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缅甸 Wunto-Popa 岩浆弧 Shangalon 铜金矿床辉钼矿 Re-Os 同位素测年及其地质意义

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摘要: Shangalon 铜金矿床位于缅甸 Wunto-Popa 岩浆弧北段, 研究工作薄弱, 其成矿地质背景和矿床成因尚缺乏高精度同位素成矿年代学数据的制约。本文选取典型矿石中 5 件辉钼矿样品通过 Re-Os 同位素定年方法厘定成矿时代, 获得的模式年龄集中变化于 38.5±0.6 至 38.3±0.5 Ma, 加权平均年龄为 38.4±0.2 Ma, 对应的等时线年龄为 38.0±1.6 Ma (MSWD=0.17), 二者在误差范围内基本保持一致, 指示 Shangalon 铜金矿床的成矿时限为始新世, 该年龄数据与矿区的含矿闪长岩和花岗岩闪长岩锆石 U-Pb 年龄 38~40 Ma 相吻合, 表明 Shangalon Cu-Au-Mo 成矿作用与始新世闪长岩-花岗岩闪长岩侵入体密切相关, 为始新世岩浆活动的产物。Shangalon 铜金矿床辉钼矿样品的 Re 含量为 82.4~111.2 μg·g⁻¹, 平均值为 98.88 μg·g⁻¹, 指示成矿物质具有壳幔混源的特征。通过综合分析区域成矿动力学背景, 认为 Shangalon 地区始新世铜金成矿作用可能形成于印度与欧亚大陆碰撞背景下的新特提斯洋板片撕裂和断裂, 诱发软流圈上涌, 新生下地壳部分熔融。

关键词: 辉钼矿; Re-Os 同位素定年; Shangalon 铜金矿床; Wunto-Popa 岩浆弧; 缅甸

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Re-Os isotope dating of molybdenite from Shangalon Cu-Au deposit in the Wunto-Popa magmatic arc, Myanmar and its geological significance

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Abstract: The Shangalon copper-gold deposit is located in the northern segment of the Wunto-Popa magmatic arc in Myanmar. The research on this deposit is limited, and there is a lack of high-precision isotopic geochronological data regarding its ore-forming geological background and deposit genesis. In this study, five molybdenite samples from typical ores were selected to determine the mineralization age using the Re-Os isochron dating method. The obtained model ages range from 38.3±0.6 to 38.5±0.5 million years

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ago (Ma), with a weighted average age of 38.4 ± 0.2 Ma. The corresponding isochron age is 38.0 ± 1.6 Ma (MSWD=0.17). Both ages are in good agreement within the error range, indicating that the mineralization timing of the Shangalon copper-gold deposit is in the Eocene epoch. This age data corresponds well with the zircon U-Pb ages of 38 to 40 million years for the mineralized syenogranite and granodiorite in the mining area, suggesting a close relationship between the Shangalon Cu-Au-Mo mineralization and Eocene syenogranite-granodiorite intrusions, which are products of Eocene magmatic activity. The Re contents of molybdenite samples from the Shangalon copper-gold deposit range from 82.4 to $111.2 \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$, with an average value of $98.88 \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$, indicating a mixed source from the crust and mantle for the mineralizing fluids. Based on a comprehensive analysis of the regional metallogenic dynamics, it is suggested that the Eocene copper-gold mineralization in the Shangalon region possibly formed as a result of the fragmentation and faulting of the Neo-Tethys oceanic plate, triggered by the collision between the Indian and Eurasian continents, leading to upwelling of the asthenosphere and partial melting of the lower crust.

Key words: molybdenite; Re-Os isotopic ages; Shangalon Cu-Au deposit; Wunto-Popa magmatic arc; Myanmar

0 引言

缅甸地处特提斯构造域东段,冈瓦纳大陆与劳亚大陆的结合部位,经历了复杂的地质演化历史,孕育了优越的成矿地质条件,形成了丰富的铜、金、锡、钨等重要矿产资源(Gardiner et al., 2014, 2016; Barber et al., 2016)。西藏造山带通过喜马拉雅东构造结向南伸展,经历了古生代—新生代特提斯洋/印度洋俯冲以及印度板块、西甸地块、滇缅泰马地块和印支地块之间大陆碰撞(Mitchell, 1993; Morley, 2012; Metcalfe, 2013; Lee et al., 2016; Li et al., 2018; 李光明等, 2020; 尹福光等, 2021),在滇缅泰马地块形成一系列与花岗岩有关的热液锡钨矿床(如 Mawchi 锡钨矿、Hermingyi 锡钨矿等)(Zaw, 1990, 2017; Searle et al., 2016; Gardiner et al., 2015, 2017; Myint et al., 2017, 2018),而在西甸地块 Wunto-Popa 岩浆弧带形成了另一条与岩浆作用有关的铜金成矿带,发现了一系列斑岩—浅成低温热液型铜金矿床(如 Shangalon 铜金矿、Monywa 铜矿等)(Mitchell et al., 2011; Gardiner et al., 2016; Searle et al., 2016; Zaw et al., 2014; Li et al., 2018)。

