

# 赣南碛肚山花岗岩地球化学特征及 对稀土成矿的指示



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**内容提要:** 中国华南地区中生代花岗岩是离子吸附型稀土矿的重要原岩, 而南岭安远县碛肚山花岗岩作为赣南石头坪离子吸附型稀土矿床的基岩, 有着明显的稀土矿化。本研究中, 笔者等利用地球化学和年代学数据探讨了这些花岗岩岩石成因及构造背景, 以及与稀土成矿关系。结果显示: 碛肚山黑云母花岗岩具有较高  $\text{SiO}_2$ 、 $\text{K}_2\text{O}$ 、 $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$ 、 $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$  含量, 低  $\text{CaO}$ 、 $\text{TiO}_2$ 、 $\text{MgO}$  含量, 亏损  $\text{Eu}$ 、 $\text{Sr}$ 、 $\text{Ba}$ 、 $\text{Ti}$ 、 $\text{P}$  等元素, 明显  $\text{Eu}$  负异常, 稀土元素总量 ( $\Sigma\text{REE}$ ) 为  $196 \times 10^{-6} \sim 464 \times 10^{-6}$ , 轻重稀土比值 ( $\text{LREE}/\text{HREE}$ ) 为  $2.49 \sim 4.39$ , 轻稀土元素略富集, 锆石  $\text{U-Pb}$  年龄分别为  $143.2 \pm 1.8\text{Ma}$  和  $137.1 \pm 2.4\text{Ma}$ , 为中生代早白垩世(燕山晚期)花岗岩,  $\varepsilon_{\text{Hf}}(t)$  值介于  $-7.6 \sim -2.6$  之间, 属于高分异的铝质 A 型花岗岩。经综合研究, 推断赣南安远县石头坪碛肚山花岗岩形成于伸展构造环境中, 在古太平洋板块俯冲于下地壳, 板片回转, 地壳减薄, 软流圈物质上涌, 导致壳、幔源岩浆发生混合后形成的包含地幔组分的地壳源区, 在高温下熔融产生长英质岩浆, 再经过分离结晶作用上升侵入形成碛肚山花岗岩。中国南部中生代的长期伸展有利于碛肚山高分异花岗岩的形成, 晚期花岗岩浆向富挥发分的岩浆—热液系统演化对形成重稀土离子吸附型矿床有着重要意义。

**关键词:** 华南板块; 碛肚山; A 型花岗岩; 地球化学特征; 稀土富集

稀土是宝贵的战略资源, 广泛应用于尖端科技领域和军工领域, 近十年来稀土资源尤其是重稀土的战略地位越发凸显, 离子吸附型稀土矿床被全球矿业界高度关注, 掀起了此类矿床勘探、开发及研究的热潮, 目前已在菲律宾、越南、缅甸、马达加斯加、智利等国家发现了此类资源 (Sanematsu and Watanabe, 2016; 赵芝等, 2019)。华南地区是全球离子吸附型稀土矿床分布最为集中的区域, 有着极其丰富的稀土资源, 据统计华南贡献了全球 90% 以上的重稀土产量 (Roskill, 2015; Gulley et al., 2018)。而华南大多数的稀土赋存于花岗质岩石中。

离子吸附型稀土矿是指具稀土矿化的某些岩浆岩在近代表生作用形成的风化壳中, 高岭石等黏土矿物吸附从原岩中分解出来的稀土离子并经次生富集而形成的产物 (杨岳清等, 1981; 吴澄宇, 1989), 以风化作用为前提, 黏土矿物吸附稀土离子为特征 (杨岳清等, 1981)。这类矿床又可分为花岗岩风化

壳矿床、二长岩风化壳矿床等。母岩特征对风化壳中稀土元素的富集具有关键意义 (吴澄宇等, 1993)。在华南地区, 与离子吸附型矿床相关的花岗岩通常具有较高的 REE 含量, 其风化壳显示的 REE 配分模式在很大程度上继承了母岩的特征。因此除表生风化过程外, 母岩的初始 REE 富集也对成矿具有重要作用 (华仁民等, 2007; 赵芝等, 2014; Zhang Xiaohui et al., 2015; Sanematsu and Watanabe, 2016; 张恋等, 2015)。

江西省安远县石头坪矿床是赣南地区新发现的大型—超大型重稀土矿床, 它以重稀土元素为主。稀土矿化存在于黑云母花岗岩的风化壳中。众多学者对赣南一带的离子吸附型稀土矿开展了一系列研究, 探讨了其成矿机制, 黏土矿物对稀土元素的吸附特性, 以及通过花岗岩锆石研究稀土富集规律 (林传仙等, 1994; Bao Zhiwei et al., 2008; Murakami and Ishihara, 2006; 张恋等, 2015; 陈熙等, 2015; 张臻

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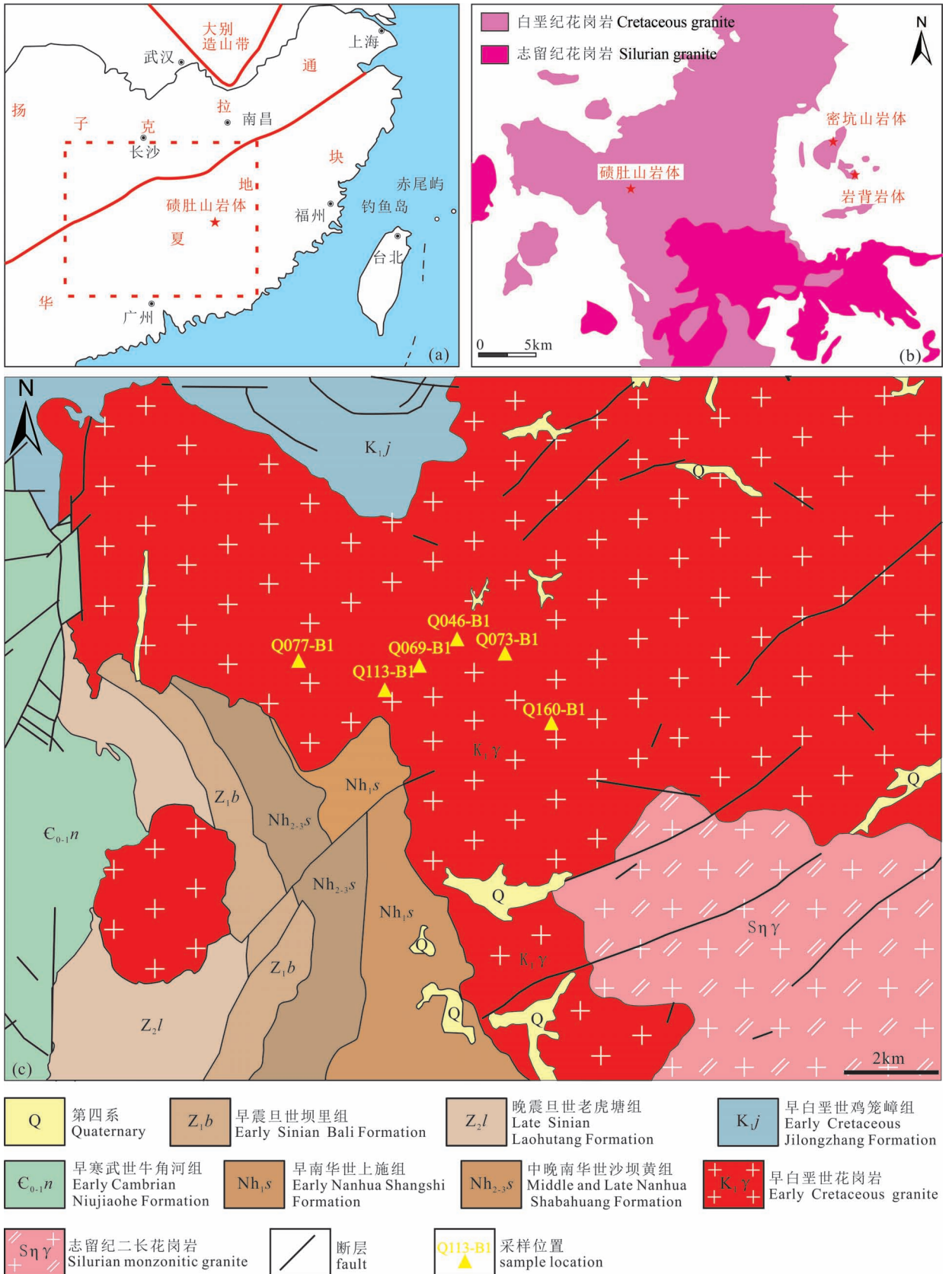


图1 华南大地构造位置图(a)、南岭及邻区不同时代花岗岩分布图(据吴福元等,2023改)(b)和区域地质图(c)  
Fig. 1 Geological tectonic location map of south China (a) and distribution map of granites of different ages in the Nanling Mountains and adjacent areas (Revised from Wu Fuyuan et al., 2023&) (b) and regional geological map (c)

悦等,2016;胡世丽等,2017;赵芝等,2019;刘海波等,2020),获得了一些基础认识。但缺少对花岗岩的岩石成因及 REE 富集特征的研究。因此,本文综合运用矿物学、岩石学、地球化学和同位素年代学等方法,对江西安远县赣肚山花岗岩的形成演化、稀土富集机理进行了深入分析,旨在揭示其岩浆源区特征、岩石成因演化,及热液蚀变作用对稀土元素(REE)成矿的指示意义。

## 1 地质背景

华南陆块被钦杭结合带分割为扬子地块与华夏地块两个古陆块(图 1a;杨明桂等,2009;毛景文等,2011;贺炬翔等,2023)。南岭成矿带位于华南腹地,范围多被厘定为东经  $110^{\circ} \sim 116^{\circ}$ 、北纬  $24^{\circ} \sim 27^{\circ}$ ,包括赣南、湘南、粤北和桂东地区,区域性郴州—临武断裂带从其中部穿切而过,南岭地区广泛存在 REE 矿化,与形成于伸展构造环境的中生代花岗岩有关(Mao Jingwen et al., 2013)。中生代的伸展是由古太平洋在侏罗纪向西南的俯冲(Mao Jingwen et al., 2013; Jiang Yaohui et al., 2015)以及随后的板块下沉和板块回转引起的(Zhou Xinmin et al., 2006; Li Congying et al., 2012; Chen Yuxiao et al., 2016)。

赣肚山岩体位于桃山—雩山隆起南段以及南武夷隆起南段的交界处,是华南造山系—东南造山带的组成部分,研究区被邵武—河源深大断裂带以及鹰潭—安远深大断裂贯穿。区域内岩浆活动频繁,花岗岩分布广泛。赣肚山岩体南西侧侵入于南华系上施组、沙坝黄组,震旦系坝里组、老虎塘组,寒武系牛角河组,白垩纪鸡笼嶂组等地层中,东侧脉动侵入清溪岩体;其西侧与寒武系牛角河组地层为断层接触(图 1c)。区域内岩浆活动频繁,侵入岩分布较广,岩体周围以燕山期花岗岩为主,如清溪岩体、单观嶂岩体、密坑山岩体、岩背岩体(图 1b)等。

赣肚山花岗岩主要为浅肉红色黑云母正长花岗岩,中粗粒似斑状花岗结构,块状构造,斑晶含量  $10\% \sim 20\%$ ,斑晶为钾长石和石英,钾长石呈半自形板状或柱状,表面有分解物变得比较浑浊(图 2),负低突起,常见正长石与钠长石形成条纹长石或反条纹长石,见少量卡尔斯巴双晶。石英呈他形粒状,油脂光泽,  $9 \sim 16 \text{ mm}$ ,最高为一级黄白干涉色,可见少量石英呈粒状交代长石,粒径较小,  $0.1 \sim 2 \text{ mm}$ 。基质为钾长石( $36\% \sim 42\%$ )、斜长石( $10\% \sim 20\%$ )、石英( $28\% \sim 42\%$ )、黑云母( $3\% \sim 5\%$ ),副矿物主要为磷灰石和锆石。基质矿物粒径  $3.5 \sim 6.5 \text{ mm}$ (图 2c、

