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内蒙古边家大院铅锌银矿床深部正长花岗岩年代学与形成环境研究

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摘要: 文章对内蒙古边家大院铅锌银多金属矿床深部正长花岗岩进行了LA-ICP-MS锆石U-Pb同位素测年, 并对花岗岩的主量元素、微量元素和Sr-Nd同位素组成做了分析研究。结果显示, 边家大院正长花岗岩加权平均年龄为(140.31±0.34)Ma, 为大兴安岭南段早白垩世岩浆活动集中期产物; 研究区至少有两期岩浆活动, 早期酸性岩浆侵位, 约10 Ma后中基性岩浆侵位, 成岩与成矿同期进行。花岗岩地球化学特征具有高SiO₂、K₂O, 低MgO、CaO、TiO₂的主量元素特征, A/CNK在0.98~1.19, 属于准铝-弱过铝系列; 富集Rb、Th、U、K等大离子亲石元素(LILE), 亏损Sr、P、Ti等高场强元素(HFSE); 稀土总量ΣREE较大, δEu为0.12~0.14, 强烈Eu负异常; (⁸⁷Sr/⁸⁶Sr)_i和(¹⁴³Nd/¹⁴⁴Nd)_i初始比值, 分别介于0.7066~0.7077和0.5121~0.5122(*t*=140 Ma), ε_{Nd}(*t*)为-5.0‰~-6.6‰, 成岩物质来自于中元古界下地壳铁镁质源岩的部分熔融。研究表明边家大院正长花岗岩是在早白垩世受到了蒙古-鄂霍次克海“剪刀式”闭合造山后的伸展条件和岩石圈减薄作用的影响, 形成于高温低压环境的A型花岗岩。高温低压环境还可能与该区域岩石圈发生拆沉作用有关。

关键词: A型花岗岩; 高温低压环境; 锆石U-Pb测年; 边家大院

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Zircon U-Pb dating and geochemistry of the syenogranite from the Bianjiadayuan Pb-Zn-Ag deposit of Inner Mongolia and its tectonic implications

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Abstract: In this study, a series of analyses such as LA-ICP-MS zircon U-Pb isotopic dating and major elements, trace elements

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and Sr–Nd isotope composition investigation were performed for the syenogranite located in the deep layer of the Bianjiadayuan Pb–Zn–Ag polymetallic deposit, Inner Mongolia. Formed during the magmatic concentration period of early Cretaceous in southern Da Hinggan Mountains, the syenogranite in this deposit has age of (140.31 ± 0.34) Ma. There were at least two periods of magmatic activity in the study area: Acid magma invaded in the early period, whereas intermediate magma and basic magma invaded about 10 Ma later. Ore–forming and rock–forming activities occurred over the same period. Geochemistry of major elements in the syenogranite is characterized by high SiO_2 and K_2O and low MgO , CaO and TiO_2 with A/CNK ratio between 0.98 and 1.19, suggesting metaluminous–weakly peraluminous series. The syenogranite is enriched in LILE such as Rb, Th, U and K and depleted in HFSE such as Sr, P and Ti. The ΣREE values are slightly high. The δEu lies between 0.12 and 0.14, exhibiting significant negative Eu anomalies. The initial ratio of $(^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr})_i$ is between 0.7066 and 0.7077, while the initial ratio of $(^{143}\text{Nd}/^{144}\text{Nd})_i$ is between 0.5121 and 0.5122 ($t=140$ Ma); $\epsilon\text{Nd}(t)$ values vary in the range of -5.0 to -6.6 . Therefore, the petrogenetic materials were the products of partial melting of mafic–ultramafic source rock in middle Proterozoic lower crust. The analyses reveal that the syenogranite in the Bianjiadayuan deposit is A–type granite formed in the environment of high temperature and low pressure with the impact of the post–orogenic extension of Mongolia–Okhotsk scissor–type closed orogeny and lithospheric thinning in early Cretaceous. The high temperature and low pressure environment was probably related to the regional lithosphere demolition effect.

Key words: A–type granite; environment of high temperature and low pressure; isotopic dating of LA–ICP–MS zircon U–Pb; Bianjiadayuan

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1 引 言

大兴安岭成矿带位于古亚洲洋和滨西太平洋构造域交汇部位,经历了复杂的构造运动 and 大规模岩浆活动,并在燕山期达到顶峰,是中国北方重要的多金属成矿省。近年来在大兴安岭南段尤其是西拉木伦河大断裂附近,发现了一系列大、中型铜–铅–锌–银多金属矿床,典型矿床有拜仁达坝铅锌银矿床(刘家军等,2010;江思宏等,2010)、维拉斯托铜锌矿床(刘翼飞等,2014)、道伦达坝铜多金属矿床(周振华等,2014)、白音诺尔铅锌矿床(江思宏等,2011;舒启海等,2011)、大井锡铜多金属矿床(王莉娟等,2000,2015;江思宏等,2012),沿北东向断裂带两侧呈线状分布,成为中国北方找矿重要潜力区。该区集中在三叠纪到早白垩世发生了大规模的花岗岩浆侵位,并且在晚侏罗–早白垩世达到顶峰(Graham et al., 2001; Jahn et al., 2001; Wu et al., 2005)。

前人对边家大院铅锌银多金属矿与成矿关系密切的辉长岩、闪长岩和石英斑岩进行了锆石 U–Pb 测年,获得形成年龄分别为 (133 ± 0.86) Ma、 $(130 \pm$

$0.75)$ Ma 和 (140 ± 1.2) Ma(王喜龙等,2013;2014),为早白垩世岩浆活动产物。本文对边家大院铅锌银多金属矿新近在深部 700 m 附近发现的正长花岗岩进行锆石 U–Pb 年代学研究,并分析其地球化学特征,详细探讨其岩浆来源、岩石成因和构造背景。

2 地质概况

内蒙古边家大院铅锌银多金属矿位于大兴安岭南段,西拉木伦河深大断裂以北,二连–贺根山断裂以南的林西地区,地理坐标东经 $118^\circ 02' 57'' \sim 118^\circ 04' 27''$;北纬 $43^\circ 31' 01'' \sim 43^\circ 32' 01''$ 。区域地层出露主要有石炭系、二叠系和白垩系。石炭系火山岩在区内仅零星出露;二叠系较为发育,中统哲斯组(P_{2z})为一套浅海相沉积的碎屑岩组合,上统林西组(P_3l)为一套河流–陆相湖泊碎屑岩组合;白垩系在本区呈大面积出露,以火山碎屑岩为主。受海西期和燕山期构造活动影响,区域断裂构造十分发育,主要有北东向、北西向和东西向断裂。北东向为本区主体构造,控制区内火山岩展布和矿床分布。三组断裂长期活动,交汇切割,构成网格状格局。区域岩浆活动频繁,以燕山中晚期最为强烈,

岩体主要为花岗岩和花岗闪长岩浅成-超浅成岩株、岩脉,沿北东向断裂展布(图1)。

矿区(床)出露的地层只有二叠系中统哲斯组中段($P_2z_5^2$)、上段($P_2z_5^3$)和第四系(图2),其中哲斯组中段($P_2z_5^2$)是矿区(床)的主体地层,也是边家大院铅锌银矿主要赋矿围岩,岩性由灰色-深灰色-黑色泥质板岩、粉砂质泥质板岩、粉砂质板岩、细砂质板岩等互层组成,具水平层理及平行层理构造。矿区内褶皱构造较少,断裂构造较为发育,其中3条北西走向断裂规模较大、长期活动(走滑-平移、压扭-张性转换),成为构造格架的主体。3条断裂处于特定的构造位置(林西复向斜的翼部),断裂之间形成了一系列次级北东、北西、近南北向构造,呈雁列式展布,控制了矿区岩体的侵位,为后期成矿提供了有利空间。矿区岩浆活动较为强烈,发育岩体主要有辉绿辉长岩、石英斑岩和新近发现的正长花岗岩;脉岩主要有花岗闪长岩、花岗斑岩、闪长岩、石英二长斑岩和花岗细晶岩等。铅锌银矿体多赋存

于岩体与围岩接触带附近的构造裂隙中。本次深入研究的正长花岗岩在地表几乎没有露头,通过钻孔勘探得知侵入深度在600 m以下。矿区围岩蚀变大体可划分为3个阶段,成矿前期围岩蚀变主要有绢云母化、黏土化、硅化、黄铁矿化、碳酸盐化等;成矿期围岩蚀变主要有砂板岩类的硅化、黄铁矿化和闪长岩类的高岭土化、绢云母化、碳酸盐化和绿泥石化等;成矿后期围岩蚀变主要是碳酸盐化。

矿区内铅锌银矿化主要分为脉型和角砾岩筒型2种:东部主要以脉状矿化为主,矿体主要分布于砂板岩与辉绿辉长岩接触带和构造裂隙中,以北西走向为主,其次为近南北向,基本与区域断裂走向一致,证明矿体受断裂控制。西部主要以角砾岩筒型矿化为主,其角砾大小不等,主要为闪长岩、花岗闪长岩和石英二长斑岩等,多见硅化、绿泥石化。矿床主要金属矿物有:方铅矿、闪锌矿、黄铁矿、磁黄铁矿;次要金属矿物有:毒砂、黄铜矿;微量矿物有银黝铜矿、辉银矿;脉石矿物有:石英、方解石、高

