江西云山岩体的成因:年代学、地球化学及 Nd-Hf 同位素制约

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内容提要:云山岩体位于赣北的江南造山带东段九岭隆起带东北端,主要由二云母二长花岗岩组成。本文对该岩体进行了详细的锆石 U-Pb 年代学、主量元素、微量元素以及 Nd-Hf 同位素研究。LA-ICP-MS 锆石 U-Pb 定年表明云山二云母二长花岗岩的形成年龄为 125.6±1.1Ma,为燕山晚期早阶段岩浆活动的产物。岩相学和岩石地球化学研究表明云山岩体属于高分异的 S型花岗岩,具高硅、富碱、过铝质,锆饱和温度低、轻重稀土分馏明显、富集 Rb、Th、U、K、Pb 等元素而亏损 Ba、Nb、Sr 和 Ti 等元素、销负异常显著(Eu/Eu*=0.13~0.20)的特点。云山岩体的全岩 $\epsilon_{Nd}(t)$ 值与锆石 $\epsilon_{Hf}(t)$ 值分别变化于-3.9~-5.1和-1.0~-8.8,两阶段 Nd 和 Hf 同位素模式年龄分别为 $T_{DM2}(Nd)=1.35~1.44$ Ga 和 $T_{DM2}(Hf)=1.25~1.75$ Ga,Nd 同位素的模式年龄重叠于 Hf 同位素模式年龄。结合其 CaO/Na₂O 值均小于 0.3,本次研究认为云山岩体的源区很可能是来自于双桥山群中的富泥质变质沉积岩及少量火成岩,形成于早白垩世古太平洋板块俯冲之后的弧后伸展的构造环境。

关键词:二云母二长花岗岩;岩石成因;早白垩世;云山岩体;赣北

华南地区燕山期强烈的岩浆活动一直是国内外 学者的研究热点,它不仅是了解华南中生代以来大 地构造演化性质及其地球动力学背景的"窗口",而 且与大规模 W、Sn、Mo 等多金属矿床密切相关。近 年来,在钦杭成矿带东段大湖塘和朱溪地区发现了 世界级的超大型钨多金属矿(Chen Guohua et al., 2012; Jiang Shaoyong et al., 2015; Zhang Mingyu et al., 2018)。

云山岩体位于扬子板块东南缘,江南造山带九 岭隆起带东北端,隶属钦杭成矿带东段(图 1a)。本 世纪初新一轮国土资源大调查在云山岩体北侧发现 了邓家山锡矿床,开拓了云山"空白区"新的找矿领 域和思路(Zhu Hanqing, 2006)。但是目前对于云 山岩体的研究程度相对较低,仅获得一个云山二云 母二长花岗岩的黑云母 K-Ar 同位素年龄 (JXGMB, 1984),还缺乏较为可靠的精确锆石 U-Pb年龄。前人根据地球化学特征认为其属于 S 型 花岗岩(Zhu Hanqing, 2006; Mei Huicheng et al., 2012),但对其成因及源区特征研究还较为薄弱。因此,本文对云山岩体二云母二长花岗岩开展了详细的 LA-ICP-MS 锆石 U-Pb 定年、全岩主量和微量稀土元素、Nd 同位素和锆石 Hf 同位素组成的研究工作,以深入探讨二云母二长花岗岩的岩石成因类型、物质来源及构造环境。

1 区域地质概况及样品特征

钦杭成矿带是基于钦杭结合带之上的成矿带, 钦杭结合带大致自西南端的广西钦州湾、经湘东和 赣中延伸到东北端浙江杭州湾,长约 2000km,整体 呈 NE 向反"S"状弧形展布(Zhou Yongzhang et al.,2017)。华东地区内主要是东段,其北西以宜 丰-景德镇-歙县断裂为界,南东以萍乡-江山-绍兴断 裂为界(图 1a),是扬子和华夏地块的结合带(Yang Minggui and Mei Yongwen, 1997)。

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云山岩体位于钦杭成矿带东段的赣北永修县江 上乡附近。区内 NE 向断层发育,大致按 3~5km 的间距等距分布。出露地层主要为新元古代双桥山 群修水组和安乐林组,岩性为灰一深灰色变凝灰质 砂岩与绢云绿泥板岩、含炭凝灰质板岩互层,普遍发 生低绿片岩相变质作用。最新的年代学研究表明双 桥山群形成于新元古代(Wang X L et al., 2008, 2014; Gao Linzhi et al., 2012; Zhou Xiaohua etal., 2012)。南华系一寒武系覆盖于双桥山群之上,在研究区西北部出露(图 1b)。

云山岩体呈 NWW-SEE 向纺锤体型侵入双桥 山群中(图 1b),岩体东西长 20km、南北宽 3~7km, 出露面积约 111km²。岩体与围岩接触面呈波状或 锯齿状,均倾向围岩,接触带热蚀变作用强烈,形成



图 1 江西北部云山地区地质构造图

Fig. 1 Geological sketch map of Yunshan area in northern Jiangxi Province

(a) 一钦杭成矿带东段燕山期花岗岩分布图(据 Lü Jinsong et al., 2017);(b) 一云山岩体地质简图(据 Mei Huicheng et al., 2012 修改)
 (a) —Distribution of Yanshanian granitic rocks in eastern segment of Qinhang metallogenic belt (modified after Lü Jinsong et al., 2017);
 (b) —simplified geologic map of Yunshan pluton (modified after Mei Huicheng et al., 2012)