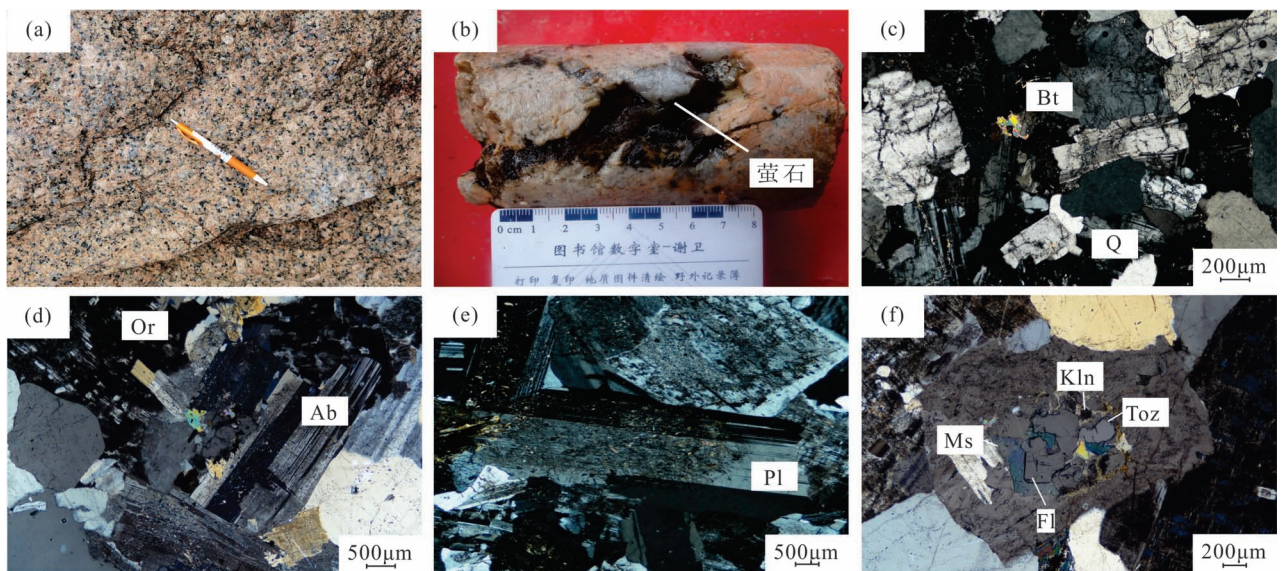


图 2 赣南安远县赣肚山花岗岩手标本和镜下特征:(a) 浅肉红色黑云母正长花岗岩野外照片;(b) 晶洞构造及萤石;

(c) (d) 黑云母正长花岗岩显微特征;(e) 斜长石核部发生蚀变;(f) 花岗岩中白云母、黄玉及萤石显微特征

Fig. 2 Hand specimens and microscopic characteristics of the Qitdushan granite in Anyuan County, southern Jiangxi: (a) Field photograph of light flesh-colored biotite syenogranite; (b) miarolitic structure and fluorite; (c) (d) microscopic characteristics of biotite syenogranite; (e) alteration occurring in the core of the plagioclase; (f) microscopic characteristics of muscovite, topaz, and fluorite in the granite

Bt—黑云母; Q—石英; Ab—钠长石; Ms—白云母; Pl—斜长石; Fl—萤石; Toz—黄玉; Kln—高岭石

Bt—biotite; Q—quartz; Ab—albite; Ms—muscovite; Pl—plagioclase; Fl—fluorite; Toz—topaz; Kln—kaolinite

d)。基质中黑云母呈褐色透明,有时带有绿色,片状,具一组极完全解理,黑云母多色性十分明显,正中突起,为二级顶到三级顶干涉色,无定向散乱分布,可见部分黑云母呈他形充填于石英长石的空隙中。少量黄玉(图 2f),他形片状,粒径约 0.1~0.2 mm,无色,未见多色性,正中突起,干涉色为一级黄白,黄玉外侧可见萤石和白云母,可能是黄玉蚀变产物。萤石(图 2f),粒径约 0.1~0.2 mm,薄片呈无色,他形片状,为负中—高突起,糙面明显。

## 2 样品和分析方法

本次共选取了六件磧肚山黑云母花岗岩样品进行全岩地球化分析测试,选取其中两件样品 Q046-B1 和 Q160-B1 进行 LA-ICP-MS 锆石 U-Pb 测年以及微区原位锆石 Hf 同位素分析。具体采样位置见图 1。同时引用邻区同时代会昌县密坑山岩体(图 1b)12 件黑云母花岗岩主微量数据(梁鹤等,2018),及会昌县岩背岩体(图 1b)11 件花岗岩主微量数据进行对比(李前,2023)。

样品全岩主量元素、微量元素、稀土元素、锆石 U-Pb 测年及原位锆石 Hf 同位素分析均在武汉上谱分析科技有限责任公司完成。

全岩主量元素使用 ZSX Primus II 型波长色散 X 射线荧光光谱仪(日本理学 Rigaku 制造)完成分析工作,测试的相对标准偏差(RSD)小于 2%。微量及稀土元素使用 Agilent 7700e 型 ICP-MS 完成。

LA-ICP-MS 锆石测年,首先使用型号为 JSM-IT300 的高真空扫描电子显微镜(配备有 Delmic spare 阴极荧光探头)进行阴极发光(CL),挑选合适锆石进行 U-Pb 同位素测年。使用的 GeolasPro 激光剥蚀系统由 COMPexPro 102 ArF 193nm 准分子激光器及 MicroLas 光学系统组成。GeolasPro 激光剥蚀系统进行实验的激光束斑直径为 32  $\mu\text{m}$ ,频率为 5 Hz,氦气作载气,氩气为补偿气。同位素测年通过采用锆石标准 Tanz 作外标进行同位素分馏校正(Hu Zhaochu et al., 2021)。

LA-MC-ICP-MS 锆石原位 Hf 同位素分析使用激光剥蚀系统为 Geolas HD(Coherent, 德国),及多接收电感耦合等离子体质谱仪 Neptune Plus(Thermo Fisher Scientific, 德国)分析完成。激光输出能量密度为  $\sim 7.0\text{J}/\text{cm}^2$ 。采用单点剥蚀模式,斑束固定为 44  $\mu\text{m}$ 。具体流程见侯可军等(2007)。

## 3 分析结果

### 3.1 锆石 U-Pb 年龄

笔者等对磧肚山花岗岩样品(Q046-B1、Q160-B1)开展了锆石 LA-ICP-MS U-Pb 定年,完成锆石分析测点 60 个,分析结果见表 1。

样品 Q160-B1 锆石大小在 0.1~0.25 mm 之间(图 3a),长宽比为 1:1~1:3,多呈长柱状和短柱状,少呈粒状、椭圆状,阴极发光图像中多数具清晰的振荡环带,部分具边—核内部结构。锆石的 U 含量为  $1550\times 10^{-6}\sim 5073\times 10^{-6}$ ,平均值为  $2258\times 10^{-6}$ ,Th 含量为  $462\times 10^{-6}\sim 2556\times 10^{-6}$ ,平均值为  $926\times 10^{-6}$ ,Th/U 值介于 0.28~0.60 之间,结合阴极发光图像,Th、U 含量及其比值,判断这些锆石均为岩浆成因锆石。样品共测试 30 个点,去除 1 个谐和度较差点,余下 29 个测点谐和年龄值为  $138.7\pm 0.6\text{Ma}$ (MSWD = 1.7)(图 3c),代表花岗岩的形成时代为早白垩世。

样品 Q046-B1 锆石大小在 0.1~0.2 mm 之间(图 3b),长宽比为 1:1~1:3,多呈长柱状和短柱状,少呈粒状、椭圆状,阴极发光图像中多数具清晰的振荡环带,部分具边—核内部结构,部分锆石颜色较深,表明其 U 含量较高,可能反映这些锆石经历了热液的改造(Qu Pan et al., 2019; Zhao Xu et al., 2022)。锆石 U 含量  $1117\times 10^{-6}\sim 7634\times 10^{-6}$ ,平均值  $4322\times 10^{-6}$ ,Th 含量  $602\times 10^{-6}\sim 2763\times 10^{-6}$ ,平均值  $1599\times 10^{-6}$ ,Th/U 值介于 0.27~0.54 之间,结合阴极发光图像,Th、U 含量及其比值,判断这些锆石均为岩浆成因锆石。样品共测试 30 个点,去除 4 个谐和度较差点,其余 26 个测点的谐和年龄值为  $141.2\pm 0.7\text{Ma}$ (MSWD = 1.8)(图 3d),代表花岗岩的形成时代为早白垩世。磧肚山花岗岩与区域上密坑山钾长花岗岩( $138.5\pm 1.1\text{Ma}$ ,梁鹤等,2018)、岩背花岗岩斑岩( $138.4\pm 1.6\text{Ma}$ ,李前,2023)形成时代较为一致,均为早白垩世。

### 3.2 锆石 Lu—Hf 同位素

样品 Q160-B1 和 Q046-B1 Hf 同位素测试结果见表 2。所有 Hf 同位素测点选取部分锆石 U-Pb 年龄测试点进行原位测试分析。Q160-B1 的 20 颗锆石 Hf 同位素组成均一,锆石  $n(^{176}\text{Hf})/n(^{177}\text{Hf})$  值为 0.28249~0.28262,平均值为 0.28259,  $\epsilon_{\text{Hf}}(t)$  均为负值,介于 -2.6~-7.2 之间,平均值为 -3.6,对应的两阶段模式年龄( $T_{\text{DM2}}$ )为 1350~1643Ma,平均值为 1416Ma。Q046-B1 的 18 颗锆石 Hf 同位素组成均一,锆石  $n(^{176}\text{Hf})/n(^{177}\text{Hf})$  值为 0.28248~0.28259,平均值为 0.28255,  $\epsilon_{\text{Hf}}(t)$  均为负值,介于 -3.6~-7.6 之间,平均值为 -5.1,对应的两阶段模式年龄

( $T_{DM2}$ ) 为 1417~1671Ma, 平均值为 1513Ma。两件黑云母花岗岩的两阶段模式年龄及  $\epsilon_{HF}(t)$  分布特征与岩背花岗岩斑岩以及密坑山花岗岩较为一致(图 4), 其岩浆源区同为中元古代古老地壳, 以壳源为主, 还

涉及幔源岩浆的参与。

### 3.3 主量元素

全岩主量元素和微量元素的数据见表 3。赣肚山花岗岩的所有样品的  $SiO_2$  质量分数为 74.73%~

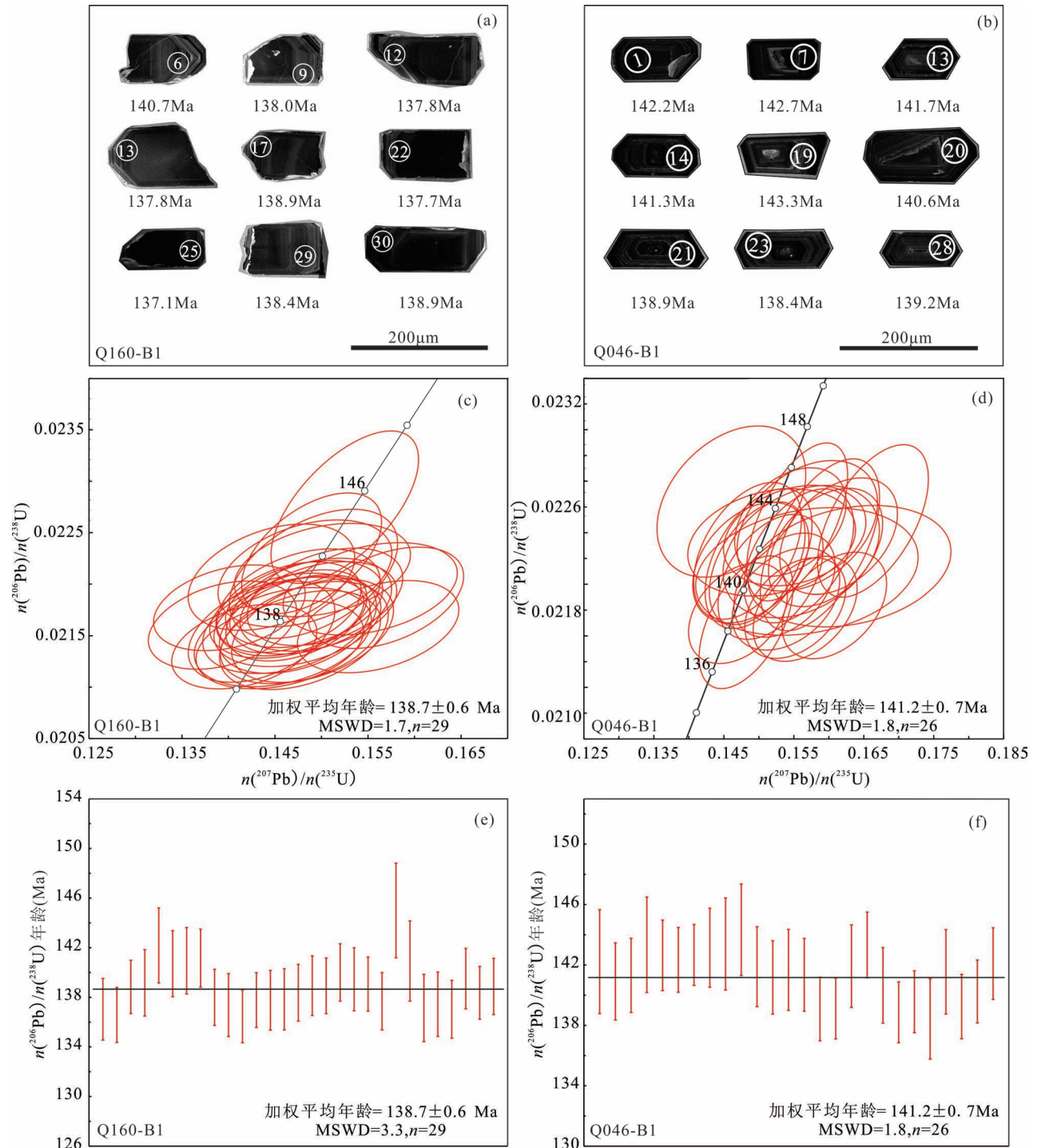


图 3 赣南赣肚山花岗岩的样品 Q160-B1 和 Q046-B1 的代表锆石 CL 图像(a) (b)和锆石 U-Pb 年龄谐和图(c) (d)和加权平均年龄图(e) (f)

