



移动阅读

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西藏班公湖-怒江成矿带高保约铜金矿含矿花岗斑岩的年代学、地球化学特征及其地质意义

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摘要: 高保约铜金矿为班公湖-怒江成矿带中段新发现的铜金矿床。矿区主要出露花岗闪长岩、花岗斑岩, 花岗斑岩为该矿床的含矿岩石。LA-ICP-MS 锆石 U-Pb 测年结果显示, 花岗斑岩²⁰⁶Pb/²³⁸U 加权平均年龄为(154.5±0.7) Ma, 表明斑岩形成时代为晚侏罗世。花岗斑岩为钙碱性准铝质 I 型花岗岩, 铝饱和指数(A/CNK)为0.84~0.98, 富集大离子亲石元素和轻稀土元素, 亏损高场强元素和重稀土元素[(La/Yb)_N = 5.19~8.61], 相对于 Rb 和 Th, 亏损 Ba, 弱 Eu 负异常(δEu = 0.70~0.98), 具有俯冲带岩浆岩的地球化学特征。斑岩具有均一的锆石 Hf 同位素组成[ε_{Hf}(t) = +8.49~+10.28], 锆石 Hf 同位素二阶段模式年龄(T_{DM2})为662~546 Ma。斑岩全岩(⁸⁷Sr/⁸⁶Sr)_i值为0.707 2~0.707 7, ε_{Nd}(t)值为1.69~2.66, Nd 同位素二阶段模式年龄(T_{DM2})为707~640 Ma, 富集放射性 Pb[(²⁰⁶Pb/²⁰⁴Pb)_i = 18.370~18.437, (²⁰⁷Pb/²⁰⁴Pb)_i = 15.665~15.669, (²⁰⁸Pb/²⁰⁴Pb)_i = 38.605~38.669]。斑岩全岩 Nd 同位素和锆石 Hf 同位素存在一定程度的解耦现象。在早期的俯冲过程中, 洋壳板片脱水产生的富含水和成矿物质的高氧逸度流体, 交代岩石圈地幔并发生部分熔融, 形成富含水和成矿物质的高氧逸度慢源岩浆底垫至下地壳底部, 形成新生下地壳; 在 154 Ma 左右, 班公湖-怒江洋壳北向俯冲消减过程中发生慢源岩浆底侵作用, 导致新生下地壳部分熔融, 形成高保约含矿斑岩。

关键词: 花岗斑岩; I 型花岗岩; 锆石 U-Pb 年代学; Sr-Nd-Pb-Hf 同位素; 铜金矿; 班公湖-怒江成矿带

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Chronology, geochemical characteristics and geological significance of ore-bearing granite porphyries in Gaobaoyue Cu-Au deposit, the Bangong Co-Nujiang metallogenic belt, Xizang, China

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Abstract: The Gaobaoyue deposit is a newly discovered copper-gold deposit located in the middle section of the Bangong Co-Nujiang metallogenic belt. The ore deposit is primarily associated with exposed granodiorite and granite porphyry, with the latter

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being an ore-bearing rock. Zircon U-Pb dating results indicate that the weighted average $^{206}\text{Pb}/^{238}\text{U}$ age of the granite porphyry is (154.5 ± 0.7) Ma, suggesting a Late Jurassic age for its formation. The granite porphyry is a calc-alkaline, metaluminous I-type granite, with an alumina saturation index (A/CNK) ranging from 0.84 to 0.98. It is enriched in large ion lithophile elements and light rare earth elements, while depleted in high field strength elements and heavy rare earth elements, with $(\text{La}/\text{Yb})_{\text{N}}$ values ranging from 5.19 to 8.61. Compared to Rb and Th, Ba is depleted. In addition, it exhibits a weak negative europium anomaly, with δEu values varying from 0.70 to 0.98. These geochemical characteristics are typical of magmatic rocks in subduction zones. The porphyry contains homogeneous zircon Hf isotopes with depletion—the $\epsilon_{\text{Hf}}(t)$ values vary from 8.49 to 10.28, and the zircon two-stage model ages (T_{DM2}) range from 662 Ma to 564 Ma. The whole-rock $(^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr})_{\text{i}}$ values range from 0.707 2 to 0.707 7, while the $\epsilon_{\text{Nd}}(t)$ values are from 1.69 to 2.66. The whole-rock Nd isotopic two-stage model ages (T_{DM2}) are from 770 Ma to 640 Ma. The porphyries are enriched in radiogenic whole-rock Pb isotopes, with $(^{206}\text{Pb}/^{204}\text{Pb})_{\text{i}}$ values varying from 18.370 to 18.437, $(^{207}\text{Pb}/^{204}\text{Pb})_{\text{i}}$ values from 15.665 to 15.669, and $(^{208}\text{Pb}/^{204}\text{Pb})_{\text{i}}$ values from 38.605 to 38.669. There is a certain degree of decoupling between the whole-rock Nd isotopes and zircon Hf isotopes. During the early subduction process, high oxygen fugacity fluids rich in water and ore-forming materials, which are generated by the dehydration of the oceanic crust slab, metasomatize the lithospheric mantle and undergo partial melting. Mantle-derived magmas with high oxygen fugacity, rich in water and ore-forming materials, underplate at the bottom of the lower crust, forming a newly formed lower crust. Around 154 Ma, during the northward subduction and consumption process of the Bangong Co-Nujiang oceanic crust, the underplating of mantle-derived magmas occurred, leading to the partial melting of the newly formed lower crust and forming the Gaobaoyue ore-bearing porphyry.

Key words: granite porphyry; I-type granite; zircon U-Pb geochronology; Sr-Nd-Pb-Hf isotope; Cu-Au deposit; Bangong Co-Nujiang metallogenic belt

0 引言

班公湖-怒江(下简称班-怒)成矿带位于青藏高原中部,成矿条件优越,已发现铜、金、铅锌等各类矿床 600 多处(耿全如等, 2011)。该成矿带成矿类型多样,主要为斑岩型铜(金)矿、夕卡岩型铁(铜)矿、热液-蚀变岩型金矿(宋扬等, 2014)。班-怒成矿带西段成矿条件优越,目前在多龙矿集区已勘探出 1 个超大型(铁格隆南)、4 个大型(波龙、多不杂、拿厅、拿若)、3 个中小型(拿顿、地保那木岗、尕尔勤)铜多金属矿床(陈华安等, 2013; 李光明等, 2015; 林彬等, 2019, 2017),在尕尔穷-嘎拉勒矿集区已勘查出尕尔穷和嘎拉勒两个详查程度的铜金矿床(唐菊兴等, 2013; 姚晓峰等, 2013; 张志等, 2013)。在班-怒成矿带中段,随着舍索铜矿(赵元艺等, 2011)、雄梅铜矿(曲晓明等, 2012)、商旭金矿(刘洪等, 2015; 马国桃等, 2017)等矿床的发现,使之成为寻找大型-超大型斑岩型铜金矿的重要地区。目前对于班-怒成矿带中段矿床的形成主要有班-怒洋陆俯冲(赵元艺等, 2011)、俯冲板片的断离、新生下地壳的拆沉(曲晓明等, 2012)、班-怒洋俯冲闭合的挤压(方向等, 2020)、俯冲板片折返(Zhu et al., 2016)等观点,班-怒成矿带中段矿床

