文章编号:0258-7106 (2010) 03-0395-10

粤西-桂东成矿带园珠顶铜钼矿床成矿年代学 及其地质意义

钟立峰 1,2 ,夏 斌 1 ,刘立文 1,3 ,李 杰 1 ,林秀广 3 ,徐力峰 1 ,林良庄 3 (1 中国科学院广州地球化学研究所,广东广州 510640; 2 中国科学院南海海洋研究所,广东广州 510301; 3 广东省地质勘查局 719 地质大队,广东 肇庆 526020)

摘 要 最近在粤西-桂东成矿带园珠顶地区发现了大型斑岩 Cu-Mo 矿床。为研究其成矿时代,笔者选取了该矿床钼矿体中的 2 个钻孔岩芯样品中的辉钼矿进行了 Re-Os 法同位素定年, 2 个岩芯共 11 个辉钼矿样品获得的 Re-Os 模式年龄为 $^{149.8}$ $^{\sim}$ $^{155.9}$ Ma;对 ZK1 2 - $^{\sim}$ $^{\circ}$ $^{\circ}$

Metallogenic geochronology of Yuanzhuding Cu-Mo deposit in western Guangdong-eastern Guangxi metallogenic belt and its geological significance

 $ZHONG\ LiFeng^{1,2},\ XIA\ Bin^1,\ LIU\ LiWen^{1,3},\ LI\ Jie^1,\ LIN\ XiuGuang^3,\ XU\ LiFeng^1 and\ LIN\ LiangZhuang^3$

(1 Guangzhou Institute of Geochemistry, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Guangzhou 510640, Guangdong, China; 2 South China Sea Institute of Oceanology, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Guangzhou 510301, Guangdong, China; 3 No. 719 Geological Party, Guangdong Bureau of Geological Exploration, Zhaoqing 526020, Guangdong, China)

Abstract

A large-size porphyry Cu-Mo deposit was recently discovered in Yuanzhuding area of the western Guang-dong-eastern Guangxi metallogenic belt. For the purpose of understanding geochronology of Cu-Mo mineralization in this area, the authors separated molybdenite samples from two borehole cores in the ore deposit. Re-Os dating of these molybdenite minerals from the two borehole cores has yielded eleven model ages ranging from

^{*} 本文得到国家自然科学重点基金"班公湖-怒江蛇绿岩形成、侵位时限及其新特提斯构造演化"项目(40534019)的资助

第一作者简介 钟立峰,男,1976 年生,博士,助理研究员,主要从事 Re⁻Os、PGE 地球化学及其应用研究。Email: zhonglifenggig[@]ya⁻

⁽也)配列4-2023 China Academic Journal Electronic Publishing House. All rights reserved. http://www.cnki.net

149.8 to 155.9 Ma. Eight analytical results of borehole ZK12-112 samples have yielded a Re-Os isochron age of (157.3±4.3) Ma (2σ, MSWD=0.92). Eleven analytical results from borehole ZK12-112 and ZK16-104 samples have yielded another Re-Os isochron age of (155.6±3.4) Ma (2σ, MSWD=0.85). The two isochron ages are in accordance with the Re-Os model ages within the range of error, which demonstrates that the age results are reliable and the Yuanzhuding porphyry Cu-Mo deposit was formed in late Middle Jurassic. The rhenium content of ZK16-104 samples is very high, suggesting that the metallogenic material of the Yuanzhuding ore deposit originated from the mantle. And this is further confirmed by the existence of many regional contemporaneous mafic intrusive rocks. Re-Os isotopic data of molybdenite from the Yuanzhuding ore deposit may imply that Izanaqi plate with relatively buoyant topographic anomalies was subducted beneath the Yuanzhuding area in Early Jurassic. The variation of the subduction angle resulted in the tearing up of the subducting slab and the thickening of the lithosphere. As a result, a big slab window occurred or the partially over thickened lithospheric keel was delaminated, and a series of NE-striking extension belts with strong crust-mantle interaction were formed, which triggered the upwelling of the asthenosphere along the intersection of the NE-striking deep fault and the former EW-striking fault in Mid-Late Jurassic. Consequently, many contemporaneous granitoids and mafic intrusives or enclaves as well as Cu, Pb, Zn, Au, Aq deposits, W-Sn polymetallic deposits and the Yuanzhuding porphyry Cu-Mo deposit related to these intrusives were formed in the western Guangxi-eastern Guangdong reqion.

Key words: geology, Re-Os isotopic dating, molybdenite, Yuanzhuding ore deposit, western Guangdong-eastern Guangxi metallogenic belt, South China

¹⁸⁷Re-¹⁸⁷Os 同位素体系被认为是最适合直接对 硫化物矿物进行定年的工具(Stein et al., 2000)。将 $Re^{-}Os$ 计时器用于辉钼矿(MoS_2)定年是一个很有效 的定年方法(Stein et al., 2001; Stein, 2006), 因为辉 钼矿富集 $Re(10^{-6}$ 级),并且理论上不含初始 Os,即 辉钼矿中的 Os 是 100%的放射性成因的 $^{187}Os(Suzu^{-1})$ ki et al., 1996; Stein et al., 1997; 2001; Selby et al., 2001;2004), 因此辉钼矿也是最理想的 Re-Os 定年 对象。国内外已经有很多利用 Re-Os 同位素体系测 定辉钼矿形成年龄的成功范例,为相关矿床的形成 时限、区域构造演化提供了高精度的年代学制约 (Stein et al., 1998; 毛景文等, 1999a; 2004; Barra et al.,2002;梅燕雄等,2005;Bingen et al.,2006;李永 峰等, 2006; Peng et al., 2006; 马丽艳等, 2007; 聂凤 军等, 2007; 杨泽强, 2007; 姚军明等, 2007; 付建明 等, 2008; Mao et al., 2008; Dai et al., 2009)。

中国是钼矿资源较丰富的国家之一,但大多数钼矿床分布在华北地块,如其北缘的燕·辽钼矿带和南缘的东秦岭钼矿带(黄典豪等,1996)。华南地区是中国乃至全球大密度成矿区,是中国东部中生代"大规模成矿"或"大爆发成矿"(毛景文等,1999b;华仁民等,1999)最具代表性的区带,毛景文等(2007)指出南岭地区大规模成矿作用出现于中晚侏罗世

