

# 鄂东南地区殷祖岩体的成因及其地质意义： 年代学、地球化学和 Sr-Nd-Hf 同位素证据

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**内容提要:**殷祖岩体是鄂东南地区六大岩体之一,也是目前该地区唯一不成矿的大岩体。LA-ICP-MS 锆石 U-Pb 年代学数据显示,殷祖岩体至少有两次岩浆侵位活动。该岩体的主体岩性为石英闪长岩,侵位于  $148 \pm 1$  Ma, 早期黑云角闪辉长岩侵位于  $151 \pm 1$  Ma。这一研究结果表明,鄂东南地区乃至长江中下游地区中生代的岩浆活动在  $\sim 150$  Ma 时已经开始。根据野外侵入接触关系及元素地球化学特征,殷祖岩体的岩石类型大致可以分为两组:第一组为闪长-辉长岩类,包括闪长岩、黑云辉长岩和黑云角闪辉长岩,具有低  $\text{SiO}_2$ , 低  $\text{Ba}$ 、 $\text{Sr}$  含量, 高  $\text{TiO}_2$ 、 $\text{FeO}^\text{T}$ 、 $\text{MgO}$  及  $\text{Y}$ 、 $\text{Yb}$  含量;第二组包括石英闪长岩和花岗闪长斑岩,具有高  $\text{SiO}_2$ , 高  $\text{Ba}$ 、 $\text{Sr}$  含量, 低  $\text{TiO}_2$ 、 $\text{FeO}^\text{T}$ 、 $\text{MgO}$  及  $\text{Y}$ 、 $\text{Yb}$  含量。石英闪长岩的  $(^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr})_i$  和  $\epsilon_{\text{Nd}}(t)$  值分别为  $0.70638 \sim 0.70719$  和  $-9.56 \sim -7.59$ , 锆石  $\epsilon_{\text{Hf}}(t)$  值为  $-10.21 \sim -1.15$ , Nd-Hf 同位素基本耦合;黑云角闪辉长岩的  $(^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr})_i$  和  $\epsilon_{\text{Nd}}(t)$  值分别为  $0.70742$  和  $-9.79$ , 锆石  $\epsilon_{\text{Hf}}(t)$  值为  $-24.58 \sim -15.22$ , Nd-Hf 同位素出现解耦。综合两期岩浆活动的侵位时间、地球化学以及 Sr-Nd-Hf 同位素特征,推测它们可能是同一岩浆源区演化的产物,即均主要来源于富集岩石圈地幔。分离结晶作用在主体岩性石英闪长岩的形成过程中起了主导作用。早期小规模的辉长岩类出现 Nd-Hf 同位素解耦现象可能与石榴子石效应有关。

**关键词:**鄂东南地区;殷祖岩体;锆石 U-Pb 年龄;黑云角闪辉长岩;Nd-Hf 同位素解耦

鄂东南地区是重要的铜、铁、金、钼、钨等内生金属矿产地,也是我国重要的矿集区之一。该矿集区内中酸性岩浆活动强烈,形成了鄂城、铁山、金山店、灵乡、阳新和殷祖 6 个大岩体以及 100 多个小岩体(群)。自 20 世纪 70 年代以来鄂东南地区一直是我国内地学界研究的热点地区之一。进入 21 世纪,随着高精度测年方法(如 LA-ICP-MS、SHRIMP 和 SIMS 锆石 U-Pb 法,单矿物激光剥蚀 Ar-Ar 法,硫化物 Re-Os 法)的引进及广泛应用,该地区的岩浆岩及相关矿床的研究形成了一股新的热潮,并取得了大量高精度的测年数据,在成岩与成矿作用研究等方面取得了较大的进展与成果(Mao Jingwen et al., 2006; Xie Guiqing et al., 2008, 2011a, 2011b, 2011c, 2012; Li Jianwei et al., 2009, 2010; Li Huaqin et al., 2009; Li Xianhua et al., 2010; Ding Lixue et al., 2013, 2014)。Li Jianwei et al. (2009)利用 SHRIMP 和 LA-ICP-MS 锆石 U-Pb 法对区内的侵入岩进行了精确定

年,结果表明大规模的岩浆活动侵位于  $152 \sim 132$  Ma。Xie Guiqing et al. (2006, 2008, 2011a, 2011b, 2011c, 2012)对区内的岩浆岩系统研究后,提出侵入岩主体侵位于  $143 \sim 126$  Ma,且从早到晚存在由中基性向酸性演化的趋势,而火山岩喷发于  $130 \sim 125$  Ma,且在成分上具有双峰式特征。根据前人的研究,鄂东南地区产出的众多金属矿床多数与中生代的岩浆岩在空间上存在密切联系,表明成矿作用与岩浆演化密切相关。基于此,前人将研究的重点放在区内的成矿岩体上,而对于不成矿岩体的研究很薄弱,这在一定程度上制约了找矿工作的突破。在鄂东南地区出露的六大岩体中,殷祖岩体是目前唯一被认为是不是成矿的岩体,至今研究程度较为薄弱。然而,近年来随着找矿勘探工作的深入,在该杂岩体周围的找矿工作有了新的突破,发现了徐家山金矿田,包括美人尖、张海、西山矿体群(Yang Mingyin et al., 2003)。今后是否会有新的突破及殷祖岩体是否真

注:本文为中国地质调查局地质调查项目(编号 1212011120863&12120114005901)资助的成果。

收稿日期:2015-10-22;改回日期:2016-02-27;责任编辑:周健。

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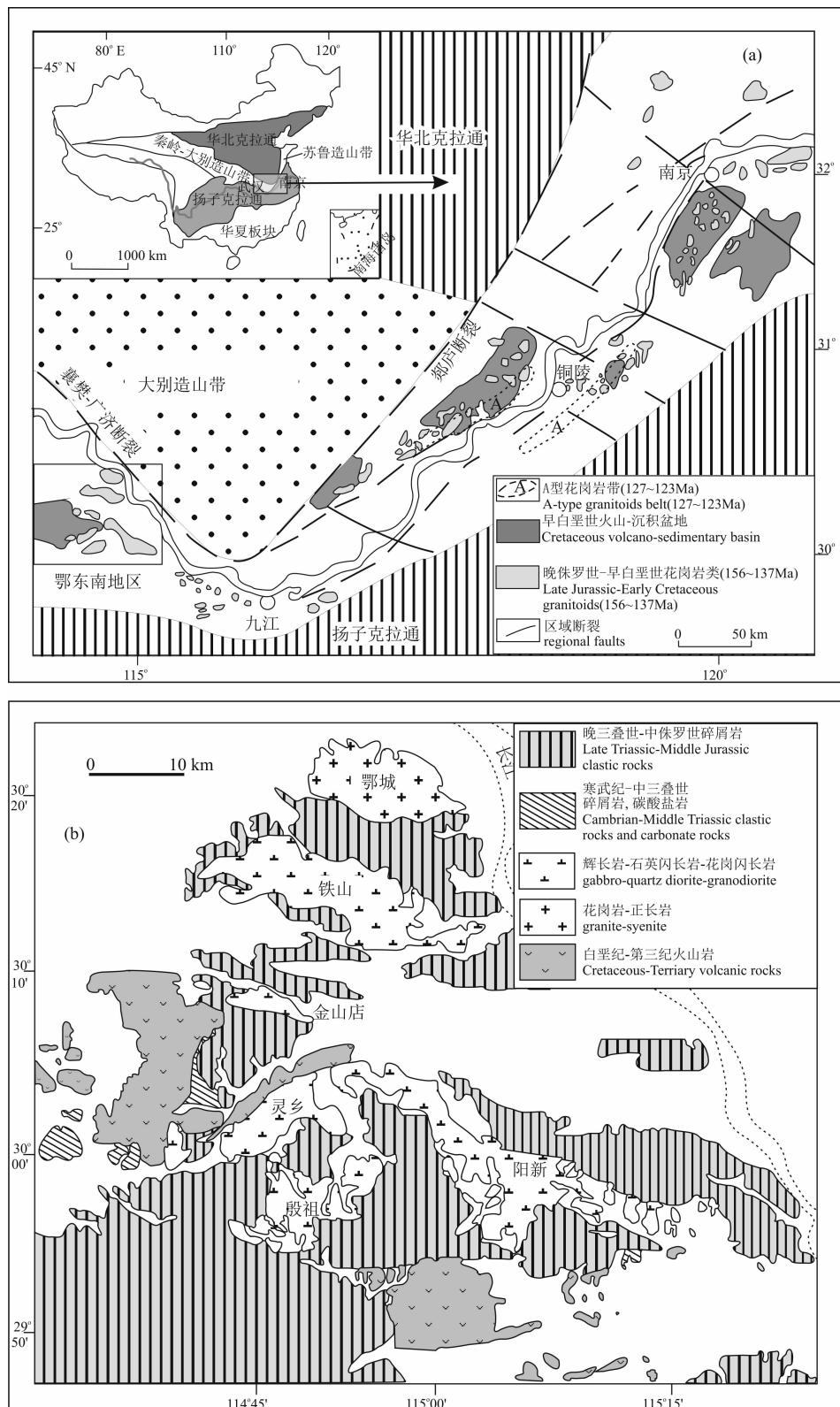


图 1 长江中下游地区晚中生代侵入岩及断层火山-沉积盆地分布简图(a)

和鄂东南地区地质及岩浆岩分布图(b, 据 Shu Quan'an et al., 1992)

Fig. 1 Sketch map showing the distribution of Late Mesozoic intrusions and fault-bounded volcano-sedimentary basins along the middle and lower reaches of the Yangtze River (a) and geological map of southeastern Hubei Province with the distribution of magmatic rocks (b, after Shu Quan'an et al., 1992)

的不成矿等问题的解答首先需要对岩浆作用进行深入分析。目前对于殷祖岩体的成因主要存在以下两种观点:①认为殷祖岩体起源于富集岩石圈地幔的部分熔融作用,并伴随地幔深度橄榄岩不同程度的分离结晶作用(Li Jianwei et al., 2009);②认为殷祖岩体起源于加厚下地壳的部分熔融作用(Wang Qiang et al., 2004)。为了更深入地分析殷祖岩体的成因,本文在对岩体进行详细野外调研以及系统采样的基础上,对其进行了年代学、地球化学、全岩Rb-Sr、Sm-Nd同位素以及锆石Hf同位素的系统研究,以期为今后的找矿工作提供新的线索。

## 1 区域地质背景及岩体地质

鄂东南矿集区位于扬子地台东北缘,长江中下游成矿带的最西端,北邻大别造山带。该矿集区与东部的九瑞、安庆、庐枞、铜陵、宁芜和宁镇6个矿集区共同组成了长江中下游成矿带(图1)。该矿集区处于隆起至凹陷过渡的沉积环境,以铜铁为主要优势矿种。研究区内岩浆活动在燕山期最为强烈,既有岩浆侵入,又有火山喷发,并显示多期次活动的特点。区内岩浆岩的产出和空间分布受区域构造格架控制,总体上被局限于襄阳-广济(武穴)、麻城-团风和毛铺-两剑桥3条断裂带构成的三角形区域内。襄阳-广济(武穴)断裂呈NW向,是扬子准地台与桐柏-大别造山带的界线。麻城-团风断裂呈NE向,是江汉平原的东界。毛铺-两剑桥断裂近EW向,基本控制了本区中生代大型岩浆侵入体的南界。区内自北而南依次分布有鄂城、铁山、金山店、灵乡、阳新和殷祖六大岩体和铜绿山、铜山口、姜桥、丰山洞等众多小岩体。其中,大岩体多为复式岩体,出露面积相差较大,平面上呈椭圆形、纺锤形、长条形、圆形以及不规则状等。火山岩自北而南依次分布有花马湖火山盆地、灵乡火山盆地以及金牛盆地。研究区内地层发育较齐全,除了缺失泥盆系中一下统和石炭系下统以外,自新元古界至新生界均有出露。

位于鄂东南矿集区南部的殷祖岩体呈北东向展布,长约17 km,宽约9 km,形态复杂,呈向西倒的W形(图2),出露面积约85 km<sup>2</sup>。受NE向断裂、近EW向的毛铺-两剑桥断裂带以及NEE向殷祖复背斜轴部联合控制。岩体除北部与石炭系至三叠系接触外,其余均与志留系接触。总体向南东倾斜,南缘、东缘、西缘均向外倾斜,倾角60°~70°,北缘向北超复。岩体外接触带的蚀变类型与地层岩性密切相关,当与志留系碎屑岩接触时,形成宽广的角岩化

