滇西古特提斯构造带玄武岩 Dupal 异常[©]

周德进 沈丽璞 张 旗 许荣华 周云生 乔广生 (中国科学院地质研究所: 北京 100029)

摘要 滇西古特提斯构造带某些玄武岩的Sr、Nd、Pb同位家资料显示存在富集放射成因Pb同位家的 Dupal 异常。五家玄武岩的⁸⁷Sr / ⁸⁶Sr = 0.7063, εNd_(T) = 5.4-6.5;铜厂街洋岛玄武岩的⁸⁷Sr / ⁸⁶Sr = 0.7036-0.7083, εNd_(T) = 0.65-6;双沟、德钦、铜厂街、勤连蛇绿岩玄武岩的⁸⁷Sr / ⁸⁶Sr = 0.7038-0.7073, εNd_(T) = 8.2-10.9。Sr、Nd 同位家资料表明这些玄武岩来源于地幔源区,未受壳源物质的混杂,而个别⁸⁷Sr / ⁸⁶Sr 异常高值与其形成之后的海水蚀变作用有关,并不影响其 Nd、Pb 同位家组成。Pb 同位家组成表明它们具有异常高的放射成因Pb,显示其地幔源区具 Dupal 异常特征,而 Dupal 异常源区的形成与古代洋壳俯冲带人深部地幔的壳源物质参加到地幔重新循环有关。

关键词 铅同位素 玄武岩 Dupal异常 地幔源区 滇西

自从 Dupre 和 Allegre(1983)首先系统地揭示出南半球大洋玄武岩的地幔 Sr、Nd、Pb 同位素异常,经 Hart (1984)正式命名为 Dupal 以来,它成了一个新的热点. 现已广泛承认地幔在同位素组成上是不均一的,但是对这种不均一性的规模和分布,以及不均一性与地幔结构和组成上的演化之间的关系,人们还不甚了解. 该不均一性对地幔对流模式和板块驱动力问题所产生的制约更有待地球物理和地球化学家共同探索.

Dupal 异常在地球早期阶段即已存在(Hart, 1984; Castillo, 1988),而且就现代大洋玄武岩而言仅限于南半球并环球出现.但自该异常被揭示以来,引发了许多讨论:如 Dupal 异常源区是否仅限于南半球并环球出现?是什么机制造成了 Dupal 异常?其源区赋存于深部下地幔抑或是浅部地幔?本文通过对滇西一些玄武岩的研究来探讨其成因并讨论其构造意义.

1 地质概况

所分析玄武质岩石的分布如图 1 所示. 五素玄武岩出露于哀牢山带西侧墨江县城西南

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垂直距离约 6km 处,近南北向延长 34km,宽 0.5—2km(周德进等,1992). 最早喷发于早石炭世晚期,是橄榄拉既玄武岩和石英拉斑玄武岩组成的一套海相熔岩. 其全岩及单斜辉石的 TiO_2 含量分别介于 1.38—2.58wt%和 1.82—2.46wt%之间。微量元素分配型式与哥伦比亚河 Picture Gorge 组和 Mull Island 等典型大陆板内玄武岩的相似(Pearce, et al., 1988; Carson, et al., 1989; Macdongall, 1988; 周德进等,1992),与大洋板内洋岛玄武岩相比其大离子亲石元素亦较为富集. 其 REE 为 LREE 稍富集型, $(La/Yb)_N=1.60-2.08$, \sum REE = 48.92-56.73ppm. 可能喷发于弧后拉伸环境(周德进等,1992). 五素玄武岩全岩的 87Sr/86Sr=0.7063-0.7083; 143Nd/144Nd=0.512871-0.512971, $\epsilon Nd_{(T)}=5.44-6.53$.

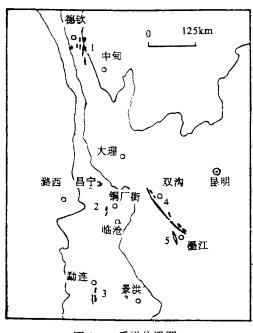


图 1 采样位置图

双沟、德钦、铜厂街和勐连蛇绿杂岩分别发育于哀牢山、金沙江和昌宁一勐连构造带(张旗等,1985; 1987; 1991). 均由变质橄榄岩、辉长一辉绿岩和玄武岩三部分组成,形成时代介于晚泥盆世一早二叠世之间. 玄武质岩石的 $TiO_2=0.91-1.95$ wt%之间,REE模式为 LREE 亏损型, $(La/Yb)_N=0.78-0.93$,形成于洋中脊环境(张旗等,1985; 1991). 蛇绿岩玄武岩的⁸⁷Sr/⁸⁶Sr=0.7038-0.7073,主要介于 0.705 左右,个别异常高的 ⁸⁷Sr/⁸⁶Sr 比值可能与蛇绿岩侵位前的海水蚀变作用有关,因而不影响 Nd、Pb 同位素组成. 其¹⁴³Nd/¹⁴⁴Nd=0.5126-0.5132, ϵ Nd $_{(T)}=8.2-10.9$,个别低于 2.1(张旗,未刊资料).

