

doi: 10.12029/gc20200215

龚银杰, 张遵遵, 陈立波, 金世超, 甘金木, 漆双林. 2020. 川东南褶皱带洞岩铅锌矿床闪锌矿 Rb-Sr 同位素测年及其构造变形时代[J]. 中国地质, 47(2): 485-496.

Gong Yinjie, Zhang Zunzun, Chen Libo, Jin Shichao, Gan Jinmu, Qi Shuanglin. 2020. Sphalerite Rb-Sr isotopic dating of the Dongyan Pb-Zn deposit in Southeastern Sichuan fold belt and its constraint on the timing of tectonic deformation[J]. Geology in China, 47(2): 485-496(in Chinese with English abstract).

川东南褶皱带洞岩铅锌矿床闪锌矿 Rb-Sr 同位素测年及其构造变形时代

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摘要:重庆西阳县洞岩铅锌矿床位于川东南褶皱带中, 为一中低温热液铅锌矿床, 预测 Zn 金属量 10.14 万 t。矿(化)体主要沿 NNE 向、NNW 向断层呈脉状分布, 或沿层间破碎带呈似层状分布。赋矿围岩为奥陶系碳酸盐岩。川东南褶皱带中这一类型铅锌矿床的形成时代以及其与 NNE 向断层相互关系研究薄弱。本文运用闪锌矿 Rb-Sr 同位素测年方法, 测得洞岩铅锌矿床成矿年龄为 (157.7 ± 3.3) Ma, 表明该矿床的主成矿阶段年龄为晚侏罗世。闪锌矿 ($^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$) 值为 0.71347, 远高于早期及同期沉积碳酸盐比值, 可能与大气淡水加入有关。川东南褶皱带为推覆-滑脱的薄皮构造, 褶皱变形的主要时期为中晚侏罗世的燕山运动早期。洞岩闪锌矿的 Rb-Sr 等线年龄与上述构造变形时代一致, 说明矿床的形成与早燕山构造变形事件有关。

关键词: 闪锌矿 Rb-Sr 定年; 铅锌矿; 燕山期; 地质调查工程; 川东南褶皱带

中图分类号: P618.43; P597.3 文献标志码: A 文章编号: 1000-3657(2020)02-0485-12

Sphalerite Rb-Sr isotopic dating of the Dongyan Pb-Zn deposit in Southeastern Sichuan fold belt and its constraint on the timing of tectonic deformation

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Abstract: The Dongyan Pb-Zn deposit located in the Southeast Sichuan folded belt is a middle-low temperature hydrothermal type lead and zinc deposit, predicted amount of Zn metal is 101400 tons. The orebodies occur along NNE- and NNW-trending faults in veined or stratoid form in the interlayer fracture zone and are hosted in Ordovician carbonate rocks. The formation of this type of Pb-Zn deposit in the southeastern Sichuan fold belt and the relationship with the NNE-trending fault remain unclear. In this paper,

收稿日期: 2018-02-26; 改回日期: 2019-06-09

基金项目: 中国地质调查局地质大调查项目(DD20179232)资助。

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Rb-Sr isotopic dating yielded an age of (157.7 ± 3.3) Ma for the sphalerite in the Dongyan Pb-Zn deposit, which represents the main metallogenic age of this deposit and also constrains the formation time of NNE-trending fault of this area. The $(^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr})_i$ ratio of the sphalerite is 0.71347, which is much more higher than the ratios of the same period or earlier period, and might have been related to atmospheric freshwater. The Southeast Sichuan folded belt of Sichuan Basin is a nappe-detachment thin skinned structure. The main period of the fold deformation was the early Yanshanian stage in the Middle-Late Jurassic period. Rb-Sr isochron age of Dongyan sphalerites is consistent with the tectonic deformation age mentioned above, indicating that the formation of the deposit was related to the Early tectonic deformation in Yanshanian stage.

Key words: Rb-Sr isochron age of sphalerites; Pb-Zn deposit; Yanshanian stage; geological survey engineering; Southeast Sichuan folded belt

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Fund support: Supported by China Geological Survey Program (No. DD20179232).

1 引 言

重庆酉阳、贵州沿河地区分布众多铅锌矿床(点),具有悠久铅锌矿开发利用史。该区铅锌矿床具有以下特点:(1)数量多,规模小。除三角塘、铅场盖和小坝3个中型铅锌矿床外,其他多为矿点、矿化点,目前尚未发现大型及以上铅锌矿床;(2)矿床、矿(化)点沿NNE向分布,与区内主要构造线方向一致;(3)矿(化)体形态主要为似层状、脉状、透镜状,多位于大断裂带附近;(4)矿(化)体局限于碳酸盐岩地层中,赋矿地层以寒武系为主,其次为奥陶系。

贵州省地质调查院、重庆市地质矿产勘查开发局、四川省地质矿产局川东南地质大队、四川省地质局一〇七地质队等单位先后对三角塘、小坝等区内铅锌矿进行了普查或调查评价工作,大致查明了中小型矿床的铅锌资源量,基本了解了本区铅锌矿的矿体分布、矿石类型、矿石结构构造和围岩蚀变等特征^{①-④}。众多学者对该区铅锌矿成矿流体特征、成因类型、成矿规律进行了探讨,总结了铅锌矿地球化学特征和成矿机理(王华云,1993,1996),初步研究了流体包裹体特征(付绍洪等,2011),但系统性研究不足,尤其铅锌矿成矿年代尚缺乏确切的证据。赋存于碳酸盐岩地层中的铅锌矿床成矿年龄的精确测定一直未能找到有效方法(李文博等,2002)。随着硫化物Rb-Sr同位素定年技术的逐步成熟(Nakai et al., 1990, 1993; 刘建明等, 1998; 李发源等, 2003; 鲍森等, 2011; 杨红梅等, 2012), 利用闪锌矿Rb-Sr测年取得不少成功的实例(张长青等, 2008; 蔺志永等, 2010; 曹亮等, 2011, 2015; 段其发

