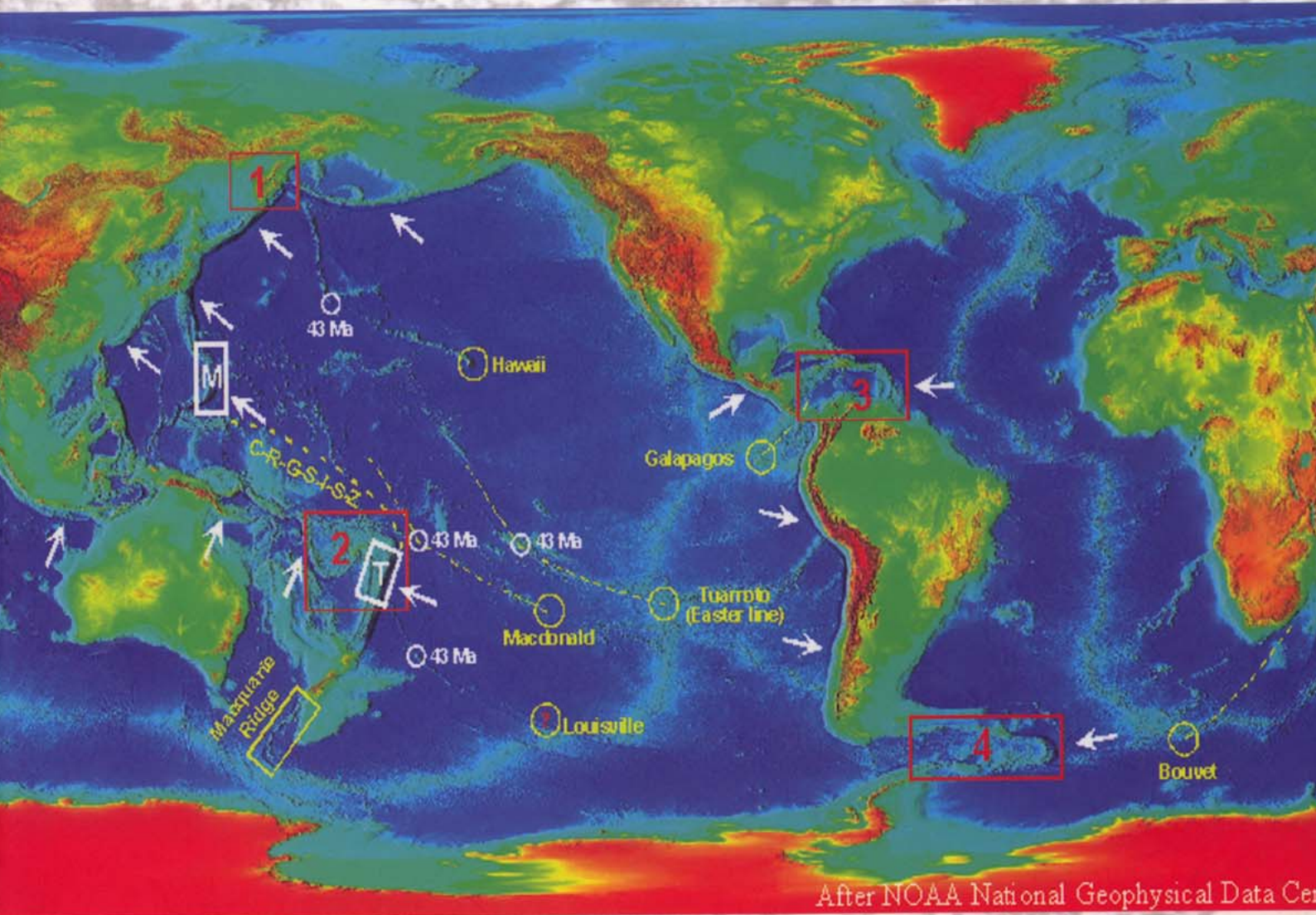


火成岩构造环境和成矿作用

Symposium on Igneous Rocks Tectonics and Mineralization



天津地质矿产研究所

Tianjin Institute of Geology and Mineral Resources

前言

中国地质调查局“火成岩构造环境和成矿作用”(Igneous Rocks, Tectonics and Mineralization)学术报告会,将于2002年9月24-26日在天津地质矿产研究所召开。会议的主题是“当代火成岩岩石学、地球化学、经济地质学、全球构造和生命起源”。此次活动对于促进我国和国际地学界科技交流、提高我们的科学研究水平和我国新一轮国土资源大调查的成果水平均会起到积极作用。