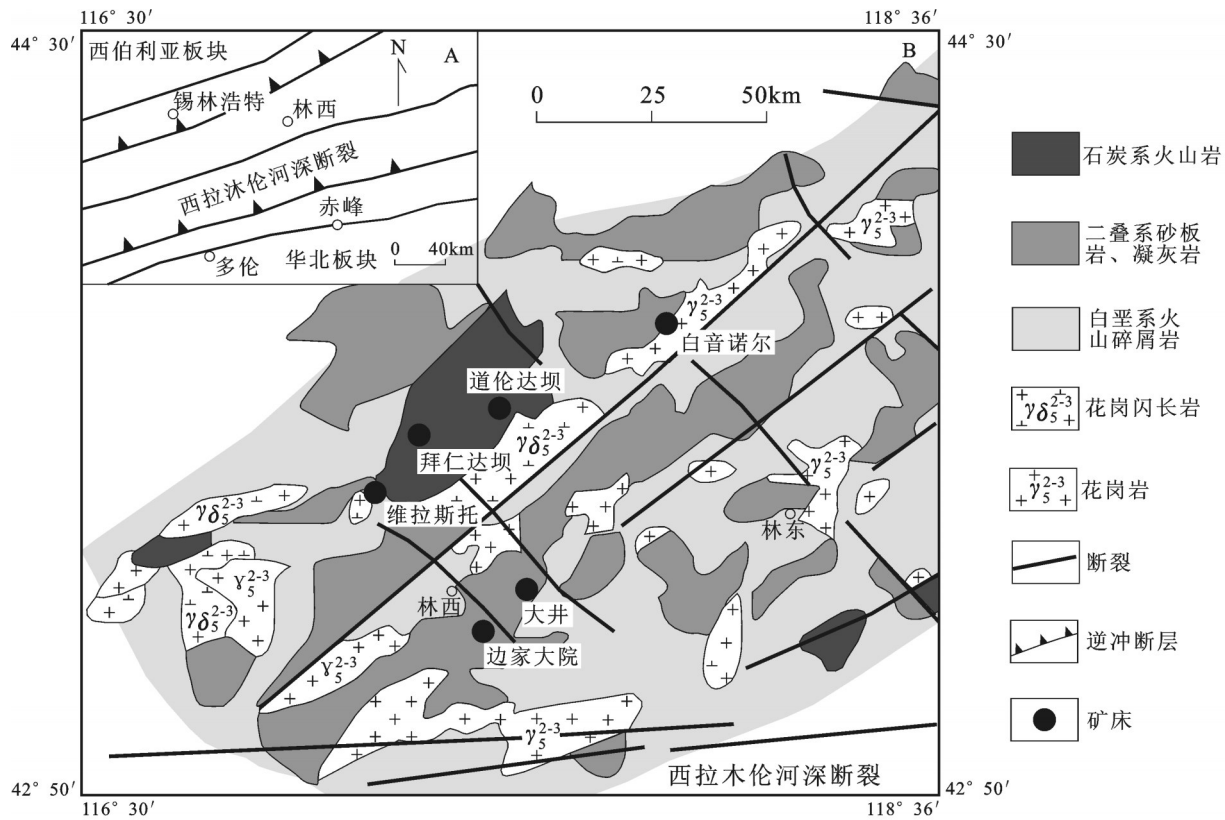


图1 大兴安岭南段区域地质-矿床分布图(据Chu et al., 2001 修改)

Fig.1 Regional geological map of the southern section of Da Hinggan Mountains, showing distribution of ore deposits (modified from Chu et al., 2001)

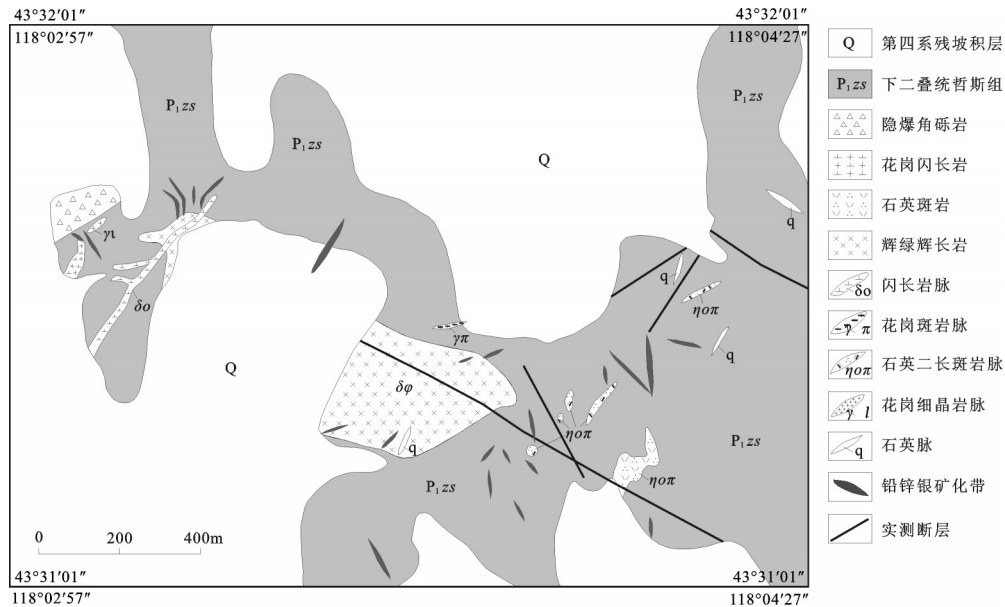


图2 内蒙古边家大院铅锌多金属矿区地质图(据内蒙古自治区核工业二四三大队,2011^①修改)

Fig. 2 Geological map of the Bianjiadayuan lead and zinc polymetallic deposit, Inner Mongolia (modified from No. 243 Party of Inner Mongolia Nuclear Geology, 2011^①)

岭土、绿泥石等。矿石结构主要有自形-半自形粒状结构、包含结构、交代残余结构、碎裂结构等;矿石构造主要有脉状构造、条带状构造、细脉浸染状构造等。结合矿石的结构构造、矿物穿切关系及矿物生成顺序,将边家大院铅锌多金属矿按热液成矿期划分3个成矿阶段:分别为毒砂-黄铁矿阶段、磁黄铁矿-黄铜矿阶段和银多金属硫化物阶段(阮班晓等,2013)。

3 样品特征和分析方法

3.1 样品特征

本次研究正长花岗岩采自边家大院铅锌银多金属矿床 ZKB03-67、ZKB19-43 和 ZKB23-59 钻孔,深度分别为 720 m、430 m 和 624 m,样品较新鲜,有轻微绢云母化、绿帘石化。岩石具中粗粒花岗结构,块状构造。主要由钾长石(条纹长石),斜长石,石英及少量黑云母组成(图 3a)。镜下特征:钾长石全部为条纹长石,呈半自形晶板状和他形晶,部分条纹长石的钾长石主晶具格状双晶,表明主晶钾长石应是微斜长石;客晶斜长石多呈不规则斑块状且不同程度绢云母化,钾长石含量约 40%。斜长石呈半自形晶板状,多数具有细密的聚片双晶,推测其种属应以更长石为主,含量约 20%,斜长

石轻微绢云母化。石英呈他形粒状或不规则状,表面洁净透明,含量约 38%。黑云母呈细板条状,多以集合体形式存在于长石、石英颗粒边界处,含量 \leq 2%(图 3b)。

3.2 分析方法

实验测试前对样品进行处理,人工碎样、挑选无蚀变的新鲜样品碎块进行分析测试,以排除绿帘石化对测试结果的影响。锆石分选在国土资源部东北矿产资源监督检测中心完成,通过重液分离和磁选方法分选出锆石,双目镜下挑选晶形较好,颗粒大于 50 μm 的锆石(大于 1000 颗);锆石制靶、阴极发光(CL)图像在北京锆年领航科技有限公司完成,挑选晶形完好、颗粒大于 80 μm 的锆石用无色透明的环氧树脂固定制靶,并对锆石中心部位打磨抛光,然后对样品进行透射光、反射光照相和阴极发光(CL)图像分析;LA-ICP-MS 锆石定年样品的锆石微区 U-Pb 年龄测定在北京大学造山带与地壳演化教育部重点实验室进行,将德国 Lambda Physik 公司的 ComPex 102 ArF 准分子激光器(工作物质 ArF,波长 193 nm)与 Agilent 7500ce 型 ICP-MS 以及 MicroLas 公司的 GeoLas 200M 光学系统连接,采用了屏蔽矩(Shield Touch)和 cs 透镜。剥蚀物质的载气为 He 气。用美国国家标准技术研究院研制的人

