

# 西藏仁错地区前寒武纪基底对北拉萨地块 起源的约束

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**摘要:** 北拉萨地块是青藏高原前寒武纪岩石出露最为广泛的地区之一, 该地块的新元古代演化历史及其在超大陆演化中所扮演的角色一直存有争议。围绕这一科学问题, 本文收集整理了北拉萨地块仁错地区前寒武纪念青唐古拉岩群的同位素年代学、地球化学和同位素地球化学资料, 从中发现了3期新元古代岩浆-沉积-变质记录, 包括: ① 925~886 Ma, 岩石组合为MORB型变质基性岩和变质沉积岩, 代表了大陆裂谷最晚期的胚胎洋壳和伴生沉积物; ② 822~671 Ma, 主要为斜长角闪岩和花岗片麻岩, 原岩为拉斑玄武岩、钙碱性玄武岩、A2型花岗岩等, 它们与同时代的角闪岩相变质记录共同形成于洋壳俯冲过程; ③ 658~646 Ma, 包括中基性侵入岩和火山岩以及榴辉岩相-角闪岩相变质岩, 它们共同记录了陆-陆碰撞环境下俯冲洋壳的断离过程。上述3期岩浆-沉积-变质记录与莫桑比克洋的演化时限一致, 分别对应威尔逊旋回中的胚胎期、衰退期和终了期。此外, 本文还通过念青唐古拉岩群中的埃迪卡拉纪岩浆记录进一步约束了冈瓦纳超大陆北缘“西早东晚”安第斯型岩浆弧的时空分布特征。综合本次研究和前人成果可知, 北拉萨地块起源于非洲大陆, 在新元古代早期从非洲大陆裂解出来, 在新元古代中期经历了莫桑比克洋的消减-闭合过程, 随后在新元古代晚期就位于东非造山带北段并且受到了冈瓦纳超大陆北缘安第斯型岩浆弧的影响。

**关键词:** 青藏高原; 北拉萨地块; 前寒武纪基底; 地球化学; 岩浆弧

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## Constraints of Precambrian basement in Ren Co area, Tibet on the origin of the North Lhasa terrane

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**Abstract:** The North Lhasa terrane is one of the most widely exposed areas of Precambrian rocks in the Tibetan Plateau, but the Neoproterozoic tectonic evolution of the terrane and its role in the supercontinent evolution have been controversial. Focusing on this scientific problem, this paper collects and arranges the isotopic chronology, geochemistry and isotopic geochemistry data of the Precambrian Nyainqntanglha Group in Ren Co area of the North Lhasa terrane, and finds three periods of Neoproterozoic magmatic-sedimentary-metamorphic records: ① 925 ~ 886 Ma, the rock association is MORB-type metamorphic basic rocks and metamorphic sedimentary rocks, representing the embryonic oceanic crust and associated sediments in the latest stage of continental rift; ② 822 ~ 671 Ma, mainly

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plagioclase amphibolites and granitic gneisses, whose protoliths are tholeiites, calc-alkaline basalts and A2-type granite, which were formed in the process of oceanic subduction together with the coeval amphibolite-facies metamorphism; ③ 658 ~ 646 Ma, including intermediate-basic intrusive and volcanic rocks and eclogite-amphibolite-facies metamorphic rocks, which jointly record the process of slab break-off in a collision zone. The above three magmatic-sedimentary-metamorphic records are consistent with the evolution of the Mozambique Ocean, corresponding to the embryonic stage, decline stage and end stage of the Wilson cycle respectively. In addition, the temporal-spatial distribution of Andean-type magmatism in the northern margin of Gondwana supercontinent are further constrained by the Ediacaran magmatic rocks in the Nyainqntanglha Group. Based on this study and previous results, we suggest that the North Lhasa terrane drifted away from Africa in the Tonian, experienced the subduction-collision processes of the Mozambique Ocean in the Cryogenian, and then located in the northern East African orogen in the Ediacaran, and influenced by the Andean-type magmatism along the Gondwanan Proto-Tethyan margin in the Ediacaran-Cambrian.

**Key words:** Tibetan Plateau; North Lhasa terrane; Precambrian basement; geochemistry; magmatic arc

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在目前地学基本理论体系中,超大陆的聚合和裂解是地球演化最基本的规律之一(Hoffman, 1991; Zhao *et al.*, 2002, 2003, 2011; Zhao and Cawood, 2012; 翟明国, 2013; Li *et al.*, 2018)。在漫长的演化历史中,地球经历了哥伦比亚(Columbia)、罗迪尼亞(Rodinia)、冈瓦纳(Gondwana)和泛大陆(Pangea)等超大陆的聚合和裂解过程(部分研究认为冈瓦纳的规模不足以称为超大陆,本文为了将冈瓦纳与印度、澳大利亚等区域性大陆区分,选择将其归为超大陆范畴)(陆松年, 2001; 陆松年等, 2004; 李三忠等, 2015; Li *et al.*, 2018)。古陆块的起源及其在各超大陆中的古地理位置一直是中外地球科学家关注和竞相研究的热点和前沿(Hoffman, 1991; Zhao *et al.*, 2003; 翟明国, 2013; Li *et al.*, 2018)。通过对超大陆的研究,不仅可以探索地球早期形成、演化过程与动力学机制,还可以为有关矿产的形成与分布提供约束。

罗迪尼亞和冈瓦纳是中元古代末期至早古生代主要大陆汇聚而成的两个全球性超大陆(Hoffman, 1991; Moores, 1991; Dalziel, 1997; Cawood *et al.*, 2016)。长期以来,国内外学者对罗迪尼亞和冈瓦纳的古地理重建和各陆块拼接方案开展了大量研究工作(Li *et al.*, 1995, 2008; Condie, 2001; Zhao *et al.*, 2002; Meert and Torsvik, 2003)。在我国境内,随着近年来研究工作的逐步深入,华北、华南、塔里木、柴达木等主要陆块的前寒武纪构造演化过程及其在这两个超大陆中的古地理位置已经日趋清晰(Li *et al.*, 1999; Zhou *et al.*, 2002, 2006; 陆松年

等, 2004, 2012; Peng *et al.*, 2011a, 2011b; ; Fu *et al.*, 2015; Wu *et al.*, 2018; Lu *et al.*, 2018),但是对其他古陆块的起源和前寒武纪物质组成认知程度仍然较低,尤其是它们在罗迪尼亞和冈瓦纳超大陆中的位置和所扮演的角色仍不清楚。

青藏高原位于阿尔卑斯-喜马拉雅巨型特提斯造山带的东段,是地球上最年轻和最高的高原。虽然青藏高原经历了中新生代构造运动的强烈改造,但是仍然保存着大量的前寒武纪岩石。北拉萨地块位于青藏高原中部,是组成青藏高原的主体地块之一(图1a)(Yin and Harrison, 2000; Metcalfe, 2006, 2013; Zhu *et al.*, 2011a, 2011b, 2013)。念青唐古拉岩群广泛分布于北拉萨地块,从东部的工布江达,到中部的纳木错西缘和念青唐古拉山,再到西部的日土地区,大致覆盖了整个北拉萨地块,是北拉萨地块古老变质基底的典型代表(李璞, 1955)。近年来,在念青唐古拉岩群中陆续报道了一些高精度的年代学资料(Hu *et al.*, 2005, 2018a; Dong *et al.*, 2011a, 2011b; Zhang *et al.*, 2012a; 张修政等, 2013),进一步确定了念青唐古拉岩群的时代主要为中元古代中期至新元古代末期(Hu *et al.*, 2005, 2018a; 张泽明等, 2010; Dong *et al.*, 2011a, 2011b; Zhang *et al.*, 2012a, 2012b; 张修政等, 2013),与罗迪尼亞和冈瓦纳超大陆的过渡阶段一致。同时,念青唐古拉岩群中包含较多的基性岩(Hu *et al.*, 2005; 胡培远等, 2016),这为探讨其形成的构造环境提供了较好的素材。因此,念青唐古拉岩群是探索北拉萨地块起源的最佳实物载体,通过对它的研

究有望恢复和重建北拉萨地块在罗迪尼亞和冈瓦纳超大陆中的位置。

本文收集整理了念青唐古拉岩群的岩石学、年代学、地球化学和同位素地球化学资料,重点关注其中的镁铁质岩石,并将其与罗迪尼亞和冈瓦纳超大陆聚合和离散过程中的典型岩浆事件进行了综合对比,有望对北拉萨地块的起源、新元古代时的古地理位置和构造演化历史提供有效的约束。

## 1 地质概况

早期研究认为,在青藏高原中部地区存在3个地块,分别为北羌塘、南羌塘和拉萨地块(Yin and Harrison, 2000)(图1a),它们被龙木错-双湖和班公湖-怒江板块缝合带分隔。近年来,在拉萨地块内部新识别出一条二叠纪特提斯板块缝合带——北冈底

斯板块缝合带,其中包含蛇绿混杂岩、高压变质带和岛弧岩浆岩等,因而拉萨地块又被进一步划分为北拉萨和南拉萨两个地块(Yang *et al.*, 2009; Zhang *et al.*, 2012a)(图1a)。念青唐古拉岩群(胡培远等,2016)和林芝岩群(Lin *et al.*, 2013)分别是北拉萨地块和南拉萨地块的前寒武纪基底的典型代表。念青唐古拉岩群由李璞(1955)所称的念青唐古拉片麻岩和那更拉片岩系演变而来,主要由3部分岩石组成:①副变质岩,以片岩和片麻岩为主,主要岩石类型为白云母石英片岩、白云母石英岩、长石石英岩、黑云母石英片岩等,可见少量大理岩;②正变质岩,原岩以基性岩和酸性岩为主,包含少量的中性岩,主要岩石类型为变质辉长岩(斜长角闪岩)和花岗片麻岩;③后期侵入脉体,广泛分布于副变质岩和正变质岩中,以花岗质岩石为主,也可见少量的辉长岩,变质变形程度较低(胡道功等,2003; Hu *et al.*, 2005;