此次会议是在英国皇家学会、英国自然环境研究委员会(NERC)、中国国家自然科学基金委员会、国土资源部国际合作与科技司和中国地质调查局的支持下开展的。2001年5月中国地质调查局天津地质矿产研究所和英国Cardiff大学签定国际合作研究协议,共同开展“Recycling in Subduction Zones: Evidence from the Eclogites and Blueschists of NW China”

(俯冲带再循环:来自中国西北地区榴辉岩和蓝片岩的证据)研究工作,中方成员包括李怀坤研究员、陆松年研究员和王惠初研究员等,英方成员包括Yaoling Niu博士(高级研究员)、Mike O'Hara教授和Julian A. Pearce教授等,合作项目的中、英方负责人分别为李怀坤研究员和Yaoling Niu高级研究员;2001年7月中国地质调查局批示,依托由陆松年研究员和海峰研究员共同主持的国土资源大调查综合研究项目“中国中西部前寒武纪重大地质事件群研究”开展工作;2002年2月英国皇家学会批准了双方共同申请的国际合作研究项目

“Geochemical Consequences of Subduction Zone Metamorphism – Constraints on Mantle Isotopic Heterogeneities”(俯冲带变质作用的地球化学响应——地幔同位素不均一性的制约)

(项目批准号:RL/ART/CN/JPO/14092);2002年5月中方成员依托陆松年研究员主持的中国国家自然科学基金重点项目“我国古陆块对Rodinia全球超级大陆事件的响应”(批准号:40032010)向自然科学基金委员会申请国际合作经费支持,并于2002年7月获得批准(项目批准号:40211130355)。

此次应邀来华讲学的三位学者均是各自研究领域知名的地质学家。**David Rickard**教授是众多国际知名科学学会的会员,1992-2000任《矿床学杂志》(Mineralium Deposita)编辑,1993-2001为Cardiff大学地球科学系主任,现任欧洲经济地质学家协会副主席,领导“Cardiff硫化物研究工作组”(Cardiff Sulphide Research Group),他的研究兴趣在于地球化学,特别是低温硫化物实验地球化学、地球化学动力学和矿床地质学,公开发表了150多篇论文或专著。**Julian A. Pearce**教授:历任SCICOM等几个大洋钻探委员会的成员或主席,Bigsby奖章获得者,现为Cardiff大学教授。他的火成岩构造环境判别图解——著名的“Perace图解”,在我国地学界影响极大。**Yaoling Niu**博士:1992年在美国夏威夷大学获得博士学位;1993-2000在澳大利亚昆士兰大学任讲师、高级讲师;1999年至今为中国地质大学(北京)客座研究员;2001年以来为英国自然环境研究委员会(NERC)高级研究员。三位学者对此次讲学高度重视,撰写了详细的讲座材料。

为了使中国地质工作者更好、更方便地使用报告会材料,天津地质矿产研究所组织有关同志将材料翻译成中文,但是由于时间紧迫、更主要的是由于翻译者的学科所限,中译文中不准确或错误之处在所难免,请不吝批评指正。参加资料翻译和校对的人员包括李怀坤、张翊钧、毛德宝、朱士兴、刘新秒、陈志宏、金文山、曹芳、董玉琴、陆松年、安树清等,在此对上述同志表示感谢。

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目 录

Generation and evolution of basaltic magmas: Some fundamental concepts	1
The origin of subduction zones: A new perspective and implications for the global tectonics	13
Origin of mantle plume source materials for ocean island basalts (OIB) and continental flood basalts (CFB) ..	29
Interactions between mantle plumes and mid-ocean ridges: Observations, concepts and mechanisms	51
Metastability, Molecules and Minerals	68
Origin of Life	76
The Science of VMS Deposits	83
Geochemical Fingerprinting of Igneous Rocks I	91
Geochemical Fingerprinting of Igneous Rocks II	95
Geochemical Fingerprinting of Igneous Rocks III	100
玄武质岩浆的形成和演化: 一些基本概念	104
俯冲带的成因—全球构造的一个新的前景和应用	112
洋岛玄武岩 (OIB) 和大陆溢流玄武岩 (CFB) 的地幔柱源成因	125
地幔柱和洋中脊之间的相互作用: 观察、概念和机制	142
亚稳定性、分子和矿物学	157
生命的起源	164
火山 (热液) 成因的块状硫化物矿床	171
火成岩地球化学判别 I	179
火成岩地球化学判别 II	183
火成岩地球化学判别 III	188

