东秦岭 160~140 Ma Cu(Mo)和 Mo(W)矿床磷灰石成分特征

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内容提要:东秦岭地区分布有160~140 Ma 斑岩、斑岩-砂卡岩型 Cu(Mo)和 Mo(W)两种不同矿化类型矿床, 对两种矿化的成矿岩体中磷灰石进行成分分析,结果显示本次研究的 Cu(Mo)和 Mo(W)矿床成矿岩体的磷灰石均 为岩浆磷灰石,但在主要成分和挥发份上两者具有一定的差异性。相对于 Cu(Mo)矿床,Mo(W)矿床成矿岩体的 磷灰石具有相对较高的 F/Cl 比值(分别为 81~262 和 0.8~25)和 MnO 含量(分别为:0.05%~0.91%,平均为 0.25%和 0.02%~0.18%,平均为 0.07%),说明 Mo(W)矿床成矿岩体的岩浆源区具有较为强烈的沉积物源区特 征。随着大地构造位置变化,从华北板块南缘到北秦岭,再到南秦岭,成矿岩体中磷灰石的 F/Cl 比值和 MnO 含量 逐渐降低,说明岩浆源区中幔源物质成分逐渐增多。与此同时矿化类型也逐渐由 Mo(W)矿化转变为 Cu(Mo)矿 化,这也说明成矿岩体岩浆源区特征对矿化类型具有一定的约束性。此外,Cu(Mo)和 Mo(W)矿床成矿岩体中磷 灰石具有不同的挥发份含量,而且挥发份类型对不同矿化元素具有选择性。相对于 Cu(Mo)矿床,Mo(W)矿床的 成矿岩体中磷灰石含有相对较高的 F 含量(2.83%~5.81%,平均为 3.97%),较高的 F 含量能够提高熔体中羟基 含量,增强 Mo 的配分系数,有利于 Mo 矿化。Cu(Mo)矿床的成矿岩体中磷灰石含有相对较高的 Cl 含量(0.13% ~1.14%,平均为0.45%),主要与Cu在流体相中主要以氯合物形式存在,且Cu在熔体相和流体相间的分配系数 与 Cl 含量呈正相关关系有关。Cu(Mo)和 Mo(W)矿床成矿岩体中磷灰石均含有相似的 SO3 含量(均为 0.17%), 与斑岩型矿床中含矿岩体磷灰石的 SO。范围相一致。但是,相对于典型大型、超大型斑岩型铜矿,东秦岭地区晚侏 罗世一早白垩世 Cu(Mo)矿床的成矿岩体中磷灰石 SO3含量略低,相应的成矿岩浆也具有相对较低的氧逸度和 S 含量,而这可能是造成区域内 Cu(Mo)矿化规模较小的原因之一。

关键词:挥发份;磷灰石;斑岩一砂卡岩型 Cu(Mo)和 Mo(W)矿床;东秦岭

磷灰石[Ca₅(PO₄)₃(F,OH,Cl)]是花岗质岩 石中普遍存在的一种重要副矿物,它是岩石中挥发 性成分(F、Cl和S)、P、Sr及部分 REE 的主要携带 矿物之一,并富含U、Th(Ayers et al.,1993; Henerson,1980; Nagasawa,1970; Roeder et al., 1987; Warner et al.,1998; Wass et al.,1980)。 大量的实验证明岩浆中磷灰石的结晶温度随着岩浆 熔体温度的降低而降低,随岩浆熔体聚合程度的增 高而增加(Harrison et al.,1984; Jahnke,1984; London et al.,1999; Pichavant et al.,1992; Watson,1979,1980; Wolf et al.,1994,1995)。 同时,由于磷灰石具有较强的稳定性,在变质作用与 热液蚀变过程中成分保持稳定(Ayers et al., 1991; Creaser et al., 1992; Ekstrom, 1972)。因此,磷灰 石能够记录并保留形成过程的一些重要地质信息, 对反演岩浆性质具有重要意义。斑岩型矿床作为世 界上最具经济价值的矿床类型之一,在岩浆结晶阶 段和热液蚀变阶段均会形成磷灰石(分别为岩浆磷 灰石和热液磷灰石),不同类型的磷灰石也记录了不 同阶段的重要信息,尤其是岩浆磷灰石对于反映成 矿母岩浆的挥发份(如 Cl、F、S)具有十分重要意义, 而且不同的挥发份对不同成矿元素的迁移、沉淀具 有重要作用(Burnham, 1979; Rui Zongyao et al., 1984,2003; Candela et al., 1986; Zhang Dehui et

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al., 2001; Heinrich et al., 2004; Williams-Jones et al., 2005)。因此,磷灰石成分的研究对于深入理 解斑岩型 Cu、Mo 矿床的成矿作用具有重要的指示 意义。

我国的东秦岭地区,尤其是商丹断裂带以北的 北秦岭和华北板块南缘地区,经历了由古生代至中 生代的构造-岩浆活动,形成了金堆城、南泥湖-三道 庄、上房沟和东沟等超大型斑岩、斑岩-砂卡岩型钼 (钨)矿床及十几个大中型钼矿床(图 1c),使得该区 域成为世界第一大钼成矿带(Li Nuo et al., 2007)。 这些大型、超大型钼矿床的出现,吸引了众多的学者 (Luo Jiuming et al., 1991; Huang Dianhao et al., 1994; Chen Yanjing et al., 2000; Lu Xinxiang et al., 2000, 2011; Li Yongfeng et al., 2005; Ye Huishou, 2006; Li Nuo et al., 2007; Mao et al., 1999,2008; Mao Jingwen et al. 2009; Hu Haizhu et al., 2013 及其参考文献)对该区域进行了长期、 细致的研究和总结,结果表明东秦岭地区的钼矿床 不仅成矿类型多样,成矿时代也十分复杂,既有中生 代成矿作用,也有元古宙成矿作用(如龙门店钼矿 床,Wei Qingguo et al., 2009),而且中生代成矿作 用又可分为晚三叠纪(~220Ma)和晚侏罗世一早白 垩世(160~110Ma)(图 1c),其中晚侏罗世─早白垩 世成矿作用进一步可分为 160~140Ma 和 130~ 100Ma两期成矿作用(Mao et al., 2008)。正是由 于这些大型、超大型钼矿床的存在,使得众多研究者 的注意力长期集中于商丹断裂带以北的区域,而对 商丹断裂带以南区域内与中生代岩浆活动有关的成 矿作用并未引起过多的关注。

