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# 高压-超高压变质电气石研究的现状和进展

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摘 要:本文总结了近年来有关高压-超高压变质电气石的研究成果,并在此基础上指出未来该领域的重点研究方向。电气石是一种分布广泛的矿物。实验证明其稳定存在的温度大于 850% 压力大于 4 GPa。由于较慢的空间扩散作用、复杂的成分替代关系和较高的环境敏感度,电气石可以保存完好的生长环带。这有助于我们分析同位素演化、变质流体成分、岩石变质历史等。高压-超高压电气石结构化学研究表明电气石结构中的某些元素含量(如 Al 和 F 含量 )和矿物的形成温度具有很好的相关性。根据不同的硼同位素来源,高压-超高压变质电气石的生长模型可以分为 A 型电气石、B 型电气石和 C 型电气石。通过分析出露在全球各地的代表性高压-超高压变质电气石,其特征总体表现为:① 多为镁电气石;② X 晶位具有很高的占位率(>0.8 pfu);③ 化学结构中硼元素具有过量特征(3.2  $\sim 3.3$  pfu);④ Ti、Mn、Li、Cl 含量很低 ⑤ 硼同位素成分的变化范围为:-16% <  $\$^{11}$  B< +1% 。未来高压-超高压变质电气石的研究重点应该放在电气石晶体化学和变质 p-t 条件的关系、电气石-流体之间微量元素的分异作用以及含硼矿物组合的相平衡模拟等。

关键词:电气石 高压-超高压 柯石英 金刚石 综述

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### Recent progress in HP-UHP metamorphic tourmaline research

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**Abstract:** The recent research on HP-UHP metamorphic tourmaline is summarized in this paper. Tourmaline is a common mineral existent in sedimentary, igneous and metamorphic rocks. A variety of experiments demonstrate that this mineral can be stable in an exceptionally large p-t range, i. e. at p-t conditions >850°C and > 4 GPa. Owing to the low volume diffusion, the preservation of growth zones in tourmaline has become an effective key to investigating the boron evolution in rocks, the fluid-chemical history and the metamorphism of rocks. The research on the structure and chemistry of tourmaline reveals that components, such as Al and F are correlated with the formation temperature. According to different boron sources, the formation modes of HP-UHP tourmaline can be categorized into three types, i. e., Type A, Type B and Type C. Based on the analyses of typical HP-UHP tourmaline in the world, the authors sum up the general characteristics of this mineral: ① most HP-UHP tourmaline is dravite; ② the crystallographic X-site is highly occupied (>0.8 pfu); ③ excess B (3.2  $\sim$  3.3 pfu) is common; ④ Ti, Mn, Li and Cl have low abundances; and ⑤ the  $\delta$ <sup>11</sup>B values range from  $\sim$  16% to  $\sim$  1%. As for future work on HP-UHP tourmaline, we should highlight the relationships between crystal chemistry and  $\sim$   $\sim$   $\sim$  10 conditions during its formation, the trace-element partitioning between tourmaline and fluids, and the phase equilibrium modeling for B-bearing mineral assemblages.

Key words: tourmaline; HP-UHP; coesite; diamond; review

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电气石广泛出露干沉积岩、岩浆岩和变质岩中 (Henry and Guidotti, 1985; Deer et al., 1992; Henry and Dutrow , 1992 , 1996 ; Slack , 1996 ; Durrow et al., 1999; Henry et al., 1999, 2008; Bernardelli et al., 2000; Kawakami, 2001; Sengupta et al., 2005 ; Van den Bleeken et al., 2007 ; Ertl et al., 2008; Trumbull et al., 2008; Marschall et al., 2009)。该矿物具有复杂的成分替换特征,并含有大 量的微量元素。虽然成分的多变性使电气石族矿物 体系显得格外复杂,但同时也给我们提供了丰富的 化学信息去研究围岩和流体的特征。由于较慢的晶 内扩散作用 电气石通常保存有完好的生长环带 这 是研究变质过程中流体化学演变(Henry and Dutrow 2002)的重要手段。电气石稳定同位素[比 如 O、B、Si 和 H( Jiang , 1998; Dyar et al . , 1999) ]以 及微量元素[比如 Sr、Li 和 Pb( King and Kerrich, 1989; Frei and Pettke, 1996; Jiang, 1998; Maloney et al., 2008; Ota et al., 2008b) 的研究,证明电气 石可以用来分析流体-熔体-岩石体系的流体演化过 程。电气石的研究涉及每个生长阶段的化学成分特 征及生长机制、电气石生长的 p-t 条件和硼元素来 源等。实验研究和野外观察证实电气石族的某一些 矿物相可以在异常宽的 >-t 范围内保持稳定,比如 板片俯冲到地下 150 km 甚至 250 km 的 p-t 环境中 (Werding and Schreyer, 2002; Marschall et al., 2009)。这对硼元素从地表再循环到深地幔具有很 大的影响。高压-超高压变质电气石的研究可以在 这方面提供更多有价值的分析和论断(Nakano and Nakamura, 2001; Bebout and Nakamura, 2003; Marschall et al., 2008; Ota et al., 2008b).

