锆石饱和温度 , 计算方法见 Watson and Harrison ( 1983 )

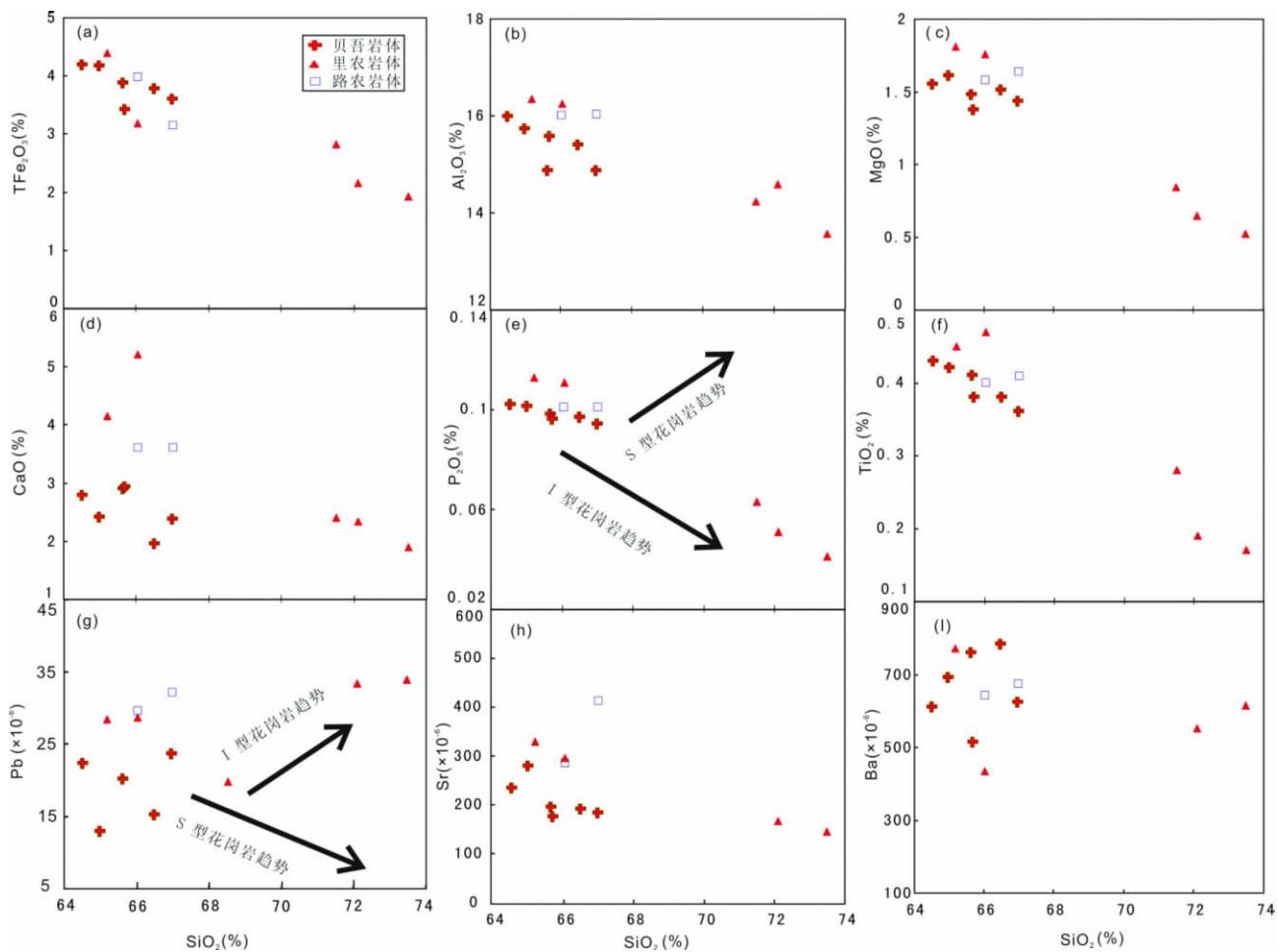


图 6 贝吾、里农和路农岩体全岩主量元素(a-f)和部分微量元素(g-i)与SiO<sub>2</sub>关系图(据邱检生等 2002)

I型花岗岩趋势引自 Li et al. (2007)

Fig. 6 Major elements (a-f) and trace elements (g-i) vs. SiO<sub>2</sub> diagram for the whole rock of the Beiwu, Linong and Lunong granitoids (after Qiu et al., 2002)

I-type granite trend is after Li et al. (2007)

~0.43%;(6)在主量元素与SiO<sub>2</sub>关系图(图6)中,SiO<sub>2</sub>与CaO、Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub><sup>T</sup>、MgO、Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>、P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>和TiO<sub>2</sub>呈负相关,反映可能存在铁镁矿物、铁-钛氧化物及磷灰石等矿物的分离结晶(李献华等 2000; Liu et al., 2009; Zhong et al., 2009)。

