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# 新疆黄山东岩体 Hf-Nd 同位素特征及其地质意义

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摘 要:黄山东镁铁质-超镁铁质岩体位于东天山北部的土墩-黄山-镜儿泉-图拉尔根镁铁-超镁铁质岩 带中段,侵位于元古宙变质岩中。主要岩石类型有二辉橄榄岩、角闪橄榄岩、苏长岩、辉长苏长岩、辉长岩、角闪辉长岩和闪长岩,是一个由3次侵入形成的复式岩体。黄山东岩体单颗粒锆石 的<sup>176</sup> Hf<sup>/177</sup> Hf值为0.283008~0.283077,平均值为0.283038;<sup>176</sup> Yb/<sup>177</sup> Hf值为0.013483~0.050 167,平均值为0.031085;<sup>176</sup> Lu/<sup>177</sup> Hf值为0.000602~0.002129,平均值为0.001338;  $\epsilon$ Hf<sub>(r)</sub>(t= 274 Ma)值为14.20~16.60,平均值为15.20;  $\epsilon$ Hf<sub>(0)</sub>值为8.30~10.80,平均值为9.40。 $\epsilon$ Nd<sub>(r)</sub>值为6.6~8.3,初始<sup>87</sup> Sr/<sup>86</sup> Sr值为0.7031~0.7038。锆石单颗粒 Hf同位素和全岩 Sr-Nd 同位素组成特 征表明,岩体的岩浆源区具有亏损型地幔特征,可能与MORB有关,岩浆在上升过程中只有少量的(小于2%)地壳物质的加入。

**关键词:** Hf 同位素; Sr-Nd 同位素; 铜镍矿床; 黄山东; 东天山 **中图分类号:** P597 **文献标识码:** A

锆石原位 Lu-Hf 同位素分析已经成为地质研究的重要工具。近 20 年来, 锆石的 Lu-Hf 同位素 分析已经成功的用于示踪原岩来源和地壳、地幔随 时间的演化 (Amelin et al., 1999, 2000; Bodet et al., 2000; Griffin et al., 2000, 2002; 徐平等, 2004;杨进辉等, 2005;郑永飞等, 2007; 吴福元 等, 2007)。其原因是锆石具有很强的抗风化和抗 干扰能力, 锆石中 Hf 含量高, 而且 Hf 同位素体 系具有很高的稳定性,即使经历多次地质事件后仍 能保留其初始 Hf 同位素信息。另外, 由于 Hf 在 锆石晶格中扩散很慢, 不同锆石域的不同 Hf 同位 素信息能够长期保留, 而不会均一化。所以, 锆石 Hf 同位素示踪在地质研究中得到越来越广泛的应 用 (Amelinet et al., 2000; Harrison et al., 2005; 张少兵等, 2007)。新疆东天山目前已成为我国乃 至全球铜镍岩浆硫化物矿床的重要成矿区带之一, 分布有土墩、黄山西、香山、黄山东、葫芦、图拉 尔根、白石泉和天宇等铜镍岩浆硫化物矿床(图 1)(王润民等, 1987; 三金柱等, 2003, 2010; 秦 克章等, 2002, 2007; 唐冬梅等, 2009; 钱壮志 等, 2009; 孙涛等, 2010; 张照伟等, 2012; Qin et al., 2011; Tang et al., 2011; Song et al., 2011)。笔者通过对单颗粒锆石进行原位 Lu-Hf 同 位素和全岩 Rb-Sr、Sm-Nd 同位素分析, 结合前人 研究成果, 探讨黄山东岩体的岩浆源区特征、岩浆 演化及其成矿过程。

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图 1 东天山地区铜镍矿床分布图

(据秦克章等,2007修改)

Fig. 1 Simplified regional geological map and distribution of magmatic Ni-Cu deposits in East Tianshan, north Xinjiang (Modified from Qin KZ et al., 2007)
锆石 U-Pb 年龄来源:黄山东据韩宝福等, 2004;黄山西据 Zhou et al., 2004; 葫芦据孙涛等, 2010; 图拉尔根据三金柱等, 2010;天宇据唐冬梅等, 2009

