

# 云南大坪金矿床赋矿闪长岩锆石 SHRIMP U-Pb 定年 及其地质意义<sup>\*</sup>

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2010-02-28 收稿, 2010-05-11 改回.

**Zhang Y, Sun XM, Shi GY, Xiong DX, Zhai W, Pan WJ and Hu BM. 2011. SHRIMP U-Pb dating of zircons from diorite batholith hosting Daping gold deposit in Ailaoshan gold belt, Yunan Province, China. *Acta Petrologica Sinica*, 27(9):2600–2608**

**Abstract** Being one of the largest gold deposits in Ailaoshan gold belt, the Daping gold deposit is hosted in a ductile deformed and altered diorite batholith, and is believed to be a typical Cenozoic orogenic type gold deposit. In this study, SHRIMP U-Pb dating of zircon from the diorite batholith was performed, and the result is  $773 \pm 12$  Ma, suggesting that the diorite was a Late Proterozoic batholith, but not a commonly recognized Caledonian rock body. The diorite batholith is a product of large-scale basic to acidic magmatism during the Jinning-Chengjiang epoch, and is corresponding to a period of Gondwana accretion after Rodinian dispersion. The forming age of the diorite is nearly the same as the high temperature  $^{40}\text{Ar}$ - $^{39}\text{Ar}$  plateau age ( $765.5 \pm 7.0$  Ma) of fluid inclusions in Daping auriferous quartz veins, suggesting that the Daping gold deposit was formed during multiple metallogenetic epochs: the major ore body was formed during Cenozoic orogeny, while the gold mineralization was started during Jinning orogeny. Cenozoic epoch zircons are also recognized in the diorite, and the age  $33.7 \pm 1.1$  Ma is nearly the same as the  $^{40}\text{Ar}$ - $^{39}\text{Ar}$  age (33.76 Ma) of hydrothermal sericite from the Daping auriferous quartz veins, suggesting that some of the zircons were probably formed during extensively ductile deformation and subsequent magmatic partial melting.

**Key words** SHRIMP U-Pb dating of zircon; Altered diorite; Orogenic gold deposit; Daping gold deposit; Ailaoshan gold belt

**摘要** 云南大坪金矿床是哀牢山金矿带中最重要的金矿之一, 主要赋存在受到强烈剪切和水-岩反应的闪长岩中, 是典型的喜马拉雅期造山型金矿。本文对大坪金矿床赋矿闪长岩中锆石进行了 SHRIMP U-Pb 定年, 得出闪长岩围岩的年龄为  $773 \pm 12$  Ma, 为晚元古代, 显示该岩体为华南地区晋宁-澄江期大规模基性到酸性岩浆活动的产物, 是 Rodinia 超大陆形成、裂解后冈瓦纳大陆形成过程的响应, 而不是前人普遍认为的加里东期岩体。该岩体侵入年龄与大坪金矿脉石英流体包裹体  $^{40}\text{Ar}$ - $^{39}\text{Ar}$  年龄测定给出的高温坪年龄 ( $765.5 \pm 7.0$  Ma) 基本一致, 显示大坪金矿床具有多期成矿的特征, 其主体形成于喜马拉雅期碰撞

\* 本文受国家重点基础研究发展规划(973)项目(2009CB421006, 2002CB412610)、国家自然科学基金(40830425, 40673045, 40373027)和高等学校博士学科点专项科研基金(200805580031)资助。

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造山运动,但早在晋宁造山运动中就有金的初步富集。在闪长岩中还发现了年龄为  $33.7 \pm 1.1$  Ma 的锆石,其时代与大坪金矿床含金石英脉中热液绢云母的  $^{40}\text{Ar}$ - $^{39}\text{Ar}$  定年结果(33.76 Ma)基本一致,显示它们很可能为该区强烈的韧性剪切和局部岩浆部分熔融作用的产物。

