

# 估算钙碱性长英质侵入岩结晶压力的地质压力计评述

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**内容提要:** 本文对四种常见的矿物压力计(角闪石全铝压力计、黑云母压力计、榍石压力计和“石英”压力计)的适用性进行了经验性检验。基于国内外典型钙碱性长英质岩体的矿物化学和全岩化学成分数据,采用不同压力计估算岩体侵位压力,并与角闪石全铝压力计结果对比。结果表明:角闪石六次配位 Al 压力计与广泛使用的角闪石全铝压力计的估算值存在系统相关性;榍石压力计计算的压力与角闪石全铝压力计的估计结果相关性较为显著;基于 Qtz—Ab—Or 简并花岗岩体系的“石英”压力计可以用于估计准铝质—弱过铝质钙碱性(狭义)花岗岩的结晶压力。但是,经验性的黑云母压力计和基于实验数据的黑云母压力计均不能很好地复现角闪石全铝压力计的结果。黑云母压力计不适用于估算钙碱性侵入岩的结晶压力。

**关键词:** 钙碱性长英质侵入岩;结晶压力;角闪石铝压力计;黑云母压力计;榍石压力计;“石英”压力计

定量研究侵入岩体的结晶压力并推算其侵位深度,对研究岩体的侵位深度对恢复相关矿床的剥蚀深度、探讨造山带构造热演化史等具有重要意义(Zen, 1989; Anderson, 1996; Anderson et al., 2008; 龚松林, 2004; 汪洋, 2014)。钙碱性长英质侵入岩分布非常广泛(Bonin et al., 2020)。前人根据野外观察和实验研究提出了若干适用于估算钙碱性长英质侵入岩的地质压力计,主要有角闪石全铝压力计(Anderson, 1996; 汪洋, 2013, 2014)、黑云母压力计(Uchida et al., 2007; Li Xiaoyan and Zhang Chao, 2022)、榍石压力计(Erdmann et al., 2019)和“石英”压力计(Yang Xueming, 2017; Yang Lei et al., 2022)。这些地质压力计的适用条件和范围不尽相同,同时对压力计的实验标定和经验性标定相对有限。本文采用经验性方法对上述地质压力计的适用条件和可靠性进行检验,为选择合理的地质压力计估算钙碱性长英质侵入体的结晶压力、为其侵位深度提供可靠依据。

## 1 角闪石铝压力计

钙质角闪石的全铝含量与其结晶压力之间有良好的相关性,被广泛应用于估计钙碱性长英质侵入

岩的结晶压力(Hammarstrom and Zen, 1986; Hollister et al., 1987; Anderson and Smith, 1995; Anderson et al., 2008)。该压力计最早由 Hammarstrom 和 Zen(1986)、Hollister 等(1987)根据钙碱性长英质侵入岩围岩的地层厚度、接触变质带的变质矿物组合及其压力估计等地质观测资料,结合岩体所含钙质角闪石成分测试数据而提出的经验性压力计,经过 Johnson 和 Rutherford(1989)、Thomas 和 Ernst(1990)、Schmidt(1992)等学者的实验标定逐步完善,并得到广泛应用(Anderson, 1996)。近四十年的大量实践表明,角闪石全铝压力计在其适用范围内可以合理地估计钙碱性长英质侵入岩的结晶压力(Ague and Brandon, 1996; Ague, 1997; Anderson et al., 2008; Molina et al., 2021)。有关角闪石全铝压力计在钙碱性侵入岩结晶压力估算中的应用条件、适用范围等内容,请参考前人的综述(汪洋, 2014),本文不再赘述。

Mutch 等(2016)根据近固相线温度( $725 \pm 75$  °C)和 0.08 ~ 1.0 GPa 压力范围条件的实验岩石学数据和低压下(~ 0.1 GPa)的经验数据,标定了新的角闪石全铝压力计:

$$P/\text{MPa} = 50 + 33.1 \times n(\text{Al}^{\text{tot}}) / (\text{a. p. f. u.}) +$$

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$$99.5 \times [n(\text{Al}^{\text{tot}}) / (\text{a. p. f. u.})]^2 \quad (1)$$

式中,  $n(\text{Al}^{\text{tot}})$  为单位角闪石分子中 Al 的原子数 (a. p. f. u.)。该压力计将前人 (Hammarstrom and Zen, 1986; Hollister et al., 1987; Johnson and Rutherford, 1989; Thomas and Ernst, 1990; Schmidt, 1992) 基于实验数据的角闪石全铝压力计的标定范围扩展到约 0.1 GPa 的低压区。Mutch 等 (2016) 压力计与汪洋 (2013, 2014) 公式:

$$\begin{cases} P/\text{MPa} = 1.307 (1 + b) \times \\ \quad [n(\text{Al}^{\text{tot}}) / (\text{a. p. f. u.})]^{1.842(1+a)} \\ a = 2.0298 \times 10^{-3}(760-t/^\circ\text{C}), \\ b = 7.6178 \times 10^{-3}(760-t/^\circ\text{C}) \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

相比,在全铝含量  $n(\text{Al}^{\text{tot}})$  为 0.5 ~ 2.5 范围内结果在压力计误差 ( $\pm 60$  MPa) 内一致 (表 1)。