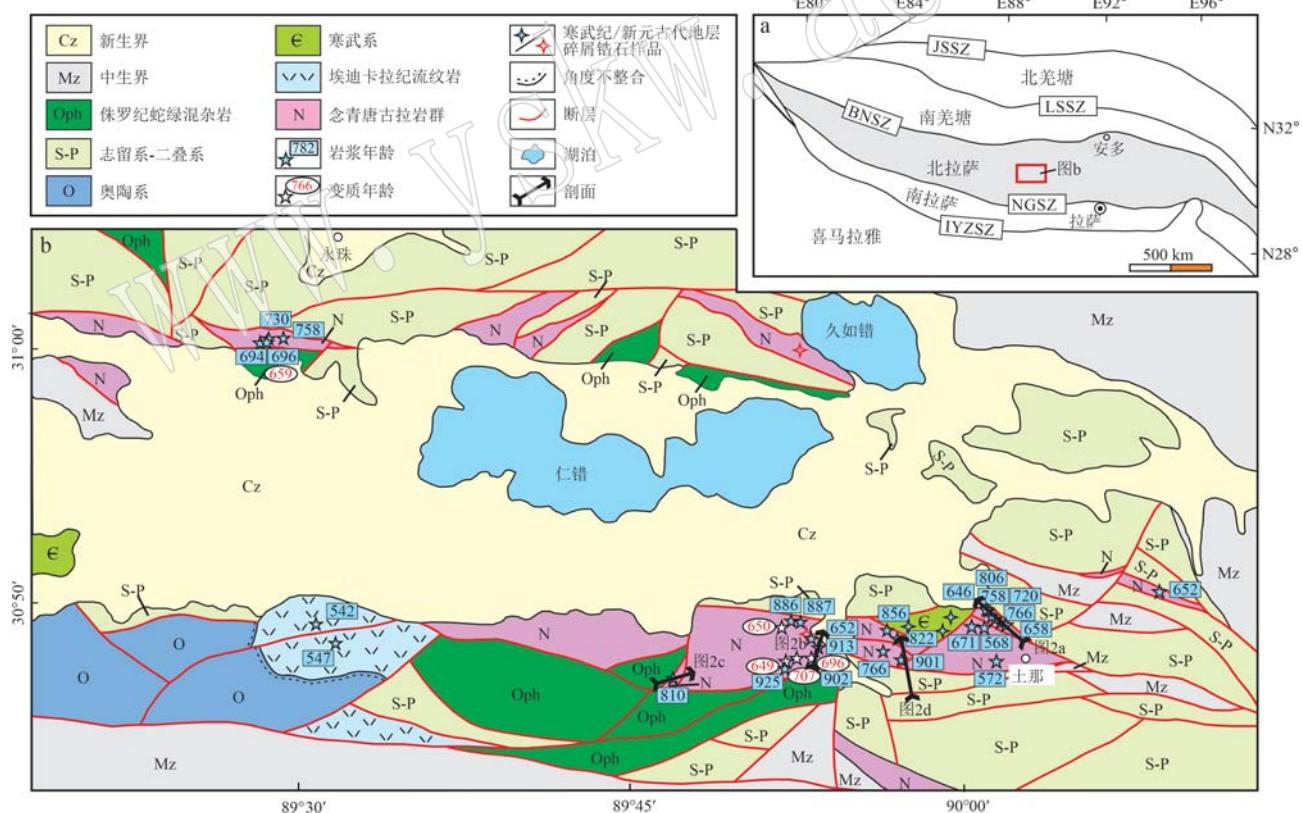


图 1 青藏高原中部构造划分简图(a)和仁错区域地质简图(b)

Fig. 1 Simplified tectonic map of the central Tibetan Plateau (a) and geological map of the Ren Co area (b)

JSSZ—金沙江缝合带; LSSZ—龙木错-双湖-澜沧江缝合带; BNSZ—班公湖-怒江缝合带; NGSZ—北冈底斯板块缝合带; IYZSZ—雅鲁藏布江缝合带; 年龄数据引自 Hu 等(2005, 2018a, 2018b, 2018c, 2018d, 2019a, 2021a)、Dong 等(2011a)、Zhang 等(2012a)、张修政等(2013)、胡培远等(2016, 2019)、Zeng 等(2018)

JSSZ—Jinshajiang suture zone; LSSZ—Longmu Co-Shuanghu-Lancangjiang suture zone; BNSZ—Bangonghu-Nujiang suture zone; NGSZ—North Gangdese suture zone; IYZSZ—Indus-Yarlung Zangbo suture zone; age data sources: Hu *et al.*, 2005, 2018a, 2018b, 2018c, 2018d, 2019a, 2021a; Dong *et al.*, 2011a; Zhang *et al.*, 2012a; Zhang Xiuzheng *et al.*, 2013; Hu Peiyuan *et al.*, 2016, 2019; Zeng *et al.*, 2018

胡培远等, 2016)。

虽然念青唐古拉岩群广泛分布于工布江达、仁错、念青唐古拉山、日土等地区, 但是不同地区的研究程度差别较大。在工布江达和日土地区, 念青唐古拉岩群主要出露于高山峡谷区, 开展研究工作十分困难, 研究程度很低, 同时这两个地区位于北拉萨地块的边缘位置, 能否代表北拉萨地块的基底性质尚未可知。在念青唐古拉山一带, 虽然出露有较大规模的片麻岩系, 但是曾有学者在这一地区的片麻岩中获得了古新世的岩浆结晶年龄(64~59 Ma)(胡道功等, 2003), 从而对该地区念青唐古拉岩群的时代提出了质疑。本次研究重点关注仁错地区的念青唐古拉岩群, 主要原因在于该地区位于北拉萨地块

的中央位置, 可以较好地代表该地块的性质。

仁错地区断裂构造发育, 主要以东西向断裂为主, 岩石、地层受构造活动强烈改造(图1b、图2)。区内出露的地层包括前寒武系念青唐古拉岩群、泥盆系、二叠系、白垩系和第四系, 岩浆岩主要为中生代蛇绿岩和中新生代花岗岩。念青唐古拉岩群中岩石普遍受到了后期变质作用的改造, 主要呈断块状沿东西向断续出露, 与中生代蛇绿岩以及古生代地层均为断层接触, 主要岩石类型包括变质辉长岩、含石榴石变质辉长岩、花岗片麻岩、白云母石英片岩、大理岩以及石英岩等, 不同岩性间常呈断层或韧性剪切带接触(图2)。

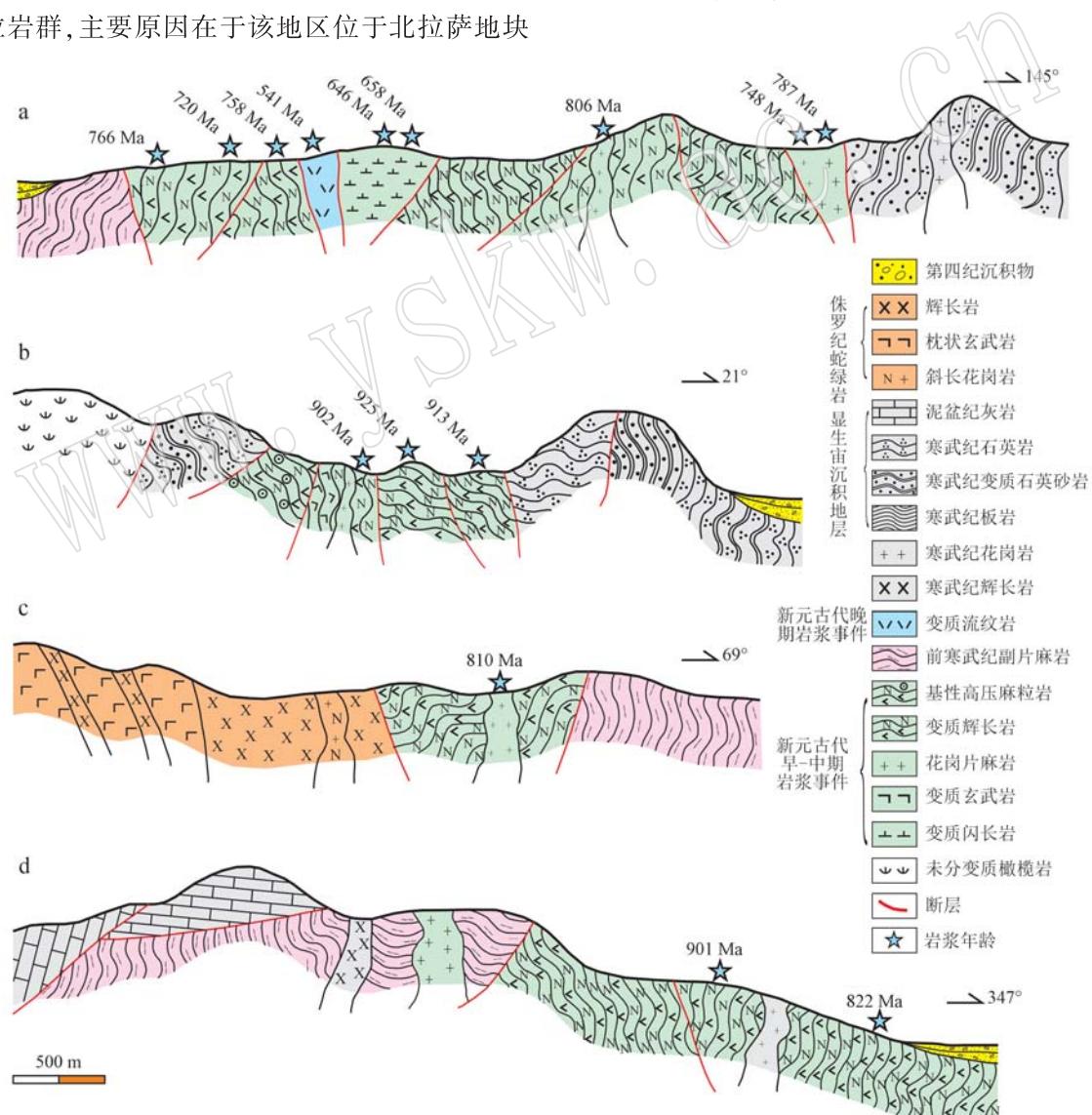


图2 北拉萨地块仁错地区念青唐古拉岩群实测剖面图

Fig. 2 Geologic sections of the Nyainqntanglha Group in the Ren Co area of the North Lhasa terrane  
剖面位置和参考文献见图1  
the section locations and the references of age are shown in Fig. 1

## 2 念青唐古拉岩群的解体

近年来的大比例尺地质填图发现,仁错地区的念青唐古拉岩群是由大小不等、时代不同的构造岩片组成的构造-岩石单位,原岩包括沉积岩、火山岩、中酸性侵入岩等,并且岩性、成因、同位素年龄等差异巨大,将该岩群解体是必要的。综合现有的同位素年代学、地球化学和同位素地球化学资料,可将念青唐古拉岩群划分为4期新元古代岩浆-沉积-变质记录,详述如下。

### 2.1 新元古代早期(约925~886 Ma)裂谷型岩浆-沉积记录

Zhang等(2012a)对仁错地区前寒武纪变质岩开展研究,发现其中部分变质岩的原岩形成时代为897~886 Ma。随后,陆续有研究在该地区发现了新元古代早期的岩石,主要岩石类型为斜长角闪岩和石英岩,时代为925~886 Ma(胡培远等,2016; Hu et al., 2018d; Zeng et al., 2018)。斜长角闪岩与周围