带;当与石炭系、二叠系碳酸盐岩接触时,形成大理岩化或矽卡岩化带。与研究区内其它几个大岩体相比,殷祖岩体的岩性较单一,主要由石英闪长岩(图3a,b)组成,在刘仁八一带局部发生一定的岩相变化,即岩石类型由石英闪长岩突变为花岗闪长斑岩(图3c),但野外未见明显的侵入接触关系。此外,在岩体西南部的邹清水库一带还分布有小面积的闪长-辉长岩类(图3d)。根据野外观察,这些岩石之间并无明显的侵入接触关系,而是呈渐变过渡关系,它们仅在暗色矿物的种类和含量上存在一定的差异。根据1:5万殷祖幅地质报告,在岩体中部的殷祖镇一带还分布有小规模的花岗闪长岩。然而,由于岩体风化强烈且覆盖较严重,在本次野外调研过程中并未找到资料中所描述的花岗闪长岩的露头,而仅在吾铁港附近见到侵入于石英闪长岩中的花岗闪长岩岩脉。此外,在岩体的中部发育若干呈北西向展布的花岗闪长岩、花岗斑岩、闪长玢岩和辉绿玢岩等岩脉。总体上,殷祖岩体风化强烈,基本上均为残积露头,仅在西端产出的闪长-辉长岩类仍较坚硬。

用于锆石定年的石英闪长岩样品(Dy352)采自殷祖镇西公路旁,地理坐标为N29°57.572', E114°52.486'。黑云角闪辉长岩样品(Dy319)采自殷祖岩体西南缘的刘家垄铜矿点,地理坐标为N29°54.931', E114°48.348'。

石英闪长岩(图3a, 3b),浅灰白色,中—细粒结构,块状构造。岩石主要由黑云母(3%)、角闪石(8%~10%)、石英(10%~15%)、斜长石(60%)和钾长石(10%)组成,含少量黑色不透明物质(1%~2%)和榍石(1%)。黑云母,呈棕褐色,规则片状。晶体内部可见包裹长石、石英和锆石晶体,个别晶体解理发生弯曲。部分晶体内部或边缘发生蚀变析出黑色铁质物质。角闪石,呈草绿色,他形—半自形粒状或长柱状,少数晶体呈自形六边形。可见简单双晶。晶体粒径主要分布在0.6~1.6 mm之间。晶体内部或边缘多分布有少量黑色不透明物质,可能为蚀变产物。少数晶体局部被黑云母交代。石英呈他形粒状或聚晶。晶体粒径大小不均匀。粒径较小者形成较晚且充填于长石晶隙中,粒径较大者(2~3 mm)可能形成略早一些,内部裂隙较发育,可见波状消光,个别晶体内部包裹角闪石自形晶、斜长石。此外,一些小的斜长石晶体常伴生于较大石英晶体的边部或沿其边界贯穿。斜长石呈半自形—自形板状或粒状,发育聚片双晶,可见环带结构,晶体粒径

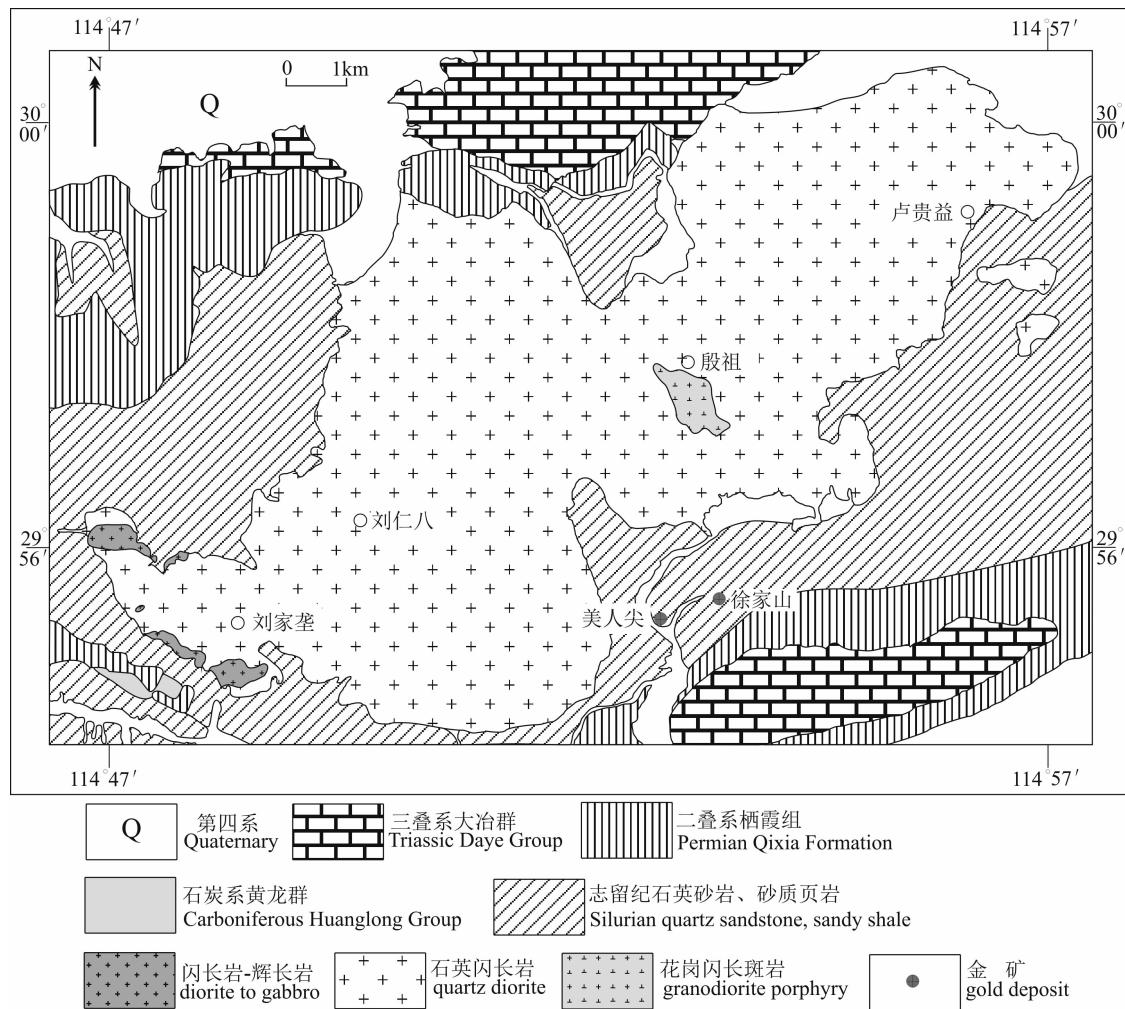


图 2 殷祖岩体地质简图

Fig. 2 Sketch geological map of the Yinzu pluton

主要分布于  $0.8\sim2$  mm 之间, 少数晶体粒径较大, 晶体粒径  $d=2.4\sim5.6$  mm。部分斜长石晶体内部发生轻微绢云母化。钾长石呈他形粒状, 表面较干净。榍石呈浅黄褐色, 他形粒状或半自形—自形菱形晶。

花岗闪长斑岩(图 3c), 浅灰白色, 斑状结构, 块状构造。斑晶主要由斜长石(40%)、角闪石(8%)、黑云母(8~10%)和石英(5%)组成。黑云母, 呈黄褐色或暗褐色, 片状, 个别晶体内部包裹有小斜长石晶体, 晶体粒径  $d=1.5\sim2.5$  mm, 多数沿晶体边缘或解理发生一定程度的绿泥石化。斜长石, 半自形—自形宽板状, 有时呈聚晶形式存在。多数晶体发育聚片双晶( $An=17\sim28$ ), 少数晶体发育环带结构。晶体粒径  $d=1\sim4$  mm。角闪石, 绿色, 半自形—他形粒状或长柱状。晶体粒径  $d=1\sim2.5$  mm, 多数沿晶体边缘或解理发生一定程度的绿泥石化、绿帘石化以及碳酸盐化, 少数晶体内部及边缘

可见蚀变产生的次生榍石。石英, 以不规则粒状为主, 部分晶体因内部含较多包裹体略显浑浊。晶体粒径  $d=0.8\sim2.8$  mm。基质主要由石英(20~25%)、黑云母(2~3%)、角闪石(3~5%)和长石(10%)组成, 含少量副矿物, 如磷灰石(<1%)、榍石(<1%)等。

闪长岩(图 3d), 灰色, 中粒结构, 块状构造。主要由斜长石(75%)和角闪石(15%~20%)组成, 含少量钾长石(5%)。副矿物包括榍石(<1%)、磷灰石(<1%)等。斜长石, 呈半自形—自形长板状, 发育聚片双晶, 晶体粒径主要分布于 2~3 mm 之间。多数晶体表面略脏, 发生一定程度的高岭土化, 部分晶体内部发生轻微的绢云母化。角闪石, 草绿色, 他形—半自形, 可见简单双晶。晶体粒径主要分布在 1~2 mm 之间。晶体内部或边缘多分布有少量黑色不透明物质, 可能为蚀变产物。钾长石, 以他形粒状为主, 表面较干净, 个别晶体发育条纹结构。

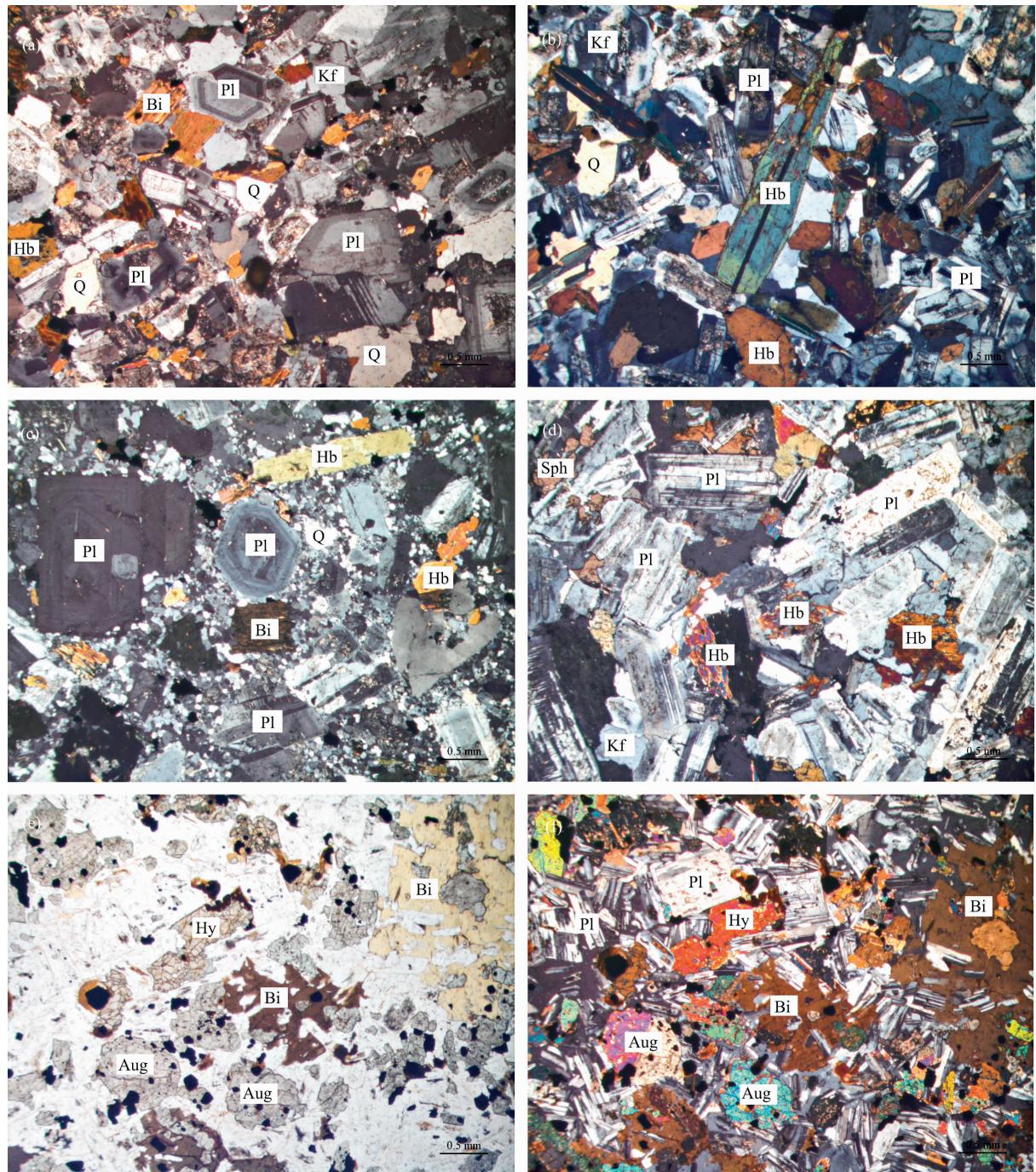


图 3 殷祖岩体显微照片

Fig. 3 Photomicrographs of the Yinzhu pluton

(a)—石英闪长岩(+);(b)—石英闪长岩(+);(c)—花岗闪长斑岩(+);(d)—闪长岩(+);(e)—黑云角闪辉长岩(-);(f)—黑云角闪辉长岩(+);Aug—普通辉石;Bi—黑云母;Hb—角闪石;Hy—紫苏辉石;Kf—钾长石;Pl—斜长石;Q—石英;Sph—榍石

