

川西里伍式铜矿床成矿物质来源： 电气石元素地球化学及硼同位素制约

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内容提要:川西江浪穹隆在大地构造上位于松潘-甘孜造山带东南缘。环穹窿腰部分布着一系列产状、矿床特征相似的铜多金属矿床——里伍式铜矿床, 包括里伍、中咀、笋叶林、柏香林、挖金沟、黑牛洞等矿床。这些矿床的矿体主要呈似层状产于中元古代里伍群中, 其成因模式目前尚不明确。本研究选择里伍和黑牛洞铜矿中的含矿石英—电气石脉作为重点研究对象, 对其中的代表性电气石单矿物进行了电子探针分析及 LA-MC-ICPMS 原位硼同位素测试, 据此制约矿床的成矿物质来源。背散射及显微图像特征揭示两矿床的含矿电气石具有单一的流体来源; 电子探针分析结果表明这些电气石在类型上均属镁电气石; 硼同位素测试结果显示两矿床的电气石 $\delta^{11}\text{B}$ 值分别为 $-15.47\text{‰} \pm 0.83\text{‰} \sim -13.06\text{‰} \pm 0.77\text{‰}$ ($n=10$) 及 $-13.19\text{‰} \pm 0.57\text{‰} \sim -5.91\text{‰} \pm 0.67\text{‰}$ ($n=16$), 与花岗岩的 $\delta^{11}\text{B}$ 值区间非常一致, 表明这两个矿床属(区内燕山期)岩浆期后热液矿床。通过对比研究, 本文进一步提出在松潘-甘孜造山带内很可能存在一条 NE-SW 向的铜多金属成矿带, 即松潘-甘孜铜多金属构造成矿带。本次研究不仅可以丰富层状型矿床成矿理论, 而且对指导该造山带中其他穹窿体的找矿具有较为重要的实际意义。

关键词: 松潘—甘孜造山带; 里伍群; 电气石; 硼同位素; 松潘—甘孜铜多金属成矿带

里伍铜矿地处松潘-甘孜造山带南东部(图 1a), 是中国西部著名的铜矿床之一。该矿床的勘查开发工作始于 20 世纪 60 年代。2002 年以来的区域地质填图及勘探工作, 又在江浪穹窿内部陆续发现了诸如黑牛洞、中咀、挖金沟、柏香林及笋叶林等一系列铜矿床(图 1b)。这些矿床与里伍铜矿在含矿围岩、控矿滑脱构造、矿体产出和热液蚀变及成矿等方面都极其相似, 本次研究将上述类似的矿床定义为里伍式铜矿。整个里伍式铜矿矿群具有丰富的多金属资源量, 其中, Cu 0.8 Mt(品位 0.51%~2.5%)、Zn 0.5 Mt(品位 0.29%~1.64%)、Ag 133 t(品位 $10 \times 10^{-6} \sim 46 \times 10^{-6}$) 以及 Co 1.3 kt(品位 $> 0.01\%$)。上述里伍式铜矿床的主矿体都呈层状产出, 与层控矿床类似。

层状/层控矿床是世界上一类十分重要的金属矿床类型。关于这类矿床的成矿物质来源问题, 前人做过不同程度的研究, 目前仍然存在着较大的争议。一类观点普遍认为这类矿床的成矿物质来源往

往与侵入岩浆活动无关, 主要是来自于沉积岩建造 (Maiden et al., 1984; Okita and Shanks, 1992; Siva Siddiaiah, 1994; Lieben et al., 1999; Hitzman, 2000; Kojima et al., 2003; Cailteux et al., 2005; Feng et al., 2009) 或者火山沉积建造 (Goodfellow, 1987; Clark et al., 2004; Liu et al., 2012; Zhu and Sun, 2013), 或是两者的混合 (Brown, 1984); 另一类观点认为侵入岩浆才是这类矿床的主要物质来源 (Myers, 1976; Le Roux, 1993; Oliveros et al., 2008; Chen et al., 2012)。里伍式矿床的成因模式同样存在类似的争议 (Yan et al., 2003a, 2003b; Yao Jiadong, 1990; Yan Danping et al., 1997; Yao Peng et al., 2008; Ma Guotao et al., 2009; Zhang Huihua et al., 2013)。

硼有 ^{11}B 和 ^{10}B 两种稳定同位素, 其丰度 ^{11}B 约为 80%, ^{10}B 约为 20%, 在不同的地质环境及地质作用过程中往往会出现很大程度上的分馏现象, 从而导致两种同位素的分配与组成明显不同, 因此, 硼同

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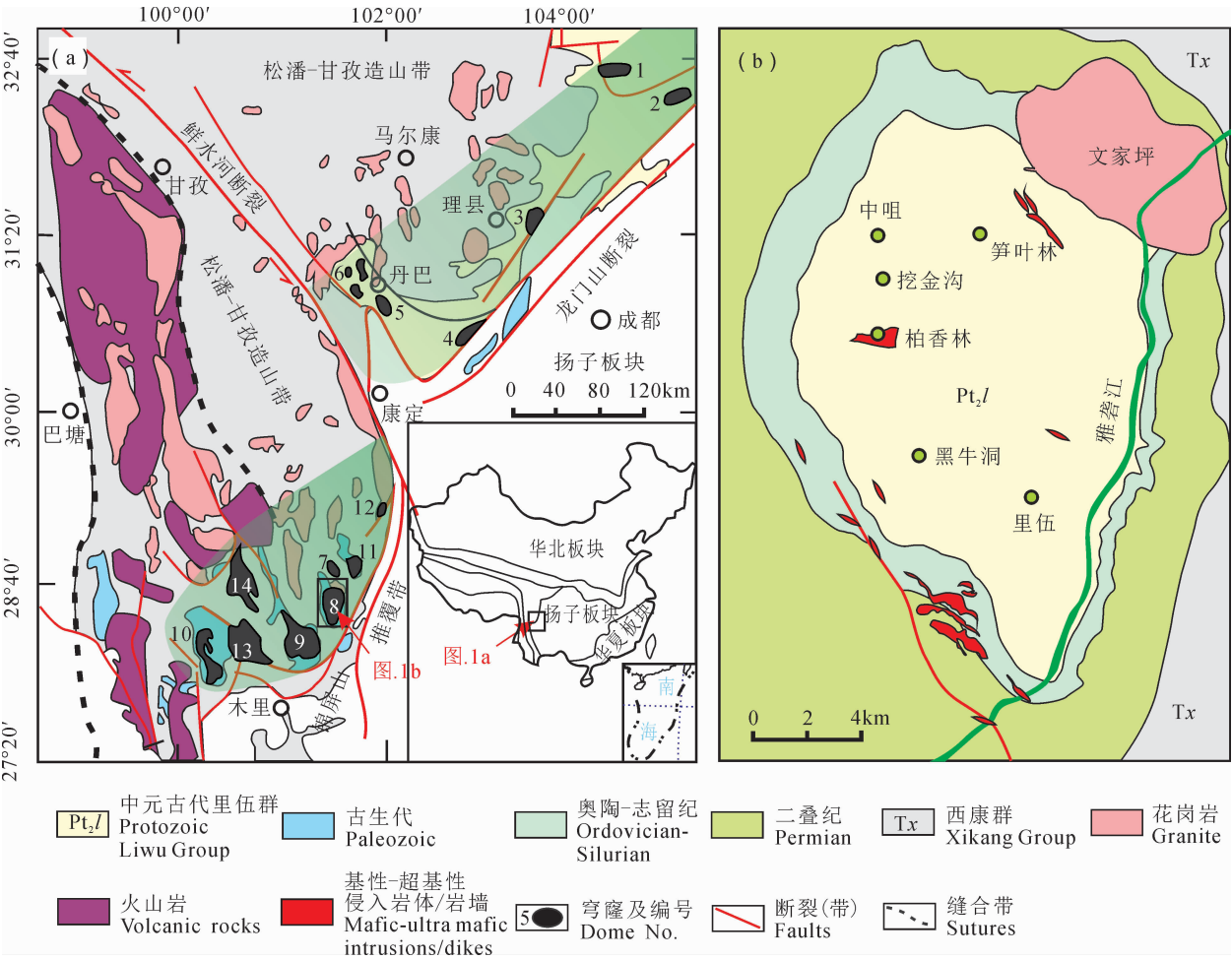


