

黔东南煌斑岩类风化壳中稀土元素富集特征及找矿意义

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内容提要: 以往研究认为煌斑岩类及其风化壳因规模小且稀土元素难以高度富集, 不易形成稀土元素矿床。然而, 本文通过对黔东南麻江隆昌、龙山、大塘、石板寨及和尚坟地区 20 件风化煌斑岩类中稀土元素进行测试分析发现, 风化煌斑岩类中稀土元素含量普遍偏高, $\Sigma\text{REE}+\text{Y}$ 介于 $558.78 \times 10^{-6} \sim 2409.94 \times 10^{-6}$ (平均 1461.21×10^{-6}), 其中 LREE 平均 1346.44×10^{-6} , HREE 平均 53.52×10^{-6} , 稀土元素具有高度富集甚至成矿的潜力。其中石板寨、和尚坟煌斑岩风化程度较强, 稀土元素富集程度较高, 隆昌、龙山等地煌斑岩风化程度相对较弱, 稀土元素富集程度相对较低。煌斑岩类风化壳中高度富集轻稀土元素, 且以 La、Ce、Nd、Pr 相对富集为特征。电子探针分析表明, 风化煌斑岩类中稀土元素多以稀土独立矿物形式存在, 其中以独居石为主。

关键词: 稀土元素; 富集特征; 煌斑岩类; 黔东南

中国作为世界第一的稀土资源大国, 除了白云鄂博超大型稀土矿床(刘淑春等, 1999; 汪相, 2018)外, 更多地稀土资源主要以中—酸性岩体经风化作用形成的风化壳型稀土矿床为主(王登红等, 2013; Sanematsu et al., 2013; Maulana et al., 2014; 赵芝等, 2017a, 2017b), 其中华南地区是花岗岩风化壳型稀土矿床分布面积最广、储量最大的地区, 且富集更为稀缺的重稀土元素而备受关注(吴开兴等, 2017; Xu Cheng et al., 2017)。然而, 风化壳型稀土资源近年来消耗严重, 资源储备降幅明显, 因此, 寻找新的稀土资源就显得尤为重要。相比而言, 针对基性—超基性岩体及其风化壳中稀土富集成矿的调查研究工作重视程度较低, 已有文献记录更多地集中在峨眉山玄武岩风化壳型稀土矿床(Yang Ruidong et al., 2008; Zhou Lingjie et al., 2013)及超基性岩红土型稀土、镍等元素表生迁移行为及成矿(付伟等, 2010, 2014)。煌斑岩类作为一种非常重要的基性—超基性岩, 是研究岩石圈地幔性质及演化的重要载体(路凤香等, 1991;

Fritschle et al., 2013; Prelevic et al., 2013), 且因其与金矿(Taylor et al., 1994; 黄智龙等, 1996; 涂怀奎, 2000)、金刚石矿(Hunt et al., 2012; Hutchison et al., 2018)之间密切的成因关系, 也是地质学家关注的焦点。纵观已有资料, 关于煌斑岩类及其风化壳中稀土元素富集成矿的研究较少, 其原因可能是煌斑岩类一般出露面积或规模相对较小, 且稀土元素含量一般比较低(相对稀土元素矿床)(张连昌等, 1998; Roex et al., 2013), 岩体及其风化壳中很难高度富集稀土元素或成矿, 因此, 长期未被作为寻找稀土元素矿床的主要对象, 使得与之相关的稀土富集成矿研究程度偏低。然而, 通过对贵州东南部麻江一带风化煌斑岩类开展稀土元素测试分析, 发现其 $\Sigma\text{REE}+\text{Y}$ 介于 $558.78 \times 10^{-6} \sim 2409.94 \times 10^{-6}$ 之间, 平均 1461.21×10^{-6} (高军波等, 2018), 且贵州东南部分布大量规模不等的煌斑岩类, 其中不乏马坪、白坟等规模较大的岩体, 很可能具备形成稀土元素矿床的潜力。

已有调查和研究工作表明, 黔东南镇远、麻江、

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施秉、雷山等地广泛出露煌斑岩类岩体,岩体常以岩墙、岩床及岩脉等形式产出(任怀翔等, 1993; 杨光忠, 2019),区内煌斑岩类具有典型的煌斑结构,块状构造,斑晶以橄榄石假象、云母、辉石等为主,基质以细粒云母、透长石、钛铁矿、锐钛铁矿、磷灰石、锆石等为主,并含有尖晶石、钾镁闪石等特征矿物(江万, 1995; 陈慧等, 2018),结合岩体高度富集不相容元素及轻稀土元素等特征,并与澳大利亚富含金刚石的典型钾镁煌斑岩对比,将其定名为钾镁煌斑岩(罗会文等, 1994; 任怀翔等, 1993; 杨光忠, 2018; 陈慧等, 2018)。然而,关于煌斑岩及其风化壳中稀土元素的研究涉及甚少,为了弄清贵州东南部煌斑岩类及其风化壳中稀土元素富集特征及成矿潜力,本文以黔东南风化煌斑岩类分布较广的麻江地区为例,通过对煌斑岩类风化壳中稀土元素富集地质特征及赋存状态研究,以为煌斑岩类及其风化壳中稀土元素富集规律研究提供参考。

1 区域地质背景

贵州省大地构造上属于羌塘—扬子—华南板块(I级构造分区)及之扬子陆块(II级构造分区)(贵州省地质调查院, 2017)。研究区处于江南造山带西南段的北亚段(图 1a)(戴传固等, 2005),北西侧为扬子陆块,南东部为华夏陆块主体,属于扬子陆块与华夏陆块之间的碰撞造山带(程裕淇, 1994; 戴传固等, 2005)。由于研究区处于江南造山构造活动带,区内构造样式复杂,随着扬子古陆与华夏古陆曾发生碰撞汇聚、裂解、再聚合进入华南造山等多阶段构造演化(王砚耕, 1996; 戴传固等, 2005, 2010),主要经历武陵、加里东、海西—燕山及喜马拉雅等构造运动,形成现今多期构造叠加的复杂构造格局。研究区最老地层为中-新元古界的青白口系,岩石出露以青白口系下江群浅变质岩和寒武系碳酸盐岩为主,并发育一套偏碱性超基性—基性煌