本文总结了近年来有关高压-超高压变质电气石的研究成果,比如电气石的稳定温压范围、结构化学特征、生长模式等,同时分析了全球范围内不同地区所出露的典型高压-超高压电气石的特征,并在此基础上指出未来该领域的重点研究方向。本文所有矿物缩写符号参考沈其戟(2009)。

# 1 B 同位素特征和稳定温压范围

俯冲岩体中,B同位素可以用来约束物质从俯冲板片迁移到地幔的过程。由于在脱挥发分反应过程中B元素不断地被释放到流体中,俯冲板片的B浓度随着俯冲深度的增加而逐渐降低(Moran et

al., 1992 ;Bebout et~al., 1999 )。在此过程中,重同位素 $^{11}$ B 优先丢失,这导致俯冲物质中的  $\delta^{11}$ B 值不断下降( Peacock and Hervig , 1999 )。在天然岩石中,电气石具有很宽的  $\delta^{11}$ B 值范围,从 -27%( Broken Hill ; Slack et~al., 1993 )到 +28%( Syros ; Marschall et~al., 2006b )。当温度低于 600% 时,电气石主量、微量以及同位素的体积扩散效应可以忽略( Durrow et~al., 1999 ; Henry and Durow , 2002 ; Bebout and Nakamura , 2003 )。因此,即使在高级变质岩石中,不同的生长环带仍然可以很好地保留各自的化学和同位素特征。对未发生扩散作用或者重结晶作用的电气石,我们可以使用 B 同位素环带特征来分析岩石在整个变质过程中 B 同位素的演化历史。

电气石稳定存在的温度范围很宽 可以从低于 150℃的地表环境( Dietrich , 1985 ; Henry *et al* . , 1999 )—直稳定到 850℃ 以上、压力在 0.1~0.5 GPa 之间的高级变质或岩浆环境中( Robbins and Yoder , 1962; Manning and Pichavant, 1983),并且随着压力 的增加其稳定的温度也随之增加。Werding 和 Schreyer 2002 )报道了实验中镁电气石在压力  $3\sim5$ GPa条件下的稳定温度可以超过 950℃(图 1)。实 验证明镁电气石在 6~8 GPa 条件下可以分解成一 系列 Mg-Al 矿物相(Krosse, 1995; Werding and Schreyer, 2002;图1)。在SiO<sub>2</sub>饱和的岩石中(比 如 在柯石英存在的条件下)镁电气石在压力 4.0 GPa、温度 800~850℃ 或者压力 4.5~5.0 GPa、温度 700℃条件下分解成 Grt + Phg + fluid/melt( Ota et al., 2008a; 图 1)。除了这些实验研究外,出露在天 然高压-超高压岩石中的电气石也可能经历了相同 的变质过程。

# 2 结构和化学成分

电气石的化学结构式为 $XY_3Z_0$ [  $T_6O_{18}$ ] (  $BO_3$  )。  $V_3$ W( Hawthorne and Henry , 1999; Deer *et al.* , 1992 )。在不同的晶位上 ,该矿物具有复杂的成分替代现象 ;它可以包含元素周期表中大部分的元素。成分多变性的特征赋予电气石极大的潜力记录和保存围岩以及流体的化学信息。 $N_a$  和  $C_a$  通常占据 X 晶位 ,但可以有少量的 K 和空缺(  $V_{acancy}$ ) ;Y 位置通常含有  $Fe^{2+}$ 、 $Fe^{3+}$ 、 $Mn^{2+}$ 、Mg、Li、Cu、 $Ti^{4+}$ 、 $V^{3+}$  和  $Cr^{3+}$ 。Z 位置通常由 Al 占据 ,但也可以由一