Wunto-Popa 岩浆弧带位于缅甸中部的西甸地块,南北向延伸超过 600 km,是缅甸最重要的铜金成矿带,该带内的铜金矿至少从 20 世纪 30 年代就有了记录(Gardiner et al., 2016)。新生代沿 Wunto-Popa 岩浆弧带发生了重要的 Cu-Au 成矿作用,目前已发现 Monywa 高硫化浅成低温热液铜矿床(Mitchell et al., 2011)和 Shangalon-Kyungalon 斑岩型铜金矿床(Zaw et al., 2014; Gardiner et al., 2016; Searle et al., 2016; Mitchell, 2018; Htut et al., 2020)、Kyaukpahto 金矿(Mitchell, 2018)、Kyaukpatat 金矿

(Mitchell, 2018)等一系列与中酸性岩浆岩有关的矿床。对于区域上成矿年代学及成矿规律研究薄弱,尤其是 Shangalon 铜金矿床目前的研究程度极低(Mitchell, 2018; Htut et al., 2020),其形成时代、成矿地质背景缺乏成矿年龄约束。本文在分析成矿地质特征基础上,针对与铜金矿化密切共生的辉钼矿样品,开展 Re-Os 同位素年龄分析,旨在精确厘定 Shangalon 铜金矿床的成矿时代、物质来源及其成矿动力学背景,并进一步总结区域矿床的时空分布规律,指导区域找矿勘查。

1 区域地质背景

缅甸位于东喜马拉雅构造结南东侧,处于阿尔卑斯—喜马拉雅造山带与印度尼西亚弧体系的交界位置,是特提斯构造体系正向碰撞和侧向走滑的转换部位(Holt et al., 1991),经历了中生代新特提斯构造演化和新生代陆陆碰撞造山的叠加转换,区域大地构造背景十分复杂(Metcalfe, 2002; 王宏等, 2012)。缅甸从西向东可以划分为印-缅山脉、西甸地块、密支那—抹谷变质带和掸邦高原四个大地构造单元(图 1)(Serle et al., 2007, 2017; 张靖祎等, 2021)。其中,西甸地块亦称西甸板块(Serle et al., 2007)或 缅中盆地(Bertrand et al., 2001, 2003; Christophe et al., 2003),夹持于印缅山脉和太公—密支那两个重要结合带与实皆走滑断裂带之间(Christophe et al., 2003)。该地块西边为印缅山脉,东边为中甸山脉,北边为喜马拉雅山脉,中央是一个断续隆起的 Wunto-Popa 岩浆弧带,两侧为新生代沉积盆地(Serle et al., 2007, 2017)。

Wunto-Popa 岩浆弧介于西甸地块东部盆地和西部盆地之间,发育一套晚中生代—新生代基性—

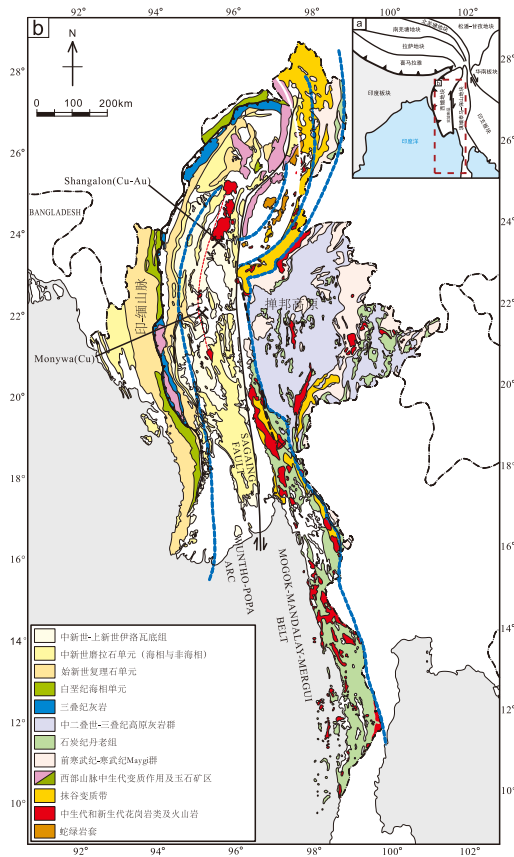


图 1 缅甸地质构造格架 (据 Gardiner et al., 2016 修改)

Fig. 1 Geological framework of Myanmar (modified from Gardiner et al., 2016)