(a)—Quartz diorite(+); (b)—quartz diorite(+); (c)—granodiorite porphyry(+); (d)—diorite(+); (e)—biotite hornblende gabbro(-); (f)—biotite hornblende gabbro(+); Aug—augite; Bi—biotite; Hb—hornblende; Hy—hypersthene; Kf—K-feldspar; Pl—plagioclase; Q—quartz; Sph—sphene

黑云角闪辉长岩(图 3e, 3f), 呈深灰色, 具典型辉长结构, 块状构造。岩石主要由黑云母(8%~10%)、辉石(包括紫苏辉石和普通辉石, 20%)、角闪

石(10%)和斜长石(55%~60%)组成, 含少量石英(1%~2%)和黑色不透明物质(1%), 副矿物为榍石(<1%)。黑云母, 呈棕褐色, 不规则片状, 部分晶体

沿边缘或解理发生绿泥石化。辉石呈半自形—他形粒状、柱状,多数晶体发生一定程度的蚀变,即沿晶体边缘或内部多被黑云母、角闪石交代,晶体粒径  $d = 0.6 \sim 1.8$  mm。其中,紫苏辉石,单偏光镜下呈淡粉红色,具微弱多色性,正高突起。正交偏光镜下,干涉色一级橙黄至一级紫红。普通辉石,单偏光镜下无色,略带浅绿色,正高突起,干涉色略高,多为二级。角闪石呈草绿色,半自形柱状或不规则状,多被绿泥石交代,少数晶体内部蚀变生成榍石。斜长石多数为自形板柱状,发育聚片双晶,偶见环带结构。晶体粒径主体分布在 0.4~1.2 mm 之间,少数晶体粒径较大,最大可达 2.8 mm,晶体多发生一定程度的高岭土化、绢云母化。

## 2 测试方法

锆石单矿物分选在河北廊坊市诚信地质服务公司完成。样品采用常规方法粉碎,并用浮选和电磁选方法进行分选。将分选出的样品在双目镜下挑选出透明、无裂隙、无包裹体且具有代表性的锆石颗粒作为测试对象。将待测的锆石颗粒制成环氧树脂样品靶,并抛光至锆石出露 1/2 左右。锆石的阴极发光(CL)和 U-Pb 同位素组成分析均在西北大学大陆动力学国家重点实验室完成。阴极发光在美国 Gatan 公司生产的阴极萤光光谱仪(型号 Mono CL3+)上进行,设定场发射环境扫描电子显微镜高压(HV)为 10kV,电流值(SP)=5nA,工作距离为 8.0 mm。锆石 U-Pb 同位素组成分析在激光剥蚀电感耦合等离子体质谱(LA-ICP-MS)仪上完成。锆石分析点均采用 30  $\mu\text{m}$  的剥蚀孔径。详细的分析方法及仪器操作流程见参考文献(Yuan Honglin et al., 2004)。样品的同位素比值及元素含量计算采用 GLITTER(ver4.0; Macquarie University)程序。年龄计算以标准锆石 91500 为外标进行同位素比值分馏校正。元素浓度计算采用 NIST610 作外标,Si 作内标。普通铅校正采用 Andersen(2002)方法。锆石加权平均年龄的计算及谐和图的绘制利用 Isoplot3.0 软件(Ludwig, 2001)完成。

锆石原位 Lu-Hf 同位素测定在西北大学大陆动力学国家重点实验室装有 193 nm ArF 激光器的 Nu Plasma MC-ICP-MS 仪器上完成,详细的分析方法及实验流程见文献(Yuan Honglin et al., 2008)。实验过程中,激光剥蚀以氦气作为剥蚀物质的载气,斑束直径为 44  $\mu\text{m}$ ,频率为 10 Hz,激光能量为 90 mJ,每个分析点的气体背景采集时间为 30 s,信号

采集时间为 40 s。用 $^{176}\text{Lu}/^{175}\text{Lu} = 0.02669$  (DeBievre and Taylor, 1993) 和 $^{176}\text{Yb}/^{172}\text{Yb} = 0.5886$  (Chu et al., 2002) 进行同量异位干扰校正计算测定样品的 $^{176}\text{Lu}/^{177}\text{Hf}$  和 $^{176}\text{Hf}/^{177}\text{Hf}$  比值。在样品测定期间,获得锆石 91500 的 $^{176}\text{Hf}/^{177}\text{Hf} = 0.282314 \pm 0.000011$  ( $n = 23, 2\sigma$ ), GJ-1 的 $^{176}\text{Hf}/^{177}\text{Hf} = 0.282009 \pm 0.000012$  ( $n = 23, 2\sigma$ ),与推荐值 $0.2823075 \pm 58(2\sigma)$  (Wu Fuyuan et al., 2006) 和 $0.282015 \pm 0.000019(2\sigma)$  (Elhlou et al., 2006) 吻合较好。 $\epsilon_{\text{Hf}}$  的计算采用 $^{176}\text{Lu}$  衰变常数为 $1.865 \times 10^{-11} \text{ a}^{-1}$  (Scherer et al., 2001),球粒陨石现今的 $^{176}\text{Hf}/^{177}\text{Hf} = 0.282772$  和 $^{176}\text{Lu}/^{177}\text{Hf} = 0.0332$  (Blichert-Toft and Albarede, 1997); Hf 亏损地幔模式年龄( $t_{\text{DM}}$ )的计算采用现今的亏损地幔 $^{176}\text{Hf}/^{177}\text{Hf} = 0.28325$  和 $^{176}\text{Lu}/^{177}\text{Hf} = 0.0384$  (Vervoort and Blichert-Toft, 1999)。

全岩主、微量元素分析在国土资源部武汉矿产资源监督检测中心(武汉综合岩矿测试中心)完成。主量元素的测试在 Magic\_pro2440 型 X 射线荧光(XRF)光谱仪上完成,分析精度优于 5%。微量元素和稀土元素分析在型号为 Thermoelemental X7 的质谱仪(ICP-MS)上完成。全岩 Rb-Sr、Sm-Nd 同位素分析在中国地质调查局武汉地质矿产研究所同位素实验室完成。详细的实验流程见 Fu Jianming et al. (2005)。分析过程中全部化学分离流程均在超净化实验室中进行。实验本底 Sr 为 $1 \times 10^{-9}$  g。Nd 为 $2.13 \times 10^{-10}$  g。分析精度 $^{87}\text{Rb}/^{86}\text{Sr}$  优于 1%, $^{147}\text{Sm}/^{144}\text{Nd}$  优于 0.5%,衰变常数采用 $\lambda(^{87}\text{Rb}) = 1.42 \times 10^{-11} \text{ a}^{-1}, \lambda(^{147}\text{Sm}) = 6.54 \times 10^{-12} \text{ a}^{-1}$ 。

## 3 测试结果

### 3.1 锆石 U-Pb 定年

本次对殷祖岩体的主体岩性石英闪长岩和分布于西南边缘刘家垄的黑云角闪辉长岩进行定年,测试结果见表 1。石英闪长岩(Dy352)样品中的锆石多无色透明,少数晶体因内部含包裹体而略显浑浊。晶体多数为自形晶,呈长柱状,锥面发育。晶体粒径为 200~400  $\mu\text{m}$ ,长宽比为 4:1~2:1。锆石内部结构清晰,均具有明显的成分韵律环带(图 4),属于典型的岩浆成因锆石。本次共分析 20 粒锆石。其中分析点 Dy352-04 位于锆石核部,其 Th、U 含量较高,年龄值误差大(谐和度 169%)。其余 19 个分析点均位于锆石边部,Th、U 含量分别为 $58 \times 10^{-6} \sim 176 \times 10^{-6}$  和 $109 \times 10^{-6} \sim 293 \times 10^{-6}$ ,Th/U 比值分

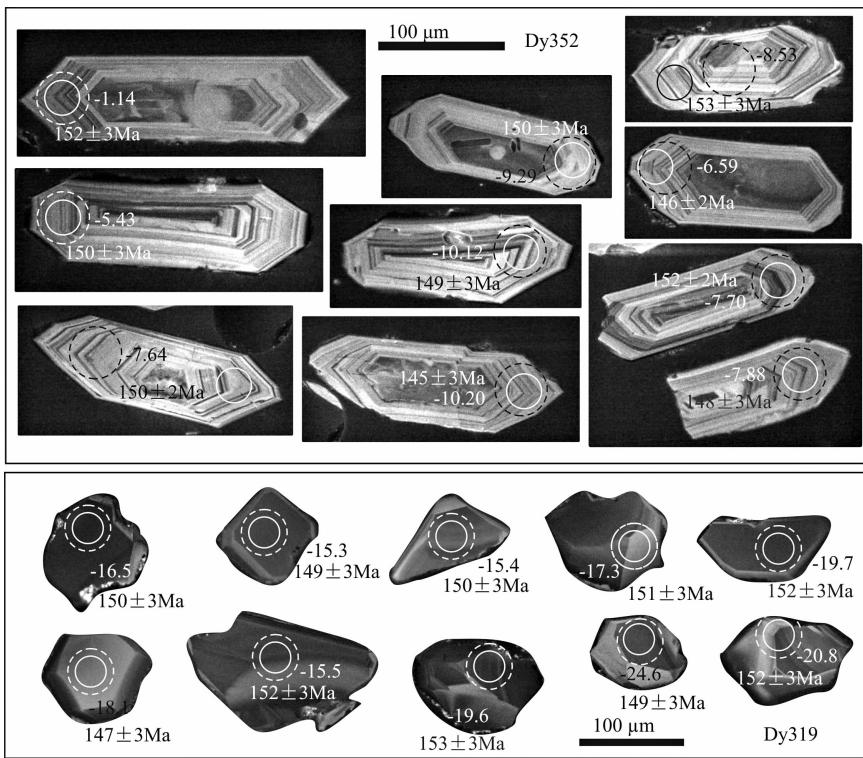


图 4 殷祖岩体代表性锆石的 CL 图像(实线圆圈代表 U-Pb 同位素分析点,虚线圆圈代表 Lu-Hf 同位素分析点)

Fig. 4 Cathodoluminescence (CL) images of representative zircons from the Yinzhu pluton (solid-line circles represent analytical points of U-Pb isotope, broken circles represent Lu-Hf analytical points)

布于  $0.46\sim1.01$  之间。除去一个年龄值偏小的点 (Dy352-9;  $140\pm2$  Ma) 和一个年龄值偏大的点 (Dy352-10;  $155\pm3$  Ma), 其余 17 个分析点的  $^{206}\text{Pb}/^{238}\text{U}$  年龄值均较集中, 且分布在谐和线上或谐和线附近, 获得其加权平均年龄值为  $148\pm1$  Ma (MSWD=2.2,  $n=17$ ; 图 5), 代表了殷祖主体岩性石英闪长岩的结晶年龄。

黑云角闪辉长岩(Dy319)样品中的锆石特征与石英闪长岩明显不同。锆石多无色透明, 呈半自形—自形柱状或粒状, 少数粒状晶体内部较浑浊, 锥面不发育。晶体粒径为  $150\sim250\ \mu\text{m}$ , 长宽比为  $3:1\sim1:1$ 。从锆石的 CL 图像来看, 多数锆石具面状环带(图 4), 且分析的 20 颗锆石 Th/U 比值均较高( $1.12\sim1.52$ ), 因此应为岩浆锆石。20 个分析点中除了 Dy319-13 点的年龄值较大以外, 其余 19 个分析点的  $^{206}\text{Pb}/^{238}\text{U}$  年龄值均比较集中, 分布于  $147\sim153$  Ma 之间, 且位于谐和线上或谐和线附近, 获得其加权平均年龄值为  $151\pm1$  Ma (MSWD=1.7,  $n=19$ ; 图 5), 代表了黑云角闪辉长岩的结晶年龄, 早于石英闪长岩侵位。

