

喜马拉雅淡色花岗岩带伟晶岩的富铍 成矿特点及向更高处找锂

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内容提要:喜马拉雅淡色花岗岩作为新识别的稀有金属成矿区带, 已发现以 Be-Nb-Ta(Sn-W)组合为主矿化且已形成大型矿床, 如错那洞, 但仅在为数不多的几处伟晶岩见到锂辉石, 尚未发现工业锂矿床。因此, 有必要剖析该区伟晶岩成矿(尤其 Be 同 Li 的对比)特点、条件及可能潜力, 并与国内其他稀有金属矿带进行对比分析, 从而推动喜马拉雅伟晶岩稀有金属矿床尤其是锂矿的发现。该区伟晶岩母体淡色花岗岩与华南稀有金属矿化花岗岩类似, 显示高的分异程度但较窄的演化区间, 并且熔体具有高的 Li 浓度。在印亚大陆碰撞带复杂的构造-变质-深熔作用下产生了多期次的岩浆活动, 尤其新喜马拉雅期巨量的岩浆可为伟晶岩的形成、远距离迁移分异及成矿提供有利的热和物质基础。基于含 Li 伟晶岩形成于“远”母体、“高”海拔的特点, 提出区域构造层位的上部或更高海拔地区以及淡色花岗岩岩体外侧远端的围岩内将可能是含锂伟晶岩的就位空间与找矿重点地段。

关键词:喜马拉雅淡色花岗岩; 伟晶岩结构; 矿化分带; 高演化; 向远离母岩体的更高处找锂

近年来, Li、Be、Nb、Ta、Rb、Cs、Zr、Hf 等稀有金属因其重要战略意义(Zhai Mingguo et al., 2019)而引起科学界和矿业界的广泛关注。花岗伟晶岩作为赋存稀有金属矿产的重要岩石类型之一, 长期以来被认为是花岗质岩浆分异演化晚期固结的产物(Cěrný, 1991; Cěrný et al., 2005a)。因此, 开展淡色花岗岩、伟晶岩岩石成因学和成矿学特别是金属区域分带研究, 不仅具有重要的科学意义, 而且对指导稀有金属矿床的发现具有重要应用价值。

伟晶岩及相关稀有金属矿产广泛分布于我国的阿尔泰造山带、天山造山带、松潘-甘孜-甜水海造山带、秦岭-大别造山带、喜马拉雅造山带、三江造山带、武夷-云开造山带和江南造山带(Zou Tianren et al., 2006; Wu Fuyuan et al., 2015; Qin Kezhang et al., 2019; Li Jiankang et al., 2021)。其中, 喜

马拉雅造山带淡色花岗岩分布最广, 伟晶岩脉数量众多, 且出露条件较好, 提供了研究伟晶岩及寻找稀有金属矿产的得天独厚优势。目前为止, 针对西藏普兰至错那一线 33 个大型淡色花岗岩岩体的稀有金属成矿潜力普查(普查范围超过 30000 km²)表明, 其中 28 个岩体都发现了稀有金属矿化(图 1, 图 2), 显示出巨大稀有金属成矿前景。但迄今所发现的矿化类型多为 Be-Nb-Ta(Sn-W)组合, 错那洞矿床是喜马拉雅淡色花岗岩带内发现最早并具有较大规模的锡钨铍矿床, 远景达到大型—特大型。近期研究揭示, 错那洞矿区的铍金属主要赋存在矽卡岩矿物符山石、方柱石和晚期热液改造的石榴子石中(He Changtong et al., 2020)。然而, 目前的选矿技术, 以上矽卡岩矿物中的铍元素难以利用。针对这一困局, 成都地调中心在开展更大范围找矿过程中,

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Qin Kezhang, Zhou Qifeng, Zhao Junxing, He Changtong, Liu Xiaochi, Shi Ruizhe, Liu Yuchao. 2021. Be-rich mineralization features of Himalayan leucogranite belt and prospects for lithium-bearing pegmatites in higher altitudes. Acta Geologica Sinica, 95 (10): 3146~3162.

发现了似层状锡石硫化物型锡铍钨矿体,圈定多条矿体,最大的矿体长度约 1 km,且铍的可选性良好,铍的找矿已取得重大突破(Cao et al., 2021)。

目前喜马拉雅地区锂矿化只在库曲、普士拉、热曲、拉隆几处岩体零星见及,尚未发现工业矿体。而我国其他花岗伟晶岩带,除南岭以 Be 为主呈 W-Sn-Be-Nb-Ta 共生组合之外,其他地区大多是 Li-Be 共生,如新疆阿尔泰,甚至是以 Li 为主,如川西甲基卡 Li 伟晶岩、喀喇昆仑的白龙山 Li-Rb-Be 伟晶岩。这是什么原因造成的?是喜马拉雅地区不具备形成工业锂矿的地质条件呢,还是具备成矿条件但目前工作程度较低其产出内在规律尚不清楚?有必要剖析该区伟晶岩成矿(尤其 Be 与 Li 对比)特点与成矿条件,并与国内华南、阿尔泰等主要稀有金属矿带进行岩浆分异程度、热和物质基础、围绕母体花岗岩的区域矿化分带、含 Li 伟晶岩就位空间等方面的系统分析对比,从而推动喜马拉雅伟晶岩稀有金属矿床尤其是锂矿的发现。本文对此问题进行分析探讨,以抛砖引玉,开阔思路,扩大找矿空间。

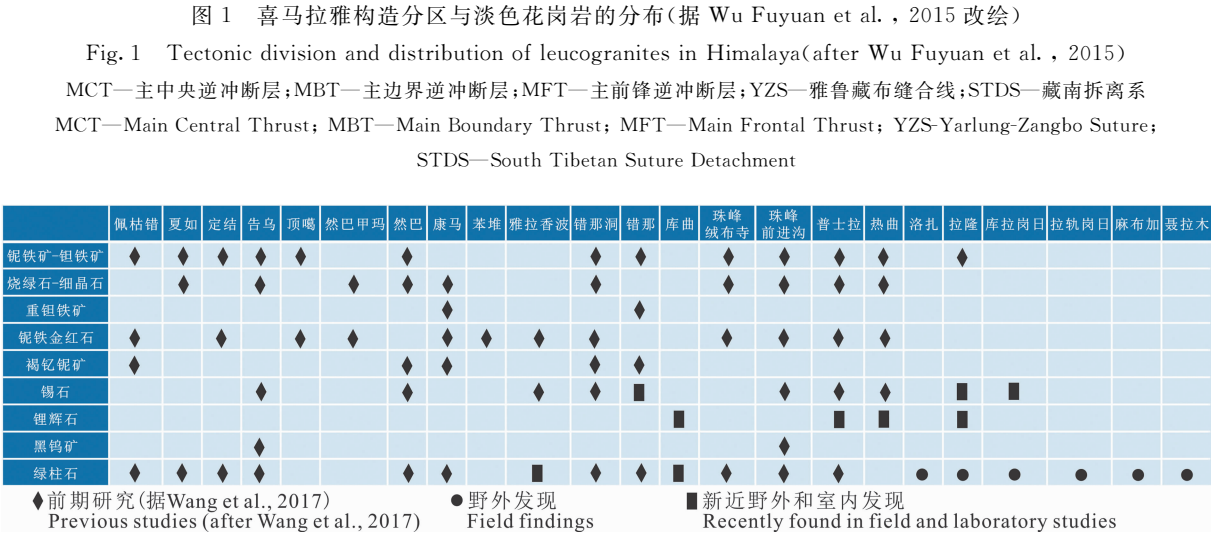
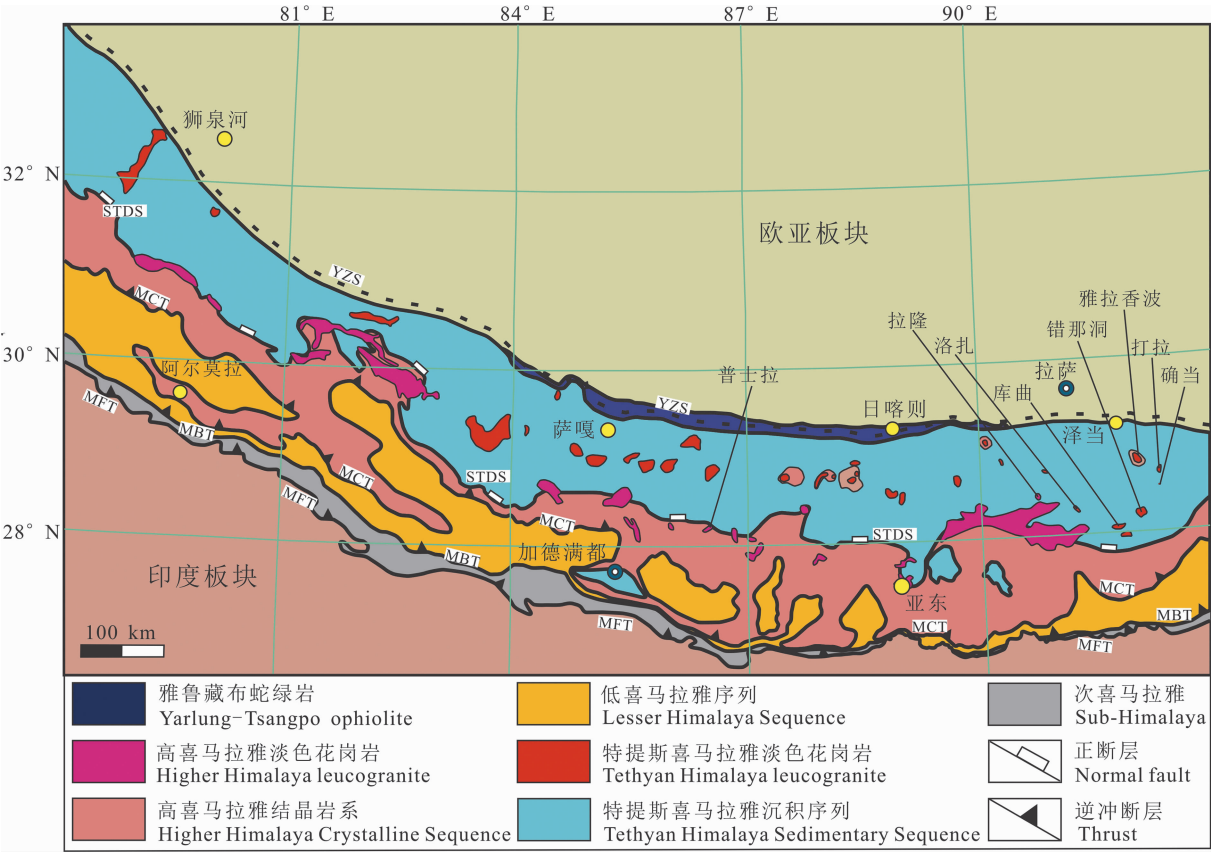
1 喜马拉雅淡色花岗岩与伟晶岩的分布、类型和稀有金属矿化特点

