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<td><strong>Author(s)</strong></td>
<td>Li, XH; Liu, D; Sun, M; Li, WX; Liang, XR; Liu, Y</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Citation</strong></td>
<td>Geological Magazine, 2004, v. 141 n. 2, p. 225-231</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Issued Date</strong></td>
<td>2004</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>URL</strong></td>
<td><a href="http://hdl.handle.net/10722/42379">http://hdl.handle.net/10722/42379</a></td>
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Precise Sm–Nd and U–Pb isotopic dating of the supergiant Shizhuyuan polymetallic deposit and its host granite, SE China

XIAN-HUA LI*†§, DUNYI LIU‡, MIN SUN†, WU-XIAN LI*, XI-RONG LIANG* & YING LIU*

*Guangzhou Institute of Geochemistry, Chinese Academy of Sciences, P.O. Box 1131, Guangzhou 510640, China
†Department of Earth Sciences, The University of Hong Kong, Pokfulam Road, Hong Kong, China
‡Beijing SHRIMP Centre, Institute of Geology, Chinese Academy of Geological Sciences, Beijing 10037, China

(Received 13 February 2003; accepted 4 November 2003)

Abstract – The supergiant Shizhuyuan W–Sn–Bi–Mo deposit is hosted by the Qianlishan granite, a small, highly fractionated granitic pluton (∼10 km²) with multiple phases of intrusions within the Early Yanhsanian granitoid province of SE China. Strong alteration of skarn and greisen that formed in the contact zone between the first and second phases of granite intrusions and Devonian limestone is responsible for the polymetallic mineralizations. SHRIMP U–Pb zircon analysis indicates that the two early phases of the Qianlishan granite formed contemporaneously at 152 ± 2 Ma. Metasomatic minerals (garnet, fluorite and wolframite) separated from the skarn and greisen yield a Sm–Nd isochron age of 149 ± 2 Ma that is interpreted as the formation age of the Shizhuyuan deposit. Therefore, the mineralization of the supergiant Shizhuyuan polymetallic deposit formed contemporaneously with, or very shortly after, the intrusion of the small, highly fractionated Qianlishan granite.

Keywords: Sm–Nd, U–Pb, geochronology, granite, South China Block.

1. Introduction

The Mesozoic geology of SE China is characterized by intensive and widespread granitic plutonism associated with numerous non-ferrous and rare metal mineral deposits (Pei & Hong, 1995). Among these ore deposits, the Shizhuyuan polymetallic deposit is one of the largest non-ferrous metal deposits in the world, containing 80 Mt W, 40 Mt Sn, 20 Mt Bi and 10 Mt Mo as well as substantial amounts of Be, Pb, Zn, Ag, F and B (Wang et al. 1987; Mao et al. 1998). Thus, it is a high-grade supergiant polymetallic deposit in the classification terms of Laznicka (1999). This polymetallic deposit has long been suggested to be genetically related in time and space to the Qianlishan granite, with strong skarn and greisen alteration being responsible for the W–Sn–Mo–Bi mineralization (Liu, Zhang & Chen, 1983; Wang et al. 1987; Mao et al. 1995, 1998). While many geochronological investigations have been carried out on the Qianlishan granite and the Shizhuyuan deposit since the mid-1980s, the previously published radiometric dates either span a wide time interval, or are inconsistent with each other. Therefore, the timing of granitic plutonism and polymetallic mineralization remains controversial. In this paper we present high-precision SHRIMP U–Pb zircon and Sm–Nd mineral isochron ages for the Qianlishan granite and the mineralization at Shizhuyuan. These new results provide a rigorous constraint on the timing of granitic plutonism and its temporal relationship to the polymetallic mineralization.

