

西藏措勤地区则弄群火山岩源区 ——地球化学及 Sr-Nd 同位素制约

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摘要: 西藏中冈底斯带出露大面积早白垩世则弄群火山岩。措勤地区则弄群火山岩具有较高的 SiO₂ 含量(61.91%~74.28%) 轻稀土元素相对富集, 富集大离子亲石元素 Rb, Ba, Th, U, 亏损高场强元素 Nb, Ta 等, 并具 Sr 负异常, 同时具有高的初始 Sr 同位素(0.70789~0.71017) 和低的 Nd 的同位素(-3.4~-9.3) 特征, 与壳源岩浆的地球化学特征类似。在 $\epsilon Nd(t) - (^{87}Sr/^{86}Sr)_i$ 图解上, 措勤地区则弄群火山岩所有样品均投于第四象限, 而且都分布在上地壳与雅鲁藏布江 MORB 型亏损地幔混合线附近。微量元素构造环境判别图解显示, 则弄群火山岩形成于岛弧环境。综合已有研究成果以及最新 1:25 万区域地质调查资料, 认为措勤地区则弄群长英质火山岩很可能是幔源基性岩浆的热量促使地壳物质脱水发生重熔的产物, 其形成的大地构造背景很可能与班公湖-怒江特提斯洋南向的俯冲作用有关。

关键词: 地球化学, Sr-Nd 同位素, 岩石成因, 措勤则弄群火山岩, 冈底斯带

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Volcanic rock provenance of Zenong Group in Coqen area of Tibet: geochemistry and Sr-Nd isotopic constraint

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Abstract: Magmatic rocks of Early Cretaceous Zenong Group are extensively developed in the Gangdise belt of Tibet, and the genesis of these rocks has given rise to much controversy. In view of this, the authors sampled and analyzed systematically felsic volcanic rocks of Zenong Group in Coqen area of Gangdise orogenic belt. The results show that magmatic rocks of Zenong Group are characterized by high SiO₂ content, relative enrichment of LREE and evident enrichment of LILE, Rb, Ba, Th and U, depletion of such HFS elements as Nb and Ta, and the appearance of Sr negative anomalies, with isotopic features of high Sr (0.70789~0.71017) and low Nd (-3.4~-9.3). They are aluminum-oversaturated (A/CNK=1.09~1.17) and geochemically similar to the crustal magma. In the diagram of $\epsilon Nd(t) - (^{87}Sr/^{86}Sr)_i$, all the samples fall in the No.4 quadrant and are distributed around the mixture line of the upper crust and the Yarlung Zangbo River MORB-type depleted crust, suggesting the existence of fairly abundant upper crust matters and the participation of small amounts of mantle

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materials. Moreover, magmatic rocks of Zenong Group are extensively distributed almost in the whole region. The diagram of La/Sm - La indicates that the felsic magmatic rocks of Zenong Group are probably different partial melting products from the same magma source. The felsic magmatic rocks are greatly enriched in LREE and have a spidergram very similar to that of the upper continental crust. The tectonic-setting discrimination diagram of trace elements implies that magmatic rocks of Zenong Group were formed in a island-arc tectonic setting. Based on previous research results and the latest 1:250 000 regional geological survey, the authors hold that the felsic magmatic rocks of Zenong Group might be products of the dehydration and remelting of the crustal materials caused mainly by the heat of the mantle basic magma with the participation of some mantle materials. The tectonic setting of the magmatic rocks of Zenong Group was probably associated with the southward subduction of the Bangong Lake-Nujiang River Tethys oceanic crust.

Key words: geochemistry; Sr-Nd isotope; petrogenesis; magmatic rocks of Zenong Group in Coqen; Gangdise orogenic belt

西藏冈底斯带是指位于西藏南部的印度河-雅鲁藏布江缝合带 (IYZSZ) 与北部的班公湖-怒江缝合带 (BNSZ) 之间近东西向的狭长地域, 长约 2 500 km, 南北宽 150~300 km, 面积达 $4.5 \times 10^5 \text{ km}^2$ 的巨型构造岩浆岩带(图 1)(潘桂棠等, 2004; 朱弟成等, 2006)。前人对该带的研究主要集中在其南部地区(常承法等, 1973; 周云生等, 1981; Coulon *et al.*, 1986; Pearce and Mei, 1988; 李才等, 2003; 翟庆国等, 2005; 和钟铨等, 2005, 2006), 该带中北部地区大面积出露的早白垩世岩浆岩, 目前国内仅有少数学者对其进行年代学和岩石地球化学的研究(宋全友等, 1999; 朱弟成等, 2008a, 2008b; 康志强等, 2008)。冈底斯带中北部广泛分布的早白垩世岩浆岩, 归因于冈底斯和羌塘地块碰撞过程中增厚下地壳的重熔(Xu *et al.*, 1985; Pearce and Mei, 1988) 还是冈底斯