岩石呈断层接触,或与石英岩呈互层状产出。这些斜长角闪岩普遍具有类似于N-MORB的同位素(图3a)和地球化学特征(图4a、4b,图5)。前人研究表明,N-MORB型岩石可能形成于大洋中脊(Sun and McDonough, 1989)、弧前或弧后盆地(Dilek and Furnes, 2011; Zhai et al., 2013a)和大陆裂谷晚期(Pang et al., 2016; Chen et al., 2017)这3种构造背景。形成于大洋中脊的沉积岩(例如硅质岩)应当仅含有非常少量的碎屑锆石,然而与斜长角闪岩伴生的石英岩具有非常多的古老锆石(>1 000 Ma)(Hu et al., 2018d),因此斜长角闪岩不可能形成于大洋中脊环境。同时,在 $\varepsilon\text{Nd}(t)$ -MgO和Nb/Th-Nb/La图解(图3d、3e)上,斜长角闪岩表现出明显的受地壳混染的演化趋势,也与大洋中脊环境不符。形成于弧前或者弧后盆地的沉积岩通常具有相当多的与沉积时代相近的碎屑锆石,这与石英岩的碎屑锆石资料不符(Cawood et al., 2012)。定年结果显示,石英岩中仅含有极少量与沉积时代相近的碎屑锆石(1 000~900 Ma)(Hu et al., 2018d)。大陆裂

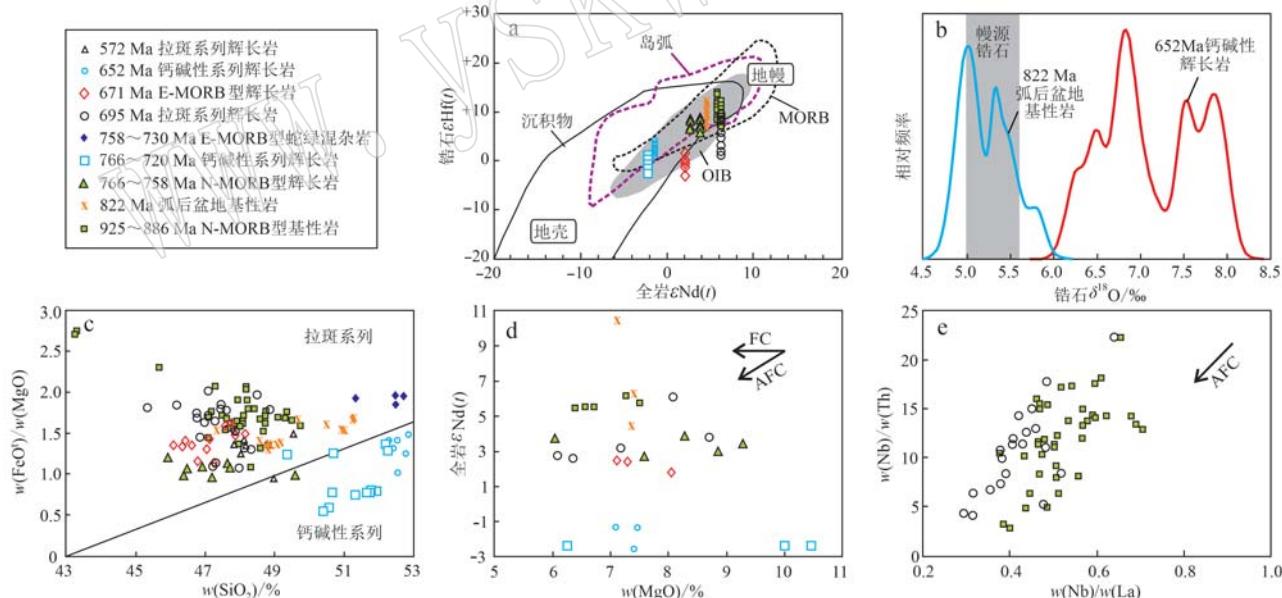


图3 北拉萨地块仁错地区念青唐古拉岩群基性岩的锆石 $\varepsilon\text{Hf}(t)$ -全岩 $\varepsilon\text{Nd}(t)$ (a, Hu et al., 2019a)、锆石 $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ 频率分布(b)、 $\text{FeO}'/\text{MgO}-\text{SiO}_2$ (c, Miyashiro, 1974)、全岩 $\varepsilon\text{Nd}(t)$ - $\text{MgO}$ (d, Li et al., 2006)和Nb/Th-Nb/La(e, Li et al., 2006)图解

Fig. 3  $\varepsilon\text{Hf}(t)$  of zircon- $\varepsilon\text{Nd}(t)$  of whole rock(a, Hu et al., 2019a),  $\delta^{18}\text{O}$  frequency distribution of zircon(b),  $\text{FeO}'/\text{MgO}-\text{SiO}_2$ (c, Miyashiro, 1974),  $\varepsilon\text{Nd}(t)$  of whole rock- $\text{MgO}$ (d, Li et al., 2006) and Nb/Th-Nb/La(e, Li et al., 2006) diagrams of the basic rocks in the Nyainqntanglha Group from the Ren Co area of the North Lhasa terrane

数据来源文献见图1; OIB—洋岛玄武岩; N-MORB—正常大洋中脊玄武岩; FC—结晶分异; AFC—同化混染

the references of geochemical data are shown in Fig. 1; OIB—ocean island basalt; N-MORB—normal mid-ocean ridge basalt; FC—fractional crystallization; AFC—assimilation and fractional crystallization

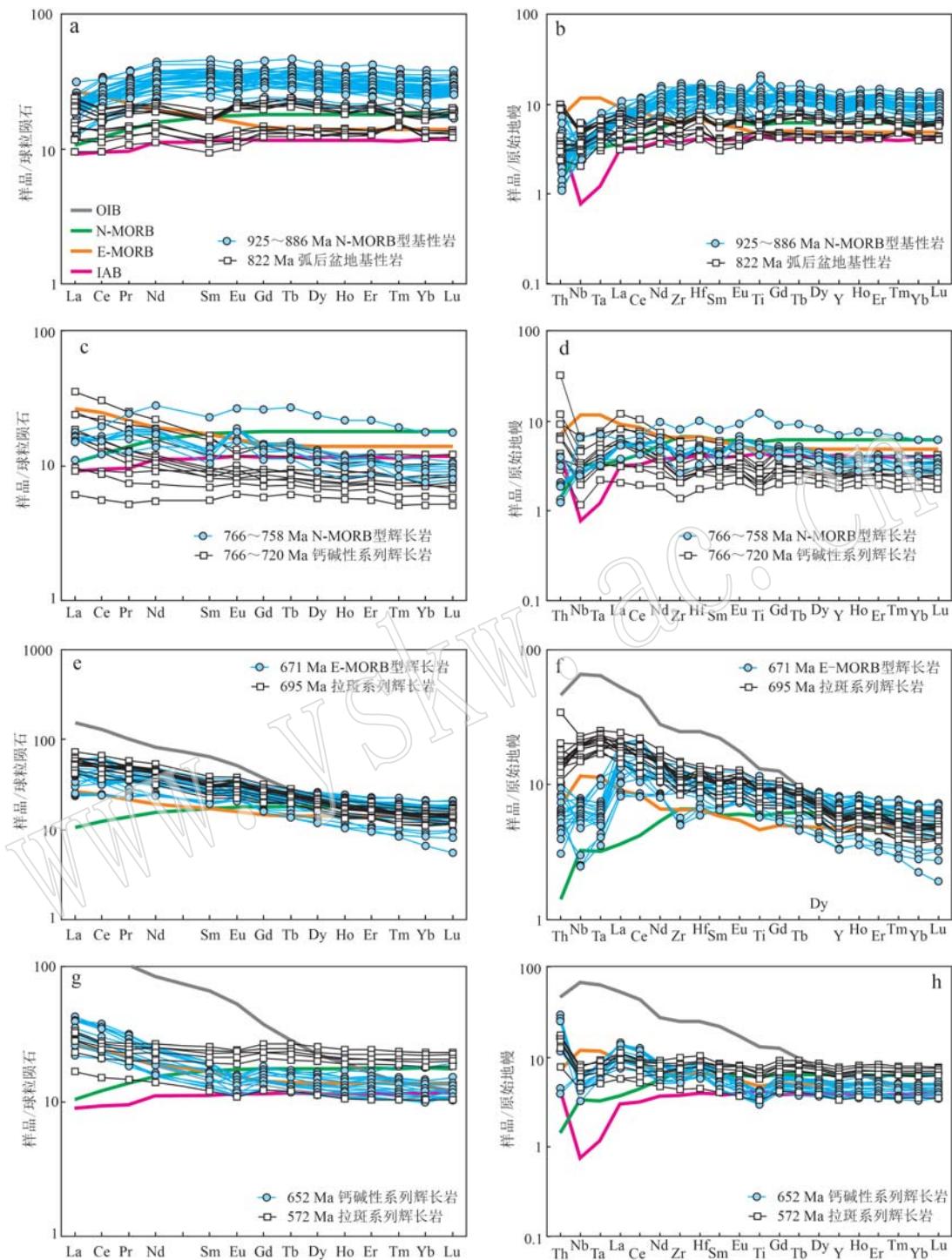


图4 北拉萨地块仁错地区念青唐古拉岩群基性岩的球粒陨石标准化稀土元素配分图(a、c、e和g)和原始地幔标准化微量元素蛛网图(b、d、f和h)(标准化数据据 Sun and McDonough, 1989)

Fig. 4 Chondrite-normalized REE patterns (a, c, e and g) and primitive mantle-normalized spider diagrams (b, d, f and h) for the basic rocks in the Nyainqntanglha Group from the Ren Co area of the North Lhasa terrane (value of chondrite and primitive mantle from Sun and McDonough, 1989)

数据来源文献见图1; IAB—岛弧玄武岩(Pearce and Peate, 1995); N-MORB—正常洋中脊型玄武岩; E-MORB—富集型洋中脊玄武岩; OIB—洋岛玄武岩(Sun and McDonough, 1989)

the references of geochemical data are shown in Fig. 1; IAB—island arc basalt (Pearce and Peate, 1995); N-MORB—normal mid-ocean ridge basalt; E-MORB—enriched mid-ocean ridge basalt; OIB—ocean island basalt (Sun and McDonough, 1989)

