

湘南铜山岭矽卡岩铜铅锌矿床矿物组合分带特征 及温压条件研究*

黄旭栋¹, 陆建军², 高剑峰³, 章荣清², SIZARET Stanislas⁴, 马东升², 王汝成²

(1 南京师范大学海洋科学与工程学院, 江苏南京 210023; 2 内生金属矿床成矿机制国家重点实验室, 南京大学地球科学与工程学院, 江苏南京 210023; 3 矿床地球化学国家重点实验室, 中国科学院地球化学研究所, 贵州贵阳 550081;

4 Institut des Sciences de la Terre d'Orléans, UMR 7327-CNRS/Université d'Orléans/BRGM, Orléans 45071, France)

摘要 湘南铜山岭矽卡岩铜铅锌矿床产于铜山岭岩体北东缘隐伏接触带及其外围地层中, 在成因上与铜山岭花岗闪长斑岩密切相关。铜山岭铜铅锌矿床具有独特的成矿分带, 从岩体向外依次发育近端内矽卡岩、近端外矽卡岩、硫化物-石英脉和远端矽卡岩矿体。根据穿切关系、交代结构和矿物组合等地质特征可以把铜山岭铜铅锌矿床划分为4个矿化蚀变阶段, 从早到晚依次为进变质矽卡岩、退变质矽卡岩、石英-硫化物和碳酸盐阶段, 其中石英-硫化物阶段为主成矿阶段。闪锌矿成分压力计研究表明, 近端内矽卡岩型团块状硫化物矿石中闪锌矿的形成压力为 $(3.1\pm1.0)\times10^8$ Pa, 对应的成矿深度为6~12 km, 相当于中—上地壳水平, 说明铜山岭铜铅锌矿床形成于较大深度。近端内矽卡岩、近端外矽卡岩和远端矽卡岩中都存在两阶段绿泥石。绿泥石成分温度计研究表明, 3类矽卡岩中退变质矽卡岩阶段绿泥石的形成温度分别为345~388°C、296~376°C和296~338°C, 代表各类矽卡岩形成温度的下限; 石英-硫化物阶段绿泥石的形成温度分别为270~318°C、209~238°C和200~223°C, 代表各类矽卡岩矿体的成矿温度。3类矽卡岩的绿泥石温度表现出逐步降低的趋势, 指示近端内矽卡岩、近端外矽卡岩和远端矽卡岩矿体依次形成。

关键词 地质学; 矿物组合分带; 绿泥石; 闪锌矿; 温压条件; 矿床成因; 铜山岭

中图分类号:P618.41; P618.42; P618.43

文献标志码:A

Mineral assemblages, zonation and geothermobarometry of the Tongshanling Cu-Pb-Zn skarn deposit, southern Hunan

HUANG XuDong¹, LU JianJun², GAO JianFeng³, ZHANG RongQing², SIZARET Stanislas⁴, MA DongSheng²
and WANG RuCheng²

(1 School of Marine Science and Engineering, Nanjing Normal University, Nanjing 210023, Jiangsu, China; 2 State Key Laboratory for Mineral Deposits Research, School of Earth Sciences and Engineering, Nanjing University, Nanjing 210023, Jiangsu, China; 3 State Key Laboratory of Ore Deposit Geochemistry, Institute of Geochemistry, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Guiyang 550081, Guizhou, China; 4 Institut des Sciences de la Terre d'Orléans, UMR 7327-CNRS/Université d'Orléans/BRGM, Orléans 45071, France)

Abstract

The Tongshanling Cu-Pb-Zn skarn deposit in southern Hunan occurs in the northeastern concealed contact zone of the Tongshanling pluton and its peripheral carbonate strata. It is genetically intimately associated with the Tongshanling granodiorite porphyry. The Tongshanling Cu-Pb-Zn deposit exhibits a distinctive outward zonation of proximal endoskarn, proximal exoskarn, sulfide-quartz vein, and distal skarn orebodies from the contact zone.

* 本文得到国家自然科学基金项目(编号:41903039、42025301)、中国博士后科学基金项目(编号:2019M661792)、中国地质调查局地质调查项目(编号:12120113067300)和国家留学基金委“蔡元培”交流合作项目联合资助

第一作者简介 黄旭栋,男,1991年生,博士,主要从事花岗岩成岩成矿作用研究。Email: xdhuang@njnu.edu.cn

收稿日期 2022-12-26; 改回日期 2023-05-22。孟秋熠编辑。

According to cross-cutting relationships, replacement textures, and mineral assemblages, the Tongshanling Cu-Pb-Zn deposit can be divided into four stages of alteration and mineralization, i.e., prograde skarn, retrograde skarn, quartz-sulfide, and carbonate stages in sequence, in which the quartz-sulfide stage is the main ore stage. Sphalerite compositional barometry manifests that, the sphalerite in the massive sulfide ore of proximal endoskarn formed under $(3.1 \pm 1.0) \times 10^8$ Pa, corresponding to a middle to upper crustal depth of 6~12 km, indicating that the Tongshanling Cu-Pb-Zn deposit was formed at a deep environment. There are two stages of chlorites in the proximal endoskarn, proximal exoskarn, and distal skarn. Chlorite compositional thermometry manifests that, for the three types of skarns, the chlorite of retrograde skarn stage formed at 345~388°C, 296~376°C, and 296~338°C, respectively, representing the lowest temperatures of skarn formation; and the chlorite of quartz-sulfide stage formed at 270~318°C, 209~238°C, and 200~223°C, respectively, representing the temperatures of mineralization. The three types of skarns display a declining trend of chlorite temperature, indicating that the proximal endoskarn, proximal exoskarn, and distal skarn orebodies were formed in sequence.

Key words: geology, mineral assemblages and zonation, chlorite, sphalerite, P-T conditions, ore genesis, Tongshanling

矽卡岩型矿床是许多金属元素(如 Fe、Cu、Pb-Zn、W、Sn、Mo 和 Au)最主要的成矿类型之一,具有重要的经济价值和研究意义(Einaudi et al., 1981; Meinert et al., 2005; 赵一鸣等, 2012; Chang et al., 2019)。因此,矽卡岩矿床成因一直是地质学家高度关注的科学问题。分带性是矽卡岩矿床最突出的特征,其时空分带模型对指导找矿具有实际意义(Meinert, 1997)。温压条件的限定对理解矽卡岩成矿分带和成矿过程至关重要(Nicolescu et al., 1999; Timón et al., 2009),然而,基于矿物温压条件约束的分带在很多矿床还没有实现。

湘南铜山岭矿床位于钦杭成矿带西段,是在华南地区发现较早的一个矽卡岩型铜铅锌多金属矿床,分带明显。前人对铜山岭矿床的成岩成矿时代和花岗岩成因开展了大量研究(谭克仁, 1983; 王岳军等, 2001; Wang et al., 2003; 魏道芳等, 2007; Jiang et al., 2009; 全铁军等, 2013; 卢友月等, 2015; Zhao et al., 2016; 2017; 黄旭栋等, 2017; 王云峰等, 2017; Huang et al., 2018; Kong et al., 2018; Wu et al., 2021),但矿床地质研究相对薄弱,对矽卡岩成矿分带和成矿过程的关注明显不足。

本文在矿床地质野外调查和矿石结构显微观察的基础上,详细描述了铜山岭铜铅锌矿床的空间分带和矿物组合特征,划分了成矿阶段,并选择贯通性较好的绿泥石和闪锌矿进行了成矿温压研究,获得了与成矿密切相关的温压条件等重要信息,为进一步理解该矿床的成因提供了重要依据。

1 地质背景

钦杭成矿带在大地构造背景上属于扬子板块与华夏板块在新元古代碰撞拼贴形成的构造结合带,是全国 21 个重点成矿带之一,发育有一系列铜铅锌金银钨锡多金属矿床(杨明桂等, 1997; 毛景文等, 2011; 徐德明等, 2015; 周永章等, 2017)。湘南矿集区地处钦杭成矿带西段(图 1a,b),分布有水口山、宝山、黄沙坪等铅锌矿床和瑶岗仙、柿竹园、新田岭、芙蓉、香花岭、魏家等钨锡矿床。这些矿床大多形成于中侏罗世—晚侏罗世,成岩成矿年龄主要集中在 165~150 Ma,与花岗岩具有密切的成因联系(路远发等, 2006; Yuan et al., 2008; 朱金初等, 2009; 2011; 袁顺达等, 2012; 王志强等, 2014; Huang et al., 2015; Zhao et al., 2016; 2018; 黄旭栋等, 2017; Deng et al., 2019; Li et al., 2019)。

位于湘南道县、江永、江华三县交界处的铜山岭岩体侵入于泥盆纪和石炭纪碳酸盐岩地层中,出露面积约 12 km²(图 1c)。该岩体主要由花岗闪长斑岩组成,造岩矿物为斜长石(约 45%)、钾长石(约 22%)、石英(约 20%)、黑云母(约 10%)和角闪石(约 3%),斑晶主要为钾长石和石英,其次为斜长石,黑云母和角闪石主要出现于基质中。副矿物包括锆石、磷灰石、榍石、褐帘石、金红石、硫化物和钛铁氧化物(以磁铁矿为主)。锆石 U-Pb 定年表明铜山岭花岗闪长斑岩形成于 164~160 Ma(Jiang et al., 2009; Zhao et al., 2016; 2017; 黄旭栋等, 2017)。铜山岭铜

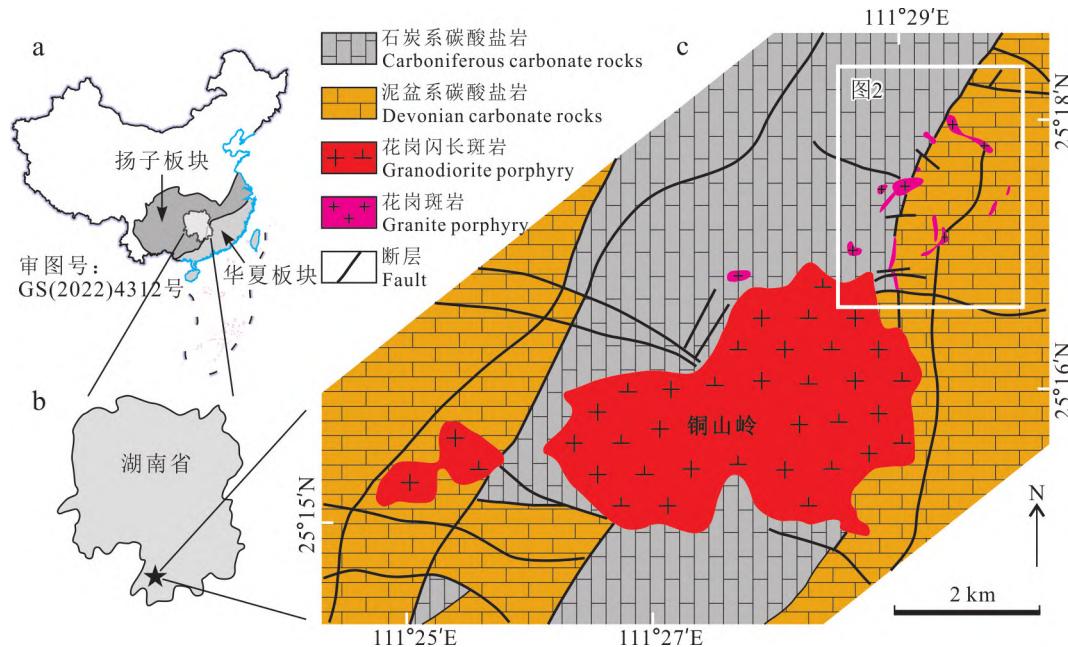


图1 湘南矿集区在钦杭成矿带的位置(a)、铜山岭岩体在湖南省的位置(b)及铜山岭地区地质简图(c)(据黄旭栋等, 2017修改)
Fig. 1 The location of the South Hunan ore-concentrated area in the Qinzhou-Hangzhou metallogenetic belt (a) and the location of the Tongshanling pluton in Hunan Province (b) and simplified geological map of the Tongshanling area (c) (modified after Huang et al., 2017)

铅锌矿床产于铜山岭岩体北东缘隐伏接触带及其外围地层中(图1c, 图2, 图3a~c)。

2 矿区地质

铜山岭铜铅锌矿区出露的地层主要为泥盆系和石炭系碳酸盐岩(图1c), 包括中泥盆统棋梓桥组、上泥盆统余田桥组和锡矿山组、下石炭统大塘阶和上石炭统壶天群(图2), 其中棋梓桥组、余田桥组和锡矿山组为赋矿地层(图3a~c)。棋梓桥组由下段灰岩、碳质灰岩和泥质灰岩、中段白云岩夹白云质灰岩和上段灰岩夹泥质灰岩组成。余田桥组岩性为灰岩、白云质灰岩夹白云岩团块。锡矿山组由下段灰岩、白云质灰岩夹泥质灰岩、泥灰岩和上段粉砂岩、页岩、泥灰岩组成。这些地层发育南北向至北东向褶皱和北北东向、东西向断层(图2)。

矿区出露的岩浆岩主要为花岗闪长斑岩, 其次为花岗斑岩(图2)。花岗斑岩切穿花岗闪长斑岩和矽卡岩, 与矿化无关(黄旭栋等, 2017)。铜山岭铜铅锌矿区包括3个矿段, 从南西到北东依次为南风山、猫仔湾和背后山矿段(图2)。南风山和猫仔湾矿段地下坑道中可见花岗闪长斑岩与碳酸盐围岩的接触

带。花岗闪长斑岩普遍发生绿泥石化、绢云母化、硅化和碳酸盐化, 并发育浸染状硫化物矿化, 硫化物主要为磁黄铁矿, 其次为黄铜矿(图4a), 品位低, 不具有经济价值。