(165~150 Ma)。近年来在这样一个高密度矿化富集区的找矿工作又取得新的突破,广东省地质局 719地质大队于 2008 年探明了封开县园珠顶大型斑岩铜钼矿床,该矿床是在粤西-桂东成矿带发现的大型斑岩铜钼矿床之一,显示出华南地区寻找大型钼矿床的巨大潜力。目前对于园珠顶斑岩铜钼矿床的普查、详查和勘探工作已经结束,但对该矿床的构造岩浆-流体-成矿作用认识还不够深入,对成矿地质背景及成矿动力学机制研究相对薄弱,对该矿床的成矿年代学研究至今尚无文献报道,导致对该矿床外围和深部的勘查缺乏指导,也不利于对粤西-桂东乃至华南地区成矿规律的认识。本文利用辉钼矿 Re-Os 同位素定年方法,为粤西园珠顶大型铜钼矿床成因研究提供精确的成矿时限。

1 矿床地质背景与样品特征

园珠顶大型铜钼矿床位于粤桂两省交界的封开 县南丰镇西北(图 la)。大地构造位置上位于大瑶山 隆起的北缘(图 lb)。区域内出露的地层有寒武系、 泥盆系、下石炭统、白垩系、新近系和第四系(图 la)。 分布最广的寒武系水口群为一套浅海相复理石砂页 岩建造,可分为3个亚群、其中寒武系水口群上亚群 为园珠顶 Cu-Mo 矿床的围岩。泥盆系岩石主要为页岩、碳酸盐和砂岩,分布于矿区附近的石桥、北沱、信都、金装和桥头向斜内。下石炭统为一套浅海-泻湖相的灰岩、白云质灰岩和白云岩,分布于桥头向斜内,与下伏泥盆系整合接触。区域内经历了多期构造-岩浆活动,其中加里东期、印支期和燕山期的构造-岩浆活动尤为强烈。

矿区出露的地层比较简单,主要是寒武系水口群上亚群。园珠顶矿区的基本构造格架为六堡复式背斜的次级褶皱构造——园珠顶背斜,背斜轴呈近东西向,水口群上亚群厚度超过1000 m,局部达到1379 m,层理发育,一般为薄-厚层状,节理和劈理也

较发育,物质成分较复杂。岩性主要为变质中细粒长石石英杂砂岩、变质中细粒长石石英砂岩,变质细粒石英砂岩、变质细砂质粉砂岩、变质石英粉砂岩、绢云粘土板岩。变质细粒石英砂岩和变质石英粉砂岩多呈中-厚层状出现,局部单层厚度可达几十米;绢云粘土板岩多呈薄-中厚层出现。岩石已发生轻微区域变质。

园珠顶斑岩体位于园珠顶背斜轴部,呈小岩株产出,分布面积共 0.193 km^2 (地表分为 $2 \text{ 个露头, 主体为}0.164 \text{ km}^2$,另一个为 0.029 km^2 ;图2)。岩石呈灰白色-肉红色,斑状结构,岩性均为二长花岗斑岩,斑晶矿物成分有斜长石 $(20\%\sim30\%)$ 、钾长石

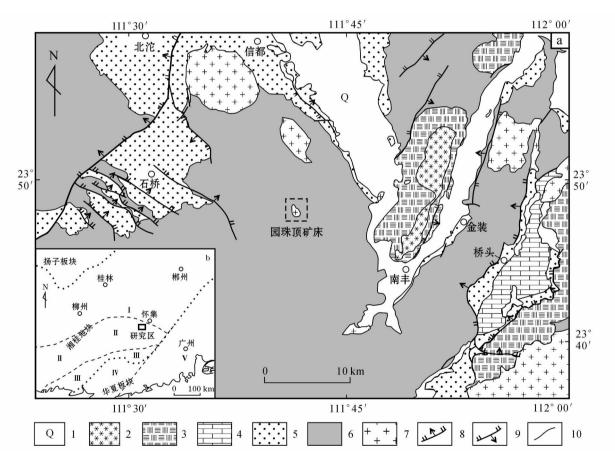


图 1 园珠顶矿区区域地质图(a)和粤西-桂东地区大地构造略图(b,据蔡明海,2002)

1—第四系砂、泥;2—下第三系碎屑岩;3—白垩系碎屑岩;4—石炭系灰岩、白云质灰岩和白云岩;5—泥盆系页岩、碳酸盐岩和砂岩;6—寒武系砂页岩;7—加里东期、印支期和燕山期侵入岩;8—正断层;9—逆断层;10—地质界线;I —富贺钟凹陷;I —大瑶山隆起;I —实于隆起;I —奥中凹陷

Fig. 1 Regional geological map of the Yuanzhuding ore district, showing the location of the Cu-Mo deposit (a); Simplified geotectonic map of the western Guangdong-eastern Guangxi area (b) after Cai, 2002)

- 1—Quaternary sand and clay; 2—Palaeogene clasolite; 3—Cretaceous clasolite; 4—Carboniferous limestone, dolomitic limestone and dolomite; 5—Devonian shale, sandstone and carbonate; 6—Cambrian shale and sandstone; 7—Paleozoic-Mesozoic irruption rock; 8—Nomal fault;
 - 9-Thrust fault; 10-Geological boundary: I -Fuhezhong Depression; II -Dayaoshan Uplift; III -Qinfang-Luoding Marine trough; IV -Yunkai Uplift; V -Aozhong Depression

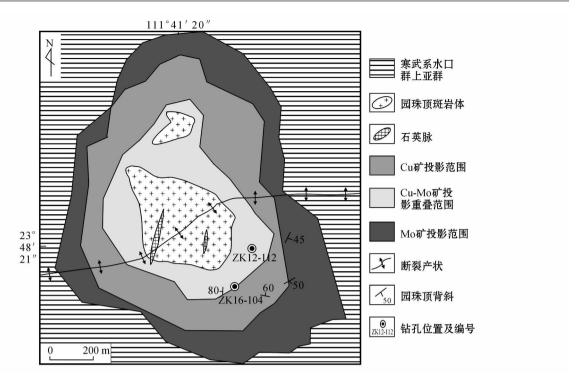


图 2 粤西-桂东成矿带园珠顶铜钼矿床地质图

Fig. ² Geological map of the Yuanzhuding Cu⁻Mo deposit in western Guangdong⁻eastern Guangxi metallogenic belt

