

高压-超高压变质带中超基性岩的成因类型及其流体活动

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Abstract: Orogenic ultramafic rocks record the information about geological evolution and mantle-crust interaction. On the basis of our studies, orogenic peridotites can be classified into subcontinental peridotite, intrusive mafic-ultramafic cumulate complex and oceanic mantle peridotite. This paper briefly comments on the types of orogenic peridotites, their petrological and geochemical characteristics. Each type of peridotite has its specific geological history so that each has its own petrologic and geochemical features. Most peridotites have been subjected to HP-UHP metamorphism and multi episodes of fluid and melting metasomatism including widespread serpentinization. Orogenic pyroxenite and peridotite, therefore, commonly exhibit complicated petrological textures and geochemistry.

Key words: orogenic peridotite; genetic classification; HP-UHP; fluid flow

摘要: 超基性岩的地质过程提供了地幔岩在造山带形成过程中所作的贡献,并记录了地质构造以及壳-幔之间相互作用的信息。根据现有的研究,可将俯冲带橄榄岩大致分为陆下地幔橄榄岩、基性-超基性堆晶杂岩和大洋地幔橄榄岩。文中简要评述了不同类型造山带橄榄岩的岩石学和地球化学特征。不同类型的橄榄岩所经历的地质历史不同,而留有不同的岩石学和地球化学特征。大多数造山带橄榄岩经历了高压-超高压变质作用,并受到蛇纹岩化等多期次流体和融体的交代作用,因而俯冲造山带的辉石岩和橄榄岩无论在岩石学的组成、结构和地球化学等特征方面通常表现得复杂多变。

关键词: 造山带橄榄岩; 成因类型; 岩石地球化学特征; 流体作用

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研究超基性岩有助于了解地幔的发展过程、壳幔相互作用和相关的地质构造演化。造山带橄榄岩通常被称之为 Alps 型橄榄岩,常常被包含于俯冲带中经历高压-超高压变质作用^[1]。这类橄榄岩通常

位于显生宙和晚前寒武线形变形构造带中,以尖晶石橄榄岩或其水化产物蛇纹岩为主,偶见石榴石橄榄岩。造山带中的蛇绿杂岩体代表着构造侵位在陆壳上的大洋岩石圈碎片。造山带蛇绿岩中超基性岩

系携带的上地幔信息,是我们理解大洋环境和俯冲化学动力学过程的关键。尽管有着相当简单的主元素地球化学特征,超基性岩仍然可以有不同的成因。他们可以来源于富集地幔、不同程度分异熔体的上地幔残留体和地壳底部大的岩浆房里的堆晶岩体。根据大地构造背景,上地幔岩可进一步分为次大陆地幔和次大洋地幔。大洋地幔包括在洋脊、洋岛、大洋高原、岛弧下面以及弧前、弧后下面的地幔^[2]。此外,上地幔可以发生普遍的交代作用(隐性的和不同模式的)或受到熔体-岩石、熔体-流体、流体-岩石反应的影响。超基性岩可以存在于完全的和不完整的蛇绿岩中,或作为构造上无根岩的体侵位到上、下地壳。

1 超基性岩成因类型及分布

高压-超高压变质带中超基性岩的原岩主要来自洋壳边缘裂解产生的陆下岩石圈地幔^[3-4],或来自俯冲上板片的地幔楔,或甚至直接来自地幔过渡带。此外,也有来自洋壳的超基性岩。在过去的十几年中,国内外对造山带中超基性岩的研究取得了很大的成就,在世界各地都发现了造山带型橄榄岩,并进行了系统的矿物、岩石学、定年和同位素地球化学工作。其成因类型及分布叙述如下。

