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多龙矿集区色那东岩体年龄、成因与动力学背景

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摘要:多龙矿集区是我国首个铜金属资源量达到2000万t以上的世界级铜金矿集区,外围找矿潜力依然十分巨大。首次报道矿集区东部色那东地区花岗斑岩体和闪长玢岩体的地质年代学及地球化学测试结果,为总结区域成矿规律提供基础数据。通过精确的锆石测年,全岩主、微量元素和锆石Hf同位素测试发现,上述岩体的成岩年龄均为123±2 Ma,岩石的形成与俯冲洋壳板片部分熔融有关,源区有明显幔源组分加入。色那东地区侵入岩与矿集区含矿斑岩空间上集中侵入,且同属早白垩世岩浆活动产物,暗示其具有相同动力学背景,是班公湖—怒江洋俯冲末期—碰撞初期弧—弧“软”碰撞的产物,其侵入过程为成矿提供了热量和流体来源,显示该地区仍有较好的成矿潜力。

关键词:锆石U-Pb年龄;岩石学;地球化学;Hf同位素组成;色那东;西藏。

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Diagenesis, Lithogenesis and Geodynamic Setting of Intrusions in Senadong Area, Duolong District, Tibet

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Abstract: Duolong district has more than 20 million tons of copper resources, which is the top large-scale Cu-Au mineral district in China. However, the prospecting potential in its peripheral region is still huge. This paper reports the geochronology and geochemical test results of the granite porphyry and diorite porphyry in the Senadong area for the first time, providing data for regional metallogenetic regularity. In this study, the accurate zircon isotopic dating, Hf isotopic and whole rock major and trace elements reveal that emplacement ages of granitic and dioritic porphyries 123±2 Ma, respectively; the formation of rocks is related to partial melting of subducted oceanic plate, and the magma contains significant mantle source component. Based on these results, it is proposed that the intrusions of the Senadong area adjacent to ore-bearing porphyry in Duolong district formed during the period of the Early Cretaceous magmatic activity, suggesting that they possibly have the same geodynamic background. All these intrusions are the products of Bangongco-Nuijiang ocean arc-arc “soft” collision, which occurred in the end of subduction transform to the beginning of the collision. These magmas provide heat and fluid for mineralization, which suggests

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that the Senadong area could be a potential district to find the new porphyry deposits.

Key words: U-Pb dating of zircon; petrology; geochemistry; Hf isotope; Senadong; Tibet.

多龙矿集区位于藏西阿里地区,是近年来西藏地区乃至全国取得重大找矿突破的地区之一,也是该地区首例得以确认的超大型斑岩—浅成低温热液型铜金矿集区。据目前最新勘查资料统计,矿集区初步探明铜金属资源量已超过 2 000 万 t,伴生金金属资源量超过 500 t(唐菊兴等,2014a, 2014b, 2016; 王勤等,2017),是我国首个铜资源量达到 2 000 万 t 以上的铜金矿集区。多龙矿集区由铁格隆南超大型斑岩—浅成低温热液型铜(金)矿床(唐菊兴等,2016),多不杂、波龙、拿若等大型斑岩铜(金)矿床(李光明等,2011; Ding *et al.*, 2017),拿顿、色那等隐爆角砾岩筒型金(铜)矿点(Li *et al.*, 2016a; 韦少港等,2017),地堡那木岗、尕尔勤高硫型浅成低温热液型铜(金)矿点(林彬等,2016; 韦少港等,2017; 张志等,2017),以及多不杂西、赛角、多不杂东、色那东等诸多斑岩型铜金矿(化)点所组成。其中铁格隆南铜(金)矿床是我国迄今为止发现的最大规模千万吨级单体铜矿床,其铜资源量超过 1 100 万 t,且矿体深(边)部仍具有巨大的找矿潜力(唐菊兴等,2016)。

巨大的找矿前景使多龙矿集区一举成为矿床学界研究的重点和热点地区之一。截至目前,先后有诸多学者在矿集区内开展了大量详细的研究工作。现已基本查明,与成矿作用有关的岩体岩石类型以花岗闪长斑岩为主(唐菊兴等,2016),同位素年代学研究表明这类含矿岩体主要形成于 116~125 Ma 期间,成矿作用集中于 118~121 Ma,成矿时间略晚于成岩时间(余宏全等,2009; 祝向平等,2011; 方向等,2015; 祝向平等,2015; Ding *et al.*, 2017),初步揭示了多龙矿集区形成于班公湖—怒江洋俯冲—闭合过程,受到多组断裂构造控制(李光明等,2011; 段志明等,2013a),是与早白垩世中酸性侵入岩(~ 120 Ma)有关的斑岩—浅成低温热液 Cu(Au、Ag)成矿系统(唐菊兴等,2016; Sun *et al.*, 2017),以及与早白垩世岛弧型中—酸性火山岩—浅成岩组合有关的铜、金、银、铅锌矿床成矿亚系列(唐菊兴等,2014b);有学者从岩石地球化学、同位素地球化学角度对矿集区地球动力学背景进行了研究,目前越来越多的人趋向于赞成矿集区形成于俯冲背景下的陆缘弧环境的认识(Li *et al.*, 2014, 2016b; Lin *et al.*, 2017a, 2017b);有的则基于流体包裹体研究、成矿矿物学、勘查地球化学、勘查地球物理、遥感

等方面取得的成果,建立了矿区或矿集区的找矿勘查模型(李玉彬等,2012; 杨超等,2014; 方向等,2014; 杨超等,2015; Duan *et al.*, 2015; Li *et al.*, 2016b; 杨欢欢等,2016),为多龙矿集区乃至区域找矿勘查提供了理论支撑。

上述研究成果虽加深了对多龙矿集区内成矿作用和控矿因素的认识,但前人的研究主要集中在铁格隆南、多不杂、波龙、拿若等(超)大型矿床,对诸如色那东等小规模矿(化)点的研究工作依然十分薄弱,一定程度上制约了多龙矿集区内岩浆作用与成岩成矿作用的总体认识水平、成矿规律总结及下一步勘查工作的开展(唐菊兴等,2016)。基于此,本文首次通过对多龙矿集区东段色那东地区的花岗斑岩和闪长玢岩开展精确的年代学、详细的岩石地球化学及锆石原位 Lu-Hf 同位素研究,进一步探讨多龙矿集区成矿动力学背景,为总结区域成矿规律提供更全面的基础研究数据。

1 地质背景与地质特征

多龙矿集区位于青藏高原中西部、羌塘地体南缘、班公湖—怒江缝合带北侧(Yin and Harrison, 2000; 宋扬等,2014)。矿集区明显受控于班公湖—怒江洋的构造演化,区内以中生代海相地层为主(图 1),局部见中生代晚期陆相火山岩和碎屑岩、砾岩、角砾岩(耿全如等,2011; 李光明等,2011)。其中,中生代海相地层主要有上三叠统日干配错组(T_3r)灰岩,下侏罗统曲色组(J_1q)长石石英砂岩、粉砂岩夹硅质岩、灰绿色玄武岩团块和基性火山熔岩角砾,下一中侏罗统色洼组($J_{1-2}s$)石英砂岩、长石石英砂岩夹灰岩角砾,为一套整体有序、局部无序的类复理石建造。其中,曲色组和色洼组砂岩是多龙矿集区内重要的赋矿围岩。中生代晚期陆相火山活动形成了矿集区内广泛分布的美日切错组(K_1m)安山岩、英安岩、安山玢岩夹少量橄榄辉长岩角砾,是成矿后火山活动的典型代表,也是包括铁格隆南等矿床得以较完好保存的重要因素之一(王勤等,2015)。不整合覆于其上的上白垩统阿布山组(K_2a)砾岩、碎屑岩以砾石成分复杂为特征,砾石主要见灰岩、砂岩、硅质岩以及少量早期中酸性岩体和火山岩角砾等。

