福建永定大坪铌钽矿化花岗斑岩体的 流体演化对铌钽富集的制约

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内容提要:福建永定大坪铌钽矿化花岗斑岩体位于永定县城南部的大石凹-蓝地火山喷发盆地,对斑岩型铌钽 矿床的产出具有重要的指示意义。本文通过岩相学、显微测温和激光拉曼等实验对大坪岩体 ZK10001 和 ZK10401 钻孔不同深度岩石样品中的流体和熔体包裹体进行了研究,试图揭示岩体的熔体-流体演化过程,分析铌钽等成矿 元素的富集机制。观测结果表明,大坪岩体主要发育气液两相盐水溶液包裹体和硅酸盐熔体包裹体。流体包裹体 均一温度集中在 175 ~ 225 ℃,盐度集中在 3% ~ 7% NaCleq,密度集中在 0.75 ~ 0.95 g/cm³,成矿流体主要为 中低温、低盐度和低密度的流体,总体属于 H₂O-NaCl体系。熔体包裹体主要分布于石英斑晶雪球结构的环带中, 含有钠长石、石英和钽铁矿等子矿物。熔体包裹体完全均一温度较高,能够代表早期原始岩浆的组成。研究表明, 大坪岩体的原始岩浆富铌钽等成矿元素和碱性组分,大坪岩体的铌钽矿化是岩浆高度分异的产物,铌钽的富集过 程经历了斑晶阶段和基质阶段等两阶段结晶分异过程:在早期斑晶结晶阶段,少量铌钽矿物与斑晶一起结晶,并被 斑晶包裹;岩浆演化晚期发生流体出溶现象,但未分异出大量流体,F 等挥发分促进了铌钽在结晶残余熔体中富 集,并在基质间隙中沉淀。大坪矿化岩体的存在指示出斑岩型铌钽矿床存在的可能性。

关键词:流体包裹体;熔体包裹体;铌钽;大坪斑岩体;福建永定

铌和钽是地壳中产出的两种稀有金属元素,具 有熔点高、耐高温、抗腐蚀、导热性好、导电性强和可 塑性高的特点,是现代工业和尖端技术装备制造业 不可缺少的重要金属原料(Li Shuwen, 2008; Wu Rongqing, 2009; Lv Jianling, 2013)。绝大多数稀 有金属矿床成矿作用与花岗质岩石有着密切的成因 联系(Mao Jingwen et al., 1997)。华南地区花岗 岩分布广泛,与稀有金属矿床关系密切(Pei Rongfu et al., 1987; Chen Yuchuan et al., 1989; Liang Shuyi et al., 1992),是我国稀有金属资源的重要产 区(Wang Denghong et al., 2016)。多年来,斑岩型 矿床在传统意义上被认为是铜和钼的主要来源 (Seedorf et al., 2005; John et al., 2010)。研究表 明,在斑岩型矿床中,可能存在一些能进一步开采的 潜在的"非传统金属矿产"(Sillitoe, 1983),如铀、稀 有金属、铂族元素,等等(Zhang Shouting et al., 2011)。那么,是否存在斑岩型铌钽矿床? 福建省永 定县大坪花岗岩体是近年来发现的一个铌钽矿化的 斑岩体,但其工作程度相对较低。本文以该岩体为 研究对象,在野外调查和矿化特征研究的基础上, 试图通过流体和熔体包裹体的研究,揭示岩体的熔 体-流体演化过程,分析铌钽等成矿元素的富集机 制,以指示斑岩型铌钽矿床存在的可能性。

1 区域地质特征

永定地区区域构造上处于政和-大埔北东向断裂、上杭-云霄北西向断裂及闽江口-永定北东东向断裂的交汇部位(Xu Meihui, 1993)。区内除缺失志留纪及早泥盆世地层外,其他时代地层均有发育(Mao Jianren et al., 2001)。区内侵入岩分布广泛,主要以酸性、中酸性花岗岩类为主,且以燕山期侵入岩体规模最大(Zhang Zhenjie et al., 2015),岩浆多期活动,早期多期次花岗岩或花岗闪长岩的侵入,构成规模较大的复式岩体;晚期为超浅成岩体或