1.1 俯冲带的地幔橄榄岩

(1)来自洋壳边缘裂解产生的岩石圈地幔。在中、西 Alps 和意大利 Liguria,大多数的变质超基性岩是以前期的陆下岩石圈地幔。陆下岩石圈地幔在大陆分裂时上侵,暴露于特提斯洋盆。当洋盆闭合时,相关的俯冲-碰撞作用使之侵位于阿尔卑斯造山带中并折返上升^[3-4]。这类超基性岩典型的例子是意大利阿尔卑斯 Val Malenco 岩体^[5-6]和阿尔卑斯 Arimi Enigma 岩体^[3,7]。在 Val Malenco 岩体中可以看到下地壳变质泥岩连接在上地幔 Malenco 橄榄岩上。这里的蛇纹岩、异剥钙榴岩和蛇绿碳酸盐的岩石组合沿着 Piemonte 洋裂开边缘分布,与经典蛇绿岩序列不同。

(2)来自俯冲板片之上的地幔楔。其典型实例如挪威加里东超高压变质的西部片麻岩区的石榴石橄榄岩。Brueckner (1998)^[8]认为,位于造山带核部超高压变质片麻岩中含石榴石或尖晶石的超基性岩透镜体,可能是从俯冲带上板片受重力作用,上覆地幔橄榄岩密度大于下伏的地壳密度,向下运动进

入到深俯冲的大陆地壳中的。这种模式最可能的是在陆-陆碰撞超高压变质造山带中,这里陆壳俯冲到地幔深处 100~200 km 以下。

(3)来自地幔过渡带。近年来 Dobrzhinetskaya 等^[9]、Green 等^[10]、Bozhilov^[11]、Ye 等^[12]和 Zhang 等^[13]分别在阿尔卑斯、苏鲁超高压变质带和柴北缘石榴橄榄岩的石榴石和橄榄石中发现大量钛铁矿和高压型斜顽辉石出溶,证明这些石榴橄榄岩来自地幔 250~300 km,甚至是在 400 km 以下的深度,这些现象连同钛铁矿的针状出溶体在橄榄石晶格中的优选取向表明(lattice preferred orientation),地幔橄榄岩可能来自地幔过渡带。此外,角闪石和太铁矿在斜方辉石中出溶^[14],从而表明该石榴石单辉橄榄岩在上升到地壳浅部之前曾经就位于 300 km 以下的地幔转换带深度。

1.2 俯冲带的基性-超基性堆晶杂岩体

岩浆房中岩浆的结晶分异是产生基性-超基性堆晶杂岩体的主要形式。其从下到上的岩石结晶序列常常是二辉橄榄岩、单辉橄榄岩、二辉岩、斜方辉石岩、单斜辉石岩和(橄榄)辉长岩。方辉橄榄岩比较少见。由于俯冲造山作用,露头上见到的堆晶序列往往不完全。在岩浆物质来源多期次供给的情况下,堆晶岩的基性-超基性岩堆积序列可以重复出现。

我国属于以上两种成因类型的橄榄岩分别被划分为残留地幔型橄榄岩(relic peridotites)和层状侵入型橄榄岩(magma intrusive peridotite)^[15-17]。前者包括来自俯冲板片之上的地幔楔、俯冲下板片的地幔岩和超高压变质侵位到地壳深度的古地幔碎片,即原岩为地幔岩。后者指地壳橄榄岩和辉石岩,是基性-超基性复杂岩体的一部分,源于俯冲前岩浆侵入到陆壳形成的堆晶岩体。这类超基性岩可能与增生板块边缘有关^[18]。

国内超高压变质带的超基性岩多属于残留地幔型橄榄岩,如苏鲁一大别造山带中荣成、日照、芝麻坊和蒋庄超基性岩体^[19-24]和柴达木北缘的石榴橄榄岩^[25-31]。这类超基性岩多呈透镜体产出,岩石类型包括纯橄榄岩、方辉橄榄岩、二辉橄榄岩、石榴橄榄岩、石榴石二辉橄榄岩、金云母橄榄岩、石榴石橄榄辉石岩和辉石岩等。