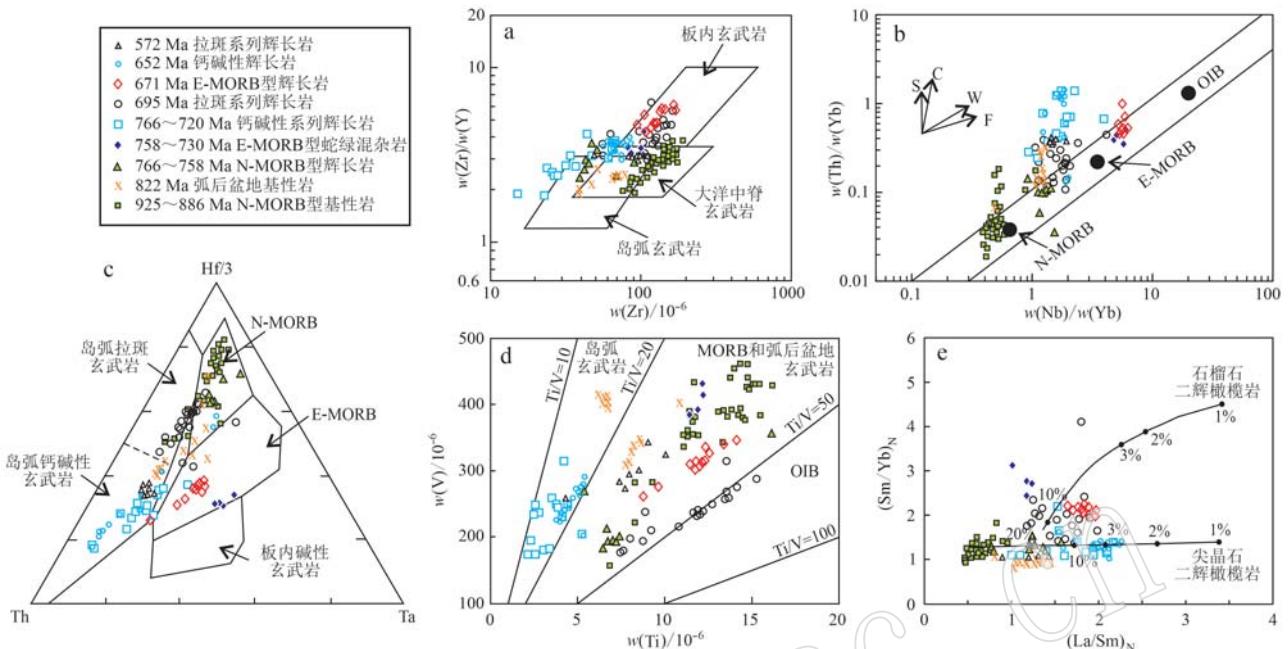


图 5 北拉萨地块仁错地区念青唐古拉岩群基性岩的 Zr/Y-Zr (a, Pearce and Norry, 1979)、Th/Yb-Nb/Yb (b, Pearce, 2008)、Hf-Th-Ta (c, Li *et al.*, 2015)、V-Ti (d, Li *et al.*, 2015) 和 (Sm/Yb)<sub>N</sub>- (La/Sm)<sub>N</sub> (e, D'Orazio *et al.*, 2001) 图解  
Fig. 5 Zr/Y-Zr (a, Pearce and Norry, 1979), Th/Yb-Nb/Yb (b, Pearce, 2008), Hf-Th-Ta (c, Li *et al.*, 2015), V-Ti (d, Li *et al.*, 2015) and (Sm/Yb)<sub>N</sub>- (La/Sm)<sub>N</sub> (e, D'Orazio *et al.*, 2001) diagrams of the basic rocks in the Nyainqntanglha Group from the Ren Co area of the North Lhasa terrane

数据来源文献见图 1; S—俯冲端员; C—地壳混染; W—板内富集; F—结晶分异  
the references of geochemical data are shown in Fig. 1; S—subduction components; C—crustal contamination; W—within-plate enrichment; F—fractional crystallization

谷是大陆向海洋演化的过渡阶段,在其初始阶段,形成的岩浆岩以 OIB 为主,N-MORB 型岩石主要出现于其晚期(Fitton, 2007; Chen *et al.*, 2017)。因此,前人工作将斜长角闪岩和石英岩解释为大陆裂谷晚期环境(Hu *et al.*, 2018d; Zeng *et al.*, 2018)。值得注意的是,这些石英岩是目前青藏高原范围内最古老的裂谷型沉积记录。

## 2.2 新元古代中期(约 822~671 Ma)洋壳俯冲-陆块拼贴岩浆-变质记录

念青唐古拉岩群中包含较多的新元古代中期岩浆岩,以花岗质岩石为主,也可见少量的辉长岩。Hu 等(2005)曾在纳木错西缘念青唐古拉岩群中识别出了新元古代拉斑玄武岩和花岗岩,其中拉斑玄武岩的继承锆石给出 1 766~988 Ma 的中元古代年龄,而花岗岩则获得了 748 Ma 和 787 Ma 的谐和年龄;张修政等(2013)报道该地区的念青唐古拉岩群中存在 E-MORB 型斜长角闪岩(约 758 Ma)和近同时代的弧岩浆岩(约 742~731 Ma)。近年来,Hu 等(2018a, 2018b, 2018c, 2019a, 2021a)进一步梳理了这些岩浆岩的年代学和地球化学资料,并将它们划分为 4

期: 822~810 Ma、766~720 Ma、695 Ma 和 671 Ma。

822~810 Ma 的岩浆岩主要为斜长角闪岩和花岗片麻岩,其中斜长角闪岩与念青唐古拉岩群中的其他岩石呈断层接触,而花岗片麻岩侵入于副变质岩中。斜长角闪岩样品具有明显正的锆石  $\varepsilon\text{Hf}(t)$  (+6.9~+12.4) 和全岩  $\varepsilon\text{Nd}(t)$  值(+4.4~+10.4)(Hu *et al.*, 2018b)(图 3a),与原始地幔或者新生地壳相似(Wu *et al.*, 2006)。同时,它们具有变化范围较小的锆石  $\delta^{18}\text{O}$  值(4.87‰~5.81‰)(Hu *et al.*, 2018b)(图 3b),指示地幔源区(Valley *et al.*, 1998)。斜长角闪岩样品的 Nb/Yb 值与 N-MORB 类似(Hu *et al.*, 2018b)(图 5b),也指示亏损地幔源区。这些斜长角闪岩兼具 MORB(平坦的高场强元素和稀土元素曲线)和岛弧(偏高的 Th/Yb 比值)的地球化学特征。前人研究表明,具有这种地球化学特征的基性岩通常形成于弧前或者弧后盆地(Hawkins, 1995; Shinjo *et al.*, 1999; Sandeman *et al.*, 2006)。考虑到斜长角闪岩及北拉萨地块的同时代基性岩(Zhang *et al.*, 2012b)均未表现出与波安岩类似的地球化学特征,与弧前盆地环境不符,因而前

人将斜长角闪岩的形成环境解释为弧后盆地。与斜长角闪岩的原岩时代一致的花岗片麻岩普遍具有 A 型花岗岩的特征,也与弧后盆地环境相符 (Hu *et al.*, 2018b)。

766~720 Ma 的岩石组合较为复杂,可以分为岛弧岩浆岩和洋壳残片(蛇绿混杂岩)两部分。岛弧岩浆岩的岩性均为变质辉长岩,呈脉状侵入于前寒武纪副变质岩中,为钙碱性系列岩石(图 3c),具有类似于岛弧岩浆岩的地球化学(富集 Th, 亏损 Nb、Ta 和 Ti; 图 4d)和同位素特征(图 3a),可能起源于受俯冲改造过的岩石圈地幔。这些辉长岩在 Zr/Y-Zr (图 5a)、V-Ti(图 5d) 和 Hf-Th-Ta(图 5c) 等构造环境判别图解上投点均落入岛弧基性岩区域,也指示洋壳俯冲环境。此外,在该地区的大理岩中,也发现了同时代的变质锆石,可能也与洋壳俯冲相关(Hu *et al.*, 2021a)。张修政等(2013)首先报道仁错地区存在约 758~730 Ma 的蛇绿混杂岩,主要岩性包括 E-MORB 型辉长岩、斜长花岗岩等。近年来, Hu 等(2018c)在该地区又发现了 N-MORB 型的辉长岩,这些岩石均未受地壳混染的影响(图 3d、3e),可能代表了古洋壳的残留。弧后盆地的打开过程通常分为两个阶段:早期裂解阶段(胚胎期)和晚期漂移阶段(成熟期)(Gribble *et al.*, 1998)。早期裂解阶段是大陆裂解的前奏,通常以兼具 MORB 和岛弧特性的弧后盆地岩浆岩为代表(Gribble *et al.*, 1998)。较为典型的、不具有岛弧亲缘性的 MORB 型岩石通常只在晚期漂移阶段才会出现(Saunders and Tarney, 1984)。因此,在 7~8 亿年前,仁错地区可能存在一个岛弧-弧后盆地系统,前文所述的 822~810 Ma 岩浆岩代表了弧后盆地的早期裂解阶段,而典型的岛弧岩浆岩和 MORB 型岩石(766~720 Ma)则代表了弧后盆地的晚期漂移阶段(Hu *et al.*, 2018c)。

695 Ma 的岩浆岩主要为变质辉长岩,呈脉状侵入于前寒武纪花岗片麻岩中(Hu *et al.*, 2021a)。同时,前人研究还在仁错地区发现了近同时代的变质记录(707~696 Ma 和 680~660 Ma),主要岩石类型为大理岩和副片麻岩,伴生岩石的主要矿物组合为中长石+角闪石+石英±石榴石(基性岩)、白云母+黑云母+石榴石+石英±斜长石(泥质岩),与角闪岩相变质岩的矿物组合类似(Dong *et al.*, 2011a; Hu *et al.*, 2021a)。这些变质辉长岩的全岩地球化学特征与 E-MORB 类似(图 4e、4f)。它们变化范围较大的同位素成分[ $\varepsilon\text{Hf}(t)=+1.6 \sim +9.6$ ,  $\varepsilon\text{Nd}(t)=+2.7 \sim$

+6.1]、在 Nb/Th-Nb/La 和  $\varepsilon\text{Nd}(t)-\text{MgO}$  图解(图 3d、3e)上表现出的正相关趋势以及高于 MORB-OIB 地幔演化线的 Th/Yb 值(图 5b)指示较为明显的地壳混染过程。Zr 和 Y 对地壳混染不敏感,因此它们的含量和比值可以为这些辉长岩的构造环境提供有效约束。在 Zr/Y-Zr 图解上,样品投点落入板内玄武岩区域(图 5a)。在 V-Ti 图解上,样品投点也落入了类似的区域(图 5d)。总体来说,这些辉长岩与前文讨论的 822~720 Ma 岛弧或者与蛇绿岩相关的基性岩具有明显的区别,反而与板内玄武岩较为类似。板内基性岩通常形成于威尔逊旋回中的洋盆初始裂解或者洋盆闭合后阶段。但是,这些辉长岩的存在时间较短(约 695 Ma),并且处于两次变质事件中间(707~696 Ma, Hu *et al.*, 2021a; 680~660 Ma, Dong *et al.*, 2011a),这与洋盆初始裂解或者洋盆闭合后阶段不符。另一种可能的构造背景是陆块拼贴之后的板片断离(Cawood *et al.*, 2007; Zhu *et al.*, 2012)。在俯冲-碰撞过程中,由于俯冲板片的断离,会产生较短期的伸展阶段以及地幔上涌,从而形成板内基性岩(Davies and von Blanckenburg, 1995; Duretz *et al.*, 2011)。此外,俯冲-碰撞会导致地壳增厚,所以在这一背景下可以产出的基性岩通常会受到地壳混染的影响。因此,这些辉长岩的构造背景被解释为陆块拼贴导致俯冲板片断离。