宽约 0.6~1.5km 的角岩带,发育锡、铜、钨矿多个 矿化点(Mei Huicheng et al., 2012),靠近岩体北侧 的双桥山群中发现了邓家山锡矿床(Zhu Hanqing, 2006)。云山岩体主要由中粗粒二云母二长花岗岩 组成,灰白色,块状构造,中粗粒花岗结构(图 2a), 主要矿物成分为石英(30%),斜长石(28%~32%, 可见聚片双晶),条纹长石(25%~30%),黑云母 (5%~7%)及白云母(4%~6%)(图 2b)。副矿物 有榍石、磁铁矿、磷灰石、锆石等。

2 实验分析方法

本次采集了云山岩体 7 个代表性的新鲜二云母 二长花岗岩进行全岩主量和微量元素分析,对其中 4 件样品进行 Sr-Nd 同位素分析,并对其中一个样 品(YS-2-1)挑选锆石,进行 LA-ICP-MS 锆石 U-Pb 定年和 Hf 同位素分析。

全岩粉末样处理及锆石分选工作在河北省廊坊 市辰昌岩矿检测技术服务有限公司进行。选取代 表性锆石颗粒在北京锆年领航科技有限公司制 靶,并采用阴极发光(CL)照相对锆石内部结构进 行分析。

全岩主量和微量元素分析在中国地质调查局南 京地质调查中心实验室完成。主量元素用 X 射线 荧光光谱法(XRF)分析,仪器为 AFS-2202a 型 X 射 线荧光光谱仪。其中 Fe 的含量由 XRF 法测得 TFe₂O₃含量,然后用滴定法测得 FeO 含量,最后计 算得到 Fe₂O₃含量,计算公式为:Fe₂O₃ = TFe₂O₃ = FeO×1.113。微量元素采用等离子质谱法(ICP-MS)完成,仪器为 Finnigan Element 2 型电感耦合 等离子体质谱仪。分析精度相对误差符合 DZ/ T0130-2006 行业标准。

全岩 Nd 同位素在南京大学内生金属矿床成矿 机制研究国家重点实验室完成,采用 Thermo Scientific Neptune Plus 多接收等离子体质谱仪测 定。将样品烘干后称取 50mg 完全溶解于 HF+ HNO₃的混合酸中,采用 Bio Rad 50WX8 阳离子交 换树脂分离提纯出 Nd,详细的分析流程参考 Pu Wei et al. (2004,2005)。

LA-ICP-MS 锆石 U-Pb 定年测试分析在中国 地质调查局天津地质调查中心完成,分析所用仪器 为 Finnigan Neptune 型 MC-ICP-MS 及与之配套的 Newwave UP 193 激光剥蚀系统。锆石 U-Pb 定年 激光剥蚀束斑直径为 35μ m,激光剥蚀样品的深度 为 $20\sim40\mu$ m,能量密度为 $13\sim14$ J/cm²,频率为 8 ~10Hz。锆石年龄计算采用国际标准锆石 91500 作为外标。元素含量采用人工合成硅酸盐玻璃 NIST SR610 作为外标,²⁹ Si 作为内标元素进行校 正。数据处理采用 ICPMSDataCal 4.3 程序(Liu et al., 2008, 2010),并采用软件对测试数据进行普通 铅校正(Andersen, 2002),年龄计算及谐和图绘制 采用 ISOPLOT(3.0)软件完成。

锆石 Hf 同位素分析测试工作在南京大学内生 金属矿床成矿机制研究国家重点实验室完成。该项 分析是在锆石 LA-ICP-MS U-Pb 定年的基础上,参 照锆石 CL 图像,选择在原年龄测点位置或附近进 行,所用仪器为 New Wave UP193 激光剥蚀系统及 其相连接的 Thermo Neptune Plus 多接收等离子体 质谱仪,以 He 作为载气,分析中使用的激光束斑直



图 2 云山岩体手标本(a)及镜下照片(b) Fig. 2 Hand sample (a) and thin section photographs (b) of Yunshan pluton Q-石英;Pl-斜长石;Per-条纹长石;Bi-黑云母;Mu-白云母 Q-Quartz; Pl-plagioclase; Per-perthite; Bi-biotite; Mu-muscovite 径为 44 μ m,频率为 8 Hz,剥蚀时间为 26s,采用 MT 作为外部标样,¹⁷⁶ Hf/¹⁷⁷ Hf 比值为 0.282530± 0.000030。 $\epsilon_{Hf}(t)$ 计算采用的¹⁷⁶ Lu 的衰变常数为 1.865×10⁻¹¹ (Scherer et al., 2001),球粒陨石 ¹⁷⁶ Hf/¹⁷⁷ Hf = 0.282772,¹⁷⁶ Lu/¹⁷⁷ Hf = 0.0332 (Blichert, 1997)。亏损地幔 Hf 模式年龄(T_{DM1})采 用¹⁷⁶ Hf/¹⁷⁷ Hf = 0.283251,¹⁷⁶ Lu/¹⁷⁷ Hf = 0.0384 (Vervoot and Blichert-Toft, 1999),二阶段 Hf 模 式年龄(T_{DM2})采用平均大陆壳¹⁷⁶ Lu/¹⁷⁷ Hf = 0.015 计算(Griffin et al., 2002)。