Fig. 3 The CL images (a) (b), the U-Pb age concordia diagrams (c) (d) and weighted average age diagrams (e) (f) of the representative zircons from the Q160-B1 and Q046-B1 samples of the Qidushan granite, southern Jiangxi

赣南安远碛肚花岗岩锆石 LA-ICP-MS U-Pb 同位素测定结果  
 Table 1 LA-ICP-MS U-Pb dating data of the zircons from the Qitdushan granite in Anyuan County, southern Jiangxi

测点号	元素含量 ( $\times 10^{-6}$ )			Th/U	同位素比值						同位素年龄 (Ma)						谐和度 (%)
	Pb	Th	U		$n(^{207}\text{Pb})/n(^{206}\text{Pb})$		$n(^{206}\text{Pb})/n(^{238}\text{U})$		$n(^{207}\text{Pb})/n(^{206}\text{Pb})$		$n(^{207}\text{Pb})/n(^{235}\text{U})$		$n(^{206}\text{Pb})/n(^{238}\text{U})$				
					测值	1 $\sigma$	测值	1 $\sigma$	测值	1 $\sigma$	测值	1 $\sigma$	测值	1 $\sigma$	测值	1 $\sigma$	
Q046-B1-01	134.0	1968	5202	0.38	0.05143	0.00106	0.1587	0.0035	0.02231	0.00027	261.2	46.3	149.6	3.1	142.2	1.7	94
Q046-B1-02	230.5	2601	7634	0.34	0.05073	0.00198	0.1569	0.0065	0.02210	0.00020	227.8	58.3	148.0	5.7	140.9	1.3	95
Q046-B1-03	147.1	1792	5686	0.32	0.04873	0.00086	0.1498	0.0028	0.02216	0.00019	200.1	38.0	141.7	2.5	141.9	1.2	99
Q046-B1-04	182.5	2763	7082	0.39	0.04988	0.00084	0.1555	0.0029	0.02248	0.00025	190.8	38.9	146.7	2.6	143.3	1.6	97
Q046-B1-05	96.32	1026	3827	0.27	0.05192	0.00102	0.1614	0.0034	0.02237	0.00018	283.2	46.3	151.9	3.0	142.6	1.2	93
Q046-B1-06	90.23	1356	3162	0.43	0.04901	0.00159	0.1518	0.0049	0.02233	0.00017	150.1	77.8	143.5	4.3	142.3	1.1	99
Q046-B1-07	99.34	1350	3528	0.38	0.05005	0.00138	0.1551	0.0042	0.02238	0.00016	198.2	64.8	146.4	3.7	142.7	1.0	97
Q046-B1-08	30.75	601.6	1117	0.54	0.05064	0.00139	0.1569	0.0041	0.02245	0.00021	233.4	60.2	148.0	3.6	143.1	1.3	96
Q046-B1-09	145.3	1727	5588	0.31	0.05339	0.00096	0.1663	0.0032	0.02249	0.00024	346.4	40.7	156.2	2.8	143.4	1.5	91
Q046-B1-10	96.68	1817	3630	0.50	0.04720	0.00155	0.1461	0.0043	0.02264	0.00024	61.21	138.87	138.4	3.8	144.3	1.5	95
Q046-B1-11	61.81	1120	2201	0.51	0.05041	0.00133	0.1561	0.0046	0.02225	0.00021	213.0	63.0	147.2	4.0	141.9	1.3	96
Q046-B1-12	78.78	1307	2734	0.48	0.05284	0.00178	0.1630	0.0059	0.02214	0.00019	320.4	77.8	153.3	5.2	141.2	1.2	91
Q046-B1-13	142.0	2099	5491	0.38	0.05058	0.00098	0.1557	0.0032	0.02222	0.00021	220.4	44.4	146.9	2.8	141.7	1.3	96
Q046-B1-14	112.7	1499	4241	0.35	0.04842	0.00103	0.1489	0.0034	0.02217	0.00019	120.5	45.4	140.9	3.0	141.3	1.2	99
Q046-B1-15	81.40	1351	3116	0.43	0.05196	0.00103	0.1566	0.0030	0.02181	0.00017	283.4	44.4	147.8	2.7	139.1	1.1	93
Q046-B1-17	118.6	1745	4569	0.38	0.05140	0.00097	0.1552	0.0029	0.02182	0.00016	257.5	42.6	146.5	2.6	139.1	1.0	94
Q046-B1-18	147.3	1803	5687	0.32	0.04811	0.00094	0.1484	0.0031	0.02226	0.00022	105.7	46.3	140.5	2.8	141.9	1.4	98
Q046-B1-19	78.45	1037	2918	0.36	0.04952	0.00100	0.1545	0.0033	0.02248	0.00017	172.3	48.1	145.9	2.9	143.3	1.1	98
Q046-B1-20	100.4	1609	3832	0.42	0.04964	0.00099	0.1517	0.0031	0.02206	0.00020	189.0	50.9	143.4	2.7	140.6	1.3	98
Q046-B1-21	143.2	1896	5345	0.35	0.04862	0.00092	0.1470	0.0029	0.02178	0.00016	127.9	44.4	139.3	2.6	138.9	1.0	99
Q046-B1-22	92.91	1249	3546	0.35	0.05065	0.00104	0.1539	0.0031	0.02189	0.00016	233.4	48.1	145.3	2.8	139.6	1.0	95
Q046-B1-23	134.8	1801	5219	0.35	0.04927	0.00095	0.1482	0.0027	0.02171	0.00021	161.2	41.7	140.3	2.4	138.4	1.3	98
Q046-B1-25	164.5	1729	6150	0.28	0.04883	0.00111	0.1500	0.0031	0.02220	0.00022	139.0	53.7	141.9	2.8	141.5	1.4	99
Q046-B1-28	101.4	1336	3999	0.33	0.05302	0.00097	0.1608	0.0030	0.02184	0.00017	327.8	42.6	151.4	2.7	139.2	1.1	91
Q046-B1-29	85.57	1358	3299	0.41	0.05040	0.00099	0.1537	0.0030	0.02199	0.00016	213.0	44.4	145.1	2.6	140.2	1.0	96
Q046-B1-30	94.44	1637	3557	0.46	0.05165	0.00109	0.1595	0.0033	0.02229	0.00019	333.4	48.1	150.3	2.9	142.1	1.2	94
Q160-B1-01	38.25	462.8	1551	0.30	0.04909	0.00128	0.1458	0.0039	0.02149	0.00020	153.8	56.5	138.2	3.5	137.0	1.2	99
Q160-B1-02	42.52	561.1	1721	0.33	0.04924	0.00127	0.1455	0.0037	0.02141	0.00018	166.8	59.3	137.9	3.3	136.6	1.1	99
Q160-B1-03	51.36	737.6	2028	0.36	0.04657	0.00111	0.1401	0.0033	0.02177	0.00017	33.43	50.00	133.1	3.0	138.8	1.1	95

样品号: Q046-B1

样品号: Q160-B1

测点号	元素含量( $\times 10^{-6}$ )			Th/U	同位素比值			同位素年龄(Ma)			谐和度 (%)						
	Pb	Th	U		$n(^{207}\text{Pb})/n(^{206}\text{Pb})$	$n(^{207}\text{Pb})/n(^{235}\text{U})$		$n(^{207}\text{Pb})/n(^{206}\text{Pb})$		$n(^{207}\text{Pb})/n(^{238}\text{U})$							
						测值	1 $\sigma$	测值	1 $\sigma$	测值		1 $\sigma$	测值	1 $\sigma$			
Q160-B1-04	53.55	891.3	2078	0.43	0.04885	0.00115	0.1475	0.0036	0.02182	0.00021	139.0	55.6	139.7	3.2	139.2	1.3	99
Q160-B1-05	89.19	1204	3457	0.35	0.04830	0.00095	0.1489	0.0031	0.02230	0.00024	122.3	44.4	141.0	2.7	142.2	1.5	99
Q160-B1-06	53.52	700.5	2106	0.33	0.04739	0.00120	0.1446	0.0037	0.02207	0.00021	77.87	59.25	137.1	3.2	140.7	1.3	97
Q160-B1-07	61.63	1080	2346	0.46	0.04837	0.00122	0.1482	0.0038	0.02211	0.00021	116.8	59.3	140.3	3.4	141.0	1.3	99
Q160-B1-08	43.93	507.1	1741	0.29	0.04895	0.00128	0.1501	0.0039	0.02214	0.00019	146.4	61.1	142.0	3.4	141.2	1.2	99
Q160-B1-09	56.90	921.2	2233	0.41	0.04908	0.00119	0.1474	0.0037	0.02164	0.00018	150.1	52.8	139.6	3.2	138.0	1.1	98
Q160-B1-10	61.55	983.2	2429	0.40	0.04800	0.00101	0.1436	0.0032	0.02154	0.00020	98.24	47.22	136.2	2.9	137.4	1.3	99
Q160-B1-11	61.90	1063	2443	0.44	0.04776	0.00110	0.1417	0.0032	0.02140	0.00017	87.13	55.55	134.6	2.8	136.5	1.1	98
Q160-B1-12	65.35	1108	2547	0.44	0.04661	0.00117	0.1394	0.0033	0.02160	0.00018	27.88	59.26	132.5	2.9	137.8	1.1	96
Q160-B1-13	53.98	835.7	2139	0.39	0.04870	0.00120	0.1462	0.0037	0.02160	0.00019	131.6	59.3	138.6	3.3	137.8	1.2	99
Q160-B1-14	44.75	648.8	1786	0.36	0.04922	0.00116	0.1475	0.0034	0.02161	0.00020	166.8	55.6	139.7	3.1	137.8	1.2	98
Q160-B1-15	77.72	1386	3027	0.46	0.04892	0.00102	0.1473	0.0031	0.02170	0.00018	142.7	48.1	139.5	2.7	138.4	1.1	99
Q160-B1-16	42.75	595.2	1710	0.35	0.04925	0.00115	0.1488	0.0036	0.02177	0.00019	166.8	53.7	140.9	3.1	138.9	1.2	98
Q160-B1-17	52.69	787.8	2091	0.38	0.04954	0.00114	0.1497	0.0034	0.02178	0.00018	172.3	58.3	141.6	3.0	138.9	1.1	98
Q160-B1-19	50.44	871.4	1947	0.45	0.05092	0.00121	0.1552	0.0038	0.02196	0.00018	235.6	55.6	146.5	3.4	140.0	1.2	95
Q160-B1-20	66.33	1473	2472	0.60	0.05185	0.00116	0.1569	0.0034	0.02187	0.00020	279.7	47.2	148.0	3.0	139.5	1.3	94
Q160-B1-21	36.60	463.0	1465	0.32	0.04905	0.00117	0.1481	0.0035	0.02181	0.00017	150.1	52.8	140.3	3.1	139.1	1.1	99
Q160-B1-22	61.16	1268	2296	0.55	0.05216	0.00120	0.1561	0.0035	0.02159	0.00018	300.1	51.9	147.3	3.1	137.7	1.2	93
Q160-B1-23	142.3	2556	5073	0.50	0.04838	0.00094	0.1525	0.0032	0.02275	0.00030	116.8	43.5	144.1	2.9	145.0	1.9	99
Q160-B1-24	46.73	704.4	1792	0.39	0.04887	0.00127	0.1491	0.0037	0.02210	0.00026	142.7	65.7	141.2	3.3	140.9	1.6	99
Q160-B1-25	60.07	1106	2306	0.48	0.04962	0.00122	0.1481	0.0037	0.02150	0.00021	176.0	57.4	140.2	3.3	137.1	1.4	97
Q160-B1-26	61.14	1075	2365	0.45	0.04987	0.00118	0.1490	0.0036	0.02155	0.00020	187.1	55.6	141.1	3.1	137.4	1.3	97
Q160-B1-27	58.19	940.3	2273	0.41	0.04962	0.00119	0.1477	0.0035	0.02149	0.00018	176.0	55.6	139.9	3.1	137.0	1.2	97
Q160-B1-28	52.85	581.6	2097	0.28	0.04975	0.00119	0.1504	0.0034	0.02188	0.00019	183.4	55.6	142.2	3.0	139.5	1.2	98
Q160-B1-29	54.35	795.3	2142	0.37	0.04859	0.00109	0.1463	0.0034	0.02170	0.00017	127.9	56.5	138.6	3.0	138.4	1.1	99
Q160-B1-30	45.63	534.8	1834	0.29	0.04860	0.00106	0.1465	0.0032	0.02178	0.00018	127.9	56.5	138.8	2.8	138.9	1.1	99