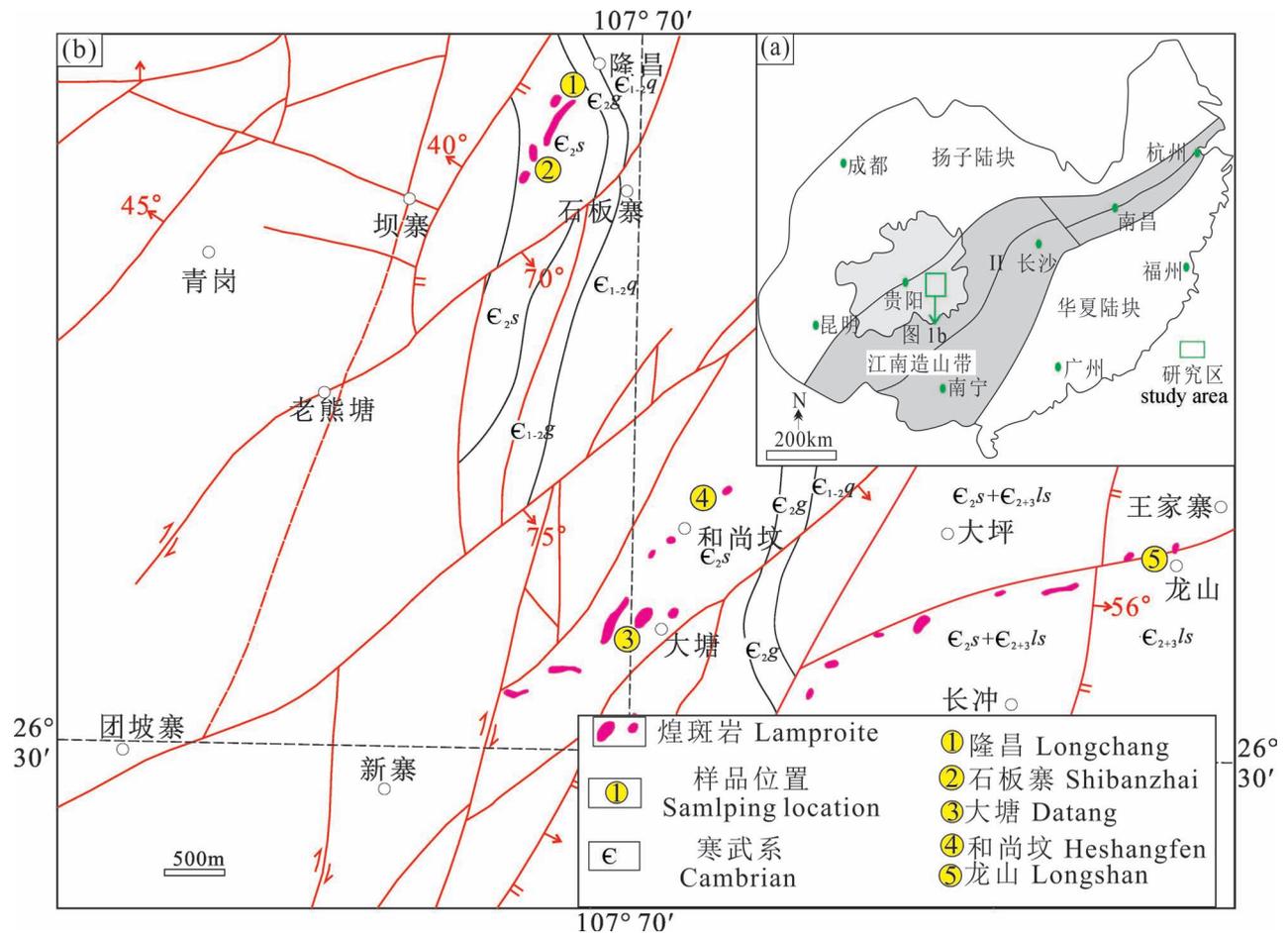


图 1 (a) 华南大陆地区大地构造简图(据程裕淇, 1994 修改); (b) 黔东南麻江区域地质简图、岩体分布和采样位置
 Fig. 1 (a) Geo-tectonic sketch map of southeastern China continent (modified after Cheng Yuqi, 1994#); (b) Sketch map showing regional geology, distribution of lamproite and sampling location in Majiang, southeastern Guizhou

斑岩类(贵州省地质调查院, 2017)。

贵州东南部主要发育施洞口和施秉—镇远交汇于镇远地区两条深大岩石圈断裂(贵州省地质调查院, 2017), 并为该区偏碱性超基性—基性煌斑岩类的侵入提供运移通道, 控制区内煌斑岩类的空间展布, 局部岩体分布呈带状(杨光忠等, 2019), 岩体主要以岩管、岩墙、岩脉等形式(任怀翔等, 1993; 杨光忠, 2019)直接侵位于寒武系碳酸盐岩地层。如麻江一带煌斑岩类主要围绕三都—凯里区域性断裂两侧产出(陈慧等, 2018), 主要以岩墙、岩管、岩床等形式侵位于寒武系高台组、娄山关组及石冷水组等地层的碳酸盐岩中(杨松平, 1998), 岩体普遍遭受不同程度的风化和蚀变。

2 采样与测试分析

2.1 样品特征

对黔东南麻江隆昌、龙山、大塘、石板寨及和尚坟煌斑岩类进行调查发现, 区内风化煌斑岩类出露条件良好(图 2a—c), 岩体多直接穿插或侵入寒武系石冷水组白云岩中, 与围岩接触界线明显, 围岩接触带常见质地坚硬深褐色褐铁矿化层及白云岩捕掳体, 围岩具微弱烘烤蚀变现象。区内煌斑岩类岩体多呈岩墙、岩脉等形式产出, 岩体出露规模相对较小, 遭受风化作用强烈(图 2d—j), 难以保存未风化煌斑岩类。

隆昌、龙山、大塘等地岩体风化程度较为接近, 岩石多为块状, 岩体风化程度相对较弱, 具有块状构造(图 2d—f), 颜色为浅黄色或浅黄绿色, 表面局部风化强烈成灰白色土状(图 2d), 褐铁矿化明显, 以条带状或团块为主(图 2d—e), 具典型斑状结构(图 3a), 斑晶以金云母、橄榄石假象为主(图 3a—b), 基质以细粒云母、磷灰石、金红石等矿物为主, 早期结晶的橄榄石、辉石等矿物已蚀变, 如滑石化(图 3c)。且岩体含较多粗粒状异源角砾, 其成分多为白云岩角砾, 因风化而呈浅黄色(图 2f)。石板寨与和尚坟煌斑岩等地煌斑岩类风化相对较强, 岩石硬度很低, 为软块状甚至松散土状, 呈土黄色、暗灰色, 具斑状结构, 斑晶以粗粒云母类矿物为主(图 2g—i), 基质可见细粒云母、磷灰石等(图 3d)。煌斑岩类因风化作用形成较多黏土级矿物(图 2g—i)。诚然, 麻江地区煌斑岩类岩体普遍强烈风化, 多呈土黄色、黄褐色, 难以见到弱风化岩体。但邻区镇远一带仍保存有弱风化煌斑岩类, 呈灰绿色, 具有块状构造(图 2j), 为典型煌斑岩类特征。且已有研究资料显示,

麻江地区产出的煌斑岩类具典型煌斑结构, 斑晶以橄榄石、辉石、云母为主, 基质常见透长石、磷灰石、碱镁闪石、金红石等(陈慧等, 2018), 橄榄石、辉石等易蚀变矿物蛇纹石化、滑石化、绿泥石化及碳酸盐化较为严重(任怀翔等, 1993; 陈慧等, 2018), 综合其岩石学、矿物学及地球化学特征, 认为区内岩体应为橄榄钾镁煌斑岩(任怀翔等, 1993; 杨松平, 1998; 陈慧等, 2018)。

由于受岩体出露规模小、岩体风化程度普遍高等因素限制, 难以实现对同一岩体展开基岩—弱风化—强风化煌斑岩连续对比研究。为此, 本文选取麻江地区 5 个典型煌斑岩类岩体展开岩石学和地球化学研究, 初步探讨煌斑岩类风化壳中稀土元素富集特征。共采集代表性样品 20 件, 其中隆昌 5 件、龙山 5 件、大塘 4 件、石板寨 4 件及和尚坟 2 件。

2.2 测试方法

20 件风化煌斑岩类样品主量及稀土元素测试在澳实分析测试(广州)有限公司完成。主量元素测试: 首先在制备 200 目粉末样品中加入 $\text{Li}_2\text{B}_4\text{O}_7$ — LiBO_2 助熔物, 充分混合后置于 1000°C 条件下熔融, 冷却后加稀 HNO_3 和稀 HCl 溶解, 然后采用 (ME-XRF26s) 方法进行测试。稀土元素测试: 首先将磨制 200 目粉末样品用 $\text{HF}+\text{HNO}_3$ 进行密封溶解, 再添加 Rh 内标准溶液后转化成为 1% HNO_3 溶液介质并用 (ICP-MS) 进行测定, 分析仪器为 PE Elan6000 型电感耦合等离子质谱计, 相对误差低于 5%。