3 分析结果

3.1 锆石 U-Pb 年龄

云山岩体二云母二长花岗岩(YS-2-1)LA-ICPMS 锆石 U-Pb 定年数据列于表 1。锆石均透明,淡黄一无色,绝大多数结晶较好,呈柱状晶形,长在 $100 \sim 120 \mu m$ 之间,宽在 $40 \sim 60 \mu m$ 之间,长宽比大多介于 2:1 到 3:1。在 CL 阴极发光照片中,均显示清晰的岩浆震荡环带(图 3),指示为岩浆结晶的产物。本次对该样品进行了 24 个点的分析,结果显示锆石中 Th 含量变化于 $14 \times 10^{-6} \sim 124 \times 10^{-6}$ 之间,U含量变化大,介于 $216 \times 10^{-6} \sim 2927 \times 10^{-6}$ 之间,Th/U比介于 0.01~0.27 之间,大部分小于 0.1,低于典型岩浆锆石的 Th/U 比值(Wu and Zheng, 2004),但其结晶环带清晰,仍表明它们是岩 浆成因性质,这种低 Th/U 比值的岩浆锆石在其他 淡色花岗岩中也有发现(Qi Xuexiang et al., 2008; Huang Chunmei et al., 2013; Wei Xiaopeng et al., 2017)。24 个分析点中除 16 号点外,所有的样 品点都位于谐和线上(图 4a),其中 11 号点²⁰⁶ Pb/ ²³⁸ U表面年龄为 254±5Ma,可能为继承锆石。其余 22 个点²⁰⁶ Pb/²³⁸ U 表面年龄全部集中在 121~130 Ma 间,加权平均值为 125.6 ±1.1 Ma(n = 22, MSWD=2.5)(图 4b)。

3.2 全岩主量和微量元素特征

云山岩体全岩主量和微量元素分析结果见表 2。从表 2 中可见,云山二云母二长花岗岩在主量元 素组成上明显富硅(SiO₂ 为 73.56%~76.48%)、富 碱(K₂O+Na₂O=7.50%~8.41%)且富钾(K₂O 为 4.38%~5.06%)。此外,还具有贫镁(MgO 为 0.12%~0.2%)、低钛(TiO₂ 为 0.10%~0.14%) 和低钙(CaO 为 0.18%~0.45%)的特点。饱和指

表 1	云山岩体 LA-	·ICP-MS 锆石 U	-Th-Pb	同位素分析	折结果
Table 1	LA-ICP-MS	zircon U-Th-Ph	o data of	Yunshan	granites

	元素含量(×10 ⁻⁶)				同位素比值						同位素年龄 (Ma)			
分析点	Pb	U	Th	Th/U	²⁰⁷ Pb/ ²⁰⁶ Pb	1σ	$^{207}{ m Pb}/^{235}{ m U}$	1σ	²⁰⁶ Pb/ ²³⁸ U	1σ	²⁰⁷ Pb/ ²⁰⁶ Pb	1σ	²⁰⁶ Pb/ ²³⁸ U	1σ
YS-2-01	22	1192	19	0.016	0.0508	0.0009	0.1400	0.0030	0.0200	0.0002	231	39	128	2
YS-2-02	12	568	124	0.218	0.0520	0.0012	0.1449	0.0039	0.0202	0.0003	285	53	129	2
YS-2-03	43	2389	29	0.012	0.0495	0.0008	0.1334	0.0025	0.0195	0.0002	173	37	125	1
YS-2-04	10	567	28	0.049	0.0482	0.0010	0.1293	0.0031	0.0195	0.0002	109	51	124	2
YS-2-05	23	1279	26	0.020	0.0497	0.0008	0.1316	0.0027	0.0192	0.0002	179	38	123	2
YS-2-06	10	543	18	0.033	0.0489	0.0011	0.1349	0.0035	0.0200	0.0003	144	55	128	2
YS-2-07	13	686	26	0.038	0.0486	0.0011	0.1363	0.0032	0.0203	0.0003	130	51	130	2
YS-2-08	12	654	19	0.029	0.0490	0.0011	0.1282	0.0032	0.0190	0.0002	146	52	121	1
YS-2-09	8	369	100	0.271	0.0476	0.0013	0.1340	0.0039	0.0204	0.0003	80	65	130	2
YS-2-10	9	507	18	0.036	0.0500	0.0011	0.1363	0.0034	0.0198	0.0002	195	52	126	1
YS-2-11	9	216	28	0.130	0.0521	0.0017	0.2892	0.0112	0.0402	0.0007	292	76	254	5
YS-2-12	52	2927	31	0.011	0.0485	0.0007	0.1295	0.0024	0.0194	0.0002	125	33	124	2
YS-2-13	11	614	14	0.023	0.0507	0.0010	0.1379	0.0031	0.0197	0.0002	228	46	126	1
YS-2-14	31	1725	29	0.017	0.0494	0.0007	0.1312	0.0023	0.0193	0.0002	168	32	123	1
YS-2-15	7	393	20	0.051	0.0492	0.0012	0.1337	0.0036	0.0197	0.0002	156	56	126	2
YS-2-16	53	724	30	0.041	0.0833	0.0010	0.8722	0.0144	0.0760	0.0010	1275	22	472	6
YS-2-17	8	414	47	0.114	0.0483	0.0014	0.1285	0.0039	0.0193	0.0002	112	66	123	2
YS-2-18	6	333	17	0.051	0.0501	0.0016	0.1353	0.0045	0.0196	0.0003	200	74	125	2
YS-2-19	14	772	29	0.038	0.0493	0.0011	0.1329	0.0034	0.0196	0.0002	160	52	125	1
YS-2-20	8	449	25	0.056	0.0516	0.0014	0.1390	0.0040	0.0195	0.0002	266	61	125	1
YS-2-21	8	419	64	0.153	0.0489	0.0015	0.1368	0.0044	0.0203	0.0003	144	74	129	2
YS-2-22	21	1140	33	0.029	0.0489	0.0011	0.1346	0.0035	0.0200	0.0004	143	54	127	2
YS-2-23	8	428	19	0.044	0.0488	0.0015	0.1344	0.0044	0.0200	0.0004	137	73	128	2
YS-2-24	13	719	26	0.036	0.0496	0.0010	0.1363	0.0040	0.0199	0.0004	176	47	127	3