#### 4.2 微量元素

贝吾、里农和路农岩体的微量元素、稀土元素分析结果列于表1。

在原始地幔标准化蛛网图(图7b)中,3个岩体的微量元素变化特征一致,均表现为富集Rb、Ba、Th、U、K和La等大离子亲石元素,相对亏损Nb、Ta、Ti、Zr及Hf等高场强元素。此外,各岩体都显著富集Pb元素,亏损P元素;Ba相对于Rb和Th较亏损,Sr弱亏损,Sr、Ba随SiO<sub>2</sub>含量的增加有降低的趋势(图6h-i)。

3个岩体稀土元素特征较为一致:稀土总量较高,ΣREE

=100×10<sup>-6</sup>~213×10<sup>-6</sup>; LREE/HREE=8.3~20,(La/Yb)<sub>N</sub>为7.5~30,(Gd/Yb)<sub>N</sub>为1.2~2.1,说明轻、重稀土分馏显著并强烈富集轻稀土,而重稀土本身分馏不明显;δEu=0.62~0.93,均值为0.77。在球粒陨石标准化稀土模式图(图7a)上,3个岩体均表现为右倾的平滑曲线,Eu负异常不明显,暗示贝吾、里农和路农岩体可能具有相同的岩浆源区和成岩过程。

#### 4.3 Rb-Sr-Sm-Nd同位素

Rb-Sr-Sm-Nd同位素分析结果见表2。贝吾、里农和路农岩体的Sr、Nd同位素特征(图8)基本一致:(<sup>87</sup>Sr/<sup>86</sup>Sr)<sub>i</sub>为0.7078~0.7105,ε<sub>Nd</sub>(t)为-5.1~-6.7(t=230Ma),分别低于和高于重新计算到230Ma的区内临沧过铝质黑云母二长花岗岩体(很可能是区域内成熟大陆上地壳重熔的产物;图8)的(<sup>87</sup>Sr/<sup>86</sup>Sr)<sub>i</sub>值(0.7265)和ε<sub>Nd</sub>(t)值(-13.1)(刘昌实

表 2 贝吾、里农和路农岩体 Rb-Sr、Sm-Nd 同位素分析结果

Table 2 Rb-Sr, Sm-Nd isotopic compositions for the Beiwu, Linong and Lunong granitoids

岩体	样品号	$\frac{87}{86}\text{Rb}$	$\left(\frac{87}{86}\text{Sr}\right)_m$	$\pm 2\sigma$	$\left(\frac{87}{86}\text{Sr}\right)_t$	$\frac{147}{144}\text{Sm}$	$\left(\frac{143}{144}\text{Nd}\right)_m$	$\pm 2\sigma$	$\left(\frac{143}{144}\text{Nd}\right)_t$	$\varepsilon_{\text{Nd}}(t)$	$f_{\text{Sm/Nd}}$	$t_{\text{DM1}}$ (Ma)	$t_{\text{DM2}}$ (Ma)
里农	LiN-3	3.132	0.718022	4	0.707775	0.1099	0.512187	4	0.512021	-6.3	-0.44	1415	1515
	LiN-4	3.306	0.719900	5	0.709086	0.0980	0.512168	6	0.512021	-6.3	-0.50	1294	1516
	LiN-5	0.716	0.711487	3	0.709144	0.1204	0.512180	4	0.511999	-6.7	-0.39	1585	1551
	LiN-6	0.984	0.712358	3	0.70914	0.1166	0.512194	7	0.512018	-6.3	-0.41	1502	1520
路农	LuN-1	0.840	0.713265	4	0.710518	0.0847	0.512209	5	0.512081	-5.1	-0.57	1113	1420
	LuN-2	1.394	0.714218	4	0.709656	0.0923	0.512206	6	0.512067	-5.4	-0.53	1187	1443
贝吾	BW-1	2.160	0.716128	4	0.709062	0.1058	0.512197	4	0.512038	-5.9	-0.46	1347	1489
	BW-2	1.860	0.715142	3	0.709057	0.1097	0.512188	5	0.512023	-6.2	-0.44	1410	1513
	BW-3	1.871	0.714817	7	0.708697	0.1147	0.512197	5	0.512024	-6.2	-0.42	1468	1511
	BW-4	1.440	0.714244	3	0.709534	0.1082	0.512190	6	0.512027	-6.1	-0.45	1387	1506
	BW-5	1.272	0.712874	4	0.708713	0.1070	0.512200	7	0.512039	-5.9	-0.46	1358	1487
	BW-6	2.064	0.715819	5	0.709066	0.1151	0.512202	5	0.512029	-6.1	-0.41	1466	1503