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次火山岩体,侵入于早期复式岩体中(Wu Chengjian, 2002)。

铌钽矿化斑岩体产在福建永定县城南部 10 km 处,位于永定南部的大石凹-蓝地火山喷发盆地。区 内出露的三叠系藩坑组为双峰式火山岩,其下部为 溢流相玄武岩,上部为流纹岩,相对富集 Th、Nb、 Ta、Zr 和 Ti 等高场强元素(Ma Jinqing et al., 1998; Zhou Jincheng et al., 2005)(图 1)。

2 大坪岩体的地质特征

大坪矿化花岗斑岩体侵入到藩坑组中,具有全 岩矿化、局部富集的特点(图 2)。大坪岩体的 Nb 含 量范围在 84×10⁻⁶~116×10⁻⁶,Ta 含量集中在 71 ×10⁻⁶ ~106×10⁻⁶之间,对应的 Nb₂O₅和 Ta₂O₅含 量分别为 0.012%~0.017%和 0.009%~0.013%, Nb₂O₅+Ta₂O₅变化在 0.021%~0.030%之间(Liu Yongchao et al.,2017),达到了花岗岩型铌钽矿床 的最低工业品位(He Jilin et al.,2005)。大坪岩体 颜色较浅,呈现斑状结构,斑晶主要为石英、钾长石 (图 3)。斑晶自形程度高,大小一般为 3 ~ 4 mm, 石英斑晶包裹细粒钠长石形成雪球结构;基质呈霏 细结构、细一微粒结构。矿石矿物主要为铌铁矿、含 铌钍石、钽铌铁矿、钽铌锰矿、重钽铁矿、氟碳铈矿、 独居石、磷钇矿、锡铁钽矿、铀细晶石等,脉石矿物主 要为石英、钾长石、钠长石、萤石、黄玉、白云母、铁白 云母、铁锂云母、黑云母、绿帘石、绿泥石、磷灰石等。



图 1 福建永定大坪铌钽矿化斑岩体的构造位置图(据 Guangdong Geological Bureau, 1971a⁹; 1971b⁹) Fig. 1 Geotectonic map of the Daping granite porphyry with Nb-Ta mineralization in Yongding, Fujian (modified from Guangdong Geological Bureau, 1971a⁹; 1971b⁹)

系;2一侏罗系下统藩坑组流纹岩;3一侏罗系下统金鸡群石英砂岩;4一三叠系上统小坪组粉砂质页岩;5一前寒武系变质砂岩; 6一燕山期花岗斑岩;7一燕山晚期细粒花岗岩;8一燕山期花岗闪长岩;9一燕山期黑云母花岗岩;10一断裂

1—Quartenary; 2—Lower Jurassic Fankeng Formation rhyolite; 3—Lower Jurassic Jinji Group quartz sandstone;

-Upper Triassic Xiaoping Formation silty shale; 5-Precambrian metasandstone; 6-Yanshanian granite porphyry; 7-Late Yanshanian fine-grained granite; 8-Yanshanian granodiorite; 9-Yanshanian biotite granite; 10-fault



- 图 2 福建永定大坪铌钽矿化体地质简图 (据 Jiang Shanyuan et al., 2014[●])
- Fig. 2 Geological map of the Daping Nb-Ta mineralized body in Yongding, Fujian (after Jiang Shanyuan

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et al. , 2014<sup>€</sup>)
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- 1一侏罗系藩坑组;2一侏罗纪花岗岩;3一闪长玢岩脉; 4一辉长岩脉;5一铌钽矿化体;6一钻孔位置
- 1—Jurassic Fankeng Formation; 2—Jurassic granite;
- 3—Diorite porphyrite vein; 4—gabbro vein; 5—Nb-Ta mineralized body; 6—drilling hole location