81.25%,  $\text{K}_2\text{O}$  4.21% ~ 5.22%,  $\text{Na}_2\text{O}+\text{K}_2\text{O}=6.80\%$  ~ 9.40%, 具富碱特征, 较高的  $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$  (10.16% ~ 13.43%)、 $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3^{\text{T}}$  (0.96% ~ 2.20%) 和低的  $\text{MgO}$  (0.04% ~ 0.09%)、 $\text{TiO}_2$  (0.05% ~ 0.17%)、 $\text{CaO}$  (0.45% ~ 1.19%)、 $\text{P}_2\text{O}_5$  (0.007% ~ 0.018%) 含量。在 TAS 分类图解 (图 5a) 中, 碛肚山花岗岩落于亚碱性线 (Ir) 之下, 说明其为亚碱性花岗岩。同时在  $\text{SiO}_2-\text{K}_2\text{O}$  图解 (图 5b) 上, 碛肚山花岗岩落于高钾钙碱性区域内。并且样品  $\text{A/NK} > 1$ 、 $\text{A/CNK} > 1.1$ , 表现为强过铝质 (图 5c)。

此外, 碛肚山花岗岩具有相似且高的  $\text{FeO}^{\text{T}}/(\text{FeO}^{\text{T}}+\text{MgO})$  比率, 可被归类为铁质 A 型花岗岩 (图 5d)。上述特征与区域上密坑山岩体和岩背岩体基本一致。

### 3.4 微量元素和稀土元素

碛肚山花岗岩稀土元素总量 ( $\Sigma\text{REE}$ ) 为  $196 \times 10^{-6}$  ~  $464 \times 10^{-6}$ , 轻重稀土比值

## 赣南安远碛肚山花岗岩锆石 Lu-Hf 同位素测定结果

Table 1 Lu-Hf isotopic data of the zircons from the Qitdushan granite in Anyuan County, southern Jiangxi

点号	$\frac{n(^{176}\text{Hf})}{n(^{177}\text{Hf})}$		$\frac{n(^{176}\text{Lu})}{n(^{177}\text{Hf})}$		$\frac{n(^{176}\text{Yb})}{n(^{177}\text{Hf})}$		年龄 (Ma)	$\varepsilon_{\text{Hf}}(0)$	$\varepsilon_{\text{Hf}}(t)$	$T_{\text{DM1}}$ (Ma)	$T_{\text{DM2}}$ (Ma)	$f_{\text{Lu/Hf}}$
	测值	1 $\sigma$	测值	1 $\sigma$	测值	1 $\sigma$						
Q160-B1												
##01	0.28262	0.00001	0.00137	0.00001	0.05452	0.00034	137	-5.5	-2.6	907	1350	-0.96
##02	0.28257	0.00001	0.00132	0.00001	0.05321	0.00020	137	-7.0	-4.1	967	1446	-0.96
##03	0.28259	0.00001	0.00181	0.00003	0.07565	0.00116	139	-6.4	-3.5	955	1409	-0.95
##04	0.28257	0.00001	0.00217	0.00003	0.08296	0.00072	139	-7.3	-4.4	1000	1467	-0.93
##05	0.28260	0.00001	0.00139	0.00002	0.05480	0.00096	142	-6.2	-3.2	936	1393	-0.96
##06	0.28260	0.00001	0.00191	0.00001	0.07920	0.00047	141	-6.2	-3.3	952	1401	-0.94
##07	0.28261	0.00001	0.00149	0.00004	0.05945	0.00173	141	-5.6	-2.6	915	1357	-0.96
##08	0.28259	0.00002	0.00163	0.00004	0.06459	0.00060	141	-6.4	-3.4	951	1408	-0.95
##09	0.28257	0.00002	0.00278	0.00002	0.11289	0.00044	138	-7.2	-4.4	1016	1469	-0.92
##10	0.28259	0.00001	0.00173	0.00002	0.07184	0.00087	137	-6.4	-3.6	955	1413	-0.95
##11	0.28262	0.00001	0.00122	0.00001	0.04804	0.00027	136	-5.5	-2.6	904	1351	-0.96
##12	0.28260	0.00001	0.00164	0.00001	0.06699	0.00019	138	-5.9	-3.0	932	1381	-0.95
##13	0.28249	0.00002	0.00311	0.00003	0.11084	0.00048	138	-10.0	-7.2	1141	1643	-0.91
##14	0.28259	0.00001	0.00151	0.00002	0.06126	0.00058	138	-6.3	-3.4	944	1403	-0.95
##15	0.28261	0.00001	0.00169	0.00001	0.06990	0.00081	138	-5.9	-3.0	932	1377	-0.95
##16	0.28257	0.00002	0.00199	0.00001	0.07525	0.0005	139	-7.2	-4.3	993	1462	-0.94
##17	0.28260	0.00001	0.00184	0.00001	0.07510	0.00026	139	-6.2	-3.3	949	1399	-0.94
##18	0.28260	0.00001	0.00140	0.000003	0.05747	0.00022	140	-6.1	-3.1	932	1387	-0.9
##19	0.28260	0.00001	0.00172	0.00001	0.06833	0.00018	139	-6.2	-3.3	944	1395	-0.95
##20	0.28259	0.00001	0.00114	0.00001	0.04423	0.00076	139	-6.4	-3.4	937	1405	-0.97
Q046-B1												
&&01	0.28254	0.00002	0.00278	0.00005	0.10765	0.00064	142	-8.2	-5.4	1059	1532	-0.92
&&02	0.28253	0.00002	0.00362	0.00002	0.13754	0.00135	141	-8.7	-6.0	1104	1567	-0.89
&&03	0.28253	0.00002	0.00335	0.00010	0.13201	0.00471	141	-8.5	-5.7	1086	1550	-0.90
&&04	0.28248	0.00002	0.00366	0.00007	0.13457	0.00188	143	-10.4	-7.6	1177	1671	-0.89
&&05	0.28254	0.00002	0.00326	0.00009	0.11968	0.00192	143	-8.1	-5.3	1067	1525	-0.90
&&06	0.28256	0.00001	0.00255	0.00005	0.09687	0.00068	142	-7.6	-4.7	1026	1491	-0.92
&&07	0.28253	0.00001	0.00349	0.00006	0.14389	0.00302	143	-8.6	-5.8	1094	1556	-0.90
&&08	0.28255	0.00001	0.00292	0.00004	0.11326	0.00096	143	-7.9	-5.0	1047	1508	-0.91
&&10	0.28256	0.00002	0.00333	0.00009	0.12352	0.00208	143	-7.4	-4.6	1040	1481	-0.90
&&11	0.28259	0.00001	0.00282	0.00007	0.10846	0.00142	144	-6.4	-3.6	984	1417	-0.90
&&12	0.28258	0.00001	0.00308	0.00002	0.11910	0.00217	142	-6.8	-4.0	1007	1443	-0.91
&&13	0.28256	0.00002	0.00273	0.00003	0.10798	0.00181	141	-7.4	-4.5	1022	1478	-0.92
&&14	0.28252	0.00002	0.00408	0.00014	0.13426	0.00281	142	-8.9	-6.2	1128	1582	-0.88
&&15	0.28256	0.00002	0.00287	0.00004	0.11348	0.00123	141	-7.3	-4.5	1023	1476	-0.91
&&16	0.28258	0.00002	0.00241	0.00004	0.09588	0.00052	139	-7.0	-4.1	995	1450	-0.93
&&17	0.28259	0.00001	0.00150	0.00009	0.05477	0.00237	142	-6.6	-3.6	956	1420	-0.95
&&19	0.28249	0.00002	0.00275	0.00007	0.10392	0.00154	143	-9.8	-6.9	1123	1629	-0.92
&&20	0.28257	0.00001	0.00345	0.00013	0.13564	0.00364	141	-7.0	-4.2	1026	1457	-0.90

注:##="Q160-B1-";&&="Q046-B1-". 计算公式为(同徐楠等,2023):

$$\varepsilon_{\text{Hf}}(0) = 10000 \cdot \left\{ \frac{\left[ \frac{n(^{176}\text{Hf})}{n(^{177}\text{Hf})} \right]_{\text{s}}}{\left[ \frac{n(^{176}\text{Hf})}{n(^{177}\text{Hf})} \right]_{\text{CHUR},0}} - 1 \right\}; \varepsilon_{\text{Hf}}(t) = 10000 \cdot \left\{ \frac{\left[ \frac{n(^{176}\text{Hf})}{n(^{177}\text{Hf})} \right]_{\text{s}} - \left[ \frac{n(^{176}\text{Lu})}{n(^{177}\text{Hf})} \right]_{\text{s}} \cdot (e^{\lambda t} - 1)}{\left[ \frac{n(^{176}\text{Hf})}{n(^{177}\text{Hf})} \right]_{\text{CHUR},0} - \left[ \frac{n(^{176}\text{Lu})}{n(^{177}\text{Hf})} \right]_{\text{CHUR}} \cdot (e^{\lambda t} - 1)} - 1 \right\};$$

$$T_{\text{DM1}} = \frac{1}{\lambda} \cdot \ln \left\{ 1 + \frac{\left[ \frac{n(^{176}\text{Hf})}{n(^{177}\text{Hf})} \right]_{\text{s}} - \left[ \frac{n(^{176}\text{Hf})}{n(^{177}\text{Hf})} \right]_{\text{DM}}}{\left[ \frac{n(^{176}\text{Lu})}{n(^{177}\text{Hf})} \right]_{\text{s}} - \left[ \frac{n(^{176}\text{Lu})}{n(^{177}\text{Hf})} \right]_{\text{DM}}} \right\}; T_{\text{DM2CC}} = T_{\text{DM1}} - (T_{\text{DM1}} - t) \cdot \frac{f_{\text{CC}} - f_{\text{s}}}{f_{\text{CC}} - f_{\text{DM}}}; f_{\text{Lu/Hf}} = \frac{\left[ \frac{n(^{176}\text{Lu})}{n(^{177}\text{Hf})} \right]_{\text{s}}}{\left[ \frac{n(^{176}\text{Lu})}{n(^{177}\text{Hf})} \right]_{\text{CHUR}}} - 1$$



其中:  $\lambda(^{176}\text{Lu}) = 1.867 \times 10^{-11} / \text{a}$  (S derlund et al., 2004);  $\left[ \frac{n(^{176}\text{Lu})}{n(^{177}\text{Hf})} \right]_{\text{S}}$  和  $\left[ \frac{n(^{176}\text{Hf})}{n(^{177}\text{Hf})} \right]_{\text{S}}$  为样品测量值;  $\left[ \frac{n(^{176}\text{Lu})}{n(^{177}\text{Hf})} \right]_{\text{CHUR}} = 0.0332$ ,  $\left[ \frac{n(^{176}\text{Hf})}{n(^{177}\text{Hf})} \right]_{\text{CHUR},0} = 0.282772$  (Blichert-Toft et al., 1997);  $\left[ \frac{n(^{176}\text{Lu})}{n(^{177}\text{Hf})} \right]_{\text{DM}} = 0.0384$ ,  $\left[ \frac{n(^{176}\text{Hf})}{n(^{177}\text{Hf})} \right]_{\text{DM}} = 0.28325$  (Griffin et al., 2000);  $\left[ \frac{n(^{176}\text{Lu})}{n(^{177}\text{Hf})} \right]_{\text{平均地壳}} = 0.015$ ;  $f_{\text{CC}} = \frac{\left[ \frac{n(^{176}\text{Lu})}{n(^{177}\text{Hf})} \right]_{\text{平均地壳}}}{\left[ \frac{n(^{176}\text{Lu})}{n(^{177}\text{Hf})} \right]_{\text{CHUR}}} - 1$ ;  $f_{\text{S}} = f_{\text{Lu/Hf}}$ ;  $f_{\text{DM}} = \frac{\left[ \frac{n(^{176}\text{Lu})}{n(^{177}\text{Hf})} \right]_{\text{DM}}}{\left[ \frac{n(^{176}\text{Lu})}{n(^{177}\text{Hf})} \right]_{\text{CHUR}}} - 1$ ;  $t$  为锆石结晶年龄。