注:m 代表测试数据; 球粒陨石均一值为:  $^{87}\text{Rb}/^{86}\text{Sr} = 0.0847$ ,  $^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr} = 0.7045$ ,  $^{147}\text{Sm}/^{144}\text{Nd} = 0.1967$ ,  $^{143}\text{Nd}/^{144}\text{Nd} = 0.512638$ ;  $\lambda_{\text{Rb-Sr}} = 1.42 \times 10^{-11} \text{ a}^{-1}$  (Steiger and Jäger, 1977)  $\lambda_{\text{Sm-Nd}} = 6.54 \times 10^{-12} \text{ a}^{-1}$  (Lugmair and Hart, 1978);  $t_{\text{DM2}}$  为二阶段模式年龄, 计算方法见 Keto and Jacobsen (1987); ( $^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$ )<sub>t</sub>、( $^{143}\text{Nd}/^{144}\text{Nd}$ )<sub>t</sub> 和  $\varepsilon_{\text{Nd}}(t)$  计算过程中  $t = 230 \text{ Ma}$

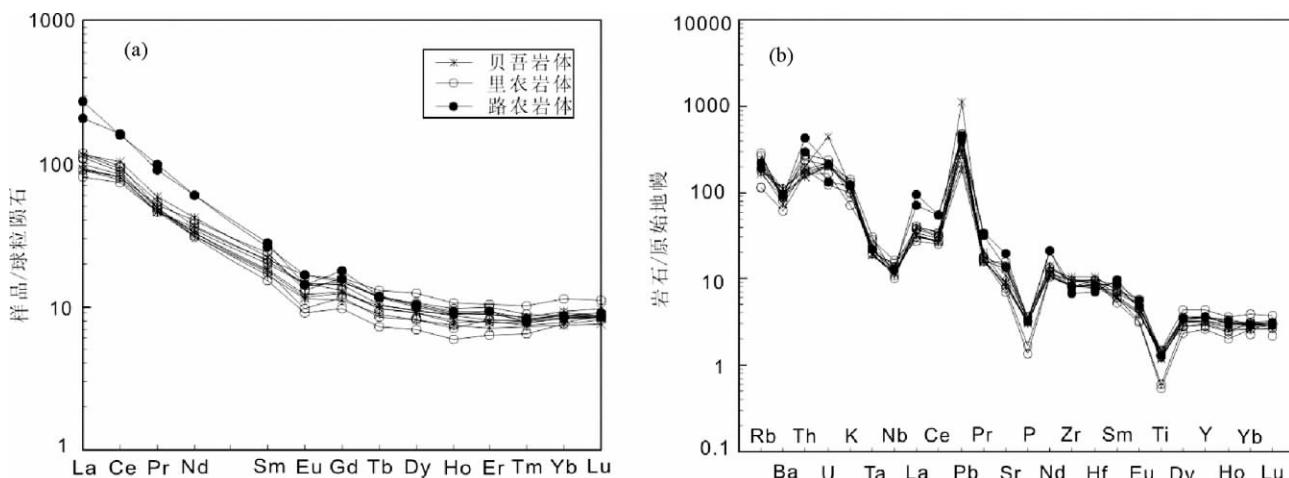


图 7 贝吾、里农和路农岩体稀土元素球粒陨石标准化( a ) 和微量元素原始地幔标准化图( b ) ( 标准化值据 Sun and McDonough , 1989)

Fig. 7 Chondrite-normalized rare earth element distribution patterns ( a ) and primitive mantle-normalized trace element concentrations ( b ) of the Beiwu, Linong and Lunong granitoids ( normalized values after Sun and McDonough , 1989)

和朱金初, 1989)。3 个岩体的 Nd 同位素二阶段模式年龄  $t_{\text{DM2}}(\text{Nd}) = 1489 \sim 1515 \text{ Ma}$  均值为 1.5 Ga。由于  $f_{\text{Sm/Nd}}$  介于 -0.2 ~ -0.6 之间, 说明  $t_{\text{DM2}}(\text{Nd})$  值是可信的 (Wu et al., 2003a) 进一步表明贝吾、里农和路农岩体可能具有相同的岩浆源区。

## 5 讨论

### 5.1 成因类型

自从 Chappell and White (1974) 将花岗岩分为 I 型和 S

型以来, 通常依据岩浆源区的性质, 将花岗岩分为 I 型、S 型、A 型和 M 型 (吴福元等, 2007)。M 型花岗岩由玄武质岩浆分异而形成 (White, 1979), 如蛇绿岩套中的大洋斜长花岗岩。贝吾、里农和路农岩体具有与区内玄武岩显著不一致的 Sr-Nd 同位素特征 (图 8), 并且区域内存在较大规模的中-晚三叠世花岗岩浆活动 (简平等 2003a; 王全伟等 2008), 这些显然无法用玄武岩浆结晶分异来解释, 因而 3 岩体不可能是 M 型花岗岩。贝吾、里农和路农岩体的  $10000\text{Ga/Al} = 1.7 \sim 2.1$ , 低于 A 型花岗岩的下限;  $\text{FeO}^T/\text{MgO}$  较小, 为 1.6 ~ 3.0, 有别于 A 型花岗岩显著富铁的特征; 在  $\text{Y}-10000\text{Ga/Al}$

