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长江中下游九瑞矿集区宝山铜多金属矿床辉钼矿 Re-Os 年龄及其地质意义

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摘要: 九瑞地区斑岩-矽卡岩型矿床是长江中下游地区 Cu-Au-Mo(Fe) 多金属成矿带的重要组成部分, 宝山铜多金属矿床是江西省实施找矿突破战略以来, 在九瑞矿集区界首—大桥背斜核部新发现的首个中型以上斑岩-矽卡岩型铜多金属矿床。本文利用辉钼矿 Re-Os 同位素定年方法对宝山矿床进行了成矿时代的研究, 获得了 6 件辉钼矿 Re-Os 同位素模式年龄为 (147.2±3.6) Ma~(150.5±2.7) Ma, 加权平均年龄为 (148±1) Ma, MSWD=1.03。6 件样品其等时线年龄为 (148.6±2.6) Ma, MSWD=1.9, 代表了宝山矿床的成矿时代, 与九瑞矿集区其他斑岩-矽卡岩型铜多金属矿床(武山、城门山、湖北丰山洞、鸡笼山、宋家冲、邓家山、通江岭) 以及长江中下游地区鄂东南、铜陵矿集区斑岩-矽卡岩铜多金属矿床的形成时代高度一致, 它们均为中国东部 EW 特提斯构造域向 NE 古太平洋构造域大转折背景下, 软流圈上涌和玄武质岩浆底侵而导致壳幔同熔所引起的燕山期花岗质岩浆岩活动的产物。

关键词: 辉钼矿; Re-Os 同位素; 成矿年龄; 宝山; 九瑞矿集区

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Re-Os age of molybdenite from the Baoshan copper polymetallic deposit in the Jiurui ore concentration area along the middle-lower Yangtze River region and its geological significance

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Abstract: Porphyry-skarn deposits in Jiurui area constitute an important part of the middle-lower Yangtze River Cu-Au-Mo (Fe) polymetallic ore belt. Since the implementation of the prospecting breakthrough strategy, the Baoshan deposit has been the first medium-size porphyry-skarn copper polymetallic deposit discovered at the core of Jieshou-Daqiao anticline in Jiurui area. In this paper, molybdenite Re-Os dating was used to study the mineralization time of the Baoshan deposit and, as a result, six molybdenite Re-Os model ages of 147.2 ± 3.6 Ma to 150.5 ± 2.7 Ma and weighted average age of 148 ± 1 Ma (MSWD=1.03) were obtained. These six molybdenite Re-Os model ages yielded an isochron age of 148.6 ± 2.6 Ma (MSWD=1.9), which represents the ore-forming age of the Baoshan deposit. The ore-forming age of the Baoshan deposit is similar to ages of other porphyry-skarn type copper polymetallic deposits in Jiurui area (e.g., Wushan, Chengmenshan, Fengshandong of Hubei, Jilongshan, Songjiachong, Dengjiashan and Tongjiangling), as well as in Tongling and southeastern Hubei areas within the middle-lower Yangtze River region. All of them are products of granitic magma activities related to the crust-mantle syntexis resulting from the upwelling asthenosphere and the underplating basaltic magma in the Yanshanian period.

Key words: molybdenite; Re-Os isotope; ore-forming age; Baoshan; Jiurui area

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长江中下游成矿带是中国东部最主要的Cu-Au-Mo-Fe多金属成矿带之一,位于扬子克拉通北缘、秦岭—大别造山带和华北克拉通之南。带内矿床以矿集区形式产出,自西向东又可分为鄂东南(Fe-Cu)、九瑞(Cu-Au-Mo(Fe))、安庆—贵池(Cu)、铜陵(Cu-Au)、庐枞(Fe-Cu)、宁芜(Fe)和宁镇(Cu-Fe-Pb-Zn)矿集区。7大矿集区沿长江呈近东西—北东向弧形展布于阳兴—常州大断裂与襄樊—广济大断裂、郟庐大断裂间的长江断裂带内,其中,九瑞矿集区位于成矿带构造转折端^[1-3](图1)。九瑞矿集区地质工作始于20世纪30年代,大规模地质工作于50年代以后,有多家单位进行了区域地质、矿产、物化探调查、矿产勘查工作,至60—90年代已发现武山铜矿、城门山铜钼矿、金鸡窝铜矿、洋鸡山金矿以及东雷湾、铜岭、丁家山、宋家冲、邓家山、通江岭等一批铜矿床(点)(图2)。前人对九瑞地区矿床分布、矿床地质、成矿过程和成矿作用进行了大量研究,积累了丰富的基础地质资料并取得了许多重要认识^[1-16]。找矿突破战略实施以来,江西省国土资源厅对九瑞矿集区找矿工作进行统一协调,统一部

署、系统推动整装勘查,已在武山、城门山外围、金鸡窝、通江岭、宝山等矿区取得了较为显著的找矿成果。宝山铜矿床为九瑞矿集区首个在背斜核部新发现的中型以上规模斑岩-矽卡岩型铜多金属矿床。因此,宝山铜矿床勘查成果的及时归纳总结以及相关研究性工作的开展,对宝山矿区、九瑞矿集区下一步找矿工作的开展具有极强的可究性、必要性及价值性。目前李永明等^[15]对宝山、仙姑台土壤地球化学找矿进行了深入探讨;陈志洪等^[7]对宝山岩体进行了LA ICP-MS 锆石U-Pb测年,厘定了宝山岩体的形成时代,但由于宝山岩体为复式岩体^[17],且陈志洪等^[7]并未给出确切的取样位置,很难确定其所测岩体是否为宝山铜矿成矿岩体的形成年龄。为此,笔者根据近年来一直参与九瑞宝山铜矿床的矿产勘查与研究工作的基础,对宝山矿床的地质特征、区域成矿因素进行了深入研究,试图从对宝山铜多金属矿地质特征进行深入剖析的同时,结合辉钼矿Re-Os同位素测年,精确厘定此矿床成矿时限,并进一步探讨九瑞矿集区花岗岩与铜多金属成矿作用关系,以期推动宝山矿区、九瑞矿集区下阶