图 3 云山岩体锆石 CL 及分析点位图

Fig. 3 Cathodoluminescence (CL) images of representative zircons of Yunshan granites 实线小圈代表 U-Pb 同位素分析点位,虚线大圈代表 Hf 同位素分析点位(括号内为 ε_{Hf}(t)值)

Small solid circles are spots for U-Pb isotopic analyses, and big dashed circles are spots for Hf isotopic analyses. Age and $\varepsilon_{Hf}(t)$ values are also shown for each spot





数(A/CNK)变化于 1.13~1.31 之间,为过铝质花 岗岩(图 5a)。在 K₂O-SiO₂ 图解中,样品全部落入 高钾钙碱性系列(图 5b)。

在微量元素组成上,二云母二长花岗岩稀土总 量 Σ REE 较低,为 24.72~49.75 μ g/g。在球粒陨 石标准化稀土元素配分图上(图 6a),表现为轻稀土 富集的右倾分布型式,轻重稀土明显分馏,(La/ Yb)_N=4.18~8.91(平均值为 6.03),并呈现显著 的 Eu 负异常,Eu/Eu* 值介于 0.13~0.20 之间(平 均值为 0.17)。在原始地幔标准化蛛网图上(图 6b),二云母二长花岗岩富集 Rb、Th、U、K、Pb 等元素,亏损 Ba、Nb、Sr 和 Ti 等元素。

3.3 全岩 Nd 同位素及锆石 Hf 同位素

全岩 Nd 同位素和锆石 Hf 同位素分析结果分 别见表 3 和表 4,基于文中 125.6Ma 为云山二云母 二长花岗岩侵入的年龄计算相关的参数。对云山岩 体 4 个样品进行了分析,计算得到的 ε_{Nd}(t)值变化 于-3.9~-5.1之间,利用两阶段模式计算出的 Nd

表 2 云山岩体全岩主量元素(%)、稀土元素和 微量元素含量(×10⁻⁶)

Table 2 Major element (%), REE and trace element $(\times 10^{-6})$ contents of Yunshan granites

	,	, ,					
样号	YS-1	YS-2-1	YS-2-2	YS-3	YS-4	YS-5	YS-6
SiO_2	73.56	75.26	74.79	76.48	75.45	74.92	75.18
Al_2O_3	14.14	13.42	13.6	12.42	13.03	13.23	13.12
Fe_2O_3	0.80	0.19	0.07	0.48	0.41	0.50	0.43
FeO	0.71	0.87	0.93	0.58	1.07	0.61	0.80
CaO	0.18	0.35	0.38	0.42	0.45	0.37	0.41
MgO	0.16	0.13	0.13	0.15	0.20	0.12	0.17
Na_2O	3.20	3.30	3.49	3.03	3.12	3.35	3.27
K_2O	4.82	4.64	4.76	4.53	4.38	5.06	4.79
${\rm TiO}_2$	0.13	0.098	0.095	0.096	0.14	0.11	0.12
MnO	0.027	0.026	0.023	0.028	0.023	0.064	0.033
P_2O_5	0.27	0.31	0.30	0.30	0.28	0.27	0.26
烧失量	1.61	1.04	0.95	1.14	1.13	0.91	1.04
总量	99.61	99.63	99.52	99.65	99.68	99.51	99.62
A/CNK	1.31	1.21	1.17	1.17	1.22	1.13	1.16
A/NK	1.35	1.28	1.25	1.26	1.32	1.20	1.24
$\rm FeO^T$	1.43	1.04	0.99	1.01	1.44	1.06	1.19
La	6.5	4.2	4.1	6.4	8.5	6.4	8.2
Ce	15.0	9.2	9.2	14.1	19.3	14.7	18.6
Pr	2.1	1.3	1.3	1.9	2.6	2.0	2.5
Nd	7.8	4.9	4.8	7.2	10	7.6	9.6
Sm	2.0	1.3	1.3	1.8	2.5	1.9	2.4
Eu	0.074	0.056	0.063	0.110	0.110	0.086	0.160
Gd	1.6	1.1	1.0	1.5	2.1	1.6	1.9
Tb	0.29	0.23	0.21	0.30	0.38	0.29	0.33
Dy	1.6	1.3	1.2	1.6	2.0	1.5	1.6
Ho	0.26	0.22	0.2	0.28	0.33	0.25	0.25
Er	0.67	0.57	0.51	0.7	0.79	0.61	0.62
Tm	0.12	0.11	0.096	0.12	0.14	0.11	0.1
Yb	0.83	0.72	0.65	0.8	0.88	0.73	0.66
Lu	0.12	0.051	0.092	0.12	0.12	0.1	0.093
Li	136	217	230	185	222	159	125
Be	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.5	2.5	1.9	1.6
Rb	694	712	698	619	601	580	558
Sr	8.3	9.5	10.6	12	10.8	8.3	14.6
Y	6.5	5.7	4.7	6.8	8	6	5.9
Nb	17.1	14.4	13.1	9.5	12	9.5	10.1
Мо	0.16	0.17	0.18	0.2	0.3	0.34	0.17
Cs	55.3	67.1	65.6	52.2	68.9	52.3	37.7
Ba	20.9	14.5	16.2	26.2	40.4	26.4	57.8
Ta	3.5	4	2.8	3.2	2.9	2.2	2.5
W	8.1	12.4	11.4	10.6	13.1	8.9	7.4
Pb	12.2	10.8	11.1	12.7	12.5	16	13.9
Th	7.2	4.9	4.5	5.6	8.3	6.6	7.1
U	11.9	8.9	12.6	12	18.6	18.4	10.8
Sc	4.4	3.8	3.5	2.7	3.5	2.7	2.9
Cr	3.3	1.9	2.3	2.1	4	2.1	3.2
Со	1.7	0.95	0.98	2.3	1.8	1.9	1.2
Ga	27.1	25.2	24.6	20.2	23.2	21.3	21.7
Zr	71.3	58.8	53.1	73.6	87.7	64.1	72.8
Hf	2.4	2.6	2.2	2.3	3.8	2.8	2.9
$Tzr(^{\circ}C)$	773	755	745	772	789	758	770