2. Geological background

The Qianlishan granite pluton crops out over ∼10 km², about 15 km southeast of Chengzhou City (Hunan Province), and is located within the Early Yanhsanian (mainly Jurassic) granitoid province of South China (Fig. 1). It intrudes into Devonian sandstone and limestone. Based on field relationships, the granite pluton consists of multiple phases of magmatic intrusion (Wang et al. 1987). The first phase (γ52a) is a porphyritic biotite granite with an outcrop area of 1.2 km² occurring in the southern part of the pluton. Phenocrysts of quartz range in size from 1 to 3 cm. The second phase (γ52b) is an equigranular biotite granite with a total outcrop area of 8.4 km². This forms the main body of the Qianlishan granite and consists of an inner phase of medium- to coarse-grained biotite granite and a marginal phase of fine- to medium-grained biotite granite. The third phase (γ52c) comprises small fine-grained porphyritic biotite granite stocks (total area = 0.2 km²) that intruded into the earlier two phases of granite. The fourth phase (γ52d) comprises a NE-striking dyke swarm of granite porphyry and quartz porphyry. All these granitic rocks were cut by mafic dykes of mainly N–S orientation (Wang et al. 1987).

The Shizhuyuan polymetallic deposit is of the skarn-greisen type formed in the contact zone between the
Figure 1. (a) Simplified map showing the main plate-scale tectonic units of China. (b) Distribution of Yanshanian granitoids in SE China, with the Early Yanshanian (mainly Jurassic) granitoid province within the interior and the Late Yanshanian (mainly Cretaceous) granitoid province along the coastal region (after Li, 2000). (c) Geological map of the study area illustrating the Qianlishan granite and the Shizhuyuan deposit (after Wang et al. 1987).

Qianlishan granite and Devonian limestone country rocks. Field relations indicate that the deposit is closely related in time and space to the first and second phases of granitic intrusion (Wang et al. 1987). Two stages of metasomatic mineralization are identified by Mao et al. (1996): (1) an early stage of massive-type skarn-greisen W–Sn–Mo–Bi mineralization associated with porphyritic biotite granite ($\gamma_{S_{2}}$), and (2) a late stage of vein-type greisen W–Sn–Mo–Bi–Be–Pb–Zn–Ag mineralization.
associated with medium- to coarse-grained biotite granite (γs2b).

3. Previous radiometric dates

Numerous chronological investigations on the Qianlishan granitic rocks and Shizhuyuan deposit have been carried out, and the results are summarized below.

**Porphyritic biotite granite (γs2a).** Wang et al. (1987) first reported a Rb–Sr isochron date of 182 ± 9 Ma, which is identical within analytical errors to a K-feldspar 40Ar–39Ar plateau date of 183 ± 4 Ma reported by Liu et al. (1997). In contrast, Mao, Li & Pei (1995) obtained a younger Rb–Sr isochron date of 152 ± 9 Ma. Muscovite and biotite from the porphyritic biotite granite yielded K–Ar dates of 142.6 ± 2.8 Ma and 144.5 ± 3.4 Ma (Yin et al. 2002), respectively, which were interpreted as greisen alteration overprinting related to the W–Sn–Mo–Bi mineralization.

**Fine- and medium-grained biotite granite (γs2b).** Radiometric dates reported for the medium-grained biotite granite span a wide range from 163 ± 3 Ma for a K-feldspar 40Ar–39Ar plateau date (Liu et al. 1997), 149.3 ± 3.5 Ma for a muscovite K–Ar date (Yin et al. 2002), to 146 ± 1 Ma for a Rb–Sr isochron date (Shen et al. 1995). In addition, Mao, Li & Pei (1995) obtained Rb–Sr isochron dates of 137 ± 7 Ma and 136 ± 6 Ma for the medium- and fine-grained biotite granites, respectively.

**Fine-grained porphyritic biotite granite (γs2c).** A muscovite K–Ar date of 137.4 ± 3.3 Ma was reported by Yin et al. (2002).

**Granite porphyry (γs2d).** Mao, Li & Pei (1995) reported a Rb–Sr isochron date of 131 ± 1 Ma for the granite porphyry. However, this Rb–Sr date is significantly younger than the K-feldspar 40Ar–39Ar plateau date of 144 ± 3 Ma obtained from another porphyry dyke (Liu et al. 1997).