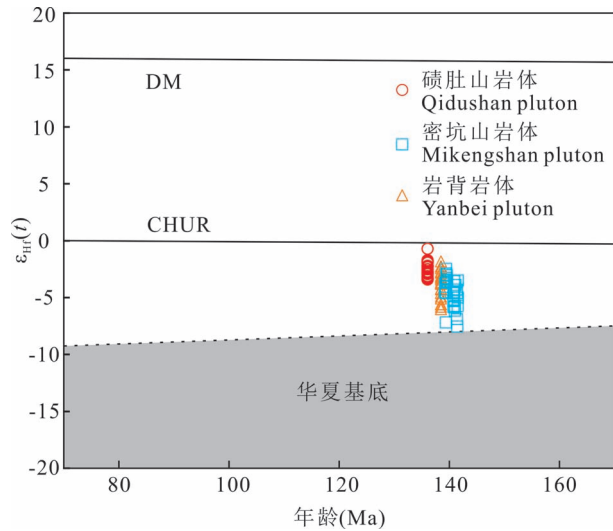


图4 赣南赣肚山花岗岩  $\varepsilon_{\text{Hf}}(t)$ —年龄(Ma)图

Fig. 4 The  $\varepsilon_{\text{Hf}}(t)$  versus age diagram of the Qidushan granite in southern Jiangxi  
密坑山岩体数据引自梁鹤等(2018);  
岩背岩体数据引自李前(2023)

The data for the Mikengshan pluton are from Liang He et al. (2018&); the data for the Yanbei pluton are from Li Qian (2023&)

(LREE/HREE) 为 2.49~4.39, 相对富集轻稀土元素,  $(\text{La}/\text{Yb})_{\text{N}} = 1.79 \sim 4.57$ , 稀土元素球粒陨石标准化配分模式图呈右倾“V”型(图 6a), 与密坑山岩体以及岩背岩体的都具有轻稀土元素轻微富集特征, 同时可见其有强烈的 Eu 负异常 ( $\delta\text{Eu} = 0.02 \sim 0.08$ )。微量元素原始地幔标准化蛛网图(图 6b)显示 Rb、Th、U 等元素的明显富集和 Ba、Nb、Sr、P、Ti 的强烈亏损, 显示地壳熔融的特征(潘少军等, 2024), Ba、Sr、P、Ti 的强烈亏损, 微量元素这些特征暗示岩浆分异程度较高, 且有地壳物质的参与(邱检生等, 2011)。

## 4 讨论

### 4.1 岩石类型

花岗岩的分类和成因一直被地学界广泛关注。

学术界一般将花岗岩分为 A 型、S 型、M 型和 I 型。S 型花岗岩的源岩以变沉积岩为主, 岩浆属于强过铝质。M 型花岗岩的物源为地幔物质, I 型花岗岩源岩以变火成岩为主, 岩浆属于准铝质—弱过铝质。这三种类型是根据其源岩性质分类的。而 A 型花岗岩是根据地球化学特征是否富碱来判别而对源岩类型没有要求, 而且其形成环境多为高温低压的环境(Collins et al., 1982; Whalen et al., 1987)。

赣肚山花岗岩具有较高  $\text{SiO}_2 (>74.73\%)$  含量、富碱 ( $\text{Na}_2\text{O} + \text{K}_2\text{O} = 6.80\% \sim 9.40\%$ )、富  $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3^{\text{T}}$ 、高 Zr、Nb、Ga 含量, 贫 MgO、CaO、Sr、Ba 和明显的负 Eu 异常等特征, 显示典型的 A 型花岗岩特征。同时强烈亏损 Ba、Sr、P、Ti 和 Eu, 可能是由于岩浆源区残留斜长石导致(Wu Fuyuan et al., 2002; Bonin, 2007)。10000Ga/Al 值较高(4.12~5.07, 平均值为 4.41), 明显高于世界 I 型和 S 型花岗岩平均值, 也符合 Whalen 等(1987)提出的 A 型花岗岩划分标准(10000Ga/Al > 2.6; 周家云等, 2014); FeO/MgO 值较高(3.60~22.67, 平均值为 13.25), 明显高于长英质 I 型和 S 型花岗岩(平均值分别约 1.3 和 1.2, Whalen et al., 1987)。

前人研究表明, 锆石的溶解性通常是受控于熔体的温度和其锆石元素组成的影响。因此锆饱和温度可以通过锆饱和熔体中的 Zr 含量和其相关的主要元素含量计算得到(Miller et al., 2003; Harrison et al., 2007)。而锆饱和温度对于探讨岩浆作用过程具有重要的指示意义。前人研究表明, 华南地区花岗岩的锆饱和温度值主要分布在 700~880 °C 之间(王丽丽, 2015), 根据锆饱和温度计算公式(公式 1, Watson and Harrison, 1983), 得出赣肚山花岗岩的锆饱和温度范围为 753.4~836.4 °C, 平均值为 789.6 °C。而且样品都是标准的岩浆锆石, 具有清晰的边—核内部结构, 核部未见有继承锆石核心为新生锆石。该公式计算出来的锆石饱和温度只代表初始岩浆的最低结晶温度, 而实际的结晶温度通常比计算温度更高。通常 A 型花岗岩比 I 型花岗岩具有较

表3 赣南安远碛肚山花岗岩主量元素(%)、微量元素( $\times 10^{-6}$ )、稀土元素( $\times 10^{-6}$ )含量及相关参数Table 3 Main elements (%), trace elements ( $\times 10^{-6}$ ) and rare earth elements ( $\times 10^{-6}$ ) content and related parameters of Qidushan granite in Anyuan County, southern Jiangxi

样品号	Q113-B1	Q046-B1	Q069-B1	Q073-B1	Q077-B1	Q160-B1	样品号	Q113-B1	Q046-B1	Q069-B1	Q073-B1	Q077-B1	Q160-B1
岩性	黑云母花岗岩						岩性	黑云母花岗岩					
SiO <sub>2</sub>	73.61	81.11	79.33	73.76	77.30	76.37	Sn	31.0	10.4	10.8	18.0	24.1	6.54
TiO <sub>2</sub>	0.11	0.07	0.05	0.08	0.05	0.17	Cs	14.1	5.88	5.58	9.08	12.9	4.52
Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	13.22	10.16	10.76	13.43	11.92	11.76	Ba	45.4	24.4	22.7	44.4	9.20	42.0
TFe <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	1.85	1.02	0.95	1.34	1.10	2.19	Hf	8.30	5.47	6.27	7.33	6.29	8.21
MnO	0.07	0.02	0.01	0.03	0.03	0.05	Ta	10.2	8.78	6.22	7.83	13.3	5.08
MgO	0.09	0.06	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.06	Tl	3.52	2.35	2.78	3.20	3.73	1.68
CaO	1.16	0.60	0.51	0.74	0.44	0.66	Pb	46.2	45.6	45.3	62.2	44.6	43.6
Na <sub>2</sub> O	3.37	2.57	2.61	3.79	3.54	2.95	Th	66.3	63.5	57.3	76.0	54.1	57.9
K <sub>2</sub> O	4.52	4.21	4.71	5.49	4.26	5.22	U	20.9	13.7	17.5	20.6	6.93	9.48
P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub>	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	La	61.2	35.9	29.1	62.5	39.9	79.0
烧失	1.46	0.60	0.66	0.61	0.58	0.70	Ce	122	71.6	62.2	120	84.2	167
总和	99.48	100.42	99.63	99.32	99.27	100.14	Pr	14.7	8.82	8.00	16.4	11.5	23.1
FeO	1.24	0.58	0.18	0.68	0.66	1.36	Nd	51.5	33.0	30.7	60.9	42.1	86.0
Li	328	87.0	66.7	157	279	31.0	Sm	13.5	9.54	9.61	17.8	13.2	22.2
Be	7.19	5.63	7.14	7.52	5.80	14.4	Eu	0.366	0.201	0.143	0.293	0.0790	0.546
Sc	2.34	0.843	1.09	1.35	1.45	1.52	Gd	13.9	10.4	10.3	19.1	13.0	21.9
V	2.02	1.90	0.879	1.17	1.23	2.09	Tb	2.95	2.21	2.23	3.98	2.96	3.99
Cr	0.536	0.443	0.435	0.429	0.409	0.450	Dy	21.0	15.0	15.4	27.2	20.2	25.6
Co	0.307	0.122	0.0990	0.145	0.0780	0.177	Ho	4.40	3.11	3.23	5.62	4.14	4.94
Ni	0.276	0.145	0.0910	0.0780	0.0630	0.137	Er	13.5	9.38	10.0	16.8	12.6	13.6
Cu	9.68	0.505	0.444	2.17	1.17	0.513	Tm	2.14	1.40	1.68	2.58	2.11	1.96
Zn	190	40.1	34.8	59.7	72.0	78.9	Yb	14.7	9.03	11.7	17.2	14.9	12.4
Ga	32.5	22.7	23.9	31.3	32.5	25.8	Lu	2.10	1.23	1.64	2.35	2.13	1.67
Rb	764	480	547	671	803	355	ΣREE	338	211	196	373	263	464
Sr	21.0	7.73	5.02	10.7	11.4	10.7	(La/Yb) <sub>N</sub>	2.98	2.85	1.79	2.60	1.92	4.57
Y	143	96.8	110	180	141	135	δEu	0.08	0.06	0.04	0.05	0.02	0.08
Zr	213	119	125	167	98.2	272	δCe	1.00	0.99	1.00	0.92	0.97	0.96
Nb	93.6	106	69.5	109	79.7	82.3							

高的形成温度(King et al., 1997),碱性A型花岗岩的形成温度一般大于800℃(刘昌实等,2003),高分异I型花岗岩的形成温度为764℃(King et al., 1997),碛肚山花岗岩锆饱和温度小于碱性A型花岗岩,大于高分异I型花岗岩形成温度,与铝质A型花岗岩形成温度接近(平均为800℃,刘昌实等,2003)。

锆饱和温度  $T_{Zr}/K$  的计算公式:

$$T_{Zr}/K = \frac{12900}{2.95 + 0.85M + \ln \frac{496000}{w(Zr_{melt})/10^{-6}}} \quad (1)$$

其中,  $w(Zr_{melt})$  为熔体中Zr的质量分数,计算中以岩体中的Zr的质量分数代替;  $M = \frac{n(Na) + n(K) + 2n(Ca)}{n(Al) \times n(Si)}$ , 计算中令  $n(Si) + n(Al) +$

$n(Fe) + n(Mg) + n(Ca) + n(Na) + n(K) + n(P) = 1$ , (熊双才等,2019)。

同时其FeO/MgO值较高(3.60~22.67,平均值为13.25),明显高于长英质I型和S型花岗岩(平均值分别约1.3和1.2,Whalen et al.,1987)。通常A型花岗岩有着比较高的Zr+Nb+Ce+Y值,碛肚山花岗岩Zr+Nb+Ce+Y含量介于  $365.9 \times 10^{-6} \sim 655.1 \times 10^{-6}$ ,平均值为  $494.3 \times 10^{-6} > 350 \times 10^{-6}$ ,明显高于A型花岗岩的判断标准( $\sim 350 \times 10^{-6}$ ; Jiang Neng et al., 2009; Zhang Lipeng et al., 2017; 杨长青等, 2024),符合A型花岗岩特征(图7a,b);同时K/Rb值44.6~122.9,平均值71.9;Nb/Ta值6.0~16.2,平均值11.4,Zr/Hf值15.6~33.1,平均值23.1,也符合高分异花岗岩的划分( $K/Rb < 200$ ,  $Nb/Ta < 17$ ,  $Zr/Hf < 38$ ; Blevin, 2004; 吴福元等, 2017; 黄露玉等, 2024)。因此认为碛肚山花岗岩与区域密坑山花岗