矿集区构造研究程度目前仍较高,但区域构

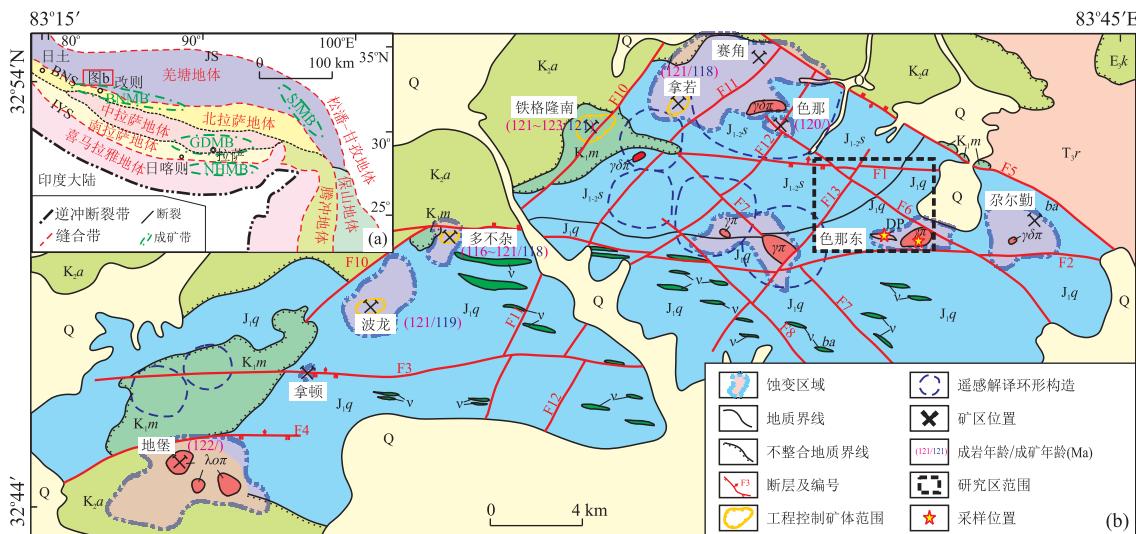


图1 西藏多龙矿集区地质略图

Fig.1 Geological sketch map of the Duolong ore cluster, Tibet

SJMB.三江成矿带;BNMB.班公湖—怒江成矿带;GDMB.冈底斯成矿带;NHMB.北喜马拉雅成矿带;BNS.班公湖—怒江缝合带;IYS.雅鲁藏布江缝合带;JS.金沙江缝合带;Q.第四系;K₂a.上白垩统阿布山组;K₁m.下白垩统美日切错组;J₁q.下侏罗统曲色组;J₁₋₂s.下—中侏罗统色洼组;T₃r.上三叠统日干配错组;ba.枕状玄武岩;v.辉长岩;γπ.花岗斑岩;λσπ.石英闪长玢岩;λδπ.花岗闪长斑岩;DP.闪长玢岩.据林彬等(2016)

造活动整体较为发育,且以断裂构造为主.发育NE、NW和WE向等3组断裂.其中,NE向断裂对矿集区内中酸性岩体侵位及矿床分布有明显的控制作用(唐菊兴等,2016).

区内岩浆活动强烈,以中酸性岩体侵位为特征,岩性以花岗闪长斑岩、闪长岩、闪长玢岩、花岗斑岩等为主,多呈岩株状、不规则状、脉状等侵位于侏罗系中,与区内Cu、Au矿化密切相关.此外,区内还发育大量基性岩脉和岩墙群,以辉绿岩墙、辉绿岩脉等为主,多数以岩墙形式直接侵入侏罗系中,侵位时间为126 Ma(Li et al., 2016b; Xu et al., 2017).成矿后的火山作用表明,矿集区岩浆活动在形成矿体后仍在持续活动,其火山岩成分既包含中酸性安山岩、英安岩,也可见偏基性的玄武岩、玄武质安山岩等(Wei et al., 2017).

2 样品岩石学特征及测试方法

2.1 样品岩石学特征

花岗斑岩体岩石整体呈灰白色,斑状结构,块状构造(图2b).斑晶含量35%~40%,由斜长石(20%~25%)、石英(15%)等组成,基质为长英质,以细粒长石、石英为主,见绿泥石、绿帘石和少量绢云母,磁铁矿少见.岩石整体蚀变较强,手标本上肉眼几乎无法识别原岩结构和矿物组成,长石组分大

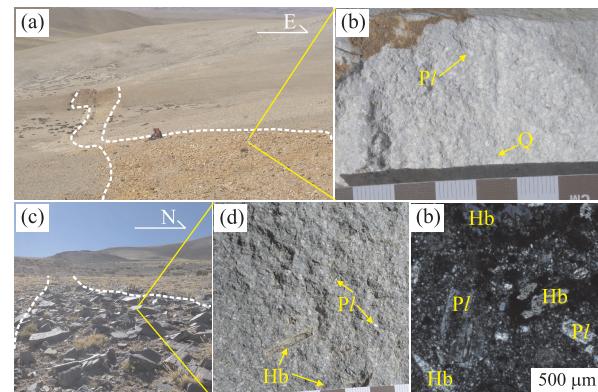


图2 色那东地区侵入岩野外露头及手标本、显微镜下(正交偏光)照片

Fig.2 Field photographs, specimens and microscope picture (cross) of intrusions in Senadong area

a.探槽揭露的花岗斑岩露头;b.花岗斑岩手标本;c.地表出露闪长玢岩岩脉;d.闪长玢岩手标本;e.闪长玢岩镜下特征(正交).Q.石英;Pl.斜长石;Hb.角闪石

部分强烈泥化,多残留长石斑晶外形,石英斑晶呈浑圆状或溶蚀港湾状,见少量细粒浸染状黄铁矿.岩石见绿泥石化、绿帘石化,未见明显钾化蚀变,脉体不发育.

闪长玢岩体呈浅灰绿色,斑状结构,块状构造(图2d).斑晶含量55%左右,由斜长石(20%)、普通角闪石(30%)、少量辉石和石英颗粒(<5%)等组成.角闪石斑晶粒径变化较大,0.2~2.0 cm不等,分布无序,呈长柱状、针状或不规则状产出,多已绿泥

石化,部分仍保留角闪石晶体外形。斜长石斑晶整体粒径变化不大,多为0.1~0.3 cm,呈板状和长柱状产出,发育聚片双晶,见弱绢云母化(图2e),基质以细粒斜长石、角闪石及少量辉石、石英等组成。岩石中脉体不发育,未见明显矿化。

2.2 测试方法

两种类型岩体的样品均采自色那东地区东南侧(图1)。花岗斑岩体由矿区南北向探槽揭露(图2a),以岩株产出,与围岩侏罗系呈侵入接触。样品采自探槽中心部位,采样坐标:32°49'54.4"N,83°39'20.7"E。闪长玢岩体见于矿区地表,整体呈NWW向脉状或不规则状产出(图2c),与围岩侏罗系呈侵入接触。样品采自地表露头,采样坐标:32°49'04.5"N,83°38'52.2"E。

本次研究分别挑选了花岗斑岩体和闪长玢岩体岩石样品中的锆石进行锆石年代学和Lu-Hf同位素测试。由于花岗斑岩整体蚀变较强,岩石地球化学分析中仅选择蚀变相对较弱的闪长玢岩进行测试。

锆石制靶及阴极发光(CL)照相分别在北京锆年领航科技有限公司和中国地质科学院矿产资源研究所完成。样品经破碎后采用重力分选方法筛选锆石,在双目镜下手工精选晶形、色泽较好、无包裹体和裂隙较少的锆石颗粒粘在双面胶上,采用环氧树脂进行固定,打磨其表面使锆石内部得以充分暴露并抛光,制成锆石样靶(宋彪等,2002)。锆石样品经过反射光和透射光照相后,用阴极发光(CL)进行图像分析,所用仪器为JXA28800型电子探针,圈定晶形较好、环带发育的锆石,标定测年点后待测(图3)。

LA-MC-ICP-MS锆石U-Pb定年在中国地质

大学(北京)LA-MC-ICP-MS实验室完成,仪器采用Agilent 7500a型MC-ICP-MS,激光剥蚀系统为美国New Wave贸易有限公司生产的UP193SS型激光器,激光波长193 nm,装载氦气,流速0.7 L/min,束斑直径36 μm,激光频率10 Hz,预剥蚀时间5 s,剥蚀时间45 s。辅助气体为氩气,流速1.13 L/min,RF功率1350 W,元素积分时间除U、Th、Pb外为20 ms。同位素比值及元素含量计算采用ICPMS DataCal程序,普通铅校正使用Andersen(2002)的程序计算,数据处理及谐和图绘制采用Isoplot 3.0完成(Ludwig, 2003; Liu et al., 2010)。年龄计算时以标准锆石91500为外标进行同位素分馏校正,详细实验流程参考侯可军等(2009)。