图 1 松潘-甘孜造山带区域地质简图(a)(据 Yan et al. , 2003; Yuan et al. , 2010 修改)及江浪穹窿里伍式铜矿分布图(b)
Fig. 1 Regional geological maps showing the Songpan-Ganzi Fold Belt (SGFB) (a, after Yan et al. , 2003; Yuan et al. , 2010) and the distributions of the Liwu type copper deposits (LTCD) in the Jianglang Tectonic Dome (JTD) (b)
穹窿及编号: 1—摩天岭; 2—桥子顶; 3—雪龙包; 4—雅斯德; 5—格宗; 6—公差; 7—踏卡; 8—江浪; 9—长枪; 10—恰斯;
11—三垭; 12—田湾; 13—瓦厂; 14—唐央; 半透明区域为本文预测的松潘-甘孜铜多金属构造成矿带
Domes and Numbers: 1—Motianlin; 2—Qiaoziding; 3—Xuelongbao; 4—Yaside; 5—Gezong; 6—Gongchai; 7—Taka; 8—Jianglang;
9—Changqiang; 10—Qiasi; 11—Sanya; 12—Tianwan; 13—Wachang;
14—Tangyang; The translucent area represent the Songpan-Ganzi copper polymetallic metallogenic belt

位素示踪对于判别各种地质环境及地质作用具有明显的指示意义(Xiao Rongge et al. , 1999; Jiang Shaoyong et al. , 2000; Cheng Jialong et al. , 2010)。硼同位素测试始于 20 世纪 60 年代初期,近年来,对于含硼矿物的 LA-MC-ICPMS 原位硼同位素分析作为一种高效经济的方法在地学研究中得到广泛的应用(Hu Guyue et al. , 2014; Guo Haifeng et al. , 2014)。控制硼同位素分馏的主要因素是硼源(Cheng Jialong et al. , 2010),电气石是地壳中常见的含硼矿物,也是矿床学及矿物学研究中常常对于寄主岩石具指示意义的矿物(Jiang Shaoyong et al. , 2000)。本次研究对里伍铜矿及黑牛洞铜矿为代表性矿床,对矿床中含石英-电气石脉中电气石

矿物进行元素地球化学及原位硼同位素分析,结合对矿床控矿构造,矿石结构以及成矿模式的详细调研,追踪硼源,最终探讨成矿流体来源及矿床成因类型。

1 地质背景

中元古代里伍群是里伍式铜矿的主要赋矿地层(Yan et al. , 2003a),该地层岩性主要由一套变质沉积岩及变质镁铁质岩石组成。其中,变质沉积岩建造主要包括石英岩,云英岩,云母石英片岩,云母片岩,千枚岩及糜棱岩等。变质镁铁质岩石则作为夹层产出于上述变质沉积岩中。里伍群在空间位置上就位于江浪穹窿核部,并经历了多期次的变质变

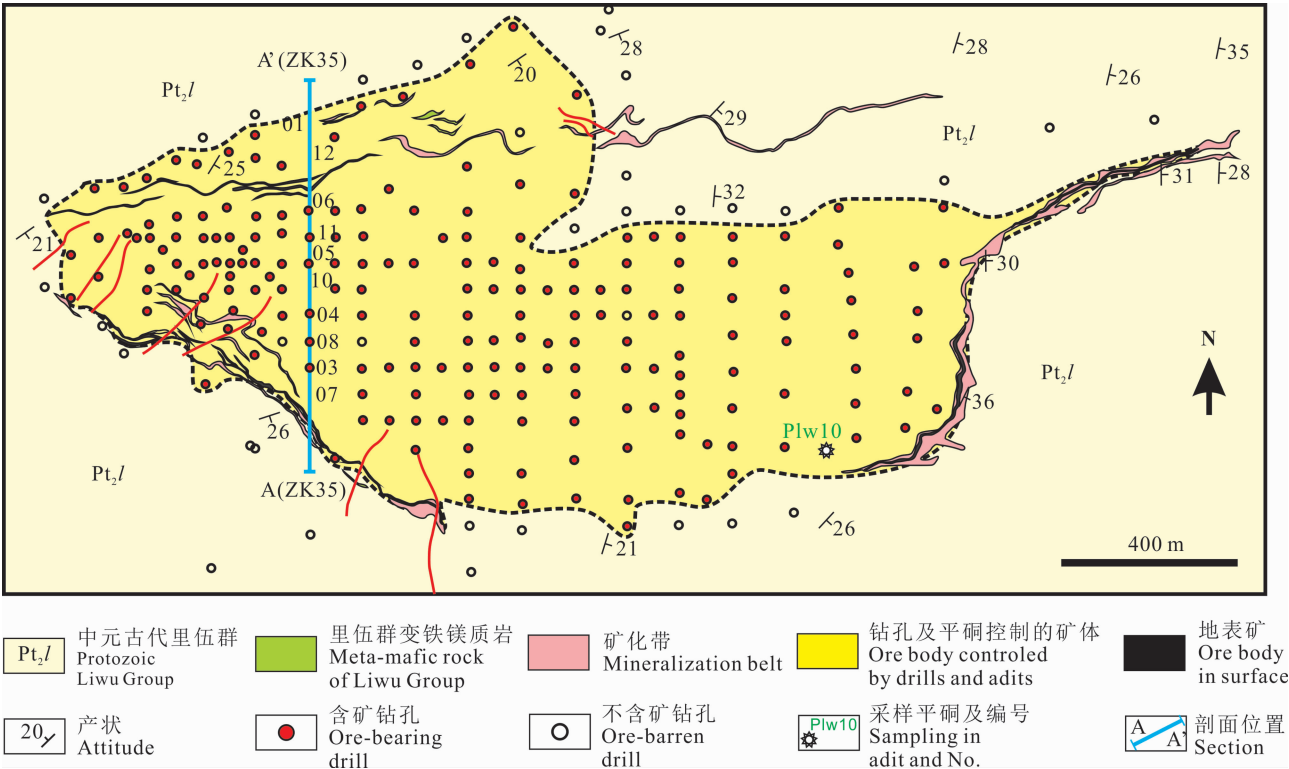


图 2 里伍铜矿地质简图

Fig. 2 Geological maps of the Liwu copper deposits

形作用(Yan et al. , 2003a);底部可能存在太古宙—古元古代变质基底(Li Tongzhu et al. , 2016)。里伍群上覆少量晚古生代地层,以大理岩和板岩为主,两者为不整合接触关系,该套晚古生代地层与上覆三叠纪西康群复理石建造整合接触(图 1b)。在空间展布上,里伍群位于穹窿核部,晚古生代地层覆盖在穹窿幔部,中生代地层则分布于穹窿边缘(图 1b)。上述上覆地层岩石的变质及变形程度都远不及里伍群岩石强烈(Yan et al. , 2003a)。