酸性火山岩序列, 南北展布范围约 600 km, 大部地区被巨厚新生代沉积地层覆盖。总体上, Wunto-Popa 岩浆弧由北向南总体可以分为四段 (Mitchell, 2018), 分别为: (1) Kawt-a-Bum 山—莱米耶段 (Kawt-a-Bum-Tatlet-Loimye): 在 Kawt-a-Bum 山和莱米耶山附近零星出露第三纪火山岩, 少量花岗闪长岩侵入体出露在该段南部的帕甘 (Hpakant) 和加东亚 (Kadonyat) 地区, 而闪长岩变质岩石中与较为常见。在加东亚 (Kadonyat) 和北纬 25° 之间存在一个长约 60 km 南东走向的变质岩带, 岩性主要为云母片岩、石英岩和少量石榴子石云母片岩, 闪长岩侵入其中, 没有花岗岩分布。(2) 文多—班茂段 (Wuntho-Banmauk): 也称为文多地块, 是目前整个 Wunto-Popa 岩浆弧带出露岩浆岩面积最大、地层格架最完整的一段。北北东走向的晚白垩世甘扎羌岩基 (Kanzachaung)、北东侧平兴加杂岩体 (Pinhing) 以及当东隆山 (Taungthonlon) 死火山基本构成了该段的全部岩石单元。(3) 蒙育瓦—萨林基段 (Monywa-Salinyi): 也称为下钦敦江火山岩区,

岩石出露位置位于钦敦江西岸, 沿钦敦江和瑞保 (Shwebo) 盆地之间背斜呈北北西分布。该段岩浆岩时代大多为早白垩世—中新世, 其中最老的称为 Occan 组, 岩性为一套枕状玄武岩或玄武岩熔岩组成, 上覆地层为渐新统—上新统沉积岩。该组中大范围出现绿泥石—绿帘石化, 前人认为这一套玄武岩熔岩与文多—班茂段广泛分布的茂吉组 (Mawgyi) 火山岩相似。(4) 波巴山段 (Mt Popa): 该段是整个中央岛弧的最南段, 从地层特征可分为新老两层: 老地层包括了中新统勃固 (Pegu) 组砂岩和页岩、上新世伊洛瓦底 (Irrawaddian) 组砂岩和砾岩; 新地层覆盖于老地层之上, 底部岩性以玄武质熔岩为主, 上部岩性以玄武岩—安山岩—火山碎屑岩组合为主。

2 矿床地质概况

Shangalon 铜金矿床位于 Wunto-Popa 岩浆弧北段, 高林 (Kawlin) 镇西侧, 位于 Kanzachaung 岩基东南边缘, 坐标为 E95°30'55", N23°43'06"。Mawgyi 火山岩是该地区最古老的火山岩, 岩石类型包括安山岩、玄武质安山岩、枕状玄武岩、火山角砾岩、安山岩墙或岩脉等。白垩纪 Kanzachaung 岩基的岩石类型包括花岗闪长岩和少量石英闪长岩和闪长岩, 其侵入于 Mawgyi 火山岩中。Ketpanda 组出露于 Shangalon 矿化带的东南方, 由砂岩、粉砂岩及砾岩等组成, 局部含英安岩和安山岩互层。Sanidine 含斑晶粗面岩和角砾岩仅在 Shangalon 最东南端出露 (图 2), 目前在粗面岩中未发现矿化。该区 Cu-Au 矿化主要与始新世花岗闪长岩—闪长岩沿北西向侵入 Mawgyi 火山岩和白垩纪 Kanzachaung 岩基的岩浆作用有关 (Gardiner et al., 2016)。矿区探明矿石资源量为 900 万吨, Cu 平均品位 0.23%, Au 平均品位 0.17% (Zaw et al., 2017), 主要矿物组合为黄铜矿、黄铁矿、斑铜矿、蓝铜矿, 局部发育辉钼矿, 矿化特征为以浸染状、脉状和网状脉为主 (图 3)。Shangalon 北西方向 1 公里处还发现了 Kyungalon 矿床, 矿化以含金石英脉以及产于花岗闪长岩中的贱金属硫化物为主, 钻孔中可见闪锌矿和方铅矿, 同时发育泥质蚀变, 代表矿物包括绢云母、伊利石、绿泥石及高岭石, 具有低硫化浅成低温热液成矿特征 (Mitchell, 2018)。Shangalon-Kyungalon 构成与岩浆侵入有关的斑岩—浅成低温热液铜金成矿系统, 但由于钻孔深度有限 (小于 300 米), 其深部的斑岩型矿化尚未大规模揭露, 深

