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扬子西缘峨边群碎屑锆石年代学特征及其地质意义

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摘 要【目的】扬子西缘峨边群传统上被认为是华南中元古代晚期的代表性地层单元之一,其沉积时限 与物源特征可为重建全球 Rodinia 超大陆汇聚背景下扬子陆块的中一新元古代构造演化过程提供重要约束。 【方法】对峨边群变质碎屑沉积岩开展了岩石学和碎屑锆石 U-Pb 年代学分析,【结果】获得了峨边群枷担 桥组两件变质细粒岩屑砂岩样品的碎屑锆石年龄区间为 1 950~900 Ma,主要相对概率峰值为~910 Ma、~1 570 和~1 730 Ma,以及次要峰值为~1 130 Ma、~1 390 Ma、~1 840 Ma、~2 500 Ma 和~2 550 Ma。最大沉 积年龄分别为 908±8 Ma(MSWD=0.10, n=5)和 905±5 Ma(MSWD=0.52, n=9)。【结论】结合区域已有 相关资料,峨边群枷担桥组的沉积时限为~910 Ma 至~860 Ma,其沉积物源主要为扬子西缘的岩浆岩,主 体方向为南侧,推测可能形成于新元古代早期微陆块拼合的构造背景,与 Rodinia 超大陆的全球性汇聚过 程相关。

关键词 中一新元古代; 峨边群; 碎屑锆石; 物源分析; 构造环境

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0 引言

扬子陆块作为东亚最大的前寒武纪克拉通化陆块之一,广泛分布太古宙至新元古代的 地质记录。近年来,扬子陆块在前寒武纪超大陆汇聚一裂解背景下的构造演化及古地理重 建等问题一直受到了国内外学者的广泛关注^[1-9]。对于华南中一新元古代构造格局演变与 Rodinia 超大陆汇聚的耦合关系,传统观点认为江南(四堡)造山带由扬子和华夏陆块在中 元古代晚期至早新元古代早期碰撞而产生的,是格林维尔期全球性造山事件的一部分,响 应于 Rodinia 超大陆的汇聚^[1,10]。然而,最新的研究表明扬子和华夏陆块的拼合可能形成于 ~820 Ma^[11-14]甚至更晚的早古生代^[15-16],江南(四堡)造山带的形成演化应与 Rodinia 超大 陆的汇聚无关。

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扬子西缘保存有较为广泛的 Rodinia 超大陆汇聚时期的地层记录,如昆阳群、苴林群、 会理群、登相营群和峨边群^[17-19]。其中,峨边群主要分布于四川金口河地区,以变质碎屑 沉积岩为主,夹少量碳酸盐岩及基性一中酸性火山岩。传统上,峨边群被认为与晚中元古 代昆阳群及会理群的相当^[17-18],但后者由于分布范围更广、构造影响较弱,因而长期受到 相关学者的广泛关注^[10,19-23]。迄今,对峨边群的研究主要针对变质火山岩及侵入其中的辉 绿岩和花岗岩^[24-26],鲜有工作涉及其中的大量变质碎屑沉积岩。值得注意的是,越来越多 的研究证实峨边群的岩石组合与会理群及昆阳群存在显著差异,如前者底部和上部均存在 相当数量的玄武岩^[25,27],而后者仅中上部发育大量英安岩和凝灰岩^[19-20];同时,它们的沉 积时限也存在较大差异,如峨边群底部的玄武岩形成时代为1018 Ma^[25],稍晚于会理群顶 部天宝山组火山岩年龄(1040~1020 Ma)^[19-20]。这些观察表明峨边群与会理群及昆阳群 的岩石组合和沉积时限存在差异,可能代表了不同的构造环境。峨边群作为 Rodinia 超大 陆汇聚期间的重要地层序列,可能蕴含了扬子西缘乃至华丽的中一新元古代构造演化关键 信息,因此亟须对峨边群变质碎屑沉积岩开展相关研究。