喜马拉雅淡色花岗岩总体上分为北侧特提斯喜马拉雅淡色花岗岩带与南侧高喜马拉雅淡色花岗岩带(Le Fort, 1987; Harrison et al., 1997),岩性分为三类,包括二云母花岗岩、电气石淡色花岗岩和石榴子石淡色花岗岩(Wu Fuyuan et al., 2020)。北侧特提斯喜马拉雅淡色花岗岩的岩石组合以二云母花岗岩为主,少数有电气石淡色花岗岩(夏如等)和石榴子石淡色花岗岩,主要产出片麻岩穹隆的核部地区,多呈独立岩体;而南侧高喜马拉雅淡色花岗岩以电气石淡色花岗岩和二云母花岗岩为主,岩体以岩席或岩墙形式沿藏南拆离系产出。目前统计出露的淡色花岗岩体有 38 个,总体出露面积近 7000 km²,整体淡色花岗岩分布与构造延展方向平行(图 1)。其岩浆活动总体上分为三个阶段(Wu Fuyuan et al., 2020),即始喜马拉雅阶段(Eo-Himalayan; 46~25 Ma)、新喜马拉雅阶段(Neo-Himalayan; 25~14 Ma)以及后喜马拉雅阶段(Post-Himalayan; <14 Ma)。

喜马拉雅花岗伟晶岩主要产出于特提斯和高喜马拉雅淡色花岗岩带内。伟晶岩规模一般宽 0.5~2 m,最宽可达 50 m,长度沿走向变化范围较大,延伸最大可达 1 km(错那洞穹隆西南角伟晶岩, Zhang

Zhi et al., 2020)。限于目前主要为区域路线地质调查,针对稀有金属伟晶岩的几何学形态、规模特征研究较为薄弱,报道较少(如错那洞穹隆大比例尺填图已填出六条伟晶岩, Zhang Zhi et al., 2020)。从野外产出特征看,一系列花岗质伟晶岩分布在淡色花岗岩内部、周围或变质岩地层中,呈岩墙产出于淡色花岗岩体内、岩脉穿插于淡色花岗岩中或呈透镜体/囊状体独立产出在地层中。具体的产状包括:作为淡色花岗岩体内的伟晶岩岩相;穿插于淡色花岗岩岩体中的伟晶岩脉,如绒辖地区二云母伟晶岩同二云母花岗岩伴生;产出于穹隆淡色花岗岩岩体边部的伟晶岩脉,如然巴穹隆边部的含石榴子石电气石伟晶岩(Liu Zhichao et al., 2020);位于穹隆幔部中-高级变质岩地层中的伟晶岩脉,如侵入于雅拉香波穹隆中级变质岩中的白云母伟晶岩,侵入于错那洞穹隆幔部大理岩和岩体接触带中的伟晶岩脉(He Changtong et al., 2020)。另外,部分伟晶岩也可被后期淡色花岗岩脉切穿,如错那洞地区渐新世伟晶岩(34 Ma)被中新世淡色花岗岩脉(18 Ma)切穿(Zhang Linkui et al., 2019)。

喜马拉雅花岗伟晶岩主要组成矿物为石英、钠长石、钾长石和白云母,常含有石榴子石和电气石,少数含有黑云母;主要稀有金属矿物包括锡石、绿柱石、白钨矿、铌铁矿-钽铁矿族矿物、烧绿石-细晶石等,偶见锂辉石(Wang et al., 2017)。总体上看,喜马拉雅花岗伟晶岩的类型为 LCT(Li-Cs-Ta)型,通常为简单伟晶岩类型。伟晶岩分带性显示形成 Be-Nb-Ta 矿化的花岗伟晶岩分带性较为单一,绿柱石常出现在块体微斜长石+白云母+石英带中,少数在边部出现狭窄的分层细晶岩(如雅拉香波含绿柱石伟晶岩),拉隆地区出现分异程度更高的锂辉石-锂云母伟晶岩(Fu Jiangang et al., 2020)。特别地,少数 Be-Nb-Ta 稀有金属花岗伟晶岩中绿柱石可有较高的 Li 含量(高喜马拉雅带普士拉地区可达 ~0.9%LiO₂, Tao Xiangyuan et al., 2020),可能与区内出现透锂长石和锂辉石等矿石矿物具有高 Li 背景值相关。据现有资料看,特提斯喜马拉雅和高喜马拉雅两条带的矿化组合略显不同,特提斯喜马拉雅花岗伟晶岩中主要报道的矿化组合以 Be-Nb-Ta 为主,如错那洞含绿柱石伟晶岩(Li Guangming et al., 2017)。而高喜马拉雅带上稀有金属伟晶岩则以 Be-Nb-Ta-Li 金属组合为主,如新近报道的普士拉地区出现含锂辉石伟晶岩(Liu et al., 2020)。此外,告乌白云母花岗岩中见有锡石、绿柱石、铌铁



矿-钽铁矿和烧绿石-细晶石(Wang et al. , 2017), 拉隆穹隆中分异程度更高的钠长石花岗岩中见有少量绿柱石和铌钽族矿物(Fu Jiangang et al. ,2020)。另外值得注意的是,含绿柱石伟晶岩边部也可出现具有稀有金属矿化矽卡岩,如错那洞地区矽卡岩中含铍矿物有绿柱石、硅铍石和羟硅铍石,以及大量的符山石和方柱石(He Changtong et al. ,2020)以及

晚期热液叠加的石榴子石。

2 喜马拉雅淡色花岗岩-伟晶岩的成因及其与华南稀有金属矿化花岗岩之对比

花岗伟晶岩与花岗岩的成因联系一直是伟晶岩成因研究和稀有金属成矿过程与找矿预测的重要科

学问题。喜马拉雅伟晶岩在形成时代和产出位置上与淡色花岗岩表现密切的成因联系,因此淡色花岗岩的成因研究对于探讨喜马拉雅稀有金属成矿非常重要。我国华南地区发育多个稀有金属矿化花岗岩,与之对比有利于探讨和思考喜马拉雅淡色花岗岩-伟晶岩的成因与稀有金属成矿潜力。

