

阿拉善右旗库和乌拉石英闪长岩体 地球化学特征及其地质意义

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摘要:阿拉善右旗库和乌拉石英闪长岩体位于塔里木—华北古陆块与西伯利亚古陆块之间的古生代褶皱带,为探讨其独特的地质意义,本文通过对库和乌拉石英闪长岩体的常量、微量和稀土元素成分分析和综合研究,系统讨论了岩体的岩石地球化学特征、岩体的形成时代及大地构造环境等地质问题。研究表明库和乌拉石英闪长岩属于钙碱性岩,岩体⁴⁰Ar-³⁹Ar同位素测年结果为 278.0 ± 2.0 Ma,形成时代为早二叠世。稀土元素球粒陨石标准化配分曲线为轻稀土略富集型,LREE/HREE为6.83~6.92,(La/Yb)_N为7.23~7.29, $\delta\text{Eu}=0.93\sim 0.98$, $\delta\text{Ce}=0.90\sim 0.91$;大离子亲石元素(Ba、Sr)和不相容元素(Zr、Hf)明显的富集,与碰撞造山环境有关的钙碱性岩石相似。研究认为库和乌拉石英闪长岩体是在板块碰撞条件下形成于造山带的深源岩浆演化产物,具备形成浆控型铜金矿的地质地球化学条件。

关键词:库和乌拉;石英闪长岩;地球化学特征

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Geochemical Characteristics of Quartz-Diorite in Kuhewula Right-Banner Alxa and its Geological Significance

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Abstract: The Alxa Right-banner Kuhewula quartz-diorite locates in the Palaeozoic fold belt between Tarim-northern China and Siberia ancient lands. In order to investigate the geological significance, this paper studied the rock geochemical characteristics, formation age, tectonic setting from the analysis of major, trace element, REE content of Kuhewula quartz-diorite. The results showed that the quartz-diorite being the calc-alkaline series and the ages of the quartz-diorite being 278.0 ± 2.0 Ma formed in early Permian period, according to ⁴⁰Ar-³⁹Ar isotopic dating. Chondrite-normalized REE patterns being LREE slightly richer, LREE/HREE 6.83~6.92, (La/Yb)_N 7.23~7.29, $\delta\text{Eu} 0.93\sim 0.98$, and $\delta\text{Ce} 0.90\sim 0.91$. large-ion lithophile elements (Ba, Sr) and incompatible elements (Zr, Hf) being enriched and similar to the calc-alkaline series of active continental margins. The research results in the conclusion of Kuhewula quartz diorite body is the product of magma evolution within deep-source of orogenic belt formed in the condition of plate-collision with the geological and geochemical conditions forming magma controlled copper-gold deposit.

Key words: Kuhewula; quartz-diorite; geochemical characteristics

阿拉善右旗库和乌拉石英闪长岩体位于阿拉善右旗西北65 km,位于塔里木—华北古陆块与西伯利亚古陆块之间的古生代褶皱带,阿拉善地块中西部,雅布赖—巴音诺尔公晚古生代大陆弧褶皱

带^[1~3](图1)。根据1976年甘肃地质局1:20万努尔盖公社幅地质调查项目和2007年宁夏核工业地质勘查院对该区开展的1:10000地质简测工作,发现库和乌拉石英闪长岩体面积达121 km²,其中发

