

doi: 10.12029/gc20160406

陈丽丽, 程志国. 内蒙古兴安盟杜尔基地区花岗岩矿物学特征和Hf同位素研究[J]. 中国地质, 2016, 43(4): 1189–1199.
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内蒙古兴安盟杜尔基地区 花岗岩矿物学特征和Hf同位素研究

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提要:杜尔基花岗岩位于大兴安岭中南段,且处在大兴安岭一个大型多金属矿集区(Au–Ag–Cu–Zn–Sn–Fe)中。区内岩浆活动复杂,成矿元素多样,其中,杜尔基花岗岩是本地区出露面积较大(约190 km²)的岩体之一。为厘清区内不同花岗质岩石的源区特征及其与成矿的关系,文章对杜尔基地区花岗岩的主要岩性单元二长花岗岩和正长花岗岩进行了系统的矿物学和Hf同位素组成研究。结果表明:二长花岗岩的主要矿物为斜长石(32%)、钾长石(45%)、石英(20%),次要矿物为黑云母、角闪石和辉石等暗色矿物(3%);正长花岗岩的主要组成矿物为石英(10%~15%)、钾长石(60%~70%)和斜长石(30%),次要矿物为黑云母(5%),在这两种花岗岩中均广泛发育条纹长石。黑云母主要为铁质黑云母和铁叶云母,角闪石为韭闪石和普通角闪石,辉石为普通辉石。矿物学特征均指示杜尔基花岗岩主要为I型花岗岩。二长花岗岩 ϵ_{Hf} 为-1.6~17.6,正长花岗岩 ϵ_{Hf} 为-3.3~12.2。杜尔基花岗岩Hf同位素特征指示其源区为新生的地壳物质,可能是来自地幔的底侵玄武质岩浆发生重熔的结果。

关 键 词:杜尔基花岗岩; 大兴安岭; Hf同位素; 矿物学

中图分类号:P588.12⁺1 文献标志码:A 文章编号:1000-3657(2016)04-1189-11

Mineralogical and Hf isotope study of the Dorolj granite in Hinggan League, Inner Mongolia

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Abstract: The Doroji granite is located in the southern part of the Da Hinggan Mountains, lying in a polymetallic ore-forming zone (Au–Ag–Cu–Zn–Sn–Fe) of the Da Hinggan Mountains. There are various kinds of magmatic rocks in this area, with multiple metallogenic elements, and Doroji granite is one of the biggest plutons, with an exposed area of about 190 km². To clarify the source of the Doroji granite and the relationship with the mineralization, the authors conducted a systematic study of the mineralogy and Hf

收稿日期:2016-01-11; 改回日期:2016-03-22

基金项目:国家国际科技合作专项“中美环太平洋成矿带成矿规律对比与资源评价技术研究”(2011DFA22460),中国地质调查局“老矿山典型矿床成矿规律总结研究”(12120113086400)资助。

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isotopic compositions. Doroji granite is dominated by monzonitic granite and syenogranite. The monzonitic granite is composed of plagioclase (32%), K-feldspar (45%), quartz (20%), with minor biotite, muscovite, amphibole and pyroxene (3%). The syenogranite consists of quartz (10%–15%), K-feldspar (60%–70%), plagioclase (30%) with minor biotite (about 5%). Perthites are well developed in the monzonitic granite and syenogranite. Biotites are mainly ferribiotite and siderophyllite. Amphiboles are mainly kaersutite and hornblende. Pyroxenes are augites. The mineralogy indicates that the Doroji granite belongs to I-type. The ϵ_{Hf} values of monzonitic granite range from -1.6 to 17.6, and the ϵ_{Hf} values of syenogranite range from -3.3 to 12.2. Hf isotopic compositions of the Doroji granite indicates that the source was the juvenile crust, resulting from the remelting of the depleted basaltic rocks.