商丹断裂带以南的区域,尤其是山阳一柞水地 区,在部分晚侏罗世一早白垩世岩浆岩周边及其内 部形成小规模铜矿床,显示出很大的成矿潜力(Ren Tao et al., 2009)。已有学者对区域内晚侏罗世一 早白垩世岩体及其成矿作用进行了研究(Zhang Benren et al., 1989; Luo Dezheng, 1995; Zhang Yinglong,2002; Zhu Huaping and Qi Sijing,1997; Zhu Huaping et al., 2003; Xie Guiqing et al., 2012; Chen Lei et al., 2014a、2014b; Wu Fafu et al., 2014),结果显示这些岩体与已发现的铜矿床 具有密切的成因联系,并主要形成于150~140Ma, 这说明商丹断裂带南部的铜矿床和北部的部分钼矿 床形成于同一时代,是同一期次构造-岩浆活动的产 物。相对于商丹断裂带北侧发育以钼(钨)为主的矿 化,目前在南部发现的矿床以铜矿化为主,伴生少量 钼矿化。虽然已有部分学者(Chen Lei et al., 2015; Dai Junzhi et al., 2016)对这种成矿差异性进行了研究,但主要集中在成矿岩体的岩浆演化及深部源区特征方面,而对不同矿化成矿岩体的矿物学特征及成矿元素迁移、沉淀的控制因素等方面的研究较为薄弱。因此,本次研究通过对商丹断裂带南北两侧160~140Ma Cu(Mo)和 Mo(W)矿床成矿岩体的磷灰石成分研究,以期能够查明造成这种差异性的控制因素,同时也希望能够对区域内的找矿勘查工作提供一些建议。

1 区域地质背景

秦岭造山带是华北板块和扬子板块长期聚合而 形成的复合造山带(Mattauer et al., 1985; Kröner et al., 1993; Meng et al., 2000; Zhang Guowei et al., 2001),大地构造位置上以商丹断裂带为界,北 部为北秦岭,南部为南秦岭(图 1a, b)。秦岭造山带 经历了新元古代、古生代和中生代构造岩浆热事件 和造山作用(Zhang Guowei et al., 2001),形成了 复杂多样的多期构造变形、强烈的岩浆活动和丰富 的矿产资源(Wang Zongqi et al., 2009; Wang Dongsheng et al., 2009)。

本次研究的东秦岭地区主要包括山阳-凤镇断裂以北,西安以东的地区,以东秦岭钼成矿带和山阳-柞水矿集区为主要研究区域。区域内出露地层 具有多时代的特征,从新太古界、古元古界、中元古 界、新元古界、寒武系和奥陶系,到泥盆系、石炭系和 新生代地层均有所出露(图1c)。区内构造活动强 烈,以断裂构造最为发育,尤其以 EW 向的断裂分 布最为广泛,包括一系列区域性的断裂,如:商丹断 裂带,栾川断裂带、马超营断裂带和山阳-凤镇断裂 带(图1),这些大型的 EW 向断裂不仅划分了大地 构造格局,还对区域沉积特征和矿化分布产生了重 要影响。同时,区域内还分布有 NE、NNE 和 NW 向的次级断裂,这些次级断裂与主断裂的交汇部位 及次级断裂的相互交汇部位是区域内中生代岩浆岩 侵位和相关矿床分布的主要区域。

区内岩浆活动持续时间较长,从太古宙至中生 代均有不同规模的岩浆岩侵位,太古宙至新元古代 时期,由于板块的汇聚和裂解活动,形成了同碰撞到 后碰撞的花岗岩(图 1c, Lu Songnian et al., 2004; Wang et al., 2003; Zhang Chengli et al., 2004; Wang Tao et al., 1999,2005);古生代时期由于俯 冲增生作用,沿商丹断裂带发育有大量古生代花岗



图 1 秦岭造山带位置(a)、秦岭大地构造纲要图(b,据 Wang Zongqi et al., 2002,2009; Yan et al., 2006 修改) 和东秦岭地区主要铜钼矿床的地质简图(c,修改自 Lu Xingxiang et al., 2000)

Fig. 1 Tectonic map of China, showing the location of the Qinling Orogenbelt (a); tectonic framework of the Qinling Orogen belt (b, modified after Wang Zongqi et al., 2002, 2009; Yan et al., 2006); sketch map of the main Cu Mo deposits in East Qinling area (c, modified after Lu Xingxiang et al., 2000)

图中铜矿床的成矿时代分别来自于 Wu Fafu et al. (2014);Xie et al. (2015)及作者等待发表数据;南台钼矿的成矿时代来源

Ke Changhui et al. (2012);其余矿床的成矿时代来源于 Li Nuo et al. (2007)、Hu Haizhu et al. (2013)及其中参考文献

The metallogenic ages of the Cu deposits in the Fig. 1c are from Wu Fafu et al. (2014); Xie et al. (2015) and author unpublished data; the age of Nantai Mo deposit is from Ke Changhui et al. (2012); the ages of other deposits are from Li Nuo et al. (2007),

Hu Haizhu et al. (2013) and the references

岩(Wang et al., 2005, 2009);中生代时期,由于扬 子板块和华北板块的碰撞,形成了大量晚三叠纪和 侏罗纪一白垩纪岩浆岩,其中晚三叠纪的岩浆活动 主要分布在商丹断裂带南侧,形成东江口、柞水和曹 坪等大型岩体,而晚中生代的岩浆岩,即侏罗纪一白 垩纪的岩浆活动主要集中在商丹断裂带以北的区 域,南部只有零星的小规模岩体出露(图 1c)。