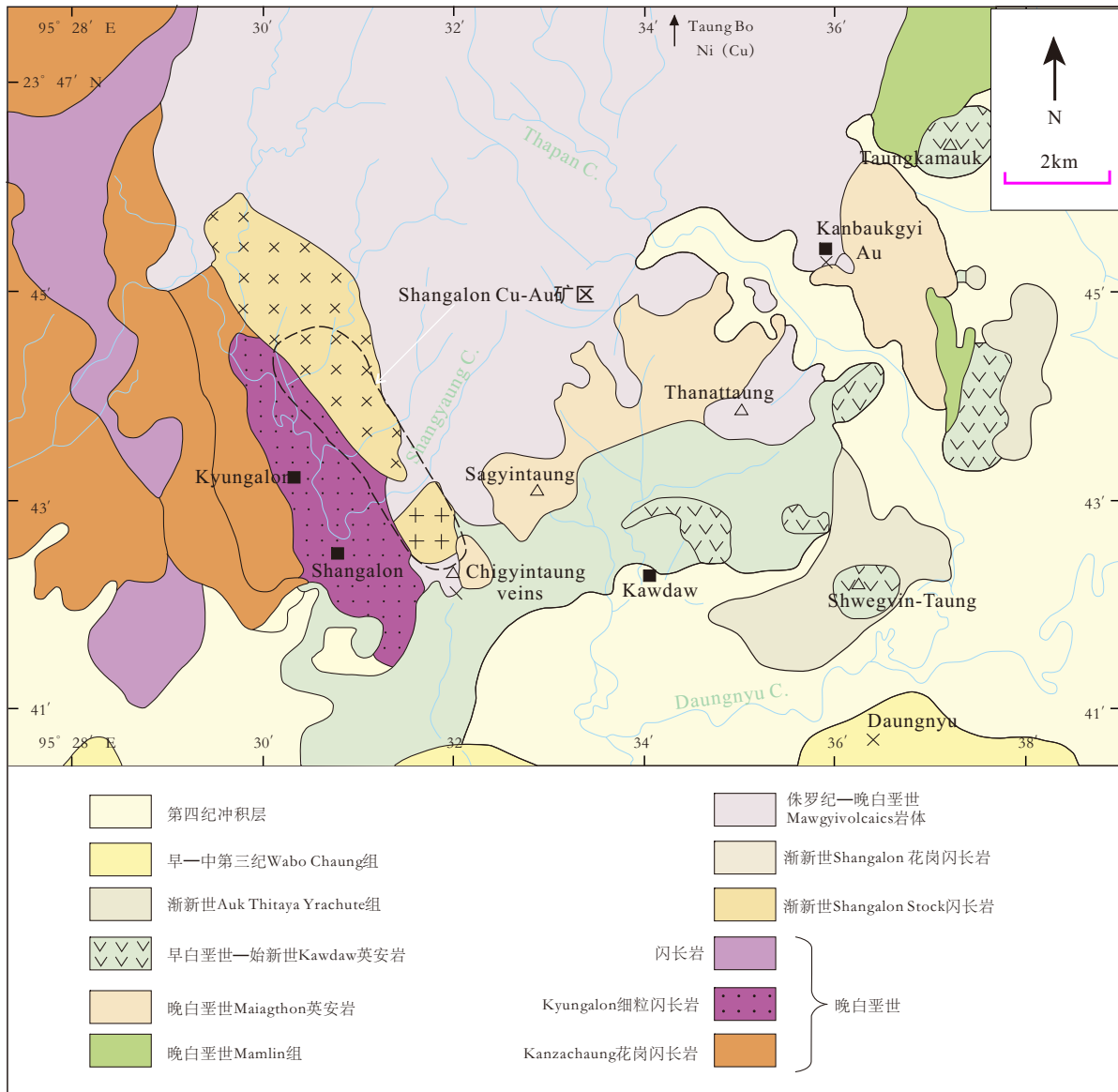


图 2 Shangalon 铜金矿区地质图 (据 Mitchell, 2018 修改)

Fig. 2 Geological map of Shangalon Cu-Au deposit (modified from Mitchell, 2018)

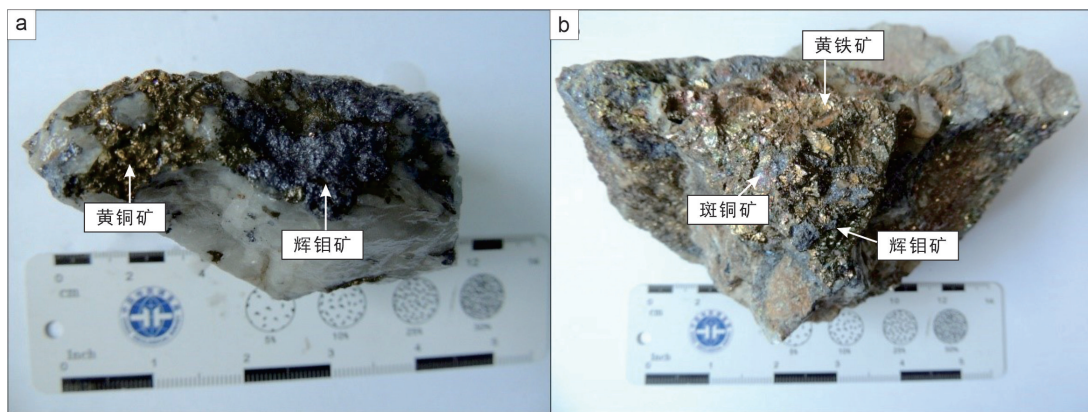


图 3 Shangalon 铜金矿床辉钼矿与黄铜矿共生 (a) 及与斑铜矿-黄铁矿共生 (b)