Key words: Dorolj granite; Da Hinggan Mountains; Hf isotopes; mineralogy

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Fund support: Supported by International Scientific and Technological Cooperation Projects for Countries “China and the US Pacific Metallogenic Regularity Comparison and Resource Evaluation Technology” (No. 2011DFA22460) and China Geological Survey Program (No. 12120113086400).

中亚造山带位于西伯利亚克拉通、塔里木—华北克拉通之间,由众多岩浆弧、微型陆块、洋壳残留物拼合而成,期间伴随着显著的地壳增生事件^[1–5]。大兴安岭位于中亚造山带的东段,其中存在着相当数量的中酸性侵入体,这些花岗质岩石蕴藏着大量的岩石圈结构、组成和演化的信息^[5–8],可以为研究中亚造山带的构造演化提供重要约束。杜尔基岩体出露于大兴安岭中南段,是该地区比较重要的岩体之一,然而,目前关于该岩体的成因争议依然很大^[9–10],杜尔基花岗岩是否为典型的I型花岗岩以及它们的源区特征为何亟待研究,也只有理清这一

点,才能更好对构造背景提供约束。本文报道了杜尔基花岗岩的矿物学和Hf同位素特征,期望对这一问题的解决有所帮助。

1 地质背景

内蒙古兴安盟杜尔基花岗岩位于距乌兰浩特市西南约300 km,大地构造位置上处于古亚洲构造域和滨西太平洋构造域的叠加部位^[12–13],区内分布着超过200000 km²华力西期和燕山期中酸性侵入体,享有“花岗岩海”之称^[14]。杜尔基花岗岩位于大兴安岭中南段(图1),区内出露的地层主要有二叠

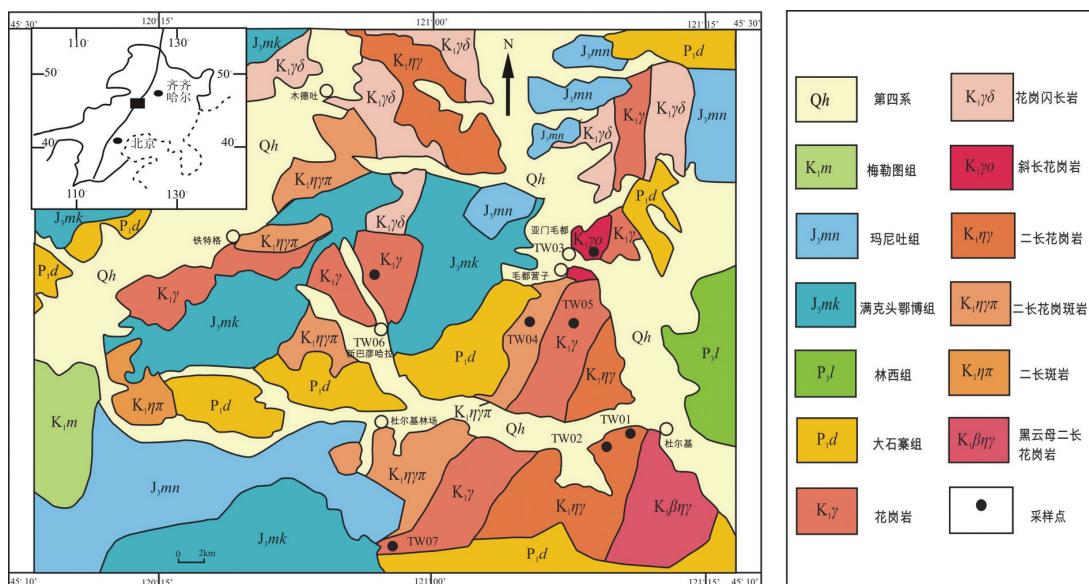


图1 杜尔基地区花岗岩地质简图(据文献[11]修改)
Fig.1 Geological sketch map of Dorolj area(modified after reference [11])

