

云南禄丰鹅头厂铁铜矿床中稀土矿物的发现及意义

温利刚^{1,2,3}, 曾普胜^{2,3}, 詹秀春², 范晨子², 王 广², 孙冬阳², 袁继海², 费晓杰^{2,3}

(1. 北京矿冶科技集团有限公司, 矿冶过程自动控制技术国家重点实验室, 北京 100160; 2. 国家地质实验测试中心, 北京 100037; 3. 中国地质大学(北京), 北京 100083)

摘要: 云南禄丰鹅头厂铁铜矿床是滇中地区著名的元古宙含铜富铁矿床之一, 矿床中除了铁、铜等资源外, 还伴生少量的稀土组分。本文利用国际上矿物与地质行业前沿的矿物自动分析测试方法——矿物表征自动定量分析系统(AMICS), 结合扫描电镜-能谱(SEM-EDS)显微结构原位分析技术, 完成了常规岩矿鉴定手段难以完成的矿物定量识别和鉴定, 首次在禄丰鹅头厂铁铜矿床中发现了氟碳钙铈矿、氟碳铈矿、褐钇铌矿等独立的稀土矿物。其中, 氟碳钙铈矿主要富集在条纹条带状矿石中, 分布极不均匀, 局部富集, 主要呈微细粒半自形至它形粒状晶体, 多为微细粒的不规则粒状集合体, 与磁铁矿间隙中的方解石和绿泥石等脉石矿物紧密共生, 在氟碳铈矿颗粒中普遍含有呈板状或柱状、片状、针状的微细粒氟碳铈矿; 褐钇铌矿也主要富集在条纹条带状矿石中, 呈细小的不规则粒状, 与铁氧化物边缘缝隙中的绿泥石等脉石矿物紧密共生。X射线能谱分析表明, 氟碳钙铈矿和氟碳铈矿富含轻稀土元素, 以Ce、Nd、La为主, 含量一般 Ce > La > Nd, 含少量 Pr、Y等元素; 褐钇铌矿中主要金属元素有Nb、Y、Ce、Nd、Fe、Ti、Mg、Ca、U等, 其中Nb的含量较高, 稀土元素以Y为主, 并含少量Ce、Nd等。稀土矿物的发现, 对探讨该矿床及整个滇中地区前寒武纪(中元古代)铁-铜(-稀土)矿床的成因有着一定的指示意义。根据矿床中稀土-铁氧化物的产出特征和区域成矿地质背景, 结合前人研究成果, 认为鹅头厂矿床中稀土-铁氧化物的形成与Columbia超大陆裂解时的深部(地幔)岩浆活动有关, 并受到多期次后期热液事件的叠加改造。

关键词: 稀土矿物; 氟碳钙铈矿; 褐钇铌矿; 铁铜矿床; 鹅头厂; 滇中; AMICS

中图分类号: P618.7; P618.31; P618.41

文献标识码: A

文章编号: 1000-6524(2019)04-0477-21

The discovery of rare earth minerals in the Etochang Fe-Cu deposit in Lufeng, central Yunnan Province, and its geological significance

WEN Li-gang^{1,2,3}, ZENG Pu-sheng^{2,3}, ZHAN Xiu-chun², FAN Chen-zhi², WANG Guang², SUN Dong-yang², YUAN Ji-hai² and FEI Xiao-jie^{2,3}

(1. State Key Laboratory of Process Automation in Mining and Metallurgy, BGRIMM Technology Group, Beijing 100160, China;
2. National Research Center for Geoanalysis, Beijing 100037, China; 3. China University of Geosciences (Beijing), Beijing 100083, China)

Abstract: The Etochang Fe-Cu deposit is one of the well-known Proterozoic copper-bearing iron deposits in central Yunnan Province. Besides Fe and Cu, rare earth elements (REEs) coexist in the deposit. In this study, the authors