### 1 矿床地质概况

黄山东镁铁-超镁铁质岩体位于东天山北部的 土墩-黄山-镜儿泉-图拉尔根镁铁-超镁铁质岩带中 段,距离哈密市 160 km,是黄山岩带中规模最大 的矿床(Ni+Cu大于 50×10<sup>4</sup>t),平均品位较低 (Ni平均为 0.52%;Cu平均为 0.27%),是具代 表性的典型矿床。岩体侵位于元古宙变质岩中,为 一复式岩体(图 2)。按侵位顺序可分为 3 个阶段: 第一阶段由橄榄辉长岩、辉石角闪辉长岩、辉长闪 长岩和闪长岩组成,构成复式岩体的主体,约占岩 体总面积的 75%;第二阶段由橄榄辉长苏长岩组 成;第三阶段由二辉橄榄岩和辉石角闪橄榄岩组 成,为黄山东岩体主要含矿岩性。整个复式岩体出 露面积 2.8 km<sup>2</sup>,空间上为漏斗状,地表呈菱形透 镜体(王润民等, 1987; 夏照德等, 2011)。

岩体的地质年龄研究较为丰富,研究程度相对 较高。李华芹(1998)测得岩体全岩 Sm-Nd 年龄 为(320±28) Ma,矿石 Sm-Nd 年龄为(314± 14) Ma;毛景文等(2002)测定黄山东矿石 Re-Os 等时线年龄为(282±20) Ma;韩宝福等 (2004)测得岩体中橄榄苏长岩相锆石 SHRIMP 年 龄为(274±3) Ma,表明黄山东岩体形成于早二 叠世,应为后碰撞时期的产物。岩体硫化物的 $\delta^{34}$ S 值为-0.8~+2.8‰(王润民等,1987)。硫化物 平均 γOs 值为100 (Zhang et al., 2008)。

根据矿体赋存部位、矿石类型、形态和产状, 可以将矿体划分为4种:一是在超镁铁质岩体的中 下部呈悬浮状分布;二是在超镁铁质岩体底部或边 部与辉长岩的接触带上;三是在辉长苏长岩体中呈 陡倾斜的侧幕状排列;四是在辉长岩体中呈富Cu





(Modified from Wang et al., 1987)

的小矿脉;矿石类型主要有块状矿石、稠密浸染状、稀疏浸染状和星散状矿石。块状矿石与围岩界 线清楚,并有围岩蚀变现象,在第二种和第四种矿 体中都有分布。稠密浸染状、稀疏浸染状和星散状 矿石分布广,在各种矿体中均可见到,它们间的接 触界线不明显(王润民等,1987)。

2 岩石学与矿相学

黄山东镁铁-超镁铁质岩体主要岩石类型有二 辉橄榄岩、角闪橄榄岩、苏长岩、辉长苏长岩、辉 长岩、角闪辉长岩和闪长岩;主要造岩矿物为橄榄 石、辉石、斜长石及角闪石和黑云母,常发生有透 闪石化、绿泥石化、蛇纹石化、钠黝帘石化、高岭 土化及绢云母化等蚀变;常见结构有自形-半自形 中-细粒结构、包含结构、包橄结构、反应边结构、 辉长结构等一些典型的镁铁-超镁铁质深成岩结构 特征(图 3)。

矿石中金属矿物主要有磁黄铁矿、镍黄铁矿、 黄铜矿(图3),其次有黄铁矿、钴黄铁矿、富镍 黄铁矿、紫硫镍矿、方黄铜矿、三方硫铁镍矿、四 方硫铁矿(马基诺矿)、针镍矿、毒砂、白铁矿、 斑铜矿、辉铜矿、辉铁镍矿、墨铜矿、铜蓝、铬铁 矿、钛铁矿、磁铁矿、金红石、白钛矿、铁镍辉砷 钴矿、砷铂矿、碲银矿等;非金属矿物主要有橄榄 石、辉石、斜长石、角闪石、蛇纹石、绿泥石、纤