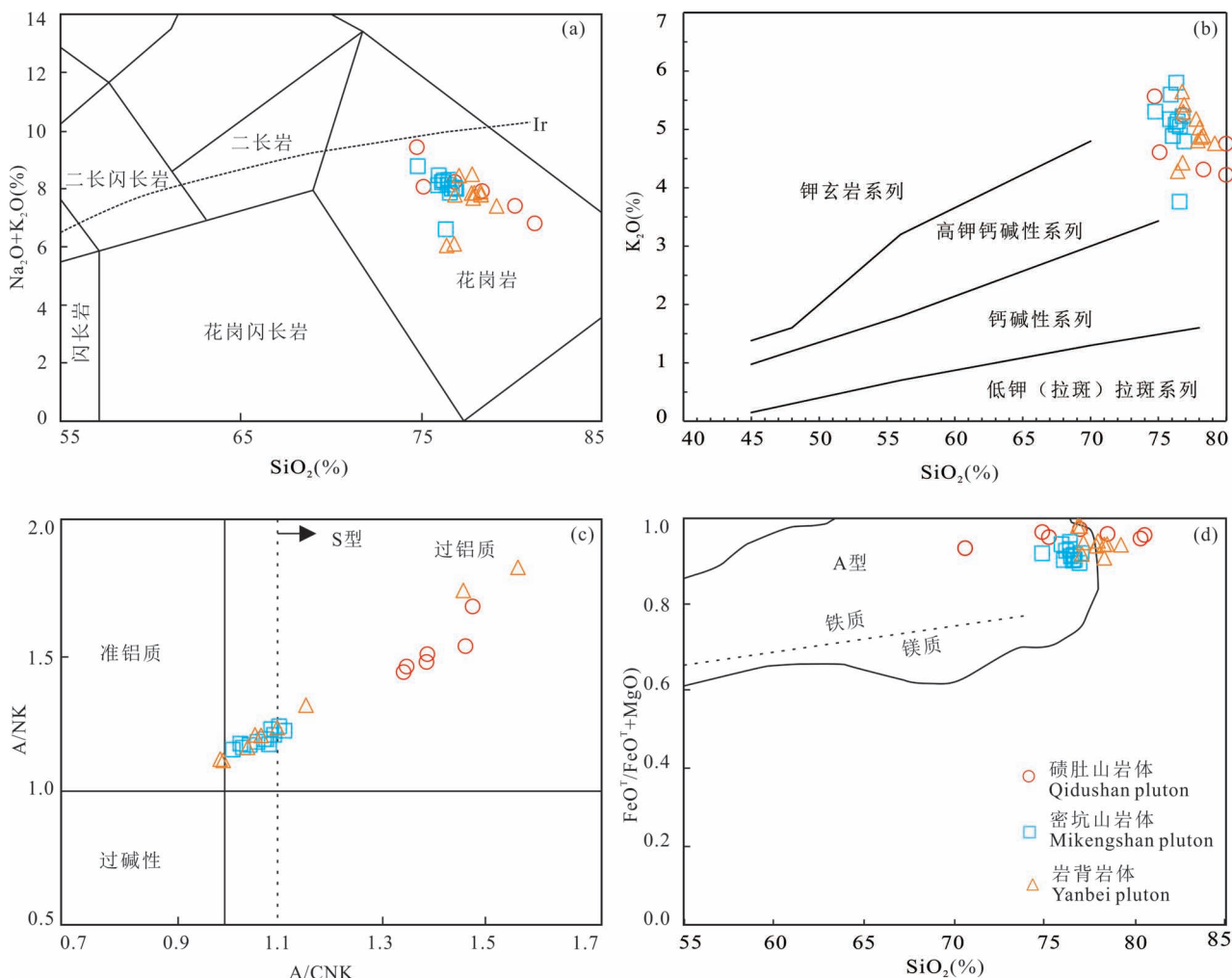


图5 赣南碛肚山花岗岩主要元素判别图:(a)TAS图解(底图据 Middlemost, 1994);(b)  $\text{SiO}_2-\text{K}_2\text{O}$ 图解(底图据 Peccerillo and Taylor, 1976);(c)  $\text{A/NK}-\text{A/CNK}$ 图解(底图据 Maniar and Piccoli, 1989);(d)  $\text{SiO}_2-\text{FeO}^{\text{T}}/(\text{MgO}+\text{FeO}^{\text{T}})$ 图解(底图据 Patino Douce, 1997) Fig. 5 Major elements discriminant diagrams of the Qidushan granite in southern Jiangxi: (a) TAS diagram (after Middlemost, 1994); (b)  $\text{SiO}_2-\text{K}_2\text{O}$  diagram (after Peccerillo and Taylor, 1976); (c)  $\text{A/NK}-\text{A/CNK}$  diagram (after Maniar and Piccoli, 1989); (d)  $\text{SiO}_2-\text{FeO}^{\text{T}}/(\text{MgO}+\text{FeO}^{\text{T}})$  diagram (after Patino Douce, 1999)

密坑山岩体数据引自梁鹤等(2018);岩背岩体数据引自李前(2023)

The data for the Mikengshan pluton are from Liang He et al. (2018&); the data for the Yanbei pluton are from Li Qian (2023&)

岩(李前, 2023)及岩背花岗斑岩(梁鹤等, 2018)一样,同属于高分异的铝质A型花岗岩。

#### 4.2 岩石成因

具有复杂成分变化的A型花岗岩可以源获得。对于A型花岗岩的形成,前人提出了4种可能的模式:(1)幔源镁铁质岩浆强烈结晶分异的产物(Turner et al., 1992), (2)地壳中贫水的麻粒岩相残留体(经历过I型花岗质岩浆抽取)部分熔融的产物(King et al., 1997), (3)浅部地壳源区的长英质岩石(英云闪长岩或花岗闪长岩)部分熔融的产物(Creaser et al., 1991)。 (4)地幔镁铁质岩浆和地壳

长英质熔体发生岩浆混合的产物(Kerr and Fryer, 1993; Wickham et al., 1996; Yang Jinhui et al., 2006)。

碛肚山花岗岩具有高 $\text{SiO}_2 (>74.73\%)$ 和较低 $\text{MgO}$ 含量( $<0.09\%$ ),而直接来源于地幔的岩石倾向于镁铁质—高镁安山质(Baker et al., 1995; Ding Qingfeng et al., 2014);  $\text{Nb}/\text{Ta}$ 平均值11.4,也远低于幔源岩浆值( $\text{Nb}/\text{Ta} = 17 \pm 1$ ; Hofmann, 1988; Green, 1995; 卢仁等, 2020)。且幔源岩浆在分异过程中往往形成一系列同期岩石,这些岩石从基性逐渐过渡到中性乃至酸性类型(吴齐等, 2016),在碛

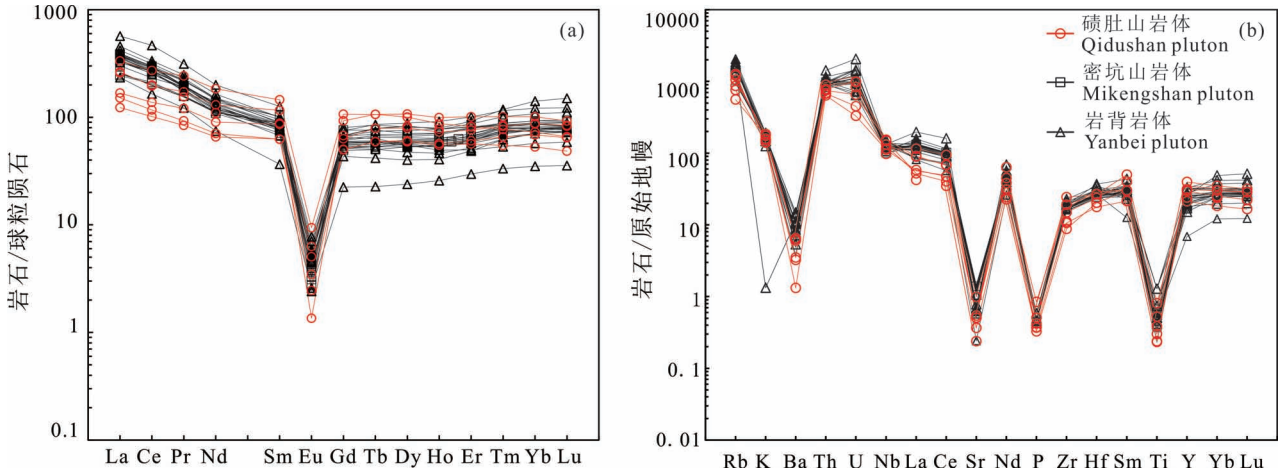


图 6 赣南碛肚山花岗岩稀土元素 PAAS 标准化配分型式图(a)微量元素蛛网图(b)

Fig. 6 Spider diagram of trace elements (a) and PAAS standardized distribution pattern diagram of rare earth elements (b) of the Qidushan granite in southern Jiangxi

密坑山岩体数据引自梁鹤等(2018);岩背岩体数据引自李前(2023)

The data for the Mikengshan pluton are from Liang He et al. (2018&); the data for the Yanbei pluton are from Li Qian (2023&)

肚山花岗岩体内部未发现中性岩石。幔源岩浆经过分离结晶作用产生的岩浆往往是过碱质(King et al., 1997; Wu Fuyuan et al., 2002),而碛肚山花岗岩总体为过铝质特征,与幔源岩浆分离结晶来源不符。

麻粒岩相地壳源区一般具有较低的全碱含量,下地壳麻粒岩相岩石经历了深度变质,通常是无水、难熔并亏损 SiO<sub>2</sub> 和 K<sub>2</sub>O(Collins et al., 1982),它们

在高温下倾向于产生中性熔体(Zhang Jiheng et al., 2018),而碛肚山花岗岩却呈现出高硅、高总碱性特征。因此也不可能来自麻粒岩相地壳源区。

长英质侵入岩发生部分熔融的产物往往相对富 Na,形成准铝质 A 型花岗岩,而碛肚山花岗岩呈现过铝甚至强过铝质特征(图 5c)。同时在  $\epsilon_{\text{Hf}}(t)$ —年龄(Ma)图解上(图 4),碛肚山花岗岩所有的点都

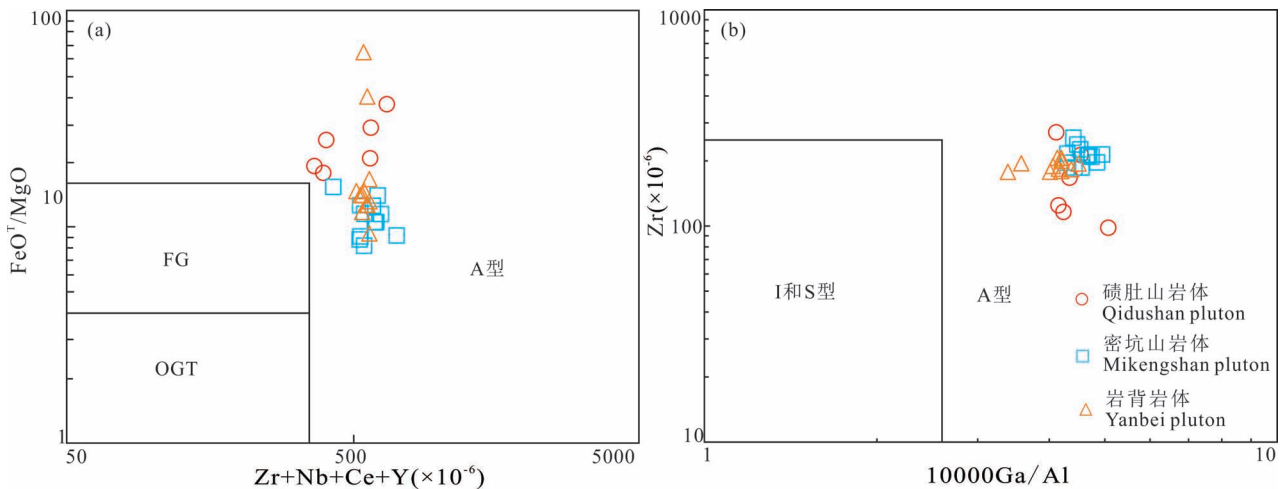


图 7 赣南碛肚山花岗岩成因类型判别图解:(a)  $\text{FeO}^{\text{T}}/\text{MgO}$ — $(\text{Zr}+\text{Nb}+\text{Ce}+\text{Y})$  判别图(据 Whalen et al., 1987);

(b)  $\text{Zr}-10000 \times \text{Ga}/\text{Al}$  判别图(据 Whalen et al., 1987)

Fig. 7 Genitic type discrimination diagrams of the Qidushan granite in southern Jiangxi: (a)  $\text{FeO}^{\text{T}}/\text{MgO}$ — $(\text{Zr}+\text{Nb}+\text{Ce}+\text{Y})$  (after Whalen et al., 1987); (b)  $\text{Zr}-10000 \times \text{Ga}/\text{Al}$  (after Whalen et al., 1987)

FG—高分异的 I、S 和 M 型花岗岩;OGT—未分异的 I、S 和 M 型花岗岩

FG—high fractionated I, S and M-type granites; OGT—unfractionated I, S and M-type granites

落在球粒陨石演化线与华夏基底演化线之间,两阶段模式年龄( $T_{DM2}$ )明显小于基底形成年龄(1.77~2.40 Ga; Liu Qian et al., 2014)。由于 $\varepsilon_{Hf}(t)$ 值整体上为负值,代表岩浆来源古老地壳物质的部分熔融(吴福元等, 2007; 梁清玲等, 2013; 周家云等, 2014; 黄露玉等, 2024);  $Zr/Hf$ 值(15.6~33.1, 平均值为23.1, 地壳为11.00, 地幔为36.27)介于地幔与地壳之间(Green et al., 1995),  $Rb/Nb$ 值(4.3~10.1, 平均值6.9), 高于全壳平均值(4.5; Taylor and McLennan, 1995), 且 $Lu/Yb$ 值(0.13~0.14)低于幔源岩浆(0.14~0.15; Sun and McDonough, 1989)值;  $Th/U$ 值3.18~7.81, 平均值为4.78, 略高于大陆地壳平均值(4.0);  $Th/Nb$ 值0.60~0.82, 平均值为0.7, 高于大陆地壳值(0.44);  $La/Nb$ 值0.34~0.96, 平均值为0.57, 低于大陆地壳平均值(2.2; 郑伟等, 2024)。以上特征表明, 岩石的形成涉及地壳物质和地幔源物质的部分熔融过程。