收稿日期: 2018-09-03; 接受日期: 2019-05-14; 编辑: 尹淑萍

基金项目: 中国地质科学院基本科研业务费项目(YYWF201619, JYYWF20180101); 中国地质调查局地质调查项目(DD20190589, DD20160220, 12120113002500); 国家自然科学基金项目(51734005, 41072073); 国家科技支撑计划项目(2012BAB19B01); 北京矿冶科技集团有限公司科研基金/青年科技创新基金项目(JTKJ1830, 04-1923)

作者简介: 温利刚(1992-), 男, 汉族, 硕士, 主要从事构造-岩浆-成矿作用与资源环境、矿物自动定量检测技术研究及矿产资源可利用性评价方面工作, E-mail: yunwenligang@163.com; 通讯作者: 曾普胜(1964-), 男, 汉族, 博士, 研究员, 长期从事矿床学、岩石学和地球化学研究, E-mail: zengpusheng@vip.sohu.com。

used the automated mineral identification and characterization system (AMICS), which is the most up-to-date mineral automatic analysis system in mineralogy and geology in the world, in combination with scanning electron microscope and X-ray energy dispersive spectrometer (SEM-EDS) microstructure in-situ analysis technique, to perform quantitative mineral identification in the Etouchang Fe-Cu deposit, and obtained the undertaking unattainable by conventional means of rock-mineral identification. The authors found for the first time independent rare earth minerals (e.g., parisite, bastnaesite and fergusonite) in the ores from the Etouchang Fe-Cu deposit. Parisites are mainly concentrated in the banded magnetite ores, mainly exist as hypidiomorphic or allotriomorphic granular texture, irregular micro fine-grained granular aggregates, and are closely associated with gangue minerals such as calcite and chlorite, which are located in the marginal fissures of magnetites. And in the parisites, there exist widely distributed bastnaesite precipitates, which are mainly tabular or columnar, lamellar and acicular in form. Fergusonites are also mainly concentrated in the banded ores coexisting mainly with chlorites, and mainly exist as small fine-grained hypidiomorphic or allotriomorphic granular particles. Energy dispersive analysis of X-rays show that parisites and bastnaesites are rich in light rare earth elements (LREEs), dominated by Ce, Nd and La, with the order of Ce > La > Nd generally. In addition, they contain a small amount of Pr and Y. Fergusonites contain many kinds of metallic elements such as Nb, Fe, Y, Ce, Nd, Ti, Mg, Ca and U, and the content of Nb in the mineral is relatively high ($Nb = 39.15\% \sim 45.03\%$), rare earth elements are mainly Y, with a small amount of Ce and Nd. The discovery of rare earth minerals in the ore has important implications for the study of the genesis of this deposit and Precambrian (Mesoproterozoic) Fe-Cu (-REE) deposits in central Yunnan Province. According to the generation characteristics of rare earth-iron oxides in the deposit and regional metallogenic geological background, combined with previous research results, the authors consider that the formation of rare earth-iron oxides of this deposit was related to the deep (mantle) magmatic activity during the breakup of the Columbia supercontinent and was reformed and superimposed by the late hydrothermal event during the Grenville orogeny and breakup of the Rodinia supercontinent.

Key words: rare earth minerals; parisite; fergusonite; Fe-Cu deposit; Etouchang; central Yunnan Province; AMICS

Fund support: Fundamental Research Funds of the Chinese Academy of Geological Sciences (YYWF201619, JYYWF20180101); China Geological Survey Project (DD20190589, DD20160220, 12120113002500); National Natural Science Foundation of China (51734005, 41072073); National Science and Technology Support Program (2012BAB19B01); Scientific Research Funds/Youth Science and Technology Innovation Funds of the BGRIMM Technology Group (JTKJ1830, 04-1923)