电子探针分析在西安地质矿产研究所完成, 首先将岩石样品磨制成薄片, 表面喷镀导电碳质薄膜, 然后选用日本 (JEOL) 电子公司生产的 JXA-8100 型电子探针仪进行高倍放大观察, 利用电子探针背散射图像 (BSE) 分析微区矿物特征, 结合能谱分析辨别样品微分区矿物类型。实验条件电压 15KV、电流 10nA 及成分分析直径束斑 $1\ \mu\text{m}$ 。

2.3 测试结果

20 件风化煌斑岩类主量元素分析结果列于表 1, 其中 SiO_2 含量介于 26.48% ~ 54.97%, 属于超基性—基性岩浆岩范畴, 与国内外绝大部分煌斑岩类 SiO_2 含量 (Hwang et al., 1994; Srivastava et al., 2007; 王玉峰等, 2019) 相近。麻江风化煌斑岩类中 $\text{K}_2\text{O} = 0.09\% \sim 5.58\%$ (平均 1.99%)、 $\text{Na}_2\text{O} = 0.04\% \sim 0.14\%$ (平均 0.08%), $\text{K}_2\text{O}/\text{Na}_2\text{O} > 3$, 具有典型钾镁煌斑岩类中钾、钠元素比值特征, 且风化煌斑岩类中 Ti 含量 ($\text{TiO}_2 = 2.49\% \sim 10.00\%$) 比西澳

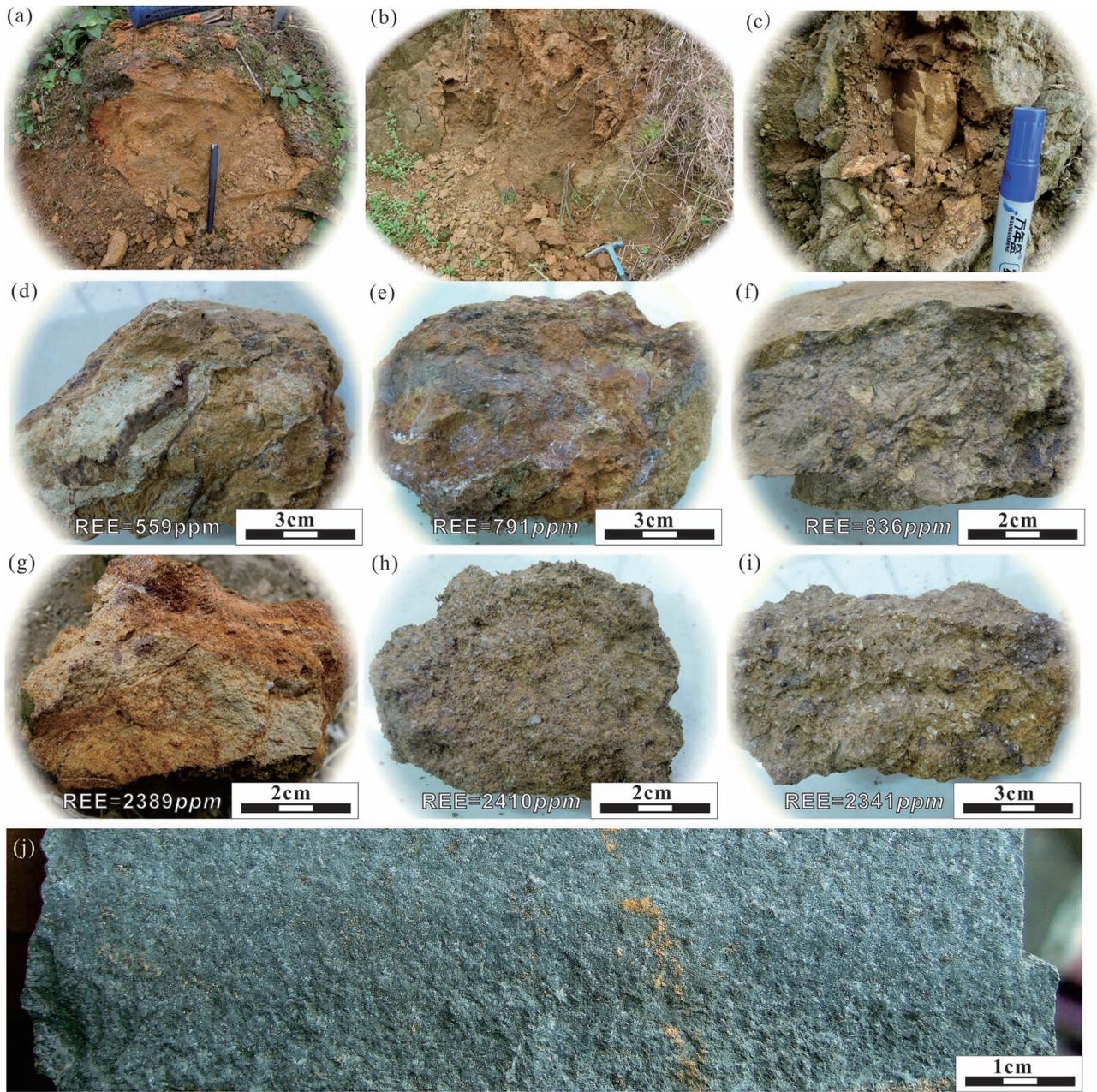


图 2 黔东南麻江风化煌斑岩类野外及样品特征

Fig. 2 Field and samples characteristics of weathered lamproite in Majiang, Southeastern Guizhou

(a) 龙山风化煌斑岩露头; (b) 大塘风化煌斑岩露头; (c) 和尚坟风化煌斑岩露头; (d) 隆昌块状风化煌斑岩,发育条带状褐铁矿化; (e) 隆昌块状风化煌斑岩,表面褐铁矿化明显; (f) 隆昌块状风化煌斑岩,含白云岩角砾; (g) 和尚坟松散状风化煌斑岩类; (h) 石板寨松散状风化煌斑岩,含少量云母; (i) 石板寨松散状风化煌斑岩,含少量云母矿物; (j) 灰绿色致密状煌斑岩

(a) The outcrop of weathered lamproite in Longshan; (b) the outcrop of weathered lamproite in Datang; (c) the outcrop of weathered lamproite in Heshangfen; (d) bulk weathered lamproite sample with a long strip limonite(black) from Longshan; (e) limonite alteration are obviously occurred in surface of bulk weathered lamproite sample from Longchang; (f) bulk weathered lamproite sample contains a few dolomitic breccia grains from Longchang; (g) loose weathered lamproite sample from Heshangfen; (h) loose weathered lamproite sample contains a few mica grains from Shibanzhai; (i) loose weathered lamproite sample contains some mica grains from Shibanzhai; (j) greyish-green bulk lamproite

典型钾镁煌斑岩(Hwang et al., 1994)及湖南锡矿山煌斑岩中Ti含量(胡阿香等, 2016)偏高,暗示原岩中钛含量较高,属高钛煌斑岩类。麻江风化煌斑岩类因在表生风化作用过程中Na、K等元素大量流失,其含量偏低。而Fe、Al因在表生风化作用阶段较为稳定,风化煌斑岩类中Fe₂O₃、Al₂O₃含量往往偏高,分别为Fe₂O₃ = 13.20% ~ 33.29%, Al₂O₃ = 4.94% ~ 17.43%,其中隆昌风化煌斑岩类褐铁矿化尤其明显(图2d、e)(表1)。