2.1 岩石类型与展布

华南稀有金属矿化花岗岩往往具有分异演化的复式岩体的特征(Chen Jun et al., 2008; Jiang Shaoyong et al., 2020),即在垂向或侧向上表现出岩体分带的现象,如湘南癞子岭花岗岩体:垂向上分别为黑鳞云母花岗岩、浅色花岗岩、钠长石花岗岩、黄玉云英岩、伟晶岩和块状石英带(Zhu Jinchu et al., 2011);江西雅山复式岩体:从二云母花岗岩、白云母花岗岩、锂白云母花岗岩、黄玉锂云母花岗岩至伟晶岩(Li Jie, 2015)。不同类型的岩体通常具有差异的矿化金属组合,Che Jun et al. (2008)认为锡矿化、钨矿化或锡钨共生矿化以及钽铌或锡(钨)钽铌矿化分别与黑云母花岗岩、二云母花岗岩和白云母花岗岩以及钠长石花岗岩有关。喜马拉雅作为新识别出的稀有金属成矿带,其岩石类型包括二云母花岗岩、白云母花岗岩、钠长石花岗岩及普遍的伟晶岩(Wu Fuyuan et al., 2015),但未表现垂向或侧向分带现象。稀有金属矿化以 Be-Nb-Ta 为主,且主要与白云母花岗岩、钠长石花岗岩和伟晶岩相关,没有明显的稀有金属矿化分带现象。

2.2 化学组成与演化程度

在化学组成方面,喜马拉雅淡色花岗岩岩石成分同华南类似,具有高 SiO₂,富碱(Na₂O+K₂O),低 Nb/Ta、Zr/Hf、Rb/Sr 比值的特征以及岩体分异演化的趋势(图 3)。但喜马拉雅淡色花岗岩具有较窄的演化区间,其岩体 SiO₂ 含量变化不大。如打拉岩体为黑云母含量明显多于白云母的二云母花岗岩,具有高的 Sr 含量及弱或无的铕异常,保留着较多的原始组分(Zeng et al., 2011),但其仍具有较高的 SiO₂ 含量(>68%),和高的分异指数。普士拉含锂辉石伟晶岩是一套当前在喜马拉雅地区所识别的演化程度最高的岩石类型,但同华南栗木岩体(钠长石花岗岩及似伟晶岩)、大吉山 69 号花岗岩及雅山锂云母花岗岩相比,仍具有略高的 Nb/Ta、Zr/Hf、K/Rb 比值。

2.3 形成时代

作为新生代陆陆碰撞的产物,喜马拉雅淡色花岗岩年龄分布宽泛(44 ~ 7 Ma),即使对于同一岩

体,其同样具有多期侵入的特征。如:雅拉香波岩体(43 Ma、35 Ma 和 19~17 Ma)(Zeng et al., 2009; Zeng et al., 2011; Wang et al., 2018),然巴岩体(44 Ma、28 Ma 和 8 Ma)(Liu et al., 2014),夏如岩体(35 Ma、29 Ma)(Gao et al., 2016; Liu et al., 2016b),佩枯错岩体(33 Ma、28 Ma 和 20 Ma)(Gao et al., 2013)。根据形成年龄和地球化学特征,Wu et al. (2020)将其划分为原喜马拉雅(46~25 Ma)、新喜马拉雅(25~14 Ma)和后喜马拉雅(<14 Ma)三大阶段,分别对应碰撞后的堆叠推覆和进变质作用阶段、藏南拆离断层南北向开始伸展及喜马拉雅退变质阶段和南北向裂谷开始东西向伸展阶段。但喜马拉雅淡色花岗岩主体形成于中新世,即新喜马拉雅阶段存在峰期淡色花岗岩岩浆活动。对于相关的稀有金属成矿时代,仅已知错那洞(17~14 Ma)(Xie et al., 2020; Cao et al., 2020, 2021)、拉隆(23 ~ 21 Ma)(Huang Yong et al., 2019; Fu Jiangang et al., 2020)、普士拉(25~23 Ma)(Liu et al., 2020)矿化均在中新世。对于是否有其他阶段的成矿作用,由于当前成矿方面的研究较少,还未见相关的报道。对于华南复式岩体,先前不少研究认为晚侏罗世是 W-Sn 成矿时代,但进一步的研究发现晚三叠世及早白垩世也是重要的钨锡成矿期。尽管喜马拉雅造山带在更短的地质时间内发育多期淡色花岗岩岩浆活动,但代表伸展作用开始及伴随巨量岩浆活动的新喜马拉雅期成矿条件显然更有利。

2.4 岩石成因

对于淡色花岗岩的成因,早期研究认为高喜马拉雅变泥质岩或杂砂岩的部分熔融是形成淡色花岗岩的主要机制(Le Fort et al., 1981; Guillot et al., 1995)。Gao et al. (2014,2017)以马拉山岩体为例,解释了变质沉积岩白云母脱水熔融和水致熔融在花岗岩成分上的区别。而 Zeng et al. (2011)研究认为雅拉香波中始新世淡色花岗岩形成于增厚地壳条件下角闪岩的脱水熔融。Ji et al. (2020)在特提斯喜马拉雅的研究发现:从镁铁质和长英质岩脉经本堆二云母花岗岩至喜马拉雅淡色花岗岩元素和同位素组成呈现过渡的趋势,认为淡色花岗岩母岩浆可能为 I 型的花岗闪长岩(Wu et al., 2020)。因此淡色花岗岩的来源存在多解性,并且由于其发生了显著的结晶分异,难以从源区角度将其归类(I 型或 S 型)。另外,尽管当前研究认为喜马拉雅淡色花岗岩是纯地壳来源熔体结晶而成,无地幔物质的