滇中地区位于扬子地台西南缘,区内中元古代地层(东川群因民组和落雪组)中产出大量的前寒武纪铁-铜±金±铀±稀土矿床,如武定迤纳厂(杨耀民等,2004,2005;侯林等,2013,2015;Zhao et al.,2013;Hou et al.,2015)、禄丰鹅头厂(李志群等,2004;Zhao et al.,2013)、新平大红山(杨红等,2012,2014;Zhao et al.,2017)、东川因民、落雪、滥泥坪、稀矿山(常向阳等,1997;邱华宁等,1997)、会理拉拉(李泽琴等,2002;Zhu and Sun,2013;Zhu et al.,2018)等,是我国罕见的前寒武铁铜成矿带。研究表明,这些矿床在铁、铜成矿过程中,均伴随有不同程度的稀土富集或矿化现象,甚至形成具有工业价值的矿体。

云南禄丰鹅头厂铁铜矿床位于滇中地区中部,是滇中地区著名的前寒武纪含铜富铁矿床之一。矿床中除了铁、铜外,还伴生有稀土、铌、钼、钴等组分(阙梅英,1984;孙家骢,1986;李志群等,2004)。经数十年的开采,矿山探明资源大量消耗,但研究工作十分薄弱。前人仅对矿床宏观地质特征进行了研究,并初步探讨了矿床成因(阙梅英,1984;李志群等,2004;赵波等,2012),矿石组分及赋存状态研究,尤其稀土元素的赋存状态研究,几乎为空白,严重制约了矿床的进一步开发和利用。

本文应用目前国际上矿物与地质行业前沿的矿物自动分析测试方法——矿物表征自动定量分析系统(automated mineral identification and characteriza-

tion system, 简称 AMICS), 结合扫描电镜-能谱 (SEM-EDS) 显微结构原位分析技术, 完成了光学显微镜等常规岩矿鉴定手段难以完成的矿物定量识别和鉴定, 在矿石中发现了氟碳钙铈矿、氟碳铈矿、褐钇铌矿等独立的稀土矿物。这一发现对研究鹅头厂矿床以及滇中“昆阳裂谷带”前寒武纪铁-铜(-稀土)矿床的成因有着一定的指示意义, 同时对区内稀土矿产的寻找和资源综合利用也有重要的意义。

1 区域地质背景

云南禄丰鹅头厂铁铜矿床位于滇中地区中部, 大地构造位置处于扬子地台西南缘(图 1a, Zhou *et al.*, 2014; 温利刚等, 2017), “昆阳裂谷带”中部, 紧邻我国西南“三江”造山带, 位于武定-易门-元江裂陷槽北段禄武断陷盆地内的鹅头厂-温泉铁铜成矿带(李志群等, 2004; 杜再飞等, 2013), 受控于罗茨-易门断裂带和绿汁江断裂带等近南北向断裂带组成的经向构造体系(图 1b)。

区域元古代地层主要有古元古代汤丹群变碎屑岩(朱华平等, 2011; 周邦国等, 2012), 中元古代东川群变质火山-沉积岩(常向阳等, 1997; Zhao *et al.*, 2010), 东川群的同时异相产物河口群、大红山群变质火山岩及沉积岩(Greentree and Li, 2008; Zhao and Zhou, 2011; 周家云等, 2011; 杨红等, 2012), 中新元古代昆阳群(包括会理群、苴林群等)变碳酸岩与变碎屑岩(Greentree *et al.*, 2006; Zhang *et al.*, 2007; 孙志明等, 2009)。主要的赋矿地层为东川群因民组的变质火山岩及变质碎屑岩和整合覆盖其上的落雪组白云岩。

区域岩浆岩包括橄榄岩、细碧岩-(石英)角斑岩、辉绿辉长岩、玄武岩、安山岩、闪长岩、花岗岩、凝灰岩以及岩浆角砾岩等, 时代跨度非常大, 岩浆活动强烈, 具多期次、多旋回的特点。

2 矿床地质特征

2.1 矿区地质概况

鹅头厂铁铜矿床位于云南省禄丰县仁兴镇革里村东约 2 km 处。矿区出露的地层主要为东川群浅变质火山岩和砂、泥质板岩及碳酸盐岩等组成的变质火山碎屑岩建造(图 2), 从下到上依次为因民组