少量自形铌钽矿物被包裹在斑晶中,大部分呈浸染 状产于基质间隙内,以黄玉、萤石、铌钽矿物的集合 体存在(图 4)。大坪岩体的热液蚀变作用较弱,没 有发现明显的蚀变分带,未见爆破角砾岩。

3 流体和熔体包裹体的岩相学特征

鉴于大坪岩体的地表露天高风化程度,野外工

作主要对岩芯样品进行采样。本次研究主要对区内 的 ZK10001 和 ZK10401 钻孔进行了取样工作,并 对磨制的包裹体薄片进行包裹体岩相学观察。石英 斑晶中存在较多流体包裹体,包裹体主要呈椭圆状、 近椭圆状、不规则状,以星散状分布,或定向分布于 裂隙中。基质石英中的流体包裹体主要呈椭圆状、 近椭圆状,形状规则,呈孤立状产出(图 5),基质中 的萤石和黄玉中含有少量流体包裹体。根据室温下 (21 ℃)流体包裹体的岩相学特征(Lu Huanzhang et al., 2004),石英斑晶中的流体包裹体主要为气 液两相盐水溶液包裹体,偶见石盐子晶,未见沸腾包 裹体群。流体包裹体的粒度较小,一般介于 5~10 μm 之间,主要为 H₂O-NaCl 体系,气体体积分数主 要为5%~15%,负晶形。基质中的流体包裹体主 要为气液两相盐水溶液包裹体,粒度较小,主要为 H₂O-NaCl体系。

大坪岩体的熔体包裹体主要存在于石英斑晶 中,熔体包裹体捕获于雪球结构的环带中(图 6),显 示出其是在斑晶结晶过程中捕获的。熔体包裹体主 要由结晶质固相和少量流体相组成。熔体包裹体的 形态较规则,主要呈圆形、椭圆形的负晶形,粒度较 小,一般介于 20 ~ 30 μm 之间,个体明显大于盐水 溶液包裹体。基质中的萤石和黄玉主要发育玻璃质 熔体包裹体。

4 分析方法

在本次研究中,首先将样品磨制包裹体片并进 行包裹体岩相学观察,然后选择代表性样品进行流 体包裹体的显微测温,熔体包裹体激光拉曼分析和 均一实验研究,二者均在中国地质科学院矿产资源



图 3 大坪岩体的手标本照片 Fig. 3 Photos of specimens from the Daping intrusion



图 4 大坪岩体的岩相学特征

Fig. 4 Petrographic features of the Daping intrusion

 (a) 一石英和钾长石斑晶的镜下照片;(b) 一石英斑晶和雪球结构镜下照片;(c) 一包裹在斑晶内的铌钽铁矿;(d),(e) 一基质中的 铌钽矿物、黄玉和萤石等矿物集合体;(f),(g),(h) 一基质中的氟碳铈矿、磷钇矿、独居石和铀细晶石等矿物
(a) — Microphotographs of phenocrysts of quartz and feldspar; (b) — microphotographs of phenocrysts of quartz and snowball texture;

(c)—niobite-tantalite in phenocrysts;
(d),
(e)—mineral aggregates of niobium-tantalum minerals, topaz and fluorite in matrix;
(f),
(g),
(h)—bastnaesite, xenotime, monazite and uranmicrolite in matrix



图 5 大坪岩体流体包裹体岩相学特征 Fig. 5 Photomicrographs of fluid inclusions from the Daping intrusion (a)—石英斑晶中定向分布的盐水溶液包裹体;(b)—基质石英中的盐水溶液包裹体 (a)—Aqueous two-phase inclusions along fractures in quartz phenocrysts; (b)—aqueous two-phase inclusions of quartz in matrix