**Polymetallic mineralization.** Li et al. (1996) reported a Re–Os isochron date of 151 ± 4 Ma for molybdenite from the early stage of mineralization. Later, a Sm–Nd isochron date of 161 ± 2 Ma (recalculated as 161 ± 19 Ma using Isoplot/Ex 2.49 of Ludwig, 2001) was obtained from five garnet samples and one diopside sample from the skarn (Liu et al. 1997). More recently, Yin et al. (2002) reported muscovite K–Ar dates of 146.5 ± 2.9 Ma and 148.0 ± 2.9 Ma for the early massive-type greisen and the late vein-type greisen, respectively.

In general, the aforementioned radiometric dates suggest a time interval of Middle Jurassic to earliest Cretaceous for the main phases of the Qianlishan granite (γs2a and γs2b) and a mainly Late Jurassic time for the polymetallic deposit at Shizhuyuan, whereas the precise ages of the granite and the deposit remain controversial. Hence, the temporal relationships between the plutonism and polymetallic mineralization are still poorly constrained.

4. Analytical methods

The mineral fractions for isotopic analyses in this study were processed using conventional magnetic and density techniques. Final mineral separates of the best-quality grains were extracted from each concentrate by hand-picking under a binocular microscope.

For the U–Pb analysis, zircon grains, together with a zircon U–Pb standard, were cast in an epoxy mount, which was then polished to section the crystals in half for analysis. Zircons were documented with transmitted and reflected light micrographs and back-scattered electron (BSE) images, and the mount was vacuum-coated with a 500 nm layer of high-purity gold. Measurements of U, Th and Pb were conducted using a SHRIMP II ion microprobe newly installed in the Institute of Geology, Chinese Academy of Geological Sciences, Beijing. U–Th–Pb ratios were determined relative to the TEMORA standard zircon (206Pb/238U = 0.0668 corresponding to 417 Ma: Black et al. 2003a,b), and the absolute abundances were calibrated to the SL13 standard zircon (238U = 238 ppm). Analyses of the TEMORA standard zircon were interspersed with those of unknown grains, following operating and data processing procedures similar to those described by Williams (1998) and Song et al. (2002). The mass resolution used to measure Pb/Pb and Pb/U isotopic ratios was about 5000 during the analyses. Measured compositions were corrected for common Pb using 208Pb methods by assuming 206Pb/238U–208Pb/232Th age-concordance. Corrections are sufficiently small to be insensitive to the choice of common Pb composition, and an average crustal composition (Cumming & Richards, 1975) appropriate to the age of the mineral was assumed. Uncertainties on individual analyses are reported at the 1σ level; mean ages for pooled 206Pb/238U results are quoted at 95 % confidence level.