纪大石寨组合林西组片理化凝灰质砂岩,主要分布在研究区南侧一带,侏罗纪玛尼吐组合满克头鄂博组凝灰岩分布较广,呈北东-南西向展布在研究区中,白垩纪梅勒图组安山质凝灰岩和角砾岩主要零星分布在研究区的西侧。另外,第四系在研究区分布广泛。以杜尔基镇为中心进行了野外调查,包含杜尔基镇北部区域、吐列毛杜区域、毛杜营子区域、新巴彦哈拉区域和杜尔基镇西部区域。野外路线为孟恩陶勒盖铅矿矿区-杜尔基南-杜尔基北-杜尔基林场-亚门毛都-毛杜营子-新巴彦哈拉-杜尔基西。杜尔基地区花岗岩整体发生不同程度的蚀变,呈黏土化、绿泥石化。在地貌上,杜尔基地区花岗岩二长花岗岩分布在杜尔基岩体东部,成岩时代约为130 Ma。二长花岗岩结构从中粗粒二长花岗岩向中细粒二长花岗岩逐渐过渡,主要组成矿物为斜长石(32%)、钾长石(45%)、石英(20%),次要矿物为黑云母、角闪石和辉石等暗色矿物(3%;图2)。另外,岩石发生一定程度的蚀变,可见少量的绢云母。正长花岗岩在研究区中部和东部均有分布,根据前人的成果^[7,9,11],位于中部的正长花岗岩的年龄为130 Ma,位于东部的正长花岗岩年龄为213 Ma^[10],两个时代的正长花岗岩的结构和构造特征相似,均具有中粗粒结构,块状构造,主要组成矿物为石英(10%~15%)、钾长石(60%~70%)和斜长石

(30%),次要矿物为黑云母(约5%),岩石发生轻度的黏土化和云母化。黑云母正长花岗岩主要分布在杜尔基岩体的东南部,江思宏等报道了其成岩时代为154 Ma左右^[9],结构为中细粒结构,矿物组成为石英(15%)、钾长石(50%~60%)和斜长石(15%~20%),黑云母含量较高,约为10%。

2 测试方法

本文对杜尔基花岗岩中的二长花岗岩和正长花岗岩采取样品,进行了系统的矿物学和Hf同位素研究。首先将二长花岗岩和正长花岗岩制成标准的探针片,进行详细的薄片岩石学研究,电子探针测试在中国地质科学院矿产资源所电子探针实验室完成。实验条件为加速电压15 kV,电流 1×10^{-8} A,束斑2~5 μm,分别对花岗岩中的长石、云母、角闪石和辉石等矿物进行测试,对分析的数据采取ZAF修正法校正。

锆石U-Pb微区Hf同位素测定分析在天津地质矿产研究所同位素实验室完成,在LA-MC-ICP-MS锆石U-Pb定年的基础上,进行锆石微区Hf同位素进行了分析,利用193 nm FX激光器对锆石进行剥蚀,激光剥蚀的斑束直径为50 μm,能量密度为10~11 J/cm²,频率为8~10 Hz,激光剥蚀物质以He为载气送入Neptune(LA-MC-ICP-MS)。利用

