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西藏雅江缝合带西段普兰蛇绿岩地幔橄榄岩成因: 一种新认识

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提要:蛇绿岩中的地幔橄榄岩是蛇绿岩的重要组成部分,不仅记录了其所经历的板块构造事件,还可以探讨地幔的物质组成和深部地幔作用。位于雅江缝合带西段的普兰蛇绿岩以出露面积约 600 km²的特大型地幔橄榄岩体而引人注目。为了探讨普兰蛇绿岩地幔橄榄岩的成因,本文在普兰地幔橄榄岩体的东段完成了一条穿过岩体的长约 10 km 的地质剖面,对地幔橄榄岩进行了系统采样,开展了详细矿物学、地球化学研究,取得以下主要进展和认识:(1)普兰地幔橄榄岩中的二辉橄榄岩经历了 9%~15% 的部分熔融作用,方辉橄榄岩最终经历了 15%~25% 的部分熔融作用;(2)基于橄榄石-尖晶石矿物化学平衡计算的普兰地幔橄榄岩氧逸度 $\Delta \log(f_{\text{O}_2})^{\text{FMQ}}$ 值从 -1.11 到 +0.45, 略高于用 V-Y 含量估算出的氧逸度(在 FMQ 到 FMQ-1 趋势),指示其形成于还原环境;(3)普兰地幔橄榄岩不是简单的地幔残余,还经历了后期熔体交代作用。对普兰地幔橄榄岩交代产生类似“U”型稀土配分模式的熔体可能是洋中脊(MOR)环境产生的低融岩浆;(4)地幔橄榄岩地球化学特征及氧逸度计算结果表明,普兰地幔橄榄岩可能形成于洋中脊(MOR)环境,并没有俯冲带(SSZ)环境的印记。对于普兰地幔橄榄岩以及雅鲁藏布江缝合带其他岩体的成因,前人主要根据地幔橄榄岩一些元素的富集特征提出的 MOR→SSZ 两阶段演化模式需要重新审视。

关 键 词:地幔橄榄岩;普兰蛇绿岩;雅江缝合带;西藏

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Petrogenesis of peridotites from the Purang ophiolite in the western part of Yarlung Zangbo suture zone, southern Tibet: A new perspective

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Abstract: The ophiolitic peridotites constitute an important part of the ophiolite in that they not only record the experienced plate tectonic events but also offer help to discuss the composition of the mantle and the effect of the deep mantle. The Purang ophiolite located in the western part of Yarlung Zangbo suture zone is characterized by containing a large mantle peridotite massif ca. 600 km² in area. In order to discuss the petrogenesis and tectonic significance of the Purang peridotite massif, the authors sampled a section of about 10 km across the massif in the eastern part of the Purang mantle peridotite massif. Based on a detailed field survey and mineralogical and geochemical analysis of systematically selected mantle peridotite samples, the authors have achieved some results: (1) The lithofacies distribution of the Purang ophiolite peridotites has been determined. The profile across the massif shows that harzburgites form the main part of the Purang peridotite massif, the harzburgites are mainly located within the peridotite massif, the banded lherzolites are mainly distributed at the edge of the peridotite massif, and the ratio of the exposed area of harzburgites to that of lherzolites is about 4:1; (2) Based on olivine–spinel associations and the formulae based on the reaction of $6\text{Fe}_2\text{SiO}_4 + \text{O}_2 = 3\text{Fe}_3\text{Si}_2\text{O}_6 + 2\text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4$, the oxygen fugacity values have been calculated ($\Delta \log(f_{\text{O}_2})$ range from -1.11 to +0.45), which are significantly higher than the f_{O_2} value obtained using the V content, indicating a reducing tectonic setting; (3) The Purang peridotites are not the simple residues of partial melting and might have experienced later melts metasomatism. According to the whole rock geochemistry and oxygen fugacity values, this paper argues that the later metasomatic melts were probably derived from the lower partial melting magma formed in a mid-ocean ridge setting; (4) The Purang ophiolite peridotites show similar bulk geochemical features and oxygen fugacity characteristics to the modern mid-ocean ridge abyssal peridotites. It is thus held that the Purang ophiolite peridotites formed in a mid-ocean ridge tectonic setting, without imprints of supra-subduction zone setting. The two stage evolution model (MOR→SSZ) of the peridotites from the Yarlung Zangbo suture zone needs to be reexamined.

Key words: peridotites; Purang ophiolite; Yarlung Zangbo suture zone; Tibet

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蛇绿岩被认为是构造侵位于大陆边缘造山带的古大洋地壳和上地幔的残片^[1-5]。蛇绿岩中的地幔橄榄岩是蛇绿岩的重要组成部分,不仅记录了其所经历的板块构造事件,还可以探讨地幔的物质组成和深部地幔作用^[6-11]。雅江缝合带近东西向延伸约2000 km,是中国出露规模最大的蛇绿岩带^[12]。该缝合带西段蛇绿岩分为北边的达机翁—萨嘎和南边的达巴—休古嘎布两个亚带^[13]。

普兰蛇绿岩位于雅江带西段南亚带(达巴—休古嘎布蛇绿岩带)的中段,前人已对普兰蛇绿岩体的岩石组合和岩性特征进行了初步描述和研究^[14-16]。黄圭成等^[14]和雷义均等^[17]曾经报道过普兰蛇绿岩体中存在大量铬铁矿矿点;最近在普兰蛇绿岩地幔橄榄岩中又发现了一批新的高Cr型和高Al型铬铁矿矿点,指示普兰岩体可能存在巨大找矿潜力^[18]。通过蛇绿岩中辉长岩、辉绿岩脉锆石U-Pb定年,确定

了雅江缝合带西段普兰地区的洋盆形成时间为早白垩世,并且辉长岩、辉绿岩地球化学表现出MOR特征^[19-20]。通过对普兰岩体地幔橄榄岩的矿物学、地球化学研究^[14-15,18,21-25]以及在地幔橄榄岩中发现少量钙长石与角闪石^[26-27],指示普兰蛇绿岩体可能形成于MOR环境,后期受到不同程度的SSZ环境流体/熔体的改造。不过周文达等^[28]通过对地幔橄榄岩详细的矿物学研究之后认为普兰岩体可能形成于同一种构造环境,Miller et al^[29]和Liu et al^[30]对普兰岩体地幔橄榄岩、玄武岩及辉长苏长岩脉进行了详细矿物学、岩石学、同位素地球化学研究,认为普兰蛇绿岩形成于超慢速扩张洋脊(MOR)环境;杨经绥等^[31]通过人工分选,在普兰岩体地幔橄榄岩中发现金刚石与碳硅石等深部地幔矿物,表明普兰蛇绿岩体在形成和演化过程中可能有深部地幔作用的参与。

综上知,对于雅江缝合带西段普兰蛇绿岩体成因和演化的认识存在较大分歧,对于该岩体中地幔橄榄岩的成因主要有三种观点:(1)根据普兰蛇绿岩体地幔橄榄岩地球化学特征,大多数人认为该岩体和雅江带东段其他岩体类似,存在两阶段演化模式(MOR→SSZ),即普兰蛇绿岩体形成于MOR环境,后经受了SSZ环境熔体/流体的改造,同时也用该模式解释岩体中出现的铬铁矿矿化点^[14–15,18,21–27];(2)根据基性岩和地幔橄榄岩矿物学和地球化学研究,前人也曾提出该蛇绿岩体形成于超慢速扩张洋脊(MOR)环境^[29–30];(3)普兰蛇绿岩地幔橄榄岩中金刚石和碳硅石的重大发现,指示该岩体可能存在深部地幔过程的作用^[31]。因此,随之而来的科学问题有:①如果地幔橄榄岩MOR→SSZ成因模式成立的话,那么请问为什么该岩体中的辉长、辉绿岩脉没有受改造,依然表现出MOR特征?②有学者利用两阶段演化模式(MOR→SSZ)解释普兰岩体地幔橄榄岩及铬铁矿的成因,即MOR环境形成的地幔橄榄岩与SSZ环境的玻安岩熔体反应成矿,那么请问该区SSZ环境形成的蛇绿岩去了哪里?③普兰蛇绿岩体的形成与深部地幔过程作用有何联系?

本文在岩体东段完成了一条垂直走向且穿过岩体的长约10 km的地质剖面,对地幔橄榄岩进行了系统采样,开展了详细矿物学和地球化学研究,探讨了地幔橄榄岩的成因和演化。

1 地质背景

青藏高原是由多个向北增生的地块组成,各地体之间由板块缝合带相隔^[32](图1-a)。雅鲁藏布江缝合带(YZSZ)被认为是喜马拉雅特提斯洋壳和地幔的残余^[29,33–35],呈近东西向断续延伸约2000 km,是中国出露规模最大的蛇绿岩带,受到众多地质学家特别是蛇绿岩专家的关注^[12,36]。该缝合带是印度板块与欧亚大陆的最后一条缝合带,代表新特提斯洋盆古近纪期间的闭合^[35,37,38]。

雅鲁藏布江缝合带中产出一些较大的蛇绿岩块体,从东到西,包括罗布莎、泽当、大竹卡、白朗、吉定、桑桑、萨嘎、仲巴、当穷、休古嘎布、普兰和东波等^[39](图1-b)。该蛇绿岩带按地域可分为东段(曲水—墨脱)、中段(昂仁—仁布)和西段(萨嘎以西至中印边境)等三部分。其中西段又进一步分为南亚带(达巴—休古嘎布蛇绿岩带)和北亚带(雅鲁藏布西段蛇绿岩带或达机翁—萨嘎蛇绿岩带)^[13],普兰蛇绿岩体位于其中南亚带(达巴—休古嘎布蛇绿岩带)的中段。普兰蛇绿岩沿拉昂错南向西北方向延长至姜叶玛,东西长约60 km,南北宽约20 km,总面积达约600 km²,是雅鲁藏布江缝合带西段已经发现的最大的蛇绿岩。岩体呈北西西向带状展布,普兰岩体围岩为侏罗系白垩系浅变质的碎屑岩、含放射虫硅质岩夹碳酸盐岩,除被第四系所覆盖的地段外,岩

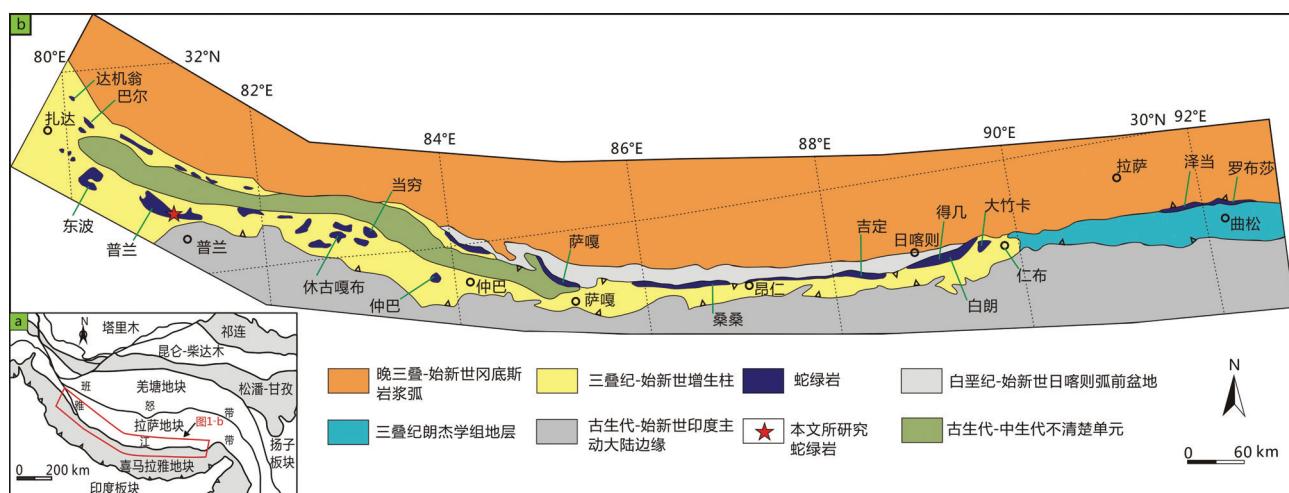


图1 青藏高原构造格局(a)及雅鲁藏布江蛇绿岩分布简图(b)(据文献[32,40])

Fig. 1 Tectonic division of the Tibetan Plateau (a) and ophiolites cropping out along the Indus-Yarlung Zangbo Suture Zone (b) (after reference [32, 40])