铜厂街洋岛玄武岩也是作为岩片、岩块发育于蛇绿混杂岩之中,但以变质程度低与洋中 脊型 玄 武 岩 相 区 别 . 其 $TiO_2=2.92wt\%$, REE 为 LREE 强 烈 富 集 型 ((La/Yb)_N=11.4-18.6),明显不同于蛇绿岩玄武岩的 TiO_2 含量(1.33-1.60wt%)和 LREE 亏 损的模式(张旗等,1985). 全岩的⁸⁷Sr / ⁸⁶Sr=0.7036-0.7083,¹⁴³Nd / ¹⁴⁴Nd=0.5125-0.5128,

2 样品处理及分析方法

第10卷 第2期

将新鲜样品碎至 0.4 mm 左右,在双目镜下挑出未蚀变样品,称取 100-150 mg.用稀 HCl 对样品清洗两次.用浓 HF+HNO₃ 混合液分解样品,在 2 N HCl 体系下采用阴离子交换树脂(AG1×8)分离提取 Pb,然后在 0.5 N HBr 体系中纯化 Pb. 同位素分析系采用硅胶做发射剂,在英制 VG-354 质谱计上测定同位素比值.全流程 Pb 的本底: $\sim 4 \text{mg}$.

3 分析结果与讨论

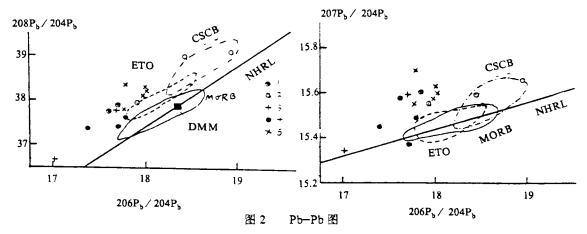
上述玄武质岩石的 Pb 同位素列于表 1 中. 由于所测样品均形成于二叠纪以前,因而对其测定值进行了时间校正后得到初始比值,校正时假定 232 Th / 238 U = 3.6(Zartman and Doe, 1981).

	号码	样品号	岩性	(206 / 204) _m	(207 / 204) _m	(208 / 204) _m	(206 / 204),	(207 / 204),	(208 / 204),	△7/4	△8 / 4	T(Ma)
德	1	TY323	玄武岩	18.2362	15.6212	38.3133	17.8503	15.6010	37.8773	18	67	300
玖	2	DY74	玄武岩	18.0187	15.5859	38.1616	17.6328	15.5688	37.7255	17	78	300
铜	3	YG25	玄武岩	19.2875	15.6670	39.4708	18.9541	15.6499	39.0932	10	55	270
Γ-	4	ZH4-19	玄武岩	18.2869	15.5693	38.3096	17.9404	15.5514	37.9174	12	60	270
街	5	ZH4-48	舞长岩	18.9308	15.6197	39.0298	18.4323	15.5926	38.9689	10	56	385
勐	6	Z-1	枕状	17.4669	15.3640	37.1644	17.0283	15.3406	36.6697	0.4	46	340
连	7	Z-2	玄武岩	18.1557	15.6099	38.2476	17.7171	15.5866	37.7529	18	71	340
	8	ZH1-19	玄武岩	18.1245	15.5044	37.9693	17.7911	15.4873	37.5918	7	46	260
双	9	YG38	辉绿岩	18.0463	15.3888	37.8039	17.7129	15.3716	37.4264	-4	38	260
沟	10	D-12	辉绿岩	17.8317	15.4726	37.8495	17.3930	15.4492	37.3548	7	70	340
五家	11	P-5	玄武岩	18.2325	15.5683	38.2535	17.7806	15.5441	37.7445	13	62	350
	12	P-12	玄武岩	18.4713	15.6587	38.7813	18.0194	15.6345	38.2723	19	86	350
	13	P-19	玄武岩	18.4281	15.5959	38.5803	17.9762	15.5717	38.0713	13	71	350
	14	P-22	玄武岩	18.1931	15.7266	38.8138	17.7412	15.7024	38.3048	29	123	350
	15	B-15	玄武岩	18.3543	15.6133	38.5439	18.0340	15.5969	38.1809	17	75	250

表 1 Pb 同位素分析资料

在 Pb—Pb 图中(图 2),除个别样品外,绝大部分均位于北半球参考线(NHRL, Tatsumoto, 1978)之上,显示出 Dupal 异常. 从图 2a 中还可看出投影点大致平行于 NHRL,呈有规律的线性分布. 在图 2b 中也基本呈线性分布. 这些 Pb 同位素组成的线性

分布表明它们的母体同位素 U、Th 的比值相近. U、Th 都属不相容元素,它们的离子势也相近,在岩浆作用过程中的行为相似,玄武岩相近的 U、Th 比值反映其地幔源区亦有相类似的特点,暗示该区具 Dupal 异常的玄武岩及其地幔源区在 U、Th 等微量元素地球化学特征上有其共性.



实线范围: 洋中脊玄武岩; 虚线范围: 东台湾蛇绿岩;

点画线范围: 南中国海及其周边(据钟孙霖等, 1991; Tu et al., 1991).