671 Ma 的变质辉长岩出露面积较小,仅约 150 m<sup>2</sup>,与相邻岩石均为断层接触(He *et al.*, 2021a)。由于样品投点在 Nb/Th-Nb/La 和  $\varepsilon\text{Nd}(t)-\text{MgO}$  图解(图 3d、3e)上缺少正相关关系,表明它受地壳混染影响的可能性较低。地壳混染的可能性排除之后,Nb/Yb 值可以指示辉长岩岩浆源区的富集程度(Pearce, 2008)。这些辉长岩的 Nb/Yb 值(5.35~6.08)与 E-MORB 类似(图 5b),指示富集的地幔源区(Sun and McDonough, 1989)。它们的由负及正的锆石  $\varepsilon\text{Hf}(t)$  值(-3.2~+1.5)和较低的全岩  $\varepsilon\text{Nd}(t)$  值(+1.4~+2.0)也支持这一推断(图 5a)。另外,在 (Sm/Yb)<sub>N</sub>-(La/Sm)<sub>N</sub> 图解(图 5e)上投图可知,这些辉长岩的源区可能在尖晶石-石榴石过渡区域(约 80 km)左右。在构造环境判别图解上,它们均投点落入 E-MORB 区域(图 5)。因此,可以将这些辉长岩解释为洋壳的一个残片。

### 2.3 新元古代中期(约 658~646 Ma)陆-陆碰撞岩浆-变质记录

约 658~646 Ma 的岩浆岩的岩性包括辉长岩、闪

长岩和英云闪长岩。辉长岩和英云闪长岩呈规模不等、东西向、脉状侵入于念青唐古拉岩群的副片麻岩中, 宽约 0.5 m, 长约 20~100 m; 闪长岩与念青唐古拉岩群的其他岩石为断层接触。

辉长岩属于钙碱性系列(图 3c), 未受明显的地壳混染(图 3d、3e), 具有略微富集的轻稀土元素含量、平缓的重稀土元素配分曲线和不明显的 Eu 异常(图 4g、4h)。这些辉长岩样品的 Nb/Yb 值(1.22~1.94)介于 N-MORB(0.76)和 E-MORB(3.50)之间, 指示略微富集的源区(Sun and McDonough, 1989)(图 5b)。这一岩浆源区也得到了它们的 Hf-Nd 同位素分析结果的支持[ $\epsilon\text{Hf}(t)=+1.0\sim+3.8$ ,  $\epsilon\text{Nd}(t)=-3.5\sim-1.4$ ](图 3a)。此外, 值得注意的是, 相对于幔源锆石, 辉长岩中锆石具有偏高的  $\delta^{18}\text{O}$  值(6.25‰~7.94‰)(Valley et al., 1998), 因此辉长岩可能不是来自纯的地幔源区(图 3b), 前人研究将其岩浆源区解释为受俯冲端员改造过的岩石圈地幔(Hu et al., 2019a)。

闪长岩样品表现出明显的全岩  $\epsilon\text{Nd}(t)$  值与 MgO 的负相关关系(Hu et al., 2019a), 指示存在地壳混染(Li et al., 2006)。同时, 地壳混染也可以较好地解释负的全岩  $\epsilon\text{Nd}(t)$  值(-7.0~-4.7)、变化的 Hf-O 同位素成分 [ $\epsilon\text{Hf}(t)=-10.8\sim-0.1$ ,  $\delta^{18}\text{O}=5.00\text{\textperthousand}\sim7.11\text{\textperthousand}$ ] 以及 Nb、Ta、P 和 Ti 元素的亏损(DePaolo, 1981)。这些岩石具有明显富集的轻稀土元素, 与 OIB 类似(Hu et al., 2019a)。闪长岩的 Sm/Yb 值高于尖晶石二辉橄榄岩的熔融曲线, 并且低于石榴石二辉橄榄岩的曲线, 指示其源区深度高于尖晶石-石榴石转化线(>85 km)(Aldanmaz et al., 2000; Siddiqui and Ma, 2017), 也与 OIB 相似。综合上述特征, 前人将闪长岩解释为 OIB 受地壳混染后的产物(Hu et al., 2019a)。英云闪长岩样品具有高的  $(\text{La}/\text{Yb})_{\text{N}}$ (14~187)和 Sr/Y(49~100)值以及较高的重稀土元素( $\text{Yb}=0.25\times10^{-6}\sim0.42\times10^{-6}$ )和较低的 Y 元素( $2.43\times10^{-6}\sim3.39\times10^{-6}$ )含量, 与埃达克岩类似(Defant and Drummond, 1990), 它们的全岩  $\epsilon\text{Nd}(t)$  和锆石  $\epsilon\text{Hf}(t)$  值分别为+3.4~+6.2 和-1.6~-0.4, 对应的 Hf 和 Nd 地壳模式年龄分别为 1 363~1 188 Ma 和 1 443~1 231 Ma。前人认为这些英云闪长岩形成于中元古代增厚地壳的熔融(Hu et al., 2019a)。

辉长岩属于钙碱性系列, 具有岛弧亲缘性, 可能形成于俯冲消减改造后的岩石圈地幔的部分熔融过

程, 并且在 Zr/Y-Zr 图解上也投点落入岛弧玄武岩区域(图 5a)。与此形成对比的是, 同时代的闪长岩与 OIB 具有亲缘性, 可能起源于深部地幔(>85 km), 并受到了地壳混染影响。对于岛弧岩浆岩与 OIB 共存的情况, 可能有两种构造环境: 俯冲洋壳的板片断离(van Lente et al., 2009; Wang et al., 2018; Wu et al., 2019)、洋壳俯冲与地幔柱相互作用(Stein, 2003; Zhang et al., 2013; Mole et al., 2018)。前人研究倾向于第 1 种构造环境, 证据如下: 首先, 地幔柱活动会导致地壳伸展和减薄, 但是英云闪长岩形成于增厚地壳的部分熔融, 与此对应的是, 由于板片断离伴生于陆-陆碰撞, 因此地壳通常会增厚(Wang et al., 2007; Hu et al., 2015); 其次, 地幔柱活动通常会导致规模巨大的板内岩浆事件, 往往会涉及多个微陆块, 而该岩浆事件规模明显更小; 最后, Zhang 等(2012a)在这一地区识别出了约 650 Ma 的高压麻粒岩, 其峰期  $p\text{-}T$  条件(1.7~1.8 GPa, 690~730°C)和变质地温梯度(约 14 °C/km)与典型碰撞造山带变质作用相符, 后续研究也在这一地区的大理岩中识别出了类似的变质记录(649±3 Ma)(Hu et al., 2021a)。这些高压麻粒岩的原岩是新元古代早期(约 900 Ma)的洋壳岩石(Zhang et al., 2012a; Hu et al., 2018d)。如果是洋壳俯冲与地幔柱相互作用的环境, 很难理解洋壳在形成约 300 Ma 之后才发生俯冲消减和变质, 现今地球洋壳几乎不存在年龄老于 200 Ma 的洋壳。更为可能的解释是, 高压麻粒岩的原岩是先前已经就位于地壳中的残留洋壳残片, 在陆-陆碰撞过程中发生了高压麻粒岩相变质。

## 2.4 新元古代晚期(约 572~541 Ma)安第斯型岩浆弧记录

新元古代晚期的岩石包括英云闪长岩、流纹岩和辉长岩。英云闪长岩和辉长岩均侵入于念青唐古拉岩群中的副片麻岩中, 而流纹岩与相邻的念青唐古拉岩群为断层接触并且被奥陶纪底砾岩角度不整合覆盖。

辉长岩亏损高场强元素(例如 Nb 和 Ta)和 Ti(图 4h), 与岛弧岩浆岩类似(Pearce and Peate, 1995), 其中大多数锆石具有负的  $\epsilon\text{Hf}(t)$  值。这些特征有可能指示起源于岛弧相关的富集地幔源区(Zhu et al., 2012; Hu et al., 2017), 也可能指示经历了明显的地壳混染(Zhai et al., 2013b)。由于壳源熔体和幔源熔体的 Nb/Ta 值区别明显, 因此

Nb/Ta 值对地壳混染比较敏感,但是受结晶分异过程影响较小(Weaver, 1991; Rudnick and Fountain, 1995; Barth *et al.*, 2000)。这些辉长岩的 Nb/Ta 值为 14.5~16.1,介于 MORB(约 17.7; Sun and McDonough, 1989)和地壳(约 10.9; Rudnick and Fountain, 1995)之间,指示存在地壳混染。同时,前人研究认为地壳混染不足以形成岩石的同位素特征,也需要岛弧相关的富集地幔源区(Hu *et al.*, 2018a)。如果辉长岩起源于未受岛弧影响的亏损地幔源区,至少约 50%的地壳物质需要加入辉长质岩浆中,才能达到目前所分析到的同位素成分(Hu *et al.*, 2018a)。这样高比例的地壳混入会明显改变岩浆的成分,而呈现出中性岩的特征,与实际观察到的基性成分不符。前人工作认为被俯冲端员的岩石圈地幔可能是辉长岩的岩浆源区。综合北拉萨地块上埃迪卡拉纪-寒武纪岩浆记录的时空分布和地球化学资料(Hu *et al.*, 2018a)以及寒武纪沉积地层的碎屑锆石特征(Hu *et al.*, 2019b),前人研究将辉长岩的形成背景解释为陆缘弧相关环境(Hu *et al.*, 2021b)。

英云闪长岩样品具有高的 Sr 含量( $294 \times 10^{-6}$ ~ $569 \times 10^{-6}$ )和 Sr/Y 值(35.1~114)以及低的 Y( $4.98 \times 10^{-6}$ ~ $8.38 \times 10^{-6}$ )和 Yb( $0.52 \times 10^{-6}$ ~ $0.84 \times 10^{-6}$ )元素含量,与埃达克岩类似(Defant and Drummond, 1990; Chung *et al.*, 2003; Martin *et al.*, 2005)。它们的较低的相容元素(例如 Ni)和 MgO(0.15%~0.39%)含量指示初始岩浆未与地幔楔发生交代,与地壳拆沉和俯冲环境不符(Xu *et al.*, 2002; Gao *et al.*, 2004; Wang *et al.*, 2008a, 2008b)。因此,增厚地壳的熔融过程是最可能的成因模式。流纹岩样品具有较高的 SiO<sub>2</sub>(77.97%~83.81%)、K<sub>2</sub>O(4.78%~9.61%)含量和 A/CNK 值(1.08~1.40)以及较低的 Na<sub>2</sub>O 含量(0.01%~2.53%),与 S 型花岗岩类似(Chappell and White, 1992; Bonin, 2004)。考虑到样品具有古老的锆石 Hf 模式年龄( $t_{DM}^C = 1\,884 \sim 1\,575$  Ma),前人将其解释为形成于古元古代沉积物的熔融过程(Hu *et al.*, 2018a)。

### 3 北拉萨地块的起源

长期以来,北拉萨地块的起源一直存有争议。上世纪 80 年代,曾有多篇发表于《Nature》上的论文讨论过这一问题(Audley-Charles, 1983, 1984; Allègre *et al.*, 1984)。当时,主要有起源于印度北缘

