

基于三维模型的西峪金伯利岩管与断裂构造关系探讨

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内容提要:山东蒙阴金刚石矿床是中国著名的金伯利岩型金刚石矿床,西峪金伯利岩管是山东蒙阴地区的典型代表。三维建模技术于近些年来被广泛应用于地学研究领域。本文选择山东蒙阴地区西峪金伯利岩管为研究对象,借助于三维建模技术构建金伯利岩管和断裂构造的三维实体模型,在岩管成矿地质背景分析基础上,开展断裂构造三维空间特征定量分析和三维模型叠合讨论,探讨西峪金伯利岩管与断裂构造特征的关系。结果表明:金伯利岩管呈现出连续的上大下小“放射状”空间形态特征,岩管赋存部位往往断裂构造密集;金伯利岩岩浆上涌的通道可能为 F1、F2、F10 等深大断裂,岩管分布于断裂交点旁侧,岩管形态与构造交点形态相似。

关键词:金伯利岩管;三维建模;构造特征;西峪

20 世纪 70 年代以前,国外学者关于金刚石的研究主要集中于深部物质成分、岩石学、矿物学等领域,将金刚石认作是金伯利岩浆上涌侵入时的结晶产物;进入 80 年代,有关金刚石研究最具代表性如:Boyd et al. (1998) 基于在南非大陆的大量研究工作,总结了一套金伯利岩筒分布特征的基本理论;Haggerty (1986) 基于对大量金刚石矿床的研究分析,建立了一套金刚石主要与温度、压力、氧逸度因素相关的成因模式;Mitchell (1986) 是最早通过研究南非金伯利岩型金刚石矿床的深部特征,建立了一套金伯利岩型原生金刚石矿床模式,即自浅向深依次是火山口相带,火山道相带和根部相带。

国内学者研究金伯利岩的高峰时期是 20 世纪 70 至 80 年代,研究领域也大多涉及矿石组分与结构等。Lu Fengxiang et al. (1995) 认为含金刚石的金伯利岩产于基底为太古宙的古老地台内,有相对变形较弱的显生宙岩石覆盖,能为金伯利岩管道的保存提供特别有利的环境;池际尚等 (1996) 通过对

华北地台金伯利岩深部捕虏体和金刚石包裹体研究,在蒙阴和复县两个典型矿区内对金伯利岩侵入时的岩石圈形态进行了恢复反演,并确定了其地幔特征;Ding Yi (2019), Song Ruixiang et al. (2019) 主要将研究重点集中于金伯利岩管相带与矿物组分等方面。

三维地质建模是运用计算机技术,在三维虚拟环境下将三维信息集成、地质体解译、空间决策分析与成矿预测、数学地质统计以及三维可视化等结合起来,并用于地质分析的技术。三维地质建模研究工作最早是在发达国家展开,通过三维地质建模对区域深部进行探索研究,如美国、英国启动的三维地质填图计划,通过对现有深部勘探信息的利用,建立起三维地质模型并拓展其相关研究领域(陈建平, 2019)。地质建模软件是随着深部勘探工作的不断深入而逐渐丰富且精细化,国外先后推出了 Surpac, MicroMine, GeoCAD 等三维建模软件,基本具有三维空间的地质体构建及可视化功能;并且

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随着深部找矿预测理论的发展,三维预测软件同样得到了发展。

我国的三维地质建模研究起步于 20 世纪 90 年代,经过几十年的发展,成果显著。以肖克炎研究员团队(Wang Kun et al., 2015; Xiang et al., 2019; Xiang Jie et al., 2020),陈建平教授团队(Chen Jianping et al., 2012, 2014; Zhang Quanping et al., 2020),毛先成教授团队(Mao Xiancheng et al., 2009, 2010, 2020; Chen Jin et al., 2018, 2020)以及袁峰教授团队(Yuan Feng et al., 2014a, 2014b, 2019; Xun et al., 2018)等为代表的一大批国内先进研究团队,先后在国内百余处典型研究区开展三维建模与找矿预测工作,积累了丰富的理论与实践经验。近年来,国内的建模软件开发也有着迅速的发展,北京 3DMINE 矿业软件科技有限公司开发了 3DMINE 矿业工程软件,中国地质科学院矿产资源研究所开发了三维地质体建模软件 3DMinexplorer 等,都为三维建模工作的开展搭建了良好的平台。