Mutch 等 (2016) 的角闪石全铝压力计公式是基于新的实验标定并综合前人的地质观测、实验研究的结果,提高了精度并扩大了压力标定范围。由于角闪石全铝压力计是相当成熟并得到广泛应用的岩浆岩压力计, Mutch 等 (2016) 压力计的估算结果可以视为钙碱性长英质侵入岩结晶压力的可信参考值。

Medard 和 Le Penneec (2022) 基于实验数据认为,岩浆中角闪石的六次配位 Al 含量 ( $\text{Al}^{\text{VI}}$ ) 与其结晶压力成正相关,得到的压力计公式为:

$$P/\text{MPa} = 892 \times n(\text{Al}^{\text{VI}}) / (\text{a. p. f. u.}) + 101 \quad (3)$$

Medard 和 Le Penneec (2022) 认为该压力计不受温度影响,并且可以适用于缺少石英和透长石相的中性岩浆成分体系。我们注意到,该中性岩浆体系实验的角闪石  $\text{Mg}^{\#} > 0.57$  (Rondet et al., 2019), 处于相对氧化的条件。因此, Anderson 和 Smith (1995) 提出的角闪石  $\text{Mg}^{\#} > 0.385$  的压力估算前提条件仍然成立。

本文以 Mutch 等 (2016) 角闪石全铝压力计得到的压力估算值作为参考值,对 Medard 和 Le Penneec (2022) 角闪石六次配位 Al 压力计进行检验。检验数据来自美国西部 Tuolumne、大兴安岭南段阿鲁

表 1 三种角闪石全铝压力计计算结果对比

Table 1 The comparison of the calculated pressures by three common used aluminum-in-hornblende barometers

$n(\text{Al}^{\text{tot}})$ (a. p. f. u.)	Mutch 等 (2016)	Schmidt (1992)	汪洋 (2013, 2014)	固相线温度 $t$ (°C)
0.5	91		69	750
1.0	183	175	166	725
1.5	324	413	300	700
2.0	514	651	561	650
2.5	755	889	737	650

注:压力值单位:MPa;  $n(\text{Al}^{\text{tot}})$  为角闪石分子式中所有 Al 的物质的量分数。

包格山、北京房山、广西姑婆山—花山、胶东半岛和秦岭东江口、柞水等钙碱性长英质侵入岩的汇编 (数据来源见表 2, 以下同)。

图 1b 显示,部分岩体 (如: Tuolumne 岩基, 秦岭东江口、柞水、蟒岭岩体) 角闪石 6 次配位 Al 压力计的估算值 [ $P_{\text{Hbl}}(\text{VI})$ ] 相对全铝压力计结果 [ $P_{\text{Hbl}}(\text{tot})$ ] 系统偏高, 两种压力估计值的线性相关性好且近平行于 1:1 参考线; 另一些则相对偏低 (图 1a), 但各岩体的两组估算值之间仍然存在正相关关系。Sierra de Guasayan 岩基的数据点分布在 1:1 参考线附近 (图 1a)。这表明角闪石 6 次配位 Al 压力计与全 Al 含量压力计之间差异主要是系统偏差。因此, Medard 和 Le Penneec (2022) 的角闪石 6 次配位 Al 压力计应该与全铝压力计配合使用。同时我们注意到, 角闪石 Al 压力计的适用范围可以扩展到石英不饱和的中性岩浆体系 (Medard and Le

表 2 压力计检验所涉及的侵入岩体简况

Table 2 The intrusions used for the comparison of crystallization pressures that estimated from different geobarometers

地区	岩体/岩基名称	侵位时代	新鲜程度	压力计方法	文献
美国西部	Tuolumne	白垩纪	新鲜	①、②、④	Gray 等 (2008)
北京西山	房山	白垩纪	新鲜	①、②	黄福生等 (1985)
广西	姑婆山—花山	侏罗纪	新鲜	①、②、④	康志强等 (2010)
秦岭	东江口、柞水、沙河湾	三叠纪	新鲜	①、②、③	刘春花等 (2013a)
秦岭	丹凤蟒岭	侏罗纪	新鲜	①、③	Hu Hao 等 (2017); 杨阳等 (2022)
胶东半岛	周官	白垩纪	新鲜	①、②、④	Chi Najing 等 (2022)
胶东半岛	北截、丛家、曲家、 南宿、艾山	白垩纪	新鲜	①、②	杨阳等 (2017)
大兴安岭	阿鲁包格山	白垩纪	新鲜	①、②	季根源等 (2021)
阿根廷	Sierra de Guasayan	寒武纪	新鲜	①、③	Zandomeni 等 (2021)
印度	Bundelkhand	新太古代	新鲜	①、④	Sensarma 等 (2021)
阿尔卑斯	Biella	古近纪	新鲜	①、③	Zanoni 等 (2021)