Fig. 3 Molybdenite coexists with chalcopyrite (a) and bornite-pyrite (b) in Shangalon Cu-Au deposit

部找矿潜力巨大。

3 样品采集与分析测试

本次在 Shangalon 矿床共采集 5 件辉钼矿样品,经单矿物分选后用于 Re-Os 同位素定年。样品中辉钼矿呈鳞片状或细粒状(图 3),主要以脉状或团块状形式产出,与黄铁矿等硫化物紧密共生。采集过程中,尽可能地采集了具有代表性的不同矿化形式的辉钼矿样品。

样品分选在河北省地质测绘院岩矿实验测试中心完成,在室内无污染环境下,用常规方法将样品粉碎至 180~250 μm (60~80 目),经淘洗和磁选后,在双目镜下进一步分选至纯度达 99% 以上,然后用玛瑙钵研磨至 74 μm (200 目)。用于 Re-Os 同位素测试分析的辉钼矿质纯,无污染。

Re-Os 同位素分析测试在国家地质实验测试中心完成。分解样品、蒸馏分离 Os、萃取分离 Re 和质谱测定等具体技术流程详见 Du et al.(2004),实验仪器采用美国 TJA 公司生产的电感耦合等离子体质谱仪 TJA X-series ICP-MS 测定同位素比值。对于 Re-Os 含量很低的样品,采用美国 Thermo Fisher Scientific 公司生产的高分辨电感耦合等离子体质谱仪 HR-ICP-MS Element 2 进行测量。对于 Re,选择质量数 185、187,用 190 监测 Os。对于 Os,选择质量数为 186、187、188、189、190、192,用 185 监测 Re。为了保证测试结果的可靠性,在本次测试过程中,分析了实验标准物质 HLP 的 Re、Os 和 ^{187}Os 。

4 测试结果

Shangalon 矿床 5 件辉钼矿样品的 Re-Os 同位

素测试结果列于表 1。本次实验辉钼矿普 Os 是根据原子量表(WIESER, 2006)和同位素丰度表(Bohlkea, 2001),通过测量 $^{192}\text{Os}/^{190}\text{Os}$ 比值计算得出,其含量为 0.000 6~0.000 7 $\text{ng}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$,可视为 0,指示辉钼矿中的 ^{187}Os 系由 ^{187}Re 衰变形成,符合 Re-Os 同位素体系模式年龄计算条件,所获得模式年龄可反映辉钼矿的结晶年龄(蒋少涌等, 2000)。因此,可以通过辉钼矿中 ^{187}Re 和 ^{187}Os 的含量来计算出 Re-Os 模式年龄(t)。计算公式: $t=(1/\lambda)[\ln(^{187}\text{Os}/^{187}\text{Re}+1)]$,式中 ^{187}Os 为现在矿物中 ^{187}Os 的含量 (mol/g), ^{187}Re 为现在矿物中 ^{187}Re 的含量 (mol/g), λ 为 ^{187}Re 衰变常数,其值为 $1.666\times 10^{-11}/\text{a}$ (Shen et al., 1996; Smoliar et al., 1996), t 为矿物形成后的年龄,在公式中单位为年(a),经常以百万年(Ma)表示。样品中辉钼矿 Re 含量为 82.4~111.2 $\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$,平均 98.88 $\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$,Re 与 ^{187}Os 含量变化谐调,给出 5 件矿石样品中辉钼矿的模式年龄为 38.5 \pm 0.5 Ma 至 38.3 \pm 0.5 Ma,加权平均值为 38.4 \pm 0.2 Ma(图 4),可见 5 件样品中辉钼矿年龄趋于一致。数据处理采用 ISOPLOT 软件(Ludwig, 2009),通过等时线拟合获得 Re-Os 等时线年龄为 38.0 \pm 1.6 Ma(图 4),显示 MSWD 值较小(0.17),模式年龄与等时线年龄在误差范围内基本一致,指示该等时线年龄可代表 Shangalon 矿床的成矿年龄。

5 讨论

5.1 成矿时代

确定金属矿床的成矿时代对于揭示其成矿动力学背景,探讨成矿物质、成矿流体来源以及建立矿床成因模式具有重要意义。Re-Os 同位素体系是金属矿床直接定年和示踪的重要手段,且辉钼矿

表 1 Shangalon 矿床辉钼矿 Re-Os 同位素测试数据
Table 1 Analytical data of Re-Os isotope from the Shangalon deposit

样品编号	样重/g	Re/ $\text{ng}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$		普Os/ $\text{ng}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$		$^{187}\text{Re}/ \text{ng}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$		$^{187}\text{Os}/ \text{ng}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$		模式年龄/Ma	
		测定值	不确定度	测定值	不确定度	测定值	不确定度	测定值	不确定度	测定值	不确定度
D10-b2	0.010 01	96 969	760	0.000 6	0.020 0	60 947	478	38.97	0.26	38.36	0.55
D10-b1	0.015 43	103 259	839	0.000 7	0.015 2	64 900	527	41.60	0.25	38.46	0.54
D10-b3	0.015 34	100 550	756	0.000 7	0.014 8	63 198	475	40.32	0.26	38.28	0.53
D10-b4	0.015 04	111 202	1 000	0.000 7	0.015 2	69 893	628	44.67	0.27	38.35	0.56
D10-b5	0.015 10	82 434	614	0.000 7	0.008 8	51 812	386	33.21	0.19	38.47	0.53

