

國立東華大學自然資源與環境學系

碩士論文

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南澳地區角閃岩與變質花崗閃長岩基性
包體之岩石學研究

**Petrologic characterization of amphibolites and mafic
enclaves in metagranitoids in the Nanao area, NE Taiwan**



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摘要

大南澳基盤雜岩多期變質證據比較明顯者係來自太魯閣帶北部粉鳥林的角閃岩，其中有部份鐵鎂質岩以包體型態內含於變質花崗閃長岩中，應為捕獲岩的產狀。本研究新發現本區變質花崗閃長岩內包體含石榴子石的情況比文獻記載要多，其產狀可分三類。Type 1：基質為黑雲母、石英、斜長石及簾石，石榴子石呈破碎狀斑晶，具環帶變化，應屬擴散環帶(diffusion zoning)，可能記錄一段退變質過程。Type 2：基質主要為鈣群角閃石、綠泥石、斜長石及簾石，石榴子石呈破碎狀斑晶，具環帶變化，鎂由核部向邊部遞增，鐵往邊部則遞減，錳未有顯著變化，但靠近邊部則微幅降低。Type 3：基質主要為鈣群角閃石、石英、長石及簾石，石榴子石有兩類，一為自形且成份均勻，顆粒集合成層狀分佈，大小約50 μm，一為他形(可達500 μm)具環帶變化，此類型之石榴子石環帶屬生長型環帶，可能記錄一段增溫過程。

角閃石在粉鳥林角閃岩、與變質花崗閃長岩交界處及含石榴子石包體Type 3中，都以鎂普通角閃石為主，而於與變質花崗閃長岩交界處及含石榴子石包體Type 3中，角閃石邊部有陽起石。僅Type 2包體中角閃石為鎂鈣閃石，由 $\text{Na}(\text{M4})$ 和 ${}^{\text{IV}}\text{Al}$ 含量得知經歷過較高的變質溫度，利用斜長石-角閃石溫度計計算出的溫度約為 $714 \pm 15^\circ\text{C}$ ，而Type 3包體及交界帶之角閃石則記錄了綠片岩相降溫降壓的過程。本研究區中簾石皆具環帶變化，核部為斜黝簾石，邊部為綠簾石，Ps值為遞增的趨勢，隱示生長過程變質度逐漸降低。

另外，本研究區中榍石常見包裹金紅石、鈦鐵礦，此現象通常發生於退變質的過程，再者粉鳥林角閃岩與與變質花崗閃長岩交界處之角閃岩長石皆有環帶變化，An值由核部向邊部遞減，並非增溫現象，且粉鳥林角閃岩長石的An值高於與變質花崗閃長岩體交界帶的角閃岩長石，因此岩石學的紀錄並不支持Wintsch et al. (2011)接觸變質的理論推測。

關鍵字：角閃岩、石榴子石、捕獲岩、區域變質、太魯閣帶

Abstract

The amphibolites exposed in the Fenniaolin area of the northern Tailuko belt show petrographic features of poly-metamorphism (Liou et al., 1981). In the nearby Yuantoushan area, mafic rocks were found as enclaves (probably xenoliths) in metagranitoids. This study discovered that garnet is more common in the enclaves than previously thought. Three types of garnet are differentiated: (1) Type I: with a matrix of biotite, quartz, plagioclase, and epidote; garnet is porphyroclastic and zoned; (2) Type II: with a matrix of calcic amphibole, chlorite, plagioclase, and epidote; garnet is also porphyroclastic and zoned; (3) Type III: with a matrix of calcic amphibole, quartz, feldspar, and epidote; garnet occurs commonly as fine-grained and euhedral aggregates. The Type I zoning implies a cooling process, whereas the Type III records a heating process. The amphiboles in the Fenniaolin amphibolites, in the boundary zone between amphibolites and metagranitoids, and in the Type 3 enclave are mainly magnesiohornblende, but, in the latter two, some amphibole rims are actinolite. Only the Type II enclave contains tschermakite and a high metamorphic temperature of $714 \pm 15^\circ\text{C}$ was estimated with the amphibole-plagioclase thermometer of Holland and Blundy (1994). The Type III enclave records a retrograde metamorphic stage in greenschist-facies conditions. All of the studied epidotes show zoning with Fe content increasing from core to rim. The representative one is a clinozoisite core and an epidote rim. Titanite commonly includes rutile and/or ilmenite. These petrographic features indicate a retrograde process. The An (anorthite) content of plagioclase in the Fenniaolin amphibolites decreases from core to rim, which is likely caused by a cooling process, whereas the An content of the plagioclase in the amphibolites at the amphibolite-metagranitoid contact is lower than those of the Fenniaolin amphibolites in average. These petrographic features and mineral compositional trends do not support the hypothesis of ‘contact metamorphism’ by Wintsch et al. (2011).

Key words: amphibolite, garnet, enclave, metamorphism, Tailuko belt

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