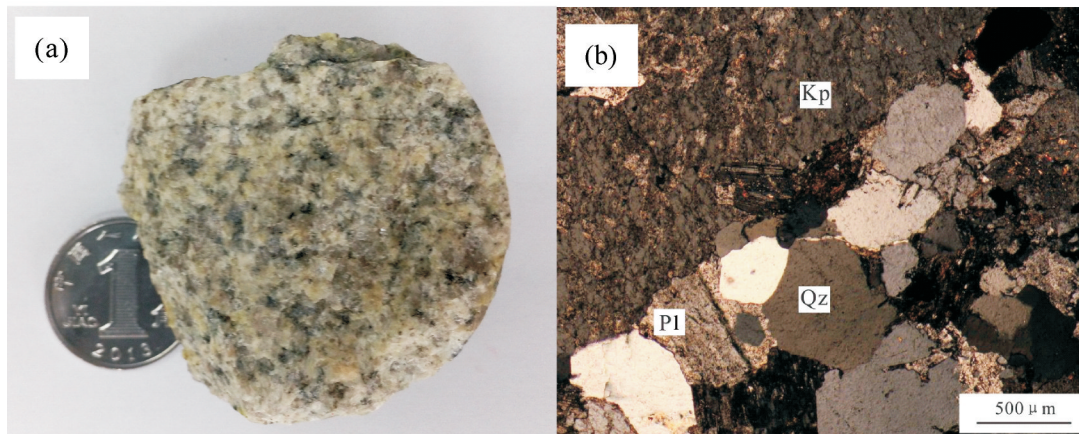


图3 内蒙古边家大院铅锌矿正长花岗岩特征(a)及镜下特征(b)

Qz—石英;Kp—钾长石;Pl—斜长石

Fig.3 The photographs (a) and microscope photographs (b) of syenogranite from the Bianjiadayuan lead and zinc polymetallic deposit

Qz—Quartz; Kp—Feldspar; Pl—Plagioclase

工合成硅酸盐玻璃标准参考物质 NIST612 进行仪器最优化,采用 Plesovice 标准锆石外部校正法进行锆石原位 U-Pb 分析。采用的激光束斑直径为 32 μm ,激光剥蚀深度为 30~40 μm ,频率为 5 Hz,能量密度为 6 J/cm²。数据采集为 20 s 气体空白和 60 s 激光剥蚀。同位素比值数据处理和 U-Pb 表观年龄计算采用 Glitter 程序进行,普通 Pb 校正采用 Andersen (2002, 2005) 的方法,后期数据处理、年龄协和曲线及加权平均值采用 Ludwig (2003) 的 isoplot(ver3.0) 软件进行。

主量、微量和稀土元素分析测试在核工业北京地质研究院分析测试研究中心完成,仪器型号 AL104, PW2404 X 射线荧光光谱仪,测试方法和依据参照 GB/T14506.14-2010《硅酸盐岩石化学分析方法第 14 部分:氧化亚铁量测定》、GB/T14506.28-2010《硅酸盐岩石化学分析方法第 28 部分:16 个主次成分量测定》,实验过程中温度 20°C,相对湿度 29%。

Sr-Nd 同位素分析在北京核工业地质研究院分析测试研究中心采用 ISOPROBE-T 热电离质谱计完成,检测方法依据 EJ/T 692-1992《岩石矿物铷锶等时年龄测定》。Rb、Sr 质量分馏用 $^{86}\text{Sr}/^{88}\text{Sr}=0.1194$ 校正,标准测量结果:NBS987 为 $^{86}\text{Sr}/^{88}\text{Sr}=0.710250\pm 7$,全实验流程本底为 $2\times 10^{-10}\text{g}$; Sm、Nd 质量分馏用 $^{146}\text{Nd}/^{144}\text{Nd}=0.7219$ 校正,标准测量结果:JMC 为 $^{143}\text{Nd}/$

$^{144}\text{Nd}=0.512109\pm 3$,全实验流程本底小于 $5\times 10^{-11}\text{g}$ 。计算 $\epsilon_{\text{Sr}}(t)$ 和 $\epsilon_{\text{Nd}}(t)$ 过程中, $(^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr})_{\text{U.R.}}=0.7045$, $(^{87}\text{Rb}/^{86}\text{Sr})_{\text{U.R.}}=0.0827$; $(^{143}\text{Nd}/^{144}\text{Nd})_{\text{CHUR}}=0.512638$, $(^{147}\text{Sm}/^{144}\text{Nd})_{\text{CHUR}}=0.1967$ 。计算 T_{DM} 过程中, $(^{143}\text{Nd}/^{144}\text{Nd})_{\text{DM}}$ 和 $(^{147}\text{Sm}/^{144}\text{Nd})_{\text{DM}}$ 分别为亏损地幔现今的同位素比值,用大洋中脊玄武岩(MORB)代表,其值采用 $(^{143}\text{Nd}/^{144}\text{Nd})_{\text{DM}}=0.51315$, $(^{147}\text{Sm}/^{144}\text{Nd})_{\text{DM}}=0.2135$ (Jacobsen et al., 1984)。

4 分析结果

4.1 锆石 LA-ICP-MS 年代学

边家大院正长花岗岩锆石呈半自形-自形短柱状或等轴粒状,粒度在 80~200 μm ,长宽比为 3:1~2:1,表面平整干净。CL 图像下显示大部分锆石震荡环带结构特征明显(图 4), Th 含量为 85.7×10^{-6} ~ 393.8×10^{-6} , U 含量为 237.6×10^{-6} ~ 585.3×10^{-6} , Th/U 比值为 0.36~0.67(表 1),为岩浆成因的原岩结晶锆石。

为了精确测定正长花岗岩的成岩年代,本次实验一共测了 26 个点,经过普通 Pb 校正并作锆石 U-Pb 年龄谐和图(图 5), 26 个分析点均落在谐和线上及附近,谐和较好; U-Pb 年龄变化于 145~137 Ma, 其中 18 个分析点落在 141~139 Ma, 年龄加权平均值为 $(140.31\pm 0.34)\text{Ma}$ ($n=26$, MSWD=0.14)。结合锆石为岩浆成因锆石,因此该年龄可以代表边家大

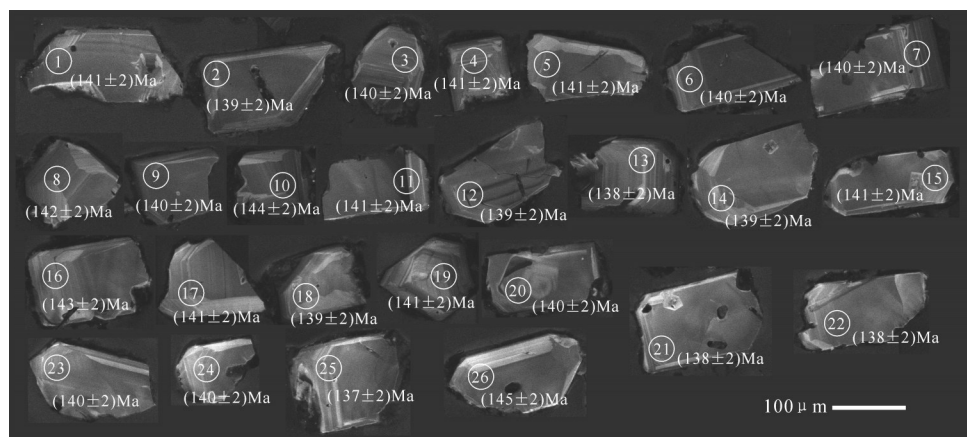


图4 内蒙古边家大院铅锌银多金属矿正长花岗岩锆石阴极发光(CL)图像及测试位置

Fig.4 Cathodoluminescence (CL) images and test positions of representative zircons from the syenogranite in the Bianjiadayuan lead and zinc polymetallic deposit

表1 边家大院铅锌多金属矿正长花岗岩锆石LA-ICP-MS测年结果

Table 1 LA-ICP-MS data for zircons from the syenogranite of the Bianjiadayuan lead and zinc polymetallic deposit

