

云南个旧卡房蚀变玄武岩金云母 $^{40}\text{Ar}-^{39}\text{Ar}$ 同位素年龄研究及意义

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摘要: 云南个旧锡铜多金属矿床是世界级超大型矿床, 个旧矿集区内与蚀变玄武岩有关的(似)层状铜矿床是其重要的矿床类型。该类型矿床的围岩玄武岩均发生蚀变, 且蚀变强度与矿化关系密切。本文对个旧卡房矿化玄武岩中的金云母进行 $^{40}\text{Ar}-^{39}\text{Ar}$ 同位素定年分析, 得到其坪年龄为 $(85.49 \pm 0.63)\text{Ma}$, 等时线年龄为 $(85.62 \pm 0.42)\text{Ma}$, 反等时线年龄为 $(85.59 \pm 0.81)\text{Ma}$, 三者基本一致, 代表了变玄武岩的蚀变年龄及同期矿化年龄, 属于晚白垩世, 可与个旧锡铜多金属矿床的成矿时代进行对比。

关 键 字: $^{40}\text{Ar}-^{39}\text{Ar}$ 同位素年龄; 金云母; 矿化蚀变玄武岩; 个旧卡房铜矿

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1 引 言

个旧是全球最大的锡多金属矿集区, 其多金属资源总储量超过了 1000 万 t^[1,2]。由于锡矿通常与花岗岩关系密切, 因而长期以来多数学者认为个旧锡多金属矿是与燕山期花岗岩有密切成因联系的热液矿床^[3-6]。20 世纪 80—90 年代, 一些学者对个旧层状矿体的成因有了不同看法, 认为其为同生成因^[7-10]。矿集区中卡房矿田内呈层状、似层状产出的铜矿体, 是岩浆热液成因及海底喷流成因争论的焦点。秦德先等^[16,17]认为这些(似)层状铜矿的成矿作用分为 3 个系列, 即: 印支期海底基性火山沉积成矿系列, 印支期海底喷流沉积成矿系列和燕山期花岗岩叠加改造成矿系列。钱志宽等^[20,21]认为卡房矿田内新山岩体顶部呈层状、似层状分布的“透辉石”岩为热水沉积岩。

卡房矿田内形成的大规模层状、似层状铜矿体主要分布于蚀变玄武岩中, 或蚀变玄武岩与大理岩

层间。Cheng et al.^[22]利用辉钼矿 Re-Os 同位素测年方法, 获得了卡房蚀变玄武岩中层状铜矿的成矿年龄为 $(84.2 \pm 7.3)\text{Ma}$, 笔者利用金云母 $^{40}\text{Ar}-^{39}\text{Ar}$ 同位素测年方法, 获得了蚀变玄武岩与大理岩层间的层状铜矿的成矿年龄为 $(79.6 \pm 0.5)\text{Ma}$ (张娟等, 2012, 待刊)。野外地质特征显示, 玄武岩的蚀变程度与铜矿化关系密切, 蚀变强烈则矿化强烈, 那么玄武岩发生蚀变的时代与铜矿的形成时代是否一致? 目前尚未有精确数据报道。

基于此, 本文选择卡房玄武岩层中矿化与蚀变均较强烈的玄武岩进行研究, 对其中的金云母利用 $^{40}\text{Ar}-^{39}\text{Ar}$ 阶段加热同位素定年方法进行了年代学研究, 获得了三叠纪玄武岩发生蚀变及同期矿化的时代, 与个旧地区多期次成岩成矿事件具有对比性。

2 区域地质背景

个旧锡铜多金属矿集区位于华南地块西部边

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缘,以区域性红河断裂带为界与三江褶皱带相邻。矿集区出露的地层自下而上分别是:二叠纪玄武岩、上二叠统龙潭组细粒碎屑岩及煤系、下三叠统飞仙关组杂色砂页岩、下三叠统永镇组砂泥岩、中三叠统个旧组碳酸盐岩、中三叠统法郎组细粒碎屑岩及一些碳酸盐岩、上三叠统乌格组和火把冲组细粒碎屑岩夹透镜状烟煤层和砂砾岩层、古近—新近系砂砾岩以及第四系残积—坡积堆积物^[2]。其中,中三叠统个旧组碳酸盐岩在区内广泛发育^[2,23]。

南北向个旧断裂属小江岩石圈断裂南延部分,将个旧矿集区分为东、西两个区,锡铜多金属矿主要产于东区。东区的褶皱构造主要为南北—北北东、东西向的复式褶皱。东区区内5条东西向的压扭性大断裂(龙树脚断裂、背阴山断裂、老熊洞断裂、仙人洞断裂和白龙断裂),将个旧东区自北而南分为马拉格、松树脚、老厂、双竹和卡房5个矿田。5个矿田有几十个矿体(群)产出,已探明的大小矿体有1300多个^[23]。