3 成矿分带与成矿特征

铜山岭铜铅锌矿床表现出独特的成矿分带, 从隐伏岩体接触带向外依次为近端内矽卡岩、近端外矽卡岩、硫化物-石英脉和远端矽卡岩矿体(图3a~c)。近端内矽卡岩和近端外矽卡岩矿体分布于南风山和猫仔湾矿段; 硫化物-石英脉矿体主要产出于猫仔湾矿段, 少量出现于背后山矿段; 远端矽卡岩矿体主要发育在背后山矿段, 少量分布于猫仔湾矿段(图3a~c)。各类型矿体具有截然不同的几何形态、蚀变分带和矿物组合, 其特征分述如下:

近端内矽卡岩总体上呈面状分布于花岗闪长斑岩边缘(图3c), 单个矿体形态不规则, 通常呈囊状、团块状(图4b)。近端内矽卡岩具有块状构造, 分带不明显, 主要由石榴子石和辉石组成(图5a), 普遍以石榴子石为主, 局部以辉石为主。退变质矽卡岩矿物较少, 包括阳起石(图5b)、绿帘石和绿泥石。黄铜

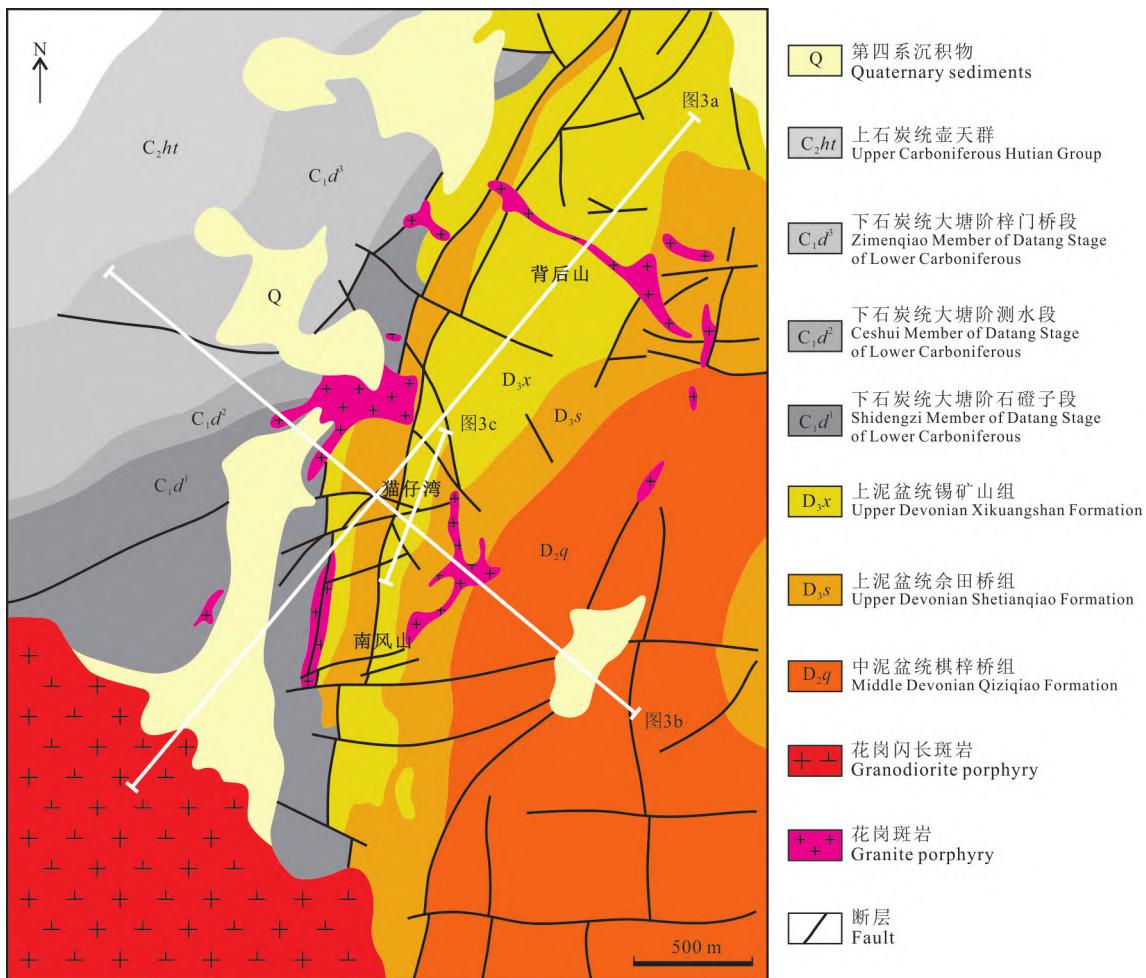


图2 铜山岭铜铅锌矿床平面地质图(据湖南冶金二〇六勘探队, 1975修改)

C₂ht:白云岩; C₁d³:灰岩和白云质灰岩; C₁d²:页岩和粉砂岩; C₁d¹:灰岩和泥质灰岩; D₃x:泥质灰岩、灰岩和白云质灰岩; D₃s:灰岩和白云质灰岩; D₂g:灰岩、白云质灰岩和白云岩

Fig. 2 Planar geological map of the Tongshanling Cu-Pb-Zn deposit (modified after Team 206 of Hunan Metallurgical and Geological Exploration Company, 1975)

C₂ht: dolostone; C₁d³: limestone and dolomitic limestone; C₁d²: shale and siltstone; C₁d¹: limestone and argillaceous limestone; D₃x: argillaceous limestone, limestone, and dolomitic limestone; D₃s: limestone and dolomitic limestone; D₂g: limestone, dolomitic limestone, and dolostone

矿和磁黄铁矿为主要矿石矿物(图5c),大多与石英密切共生,可构成硫化物-石英条带(图4c),有时呈不含石英的硫化物团块产出(图4b)。闪锌矿、黄铁矿、白钨矿和辉钼矿零星出现。可见近端内矽卡岩被石英脉切穿(图4d)。

近端外矽卡岩大多呈脉状产于棋梓桥组上段地层中(图3c),脉体宽度通常为几十厘米。外矽卡岩脉表现出明显分带,脉壁为硅灰石,内部为辉石(图5d)和石榴子石,脉芯常见晚阶段石英(图4e)。退变质矽卡岩矿物较少,包括阳起石(图5e)、符山石、绿帘石、榍石和绿泥石。黄铜矿、闪锌矿、方铅矿、磁黄

铁矿和黄铁矿为主要矿石矿物(图5f,g),一般呈浸染状产出,有时形成团块状富矿石(图4f)。白钨矿、辉钼矿和自然铋零星出现,自然铋总是与方铅矿共生(图5g)。近端外矽卡岩具有比近端内矽卡岩明显更高的辉石/石榴子石、黄铁矿/磁黄铁矿和(闪锌矿+方铅矿)/黄铜矿比值。可见近端外矽卡岩被石英脉切穿(图4g)。

硫化物-石英脉主要分布于棋梓桥组上段中,少量产于余田桥组中(图3a~c),脉体宽度通常为十几至几十厘米。靠近岩体的硫化物-石英脉周边的地层中偶尔可见矽卡岩化。硫化物-石英脉一般不具

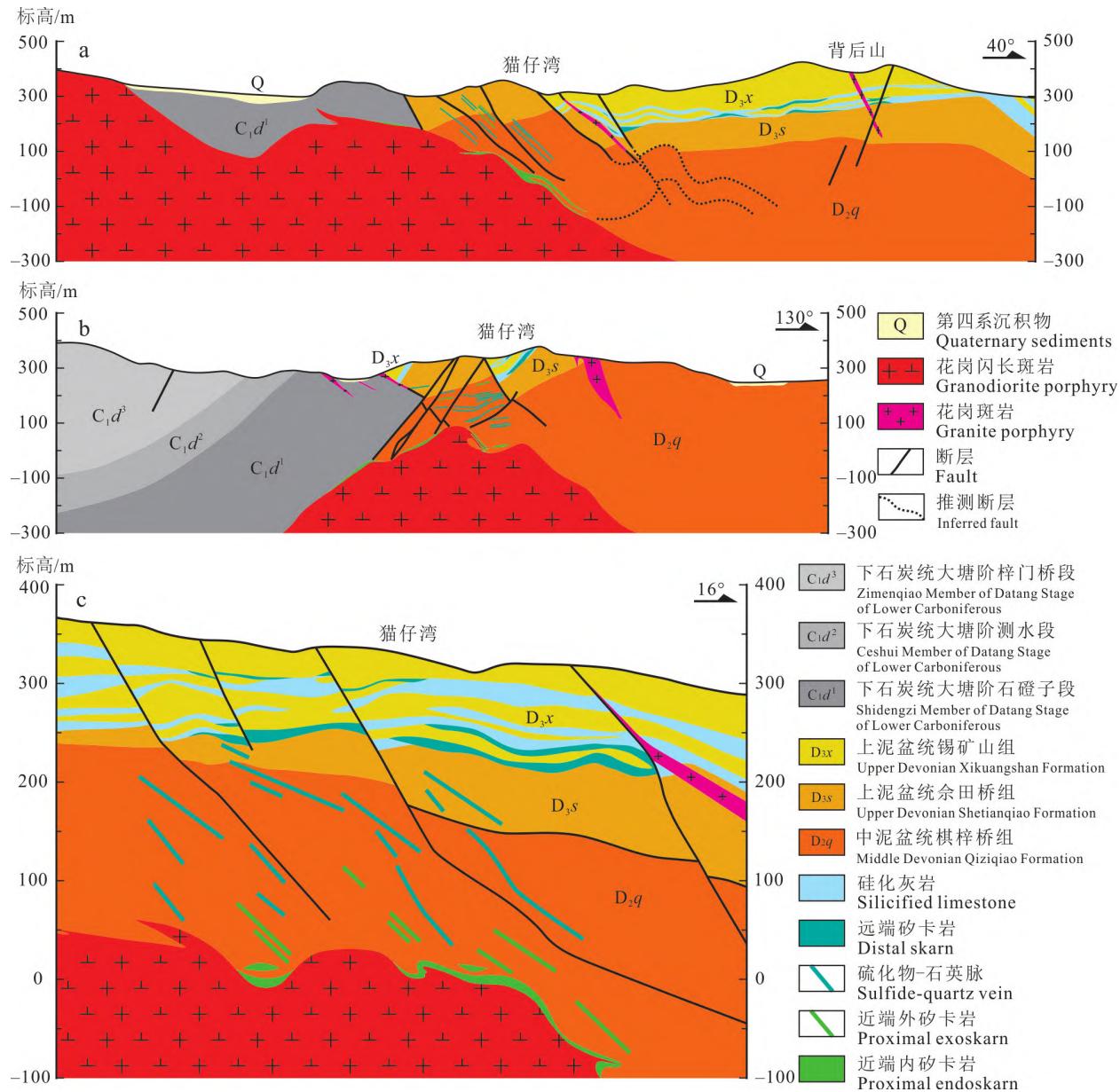


图3 铜山岭铜铅锌矿床北东向(a)、南东向(b)和北北东向(c)地质剖面图(剖面位置和地层岩性见图2,据湖南冶金二〇六勘探队,1975修改)

Fig. 3 NE-trending(a), SE-trending(b), and NNE-trending (c) geological cross sections through the Tongshanling Cu-Pb-Zn deposit (section lines and strata lithologies refer to Fig. 2, modified after Team 206 of Hunan Metallurgical and Geological Exploration Company, 1975)

有分带,有时硫化物沿脉壁更为富集(图4h)。矿石矿物主要为黄铜矿、闪锌矿、方铅矿和黄铁矿(图5h、i),其次为毒砂(图5h)、白钨矿、辉钼矿、辉铋矿(图5j)和自然铋,脉石矿物主要为石英。总体上,靠近岩体的硫化物-石英脉以铜矿化为主(图4i),具有较低的(闪锌矿+方铅矿)/黄铜矿比值,含有毒砂(图5h);而远离岩体的硫化物-石英脉以铜铅锌矿化为

特征(图4j),具有较高的(闪锌矿+方铅矿)/黄铜矿比值,不含毒砂(图5i)。此外,在花岗闪长斑岩中发现一条宽约二十厘米的铅锌硫化物-石英脉(图4k),矿物组合为闪锌矿、方铅矿、黄铁矿、毒砂和石英(图5k),可见晚阶段方解石切穿硫化物和石英(图4k)。

远端矽卡岩呈层状、似层状产于锡矿山组下段中(图3a、c),主要受泥质灰岩层位控制,其中可见残



图4 铜山岭铜铅锌矿床各成矿类型野外照片

a. 蚀变花岗闪长斑岩中的浸染状硫化物矿化, 硫化物主要为磁黄铁矿, 其次为黄铜矿; b. 近端内矽卡岩中的团块状硫化物矿化, 矽卡岩矿物主要为石榴子石, 其次为辉石, 矿石矿物主要为黄铜矿和磁黄铁矿; c. 近端内矽卡岩中的硫化物-石英条带; d. 石英脉切穿近端内矽卡岩; e. 近端

外矽卡岩脉的分带,脉壁为硅灰石,内部主要为辉石,其次为石榴子石,脉芯为晚阶段石英;f. 近端外矽卡岩矿体中的团块状铜铅锌矿石;g. 石英脉切穿近端外矽卡岩;h. 脉壁富集硫化物的硫化物-石英脉;i. 靠近岩体的铜硫化物-石英脉;j. 远离岩体的铜铅锌硫化物-石英脉;k. 蚀变花岗闪长斑岩中的铅锌硫化物-石英脉,晚阶段方解石切穿硫化物和石英;l. 远端矽卡岩中残留的泥质灰岩;m. 远端矽卡岩矿体中的团块状铜铅锌矿石;n. 硫化物-石英脉切穿远端矽卡岩;o. 离接触带不远的碳酸盐交代型铅锌硫化物脉

