

·专题研究·

五台岩群石榴云母片岩地球化学特征及其地质意义

钱加慧¹ 魏春景¹ 周喜文² 张颖慧¹ 初 航³

(1. 北京大学 地球与空间科学学院, 造山带与地壳演化教育部重点实验室, 北京 100871;
2. 中国地质科学院 地质研究所, 北京 100037; 3. 天津地质矿产研究所, 天津 300170)

摘要: 五台岩群石咀亚群石榴云母片岩主要由石榴石、黑云母、白云母、斜长石、石英和钛铁矿等构成, 少量样品含绿帘石、十字石、蓝晶石或斜方闪石。样品的 SiO_2 为 51.75% ~ 69.06%, Al_2O_3 为 11.99% ~ 20.39%, 个别贫钠, 稀土元素配分模式上显示轻稀土富集、重稀土相对亏损的样式, 无明显 Eu 异常 [$(\text{La/Yb})_N = 3.10 \sim 19.20$, $(\text{Eu/Eu}^*)_N = 0.90 \sim 1.13$], 高场强元素和大离子亲石元素与世界典型页岩成分一致。元素间的协变关系指示粘土矿物控制了岩石的化学成分。通过原岩类型判别、重矿物优选堆积判别、物源判别和沉积构造环境判别等方法, 恢复其原岩以页岩为主, 无明显的重矿物优选堆积, 沉积物主要来自五台地区同时代的 TTG 或/和基性岩石, 沉积于弧盆环境, 可能的沉积时代为 2.53~2.50 Ga。结合 THERMOCALC 变质相平衡模拟和变质锆石 SHRIMP U-Pb 定年结果, 得到其在 ~1.95 Ga 经历了 $p-t$ 轨迹为顺时针样式的蓝晶石型变质作用。

关键词: 五台岩群 石榴云母片岩 地球化学 沉积物源 沉积环境

中图分类号:P588.34⁺⁴; P595

文献标识码:A

文章编号:1000-6524(2013)04-0405-12

Geochemistry of garnet-mica schist in the Wutai Group and its geological implications

QIAN Jia-hui¹, WEI Chun-jing¹, ZHOU Xi-wen², ZHANG Ying-hui¹ and CHU Hang³

(1. Key Laboratory of Orogenic Belts and Crustal Evolution, Ministry of Education, School of Earth and Space Sciences, Peking University, Beijing 100871, China; 2. Institute of Geology, Chinese Academy of Geological Sciences, Beijing 100037, China; 3. Tianjin Institute of Geology and Mineral Resources, Tianjin 300170, China)

Abstract: Garnet-mica schist from the Shizui Subgroup of Wutai Group is chiefly composed of garnet, biotite, muscovite, plagioclase, quartz and ilmenite, with a few samples containing epidote, staurolite, kyanite and ortho-amphibole. Samples have SiO_2 51.75% ~ 69.06% and Al_2O_3 11.99% ~ 20.39% with a few samples being poor in sodium. Samples exhibit higher LREE and lower HREE in REE patterns without obvious Eu anomaly [$(\text{La/Yb})_N = 3.10 \sim 19.20$, $(\text{Eu/Eu}^*)_N = 0.90 \sim 1.13$], and their high strength element compositions and large ion lithophile element compositions are similar to those of classical shales in the world. Correlations between related elements imply that clay minerals dominate the rock bulk compositions. Based on a series of diagrams such as geochemical classification, heavy mineral accumulation, source rock and tectonic setting discrimination, the authors found that the protolith of the rocks was shales without obvious heavy mineral accumulation. The sediments mainly came from those coeval TTG rocks and/or basic rocks in Wutai area, and were deposited in an arc basin environment at about 2.53~2.50 Ga. Combined with the results of metamorphic equilibrium modeling using THERMOCALC method and metamorphic zircon dating using SHRIMP method, the authors have

收稿日期: 2013-03-04; 修订日期: 2013-05-24

基金项目: 国家自然科学基金资助项目(41172055, 41121062); 国家基础调查计划项目(1212011121062)

作者简介: 钱加慧(1987-), 男, 博士研究生, 变质岩石学专业, E-mail: jiahui1987@126.com。

found that the garnet-mica schist experienced a kyanite-type metamorphism with a clockwise $p-t$ path at ~ 1.95 Ga.

Key words: Wutai Group; garnet-mica schist; geochemistry; sedimentary source; sedimentary environment

五台地区是华北克拉通经典的前寒武纪地质研究区之一,长期受到关注(Liu et al., 1985; 白瑾, 1986; Zhao et al., 1999, 2007, 2012; 王凯怡等, 2000; Wang et al., 2004; Wilde et al., 2004a, 2004b; Kröner et al., 2005a, 2005b; Liu et al., 2004, 2006; Trap et al., 2007, 2012; Li et al., 2008; 万渝生等, 2010)。近年来,在五台及相邻地区进行的构造、地球化学、变质作用和年代学研究取得许多重要进展,但其晚太古代末(~ 2.5 Ga)至早元古代末($1.9 \sim 1.8$ Ga)所经历的地质演化过程及华北克拉通东西陆块碰撞拼合的时限仍存在较大争议(Zhao et al., 2005; Wang et al., 2010; Kusky, 2011; Zhai and Santosh, 2011; Trap et al., 2012)。一种观点认为华北克拉通在晚太古代末期(~ 2.5 Ga)可分为东部陆块、西部陆块和分隔两者的大洋,洋壳向东部陆块(Kröner et al., 2005a; Zhao et al., 2005, 2007, 2012; Zhang et al., 2007)或西部陆块(Wang, 2009; Wang et al., 2010)之下俯冲形成岛弧-弧盆体系,东西陆块最终碰撞拼合(克拉通化)的时间为 ~ 1.85 Ga。另一种观点认为华北克拉通主体克拉通化的时间为 ~ 2.5 Ga,其后在 $2.3 \sim 1.8$ Ga期间发生以裂谷-俯冲-增生-碰撞为特点的陆内再造(reworking)(Zhai and Liu, 2003; Zhai and Santosh, 2011),或在约1.85 Ga时整体沿北部边缘俯冲拼贴,形成哥伦比亚超大陆的一部分(Kusky and Li, 2003; Kusky, 2011)。因此,研究 ~ 2.5 Ga五台地区的构造环境可为深入探讨华北克拉通晚太古代至早元古代构造演化过程提供重要制约。