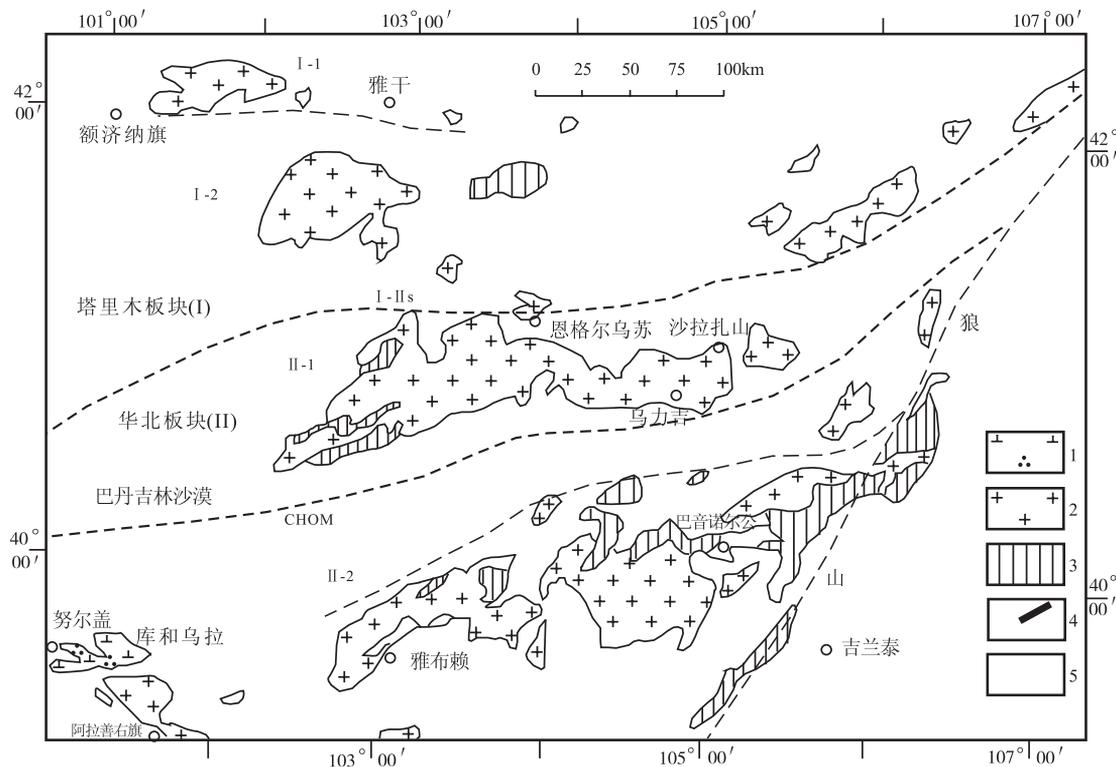
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育了喀喀塔塔铜矿床和努尔盖铜矿点,同时还见到断层控制的构造蚀变岩型努尔盖金矿。研究表明,库和乌拉石英闪长岩提供的热源与成矿关系密切,

因此,对库和乌拉石英闪长岩体进行岩石地球化学研究,探讨其形成的构造环境和成因类型,对在该区寻找浆控型铜金矿具有一定的地质意义。



1-石英闪长岩;2-花岗岩;3-元古界基底;4-构造界线;5-古生代-新生代盖层
1-quartz-diorite;2-granite;3-Proterozoic basement;4-construct boundaries;5-Paleozoic-Cenozoic cover

图1 研究区大地构造简图,据文献[3]修改

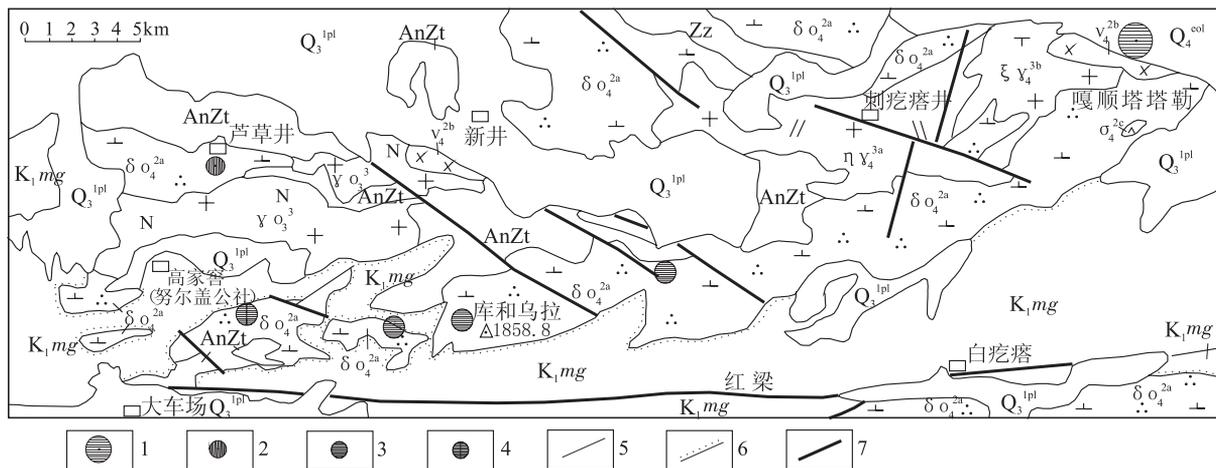
Fig. 1 Tectonic map for the study area, modified after ref. [3]