Cal—方解石;Ccp—黄铜矿;Po—磁黄铁矿;Qz—石英

Fig. 4 Field photographs showing different styles of mineralization at the Tongshanling Cu-Pb-Zn deposit

a. Disseminated sulfide mineralization in altered granodiorite porphyry, the sulfides are principally pyrrhotite and subordinately chalcopyrite; b. Massive sulfide mineralization in proximal endoskarn, the skarn minerals are principally garnet and subordinately pyroxene, the ore minerals are dominantly chalcopyrite and pyrrhotite; c. Sulfide-quartz bands in proximal endoskarn; d. Quartz vein cuts proximal endoskarn; e. Zonation of proximal exoskarn vein, the exterior is wollastonite, the interior is principally pyroxene and subordinately garnet, the core is later-formed quartz; f. Massive Cu-Pb-Zn ore in proximal exoskarn orebody; g. Quartz vein cuts proximal exoskarn; h. Sulfide-quartz vein with sulfide-rich walls; i. Cu sulfide-quartz vein close to the contact zone; j. Cu-Pb-Zn sulfide-quartz vein far from the contact zone; k. Pb-Zn sulfide-quartz vein in altered granodiorite porphyry, later-formed calcite cuts the sulfides and quartz; l. Residual argillaceous limestone in distal skarn; m. Massive Cu-Pb-Zn ore in distal skarn orebody; n. Sulfide-quartz vein cuts distal skarn; o. Carbonate replacement Pb-Zn sulfide vein not far from the contact zone

Cal—Calcite; Ccp—Chalcopyrite; Po—Pyrrhotite; Qz—Quartz

留的泥质灰岩团块(图4l)。单个矿体厚度可达数米,顶、底板通常为硅化灰岩。远端矽卡岩具有块状构造,分带不明显,矽卡岩矿物粒度明显小于近端矽卡岩(图5l)。矿石矿物主要为黄铜矿、闪锌矿、方铅矿(图5m)和黄铁矿,其次为磁黄铁矿、毒砂(图5n)、白钨矿、辉钼矿和自然铋;脉石矿物主要为石榴子石、辉石(图5l)、硅灰石、石英和方解石,其次为阳起石、符山石、榍石和绿泥石。硫化物一般呈浸染状产出,有时形成团块状富矿石(图4m)。相对于近端外矽卡岩,远端矽卡岩具有较低的辉石/石榴子石比值、较高的黄铁矿/磁黄铁矿比值和类似的(闪锌矿+方铅矿)/黄铜矿比值。可见远端矽卡岩被硫化物-石英脉切穿(图4n)。

此外,在离接触带不远的棋梓桥组上段中存在少量团块状或脉状碳酸盐交代型铅锌矿体(图4o),矿石矿物主要为闪锌矿、方铅矿、黄铁矿和毒砂,脉石矿物主要为方解石(图5o)。

4 成矿阶段划分

基于对穿切关系、交代结构和矿物组合等地质特征的详细研究,在铜山岭铜铅锌矿床中识别出4个矿化蚀变阶段,从早到晚依次为进变质矽卡岩、退变质矽卡岩、石英-硫化物和碳酸盐阶段。矿物共生序列如图6所示,4个矿化阶段描述如下:

进变质矽卡岩阶段在花岗闪长斑岩和碳酸盐围岩中形成无水矽卡岩矿物(图6)。花岗闪长斑岩中主要形成石榴子石和辉石,石榴子石多于辉石(图4b,c,图5a);接触带附近的棋梓桥组上段中首先形

成硅灰石,然后形成辉石和石榴子石,辉石明显多于石榴子石(图4e,g),可见辉石交代硅灰石(图5d);外围的锡矿山组下段中形成石榴子石、辉石(图5l)和硅灰石,石榴子石多于辉石。

退变质矽卡岩阶段以各类矽卡岩中含水矽卡岩矿物的形成、花岗闪长斑岩中的绿泥石化和绢云母化以及花岗闪长斑岩和近端内矽卡岩中的磁黄铁矿与黄铜矿矿化为特征(图6)。近端内矽卡岩、近端外矽卡岩和远端矽卡岩中形成少量阳起石(图5b,e)、绿帘石、符山石、榍石和绿泥石,可见阳起石交代石榴子石(图5b)。花岗闪长斑岩中的绿泥石化主要表现为绿泥石交代黑云母,绢云母化主要表现为绢云母交代斜长石。蚀变花岗闪长斑岩中产生浸染状磁黄铁矿和次要的黄铜矿矿化(图4a)。近端内矽卡岩中产生团块状磁黄铁矿与黄铜矿矿化(图4b),硫化物交代阳起石(图5b),黄铜矿交代磁黄铁矿(图5c),白钨矿、辉钼矿、黄铁矿和闪锌矿零星产出。

石英-硫化物阶段是铜山岭铜铅锌矿床的主成矿阶段,形成各类矽卡岩中的石英和铁铜铅锌硫化物和不同类型的硫化物-石英脉,可以进一步划分为6个亚阶段(图6)。亚阶段1在近端内矽卡岩中形成磁黄铁矿-黄铜矿-石英矿体(图4c)。亚阶段2和3分别在近端外矽卡岩和远端矽卡岩中产生黄铜矿、闪锌矿和方铅矿矿化(图4f,m,图5f,g,m),方铅矿交代黄铜矿和闪锌矿(图5g,m),绿泥石、白钨矿、辉钼矿和自然铋零星产出,自然铋与方铅矿共生(图5g)。近端外矽卡岩不含毒砂,而远端矽卡岩含有毒砂(图5n)。亚阶段4~6形成硫化物-石英脉,可见(硫

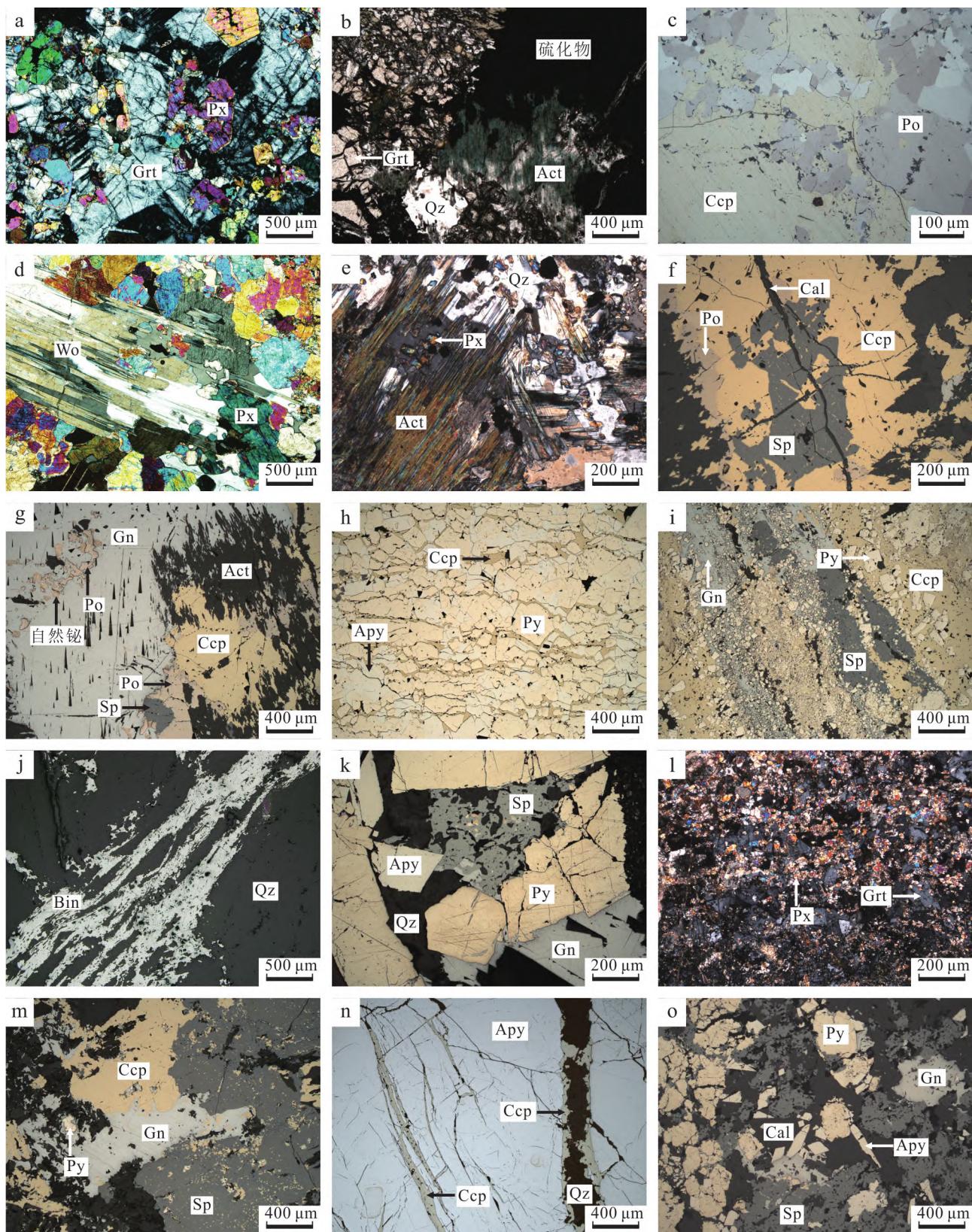


图5 铜山岭铜铅锌矿床各成矿类型岩相学和矿相学显微照片

a. 近端内矽卡岩主要由石榴子石和辉石组成(正交透射光, CTL);b. 近端内矽卡岩中阳起石交代石榴子石而又被硫化物交代(单偏透射光, PTL);c. 近端内矽卡岩矿体的矿石矿物主要为黄铜矿和磁黄铁矿, 磁黄铁矿表现出明显各向异性, 黄铜矿交代磁黄铁矿(斜交反射光, CRL);

d. 近端外矽卡岩中的硅灰石和辉石, 辉石交代硅灰石(CTL); e. 近端外矽卡岩中的阳起石(CTL); f. 近端外矽卡岩矿石中的黄铜矿、闪锌矿和磁黄铁矿, 黄铜矿与闪锌矿共生而交代磁黄铁矿, 晚阶段方解石切穿硫化物(单偏反射光,PRL); g. 近端外矽卡岩矿石中的黄铜矿、磁黄铁矿、闪锌矿、方铅矿和自然铋, 黄铜矿和磁黄铁矿交代阳起石, 方铅矿交代黄铜矿、磁黄铁矿和闪锌矿, 自然铋与方铅矿共生(PRL); h. 靠近岩体的铜硫化物-石英脉中的黄铜矿、黄铁矿和毒砂, 黄铜矿切穿黄铁矿和毒砂(PRL); i. 远离岩体的铜铅锌硫化物-石英脉中的黄铜矿、闪锌矿、方铅矿和黄铁矿, 黄铜矿和闪锌矿交代黄铁矿, 方铅矿交代黄铁矿、黄铜矿和闪锌矿(PRL); j. 铜铅锌硫化物-石英脉中的辉铋矿(PRL); k. 花岗闪长斑岩中的铅锌硫化物-石英脉主要由闪锌矿、方铅矿、黄铁矿、毒砂和石英组成(PRL); l. 远端矽卡岩中的石榴子石和辉石, 矿物粒度明显小于近端矽卡岩(CTL); m. 远端矽卡岩矿石中的黄铜矿、闪锌矿和方铅矿, 闪锌矿交代黄铜矿, 方铅矿交代黄铜矿和闪锌矿(PRL); n. 远端矽卡岩矿石中毒砂被黄铜矿±石英细脉切穿(PRL); o. 碳酸盐交代型铅锌矿体的矿石矿物主要为闪锌矿、方铅矿、黄铁矿和毒砂, 脉石矿物主要为方解石(PRL)

Act—阳起石; Apy—毒砂; Bin—辉铋矿; Cal—方解石; Ccp—黄铜矿; Gn—方铅矿; Grt—石榴子石; Po—磁黄铁矿; Px—辉石; Py—黄铁矿; Qz—石英; Sp—闪锌矿; Wo—硅灰石

Fig. 5 Petrographic and minerographic photomicrographs showing different styles of mineralization at the Tongshanling Cu-Pb-Zn deposit

a. Proximal endoskarn mainly consists of garnet and pyroxene (crossed-polarized transmitted light, CTL); b. Actinolite replaces garnet and then replaced by sulfides in proximal endoskarn (plane-polarized transmitted light, PTL); c. The ore minerals of proximal endoskarn orebody are dominantly chalcopyrite and pyrrhotite, the pyrrhotite displays obvious anisotropy, the chalcopyrite replaces the pyrrhotite (crossed-polarized reflected light, CRL); d. Wollastonite and pyroxene in proximal exoskarn, the pyroxene replaces the wollastonite (CTL); e. Actinolite in proximal exoskarn (CTL); f. Chalcopyrite, sphalerite, and pyrrhotite in proximal exoskarn ore, the chalcopyrite coexists with the sphalerite and replaces the pyrrhotite, later-formed calcite cuts the sulfides (plane-polarized reflected light, PRL); g. Chalcopyrite, pyrrhotite, sphalerite, galena, and native bismuth in proximal exoskarn ore, the chalcopyrite and pyrrhotite replace actinolite, the galena replaces the chalcopyrite, pyrrhotite, and sphalerite, the native bismuth coexists with the galena (PRL); h. Chalcopyrite, pyrite, and arsenopyrite in Cu sulfide-quartz vein close to the contact zone, the chalcopyrite cuts the pyrite and arsenopyrite (PRL); i. Chalcopyrite, sphalerite, galena, and pyrite in Cu-Pb-Zn sulfide-quartz vein far from the contact zone, the chalcopyrite and sphalerite replace the pyrite, the galena replaces the pyrite, chalcopyrite, and sphalerite (PRL); j. Bismuthinite in Cu-Pb-Zn sulfide-quartz vein (PRL); k. The Pb-Zn sulfide-quartz vein in granodiorite porphyry mainly consists of sphalerite, galena, pyrite, arsenopyrite, and quartz (PRL); l. Garnet and pyroxene in distal skarn, the mineral granularity is distinctly finer than that of proximal skarn (CTL); m. Chalcopyrite, sphalerite, and galena in distal skarn ore, the sphalerite replaces the chalcopyrite, the galena replaces the chalcopyrite and sphalerite (PRL); n. Arsenopyrite cut by chalcopyrite ± quartz veinlets in distal skarn ore (PRL); o. The ore minerals of carbonate replacement Pb-Zn orebody are dominantly sphalerite, galena, pyrite, and arsenopyrite, the gangue minerals are dominantly calcite (PRL)

