

滇西马厂箐铜钼多金属矿床成矿流体来源及演化过程

——来自石榴子石原位微量元素及 H-O 同位素组成的限定

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内容提要:滇西马厂箐铜钼多金属矿床位于三江特提斯成矿域, 是一个与喜马拉雅期富碱斑岩侵入有关的多金属矿床。前人研究表明, 马厂箐铜钼多金属矿床形成于斑岩矽卡岩成矿系统, 但由于缺乏系统矿物学研究, 目前对矽卡岩矿化过程和成矿效应仍不清楚, 限制了对该矿床成矿过程的全面认识。因此, 本文以马厂箐矿床矽卡岩型矿化中的石榴子石为研究对象, 利用 H-O 同位素、电子探针(EPMA)以及 LA-ICP-MS 原位微区技术开展了同位素及成分分析, 限定成矿流体来源以及反演成矿流体演化过程。石榴子石可分为早期自形石榴子石(Grt I)和晚期他形石榴子石(Grt II)。Grt I 与辉石共生, 并伴有黄铁矿、黄铜矿等金属矿物组合, 属于钙铝-钙铁榴石固溶体($\text{And}_{49.37 \sim 99.58} \text{Gro}_{0 \sim 49.79}$); Grt II 更富 Fe, 属钙铁榴石系列($\text{And}_{67.50 \sim 99.85} \text{Gro}_{0 \sim 31.84}$)。两期石榴子石均富含 Th、U、Nd, 亏损 Ba、Sr、Hf、Nb, 富轻稀土。基于石榴子石矿物化学特征认为, Grt I 可能是在弱酸性、氧化、低水岩比(W/R)条件下形成的, 而 Grt II 可能是在酸性、氧化和高 W/R 条件下形成的。另外, 两期石榴子石 $\delta D_{\text{V-SMOW}}$ 值为 $-122.6\% \sim -98.6\%$, $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{流体}}$ 值为 $5.95\% \sim 8.25\%$, 暗示成矿流体主要来自岩浆水。综合研究认为, 在矽卡岩化过程中, 成矿流体的氧逸度、温度整体呈现降低趋势, 流体 pH 逐渐由酸性向弱酸性—中性演化, 这一转变可能是触发马厂箐矿床矽卡岩型矿化铜钼硫化物沉淀的主要机制。

关键词:石榴子石; H-O 同位素; 微量元素; 成矿流体; 马厂箐铜钼矿床

矽卡岩型矿床和斑岩型矿床多相互伴生, 常为同一来源岩浆与不同围岩相互作用的产物(毛景文, 2015)。大部分斑岩矽卡岩型矿床与岩浆侵入体具有密切的时空及成因联系(赵一鸣, 2012; 彭惠娟等, 2014), 因此, 这类矿床常发育典型的围岩蚀变特征, 其化学成分和蚀变矿物组合常具空间分带性, 这一空间变化规律可提供矿床热液流体运移方向以及成矿过程演化等重要成矿信息(赵一鸣, 2012;

彭惠娟等, 2014; 张龙升等, 2020; Xie Shixiong et al., 2022)。石榴子石是最常见的矽卡岩型矿物, 其成分特征以及振荡环带结构记录了成矿热液的物理化学条件(包括流体温度、氧逸度、pH 值等)以及流体-岩石相互作用的过程(Jamtveit et al., 1993; Gaspar et al., 2008; Park et al., 2017; Xiao Xin et al., 2018)。随着原位微区技术的发展, 运用 LA-ICP-MS 原位分析技术对矽卡岩矿床中的石榴

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子石的研究已经积累了丰硕的成果,对揭示矽卡岩成矿机制起到了至关重要的作用(Xu Jing et al., 2016; Park et al., 2017; Xiao Xin et al., 2018; Tian Zhendong et al., 2019; Jiang Xiaojia et al., 2020; Yang Yulong et al., 2020; Liu Lijie et al., 2021; Li Yue et al., 2021; Zhao Lianjie et al., 2021; Sun Zhiyuan et al., 2021)。另一方面,矽卡岩矿物H-O同位素组成可有效限定成矿流体来源(Uwe and Stephan, 1992; 毕献武等, 1999; 何格等, 2016; 钟世华等, 2017; 马旺等, 2019; 李永胜等, 2021)。因此,利用矽卡岩矿床中石榴子石LA-ICP-MS原位微量元素和H-O同位素组成分析,有

望精细刻画成矿流体来源和演化过程中的物化条件变化,为全面认识矽卡岩型矿床成矿过程提供重要依据。

滇西马厂箐铜钼多金属矿床是三江特提斯成矿域的大型多金属矿床(图1)。该矿床钼主要赋存于斑岩型矿化中,铜主要赋存于角岩和矽卡岩中,矽卡岩型矿化是主要的铜矿化类型之一(郭晓东等, 2009)。前人研究表明,马厂箐矿区斑岩型矿化和矽卡岩矿化属于同一岩浆热液系统(Fu Yu et al., 2018)。目前,马厂箐矿床的研究主要集中于与成矿相关的斑岩体的地球化学(毕献武等, 2005; 王治华等, 2010)、地质年代学以及流体包裹体等(Hou

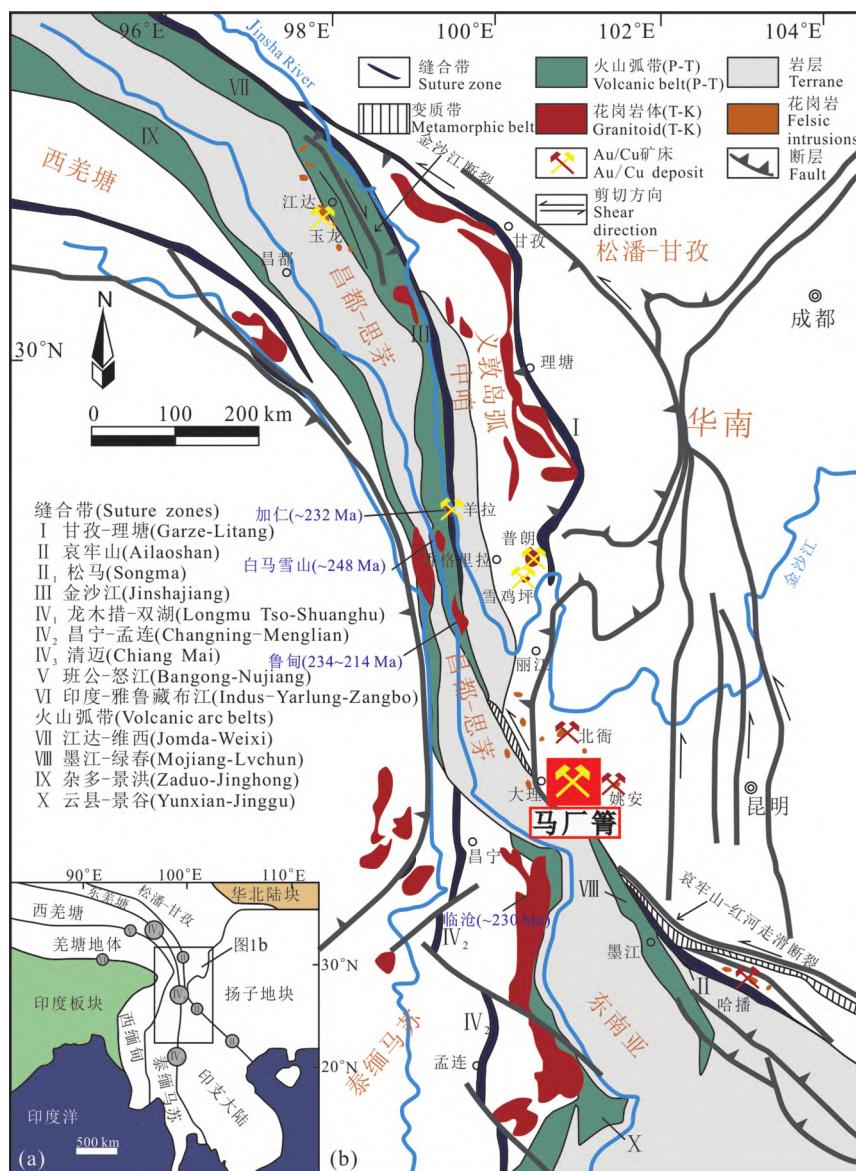


图1 金沙江-哀牢山成矿带大地构造位置(a) 及Au/Cu矿床分布图(b)(据 He Wenyuan et al., 2016)

Fig. 1 Tectonic setting (a) and distribution of Au/Cu deposits (b) of the Jinshajiang-Ailaoshan metallogenic belt
(after He Wenyuan et al., 2016)

Zengqian et al., 2006; 和文言等, 2011; 王治华等, 2012; Liu Qiaofen et al., 2020; 王潇逸等, 2022), 然而, 作为主要的铜矿化类型的矽卡岩型矿化的精细成矿过程仍有待深入研究。因此, 本文在系统野外地质调查以及详细的岩相学研究的基础上, 对马厂箐矽卡岩中的石榴子石开展电子探针主量元素、LA-ICP-MS 微量元素、以及 H-O 同位素研究, 旨在探讨成矿流体特征、来源以及演化过程, 为深入揭示马厂箐矽卡岩矿化机制提供依据。