### 3.2 锆石 Lu-Hf 同位素

如表 2 所示, 所有分析点的  $^{176}\text{Lu}/^{177}\text{Hf}$  比值均小于 0.002, 表明锆石在形成后具有极低量的放射性成因 Hf 的积累, 因此测定的  $^{176}\text{Lu}/^{177}\text{Hf}$  值应能较好地反映其形成过程中 Hf 同位素的组成特征 (Wu Fuyuan et al., 2007)。殷祖岩体的主体岩性——石英闪长岩样品(Dy352)共进行了 10 个有效点的分析, 分析结果见表 2 和图 6。所有分析点的  $^{176}\text{Hf}/^{177}\text{Hf}$  值分布在  $0.282394\sim0.282649$  之间。 $\epsilon_{\text{Hf}}(t)$  值分布在  $-10.21\sim-1.15$  之间, 加权平均值为  $-7.4\pm1.9$ 。对应的两阶段 Hf 模式年龄值 ( $T_{\text{DM2}}$ ) 为  $1.27\sim1.84$  Ga, 加权平均值为  $1.72\pm0.07$  Ga。

黑云角闪辉长岩样品(Dy319)共进行 10 个点的测试。所有测试点的  $^{176}\text{Lu}/^{177}\text{Hf}$  比值均小于 0.002。 $^{176}\text{Hf}/^{177}\text{Hf}$  值较均一, 为  $0.282095\sim0.282251$ 。 $\epsilon_{\text{Hf}}(t)$  值分布在  $-24.58\sim-15.22$  之间, 加权平均值为  $-18.0\pm1.7$ ; 对应的两阶段 Hf 模式年龄值 ( $T_{\text{DM2}}$ ) 为  $2.16\sim2.75$  Ga, 加权平均值为  $2.31\pm0.1$  Ga(图 6)。

表1 殷祖岩体锆石LA-ICPMS U-Pb测年结果

Table 1 Zircon LA-ICPMS dating results of the Yinzhu pluton

样品及分析点	Th ( $\times 10^{-6}$ )	U ( $\times 10^{-6}$ )	$^{207}\text{Pb}/^{206}\text{Pb}$	$^{207}\text{Pb}/^{235}\text{U}$	$^{207}\text{Pb}/^{235}\text{U}$	$^{206}\text{Pb}/^{238}\text{U}$	$^{206}\text{Pb}/^{238}\text{U}$	年龄(Ma)			误差 (%)	
								同位素比值	$1\sigma$	$2\sigma$		
Dy319												
Dy319-01	246	168	1.46	0.0493	0.0029	0.1600	0.0082	0.0235	0.0005	161	84	151
Dy319-02	477	383	1.25	0.0483	0.0022	0.1592	0.0058	0.0239	0.0004	115	53	150
Dy319-03	235	161	1.46	0.0505	0.0030	0.1612	0.0086	0.0231	0.0005	218	87	152
Dy319-04	269	176	1.52	0.0461	0.0031	0.1478	0.0096	0.0233	0.0004	149	140	148
Dy319-05	171	139	1.23	0.0509	0.0048	0.1670	0.01540	0.0238	0.0005	238	216	157
Dy319-06	113	100	1.13	0.0461	0.0027	0.1480	0.0082	0.0233	0.0004	127	140	149
Dy319-07	230	178	1.29	0.0535	0.0029	0.1702	0.0080	0.0231	0.0004	348	72	160
Dy319-08	163	134	1.22	0.0506	0.0049	0.1663	0.0156	0.0239	0.0005	221	220	156
Dy319-09	427	346	1.24	0.0499	0.0022	0.1621	0.0056	0.0235	0.0004	191	49	153
Dy319-10	267	178	1.50	0.0523	0.0030	0.1686	0.0085	0.0234	0.0005	296	80	158
Dy319-11	347	268	1.29	0.0501	0.0023	0.1661	0.0061	0.0241	0.0004	198	53	156
Dy319-12	145	109	1.33	0.0510	0.0030	0.1684	0.0086	0.0239	0.0005	242	83	158
Dy319-13	190	139	1.37	0.0471	0.0042	0.1766	0.0153	0.0272	0.0005	53	197	165
Dy319-14	110	98	1.12	0.0493	0.0031	0.1617	0.0091	0.0238	0.0005	163	93	152
Dy319-15	217	173	1.26	0.0495	0.0026	0.1637	0.0074	0.0240	0.0004	173	71	154
Dy319-16	312	219	1.43	0.0486	0.0023	0.1601	0.0061	0.0239	0.0004	130	57	151
Dy319-17	244	182	1.34	0.0526	0.0026	0.1724	0.0073	0.0238	0.0004	310	63	161
Dy319-18	195	151	1.29	0.0504	0.0029	0.1651	0.0084	0.0237	0.0005	215	82	155
Dy319-19	179	141	1.27	0.0495	0.0035	0.1596	0.0105	0.0234	0.0005	170	109	150
Dy319-20	216	147	1.47	0.0815	0.0038	0.2688	0.0102	0.0239	0.0005	1233	45	242
Dy352												
Dy352-01	71	118	0.60	0.0499	0.0041	0.1609	0.0122	0.0233	0.0005	191	133	151
Dy352-02	157	203	0.77	0.0485	0.0026	0.1569	0.0071	0.0234	0.0004	124	75	148
Dy352-03	158	204	0.77	0.0494	0.0027	0.1580	0.0076	0.0232	0.0004	166	80	149
Dy352-04	249	616	0.40	0.1209	0.0031	3.2900	0.0686	0.1974	0.0029	1969	47	1479
Dy352-05	58	126	0.46	0.0492	0.0037	0.1581	0.0110	0.0233	0.0005	156	121	149
Dy352-06	148	213	0.70	0.0505	0.0026	0.1632	0.0072	0.0234	0.0004	216	72	153
Dy352-07	104	179	0.58	0.0469	0.0030	0.1522	0.0087	0.0235	0.0004	43	90	144
Dy352-08	167	193	0.86	0.0497	0.0029	0.1587	0.0082	0.0231	0.0004	181	88	150
Dy352-09	286	283	1.01	0.0498	0.0024	0.1512	0.0059	0.0220	0.0004	185	61	143
Dy352-10	91	159	0.57	0.0489	0.0038	0.1643	0.0117	0.0244	0.0005	141	122	149
Dy352-11	179	216	0.83	0.0482	0.0034	0.1548	0.0106	0.0233	0.0004	111	158	146
Dy352-12	115	138	0.83	0.0512	0.0035	0.1663	0.0104	0.0236	0.0004	248	109	156
Dy352-13	134	213	0.63	0.0450	0.0027	0.1620	0.0074	0.0235	0.0004	194	75	152
Dy352-14	153	217	0.71	0.0497	0.0037	0.1588	0.0109	0.0232	0.0005	183	119	150
Dy352-15	102	163	0.63	0.0568	0.0044	0.1835	0.0129	0.0235	0.0005	482	118	171
Dy352-16	107	172	0.62	0.0529	0.0030	0.1720	0.0083	0.0236	0.0004	326	78	161
Dy352-17	158	218	0.73	0.0482	0.0046	0.1522	0.0137	0.0229	0.0005	109	156	144
Dy352-18	164	199	0.83	0.0490	0.0051	0.1565	0.0154	0.0232	0.0006	145	173	148
Dy352-19	149	214	0.70	0.0498	0.0028	0.1554	0.0074	0.0226	0.0004	188	78	147
Dy352-20	67	109	0.62	0.05340	0.0047	0.1754	0.0144	0.0238	0.0005	345	146	152