锆石Lu-Hf同位素测试在中国地质科学院地质研究所完成。测试利用Neptune多接收离子质谱仪和Newwave UP123紫外激光剥蚀系统完成。实验过程采用He作为剥蚀物质载气,剥蚀直径40 μm,使用国际标样GJ-1和Plesovice作为参考标样,测试点位与U-Pb定年剥蚀点位相同(图3)。仪器运行条件和详细的分析流程参见侯可军等(2007, 2009)。计算样品¹⁷⁶Lu/¹⁷⁷Hf和¹⁷⁶Hf/¹⁷⁷Hf比值前,采用¹⁷⁹Hf/¹⁷⁷Hf=0.7325和¹⁷³Yb/¹⁷²Yb=1.35274分别对Hf同位素和Yb同位素进行指数归一化质量歧视校正。进行数据处理时,¹⁷⁶Lu的衰变常数(λ)采用 $1.867 \times 10^{-11} \cdot a^{-1}$ (Schärer et al., 1984), $\epsilon_{\text{Hf}}(t)$ 值的计算利用Bouvier et al.(2008)推荐的球粒陨石 $n(^{176}\text{Hf})/n(^{177}\text{Hf})$ 比值(0.282772)及 $n(^{176}\text{Lu})/n(^{177}\text{Hf})$ 比值(0.0332),分析过程中标准

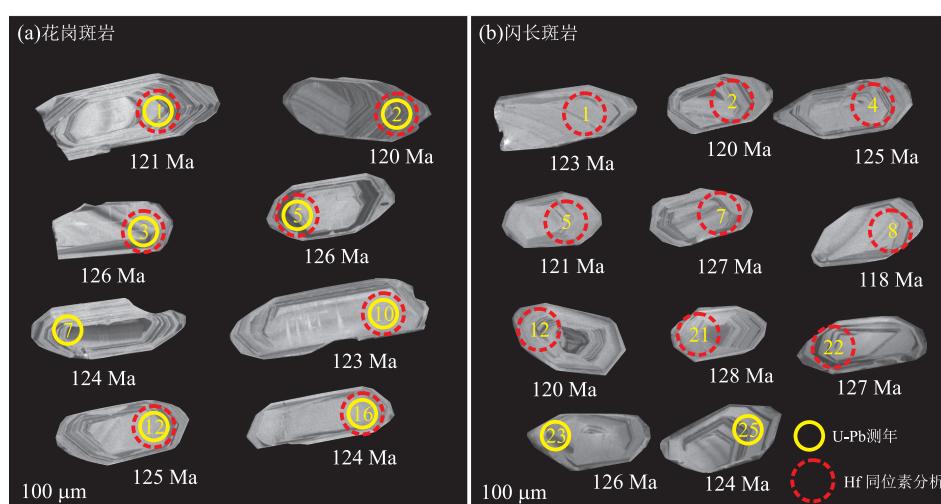


图3 色那东地区侵入岩部分锆石CL图及测点位置

锆石 GJ-1 的¹⁷⁶Hf/¹⁷⁷Hf 测试加权平均值为 $0.282\ 003 \pm 0.000\ 018$ ($n = 7$), 与文献报道值(侯可军等, 2007)在误差范围内完全一致。

全岩主量、微量元素测试在北京核工业地质研究院分析测试中心完成。主量元素采用 X 射线荧光光谱仪测定; 样品经破碎、缩分、称量后用无水四硼酸锂熔融, 以硝酸铵为氧化剂, 加氟化锂和少量溴化锂作助熔剂和脱模剂, 制成玻璃样片。最后采用 PHILIPS PW2404 型 X 射线荧光光谱仪完成 XRF 测试, X 射线管电压为 50 kV, 电流 50 mA, 元素测定精度可达 0.01%, 分析误差小于 5%; FeO 和烧失量分析采用标准湿化学分析法, 测定范围大于 0.5%。微量元素分析采用 ICP-MS 方法进行测定: 将制备的样品进行四酸消解, 在 Finnigan MAT Element I 型电感耦合等离子体质谱仪上完成。测试工作温度为 20 °C, 相对湿度为 30%。利用 USGS 标准 W2 和 G2, 及国标 GSR1、GSR2 及 GSR3 进行校正, 相对误差小于 10%。测试仪器参数、测试环境及分析精度参见刘敏等(2017)。

3 测试结果

3.1 锆石 U-Pb 年龄

样品锆石 U-Pb 测试结果见表 1。根据锆石反射光和透射光照片及 CL 图像所反映出的形态特征, 花岗斑岩和闪长玢岩中分选出来的锆石均呈无色透明, 呈长柱状自形晶体。锆石长轴长度为 100~260 μm, 长短轴之比多为 2:1~3:1, 具明显震荡环带, 为典型岩浆锆石(图 3)(Hanchar and Miller, 1993)。

本次研究在花岗斑岩样品中选择 25 颗锆石进行了原位测试, 最终获得共计 17 个有效测点(表 2, 图 3a), 其余样点(4、6、11、18~21、23)由于测试过程中激光剥蚀到锆石边部或包体, 出现不真实的年龄值, 因此弃用。17 个测点 w (U) 为 $49.3 \times 10^{-6} \sim 398 \times 10^{-6}$, 平均值为 135.4×10^{-6} ; w (Th) 为 $17.6 \times 10^{-6} \sim 304 \times 10^{-6}$, 平均值为 67.1×10^{-6} ; Th/U 介于 0.3~0.8, 大于 0.1, 属于岩浆成因锆石(Belousova *et al.*, 2002)。²⁰⁶Pb/²³⁸U 年龄变化于 120~128 Ma。采用 Isoplot 3.0 程序制作谐和曲线图, 并计算²⁰⁶Pb/²³⁸U 加权平均年龄。在²⁰⁶Pb/²³⁸U vs.²⁰⁷Pb/²³⁵U 谐和图上所有数据分析点均分布于谐和曲线及其附近(图 4a), 其加权平均年龄为 123 ± 2 Ma ($n = 17$, MSWD = 0.25), 代表色那东矿区花岗斑岩的结晶年龄。

闪长玢岩样品同样测试了 25 颗锆石, 并获 18 个有效测点(表 2, 图 3b), 其余样点(3、6、9、13、14、24)由于测试过程中激光剥蚀到锆石边部或包体出现不真实的年龄值, 因此弃用, 10 号锆石外围仍有细小白色环带, 可能是岩浆上升过程中捕获的锆石, 其年龄值代表捕获锆石年龄。18 个测点 w (U) $39.20 \times 10^{-6} \sim 210 \times 10^{-6}$, 平均值为 121.1×10^{-6} ; w (Th) 为 $16.7 \times 10^{-6} \sim 142 \times 10^{-6}$, 平均值为 61.7×10^{-6} ; Th/U 介于 0.4~0.7, 大于 0.1, 属岩浆成因锆石(Belousova *et al.*, 2002)。²⁰⁶Pb/²³⁸U 年龄变化在 118~128 Ma 之间, 采用 Isoplot 3.0 程序制作谐和曲线图并计算²⁰⁶Pb/²³⁸U 加权平均年龄, 在²⁰⁶Pb/²³⁸U vs.²⁰⁷Pb/²³⁵U 谐和图上测年数据位于谐和线附近(图 4b), 加权平均年龄为 123 ± 2 Ma ($n = 18$, MSWD = 0.35), 与祝向平等(2015)在多不杂矿区南部测得的闪长玢岩体的结晶年龄(119.9 ± 1.1 Ma)在误差范围内基本一致, 代表了色那东矿区闪长玢岩的结晶年龄。