注:①—角闪石全铝压力计;②—黑云母压力计;③—榍石压力计;④—“石英”压力计。

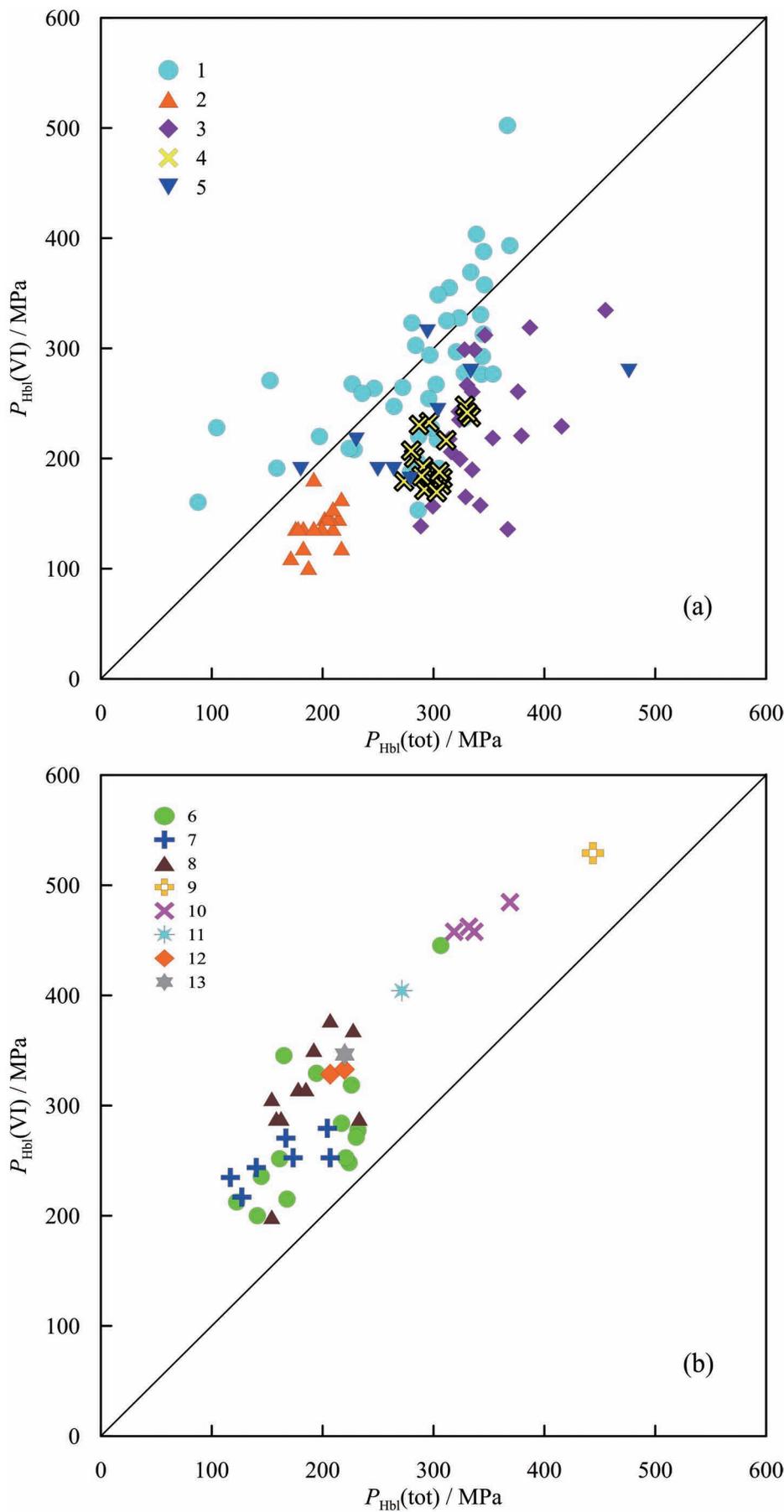


图 1 角闪石全铝压力计 (Mutch et al., 2016) 与岩体角闪石 6 次配位 Al 压力计 (Medard and Le Penne, 2022) 估算结果对比

Fig. 1 Comparison of the estimation results of aluminum-in-hornblende barometer by Mutch et al. (2016) and octahedral aluminum-in-amphibole barometer proposed by Medard and Le Penne (2022)

数据来源: 1—阿根廷 Sierra de Guasayan 岩基 (Zandomeni et al., 2021); 2—大兴安岭阿鲁包格山岩体 (季根源等, 2021); 3—北京西山房山岩体 (黄福生和姜常义, 1985); 4—广西姑婆山—花山岩基 (康志强, 2010); 5—胶东半岛周官岩体 (Chi Naijing et al., 2022); 6—美国西部 Tuolunme 岩基 (Gray et al., 2008); 7—秦岭沙河湾岩体 (刘春花等, 2013a); 8—秦岭东江口、柞水岩体 (刘春花等, 2013a); 9、10、11、12、13—胶东半岛北截、丛家、曲家、南宿、艾山岩体 (杨阳等, 2017)

Data source: 1—Sierra de Guasayan Batholith, Argentina (Zandomeni et al., 2021); 2—Alubaogeshan Pluton, Da Hinggan Mountains (Ji Genyuan et al., 2021&); 3—Fangshan Pluton, Beijing (Huang Fusheng and Jiang Changyi, 1985#); 4—Guposhan—Huashan Batholith, Guangxi (Kang Zhiqiang et al., 2010&); 5—Zhouguan Pluton, Jiaodong Peninsula (Chi Naijing et al., 2022); 6—Tuolunme Batholith, western USA (Gray et al., 2008); 7—Shahewan plutons in Qinling (Liu Chunhua et al., 2013a&); 8—Dongjiangkou and Zhashui plutons in Qinling (Liu Chunhua et al., 2013a&); 9, 10, 11, 12, 13—Beijie, Congjia, Qujia, Nansu and Aishan plutons, Jiaodong Peninsula (Yang Yang et al., 2017&)