成矿动力学机制还有待于进一步完善。

高保约铜金矿为班-怒成矿带中段新发现的铜金矿,区内构造复杂、岩浆活动强烈,成矿条件有利。已有的勘查工作显示,高保约铜金矿规模虽然不大,但显示出良好的找矿前景,在控矿构造、蚀变矿化等方面与多龙矿集区内斑岩型-浅成低温热液型矿床相似(林彬等, 2019)。目前,仍缺乏对该矿床含矿斑岩年代学及动力学等方面的研究。本文选取高保约铜金矿含矿斑岩进行年代学、地球化学等方面的研究,探讨岩石成因及动力学机制,为该地区的找矿提供理论依据。

1 地质特征

高保约铜金矿位于木嘎岗日雪山南麓赛布措以北,双湖县措折罗玛镇北东 40 km 处,大地构造位置上,处于班公湖-怒江缝合带中段(图 1a)。高保约地区构造主要呈近东西向,其次为北东向和南北向,与区域构造线相一致,从而构成区内的基本构造格局(图 1b)。该地区出露地层主要为上侏罗统沙木罗组(J_3s)砂岩夹灰岩、上侏罗统吐卡日组(J_3t)灰岩、新近系康托组(Nk)砾岩(图 1c)。区内侵入岩受东西向构造线控制,呈岩脉、岩株状产出,出露面积约 5 km²,包括高保约岩体、达若洛陇岩

的锆石颗粒上选择相同(似)区域进行 Hf 同位素测试, 激光束斑直径为 50 μm , 标准锆石 91500 作为标样, 同时测定标准锆石 GJ-1 和 TEM, 分析方法及实验参数详见文献(Hu et al., 2008)。数据处理采用 ICPMSDataCal 软件(Liu et al., 2010)处理完成。获得标准锆石 91 500 的 $^{176}\text{Hf}/^{177}\text{Hf}$ 比值为 $0.282\,307\,9 \pm 37(2\sigma, n = 54)$, 与推荐值 $0.282\,307 \pm 31$ (Wu et al., 2006)在误差范围内一致。

全岩主量和微量元素分析在中国地质大学(武汉)地质过程与矿产资源国家重点实验室(GPMR)完成, 主量元素采用 AXIOS-X 荧光光谱仪测定, 分析精度优于 5%; 微量元素用 Agilent 7500a ICP-MS 分析完成, 详细的样品消解处理过程、分析精密度和准确度见文献(Liu et al., 2008)。

全岩 Sr-Nd-Pb 同位素前处理和测试由武汉上谱分析科技有限责任公司完成, 测试仪器型号为

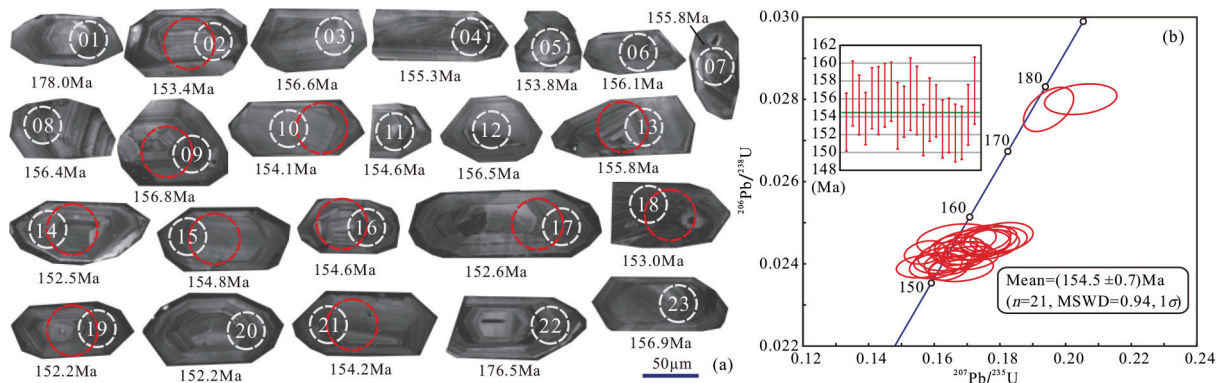
ISOPROBE-T 热电离质谱计。实验流程采用 Sr 同位素标样(NIST 987、AlfaSr)、Nd 同位素标样(Jndi-1、AlfaNd)和 Pb 同位素标样(NIST 981、AlfaPb)进行监控分析。全部分析数据采用专业同位素数据处理软件“Iso-Compass”进行数据处理(Zhang et al., 2020)。标样分析结果为: NIST 987 $^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr} = 0.710\,239 \pm 8(2\sigma, n=9)$, 与推荐值 $0.710\,241 \pm 12$ (Li et al., 2012)在误差范围内一致; Jndi-1 $^{143}\text{Nd}/^{144}\text{Nd} = 0.512\,117 \pm 7(2\sigma, n=9)$, 与推荐值 $0.512\,115 \pm 6$ (Li et al., 2012)在误差范围内一致; NIST 981 $^{208}\text{Pb}/^{204}\text{Pb} = 36.725\,1 \pm 12$, $^{207}\text{Pb}/^{204}\text{Pb} = 15.500\,0 \pm 5$, $^{206}\text{Pb}/^{204}\text{Pb} = 16.941\,4 \pm 4(2\sigma, n=7)$, 与推荐值 $^{208}\text{Pb}/^{204}\text{Pb} = 36.726\,2 \pm 31$, $^{207}\text{Pb}/^{204}\text{Pb} = 15.500\,0 \pm 13$, $^{206}\text{Pb}/^{204}\text{Pb} = 16.941\,6 \pm 13$ (Baker et al., 2004)误差范围内一致。测试数据满足高精度 Sr-Nd-Pb 位素分析要求, Sr-Nd-Pb 同位素测试精度分别优于 0.03‰、0.05‰、0.03‰。



J_{3s}—上侏罗统沙木罗组; $\gamma\pi$ —花岗斑岩; Qz—石英; Pl—斜长石; Kfs—钾长石; Bt—黑云母

图 2 高保约岩体野外及镜下照片

Fig. 2 Field photographs and micrographs of Gaobaoyue Pluton



注: 白色圆圈为 U-Pb 同位素年龄点位, 红色圆圈为 Hf 同位素点位。

图 3 花岗斑岩锆石阴极发光图像 (a) 和 U-Pb 年龄谐和图 (b)

Fig. 3 Cathodoluminescence images of zircon grains (a) and zircon U-Pb concordia diagrams (b) from granite porphyry