和羌塘地块碰撞后软流圈上涌引起的地壳熔融(Harris *et al.*, 1990), 或者是班公湖-怒江洋南向俯冲(莫宣学等, 2004, 2005; 潘桂棠等, 2006; 朱弟成等, 2006) 还存在激烈的争论, 也有部分学者认为与雅鲁藏布江洋壳向北俯冲有关(宋全友等, 1999)。造成这些争论的主要原因, 在一定程度上是因为对该带早白垩世岩浆岩的研究程度低以及缺少同位素地球化学的约束。鉴于此, 本文对西藏措勤地区早白垩世则弄群进行了地球化学及 Sr-Nd 同位素研究, 以期为进一步查明中冈底斯早白垩世火山岩的岩石成因和构造背景提供新资料。

1 区域地质概况和样品描述

冈底斯带自北往南分为: 北冈底斯(N. Gangdese)

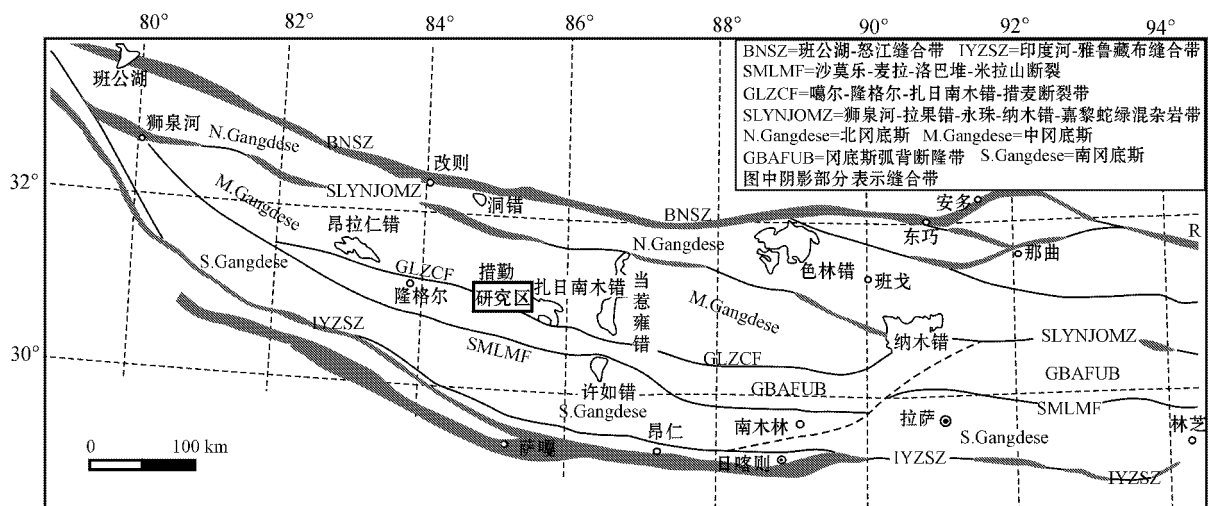


图 1 冈底斯带构造单元(据潘桂棠等, 2004; 朱弟成等, 2006)

Fig. 1 Tectonic subdivisions of the Gangdise orogenic belt (after Pan *et al.*, 2004; Zhu *et al.*, 2006)

se)、中冈底(M. Gangdese)、冈底斯弧背断隆带(GBAFUB)和南冈底斯(S. Gangdese)(图1)(潘桂棠等,2004;朱弟成等,2006)。则弄群火山-沉积地层从东到西呈面状展布于噶尔-隆格尔-扎日南木错-措麦断裂带和狮泉河-拉果错-永珠-纳木错-嘉黎蛇绿混杂岩带的中冈底斯带地区,东西延伸达1 000 km,南北宽数千米到数十千米。垂向上,则弄群火山-沉积地层下部主要为火山熔岩夹火山碎屑岩,上部主要为沉积火山碎屑岩、火山碎屑沉积岩、正常火山质砂砾岩夹火山熔岩和火山碎屑岩,平均厚度超过1 000 m(朱弟成等,2006)。横向上则弄群角度不整合于下伏较老的地层之上,在措勤-申扎地层分区其上被捷嘎组(K_{1j})整合覆盖,在班戈-八宿地层分区其上则被多尼组(K_{1d})或郎山组(K_{1l})整合覆盖。