沉积岩的地球化学特征,不但可以限定其沉积物质的来源和古沉积环境,还能进一步反演区域地壳演化史(Bhatia, 1983; Bhatia and Crook, 1986),而作为花岗-绿岩带重要组成部分的中低级变质沉积岩,在早期大陆地壳的成分、构造背景和演化等方面提供了重要信息(Bhatia, 1983; Taylor and McLennan, 1985; Bhatia and Crook, 1986; Gao and Wedepohl, 1995)。目前,对五台地区前寒武纪地质特征的研究多集中于区内晚太古代至早元古代花岗质岩石、变质火山岩的年代学和地球化学或变质沉积岩的碎屑锆石研究(如Wang et al., 2004; Wilde et

al., 2004a, 2004b; 万渝生等, 2010),而对变质沉积岩地球化学特征的关注相对较少(Li et al., 2008)。本文拟通过五台岩群石咀亚群石榴云母片岩的地球化学研究,进一步恢复五台地区晚太古代的沉积构造环境,从而为区域地质演化历史提供限定。

1 地质背景

五台及相邻的恒山和阜平地区位于华北克拉通中部造山带的中段,区内出露恒山杂岩、阜平杂岩、五台岩群和滹沱群及大量晚太古代TTG类岩石和早元古代花岗岩(图1)。其中,恒山杂岩被朱家坊韧性剪切带一分为二,剪切带北侧变质级别可达麻粒岩相,含高压麻粒岩,剪切带南侧变质级别为角闪岩相,无高压麻粒岩。五台岩群、滹沱群和阜平杂岩之间以龙泉关韧性剪切带为界。两个韧性剪切带的变形时间为 ~ 1.85 Ga(Zhang et al., 2006, 2007)。

恒山和阜平杂岩主要由角闪岩相到麻粒岩相的TTG片麻岩、基性麻粒岩及表壳岩组成(Zhao et al., 2001; Kröner et al., 2005a)。TTG片麻岩的锆石SHRIMP U-Pb定年表明其侵位年龄为2 525~2 475 Ma,少量表壳岩石和长英质片麻岩有 >2.7 Ga的锆石年龄(Guan et al., 2002; Zhao et al., 2002; Kröner et al., 2005a, 2005b)。

五台岩群和大量晚太古代TTG类岩石共同组成一个花岗-绿岩带(图1)。TTG类岩石与五台岩群呈构造接触,其中具代表性的岩体包括峨口、车厂-北台、光明寺、石佛和兰芝山等,锆石SHRIMP U-Pb定年表明其侵位于2 566~2 517 Ma(Wilde et al., 1997, 2004a, 2004b, 2005)。根据岩石组成和变质级别差异,五台岩群自下而上可进一步分为石咀、台怀和高凡三个亚群(图1;白瑾, 1986)。石咀亚群由中基性火山岩、砂泥质沉积岩、条带状含铁建造(BIF)、少量灰岩和超基性岩组成,角闪岩相变质。其中,变质沉积岩地球化学和碎屑锆石研究表明其沉积物质来源复杂,沉积物的主要时代为 ~ 2.530 Ma(王凯怡等, 2000; Li et al., 2008)。台怀亚群以中基性到酸性火山岩为主,少量沉积岩、绿片岩相变质。高凡亚群不整合于台怀亚群或石咀亚群之上,以沉积岩为主,夹少量酸性到基性火山岩、低绿

