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西藏色那铜(金)矿床石英闪长玢岩年代学、 地球化学与岩石成因

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提要:色那铜(金)矿床位于西藏班怒成矿带西段的多龙矿集区内东北部,具有良好的找矿潜力。锆石U-Pb测年显示成矿石英闪长玢岩的形成年龄为(118.1 ± 1.4) Ma,与已报道的多龙矿集区内岛弧型含矿斑岩的成岩成矿时代一致。色那石英闪长玢岩属于活动大陆边缘的高钾钙碱性—钙碱性系列准铝质I型花岗岩,富集轻稀土(LREE)和大离子亲石元素(LILE: Th, U, K及Rb),亏损重稀土(HREE)及高场强元素(HFSE: Nb, Ta, Zr及Ti), δEu 为基本无异常(0.92~1.04),具备典型岛弧岩浆岩特征。岩石Rb/Sr值(0.143~0.195),Zr/Hf值(31.23~34.14),Nb/Ta值(9.21~11.59),反映壳幔混合的特点。锆石($^{176}\text{Hf}/^{177}\text{Hf}$)为0.282707~0.282719, $\varepsilon_{\text{Hf}}(t)$ 为0.28~11.77,两阶段模式年龄 $T_{\text{DMC}} = 424\sim1159$ Ma,暗示其可能起源于新生下地壳的部分熔融。综合分析认为,色那矿区石英闪长玢岩是班公湖—怒江特提斯洋洋壳向北俯冲于羌塘地块之下的背景下,由新生下地壳部分熔融形成,源区内可能有幔源物质混入。早白垩世晚期(约118.1 Ma)班公湖—怒江洋洋仍然存在向北俯冲消减作用。

关 键 词:Hf同位素;锆石U-Pb年龄;地球化学;多龙矿集区;石英闪长玢岩;西藏

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Geochronology, geochemistry and petrogenesis of quartz diorite porphyrite from the Sena copper (gold) deposit, Tibet

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Abstract: Located in the northeast of the Duolong ore concentration area in the Bangong Co–Nujiang metallogenic belt, Tibet, the Sena copper (gold) deposit has favorable prospecting potentiality. The quartz diorite porphyrite in the deposit whose zircon U–Pb age is (118.1 ± 1.4) Ma is consistent with the age of reported arc-type ore-bearing porphyry in the Duolong ore concentration area. They belong to high-K calc-alkaline to calc-alkaline and metaluminous I-type felsic rocks. These porphyries are systematically enriched in large-ion lithophile elements (LILE such as Th, U, K, Pb and Rb) and LREE, relatively depleted in high strength elements (HFSE such as Ta, Nb, Ti and Zr) and HREE. And they are slightly right-oblique, show the fractionation between LREE and HREE, and display no Eu anomalies ($\delta\text{Eu} = 0.92\text{--}1.04$). According to the regional tectonic setting, the authors hold that the geochemical characteristics of the quartz diorite porphyrite are consistent with those of arc-type magmas in the world, and the closure time of this ocean should be later than early Cretaceous (118 Ma). The Rb/Sr ratios (0.143–0.195), Zr/Hf ratios (31.23–34.14), and Nb/Ta ratios (9.21–11.59) suggest that the melts had characteristics of crust–mantle mixing. The zircon ($^{176}\text{Hf}/^{177}\text{Hf}$)_i, $\varepsilon_{\text{Hf}}(t)$ and T_{DM2} are 0.282707–0.282719, 0.28–11.77 and 424–1159 Ma, respectively, indicating that the rocks probably represent the remelting products of juvenile crust, also impacted by minor mantle-derived mafic melts under the background of northward subduction of Bangong Co–Nujiang Tethys to Qiangtang massif.

Key words: zircon Hf isotope; zircon U–Pb age; geochemistry; Duolong ore concentration area; quartz diorite porphyrite; Tibet

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班公湖—怒江结合带是西藏重要的斑岩铜金成矿带,已经成为中国继藏东玉龙成矿带、藏南冈底斯成矿带之后的第三条世界级铜矿带^[1–3]。该成矿带构造–岩浆成矿地质条件极为优越,发育了尕尔穷—嘎拉勒斑岩–矽卡岩型铜金矿集区、弗野–材玛矽卡岩型磁铁矿矿集区及多不杂–铁格隆南(下简称“多龙矿集区”)斑岩–浅成低温热液型铜(金)矿集区等。其中多龙矿集区位于西藏阿里地区改则县北西约120 km处,大地构造位置处于班公湖—怒江缝合带北侧、南羌塘板块南缘。截至2015年底,多龙矿集区控制的铜资源量可达到 1800×10^4 t以上(333类别以上),伴生金资源量超过450 t。矿集区内除已经达到详查程度的多不杂、波龙、拿若、铁格隆南等大型、超大型矿床外,还发育色那、地堡那木岗、赛角、尕尔勤、铁格隆等多个主要铜金矿床(点),找矿潜力巨大。近年来,研究工作主要集中在多不杂、波龙、拿若、铁格隆南等早期发现并勘查的矿床^[4–25],对矿集区外围铜金矿床(如色那矿区)的成岩成矿时代、矿床成因等方面研究程度较低。色那矿区是新近发现的具有巨大找矿潜力的斑岩型–高硫化型浅成低温热液型铜金矿^[17],但矿区迄今共实施的钻孔数量为4个^[26],以往的研究更为薄弱。本

文在详细野外地质调查的基础上,主要报道色那矿区石英闪长玢岩的LA-ICP-MS锆石U-Pb年代学、Lu-Hf稳定同位素和地球化学数据,探讨其岩石成因及成矿动力学意义,以期为多龙矿集区外围的找矿提供理论依据。

1 矿区地质和岩石学特征

班公湖—怒江缝合带以零散分布的蛇绿岩残片为标志^[27],是青藏高原的地质构造和深部地球物理反映的岩石圈结构和组成的非常重要的分界线,是拉萨地块和羌塘地块的分界^[28],也可能是冈瓦纳板块的北界^[29]。矿集区内出露地层有上三叠统日干配错组(T₃r)、下侏罗统曲色组(J₁q)、中下侏罗统色哇组(J_{1–2}s)、下白垩统美日切错组(K₁m)、上渐新统康托组(E,k)和第四系(图1)。日干配错组岩性主要为灰岩。曲色组为次深海陆棚–盆地斜坡复陆碎屑岩–类复理石建造,主要岩性为长石石英砂岩、粉砂岩夹硅质岩、灰绿色玄武岩、英安岩等。色哇组为深灰、灰色薄层状粉砂岩、中层长石石英砂岩、石英砂岩与灰白色薄层状泥质板岩互层。下白垩统美日切错组主要为安山岩、火山角砾岩、安山质玄武岩;上渐新统康托组为砂砾石层、砾岩含砾砂岩。区内

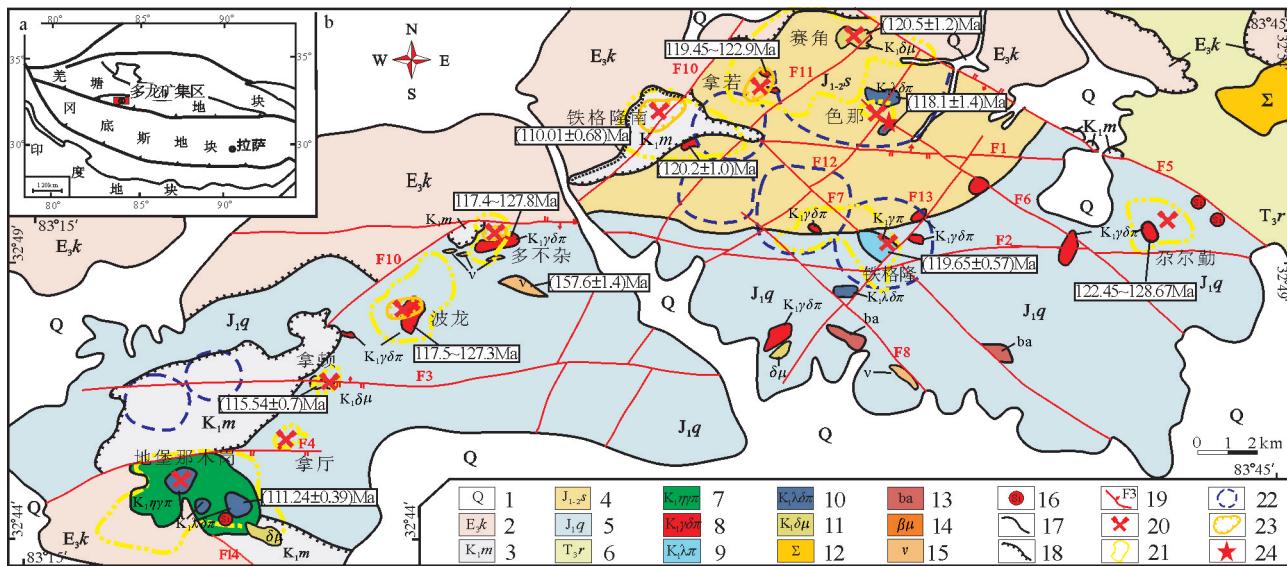


图1 西藏多龙矿集区区域地质图(据文献[14]修改)

1—第四系;2—上渐新统康托组;3—下白垩统美日切组;4—中下侏罗统色哇组;5—下侏罗统曲色组;6—上三叠统日干配错组;7—早白垩世二长花岗斑岩;8—早白垩世花岗闪长斑岩;9—早白垩世石英斑岩;10—早白垩世石英闪长斑岩;11—早白垩世闪长斑岩;12—蛇纹化石橄榄岩;13—枕状玄武岩;14—辉绿岩;15—辉长岩;16—硅帽;17—整合接触界线;18—不整合接触界线;19—断层及编号;20—矿床位置;21—地表蚀变范围;22—遥感影像提取的环形构造;23—工程控制矿体范围;24—取样位置

Fig.1 Regional geological map of the Duolong ore concentration area, Tibet(modified after reference [14])

1—Quaternary;2—Upper Oligocene Kangtuo Formation;3—Lower Cretaceous Meiritiecuo Formation;4—Lower-Middle Jurassic Sewa Formation;5—Lower Jurassic Quse Formation;6—Upper Riganpeicuo Formation;7—Early Cretaceous monzonitic granite porphyry;8—Early Cretaceous granodiorite porphyry;9—Early Cretaceous quartz porphyry;10—Early Cretaceous quartz diorite porphyry;11—Early Cretaceous dioritic porphyry;12—Serpentinized olivinite;13—Pillow basalt;14—Diabase;15—Gabbro;16—Silicified cap;17—Conformity;18—Unconformity;19—Fault and its serial number;20—Positon of ore deposit;21—Alteration range at surface;22—The ring structure of remote sensing image;23—Controlled orebody range;24—Sampling site