Act—Actinolite; Apy—Arsenopyrite; Bin—Bismuthinite; Cal—Calcite; Ccp—Chalcopyrite; Gn—Galena; Grt—Garnet; Po—Pyrrhotite; Px—Pyroxene; Py—Pyrite; Qz—Quartz; Sp—Sphalerite; Wo—Wollastonite

化物)-石英脉切穿近端内矽卡岩(图4d)、近端外矽卡岩(图4g)和远端矽卡岩(图4n)。亚阶段4在靠近岩体的地层中形成铜硫化物-石英脉(图4i), 闪锌矿和方铅矿较少; 亚阶段5在远离岩体的地层中形成铜铅锌硫化物-石英脉(图4j), 黄铜矿、闪锌矿和方铅矿都较多; 亚阶段6在蚀变花岗闪长斑岩中形成铅锌硫化物-石英脉(图4k), 不含黄铜矿。铜硫化物-石英脉含有毒砂(图5h)、白钨矿、辉钼矿和自然铋; 铜铅锌硫化物-石英脉不含毒砂和自然铋, 含有白钨矿、辉钼矿和辉铋矿(图5i,j); 铅锌硫化物-石英脉含有毒砂(图5k), 不含白钨矿、辉钼矿、辉铋矿和自然铋。

碳酸盐阶段形成碳酸盐交代型铅锌矿体和成矿后方解石(图6)。离接触带不远的地层中形成团块状或脉状碳酸盐交代型铅锌矿体(图4o), 矿物组合为闪锌矿、方铅矿、黄铁矿、毒砂和方解石(图

5o)。可见成矿后方解石切穿硫化物和石英(图4k, 图5f)。

5 样品和分析方法

本次矿物成分温压计研究共使用含绿泥石样品8件和含闪锌矿样品1件, 含绿泥石样品包括花岗闪长斑岩(TSL58)、近端内矽卡岩(T1513、T1516)、近端外矽卡岩(TSL97、TSL133)和远端矽卡岩(TSL86、TSL111、TSL144), 含闪锌矿样品(TSL122)为近端内矽卡岩型团块状硫化物矿石, 所有样品均来自铜山岭铜铅锌矿区地下坑道。首先将样品制成光薄片, 通过显微镜观察绿泥石和闪锌矿的岩相学特征, 识别其形成阶段, 然后利用电子探针分析绿泥石和闪锌矿的成分。

绿泥石和闪锌矿成分分析在法国奥尔良地球科

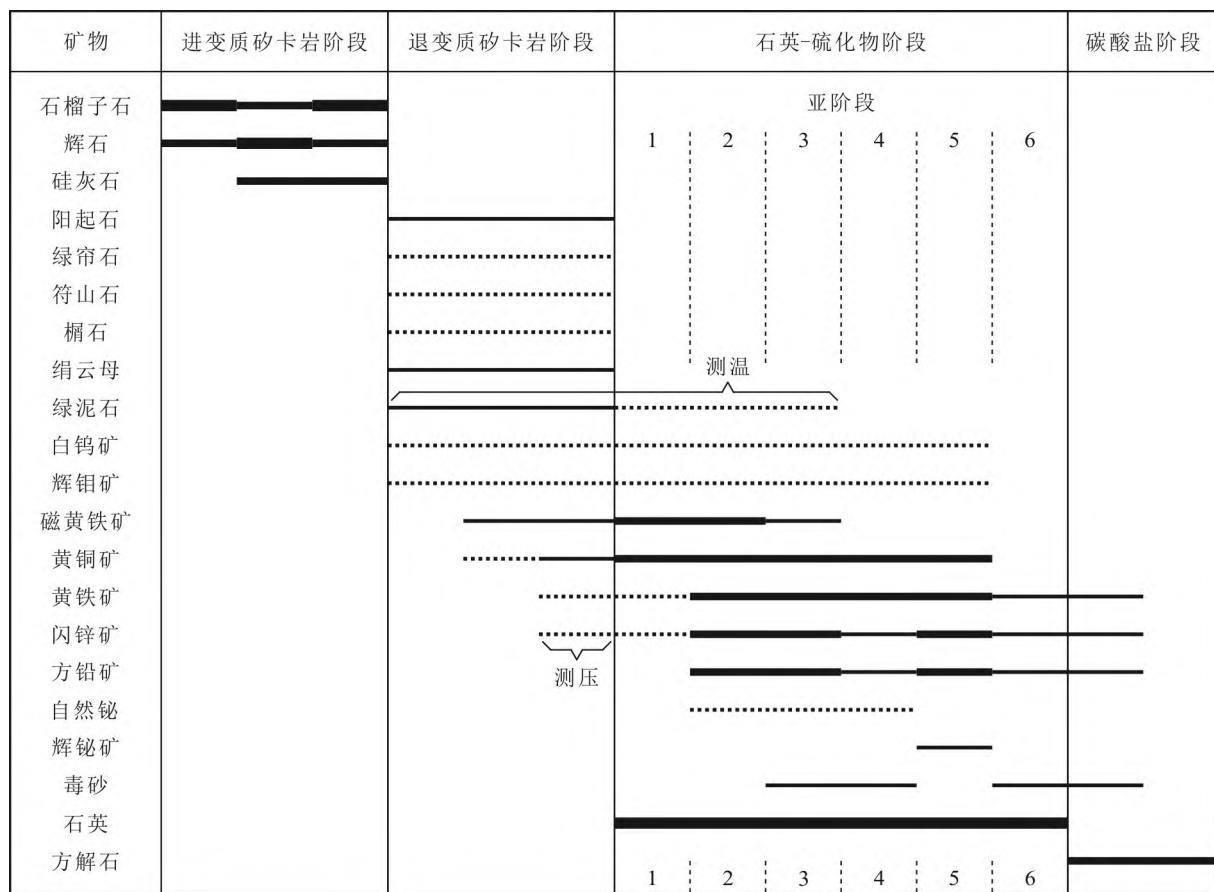


图6 铜山岭铜铅锌矿床矿物共生序列

线的粗细代表相对多少,虚线代表零星出现

Fig. 6 Mineral paragenetic sequence of the Tongshanling Cu-Pb-Zn deposit

The thickness of line denotes relative abundance, the dotted line denotes sporadic occurrence

学研究所(Institut des Sciences de la Terre d'Orléans)完成。所用仪器为CAMECA SXFive型电子探针,工作条件包括加速电压15 kV、射束电流10 nA和束斑直径1 μm。绿泥石的分析元素为Si、Ti、Al、Fe、Mn、Mg、Ca、Na、K、F和Cl,闪锌矿的分析元素包括S、Mn、Fe、Co、Ni、Cu、Zn、Ag、Cd、Pb和Bi,每个元素的峰位和背景测量时间分别为10 s和5 s。绿泥石的标样包括天然矿物钠长石(SiK α 、NaK α)、钙铁榴石(CaK α)、正长石(KK α)、黄玉(FK α)、钒铅矿(ClK α)和人工合成物质MnTiO₃(TiK α 、MnK α)、Al₂O₃(AlK α)、Fe₂O₃(FeK α)、MgO(MgK α)。闪锌矿的标样为天然矿物闪锌矿(SK α 、ZnK α)、磁黄铁矿(FeK α)、黄铜矿(CuK α)、方铅矿(PbM α)和金属锰(MnK α)、钴(CoK α)、镍(NiK α)、银(AgL α)、镉(CdL α)、铋(BiM α)。分析数据由ZAF程序进行统一校正。

6 绿泥石成分温度计

在花岗闪长斑岩中,绿泥石主要以交代黑云母的形式存在,并保留黑云母假象(图7a)。考虑到硫化物-石英脉切穿蚀变(绿泥石化和绢云母化)的花岗闪长斑岩(图4k),这些绿泥石应该形成于退变质矽卡岩阶段。近端内矽卡岩、近端外矽卡岩和远端矽卡岩中存在两类绿泥石,一类绿泥石交代石榴子石,多呈浸染状产于石榴子石中,不与石英共生(图7b、d、f、g);另一类绿泥石与石英共生,常呈填隙状产出(图7c、h)。在近端外矽卡岩中可见绿泥石沿环带交代石榴子石(图7e),内部环带的绿泥石包含较多残留的石榴子石,不与石英共生,属于第一类绿泥石;而外部环带的绿泥石中残留的石榴子石较少,并与石英共生,属于第二类绿泥石。根据绿泥石的产

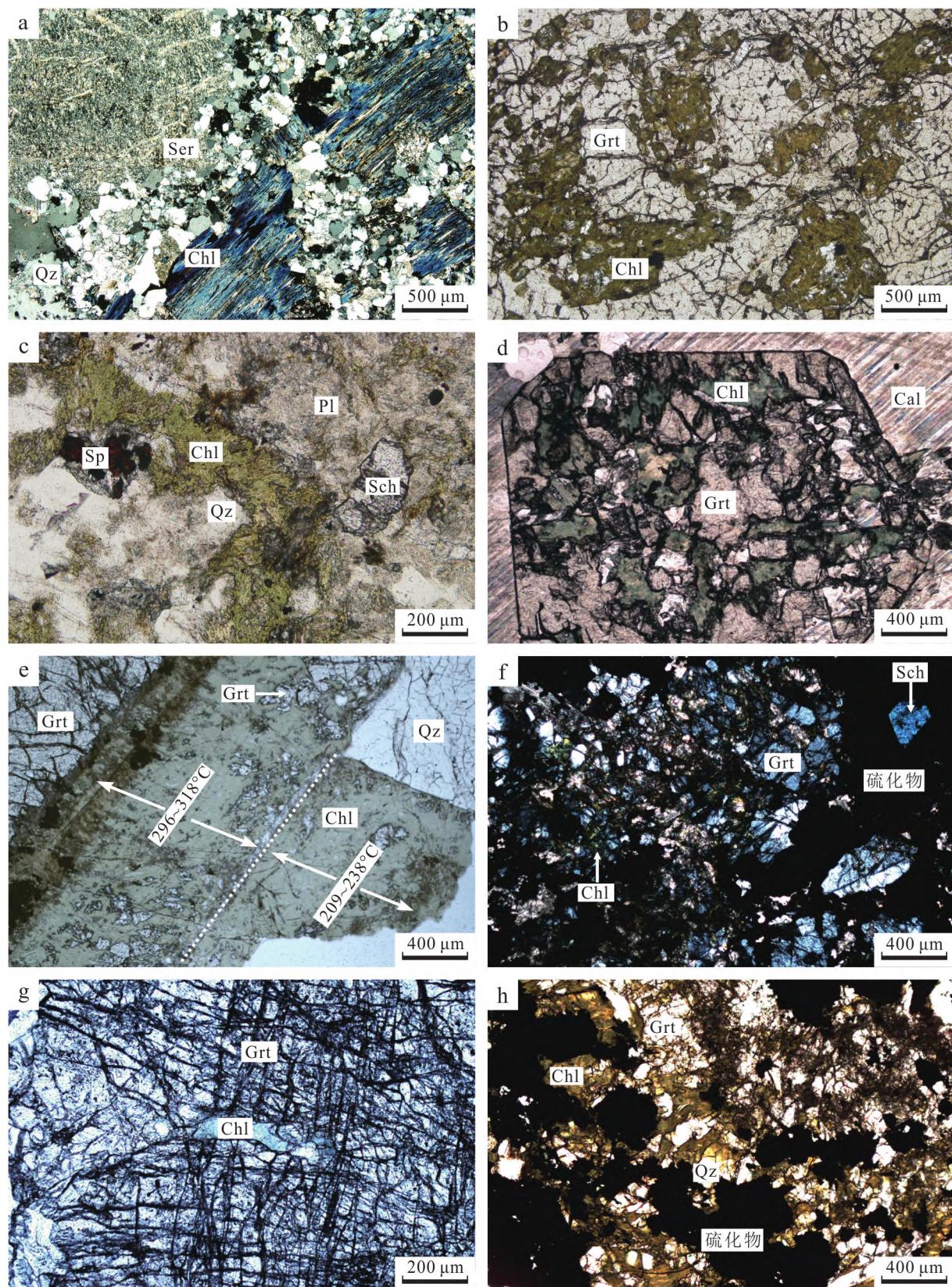


图7 铜山岭铜铅锌矿床不同类型绿泥石岩相学显微照片

a. 花岗闪长斑岩中绿泥石交代黑云母并保留其假象, 绿泥石呈现出独特的靛蓝色干涉色(TSL58, CTL); b. 近端内矽卡岩中绿泥石呈浸染状交代石榴子石(T1516, PTL); c. 近端内矽卡岩中与石英共生的填隙状绿泥石(T1513, PTL); d. 近端外矽卡岩中绿泥石呈浸染状交代石榴子石

(TSL97, PTL); e. 近端外矽卡岩中绿泥石沿环带交代石榴子石, 内部环带的绿泥石包含较多残留的石榴子石, 形成温度(据Cathelineau, 1988计算)较高; 外部环带的绿泥石中残留的石榴子石较少, 形成温度较低(TSL133, PTL); f. 远端矽卡岩中绿泥石呈浸染状交代石榴子石(TSL144, CTL); g. 远端矽卡岩中绿泥石交代石榴子石(TSL86, PTL); h. 远端矽卡岩中与石英共生的填隙状绿泥石(TSL111, PTL)

