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云南德钦羊拉大型铜矿区花岗闪长岩的锆石U-Pb年龄、Hf同位素特征及其地质意义

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摘要:

云南德钦羊拉大型铜矿隶属我国著名的羊拉-鲁春铜多金属矿化集中区, 其铜矿产与区内印支期侵入岩有着密切的时空、成因联系。云南德钦羊拉大型铜矿区与花岗闪长岩岩体密切共生, 花岗闪长岩由南往北依次出露路农、里农、江边、贝吾岩体, 其中里农花岗闪长岩可见辉绿岩墙侵入。锆石原位U-Pb定年和Lu-Hf同位素分析结果表明, 4组年龄分别为238~239Ma(里农和路农岩体), 228Ma(江边岩体), 222Ma(辉绿岩墙), 214Ma(贝吾岩体)。这些年龄代表锆石的结晶年龄, 对应路农、里农、江边、辉绿岩墙、贝吾花岗闪长岩岩体的形成年龄, 同时显示该岩带由南往北年龄由老到新的侵位序列。显示羊拉大型铜矿区花岗闪长岩体是三叠纪时期的花岗质岩浆多次涌动侵入形成的, 其中伴随辉绿岩墙的侵入, 岩浆活动持续时间约15Ma。里农铜矿体辉钼矿成矿(Re-Os)年龄为228~230Ma, 显然羊拉铜矿床的成矿作用也在该时期完成。羊拉大型铜矿区花岗闪长岩体的全岩 $\epsilon_{\text{Nd}}(t)$ 值为-5.0~-5.5, 中元古代(1.24~1.39Ga)的亏损地幔模式年龄, 锆石 $\epsilon_{\text{Hf}}(t)$ 值为-4.3~+2.4, 锆石Hf同位素地壳模式年龄(1.1~1.5Ga), $\epsilon_{\text{Hf}}(t)$ 值主要为负值揭示其源区可能主要为陆壳物质, 部分锆石的 $\epsilon_{\text{Hf}}(t)$ 值为正值, 说明在其形成过程中有一定比例的亏损地幔物质的加入, 源区同位素的不均一, 是壳幔相互作用的结果, 中元古代模式年龄说明其源区主要以扬子克拉通下地壳物质为主。这些新资料为理解滇西古特提斯构造演化提供了重要的地球化学制约。

英文摘要:

Granodiorite intrusions (from south to north, namely, Lunong, Linong, Jiangbian, and Beiwu pluton) and diabase dyke are spatially and temporally associated with the copper mineralization in Yangla copper deposit, Deqin County, Yunnan, Southwest China. They commonly distributed in Yangla copper deposit. To constrain the age of a number of major granodioritic plutons and diabase dyke related to Cu mineralization, U-Pb analysis of zircon was conducted. Hafnium isotope data was also acquired through laser-ablation multicollector ICPMS analysis of zircon, with the aim of gaining insight into the age and nature of the source region of the plutons. Four age groups have been identified from five igneous samples: Middle Triassic (238~239Ma, Linong pluton, Lunong pluton), Middle-Late Triassic (228Ma, Jiangbian pluton), Late Triassic (222Ma, diabase dyke) and Late Triassic (214Ma, Beiwu pluton). While the Re-Os isochron age for molybdenite from Linong Cu ore body was 228Ma to 230Ma. These data suggest that the formation of different granodiorite plutons by multi-stages of gushing emplacement of the magmas. The ore-forming of Yangla copper is developed in Middle Triassic. Hafnium analysis shows the Triassic granodiorites having negative and positive and variable $\epsilon_{\text{Hf}}(t)$ values (-4.3~+2.4) and Mesoproterozoic (1.1~1.5Ga) depleted-mantle model ages, which is interpreted to reflect the derivation from an isotopically heterogeneous, mixing source of mantle with crust source. The source region for these magmas may be tentatively correlated with the Mesoproterozoic material of Yangtze Craton, which has been suggested to underlie the Yangla; however, further work is necessary to demonstrate this suggestion.

关键词: [花岗闪长岩](#) [德钦羊拉大型铜矿](#) [U-Pb 定年](#) [Hf 同位素](#) [云南](#)

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