1 区域地质背景

西南“三江”地区位于青藏高原东缘, 发育于晚碰撞构造转换时期, 一直是我国重要的多金属成矿带和资源基地(侯增谦等, 2006)。金沙江-哀牢山构造带位于扬子板块地块与印支大陆之间(图 1a)。作为西南三江地区重要的地质构造单元, 金沙江-哀牢山构造带在漫长的构造演化过程中, 经历了数次构造变形和岩浆活动, 并伴随多期次、多成因的成矿作用, 已成为中国最重要的成矿带之一(王登红等, 2004)。在泥盆纪中晚期至石炭纪早期, 由于古特提斯洋盆俯冲, 金沙江-哀牢山弧后盆地的初始构造形成; 三叠纪期间, 金沙江-哀牢山盆地的闭合导致金沙江-哀牢山断裂带的形成(Wang Xiaofeng et al., 2000)。印度与欧亚大陆新生代(65 Ma 以来)的碰撞和青藏高原整体的快速抬升, 导致金沙江-哀牢山构造带局部由挤压转为拉张, 引发软流圈上涌形成大量新生代高碱侵入岩并沿金沙江-哀牢山走滑断裂带分布(侯增谦等, 2004)。与此同时, 带内产出一系列与富碱侵入岩有关的铜钼金等多金属矿床, 如玉龙超大型铜钼矿床、北衙超大型金-铅-锌矿床、马厂箐铜-钼-金矿床、姚安金矿床等(张准等, 2002; 侯增谦等, 2004; 毕献武等, 2005; Xu Xingwang et al., 2007; 侯增谦等, 2009; Lu Yongjun et al., 2013; He Wenyuan et al., 2015)。

2 矿床地质特征

滇西马厂箐矿床位于扬子板块西缘与金沙江-哀牢山深大断裂东侧的交汇部位(图 2a), 属于金沙江-哀牢山富碱斑岩成矿带的组成部分(曾普胜等, 2002, 2006)。马厂箐矿床地处弥渡、祥云两县交界位置, 由多个矿段组成, 自北东到西南可分为金厂箐矿段(Au-Pb-Zn)、人头箐矿段(Au-Cu)、乱硐山矿段(Au-Cu-Mo)、宝兴厂矿段(Cu-Mo-Au)和双马槽矿段(Au-Pb-Zn)。该矿床的铜储量为 39×10^6 t, 平

均品位为 0.64%, 钨储量为 56×10^6 t, 平均品位为 0.08% (Hou Zengqian et al., 2006), 其中宝兴厂包含最大的一号矿体, 其铜储量达 20.3×10^6 t, 平均品位为 0.41% (Liu Qiaofen et al., 2020)。矿区出露地层主要为下奥陶统砂岩及泥盆系白云质灰岩, 从老到新依次出露奥陶系向阳组(O₁x)、泥盆系康廊组(D₁k)、泥盆系青山组(D₁q)、泥盆系莲花组(D₁l)和第四系(Q)(图 2b)。矿石矿物包括黄铁矿、黄铜矿、辉钼矿等, 矿石结构主要为浸染状和脉状为主。铜钼矿体在空间上与侵入向阳组的花岗斑岩有关, 且高品位铜钼矿化分别出现在花岗斑岩和矽卡岩中(Lu Yongjun et al., 2013)。矽卡岩矿体主要产出于花岗斑岩与围岩的接触带中(图 2c)。

马厂箐矿区内热液蚀变具明显分带性。岩体中心向外依次为强硅化带→石英钾长石化带→石英钾长石绢云母化带→角岩化、矽卡岩化带→围岩破碎带的硅化、白云石化和碳酸盐化(郭晓东, 2012)。同时高品位的铜矿化主要发生在矽卡岩型矿化中(郭晓东等, 2009), 因此本文聚焦矽卡岩化蚀变和矿化(图 2)。

根据对马厂箐铜钼矿床野外地质观察和显微镜下矿物共生组合和切穿关系的研究, 可将矽卡岩型矿化分为成矿前期和成矿期。成矿前期对应矽卡岩矿化的进矽卡岩阶段, 主要产出无水蚀变矿物石榴子石(图 4, 图 5a、b)、透辉石(图 5b、c)等。成矿期又分为退变质矽卡岩阶段和硫化物阶段(主矿化阶段)(图 3)。退变质矽卡岩阶段主要表现为叠加在进矽卡岩阶段无水蚀变矿物之上的中温热液矿物的产出, 如阳起石、绿泥石、绿帘石(图 5i)等含水矿物。马厂箐矽卡岩中石榴子石多以粒状及粒状集合体产于含黄铁矿、黄铜矿矿石中(图 4)。石榴子石呈红褐色, 自形、半自形及他形细粒状(粒径 1~5 mm), 晶体形态为五角十二面体、菱形十二面体、四角三八面体或三者聚形。切面多为六边形, 具有连晶结构, 常见双晶、三连晶(图 5a、g)。部分石榴子石在后期交代作用中发生破碎、溶蚀, 形成破布状、港湾状等残余结构。根据显微镜下矿物的穿插关系以及光学特征, 可将马厂箐的石榴子石分为早(Grt I)、晚(Grt II)两个世代。Grt I 大多呈自形—半自形粒状结构, 以菱形十二面体、四角三八面体或二者聚形, 发育连晶结构, 其切面多为六边形, 部分颗粒边部发育振荡环带(图 5e)。Grt II 多呈半自形—他形, 主要发育于 Grt I 边部, 部分呈港湾状, 与硫化物共生; 单偏光下多为黄褐色、褐色, 表面较粗糙, 裂纹发

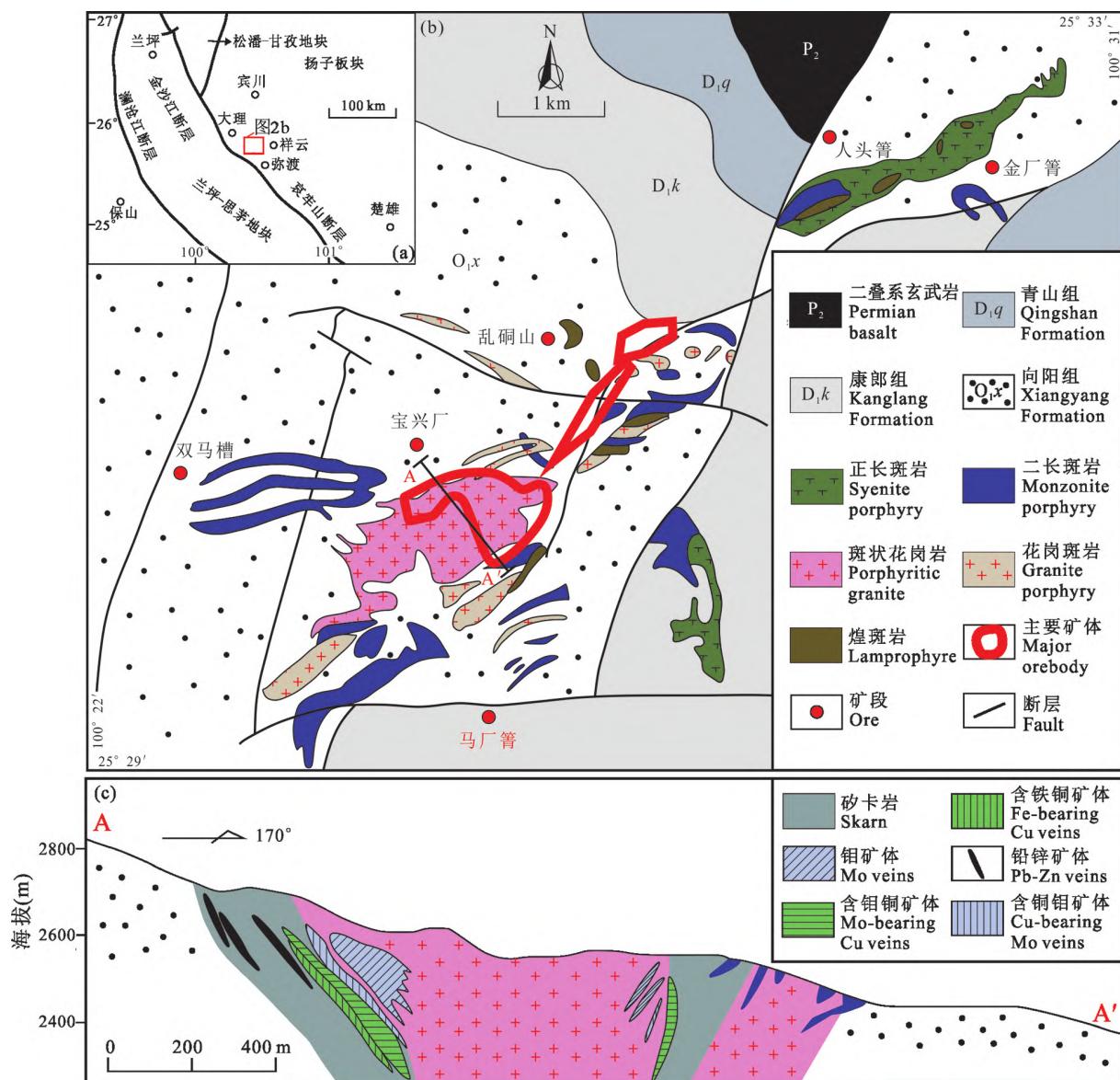


图2 三江特提斯构造带简化地质图(a),马厂箐矿床简化地质图(b),马厂箐矿床剖面图(c)(据郭晓东,2009; Lu Yongjun et al., 2013; Fu Yu et al., 2018)