断裂构造显著,主要发育早期近EW向断裂构造F1、F2、F3,后期NE向断裂F8、F10、F11、F12、F13,晚期NW向断裂F4、F5、F6、F7等3组,几组构造呈似菱形格架,其中NE向断裂为主要的控岩构造,区内已发现的矿床均沿该断裂呈NE向分布。矿区断裂构造非常发育,为岩浆的上侵提供良好条件。岩浆活动十分频繁、强烈,总体上以喷发、喷溢及超浅成侵入为主,基性、中酸性、酸性岩体均有出露,规模一般较小,往往呈带状、串珠状展布,成群出现,受断裂构造的控制明显,具多期活动特征^[12-14]。

色那矿区地层出露较简单,主要为中下侏罗统色哇组第一岩段($J_{1-2}S^1$)及第二岩段($J_{1-2}S^2$)及第四系(Q)(图2);色哇组一岩性段为深灰色粉砂质板岩、灰色中薄层状变质长石石英砂岩,以及少量火山角砾岩、硅质岩、细砾岩等;色哇组二岩性段为灰白色薄层状泥质板岩、中层长石石英砂岩、石英砂岩互层。色哇组是含矿岩体的主要围岩,遭受各类热液

蚀变。矿区构造活动并不强烈,地表未见明显断裂构造,仅在钻孔岩心中可见断裂破碎带。中酸性侵入岩主要为石英闪长玢岩,露头面积较小,呈岩株出露,为隐伏侵入岩体。铜金矿化产于石英闪长玢岩的构造角砾岩或裂隙,以及中下侏罗统色哇组变质长石石英砂岩围岩接触带内,呈脉状、浸染状和团块状产出;矿石构造为角砾状构造、稀疏浸染状构造和细脉状构造,主要矿石矿物为黄铁矿,其次为黄铜矿,脉石矿物主要为石英、绢云母、绿泥石、绿帘石、黏土矿物等,氧化矿物有褐铁矿、孔雀石、铜蓝等,围岩蚀变主要为硅化、角岩化、绢云母化、青磐岩化、褐铁矿化和碳酸盐化等。根据钻孔资料可知矿区蚀变分带比较明显,从中心向外为绢云母化—硅化—青磐岩化—角岩化,蚀变受岩体控制,靠近岩体处蚀变最强,距岩体越远蚀变作用越弱。色那铜矿体为隐伏矿体,目前控制矿体长约200 m,宽约100 m,深度约380 m,近东西向展布,矿体呈筒

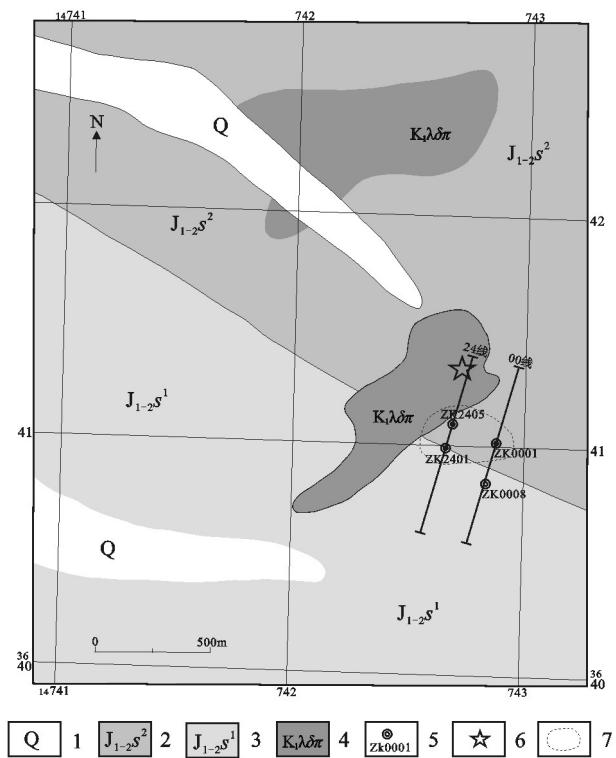


图2 色那矿区地质图(据文献[30]修改)
1—第四系;2—中下侏罗统红色硅质岩二段;3—中下侏罗统红色硅质岩一段;4—早白垩世石英闪长玢岩;5—钻孔位置及编号;
6—采样位置;7—矿体范围

Fig. 2 Geological map of the Sena deposit(modified after reference[30])

1—Quaternary;2—Lower-Middle Jurassic Sewa Formation 2nd member;3—Lower-Middle Jurassic Sewa Formation 1st member;4—Early Cretaceous quartz diorite porphyrite;5—Drill hole and its serial number;6—Sampling site;7—Controlled orebody range

状体,表现为上金下铜特点,金矿化与铜矿化大致呈负相关关系。ZK2401钻孔(孔深130 m)近地表(0~60 m)Au品位为1.87~3.4 g/t,Cu平均品位为0.26%;下部Cu平均品位为0.52%,伴生Au平均品位为0.35 g/t。ZK2405钻孔出现明显分支现象,孔深216.68~380.50 m见4层产于构造角砾岩中的铜金矿化体,矿体厚7.2~23.46 m,Cu品位为0.20%~0.28%,伴生Au品位为0.10~0.24 g/t^[30]。由于目前钻探勘查工作有限,关于矿体更详细及准确的信息,需要进一步工程来完成。

本文在色那矿区南部采集的石英闪长玢岩样品的坐标为32°53'43"N、83°37'32"E,海拔4985 m,位于西藏首个典型浅成低温热液-斑岩型铜(金、银)矿床铁格隆南矿床^[1]正东方向约4 km。石英闪

长玢岩呈岩株产出,样品无明显风化及蚀变迹象,呈灰白色,块状构造,斑状结构,斑晶为斜长石(15%~20%)、角闪石(5%~10%)以及少量石英(2%~5%),基质为细粒-微粒长英结构。斜长石斑晶为板状,半自形晶-自形晶,发育正低突起,I级灰干涉色,颗粒大小一般1~3 mm,部分0.5~1 mm,星散状分布;可见聚片双晶、卡钠复合双晶,个别可见环带,弱黏土化沿斜长石裂隙发育,局部被绢云母交代,表面脏。角闪石斑晶为长柱状,横断面为六边形,半自形-自形,颗粒大小为0.5~2 mm,发育正中突起,II级蓝绿干涉色,沿解理缝或晶体边缘被碳酸盐、绿泥石交代,为假象,绿泥石呈墨水蓝异常干涉色。石英斑晶呈不规则粒状,他型一半自形,颗粒大小为0.5~1 mm,发育港湾状溶蚀边,正低突起,I级黄白干涉色,波状消光常见。基质(55%~65%)主要由斜长石、钾长石及石英组成。斜长石半自形-他形粒状,杂乱分布,被绢云母交代,表面脏;钾长石它形粒状,轻土化,表面脏;石英呈不规则粒状,它型。副矿物有磁铁矿、锆石、磷灰石等(图3)。

2 分析方法

将野外采集样品经挑选较新鲜部分碎至200目后,在北京核工业地质分析研究中心完成岩石主、微量元素的测试分析。主量元素用PHILLIPS PW-2404型X-荧光光谱仪分析完成,精度好于1%;微量元素和稀土元素用ICP-MS法测定,仪器型号为ELEMENT-2质谱仪,分析精度好于2%,分析流程见Qu et al.^[31]。

锆石由河北廊坊市宇能岩石矿物分选技术服务有限公司按照标准流程挑选,将选好的待测锆石颗粒置于环氧树脂制备并剖光,通过锆石透反射光、CL照相分析后选择无包裹体及裂隙部位进行选点待测。LA-MC-ICP-MS锆石U-Pb定年在中国地质科学院矿产资源研究所MC-ICP-MS实验室完成。锆石定年分析所采用的仪器为Finigan Neptune型MC-ICP-MS及与之配套的Newwave UP 213激光剥蚀系统。激光剥蚀所用的斑束直径为25 μm,频率为10 Hz,能量密度约为2.5 J/cm²,以He为载气。锆石U-Pb定年以锆石GJ-1为外标,U、Th含量以锆石M127(U:923×10⁻⁶;Th:439×10⁻⁶;Th/U:0.475)^[32]为外标,进行校正。数据处理和谐和

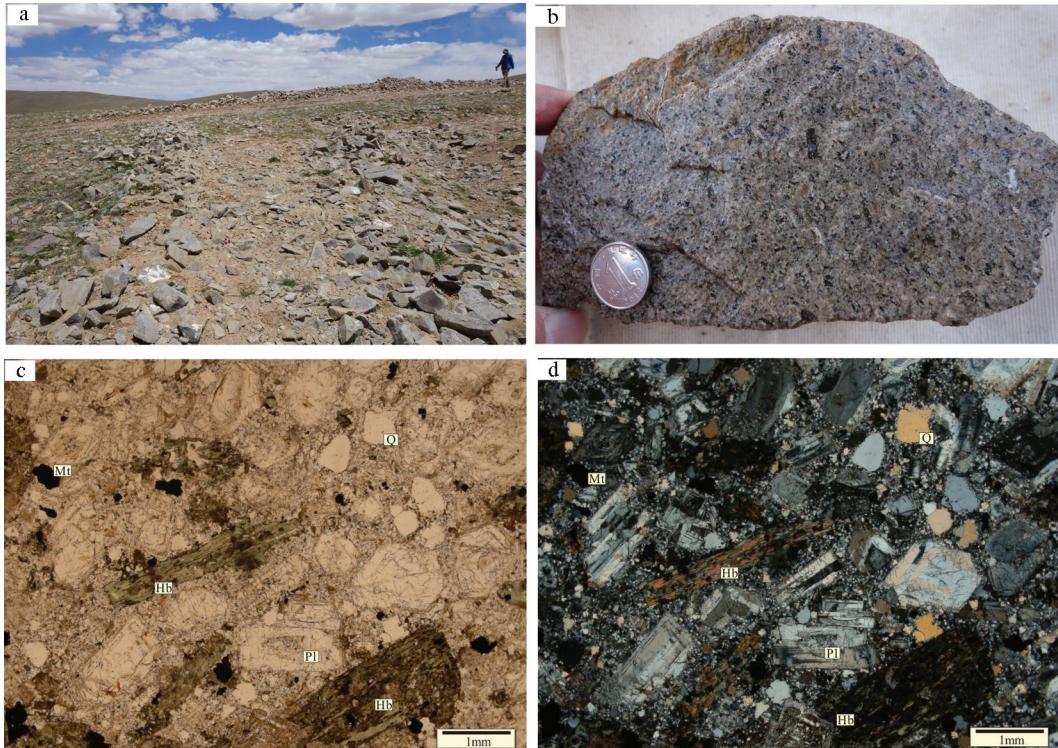


图3 多龙矿集区色那矿区石英闪长玢岩野外露头与镜下照片

a—野外露头; b—岩石手标本;c—单偏光镜下照片;d—正交偏光镜下照片;Pl—斜长石,Hb—角闪石;Q—石英;Mt—磁铁矿

Fig. 3 Field and petrographic photos of quartz diorite porphyrite in the Sena deposit of the Duolong ore concentration area

a—Outcrops;b—Rock specimens;c—Plainlight;d—Crossed nicols;Pl—Plagioclase;Hb—Hornblende;Q—Quartz;Mt—Magnetite