近些年来金伯利岩型金刚石矿床的找矿研究少有人以断裂构造特征分析为切入点开展。本文借助于三维建模技术方法,通过成矿地质背景分析与构造特征剖析,探讨西峪金伯利岩管与构造特征间的联系,为西峪金伯利岩研究提供思路。

1 研究区地质背景

目前大多学者对于金伯利岩型金刚石矿床的赋存部位形成了两个基本共识:①含金刚石的金伯利岩管往往形成于古老克拉通的内部坳陷与隆起的交接地带,以及其轴部地区的地壳相对薄弱部位;②深大断裂可以为金伯利岩浆的侵入提供一个有利通道,对金伯利岩浆的侵入起控制作用,而深大断裂旁的次级断裂可对岩浆的侵位起着调配作用,因此含金金刚石的金伯利岩管往往在深大断裂旁侧的次级断裂周围成群成带分布(黄蕴慧等, 1992; Lu Fengxiang et al., 1995; 池际尚等, 1996; Griffin et al., 2014)。

山东省蒙阴金伯利岩带成矿地质背景则正好满足以上两点:中国最古老与稳定的华北克拉通东南部,郯庐大断裂西侧 40~70km。区域地质调查成果表明蒙阴金伯利岩带由常马庄、西峪、坡里三个岩带组成,呈 NNE 向受控于金星头断裂,铜五冶-蔡庄断裂,新泰-垛庄断裂,上五井断裂以及蒙山断裂,以岩管、岩脉形式产出(He Guanzhi, 1980; Dong Zhenxin, 1991; Wu Genyao et al., 2007; 图 1)。

西峪岩带位于蔡庄断裂,新泰-垛庄断裂与上五井断裂相互穿插切割与交汇部位,岩带的产出明显受断裂控制(图 1)。岩脉的大小、形态及产状变化主要受断裂构造控制,并赋存于破碎带及密集节理带中,呈雁列式或斜列式断续分布。控矿断裂构造主要有两个方向,主体构造为 NNE 向张性或张扭性构造,绝大部分矿体充填于其构造带内;次级构造为 NW 向压扭性构造,主要控制西峪 NW 向矿脉。其中 F1, F2, F10 等为区域大断裂岩脉的主要岩性为粗晶金云母金伯利岩。赋矿围岩既有灰岩又有片麻岩,说明金伯利岩对围岩没有选择性(He Guanzhi, 1980; Dong Zhenxin, 1991; Yin Zuowei et al., 2005; Huang Juexian, 2015)。

蒙阴地区金伯利岩成因基本适用于 Mitchell (1986)建立的金伯利岩型金刚石原生矿床模式,其上部火山口相和火山道相已经被剥蚀,目前保留的仅仅为根部相(山东省第七地质矿产勘查院, 1972; Zhang Peiqiang, 2006; Wu Yufei, 2014)。

2 三维实体模型

为直观了解金伯利岩管与断裂在水平与垂深方向的地质形态和变化特征,本次三维建模主要借助不同标高的 7 幅中段地质平面图,辅助以勘探剖面与钻孔数据,根据线框建模方法将中段平面图上岩管(断裂)边界线框进行勾勒提取,并将相邻的线框进行三角网连接,此外在构建矿体模型的过程中适当结合金刚石矿体的成矿规律,从而构建出西峪金伯利岩管与断裂构造三维模型(图 2a、2b)。