个旧地区在二叠纪和三叠纪发生了两次基性火山喷溢作用,白垩纪还发生了大规模的岩浆侵入。与成矿有关的主要为三叠纪玄武岩和白垩纪花岗岩。三叠纪玄武岩主要有3期:中三叠世安尼期(个旧组下段)、拉丁尼克早期(法郎组下段)和拉丁尼克晚期—诺利克期(法郎组上段),均呈层状产出,与围岩呈整合接触关系。其中个旧东区与成矿有关的玄武岩为安尼期玄武岩,分布在矿田的地表及井下。由于白垩纪花岗岩体的侵入,该区玄武岩广泛遭受到不同程度的蚀变作用,虽然矿物成分已经发生变化,但是仍然保留了基性火山岩的结构和构造特征^[24]。三叠纪玄武岩为碱性玄武岩,形成于大陆张裂环境^[25]。白垩纪岩浆岩有:辉长岩、似斑状花岗岩、等粒花岗岩、碱长花岗岩(神仙水岩体)、碱性岩和煌斑岩等^[23,26]。近年来报道的矿集区内侵入岩的成岩时代主要集中在76~85 Ma^[27-30]之间,为晚白垩世。

3 卡房铜锡矿床特征

3.1 矿田地质

卡房矿田位于个旧矿集区东区的南部(图1),矿田北部以老熊洞断裂与老厂矿田为界,南界为白龙断裂,面积约42 km²^[2]。

矿田出露的地层为上二叠统龙潭组泥砂岩,下三叠统永镇组泥质灰岩、泥砂岩及飞仙关组砂页岩,中三叠统个旧组碳酸盐岩,新近系、第四系沉积

物。其中中三叠统个旧组下部卡房段碳酸盐岩在矿田内分布最广^[2,23]。卡房矿田内褶皱与断裂构造发育,共同控制着矿体的产出(图1)。北北东向断裂属于低级构造,常明显的错断或限制了东西组断裂。两组断裂具有多期活动性,与它们的次生断裂、裂隙一起,为矿液提供了通道和沉淀空间^[2,23]。

矿田内出露的岩浆岩主要为中三叠世安尼期玄武岩和白垩纪新山花岗岩。安尼期玄武岩主要产于个旧组下段的碳酸盐层中,呈层状产出^[29]。主要的岩石类型有变余斑状玄武岩、阳起石金云母化玄武岩、金云母化玄武岩和阳起石化玄武岩;具块状构造、杏仁状构造、火山角砾构造,变余斑状结构、变余间片结构、变余间隐结构、磷片状变晶结构等^[23];主要矿物有普通辉石、斜长石、橄榄石、透辉石、透闪石、阳起石;次要矿物为金云母、绢云母;副矿物为榍石、白钛石、磁铁矿、黄铜矿、黄铁矿。其中,蚀变玄武岩中云母属金云母—镁质黑云母系列,具富镁的特点,闪石类矿物属阳起石—镁角闪石系列^[31]。

新山花岗岩体呈岩株状侵入于中三叠统个旧组中下部(图2)碳酸盐岩及玄武岩层中,大致呈北东向展布。岩浆沿玄武岩与碳酸盐岩层间滑动或层间剥离构造贯入形成岩舌、岩枝及顶部凹陷带等形态^[23,27,30]。岩体受岩浆期后气化热液交代发生蚀变^[32];岩体顶部及岩舌伸出部位常发育云英岩化及弱钠长石化^[23,27]。新山岩体经过高度的演化和分异,具富硅、富铝、富碱、贫镁及铁的特点,受控于晚白垩世华南陆块陆内背景下岩石圈伸展而导致的岩浆作用,形成于晚白垩世^[1]。

3.2 卡房(似)层状铜矿床

矿田内原生铜锡矿主要有:矽卡岩型铜锡矿和与蚀变玄武岩有关的(似)层状铜(锡)矿,少量的云英岩型铜锡矿及蚀变岩型铜锡矿(图2)。其中与蚀变玄武岩有关的(似)层状铜矿规模最大。

与蚀变玄武岩有关的(似)层状铜矿中的矿体,产在蚀变玄武岩层中或蚀变玄武岩与大理岩层间,矿体通常长200~400 m,厚0~10 m,呈层状、似层状、板状等形态(图2,3-a,b),沿蚀变玄武岩中层间裂隙产出,也常有充填于构造裂隙的脉状矿体,穿插地层、矿化蚀变玄武岩或薄层状矿体。无论是层状、似层状或是脉状产出的矿体都明显受构造控制(图3)。这类层状、似层状矿体的中心部分往往具有较高的Cu含量,品位最高可达30%,而在矿体两侧Cu