图绘制采用 ICPMSDataCal 和 Isoplot 3.0 程序获得^[33]。详细实验测试过程可参见侯可军等^[34]。

锆石原位 Lu-Hf 同位素分析在西北大学大陆动力学国家重点实验室完成。仪器为 193 nm ArF 准分子激光器的 Nu Plasma 型 MC-ICP-MS。分析采用的激光束斑直径为 44 μm, 剥蚀频率为 10 Hz。具体分析方法及仪器参数见文献[35]。

3 实验结果

3.1 LA-MC-ICP-MS 锆石 U-Pb 年代学

本文采集含矿斑岩样品经过粉碎和锆石分离之后, 对锆石样品的进行透射光、反射光和阴极发光分析, 选取锆石颗粒形状规则、晶形较为完整、环带发育良好的岩浆成因锆石进行测试 LA-MC-ICP-MS 锆石 U-Pb 测年。

色那石英闪长斑岩(DL2015-6)的锆石多为无色透明, 少数呈淡黄色, 颗粒以长柱状和短柱状为主。锆石颗粒大小具有较大的差别, 粒径 50~350 μm, 长宽比 1:1~3:1; 锆石内部结构清晰, 多数锆石

具有典型单期生长的长柱状晶型及发育振荡环带(图 4-a), 这些特征均指示为岩浆锆石。选取其中 20 颗锆石进行了 LA-MC-ICP-MS 测年, 其中 Pb 含量为 3.3×10^{-6} ~ 11.4×10^{-6} , 平均值为 7.6×10^{-6} ; U 含量为 166.2×10^{-6} ~ 605.0×10^{-6} , 平均值为 386.8×10^{-6} ; Th 含量为 96.9×10^{-6} ~ 300.0×10^{-6} , 平均值为 172.7×10^{-6} ; Th/U 比值变化于 0.25~0.71, 平均值为 0.484, 大于 0.1, 且 Th 和 U 之间具有明显的正相关性(表 1, 图 4-b), 进一步证明本次测试的锆石属于典型的岩浆锆石^[36]。所有数据分析点均分布在谐和线上, 表明锆石未遭受明显后期热事件影响, U-Pb 同位素体系封闭性较好, 证明样品的锆石 U-Pb 年龄在误差范围内可信。20 个 $^{206}\text{Pb}/^{238}\text{U}$ 分析数据的谐和年龄值为 (121.0 ± 0.6) Ma, 加权平均年龄为 (118.1 ± 1.4) Ma ($n=20$, MSWD = 1.8), 二者十分接近(图 4-c,d)。加权平均年龄代表了色那石英闪长玢岩岩石结晶年龄值, 即岩浆侵位时代。

3.2 主、微量元素特征

色那石英闪长斑岩 SiO₂ 含量为 64.22%~

表1 多龙矿集区色那金矿石英闪长玢岩 LA-ICP-MS 锆石 U-Pb 年龄分析数据
Table 1 U-Pb zircon dating results of quartz diorite porphyry in the Sena deposit of the Duolong ore concentration area

测点号	元素含量/ 10^{-6}			同位素比值			表面年龄/Ma									
	Pb	Th	U	$^{207}\text{Pb}/^{206}\text{Pb}$	1σ	$^{207}\text{Pb}/^{235}\text{U}$	1σ	$^{206}\text{Pb}/^{238}\text{U}$	1σ	$^{207}\text{Pb}/^{235}\text{U}$	1σ	$^{206}\text{Pb}/^{238}\text{U}$	1σ			
2015DL-6-01	5.3	144.7	247.4	0.58	0.0324	0.0031	0.1381	0.0080	0.0194	0.0003	301.9	135.2	131.4	7.1	124.0	1.9
2015DL-6-02	8.1	119.6	435.1	0.27	0.0490	0.0029	0.1219	0.0072	0.0180	0.0002	150.1	60.2	116.8	6.5	115.2	1.5
2015DL-6-03	3.3	96.9	166.2	0.58	0.0529	0.0110	0.1275	0.0203	0.0182	0.0011	324.1	420.3	121.9	18.3	116.6	7.1
2015DL-6-04	8.7	267.8	427.9	0.63	0.0495	0.0027	0.1246	0.0067	0.0185	0.0003	172.3	127.8	119.2	6.1	117.9	1.7
2015DL-6-05	7.1	235.6	331.7	0.71	0.0497	0.0036	0.1268	0.0091	0.0187	0.0004	189.0	28.7	121.2	8.2	119.7	2.7
2015DL-6-06	11.3	149.2	564.8	0.26	0.0503	0.0043	0.1315	0.0103	0.0194	0.0004	209.3	185.2	125.5	9.2	123.6	2.5
2015DL-6-07	8.7	110.0	441.9	0.25	0.0511	0.0050	0.1326	0.0121	0.0193	0.0004	255.6	28.7	126.5	10.8	123.3	2.5
2015DL-6-08	8.6	277.8	406.0	0.68	0.0498	0.0051	0.1290	0.0131	0.0190	0.0004	183.4	225.9	123.2	11.8	121.3	2.3
2015DL-6-09	11.4	166.3	605.0	0.27	0.0497	0.0026	0.1267	0.0064	0.0186	0.0003	189.0	120.4	121.1	5.8	118.9	1.6
2015DL-6-10	4.3	101.1	204.7	0.49	0.0468	0.0122	0.1371	0.0450	0.0193	0.0011	39.0	525.9	130.5	40.2	123.2	6.7
2015DL-6-11	9.9	158.1	525.6	0.30	0.0487	0.0031	0.1237	0.0077	0.0185	0.0003	131.6	144.4	118.4	7.0	118.2	1.6
2015DL-6-12	5.9	175.2	299.0	0.59	0.0514	0.0094	0.1307	0.0231	0.0187	0.0010	261.2	374.0	124.8	20.7	119.7	6.1
2015DL-6-13	10.3	192.3	551.5	0.35	0.0499	0.0043	0.1217	0.0091	0.0181	0.0006	187.1	188.9	116.6	8.2	115.9	3.6
2015DL-6-14	7.6	201.4	388.1	0.52	0.0522	0.0031	0.1300	0.0077	0.0183	0.0003	300.1	141.6	124.1	6.9	117.2	1.6
2015DL-6-15	9.3	300.0	462.3	0.65	0.0508	0.0048	0.1275	0.0124	0.0182	0.0004	231.6	203.7	121.8	11.2	116.0	2.4
2015DL-6-16	9.2	158.7	502.8	0.32	0.0503	0.0032	0.1221	0.0073	0.0180	0.0003	209.3	150.0	117.0	6.6	115.0	1.6
2015DL-6-17	4.8	148.4	244.9	0.61	0.0502	0.0031	0.1224	0.0071	0.0181	0.0003	211.2	142.6	117.2	6.4	115.4	1.8
2015DL-6-18	5.0	148.4	253.5	0.59	0.0517	0.0063	0.1238	0.0147	0.0177	0.0007	272.3	259.2	118.5	13.2	113.1	4.5
2015DL-6-19	4.8	130.6	234.3	0.56	0.0521	0.0053	0.1305	0.0119	0.0188	0.0007	287.1	235.2	124.6	10.7	120.2	4.5
2015DL-6-20	8.6	171.0	443.7	0.39	0.0502	0.0041	0.1268	0.0103	0.0184	0.0004	211.2	172.2	121.2	9.2	117.6	2.4