碎屑锆石在沉积物源分析中至关重要^[28],因其具有稳定性强,分布范围广等特征,保存了沉积物源的关键信息。近年来,对沉积地层中的碎屑锆石进行综合研究已成为揭示沉积物源特征和盆地动力学变化的重要手段^[22,28-3]。鉴于此,本文选择扬子西缘金口河地区峨边群的变质碎屑沉积岩开展岩石学和碎屑锆石 U-Pb 年代学等研究工作,以期进一步限定峨边群的沉积时限、物源特征及大地构造意义,从而为全面重建扬子西缘中一新元古代构造演化历史提供新证据。

1 地质背景与样品描述

1.1 区域地质

扬子陆块与东南侧的华夏陆块以江山一绍兴一凭祥断裂带相隔,与北侧的华北克拉通 以秦岭一大别一苏鲁造山带相隔,与西北侧的松潘一甘孜地块以龙门山断裂带相隔(图 la)。扬子陆块广泛发育前寒武纪岩浆一沉积记录。其中,太古宙至古元古代基底岩系零星 出露于扬子北缘与西南缘,以崆岭杂岩、鱼洞子杂岩、陡岭杂岩、撮科杂岩和 Phan Si Pan 杂岩为代表^[33-37]; 古元古代晚期至中元古代早期地层主要分布于扬子西缘,以东川群、河 口群和大红山群为代表^[7],普遍经历了较强的变质作用和变形作用^[38]。此外,扬子西缘还 广泛发育中元古代晚期沉积记录,自北向南依次为峨边群、登相营群、会理群、苴林群和 昆阳群(图 1b),主要由变质碎屑沉积岩、变质碳酸盐岩和变质火山岩组成,并普遍经历 了不同程度的变质作用,如苴林群经历了高绿片岩相至低角闪岩相变质作用,而昆阳群和 会理群则仅经历了低绿片岩相变质作用^[17-19]。



图 1(a) 华南前寒武纪地质简图(据文献[12,32]修改);(b) 扬子西缘前寒武纪地质简图(据文献[14]修 改)(c) 扬子西缘金口河地区地质简图(据文献[24]修改)

Fig.1 (a) Precambrian geological map of South China (modified from references [12,32]); (b) Precambrian geological map of the Western Yangtze Block (modified from reference [14]); (c) Geological map of the Jinkouhe area in the western Yangtze Block (modified from reference [24])

峨边群分布于四川金口河地区,主要由浅变质碎屑沉积岩及少量变质火山岩和碳酸盐 岩组成,与上覆新元古代苏雄组为角度不整合接触。前人曾对峨边群开展了大量的野外地 质调查工作,但对其地层单元划分一直存在不同认识。本文参考前人的划分方案(1:20万 峨眉幅¹)结合实际野外地质调查,将峨边群自下而上依次划分为冷竹坪组、枷担桥组与烂

¹四川省地质局第一区域地质调查队.1:20万峨眉幅区域地质调查报告[R].北京:全国地质资料馆,1971.

包坪组。其中,冷竹坪组主要由一套暗紫色一灰绿色一深绿色变质玄武岩组成,具气孔及 杏仁状结构; 枷担桥组与下伏冷竹坪组呈整合接触,由下部的白云岩段和上部的板岩段组 成,板岩段底部呈黑色,并夹有变质细砂岩一粉砂岩; 烂包坪组与枷担桥组呈平行不整合 或微角度不整合接触,主要为火山熔岩和沉积岩的组合,自下而上分别为底砾岩、火山碎 屑岩、玄武岩、凝灰岩以及流纹岩组成。

此外,扬子西缘还发育大量中元古代岩浆记录。主要分为两期:中元古代早期 (1.75~1.50 Ga)发生了强烈的裂谷相关岩浆事件,以基性岩墙和凝灰岩为主,还有少量花 岗岩^[20,39-42];中元古代晚期至新元古代早期(1.20~0.90 Ga),广泛发育从陆内裂谷到被动 大陆边缘再到俯冲的一系列岩浆活动,如撮科地区 1.18~1.14 Ga 花岗岩和辉绿岩^[43-44]、石 棉地区~1.07 Ga 蛇绿岩^[45]、苴林群~1.05 Ga 玄武岩^[46],会理一会东地区 1.04~1.02Ga 的流 纹岩、花岗岩和辉绿岩脉^[47-49]等。此外,任光明等^[50]报道了通安地区 1.38 Ga 菜子园蛇绿 混杂岩,认为可能代表中元古代残余的洋盆。