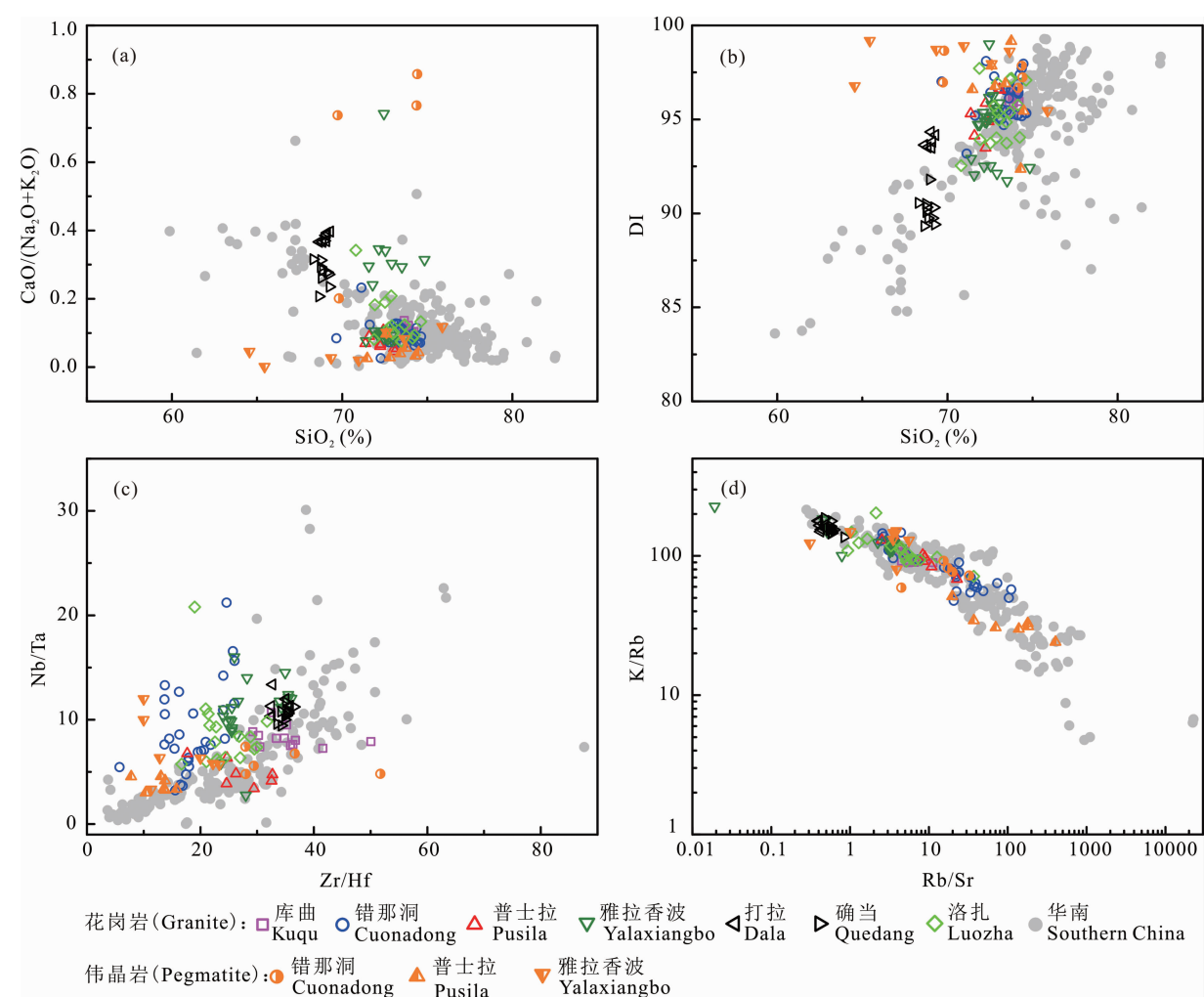


图 3 喜马拉雅几个代表性岩体同华南 12 个稀有金属矿化花岗岩成分对比图

Fig. 3 Composition comparison of several representative Himalayan granites with 12 rare-metal mineralized granites from South China

华南数据:柿竹园(Chen et al., 2016); 癞子岭(Xie et al., 2018; Yang et al., 2018; Xiao et al., 2019); 锡田(Zhou et al., 2015); 芙蓉(Zhao et al., 2012); 姑婆山(Wang et al., 2014); 大厂(Huang et al., 2019); 都龙(Xu et al., 2015); 个旧(Cheng et al., 2010); 大吉山 69 号岩体(Wu et al., 2017; 西华山(Li Jie, 2015); 栗木(Li Shenghu, 2015; 雅山(Li Jie, 2015; Li Shenghu, 2015); 喜马拉雅数据:库曲(Luo Wei et al., 2020; 错那洞(Huang Chunmei, 2019; Xie et al., 2020); 普士拉(Liu et al., 2020); 雅拉香波(Zeng et al., 2011; Gao et al., 2020; Zhao Junxing et al., 待刊数据); 打拉和确当(Zeng et al., 2011); 洛扎(Huang Chunmei, 2019)

Southern China granite data: Shizhuyuan (Chen et al., 2016); Laiziling (Xie et al., 2018; Yang et al., 2018; Xiao et al., 2019); Xitian (Zhou et al., 2015); Furong (Zhao et al., 2012); Guposhan (Wang et al., 2014); Dachang (Huang et al., 2019); Doulong (Xu et al., 2015); Gejiu (Cheng et al., 2010); Dajishan No. 69 granite (Wu et al., 2017; Xihuashan (Li Jie, 2015); Limu (Li Shenghu, 2015); Yashan (Li Jie, 2015; Li Shenghu, 2015); Himalayan granite datas: Kuqu (Luo Wei et al., 2020; Cuonadong (Huang Chunmei, 2019; Xie et al., 2020); Pusila (Liu et al., 2020); Yalaxiangbo (Zeng et al., 2011; Gao et al., 2020; Zhao Junxing et al., unpublished); Dala and Quedang (Zeng et al., 2011); Luozha (Huang Chunmei, 2019)

加入,而华南钨锡成矿则显示有地幔物质直接参与了成岩成矿作用(Zhao et al., 2002; Wu et al., 2011; Chen et al., 2016; Jiang Shaoyong et al., 2020)。淡色花岗岩形成的深部过程对其岩石类型和稀有金属矿化具有重要影响,相关问题需要深入研究。

3 喜马拉雅伟晶岩锂成矿条件分析——基于与我国其他伟晶岩稀有金属成矿带的对比

花岗伟晶岩型锂矿是世界上最重要的锂矿类型之一。我国典型花岗伟晶岩型锂矿包括川西甲基

卡、新疆白龙山、河南南阳山和新疆库卡拉盖等,分别产出于松潘-甘孜、西昆仑、东秦岭和阿尔泰几条重要锂成矿带(表 1)。通过喜马拉雅淡色花岗岩-伟晶岩与这些锂成矿带及典型锂矿床的对比,探讨喜马拉雅淡色花岗岩带的伟晶岩成锂潜力与找锂方向。

3.1 造山带复杂区域构造演化

我国主要伟晶岩锂成矿带所属的构造带,如松潘-甘孜、西昆仑、东秦岭和阿尔泰(Zou Tianren et al., 2006; Lu Xinxiang et al., 2010; Qin Kezhang et al., 2019; Xu et al., 2020; Wang et al., 2020; Zhou et al., 2021b; Zhou Qifeng et al., 2021),多经历了复杂的俯冲-碰撞等汇聚过程(Qin Kezhang et al., 2017; Xu Zhiqin et al., 2018),这些过程造成了加厚地壳,有利于产生巨量熔体,而巨量熔体是形成稀有金属伟晶岩岩浆的重要条件(Romer et al., 1996)。喜马拉雅是青藏高原的重要组成部分,经历了印亚大陆碰撞和隆升,形成了加厚的大陆地壳,能够产生巨量熔体(可产生 5% 熔体, Ding et al., 2021),具备形成稀有金属伟晶岩岩浆的有利条件。由于花岗质岩浆通常具有高的黏度,正常的地温梯度难以使伟晶岩脉在 6~9 km 深的围岩中迁移,这需要岩浆释放足够的热量去渗透到围岩中(Rubin, 1995; London, 2018), Baker(1998)模拟计算认为 1000 km³ 的岩体可释放出足够的热量,使形成伟晶岩的熔体迁移距源区 10 km。而自新生代,巨量的淡色花岗质岩浆活动(尤其在中新世)为喜马拉雅伟晶岩的形成和迁移提供了充分的物质及热,有利于喜马拉雅巨量熔体沿藏南拆离系伸展拆离方向长距离运移,并经历高程度结晶分异演化(Wu Fuyuan et al., 2015),进而形成高分异演化的稀有金属矿化岩浆。

3.2 两期/多期花岗质岩浆活动

我国主要伟晶岩锂成矿带往往产出多个花岗岩侵入体,出露面积较大,如阿尔泰可达 40%。花岗岩体规模不一,由岩基至岩株,部分岩体以穹隆构造产出,如甲基卡锂矿。构造带发育两期/多期花岗质岩浆活动(表 1)。不同期次花岗岩是造山过程不同演化阶段的产物,其来源不同,如北秦岭奥陶纪漂池花岗岩来自北秦岭单元变砂质岩石(俯冲阶段, Qin et al., 2014),志留纪灰池子黑云母花岗岩来自造山根部玄武质岩石(碰撞阶段, Qin et al., 2015),早泥盆世灰池子正长岩来自中元古代地壳和少量地幔注入(晚构造阶段, Qin et al., 2015, Yuan et

al., 2020)。与伟晶岩型锂矿同时代侵位的花岗岩主要来自晚造山—造山后背景下部分熔融的加厚地壳(表 1)。长期花岗质岩浆活动有利于形成成熟演化的地壳(Zhou et al., 2018),为派生高度分异演化的花岗质岩浆提供有利条件。喜马拉雅产出多个淡色花岗岩穹隆构造,喜山期发育 46~25 Ma、25~14 Ma 和 14~7 Ma 三期淡色花岗岩岩浆活动(Wu Fuyuan et al., 2015; Wu et al., 2020),属于成熟演化的地壳,加之藏南拆离系作为巨量硅酸盐熔体由北向南长距离运移上侵的通道,也为形成高度分异演化岩浆提供有利条件。

3.3 岩浆分异演化程度与锂矿化迹象

地壳中锂的丰度为 $13 \times 10^{-6} \sim 35 \times 10^{-6}$ (Wedepohl, 1995)。形成锂矿物的花岗质熔体锂含量需达到 6968×10^{-6} (Maneta et al., 2015)。花岗质岩浆的极度结晶分异演化是形成富锂岩浆的重要机制(Breaks et al., 1992; Černý et al., 2005b; Kaeter et al., 2018)。我国酸性侵入岩的锂含量平均值为 26.35×10^{-6} (Wang Xueqiu et al., 2020),喜马拉雅淡色花岗岩锂含量范围约为 $113 \times 10^{-6} \sim 159 \times 10^{-6}$ (Wu et al., 2020),更利于派生富锂熔体。