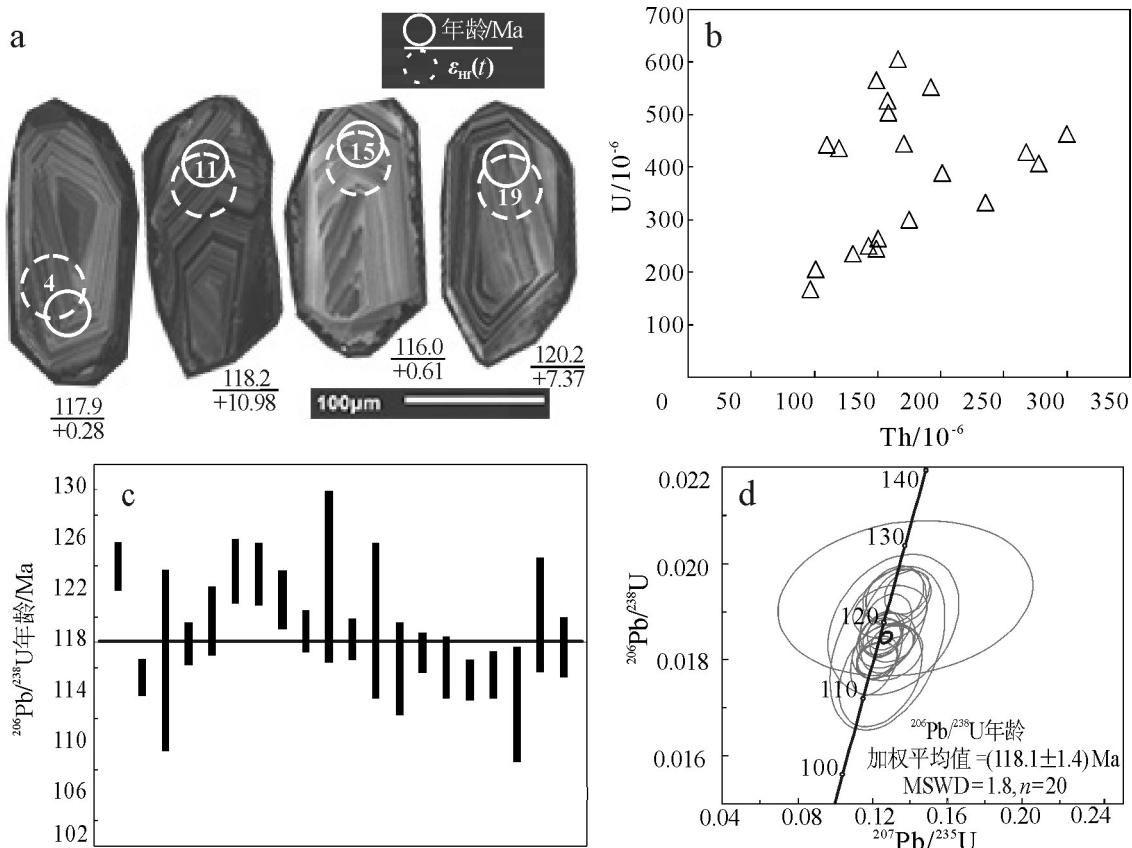


图4 多龙铜金矿集区色那矿区石英闪长玢岩锆石阴极发光图像(a)、Th-U协变图(b)、LA-ICP-MS U-Pb加权平均年龄图(c)与谐和年龄图(d)

Fig. 4 Cathodoluminescence (CL) images (a) and covariant diagram (b) of Th-U, concordia diagrams (c) and weighted ages (d) for zircons from quartz diorite porphyrite in the Sena deposit of the Duolong ore concentration area

65.22%, 平均 64.545%; TiO₂ 含量较低, 介于 0.465%~0.506%, 为低钛石英闪长斑岩; K₂O 介于 1.99%~2.7%, 平均 2.45%, SiO₂-K₂O 图解中落入高钾钙碱性-钙碱性岩石系列(图 5-b)^[38]; Na₂O 变化于 3.31%~3.55%; K₂O/Na₂O 介于 0.56~0.82, 平均 0.72, 属于低钾质岩; 全碱(Na₂O+K₂O)含量为 5.54~6.03, 平均为 5.87; 岩石主量元素 TAS 投图结果位于花岗闪长岩区域(图 5-a)^[37]。岩石 Al₂O₃ 含量为 15.80%~16.37%, 铝饱和指数 A/CNK [= Al₂O₃/(CaO + Na₂O + K₂O)] 值为 0.99~1.02, 平均值为 1.00; A/NK [= Al₂O₃/(Na₂O + K₂O)] 值为 1.89~1.99, 平均值为 1.94, 属于偏铝质岩石(图 5-c)^[39], 岩石成因判别图解中属于 I型花岗岩类(图略)。TFe₂O₃ 含量为 4.33%~5.67%, 平均 4.89%; FeO 含量为 1.7%~2.78%, 平均 2.23%; MgO 含量为 1.65%~1.96%, 平均 1.83%; Mg[#]=40.88~43.79, 平均 42.91; 在 ALK-MgO-TFeO 图解中, 样

品投点均位于钙碱性系列区(图 5-d)^[40]。

色那石英闪长斑岩稀土元素分配曲线呈右倾平缓型(图 6-a)^[41], 稀土总量(Σ REE)为 79.70×10^{-6} ~ 123.76×10^{-6} , 轻稀土与重稀土总量(Σ LREE 与 Σ HREE)分别为 69.30×10^{-6} ~ 111.36×10^{-6} 和 10.39×10^{-6} ~ 12.40×10^{-6} , 轻稀土与重稀土比值(LREE/HREE)为 6.67~8.98, 平均值为 8.98。(La/Yb)_N 为 5.65~9.09, 平均值为 7.46, 富集轻稀土, 亏损重稀土, 轻重稀土分异明显的特征。(La/Sm)_N 为 3.34~4.71, 表明轻稀土之间发生了分馏; 而(Gd/Yb)_N 为 0.88~1.11, 表明重稀土之间分馏不明显。 δEu 为 0.92~1.04, 平均值为 0.98, Eu 异常不明显; δCe 为 0.90~0.91, 平均 0.90, 显示弱负铈异常(表 3)。球粒陨石标准化的微量元素蛛网图(图 6-b)显示^[41], 多龙矿集区火山岩富集 Rb、K、Th、U、Pb 等大离子亲石元素(LILEs)和轻稀土元素(LREE), 相对亏损 Nb、Ta、P、

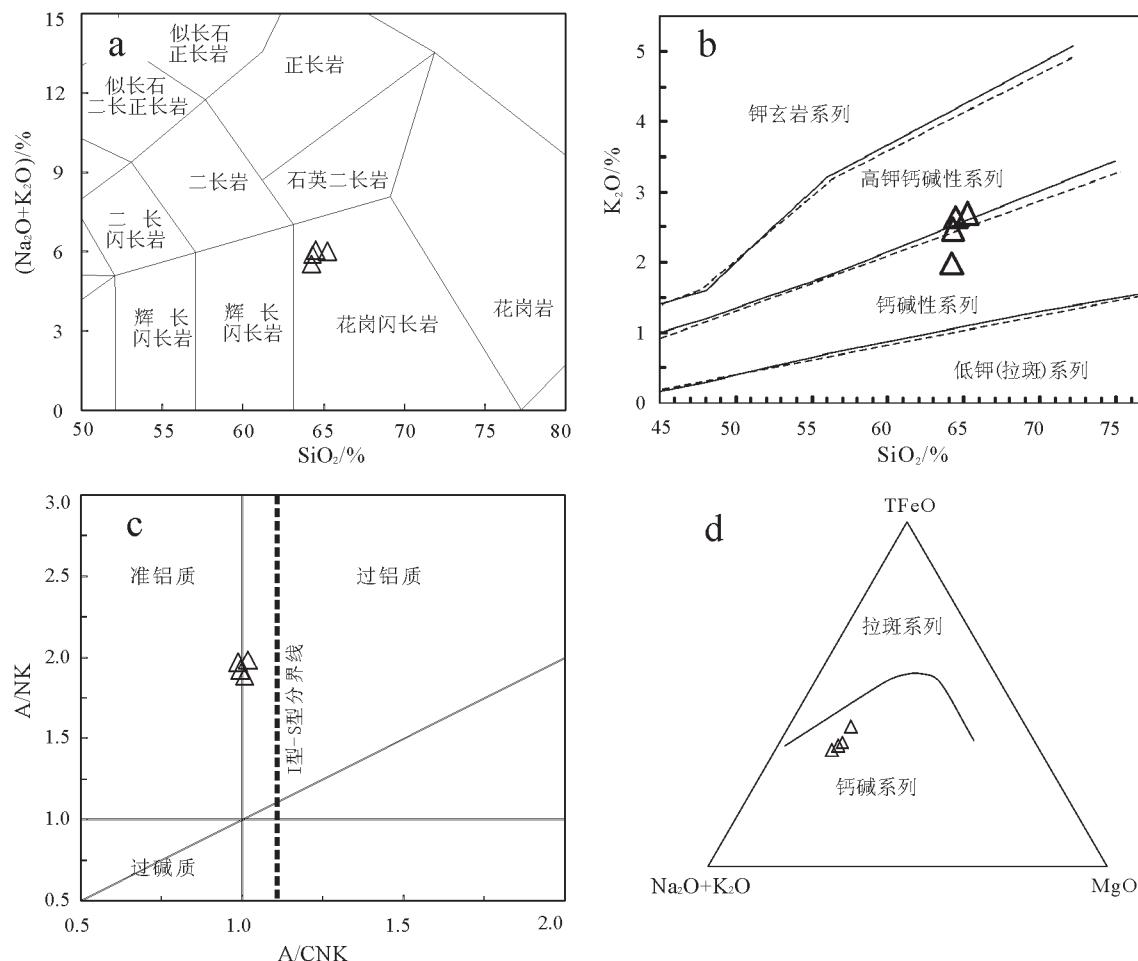


图5 多龙铜金矿集区色那矿区石英闪长玢岩的TAS图(a据文献[37]),K₂O-SiO₂图(b据文献[38]),A /NK -A/CNK图(c据文献[39])和ALK-MgO-TFeO图(d据文献[40])

Fig. 5 K₂O+Na₂O versus SiO₂, K₂O versus SiO₂, NK/A versus A/CNK and ALK-MgO-TFeO plots for quartz diorite porphyry in the Sena deposit of the Duolong ore concentration area

Ti等高场强元素(HFSEs)和重稀土总量(HREE)的特征,显示出岛弧型花岗岩的基本特征。Th、K及Rb等大离子亲石元素的富集程度较强,图中表现为明显的峰,Ta、Nb、Ti、Zr等高场强元素相较于大离子亲石元素表现出明显的亏损,图中表现为明显的谷,显示典型的板块汇聚边缘岩浆岩固有的消减带组分特征(SZC)。所有样品具有较高的Sr(464×10^{-6} ~ 490×10^{-6})和较低的Y(17.8×10^{-6} ~ 20.8×10^{-6})、Yb(2.02×10^{-6} ~ 2.35×10^{-6})含量,相容元素Cr(5.69×10^{-6} ~ 8.52×10^{-6})、Ni(4.16×10^{-6} ~ 4.84×10^{-6})含量也较低。

3.3 锯石Hf同位素

锯石的结晶温度和Hf同位素封闭温度较高,是目前示踪岩浆源区特征、反演源区物质时限的有效

手段。本文对色那锯石样品2015DL-6进行了MC-ICP-MS Lu-Hf同位素测试,测试数据见表2。测试点位的选取是基于已经进行过原位微区U-Pb同位素分析的单颗锯石。因此,Lu-Hf同位素分析的测试点位少于U-Pb同位素分析点位。

样品2015DL-6共测试有效点位15个,锯石各点的 $^{176}\text{Yb}/^{177}\text{Hf}$ 值为0.011010~0.030148,各点 $^{176}\text{Lu}/^{177}\text{Hf}$ 比值变化于0.0005~0.00141, $^{176}\text{Lu}/^{177}\text{Hf}$ 值均小于0.002,说明锯石形成后的放射性成因Hf积累十分有限,因此,所测定的 $^{176}\text{Lu}/^{177}\text{Hf}$ 比值能较好地反映其形成过程中Hf同位素的组成特征^[42-45]。色那石英闪长玢岩锯石 $^{176}\text{Hf}/^{177}\text{Hf}$ 值分布于0.282708~0.283034,由对应的测点年龄计算得到初始 $^{176}\text{Hf}/$