研究所高温高压实验室完成。

4.1 流体包裹体显微测温实验

流体包裹体显微测温仪器为 Linkam THMS 600 型冷热台,温度范围是-196 ~ 600 °C,在正式 测温前用人工合成的流体包裹体标准样品对冷热台 进行了温度标定。该冷热台在-120 ~ -70 °C测 温区间的精度为±0.5 °C,在-70 ~ 100 °C温度区 间的精度为±0.2 °C,在 100 ~ 500 °C区间的测试 精度为±2 °C。测试过程中的升温速率 10 ~ 20 °C/min,相转变温度附近的升温速率降低为 0.2 ~ 0.5 °C/min。

4.2 熔体包裹体激光拉曼分析和均一实验

激光拉曼分析使用仪器为 Horiba Lablam XploRa 激光拉曼光谱仪,使用 Ar⁺ 激光器,532 nm 波长和 100 倍物镜,激光的束斑是 1 μ m,光谱的分 辨率是 2.5 cm⁻¹,光谱范围为 50 ~ 4000 cm⁻¹,全 波段一次取峰的计数时间为 30 s,测试之前用单晶 硅对拉曼位移进行校准,校正后的单晶硅所对应的 拉曼位移为 520.7 cm⁻¹。

熔体包裹体加热均一实验使用仪器为最新型热 液金刚石压腔(HDAC-VT)(图 7),在实验过程中, 通过上下两个缠有加热电阻丝的氮化硅陶瓷炉对金 刚石进行加热,温度通过紧贴金刚石的 K 型热电偶 测量,通过 NaNO₃(306.8℃)和 NaCl(800.5℃)的 熔点进行温度校正,误差范围为±3℃。密闭的样 品腔由金属铼片和压合在金属铼片上的金刚石组 成,样品放入金属铼片(直径 3 mm,厚 0.25 mm)的 中心孔洞(直径 1.0 mm)中。 实验前,首先将含有代表性熔体包裹体的包体 片卸载,并在双目镜下将含有熔体包裹体的部分切 割成长宽均小于1.0 mm的待测样品;然后,将制成 的样品和纯水一起封存在样品腔中,封装好的样品 腔由包裹体薄片、水和气泡组成(图8),样品腔内的 纯水作为压力介质,保证在实验过程中样品腔内有 足够的压力以防止包裹体爆裂。在加热过程中,首 先以30℃/min的速率升温至400℃,然后以1℃/ min的速率缓慢升温,以保证均一温度的实测值与 真实值接近(Student et al., 1999)。有关利用热液 金刚石压腔开展熔体包裹体均一实验的具体介绍和 操作方法可参照文献(Li et al., 2014; Li Shenghu et al., 2015)。

5 分析结果

5.1 流体包裹体的显微测温结果

大坪斑岩体石英斑晶中盐水溶液包裹体的显微 测温共获得 118 个实验结果(表 1)。包裹体的盐度 根据冰点温度和盐度-冰点关系表(Bodnar, 1993) 查出,密度根据 H₂ O-NaCl 体系的 T-W-ρ 相图 (Bodnar, 1983)求得。盐水溶液包裹体均一温度集 中在 175 ~ 225 °C,均一到液相,盐度集中在 3% ~ 7% NaCl_{eq}(图 9),流体密度集中在 0.75 ~ 0.95 g/cm³(图 10),具有低盐度、低密度的特点。

5.2 熔体包裹体的激光拉曼分析和均一实验结果

激光拉曼分析表明,石英斑晶中的熔体包裹体 包含的结晶质矿物主要为钠长石、石英及部分未鉴 定出的矿物,流体相的主要成分是 H₂O。部分熔体



图 6 大坪岩体熔体包裹体岩相学特征

Fig. 6 Photomicrographs of melt inclusions from the Daping intrusion

(a)一大坪岩体中具有雪球结构的石英斑晶;(b)一图 a 中矩形区域的放大图;(c)一图 b 中矩形区域的放大图;(d)一图 c 中矩形区域的放大 图,显示出含矿物子晶的熔体包裹体存在于雪球结构的环带中;(e),(f)一图 d 雪球结构中的含钽铁矿的熔体包裹体