For the Sm–Nd investigations, garnet, fluorite and wolframite were rinsed repeatedly with 1N HCl and ultra-pure water in an ultrasonic bath, and then ground to 200 mesh using an ultra-clean agate mortar. These sample powders were then subjected to step-wise leaching procedures modified after Blichert-Toft & Frei (2001) and Thöni (2002). The garnet was leached by means of 6N HCl, 11.4N HCl and a mixture of 2:1 7N HNO3/6N HCl. Each leaching step was performed in an ultrasonic bath for 20 minutes followed by 1 hour on a hot plate at 100 °C. The garnet sample was rinsed three times with ultra-pure water, and separation of the residue from the leaching solution was performed by centrifuging. The fluorite and wolframite were leached ultrasonically by means of 2N HCl, 5 % HF and 2N HCl for 20 minutes, and then rinsed three times with ultra-pure water. Chemical dissolution of garnet and fluorite was performed in high-pressure Teflon...
bombs using a HF/HClO4 mixture of 5:1 at \( T = 150 ^\circ\text{C} \) for 3 days. Wolframite was dissolved in concentrated HCl for 24 hours. All the sample dissolutions were split into two aliquots (IC and ID). Sm and Nd fractions were separated by passing through cation columns followed by HDEHP columns. Nd isotopic compositions (IC, unspiked aliquot) were determined using a Micromass Isoprope multi-collector (MC-ICPMS) at the Guangzhou Institute of Geochemistry. Samples were taken up in 2 % HNO3, and the aqueous solutions were introduced into the MC-ICPMS using a Meinhard glass nebulizer in free-aspiration mode with an uptake rate of 0.1 mL/min. Nd concentrations in solutions were c. 200 ppb, and these yielded a 144Nd ion beam of c. 4 × 10^{-11} A. An internal precision of less than 20 ppm on the 143Nd/144Nd ratios was obtained for the Nd standards after 40 to 50 integrations. This corresponds to a usage of about 40–50 ng Nd. For analysis of the unknown samples, the same precision was obtained after 60 to 80 integrations corresponding to a usage of about 60–80 ng Nd. The inlet system was washed out for 5 minutes between analyses using high-purity 5 % HNO3 followed by a blank solution of 2 % HNO3 from which the sample solutions were prepared. The mass spectrometer was used in static multi-collector mode for this study. During the daily analytical session, we ran a laboratory standard (Nd-GIG) first, and then the Shin Etsu JNdi-1 standard once for every four unknown samples. The hydride interference was undetectable through elimination by the hexapole. The Isoprobe MC-ICPMS yielded
\[ ^{143}\text{Nd}/^{144}\text{Nd} = 0.512120 \pm 8(2\sigma_m) \]
and
\[ 0.511530 \pm 7(2\sigma_m) \]
for the Shin Etsu JNdi-1 standard and the laboratory Nd-GIG standard, respectively, during the course of this study. A long-term (over five months) average of
\[ ^{143}\text{Nd}/^{144}\text{Nd} \]
0.512120 ± 12 (2σ) for the Shin Etsu JNdi-1 standard and 0.511532 ± 13 (2σ) for the Nd-GIG standard during the period of this study (Liang et al. 2003). Detailed analytical procedures are given by Liang et al. (2003) modified after Vance & Thirlwall (2002). Measured 143Nd/144Nd ratios were normalized to 146Nd/144Nd = 0.7219. Sm and Nd concentrations (ID, spiked with a mixed 146Nd–149Sm tracer) were measured on a VG-354 mass spectrometer operated in dynamic multi-collector mode at the Guangzhou Institute of Geochemistry. The in-run error of Sm and Nd is generally < 0.1 %, whereas the external error based on duplicate analyses of rock powders is estimated at ~ 0.5 %. The reported 143Nd/144Nd ratios are adjusted relative to the Shin Etsu JNdi-1 standard of 0.512115, corresponding to the La Jolla standard of 0.511860 (Tanaka et al. 2000).

5. Results
5.a. U–Pb zircon ages of the Qianlishan granite
Sample 2KSC35b, a porphyritic biotite granite (\( \gamma_5^{28} \)), was collected from the southern part of the pluton (25°44.046′N, 113°09.668′E). Zircons in this sample are mostly euhedral, range up to 150–200 µm in length, and have length to width ratios up to 3:1. Most crystals are transparent, colourless to slightly brown. Euhedral concentric zoning is common in most crystals. Inherited zircon cores can be occasionally observed, but they were not involved in the analyses in terms of the BSE images. Eighteen analyses of 18 magmatic zircons from sample 2KSC35b were obtained in sets of five scans during a single analytical session (Table 1). Uranium concentration is highly variable, ranging from 173 to 1100 ppm. Thorium ranges from 138 to 496 ppm, and Th/U ratios vary between 0.27 and 1.15. The U–Pb isotopic results form a single, concordant group with a weighted mean 206Pb/238U age of 153 ± 3 Ma (MSWD = 0.29). This age is interpreted as the crystallization age of sample 2KSC35b.