Cal—方解石; Chl—绿泥石; Grt—石榴子石; Pl—斜长石; Qz—石英; Sch—白钨矿; Ser—绢云母; Sp—闪锌矿

Fig. 7 Petrographic photomicrographs showing different types of chlorite in the Tongshanling Cu-Pb-Zn deposit

a. Chlorite replaces biotite and maintains its pseudomorph in granodiorite porphyry, the chlorite exhibits distinctive indigo-blue interference color (TSL58, CTL); b. Disseminated chlorite replaces garnet in proximal endoskarn (T1516, PTL); c. Interstitial chlorite coexists with quartz in proximal endoskarn (T1513, PTL); d. Disseminated chlorite replaces garnet in proximal exoskarn (TSL97, PTL); e. Chlorite replaces garnet along its zonal bands in proximal exoskarn, the chlorite in inner zone contains more residual garnet and was formed at higher temperature (calculated after Cathelineau, 1988); while the chlorite in outer zone contains less residual garnet and was formed at lower temperature (TSL133, PTL); f. Disseminated chlorite replaces garnet in distal skarn (TSL144, CTL); g. Chlorite replaces garnet in distal skarn (TSL86, PTL); h. Interstitial chlorite coexists with quartz in distal skarn (TSL111, PTL)

Cal—Calcite; Chl—Chlorite; Grt—Garnet; Pl—Plagioclase; Qz—Quartz; Sch—Scheelite; Ser—Sericite; Sp—Sphalerite

状及其与石英的共生关系认为两类绿泥石分别形成于退变质矽卡岩阶段和石英-硫化物阶段。

绿泥石电子探针分析数据和晶体化学式计算结果见表1。根据Hey(1954)的绿泥石Si-Fe分类方案(图8a), 近端内矽卡岩中的退变质矽卡岩阶段绿泥石(Chl_N II)属于铁绿泥石, 花岗闪长斑岩、近端外矽卡岩和远端矽卡岩中的退变质矽卡岩阶段绿泥石(分别简称为 Chl_G II、 Chl_X II和 Chl_D II)主要落于蠕绿泥石、铁镁绿泥石和密绿泥石的交界区域, 部分 Chl_X II落入蠕绿泥石区域中, 部分 Chl_D II落入密绿泥石区域中; 近端内矽卡岩中的石英-硫化物阶段绿泥石(Chl_N III)属于铁镁绿泥石, 近端外矽卡岩和远端矽卡岩中的石英-硫化物阶段绿泥石(分别简称为 Chl_X III和 Chl_D III)落于铁镁绿泥石区域的右侧边界及其附近。在Wiewióra等(1990)的绿泥石R²⁺-Si分类图(图8b)中, Chl_G II、 Chl_N II、 Chl_X II、 Chl_D II和 Chl_N III落于蠕绿泥石和鲕绿泥石端员之间, 而 Chl_X III和 Chl_D III具有相对较多的八面体空位, 靠近鲕绿泥石端员, 所有绿泥石均属于三八面体绿泥石。在Zane等(1998)的绿泥石八面体位置(Al+□)-Mg-Fe分类图(图8c)中, 所有绿泥石均落于类型I三八面体绿泥石区域中, 其中 Chl_G II、 Chl_N II、 Chl_X II、 Chl_N III、 Chl_X III和 Chl_D III为Fe绿泥石, 而 Chl_D II主要为Mg绿泥石, 部分为Fe绿泥石。

利用Kranidiotis等(1987)、Cathelineau(1988)和Jowett(1991)的绿泥石成分温度计对不同类型绿泥石的形成温度进行了计算, 结果列于表1。3个温度计的计算结果(分别以 T_1 、 T_2 和 T_3 表示)基本一致, 差值大多在11~24°C之间, 最大不超过50°C(表1)。以 T_2 为例, Chl_G II的形成温度为317~340°C; Chl_N II形成温度较高, 为345~388°C; 而 Chl_D II形成温度较

低, 为296~338°C; 部分 Chl_X II形成温度较高(341~376°C), 与 Chl_N II类似; 而部分 Chl_X II形成温度较低(296~318°C), 与 Chl_D II类似(表1, 图8d)。石英-硫化物阶段的绿泥石比退变质矽卡岩阶段的绿泥石形成温度更低, Chl_N III、 Chl_X III和 Chl_D III的形成温度分别为270~318°C、209~238°C和200~223°C(表1, 图8d)。绿泥石的Mn含量与形成温度之间存在负相关性(图8d)。

7 闪锌矿成分压力计

闪锌矿成分压力计的应用通常需要满足以下几个条件: ①闪锌矿与磁黄铁矿、黄铁矿同时形成, 达到平衡; ②磁黄铁矿为六方磁黄铁矿; ③闪锌矿形成温度在300~650°C范围内, 1 bar时可延至254°C, 5×10^8 Pa时可延至290°C; ④闪锌矿不具有黄铜矿病毒结构(黄铜矿呈细小斑点状或乳滴状散布于闪锌矿中); ⑤闪锌矿中FeS摩尔含量比较稳定(王大伟等, 1988)。铜山岭铜铅锌矿床中各种类型的矿石都含闪锌矿, 然而, 硫化物-石英脉和碳酸盐交代型矿石不含磁黄铁矿, 近端外矽卡岩和远端矽卡岩矿石中闪锌矿交代磁黄铁矿和黄铁矿, 都不能用于闪锌矿成分压力计研究。近端内矽卡岩型团块状硫化物矿石中闪锌矿和黄铁矿呈稀疏浸染状产出, 可见闪锌矿与磁黄铁矿相互接触, 有清晰的共生边界, 无明显先后关系(图9a)。虽然未见闪锌矿与黄铁矿的共生关系, 但是可见黄铜矿交代磁黄铁矿和黄铁矿(图9b), 因此推测黄铁矿可能与磁黄铁矿、闪锌矿同时形成。如上所述, 该类矿石形成于退变质矽卡岩阶段, Chl_N II的形成温度(T_2)为345~388°C(表1, 图8d), 大致可以代表闪锌矿的形成温度, 符合应用闪

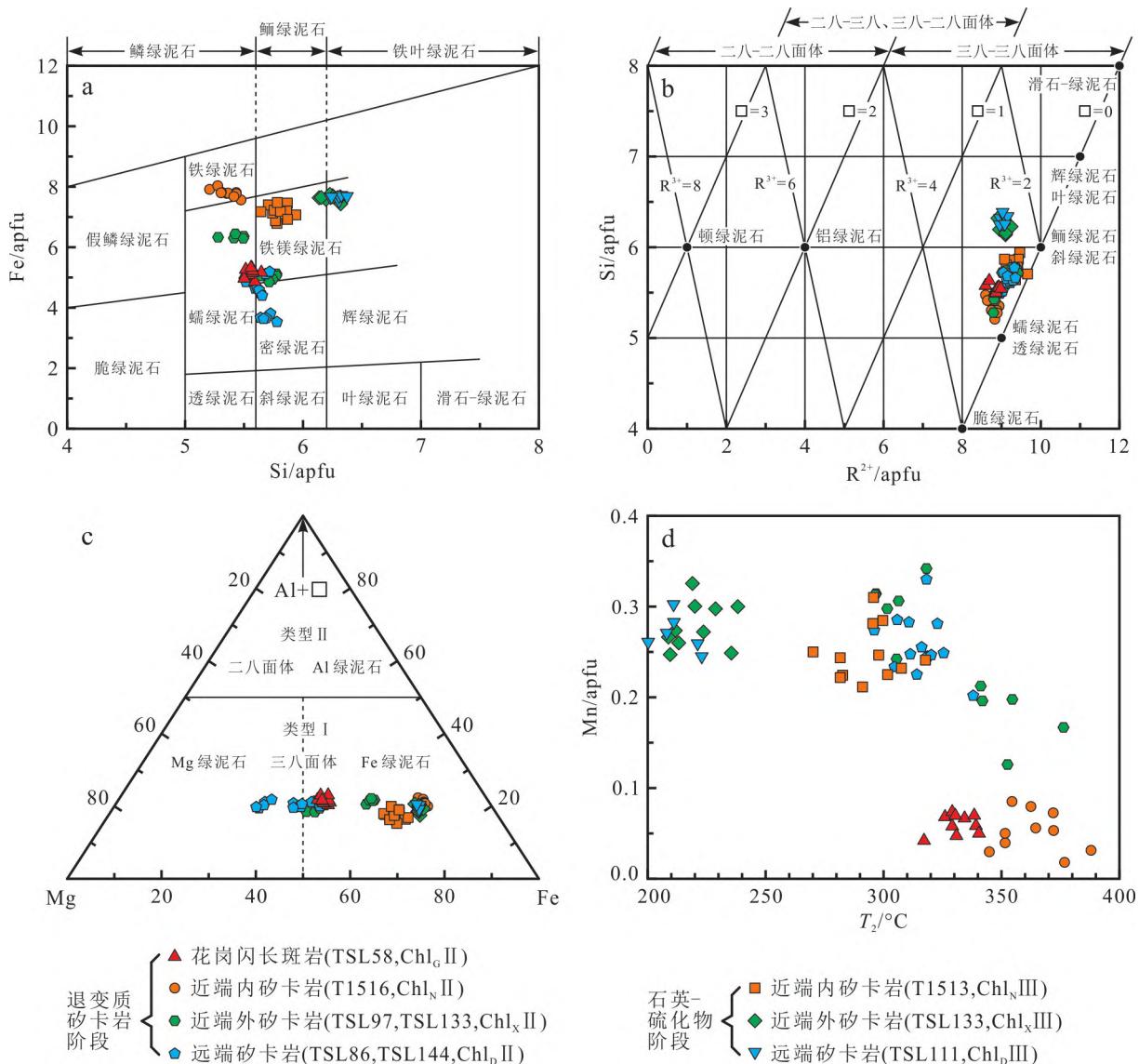


图8 铜山岭铜铅锌矿床不同类型绿泥石的成分和温度计算结果

a. 绿泥石 Si-Fe 分类图(底图据 Hey, 1954; apfu: 单位化学式原子数); b. 绿泥石 R²⁺-Si 分类图(底图据 Wiewióra et al., 1990); c. 绿泥石八面体位置(Al+□)-Mg-Fe 分类图(底图据 Zane et al., 1998); d. Mn 含量-T₂(据 Cathelineau, 1988 计算)图解; 绿泥石类型缩写中下标 G、N、X 和 D 分别代表花岗闪长斑岩、近端内矽卡岩、近端外矽卡岩和远端矽卡岩, 罗马数字 II 和 III 分别代表退变质矽卡岩阶段和石英-硫化物阶段

Fig. 8 Compositions and calculated temperatures for different types of chlorite in the Tongshanling Cu-Pb-Zn deposit

a. Classification diagram for chlorite based on Si and Fe contents (according to Hey, 1954; apfu: atoms per formula unit); b. Classification diagram for chlorite based on R²⁺ and Si contents (according to Wiewióra et al., 1990); c. Classification diagram for chlorite based on octahedral Al+□, Mg, and Fe contents (according to Zane et al., 1998); d. Plot of Mn contents versus T₂ (calculated after Cathelineau, 1988); In the abbreviations of chlorite types, the subscripts G, N, X, and D represent granodiorite porphyry, proximal endoskarn, proximal exoskarn, and distal skarn and the Roman numerals II and III denote retrograde skarn and quartz-sulfide stages, respectively

锌矿成分压力计的温度条件。在254°C以上,磁黄铁矿主要以六方磁黄铁矿形式存在(Kissin et al., 1982; 顾连兴等, 1995; 任康达等, 2021),样品中的磁黄铁矿即表现出高温六方磁黄铁矿的三晶嵌接结构(图9c, 顾连兴等, 1990; 郭维民等, 2010),应为六方

磁黄铁矿。

闪锌矿电子探针分析结果列于表2。近端内矽卡岩型团块状硫化物矿石中的闪锌矿具有黄铜矿病毒结构(图9a、d),并且Fe含量变化明显(8.94%~11.11%,图10a)。Hutchison等(1981)认为含大量细

表1 铜山岭铜铅锌矿床不同类型绿泥石电子探针分析结果($w(\text{B})/\%$)Table 1 Electron microprobe analyses on different types of chlorite ($w(\text{B})/\%$) in the Tongshanling Cu-Pb-Zn deposit