由于强烈、多期次的构造-岩浆活动,区域内也 形成了多期次的成矿作用,既有与元古宙基性岩有 关的钒钛磁铁矿(Guo Xianqing et al., 2014),也有 古生代的热水喷流沉积-改造型 Cu-Fe-PbZn-Ag 矿 床(Zhu Huaping et al., 2003),但分布最广泛的还 是与中生代构造-岩浆活动有关的 Mo(W) CuAuAgPbZn 矿床(Chen Yanjing et al., 2009; Mao Jingwen et al., 2009)。

2 东秦岭地区 160~140Ma Cu(Mo) 和 Mo(W)成矿作用特征

东秦岭地区 160~140Ma 的 Mo(W) 矿床主要 位于商丹断裂带以北的北秦岭和华北板块南缘,矿 化类型主要是斑岩型或斑岩-矽卡岩型,以 Mo 或 Mo(W) 矿化为主, 伴生有 PbZn、Ag、Fe 和 Cu 矿 化。矿区内出露有新太古代至奥陶纪的岩石地层单 元,包括秦岭群、熊耳群、高山河群、栾川群、宽坪群 和陶湾群等岩石地层单元,地层岩性主要有砂岩、千 枚岩、板岩、大理岩、白云岩、火山岩、碎屑岩和石英 岩等。赋矿地层具有多时代特征,不受地层时代和 层位的控制,各时代地层均可有 Mo 矿床产出。赋 矿地层的岩石单元可从中高级的变质岩到变质程度 较弱的岩石,岩性从火山岩到沉积岩,地层岩性对矿 床类型具有重要的影响。成矿岩体主要是花岗斑 岩,少量为斑状二长花岗岩和花岗闪长(斑)岩。Mo (W)矿床总体沿区域构造呈近 EW 向展布, NNE、 NW 向次级断裂与近 EW 向构造交汇部分控制成 矿岩体的空间侵位和矿体展布,尤其是 NNE 向断 裂与绝大多数矿床的形成具有密切的联系。

东秦岭地区 Cu(Mo)矿床主要位于商丹断裂带 以南的晚古生代弧前盆地内(Wang Zongqi et al., 2002,2009;Yan Zhen et al., 2007),多发育于 150 ~140Ma 的中酸性小斑岩体与泥盆系、石炭系富含 钙质成分的接触部位及岩体内部。地层岩性主要是 粉砂岩、砂岩、绢云母板岩、结晶灰岩及白云岩。 EW、NNE、NE 和 NEE 向断裂控制了成矿岩体和 矿化的展布,同时地层中的层间破碎带也为成矿提 供了有利条件。矿化类型以砂卡岩型矿化为主,少 量斑岩型矿化,成矿元素以 Cu 为主,伴生有 Mo、 Fe、Au 等元素。

东秦岭地区 160~140Ma Cu(Mo)和 Mo(W) 矿床在矿化类型和主要控矿构造方面具有相似的特 征,而且成矿作用均与同时期的岩浆岩具有成因联 系。赋矿地层的岩性特征方面,两者既有一定的相 似性也存在差异。因此,除了围岩的不同外,这种成 矿作用的差异性可能与成矿岩体具有更为直接 联系。

3 样品与测试方法

本次采取了东秦岭地区 160~140Ma Mo(W) 和 Cu(Mo) 矿床成矿岩体中磷灰石进行研究,其中 Mo(W)矿床选择了南台斑岩-砂卡岩型 Mo 矿床的 花岗斑岩(图 2a)、三道庄斑岩-砂卡岩型 Mo(W)矿 床的斑状花岗岩(图 2b)、南泥湖斑岩-砂卡岩型 Mo (W)矿床的斑状花岗岩(图 2c)、金堆城斑岩型 Mo 矿床的花岗斑岩(图 2d)及秋树湾斑岩-砂卡岩型 MoCu 矿床的黑云母花岗闪长斑岩(图 2e);Cu (Mo)矿床主要选取了池沟斑岩型 Cu(Mo)矿床的 石英闪长玢岩(图 2f)、下官坊矽卡岩型 Cu 矿床的 花岗闪长斑岩(图 2g)、园子街砂卡岩型 Cu(Fe)矿 床的花岗闪长斑岩(图 2h)、小河口矽卡岩型 Cu 矿 床的花岗闪长斑岩(图 2i)、双元沟斑岩型 Cu 矿床 的花岗闪长斑岩(图 2i)、袁家沟砂卡岩型 Cu 矿床 的花岗闪长斑岩(图 2k)及冷水沟斑岩-砂卡岩型 CuMo矿床的花岗闪长斑岩(图 21)。

通过对上述样品进行详细的显微镜和背散射图 像的观察,发现磷灰石在测试样品中主要有三种产 出状态,独立的磷灰石斑晶(图 2m)、黑云母斑晶中 包裹的磷灰石颗粒(图 2n)及黑云母、长石矿物颗粒 间的磷灰石(图 2o),而且磷灰石颗粒内部成分均 匀,未见有明显的环带结构(图 2p)。本次研究主要 对上述三种产出状态的磷灰石进行了电子探针成分 分析。电子探针分析在中国地质科学院矿产资源所 国土资源部成矿作用与资源评价重点实验室电子探 针实验室完成,仪器型号为 JXA-8800R,加速电压 为 20kV,电流 20nA,束斑直径为 5μm。

4 测试结果

通过对东秦岭地区 160~140Ma Cu(Mo)和 Mo(W)矿床的成矿岩体中磷灰石成分分析(表 1) 可以看出,不同矿化类型的成矿岩体中的磷灰石具





Fig. 2 Apatite and metallogenic rocks of 160~140Ma Mo(W) and Cu(Mo) deposits in East Qinling (a)一南台矿床的花岗斑岩;(b)一三道庄矿床的斑状花岗岩;(c)一南泥湖矿床的斑状花岗岩;(d)一金堆城矿床的花岗斑岩;(e)一秋树湾矿 床的黑云母花岗闪长斑岩;(f)一池沟矿床的石英闪长玢岩;(g)一下官坊矿床的花岗闪长斑岩;(h)一园子街矿床的花岗闪长斑岩;(i)一小河 口矿床的花岗闪长斑岩;(j)一双元沟矿床的花岗闪长斑岩;(k)一袁家沟矿床的花岗闪长斑岩;(l)一冷水沟矿床的花岗闪长斑岩;(m)一磷灰 石斑晶,正交偏光;(n)一黑云母斑晶中磷灰石,正交偏光;(o)一黑云母、长石颗粒间磷灰石,正交偏光;(p)一磷灰石背散射图像,背散射图像; Ap一磷灰石;Bi一黑云母;Pl一斜长石;Kfs一钾长石