层状侵入型橄榄岩包括大别-苏鲁带的毛屋、碧溪岭、仰口的石榴橄榄岩^[13,15-16,31-36]和阿尔金石榴石二辉橄榄岩^[37]。其原岩为侵入的基性-超基性

岩体,与围岩一起俯冲并发生超高压变质作用,故常与榴辉岩互层产出。由于岩体侵位过程中遭受地壳物质的混染,这类橄榄岩表现出一定程度的地壳岩石的地球化学特征。

1.3 来自洋壳地幔的俯冲变质

蛇绿岩型的蛇纹岩化橄榄岩在西阿尔卑斯 Zermatt-Saas 地区和西天山都有发现。Zermatt-Saas 蛇绿岩套代表西瑞士—意大利阿尔卑斯特提斯(Tethys)古洋壳^[38],其超基性岩首先经历了洋底变质作用,在洋壳俯冲的过程中经历了高压变质,在板块折返过程中又经历了退化变质作用和热液变质作用^[39-40]。蛇绿杂岩体中橄榄岩可形成于不同的大地构造背景,如洋中脊环境、弧后扩张中心。还有许多蛇绿岩被解释为俯冲上板片(SSZ)橄榄岩熔融的残余体^[41-42]。

国内造山带中典型的洋壳橄榄岩在西天山长阿吾子蛇绿岩中有发现。西天山的蛇绿岩型超基性岩经历了两次蛇纹岩化作用,并与伴随的基性岩和泥质岩一起经历了蓝片岩-榴辉岩相变质作用和绿片岩相的改造^[43-45]。西南天山低温榴辉岩的野外产状具有保存完整的岩枕构造,表明其可能属于洋壳俯冲变质的产物^[46-47],这是目前继西阿尔卑斯 Zermatt-Saas 的洋壳岩石超高压变质带之后第二例洋壳岩石发生超高压变质地区,从而引起了国内外学者们的普遍关注^[48-61]。

2 俯冲变质作用中超基性岩的地球化学特征

造山带的橄榄岩有着地球化学上的共性,又与上述超基性岩的岩石学分类相对应,不同类型的橄榄岩有着一定程度的特性。超基性岩中主元素主要有 Mg、Si、O、Ti、Fe、Ni、Cr、S、Ca 元素等。造山带中的超基性岩若在变质过程中没有受到明显的流体和融体的交代作用,就基本保留原有的地球化学特征,即二辉橄榄岩具有轻稀土略微富集或平坦的形态。方辉橄榄岩则具有轻稀土亏损形态。然而,在俯冲、折返的造山过程中,岩石往往经历了多期流体和融体的交代作用,因而俯冲造山带的方辉橄榄岩、纯橄榄岩和斜方辉石岩的球粒陨石标准化的稀土元素常常呈现复杂的配分模式。Melcher 等^[1]通过对东阿尔卑斯造山带中 18 个地区不同构造背景下的橄榄岩的研究,将橄榄岩按轻稀土配分形式分为三

类(图 1)。

稀土配分形态往往变化很大。出露于欧洲板块基底的陆下地幔超基性杂岩体中,大多数橄榄岩表现为图 1 中 3.3a 或 1.2 和 3.2 的 U 形稀土配分。这种形态出现在富含斜方辉石的二辉橄榄岩、方辉橄榄岩和纯橄榄岩中。而古铜辉石岩则呈现 2.2 和 2.3a 的配分模式,它们是最富集的岩石,岩石中 Al_2O_3 的含量较高(2.6~3.2)。辉石岩的稀土配分也可表现为 3.1 的模式。蛇纹岩化的二辉橄榄岩也可表现为 2.2 的配分形态;岩石严重亏损 LREE,而 MREE 和 HREE 不同程度地增加,反应岩石单斜辉石的含量高。这类岩石中 HREE 与 Al、Ti、Zr 呈正相关关系。有些弱亏损的地幔残留体具有较高含量的 Al_2O_3 、 TiO_2 和 HREE,可呈现出弱亏损到平坦型的 REE 配分模式(图 1-1.1)。