1.2 样品描述

本次变质碎屑沉积岩样品 21EB01 和 22EB02 均采于峨边县西溪岗东南约 1 km 处, 位 于峨边群枷担桥组中上部, 野外露头呈浅灰—青灰色, 中—厚层状(图 2a~d)。GPS 坐标 分别为 103°07′06″ E, 29°10′42″ N 和 103°06′59″ E, 29°10′48″ N。



图 2 扬子西缘金口河地区峨边群样品野外照片(a~d)及镜下显微照片(e, f) Q.石英; Ser.绢云母; L.岩屑; "-"单偏光照片; "+"正交偏光照片

Fig.2 Typical field photos (a-d) and micrographs (e, f) of the Ebian Group samples from the Jinkouhe area, western Yangtze Block

e, Q. quartz; Ser. sericite; L. lithic fragment; "-" single polarized photograph; "+" crossed polarized photograph

显微镜下这些样品显示出(变余)细粒砂状结构,块状构造,局部可见缝合线构造。

砂级碎屑主要由长石(5%~10%)、石英(35%~40%)和岩屑(50%~55%)组成,分选和

磨圆一般,粒径介于 0.05~0.25 mm,主要呈次棱角状,略显定向分布(图 2e,f)。长石主 为斜长石,被绢云母及不透明矿物交代,表面脏。石英主要为单晶石英,表面新鲜干净。 岩屑为变质黏土岩、变质黏土粉砂岩、变质粉砂岩,并可见少量云母碎屑。颗粒支撑,孔 隙式一接触式胶结,填隙物为黏土杂基。局部可见缝合线,呈波状,内有不透明矿物分布。 镜下定名为变质细粒岩屑砂岩。

2 分析方法

本次峨边群变质碎屑岩样品的锆石分离和挑选工作在廊坊岩拓地质服务有限公司完成。 锆石制靶及阴极发光照相在南京宏创地质勘查技术服务有限公司完成。样品锆石 U-Pb 同 位素定年在武汉上谱分析科技有限公司利用 LA-ICP-MS 分析完成。具体的实验装置方法及 测试分析过程见文献[51]。离线数据处理采用软件 ICPMSDataCal 完成,处理方法见文献 [52]。最后,利用 Isoplot/Ex^[53]绘制样品的年龄谐和图以及年龄加权平均图。年龄分布模式 图则使用 DensityPlotter 进行绘制^[54],并有叠加的核密度估计图(KDEs)和概率密度图 (PDPs)。

3 分析结果

金口河地区峨边群两件样品中碎屑锆石主要呈半自形至自形,大部分锆石具棱角状至次圆状、少部分呈圆状。锆石长轴介于 60~300 µm,长宽比为1:1至2:1。大部分锆石 具震荡环带,少部分具有较为均匀的内部结构,指示岩浆成因(图3)。根据这些碎屑锆 石的磨蚀程度可将其大致划分为两类:其中第一类磨圆较差,形态特征主要以自形为主, 具有清晰的棱角;而第二类则磨圆较好,呈自形至半自形,并以次圆状为主(图3)。



图 3 扬子西缘金口河地区峨边群碎屑锆石 CL 图像

Fig.3 Cathodoluminescence (CL) image of detrital zircon from the Ebian Group in the Jinkouhe area, western

Yangtze Block

对枷担桥组样品 21EB01 的 70 颗锆石进行了 70 个点位的 U-Pb 定年测试,所有测试点 位的谐和度均高于 90%(附表 1)。锆石年龄介于 2 831~904 Ma,主要分布于三个区间: 900~1 250 Ma(14%),1 350~1 950 Ma(75%)和 2 400~2 850 Ma(10%)。其中,最年 轻的 5 颗锆石的年龄介于 904~912 Ma,加权平均值为 908±8 Ma(MSWD=0.10, n=5)。