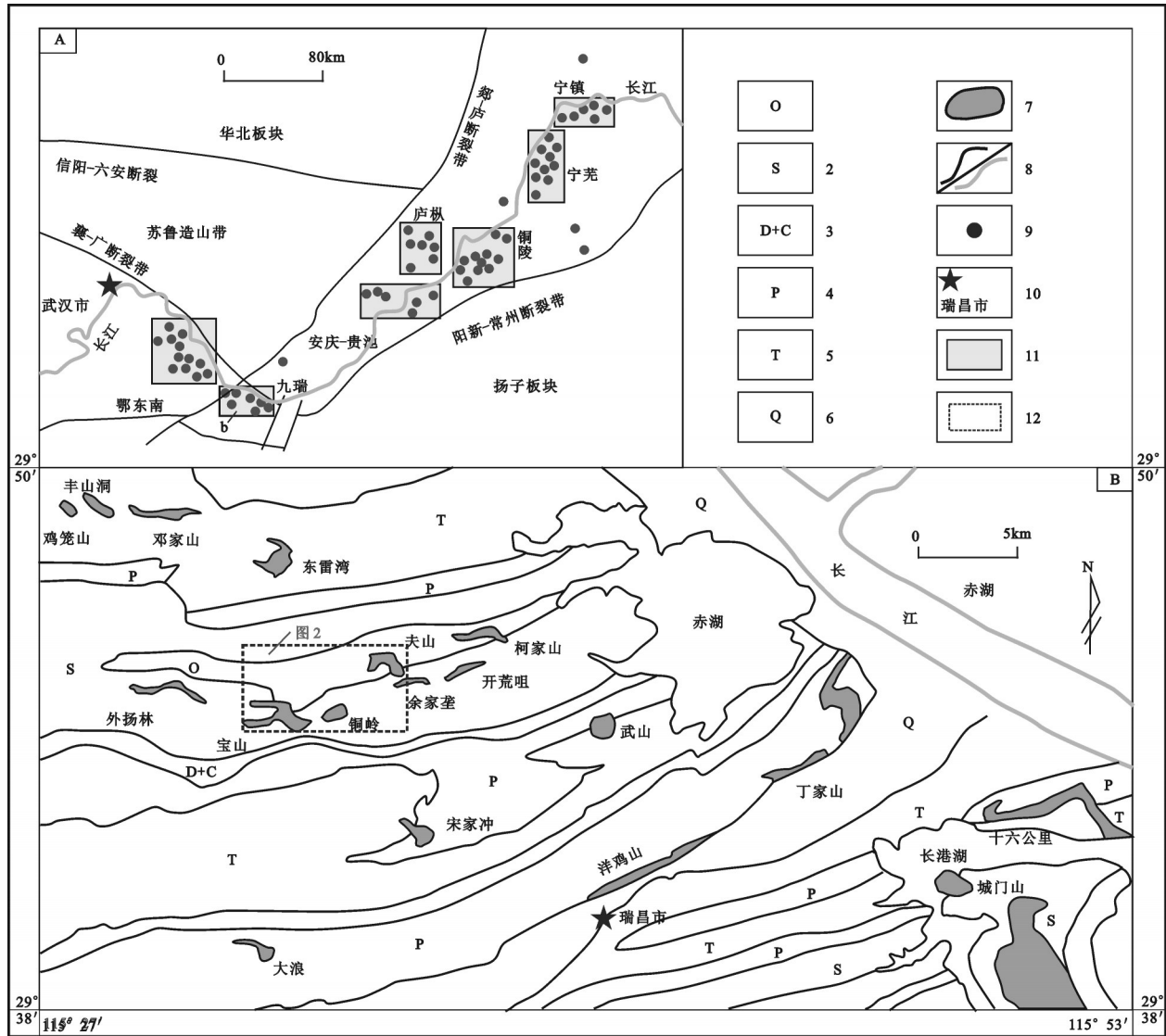


图1 长江中下游九瑞矿集区地质简图(据文献[11])

A—长江中下游构造简图; B—九瑞矿集区地质简图;

- 1—奥陶系; 2—志留系; 3—泥盆系、石炭系; 4—二叠系; 5—三叠系; 6—第四系; 7—岩体; 8—地质界线/河流; 9—矿床(点)位置;
10—城市位置及名称; 11—矿集区; 12—宝山矿区位置

Fig. 1 Geological map of the Jiurui ore concentration area in the middle-lower Yangtze River region (modified after reference [11])

A—Structure diagram of the middle-lower Yangtze River region; B. Geological map of the Jiurui ore concentration area;

- 1—Ordovician; 2—Silurian; 3—Devonian, Carboniferous; 4—Permian; 5—Triassic; 6—Quaternary; 7—Intrusive body; 8—Geological boundary;
9—Location and name of ore deposit; 10—Location and name of city; 11—Ore concentration area; 12—position of the Baoshan ore district