3 研究结果

3.1 锆石 U-Pb 测年、Hf 同位素

对花岗斑岩(GB07)进行 U-Pb 锆石测年及原位微量元素分析。所测锆石均为透明至半透明, 晶形完好, 呈短柱至长柱状, 长 50~200 μm , 长宽比为 1~3。阴极发光(CL)图像显示, 锆石均具有完好韵律环带结构(图 3a), 具岩浆成因锆石的特征(吴元保和郑永飞, 2004)。共选取 23 个锆石进行测试, 测点均位于没有包裹体及裂隙的部位(图 3a)。测试结果显示(附表 1^{*}), 锆石稀土总量较高($\Sigma\text{REE}=1\,614.73\times 10^{-6}\sim 5\,449.15\times 10^{-6}$, 平均 $3\,130.16\times 10^{-6}$), 发育明显的正铈异常($\delta\text{Ce}=2.87\sim 89.17$, 平均 37.12)、Eu 负异常($\delta\text{Eu}=0.29\sim 0.72$, 平均 0.52), 具有亏损轻稀土逐步富集重稀土的左倾锆石稀土配分模式(图 4a), 与岩浆成因锆石相同(吴元保和郑永飞, 2004)。锆石的 U 为 $514.83\times 10^{-6}\sim 2\,269.25\times 10^{-6}$, Th 为 $1\,326.06\times 10^{-6}\sim 4\,276.73\times 10^{-6}$, Th/U 比值为 0.36~0.73(附表 2^{*}), 平均 0.49, 大于变质成因锆石(<0.1) (Möller et al., 2003), 处于岩浆锆石范围内(0.1~1.0) (Belousova et al., 2002), 且 Th 和 U 之间显示出较好的正相关性(图 4b), 测点均落在陆壳锆石区域并靠近洋壳区域(图 4c), 与岩浆锆石特征(Hoskin and Black, 2000)相符。综上所述, 所测锆石均为岩浆成因锆石。 $^{206}\text{Pb}/^{238}\text{U}$ 和 $^{207}\text{Pb}/^{235}\text{U}$ 谐和性较好, 都分布于谐和线上或其附近(图 3b)。U-Pb 锆石测年结果显示(附表 2^{*}), 锆石的 $^{206}\text{Pb}/^{238}\text{U}$ 年龄值介于 152.2~178.0 Ma。测点 01 和测点 22 与其他测点年龄相差 25.9 Ma 超过了单颗锆石年龄误差($\delta<3$)范围, 其年龄值(178.0 Ma、

176.5 Ma)可能是代表了早期岩浆活动, 为早侏罗世的岩浆活动的产物。除测点 01 和 22 外, 锆石 $^{206}\text{Pb}/^{238}\text{U}$ 年龄集中在 152.2~156.9 Ma, 排除测点 01 和 22 后, 21 个测点 $^{206}\text{Pb}/^{238}\text{U}$ 加权平均年龄为 $(154.5\pm 0.7)\text{ Ma}$ (MSWD = 0.93)(图 5b), 表明了花岗斑岩的结晶年龄为晚侏罗世。

根据锆石 Ti 含量计算出锆石的结晶温度为 567~890 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ (Ferry and Watson, 2007), 平均 770.60 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ (附表 1^{*})。根据 Ti 温度计和 δCe 计算岩体的氧逸度($\lg f_{\text{O}_2}$) (Li et al., 2019) 为 $-5.38\sim -18.29$, 平均 -5.38 , ΔFMQ 范围为 $-2.02\sim 11.03$, 平均 5.25。

对高保约花岗斑岩(GB07)锆石进行原位 Hf 同位素分析测定, 测试点位选取与 U-Pb 锆石年龄点位相近的位置, 从而保证 Hf 同位素数据与 U-Pb 锆石年龄数据的匹配(图 3a)。本次测试共获得 11 个测点的 Hf 同位素数据(附表 3^{*})。所有测点锆石的 $^{176}\text{Lu}/^{177}\text{Hf}$ 值均小于 0.002 (0.001 190~0.002 195, 平均 0.001 474), 表明锆石形成后, 放射性成因的 ^{176}Hf 可以忽略不计, 所测定的 $^{176}\text{Lu}/^{177}\text{Hf}$ 基本可以代表其形成时的初始值, 能较好地反映出岩石形成过程中 Hf 同位素的特征(吴福元等, 2007a)。 $f_{\text{Lu/Hf}}$ ($-0.93\sim -0.96$) 的绝对值远大于镁铁质地壳的 $f_{\text{Lu/Hf}}$ 值(-0.34)和硅铝质地壳的 $f_{\text{Lu/Hf}}$ 值(-0.72), 故二阶段模式年龄更能反映其源区物质从幔源抽取的时间。11 个测点锆石的 $^{176}\text{Hf}/^{177}\text{Hf}$ 值为 0.282 919~0.282 974, $\varepsilon_{\text{Hf}}(t)$ 为 $+8.49\sim +10.28$, 平均 9.07, 模式年龄(T_{DM}) 为 474~407 Ma, 平均 452 Ma, 二阶段模式年龄(T_{DM2}) 为 662~546 Ma, 平均 624 Ma。在锆石 $\varepsilon_{\text{Hf}}(t)-t$ 图解中(图 5), 所有测点均位于球粒陨石与亏损地幔演化线之间。

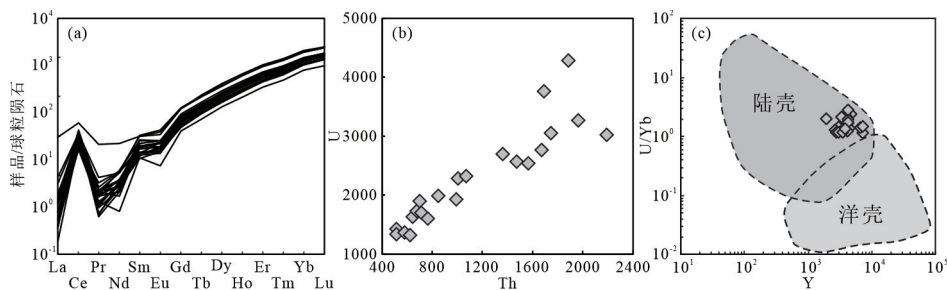


图 4 花岗斑岩锆石稀土元素配分模式图 (a)、U-Th 图解 (b) 和结晶环境判别图解 (c) (Grimes et al., 2007)
Fig. 4 Chondrite-normalized rare earth element diagram (a), U vs. Th (b) and discriminant diagrams of crystallographic environment (c) of zircons from granite porphyry