对枷担桥组样品 22EB02 选取 60 颗锆石的进行了 60 个点位的测试分析,其中 57 个测 试点位具有高于 90%的谐和度。而#38、#41 和#43 三个点位谐和度较低,因此不参与投图 以及之后的统计。锆石年龄介于 2 550~898 Ma,主要分布于三个区间:900~1 250 Ma (32%),1 350~1 950 Ma (61%)和 2 400~2 850 Ma (5%)。其中,最年轻的 9 颗碎屑锆 石年龄介于 898~912 Ma,加权平均值为 905±5 Ma (MSWD=0.52, n=9)。

在碎屑锆石的年龄分布上,两件样品具有相似的峰值,主要年龄峰值为~910 Ma、~1 570 Ma 和~1 730 Ma,以及次要峰值~1 130 Ma、~1 390 Ma、~1 840 Ma、~2 500 Ma 和~2 550 Ma(图 4)。在碎屑锆石形态上,第一类磨圆较差的具清晰棱角的锆石,其年龄基本在 900~1 250 Ma;形成对比的是,第二类磨圆较好的锆石,其年龄则相对较老,介于 1 350~1 950 Ma 和 2 400~2 850 Ma。



图 4 扬子西缘金口河地区峨边群枷担桥组碎屑锆石 U-Pb 年龄谐和图(a, c) 和年龄分布图(b, d) Fig.4 U-Pb Concordia plots (a, c), relative probability plots, and age histograms (b, d) for detrital zircon from the Jiadanqiao Formation of the Ebian Group in the Jinkouhe area, western Yangtze Block

4 讨论

4.1 沉积时限

峨边群作为四川金口河地区的最老地层单位,早期研究普遍认为其与扬子西缘的登相 营群、会理群、苴林群和昆阳群均为中元古代晚期地层。近年来,锆石 U-Pb 定年方法被 广泛用于限定前寒武纪地层的年代。前人曾对峨边群火山岩以及侵入其中的岩脉开展了研 究工作。例如,崔晓庄等^[24]获得了侵入至峨边群枷担桥组辉绿岩脉的 SHRIMP 锆石 U-Pb 年龄为 813.4±8.2 Ma,表明枷担桥组形成时代应该早于~810 Ma。Li *et al*.^[26]报道了侵入至 峨边群枷担桥组与烂包坪组的花岗岩的 LA-ICP-MS 锆石 U-Pb 年龄为 860±4 Ma;陈风霖等 ^[25]报道了峨边群底部冷竹坪组玄武岩的 LA-ICP-MS 锆石 U-Pb 年龄 1018.7±4.8 Ma,限定了 峨边群的底界时代。

本文两件变质细粒岩屑砂岩样品采自峨边群枷担桥组中上部,大多数锆石具有岩浆振荡环带或相对均匀的内部结构,无核边结构且 Th/U 比介于 0.14~2.14,指示其为岩浆成因。获得最年轻一组锆石的 ²⁰⁶Pb/²³⁸U 年龄的加权平均值分别为 908±8 Ma(MSWD=0.10, n=5; 21EB01)和 905±5 Ma(MSWD=0.52, n=9; 22EB02),约束了分析样品的最大沉积年龄。 结合侵入其中的花岗岩年龄为 860±4 Ma^[26],枷担桥组沉积时限应为 910~860 Ma。

目前, 枷担桥组上覆烂包坪组的沉积年龄仍无定论。熊国庆等^[27]曾报道烂包坪组凝灰 岩的 SHRIMP 锆石 U-Pb 年龄为 779.3±15.7 Ma, 但其可靠性有待商榷。一是该年龄数据的 分析点较少且分散, 二是与侵入至枷担桥组与烂包坪组的花岗岩年龄 860±4 Ma^[26]明显冲突。 区域上不整合覆盖于峨边群之上的苏雄组底界年龄在~800 Ma^[55], 因而烂包坪组的沉积时 代应该早于 800 Ma。综上, 已有的年代学数据可将峨边群沉积时代大致介于 1 020~800 Ma, 指示峨边群的沉积时代相较于登相营群、会理群、苴林群和昆阳群要稍晚。

4.2 物源分析

峨边群枷担桥组两件碎屑岩一共对 130 颗碎屑锆石颗粒进行了分析,共获得 127 个有效的年龄数据。这些年龄可以划分为三个区间,分别为 2 850~2 400 Ma (约 8%), 1 950~1
350 Ma (约 68%)和 1 250~900 Ma (约 22%)。下面分别讨论。