江浪穹窿侵入岩以燕山期文家坪花岗岩为主,该岩体侵位于穹窿北东部,地表出露面积约 34 km² (图 1b),岩性为二云母碱长花岗岩。此外,在区域填图工作中还发现穹窿局部出露有煌斑岩等镁铁质—超镁铁质侵入岩出露,煌斑岩墙侵入于里伍群中,后期遭受不同程度的蛇纹石化、绿泥石化及阳起石化等蚀变,但与成矿关系不大。

里伍式矿体的产出均严格受控于穹窿构造滑脱形成的韧性剪切带中(Yan et al. , 2003a, 2003b)。矿体形态以层状或似层状为主(图 2、3; 图 4A),脉状次之。矿体与其围岩里伍群呈突变接触关系(图 4A~C)。局部可见层状含矿脉体(石英脉—电气石脉—石榴子石脉)与大规模的硫化物矿化切割赋矿岩石的面理(图 4B、C),后者也被矿体所捕获和包

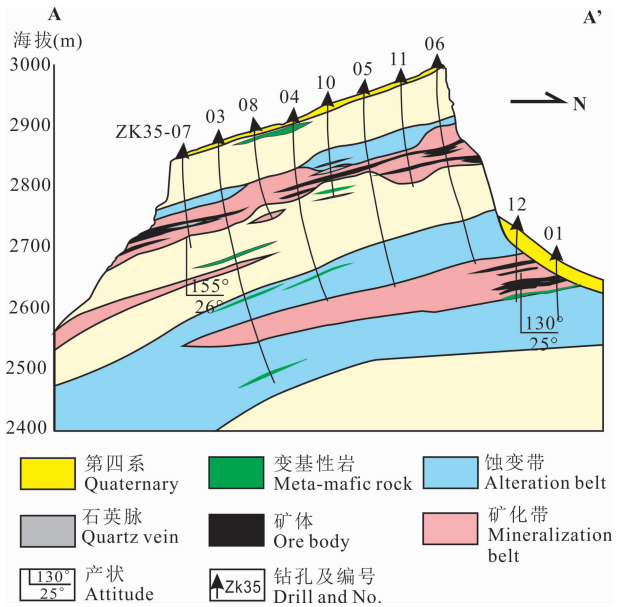


图 3 里伍铜矿勘探线剖面图(勘探线位置见图 2)

Fig. 3 Cross-sections of the Liwu copper deposits (location of the exploratory line A (ZK35)—A' (ZK35) is shown in Fig. 2)

裹,形成系列大小各异的不规则溶蚀碎片(图 4B)。上述现象都明显地揭示里伍式铜矿床为热液充填型矿床,而非同生沉积矿床。

里伍式铜矿具有一致的围岩蚀变及 Cu-Zn 成

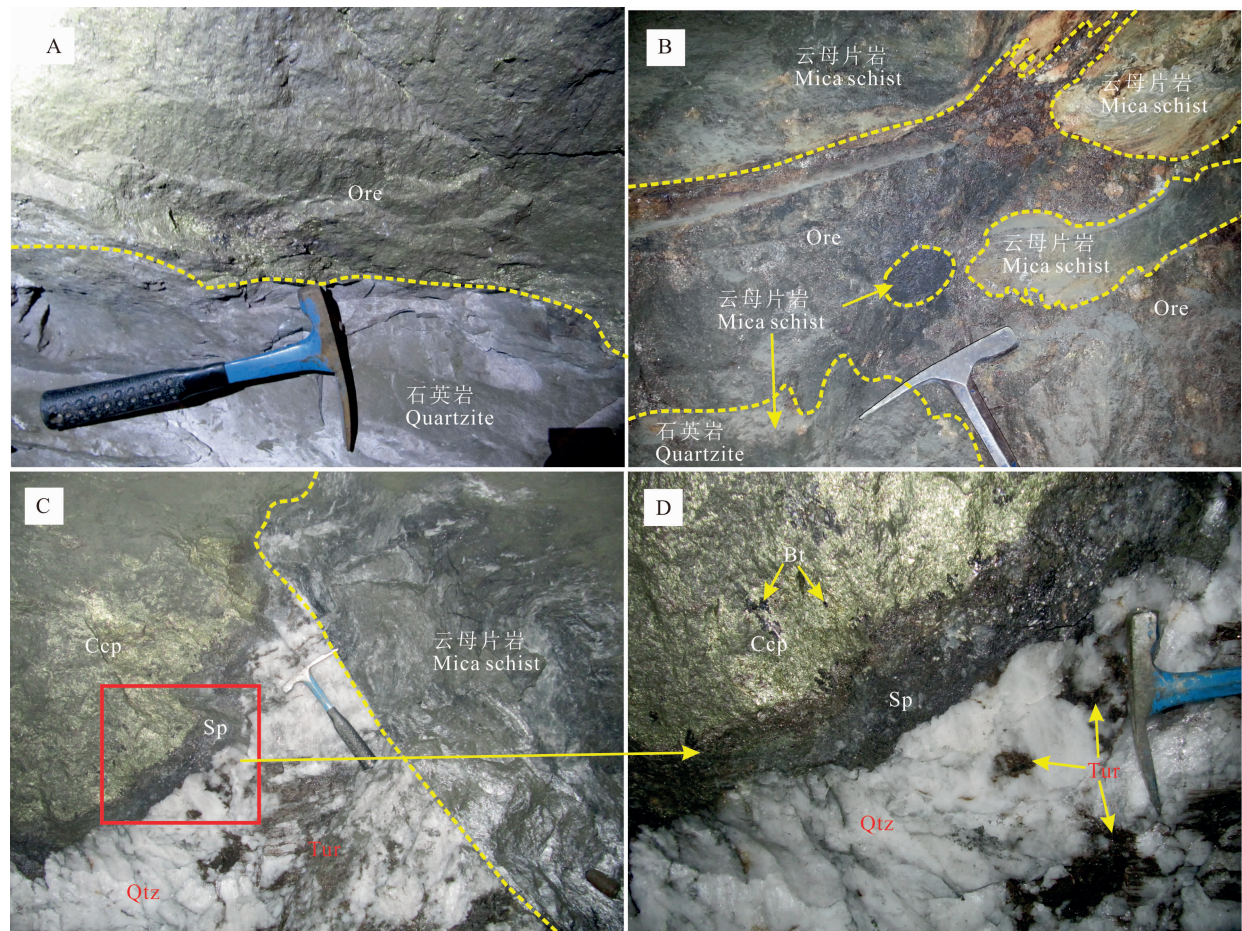


图 4 里伍式铜矿(LTCD)平硐野外照片

Fig. 4 Field photos taken in the adit for the Liwu type copper deposits

A—层状矿体与里伍群突变接触,里伍群片理化发育;B—里伍群围岩岩石被大脉状矿体所包裹和捕掳;C、D—由围岩向矿体,可见明显热液期次划分:早期的含 Cu-Zn 矿化电气石—石英脉矿化带,中期的闪锌矿化带以及晚期的黄铜矿化带;见有黑云母化叠加于黄铜矿化之上;Ccp—黄铜矿;Sp—闪锌矿;Qtz—石英;Tur—电气石;Bt—黑云母