Fig. 3 Field photos and microphotographs of the Huangshandong intrusion
 a. 岩体边部围岩捕虏体; b. 岩体边部的剪切变形; c. 橄榄石的碓晶结构; d. 浸染状矿石

闪石(王润民等, 1987)。

### 3 测试方法

分选出无色、自形的单颗粒锆石,在西北大学 大陆动力学国家重点实验室利用 MC-ICP-MS 方法 进行 Lu-Hf 同位素分析。激光剥蚀以氦气作为剥 蚀物质的载气,斑束直径为 40  $\mu$ 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。采用的锆石标 准为 91500 和 GJ-1,分析过程中标准锆石的 Hf 同 位素组成都分别在 0.28 2307±0.000 031 (2 $\sigma$ ) 和 0.282 015±0.000 019 (2 $\sigma$ )范围内。主要测试流 程及数据采集分析见 Yuan H L et al.,(2008)。

Rb-Sr、Sm-Nd 同位素测试在中国科学院广州 地球化学研究所完成。其中,微量元素采用 ICP-MS 测试,分析精度优于 10%。Sr、Nd 同位素分 析仪器为 Micromass Isoprobe 型多接收器等离子 体质谱仪,Sr、Nd 的全流程空白分别为 20、10 pg,对样品的贡献可以忽略。测试时<sup>143</sup> Nd/<sup>144</sup> Nd 值标准化到<sup>146</sup> Nd/<sup>144</sup> Nd = 0.721 906 和<sup>145</sup> Nd/<sup>144</sup> Nd = 0.348 440,<sup>87</sup> Sr/<sup>86</sup> Sr 值标准化到<sup>86</sup> Sr/<sup>88</sup> Sr = 0.11 940。该仪器测量 La Jolla 标准的<sup>143</sup> Nd/<sup>144</sup> Nd 值为 0.511 861 ± 10,测量 SRM ~ 987 标准的<sup>87</sup> Sr/<sup>86</sup> Sr = 0.710 263 ± 10。

## 4 分析结果

### 4.1 Hf 同位素

黄山东岩体的 26 颗锆石的 Hf 同位素分析结 果见表 1。<sup>176</sup> Hf/<sup>177</sup> Hf 值为 0. 283 008~0. 283 077, 平均值为 0. 283 038。<sup>176</sup> Yb/<sup>177</sup> Hf 值为 0. 013 483~ 0. 050 167,平均值为 0. 031 085,大部分小于 0. 05,表明锆石中几乎没有积累放射性 Hf。<sup>176</sup> Lu/<sup>177</sup> Hf 值为 0. 000 602~0. 002 129,平均值为 0. 001 338; εHf ( $_{(1)}$ (t = 274 Ma) 值为 14. 20~ 16. 60,平均值为 15. 20 (图 4); εHf<sub>(0)</sub>值为 8. 30 ~10. 80,平均值 9. 40。