则弄群火山岩的时代,在措勤夏东英安岩中获得 Rb-Sr 年龄为 111~114 Ma,措勤达瓦错西夹举则

弄群下部之顶的安山玄武岩中获得 128.6 Ma 的 Ar-Ar 年龄(1:25 万措勤县幅)^①,在格仁错南岸的尼阿节附近安山岩的 LA-ICP-MS 锆石 U-Pb 年龄为 113.6 ± 1.0 Ma(康志强等,2008)。措勤地区则弄群中英安岩、流纹岩的锆石 U-Pb SHRIMP 年代学和 U-Pb LA-ICP-MS 研究表明,措勤地区则弄群火山作用可能开始于大约 130 Ma,停息于约 110 Ma,作用时间持续约 20 Ma(朱弟成等,2008a)。笔者在研究区所采 2 件样品的 LA-ICP-MS 锆石 U-Pb 年龄值分别为 112.7 ± 1.0 Ma 和 108.6 ± 1.6 Ma(作者待刊数据),108.6 Ma 与措勤县南东尼雄花岗岩闪长岩(108 Ma)(朱弟成等,2008a)的侵位时代非常吻合,可能代表了则弄群火山活动的上限。

本文所讨论的则弄群火山岩位于措勤县城西(图2),与上覆洁居纳卓群不整合接触,整体上朝北东方向倾斜,倾角在 30° 左右。出露的岩浆岩主要有

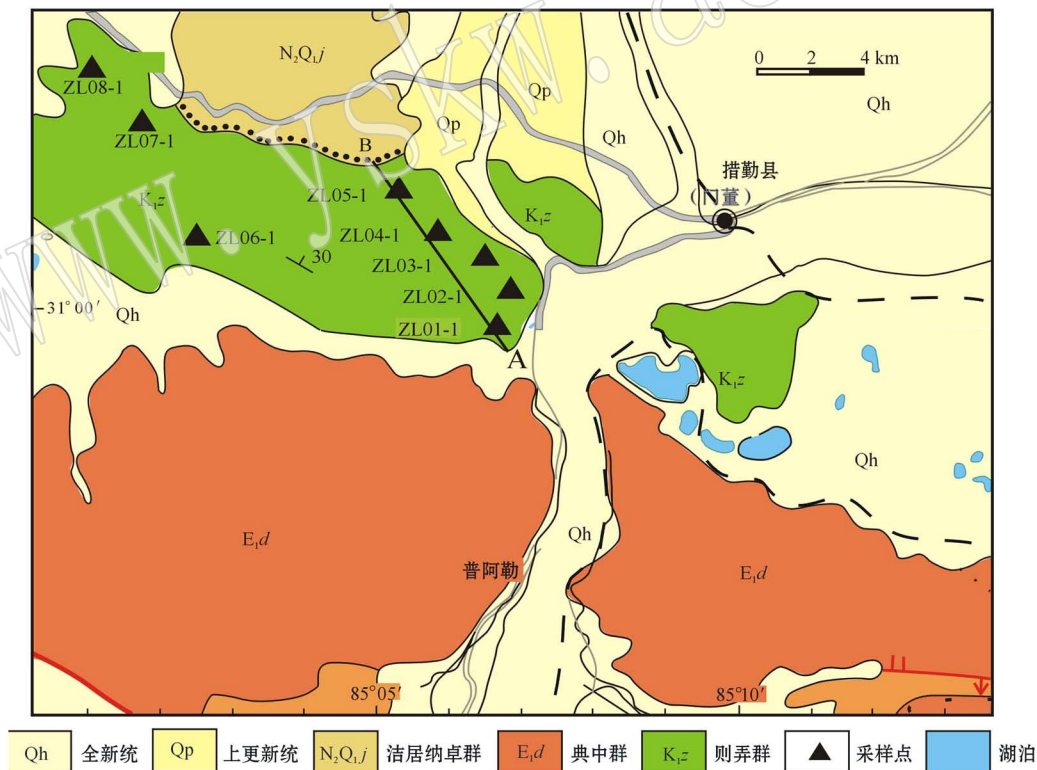


图2 西藏措勤地区地质简图(据1:25万措勤县幅^①,1:25万措勤区幅^②修绘)

Fig. 2 Simplified geological map of Coqen area, Tibet(modified after 1:250 000 Geological Map of Coqen County Sheet^① and Coqen District Sheet^②)

① 刘登忠,陶晓风,马润则,等.2003.中华人民共和国1:25万区域地质调查报告措勤县幅.

② 江元生,周幼元,李建兵,等.2002.中华人民共和国1:25万区域地质调查报告措勤区幅.

