

西藏拉萨地块南缘日喀则地区比马组火山岩的年代学、地球化学及地质意义

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摘 要: 拉萨地块广泛分布中生代岩浆岩, 研究它们对于认识特提斯洋的演化和理解整个青藏高原的形成过程有着重要意义。本文首次对拉萨地块南缘日喀则地区的比马组火山岩进行了系统的锆石 SHRIMP U-Pb 年代学、全岩主元素、微量元素及 Sr-Nd 同位素研究。结果表明, 日喀则地区的比马组火山岩主要为中基性岩(玄武岩)及酸性岩(粗面安山岩, 英安岩), 精确的 SHRIMP U-Pb 定年获得(177.9±2.5) Ma 的年龄值, 略晚于东部桑日县地区比马组火山岩。比马组火山岩整体属于低钾拉斑系列岩石, 稀土元素分布模式表现为轻稀土元素富集右倾型, Eu 显示弱的正异常, 微量元素蛛网图显示岩石富集大离子亲石元素 Th、U、Sr 等, 亏损高场强元素 Nb、Ta、Ti 等。岩石具有相对低的 Sr 同位素组成和高的 $\epsilon_{Nd}(t)$ 值, ($^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$)_i 值为 0.703767~0.704886, $\epsilon_{Nd}(t)$ 值为 5.28~6.37, 显示典型的岛弧火山岩特征。认为日喀则比马组火山岩应为中生代时期新特提斯洋北向俯冲消减过程中导致亏损地幔楔部分熔融的产物, 并受到了地壳的混染, 形成时代上具有东早西晚的特点。

关键词: 比马组; 岛弧火山岩; 锆石 SHRIMP U-Pb 定年; 拉萨地块; 日喀则; 西藏

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Geochronology, geochemistry and geological significance of the Bima Formation volcanic rocks located on the southern margin of the Lhasa Block, Xigaze, Tibet

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Abstract: The Lhasa block features the widespread of Mesozoic magmatism, which is significant for understanding the evolution of the Neo-tethys and the whole history of the Tibetan plateau. This paper, for the first time, conducted a systematic study of the Bima Formation volcanic rocks in southern Lhasa block, Xigaze, Tibet, including zircon SHRIMP U-Pb dating, Sr-Nd isotopes, whole-rock major and trace elements. The results show that the Bima Formation volcanic rocks in the Xigaze region are dominated by mafic (including basalts, basaltic andesites) and acid rocks (dacite). Accurate SHRIMP U-Pb dating obtained an age of (177.9±2.5) Ma, slightly later than the formation age of the Bima Formation volcanic rocks in eastern Sangri region. The Bima Formation volcanic rocks belong to low potassium tholeiitic rocks series and are enriched in LREE, with a weak positive Eu anomaly. Their spider diagram is characterized by the enrichment of LILE Th, U, Sr, etc. and significant negative

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anomalies of HFSE Nb, Ta, Ti, etc. The samples have relatively low Sr isotopic compositions and high $\varepsilon_{\text{Nd}}(t)$ values, with $(^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr})_i$ value being (0.703767–0.704886), $\varepsilon_{\text{Nd}}(t)$ being (5.28–6.37), showing the typical characteristics of island-arc volcanic rocks. From the above discussion, we hold that the Bima Formation volcanic rocks resulted from partial melting of the mantle wedge during Neo-tethys northward subduction along the southern margin of the Lhasa Block, and were contaminated by the earth crust at the same time.

Key words: Bima Formation; island-arc volcanic rock; zircon SHRIMP U-Pb dating; Lhasa Block; Xigaze; Tibet

0 引言

青藏高原的岩浆作用记录了洋陆俯冲、陆-陆碰撞及高原隆升的全过程,各时期的岩浆活动都与青藏高原的演化紧密相关^[1]。特别是中-新生代时期,拉萨地块经历了复杂的造弧增生、弧-陆碰撞、陆-陆碰撞等过程,是拉萨地块形成的最重要时期^[2-3]。拉萨地块南部作为印度板块向欧亚板块俯冲的前沿地带,广泛出露着蕴含了大量关于新特提斯洋洋壳俯冲演化信息的火山岩及侵入体,这为了解中生代时期拉萨地块南缘的演化史提供了良好的研究载体。

传统意义上的桑日群火山岩包括下部的麻木下组和上部的比马组,被认为是新特提斯雅江洋壳沿拉萨地块南缘北向俯冲消减作用的产物,对其进行详细研究对于了解新特提斯洋的演化具有重要的意义^[4]。前人对作为洋壳俯冲消减残片标志的雅鲁藏布江蛇绿岩带做了大量的研究^[5-9],但同样记录着新特提斯洋俯冲消减信息的桑日群火山岩却没有得到足够的重视,前人的研究多集中在桑日群下部的麻木下组埃达克质岩^[10-12],对上部比马组火山岩的研究主要集中在拉萨地块南缘东部的山南地区^[13]及桑日县附近^[14-15]等。Kang *et al.*^[15]首次报道的拉萨地块东部桑日县附近的比马组安山岩和火山凝灰岩锆石 LA-ICPMS U-Pb 年龄分别为(189.0±3.0) Ma、(195.2±3.0) Ma,属于早-中侏罗世,与前人认为的麻木下组时代早于比马组的认识不同。后来的研究,建议将比马组从原桑日群中解体出来划归到叶巴组火山-沉积地层中^[16]。最近, Wang *et al.*^[17]在拉萨地块南缘中部的昌果地区得到的玄武岩和安山岩锆石 LA-ICPMS U-Pb 年龄为(237.1±1.1)~(211.7±1.5)Ma。而对于比马组火山岩的西延问题目前处于空白状态。基于此,本文试图通过对出露于日喀则地区的比马组火山岩进行详细的年代学和地球化学研究,探讨其成因及形成构造背景,并与东部桑日县地区

比马组火山岩进行对比研究,最终为拉萨地块南缘和新特提斯洋的演化提供一定约束。

1 地质背景及样品描述

桑日群火山岩主体出露于拉萨地块南缘的中、东部,紧邻雅鲁藏布江缝合带的北侧,包括下部的麻木下组与上部的比马组火山岩^[14]。它东起桑日、加查一带,向西经曲水、尼木、谢通门,可达萨嘎县一带,呈带状断续展布,东西向延伸可长达近 800 km,是拉萨地块南缘火山-岩浆弧中一条非常瞩目的,而且也是非常重要的火山岩带。

在日喀则地区,麻木下组呈条带状近北东-南西向展布于土布加乡一带,含少量火山岩夹层,区域上本组中含薄层状灰绿色蚀变安山岩、浅灰色强蚀变凝灰熔岩。比马组多似残留体断续出露于雅江之北,其中在扎西定乡色青、青者和大竹卡东山嘴雅江边基本上全由火山岩构成。该单位中火山岩控制厚度 1749.7 m,占整个地层厚度的 61%。以中基性、中性、中酸性火山熔岩为主,普遍具片理化,并遭受区域浅变质作用,以溢流相为主,并夹有弱喷发相的凝灰岩(1:25 万日喀则幅区调报告)。