#### 4.2 Sr、Nd 同位素

黄山东岩体全岩 Sr、Nd 同位素分析结果见表 2。

表 1 黄山东岩体单颗粒锆石 Hf 同位素组成特征

Tab. 1 Hf isotopes of zircon from the 274 Ma Huangshandong intrusion

No	$^{176}{ m Yb}/^{177}{ m Hf}$	$2\sigma$	<sup>176</sup> Lu/ <sup>177</sup> Hf	$2\sigma$	$^{176}{ m Hf}/^{177}{ m Hf}$	$2\sigma$	$^{176}{ m Hf}/^{177}{ m Hfi}$	$\varepsilon_{\rm Hf}$ (t)
HD01	0. 044 042	0. 000 236	0. 001 799	0. 000 009	0. 283 051	0. 000 013	0. 283 042	15. 6
HD02	0. 031 636	0. 000 045	0. 001 362	0. 000 002	0. 283 073	0. 000 007	0. 283 066	16. 4
HD03	0. 025 945	0. 000 065	0. 001 121	0. 000 002	0. 283 008	0. 000 007	0. 283 002	14. 2
HD04	0. 029 814	0. 000 304	0. 001 248	0. 000 012	0. 283 033	0. 000 007	0. 283 027	15. 0
HD05	0. 031 872	0. 000 183	0. 001 351	0. 000 008	0. 283 026	0. 000 011	0. 283 019	14. 8
HD06	0. 044 980	0. 000 103	0. 001 896	0. 000 004	0. 283 021	0. 000 008	0. 283 011	14. 5
HD07	0. 023 698	0. 000 114	0. 000 995	0. 000 004	0. 283 038	0. 000 008	0. 283 033	15. 3
HD08	0. 031 377	0. 000 091	0. 001 341	0. 000 004	0. 283 037	0. 000 007	0. 283 030	15. 2
HD09	0. 038 425	0. 000 067	0. 001 654	0. 000 003	0. 283 037	0. 000 010	0. 283 028	15. 1
HD10	0. 024 254	0. 000 040	0. 001 050	0. 000 002	0. 283 014	0. 000 012	0. 283 008	14. 4
HD11	0. 019 305	0. 000 333	0. 000 860	0. 000 014	0. 283 022	0. 000 007	0. 283 017	14. 7
HD12	0. 024 107	0. 000 169	0. 001 017	0. 000 007	0. 283 063	0. 000 007	0. 283 057	16. 1
HD13	0. 021 797	0. 000 035	0. 001 004	0. 000 002	0. 283 028	0. 000 010	0. 283 023	14. 9
HD14	0. 050 167	0. 000 141	0. 002 129	0. 000 005	0. 283 075	0. 000 007	0. 283 064	16. 4
HD15	0. 038 228	0. 000 136	0. 001 572	0. 000 006	0. 283 070	0. 000 009	0. 283 062	16. 3
HD16	0. 032 124	0. 000 234	0. 001 391	0. 000 010	0. 283 024	0. 000 008	0. 283 017	14. 7
HD17	0. 025 215	0. 000 033	0. 001 050	0. 000 001	0. 283 021	0. 000 008	0. 283 016	14. 6
HD18	0. 018 502	0. 000 218	0. 000 817	0. 000 009	0. 283 016	0. 000 009	0. 283 012	14. 5
HD19	0. 013 483	0. 000 078	0. 000 602	0. 000 003	0. 283 016	0. 000 007	0. 283 013	14. 6
HD20	0. 031 484	0. 000 035	0. 001 367	0. 000 002	0. 283 037	0. 000 008	0. 283 030	15. 2
HD21	0. 046 333	0. 000 185	0. 002 007	0. 000 008	0. 283 014	0. 000 007	0. 283 004	14. 2
HD22	0. 020 573	0. 000 023	0. 000 970	0. 000 001	0. 283 033	0. 000 010	0. 283 028	15. 1
HD23	0. 035 730	0. 000158	0. 001570	0. 000 007	0. 283 066	0. 000 012	0. 283 058	16. 1
HD24	0. 030 781	0. 000 261	0. 001 356	0. 000 011	0. 283 077	0. 000 008	0. 283 070	16. 6
HD25	0. 028 010	0. 000 380	0. 001 214	0. 000 014	0. 283 013	0. 000 007	0. 283 007	14. 3
HD26	0. 046 331	0. 000 079	0. 002 042	0. 000 003	0. 283 064	0. 000 012	0. 283 054	16. 0

#### 表 2 黄山东岩体 Sr-Nd 同位素组成特征

Tab. 2 Sr-Nd isotopic compositions of whole rock samples from the Huangshandong mafi-ultramac intrusion