Origin of mantle plume source materials for ocean island basalts (OIB) and continental flood basalts (CFB)

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Abstract. Continental flood basalts (CFB) and ocean island basalts (OIB) are surface expressions of mantle plume activities on land and in the ocean basins. As CFB are unavoidably contaminated compositionally by continental crust and subcontinental lithosphere, OIB have been studied extensively to understand the physical conditions of magma genesis associated with mantle plumes and to reveal the ultimate origin of mantle plume materials. For twenty years, a prevailing view is that *mantle plumes are from ancient recycled oceanic crust*. This view, as demonstrated here, is in error. Petrology, geochemistry and mineral physics show that ancient subducted oceanic crusts cannot be the source materials supplying ocean island basalts (OIB). Melting of oceanic crusts cannot produce high magnesian OIB lavas. Ancient oceanic crusts (> 1 Ga) are isotopically too depleted to meet the required values of most OIB. Subducted oceanic crusts that have passed through subduction-zone dehydration are likely depleted in water-soluble incompatible elements (e.g., Ba, Rb, Cs, Th, U, K, Sr, Pb) relative to water-insoluble incompatible elements (e.g., Nb, Ta, Zr, Hf, Ti). Melting of residual crusts with such trace element composition cannot produce OIB. Oceanic crusts subducted into the lower mantle will be > 2% denser than the ambient mantle at shallow lower-mantle depths. This negative buoyancy will impede return of the subducted oceanic crusts into the upper mantle. If subducted oceanic crusts melt at the base of the mantle, the resultant melts are even denser, by up to ~ 15%, than the ambient peridotitic mantle. Neither in the solid state nor in the melt form can subducted bulk oceanic crusts return to upper mantle source regions of oceanic basalts. This irreversible process requires a "hidden component" deep in the mantle unsampled by known volcanism, and would also lead to chemical stratification of the mantle with the mean composition of the lower mantle becoming progressively higher in Fe/Mg, Si/Mg, Al, Ti, Na, and low in Ca/Al. Deep portions of recycled oceanic lithosphere are the most likely candidates for mantle plume sources in terms of petrology, geochemistry and mineral physics.

1. Introduction

One of the fundamental advances in modern geochemistry is the recognition of compositional heterogeneities in the Earth's mantle through studies of oceanic basalts. Ocean island basalts (OIB) are particularly variable in composition such that several isotopically distinct mantle source end-members (e.g., "DM", "EM1", "EM2", "HUMU", "FOZO", "C") are required to explain the variability [e.g., White, 1985; Zindler and Hart, 1986; Hart *et al.*, 1992; Hanan and Graham, 1996]. The isotopic ratio differences among these end-members reflect the differences of the radioactive parent/radiogenic daughter (P/D) ratios (e.g., Rb/Sr, Sm/Nd, U/Pb and Th/Pb) in their ultimate mantle sources which, with time and the implicit assumption of a two-stage development, evolve to distinctive fields in isotope ratio spaces. Significant fractionation of parent/daughter (P/D) ratios in the solid state is unlikely in the deep mantle due to extremely slow diffusion [e.g., Hofmann and Hart, 1978], hence it is logical to suspect that processes known to occur in the upper mantle and crust (e.g., partial melting and magma evolution, dehydration, alteration/metamorphism, differential weathering, transport and sedimentation) are the likely causes of any P/D fractionation, recognizing that the first two of these might also be factors in the lower mantle. These shallow or near-surface P/D-fractionated materials are then introduced into mantle sources of oceanic basalts through subduction zones. Mantle compositional heterogeneity is thus a general consequence of plate tectonics by means of crust-mantle recycling.