**关键词** 锆石 SHRIMP 定年;蚀变闪长岩;造山型金矿;大坪金矿床;哀牢山金矿带

**中图法分类号** P588. 122; P597. 3; P618. 51

云南哀牢山金矿带是我国最重要的喜马拉雅期造山型金矿带,其中已发现多个大中型金矿床。位于元阳境内的大坪金矿床是哀牢山金矿带中产于闪长岩岩体和灰岩地层中的含金多金属硫化物热液石英脉型金矿。该金矿床自被发现以来,已有不少学者对其成矿作用进行了研究。前人对赋矿围岩也进行过一些研究,但主要集中于对闪长岩中金矿体成矿特征的研究(韩润生和金世昌,1994;胡云中等,1995;毕献武等,1996a, b, 1997;韩润生等,1997;毕献武和胡瑞忠,1999;胡瑞忠和毕献武,1999;孙晓明等,2006a, b, c, 2007;熊德信等,2006a, b, 2007a, b;葛良胜等,2007;Sun *et al.*, 2009a, b),特别是对于大坪金矿床赋矿闪长岩围岩的年龄,前人的研究却得到了不同的结果:K-Ar 法对闪长岩及其中的角闪石进行了年龄测定,获得全岩年龄为  $844.63 \pm 33.66$  Ma、角闪石年龄为  $845.26 \pm 12.74$  Ma ~  $926.15 \pm 94.51$  Ma(韩润生等,1997);而用 Rb-Sr 等时线法测得的成岩年龄为 481 Ma 左右,属于加里东期侵入岩(韩润生和金世昌,1994;应汉龙,1998)。本文在前人工作基础上,利用锆石 SHRIMP 定年方法对大坪金矿床的闪长岩围岩进行年龄厘定,并探讨了其地质意义。

## 1 矿床地质概况

大坪金矿床与墨江金矿床、镇源老王寨金矿床、金平铜厂同处于哀牢山深大断裂西侧的浅变质岩带内。金矿床受哀牢山深大断裂的次级断裂——小寨金平断裂、小新街断裂和三家河断裂所控制(图 1)。矿区约 60% 被面积约  $100\text{ km}^2$  的桃家寨岩体占据,南部及外围零星出露奥陶系、志留系、泥盆系的碎屑沉积岩和碳酸盐岩地层。桃家寨岩体主要由闪长岩组成,其中侵入有喜马拉雅期的煌斑岩等岩脉。由于受后期强烈构造运动的作用,以及多期次、多类型的浅色中酸性岩和煌斑岩脉侵入,致使闪长岩体整体发生构造变形和热液蚀变,局部较为强烈,故岩相分带不明显。闪长岩原生色为暗绿色,风化后呈砖红色,具有全晶质半自形细-粗粒结构,块状构造,主要矿物成分:斜长石约占 25% ~ 70%,角闪石约占 10% ~ 20% (局部达 50%);次要矿物:黑云母、碱性长石、石英;副矿物:钛铁矿、磷灰石、绿帘石、黄铁矿等(中国人民武装警察部队黄金第十支队(后文简称武警黄金部队),2006<sup>①</sup>)。矿区北部外围出露有斜长花岗岩体。矿区内断裂构造发育,其中小新街断裂呈北北西向贯穿闪长岩体,该断裂两侧的次一级北西向断裂控制着含金石英脉的分布。矿床主要由数百条含金多金属硫化物石英矿脉组成,矿脉成带

出现,且具薄而长的特点。矿脉由石英脉、少部分构造破碎蚀变闪长岩和蚀变破碎灰岩组成。矿脉中的矿石一般都具挤压破碎现象。矿脉与上下盘围岩接触附近有明显的滑动面和断层泥。闪长岩中的金矿金属矿物主要由自然金、白钨矿、多种硫化物(黄铁矿、黄铜矿、方铅矿、斑铜矿和闪锌矿等)组成,而脉石矿物主要为石英、方解石、白云石、绿泥石、绢云母等。前人对大坪金矿床近矿绢英岩化蚀变岩中的绢云母等进行了  $^{40}\text{Ar}$ - $^{39}\text{Ar}$  定年,得出其成矿年代为  $33.76 \pm 0.65$  Ma(孙晓明等,2006c)。