(a)—Granite porphyry of Nantai deposit; (b)—porphyritic granite of Sandaozhuang deposit; (c)—porphyritic granite of Nannihu deposit; (d)—granite porphyry of Jinduicheng deposit; (e)—biotite granodiorite porphyry of Qiushuwan deposit; (f)—quartz diorite porphyrite of Chigou deposit; (g)—granodiorite porphyry of Xiaguanfang deposit; (h)—granodiorite porphyry of Yuanzijie deposit; (i)—granodiorite porphyry of Xiaohekou deposit; (j)—granodiorite porphyry of Shuangyuangou deposit; (k)—granodiorite porphyry of Yuanjiagou deposit; (l)—granodiorite porphyry of Lengshuigou deposit; (m)—apatite Phenocryst, cross-polarized light; (n)—apatite in the biotite, crosspolarized light; (o)—apatite between biotite and feldspar, cross-polarized light; (p)—BSE image of apatite; Ap—apatite; Bi—biotite; Kfs potasslum feldspar; Pl—plagioclase

有一定的相似性。同时,与前人对岩浆磷灰石和热 液磷灰石的研究结果相对比,可以发现本次所测试 的磷灰石均位于岩浆磷灰石区域(图 3),说明本次 磷灰石均是岩浆结晶阶段形成的磷灰石,能够反映 成矿母岩浆的一些重要信息。

不同矿化类型的成矿岩体中磷灰石均主要含有 CaO和 P_2O_5 ,但 Cu(Mo)矿床成矿岩体的磷灰石 CaO含量(54.75%~56.33%,平均为 55.46%)要 高于 Mo(W)矿床成矿岩体中磷灰石(53.2%~ 54.44%,平均为 54.09%),而 Mo(W)矿床成矿岩体中磷灰石 P₂O₅含量(41.56%~43.23%,平均为 42.34%)要高于 Cu(Mo)矿床成矿岩体的磷灰石 (40.15%~41.99%,平均为 40.88%)。Cu(Mo)矿 床成矿岩体的磷灰石 Na₂O 含量(0%~0.288%,平 均为 0.06%)稍高或近似于 Mo(W)矿床成矿岩体 中的磷灰石 (0%~0.19%,平均为 0.05%),Mo (W) 矿床成矿岩体中磷灰石 TiO₂含量(0%~ 0.13%,平均为 0.08%)、MnO 含量(0.05%~0.97%,

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表 1

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9 床名称		角台钳り		- 1	二退灶钼例			角泥湖钼机		×м	企 準 项 钳 例		秋	例泻铜钼机			池沟铜り	
测试个数		n=7			n=6			n = 6			n=7			n = 6			n=7	
	最小值	最大值	平均值	最小值	最大值	平均值	最小值	最大值	平均值	最小值	最大值	平均值	最小值	最大值	平均值	最小值	最大值	平均值
CaO	53.50	54.44	53.89	53.34	54.30	53.94	53.30	54.35	53.81	53.20	54.44	53.94	54.25	55.39	54.86	54.75	56.02	55.04
$\rm SiO_2$	0	0.17	0.11	0.10	0.36	0.26	0.16	0.37	0.27	0.06	0.32	0.16	0	0.10	0.06	0.06	0.27	0.20
P_2O_5	41.85	43.07	42.31	41.60	42.61	42.15	41.75	43.23	42.42	41.57	42.80	42.39	41.56	42.81	42.43	40.15	41.60	40.70
$\mathrm{Al}_{2}\mathrm{O}_{3}$	0	0.02	0.02	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.01	0.01
FeO	0	0.04	0.04	0	0.12	0.07	0	0.06	0.04	0	0.09	0.06	0	0.05	0.04	0	0.07	0.04
MnO	0.19	0.91	0.47	0.17	0.63	0.30	0.07	0.29	0.15	0.13	0.30	0.22	0.05	0.18	0.13	0.01	0.12	0.07
MgO	0	0.04	0.03	0	0.04	0.03	0	0.02	0.02	0	0.03	0.03	0	0.02	0.02	0	0.01	0.01
Na_2O	0	0.07	0.06	0	0.08	0.05	0	0.19	0.10	0	0.07	0.06	0	0	0	0	0.08	0.05
$\rm K_2O$	0	0.01	0.01	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.01	0.01	0	0.01	0.01
TiO_2	0	0.13	0.10	0	0	0	0	0.13	0.11	0	0.13	0.13	0	0.05	0.05	0	0.01	0.01
BaO	0	0.03	0.03	0	0.02	0.02	0	0.05	0.05	0	0.02	0.02	0	0.02	0.02	0	0.04	0.02
C	0	0.03	0.03	0	0.03	0.03	0	0.02	0.02	0	0.04	0.03	0	0.04	0.04	0.28	0.46	0.36
ц	3.46	4.85	3.98	3.71	5.08	4.01	3.69	5.81	4.40	3.57	5.25	4.14	2.83	4.17	3.32	2.51	3.07	2.78
SO_3	0	0.17	0.12	0.18	0.48	0.24	0.19	0.39	0.24	0.04	0.44	0.15	0.10	0.15	0.12	0.04	0.30	0.16
山山	100.51	101.82	100.97	100.46	102.09	101.02	100.81	102.57	101.44	99.77	102.19	101.11	100.21	101.64	100.96	98.47	101.11	99.40
矿床名称		下官坊铜矿			元子街铜矿			下河口铜矿		×	又元沟铜矿		ile4	支家沟铜矿		*	令水沟铜矿	
测试个数		n=5			n=6			n=7			n=7			n=5			n=7	
	最小值	最大值	平均值	最小值	最大值	平均值	最小值	最大值	平均值	最小值	最大值	平均值	最小值	最大值	平均值	最小值	最大值	平均值
CaO	55.11	56.19	55.64	54.28	56.02	55.06	55.05	55.88	55.68	54.98	56.22	55.52	55.38	55.92	55.61	55.32	56.33	55.68
SiO_2	0	0.21	0.17	0.13	0.29	0.20	0.07	0.11	0.10	0.06	0.20	0.14	0.02	0.20	0.13	0.02	0.14	0.09
P_2O_5	40.40	41.99	41.07	40.30	41.21	40.66	40.29	41.02	40.73	40.29	41.27	40.93	40.64	41.69	41.19	40.49	41.27	40.91
$Al_2 O_3$	0	0.00	0.01	0	0.01	0.01	0	0.02	0.02	0	0.01	0.01	0	0.02	0.01	0	0.01	0.01
FeO	0	0.06	0.03	0	0.13	0.07	0	0.12	0.07	0	0.08	0.04	0.03	0.10	0.05	0	0.06	0.03
MnO	0	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.16	0.08	0.00	0.16	0.09	0	0.11	0.07	0.07	0.18	0.12	0	0.12	0.10
MgO	0	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.03	0.01	0	0.01	0.01	0	0.02	0.02	0	0.03	0.02	0	0.02	0.01
Na_2O	0	0.07	0.04	0	0.28	0.13	0	0.02	0.01	0	0.07	0.05	0	0.18	0.10	0	0.03	0.02
K_2O	0	0.01	0.01	0	0.01	0. 00	0	0.01	0.01	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.01	0.01	0	0.01	0.00
TiO_2	0	0.02	0.01	0	0.01	0.01	0	0.01	0.01	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.02	0.01	0	0.01	0.01
BaO	0	0.02	0.01	0	0.13	0.07	0	0.09	0.06	0	0.03	0.02	0	0.05	0.03	0	0.05	0.03
CI	0.52	0.72	0.61	0.67	1.14	0.90	0.23	0.29	0.25	0.54	0.84	0.68	0.17	0.20	0.18	0.13	0.19	0.14
Ĺ	3.07	3.76	3.32	2.19	3.03	2.64	0.77	3.39	2.75	0.69	3.38	2.31	2.74	3.27	2.96	1.30	3.62	2.68
${ m SO}_3$	0.09	0.21	0.13	0.05	0.85	0.28	0.10	0.15	0.12	0.06	0.19	0.13	0.01	0.61	0.21	0.10	0.18	0.14
重迫	100.19	102.72	100.99	99.13	101.31	100.04	97.16	100.71	99.80	97.47	101.16	99.86	99.44	101.05	100.55	97.66	100.81	99.79