1 区域地质概况

库和乌拉石英闪长岩体出露于高家窑-库和乌拉-嘎顺塔塔勒一带,与库和乌拉东西向构造带方向一致,呈东西向展布,长 51 km,南北宽 3~4 km,面积约 121 km²,主要分布于库和乌拉复背斜南翼(图 2)^[4]。区域上构造复杂,褶皱及断裂均较发育。主要构造表现为东西向的库和乌拉复式背斜及压扭性断裂;北西向及北东向的扭性断裂。区域内主要出露地层^[5]有古元古界墩子沟群(AnZt)浅区域变质岩系、新元古界震旦系韩母山群(Zz)、白垩系下统庙沟群(K₁mg)和第四系冲、洪积松散砂砾石层、风成沙。区域内岩浆活动强烈,岩浆岩分布面积较大,具有多期次活动的特征。库和乌拉石英闪长岩体侵入于古元古界墩子沟群(AnZt)和高家窑斜长花岗岩体(γ_0^3)中,北部被刺疙瘩井二长花岗岩体($\eta\gamma_4^{3a}$)和刺疙瘩井东钾长花岗岩体($\xi\gamma_4^{3b}$)侵入,东部新井南角闪辉长岩体(ν_4^{2b})、嘎顺塔塔勒辉长岩体(ν_4^{2b})和橄榄岩体(σ_1^{2c})呈岩枝、岩墙和岩脉侵到库和

乌拉石英闪长岩体内(图 2)。库和乌拉石英闪长岩体(δ_0^{2a})⁴⁰Ar-³⁹Ar 同位素测年结果为 278.0 ± 2.0 Ma,刺疙瘩井二长花岗岩体($\eta\gamma_4^{3a}$)为 275.5 ± 2.2 Ma^[6]。分析结果表明研究区库和乌拉石英闪长岩体的形成时代应为早二叠世。

库和乌拉石英闪长岩体具有一定的分异作用,划分为两个岩相带。边缘-过渡相分布广,占岩体出露面积的大部分。石英闪长岩以中细粒-似斑状结构为主,石英小于 10%,暗色矿物达 25~30%,斑晶由中长石组成;内部相仅于库和乌拉北部出露,呈约 8 km² 的椭圆形,岩石为中粗粒,斜长石为中-更长石,比边缘-过渡相岩石偏酸性。岩体从边缘相到内部相,石英含量增多、暗色矿物减少、斜长石牌号降低、矿物结构变粗,岩石渐偏酸性。主要岩石类型为暗灰白色中粗粒角闪黑云石英闪长岩(图 3):暗灰白色,中粗粒花岗结构,片麻状构造。石英占 10%~15%,中更长石占 65%,黑云母大于 5%,普通角闪石 10%~15%,呈团块状,内有石英、斜长石包体,组成嵌晶含长结构;暗色矿物半定向排列,含量变化大。