## 2 样品和分析方法

本次研究的闪长岩样品采集于大坪金矿床 3 号矿脉的 900 m 平硐掌子面(样品号 07325)和 14 号矿脉的采矿坑道内(样品号 07379)(图 1),其中闪长岩蚀变强烈,主要有硅化、绢云母化、绿泥石化、绿帘石化、方解石化和铁白云石化。其矿物组成为:绢云母约 20%、白云母约 10%、石英约 10%、绿帘石约 10%、斜长石约 5%、黑云母约 10%、绿泥石约 15%、磷灰石 < 5%。除石英外,原岩造岩矿物多数已经蚀变,其中的斜长石多数已经明显的碎裂岩化,一些蚀变较轻的还保存了长石原有的晶形。而样品 07379 已受到较强的糜棱岩化,其石英发育明显的波状消光和核幔构造,且充填有很多方解石脉。

锆石 SHRIMP U-Pb 年龄测定在中国地质科学院北京离子探针中心完成。将锆石样品和标准锆石 TEM (417 Ma) (Williams, 1998; Black *et al.*, 2003)一起放在玻璃板上用环氧树脂固定,抛光到暴露出锆石的中心面,用反光和透光照相,然后镀金,拍摄阴极发光(CL)图像(图 2)。每测定三个样品点,测定一次标准锆石。样品测试过程中根据锆石的成因类型,确定要测定的点,测定时选择阴极发光生长环带明显、无裂纹和包裹体的锆石。详细的实验流程和原理参考 Compston *et al.* (1984)、Williams (1998) 和宋彪等(2002)。数据处理采用 Squid 和 Isoplot (Ludwig, 2003) 程序,应用实测  $^{204}\text{Pb}$  校正锆石中的普通铅。单个数据点的误差均为  $1\sigma$ ,采用年龄为  $^{206}\text{Pb}$ / $^{238}\text{U}$  年龄,其加权平均值为 95% 的置信度。

锆石单矿物的微量元素分析在中国地质大学(武汉)地质过程与矿产资源国家重点实验室利用 LA-ICP-MS 完成,所用等离子体质谱仪为美国 Agilent 公司生产的 Agilent7500a,

<sup>①</sup> 中国人民武装警察部队黄金第十支队. 2006. 云南省元阳县大坪矿区金矿普查报告

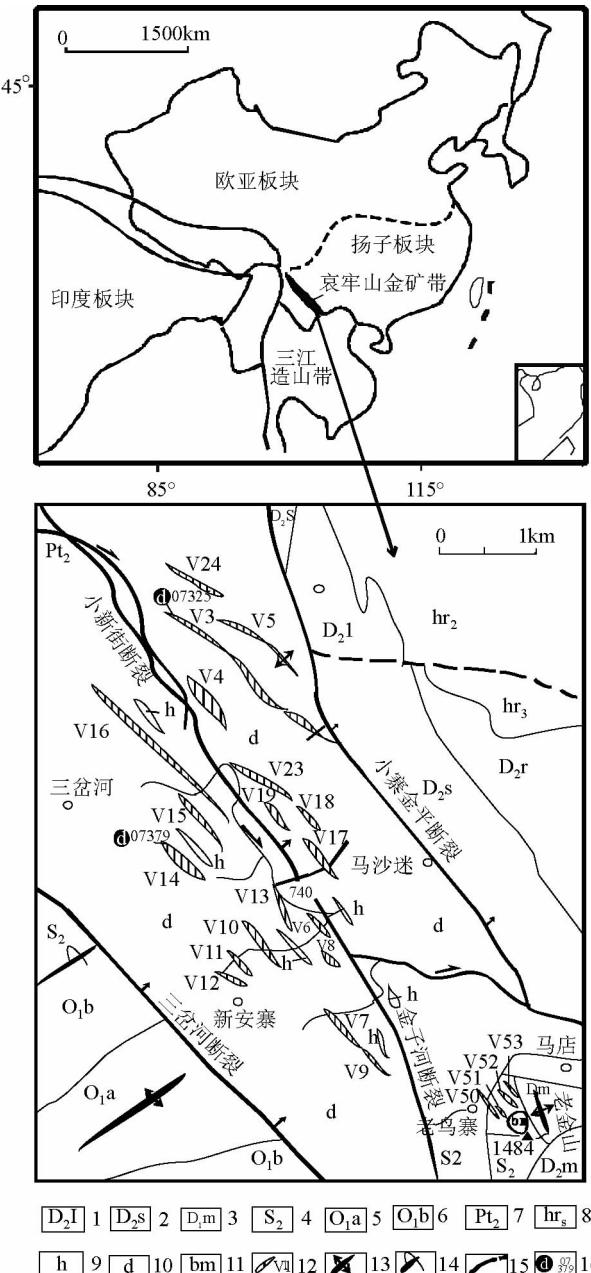


图1 大坪金矿床区矿脉分布图(据应汉龙, 1998 和武警黄金部队, 2006 改编)