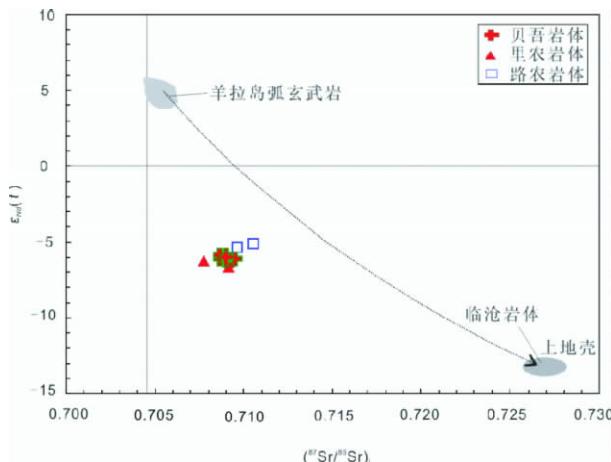


图 8 贝吾、里农和路农岩体  $\varepsilon_{\text{Nd}}(t)$  -  $(^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr})_i$  图解

上、下地壳趋势据 Jahn *et al.* (1999); 羊拉岛弧玄武岩(6件样品平均值,作者未刊数据)被用来代表俯冲带之上的幔源岩浆:  $(^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr})_i = 0.7055$ ,  $\text{Sr} = 46.2 \times 10^{-6}$ ,  $\varepsilon_{\text{Nd}}(t) = 4.9$ ,  $\text{Nd} = 8.2 \times 10^{-6}$ ; 临沧黑云母二长花岗岩(刘昌实和朱金初,1989)被用来代表成熟大陆上地壳物质组分:  $(^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr})_i = 0.7265$ ,  $\text{Sr} = 139.8$ ,  $\varepsilon_{\text{Nd}}(t) = -13.1$ ,  $\text{Nd} = 39.37$ ,  $t = 230\text{Ma}$

Fig. 8  $\varepsilon_{\text{Nd}}(t)$  vs.  $(^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr})_i$  diagram of the Beiwu, Linong and Lunong granitoids

The trends of the upper and lower crust are from Jahn *et al.* (1999); The Yangtze island arc basalts (average value of six samples, unpublished data from author) represents mantle-driven magmas above subduction zone:  $\varepsilon_{\text{Nd}}(t) = 4.9$ ,  $\text{Nd} = 8.2 \times 10^{-6}$ ,  $(^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr})_i = 0.7055$ ,  $\text{Sr} = 46.2 \times 10^{-6}$ ; Luchun syn-collisional arc rhyolites (Liu and Zhu, 1989) represents mature upper continental crust:  $(^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr})_i = 0.7265$ ,  $\text{Sr} = 139.8$ ,  $\varepsilon_{\text{Nd}}(t) = -13.1$ ,  $\text{Nd} = 39.37$ ,  $t = 230\text{Ma}$

$\text{Al} - (\text{K}_2\text{O} + \text{Na}_2\text{O}) - 10000\text{Ga/Al}$ 、 $\text{Nb}-10000\text{Ga/Al}$  及  $\text{Zr}-10000\text{Ga/Al}$  图解(图 9a~d)中样品均落在 I型和 S型花岗岩区; 高场强元素 Nb、Ta、Ti 相对亏损, 同样表明该组岩体不属于 A型花岗岩(Wu *et al.*, 2003b)。

近年来磷灰石在 I型和 S型花岗岩浆中的不同行为被成功用于区分 I型和 S型花岗岩(Chappell, 1999; Wu *et al.*, 2003b; Li *et al.*, 2007)。实验证明, 在准铝质—弱过铝质 I型花岗岩中, 磷灰石的溶解度很低, 并在岩浆分异过程中随  $\text{SiO}_2$  的增加而降低; 而在过铝质 S型花岗岩中, 磷灰石溶解度变化趋势与此相反。本文花岗岩为准铝—弱过铝质(大部分  $\text{A/CNK} < 1.1$ )、 $\text{P}_2\text{O}_5$  含量较低( $0.04\% \sim 0.11\%$ ), 并且  $\text{SiO}_2$  与  $\text{P}_2\text{O}_5$  具显著负相关关系(图 6e), 与 I型花岗岩演化趋势一致。另外,  $\text{Pb}$  随  $\text{SiO}_2$  含量的增加而增加(图 6g)同样揭示了 I型花岗岩的演化趋势(Li *et al.*, 2007; Liu *et al.*, 2009)。结合岩石薄片中 S型花岗岩的标志矿物(如白云母、堇青石)较罕见、CIPW 标准矿物计算中刚玉 < 1.0% 等特点,