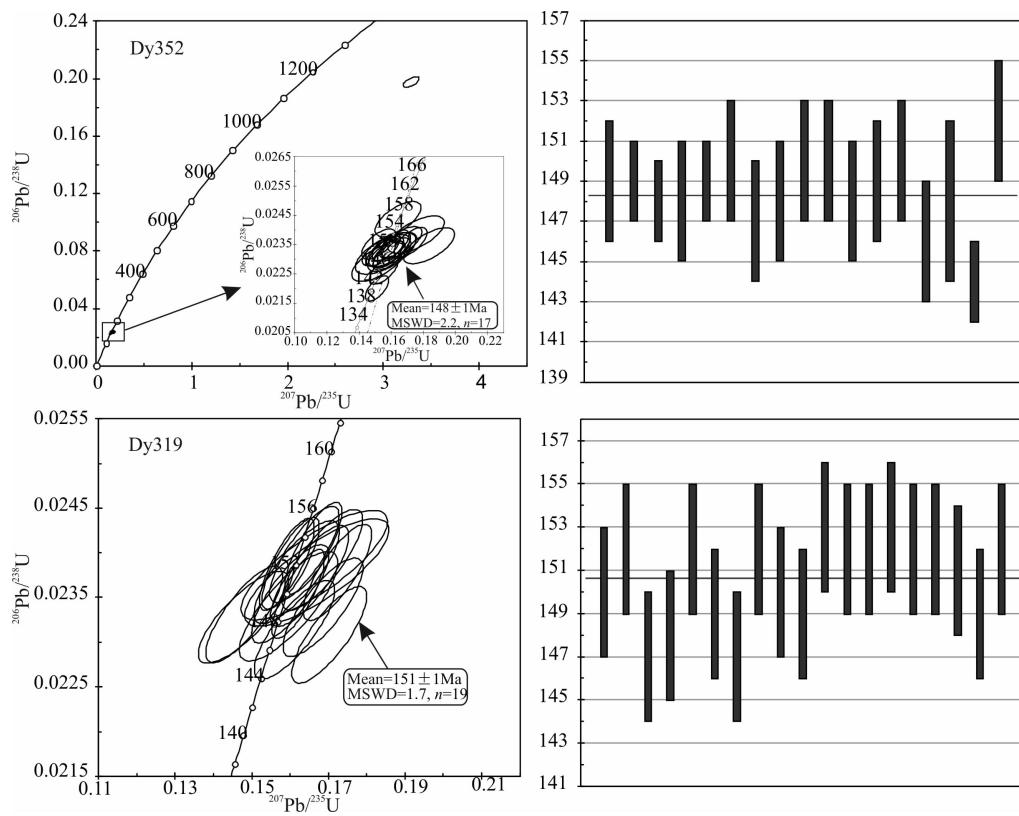


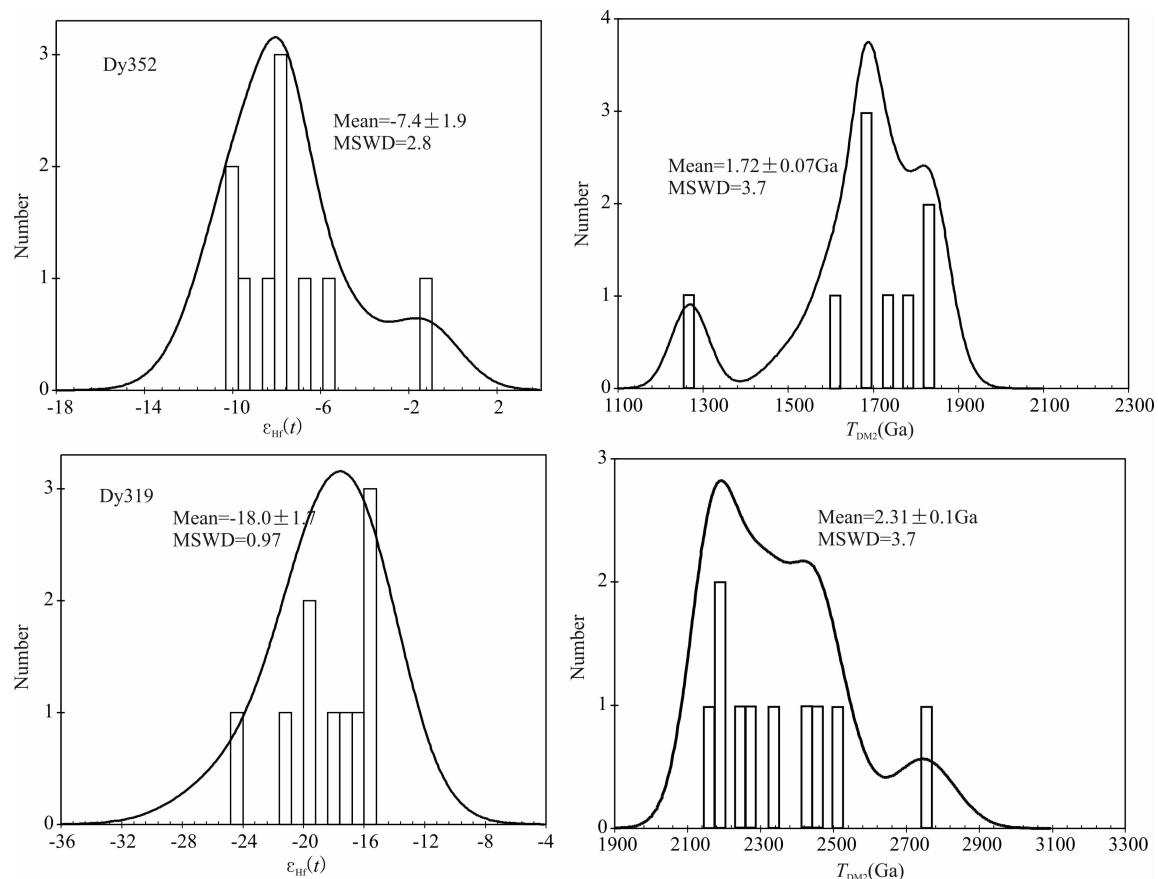
图 5 殷祖岩体锆石 U-Pb 年龄谐和图

Fig. 5 Zircon U-Pb age concordia diagram of the Yinzu pluton

表 2 殷祖岩体锆石 Lu-Hf 同位素分析结果

Table 2 Zircon Lu-Hf isotopic compositions of the Yinzu pluton

样品及分析点号	$^{176}\text{Hf}/^{177}\text{Hf}$	$\pm 2\sigma$	$^{176}\text{Lu}/^{177}\text{Hf}$	$\pm 2\sigma$	$^{176}\text{Yb}/^{177}\text{Hf}$	$\pm 2\sigma$	$\epsilon_{\text{Hf}}(0)$	年龄 (Ma)	$\epsilon_{\text{Hf}}(t)$	$\pm 2\sigma$	$T_{\text{DM}}$ (Ma)	$\pm 2\sigma$	$f_{\text{Lu/Hf}}$	$T_{\text{DM2}}$ (Ma)	$\pm 2\sigma$
Dy319															
Dy319-01	0.282194	0.000032	0.001393	0.000006	0.033191	0.000155	-20.4	151	-17.27	1.1	1509	90	-0.96	2289	142
Dy319-02	0.282095	0.000033	0.001472	0.000008	0.037724	0.000203	-23.9	151	-20.78	1.2	1651	93	-0.96	2509	146
Dy319-03	0.282242	0.000037	0.000954	0.000013	0.024081	0.000345	-18.7	151	-15.53	1.3	1424	103	-0.97	2180	164
Dy319-04	0.282124	0.000033	0.001110	0.000003	0.027723	0.000084	-22.9	151	-19.72	1.2	1595	92	-0.97	2442	146
Dy319-05	0.282127	0.000027	0.001514	0.000008	0.036836	0.000139	-22.8	151	-19.66	1.0	1608	76	-0.95	2438	120
Dy319-06	0.281989	0.000039	0.001935	0.000013	0.048842	0.000331	-27.7	151	-24.58	1.4	1823	111	-0.94	2745	172
Dy319-07	0.282216	0.000037	0.001093	0.000006	0.025721	0.000145	-19.7	151	-16.47	1.3	1466	103	-0.97	2238	164
Dy319-08	0.282251	0.000028	0.001040	0.000004	0.026097	0.000116	-18.4	151	-15.22	1.0	1415	78	-0.97	2160	124
Dy319-09	0.282173	0.000027	0.001262	0.000003	0.031980	0.000074	-21.2	151	-18.00	1.0	1533	76	-0.96	2335	120
Dy319-10	0.282247	0.000027	0.001372	0.000008	0.032706	0.000190	-18.6	151	-15.40	1.0	1433	76	-0.96	2171	120
Dy352															
Dy352-1	0.282441	0.000009	0.000737	0.000002	0.015673	0.000046	-11.7	148	-8.54	0.3	1140	25	-0.98	1737	40
Dy352-2	0.282496	0.000010	0.000946	0.000002	0.020216	0.000040	-9.8	148	-6.61	0.4	1069	28	-0.97	1615	45
Dy352-4	0.282649	0.000010	0.000505	0.000002	0.010488	0.000041	-4.3	148	-1.15	0.4	844	28	-0.98	1270	45
Dy352-5	0.282529	0.000016	0.000884	0.000003	0.018605	0.000049	-8.6	148	-5.44	0.6	1021	45	-0.97	1541	72
Dy352-6	0.282395	0.000009	0.000721	0.000002	0.015457	0.000040	-13.3	148	-10.16	0.3	1203	25	-0.98	1840	40
Dy352-7	0.282465	0.000010	0.000862	0.000002	0.018445	0.000038	-10.9	148	-7.70	0.4	1110	28	-0.97	1684	45
Dy352-8	0.282458	0.000014	0.000579	0.000002	0.011998	0.000048	-11.1	148	-7.92	0.5	1111	39	-0.98	1698	63
Dy352-9	0.282419	0.000012	0.000611	0.000001	0.012972	0.000031	-12.5	148	-9.30	0.4	1166	33	-0.98	1785	54
Dy352-10	0.282465	0.000007	0.000642	0.000001	0.013074	0.000032	-10.9	148	-7.68	0.2	1103	19	-0.98	1683	31
Dy352-11	0.282394	0.000012	0.000864	0.000003	0.018145	0.000051	-13.4	148	-10.21	0.4	1209	34	-0.97	1843	54

图 6 殷祖岩体锆石  $\epsilon_{\text{Hf}}(t)$  值和 Hf 同位素模式年龄直方图Fig. 6 Histograms of zircon  $\epsilon_{\text{Hf}}(t)$  and Hf isotopic model age for Yinzu pluton

### 3.3 全岩地球化学

如表 3 所示,根据野外接触关系及元素地球化学特征,殷祖岩体岩石类型大致可以分为两组:一组包括闪长岩、黑云辉长岩和黑云角闪辉长岩, $\text{SiO}_2$  含量为 51.15%~55.84%, $\text{TiO}_2$  含量为 0.95%~1.26%, $\text{FeO}^T$  含量为 5.7%~10.2%, $\text{MgO}$  含量为 3.59%~4.73%,Y 含量为  $21.4 \times 10^{-6}$ ~ $24.3 \times 10^{-6}$ ,Yb 含量为  $2.07 \times 10^{-6}$ ~ $2.42 \times 10^{-6}$ ;另一组在微量元素蛛网图上两组岩石均表现出明显的 Nb、Ta、Ti 负异常,富集 Ba、Rb、U、K 等大离子亲石元素,所不同的是,第一组岩石表现出弱的 Zr、Hf 负异常,第二组岩石表现出明显的 P 负异常及 Hf 正异常。在稀土元素配分图上,两者均呈左高右低的轻稀土富集型配分形式。在  $\text{SiO}_2$ - $\text{K}_2\text{O}$  图(图 8a)中,两组岩石均分布在高钾钙碱性系列区域。所有样品均为准铝质(图 8b)。在哈克图解(图 9)中,随着  $\text{SiO}_2$  含量的增加, $\text{TiO}_2$ 、 $\text{MnO}$ 、 $\text{MgO}$ 、 $\text{CaO}$ 、 $\text{FeO}^T$ 、 $\text{P}_2\text{O}_5$  含量逐渐降低, $\text{Na}_2\text{O}$ 、 $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$ 、 $\text{K}_2\text{O}$  含量则基本保持不变。

包括石英闪长岩和花岗闪长斑岩, $\text{SiO}_2$  含量为 62.13%~65.01%, $\text{TiO}_2$  含量为 0.52%~0.63%, $\text{FeO}^T$  含量为 4.1%~5.2%, $\text{MgO}$  含量为 1.42%~2.68%,Y 含量为  $12.8 \times 10^{-6}$ ~ $16.8 \times 10^{-6}$ ,Yb 含量为  $1.20 \times 10^{-6}$ ~ $1.55 \times 10^{-6}$ ;Sr、Ba 含量分别为  $629 \times 10^{-6}$ ~ $694 \times 10^{-6}$ 、 $740 \times 10^{-6}$ ~ $1396 \times 10^{-6}$ 。如图 7 所示,两组岩石在微量元素蛛网图和稀土元素配分图上的分布形式基本类似,但略有差异。

### 3.4 全岩 Rb-Sr、Sm-Nd 同位素

全岩 Rb-Sr、Sm-Nd 同位素分析结果见表 4。石英闪长岩全岩 Sr 初始值  $I_{\text{Sr}} = 0.70638$ ~ $0.70719$ ,  $^{147}\text{Sm}/^{144}\text{Nd}$  比值为 0.1105~0.1126,  $\epsilon_{\text{Nd}}(t) = -7.59$ ~-9.56。对应的单阶段 Nd 模式年龄值为  $T_{\text{DM}} = 1345$ ~1498 Ma, 两阶段 Nd 模式年龄值为  $T_{\text{DM2}} = 1436$ ~1596 Ma。黑云角闪辉长岩具有较石英闪长岩略高的全岩 Sr 初始值  $I_{\text{Sr}} = 0.70742$ ,  $^{147}\text{Sm}/^{144}\text{Nd}$  比值为 0.1196,  $\epsilon_{\text{Nd}}(t) = -9.79$ 。对应的单阶段 Nd 模式年龄值为  $T_{\text{DM}} = 1639$  Ma, 两阶段 Nd 模式年龄值为  $T_{\text{DM2}} = 1615$  Ma。

表 3 殷祖岩体主量元素(%)及微量元素( $\times 10^{-6}$ )分析结果Table 3 Major (%) and trace elemental abundances ( $\times 10^{-6}$ ) of the Yinzhu pluton

样品号	DY303	DY304	DY305-1	DY305-2	Dy352	DY301	DY302	Dy319
岩石类型	石英闪长岩	石英闪长岩	花岗闪长斑岩	石英闪长岩	石英闪长岩	闪长岩	黑云辉长岩	黑云角闪辉长岩
SiO <sub>2</sub>	62.13	63.39	64.8	65	65.01	55.84	51.15	54.67
TiO <sub>2</sub>	0.61	0.63	0.54	0.52	0.55	0.95	1.26	1.05
Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	16.34	15.95	16.12	16.12	16.17	16.63	16.16	16.19
Fe <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	1.83	2.89	2.17	2.21	2.88	2.97	4.23	2.97
FeO	3.03	2.58	2.22	2.13	1.77	3.03	6.35	5.77
MnO	0.1	0.14	0.11	0.13	0.1	0.11	0.23	0.18
MgO	2.68	2.09	1.57	1.42	1.55	3.59	4.73	3.84
CaO	4.94	4.69	4.59	5	4.75	6.97	9.36	6.95
Na <sub>2</sub> O	3.81	3.44	3.37	3.17	3.79	3.27	2.53	3.54
K <sub>2</sub> O	2.67	2.61	3.27	2.74	2.36	2.68	2.47	2.66
P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub>	0.25	0.27	0.23	0.24	0.22	0.48	0.46	0.45
灼失	1.06	0.78	0.42	0.82	0.41	2.82	0.14	1.12
总量	99.45	99.46	99.41	99.5	99.56	99.35	99.07	99.39
K <sub>2</sub> O/Na <sub>2</sub> O	0.7	0.76	0.97	0.86	0.62	0.82	0.98	0.75
Mg <sup>#</sup>	51	42	40	38	39	53	45	45
La	26.3	30.1	25.5	32.2	35.28	36.3	26.8	30.4
Ce	51	59.4	54.3	64.4	62.32	72.1	56.1	60.4
Pr	5.91	6.98	6.55	7.54	7.57	8.75	6.94	8
Nd	22.2	26.5	25.2	28.9	28.76	34.1	29.2	32.2
Sm	4.13	4.84	4.57	5.26	5.11	6.3	6.19	6
Eu	1.24	1.38	1.35	1.52	1.45	1.97	1.82	1.63
Gd	3.5	4.1	3.85	4.44	4.3	5.69	5.61	5.79
Tb	0.50	0.59	0.56	0.66	0.59	0.82	0.88	0.83
Dy	2.69	3.13	2.96	3.35	2.98	4.5	4.96	4.53
Ho	0.48	0.56	0.53	0.59	0.56	0.80	0.92	0.82
Er	1.35	1.62	1.48	1.7	1.5	2.26	2.67	2.33
Tm	0.19	0.23	0.21	0.24	0.22	0.31	0.36	0.35
Yb	1.2	1.51	1.38	1.55	1.35	2.07	2.42	2.19
Lu	0.17	0.21	0.20	0.22	0.2	0.30	0.33	0.36
Y	12.8	15.4	14.3	16.8	14.72	22.2	24.3	21.4
Ba	776	770	1396	740	765.4	778	794	1034
Rb	82.4	73.7	78.6	78.7	70.09	69.6	79.3	84.1
Th	5.88	7.12	5.43	6.6	6.19	7.28	5.7	6.47
U	1.83	1.85	1.49	1.65	1.25	2.31	1.1	1.44
Ta	0.98	1.02	1.08	1.08	0.85	0.75	0.95	0.83
Nb	11.6	11.8	12	12.5	11.38	10.5	10.9	10.7
Sr	694	637	629	632	665.7	634	572	674
Hf	4.73	4.8	4.48	5.28	9.9	4.72	3.96	4.66
Zr	142	144	134	158	153.5	142	119	140
Be	2.09	1.85	1.87	1.71	1.58	2.39	1.7	1.64
Ga	21.4	20.7	21.1	22	19.79	20.2	22.4	22.8
Cs	2.19	1.37	1.36	1.44	1.48	2.23	3.69	4
V	102	107	76.8	60.1	72.25	155	281	195
Sc	10.9	10.3	8.24	7.79	8.05	22.4	29.5	21.7
Cr	44.8	30.2	28.8	30.4	16.56	39.7	32.8	29.5
Ni	15.2	7.69	5.53	7.77	4.91	17.9	12	8.66
Co	15.7	12.3	9.68	8.13	9.59	30.5	33.8	25.7
W	0.52	0.37	0.3	0.37	0.13	8.19	1.23	0.98
Sn	1.01	1.53	1.33	1.55	1.55	2.03	1.51	1.69
Mo	0.61	0.38	0.43	0.41	0.38	1.05	0.77	1.61
Cu	36.5	11.9	10.2	11.2	9.93	175	63.2	35.3
Pb	11.3	12.9	12.2	10.5	9.18	8.47	13.7	15
Zn	50.5	68.6	56.7	56.6	44.4	39.7	109	99.3
Ag	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.06	0.07	0.06
Au	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	1.1	0.8	1.7
Sr/Y	54	41	44	38	45	29	24	31
La/Yb	22	20	18	21	26	18	11	14
Eu/Eu <sup>*</sup>	0.97	0.92	0.96	0.94	0.92	0.99	0.93	0.84