A—Abrupt contacts between the stratiform massive orebody and the Liwu Group, the former is without foliated whereas the later is foliated; B—the wall rock of the Liwu Group were captured and enwrapped by the large veined orebodies; C, D—a clear crystallization sequence showing the early Cu-Zn bearing veined tourmaline-quartz belt to the medium-term veined sphalerite belt and to the late massive chalcopyrite belt from the wall rock to the orebodies; Biotitization superimposed on the chalcopyrites; Ccp—chalcopyrite; Sp—sphalerite; Qtz—quartz; Tur—tourmaline; Bt—biotite

矿模式。在空间位置关系上与成矿有关的围岩蚀变有两期:早期的十字石—石榴子石化,电气石化以及硅化;中期的绿泥石化、黑云母化及绢云母化(图 4)。上述蚀变矿物往往切穿或叠加覆盖赋矿围岩面理(图 4),据此同样可以排除同生沉积成因。晚期蚀变发育碳酸盐化(主要为方解石)和硅化,以独立的脉体出现,鲜见矿化现象。上述不同阶段的热液蚀变均发生于相同的韧性剪切带中(图 2、3),这一点明显区别于典型的斑岩矿床(Zhou et al., 2012a, 2012b),而与矽卡岩矿床类似。我们将此类蚀变模式统称为原位叠加蚀变带。

矿床硫化物矿石主要呈块状(图 4A、C、D,图

5C、D)和脉-网脉状(图 4B,图 5A、B),其次为带状;具自形—半自形—他形结构,热液交代结构,热液填充结构,固溶体分离结构以及填隙结构等(图 5)。金属矿物主要有黄铜矿,闪锌矿,磁铁矿及黄铁矿,其次为辉铜矿,斑铜矿,毒砂,方铅矿,钛铁矿以及银金矿等;脉石矿物包括石英,黑云母,绢云母,绿泥石,电气石,石榴子石及方解石等(图 4、5)。

2 采样及测试

用作测试的电气石样品来自主成矿期含矿电气石脉,脉体分别采自于里伍矿区和黑牛洞矿区平硐。

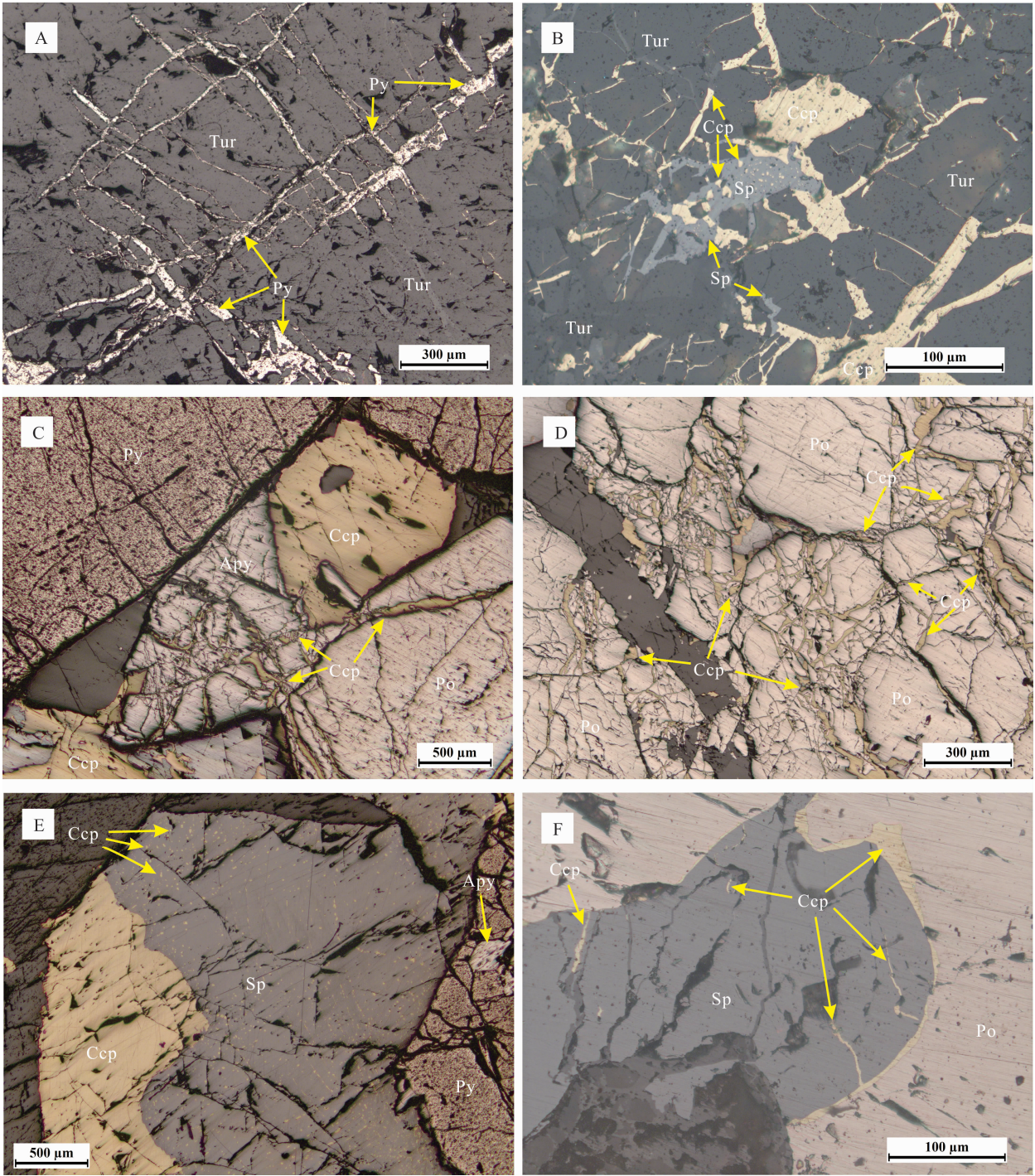


图 5 里伍式铜矿(LTCD)矿石镜下照片

Fig. 5 Photomicrographs of ore samples from the Liwu type copper deposits

A—电气石斑晶被黄铁矿细脉切穿;B—电气石斑晶被闪锌矿及黄铜矿细脉切穿,黄铜矿呈乳滴状分布在闪锌矿斑晶表面;C,D—毒砂及磁铁矿被黄铜矿细脉切穿,局部被黄铜矿化取代;E—黄铁矿被毒砂填充或取代;闪锌矿及黄铜矿共生,呈固溶体分离结构;F—闪锌矿及黄铜矿共生,局部被黄铜矿填充或取代;Po—磁铁矿;Apy—毒砂;Py—黄铁矿;其他矿物缩写同图 4