等, 2014; 周云等, 2015; 廖震文等, 2015; 王文元等, 2018), 证明闪锌矿Rb-Sr测年是可靠的定年方法, 从而为同类矿床的成矿年代确定提供了重要研究手段。洞岩铅锌矿位于重庆市酉阳土家族苗族自治县万木乡, 是酉阳地区低温热液型代表性的铅锌矿床之一, 本文通过对洞岩铅锌矿闪锌矿Rb-Sr测年, 获得了精确的等时线年龄, 为该区铅锌矿成矿规律和矿床成因提供了重要依据。

2 区域地质背景

研究区位于四川盆地以东、雪峰山造山带以西的川东南褶皱带, 区域构造以隔槽式褶皱为主要特征, 是中扬子褶皱构造带的组成部分(张岳桥等, 2011)。在寒武纪处于区域拉张应力构造背景下, 表现为克拉通内伸展拗陷盆地与盆地边缘裂陷盆地相复合的盆地性质(李皎等, 2014)。奥陶纪表现为克拉通内拗陷与克拉通边缘拗陷盆地复合的盆地性质, 具有西高东低、南高北低的古地理格局(李皎等, 2015)。加里东期末发生的造山运动导致本区隆起, 晚志留世至早泥盆世华南进入了长期剥蚀的准平原化过程(杜远生等, 2012)。中二叠世至中三叠世主要表现为拉张伸展式地壳差异升降运动, 接受一套巨厚的海相沉积(李忠权等, 2001)。晚古生代一早中生代时期, 华南大陆在南北两侧(现方位)同期发生的强大板块碰撞造山构造的夹持作用下, 其内部自印支中晚期已开始穿时持续间断地形成NE-NNE向(现方位)的雪峰构造系统, 并且逐渐的控制华南内部大陆构造。在西太平洋板块系统的俯冲作用下, 燕山期华南大陆又遭受新的非均一

叠加改造(张国伟等,2013),从而奠定了川东南褶皱带总体构造格局。

区内寒武系、奥陶系出露最广,上志留统、泥盆系、石炭系缺失。寒武系为浅海陆棚碎屑岩相—碳酸盐台地相,其中清虚洞组下段为灰—深灰色厚层灰岩,上段为灰色厚层细晶白云岩;高台组下部为浅灰色薄层灰质白云岩,上部为灰至深灰色、薄至中厚层状白云岩;石冷水组下段为深灰—浅灰色薄层—中厚层微—细晶砂屑白云岩,上段为灰色薄—中厚层藻砾砂屑白云岩;平井组下段为灰色薄层条带状或叶片状泥质白云岩与中厚层白云岩不等厚互层,上段为灰—浅灰色中厚层砂屑泥粉晶白云质灰岩、波状叠层石及水平纹层白云质灰岩;耿家店组主要为厚层状结晶白云岩;毛田组主要为灰色、深灰色厚层灰岩;奥陶系为浅海相碳酸盐岩与滨、浅海—滞流海湾陆源碎屑岩沉积,其中桐梓组为厚层生物屑泥晶灰岩夹黄灰—紫灰色页岩;红花园组为灰至深灰色厚至巨厚层状结晶灰岩及生物灰岩;大湾组下段以中厚层灰岩及瘤状泥质灰岩为主,中上段为黄绿色、灰绿色页岩夹瘤状泥质灰岩;十字铺组为浅至深灰色中厚层状结晶灰岩;宝塔组为灰、浅灰色中—厚层龟裂纹泥晶生物屑灰岩;五峰组为黑色含粉砂质页岩;志留系以滨海—浅海陆棚相的陆源碎屑岩沉积为主,其中龙马溪组为灰绿、黄灰绿色粉砂质页岩夹生物屑泥晶灰岩;罗惹坪群为一套夹少量灰岩和泥岩的页岩;二叠系、三叠系均为浅海—开阔碳酸盐台地沉积。梁山组为灰绿色豆状铝土岩及铝土质页岩;栖霞组为灰至灰黑色、薄至巨厚层状灰岩夹薄层黑色沥青质;茅口组为灰白至深灰色中至厚层状灰岩;吴家坪组下段为铝土质、炭质页岩,上段为灰至深灰色薄到厚层状含硅质团块或条带灰岩;长兴组为浅至深灰色、中至厚层状含少量硅质团块条带状灰岩;三叠系大冶组为碳酸盐岩及细碎屑岩;嘉陵江组岩性以灰岩为主;巴东组中下部为紫红色页岩、粉砂质页岩,上部为灰至灰白色薄至中厚层状泥质灰岩,白垩系正阳组为山间盆地沉积形成的砖红色、紫红色砂砾岩。第四系零星分布于沟谷低洼地带。

区内相间发育4条背斜和3条向斜,轴线均呈NNE向或SN向,由东到西依次为:咸丰背斜、铜西向斜、宜居背斜、濯河坝向斜、天馆背斜、龚滩向斜

和金鸡岭背斜。背斜宽缓,向斜紧闭,为侏罗山式褶皱。主要断裂呈NNE—NE向,深部具有一系列逆冲推覆构造,普遍东倾并向西逆冲,组成叠瓦状构造。次要断裂呈NWW向,一般延伸长度不大(图1)。