(Allègre *et al.*, 1984)和起源于澳大利亚西北缘(Audley-Charles, 1983, 1984)两种不同的观点。受限于当时的测试分析手段,两种观点的证据基本类似,主要为石炭-二叠纪冰海杂砾岩、陆生植物群化石、热带和亚热带海相动物群化石、沉积记录和岩浆事件对比和古地磁资料等。21 世纪以来,随着测试分析手段的进步,有学者尝试通过碎屑锆石的手段来约束北拉萨地块的起源,但是由于碎屑锆石资料的多解性,效果并不明显。Gehrels 等(2011)和 Zhu 等(2011a)都对青藏高原范围内古生代沉积岩的碎屑锆石开展了系统的定年和 Hf 同位素研究,并讨论了北拉萨地块的起源,得出了完全相反的结果,一篇论文支持印度北缘假说,另一篇支持澳大利亚起源假说。综合来看,上述资料可以很好地把北拉萨地块的古地理位置限制在冈瓦纳超大陆的北缘,但是难以确定其与印度还是澳大利亚更具有亲缘性。同时,这些资料大多来自显生宙的岩石,难以限定北拉萨地块与罗迪尼亞超大陆的关系。近年来,又有学者根据北拉萨地块上新发现的约 650 Ma 的高压麻粒岩提出了一个新的观点,即北拉萨地块可能起源于东非造山带北段(Zhang *et al.*, 2012a)。如前文所述,近年来的研究在北拉萨地块上识别出了一系列的新元古代岩浆-沉积-变质记录,为北拉萨地块的起源提供了新的约束,主要包括 4 部分内容,分别讨论如下。

#### 3.1 新元古代-古生代地层碎屑锆石资料

在北拉萨地块上,古生代地层中碎屑锆石具有强烈的 1 200~1 000 Ma 年龄峰值(Zhu *et al.*, 2011a; Hu *et al.*, 2019b)(图 6b)。新近在新元古代沉积岩中也找到了类似的碎屑锆石年龄峰值(Hu *et al.*, 2018d; Zhou *et al.*, 2019)(图 6a)。在早期研究中,这一年齡峰值被认为代表了与澳大利亚的古地理亲缘性,主要原因是在澳大利亚西北部的 Wilkes-Albany-Fraser 造山带中有大量的这一时代的碎屑锆石(Zhu *et al.*, 2011a)(图 6h)。然而,随后的研究工作显示,在其他地区也有类似的碎屑锆石年龄峰值,例如非洲的加纳(Kalsbeek *et al.*, 2008)(图 6c)、莫桑比克(Bicca *et al.*, 2018)(图 6d)地区和印度的南部地区(Plavsa *et al.*, 2014)(图 6g),甚至非洲现代河流中也有较多的 1 200~1 000 Ma 碎屑锆石(Iizuka *et al.*, 2013)(图 6e)。此外,Wang 等(2019)新近总结了非洲北部和印度北部新元古代-早古生代地层碎屑锆石的 Hf 同位素资料,并且指出

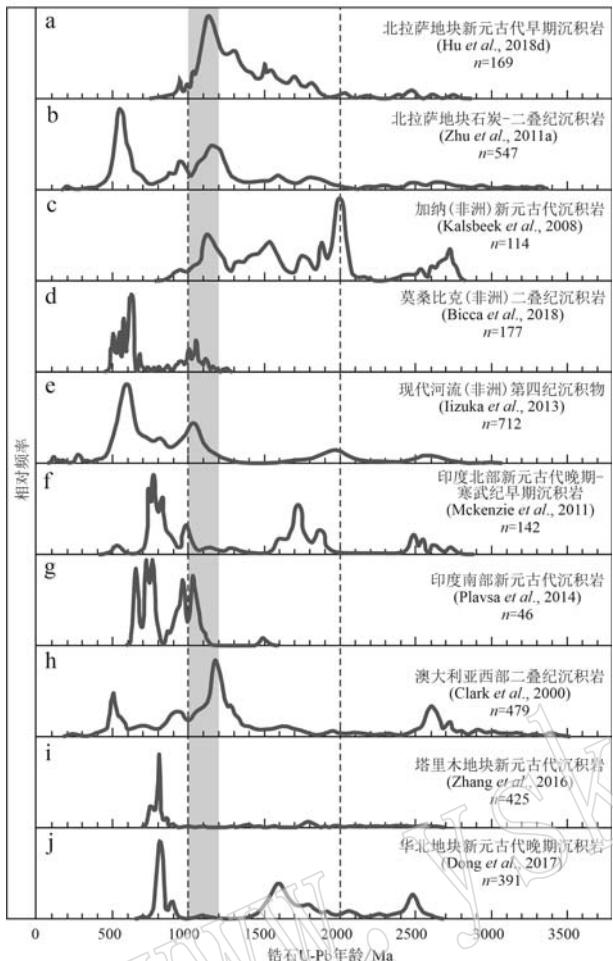


图 6 北拉萨地块及邻区的碎屑锆石资料

Fig. 6 Summary of detrital zircon ages in sedimentary rocks from previous studies in the North Lhasa terrane and adjacent areas

二者具有不同的特征: 非洲北部的新元古代碎屑锆石 Hf 同位素成分呈现由亏损到富集的演化趋势(图 7b), 而印度北部具有相反的演化趋势(图 7d)。本次研究进一步收集了北拉萨地块和澳大利亚西北部的相关数据(图 7a、7c), 结果显示北拉萨地块与澳大利亚和非洲具有亲缘性, 与印度区别明显。

### 3.2 新元古代早期大陆裂解事件的全球分布

如前文所述, 在北拉萨地块上已识别出了新元古代早期(约 900 Ma)的变质基性岩和石英岩, 很可能形成于大陆裂谷的晚期(胡培远等, 2016; Hu et al., 2018d)。由于 900 Ma 左右不是全球性大陆裂解的时间, 相关岩浆记录较少, 因而可以作为古地理重建的依据之一。通过系统收集全球资料可知, 同时代的裂解型岩浆记录存在于圣弗朗西斯科、刚果、西非、塔里木、华北和 Afif-Abas 等克拉通(或地块)

(图 8a)。在圣弗朗西斯科克拉通, Evans 等(2015)报道镁铁质岩墙中斜锆石的年龄为 920 Ma 左右。同时代的裂解相关的镁铁质岩墙、大陆溢流玄武岩和流纹质火山岩(924~912 Ma)出露于刚果克拉通(Franssen and André, 1988; Correa-Gomes and Oliveira, 2000; Tack et al., 2001)。Correa-Gomes 和 Oliveira(2000)通过对刚果和圣弗朗西斯科克拉通的镁铁质岩墙而提出二者具有古地理亲缘性。同时代的裂解岩浆记录也发现于西非克拉通(Álvaro et al., 2014)。在华北克拉通, 前人发现了约 925~900 Ma 裂解相关的镁铁质岩墙和岩席侵入体(Peng et al., 2011a, 2011b)。在塔里木克拉通, 出露有略微年轻的双峰式火山岩(约 900~870 Ma; Wang et al., 2015)。在约 900 Ma 古地理重建图(图 8b)上, 上述受约 900 Ma 裂解事件影响的克拉通(或地块)分成了两组: ① 圣弗朗西斯科、刚果、西非和 Afif-Abas; ② 塔里木和华北。考虑到华北和塔里木克拉通的新元古代-早古生代沉积岩不具有 1 200~1 000 Ma 的碎屑锆石年龄峰值(图 6i、6j), 本文倾向于认为北拉萨地块与第 1 组克拉通(或地块)具有古地理亲缘性。

### 3.3 东非造山带新元古代中期造山事件

东非造山带是地球上最大的造山带之一, 形成于东冈瓦纳和西冈瓦纳的聚合过程, 其从阿拉伯地区经过非洲西部一直延伸到南极大陆, 总长超过 8 000 km, 演化时限开始于 1 080 Ma 之前, 结束于 620 Ma 左右(Merdith et al., 2017; Mole et al., 2018)。近年来, 北拉萨地块念青唐古拉岩群中已经识别出了 742 Ma 的基性岩浆记录(张修政等, 2013)、772~727 Ma 的花岗质岩石(吴珍汉等, 2004; Hu et al., 2005; 张修政等, 2013)、720~650 Ma 的榴辉岩相-角闪岩相变质岩(Dong et al., 2011a; Zhang et al., 2012a; 张修政等, 2013), 还发育有同时代的洋壳残片(Dong et al., 2011a; 张修政等, 2013)。如前文所述, Hu 等(2018a, 2018b, 2018c, 2018d, 2019a, 2021a)在念青唐古拉岩群中识别出了约 822~810 Ma 弧后拉张岩浆记录、约 766~720 Ma 岛弧-弧后盆地岩浆记录、约 707~671 Ma 陆块拼贴岩浆-变质记录和约 658~646 Ma 陆-陆碰撞岩浆-变质记录。综合北拉萨地块的洋脊扩张以及造山-后造山地质记录可知, 它们与东非造山带北段的活动时限较为一致, 而印度(例如南拉萨地块、南羌塘地块)和澳大利亚大陆北缘未见同时代的类似地质记录(图

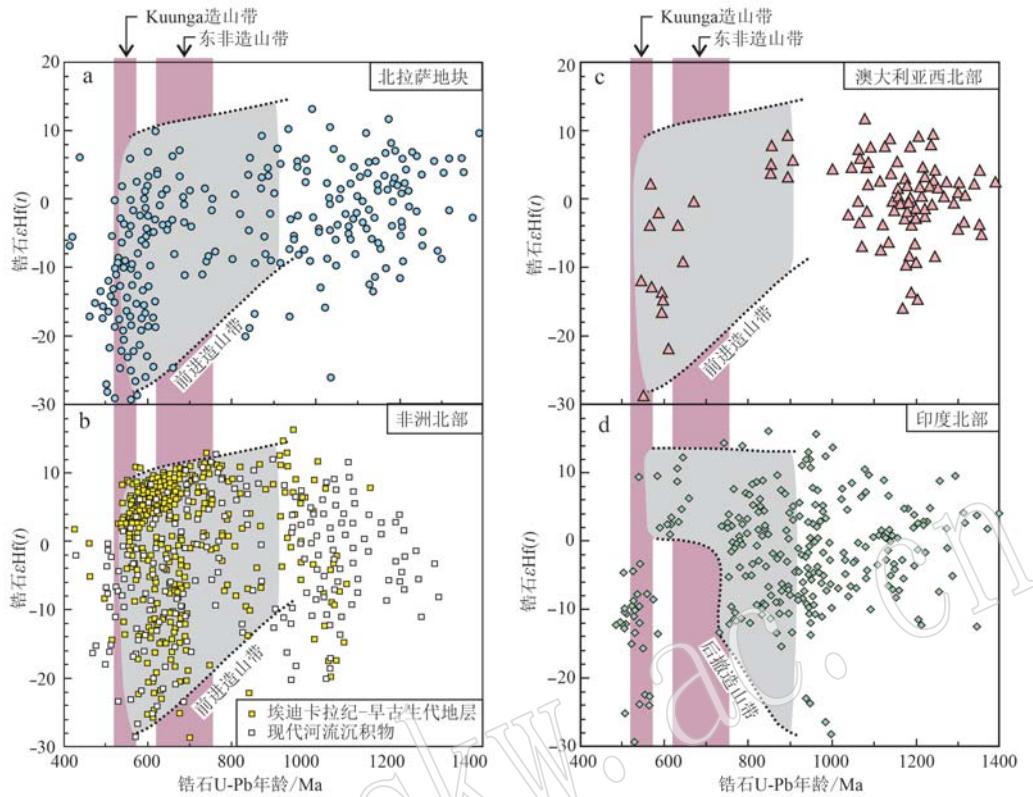


图 7 北拉萨地块、澳大利亚西北部、非洲北部和印度北部新元古代-早古生代地层中碎屑锆石的  $\epsilon\text{Hf}(t)$ - $t$  图解  
Fig. 7  $\epsilon\text{Hf}(t)$ - $t$  diagrams of the sedimentary rocks from Neoproterozoic-Early Paleozoic in the North Lhasa terrane, northwestern Australia, northern Africa and northern India