Sample 2KSC38, a medium-grained biotite granite (\( \gamma_5^{28} \)), was collected from the southeastern part of the pluton (25°45.088′N, 113°09.942′E) (Fig. 1). Zircon crystals are very similar in shape and colour to those of sample 2KSC35b. Thirteen analyses of 13 magmatic zircons were obtained (Table 1). Uranium concentration ranges from 192 to 1678 ppm, and thorium from 67 to 723 ppm. Th/U ratios are relatively constant between 0.31 and 0.58. The 206Pb/238U ratios for the 13 analyses agree to within analytical error, yielding a weighted mean age of 151 ± 3 Ma (MSWD = 0.48). This age is interpreted as the crystallization age of sample 2KSC38.

The 206Pb/238U ages of the above two samples are indistinguishable within analytical errors (Table 1, Fig. 2), indicating that the first and second phases of Qianlishan granite are contemporaneous. They are also co-genetic in terms of their geochemical and isotopic features (see Section 6). All 31 measured 206Pb/238U ratios for the two samples can form a single, concordant population yielding a weighted mean age of 152 ± 2 Ma (MSWD = 0.39), which is the best estimate of the crystallization age of the Qianlishan pluton (\( \gamma_5^{28} \) and \( \gamma_5^{28} \)).

5.b. Sm–Nd isochron age of the Shizhuyuan polymetallic deposit
Metasomatic minerals separated from the skarn and greisen at the Shizhuyuan deposit are used for Sm–Nd isotopic analysis. These minerals include two garnet fractions and two fluorite fractions from the massive-type skarn, two wolframite fractions from the massive-type greisen, and one fluorite fraction from the vein-type greisen. The Sm–Nd isotopic data are listed in Table 2. Garnets have highly variable Sm (3.0–6.3 ppm) and Nd (2.3–11.8 ppm) contents and a wide range of 147Sm/144Nd ratio (0.3214–0.7838). Florurites from the massive-type skarn are generally high in Sm (7.6–15.9 ppm) and Nd (16.2–22.5 ppm).
with moderately variable $^{147}\text{Sm}/^{144}\text{Nd}$ ratio (0.2845–0.4270). The fluorite sample S1 from the vein-type greisen is extremely enriched in Sm (125 ppm) and Nd (234 ppm) and relatively high in $^{147}\text{Sm}/^{144}\text{Nd}$ ratio (0.3237). Among the analysed minerals, wolframite from the massive-type greisen exhibits the lowest Sm (1.2–1.6 ppm) and Nd (4.1–4.5 ppm) and least fractionated $^{147}\text{Sm}/^{144}\text{Nd}$ ratio (0.1592–0.2333). On a conventional Sm–Nd isochron diagram (Fig. 3), all analysed minerals define a tightly linear isochron yielding an age of 149 ± 2 Ma (MSWD = 0.102) and initial $\varepsilon$Nd(T) values of −6.9 ± 0.1.

### 6. Discussion and conclusions

New SHRIMP U–Pb zircon results indicate that the first and second phases of the Qianlishan granite, $\gamma_{2a}$ and $\gamma_{2b}$, formed contemporaneously at 152 ± 2 Ma, although the latter intruded the former (Wang et al. 1987; Mao et al. 1995). While this new U–Pb zircon age is indistinguishable within the analytical errors from the Rb–Sr isochron age of 152 ± 9 Ma for $\gamma_{2a}$ (Mao et al. 1995) and the muscovite K–Ar age of 149.3 ± 3.5 Ma for $\gamma_{2b}$ (Yin et al. 2002), it is more precise and accurate. Moreover, the $\gamma_{2a}$ and $\gamma_{2b}$ have