1 250~900 Ma: 一个主要的年龄峰值~910 Ma 和一个次要的年龄峰值~1 130 Ma,这些碎屑锆石颗粒磨圆较差,具棱角状,指示其未经历长期搬运。如前所述,扬子西缘广泛发育中元古代晚期至新元古代早期岩浆记录,如 Zhang *et al*.^[56]报道了盐边地区 918±1.4 Ma 的 斜长角闪岩以及永郎地区 1 128±6 Ma 和 1 131±3 Ma 的玄武岩; Hu *et al*.^[45]获得石棉地区辉 长岩的年龄为 937±8 Ma; Chen *et al*.^[43,57]和 Huang *et al*.^[44]分别报道了撮科地区 1 140 Ma 和 948~918 Ma 的辉绿岩以及 1183 ±5 Ma 和 1143 ±4 Ma 的二长花岗岩; Chen *et al*.^[46]还发现了

苴林地区~1050 Ma 的板内玄武岩。扬子西缘广泛分布的 1 200~900 Ma 的岩浆岩为峨边群 枷担桥组年轻的碎屑锆石提供物源。

2 850~2 400 Ma: 有 1 个主要的年龄峰值 2 550~2 500 Ma, 对应的碎屑锆石颗粒均具有 较好的磨圆,多有搬运磨蚀痕迹,暗示其经历了较长距离的搬运或者沉积再循环。最近的 研究表明扬子北缘的陡岭和鱼洞子杂岩中广泛发育有新太古代至早古元古代(2.82~2.45 Ga) 的 TTG 片麻岩和花岗岩^[37,58-60],暗示了其可能为 2 850~2 400 Ma 区间内的碎屑锆石的来源。

1950~1350 Ga: 该年龄区间的碎屑锆石占据了主导地位,有2个主要的年龄峰值~1 570 Ma、~1730 Ma和2个次要的年龄峰值~1390 Ma、~1840 Ma。古元古代晚期的岩浆事 件在扬子西缘广泛发育,例如最近撮科杂岩中也发现古元古代晚期的花岗质岩石 (1.94~1.84 Ga)^[36,61]。特别是稍后的1.75~1.50 Ga期间发生了强烈的裂谷相关岩浆事件, 以镁铁质岩脉和凝灰岩为主,还有少量花岗岩^[20,39-42],这些岩浆岩可能是~1570 Ma、~1 730 Ma锆石颗粒的来源。此外,任光明等^[50]报道了通安地区菜子园蛇绿混杂岩中1375±7 Ma的桃树湾辉长岩。因此,扬子西缘广泛分布的岩浆岩可能为枷担桥组沉积岩提供了丰富 的碎屑物质,其中主体来自南侧的古一中元古代岩浆岩。

4.3 大地构造意义

最新研究表明,扬子陆块内的中元古代菜子园蛇绿混杂岩和庙湾蛇绿岩套可能代表了 一条残余缝合线^[50]。沿着菜子园一庙湾蛇绿岩带的区域很可能曾经存在一个洋盆,导致扬 子陆块划分为南、北两个微陆块^[50,62-63]。这一可能性也得到了以下证据的支持。一方面, 太古代至古元古代的岩石记录主要集中在南侧微陆块,如撮科杂岩^[36]和 Phan Si Pan 杂岩^[35], 以及中元古代早期地层大红山群、河口群和东川群^[17,38,64],这些地层中还包含大量 Fe-Cu 矿床,如迤纳厂、大红山和拉拉铜矿^[65],而在北侧微陆块中却没有对应地质记录的发现。 另一方面,传统认为昆阳群和会理群是可对比的地层序列^[19],但最新的研究揭示了它们在 沉积序列、沉积时代和沉积物源等方面存在明显不同^[8,22],表明它们具有不同的构造背景。