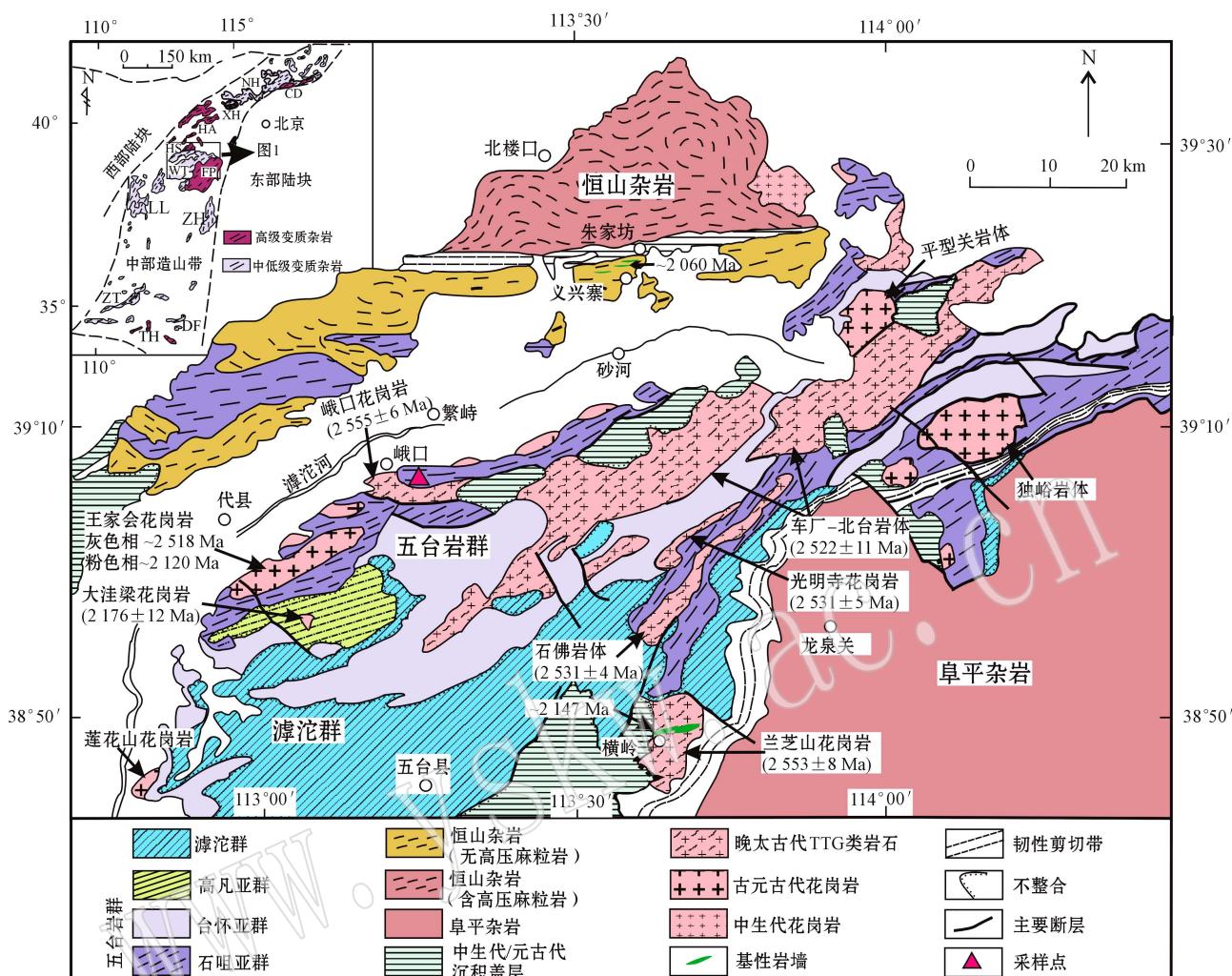


图1 五台及邻区地质图(据 Kröner *et al.*, 2006 和 Li *et al.*, 2008 修改)

Fig. 1 Geological map of Hengshan-Wutai-Fuping area(modified after Kröner *et al.*, 2006 and Li *et al.*, 2008) 插图为恒山-五台-阜平地区在华北克拉通的位置示意图(引自 Zhao *et al.*, 2007); 其中, 变质杂岩缩写为: CD—承德; DF—登封; FP—阜平; HA—怀安; HS—恒山; LL—吕梁; NH—冀北; TH—太华; WT—五台; XH—宣化; ZH—赞皇; ZT—中条 the insert shows the location of Hengshan-Wutai-Fuping area in the North China Craton (after Zhao *et al.*, 2007); abbreviations for metamorphic complexes: CD—Chengde; DF—Dengfeng; FP—Fuping; HA—Huai'an; HS—Hengshan; LL—Lüliang; NH—Northern Hebei; TH—Taihua; WT—Wutai; XH—Xuanhua; ZH—Zanhuang; ZT—Zhongtiao

片岩相变质。SHRIMP 锆石年代学研究发现五台岩群三个亚群的火山岩时代非常接近, 形成于2 530~2 515 Ma, 因而王凯怡等(2000)和 Wilde 等(2004a, 2004b)认为三个亚群之间并无上下层序关系。最近万渝生等(2010)通过高凡亚群碎屑锆石 SHRIMP 年代学研究及与邻近滹沱群时代的对比, 提出高凡亚群应代表古元古代地层, 沉积时代为2 470~2 140 Ma。在地球化学性质上, 五台岩群基性到酸性火山岩具有 MORB-岛弧-弧后盆地火山岩组合特征 (Wang *et al.*, 2004), 部分中基性火山岩受海水热

液蚀变而发生化学成分变化, 在后期变质作用中形成直闪石岩(钱加慧等, 2012)。

滹沱群不整合于五台岩群之上, 自下而上划分为豆村、东冶和郭家寨三个亚群。豆村和东冶亚群由砾岩、粗粒砂岩、细粒碎屑泥质岩、白云岩组成, 夹薄层基性和酸性火山岩(苗培森等, 1999; 杜利林等, 2010, 2011; Liu *et al.*, 2011)。锆石年代学研究表明豆村亚群的沉积时代为2 200~2 090 Ma (Wilde *et al.*, 2004b; 杜利林等, 2010, 2011; Liu *et al.*, 2011), 东冶亚群的沉积时代尚缺少精确测

定,一般认为其沉积底界为~2 070 Ma(杜利林等,2011)或~2 030 Ma(Liu et al., 2011)。郭家寨亚群不整合于东冶亚群之上,由砂泥岩、长石砂岩和砾岩组成(白瑾,1986),碎屑锆石研究表明其沉积时代可能为1 950~1 800 Ma(杜利林等,2011)。

五台、恒山和阜平地区出露大量2 300~2 000 Ma的基性和花岗质岩石(图1)。基性岩主要以岩墙的方式产出,如恒山杂岩中的义兴寨基性岩墙(~2 060 Ma, Peng et al., 2012),兰芝山花岗岩中的横岭基性岩墙(~2 147 Ma, Peng et al., 2005),另外还有少量基性火山岩(~2 140 Ma, 杜利林等,2010)。花岗质岩石主要以小岩株或岩脉形式产出,如侵入五台岩群或滹沱群中的王家会粉色相花岗岩、大洼梁花岗岩和黄金山花岗斑岩(2 200~2 100 Ma, Wilde et al., 2005; Du et al., 2013),阜平杂岩中的南营花岗岩(2 100~2 000 Ma, Zhao et al., 2007)以及恒山杂岩中凌云口花岗岩和同期花岗岩脉等(2 360、2 250、2 100~2 000 Ma, Kröner et al., 2005a; 赵瑞幅等,2011)。这些具有双峰式特

征岩浆岩的存在,表明区域在2 300~2 000 Ma期间属伸展背景(Peng et al., 2005, 2012; 万渝生等,2010; 杜利林等,2010, 2011; Liu et al., 2011; 赵瑞幅等,2011; Du et al., 2013)。