段找矿突破工作的进展。

1 区域地质特征

九瑞矿集区位于扬子板块北缘,下扬子断裂拗陷带的西段,南北分别与江南造山带、大别造山带毗邻,处于构造转折部位^[7,9](图2)。区域地层可分为基底与盖层,基底主要由中元古界双桥山群变质砂岩、千枚

岩组成;盖层从震旦系至第四系,除了中泥盆统、下石炭统、上三叠统、侏罗系外均有出露^[6,9,10]。奥陶系地层岩性以白云质灰岩、白云岩为主;志留系为泥岩夹砂质页岩和砂岩夹粉砂岩;上泥盆统五通组为含砾石英砂岩,上石炭统黄龙组为白云岩、灰岩,二叠系和三叠系为碳酸盐岩;第四纪松散沉积物分布于中—东南部江河湖滨(图2)。其中,石炭系、二叠系和三

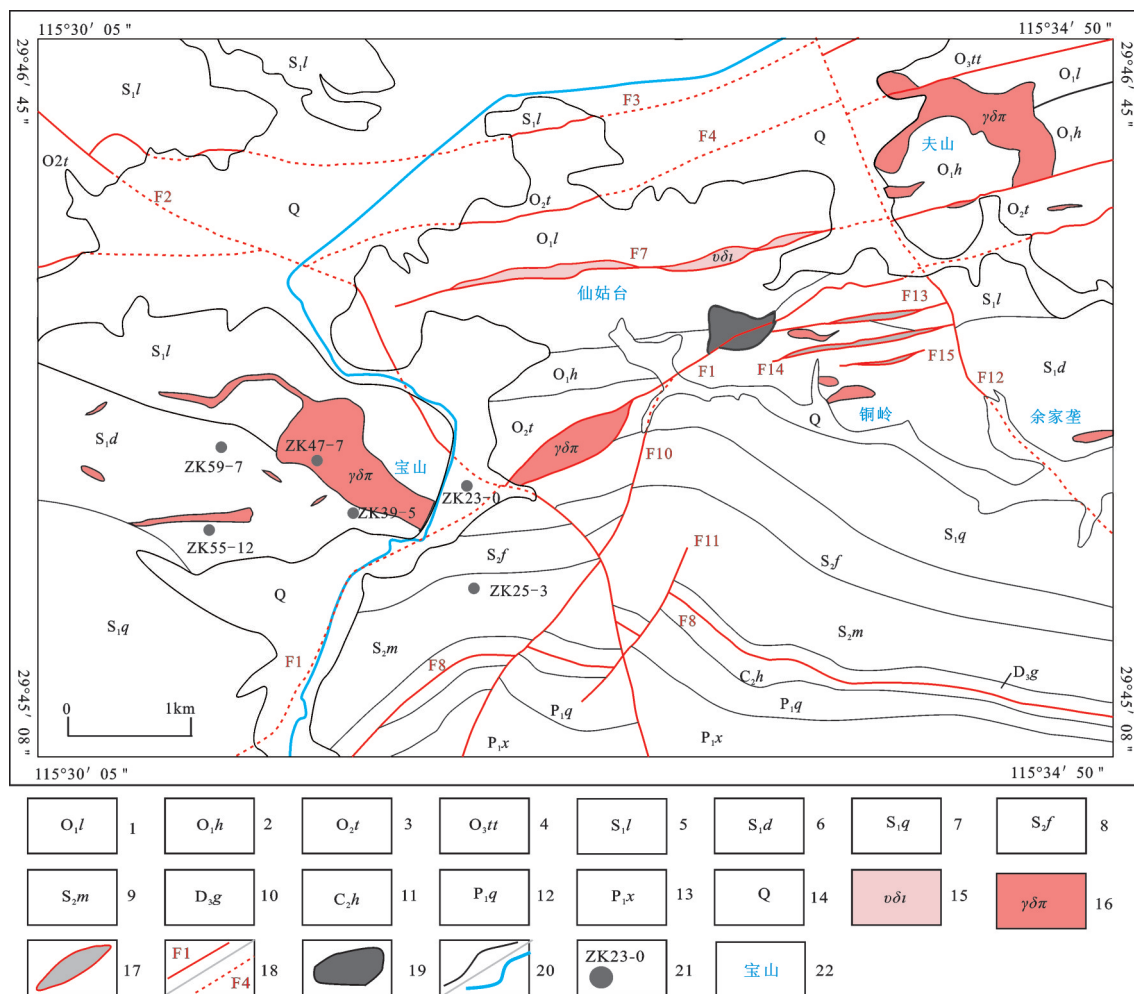


图2 宝山矿区地质简图及辉钼矿采样位置图

1—下奥陶统仑山组; 2—下奥陶统红花园组; 3—中奥陶统汤山组; 4—上奥陶统汤头组; 5—下志留统犁树窝组; 6—下志留统殿背组; 7—下志留统清水组; 8—中志留统坟头组; 9—中志留统茅山组; 10—上泥盆统观山组; 11—上石炭统黄龙组; 12—下二叠统栖霞组; 13—下二叠统小江组; 14—第四系; 15—斜长细晶岩; 16—花岗闪长斑岩; 17—构造破碎带; 18—实测/推断断层及编号; 19—铜岭褐铁矿; 20—地质界线/河流; 21—采样及钻孔位置; 22—岩体名称