(4%~8%)、石英(5%)、黑云母(2%~4%);基质矿物成分有长石(20%~30%)、石英(15%~30%),长石以酸性斜长石为主,钾长石次之,暗色矿物含量较低,黑云母含量在5%以下;副矿物含量极少,主要有黄铁矿、黄铜矿、辉钼矿等金属硫化物及磷灰石、锆石等,其中黄铁矿普遍存在。岩石中的矿物普遍出现次生变化,长石多蚀变为绢云母、粘土矿物和绿帘石,钾长石多蚀变为高岭石,部分黑云母出现绿泥石化、绿帘石化。岩石局部出现云英岩化、黄铁矿化及铜钼矿化。

斑岩体及其外接触带均有铜钼矿化。岩体本身矿化较弱,普遍见有星点状分布的黄铁矿、黄铜矿、辉钼矿,含量小于 1%。黄铁矿多为自形-半自形粒状,大小在 0.2~1 mm 之间;黄铜矿多为半自形-他形粒状或柱粒状集合体;辉钼矿多为片状集合体。铜钼工业矿体主要产在外接触带中,平面上呈近南北向椭圆形环状、垂直方向上呈筒状围绕着岩体。矿体从内圈向外,铜、钼品位互为消长,由内向外钼品位逐渐降低,铜品位逐渐升高。工业矿体主要分布在岩体外接触带约 400 m 范围内,约 150~200 m 地段钼工业矿体厚度最大、品位最高;约 300~400 m 地段铜工业矿体厚度最大、品位最高;约 300~400 m 地段铜工业矿体厚度最大、品位最高;约 300~400 m

本文年龄测试所用辉钼矿样品取自2个钻孔岩 芯:ZK12-112(地理坐标为 23°48 20.8"N, 111°41 30.9 E, 取样孔深为 54.0~54.5 m, 为一段连续岩 芯)、ZK16-104(地理坐标为 23°48 14.3″N, 111°41 27.6''E,取样孔深为 $183.0\sim200.0$ m,为 3 个断续岩 芯)。岩芯 ZK12-112 首先被分割成 10 份,在岩芯断 面局部可见辉钼矿为细片状,与石英脉共生,然后用 刚玉颚式破碎机初碎,过筛,挑出大的含辉钼矿的石 英脉(有2份样品辉钼矿太少没挑出),接着用手工 剔除大部分石英,精选出来的辉钼矿石英颗粒用去 离子水清洗后晾干,用玛瑙钵研磨>200 目待测。岩 芯ZK16-104 中辉钼矿颗粒较大,多为片状、团块状, 挑选比较容易,用不锈钢刀片将辉钼矿样品从矿石 中刮下,然后在双目镜下挑纯,在显微镜下检查纯度 大于99%、晶体无蚀变、无氧化、无污染,用玛瑙钵研 细待测。

2 分析方法

本文辉钼矿 Re-Os 同位素测试在中国科学院广 州地球化学研究所同位素年代学与地球化学重点实 验室完成; 185 Re 同位素稀释剂和 Os 标准溶液分别

2.1 样品消解

准确称取一定量的待分析辉钼矿样品,通过长细颈漏斗加入到 Carius 管中,再加入适量的¹⁸⁵ Re 稀释剂、Os 标准溶液以及 1 mL 浓盐酸,然后将 Carius 管放入盛有液氮-乙醇混合冷浴液的保温杯中,待管内溶液冻结后,缓慢加入 3 mL 浓 HNO₃,用煤气-氧气火焰将 Carius 管密封,最后将其装进不锈钢管中,放入鼓风烘箱,在 230℃加热消解 24 h 后,取出冷却,用液氮-乙醇混合冷浴液将 Carius 管内的溶液完全冷冻,小心地打开 Carius 管,转移至 20 mL PFA 管型瓶中。

2.2 Re、Os 的分离纯化

用 4 mL 冷冻的 CCl4 萃取消解好的样品溶液两遍,非极性的 OsO4 分子被萃取进入 CCl4 相,Re 保留在原来的逆王水中。在 CCl4 相中加入 9 mL 浓 HBr,剧烈振荡几分钟,并在红外灯下加热 1 h,此时 OsO4 与 HBr 反应,使 OsO4 还原成 OsBr 2 而反萃取至 HBr 相,分离出该相,在 130 C加热蒸至近干,用少量 HBr 溶解剩余液,并转移至 Teflon PF A 微蒸馏瓶的盖子中央后蒸干。加入 $^{0.015}$ mL 浓 HBr 至微蒸馏瓶的锥型瓶底上,待微蒸馏瓶盖上溶液蒸干后滴加 $^{0.02}$ mL 浓 CrO 3 H2SO4 溶液。迅速盖紧盖子,用铝箔把锥形瓶盖朝下包好,在 80 C左右加热 3 h。在加热过程中,OsBr 2 被 CrO 3 氧化成 OsO4 而蒸发,遇到瓶底的 HBr 液滴,又被还原成 OsBr 2 而吸收。最后用 Mili-Q 水稀释至 3 mL,用 ICP-MS 测定。

CCl₄ 萃取后的逆王水相溶液用于分析 Re。取 $0.2\,\mathrm{mL}$ CCl₄ 萃取后的逆王水溶液至 PFA 圆底瓶中,在 $145\,\mathrm{^{\circ}C}$ 下蒸干后,用 $2\,\mathrm{mL}$ $0.5\,\mathrm{mol/L}$ HCl 溶液提取,加入 $2\,\mathrm{mL}$ $0.025\,\mathrm{mol/L}$ 钽试剂的氯仿溶液,剧烈振荡 $10\,\mathrm{^{\circ}C}$ $15\,\mathrm{min}$,这时基体元素如 Mo、W、Fe 等被萃取进入有机相,而 Re 仍然保留在水相 (Shinotsuka et al., 2007)。然后转移至离心管中,高速离心使水溶液相与氯仿溶液相分离,用一次性塑料滴管吸取上层水溶液 $1\,\mathrm{mL}$,并用 Milli $0\,\mathrm{_{\circ}C}$ 水稀释 unit

到 5 mL,用 ICP-MS 测定。

2.3 质谱测定

采用 Perkin-Elmer Elan 6000 型 ICP-MS 仪器测定 Re、Os 同位素丰度。该仪器配备有玻璃雾化器,可以有效降低 Os 的"记忆效应"。Re 的两个质量数都测定,并在被测溶液中加入适量的 Ir 标准溶液,通过在线监控 Ir 的质量分馏来进行 Re 的质量分馏校正,即 187 Re 的分馏系数通过将测定的 193 Ir/ 191 Ir 值归一化到 193 Ir/ 191 Ir =1.6830 (Rosman et al., 1998) 计算得出。Os 测定 187 Os、 189 Os、 190 Os 和 192 Os 4 个质量数,用 190 Os 187 Os 计算 192 Os 的含量, 190 Os 187 Os 的分馏系数通过将测定的 192 Os 值归一化到 Os 标准溶液 192 Os 的值(即 $^{2.5477}$)得到。