Fig. 2 Simplified geologic map of the Sanjiang Tethys (a), simplified geological map of the Machangqing deposit (b), cross section of the Machangqing deposit (after Guo, 2009; Lu Yongjun et al., 2013; Fu Yu et al., 2018)

育,常具有溶蚀结构,如被绿泥石等退化蚀变矿物交代(图5i)。Grt I 和 Grt II 颗粒间隙及颗粒内部裂隙中发育黄铁矿、磁黄铁矿及黄铜矿等硫化物(图4)。两个世代的石榴子石均与矿化密切相关(图4、图5d)。

3 样品及分析方法

本次研究所有样品均为矽卡岩型矿石,采自矿床宝兴、乱硐山矿段。在室内整理后,选取了10件石榴子石样品进行了氢氧同位素分析,同时挑出代表性手标本磨制光薄片,先进行电子探针主量元

素测试,之后在电子探针测试点周围进行激光剥蚀等离子质谱测试其原位微量元素含量。

石榴子石氢氧同位素的测试方法如下:从铜矿石中选择石榴子石,以分析矿物氧同位素和流体包裹体氢同位素。将铜矿石样品粉碎至40~80目,然后在双目显微镜下反复挑选出纯净的单矿物颗粒,使纯度达到99%以上。用1:50稀盐酸浸泡去除矿物颗粒表面的碳酸盐物质,再用蒸馏水和超水波清洗,蒸干待分析。氧同位素分析采用传统的BrF₅分析方法,用BrF₅与含氧矿物在真空和高温条件下反应提取矿物氧,并与灼热电阻-石墨棒燃烧转化成

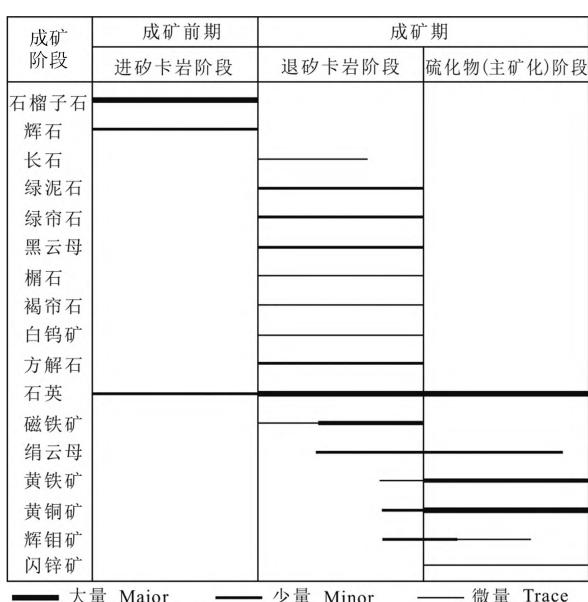


图 3 马厂箐矽卡岩型矿化中矿物共生关系
Fig. 3 Mineral paragenesis of the Machangqing deposit

CO₂ 气体(Clayton and Mayeda, 1963)。氢同位素组成分析方法为,首先将挑好的石榴子石样品通过低温(100~120℃)烘烤,去除矿物中吸附水和次生

流体包裹体;根据石英流体包裹体测温结果,在300~350℃条件下利用爆裂法打开流体包裹体,为避免发生化学反应,通入N₂气流保护,利用锌将流体包裹体中的H₂O还原成H₂(Coleman et al., 1982)。样品的氢-氧同位素分析在核工业北京地质研究院分析测试中心完成,使用Thermo MAT-253稳定同位素比值质谱仪测量δ¹⁸O和δD值,氧同位素分析精度为±0.2‰,氢同位素分析精度为±2‰,相对标准均为V-SMOW。测试完成后,数据的处理和计算由geokit软件辅助完成(路远发,2004)。

电子探针石榴子石主量元素分析在中国科学院地球化学研究所矿床地球化学国家重点实验室进行,使用EPMA-1600电子探针显微分析仪(EPMA),加速电压为25 kV,束流为10 nA,束流尺寸为10 μm。所有分析元素的最低检测限约为200×10⁻⁶。

LA-ICP-MS石榴子石微量元素分析在西北大学大陆动力学国家重点实验室完成。激光剥蚀系统为德国MicroLas公司生产的GeoLas Pro,该系统配备有193 nm ArF-excimer激光器和相关光学系统;

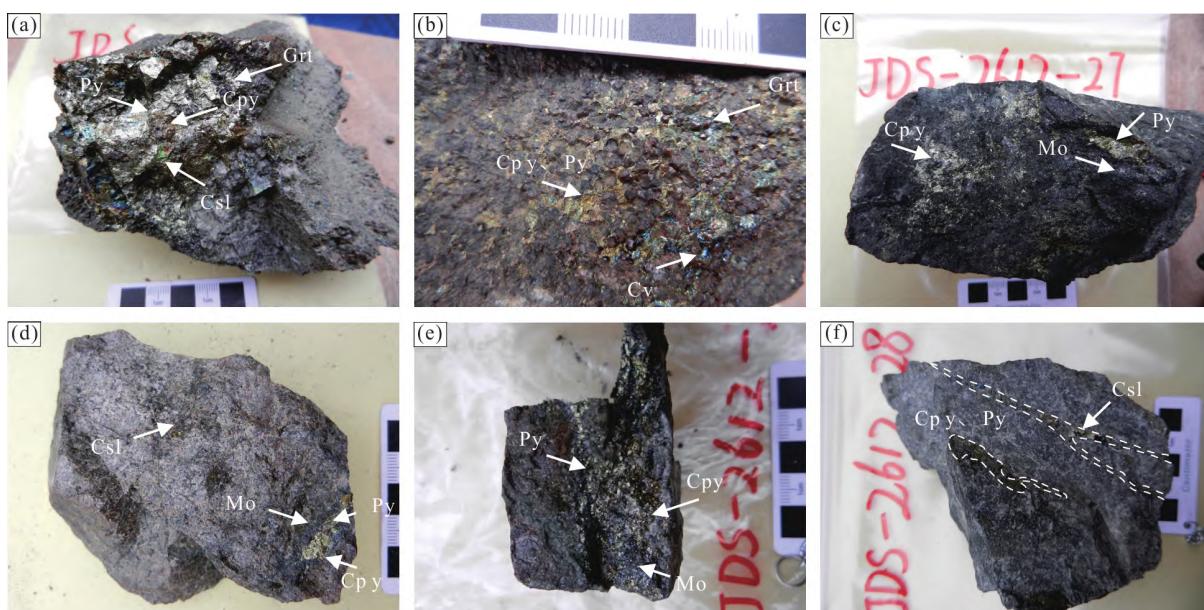


图 4 马厂箐矽卡岩型矿石手标本照片

Fig. 4 Photos of the rock specimens from the Machangqing deposit

(a)—矽卡岩型矿石;(b)—矽卡岩中发育粒状石榴子石与黄铁矿、黄铜矿,可见部分黄铜矿被氧化为铜蓝;(c)—矿石中黄铁矿、黄铜矿、辉钼矿共生;(d)—矿石中辉钼矿化包裹着黄铁矿、黄铜矿化,可见氧化形成的孔雀石;(e)—矿石中条带状、浸染状黄铁矿、黄铜矿与辉钼矿共生;(f)—黄铁矿、黄铜矿呈条带状分布,见少量孔雀石;Grt—石榴子石;Cpy—黄铜矿;Py—黄铁矿;Csl—孔雀石;Cv—铜蓝;Mo—辉钼矿
(a)—ore-bearing skarns; (b)—granular garnet, pyrite and chalcopyrite are developed in skarn, and some chalcopyrite is oxidized to covellite; (c)—pyrite, chalcopyrite and molybdenite coexist in the ore; (d)—ore-bearing skarns molybdenite mineralization in the ore is wrapped with pyrite, molybdenite and chalcopyrite; (e)—banded and disseminated pyrite, chalcopyrite and molybdenite coexist in the ore; (f)—pyrite and chalcopyrite are distributed in strips, with a small amount of malachite; Grt—garnet; Cpy—chalcopyrite; Py—pyrite; Csl—malachite; Cv—covellite; Mo—molybdenite