本次研究采集了日喀则地区扎西定乡比马组火山岩地层具有代表性的样品,采样位置如图 1。镜下鉴定结果表明玄武岩(图 2a)具斑状结构,斑晶主要为斜长石(5%±)和黑云母(5%±),基质占 80%~85%,副矿物占 1%。斜长石板柱状,蚀变强烈仅保留其外形,被绢云母化、高岭土化,边部见熔蚀反应边。黑云母呈鳞片状,分布在斜长石颗粒表面及其周围。磁铁矿呈不规则他形粒状。基质为霏细结构,主要为长石和云母微晶,少量隐晶质,受碳酸盐化蚀变中等。

英安岩(图 2b)具斑状结构,基质为霏细结构,斑晶主要有石英(20%±)、玉髓(15%)、斜长石(10%)、普通角闪石(10%±)、黑云母(1%~2%),基质(40%),副矿物(1%)。石英呈不规则粒状,表面具裂纹,受碳

酸盐矿物从边部交代熔蚀，在石英等斑晶的熔蚀边部可见玉髓充填。斜长石呈自形-半自形结构，被绢云母化、高岭土化蚀变强烈，边部见熔蚀反应边。角闪石呈他形粒状，受碳酸盐交代强烈。基质为霏细-交织结构，主要为隐晶质和火山玻璃。磁铁矿细粒不规则他形粒状。

2 分析方法

锆石阴极发光分析与成像(CL)在澳大利亚科廷

大学成像与应用物理系完成。锆石 U-Pb 同位素分析在澳大利亚科廷大学 John de Laeter 中心 SHRIMP-II 仪器上完成。岩石样品经过破碎到合适大小、淘洗，然后经重力分选、电磁分选等方法分离出锆石，在双目镜下手工挑选裂隙和包裹体较少、透明度较高的锆石颗粒制成环氧树脂样品靶，抛光到暴露出锆石的中心部位，用反射光、透射光照相，然后喷炭再通过阴极发光(CL)照相。根据锆石的成因类型，确定要测定的点，测定时尽量避开裂纹和包裹体。此次使用的 SHRIMP-II 仪器在测定锆石 U-Pb 同位

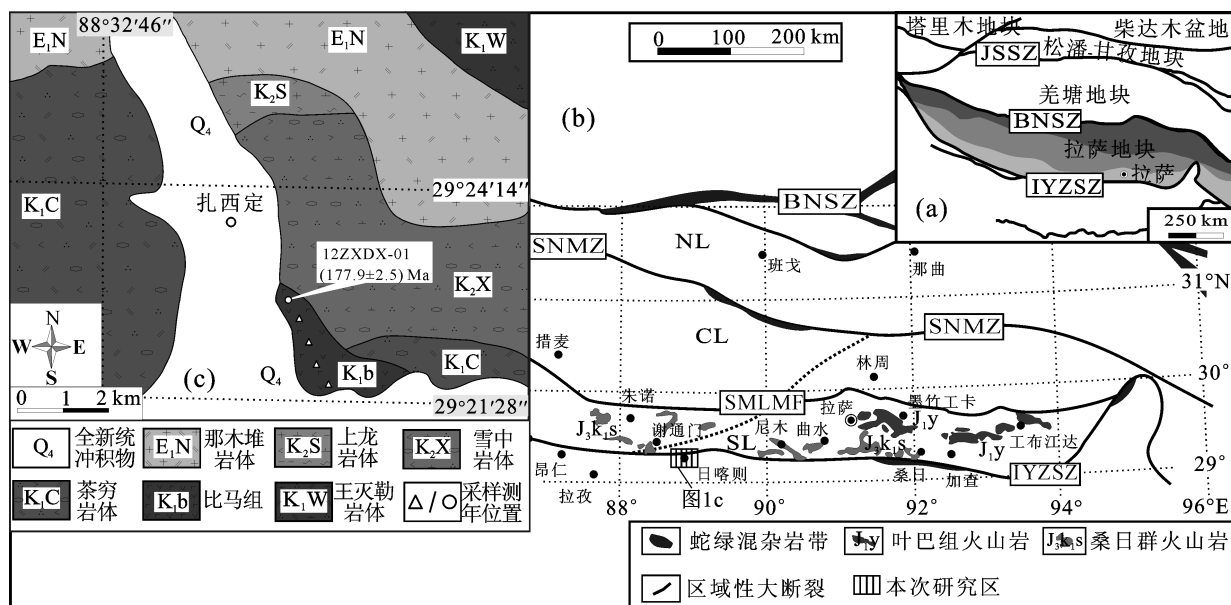


图 1 青藏高原板块划分示意图(a)、拉萨地块中生代火山岩区域分布图(b)及日喀则地区比马组火山岩采样位置图(c)

Fig.1 Tectonic outline of the Tibetan Plateau (a), tectonic framework of the Lhasa Terrane showing major tectonic subdivisions and distribution of Mesozoic volcanic rocks (b), and simplified geological map of the Bima Formation in the Xigaze region (c)

图 1a、图 1b 据文献[18]修改，图 1c 据 1 : 25 万日喀则区域地质图修改。JSSZ-金沙江缝合带；BNSZ-班公湖-怒江缝合带；SNMZ-狮泉河-拉果错-永珠-嘉黎蛇绿混杂岩带；IYZSZ-印度河-雅鲁藏布江缝合带；SMLMF-沙莫勒-麦拉-洛巴堆-米拉山断裂

Fig.1a and Fig.1b modified from reference [18], Fig.1c modified from the regional geological map of Xigaze in 1 : 250000 scale

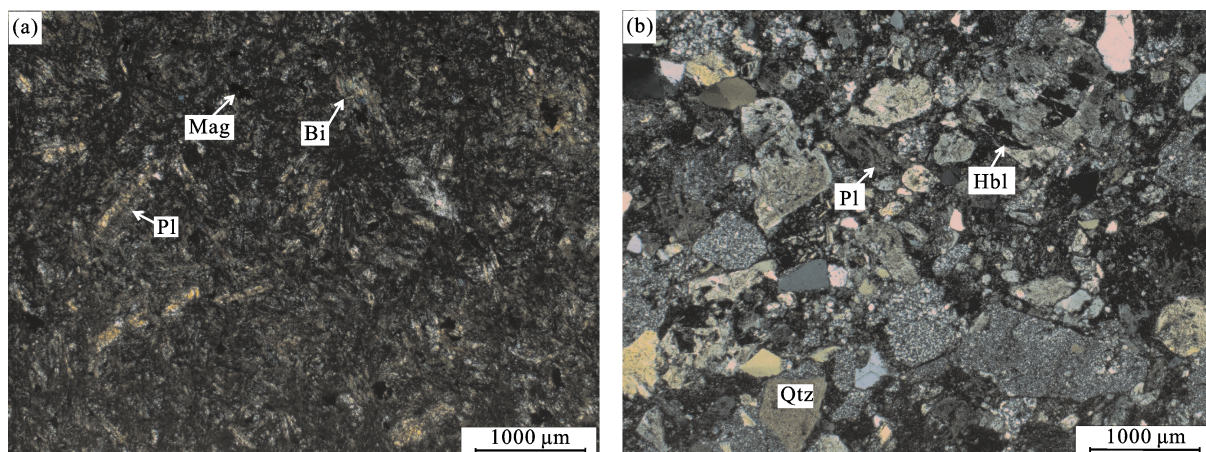


图 2 日喀则比马组玄武岩样品(a)和英安岩样品(b)薄片照片(正交偏光, 2.5×10)