体四周与围岩均为断层接(图2)^[15,29]。地幔橄榄岩主要包括方辉橄榄岩和二辉橄榄岩,还有较少量的纯橄岩,另外可见辉石脉和辉长岩脉穿切地幔橄榄岩^[21]。

2 岩石学特征

普兰蛇绿岩地幔橄榄岩主要岩相为方辉橄榄岩(Harzburgite)和二辉橄榄岩(Lherzolite),纯橄岩出露较少,特别是岩体东部AB剖面,方辉橄榄岩(Harzburgite)是主体,分布在岩体中部,二辉橄榄岩(Lherzolite)分布岩体边缘^[28](图3)。总体来说岩石都比较新鲜,方辉橄榄岩常发生片理化(图4-a),二辉橄榄岩则保留较完好,岩石新鲜,颜色较深,在岩体中呈带状分布(图4-b),由于整个蛇绿岩体表面部分被第四系沉积物覆盖,方辉橄榄岩和二辉橄榄岩之间的岩相界线并不明显(图4-c),方辉橄榄岩内部也可见细小的辉石岩脉,走向北西(图4-d)。地幔橄榄岩主要结构是残碎斑状结构,指示岩石的构造成因。

方辉橄榄岩非常新鲜,蛇纹石化蚀变较弱。橄榄石(Ol)百分含量变化于80%~89%,斜方辉石(Opx)变化于7%~17%,单斜辉石(Cpx)变化于0~4%,尖晶石(Sp)变化于1%~4%。方辉橄榄岩主要是残碎斑结构,以毫米级(最大达5 mm)的橄榄石(Ol)和斜方辉石(Opx)残碎斑特征,橄榄石直径最大达5 mm,多数在1~3 mm。橄榄石同样以细小新生晶体的形式出现(图5-c,d)。橄榄石和斜方辉石均表现出内部变形,橄榄石表现出波状消光和肯克带(图5-a)。斜方辉石粒径大小为1~4 mm,通常是比较新鲜的,常表现出肯克带或者扭曲叶片和拉长状(图5-b),斜方辉石以大颗粒的残碎斑或细小的填隙颗粒出现,他们同样包含单斜辉石出溶叶片(图5-b)。单斜辉石以残碎斑或不规则填隙颗粒,或者在一些样品中,作为斜方辉石出溶气泡的形式出现。一些单斜辉石和斜方辉石被橄榄石替代(图5-c)。尖晶石通常呈棕色到深红色蠕虫状晶体和斜方辉石交生,或

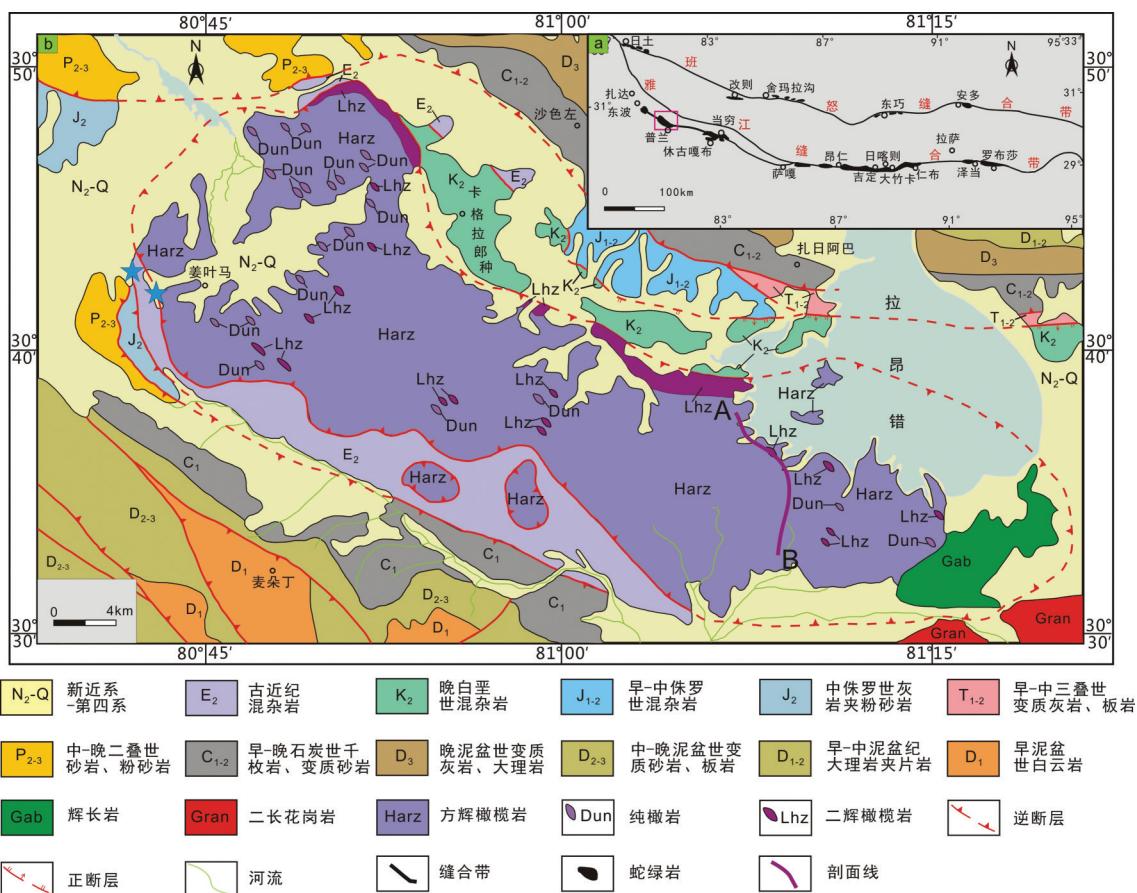


图2 雅鲁藏布江缝合带西段普兰蛇绿岩地质简图(据文献[21]修改)

Fig.2 Geological map of Purang ophiolite (modified after reference [21])

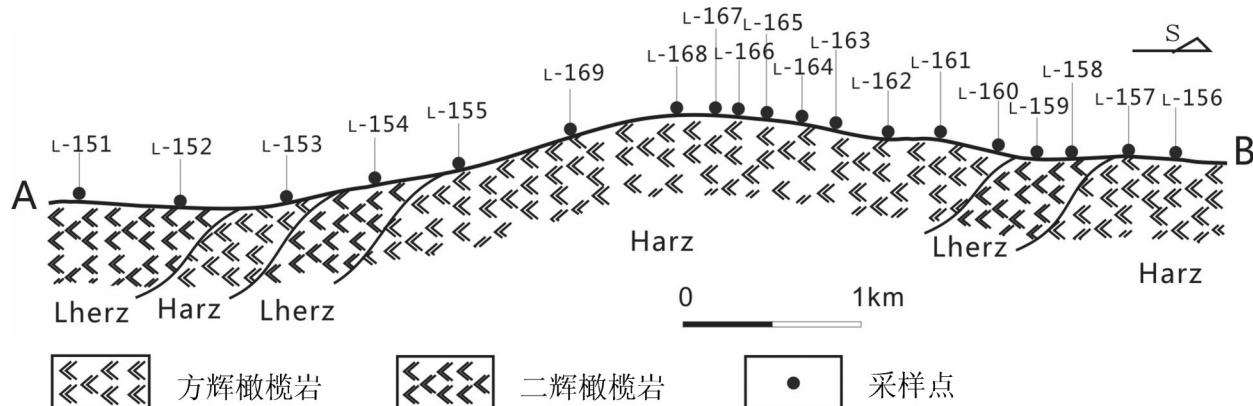


图3 雅江带西段普兰蛇绿岩地幔橄榄岩岩相变化剖面图

Harz—方辉橄榄岩; Lherz—二辉橄榄岩

Fig. Peridotite profile of the Purang ophiolite in western Yarlung Zangbo suture zone of Tibet
Harz—Harzburgite; Lherz—Lherzolite

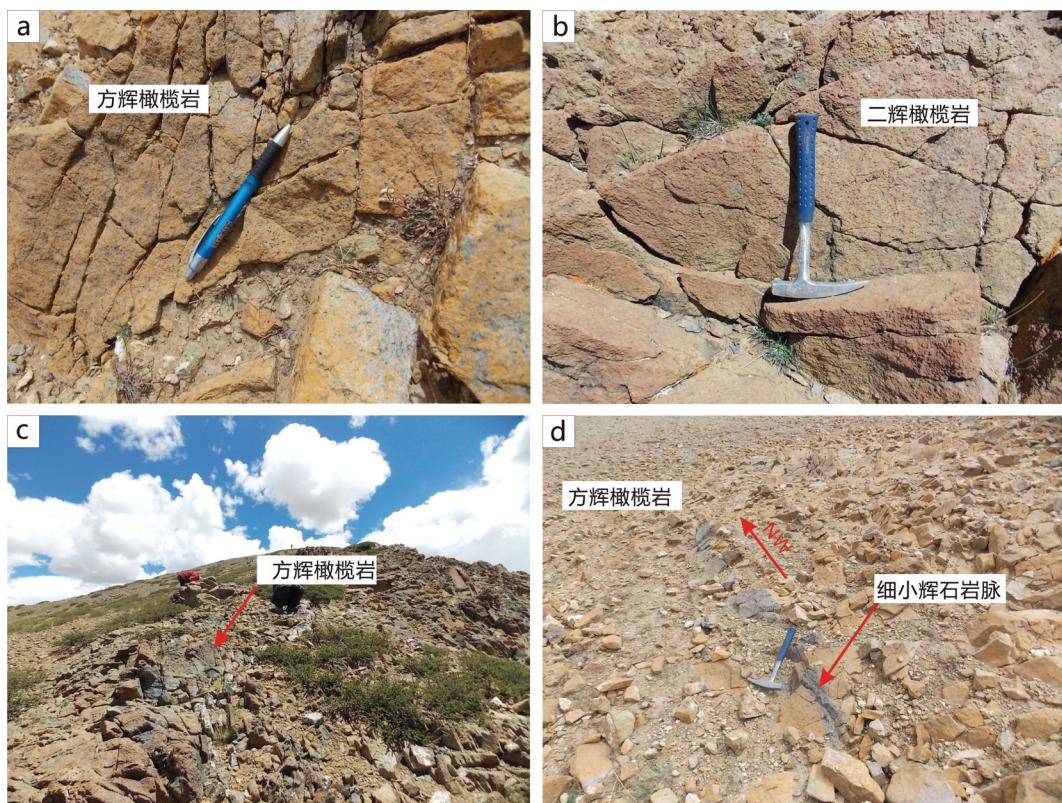


图4 普兰蛇绿岩地幔橄榄岩野外产出照片

A—一片理化发育的方辉橄榄岩;b—新鲜二辉橄榄岩;c—呈带状方辉橄榄岩,部分被第四系沉积物覆盖;
d—新鲜方辉橄榄岩,可见细小辉石岩脉

Fig. 4 Field photographs of peridotites from the Purang ophiolite

a—Harzburgites with well-developed schistosities; b—Fresh lherzolite, distributed as band; c—Banded harzburgites partially covered by Quaternary sediments; d—Thin pyroxene dike developed in fresh harzburgites