同位素模式年龄 T_{DM2} 介于 1.35~1.44 Ga 之间。 同时测试了样品 YS-2-1 二云母二长花岗岩的 23 颗 锆石 Hf 同位素组成,计算得到的 $\epsilon_{Nd}(t)$ 值变化大, 介于一1.0~-8.8 之间,平均为一4.1,Hf 同位素 两阶段的模式年龄 $T_{DM2} = 1.25 \sim 1.75$ Ga,峰值在 1.43 Ga 左右。

4 讨论

4.1 云山岩体的成岩年龄

对于云山岩体的成岩年龄,目前仅通过黑云母 K-Ar 法测得的二云母花岗岩年龄为115Ma (JXBGM,1984)。但矿物的K-Ar体系的封闭温度 较低(<400℃,Chiaradia et al.,2014),与矿化密切 相关的二云母二长花岗岩热液蚀变较为强烈,由于 岩浆或是热液事件可能会重置K-Ar 同位素体系 (Lawire et al.,2007)。相比之下,锆石的U-Pb体 系封闭温度较高,抗蚀变能力很强(>900°C)(Wu and Zheng,2004),不易受外界条件的影响,年龄可 信度较高。因此本次获得的云山岩体二云母二长花 岗岩的LA-ICPMS 锆石 U-Pb 年龄为125.6±1.1 Ma,可以代表云山岩体的成岩时代。

4.2 岩石成因类型

自 I、S、A 型花岗岩分类被提出之后(Chappell and White, 1974; Whalen et al., 1987; Bonin, 2007),大量的地球化学分类方法用于区分这几种类 型的花岗岩(Chappell and White, 1992; Landenberger and Collins, 1996; Clemens, 2003). 通常情况下,通过岩体特殊指示矿物和一些经典的 地球化学判别图解能较好的区分 I、S 和 A 型花岗 岩,但高分异的 I、S 与 A 型花岗岩在地球化学上具 有一些类似的特征,存在较大的区分难度(Linnen and Cuney, 2004; Breiter et al., 2013; Wu et al., 2017; Shu Xujie et al, 2018)。经历过较高程度分 离结晶的高分异花岗质岩浆会具有一些较为独特的 地球化学特征,前人研究工作也提出了一些可以用 来判断分异程度的地球化学指标。随着花岗质岩浆 分异程度的增加,元素 Li、Rb 等含量会增加,而 Cr、 Ni、Sr、Ba 等元素在残余熔体中含量会降低(Lee and Morton, 2015),同时岩浆的 K/Rb、Zr/Hf、Nb/ Ta 等元素比值会降低(Bau, 1996; Linnen and Keppler, 2002; Deering and Bachmann, 2010; Ballouard et al., 2016).

云山岩体具有较高的 SiO₂ (73.56% ~ 76.48%)和 Rb(558×10⁻⁶~712×10⁻⁶)含量,较低





表 3 云山岩体全岩 Nd 同位素组成

Table 3 Nd isotope compositions of representative samples of Yunshan granites

样品号	年龄(Ma)	$Sm(\times 10^{-6})$	Nd ($\times 10^{-6}$)	$^{147}{ m Sm}/^{144}{ m Nd}$	¹⁴³ Nd/ ¹⁴⁴ Nd	2σ	$\epsilon_{\rm Nd}(t)$	$T_{\rm DM2}({ m Ga})$
YS-1	125.6	2.0	7.8	0.001163	0.512217	0.000020	-5.1	1.44
YS-2-1	125.6	1.3	4.9	0.001063	0.512238	0.000014	-4.7	1.41
YS-3	125.6	1.8	7.2	0.000288	0.512272	0.000009	-4.0	1.36
YS-5	125.6	1.9	7.6	0.000487	0.512279	0.000012	-3.9	1.35