麻江20件风化煌斑岩类中稀土元素普遍富集(表2), REE+Y 介于 558.78×10⁻⁶ ~ 2409.94×10⁻⁶ (平均1461.21×10⁻⁶), 远高于山东、辽宁等地钾镁煌斑岩及金伯利岩(REE = 300.00×10⁻⁶ ~ 600.00×10⁻⁶)(周秀忠等, 1990), 比澳大利亚西部Yilgarn地块钾镁煌斑岩类(ΣREE = 346.19×10⁻⁶ ~ 1566.13×10⁻⁶, 平均868.79×10⁻⁶, n = 15)(Fraser et al., 1985)略高,但低于澳大利亚西部Ellendale金伯利岩(REE = 1280.95×10⁻⁶ ~ 3074.28×10⁻⁶, n = 7)及钾镁煌斑岩中(ΣREE = 1408 ~ 5120×10⁻⁶, n = 21)

(McCulloch et al., 1983)。可见,风化煌斑岩类稀土元素高度富集不仅只分布于麻江地区,澳大利亚西部典型钾镁煌斑岩类也发育稀土元素高度富集。因此,煌斑岩类,特别是其风化壳中具有形成稀土元素矿床的地质条件和资源潜力。

3 讨论

3.1 风化煌斑岩类稀土元素富集特征

对麻江隆昌、龙山、大塘、石板寨及和尚坟不同风化煌斑岩类地质特征及其稀土元素含量分析发现,隆昌煌斑岩类风化程度相对弱,块状构造、见碳酸盐岩角砾,岩体褐铁矿化明显,呈条带状或团块(图2d、e),其CIA值相对偏低(73~77),因其褐铁矿化较为严重,其Fe和Al含量异常偏高(表1)。斑晶主要有金云母、橄榄石假象、铁质团块、不规则角砾等,基质组分主要为细粒云母、磷灰石及风化过程形成的黏土级矿物(细小难以分辨)等,REE+Y平均1038.15×10⁻⁶。龙山与隆昌煌斑岩类风化壳岩石特征及矿物组成基本类似,区别在于龙山煌斑岩

表1 黔东南麻江风化煌斑岩类主量元素测试结果(%)

Table1 Major element compositions of the weathered lamproite samples from Majiang, Southeastern Guizhou (%)

采样位置	样品编号	Al ₂ O ₃	CaO	Fe ₂ O ₃	K ₂ O	MgO	MnO	Na ₂ O	P ₂ O ₅	SiO ₂	SO ₃	TiO ₂	烧失	CIA
隆昌	LC01	13.34	0.26	33.29	3.69	0.89	0.02	0.04	1.71	26.48	0.05	10.00	8.49	77
	LC02	14.50	5.31	25.55	4.10	1.54	<0.01	0.05	4.04	26.65	0.03	9.19	7.38	76
	LC03	13.20	3.59	19.11	3.89	1.43	0.01	0.05	3.06	41.73	0.04	6.25	6.38	75
	LC04	14.29	4.59	23.06	3.99	1.53	0.01	0.05	3.99	31.56	0.03	7.98	7.29	76
	LC05	17.43	3.03	16.78	5.85	0.79	<0.01	0.06	10.20	30.85	0.05	6.35	7.28	73
龙山	LS01	9.27	0.16	29.28	2.68	1.08	<0.01	0.05	4.05	40.42	0.02	5.47	5.93	76
	LS02	9.70	0.16	25.71	2.90	1.10	0.01	0.06	3.77	42.97	0.02	6.06	6.23	75
	LS03	8.79	0.14	39.92	2.51	0.96	<0.01	0.06	2.41	31.53	0.21	5.87	5.71	76
	LS04	8.72	0.85	42.42	2.51	0.91	0.01	0.07	9.90	17.51	0.42	5.03	10.56	75
	LS05	12.51	2.32	16.18	2.59	2.21	0.07	0.08	1.41	44.09	1.15	5.24	11.56	80
大塘	DT02	4.94	15.25	13.20	0.29	9.91	0.05	0.14	2.06	26.65	0.05	3.89	22.62	86
	DT04	16.11	1.62	19.89	0.60	7.97	0.16	0.10	1.56	36.49	0.04	2.49	12.02	94
	DT05	6.76	2.92	15.04	0.09	17.05	0.18	0.13	2.45	41.53	0.01	4.35	8.47	93
	DT06	6.26	1.82	19.05	0.10	16.75	0.18	0.13	1.41	41.36	0.02	3.60	8.51	92
石板寨	SBZ01	8.73	3.95	14.42	0.68	11.10	0.12	0.12	2.66	43.20	0.03	6.39	7.62	89
	SBZ02	6.66	4.09	15.22	0.24	9.95	0.02	0.09	2.92	43.88	1.1	6.46	7.31	92
	SBZ03	7.03	5.15	14.25	0.13	12.55	0.18	0.13	3.09	41.06	0.06	6.83	7.91	93
	SBZ04	7.35	4.30	18.63	0.35	9.68	0.08	0.11	2.96	40.39	0.04	7.13	7.55	91
和尚坟	HSF01	8.38	0.16	17.25	1.47	1.58	0.01	0.04	1.97	54.97	0.34	6.23	6.62	83
	HSF02	8.45	3.05	16.28	1.07	3.13	0.25	0.07	2.96	50.83	0.07	6.24	6.21	86

注: CIA = $\frac{n(\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3) \times 100}{n(\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3) + n(\text{CaO}^*) + n(\text{Na}_2\text{O}) + n(\text{K}_2\text{O})}$, 式中 CaO* 只包括硅酸岩中的 CaO。n(CaO*)_{计算} = n(CaO)_{测试} - $\frac{5}{3}n(\text{P}_2\text{O}_5)$ _{测试}, 计算后的 n(CaO*)_{计算} 如果高于 n(Na₂O)_{测试}, 则 n(CaO*) = n(Na₂O)_{测试}, 若 n(CaO*)_{计算} 低于 n(Na₂O)_{测试}, 则 n(CaO*) = n(CaO*)_{计算}。

类风化程度更深,多呈浅土黄色,其稀土元素含量较隆昌风化煌斑岩略高,REE+Y 平均 1079.40×10^{-6} 。大塘煌斑岩类较隆昌、龙山等地风化程度强,黏土级矿物含量明显增多,褐铁矿化不明显,REE+Y 平均 1382.37×10^{-6} 。石板寨与和尚坟煌斑岩类风化程度强,呈松散土状,矿物组成有云母蚀变假象、磷灰石及风化黏土级矿物等,且云母蚀变假象、磷灰石等矿物含量相对较高(图 3d),其稀土元素高度富集,REE+Y 平均分别高达 2140.29×10^{-6} 和 2272.93×10^{-6} ,远高于隆昌、龙山等地风化煌斑岩类中稀土元素含量。麻江隆昌、龙山、大塘、石板寨及和尚坟风化煌斑岩类岩石特征、风化指数(CIA)及其稀土富集含量(REE+Y)显示,隆昌、龙山等地煌斑岩类风

化程度(CIA=73~80)低于石板寨、和尚坟煌斑岩类风化程度(CIA=83~94),其风化壳中稀土元素富集程度也远低于石板寨、和尚坟等地煌斑岩类风化壳,展现出煌斑岩类风化程度越高(CIA 值偏大),富集的稀土元素含量越高。综上,基于麻江地区不同出露点风化煌斑岩类宏观地质特征、CIA 值及稀土元素地球化学数据,煌斑岩类风化壳中稀土元素含量与岩体风化程度呈正相关性。

麻江隆昌、龙山、大塘、石板寨及和尚坟风化煌斑岩类稀土元素球粒陨石标准化配分模式图显示(图 4),轻稀土元素(LREE)显著富集、重稀土元素(HREE)相对亏损,与甘肃柳园煌斑岩类(刘畅等,2006)、鲁西煌斑岩类中(邱检生等,1997)及澳大利