区内未见岩浆岩出露,未分布变质岩。

3 矿床地质特征

洞岩铅锌矿位于宜居背斜NE翼,北东向板场—丁市控矿断裂NW侧,出露地层为奥陶系桐梓组(O_1t)、红花园组(O_1h)、大湾组和志留系龙马溪组(S_1ln)。桐梓组 and 红花园组为主要容矿地层。桐梓组主要为一套台地边缘浅滩碳酸盐岩夹潮坪碎屑岩,主要岩性为灰色厚层状细晶灰岩、含生物屑灰岩、页岩、白云质灰岩、白云岩。红花园组主要为一套灰至深灰色厚至巨厚层状细晶—粉晶灰岩及生物灰岩。1:5万水系沉积物化探成果显示,Pb、Zn等元素异常强度高,呈北西向长条状展布,异常的分布与区内2条北西向的断层破碎带(F2、F3)一致,异常面积4.12 km²(图2)。该异常组合简单,主要表现为Zn、Cd、Ba元素异常。其中Zn异常点数较多(8个),峰值较大,Zn异常最大值为 947.5×10^{-6} ,平均值为 438.5×10^{-6} 。Cd异常最大值为 4.2×10^{-6} ,平均值为 2.5×10^{-6} ,Ba异常最大值为 2106×10^{-6} ,平均值为 1446×10^{-6} 。地层产状平缓,倾角一般小于10°。矿区共发育3条断层,F1断层分布于矿区东南部,从大坪山向东北延伸至石坎子出图。断层走向NE20°,倾向南东,倾角较陡,一般为70°~80°,为一条张剪性正断层。断层NW侧主要为奥陶系,SE侧分布志留系,断层带主要由断层角砾岩、构造透镜体等组成,具有多期活动特征,充填方解石、石英脉,可见零星闪锌矿化。F2断裂走向为335°,倾角为85°;F3断裂走向为330°,倾角为80°。F2、F3断裂带均由灰岩角砾、方解石和石英共生脉充填组成,沿走向方向具有膨胀收缩现象(图3)。洞岩两条铅锌K1、K2矿体分别赋含于F2、F3断裂内部。

矿区主要由K1、K2两条矿体组成,分别呈脉状沿F2、F3次级断裂带展布,K1矿体是洞岩铅锌矿的主要矿体。含矿层位主要为桐梓组和红花园组,大湾组仅见少量矿化。F2断裂长约2.2 km,控制着K1矿脉,K1矿化体长约350 m,宽3~15 m。矿石品位变化较大,Zn最大品位30.5%,Pb最大品位0.05%,

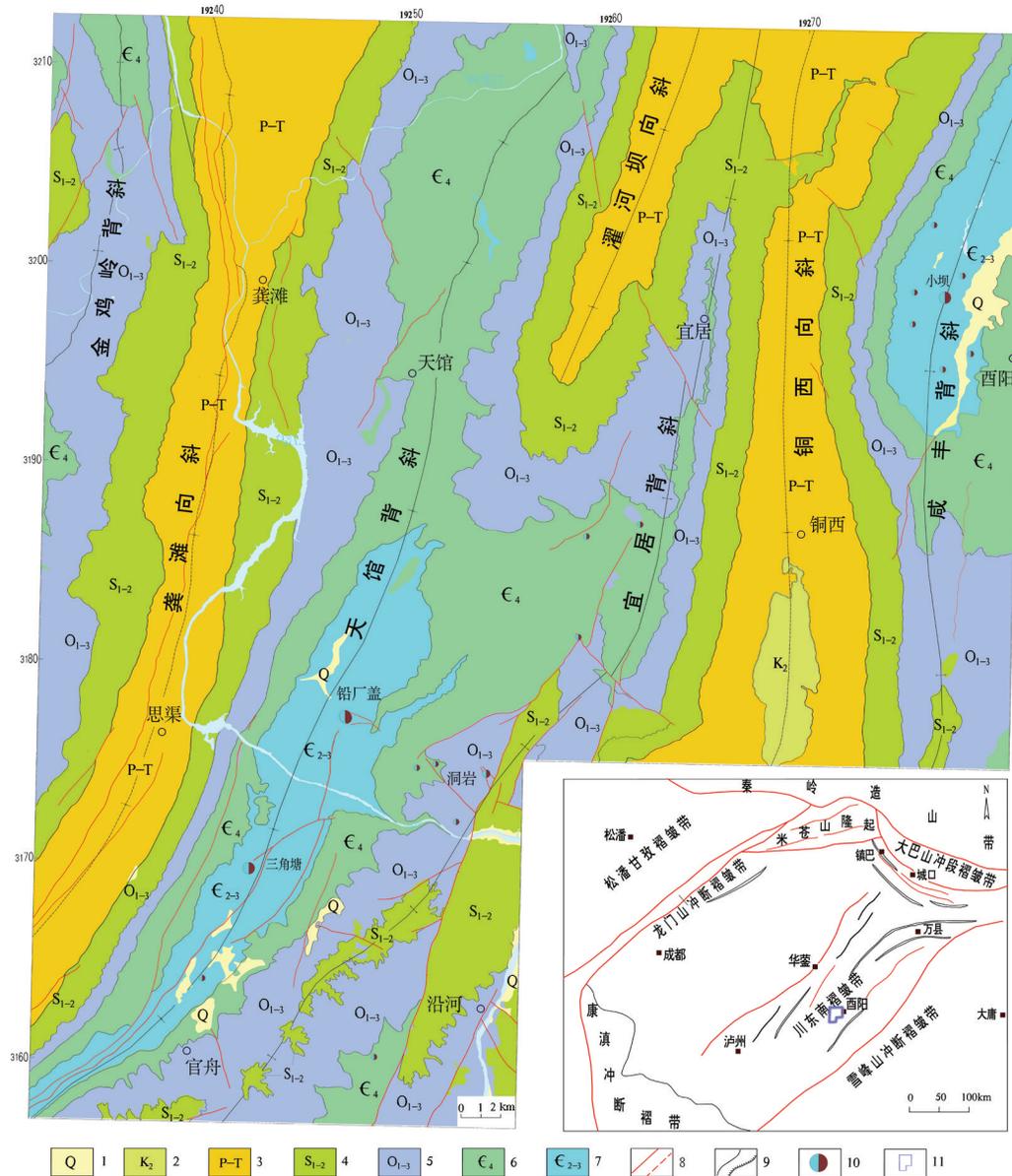


图1 重庆酉阳、贵州沿河地区地质矿产简图

1—第四系;2—白垩系中统;3—二叠系—三叠系;4—志留系中下统;5—奥陶系;6—寒武系芙蓉统;7—寒武系第二、三统;
8—实测断层及推测断层;9—整合地质界线及角度不整合地质界线;10—铅锌矿点;11—研究区

