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浙江郎村钨钼矿床花岗斑岩岩石地球化学、年代学及 岩石成因

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摘要: 郎村钨钼矿床位于浙西北安吉县境内, 是钦杭成矿带东段新发现的中型斑岩型矿床. 矿体主要产于花岗斑岩岩体中以及岩体与围岩的内外接触带中. 为探讨成矿岩浆来源及动力学背景, 在野外地质工作基础上对矿区与成矿相关的花岗斑岩进行了详细的岩相学、锆石年代学和岩石地球化学研究. 结果表明, 花岗斑岩 LA-ICP-MS 锆石 U-Pb 年龄为 129.7 ± 1.1 Ma. 岩石地球化学结果显示高硅、富碱和弱过铝质特征, 属于钾玄岩系列花岗岩类, 其稀土配分曲线显示轻稀土富集型特征, 并具有明显的 Eu 负异常 ($\delta\text{Eu}=0.36\sim 0.40$). 高硅、富碱、高的 10 000 Ga/Al 比值 (2.57~2.90) 和高 Zr+Nb+Ce+Y 值 ($379.5 \times 10^{-6} \sim 462.0 \times 10^{-6}$), 显示了 A 型花岗岩的特征. 花岗斑岩全岩的 ($^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$)_i 为 0.707 17~0.709 08, $\epsilon_{\text{Nd}}(t)$ 为 -6.1~-4.0, 二阶段模式年龄 (T_{DM2}) 为 1.25~1.42 Ga; 锆石的 $\epsilon_{\text{Hf}}(t)$ 为 -5.94~-0.87, 二阶段模式年龄 (T_{MD2}) 介于 1.23~1.56 Ga, 表明花岗斑岩来源于中元古代地壳部分熔融, 并有少量地幔物质的参与. 花岗斑岩可能形成于中国东部岩石圈伸展—减薄的构造背景下, 是华南大规模岩浆—构造事件的产物.

关键词: 郎村钨钼矿床; 花岗斑岩; 地球化学; 年代学; 岩石学; 矿床学.

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Geochemistry, Geochronology and Petrogenesis of Granite Porphyry in Langcun W-Mo Deposit, Zhejiang Province

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Abstract: The Langcun tungsten-molybdenum deposit is a medium porphyry-skarn type deposit in the Northwest Zhejiang

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Province, western Qinzhou-Hangzhou metallogenic belt (QHMB). In this paper, it analyzed the petrological, chronological and geochemical characteristics of the ore-forming related granite porphyry in this deposit to constrain its genesis and interpret its tectonic significance. Granite porphyry formed at 129.7 ± 1.1 Ma (zircon U-Pb, LA-ICP-MS) and belongs to shoshonite series with high SiO_2 , alkali contents, and weakly peraluminous. The characteristics, i.e., right-dipping chondrite normalized REE pattern with negative Eu anomalies ($\delta\text{Eu}=0.36-0.40$) and the 10 000 Ga/Al and Zr+Nb+Ce+Y values range from 2.57 to 2.90 and 379.5×10^{-6} to 462.0×10^{-6} , respectively, suggest that the granite porphyry belongs to A-type granite. Whole rock Sr-Nd compositions are characterized by I_{Sr} and $\epsilon_{\text{Nd}}(t)$ range from 0.707 17 to 0.709 08 and -6.1 to -4.0 , respectively, with Nd model ages of 1.25 to 1.42 Ga. Meanwhile, zircon Hf compositions are characterized by $\epsilon_{\text{Hf}}(t) = -5.94$ to -0.87 with two stage model ages of 1.23 to 1.56 Ga. All these evidences suggest that granite porphyry is formed by an ancient continental crust mixed with mantle material source under the tectonic of lithosphere extension and thinning in South China.

Key words: Langcun W-Mo deposit; granite porphyry; geochemistry; geochronology; petrology; mineralogy.

0 引言

中国是世界第一大钨钼资源国和生产国,斑岩钼矿是中国钼资源的主要来源.中国的斑岩钼矿主要沿古板块和现代板块结合带分布,形成了多条时代各异的钼成矿带.钼矿常与钨矿共生,形成了一些重要的钨钼矿床,如阳储岭钨钼矿床、南泥湖钨钼矿床、新田岭钨钼矿床等.

传统观点认为,斑岩钼矿、钨锡矿一般与壳源岩浆岩有关(Chen *et al.*, 2000; Hua *et al.*, 2003; 侯增谦和杨志明, 2009).但越来越多的研究表明,斑岩钼矿和云英岩型钨锡矿的成矿岩浆也显示了幔源岩浆的贡献(毛景文等, 2020; 谢玉玲等, 2020; 蒋少涌等, 2020).因此,与钼、钨、锡成矿有关的岩浆岩的源区仍存在争议.华南是我国钨、钼、锡等金属的重要矿集区,且成矿与该区广泛分布的中生代花岗质岩石有密切的时空或成因联系(陈毓川, 1983; 华仁民等, 2003, 2010; 毛景文等, 2008; 赵葵东和蒋少涌, 2022).前人通过岩石学、岩石化学和同位素地球化学研究,在该区划分出一系列与钨—锡—钼成矿有关的A型花岗岩带(朱金初等, 2008; 蒋少涌等, 2008).朱金初等(2008)通过岩石学和岩石地球化学厘定了南岭地区燕山期含钨锡的A型花岗岩带,也有学者称之为十杭带湘南—桂北段A型花岗岩带,并认为A型花岗岩为W、Sn等成矿元素的富集提供了有利条件(蒋少涌等, 2008);南岭成矿带东缘的白石嶂钼矿、锡田钨锡多金属矿床(周云等, 2017)和皖南桂林郑钼矿,与成矿相关的岩体也显示了A型花岗岩的特征(陈雪峰等, 2017; Ren *et al.*, 2018; 谢昊等, 2020).A型花岗岩与钨、钼、锡成矿有关的认识得到越来越多学者的认同,且这些A型花岗岩的岩石化学均显示了壳幔混源的特征,

幔源岩浆作用在成矿岩浆形成过程中可能具有重要作用.

郎村钨钼矿床位于浙江省安吉县,大地构造位置处于华夏板块与扬子板块结合带(简称钦杭结合带)东段.该结合带是我国重要的钼、钨、铜、多金属成矿带,除已知的德兴超大型斑岩铜矿、朱溪钨金矿外,近年还发现有竹溪岭、逍遥、郎村、安吉等多个大型、中型钼(钨)矿和热液型铅锌矿,具有重要的找矿潜力.郎村钨钼矿床是近年发现的以黑钨矿、白钨矿、辉钼矿为主要矿石矿物的中型钨钼矿床,估算钨333资源量(WO_3)1.85万t,平均品位1.25%(陈琦, 2015).朱高伶俐(2016)和Tang *et al.*(2020)分别对该矿床的成矿流体演化和成矿年代学方面进行了研究,而对与成矿相关的岩体尚未有深入探讨.本文选择郎村矿区花岗斑岩为研究对象,在详细的野外地质调查和室内研究基础上,开展了花岗斑岩的岩石学、年代学、岩石地球化学及全岩Sr-Nd、锆石Hf同位素等的研究工作,旨在对花岗斑岩的岩石成因,尤其是岩浆源区进行约束,同时探讨其与钨钼成矿作用的关系及其指示的构造环境.

1 区域地质概况

郎村钨钼矿床处于扬子板块东南缘,大地构造上属于钦杭成矿带东段.杨明桂和梅勇文(1997)首次提出钦杭结合带的概念,即位于华南地区扬子板块和华夏板块在晋宁期碰撞拼贴形成的巨型古板块结合带(图1),其南西起自钦州湾,北东至杭州湾,全长约2 000 km,呈反S状弧形展布(杨明桂和梅勇文, 1997).对钦杭结合带的构造演化目前尚存在不同认识.其先后经历了晋宁期、加里东期、印支期和燕山期等复杂的构造岩浆活动,造成其多期次