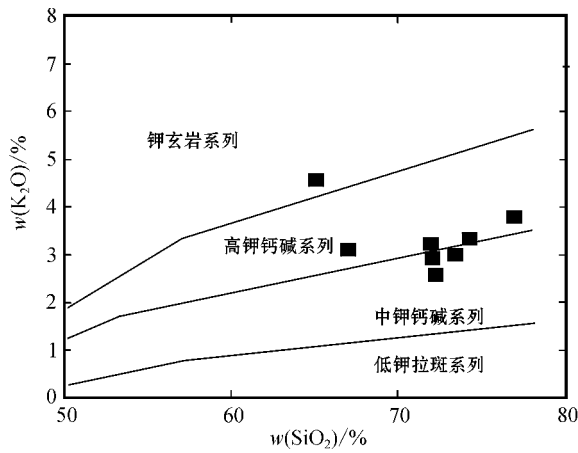


图 5 则弄群 K₂O-SiO₂ 图

Fig. 5 K₂O versus SiO₂ diagram for volcanic rocks of Zenong Group

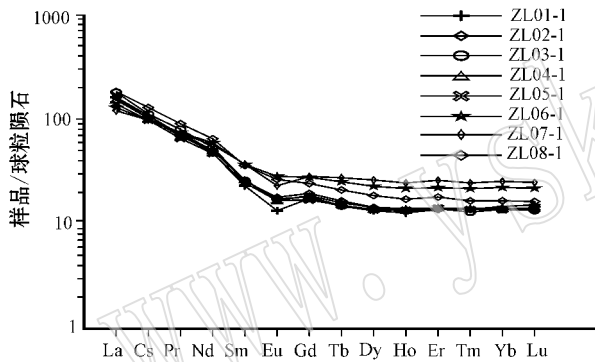


图 6 则弄群火山岩的 REE 分布模式(标准化数据 据 Sun and McDonough ,1989)

Fig. 6 Chondrite-normalized REE patterns for volcanic rocks of Zenong Group(after Sun and McDonough ,1989)

显亏损高场强元素 Nb、Ta 等 ,并具有显著的 Sr 负异常 ,与成熟岛弧环境形成的火山岩具有相似的曲线分布型式。Th 含量较高 ,为 $8.9 \times 10^{-6} \sim 16.7 \times 10^{-6}$ 。大离子亲石元素的丰度较低(Nb = $6.8 \times 10^{-6} \sim 12.0 \times 10^{-6}$,均值为 8.2×10^{-6} ;Ta = $0.52 \times 10^{-6} \sim 0.84 \times 10^{-6}$,均值为 0.63×10^{-6}) ,与壳源熔体类似。

3.3 Sr-Nd 同位素

措勤地区则弄群火山岩样品 Sr-Nd 同位素组成测试结果列于表 1。笔者在研究区所采 2 件样品的 LA-ICP-MS 锆石 U-Pb 年龄值在 110 Ma 左右(作者待刊数据) ,所以这里采用 110 Ma 对研究区则弄群火山岩的 Sr-Nd 同位素进行校正。措勤地区则弄群

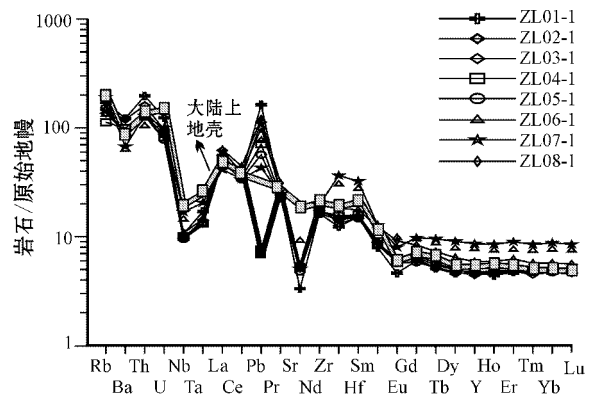


图 7 则弄群火山岩微量元素蛛网图(标准化数据 据 Sun 和 McDonough ,1989 ;大陆上地壳据 Rudnick 和 Gao ,2003)

Fig. 7 PM-normalized trace elements spidergrams for volcanic rocks of Zenong Group(after Sun and McDonough , 1989 ; Rudnick and Gao , 2003)