测点号	含量/ 10^{-6}			Th/U	同位素比值						表面年龄/Ma			
	Pb	^{232}Th	^{238}U		$^{207}\text{Pb}/^{206}\text{Pb}$	1σ	$^{207}\text{Pb}/^{235}\text{U}$	1σ	$^{206}\text{Pb}/^{238}\text{U}$	1σ	$^{207}\text{Pb}/^{235}\text{U}$	1σ	$^{206}\text{Pb}/^{238}\text{U}$	1σ
D211-1-01	6.39	102.06	256.15	0.40	0.0497	0.0023	0.1523	0.0068	0.0222	0.0003	144	6	141	2
D211-1-02	8.49	148.76	344.72	0.43	0.0468	0.0018	0.1408	0.0053	0.0218	0.0003	134	5	139	2
D211-1-03	8.64	148.44	344.83	0.43	0.0495	0.0018	0.1503	0.0055	0.0220	0.0003	142	5	140	2
D211-1-04	6.32	102.03	257.16	0.40	0.0483	0.0022	0.1472	0.0067	0.0221	0.0003	139	6	141	2
D211-1-05	9.46	153.87	378.98	0.41	0.0506	0.0017	0.1546	0.0050	0.0222	0.0003	146	4	141	2
D211-1-06	11.53	224.54	452.16	0.50	0.0504	0.0016	0.1521	0.0047	0.0219	0.0003	144	4	140	2
D211-1-07	10.29	214.64	374.37	0.57	0.0482	0.0037	0.1457	0.0111	0.0219	0.0003	138	10	140	2
D211-1-08	5.88	85.72	237.60	0.36	0.0458	0.0023	0.1406	0.0070	0.0223	0.0003	134	6	142	2
D211-1-09	6.32	104.89	253.99	0.41	0.0504	0.0024	0.1528	0.0072	0.0220	0.0003	144	6	140	2
D211-1-10	11.22	192.76	412.62	0.47	0.0461	0.0025	0.1437	0.0077	0.0226	0.0003	136	7	144	2
D211-1-11	15.92	393.79	585.26	0.67	0.0519	0.0014	0.1585	0.0041	0.0222	0.0003	149	4	141	2
D211-1-12	10.28	194.37	412.39	0.47	0.0455	0.0016	0.1368	0.0048	0.0218	0.0003	130	4	139	2
D211-1-13	6.47	100.14	263.65	0.38	0.0519	0.0022	0.1550	0.0065	0.0216	0.0003	146	6	138	2
D211-1-14	6.49	101.33	259.40	0.39	0.0461	0.0030	0.1380	0.0087	0.0217	0.0003	131	8	139	2
D211-1-15	11.09	216.72	433.44	0.50	0.0491	0.0016	0.1496	0.0049	0.0221	0.0003	142	4	141	2
D211-1-16	10.25	162.27	403.84	0.40	0.0495	0.0017	0.1537	0.0050	0.0225	0.0003	145	4	143	2
D211-1-17	7.84	128.76	314.63	0.41	0.0482	0.0020	0.1465	0.0059	0.0221	0.0003	139	5	141	2
D211-1-18	5.90	90.73	241.15	0.38	0.0497	0.0023	0.1500	0.0068	0.0219	0.0003	142	6	139	2
D211-1-19	10.82	197.16	427.77	0.46	0.0479	0.0016	0.1465	0.0049	0.0222	0.0003	139	4	141	2
D211-1-20	7.79	132.86	306.31	0.43	0.0503	0.0020	0.1526	0.0060	0.0220	0.0003	144	5	140	2
D211-1-21	9.36	172.09	378.49	0.45	0.0483	0.0018	0.1438	0.0051	0.0216	0.0003	136	5	138	2
D211-1-22	9.56	180.99	374.07	0.48	0.0484	0.0038	0.1444	0.0112	0.0216	0.0003	137	10	138	2
D211-1-23	9.37	158.71	372.86	0.43	0.0489	0.0018	0.1482	0.0052	0.0220	0.0003	140	5	140	2
D211-1-24	11.30	215.67	446.23	0.48	0.0479	0.0016	0.1448	0.0047	0.0219	0.0003	137	4	140	2
D211-1-25	8.59	149.10	341.61	0.44	0.0461	0.0019	0.1362	0.0054	0.0215	0.0003	130	5	137	2
D211-1-26	12.15	205.08	467.72	0.44	0.0466	0.0015	0.1462	0.0046	0.0228	0.0003	139	4	145	2

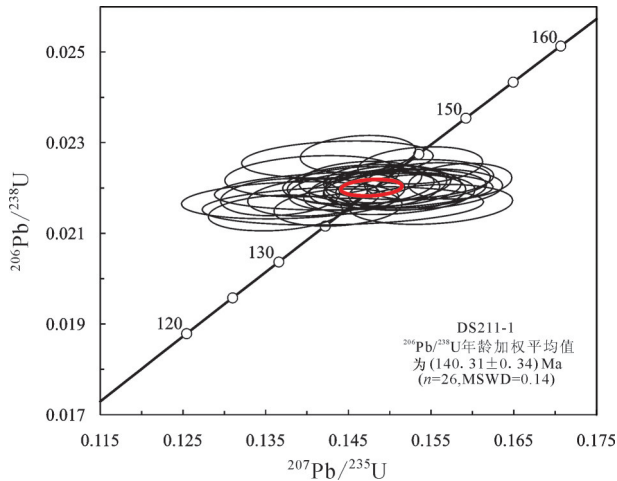


图5 内蒙古边家大院铅锌银多金属矿正长花岗岩锆石U-Pb年龄谐和图

Fig.5 U-Pb concordia diagrams for zircons of the syenogranite from the Bianjiadayuan lead and zinc polymetallic deposit

院正长花岗岩体侵位年龄,为早白垩世。这一结果与王喜龙等(2014)测得的石英斑岩侵位年龄非常接近,可以认为边家大院深部正长花岗岩与石英斑岩为同一期岩浆活动的产物,较本区辉长岩、闪长岩成岩年龄(133±0.86)Ma、(130±0.75)Ma早7~10Ma(王喜龙等,2013)。

4.2 主量、微量、稀土元素特征

边家大院正长花岗岩主量、微量、稀土元素特征见表2。正长花岗岩具有高SiO₂(72.78%~73.37%,平均73.09%)、高K₂O(4.55%~5.36%),低MgO(0.20%~0.25%)、CaO(0.27%~1.09%)、TiO₂(0.14%~0.16%)的主量元素特征;Al₂O₃(12.76%~13.26%)、全碱Na₂O+K₂O(8.28%~8.62%,平均8.43%)含量中等;K₂O/Na₂O在1.21~1.84,较为富钾(图6a)。A/CNK在0.98~1.19,属于准铝-弱过铝系列,与岩石中几乎不含白云母和石榴子石等过铝质矿物相特征一致。Fe₂O₃含量0.27%~0.64%,FeO含量2.03%~2.65%,低Fe³⁺/Fe²⁺。在K₂O-SiO₂图解上位于高钾钙碱性-钾玄岩系列区(图6b)。

边家大院正长花岗岩与中国、天山-兴安花岗岩微量元素对比,Th、U、Zr、Hf和稀土元素含量较高,Sr、P含量略低;在原始地幔标准化配分图解上(图7a),边家大院正长花岗岩微量元素分布呈现整体右倾形态,大体与中国、天山-兴安花岗岩分布

一致,为典型花岗岩微量元素标准化分布趋势;富集Rb、Th、U、K等大离子亲石元素(LILE),亏损Sr、P、Ti等高场强元素(HFSE)。高Rb、低Sr、Ba的元素特征反映了钾长石和斜长石结晶在花岗岩中占据主导地位,这与其矿物组成特征相吻合。

边家大院正长花岗岩稀土总量ΣREE较大,为290.49×10⁻⁶~345.75×10⁻⁶,远大于中国、天山-兴安花岗岩稀土总量。在球粒陨石标准化图解上(图7-b)呈显著右倾趋势,轻重稀土均富集,LREE/HREE为6.09~8.77。δEu为0.12~0.14,强烈Eu负异常,结合低Al、Sr特征,指示残留相中可能有富Ca的斜长石存在。(La/Sm)_N比值为2.98~3.75,(Gd/Yb)_N比值为1.14~1.37,表明轻稀土分馏明显,重稀土分馏不明显。花岗质岩浆演化晚期常常出现轻稀土元素含量减少、重稀土元素含量增加的特征(Cocherie et al., 1994);边家大院正长花岗岩较为符合此特征,可能是由于岩浆晚期独居石或褐帘石副矿物结晶分异导致。

4.3 Sr-Nd同位素

本文对边家大院正长花岗岩进行锆石U-Pb测年,得到加权平均年龄为(140.31±0.34)Ma(n=26, MSWD=0.14)。因此以140Ma作为边家大院铅锌矿正长花岗岩体的主成岩年龄,来计算Sr、Nd同位素初始比值及相关参数。正长花岗岩的f_{Sm/Nd}平均~0.4,而且除DS211-3的¹⁴⁷Sm/¹⁴⁴Nd比值为0.1307,其他3个样品¹⁴⁷Sm/¹⁴⁴Nd比值均小于0.13,因此对Sm-Nd同位素模式年龄T_{DM}的计算可以采用单阶段模式(Li et al., 1979)。

边家大院铅锌矿正长花岗岩Sr-Nd同位素组成和测定结果和计算结果见表3。⁸⁷Rb/⁸⁶Sr比值在11.51~25.81,⁸⁷Sr/⁸⁶Sr比值在0.7302~0.7590;极高的⁸⁷Rb/⁸⁶Sr比值和较高的⁸⁷Sr/⁸⁶Sr比值显示了该区域具有成熟大陆壳特征。¹⁴⁷Sm/¹⁴⁴Nd比值为0.1156~0.1307,接近地壳平均值0.119(Jacobsen et al., 1979);¹⁴³Nd/¹⁴⁴Nd比值变化范围很小(0.5122~0.5123)。(87Sr/86Sr)_i和(143Nd/144Nd)_i初始比值分别介于0.7066~0.7077和0.5121~0.5122(t=140Ma),ε_{Nd}(0)为-6.4‰~-8.0‰,ε_{Nd}(t)为-5.0‰~-6.6‰;f_{Sm/Nd}为-0.34~-0.41,同样显示其具备大陆岩石圈特征,成岩物质来自于地壳。Nd同位素模式年龄T_{DM}为1340~1632Ma,说明岩浆物质可能来自于中元古界地壳残

