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新疆北部卡拉麦里地区石炭纪火山岩 成因及其构造意义

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摘要:新疆北部卡拉麦里地区石炭系广泛发育安山岩、凝灰岩等火山岩,关于其形成的构造背景仍存在争议。选取卡拉麦里山2条典型的石炭系剖面,针对下石炭统姜巴斯套组、上石炭统巴山组和弧形梁组的安山岩、凝灰岩等岩石样品开展了镜下观察和主微量元素等测试分析。结果表明,样品具有较低-中等的MgO含量(0.5%~2.35%)和低-中等的Mg#(15.7%~42.5%),说明岩石样品在形成过程中发生了结晶分异作用。岩石样品的微量元素分布曲线与N-MORB、E-MORB和OIB存在明显差异,在Ta/Yb-Th/Yb图和La-Y-Nb图中岩石样品几乎全投在钙碱性系列区域中,在Nb/Yb-La/Yb图中全部落入俯冲组分范围并靠近地幔区。在Nb/Y-Rb/Y和Ba/La-Ba/Nb图中,表明样品受到过流体富集和熔体富集的影响。样品的Nb/U和Ce/Pb值分别为1.6~11.1和0.47~12.2,很接近大陆地壳的范围,指示物质来源可能有大陆地壳物质的混染。Th-Hf/3-Nb/16图投点指示所有样品均属于岛弧玄武岩范畴。综合分析表明,卡拉麦里地区从早石炭世到晚石炭世均处于活动大陆边缘的大陆岛弧环境,且这种环境至少从早石炭世一直延续到了晚石炭世。

关键词:石炭系;火山岩;岛弧;卡拉麦里地区;准噶尔盆地

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Genesis and tectonic significance of Carboniferous volcanic rocks in Karamali area, northern Xinjiang

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Abstract: Volcanic rocks, such as andesite and tuff, are widely developed in the Carboniferous system in Karamali area, northern

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Xinjiang. The tectonic background of their formation is still controversial. In this paper, two typical Carboniferous profiles from Karamali Mountain were selected. Andesite and tuff samples from the lower Carboniferous Jiangbasitao Formation, the upper Carboniferous Bashan Formation, and Huxingliang Formation were observed under a microscope, and their main trace elements were analyzed. The results show that the contents of MgO (0.5%-2.35%) and Mg# (15.7%-42.5%) are low to medium in samples, indicating that the crystallization differentiation of rock samples occurs during the formation process. The distribution curve of trace elements in the samples is obviously different from that of N-MORB, E-MORB, and OIB. The samples are almost all in the calc-alkaline series in Ta/Yb-Th/Yb and La-Y-Nb diagrams, while the samples fall subduction components and approach the mantle series in Nb/Yb-La/Yb diagrams. The Nb/Y-Rb/Y and Ba/La-Ba/Nb diagrams also show that the samples are affected by both fluid enrichment and melt enrichment. The Nb/U and Ce/Pb ratios of the samples are 1.6-11.1 and 0.47-12.2, respectively, which are close to the range of continental crust and indicate that the source of the material may be mixed with continental crust materials. According to the Th-Hf/3-Nb/16 diagram, all the samples are located in the island arc basalt region. The comprehensive analysis shows that Karamali area was in the continental island arc environment of active continental margin from the early Carboniferous to the late Carboniferous, and this environment lasted at least from the early Carboniferous to the late Carboniferous.

Key words: carboniferous system; volcanic rocks; island arc; Karamali area; Junggar Basin

准噶尔盆地、三塘湖盆地、吐哈盆地等含油气盆地位于新疆北部,中亚造山带西南部,由晚古生代多个线性弧-盆系统拼合而成,中生代以来遭受了中亚造山带复杂的构造演化过程改造,形成了现今盆山体系格局。石炭纪是新疆北部地区洋-陆转换过程的关键时期,记录了中亚造山带构造演化过程的重要信息,同时也是新疆北部沉积盆地重要的烃源岩发育期,已发现的准噶尔盆地卡拉麦里气田、五彩湾气田和三塘湖盆地牛东油田的油气均被证实源自石炭系烃源岩。因此,加强对新疆北部石炭纪构造格局和演化过程的研究具有重要的理论价值和现实意义。

目前对于新疆北部地区石炭纪构造格局和演化过程的认识仍存在一定争议。从宏观构造背景来说,对新疆北部晚古生代构造格局主要存在单一岛弧走滑-拼贴模型^[1]和多岛洋演化模型^[2-4]2种不同认识。从局部而言,由于弧盆体系的平面展布存在不确定性,对于卡拉麦里地区的构造属性,还存在古生代活动陆缘^[5-6]和洋内岛弧^[7]等不同认识。值得指出的是,针对卡拉麦里山上石炭统巴山组火山岩地层的形成构造背景存在不同认识,包括岛弧^[8]、弧后盆地^[9]、后碰撞伸展^[10-12]、裂谷^[13]等。