表 4 云山岩体锆石 Hf 同位素组成

 Table 4
 Zircon Hf isotopic compositions of Yunshan granites

测点号	年龄 (Ma)	$^{176}{ m Yb}/^{177}{ m Hf}$	$^{176}{ m Lu}/^{177}{ m Hf}$	$^{176}{ m Hf}/^{177}{ m Hf}$	1 σ	$(^{176}{ m Hf}/^{177}{ m Hf})_{ m i}$	$\varepsilon_{\rm Hf}(t)$	1 σ	Т _{DM1} (Ga)	Т _{DM 2} (Ga)
YS-2-1	125.6	0.010378	0.000377	0.282507	0.000007	0.282506	-6.7	0.23	1.04	1.61
YS-2-2	125.6	0.017342	0.000657	0.282603	0.000008	0.282601	-3.3	0.27	0.91	1.39
YS-2-3	125.6	0.024224	0.000867	0.282578	0.000007	0.282576	-4.2	0.25	0.95	1.45
YS-2-4	125.6	0.017834	0.000638	0.282590	0.000008	0.282589	-3.7	0.29	0.93	1.42
YS-2-5	125.6	0.016874	0.000585	0.282604	0.000008	0.282603	-3.2	0.28	0.91	1.39
YS-2-6	125.6	0.013539	0.000492	0.282446	0.000011	0.282445	-8.8	0.37	1.13	1.74
YS-2-7	125.6	0.017310	0.000647	0.282626	0.000009	0.282624	-2.5	0.33	0.88	1.34
YS-2-8	125.6	0.027947	0.001035	0.282585	0.000013	0.282583	-3.9	0.44	0.95	1.43
YS-2-9	125.6	0.040635	0.001515	0.282600	0.000013	0.282596	-3.5	0.46	0.94	1.48
YS-2-10	125.6	0.035227	0.001274	0.282630	0.000009	0.282627	-2.4	0.31	0.89	1.33
YS-2-11	254.0	0.027159	0.001025	0.282412	0.000009	0.282407	-7.3	0.31	1.19	1.75
YS-2-12	125.6	0.025048	0.000879	0.282554	0.000007	0.282552	-5.0	0.24	0.99	1.50
YS-2-13	125.6	0.007195	0.000245	0.282581	0.000008	0.282580	-4.0	0.27	0.93	1.44
YS-2-14	125.6	0.032928	0.001197	0.282590	0.000012	0.282588	-3.8	0.41	0.94	1.42
YS-2-15	125.6	0.006970	0.000228	0.282531	0.000008	0.282530	-5.8	0.28	1.00	1.55
YS-2-17	125.6	0.010531	0.000371	0.282621	0.000011	0.282620	-2.6	0.37	0.88	1.35
YS-2-18	125.6	0.013898	0.000504	0.282609	0.000009	0.282608	-3.0	0.31	0.90	1.38
YS-2-19	125.6	0.014517	0.000506	0.282536	0.000006	0.282535	-5.6	0.20	1.00	1.54
YS-2-20	125.6	0.011681	0.000409	0.282627	0.000009	0.282626	-2.4	0.32	0.87	1.34
YS-2-21	125.6	0.071973	0.002731	0.282673	0.000012	0.282667	-1.0	0.42	0.86	1.25
YS-2-1	125.6	0.024147	0.000871	0.282572	0.000008	0.282570	-4.4	0.28	0.96	1.46
YS-2-2	125.6	0.011563	0.000395	0.282582	0.000008	0.282581	-4.0	0.30	0.93	1.44
YS-2-3	125.6	0.005280	0.000169	0.282595	0.000007	0.282595	-3.5	0.25	0.91	1.41

的 Zr /Hf(平均值 25.65)、Nb/Ta(平均值 4.09), 表明云山岩体为高分异花岗岩类型(King et al., 2001; Ballouard et al., 2016)。在 Whalen et al. (1987)的判别图解中(图 7),云山岩体的样品点分

別落在了 A 型花岗岩和高分异花岗岩的区域内。 然而,云山岩体高场强元素 Ce、Zr、Y 和 Nb 含量都 偏低(表 2),Ce+Zr+Y+Nb 的总和为 80.1×10⁻⁶ ~ 127×10⁻⁶,远低于 A 型花岗岩的下限值(350×





Fig. 6 Chondrite-normalized rare earth element (a) and primitive-mantle-normalized trace element (b) for samples of Yunshan granites (normalizing values from Sun and McDonough, 1989)



图 7 云山岩体(Na₂O+K₂O)-10000×Ga/Al 判别图(a)和(K₂O+Na₂O)/CaO-(Ce+Zr+Y+Nb) 判别图(b)(据 Whalen et al., 1987)

Fig. 7 (Na_2O+K_2O) vs. $10000 \times Ga/Al$ (a) and $(K_2O+Na_2O)/CaO$ vs. (Ce+Zr+Y+Nb) (b)

discrimination diagrams (after Whalen et al., 1987)

FG一分异型的长英质花岗岩;OGT一未分异的 I-,S-,M-型花岗岩

FG-Fractionated felsic granites; OGT-unfractionated I-, S- and M-type granites



图 8 云山岩体 P2O5-SiO2 图解 Fig. 8 P2O5 vs. SiO2 diagram of Yunshan granites

10⁻⁶) (Whalen et al., 1987)。并且根据 Watson and Harrison (2005)提出的锆饱和温度计,计算了 云山二云二长花岗岩的成岩温度在 $745 \sim 789 \degree$ 之 间(平均 $766 \degree$),因为有少量继承锆石的存在,说明 岩浆源区已经发生锆饱和,全岩锆温度计计算结果 应为最高温度(Miller et al., 2003),表明云山岩体 形成温度较低,明显低于典型的 A 型花岗岩的锆石 饱和温度(~900℃)。

另外,高分异 I 型花岗岩 FeO^{T} 通常小于 1 (Wang Qiang et al., 2000),而云山岩体缺乏角闪 石类矿物,并且样品 FeO^{T} 含量均大于 1,与高分异 I 型花岗岩明显不同。高分异 S 型花岗岩通常拥有 较高的 P_2O_5 值,如湖南王仙岭 S 型花岗岩,其 P_2O_5 值 普 遍在 0.15% ~ 0.26% 之间(Zhang Rongqing et al., 2016),并且与 SiO₂ 含量有着正相 关关系,这与其中磷灰石的饱和度有关(Li X H et al., 2007)。云山岩体中 P_2O_5 含量较高,介于 0.26%~0.31%之间,在 P_2O_5 -SiO₂ 相关图中(图 8),样品的 SiO₂ 和 P_2O_5 之间整体具有明显的正相 关关系,并且云山岩体的 A/CNK 值为 1.13~ 1.31,为过铝质花岗岩,因此本文认为云山岩体为高 分异 S型花岗岩类。