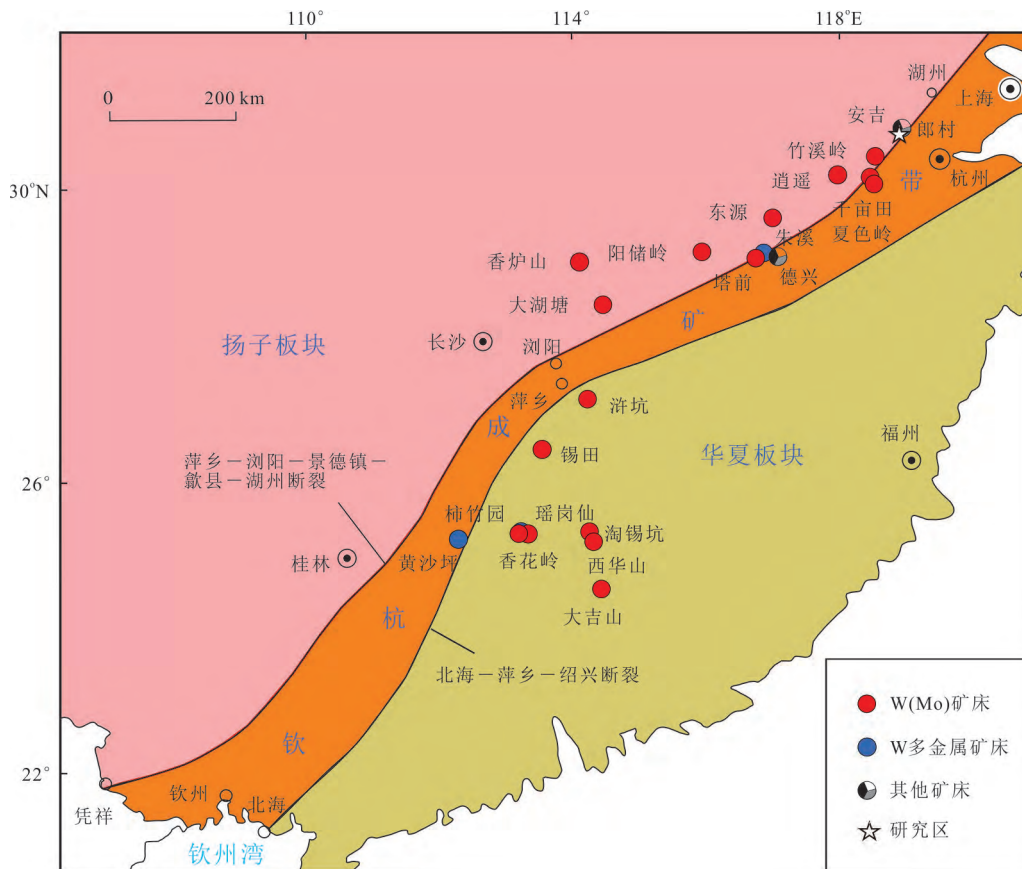


图 1 钦杭成矿带及周围晚中生代 W 矿床分布

Fig.1 Distribution of the W deposits in the Qinzhou-Hangzhou metallogenic belt (QHMB) and surrounding area

据参考文献:杨明桂和梅勇文(1997);Tang *et al.*(2017)

的岩浆事件(杨明桂和梅勇文,1997;毛景文等,2011;舒良树,2012).有学者认为,新元古代时期,华南处于多岛弧古洋盆体系,在晋宁期经历了洋-陆(弧)俯冲、陆陆碰撞,并导致华夏板块和扬子板块碰撞对接(胡开明,2001;杨明桂等,2009;周永章等,2017).加里东期后,华夏板块和扬子板块经历新一轮陆内裂解和陆陆碰撞,最终完全拼贴形成统一的华南陆块(胡肇荣和邓国辉,2009).印支期,扬子板块和华夏板块发生了强烈陆内褶皱造山,华南进入板内构造发展阶段(Li and Li, 2007).进入燕山期,钦杭结合带东段主要受太平洋板块斜向俯冲的影响,中-晚侏罗世,由于俯冲角度的转变,构造体制由挤压碰撞转换为伸展拉张,造成岩石圈减薄,并引起广泛的岩浆作用和大规模的成矿作用(Zhou *et al.*, 2006; 毛建仁等,2013).钦杭结合带作为一条古板块结合带和构造薄弱带,其内和旁侧形成了我国华南地区重要的燕山期花岗岩带和 W 多金属成矿带(毛景文等,2007;杨明桂等,2009),其中包括典型的香花岭、瑶岗仙、楠竹园、香炉山、阳储岭、

东源、竹溪岭等大型、超大型钨、钨锡、钨钼等多金属矿床.

区内扬子和华夏地块具有不同的结晶基底.钦杭成矿带北东侧华夏地块由太古代-古元古代结晶基底组成(胡开明,2001;胡肇荣和邓国辉,2009),基底岩石 Nd 模式年龄大多分布在 1.8~2.2 Ga(陈江峰等,1999);南西侧扬子地块主要由元古代结晶基底组成,扬子地块西南部基底岩石 Nd 模式年龄主要在 1.5~1.8 Ga 之间(陈江峰等,1999).研究区内地层发育较为齐全,自新元古界至中生界均有出露.区内发育多条北东向和东西向深大断裂,主要形成于晋宁期和燕山期,如江山-绍兴深断裂(NW)、学川-湖州大断裂(NW)和湖州-嘉善大断裂(EW)等(朱安庆等,2009),这些断裂构造控制了区内中生代花岗岩及其矿床的侵位.区内燕山期中酸性岩浆岩分布较为广泛,吕劲松等(2017)将区内燕山期岩浆活动分为两期:早期(180~145 Ma)以 I 型和 S 型花岗岩为主;晚期(145~100 Ma)为 S 型和 A 型花岗岩,特别是

136 Ma之后,主要以A型花岗岩为主.

2 矿床地质

郎村钨钼矿区位于浙江省安吉县报福镇. 矿区出露的地层主要为南华系休宁组和南沱组, 震旦系蓝天组、寒武系荷塘组、大陈岭组和杨柳岗组、志留系霞乡组、白垩系劳村组和黄尖组、第四系(图2; 浙江省第一地质大队内部资料). 其中, 南华系休宁组以角岩为主, 是主要的含矿地层. 矿区内褶皱和断裂构造发育: 以南华系为核部发育复式背斜, 两翼由震旦系—寒武系组成; 受区域性北东向北川—湖州大断裂(F₁)构造影响, 矿区内发育一系列以北东向为主的次级断裂, 控制着矿体的产状和分布

矿区内燕山期岩浆活动强烈, 具有多期侵位的特点, 以酸性侵入岩为主, 可见少量的基性岩脉, 岩性从老到新主要为黑云母二长斑岩、细粒花岗岩、花岗斑岩和煌斑岩. 其中, 花岗斑岩呈岩脉状侵入

于南华系休宁组中, 受构造控制明显.

浙江省第一地质大队通过在矿区地表和深部工程共控制3条矿化带: 郎村I号钨钼矿带、丁丁石II号铜多金属矿带、阮村西侧III号钼矿带. 本次研究集中在I号钨钼矿体, 矿体产于细粒花岗岩、花岗斑岩中及与南华系休宁组角岩内外接触带中. 岩体及围岩内外接触带中发育的北西向和东西向节理裂隙控制着含矿石英脉的产状, 与成矿关系较为密切.

I号矿体中的矿石矿物主要为黑钨矿、白钨矿和辉钼矿(图3), 矿化类型以细脉浸染型和细脉—网脉状为主, 后者为主要的矿化类型. 此外, 矿区矿石矿物还包括黄铁矿和磁铁矿, 以及少量钛铁矿、黄铜矿、磁黄铁矿、方铅矿和闪锌矿等. 矿区内蚀变以钾化、硅化、绢英岩化、绿泥石化及碳酸盐化为主, 其中, 硅化、绢英岩化与成矿密切相关; 围岩局部发育矽卡岩化, 并可见与矽卡岩化有关的白钨矿化.

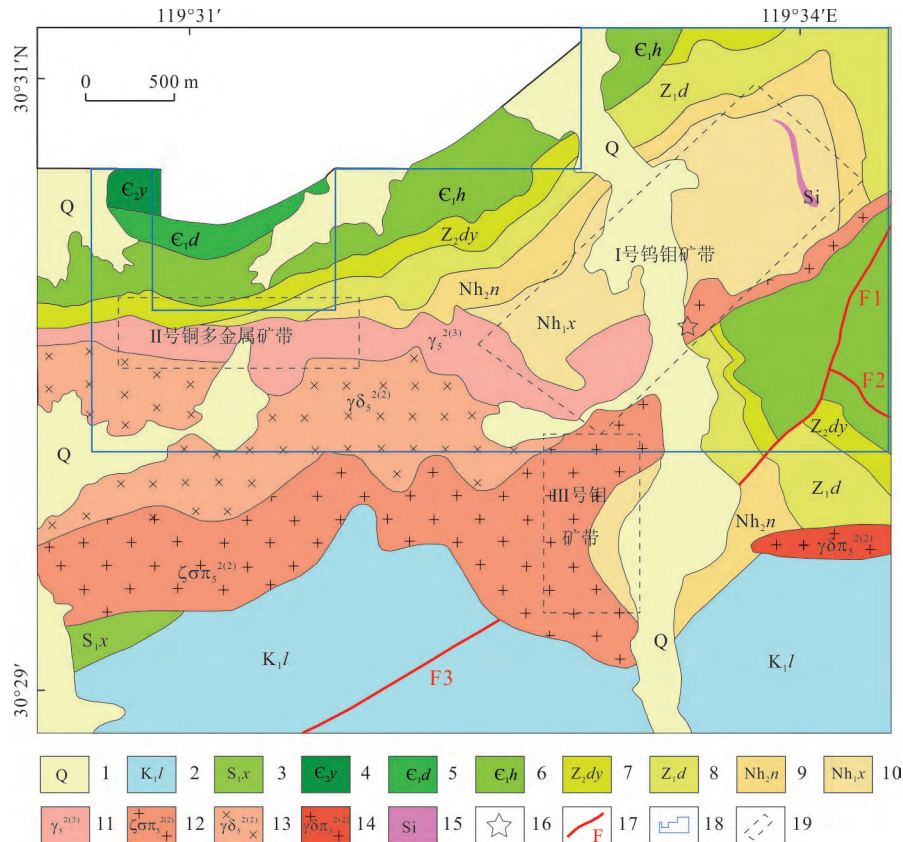


图2 郎村矿区地质简图

Fig.2 Simplified geologic map of Langcun ore deposit
 据浙江省第一地质大队内部资料修绘. 1. 第四系; 2. 劳村组; 3. 霞乡组; 4. 杨柳岗组; 5. 荷塘组; 6. 大陈岭组; 7. 灯影组; 8. 陡山沱组; 9. 南沱组; 10. 休宁组; 11. 细粒花岗岩; 12. 花岗斑岩; 13. 黑云母二长斑岩; 14. 花岗闪长斑岩; 15. 硅化破碎带; 16. 采样位置; 17. 断裂; 18. 探矿区范围; 19. 矿化带范围