组分	花岗闪长斑岩										近端内矽卡岩										
	TSL58 Chl _G II					T1513 Chl _N III															
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
SiO ₂	25.75	25.65	25.98	26.16	25.56	26.45	25.64	26.19	25.89	26.05	24.79	25.23	26.76	26.09	25.40	25.70	24.82	24.91	25.57	26.13	
TiO ₂	0.12	0.14	0.14	0.16	0.13	0.09	0.13	0.19	0.19	1.73	0.06	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.08	0.00	0.00	
Al ₂ O ₃	19.19	19.12	19.53	19.52	19.74	19.78	20.03	19.98	20.07	18.85	15.13	16.77	16.75	16.59	15.83	15.65	14.54	15.22	16.74	16.56	
FeO	29.73	28.95	29.92	29.17	29.37	29.19	27.92	29.00	28.80	27.31	38.33	38.33	37.72	38.55	38.11	37.76	37.72	38.60	37.94	37.28	
MnO	0.27	0.32	0.39	0.42	0.39	0.24	0.28	0.38	0.33	0.38	1.43	1.27	1.19	1.12	1.48	1.16	1.22	1.20	1.18	1.32	
MgO	12.74	12.78	12.52	13.16	12.44	12.38	13.38	13.27	13.14	12.60	6.50	7.79	7.69	7.16	7.50	7.03	6.71	7.82	7.15	8.50	
CaO	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.08	0.07	0.03	0.01	0.04	0.37	0.52	0.27	0.49	0.32	0.39	0.47	0.42	0.43	0.39	0.37	
Na ₂ O	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.05	0.13	0.06	0.04	0.06	0.09	0.10	0.04	0.11	0.02	0.02	
K ₂ O	0.05	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.03	0.04	0.02	0.03	0.00	0.09	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.15	0.00	0.02	0.05	0.00	
F	0.06	0.07	0.15	0.06	0.14	0.25	0.19	0.09	0.11	0.12	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	
Cl	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.00	
总和	87.93	87.08	88.68	88.69	87.92	88.52	87.66	89.17	88.61	87.55	86.92	89.73	90.71	89.93	88.80	88.02	85.51	88.32	89.15	90.18	
											基于28个O计算的离子数										
T_Si	5.558	5.572	5.563	5.571	5.513	5.645	5.501	5.539	5.509	5.590	5.781	5.642	5.867	5.808	5.755	5.860	5.866	5.705	5.741	5.765	
T_VAI	2.442	2.428	2.437	2.429	2.487	2.355	2.499	2.461	2.491	2.410	2.219	2.358	2.133	2.192	2.245	2.140	2.134	2.295	2.259	2.235	
ΣT	8.000	8.000	8.000	8.000	8.000	8.000	8.000	8.000	8.000	8.000	8.000	8.000	8.000	8.000	8.000	8.000	8.000	8.000	8.000	8.000	
M_VIAI	2.439	2.467	2.491	2.470	2.533	2.620	2.568	2.519	2.542	2.357	1.939	2.063	2.195	2.160	1.981	2.066	1.916	1.814	2.170	2.070	
M_Ti	0.019	0.024	0.022	0.026	0.022	0.014	0.021	0.030	0.031	0.280	0.010	0.000	0.001	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.006	0.000	0.013	0.000	
M_Mg	4.100	4.140	3.998	4.177	4.001	3.938	4.279	4.184	4.169	4.030	2.259	2.598	2.512	2.374	2.531	2.389	2.364	2.670	2.392	2.795	
M_Fe	5.366	5.258	5.359	5.197	5.298	5.210	5.010	5.129	5.124	4.901	7.474	7.168	6.916	7.175	7.221	7.199	7.457	7.393	7.124	6.879	
M_Mn	0.049	0.059	0.071	0.075	0.071	0.043	0.051	0.068	0.060	0.070	0.281	0.241	0.222	0.212	0.285	0.224	0.244	0.232	0.225	0.246	
M_Ca	0.001	0.003	0.001	0.000	0.019	0.016	0.007	0.002	0.010	0.085	0.131	0.064	0.115	0.077	0.095	0.114	0.106	0.105	0.094	0.087	
M_Na	0.004	0.003	0.007	0.016	0.014	0.012	0.012	0.011	0.016	0.022	0.060	0.027	0.017	0.025	0.039	0.046	0.020	0.049	0.010	0.008	
M_K	0.013	0.009	0.009	0.000	0.009	0.011	0.004	0.008	0.000	0.026	0.008	0.000	0.008	0.000	0.045	0.000	0.005	0.015	0.000	0.000	
OH	15.958	15.951	15.896	15.963	15.899	15.833	15.872	15.938	5.925	15.921	16.000	15.995	15.962	16.000	16.000	16.000	16.000	15.996	15.984	16.000	
F	0.042	0.049	0.104	0.037	0.098	0.167	0.126	0.062	0.075	0.079	0.000	0.000	0.032	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.007	0.000	0.000	
Cl	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.003	0.000	0.002	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.005	0.006	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.004	0.009	0.000	
Fe/(Fe+Mg)	0.57	0.56	0.57	0.55	0.57	0.57	0.54	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.77	0.73	0.75	0.74	0.75	0.76	0.73	0.75	0.71		
T ₁ /°C	319	317	319	317	324	310	323	320	323	314	310	322	299	306	311	301	316	313	308		
T ₂ /°C	331	329	330	329	338	317	340	334	339	326	295	318	281	291	300	283	282	307	302	298	
T ₃ /°C	338	336	338	336	345	324	346	341	346	333	309	330	294	304	312	296	295	320	315		

续表 1-1
Continued Table 1-1

组分	近端内砂卡岩 ^{III}												近端外砂卡岩 ^{II}												TSL133 Ch _x II			
	T1513 Ch _x III			T1516 Ch _x II			T1516 Ch _x II			TSL97 Ch _x II			TSL97 Ch _x II			TSL133 Ch _x II			TSL133 Ch _x II			TSL133 Ch _x II						
	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3			
SiO ₂	26.02	26.44	23.81	23.50	23.72	24.33	22.91	23.76	23.46	23.00	23.61	24.21	25.20	24.83	25.24	24.86	26.57	27.07	26.75									
TiO ₂	0.06	0.02	0.11	0.03	0.00	0.09	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.12	0.04	0.08	0.01	0.04	0.01	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.06	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			
Al ₂ O ₃	16.36	14.96	18.79	18.79	19.26	19.80	18.79	19.32	19.40	19.24	19.09	20.79	19.52	19.99	19.26	19.85	18.51	17.68	17.19									
FeO	36.58	37.64	40.91	40.87	41.16	40.17	41.61	40.66	41.38	42.70	40.43	40.03	34.70	34.87	34.54	34.57	35.30	27.46	28.69	28.04								
MnO	1.65	1.31	0.21	0.29	0.42	0.16	0.16	0.26	0.38	0.10	0.27	0.44	0.90	1.15	1.07	1.06	0.68	1.33	1.73	1.72								
MgO	8.43	8.24	4.89	5.49	4.99	5.16	4.91	4.94	5.12	4.90	4.82	4.73	8.92	8.87	9.13	9.61	8.75	13.36	13.49	13.91								
CaO	0.40	0.37	0.04	0.06	0.13	0.07	0.08	0.17	0.03	0.04	0.12	0.13	0.01	0.00	0.02	0.16	0.17	0.12										
Na ₂ O	0.03	0.00	0.03	0.02	0.05	0.14	0.04	0.07	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.09	0.02	0.01	0.04								
K ₂ O	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.01	0.03	0.01	0.08	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.05	0.00	0.09									
F	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.14	0.27	0.19	0.08	0.00	0.11	0.04	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.17								
Cl	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.04	0.01	0.00								
总和	89.62	89.00	88.80	89.13	89.80	89.67	89.74	88.66	89.86	90.84	88.00	88.13	89.71	89.67	89.57	89.79	89.75	87.55	88.91	88.03								
T_Si	5.779	5.938	5.432	5.351	5.364	5.473	5.206	5.432	5.305	5.275	5.304	5.414	5.278	5.496	5.413	5.491	5.426	5.718	5.774	5.773								
T ₋ IVAl	2.221	2.062	2.568	2.649	2.636	2.527	2.794	2.568	2.695	2.725	2.696	2.586	2.722	2.504	2.587	2.509	2.574	2.282	2.226	2.227								
ΣT	8.000	8.000	8.000	8.000	8.000	8.000	8.000	8.000	8.000	8.000	8.000	8.000	8.000	8.000	8.000	8.000	8.000	8.000	8.000	8.000								
M ₋ VIAI	2.060	1.900	2.484	2.394	2.498	2.568	2.508	2.493	2.454	2.415	2.534	2.571	2.618	2.516	2.551	2.430	2.532	2.415	2.221	2.144								
M ₋ Ti	0.010	0.004	0.018	0.005	0.000	0.016	0.000	0.002	0.000	0.020	0.006	0.014	0.001	0.007	0.002	0.000	0.007	0.000	0.009	0.000								
M ₋ Mg	2.792	2.760	1.661	1.864	1.683	1.729	1.664	1.684	1.725	1.642	1.657	1.618	2.898	2.886	2.967	3.115	2.847	4.286	4.291	4.475								
M ₋ Fe	6.792	7.071	7.805	7.781	7.786	7.558	7.908	7.773	7.825	8.028	7.799	7.675	6.327	6.362	6.299	6.289	6.443	4.943	5.118	5.060								
M ₋ Mn	0.310	0.250	0.040	0.056	0.080	0.030	0.031	0.050	0.073	0.018	0.053	0.085	0.167	0.212	0.198	0.196	0.126	0.242	0.313	0.314								
M ₋ Ca	0.096	0.090	0.011	0.015	0.013	0.032	0.018	0.019	0.040	0.008	0.009	0.030	0.031	0.003	0.000	0.005	0.037	0.037	0.038	0.028								
M ₋ Na	0.015	0.000	0.011	0.010	0.020	0.061	0.016	0.030	0.002	0.005	0.009	0.000	0.016	0.000	0.000	0.007	0.038	0.006	0.005	0.016								
M ₋ K	0.006	0.000	0.000	0.006	0.000	0.000	0.013	0.002	0.008	0.004	0.024	0.000	0.002	0.000	0.000	0.007	0.015	0.000	0.023									
ΣM	12.081	12.081	12.030	12.131	12.080	11.994	12.158	12.053	12.127	12.140	12.091	11.993	12.060	11.988	12.017	12.042	12.037	11.944	11.995	12.060								
OH	15.947	16.000	15.997	15.960	15.903	15.808	15.863	15.943	16.000	15.919	15.966	15.979	16.000	15.999	16.000	15.996	16.000	15.954	15.998	15.886								
F	0.052	0.000	0.000	0.035	0.097	0.192	0.137	0.057	0.000	0.081	0.028	0.021	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000								
Cl	0.001	0.000	0.003	0.005	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.006	0.000	0.000	0.001	0.000	0.004	0.000	0.000	0.015	0.002	0.000								
Fe/(Fe+Mg)	0.71	0.72	0.82	0.81	0.82	0.81	0.83	0.82	0.82	0.83	0.82	0.83	0.69	0.68	0.67	0.69	0.54	0.54	0.53									
T ₁ /°C	306	290	351	359	358	346	375	351	364	368	365	353	357	343	334	342	300	294	293									
T ₂ /°C	296	270	351	364	345	388	352	372	377	354	376	341	355	342	353	305	296	297										
T ₃ /°C	308	283	366	379	377	360	403	366	387	392	387	369	387	352	365	363	312	303	303									

续表 1-2

续表 1-3

Continued Table 1-3

组分	远端矽卡岩											
	TSL111 Chl _D III						TSL144 Chl _D II					
	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
SiO ₂	26.84	26.90	27.80	27.38	27.24	26.66	27.00	26.94	26.65	27.38	27.73	27.61
TiO ₂	0.03	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Al ₂ O ₃	13.75	14.14	13.50	13.59	13.87	19.50	19.01	19.23	18.48	19.48	19.77	18.82
FeO	39.18	39.28	40.33	39.68	38.67	26.42	25.71	26.68	28.69	26.76	25.86	30.05
MnO	1.31	1.24	1.40	1.44	1.54	1.40	1.39	1.60	1.37	1.42	1.48	1.63
MgO	5.49	5.18	5.65	5.46	5.36	14.98	15.97	15.30	13.47	15.60	16.07	13.37
CaO	0.27	0.29	0.27	0.23	0.29	0.00	0.01	0.06	0.11	0.16	0.11	0.24
Na ₂ O	0.01	0.03	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.05	0.01	0.05
K ₂ O	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.04
F	0.00	0.00	0.11	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cl	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01
总和	86.89	87.15	89.09	87.88	86.99	88.97	89.10	89.85	88.80	90.87	91.05	91.82
基于28个O计算的离子数												
T_Si	6.242	6.231	6.324	6.304	6.305	5.594	5.637	5.610	5.682	5.627	5.652	5.716
T _{IV} Al	1.758	1.769	1.676	1.696	1.695	2.406	2.363	2.390	2.318	2.373	2.348	2.284
ΣT	8.000	8.000	8.000	8.000	8.000	8.000	8.000	8.000	8.000	8.000	8.000	8.000
M _V Al	2.012	2.092	1.942	1.991	2.088	2.418	2.315	2.329	2.325	2.344	2.400	2.308
M_Ti	0.006	0.013	0.000	0.000	0.002	0.000	0.000	0.002	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
M_Mg	1.902	1.789	1.917	1.872	1.850	4.686	4.972	4.751	4.281	4.778	4.882	4.126
M_Fe	7.620	7.610	7.671	7.642	7.487	4.637	4.489	4.647	5.115	4.599	4.408	5.202
M_Mn	0.258	0.244	0.270	0.281	0.301	0.249	0.245	0.281	0.248	0.247	0.255	0.286
M_Ca	0.067	0.072	0.065	0.057	0.072	0.001	0.001	0.013	0.025	0.035	0.024	0.052
M_Na	0.005	0.012	0.000	0.005	0.000	0.006	0.004	0.000	0.002	0.018	0.006	0.019
M_K	0.001	0.000	0.006	0.010	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.007	0.003	0.004	0.004	0.010
ΣM	11.871	11.832	11.871	11.858	11.800	11.997	12.026	12.030	11.999	12.025	11.979	12.003
OH	15.995	15.994	15.917	15.967	15.998	16.000	16.000	16.000	15.996	16.000	16.000	15.998
F	0.000	0.000	0.081	0.031	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Cl	0.005	0.006	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.004	0.000	0.000	0.002
Fe/(Fe+Mg)	0.80	0.81	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.50	0.47	0.49	0.54	0.49	0.47	0.56
T _i /°C	264	266	255	257	257	310	304	308	304	306	302	301
T ₂ /°C	221	223	208	211	211	325	319	323	311	320	316	306
T ₃ /°C	237	239	224	227	227	330	323	328	318	325	320	313

注:绿泥石类型缩写中下标G、N、X和D分别代表花岗闪长斑岩、近端内矽卡岩、近端外矽卡岩和远端矽卡岩,罗马数字Ⅲ和Ⅱ分别代表退变质矽卡岩阶段和石英-硫化物阶段;绿泥石的一般化学式为M₁₂T₈O₂₀(OH, F, Cl)₁₆[(R_x²⁺R_y³⁺)_{12-x-y}(Si_zR_{8-z})₈O₂₀(OH, F, Cl)₁₆];OH基于OH+F+Cl=16计算;T_i/°C=106{^{IV}Al}+0.7[Fe/(Fe+Mg)]+18(Kranidiotis et al., 1987);T₂/°C=321.98(^{IV}Al/2)-61.92(Cathelineau, 1988);T₃/°C=318.5{^{IV}Al}+2+0.1[Fe/(Fe+Mg)]-68.7(Jowett, 1991)。