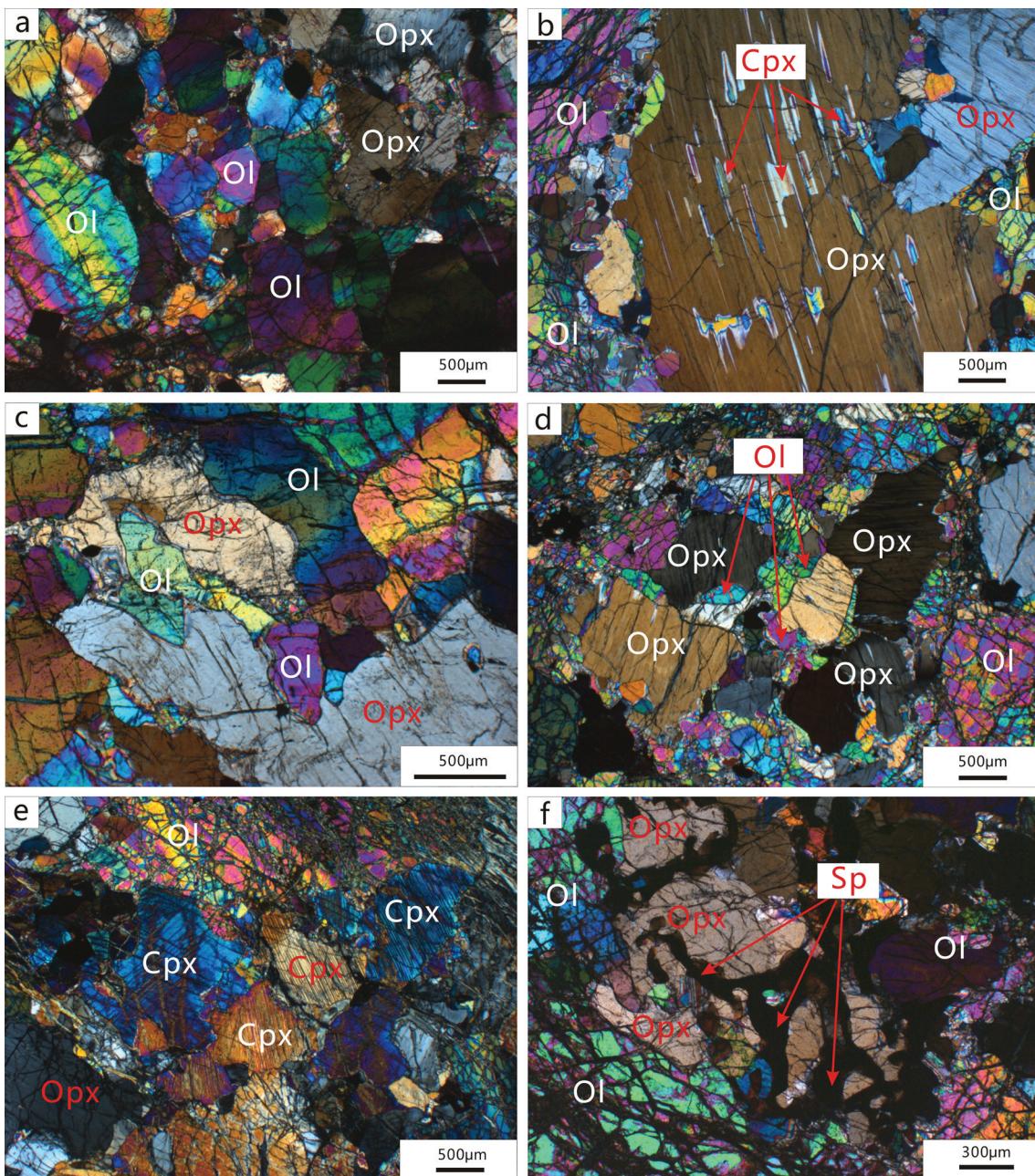


图5 普兰蛇绿岩地幔橄榄岩显微镜下照片

a—一方辉橄榄岩中具波状消光,肯克带橄榄石;b—一方辉橄榄岩中斜方辉石拉长状,出融单斜辉石叶片;c—一方辉橄榄岩中,斜方辉石被新生橄榄石交代,呈港湾状;d—一方辉橄榄岩中,残碎斑斜方辉石粒间充填新生橄榄石颗粒;e—二辉橄榄岩中,残碎斑状的单斜辉石;f—二辉橄榄岩中,蠕虫状尖晶石和斜方辉石交生;Ol—橄榄石;Opx—斜长辉石;Cpx—单斜辉石;Sp—尖晶石

Fig.5 Microphotographs of peridotites from the Purang ophiolite

(a)—Kink-banding and undulatory extinction of olivine (Ol) in harzburgite; (b)—Exsolution lamella of clinopyroxene (Cpx) within elongated porphyroclast orthopyroxene (Opx) in harzburgite; (c)—Orthopyroxene (Opx) porphyroclasts partly replaced by neoblasts of olivine (Ol) in harzburgite; (d)—Porphyroclast orthopyroxene (Opx) against interstitial neoblasts of olivine (Ol) in harzburgite; (e)—Porphyroclast clinopyroxenes (Cpx) in lherzolite; (f)—Wormlike spinel (Sp) intergrowth with orthopyroxene (Opx) in lherzolite
Ol—Olivine; Opx—Orthopyroxene; Cpx—Clinopyroxene; Sp—Spinel

者呈半自形晶,在一些样品中他们同样具有橄榄石包裹体。

二辉橄榄岩也非常新鲜,橄榄石(Ol)百分含量变化于75%~79%,斜方辉石(Opx)变化于13%~19%,单斜辉石(Cpx)变化于5%~7%,尖晶石(Sp)变化于0~2%。二辉橄榄岩的主要结构是镶嵌结构和残碎斑结构。橄榄石主要粒径大小在1.6~4 mm;斜方辉石粒径大小在1.6~5 mm,表现出塑性变形特征,发育波状消光,拉伸叶片,肯克带,另外也常见与尖晶石,斜方辉石交生(图5-f);单斜辉石粒径大小在0.8~1.6 mm,发生轻微蚀变,单斜辉石的结构和组成能够提供地幔橄榄岩的重要信息,二辉橄榄岩中单斜辉石主要是原生的残碎斑状的(图5-e);尖晶石在二辉橄榄岩中含量较少,粒径大小在0.4~0.6 mm,蠕虫状和斜方辉石交生形成典型的后成合晶结构比较常见(图5-f)。

3 分析方法

3.1 电子探针

电子探针成分分析在大陆构造与动力学国家重点实验室和东华理工大学核资源与环境教育部重点实验室完成,仪器为日本电子公司JXA-8100、能谱仪Inca Energy型电子探针,探针束流20 nA,加速电压15.0 kV,电子束斑2 μm 。

3.2 全岩地化

本研究共完成了19件岩石样品的全岩分析,包括主元素、微量元素、稀土元素。全岩样品的测试分析在国家地质测试中心完成。主量元素用熔片X-射线荧光光谱法(XRF)测定,并采用等离子光谱和化学法测定进行互相检测,微量元素中的V、Cr、Co、Ni、Sr、Zr、Nb、Ta、Hf、Ba、Th、U等元素用熔片XRF和酸溶等离子质谱(ICP-MS)法测定,稀土元素用ICP-MS法测定,其中的Nb、Ta、Zr、Hf是用碱溶法、沉淀酸提取、用等离子质谱法测定,同时分析2个国家标准样(GSR3和GSR5)和3个平行样品,以保证分析质量。

4 分析结果

4.1 矿物化学

本文共完成了17个地幔橄榄岩样品95个橄榄石电子探针成分分析,其中包括13个方辉橄榄岩样

品的65个点,4个二辉橄榄岩样品的30个点,表1列出了代表性橄榄石的电子探针分析结果。结果显示所有橄榄石都属于镁橄榄石,其Fo值变化于89.46~92.76(图6-a),二辉橄榄岩中橄榄石的Fo值为89.49~91.23,NiO含量为0.23%~0.44%,MnO含量为0.08%~0.16%;方辉橄榄岩中橄榄石的Fo值为89.46~92.76,NiO含量为0.22%~0.53%,MnO含量为0.05%~0.22%。

本文共完成了19个地幔橄榄岩样品的143个斜方辉石电子探针成分分析,其中包括14个方辉橄榄岩样品的102个点,5个二辉橄榄岩样品的41个点,表2列出了代表性斜方辉石电子探针分析结果。本次研究样品中的斜方辉石主要是顽火辉石,二辉橄榄岩中斜方辉石Mg[#]值在87.63~91.23,比方辉橄榄岩中斜方辉石(Mg[#]值为89.01~92.02)低一些。因此,斜方辉石的Mg[#]值和地幔橄榄岩的亏损程度是呈正相关的。Al₂O₃在斜方辉石中作为不相容元素,具有较大变化范围,在二辉橄榄岩中变化于2.08%~5.16%,在方辉橄榄岩中变化于0.89%~4.91%,这个变化显示斜方辉石Al₂O₃(%)和Mg[#]值呈负相关(图6b)。在二辉橄榄岩中,斜方辉石CaO变化于0.32%~2.26%,Cr₂O₃变化于0.52%~1.07%之间,在方辉橄榄岩中,斜方辉石CaO变化于0.32%~4.18%,Cr₂O₃变化于0.18%~1.03%。

本文共完成了19个地幔橄榄岩样品的121个单斜辉石电子探针成分分析,其中包括14个方辉橄榄岩样品的90个点,5个二辉橄榄岩样品的31个点,表3列出了代表性单斜辉石电子探针分析结果。二辉橄榄岩中,单斜辉石Mg[#]值主要在89.53~92.86,比方辉橄榄岩(Mg[#]值为90.10~94.48)要低一些。此外,单斜辉石Mg[#]值和地幔橄榄岩亏损程度是呈正相关的。单斜辉石在亏损程度较低的二辉橄榄岩中被发现以较高Al₂O₃含量(1.69%~6.02%)和较低Mg[#]值为特征,单斜辉石在方辉橄榄岩中具有较低Al₂O₃含量(1.16%~4.83%)和较高Mg[#]值(图6-c)。在二辉橄榄岩中,单斜辉石CaO变化于12.66%~25.37%,Cr₂O₃变化于0.26%~1.47%,在方辉橄榄岩中,单斜辉石CaO变化于16.53%~25.25%,Cr₂O₃变化于0.48%~1.78%。

本文共完成了19个地幔橄榄岩样品的80个尖晶石电子探针成分分析,其中包括14个方辉橄榄岩样品的66个点,5个二辉橄榄岩样品的14个点,表4

表1 普兰地幔橄榄岩中代表性橄榄石电子探针分析结果(%)
Table 1 Representative microprobe analyses of olivine in mantle peridotites from the Purang ophiolite (%)

岩性	测点号	SiO ₂	Al ₂ O ₃	TiO ₂	Cr ₂ O ₃	FeO	MnO	MgO	CaO	Na ₂ O	K ₂ O	NiO	Total	Fo
方辉 橄榄岩	L161-4-22	40.70	0.01	0.00	0.06	9.35	0.13	49.33	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.36	99.97	90.39
	L156-2-63	40.67	0.29	0.01	0.04	8.89	0.07	49.72	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.34	100.09	90.89
	L168-5-10	40.59	0.00	0.00	0.02	8.93	0.11	49.11	0.04	0.10	0.02	0.47	99.40	90.75
	L166-2-35	40.78	0.03	0.01	0.01	8.46	0.15	49.93	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.43	99.83	91.32
	L166-2-44	41.06	0.00	0.02	0.08	7.34	0.09	50.46	0.00	0.05	0.03	0.38	99.51	92.46
	L157-2-85	41.04	0.00	0.01	0.00	9.35	0.11	48.77	0.03	0.01	0.00	0.29	99.60	90.29
	L153-1-150	40.51	0.00	0.00	0.00	9.39	0.13	48.67	0.01	0.04	0.02	0.39	99.16	90.23
	L153-1-151	40.57	0.08	0.02	0.02	9.42	0.13	49.00	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.37	99.63	90.27
	L-169-1-1	41.14	0.00	0.01	0.03	8.86	0.11	49.99	0.03	0.10	0.02	0.53	100.82	90.96
	L-169-2-6	41.37	0.00	0.00	0.69	7.37	0.12	51.58	0.03	0.07	0.01	0.44	101.68	92.58
	L167-1-177	40.65	0.03	0.00	0.02	8.84	0.09	49.60	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.42	99.65	90.91
	L167-1-178	40.60	0.01	0.00	0.00	8.96	0.08	48.38	0.01	0.28	0.06	0.33	98.70	90.59
	L163-1-38	40.63	0.01	0.00	0.00	8.67	0.09	50.59	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.44	100.43	91.23
	L155-1-128	40.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.24	0.20	50.38	0.03	0.02	0.00	0.34	99.33	91.60
	L165-2-167	41.02	0.01	0.00	0.00	9.90	0.12	48.26	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.29	99.60	89.68
	L160-4-197	40.66	0.22	0.00	0.01	9.49	0.19	48.85	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.32	99.75	90.17
	L160-4-198	39.53	1.27	0.01	0.03	8.62	0.14	49.41	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.40	99.48	91.08
	L164-3-82	40.91	0.00	0.00	0.00	9.60	0.14	48.68	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.32	99.65	90.04
二辉 橄榄岩	L158-3-16	40.85	0.03	0.00	0.00	9.96	0.15	48.97	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.24	100.21	89.76
	L158-3-28	40.98	0.00	0.00	0.03	10.16	0.14	48.53	0.00	0.16	0.03	0.34	100.36	89.49
	L159-6-154	39.91	0.02	0.00	0.02	9.00	0.12	50.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.38	99.75	90.88
	L159-6-155	40.74	0.00	0.04	0.01	9.24	0.14	49.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.31	99.51	90.44
	L154-2-115	40.80	0.14	0.00	0.00	9.25	0.15	47.41	0.06	0.36	0.09	0.23	98.48	90.14
	L154-2-118	40.91	0.00	0.00	0.00	9.54	0.13	48.84	0.01	0.05	0.02	0.30	99.79	90.13
	L151-1-116	40.55	0.00	0.02	0.00	9.93	0.12	47.70	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.39	98.70	89.55
	L151-1-119	40.23	0.04	0.00	0.02	9.90	0.14	48.93	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.33	99.62	89.81