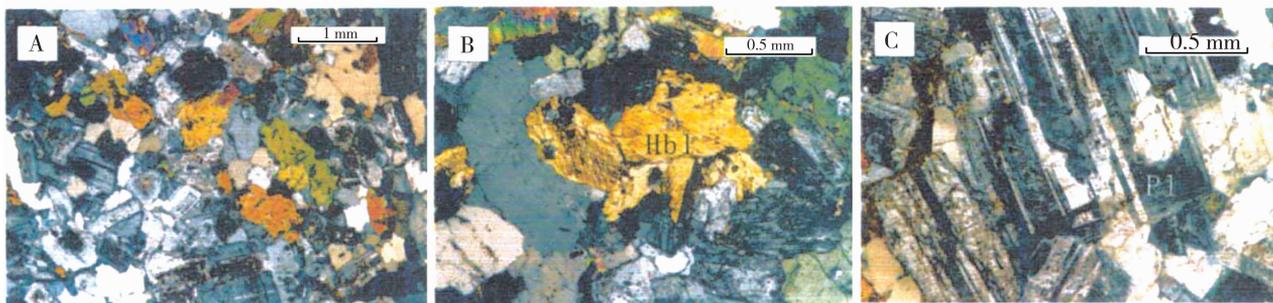


Q₁^{pl}-全新统风积砂; Q₃^{pl}-上更新统洪积砾石、砂砾层; K₁mg-下白垩统庙沟群; Zz-震旦系韩母山群; AnZt-古元古界墩子沟群;
 γ₀₃³-斜长花岗岩; δ₀₁^{2a}-石英闪长岩; ηγ_{3a}^{3a}-二长花岗岩; ξγ_{4b}^{3b}-钾长花岗岩; σ_{1c}^{2c}-橄榄岩; ν_{4b}^{2b}-辉长岩;
 1-磁铁矿(中型); 2-赤铁矿; 3-铜矿; 4-铜金矿; 5-地质界线; 6-不整合地质界线; 7-断裂

Q₁^{pl}-Holocene aeolian sand; Q₃^{pl}-Upper Pleistocene alluvial gravel, sand and gravel layer; K₁mg-Group of Lower Cretaceous Miaogou; Zz-Sinian Hanmu Hills; AnZt-Paleoproterozoic dunzigou group; γ₀₃³-Plagiogranite; δ₀₁^{2a}-Quartz diorite; ηγ_{3a}^{3a}-Monzogranite; ξγ_{4b}^{3b}-K-feldspar granite; σ_{1c}^{2c}-Peridotite; ν_{4b}^{2b}-Gabbro;
 1-Magnetite (medium); 2-Hematite; 3-Copper; 4-Copper and gold mine; 5-Geological boundary; 6-Geological boundary unconformity; 7-Fault

图2 研究区地质简图(据文献[4]修改)

Fig. 2 Geological map for the study area(modified after ref. [4])



A-石英闪长岩 6.2×2.5 (+), B-石英闪长岩中的角闪石 6.3×6.3(+), C-石英闪长岩中的斜长石 6.3×6.3(+), Hbl-角闪石, Pl-斜长石
 A-Quartz diorite 6.2×2.5 (+), B-Quartz diorite in the hornblende 6.3×6.3(+), C-Quartz diorite in the plagioclase 6.3×6.3(+), Hbl-hornblende, Pl-plagioclase

图3 石英闪长岩显微照片(+)(据文献[6])

Fig. 3 Micrographs of the quartz-diorite(+)(after ref. [6])

2 岩石常量化学组分特征

库和乌拉石英闪长岩岩石化学分析成果见表1。石英闪长岩 SiO₂ 含量 53.68%~64.09%, 平均 61.84% 属中性岩, Al₂O₃ 含量 12.72%~18.74%, K₂O 含量 1.04%~5.20%, Na₂O 含量 1.51%~4.52%, CaO 含量 2.44%~7.70%, 岩石主量元素平均值与中国同类石英闪长岩^[7,8] 相比 K₂O、CaO 略偏高, SiO₂、TiO₂、Al₂O₃、MnO、Na₂O 略偏低。

将 SiO₂ 和碱含量(K₂O+Na₂O)计算 Rittmann 指数 σ=0.50~4.80, 平均值为 1.88, SiO₂ 平均含量 61.84%, 显然, 该区石英闪长岩属于典型的钙碱性系列中性岩。