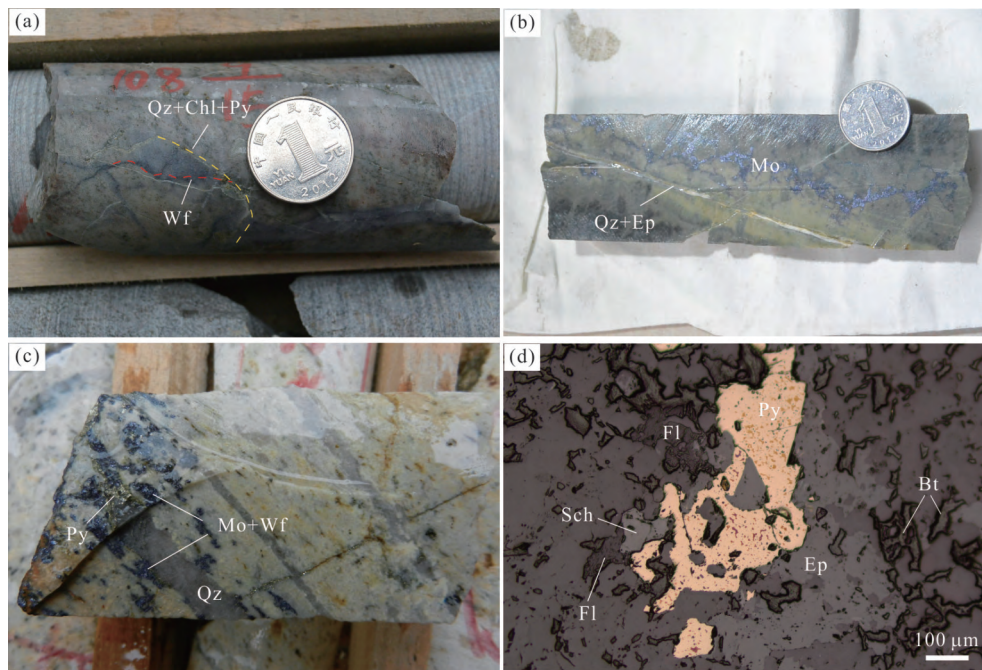


图 3 郎村矿床矿化手标本及显微照片

Fig.3 Photographs and micrographs of the mineralization in Langcun deposit

a. 角岩中黑钨矿细脉; b. 角岩中辉钼矿细脉; c. 蚀变岩体中石英—黑钨矿—辉钼矿脉; d. 角岩中白钨矿与萤石共生; Mo. 辉钼矿; Wf. 黑钨矿; Sch. 白钨矿; Qz. 石英; Py. 黄铁矿; Ep. 绿帘石; Fl. 萤石; Bt. 黑云母

3 样品及测试方法

本次测试样品采自矿区地表新鲜的花岗斑岩体. 岩石呈肉红色(图 4a), 斑状结构, 块状构造. 斑晶主要为钾长石、斜长石和石英(图 4b~4d), 基质主要为长英质, 其中石英约 25%~30%. 金属矿物主要为含钛磁铁矿, 少量的钛铁矿和黄铁矿, 副矿物主要有金红石、锆石、磷灰石、独居石等. 弱蚀变样品中, 可见绿泥石化和长石绢云母化(图 4e, 4f).

选取 5 件新鲜的花岗斑岩样品粉碎至 200 目, 在核工业北京地质研究院分析测试中心进行全岩主微量元素分析. 测试方法依据《GB/T 14506.28-93 硅酸盐岩石化学分析方法》和《DZ/T 0223-2001 电感耦合等离子体质谱(ICP-MS)方法》通则进行. 主量元素分析使用 Philip PW2404 型 X 荧光光谱仪(XRF)完成, 分析精度优于 1%; 微量元素和稀土元素分析使用 Finnigan MAT Element I 型电感耦合等离子体质谱仪(ICP-MS)完成, 分析精度多优于 3%. 具体分析流程见 Wang *et al.* (2013).

锆石单矿物挑选均在河北廊坊区调研究所实验室利用标准技术完成. 锆石制靶以及阴极发光(CL)观察和照相工作由北京铀领航科技有限公

司完成. 本次锆石 U-Pb 年龄测定在澳大利亚塔斯马尼亚大学优秀矿床研究中心(CODES)完成, 使用仪器为 Agilent 7500cs 激光剥蚀四极杆电感耦合等离子质谱(LA-ICP-MS). 测试采用 Ar 作为剥蚀物质的载气, 激光波长 193 nm, 样品测试采用的激光束斑直径为 32~33 μm. 同位素分馏校正采用 91500 为标准锆石(参见 Wiedenbeck *et al.*, 1995), 元素含量校正以 Zr 作为内标元素, 以美国国家标准技术研究院人工合成硅酸盐玻璃 NIST 610 为标准参考物质.

本研究全岩 Sr-Nd 同位素分析在核工业北京地质研究院分析测试中心利用热电离质谱仪(TIMS)进行比值测定. Rb 的误差为 2%, Sr 的误差为 0.5%~0.1%, Sm 和 Nd 的误差 < 0.5%, 同位素比值采用 $^{86}\text{Sr}/^{88}\text{Sr} = 0.119 4$ 和 $^{146}\text{Nd}/^{144}\text{Nd} = 0.721 9$ 进行标准化校正.

锆石 Hf 同位素分析是在中国科学院地球化学研究所矿床地球化学国家重点实验室完成. 测试采用 Nu Plasma III 型 MC-ICP-MS 和 RESOLUTION S-155 型激光剥蚀系统, 实验方法见 Yuan *et al.* (2008).

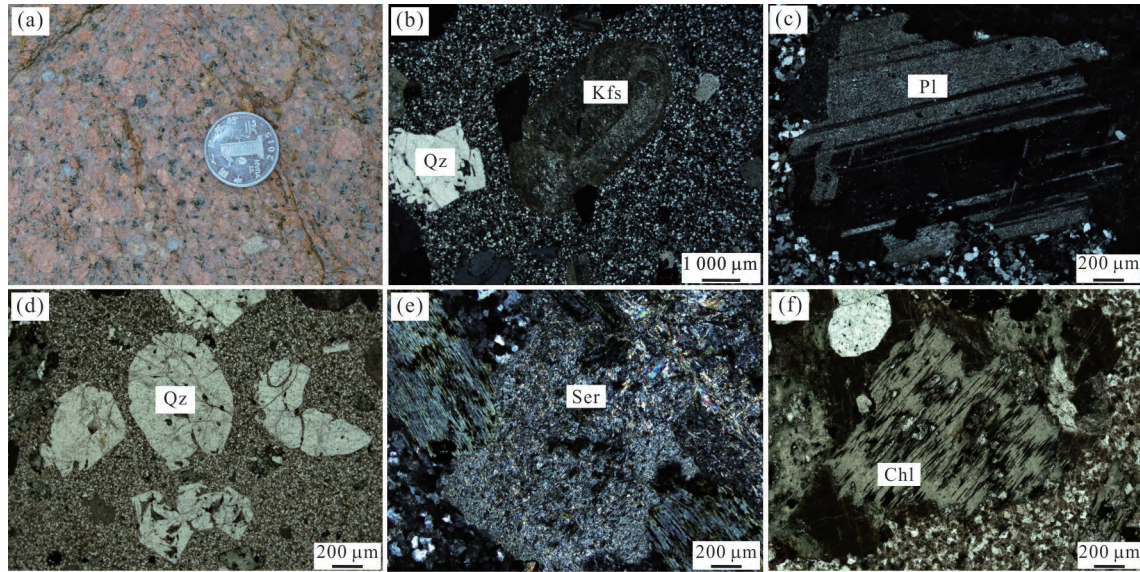


图4 郎村矿区花岗斑岩手标本及镜下照片

Fig.4 Photographs and micrographs of the Langcun granite porphyry

a. 花岗斑岩中见暗色包体; b~c. 钾长石和斜长石斑晶(正交偏光); d. 和石英斑晶(单偏光); e. 长石斑晶绢云母化(正交偏光); f. 绿泥石化(单偏光); Kfs. 钾长石; Pl. 斜长石; Qz. 石英; Ser. 绢云母; Chl. 绿泥石