Fig. 2 Geological map of the Baoshan ore district and sampling sites for molybdenite

1—Lower Ordovician Lunshan Formation; 2—Lower Ordovician Honghuayuan Formation; 3—Middle Ordovician Tangshan Formation; 4—Upper Ordovician Tangtou Formation; 5—Lower Silurian Lishu Formation; 6—Lower Silurian Dianbei Formation; 7—Lower Silurian Qingshui Formation; 8—Silurian Fentou Formation; 9—Middle Silurian Maoshan Formation; 10—Upper Devonian Guanshan Formation; 11—Upper Carboniferous Huanglong Formation; 12—Lower Permian Qixia Formation; 13—Lower Permian Xiaojiangbian Formation; 14—Quaternary; 15—Plagioclase aplite; 16—Granodiorite porphyry; 17—Tectonic fracture zone; 18—Measured / inferred fault and its serial number; 19—Tongling limonite; 20—Geological boundary / river; 21—sampling and drilling position; 22—Name of rock body

叠系碳酸盐岩是Cu-Au-Mo-Fe多金属矿化的主要围岩; 黄龙组与五通组的接触面是层状块状硫化物型矿床的重要赋矿建造^[1,3,4]。区内发育6个NEE向平行排列同等发育的背向斜紧密相间的雁列式线型褶皱, 自南至北依次为: 长山—城门湖背斜→乌石街—赛湖向斜→坳下—丁家山背斜—横立山—黄桥向

斜→界首—大桥背斜→邓家山—通江岭向斜^[6,9,10]。奥陶系、志留系组成背斜构造的核部, 泥盆系—二叠系分布在背、向斜构造的翼部, 三叠系则组成向斜构造的核部。区内断裂构造十分发育, 主要为NW-NNW和NE-NNE向2组, 控制着燕山期岩浆活动和矿床分布, 尤其是两组构造的交汇部位构成的菱

形网络结点,是九瑞矿集区内的主要控岩控矿构造^[8,10]。九瑞矿集区岩浆活动比较频繁,在本区分布最广且与内生金属成矿密切相关的仅为燕山期岩浆岩^[16]。燕山期岩浆活动具多期次、多中心、多类型的特征,岩浆经历了由闪长岩→石英闪长玢岩→花岗闪长斑岩→石英斑岩的演化,活动集中在(138.2±1.8) Ma至(149.2±2.7) Ma^[3,4,7,14]。与矿集区内多金属矿化有关的岩浆岩为高钾钙碱性侵入岩系列,属于I型或磁铁矿型花岗质岩类^[1-8],部分学者称其为埃达克质岩石^[18]。已有研究者根据岩脉沿地层间不整合面及层内薄弱面贯入式侵位而形成与组成复式褶皱带的地层的走向方向相一致的特征,进而自南向北划分出6个NEE岩浆岩亚带:①沙河街—狮子山花岗闪长斑岩—石英闪长玢岩亚带,②长山—城门山—十六公里花岗闪长斑岩—石英闪长玢岩亚带;③坳下一丁家山石英闪长玢岩—花岗闪长斑岩亚带;④宋家湾—武山花岗闪长斑岩亚带;⑤宝山—大桥花岗闪长斑岩亚带;⑥邓家山—通江岭花岗闪长斑岩亚带^[6]。著名的城门山、武山两大铜矿床分别位于第②、④亚带;洋鸡山金矿、丁家山铜矿产于第③亚带;宝山铜多金属矿床伴位于第④亚带。

2 矿区及矿床地质特征

2.1 矿区地质特征

宝山矿区位于九瑞矿集区北西部,属瑞昌市夏畈镇与南阳乡管辖。区内出露的地层由老到新有奥陶系、志留系、泥盆系、石炭系、二叠系及第四系(图3)。地层走向总体为北东东,倾向以界首—大桥背斜核部为界,其南侧地层总体倾向南—南西,倾

角25°~45°;北侧地层总体倾向北—北东,倾角50°~70°,局部倒转。奥陶系呈北东东—南西西向分布于矿区中北部,构成宝山—大桥背斜核部;志留系在矿区南、北侧均有出露,以南侧为主;石炭系、泥盆系、二叠系分布于矿区南部。

宝山矿区奥陶系为灰色厚层状灰质白云岩、白云质、白云质灰岩,自老至新可划分为4个组,即仑山组(O₁l)、红花园组(O₁h)、汤山组(O₂t)、汤头组(O₃tt);志留系为泥质粉砂岩、细砂岩、页岩,局部角岩化,由老至新划分为5个组,即梨树窝组(S₁l)、殿背组(S₁d)、清水组(S₁q)、坟头组(S₂f)、茅山组(S₂m)。泥盆系、石炭系在宝山矿区均只出露一个组,分别为上泥盆统组观山组(D₃g)(原“五通组”)与上石炭统黄龙组(C₂h)。观山组(D₃g)为石英砂岩、含砾砂岩、长石石英砂岩夹砂质页岩,其与下覆地层志留系茅山组(S₂m)呈平行不整合接触关系。黄龙组(C₂h)与观山组呈断层(F8)接触。二叠系仅出露栖霞组(P₁q)和小江边组(P₂x)。栖霞组(P₁q)灰黑色含沥青质、泥质和燧石条带灰岩;小江边组(P₂x)灰黑色瘤状灰岩、钙质页岩及炭质页岩夹灰岩。其中与成矿密切相关的为志留系梨树窝组(S₁l)、殿背组(S₂d),奥陶系汤山组、汤头组,泥盆系观山组(D₃g),石炭系黄龙组(C₂h)。