3 稀土元素特征

库和乌拉石英闪长岩稀土总量(ΣREE)93.55×10⁻⁶~99.05×10⁻⁶ (表2), 平均 96.5×10⁻⁶, LREE/HREE 为 6.83~6.92, 平均 6.89, 轻、重稀土比值说明岩石稀土分馏明显。La/Sm 平均值为 2.84, (La/Yb)_N 值为 7.23~7.29, 平均 7.26, 稀土元素标准化配分曲线^[9] (图4) 有右倾趋势, 表明轻稀土元素略为富集。δEu=0.93~0.98, 接近 1, 具有弱的 Eu 负异常, δCe=0.90~0.91, 为 Ce 亏损型。说明岩浆曾发生过分异, 局部熔融程度高。

表 1 库和乌拉石英闪长岩岩石化学分析结果

Table 1 Petrochemical compositions of the Kuhewula quartz-diorite w_B (%)

样号	SiO ₂	TiO ₂	Al ₂ O ₃	Fe ₂ O ₃	FeO	MnO	MgO	CaO	Na ₂ O	K ₂ O	P ₂ O ₅	总量
35GSP9-6*	58.93	0.72	17.35	2.18	4.16	0.11	3.01	6.16	3.58	1.80		98.00
35GSP9-11*	58.33	0.81	17.16	2.82	3.76	0.13	3.04	6.78	3.84	1.52		98.19
35GS-1311-1*	62.38	0.45	18.74	0.72	2.46	0.05	1.24	2.88	4.52	5.20		98.64
35GS-2121*	63.35	0.55	15.96	1.63	3.7	0.11	2.66	4.70	2.92	2.78		98.36
35GS-92-3*	61.18	0.73	14.82	3.09	3.44	0.13	2.69	7.70	2.02	1.04		96.84
35GSP3-6*	63.93	0.70	15.86	0.99	3.96	0.08	2.90	4.41	3.21	2.85		98.89
09YQ-T-01	64.09	0.46	16.3	0.50	2.84	0.06	1.41	6.51	3.60	2.30	0.14	98.21
09YQ-H-01	53.68	0.79	12.72	11.22	2.18	0.15	2.03	2.44	1.51	2.62	0.19	89.53
09YQ-H-02	56.33	0.91	17.54	2.46	4.94	0.14	3.61	7.63	3.28	1.71	0.20	98.75
全国平均值 ^[7]	60.51	0.73	16.7	2.84	3.49	0.14	2.54	4.63	3.58	1.80		97.91

注：* 数据来自参考文献[4]，其他均为本文研究数据；分析者：西安地质矿产研究所实验测试中心

表 2 库和乌拉石英闪长岩稀土元素含量

Table 2 REE contents of the Kuhewula quartz-diorite $w_B (\times 10^{-6})$

样品号	La	Ce	Pr	Nd	Sm	Eu	Gd	Tb	Dy	Ho	Er	Tm	Yb	Lu	Y
09ZH-Y-02	19.1	36.6	4.7	20.7	4.17	1.27	3.83	0.542	3.26	0.641	1.91	0.273	1.78	0.275	17.9
09ZH-Y-06	18.1	34.3	4.41	19.7	3.97	1.24	3.66	0.522	3.08	0.597	1.78	0.266	1.68	0.245	17.2
09ZH-Y-07	18.5	35.7	4.61	20.3	4.20	1.23	3.79	0.584	3.21	0.652	1.86	0.287	1.71	0.277	18.4
样品号	LREE	HREE	Σ总量	LREE/HREE	δEu	δCe	La / Sm	(La / Yb) _N							
09ZH-Y-02	86.54	12.51	99.05	6.92	0.96	0.90	2.88	7.23							
09ZH-Y-06	81.72	11.83	93.55	6.91	0.98	0.90	2.87	7.26							
09ZH-Y-07	84.54	12.37	96.91	6.83	0.93	0.91	2.77	7.29							