Fig.2 Micro images of basalt samples (a) and dacite samples (b) from the Bima Formation in the Xigaze area
Pl-斜长石；Mag-磁铁矿；Bi-黑云母；Qtz-石英；Hbl-普通角闪石

素时一次离子流(O_2^-)稳定在 2.0 nA, 离子束直径大小约为 5 μm 。U-Pb 年龄计算采用 Steiger *et al.*^[19]推荐的 U、Th 衰变常数, 普通铅根据实测 $^{204}Pb/^{206}Pb$ 进行校正。样品详细分析流程和测试原理见文献[20-22]。单个数据点误差均为 1σ , 年龄加权平均值具有 95% 的置信度。最终 U-Pb 同位素分析结果见表 1。

主元素、微量元素及同位素分析测试在中国科学院广州地球化学研究所同位素地球化学国家重

点实验室进行。样品处理时尽量选取新鲜样品, 去除风化面, 手工碎至 1~5 mm, 然后轮用 5%硝酸和 5%盐酸在超声波清洗仪中清洗, 以去除杏仁体和碳酸盐化影响, 烘干后用不锈钢钵碎至 200 目用于化学分析。主元素采用碱熔玻璃片 XRF 法分析, 微量元素的分析精度优于 10%。相关分析方法和程序参考刘颖等^[23]和李献华等^[24]。分析测试结果列于表 2 中。

表 1 样品 12ZXDX-01 SHRIMP 锆石 U-Pb 定年数据

Table 1 Zircon SHRIMP U-Pb dating results for sample 12ZXDX-01

分析点号	U ($\mu g/g$)	Th ($\mu g/g$)	Th/U	$^{207}Pb^*/^{206}Pb^*$	$1\sigma(\%)$	$^{207}Pb^*/^{235}U$	$1\sigma(\%)$	$^{206}Pb^*/^{238}U$	$1\sigma(\%)$	Age (Ma) $^{206}Pb/^{238}U$	1σ
DX-01-2	29	17	0.61	0.0485	3.6	0.188	4.0	0.0281	1.7	179	3
DX-01-3	37	24	0.67	0.0505	2.9	0.188	3.2	0.0270	1.3	172	2
DX-01-4	32	21	0.68	0.0472	5.8	0.180	6.1	0.0276	1.7	176	3
DX-01-5	38	20	0.56	0.0520	3.2	0.203	3.8	0.0283	2.0	180	4
DX-01-6	18	7	0.42	0.0440	9.2	0.171	9.7	0.0282	3.1	179	5
DX-01-7	39	20	0.54	0.0528	3.0	0.202	3.6	0.0277	1.9	176	3
DX-01-8	24	14	0.60	0.0423	10.8	0.162	10.9	0.0279	1.5	177	3
DX-01-9	85	108	1.32	0.0455	5.7	0.184	7.1	0.0294	4.3	187	8
DX-01-10	42	24	0.59	0.0514	3.5	0.196	3.9	0.0277	1.7	176	3
DX-01-11	35	23	0.69	0.0436	12.5	0.170	12.6	0.0283	2.2	180	4
DX-01-12	12	6	0.51	0.0594	4.1	0.230	4.5	0.0281	1.7	178	3
DX-01-13	31	23	0.77	0.0511	3.5	0.205	3.8	0.0291	1.4	185	3

注: Pb^* 代表放射性成因铅

表 2 日喀则比马组火山岩全岩主元素(%)、微量元素($\mu g/g$)分析测试结果

Table 2 Whole-rock geochemical data for the Bima Formation volcanic rocks in the Xigaze area

样号	12ZXDX-01	12ZXDX-02	12ZXDX-03	12ZXDX-04	12ZXDX-05	12ZXDX-06
岩性	酸性火山岩	酸性火山岩	中基性火山岩	中基性火山岩	中基性火山岩	中基性火山岩
SiO ₂	64.13	68.59	51.49	52.23	47.25	51.27
TiO ₂	0.40	0.45	1.06	0.99	0.90	1.04
Al ₂ O ₃	17.90	15.95	17.52	19.54	18.00	20.66
TF ₂ O ₃	4.18	4.28	9.06	8.38	10.41	8.18
TF ₂ O	3.76	3.85	8.15	7.54	9.36	7.36
MnO	0.13	0.11	0.24	0.14	0.21	0.14
MgO	1.55	1.75	6.38	4.70	5.27	4.38
CaO	6.32	2.49	8.77	7.04	14.23	6.21
Na ₂ O	3.60	4.46	3.47	3.77	0.50	3.83
K ₂ O	1.16	0.50	0.13	0.35	0.27	1.59
P ₂ O ₅	0.01	0.00	0.03	0.12	0.18	0.13
LOI	0.70	1.44	1.54	2.59	2.21	2.86
Total	100.08	100.04	99.70	99.84	99.43	100.30
Mg [#]	46.36	48.79	62.14	56.66	54.12	55.51
Sc	9.06	9.48	23.97	23.68	10.54	25.26
Ti	2402	2742	6009	5963	5510	6303
V	81	76	230	212	233	214

(续表 2)