1-中泥盆统老阱寨组灰岩;2-中泥盆统宋家寨组碳泥质页岩夹硅质页岩及灰岩;3-中泥盆统马鹿洞组微晶灰岩、白云质灰岩、白云岩夹角砾状灰岩、板岩;4-中志留统白云岩、白云质灰岩;5-下奥陶统中组砂岩夹板岩;6-下奥陶统下组;7-哀牢山群阿龙组片岩和片麻岩;8-黑云二长花岗岩;9-二长岩、石英二长岩;10-闪长岩、花岗闪长岩;11-煌斑岩;12-含金石英脉及其代号;13-背斜;14-向斜;15-推断断裂;16-闪长岩采样位置

Fig. 1 Distribution of ore veins in Daping gold deposit(modified after Ying, 1998)

1-limestone of Laojingzhai Fm. of Middle Devonian; 2-Carbonaceous to argillaceous shale intercalated with siliceous shale and limestone of Songjiazhai Fm. of Middle Devonian; 3-micritic limestone, dolomitic

limestone, limestone and slate of Maludong Fm. of Middle Devonian; 4-dolostone and dolomitic limestone of Middle Silurian; 5-sandstone intercalated with slate of Lower Ordovician; 6-lower formation of Lower Ordovician; 7-gneiss and schist of Precambrian Ailaoshan Group; 8-biotite monzonitic granite; 9-monzonite and quartz monzonite; 10-diorite and granodiorite; 11-lamprophyre A; 12-uriferous quartz veins and their number; 13-anticline; 14-syncline; 15-hypothetical fault; 16-sampling location of the diorite

激光系统为德国 MicroLas 公司生产的具有 193nm 波长的深紫外气体激光剥蚀系统 Geolas2005。激光束斑直径 32 μm, 剥蚀深度 20 ~ 40 μm, 激光脉冲为 10Hz, 能量 50mJ。实验中采用 He 作为剥蚀物质的载气, 锆石 91500 作为外标, 微量元素含量用人工合成硅酸盐玻璃 NIST610 作外标, 29Si 作内标, 采样方式为单点剥蚀, 数据采集选用一个质量峰一点的跳峰方式(peak jumping), 每完成 4 ~ 5 个测点的样品测定, 加测标样一次。在 15 ~ 20 个样品分析点前后各测 2 次 NIST SRM610, 具体分析方法及仪器参数见文献(Yuan et al., 2004)。

### 3 测试结果和讨论

阴极发光图像分析是对岩浆锆石与变质锆石进行区别的主要手段, 岩浆锆石一般都具有岩浆震荡环带结构, 而变质成因的锆石为扇形结构增生、面状结构增生或呈补丁状。本次研究的闪长岩中锆石长 30 ~ 250 μm, 宽 30 ~ 180 μm。锆石多呈不规则形状, 锆石颗粒被溶蚀成港湾状, 环带不发育、不对称, CL 图像为灰白色(图 2), 部分锆石具有灰白色的增生边, 可能反映有后期热事件或流体作用的影响。