火山岩的 ($^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$) 和 $\epsilon\text{Nd}(t)$ 的值变化范围较大 ,分别为 0.707 89~0.710 17 和 -3.4~-9.3。显示高 Sr 低 Nd 的特点。在 $\epsilon\text{Nd}(t)$ -($^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$) 图解上(图 8) ,所有样品均投于第四象限 ,而且都分布在上地壳与雅鲁藏布江 MORB 型亏损地幔混合线附近 ,指示源区有较多的上地壳的物质 ,并有少量的幔源物质参与。

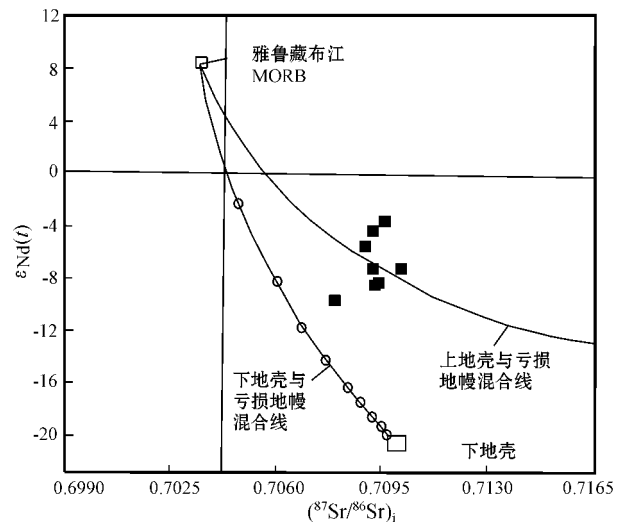


图 8 则弄群火山岩 $\epsilon\text{Nd}(t)$ -($^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$) 图解(雅鲁藏布江 MORB 引自 Mahoney 等 ,1998 ;下地壳 $^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$ = 0.710 0、 $^{143}\text{Nd}/^{144}\text{Nd}$ = 0.511 5 据 Miller 等 ,1999)

Fig. 8 $\epsilon\text{Nd}(t)$ -($^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$) diagram of volcanic rocks of Zenong Group(Yalu Zangbo River MORB from Mahoney *et al.* , 1998 , lower crust $^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$ = 0.710 0 and $^{143}\text{Nd}/^{144}\text{Nd}$ = 0.511 5 after Miller *et al.* , 1999)

表 1 措勤地区则弄群火山岩的主量元素 ($w_B/\%$)、微量元素、稀土元素 ($w_B/10^{-6}$) 和 Sr-Nd 同位素分析结果Table 1 Whole rock analyses of major ($w_B/\%$), trace, rare-earth elements ($w_B/10^{-6}$) and Sr-Nd isotopic analyses of volcanic rocks of Zenong Group in Coqen area