Fig.1 Geological sketch map of the study areas in Youyang, Chongqing and Yanhe, Guizhou Province

1—Quaternary; 2—Middle Cretaceous; 3—Permian–Triassic; 4— Middle–Lower Silurian; 5—Ordovician; 6—Cambrian Furongian Series; 7—Cambrian second and third series; 8—Measured fault and inferred fault; 9—Conformity geological boundary and angle unconformity geological boundary; 10—Lead–zinc deposit; 11—The study area

平均品位 Zn 为 7.38%, Pb 为 0.016%。F3 断裂长约 2.4 km, 控制 K2 矿脉, 该矿脉长约 300 m, 宽 2~12 m。Zn 最大品位 21.6%, Pb 最大品位 0.011%, 平均品位 Zn 为 10.22%, Pb 为 0.007%。两条矿脉近似平行, 走向为 NW。预测 Zn 资源量达中型规模。

地表矿石类型为氧化矿石, 深部见原生铅锌矿

石。矿石矿物主要为闪锌矿、方铅矿、菱锌矿、异极矿、铅矾等, 脉石矿物主要有方解石、石英、重晶石、萤石、黄铁矿及少量绿泥石等。

闪锌矿呈细脉状、浸染状、团块状分布于方解石、石英脉内部及其与灰岩角砾的接触部位。闪锌矿含量较高, 呈棕红色、褐红色, 方铅矿含量较少,

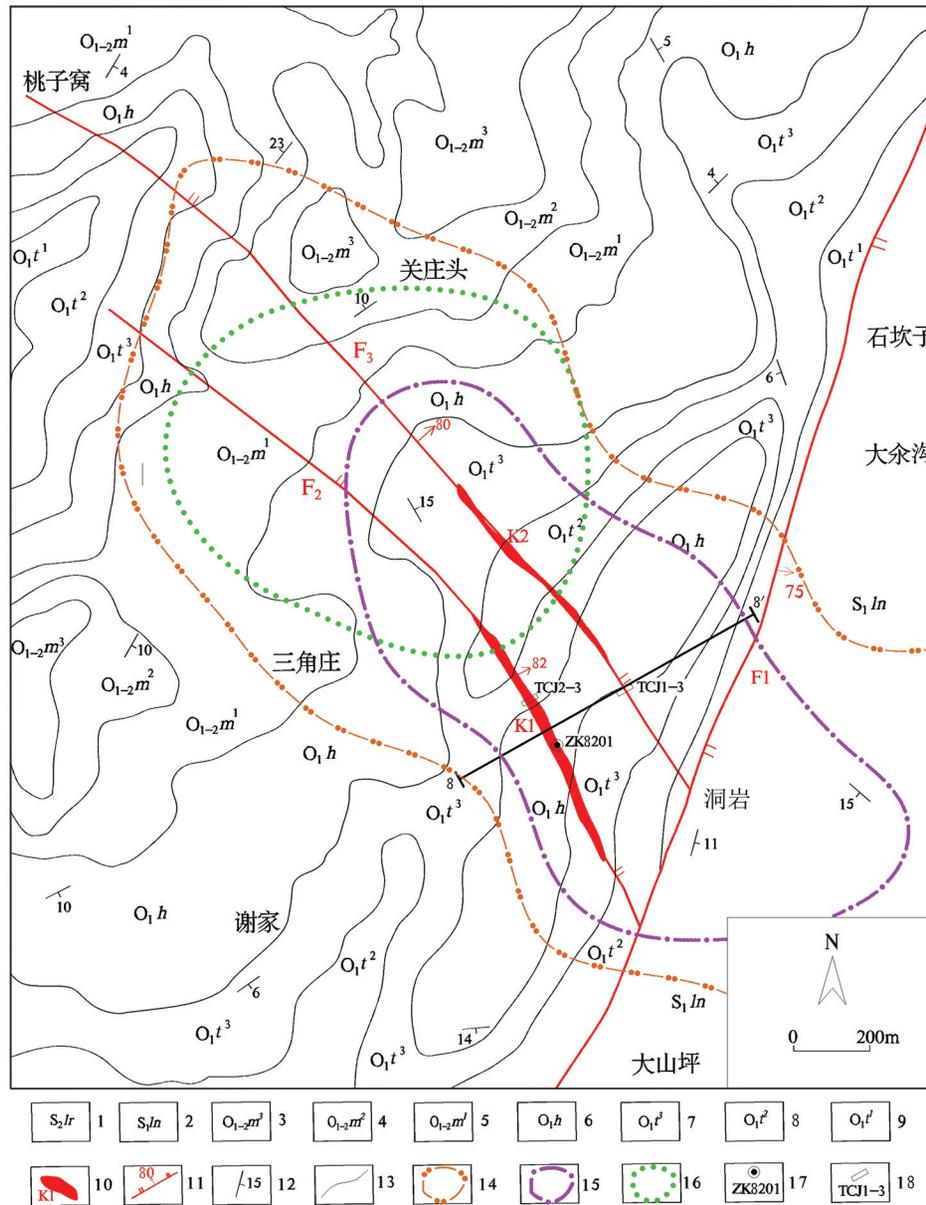


图2 洞岩铅锌矿床地质图

1—罗惹坪组;2—龙马溪组;3—湄潭组三段;4—湄潭组二段;5—湄潭组一段;6—红花园组;7—桐梓组三段; 8—桐梓组二段; 9—桐梓组一段;10—铅锌矿脉及编号;11—正断层;12—地层产状;13—地质界线;14—Zn异常;15—Cd异常;16—Ba异常;17—钻孔及编号; 18—探槽及编号