图 3 东秦岭地区 160~140Ma Mo(W)和 Cu(Mo)矿床的成矿岩体磷灰石 SiO₂-FeO(a)与 SiO₂-MnO(b)图解 Fig. 3 SiO₂-FeO (a) and SiO₂-MnO (b) of apatite and metallogenic rocks of 160~140Ma Mo(W) and Cu(Mo) deposits in East Qinling 图中热液磷灰石和岩浆磷灰石区域的划分引自 Yao Chunliang et al. (2007)数据 Date of magmatic and hydrothermal apatites are fromYao Chunliang et al. (2007)

平均为 0.25%)要高于 Cu(Mo) 矿床成矿岩体的磷 灰石(0%~0.02%,平均为 0.01%;0%~0.18%, 平均为 0.08%)。与此同时,不同矿化类型成矿岩 体中磷灰石的 Al₂O₃、K₂O、BaO、MgO 和 FeO 的含 量均较低(均在 0.01%~0.04%之间),而且不同矿 化类型之间变化不大。

在挥发份方面,所有测试的样品均具有相对较高的F含量,但Mo(W)矿床成矿岩体中磷灰石F含量(2.83%~5.81%,平均为3.97%)要高于Cu(Mo)矿床成矿岩体的磷灰石(0.69%~3.76%,平均为2.78%)。Cu(Mo)矿床成矿岩体的磷灰石Cl含量(0.13%~1.14%,平均为0.45%)要高于Mo(W)矿床成矿岩体中磷灰石(0%~0.04%,平均为0.03%)。Cu(Mo)矿床成矿岩体的磷灰石中SO₃含量(0.01%~0.85%,平均为0.17%)近似于Mo(W)矿床成矿岩体中磷灰石 SO₃含量(0~0.48%,平均为0.17%)。

5 讨论

磷灰石作为岩浆系统中挥发性组分的重要载体,其成分特征对揭示斑岩成矿系统中挥发性组分的演化规律具有重要意义。Brehler et al. (1974) 通过对磷灰石成分的研究认为,由于 Cl 相对于 F 优 先富集于流体相中,在风化作用过程中,沉积岩会具 有富 F 贫 Cl 特征,因此磷灰石中高的 F/Cl 比值可 能预示岩浆源区中有沉积岩混入(Candela, 1986; Boudreau et al., 1990)。在本次测试中,Mo(W)矿 床成矿岩体中磷灰石通常含有较高的 F 含量,而 Cl 含量相对很低,大多数低于检测线(表 1)。测试结 果显示 Mo(W)矿床成矿岩体中磷灰石 F/Cl 比值 在 81~262 之间,高于 Cu(Mo)矿床的磷灰石 F/Cl 比值(0.8~25),这说明 Mo(W)矿床相对于 Cu (Mo)矿床,其成矿岩体在岩浆源区中显示了更为强 烈的沉积物源区特征。Belousova et al. (2001)、 Cao et al. (2012)认为磷灰石中较高的 Mn 含量也 反映了岩浆源区有较多的沉积物质混入的特征。本 次研究中,Mo(W)矿床成矿岩体的磷灰石通常含有 较高的 MnO 含量(0.05%~0.91%,平均为 0.25%),而 Cu(Mo)矿床成矿岩体中磷灰石 MnO 含量相对较低(0.02%~0.18%,平均为 0.07%), 这也进一步说明 Mo(W)矿床成矿岩体的岩浆源区 中显示较为强烈的沉积物源区特征。