伟晶岩岩浆活动受控于物质来源和造山作用。储存稀有金属的岩石在造山作用中熔融,发生多期大规模花岗质岩浆活动(伴随长期复杂的分异演化过程),稀有金属通过长期复杂的分异演化过程在残余熔体中不断富集。这种富挥发分和稀有金属的过铝质硅酸盐岩浆随后上升就位,可经后续冷却结晶和液相不混溶作用进一步富集稀有金属,从而形成稀有金属伟晶岩。阿尔泰集中在琼库尔-阿巴宫地体和中阿尔泰山地体内,云母矿多产于同造山、晚造山阶段,稀有金属矿集中于造山后和非造山阶段(Qin Kezhang et al., 2013)。阿尔泰稀有金属伟晶岩发育多种稀有金属矿化组合,伟晶岩类型为绿柱石-铌铁矿型、复杂型锂辉石亚型和钠长石-锂辉石型。伟晶岩的内部结构分带型式以对称分带结构为主,也见均一结构。阿尔泰稀有金属伟晶岩分异演化程度跨度大,经历了更为复杂和极度分异的演化过程。

喜马拉雅淡色花岗岩常由具有不同分异程度的岩相组成(如二云母花岗岩、白云母花岗岩、电气石花岗岩),产出含铍伟晶岩相/脉(Wu Fuyuan et al., 2015; Wang et al., 2017; Wu et al., 2017),局部发生碱质交代,具有较高的分异演化程度,有利

于形成高度分异演化的岩浆,如富锂岩浆。与我国其他构造带对比,喜马拉雅也具有较高的锂丰度(Wang Xueqiu et al., 2020)。Visona et al. (1994)报道了卓奥友峰西北部产出的两条伟晶岩脉中见锂辉石和透锂长石。Liu et al. (2020)报道了喜马拉雅珠峰地区普士拉锂辉石伟晶岩脉产出锂辉石和透锂长石,且伟晶岩脉 Li 含量达 8460×10^{-6} 。这些已有的迹象表明喜马拉雅具有较高的锂丰度,淡色花岗岩具有较高的分异演化程度,且小规模产出锂辉石伟晶岩脉。

3.4 中国典型伟晶岩结构分带对潜在成矿带的花岗伟晶岩型锂矿的启示

我国阿尔泰可可托海 3 号脉是超大型铍矿和中型锂矿,以发育完美的同心环状内部结构分带闻名于世,然而多数花岗伟晶岩型锂矿的内部结构分带相对简单,以锂矿化结构带为主(占伟晶岩脉体积达 70%),如阿尔泰柯鲁木特 112 号脉、库卡拉盖 650 号锂铍矿脉(Zou Tianren et al., 2006)和东秦岭南阳山锂矿(Zhou Qifeng et al., 2019);或不发育内部结构分带,相对均一,矿物粒度小,如甲基卡锂矿(Li et al., 2017)。普遍认为锂矿化伟晶岩岩浆具有较高的分异演化程度,伟晶岩内部结构分带型式表明这种岩浆的形成和锂的富集可能受控于岩浆侵位后的大量矿物的结晶分异,如可可托海 3 号脉,或者侵位前即为富锂岩浆,侵位后未发生明显结晶分异,如库卡拉盖 650 号脉。从伟晶岩内部结构分带型式来看,喜马拉雅花岗伟晶岩的结构带组成及分带较为简单,大多以块体长石带、块体微斜长石+白云母+石英带为主体,糖粒状细粒钠长石带、文象结构带较窄(通常宽度不到 1 m),少数在边部出现狭窄的分层细晶岩,且喜马拉雅伟晶岩规模不大,伟晶岩岩浆在就位后发生明显的结晶分异而形成富锂岩浆的可能性较小。喜马拉雅锂辉石伟晶岩与锂矿化伟晶岩具有相似且较简单的内部结构分带特征,表明喜马拉雅含锂伟晶岩是就位前即为富锂的岩浆冷却的产物。结合喜马拉雅大量淡色花岗岩的产出,认为依据围绕母体花岗岩的稀有金属区域分带模式来寻找含锂伟晶岩,更为符合喜马拉雅稀有金属成矿带的实际。

3.5 母体花岗岩与区域金属矿化分带

普遍认为岩浆成因伟晶岩具有母体花岗岩,围绕母体花岗岩向外依次发育贫矿伟晶岩、铍矿化伟晶岩、铍-铌-钽矿化伟晶岩、锂-铍-铌-钽矿化伟晶岩等,形成区域分带(Černý, 1991)。川西甲基卡锂矿

以马颈子二云母花岗岩为母体花岗岩,发育典型的区域分带,X03 号脉、308 和 133 号脉位于母体花岗岩外侧(Fu Xiaofang et al., 2015; Wang Denghong et al., 2017; Dai et al., 2019)。阿尔泰地区小吉德克铍矿、大吉德克铍矿、群库尔铍-铌-钽矿、柯鲁木特锂-铍-铌-钽矿、库卡拉盖锂-铍-铌-钽矿以吉得克二云母花岗岩为母体花岗岩,发育区域金属分带(图 4; Wang Chunlong, 2017),但铍矿化距离母体花岗岩最近,锂矿距离母体花岗岩最远。西昆仑白龙山锂矿区域上出露具高分异演化特征的同期花岗岩(如大红柳滩 S 型花岗岩)(Yan et al., 2018; Wang et al., 2020),但伟晶岩脉沿同期不符合分异演化特征的花岗闪长岩外侧侧向分布,从南到北依次为黑色电气石块体石英-长石伟晶岩脉带、白云母-石英-长石伟晶岩脉带、钠长石-石英-锂辉石伟晶岩脉带、石英-锂辉石伟晶岩脉带(Wang et al., 2020)。东秦岭北带南阳山锂矿产出两期锂矿化伟晶岩,早期锂矿化伟晶岩在区域上具有同期花岗岩,但距离较远,不发育区域分带,同期正长岩是否能派生高度演化的富锂岩浆有待探讨,而晚期锂矿化伟晶岩区域上不具有同期母体花岗岩(Zhou et al., 2021b)。我国典型伟晶岩型锂矿的母体花岗岩主要为二云母花岗岩。淡色花岗岩作为高分异花岗岩是潜在的母体花岗岩。喜马拉雅发育大量淡色花岗岩,这些淡色花岗岩具有派生出高度演化的伟晶岩岩浆甚至形成较为完整的区域稀有金属矿化分带的潜力。

由上,与我国典型伟晶岩锂成矿带对比,喜马拉雅具有形成锂矿化伟晶岩的有利条件和较好的锂潜力背景。

4 喜马拉雅花岗伟晶岩找矿方向——向更高处找锂

4.1 形成时代与构造阶段

我国典型伟晶岩型锂矿主要形成于晚造山、造山后伸展和构造趋于稳定阶段(表 1)。伟晶岩型锂矿是典型 LCT 型伟晶岩,其产出背景也与其他 LCT 型伟晶岩基本一致,是构造带演化晚期,进入弱挤压和伸展背景的产物(Černý et al., 2005a)。喜马拉雅巨量熔体开始结晶的时间为新喜马拉雅期(26~13 Ma)(Ding et al., 2021)。喜马拉雅普士拉锂辉石伟晶岩脉也形成于新喜马拉雅期(Liu et al., 2020)。因此,新喜马拉雅期淡色花岗岩和伟晶岩是需要关注的找锂对象。