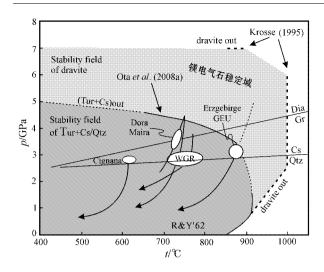


图 1 电气石 p-t 稳定域图(改自 Marschall et al., 2009) Fig. 1 Tourmaline p-t stability diagram (after Marschall et al., 2009)

该图展示:① 实验所确定的镁电气石的稳定域范围(浅灰色区域) Robbins and Yoder ,1962; Krosse ,1995; Werding and Schreyer ,2002);② 电气石+柯石英/石英的稳定域范围(深灰色区域) (Ota et al.,2008a);③ 不同的含电气石 UHP 岩石的峰期变质条件(白色椭圆形区域):德国 Erzgebirge 地区含金刚石和柯石英片麻岩(Schmädicke and Müller,2000; Massonne,2003; Massonne et al.,2007; Marschall et al.,2009)意大利 Dora Maira 地区含柯石英镁铝榴石-蓝晶石石英岩(Schreyer,1985; Schertl et al.,1991);意大利 Lago di Cignana 地区含柯石英变质沉积岩(Reinecke,1998; Bebout and Nakamura,2003);挪威 Western Gneiss Regior(WGR) 溜辉岩(Smith,1988);石英-柯石英转变线改自于 Bohlen and Bottcher(1982);石墨-金刚石转变线改自于 Bundy (1980)

The p-t diagram showing  $: \mathbb{O}$  the experimentally determined stability field of dravitic tourmaline (light gray) (after Robbins and Yoder, 1962; Krosse, 1995; Werding and Schrever, 2002); ② tourmaline + coesite/quartz (dark gray) (after Ota et al., 2008a); (3) peak metamorphic conditions of different tourmaline-bearing UHP rocks (white ellipses): diamond- and coesite-bearing gneisses from the gneiss-eclogite unit (GEU) of the Saxonian Erzgebirge, Germany (after Schmädicke and Müller, 2000; Massonne, 2003; Massonne et al., 2007; Marschall et al., 2009); coesite-pyrope-kyanite quartzite from the Dora Maira massif, Western Alps, Italy (after Schreyer, 1985; Schertl et al., 1991); coesite-bearing metasediments from Lago di Cignana, Western Alps, Italy (after Reinecke, 1998; Bebout and Nakamura, 2003); eclogites from the coesite-bearing unit of the Western Gneiss Region (WGR), Norway (after Smith, 1988). Quartz-coesite and graphite-diamond equilibria after Bohlen and Bottcher (1982) and Bundy (1980), respectively

定量的 Al(Foit and Rosenberg, 1979; MacDonald and Hawthorne, 1995)和 K Ertl et al., 1997, 2008)

替换。 $OH^-$ 通常占据 W 位置; $OH^-$ 、 $O^{2-}$ 、 $Cl^-$ 和 $F^-$ 位于 V 位置。

近些年来在越来越多的高压-超高压变质岩中发现了电气石矿物。Ertl等(2010)总结了经历超高压变质的电气石的结构、化学特征以及与形成条件的关系:

(1)来自于西阿尔卑斯 Dora Maira 的镁电气石 (峰期条件 3.5 GPa、750℃; Chopin, 1984; Schertl et al., 1991; Compagnoni, 2003)结构式为: <sup>X</sup>(Na<sub>0.90</sub>Ca<sub>0.05</sub>K<sub>0.01</sub>□<sub>0.04</sub>)<sup>Y</sup>(Mg<sub>1.78</sub>Al<sub>0.99</sub>Fe<sup>2+</sup><sub>0.12</sub>Ti<sup>4+</sup><sub>0.03</sub> □<sub>0.08</sub>)<sup>Z</sup>(Al<sub>5.10</sub>Mg<sub>0.90</sub>XBO<sub>3</sub>), <sup>T</sup>Si<sub>6.00</sub>O<sub>18</sub>V(OH), <sup>W</sup>[(OH)<sub>0.72</sub>F<sub>0.28</sub>)]