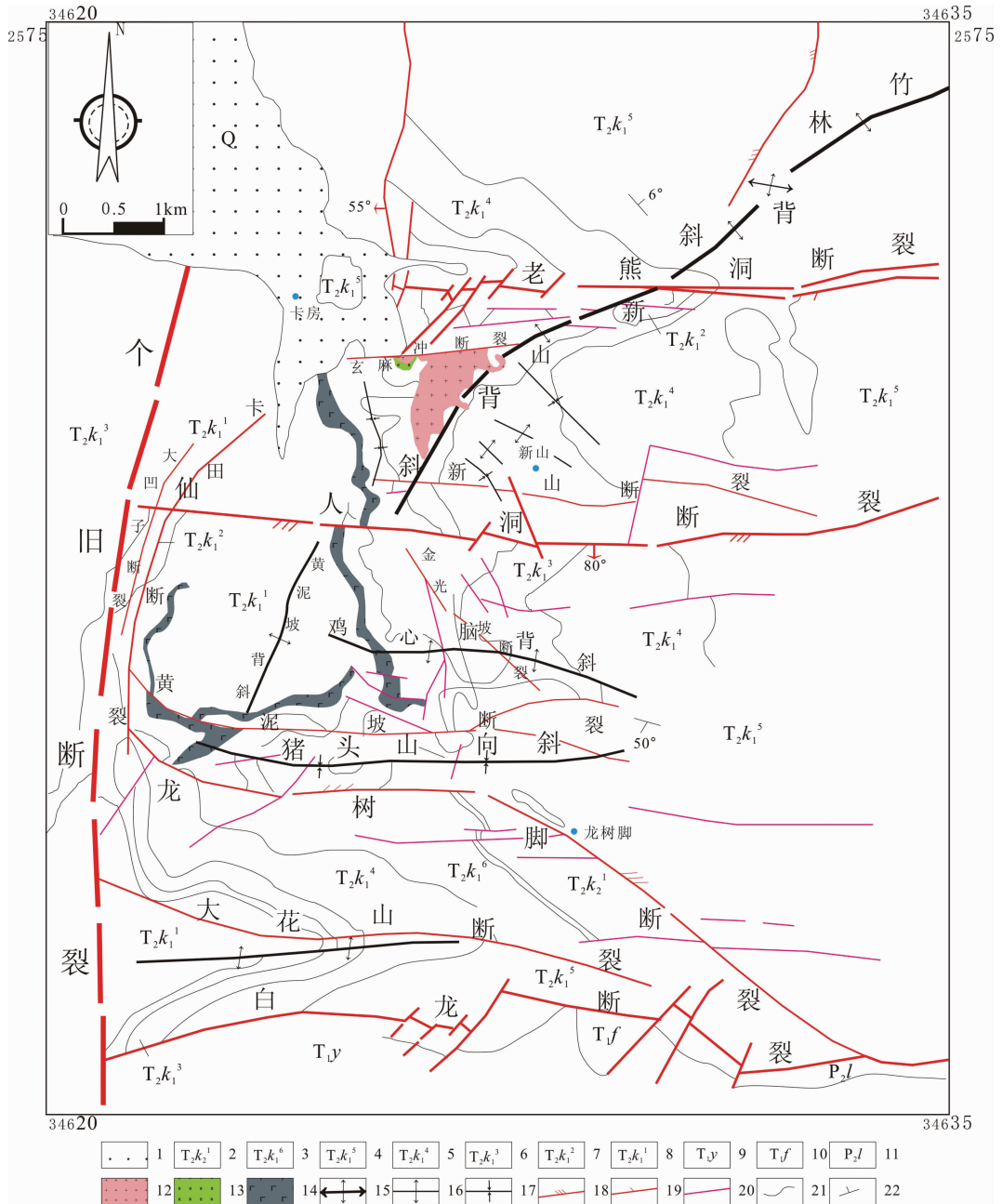


图 1 卡房矿田地质图(据 308 队,1984 进行修编)

- 1—第四纪沉积物;2-9—个旧组:2—中至厚层状白云岩;3—薄至中厚层状灰质白云岩与灰岩互层;4—中厚层状石灰岩;
- 5—薄至中厚层状灰质白云岩与灰岩互层;6—石灰岩与泥质灰岩互层;7—灰质白云岩与灰岩互层;8—石灰岩夹泥质灰岩;
- 9—蚀变玄武岩;10—永宁镇组绿色泥灰岩夹灰岩;11—飞仙关组紫红色砂页岩、泥岩;12—龙潭组黄绿色砂页岩;
- 13—燕山期中细粒黑云母花岗岩;14—砂卡岩;15—穹隆;16—背斜轴线;17—向斜轴线;18—压扭性断层;19—张扭性断层;
- 20—性质不明断层;21—地层界线;22—岩层产状

Fig.1 Geological map of the Kafang orefield (modified after No.308 Geological Party, 1984)