针对上述问题,笔者通过对准噶尔盆地东部卡拉麦里山东南部双井子剖面、纸坊剖面的石炭系火山岩野外露头样品开展岩石学和地球化学研究,探索该区火山岩的源区特征、岩浆演化过程和大地构造背景,在此基础上探讨该区石炭纪构造格局和演化过程。

1 区域地质背景

准噶尔盆地三面环山,三面造山带均发育蛇绿岩带^[14],代表曾经的古洋壳消亡的证据。其中准噶

尔盆地东北部从北向南依次发育阿尔泰山、青格里底山和卡拉麦里山等造山带,地质成因是由杜拉特岛弧、野马泉和将军庙等多个岛弧带以及扎河坝-阿尔曼太、卡拉麦里2个主要的蛇绿岩带拼贴而成。野马泉和将军庙岛弧带分别位于卡拉麦里蛇绿岩带的北侧和南侧。年代学研究表明卡拉麦里洋盆至少于志留纪末期已经打开,且至少延续到早石炭世^[15],但洋盆的俯冲起始时间和最终闭合时间尚不清楚。

卡拉麦里山位于准噶尔盆地东部,为一低缓隆起的山脉,中部发育卡拉麦里(又称克拉美丽)蛇绿岩带。卡拉麦里蛇绿岩带东北边发育库普盆地和三塘湖盆地,蛇绿岩带西北方向隐伏于准噶尔盆地中生代地层之下。从区域上看,石炭系在卡拉麦里山地区分布广,地层发育齐全,从老到新主要发育下石炭统姜巴斯套组、南明水组 and 上石炭统巴山组、弧形梁组、石钱滩组等,各组之间均以不整合接触,岩性以火山岩、沉积岩为主,是研究晚古生代构造演化和沉积环境的良好窗口。姜巴斯套组和巴山组内部均发育多套火山岩、火山碎屑岩,以安山岩、安山质凝灰岩、凝灰质砂岩为主,中间夹有砂泥岩、泥页岩,代表石炭纪发生了多期火山喷发活动^[10]。

本次所研究的双井子剖面位于卡拉麦里蛇绿岩带东南部双井子地区,其中4个样品采于蛇绿岩带南部上石炭统巴山组安山岩、安山质凝灰岩,1个样品采于蛇绿岩带北部下石炭统姜巴斯套组。纸坊剖面位于卡拉麦里蛇绿岩带北部,库普盆地和三塘湖盆地之间的纸坊地区,该区的1个沉凝灰岩样品采自下石炭统姜巴斯套组。总的来说,4个样品位于蛇绿岩带南侧,属于将军庙岛弧体系,2个样品位于蛇绿岩带北部,属于野马泉岛弧体系。

2 石炭系地层和岩性特征

2.1 地层特征

准噶尔盆地东部地区石炭系岩性横向变化较大,地层命名方法不统一,区域地层对比困难(图1)。卡拉麦里地区石炭纪沉积类型复杂,有海相沉积和陆相沉积,海相火山岩、火山碎屑岩广泛分布于各地质单元,局部地区陆相火山岩也较为发育。自下而

上依次为下石炭统塔木岗组、姜巴斯套组(或滴水泉组),以及上石炭统巴山组、弧形梁组、石钱滩组和六棵树组。其中姜巴斯套组和巴山组发育区域主力烃源岩层,姜巴斯套组烃源岩层以暗色泥页岩为主,巴山组烃源岩层在2套火山岩中,岩性以碳质泥岩、煤为主。上石炭统弧形梁组主要由泥岩、砂岩和砾岩组成。上石炭统石钱滩组由灰岩、砂岩和泥岩组成,为浅海相沉积,因含丰富的海百合茎化石,其横切面形似古代铜钱,因此得名石钱滩组。