Fig.2 Geological map of the Dongyan Pb-Zn deposit

1—Luoreping Formation; 2—Longmaxi Formation; 3—Third member of Meitan Formation; 4—Second member of Meitan Formation; 5—First member of Meitan Formation; 6—Honghuayuan Formation; 7— Third member of Tongzi Formation; 8—Second member of Tongzi Formation; 9—First member of Tongzi Formation; 10—Pb-Zn vein and its serial number; 11—Normal fault; 12—Bedding attitude; 13—Geological boundary; 14—Zn anomaly; 15—Cd anomaly; 16—Ba anomaly; 17—Drill holes and serial number; 18—Trench and serial number

呈铅灰色。矿石结构以半自形-他形粒状结构最普遍,矿石构造主要有角砾状、浸染状、块状构造,氧化矿石主要为蜂窝状、疏松土状构造。围岩蚀变较弱,主要有方解石化、白云石化、硅化和褪色化。

根据矿体特征、矿脉穿插关系和矿物共生组合

(图4),大致将成矿过程分为三个阶段。(1)方解石-黄铁矿-石英-重晶石阶段:主要生成矿物为方解石,占50%以上,少量石英,重晶石,极少量黄铁矿呈自形、粒状出现在脉石矿物中,黄白色,高反射率,低硬度,少部分被后期闪锌矿包裹(图4a、c、d);

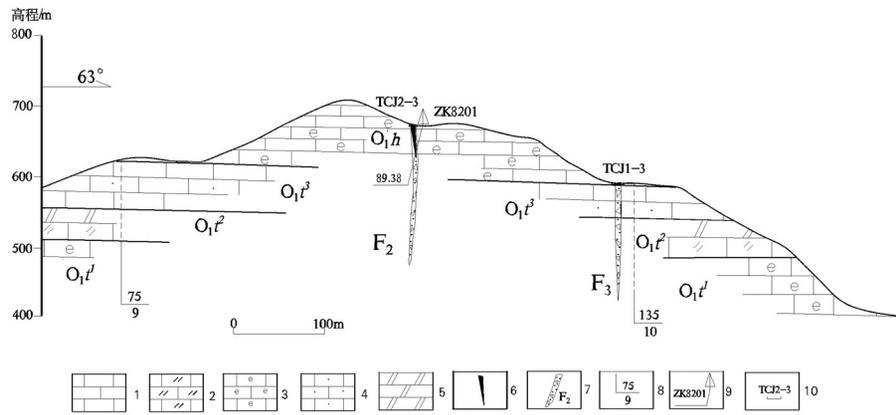


图3 洞岩铅锌矿8线勘探剖面图(据徐贵侯等,2013 修改^⑥)

1—灰岩;2—白云质灰岩;3—生物碎屑灰岩;4—砂屑灰岩;5—白云岩;6—铅锌矿体;7—断层破碎带;8—产状;
9—钻孔及其编号;10—探槽及其编号

Fig.3 Geological section along No. 8 exploration line of the Dongyan Pb-Zn deposit (modified from Xu Guihou et al.,2013^⑥)

1-Limestone; 2-Dolomitic limestone; 3-Bioclastic limestone; 4-Sandstone limestone; 5-Dolomites; 6-Lead-zinc orebody;
7-Fault fracture zone; 8-Attitude; 9- Drill hole and its serial number; 10- Groove and its serial number

(2)方解石-黄铁矿-闪锌矿-方铅矿-石英脉阶段:含矿流体沿早期形成的方解石脉体裂隙充填交代,形成细脉状、网脉状硫化物矿石,或呈粗脉胶结包裹早期方解石、石英和灰岩等角砾。闪锌矿呈他形-半自形,粒状,中硬度,灰色,低反射率,内反射为黄褐色,与黄铁矿共生,分布极不均匀。方解石呈他形、粒状,粒径0.05~5 mm,变化大(图4b~g)。(3)石英-方解石-黄铁矿阶段:石英、方解石沿早期裂隙、孔洞充填,方解石常呈晶形完好的菱面体或粒状产出,颜色基本为纯净白色,石英呈晶体或粒状产出,见极少量浸染状细粒黄铁矿(图4f)。

4 样品特征及分析方法

样品特征:本次用于测年的8件闪锌矿样品均采自洞岩K1矿体下部未风化的矿段,闪锌矿呈片状分布在充填于灰岩的热液脉中,未遭受后期热液交代蚀变(图4g)。

分析方法:(1)将样品破碎至80~100目,在双目镜下挑选闪锌矿纯度达99%。(2)将已挑纯的硫化物单矿物样品放置稀盐酸中浸泡12 h,超纯水清洗后,放入超纯水中用超声波机清洗3~5遍,烘干备用。(3)称取适量硫化物单矿物样品,加入⁸⁵Rb+⁸⁴Sr混合稀释剂,用适量王水溶解样品,采用阳离子树脂(Dowex50×8)交换法分离和纯化铷、铯。(4)用热电质谱仪TRITON分析Rb、Sr同位素组成,用同位素稀释法计算试样中的铷、铯含量及铯同位素比值。