表2 边家大院铅锌矿正长花岗岩主量元素含量(%)和微量元素(10^{-6})含量
 Table 2 Major elements (%) and trace elements (10^{-6}) compositions of syenogranite from the Bianjiadayuan lead and zinc polymetallic deposit

分析项目	DS211-1	DS211-2	DS211-3	DS211-7	中国	天山—兴安	分析项目	DS211-1	DS211-2	DS211-3	DS211-7	中国	天山—兴安
SiO ₂	73.27	73.37	72.78	72.92	72.20	72.73	Sr	35.9	36.8	56.1	53.3	174	179
TiO ₂	0.15	0.14	0.16	0.16	0.28	0.26	P	126.6	117.9	122.3	126.6	393	349
Al ₂ O ₃	13.18	13.26	12.76	13.13	14.20	14.04	Zr	279	235	280	254	147	141
Fe ₂ O ₃	0.54	0.64	0.27	0.45	0.88	0.90	Hf	9.35	7.88	9.1	8.8	5	4.7
FeO	2.16	2.21	2.65	2.03	1.05	0.89	Y	58.5	51.3	67.5	73.2	20	19
MnO	0.04	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.04	Sc	2.37	2.48	2.53	2.47	5	4.7
MgO	0.25	0.21	0.22	0.20	0.52	0.46	V	11.4	8.97	8.76	11.6	23	22
CaO	0.30	0.27	0.96	1.09	1.35	1.32	Cr	8.57	9.19	6.52	7.02	5.1	4
Na ₂ O	3.29	2.92	3.75	3.63	3.54	3.86	Ga	25.1	25.3	20.1	24.1	18	18
K ₂ O	5.24	5.36	4.55	4.99	4.32	4.09	La	57.7	70.2	60.4	69	33	26
P ₂ O ₅	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.09	0.07	Ce	115	139	122	139	62	52
LOI	0.81	0.81	1.04	0.60	-	-	Pr	14.1	16.7	15.2	16.7	7	5.76
Total	99.25	99.26	99.19	99.27	-	-	Nd	54.6	63.3	60.6	63.9	25.4	21.2
Na ₂ O+K ₂ O	8.53	8.28	8.30	8.62	7.86	7.95	Sm	10.7	12.1	13.1	12.5	4.6	3.9
K ₂ O/Na ₂ O	1.59	1.84	1.21	1.37	1.22	1.06	Eu	0.42	0.48	0.49	0.45	0.82	0.72
A/CNK	1.13	1.19	0.99	0.98	1.09	1.06	Gd	9.35	9.42	11.2	10.7	4.5	4.5
DI	91.86	91.34	89.51	90.21	-	-	Tb	1.74	1.69	2.18	2.1	0.64	0.55
M	1.52	1.47	1.74	1.80	-	-	Dy	10.1	9.07	12.2	11.9	4	3.7
t/°C	1095	1078	1070	1050	-	-	Ho	1.81	1.51	2.15	2.13	0.79	0.74
Rb	320	311	223	312	158	125	Er	6.47	5.36	7.17	7.35	2.24	2.18
Ba	222	219	267	193	557	461	Tm	1.03	0.882	1.19	1.19	0.38	0.38
Th	30.6	27.2	26.5	29.7	16.6	12.8	Yb	6.56	5.67	7.51	7.75	2.1	2.2
U	10.5	16.4	10.3	9.72	2.8	2.13	Lu	0.91	0.8	1.03	1.08	0.33	0.33
Nb	24.7	19.6	24	24.9	13.4	11	ΣREE	290.49	336.18	316.42	345.75	147.80	124.16
Ta	2.48	2.38	2.73	2.9	1.27	0.92	LREE/HREE	6.65	8.77	6.09	6.82	8.87	7.52
Pb	17.2	19.2	21	31.1	26	19	Eu/Eu*	0.13	0.14	0.12	0.12	0.18	0.17

注:中国、天山—兴安花岗岩主量元素值据史长义等(2005, 2007),中国花岗岩为6080件样品平均值,天山—兴安造山带花岗岩为1259件样品平均值。A/CNK=Al₂O₃/(CaO+Na₂O+K₂O)为摩尔比,DI(标准矿物组分:石英+正长石+钠长石+霞石+石榴石+六方钾霞石),据Thornton and Tuttle(1960)。M=(Na+K+2Ca)/(Al×Si)(阳离子比率);t(°C)=12900/{ln[49600/ω(Zr)]+0.85M+2.95}-273.5,据Watson et al.(1983)。

留物质。

5 讨 论

5.1 成岩成矿时代探讨

大兴安岭南段是大兴安岭地区乌兰浩特以南火山—侵入岩带的南延地段。前人资料表明,大兴安岭地区强烈岩浆活动主要集中在150~120 Ma,花岗岩侵位主要集中在140~120 Ma(邵积安等,1998)。总结前人对大兴安岭南段典型矿区酸性侵入岩的测年工作,敖仑花钼矿花岗斑岩年龄为

(134±4) Ma(马星华等,2009);黄岗锡铁矿钾长花岗岩和花岗斑岩年龄为(136.7±1.1) Ma和(136.8±0.57) Ma(周振华等,2010);半拉山斑岩钼矿花岗斑岩年龄为(132.1±1.8) Ma(曾庆栋等,2010);大井矿区外围小城子村南部石英斑岩年龄为(146.1±0.9) Ma(江思宏等,2012)。说明大兴安岭南段从晚三叠世至早白垩世经历了强烈的火山活动和花岗岩类侵位,林西地区以早白垩世居多并达到巅峰(Liu et al., 2005)。张永北等(2003)将该区岩浆侵入划分为3个阶段,分别在175 Ma左右、155 Ma左右和

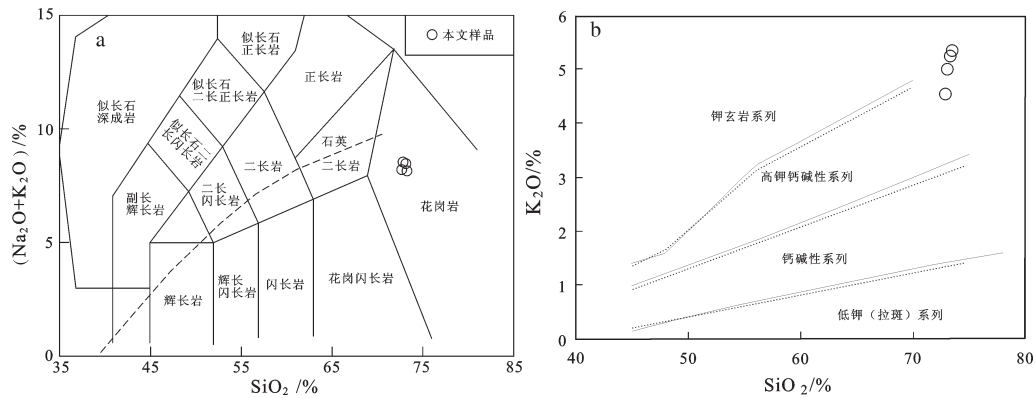


图6 内蒙古边家大院铅锌矿正长花岗岩 SiO₂-全碱图解(a,据 Middlemost,1994)、SiO₂-K₂O 图解(b,据 Peccerillo,Taylor,1976)
Fig.6 SiO₂-Alkali classification diagram (a, after Middlemost,1994) and SiO₂-K₂O diagram (b, after Peccerillo & Taylor, 1976) of syenogranite from the Bianjiadayuan lead and zinc polymetallic deposit

表3 边家大院铅锌矿正长花岗岩 Sr-Nd 同位素分析结果
Table 3 Sr-Nd isotopic composition of syenogranite from the Bianjiadayuan lead and zinc polymetallic deposit

样号	DS211-1	DS211-2	DS211-3	DS211-7
Rb/10 ⁻⁶	320	311	223	312
Sr/10 ⁻⁶	35.9	36.8	56.1	53.3
⁸⁷ Rb/ ⁸⁶ Sr	25.8050	24.4659	11.5078	16.9463
⁸⁷ Sr/ ⁸⁶ Sr	0.759062	0.755326	0.730216	0.741472
误差 2σ	17	10	11	13
(⁸⁷ Sr/ ⁸⁶ Sr) _i	0.707711	0.706639	0.707316	0.707749
ε Sr(t)	47.9	32.7	42.3	48.5
Sm/10 ⁻⁶	10.7	12.1	13.1	12.5
Nd/10 ⁻⁶	54.6	63.3	60.6	63.9
¹⁴⁷ Sm/ ¹⁴⁴ Nd	0.1185	0.1156	0.1307	0.1183
¹⁴³ Nd/ ¹⁴⁴ Nd	0.512230	0.512288	0.512261	0.512308
误差 2σ	9	6	7	8
(¹⁴³ Nd/ ¹⁴⁴ Nd) _i	0.512121	0.512182	0.512141	0.512200
ε Nd(0)	-8.0	-6.8	-7.4	-6.4
ε Nd(t)	-6.6	-5.4	-6.2	-5.0
f _{Sm/Nd}	-0.40	-0.41	-0.34	-0.40
T _{DM} /Ma	1473	1340	1632	1346