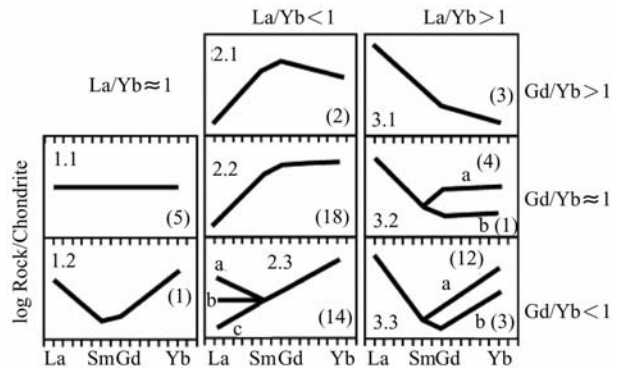


图 1 东阿尔卑斯超基性岩类型的球粒陨石标准化的稀土元素分布模式示意图

(引自 Melcher et al., 2002^[1])

Fig. 1 Schematic types of chondrite-normalised REE patterns for ultramafic rocks from Eastern Alps 分类基于标准化的 La/Yb 和 Gd/Yb 比值。次一级的分类基于 La/Sm 和 Sm/Gd 比值的不同

这里试图将不同类型超基性岩的稀土元素地球化学特征表述出来,微量元素的变化更为复杂,由于篇幅所限,在此不作讨论。

2.1 俯冲带的陆下地幔橄榄岩

无论是洋壳边缘裂解产生的还是来自俯冲板片之上的地幔楔的地幔橄榄岩,都称作陆下地幔橄榄岩,也叫残留地幔型橄榄岩,原岩为大陆地幔岩,可能来自于俯冲板片之上的地幔楔状体或俯冲大陆板块之下的地幔,但均经历了俯冲带环境下的超高压变质作用。俯冲带的地热梯度很小,因而常常可俯冲到下地幔的深度。在大别—苏鲁造山带,尤其在苏鲁地区,大多数的超高压变质橄榄岩被认为是这一类型的,其岩石的 $Mg^{\#}$ ($100 Mg/(Mg + Fe_{tot})$) 在

87~92 之间^[1], 岩石中镁含量高。橄榄岩和辉石岩的稀土配分多对应于 Melcher 等的 3.2、3.3 和 3.1 型, 如大别—苏鲁造山带的蒋庄和芝麻坊地幔橄榄岩(图 2), 表现为 LREE 富集型, 与东阿尔卑斯基底的下地幔橄榄岩和辉石岩的稀土配分模式是一致的。但容城的二辉橄榄岩的稀土配分模式表现为图 1 中 1.1 平坦型^[62]。幔源型石榴石橄榄岩具有正常的地幔岩氧同位素值, 如芝麻坊石榴石橄榄岩中的石榴石、橄榄石、斜方辉石和单斜辉石的氧同位素值。这一证据以及其他的事实均表明, 这种石榴石橄榄岩很可能直接来源于俯冲带之上的地幔楔状体^[63]。

来自地幔过渡带橄榄岩被认为是深俯冲板片在折返过程中从大于 200 km 以下的地幔过渡带上来的地幔橄榄岩。这些地幔橄榄岩应该可以从地幔过渡带直接上来, 或是较浅部的橄榄岩在碰撞造山过程中深俯冲到地幔过渡带, 并在之后的折返过程中返回到地表。到目前为止还未有文献报道直接来自地幔过渡带的橄榄岩, 而上地幔俯冲后折返的、曾在地幔过渡带滞留过的橄榄岩, 其地球化学性质与俯冲带地幔橄榄岩相似。

2.2 俯冲带的基性-超基性堆晶杂岩体

也称作层状侵入型橄榄岩。其原岩为侵入大陆下地壳的基性-超基性岩堆晶岩, 与大陆地壳一起俯冲并发生超高压变质作用, 所形成的石榴石橄榄岩经常与榴辉岩一起呈互层状产出。这种超基性岩显示有地壳岩石的地球化学特征。典型的例子是大别—苏鲁造山带的碧西岭、毛屋和和中国大陆科学钻探工程主孔中产出的石榴石橄榄辉石岩即为这种类型。