Pennec, 2022), 可以相对合理地估计钙碱性二长—正长质侵入岩的结晶压力。

## 2 黑云母压力计

黑云母(包括狭义的黑云母和金云母)在岩浆岩中广泛存在(Saha et al., 2021; Samadi et al., 2021; Gion et al., 2022), 其化学成分可以指示其形成的温度、压力、氧逸度、水活度等重要成岩参数(Saha et al., 2021; Samadi et al., 2021; Gion et al., 2022; Li Xiaoyan and Zhang Chao, 2022)。许多长英质火成岩的主要镁铁矿物是黑云母而不含钙质角闪石, 且黑云母多为长英质岩浆近固相线矿物组合的重要组份(Scaillet et al., 2016)。所以, 如果黑云母成分能够作为可靠的地质压力计, 对估计这些岩体的结晶压力具有重要意义。

Uchida 等(2007)对低压( $P < 0.2$  GPa)下固结的钙碱性侵入岩黑云母全铝含量进行了经验标定, 提出如下公式:

$$P / \text{MPa} = 303 \times n(\text{Al}^{\text{tot}}) / (\text{a. p. f. u.}) - 653 \quad (4)$$

有许多研究者应用该压力计估算侵入体的结晶压力(如: 蔡永丰等, 2020; Gupta and Kumar, 2023)。汪洋(2013, 2014)针对该压力计的经验性检验表明, Uchida 等(2007)黑云母全铝压力计的压力估算不准。Li Xiaoyan 和 Zhang Chao(2022)亦指出该压力计无法合理复现实验标定的结晶压力值(请参见该文的图 1b)。

本文以 Mutch 等(2016)角闪石全铝压力计得到的压力估算值作为参考值, 采用第一节所述的数据集对 Uchida 等(2007)黑云母压力计进行检验(图 2)。结果表明该压力计的估算值显著偏低, 甚至出现较大的负值(约-300 MPa)! 黑云母压力计与角闪石压力计结果之间不存在相关性(如: Tuolumne 岩基、丛家岩体)或者显示负相关的趋势(如: 房山岩体)。所以, Uchida 等(2007)黑云母全铝压力计不适用于估算钙碱性长英质侵入体的结晶压力。

Li Xiaoyan 和 Zhang Chao(2022)基于高温高压实验数据采用机器学习方法构建了岩浆体系黑云母温压计, 包括: 黑云母成分温压计和黑云母—熔体温压计。由于侵入岩全岩成分与熔体成分存在偏差(Bachmann and Huber, 2016; Weinberg et al., 2021), 所以黑云母成分温压计的实用性更为广泛。本文以 Mutch 等(2016)角闪石全铝压力计得到的压力估算值作为参考值, 对 Li Xiaoyan 和 Zhang

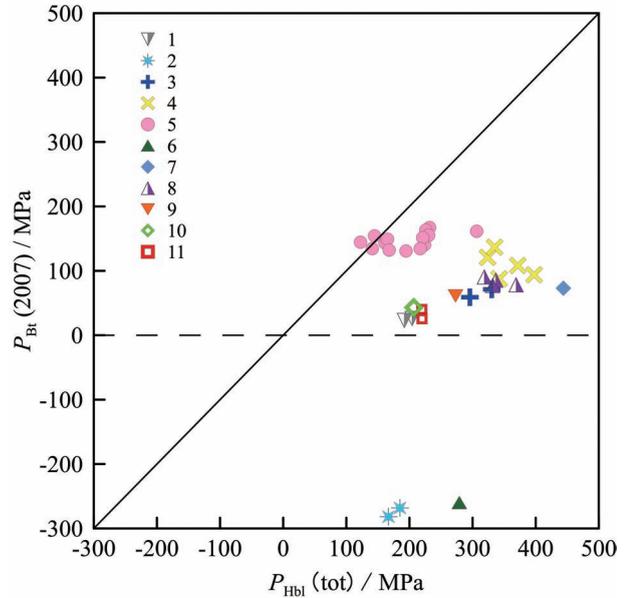


图 2 角闪石全铝压力计(Mutch et al., 2016)与黑云母压力计(Uchida et al., 2007)估算结果对比

Fig. 2 Comparison of the estimated pressures from the Al-in-hornblende barometer by Mutch et al. (2016) and the biotite-only thermobarometer proposed by Uchida et al. (2007)

数据来源同图 1

Data source are the same to fig. 1

Chao(2022)黑云母温压计的结果进行检验(图 3)。对该黑云母压力计得到的压力值取其最小值进行比较分析。

相较于角闪石全铝压力计的估算值, Li Xiaoyan 和 Zhang Chao(2022)黑云母温压计总体高估了结晶压力(图 3), 对于 Tuolumne 岩基、丛家岩体等, 黑云母压力计结果与角闪石全铝压力计结果之间不具有相关性, 而房山岩体则显示负相关的趋势。这表明 Li Xiaoyan 和 Zhang Chao(2022)黑云母温压计难以合理地估算钙碱性长英质侵入岩的结晶压力。