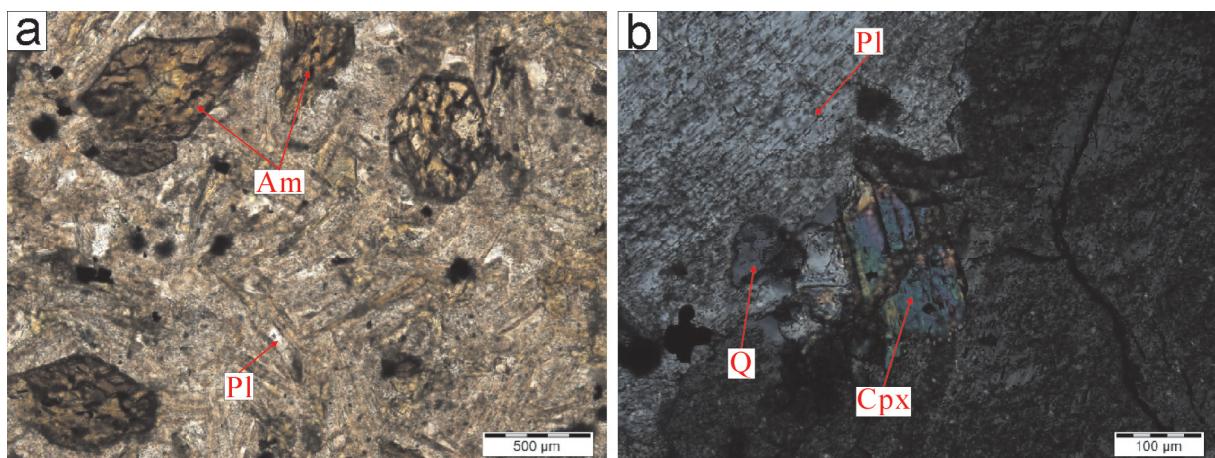


图2 杜尔基地区二长花岗岩镜下图解
a—二长花岗岩中的角闪石颗粒,单偏光;b—二长花岗岩中的辉石颗粒,正交偏光;
Q—石英;Pl—斜长石;Cpx—单斜辉石;Am—角闪石

Fig.2 Microscopic illustration of adamellite from Dorolj area

a—Amphibole grains in monzonitic granite, plane-polarized light; b—Pyroxene grains in monzonitic granite, crossed-polarized light;
Q—Quartz; Pl—Plagioclase; Cpx—Clinopyroxene; Am—Amphibole

澳大利亚Macquarie大学大陆地球化学演化和矿床成因研究中心(GEMOC)标准锆石GJ-1($^{176}\text{Hf}/^{177}\text{Hf}=0.7325$ 进行指数归一化校正)。详细测试流程及仪器运行条件等参见文献[15]。

3 测试结果

3.1 矿物学

长石是花岗岩的主要组成矿物,其矿物组成如表1所示。在二长花岗岩中,长石呈自形半自形板状,钾长石含量为35%~45%,粒度分布在0.15 mm×0.08 mm~5 mm×3.5 mm,斜长石含量约为30%~35%,粒度变化范围为0.1 mm×0.08 mm~5.2 mm×4 mm,且广泛发育条纹长石,其中钾长石为正长石,成分变化范围为 $\text{Ab}_{2.19-14.75}\text{An}_{0.00-0.14}\text{Or}_{85.23-97.81}$,斜长石

变化范围为 $\text{Ab}_{88.73-99.71}\text{An}_{0.13-15.93}\text{Or}_{0.07-0.65}$,多为钠长石和更长石(图3-a)。在位于杜尔基岩体东部的正长花岗岩(213 Ma)中,钾长石含量为60%~70%,粒度在(0.24~5.2) mm×7 mm,其成分变化范围为 $\text{Ab}_{5.54-62.4}\text{An}_{0.00-1.15}\text{Or}_{36.45-94.46}$ (图3-a),斜长石含量较低,多作为钠长石与钾长石构成条纹长石,其成分变化集中在 $\text{Ab}_{97.3-98.23}\text{An}_{1.60-2.44}\text{Or}_{0.18-2.45}$ 范围内(图3-a)。位于杜尔基岩体中部的正长花岗岩(130 Ma)中,钾长石为Na-正长石,斜长石为更长石(图3-a)。

另外,在二长花岗岩中,还含有一定量的暗色矿物,如云母、角闪石、辉石等。镜下观察显示,黑云母呈片状分布于长石和石英之间,含量约为2%,粒度变化范围为0.13 mm×0.15 mm~0.27 mm×0.5 mm,发育一组解理,可见深褐色异常干涉色,测试