矿区褶皱、断裂构造发育。界首—大桥背斜横穿矿区;区内断裂根据走向可分为3组:NEE向(包括近EW向)、NE向(包括NNE向)、NW向断裂,其中NE向F1断裂与NW向断裂F2交汇处为本区成矿有利位置。

区内岩浆活动受北东及近东西向构造控制,在宝山村一带由下而上为由南向北呈“Y”字型上侵。宏

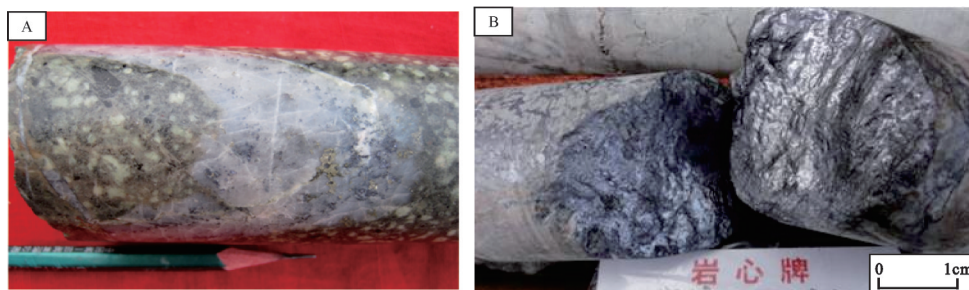


图3 典型钼矿化矿石照片

A—ZK23-0/104.4 花岗斑岩中辉钼矿—石英; B—ZK47-7/890 砂卡岩中的稠密浸染状辉钼矿矿石

Fig.3 Photographs of molybdenite

A—ZK23-0/104.4 Molybdenite-quartz from granite porphyry; B—ZK47-7/890 Densely disseminated molybdenite ores from skarn

观上主要呈岩脉、岩瘤、岩株、岩墙产出;形成2条近于平行的北东向构造岩浆岩带。一条为位于宝山—大桥背斜核部的“仙姑台—夫山”构造岩浆岩带,包括仙姑台岩体、夫山岩体;另一条为位于背斜南翼的“宝山—铜岭”构造岩浆岩带,沿志留系与奥陶系地层之间发育北东向滑脱断裂(F1)侵位,自西至东依次包括外杨林岩体、宝山岩体、铜岭岩体。仙姑台岩体为斜长细晶岩。宝山、铜岭及夫山岩体均为花岗闪长斑岩;其中宝山岩体为复式岩体。

2.2 矿床地质特征

2.2.1 矿体特征

矿体主要以细脉浸染状、脉状金属硫化物石英脉的形式赋存于斑岩、矽卡岩中,呈似层状、透镜状产出,少量以金属硫化物石英脉的形式赋存于构造破碎带、角岩,呈透镜状产出。各主要矿体的形态、产状和规模等特征见表1。

2.2.2 矿石类型

根据矿石构造进行分类主要有脉状、细脉浸染状矿石,次要类型为角砾状与块状矿石。

依据矿区主要有用矿物及组合对矿石进行分类,主要类型有:黄铜矿矿石、黄铜矿—辉钼矿—矿石、辉钼矿矿石、自然金矿石等;次要类型为:黄铜矿—黄铁矿矿石、辉钼矿—黄铁矿等。

根据矿石有用组分进行分类主要有铜矿石、钼矿石、铅锌矿石、铜(钼)矿石或钼(铜)矿石、铜金矿石等。

金属矿物以黄铜矿、辉钼矿、自然金、辉银矿、黄铁矿为主,次为铜蓝、孔雀石、蓝矾、赤铜矿、磁铁矿、褐铁矿、针铁矿等;非金属矿物以长石、石英、角闪石、石榴子石、透辉石、蛇纹石、绿泥石为主,次为绿帘石、透闪石、黑云母、钾长石、绢云母等。

2.2.3 围岩蚀变

矿区蚀变种类较多,自岩体至围岩显示出钾长石化→青磐岩→黄铁绢云岩化→蛇纹石、石榴子

石、透辉石矽卡岩化→角岩化的蚀变特征,硅化贯穿于整个过程。与成矿关系密切相关的以钾长石化、矽卡岩化、硅化为主,次为角岩化。

岩浆的侵位导致热接触围岩蚀变形成汤头组、汤山组碳酸盐岩大理岩化,梨树窝组、清水组、殿组砂页岩发生角岩化。其中矽卡岩化根据矿物组合主要可分为石榴子石矽卡岩化、透辉石矽卡岩化、蛇纹石矽卡岩化。钾化以钾长石化为主,常以钾长石+石英+黄铜矿+黄铁矿矿物组合形式产出于石英细脉两侧。

3 样品采集与辉钼矿 Re-Os 同位素测年

3.1 样品采集及测试

本次用于Re-Os同位素分析的1件斑岩型矿石(ZK23-0/104.4)和5件矽卡岩矿石均采自宝山矿区(图3)。其中,矽卡岩型矿石的主要金属矿物为辉钼矿和黄铜矿及少量黄铁矿,辉钼矿呈细脉—浸染状—稠密浸染状分布于矽卡岩型矿石内;斑岩型矿石的主要金属矿物为辉钼矿,少量黄铜矿、黄铁矿,辉钼矿呈浸染状分布于石英脉内。2类矿石中的辉钼矿均为钢灰色细鳞片、微细粒状(表2)。