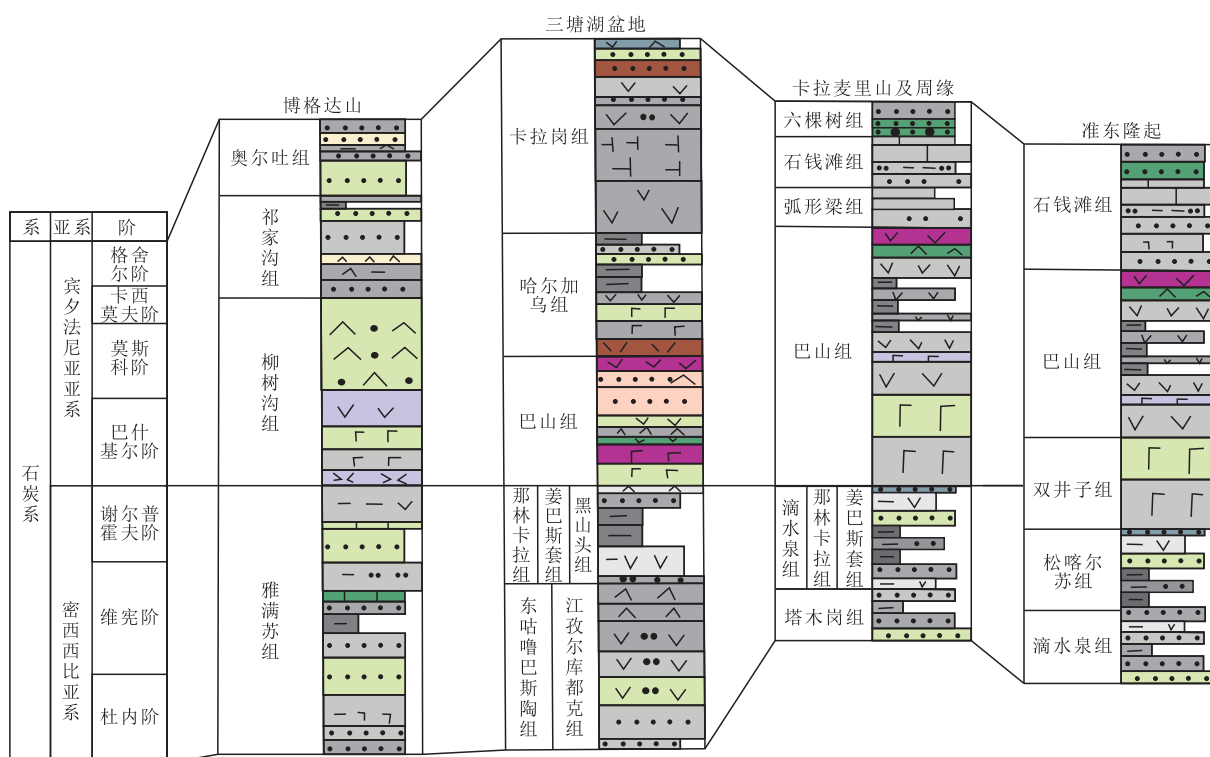


图1 新疆北部博格达-三塘湖-卡拉麦里-准东地区石炭系地层划分对比(据文献[16-17]和中石油等资料修改)

Fig.1 Stratigraphic division and correlation of Carboniferous system in Bogda-Santang Lake-Karamali-eastern Junggar Basin, northern Xinjiang (According to reference [16-17], PetroChina, etc.)

2.2 样品岩性特征

本次所采集的6个岩石样品包括2个下石炭统姜巴斯套组的(样品编号ZFB22-103、SJZ22-14)和4个上石炭统巴山组的(样品编号SJZ22-01、SJZ22-02、SJZ22-03、SJZ22-07)。岩性以沉凝灰岩、凝灰岩(样品编号ZFB22-103、SJZ22-07、SJZ22-14)和安山岩(样品编号SJZ22-01、SJZ22-02、SJZ22-03)为主(图2)。

编号ZFB22-103的样品取自纸坊北剖面姜巴斯套组,薄片岩矿鉴定定名为晶屑岩屑沉凝灰岩,由岩屑、部分晶屑和少量胶结物组成,岩屑以火山岩岩屑(安山岩屑和玄武岩屑)为主,次为沉积岩岩屑(碳酸盐岩岩屑)混杂分布,次棱角状。晶屑为斜长石等,次棱角状。

编号SJZ22-14的样品取自双井子剖面姜巴斯

套组,薄片岩矿鉴定定名为玄武安山质晶屑岩屑凝灰岩,由大量火山岩屑、晶屑和少量胶结物组成。火山岩岩屑由玄武安山岩岩屑和霏细岩岩屑(由霏细状长英质组成,可见霏细结构,大部分颗粒界限较模糊,呈弱固结状)组成,次棱角状。晶屑为斜长石等,次棱角状。