岩石类型	流纹岩			英安岩			安山岩	英安岩
样品号	ZL01-1	ZL02-1	ZL03-1	ZL04-1	ZL05-1	ZL06-1	ZL07-1	ZL08-1
SiO ₂	74.28	71.43	72.78	69.73	68.99	64.54	61.91	69.38
TiO ₂	0.19	0.39	0.32	0.42	0.42	0.64	0.67	0.43
Al ₂ O ₃	11.99	13.43	13.08	13.63	13.62	15.69	16.71	13.31
Fe ₂ O ₃	1.05	1.69	1.32	1.57	1.33	1.98	2.23	1.95
FeO	0.78	1.54	1.31	1.91	2.08	2.00	1.61	1.56
MnO	0.04	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.08	0.10	0.08	0.08
MgO	0.60	0.56	0.61	1.05	1.12	1.79	1.90	1.52
CaO	0.80	1.31	1.44	1.66	1.60	2.42	2.10	1.34
Na ₂ O	2.92	4.01	3.56	3.92	3.61	3.82	3.44	3.96
K ₂ O	3.68	2.99	3.30	2.60	3.13	2.98	4.40	2.76
P ₂ O ₅	0.05	0.10	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.16	0.15	0.09
灼失量	3.04	2.29	2.24	2.88	3.27	3.43	4.12	3.46
总量	99.42	99.81	100.11	99.53	99.34	99.55	99.32	99.84
Sc	4.20	7.17	5.68	8.02	7.68	13.40	13.20	8.66
V	15.4	34.6	25.4	35.8	34.2	45.6	45.3	55.7
Cr	11.00	13.80	11.20	12.40	12.30	9.80	4.80	14.10
Co	2.24	4.59	6.41	5.34	4.98	5.63	5.73	5.30
Ni	1.42	1.89	1.54	1.65	1.45	1.55	1.08	1.63
Ga	12.5	12.9	12.7	13.1	12.6	16.1	16.0	14.0
Rb	109.0	87.0	93.0	71.0	97.0	85.0	122.0	94.0
Sr	70.0	110.0	118.0	109.0	101.0	194.0	107.0	117.0
Y	21.20	21.20	20.20	21.40	20.70	35.20	39.20	26.70
Zr	138	167	148	173	162	341	409	205
Nb	7.50	7.00	6.90	7.10	6.80	10.30	12.00	7.70
Cd	0.16	0.30	0.09	0.09	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.07
Cs	5.50	4.40	5.50	6.00	6.00	8.30	10.60	6.10
Ba	852	644	833	694	601	444	470	623
La	38.3	38.3	42.7	36.1	33.0	30.5	28.4	43.4
Ce	66.0	62.3	68.3	62.3	59.9	59.9	60.0	78.8
Pr	6.75	6.88	7.56	6.51	6.20	7.07	6.86	8.57
Nd	22.1	23.6	25.0	23.2	21.9	27.7	26.5	30.3
Sm	3.52	3.91	3.95	4.03	3.77	5.62	5.68	5.51
Eu	0.78	1.04	1.00	0.97	0.97	1.65	1.34	1.54
Gd	3.58	4.01	3.73	3.82	3.47	5.71	5.82	4.98
Tb	0.55	0.62	0.56	0.59	0.56	0.94	1.03	0.79
Dy	3.39	3.65	3.50	3.64	3.45	5.79	6.66	4.73
Ho	0.72	0.77	0.75	0.79	0.76	1.23	1.39	0.97
Er	2.27	2.34	2.31	2.34	2.34	3.66	4.31	2.98
Tm	0.35	0.35	0.33	0.36	0.35	0.55	0.63	0.42
Yb	2.49	2.38	2.34	2.40	2.32	3.78	4.33	2.82
Lu	0.39	0.35	0.34	0.36	0.35	0.56	0.63	0.42
Hf	4.71	4.76	4.57	4.91	4.57	8.55	9.99	5.44
Ta	0.70	0.54	0.58	0.54	0.52	0.71	0.84	0.60
Pb	11.60	8.02	7.01	5.03	4.02	5.45	3.05	8.58
Th	16.7	11.3	13.7	10.8	10.9	8.9	11.0	12.1
U	2.60	1.80	2.00	1.70	1.60	2.00	2.10	2.00
δEu	0.67	0.80	0.80	0.75	0.82	0.89	0.71	0.90
(La/Yb) _N	11.03	11.54	13.09	10.79	10.20	5.79	4.71	11.04
(Ce/Yb) _N	7.36	7.27	8.11	7.21	7.17	4.40	3.85	7.76
A/CNK	1.17	1.10	1.09	1.11	1.11	1.13	1.17	1.11
⁸⁷ Sr/ ⁸⁶ Sr	0.716 25	0.712 86	0.712 56	0.713 13	0.713 59	0.711 54	0.713 05	0.712 90
ε Sr	24.70	19.84	19.42	20.23	20.88	17.95	20.11	19.90
⁸⁷ Rb/ ⁸⁶ Sr	4.495 49	2.273 49	2.281 06	1.891 18	2.776 64	1.265 25	3.296 44	2.320 32
(⁸⁷ Sr/ ⁸⁶ Sr) _i	0.709 23	0.709 31	0.709 00	0.710 17	0.709 25	0.709 56	0.707 89	0.709 27
¹⁴³ Nd/ ¹⁴⁴ Nd	0.512 16	0.512 37	0.512 31	0.512 23	0.512 23	0.512 41	0.512 12	0.512 17
¹⁴⁷ Sm/ ¹⁴³ Nd	0.096 94	0.100 84	0.096 16	0.105 72	0.104 77	0.123 48	0.130 45	0.110 68
¹⁴³ Nd/ ¹⁴⁴ Nd _(t)	0.512 09	0.512 30	0.512 24	0.512 15	0.512 15	0.512 32	0.512 02	0.512 09
ε Nd(t)	-8.0	-3.9	-5.1	-6.7	-6.7	-3.4	-9.3	-8.0
t _{DM} (Ga)	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.9	1.5