在整个同位素分析过程中,用NBS987、NBS607和GBW04411标准物质分别对仪器和分析流程进行监控。NBS987的⁸⁷Sr/⁸⁶Sr同位素组成测定值为 $0.71032 \pm 0.00004(2\sigma)$,与其证书值 $0.71024 \pm 0.00026(2\sigma)$ 在误差范围内一致;NBS607的Rb、Sr含量与⁸⁷Sr/⁸⁶Sr比值分别为 $Rb=523.60 \times 10^{-6}$ 、 $Sr=65.54 \times 10^{-6}$ 和 $^{87}Sr/^{86}Sr=1.20050 \pm 0.00004(2\sigma)$,与其证书值(523.90 ± 1.01 、 65.485 ± 0.30 、 $1.20039 \pm 0.00020(2\sigma)$)在误差范围内一致;GBW04411的Rb、Sr含量与⁸⁷Sr/⁸⁶Sr比值分别为 $Rb=249.90 \times 10^{-6}$ 、 $Sr=158.80 \times 10^{-6}$ 和 $^{87}Sr/^{86}Sr=0.76009 \pm 0.00003(2\sigma)$,与其证书值(249.47 ± 1.04 、 158.92 ± 0.70 、 $0.75999 \pm 0.00020(2\sigma)$)也在误差范围内一致。同位素分析样品制备的全过程均在超净化实验室内完成,全流程Rb、Sr空白分别为 2×10^{-10} 和 5×10^{-10} 。

等时线年龄计算采用ISOPLOT软件(Ludwig, 2001)。其中衰变常数 λ 值为 $1.42 \times 10^{-11} a^{-1}$,等时线回归计算时⁸⁷Rb/⁸⁶Sr比值采用0.5%误差,⁸⁷Sr/⁸⁶Sr比值采用0.03%误差。本文数据处理采用Geokit软件(路远发,2004)。

5 测试结果

由闪锌矿Rb-Sr同位素测定结果(表1)可见,全矿物相的Rb和Sr含量分别为 0.1929×10^{-6} ~ 0.4403×10^{-6} 和 0.1482×10^{-6} ~ 0.2109×10^{-6} ,变化范围比较大,Sr含量低。⁸⁷Rb/⁸⁶Sr值和⁸⁷Sr/⁸⁶Sr值分别为

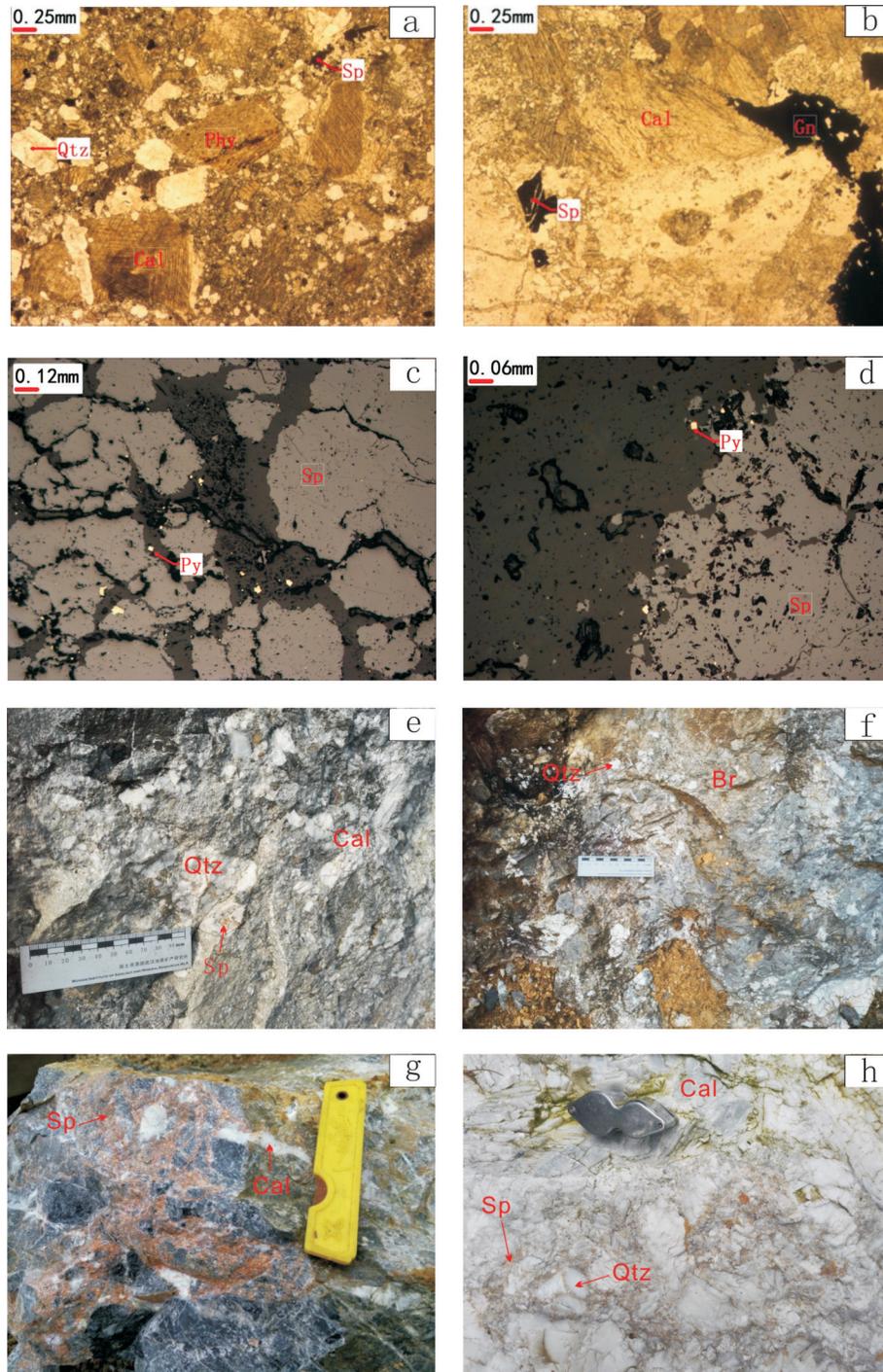


图4 洞岩铅锌矿床矿石显微照片(a、b单偏光;c、d反射光)及矿石特征与交切关系(e、f、g、h)