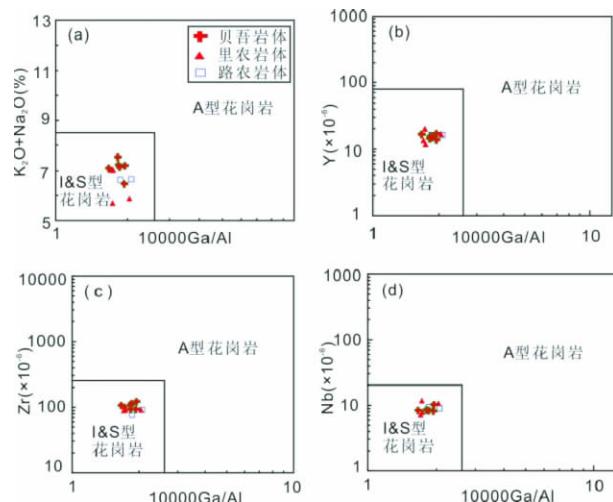


图 9 贝吾、里农和路农岩体  $\text{K}_2\text{O} + \text{Na}_2\text{O}$ 、Y、Zr、Nb 与  $10000\text{Ga/Al}$  分类图解(据 Whalen *et al.*, 1987)

Fig. 9  $\text{K}_2\text{O} + \text{Na}_2\text{O}$ 、Y、Zr、Nb vs.  $10000\text{Ga/Al}$  classification diagrams of the Beiwu, Linong and Lunong granitoids (after Whalen *et al.*, 1987)

认为贝吾、里农和路农岩体属于 I型花岗岩。

## 5.2 分离结晶过程

贝吾、里农和路农岩体具有高的  $\text{SiO}_2$ (最高达 73%)含量 P、Nb、Ti 等元素显著亏损, Ba 相对于 Rb 和 Th 亏损, 分异指数(DI)为 70~87, 这些特征表明, 岩体经历了一定程度的分离结晶作用(邱检生等, 2005)。Nb、Ti、Ta、Zr 和 Hf 等高场强元素的亏损, 一方面可能反映了源岩的特征, 因为典型的地壳熔体就是亏损高场强元素的(Ryerson and Watson, 1987); 另一方面, Nb、Ta 和 Ti 的亏损程度较高, 反映了可能存在富钛矿物(如钛铁矿、榍石等)的分离结晶(图 6F), 而 P 的亏损反映了磷灰石的分离结晶(Wu *et al.*, 2003b; Liu *et al.*, 2009; Zhong *et al.*, 2009; 朱弟成等, 2009)。通过计算 Ba、Sr、Sm、Gd 和 Eu 等元素在斜长石和钾长石中的分配(Arth, 1976), 认为 Ba 的亏损、Sr 的弱亏损与钾长石和斜长石分离结晶有关。Eu/Eu<sup>\*</sup>-Ba 关系图(图 10a)显示钾长石分离结晶程度更高, 表明 Ba 的亏损主要受控于钾长石的分离结晶; 结合 Eu/Eu<sup>\*</sup>-Sr 关系图(图 10b)表明, Eu/Eu<sup>\*</sup> 主要受控于斜长石的分离结晶, 由于斜长石分离结晶程度较低, 因而 Eu 的负异常较弱。

$\text{SiO}_2$ -Zr 相关系图(图略)上, 随着  $\text{SiO}_2$  含量的增加, Zr 的含量降低, 这说明锆石在岩浆中是饱和的, 并且存在锆石的分离结晶(Li *et al.*, 2007)。锆石饱和温度(Watson and Harrison, 1983)可以大致反映花岗质岩石液相线的温度(Calvin *et al.*, 2003), 贝吾、里农和路农岩体的锆石饱和温度较均匀, 为 717~764°C(表 1)。

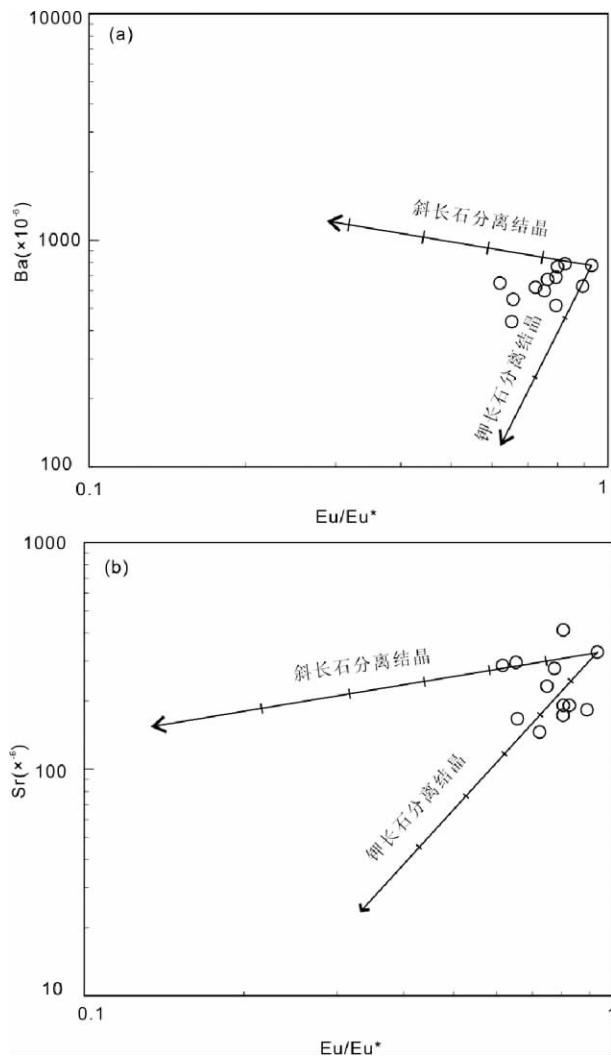


图 10 贝吾、里农和路农岩体  $\text{Eu}/\text{Eu}^*$ -Ba (a) 和  $\text{Eu}/\text{Eu}^*$ -Sr (b) 图解