据前人研究表明中国东南晚中生代部分花岗岩具有典型的高 $\varepsilon_{Nd}(t)$ 和 $\varepsilon_{Hf}(t)$ 值, 这些花岗岩的成因模式是以古老地壳物质为主, 有着明显的幔源物质参与(Zhou Xinmin et al., 2006; Guo Feng et al., 2012), 与赣肚山花岗岩成因相似。但是在这些花岗岩中并没有发现花岗岩岩浆混合作用的直接证据, 如岩体内部未发现矿物的核边构造、特殊晶体形态以及包体的再包裹现象等, 这说明壳幔混合过程不是在地壳浅部发生的岩浆混合, 而是发生在深部地壳的部分熔融, 才能使成分达到均一(邱检生等, 2005), 且样品显示明显负Eu异常(图6a), 暗示斜长石分离结晶发生在源区(刘阁等, 2016; 郑伟等, 2024)。综上所述赣肚山花岗岩形成机制为: 先前发生壳幔混合的地壳源区, 在高温下熔融形成包含地幔成分的长英质岩浆, 随后经过分离结晶作用并上升侵位, 最终形成赣肚山花岗岩。

形成A型花岗岩所蕴含的地质信息对于理解区域构造的演变具有关键指示作用(Barbarin, 1999)。King等(1997)通过对澳大利亚Lachlan造山带的研究, 发现A型花岗岩可以在威尔逊旋回的不同阶段形成, 不受特定阶段的限制。Bonin(2007)在综合了前人研究的基础上提出, A型花岗岩普遍形成于伸展构造环境, 如活动陆缘、裂谷、克拉通和被动陆缘等。Eby(1992)进一步将A型花岗岩细分为 $A_1$ 和 $A_2$ 两个亚类, 其中 $A_1$ 亚类通常与非造山的大陆裂谷或板内环境的岩浆活动相关, 而 $A_2$ 亚类则主要形成于碰撞后的拉张环境(Whalen et al.,

1987; Eby, 1992; 姜耀辉等, 2000), 例如陆陆碰撞后期的构造应力释放阶段或岛弧岩浆活动。在A型花岗岩判别图解(图8a、b), 赣肚山花岗岩大部分落在 $A_2$ 型花岗岩区域内, 说明其形成于造山后伸展构造背景中, 而样品 $TiO_2$ 含量较低, 平均值0.09%, 表明拉张环境未达到板内裂谷阶段(姜耀辉等, 2000); 在 $Rb-(Y+Nb)$ 图解中(图8c), 三个岩体均落在板内花岗岩和同碰撞花岗岩的交界处。在 $R1-R2$ 图解(图8d)中, 三个岩体的花岗岩都落在造山后环境。

中国东南部存在四条A型花岗岩带(图9), 由西到东依次为: 晚侏罗世、早侏罗世、早白垩世及晚白垩世A型花岗岩带(Jiang Yaohui et al., 2015; Wang Guochang et al., 2016)。其中早侏罗世和早白垩世A型花岗岩带几乎重叠。上述四条A型花岗岩带均为北北东走向, 与现今海岸线平行。这一现象被推断为是由古太平洋板块反复的板块进退引起的(Jiang Yaohui et al., 2015; 杨文采, 2022)。在中生代这种反复的板块进退, 使洋陆转换带软流圈物质与岩石圈物质运动加剧, 岩石圈岩浆与火山活动激烈(杨文采, 2022), 形成了一系列I、S和A型花岗岩, I型和S型花岗岩认为形成于正常的大陆弧环境, A型花岗岩则形成于弧后伸展环境(Wang Guochang et al., 2016; 汪相, 2022)。

晚侏罗世(163~153 Ma)A型花岗岩带的产生表明在晚侏罗世的起始阶段由于板片的后退导致沿着晚侏罗世A型花岗岩带产生了弧后伸展(Jiang Yaohui et al., 2006, 2009)(图10)。这种伸展导致了岩石圈地幔的减薄, 伴随着软流圈地幔的上涌, 底侵的玄武质岩浆导致下地壳发生部分熔融, 形成了晚侏罗世A型花岗岩带。在白垩世持续的板片回退导致区域伸展逐渐从内陆向沿海地区迁移, 形成了与晚侏罗世相同成因的早白垩世A型花岗岩带(Jiang Yaohui et al., 2015; Wang Guochang et al., 2016)。赣肚山花岗岩与南岭地区燕山晚期(峰值~133 Ma)的造山后花岗岩(汪相与楼法生, 2022)形成时间与构造环境一致。综上所述, 古太平洋俯冲板片的逐步回转导致了华南区域性伸展作用逐步从内陆向沿海方向发生了迁移, 同时板片的回转还导致了163 Ma以后的岩浆活动越靠近沿海其形成时代越年轻, 从而形成了早白垩世(141~124 Ma)A型花岗岩带。

综上所述, 推断白垩纪时期赣南安远县赣肚山花岗岩形成于伸展构造环境中, 在古太平洋板块俯

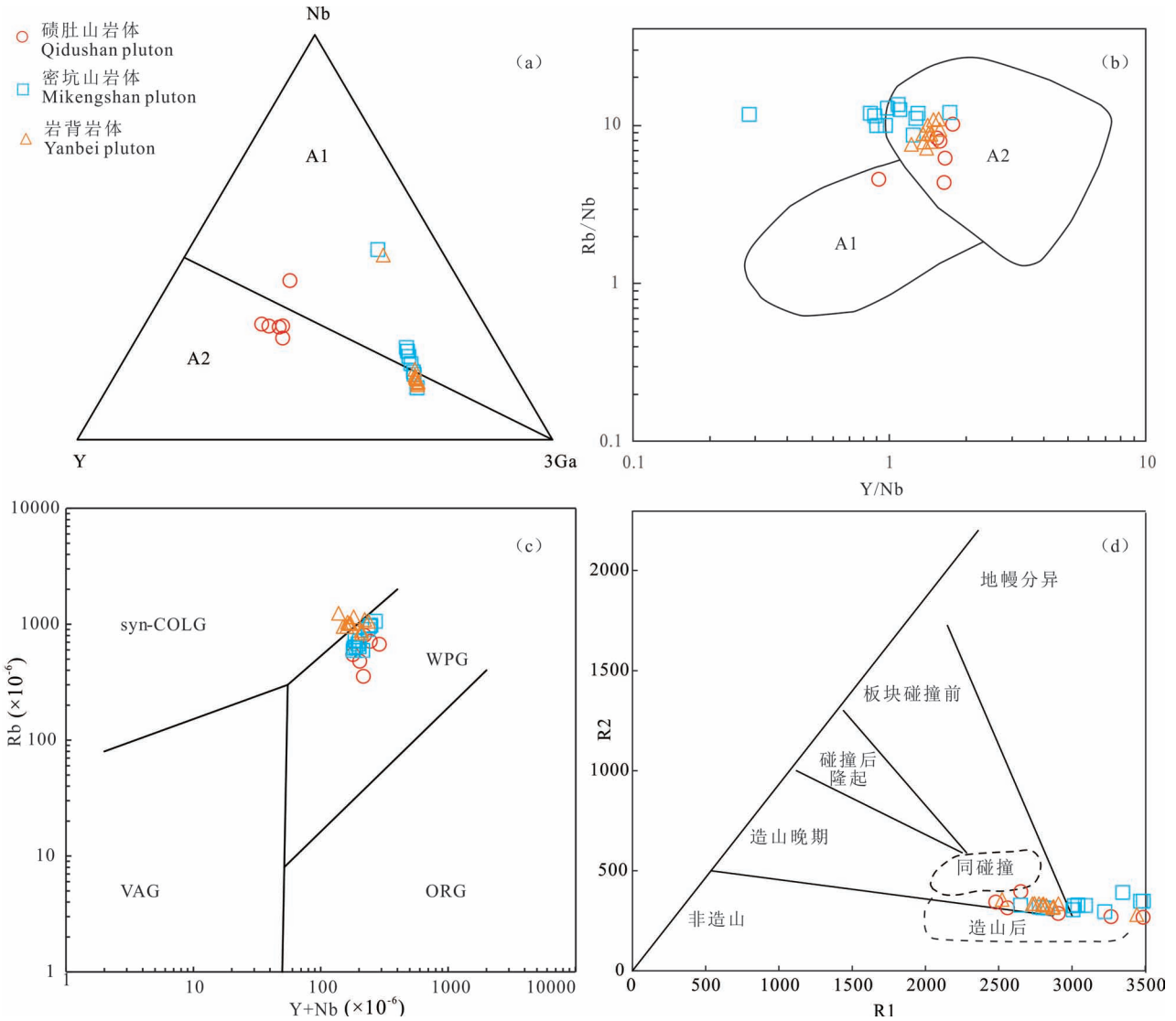


图8 赣南碛肚山花岗岩 A 型花岗岩判别图解 (a) (b) (底图据 Eby, 1992) 和构造环境判别图解 (c) (d) (底图据 Batchelor and Bowden, 1985)

Fig. 8 Type A granite discrimination diagrams (a) (b) (after Eby, 1992) and tectonic settings discrimination diagrams (c) (d) for the Qidushan granite in southern Jiangxi (after Batchelor and Bowden, 1985)

密坑山岩体数据引自梁鹤等 (2018); 岩背岩体数据引自李前 (2023)

The data for the Mikengshan pluton are from Liang He et al. (2018&); the data for the Yanbei pluton are from Li Qian (2023&)

冲于下地壳, 板片回转, 地壳减薄, 软流圈物质上涌, 导致壳、幔源岩浆发生混合后, 随后在高温下熔融产生英质岩浆, 再经过分离结晶作用上升侵位形成花岗岩。地幔为岩浆活动不断提供物源和热源, 使岩浆发生高度分异演化, 有利于稀土元素不断富集。

#### 4.3 稀土元素富集原因

在对华南地区 40 多个离子吸附型稀土矿床的成矿母岩 (花岗岩) 进行研究时, Yang Meijun 等 (2019) 发现这些花岗岩具有特定的地球化学特征: A/CNK 值介于 0.75~3.5 之间, 主要是过铝质和高

钾钙碱性花岗岩, 且分异指数 (DI) 较高, 多在 92~96 之间。黄玉凤等 (2022) 进一步指出, 这些成矿母岩普遍缺乏 Fe、Mg、Ca 和 P 元素。具体到碛肚山花岗岩, 其 A/CNK 值在 1.00~1.80 之间, 分异指数 (DI) 在 93~97 之间, 且 Fe、Mg、Ca 和 P 含量较低, 均位于过铝质、高钾钙碱性系列花岗岩中。这些地球化学特征表明, 碛肚山花岗岩与华南典型的离子吸附型稀土矿成矿母岩性质相似。

此外, 碛肚山花岗岩显示出高  $\Sigma$  REE 含量, 范围在  $196 \times 10^{-6} \sim 464 \times 10^{-6}$ , 平均值为  $307 \times 10^{-6}$ 。这