测试样品经破碎至60~80目后,在双目镜下挑选用于同位素年龄测试的辉钼矿单矿物,样品纯度大于98%。辉钼矿同位素年龄测试由中国地质科学院国家地质实验测试中心Re-Os同位素实验室完成,测试仪器为电感耦合等离子体质谱仪TJA PQ-EXCELL ICP-MS。采用Carius管封闭溶样分解样品,同位素样品的化学处理过程和测试流程详见有关文献^[9]。

3.2 测试结果

宝山矿区6件辉钼矿样品的Re-Os同位素测试结果列于表3。测试结果显示,6件辉钼矿样的Re

表1 宝山铜多金属矿各主要矿体形态产状和规模一览

Table 1 Shapes and sizes of various orebodies in the Baoshan Cu polymetallic ore deposit

矿体 编号	矿体特征		产状		矿体规模		共/伴生元素	矿体类型
	形态	矿体最厚 /m	走向	倾向	走向延长 /m	倾向延伸 /m		
Cu5	似层状	16.56	NE	SE	>1000	500	Au、Ag、Mo、Zn、S	斑岩型
Cu9	似层状	16.56	NWW	NNE	>1100	500	Ag、Mo、S	矽卡岩型
Cu10	似层状	16.56	NWW	NNE	>800	500	Ag、Mo、S	矽卡岩型
Cu12	似层状	17.1	NWW	NNE	>600	350	Ag、S	斑岩型
Cu13	似层状	41	NWW	NNE	>600	350	Ag、S	斑岩型
Cu22	似层状、透镜状	15.15	NWW	NNE	>600	400	Ag、Mo、S	斑岩型
Mo1	似层状、透镜状	6.1	NWW	NNE	>500	300	Cu、S	矽卡岩型

表2 宝山铜多金属矿辉钼矿 Re-Os 同位素样品特征

Table 2 Characteristics of Re-Os isotopic samples of molybdenite from the Baoshan copper polymetallic deposit

样品编号*	赋存岩性	产状	形态	矿物组合
ZK23-0/104.4	花岗闪长斑岩	浸染状分布于石英脉中	微细粒	辉钼矿+(黄铁矿)+石英
ZK39-5/256.2	砂卡岩	浸染状	细鳞片状	辉钼矿+黄铜矿(黄铁矿)
ZK25-3/788.8	砂卡岩	浸染状	细鳞片状	辉钼矿
ZK47-7/890	砂卡岩	稠密浸染状	微细粒	辉钼矿+(黄铜矿、黄铁矿)
ZK55-12/928	砂卡岩	浸染状	微细粒	辉钼矿+黄铜矿
ZK59-7/820	砂卡岩	浸染状	微细粒	辉钼矿+黄铜矿(黄铁矿)

注: *样品编号为钻孔号/采样位置的孔深(m)。

表3 宝山铜多金属矿辉钼矿 Re-Os 同位素测试结果

Table 3 Re-Os isotopic data for molybdenites from the Baoshan Cu polymetallic deposit

样号	样重/g	$\omega(\text{Re})/(\mu\text{g/g})$		$\omega(\text{普Os})/(\text{ng/g})$		$\omega(^{187}\text{Re})/(\mu\text{g/g})$		$\omega(^{187}\text{Os})/(\text{ng/g})$		模式年龄/Ma	
		测定值	2σ	测定值	2σ	测定值	2σ	测定值	2σ	测定值	2σ
ZK23-0/104.4	0.00 250	142.32	1.13	3.975	0.171	89	1	220.97	1.56	148.1	2.1
ZK39-5/256.2	0.00 215	158.90	1.76	0.2369	0.0 587	100	1	245.20	1.47	147.2	2.4
ZK25-3/788.8	0.00 198	112.80	1.01	1.960	0.306	71	1	176.99	1.72	149.7	2.5
ZK47-7/890	0.00 247	452.25	5.99	1.094	0.121	284	4	713.69	4.91	150.5	2.7
ZK55-12/928	0.00 122	661.82	5.50	0.4966	0.6 091	416	3	1027.64	6.52	148.1	2.1
ZK59-7/820	0.00 236	617.41	12.96	2.9409	0.1 896	388	8	952.96	7.82	147.2	3.6

注: 1. $\omega(\text{普Os})$ 是根据原子量表和同位素丰度表,通过 $^{192}\text{Os}/^{190}\text{Os}$ 测量比计算得出, $\omega(^{187}\text{Os})$ 是 ^{187}Os 同位素总量; 2. 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%; 3. 因为辉钼矿铼含量较高,几乎不含非放射成因的 ^{187}Os ,故用样品的铼、钨含量按照下列公式直接计算模式年龄(t): $t=1/\lambda[\ln(1+^{187}\text{Os}/^{187}\text{Re})]$,其中 $\lambda(^{187}\text{Re}$ 衰变常数) $=1.666\times 10^{-11}\text{a}^{-1}$,模式年龄的不确定度还包括衰变常数的不确定度(1.02%),置信水平95%; 4. 在计算模式年龄或作 $^{187}\text{Re}-^{187}\text{Os}$ 等时线时 ^{187}Re 和 ^{187}Os 的单位应该是质量摩尔浓度,即mol/g,为了直观,实际上采用了质量分数,即ng/g,这是因为 ^{187}Re 相对原子质量186.955 765和 ^{187}Os 相对原子质量186.955 762非常接近,无论采用什么单位得到的模式年龄或等时线年龄的差别都将小于千万分之一,远远小于目前年龄测定的不确定度范围2%; 5. 测试人:李超。