综合上述本文认为, Uchida 等(2007)、Li Xiaoyan 和 Zhang Chao(2022)的黑云母压力计均不适用于估算钙碱性长英质岩体的侵位深度。

## 3 榍石压力计

Erdmann 等(2019)基于含角闪石花岗质侵入岩中的岩浆成因榍石成分, 经验性地标定了榍石  $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$  含量与结晶压力的线性关系:

$$P / \text{MPa} = 101.66 \times w(\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3) / \% + 59.013 \quad (5)$$

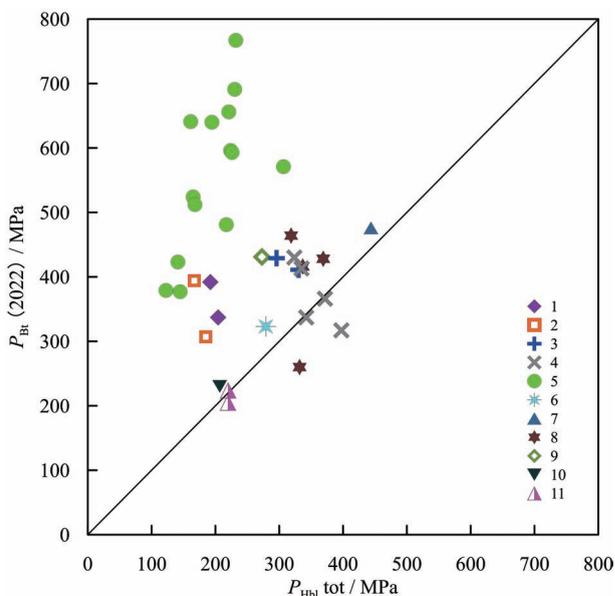


图3 角闪石全铝压力计(Mutch et al., 2016)与黑云母压力计(Li Xiaoyan and Zhang Chao, 2022)对比

Fig. 3 Comparison of the estimated pressures from the Al-in-hornblende barometer by Mutch et al. (2016) and the biotite-only thermobarometer proposed by Li Xiaoyan and Zhang Chao (2022)

数据来源:1—大兴安岭阿鲁包格山岩体(季根源等, 2021);2—秦岭东江口、柞水和沙河湾岩体(刘春花等, 2013a);3—广西姑婆山—花山岩体(康志强等, 2010);4—北京西山房山岩体(黄福生和姜常义, 1985);5—美国西部 Tuolumne 岩基(Gray et al., 2008);6—胶东半岛周官岩体(Chi Naijing et al., 2022);7, 8, 9, 10, 11—胶东半岛北截、丛家、曲家、南宿、艾山岩体数据(杨阳等, 2017)

Data source: 1—Alubaogeshan Pluton, Da Hinggan Mountains (Ji Genyuan et al., 2021&); 2—Dongjiangkou, Zhashui and Shahewan plutons, Qinling (Liu Chunhua et al., 2013a&); 3—Guposhan—Huashan Batholith (Kang Zhiqiang et al., 2010&), Guangxi; 4—Fangshan Pluton, Beijing (Huang Fusheng and Jiang Changyi, 1985 #); 5—Tuolumne Batholith (Gray et al., 2008); 6—Zhonguan Pluton, Jiaodong Peninsula (Chi Naijing et al., 2022); 7, 8, 9, 10, 11—Beijie, Congjia, Qujia, Nansu and Aishan plutons, Jiaodong Peninsula (Yang Yang et al., 2017&)

式中  $w(\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3)$  为  $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$  在榍石中的质量分数。该压力计适用于估算石英+碱性长石+斜长石+角闪石+黑云母+磁铁矿+钛铁矿组合、近固相线温度条件下的花岗质岩浆结晶压力;在 150 ~ 400 MPa 范围内的误差为  $\pm 60 \sim 100$  MPa。

我们收集了秦岭地区、阿尔卑斯、南美洲阿根廷 Sierra de Guasayan 等地 5 个钙碱性长英质侵入岩体 14 组样品的角闪石—榍石矿物对组合,以 Mutch 等(2016)角闪石全铝压力计得到的压力估算值作为参考值对榍石压力计进行检验。我们的检验数据不

包含 Erdmann 等(2019)构建榍石压力计所涉及的岩体。

如图 4 所示,榍石压力计与 Mutch 等(2016)角闪石全铝压力计所得结果线性相关性较好。岩浆成因榍石可以在准铝质到弱过铝质花岗岩中存在 (Brooks, 2019; Scibiorski and Cawood, 2022),因此榍石压力计具有广泛的应用潜力。

## 4 “石英”压力计

Yang Xueming (2017) 基于简并花岗岩 (haplogranite) 石英 (Qtz)—钠长石 (Ab)—钾长石 (Or) 三元体系的实验结果,拟合了该体系熔体的 CIPW 标准矿物石英 (Qtz)、钠长石 (Ab) 和钾长石 (Or) 相对含量与结晶压力之间的多项式关系:

$$P \text{ (MPa)} = -0.2426 \times [n(\text{Qtz})]^3 + 26.392 \times [n(\text{Qtz})]^2 - 980.74 \times [n(\text{Qtz})] + 12563 \quad (6a)$$