区域上,扬子西缘北侧的登相营群和会理群下部与南侧的苴林群和昆阳群下部具有明显不同的碎屑锆石峰值年龄(图5)。例如,登相营群下部(深沟组和松林坪组)与会理群下部(力马河组)的碎屑锆石的主要峰值区间为1750~1950 Ma(图5e,f),而南侧的苴林群下部(陆古模组和普登组)与昆阳群下部(黑山头组和黄草岭组)的碎屑锆石主要峰值则分别为1100~1300 Ma(图5g)和1100~1300 Ma与1500~1700 Ma(图5h)。这种明显区别暗示可能存在沉积环境和沉积物源的差异。此外,扬子陆块南北侧的岩浆作用也存在一定程度的差异,我们最近在北侧的会理一会东一带发现了中元古代末期的弧盆系统

的基性侵入岩^[71],而南侧在同时期的基性岩则具有板内的特征,形成于陆内裂谷环境^[46]。 综合已有的岩浆—沉积记录,扬子西缘的南北侧微陆块在新元古代之前可能尚未拼合形成 统一的陆块。新元古代早期,北侧的峨边群枷担桥组、登相营群和会理群上部,南侧的苴 林群和昆阳群上部的碎屑锆石年龄分布趋于一致,具有相似的1500~1600 Ma以及1 700~1900 Ma的年龄峰值(图 5b~d),表明这些地层在新元古代早期具有相似的物源,暗 示此时菜子园蛇绿混杂岩带南北两侧的微陆块可能已经完成拼合。





data: (a) in this study; (b) for the lower part of Dengxiangying Group (Shengou and Songlinping Formation) from references ^[66-67]; (c) for the upper part of Huili Group (Tianbaoshan Formation) from references ^[22,68]; (d) for the lower part of Huili Group (Limahe Formation) from references ^[22,67-68]; (e) for the upper part of Julin Group (Haizishao Formation) from reference ^[68]; (f) for the lower part of Julin Group (Lugumo and Pudeng Formations) from references ^[68]; (g) for the upper part of Kunyang Group (Meidang Formation) from reference ^[21,23]; and (h) for the lower part of Kunyang Group (Heishantou and Huangcaoling Formations) from references ^[20-21,23,69-70]

研究表明,碎屑锆石在约束大地构造环境方面具有重要的意义[72]。由于汇聚型板块边

缘以发育剧烈的岩浆活动为特征,在汇聚边缘相关的盆地(如弧前盆地)中,具有与沉积 年龄接近的碎屑锆石的比例较高(通常大于 50%),并具有接近沉积年龄的单峰碎屑锆石 谱系,弧后盆地则具有不同程度来自相邻板块的较老碎屑物质输入。相较而言,碰撞背景 下形成的盆地(如前陆盆地)不仅包括接近沉积年代的锆石,反映了来自同碰撞和汇聚板 块岩浆活动的输入,同时也包含相当比例的年龄较老的锆石。而伸展环境相关的盆地(如 裂谷盆地和被动陆缘)通常缺乏同沉积岩浆活动相关的成分,主要由来自较老物源的输入 组成,年龄较老的锆石所占比例更大(图 6)。枷担桥组碎屑锆石年龄主要分布于 1.95~1.35 Ga(约 68%)和 1.25~0.90 Ga(约 22%),并具有~1 730 Ma、~1 570 Ma和~910 Ma 三个主 要年龄峰值,既有与沉积年龄接近的物源,表明同沉积岩浆活动的输入;还有相当比例年 龄较老的碎屑锆石,表明来自相邻板块较老物源的加入。如果将 900 Ma 作为枷担桥组碎屑 岩样品的沉积年龄,最年轻的 5%碎屑锆石颗粒的结晶年龄与沉积年龄之间的年龄差异 (CA-DA)对于两组样品小于 150 Ma,最年轻的 30%碎屑锆石颗粒的 CA-DA 对于两组样 品大于 500 Ma,表明其构造环境可能与碰撞的背景相关(图 6)。



图 6 峨边群枷担桥组样品(21EB01和22EB02)中碎屑锆石颗粒的结晶年龄(CA)与岩石的沉积年龄 (DA)之间差异的累积分布曲线图(据文献[72]修改) 红色(A)、蓝色(B)和绿色(C)区域分别表示汇聚、碰撞和伸展相关的盆地

Fig.6 Cumulative distribution curves of differences between the crystallization ages (CA) of detrital zircon grains and the depositional ages (DA) of their host rocks from samples (21EB01 and 22EB02) of the Jiadanqiao

Formation within the Ebian Group

Red (A), blue (B), and green (C) fields refer to convergent, collisional, and extensional basins, respectively.