注:“0.00”表示未检测出或低于检测限,以下类同;Fo=100Mg/(Mg+Fe²⁺),Fe²⁺为FeO中的Fe。

列出了代表性电子探针分析结果。随着岩相的变化,尖晶石的化学组分跨越了一个非常大的变化范围。尖晶石在二辉橄榄岩中Cr[#]值为18.54~31.50,比在方辉橄榄岩中Cr[#]值27.62~71.47低,从二辉橄榄岩到方辉橄榄岩,NiO含量表现出系统性地逐渐减少,在尖晶石中表现出不相容元素特征。尖晶石NiO含量在亏损程度较小的二辉橄榄岩中变化于0.11%~0.33%,在方辉橄榄岩中小于0.29%,和Cr[#]值表现出一种线性关系(图6-d)。TiO₂含量在二辉橄榄岩中是非常低的,在绝大多数方辉橄榄岩中小于0.08%,然而,一些高度亏损的方辉橄榄岩中尖晶石却具有相对较高TiO₂含量,达到0.1%。

4.2 地球化学

4.2.1 主量元素

本文共完成了19件地幔橄榄岩样品全岩地化分析,包括4件二辉橄榄岩样品和15件方辉橄榄岩样品,地化分析数据见表5。烧蚀量变化较大,大部分样品的LOI=0.35%~6.22%,3个样品LOI值大于9%。为了消除蚀变对原有成分的影响,便于对比,在讨论主量元素时均为扣除挥发组分后的标准化值。

二辉橄榄岩4个样品的烧失量(LOI)主要在2.69%~4.61%,中度蛇纹石化蚀变,不过也有一个样品L151达到9.34%。二辉橄榄岩成分变化较大,SiO₂含量为44.80%~46.42%,MgO较低,为39.41%~

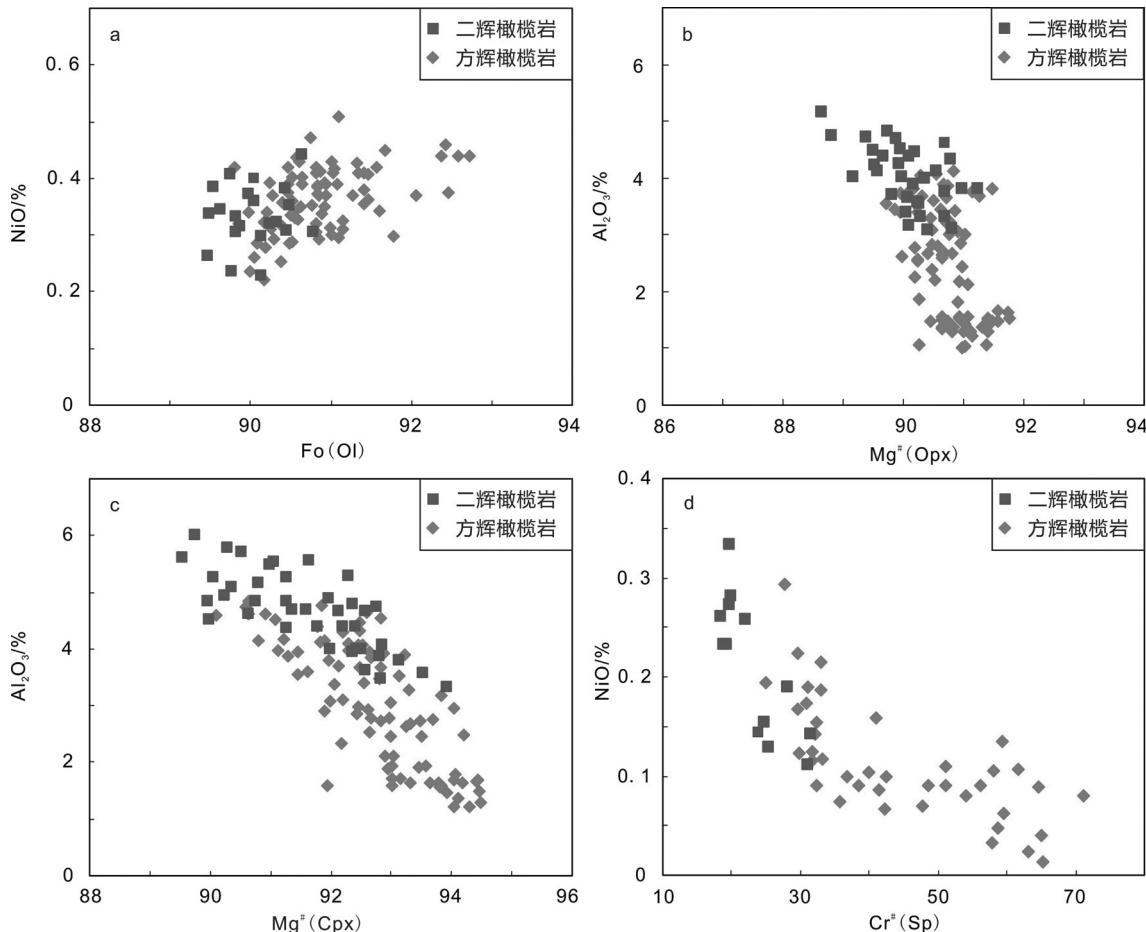


图6 普兰橄榄岩橄榄石组分变化 $\text{Fo}-\text{NiO}$ (a), 斜方辉石 $\text{Mg}^{\#}-\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$ (b), 单斜辉石 $\text{Mg}^{\#}-\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$ (c), 尖晶石 $\text{Cr}^{\#}$ - NiO (d)图解
 橄榄石 $\text{Fo}=100\text{Mg}/(\text{Mg}+\text{Fe}^{2+})$, 斜方辉石 $\text{Mg}^{\#}=100\text{Mg}/(\text{Mg}+\text{Fe}^{2+})$, 单斜辉石 $\text{Mg}^{\#}=100\text{Mg}/(\text{Mg}+\text{Fe}^{2+})$, 尖晶石 $\text{Cr}^{\#}=100\text{Cr}/(\text{Cr}+\text{Al})$

Fig. 6 Compositional variations of olivine $\text{Fo}-\text{NiO}$ (a), orthopyroxene $\text{Mg}^{\#}-\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$ (b), clinopyroxene $\text{Mg}^{\#}-\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$ (c), and spinel $\text{Cr}^{\#}-\text{NiO}$ (d) from the Purang peridotites
 $\text{Fo}=100\text{Mg}/(\text{Mg}+\text{Fe}^{2+})$ of olivine, $\text{Mg}^{\#}=100\text{Mg}/(\text{Mg}+\text{Fe}^{2+})$ of orthopyroxene, $\text{Mg}^{\#}=100\text{Mg}/(\text{Mg}+\text{Fe}^{2+})$ of clinopyroxene,
 and $\text{Cr}^{\#}=100\text{Cr}/(\text{Cr}+\text{Al})$ of spinel

43.11%，亏损较弱。 Al_2O_3 含量较高，为1.41%~2.09%，和镜下观察辉石含量较高是一致的。 $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3^{\text{T}}$ 含量为8.60%~9.30%， MnO 含量为0.12%~0.14%， TiO_2 含量为0.02%~0.04%。方辉橄榄岩15个样品的烧失量(LOI)主要为0.35%~5.76%，不过L162和L163两样品由于蚀变原因，烧失量却高达13.45%和12.97%。 SiO_2 含量为43.75%~47.69%， MgO 含量为40.37%~45.62%， Al_2O_3 含量为0.40%~1.72%， CaO 含量为0.52%~2.50%， $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3^{\text{T}}$ 含量为8.61%~9.57%， MnO 含量为0.12%~0.14%， TiO_2 含量为0.01%~0.03%。

4.2.2 稀土、微量元素

普兰地幔橄榄岩所有样品显示非常低的稀土

(REE)含量，稀土总量(ΣREE)变化在 0.09×10^{-6} ~ 0.78×10^{-6} 。重稀土(HREE)变化于 0.03×10^{-6} ~ 0.35×10^{-6} ，中稀土(MREE)变化于 0.01×10^{-6} ~ 0.31×10^{-6} ，轻稀土(LREE)变化于 0.03×10^{-6} ~ 0.19×10^{-6} (表5)。虽然它们的REE含量有一定变化，但用球粒陨石^[41]标准化的稀土元素配分模式显示较为一致的特征(图7-a)。分析样品均显示出类似“U”型稀土(REE)配分模式，以重稀土(HREE)对中稀土(MREE)高度分馏($[\text{Lu}/\text{Gd}]_{\text{N}}=3.29$ ~24.27)，轻稀土(LREE)对中稀土(MREE)既有亏损，也有微弱富集($[\text{La}/\text{Sm}]_{\text{N}}=0.52$ ~4.36)为特征(图7-a)。轻稀土(LREE)和中稀土(MREE)含量变化比较大，然而重稀土(HREE)含量相对均一。普兰地幔橄榄岩的稀土元素特征和太

表2 普兰地幔橄榄岩中代表性斜方辉石电子探针分析结果(%)
 Table 2 Representative microprobe analyses of orthopyroxene in mantle peridotites from the Purang ophiolite (%)

岩石性	测点号	SiO ₂	Al ₂ O ₃	TiO ₂	Cr ₂ O ₃	FeO	MnO	CaO	Na ₂ O	K ₂ O	NiO	Total	Mg [#]	En	Fs	Wo	
L161-4-10	54.71	4.91	0.00	0.67	6.26	0.14	31.48	1.58	0.01	0.00	0.01	99.78	89.97	87.13	9.72	3.15	
L162-2-42	54.48	3.89	0.00	0.97	5.71	0.11	31.09	3.03	0.03	0.01	0.02	99.34	90.66	85.25	8.78	5.98	
L156-2-71	56.69	1.56	0.00	0.61	5.90	0.13	33.21	1.30	0.03	0.00	0.03	99.45	90.93	88.67	8.84	2.49	
L168-5-9	56.23	2.54	0.02	0.51	6.48	0.14	33.64	0.45	0.17	0.04	0.10	100.33	90.25	89.46	9.67	0.87	
L166-2-31	57.02	2.12	0.00	0.34	5.97	0.12	34.16	0.61	0.00	0.04	0.04	100.39	91.08	90.03	8.82	1.15	
L166-2-32	56.20	2.57	0.01	0.42	6.01	0.16	33.03	0.83	0.02	0.00	0.04	99.29	90.73	89.26	9.12	1.62	
L-166-9-6	57.57	1.56	0.04	0.24	6.09	0.14	34.89	0.39	0.00	0.00	0.08	101.00	91.08	90.42	8.85	0.73	
L157-2-89	55.31	2.83	0.00	0.72	6.23	0.16	32.55	1.34	0.00	0.00	0.03	99.15	90.31	87.97	9.44	2.59	
L153-1-149	55.12	3.39	0.02	0.52	6.43	0.16	32.30	0.97	0.06	0.00	0.02	98.99	89.96	88.25	9.85	1.90	
L-169-6-14	57.78	1.15	0.04	0.40	5.90	0.13	34.44	0.88	0.00	0.01	0.05	100.78	91.23	89.73	8.62	1.65	
L-169-3-1	57.20	1.30	0.06	0.54	5.92	0.19	34.11	1.14	0.00	0.00	0.07	100.53	91.13	89.18	8.68	2.14	
L167-1-181	56.21	1.58	0.05	0.58	6.01	0.17	32.71	1.50	0.01	0.00	0.08	98.89	90.66	88.02	9.07	2.91	
L167-1-185	57.06	1.06	0.00	0.18	6.52	0.17	33.85	0.39	0.03	0.01	0.19	99.45	90.25	89.58	9.68	0.74	
L163-1-49	57.35	1.21	0.02	0.46	5.98	0.08	33.53	1.08	0.04	0.04	0.07	99.86	90.91	89.04	8.90	2.06	
L155-1-125	56.52	1.49	0.00	0.59	5.63	0.12	33.88	1.01	0.04	0.01	0.13	99.40	91.47	89.71	8.36	1.92	
L165-2-172	55.67	3.01	0.00	0.66	6.02	0.12	33.15	1.32	0.02	0.01	0.03	100.01	90.76	88.47	9.01	2.52	
L160-4-191	53.66	3.77	0.08	0.95	5.45	0.14	31.50	3.48	0.09	0.00	0.11	99.21	91.15	84.99	8.25	6.75	
L160-4-192	54.35	3.54	0.02	0.62	5.86	0.15	33.62	1.19	0.02	0.00	0.04	99.41	91.10	89.04	8.70	2.26	
L164-3-78	55.58	2.75	0.02	0.66	6.29	0.13	32.72	1.01	0.00	0.00	0.04	99.20	90.27	88.50	9.54	1.96	
L164-3-79	55.96	2.65	0.00	0.67	6.21	0.16	32.80	1.14	0.02	0.00	0.09	99.70	90.39	88.40	9.39	2.21	
L152-2-74	54.79	4.25	0.03	0.79	6.43	0.16	32.17	0.72	0.02	0.00	0.03	99.37	89.92	88.64	9.94	1.42	
L152-2-75	54.43	4.51	0.05	0.70	6.27	0.14	31.46	1.00	0.03	0.00	0.03	98.61	89.95	88.14	9.85	2.01	
L151-1-105	54.75	4.39	0.00	0.64	6.51	0.16	31.66	1.17	0.03	0.00	0.03	99.32	89.66	87.59	10.10	2.32	
L151-1-114	53.05	4.19	0.10	0.61	7.65	0.15	30.39	1.16	0.02	0.03	0.01	97.36	87.63	85.57	12.08	2.34	
L-158-1-3	55.67	4.11	0.03	0.86	6.08	0.13	32.71	1.35	0.00	0.01	0.16	101.11	90.56	88.19	9.20	2.62	
二辉橄榄岩	L159-6-42	54.32	3.81	0.00	0.80	5.54	0.13	32.33	2.26	0.02	0.00	0.06	99.27	91.23	87.23	8.38	4.38
L159-6-143	55.17	3.88	0.02	0.77	6.20	0.15	31.92	1.48	0.00	0.02	0.07	99.68	90.18	87.55	9.54	2.92	
L154-2-113	55.70	3.27	0.03	0.65	5.77	0.10	32.07	0.54	0.08	0.03	0.14	98.37	90.84	89.86	9.06	1.08	
L-154-1-6	55.63	3.14	0.03	0.68	5.98	0.16	32.53	0.97	0.00	0.01	0.16	99.29	90.65	88.92	9.17	1.91	