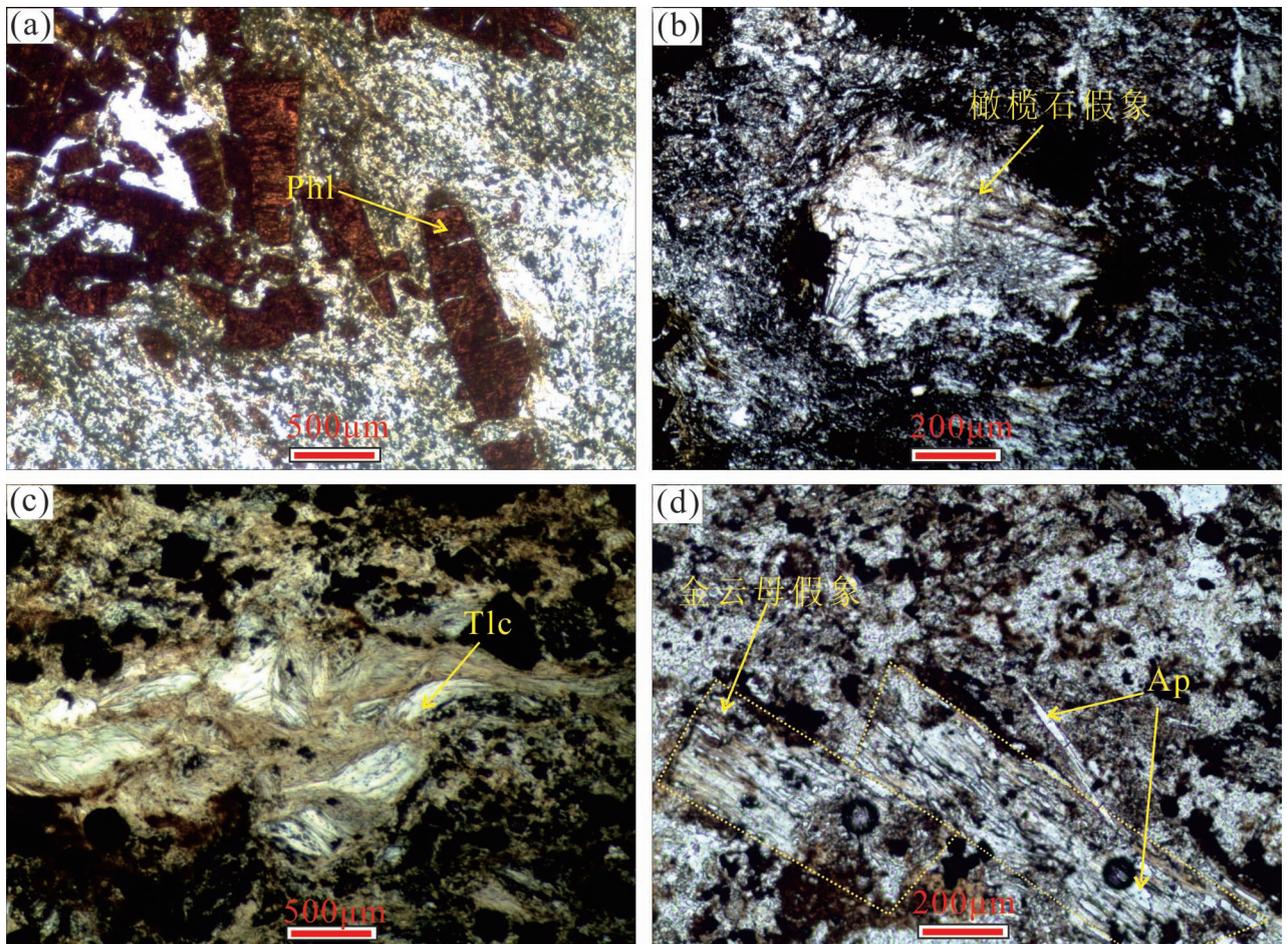


图3 黔东南麻江风化煌斑岩类显微(单偏光)照片

Fig. 3 Micrographs (single polarized) of weathered lamproite in Majiang, Southeastern Guizhou

(a) 风化相对弱的煌斑岩镜下结构,金云母(Phl)具自形—半自形结构, $d=200 \sim 1000 \mu\text{m}$; (b) 橄榄石假象斑晶; (c) 滑石; (d) 强风化煌斑岩类镜下结构,自形金云母假象斑晶及长柱状磷灰石; Phl—金云母; AP—磷灰石; Tlc—滑石
(a) Microimage showing texture of weakly weathered lamproite, the euhedral to subhedral phlogopite grains range from $200 \mu\text{m}$ to $1000 \mu\text{m}$ in size; (b) pseudomorph of olivine grains; (c) talc; (d) microimage showing texture of extensively weathered lamproite. The euhedral pseudomorph of phlogopite grains and elongated apatite grains; Phl—phlogopite; AP—apatite; Tlc—talc

表 2 黔东南麻江风化煌斑岩类稀土元素测试结果 ($\times 10^{-6}$) 及特征参数
 Table 2 The rare earth element compositions ($\times 10^{-6}$) and characteristic parameters of the weathered lamprophyre samples from Majiang, Southeastern Guizhou

采样位置	样品编号	La	Ce	Pr	Nd	Sm	Eu	Gd	Tb	Dy	Ho	Er	Tm	Yb	Lu	Y	LREE	HREE	Σ HREE	Σ REE+Y	LREE/HREE	La_N/Yb_N	Eu*/Eu*	Ce*/Ce*
隆昌	LC01	246	499	53.8	194.5	32.3	8.98	20.30	2.71	14.15	2.34	5.76	0.72	4.15	0.59	69.3	1034.58	50.72	1085.30	1154.60	20.40	40.06	1.00	0.98
	LC02	327	625	67.9	243	37.1	9.05	24.20	3.07	15.50	2.84	6.68	0.79	4.26	0.60	75.4	1309.05	57.94	1366.99	1442.39	22.59	51.87	0.87	0.94
	LC03	152.5	322	37.8	150	30.4	7.38	21.80	2.91	14.65	2.85	7.14	1.03	5.74	0.84	78.5	700.08	56.96	757.04	835.54	12.29	17.95	0.84	0.97
	LC04	170.5	377	44.4	179	35.6	8.85	25.40	3.29	17.25	3.27	7.97	1.06	5.93	0.85	86.6	815.35	65.02	880.37	966.97	12.54	19.43	0.86	1.00
	LC05	138	317	38.8	154.5	30.4	7.55	20.00	2.60	12.55	2.22	5.38	0.70	3.67	0.50	57.4	686.25	47.62	733.87	791.27	14.41	25.41	0.88	1.00
龙山	LS1	216	451	50.0	185.5	31.6	8.15	19.80	2.46	11.10	1.98	4.41	0.56	3.13	0.42	46.7	942.25	43.86	986.11	1032.81	21.48	46.63	0.93	0.99
	LS2	325	649	69.0	242	37.2	8.63	20.90	2.50	11.50	2.02	4.47	0.56	3.07	0.41	47.2	1330.83	45.43	1376.26	1423.46	29.29	71.54	0.87	0.98
	LS3	263	521	53.7	182	25.8	6.06	14.25	1.92	10.10	1.87	4.48	0.58	3.20	0.45	46.1	1051.56	36.85	1088.41	1134.51	28.54	55.54	0.88	0.98
	LS4	97.9	208	24.9	102	21.8	6.13	16.85	2.40	12.10	2.21	4.97	0.63	3.43	0.46	55.0	460.73	43.05	503.78	558.78	10.70	19.29	0.94	0.97
	LS5	282	559	57.7	203	31.9	7.40	19.00	2.63	12.75	2.38	5.71	0.76	4.38	0.62	58.2	1141.00	48.23	1189.23	1247.43	23.66	43.51	0.85	0.98
大塘	DT02	337	632	67.7	235	33.9	7.92	19.50	2.35	10.55	1.77	3.83	0.43	2.46	0.33	43.7	1313.52	41.22	1354.74	1398.44	31.87	92.57	0.87	0.94
	DT04	327	615	67.4	247	42.1	9.76	27.50	3.37	16.20	2.95	6.97	0.88	5.16	0.71	74.6	1308.26	63.74	1372.00	1446.60	20.52	42.82	0.82	0.93
	DT05	337	628	67.2	235	36.0	9.13	21.90	2.56	11.60	1.94	3.98	0.50	2.69	0.35	47.6	1312.33	45.52	1357.85	1405.45	28.83	84.66	0.92	0.93
	DT06	310	568	61.5	216	31.9	6.97	18.85	2.28	10.25	1.80	3.95	0.48	2.55	0.35	44.1	1194.37	40.51	1234.88	1278.98	29.48	82.15	0.80	0.92
石板寨	SBZ01	471	887	93.4	325	49.1	12.35	29.10	3.37	15.50	2.59	5.67	0.69	3.54	0.46	63.0	1837.85	60.92	1898.77	1961.77	30.17	89.91	0.92	0.94
	SBZ02	448	832	88.0	309	45.5	10.35	27.10	3.14	14.25	2.33	5.07	0.60	3.38	0.45	59.7	1732.85	56.32	1789.17	1848.87	30.77	89.57	0.83	0.93
	SBZ03	602	1095	114.0	392	56.3	13.75	32.10	3.78	17.15	2.84	6.33	0.73	3.94	0.52	69.5	2273.05	67.39	2340.44	2409.94	33.73	103.3	0.91	0.93
	SBZ04	572	1065	111.0	382	55.7	13.50	33.40	3.84	17.45	2.94	6.65	0.77	4.08	0.55	71.7	2199.20	69.68	2268.88	2340.58	31.56	94.74	0.89	0.94
和尚坎	HSF01	583	1105	116.0	397	53.9	11.75	28.10	3.60	17.10	2.73	5.96	0.74	4.27	0.51	59.6	2266.65	63.01	2329.66	2389.26	35.97	92.26	0.83	0.95
	HSF02	499	981	103.5	368	54.7	12.90	31.60	3.60	16.90	2.93	6.09	0.75	4.01	0.52	71.1	2019.10	66.40	2085.50	2156.60	30.41	84.09	0.87	0.97