*数据资料获取请联系编辑部或登录本刊官网 <https://www.cjyttdsz.com.cn>。

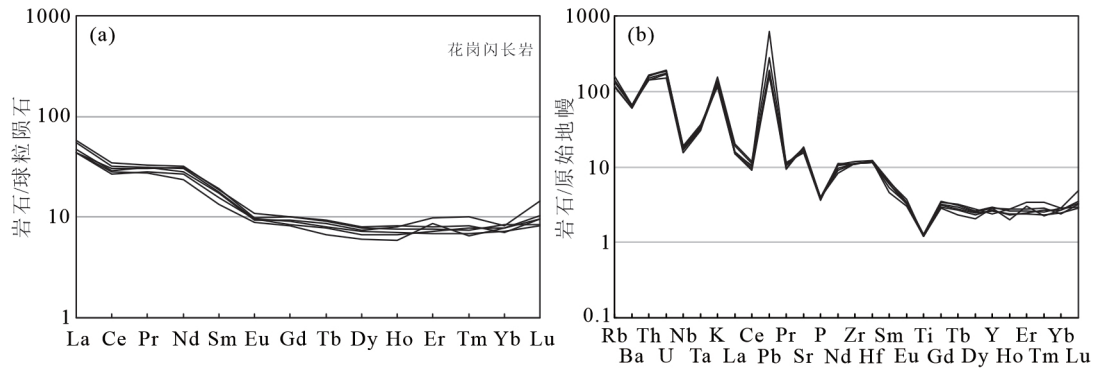


图7 花岗斑岩球粒陨石标准化稀土元素配分曲线 (a) 和原始地幔标准化微量元素蛛网图 (b) (标准化值据 Sun and McDonough, 1989)

Fig. 7 Chondrite-normalized rare earth element (a) and primitive mantle-normalized trace element patterns (b) of granite porphyries (normalized values after Sun and McDonough, 1989)

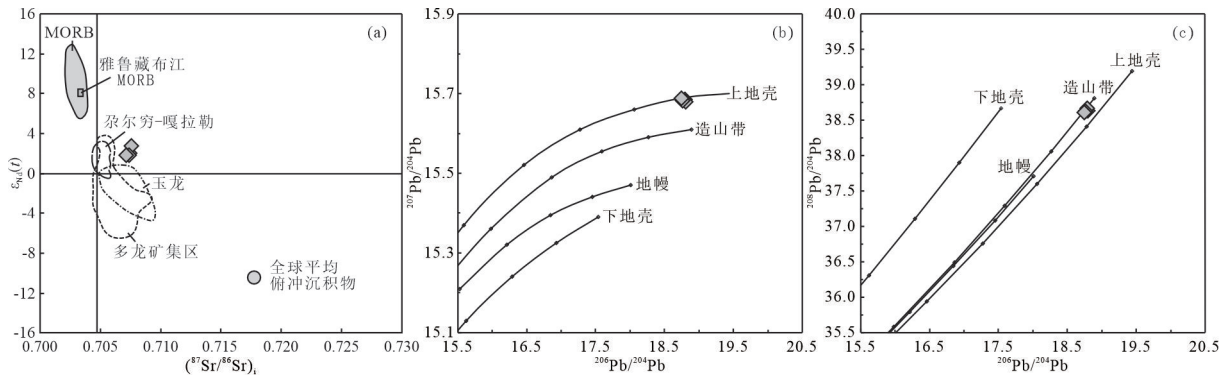


图8 全岩 Sr-Nb-Pb 同位素图解
图 a 底图据姜耀辉等, 2006; 多龙矿集区据林彬等, 2019; 尕斯库勒-嘎拉勒据赵元艺等, 2011; 图 b, c 据 Zartman and Doe, 1981

图8 全岩 Sr-Nb-Pb 同位素图解
Fig. 8 Sr-Nb-Pb isotopic diagrams of whole rocks from granite porphyries

值为 39.31~39.57, 平均 39.43。在 Pb 同位素模式图中(图 8b-c), 位于上地壳和造山带源区之间, 具有上地壳或沉积物 Pb 同位素的特征。

4 讨论

4.1 成因类型判别

花岗岩按成因类型可以划分为 I 型(壳幔同熔型)、S 型(壳源改造型)、A 型(非造山型)、M 型(幔源型)四种成因类型(Chappell, 1999; Whalen et al., 1987a; 邓晋福, 2004)。对于高度分离结晶形成的高分异花岗岩, 其矿物及化学组成趋近于低共结的花岗岩, 导致鉴定高分异的 I 型、S 型和 A 型花岗岩存在困难(吴福元等, 2007b)。因此首先要确定斑岩是否经历了高程度结晶分异作用, 以判别其成因类型。斑岩无明显的 Eu 负异常($\delta\text{Eu} = 0.71 \sim 0.84$), 未见继承锆石, 在判别图解中(图 9a-

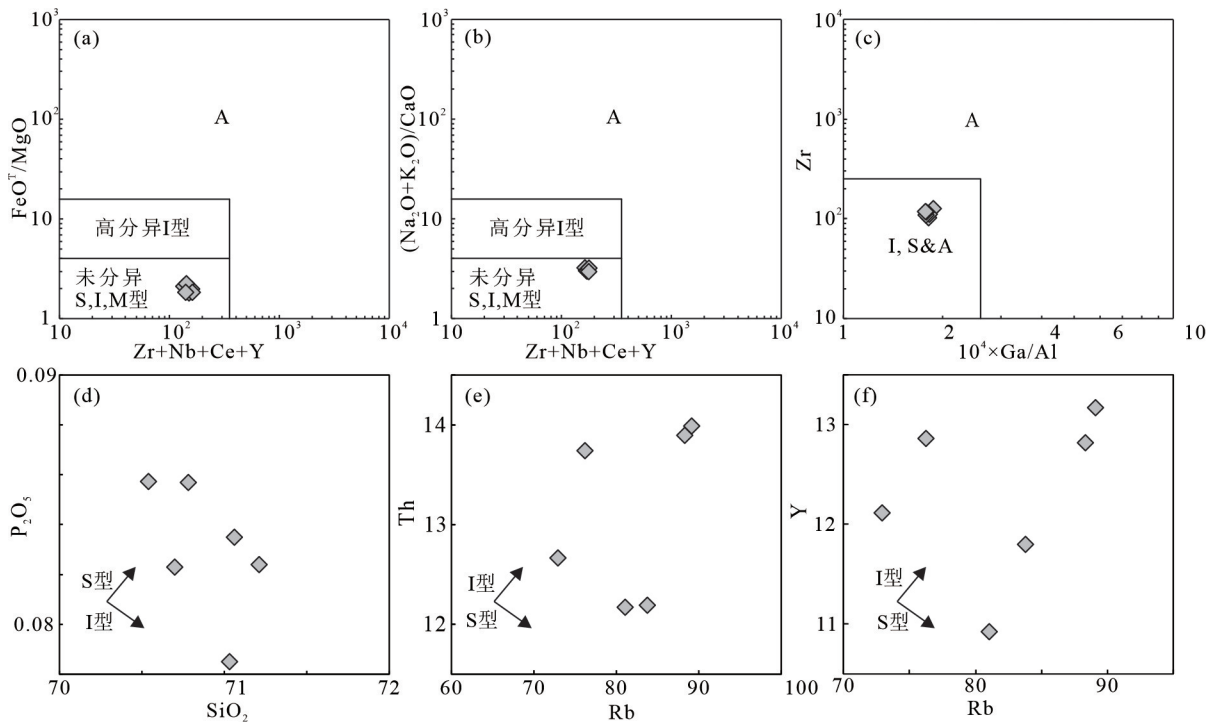
b), 斑岩均落在未分异的 I、S、M 花岗岩的范围内, 为分异程度相对较低的花岗岩($\text{DI} = 85.10 \sim 85.96$)。M 型花岗岩主要起源于地幔源区, 几乎不含钾长石且 $w(\text{K}_2\text{O}) < 0.6\%$ (马鸿文, 1992)。斑岩 $w(\text{K}_2\text{O})$ (3.49%~4.65%) $> 0.6\%$, $(^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr})_i$ (0.7072~0.7077) > 0.704 , 矿物中可见钾长石, 故斑岩不属于 M 型花岗岩。A 型花岗岩富集铁和高场强元素, 其 $\text{FeO}^T/\text{MgO} > 16$ (Bonin et al., 2007), $10^4 \times \text{Ga}/\text{Al} > 2.6$, $\text{Zr} + \text{Nb} + \text{Ce} + \text{Y} > 350 \times 10^{-6}$ (Whalen et al., 1987b)。斑岩 $10^4 \times \text{Ga}/\text{Al}$ (1.77~1.89) < 2.6 , FeO^T/MgO (1.50~2.10) < 16 , $\text{Zr} + \text{Nb} + \text{Ce} + \text{Y}$ ($165.06 \times 10^{-6} \sim 177.88 \times 10^{-6}$) $< 350 \times 10^{-6}$, 在判别图解中(图 9a-c)均远离 A 型花岗岩范围, 故斑岩不属于 A 型花岗岩。斑岩铝过饱和指数小于 1.1 ($\text{A}/\text{CNK} = 0.84 \sim 0.98$), 标准矿物中出现透辉石($\text{DI} = 2.38 \sim 3.06$)而未见刚玉, 镜下可见黑云母、角闪石而未见 S 型花岗岩的特征