通过观察岩管与构造三维形态特征可明显得出:①岩管从深部到浅部整体连续,呈现上大下小的“放射状”特征;②断裂构造呈现相互交错特征;③断裂构造密集部位亦为金伯利岩管集中发育部位。

3 断裂特征分析

对于线性构造特征,可以通过数学统计方法来量化研究线性构造的展布及导矿容矿特征,主要研究内容包括等密度、频数、方位、交点数等断裂构造特征变量(Chen Jianping et al., 2005, 2008; Dong Qinji et al., 2010; Sui Zhilong et al., 2002; Yu Fengming et al., 2014)。

断裂构造等密度主要反映单位块体内断裂构造的密集程度,金伯利岩管的形成与断裂构造有着直接的关系,断裂构造密集部位往往是岩浆上涌的主要部位,而断裂构造等密度次高值区则是岩管就位

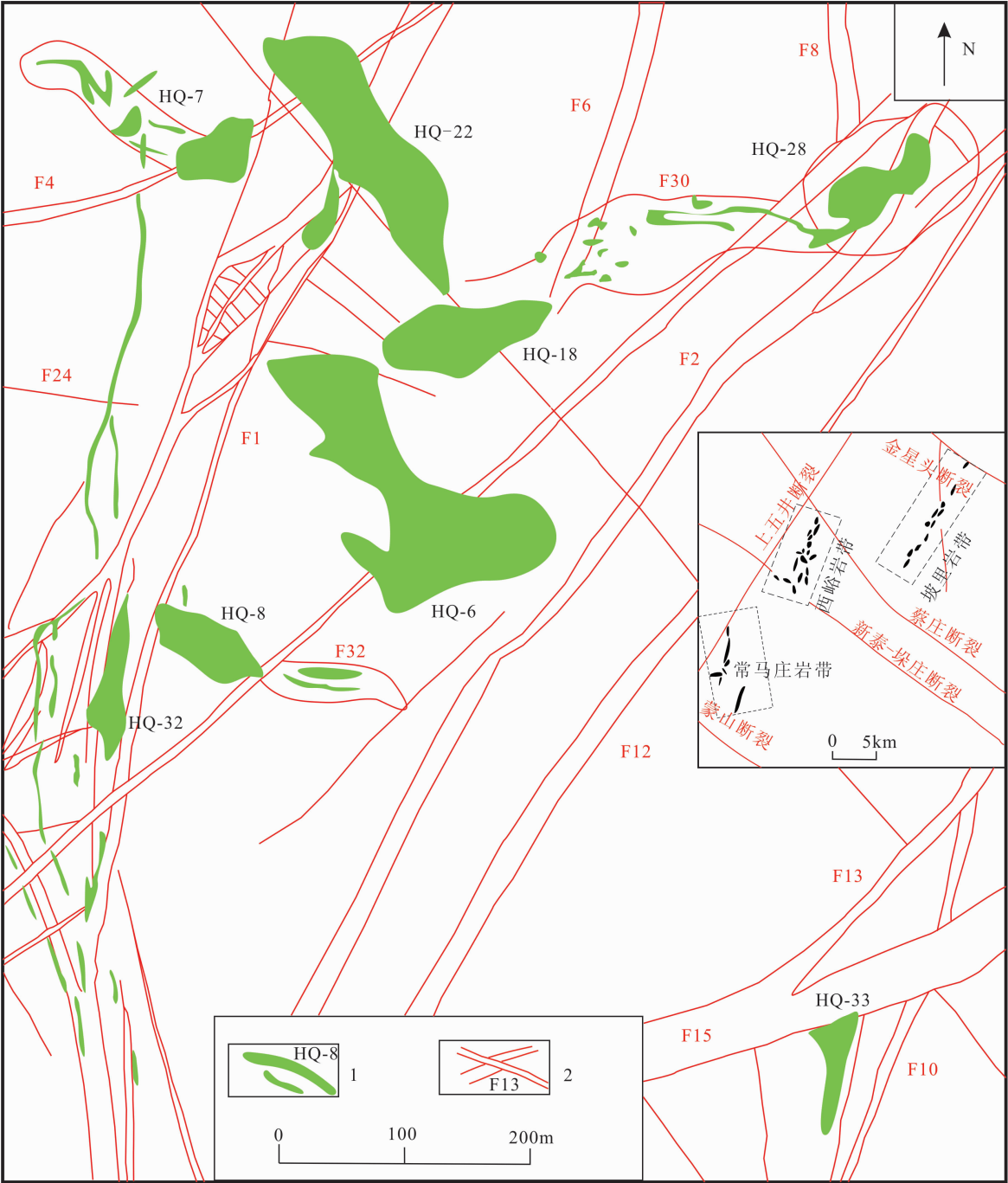


图 1 山东省蒙阴地区西峪金伯利岩管地质简图(角图据山东省第七地质队,1979 修改)

Fig.1 Brief map of Xiyu kimberlite pipe geology in Mengyin area, Shandong Province
(angle map revised according to the Seventh Geological Team of Shandong Province, 1979)

1—岩管(脉)编号; 2—断裂编号
1—Rock pipes (veins) number; 2—breaking number

的有利场所。统计结果表明:构造等密度异常值区间(2.186~4.730)共包含了 61.6%的岩管块体,断裂构造等密度异常三维空间重构如图 3a 所示。

断裂构造频数主要反映单元块体内断裂构造的复杂程度,同断裂构造等密度原理一样,区域的深大断裂是岩浆上涌通道,而次级断裂则是岩体赋存的

主要部位,所以断裂构造强度次级部位往往是岩体就位的最佳部位。统计结果表明:构造频数值(2.660~4.540)区间,岩体块体所占比例为 61.02%,构造频数异常三维空间重构如图 3b 所示。