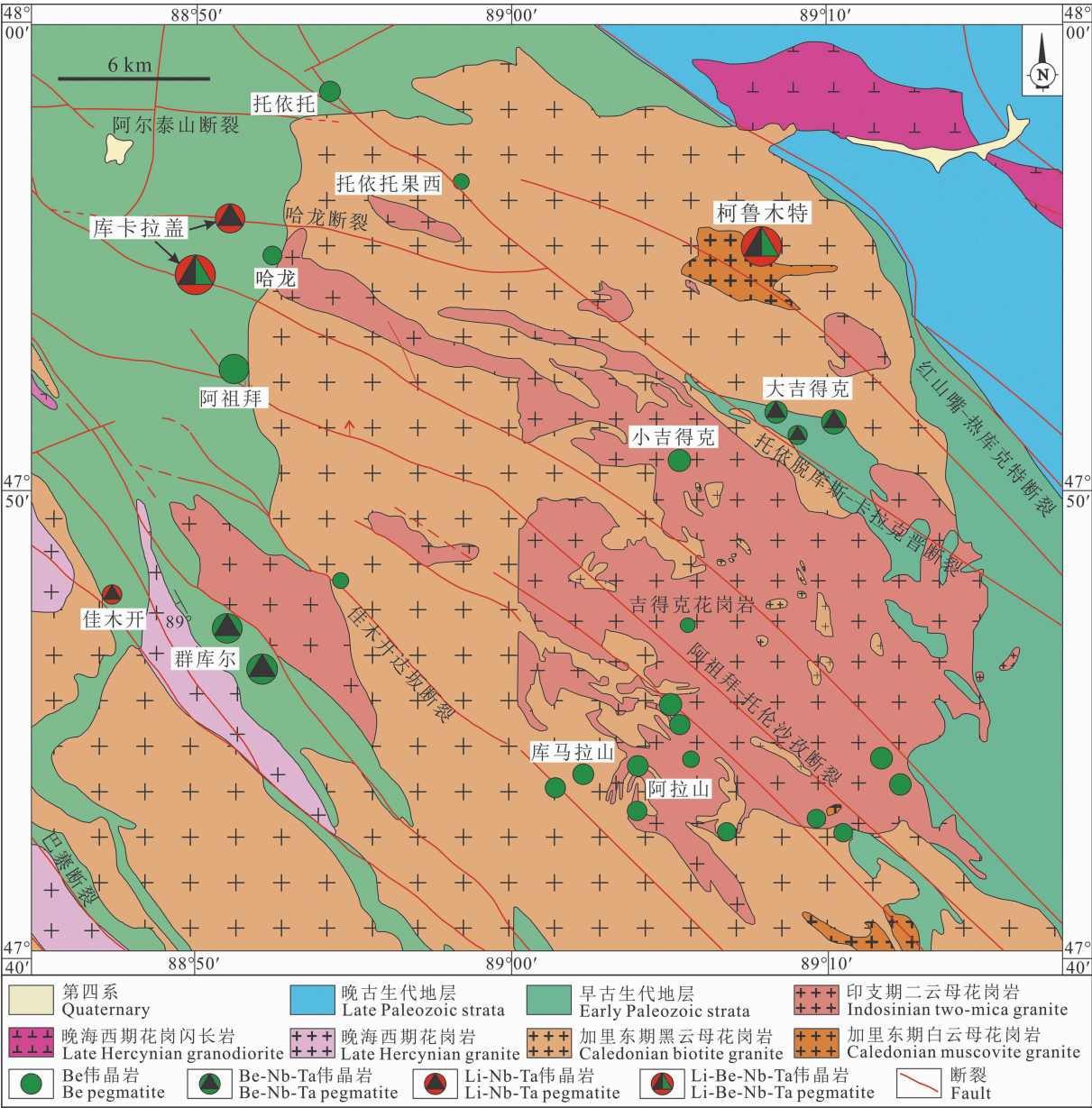


图 4 阿尔泰柯鲁木特-吉得克伟晶岩区——发育以吉得克花岗岩为中心的区域分带

Fig. 4 Schematic representation of regional zoning of granitic pegmatites around the Jideke granite in the Kelumute-Jideke pegmatite field, Alaty, NW-China

阿尔泰柯鲁木特-吉得克伟晶岩区发育以吉得克母体花岗岩为中心的稀有金属区域分带。吉得克二云母花岗岩体边部产有小吉得克和大吉得克 Be 矿化伟晶岩,花岗岩体向外中等距离产有群库尔大型 Be-Nb-Ta 矿床,距离花岗岩体最远端发育库卡拉盖大型 Li-Be-Nb-Ta 矿床、柯鲁木特大型 Li-Be-Nb-Ta 矿床以及佳木开中型 Li-Nb-Ta 矿床,构成完美的区域稀有金属分带

There is a regional zoning of rare metals around the Jideke parent granite in the Kelumute-Jideke pegmatite area, Altay. At the edge of the Jideke two mica granite body, there are Xiaojideke and Dajideke Be-mineralized pegmatites. The Qunkuer Be-Nb-Ta deposit occurred at a medium distance outward from the granite body. The Kukulagai large Li-Be-Nb-Ta deposit, Kelumute large Li-Be-Nb-Ta deposit and Jiamukai medium-sized Li-Nb-Ta deposit are developed at the farthest part outside the granite body. The distribution of the pegmatites with different rare-metal assemblages forms a perfect regional rare metal zoning

4.2 淡色花岗岩

经历极度结晶分异的演化程度高的淡色花岗岩更有可能派生富锂岩浆。因此,那些演化程度高,发育一系列多期多类型岩相(二云母花岗岩、白云母花

岗岩、石榴子石花岗岩、电气石花岗岩和钠长石花岗岩)并且产出伟晶岩相甚至铍矿化伟晶岩相的淡色花岗岩,是需要特别关注的可能的含锂伟晶岩母体花岗岩。

表 1 我国典型伟晶岩型锂矿与喜马拉雅锂辉石伟晶岩的特征和产出背景对比

Table 1	Comparison of the characteristics and background of pegmatite type lithium ore from Himalaya and other regions				
	甲基卡	白龙山	南阳山	库卡拉盖	普士拉
所属构造带	松潘-甘孜造山带	西昆仑印支期造山带	北秦岭古生代造山带	阿尔泰造山带	喜马拉雅造山带
内部结构分带	X03 脉为例： 分带性不明显,由外向内发育发育① 细粒云英岩结构带；② 似斑状或团块状巨晶微斜长石-钠长石-锂辉石-石英结构带；③ 条带状中粗-细粒-微晶钠长石-锂辉石-白云母-石英结构带。(Fu Xiaofang et al. , 2015)	2 号脉为例： 由外向内发育 6 个不连续结构带:细粒钠长石带(Ⅰ带)、文象伟晶岩带(Ⅱ带)、块体微斜长石带(Ⅲ带)、白云母-石英带(Ⅳ带)、叶钠长石-锂辉石带(V带)、石英-锂辉石带(VI带)(Yin et al. , 2020)	363 号脉为例:① 边部带(细粒钠长石-石英)、② 外部带(块体微斜长石-石英-白云母)、③ 中间带(石英-白云母-电气石)、④ 核部(锂辉石-钠长石-石英-微斜长石)(Zhou Qifeng et al. ,2021; Zhou et al. , 2021b)	650 号脉为例： 以石英-薄片钠长石-锂辉石带为主体,次为石英-薄片钠长石-锂辉石-锂云母带和白云母-石英-薄片钠长石带,产出白云母石英边缘体、中粗粒石英-微斜长石-锂辉石伟晶岩以及石英-微斜长石团块和石英-锂辉石团块(Zou Tianren et al. , 2006; Wang Chunlong,2017)	Chomogul 号脉为例： 由外向内,①外部带(石英-钠长石-白云母带)、② 中间带(石英-钠长石-电气石带)、③ 核部(石英-钾长石-锂辉石带 1~3 cm、石英-钠长石-锂辉石带 0.5~1.5 cm)(Liu et al. , 2020)
形成时代	X03 脉: 216 ± 2 Ma ^a 和 214±2 Ma ^b (Hao Xuefeng et al. , 2015) 308 号脉: 217 ± 1.1 Ma ^a 和 211 ± 4.6 Ma ^c (Dai et al. , 2019) 133 号脉: 198 ± 4.4 Ma ^c (Dai et al. , 2019)	208.1±1.5 Ma ^b (Wang et al. , 2020) 213.9±0.7 Ma ^b (Zhou et al. , 2021a)	南阳山锂矿(363、364、366 和 703 号脉)422~410 Ma ^b 和 397~384 Ma ^b (Zhou et al. , 2021b)	650、807、806 和 803 号脉 202.4 ~ 206.8 Ma ^b (Wang Chunlong, 2017)	25.0±0.4 Ma ^b 和 24.0 ±0.8 Ma ^c (Liu et al. , 2020)
区内地层	下三叠统西康群侏倭组、新都桥组泥质粉砂岩以及砂质复理石建造 (Fu Xiaofang et al. ,2015)	三叠系中上统巴颜喀拉山群灰绿色变砂岩和灰-深灰色二云母石英片岩(Wang He et al. , 2017)	北秦岭单元含石榴石黑云母斜长片麻岩、石榴子石-砂线石片麻岩、麻粒岩、角闪岩和大理岩 (Meng et al. , 2000; Ratschbacher et al. , 2003)	中-上志留统库鲁木提群下亚群黑云母-石英片岩、红柱石-黑云母-石英片岩、堇青石-黑云母-石英片岩、十字石-斜长石-黑云母片岩以及角岩化黑云母-石英片岩(Wang Chunlong, 2017)	高喜马拉雅结晶岩系 HHC 灰岩、角闪岩相-麻粒岩相泥质岩和钙硅酸盐片麻岩(砂卡岩)和黑云母片麻岩(510~480 Ma) (Liu et al. , 2020)
区内/附近花岗岩	马颈子二云母花岗岩 223 ± 1Ma ^a (Hao Xuefeng et al. , 2015)	花岗闪长岩 212.3 ± 1.6 Ma ^a (Wang et al. , 2020)	灰池子岩体:黑云母二长花岗岩 438.5 ± 4.4 Ma ^a (Qin et al. , 2014) 和正长岩 417.8 ± 3.2 Ma ^a (Yuan et al. , 2020)	吉得克二云母花岗岩 203.4 ~ 207.8 Ma ^a (Wang Chunlong, 2017)	淡色花岗岩 24.0 ± 0.5 Ma ^d (Liu et al. , 2020)
锂矿与花岗岩时空关系	两者近同期； 区域分带	两者同期； 花岗岩外围	早期伟晶岩与灰池子正长岩同期； 距同期花岗岩较远	两者近同期； 区域分带	两者同期； 花岗岩外围
产出的构造单元	马尔康-雅江被动陆缘中央褶皱-逆冲推覆带中段的雅江构造-岩浆穹状变质体内,以巨厚三叠系复理石建造(西康群)为特征 (Xu Zhiqin et al. , 1992;Fu Xiaofang et al. , 2015)	甜水海地体。该地体是增生体,形成于古生代-中生代,包含厚的三叠系复理石建造,记录了来自南昆仑与喀喇昆仑-羌塘地体碰撞的俯冲造山过程(Mattern et al. , 2000; Yin et al. , 2000; Xiao et al. , 2005)	北秦岭单元。来自新元古代华南陆块北缘 (Chen et al. , 2006),记录了华南陆块和华北陆块的汇聚过程(Liu et al. , 2016a)	中阿尔泰山地体。该地体是阿尔泰造山带的微陆块的重要组成部分,包括新元古界-志留系角闪岩相和绿片岩相变质沉积岩和变质火山岩、大理岩、片岩、片麻岩 (Windley et al. , 2002; Xiao et al. , 2004; Long et al. , 2010)	高喜马拉雅。由两套岩石组成,原岩为泥质岩-镁铁质岩-钙硅酸岩的角闪岩相副变质岩系,偶见麻粒岩或退变榴辉岩包体,以及~500Ma 侵位的花岗岩(现为花岗片麻岩)(Wu et al. , 2020)
构造带发育多期花岗岩	海西期、印支期、燕山期、喜山期(Dai et al. , 2019)	加里东期和印支期 (Wang He et al. , 2017)	新元古代和古生代花岗岩(奥陶纪、志留纪和早泥盆世)(Wang et al. , 2009, 2015; Zhang et al. , 2013; Yuan et al. , 2020)	479~460 Ma、408~337 Ma、344~290 Ma、249~210 Ma、151 Ma (Liu Wei, 1990; Zhang Xiangbing et al. , 1996; Windley et al. , 2002; Wang et al. , 2006, 2007; Zhu et al. , 2006; Cai et al. , 2011)	古喜马拉雅(44~26 Ma),新喜马拉雅(26~13 Ma),后喜马拉雅(13~7 Ma) (Wu et al. , 2020)