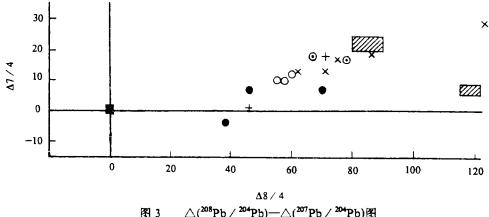
1.德钦; 2.铜厂街; 3.勐连; 4.双沟; 5.五素 NHRL: 北半球参考线(据 Tatsumoto, 1978)

在图 2b 中, 异常不甚明显, 该情形与典型 Dupal 异常域印度洋中脊玄武岩的极为相似(Mahoney, et al., 1989).

上述玄武岩的 \triangle (208 Pb/ 204 Pb)_t=19-87; \triangle (207 Pb/ 204 Pb)=-4—26. 在图 3 中投影点散布在亏损地幔(DMM)和第二类富集地幔(EM II)之间的混合线附近,由此推测上述玄武岩的地幔源区具有亏损地幔和第二类富集地幔混合特征. 第二类富集地幔的形成与古俯冲洋壳带入到地幔深处的壳源物质或古海洋沉积物加入到地幔的重新循环有关(Le Roex, et al., 1989; Weis et al., 1991; Castillo, 1988).

另据古地磁资料,滇西保山地块内上石炭统卧牛寺玄武岩原位于南纬 34.1—45.0°S(彭兴阶和胡正言,未刊资料).而滇西的金沙江、哀牢山和昌宁一勐连洋盆在石炭纪时均已出现,这些洋盆当时也位于南半球,封闭之后(三叠纪)才飘移到北半球现在的位置(张旗等,1985;1991;钟大赍等,1991).上述玄武岩形成时处于南半球,因而其 Dupal 异常的真正源区是发育于南半球(Hart,1984),滇西上述玄武岩中 Dupal 异常特征反过来印证了三江构造带与南半球冈瓦纳古陆的关系.

现已发现在冈瓦纳古陆内广泛存在 Dupal 异常(Tu et al., 1991, 钟孙霖等, 1991), 并且认为该异常地幔源区的形成与源于冈瓦纳古陆的壳源物质俯冲到深部地幔有关. 但与 冈瓦纳古陆同时存在的北半球劳亚古陆迄今尚未发现有 Dupal 异常域, 那么用沉积物的 隐没及其加入到地幔的重新循环似乎不能解释 Dupal 异常为何只在南半球地幔的发育. 影 响 Dupal 异常形成的因素并不唯一,而可能是多成因的(张旗、周德进,1991).



 \triangle (208 Pb / 204 Pb)— \triangle (207 Pb / 204 Pb)图 图 3

DMM: 亏损地幔; EMI、EMII: 第一、二类富集地幔; HIMU: 高 μ 地幔(其它图例同图 2)

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THE DUPAL ANOMALY OF BASALTS IN PALEO-TETHYAN BELTS, WESTERN YUNNAN

Zhou Dejin Sheng Lipu Zhang Qi Xue Ronghua Zhou Yunshen Qiao Guangsheng (Institute of Geology, Chinese Academy of Science, Beijing 100029)

Abstract

The Sr. Nd and Pb isotopic components of some basalts in Western Yunnan Paleo-Tethyan belts shown the existence of Dupal anomaly which enriched in radiogeneic lead isotope. The Wusu basalts which lacates at western Mojiang County and crupted in the sea floor with earliest cruption at early Carboniferous in back-arc extensional settings, have ${}^{87}Sr / {}^{86}Sr = 0.7036 - 0.7083$, $\varepsilon Nd_{CD} = 0.65 - 6.0$. The Shuanggou, Deqin, Tongchuangjia and Monglian ophiolitic basalts, which all developed in Paleo-Tethyan oceans between late Devonian and late Permian, have ⁸⁷Sr / ⁸⁶Sr = 0.7038-0.7073, and $\varepsilon \mathrm{Nd}_{\mathrm{CD}} = 8.2 - 10.9$. Sr and Nd isotopic data show that these basalts were all derived from mantle sources with very less or no crustal contamination. Seldom high 87Sr / 86Sr ratios of basalts were affected by the alternation of oceanic water befor its emplacement, thus, it would not affect the Nd and Pb isotopic components. In Pb vs. Pb diagram, almost all these basalts are plotted above Northern Hemisphere Reference Line (NHRL), showing the enrichment of radiogeneic lead isotope. This inferred that these basalts were derived from mantle sources with Dupal anomaly. The further analysis indicated that the Dupal anomaly of mantle sources was related to the crustal material which was subducted into deep mantle by ancient oceanic crustal subduction and then taken part in the mantle recycling. Based on Paleomagnatic research, the Western Yunnan Paleo-Tethyan was located at Southern Hemisphere before Permian, this inferred that all these analysed basalts were formed at Southern Hemisphere. It suggested that their Dupal anomaly were related to the Gondwana land.

Key Words Lead isotope Dupal Anomaly Basalt Mantle source Western Yunnan