富铝矿物(白云母、堇青石、石榴石)(图 3c),表现出 I 型花岗岩的特征。与 S 型花岗岩较高的 P_2O_5 含量($>0.20\%$)(Chappell, 1999)相比,斑岩具有较低的 P_2O_5 含量($0.06\% \sim 0.09\%$),在 P_2O_5 - SiO_2 图解上(图 9d),投影点变化趋势与 I 型花岗岩一致。S 型花岗岩的 Th 和 Y 含量较低,并随着 Rb 增加而降低,I 型花岗岩则具有与 S 型相反的趋势(李献华等, 2007)。在 Th-Rb、Y-Rb 相关趋势图解中(图 9e-f),表现出与 I 型花岗岩相同的演化趋势。综上所述,高保约花岗斑岩为准铝质钙碱性 I 型花岗岩。

4.2 成因及源区特征

目前关于 I 型花岗岩成因,通常有以下几种认

识:幔源中基性岩浆发生广泛的结晶分异和同化混染后形成(Ingle et al., 2002);地壳沉积物重熔过程中,受幔源物质改造增多而形成(Collins and Richards, 2008; Kemp et al., 2007; Zhu et al., 2009);由下地壳变质中基性火成岩部分熔融而形成(Chappell and Stephens, 1988; 吴福元等, 2007b; 张旗等, 2008)。地壳强烈亏损 Nb 而高度富集 Pb,因而具有较低的 Nb/U 和 Ce/Pb 值。斑岩 Nb/U($3.21 \sim 3.49$)和 Ce/Pb($0.45 \sim 1.55$)值明显低于 MORB (Nb/U = 47 ± 7 , Ce/Pb = 25 ± 5)和大陆地壳(Nb/U = 10, Ce/Pb = 4),地壳混染不会造成如此低的 Nb/U、Ce/Pb 值。斑岩具有均一的 HF 同位素组成 [$\epsilon_{HF}(t) = +8.49 \sim +10.28$],且无继承锆石发现(图 3a),同样



a, b, c 据 Whalen et al., 1987a; d 据 Chappell, 1999; e, f 据李献华等, 2007

图 9 花岗斑岩 I-S-M-A 型花岗岩判别图解

Fig. 9 I-, S-, M-, and A-type granite discrimination diagrams of granite porphyries in Gaobaoyue

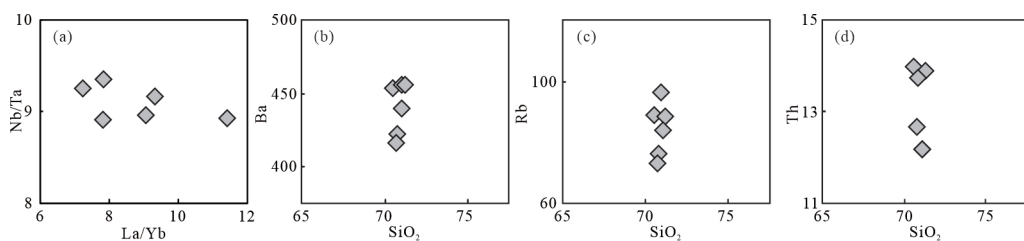


图 10 花岗斑岩 Nb-Ta-La-Yb、Ba-SiO₂、Rb-SiO₂ 和 Th-SiO₂ 图解

Fig. 10 Nb-Ta vs. La-Yb, Ba vs. SiO₂, Rb vs. SiO₂, and Th vs. SiO₂ diagrams of granite porphyries