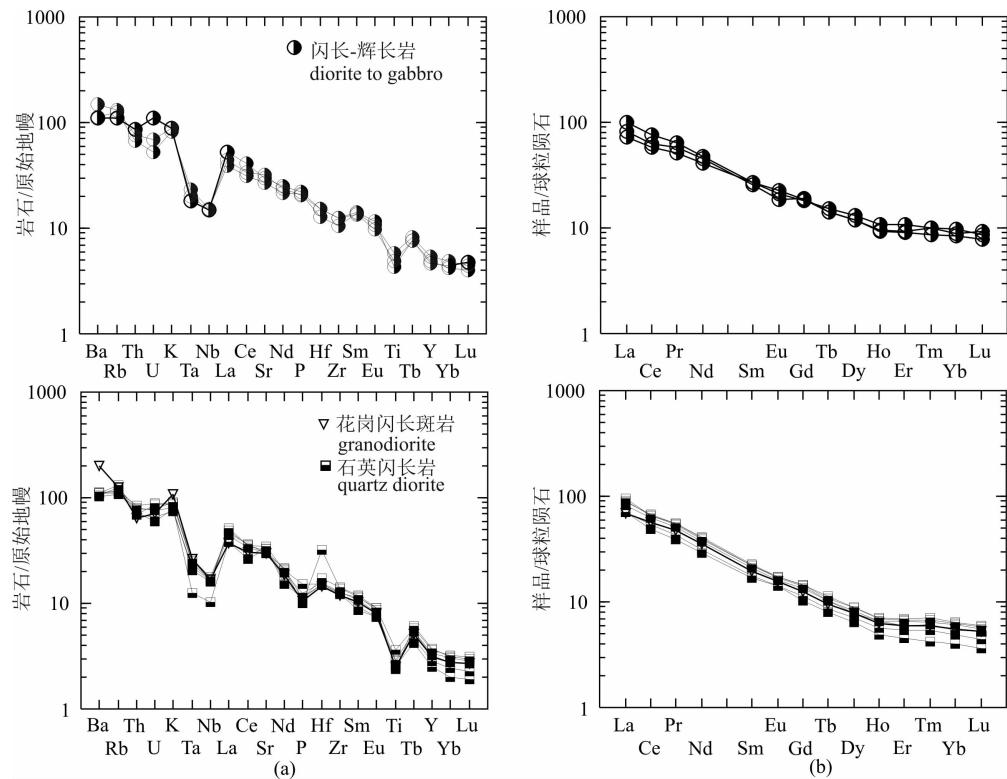


图 7 殷祖岩体微量元素原始地幔标准化图解(a)(标准化值据 McDonough and Sun, 1995)和稀土元素球粒陨石标准化图解(b)(标准化值据 Boynton, 1984))

Fig. 7 Primitive mantle normalized trace elements (a) (after McDonough and Sun, 1995) and chondrite normalized REE (b) (after Boynton, 1984) patterns of the Yinzu pluton

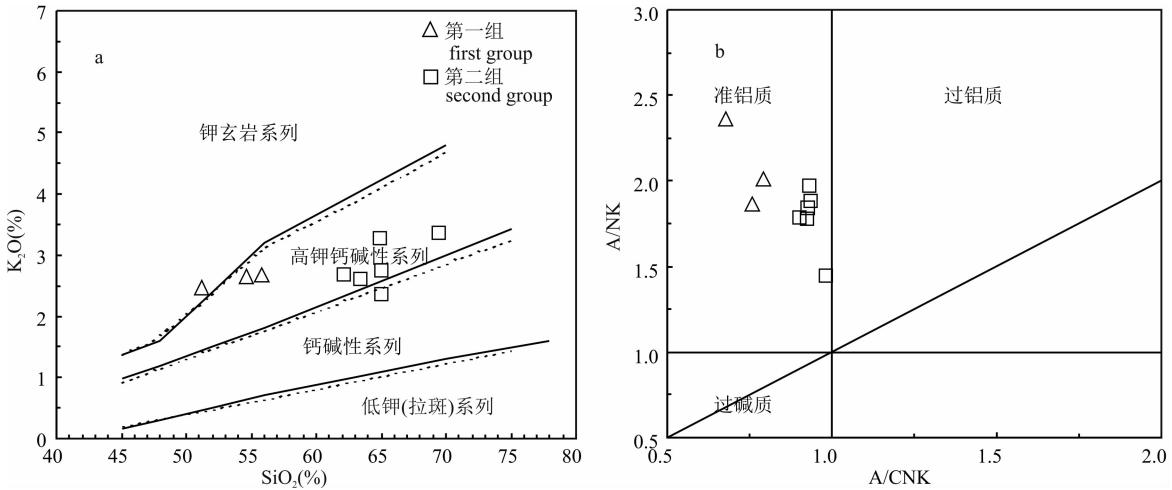


图 8 殷祖岩体  $SiO_2$ - $K_2O$  判别图(a)和  $A/NK$ - $A/CNK$  判别图(b)

Fig. 8  $K_2O$  versus  $SiO_2$  diagram (a) and  $A/NK$  versus  $A/CNK$  plot (b) for Yinzu pluton

## 4 讨论

### 4.1 成岩时代及意义

从本次测年结果来看,殷祖岩体至少存在两次岩浆活动,首先是黑云角闪辉长岩在约 151 Ma 时

发生侵位,随后在约 148 Ma 时石英闪长岩发生侵位。事实上,除了殷祖岩体以外,鄂东南地区形成于约 150 Ma 的侵入岩还包括鸡冠嘴石英闪长岩 ( $150 \pm 2$  Ma, Huang Guicheng et al., 2013)、铜鼓山石英闪长玢岩 ( $147 \pm 2.6$  Ma, Xia Jinlong et al.,

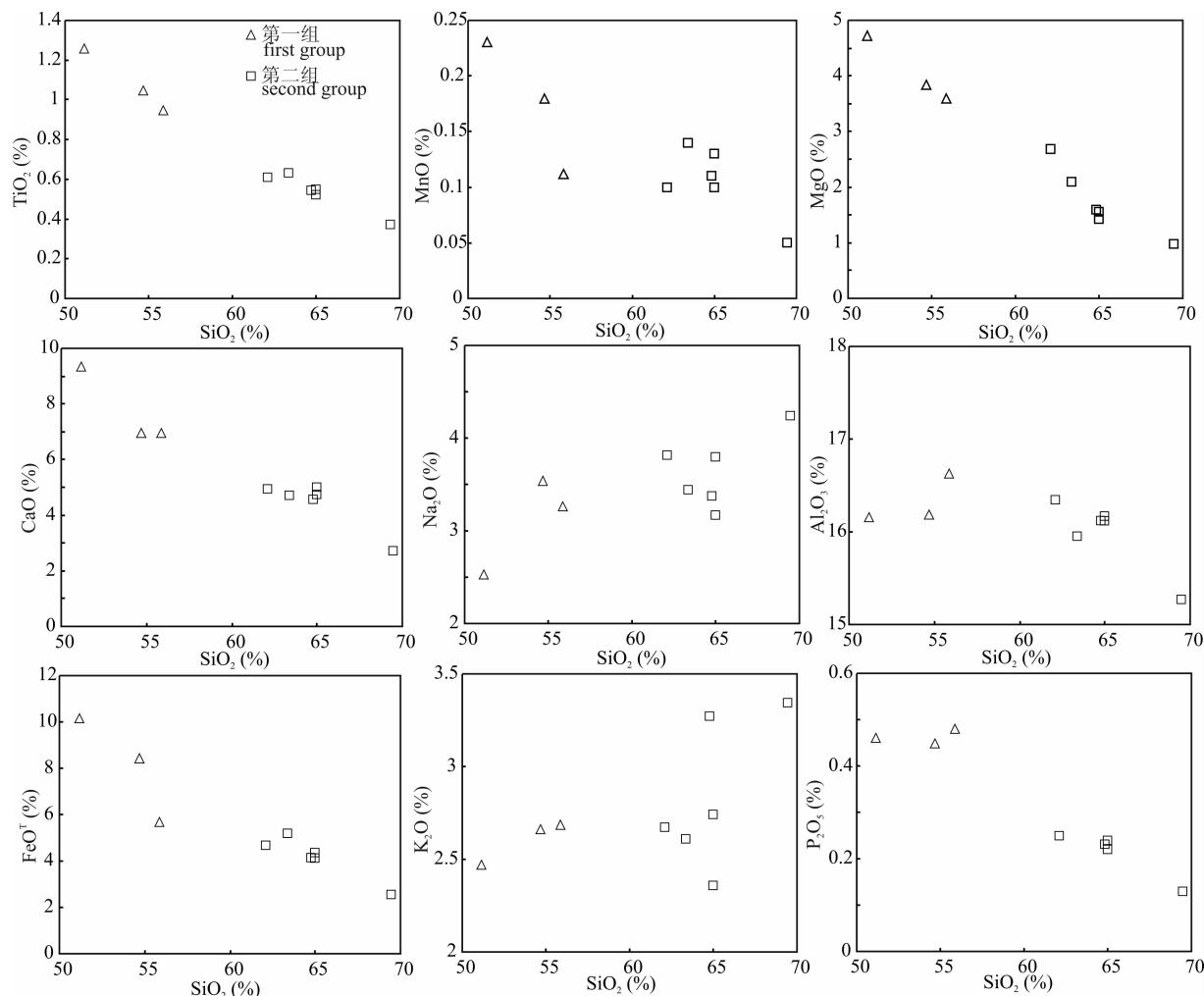


图 9 殷祖岩体哈克图解

Fig. 9 Harker diagram of Yinzu pluton

表 4 殷祖岩体 Rb-Sr、Sm-Nd 同位素分析结果

Table 4 Rb-Sr and Sm-Nd isotopic compositions of the Yinzu pluton

样号	样品名称	Rb ( $\times 10^{-6}$ )	Sr ( $\times 10^{-6}$ )	$^{87}\text{Rb}/^{86}\text{Sr}$	$^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$	$(^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr})_i$	Sm ( $\times 10^{-6}$ )	Nd ( $\times 10^{-6}$ )	$^{147}\text{Sm}/^{144}\text{Nd}$	$^{143}\text{Nd}/^{144}\text{Nd}$	$\epsilon_{\text{Nd}}(t)$	$T_{\text{DM}}$ (Ma)	$T_{\text{2DM}}$ (Ma)
Dy303	石英闪长岩	81.7	735.6	0.3202	0.70752	0.70685	4.203	22.58	0.1126	0.51216	-7.7	1493	1569
Dy304	石英闪长岩	77.25	657.4	0.3388	0.70709	0.70638	4.992	27.05	0.1117	0.512249	-6	1348	1426
Dy305-1	花岗闪长斑岩	77.9	661.5	0.3395	0.70774	0.70703	4.705	25.75	0.1105	0.512183	-7.3	1429	1529
Dy305-2	石英闪长岩	76.68	656.7	0.3367	0.7079	0.70719	5.148	27.69	0.1125	0.512205	-6.9	1424	1497
Dy319	黑云角闪辉长岩	88.06	705.8	0.3597	0.70819	0.70742	6.151	31.11	0.1196	0.512136	-8.3	1642	1617
DY352	石英闪长岩	93.83	682.8	0.3962	0.70728	0.70645	4.946	26.75	0.1119	0.512148	-8	1501	1587