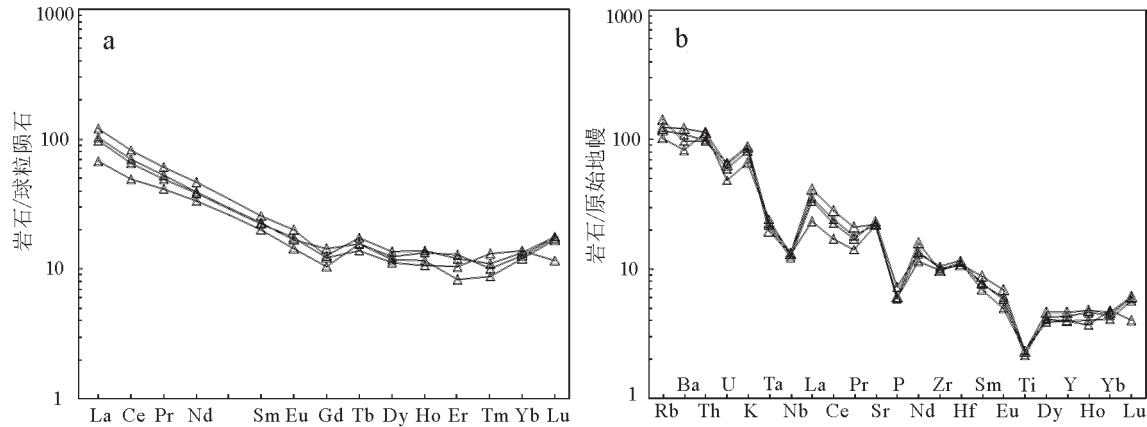


图 6 多龙铜金矿集区色那矿区石英闪长玢岩的稀土配分模式(a)和微量元素蛛网图(b)(据文献[41])

Fig. 6 Chondrite-normalized rare earth elements patterns (a) and trace element spidergrams (b) from quartz diorite porphyry in the Sena deposit of the Duolong ore concentration area

^{177}Hf 比值为 $0.282707\sim0.282719$, Hf同位素组成变化范围宽泛, 对应的 $\varepsilon_{\text{Hf}}(t)$ 为 $+0.28\sim+11.77$, 平均值为 $+6.04$, 单阶段模式年龄 $T_{\text{DMI}}=312\sim424\text{ Ma}$, 平均值为 537.7 Ma , 两阶段模式年龄 $T_{\text{DMC}}=424\sim1159\text{ Ma}$, 平均值为 790.6 Ma 。

4 讨 论

4.1 多龙矿集区岩浆活动序次

色那矿区石英闪长玢岩的锆石矿物CL图显示, 锆石颗粒具有宽窄不一的显著韵律环带结构(图4-a), 表现出典型的岩浆结晶锆石结构特征, 说明锆石是在岩浆系统中结晶形成。石英闪长玢岩未遭受明显后期热事件影响, 锆石 $^{206}\text{Pb}/^{238}\text{U}$ 加权平均年龄为 $(118.1\pm1.4)\text{ Ma}$ ($n=20$, MSWD = 1.8, 图4-c), 代表了成岩年龄, 说明色那铜(金)矿区的石英闪长玢岩岩浆侵位时代大约为 118.1 Ma 。

多龙矿集区大地构造位置位于班公湖—怒江结合带北侧的羌塘地块南缘, 属增生楔基础上发育的岛弧型斑岩铜金矿床^[12]。多龙矿集区发育多个大型、超大型斑岩系统矿床, 包括以多不杂、波龙等为代表的斑岩型矿床, 以铁格隆南为代表的斑岩型—浅成低温热液型矿床, 以拿若为代表隐爆角砾岩—斑岩型矿床。其东西长 50 km 、南北宽 20 km 的外围内还分布着色那、拿顿、地保那木岗、赛角、铁格隆和尕尔勤等铜(金)矿床(点), 矿化基本集中于早白垩世中酸性浅成—超浅成侵入岩岩体内部以及中

一下侏罗统变质长石石英围岩的内外接触带内。野外勘查发现, 多龙矿集区内广泛出露3期火山喷发—岩浆侵入活动, 分别为玄武岩、辉长岩和辉绿岩为主的中晚侏罗世增生杂岩系中的基性岩, 以多龙矿集区花岗闪长斑岩、石英闪长玢岩等含矿斑岩为代表的中酸性侵入岩, 以及美日切错组中酸性火山岩。李世民^[46]报道了出露于多不杂矿区的中晚侏罗世增生杂岩系中的辉绿岩侵入年龄为 $(157.6\pm1.4)\text{ Ma}$, 王勤等^[18]报道了出露于铁格隆南矿区美日切错组安山岩成岩年龄为 $(110.01\pm0.68)\text{ Ma}$ 。前人研究表明, 多不杂含矿斑岩侵位年龄为 $117.4\sim127.8\text{ Ma}$, 辉钼矿Re-Os等时线年龄(成矿年龄)为 $(118.0\pm1.5)\text{ Ma}$, 黑云母、绢云母及钾长石Ar/Ar坪年龄表明多不杂斑岩铜矿至少存在两期热液蚀变, 分别为约 115 Ma 及 $118\sim119\text{ Ma}$ ^[4-6, 9-11, 17, 33]。波龙含矿斑岩侵位年龄为 $(117.5\sim127.3)\text{ Ma}$, 绢云母及钾长石Ar/Ar坪年龄分别为 $(121.61\pm0.67)\text{ Ma}$ 和 $(118.33\pm0.6)\text{ Ma}$, 辉钼矿Re-Os等时线年龄(成矿年龄)为 $(119.4\pm1.3)\text{ Ma}$ ^[6-10, 17, 20, 23-24]。铁格隆南含矿斑岩侵位年龄为 $(120.1\pm1.0)\text{ Ma}$, 辉钼矿Re-Os等时线年龄(成矿年龄)为 $(119.0\pm1.4)\text{ Ma}$, 明矾石Ar/Ar坪年龄为 $(116.29\pm0.79)\text{ Ma}$ ^[14, 15], 其在误差范围内与多不杂后期热液蚀变时代相一致。拿若含矿斑岩侵位年龄为 $119.45\sim122.9\text{ Ma}$ ^[17, 20, 21, 25]。另外, 外围尕尔勤、拿顿、赛角及铁格隆等矿床(点)的含矿斑岩成矿年龄分别为 $(122.45\sim128.67)\text{ Ma}$ ^[17, 20]、 (115.54 ± 0.70)

表2 多龙矿集区色那金矿石英闪长玢岩锆石Lu-Hf同位素组成

Table 2 Zircon Lu-Hf isotopic composition of quartz diorite porphyry in the Sena deposit of the Duolong ore concentration area

序号	<i>t</i> /Ma	$^{176}\text{Lu}/^{177}\text{Hf}$	2σ	$^{176}\text{Yb}/^{177}\text{Hf}$	2σ	$^{176}\text{Lu}/^{177}\text{Hf}$	2σ	$(^{176}\text{Hf})/^{177}\text{Hf}$	2σ	$\varepsilon_{\text{Hf}}(t)$	$\varepsilon_{\text{Hf}}(0)$	T_{DM}/Ma	T_{DM}/Ma	f_s
2015DL-6-04	117.9	0.282708	0.000016	0.011010	0.000027	0.000497	0.000001	0.282707	-2.27	0.28	761	1159	-0.99	
2015DL-6-05	119.7	0.282926	0.000015	0.025393	0.000099	0.001244	0.000005	0.282923	5.44	7.97	465	669	-0.96	
2015DL-6-06	123.6	0.282801	0.000015	0.017363	0.000156	0.000784	0.000007	0.282799	1.03	3.68	635	946	-0.98	
2015DL-6-07	123.3	0.283027	0.000013	0.026711	0.000084	0.001263	0.000004	0.283024	9.01	11.62	321	437	-0.96	
2015DL-6-08	121.3	0.282814	0.000016	0.017799	0.000028	0.000814	0.000001	0.282812	1.47	4.07	618	919	-0.98	
2015DL-6-09	118.9	0.282809	0.000013	0.020430	0.000024	0.000908	0.000001	0.282807	1.33	3.86	626	931	-0.97	
2015DL-6-11	118.2	0.283012	0.000014	0.026246	0.000095	0.001242	0.000004	0.283009	8.48	10.98	342	474	-0.96	
2015DL-6-12	119.7	0.283034	0.000013	0.030148	0.000296	0.001410	0.000014	0.283031	9.25	11.77	312	424	-0.96	
2015DL-6-14	117.2	0.282914	0.000009	0.016752	0.000099	0.000812	0.000005	0.282912	5.02	7.53	477	695	-0.98	
2015DL-6-15	116.0	0.282719	0.000014	0.016534	0.000091	0.000727	0.000004	0.282717	-1.88	0.61	750	1137	-0.98	
2015DL-6-16	115.0	0.282978	0.000009	0.019713	0.000068	0.000953	0.000004	0.282976	7.28	9.73	388	552	-0.97	
2015DL-6-17	115.4	0.282801	0.000016	0.015340	0.000052	0.000701	0.000003	0.282800	1.03	3.51	634	951	-0.98	
2015DL-6-18	113.0	0.282721	0.000012	0.022544	0.000088	0.000991	0.000004	0.282719	-1.81	3.60	752	1135	-0.97	
2015DL-6-19	120.2	0.282908	0.000011	0.019654	0.000255	0.000946	0.000011	0.282906	4.80	7.37	487	707	-0.97	
2015DL-6-20	117.6	0.282902	0.000010	0.020269	0.000021	0.000992	0.000001	0.282900	4.59	7.09	496	723	-0.97	