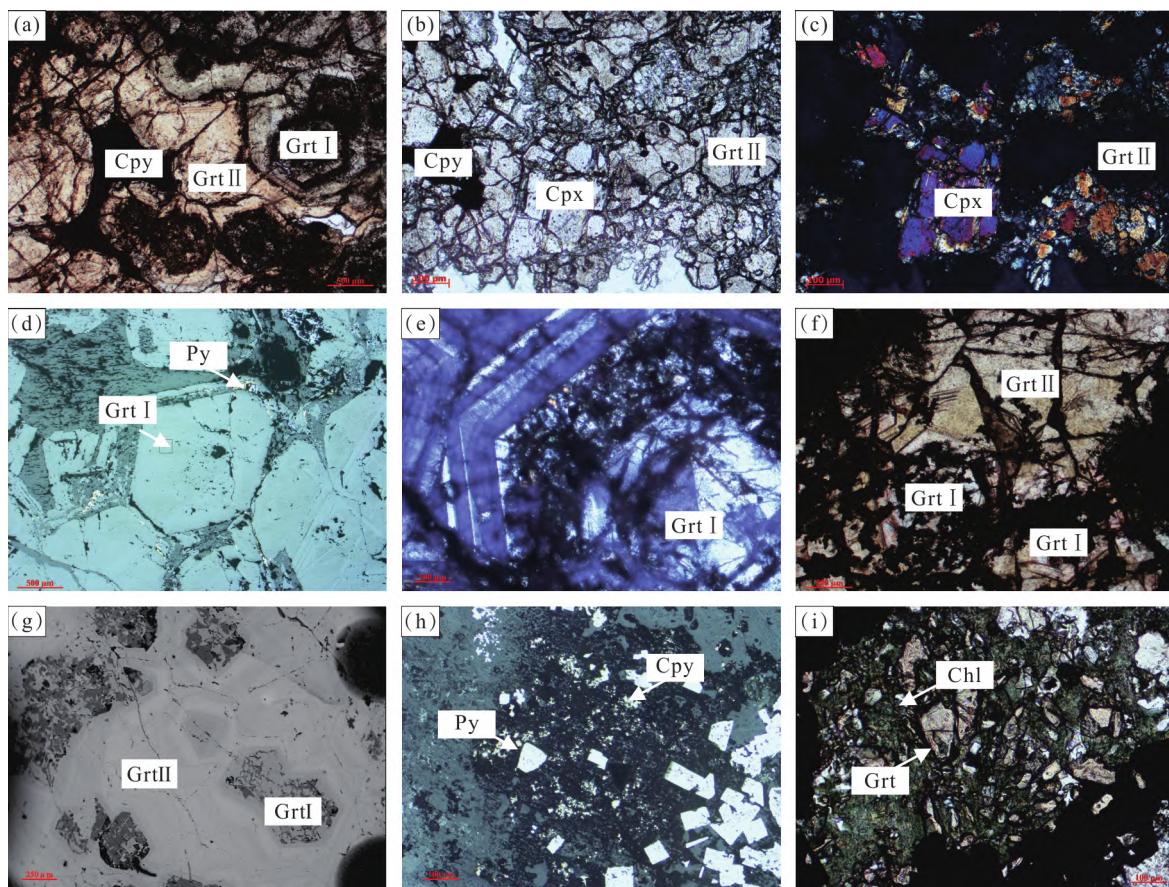


图5 马厂箐铜钼矿床矽卡岩型矿化中矿物显微照片

Fig. 5 Micrographs of minerals in skarn mineralization of the Machangqing deposit

(a)—较自形的Grt I与他形Grt II;(b)—黄铜矿充填于石榴子石和辉石之间;(c)—石榴子石与辉石共生;(d)—石榴子石环带包裹星散状黄铁矿;(e)—具振荡环带结构的自形石榴子石;(f)—具环带结构石榴子石,核部为强蚀变的早期自形石榴子石(Grt I),外部为晚期他形石榴子石(Grt II);(g)—Grt I三连晶;(h)—自形黄铁矿和黄铜矿共生;(i)—石榴子石被交代蚀变为绿泥石;Grt—石榴子石;Cpx—辉石;Qtz—石英;Cpy—黄铜矿;Py—黄铁矿;Chl—绿泥石;(a)、(c)、(f)、(i)为单偏光照片;(b)、(e)为正交光照片;(d)、(g)、(h)为反射光照片
 (a)—early euhedral garnets (Grt I) and late anhedral type (Grt II); (b)—chalcopyrite is filled between garnet and pyroxene; (c)—garnet and pyroxene coexist; (d)—oscillatory zoned garnet wrapping scattered pyrite; (e)—ehedral garnet with oscillatory zoned; (f)—garnet with oscillatory zoned, the core is strongly altered by early euhedral garnet (Grt I), and the exterior is late anhedral garnet (Grt II); (g)—Grt I with triple crystal; (h)—paragenesis of euhedral pyrite intergrows chalcopyrite; (i)—garnet is replaced by chlorite; Grt—garnet; Cpx—pyroxene; Qtz—quartz; Cpy—chalcopyrite; Py—pyrite; Chl—chlorite; (a), (c), (f) and (i) are plane-polarized light photographs; (b) and (e) are cross-polarized light photographs; (d), (g) and (h) are reflected light photographs

ICP-MS为美国Agilent公司生产的Agilent 7500a。分析时采用的激光剥蚀孔径为 $60\text{ }\mu\text{m}$,激光脉冲为10 Hz,能量为80 mJ,以He作为剥蚀物质的载气。分析标样为美国国家标准局人工合成标准玻璃NIST SRM610、美国地质调查局人工合成USGS系列标准玻璃GSE-1G和BCR-2G,标准样品中元素含量的推荐值据GeoReM数据库(<http://georem.mpch-mainz.gwdg.de/>)。分析时,每测定8个样品点后依次测定NIST610、GSE-1G和BCR-2G。每个时间分辨分析数据包括大约20~30 s的空白信号和50 s的样品信号,信号采集时间为40

s,具体分析方法见柳小明等(2002)。对分析数据的离线处理(包括对样品和空白信号的选择、仪器灵敏度漂移校正、元素含量计算)采用软件ICPMSDataCal 10.8程序(Liu Yongsheng et al., 2008; Chen Lu et al., 2011)完成。

4 分析结果

4.1 主量元素

64个石榴子石电子探针测试数据(附表1)显示,SiO₂为32.78%~55.02%,均值为38.30%;CaO为24.03%~35.25%,均值为32.85%。此

外,马厂箐矿床石榴子较为富 FeO (13.32% ~ 36.14%, 均值为 25.46%)、贫 Al₂O₃ (0.01% ~ 14.75%, 均值为 2.28%), MnO、MgO 含量较低,部分低于检测限。根据主量元素含量,以 12 个氧原子为基准计算了其结构式及特征值,结果表明马厂箐的石榴子石以钙铁榴石(And)为主,其次为钙铝榴石(Gro),几乎不含锰铝榴石(Spe)、镁铝榴石(Pyr)和钙铬榴石(Ura)(图 6a)。其中钙铁榴石端元组分占 50.35% ~ 99.89%, 钙铝榴石端元组分占 0 ~ 48.88%, 因此,马厂箐铜钼多金属矿床的石榴子石可以判定为钙铝-钙铁榴石(Gro_{0~49} And_{50~99})固溶体系列。同时,马厂箐矿床石榴子石端元组分投点分布范围在世界上绝大部分矽卡岩型铜、钼矿床范围之内(Meinert et al., 2005)。

值得注意的是,自形的 Grt I (And_{49.37~99.58} Gro_{0~49.79})端元组分投点广泛分布在矽卡岩型铜、钼范围内(图 6),而他形的晚期 Grt II (And_{67.50~99.85} Gro_{0~31.84})钙铁榴石含量高,投点主要集中在 And 端。尽管两个世代石榴子石都相对富 Fe,但是 Grt I 的铁含量明显低于 Grt II;同时,Grt I 由核部至边部逐渐富 Fe,对具有环带结构的石榴子石测试显示,不同颜色的环带成分变化较为明显,颜色深的环带更富 Al(图 7)。另外,石榴子石中含有一定量的 F,并且 F 含量随着环带主要成分的变化而变化。在检测限以上,颜色较深的富 Al 环带中,F 含量很少甚至没有,随着钙铁榴石端元组分含量的增高(75%),F 含量随之增高(0.2% ~ 1.3%)(图 8a)。

对辉石矿物进行 EPMA 分析发现(附表 2),矿区辉石主要为透辉石-钙铁辉石(Hd_{19.92~58.00}; 图 6b), 其中与 Grt I 共生的主要为透辉石

(Hd_{19.92~45.74}),而与 Grt II 共生的辉石钙铁辉石端元占比更高(Hd_{40.02~58})。这种辉石组分特征与世界上绝大部分矽卡岩型铜、钼矿床相似(Meinert et al., 2005)。