Sp—闪锌矿;Gn—方铅矿;Py—黄铁矿;Qtz—石英;Cal—方解石;Br—角砾岩

Fig.4 Hand specimens and photomicrographs of the Dongyan Pb-Zn deposit (a, b-Plainlight; c, d-Reflection light; e-h-Ore characteristics and intersecting relationship)

Sp-Sphalerite; Gn-Galena; Py-Pyrite; Qtz-Quartz; Cal-Calcite; Br-Breccia

表1 洞岩矿床闪锌矿 Rb-Sr 同位素分析结果
Table 1 Rb-Sr dating results of sphalerites from the Dongyan lead-zinc deposit

样号编号	样品名称	Rb/ 10^{-6}	Sr/ 10^{-6}	$^{87}\text{Rb}/^{86}\text{Sr}$	$^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$	2σ
DN4	闪锌矿	0.2248	0.151	4.3	0.72327	0.00008
DN6	闪锌矿	0.2719	0.1544	5.457	0.72574	0.00003
DN7	闪锌矿	0.2724	0.1482	9.211	0.73412	0.00004
DN8	闪锌矿	0.3498	0.2092	4.829	0.72414	0.00002
DN9	闪锌矿	0.2792	0.2109	3.823	0.72215	0.00002
DN10	闪锌矿	0.2538	0.1503	4.877	0.7245	0.00003
DN11	闪锌矿	0.4403	0.2007	6.337	0.72761	0.00003
DN12	闪锌矿	0.1929	0.1666	3.342	0.72079	0.00003

注:测试分析由国土资源部中南矿产资源监督检查中心(武汉地质矿产研究所)完成,分析精度优于0.05%,测试仪器为Triton。

3.342~9.211 和 0.72079~0.73412, $^{87}\text{Rb}/^{86}\text{Sr}$ 值大而 $^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$ 值变化范围小,计算得到的年龄为 (157.7 ± 3.3) Ma (MSWD=1.4), 相应的 $(^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr})_i$ 为 0.71347 ± 0.00026 。

洞岩铅锌矿 8 个样品点在 $^{87}\text{Rb}/^{86}\text{Sr}$ - $^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$ 图上具有良好的线性关系(图5),计算得到的等线年龄为 (157.7 ± 3.3) Ma (MSWD = 1.4), $(^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr})_i$ 值为 0.71347 ± 0.00026 。年龄值误差小,可作为矿床形成年龄,地质时代为晚侏罗世。

6 讨论

随着硫化物 Rb-Sr 同位素定年技术的日渐成熟(侯明兰等,2006),利用闪锌矿、黄铁矿、黄铜矿矿物 Rb-Sr 同位素测年方法在 MVT、SEDEX、斑岩型等曾经定年比较困难的矿床中不断取得成功的

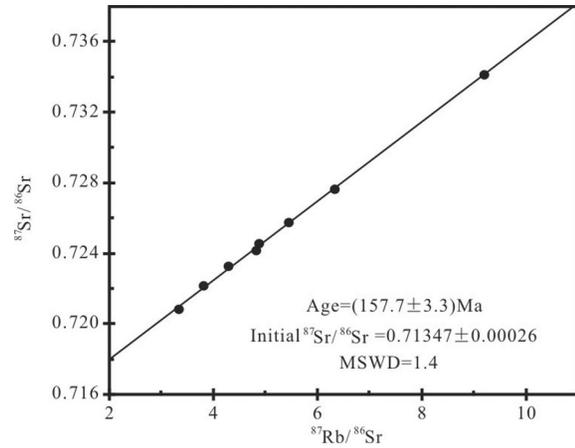


图5 洞岩铅锌矿床闪锌矿 Rb-Sr 同位素等时线
Fig.5 Rb-Sr isochron line of sphalerites from the Dongyan Pb-Zn deposit

实例(Nakai et al., 1990; Christensen et al., 1995; 杨进辉等, 2000; Yang et al., 2001; 姚军明等, 2006; 韩以贵等, 2007; 张瑞斌等, 2008)。本次用于年龄测试的闪锌矿样品采自同一矿体沿走向 5 m 距离内,闪锌矿品位高,分布集中,无后期矿物穿插、交代等现象,满足同位素测年同源、封闭等条件。Rb/Sr 比值为 3.342~9.211,平均 5.272。高 Rb/Sr 比值有利于提高 Rb-Sr 等时线年龄精度(杨红梅等, 2012)。在 $1/\text{Sr}$ - $^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$ 和 $1/\text{Rb}$ - $^{87}\text{Rb}/^{86}\text{Sr}$ 关系图(图6)中, $1/\text{Sr}$ 与 $^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$ 、 $1/\text{Rb}$ 与 $^{87}\text{Rb}/^{86}\text{Sr}$ 之间不存在线性关系,说明闪锌矿生长期间 $(^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr})_i$ 值基本上保持不变(Pettke and Diamond, 1996; 李文博等, 2002)。本次测试闪锌矿等时线年龄的 MSWD=1.4,说明数据