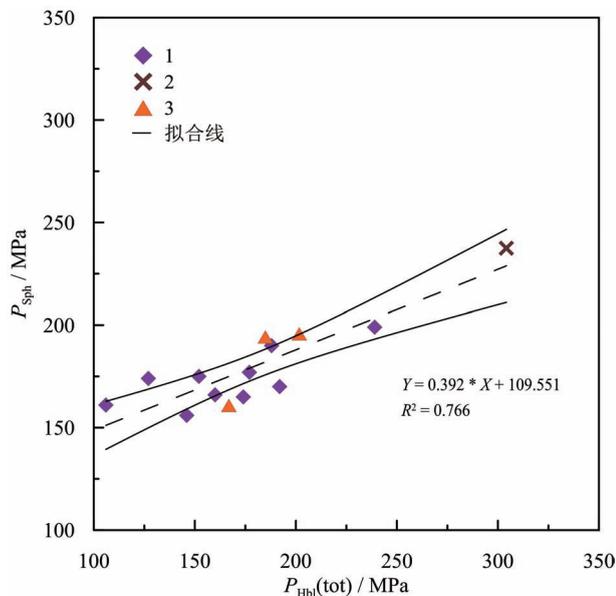


图4 角闪石全铝压力计(Mutch et al., 2016)与榍石压力计(Erdmann et al., 2019)对比

Fig. 4 Comparison of the estimated pressures from the Al-in-hornblende barometer by Mutch et al. (2016) and sphene (titanite)  $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$  content barometer proposed by Erdmann et al. (2021)

数据来源:1—阿尔卑斯 Biella 岩体(Zanoni et al., 2021);2—阿根廷 Sierra de Guasayan 岩基(Zandomeni et al., 2021);3—秦岭东江口、柞水、沙河湾和蟒岭岩体(Hu Hao et al., 2017; 刘春花等, 2013a, b; 杨阳等, 2022)

Data source: 1—Biella Pluton in the Alps (Zanoni et al., 2021); 2—Sierra de Guasayan Batholith, Argentina (Zandomeni et al., 2021); 3—Dongjiangkou, Zhashui, Shahewan and Mangling plutons in Qinling (Hu Hao et al., 2017; Liu Chunhua et al., 2013a&, b&; Yang Yang et al., 2022&)

$$P \text{ (MPa)} = 0.2426 \times [n(\text{Ab}) + n(\text{Or})]^3 - 46.397 \times [n(\text{Ab}) + n(\text{Or})]^2 + 2981.3 \times [n(\text{Ab}) + n(\text{Or})] - 64224 \quad (6b)$$

式中  $n(\text{Qtz})$ 、 $n(\text{Ab})$ 、 $n(\text{Or})$  为三者含量归一化后的相对物质的量分数。

公式(6)形式的“石英”压力计,其原理是:Qtz—Ab—Or三元体系中,低压(< 500 MPa)下石英与一种长石(钠长石或钾长石)共结,在约500 MPa以上压力下石英与两种长石(钠长石和钾长石)共结,石英在上述三元系中的稳定域随压力增加而增大(Tuttle and Bowen, 1958; Luth et al., 1964; Johannes and Holtz, 1996; Blundy and Cashman, 2001; Bachmann et al., 2002; Blundy et al., 2006),其实质是Qtz—Ab—Or三元系估计花岗岩浆结晶压力图解的定量表述。所以,这里的“石英”不是指样品中的石英矿物,而是指全岩化学成分换算为CIPW标准矿物之后的“石英”标准分子(Qtz)。

应用Yang Xueming(2017)“石英”压力计的前提条件是:① Qtz + Ab + Or 不低于85%,即:样品成分尽可能接近简并花岗岩;② 避免富含斑晶、暗色组分过多以及富含钙质斜长石的样品,减少钙长石组分对Qtz—Ab—Or共结点位置的影响。在此我们提出的经验性准则用以筛选进行“石英”压力计估算的样品:① 无水化后SiO<sub>2</sub>含量大于等于68%;② 钙长石CIPW标准分子An含量小于11%;③ A/CNK值小于1.2。据此选择美国加州出露的中生代岩体(含Tuolumne岩基)(Ague and Brimhall, 1988; Gray et al., 2008)、广西姑婆山—花岗岩基里松单元(康志强等, 2010)、胶东半岛周官岩体(Chi Naijing et al., 2022)和印度新太古代Bundelkhand岩基(Sensarma et al., 2021)中含角闪石的狭义花岗岩样品,采用Mutch等(2016)角闪石全铝压力计对“石英”压力计的适用性进行检验,“石英”压力计计算采用Yang Xueming等(2021)的Excel表格,结果见图5。

图5表明,在100~500 MPa范围内狭义花岗岩“石英”压力计与角闪石全铝压力计的估算结果相关性较好,且拟合直线接近1:1斜线。因此,我们认为“石英”压力计可以适用于估计准铝质—弱过铝质钙碱性(狭义)花岗岩的结晶压力。