Ma^[19]、(120.5±1.2) Ma^[16]及(119.65±0.57) Ma^[17],本文获得色那矿区石英闪长玢岩的成岩年龄为(118.1±1.4) Ma。这些高质量年龄数据显示,多龙矿集区岩浆活动表现为不同的早、中、晚3期,早期为玄武岩、辉长岩和辉绿岩为主的中晚侏罗世增生杂岩系中的基性岩岩浆侵入作用和火山喷发作用,中期为以多龙矿集区花岗闪长斑岩、石英闪长玢岩等含矿斑岩为代表的中酸性侵入岩浆浅成、超浅成侵入作用,晚期为区内广泛分布的美日切错组中(酸)性火山岩火山喷发作用。而且,还说明多龙矿集区斑岩型-浅成低温热液型-隐爆角砾岩型铜(金)矿化的岩浆侵位序次和成岩成矿年龄基本一致,均属增生楔基础上发育的岛弧型斑岩铜金矿床(点),这些矿床的成矿作用受控于统一的构造-岩浆成矿系统。

4.2 岩石成因

色那矿区石英闪长玢岩富集大离子亲石元素(LILE: Th, U, K 及 Rb)和轻稀土元素(LREE),亏损高场强元素(HFSE: Nb, Ta, Zr 及 Ti)及重稀土元素(HREE),低的 TiO₂(<1%)含量,表现岛弧岩浆独特的地球化学特征(图 6-a,b)^[47-51]。含矿斑岩在 Nb-Y、Rb-(Y+Nb)、Ta-Yb 和 Rb-(Yb+Ta)微量元素构造环境判别图中^[52],几乎全部落在岛弧型岩浆岩区域(图略)。(La/Yb)_N 为 5.65~9.09, Sr/Y 比值介于 22.60~27.53; 在 Sr/Y-Y 图解和 (La/Yb)_N-(Yb)_N 图解^[53]落入经典岛弧岩石系列(图略),反映石英闪长玢岩形成于岛弧阶段。在 La-La/Sm 图解中(图 8-a),样品显示出部分熔融成因的趋势,说明其主要为源区物质部分熔融形成^[54]。钾质火成岩构造环境通常有五种类型:板块内部(WIP)、大陆弧(CAP)、后碰撞弧(PAP)、早期洋弧(IOP)和晚期洋弧(LOP)^[55, 56]。将石英闪长玢岩样品点投影到 Müller 等的构造判别图解进行判别,在 TiO₂/100-La-Hf×10 图解中(图 8-b),石英闪长玢岩投点均落于陆缘弧火山岩环境中;在 Zr×3-Nb×50-Ce/P₂O₅ 图解中(图 8-c),样品点均投于大陆弧区域^[56]。同时在 Batchelor et al.^[57]的 *R*₁-*R*₂ 多阳离子图解(图 8-d)和 Bozrug 等^[58]的 Th-Yb-Ta/Yb 图解(图 8-e)显示岩石具有活动大陆边缘特征,表明其为俯冲阶段岩浆作用产物, Th/Ce-Th-Sm 图解(图 8-f)显示含矿斑岩源区受到来自俯冲板片沉积物熔体的交代^[59]。

色那石英闪长玢岩铝饱和指数 A/CNK 值为

表3 多龙铜金矿集区色那矿区石英闪长玢岩主量元素(%)、微量元素分析结果(10^{-6})Table 3 Major (%) and trace (10^{-6}) element analyzing results of quartz diorite porphyrite in the Sena deposit of the Duolong ore concentration area

样号	2015DL-6	2015DL-7	2015DL-8	2015DL-9	样号	2015DL-6	2015DL-7	2015DL-8	2015DL-9
SiO ₂	64.48	64.26	64.22	65.22	Cs	4.5	4.32	4.51	9.11
Al ₂ O ₃	16.22	16.37	15.89	15.8	Ba	847	766	580	679
TFe ₂ O ₃	4.7	4.87	5.67	4.33	La	28.5	22.9	15.9	24.5
MgO	1.83	1.89	1.96	1.65	Ce	50.4	40	30.1	42.9
CaO	4.35	4.55	4.19	4.04	Pr	5.8	4.66	3.9	4.96
Na ₂ O	3.38	3.42	3.55	3.31	Nd	21.6	17.8	15.5	18.3
K ₂ O	2.65	2.47	1.99	2.7	Sm	3.91	3.39	3.07	3.43
MnO ₂	0.045	0.063	0.049	0.043	Eu	1.15	1.01	0.833	0.971
TiO ₂	0.501	0.505	0.506	0.465	Gd	2.6	2.5	2.15	2.91
P ₂ O ₅	0.133	0.157	0.13	0.127	Tb	0.652	0.516	0.578	0.586
LOL	1.6	1.43	1.74	2.29	Dy	3.42	2.85	2.98	3.13
Total	99.89	99.99	99.90	99.98	Ho	0.781	0.601	0.659	0.752
K ₂ O/Na ₂ O	0.78	0.72	0.56	0.82	Er	1.97	1.71	1.36	2.11
Na ₂ O+K ₂ O	6.03	5.89	5.54	6.01	Tm	0.277	0.331	0.223	0.255
A/CNK	0.99	0.99	1.02	1.01	Yb	2.25	2.35	2.02	2.16
Mg [#]	43.79	43.70	40.88	43.26	Lu	0.447	0.294	0.422	0.441
Li	17.2	17.7	20	18.3	W	0.603	0.506	0.42	0.39
Be	0.796	1.6	1.25	0.374	Tl	0.487	0.561	0.451	0.744
Sc	8.59	9.32	9.49	7.78	Pb	187	170	62.4	20.5
V	89.2	90.2	88.7	77.6	Bi	0.035	0.054	0.033	0.059
Cr	8.52	8.22	5.69	6.36	Th	9.7	8.42	9.75	8.32
Co	6.37	7.68	7.25	9.43	U	1.35	1.25	1.02	1.4
Ni	4.33	4.84	4.29	4.16	Nb	9.33	8.79	9.16	9.5
Cu	186	64.1	215	187	Ta	0.805	0.898	0.995	0.925
Zn	49.1	61	51	37.4	Zr	109	117	109	113
Ga	15.1	16	15.3	14.7	Hf	3.35	3.58	3.49	3.31
Rb	78.8	74.8	65.5	90.5	ΣREE	123.76	100.91	79.70	107.41
Sr	470	490	459	464	LREE	111.36	89.76	69.30	95.06
Y	20.8	17.8	18	19.6	HREE	12.40	11.15	10.39	12.34
Mo	2.2	0.826	2.49	1.44	LREE/HREE	8.98	8.05	6.67	7.70
Cd	0.491	0.627	0.393	0.361	La _N /Yb _N	9.09	6.99	5.65	8.14
Sb	0.896	0.689	0.437	0.779	δEu	1.04	1.01	0.94	0.92

0.99~1.02, 为准铝质; ALK-MgO-TFeO图解中点均位于钙碱性系列区, TiO₂、Al₂O₃、MgO 和 P₂O₅与SiO₂呈负相关性(图略), 岩石成因判别图解中落入I型花岗岩类区(图略)。I型花岗岩类源岩物质是未经风化作用的火成岩熔融而来, 是活动大陆边缘的产物, 可能指示其物质来源于下地壳。含矿斑岩锆石Hf同位素两阶段模式年龄 T_{DMC} 介于1.42~1.16 Ga, $\varepsilon_{Hf}(t)$ 为+0.28~+11.77, 变化范围较大, 相对应的 $^{176}\text{Hf} / ^{177}\text{Hf}$ 值变化也较大, 显示出锆石的Hf同位素具有不均一性, 可能为开放的体系引起熔体的这种变化^[60]。 $\varepsilon_{Hf}(t)$ 和 $^{176}\text{Hf} / ^{177}\text{Hf}$ 值变化范围宽泛, 在 $t-\varepsilon_{Hf}(t)$ 图解和 $t-(^{176}\text{Hf} / ^{177}\text{Hf})$ 图解(图7)中, 石英闪长玢岩投

点大部分落在了球粒陨石之上, 暗示可能直接起源于亏损地幔橄榄岩部分熔融^[61], 或是新生下地壳部分熔融形成的酸性岩浆与持续底侵的幔源玄武质岩浆混合的产物^[62]。色那石英闪长玢岩具有较低的Mg[#]值, 变化于40.88~43.79, 而直接起源于亏损地幔楔橄榄岩部分熔融型成的岩浆Mg[#]>60^[63], 反映其岩浆并非直接起源于地幔楔橄榄岩的部分熔融, 更有可能是新生下地壳部分熔融形成的酸性岩浆与幔源玄武质岩浆混合的结果。董申保^[64]指出幔源玄武质岩浆注入下地壳, 从而引发下地壳深熔, 最终导致幔壳混染作用, 往往会引起花岗岩等岩石具有低的Mg[#]、Ni、Cr特征。祝向平等^[25]报道的拿若矿区同

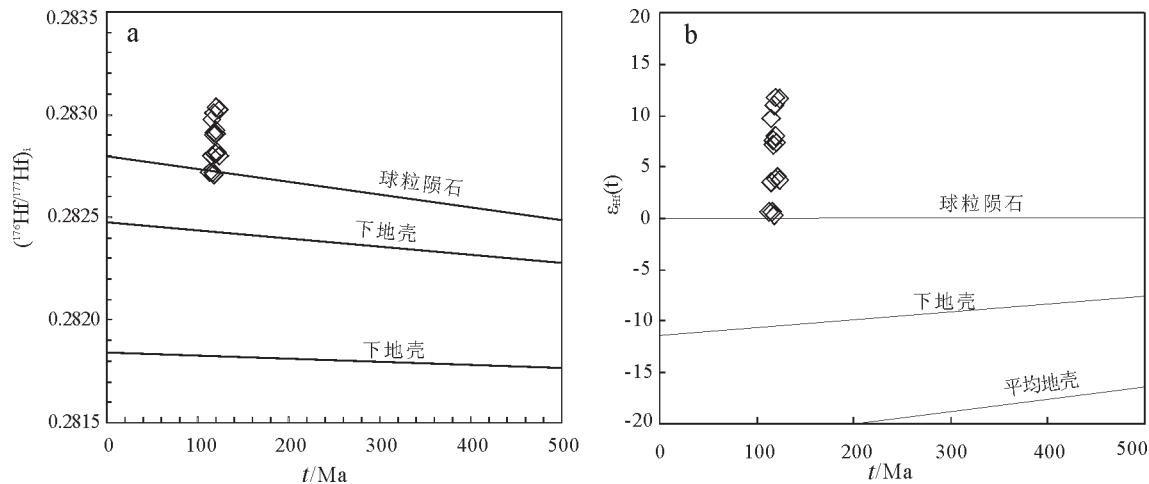
图7 多龙铜金矿集区色那矿区石英闪长玢岩的 $^{176}\text{Hf}/^{177}\text{Hf}$ - $t(\text{Ma})$ 和 $\epsilon_{\text{Hf}}(t)-t(\text{Ma})$ 图解