4 分析结果

4.1 岩石地球化学

4.1.1 主量元素特征 郎村花岗斑岩的主量元素分析结果见表1。通过分析, 花岗斑岩具有以下特征: (1) 花岗斑岩为 SiO_2 过饱和岩石, SiO_2 含量为 70.58%~71.58%, 平均 71.18%; Al_2O_3 含量为 14.07%~14.46%, 平均 14.27%, 其分异指数 DI 为 88.42~90.48, 说明花岗斑岩分异演化程度高; (2) 岩石全碱 Alk 含量 ($\text{K}_2\text{O} + \text{Na}_2\text{O}$) 较高, 为 9.17%~

9.56%, 平均 9.37%, 相对富碱, 在 TAS 图解中(图 5a), 花岗斑岩投点落入花岗岩区域, 且属亚碱性岩石; (3) $\text{K}_2\text{O}/\text{Na}_2\text{O}$ 变化于 1.30~1.47, 平均 1.36, 相对富钾; 在 $\text{SiO}_2 - \text{K}_2\text{O}$ 图解上样品也落入钾玄岩系列(图 5b)。铝饱和指数 A/CNK 介于 1.04~1.12, A/NK 介于 1.12~1.20, 在 A/CNK-A/NK 图解上, 样品投点落入过铝质岩石区域(图 5c), 判定花岗斑岩为弱过铝质岩石; (4) CaO 含量为 0.52%~0.61%, MgO 含量为 0.38%~0.40%, P_2O_5 含量为 0.08%~0.10%, 相对贫钙、镁和磷。

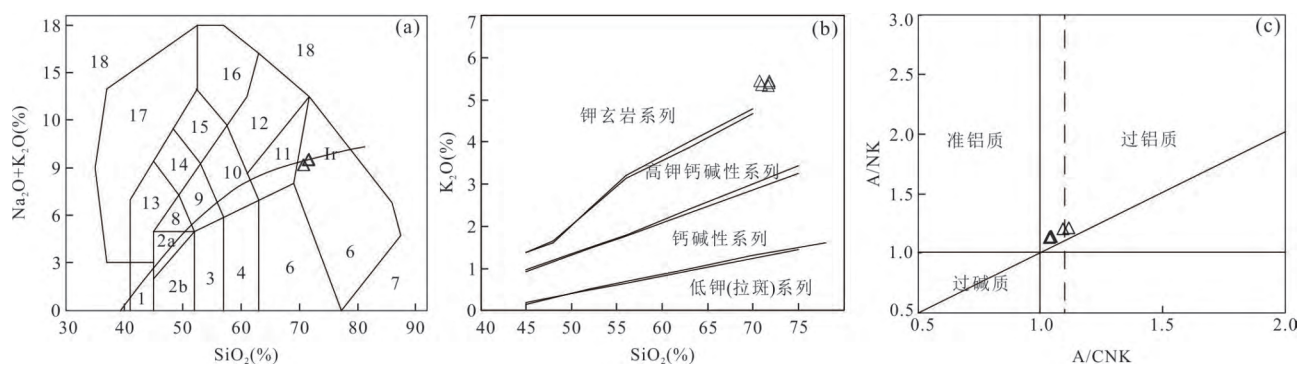


图5 郎村花岗斑岩岩石判别图解

Fig.5 The discriminative diagrams for granite porphyry from Langcun

a. TAS 图解(底图据 Middlemost, 1994); Ir-Irvine 分界线, 上方为碱性, 下方为亚碱性; 1. 橄辉岩; 2a. 碱性辉长岩; 2b. 亚碱性辉长岩; 3. 辉长闪长岩; 4. 闪长岩; 5. 花岗闪长岩; 6. 花岗岩; 7. 石英岩; 8. 二长辉长岩; 9. 二长闪长岩; 10. 二长岩; 11. 石英二长岩; 12. 正长岩; 13. 副长石辉长岩; 14. 副长石二长岩; 15. 副长石二长正长岩; 16. 副长正长岩; 17. 副长深成岩; 18. 霓方钠岩/磷霞岩/石榴岩; b. $\text{SiO}_2 - \text{K}_2\text{O}$ 岩石序列图解(底图据 Rickwood, 1989); c. A/CNK-A/NK 图解(底图据 Maniar and Piccoli, 1989)

表 1 郎村花岗斑岩主量元素 (%) 和微量、稀土元素 (10^{-6}) 分析结果Table 1 Major element compositions (%) and rare earth and trace element compositions (10^{-6}) of granite porphyry from Langcun

样品号	LC1089-1	LC1089-2	LC1089-3	LC1089-4	LC1089-5	样品号	LC1089-1	LC1089-2	LC1089-3	LC1089-4	LC1089-5
SiO ₂	71.53	71.46	71.58	70.58	70.77	Sb	0.74	0.83	0.72	0.64	0.56
Al ₂ O ₃	14.25	14.07	14.19	14.46	14.40	Cs	3.95	4.24	4.23	5.33	5.00
Fe ₂ O ₃	2.92	3.25	2.79	3.57	3.29	Ba	674.00	666.00	751.00	736.00	701.00
FeO	2.61	2.34	1.39	1.43	1.92	La	58.70	62.40	61.50	56.00	60.90
MgO	0.38	0.40	0.40	0.39	0.40	Ce	99.50	93.00	108.00	87.00	99.20
CaO	0.53	0.55	0.57	0.52	0.61	Pr	11.70	12.10	11.60	11.60	12.60
Na ₂ O	4.09	4.10	4.07	3.71	3.81	Nd	45.30	46.70	50.20	45.60	50.80
K ₂ O	5.44	5.33	5.39	5.44	5.34	Sm	8.81	8.42	8.84	8.96	9.71
MnO	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.05	Eu	1.00	0.97	1.04	1.09	1.14
TiO ₂	0.29	0.29	0.28	0.33	0.33	Gd	7.88	7.83	8.06	7.13	8.57
P ₂ O ₅	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.10	0.10	Tb	1.36	1.33	1.41	1.34	1.38
LOI	0.41	0.43	0.53	0.80	0.87	Dy	7.01	6.85	6.83	6.84	7.22
Total	99.67	99.75	99.78	99.79	99.75	Ho	1.42	1.22	1.40	1.39	1.34
A/CNK	1.05	1.04	1.04	1.12	1.09	Er	4.11	3.87	3.99	4.05	3.92
A/NK	1.13	1.12	1.13	1.20	1.19	Tm	0.67	0.67	0.69	0.61	0.61
DI	89.15	89.03	90.48	88.86	88.42	Yb	4.79	4.23	4.54	4.18	4.27
Li	11.50	7.84	10.70	14.60	15.20	Lu	0.60	0.64	0.63	0.59	0.61
Be	3.71	3.58	3.78	3.72	3.60	Ta	1.69	1.84	1.99	1.90	2.01
Sc	6.09	5.83	6.12	6.58	7.06	W	3.40	3.77	2.98	4.44	4.94
V	11.80	11.70	12.10	15.40	14.60	Re	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Cr	11.70	10.30	10.70	10.30	7.27	Tl	0.95	1.01	0.98	1.03	0.94
Co	2.59	2.75	2.66	2.68	2.56	Pb	17.70	19.10	20.90	17.90	16.80
Ni	6.07	5.70	5.10	5.18	3.82	Bi	0.14	0.13	0.17	0.25	0.15
Cu	7.69	6.95	7.28	7.79	9.38	Th	21.20	22.30	21.90	21.70	21.30
Zn	52.70	53.40	53.70	54.00	54.30	U	8.55	4.88	5.45	4.88	4.96
Ga	18.40	19.30	20.40	20.30	20.90	Zr	215.00	269.00	270.00	291.00	298.00
Rb	183.00	193.00	195.00	214.00	216.00	Hf	6.77	8.55	8.54	8.12	8.47
Sr	87.30	89.40	102.00	133.00	136.00	∑REE	252.84	250.22	268.73	236.38	262.27
Y	38.20	38.40	41.90	34.20	39.90	LREE/HREE	2.99	3.14	3.12	3.02	3.19
Nb	26.80	29.10	27.60	27.60	24.90	(La/Yb) _N	8.26	9.95	9.13	9.03	9.62
Mo	4.74	5.38	4.53	5.06	3.15	(La/Sm) _N	4.19	4.66	4.38	3.93	3.95
Cd	0.35	0.29	0.27	0.37	0.40	(Gd/Yb) _N	1.33	1.49	1.43	1.38	1.62
In	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.07	0.06	δEu	0.36	0.36	0.37	0.40	0.37

注: A/CNK 代表 $Al_2O_3/(CaO+Na_2O+K_2O)$ 摩尔比; A/NK 代表 $Al_2O_3/(Na_2O+K_2O)$ 摩尔比; 分异指数 $DI=Qz+Or+Ab+Ne+Le+Kp$. 主量元素质量分数单位为%; 微量和稀土元素质量分数单位为 10^{-6} .