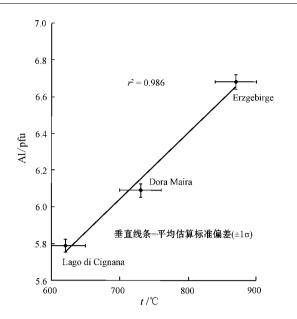
(2)来自于西阿尔卑斯 Lago di Cignana 的镁电气石( 峰期条件  $2.7 \sim 2.9$  GPa、 $600 \sim 630$  C; Reinecke , 1991 , 1998 )结构式为: $^{X}$ ( Na<sub>0.84</sub> Ca<sub>0.09</sub> K<sub>0.01</sub>  $\square_{0.06}$  ) $^{Y}$ ( Mg<sub>1.64</sub> Al<sub>0.79</sub> Fe<sup>2+</sup><sub>0.48</sub> Mn<sup>2+</sup><sub>0.06</sub> Ti<sup>4+</sup><sub>0.02</sub> Ni<sub>0.02</sub> Zn<sub>0.01</sub>)  $^{Z}$ ( Al<sub>5.00</sub> Mg<sub>1.00</sub> X BO<sub>3</sub> ) $^{X}$  T( Si<sub>5.98</sub> Al<sub>0.02</sub> )O<sup>18</sup> V( OH ) $^{X}$  W( OH ) $^{X}$  (OH ) $^{X}$  OH ) $^{X}$  (OH ) $^{X}$  (OH ) $^{X}$ 

(3)来自于德国 Erzgebirge 的黑电气石( 峰期条件>2.9 GPa、870℃; Schmädicke and Müller、2000) 结构式为: X(Na<sub>0.86</sub>Ca<sub>0.02</sub>K<sub>0.02</sub>□<sub>0.10</sub>)Y(Al<sub>1.63</sub>Fe<sup>2+</sup><sub>1.23</sub>Ti<sup>4+</sup><sub>0.11</sub>Mg<sub>0.03</sub>Zn<sub>0.01</sub>)Z(Al<sub>5.05</sub>Mg<sub>0.95</sub>XBO<sub>3</sub>), T(Si<sub>5.96</sub>Al<sub>0.04</sub>)O<sub>18</sub>Y(OH), W[O<sub>0.81</sub>F<sub>0.10</sub>(OH)<sub>0.09</sub>)]

Ertl 等(2010)认为:① 超高压电气石化学结构中的 Si 并没有显著地被 Al 或 B 所替代 法至 Erzgebirge 地区的高温电气石也没有显示明显的替代现象。这个特征和高温低压的电气石形成对比 ,因为高温低压的电气石通常表现出相对更多的 Al 替代 Si 的现象;② 超高压变质电气石分子结构中的 Al 含量( $^{Y}$ Al +  $^{Z}$ Al)与电气石的形成温度具有很好的正相关性( $^{Y}$ 2=1.00)图2);③ 超高压变质电气石分子结构中的 F 含量与电气石的形成温度具有负相关性( $^{Y}$ 2=0.97)图3)。同时与 $^{Y}$ Al 含量具有很好的负相关性( $^{Y}$ 2=1.00)图4);④ Y 晶位和 Z 晶位上 Al-Mg 无序度可能间接的与电气石结晶温度有关。

# 3 生长模式

高压-超高压变质岩石经历了复杂的 p-t 演化历史。产出于这些岩石的电气石可能经历了其中一期或多期的变质事件。电气石矿物学或地球化学方面研究的关键是鉴别电气石的形成过程。根据Marschall



### 图 2 电气石 Al 含量( Y 晶位和 Z 晶位上 Al 的总含量 ) 与形成温度之间的关系( 改自 Ertl *et al* . , 2010 )

Fig. 2 Relationship between the Al content (sum of Al at the Y- and Z sites) and the temperature conditions of tourmaline formation

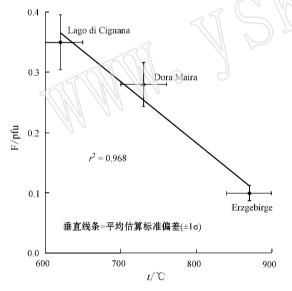


图 3 电气石 F 含量与形成温度之间的关系 (改自 Ertl et al., 2010)