不支持地壳混染。地壳混染的岩石 Nb/Ta 与 La/Yb 具有负相关关系 (Münker, 1998), 斑岩 Nb/Ta 相对 La/Yb 保持不变 (图 10a), 且 Ba、Rb、Th、K 等在地壳中富集的元素不随 SiO₂ 含量升高而升高 (图 10b-d), 斑岩未经明显的地壳混染, 地球化学特征代表源区的固有特征, 其岩浆可能来自于深部源区。斑岩具有弱的 Eu 负异常 ($\delta\text{Eu} = 0.70 \sim 0.98$)、Sr 和 Ba 负异常, 说明岩浆形成过程中有斜长石结晶分异或部分熔融过程中源区有少量的斜长石残留。研究表明, 亲石岩浆元素 (Ta、Th、La 和 Ce) 和亲岩浆元素 (Zr、Hf 和 Sm) 的 H-(H/M) 图解中, 岩石呈水平分布的为分离结晶成因, 呈倾斜分布的为部分熔融成因 (赵振华, 2007)。在 H-(H/M) 图解中 (图 11), 投点呈倾斜分布, 表明部分熔融作用在岩浆演化过程中起主导作用。幔源岩浆结晶分异形成的岩石端元通常具有连续的成分变化, 区域上常常会伴生一定规模的中基性岩石端元 (刘海永等, 2022)。岩体附近未见中基性岩浆岩的发育, 排除幔源中基性岩浆结晶分异和同化混染成因。受幔源岩浆改造的地壳沉积物重熔形成的花岗岩往往具有不均一的 Hf 同位素组成, 且 $\epsilon_{\text{Hf}}(t)$ 值因含有地壳沉积物端元而往往呈负值。斑岩 $\epsilon_{\text{Hf}}(t)$ 值 (+8.49~+10.28) 相对均一且均为正值, 故不支持其为幔源物质改造的地壳沉积物重熔形成。斑岩 Mg# 值 (50~58.26) 明显大于地壳部熔融形成的熔体 (<40) (Rapp and Watson, 1995), 小于亏损地幔楔橄榄岩部分熔融形成的熔体 (>60) (McCarron and Smellie, 1998), 表明源区存在幔源物质组分的加入。斑岩具有的均一 Hf 同位素组成 [$\epsilon_{\text{Hf}}(t) = +8.49 \sim +10.28$], 相对年轻的锆石 Hf 同位素二阶段模式年龄 ($T_{\text{DM}2} = 662 \sim 545$ Ma) 和全岩 Nd 同位素二阶段模式年龄 ($T_{\text{DM}2} = 707 \sim 640$ Ma), $\epsilon_{\text{Nd}}(t)$ 值 (1.69~2.66), Th/U (3.44~4.15) 和 Nb/Ta (8.75~10.00) 比

值均与下地壳平均值相当 (Th/U = 3.8, Nb/Ta = 8.3) (Rudnick and Gao, 2003), 在 $\epsilon_{\text{Hf}}(t)-t$ 图解中 (图 5) 所有点均落在球粒陨石与亏损地幔演化线之间, 表明斑岩可能来源于含幔源组分的新生下地壳的部分熔融 (郑永飞等, 2015), 并继承了幔源组分的特征。

根据地壳 Nd-Hf 同位素的相关性阵列函数 [$\epsilon_{\text{Hf}}(t) = 1.34 \times \epsilon_{\text{Nd}}(t) + 2.82$] (Vervoort and Blichert-Toft, 1999) 可知, 全岩样品 $\epsilon_{\text{Nd}}(t)$ 平均值为 2.01, 相应的耦合 $\epsilon_{\text{Hf}}(t)$ 值近似为 5.51, 远低于实测的 $\epsilon_{\text{Hf}}(t)$ 平均值 (9.07), 显示 Nd-Hf 同位素之间存在一定程度的解耦。目前对于 Nd-Hf 同位素解耦主要有以下成因模式: 锆石效应 (Vervoort et al., 2011)、非锆石组分差异风化效应 (Albarède Francis et al., 1998)、石榴子石效应 (Schmitz et al., 2004; Vervoort et al., 2000) 和俯冲交代作用影响 (Janney et al., 2005; Pearce et al., 1999; Polat and Münker, 2004)。锆石效应、非锆石组分差异风化效应会导致岩浆放射成因 Hf 偏低, 具有较低的 $\epsilon_{\text{Hf}}(t)$, 对 $\epsilon_{\text{Nd}}(t)$ 没有明显影响, 这与斑岩具有较高 $\epsilon_{\text{Hf}}(t)$ 、相对低 $\epsilon_{\text{Nd}}(t)$ 的特征不符。石榴子石效应所形成的熔体 $\epsilon_{\text{Hf}}(t)$ 和 $\epsilon_{\text{Nd}}(t)$ 均将朝负值方向演化, $\epsilon_{\text{Hf}}(t)$ 变化更明显, 整体将位于 Hf-Nd 地球演化线的下方。斑岩锆石 $\epsilon_{\text{Hf}}(t)$ 、全岩 $\epsilon_{\text{Nd}}(t)$ 值均大于 0, 并位于地球演化线上方 (图 12), 不同于石榴子石效应。在板块俯冲带, Hf 在板块俯冲过程中产生的熔体或流体中的溶解度比 Nd 低, 该熔体或流体 Nd/Hf 比值较高, 相应的 Nd/Sm、Nd/Hf 值会大于球粒陨石, 地幔受此类型的熔体或流体交代后会发生 Nd-Hf 同位素解耦, 表现出放射成因的 Hf 相对 Nd 更高 (Pearce et al., 1999; 杨泽黎等, 2018)。斑岩锆石 $\epsilon_{\text{Hf}}(t)$ 和 $\epsilon_{\text{Nd}}(t)$ 均大于 0, 且 $\epsilon_{\text{Hf}}(t) > \epsilon_{\text{Nd}}(t)$, 同时 Nd/Sm (4.95~5.39) 值高于球粒陨石 (Nd/Sm = 3.05) (Sun and McDonough,

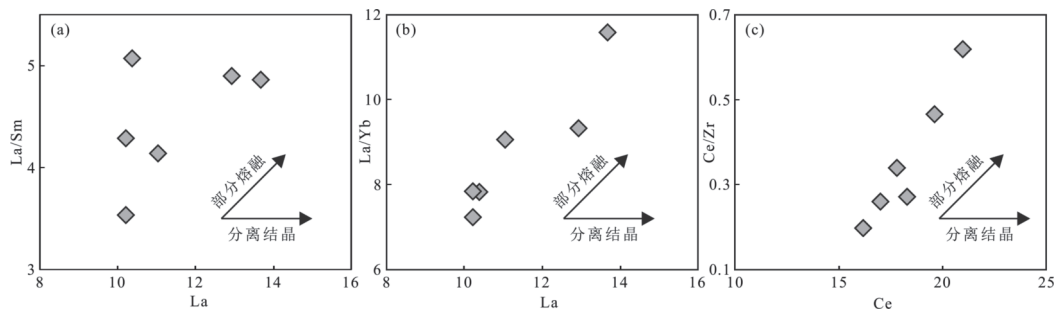


图 11 花岗斑岩 La/Sm-La、La/Yb-La 和 Ce/Zr-Ce 图解

Fig. 11 La/Sm vs. La, La/Yb vs. La, and Ce/Zr vs. Ce diagrams of granite porphyries

1989), 表明斑岩源区存在俯冲熔体或流体的交代作用。

高保约花岗斑岩的锆石饱和温度(T_{Zr}) (Watson and Harrison, 1983) 为 747~752°C, 属低温花岗岩。地壳中发生低温($<800^{\circ}\text{C}$)部分熔融产生岩浆时, 需要地壳内部的减压作用和源区有一定量水的加入(Clemens and Watkins, 2001), 低于 800°C 情况下只有白云母可能发生脱水反应(Clemens and Vielzeuf, 1987; Patiño Douce and Harris, 1998)。斑岩属于 I 型花岗岩, 其源区不可能富含白云母, 而水的来源更可能是外来流体的加入。斑岩富集大离子亲石元素(Rb、Ba、K)和轻稀土元素(Nb、Ta、Ti), 亏损高场强元素, 说明源区经历过俯冲洋壳板