4 讨论

4.1 岩石成因

一般认为,长英质火山岩主要有两种可能的成因:一是幔源性岩浆经历广泛结晶分异和同化混染作用的产物(Bacon and Druitt, 1988; Ingle *et al.*, 2002);二是来自幔源性岩浆的热量促使地壳物质脱水发生重熔的产物(Roberts and Clemens, 1993; Tepper *et al.*, 1993; Guffanti *et al.*, 1996),其特征是 Al、Th、LREE 富集 $\epsilon Nd(t)$ 值为大的负值。措勤地区则弄群的火山岩具有较高 Th 丰度,为 $8.9 \times 10^{-6} \sim 13.7 \times 10^{-6}$ (平均 11.9×10^{-6}),暗示它们很可能与中上地壳物质(Th 分别为 6.5×10^{-6} , 10.5×10^{-6} , Rudnick and Gao, 2003)有关。从以下证据本文倾向性的认为研究区 110 Ma 左右的则弄群长英质火山岩很可能是来自幔源性岩浆的热量促使地壳物质脱水发生重熔的产物:① 区域上,长英质火山岩在则弄群火山岩中规模很大,并几乎遍布全区^{①②③④⑤} 除此之外,这样大规模的炽热岩浆和火山灰流在相对较短的时间内喷发,很难用基性岩浆的分异残余来解释,同样在 La/Sm-La 图解(图 9)

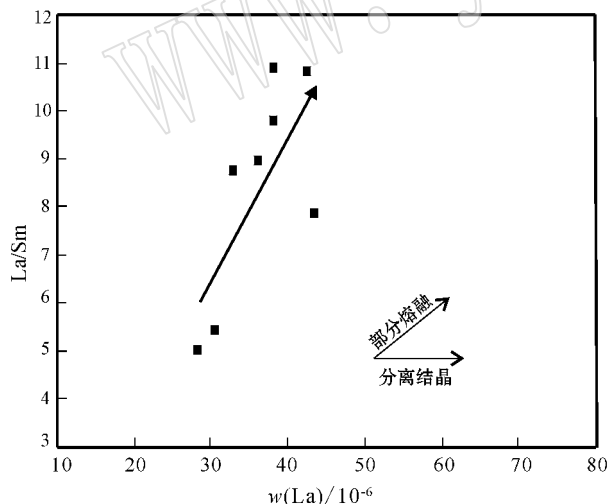


图 9 则弄群火山岩 La/Sm - La 图解

Fig. 9 La/Sm - La diagram of volcanic rocks of Zenong Group

中可以看出研究区则弄群火山岩可能是同一岩浆源区不同部分熔融的产物。② 长英质火山岩明显富集 Th 和 LREE,并具有与上部陆壳非常相似的蛛网图曲线。③ 在 $\epsilon Nd(t) - (^{87}Sr/^{86}Sr)$ 图解上,所有样品均投于第四象限,而且都分布在上地壳与雅鲁藏布江 MORB 型亏损地幔混合线附近,指示源区有较多的上地壳的物质,并有少量的幔源物质参与。另外,基本同期的冈底斯带中北部花岗岩类具有大的负 $\epsilon Nd(t)$ 值($-5.3 \sim -17.3$) (莫宜学等, 2005),也支持中冈底斯带长英质火山岩浆活动与地壳重熔有关。

4.2 构造环境

冈底斯带中北部在早白垩世出现的大规模火山喷发作用,构成一条东西长达 1 000 km,厚达 1 000 m 的火山岩带。这种强烈的火山活动暗示该地区在早白垩世可能是位于活动大陆边缘,现有的区域地质调查资料和最新的研究成果表明为则弄群火山岩产于钙碱性岛弧火山岩区(1:25 万狮泉河幅^②、革吉幅^③、措勤县幅^④、邦多区幅^④、申扎县幅^⑤) (朱弟成等, 2006, 2008b)。在微量元素构造环境判别图解 Rb - (Y + Nb) 图解(图 10)和 Rb/30 - Hf - 3Ta 图解(图 11)中,中冈底斯则弄群长英质火山岩样品均位于火山弧区,暗示了弧火山岩的亲缘性。值得指出的是,区域地质调查(1:25 万狮泉河幅^②、革吉幅^③、措勤县幅^④、邦多区幅^④、申扎县幅^⑤)表明,冈底斯带中北部晚早白垩世火山岩浆活动主要发生于滨浅海、浅海、陆相、河流三角洲等海陆交互环境(含大量爆发相火山碎屑岩),在措勤地区则弄群上部凝灰岩中还发现了乔木硅化木(1:25 万措勤县幅)这些都是岛弧带的重要地质特征。结合上述地球化学判别图解得到的信息,有理由相信则弄群火山岩浆活动发生于岛弧环境。最新的研究表明,从北冈底斯带到中冈底斯带岩浆岩锆石 Hf 同位素存在向南的负梯度变化,表明班公湖-怒江洋向南俯冲(Zhu *et al.*, 2009),朱弟成等(2009a, 2009b)将 110 Ma 解释成在冈底斯带与羌塘同碰撞背景下,班公湖-怒江洋岩石圈板片的断离引起的,问题的焦点

- ① 刘登忠,陶晓风,马润则等. 2003. 中华人民共和国 1:25 万区域地质调查报告措勤县幅.
- ② 许荣科,茨邛,庞振甲等. 2004. 中华人民共和国 1:25 万区域地质调查报告狮泉河幅.
- ③ 汪友明,尹显科,徐韬等. 2003. 中华人民共和国 1:25 万区域地质调查报告革吉幅.
- ④ 谢国刚,邹爱建,袁建芽等. 2003. 中华人民共和国 1:25 万区域地质调查报告邦多区幅.
- ⑤ 王天武,程立人,李才等. 2003. 中华人民共和国 1:25 万区域地质调查报告申扎县幅.