数据来源见 Hu et al., 2021b

the data are from Hu et al., 2021b

9),支持了北拉萨地块起源于东非造山带北段的观点。

#### 3.4 冈瓦纳超大陆北缘新元古代晚期-早古生代安第斯型岩浆弧的时空分布

埃迪卡拉纪—早古生代是冈瓦纳超大陆演化的一个重要阶段(Meert and Torsvik, 2003; Cawood and Buchan, 2007; Cawood et al., 2007; Zhu et al., 2012)。在这一时期,冈瓦纳超大陆的聚合已经基本完成,随后在其边缘形成了新的板块俯冲带(Cawood and Buchan, 2007; Cawood et al., 2007)。Meert 和 Torsvik(2003)指出东冈瓦纳(澳大利亚、东南极、印度、阿拉伯、卡拉哈里和刚果)形成于两个造山带:东非造山带和Kuunga造山带,它们的主洋盆闭合时代分别为650~560 Ma和570~530 Ma。前人研究在北拉萨地块上识别出了埃迪卡拉纪的岩浆事件,它可能与Kuunga造山带的晚期陆-陆碰撞过程、东非造山带的后碰撞伸展过程、冈瓦纳超大陆原特提斯边缘的安第斯型岩浆弧这3种构造过程相关。我们首

先放弃了第1种可能,因为Kuunga造山带位于冈瓦纳超大陆内部,距离原特提斯边缘较远(图10a)。其次,如上文所述,埃迪卡拉纪岩浆岩很可能形成于陆缘弧环境,与第2种构造过程不符。因此,我们倾向于认为这些埃迪卡拉纪岩浆岩与冈瓦纳超大陆北缘的安第斯型岩浆弧相关。类似的构造模式也被用来解释土耳其(Gürsu et al., 2015; Gürsu, 2016)和伊朗(Moghadam et al., 2015)地区的同时代岩浆岩。

在过去几十年内,冈瓦纳超大陆北缘各微陆块上识别出了大量的新元古代-早古生代岩浆记录(Hu et al., 2021b 及其中文献)。其中,大多数陆块上的岩浆记录均表现出明显的岛弧亲缘性(Hu et al., 2021b)。南羌塘地块和澳大利亚北部的部分早古生代岩浆记录虽然具有板内岩浆岩的特征,但是新近研究将其解释为弧后盆地成因(Zhu et al., 2012; Hu et al., 2021b)。综合上述资料可知,在冈瓦纳超大陆拼合过程晚期,其北缘形成了规模巨大的安第斯型岩浆弧(Zhu et al., 2012; Gürsu, 2016;

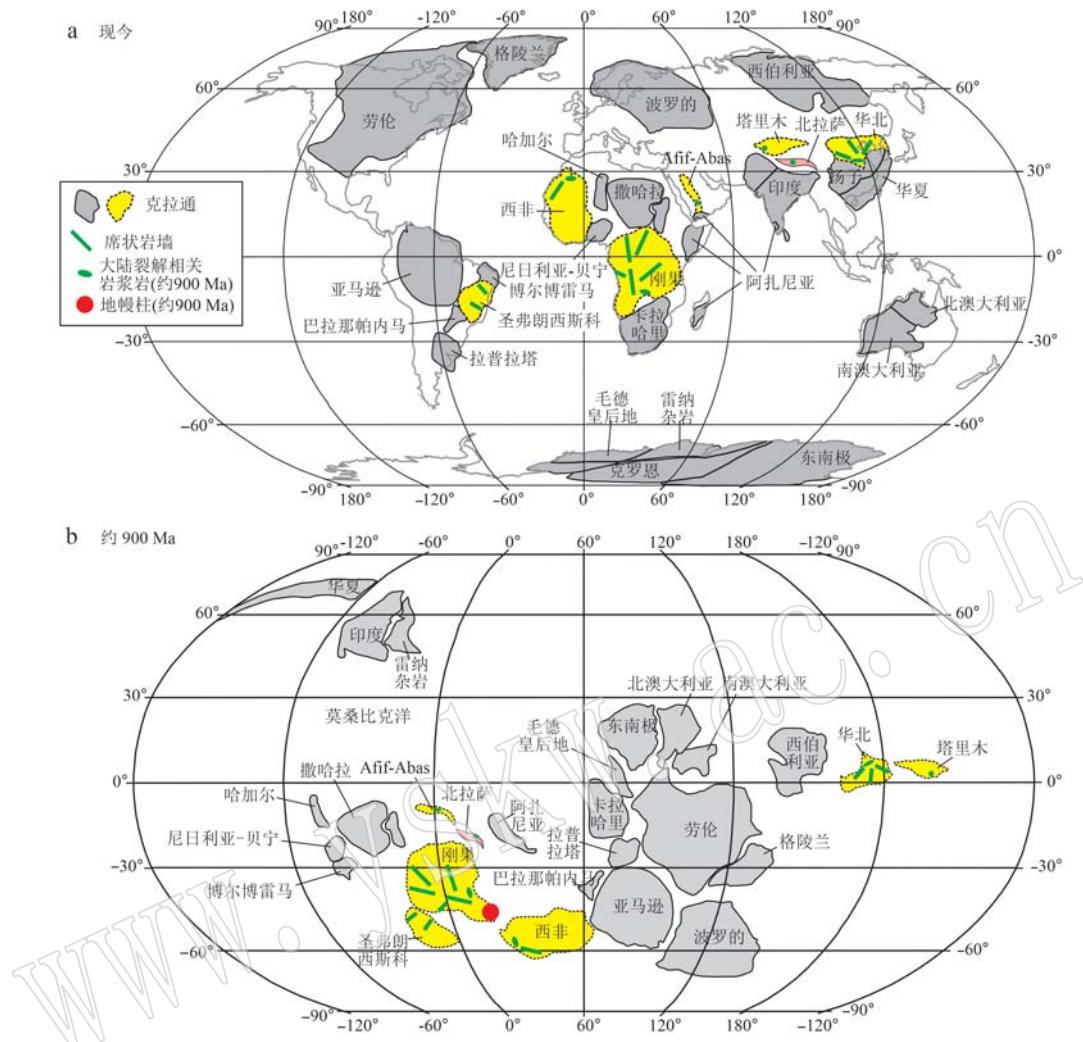


图 8 现今世界地图(a)和约 900 Ma 古地理复原图(b) [底图引自 Merdith 等 (2017) 和 Wu 等 (2017) ]

Fig. 8 Present-day geographical map of the world (a) and paleogeographic map at 900 Ma (b) (base map are from Merdith et al., 2017; Wu et al., 2017)

Hu et al., 2021b)。综合冈瓦纳超大陆北缘与该岩浆弧相关的岩浆-变质-沉积记录(图 10b)可知,这一岩浆弧具有“西早东晚”的特征,西侧阿拉伯原特提斯边缘(土耳其, 580~530 Ma; 伊朗, 601~522 Ma)较早,东侧(南羌塘, 496~474 Ma; 喜马拉雅, 512~473 Ma; 滇缅泰马, 502~462 Ma)较晚。新进的研究将这一时间差异解释为冈瓦纳超大陆两阶段拼合的结果,西侧较早的安第斯型岩浆弧可能与东非造山带相关,而东侧较年轻的岩浆弧可能与 Kuunga 造山带相关(Hu et al., 2021b)。值得注意的是,北拉萨地块上的相关记录具有较长的时间跨度,从约 580 Ma 一直延伸到了 480 Ma 左右,既可以与西侧的土耳其、伊朗地区对比,也可以与东侧的

南羌塘、喜马拉雅和滇缅泰马地区对比,暗示北拉萨地块可能位于两组地块的交界位置,即东非造山带的北段(图 10a)。

#### 4 北拉萨地块新元古代构造演化历史

综上可知,北拉萨地块很可能起源于东非造山带北段的非洲一侧(图 10a)。基于目前已知的新元古代地质资料,南、北拉萨地块在新元古代可能经历以下演化阶段:在新元古代最早期(925 Ma 之前),南、北拉萨地块分别位于非洲(刚果和西非克拉通)和印度附近(Zhang et al., 2014; Guo et al., 2017; Hu et al., 2018a, 2018c);在 925~900 Ma,刚果、圣

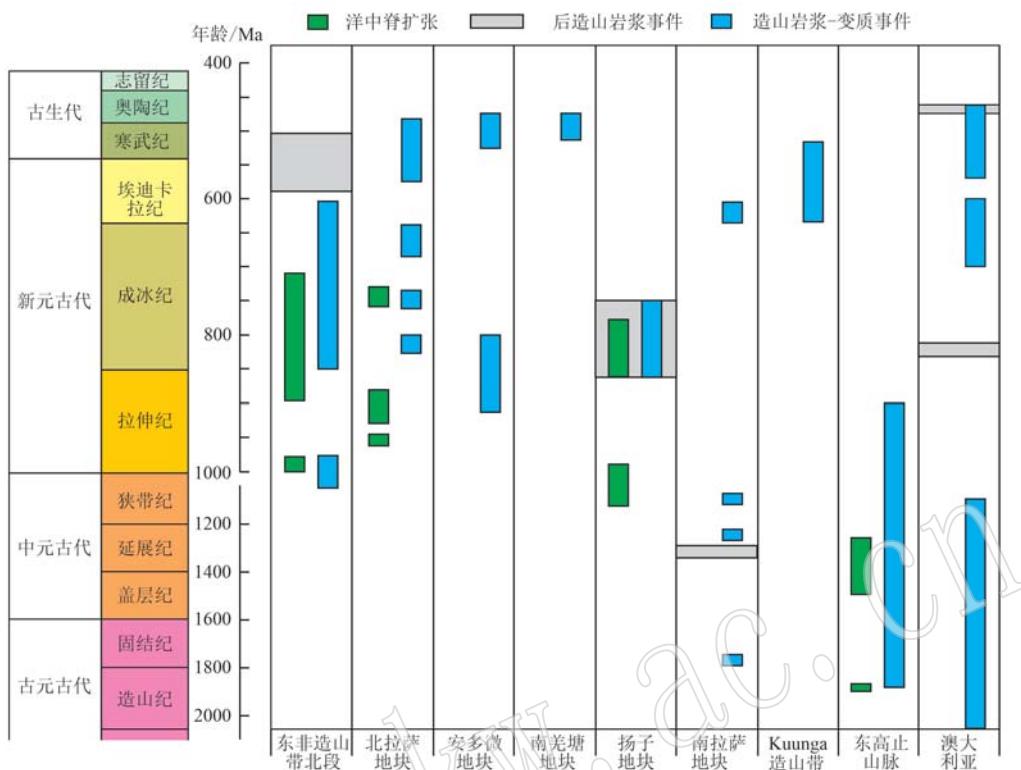


图 9 北拉萨地块及其邻区的元古宙—早古生代主要构造岩浆—变质事件的时空分布[据 Zeng 等(2018)、Zhou 等(2019)、Hu 等(2018c, 2019a, 2019b)及其中参考文献]