片脱水形成的流体的交代作用(Thirlwall et al., 1994)。洋壳和沉积物释放的流体, 高场强元素(Zr、Hf、Nb、Ta)的活性小于大离子亲石元素(Rb、Sr、Ba、Pb)(Polat and Münker, 2004), 从而造成 Hf 与 Sr-Nb-Pb 同位素成分的解耦(姜耀辉等, 2006)。斑岩 μ 值(9.90~9.96)高于上地壳值(9.58), 具有上地壳源 Pb 的特征(图 8b-c), 高放射性的 Pb 可能源于洋壳和沉积物释放流体的加入。同样由于流体的加入, 锆石表现出陆壳靠近洋壳区域的特征(图 4c)。斑岩 Nb/U 值为 3.21~3.49, 平均 3.33, 在全球俯冲沉积物(5)(Plank et al., 1998)与俯冲带所释放的流体(≈ 0.22)(Ayers, 1998)之间, 亦指示源区存在俯冲带流体的交代作用。

斑岩具有高 Sr($257 \times 10^{-6} \sim 416 \times 10^{-6}$)、Sr/Y(26.5~51.4), 低 Y($7.00 \times 10^{-6} \sim 13.17 \times 10^{-6}$)和 Yb($0.70 \times 10^{-6} \sim 1.41 \times 10^{-6}$), 弱的 Eu 负异常, 表明源区有少量斜长石、石榴子石的残留(张旗等, 2006)。重稀土平坦分布, Ho_N 与 Yb_N 大体相当, 且 Y/Yb 比值(9.25~9.72)接近于 10, 表明源区残留相主要为角闪石(葛小月等, 2002)。镁铁质下地壳岩石在角闪岩相条件下脱水熔融可以产生中酸性岩浆(Petford and Gallagher, 2001; Rapp and Watson, 1995), 斑岩可能为新生下地壳在角闪岩相条件下部分熔融形成的, 源区受过俯冲流体的交代作用, 富含水, 残留相以角闪石为主, 含少量的斜长石、石榴子石。总之, 高保约含矿斑岩可能来源于班公湖-怒江洋壳俯冲消减过程中, 新生下地壳的部分熔融。

4.3 成矿动力学

高保约花岗斑岩属于准铝质钙碱性 I 型花岗岩, 具有俯冲带岩浆岩的地球化学特征(Kelemen et al., 1990)。钙碱性 I 型花岗岩一般形成于板块俯

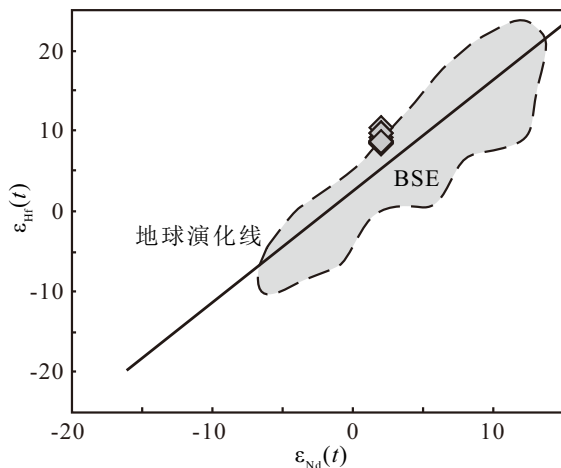
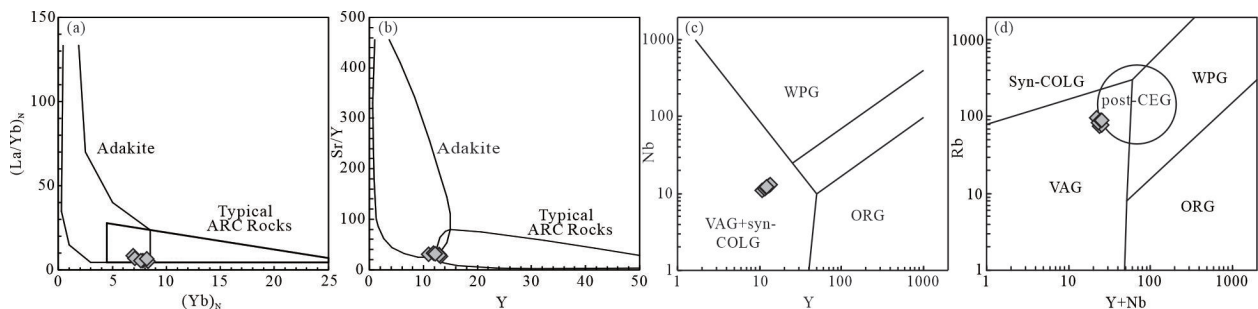


图 12 花岗斑岩锆石 $\varepsilon_{\text{Hf}}(t)$ 和全岩 $\varepsilon_{\text{Nd}}(t)$ 关系图 (底图据 Vervoort et al., 2011)

Fig. 12 Zircon $\varepsilon_{\text{Hf}}(t)$ vs. whole rock $\varepsilon_{\text{Nd}}(t)$ of granite porphyries (base map after Vervoort et al., 2011)



Syn-COLG—同碰撞花岗岩; VAG—岛弧花岗岩; ORG—洋脊花岗岩; PG—板内花岗岩类; post-CEG—后碰撞花岗岩

图 13 花岗斑岩构造环境判别图解 (a, b 据 Defant and Drummond, 1990; c, d 据 Pearce et al., 1984)

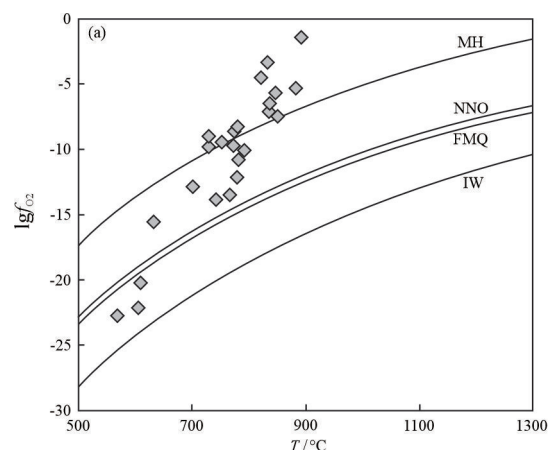
Fig. 13 Discrimination diagrams of tectonic environment from granite porphyries (a and b, after Defant and Drummond, 1990; c and d, after Pearce et al., 1984)