A—Tourmaline porphyroblasts were crosscut by pyrite veins; B—tourmaline porphyroblasts were crosscut by sphalerites and chalcopyrites; Emulsion droplet chalcopyrite distributed in sphalerite; C, D—arsenopyrite and pyrrhotine were crosscut and locally replaced by chalcopyrites or chalcopyrite veins; E—pyrite was filled and replaced by arsenopyrite; sphalerites and chalcopyrites show common crystallization and solid exsolution separation texture; F—sphalerites and chalcopyrites show common crystallization texture, the former were locally crosscut and filled by the later; Po—pyrrhotine; Apy —arsenopyrite; Py—pyrite; others are as same as those in Fig. 4

电气石元素地球化学及硼同位素分析分为两组进行,一组样品编号 Plw10,采自里伍铜矿,另一组样品编号 Phnd11,采自黑牛洞铜矿。两组矿石样品均呈脉状构造,矿物组合均为黄铜矿(Ccp)–闪锌矿(Sp)–石英(Qtz)–电气石(Tur)。

2.1 电气石元素地球化学电子探针分析

将具代表性的电气石矿物用环氧树脂片固定并抛光,进行背散射(BSE)拍照及电子探针分析(EMPA)。BSE 分析在北京锆年领航有限公司完成,所使用仪器为 JSM6510 电子探针仪,探针型号为 JXA-8230,加速电压 10 kV。EMPA 分析在中国地质调查局成都地质调查中心实验室开展,所用仪器为 Shimadzu EMPA-1600。仪器为离散波长模式,束斑直径为 20 μm,加速电压 15 kV,加速电流 20 nA。详细的实验方法参考 Yang Shuiyuan et al. (2012)。

2.2 电气石硼同位素测试

硼同位素测试在南京大学内生金属矿床成矿机制研究国家重点实验室完成。所采用分析方法是利用 LA-MC-ICP-MS 直接对电气石矿物进行原位硼同位素比值测定,多接受质谱仪型号为 Neptune Plus,使用载气为氦气,每个测试点接受数据为 100 组,每组数据积分时间是 0.131 s。质谱仪所搭载的激光剥蚀系统的仪器型号为 Newwave UP193,剥蚀直径为 50 μm,剥蚀频率为 5 Hz。详细的实验方法参考 Hou Kejun et al. (2010)及 Yang Shuiyuan et al. (2015)。实验中利用国际原子能机构提供的 IAEA B4 标样作为外标(Tonarini et al., 2003),并在测试样品的过程中反复地测定两个国际标样的 $\delta^{11}\text{B}$ 值,以此来监测仪器的测试质量。这两个标样分别是铁电气石(HS # 112566)和镁电气石(HS # 108796)(Dyar et al., 2001),两个国际标样加权平

均值分别为 $\delta^{11}\text{B} = -13.68\text{‰} \pm 0.43\text{‰}$ ($n = 7$, MSWD=0.53, 2σ) 及 $-14.34\text{‰} \pm 0.49\text{‰}$ ($n = 7$, MSWD=0.17, 2σ)。所得出的 $\delta^{11}\text{B}$ 值相对于电气石 IAEA B4 标样($^{11}\text{B}/^{10}\text{B} = 4.01475$, $\delta^{11}\text{B} = -8.71\text{‰} \pm 0.18\text{‰}$, $n = 3$, 2σ)来计算(Gonfiantini et al., 2003; Tonarini et al., 2003)。

3 分析结果

3.1 电气石化学组成

电气石可形成于多种多样的地质背景下(Henry and Dutrow, 1996; London et al., 1996; Slack, 1996; Dutrow and Henry, 2011; Van Hinsberg et al., 2011);其硼同位素比值也在岩石学及矿石成因学研究中运用广泛(Kasemann et al., 2000; Xavier et al., 2008; Slack and Trumbull, 2011; Yang and Jiang, 2012; Hu Guyue et al., 2014)。在里伍式铜矿床中,电气石主要随含石英脉体产出,并且与黄铜矿、闪锌矿、磁黄铁矿以及黄铁矿密切共生(图 4C、D;图 5A、B)。因此,可以通过对这些电气石开展电子探针分析(EMPA)及 B 同位素分析,制约 Cu-Zn 矿化的物质来源。详细分析结果见表 1 及表 2。

Henry and Dutrow (1996)提出电气石结构可以通过对四面体-八面体中(T+Z+Y)结构单元的阳离子数标准化计算来得出。电气石是自然界中常见的含硼矿物,其标准化学式为

$\text{XY}_3\text{Z}_6\text{T}_6\text{O}_{18}(\text{BO}_3)_3\text{V}_3\text{W}$, 其中, $\text{X} = \text{Na}^{1+}$, K^{1+} , Ca^{2+} , 空位; $\text{Y} = \text{Li}^{1+}$, Fe^{2+} , Mg^{2+} , Mn^{2+} , Fe^{3+} , Al^{3+} , Cr^{3+} ; $\text{Z} = \text{Mg}^{2+}$, Al^{3+} , Fe^{3+} ; $\text{T} = \text{Al}^{3+}$, B^{3+} , Si^{4+} ; $\text{B} = \text{B}$; $\text{V} + \text{W} = \text{OH}^{1-} + \text{F}^{1-}$ (Henry et al., 2011)。电子探针分析所获得的 FeO 组成通过电荷差换算为 $\text{FeO} + \text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$ 组成。

表 1 里伍铜矿电气石电子探针(%)及硼同位素(‰)分析结果

Table 1 Electron microprobe analysis (%) and boron isotopic data (‰) for the tourmalines of the Liwu copper deposit																		
测试点	¹¹ B/ ¹⁰ B	δ ¹¹ B	2σ	B ₂ O ₃	Na ₂ O	MgO	Al ₂ O ₃	SiO ₂	K ₂ O	CaO	TiO ₂	Cr ₂ O ₃	MnO	FeO ^T	Total	X _v	Fe/(Fe +Mg)	Na/(Na +Ca)
1	4.5637	−14.43	0.72	10.57	1.60	6.46	32.96	36.26	0.00	0.21	0.09	0.00	0.04	5.81	93.99	0.45	0.34	0.93
2	4.5644	−14.26	0.66	10.67	1.52	6.62	33.40	36.09	0.02	0.22	0.11	0.00	0.00	5.89	94.54	0.47	0.33	0.93
3	4.5697	−13.11	0.61	8.66	1.62	6.34	33.21	35.74	0.01	0.21	0.12	0.00	0.03	5.76	91.69	0.44	0.34	0.93
4	4.5689	−13.06	0.77	9.85	1.99	6.90	31.90	35.20	0.02	0.54	0.47	0.00	0.05	5.76	92.67	0.25	0.32	0.87
5	4.5579	−15.47	0.83	11.73	1.95	6.95	32.12	35.78	0.02	0.69	0.72	0.00	0.01	5.42	95.38	0.25	0.30	0.84
6	4.5688	−13.10	0.63	10.18	1.83	7.27	32.03	37.03	0.01	0.71	0.76	0.01	0.00	5.06	94.87	0.30	0.28	0.82
7	4.5642	−14.08	0.57	11.91	2.07	7.47	31.61	36.57	0.02	0.64	0.75	0.00	0.04	5.08	96.15	0.22	0.28	0.85
8	4.5641	−14.07	0.66	12.79	2.06	7.45	31.10	36.29	0.03	0.58	0.74	0.04	0.05	4.61	95.72	0.23	0.26	0.87
9	4.5625	−14.40	0.59	10.52	1.98	7.09	32.81	34.11	0.02	0.65	0.51	0.00	0.06	5.43	93.16	0.23	0.30	0.85
10	4.5631	−14.29	0.53	11.31	2.05	6.94	31.72	35.25	0.02	0.68	0.62	0.01	0.00	5.75	94.36	0.21	0.32	0.84