区域主干断裂是指延伸稳定而规模较大的断裂,金伯利岩岩浆主要顺着区域主干断裂界面上

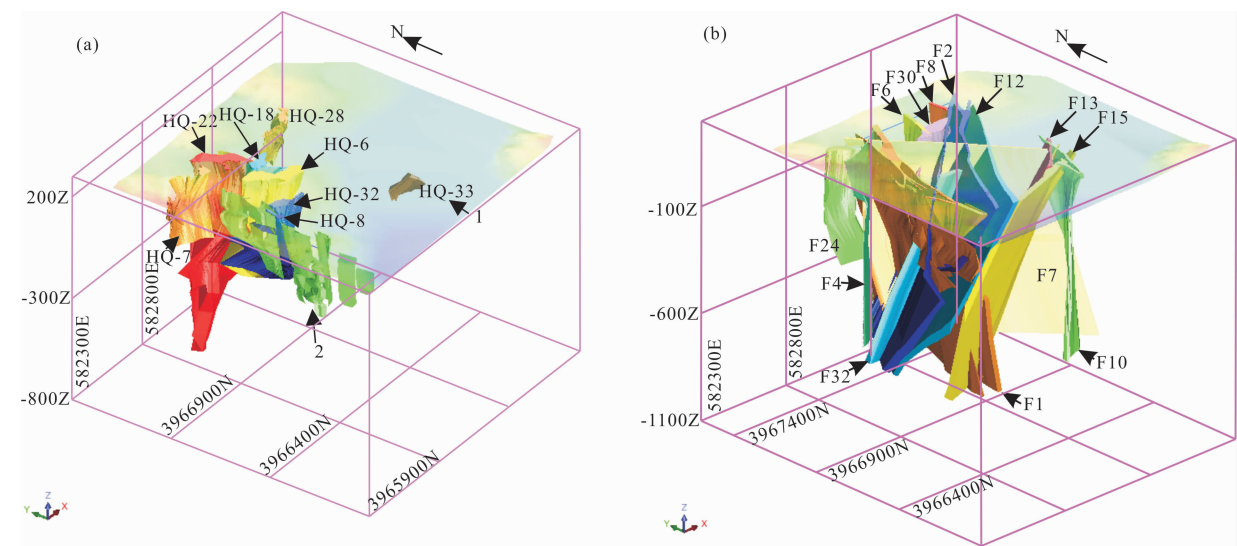


图 2 西域地区金伯利岩管与断裂三维模型

Fig. 2 Three-dimensional model of kimberlite pipes and fractures in Xiyu area
(a)—西峪金伯利岩管三维模型;(b)—西峪地区三维断裂模型;1—金伯利岩管及编号;2—金伯利岩脉
(a)—Three-dimensional model of Xiyu kimberlite pipe;(b)—three-dimensional fracture model of Xiyu area;
1—kimberlite pipe and number; 2—kimberley dike

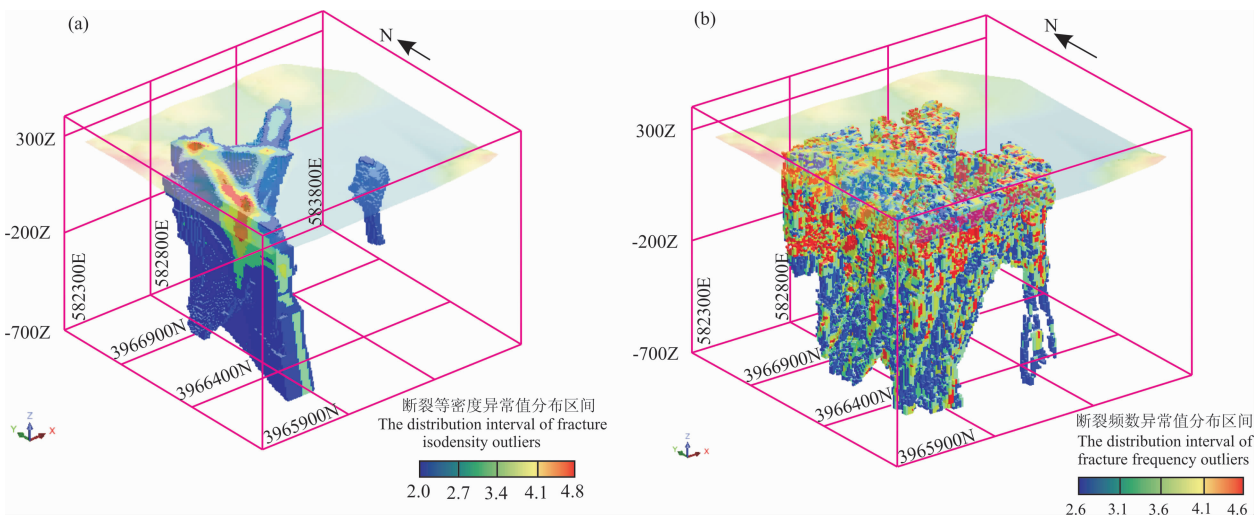


图 3 断裂构造等密度异常与断裂频数异常三维空间重构

Fig. 3 Three-dimensional model of abnormal isodensity and abnormal frequency
(a)—构造等密度异常三维空间重构;(b)—构造频数异常三维空间重构
(a)—Three-dimensional model of abnormal isodensity;(b)—three-dimensional model of abnormal frequency

涌、侵位,而岩体就位往往需要一个相对平静的空间环境,故主干断裂次高值区往往是岩体赋存 的有利部位。本研究将断裂等密度与断裂频数之比作为主干断裂的定量评价指标。统计结果表明:主干断裂异常值区间(0.483~1.418)内,岩体块体所占比例为 65.86%,主干断裂异常三维空间重构如图 4a 所示。