根据不同矿床的空间分布特征和成矿岩体中磷 灰石成分特征可以看出,从位于华北板块南缘的金 堆城 Mo 矿床(F/Cl 比值为 243~262,MnO 含量为 0.13%~0.3%)、南泥湖 Mo(W)矿床(F/Cl 比值为 186~198,MnO 含量为 0.07%~0.29%)和三道庄 Mo(W) 矿床(F/Cl 比值为 173,MnO 含量为 0.17%~0.63%),到北秦岭的南台 Mo 矿床(F/Cl 比值为 115~120,MnO 含量为 0.19%~0.91%)、 秋树湾 CuMo 矿床(F/Cl 比值为 89,MnO 含量为 0.05%~0.18%),再到南秦岭的池沟 Cu(Mo)矿床 (F/Cl 比值为 5.4~10.3,MnO 含量为 0.01%~0.12%)和小河口 Cu 矿床(F/Cl 比值为 2.7~14.4,MnO 含量为 0.01%~0.16%),成矿岩体的 磷灰石 F/Cl 比值和 MnO 含量在逐渐降低,说明岩 浆源区中幔源物质成分在逐渐增多,与此同时矿化 类型也逐渐由 Mo(W)转变为 Cu(Mo),这也说明在 东秦岭地区岩浆源区的特征对矿化类型具有一定的 约束性,而磷灰石对这种岩浆源区变化的指示也与 成矿岩体的 Sr-Nd-Hf 同位素特征相一致(Chen Lei et al., 2015)。

氧化性较强的岩浆中磷灰石通常含有较高的 S 含量(SO₃ > 0.7%,甚至可以高达 1.3%)(Imai et al., 1993; Streck et al., 1998; Parat et al., 2002)。实验证明,在中酸性岩浆中,磷灰石的 SO₃ 含量将会随着氧逸度(f_{O_2})的增加而增加,将会从还 原环境(QFM)中 SO₃含量小于 0.04%变化到氧化 环境(MH)中 SO₃含量在 1%~2.6%(Peng et al., 1997)。Parat et al. (2005)认为在硅酸盐岩浆中, 当 S 饱和并出现硬石膏时,岩浆中原生磷灰石的 SO₃含量是 0.5%。硬石膏的出现除了熔体中硫饱 和,同时岩浆的氧逸度(f_{O_3})将要高于或等于 NNO (Ni-NiO)缓冲线之上 1.0~1.5 log f_{0_2} ,既 ΔNNO \geq 1.0~1.5(Carroll et al., 1987)。在本次研究中, Mo(W)矿床成矿岩体中磷灰石 SO₃含量(0.04%~ 0.48%,平均为0.17%)与Cu(Mo)矿床成矿岩体中 磷灰石 SO₃含量(0.01%~0.85%,平均为0.16%) 相近,并且无论是在 Mo(W)矿床成矿岩体还是 Cu (Mo)矿床成矿岩体均未发现有硬石膏出现,说明成 矿岩浆中 S 未饱和,两种矿化的成矿岩体具有相似 的氧化还原状态,氧逸度均小于 NNO+1缓冲线 (图 4a)。

岩浆在演化过程中,熔体中不同元素的溶解度、 进入流体相的分配系数及不同元素的迁移特征都会 成为限制元素富集与沉淀的关键因素。挥发份(主 要指F、Cl、S等)不仅能够促使花岗质岩浆在演化 过程中分异出独立流体相,大大提高Cu、Mo、Au等 成矿元素在流体相与熔体相中的分配系数,从而避 免成矿元素分散进入矿物晶格中(Burnham,1979;



图 4 东秦岭地区 160~140Ma Mo(W)和 Cu(Mo)矿床的成矿岩体磷灰石 F、Cl、SO₃(a,b)及其主要成分特征(c,d) Fig. 4 Discrimination diaram of F, Cl and SO₃(a, b) and major composition (c, d) of apatites from metallogenic rocks of 160~140Ma Mo(W) and Cu(Mo) deposits in East Qinling NNO+1 界线根据 Peng et al. (1997), NNO 表示 Ni-NiO 缓冲线;图例同图 3 The line of NNO+1 is from Peng et al. (1997); NNO represent Ni-NiO buffer; symbols as for Fig. 3

Candela et al., 1986; Zhang Dehui et al., 2001; Heinrich et al., 2004; Williams-Jones et al., 2005),而且某些挥发份直接参与了成矿元素的迁移 (如以 Cl⁻和 HS⁻络合物的形式)(Burnham, 1979; Rui Zongyao et al., 1984, 2003; Candela et al., 1986; Zhang Dehui et al., 2001; Heinrich et al., 2004; Williams-Jones et al., 2005)。因此,挥发份 在斑岩型 CuMoAu 矿床的形成过程具有重要作用, 尤其是 F、Cl 在花岗质岩浆和热液流体间的配分及 其含量变化对岩浆热液矿床的热液蚀变、成矿物质 的迁移和富集具有重要意义(Treloar et al., 1996; Sotnikov et al., 2003, 2006; Tollari et al., 2008). 花岗质岩浆中的磷灰石 Cl 含量与流体中 Cl 含量呈 线性关系, 而 流体中大部分 F 也将进入磷灰石 (Webster et al., 2009),因此磷灰石可以反映岩浆 乃至其源区的F和Cl的组成特征。