注: X_{v} 为 $\text{X}_{\text{vacancy}}$, 指电气石标准化学式中 X 空位;据 Henry et al., 2011 公式计算。

表 2 黑牛洞铜矿电气石电子探针(%)及硼同位素(‰)分析结果

Table 2 Electron microprobe analysis (%) and boron isotopic data (‰) for the tourmalines of the Hei Niudong copper deposit

测试点	¹¹ B/ ¹⁰ B	δ ¹¹ B	2σ	B ₂ O ₃	Na ₂ O	MgO	Al ₂ O ₃	SiO ₂	K ₂ O	CaO	TiO ₂	Cr ₂ O ₃	MnO	FeO ^T	Total	X _v	Fe/(Fe+Mg)	Na/(Na+Ca)
1	4.5681	−13.19	0.57	12.53	1.70	8.88	34.41	36.45	0.01	0.46	0.16	0.00	0.02	1.55	96.17	0.38	0.09	0.87
2	4.5928	−7.76	0.67	10.58	2.15	9.64	32.93	37.14	0.01	0.68	0.23	0.00	0.02	1.96	95.33	0.21	0.10	0.85
3	4.5921	−7.91	0.57	9.94	2.10	9.74	32.27	36.27	0.02	0.95	0.32	0.00	0.04	1.88	93.53	0.17	0.10	0.80
4	4.5862	−9.20	0.74	11.26	2.10	10.05	32.17	36.51	0.01	0.95	0.31	0.00	0.02	1.70	95.07	0.17	0.09	0.80
5	4.5849	−9.47	0.76	9.59	2.29	9.66	32.70	36.54	0.01	0.94	0.31	0.00	0.02	1.74	93.79	0.12	0.09	0.82
6	4.5703	−12.48	0.57	9.63	2.05	9.94	33.28	36.05	0.01	0.76	0.29	0.06	0.04	1.12	93.23	0.22	0.06	0.83
7	4.5719	−12.12	0.66	11.70	2.02	9.08	32.71	36.09	0.00	1.01	0.36	0.05	0.02	1.55	94.60	0.18	0.09	0.78
8	4.5782	−10.76	0.74	9.96	2.15	9.86	32.59	36.83	0.01	0.96	0.38	0.00	0.04	1.58	94.35	0.16	0.08	0.80
9	4.5725	−11.98	0.63	14.70	1.72	8.65	33.30	36.52	0.00	0.96	0.45	0.00	0.01	2.21	98.54	0.29	0.13	0.76
10	4.5692	−12.63	0.53	7.73	1.94	9.61	33.62	37.20	0.01	0.72	0.26	0.00	0.00	1.18	92.27	0.27	0.06	0.83
11	4.5934	−7.38	0.54	10.29	2.09	9.88	32.19	37.19	0.01	0.98	0.39	0.00	0.00	1.65	94.67	0.17	0.09	0.79
12	4.5996	−6.02	0.78	11.91	1.82	8.37	33.13	37.82	0.01	0.45	0.16	0.02	0.06	2.59	96.33	0.35	0.15	0.88
13	4.5798	−10.33	0.70	14.52	1.95	9.44	32.27	37.37	0.02	0.86	0.37	0.01	0.01	1.67	98.48	0.24	0.09	0.80
14	4.5757	−11.42	0.76	11.71	2.09	9.56	33.42	37.72	0.02	0.90	0.34	0.02	0.04	1.57	97.38	0.20	0.08	0.81
15	4.6009	−5.91	0.67	11.92	1.78	8.52	33.34	37.92	0.01	0.30	0.11	0.02	0.03	2.68	96.62	0.39	0.15	0.92
16	4.5779	−10.93	0.68	12.47	1.86	8.87	33.80	36.81	0.02	0.85	0.53	0.00	0.05	2.44	97.70	0.27	0.13	0.80

注:X_v为X_vvacancy, 指电气石标准化学式中X空位;据 Henry et al., 2011 公式计算。

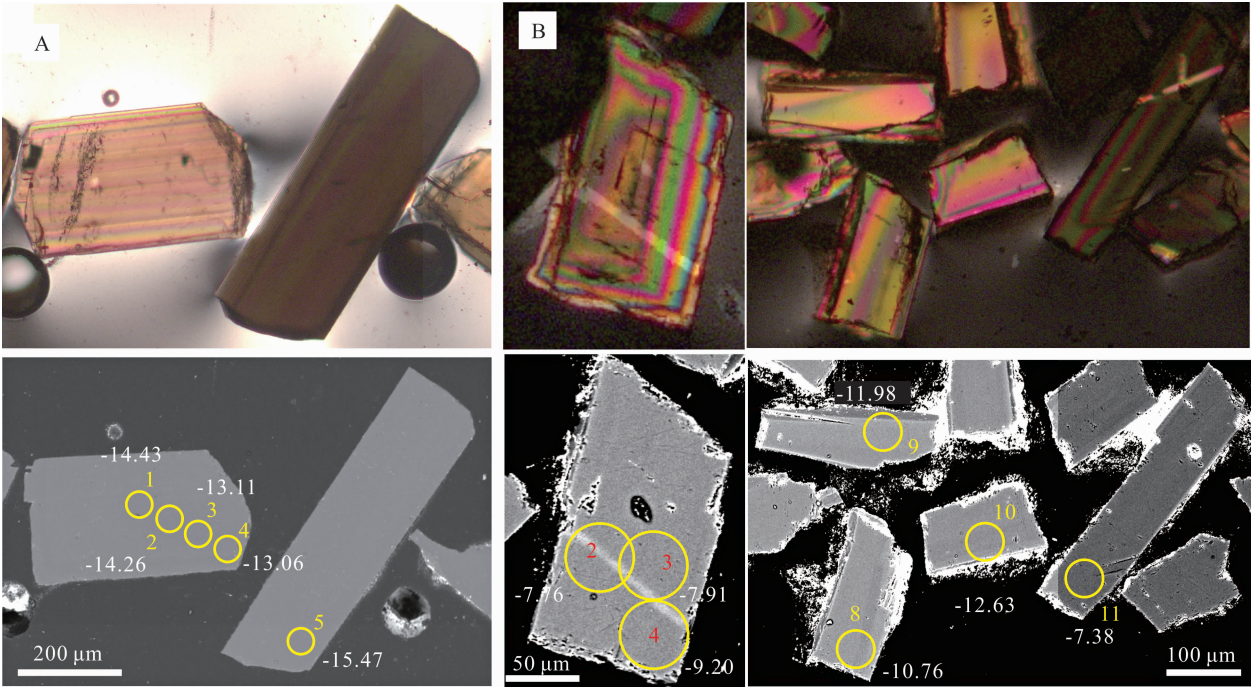


图 6 里伍铜矿(A)、黑牛洞铜矿(B)电气石矿物电镜扫描(上)及背散射图像(下)代表性照片
Fig. 6 Representative Transmission Electron (upper) and Back-Scattered Electron (lower) images of the tourmalines from the Liwu (A) and Heiniudong (B) deposits
黄色圆圈代表 LA-MC-ICP-MS 分析位置;白色数字代表 δ¹¹B 结果(‰)