本文通过高精度的 SHRIMP 锆石 U-Pb 法测得大坪金矿床样品号为 07325 的闪长岩中锆石的 U-Pb 年龄数据( $n = 13$ , 表 1)。从中可知, 该样品锆石普通 Pb 含量较低, 为 1.3% ~ 7.31%; Th 含量为  $33 \times 10^{-6}$  ~  $246 \times 10^{-6}$ , U 含量为  $39 \times 10^{-6}$  ~  $216 \times 10^{-6}$ , 均较低, Th/U 值变化不大, 为 0.708 ~ 1.14, 显示这些锆石主要属于岩浆锆石。此外, LA-ICPMS 原位测定也显示这些锆石具有  $\Sigma$  REE 不高、富集轻稀土( $LREE/HREE = 0.02 \sim 0.05$ )和具有明显的正 Ce 异常( $\delta Ce = 9.66 \sim 72.39$ , 平均 39.86)等典型岩浆锆石的微量元素地球化学特点(表 2、图 3a)(翟伟等, 2006; 毕诗健等, 2008)。此类锆石得出了较为一致的  $^{206}Pb/^{238}U$  年龄, 为 729 ~ 796 Ma, 在一致曲线图中成群分布, 加权平均值为  $773 \pm 12$  Ma, MSWD = 0.82(图 4a)。该年龄可以代表岩体的形成年龄, 显示大坪金矿床赋矿姚家寨闪长岩岩体的侵入时代并非前人普遍认为的加里东期, 而应为晚元古代, 属于广泛出现在康滇裂谷和哀牢山地区的晋宁-澄江期大规模基性到酸性的岩浆活动的产物, 体现了该区构造环境从拉张向挤压环境发展过程中 Rodinia 超大陆形成、裂解后冈瓦纳大陆形成的过程(朱炳