F和 Cl 在花岗质岩浆体系中具有不同的地球 化学性质,在压力为 200MPa 情况下,F 在熔体和流 体之间的分配系数大于1,而且相对于流体,F更容 易进入熔体,同时能够降低岩浆的黏度、密度、固相 线温度;Cl在熔体和流体之间的分配系数小于1,趋 向于富集于流体相,对岩浆熔体的影响很小 (Webster et al., 2009)。在花岗质岩浆中,F多数 进入了磷灰石中,而 Cl 多数进入了流体中,而且岩 性越偏酸性,F越容易进入磷灰石,Cl越趋向于进 入流体中(Mathez et al., 2005; Webster et al., 2009),磷灰石的 F/Cl 比值也越大。本次研究中, Mo(W)矿床成矿岩体中磷灰石的 F 含量要明显高 于 Cu(Mo) 矿床(图 4b), 说明 Mo(W) 矿床的成矿 岩体更加偏向酸性,而这也与 Mo(W)矿床的成矿 岩体主要是花岗斑岩,而Cu(Mo)矿床的成矿岩体 主要是花岗闪长斑岩的地质特征相一致。

由于 F、Cl 对不同成矿元素的迁移具有不同的 作用,也造成了本次研究中 Mo(W)矿床和 Cu(Mo) 矿床成矿岩体中磷灰石的 F、Cl 含量具有一定的差 异性。虽然 Mo 在长英质熔体和流体之间的分配及 迁移主要受羟基配合物主导(Isuk, 1983; Candela et al., 1986; Tingle et al., 1984; Keppler et al., 1991; Webster, 1997; Kravchuk et al., 2000),而 且只有当 H₂O 是唯一挥发份时,Mo 在熔体相和流 体相中的配分系数才比较高,并且水分子的反应被 认为是决定 Mo 的种属和迁移的重要因素(Rempel et al., 2006)。但是,岩浆中初始水含量及氧逸度 等条件都将限制钼在流体中的富集,尤其是岩浆中 初始水含量高却不利于 Mo 进入流体, Mo 的配分 系数会随着岩浆饱和时水含量的增加而增加,而 F 能促使熔体中水的溶解度升高,提高羟基含量从而 增强 Mo 的配分系数, 且 F 和 Ca 极易形成极强的 F-Ca键, 使得成矿熔体中 Mo-O 基团含量增加 (Ivanova et al., 1975; Kudrin, 1985), 有利于 Mo 矿化。对于Cu来说,虽然现有一些研究表明在高 压下低密度气相对 Cu 的搬运作用也具有重要作用 (Li Yingqing et al., 1981; Lowenstern et al., 1991; Heinrich et al., 1999; Ulrich et al., 1999; Williams-Jones et al., 2002; Heinrich, 2005; Hou et al., 2007)。但是在熔体相和流体相中,铜的分 配系数与 Cl 含量呈正相关关系, Cu 在流体相中主 要以氯合物形式存在(Gammons et al., 1997; Loueks et al., 1999), 而 Cl 的析出情况与岩浆含水 是否达到饱和有关(Candela et al., 1986; Keppler et al., 1991; Kilinc et al., 1972; Stefanini et al., 1996)。当岩浆含水饱和时,释出的流体相将富集 Cl(Candela et al., 1986; Keppler et al., 1991; Kilinc et al., 1972; Stefanini et al., 1996)。同时, 随着压力的降低,Cl强烈富集于流体相中(Huang Peng et al., 2000)。同时,流体包裹体的研究也表 明 Cu 在 流 体 相 中 主 要 以 氯 合 物 形 式 存 在 (Gammons et al., 1997; Loueks et al., 1999)。因 此,在本次研究中发现 Cu(Mo) 矿床成矿岩体磷灰 石具有相对较高的 Cl 含量, Mo(W) 矿床成矿岩体 中的磷灰石具有相对较高的 F 含量,这正是由于 F、 Cl对不同矿化元素的迁移具有一定的选择性造成 的结果。

岩浆-热液系统中S含量及种类对成矿作用具 有至关重要的作用,而磷灰石由于含有大量的SO₃, 并且本身具有较强的稳定性,因此对磷灰石中SO₃ 含量的变化对于岩浆-热液系统的成矿作用具有重 要意义。影响磷灰石SO₃含量的主要因素是岩浆体 系的硫逸度、 f_{O_2} 以及压力(Imai, 2002)。在氧化条 件下,随着岩浆体系中 f_{O_2} 的增加,磷灰石SO₃含量 也增加。S在硅酸盐熔体中主要以硫化物(还原态 S⁻²)和硫酸盐类(氧化态SO₄⁻²)的形式存在。在高 f_{O_2} 条件下,绝大多数S以SO₄⁻²和SO₂的形式溶解 在硅酸盐熔体中(Oxtoby et al., 1978),而且氧化 态的S在岩浆中具有较大的溶解度(Zhu Yongfeng et al., 1998; Zhang Dehui et al., 2001),尤其是 SO₄⁻²在岩浆中的溶解度是硫化物的10倍以上 (Jugo, 2009),因此相应的岩浆将更加富S,大幅度 增加岩浆的初始铜钼金含量(Sun et al., 2013)。 在岩浆演化过程中,如果 f_{0} 较低,S 呈 S⁻²,而且当 S达到饱和后,就会结晶出磁黄铁矿等硫化物或发 生硫化物熔体的分离,岩浆中绝大多数的铜将进入 磁黄铁矿或硫化物熔体中而发生分散(Lynton et al., 1993),不利于成矿。相反,如果岩浆处于氧化 状态,那么当S达到饱和后,就不会形成硫化物而是 形成硬石膏斑晶(Candela et al., 1989),这样就不 会产生不混溶的硫化物熔体,而有利于斑岩型铜矿 床的形成。在硫化物未饱和的条件下,Cu、Mo 在岩 浆中具不相容性,结晶分异作用可使 Cu、Mo 在残 余相中富集(Bornhorst, 1986)。当岩浆中流体达 到饱和时,富集的 Cu、Mo 等成矿元素进入岩浆热 液流体中,有利于形成岩浆热液型矿床。Imai (2002, 2003)通过对斑岩型矿床中含矿岩体和不含 矿岩体中磷灰石成分研究,认为含矿的中酸性岩体 中磷灰石 SO₃含量一般大于 0.1%, 而不含矿的中 酸性岩体磷灰石 SO3含量一般低于 0.1%。本次研 究结果显示 Mo(W)矿床中磷灰石 SO₃平均含量为 0.17%, Cu (Mo) 矿床磷灰石 SO3 平均含量为 0.16%,与典型的斑岩型矿床具有相似的 SO₃含量 (Imai, 2002, 2003; Yao Chunliang et al., 2007; Xiao Bo et al., 2009), 而这也是这些成矿岩体形成 Cu、Mo 矿化的有利条件之一。但是,相对于德兴铜 厂斑岩铜矿和驱龙铜矿等典型大型、超大型斑岩型 铜矿(Yao Chunliang et al., 2007; Xiao Bo et al., 2009),本次研究的 Cu(Mo)矿床成矿岩体中磷灰石 的 SO3含量相对较低。同时,无论是岩浆硬石膏还 是热液硬石膏均未出现在本次研究的 Cu(Mo) 矿床 中。这说明东秦岭地区 160~140Ma Cu(Mo) 矿床 的成矿岩浆具有相对较低的 fo, 和 S 含量, 而这可 能也是造成区域内 Cu(Mo) 矿化规模较小的原因 之一。