编号SJZ22-01的样品取自双井子剖面弧形梁组,薄片岩矿鉴定定名为灰褐色安山岩,具斑状结构,基质具交织结构。斑晶大部分为粒径小于3mm的半自形粒状斜长石和半自形-他形粒状普通辉石等混杂并零星分布,斜长石斑晶可见聚片双晶和环带结构,少数颗粒呈聚斑产出,普通辉石斑晶不同程度碳酸盐化。

编号SJZ22-02的样品取自双井子剖面巴山组,薄片岩矿鉴定定名为红褐色含橄榄安山岩,具斑状



图2 卡拉麦里地区石炭系火山岩野外照片和显微照片

Fig.2 Field photos and micrographs of Carboniferous volcanic rocks in Karamali area

结构,基质具交织结构。其中斑晶大部分为粒径小于1.8 mm的半自形粒状斜长石和半自形-他形粒状的蚀变暗色矿物等混杂而成。橄榄石斑晶在局部与斜长石呈聚斑产出。

编号SJZ22-03的样品取自双井子剖面巴山组,薄片岩矿鉴定定名为杏仁状黑云母化安山岩,具斑状结构,基质具交织结构。其中斑晶为粒径小于4.5 mm的半自形粒状斜长石和他形粒状蚀变暗色矿物等混杂而成。普通辉石斑晶不同程度绿泥石化,在局部与斜长石呈聚斑产出。岩石局部含不规则状气孔,并由隐晶质氧化铁质和少量石英等充填构成杏仁状构造。

编号SJZ22-07的样品取自双井子剖面巴山组,

薄片岩矿鉴定定名为安山质岩屑晶屑凝灰岩,由大量晶屑、火山岩岩屑及少量胶结物组成。晶屑为斜长石(大部分颗粒残留板状晶形,为来自岩浆成因的斑晶晶屑)和少部分辉石等,次棱角状。火山岩岩屑以安山岩岩屑(由微晶斜长石和部分隐晶质组成,可见交织-玻基交织结构)为主,含部分玄武岩岩屑等,次棱角状。

3 分析结果

对所采集的石炭纪火山岩野外露头样品开展了岩石主量、微量和稀土元素测试分析,结果见表1—表3。

表1 卡拉麦里地区石炭系火山岩样品主量元素测试分析结果
Table1 Main element tests of Carboniferous volcanic rock samples from Karamali area %

样品编号	SiO ₂	TiO ₂	Al ₂ O ₃	Fe ₂ O ₃ T	MnO	MgO	CaO	Na ₂ O	K ₂ O	P ₂ O ₅	LOI	TOTAL
ZFB22-103	54.83	0.8	14.3	4.74	0.406	1.74	10.39	2.93	2.08	0.454	7.09	99.74
SJZ22-01	62.72	1.09	16.52	5.68	0.107	0.66	3.6	5.53	2.47	0.432	1.15	99.95
SJZ22-02	60.64	1.1	17.02	5.31	0.061	0.5	4.35	5.54	2.69	0.451	2.08	99.74
SJZ22-03	61.74	1.11	15.81	5.68	0.139	0.67	4.08	5.53	2.62	0.46	2	99.83
SJZ22-07	55.51	0.87	17.9	7.02	0.172	2.35	3.91	5.67	2.7	0.344	3.98	100.43
SJZ22-14	70.13	0.39	12	1.85	0.083	0.69	3.77	6.49	0.26	0.098	4.32	100.07

表2 卡拉麦里地区石炭系火山岩样品微量元素测试分析结果
Table2 Trace element tests of Carboniferous volcanic rock samples from Karamali area 10⁻⁶

样品编号	Li	Be	Sc	V	Cr	Co	Ni	Ga	Rb	Sr
ZFB22-103	16.9	1.07	12.84	66	118.71	14.62	40.37	16.42	78.53	473.48
SJZ22-01	11.0	2.28	13.9	26.5	0.6	4.55	0.83	20.58	49.77	353.9
SJZ22-02	11.1	2.43	13.75	28.56	1.06	3.68	0.77	20.29	52.63	403.99
SJZ22-03	6.48	2.34	13.87	29.72	0.79	3.73	0.95	17.84	56.86	352.33
SJZ22-07	23.9	1.34	12.56	123.03	4.91	16.59	6.7	14.79	70.82	1 220.44
SJZ22-14	1.25	0.33	5.86	33.56	25	2.52	4.91	9.43	4.45	356.34