注: Re、Os含量的不确定度包括样品和稀释剂的称量误差、稀释剂的标定误差、质谱测量的分馏校正误差、待分析样品同位素比值测量误差,置信水平95%;由于采用混合稀释剂,模式年龄的不确定度不包括稀释剂和样品的称量误差,但依然包括衰变常数的不确定度1.02%,模式年龄置信水平95%。

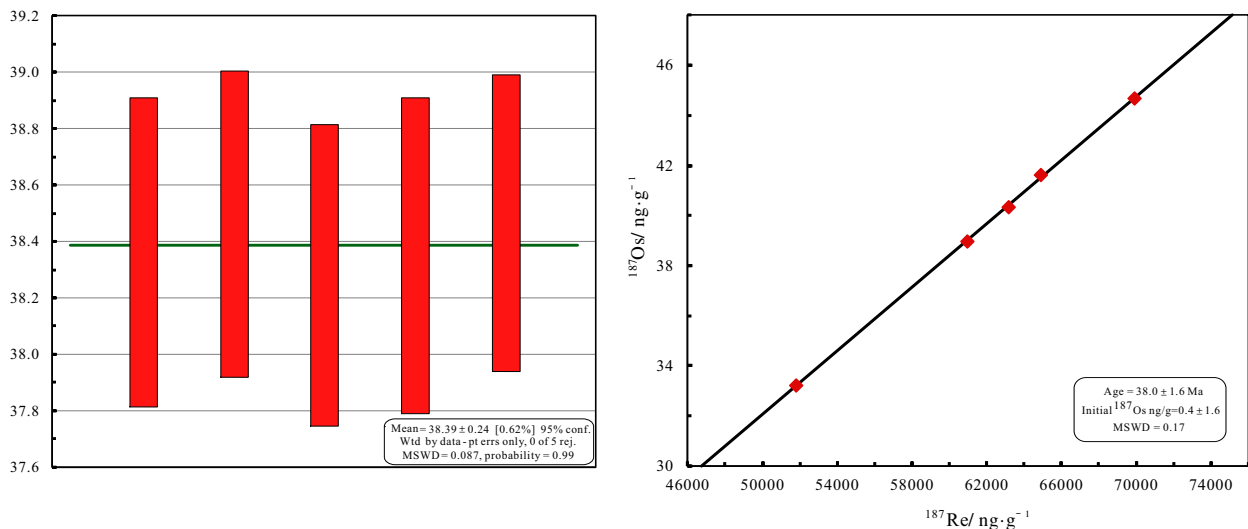


图4 Shangalon 矿床辉钼矿 Re-Os 同位素加权平均年龄 (a) 和等时线年龄 (b)

Fig. 4 Weighted average Re-Os ages (a) and isochrones (b) of molybdenites from the Shangalon deposit

因其含有较高的 Re 含量(10^{-6} 数量级)、基本不含普通 Os, 同时其 Re-Os 同位素体系的封闭温度相对较高, 不易受后期影响, 一直被认为是 Re-Os 定年最理想的对象, 已被证明是研究金属内生矿床成矿年代学十分有效的手段之一 (Suzuki et al., 1996; Stein et al., 2001; 王登红等, 2010; 李超等, 2012; 冷秋锋等, 2015; 刘俊等, 2019; Huang et al., 2021)。Shangalon 铜金矿床辉钼矿 Re-Os 等时线年龄为 38.0 ± 1.6 Ma, 加权平均年龄为 38.4 ± 0.2 Ma, 其等时线年龄与模式年龄在误差范围内保持一致, 表明 Shangalon 铜金矿床成矿时代为始新世。该年龄数据与矿区的含矿闪长岩和花岗闪长岩锆石 U-Pb 年龄 (38~40Ma) 基本一致 (Barley et al., 2003; Barley and Zaw, 2009; Gardiner et al., 2016; Htut et al., 2017, 2020; Li et al., 2018), 表明 Shangalon Cu-Au-Mo 成矿作用与始新世闪长岩-花岗闪长岩侵入体密切相关, 为始新世岩浆活动-成矿作用的产物。

5.2 区域矿床时空分布规律

Wunto-Popa 弧是位于西缅地块的一个南北向岩浆岩带, 主要包括白垩纪—第四纪镁铁质—长英质的火山岩和侵入岩 (Mitchell et al., 2012; Lee et al., 2016; Gardiner et al., 2017), 该弧岩浆带被认为是西藏南部冈底斯岩浆弧通过侏罗纪—白垩纪印度 Lohit 岩基向东南的延伸 (Lin et al., 2013; Wang et al., 2014), 与斑岩成矿作用有关的 Cu-Au 矿床沿该带广泛分布, 已发现 Cu-Au 矿床 (点) 60 余处 (Zaw et al., 2017; Mitchell, 2018), 主要的矿床类型包括: 高硫型浅成低温热液型铜 (金) 矿床、斑岩型