4.2 微量元素

马厂箐铜钼多金属矿床石榴子石 LA-ICP-MS 微量元素分析结果列于附表 3。

微量元素原始地幔蛛网图(Sun and McDonough, 1989)(图 9)显示,马厂箐矿床石榴子石富集 Th(平均 1.63×10^{-6})、U(平均 16.45×10^{-6}),高场强元素(HFSEs)如 Nb(平均 1.44×10^{-6})、Ta(0.07×10^{-6})、Zr(29.1×10^{-6})等相对亏损。大离子亲石元素(LILEs)Ba(平均 1.01×10^{-6})、Sr(3.91×10^{-6})、Hf(0.73×10^{-6})等也相对亏损。与 Grt I 石榴子石相比,Grt II 更亏损 Nb、Ta、Hf 等元素,同时 Eu 正异常更加明显。

稀土元素中,轻稀土元素 La(平均 13.20×10^{-6})、Ce(平均 44.87×10^{-6})、Pr(平均 7.57×10^{-6})、Nd(平均 35.22×10^{-6})含量较高,其他稀土元素含量较低,并且部分低于检测限。石榴子石的稀土元素总量(Σ REE)总体较低,在 $2.30 \times 10^{-6} \sim 438.93 \times 10^{-6}$ 之间,LREE/HREE 比值范围为 1.18 ~ 929.42,La_N/Yb_N 在 0 ~ 9376.48 之间,指示轻重稀土分异明显。球粒陨石标准化的稀土配分曲线显示(Sun et al., 1989),石榴子石配分模式为右倾型,即呈现出轻稀土元素富集而重稀土元素亏损的特征(图 10)。具有环带的 Grt II 核部至边部,其 Eu 正异常逐渐增强(图 11)。总体而言,两个世代石榴子石稀土元素分异程度相当,Grt I 轻稀土元素含量略微高于 Grt II(图 10)。

在元素相关图(图 8)中,Grt I 的 REE 和 Al₂O₃

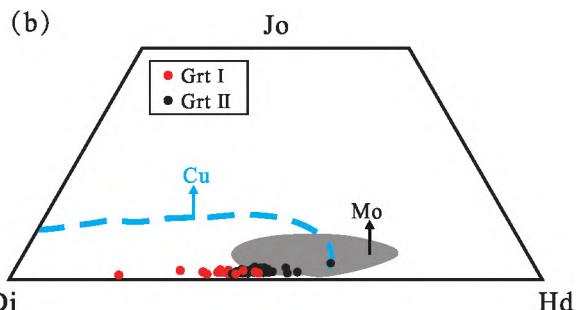


图 6 马厂箐矿床石榴子(a)和辉石(b)端元组分三角图解(底图据 Meinert et al., 2005)

Fig. 6 The end member component diagrams of garnet (a) and pyroxene (b) in the Machangqing deposit (after Meinert et al., 2005)

Ura—钙铬榴石; Pyr—镁铝榴石; Spe—锰铝榴石; Gro—钙铝榴石; And—钙铁榴石; Jo—钙镁辉石; Di—透辉石; Hd—钙铁辉石
Ura—uvaroite; Pyr—pyrope; Spe—spessartine; Gro—grossular; And—andradite; Jo—johannsenite; Di—diapside; Hd—hedenbergite

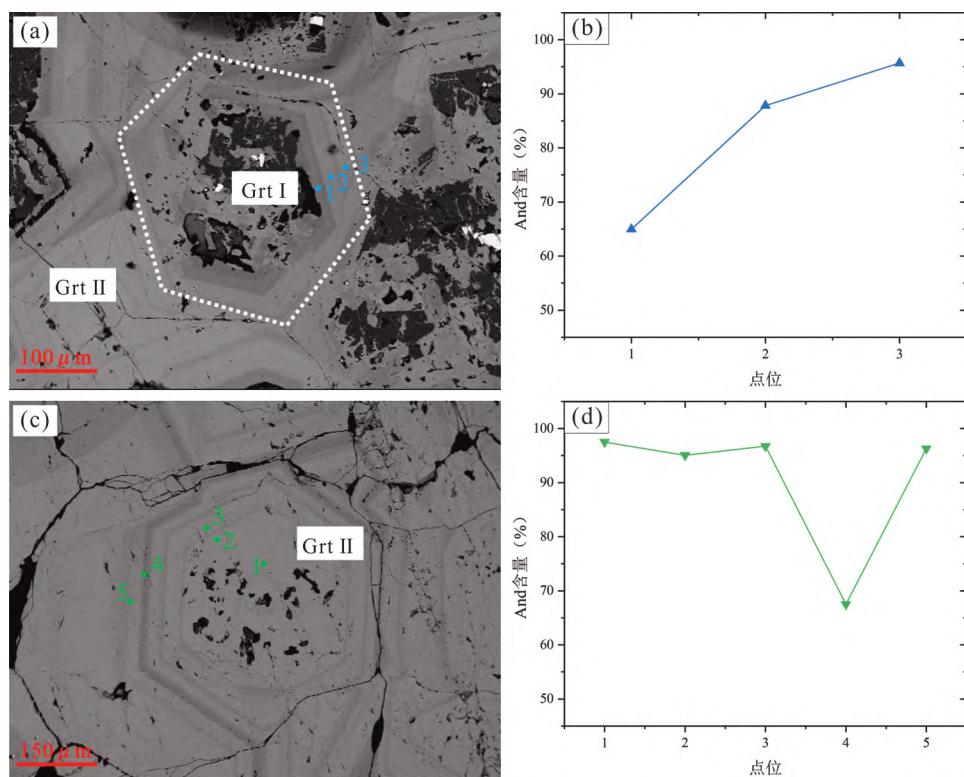


图7 马厂箐矿床石榴子石环带成分变化图

Fig. 7 The composition variation diagrams of garnet zonation in the Machangqing deposit

(a)—Grt I 电子探针测试点位置;(b)—Grt I 不同位置 And 端元组分含量;(c)—Grt II 电子探针测试点位置;(d)—Grt I 不同位置 And 端元组分含量

(a)—EPMA analytical location of Grt I; (b)—element end member composition of Grt I; (c)—EPMA analytical location and of Grt II; (d)—element end member composition of Grt II

呈现较明显的负相关性(图8c),而与U呈现明显的正相关关系(图8f),Grt II的REE与U、Eu呈现良好的正相关关系(图8f、g),其他元素相关性不明显。

4.3 氢氧同位素

本文对马厂箐斑岩矽卡岩型铜钼多金属矿床石榴子石进行H-O同位素分析,成矿流体的O同位素组成依据矿物与水的氧同位素分馏方程和流体包裹体均一温度平均温度计算而得。结果表明,进矽卡岩阶段10件石榴子石样品 $\delta D_{(V-SMOW)}$ 值为 $-98.6\text{‰} \sim -122.6\text{‰}$,平均值为 -111.0‰ , $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{V-SMOW}$ 值为 $4.2\text{‰} \sim 6.5\text{‰}$,平均值为 5.2‰ 。使用石榴子石水分馏方程平衡关系式: $1000\ln[(\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{石榴子石}} + 1000)/(\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{流体}} + 1000)] = 1.27 \times 10^6/T^2 - 3.65$ (Lichtenstein and Hoermes, 1992, 温度适用范围为 $500 \sim 750^\circ\text{C}$),温度取Liu Qiaofen et al. (2020)测得石榴子石中包裹体均一温度平均值 545°C ,计算得 $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{流体}}$ 值为 $5.95\text{‰} \sim 8.25\text{‰}$,平均值为 6.97‰ (表1)。

5 讨论

5.1 成矿流体来源

前人研究表明,热液矿物的氢氧同位素组成是成矿流体的重要示踪剂,能够很好地反映成矿流体来源(Taylor, 1974; Hedenquist et al., 1994)。马厂箐矿床矽卡岩阶段石榴子石的 $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{流体}}$ 与岩浆水范围一致(Taylor, 1974), δD 位于原生岩浆水正下方(图12)。Taylor et al. (1983)研究表明,高温岩浆中的气倾向于在气相中富集,而 $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ 基本不变化,这样会导致形成的硅酸盐矿物 δD 值低于岩浆流体,而 $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ 保持不变,具体表现为岩浆体系在去气过程中, $\delta D_{(V-SMOW)}$ 亏损明显。虽然成矿流体与大气降水的混合也会造成 δD 值下降,但该过程应同时伴随着 $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{流体}}$ 的降低。这与我们观察的事实不符(图12),暗示此时流体中并未有大气降水加入。因此,马厂箐石榴子石 $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{流体}}$ 与岩浆水一致,且 δD 负偏的特征表明,矽卡岩形成初始阶段(进矽卡岩阶段)的成矿流体可能主要为发生过脱水作用的岩浆水。