Fig. 7 Diagram of $\epsilon_{\text{Hf}}(t)$ versus t and $^{176}\text{Hf}/^{177}\text{Hf}$ versus t of quartz diorite porphyrite in the Sena deposit of the Duolong ore concentration area

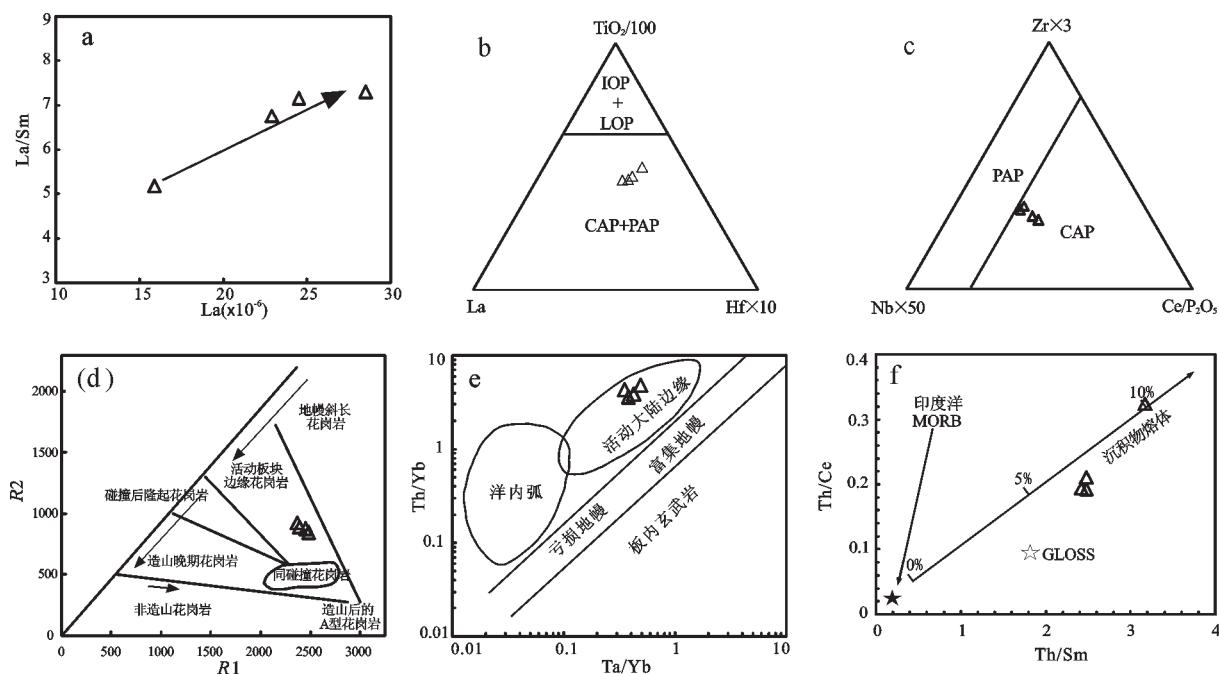


图8 多龙矿集区色那矿区石英闪长玢岩的地球化学图解

(a图据文献[54];b,c图据文献[56];d图据文献[57];e图据文献[58];f图据文献[59])

Fig. 8 Geochemical diagrams of quartz diorite porphyrite in the Sena deposit of the Duolong ore concentration area

期含矿花岗闪长斑岩(120 Ma)锆石 $\epsilon_{\text{Hf}}(t)$ 值为+3.6~+7.4, 李金祥等^[5](2008)及Li et al.^[10]测试的多不杂及波龙矿区同期含矿花岗闪长斑岩及石英闪长玢岩(120 Ma)锆石 $\epsilon_{\text{Hf}}(t)$ 值为+3.6~+7.5, 李兴奎等^[16]报道的赛角同期闪长岩(约120 Ma)锆石 $\epsilon_{\text{Hf}}(t)$ 值为+5.4~+12.1, 孙振明^[17]测试了尕尔勤同期含矿花岗闪长斑

岩(128.67 Ma)的锆石 $\epsilon_{\text{Hf}}(t)$ 值为+5.38~+9.63。上述岩体的Hf同位素组成暗示多龙矿集区含矿斑岩岩浆事件具有相同的新生下地壳岩浆源区特征,结合锆石年代学结合显示,上述含矿斑岩成岩时代在误差范围内一致,具有同期、同源性。

研究表明,多龙矿集区含矿斑岩的 $^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$ 值高

于原始地幔现代值, $^{143}\text{Nd}/^{144}\text{Nd}$ 值低于原始地幔现代值, $\varepsilon_{\text{Nd}}(t)$ 值为较小的负值或较小的正值^[5, 10, 16, 25, 65–66], 也支持它们来源于新生地壳物质部分熔融形成的花岗质岩浆^[67], 本文获得色那石英闪长玢岩相容元素 Cr($5.69 \times 10^{-6} \sim 8.52 \times 10^{-6}$)、Ni($4.16 \times 10^{-6} \sim 4.84 \times 10^{-6}$) 等含量较低, 也暗示混合岩浆中下地壳玄武质岩石部分熔融形成的酸性岩浆占有较大比例。含矿斑岩高 Sr、低 Nd 及低 ε_{Nd} 值, 以及本文获得石英闪长玢岩较小的 Ce/Pb 值(0.24~2.09), 暗示火山岩形成过程中有俯冲沉积物流体的加入^[68]。且在 Th/Ce-Th/Sm 比值图^[59], 样品投点都沿着印度洋 MORB 地幔与沉积物熔体的混合线分布, 说明源区受到来自俯冲板片沉积物熔体的交代, 参与交代的沉积物占 6%~10%。色那石英闪长玢岩 Rb/Sr 值(0.143~0.195)介于上地幔值(0.034)与地壳值(0.35)之间, Zr/Hf 值(31.23~34.14)介于上地幔值(30.74)与地壳值(44.68)之间, 更接近于地幔平均值, Nb/Ta 值(9.21~11.59)低于地幔平均值(17.5), 更接近于地壳平均值, 也反映出壳幔混合的特点^[42, 69, 70]。由此认为色那矿区石英闪长玢岩是班公湖—怒江特提斯洋壳向北俯冲于羌塘地块之下的背景中, 源于新生下地壳部分熔融, 源区可能有由洋壳俯冲板片脱水产生的流体交代上覆地幔楔发生部分熔融形成的幔源物质加入。

4.3 成矿动力学背景

班公湖—怒江缝合带横亘于青藏高原中部, 以零散分布的蛇绿岩残片为标志^[27], 是青藏高原的地构造和深部地球物理反映的岩石圈结构和组成的非常重要的分界线, 是拉萨地块和羌塘地块的分界^[28], 也是冈瓦纳板块的北界^[29]。班公湖—怒江特提斯洋于三叠纪或早侏罗世开启^[71, 72]。前期研究认为俯冲形式为班公湖—怒江特提斯洋洋壳向羌塘板块下的单向俯冲, 但随着该构造带研究资料的丰富及研究的深入, 越来越多的学者认为该构造带具有向南、向北双重俯冲的特征^[72–81]。朱弟成等^[80]通过对多玛枕状玄武岩和塔仁本玄武岩的研究, 认为该地区大面积发育的 OIB 型玄武岩形成于以洋壳为基底的洋岛环境, 其玄武岩浆活动时代在早白垩世中晚期(110 Ma 左右), 提出班公湖—怒江洋壳在早白垩世尚未彻底消亡, 可能暗示班公湖—怒江洋盆的关闭时间明显晚于晚侏罗世—早白垩世早期

闭合的早期认识^[82]。本文通过对色那矿区岩浆作用的研究认为, 矿床形成于典型的岛弧俯冲构造背景, 至少在大约 118 Ma 时班公湖—怒江洋盆还在向北俯冲; 王勤等^[18]对多龙矿集区铁格隆南矿区早垩世美日切错组安山岩进行了锆石 U-Pb 定年, 获得 (110.01 ± 0.68) Ma 的形成年龄, 结合岩石地球化学性质显示为形成于岛弧环境的火山岩。同时, 产于大陆增生楔基础上的多龙铜金矿集区岛弧型含矿斑岩的成岩成矿年龄为 115.54~128.67 Ma(图 1, 表 4)。以上事实表明在早白垩世晚期班公湖—怒江洋盆尚未关闭, 仍然存在持续向北俯冲消减作用。

多龙矿集区位于班公湖—怒江缝合带北侧板块俯冲带的上盘, 在空间上发育于羌塘陆块南缘晚古生代—三叠纪的增生杂岩系之上或其南侧。侏罗纪至早白垩世班公湖怒江洋持续向北俯冲^[27, 83], 南羌塘地块持续增生, 地壳加厚, 在其缘形成了楔形增生体^[12], 诱发大量燕山期的岛弧型火山岩和中酸性花岗岩体。多龙矿集区是在增生楔背景下发育的具有超大型潜力的岛弧型斑岩—浅成低温热液型铜金矿床^[1, 15, 18], 与印度尼西—巴布亚地区 Grasberg、Kucingliar 等新生代大型—超大型岛弧斑岩型铜矿床具有相似的成矿地质背景^[84]。随着洋洋壳向北俯冲消亡持续进行, 构造体制发生转换, 俯冲到南羌塘板块之下的班公湖—怒江洋洋壳发生脱水作用形成的流体交代上覆地幔楔, 导致地幔楔橄榄岩发生部分熔融形成富氧逸度(f_{O_2})、 H_2O 、S 和金属元素的玄武质母岩浆, 岩浆向上运移后, 滞留在壳幔边界形成新生下地壳, 持续底侵的高温玄武质岩浆又导致新生下地壳玄武质岩石发生部分熔融形成酸性岩浆, 底侵的玄武质岩浆与酸性岩浆混合, 发生复杂的熔融、同化、存储、均一化的 MASH 过程^[85]。接着岩浆熔体上侵, 熔化和同化部分下地壳岩石并聚集于浅部地壳内形成稳定的岩浆房。岩浆分异出成矿流体萃取围岩中的成矿元素及混合部分地壳物质, 沿走滑断裂等有利位置不断侵位, 岩浆上侵过程中发生复杂的同化混染和分离结晶作用, 最终多个斑岩侵入体^[51, 86]。伴随岩浆不断底侵, 成矿流体和铜、金等同源成矿元素不断加入, 浅部地壳岩浆房中的岩浆持续上涌侵位, 并在不同的条件下发生堆积, 最终在构造有利部位形成了多龙矿集区斑岩型—浅成低温热液型—隐爆角砾岩