Fig. 3 Relationship between the F content and the temperature conditions of tournaline formation ( after Ertl et al., 2010 )

等(2009)的研究,出露于高压-超高压变质岩的电气石有三种成因模式:A型、B型和C型。

### 3.1 A型电气石

A型电气石是名义上不含B的含Na、Ca铝硅酸

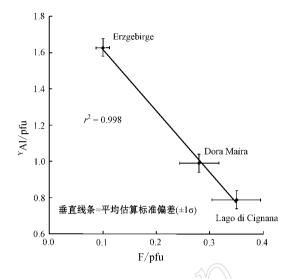


图 4 电气石 F 含量与 Y 晶位上 Al 含量之间的关系 (改自 Ertl et al., 2010)

Fig. 4 Relationship between the F content and the Al content of the Y site (after Ertl *et al*., 2010)

盐和含 Mg、Fe 的铝硅酸盐(比如,链状或层状硅酸盐)之间净转变反应的产物。我们知道区分电气石和其他造岩矿物最关键的成分是硼元素。大部分高压变质矿物中 β浓度普遍非常低(10 μg/g),但白云母例外(Domanik et al.,1993; Marschall et al.,2006a; Bebout et al.,2007)。白云母是进变质过程中电气石生长的重要硼元素来源。Nakano 和 Nakamura(2001)的研究表明在日本 Sambagawa 变质带高压变质岩中 随着温压不断上升,多硅白云母持续提供电气石生长所需的原料——硼,并进一步指出这个过程并没有改变全岩的 B 含量; B 从矿物组合中的多硅白云母迁移到了新生成的电气石中。这种机制所形成的电气石具有核部到边部明显的化学成分环带(如 Mg-Fe, Na-Ca)和同位素成分环带特征。

这种生长机制所形成的电气石可分为两类: A1型电气石所需要的 B主要来自于白云母。该过程也可发生在中级变质的泥质岩石中(Henry and Durrow, 2002)。 A2型电气石的 B来自于硼硅酸盐或具有少量 B替代 Al 的矿物相,比如蓝线石和大隅石。这种电气石生长机制可能在高温变质作用中更为常见,但也可以发生在高压-超高压岩石折返退变过程中。以假像产出的小颗粒电气石可能就是 A2型电气石。

#### 2.2 B型电气石

交代作用是电气石最常见的生长机制(Altherr

et al., 2004; Marschall et al., 2006b; Ota et al., 2008b)。B型电气石是通过硅酸盐和含B流体或熔体相互反应所形成的。该机制得到了含角闪石矿物组合和含绿泥石矿物组合的实验证明(Morgan and London, 1989; Fuchs and Lagache, 1994; Dingwell et al., 2002)。流体通常在折返过程中进入高压-超高压岩石中,因此许多B型电气石与岩石的退变作用有关。然而,也有研究(John and Schenk, 2003; Korsakov and Hermann, 2006)报道高压-超高压榴辉岩和片麻岩在进变质和峰期变质阶段也会有外来流体、熔体或者富SiO。的超临界流体流入。

B型电气石具有相对 A型电气石更大的晶型,核部到边部通常具有两到三个较宽的环带,但环带之间成分差异相对较小。中级变质的岩石中交代成因的电气石缺乏明显的环带特征是鉴别该类电气石的重要标志(Durrow *et al*.,1999)。另外,交代电气石常常具有外来 B 同位素成分的特点。

#### 3.3 C型电气石

变质岩中的电气石可以来自于原岩。在整个变质过程中这种电气石未发生重结晶作用,因此该矿物颗粒的化学或同位素成分特征得以保存。在变质沉积岩中,C1型电气石即碎屑电气石构成了整颗电气石的核部,被外面的后期变质电气石所包围(Henry and Guidotti 1985; Henry and Durow, 1992; Marschall et al., 2008)。在多循环的高压-超高压岩石中,电气石还可能是早期造山旋回的残余颗粒(C2型电气石)。C2型电气石可以形成于巴洛式变质作用,也可以形成于变质岩中的花岗质侵入体中,随后又和主岩一起经历了高压-超高压变质作用(Godard, 1988)。