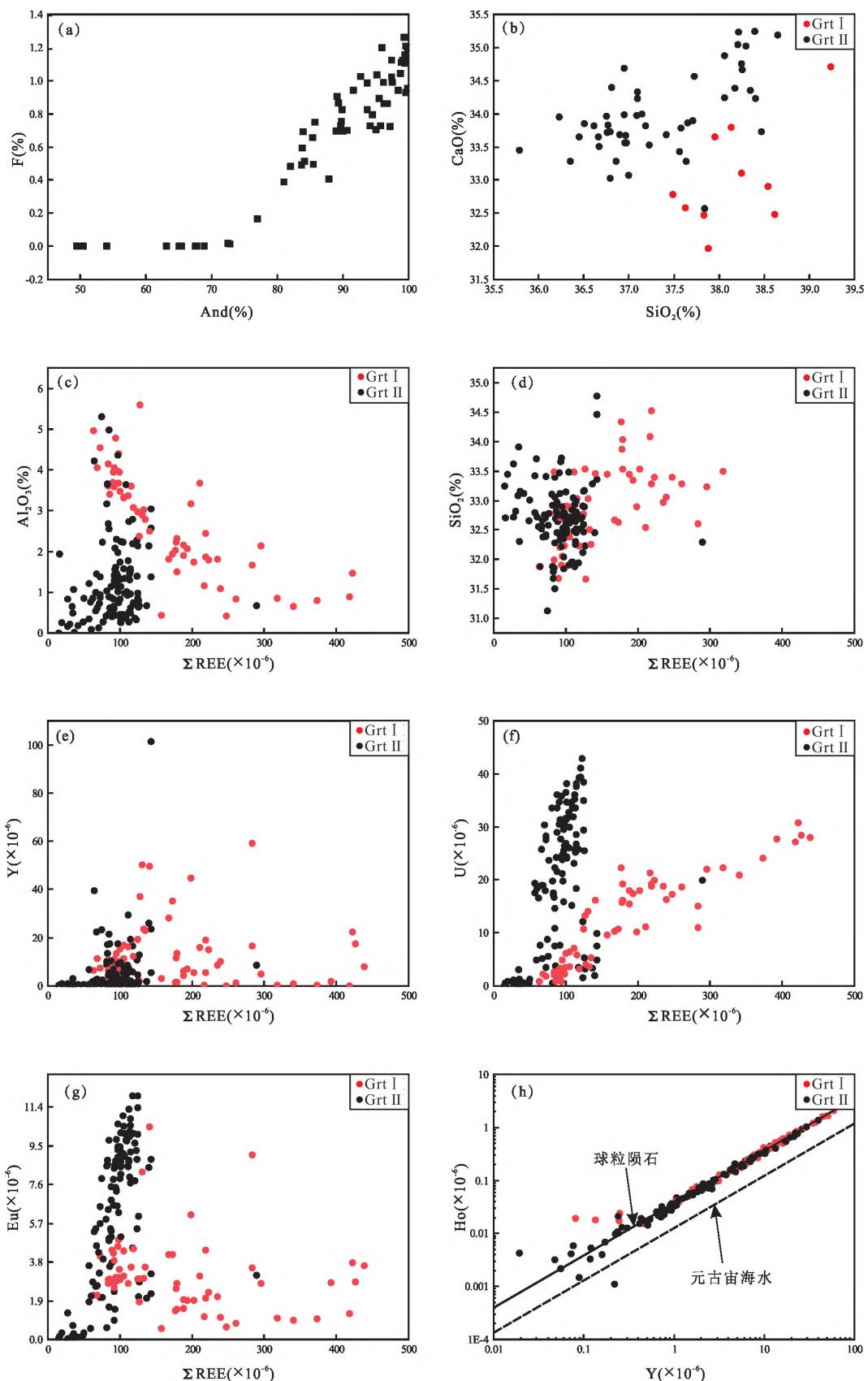


图 8 马厂箐矿床石榴子石元素相关性图解(图中球粒陨石标准值引自 Taylor, 1974; 元古宙海水标准值引自 Bau et al., 1999)

Fig. 8 Diagrams of elements of garnets in Machangqing deposit (chondrite normalization values after Taylor, 1974; Proterozoic seawater normalization values after Bau et al., 1999)

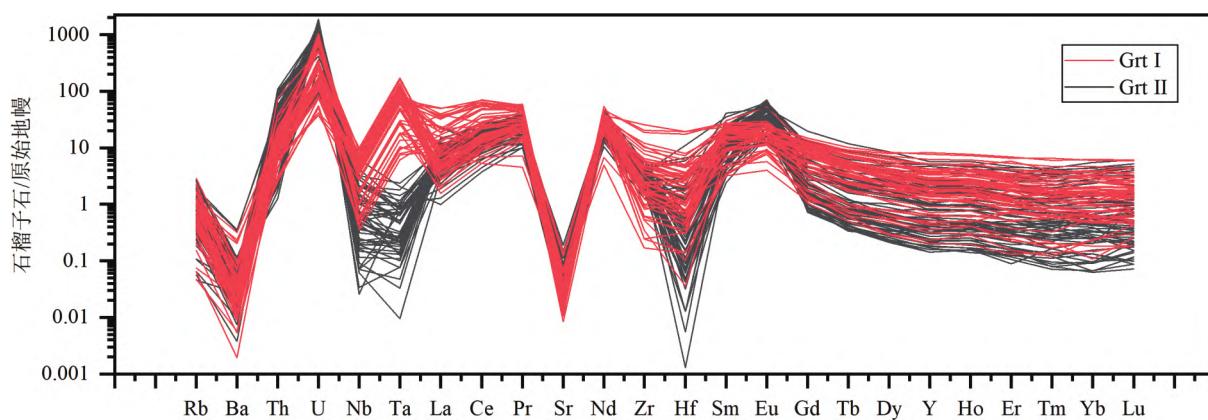


图9 马厂箐矿床石榴子石标准化微量元素蛛网图(原始地幔标准化数据据 Sun and McDonough, 1989)

Fig. 9 Primitive mantle-normalized trace element spider diagram of the Machangqing deposit
(normalization values after Sun and McDonough, 1989)

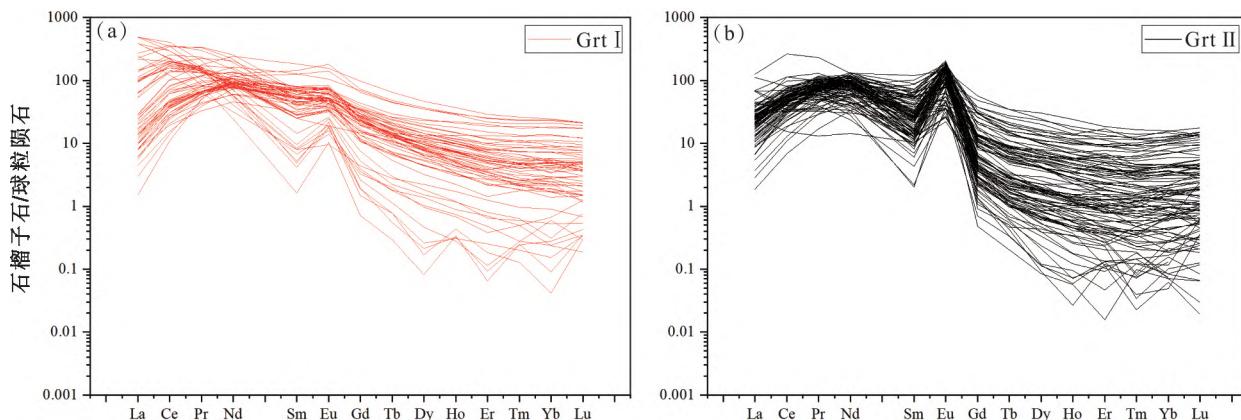


图10 马厂箐矿床石榴子石稀土元素球粒陨石化配分图(球粒陨石标准化数据引自 Sun and McDonough, 1989)

Fig. 10 Chondrite-normalized REE patterns for garnet in the Machangqing deposit (normalization values after Sun and McDonough, 1989)

表1 马厂箐铜钼矿床矽卡岩矿物氢氧同位素值

Table 1 H-O isotopic composition analyses of the minerals in the Machangqing deposit

样品号	岩石矿物	$\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{SMOW}}(\text{\textperthousand})$	$\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{流体}}(\text{\textperthousand})$	$\delta\text{D}(\text{\textperthousand})$	温度(℃)	资料来源
宝兴厂 07BB35	石英(矽卡岩型)	10.5	2.85~6.44	-126	280~400	郭晓东, 2009
宝兴厂 07BB36	石英(矽卡岩型)	10.0	2.35~5.94	-113	280~400	
宝兴厂 07BB48	石英(矽卡岩型)	8.1	0.45~4.04	-116	280~400	
宝兴厂 07BB50	石英(矽卡岩型)	10.9	3.25~6.84	-126	280~400	
宝兴厂 07BB51	石英(矽卡岩型)	12.6	4.95~8.54	-115	280~400	
JDS-2612-22	石榴子石	4.3	6.05	-115.5	545	本文
JDS-2612-2	石榴子石	4.2	5.95	-102.2	545	本文
JDS-2612-24	石榴子石	5.2	6.95	-112.3	545	本文
JDS-2612-17	石榴子石	6.0	7.75	-119.3	545	本文
JDS-2612-25	石榴子石	4.3	6.05	-109.2	545	本文
JDS-2612-5	石榴子石	5.8	7.55	-122.6	545	本文
JDS-2612-23	石榴子石	5.7	7.45	-114.5	545	本文
JDS-2612-3	石榴子石	6.5	8.25	-98.6	545	本文
JDS-2612-20	石榴子石	5.7	7.45	-100.6	545	本文
JDS-2612-26	石榴子石	4.5	6.25	-114.9	545	本文