分析者：西安地质矿产研究所实验测试中心

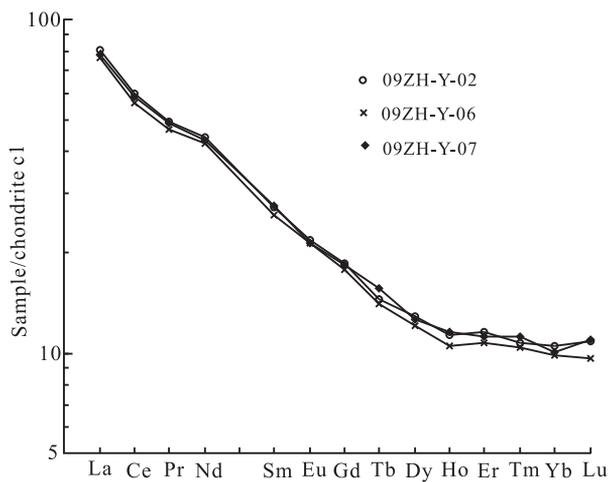


图 4 库和乌拉石英闪长岩稀土元素标准化配分模式，标准化数值据文献[9]

Fig. 4 Chondrite-normalized REE patterns of the Kuhewula quartz-diorite, normalization values are from ref. [9]

4 微量元素特征

研究区石英闪长岩中地幔富集的亲铁元素(相容元素)Co、Cr、Zn等在岩体中相对较低(表 3)，说明侵入岩浆从地幔向上侵入的过程中受到地壳下部硅镁层和上部硅铝层的热交换作用，导致地幔富集的亲铁元素在这个热交换过程中一部分流失到地壳中；Cu、Ag、Ni、Pb 亲硫成矿元素的相对富集，是由于热流体的带入形成中弱异常，为远矿指示标志^[8, 10]。

该序列石英闪长岩微量元素原始地幔分配型式^[9](图 5)表现为驼峰形的地球化学模式，大离子亲石元素 Ba、Sr 和不相容元素 Zr、Hf 明显富集，构成峰，它们都随消减带脱水作用上升、运移而来。尖峰形蛛网图与造山环境有关的钙碱性岩石相似。V 和 Sr 的富集，属于活化转移的带入组分，且带入量相对较大，为远矿指示标志。

表 3 库和乌拉石英闪长岩微量元素丰度

Table 3 Contents of trace elements in the Kuhewula quartz-diorite $w_B (\times 10^{-6})$

样品号	Cu	Cr	Ni	Co	V	Ag	B	Pb	Zn	Mo	Sn	La	Y	Yb	Sc	Zr	Hf	Li	Be	Nb	Ga	Ba	Sr	Sr/Ba
09ZH-Y-02	30	10	50	50	500	0.1	40	30	50	1.0	3	30	50	3	20	1000	20	10	30	50	1000	1000	1.00	
09ZH-Y-06	30	10	30	30	500	0.1	40	30	50	1.0	3	30	30	3	20	700	10	10	30	50	800	700	0.875	
09ZH-Y-07	30	20	30	30	500	0.1	50	20	50	1.0	3	30	30	3	20	700	10	10	30	50	1000	700	0.70	

分析者：西安地质矿产研究所实验测试中心

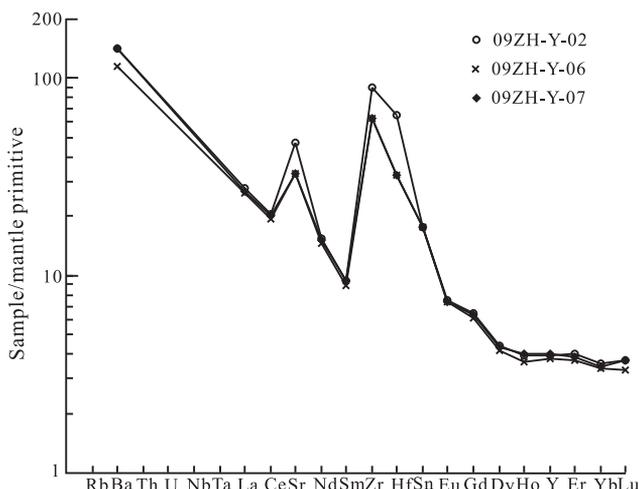


图5 库和乌拉石英闪长岩微量元素/原始地幔分配型式(标准化数值据文献[9])

Fig. 5 Mantle primitive trace elements distribution patterns of the Kuhewula quartz-diorite (normalization values are from ref. [9])