3 结果与讨论

3.1 园珠顶铜钼矿成矿时代

辉钼矿是一种高 Re 含量的矿物,并且不含非放射性成因 187 Os,即所有的 187 Os 都来自 187 Re 的 $^{\beta}$ 衰变,这样在 Re-Os 同位素年代学方程中就忽略初始Os 含量这一项,只要测试出 187 Re 和 187 Os 的含量,就可以算出该矿物的形成年龄。

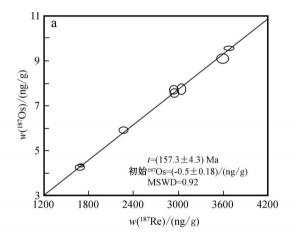
园珠顶矿床 Re、Os 含量及相应的模式年龄列于表 1。 Re、Os 含量和模式年龄不确定性用 2σ 表示 (标准误差),包括 Re、Os 质谱测量和稀释剂校正的不确定性,样品和稀释剂的称重以及 187 Re 衰变常数的不确定性没有包括在内。 187 Re $^{-187}$ Os 衰变常数 187 用的值是 1.666×10^{-11} a $^{-1}$ (Shen et al., 1996; Smoliar et al., 1996)。

从表 1 可知,钻孔 ZK16-104 样品的 w (Re)、w (187 Os)非常高,分别为 $^{213.57}$ \sim 449.39 mg/kg 和 $^{338.29}$ \sim 708.17 ng/g。而钻孔 ZK12-112 样品 w (Re)、w (187 Os)相对低很多,分别为 $^{2.69}$ \sim 5.86 mg/kg 和 $^{4.23}$ \sim 9.55 ng/g。除了样品中含有许多石英产生了稀释作用外,另一个可能的原因就是该钻孔更靠近斑岩体。尽管 2 个钻孔样品的 w (Re)、w (187 Os)相差很大,但计算出来的模式年龄比较集中,从 $^{149.8}$ Ma 变化到 $^{155.9}$ Ma(样品 ZK12-112-5的模式年龄值 $^{162.9}$ Ma 为可疑值,并用 Q 检验法和格鲁布斯法将其舍去)。利用计算机软件 Isoplot $^{3.23}$ (Ludwig, 2003)对钻孔 ZK12-112 样品测得的 8个数据进行 Re-Os 等时线拟合,获得等时线年龄为 $^{157.3}$ $^{3.24.3}$ Ma, 初始 187 Os 为 $^{3.50}$ $^{3.$

表 1 园珠顶铜钼矿床辉钼矿及辉钼矿标准物质 JDC 的 Re-Os 同位素分析结果

Table 1	Re-Os analytical	l results of molybdenite	s from the Yuanz	hudina Cu-Mo dena	osit and reference	material of IDC

样品编号	m/g	$ m Re^{\pm 2\sigma/(mg/kg)}$	$^{187}\mathrm{Os}\pm2\sigma/(\mathrm{ng/g})$	t/Ma
ZK12-112-1	0.0631	4.69 ± 0.08	7.67 ± 0.18	155.9 ± 0.7
ZK12-112-2	0.1190	5.72 ± 0.11	9.08 ± 0.16	151.4 ± 1.0
ZK12-112-2R	0.1612	5.86 ± 0.08	9.55 ± 0.07	155.2 ± 0.9
ZK12-112-3	0.1477	2.71 ± 0.04	4.31 ± 0.06	151.5 ± 0.2
ZK12-112-4	0.1258	4.85 ± 0.08	7.72 ± 0.20	151.9 ± 0.7
ZK 12-112-5	0.1605	2.92 ± 0.05	4.99 ± 0.06	162.9 ± 0.3
ZK 12-112-6	0.1571	2.69 ± 0.08	4.23 ± 0.10	149.8 ± 0.4
ZK12-112-7	0.1563	3.63 ± 0.07	5.88 ± 0.13	154.7 ± 0.5
ZK12-112-8	0.1850	4.70 ± 0.08	7.55 ± 0.16	153.1 ± 0.7
ZK16-104-1	0.0457	213.57 ± 2.69	338.29 ± 16.38	151.0 ± 2.3
$\mathbf{Z}\mathbf{K}16-104-2$	0.0603	403.77 ± 9.98	650.24 ± 55.27	153.6 ± 2.6
ZK 16-104-3	0.0576	449.39 ± 9.65	708.17 ± 68.82	150.3 ± 2.6
JDC-1	0.0628	17.91 ± 0.16	26.02 ± 0.75	138.6 ± 1.3
JDC-2	0.0414	17.61 ± 0.23	25.49 ± 0.85	138.0 ± 1.4
JDC-3	0.0601	17.74 ± 0.29	25.99 ± 0.75	139.7 ± 1.4



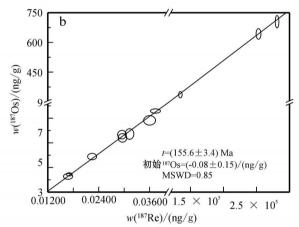


图 3 园珠顶铜钼矿床辉钼矿 Re-Os 等时线 a. 钻孔 ZK12-1128 个样品; b. 钻孔 ZK12-112 和 ZK16-104 的 11 个样品

Fig. 3 Re-Os isochron diagrams of molybdenites from the Yuanzhuding porphyry Cu-Mo deposit a. Eight data from borehole ZK12-112 samples: b. Eleven data from borehole ZK12-112 and ZK16-104 samples

MSWD=0.92(图 3a);利用同一软件对 2 个钻孔样品测得的 11 个数据进行 Re-Os 等时线拟合,获得等时线年龄为 (155.6 ± 3.4) Ma,初始 187 Os 值为 (-0.08 ± 0.15) ng/g, MSWD=0.85 (图 3b)。2 个等时线年龄在误差范围内完全一致,并与模式年龄基本一致,为封开园珠顶斑岩铜钼矿床提供了一个高精度的矿床形成时代,表明该矿床形成于中侏罗世晚期。