注: LREE = La+Ce+Pr+Nd+Sm+Eu; HREE = Gd+Tb+Dy+Ho+Er+Tm+Yb+Lu; Σ REE = LREE+HREE。

亚西部煌斑岩 (Fraser et al., 1985) 较为类似。麻江风化岩体轻重稀土元素比值 (LREE/HREE) 介于 12.29 ~ 35.59, La_N/Yb_N 值介于 17.95 ~ 103.25, 显示轻重稀土元素高度分异。麻江风化煌斑岩类中轻稀土元素 (LREE) 介于 460.73×10^{-6} ~ 2273.05×10^{-6} , 重稀土元素 (HREE) 介于 36.85×10^{-6} ~ 69.68×10^{-6} , 高度富集轻稀土元素, 且稀土元素含量远高于其它地区煌斑岩类中稀土元素含量 (邱检生等, 1997; 张连昌等, 1998; 胡阿香等, 2016), 与澳大利亚西部金伯利岩和典型钾镁煌斑岩中稀土元素 (McCulloch et al., 1983; Fraser et al., 1985) 类似, 具有高度富集形成稀土元素矿床的潜力。

麻江地区不同风化程度煌斑岩类中均富集轻稀土元素 La、Ce、Nd、Pr 和重稀土元素 Y, 其中 La 介于 97.90×10^{-6} ~ 602×10^{-6} , 平均 335.2×10^{-6} ; Ce 介于 208×10^{-6} ~ 1105×10^{-6} , 平均 647×10^{-6} ; Nd 介于 102×10^{-6} ~ 397×10^{-6} , 平均 247.08×10^{-6} ; Pr 介于 24.9×10^{-6} ~ 116×10^{-6} , 平均 69.4×10^{-6} 。La、Ce、Nd、Pr 总平均含量高达 1298×10^{-6} , 占 LREE 总含量 96%, 占 Σ REE 总含量 92.75%, 并呈现 $Ce > La > Nd > Pr$ 的富集规律, 与加拿大魁北克拉克斯煌斑岩类中轻稀土富集 ($Ce > Nd > La$) (Bourne et al., 1991) 特征略有不同。重稀土元素 Y 相对富集, 全岩 Y 含量介于 43.7×10^{-6} ~ 86.60×10^{-6} , 平均 61.25×10^{-6} , 与大容山—十万大山花岗岩带广西段花岗岩风化壳中 Y 含量 (平均 86×10^{-6}) (赵芝等, 2017a) 相近。然而, 该区风化煌斑岩类中重稀土元素 Y 在稀土元素富集程度

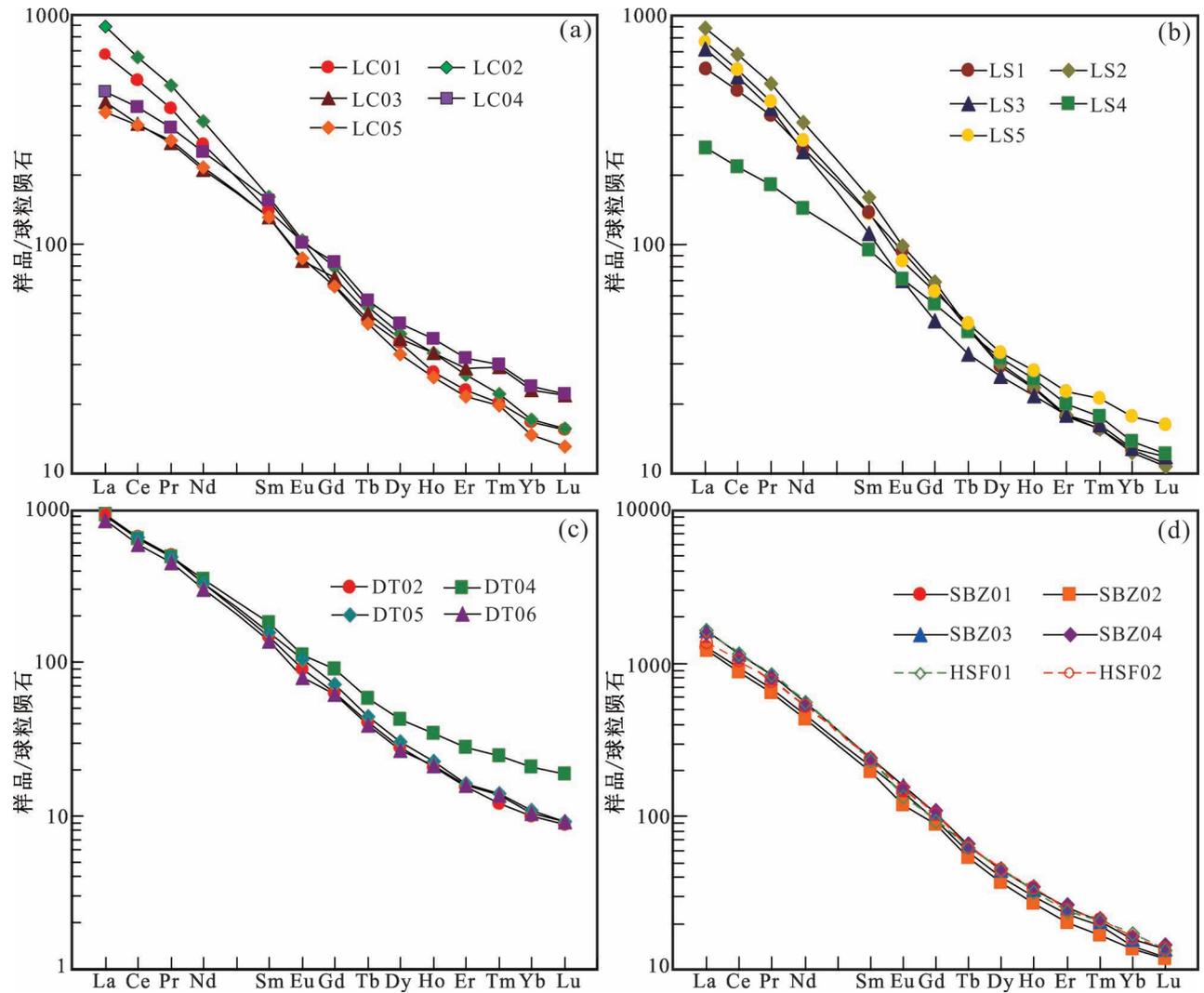


图 4 黔东南麻江风化煌斑岩类稀土元素标准化配分模式图 (球粒陨石数据用引自 Taylor et al., 1985)