3.2 Hf 同位素分析结果

本次研究对色那东地区花岗斑岩和闪长玢岩体样品进行了锆石原位 Lu-Hf 同位素分析, 测试结果见表 2。

花岗斑岩的 9 个测点¹⁷⁶Lu/¹⁷⁷Hf 介于 $0.000\ 981 \sim 0.001\ 820$, 初始 Hf 同位素值(¹⁷⁶Hf/¹⁷⁷Hf)_t 为 $0.282\ 974 \sim 0.283\ 110$, 较为均一, $\epsilon_{\text{Hf}}(t)$ 较高, 为 $9.8 \sim 14.6$, 平均值为 12.0, 二阶段模式年龄值较低, 为 241~549 Ma。闪长玢岩的 15 个测点中, 除点 21 外, 其余 14 个闪长玢岩同位素测点数据均具有较均一的 Hf 同位素初始值, (¹⁷⁶Hf/¹⁷⁷Hf)_t 和 $\epsilon_{\text{Hf}}(t)$ 分别为 $0.282\ 859 \sim 0.283\ 007$ 和 $5.7 \sim 11.0$, 样品均具明显正 $\epsilon_{\text{Hf}}(t)$ 值, 单阶段 Hf 模式年龄介于 349~555 Ma, 二阶段 Hf 模式年龄介于 474~811 Ma。对于测点 21, (¹⁷⁶Hf/¹⁷⁷Hf)_t = $0.282\ 555$; $\epsilon_{\text{Hf}}(t) = -4.9$, 二阶段模式年龄为 1492 Ma, 明显大于其他锆石测点值, 由于该锆石不含继承核, 应为新结晶的岩浆锆石, 暗示岩浆源区有少量壳源物质的混染。在 $\epsilon_{\text{Hf}}(t)$ - t 图解上花岗斑岩的所有数据点和闪长玢岩的绝大部分数据点均落在球粒陨石演化线上, 表明其岩浆源区有明显的幔源组分加入, 可能来源于新生下地壳(图 5)。

3.3 主、微量元素测试结果

花岗斑岩整体蚀变较强, 未能得到可靠的岩石地球化学数据, 本次研究中仅选择蚀变相对较弱的闪长玢岩进行测试。闪长玢岩的主量及微量元素测

表 1 色那东地区侵入岩 LA-ICP-MS 锆石测年结果
 Table 1 Zircon LA-ICP-MS data of intrusions in Senadong area

测点	Th (10^{-6})	U (10^{-6})	Th/U	$^{207}\text{Pb}/^{235}\text{U}$		$^{206}\text{Pb}/^{238}\text{U}$		年龄(Ma)			
				测值	1σ	测值	1σ	$^{207}\text{Pb}/^{235}\text{U}$	1σ	$^{206}\text{Pb}/^{238}\text{U}$	1σ
花岗斑岩											
SND-1	145.0	219.0	0.7	0.124 9	0.012 6	0.018 9	0.000 9	120	11	121	6
SND-2	86.3	276.0	0.3	0.123 5	0.013 3	0.018 7	0.000 5	118	12	120	3
SND-3	27.1	76.0	0.4	0.132 2	0.038 7	0.019 7	0.001 0	126	35	126	6
SND-4	15.9	55.8	0.3	0.114 4	0.036 4	0.016 9	0.001 2	110	33	108	7
SND-5	25.7	83.0	0.3	0.131 5	0.040 4	0.019 7	0.000 9	125	36	126	6
SND-6	50.1	123.0	0.4	0.133 8	0.027 0	0.021 0	0.001 0	128	24	134	6
SND-7	103.0	173.0	0.6	0.121 6	0.021 4	0.019 4	0.000 7	117	19	124	5
SND-8	37.2	106.0	0.4	0.125 3	0.016 9	0.018 9	0.000 8	120	15	121	5
SND-9	48.9	117.0	0.4	0.129 9	0.023 6	0.019 3	0.000 8	124	21	123	5
SND-10	31.2	79.6	0.4	0.130 7	0.032 4	0.019 2	0.000 9	125	29	123	6
SND-11	29.8	92.9	0.3	0.123 4	0.059 3	0.017 0	0.001 0	118	54	109	6
SND-12	79.4	151.0	0.5	0.132 1	0.015 6	0.019 5	0.000 7	126	14	125	4
SND-13	17.6	59.1	0.3	0.126 4	0.024 0	0.019 1	0.001 0	121	22	122	6
SND-14	21.3	55.1	0.4	0.143 8	0.031 5	0.019 9	0.001 0	136	28	127	7
SND-15	73.7	152.0	0.5	0.132 2	0.011 9	0.019 3	0.000 7	126	11	123	4
SND-16	304.0	398.0	0.8	0.141 3	0.016 4	0.019 5	0.000 6	134	15	124	4
SND-17	41.5	97.8	0.4	0.117 2	0.049 7	0.018 9	0.000 8	113	45	121	5
SND-18	6.1	19.0	0.3	0.178 9	0.110 9	0.024 1	0.002 3	167	96	154	14
SND-19	198.0	257.0	0.8	0.139 6	0.018 3	0.017 8	0.000 8	133	16	114	5
SND-20	26.6	79.9	0.3	0.127 7	0.017 9	0.017 7	0.001 2	122	16	113	8
SND-21	27.2	94.7	0.3	0.122 0	0.016 4	0.018 7	0.001 1	117	15	119	7
SND-22	47.8	126.0	0.4	0.131 9	0.020 7	0.019 4	0.000 9	126	19	124	6
SND-23	14.2	53.4	0.3	0.150 3	0.041 5	0.021 9	0.001 9	142	37	140	12
SND-24	22.2	49.3	0.5	0.126 7	0.019 1	0.020 1	0.001 2	121	17	128	8
SND-25	29.4	83.8	0.4	0.140 0	0.026 0	0.020 0	0.001 0	133	23	128	6
闪长玢岩											
SC-1	43.6	110.0	0.4	0.128 8	0.017 4	0.019 3	0.000 8	123	16	123	5
SC-2	55.1	130.0	0.4	0.124 5	0.021 3	0.018 8	0.000 7	119	19	120	4
SC-3	74.1	124.0	0.6	0.117 0	0.016 7	0.017 4	0.000 6	112	15	111	4
SC-4	76.3	132.0	0.6	0.130 4	0.015 0	0.019 6	0.000 7	125	14	125	5
SC-5	36.2	93.4	0.4	0.125 6	0.021 5	0.018 9	0.001 2	120	19	121	7
SC-6	67.0	117.0	0.6	0.142 3	0.021 5	0.021 1	0.001 1	135	19	134	7
SC-7	72.1	142.0	0.5	0.134 6	0.017 3	0.020 0	0.000 8	128	15	127	5
SC-8	45.2	99.5	0.5	0.123 9	0.015 1	0.018 5	0.000 9	119	14	118	6
SC-9	268.0	201.0	1.3	0.138 3	0.020 1	0.019 0	0.000 6	132	18	122	4
SC-10	69.8	258.0	0.3	0.327 3	0.047 8	0.040 4	0.002 4	287	37	255	15
SC-11	104.0	168.0	0.6	0.135 3	0.016 7	0.018 8	0.000 6	129	15	120	4
SC-12	90.3	156.0	0.6	0.128 9	0.020 6	0.018 8	0.000 8	123	19	120	5
SC-13	59.5	123.0	0.5	0.167 3	0.016 0	0.020 2	0.001 0	157	14	129	7
SC-14	228.0	262.0	0.9	0.146 2	0.016 1	0.019 7	0.000 7	139	14	126	4
SC-15	16.7	47.5	0.4	0.136 3	0.036 8	0.019 9	0.001 1	130	33	127	7
SC-16	16.9	39.2	0.4	0.142 9	0.055 8	0.019 7	0.001 2	136	50	126	8
SC-17	90.1	160.0	0.6	0.125 4	0.010 9	0.018 9	0.000 6	120	10	121	4
SC-18	54.0	112.0	0.5	0.126 9	0.031 6	0.018 9	0.001 0	121	28	120	7
SC-19	92.8	184.0	0.5	0.127 2	0.016 3	0.019 1	0.000 7	122	15	122	4
SC-20	69.1	145.0	0.5	0.131 6	0.017 9	0.019 7	0.000 7	126	16	126	4
SC-21	25.8	70.2	0.4	0.134 2	0.027 2	0.020 1	0.001 0	128	24	128	6
SC-22	32.4	81.7	0.4	0.130 4	0.018 9	0.019 8	0.001 0	125	17	127	6
SC-23	48.0	99.0	0.5	0.131 8	0.022 1	0.019 8	0.000 8	126	20	126	5
SC-24	54.9	116.0	0.5	0.148 1	0.024 0	0.021 6	0.001 2	140	21	138	7
SC-25	142.0	210.0	0.7	0.129 6	0.012 8	0.019 4	0.000 6	124	12	124	4