# 4 典型代表

#### 4.1 意大利西阿尔卑斯 Dora Maira

镁电气石和柯石英以包体形式产出于该地区镁铝榴石石英岩的镁铝榴石和蓝晶石中。在镁铝榴石的假像组合 Phg + Ky + Qtz 中,也可以发现镁电气石包体(Schreyer,1985;Schertl et al.,1991;Schertl and Schreyer,2008)。这些电气石的成分接近镁电气石理想成分, $X_{Mg} = Mg/(Mg + Fe)$ 的变化范围在 0.96 到 0.99 之间。一系列镁电气石定向包体被认为是电气石转变成镁铝榴石和蓝晶石的证据(Schreyer,1985;Schertl et al.,1991)。学者

(Chopin, 1984; Schertl et al., 1991; Compagnoni, 2003)认为这些镁铝榴石石英岩的峰期条件为750℃、3.5 GPa。但 Hermann(2003)的实验工作表明其峰期压力可高达 4.5 GPa。该温压条件类似于实验中变质反应 Tur + Coe = Grt + Cpx + Ky + fluid发生的条件(Ota et al., 2008a)。这表明在 Dora Maira 地区镁铝榴石石英岩中,镁电气石经历了金刚石相的温压条件,最终以单矿物的形成包裹于镁铝榴石和蓝晶石中;与柯石英接触的镁电气石在后期减压过程中分解成 Grt + Ky + (supercritical)fluid。尽管电气石的形成过程和同位素的成分特点还未得到很好的研究,但学者(Schertl and Schreyer, 2008)认为这些富镁的岩石是周围花岗质片麻岩强烈交代后的产物。因此,Dora Maira 地区镁电气石也可能是在相同的交代事件中形成的,属于B型电气石。

### 4.2 挪威 Western Gneiss Region

斜方辉石榴辉岩出露于 Western Gneiss Region 含柯石英的岩体单元中,其峰期 UHP 条件为  $700 \sim 800 \sim 2.6 \sim 3.2$  GPa(Smith, 1988; Cuthbert et al., 2000)。这些榴辉岩含有半棱角状的绿色电气石,其成分从核部的钙镁电气石变化到边部的含铬镁电气石(Smith, 1971, 1988; Lappin and Smith, 1978)。电气石和 Grt、Cpx、Opx 共生,也和 Am、Phl 共生。早期榴辉岩退变到温压条件  $750 \sim 2.3$  GPa 过程中,由于后期水化作用形成了较低压力条件下的含水矿物组合。学者(Lappin and Smith, 1978)认为斜方辉石榴辉岩中的电气石是这些矿物组合的一部分。因此,Western Gneiss Region 电气石可能也属于 B型电气石。另外,Smith(1988)认为核部的钙镁电气石所经历的温压条件比边部高。

#### 4.3 日本 Sambagawa 变质带

#### 4.4 美国加利福利亚 Catalina Island

A1 型电气石产出于 Catalina 高压变质岩中。从核部到边部, $\delta^{11}$ B 从 -7%逐渐减少到 -15%(Bebout and Nakamura , 2003 )。在电气石的最边部(约 30  $\mu$ m), $\delta^{11}$ B 又上升到 -7%。Bebout 和 Nakamura(2003 )认为  $\delta^{11}$ B 从核部到边部的下降趋势代表了进变质过程中 B 不断从云母分配到电气石中,这和 Nakano 和 Nakamura(2001 )的解释相同;最边部  $\delta^{11}$ B 又上升到核部成分的特点代表了在退变质条件下边部电气石在外来富 B 流体作用下继续生长,这属于 B 型电气石。

### 4.5 意大利西阿尔卑斯 Lago di Cignana

Reinecke(1998), Bebout 和 Nakamura(2003)报道了 Lago di Cignana 地区含柯石英包体的电气石形成于 UHP 条件  $620^{\circ}$ C、2.8 GPa。柯石英包裹体毫无疑问地证明了该电气石颗粒形成于超高压变质条件。这些学者认为含柯石英的核部电气石生长所需要的 B 是由岩石中多硅白云母所提供的(A1型电气石)。核部电气石呈现均匀的 B 同位素成分特征( $\delta^{11}$ B $\approx -10\%$ ),这是由于在峰期温度条件下( $620^{\circ}$ C), B 同位素发生扩散重平衡作用(Bebout and Nakamura , 2003), 然而边部电气石 $\delta^{11}$ B 上升到 +4%。对此,学者(Bebout and Nakamura , 2003)认为这是后期减压过程中与富 B 流体发生交代作用的结果。因此 边部电气石属于 B 型电气石。