注:Mg[#]=100Mg/(Mg+Fe²⁺),其中Fe²⁺为FeO中的Fe_o

表3 普兰地幔橄榄岩中代表性单斜辉石电子探针分析结果(%)
Table 3 Representative microprobe analyses of clinopyroxene in mantle peridotites from the Purang ophiolite (%)

岩性	测点号	SiO ₂	Al ₂ O ₃	TiO ₂	Cr ₂ O ₃	FeO	MnO	MgO	CaO	Na ₂ O	K ₂ O	NiO	Total	Mg [#]	En	Fs	Wo
L161-4-31	50.68	3.88	0.01	1.20	2.78	0.10	16.35	23.86	0.12	0.02	0.03	99.02	91.29	46.64	4.45	48.91	
L161-4-32	50.48	3.94	0.07	1.16	2.76	0.08	16.53	23.26	0.16	0.02	0.03	98.47	91.45	47.51	4.44	48.04	
L162-2-37	50.96	4.47	0.15	1.31	2.27	0.08	15.64	25.25	0.08	0.01	0.04	100.25	92.47	44.60	3.63	51.76	
L156-2-76	53.02	1.93	0.00	0.98	2.33	0.13	17.41	23.98	0.19	0.00	0.01	99.97	93.02	48.42	3.64	47.94	
L168-5-4	52.26	3.47	0.09	1.06	2.33	0.06	16.80	24.16	0.30	0.05	0.03	100.62	92.79	47.37	3.68	48.95	
L166-2-52	52.12	3.30	0.07	1.01	2.35	0.11	16.18	24.78	0.18	0.01	0.03	100.15	92.47	45.83	3.73	50.43	
L-166-9-9	52.47	3.52	0.07	1.22	2.19	0.02	16.67	23.78	0.14	0.00	0.00	100.08	93.14	47.64	3.51	48.85	
L157-2-96	52.23	2.85	0.01	0.98	2.46	0.13	16.87	24.40	0.06	0.00	0.06	100.05	92.44	47.14	3.85	49.00	
L153-1-132	52.33	2.54	0.03	0.48	2.37	0.05	16.71	24.84	0.27	0.04	0.04	99.70	92.64	46.56	3.70	49.74	
方辉橄榄岩	L-169-2-13	54.49	1.29	0.00	0.92	1.83	0.09	17.56	23.60	0.24	0.00	0.03	100.05	94.48	49.40	2.89	47.71
L-166-2-4	53.28	2.73	0.10	0.87	2.16	0.08	17.36	23.76	0.15	0.01	0.04	100.54	93.48	48.70	3.40	47.90	
L167-1-199	52.58	1.66	0.03	1.29	2.26	0.06	17.00	24.04	0.11	0.01	0.08	99.12	93.07	47.82	3.56	48.61	
L167-1-200	53.93	1.59	0.04	0.85	2.14	0.07	18.26	23.66	0.13	0.01	0.02	100.70	93.84	50.07	3.29	46.64	
L163-1-52	53.67	1.28	0.02	0.61	1.94	0.08	17.27	24.77	0.15	0.00	0.00	99.78	94.07	47.75	3.01	49.24	
L155-1-118	53.05	1.91	0.03	0.97	2.25	0.06	17.99	20.87	0.31	0.01	0.06	97.50	93.45	52.53	3.68	43.79	
L165-2-161	51.75	4.07	0.04	1.15	2.43	0.07	16.71	23.04	0.02	0.00	0.05	99.33	92.46	48.25	3.93	47.82	
L160-4-202	50.64	4.58	0.04	1.29	3.24	0.12	16.55	22.19	0.07	0.00	0.09	98.80	90.10	48.23	5.30	46.47	
L160-4-204	51.89	3.91	0.09	1.11	2.40	0.09	17.46	22.33	0.06	0.00	0.10	99.45	92.84	50.09	3.87	46.05	
L164-3-68	52.43	2.10	0.00	0.62	2.26	0.11	16.94	24.32	0.08	0.00	0.06	98.93	93.04	47.46	3.55	48.98	
L152-2-58	51.50	5.56	0.14	1.30	2.56	0.11	16.30	21.16	0.46	0.00	0.04	99.12	91.90	49.48	4.36	46.16	
L151-1-111	50.83	4.00	0.37	0.26	2.50	0.07	16.10	24.48	0.21	0.00	0.03	98.86	91.98	45.87	4.00	50.13	
L-158-1-6	51.35	4.85	0.15	1.38	2.21	0.08	15.87	23.40	0.19	0.00	0.06	99.54	92.75	46.78	3.65	49.57	
L-158-1-7	52.16	4.67	0.10	1.26	2.30	0.05	16.06	23.99	0.19	0.01	0.06	100.85	92.56	46.43	3.73	49.84	
L159-6-144	52.08	4.94	0.07	1.25	4.04	0.08	20.91	15.54	0.13	0.01	0.08	99.13	90.23	60.88	6.59	32.52	
L159-6-145	51.29	4.96	0.08	1.45	3.04	0.13	17.70	20.48	0.19	0.00	0.09	99.39	91.20	51.87	5.00	43.13	
L154-2-117	50.65	3.66	0.04	0.91	2.60	0.06	16.52	23.84	0.15	0.02	0.05	98.49	91.89	47.05	4.15	48.80	
L-154-1-1	52.39	3.74	0.09	1.05	2.23	0.10	16.42	24.07	0.08	0.01	0.04	100.22	92.92	46.95	3.58	49.47	

表4 普兰地幔橄榄岩中代表性尖晶石电子探针分析结果(%)

Table 4 Representative microprobe analyses of spinel in mantle peridotites from the Purang ophiolite (%)

岩性	测点号	SiO ₂	Al ₂ O ₃	TiO ₂	Cr ₂ O ₃	FeO	MnO	MgO	CaO	Na ₂ O	K ₂ O	NiO	Total	Mg [#]	Cr [#]
	L161-4-28	0.06	40.49	0.04	25.35	14.96	0.20	17.13	0.03	0.08	0.01	0.22	98.58	67.90	29.58
	L156-2-64	0.92	20.16	0.04	44.18	21.64	0.32	10.86	0.00	0.11	0.00	0.10	98.33	53.34	59.51
	L168-5-14	0.03	39.41	0.01	28.94	14.05	0.18	16.81	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.19	99.61	68.31	33.01
	L166-2-37	0.09	35.13	0.02	32.79	14.33	0.23	16.70	0.03	0.06	0.00	0.09	99.46	68.38	38.50
	L166-2-41	0.10	37.22	0.02	30.74	14.28	0.20	16.83	0.00	0.07	0.02	0.07	99.55	68.83	35.65
	L157-2-93	0.01	35.56	0.04	31.33	17.34	0.21	14.92	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.00	99.46	60.72	37.14
	L153-1-134	0.09	42.28	0.03	24.05	14.73	0.16	16.91	0.02	0.30	0.06	0.29	98.94	69.13	27.62
	L169-5-158	0.05	14.68	0.03	53.94	19.31	0.30	11.56	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.10	99.98	51.98	71.13
方辉	L-169-3-11	0.01	24.10	0.07	45.41	19.92	0.27	11.58	0.00	0.05	0.01	0.09	101.51	55.83	51.20
橄榄岩	L-169-2-5	0.00	17.62	0.09	51.49	21.16	0.39	10.58	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.01	101.37	66.22	47.31
	L-169-1-2	0.03	16.60	0.06	53.23	20.98	0.37	10.49	0.00	0.07	0.00	0.00	101.83	68.27	47.56
	L167-1-187	0.05	20.79	0.07	46.74	18.30	0.36	12.69	0.00	0.03	0.01	0.09	99.12	55.80	60.13
	L163-1-42	0.05	18.27	0.07	49.61	19.65	0.36	11.54	0.00	0.31	0.04	0.09	99.98	52.51	64.57
	L155-1-115	0.06	21.02	0.01	45.62	19.32	0.26	11.71	0.00	0.05	0.02	0.14	98.21	52.52	59.28
	L165-2-175	0.01	38.52	0.04	29.35	16.19	0.20	15.47	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.07	99.86	63.12	33.82
	L160-4-214	0.07	41.66	0.06	26.01	13.91	0.24	17.03	0.00	0.07	0.04	0.17	99.25	69.53	29.52
	L164-3-63	0.02	32.75	0.01	33.77	18.20	0.26	13.83	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.16	99.03	57.74	40.89
	L164-3-64	0.01	33.66	0.03	33.49	17.75	0.24	14.23	0.00	0.07	0.01	0.08	99.58	59.17	40.03
	L158-3-24	0.04	44.77	0.01	22.71	14.65	0.13	16.88	0.01	0.33	0.06	0.13	99.72	68.90	25.39
	L158-3-25	0.07	47.60	0.00	20.00	14.51	0.13	17.20	0.02	0.17	0.06	0.26	100.01	69.13	21.99
	L159-6-156	0.07	41.80	0.04	26.92	14.15	0.16	16.69	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.15	100.00	68.41	30.17
	L159-6-157	0.01	42.22	0.09	26.48	14.32	0.19	16.74	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.15	100.19	67.75	29.61
二辉	L152-2-72	0.06	49.81	0.02	16.90	12.96	0.09	18.93	0.00	0.03	0.01	0.26	99.07	72.83	18.54
橄榄岩	L152-2-76	0.10	48.34	0.01	17.62	13.13	0.19	18.29	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.33	98.06	72.19	19.64
	L151-1-106	0.07	48.47	0.03	18.04	13.90	0.17	18.08	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.28	99.05	70.46	19.98
	L151-1-107	0.02	49.25	0.05	17.22	14.13	0.18	18.29	0.01	0.03	0.00	0.23	99.41	70.07	19.00
	L154-2-78	0.05	40.25	0.03	26.96	14.50	0.23	17.05	0.00	0.05	0.01	0.11	99.23	68.33	31.00
	L154-2-79	0.04	39.89	0.02	27.35	14.82	0.18	17.12	0.00	0.10	0.02	0.14	99.68	68.06	31.50

注:Mg[#]=100Mg/(Mg+Fe²⁺),其中Fe²⁺为FeO中的Fe;Cr[#]=100Cr/(Cr+Al)。

平洋中脊、印度洋中脊深海地幔橄榄岩^[42]以及马里亚纳弧前地幔橄榄岩^[43]进行对比发现,普兰地幔橄榄岩稀土含量和深海地幔橄榄岩更为相似(图7-a)。由此可见,地幔橄榄岩轻稀土的相对富集并不能说明就一定经历了俯冲带流体/熔体的交代作用,大洋中脊环境也可能发生熔体交代作用,从而使地幔橄榄岩表现出轻稀土相对富集的特征^[42]。

