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## 宁镇地区成矿斑岩与铁镁质包体铜同位素研究

作者	单位	E-mail
张力钰	中国地质大学, 北京 100083	
刘盛邀	中国地质大学, 北京 100083	lsa@cugb.edu.cn
赵盼捞	中国地质大学, 北京 100083	
汪方跃	合肥工业大学资源与环境工程学院, 合肥 230009	

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### 摘要 :

长江中下游地区成矿斑岩的成因及铜矿中铜的来源一直受到争议。寻找斑岩铜矿中铜的来源归根结底是限定其寄主岩的成因。本文拟通过测定宁镇地区一系列中生代岩体的成矿斑岩及其铁镁质包体的Cu同位素组成,来探究成矿斑岩中Cu的来源。测定结果显示,安基山闪长斑岩 $\delta^{65}\text{Cu}$ 值为 $-0.13\text{\textperthousand} \sim +0.36\text{\textperthousand}$ ;其辉长岩包体 $\delta^{65}\text{Cu}$ 的值为 $+0.14\text{\textperthousand} \sim +0.19\text{\textperthousand}$ 。铜山成矿斑岩 $\delta^{65}\text{Cu}$ 值为 $+0.03\text{\textperthousand} \sim +0.36\text{\textperthousand}$ ;其辉长岩包体 $\delta^{65}\text{Cu}$ 的值为 $+0.10\text{\textperthousand} \sim +0.20\text{\textperthousand}$ 。象山花岗闪长岩 $\delta^{65}\text{Cu}$ 为 $+0.20\text{\textperthousand} \pm 0.06\text{\textperthousand}$ ;其辉长岩包体 $\delta^{65}\text{Cu}$ 为 $+0.16\text{\textperthousand} \pm 0.06\text{\textperthousand}$ 。三个岩体成矿斑岩 $\delta^{65}\text{Cu}$ 值为 $-0.13\text{\textperthousand} \sim +0.36\text{\textperthousand}$ ,变化范围较大;而辉长岩包体 $\delta^{65}\text{Cu}$ 值均在 $+0.1\text{\textperthousand} \sim +0.2\text{\textperthousand}$ 之间,平均 $\delta^{65}\text{Cu}$ 为 $+0.15\text{\textperthousand} \pm 0.05\text{\textperthousand}$ ,与地幔 $\delta^{65}\text{Cu}$ 值( $+0.07\text{\textperthousand} \pm 0.10\text{\textperthousand}$ )吻合。结合前人对研究区成矿斑岩高MgO、Mg<sup>#</sup>值,低放射性成因Pb同位素组成,以及古老下地壳来源的岩石具有较大的Cu同位素组成变化的认识,我们认为宁镇地区成矿斑岩及成矿物质主要为幔源岩浆和古老下地壳部分熔融岩浆混合成因。

### 英文摘要 :

The origin of porphyry copper deposits in the Middle-Lower Yangtze River has been controversial for a long time. This paper aims to track the source of ore-bearing porphyries and associated mafic xenoliths by using high-precision Cu isotopic analysis of a series of Mesozoic plutons in the Ningzhen area. The results show a wide range of  $\delta^{65}\text{Cu}$  of Anjishan dioritic porphyries from  $-0.13\text{\textperthousand}$  to  $+0.36\text{\textperthousand}$  and a homogeneous Cu isotopic composition of the gabbro xenoliths from  $+0.14\text{\textperthousand}$  to  $+0.19\text{\textperthousand}$ .  $\delta^{65}\text{Cu}$  of the Tongshan porphyries are in the range of  $+0.03\text{\textperthousand} \sim +0.36\text{\textperthousand}$ , and gabbro xenoliths are from  $+0.10\text{\textperthousand}$  to  $+0.20\text{\textperthousand}$ .  $\delta^{65}\text{Cu}$  of granodiorite in Xiangshan pluton is  $+0.20\text{\textperthousand} \pm 0.06\text{\textperthousand}$  and  $\delta^{65}\text{Cu}$  value of the gabbro xenolith is  $+0.16\text{\textperthousand} \pm 0.06\text{\textperthousand}$ . Overall,  $\delta^{65}\text{Cu}$  values of porphyries from the three plutons exhibit a relatively large range; however,  $\delta^{65}\text{Cu}$  of gabbro xenoliths cluster between  $+0.1\text{\textperthousand}$  and  $+0.2\text{\textperthousand}$ , with an average value of  $+0.15\text{\textperthousand} \pm 0.05\text{\textperthousand}$ , consistent with the mantle value ( $+0.07\text{\textperthousand} \pm 0.1\text{\textperthousand}$ ). Previous studies show that the ore-bearing porphyries in Ningzhen have high MgO, high Mg<sup>#</sup> values and low radiogenic Pb isotopic compositions, and that ancient lower crustal rocks commonly show variable Cu isotopic compositions. Thus, the genesis of the ore-bearing porphyries and the origin of copper in these deposits might be best explained by magma mixing between the magmas derived from metasomatized mantle and melts originated from old lower continental crust.

**关键词** :成矿斑岩 铁镁质包体 Cu同位素 岩浆来源 宁镇地区

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单位地址 : 北京9825信箱/北京朝阳区北土城西路19号

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