表2 色那东地区侵入岩锆石Hf同位素分析结果

Table 2 Results of Hf isotope analysis for zircons of intrusions in Senadong area

编号	年龄(Ma)	$^{176}\text{Yb}/^{177}\text{Hf}$	$^{176}\text{Lu}/^{177}\text{Hf}$	$^{176}\text{Hf}/^{177}\text{Hf}$	2σ	$^{176}\text{Hf}/^{177}\text{Hf}(t)$	$\epsilon_{\text{Hf}}(0)$	$\epsilon_{\text{Hf}}(t)$	$T_{\text{DM}}(\text{Ma})$	$f_{\text{Lu-Hf}}$	$T_{\text{DM2}}(\text{Ma})$
SND-1	121	0.056 908	0.001 699	0.283 044	0.000 019	0.283 040	9.6	12.1	300	-0.95	401
SND-3	126	0.053 742	0.001 578	0.283 065	0.000 021	0.283 061	10.4	13.0	269	-0.95	350
SND-5	126	0.032 741	0.000 981	0.283 033	0.000 021	0.283 031	9.2	11.9	310	-0.97	419
SND-6	134	0.061 201	0.001 820	0.283 013	0.000 022	0.283 009	8.5	11.0	346	-0.95	472
SND-9	123	0.033 276	0.000 995	0.283 078	0.000 017	0.283 076	10.8	13.4	246	-0.97	318
SND-10	123	0.051 973	0.001 576	0.283 114	0.000 022	0.283 110	12.1	14.6	198	-0.95	241
SND-13	122	0.035 579	0.001 071	0.282 985	0.000 020	0.282 983	7.5	10.1	378	-0.97	529
SND-14	127	0.044 503	0.001 346	0.283 032	0.000 020	0.283 028	9.2	11.9	315	-0.96	423
SND-17	121	0.047 193	0.001 346	0.282 977	0.000 021	0.282 974	7.3	9.8	393	-0.96	549
SC-1	123	0.063 599	0.001 881	0.283 011	0.000 021	0.283 007	8.5	11.0	349	-0.94	474
SC-2	120	0.067 863	0.001 988	0.282 973	0.000 020	0.282 969	7.1	9.6	406	-0.94	563
SC-4	125	0.064 130	0.001 868	0.282 968	0.000 017	0.282 963	6.9	9.5	412	-0.94	572
SC-5	121	0.037 756	0.001 128	0.282 993	0.000 018	0.282 990	7.8	10.5	368	-0.97	511
SC-7	127	0.039 979	0.001 194	0.282 938	0.000 017	0.282 935	5.9	8.4	447	-0.96	638
SC-8	118	0.050 002	0.001 436	0.282 953	0.000 021	0.282 949	6.4	9.1	429	-0.96	602
SC-11	120	0.041 737	0.001 230	0.282 917	0.000 020	0.282 914	5.1	7.7	478	-0.96	686
SC-12	120	0.043 266	0.001 288	0.282 967	0.000 019	0.282 964	6.9	9.4	407	-0.96	573
SC-15	127	0.026 162	0.000 796	0.282 927	0.000 018	0.282 925	5.5	8.2	459	-0.98	658
SC-16	126	0.021 010	0.000 632	0.282 927	0.000 016	0.282 926	5.5	8.2	456	-0.98	657
SC-17	121	0.059 385	0.001 712	0.282 958	0.000 021	0.282 954	6.6	9.1	425	-0.95	596
SC-18	120	0.036 961	0.001 062	0.282 861	0.000 019	0.282 859	3.2	5.7	555	-0.97	811
SC-19	122	0.054 009	0.001 565	0.282 939	0.000 020	0.282 936	5.9	8.5	450	-0.95	636
SC-21	128	0.029 887	0.000 737	0.282 555	0.000 023	0.282 553	-7.7	-4.9	979	-0.98	1 492
SC-22	127	0.054 231	0.001 615	0.282 984	0.000 019	0.282 980	7.5	10.1	386	-0.95	533

注: $\epsilon_{\text{Hf}}(0) = ((^{176}\text{Hf}/^{177}\text{Hf})_{\text{S}}/(^{176}\text{Hf}/^{177}\text{Hf})_{\text{CHUR},0}-1) \times 10000$; $\epsilon_{\text{Hf}}(t) = ((^{176}\text{Hf}/^{177}\text{Hf})_{\text{S}} - (^{176}\text{Lu}/^{177}\text{Hf})_{\text{S}} \times (e^{\lambda t} - 1)) / ((^{176}\text{Hf}/^{177}\text{Hf})_{\text{CHUR},0} - (^{176}\text{Lu}/^{177}\text{Hf})_{\text{CHUR}} \times (e^{\lambda t} - 1)) \times 10000$; $(^{176}\text{Hf}/^{177}\text{Hf})_{\text{i}} = (^{176}\text{Hf}/^{177}\text{Hf})_{\text{S}} - (^{176}\text{Lu}/^{177}\text{Hf})_{\text{S}} \times (e^{\lambda t} - 1) - 1$; $T_{\text{Hf1}} = 10/\lambda \times \ln[1 + ((^{176}\text{Hf}/^{177}\text{Hf})_{\text{S}} - (^{176}\text{Hf}/^{177}\text{Hf})_{\text{DM}})/((^{176}\text{Lu}/^{177}\text{Hf})_{\text{S}} - (^{176}\text{Lu}/^{177}\text{Hf})_{\text{DM}})]$; $T_{\text{Hf2}} = T_{\text{Hf1}} - (T_{\text{Hf1}} - t) \times (f_{\text{CC}} - f_{\text{S}}) / (f_{\text{CC}} - f_{\text{DM}})$; $f_{\text{Lu/Hf}} = (^{176}\text{Lu}/^{177}\text{Hf})_{\text{S}} / (^{176}\text{Lu}/^{177}\text{Hf})_{\text{CHUR}} - 1$, 其中, $(^{176}\text{Lu}/^{177}\text{Hf})_{\text{S}}$ 和 $(^{176}\text{Hf}/^{177}\text{Hf})_{\text{S}}$ 为样品测定值; $(^{176}\text{Lu}/^{177}\text{Hf})_{\text{CHUR}}$ 和 $(^{176}\text{Hf}/^{177}\text{Hf})_{\text{CHUR},0}$ 值分别为 0.033 2 和 0.282 772 (Blichert-Toft and Albarède, 2008); $(^{176}\text{Lu}/^{177}\text{Hf})_{\text{DM}}$ 和 $(^{176}\text{Hf}/^{177}\text{Hf})_{\text{DM}}$ 值分别为 0.038 4 和 0.283 25 (Griffin et al., 2000); f_{CC} 为大陆地壳的 $f_{\text{Lu/Hf}}$ (-0.55, Griffin et al., 2000), f_{DM} 为亏损地幔的 $f_{\text{Lu/Hf}}$ (0.16, Griffin et al., 2000) 和 f_{S} 为样品的 $f_{\text{Lu/Hf}}$; $\lambda = 1.867 \times 10^{-11} \cdot \text{a}^{-1}$ (Schärer et al., 1984), t 为锆石的形成时间。

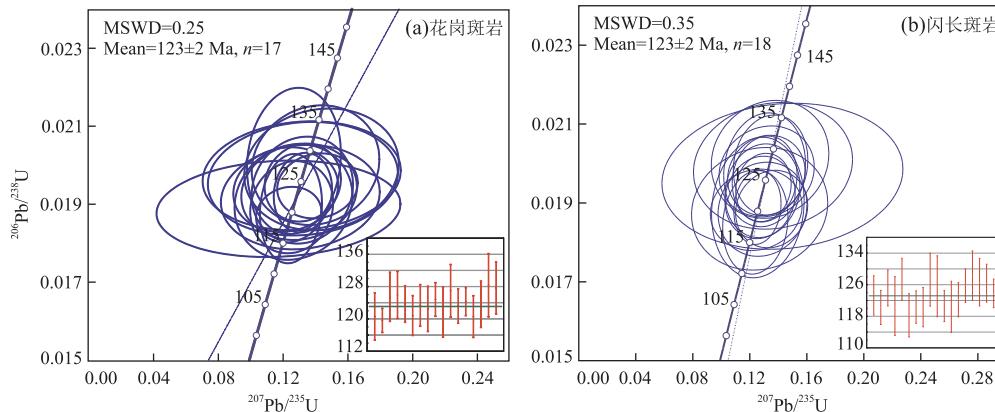
图4 色那东地区侵入岩锆石LA-ICP-MS U-Pb谐和图和 $^{206}\text{Pb}/^{238}\text{U}$ 加权平均值图