样号	12ZXDX-01	12ZXDX-02	12ZXDX-03	12ZXDX-04	12ZXDX-05	12ZXDX-06
岩性	酸性火山岩	酸性火山岩	中基性火山岩	中基性火山岩	中基性火山岩	中基性火山岩
Cr	14	12	110	47	90	67
Mn	1114	834	1720	1070	1705	1092
Co	9	7	24	22	33	21
Ni	8	4	68	26	64	34
Cu	9	24	41	50	71	70
Zn	57	59	82	88	85	81
Ga	19	12	19	16	21	19
Ge	2	2	2	2	3	2
Rb	34	14	3	7	2	48
Sr	504	430	594	560	510	573
Y	15.8	10.3	14.8	19.1	15.7	20.4
Zr	70	82	97	115	117	130
Nb	7.1	6.4	5.4	9.6	8.7	10.1
Cs	4.1	2.3	0.7	0.5	0.4	2.3
Ba	194	92	40	176	67	342
La	14.5	11.9	16.6	16.7	13.5	18.1
Ce	29.5	23.1	35.7	34.5	31.7	37.4
Pr	3.42	2.64	4.81	4.54	4.16	4.90
Nd	13.4	9.9	20.0	18.6	17.6	20.1
Sm	2.66	1.91	4.01	3.93	3.85	4.19
Eu	0.93	0.72	1.23	1.23	1.27	1.38
Gd	2.82	1.79	3.41	3.63	3.56	3.81
Tb	0.42	0.30	0.51	0.60	0.61	0.64
Dy	2.64	1.78	2.75	3.40	3.49	3.60
Ho	0.55	0.38	0.56	0.70	0.74	0.75
Er	1.54	1.12	1.50	1.98	2.07	2.07
Tm	0.23	0.17	0.22	0.29	0.30	0.30
Yb	1.57	1.23	1.41	1.91	1.98	2.00
Lu	0.25	0.22	0.24	0.32	0.33	0.34
Hf	1.90	2.38	2.50	2.91	2.92	3.10
Ta	0.52	0.44	0.31	0.51	0.45	0.53
Pb	5.9	12.5	12.0	11.9	7.4	5.1
Th	3.57	2.84	1.56	1.89	0.61	1.95
U	1.21	1.39	0.64	0.52	0.63	0.57
(La/Yb) _N	6.66	6.95	8.48	6.26	4.88	6.50
δEu	1.04	1.18	1.02	1.00	1.05	1.06
REE	90.25	67.42	107.81	111.39	100.69	120.04

注: $Mg^{\#} = 100 \times Mg^{2+} / (Mg^{2+} + Fe^{2+})$, $TFeO = 0.8998 \times TFe_2O_3$, $\delta Eu = Eu_N / (Sm_N \times Gd_N)^{1/2}$

Sr、Nd 同位素测试在中国科学院广州地球化学研究所同位素地球化学国家重点实验室的热电离质谱仪和多接收器等离子体质谱仪上进行。样品的 Sr、Nd 同位素分析需要将样品粉末用 HF、HNO₃ 和 HClO₄ 的混合物在聚四氟乙烯器皿内溶解, 再用传统的阳离子交换技术将其分离^[25]。质量分馏校正 Sr

和 Nd 同位素比例分别为 $^{86}Sr/^{88}Sr = 0.1194$ 和 $^{143}Nd/^{144}Nd = 0.7219$, 利用标样 NBS 987 进行校正后的 $^{87}Sr/^{86}Sr$ 比值为 $0.710258 \pm 7(2\sigma)$, 用 La Jolla 和 JNDI-1 两个标样进行校正后的 $^{143}Nd/^{144}Nd$ 比值分别为 $0.511841 \pm 3(2\sigma)$ 和 $0.512104 \pm 5(2\sigma)$ 。Sr、Nd 同位素分析精度好于 0.002%。分析测试结果见表 3。

表3 日喀则比马组火山岩 Sr、Nd 同位素组成

Table 3 Sr and Nd isotope data for the Bima Formation volcanic rocks in the Xigaze area

样号	Sm	Rb	Sr	Nd	$^{147}\text{Sm}/^{144}\text{Nd}$	$^{143}\text{Nd}/^{144}\text{Nd} \pm 2\sigma$	$\epsilon_{\text{Nd}}(t)$	T_{DM}	$^{87}\text{Rb}/^{86}\text{Sr}$	$^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr} \pm 2\sigma$	$(^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr})_i$
12ZXDX-01	2.7	34	503	13.4	0.1203	0.512832±0.000004	5.51	523	0.1976	0.705078±0.000011	0.704578
12ZXDX-03	4.0	3	593	20	0.1208	0.512879±0.000004	6.37	448	0.0128	0.704918±0.000006	0.704886
12ZXDX-05	3.8	2	509	17.6	0.1323	0.512833±0.000004	5.28	597	0.0108	0.703795±0.000008	0.703767

注: $t = 177.9 \text{ Ma}$, T_{DM} 值采用 Depaolo *et al.*^[26] 两阶段模式年龄。Sm、Rb、Sr 和 Nd 单位为 $\mu\text{g/g}$

3 分析结果

3.1 锆石 SHRIMP U-Pb 年龄

定年样品编号为 12ZXDX-01, 锆石颗粒多数呈自形柱状(图 3a), 颗粒细小, 有应力挫断现象, 其长度为 50~110 μm , 长宽比在 1 : 1~3 : 1 之间。锆石颗粒的 CL 图像显示有明显的岩浆振荡环带, U、Th 元素的含量分别为 12~85 $\mu\text{g/g}$ 和 6~108 $\mu\text{g/g}$, Th/U 比值变化除了 1 个测点外均小于 1 (0.42~1.32), 符合典型岩浆岩锆石的特征^[27]。

该样品共 12 个分析测试点, $^{206}\text{Pb}/^{238}\text{U}$ 的年龄变化范围在 172~187 Ma 之间(表 1), 加权平均年龄为 (177.9±2.5) Ma (MSWD=1.9), 代表了比马组火山岩的形成年龄(图 3b)。

3.2 主元素

在 Zr/TiO₂-Nb/Y 图解中(图 4a), 比马组中基性岩样品全部落入碱性-亚碱性玄武岩范围内, 1 个酸性岩样品落在安山岩和流纹安山岩与英安岩的界线上, 1 个酸性岩样品落在粗面安山岩区域内。Th-Co 图解中(图 4b), 本研究样品与前人研究的桑日县比

马组岩性组合^[15]较为相似, 均为一套连续分布的钙碱性系列火山岩。根据 SiO₂ 的含量, 把本研究样品分为中基性岩和酸性岩两类, 在 TFeO/MgO-SiO₂ 图解中(图 5a), 中基性岩位于拉斑系列与钙碱性系列分界线的附近, 酸性岩为钙碱性系列。在 K₂O-SiO₂ 图解中(图 5b), 除 1 个基性岩样品外, 整体为低钾系列岩石。

酸性岩样品几个主元素的值为 MgO (1.55%~1.75%), Mg[#] (46.36~48.79), Al₂O₃ (15.95%~17.90%); 中基性岩样品与酸性岩样品相比具有相对较高的 MgO (4.38%~6.38%), Mg[#] (54.12~62.14) 及 Al₂O₃ (17.52%~20.66%)。

3.3 微量元素

在稀土元素分布模式图上(图 6c, 图 6d), 整体表现为轻稀土元素富集的右倾模式。

中基性岩稀土元素分布模式如图 6c, (La/Yb)_N 平均值为 6.53, δEu 值平均为 1.03, 无明显的 Eu 异常或弱的正异常。原始地幔标准化蛛网图(图 6a)显示中基性岩相对富集大离子亲石元素 Th、U、Sr 和 La 等, 亏损高场强元素 Nb、Ta 和 Ti, 显示典型岛弧火山岩的地球化学特征^[32]。