Fig. 9 Condensed timetable of major geological events in the North Lhasa terrane and its adjacent regions in the Gondwana (according to Zeng et al., 2018; Zhou et al., 2019; Hu et al., 2018c, 2019a, 2019b and their references)

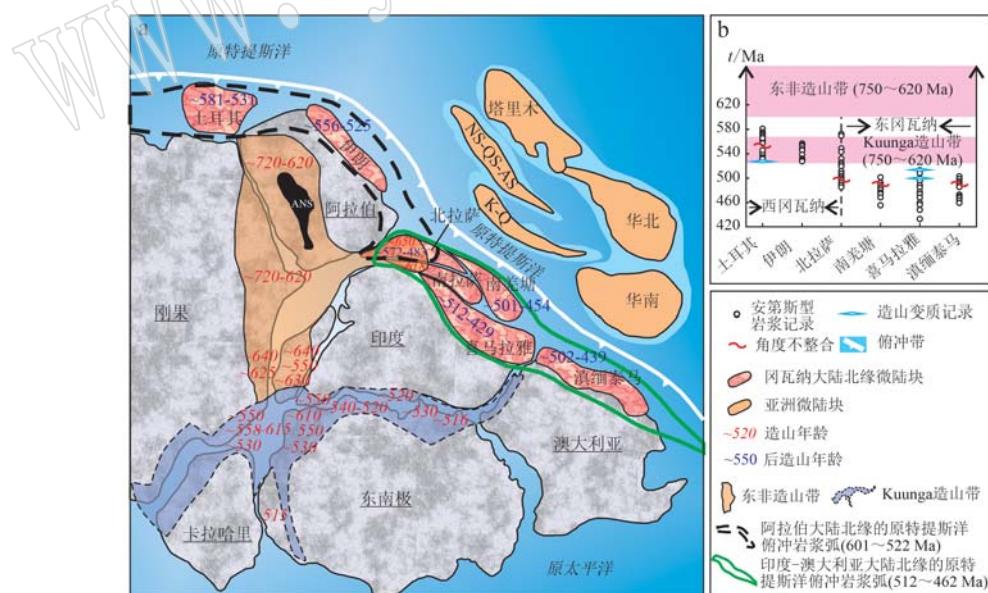


图 10 新元古代晚期—早古生代冈瓦纳超大陆古地理复原图(a)和冈瓦纳大陆北缘安第斯型岩浆记录、造山变质记录和角度不整合资料对比图(b)

Fig. 10 Reconstruction of Gondwana in the Neoproterozoic-Early Paleozoic period (a) and age data for Ediacaran-Early Paleozoic Andean-type magmatism, orogenic metamorphism, and sedimentary unconformity of the terranes along the northern margin of Gondwana (b)

数据来源见 Hu 等 (2021b); NS-QS-AS—南山-祁连山-阿尔泰山; K-Q—柴达木-昆仑-北羌塘; ANS—阿拉伯-努比亚地盾  
the data are from Hu et al., 2021b; NS-QS-AS—Nan Shan-Qilian Shan-North Qiangtang; K-Q—Qaidam-Kunlun-North Qiangtang; ANS—Arabian-Nubian Shield

弗朗西斯科和西非克拉通受到地幔柱活动的影响 (Correa-Gomes and Oliveira, 2000; Tack *et al.*, 2001; Álvaro *et al.*, 2014; Evans *et al.*, 2015); 在地幔柱活动的晚期(约 900 Ma), 北拉萨地块上形成了念青唐古拉岩群中的镁铁质岩石和沉积岩 (Hu *et al.*, 2018d), 继而导致北拉萨地块从非洲裂解出来, 形成了莫桑比克洋的一个分支洋盆(图 11a)。这一洋盆的俯冲消减形成了北拉萨地块上的岛弧(826~799 Ma; Zhang *et al.*, 2012b)和弧后盆地(822~758 Ma; Hu *et al.*, 2018b, 2018c, 2019a)岩浆记录。弧后盆地的打开可以分为 2 个阶段: 早期阶段尚未形成洋壳, 代表性岩浆岩是兼具岛弧和 MORB 特征的基性岩以及 A2 型花岗岩(822~806 Ma; Hu *et al.*, 2018b)(图 11b); 晚期阶段已经形成一定规模的弧后盆地洋壳(Saunders and Tarney, 1984), 代表性岩浆岩是受俯冲影响较小的 MORB 型岩石(N-MORB 型, 766~758 Ma, Hu *et al.*, 2018c; E-MORB 型, 758~730 Ma, 张修政等, 2013)和典型岛弧基性岩(766~720 Ma; Hu *et al.*, 2018c, 2019a; 胡培远等, 2019)(图 11c)。这一弧后盆地的关闭, 将会导致与俯冲-碰撞相关的变质记录(约 700 Ma; Hu *et al.*, 2021a)及随后的板片断离。本次研究发现的约 695 Ma 具有板内特征的基性岩应当与板片断离导致的短暂伸展环境和软流圈上涌相关(Zhu *et al.*, 2012; Wu *et al.*, 2018; Hu *et al.*, 2021a)(图 11d)。前人对东非造山带的研究显示, 在 700~650 Ma 阶段, 莫桑比克洋的主洋盆并未关闭(Fritz *et al.*, 2013; Mole *et al.*, 2018), 北拉萨地块上约 680~660 Ma 的变质记录很可能与洋壳俯冲相关(Dong *et al.*, 2011b), 约 671 Ma 的 E-MORB 型基性岩可能是洋壳的残片, 在莫桑比克洋的俯冲过程中构造就位于北拉萨地块上(Hu *et al.*, 2021a)(图 11e)。莫桑比克洋的最终关闭应当发生于 650~560 Ma, 导致了非洲(Kabete *et al.*, 2012; Lundmark *et al.*, 2012; Mole *et al.*, 2018)、北拉萨地块(Zhang *et al.*, 2012a; Hu *et al.*, 2019a, 2021a)、南拉萨地块(Lin *et al.*, 2013)和马达加斯加(Jöns and Schenk, 2008)地区广泛分布的与碰撞相关的岩浆-变质记录(图 11f)。此后, 冈瓦纳超大陆拼合完毕, 受原特提斯洋俯冲的影响, 在其北缘形成了“西早东晚”的岩浆弧, 北拉萨地块上的埃迪卡拉纪-寒武纪岩浆事件是这一岩浆弧的组成部分之一(Zhu *et al.*, 2012; Hu *et al.*, 2018a, 2018e, 2021b)(图 10a)。

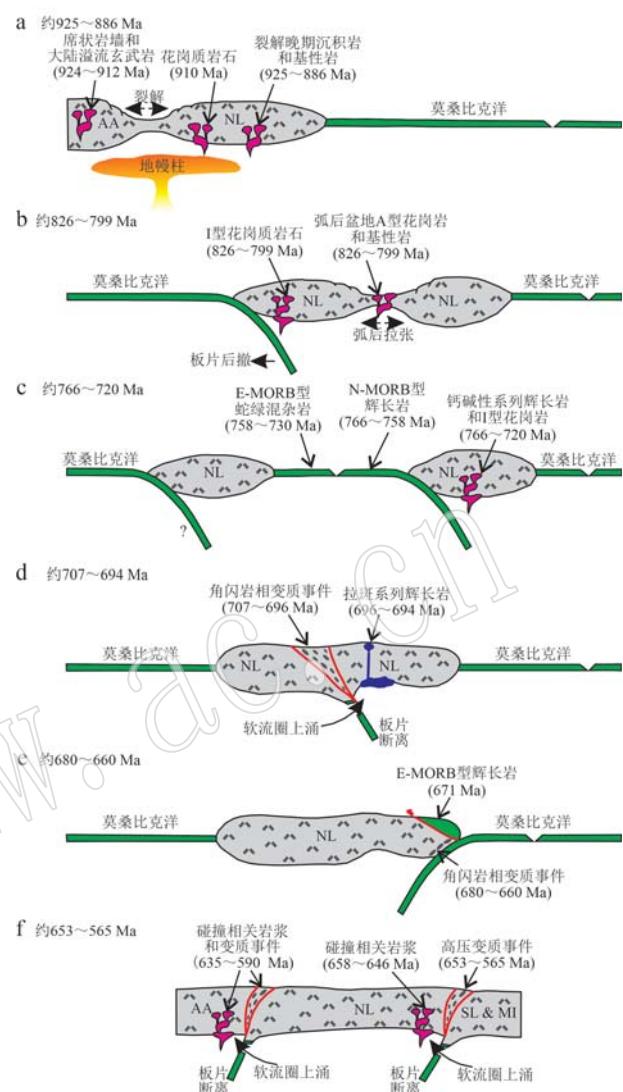


图 11 北拉萨地块新元古代构造演化图

Fig. 11 Schematic tectonic evolution of the North Lhasa terrane during the Neoproterozoic

AA—非洲和阿拉伯; SL & MI—南拉萨、马达加斯加和印度;  
NL—北拉萨地块

AA—Africa and Arabia; SL & MI—South Lhasa terrane,  
Madagascar and India; NL—North Lhasa terrane

## 5 结论

综合上述讨论, 初步得出以下结论:

- (1) 青藏高原北拉萨地块念青唐古拉岩群中存在莫桑比克洋演化的岩浆-沉积-变质记录, 包括:  
 ① 925~886 Ma, 岩石组合为 MORB 型变质基性岩和变质沉积岩, 代表了大陆裂谷最晚期的胚胎洋壳和伴生沉积物; ② 822~671 Ma, 主要为斜长角闪岩和花岗片麻岩, 其原岩为拉斑玄武岩、钙碱性玄武岩、A2 型花岗岩等, 它们与同时代的角闪岩相变质记录

共同形成于洋壳俯冲过程;③ 658~646 Ma, 包括中基性侵入岩和火山岩以及榴辉岩相-角闪岩相变质岩, 它们记录了陆-陆碰撞环境下俯冲洋壳的断离过程。

(2) 北拉萨地块存在埃迪卡拉纪辉长岩、英云闪长岩和流纹岩(572~541 Ma), 与土耳其、伊朗地区的同时代岩浆岩可以对比, 它们共同记录了冈瓦纳超大陆北缘“西早东晚”安第斯型岩浆弧。

(3) 北拉萨地块可能起源于非洲大陆, 在新元古代早期从非洲大陆裂解出来, 在新元古代中期经历了莫桑比克洋的消减-闭合过程, 随后在新元古代晚期就位于东非造山带北段并且受到了冈瓦纳超大陆北缘安第斯型岩浆弧的影响。

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