140 Ma 左右。

本文通过 LA-ICP-MS 锆石定年,得到边家大院正长花岗岩加权平均年龄为 (140.31±0.34)Ma,与石英斑岩同期;另外边家大院辉长岩和闪长岩侵位年龄均在 130 Ma 左右(王喜龙等,2013,2014),皆为大兴安岭南段早白垩世岩浆活动集中期产物。由此可知,边家大院矿区至少有 2 期岩浆活动,早期酸性岩浆侵位,中基性岩浆约 10 Ma 后侵位。本次对正长花岗岩的锆石 U-Pb 测年不但对大兴安岭南段林西地区侵入岩和边家大院铅锌银矿床深部岩体的年龄做

了补充,而且印证了早白垩世是林西地区花岗岩侵位的高峰期。

矿区内成矿作用与岩浆活动在时间上、空间上和成因上有密切联系。受次火山岩体控制,铅锌矿体与正长花岗岩脉、石英斑岩脉、闪长岩脉紧密伴生,随着侵入岩脉侵位于先期形成的断裂构造之中,矿液随着侵入岩的侵位形成于裂隙之间,并有矿体切穿侵入岩脉体现象;王喜龙等(2014)对石英斑岩中的辉钼矿进行 Re-Os 测年,得到模式年龄为 140 Ma,由此推断矿液的上涌可能伴随岩浆活动具有多期次性,并且成岩与成矿同期进行。

5.2 花岗岩类型探讨

Loiselle & Wones(1979)提出了 A 型花岗岩的概念,定义为具有碱性(alkaline)、贫水(anhydrous)和非造山(anorogenic)“3A”特征的花岗岩。随着对此类花岗岩认识的不断深入,学者们总结了 A 型花岗岩的地球化学特征(Collins et al., 1982; Whalen et al., 1987; 陈培荣等, 1998; 赵振华等, 1999; 苏玉平等, 2005; 张旗等, 2006, 2012)。边家大院正长花岗岩主量元素富 Si、K, 贫 Ca、Mg、Al、Ti 和 P; 微量元素强烈富集 Nb、Ta、Zr、Y、Ga、Yb, 亏损 Ba、Sr 和 Eu(图 7a); 高 REE 总量, 稀土配分曲线呈燕式分布, δEu 值在 0.12~0.14, 具有强烈的负 Eu 异常特征(图 7b); Ga 含量在 20.1×10⁻⁶~25.3×10⁻⁶, Ga/Al 比值较大。综上所述,边家大院正长花岗岩应为典型的 A 型花岗岩。

A 型花岗岩在中国广泛分布,以南岭地区最为典型;花岗岩中 Sr 和 Yb 的含量对地球化学特征研

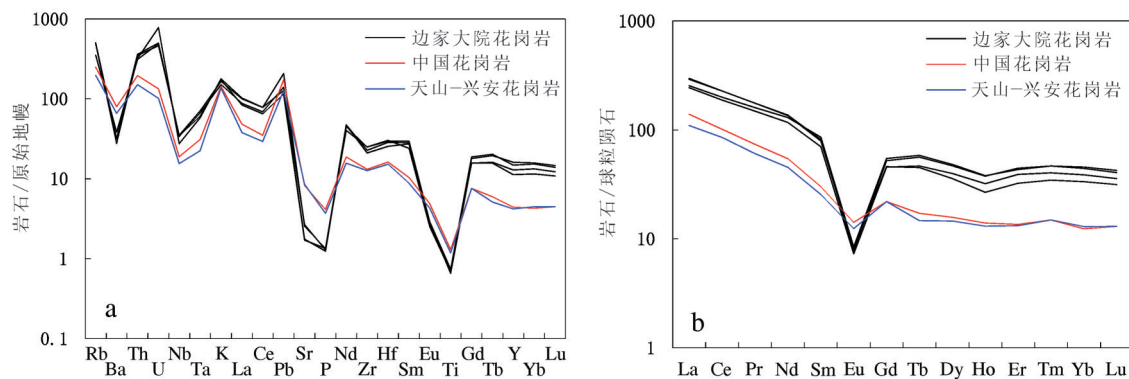


图7 微量元素原始地幔标准化图解(a)、稀土元素球粒陨石标准化图解(b)(标准值据 Sun and McDonough,1989)
Fig. 7 Primitive mantle-normalized trace element patterns (a) and chondrite-normalized REE patterns (b) of syenogranite from the Bianjiadayuan lead and zinc polymetallic deposit (chondrite and primitive mantle normalized data after Sun and McDonough,1989)

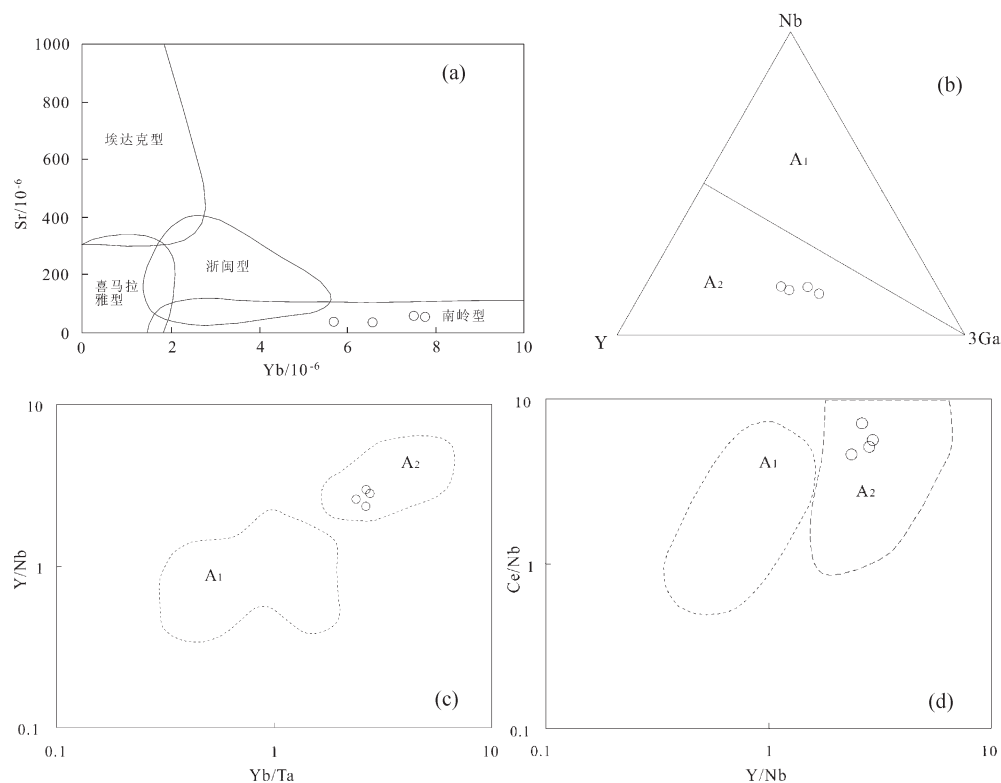


图8 内蒙古边家大院正长花岗岩 Sr-Yb 图解(a)、A₁、A₂型花岗岩分类图解(b、c、d,据 Eby, 1992)
Fig.8 Sr-Yb diagram (a) and A₁ and A₂ classification diagram of granite (b c d, after Eby, 1992) of syenogranite from Bianjiadayuan

究具有重要意义,它们的含量和比值可能与源区残留相的组成相关,反映花岗岩形成的温度和压力。张旗等(2006, 2010)根据 Sr 和 Yb 的含量将花岗岩划分为高 Sr 低 Yb 的埃达克岩、低 Sr 低 Yb 的喜马拉雅型花岗岩、高 Sr 高 Yb 的广西型花岗岩、低 Sr 高

Yb 的浙闽型花岗岩和非常低 Sr 高 Yb 的南岭型花岗岩(相当于 A 型花岗岩)。边家大院正长花岗岩 Sr 含量在 $35.9 \times 10^{-6} \sim 56.1 \times 10^{-6}$, Yb 含量在 $5.67 \times 10^{-6} \sim 7.75 \times 10^{-6}$, 结合 Eu 负异常特征判定其为张旗等所划分的南岭型花岗岩(图 8a)。无论将此类花岗岩称

作南岭型花岗岩还是A型花岗岩,都是学术界为了更方便地探讨和区分花岗岩的成因、岩浆来源和形成环境等而提出。

Eby(1992)对不同构造环境下的A型花岗岩进行了总结,将A型花岗岩划分为A₁型花岗岩和A₂型花岗岩。A₁型花岗岩代表非造山的大陆裂谷或板内环境,A₂型花岗岩代表造山后的伸展环境。在Rb-(Y+Nb)图解A型花岗岩投在板内环境的前提下,边家大院正长花岗岩在Y-Nb-3Ga图解、Y/Nb-Yb-Ta图解和Ce/Nb-Y/Nb图解上,均落在A₂型花岗岩区域(图8b、c、d),为Eby(1992)所划分的A₂型花岗岩。