此外,辉钼矿国家标准物质 JDC 三批次的分析结果显示,w(Re)、 $w(^{187}Os)$ 以及模式年龄都非常一致(表 1),并且与推荐值(Du et al., 2004)和以前报道的结果(Stein et al., 1997; Malinovsky et al., 2002)也非常吻合。这说明本次研究的分析方法适合辉钼

矿 Re-Os 同位素定年。在 ZK12-112 样品的挑选过程中,因辉钼矿颗粒太细并与石英脉伴生,导致很难把石英与辉钼矿完全分开。为此,用 190 Os 同位素稀释法分析了样品 ZK12-112-7 中普通 Os 的含量以及与没有石英的纯辉钼矿样品 ZK16-104 进行比较,以确定样品中含石英对年龄结果的影响。实验结果表明样品 ZK12-112-7 中的 $w(^{187}$ Os $_{\stackrel{\circ}{=}})$ 为 17 pg/g,这要比全流程空白($^{0.3}$ pg)高得多,这可能是石英中流体包裹体或者石英颗粒裂隙中杂质的影响,也可能是辉钼矿颗粒本身不纯造成的。但是对比 ZK12-112-7 样品中 $w(^{187}$ Os)并考虑到 187 Os 的同位素相对丰度($^{1.9644}$ %)(Rosman et al., 1998), $w(^{187}$ Os $_{\stackrel{\circ}{=}}$) 对辉钼矿定年的影响是可以忽略的。尽管 2 个钻孔

岩芯样品的 w(Re)、 $w(^{187}Os)$ 相差很大,但所有的模式年龄是一致的,这也说明本次定年结果是可信的。

园珠顶铜钼矿床辉钼矿 Re-Os 等时线年龄,既是园珠顶矿床的形成时代,同时也是整个南岭甚至 华南地区燕山早期(J2-J3)成岩成矿的一个重要时限 (毛景文等,2007;姚军明等,2007)。大规模成岩成矿的突现指示其受控于统一的地球动力源,即古太平洋板块(或 Izanagi 板块)对华南大陆的洋-陆俯冲消减作用,在此基础上诱发的伸展造山作用造就了 华南地质历史上燕山早期独特的、壮观的成岩成矿的一幕(周新民等,2007)。

3.2 粤西-桂东地区中生代地球动力学背景及成矿 作用

尽管华南地区在不同时代形成了许多不同的金 属矿床,但园珠顶矿床却是粤西-桂东成矿带发现的 首例大型斑岩 Cu-Mo 矿床。其辉钼矿 Re-Os 定年指 示该矿床形成于中侏罗世的晚期,并且钻孔 ZK16-104 样品的 w (Re) 非常高(213.57~449.39 mg/ kq),指示其成矿物质可能来自地幔(Mao et al., 1999)。园珠顶矿区夹在博白-岑溪深断裂和吴川-四 会深断裂的中间,位于 Gilder 等(1996)在华南地区 首先发现的高 $\epsilon_{\rm c}({
m Nd})$ 、低 $t_{\rm DM}$ 的花岗岩带(即十-杭 带)的西南部和沈渭洲等(2007)提出的湘桂粤低 t_{DM} 带中,这些低 t_{DM} 带被认为是伸展(加走滑)的产 物。基于实验数据和本区地质事实,本文推测早侏 罗世具高浮力块体的 Izanaqi 板块(如无震海岭、海 山岛链或大洋高原等)(李晓峰等,2008)俯冲到粤西 -桂东地区而改变了俯冲角度,导致俯冲板片撕裂而 开天窗或岩石圈加厚而发生拆沉,在该地区出现一 系列 NE 向壳幔相互作用强烈的伸展带,引发了软 流圈物质在中晚侏罗世沿着 NE 向深断裂与 WE 向 古断裂的交汇部位上涌,形成了该地区上百个大大 小小的同时代的花岗岩类岩体、基性侵入体(或包 体)(李献华等,2000;2001;郭新生等,2001;徐夕生 等,2003;朱金初等,2006a,2006b;彭松柏等,2006; 顾晟彦等, 2006) 和与此相关的大大小小的 Cu、Pb、 Zn、Au、Ag 矿床、Wu-Sn 多金属矿床以及园珠顶斑 岩型 Cu-Mo 矿床。

4 结 论

年龄为 $149.8 \sim 155.9$ Ma。钻孔 ZK12-112 样品测得的 8 个数据拟合的等时线年龄为(157.3 ± 4.3) Ma,初始 187 Os 为(-0.15 ± 0.18) ng/g,MSWD = 0.92;2 个钻孔样品测得的 11 个数据拟合的等时线年龄为(155.6 ± 3.4) Ma,初始 187 Os 为(-0.08 ± 0.15) ng/g,MSWD = 0.85。表明封开园珠顶斑岩铜钼矿床形成于中侏罗世晚期。

(2) 钻孔 ZK16-104 辉钼矿样品的 w (Re) 非常高,指示其成矿物质可能来自于地幔。基于斑岩 Cu-Mo 矿床形成的构造环境和粤西-桂东地区的构造演化历史,推测早侏罗世具高浮力块体的 Izanagi 板块俯冲到粤西-桂东地区改变了俯冲角度,导致俯冲板片撕裂而开天窗或岩石圈加厚而发生拆沉,同时在该地区出现一系列 NE 向壳慢相互作用强烈的伸展带,从而引发了软流圈物质在中晚侏罗世沿着 NE 向深断裂与 EW 向古断裂的交汇部位上涌,形成了粤西-桂东地区许多同时代的花岗岩类岩体、基性侵入体(或包体)和包括园珠顶斑岩型 Cu-Mo 在内的许多金属矿床。

志 谢 研究过程中,广东地质勘查局 719 地质大队陈龙清总工程师提供了部分野外地质资料和许多宝贵意见和建议;本单位涂湘林高工为本实验方法的建立和实际样品 Re 与 Os 含量的测定不厌其烦的开机、调试 ICP-MS 和清洗镍锥;本单位赵太平和李建峰同志在成文过程中提出了许多宝贵意见和建议,在此一并诚表谢意。另外,诚挚感谢匿名审稿人为本文的提高而提出的许多宝贵意见和建议。

References

Barra F, Ruiz J, Mathur R and Titley S. 2002. A Re-Os study of sulfide minerals from the Bagdad porphyry Cu-Mo deposit, northern Arizona, USA[J]. Mineralium Deposita, 38(5): 585-596.

Bingen B. Stein H J. Bogaerts M. Bolle O and Mansfeld J. 2006.