铜金矿床、与侵入岩有关的金 (银) 矿床和 VMS 型铜多金属矿床等。Cu-Au 矿床沿 Wunto-Popa 岩浆弧呈近南北向带状分布, 目前发现的重要矿床主要产于 Wuntho-Banmawk (文多—班茂) 段和 Monywa-Salingyi (蒙育瓦—萨林基) 段。Wuntho 南部的 Shangalon 斑岩型铜金矿床, 其成矿作用与始新世岩浆侵入密切相关, 在 Wuntho 地区其他地方也报道了斑岩型矿化 (Goossens, 1978; Gardiner et al., 2016), 但没有明确的年龄约束。Monywa 高硫型浅成低温热液型铜矿床位于 Shangalon-Kyungalon 矿集区以南 170 公里处, 位于曼德勒市西北约 115 km, 铜矿化主要赋存于英安岩—安山质火山岩和火山碎屑岩中, 该矿床由莱比塘 (Letpadaung) 矿段、七星塘 (Kyisintaung) 矿段、萨比塘 (Sabetaung) 矿段、萨比塘南 (Sabetaung South) 矿段 4 个矿段组成。年代学研究显示, Monywa 地区成岩成矿年龄可以限定于 13~19 Ma (Mitchell et al., 2011; Zaw et al., 2014, 2017), 为中新世岩浆活动的产物, 其成矿时代晚于 Shangalon 矿床, 代表了 Wunto-Popa 弧另一期铜金成矿作用事件。

5.3 成矿物质来源

由于具有不同的地球化学相容性, Re、Os 二者在壳幔分异以及地球化学循环过程中常经历不同的分异过程, 导致不同的地球化学储源库, 特别是地壳和地幔中具有截然不同的 Re、Os 同位素组成特征。因此, Re-Os 同位素体系不仅可以精确厘定金属硫化物矿床形成的时代, 同时还可以示踪成矿物质来源以及不同来源成矿物质混入的程度

(Martin et al., 1994; Foster et al., 1996; Mao et al., 1999, 2003; 刘俊等, 2019)。Re 作为极度分散元素, 在自然界不易形成独立矿物, 常在辉钼矿中以类质同象的形式替代 Mo。研究表明, Re 在地幔和地核中比在地球其他各圈层中有更加富集的趋势, 因而矿床中与地幔成矿物质有成生联系的辉钼矿具有更高的 Re 含量, 而与地壳成矿物质有关的辉钼矿的 Re 含量则相对较低(Stein et al., 2001; Berzina et al., 2005; 刘俊等, 2019), 因此, 可以利用辉钼矿中 Re 含量的高低来指示成矿物质的来源(Stein et al., 2001)。一般而言, 矿床内辉钼矿中的 Re 含量会随成矿物质来源深度的变化而变化, 来源于地幔、壳幔混合和地壳的辉钼矿 Re 含量各降低一个数量级, 例如从幔源、壳幔混源到壳源, 辉钼矿中 Re 含量依次为 $100n \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{g}^{-1} \rightarrow 10n \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{g}^{-1} \rightarrow n \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$ (Mao et al., 1999; Stein et al., 2001; 刘俊等, 2019)。本文研究的 Shangalon 铜金矿床 Re 含量变化范围为 $82.4\sim 111.2 \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$, 平均为 $98.88 \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$, 指示其成矿物质具有壳幔混源的特征, 可能暗示了存在多元岩浆的混合作用。

5.4 成矿动力学背景

前人研究表明, Wunto-Popa 岩浆弧广泛发育白垩纪(110~90 Ma)的镁铁质-长英质岩浆岩, 具有正的 $\epsilon_{\text{Nd}}(t)$ 值(0.5~7.2)、正的锆石 $\epsilon_{\text{Hf}}(t)$ 值(7.5~9.7)、低初始 Sr 值($^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}_i < 0.706$)以及低的锆石 O 同位素组成($\delta^{18}\text{O}$ 值为 4.9‰~5.8‰)(Mitchell et al., 2012; Gardiner et al., 2017; Zhang et al., 2017; Li et al., 2018), 是由新特提斯洋岩石圈俯冲形成的