小斑点状或乳滴状黄铜矿的闪锌矿可能是原先闪锌矿和黄铜矿交生的产物或经历了黄铜矿出溶,其中Fe含量不均匀,不宜用于压力计研究。实验研究发现闪锌矿中通过出溶作用形成的黄铜矿非常有限(Wiggins et al., 1980; Hutchison et al., 1981; Kojima

et al., 1985),与实际观察不符,所以通常认为黄铜矿病毒结构是含Cu±Fe流体交代闪锌矿的结果(Barton, 1978; Barton et al., 1987; Kojima et al., 1987; Eldridge et al., 1988; Bortnikov et al., 1991)。样品中黄铜矿形成明显较晚(图9b),闪锌矿中的黄铜矿病毒

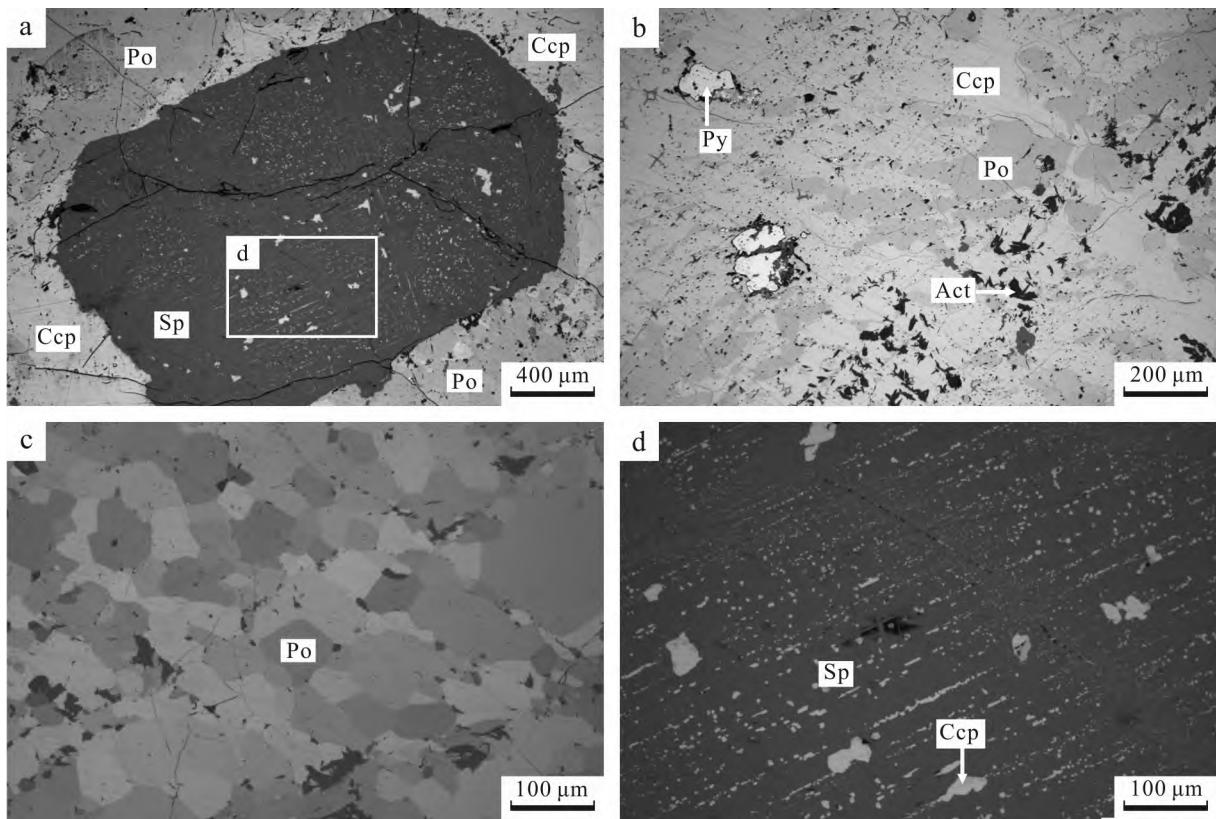


图9 铜山岭铜铅锌矿床近端内矽卡岩型团块状硫化物矿石矿相学显微照片

a. 闪锌矿与磁黄铁矿共生,边界清晰,无明显先后关系(PRL);b. 黄铜矿交代磁黄铁矿和黄铁矿(PRL);c. 高温六方磁黄铁矿的三晶嵌接结构(CRL);d. 闪锌矿中的黄铜矿病毒结构(PRL)
Act—阳起石;Ccp—黄铜矿;Po—磁黄铁矿;Py—黄铁矿;Sp—闪锌矿

Fig. 9 Mineragraphic photomicrographs of the massive sulfide ore in proximal endoskarn from the Tongshanling Cu-Pb-Zn deposit
a. Sphalerite coexists with pyrrhotite, they were formed concurrently and show clear contact boundary (PRL); b. Chalcopyrite replaces pyrrhotite and pyrite (PRL); c. Triple-junction texture of high-temperature hexagonal pyrrhotite (CRL); d. Chalcopyrite disease in sphalerite (PRL)
Act—Actinolite; Ccp—Chalcopyrite; Po—Pyrrhotite; Py—Pyrite; Sp—Sphalerite

结构很可能是黄铜矿交代闪锌矿的产物。值得注意的是,闪锌矿的Fe含量与Cu含量之间存在明显正相关性(图10a),指示含Cu、Fe流体交代闪锌矿时带入了部分Fe。因此,需要扣除黄铜矿交代闪锌矿时带入的Fe才能获得与磁黄铁矿、黄铁矿平衡的闪锌矿的Fe含量($w(\text{Fe}_{\text{校正}})/\% = w(\text{Fe})/\% - 0.3964 \times w(\text{Cu})/\%$,图10a)。校正之后的闪锌矿 $w(\text{Fe})$ 变化较小(8.46%~9.86%,表2),相应的 $x(\text{FeS}_{\text{校正}})$ 为15.58%~17.95%(图10b)。利用Lusk等(1978)和Hutchison等(1981)的闪锌矿成分压力计进行了计算,结果列于表2。2个压力计的计算结果分别以 P_1 和 P_2 表示,两者一致,都变化于 $2.0\sim4.0 \times 10^8 \text{ Pa}$ 范围内,平均值均为 $3.1 \times 10^8 \text{ Pa}$,峰值也均为 $3.1 \times 10^8 \text{ Pa}$ (图10c、d)。本文获得的闪锌矿形成压力($(3.1\pm1.0)\times 10^8 \text{ Pa}$)与我们之前通

过花岗闪长斑岩中普通角闪石的全铝压力计制约的岩浆侵位压力($(3.0\pm0.4)\times 10^8 \text{ Pa}$, Huang et al., 2018)一致,表明闪锌矿成分压力计的计算结果是可靠的。

8 矿床成因探讨

Huang等(2014)和卢友月等(2015)利用辉钼矿Re-Os定年分别获得铜山岭铜铅锌矿床的成矿年龄为 $(161.8\pm1.7)\text{ Ma}$ 和 $(161\pm1)\text{ Ma}$,与铜山岭岩体的形成年龄(164~160 Ma, 锆石U-Pb定年, Jiang et al., 2009; Zhao et al., 2016; 2017; 黄旭栋等, 2017)一致,指示铜山岭铜铅锌矿床在成因上与铜山岭花岗闪长斑岩密切相关。蔡应雄等(2015)对铜山岭铜铅锌矿床开展了硫化物S、Pb同位素研究, $\delta^{34}\text{S}$ 值变

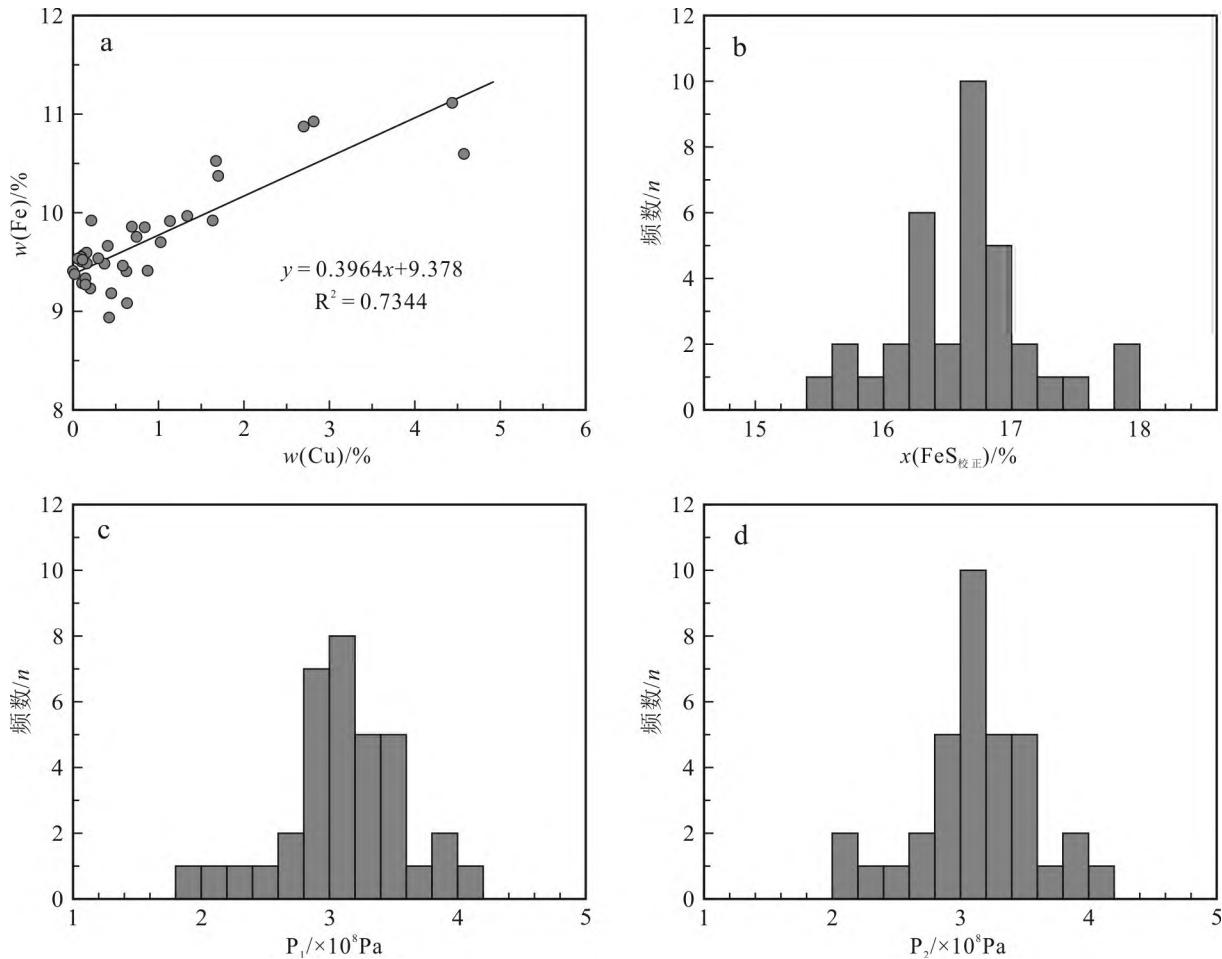


图10 铜山岭铜铅锌矿床近端内矽卡岩型团块状硫化物矿石中闪锌矿的成分和压力计算结果

a. Fe-Cu含量图解; b. FeS_{校正}摩尔含量频率分布直方图;c. P₁(据Lusk et al., 1978计算)频率分布直方图;d. P₂(据Hutchison et al., 1981计算)频率分布直方图

Fig. 10 Compositions and calculated pressures for the sphalerite in the massive sulfide ore of proximal endoskarn from the Tongshanling Cu-Pb-Zn deposit

a. Plot of Fe versus Cu contents; b. Frequency distribution histogram of FeS_{校正} molar contents; c. Frequency distribution histogram of P₁ (calculated after Lusk et al., 1978); d. Frequency distribution histogram of P₂ (calculated after Hutchison et al., 1981)

化于-1.9‰~5.7‰,平均值为2.6‰,具有岩浆硫特征,矿石与花岗岩的Pb同位素组成一致,这些特征都表明成矿物质主要来自铜山岭花岗闪长斑岩。Liu等(2022)获得硫化物-石英脉中白钨矿的δ¹⁸O值为5.1‰~5.5‰,对应流体的δ¹⁸O值为5.0‰~5.4‰,具有岩浆水特征,指示成矿流体也主要来自铜山岭花岗闪长斑岩。

考虑到铜山岭铜铅锌矿床各类型矿体之间的深度差距不超过400 m(图3a~c),近端内矽卡岩型团块状硫化物矿石中闪锌矿的形成压力((3.1±1.0)×10⁸ Pa,图10c、d)大致可以代表整个矿床的形成压力。以3 km/10⁸ Pa的静岩压力梯度计算(Van der

Pluijm et al., 2004),成矿深度为6~12 km,相当于中一上地壳水平,说明铜山岭铜铅锌矿床形成于较大深度。浅部形成的矽卡岩通常发育大量角闪石、绿帘石等退变质含水矽卡岩矿物;而深部形成的矽卡岩往往以石榴子石、辉石等高温无水矽卡岩矿物为主(Meinert et al., 2005)。铜山岭铜铅锌矿床中进变质矽卡岩矿物大量发育,而退变质矽卡岩矿物较少(图6),同样反映其成矿深度较大。地壳深部的围岩渗透性较低(Ingebritsen et al., 1999),岩浆热液流体需要借助构造裂隙等流体通道才能大量往外迁移(Cox, 2005)。所以,铜山岭铜铅锌矿床的外接触带矿体除了远端矽卡岩以外都呈脉状产出,包括近端