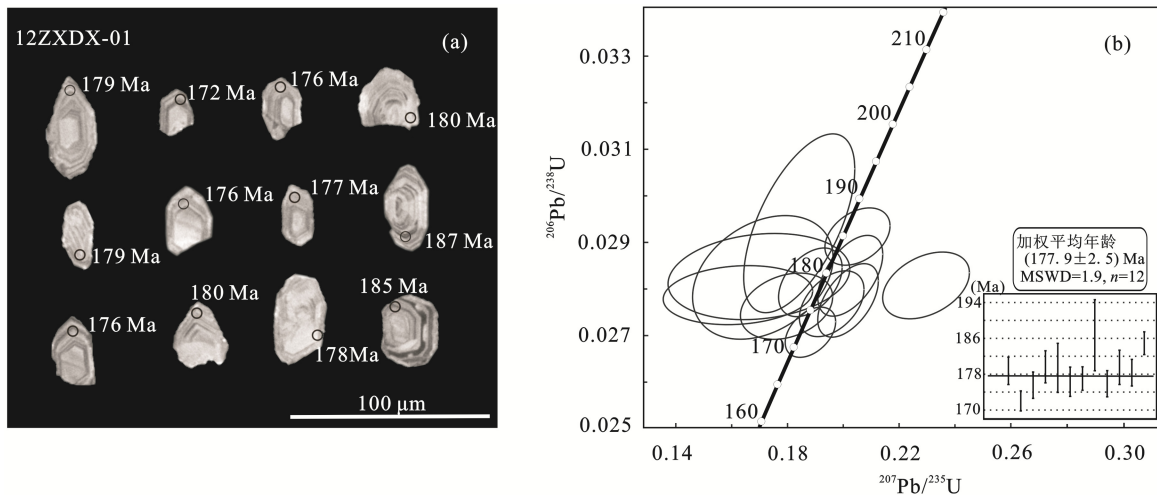


图3 日喀则比马组火山岩锆石 CL 图像(a)及 U-Pb 谐和图(b)

Fig.3 CL images (a) and zircon U-Pb concordant diagrams (b) of the Bima Formation volcanic rocks in the Xigaze area

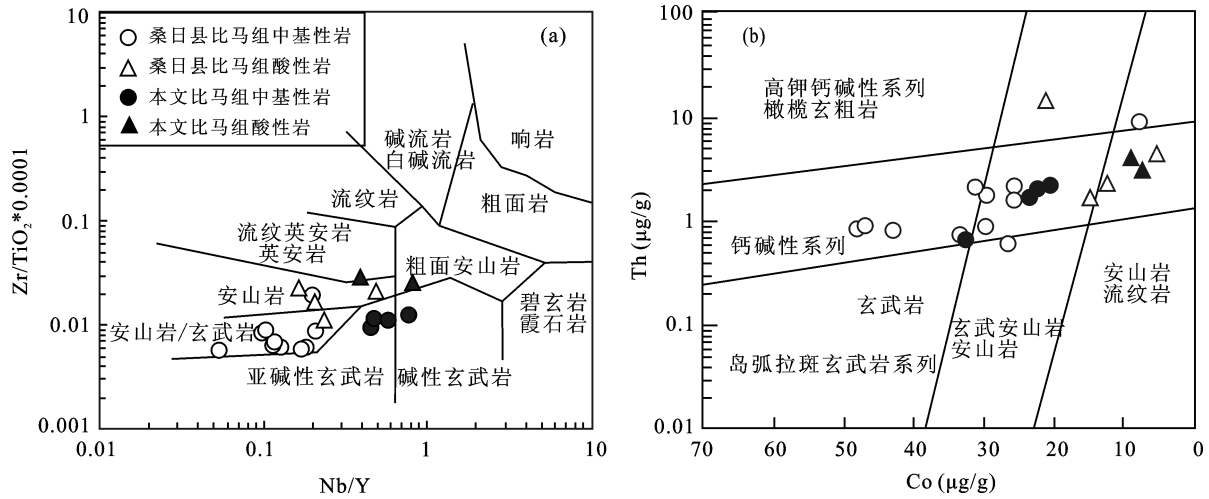


图 4 日喀则比马组火山岩 Zr/TiO₂-Nb/Y 图解(a, 底图据 Winchester *et al.*^[28])及 Th-Co 分类图解(b, 底图据 Hastie *et al.*^[29], 桑日县比马组火山岩数据据 Kang *et al.*^[15])

Fig.4 Zr/TiO₂-Nb/Y (Fig.4a from Winchester *et al.*^[28]) and Th-Co (Fig.4b from Hastie *et al.*^[29]) diagrams of the Bima Formation volcanic rocks in the Xigaze area (Data of the Sangri area volcanic rocks are from Kang *et al.*^[15])

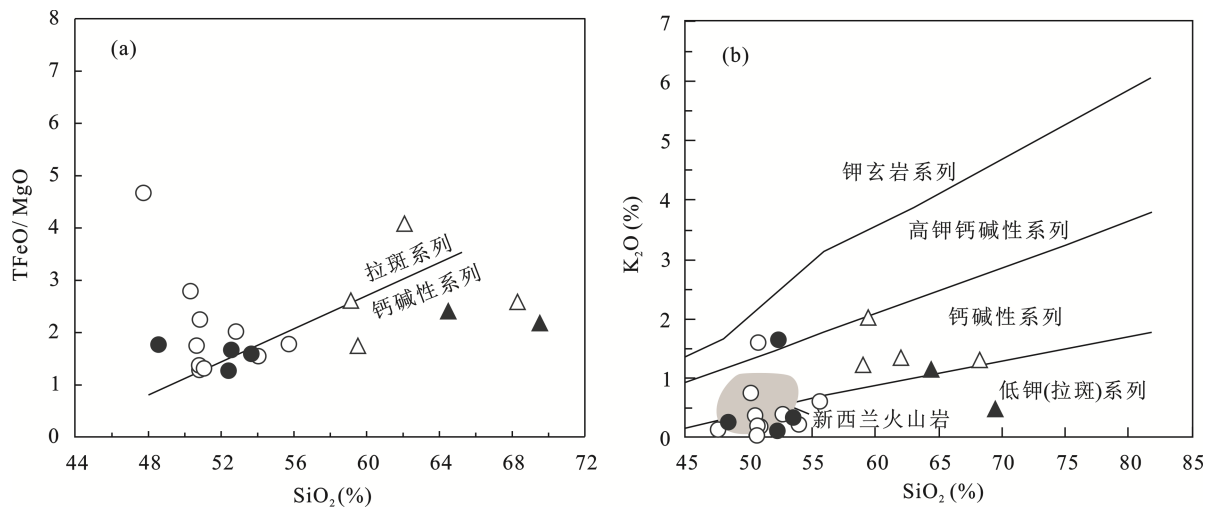


图 5 日喀则比马组火山岩 TFeO/MgO-SiO₂ 图解(a, 据 Miyashiro^[30])及 K₂O-SiO₂ 图解 (b, 据 Peccerillo *et al.*^[31])(数据来源和图例同图 4 中)

Fig.5 TFeO/MgO-SiO₂ (Fig.5a from Miyashiro^[30]) and K₂O-SiO₂ (Fig.5b from Peccerillo *et al.*^[31]) diagrams of the Bima Formation volcanic rocks in the Xigaze area (Data and symbols shown as in Fig.4)