6 结论

通过对东秦岭地区 160~140Ma Cu(Mo)和 Mo(W)两种不同矿化类型的成矿岩体中磷灰石成分的研究,得出以下结论:

(1)东秦岭地区 160~140Ma Cu(Mo)和 Mo (W)矿床成矿岩体中的磷灰石具有一定的成分差 异。相对于 Cu(Mo)矿床,Mo(W)矿床成矿岩体磷 灰石具有相对较高的 F/Cl 比值和 MnO 含量,说明 Mo(W)矿床成矿岩体的岩浆源区具有更为强烈的 沉积物源区特征。从华北板块南缘到北秦岭,再到 南秦岭地区,成矿岩体的磷灰石 F/Cl 比值和 MnO 含量在逐渐降低,说明岩浆源区中幔源岩浆物质在 逐渐增多,矿化类型也逐渐由 Mo(W)转变为 Cu (Mo),说明成矿岩浆的源区特征对矿化类型具有一 定的约束性。

(2)Cu(Mo)和 Mo(W)矿床成矿岩体的磷灰石 成分特征显示两种矿化的成矿岩体具有相似的氧化 还原状态。Mo(W)矿床成矿岩体的磷灰石含有相 对高的 F含量,较高的 F含量能促使熔体中水溶解 度的升高,提高羟基含量从而增强 Mo 的配分系数, 有利于 Mo 矿化。Cu(Mo)矿床成矿岩体的磷灰石 含有相对较高的 Cl含量则与铜的分配系数与 Cl含 量呈正相关关系,且 Cu 在流体相中主要以氯合物 形式存在有关。不同矿化类型具有不同的挥发份含 量,表明挥发份类型对不同矿化元素具有一定的选 择性。

(3)Cu(Mo)和 Mo(W)矿床成矿岩体的磷灰石 含有相似的 SO₃含量,与斑岩型矿床中含矿岩体磷 灰石的 SO₃范围相一致,而这也是形成 Cu、Mo 矿化 的有利条件之一。但是,相对于典型大型、超大型斑 岩型铜矿,Cu(Mo)矿床成矿岩体中磷灰石的 SO₃含 量略低,推测成矿岩浆相对较低的 f_{o2}和 S 含量可 能是造成区域内 Cu(Mo)矿 化规模较小的原因 之一。

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Characteristics of Apatite from 160~140 Ma Cu (Mo) and Mo (W) Deposits in East Qinling

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Abstract

East Qinling hosts two types of mineralization deposits: $160 \sim 140$ Ma porphyry and porphyry-skarn Cu(Mo) deposits, and Mo(W) deposits. This study carried out composition analysis of the apatite collected from the ore-forming rocks. The results show that the apatites in these two deposits are magmatic in origin, although there are some differences between main compositions and volite matters. Apatites from the Mo(W) deposits have higher F/Cl values (81 \sim 262) and MnO contents (0.05% \sim 0.91%, averaging 0.25%) than that of the Cu(Mo) deposits ($0.8 \sim 25$; $0.02\% \sim 0.18\%$, averaging (0.07%), indicating that the magmatic source of the Mo(W) deposits is distinctly characterized by sedimentation provenance. With the change of geotectonic locations from the southern margin of the North China Plate to the North Qinling orogenic belt and the South Qinling orogenic belt, the F/Cl values and MnO contents of apatites from the metallogenic intrusive rocks decrease gradually, suggesting that the mantle material in magmatic source gradually increased. Meanwhile, mineralization types changed from Mo (W) type to Cu (Mo) type, and this change indicates that the characteristics of the magma source have certain restraints on the mineralization types. In addition, the apatites of ore-forming rocks in the Cu (Mo) and Mo(W) deposits contain various volatile contents, which have a certain selectivity for mineralization elements. Apatites of the Mo (W) deposits have higher F content $(2.83\% \sim 5.81\%$, averaging 3.97%) than the Cu (Mo) deposits $(0.69\% \sim 3.76\%)$, averaging 2.78%). And higher F contents can not only improve hydroxyl content in the melt but also increase the partition coefficient of Mo, which then promotes Mo mineralization. Apatites of Cu (Mo) deposits have higher Cl content ($0.13\% \sim 1.14\%$, averaging (0.45%) than the Mo(W) deposits $(0\% \sim 0.04\%)$, averaging (0.03%), which may be related to the Cu occurrence as chloride compound in the fluid phase, and the coefficient distribution of Cu in the melt and fluid presents positively relationship with Cl content. Apatite contents in the Cu (Mo) and Mo (W) deposits are similar with an average SO₃ content of 0.17%, which is consistent with the SO₃ content of apatite from the typical porphyry deposits. However, in comparison with typical large and super-large porphyry Cu deposits, ore-forming rocks of Late Jurassic-Early Cretaceous Cu (Mo) deposits in East Qinling have relatively lower SO_3 content in apatite; correspondingly, ore-forming magma contains lower oxygen fugacity and S content. This may be one of the reasons resulting in small-scale Cu (Mo) mineralization in East Qinling.

Key words: volatile matter; apatite; porphyry-skarn Cu (Mo) and Mo (W) deposit; East Qinling