含量均普遍较高,在 $(112.8\pm 1.01)\mu\text{g/g}\sim(661.82\pm 5.50)\mu\text{g/g}$,平均值为 $357.58\mu\text{g/g}$ 。1件斑岩型矿石中辉钼矿模式年龄为 $(148.1\pm 2.1)\text{Ma}$; 5件砂卡岩型矿石中辉钼矿模式年龄为 $(147.2\pm 3.6)\text{Ma}\sim(150.5\pm 2.7)\text{Ma}$ (表3)。斑岩型矿石与砂卡岩型矿石模式年龄相近,采用ISOPLOT软件对6件辉钼矿 Re-Os 数据进行等时线拟合,获得其Re-Os 等时线年龄为 $(148.6\pm 2.6)\text{Ma}$,MSWD=1.9(图4-A)。

4 讨论

4.1 成矿时代

大量的辉钼矿 Re-Os 年龄测定,以及与成矿密切相关侵入岩的锆石 SHRIMP 年龄和地质特征的

研究表明,辉钼矿 Re-Os 同位素年龄能精确地代表其成矿时代^[20-28]。但近年有学者提出部分辉钼矿可能因辉钼矿在低温成矿溶液中发生活化,而产生失耦现象以致不能得到准确的地质年龄或有意义的地质年龄信息^[19, 22-30],失耦现象主要是由于 ^{187}Os 在辉钼矿中的迁移引起的^[29],失耦的程度随辉钼矿年龄的增加和颗粒度的增大而更加明显,地质年龄年轻的自然细颗粒样品的失耦现象不明显^[18]。杜安道等^[19]与李超等^[30]结合实验发现长年龄和大颗粒的辉钼矿失耦现象较为明显,提出了“多取样,细磨碎”(粒径 $<0.1\text{mm}$),以克服失耦现象对 Re-Os 同位素年龄影响。本次采取的6件辉钼矿 Re-Os 测试样品的粒径均较小($0.03\sim 0.2\text{mm}$)且经过了细磨后,辉钼矿

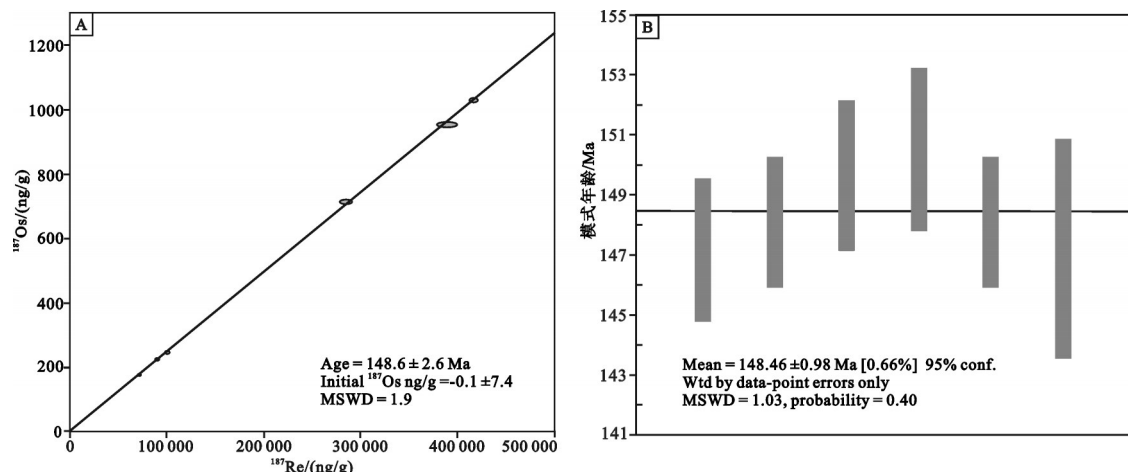


图4 宝山铜多金属矿辉钼矿 Re-Os 加权平均年龄和等时线年龄

A—等时线年龄; B—加权平均年龄

Fig.4 Molybdenite Re-Os mean ages and isochron age of the Baoshan copper polymetallic deposit

A—Isochron age; B—Mean age

粒径均 $<0.1\text{mm}$ 。李超等^[31]通过大量数据统计发现,辉钼矿中普遍含有普通Os,如果 ^{187}Os 与普Os的比值小于20,则需要考虑普通Os对Re-Os模式年龄影响。本次测试的6件辉钼矿样品中 ^{187}Os 与普Os的比值为55~2069(均大于20,表3),其模式年龄(t)按照: $t=1/\lambda[\ln(1+^{187}\text{Os}/^{187}\text{Re})]$,其中 $\lambda(^{187}\text{Re}$ 衰变常数) $=1.666\times 10^{-11}\text{a}^{-1}$ 计算即可。斑岩型矿石辉钼矿模式年龄((148.1 ± 2.1) Ma)与矽卡岩型矿石模式年龄($(147.2\pm 3.6)\sim(150.5\pm 2.7)$ Ma)相近。经计算6件样品的模式年龄均比较年轻,为 $(147.2\pm 3.6)\sim(150.5\pm 2.7)$ Ma,其加权平均年龄为 (148 ± 1) Ma, MSWD=1.03(图4-B);等时线年龄为 (148.6 ± 2.6) Ma, MSWD=1.9(图4-A)。6件样品的模式年龄与等时线年龄在误差范围内二者一致。辉钼矿Re-Os等时线年龄,较模式年龄具有更大的可靠性,这是因为在一个大的空间范围内取了多个样品,如果存在着严重的失耦现象,就不可能得到一条相关性很好的等时线;如果能形成一条很好的等时线,则表明失耦现象不明显,就能更准确地反映该矿的形成时代^[19, 20, 29, 30-31]。综上分析认为,宝山矿区6件辉钼矿样品等时线年龄代表宝山铜多金属矿床的成矿时代为 (148.6 ± 2.6) Ma。