5.3 岩浆源区

对花岗岩成因而言,第一重要的是源区特征,其次是部分熔融程度、压力、温度和挥发分加入情况,岩浆混合作用、结晶分异作用可能对其影响很小(张旗等,2008)。排除岩浆在上升侵位过程中的同化混染作用可以更加准确分析边家大院正长花岗岩岩浆源区特征。岩浆的结晶分异作用对Sr同位素组成影响很小,而受到其他物质的混染作用时, $(^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr})_i$ 与 $1/\text{Sr}$ 、 $\epsilon_{\text{Nd}}(t)$ 与 $1/\text{Nd}$ 会呈正相关线性关系(Briqueu et al., 1979)。边家大院正长花岗岩在 $(^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr})_i-1/\text{Sr}$ 和 $\epsilon_{\text{Nd}}(t)-1/\text{Nd}$ 协变图解上(图9a、9b), $(^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr})_i$ 、 $\epsilon_{\text{Nd}}(t)$ 与 $1/\text{Sr}$ 、 $1/\text{Nd}$ 无正相关线性关系;表明花岗岩初始岩浆在上升侵位过程中没有受到明显的混染作用,因此可以采用花岗岩的主量元素、微量元素、Sr-Nd同位素组成来示踪岩浆源区特征。

上文通过微量元素的分析证实了岩浆源区残留相有富钙的斜长石残留,吴福元等(2007)认为此类岩浆不可能是由幔源岩浆分异而来;Wyllie(1977)提出酸性岩浆岩无法由地幔直接熔融形成,其成岩必然有壳源物质参与;Ba、Sr、Nb、Ta和Ti元素亏损也暗示其不可能由软流圈物质部分熔融直接形成(Foley et al., 1992)。边家大院正长花岗岩 $\epsilon_{\text{Nd}}(0)$ 为 $-6.44\sim -7.96$,远低于原始地幔值; $\epsilon_{\text{Nd}}(t)$ 为 $-6.17\sim -7.69$, $f_{\text{Sm}/\text{Nd}}$ 参数在 $-0.34\sim -0.41$,结果均为负值,表明其成岩物质来自于地壳。在 $(^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr})_i-\epsilon_{\text{Nd}}(t)$ 相关图上(图9c),边家大院正长花岗岩投点在下地壳区域,表明岩浆来源极大可能是下地壳的重熔。实验岩石学证明地壳中基性岩部分熔融形成化学成分偏基性的准铝质花岗岩类,而地壳中碎屑沉积岩部

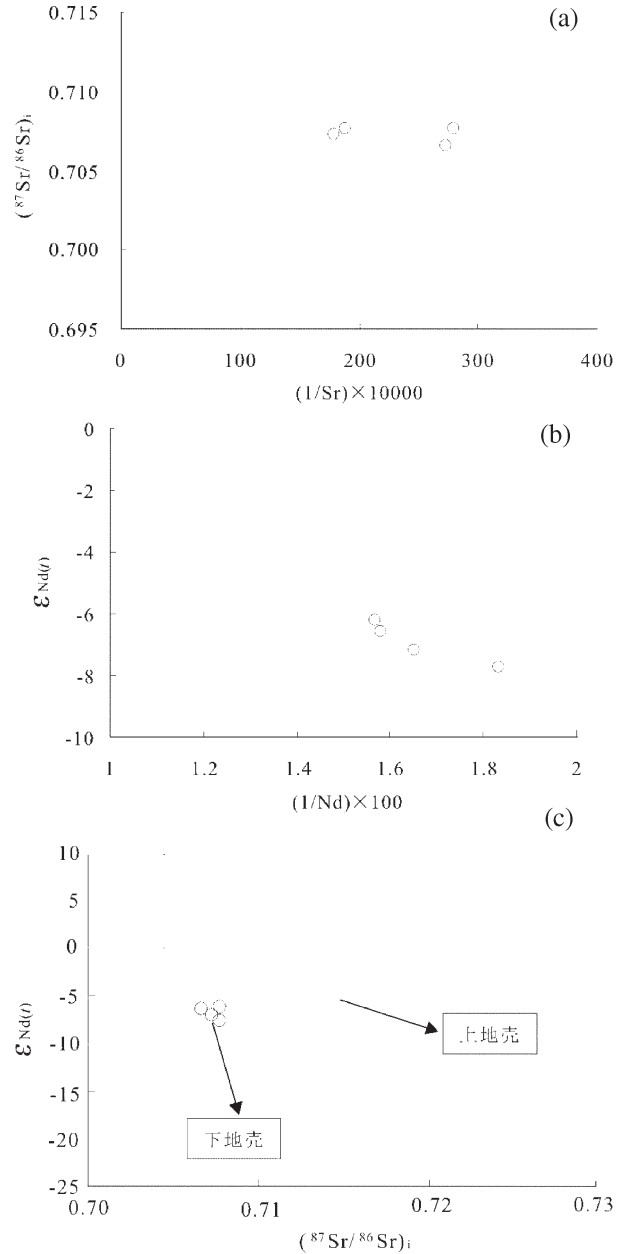


图9 边家大院正长花岗岩 $(^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr})_i-1/\text{Sr}$ (a)、 $\epsilon_{\text{Nd}}(t)-1/\text{Nd}$ (b)、 $(^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr})_i-\epsilon_{\text{Nd}}(t)$ (c,据吴福元等,1999)相关图解

Fig. 9 Diagrams of $(^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr})_i-1/\text{Sr}$ (a), $\epsilon_{\text{Nd}}(t)-1/\text{Nd}$ (b) and $(^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr})_i-\epsilon_{\text{Nd}}(t)$ (c, after Wu et al., 1999) of syenogranite from the Bianjiadayuan lead and zinc polymetallic deposit

分熔融形成偏酸性的过铝质花岗岩类(Beard et al., 1991; Wolf et al., 1992; Johannes et al., 1996; Patino-Douce et al., 1998)。上文通过主量元素分析,边家大院正长花岗岩为准铝-弱过铝质花岗岩,其原岩很有可能为中基性岩类。物探资料基本证

实了大兴安岭地区下地壳下部主要为铁镁质等基性岩(许文良等,1994),结合Nd同位素模式年龄 T_{DM} 为1340~1632 Ma,推测边家大院正长花岗岩岩浆来源应为中元古界下地壳铁镁质源岩的部分熔融。

5.4 形成环境及构造意义

大兴安岭南段地区处于多块体拼合的特殊地

质构造中,其中生代侵入岩形成的大地构造背景及后期构造演化一直是该区研究的热点问题之一。目前学者们对大兴安岭南段中生代中晚期侵入岩形成于板块内部伸展环境的认识基本达成一致,邵济安等(2001)认为该地区岩浆的形成和演化与板内伸展环境下的底侵作用有关;林强、葛文春等(2000)提出了张性环境是与地幔柱的上涌而导致