Molybdenite Re-Os dating constrains gravitational collapse of the Sveconorwegian orogen, SW Scandinavia [J]. Lithos, 87 (3-4): 328-346.

Cai M H. 2002. Study on metallogenic regularity and dynamics of Mesozoic nonferrous metal and precious deposits in eastern Guangxi and western Guangdong (dissertation for Doctor degree) [D]. Supervisor; Zhan M G and Penguin S B. Beijing; Chinese Academy of Geological Sciences (in Chinese with English abstract).

Dai J Z, Mao J W, Zhao C S, Xie G Q, Yang F Q and Wang Y T.

(C(1)) 同珠项 2 介钻孔岩芯挑出的辉钼矿的模式ublishing House U-Phand Re-Os age data and the geodynamic setting of

- the Xiaojiayingzi Mo (Fe) deposit, western Liaoning Province, northeastern China[J]. Ore Geol. Rev., 35(2), 235-244.
- Du A D, Wu S Q, Sun D Z, Wang S X, Qu W J, Markey R, Stain H J. Morgan J and Malinovskiy D. 2004. Preparation and certification of Re-Os dating reference materials: Molybdenites HLP and JDC [J]. Geostand Geoanal Res., 28, 41-52.
- Fu J M, Li H J, Qu W J, Ma L Y, Yang X J, Wei J Q and Liu G Q. 2008. Determination of mineralization epoch of quartz vein type tungsten deposits in Shixing region, northern Guangdong and its geological significance [J]. Geotectonica et Metallogenia, 32(1): 57-62 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- Gilder S A, Gill J, Coe R S, Zhao X X, Liu Z W, Wang G X, Yuan K R, Liu W L, Kuang G D and Wu H R. 1996. Isotopic and paleomagnetic constraints on the Mesozoic tectonic evolution of south $\label{eq:Chian_J} \textbf{Chian[J]} \cdot \textbf{J} \cdot \ \textbf{Geophys} \cdot \ \textbf{Res.} \ , \ 101 (\textbf{B7}) \ ; \ 16137 \text{-} 16154 \, .$
- GuSY, HuaRM and QiHW. 2006. Geochemistry and petrogenesis of the Yanshanian Huashan-Guposhan granites in Guangxi[J]. Acta Petrologica Mineralogica, 25(2): 97-109 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- Guo X S, Chen J F, Zhang X, Tang J F, Xie Z, Zhou T X and Liu Y L. 2001. Nd isotopic ratios of K-enriched magmatic complexes from southeastern Guangxi Province: Implications for upwelling of the mantle in southeastern China during the Mesozoic [J]. Acta Petrologica Sinica, 17(1): 19-27 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- Hua R M and Mao J W. 1999. A preliminary discussion on the Mesozoic metallogenic explosion in east China[J]. Mineral Deposits, 18(4): 300-308 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- Huang D H, Du A D, Wu C Y, Liu L S, Sun Y L and Zou X Q. 1996. Metallochronology of molybdenum (copper) deposits in the north China platform: Re-Os age of molybdenite and its geological significance [J]. Mineral Deposits, 15(4): 289-297 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- Li X F, Watanabe Y, Hua R M and Mao J W. 2008. Mesozoic Cu-Mo-W-Sn mineralization and ridge/triple subduction in South China[J]. Acta Geologica Sinica, 82(5): 625-640 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- Li X H, Zhou H W, Liu Y, LEE C Y, Chen Z H, Yu J S and Gui X T. 2000. Mesozoic shoshonitic intrusives in the Yangchun Basin, western Guangdong, and their tectonic significance: I. Petrology and isotope geochronology [J]. Geochimica, 29(6): 513-520 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- Li X H, Zhou H W, Liu Y, LEE C Y, Chen Z H, Yu J S and Gui X T \cdot 2001. Mesozoic shoshonitic intrusives in the Yangchun Basin, western Guangdong, and their tectonic significance: II. Trace elements and Sr-Nd isotopes[J]. Geochimica, 30(1): 57-65 (in Chinese with English abstract)
- Li Y F, Mao J W, Liu D Y, Wang Y B, Wang Z L, Wang Y T, Li X F, Zhang Z H and Guo B J. 2006. SHRIMP zircon U-Pb and molybdenite Re-Os datings for the Leimengou porphyry molybdenum deposit, western Henan and its geological implication [J]. Geological Reviews (52/1); 122-131 (in Chinese with English abstract and Publish districts, south China[1], Mineralium Deposita, 41/7), 661-669

- Ludwig K R. 2003. User's Manual for Isoplot 3.00: A geochronological toolkit for Microsoft Excel [R]. Berkeley geochronology center special publication No. 4, Berkeley, 70p.
- Ma L Y, Lu Y F, Qu W J and Fu J M. 2007. Re-Os isotopic chronology of molybdenites in Huangshaping lead-zinc deposit, southeast Hunan, and its geological implications [J]. Mineral Deposits, 26(4): 425-431 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- Malinovsky D, Rodushkin I, Baxter D and Ohlander B. 2002. Simplified method for the Re-Os dating of molybdenite using acid digestion and isotope dilution ICP-MS [J]. Anal. Chim. Acta, 463: 111-124.
- Mao J W, Zhang Z C, Zhang Z H and Du A D. 1999. Re-Os isotopic dating of molybdenites in the Xiaoliugou W (Mo) deposit in the northern Qilian mountains and its geological significance [J]. Geochim · Cosmochim · Acta, 63: 1815-1818.
- Mao J W , Zhang Z H , Zhang Z C , Yang J M , Wang Z L and Du A D . 1999a. Re-Os age dating of molybdenites in the Xiaoliugou tungsten deposit in the northern Qilian Mountains and its significance [J]. Geological Review, 45(4): 412-417 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- Mao J W and Hua R M · 1999b · A preliminary study of large-scale metallogensis and large clusters of mineral deposits [J]. Mineral Deposits, 18: 291-299 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- Mao J W, Stein H J, Du A D, Zhou T F, Mei Y X, Li Y F, Zang W S and Li J W · 2004 · Molybdenite Re-Os precise dating for molybdenite from Cu-Au-Mo deposits in the middle-lower reaches of Yangtze River belt and its implications for mineralization [J]. Acta Petrologica Sinica, 78(1): 121-131 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- Mao J W, Xie G Q, Guo C L and Chen Y C. 2007. Large-scale tungsten-tin mineralization in the Nanling region, south China: Metallogenic ages and corresponding geodynamic processes [J]. Acta Petrologica Sinica, 23 (10); 2329-2338 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- Mao J W, Xie G Q, Bierlein F, Qu W J, Du A D, Ye H S, Pirajno F, Li H M, Guo B J, Li Y F and Yang Z Q. 2008. Tectonic implications from Re-Os dating of Mesozoic molybdenum deposits in the east Qinling-Dabie orogenic belt [J]. Geochim. Cosmochim. Acta, 72: 4607-4626.
- Mei Y X, Mao J W, Li J W and Du A D. 2005. Re-Os dating of molybdenite from stratiform skarn orebodies in the Datuanshan copper deposit, Tongling, Anhui Province, and its geological significance[J]. Acta Geosicientia Sinica, 26(4): 327-331 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- Nie F J, Zhang W Y, Du A D, Jiang S H and Liu Y · 2007. Re-Os isotopic dating on molybdenite separates from the Xiaodonggou porphyry Mo deposit, Hexiqten Qi, Inner Mongolia [J]. Acta Geologica Sinica, 81(7): 898-905 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- Peng J T, Zhou M F, Hu R Z, Shen N P, Yuan S D, Bi X W, Du A D and Qu W J. 2006. Precise molybdenite Re-Os and mica Ar-Ar dating of the Mesozoic Yaogangxian tungsten deposit, central Nanling