4.3 源区特征

实验表明,不同源区部分熔融产生的 S 型花岗 岩,其 CaO/Na₂O 比值极其不同。其中,泥质岩生 成的强过铝质花岗岩所含的 CaO/Na₂O 比值一般 较小(<0.3),而砂屑岩所生成的强过铝质花岗岩所 含的 CaO/Na₂O 比值一般大于 0.3(Sylvester, 1998)。云山岩体的 CaO/Na₂O 平均值为 0.11,变 化范围为 0.06~0.14,都小于 0.3,表明其源区可能 以泥质岩为主。在 CaO/Na₂O-Al₂O₃/TiO₂ 判别图 中,样品全部落入泥质岩的源区(图 9a)。在 Al₂O₃/ (MgO+FeO^T)-CaO/(MgO+FeO^T)(摩尔比)图解 中,云山岩体落入变质泥岩部分熔融的范围(图 9b),进一步说明云山岩体可能为成熟度较高的泥 质沉积物部分熔融的产物。 云山岩体的 $\epsilon_{Nd}(t)$ 值与 $\epsilon_{Hf}(t)$ 值分别变化于 -3.9~-5.1之间和-1.0~-8.8之间,说明其源 区以成熟的地壳物质为主(图 10)。并且云山岩体 的 $\epsilon_{Nd}(t)$ 值落于双桥山群 Nd 同位素演化线范围内 (图 10a),指示其原岩很可能是来自于双桥山群中 的富泥质岩石。同时,云山岩体的 $\epsilon_{Hf}(t)$ 值落人下 地壳与球粒陨石之间,部分 $\epsilon_{Hf}(t)$ 值靠近球粒陨石, 指示源区可能还有部分新生地壳物质。已有的研究 表明,双桥山群中火山岩 $\epsilon_{Hf}(t)$ 值变化于 3.3~18.8 之间(Wang X L et al., 2008),具有较高的正值。 利用两阶段模式计算出的 Nd 和 Hf 同位素模式年 龄分别为 1.35~1.44 Ga 和 1.25~1.75 Ga,Nd 同 位素的模式年龄重叠于 Hf 同位素模式年龄,表明 云山岩体的源区为中元古代的地壳物质重熔而来。

4.4 构造环境

华南在燕山期经历了大规模岩浆爆发与成矿事件(Mao Jingwen et al., 2004, 2008, 2011; Hua



图 9 云山岩体 CaO/Na₂O-Al₂O₃/TiO₂ 判别图(a,据 Sylvester, 1998)和 Al₂O₃/(MgO+FeO^T)-CaO/(MgO+FeO^T) (摩尔比)判别图(b,据 Altherr et al., 2000)

Fig. 9 CaO/Na₂O vs. Al₂O₃/TiO₂ diagram (a) Al₂O₃/(MgO+FeO^T) vs. CaO/(MgO+FeO^T) diagram (b) of Yunshan granites (after Sylvester, 1998; Altherr et al., 2000)



图 10 云山岩体的 ε_{Nd}(t)-t 图解(a,底图据 Huang Lanchun and Jiang Shaoyong, 2012)和 ε_{Hf}(t)-t 图解 (b,底图据 Wu Fuyuan et al., 2007)

Fig. 10 $\epsilon_{Nd}(t)$ vs. age diagram (a, after Huang Lanchun and Jiang Shaoyong, 2012) and $\epsilon_{Hf}(t)$ vs. age diagram (b, after Wu Fuyuan et al., 2007) of Yunshan granites

Renmin et al., 2003, 2005; Mao et al., 2014; Xing Guangfu et al., 2017)。钦杭成矿带东段作为 华南地区重要的组成部分,岩浆活动也十分强烈,并 且由于处于扬子与华夏地块结合部位,具有独特的 岩浆成矿作用。在系统总结前人资料的基础上, Xing Guangfu et al. (2017)和 Lü Jinsong et al. (2017)提出钦杭成矿带东段燕山期岩浆活动及成矿 作用可分为两期四阶段:早期早阶段(180~165Ma) 主要形成 I型花岗岩及埃达克质岩,形成一系列铜 多金属矿;早期晚阶段(165~140Ma)形成 I型、S型 花岗岩,伴生钨锡铌钽矿以及铀矿;晚期早阶段(140 ~125Ma)以形成 S型花岗岩为主(136Ma 之后开始 形成 A 型花岗岩),主要形成金银铅锌钨锡矿;晚期 晚阶段(125~90Ma)主要形成 A 型花岗岩,形成了 浅成低温热液型铜金银多金属矿。

本次研究获得的云山岩体形成于 125.6 ± 1.1Ma, 对应于第三阶段即燕山晚期早阶段的成岩 作用。这一期岩浆活动除了云山岩体外,邻区还发 育其他与钨锡矿有关的岩体,如彭山锡多金属矿内 隐伏花岗岩 SHRIMP 和 LA-ICP-MS 锆石 U-Pb 年 龄为 128~129Ma(Luo Lan et al., 2010);大湖塘 与钨矿密切相关的花岗斑岩 LA-ICP-MS 锆石 U-Pb 年龄为 135Ma (Huang Lanchun and Jiang Shaoyong, 2013);香炉山钨矿内黑云母花岗岩全岩 Rb-Sr 等时线年龄为 126Ma(Zhang Jiajing et al., 2008)。除此之外,云山岩体还跟赣杭 A 型花岗岩 带时代一致,如相山(137~135Ma, He et al., 2009; Yang et al., 2010, 2011)、大茅山(126~ 122Ma, Jiang et al., 2011)、三清山 (132~130Ma, Sun et al., 2015)、灵山(134~130Ma, Zhou et al., 2013; Wang et al., 2017)、白菊花尖(126Ma, Wong et al., 2009)、铜山(129Ma, Jiang et al., 2011)、杨梅湾(135Ma, Yang et al., 2012)、大桥坞 $(136{\sim}133 Ma, Yang et al., 2012)_{\circ}$