4.1.2 微量及稀土元素特征 花岗斑岩微量元素和稀土元素分析结果见表 1. 微量元素蛛网图和稀土元素球粒陨石标准化曲线分布见图 6. 微量元素和稀土元素地球化学特征如下:

(1) 稀土元素总量较高 ($\sum REE=250.22 \times 10^{-6} \sim 268.73 \times 10^{-6}$), $\sum LREE/\sum HREE = 8.05 \sim 8.75$, $(La/Yb)_N = 8.26 \sim 9.95$, 显示相对富集轻稀土元素. $(La/Sm)_N = 0.41 \sim 0.88$, $(Gd/Yb)_N = 0.70 \sim$

0.79, 轻稀土和重稀土内部未发生明显分馏. 球粒陨石标准化稀土元素配分模式图上 (图 6a), Eu 呈明显的负异常 ($\delta Eu = 0.36 \sim 0.40$), 稀土元素总体表现为海鸥式配分模式.

(2) 原始地幔标准化微量元素蛛网图 (图 6b) 显示, 花岗斑岩富集大离子亲石元素 K、Rb、Th、Pb 等, 亏损高场强元素 Nb、Ta、Zr、P、Ti 等的特征, 与大陆地壳特征相似.

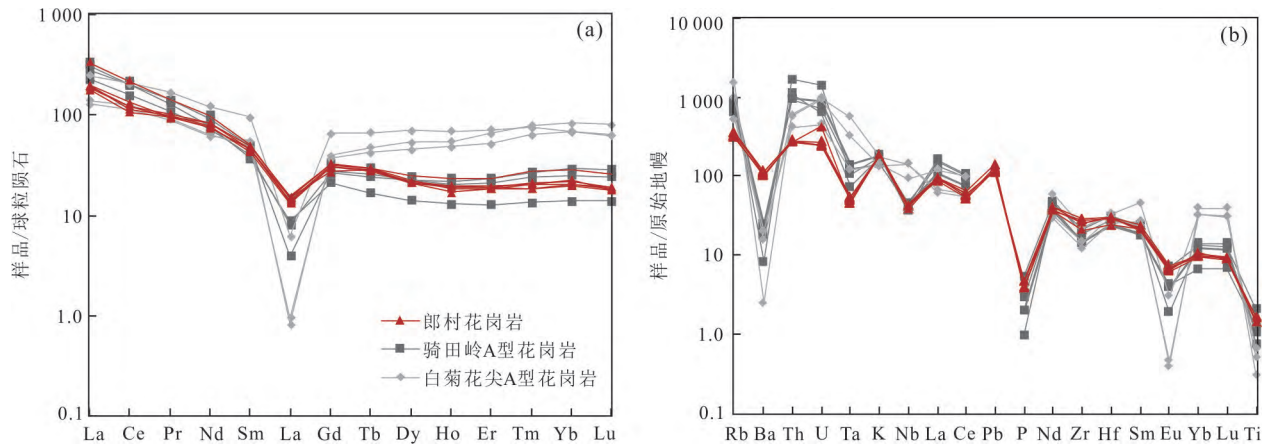


图6 郎村花岗斑岩稀土元素球粒陨石标准化配分曲线(a)和微量元素原始地幔标准化蛛网图(b)

Fig.6 Chondrite-normalized REE patterns and primitive mantle-normalized trace element patterns of the granite porphyry from Langcun

a. 标准化值据 McDonough and Sun(1995); b. 标准化值据 Boynton(1984); 数据来源: 骑田岭花岗岩据柏道远等(2005); 白菊花尖花岗岩据 Wong *et al.*(2009)

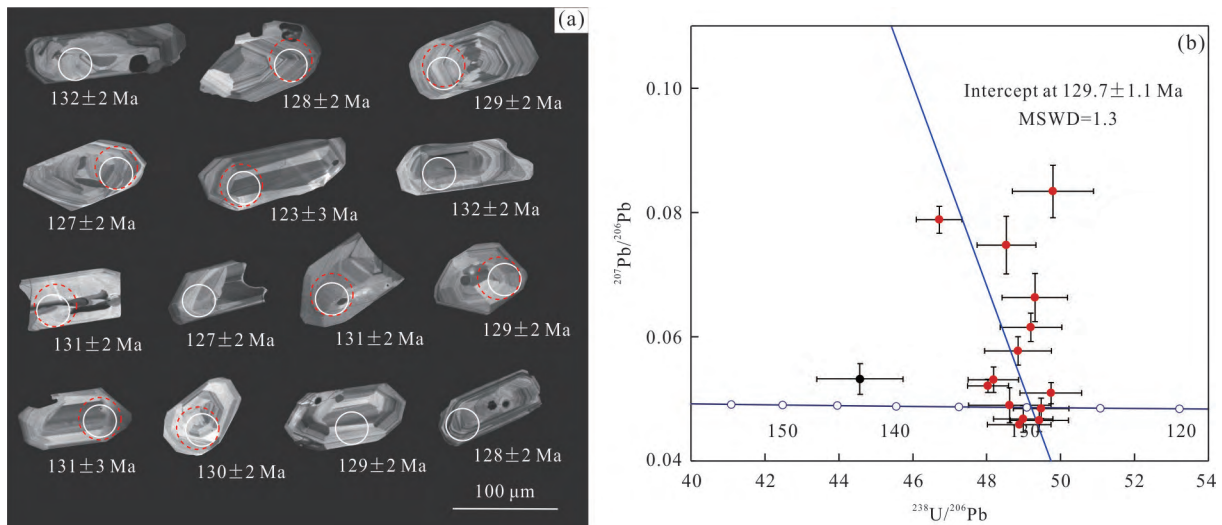


图7 郎村花岗斑岩锆石阴极发光图像(a)和锆石U-Pb年龄谐和图(b)

Fig.7 Cathodoluminescent images (a) and U-Pb concordia diagram (b) for zircons of granite porphyry from Langcun
阴极发光图像中实线圈代表锆石U-Pb分析点位,虚线圈代表Hf分析点位

4.2 锆石 U-Pb 年代学

郎村花岗斑岩样品中锆石颗粒晶型完整,多呈柱状,大小在 70~280 μm . 阴极发光图像显示,锆石大多具有明显的岩浆振荡环带(图 7a),且锆石中的 Th 和 U 含量较高, Th 含量为 $77 \times 10^{-6} \sim 1703 \times 10^{-6}$, U 含量为 $104 \times 10^{-6} \sim 2237 \times 10^{-6}$, Th/U 比值范围为 0.64~1.24(表 2),均大于 0.4,表明其为岩浆结晶的产物(Hoskin and Black, 2000; Crofu *et al.*, 2003; 吴元保和郑永飞,2004).

花岗斑岩中锆石共分析了 15 个点,其中有 14 个点年龄范围较集中,均落在谐和线附近(图 7b),

为有效点,另有一点年龄为 $142 \pm 1.4 \text{ Ma}$,可能为岩浆上升时捕获的老锆石,不参与年龄计算. 14 个数据点的 U-Pb 同位素下交点年龄为 $129.7 \pm 1.1 \text{ Ma}$ (MSWD=1.3),笔者认为其可代表花岗斑岩的成岩年龄.

4.3 Sr-Nd 同位素

郎村花岗斑岩样品 Sm-Nd 和 Rb-Sr 同位素分析及计算结果见表 3. 花岗斑岩的 $^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$ 和 $^{143}\text{Nd}/^{144}\text{Nd}$ 值分别为 0.717 349~0.719 853 和 0.512 264~0.512 368,初始 $^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$ (即 I_{Sr}) 和 $\epsilon_{\text{Nd}}(t)$