- 1—Quaternary; 2-9: Gejiu Formation: 2—Medium-thick stratified dolomite; 3—Thin-medium calcite dolomite interbedded with limestone; 4—Medium-thick stratified limestone; 5—Thin-thick calcite dolomite interbedded with limestone; 6—Limestone interbedded with argillaceous limestone; 7—Calcite dolomite interbedded with limestone; 8—Limestone and argillaceous dolostone; 9—Basaltic lava; 10—Yongningzhen Formation: green argillaceous limestone and limestone; 11—Feixianguan Formation: purplish red sandy shale and mudstone; 12—Longtan Formation: yellow-green sandy shale; 13—Yanshannian fine-medium grained biotite granite; 14—Skarn; 15—Dome; 16—Anticline axis; 17—Syncline axis; 18—Compresso-shear fault; 19—Tension-shear fault; 20—Unknown fault; 21—Stratigraphic boundary; 22—Attitude of rocks

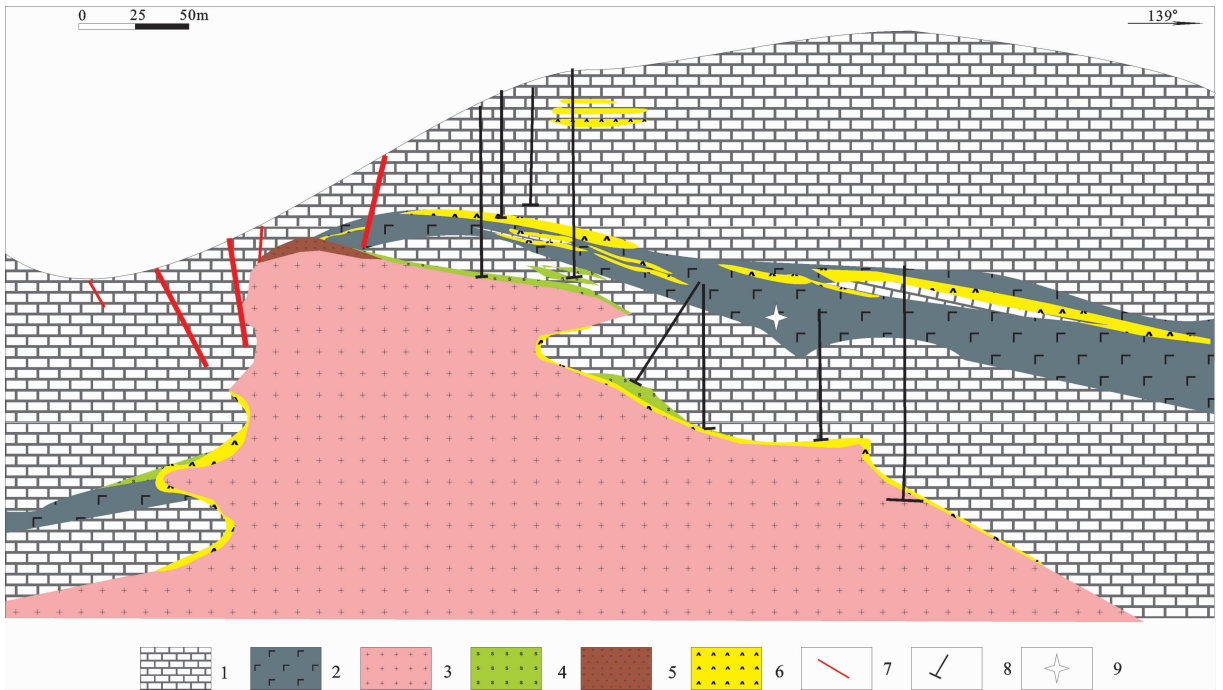


图 2 卡房铜矿典型剖面图(据 308 队,1984 修编)

1—三叠系个旧组碳酸盐岩;2—三叠系个旧组蚀变玄武岩;3—等粒黑云母花岗岩;4—矽卡岩;5—云英岩型铜矿化;
6—铜矿体;7—断裂构造;8—钻孔位置;9—取样位置

Fig.2 Representative cross-section of the Kafang copper deposit (modified after No. 308 Geological Party, 1984)

1-Triassic Gejiu Formation: carbonate; 2-Triassic Gejiu Formation: meta-basalt; 3-Equigranular biotite granite; 4-Skarn;
5-Greisen type of Cu mineralization; 6-Copper ore body; 7-Fault; 8-Drill holes; 9-Sampling site

含量往往下降到工业品位以下^[2]。蚀变玄武岩中层状矿体的金属矿物组成较为简单,主要为磁黄铁矿和黄铜矿,矿体中锡石含量较少。矿石矿物有两种产出形态,伴随着金云母、阳起石、透闪石等蚀变矿物出现,或者与石英、方解石、萤石、电气石等热液矿物一起呈脉状产出,这些矿脉穿切蚀变玄武岩或矿体^[2](图 3-c~d)。