2 样品特征与分析方法

石榴云母片岩样品采自五台岩群下部石咀亚群地层中,采样点位于繁峙县峨口镇东南的圭峰寺露头(图1)。石榴云母片岩呈片状构造,其中石英脉/团块发育,石榴石变斑晶粒径可达0.5~3 cm,常发生一定程度的变形或破碎,局部可见石榴石聚集成“窝”(图2a);基质矿物主要由黑云母、白云母、斜长石、石英、少量绿帘石和钛铁矿等矿物构成(图2b),定向排列;个别样品中出现十字石、蓝晶石或斜方闪石(图2c和2d);样品号及其对应的矿物组成见表1。由于石榴石粒度较大,为保证地球化学分析的可靠性,无污染粉碎时选择均匀新鲜的样品,单件用量达5~8 kg。

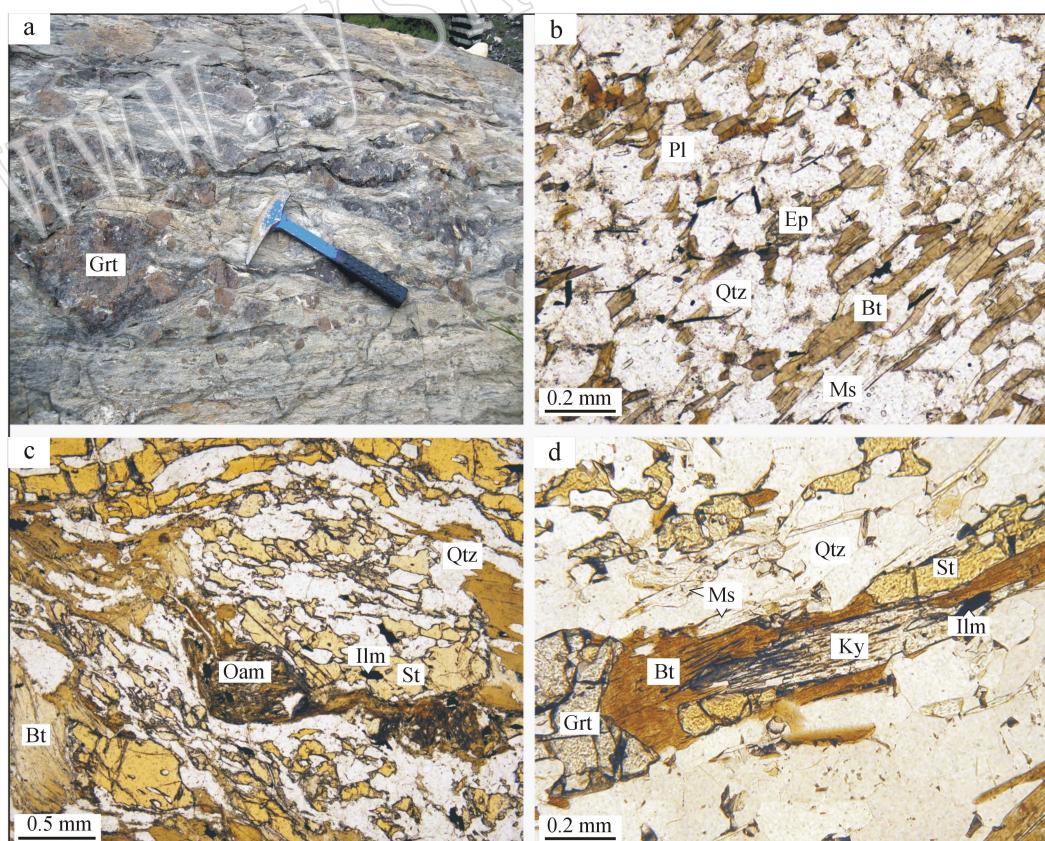


图2 五台石榴云母片岩岩相学照片(矿物缩写参考沈其韩,2009)

Fig. 2 Petrographic pictures of Wutai garnet-mica schist (abbreviations for minerals after Shen Qihan, 2009)

表 1 五台石榴云母片岩矿物组成及含量表

 $v_B / \%$

Table 1 Main mineral components and modal proportion of Wutai garnet-mica schist

样品号	石榴石	白云母	黑云母	斜长石	绿帘石	绿泥石	蓝晶石	十字石	斜方闪石	石英	钛铁矿
W1036	18	10	15	28	2	1	—	—	—	25	0.5
W1037	20	12	12	23	2	0.5	—	—	—	30	0.5
W1038	22	12	15	25	1	0.5	—	—	—	22	0.5
W1040	20	8	18	25	1	0.5	—	—	—	25	0.5
W1050	19	5	20	5	—	0.5	—	5	8	35	0.5
W1053	15	12	13	5	1	0.5	2	7	3	40	0.5

注: —指样品中没有该矿物。

样品的主量元素分析在中国地质大学(北京)地质过程与矿产资源国家重点实验室利用 ICP-AES 法进行, 测试精度为 1%~3%。样品的微量元素(稀土元素)分析在北京大学造山带和地壳演化教育部重点实验室利用 ICP-MS 法进行, 具体步骤参见 Liu 等(2004), 标样 GSR-1, GSR-2 和 GSR-5 被用来检测分析结果, 其分析结果与给定参考值一致, 测试精度为 2%~12%。

3 测试结果

3.1 主量元素

石榴云母片岩样品的地球化学数据见表 2。 SiO_2 为 51.75%~69.06%, Al_2O_3 为 11.99%~20.39%, $\text{Fe}_{2\text{O}}^{\text{T}}$ 为 5.93%~19.79%, MgO 为 0.94%~2.91%, CaO 为 1.98%~6.27%, Na_2O 为