武山铜矿床含铜蚀变花岗闪长斑岩和含铜矽卡岩中辉钼矿Re-Os等时线年龄为 (146.4 ± 2.6)

Ma^[14];城门山石英脉中辉钼矿等时线年龄为 (141 ± 3) Ma^[10]。九瑞矿集区自北西至南东矿床成矿时代渐年轻,宝山矿床, $(147.2\pm 3.6)\sim(150.5\pm 2.7)$ Ma \rightarrow 武山矿床, $(144.0\pm 1.8)\sim(145.7\pm 2.0)$ Ma \rightarrow 城门山矿床, $139.3\sim 144.2$ Ma,显示出九瑞矿集区岩浆据侵位成矿事件自北西往南东演化的趋势。

4.2 成岩成矿的关系

晚侏罗—早白垩世古太平洋板块或Izanagi板块向欧亚大陆俯冲过程^[1, 2],导致中国东部岩石圈构造体制由EW向特提斯构造域向NE向太平洋构造域的大转折,直到135 Ma左右主应力场显示为近EW向^[32-33]。由于俯冲板片撕裂,诱发软流圈沿裂开处上涌,以底劈形式侵位,发生强烈的壳幔相互作用^[1, 7, 34]。在此期间 (140 ± 5) Ma,长江中下游地区岩石圈仍然表现为地幔隆升,矿化及有关岩体大多数沿NE—EW向与NNE向断裂的交汇部位形成和定位,也就是毛景文等^[5]所提出的中生代第二期大规模成矿,并从西向东出现了鄂东南、九瑞、安庆—贵池、铜陵等花岗岩集中区和与之有关的铜多金属矿化区,例如:鄂东南的铜绿山铜铁金矿床、阮家湾铜钨矿床、千家湾铜金矿床、铜山口铜钼矿床的辉钼矿;九瑞矿集区的城门山铜钼矿床、武山铜矿床、东雷湾铜矿床、鸡笼山金铜矿;铜陵地区铜官山铜矿床、凤凰山铜矿床^[1, 3, 6, 35-40]。宝山的矽卡岩矿体呈北

东向赋存于宝山花岗闪长斑岩体和奥陶系汤头组、汤山组碳酸盐岩接触带或碳酸盐岩捕虏体中,而且自花岗闪长斑岩至奥陶系碳酸盐岩表现出,钾长石化→青磐岩→黄铁绢云岩化→蛇纹石、石榴子石、透辉石矽卡岩化的蚀变特征,这与典型斑岩-矽卡岩型矿床的蚀变特征相似^[41-48],指示出宝山花岗闪长斑岩为成矿母岩。因此,九瑞矿集区于(148.6±2.6) Ma 成矿的宝山铜多金属矿床应是古太平洋板块或 Izanagi 板块向欧亚大陆俯冲引起导致中国东部岩石圈构造体制由 EW 向特提斯构造域向 NE 向太平洋构造域的大转折进而诱发壳幔同熔的产物。

本文前面已阐明宝山铜多金属矿床的成矿时代为(148.6±2.6) Ma, MSWD=1.9, 而陈志洪等^[7]采用 LA-ICP-MS 锆石 U-Pb 同位素法测得宝山岩体的结晶年龄为(143.6±1.2) Ma, 较成矿时代明显偏小。楼法生等^[17]通过对宝山矿区开展系统的勘查工作后指出宝山岩体为复式岩体, 岩体侵位具有多期侵位特征, 与成矿密切相关的为早期花岗闪长斑岩, 晚期不含矿花岗闪长斑岩超覆于早期花岗闪长斑岩岩体之上, 并在地表出露。陈志洪等^[7]锆石 U-Pb 样品采自地表, 且未给出宝山岩体确切的取样位置, 据此推断陈志洪^[7]所测得岩体年龄为宝山矿床形成之后的晚期岩体。

5 结 论

(1) 宝山矿床自花岗闪长斑岩至奥陶系碳酸盐岩具钾长石化→青磐岩→黄铁绢云岩化→蛇纹石、石榴子石、透辉石矽卡岩化的蚀变特征, 与典型斑岩-矽卡岩型矿床的蚀变特征相似, 表明宝山花岗闪长斑岩为宝山铜多金属矿床的成矿母岩。矿体主要以细脉-浸染状、脉状金属硫化物石英脉的形式赋存于斑岩、矽卡岩, 呈似层状、透镜产出, 矿床属斑岩-矽卡岩型。

(2) 宝山铜多金属矿床的 6 件辉钼矿样品的 Re-Os 等时线年龄为(148.6±2.6) Ma, MSWD=1.9。宝山矿床成矿时代属于长江中下游 Cu-Au-Mo(Fe) 多金属成矿的高峰期(140±5) Ma, 是华南地区中生代中生代第二期大规模成矿作用高峰期的产物。

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