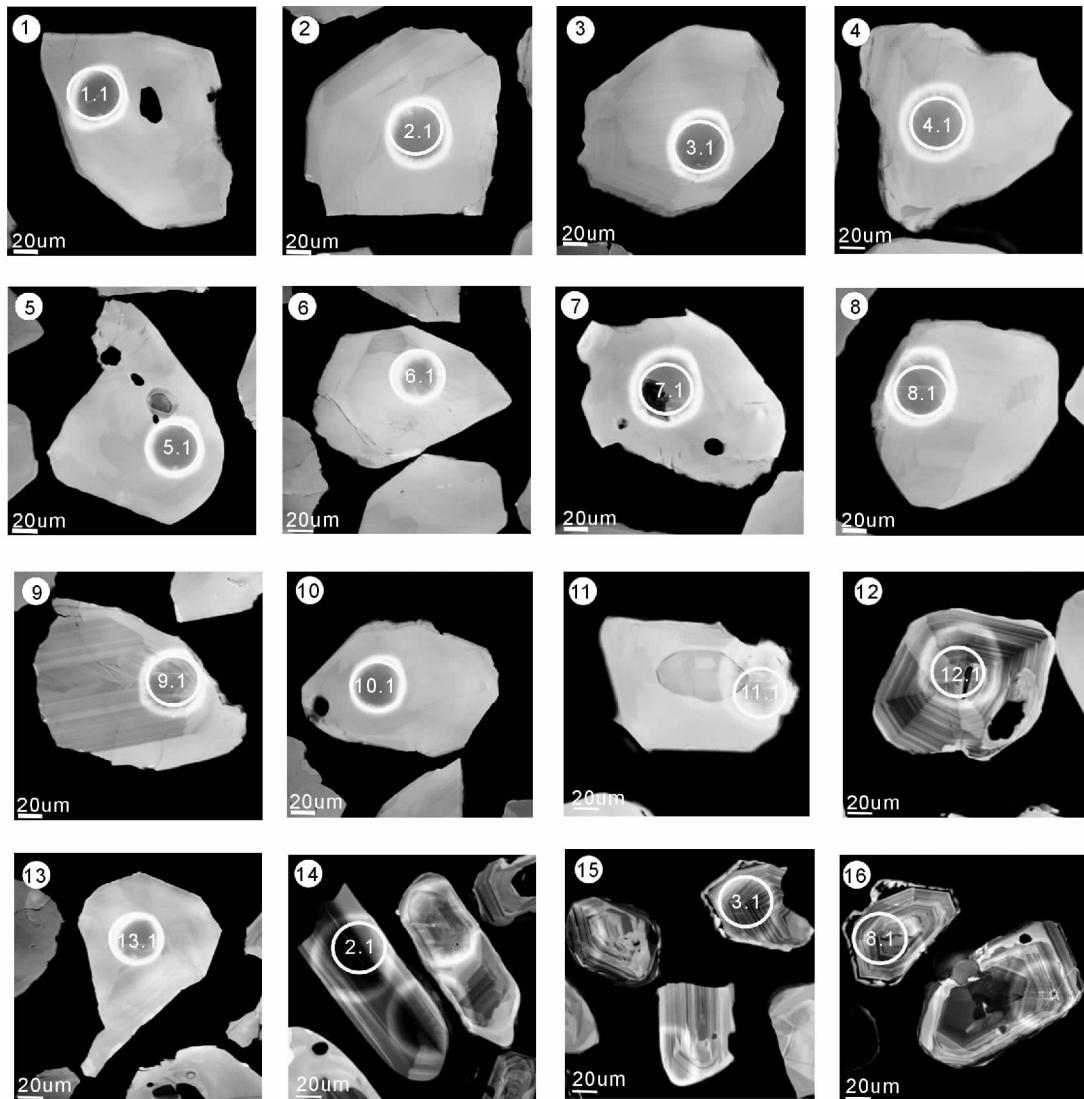


图2 大坪金矿床闪长岩锆石阴极发光图像

1-13 锆石样品号为07325;14-16 样品号为07379

Fig. 2 CL imaging of zircons from the diorite of Daping gold deposit

The zircons No. 1-13 from sample 07325; No. 14-16 from 07379

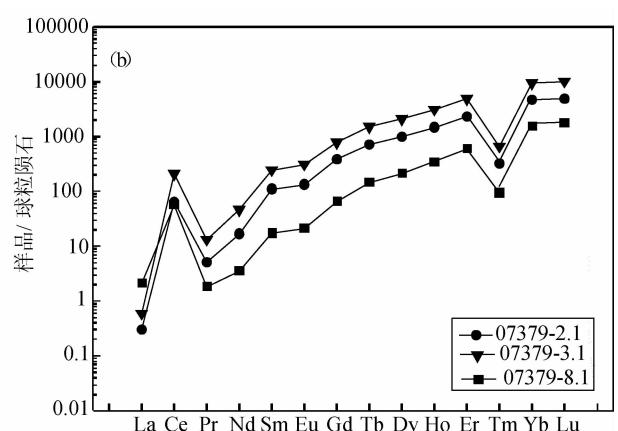
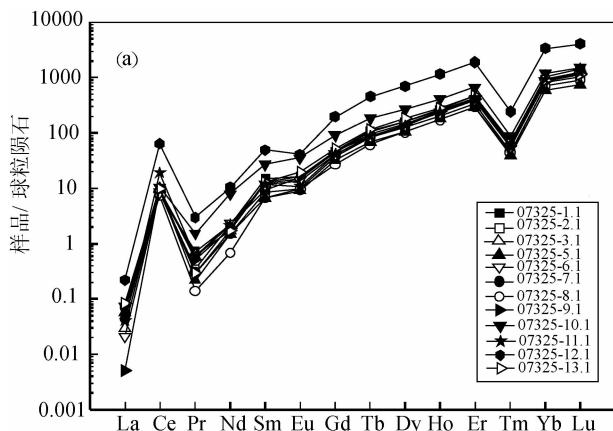


图3 大坪矿区闪长岩中锆石稀土元素球粒陨石标准化分布曲线

(a)-样品号07325;(b)-样品号07379

Fig. 3 Chondrite-normalized REE patterns of zircons in diorites from Daping gold deposit