新元古代早期,扬子西缘北部已发现与岛弧相关的岩浆作用记录。例如,石棉地区石 棉蛇绿岩中发现的 937 Ma的辉长岩具有的钙碱性玄武岩的地球化学特征,可能形成于岛弧 相关的环境^[45];盐边地区 917 Ma 的斜长角闪岩具有拉斑玄武岩特征,可能起源于受俯冲 相关流体交代的岩石圈地幔源,形成于俯冲背景^[56]。侵入到枷担桥组中 860 Ma 的高钾钙 碱性、富铝的 S 型花岗岩,形成于碰撞相关的构造环境^[26]。综合峨边群枷担桥组碎屑锆石 以及区域上岩浆岩的证据,新元古代早期区域上应该发生了南侧的洋向北侧俯冲(现今方 位),推测峨边群枷担桥组可能形成于扬子陆块南部和北部拼合的碰撞背景。在最新有关 Rodinia 超大陆汇聚的运动学模型中,Rodinia 超大陆的最终汇聚时间可能在~0.9 Ga^[73]。换 句话说,扬子陆块的拼合可能与 Rodinia 超大陆的汇聚过程相关。

5 结论

(1) 锆石 LA-ICP-MS U-Pb 定年结果表明,峨边群枷担桥组两组变质细粒岩屑砂岩的 最大沉积年龄为 908.1±7.6 Ma (MSWD=0.10, n=5) 和 905.2±4.9 Ma (MSWD=0.52, n=9), 结合已有研究成果,枷担桥组的沉积时限为~910 Ma 至~860 Ma。

(2)碎屑锆石年龄分布于 1 950~900Ma,主要相对概率峰值为~910 Ma、~1 570 Ma 和~1 730 Ma,以及次要峰值为~1 130 Ma、~1 390 Ma、~1 840 Ma、~2 500 Ma和~2 550 Ma。 物源主要来自扬子西缘的岩浆岩,主体方向为南侧。

(3)扬子西缘南部和北部在前新元古代具有明显不同的物源组成,而新元古代早期则 具有相似的沉积物源,暗示扬子西缘南北微陆块可能在新元古代早期完成了最终的拼合。 综合己有资料,枷担桥组可能形成于南北微陆块拼合的背景下,与 Rodinia 超大陆的全球 性汇聚相关。

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Detrital Zircon U-Pb Geochronology Characteristics and Geological Significance of the Ebian Group in the Western Yangtze Block

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Abstract: [Objectives] The Ebian Group in the western Yangtze Block has traditionally been regarded as a representative lithostratigraphic unit of the Late Mesoproterozoic in South China. The sedimentation age and provenance characteristics of the Ebian Group can provide important constraints for reconstructing the Meso-Neoproterozoic tectonic evolution of the Yangtze Block under the background of the assembly of the global Rodinia supercontinent. **[Methods]** In this study, petrological and detrital zircon U-Pb geochronological analyses were conducted on metasedimentary rocks of the Ebian Group. **[Results]** The detrital zircon ages of two metamorphic fine-grained litharenite sandstones from the Jiadanqiao Formation of the Ebian Group range from 1 950 to 900 Ma. The main relative probability peaks are ca. 910, 1 570, and 1 730 Ma, with secondary peaks at ca. 1 130, 1 390, 1 840, and 2 500 Ma. The maximum depositional ages are 908±8 Ma (MSWD=0.10, n=5) and 905±5 Ma (MSWD=0.52, n=9), respectively. **[Conclusion]** Combined with regional geological data, the depositional age of the Jiadanqiao Formation of the Ebian Group is constrained as 910–860 Ma. The sediment source was magmatic rocks in the western Yangtze Block, with a predominant direction towards the south. Thus, formation likely occurred during the early Neoproterozoic micro-block assembly and can be associated with the global assembly of the Rodinia supercontinent.

Keywords: Meso-Neoproterozoic; Ebian Group; detrital zircon; provenance analysis; tectonic setting