### Table 1. SHRIMP U–Pb zircon data for the Qianlishan granite

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sample</th>
<th>U (ppm)</th>
<th>Th (ppm)</th>
<th>Th/U</th>
<th>$f_{\text{geo}}$ (%)</th>
<th>$^{206}\text{Pb}^{<em>}/^{238}\text{U}^</em>$ (± 1σ)</th>
<th>$^{206}\text{Pb}^{*}/^{208}\text{U}$ (± 1σ)</th>
<th>206/238 age (Ma) (± 1σ)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2KSC35b ($^{252}\text{Es}$) (25° 44.046’ N, 113° 09.668’ E)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>579</td>
<td>232</td>
<td>0.41</td>
<td>1.35</td>
<td>0.153 ± 0.006</td>
<td>0.0233 ± 0.0008</td>
<td>149.7 ± 5.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>223</td>
<td>167</td>
<td>0.77</td>
<td>1.40</td>
<td>0.146 ± 0.007</td>
<td>0.0242 ± 0.0009</td>
<td>154.0 ± 6.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>1100</td>
<td>283</td>
<td>0.27</td>
<td>1.69</td>
<td>0.169 ± 0.006</td>
<td>0.0252 ± 0.0009</td>
<td>160.2 ± 5.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>669</td>
<td>371</td>
<td>0.57</td>
<td>0.23</td>
<td>0.142 ± 0.006</td>
<td>0.0239 ± 0.0008</td>
<td>152.1 ± 5.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.1</td>
<td>208</td>
<td>194</td>
<td>0.97</td>
<td>1.60</td>
<td>0.133 ± 0.008</td>
<td>0.0240 ± 0.0009</td>
<td>152.6 ± 6.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.1</td>
<td>571</td>
<td>272</td>
<td>0.49</td>
<td>1.09</td>
<td>0.150 ± 0.006</td>
<td>0.0235 ± 0.0008</td>
<td>149.6 ± 5.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.1</td>
<td>521</td>
<td>214</td>
<td>0.42</td>
<td>0.98</td>
<td>0.174 ± 0.007</td>
<td>0.0239 ± 0.0008</td>
<td>152.3 ± 5.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Table 2. Sm–Nd isotopic data for minerals from the Shizhuyuan polymetallic deposit, SE China

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sample</th>
<th>Locality</th>
<th>Mineral</th>
<th>Metasomatism</th>
<th>Sm (ppm)</th>
<th>Nd (ppm)</th>
<th>$^{143}\text{Nd}/^{144}\text{Nd}$</th>
<th>$^{147}\text{Sm}/^{144}\text{Nd}$</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>S4</td>
<td>490 m</td>
<td>Garnet</td>
<td>Massive-type skarn</td>
<td>3.00</td>
<td>2.31</td>
<td>0.7838</td>
<td>0.512865 ± 0.000007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S14</td>
<td>490 m</td>
<td>Garnet</td>
<td>Massive-type skarn</td>
<td>6.26</td>
<td>11.8</td>
<td>0.3214</td>
<td>0.512415 ± 0.000007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S14</td>
<td>490 m</td>
<td>Fluorite</td>
<td>Massive-type skarn</td>
<td>7.64</td>
<td>16.2</td>
<td>0.2845</td>
<td>0.512380 ± 0.000005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K54</td>
<td>380 m</td>
<td>Wolframite</td>
<td>Massive-type skarn</td>
<td>15.9</td>
<td>22.5</td>
<td>0.4270</td>
<td>0.512518 ± 0.000008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K51</td>
<td>380 m</td>
<td>Wolframite</td>
<td>Massive-type skarn</td>
<td>1.20</td>
<td>4.54</td>
<td>0.1592</td>
<td>0.512235 ± 0.000006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K56</td>
<td>380 m</td>
<td>Wolframite</td>
<td>Massive-type skarn</td>
<td>1.59</td>
<td>4.11</td>
<td>0.2333</td>
<td>0.512393 ± 0.000006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S1</td>
<td>490 m</td>
<td>Fluorite</td>
<td>Vein-type greisen</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>234</td>
<td>0.3237</td>
<td>0.512417 ± 0.000007</td>
</tr>
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</table>
nearly identical initial $\varepsilon$Nd(T) values clustering around $-6.4$ to $-7.5$ (Mao, Li & Pei, 1995). Considering that the $\gamma_{52a}$ and $\gamma_{52b}$ comprise $>95\%$ of the exposed area of the Qianlishan pluton, these two major granite intrusions were co-genetic. It is noted that the $\gamma_{52a}$ and $\gamma_{52b}$ are highly fractionated granites having very high contents of Li, Be, Rb, Nb, Th, U and heavy rare earth elements (HREE) with REE patterns clearly showing the ‘tetrad effect’ (Shen et al. 1995; Mao et al. 1995; Zhao et al. 2001). Consequently, they have very high and variable $^{87}\text{Rb}/^{86}\text{Sr}$ ratios of 24–318 and $^{147}\text{Sm}/^{144}\text{Nd}$ ratios of 0.14–0.28. The older and younger Rb–Sr isochron dates reported previously (Wang et al. 1987; Shen et al. 1995; Mao, Li & Pei, 1995) are probably attributed to systematic analytical deviations of Rb/Sr. It is noteworthy that the granite porphyry ($\gamma_{52d}$) has significantly lower $^{87}\text{Rb}/^{86}\text{Sr}$ ratios of $<20$, $^{147}\text{Sm}/^{144}\text{Nd}$ ratios of $<0.115$ and variable $\varepsilon$Nd(T) values of $-5.2$ to $-8.6$, indicating that the $\gamma_{52d}$ might be independent of $\gamma_{52a}$ and $\gamma_{52b}$ in time and origin (Mao, Li & Pei, 1995).