Fig.4 U-Pb concordia diagram and $^{206}\text{Pb}/^{238}\text{U}$ weighted average age of zircon from intrusions of Senadong area

试结果见表3。

测试结果表明,色那东地区闪长玢岩 SiO_2 含量中等($58.4\% \sim 59.2\%$),碱质含量较高, $(\text{K}_2\text{O} + \text{Na}_2\text{O})$ 为 $5.3\% \sim 5.8\%$,且 $\text{Na}_2\text{O}/\text{K}_2\text{O}$ 为 $2.1 \sim 6.2$,

说明其长石组分可能以钠长石为主,属富钠钙碱性系列,在TAS图解中落入闪长岩范围(图6a);岩石富铝, Al_2O_3 含量为 $16.3\% \sim 16.7\%$, A/CNK值介于 $0.91 \sim 1.27$ (图6b),属偏铝质—过铝质岩

表 3 色那东地区闪长玢岩主量、微量元素和稀土元素分析结果

Table 3 Results of major elements, trace elements and rare earth elements of diorite porphyry in Senadong area

Sample No.	SC-B2	SC-B3	SC-B4	SC-B5	SC-B6	Sample No.	SC-B2	SC-B3	SC-B4	SC-B5	SC-B6
SiO ₂	58.4	59.2	59.1	58.5	59.2	Ti	3 549	3 477	3 615	3 459	3 453
Al ₂ O ₃	16.6	16.7	16.7	16.3	16.6	K	14 444	8 965	6 633	9 048	9 630
Fe ₂ O ₃ ^T	6.48	6.28	6.54	6.20	6.14	P	607	624	629	611	611
FeO	2.67	2.83	2.59	3.18	2.62	La	12.9	14.2	13.4	12.6	12.5
MgO	2.50	2.56	2.60	2.48	2.46	Ce	24.3	25.9	24.4	23.8	24.3
CaO	5.08	4.73	4.09	5.09	4.99	Pr	3.19	3.21	3.33	3.20	3.05
Na ₂ O	3.60	4.29	4.97	4.52	4.10	Nd	13.0	13.9	13.7	13.5	13.2
K ₂ O	1.74	1.08	0.80	1.09	1.16	Sm	2.98	3.29	3.12	3.19	3.06
MnO	0.20	0.18	0.18	0.17	0.17	Eu	0.98	0.89	0.87	0.77	0.87
TiO ₂	0.59	0.58	0.60	0.58	0.58	Gd	3.00	3.08	2.98	2.80	2.91
P ₂ O ₅	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14	Tb	0.53	0.56	0.54	0.54	0.52
LOI	4.70	4.33	3.73	4.85	4.47	Dy	3.18	3.26	3.34	3.23	3.14
Rb	59.6	45.1	33.6	40.1	43.7	Ho	0.64	0.63	0.66	0.63	0.62
Ba	563	451	468	319	326	Er	2.11	2.05	1.91	1.92	1.98
Th	2.87	3.02	2.78	2.89	2.85	Tm	0.32	0.35	0.33	0.33	0.31
U	0.738	0.836	0.812	0.782	0.762	Yb	2.10	2.19	2.04	2.20	2.10
Cu	15.9	63.2	22.7	27.3	32.7	Lu	0.34	0.31	0.33	0.33	0.32
Zn	200	139	127	124	134	Y	18.1	19.0	18.5	18.1	17.7
Ta	0.47	0.50	0.49	0.47	0.50	ΣREE	69.6	73.8	71.0	69.0	68.9
Nb	6.04	6.21	6.22	5.97	5.90	LREE/HREE	4.70	4.94	4.85	4.76	4.79
Sr	463	531	581	564	529	LaN/YbN	4.17	4.40	4.46	3.89	4.04
Bi	0.074	0.058	0.024	0.053	0.063	δEu	0.99	0.84	0.85	0.77	0.88
Zr	71.9	70.3	72.4	70.1	64.2	δCe	0.89	0.89	0.86	0.89	0.93
Hf	2.20	2.47	2.41	2.26	2.25						

注: K=K₂O×10 000×0.830 13; Ti=TiO₂×10 000×0.599 5; P=P₂O₅×10 000×0.436 46.

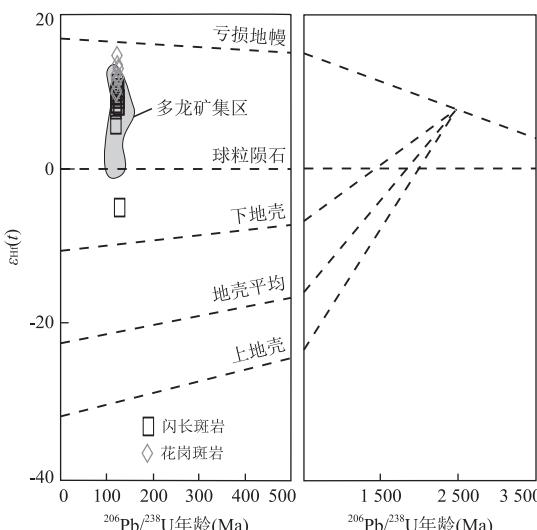


图 5 色那东地区侵入岩锆石 Hf 同位素组成与 U-Pb 年龄相关图解

Fig.5 Hf isotopic composition and U-Pb ages of zircons of intrusions in Senadong area

底图据刘勇等(2012)

石;相对富集铁和镁, Fe₂O₃^T 含量为 6.1%~6.5%, MgO 含量中等, 为 2.5%~2.6%, 可能与岩石中铁镁质矿物有关; 低 Ti 和 P, TiO₂ 平均值为 0.6%,

P₂O₅ 平均值为 0.1%, 表明岩浆可能经历了钛铁矿和磷灰石等矿物的分离结晶过程。此外, 岩石 CaO 含量较高(4.1%~5.1%), 则可能与后期发育弱碳酸盐化蚀变有关。在图 6a、图 6b 上, 闪长玢岩样品落入不含矿斑岩区, 这与多龙矿集区的前期研究数据一致(丁帅等, 2017), 暗示矿集区矿化与后期钾硅酸盐化蚀变或硅化等蚀变有关。

稀土及微量元素测试结果表明, 岩石稀土元素总量较低, ΣREE=68.89×10⁻⁶~73.82×10⁻⁶; 富集轻稀土元素(56.98×10⁻⁶~61.39×10⁻⁶), 且轻重稀土分异明显, LREE/HREE=4.70~4.94, (La/Yb)_N 为 3.89~4.46; 球粒陨石标准化稀土元素配分曲线显示其总体呈陡右倾的特征, 弱 Eu 负异常(δEu: 0.77~0.99), 无明显铈异常(δCe: 0.86~0.93)(图 7a)。微量元素蛛网图显示(图 7b), 该岩体富集 Rb、Ba、U、Sr 等大离子亲石元素(LILE), 明显亏损 Th、Ta、Nb、P、Zr、Hf、Ti 等高场强元素(HFSE), 与矿集区内主要岩体的分布形式基本一致(图 7), 显示出与俯冲背景下弧岩浆有关的地球化学特征(Rollinson, 1993; Stolz *et al.*, 1996)。

岩石样品微量元素显示出高 Sr(463×10⁻⁶~

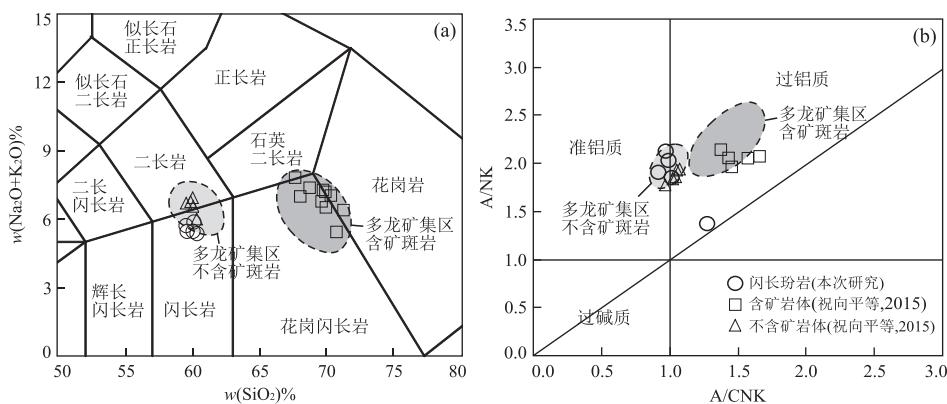


图6 色那东地区闪长玢岩TAS判别图(a)和A/NK-A/CNK图解(b)