4 采样位置及分析方法

金云母样品(编号 ZKF08-62)采自与蚀变玄武岩有关的似层状铜矿的围岩玄武岩中,位于前进坑 1820 中段 1-9 矿体 12-1 采场。围岩玄武岩已经发生蚀变及矿化(图 4-a),主要为金云母化、阳起石化等,及黄铜矿化和磁黄铁矿化。Cu 平均品位 0.1%~0.2%(图 4-b)。金云母分布于磁黄铁矿、黄铜矿矿石中,呈绿色,鳞片状,粒径 0.1~1.0 cm,与磁黄铁矿和黄铜矿密切共生(图 4-c,d)。

在河北省廊坊市诚信地质服务有限公司,挑选金云母 200 mg,样品纯度达到 99.9%以上,送实验室

测试。将挑选的金云母置于中国原子能科学研究院 49-2 反应堆 B4 孔道进行中子照射,照射时间为 24 h,中子通量为 2.2464×10^{18} 。用于中子通量监测的样品是我国周口店 K-Ar 标准黑云母(ZBH-25,年龄为 132.7 Ma)。同时对纯物质 CaF_2 和 K_2SO_4 进行同步照射,得出的校正因子为: $(^{36}\text{Ar}/^{37}\text{Ar})_{\text{Ca}}=0.000271$, $(^{39}\text{Ar}/^{37}\text{Ar})_{\text{Ca}}=0.000652$, $(^{40}\text{Ar}/^{39}\text{Ar})_{\text{K}}=0.00703$ 。

样品测试在北京大学造山带与地壳演化教育部重点实验室常规 $^{40}\text{Ar}/^{39}\text{Ar}$ 定年系统完成。测定采用钽(Ta)熔样炉对样品进行阶步升温熔样,每个样品分为 8~12 步加热释气,温阶范围为 800°C~1500°C,每个加热点在恒温状态下保持 20 min。系统分别采用海绵钛炉、活性炭冷井及锆钒铁吸气剂炉对气体进行纯化,海绵钛炉的纯化时间为 20 min,活性炭冷井的纯化时间为 10 min,锆钒铁吸气剂炉的纯化时间为 15 min。使用 RGA10 型质谱仪记录 5 组 Ar 同位素信号,信号强度以毫伏(mV)为单位记录。质谱峰循环测定 9 次,用峰顶值减去前后基线的平均值来获得 Ar 同位素的数据^[34]。

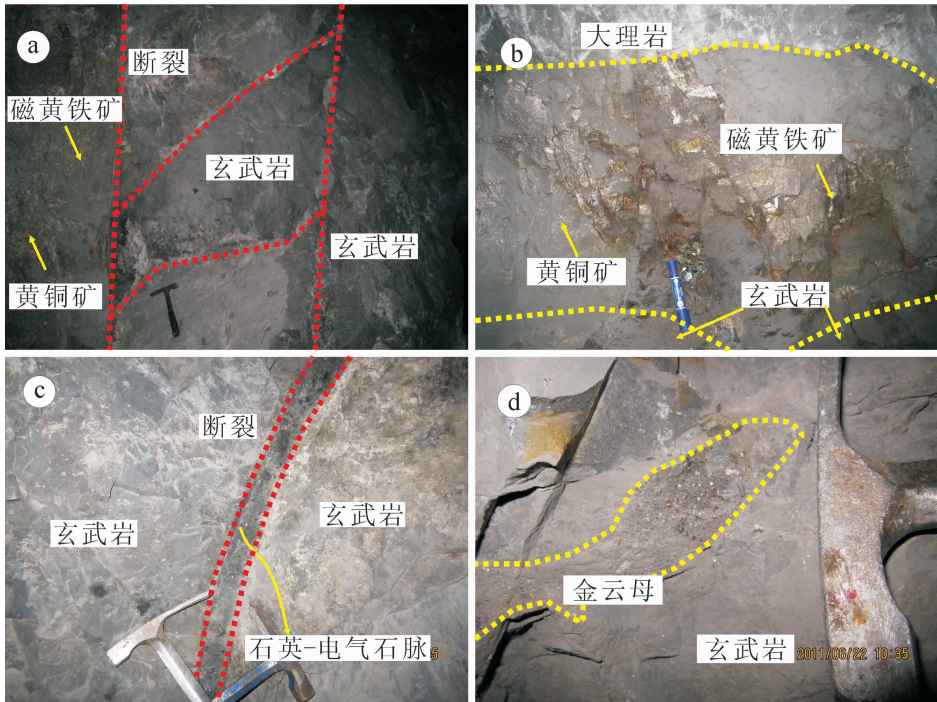


图 3 玄武岩中矿体与围岩及构造的关系

a—玄武岩层发生矿化;b—层状矿体产在玄武岩与大理岩层间;c—玄武岩中矿化石英电气石脉;d—玄武岩中矿化金云母脉

Fig.3 Relationships between basalt, wall rock and structure

a— Mineralized basalt; b—Stratified ore body between basalt and marble; c—Mineralized quartz-tourmaline vein in basalt; d—Mineralized phlogopite vein in basalt