花岗闪长岩、英云闪长岩以及奥长花岗岩钙质斜长石含量高,其全岩成分明显偏离简并花岗岩(haplogranite),所以“石英”压力计不适用于估算其

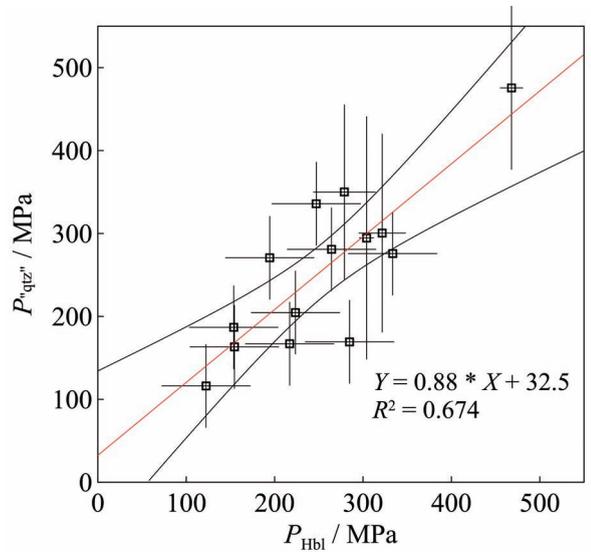


图5 角闪石全铝压力计(Mutch et al., 2016)与“石英”压力计(Yang Xueming, 2017)估算结果对比

Fig. 5 Comparison of the estimated pressures from the Al-in-hornblende barometer by Mutch et al. (2016) and the “quartz” barometer proposed by Yang Xueming (2017)

结晶压力。对于强过铝质花岗岩( $A/CNK > 1.2$ ),过量的Al使得Qtz—Ab—Or共结点远离Qtz端元(Holtz et al., 1992; Yang Lei et al., 2022)。Yang Lei等(2022)提出了矫正过量铝的经验性“石英”压力计,用于估计过铝质花岗岩的结晶压力。但是Yang Lei等(2022)的压力计公式对强过铝质花岗岩的实际应用效果欠佳(见该文图9)。

有相当数量的钙碱性花岗岩其主要的镁铁质矿物为黑云母而不含角闪石,本文第三节的检验表明黑云母压力计不适用于估算钙碱性长英质侵入岩的结晶压力。在此情况下,我们认为可以采用“石英”压力计估算钙碱性(狭义)花岗岩的结晶压力。

## 5 讨论

采用经验性方法检验温压力计的准确度既符合科学原理(如:Erdmann et al., 2014; Molina et al., 2021)也符合日常经验。市场称重的衡器需要根据相关管理部门的“公平秤”进行校准,保证其(在一定精度下的)计量准确性。如果某待验衡器的一系列称量值与“公平秤”的参考值之间不存在较好的相关性,人们很难相信该待验衡器称重的准确性。角闪石全铝压力计作为一种相当成熟的估计钙碱性长英质岩体结晶压力的方法,用其检验其他压力计能否相对准确地估计钙碱性长英质岩体结晶压力的

做法既合理亦可。

本文在对压力计的校验中,并非仅凭待验压力计估算结果与参考值之间的相关系数来下论断。好的温压计在准确度(accuracy)和精度(precision)都表现良好。本文涉及的压力计中,待验压力计的压力估算数值与参考值相近时,若两组数据的相关系数较好,大概率表明待验压力计的准度和精度都相对较好;若待验压力计的压力估算数值明显偏离参考值,则至少表明其准度欠佳。在此意义上,我们认为黑云母压力计对于估算钙碱性长英质侵入岩结晶压力而言准确性差。

需要强调的是,本文的研究目的是鉴别不同压力计能否相对准确地估计钙碱性长英质侵入岩体的结晶压力,而非判别具体的造岩矿物自身的结晶压力估算值是否可靠。角闪石全铝压力计、榭石压力计、“石英”压力计乃至 Uchida 等(2007)的经验性黑云母压力计都是针对近固相线条件下钙碱性长英质岩浆结晶压力的估计,明显偏离固相线条件结晶的造岩矿物其压力估算值不在本文探讨范围之内。所以,这些压力计适用于钙碱性长英质岩浆的固相线温度范围,这在相应压力计提出者和研究者的论文中均有明确阐述。压力大于~100 MPa 时钙碱性长英质岩浆的饱和水固相线温度为 700 C □50 C (Tuttle and Bowen, 1958; Luth et al., 1964; Johannes and Holtz, 1996)。所以,应用这些压力计估算钙碱性长英质岩浆结晶压力时,温度对压力估算的影响相对次要(请见汪洋,2014 的相关讨论)。A 型花岗岩不属于钙碱性岩浆岩系列(汪洋等,2013;全立华和汪洋,2013),不在本文讨论范围之内。A 型花岗岩的角闪石富铁,形成于还原环境,角闪石全铝压力计对其不适用(Anderson and Smith, 1995;汪洋,2014)。

限于篇幅,详细论述角闪石全铝压力计的热力学解释超出了本文的范围,有兴趣的读者可以参考 Hollister 等(1987)、Ague(1997)的论述。由于角闪石族矿物晶体化学结构的复杂性,角闪石全铝压力计可以说是基于地质观察和实验标定的半经验性压力计。提出不久的榭石压力计是基于地质观察和实验标定的经验性压力计。Uchida 等(2007)的黑云母全铝压力计是纯粹的经验性压力计。Li Xiaoyan 和 Zhang Chao(2022)黑云母压力计则是在统计黑云母所有主要氧化物组分与实验标定温压值的基础上得出的多元回归结果,没有基于热力学的详细解释。根据观察和数据统计得出经验性的规律和/或