各分配系数引自 Arth (1976); 以分异指数最低的样品代表原始岩浆, 分异趋势线上的竖线反映分离结晶的程度, 并以 10% 为间隔

Fig. 10  $\text{Eu}/\text{Eu}^*$  vs. Ba (a) and  $\text{Eu}/\text{Eu}^*$  vs. Sr (b) diagrams of the Beiwu, Linong and Lunong granitoids. The mineral fractionation vectors, calculated using partition coefficients derive from Arth (1976). The sample with the lowest DI is supposed to be parent melt. The tick marks indicate the percentage of mineral phase removed, in 10% intervals.

### 5.3 源区特征

主量元素、微量元素和同位素地球化学特征表明, 贝吾、里农和路农岩体可能具有相同的岩浆源区和成岩方式。贝吾、里农和路农岩体均为钙碱性-高钾钙碱性 I 型花岗岩, 并具 Nb/Ti 的负异常、Pb 的正异常, 这些特征与大陆地壳十分相似 (Rudnick and Fountain, 1995), 初步表明上述岩体可能主要来源于地壳物质的部分熔融。3 岩体具有较高的

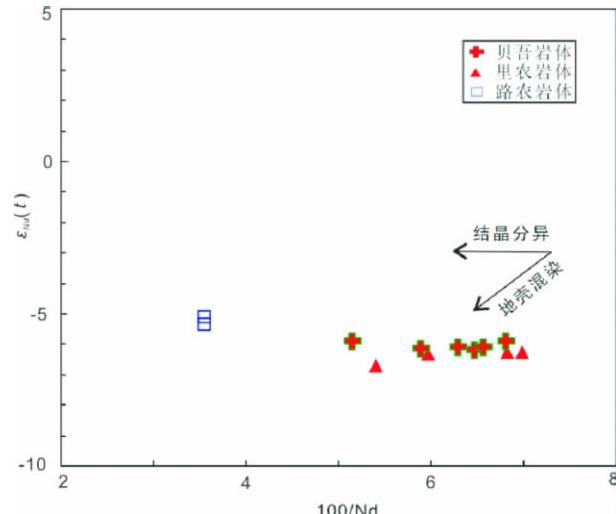


图 11 贝吾、里农和路农岩体  $\varepsilon_{\text{Nd}}(t)$ - $100/\text{Nd}$  图解

结晶分异和地壳混染趋势引自邱检生等 (2003)

Fig. 11  $\varepsilon_{\text{Nd}}(t)$  vs.  $100/\text{Nd}$  diagrams of the Beiwu, Linong and Lunong granitoids

Trending lines of crystallization fractionated and crustal contamination are from Qiu et al. (2003)

( $^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$ )<sub>i</sub> ( $0.7078 \sim 0.7148$ )、较低的  $\varepsilon_{\text{Nd}}(t)$  ( $-5.1 \sim -6.7$ ) 以及古老的 Nd 同位素二阶段模式年龄 ( $t_{\text{DM2}} = 1.5 \text{ Ga}$ ) 对此有 3 种可能解释: (1) 它们单纯来源于古老地壳物质的重熔或深熔; (2) 来源于幔源岩浆与古老地壳物质部分熔融岩浆在源区的混合; (3) 曼源岩浆在上升过程中受到大陆地壳的强烈混染 (毕献武等, 2005)。因为  $\varepsilon_{\text{Nd}}(t)$  值均匀, 且在  $\varepsilon_{\text{Nd}}(t)$ -Nd/100 关系图 (图 11) 中  $\varepsilon_{\text{Nd}}(t)$  与  $100/\text{Nd}$  不具有相关性, 这就排除了地壳混染的可能性 (Poitrasson, 1998; 邱检生等, 2003)。区域内临沧岩体被认为是典型的 S 型花岗岩, 其主要来源于大陆上地壳物质的重熔 (刘昌实和朱金初, 1989)。 $\varepsilon_{\text{Nd}}(t)$ - $(^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr})_i$  关系图 (图 8) 显示, 贝吾、里农和路农岩体的 Sr-Nd 同位素特征与临沧岩体显著不同; 麻粒岩相岩石是中下地壳的典型代表, 区域内, 由于昌都-思茅微陆块和中咱微陆块在晚古生代以前均为扬子西缘的一部分 (莫宣学等, 1993; 孙晓猛等, 1994; 战明国等, 1998), 因而认为滇西地区与扬子地台西缘可能具有统一的基底。川西沙坝麻粒岩 Nd 同位素二阶段模式年龄为 1580 Ma,  $\varepsilon_{\text{Nd}}(t)$  反算到 230 Ma 为 -7.1, 徐士进等 (2002) 认为该麻粒岩可能代表扬子西缘下地壳的基本组成。相对于沙坝麻粒岩, 贝吾、里农和路农岩体的  $\varepsilon_{\text{Nd}}(t)$  值略高,  $t_{\text{DM2}}$  偏低。上述分析表明, 单纯上地壳或下地壳的熔融均无法解释 3 岩体的同位素组成, 暗示岩浆源区可能存在幔源物质的加入。Nb/Ta 比值常常可以有效地识别源区的特征 (Eby et al., 1998)。本研究中样品 Nb/Ta 比值分布范围较广 ( $6.1 \sim 13.3$ ), 横跨下地壳 ( $8.3$ ) 到亏损地幔 ( $> 17.0$ ) (Sun and McDonough, 1989) 的范围, 同样暗示幔源岩浆的贡献。而各