表 2 郎村花岗斑岩锆石 U-Pb 定年结果

Table 2 Zircon U-Pb dating data of the granite porphyry from Langcun

分析点	Th ²³² (10 ⁻⁶)	U ²³⁸ (10 ⁻⁶)	Th/U	同位素比值		年龄(Ma)	
				²⁰⁷ Pb/ ²⁰⁶ Pb	²⁰⁶ Pb/ ²³⁸ Th	²⁰⁷ Pb/ ²⁰⁶ Pb(Ma)	²⁰⁶ Pb/ ²³⁸ U(Ma)
LC1089-1	237	191	1.242 1	0.083 4±0.050 6	0.020 1±0.022 0	1 278±99	123±3
LC1089-2	114	173	0.658 6	0.066 3±0.058 3	0.020 3±0.018 0	816±122	127±2
LC1089-3	100	148	0.677 3	0.074 8±0.061 8	0.020 6±0.016 5	1 062±124	127±2
LC1089-4	177	237	0.747 9	0.061 6±0.037 0	0.020 3±0.017 0	659±79	128±2
LC1089-5	152	203	0.751 0	0.050 9±0.033 2	0.020 1±0.016 8	239±77	128±2
LC1089-6	129	161	0.804 1	0.048 5±0.033 5	0.020 2±0.015 2	124±79	129±2
LC1089-7	121	158	0.768 4	0.046 6±0.038 5	0.020 2±0.015 9	27±92	129±2
LC1089-8	80	113	0.706 5	0.057 8±0.039 2	0.020 5±0.018 5	521±86	129±2
LC1089-9	79	122	0.646 4	0.046 8±0.045 1	0.020 4±0.016 4	38±108	130±2
LC1089-10	179	206	0.866 0	0.045 9±0.049 4	0.020 5±0.017 7	-9±119	131±2
LC1089-11	78	106	0.735 9	0.049 0±0.057 2	0.020 6±0.022 9	148±134	131±3
LC1089-12	108	165	0.653 5	0.078 8±0.027 2	0.021 4±0.013 3	1 168±54	131±2
LC1089-13	149	215	0.694 0	0.053 1±0.038 6	0.020 8±0.014 3	332±88	132±2
LC1089-14	1 731	2 275	0.760 8	0.052 1±0.020 2	0.020 8±0.011 6	291±46	132±2
LC1089-15	180	176	1.020 3	0.053 2±0.046 2	0.022 4±0.026 1	338±105	142±4

表 3 郎村花岗斑岩 Sr-Nd 同位素组成

Table 3 Sr-Nd isotopic compositions of the granite porphyry from Langcun

样品号	⁸⁷ Rb/ ⁸⁶ Sr	⁸⁷ Sr/ ⁸⁶ Sr	<i>I</i> _{Sr}	¹⁴⁷ Sm/ ¹⁴⁴ Nd	¹⁴³ Nd/ ¹⁴⁴ Nd	<i>I</i> _{Nd}	ε _{Nd} (<i>t</i>)	<i>T</i> _{DM} (Ma)	<i>T</i> _{DM2} (Ma)
LC1089-1	6.835 5	0.719 853	0.707 21	0.120 9	0.512 289	0.512 186	-5.6	1 415	1 376
LC1089-2	6.818 6	0.719 735	0.707 13	0.120 7	0.512 280	0.512 177	-5.7	1 427	1 390
LC1089-3	6.545 9	0.719 489	0.707 38	0.121 6	0.512 264	0.512 161	-6.0	1 467	1 417
LC1089-4	4.487 0	0.717 349	0.709 05	0.122 3	0.512 368	0.512 264	-4.0	1 306	1 253

表 4 郎村花岗斑岩 Hf 同位素组成

Table 4 Hf isotopic compositions of zircon from granite porphyry from Langcun

测点号	<i>t</i> (Ma)	¹⁷⁶ Yb/ ¹⁷⁷ Hf	2σ	¹⁷⁶ Lu/ ¹⁷⁷ Hf	2σ	¹⁷⁶ Hf/ ¹⁷⁷ Hf	2σ	<i>I</i> _{Hf}	ε _{Hf} (<i>t</i>)	<i>T</i> _{DM2} (Ma)	<i>f</i> _{Lu/Hf}
1	142	0.064 848	0.001 100	0.001 571	0.001 100	0.282 534	0.000 030	0.282 530	-5.71	1 548	-0.95
2	127	0.033 649	0.000 140	0.000 843	0.000 140	0.282 637	0.000 026	0.282 635	-2.00	1 313	-0.97
3	131	0.057 155	0.000 310	0.001 427	0.000 310	0.282 587	0.000 026	0.282 583	-3.84	1 429	-0.96
4	129	0.053 719	0.000 160	0.001 306	0.000 160	0.282 528	0.000 026	0.282 524	-5.93	1 562	-0.96
5	130	0.029 816	0.000 084	0.000 749	0.000 084	0.282 558	0.000 028	0.282 556	-4.79	1 490	-0.98
6	129	0.052 278	0.000 240	0.001 292	0.000 240	0.282 555	0.000 025	0.282 552	-4.94	1 500	-0.96
7	123	0.068 835	0.002 400	0.001 681	0.002 400	0.282 675	0.000 041	0.282 670	-0.76	1 233	-0.95
8	128	0.078 133	0.000 270	0.002 026	0.000 270	0.282 550	0.000 026	0.282 545	-5.18	1 517	-0.94
9	131	0.041 398	0.000 034	0.001 057	0.000 034	0.282 594	0.000 022	0.282 591	-3.56	1 412	-0.97

以花岗斑岩成岩年龄 129.7 Ma 计算,分别为 0.707 13~0.709 05 和 -6.0~-4.0。该花岗斑岩的一阶段模式年龄(*T*_{DM})为 1.31~1.47 Ga,两阶段模式年龄(*T*_{DM2})为 1.25~1.42 Ga。

4.4 锆石 Hf 同位素

花岗斑岩的 9 颗锆石 Hf 同位素分析结果见表 4。Hf 同位素值均根据对应的上述锆石 U-Pb 年龄计算。花岗斑岩 Hf 同位素初始 ¹⁷⁶Hf/¹⁷⁷Hf 值为 0.282 524~0.282 671,平均为 0.282 576; ε_{Hf}(*t*) 为

-5.94~-0.87,均为负值,两阶段模式年龄(T_{MD2})介于1.23~1.56 Ga,平均1.44 Ga.

5 讨论

5.1 岩石成因类型

传统的花岗岩成因分类方案是将花岗岩分为S型、I型、M型和A型(Chappell and White, 1974; Collins *et al.*, 1982).S型花岗岩一般为过铝质,铝饱和指数(A/CNK) >1.1 ,含有白云母、堇青石、石榴子石、红柱石等特征矿物;I型花岗岩一般为偏铝质或弱过铝质,A/CNK <1.05 ,含有黑云母、普通角闪石等特征矿物;A型花岗岩一般含有霓(辉)石、钠(铁)闪石、铁云母等碱性暗色矿物.但高分异的I型和S型花岗岩在矿物学及地球化学特征上与A型花岗岩相似,因此,区分岩石成因类型需从多方面综合考虑.

研究表明, P_2O_5 和 SiO_2 的相关关系可以有效判别S型、I型花岗岩(Chappell and White, 1992; Wu *et al.*, 2003; Li *et al.*, 2007).郎村花岗斑岩 P_2O_5 含量较低且随着 SiO_2 含量的升高而降低,与A/I型花岗岩的演化趋势相同(图8).花岗斑岩为弱过铝质岩石(图5c),不具有S型花岗岩的强过铝质特征,结合岩石化学上表现为高硅(SiO_2 含量70.46%~71.58%)、富碱(全碱Alk含量9.17%~9.56%)的特点,认为郎村花岗斑岩不属于S型花岗岩,为I型或者A型花岗岩.

郎村花岗斑岩的锆石U-Pb年龄为129.7 Ma,形成于早白垩世早期,前人对钦杭成矿带东段花岗岩进行研究,识别了多处同一时期的A型花岗岩岩体,如大桥坞花岗斑岩和杨梅湾花岗岩(136~133 Ma, Yang *et al.*, 2012)、大茅山和桐山花岗岩(129~21 Ma, Jiang *et al.*, 2011)、密坑山花岗岩(124 Ma, 邱检生等, 2005)、白菊花尖花岗岩(123 Ma, Wong *et al.*, 2009)等.本文研究的郎村花岗斑岩与这些A型花岗岩体具有相似的地球化学特征.

Whalen *et al.*(1987)通过对A型花岗岩数据的总结发现,A型花岗岩具有高硅、富碱、高Ga、Zr、Nb、Ce和Y含量的特点,据此提出以 $10\ 000\ Ga/Al > 2.6$ 和 $Zr+Nb+Ce+Y > 350 \times 10^{-6}$ 作为判别A型花岗岩的标准.在 $10\ 000\ Ga/Al$ 和 $Zr+Nb+Ce+Y-(Na_2O+K_2O)/CaO$ 图解上,花岗斑岩大多落在A型花岗岩区域内,与区域内A型花岗岩范围一致