断裂构造交点数是反映区域断裂构造交汇特征的量化指标,往往高值区是岩浆上涌,火山喷发,

热液活动的主要通道,而金伯利岩岩体的形成正与断裂交点相关,岩体一般就位于构造交点外围一定距离内的构造活动相对平静的区域。提取研究区交点,构造交点数异常三维空间重构如图 4b 所示。

4 讨论

4.1 上涌通道讨论

区域地质调查成果表明,研究区内主要赋矿断裂为 NNE 向 F1、F2、F10 等断裂,规模较大,围绕区

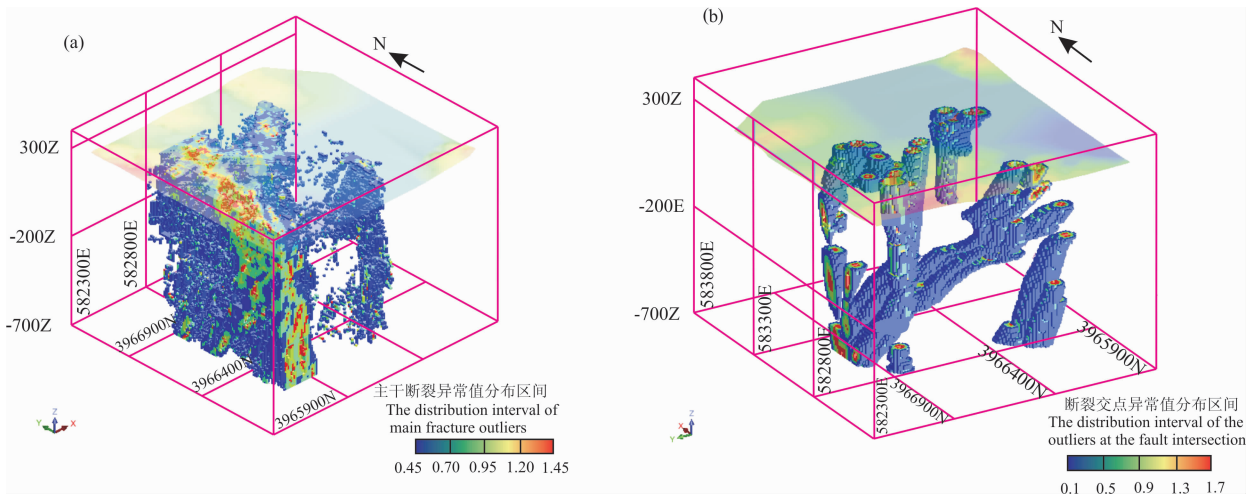


图 4 主干断裂异常与构造交点异常三维空间重构

Fig. 4 Three-dimensional model of abnormal trunk structure and abnormal intersection

(a)—主干构造异常三维空间重构; (b)—断裂交点异常三维空间重构

(a)—Three-dimensional model of abnormal trunk structure; (b)—three-dimensional model of abnormal fracture intersection point