样品编号	Cs	Ba	Y	Nb	Ta	Zr	Hf	Pb	Th	U
ZFB22-103	2.31	240.45	31.41	8.99	0.55	136.81	3.36	5.16	2.38	0.81
SJZ22-01	0.65	562.57	53.03	12.46	0.85	343.21	7.81	12.62	7.24	2.04
SJZ22-02	0.68	627.48	51.67	12.49	0.82	349.46	8.07	13.05	7.27	2.08
SJZ22-03	0.67	575.97	61.83	11.82	0.76	327.22	7.43	11.94	6.53	1.99
SJZ22-07	1.79	602.46	22.16	4.69	0.31	105.31	2.82	7.57	3.7	1.46
SJZ22-14	0.21	77.22	12.15	4.56	0.32	109.64	2.86	7.68	4.13	1.35

表3 卡拉麦里地区石炭系火山岩样品稀土元素测试分析结果
Table3 Rare earth element tests of Carboniferous volcanic rock samples from Karamali area 10⁻⁶

样品编号	La	Ce	Pr	Nd	Sm	Eu	Gd	Tb	Dy	Ho	Er	Tm	Yb	Lu	∑REE
ZFB22-103	30.75	54.33	6.18	24.13	4.49	1.44	4.53	0.84	4.61	0.96	2.84	0.42	2.94	0.43	138.9
SJZ22-01	38.75	87.36	11.19	44.45	9.5	2.48	8.77	1.56	8.68	1.78	4.98	0.73	4.96	0.76	225.95
SJZ22-02	38.56	91.07	11.08	44.01	9.25	2.49	8.41	1.53	8.78	1.7	4.95	0.73	4.78	0.73	228.08
SJZ22-03	36.47	86.65	10.57	43.37	9.87	2.53	9.36	1.66	9.47	1.95	5.73	0.89	5.91	0.93	225.35
SJZ22-07	15.05	34.77	4.64	19.91	4.36	1.45	4.16	0.74	3.86	0.78	2.1	0.31	2.03	0.31	94.47
SJZ22-14	12.9	25.76	2.93	10.61	1.98	0.55	1.79	0.31	1.64	0.35	1.1	0.16	1.13	0.18	61.4

6个火山岩样品的SiO₂含量为54.83%~70.13%,变化范围较大;K₂O/Na₂O值为0.04~0.71,Na₂O+K₂O含量为5.01%~8.37%;样品整体具有较高的烧失量(LOI=1.15%~7.09%)。对6个岩石样品进行Nb/Y-Zr/TiO₂图解分析,样品SJZ22-03、SJZ22-07、ZFB22-103落于安山岩区域,样品SJZ22-01、SJZ22-02、SJZ22-14落入流纹英安岩区域(图3)。

6个岩石样品的稀土元素总量(ΣREE)为61.4×10⁻⁶~225.95×10⁻⁶。样品与球粒陨石标准化REE配分模式图对比(图4a)表明,稀土元素含量差异较为明显。其中,SJZ22-01、SJZ22-02、SJZ22-03稀土元素总量总体偏高;SJZ22-07、ZFB22-103富集LREE,HREE相对平坦;SJZ22-14富集LREE,稀土分馏较明显。同时,6个样品均富集Pb,亏损Nb-Ta-Ti。

4 讨论

样品较低-中等的MgO含量(0.5%~2.35%)以及低-中等的Mg#含量(15.7%~42.5%),指示岩浆曾发生过结晶分异作用。同时,样品的微量元素分布曲线与N-MORB、E-MORB和OIB的曲线差异明显(图4),说明岩石形成过程中可能曾受到过俯冲组影响。

在Zr-Nb配分图(图5)中,样品值均位于亏损地幔区域。在Ta/Yb-Th/Yb图(图6a)和La-Y-Nb三角图(图6b)中,样品几乎均位于钙碱性区域,仅有SJZ22-14样品在粗玄质系列且非常靠近钙碱性系列区域。

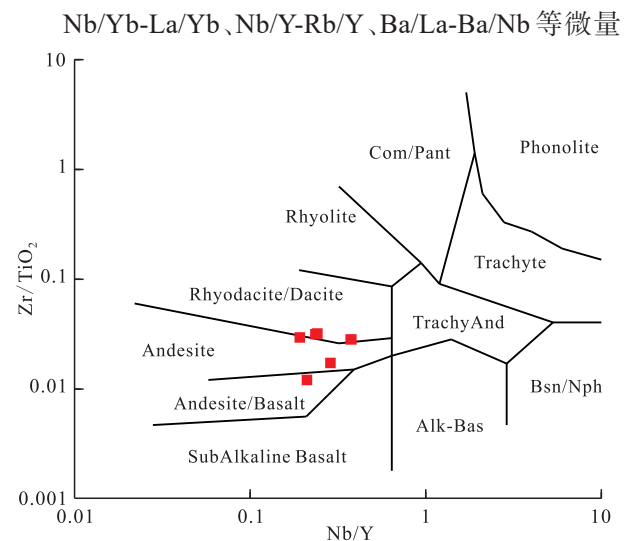


图3 卡拉麦里地区石炭系火山岩样品Nb/Y-Zr/TiO₂ (据文献[18])
Fig.3 Nb/Y-Zr/TiO₂ diagram of Carboniferous volcanic rock samples from Karamali area (According to literature [18])