2013a)、灵乡岩体细粒闪长岩( $148 \pm 3$  Ma, 未发表资料)和辉石闪长岩( $149 \pm 1$  Ma, 未发表资料)、古家山花岗闪长斑岩( $145 \pm 1$  Ma, Xia Jinlong et al., 2013b)。综上表明在约 150 Ma 时期, 鄂东南地区存在一期岩浆活动。众多研究表明, 鄂东南地区的岩浆活动在早白垩世早期达到高峰(140 Ma 左右), 至早白垩世中晚期(130 Ma 左右)岩浆侵入活动明

显减弱。对于整个长江中下游地区而言, 岩浆活动主要集中分布在  $145 \sim 136$  Ma、 $135 \sim 127$  Ma 和  $126 \sim 123$  Ma 等 3 个时期(Mao Jingwen et al., 2004; Wang Yanbin et al., 2004; Zhou Taofa et al., 2007, 2008, 2010; Fan Yu et al., 2008; Li Jianwei et al., 2008, 2009; Zhou Taofa et al., 2008; Jiang Shaoyong et al., 2010)。本次研究结

果表明,鄂东南地区乃至长江中下游地区中生代的岩浆活动在~150 Ma时已经开始。

#### 4.2 石英闪长岩成因

殷祖岩体的主体岩性石英闪长岩具有较高的 $\text{SiO}_2$ 、 $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$ 、 $\text{Ba}$ 、 $\text{Sr}$ 含量,较低的 $\text{Y}$ 、 $\text{Yb}$ 含量以及较高的 $\text{Sr}/\text{Y}$ 、 $\text{La}/\text{Yb}$ 比值,具强分异的REE配分型式,缺乏明显的负Eu异常,Nb、Ta、P、Ti显著亏损,与典型的高Ba、Sr花岗岩类特征相似。目前,关于高Ba-Sr花岗岩类的成因还存在争议,当前提出的几种形成机制主要包括:①与洋底高原或大洋岛弧的俯冲熔融有关,如埃达克岩(Defant et al., 1990, 1993);②与受软流圈富碳酸盐流体交代的岩石圈地幔的部分熔融有关(Green and Wallace, 1988; Ionov et al., 1993; Rudnick et al., 1993; Tarney and Jones, 1994; Fowler et al., 2008);③由富集岩石圈地幔产生的富闪深成岩浆分离结晶作用伴随少量陆壳混染作用形成(Ye Haimin et al., 2008);④与富集Ba、Sr的基性岩浆的底侵作用有关,如南美安第斯花岗岩(Petford et al., 1996);⑤镁铁质下地壳部分熔融的产物(Harmon et al., 1984; Choi et al., 2009);⑥幔源基性岩浆与壳源酸性岩浆混合形成(Fowler et al., 1996; 2008; Ajaji et al., 1998; Qian Qing et al., 2002; Zhang Huafeng et al., 2006)。从图10来看,所有样品均呈负线性排列,且趋向于EM II端元,明显不同于由加厚或拆沉下地壳形成的大别埃达克岩(Wang Qiang et al., 2007; Huang Fang et al., 2008; Ling Mingxing et al., 2011)。同时,相对于高 $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$ 含量,殷祖石英闪长岩的 $\text{K}_2\text{O}/\text{Na}_2\text{O}$ 比值主要分布在0.62~0.98之间,平均值为0.81,也明显低于大别造山带加厚下地壳型埃达克岩( $\text{K}_2\text{O}/\text{Na}_2\text{O}=0.83\sim1.62$ ;平均值为1.02;Wang Qiang et al., 2007; Huang Fang et al., 2008)。此外,较低的Nb/La比值( $\text{Nb}/\text{La}=0.32\sim0.47$ ;下地壳岩石 $\text{Nb}/\text{La}=\sim0.6$ ,Sun and McDonough, 1989),表明它们不可能直接由镁铁质下地壳或俯冲大洋板片部分熔融形成(Martin, 1999; Rapp et al., 1999; Condie, 2005)。 $\text{Mg}^{\#}$ 值是判断是否存在地幔作用的一个重要指标。不管熔融程度如何,玄武质下地壳熔融具有低 $\text{Mg}^{\#}$ (<0.4)特征(Rapp and Watson, 1995)。如表3所示,石英闪长岩样品的 $\text{Mg}^{\#}$ 值均大于或接近于0.4,表明有地幔物质的参与。近年来的研究表明,在我国东部地区中生代岩浆作用也形成了众多高Ba、Sr花岗岩,如华北陆块的八达岭地区(Qian Qing et al.,

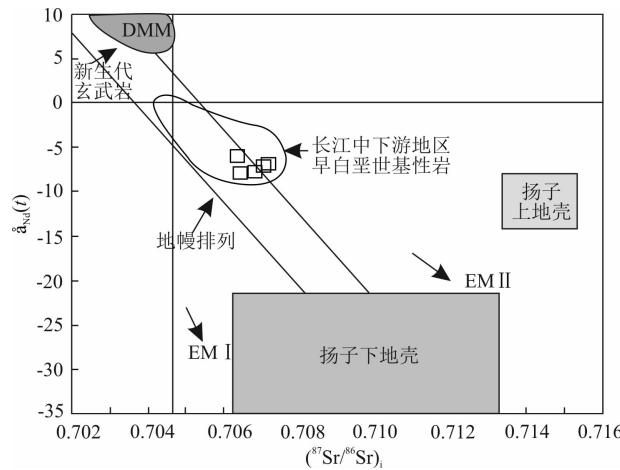


图10 殷祖岩体 $(^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr})_i-\epsilon_{\text{Nd}}(t)$ 图

Fig. 10  $(^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr})_i-\epsilon_{\text{Nd}}(t)$  diagram of Yinzhu pluton  
DMM—亏损地幔单元; EM (I, II)—富集地幔单元(引自 Zindler and Hart, 1986); 长江中下游地区早白垩世基性岩引自 Yan Jun et al. (2008); 上地壳引自 Taylor and McLennan (1985); 扬子下地壳引自 Jahn et al. (1999)  
DMM—Depleted Mantle Member; EM (I, II)—Enriched Mantle (after Zindler and Hart, 1986); the field of Early Cretaceous basic rocks from the Middle-Lower Yangtze River cited from Yan Jun et al. (2008); the field of the upper crust cited from Taylor and McLennan (1985); the field of the Yangtze lower crust cited from Jahn et al. (1999)

2002)、太行山(Chen Bin et al., 2002)以及大别山地区(Ma Changqian et al., 1998; Chen et al., 2001)。总结以往高Ba-Sr花岗岩的成因研究成果,该类花岗岩的各种成因均与地幔基性岩浆有着密切的成因联系。

如图10所示,殷祖石英闪长岩的样品全部落在长江中下游地区早白垩世基性岩的Sr-Nd同位素组成范围内。此外,岩石较高的 $\epsilon_{\text{Hf}}(t)$ 值(-1.14~-10.20)总体与长江中下游地区白垩纪的辉石闪长岩、粗面安山岩和玄武岩的Hf同位素组成( $\epsilon_{\text{Hf}}(t)=-8.9\sim-1.3$ ; Yan Jun et al., 2008; Yuan Feng et al., 2008; Hou Kejun and Yuan Shunda, 2010)类似。在 $\epsilon_{\text{Hf}}(t)-t$ 关系图(图11)上,殷祖石英闪长岩主要分布在1.8 Ga地壳演化线与球粒陨石之间的范围。纵观前人的研究,长江中下游地区晚中生代基性岩和火山岩均主要来自于富集岩石圈地幔源区。因此,殷祖石英闪长岩很可能来自于与之相似的岩浆源区。Andersson et al. (2006)通过对芬诺斯堪地地区一些岩体的研究指出基于大量实验和观察(Ionov, 1998; Blundy and Dalton, 2000)高Ba、Sr以及高轻稀土含量是地幔碳酸盐的典型特征,如

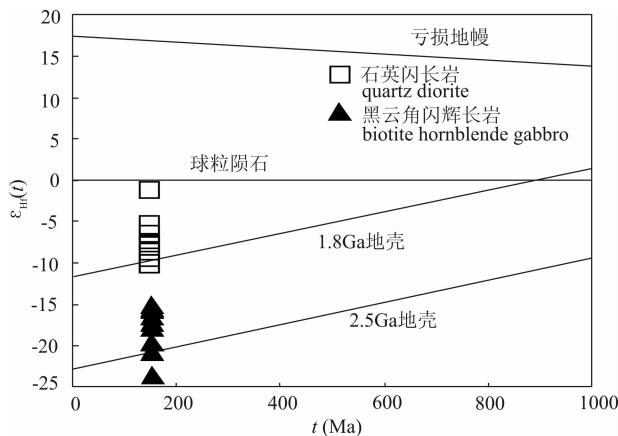


图 11 殷祖岩体锆石 Hf 同位素组成

Fig. 11 Zircon Hf isotopic composition of Yinzu pluton

苏格兰高 Ba-Sr 花岗岩的镁铁质母岩浆的地球化学特征与伴随有一定量的碳酸盐俯冲沉积物的加入基本吻合。同时, 岩浆演化过程中后期特征性元素标志的加强, 特别是 Ba、Sr 以及轻稀土的富集则是由重要的镁铁质矿物的分离结晶作用所致。殷祖石英闪长岩微量元素蛛网图中 Nb、P 和 Ti 元素的亏损, 表明在岩浆演化过程中可能存在含 Ti、P 相矿物(钛铁矿和赤铁矿/磁铁矿)的分离结晶作用, 而负 Eu 异常的缺乏则表明岩浆源区可能并无斜长石残留相存在。图 12 则进一步印证了分离结晶作用在殷祖石英闪长岩的形成过程中占据了重要地位。考虑到殷祖石英闪长岩强分异的 REE 配分形式, 高度富集 LREE 和亏损 HREE 的特征, 推测它们的母岩浆可能来自伴随有石榴子石残留的高压环境下(>

1.6 MPa)的富集地幔。从锆石的 CL 图像及 U-Pb 年龄测试结果来看, 石英闪长岩样品中含少量继承锆石, 表明岩浆源区可能受到一定程度的陆壳混染。

#### 4.3 辉长岩类 Nd-Hf 同位素解耦及其成因

近年来, 锆石原位 Hf 同位素示踪的研究越来越受到人们的重视(Amelin et al., 2000; Scherer et al., 2000; Griffin et al., 2002), 特别是通过与锆石 U-Pb 定年相结合, 更使锆石原位 Hf 同位素分析成为揭示地壳演化和示踪岩浆源区的重要手段(Scherer et al., 2000; Griffin et al., 2002)。从锆石 Hf 同位素组成来看, 早期侵位的黑云角闪辉长岩具有较低的  $\epsilon_{\text{Hf}}(t)$  值( $-24.6 \sim -15.3$ ), 且明显低于全岩  $\epsilon_{\text{Nd}}(t)$  值。根据地壳 Nd-Hf 同位素的相关性阵列( $\epsilon_{\text{Hf}}(t) = 1.34 \times \epsilon_{\text{Nd}}(t) + 2.82$ , Vervoort et al., 1999)计算, 全岩样品的  $\epsilon_{\text{Nd}}(t)$  值为  $-9.79$ , 对应耦合的  $\epsilon_{\text{Hf}}(t)$  值应为  $-10.30$ , 而样品中实测的锆石  $\epsilon_{\text{Hf}}(t)$  值( $\epsilon_{\text{Hf}}(t) = -24.58 \sim -15.22$ )较之明显偏低, 显示 Nd、Hf 同位素之间存在明显的解耦。目前国内外对于花岗岩 Nd-Hf 同位素解耦问题的研究还比较少, 因而对于 Nd-Hf 同位素组成改变的真正原因仍存在争议(Bau and Koschinsky, 2006; van de Flierdt et al., 2007; Vervoort et al., 2011)。以往的主流观点认为 Nd-Hf 解耦与大陆差异风化有关。这种差异风化主要表现在两种效应上。第一种是“锆石效应”(Patchett et al., 1984; Wu Fuyuan et al., 2006; Van et al., 2007; Zheng Yongfei et al., 2007; Chauvel et al., 2008; Carpentier et al., 2009; Vervoort et al., 2011), 即