5 岩石成因类型及构造环境探讨

根据 Gottini-Rittmann 指数图解 $\text{Log}\tau\text{-Log}\sigma$ 图^[11] 投影点密集区落入造山带区,并根据 $\text{SiO}_2\text{-TFeO}/(\text{TFeO}+\text{MgO})$ 关系图解(图7)^[12, 13], 属造山带环境的花岗岩。

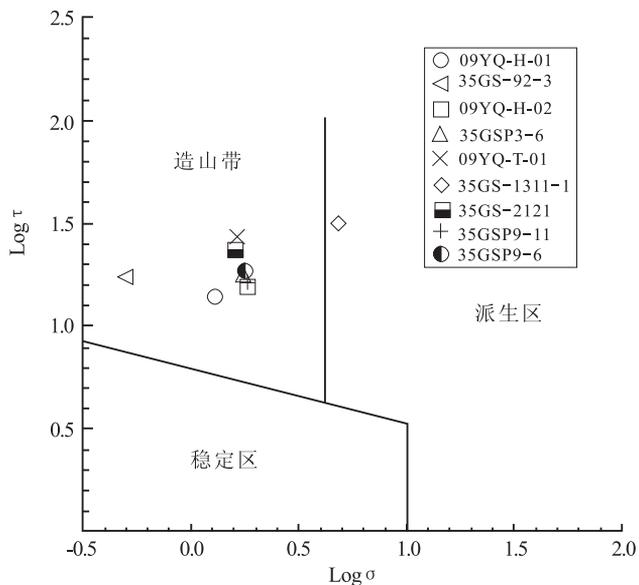
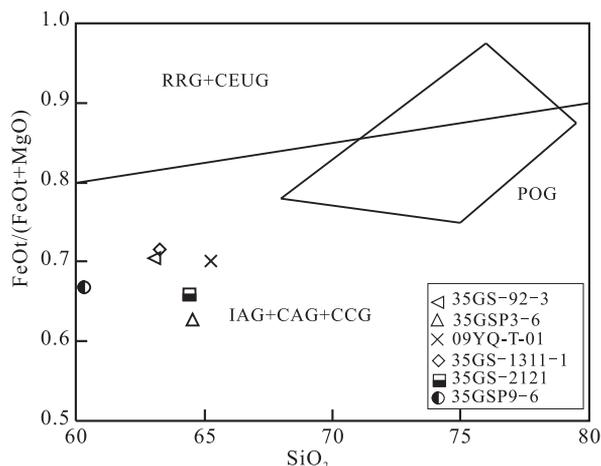


图6 库和乌拉石英闪长岩 $\text{Log}\tau\text{-Log}\sigma$ 图解(据文献[11])

Fig. 6 $\text{Log}\tau\text{-Log}\sigma$ diagram of the Kuhewula quartz-diorite(after from ref. [11])

根据各项参数分析结果表明库和乌拉石英闪长岩属于钙碱性岩,是在板块碰撞条件下形成于造山带的深源岩浆演化产物。



IAG-岛弧花岗岩类;CAG-大陆弧花岗岩类; CCG-碰撞花岗岩类;POG-后造山花岗岩类; RRG-与裂谷有关的花岗岩类;CEUG-与大陆的造陆抬升有关的花岗岩类

IAG-Island-arc granitoids;CAG-Continental arc granitoids;CCG-Collision granitoids;POG-Post-orogenic granitoids;RRG-And rift-related granitoids;CEUG-And on the mainland epirogenic uplift granitoids

图7 库和乌拉石英闪长岩 $\text{SiO}_2\text{-TFeO}/(\text{TFeO}+\text{MgO})$ 关系图解,据文献[12]

Fig. 7 $\text{SiO}_2\text{-TFeO}/(\text{TFeO}+\text{MgO})$ diagram of the Kuhewula quartz-diorite, from ref. [12]

结合研究区属于塔里木—华北古陆块与西伯利亚古陆块结合部的大地构造背景,该区石英闪长岩应属于类似环太平洋安山岩带的构造岩浆产物。应注意在岩体内部不同相带或傍侧小岩体中寻找浆控型(斑岩型)铜金矿。

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