公式,以此作为进一步研究的工具或手段,这在科学研究中屡见不鲜。受制于主客观条件,在科学研究中总是存在尚未揭示某些经验性规律或公式背后的因果规律或对其认识程度不足的发展阶段,但这不是否定经验性规律或公式实用性的理由。以现代的眼光来看,现代天文学出现之前的漫长历史时期内人类对于天体运动的内在规律的认识很原始,但这未妨碍古代学者根据对天体运动轨迹的观测确立天文历法,进而指导农业生产和纪年。因此,虽然目前学术界对角闪石全铝压力计、榭石压力计乃至黑云母压力计的原理了解得不够深入,但这并不构成否认这些经验性/半经验性压力计实用性的理由。

值得指出的是,在一些研究中对于角闪石全铝压力计、黑云母压力计的使用存在不顾其适用条件、标定范围的“拿来主义”做法。例如:将 Schmidt(1992)角闪石全铝压力计用于估算含橄榄石高镁闪长岩的角闪石结晶压力(王艳玲,2011);对属于 A 型花岗岩的密云环斑花岗岩,用角闪石全铝压力计估算其富铁质角闪石的结晶压力(张拴宏等,2007);将 Uchida 等(2007)的黑云母压力计用于结晶压力大于 200 MPa 的侵入体(Azadbakht et al., 2020; Gupta and Kumar, 2023)。基于这些做法所得的压力数值的地质意义值得商榷。

最后再次强调,Hammarstrom 和 Zen(1986)、Hollister 等(1987)、Johnson 和 Rutherford(1989)、Schmidt(1992)、Mutch 等(2016)、Medard 和 Le Penne(2022)的角闪石全铝压力计仅适用于相对氧化条件下近固相线的 9 相(角闪石+黑云母+斜长石+碱性长石+石英+Fe-Ti 氧化物+熔体+流体相)、10 组分( $\text{SiO}_2\text{—TiO}_2\text{—Al}_2\text{O}_3\text{—Fe}_2\text{O}_3\text{—FeO—MgO—CaO—Na}_2\text{O—K}_2\text{O—H}_2\text{O}$ )体系,不适用于估算远离固相线温度范围或者不满足相组合的情况。榭石压力计的适用条件与之类似。角闪石全铝压力计不能用于变质作用成因角闪石的压力估计,也不适用于 A 型花岗岩。“石英”压力计的基础是简并花岗岩体系的固相线矿物结晶关系,不能用于明显偏离简并花岗岩成分的岩石,也不适用于远离固相线的温度条件。本文的检验结果显示,Li Xiaoyan 和 Zhang Chao(2022)黑云母压力计所得压力值通常不能代表钙碱性长英质侵入岩的结晶压力。以上所述各种压力计的估计上限限定在 500 MPa 左右为宜。

## 6 结论

(1)角闪石铝压力计是估算钙碱性长英质侵入

岩结晶压力(侵位深度)的相对可靠的地质压力计。Mutch等(2016)角闪石铝压力计可适用于低至50~100 MPa的压力条件。Medard和Le Penne(2022)六次配位铝压力计可能适用于硅质欠饱和的中性岩浆体系结晶压力的估计。相对氧化条件下结晶的钙质角闪石才适用于估算钙碱性长英质的结晶压力。

(2) 榴石压力计和“石英”压力计可以作为角闪石压力计的补充。建议选择估算钙碱性长英质侵入岩结晶压力时的优先顺序为:角闪石铝压力计 $\approx$ 榴石压力计>“石英”压力计,其中“石英”压力计(Yang Xueming, 2017)的适用对象应限于准铝质—弱过铝质的狭义花岗岩。

(3) 经验性的黑云母压力计(Uchida et al., 2007)和基于实验数据的黑云母压力计(Li Xiaoyan and Zhang Chao, 2022)均不适合用于估算钙碱性长英质侵入岩的结晶压力。

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## Adiscussion on the geobarometers applied to estimate the crystallization pressure of calc-alkaline felsic intrusions

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**Abstract:** In this review, four commonly used geobarometers, i. e., aluminum-in-amphibole, biotite, sphene (titanite), and “quartz” barometers, are testified for their suitability to estimate the crystallization pressure of calc-alkaline felsic intrusive rocks. Using a compilation of mineral chemistry and whole-rock composition data from some typical calc-alkaline felsic intrusions in home and abroad, we found that there are systematic correlations between the results from the new proposed octahedral aluminum-in-amphibole barometer and those from the typical aluminum-in-hornblende barometer. Meanwhile, the pressures calculated by the sphene (titanite)  $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$  content barometer are finely correlated with the estimations from aluminum-in-hornblende barometer. The “quartz” barometer which is established on the Qtz—Ab—Or hapalogramitic system, can be only used to constraints the crystallization pressures of the metaluminous to weak peraluminous granites (s. s.). However, neither the empirical biotite barometer nor the experiment-derived biotite barometer replicate the aluminum-in-amphibole barometry for natural rocks. Accordingly, it is suggested that the barometry from biotite is not suitable for calculating the crystallization pressure of calc-alkaline felsic intrusive rocks.

**Keywords:** calc-alkaline felsic intrusive rocks; crystallization pressure; amphibole aluminum barometer;

biotite barometer; sphene (titanite) barometer; “quartz” barometer

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