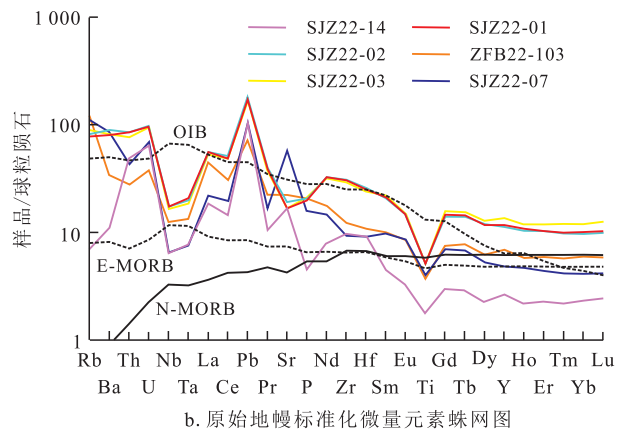
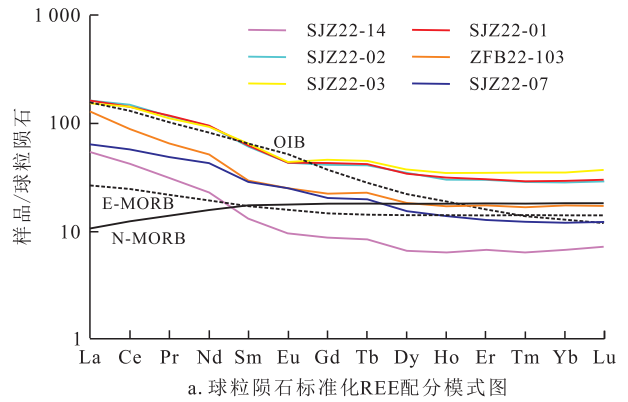


图4 卡拉麦里地区石炭系火山岩样品的球粒陨石标准化REE配分模式和原始地幔标准化微量元素蛛网图^[19]
Fig.4 Standardized REE partition pattern of chondrites of Carboniferous volcanic rock samples from Karamali area and spider diagram of standardized trace elements in primitive mantle (Chondrites, primitive mantle values, N-type MORB, E-type MORB, and OIB values cited from literature^[19])

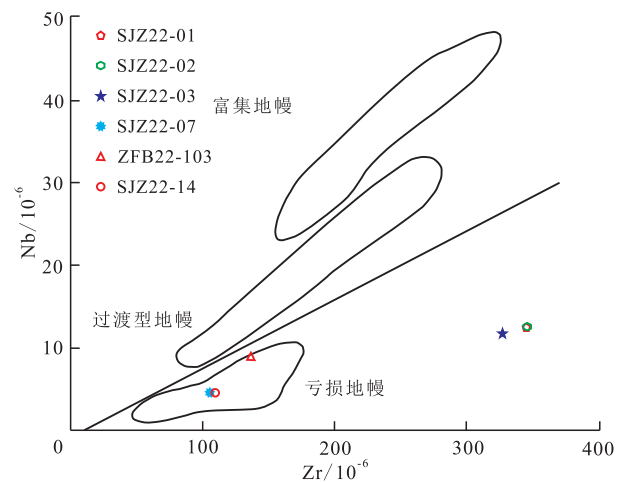


图5 卡拉麦里地区石炭系火山岩样品的Zr-Nb配分图 (据文献[20])
Fig.5 Zr-Nb classification of Carboniferous volcanic rock samples in Karamali area (According to literature [20])

元素比值图解可以较好的显示岩浆受流体或地壳混染作用的影响程度^[24]。在Nb/Yb-La/Yb图(图6c)中样品全部离开地幔序列向俯冲组分区区域偏移。在Nb/Y-Rb/Y图(图7a)和Ba/La-Ba/Nb图(图7b)