续表 1					
	甲基卡	白龙山	南阳山	库卡拉盖	普士拉
构造单元内与锂矿同期花岗岩成因	印支期花岗岩： 马颈子二云母花岗岩来自西康群砂泥岩为代表的地壳物质的部分熔融(Liang Bin et al.，2016)	印支期花岗岩： 大红柳滩二长花岗岩-二云母花岗岩岩体形成于南昆仑地体和甜水海地体发生陆-陆碰撞造山过程的后碰撞伸展环境下，幔源岩浆底侵作用引起下地壳部分熔融的结果。(Ding et al.，2019)	早泥盆世花岗岩： 灰池子正长岩来自弱汇聚背景下中元古代地壳和少量地幔注入(Yuan et al.，2020) 黄龙庙含榴二长花岗岩来自秦岭岩群郭庄岩组的含榴黑云斜长片麻岩部分熔融(Zhao Ruyi et al.，2014)。 大毛沟白岗质岩株与中下地壳秦岭岩群有关(Zuo Wenqian et al.，2010)	印支期花岗岩(249~210 Ma)： 吉得克二云母花岗岩来自加厚古老地壳减压熔融(Wang Chunlong, 2017)； 阿拉尔花岗岩与由挤压转为伸展背景下的加厚地壳中砂质岩发生减压部分熔融有关(Liu Hong, 2013) 阿斯喀尔特花岗岩与加厚地壳熔融有关(Wang Chunlong et al.，2015)	新喜马拉雅淡色花岗岩： 与加厚的喜马拉雅-青藏高原碰撞造山带拆沉作用有关，来自高喜马拉雅结晶岩系在深部的部分熔融(Gao et al.，2017；Gao et al.，2014；Weinberg, 2016)和随该岩系折返发生的分离结晶作用(Wu et al.，2020)
形成锂矿的构造阶段	印支运动末期构造趋于稳定的阶段(Fu Xiaofang et al.，2015)	造山晚期-造山后	晚造山(弱挤压-伸展)	造山后(Qin et al.，2000)	新喜马拉雅期，造山晚期和弱伸展背景(Qin, 2005；Liu et al.，2020)
锂矿成因	陆壳深熔型富稀碱元素花岗岩演化与碱质交代形成甲基卡锂矿(Fu Xiaofang et al.，2015；Dai et al.，2019)	下地壳部分熔融形成大红柳滩一带 S 型花岗岩，花岗岩或花岗岩岩浆房演化后期残余岩浆热液逐渐富集成矿元素，形成白龙山锂矿。(Wang He et al.，2017)		古老地壳物质部分熔融，形成吉得克二云母花岗岩，进一步结晶分异形成库卡拉盖锂矿(Wang Chunlong, 2017)	

注：a—锆石 U-Pb 年龄；b—铌钽氧化物 U-Pb 年龄；c—锡石 U-Pb 年龄；d—独居石 U-Pb 年龄。

4.3 伟晶岩

根据区域分带模式和伟晶岩岩浆成因模型，高分异演化的锂矿化伟晶岩脉产出于远离母体花岗岩的外缘部位，如岩体顶部外围或侧部外围。库卡拉盖锂矿化伟晶岩产出标高 2400~2000 m，其同期吉得克二云母花岗岩(16 km²，图 4)露头标高为 2500~2800 m。普士拉二云母花岗岩、白云母花岗岩、钠长石花岗岩-伟晶岩脉的标高范围分别为 4300~4700 m、4700~5100 m 和 5100~5350 m，围岩由高喜马拉雅片麻岩转变为特提斯喜马拉雅碳酸盐岩，并在碳酸盐岩中出现锂辉石伟晶岩(Liu et al.，2020；图 5)。与花岗岩相比，含锂伟晶岩分布于更高海拔或侧向更远距离的地层中。因此，在喜马拉雅锂丰度高值区并聚焦演化程度高的淡色花岗岩的基础上，淡色花岗岩围岩地层(如高海拔位置或构造层位上部)中的伟晶岩是尤其需要重点追索的找锂对象(图 6)。

4.4 喜马拉雅伟晶岩型稀有金属矿化现以铍为主，宜向更高处找锂

由于锂(Li)相容于云母类矿物(Icenhower et al.，1995)，富锂伟晶岩多源自海洋盆地中主要由极细的云母和黏土组成的沉积物。这些沉积物在成岩作用下转变成泥页岩，并进而在造山过程中形成

云母片岩。深熔作用促使 Li 从云母(白云母和黑云母)转移到花岗质熔体(Li 平均含量为 65×10⁻⁶)，随后石英和长石的显著结晶最终产生富锂伟晶岩(Li 含量约 7100×10⁻⁶)(Stewart, 1978；London.，2017)。同样地，在花岗质熔体结晶过程中，云母不能显著地结晶，当云母只占花岗质熔体结晶矿物的一小部分，Li 在熔体中的浓度将随着结晶过程而增加(London.，2017)，所以贫云母的岩体可能更易形成锂矿化。当前喜马拉雅钨锡铍钽矿化在很多岩体均有出现(Wang et al.，2017)，但锂矿化少之又少，仅普士拉、拉隆、库曲岩体有所发现。这可能与淡色花岗岩的源区物质及熔体分异演化过程相关，比如：喜马拉雅淡色花岗岩虽普遍具有很高的分异程度，但多数仍未满足似普士拉这种富锂伟晶岩所需(图 3)。