- Peng S B, Jin Z M, Fu J M, Liu Y H, He L Q and Gai M H. 2006. Geochemical characteristics of basic intrusive rocks in the Yuankai uplift, Guangdong Guangxi. China. and their tectonic significance [J]. Geol-Bull. China, 25(4): 434-441 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- Rosman K J R and Taylor P D P. 1998. Isotopic compositions of the elements 1997 [R]. Pure. Appl. Chem. 70, 217-235.
- Selby D and Creaser R A · 2001 · Re-Os geochronology and systematics in molybdenite from the Endako porphyry molybdenum deposit · British Columbia · Canada[J] · Econ · Geol · · 96(1) : 197-204 ·
- Selby D and Creaser R A. 2004. Macroscale NTIMS and microscale LA-MC-ICP-MS Re-Os isotopic analysis of molybdenite: Testing spatial restrictions for reliable Re-Os age determinations, and implications for the decoupling of Re and Os within molybdenite[J]. Geochim. Cosmochim. Acta, 68: 3897-3908.
- Shen J J. Papanastassiou D A and Wasserburg G J. 1996. Precise Re-Os determinations and systematics of iron meteorites [J]. Geochim. Cosmochim. Acta, 60; 2887-2900.
- Shen W Z. Ling H F and Sun T. 2007. Sr-Nd isotopic geochemistry of later Mesozoic granites in South China [A]. In: Mechanism of later Mesozoic granites and geodynamic evolution of lithosphere in Nanling region [M]. Beijing: Science Press. 146 p(in Chinese).
- Shinotsuka K and Suzuki K. 2007. Simultaneous determination of platinum group elements and rhenium in rock samples using isotope dilution inductively coupled plasma mass spectrometry after cation exchange separation followed by solvent extraction [J]. Anal. Chim. Acta, 603; 129-139.
- Smoliar M I, Walker R J and Morgan J W. 1996. Re-Os ages of Group IIA, IIIA, IVA, and IVB iron meteorites[J]. Science, 271: 1099-1102.
- Stein H J, Markey R J, Morgan J W, Du A D and Sun Y L. 1997.
 Highly precise and accurate Re-Os ages for molybdenite from the east Qinling molybdenum belt. Shaanxi Province. China [J]. Econ-Geol., 92(7-8): 827-835.
- Stein H J, Sundblad K, Markey R J, Morgan J W and Motuza G. 1998. Re-Os ages for Archean molybdenite and pyrite, Kuittila-Kivisuo, Finland and Proterozoic molybdenite, Kabeliai, Lithuania; Testing the chronometer in a metamorphic and metasomatic setting [J]. Mineralium Deposita, 33(4): 329-345.
- Stein H J, Morgan J W and Schersten A. 2000. Re-Os dating of low-level highly radiogenic (LLHR) sulfides: The Harnas gold deposit, southwest Sweden, records continental-scale tectonic events [J]. Econ. Geol., 95(8): 1657-1671.
- Stein H J, Markey R J, Morgan J W, Hannah J L and Schersten A. 2001. The remarkable Re-Os chronometer in molybdenite: How and why it works[J]. Terra Nova, 13: 479-486.
- Stein H J. 2006. Low-rhenium molybdenite by metamorphism in northern Sweden: Recognition, genesis, and global implications [J]. Lithos, 87; 300-327.
- Suzuki K. Shimizu H and Masuda A. 1996. Re-Os dating of molybdenites from ore deposits in Japan; Implication for the closure temperature of the Re-Os system for molybdenite and the cooling history of

- molybdenum ore deposits [J]. Geochim. Cosmochim. Acta. 60 (16), 3151-3159.
- Xu X S. Deng P. O'Reilly S Y. Griffin W L. Zhou X M and Tan Z Z. 2003. Single zircon LAM-ICPMS U-Pb dating of Guidong complex (SE China) and its petrogenetic significance [J]. Chinese Sci. Bull., 48, 1892-1899.
- Yang Z Q \cdot 2007. Re-Os isotopic ages of Tangjiaping molybdenum deposit in Shangcheng County. Henan and their geological significance [J]. Mineral Deposits, 26(3): 289-295 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- Yao J M. Hua R M. Qu W J. Qi H W. Lin J F and Du A D. 2007. Re-Os isotope dating of molybdenites in the Huangshaping Pb-Zn-W-Mo polymetallic deposit. Hunan Province, south China and its geological significance[J]. Science in China (Series D): Earth Sciences, 50 (4): 519-526.
- Zhou X M. Sun T and Shen W Z. 2007. Spatial-temporal pattern and genetic model of Mesozoic granitoid and volcanic rocks in south China [A]. In: Mechanism of later Mesozoic granites and geodynamic evolution of lithosphere in Nanling region [M]. Beijing: Science Press. 179-195.
- Zhu J C. Zhang P H. Xie C F. Zhang H and Yang C. 2006a. Zircon U-Pb age framework of Huashan-Guposhan intrusive belt, western part of Nanling range, and its geological significance[J]. Acta Petrologica Sinica, 22(9): 2270-2278 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- Zhu J C, Zhang P H, Xie C F, Zhang H and Yang C. 2006b. The Huashan Guposhan A-type granitoid belt in the western part of the Nanling Mountains: Petrology. geochemistry and genetic interpretations[J]. Acta Geologica Sinica, 80(4): 529-542 (in Chinese with English abstract).