表4 多龙矿集区岩浆岩成岩年龄
Table 4 Ages of magmatic rocks from the Dualong ore concentration area

矿区	岩性	样品编号	年龄	方法	文献
多不杂	辉绿岩	10DB11	(157.6±1.4) Ma	LA-ICP-MS U-Pb	[46]
	花岗闪长斑岩	ZK213	(127.8±2.6) Ma	LA-ICP-MS U-Pb	[4]
	闪长玢岩	T26	(125.2±2.2) Ma	LA-ICP-MS U-Pb	[17]
	花岗闪长斑岩	T25	(124.1±1.0) Ma	LA-ICP-MS U-Pb	[17]
	闪长岩	SJ-1	(123.1±2.1) Ma	LA-ICP-MS U-Pb	[11]
	花岗闪长斑岩	DbzJ2-1	(121.6±1.9) Ma	SHRIMP U-Pb	[5]
	花岗闪长斑岩	Dbz-γδπ	(120.7±1.9) Ma	LA-ICP-MS U-Pb	[9]
	花岗闪长斑岩	DbzTC6	(116.4±2.5) Ma	LA-ICP-MS U-Pb	[9]
	花岗闪长斑岩	DD-8	(117.4±1.0) Ma	LA-ICP-MS U-Pb	[10]
	黑云母	ZK001-78	(119.2±1.1) Ma	Ar/Ar 坪年龄	[10]
	钾长石	ZK2304-70	(118.3±0.6) Ma	Ar/Ar 坪年龄	[23]
	钾长石	ZK001-91	(115.2±1.1) Ma	Ar/Ar 坪年龄	[9]
	绢云母	ZK001-140	(115.8±1.4) Ma	Ar/Ar 坪年龄	[9]
	辉钼矿		(118.0±1.5) Ma	Re-Os 等时线	[9]
波龙	闪长玢岩	T3	(127.3±2.5) Ma	LA-ICP-MS U-Pb	[17]
	花岗闪长斑岩	T2-2	(124.8±1.2) Ma	LA-ICP-MS U-Pb	[17]
	花岗闪长斑岩	T2-1	(122.4±4.1) Ma	LA-ICP-MS U-Pb	[17]
	石英闪长玢岩	BL-1	(122.3±1.0) Ma	LA-ICP-MS U-Pb	[20]
	花岗闪长斑岩	Dw2-8	(121.1±1.8) Ma	SHRIMP U-Pb	[9]
	花岗闪长斑岩	DBZ-32	(120.9±2.4) Ma	SHRIMP U-Pb	[6]
	花岗闪长斑岩	ZK15502-288	(120.2±2.0) Ma	LA-ICP-MS U-Pb	[7]
	花岗闪长斑岩	ZK15502-458	(119.5±0.9) Ma	LA-ICP-MS U-Pb	[7]
	花岗闪长斑岩	ZK15507-5	(119.3±1.3) Ma	LA-ICP-MS U-Pb	[7]
	石英闪长斑岩	BLZK17103-465	(118.6±1.0) Ma	LA-ICP-MS U-Pb	[10]
	花岗闪长斑岩	BLZK17103-332	(118.5±1.0) Ma	LA-ICP-MS U-Pb	[10]
	花岗闪长斑岩	BLZK15502-553	(118.5±1.0) Ma	LA-ICP-MS U-Pb	[10]
	石英闪长斑岩	BLZK17103-368	(118.4±1.1) Ma	LA-ICP-MS U-Pb	[10]
	花岗闪长斑岩	BLZK15502-484	(117.5±1.0) Ma	LA-ICP-MS U-Pb	[10]
拿若	钾长石	ZK18707-485	(118.33±0.6) Ma	Ar/Ar 坪年龄	[24]
	绢云母	ZK15515-553	(121.61±0.67) Ma	Ar/Ar 坪年龄	[24]
	辉钼矿		(119.4±1.3) Ma	Re-Os 等时线	[22]
	花岗闪长斑岩	T28	(122.9±1.1) Ma	LA-ICP-MS U-Pb	[17]
	花岗闪长斑岩	T16	(121.6±1.1) Ma	LA-ICP-MS U-Pb	[17]
	闪长岩	NED04	(121.3±1.1) Ma	LA-ICP-MS U-Pb	[25]
	花岗闪长斑岩	NED03	(120.5±1.2) Ma	LA-ICP-MS U-Pb	[25]
铁格隆南	花岗闪长斑岩	NED02	(120.2±1.4) Ma	LA-ICP-MS U-Pb	[25]
	花岗闪长斑岩	NED01	(119.8±1.3) Ma	LA-ICP-MS U-Pb	[25]
	花岗闪长斑岩	NR0701-166.7	(119.62±0.64) Ma	LA-ICP-MS U-Pb	[21]
	花岗闪长斑岩	NR-1	(119.45±0.61) Ma	LA-ICP-MS U-Pb	[20]
孜尔勤	石英闪长玢岩	ZK1612-373	(120.2±1.0) Ma	LA-ICP-MS U-Pb	[15]
	明矾石	ZK1604-429	(116.29±0.79) Ma	Ar/Ar 坪年龄	[14]
	安山岩	RN-GS01	(110.01±0.68) Ma	LA-ICP-MS U-Pb	[18]
	辉钼矿		(119.0±1.4) Ma	Re-Os 等时线	[15]
铁格隆	英云闪长斑岩	GEQ-1	(122.45±0.56) Ma	LA-ICP-MS U-Pb	[20]
	花岗闪长斑岩	T7	(128.67±0.99) Ma	LA-ICP-MS U-Pb	[17]
拿顿	英云闪长斑岩	YGL08-1	(119.65±0.57) Ma	LA-ICP-MS U-Pb	[20]
	闪长玢岩	ND-3	(115.54±0.70) Ma	LA-ICP-MS U-Pb	[20]
地堡那木岗	石英闪长岩	DN-17	(111.24±0.39) Ma	LA-ICP-MS U-Pb	[19]
	赛角	闪长岩	(120.5±1.2) Ma	LA-ICP-MS U-Pb	[16]
色那	石英闪长玢岩	2015DL-6	(118.1±1.4) Ma	LA-ICP-MS U-Pb	本文

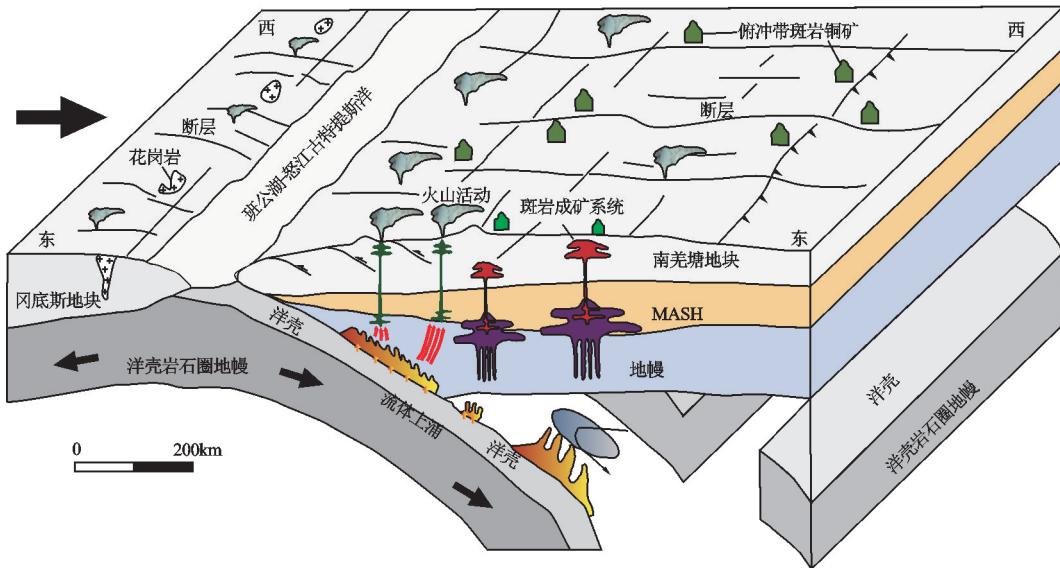


图9 西藏多龙矿集区的成矿模式简图(据文献[87]修改)

Fig. 9 Simplified metallogenetic model of the Sena deposit of the Duolong ore concentration area

型铜金矿床^[87]。

5 结 论

(1) 多龙矿集区色那矿区石英闪长玢岩 LA-ICP-MS 锆石 U-Pb 年龄为 (118.1 ± 1.4) Ma, 代表了该岩体的结晶时代。与已报道的多龙矿集区内岛弧型含矿斑岩的成岩成矿时代相一致, 说明矿床成矿作用受控于统一的构造-岩浆成矿系统。

(2) 色那矿区石英闪长玢岩属于活动大陆边缘的高钾钙碱性-钙碱性准铝质 I 型花岗岩, 富集轻稀土(LREE)和大离子亲石元素(LILE), 亏损重稀土(HREE)及高场强元素(HFSE); 稀土元素分配曲线呈右倾平缓型, 轻重稀土分异明显, 轻稀土之间发生明显分馏, 重稀土之间分馏不明显, δEu 为 0.92~1.04, 具备典型岛弧岩浆岩特征。

(3) 色那矿区石英闪长玢岩 Rb/Sr 值介于 0.143~0.195, Zr/Hf 值介于 31.23~34.14, Nb/Ta 值介于 9.21~11.59, 反映出壳幔混合的特点。锆石 $\varepsilon_{\text{Hf}}(t)$ 为 +0.28~+11.77, 平均值为 +6.04; 两阶段模式年龄 $T_{\text{DMC}} = 424 \sim 1159$ Ma, 平均值为 790.6 Ma, 指示其起源于新生下地壳的部分熔融。即色那矿区石英闪长玢岩是班公湖—怒江特提斯洋壳向北俯冲于羌塘地块之下的背景下, 源于新生下地壳部分熔融, 源区可能有由洋壳俯冲板片脱水产生的流体交代

上覆地幔楔发生部分熔融形成的幔源物质加入。

(4) 早白垩世晚期班公湖—怒江洋盆尚未关闭, 仍然存在持续向北俯冲消减作用。

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