### 4.6 希腊 Syros

B型镁电气石普遍出露于 Syros 岛蓝片岩相到 榴辉岩相的基性-超基性混杂岩中 其形成于 HP 变 质岩减压退变质过程中( Marschall et al., 2006b)。 所有研究样品中电气石的  $\delta^{11}$ B 都很高(>+18%) 最 高值可达到 + 28‰。 学者( Marschall et al., 2006b ) 认为这是因为从脱水板片迁移到折返榴辉岩体的流 体富集<sup>11</sup>B 的缘故。该地区出露的碎屑电气石(C1 型电气石 的 B 同位素成分呈现相同样品中不同颗 粒间差异较大的特征  $\delta^{11}$ B 从 -10.6% 变化到 +3.6%( Marschall et al., 2008 )。尽管这些核部的碎屑电 气石粒径很小,但是化学和同位素成分环带在整个 变质过程中( 峰期温度 500℃ )得以保存。该发现支 持了电气石在高压条件不发生显著的体积扩散作 用。另外,碎屑核部外面的变质电气石边(A1型)显示 均匀的 B 同位素成分特点 ,δ11 B 约为 + 0.9‰ (Marschall et al., 2006b)

### 4.7 德国 Erzgebirge

含柯石英电气石产出于 Erzgebirge 含金刚石和 柯石英的片麻岩-榴辉岩岩体中。榴辉岩透镜体的 峰期温压为 870℃、> 2.9 GPa(Schmädicke & Müller, 2000)。 长英质片麻岩中的金刚石指示压力 超过 4.0 GPa(Massonne, 2003; Massonne et al., 2007)。据研究报道,该区片麻岩-榴辉岩岩体的峰 期温压最大估计值可超过1 050℃、8.0 GPa( Massonne, 2003)。含柯石英电气石的样品为长英质中 粒糜棱岩化的麻粒岩。该电气石颗粒  $X_{Mg}$  非常低, 从核部 0.38 增加到幔部 0.45 ,然后又减少到边部 0.34。这说明高的  $X_{\text{Mg}}$  值并不是超高压电气石必有 的特征 Marschall et al., 2009 )。 从核部到幔部 👌 11 B 非常均匀 变化范围为-15%~-14.7%。这可能是由 于在峰期温度下电气石颗粒发生重结晶作用或者扩 散平衡作用所造成的( Marschall et al . , 2009 ) 边部 电气石的 21日 稍微偏高 可达到 - 13.2%。 该矿物颗粒 属于 A1 型电气石。

## 5 特征总结

高压-超高压变质电气石在未来会得到越来越多的关注 这是因为它是理想的地球化学仓库,含有不同的同位素体系(比如 H、Li、B, O、Sr、Pb)。我们应该充分的开发该矿物的潜力,进而更好的研究与俯冲-碰撞相关的岩石。尽管高压-超高压变质电气石并不常见,但对已获取的化学成分等数据进行分析和总结,这些矿物具有如下共同特征(Marschall et al.,2009):① 大部分高压-超高压变质电气石为镁电气石(除了 Western Gneiss Region 地区的钙镁电气石和 Erzgebirge 地区的黑电气石);② 电气石化学结构中 X 晶位具有很高的占位率(X0.8 X10 X10 X10 电气石化学结构中硼元素 X11 X11 以 电气石化学结构中硼元素 X12 以 电气石化分析加、X11 X12 以 是有记式分的变化范围为:X13 X16 以 哪同位素成分的变化范围为:X16 X16 X17 X16 X17 X17 X17 X17 X18 X18

# 6 结语

虽然高压-超高压条件下形成的电气石并不常见,但对这类矿物的研究可以帮助我们更好地认识板片俯冲-碰撞过程。由于电气石独特的矿物性质,比如成分多变性、宽广的稳定域、环境敏感性以及很

低的晶内扩散作用等,该矿物可以帮助我们重建变质 p-t 轨迹,并且提供丰富的围岩或流体的化学信息。未来的研究重点应该放在电气石晶体化学和变质 p-t 条件的关系、电气石-流体之间微量元素的分异作用以及含硼矿物组合的相平衡模拟方面等。

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