样 品	岩 性	$Sm(\times 10^{-6})$	$Nd(\times 10^{-6})$	$^{143}\rm Nd/^{144}\rm Nd$	$\varepsilon_{\rm Nd}(t)$	$Rb(\times 10^{-6})$	$Sr(\times 10^{-6})$	$^{87} m Sr/^{86} m Sr$	$({}^{87}\mathrm{Sr}/{}^{86}\mathrm{Sr})_i$
XH04-12	Lherzolite	0.622	2.79	0.512 952	8.29	2.61	153	0.703 326	0.703 326
XH04-13	Lherzolite	0.891	3.33	0.512 961	7.53	3.68	125	0.703 455	0.703 455
XH04-14	Lherzolite	0.759	3.23	0.512 965	8.29	5.47	79.1	0.703 867	0.703 088
HD12/1	Wehrlite	2.04	6.88	0.512 919	7.8	1.13	242.9	0.703 179	0.703 200
HD10/1	Gabbronorite	2.23	9.08	0.512 889	6.6	9.29	540.9	0.703 726	0.703 500
HD11/1	Gabbronorite	3.03	12.5	0.512 889	6.7	15.4	481.7	0.704 145	0.703 800
XH04-1	gabbro	1.37	4.7	0.512 982	7.46	2.65	435	0.703 376	0.703 307
XH04-3	gabbro	1.38	4.56	0.512 987	7.32	2.63	428	0.703 345	0.703 275
XH04-6	gabbro	1.04	3.61	0.512 990	7.66	0.74	426	0.703 415	0.703 415
XH04-8	gabbro	1.34	4.22	0.513 003	7.28	1.47	377	0.703 223	0.703 223

注: t=274 Ma; n. a. = not analyzed. XH 样品来自邓宇峰等, 2011。

 $\epsilon Nd_{(i)}$ 值为 6.6~8.3,初始<sup>87</sup> Sr/<sup>86</sup> Sr 值为 0.703 1 ~0.703 8。Sr、Nd 同位素组成特征表明,黄山东 岩体低的初始<sup>87</sup> Sr/<sup>86</sup> Sr 值和高的  $\epsilon Nd_{(i)}$ 值型岩浆 源区。

## 5 讨论

### 5.1 岩浆源区特征

由于不同性质岩石及其源岩的 Hf 同位素组成 存在一定的差别,所以 Hf 同位素为研究岩浆源区



#### 图 4 黄山东岩体 ε<sub>μf</sub>(t)-锆石 U - Pb 年龄关系图

Fig. 4 Plot of ε<sub>Hf</sub>(t) versus U-Pb age of zircon from the Huangshandong intrusion
(天山变质岩年龄来自 Hu等, 2000; N-型 MORB的 Hf 含 量被用来代表亏损的地幔派生岩浆成分,数据来自 Sun et al., 1989; 天山基底 Hf 同位素演化计算用上地壳界限, 参数来自 Amelin 等, 1999)

以及岩浆作用过程中不同组分的混入提供了重要依据(吴福元等,2007)。黄山东岩体的 Hf 同位素 组成特征表明岩体来源于亏损型地幔(表1,图 4),在εHf<sub>(α</sub>-εNd<sub>(α</sub>图中(图 5-a),样品点远离塔 里木镁铁质-超镁铁质岩石和玄武岩范围,接近火 山岛弧玄武岩,完全落入在大洋中脊玄武岩 (MORB)范围内,表明黄山东岩体的岩浆源区可 能不同于与塔里木有关的玄武岩和镁铁质-超镁铁 质岩石,可能与 MORB 型源区有关; Sr-Nd 同位 素组成特征也得到相似的结论(图 5-b)。

### 5.2 岩浆演化与成矿过程

黄山东岩体是在中亚造山带后碰撞伸展背景下 岩石圈地幔拆沉和软流圈地幔上涌、熔融,形成了 具有亏损型地幔特征的岩浆,经过深部液态重力分 异、硫化物熔离和橄榄石结晶作用之后,在构造-岩浆作用下取同道、占据同一构造空间形成的复式 岩体(倪志耀,1992,1993)。岩浆在深部发生过 早期硫化物熔离(钱壮志等,2009),其母岩浆为 高 Mg 拉斑玄武质岩浆(柴凤梅,2006;钱壮志等 2009),在岩浆上升过程中具有少量的地壳物质的 加入,可能小于2%(图4、图6)。岩体S同位素 特征表明几乎没有地壳S的加入(王润民等, 1987),硫化物发生熔离的主要因素可能是橄榄石、 辉石等矿物的分离结晶和地壳富Si组分的加入