Fig. 4 Chondrite-normalized REE patterns of the weathered lamproite in Majiang, Southeastern Guizhou

(chondrite data are from Taylor et al., 1985)

(a)隆昌; (b) 龙山; (c) 大塘; (d) 石板寨和尚坟

(a) Longchang; (b) Longshan; (c) Datang; (d) Shibanzhai and Heshangfen

不同的岩体中所占比例无规律性变化,与滇西土官寨离子吸附型稀土矿床中 Y 配分特征(稀土元素越富集,Y 所占比例越大)(张彬等, 2018)不同,指示风化煌斑岩类中重稀土元素 Y 的迁移富集与稀土元素富集程度无明显相关性。

3.2 风化煌斑岩类中稀土元素赋存状态

稀土元素常常以离子吸附、类质同象、独立矿物等形式赋存(池汝安等, 2007; 张恋等, 2015)。例如白云鄂博超大型稀土矿床中稀土组分常以独立矿物独居石、氟碳铈矿的形式与磁铁矿或萤石共生产出(罗明标等, 2007)。华南花岗岩风化壳型稀土元

素矿床中稀土组分多以离子吸附形式赋存(Chi Ru'an et al., 2005)。

电子探针分析发现,麻江风化煌斑岩类中稀土元素多以稀土独立矿物—独居石的形式赋存(图 5),多呈星点状(图 5a—b)或片状(图 5c—f)分布于绿泥石、金红石等矿物中或其边缘裂隙,形态不规则,粒径变化大,多在 5~30 μm 之间,与金红石、锆石、磷灰石、褐铁矿等矿物共生产出。磷灰石以长条状及不规则短柱状两种类型呈星点状分布于绿泥石中或呈包含关系(图 5f),多为云母矿物风化析出。磷灰石矿物表面光滑,颗粒粒径变化大,多集中于 5

~40 μm, 常与绿泥石、褐铁矿等矿物共生。锆石呈自形一半自形结构零星分布(图 5e), 粒径变化大, 粒径主要集中在 10~50 μm 之间。金红石呈星点状分布于绿泥石颗粒中(图 5a, c), 颗粒细小, 形态较

规则, 多成半自形结构, 粒径多在 10~20 μm 之间, 并与独居石、锆石等矿物共生。风化煌斑岩类中褐铁矿呈半自形(图 5b)及不规则状(图 5f), 半自形颗粒褐铁矿粒径 50 μm 左右, 表面光滑, 矿物边界

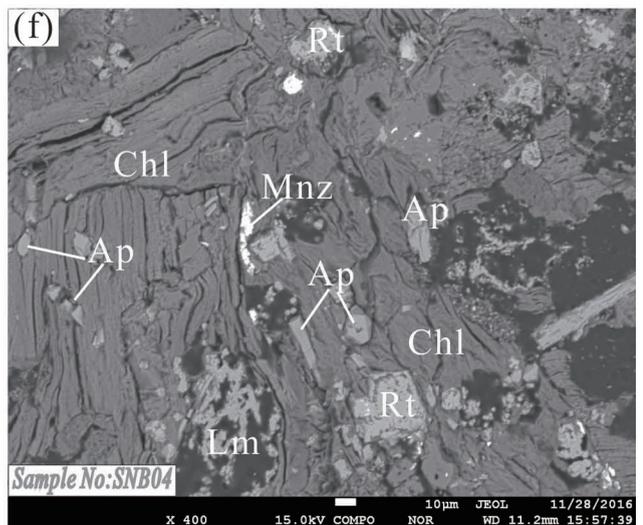
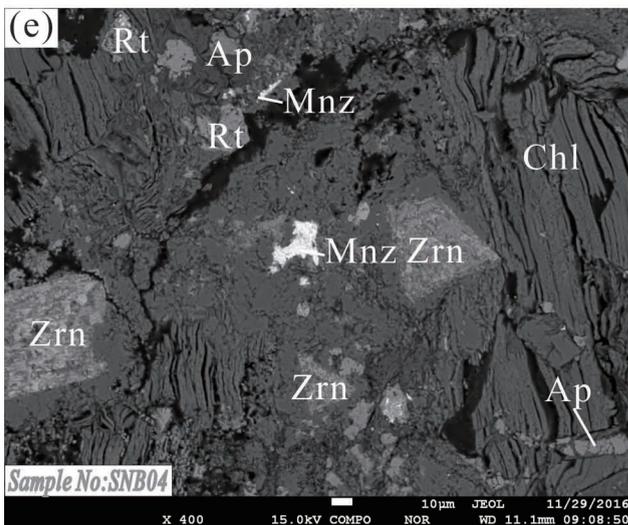
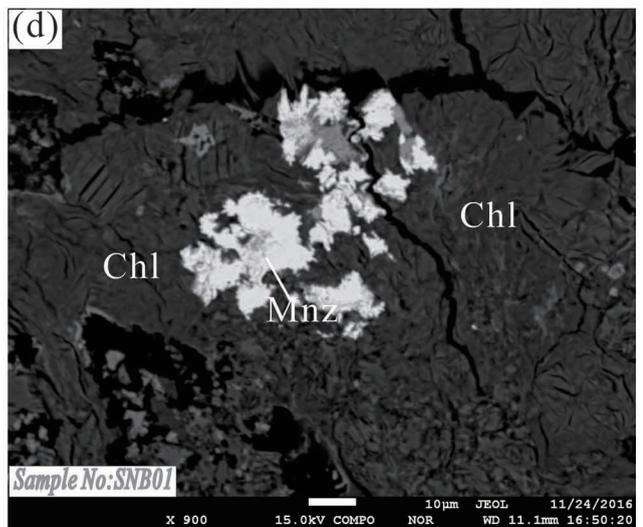
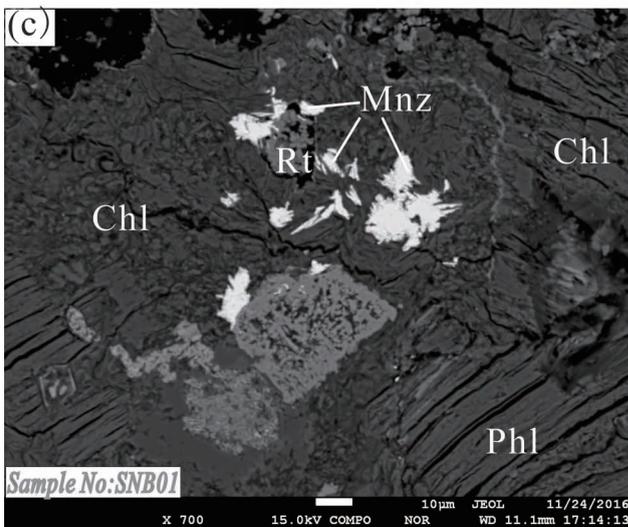
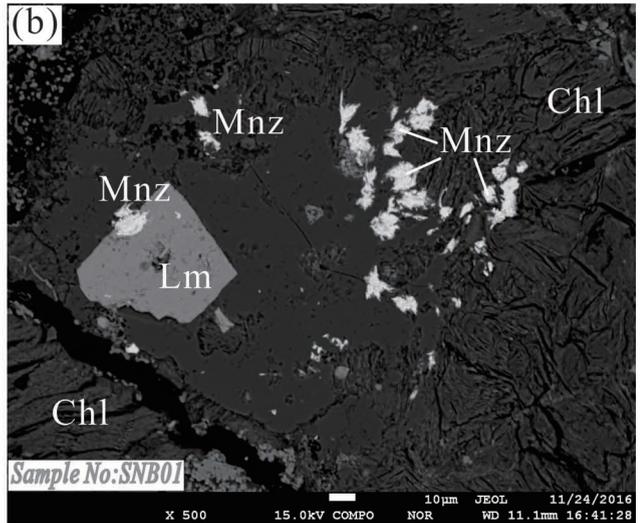
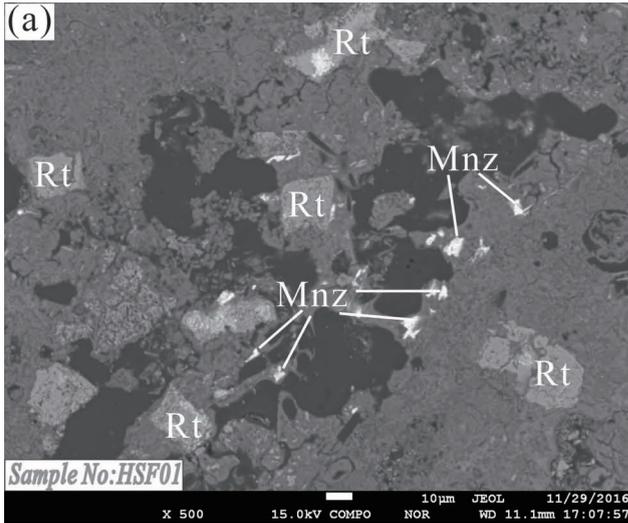