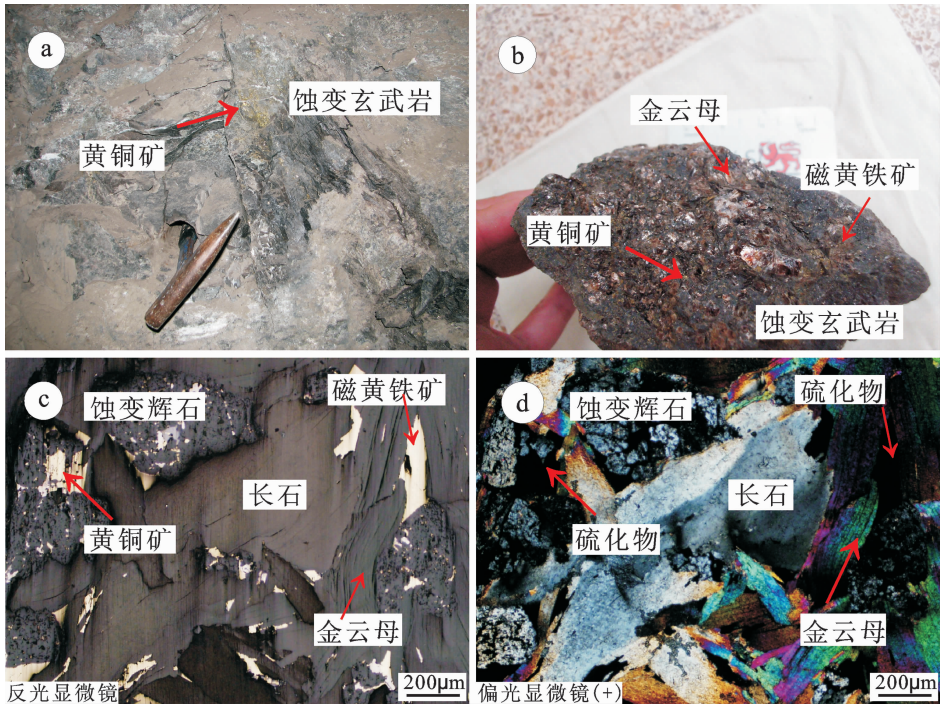


图 4 样品位置、手标本及显微镜照片

a—矿化蚀变玄武岩;b—金云母样品;c~d—金云母与磁黄铁矿和黄铜矿密切共生

Fig.4 Sampling positions, hand specimens and microscopic photographs

a—Mineralized meta-basalt; b—Sample of phlogopite; c~d—Phlogopite in close association with chalcopyrite and pyrrhotite

表1 卡房蚀变玄武岩中金云母 $^{40}\text{Ar}-^{39}\text{Ar}$ 年龄测定结果
Table 1 $^{40}\text{Ar}-^{39}\text{Ar}$ data for phlogopite in meta-basalt from Kafang

| 加热阶段 | 温度/℃ | 年龄/Ma | ±年龄/Ma | ^{39}Ar (Cum.)% | $^{39}\text{Ar}/\text{Mols}$ | $^{40}\text{Ar}/^{39}\text{Ar}$ | $^{38}\text{Ar}/^{39}\text{Ar}$ | $^{37}\text{Ar}/^{39}\text{Ar}$ | $^{36}\text{Ar}/^{39}\text{Ar}$ | $^{40}\text{Ar}^*/^{39}\text{Ar}$ |
|------|------|--------|--------|--------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| | | | | ZKF08-62 | | J=0.005171 | | | | |
| 1 | 850 | 85.58 | 0.89 | 0.2011201 | 2.01×10^{-13} | 13.59124 | 0.02257 | 0.12051 | 0.01421 | 9.39522 |
| 2 | 900 | 85.07 | 1.12 | 0.3343512 | 1.33×10^{-13} | 11.13181 | 0.01915 | 0.0246 | 0.00606 | 9.33749 |
| 3 | 950 | 85.69 | 1.03 | 0.4996661 | 1.66×10^{-13} | 10.29548 | 0.01795 | 0.11371 | 0.00302 | 9.40682 |
| 4 | 1000 | 85.67 | 1.13 | 0.6271415 | 1.28×10^{-13} | 9.45225 | 0.0179 | 0.14719 | 0.00018 | 9.4049 |
| 5 | 1050 | 85.09 | 1.3 | 0.7307331 | 1.04×10^{-13} | 10.95179 | 0.02049 | 0.10117 | 0.00546 | 9.34006 |
| 6 | 1100 | 86.02 | 1.95 | 0.9069079 | 1.76×10^{-13} | 10.89794 | 0.0202 | 0.10111 | 0.00492 | 9.44457 |
| 7 | 1200 | 80.07 | 1.09 | 0.9900283 | 8.32×10^{-14} | 10.34016 | 0.01856 | 0.18404 | 0.00532 | 8.77632 |
| 8 | 1300 | 69.29 | 1.74 | 0.9983721 | 8.35×10^{-15} | 15.06316 | 0.03636 | 2.1704 | 0.02595 | 7.57153 |
| 9 | 1400 | 120.93 | 38.25 | 1 | 1.63×10^{-15} | 57.35849 | 0.14059 | 10.10693 | 0.15175 | 13.40777 |