(亏损地幔和上、下地壳数据分别来自 Zindler et al., 1986 和 Rudnick et al., 2003;火山岛弧玄武岩数据来自 http:// www.petdb.org;塔里木二叠纪镁铁质-超镁铁质岩石数据 来自姜常义等, 2004; Zhou et al., 2009;塔里木二叠纪玄 武岩数据来自 Zhou et al., 2009;Yuan et al., 2011)



图 6  $({}^{87} \text{Sr}/{}^{86} \text{Sr})_i - \varepsilon \text{Nd}(t) 关系图$ 

Fig. 6 The plot of (<sup>87</sup> Sr/<sup>86</sup> Sr); vs. εNd(t) LC. 下地壳; UC. 上地壳

(上、下地壳数据均来自 Rudnick et al.,2003)

(钱壮志等, 2009; 刘小舟等, 2008)。

### 6 结论

黄山东镁铁质-超镁铁质岩体侵位于元古宙变 质岩中,主要岩石类型有二辉橄榄岩、角闪橄榄 岩、苏长岩、辉长苏长岩、辉长岩、角闪辉长岩和 闪长岩,共有3次侵位的复式岩体。岩体的岩浆源 区具有亏损型地幔特征,可能与 MORB 有关,岩 浆在上升过程中只有少量的(小于2%)地壳物质 的加入。

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# Hf-Nd Isotoptic Characteristics of the Huangshandong Mafic-ultramafic Intrusion, Eastern Xinjiang, and Their Geological Implications

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Abstract: The Huangshandong mafic-ultramafic intrusion, is located at the centre segment of Tudun-Huangshan-Jing`erquan- Tulaergen mafic-ultramafic rock belt, the northern of the East Tianshan, controlled by the Kangurtag- Huangshan ductile sheer zone, and it is a multiple intrusion formed by at least three pulses of magmas with different compositions, and composes of lherzolite, olivine gabbro, gabbro norite, and gabbro diorite. Sulfide mineralization is associated with the second (gabbronorite) and third (plagioclase-bearing lherzolite-wehrlite) intrusive phases that are volumetrically minor in the intrusion. The 176 Hf/177 Hf ratios of the Huangshandong zircons range from 0.283 037 to 0.283 165 with an average of 0. 283 098; <sup>176</sup> Yb/<sup>177</sup> Hf ratios range from 0. 013 590 to 0. 046 774 with an average of 0. 030 491, that these ratios are all less than 0.05 indicates that little radiogenic Hf has accumulated in these zircons;  $^{176}$ Lu/ $^{177}$ Hf ratios range from 0.000 700 to 0.002 094 and average 0.001 318; the  $\epsilon$ Hf<sub>(t)</sub> (t = 274 Ma) values range from 15.38 to 19.91 and average 17.57;  $\epsilon Hf_{(\Omega)}$  values range from 9.50 to 14.30 with an average of 11.78. The calculated  $\epsilon Nd_{(1)}$  values and initial <sup>87</sup>Sr/<sup>86</sup>Sr values (t = 274 Ma) of the Huangshandong intrusive rocks between 6. 6 and 8. 3, and between 0. 703 1 and 0. 703 8, respectively. The Hf and Sr-Nd isotopic compositions of the Huangshandong intrusion are significantly different from that of the Tarim basalts and coeval mafic-ultramafic dykes in the Tarim basin, similarly with the volcanic arc basalts and consistent with the mid-ocean basalts (MORB). The results of mixing calculations using Sr-Nd isotopes show that crustal contamination is < 2% in the Huangshandong parental magmas. Key words: Hf isotope; Sr-Nd isotope; Ni-Cu deposit; Huangshandong; east Tianshan