(Pt_2y)、落雪组(Pt_2l)和鹅头厂组(Pt_2e)。其中, 因民组主要分布于背斜核部及矿区北侧, 未见底, 岩性特殊, 主要由绢云母板岩、基性火山岩(碱性玄武质次火山岩)、绿泥石黑云母岩、(石英)角斑岩、钠长岩、钠质凝灰岩、凝灰角砾岩等组成。因民组顶部变质火山岩是矿区铁矿的主要含矿层。落雪组主要分布于矿区背斜轴部或褶断带中, 岩性主要为深灰色、灰白色厚层至块状致密的细晶白云岩, 普遍含硅质、炭质和泥砂质细纹, 黄铜矿、黄铁矿化广泛, 是主要的含铜层位。鹅头厂组矿区及区域上广泛分布, 岩性主要为黑色炭质板岩、白云质板岩、绢云母板岩、粉砂质板岩、细粒石英砂岩, 夹薄层板岩、硅质岩、白云质粉砂岩、白云岩等。

矿区位于罗茨-易门高角度逆冲断裂西侧, 矿区构造主要为鹅头厂背斜(图 2)、鹅头厂背斜轴两侧的 NE 向断裂、矿区北部和东部的 NW 向断裂和 EW 向断裂以及矿区东北部呈 NE 向展布主要由碎裂岩、糜棱岩和断层泥组成的断裂破碎岩带。鹅头厂背斜是矿区主要的控岩控矿构造, 背斜核部为因民组绿泥黑云母岩、钠质凝灰岩、碳酸盐岩和细碧岩-(石英)角斑岩层, 由核部向两翼分别出露落雪组白云岩和鹅头厂组, 其背斜轴线呈 NE-SW 向展布, 构造形态为两端倾伏的短轴背斜, 向深部延深西翼倒转(图 3)。

矿区岩浆岩主要为一套浅变质的碱性次火山岩[细碧岩-(石英)角斑岩建造], 矿区南部还出露有后期钠长斑岩脉。细碧岩-(石英)角斑岩建造主要赋存于因民组顶部, 其主要岩石类型有(石英)角斑岩、细碧岩(蚀变后以绿泥石黑云母岩为主)、石英钠长斑岩、钠长石岩、钠质凝灰岩、凝灰角砾岩等, 为一套典型的双峰式火山岩组合。碱质交代(以钠质交代为主, 主要形成微晶钠长岩)和铁镁质交代(黑云母化, 主要形成微晶黑云母岩)蚀变强烈, 并普遍发育碳酸盐化、绿泥石化。

2.2 矿体特征

矿区共有 3 个矿群, 即 I 号、II 号和 III 号矿群, 共有 12 个工业矿体。其中, I 号矿群包括 I₁、I₂、I₃ 3 个矿体, 产于鹅头厂背斜鞍部因民组顶部变质火山碎屑岩内部及其与落雪组白云岩的接触带上, 是矿区最大的矿群, 占总储量的 81.2% (李志群等, 2004); II 号矿群有 8 个矿体, 产出于因民组顶部次火山岩内, 规模较小, 占总储量的 18.2%; III 号矿群