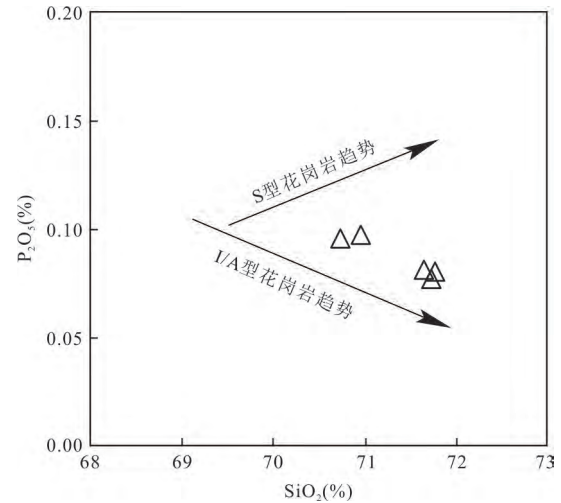


图8 郎村花岗斑岩 $SiO_2-P_2O_5$ 图解

Fig.8 $SiO_2-P_2O_5$ diagram of granite porphyry from Langcun

(图9),表明花岗斑岩为A型花岗岩.这一结论也得到以下证据的支持:(1)花岗斑岩具有高硅(平均71.18)、富碱(平均9.37%)、高铝饱和指数(A/CNK为1.04~1.12)、贫CaO和MgO的特点(邱检生等, 2000;吴锁平等, 2007);(2)花岗斑岩 $10\ 000\ Ga/Al$ 比值为2.57~2.90(>2.60), $Zr+Nb+Ce+Y$ 为 $379.5 \times 10^{-6} \sim 462.0 \times 10^{-6}$ ($>350 \times 10^{-6}$);其稀土含量较高,亏损Ba、P、Ti和Eu的特征与A型花岗岩一致(Wong *et al.*, 2009);(3)花岗斑岩稀土配分模式与区域上骑田岭和白菊花尖等A型花岗岩一致,为典型的右倾海鸥型(图6a);(4)花岗斑岩的锆饱和温度为808~844 $^{\circ}C$,由于缺乏继承锆石,锆饱和温度代表了岩浆熔体的最低温度(赵振华, 2016),形成花岗斑岩的岩浆温度明显高于I型花岗岩的平均值781 $^{\circ}C$ (King *et al.*, 1997).

5.2 岩浆源区

关于A型花岗岩的岩浆起源,目前有几种不同的认识:(1)富F和Cl的麻粒岩相下地壳部分熔融(Whalen *et al.*, 1987; Creaser *et al.*, 1991);(2)幔源的碱性基性岩-中性岩分异演化(Anderson *et al.*, 2003; Bonin, 2007);(3)地壳浅部钙碱性花岗岩脱水熔融(Skjerlie and Dana Johnston, 1993; Patiño Douce, 1997);(4)壳幔岩浆混合(Mingram *et al.*, 2000; Yang *et al.*, 2006).Wong *et al.*(2009)对白菊花尖A型花岗岩的研究认为,其源区以地幔物质为主,有少量古老地壳物质的参与;Jiang *et al.*(2011)研究的铜山和大茅山A型花岗岩来自下地壳的部分熔融;邱检生等(2005)认为密坑岩

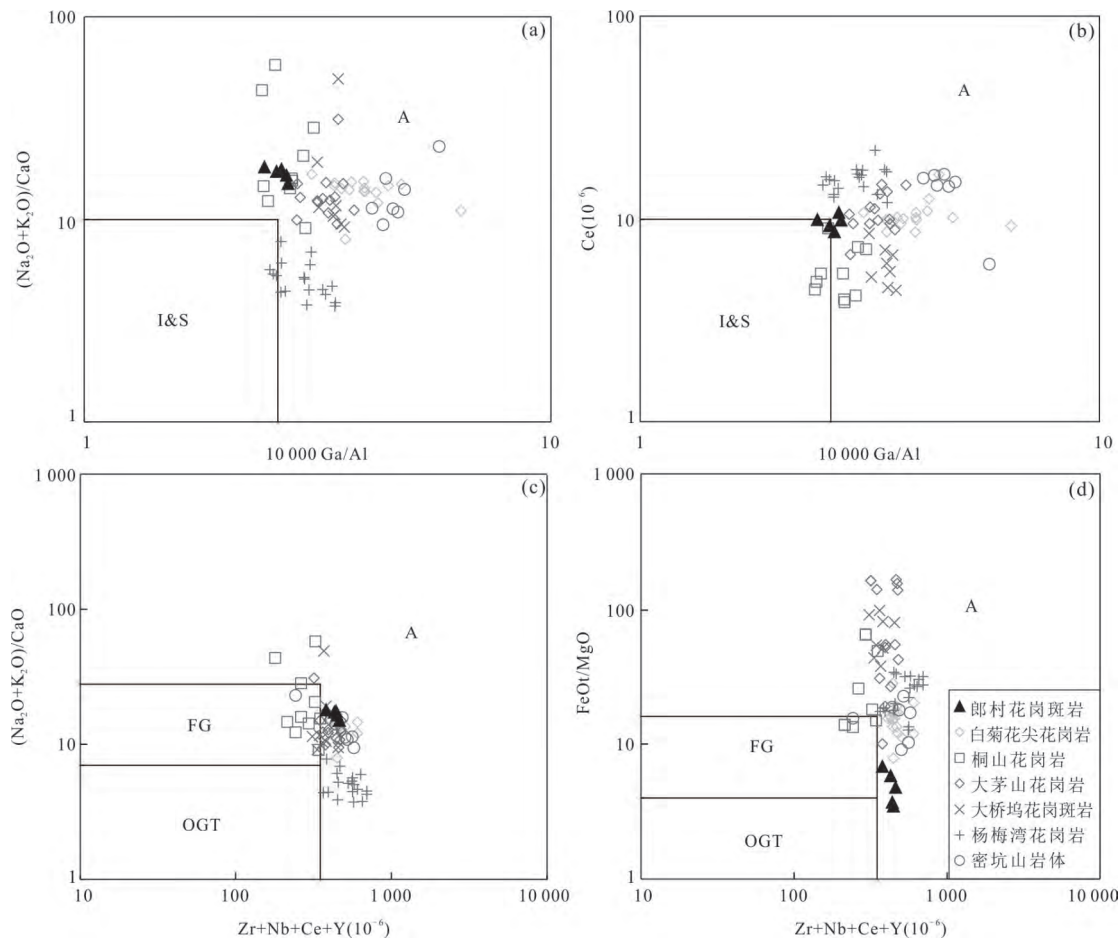


图9 郎村花岗斑岩岩石成因类别判别图解

Fig.9 Petrogenesis diagrams of granite porphyry from Langcun

底图据 Whalen *et al.*(1987);数据来源:白菊花尖花岗岩据 Wong *et al.*(2009);大茅山和桐山花岗岩据 Jiang *et al.*(2011);大桥坞花岗斑岩和杨梅湾花岗岩据 Yang *et al.*(2012);密坑山花岗岩据邱检生等(2005);FG.分异型的长英质花岗岩;OGT.未分异的I,S和M型花岗岩

体为壳幔物质在源区混合后经历高度分异演化形成。

花岗斑岩为弱过铝质和钾玄岩—高钾钙碱性系列;稀土元素球粒陨石标准化配分图表现为相对富集轻稀土的特征,轻、重稀土内部分馏不明显, Eu 负异常;微量元素蛛网图显示富集大离子亲石元素 K、Rb、Th、Pb 等,亏损高场强元素 Nb、Ta、Zr、P、Ti 等的特征,与大陆地壳特征相似。据前人研究,这些特征指示了陆壳参与岩浆过程,即岩浆源区以壳源物质为主(张宏飞和高山, 2012;黄兰椿和蒋少涌, 2012)。

花岗斑岩的 $^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$ 初始值为 0.717 349~0.719 853 和 $\epsilon_{\text{Nd}}(t)$ 值为 -6.0~-4.0, 在 $I_{\text{Sr}}-\epsilon_{\text{Nd}}(t)$ 图解上, 花岗斑岩投点落入地幔组分和华南壳源花岗岩之间(图 10a), 表明岩浆主要来源于地壳, 但受到地幔物质的混染(White and Chappell, 1983;

Faure, 1986)。花岗斑岩的 $\epsilon_{\text{Hf}}(t)$ 比值均为负值 (-5.94~-0.87), 在 $\epsilon_{\text{Hf}}(t)-t$ 图解上, 花岗斑岩投点在亏损地幔之下, 地壳 1.0 Ga 和 1.5 Ga 演化线之间(图 10b), 前人研究表明这种特征的岩浆源区物质主要来源于古老地壳(吴福元等, 2007)。花岗斑岩的全岩 Nd 两阶段模式年龄(1.25~1.42 Ga)与 Hf 两阶段模式年龄(1.23~1.56 Ga)相近, 稍晚于扬子板块基底岩石的 Nd 同位素模式年龄(1.5~1.8 Ga), 也暗示了其源区物质主要为中元古代地壳, 但形成时有明显的地幔物质或新生地壳物质加入。由于花岗斑岩的 T_{DM} 为 1.31~1.47 Ga, 不倾向于新生下地壳的存在(陈江峰等, 1999), 因此认为郎村花岗斑岩源区以中元古代地壳为主, 有少量地幔物质的混合。并且在矿区出露有同期的煌斑岩脉, 也印证了区内存在同期幔源岩浆活动。