0.20%~5.59%, K_2O 为 1.62%~4.45%。与前寒武纪克拉通页岩(ASC)的平均成分相比(表 2; Condie, 1993), 石榴云母片岩样品的 CaO 含量相对更高而 MgO 略低, 其余元素相近。与后太古代澳大利亚页岩(PAAS)(Taylor and McLennan, 1985)和北美页岩(NASC)(Gromet *et al.*, 1984)相比, 样品具较低的 K_2O 和略高的 $\text{Fe}_{2\text{O}}^{\text{T}}$, 其余元素的含量相似。上述样品的主量元素特征也与 Li 等(2008)报道的五台岩群石咀亚群变质沉积岩(MSW)特征一致。进一步计算其风化指数(CIA 和 CIW), 其 CIA 为 51~84(平均 65), CIW 为 57~95(平均 74), 与 Li 等(2008)获得结果一致(平均 CIA=66, CIW=74)。在沉积岩地球化学分类图中(Herron, 1988), 样品主要投入页岩或铁质页岩区域(图 3a)。在 TiO_2 -($\text{Fe}_{2\text{O}}^{\text{T}} + \text{MgO}$) 图解中(图 3b), 多数样品投在大洋岛弧和大陆岛弧内或附近, 总体分布范围与 MSW

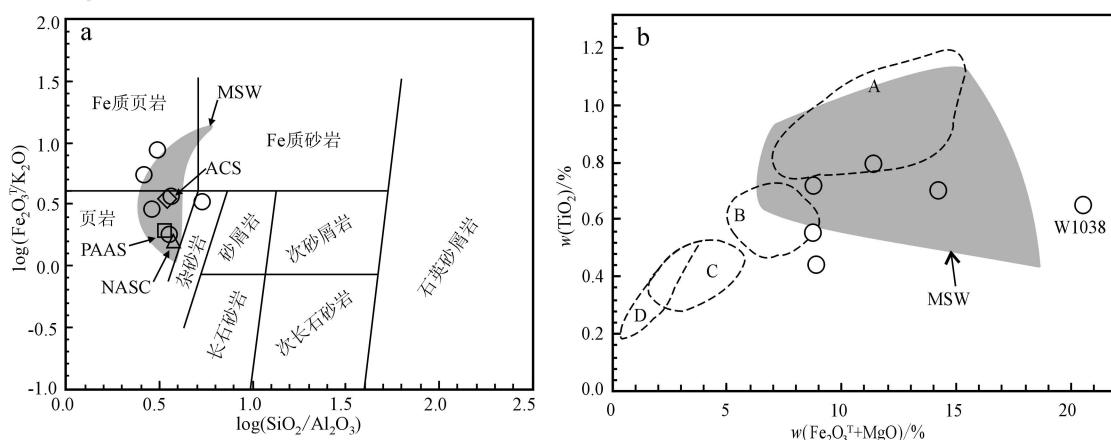


图 3 五台石榴云母片岩原岩类型分类图(a, Herron, 1988)和沉积构造环境判别图(b, Bhatia, 1983)

Fig. 3 Diagrams of protolith classification (a, after Herron, 1988) and tectonic setting discrimination

(b, after Bhatia, 1983) of Wutai garnet-mica schist

A—大洋岛弧; B—大陆岛弧; C—活动大陆边缘; D—被动大陆边缘; MSW—五台岩群石咀亚群变质沉积岩(Li *et al.*, 2008);

空心圈为本文样品; 缩写同表 2

A—oceanic island arc; B—continental island arc; C—active continental margin; D—passive continental margin; MSW, metasedimentary rocks from Shizui Subgroup(Li *et al.*, 2008); hollow circles representing samples of this paper; other symbols as for Table 2

表2 五台石榴云母片岩主量元素($w_B/\%$)和微量元素($w_B/10^{-6}$)成分表Table 2 Major ($w_B/\%$) and trace ($w_B/10^{-6}$) element data of Wutai garnet-mica schist

样品号	W1036	W1037	W1038	W1040	W1050	W1053	ACS	PAAS	NASC
SiO ₂	54.54	60.80	52.01	51.75	62.95	69.06	60.95	62.80	64.80
TiO ₂	0.79	0.71	0.65	0.69	0.55	0.44	0.62	1.00	0.70
Al ₂ O ₃	20.39	18.37	16.83	17.70	17.16	11.99	17.50	18.90	16.90
Fe ₂ O ₃ ^T	9.96	7.48	19.79	13.27	5.93	7.01	8.35	7.21	6.28
MnO	0.14	0.05	0.61	0.40	0.06	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.06
MgO	1.43	1.32	0.75	0.94	2.91	1.89	3.88	2.20	2.86
CaO	5.00	2.75	5.05	6.27	1.98	3.38	0.64	1.30	3.63
Na ₂ O	4.06	1.76	0.30	0.72	5.59	0.20	0.68	1.20	1.14
K ₂ O	1.85	3.97	2.14	4.45	1.62	2.11	3.07	3.70	3.97
P ₂ O ₅	0.37	0.05	0.17	0.23	0.04	<0.03	0.10	0.16	0.13
LOI	1.06	2.34	1.58	2.61	1.15	3.29	—	—	—
Total	99.57	99.62	99.87	99.03	99.93	99.44	95.79	98.47	100.40
CIA	57	65	84	1	54	80	—	—	—
CIW	60	76	5	60	57	95	—	—	—
Rb	61.78	117.80	83.16	128.93	44.66	113.26	111.00	160.00	125.00
Sr	411.60	330.60	96.78	61.62	228.01	36.37	61.00	200.00	142.00
Y	20.15	11.50	35.19	22.61	10.72	12.43	28.00	27.00	—
Zr	217.6	177.3	143.20	144.09	116.51	101.49	151.00	210.00	200.00
Nb	14.22	11.54	8.52	9.80	4.95	3.06	11.30	19.00	—
Ba	1059	975.2	344.50	851.86	02.19	199.91	456.00	650.00	636.00
La	36.53	26.66	32.54	35.93	12.15	6.87	30.70	38.00	31.10
Ce	71.86	69.44	69.35	78.45	27.35	14.61	60.90	80.00	66.70
Pr	8.55	6.11	7.83	8.21	3.03	1.70	—	8.90	—
Nd	31.32	22.15	28.56	0.38	11.54	6.72	27.70	32.00	27.40
Sm	5.61	.06	5.31	5.25	2.26	1.42	4.85	5.60	5.59
Eu	1.76	1.20	1.54	1.56	0.73	0.56	1.12	1.10	1.18
Gd	5.00	3.67	5.21	4.90	2.28	1.62	4.55	4.70	—
Tb	0.65	0.45	0.76	0.66	0.34	0.27	0.71	0.77	0.85
Dy	3.44	2.24	4.53	3.55	1.98	1.81	—	4.40	—
Ho	0.71	0.42	1.09	0.76	0.41	0.44	—	1.00	—
Er	2.03	1.12	3.86	2.26	1.15	1.38	—	2.90	—
Tm	0.33	0.16	0.70	0.37	0.18	0.23	—	0.40	—
Yb	2.19	1.00	4.88	2.43	1.13	1.61	2.43	2.80	3.06
Lu	0.34	0.16	0.74	0.37	0.17	0.27	0.39	0.43	0.46
Hf	5.26	4.23	3.65	3.70	3.25	2.88	4.50	5.00	6.30
Ta	1.15	0.88	0.86	0.99	0.65	0.37	0.84	1.20	1.12
Co	25.30	18.90	21.70	17.30	35.30	25.20	—	—	—
Th	4.32	4.84	5.21	5.49	.32	1.67	8.50	14.60	12.30
U	1.49	1.40	1.06	1.12	0.89	0.67	2.40	3.10	2.66
ΣREE	170.30	138.80	166.90	174.77	64.70	39.52	—	183.00	—
(Eu/Eu*) _N	1.01	0.95	0.90	0.94	0.98	1.13	0.73	0.66	—
(La/Yb) _N	12.00	19.20	4.80	10.60	7.70	3.10	9.06	9.73	7.29
SiO ₂ /Al ₂ O ₃	2.68	3.31	3.09	2.92	3.67	5.76	3.48	3.32	3.83
Fe ₂ O ₃ ^T /K ₂ O	5.38	1.88	9.26	2.98	3.66	3.33	2.72	1.95	1.58