前人对马厂箐接触交代型石英的H-O同位素研究显示,石英的氢氧同位素位于大气降水和岩浆

水之间, $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ 明显向大气降水端元靠拢, 指示在矽卡岩形成后期, 特别是硫化物期, 成矿流体与大气水

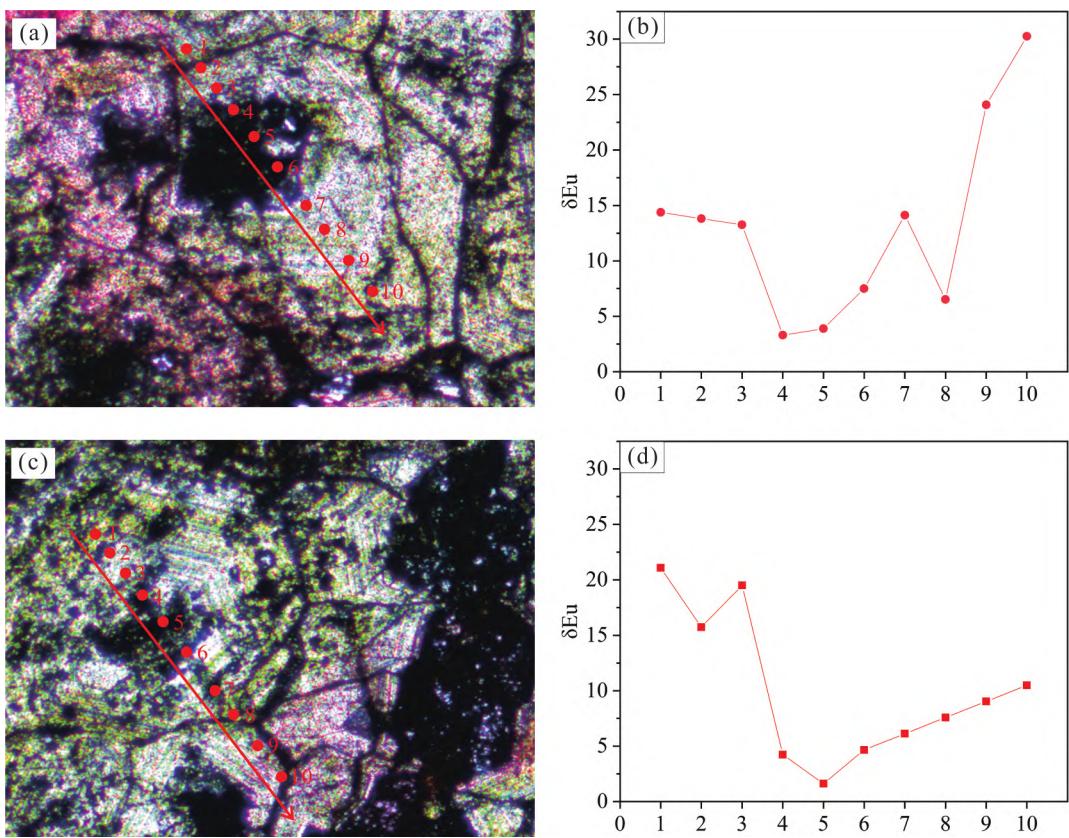


图 11 马厂箐矿床 Grt II Eu 异常随环带变化图

Fig. 11 Variation diagram of δEu with Grt II zone of the Machangqing deposit

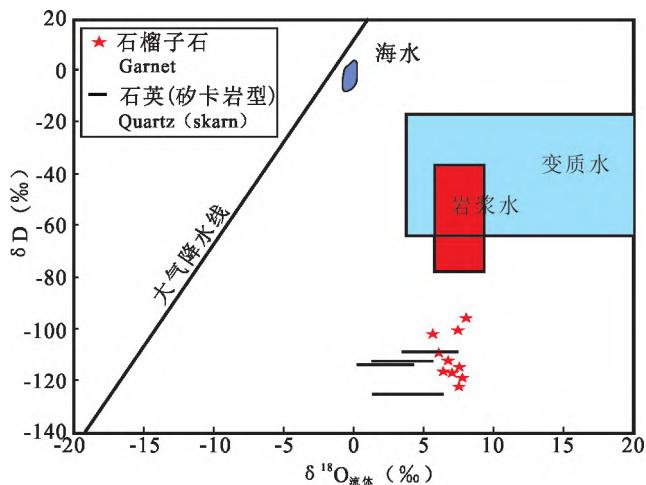
(a)、(c)—Grt II LA-ICP-MS 测试点位置; (b)、(d)—Grt II 不同点位 Eu 异常变化

(a), (c)—LA-ICP-MS analytical spots of Grt II; (b), (d)— δEu in different spots of the Grt II

发生了混合作用,暗示该阶段处于一个相对开放的成矿系统(胡瑞忠等,1997;郭晓东,2009, 2012)。

5.2 流体物理化学条件

稀土元素可通过晶体化学的替代机制进入石榴子石晶格中(McIntire, 1963; Gaspar et al., 2008)。根据相关性图(图 8),Grt II 的 Al-REE 呈正相关关系指示了其稀土元素可能通过“YAG”型替换($[\text{Ca}^{2+}]_{-1}^{\text{VII}} [\text{REE}^{3+}]_{+1}^{\text{VII}} [\text{Si}^{4+}]_{-1}^{\text{IV}} [\text{Z}^{3+}]_{+1}^{\text{IV}}$)进入石榴子石, Z^{3+} 代表 Al^{3+} 或 Fe^{3+} (Gaspar et al., 2008)。U 与 REE 呈正相关关系(图 7)表明 U 与石榴子石的结合可能受到稀土元素结合的相同控制因素的影响(Smith et al., 2004; Gevedon et al., 2018; Zhang Yu et al., 2018; Li Dengfeng et al., 2019)。钇(Y)的地球化学行为与稀土元素非常相似(Park et al., 2017),如果 Y 的替换完全按照晶体化学机制替代,那么 Y-REE 应该呈现线性关系,但是未发现其有明显相关性。类似地,Bau(1996)指出,如果一个地球化学系统的微量元素迁移特征是由晶体化学或 CHARAC(电荷和半径)控制,则电荷和半径

图 12 马厂箐矿床成矿流体 $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{fluid}}$ - δD 图解

(底图据 Taylor, 1974; 石英数据引自郭晓东,2009)

Fig. 12 $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{fluid}}$ - δD diagram of the ore-forming fluid of the Machangqing deposit (after Taylor, 1974; Quartz data quoted from Guo Xiaodong, 2009)

相似的元素 Y 和 Ho 会表现出极其一致的行为,并且比值维持在球粒陨石标准线附近。在 Ho-Y 相关

性图中(图 8h),大部分 Y 和 Ho 表现出一致行为,但少部分样品比值偏离球粒陨石标准线,向元古宙海水线以及相反方向偏移,说明石榴子石稀土元素的替代不只受晶体化学的影响(Jamtveit et al., 1993; Bau and Dulski, 1996),其他因素如流体的物化条件(如 pH 和 f_{O_2})、水/岩比、矿物生长动力学等可能也是重要控制因素(Jamtveit and Hervig, 1994; Smith et al., 2004; Gaspar et al., 2008; Fu Yu et al., 2018)。

(1)pH。在弱酸性条件下,溶液中稀土配分模式表现为 LREE 富集, HREE 亏损的模式(Bau, 1991; Fu Yu et al., 2018; Tian Zhendong et al., 2019; Sun Zhiyuan et al., 2021)。马厂箐石榴子石(Grt I、Grt II)稀土配分模式均呈明显 LREE 富集而 HREE 亏损的右倾型(图 10),指示石榴子石应形成于较为酸性的环境中。同时,马厂箐石榴子石中流体包裹体均一温度 $>400^{\circ}\text{C}$ (Liu Qiaofen et al., 2020),即石榴子石形成温度 $>400^{\circ}\text{C}$,前人通过理论计算,发现 250°C 以上的高温条件下,热液流体中 Eu 主要以 Eu^{2+} 为主(Sverjensky, 1984; Bau, 1991; 王一川等,2021)。同时,在酸性条件下,Cl⁻与 Eu^{2+} 形成稳定的络合物(EuCl_4^{2-}),增强了 Eu^{2+} 在流体中存在的稳定性,致使更多的 Eu^{2+} 存在于流体相中,而不利于置换进入石榴子石,从而导致石榴子石中一定程度的 Eu 亏损,表现为 Eu 正异常不明显甚至呈负异常(Tian Zhendong et al., 2019)。马厂箐矿床的 Grt I 呈弱 Eu 正异常,而 Grt II 则呈明显 Eu 正异常,说明石榴子石形成过程中流体 pH 逐渐升高。值得注意的是,从 Grt II 核部至边部,Eu 由弱的正异常渐变为明显的正异常(图 11),暗示 Grt II 开始结晶时为相对酸性的环境。随着矿物结晶过程中温度逐渐降低,流体体系 pH 逐渐升高,从早期的酸性条件转变为弱酸性或中性条件(Park et al., 2017; Tian Zhendong et al., 2019; 边晓龙等, 2019; Yang Yulong et al., 2020; Sun Zhiyuan et al., 2021; Li Yue et al., 2021; Zhao Lianjie et al., 2021; Xie Shixiong et al., 2022)。