Yellow circle represents the spot for LA-MC-ICP-MS analysis; White number represents the δ¹¹B value (‰) of the analysed spot

背散射(BSE)图像显示这些电气石在类型上极为相似,且相对纯净,鲜见杂质(图 6)。按照 Henry et al. (2011)的分类标准,里伍矿区及黑牛洞矿区所有的电气石均属碱族电气石(图 7a)。同时,对比两个矿床中的电气石元素地球化学数据,K₂O、Cr₂O₃、

MnO、NiO 及 Li₂O 的含量均极低(<0.06%);同时,B₂O₃ (7.73%~14.70%)、Al₂O₃ (31.10%~34.41%)、SiO₂ (34.11%~37.92%)、TiO₂ (0.09%~0.76%)、Na₂O (1.52%~2.29%) 和 CaO (0.21%~1.01%)也具有相似的范围;而不同矿区

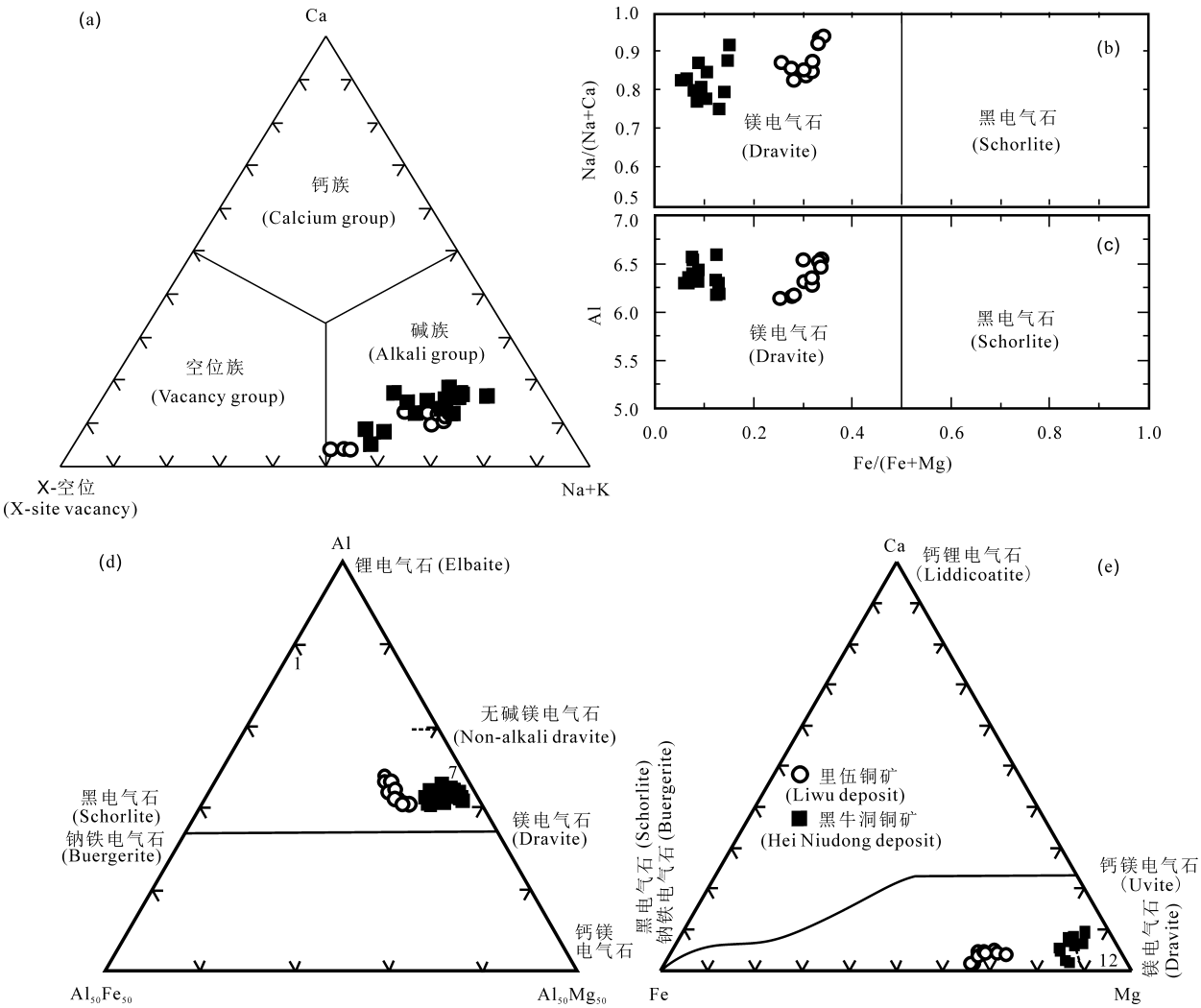


图 7 里伍式铜矿(LTCD)电气石类别划分图(据 Henry and Guidotti, 1985; Henry et al., 2011)

Fig. 7 Classification for the tourmalines from the Liwu copper deposits (after Henry and Guidotti, 1985; Henry et al., 2011)

电气石中 MgO 与 FeO 含量则不同,里伍矿区具有 MgO= 6.34%~7.47%、FeO=4.61%~5.89%,黑牛洞则具有更高的 MgO(8.37%~10.05%)和更低的 FeO(1.12%~2.68%)。里伍矿区的电气石具有较窄的 Fe/(Fe+Mg) (0.26~0.34) 及 Na/(Na+Ca) (0.82~0.93) 比值范围(图 7b),黑牛洞矿区 Fe/(Fe+Mg) (0.06~0.15) 及 Na/(Na+Ca) (0.76~0.92) 则更低(图 7b)。与标准的铁电气石与镁电气石相对比,来自里伍及黑牛洞的电气石应属于镁电气石(图 7b~e)。

3.2 电气石硼同位素

为获取相对应的耦合数据,在 LA-MC-ICP-MS 测试中,目标点位与 EMPA 测试点位完全一致。其中,里伍 Plw10 样品的 10 个数据显示出一个较窄的比值范围, $\delta^{11}\text{B} = -15.47\text{‰} \pm 0.83\text{‰} \sim -13.06\text{‰} \pm 0.77\text{‰}$ (图 8);黑牛洞 Phnd11 样品