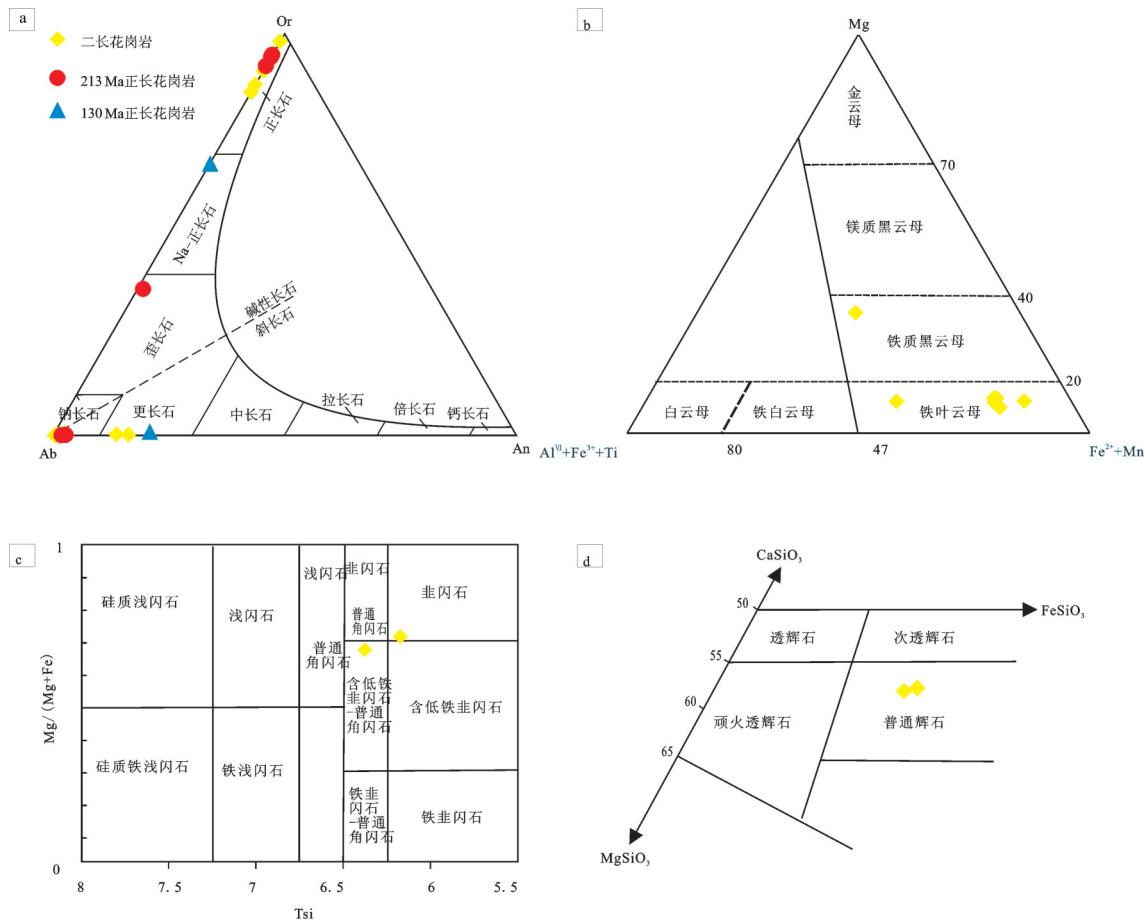


图3 内蒙古杜尔基岩体二长花岗岩和正长花岗岩的矿物学图解

a—长石分类图解;b—云母分类图解(据[16]);c—角闪石分类图解(据[17]);d—辉石分类图解(据[18])

Fig.3 Mineralogical diagrams of the monzonitic granite and syenogranite in Doroji, Inner Mongolia

a—The classification of feldspar; b—The classification of biotite (after reference [16]); c—The classification of amphibole (after reference [17]); d—The classification of clinopyroxene (modified after reference [18])

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