比马组酸性岩稀土元素分布模式如图 6d, (La/Yb)_N 值平均为 6.81, 显示弱的正异常(δEu 值平均为 1.11)。微量元素蛛网图(图 6b)同样显示岛弧火山岩的特征(Nb、Ta 和 Ti 等高场强元素负异常, 富集 Rb、Th、U、Sr 和 La 等大离子亲石元素)。

3.4 Sr、Nd 同位素分析

本研究对 3 件样品进行了 Sr、Nd 同位素分析, 包括 2 件中基性岩样品和 1 件酸性岩样品。岩石整体具有低(⁸⁷Sr/⁸⁶Sr)_i 和高 ¹⁴³Nd/¹⁴⁴Nd 的特点, 2 件中基性样品的 $\epsilon_{\text{Nd}}(t)$ 值为 5.28 和 6.37, 酸性岩样品为

5.51; 中基性岩(⁸⁷Sr/⁸⁶Sr)_i 为 0.703767 和 0.704886, 酸性岩(⁸⁷Sr/⁸⁶Sr)_i 为 0.704578。在 $\epsilon_{\text{Nd}}(t)$ -(⁸⁷Sr/⁸⁶Sr)_i 图解中(图 7), 火山岩样品落在在新特提斯洋蛇绿岩的范围内。

4 讨论

4.1 岩石成因

4.1.1 比马组中基性岩类

从前述主元素和微量地球化学特征的描述可知, 本次中基性岩样品具有相对较低且变化较大的 MgO

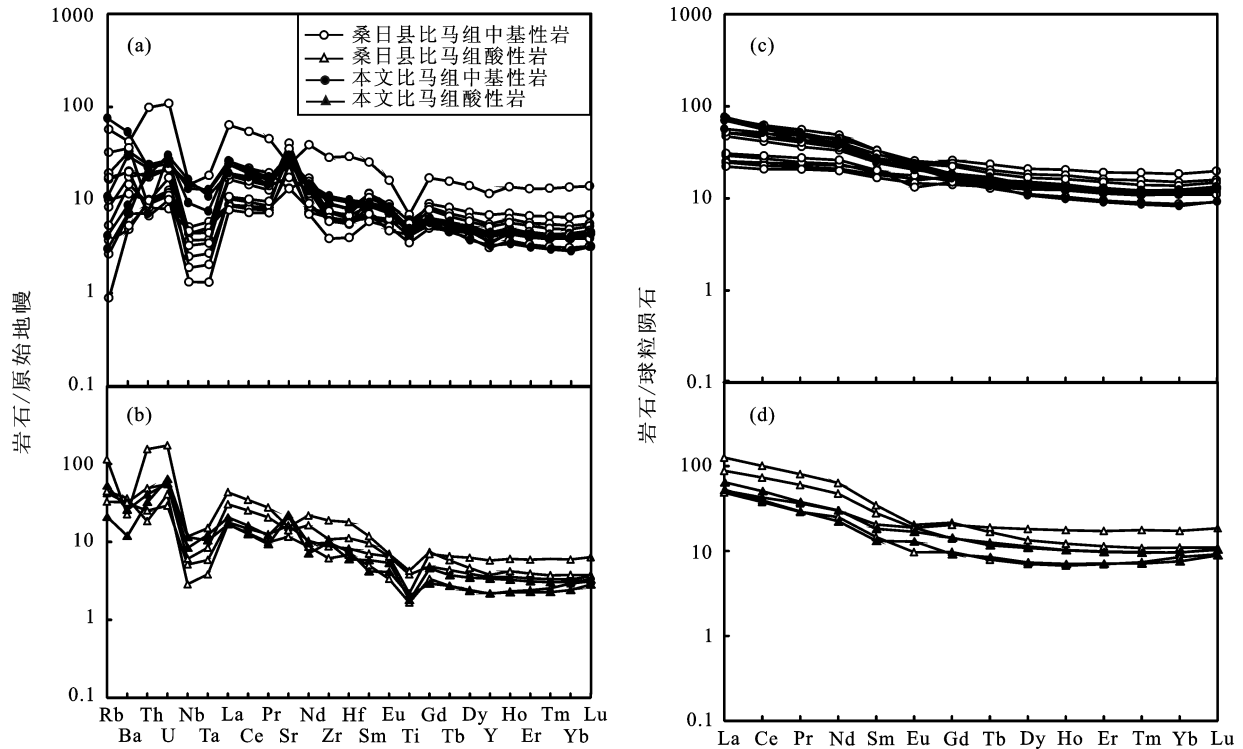


图6 日喀则比马组火山岩微量元素原始地幔标准化图解及稀土元素球粒陨石标准化分布模式(数据来源同图4)

Fig.6 Chondrite-normalized REE and primitive-mantle-normalized trace element patterns of the Bima Formation volcanic rocks in the Xigaze area (Data sources are shown as in Fig.4)

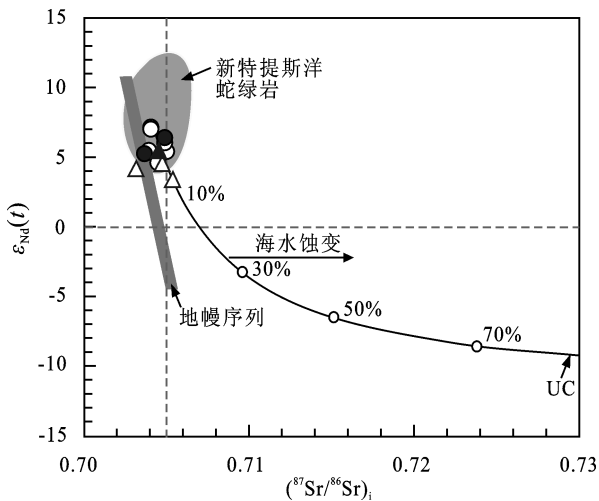


图7 日喀则比马组火山岩 $\epsilon_{Nd}(t)$ - $(^{87}Sr/^{86}Sr)_i$ 判别图

Fig.7 $\epsilon_{Nd}(t)$ vs. $(^{87}Sr/^{86}Sr)_i$ diagram of the Bima Formation volcanic rocks in the Xigaze area

新特提斯洋蛇绿岩数据来自 Mahoney *et al.*^[33]、Xu *et al.*^[34]和 Zhang *et al.*^[35]，桑日县比马组火山岩数据据 Kang *et al.*^[15]，图例同图4 Data of Neo-Tethyan ophiolites are from Mahoney *et al.*^[33]，Xu *et al.*^[34] and Zhang *et al.*^[35]，data of volcanic rocks from the Sangri area are from Kang *et al.*^[15]。The symbols are shown as in Fig.4