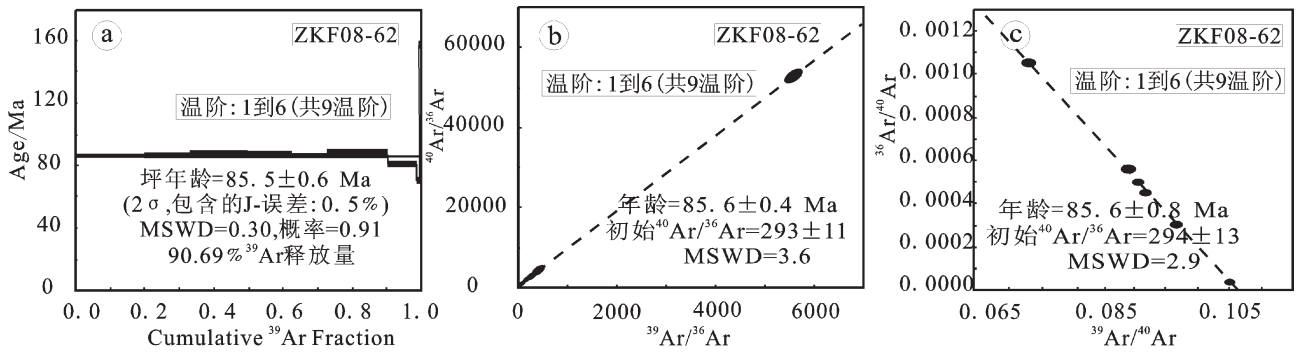


图5 金云母 $^{40}\text{Ar}-^{39}\text{Ar}$ 坪年龄、等时线和反等时线年龄图

Fig.5 $^{40}\text{Ar}-^{39}\text{Ar}$ plateau age, isochronal and inverse isochronal age diagram of phlogopite

数据处理时,采用该实验室编写的 $^{40}\text{Ar}/^{39}\text{Ar}$ Dating 1.2 数据处理程序对各组 Ar 同位素测试数据进行校正计算,再采用 Isoplot 3.0 计算坪年龄及等时线年龄^[35]。

5 测试结果

产于矿化蚀变玄武岩中的金云母(编号 ZKF08-62)的阶段加热 $^{40}\text{Ar}-^{39}\text{Ar}$ 年龄数据见表1,共9个阶段,温度变化均为850~1400℃。金云母阶段升温年龄图谱及坪年龄见图5,相应的 $^{40}\text{Ar}/^{36}\text{Ar}-^{39}\text{Ar}/^{36}\text{Ar}$ 等时线和反等时线图见图5。坪年龄计算据 Dalrymple et al. ^[36]提出的标准(存在不少于三个加热阶段且释放 ^{39}Ar 达50%以上)加以计算。

由表1可知,1~6共6个低中温释放阶段(850~1100℃)形成了(85.5±0.6)Ma(2σ)年龄坪(^{39}Ar 占总析出量90.69%) (图5-a),等时线年龄为(85.6±0.4)Ma,初始值 $^{40}\text{Ar}/^{36}\text{Ar}$ 为293±11,MSWD=3.6(图5-

b),反等时线年龄为(85.6±0.8)Ma,初始值 $^{40}\text{Ar}/^{36}\text{Ar}$ 为294±13,MSWD=2.9(图5-c),等时线、反等时线年龄与坪年龄在误差范围内完全一致,样品初始值与尼尔值(295.5±5)在误差范围内基本一致;且样品呈正常的平坦型年龄谱,不存在任何异常的坪年龄谱图,各数据点具有良好的线性关系,表明金云母形成以后未受到后期热事件的扰动,得到的年龄数据是可靠的^[37,38]。因此,金云母的坪年龄具有地质意义,可以代表金云母形成的冷却年龄。

6 讨论

6.1 卡房矿田以玄武岩为围岩的层状铜矿成矿时代
矿石中脉石矿物的 $^{40}\text{Ar}-^{39}\text{Ar}$ 年龄记录着成矿期的同位素封闭时间^[39],可能是矿物的结晶年龄,也可能是矿物被彻底改造后 $^{40}\text{Ar}^*$ 重新积累的后期热事件的时间^[40]。该地区金云母形成之后未受到后期热事件的影响,表明本文所获得的金云母冷却年龄