岩体中发育大量暗色微粒包体(MME)为壳幔岩浆混合提供了地质方面的证据,该包体锆石U-Pb年龄为 $235.9 \pm 3.3$  Ma,与主岩在误差范围内一致;同时SiO<sub>2</sub>含量(53.2%~59.9%)介于主岩和典型幔源岩石之间,暗示包体可能为壳幔岩浆混合的产物(作者未刊数据)。另外若临沧岩体在同位素组成上可以代表大陆上地壳物质,羊拉岛弧玄武岩(作者未刊数据)作为岩体中识别出的幔源组分Sr-Nd同位素混合二元模拟结果显示,贝吾、里农和路农岩体的落点不在由两端元组分构成的混合线上(图8)。结合Eu负异常不明显(正常上地壳具显著Eu负异常,中下地壳Eu弱负异常(张本仁和傅家謨 2005))的特征,认为参与“壳幔混合”的地壳组分很有可能是中下地壳物质。

幔源岩浆加入源区有2种可能方式,一是地慢物质部分熔融形成的岩浆与其诱发的地壳物质部分熔融形成的长英质岩浆直接混合,另一种可能性是幔源岩浆早期首先侵入到地壳基底岩石中形成新生地壳,然后在后期热事件的影响下,新生地壳与古老地壳构成的混合地壳发生部分熔融(邱检生等 2008)。因为花岗岩主要是地壳物质部分熔融的产物,所以对于壳幔混合I型花岗岩,多数学者主张后一种模式(Wu et al., 2003b)。但就本文研究的花岗岩而言,由于Nd同位素二阶段模式年龄本身较古老,且区域内暂未发现新生地壳存在的证据,因而倾向于认为幔源岩浆与古老地壳部分熔融形成的长英质岩浆在地壳深部直接混合。

#### 5.4 构造意义

金沙江洋是古特提斯洋的重要组成部分,近20年来,在金沙江带相继识别出蛇绿岩、洋脊(准洋脊)/洋岛玄武岩、弧火山岩和弧花岗岩,记录了晚古生代以来该区存在古特提斯洋形成、消减和陆陆(弧陆)碰撞事件。尽管其俯冲碰撞时限还没有很好的限定,但晚古生代以来沉积/岩浆建造及其所揭示的构造背景(莫宣学等,1993; 莫宣学和潘桂棠 2006; 孙晓猛等,1994; 沈上越等,1995; 汪啸风等,1999; 王立全等 1999, 2000),以及近年来锆石U-Pb定年技术的发展为探讨金沙江洋的演化提供较好的约束。例如,在蛇绿岩套中发现的之用层状角闪辉长岩和书松斜长岩获得了 $328 \pm 8$  Ma 和 $329 \pm 7$  Ma 单颗粒锆石U-Pb年龄(简平等,2003a, b; Jian et al., 2008),反映金沙江大洋可能打开于早石炭世;娘九山俯冲型斜长花岗岩获得的单颗粒锆石U-Pb年龄为 $285 \pm 6$  Ma(简平等 2003b)指示大洋的俯冲在早二叠世已经开始;而中心带地区“同碰撞”型花岗岩获得的 $255 \sim 238$  Ma 的Rb-Sr年龄(Wang et al., 2000)表明昌都-思茅微板块及中咱微板块可能在晚二叠世或早三叠世已经发生碰撞。另外,滇西元江-墨江一带发现上三叠统一碗水组不整合于蛇绿岩之上,其底部砾岩中含有蛇绿岩与铬铁矿碎屑,证明碰撞完成不晚于晚三叠世(莫宣学和潘桂棠 2006)。

贝吾、里农和路农岩体为典型I型花岗岩,其SIMS锆石U-Pb年龄分别为 $233.9 \pm 1.4$  Ma ( $2\sigma$ )、 $233. \pm 1.5$  Ma ( $2\sigma$ )