对于华南东部燕山期构造背景,尽管曾存在逆 冲推覆成因(Hsü et al., 1988)、岩石圈伸展与软流 圈地幔上涌(Li, 2000; Wang et al., 2003)、中生代 开始的整个中国东海岸裂谷(Gilder et al., 1991) 以及华南中生代地幔柱上升(Deng et al., 2004; Zhang Qi et al., 2009)等多种不同认识,但目前绝 大多数学者已认可古太平洋板块对欧亚板块的俯冲 消减作用才是形成华南东南部燕山期花岗质岩石-火山岩的根本动力学机制(Zhou and Li, 2000; Zhou et al., 2006; Li and Li, 2007; Sun et al., 2007; Chen et al., 2008; Wang et al., 2011; He and Xu, 2012; Li et al., 2012; Li et al., 2015),只 是俯冲作用的具体形式还存在不同认识。如:Zhou and Li (2000)认为燕山期岩浆岩大致向洋年轻化趋 势,建立了岩石圈消减和玄武质岩浆底侵相结合的 模型,指出板片俯冲角度是逐渐增大的;Li and L (2007)认为古太平洋板块最初经历了平板俯冲的阶 段,然后发生了板片折断、拆沉以及向大洋一侧的板 片后撤;Liu et al. (2016)提出古太平洋板块在晚中 生代时沿北西向俯冲于中国东南部大陆岩石圈之 下,于145~118Ma 期间俯冲板片经历了 SE 向的后 撤过程,但是不同纬度板片后撤作用发生的时代并不 一致。上述模式板片俯冲方向都认为是 NW 向的,然 而也有学者提出古太平洋板块 SW 向俯冲的构造模 型(Wang et al., 2011); Sun et al. (2007)认为晚中生 代时古太平洋板块的俯冲方向可能发生过多次改变, 比如在125Ma左右时由南西向转变为北西向。

虽然俯冲作用的精细过程还存在多种观点,但 目前对于第三阶段(140~125Ma)的岩浆活动,一般 认为形成于伸展的构造背景(Li, 2000; Wang et al., 2003, 2008; Xing Guangfu et al., 2017)。广 泛出露的 A 型花岗岩和双峰式火山岩拉分盆地的 发育充分说明此时华南东部处于弧后的伸展环境 (Zhou et al., 2006; Liu et al., 2016)。从侏罗纪 到白垩纪,随着板片俯冲角度增加,弧后延伸作用逐 渐增强。后续的软流圈上涌导致了陆下岩石圈地幔 的熔融,产生了大量的玄武质岩浆底侵至下地壳 (Zhou and Li, 2000)。玄武质岩浆的底侵为中新元 古代基底沉积岩的大范围部分熔融提供了热源,从 而产生了本区花岗质岩浆。

5 结论

(1) 云山二云母二长花岗岩 LA-ICP-MS 锆石 U-Pb 年龄为 125.6±1.1Ma,代表了云山岩体的成 岩时代。

(2)云山岩体具高硅、富碱、过铝质, 锆饱和温度 低、轻重稀土分馏明显、富集 Rb、Th、U、K、Pb 等元 素而亏损 Ba、Nb、Sr 和 Ti 等元素、铕负异常显著的 特点,属于高分异的 S 型花岗岩。

(3) 云山岩体 ε_{Nd}(t) 值与 ε_{Hf}(t) 值分别变化于 -3.9~-5.1 之间和-1.0~-8.8 之间,两阶段 Nd和 Hf 同位素模式年龄分别为 1.35~1.44 Ga 和 1.25~1.75 Ga,并且云山岩体 CaO/Na₂O 均小 于 0.3,表明源区可能是来自于双桥山群中的富泥 质岩石及少量火成岩。

(4) 云山岩体对应于华南燕山晚期早阶段岩浆 活动, 形成于华南早白垩世大规模弧后伸展的构造 环境。

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Petrogenesis of the Yunshan pluton in Jiangxi Province: constrains from geochronology, geochemistry and Nd-Hf isotopes

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Abstract

The Yunshan pluton, located in the northeast of Jiuling uplift in the Jiangnan orogen, northern Jiangxi Province, consists lithologically of two-mica monzogranite. In this paper, we reported detailed studies on the LA-ICP-MS zircon U-Pb dating, major elements, trace elements, whole-rock Nd isotopic compositions and zircon Hf isotopic compositions of the two-mica monzogranite. LA-ICPMS zircon U-Pb ages show that the two-mica monzogranite was emplaced at 125.6 ± 1.1 Ma and the product of early Late Yanshanian magmatic activity. The studies of petrography and geochemistry of this rock indicate that it is characterized by silica-rich, high alkalinity, peraluminous, low zircon saturation temperatures, enrichment in Rb, Th, U, K, Pb and depletion in Ba, Nb, Sr, Ti and significant negative Eu anomalies (Eu/Eu^{*} = $0.13\sim0.20$). Hence, this rock belongs to highly fractionated S-type granite. $\epsilon_{Nd}(t)$ and $\epsilon_{Hf}(t)$ values of the Yunshan pluton vary from -3.9 to -5.1 and from -1.0 to -8.8, respectively, and the calculated two-stage model ages (T_{DM2}) of Nd and Hf isotopes are $1.35\sim1.44$ Ga and $1.25\sim1.75$ Ga, respectively. Coupled with CaO/Na₂O of < 0.3, this study suggests that pelitic metasediments and minor amount of igneous rocks of Proterozoic Shuangqiaoshan Group may be the source rocks for the two-mica monzogranite. We propose that the ca. 126 Ma Yunshan granite was formed in a back-arc extensional setting in SE China during Early Cretaceous.

Key words: two-mica monzogranite; petrogenesis; Early Cretaceous; Yunshan pluton; northern Jiangxi Province