Fig.6 TAS (a) and A/NK-A/CNK (b) classification diagrams of diorite porphyry in Senadong area

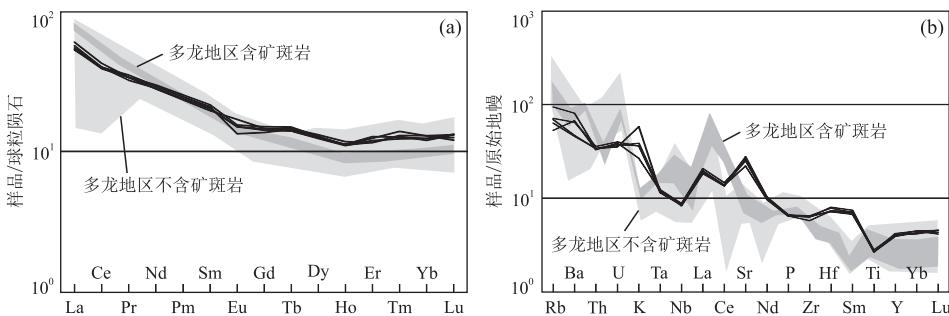


图7 色那东地区闪长玢岩稀土元素配分曲线(a)和微量元素蛛网图(b)

Fig.7 Chondrite-normalized rare earth element patterns (a) and primitive mantle-normalized trace element patterns (b) in the Senadong area

球粒陨石数据和原始地幔数据据 Sun and McDonough(1989)

581×10^{-6})、低 Y 和 Yb(Y: $17.7 \times 10^{-6} \sim 19 \times 10^{-6}$, Yb: $2.04 \times 10^{-6} \sim 2.20 \times 10^{-6}$)的特征, Sr/Y 比值较大(25.6~31.4), 相对富集大离子亲石元素, 相对亏损高场强元素等地球化学特征, 暗示岩石具有明显的部分熔融成因(Defant and Drummond, 1990; 张旗等, 2002), 并区别于下地壳底侵玄武质岩石的部分熔融或加厚下地壳的部分熔融(Atherton and Petford, 1993), 其形成与俯冲玄武质洋壳的部分熔融有关(Defant and Drummond, 1990)。

4 讨论

4.1 成岩时代、岩石成因与成矿的关系

本次研究提供的锆石年代学数据表明, 色那东地区花岗斑岩和闪长玢岩的成岩时代分别为 123 ± 2 Ma 和 123 ± 2 Ma, 两者在误差范围内基本一致。这一时期多龙矿集区的早白垩世中酸性岩浆不仅为成矿提供了主要物质来源, 也是成矿物质的重要载体。其中, 铁格隆南含矿斑岩侵位时限为 $123.1 \sim$

121.5 Ma(Lin *et al.*, 2017a, 2017b), 多不杂含矿斑岩侵位时限为 $121.6 \sim 120.9$ Ma(Li *et al.*, 2013, 2016b), 波龙含矿斑岩侵位时限为 $120.2 \sim 117.5$ Ma(祝向平等, 2011, 2013), 拿若含矿斑岩侵位时限为 $125.0 \sim 119.8$ Ma(丁帅等, 2017), 色那含矿斑岩侵位时限为 122.0 Ma(段志明等, 2013b), 赛角含矿斑岩侵位时限为 125.7 Ma(李兴奎等, 2015), 地堡那木岗矿区含矿斑岩侵位时限为 122.0 Ma(林彬等, 2016)等(图8)。各矿区含矿斑岩均集中侵位于 $117.5 \sim 125.0$ Ma, 最大跨度不超过 8 Ma, 表明多龙矿集区所有含矿斑岩侵位时限基本一致, 均属早白垩世(~ 120 Ma)中酸性岩浆侵位的产物。同时期大规模中酸性岩体侵位事件为多龙矿集区各矿床提供了必要的热能及丰富的成矿流体来源, 是多龙矿集区发生大规模成矿作用的重要基础和前提。

岩石学及岩石地球化学特征显示, 色那东地区中酸性侵入岩明显与俯冲玄武质洋壳的部分熔融相关。已有研究资料显示, 包括本次报道的色那东地区, 多龙矿集区内其他主要矿区的成矿岩体均与俯

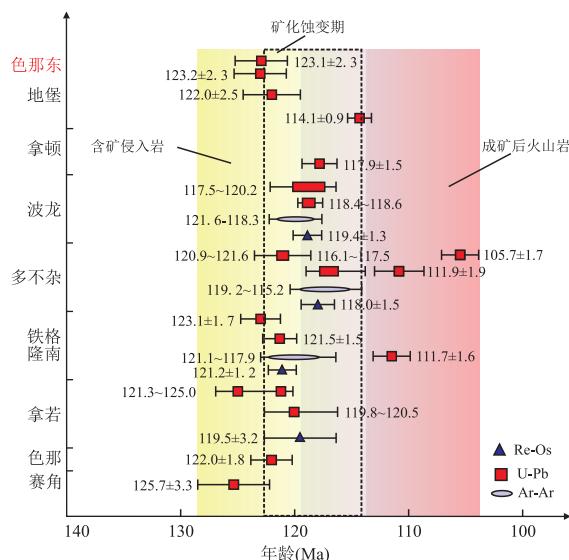


图 8 多龙矿集区岩浆岩时空格架

Fig.8 Temporal and spatial framework of igneous rocks in Duolong ore cluster

冲玄武质洋壳部分熔融相关(李金祥, 2008a; 高轲等, 2016; 张志等, 2017; 丁帅等, 2017), 这类岩石往往与板块消减作用有关, 形成于高温、高压和含水条件下, 其岩浆由玄武质岩石熔融形成, 有利于与下地壳和壳幔交换作用有关的 Cu、Au、Mo 等金属元素进入熔体(王元龙等, 2003)。有研究表明, 大部分世界级的斑岩矿床和浅成低温热液矿床与这类岩石有关(Thiéblemont *et al.*, 1997; 张旗等, 2002), 如智利的 Chuquicamata 矿床和 Escondida 矿床等, 其铜资源储量分别达 12 596 万 t 和 8 580 万 t(Singer *et al.*, 2008), 在我国的新疆、西藏等地, 也有大量的这类矿床的报道(张旗等, 2002; 侯增谦等, 2003), 这些矿床的成因均与俯冲洋壳部分熔融形成的中酸性岩体侵入围岩地层有关。

尽管多龙矿集区包括多不杂、波龙、铁格隆南等主要矿床业已取得重大找矿突破, 但诸如色那东、尕尔勤、地堡那木岗等矿区的找矿勘查评价工作程度仍然较低, 色那东地区出露的中酸性岩体作为该期岩浆活动的重要组成部分, 仍具有较大的找矿潜力。地表的调查工作表明, 在花岗斑岩体附近发现了大量黄铁矿化, 虽未见明显铜矿化, 但不排除是矿化中心未确定所致。因此, 在该地区未来的找矿勘查工作中, 快速确定斑岩体系成矿中心, 是能否取得找矿突破的关键因素之一, 同时也将为毗邻矿区的找矿勘查提供新思路。