Our mineral Sm–Nd age of $149 \pm 2$ Ma is in good agreement within analytical error with the molybdenite

Re–Os age of $151 \pm 4$ Ma for the massive-type skarn-greisen (Li et al. 1996) and the muscovite K–Ar ages of $148.0 \pm 2.9$ Ma for the vein-type greisen and $146.5 \pm 2.9$ Ma for the massive-type greisen (Yin et al. 2002). Thus, the massive-type skarn-greisen and vein-type greisen were most likely coeval at $149 \pm 2$ Ma. This age is just slightly younger than, or strictly speaking, indistinguishable within error from the granite age of $152 \pm 2$ Ma, indicating that the supergiant W–Sn–Mo–Bi mineralization at the Shizhuyuan formed contemporaneously with, or very shortly after, the intrusion of the Qianlishan granite plutonism. Therefore, the time interval between the plutonism and the mineralization is likely $<2$ Myr. The minerals from skarn and greisen have quite uniform $\varepsilon$Nd(T) values of $-6.9$, identical to those of the $\gamma_{52a}$ and $\gamma_{52b}$ ($\varepsilon$Nd(T) = $-6.4$ to $-7.5$: Mao et al. 1995), suggesting a derivation of REE in metasomatic fluids from the host granite.

In addition to the Shizhuyuan deposit and Qianlishan granite, many other important non-ferrous and rare metal deposits are also related to some small, highly fractionated granite plutons and stocks within the Early Yanshanian granitoid province. These deposits include the greisen-skarn type W–Sn–Bi–Mo–Be deposit at Yaogangxian, the hypothermal vein-type wolframite deposit at Xihuashan, the albitization granite type W–Nb–Ta–REE deposit at Dajishan and the alteration granite–skarn–hydrothermal replacement-type Nb–Ta–W–Sn–Be–Pb–Zn deposit at Xianghualing (Pei & Hong, 1995). Although on a regional scale the most significant granitic activity occurred from 164–153 Ma (Li, 2000), the precise timing of the emplacement of the highly fractionated plutons and generation of their related non-ferrous and rare metal mineralization awaits further high-precision geochronology investigations.
Acknowledgements. We thank Y. M. Liu and Y. Z. Xu for assistance in field works. Review comments from two anonymous reviewers significantly improved the manuscript. This work was supported by the Ministry of Science and Technology of China (grants G1999043201), Chinese Academy of Sciences (grant KZCX2-101) and NSFC (grant 49725309).

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