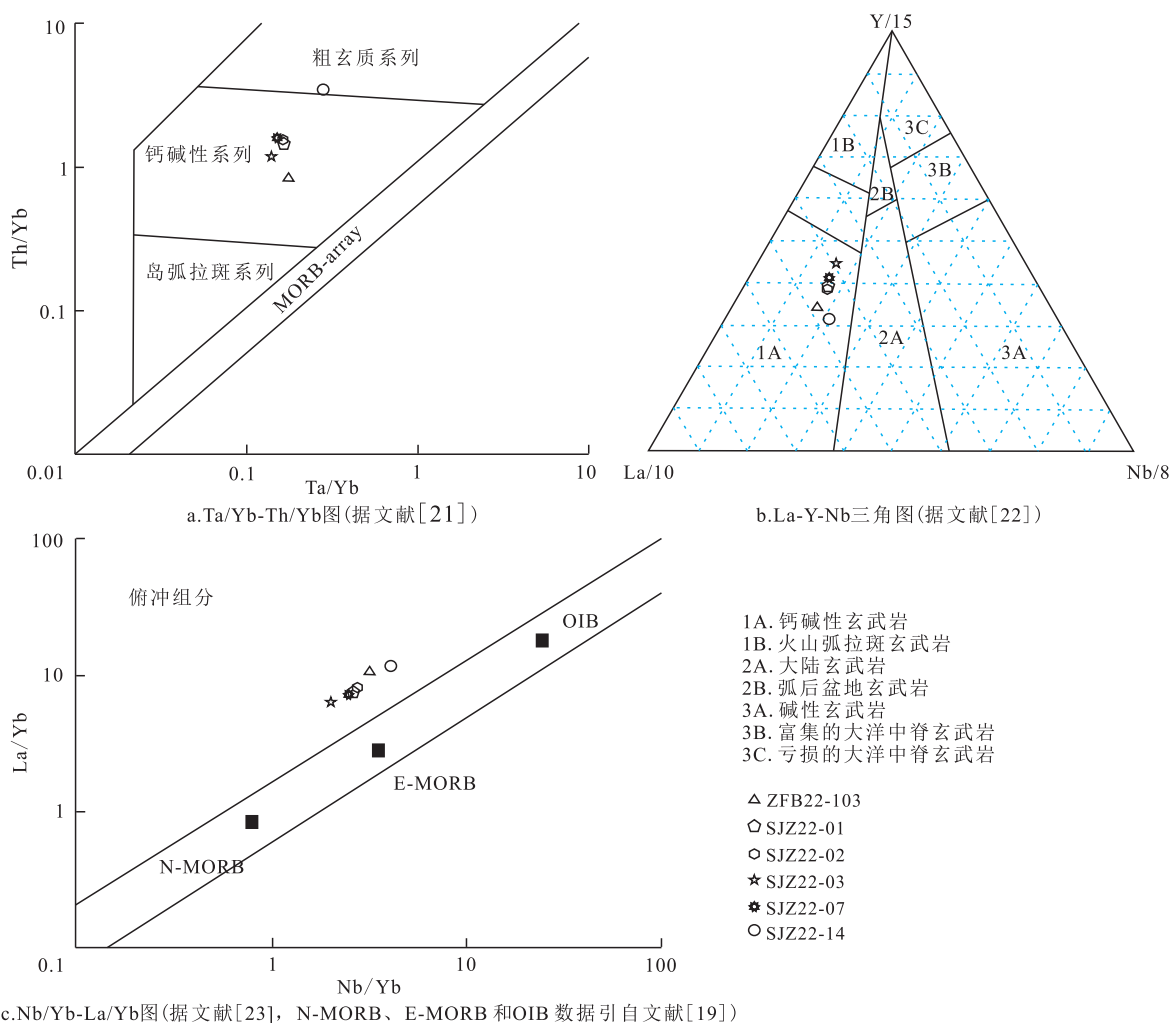


图6 卡拉麦里地区石炭系火山岩样品 Ta/Yb-Th/Yb、La-Y-Nb 和 Nb/Yb-La/Yb 图

Fig.6 Ta/Yb-Th/Yb, La-Y-Nb, and Nb/Yb-La/Yb diagrams of Carboniferous volcanic rock samples from Karamali area