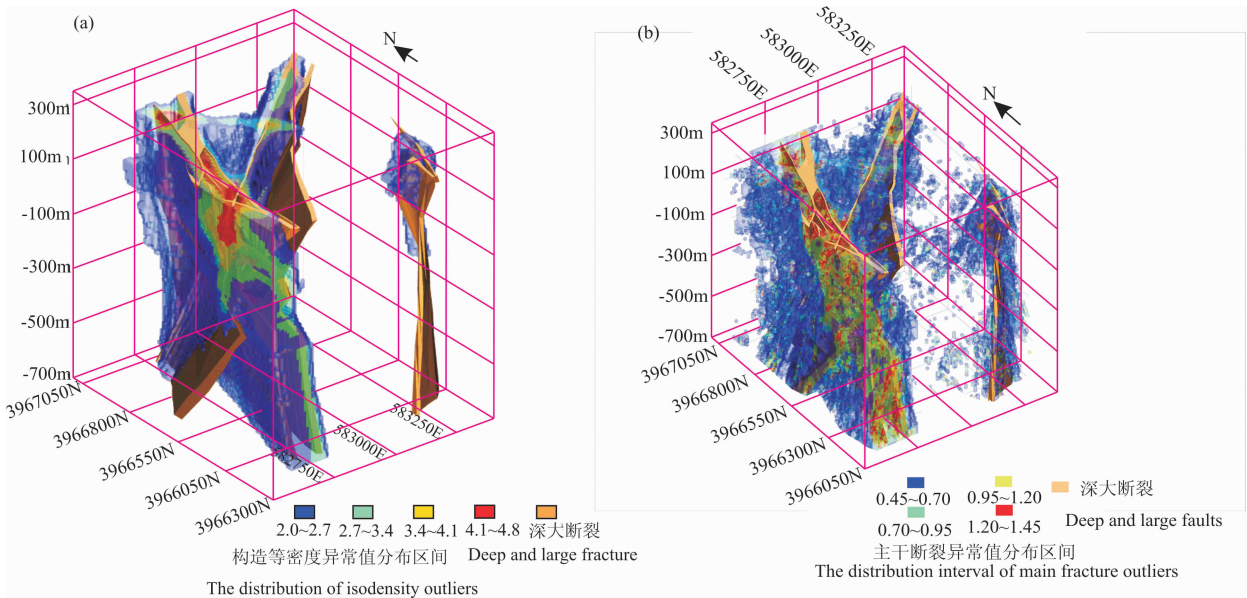


图 5 断裂等密度异常体,主干断裂异常体与深大断裂三维模型叠合

Fig. 5 The fractured isodensity abnormal body, the main fracture abnormal body and the 3D model of the deep and large fracture superposition

(a)—一等密度异常体与深大断裂三维模型叠加图; (b)—主干构造异常与深大断裂三维模型叠加图

(a)—Superposition of isodensity anomalous bodies with the 3D model of the deep and large faults;

(b)—superposition of main structural anomalies and the 3D model of the deep and large faults

域大断裂发育众多与之相截的次级断裂,往往次级断裂含矿性较低。一般地,断裂构造发育部位往往构造强度较大,主要断裂与次级断裂的相互改造便于金伯利岩含矿气热液上涌,将反映构造强度指标的断裂构造等密度,主干构造三维模型与金伯利岩管三维模型叠合对比讨论,以探讨含矿气热液上涌通道。

将断裂构造等密度三维异常体、主干构造三维异常体与区域内的深大断裂进行叠加观察(图 5a、5b),可以发现构造等密度三维异常体和主干构造三维异常体均与区域赋矿深大断裂 F1、F2、F10 等空间位置吻合较好。这正表明了区域深大断裂 F1、F2、F10 等对金伯利岩管的形成起着控制作用,同时也可能是含矿气热液上涌通道。