(2)氧逸度。前人大量研究显示,矽卡岩矿物组合的形成及特征与其形成条件如温度、氧逸度及硫逸度等具有紧密联系(Einaudi, 1982; Meinert, 1992, 1982, 2005; 林文蔚, 1990; Franchini et al., 2000; Zaw, 2000; Calagari and Hosseinzadeh, 2006)。赵斌(1983)发现钙铁榴石形成时的氧逸度较钙铝榴石形成时更高,这是由于钙铁榴石的形成

需要更高的 Fe^{3+} 占据石榴子石的晶格,并且在高氧逸度的形式下以 Fe^{3+} 形式存在。在马厂箐矿床中,Grt I 与 Grt II 中钙铁榴石端元组分都很高(Grt I : And_{49.37~99.58} 平均 79.09; Grt II : And_{67.5~99.85}, 平均 93.62; 图 5),表明马厂箐矿床两个世代的石榴子石都形成于较高的氧逸度环境下。此外,Gr II 较 Gr I 更富 Fe,且与 Gr II 共生辉石 Hed_{40.02~58} 平均 46.17)中钙铁辉石组分较 Gr I 共生的辉石(Hed_{19.92~45.74},平均 37.41)显著增加,以透辉石-钙铁辉石为主可以推出 Gr I 、Gr II 都是在高氧逸度的条件下产出的,并且 Gr II 形成时的氧逸度比 Gr I 更高。

(3)水/岩反应及热液流体演化过程。一般来说,富铁榴石形成于在高水/岩比值(W/R)的环境下,在渗滤交代作用下快速形成,而富 Al 榴石子石一般是在低水/岩比值(W/R)的扩散交代作用下缓慢生长,并且双晶形成的重要前提是在缓慢的晶体生长速率下(Ortoleva et al., 1987)。马厂箐矿床的 Grt I 石榴子石较为富 Al,且含有大量双晶,暗示该阶段石榴子石在低水/岩比值下经过扩散交代作用缓慢结晶,Gr II 则是在流体过饱和的高水/岩比值的动力学环境下快速生长。

因此,马厂箐热液的物化条件(氧逸度、pH 和水/岩反应)可能是控制石榴子石形成的关键。早矽卡岩阶段的流体具有高氧逸度高温的特点,可能暗示了流体继承岩浆流体的特征(Liu Qiaofen et al., 2020),说明早期成矿流体可能起源于岩浆。同时,压力的积累和释放可能和 Grt I 到 Grt II 的转变有关(Yardley et al., 1991; Park et al., 2017),Grt I 生成末期,过大的体系静岩压力导致形成高压热液系统,压力达到极限时发生水压致裂反应(王伟等, 2016)。由于这种释放,致使流体因扩容而压力骤降,快速沸腾,热液流体变成一个涉及高 W/R 比值、高 f_{O_2} 和弱酸性的热液系统(Sun Zhiyuan et al., 2021),Grt II 形成于此时的热液环境下。此后,随着大气降水的加入,热液流体温度和氧逸度逐渐降低(Einaudi and Burt, 1982),直到铜钼硫化物沉淀。

石榴子石主量和微量元素含量及变化特征表明,进矽卡岩阶段早期流体为酸性、氧逸度较高的体系,热液扩散交代作用占主导,多形成双晶,三连晶的早世代的富 Al 石榴子石;至中—晚期,流体演化为相对开放、高水岩比值,弱酸性中性、氧逸度相对早期更高的体系,多形成渗滤交代作用占主导的富

铁晚世代石榴子石。

5.3 对成矿的启示

前人研究认为,矿区新生代花岗质侵入体(34.9~34.7 Ma)经历部分熔融并混入俯冲流体(熔体)交代的幔源组分,因此初始岩浆趋于硫不饱和,具有高氧逸度的特征(郭晓东等,2012; Guo Hu et al., 2020; 范佳等,2022),而矽卡岩早阶段继承了高氧逸度含 Cu 岩浆流体的特征,使 Cu 无法沉淀而富集于岩浆热液中,有利于成矿流体将成矿元素由深部带入浅部,为后期矿化提供了可能。另一方面,石榴子石是干矽卡岩阶段典型特征矿物,它的形成可以促进岩石裂隙发育,为成矿流体运移提供通道(图 5d, h),并为后期硫化物沉淀提供容矿空间(应立娟等,2012)。综上所述,在矽卡岩化过程中,成矿流体的氧逸度、温度都呈现降低趋势,流体 pH 逐渐由酸性向弱酸性—中性演化,这一过程可能是触发马厂箐矿床矽卡岩型矿化铜钼硫化物沉淀的主要机制。

6 结论

(1) 马厂箐矽卡岩型矿化两期石榴子石(Grt I 和 Grt II)H-O 同位素组成结果显示,成矿流体早期受岩浆去气作用,表明在进矽卡岩阶段流体以岩浆热液为主,在退矽卡岩阶段,成矿流体与大气降水发生混合。

(2) 进矽卡岩化阶段早期的流体为酸性、氧逸度较高的体系,热液扩散交代作用占主导,多形成双晶、三连晶的早世代的富铝石榴子石;至中—晚期,流体演化为相对开放、高水岩比值、弱酸性—中性、氧逸度相对早期更高的体系,多形成渗透交代作用占主导的富铁晚世代石榴子石。

(3) 在矽卡岩化过程中,成矿流体的氧逸度、温度整体呈现降低趋势,流体 pH 逐渐由酸性向弱酸性—中性演化,这一过程可能是触发马厂箐矿床矽卡岩型矿化铜钼硫化物沉淀的主要机制。

附件:本文附件(附表 1~3)详见 http://www.geojournals.cn/dzxb/dzxb/article/abstract/202304097?st=article_issue。

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Origin and evolution of ore-forming fluids of the Machangqing Cu-Mo polymetallic deposit in western Yunnan: Constraints from the *in-situ* trace elements and H-O isotopic composition of garnet

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Abstract

The Machangqing Cu-Mo deposit, located in the Sanjiang Tethyan metallogenic belt, is a polymetallic deposit related to the intrusion of alkaline porphyry in the Himalayan period. Previous studies have shown that the Machangqing Cu-Mo polymetallic deposit was formed in a porphyry-skarn metallogenic system. However, due to the lack of systematic mineralogical research, a mineralization process and metallogenic effects of skarn are still unclear, limiting a comprehensive understanding of the mineralization process of this deposit. Herein, this paper considers garnet in skarn mineralization in Machangqing deposit as the research object, and uses H-O isotope, electron probe (EPMA) and LA-ICP-MS *in-situ* microregion technology to carry out isotope and composition analysis to define the source of ore-forming fluids and invert the evolution process of ore-forming fluids. The garnets can be divided into early euhedral garnets (Grt I) and late anhedral type (Grt II). The Grt I, coexisting with the pyroxene, pyrite and chalcopyrite, belongs to the grossular-andradite garnet solid solution ($\text{And}_{49.37\sim99.58}\text{Gro}_{0\sim49.79}$). The Grt II has elevated Fe compared to Grt I, and mainly consists of andradite ($\text{And}_{67.5\sim99.85}\text{Gro}_{0\sim31.84}$). Both the types of garnets are enriched in Th, U, LREEs and Nd, depleted in Ba, Sr, Hf and Nb. Based on the chemical compositions of garnet, the Grt I may have formed under mildly acidic, oxidized and low W/R conditions, whereas the Grt II may have formed under acidic, oxidation, and high W/R conditions. In addition, the δD_{V-SMOW} values and $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{fluid}}$ values of these garnets range from $-122.6\text{\textperthousand}$ to $-98.6\text{\textperthousand}$ and $5.95\text{\textperthousand}$ to $8.25\text{\textperthousand}$, respectively, implying that the hydrothermal ore-forming fluid originated from magma-derived fluid. A comprehensive consideration of data indicated that the oxygen fugacity and temperature of the ore-forming fluid presented a decreasing trend during the skarn mineralization process, and the pH of the fluid gradually changes from acid to weak acid neutral. This process may have been the main mechanism to trigger the precipitation of skarn type mineralized copper molybdenum sulfide in the Machangqing deposit.

Key words: garnet; H-O isotopes; trace elements; ore-forming fluids; Machangqing Cu-Mo polymetallic deposit