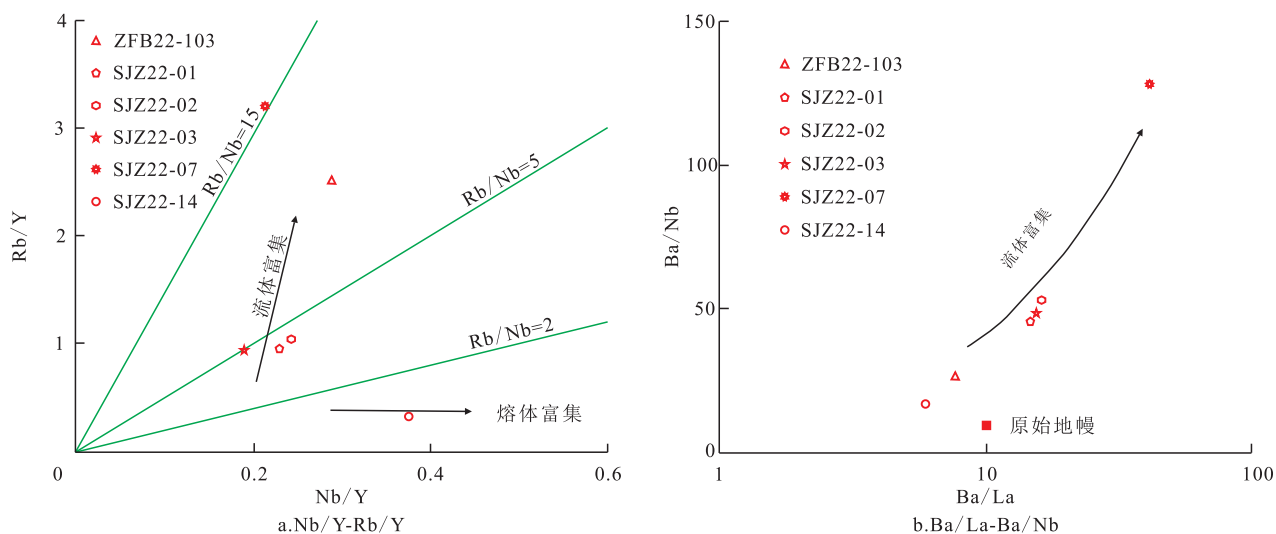


图7 卡拉麦里地区石炭系火山岩样品 Nb/Y-Rb/Y 和 Ba/La-Ba/Nb 图(据文献[20])

Fig.7 Nb/Y-Rb/Y and Ba/La-Ba/Nb diagrams of Carboniferous volcanic rock samples from Karamali area (According to literature [20])

中,同样表明样品受到过流体富集和熔体富集的影响。

样品的 Ce/Pb 值为 0.47~12.2, Nb/U 值为 1.6~

11.1(表3),与大陆地壳的值相近^[25],远低于大洋中脊玄武岩和洋岛玄武岩,指示原始物质可能遭受大陆地壳物质的混染。

在Th-Hf/3-Nb/16图中,全部样品都投在岛弧玄武岩区域内(图8)。结合岩浆可能受到了来自大陆地壳物质的混染作用,分析认为样品可能形成于活动大陆边缘的大陆岛弧环境,且这种环境从早石炭世一直延续到了晚石炭世。

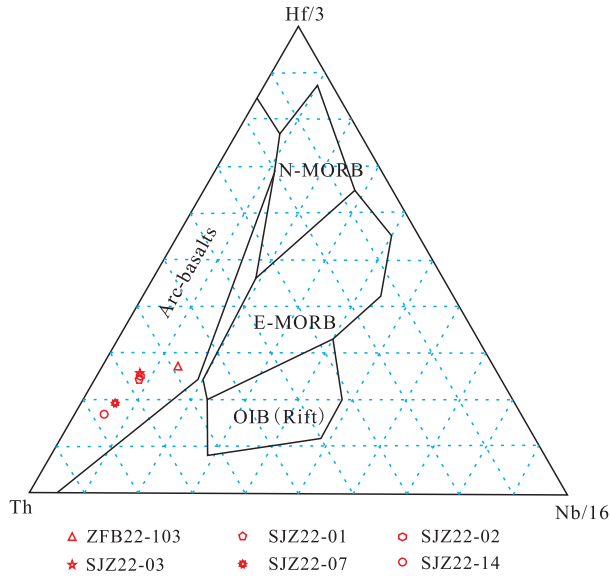


图8 卡拉麦里地区石炭系火山岩的构造背景判别 (据文献[26])

Fig.8 Identification diagrams of tectonic background of Carboniferous volcanic rocks in Karamali area (According to literature [26])

5 结论

(1)准噶尔盆地东部卡拉麦里地区下石炭统姜巴斯套组、上石炭统巴山组、弧形梁组均发育安山岩、凝灰岩等火山岩,其间发育多套沉积岩,代表石炭纪存发育多期次的火山活动。

(2)卡拉麦里山石炭系火山岩岩石样品形成于活动大陆边缘的大陆岛弧环境,曾受到俯冲组分影响,可能经历了大陆地壳物质的混染作用。这种环境至少从早石炭世姜巴斯套组沉积期一直延续到了晚石炭世弧形梁组沉积期。

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