对于微量元素说来,蛇纹石化作用通常会影响

Rb、Sr、Ba和U含量的变化,而Nb、Ta、Th、Hf的低含量会影响分析的精度^[44]。因此,这里选择含量相对较高的微量元素Cr、Ni、V、Sc、Ce、Yb、Y、Lu进行讨论。从图8可以看出除了La和Ce,其他元素和MgO都是相关的。Cr、Ni与MgO呈正相关性,而Sc、V、Yb、Y、Lu与MgO呈负相关性,这可能与岩石中尖晶石及橄榄石含量的变化有关^[45]。

普兰地幔橄榄岩的Cr、Ni含量都要远高于原始

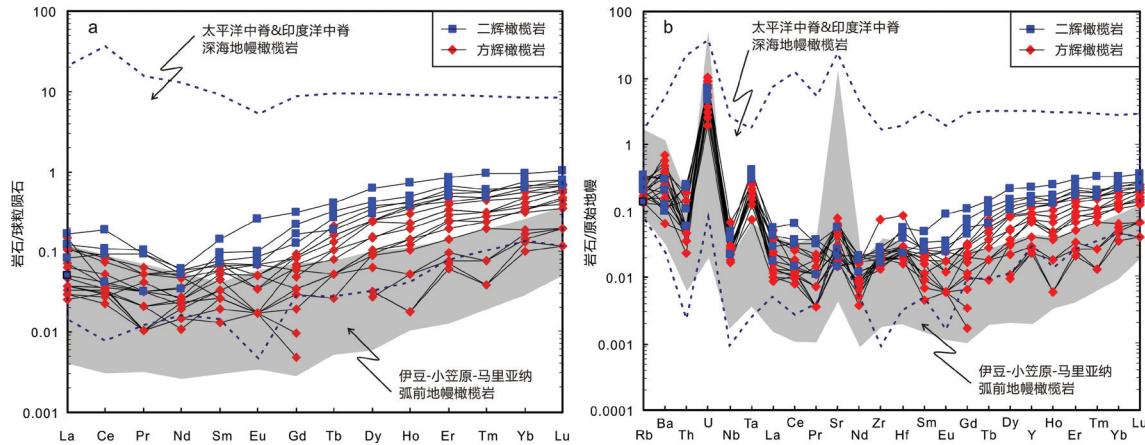


图7 球粒陨石标准化的普兰蛇绿岩地幔橄榄岩稀土元素(REE)配分图(a)和原始地幔标准化的普兰蛇绿岩地幔橄榄岩微量元素蛛网图(b)(标准化数据来自文献[41])

太平洋中脊和印度洋中脊深海地幔橄榄岩来自文献[42],伊豆-小笠原-马里亚纳弧前地幔橄榄岩来自文献[43]

Fig.7 REE content of the Purang ophiolite peridotites normalized to chondritic values (a) and trace element spider diagrams for peridotites from Purang ophiolites normalized to primitive mantle (b) (after reference[41]).

POR&IOR abyssal peridotites field is from reference [42]; Compositional field for the Izu Bonin Mariana forearc peridotites is from reference [43]

(MOR型)地幔橄榄岩并不是简单的地幔残余,在后期洋底风化过程中会造成大离子亲石元素(LILE)及活动元素的富集,从而产生和SSZ型地幔橄榄岩相似的微量元素分布特征^[42]。

5 讨 论

5.1 普兰地幔橄榄岩部分熔融程度

通常,地幔橄榄岩矿物化学和全岩地球化学组成是示踪部分熔融过程非常有用的指示剂^[48-49]。地幔岩石中辉石的Al含量对部分熔融程度是非常敏感的,当地幔橄榄岩变得亏损的时候,Al含量会表现出系统性的降低^[50,51]。普兰地幔橄榄岩中单斜辉石和斜方辉石的Al₂O₃含量随着Mg[#]值的增加而降低,二辉橄榄岩中的辉石Al₂O₃含量较高,方辉橄榄岩中辉石Al₂O₃含量较低,表现出更加难熔特征(图6-b,c)。全岩MgO-Al₂O₃地化图解显示,普兰地幔橄榄岩部分熔融程度范围为8%~25%,方辉橄榄岩具有较高的MgO含量和部分熔融程度(图9-a)。普兰蛇绿岩体的大多数地幔橄榄岩样品在MgO-SiO₂和Al₂O₃-SiO₂图解上都显示出在MgO/SiO₂方向上低于地幔序列^[52,53](图9-b),指示普兰蛇绿岩地幔橄榄岩可能和新特提斯土耳其Muğla蛇绿岩^[54]类似,地幔橄榄岩在洋底蚀变过程发生了镁丢失^[42,55]。因此,由于第二阶段过程的影响,一些样品的主量和

微量元素含量要低于一些实验模拟的部分熔融曲线^[56-57]。相比较而言,少数方辉橄榄岩样品具有较高的MgO/SiO₂值,这可能说明这些样品受到后期阶段富集橄榄石熔体反应的影响。

反映地幔橄榄岩成分变化最有效的表达方式是将各个元素分别对MgO进行投影,此外MgO被视为“亏损指标”^[59],其值随岩石中橄榄石含量的增加而增加,因而岩石变得更为亏损。将普兰地幔橄榄岩的主量元素含量对MgO含量进行投影,并与原始地幔^[41]进行比较,结果显示普兰地幔橄榄岩MgO含量均高于原始地幔值(图10),CaO,Al₂O₃含量低于原始地幔的值,与岩石中MgO含量之间呈现较好的负相关性,二辉橄榄岩中的含量要稍高于方辉橄榄岩,并对比于深海型地幔橄榄岩^[57]和上俯冲带型地幔橄榄岩^[43],普兰地幔橄榄岩中二辉橄榄岩和亏损的方辉橄榄岩均显示与深海地幔橄榄岩类似的主量元素特征(图10)。普兰地幔橄榄岩中SiO₂含量呈不明显的减少趋势,其平均值与原始地幔值接近(图10-a)。各岩相中Fe₂O₃^T含量要高于原始地幔值,与MgO含量呈现正相关性而显示出方辉橄榄岩高于二辉橄榄岩的特征(图10-b)。另外,普兰地幔橄榄岩具较低含量的TiO₂(<1%)(表5),与阿尔卑斯地区的典型蛇绿岩特征类似^[60-62]。地幔橄榄岩中MgO含量的高低是地幔亏损程度或部分熔融程度的标

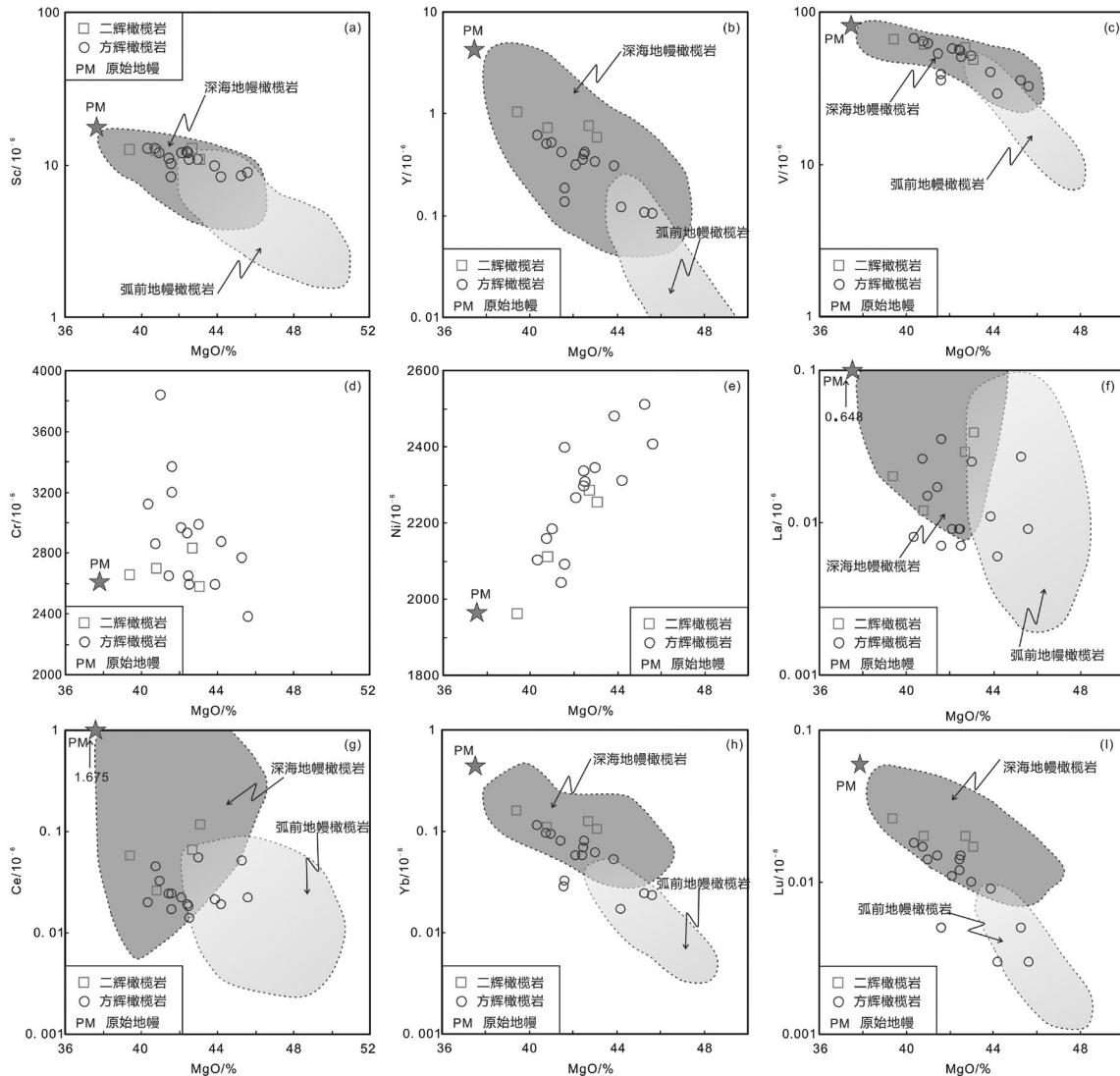


图8 普兰蛇绿岩地幔橄榄岩全岩的MgO-选择性的微量和稀土元素图解。

深海和俯冲带(SSZ)地幔橄榄岩区域来自文献[47]和文献[43]

Fig.8 Plots of MgO versus trace elements for peridotites from the Purang ophiolite
Abyssal and SSZ peridotite fields after references [47] and [43], respectively

志,MgO含量越高,CaO、Al₂O₃、SiO₂等易熔组分越容易进入熔体,而致使地幔残余中含量越低,说明其局部熔融程度越高^[63~64]。

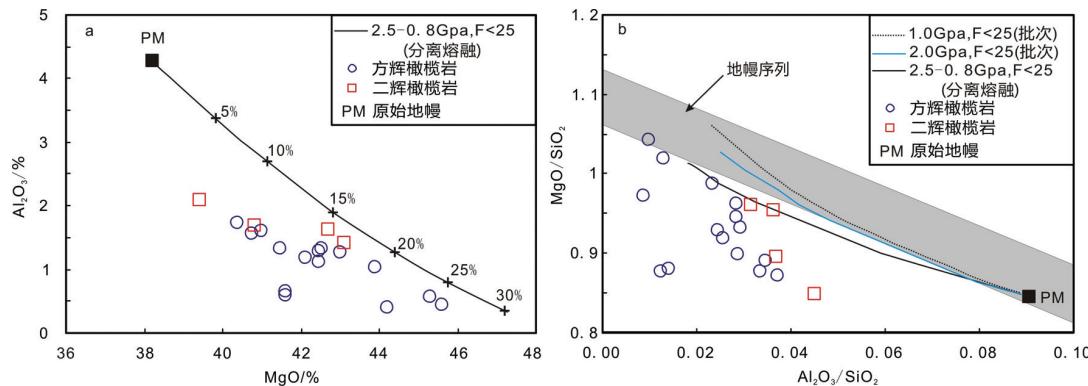
特别地,地幔橄榄岩部分熔融程度能够通过重稀土(HREE)含量更好地估算,因为这些元素被认为是受交代过程影响较小的^[65]。图11显示普兰地幔橄榄岩球粒陨石标准化的稀土(REE)配分模式图和尖晶石相N-MORB地幔不同程度部分熔融程度估算的曲线^[66]。模拟结果显示N-MORB的源区经过10%~25%部分熔融产生的残余具有的重稀土含量