根据花岗伟晶岩的演化与分带理论(Černý, 1991；Wang Chunlong, 2017；Qin Kezhang et al.，2019, 2021)，以及我国阿尔泰、白龙山、东秦岭和川西甲基卡等稀有金属成矿带的分带，离母体花岗岩越远，伟晶岩演化程度越高，相应地，稀有金属矿化的元素组合从 铌-钽→铍-铌-钽向 锂-铍-铌-钽→锂-铍-铌-钽-铷-铯 渐次出现，远离母体花岗岩的伟晶岩才可能形成 Li 矿化。已有工作有迹象显示，喜马拉

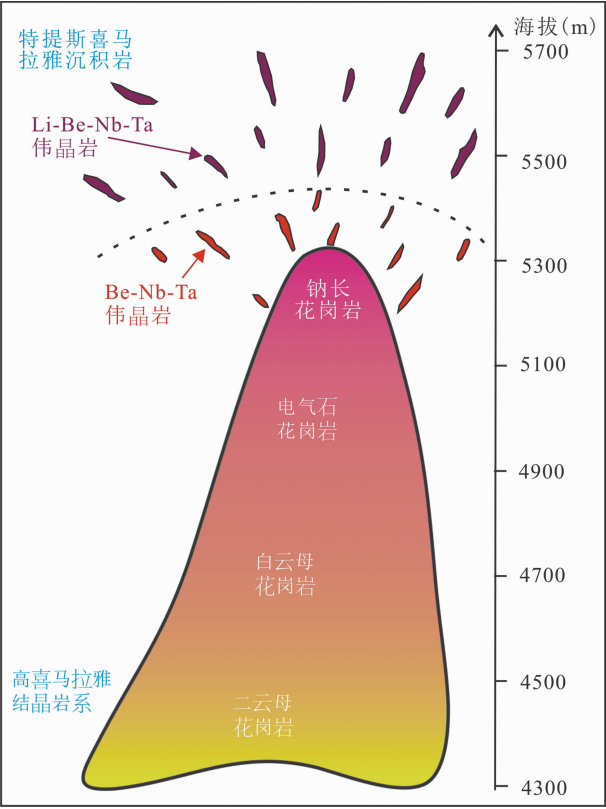


图5 普士拉地区稀有金属演化富集示意图
(据 Liu et al., 2020 修改)

Fig. 5 Evolution and enrichment of rare-metal pegmatite in Pushila area (after Liu et al., 2020)

雅铍-铌-钽伟晶岩(只出现了Ⅰ、Ⅱ、Ⅲ带,偶尔发育Ⅳ带)的演化程度与阿尔泰地区伟晶岩(通常可见4~5个带,最高出现Ⅰ~Ⅸ共9个带)的前3~4个结构带具有可比性。由于前3~4个结构带演化程度相当,意味着若喜马拉雅地区发现演化程度更高的结构带,就很可能出现与阿尔泰地区相似的锂矿化/锂矿体。我们推断,喜马拉雅伟晶岩目前锂矿化稀少的原因之一,是目前的考察工作尚主要局限在海拔4500~5500 m之间,鲜有更高海拔和更陡峭山峰地段的考察与追索。沿藏南拆离系分布的喜马拉雅淡色花岗岩主要位于高喜马拉雅结晶岩系的上部(图6),如在珠峰地区,淡色花岗岩受藏南拆离系控制,侵位于绒布组片麻岩内及上部地层,鉴于热的并富挥发分的伟晶质熔体往往具有向上迁移的性质,锂矿比铍矿产出的位置更远、更高,越高处的伟晶岩演化程度越高,从层序上推测前震旦系绒布组上部的震旦系肉切村群地层(下部北坳组,上部黄带层)及更上部将是矿化伟晶岩的就位空间,即大片震旦系肉切村群地层保存并出露的地区将是找矿的重点地段。下一步的主攻方向是向更高海拔攀登并寻

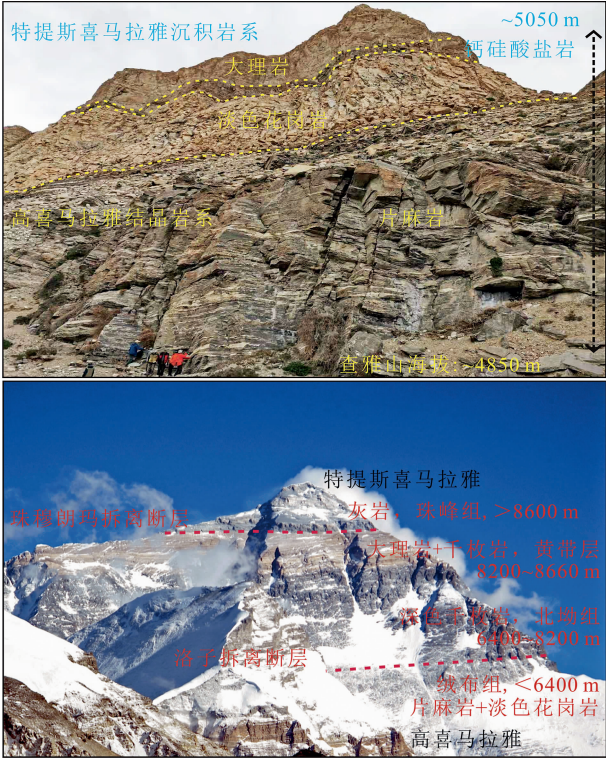


图6 珠峰地区查雅山出露的藏南拆离系截面
及珠峰北坡岩性构造分布

Fig. 6 Lithologic and structural sections of the Southern Tibetan detachment system exposed at Chaya Mountain and its extension on the northern slope of Qomolangma in the Qomolangma region

找更高演化程度的伟晶岩和工业锂矿化带。相信通过更高海拔地区的细致工作,会有重要的锂矿或Li-Be-Nb-Ta矿被发现。

5 结语

喜马拉雅淡色花岗岩作为重要的稀有金属成矿区带,发育两条近平行的高分异淡色花岗岩带及共生的伟晶岩带。在现阶段考察工作中,喜马拉雅伟晶岩整体表现为近母体花岗岩的结构分带特征,以Be-Nb-Ta(W-Sn)稀有金属成矿为主,缺乏达工业品位的富Li结构带。通过与我国主要伟晶岩型锂矿床成矿母岩和含锂伟晶岩的对比研究,认为喜马拉雅淡色花岗岩具有高演化程度,较高的Li元素丰度,尤其在新喜马拉雅期具备Li-Be-Nb-Ta(W-Sn)稀有金属的成矿潜力。基于含Li伟晶岩形成于“远”母体、“高”海拔的特点,提出了下一步该区域锂矿的主攻方向,认为喜马拉雅伟晶岩寻找锂矿需要到区域构造层位的上部(前震旦系绒布组以上)或更高海拔地区以及淡色花岗岩岩体外侧远端的围岩

内,相信通过进一步的工作一定会有新的重要发现。

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Be-rich mineralization features of Himalayan leucogranite belt and prospects for lithium-bearing pegmatites in higher altitudes

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Abstract

The mineralization of Himalayan leucogranite in the newly identified rare-metal metallogenic belt, including the proven large deposit as Cuonadong, is dominated by the Be-Nb-Ta (Sn-W) assemblage. Although the spodumene-bearing pegmatite occurred in a few outcrops, so far no industrial lithium deposit has been found. The analysis and comparison of the characteristics, conditions and possible potential of Himalayan pegmatite mineralization (especially Be/Li) with other pegmatite rare element ore belts in China will promote the discovery of Himalayan pegmatite deposits, especially lithium deposits. The parental leucogranites are similar to the rare metal mineralized granite from South China, showing a highly fractionated but narrow evolution span and high melt Li concentration. In the Indo-Asian continental collision zone, the complex tectonic-metamorphic-anatectic process caused multi-period magmatic activity, especially the massive magma during the Neo-Himalayan period can provide favorable heat and material for the formation of pegmatitic melts, long-distance migration and differentiation, and mineralization. Based on the characteristics of Li-bearing pegmatites formed in the distant parental granite and high altitude, we propose that the upper part of the regional tectonic horizon or higher altitude spots and the surrounding rocks at the distal end of the leucogranite may be the suitable emplacement space and the key prospecting area of Li-bearing pegmatite.

Key words: Himalayan leucogranite; pegmatite texture; rare-element mineralization zoning; high fractionated; prospects for lithium-bearing pegmatite in higher altitudes