这类橄榄岩的 $Mg^{\#}$ ($100 Mg / (Mg + Fe_{tot})$) 较低, 多在 76~86^[25, 28]。以碧溪岭和毛屋的橄榄岩和辉石岩为例, 其稀土配分模式(图 2)分别对应于 Melcher 等稀土配分模式(图 1 的 1.1 和 2.1、2.2 型)。这些配分模式被解释为堆晶岩序列中较为后结晶的成员(图 1 的 1.1 配分模式)或熔体分离后的残余固体(图 1 中 2.1、2.2 配分模式)。

基性-超基性堆晶杂岩体具有亏损的氧同位素值, 也表明有富含 REE 地壳的流体作用^[9-10]。

2.3 大洋地幔橄榄岩

Melcher 等^[1]对东阿尔卑斯造山带橄榄岩的研究中, 对出现在 Penninic 洋壳俯冲带中的方辉橄榄岩和二辉橄榄岩却有着不同于上述大陆地幔的稀土

配分模式, 都表现为 2.1、2.2 的上凸形、LREE 亏损型和 2.3a-U 形的 LREE 富集型。西天山蛇纹岩化了的橄榄岩即呈 2.3 稀土配分模式(图 2), 可能是因为大洋地幔橄榄岩在俯冲前即经历了严重的蛇纹岩化, 岩石中的 LREE 被不同程度带走的缘故。此外, 大洋地幔橄榄岩表现出 Eu 的负异常, 也可能与橄榄岩发生蛇纹岩化过程中 CaO 的流失有关。

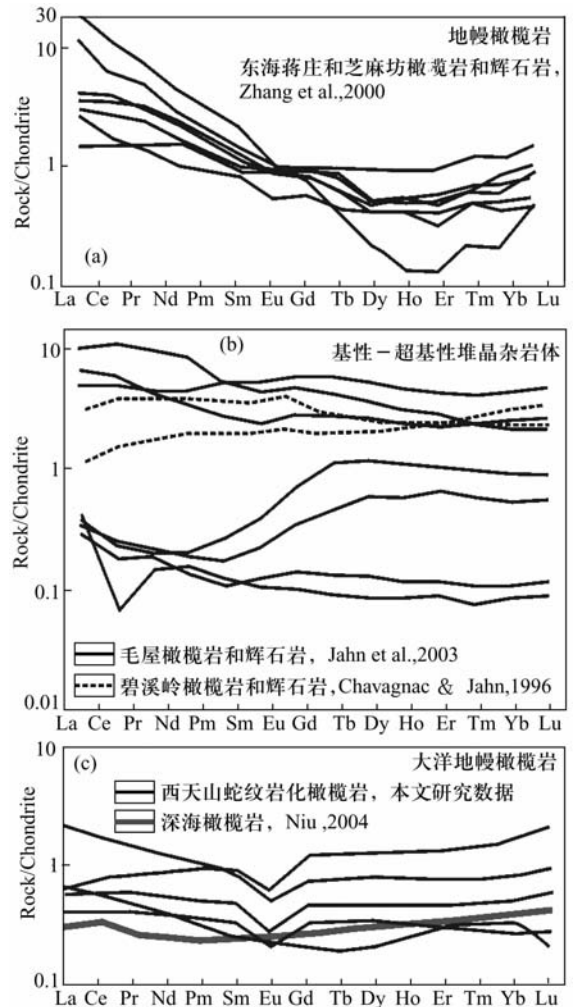


图 2 不同类型橄榄岩的球粒陨石标准化的 REE 配分图

(McDonough & Sun, 1995)^[64]

Fig. 2 Chondrite-normalized REE patterns for different garnet peridotites and associated pyroxenites

图 2c 中西天山稀土元素数据由中国科学院广州地球化学研究所元素和同位素实验室分析

Niu^[65]在对太平洋和印度洋的洋中脊附近的深海橄榄岩进行研究时发现, 现代蛇纹岩化深海橄榄岩的稀土含量低于原始地幔, 其配分模式接近图 1 中的 1.1 型。他也认为蛇纹岩化过程对深海橄榄岩中稀土和微量元素的分配模式有很大影响, 当然除此之

外后期熔融过程还起了一定的作用,使得活动元素 Rb、Cs、U、K 和 Sr 含量正异常。笔者认为造山带中大洋地幔橄榄岩的稀土配分模式受到一定程度洋底蛇纹岩化的影响。