(a)—Quartz phenocrysts with snowball texture of Daping intrusion; (b)—a larger image of the rectangular area in figure a; (c)—a larger image of the rectangular area in figure b; (d)—a larger image of the rectangular area in figure c showing daughter minerals bearing melt inclusions in snowball texture; (e), (f)—larger images of daughter minerals bearing melt inclusions in snowball texture of figure d

包裹体中含有钽铁矿,钽铁矿子晶一般具有较高的 自形程度(图 11)。本次研究选择具有代表性的熔 体包裹体开展了加热均一实验,实验结果见表 2。 图 12 为含钽铁矿子晶熔体包裹体的均一实验过程, 包裹体中暗色矿物为钽铁矿,其他矿物为石英、钠长 石及未知矿物:在实验过程中,结晶相在 520 ℃开始 熔化,钽铁矿在低于 700 ℃完全溶解在熔体相中;而 后,熔体分离成两相,在 783 ℃达到完全均一。在均 一过程中,熔体包裹体逐渐增大,自形程度增高,可 能是结晶在包裹体壁上的固相熔化的结果。



图 7 最新式 Type VT HDAC 的结构图(据 Bassett et al., 1993; Li et al., 2016) Fig. 7 Structure of the newest Type VT HDAC (after Bassett et al., 1993; Li et al., 2016)



图 8 封装好样品的 HDAC-VT 样品腔照片 Fig. 8 Photograph of HDAC-VT sample chamber with sample loaded

6 讨论

在大坪矿化花岗斑岩中,石英斑晶的雪球结构 说明石英斑晶形成于岩浆的结晶阶段(Schwartz, 1992; Poutiainen et al., 1998; Li Fuchun et al., 2000; Zhu Jinchu et al., 2002)(图 4b、图 6a)。岩 浆岩矿物中的硅酸盐熔体包裹体是矿物结晶过 程中捕获的岩浆样品,为岩浆的成分和温度提供 了重要信息(Roedder,1984;Webster et al., 1997)。雪球结构环带中的熔体包裹体主要含有 钠长石和石英等子矿物,部分熔体包裹体含有钽 铁矿,这与花岗岩的组成和斑晶中包裹铌钽铁矿 的特征一致;熔体包裹体均一实验表明熔体包裹 体的完全均一温度较高,且测试的熔体包裹体的 均一温度接近(表 2),说明熔体包裹体应属于捕 获于石英斑晶结晶过程中的原生包裹体,可代表 原始岩浆;钽铁矿在 700℃时溶解于熔体中,说 明原始岩浆溶解了较高的 Ta 等稀有金属元素。 石英斑晶中的流体包裹体多围绕熔体包裹体分 布,显示出岩浆演化过程中分异出流体的特征。

大坪岩体石英斑晶中的许多流体包裹体定 向排列,穿过斑晶,这表明流体包裹体的捕获晚 于石英斑晶的形成;在基质中,大部分流体包裹 体孤立分布,形态规则,充填度相近。这些流体 包裹体代表了岩浆演化晚期基质形成阶段分异 出的流体。大坪矿化岩体细脉状构造不发育,未 见爆破角砾岩,没有明显的晚期热液蚀变现象,

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表 1



大坪岩体流体包裹体显微测温结果



图 9 大坪岩体流体包裹体均一温度和盐度直方图

Histograms showing homogenization temperatures and salinities of fluid inclusions from the Daping intrusion Fig. 9







围岩蚀变较弱,没有明显的蚀变分带,这说明原始岩 浆中的 H₂O 含量较低,造成岩浆演化晚期未分异出 大量的流体。一般而言,原始岩浆中 H₂O 等挥发分 的含量控制着岩浆的就位深度,原始岩浆的较低 H₂ O含量,可以阻止岩浆中H₂O等流体组分过早地饱 和出溶,造成成矿元素在浅部的富集(Candela,

1997);而且,高H₂O含量(>2%)并不能提高熔体 中的含 Nb、Ta 矿物的溶解度(Linnen et al., 2005).