4.2 对区域动力学背景的指示意义

岩浆岩时空格架图(图 8)显示, 多龙矿集区中

酸性含矿岩体有明显集中侵位和分布的特征, 揭示其可能受控于同一动力学背景及深部岩浆过程。然而, 作为班公湖—怒江成矿带内最重要的铜金矿集区, 多龙矿集区的动力学背景问题还一直存在争议。曲晓明和辛洪波(2006)根据区域花岗岩类型(A型)及岩石学特征, 认为多龙矿集区含矿斑岩形成于碰撞后隆升环境(曲晓明等, 2013, 2015)。李金祥等(2008b)、李光明等(2011)根据矿集区内埃达克岩和高 Nb 玄武岩的岩石组合特征以及美日切错组岛弧型火山岩石组合, 认为~120 Ma 期间, 班怒洋盆仍在向北俯冲, 班怒洋尚未完全关闭, 而多玛和塔仁本洋岛玄武岩的发现进一步揭示班公湖—怒江洋关闭的时限应该晚于 110 Ma(朱弟成等, 2006)。在系统总结班怒缝合带南北两侧地层、岩浆岩石学及变质岩石学特征的基础上, Zhu *et al.*(2016)认为班怒洋在 140~130 Ma 期间是以弧—弧“软”碰撞的形式发生闭合, 而与雅江洋的陆—陆“硬”碰撞的闭合形式相区别。多龙矿集区成矿作用时限主要集中在 120 Ma 左右, 所以破解其成矿动力学背景的关键就是厘定 120 Ma 左右中酸性岩浆的产出环境。

多龙矿集区含矿斑岩以闪长岩—花岗闪长斑岩—少量花岗斑岩的岩石组合为特征, 与南美安第斯、印度尼西亚、菲律宾等俯冲带之上的闪长质岩石组合一致(Cooke *et al.*, 2005, 2006; Chang *et al.*, 2011), 而明显不同于冈底斯、玉龙等陆—陆碰撞后的二长花岗岩岩石组合的特征(Hou *et al.*, 2003; 唐菊兴等, 2010, 2012; 唐菊兴和王登红, 2011; Zheng *et al.*, 2016)。其次, 所有含矿斑岩均呈现富轻稀土及大离子亲石元素, 亏损重稀土和高场强元素的弧岩浆特征, 部分有明显的俯冲洋壳部分熔融有关的特征, 也充分说明其岩浆源区与俯冲洋壳有关(Defant and Drummond, 1990)。在 Yb-Ta 微量元素构造判别图解(图 9a)中, 无论是含矿斑岩还是同期的非含矿斑岩, 均落入弧环境区域, 而非碰撞或碰撞后环境, 在 Ta/Yb-Th/Yb 图解(图 9b)中, 所有斑岩均落入活动的大陆边缘, 即陆缘弧环境。从矿化特征来看, 多龙矿集区主要矿化类型以斑岩型铜金银矿化为主, 仅含少量不具工业价值的钼, 明显不同于碰撞环境下玉龙铜矿带和冈底斯铜矿带以铜钼为主的矿化特征(Hou *et al.*, 2003; 唐菊兴等, 2012)。

Soesoo *et al.*(1997)曾将双向俯冲的弧—弧“软”碰撞的大洋关闭过程细分为 4 个阶段:(1) 双向俯冲带的初始汇聚阶段, 即大洋板片向两侧大陆板片的正常俯冲(B型俯冲); (2) 洋盆的逐步闭合阶

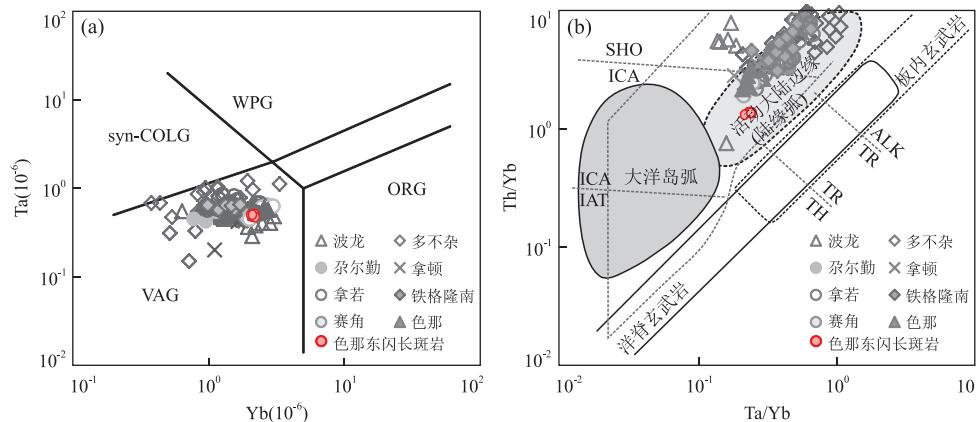


图9 色那东闪长玢岩微量元素构造环境判别图解

Fig.9 Tectonic diagram of trace elements of diorite porphyry in Senadong area

段,即大洋逐步关闭,缝合带两侧形成岩浆弧;(3)大洋板片的初始拆离阶段,即大洋板片俯冲角度变陡,与上覆沉积地层或增生楔体发生板片拆离,形成板片窗或裂谷;(4)大洋板片的持续下沉阶段,大洋板片因重力作用持续下沉,与软流圈地幔发生物质交换.在大洋板片初始拆离过程中,当大洋板片断裂后,幔源流体会沿裂谷快速入侵到上部相对较冷的洋壳和增生楔中,并将其快速加热熔融形成后期侵位岩浆.而这类幔源流体既可以以基性岩脉的形式直接快速侵位到上部地层中,也可以与上部长英质组分混合形成花岗岩类和火山岩,或者直接分异形成闪长质或花岗质岩浆.从多龙矿集区的实际情况来看,120 Ma左右确实发育诸多同期无明显混染的基性岩脉,如辉长岩脉、辉绿岩墙(Xu et al., 2017),可能是基性岩浆直接快速侵位的代表.此外,既然是幔源流体上升形成基性岩脉或者混合形成中酸性岩脉,那这类岩脉会带有强的幔源印记.而多龙矿集区无论基性岩脉,还是中酸性岩脉,其锆石 $\epsilon_{\text{Hf}}(t)$ 多大于0,且多集中在5~10附近,说明其岩浆源区确实有明显的幔源组分加入.

综上所述,对色那东地区侵入岩体的研究表明,多龙矿集区动力学背景明显不同于玉龙及冈底斯铜矿带的碰撞或碰撞后环境,其含矿岩体类型、岩石地球化学特征、微量元素组成及矿化特征均揭示其形成于陆缘弧环境,而这样的陆缘弧可能并不同于宽泛大洋消减过程中大洋板片向大陆板片俯冲,而是处于俯冲末期—碰撞初期的过渡阶段.同时该碰撞类型不同于陆—陆“硬”碰撞,而倾向于弧—弧“软”碰撞.

5 结论

(1) LA-ICP-MS 测年结果显示,色那东地区花岗斑岩和闪长玢岩成岩年龄均为 123 ± 2 Ma,与多龙矿集区其他矿区含矿斑岩为同期岩浆活动的产物.

(2) 色那东地区闪长玢岩全碱含量较高,属富钠钙碱性系列,高 SiO_2 ,富 Al ,亏损 Ti 和 P .稀土元素总量较低,富集轻稀土,弱负 Eu 异常,富集 Rb 、 Ba 、 U 、 Sr 大离子亲石元素,亏损 Ta 、 Nb 、 Zr 、 Hf 等高场强元素,有明显弧岩浆作用印记,高 Sr 低 Y ,具有明显的俯冲洋壳部分熔融成因属性.

(3) 花岗斑岩和闪长玢岩二者锆石 $\epsilon_{\text{Hf}}(t)$ 分别为9.8~14.6和-4.9~11.0,与同期基性岩脉 Hf 组成相似,揭示其岩浆源区有明显的幔源组分加入.

(4) 综合多龙矿集区内同期岩浆岩组合、岩石地球化学特征及矿化组合形式,认为色那东地区出露的中酸性岩体具有与多龙矿集区主要矿床同期同源的岩石成因,是~120 Ma 岩浆活动重要组成部分,因此仍具有较大的找矿潜力,有望在未来勘查工作中取得新的找矿突破,同时为毗邻矿区的找矿勘查提供新思路.

(5) 色那东矿区含矿岩体类型、岩石地球化学特征、微量元素及同位素组成进一步证实,多龙矿集区地球动力学背景为俯冲末期—碰撞初期过渡阶段的弧—弧“软”碰撞.

致谢:野外工作中得到西藏金龙矿业股份有限公司的帮助和西藏地质矿产勘查开发局第五地质大队的支持,中国地质大学(北京)相鹏老师对锆石 U-Pb 测年及微量元素分析的帮助,两位匿名审稿专

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