表2 铜山岭铜铅锌矿床近端内矽卡岩型团块状硫化物矿石中闪锌矿的电子探针分析结果($w(\text{B})/\%$)Table 2 Electron microprobe analyses on the sphalerite ($w(\text{B})/\%$) in the massive sulfide ore of proximal endoskarn from the Tongshanling Cu-Pb-Zn deposit

组分	TSL122																			
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Zn	55.33	55.76	55.48	55.70	55.35	56.30	55.72	54.84	55.15	54.52	55.37	54.42	55.54	55.58	55.64	50.15	55.55	56.08	55.58	
Fe	9.66	9.60	9.46	9.57	9.41	9.48	9.18	9.92	9.54	9.92	9.29	9.86	9.51	9.23	9.08	8.94	10.60	9.55	9.41	9.27
Cu	0.41	0.16	0.58	0.13	0.63	0.37	0.45	0.22	0.30	1.14	0.11	0.69	0.10	0.20	0.63	0.42	4.58	0.10	0.00	0.15
Cd	2.05	2.14	1.94	1.96	1.94	1.94	2.08	2.05	1.99	1.85	1.87	1.84	1.85	2.02	1.92	2.03	1.96	1.94	1.83	1.75
Mn	0.08	0.07	0.10	0.07	0.20	0.15	0.12	0.15	0.12	0.12	0.14	0.15	0.14	0.09	0.15	0.04	0.12	0.09	0.16	0.16
Co	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Ni	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.01	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.01
Pb	0.07	0.04	0.00	0.05	0.08	0.00	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.09	0.04	0.00	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.02	0.21	0.10
Bi	0.00	0.04	0.14	0.02	0.14	0.00	0.16	0.14	0.00	0.26	0.06	0.00	0.23	0.00	0.00	0.16	0.26	0.05	0.14	0.00
Ag	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00
S	33.47	33.03	33.45	33.61	32.90	33.53	33.35	33.28	33.32	33.46	33.17	33.37	33.85	33.23	33.26	33.16	33.46	33.15	33.52	33.44
总量	101.09	100.84	101.15	101.14	100.52	101.82	101.10	100.68	100.49	101.27	100.10	100.36	101.23	100.46	100.64	100.52	101.13	100.48	101.32	100.46
$\text{Fe}_{\text{校正}}$	9.50	9.53	9.23	9.52	9.16	9.34	9.01	9.84	9.42	9.47	9.24	9.58	9.47	9.15	8.83	8.77	8.78	9.51	9.41	9.21
Zn	0.811	0.828	0.813	0.813	0.825	0.823	0.819	0.808	0.812	0.799	0.818	0.800	0.805	0.820	0.820	0.823	0.735	0.822	0.820	0.815
Fe	0.166	0.167	0.162	0.164	0.164	0.162	0.158	0.171	0.164	0.170	0.161	0.170	0.161	0.159	0.157	0.155	0.182	0.165	0.161	0.159
Cu	0.006	0.002	0.009	0.010	0.006	0.007	0.003	0.004	0.017	0.002	0.010	0.001	0.003	0.010	0.010	0.006	0.069	0.001	0.000	0.002
Cd	0.017	0.018	0.016	0.017	0.016	0.017	0.018	0.018	0.017	0.016	0.016	0.016	0.016	0.017	0.016	0.017	0.017	0.017	0.016	0.015
Mn	0.001	0.001	0.002	0.002	0.001	0.003	0.003	0.002	0.003	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.003	0.002	0.002	0.003	0.001	0.002	0.002	0.003
Co	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Ni	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Pb	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.001	0.000
Bi	0.000	0.000	0.001	0.000	0.001	0.000	0.001	0.001	0.000	0.001	0.000	0.000	0.001	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.001	0.000	0.001	0.000
Ag	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Σ	1.001	1.016	1.003	0.998	1.018	1.010	1.006	1.003	1.000	1.005	0.999	0.998	0.987	1.001	1.005	1.005	1.005	1.007	1.001	0.994
$\text{Fe}_{\text{校正}}/\%$	0.163	0.166	0.158	0.163	0.160	0.155	0.170	0.162	0.160	0.165	0.161	0.158	0.152	0.152	0.151	0.165	0.161	0.161	0.158	
$x(\text{FeS}_{\text{校正}})/\%$	16.74	16.68	16.31	16.68	16.23	16.26	15.91	17.35	16.67	16.89	16.35	17.09	16.64	16.16	15.67	15.58	17.01	16.70	16.42	16.25
$P_1 \times 10^8 \text{Pa}$	3.0	3.0	3.4	3.0	3.4	3.7	3.4	3.7	3.0	2.9	3.3	2.7	3.1	3.5	3.9	4.0	2.7	3.0	3.3	3.4
$P_2 \times 10^8 \text{Pa}$	3.0	3.1	3.4	3.1	3.4	3.7	3.4	3.7	3.1	2.9	3.3	2.7	3.1	3.5	3.9	4.0	2.8	3.0	3.3	3.4

注: $w(\text{Fe}_{\text{校正}})/\% = w(\text{Fe})/\% - 0.3964 \times w(\text{Cu})/\% \cdot P_1 \times 10^8 \text{Pa}^{-1} \times 10^{30} [x(\text{FeS}_{\text{校正}})/\%]^2$ (Lusk et al., 1978); $P_2 \times 10^8 \text{Pa} = 42.30 - 32.10 \times \log[x(\text{FeS}_{\text{校正}})/\%]$ (Hutchison et al., 1981)。

续表 2

Continued Table 2

组分	TSL122														
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
Zn	56.00	50.06	54.83	55.50	53.51	52.95	54.63	54.35	53.96	55.34	54.39	55.16	55.12	55.06	53.32
Fe	9.49	11.11	9.85	9.33	10.37	10.52	9.70	9.76	9.92	9.52	9.97	9.41	9.53	9.38	9.67
Cu	0.16	4.44	0.84	0.15	1.70	1.67	1.03	0.74	1.64	0.11	1.34	0.87	0.06	0.02	3.05
Cd	1.87	1.60	1.83	1.88	1.78	1.79	1.94	2.09	1.78	1.82	1.86	1.80	1.78	1.95	2.12
Mn	0.13	0.14	0.20	0.11	0.14	0.12	0.08	0.13	0.17	0.16	0.12	0.14	0.13	0.07	0.09
Co	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Ni	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Pb	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.11	0.03	0.00	0.10	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.16	0.09
Bi	0.02	0.16	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.18	0.00	0.23	0.19	0.12	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.14
Ag	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
S	33.07	33.40	34.16	33.22	33.16	33.56	33.58	33.07	33.19	33.45	33.12	33.83	33.50	33.41	33.24
总量	100.79	100.91	101.71	100.23	100.66	100.85	101.09	100.41	100.86	100.62	100.82	101.22	100.12	100.09	101.72
Fe _{校正}	9.42	9.35	9.52	9.28	9.70	9.86	9.29	9.46	9.27	9.48	9.44	9.07	9.51	9.37	8.46
基于1个S计算的原子数															
Zn	0.830	0.735	0.787	0.819	0.791	0.774	0.798	0.806	0.797	0.811	0.805	0.800	0.807	0.808	0.786
Fe	0.165	0.191	0.166	0.161	0.180	0.180	0.166	0.169	0.172	0.163	0.173	0.160	0.163	0.161	0.167
Cu	0.002	0.067	0.012	0.002	0.026	0.025	0.015	0.011	0.025	0.002	0.020	0.013	0.001	0.000	0.046
Cd	0.016	0.014	0.015	0.016	0.015	0.015	0.016	0.018	0.015	0.016	0.016	0.015	0.015	0.017	0.018
Mn	0.002	0.002	0.003	0.002	0.003	0.002	0.001	0.002	0.003	0.003	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.001	0.002
Co	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Ni	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.001	0.000	0.001	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Pb	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.001	0.000
Bi	0.000	0.001	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.001	0.000	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.001
Ag	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Σ	1.015	1.010	0.983	1.001	1.015	0.998	0.996	1.007	1.013	0.996	1.016	0.990	0.988	0.988	1.020
Fe _{校正}	0.164	0.161	0.160	0.160	0.168	0.169	0.159	0.164	0.160	0.163	0.164	0.154	0.163	0.161	0.146
x(FeS _{校正})/%	16.45	17.95	16.89	16.36	17.51	17.90	16.61	16.93	16.75	16.70	16.88	16.14	16.81	16.61	15.67
P ₁ /×10 ⁸ Pa	3.2	2.0	2.9	3.3	2.3	2.0	3.1	2.8	3.0	3.0	2.9	3.5	2.9	3.1	3.9
P ₂ /×10 ⁸ Pa	3.3	2.0	2.9	3.3	2.4	2.1	3.1	2.9	3.0	3.0	2.9	3.5	3.0	3.1	3.9

外矽卡岩和硫化物-石英脉(图3a~c)。层状远端矽卡岩很可能是成矿流体通过早先存在的区域断层向外迁移然后沿着锡矿山组下段地层中的层间断裂顺层交代泥质灰岩而形成(图3a、c, 龙汉春, 1983)。

Huang (2018)利用含碳物质拉曼光谱温度计(Beyssac et al., 2002)测定近端内矽卡岩、近端外矽卡岩和远端矽卡岩附近围岩的峰期变质温度分别为618~624°C、595~619°C和461~515°C, 可以代表各类矽卡岩形成温度的上限。本文获得的退变质矽卡岩阶段绿泥石形成温度可以代表各类矽卡岩形成温度的下限, Chl_N II、Chl_X II和Chl_D II的形成温度(T_2)分别为345~388°C、296~376°C和296~338°C(表1, 图8d)。因此, 近端内矽卡岩、近端外矽卡岩和远端矽

卡岩的形成温度范围分别约为390~620°C、380~610°C和340~500°C, 表现出依次降低的规律。石英-硫化物阶段绿泥石的形成温度可以代表各类矽卡岩矿体的成矿温度, Chl_N III、Chl_X III和Chl_D III的形成温度(T_2)分别为270~318°C、209~238°C和200~223°C(表1, 图8d), 也具有逐步降低的趋势。以上温度变化规律指示, 各类矽卡岩矿体的形成顺序依次为近端内矽卡岩、近端外矽卡岩和远端矽卡岩矿体。

根据成矿阶段(图6), 结合以上讨论, 铜山岭铜铅锌矿床的形成过程可以总结如下: 花岗闪长质岩浆侵位导致碳酸盐围岩发生接触热变质。岩浆中出溶的含矿热液流体首先在岩体边缘与花岗闪长斑岩反应, 形成近端内矽卡岩, 沿构造裂隙往外迁移的岩

浆热液流体与灰岩反应形成脉状的近端外矽卡岩,部分流体通过区域断层迁移较远,然后沿着锡矿山组下段中的层间断裂顺层交代泥质灰岩而形成远端矽卡岩。随着温度降低和更多流体加入,各类矽卡岩发生退变质蚀变,形成少量阳起石、绿帘石、符山石、绿泥石等含水矽卡岩矿物,花岗闪长斑岩中的黑云母和斜长石与流体反应分别形成绿泥石和绢云母。随后硫化物开始沉淀,首先在蚀变花岗闪长斑岩中形成浸染状磁黄铁矿,然后在近端内矽卡岩中产生少量团块状磁黄铁矿与黄铜矿矿化。随着温度进一步降低,石英开始大量沉淀,近端内矽卡岩中形成磁黄铁矿-黄铜矿-石英矿体,接着近端外矽卡岩中产生铜铅锌矿化,随后远端矽卡岩中产生铜铅锌矿化。由于黄铜矿在流体中的溶解度低于闪锌矿和方铅矿(Large, 1992),所以随着温度降低,黄铜矿首先沉淀,而闪锌矿和方铅矿沉淀较晚。从近端内矽卡岩到近端外矽卡岩再到远端矽卡岩矿体(亚阶段1~3),黄铁矿/磁黄铁矿比值逐步升高(图6),反映成矿流体温度逐步降低或硫逸度逐步升高(Toulmin et al., 1964)。随着温度降低,绿泥石Mn含量升高(图8d),可能反映了围岩组分贡献增多。沿构造裂隙往外迁移的岩浆热液流体在靠近岩体的地层中形成铜硫化物-石英脉,接着在远离岩体的地层中形成铜铅锌硫化物-石英脉。从铜硫化物-石英脉到铜铅锌硫化物-石英脉,铋矿物由自然铋转变为辉铋矿,毒砂消失,反映流体温度降低或硫逸度升高(Kretschmar et al., 1976; Voudouris et al., 2013)。随后成矿流体在蚀变花岗闪长斑岩中沿构造裂隙形成少量铅锌硫化物-石英脉,在外围地层中形成少量碳酸盐交代型铅锌矿体。最后形成成矿后方解石。

9 结 论

(1) 铜山岭铜铅锌矿床从隐伏岩体接触带向外依次发育近端内矽卡岩、近端外矽卡岩、硫化物-石英脉和远端矽卡岩矿体,包括4个矿化蚀变阶段,从早到晚依次为进变质矽卡岩、退变质矽卡岩、石英-硫化物和碳酸盐阶段,成矿主要发生在石英-硫化物阶段。

(2) 闪锌矿成分压力计研究表明,铜山岭铜铅锌矿床形成于中—上地壳水平,成矿深度为6~12 km。绿泥石成分温度计研究表明,近端内矽卡岩、近端外矽卡岩和远端矽卡岩的形成温度下限分别为345~

388°C、296~376°C和296~338°C,成矿温度分别为270~318°C、209~238°C和200~223°C。3类矽卡岩矿体的形成顺序依次为近端内矽卡岩、近端外矽卡岩和远端矽卡岩矿体。

致 谢 感谢匿名审稿专家对本文提出宝贵的修改意见。湖南锦艺矿业有限公司邢根生总工程师和周朴彩工程师在野外考察、样品采集和资料收集过程中给予了大力支持和帮助,法国奥尔良地球科学研究所Ida Di Carlo工程师为绿泥石和闪锌矿电子探针成分分析提供了技术协助,在此一并表示感谢。

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