表 2 大坪岩体熔体包裹体均一实验结果

Table 2 Results of homogenization experiment of melt inclusions from the Daping intrusion

| 样品 | 包裹体种类 | 包裹体大小 | 固相初熔 | 完全均一 |
|------|-----------|----------------|-------|-------|
| 岩性 | | (µm) | 温度(℃) | 温度(℃) |
| 花岗斑岩 | 含钠长石熔体包裹体 | 24×21 | 611 | 727 |
| 花岗斑岩 | 含钽铁矿熔体包裹体 | 16 	imes 13 | 589 | / |
| 花岗斑岩 | 含钽铁矿熔体包裹体 | 27×23 | 520 | 783 |

注:"/"表示熔体包裹体爆裂,实验失败,未获得实验数据。

由以上分析可知,大坪斑岩体的铌钽矿物形成 于岩浆早期的斑晶阶段和晚期的基质阶段。熔体包 裹体的组成说明原始岩浆富铌钽等成矿元素和碱性 组分,流体包裹体指示出花岗岩浆在结晶形成基质 的过程中分异出了流体。总体而言,除了小部分铌 钽矿物以星散状被斑晶包裹外,大部分铌钽矿物以 萤石、黄玉和铌钽矿物集合体的形式存在于基质中。 岩浆中矿物颗粒的大小主要与岩浆中的 H₂O 含量 有关(Nabelek et al., 2010),而非冷却速率等因素。







由此判断,大坪岩体的斑晶形成于相对富 H₂O 的环 境,而基质的结晶介质相对贫 H₂O。基质中流体包 裹体所指示的流体出溶而导致的岩浆 H₂O 含量降 低,可能是造成基质形成的主要因素。基质包裹的 萤石、黄玉、铌钽铁矿、石英等矿物集合体形成于一 种富 F 和铌钽等不相容元素的低黏度熔体,是岩浆 高度分异的产物。岩浆高程度分异演化是制约 Ta、 Nb 成矿的主要因素(Yang Zeli et al., 2014),如宜 春雅 山岩体 Ta、Nb 的富集(Yin et al., 1995; Huang et al., 2002)。

综合以上分析,大坪岩体的花岗岩浆的熔体-流体演化过程可描述如下:当温度下降到液相线以 下时,岩浆在相对较深部位结晶出颗粒较大的斑晶, 在结晶分异过程中,少量溶解度饱和的铌钽矿物与 斑晶一起结晶,并被斑晶包裹(图 13a)。随着体系 结晶分异程度的增高,残余熔体中水等挥发分和 Nb, Ta 等不相容元素逐渐富集。F 在花岗质熔体 中具有相当大的溶解度(Webster, 1990),岩浆中 Li、F、B、P等元素和碱性组分的存在可以降低体系 的黏度和固相线温度,从而使岩浆充分演化(Mysen et al., 1981; London et al., 1993; Xiong et al., 1999; Sowerby et al, 2002; Thomas et al., 2013). 岩浆上升到浅部时,由于温压条件的改变以及无水 矿物的结晶,导致岩浆出溶出呈气泡状散布的气液 流体(Candela, 1997),同时结晶出颗粒细小的基质 (图 13b),在基质结晶过程中,F等挥发分不断在残 余熔体中富集,并降低残余岩浆的黏度,最终,这些 低黏度富F熔体和气液流体不断在结晶基质间聚 集(图 13c);残余熔体的高含量 F 扩大了石英的稳 定范围(Manning, 1981),使石英、黄玉、萤石和铌 钽矿物一起结晶,形成矿物集合体(Agangi et al., 2010; Gioncada et al., 2014)(图 13d)。