近似等于金云母结晶年龄。金云母与黄铜矿及磁黄铁矿密切共生,为同一矿化蚀变的产物,且笔者通过对卡房矿田,与蚀变玄武岩有关的层状铜矿矿石(石英-磁黄铁矿-黄铜矿成矿阶段)中,石英内流体包裹体的系统研究,得到原生流体包裹体的均一温度范围为 245.7~452.0°C,峰值为 350~450°C^[41],与金云母的 $^{40}\text{Ar}-^{39}\text{Ar}$ 封闭温度(400~480°C)^[42,43]基本一致,因此可以认为金云母 $^{40}\text{Ar}-^{39}\text{Ar}$ 年龄能够近似代表玄武岩发生蚀变及同期矿化的年龄。

因此,蚀变玄武岩发生蚀变及同期矿化的年龄为(85.5±0.6)Ma。与卡房蚀变玄武岩中层状铜矿的成矿年龄(辉钼矿 Re-Os 同位素年龄(84.2±7.3)Ma)^[29],及位于蚀变玄武岩与大理岩层间的层状铜矿的年龄(金云母 $^{40}\text{Ar}-^{39}\text{Ar}$ 同位素年龄(79.6±0.5)Ma,张娟等,2012,待刊)基本一致,均为晚白垩世。

6.2 成矿意义

这些年龄表明,卡房矿田内玄武岩的蚀变作用与矿化作用近于同时发生,并与新山岩体的成岩年龄(83.1±0.42 Ma)^[30]基本一致。且以蚀变玄武岩为围岩的铜矿体均产在距新山岩体 2000 m 的范围内,与新山岩体关系密切,因此认为以玄武岩为围岩的(似)层状铜矿体均为白垩纪花岗岩成矿系统的组成部分,而非同生成因矿床。

另外,杨宗喜等^[44,45]利用辉钼矿 Re-Os 和白云母 $^{40}\text{Ar}-^{39}\text{Ar}$ 同位素测年方法,分别获得了个旧卡房砂卡岩型锡铜矿床和个旧老厂细脉带型锡矿床的精确成矿年龄,为(83.4±2.1)Ma 和(82.7±0.7)Ma,与成矿有关的新山花岗岩和老厂—卡房花岗岩的锆石 LA-ICP-MS U-Pb 年龄分别为(83.1±0.42)Ma 和(85±0.85)Ma^[21,23]基本一致,也表明了个旧锡铜多金属矿床的成矿作用与白垩纪花岗岩的侵位密切相关。

综上,个旧地区的成岩年龄集中在 76~85 Ma 之间^[21,22,27-30],成矿年龄集中在 79~85 Ma 之间^[22,44,45],二者时代一致,表明个旧地区的成岩成矿作用发生在白垩纪,锡铜多金属矿床均为白垩纪花岗岩成矿系统的组成部分。

7 结论

三叠纪个旧组中玄武岩的蚀变与矿化作用密切相关。玄武岩发生蚀变及同期矿化的年龄为(85.49±0.63)Ma,时代为晚白垩世,表明该类型矿体并非为喷流沉积矿床,而是与白垩纪花岗质岩浆活动密切

相关,是白垩纪花岗岩成矿系统的组成部分。因此,个旧锡铜多金属矿床的成岩成矿作用均发生在白垩纪,均为白垩纪花岗岩成矿系统的组成部分。

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$^{40}\text{Ar}-^{39}\text{Ar}$ isotopic age study of phlogopite from Kafang altered basalt in Gejiu of Yunnan Province and its significance

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Abstract: The Gejiu polymetallic tin ore district in Yunnan Province is the largest tin deposit in the world, and the Kafang copper (tin) deposit is a component part of this ore district. The stratoid ore body of the Kafang copper (tin) deposit, closely related to meta-basalt, is characterized by enriched copper. The basalt has been altered and the alteration intensity is related to the copper mineralization. This paper presents a new $^{40}\text{Ar}-^{39}\text{Ar}$ phlogopite age for the meta-basalt in the Kafang tin-copper deposit in order to constrain the timing and duration of the alteration of basalt and the mineralization. Phlogopite yielded $^{40}\text{Ar}-^{39}\text{Ar}$ plateau age of 85.49 ± 0.63 Ma, isochronal age of 85.62 ± 0.42 Ma, and inverse isochronal age of 85.59 ± 0.81 Ma. These ages are substantially consistent with each other, pointing to late Cretaceous. These results are coincident with the data obtained from the Gejiu polymetallic tin-copper deposit.

Key words: meta-basalt; $^{40}\text{Ar}-^{39}\text{Ar}$ age; phlogopite; Gejiu

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