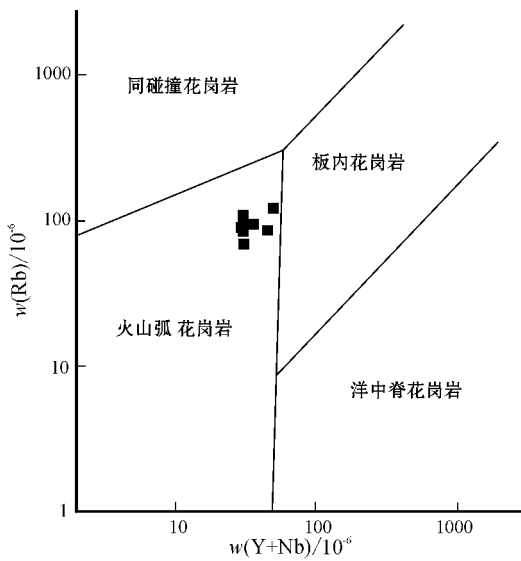


图 10 则弄群火山岩 Rb-(Y+Nb)

Fig. 10 Rb versus (Y+Nb) diagram of volcanic rocks of Zenong Group

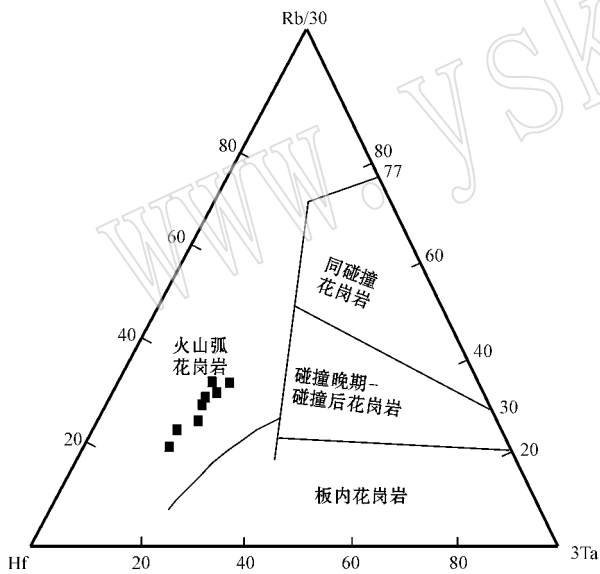


图 11 则弄群火山岩 Rb/30-Hf-3Ta 图解

Fig. 11 Rb/30-Hf-3Ta diagram of volcanic rocks of Zenong Group

集中在班公湖-怒江洋的关闭时间上,这有待于对班公湖-怒江缝合带蛇绿岩形成年龄的积累,据已有的资料表明班公湖-怒江缝合带中存在 110 Ma 洋岛(王忠恒等,2005;朱弟成等,2006),这表明早白垩世班公湖-怒江洋仍然存在,上述岩石成因研究表明,则弄群火山岩是来自幔源基性岩浆的热量促使地壳物质脱水发生重熔的产物,因此把则弄群火山

岩形成大地构造背景解释成受班公湖-怒江洋向南俯冲有关是合理的。

5 结论

(1) 措勤地区 110 Ma 左右的则弄群火山岩为一套以中酸性岩为主的岩石组合,属中-高钾钙碱性系列,轻稀土元素相对富集,具 Eu 负异常,富集大离子亲石元素 Rb、Ba、Th、U,亏损高场强元素 Nb、Ta 等,并具 Sr 负异常;同时具有高的变化范围大的初始 Sr 同位素和 Nd 同位素组成。

(2) 措勤地区 110 Ma 左右的则弄群长英质火山岩很可能是幔源基性岩浆的热量促使地壳物质脱水发生重熔的产物,并可能还受到了幔源物质加入的影响。

(3) 措勤地区则弄群火山岩形成的大地构造背景很可能与班公湖-怒江特提斯洋南向的俯冲作用有关。

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