注: ACS, 前寒武纪克拉通页岩均值(Condie, 1993); PAAS, 后太古代澳大利亚页岩(Taylor and McLennan, 1985); NASC, 北美页岩(Gromet et al., 1984); CIA=[Al₂O₃/(Al₂O₃+CaO[#]+Na₂O+K₂O)]×100, CIW=[Al₂O₃/(Al₂O₃+CaO[#]+Na₂O)]×100, 均为摩尔比值。CaO[#]为P₂O₅(磷灰石)校正后的钙值, 校正方法参见Fedo et al. (1995)和Li et al. (2008)。

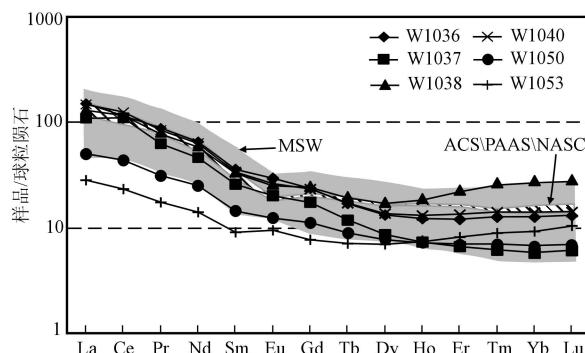


图4 五台石榴云母片岩稀土元素球粒陨石标准化配分模式图(球粒陨石标准化数值引自 Sun and McDonough, 1989)
Fig. 4 Chondrite-normalized REE patterns of Wutai garnet-mica schist (chondrite data after Sun and McDonough, 1989)

的范围相近。

3.2 稀土与微量元素

样品的 ΣREE 为 $39.52 \times 10^{-6} \sim 174.77 \times 10^{-6}$, $(\text{La}/\text{Yb})_N = 3.10 \sim 19.20$ (表2), $(\text{Eu}/\text{Eu}^*)_N = 0.90 \sim 1.13$ 。球粒陨石标准化稀土元素配分模式如图4所示, 总体上为轻稀土元素富集而重稀土元素亏损, 无明显Eu异常。样品的 ΣREE 与 Al_2O_3 ($r = 0.75$)和 K_2O ($r = 0.45$)均显示正相关关系, 表明粘土矿物可能是赋存稀土元素的主要矿物(Bhat and Ghosh, 2001)。

样品的高场强元素和大离子亲石元素(LILE)与ACSPAAASNASC相似, Hf 和 Ta 分别为 2.88×10^{-6}

$\sim 5.26 \times 10^{-6}$ 和 $0.37 \times 10^{-6} \sim 1.15 \times 10^{-6}$, Zr 为 $101.49 \times 10^{-6} \sim 217.60 \times 10^{-6}$ (表2)。部分大离子亲石元素与主量元素间具有良好的协变关系(Rb 与 Al_2O_3 相关系数 $r = 0.80$; Th 与 Al_2O_3 相关系数 $r = 0.94$), 暗示样品的大离子亲石元素主要赋存在粘土矿物中(Bhat and Ghosh, 2001)。

重矿物(如锆石、榍石、磷灰石等)在稀土元素或某些高场强元素(如 Zr 、 Ta 、 Th 、 Ti 等)上具有明显富集或亏损现象, 因此可利用相关元素图解来限定重矿物优先堆积对沉积岩化学成分产生的影响(McLennan *et al.*, 1993; La Flèche and Camiré, 1996)。在 $\text{Al}-\text{Ti}-\text{Zr}$ 三角图(图5a)中, 样品投入典型页岩区域, 没有元素间的分异。在 $\text{Ta}/\text{La}-\text{Ti}$ (图5b)和 $\text{La}/\text{Sm}-\text{Th}$ (图5c)图中, 样品在各元素间也显示较弱的或不规律的协变形式。