和普兰地幔橄榄岩是比较类似的(图11)。

结合普兰地幔橄榄岩矿物化学和全岩地球化学对部分熔融程度进行估算^[47,66~7],结果表明普兰地幔橄榄岩中的二辉橄榄岩经历了9%~15%的部分熔融作用,方辉橄榄岩最终经历了15%~25%的部分熔融作用(图9-a,图11,图12-b)。

5.2 普兰地幔橄榄岩氧逸度

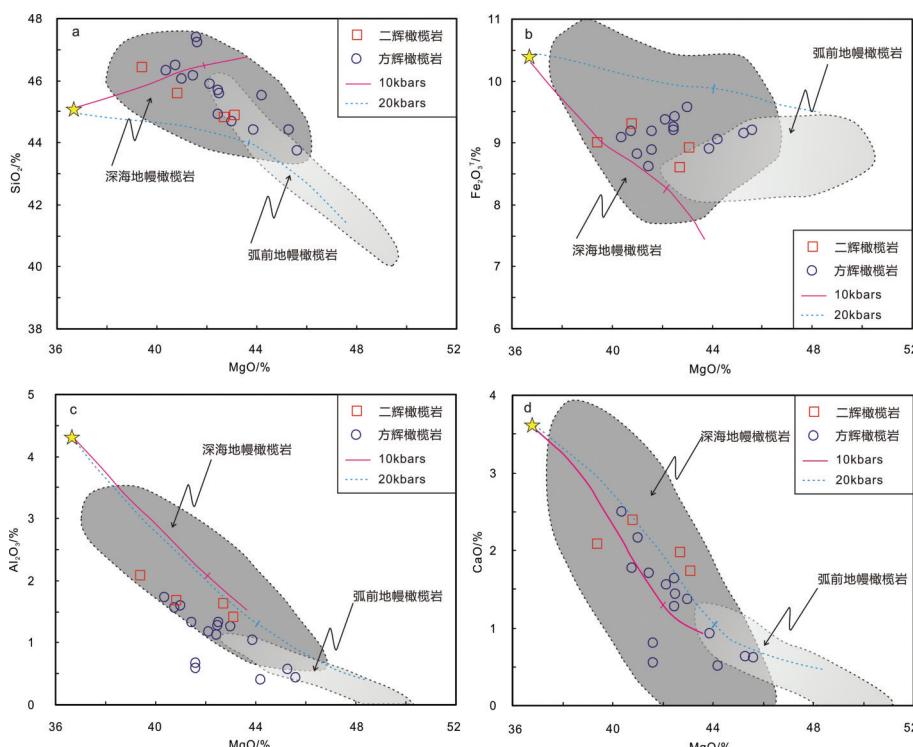
为了估算地幔橄榄岩氧逸度,本文测试了共生的橄榄石-尖晶石化学成分。采用了Ballhaus et al. (1991)^[70]基于反应6Fe₂SiO₄+O₂=3Fe₂Si₂O₆+2Fe₃O₄

图9 普兰地幔橄榄岩的 $\text{MgO}-\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$ (a)和 $\text{MgO}/\text{SiO}_2-\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3/\text{SiO}_2$ (b)图解

(a)普兰地幔橄榄岩样品都位于熔体演化趋势线上,代表8%~25%的原始地幔的部分熔融残余,熔融趋势线计算基于文献[58]的模型;(b)地幔趋势线基于文献[52]和文献[53],地幔源区等压熔化和结晶演化过程线据文献[56]和文献[57]

Fig. 9 Plots of $\text{MgO}-\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$ (a) and $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3/\text{SiO}_2$ versus MgO/SiO_2 for Purang mantle peridotite (b)

(a) Purang peridotite on the melt evolution trend line based on the model of reference [58], representing 8 to 25 percent partial melting;(b) Mantle array after references [52] and [53]. Curves of polybaric near-fractional and isobaric batch melting of fertile mantle source (star) after references [56] and [57]

图10 普兰蛇绿岩地幔橄榄岩全岩的 MgO -选择性的主要氧化物变化图解

组分以无挥发分的基础上进行了重新估算。深海和俯冲带(SSZ)地幔橄榄岩区域分别来自文献[47]和文献[43]。同样给出了用最大部分熔融程度达40%(据文献[68])pMELTS体系估算的原始地幔(文献[69])在(10 Kb和20Kb)条件下的熔融残余组成。单斜辉石会在 $\text{MgO}=44$ (10Kb时)和 $\text{MgO}=42$ (22Kb时)消失(熔融曲线上用十字叉表明)

Fig. 10 Variations of MgO -selected major oxides in bulk rock peridotite samples of the Purang ophiolite

Compositions are recalculated on the volatile-free basis. Abyssal and SSZ peridotite fields are after references [47] and [43], respectively. Also shown are residual compositions after melting (at 10 Kb and 20 Kb) of primitive mantle (after reference [69]) calculated using pMELTS program for maximum 40% melting degree (after reference [68]). Clinopyroxene disappear after $\sim\text{MgO}=44$ for 10 Kb and $\sim\text{MgO}=42$ for 20 Kb (indicated by ticks on melting curves)

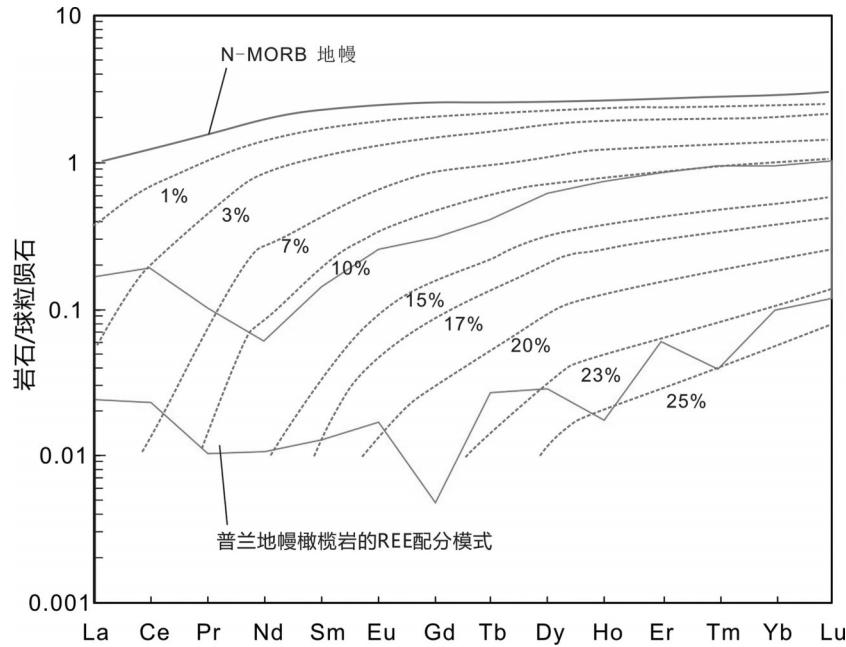


图 11 普兰地幔橄榄岩基于全岩地球化学的部分熔融程度模拟

尖晶石相 N-MORB 地幔的稀土分离熔融曲线来自文献[66]，普兰地幔橄榄岩重稀土含量表明经历了约 10%~25% 部分熔融

Fig.11 Partial melting modeling based on whole rock REE abundances of the Purang peridotites

The REE abundance curves calculated for variable degrees of spinel facies fractional melting of N-MORB mantle are after reference [66]. HREE abundances of the Purang peridotites suggest ~10%~25% partial melting

公式。根据橄榄石与铬尖晶石之间的 Mg, Fe 离子平衡, 采用地质温度计对普兰地幔橄榄岩的平衡温度进行了估算, 温度的计算是假定了压力在 1GPa 的条件下就行的, 基于橄榄石-尖晶石矿物成分估算的温度和氧逸度值在表 6 中给出。

被广泛接受的观点是, 俯冲带之上(SSZ)的地幔楔橄榄岩比上地幔其他环境(如 MOR 环境)的橄榄岩氧化程度更高^[71]。另外, 来自俯冲大洋岩石圈地幔脱水产生的水被认为在俯冲带二价铁(Fe^{2+})向三价铁(Fe^{3+})转化过程中起着重要的氧化剂的作用^[72]。普兰地幔橄榄岩估算的氧逸度(从 -1.11 到 +0.45)和尖晶石 Cr# 是不相关的(图 13-a)。这种关系并不支持俯冲带相关的岩浆、流体和地幔楔上地幔岩在上升至地表的过程中发生反应的观点。

MOR 和 SSZ 两种不同构造背景的火山岩、地幔橄榄岩(包括方辉橄榄岩、纯橄榄岩)中的铬尖晶石的 Cr# 与 $\Delta log(f_{O_2})^{FMQ}$ 呈现明显不同的构造区间^[5, 73~74]。普兰地幔橄榄岩氧逸度与铬尖晶石的 Cr# 值无相关性。其中方辉橄榄岩的氧逸度变化范围较大(从 -1.11 到 +0.45), 不过平均值并不高, $\Delta log(f_{O_2})^{FMQ}$ 平均

值 = -0.24, 但都要稍高于二辉橄榄岩的 $\Delta log(f_{O_2})^{FMQ}$ 值(从 -0.79 到 +0.16, 平均值 = -0.46), 落入 MOR 型地幔橄榄岩和 MOR 拉斑玄武岩的区域(图 12-a)。

在 Pearce et al.(1993)^[67]提出的 V-Yb 氧逸度图解中, 所有地幔橄榄岩均落在了 FMQ 和 FMQ-1 趋势(图 12-b)。在同一图解中, 这些数据在深海型地幔橄榄岩^[42]的序列之内, 表现出较高的 V 含量。因为 Fe^{3+} 活动性是变质过程中一个主要标志, 由俯冲带地幔橄榄岩热力学性质决定的氧逸度(f_{O_2})的值, 能够比用 V 含量推算出来的氧逸度(f_{O_2})值要高, V 含量反映的是地幔橄榄岩在部分熔融过程中的氧逸度记录^[75]。在本文的研究中, 通过矿物组成计算得出的氧逸度结果(从 -1.11 到 +0.45)也略高于用 V 含量算出的氧逸度(在 FMQ 到 FMQ-1 趋势)(图 12-a,b)。因此, 通过上述计算和估算结果表明, 普兰地幔橄榄岩显示较低的氧逸度值, 指示其可能形成于还原的 MOR 环境, 并没有 SSZ 环境的印记。

5.3 普兰地幔橄榄岩熔体交代作用

通常情况下, 蛇绿岩中地幔橄榄岩被认为是地幔通过不同程度部分熔融亏损后的残余^[76]。然而,

表6 普兰地幔橄榄岩温度和氧逸度估算值
Table 6 Estimated temperature and oxygen fugacity of Purang peridotites

岩性	样品编号	Cr [#] (Sp)	Mg [#] (Sp)	Fo(OI)	Ba' 91T	Ba' 91△log(fO ₂) ^{FMQ}
方辉橄榄岩	L167-1-187	60.13	55.80	92.76	742.18	0.45
	L167-1-6	63.10	56.20	90.94	797.32	- 0.40
	L166-2-41	35.65	68.83	91.76	663.73	0.12
	L157-2-81	42.46	63.38	91.83	647.60	- 1.11
	L157-2-82	41.96	62.18	91.41	662.64	- 0.24
	L155-1-155	59.28	52.52	91.40	731.88	0.13
	L155-1-154	59.37	51.95	91.84	717.96	0.11
	L160-4-212	32.08	68.62	92.11	612.67	- 0.24
	L160-4-210	30.99	69.65	90.96	628.16	- 0.40
	L164-3-63	40.89	57.74	90.54	646.71	0.15
	L164-3-64	40.03	59.17	90.39	649.69	0.05
	L169-1-2	68.27	47.56	91.10	746.34	- 0.43
	L169-2-5	66.22	47.31	91.35	731.17	- 0.22
	L169-2-11	66.67	47.68	91.00	741.35	- 0.37
	L169-3-11	55.83	51.20	90.62	687.02	- 0.86
	L169-6-4	66.45	51.02	91.66	748.02	- 0.58
二辉橄榄岩	L158-2-6	27.82	68.94	90.05	588.74	- 0.79
	L158-3-8	23.88	67.92	89.81	553.24	- 0.33
	L154-2-9	31.85	68.57	92.51	591.12	- 0.63
	L154-2-78	31.00	68.33	90.78	636.34	0.16
	L159-6-158	28.11	65.92	90.47	567.47	- 0.69