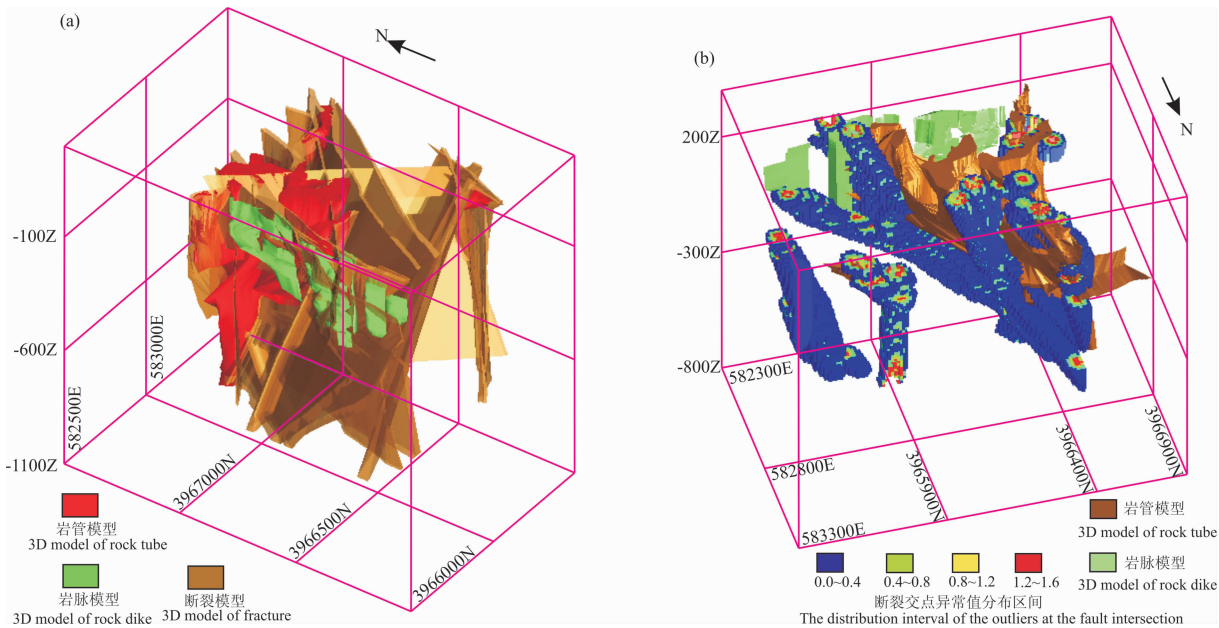


图 6 断裂模型,构造交点异常与金伯利岩三维模型叠合

Fig. 6 Fracture model, tectonic intersection anomaly and kimberlite 3D model superposition

(a)—断裂与金伯利岩管三维模型叠合;(b)—构造交点异常与金伯利岩管三维模型叠加

(a)—Superimposition of fault and the 3D model of kimberlite pipe;

(b)—superposition of tectonic intersection number anomaly and the 3D model of kimberlite pipe

4.2 岩管形态讨论

西峪金伯利岩管由深部到浅部整体连续,呈现出上大下小的“放射状”形态特征。一般地,岩管形态受控于断裂构造组合样式,通过对比岩管与断裂三维模型形态差异,讨论岩管形态与断裂构造形态特征之间的关系。

将断裂构造三维模型,断裂构造交点与金伯利岩管(脉)叠合观察分析(图 6a、6b),可以发现金伯利岩管主要就位于断裂交汇部位、构造交点三维异常体旁侧,构造交点三维异常体与岩管在空间上均有上大下小的“放射状”三维形态特征。这也表明断裂构造交点部位可能是成矿物质上涌的主要通道,而通道附近构造强度相对较弱部位则是成矿有利部位,通过对构造交点形态分析可以辅助判断岩管的空间展布形态。

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A discussion on the relationship between Xiyu kimberlite pipe and regional tectonic characteristics

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Abstract

The Mengyin diamond deposit in the Shandong Province is a well-known kimberlite type diamond deposit in China of which the Xiyu kimberlite pipe is a typical representative. In recent years, the three-dimensional modeling technology has been applied in the field of geoscience research. In this paper, the Xiyu kimberlite pipe is selected as the research object. A three-dimensional kimberlite pipe model and the three-dimensional fault structural model were constructed based on the three-dimensional modeling technology. Subsequent to the analysis of geological background of rock pipe mineralization and a quantitative analysis of three-dimensional spatial characteristics of fault structure, a discussion of three-dimensional model superposition is undertaken to examine the relationship between the Xiyu kimberlite pipe and the structural fault characteristics. The kimberlite pipe shows a continuous “radial” spatial morphology with an expanding upper part and a narrowing lower part. The rock pipes often have dense faulted structures. The upwelling channel of kimberley rock magma may be F1, F2, F10 and other deep faults. The rock pipes are distributed on the side of the fault intersection. The morphology of kimberlite pipe and structural intersection is very similar.

Key words: kimberlite pipe; three-dimensional modeling; structural characteristics; Xiyu