(4.38%~6.38%)、Mg[#](54.12~62.14)、Cr (46.9~110.4 $\mu\text{g/g}$)和 Ni (26.03~67.57 $\mu\text{g/g}$)，显示明显的演化后岩浆特征，表明其经历了镁铁质矿物的分离结晶^[36]。MgO-SiO₂、CaO-SiO₂图解(图 8a，图 8b)也支持这一结论，

而高的 Al₂O₃ 含量、Sr 的正异常和 Eu 的弱正异常则表明岩浆过程中没有斜长石的分离结晶。 $\epsilon_{Nd}(t)$ -MgO 和 $(^{87}Sr/^{86}Sr)_i$ -MgO 图解中(图 8c，图 8d)，样品显示出被地壳混染的趋势。

一般认为来自俯冲沉积物的熔体或流体会改变其上地幔源区的同位素组成，而比马组中基性岩具有正的 $\epsilon_{Nd}(t)$ 值(5.28 和 6.37)和低的 $(^{87}Sr/^{86}Sr)_i$ 值(0.703767 和 0.704886)。 $\epsilon_{Nd}(t)$ - $(^{87}Sr/^{86}Sr)_i$ 图解中(图 7)，样品投在了新特提斯洋蛇绿岩区域。结合其具有低的 Th/Ce (0.02~0.05)、Th/Nb (0.07~0.29)和 Nb/Zr (0.06~0.08)值特征，明显不同于受到俯冲沉积物影响的岛弧玄武岩特征^[18, 37-40]。在 Ba/Th- $(^{87}Sr/^{86}Sr)_i$ 图解上(图 9)上，本次样品均落在了印度洋 MORB 附近，并且表现出受俯冲板片流体影响的趋势。

以上地球化学特征综合表明，比马组玄武岩应该来自于受俯冲板片流体交代的类似于 MORB 的地幔楔源区，其原始岩浆上升过程中经历了新生地壳的混染和镁铁质矿物的分离结晶作用。

4.1.2 比马组酸性岩类

俯冲带酸性岩的形成有两种经典的模式：(1)玄武岩岩浆上升过程中被地壳物质混染并发生分离结晶作用形成^[41-43]；(2)有明显同位素组成的幔源基性

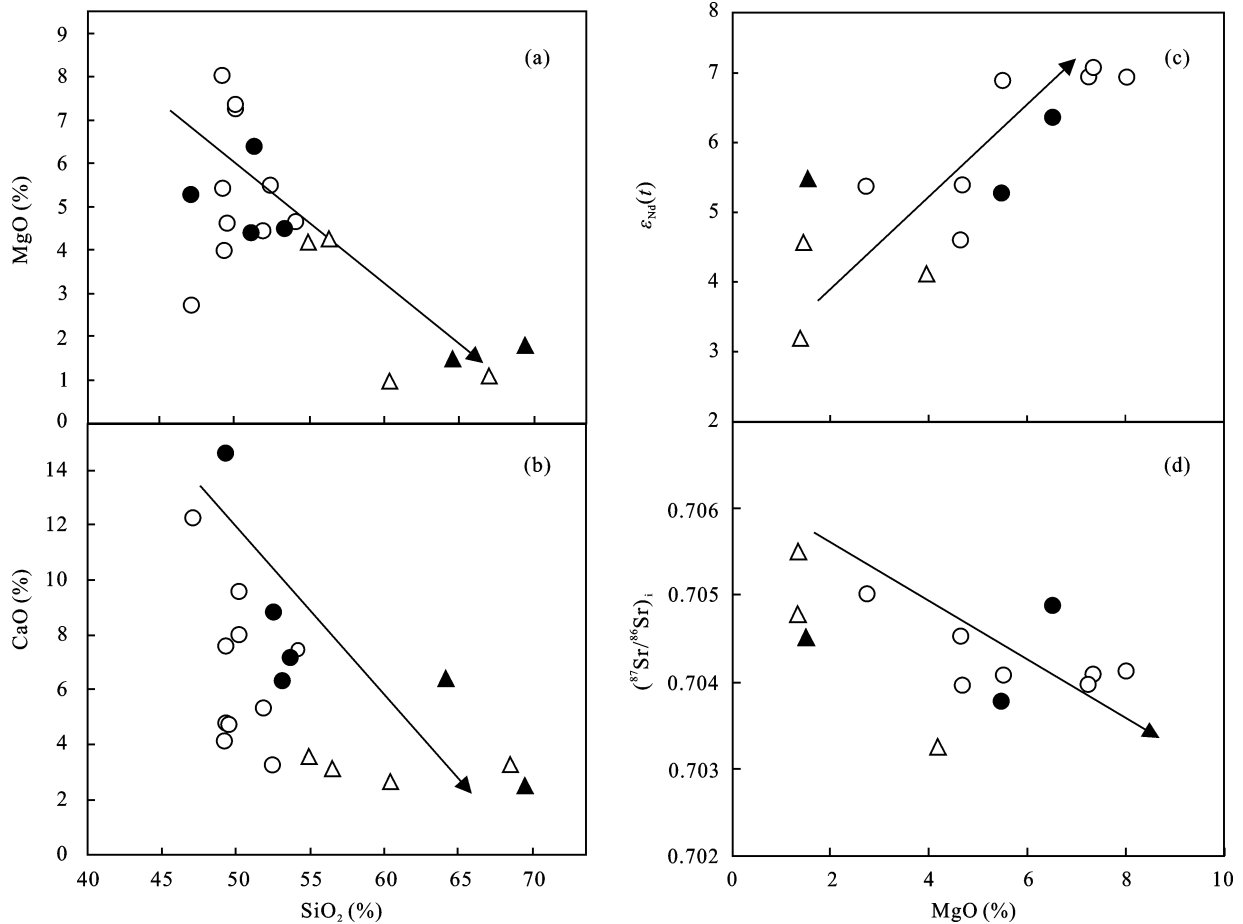


图 8 日喀则比马组火山岩化学特征判别图(数据来源和图例同图 4)

Fig.8 Chemical variation diagrams of the Bima Formation volcanic rocks in the Xigaze area (Data and symbols are shown as in Fig.4)

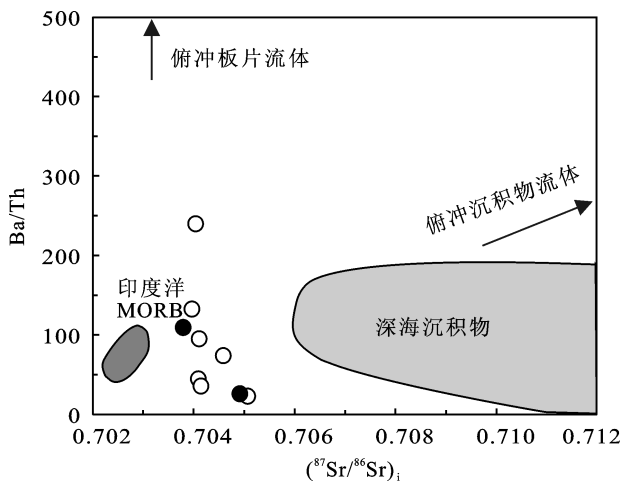


图 9 比马组中基性火山岩岩浆源区判别图 (底图据文献[15], 数据来源和图例同图 4)