综上所述,在一定的地质条件下,富铌钽的花岗 岩浆上升到浅部,经过充分的结晶分异作用,可以形 成富集铌钽的斑岩体,当岩石中的稀有金属元素富 集到一定程度即可形成矿床(Burt et al., 1982; Christiansen et al., 1986; Taylor, 1992; Haapala, 1997; Antipin et al., 2006; Moghazi et al., 2011; Syritso et al., 2012)。大坪花岗斑岩体的铌钽富集 特征指示出斑岩型铌钽矿床形成的可能性。一些小 规模次火山岩岩墙的存在也证明了该论断,如南岭 骑田岭岩体内部的富锡黄玉流纹斑岩墙(Xie et al., 2013),香花岭矿区的431号 Ta-Nb-Li-Rb 矿 脉(Zhu Jinchu et al., 1993; Huang et al., 2015)。

7 结论

(1)大坪铌钽矿化花岗斑岩体主要发育气液两 相流体包裹体,成矿流体主要为中低温、低盐度和低 密度的流体,属于 H₂O-NaCl体系,代表岩浆演化晚 期分异出的流体。石英斑晶中的熔体包裹体主要由 钠长石、石英以及钽铁矿等结晶质矿物相和少量流 体相组成,代表早期原始岩浆的组成。

(2)大坪铌钽矿化花岗斑岩体的原始岩浆富铌 钽等成矿元素和碱性组分,岩浆演化晚期发生流体 出溶现象,但未分异出大量流体。大坪岩体的铌钽 矿化主要形成于一种富 F 和铌钽等不相容元素的













低黏度熔体,是岩浆高度分异的产物。

(3)大坪铌钽矿化花岗斑岩体的铌钽富集过程 是经历了斑晶阶段和基质阶段等两阶段结晶分异过 程的结果。大坪矿化岩体的存在指示出斑岩型铌钽 矿床存在的可能性。

注 释

❶ 广东省地质局. 1971a. 1:20 万上杭幅区域地质调查报告.

- ❷ 广东省地质局. 1971b. 1:20 万梅县幅区域地质调查报告.
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Constraints of Fluid Evolution on Nb and Ta Enrichment of the Daping Granite Porphyry in Yongding, Fujian

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Abstract

The Daping granite porphyry intrusion with Nb-Ta mineralization locates in the Dashiao-Land volcanic basin in the south of Yongding, Fujian, which is of certain indicating significance for the existence of porphyry Nb-Ta deposit. In order to reveal melt-fluid evolution and enrichment mechanism of Nb and Ta, fluid and melt inclusions in the rock samples from different depths of drilling ZK10001 and ZK10401 were investigated by means of petrography, microthermometric experiments and laser Raman spectroscopy. Aqueous two-phase inclusions and silicate melt inclusions present dominantly in Daping intrusion. The homogenization temperatures, salinities and densities of fluid inclusions mainly vary from 175 °C to 225 °C, from 3% to 7% NaCl equivalent and from 0.75 g/cm³ to 0.95 g/cm³, respectively. The ore-forming fluid of Daping intrusion is characterized by medium-low temperature, low salinity and low density, roughly belonging to the H₂O-NaCl system. Melt inclusions which contain albite, quartz and tantalite are mainly distributed in snowball texture in quartz phenocrysts. Homogenization temperatures of melt inclusions are relatively high, which implies that they can represent primitive magma. This study shows that the primitive magma of the Daping intrusion was rich in Nb, Ta and alkaline components and the Daping intrusion with Nb-Ta mineralization was the product of highly fractionated magma. Enrichment process of Nb and Ta can be divided into two stages: phenocrysts formation in deep process and matrix formation in shadow process. At the early stage of phenocryst crystallization, minor amount of niobiumtantalum minerals crystallized along with crystallization of phenocrysts, with some wrapped by phenocrysts. At the late magmatic stage, small volume of fluids exsolved. Volitiles such as F promote the enrichment of niobium and tantalum in residual melt and precipitated within matrix interstice. Occurrence of the Daping mineralized rocks is indicative of possibility of existence of porphyry-type Nb-Ta deposits.

Key words: fluid inclusion; melt inclusion; Nb-Ta; Daping granite porphyry; Yongding County in Fujian Province