(Wen et al., 2008; Meng et al., 2014; Chapman and Kapp, 2017; Li et al., 2018), 洋壳的俯冲、断离或回卷诱发了岩石圈地幔的部分熔融, 形成了弧岩浆岩的母岩浆(Mitchell et al., 2012)。西缅地体侏罗纪-白垩纪岩浆作用与西藏南部冈底斯岩浆弧同时期岩浆活动有很大的相似之处, 说明新特提斯岩浆弧系统从西藏南部向东延伸到了东南亚(Lin et al., 2013; Wang et al., 2014)。在冈底斯岩浆弧南部, 发现了侏罗纪(170~160 Ma)雄村斑岩铜金矿床(Lang et al., 2014)以及晚白垩世(约 90 Ma)与闪长岩有关的克鲁夕卡岩型铜金矿床(Jiang et al., 2012)。尽管目前在西缅地体 Wunto-Popa 岩浆弧尚未发现侏罗纪-白垩纪重要的 Cu-Au 矿床, 但白垩纪弧岩浆岩具有较高的氧逸度(锆石 Ce/Ce* 值约为 50~350)和与新生下地壳类似的锆石 Hf-O 同位素组成(Gardiner et al., 2017, 2018), 指示具有巨大的 Cu-Au 成矿潜力(Li et al., 2018)。印度与欧亚大陆碰撞在西藏地区大约发生于 65~60 Ma, 然后向西和向东扩散, 在缅甸约 50 Ma 发生碰撞(Searle et al., 2007; Ding et al., 2017; Wu et al., 2014; Gardiner et al., 2016; Li et al., 2018)。始新世晚期(45~30 Ma)的斑岩 Cu-Au 矿床可能形成于印-亚大陆碰撞背景下的新特提斯洋板片撕裂和断裂, 诱发软流圈上涌, 新生下地壳部分熔融(图 5)(Li et al., 2018), 本文研究的 Shangalon 铜金矿床即形成于这一时期。渐新世-早中新世(30~20 Ma), 可能发生印度大陆地壳俯冲过渡为印度洋板块俯冲的转变(Li et al., 2018)。中新世(19~13 Ma), Wunto-Popa 岩浆弧南段的高

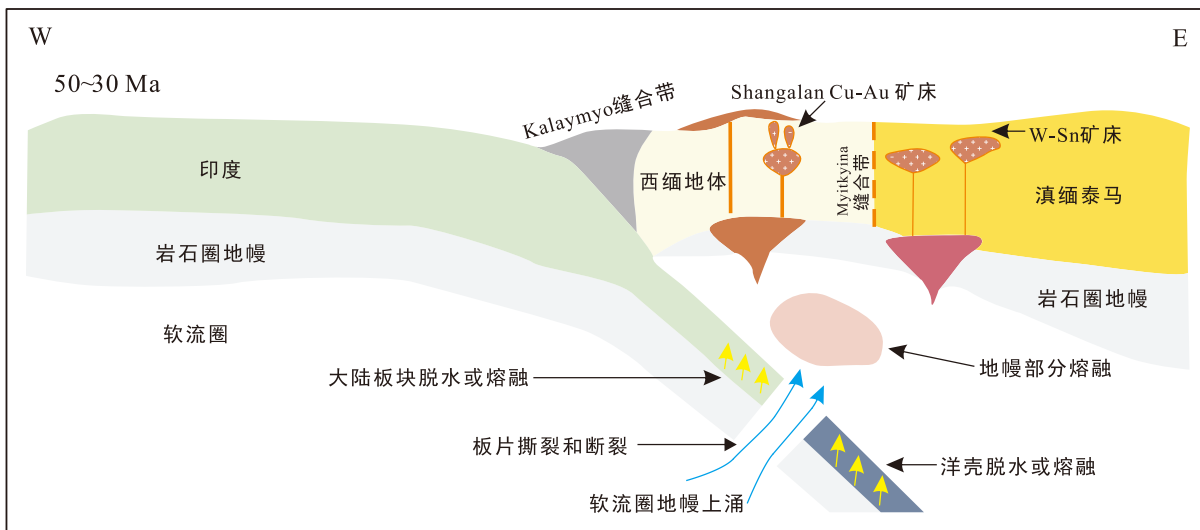


图 5 Shangalon 矿床成矿动力学模型 (据 Li et al., 2018 修改)

Fig. 5 A geodynamic model for the metallogeny of Shangalon Cu-Au deposit (modified from Li et al., 2018)

硫化浅成低温热液型 Cu 矿床形成于印度洋岩石圈北东向斜向俯冲导致的弧岩浆作用(Maury et al., 2004; Lee et al., 2016; Li et al., 2018), 如 Monywa 铜矿床即形成于该时期。

6 结论

缅甸 Wunto-Popa 岩浆弧 Shangalon 铜金矿床辉钼矿 Re-Os 同位素模式年龄加权平均年龄为 38.4 ± 0.2 Ma, 等时线年龄为 38.0 ± 1.6 Ma, 二者在误差范围内基本一致, 代表了该矿床的成矿时代, 表明铜金成矿作用发生于始新世, 可能形成于印度与欧亚大陆碰撞背景下的新特提斯洋板片撕裂和断裂, 诱发软流圈上涌, 新生下地壳部分熔融。辉钼矿 Re 含量变化范围为 $82.4 \sim 111.2 \mu\text{g} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$, 平均值为 $98.88 \mu\text{g} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$, 指示成矿物质具有壳幔混源的特征。

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