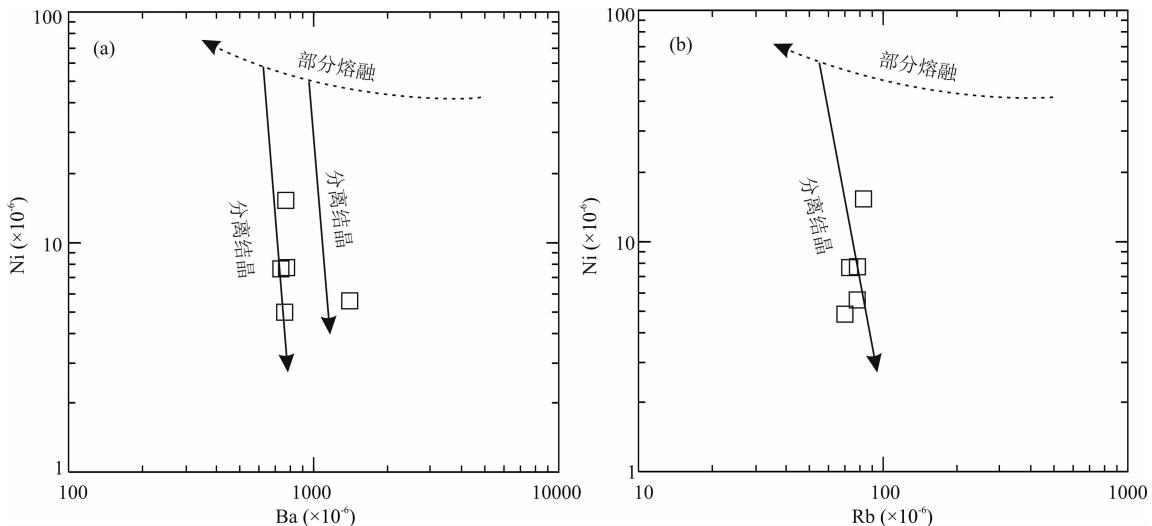


图 12 Ba-Ni (a) 和 Rb-Ni (b) 图解

Fig. 12 Plots of Ba versus Ni (a) and Rb versus Ni (b)

源区岩石在经历风化-沉积作用过程中不同产物的 Sm/Nd 比值通常不会发生很大的变化,而 Lu/Hf 比值却会发生很大的变化。第二种是“非锆石组分差异风化效应”(Albarède et al., 1998)。类似于“锆石效应”,岩石中非锆石组分的不一致风化有可能造成 Nd-Hf 趋势线相对于“地球线”的偏离。如具有高 Lu/Hf 比值且优先风化的矿物(如磷灰石)在化学蚀变过程中放射性成因 Hf 元素的释放(Bayon et al., 2006; van de Flierdt et al., 2007; Bayon et al., 2009; Godfrey et al., 2009; Chen et al., 2011; Vervoort et al., 2011; Rickli et al., 2013)。此外,还有一些学者认为 Nd-Hf 解耦主要是由海水和铁锰质陆壳引起的(Pettke et al., 2002; Rickli et al., 2010)或是认为 Nd-Hf 解耦代表了早期残余的地幔成分,反映了伴随钙-镁钙钛矿堆晶分离结晶作用的大陆岩浆洋的早期分异过程(Blichert-Toft et al., 1999; Walter et al., 2004; Caro et al., 2005; Corgne et al., 2005; Labrosse et al., 2007)。在我国华南地区,扬子陆块东南缘的皖南新元古代花岗闪长岩(Wu Fuyuan et al., 2006; Zheng Yongfei et al., 2007, 2008)九岭新元古代花岗闪长岩(Zhong Yufang, 2007)以及赣西北印支期蒙山花岗岩(Zhong Yufang et al., 2011)中均存在 Nd-Hf 同位素的解耦现象。

由于 Lu/Hf 比值极低,锆石的 Hf 同位素组成基本上记录了岩浆结晶时的 Hf 同位素信息。Sm-Nd 均属于轻稀土元素,不同矿物、岩石的 Sm/Nd 比值变化很小(Faure and Mensing, 2005);Lu 属于重稀土元素,Hf 属于高场强元素,两者截然不同的地球化学性质使得不同矿物、岩石的 Lu/Hf 比值变化很大。因此,在讨论岩浆岩的 Nd-Hf 同位素解耦现象时,源区成分特征和矿物学控制因素均起了十分重要的作用。由于稀土元素在石榴子石中的相容性随着元素序数的增大而增大,因此重稀土元素 Lu 在石榴子石中的分配系数远大于轻稀土元素 Sm 和 Nd,也明显高于高场强元素 Hf;在部分熔融过程中,如果源区残留石榴子石,则所形成的熔体将具有较低的 Lu/Hf 和 Sm/Nd 比值,经时间积累后的  $\epsilon_{\text{Hf}}(t)$  和  $\epsilon_{\text{Nd}}(t)$  值均将朝负值方向演化,且  $\epsilon_{\text{Hf}}(t)$  的变化更明显,整体将位于 Hf-Nd 地球演化线的下方。因此,石榴子石常常被作为造成 Hf-Nd 解耦的主要矿物相,即石榴子石效应(Patchett et al., 1981, 2004; Schmitz et al., 2004)。另外,  $\text{Hf}^{4+}$  与  $\text{Zr}^{4+}$  具有相似的离子半径,常发生类质同像置换使

得锆石富集 Hf 并具有很低的 Lu/Hf 比值和放射成因 Hf;地壳物质再循环过程中的残留老锆石将导致体系的放射成因 Hf 偏低,即具有较低的  $\epsilon_{\text{Hf}}$  值;但锆石对体系的  $\epsilon_{\text{Nd}}$  值并没有明显影响。因此,再循环的残留老锆石也将造成体系的 Hf-Nd 解耦,即锆石效应(Patchett et al., 1984, 2004; Vervoort and Blichert-Toft, 1999; Vervoort et al., 2000)。如表 2 和表 4 所示,殷祖黑云角闪辉长岩样品的锆石  $\epsilon_{\text{Hf}}(t)$  值和全岩  $\epsilon_{\text{Nd}}(t)$  值均为负值,且明显偏离地球演化线(图 13)。这种  $\epsilon_{\text{Hf}}(t)$  值偏低的 Hf-Nd 同位素解耦很可能与石榴子石效应或锆石效应有关。从侵位时代来看,这些辉长岩类与晚期的石英闪长岩侵位时间比较接近,因此推测它们可能是同一岩浆源区演化的产物。这与其具有较低的  $\text{SiO}_2$ ,较高的  $\text{TiO}_2$ 、 $\text{FeO}^T$ 、 $\text{MgO}$ 、 $\text{CaO}$  含量以及富集大离子亲石元素和轻稀土元素,亏损高场强元素( $\text{Nb}$ 、 $\text{Ta}$ 、 $\text{Zr}$ 、 $\text{Hf}$ )等地球化学特征相吻合。如前所述,殷祖岩体的母岩浆很可能产生于有石榴子石残留的高压环境下( $>1.6 \text{ MPa}$ ),如果这一论断合理的话,则黑云角闪辉长岩出现 Nd-Hf 同位素解耦的现象就很可能与石榴子石效应有关。

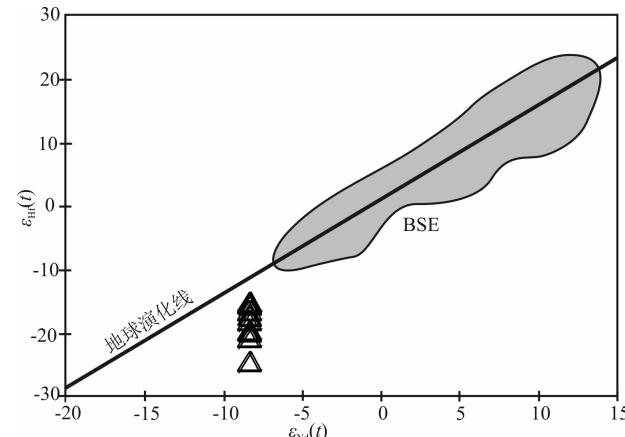


图 13 殷祖黑云角闪辉长岩的锆石  $\epsilon_{\text{Hf}}(t)$  和全岩  $\epsilon_{\text{Nd}}(t)$  关系图( $t=151 \text{ Ma}$ ; 地球演化线及阴影范围  
参照 Vervoort et al., 2011)

Fig. 13 Zircon  $\epsilon_{\text{Hf}}(t)$  vs. whole rock  $\epsilon_{\text{Nd}}(t)$  of the Yinzu biotite hornblende gabbro ( $t=151 \text{ Ma}$ ; the geochron line and shadow field after Vervoort et al., 2011)

## 5 结论

(1) LA-ICP-MS 锆石 U-Pb 年代学结果显示,殷祖岩体至少存在两次岩浆侵入活动。岩体主体侵

位于  $148 \pm 1$  Ma, 较早期还存在一期小规模的岩浆活动, 侵位时间为  $151 \pm 1$  Ma。

(2) 根据野外接触关系以及元素地球化学特征, 殷祖岩体的岩石类型大致可以分为两组: 第一组为闪长-辉长岩类, 包括闪长岩、黑云辉长岩和黑云角闪辉长岩; 第二组包括石英闪长岩和花岗闪长斑岩, 地球化学特征类似于高 Ba、Sr 花岗岩。

(3) 殷祖石英闪长岩主要起源于富集岩石圈地幔, 且在岩浆演化过程中分离结晶作用起了主导作用。早期小规模的辉长岩类与石英闪长岩是同一岩浆源区演化的产物, 其出现 Nd-Hf 同位素解耦现象可能与石榴子石效应有关。

**致谢:**感谢西北大学大陆动力学国家重点实验室弓化栋、戴梦宁和张红老师分别在 LA-ICP-MS 锆石 U-Pb 测年及 Lu-Hf 同位素测试过程中给予的帮助和指导。同时也诚挚地感谢审稿人为本文提出了宝贵的意见和建议。

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周涛发, 范裕, 袁峰. 2008. 长江中下游成矿带成岩成矿作用研究

## Petrogenesis and Implications of the Yinzu Pluton in Southeast Hubei Province: Evidence from Geochronology, Geochemistry, and Sr-Nd-Hf Isotopes

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### Abstract

The Yinzu pluton, one of the six large intrusions in southeastern Hubei Province, is the only barren large intrusion in the region. LA-ICPMS zircon U-Pb dating results show that the Yinzu pluton experienced at least two episodes of magmatism. The pluton is composed mainly of quartz diorites and was emplaced in  $148 \pm 1$  Ma, with the early biotite hornblende gabbro emplaced at  $151 \pm 1$  Ma. The study indicates that the Mesozoic magmatic activities in southeastern Hubei Province and even the Middle and Lower Yangtze River began in ca. 150Ma. Based on their contact relation in the field and element chemical characteristics, the rock types of the Yinzu pluton can be divided into two groups. The first is diorite-gabbro, including diorite, biotite gabbro and biotite hornblende gabbro, which have low  $\text{SiO}_2$ , Ba, Sr and high  $\text{TiO}_2$ ,  $\text{FeO}^\text{T}$ ,  $\text{MgO}$ , Y and Yb contents. The second includes quartz diorite and granodiorite porphyry, which have high  $\text{SiO}_2$ , Ba, Sr and low  $\text{TiO}_2$ ,  $\text{FeO}^\text{T}$ ,  $\text{MgO}$ , Y and Yb contents.  $(^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr})_i$  and  $\epsilon_{\text{Nd}}(t)$  values of quartz diorite are  $0.70638 \sim 0.70719$  and  $-9.56 \sim -7.59$ , separately, which are coupled with zircon  $\epsilon_{\text{Hf}}(t)$  values ranging from  $-10.21$  to  $-1.15$ .  $(^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr})_i$  and  $\epsilon_{\text{Nd}}(t)$  and of biotite hornblende gabbro are  $0.70742$  and  $-9.79$ , separately, and zircon  $\epsilon_{\text{Hf}}(t)$  values vary from  $-24.58$  to  $-15.22$ , showing that Nd and Hf isotopic compositions are decoupled. Combined with emplacement time and geochemical and Sr-Nd-Hf isotopic characteristics of two magmatic activities, it can be inferred that the pluton should be evolution products of the same magmatic source area, i. e. from enriched lithospheric mantle. Fractional crystallization played a dominant role in the formation of quartz diorite. Nd-Hf isotope decoupling of the early small scale gabbros is probably related to the effect of garnet.

**Key words:** southeastern Hubei Province; Yinzu pluton; zircon U-Pb age; biotite hornblende gabbro; Nd-Hf isotope decoupling