相比里伍 Plw10 样品,则具有更高的 $\delta^{11}\text{B}$ 值 ($-13.19\text{‰} \pm 0.57\text{‰} \sim -5.91\text{‰} \pm 0.67\text{‰}$, $n=16$),比值范围也更宽泛(图 8)。

4 讨论

4.1 硼来源

前已述及,背散射(BSE)图像分析表明电气石特征一致(图 6),说明这些电气石应具有单一的热液来源。这些电气石均显示出与镁电气石类似的特征,相对一致的 $\delta^{11}\text{B}$ 值($\delta^{11}\text{B} = -15.47\text{‰} \pm 0.83\text{‰} \sim -5.91\text{‰} \pm 0.67\text{‰}$)暗示了其硼源不会是海相蒸发岩、海底热液流体、洋壳或者变质岩(图 8)。同时,这些特征也说明,区内中元古代里伍群变质岩也不应是里伍式铜多金属矿床的成矿物质来源。非海相蒸发岩的 $\delta^{11}\text{B}$ 值非常宽泛,涵盖了本次研究所获取的 $\delta^{11}\text{B}$ 值范围。但是,松潘-甘孜造山带大地构

造背景从古生代到中三叠世属于被动大陆边缘环境,因此在晚三叠世所接受的沉积应是陆相岩屑沉积物,而不会形成蒸发岩(Burchfiel et al., 1995; Chang et al., 2000; Yuan et al., 2010)。故而,在区域上也不应沉积有非海相的蒸发岩系,在江浪穹隆内外未见有此类岩石出露也佐证了该观点(图 1b)。事实上,本次研究获得的 $\delta^{11}\text{B}$ 值范围较窄,与岩浆岩尤其是花岗岩具有极高的相似性;如前所述,同时代的花岗岩在江浪穹隆乃至整个松潘—甘孜造山带都大面积的出露,却未见同时代中—基性岩浆岩的相关报道(图 1b)。因此,我们认为里伍式铜矿床的成因与区内燕山期花岗岩密切相关,为类似于矽卡岩型的岩浆期后热液—充填矿床。

4.2 松潘-甘孜造山带找矿前景

松潘-甘孜造山带内沿 NE-SW 向分布着一群具有特点的独立的构造穹隆,包括摩天岭、桥子顶、雪龙包、雅斯德、格宗、公差、踏卡、江浪、长枪、恰斯、三垭、田湾、瓦厂以及唐央等(图 1a; Yan et al., 2003a)。这些穹隆都经历了相同的地质构造演化史,在地质结构、穹隆变质主体以及燕山期花岗岩浆侵位等方面都具有很大一致性(Xu Zhiqin et al., 1992; Yan et al., 2003a; Zhang et al., 2006; Yuan et al., 2010)。同时,前人研究表明,这些穹

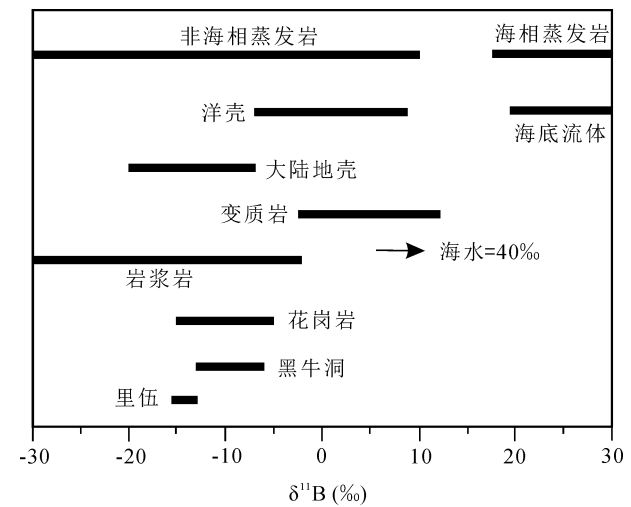


图 8 里伍式铜矿(LTCD)电气石硼同位素组成投影图
Fig. 8 Boron isotope compositions of the tourmalines from the Liwu copper deposits

自然界中花岗岩类(Kasemann et al., 2000)及其他各类岩石(Xavier et al., 2008)的电气石硼同位素组成也一并列出以供对比研究
Range of boron isotopic compositions for tourmaline from the granitic rocks (Kasemann et al., 2000) and the other various reservoirs (Xavier et al., 2008 and references therein) in nature are also shown for comparison

窿都就位于同一富含 Cu-Au-Pb-Zn 的地球化学省(Fu Zhaoren., 1997)。这些穹隆的地质特征对于形成类似的里伍式铜多金属矿床十分有利。因此,该带内具有巨大的找矿前景,本研究将其命名为“松潘-甘孜铜多金属构造成矿带”(图 1a)。

6 结论

- (1)里伍式铜矿床成因与燕山期花岗岩岩浆活动有关,成矿物质来源于岩浆期后热液流体。
 - (2)松潘-甘孜造山带内沿 NE-SW 向存在巨大的 Cu-Au-Pb-Zn 多金属找矿前景。
- 致谢:**野外工作得到了里伍铜矿公司唐学文工程师等人的热心帮助,在此深表谢意。并感谢匿名审稿人对本文提出的良好建议。

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Boron Isotopic and Element Geochemical Constraints of Tourmaline on the Origin of the Liwu-Type Copper Deposits, Western Sichuan

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Abstract

Jianglang Dome is located in the southwestern Songpan-Ganzi Orogen (SGO) in western Sichuan. A series of copper polymetallic deposits such as Liwu, Zhongzui, Sunyelin, Baixianglin, Wajingou and Heiniudong occur around the waist of the dome. All of these deposits occur as stratiform in the Mesoproterozoic strata of the Liwu Group. But their genesis is still unknown. With ore-bearing quartz-tourmaline from the Liwu and Heiniudong ore deposits as study objects, this paper performed boron isotopic analyses using LA-MC-ICPMS and electron microprobe methods to understand the origin of ore-forming material of the deposits. The BSE and micrographic images reveal that these tourmalines were possibly derived from a single hydrothermal source, and electronic probe results indicate these tourmalines can be grouped into magnesium tourmaline. Boron isotopic results suggest that $\delta^{11}\text{B}$ values of tourmaline from two deposits are $-15.47\text{‰} \pm 0.83\text{‰}$ to $-13.06\text{‰} \pm 0.77\text{‰}$ ($n=10$) and $-13.19\text{‰} \pm 0.57\text{‰}$ to $-5.91\text{‰} \pm 0.67\text{‰}$ ($n=16$), respectively, both of which are consistent to that of granite, indicating that the two deposits belong to post-magmatic hydrothermal deposits. Comparison study further shows that an NE-SW trending metallogenic belt, i. e. the Songpan-Ganzi copper polymetallic metallogenic belt (SGCPMB), occurs likely within the Songpan-Ganzi orogenic belt. In summary, this study will not only be beneficial to supplement the metallogenic theory of stratiform deposits, but also significant for the copper exploration in other domes in the SGO area in future.

Key words: Songpan-Ganzi Orogen; Liwu Group; tourmaline; boron isotope; Songpan-Ganzi copper polymetallic metallogenic belt