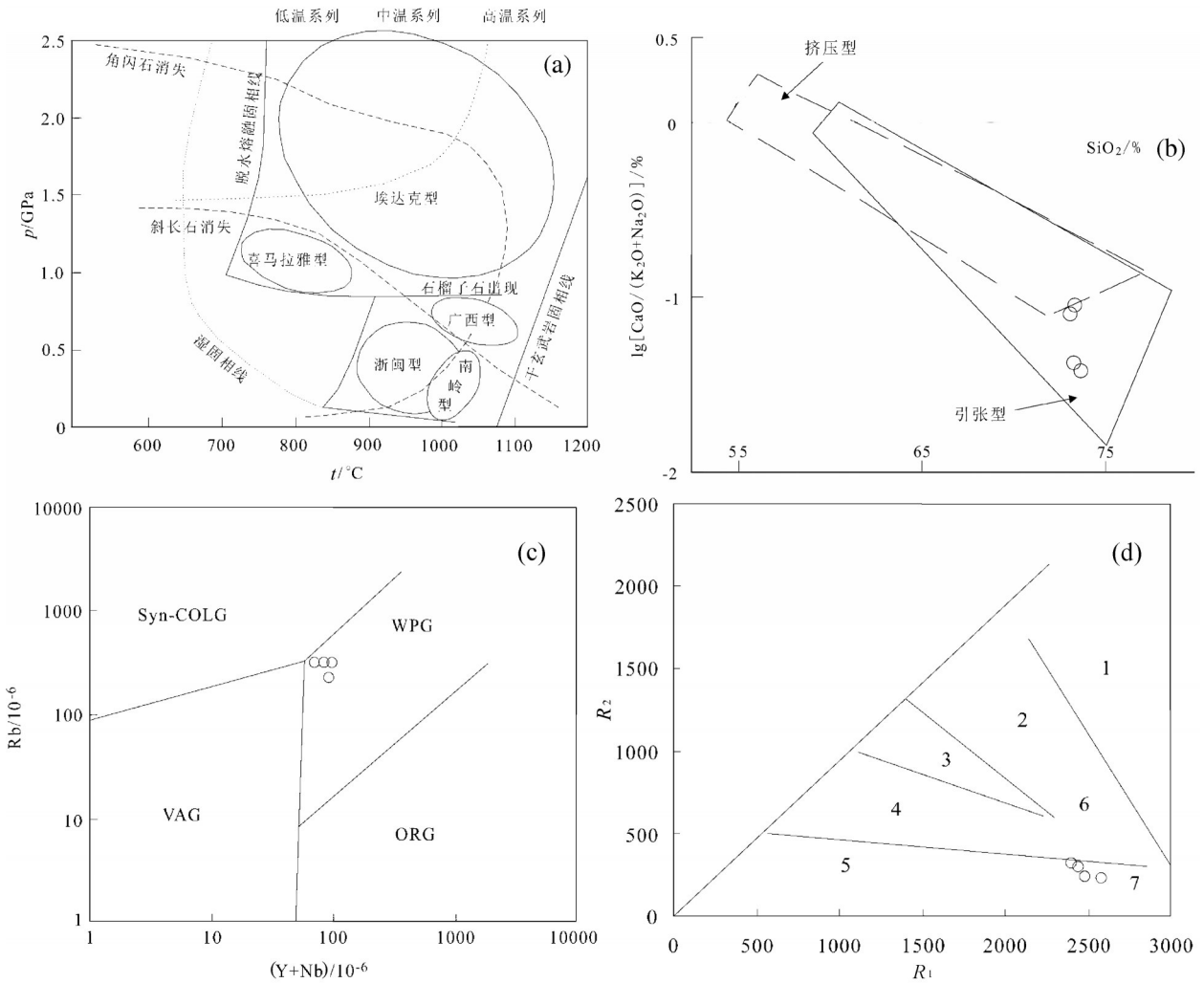


图10 不同类型花岗岩形成 $p-t$ 条件(a,据张旗,2014)、花岗岩类 $\lg[\text{CaO}/(\text{K}_2\text{O}+\text{Na}_2\text{O})-\text{SiO}_2]$ 图解(b,据Brown,1982)、 $\text{Rb}-(\text{Y}+\text{Nb})$ 图解(c,据Pearce et al.,1984)、 R_1-R_2 图解(d,据Batchelor et al.,1985)

ORG—洋中脊花岗岩;Syn-COLG—同碰撞花岗岩;VAG—火山弧花岗岩;WPG—板内花岗岩;1—地幔分离(斜长花岗岩);2—破坏性活动板块边缘(板块碰撞前)花岗岩;3—板块碰撞后隆起期花岗岩;4—晚造山期花岗岩;5—非造山期A型花岗岩;6—同碰撞S型花岗岩;7—造山期后A型花岗岩; $R_1=[4\text{Si}-11(\text{Na}+\text{K})-2(\text{Fe}+\text{Ti})]$; $R_2=(\text{Al}+2\text{Mg}+6\text{Ca})$

Fig.10 $p-t$ diagram (a, after Zhang, 2014), $\lg[\text{CaO}/(\text{K}_2\text{O}+\text{Na}_2\text{O})-\text{SiO}_2]$ diagram (b, after Brown,1982), $\text{Rb}-\text{Y}+\text{Nb}$ diagram (c, after Pearce et al.,1984) and R_1-R_2 diagram (d, after Batchelor et al.,1985) of syenogranite from the Bianjiadayuan lead and zinc polymetallic deposit(c):

ORG—Ocean Ridge Granites; Syn-COLG— Synchronous-Collision Granites; VAG— Volcanic Arc Granites; WPG— Intraplate Granites; 1—Mantle fractionates (Plagiogranites); 2—Pre-plate collision granites; 3— Post collision uplift granites; 4— Late- orogenic Granites; 5— Anorogenic A- Type Granites; 6— Syn- collision S- Type Granites; 7— Post- orogenic; A- Type Granites. $R_1=[4\text{Si}-11(\text{Na}+\text{K})-2(\text{Fe}+\text{Ti})]$; $R_2=(\text{Al}+2\text{Mg}+6\text{Ca})$

上覆岩石圈伸展有关;吕志成等(2004)提出了此张性环境还可能与南蒙古—兴安造山带北缘蒙古—鄂霍次克残余洋在中生代的“剪刀式”闭合和南蒙古—兴安造山带南缘内蒙—吉黑坳拉槽在中生代的闭合作用有关。

Defant & Drummond(1990)根据Sr、Y含量首次将花岗岩与其形成时的压力联系起来。张旗等(2009, 2011, 2014)根据花岗岩类型探讨了与地壳厚度、形成温度等一系列花岗岩的形成环境问题。以石榴石、斜长石和角闪石的反应线作为标志,不同类型花岗岩在 $p-t$ 相图上位于不同位置(图10a)。南岭型(A型)花岗岩位于石榴石出现线之下,残留相有斜长石,所处压力小于0.6 GPa,温度在960~1070°C,为高温低压环境,相当于正常地壳厚度或更薄(30 km左右或小于30 km)的伸展环境。边家大院A型花岗岩是否符合此特征,同样形成于高温低压的伸展环境呢?

花岗岩岩浆在未结晶时是完全熔融的,并且侵位时基本是绝热的,因此岩浆早期的结晶温度可以近似代表其形成环境的温度(刘昌实等,2003);通过锆石饱和温度计算可以估算岩浆的结晶温度,计算过程详见Watson et al.(1983),经计算,边家大院A型花岗岩阳离子比率(M 值)为1.47~1.80,形成温度为1050~1095°C(表2),高于黑云母发生脱水反应温度(760~830°C),暗示源岩的部分熔融作用可能起因于角闪石的脱水反应(张宏飞等,2005),不但印证了其形成于高温环境,也符合上文讨论的花岗岩岩浆来源为中元古界下地壳铁镁质源岩的部分熔融的结论。

边家大院正长花岗岩在 $\lg[\text{CaO}/(\text{K}_2\text{O}+\text{Na}_2\text{O})-\text{SiO}_2]$ 图解上投点于引张型区域(图10b),在 $\text{Rb}-(\text{Y}+\text{Nb})$ 图解上投点于板内花岗岩区域(图10c),在 R_1-R_2 图解上投点于造山期后A型花岗岩区域(图10d)。低Ba/Nb比值(7.8~11.2)明显不同于岛弧火山岩的特征($\text{Ba}/\text{Nb}>30$),表明其成因与同时代的俯冲作用无关(邵济安等,1999)。现有资料表明,太平洋板块是从晚白垩世进入大规模扩张阶段(Larson et al., 1985),而蒙古—鄂霍次克海于中晚侏罗世闭合(Zorin, 1999),边家大院正长花岗岩的形成年龄(140 Ma)应属蒙古—鄂霍次克海闭合的造山期后;另外蒙古—鄂霍次克海闭合作用是由西向

东方向进行(Metelkin et al., 2010),对大兴安岭南段所处板块的构造力为张性力,其构造运动使板块内部压力减小,因此推断该区域晚侏罗世的伸展环境与蒙古—鄂霍次克海的闭合作用有关,而与太平洋闭合作用无关(顾玉超等,2016)。结合其花岗岩类型为A₂型和前人对大兴安岭南段侵入岩形成环境的认识,可以判定边家大院正长花岗岩是在早白垩世受到了蒙古—鄂霍次克海“剪刀式”闭合造山后的伸展条件和岩石圈减薄作用的影响,形成于高温低压环境的A型花岗岩。

另外,笔者推测高温低压的伸展环境还可能与该区域发生过下地壳拆沉作用有关。边家大院正长花岗岩形成于高温低压环境,其高温热源来自哪里?大兴安岭南段既然在早白垩世没有发生大规模的板块碰撞作用,那么其高温环境应该是板块内部自身作用所产生。早期地壳经历了垂直方向的增生加厚,当达到榴辉岩相并且密度大于下覆岩石圈地幔的同时,重力失稳,下地壳沉入软流圈而导致软流圈上升并提供大量热源,加热铁镁质源岩使其部分熔融;同时下地壳的拆沉也是低压条件的体现。

6 结 论

本文通过LA-ICP-MS锆石定年,得到边家大院正长花岗岩加权平均年龄为(140.31±0.34)Ma,与石英斑岩同期;边家大院矿区至少有2期岩浆活动,早期酸性岩浆侵位,约10 Ma后中基性岩浆侵位;成岩与成矿同期进行。

边家大院正长花岗岩是在早白垩世受到了蒙古—鄂霍次克海“剪刀式”闭合造山后的伸展条件和岩石圈减薄作用的影响,形成于高温低压环境的A型花岗岩。高温低压的伸展环境还可能与该区域发生过下地壳拆沉作用有关。岩浆来源为中元古界下地壳铁镁质源岩部分熔融的产物。

致谢:野外考察期间受到赤峰市利拓矿业有限公司孙幼平的大力支持和帮助;感谢北京大学造山带与地壳演化教育部重点实验室和核工业北京地质研究院分析测试研究中心分别在锆石LA-ICP-MS U-Pb测试以及主量、微量和稀土元素分析、Sr-Nd同位素分析中给予的大力帮助;感谢中国地质大学(北京)肖荣阁教授对本文提出的宝贵意见;感谢审稿专家和编辑对本文提出的修改意见和建议。

注释

①内蒙古自治区核工业二四三大队.2011.林西县边家大院矿区地形地质图(1:2000).

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