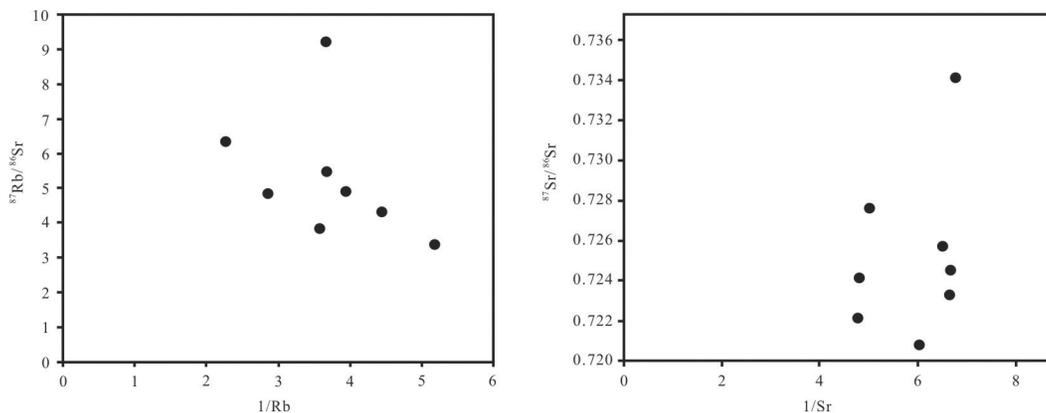


图6 洞岩铅锌矿闪锌矿 $1/\text{Rb}$ - $^{87}\text{Rb}/^{86}\text{Sr}$ 和 $1/\text{Sr}$ - $^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$ 关系图
Fig.6 Diagrams of $1/\text{Rb}$ versus $^{87}\text{Rb}/^{86}\text{Sr}$ and $1/\text{Sr}$ versus $^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$ of sphalerites from the Dongyan Pb-Zn deposit

点离散度很低,等时线质量很高。年龄误差值 ± 3.3 Ma,反映年龄值精度较高。

Sr 同位素初始值($^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$)常被用来判断成矿流体来源(王云峰等,2018)。未经成岩蚀变的代表原始海水组成的海相内源沉积物(主要是碳酸盐矿物)锶同位素的组成直接代表了原始海水,其间的分馏可忽略(Banner et al.,1994)。沉积碳酸盐中 $^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$ 初始值通常在 0.706~0.710(黄思静等,1997,2005,2006;Denison et al.,1998;王勇等,2009;汪凯明等,2009)。洞岩闪锌矿 Rb-Sr 等时线年龄给出的 Sr 同位素初始值为 0.71347,远高于早期及同期沉积碳酸盐比值。锶同位素比值偏高可以因地壳抬升造成表生成岩过程中的大气淡水加入而产生,也可以因成岩蚀变过程中壳源锶的混入而造成(黄思静等,2001,2004;刘超飞等,2015)。本区的成矿物质可能主要源自围岩碳酸盐岩地层,但同时有带来的高 $^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$ 比值的大气淡水的加入。

川东南褶皱带为推覆-滑脱的薄皮构造,以背斜宽缓、向斜紧闭的隔槽式褶皱为特征,构造线方向总体呈 NNE 向。褶皱变形的主要时期为中晚侏罗世的燕山运动早期(董树文等,2008;张岳桥等,2011)或中侏罗世后期的早燕山运动时期(柏道远等,2015a,2015b)。洞岩闪锌矿(157.7 \pm 3.3) Ma 的 Rb-Sr 等线年龄与上述构造变形时代一致,说明矿床的形成与早燕山构造变形事件有关。区域 NWW 向挤压下形成褶皱的同时也形成了大规模的 NNE 向逆断裂与小规模 NW 向张剪性断裂,先期沉积物压实所释放并被封存于地质体中的富含 Pb、Zn、Ba 等金属流体在构造应力与热力驱动下得以沿 NNE 向大断裂向上运移,进入 NW 向张性断裂、层间破碎带等构造中后因温度降低而沉淀成矿。

华南地区存在两次重大的构造运动事件,其一是志留纪发生的板内碰撞-拼合事件使华夏块体与扬子块体再次缝合,形成真正统一的中国南方大陆(舒良树,2012);其二是晚侏罗一早白垩世蒙古-鄂霍茨克海闭合,陆-陆碰撞古亚洲大陆形成,挤压逆冲推覆构造在陆内变形中形成高潮,西太平洋伊佐奈岐洋壳板块的斜俯冲叠加了自东而西的影响。东强西弱,影响达到四川盆地的东部,形成一系列 NNE 走向左行走滑-挤压逆冲断裂与宽缓褶皱(葛肖虹等,2014)。渝东-湘西地区于志留纪板

块拼合事件或后期的伸展运动中形成一系列的铅锌矿、萤石矿,如区内大竹园萤石矿萤石 Sm-Nd 等时线年龄为(430 \pm 13) Ma(未发表数据),贵州铜仁卜口场铅锌矿床方解石 Sm-Nd 等时线年龄为(422 \pm 48) Ma(杨红梅等,2015),湘西江家垭铅锌矿床石英 Rb-Sr 等时线年龄为(372 \pm 9.8) Ma,湘西花垣狮子山铅锌矿床闪锌矿 Rb-Sr 同位素等时线年龄为(410 \pm 12) Ma(段其发等,2014)等。本文洞岩闪锌矿(157.7 \pm 3.3) Ma 的 Rb-Sr 等线年龄表明尚存在一期与早燕山运动有关的成矿作用,进一步揭示出区域成矿作用的多阶段性。

7 结 论

(1)川东南洞岩铅锌矿床主成矿期 8 件闪锌矿 Rb-Sr 同位素等时线年龄为(157.7 \pm 3.3) Ma,表明矿床形成于晚侏罗世。

(2)矿石中闪锌矿的($^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$)值为 0.71347,远高于早期及同期沉积碳酸盐比值,暗示成矿流体可能与大气淡水加入有关。

致谢:湖南省地质调查院柏道远教授级高级工程师在本文写作过程中提出了宝贵建议,匿名审稿专家和编辑部老师对本文提出了很多建设性意见并作了细心的修改,在此一并表示衷心的感谢。

注释

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