高场强元素(HFSE)通常显示不相溶的性质(Feng and Kerrich, 1990), 在水中的溶解度很小且不易受后期风化或蚀变过程的影响, 因此具有很强的物源指示意义。不活动元素在判别沉积物来源和沉积构造环境中也能发挥重要作用(Bhatia and Crook, 1986)。在 $\text{La}/\text{Th}-\text{Hf}$ 图解中(图6a), 大多数样品点落到活动大陆边缘型的长英质和基性混合源区, 揭示其源区物质可能以长英质和基性岩石混合来源为主。在 $\text{Th}-\text{Co}-\text{Zr}/10$ 和 $\text{Th}-\text{Sc}-\text{Zr}/10$ 三角图解(图6b)和 $\text{Th}-\text{Zr}$ 构造判别图(图6c)中, 几乎所有的样品均投入(大洋/大陆)岛弧环境或附近, 这种构造环境下堆积的碎屑沉积物, 多以长英质

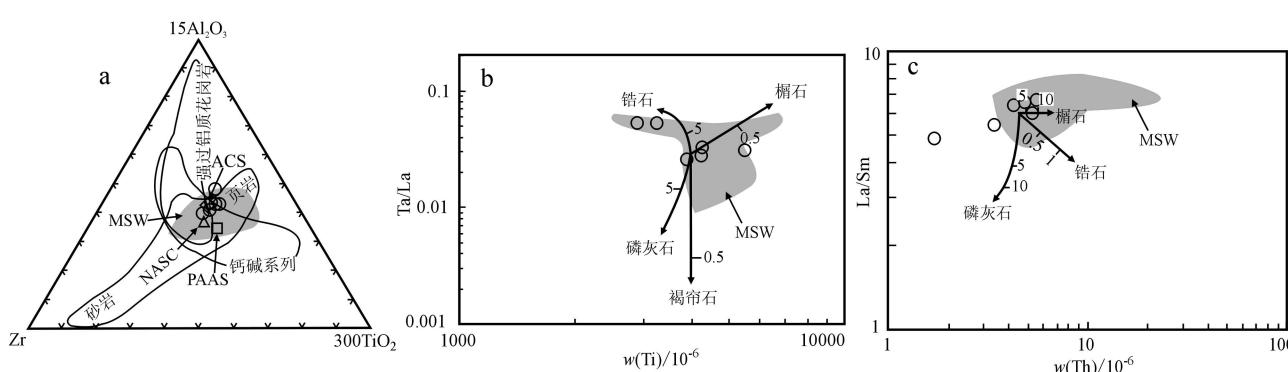


图5 五台石榴云母片岩重矿物堆积判别图

Fig. 5 Discrimination diagrams of heavy mineral accumulation of Wutai garnet-mica schist

Al-Ti-Zr(a)图引自 Garcia 等(1994); Ta/La-Ti(b)和 La/Sm-Th(c)图引自 La Flèche 和 Camiré(1996); 符号同图3
Al-Ti-Zr (a) diagram after Garcia *et al.* (1994); Ta/La-Ti (b) and La/Sm-Th (c) diagrams after La Flèche and Camiré (1996); other symbols as for Fig. 3

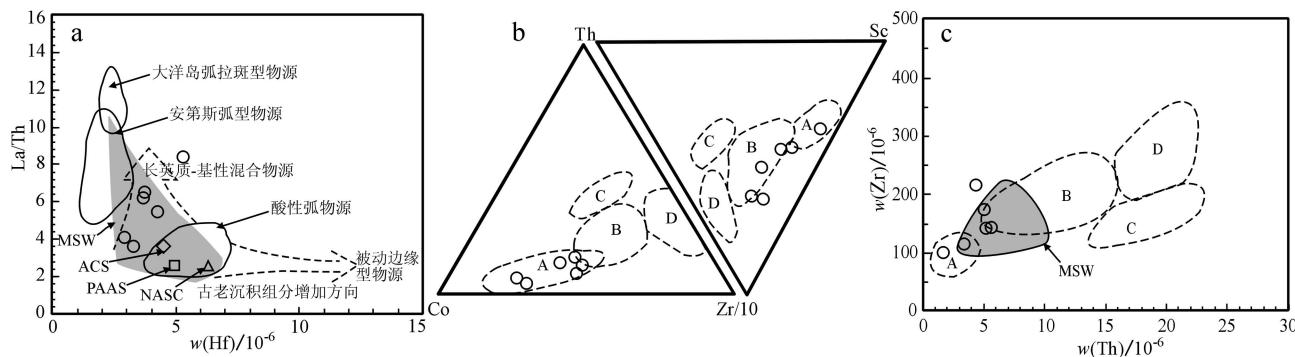


图 6 五台石榴云母片岩物源类型判别图(a, Floyd and Leveridge, 1987)和沉积构造环境判别图(b, c, Bhatia *et al.*, 1986)

Fig. 6 Diagrams for discriminating source rocks (a, after Floyd and Leveridge, 1987) and tectonic setting (b, c, after Bhatia *et al.*, 1986) of Wutai garnet-mica schist

A—大洋岛弧; B—大陆岛弧; C—活动大陆边缘; D—被动大陆边缘; 其余符号同图 3

A—oceanic island arc; B—continental island arc; C—active continental margin; D—passive continental margin; other symbols as for Fig. 3

岩浆岩和火山岩为主(Bhatia, 1983)。

4 讨论

变质沉积岩常受矿物优选、成岩、风化、变质等因素的影响而失去初始沉积物的物源或构造环境信息(Bhatia and Crook, 1986; McLennan *et al.*, 1993; Garcia *et al.*, 1994; La Flèche and Camiré, 1996),因而其现有化学成分能否代表初始沉积化学组分是众多学者关注的内容。一般情况下,岩石风化程度越强,CIA值越高,未经历风化的岩浆岩CIA值小于50,太古宙平均上地壳的CIA值为45,强烈风化的沉积岩CIA值可达100(Li *et al.*, 2008)。本文样品的CIA值(平均65)小于世界页岩的平均值(CIA=70~75; Taylor 和 McLennan, 1985),表明样品的风化程度较低。基于风化指数和成岩作用的研究,Li等(2008)提出五台岩群石咀亚群的变质沉积岩化学成分除受轻微钾质交代影响外,受成岩作用、后期风化或变质作用的影响很小。在重矿物优选堆积判别图(图5)中,样品的 Al_2O_3 、 TiO_2 和Zr未发生明显的分异,无重矿物优选堆积,相关高场强元素和稀土元素间不存在规律性协变,表明重矿物优选堆积对其化学成分的影响不明显,样品的大离子亲石元素和稀土元素与粘土矿物间的紧密联系也排除了重矿物优选的可能。综上所述,本文样品的化学成分在恢复岩石物源和沉积环境方面是可靠的。