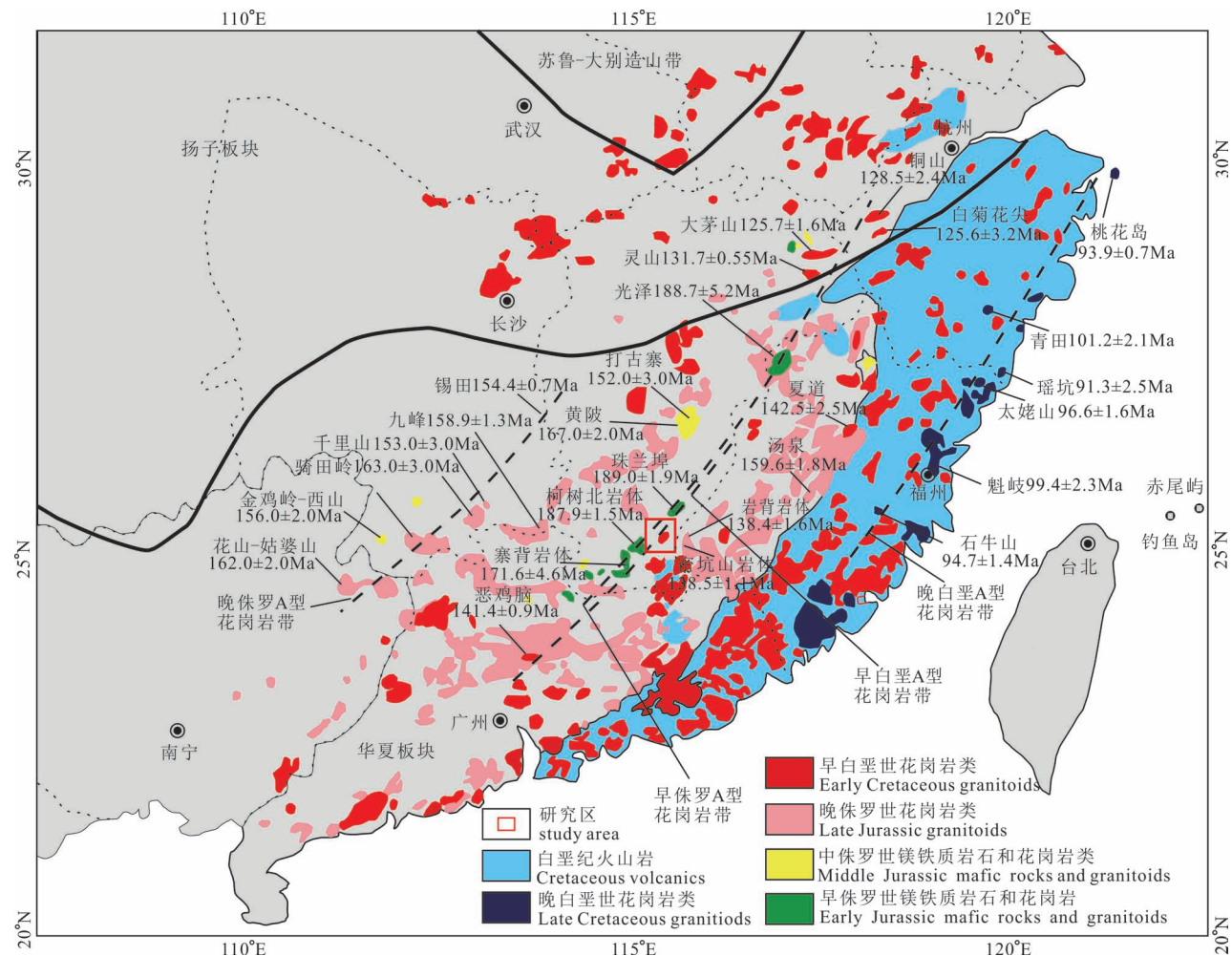


图9 中国东南部中生代四条A型花岗岩带分布示意图(据 Wang Guochang et al., 2016 改)

Fig. 9 Schematic distribution map of four Mesozoic A-type granite belts in southeastern China (modified after Wang Guochang et al., 2016)

些值高于中国南方南岭地区上部大陆地壳的平均 $\Sigma$ REE含量( $170 \times 10^{-6}$ , Rudnick and Gao, 2003)以及花岗岩的 $\Sigma$ REE浓度( $229 \times 10^{-6}$ , 张恋等, 2015)。这表明碛肚山花岗岩作为重稀土矿的母岩,具有明显的稀土元素成矿潜力(Chu Gaobin et al., 2024)。

已有研究指出,稀土元素的富集是由晶体—熔体分离在副矿物结晶之前发生的结果,而稀土元素的亏损则多在副矿物开始结晶的后期阶段出现(Sawka et al., 1984)。花岗岩中主要的富稀土副矿物,例如独居石、磷灰石、锆石等。这些矿物在高温条件,由于熔体形成后迅速上升至地壳,快速的岩浆活动阻止了富稀土副矿物在晶体—熔体分离前从熔体中结晶分离(Bea et al., 2007),从而造成了花岗岩中稀土元素的富集。

根据对富含重稀土元素花岗岩的矿物学研究

(Huang Dianhao et al., 1989),观察到的矿物学特征,如黑云母向白云母的转变、钠长石化和钾化的广泛发生,以及萤石、黄玉等热液矿物的常见出现(见图3c、h、i),均表明这些现象是由热液蚀变作用引起的。刘昌实等(2005)提出,云母矿物的环带结构可能是晶体与界面液体间化学平衡被扰动的结果。在稳定的岩浆环境中,云母通常具有清晰且规则的边界;而由流体作用形成的云母则常常边界不完整、断断续续。碛肚山岩体中的云母族矿物多显示出这种边界不完整、断断续续的特征(图3f),这暗示了云母经历了强烈的流体交代作用。通过Nb/Ta—K/Rb图解分析,可以看出碛肚山花岗岩从岩浆系统逐渐转变为岩浆—热液系统(图11)。一些含稀土矿物如独居石、磷灰石、锆石等具有强抗风化能力(Huang Jian et al., 2021),但热液活动可以将这些

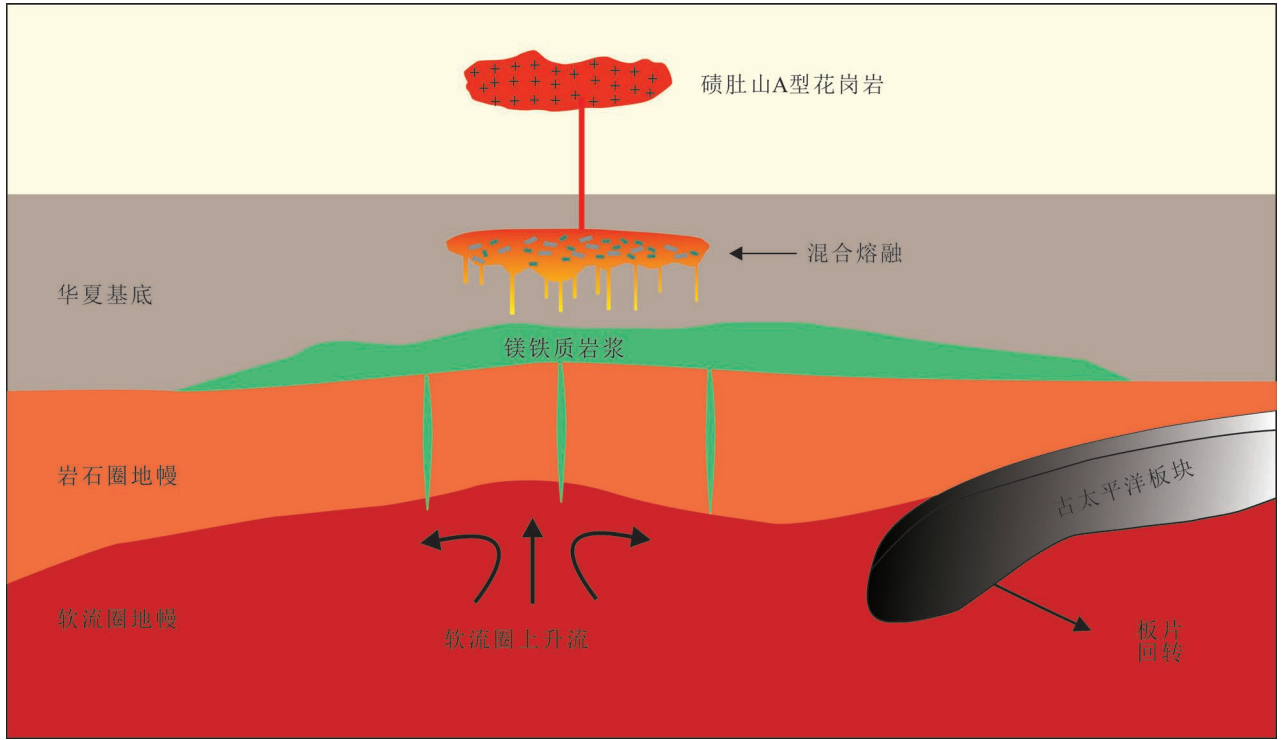


图 10 赣南碛肚山花岗岩成因模式图

Fig. 10 Genesis model diagram of the Qidushan granite in southern Jiangxi

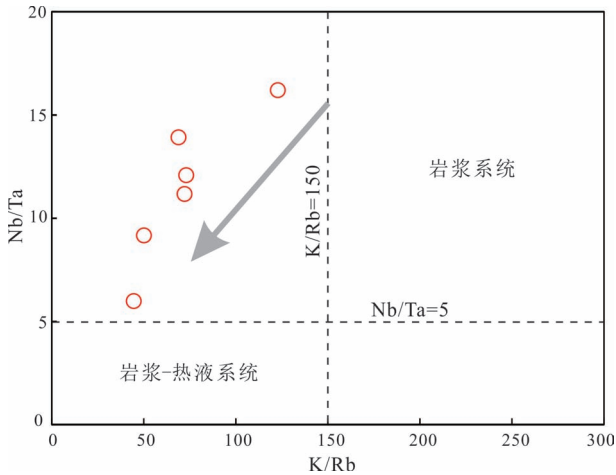


图 11 赣南碛肚山花岗岩 K/Rb—Nb/Ta 图解

Fig. 11 K/Rb—Nb/Ta Diagram of the Qidushan granite in southern Jiangxi

强抗风化矿物转化为弱抗风化矿物 (Bern et al., 2017), 使其在表生作用下更易风化。因此, 母岩中含稀土矿物的热液蚀变对其成矿作用具有重要影响。

综上所述, 中国华南中生代的长期伸展有利于

高分异花岗岩的形成, 使其富含富稀土副矿物。同时后期热液蚀变作用对形成重离子吸附型稀土矿床具有重要意义。

### 5 结论

(1) 碛肚山岩体 A 型花岗岩 U-Pb 同位素定年分析, 测试结果谐和度高, 谐和年龄为  $143.2 \pm 1.8\text{Ma}$  和  $137.1 \pm 2.4\text{Ma}$ , 表明这些花岗岩体形成于早白垩世时期。Hf 同位素组成较为均一,  $\epsilon_{\text{Hf}}(t)$  均为负值, 两阶段模式年龄 ( $T_{\text{DM}2}$ ) 为  $1350 \sim 1643\text{Ma}$ , 平均值为  $1416\text{Ma}$ , 为中元古代, 指示碛肚山花岗岩岩浆源区经历壳、幔混合作用为主, 花岗岩源自长英质侵入岩的部分熔融。

(2) 赣南碛肚山花岗岩形成于伸展构造环境中, 在古太平洋板块俯冲于下地壳, 板片回转, 地壳减薄, 软流圈物质上涌, 导致壳、幔源岩浆发生混合后形成的包含地幔组分的地壳源区, 随后在高温下熔融产生长英质岩浆, 再经过分离结晶作用上升侵位形成花岗岩。

(3) 华南中生代的长期伸展有利于高分异花岗岩的形成, 使其富含富稀土副矿物, 花岗岩浆向富挥发分的岩浆—热液系统演化也对形成重稀土离子吸



附矿床的有着重要意义。

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## Geochemical characteristics of the Qidushan granite in southern Jiangxi —Implications for REE Mineralization

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**Objectives:** Mesozoic granite in South China is an important original rock of ion-adsorption rare earth deposit, while Qidushan granite in Anyuan Country, Nanling, as the bedrock of Shitouping ion-adsorption rare earth deposit in southern Jiangxi, has obvious rare earth mineralization.

**Methods:** In this study, the authors used geochemical and chronological data to explore the genesis and tectonic setting of these granites and their relationship with rare earth mineralization.

**Results:** The results show that Qidushan biotite granite has high content of SiO<sub>2</sub>, K<sub>2</sub>O, Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, low content of CaO, TiO<sub>2</sub>, MgO, depletion of Eu, Sr, Ba, Ti, P and other elements, obvious negative Eu anomaly, total REE ( $\Sigma$ REE) is  $196 \times 10^{-6} \sim 464 \times 10^{-6}$ , LREE/HREE is 2.49 ~ 4.39, light REE is slightly enriched, zircon U-Pb age is  $143.2 \pm 1.8$  Ma and  $137.1 \pm 2.4$  Ma, respectively, and they are Mesozoic Early Cretaceous (late Yanshanian) granites with  $\varepsilon_{\text{Hf}}(t)$  values ranging from -7.6 to -2.6, which belong to fractionated aluminous A-type granites.

**Conclusions:** Comprehensive research shows that it is inferred that granite of Qidushan, Shitouping, Anyuan Country, southern Jiangxi Province was formed in the extensional tectonic environment, in the crustal source area containing mantle components, which was formed by the subduction of paleopacific plate into the lower crust, plate rotation, crust thinning and asthenosphere upwelling, resulting in the mixing of crust and mantle-derived magma, which melted at high temperature to produce felsic magma, and then rose and emplaced to form Qidushan granite through separation and crystallization. The long-term extension of Mesozoic in southern China is conducive to the formation of highly differentiated granite in Qidushan, and the evolution of late granite to volatile-rich magma—hydrothermal system is of great significance to the formation of heavy rare earth ion adsorption deposits.

**Keywords:** South China Block; Qidushan; A-type granite; Geochemical characteristics; Rare earth enrichment

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