3 造山带超基性岩与流体

在造山带超基性岩的地质历史中,流体的活动往往是多期次的。超基性岩所经历的最普遍的、意义最重大的流体作用是发生蛇纹岩化。陆壳俯冲过程以相对缺乏流体为特征^[66-68]。洋壳俯冲带中超基性岩都有一定程度的蛇纹岩化。造山带中流体在超基性岩的蛇纹岩化和脱蛇纹岩化过程中伴随着俯冲和折返在地幔—地壳中的运移。蛇绿岩套中的地幔橄榄岩常常通过洋中脊变质作用或俯冲板片的脱水而普遍发生蛇纹岩化。在大西洋慢速扩张洋中脊存在有大面积蛇纹岩化洋壳地幔,俯冲洋壳板片也普遍存在蛇纹岩体^[69-71]。过去蛇纹岩的重要性被大大地低估了。蛇纹石的脱水、脱气可把地壳的物质带到地幔,并可导致地幔的部分熔融^[71]。蛇纹岩因此成为研究与俯冲过程有关的高压变质作用以及壳幔之间 H₂O 和 CO₂ 循环过程的重要岩石类型^[72-74]。

实验矿物学研究表明叶蛇纹石的稳定范围可到达约 5 GPa,蛇纹岩可将水带入 200 km 地幔深处^[75-77]。阿尔卑斯 Zermatt-Saas 的蛇纹岩不仅记录了板片俯冲前洋壳变质时期的蛇纹岩化过程,也记录了俯冲折返后陆-陆碰撞的绿片岩相时期产生的二期蛇纹岩化^[78-79]。*p-T* 条件估算表明:叶蛇纹石的分解释放出的大量流体对 Zermatt-Saas 榴辉岩和蓝片岩的折返起了重要的作用^[80]。深入的蛇纹岩 O-H 同位素研究反映了 Erro-Tobbio 超基性岩中 H-O 同位素特征变化、流体产生的温度范围及其在不同地质动力学环境中多期流体的特征^[81]。同样 Scambelluri 等^[82]在研究蛇纹岩化橄榄岩的流体作用过程时得出:蛇纹岩可携带 Cl、B、Sr、Rb、Cs 和碱性元素到地幔深处,流体中携带的元素随着俯冲深度减少,叶蛇纹石的分解反应所产生的活动流体对岛弧地幔交代中起着重要的作用。因此蛇纹岩化的洋壳地幔是流体和不相容元素储库。蛇纹岩在俯冲环境物质循环中的作用已越来越受人们的重视。

综上所述,近年来对超高压变质带中蛇纹岩化橄榄岩、尖晶石橄榄岩、石榴橄榄岩的变质岩石学、

地球化学等方面都作了卓有成效的研究,取得了令人瞩目的成绩。无论是什么成因类型的超基性岩,在俯冲的过程中都会受到后期俯冲流体或熔体的改造,并受俯冲机制的影响侵位于地表。本文仅对已有的研究,加上自己的一些工作对造山带橄榄岩作了初浅的分类和总结。对超高压变质带中超基性岩的研究,尤其是地球化学的研究以及流体和熔体通过俯冲带对壳幔物质循环的重要作用等工作,需要更广泛深入研究工作,使现有的分类更加完善和详细。众多的证据表明,研究超基性岩变质和交代作用对我们理解大规模的地球动力学过程、深俯冲和仰冲有着重要的贡献。许多著名的超高压变质带都代表大陆俯冲地体(如我国东部的大别—苏鲁超高压变质地体;欧洲的加里东造山带和挪威的 WGR 地体;哈萨克斯坦的 Kokchetav 地体等)。因此研究与俯冲的超高压蛇绿岩相关的超基性岩也尤为重要。高压-超高压变质带中超基性岩的岩石学研究必将为完整地建立超基性岩形成到俯冲带消减发生高压-超高压变质后折返的整体演化过程和理解相关流体在壳幔物质循环中的地质意义做出贡献。

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