Fig.9 Ba/Th vs. (⁸⁷Sr/⁸⁶Sr)_i magma source discrimination diagram of the Bima Formation intermediate-basic volcanic rock in the Xigaze area (modified from reference [15], data and symbols shown as in Fig.4)

岩浆所导致的地壳深熔作用^[44-47]。日喀则比马组火山岩具有以下特征: (1)主要由一套中基性到酸性的

岩石组成。其岩石组合符合第一种成因模式^[48-49]; (2)具有低的(⁸⁷Sr/⁸⁶Sr)_i 比值(0.703767~0.704886)和较高的正的ε_{Nd}(t)比值(5.28~6.37), 落在了地幔源区岩浆岩范围内; (3)在MgO-SiO₂、CaO-SiO₂图解中(图8a, 图8b)中, 显示了镁铁质矿物的分离结晶趋势。

以上证据表明, 比马组火山岩可能来自于玄武岩母岩浆, 经过镁铁质矿物的分离结晶作用, 在岩浆上升过程中受到新生地壳的混染。

4.2 构造背景讨论

玄武岩常用来指示岩石的形成构造环境, 其中用 Zr、V、Ti 和 Y 等元素区分岛弧和非岛弧玄武岩较为有效^[50]。比马组中基性岩的 Ti/V 比值为 23.62~29.45, 位于大洋中脊玄武岩(12~50)和现代岛弧火山岩(<20)之间。在 Th/Hf-Ta/Hf 图解中(图 10a), 比马组中基性岩全部投在了新西兰岛弧区域内。在 Ti-Zr 图解中(图 10b)落在了火山岛弧玄武岩区域内。

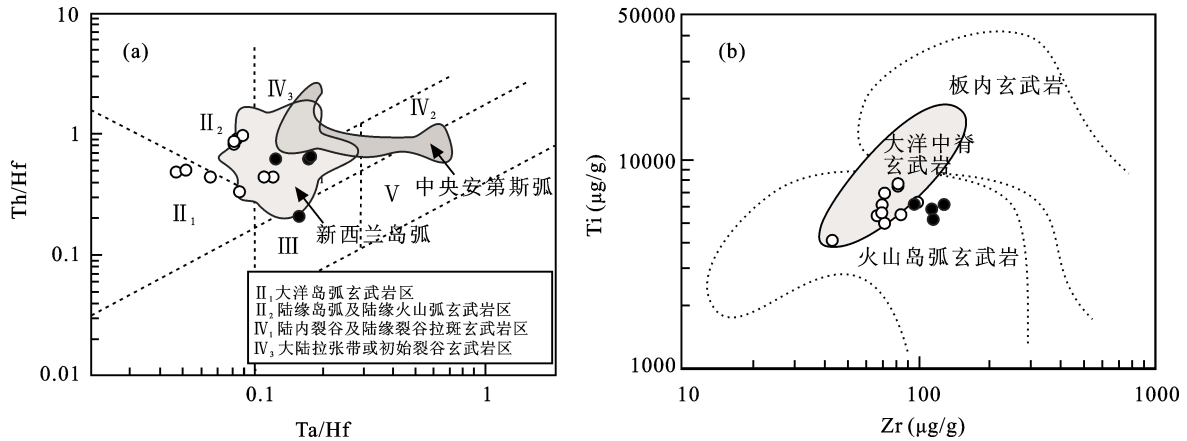


图 10 日喀则比马组中基性火山岩构造环境判别图(底图据文献[15], 数据来源和图例同图 4)

Fig.10 Tectonic discrimination diagrams of the Bima Formation intermediate-basic volcanic rocks in the Xigaze area (modified from reference [15], data and symbols shown as in Fig.4)

基性岩 Th/Hf-Ta/Hf 图解取自汪云亮等^[51], 基性岩 Ti-Zr 图解取自 Pearce^[52]
Th/Hf vs. Ta/Hf diagram after Wang *et al.*^[51], Ti vs. Zr diagram after Pearce^[52]

综上所述, 比马组火山岩均显示典型的岛弧玄武岩特征(亏损 Nb、Ta、Zr 和 Hf 等元素), 暗示其形成于俯冲带环境, 结合同一时期拉萨地块南缘带状分布的俯冲成因花岗岩质石^[53-59]。表明该时期拉萨地块的南缘应该是处于新特提斯洋北向俯冲消减的构造背景之下, 可能是早侏罗世新特提斯洋沿冈底斯南缘北向俯冲消减的产物。

4.3 早侏罗世拉萨地块南缘岩浆活动及其意义

早期认为新特提斯洋的演化开始于白垩纪^[53-56,58,59]或者中侏罗世^[60-62], 然而越来越多晚三叠世-早侏罗世的花岗岩类被发现于拉萨地块南缘, 并且这些花岗岩大部分显示正的锆石 Hf 同位素及亏损的全岩 Nd 同位素特征, 具有明显的新生地壳熔融成因印迹, 被认为与新特提斯洋的俯冲消减有关, 据此推断新特提斯洋的俯冲消减可能开始于晚三叠世-早侏罗世^[56,58,59,63]。

前人^[15]曾报道了拉萨地块南缘东部的桑日县比马组火山岩锆石 LA-ICPMS U-Pb 年龄为(189.0±3.0) Ma、(195.2±3.0) Ma, 而本研究在较西部日喀则地区比马组火山岩中获得锆石 SHRIMP U-Pb 年龄为(177.9±2.5) Ma。据此, 比马组火山岩的形成时间范围为 177.9~195.2 Ma。最近, Wang *et al.*^[17]在拉萨地块南缘中部昌果地区火山岩获得锆石 LA-ICPMS U-Pb 年龄为(237.1±1.1)~(211.7±1.5) Ma, 表明新特提斯洋洋壳沿拉萨地块南缘向北俯冲的时间至少开始于 237.1 Ma 并持续到了 177.9 Ma 左右, 并且在空间上呈现出东早西晚的特点, 这与朱弟成等^[64-65]提

出的剪刀式俯冲模式相吻合。

5 结 论

(1) 本文首次获得日喀则地区比马组火山岩的锆石 SHRIMP U-Pb 年龄为(177.9±2.5) Ma, 结合已发表的桑日县比马组年龄数据, 可认为拉萨地块南缘比马组火山岩的形成时代为 177.0~195.2 Ma, 属中三叠世-早侏罗世, 表明新特提斯洋向北俯冲具有东早西晚的特点。

(2) 日喀则比马组火山岩由一套连续分布的亚碱性系列火山岩组成, 地球化学特征显示其为典型的岛弧火山岩, 来自受到俯冲板片流体交代的地幔楔源区, 其原始岩浆上升过程中经历了新生地壳的混染和镁铁质矿物的分离结晶作用, 是早侏罗世新特提斯洋沿拉萨地块南缘北向俯冲消减的产物。

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