附中文参考文献

- 蔡明海. 2002. 桂东-粤西地区中生代有色、贵金属矿床成矿规律及成矿动力学研究(博士学位论文)[D]. 导师: 战明国, 彭松柏. 北京: 中国地质科学院.
- 付建明,李华芹,屈文俊,马丽艳,杨晓君,魏君奇,刘国庆. 2008. 粤北始兴地区石英脉型钨矿成矿时代的确定及其地质意义[J]. 大地构造与成矿学,32(1):57-62.
- 顾晟彦,华仁民,戚华文. 2006. 广西花山-姑婆山燕山期花岗岩的地球化学特征及成因研究[J]. 岩石矿物学杂志, 25(2), 97-109.
- 郭新生,陈江峰,张 巽,汤加富,谢 智,周泰禧,刘玉龙. 2001. 桂东南富钾岩浆岩岩的 Nd 同位素组成:华南中生代地幔物质上涌事件[J]. 岩石学报, 17(1): 19-27.
- 华仁民,毛景文. 1999. 试论中国东部中生代成矿大爆发[J]. 矿床地质, 18(4): 300-308.
- 黄典豪,杜安道,吴澄宇,刘兰笙,孙亚莉,邹晓秋. 1996. 华北地台钼 (铜)矿床成矿年代学研究:辉钼矿铼-锇年龄及其地质意义[J]. 矿床地质,15(4): 365-373.
- 李献华,周汉文,刘颖,李寄竭,陈正宏,于津生,桂训唐.2000.粤西阳春中生代钾玄质侵入岩及其构造意义:I.岩石学和同位素地
- /ture of the Re-Os system for molybdenite and the cooling history of ublishing HOUSE. A地球化学, 29(6), 513-520, http://www.cnkj.net

- 李献华,周汉文,刘 颖,李寄鸠,陈正宏,于津生,桂训唐. 2001. 粤西阳春中生代钾玄质侵入岩及其构造意义: II. 微量元素和 Sr-Nd 同位素地球[J]. 地球化学, 30(1): 57-65.
- 李晓峰, Watanabe Y, 华仁民, 毛景文. 2008. 华南地区中生代 Cu-(Mo)-W-Sn 矿床成矿作用与洋岭/转换断层俯冲[J]. 地质学报, 82(5), 625-640.
- 李永峰,毛景文,刘敦一,王彦斌,王志良,王义天,李晓峰,张作衡,郭保健. 2006. 豫西雷门沟斑岩钼矿 SHRIMP 锆石 U-Pb 和辉钼矿 Re-Os 测年及其地质意义[J]. 地质论评, 52(1): 122-131.
- 马丽艳,路远发,屈文俊,付建明. 2007. 湖南黄沙坪铅锌多金属矿床的 Re-Os 同位素等时线年龄及其地质意义[J]. 矿床地质, 26 (4), 425-431.
- 毛景文,张作衡,张招崇,杨建民,王志良,杜安道. 1999a. 北祁连山 小柳沟钨矿床中辉钼矿 Re-Os 年龄测定及其意义[J]. 地质论 评,45(4):412-417.
- 毛景文,华仁民. 1999b. 浅议大规模成矿作用与大型矿集区[J]. 矿床地质, 18(4), 291-299.
- 毛景文, Stein H J, 杜安道, 周涛发, 梅燕雄, 李永峰, 藏文栓, 李进文. 2004. 长江中下游地区铜金(钼)矿 Re-Os 年龄测定及其对成矿 作用的指示[J]. 地质学报, 78(1): 121-131.
- 毛景文,谢桂青,郭春丽,陈毓川. 2007. 南岭地区大规模钨锡多金属成矿作用:成矿时限及地球动力学背景[J]. 岩石学报, 23(10): 2329-2338.
- 梅燕雄,毛景文,李进文,杜安道. 2005. 安徽铜陵大团山铜矿床层状 矽卡岩矿体中辉钼矿 Re-Os 年龄测定及其地质意义[J]. 地球学报, 26(4), 327-331.

- 聂凤军,张万益,杜安道,江思宏,刘 妍. 2007. 内蒙古小东沟斑岩型钼矿床辉钼矿铼-锇同位素年龄及地质意义[J]. 地质学报,81(7):898-905.
- 彭松柏,金振民,付建明,刘云华,何龙清,蔡明海. 2006. 两广云开隆起区基性侵入岩的地球化学特征及其构造意义[J]. 地质通报, 25(4), 434-441.
- 沈渭洲,凌洪飞,孙 涛. 2007. 华南晚中生代花岗岩-火山岩 Sr、Nd 同位素地球化学[A]. 见:南岭地区晚中生代花岗岩成因与岩石 圈动力学演化[M]. 北京: 科学出版社. 146p.
- 徐夕生,邓 平, O'Reilly S Y, Griffin W L, 周新民, 谭正中. 2003. 华南贵东杂岩体单颗粒锆石激光探针 ICPMS U-Pb 定年及其成 岩意义[J]. 科学通报. 48(12): 1328-1334.
- 杨泽强. 2007. 河南商城县汤家坪钼矿辉钼矿铼-锇同位素年龄及地质意义[J]. 矿床地质, 26(3), 289-295.
- 姚军明,华仁民,屈文俊,戚华文,林锦富,杜安道. 2007. 湘南黄沙坪 铅锌钨钼多金属矿床辉钼矿的 Re-Os 同位素定年及其意义[J]. 中国科学(D辑), 37(4), 471-477.
- 周新民,孙 涛,沈渭洲,2007,华南中生代花岗岩-火山岩时空格局与成因模式[A],见:南岭地区晚中生代花岗岩成因与岩石圈动力学演化[M],北京:科学出版社,179-195.
- 朱金初,张佩华,谢才富,张 辉,杨 策. 2006a. 南岭西段花山-姑婆山侵入岩带锆石 U-Pb 年龄格架及其地质意义[J]. 岩石学报, 22(9), 2270-2278.
- 朱金初,张佩华,谢才富,张 辉,杨 策. 2006b. 南岭西段花山-姑婆山 A 型花岗质杂岩带:岩石学、地球化学和岩石成因[J]. 地质学报,80(4),529-542.