(a)-Sample 07325; (b)-Sample 07379

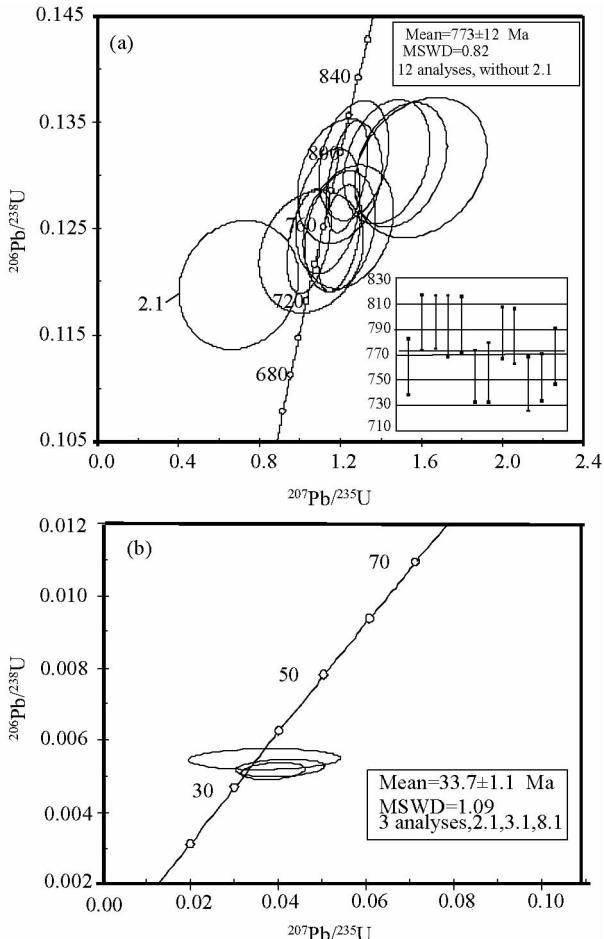


图4 大坪金矿床糜棱岩化闪长岩锆石U-Pb谐和曲线图

(a)-蚀变闪长岩谐和图(样品号07325);(b)-糜棱岩化闪长岩谐和曲线图(样品号07379)

Fig. 4 U-Pb concordia diagram of zircon from the diorite of Daping gold deposit

(a)-altered diorite (sample No. 07325); (b)-mylonited diorite (sample No. 07379)

泉等,2001)。该年龄还与大坪金矿脉石英流体包裹体 $^{40}\text{Ar}$ - $^{39}\text{Ar}$ 年龄测定给出的高温坪年龄( $765.5 \pm 7.0\text{Ma}$ ) (朱炳泉等,2001)基本一致,显示大坪金矿床的多期成矿特征,可能早在晋宁期闪长岩侵入时该区就有金的初步富集。

在对样品号为07379的糜棱岩化闪长岩中锆石的观测中,发现其中除了出现与样品07325中类似的较大锆石外,还见到一些颗粒较小,晶形不规则的锆石(图2,14-16)。SHRIMP原位测定显示其中U和Th含量相对较高,U含量为 $410 \times 10^{-6} \sim 1171 \times 10^{-6}$ ,Th为 $417 \times 10^{-6} \sim 498 \times 10^{-6}$ ,但普通Pb含量不高,为 $3.17\% \sim 7.6\%$ (表1),且REE配分曲线上也显示了较明显的正Ce异常( $\delta\text{Ce}=24.04 \sim 29.76$ ,平均27.56)和轻稀土富集( $\text{LREE/HREE}=0.04 \sim 0.08$ )(表2、图3b),显示它们可能也是为岩浆成因锆石(翟伟等,

2006;毕诗健等,2008)。这些锆石的年龄为 $33.7 \pm 1.1\text{Ma}$ (图4b),与大坪金矿床含金石英脉中热液绢云母的Ar-Ar定年结果( $33.76 \pm 0.65\text{Ma}$ ,孙晓明等,2006c)基本一致,显示它们很可能为该区强烈的韧性剪切和局部岩浆熔融活动的产物。

## 4 结论

大坪金矿床主要围岩姚家寨闪长岩侵入时代不是前人普遍认为的加里东期,而是晚元古代,属于晋宁-澄江期大规模基性到酸性的岩浆活动的产物,是Rodinia超大陆形成、裂解后冈瓦纳大陆形成过程的响应。大坪金矿床具有多期成矿的特征,其主体形成于喜马拉雅期碰撞造山运动,但早在晋宁造山运动中就有金的初步富集。

**致谢** 野外工作得到云南省地质矿产勘查开发局李文昌总工和云南元阳大坪金矿杨夕辉总经理的大力支持,矿区资料的收集工作得到云南元阳大坪金矿地质科、云南省地质调查院、云南省地质矿产勘查开发局、武警黄金部队第十支队的大力帮助。美国地质调查所(USGS)Richard Goldfarb博士给予了指导,北京离子探针中心的董春艳老师对SHRIMP锆石测年工作和数据处理方面给予了热情帮助和支持,在此一并表示感谢!

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