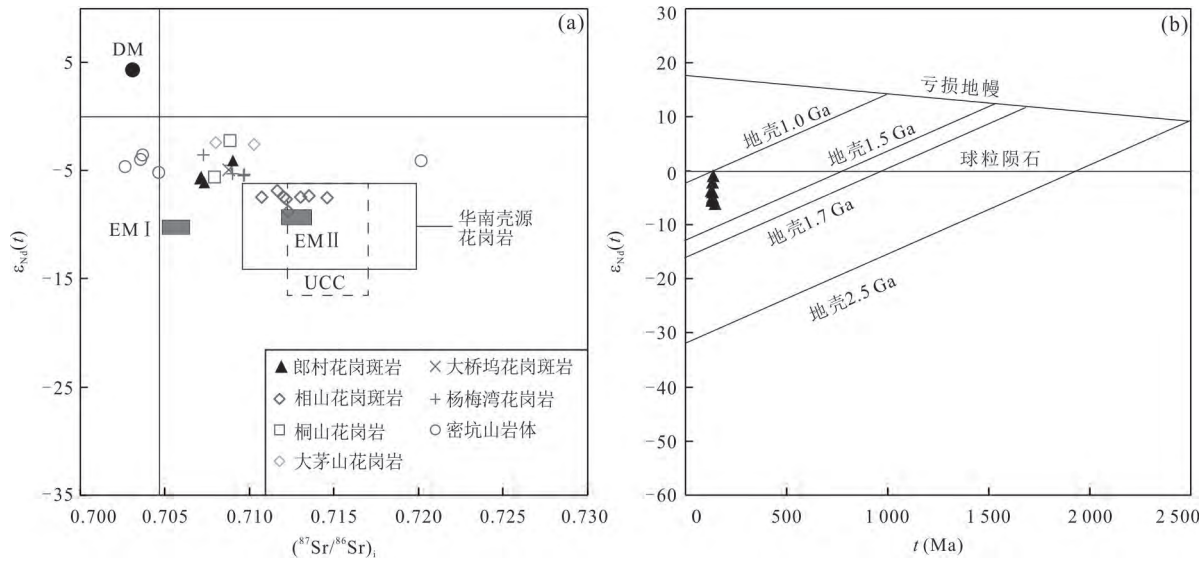


图 10 郎村花岗斑岩 $I_{Sr}-\epsilon_{Nd}(t)$ 图解(a)和 $\epsilon_{Nd}(t)-t$ 图解(b)

Fig.10 Initial Sr isotope ratio I_{Sr} vs. $\epsilon_{Nd}(t)$ diagram and $\epsilon_{Nd}(t)-t$ diagram of granite porphyry from Langcun

a. 底图据 Li *et al.* (2013), 数据来源: 相山花岗斑岩据 Yang *et al.* (2011); 其他数据来源同图 9

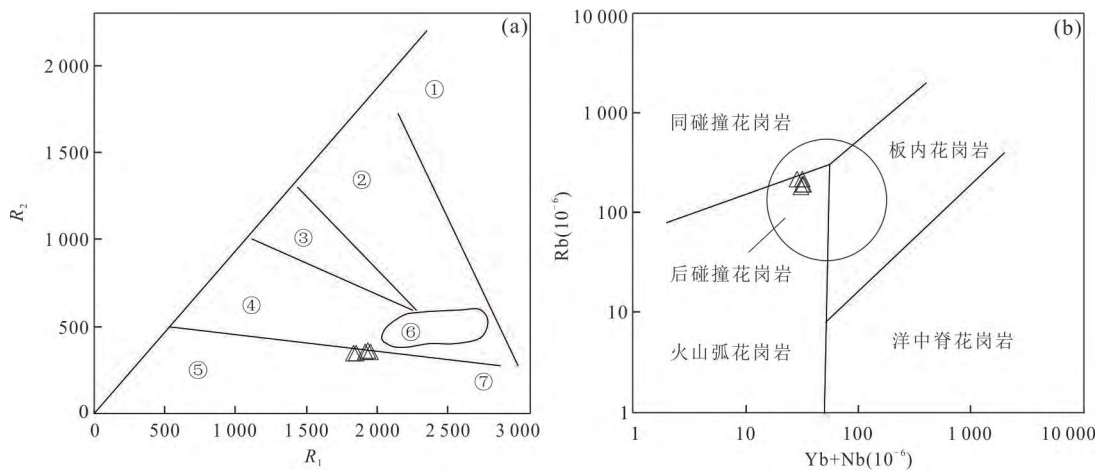


图 11 郎村花岗斑岩构造环境判别图

Fig.11 Tectonic environment diagrams of granite porphyry from Langcun

a. 底图据 Batchelor and Bowden (1985); ①地幔斜长花岗岩; 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; b. 底图据 Pearce *et al.* (1984)

5.3 成岩成矿时代和构造环境

前人对区域内晚中生代花岗岩的成岩时间做过大量研究. Tang *et al.* (2017) 测得铜村钨矿区二长花岗岩年龄为 148.1 ± 1.7 Ma; 厉子龙等 (2013) 获得木瓜铜钨多金属矿花岗岩斑岩年龄为 142.2 ± 1.2 Ma; 唐增才等 (2017) 测得浙西淳安双溪口锡矿花岗岩年龄为 130.4 ± 1.1 Ma; 黄国成等 (2012a, 2012b) 对千亩田钨铋矿区顺溪岩体和夏色岭钨矿细粒花岗岩进行锆石定年, 获得其成岩年龄分别为 $123.5 \sim 125.5$ Ma 和 126.9 ± 1.7 Ma, 距离郎村钨铋矿床最近的安吉铅锌矿床的细粒花岗岩成岩年龄为 $133.9 \pm$

1.3 Ma 和 134.5 ± 1.6 Ma (谢玉玲等, 2012), 可见浙西地区成岩成矿时间主要集中在晚侏罗世至早白垩世.

本文采用 LA-ICP-MS 锆石 U-Pb 定年测得郎村花岗斑岩的侵位时间为 129.7 ± 1.1 Ma, 与 Tang *et al.* (2020) 获得的郎村黑钨矿 U-Pb 年龄 127.4 Ma 误差范围内一致. 在空间上, 郎村钨铋矿体赋存在花岗斑岩岩体中及岩体与围岩的内外接触带. 因此, 郎村钨铋矿床钨铋矿化与花岗斑岩具有密切的时空联系, 其侵位时代同时或略晚, 与区域内的大规模成岩时间一致, 是浙西地区乃至华南地区大规

模构造—岩浆活动的产物。

华南地区白垩纪侵入岩主要为高钾 I 型和 A 型花岗岩,分布在浙江、福建、粤北等东南沿海地区,江西和湖南等地也有少量分布(Li *et al.*, 2000; 华仁民等, 2003)。早期研究认为,华南与钨锡成矿有关的花岗岩均为壳源改造型或 S 型花岗岩类,但后来研究发现部分岩体可归为 A 型花岗岩(华仁民等, 2010)。A 型花岗岩形成于伸展环境的观点已得到了广泛认可,研究 A 型花岗岩对区域构造演化有重要的指示意义。矿区花岗岩构造环境判别图解(图 11)显示,郎村花岗斑岩在 R_1-R_2 关系图解上落入晚造山期—非造山期 A 型花岗岩区域, $Yb+Nb-Rb$ 关系图解上落入后碰撞花岗岩区域,均指示郎村花岗斑岩形成于伸展环境。

早中生代华南大陆动力体制经历了从古亚洲洋—古特提斯洋向滨太平洋构造域的转换(Li *et al.*, 2000; Wang *et al.*, 2005, 2007; Shu *et al.*, 2008; 舒良树, 2012; 毛建仁等, 2013, 2014), 华南大陆的构造体制主要受古太平洋板块向华南大陆之下俯冲作用影响。中晚侏罗世—早白垩世,受古太平洋板块向华南大陆之下俯冲角度变化的影响,俯冲板块回撤,华南地区构造环境由陆内挤压造山向造山后伸展作用转换(Li *et al.*, 2000; Zhou and Li, 2000; Zhou *et al.*, 2007; 张岳桥等, 2012)。目前,对于挤压向伸展转换的时间尚有不同认识, Li *et al.* (2007) 研究认为构造转换时间为 145 Ma, 而张岳桥等(2012)和毛建仁等(2014)认为转变的时间大致在 135 Ma。在这一大的构造背景影响下,浙西北在 145 Ma 也由活动大陆边缘向造山后伸展构造转换,直至 123 Ma 岩浆成矿活动基本结束(厉子龙等, 2013)。郎村花岗斑岩形成于早白垩世伸展环境,也证明了浙西地区在 130 Ma 之前构造环境转换已经结束。

6 结论

(1) 花岗斑岩为具有高硅、富碱的特点,稀土含量较高,强烈的 Eu 负异常,其稀土元素配分曲线具有 A 型花岗岩的特点,总体表明,花岗斑岩属于高分异的 A 型花岗岩。

(2) Sr-Nd-Hf 同位素研究结果表明,花岗斑岩成岩物质主要来源于中元古代地壳部分熔融,并有少量地幔物质的加入。

(3) 花岗斑岩 LA-ICP-MS 锆石 U-Pb 年龄为 129.7 ± 1.1 Ma, 与区域大规模的岩浆活动时限一

致,形成于伸展—减薄的构造环境。

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