稀土元素在沉积岩中稳定性较好(Nance and Taylor, 1976),其中Eu异常可作为区分物源类型和

指示沉积物源的重要指标(Taylor and McLennan, 1985; Gao and Wedepohl, 1995)。Condie(1993)提出太古代长英质火山岩和花岗岩的平均Eu异常分别为0.86和0.50,太古代TTG和玄武岩不显示Eu异常,平均(Eu/Eu^*)_N=1.00。本文样品的(Eu/Eu^*)_N=0.90~1.13,平均0.98,非常接近太古代TTG和玄武岩的(Eu/Eu^*)_N比值,推测其原岩沉积物质可能主要来自区域内同时代的TTG或/和基性岩石,La/Th-Hf沉积物源判别图(图6a)中,样品点的分布趋势也很好地印证了这一点。Li等(2008)曾报道五台岩群下部变质沉积岩碎屑锆石年龄集中于~2.53 Ga,与五台地区的晚太古代TTG类岩石(2.52~2.57 Ga)和变质火山岩的原岩时代(2.53~2.52 Ga)非常接近(Wilde *et al.*, 2004a, 2004b, 2005),而老于恒山和阜平TTG片麻岩的时代(2.52~2.48 Ga; Zhao and Kröner, 2007)。因此,石榴云母片岩的原始沉积物质可能主要为五台地区的晚太古代TTG类岩石和变质火山岩,来自恒山和阜平TTG的贡献较小,这一认识也得到了该类岩石Sm-Nd同位素特征的支持(Li *et al.*, 2008)。

Liu等(2004)通过五台地区晚太古代TTG类岩石的地球化学和Nd同位素研究,提出五台岩群形成于晚太古代大洋岛弧环境,伴有同时代的TTG类岩石侵入体。Polat等(2005)和Wang等(2004)在五台岩群超基性岩和火山岩地球化学研究的基础上,认为晚太古代五台地区是由洋内俯冲而新生的洋岛,其岩石组合特征类似于现今的MORB-岛弧-弧后盆地的岩石系列,而恒山和阜平可能代表两个老的

陆壳基底。Zhao 和 Kröne(2007)测根据恒山-五台-阜平三地的 TTG 类岩石年龄非常接近的情况 ,认为三者整体上属同一安第斯型大陆岩浆弧 ,恒山和阜平代表岩浆弧根部带而五台属岩浆弧的上部。上述观点的分歧在于五台地区晚太古代是大陆岛弧还是大洋岛弧上 ,而对其属岛弧环境并无异议。本文样品在多个构造环境判别图(图 3b 和图 6)中均投入岛弧或其附近 ,支持前人岛弧环境的认识 ,进而推测石榴云母片岩的原岩沉积于弧盆环境(弧前/弧间)。五台岩群中 ,上部高凡亚群不整合于中下亚群之上 ,其碎屑锆石的年龄主峰为 ~ 2.50 Ga ,最年轻锆石达 2 470 Ma (万渝生等 , 2010) ,沉积物的类型也明显不同于中下亚群。这表明在 2.50 Ga 前后 ,五台地区曾发生过改变沉积盆地性质的事件 ,五台岩群的中下亚群在 2.50 Ga 后不再有新沉积物的加入。因此 ,本文所述石榴云母片岩的原岩沉积时代可初步限定在 2.53~2.50 Ga 。

新近 ,Qian 等(2013)利用 THERMOCALC 和 SHRIMP 分别进行了石榴云母片岩变质相平衡模拟和变质锆石 U-Pb 定年 ,发现其在 ~ 1.95 Ga 曾经历 $p-t$ 轨迹为顺时针样式的蓝晶石型变质作用 ,揭示真正的区域主碰撞事件可能紧随区域 2.30~2.00 Ga 的伸展事件发生。区域在早元古代早期(2.50~2.30 Ga)所具有的构造背景(活动陆缘 ? 还是陆内 ?)及早元古代中期(2.30~2.00 Ga)伸展事件的构造属性(陆内拉伸 ? 还是弧后拉张 ?)仍需要进一步深入研究。

5 结论

五台石榴云母片岩的 $(\text{Eu}/\text{Eu}^*)_N$ 比值为 0.90~1.13 ,与太古宙 TTG 和玄武岩的 $(\text{Eu}/\text{Eu}^*)_N$ 比值相似 ,结合沉积物源判别图和前人报道的岩石 Sm-Nd 同位素特征和碎屑锆石年龄(集中于 ~ 2.53 Ga) ,推测其原始沉积物质可能主要为五台地区的晚太古代 TTG 类岩石和变质火山岩 ,来自恒山和阜平 TTG 的贡献较小。

在沉积构造环境判别基础上 ,通过五台岩群上部高凡亚群与中下亚群间的不整合关系、沉积物类型和碎屑锆石年龄差异的分析 ,推测五台石榴云母片岩的原岩沉积于弧盆环境(弧前/弧间)并初步限定其原岩沉积时代为 2.53~2.50 Ga 。结合石榴云母片岩变质相平衡模拟和变质锆石 U-Pb 定年 ,得到

其在 ~ 1.95 Ga 经历了 $p-t$ 轨迹为顺时针样式的蓝晶石型变质作用。

致谢 北大地空学院张爽、戴宇豪同学和天津地质矿产研究所相振群、张阔一起参加了野外工作。感谢中国地质大学(北京)秦红老师在主量元素分析方面和北大地空学院古丽冰、马芳老师在微量元素分析方面的帮助。感谢李秋根老师对本研究的帮助。感谢审稿人和编辑同志的建议和帮助。

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