通过普兰地幔橄榄岩的结构和全岩地球化学组成表明它们经历了后期熔体改造作用。在本次研究的样品中,存在熔体交代的矿物和结构的证据有:(1)高温橄榄石新生晶体的形成(图5-d);(2)橄榄石侵蚀残碎斑斜方辉石呈港湾状(图5-c);(3)斜方辉石和尖晶石后成合金结构(图5-f);(4)橄榄石在尖晶石中以包裹体存在^[7,34,51,65,77]。

地幔橄榄岩“U”型稀土配分模式在世界各地蛇绿岩套中广泛报道,例如,西南太平洋新喀里多尼亚蛇绿岩^[78-79],东阿尔卑斯Speik蛇绿岩^[62],加利福尼亚北部Trinity蛇绿岩^[80],土耳其安塔利亚和Ortaca蛇绿岩^[3,49,81],法国毛雷斯蛇绿岩^[82],巴基斯坦Sapat地幔橄榄岩^[83],希腊Othris和Kallidromon蛇绿岩^[84-85],伊朗霍伊蛇绿岩^[86],北祁连榆树沟蛇绿岩^[87],华北五台山地幔橄榄岩^[88],西藏罗布莎和日喀则蛇绿岩^[34,51,89-92]。这些地幔橄榄岩的LREE/MREE值远高于原始地幔值^[78,93]。

普兰地幔橄榄岩具有类似“U”型稀土(REE)配分模式,指示地幔橄榄岩部分熔融之后经历了轻稀土(LREE)富集作用。一部分地幔橄榄中所观察到的较高的LREE/MREE比值和那些单一的原始地幔部分熔融残余成因是不一致的^[78,93]。Prinzhofe和Allègre(1985)^[78]提出起始于石榴子石二辉橄榄岩相,结束于长石相橄榄岩的连续的不一致熔融来解释加里东早期“U”型稀土配分模式的成因。然而,普兰地幔橄榄岩模拟结果显示重稀土(HREE)含量能够通过地幔中尖晶石相地幔橄榄岩熔融,而不需要石榴子石参与^[66](图11)。轻稀土(LREE)富集可能源于地幔橄榄岩受到渗透的低温大陆流体的混染^[80,94]。高场强元素HFSE(Th, Nb, Ta, Zr, Hf, 和 U)通常认为在低温蚀变过程中是不活动的,然而普兰地幔橄榄岩在原始地幔标准化蛛网图上表现出部分高场强元素发生相对富集(图7-b),并且HFSE(Nb, Zr)与LREE具有显著相关性,指示轻稀土元素(LREE)的

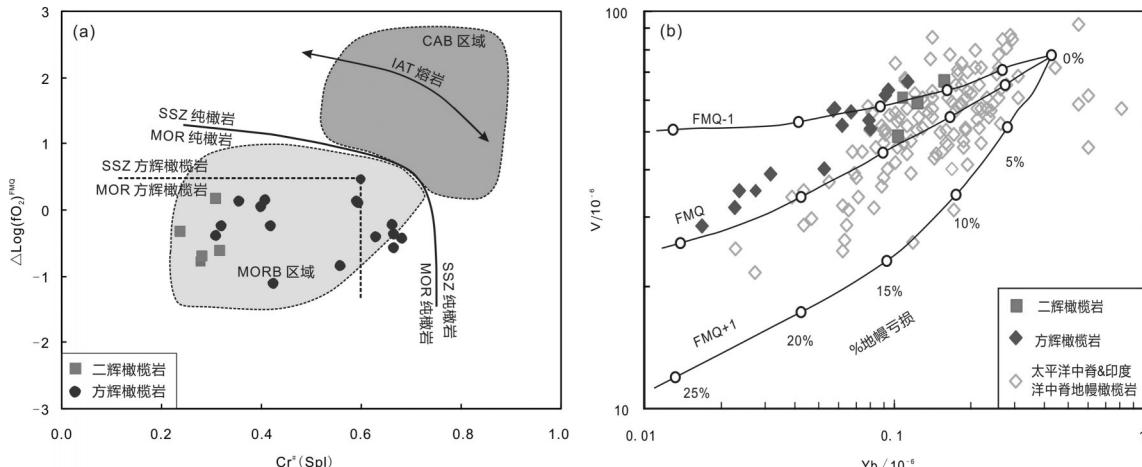


图12 (a)普兰蛇绿岩地幔橄榄岩氧逸度对尖晶石Cr[#]变化图解(据文献[74];大洋中脊玄武岩[43]和大陆边缘岛弧玄武岩[5]给出用于对比);(b)通过V-Yb协变模拟的普兰地幔橄榄岩部分熔融程度和氧逸度(据文献[67];太平洋中脊和印度洋中脊地幔橄榄岩数据[42]用于对比)

Fig.12 (a) Plot of $\Delta\log f_{\text{O}_2}(\text{FMQ})$ vs. Cr[#] of spinel for peridotite samples of the Purang ophiolite (after reference [74]).

The field of MORB[43] and CAB[5] are also shown for comparison. (b) Melting degrees and oxygen fugacity modeling of peridotite samples of the Purang ophiolite using V-Yb covariations (after reference [67]). Data for Pacific Ocean ridge and Indian ocean ridge peridotites [42] are shown for comparison

富集过程同样导致高场强元素(HFSE)的富集(未列出图解)。该结果表明对普兰地幔橄榄岩产生交代的介质是熔体而非流体。这一推论与铂族元素(PGE)中Rh和Pd的富集是一致的^[18]。

通常认为,对地幔橄榄岩交代产生“U”型的球粒陨石标准化稀土配分模式图的熔体是来自上俯冲带的玻安岩熔体^[95–97]。本文计算结果表明,地幔橄榄岩氧逸度较低(从-1.11到+0.45),指示还原的洋中脊环境,并非氧化的上俯冲带环境^[74](图12-a)。特别地,近年来有学者发现太平洋中脊和印度洋中脊地幔橄榄岩同样表现出轻稀土(LREE)富集的“U”型球粒陨石标准化稀土配分模式,并将其解释为残余地幔在热力学边界层遭受后期上升的熔体渗透与交代^[42]。因此,普兰地幔橄榄岩“U”型稀土配分模式可能是MOR环境产生的低融岩浆交代的结果。

5.4 普兰地幔橄榄岩构造环境

地幔橄榄岩是蛇绿岩超镁铁岩石中的主要岩石类型。作为原始地幔的残余,蛇绿岩中的地幔橄榄岩可以形成于MOR和SSZ等不同的构造环境^[6,73,98]。

尖晶石是地幔橄榄岩中十分重要的副矿物,含量虽低,但十分稳定,不易在后期地质作用过程中发生蚀变,可作为地幔橄榄岩的成因指示剂^[45,99–100]。前人研究认为,尖晶石化学组成能反映岩浆的部分熔融

程度、分离结晶和氧逸度(f_{O_2})变化^[45,101]。来自不同构造背景的尖晶石具有不同的Cr[#]值,因此,尖晶石的Cr[#]能够用于确定尖晶石地幔橄榄岩的部分熔融程度和构造环境^[45,65,102–104]。具有较高Cr[#]值(>0.7)尖晶石是发现在上俯冲带(SSZ)环境经过较高部分熔融(>15%)产生的高镁岩浆(玻安质类型)结晶形成。具有较低Cr[#]值的尖晶石是大洋中脊(MOR)环境较低部分熔融程度(<15%)产生的玄武质熔体结晶形成^[45,102–103]。然而,也有研究表明,富Cr尖晶石并不一定就来自上俯冲带(SSZ)环境,因为在东太平洋快速扩张洋脊^[50,105–107]和慢速扩张的大西洋中脊^[108–110]也发现难熔方辉橄榄岩和纯橄岩,这些大洋中脊(MOR)环境的地幔橄榄岩中同样出现了高Cr尖晶石,且其中部分尖晶石Cr[#]值接近70,在尖晶石等其他矿物构造判别图上却落入弧前地幔橄榄岩区域^[5],由此可见,单一的尖晶石矿物化学Cr[#]值的一些构造判别图解需慎用。

为了探讨普兰地幔橄榄岩的构造环境,本文主要是根据地幔橄榄岩全岩主量、微量、稀土元素地球化学以及基于矿物学化学计算的氧逸度($\Delta\log(f_{\text{O}_2})^{\text{FMQ}}$)值进行限定。在全岩主量元素MgO和各主要氧化物协变图解中,普兰地幔橄榄岩中二辉橄榄岩和亏损的方辉橄榄岩均显示与深海地幔橄榄岩(MOR型地

幔橄榄岩)类似的主量元素特征^[57](图 10)。全岩 MgO 和选择性微量和稀土元素协变图解中,与主量元素特征一致,对比于深海型地幔橄榄岩^[57]及上俯冲带型地幔橄榄岩^[43]对比时发现,普兰地幔橄榄岩中二辉橄榄岩和亏损的方辉橄榄岩均显示与深海地幔橄榄岩(MOR型地幔橄榄岩)类似的微量元素特征^[57](图 8)。普兰地幔橄榄岩在球粒陨石标准化的稀土元素配分图中显示轻稀土(LREE)相对于中稀土(MREE)从亏损到微弱富集都存在的特征(图 7-a),在原始地幔标准化的微量元素蛛网图中也表现出大离子亲石元素(LILE)及一些活动元素相对富集的特征(图 7-b)。根据普兰地幔橄榄岩轻稀土(LREE)和大离子亲石元素相对富集的地球化学特征以及相关矿物学特征,前人曾提出 MOR→SSZ 两阶段演化模式来解释该蛇绿岩及地幔橄榄岩的成因和演化^[14,15,18,21~27],然而,需要特别注意的是轻稀土(LREE)及大离子亲石元素相对富集的地球化学特征并不是上俯冲带环境地幔橄榄岩^[43]所特有的,因为有学者近年来发现快速扩张的太平洋中脊和慢速扩张的印度洋中脊的深海地幔橄榄岩同样具有轻稀土(LREE)及大离子亲石元素相对富集的地球化学特征^[42]。在标准化的地幔橄榄岩的稀土配分模式图和微量元素蛛网图中,普兰地幔橄榄岩和深海地幔橄榄岩^[42]及上俯冲带型地幔橄榄岩^[43]进行了对比,从稀土元素和微量元素总体含量上来说,普兰地幔橄榄岩和深海地幔橄榄岩(MOR型)更相近(图 7-a,b)。

普兰地幔橄榄岩上述地球化学特征及氧逸度计算结果表明,普兰地幔橄榄岩可能形成于洋中脊(MOR)环境,并没有俯冲带(SSZ)环境的印记。因此,对于雅鲁藏布江缝合带地幔橄榄岩的研究,前人主要根据地幔橄榄岩中一些元素的富集特征及矿物学特征,普遍认为雅江带西段的普兰蛇绿岩地幔橄榄岩^[14~15,18,21~27]、东波蛇绿岩地幔橄榄岩^[111~114]和东段罗布莎蛇绿岩地幔橄榄岩^[11,115~117]一样都先形成于 MOR 环境,后又经历了 SSZ 环境的改造(既 MOR→SSZ)两阶段演化模式需要重新审视。

6 结 论

本文在普兰地幔橄榄岩体的东段完成了一条穿过岩体的长约 10 km 的地质剖面,对地幔橄榄岩

进行了系统采样,开展了详细矿物学、岩石地球化学研究,取得以下主要结论:

(1) 普兰地幔橄榄岩中的二辉橄榄岩经历了 9%~15% 的部分熔融作用,方辉橄榄岩最终经历了 15%~25% 的部分熔融作用。

(2) 基于橄榄石-尖晶石矿物化学平衡计算的普兰地幔橄榄岩氧逸度 $\Delta \log(f_{\text{O}_2})^{\text{FMQ}}$ 值从 -1.11 到 +0.45, 略高于用 V-Y 含量估算出的氧逸度(在 FMQ 到 FMQ-1 趋势),指示其形成于还原环境。

(3) 普兰地幔橄榄岩不是简单的地幔残余,还经历了后期熔体交代作用。对普兰地幔橄榄岩交代产生类似“U”型稀土配分模式的熔体可能是 MOR 环境产生的低融岩浆。

(4) 地幔橄榄岩地球化学特征及氧逸度计算结果表明,普兰地幔橄榄岩可能形成于洋中脊(MOR)环境,并没有俯冲带(SSZ)环境的印记。对于普兰地幔橄榄岩的成因,前人主要根据地幔橄榄岩一些元素的富集特征提出的 MOR→SSZ 两阶段演化模式需要重新审视。

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