图5 黔东南麻江风化煌斑岩类中稀土矿物电子探针背散射图

Fig. 5 The BSE images of rare earth mineral of weathered lamproite in Majiang, Southeastern Guizhou

(a) 独居石(Mnz)呈星点状分布于绿泥石(Chl)、金红石(Rt)中;(b) 独居石呈星点状分布于绿泥石(Chl)、褐铁矿(Lm)中;(c) 独居石(Mnz)呈片状分布于绿泥石(Chl)及金红石(Rt)边缘;(d) 独居石(Mnz)呈密集片状分布于绿泥石(Chl)中;(e) 聚片状独居石(Mnz)分布于绿泥石(Chl),与磷灰石、锆石、金红石共生;(f) 独居石呈长条状分布于绿泥石,磷灰石呈长柱状及不规则状分布绿泥石中。Mnz—独居石;Ap—磷灰石;Chl—绿泥石;Rt—金红石;Lm—褐铁矿;Zrn—锆石;Phl—金云母

(a) Scattered monazite(Mnz) are distributed in chlorite(Chl) and rutile(Rt); (b) scattered monazite(Mnz) are distributed in chlorite(Chl) and limonite(Lm); (c) schistose monzite(Mnz) are distributed in chlorite(Chl) and the rutile(Rt) marginal; (d) monzite(Mnz) as concentrated schistose distributed in chlorite(Chl); (e) monazite(Mnz) as schistose distributed in chlorite(Chl) and associated with apatite(Ap), rutile(Rt) and zircon(Zrn); (f) monazite(Mnz) are distributed in chlorite(Chl) with a long strip. Apatite are distributed in chlorite(Chl) with an elongated or irregular grain. Mnz—monazite; Ap—apatite; Chl—chlorite; Rt—rutile; Lm—limonite; Zrn—zircon; Phl—phlogopite

清晰(图5b)。该类褐铁矿可能是原生铁矿物经褐铁矿化而形成。不规则状褐铁矿分布于绿泥石裂隙或其他矿物边缘(图5f),可能为后期风化过程中褐铁矿化所致。

4 结论

(1) 麻江地区风化煌斑岩类中高度富集稀土元素,REE 介于 $558.78 \times 10^{-6} \sim 2409.94 \times 10^{-6}$, 平均 1461.21×10^{-6} , 其中 LREE 介于 $460.73 \times 10^{-6} \sim 2273.05 \times 10^{-6}$, 远高于 HREE ($36.85 \times 10^{-6} \sim 69.68 \times 10^{-6}$)。

(2) 风化煌斑岩类中 LREE/HREE = 12.29 ~ 36.59, La_N/Yb_N 值介于 17.95 ~ 103.25, 轻重稀土分离明显,并显著富集轻稀土元素 La、Ce、Nd 和 Pr。

(3) 风化煌斑岩类中稀土元素多以稀土独立矿物形式赋存,独居石可能为稀土元素主要载体。

(4) 黔东南煌斑岩类风化壳中稀土元素的富集与岩体风化程度呈正相关,岩体风化程度越高,稀土元素逾富集。

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Characteristic and prospecting significance of the rare earth elements enrichment in weathering crust of lamproite, southeastern Guizhou

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Objectives: Previous studies has been documented that the lamproite and its weathering crust were considered to be difficult to concentrate or mineralize. However, we analyzed the contents of REE in 20 weathered lamproite samples from Longchang, Longshan, Datang, Shibanzhai and Heshangfen in Majiang area, Southeastern Guizhou Province. The results showed that high contents of rare earth elements (REEs) occur in weathering crust of lamproite. In this paper mainly discusses the characteristic of the rare earth elements enrichment and occurrence in the weathering crust of lamproite in Majiang area, Southeastern Guizhou Province.

Methods: All the samples were crashed to 200-mesh for whole-rock geological analyses were performed at ALS Chemex (Guangzhou) Co Ltd., include major, minor and REE elements. Whole-rock abundance of major elements were analyzed by X-ray fluorescence (XRF) method. Minor and REE elements were analyzed by using a Elan6000 inductively coupled plasma mass spectrometry (ICP-MS). Electron microprobe (EMP) analysis: quantitative EMP analyses were performed using a JEOL electron-probe microanalyzer JXA-8100 at the Institute of Geology and Minerals Resources in Xi'an, Shaanxi Province. The instrument was set to operate at an accelerating voltage of 20 kV, 10 nA probe current and 1 μm probe diameter.

Results: The major and rare earth elements composition of the investigated rock samples are shown in table 1 and 2. The $\Sigma\text{REE}+\text{Y}$ contents of weathered lamproite range from 558.78×10^{-6} to 2409.94×10^{-6} , with an average of 1461.21×10^{-6} . The average contents of LREE and HREE are 1346.44×10^{-6} and 53.52×10^{-6} , respectively. Electron microprobe (EMP) analysis show that the high content of REE occurred in monazites, which are associated with minerals such as chlorites, rutiles and zircon.

Conclusions: The high contents of rare earth elements (REEs) occur in weathering crust of lamproite in Majiang area, southeastern Guizhou Province and relationship between the contents of rare earth element and degree of weathering of lamproite is a positively correlation. The weathering crust of lamproites are characterized by enrichment of LREE (La, Ce, Nd and Pr), it has conditions and potential to form rare earth element deposit. The REE in weathered lamproite are mostly in the form of rare earth independent mineral, which are mainly monazites.

Keywords: REE; characteristic of rare earth element enrichment; lamproite; southeast Guizhou

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