和 $231.0 \pm 1.6$  Ma ( $2\sigma$ )。根据上述讨论,区域的陆-陆碰撞可能在晚三叠世已经完成,因而从本文研究的3个岩体可能产出于碰撞晚期或后碰撞构造背景。同时研究发现,贝吾、里农和路农3个岩体与区域内兰坪盆地攀天阁组酸性火山岩(全岩Rb-Sr年龄约236 Ma, 初始 $^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$ 为0.7072; 牟传龙和余谦 2002)和德钦鲁春-红坡牛场上叠裂谷盆地酸性火山岩(全岩Rb-Sr年龄约224 Ma, 初始 $^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$ 为0.7114; 王立全等 2002)具有相似地球化学特征和形成时代。而这些火山岩是以一套酸性火山岩夹玄武质岩石为特征的“双峰式”火山岩,这种形成时代相近、地球化学特征相似的一套以“双峰式”为特征火山岩为碰撞晚期-碰撞后构造环境的产物;另外,区内同时代的芒怀组酸性火山岩(SHRIMP锆石U-Pb年龄为 $231.0 \pm 5.0$  Ma, 初始 $^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$ 为0.7082~0.7104)和临沧花岗岩(SHRIMP锆石U-Pb年龄为 $229.4 \pm 3.0$  Ma)被证实同样产出于碰撞晚期-碰撞后构造环境(彭头平等 2006; 范蔚茗等 2009)。在Rb/30-Hf-3×Ta图解中,样品点基本落在碰撞晚期或碰撞后花岗岩范围内(图12)。因此,综合上述分析,认为形成于230 Ma左右、具有相似地球化学特征的贝吾、里农和路农岩体应形成于碰撞晚期或碰撞后构造环境。

基于以上的讨论,金沙江带在晚三叠世前已进入碰撞晚期或后碰撞造山阶段。在这种构造背景之下,对贝吾、里农和路农岩体的成因可以做如下描述:由于碰撞晚期或后碰撞拉张裂解作用,幔源岩浆发生上涌并底侵于地壳下部。在断裂引起的减压作用和幔源基性岩浆底侵带来足够热量的影响下,中下地壳物质发生部分熔融并形成长英质岩浆。幔源基性岩浆与长英质岩浆在深部岩浆房混合产生混合的母岩

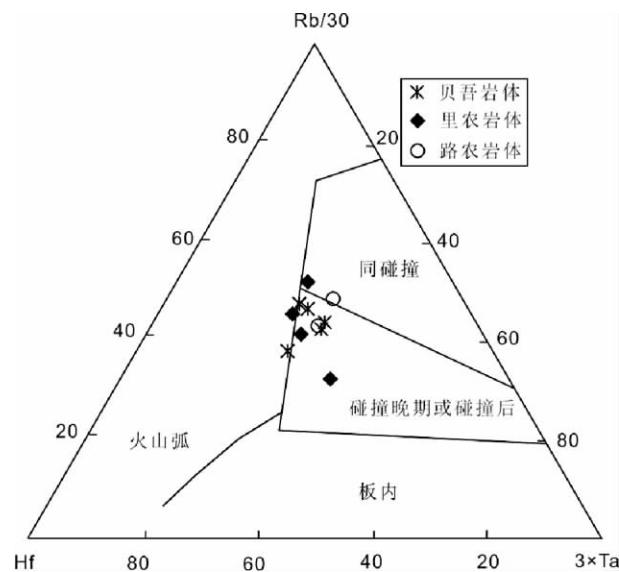


图12 贝吾、里农和路农岩体Rb/30-Hf-3×Ta图解(据 Pearce and Harris, 1984)

Fig. 12 Rb/30 vs. Hf vs. 3 × Ta diagram of the Beiwu, Linong and Lunong granitoids (after Pearce and Harris, 1984)

浆, 后者再经一定程度的分异演化, 即形成本文所讨论的贝吾、里农和路农岩体。

## 6 结论

(1) 贝吾、里农和路农岩体具有富硅、高钾和低磷等特征, 铝饱和指数( $A/CNK$ )为 $0.92 \sim 1.11$ , 富集Rb、Th、U、Pb和LREE等元素, 显著亏损Nb、Ta、Ti和P等元素,  $10000Ga/Al$ 比值( $1.7 \sim 2.1$ )较典型A型花岗岩偏低, Eu负异常不明显, 属准铝-弱过铝质的、钙碱系列-高钾钙碱系列I型花岗岩;

(2) 与区域上大陆地壳物质相比, 贝吾、里农和路农岩体具有相对低的( $^{87}Sr/^{86}Sr$ )( $0.7078 \sim 0.7105$ )和相对高的 $\varepsilon_{Nd}(t)$ ( $-5.1 \sim -6.7$ ), 并具古老的Nd同位素二阶段模式年龄( $t_{DM2} = 1.5\text{ Ga}$ ), 全岩地球化学及Sr-Nd同位素特征综合表明, 岩浆源区可能存在幔源物质的加入;

(3) 贝吾、里农和路农岩体很可能是在中咱微陆块与昌都-思茅微陆块碰撞的晚期或后碰撞的动力学背景之下, 由底侵的幔源基性岩浆及其诱发的中下地壳长英质岩浆在深部岩浆房混合, 并经较高程度分离结晶作用形成。

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