冲阶段和后碰撞阶段(韩宝福, 2007), 在岛弧岩浆形成过程中, 高场强元素 Th 表现较为活跃, Th 和 Ta 元素含量具有一定相关性, 俯冲带岛弧型岩浆比板内岩浆具有较高的 Th/Ta 值(Hawkesworth et al., 1997; Pearce and Peate, 1995)。斑岩 Th/Ta 值(9.19~10.16)与活动大陆边缘值(6~20)较为接近(Gorton and Schandl, 2000)。在构造环境判别图解中(图 13)斑岩均处于弧花岗岩范围, 揭示斑岩形成于俯冲背景下。

班公湖-怒江缝合带构造演化历史复杂, 在班公湖-怒江特提斯洋的开启及碰撞闭合时限、俯冲消减形式等科学问题一直存在争议。一般认为, 班公湖-怒江特提斯洋盆形成时间不晚于晚三叠世, 扩张于早侏罗世, 中晚侏罗世洋壳开始俯冲消减, 此后进入碰撞演化阶段(Kapp et al., 2003; 莫宣学和潘桂棠, 2006; 潘桂棠等, 2006; 史仁灯, 2007)。Zhu et al. (2011)认为班公湖-怒江特提斯洋壳向南俯冲的时代可能起始于中二叠世, 并终止于早白垩世晚期, 而缝合带上的 SSZ 型蛇绿岩(177~162 Ma)则代表洋盆由扩张转换为俯冲消减的时限(史仁灯, 2007)。位于缝合带北侧的南羌塘地体发育一系列侏罗纪-白垩纪岩浆活动, 该岩浆活动为班公湖-怒江特提斯洋向北俯冲形成(Li et al., 2013; Liu et al., 2014; 杜德道等, 2011; 耿全如等, 2011), 并在南羌塘地体形成岛弧岩浆岩。在班公湖-怒江缝合带中段, 特提斯洋于 189 Ma 左右开始扩张(黄强太等, 2015), 晚于东段洋盆而早于西段洋盆, 而王忠恒等(2005)把缝合带中段 OIB 型玄武岩年龄确定为晚侏罗世, 并认为这一时期班公湖-怒江中特提斯洋正在闭合。康志强等(2010)认为早白垩世去申拉组火山岩为班公湖-怒江洋盆沿拉萨地块北缘南向俯冲消减的产物, 为班公湖-怒江洋盆的南向俯冲消减提供了证据。在缝合带中段南侧, 中侏罗世之前已开始向南俯冲消减, 俯冲消减作用一直持续至早白垩世早中期(130~125 Ma), 形成了早白垩世班戈花岗闪长岩体(高顺宝等, 2011)。在缝合带中段东巧地区, 早白垩世岩浆作用在缝合带两侧均有展布, 是班公湖-怒江洋双向俯冲的产物(强巴扎西等, 2016)。总之, 班公湖-怒江缝合带在晚侏罗世存在双向的俯冲消减, 并在缝合带中段南北两侧形成弧岩浆岩, 高保约含矿斑岩正是这一构造背景下形成的。斑岩年龄为 154.5 Ma, 而在缝合带北侧同样发育有晚侏罗世岩浆侵位(Liu et al.,

2014; 谢国刚等, 2009), 这些年代学数据表明, 大约 150 Ma 时, 缝合带中段班公湖-怒江特提斯洋正在向北俯冲。

洋壳中铜金的丰度远高于地幔和陆壳(McDonough and Sun, 1995), 而大型斑岩铜矿常与洋壳部分熔融有关(Ling et al., 2009; Thiéblemont et al., 1997; 孙卫东等, 2015), 俯冲洋壳是斑岩铜金矿形成的关键因素(Sun et al., 2012)。斑岩源区经历俯冲洋壳释放流体的交代作用, 铜金元素可能主要来源于洋壳释放的流体。当岩浆氧逸度在 $\Delta\text{FMQ}+2$ 以上时, 熔融过程中, 地幔源区中的硫化物被氧化, 有利于消除残余相中的硫化物, 从而大幅度提高岩浆中铜金的初始含量(Sun et al., 2015; 孙卫东等, 2015)。含矿斑岩具有较高的氧逸度($\lg f_{\text{O}_2} = -22.71 \sim -1.47$), 在 $\lg f_{\text{O}_2} - T_{\text{Tt}}$ 图解中(图 14)大部分分布在 FMQ 线以上($\Delta\text{FMQ} = -2.02 \sim 11.03$, 平均 5.25), 源区应处于较强的氧化环境, 从而有利于铜金等成矿元素的富集。高保约含矿斑岩具有与多龙矿集区(李金祥等, 2008)、雄村铜矿、尕尔穷-嘎拉勒铜金矿集区(张志等, 2018)相似的 Hf 同位素组成(图 5), 其形成均与新生下地壳的部分熔融有关, 明显区别于古老地壳部分熔融形成的岩体(张海等, 2024)。晚侏罗世, 在缝合带中段, 班公湖-怒江洋壳北向俯冲发生脱水释放富含水和成矿物质(Cu、Au 等)的高氧逸度流体, 流体交代岩石圈地幔部分熔融形成富含水和成矿物质的高氧逸度



MH—磁铁矿-赤铁矿; NNO—自然镍-绿镍矿; FMQ—铁橄榄石-磁铁矿-石英; IW—自然铁-方铁矿

图 14 花岗斑岩氧逸度-温度图解(底图据 Ridolfi et al., 2010)

Fig. 14 The oxygen fugacity vs. temperature diagram of granite porphyries (base map after Ridolfi et al., 2010)

幔源岩浆, 幔源岩浆底侵至壳幔边界位置形成新生下地壳, 新生下地壳在幔源岩浆的持续底侵作用下部分熔融形成含矿的酸性岩浆, 伴随幔源岩浆的不断底侵、成矿流体的不断加入, 含矿酸性岩浆进一步上侵, 最终在构造有利部位侵位形成了高保约含矿斑岩。

5 结论

(1) 高保约花岗斑岩 LA-ICP-MS 锆石 U-Pb 年龄为 (154.5 ± 0.7) Ma, 斑岩侵位时代为晚侏罗世。

(2) 花岗斑岩为钙碱性准铝质 I 型花岗岩, 富集大离子亲石元素和轻稀土元素, 亏损高场强元素和重稀土元素, 弱 Eu 负异常 ($\delta\text{Eu} = 0.70 \sim 0.98$), 具有俯冲带岩浆岩的地球化学特征。

(3) 高保约含矿斑岩为班公湖-怒江洋壳俯冲消减过程中, 新生下地壳部分熔融形成的产物。在早期的俯冲过程中, 洋壳板片脱水产生的富含水和成矿物质的高氧逸度流体, 交代岩石圈地幔并发生部分熔融, 形成富含水和成矿物质的高氧逸度幔源岩浆底垫至下地壳底部, 形成新生下地壳; 在 154 Ma 左右, 班公湖-怒江洋壳北向俯冲消减过程中发生幔源岩浆底侵作用, 导致新生下地壳部分熔融, 形成高保约含矿斑岩。

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