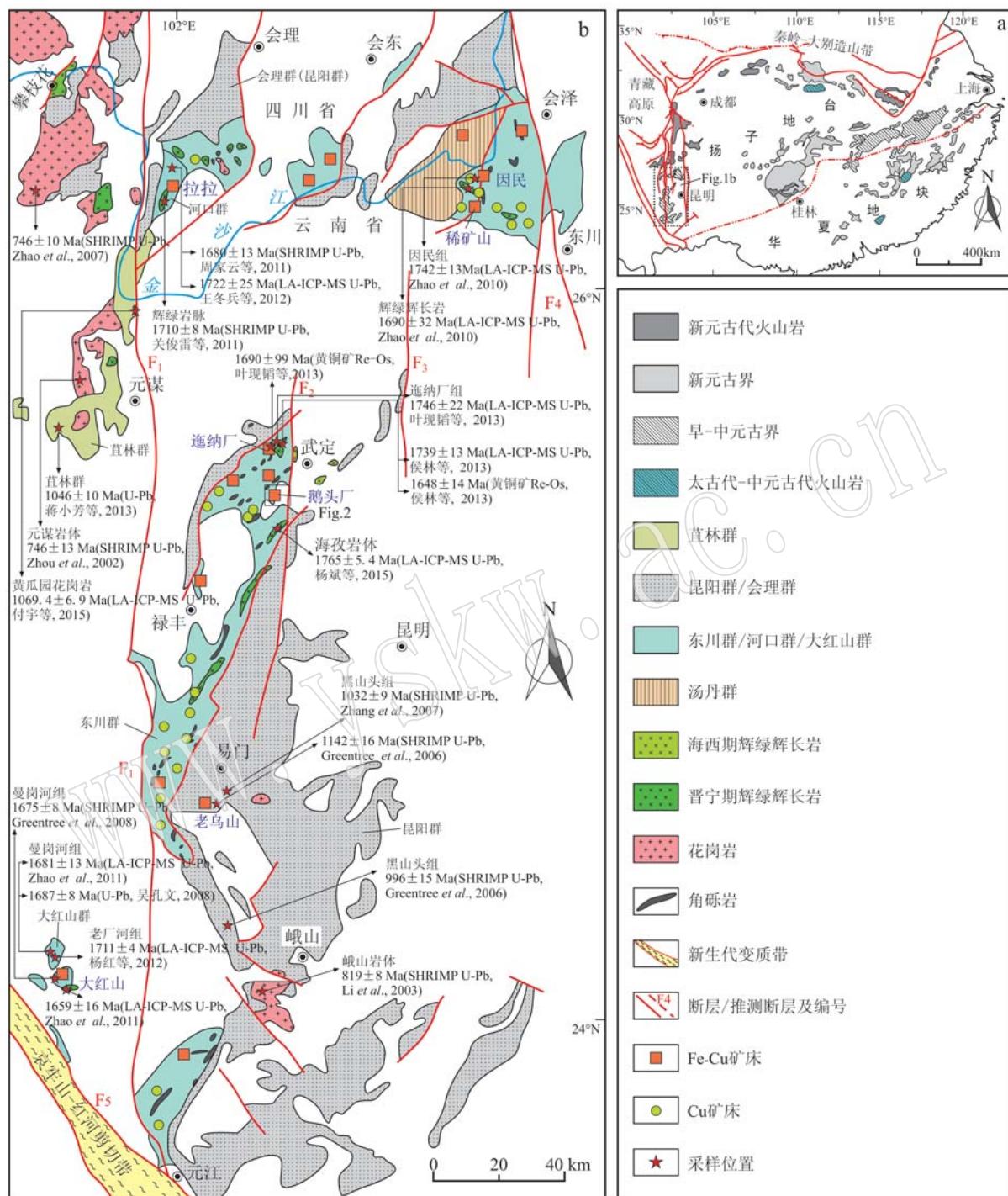


图1 滇中地区地质构造矿产简图(据 Zhao et al., 2010; Zhao and Zhou, 2011; Chen and Zhou, 2012; Zhou et al., 2014 修改)

Fig. 1 Regional geological map of central Yunnan Province (modified after Zhao et al., 2010; Zhao and Zhou, 2011; Chen and Zhou, 2012; Zhou et al., 2014)

F₁—元谋-绿汁江断裂; F₂—安宁河断裂(罗茨-易门断裂); F₃—普渡河断裂; F₄—小江断裂; F₅—红河断裂

F₁—Yuanmou-Lüzhijiang Fault; F₂—Anninghe Fault (Luoci-Yimen Fault); F₃—Puduhe Fault; F₄—Xiaojiang Fault; F₅—Red River Fault

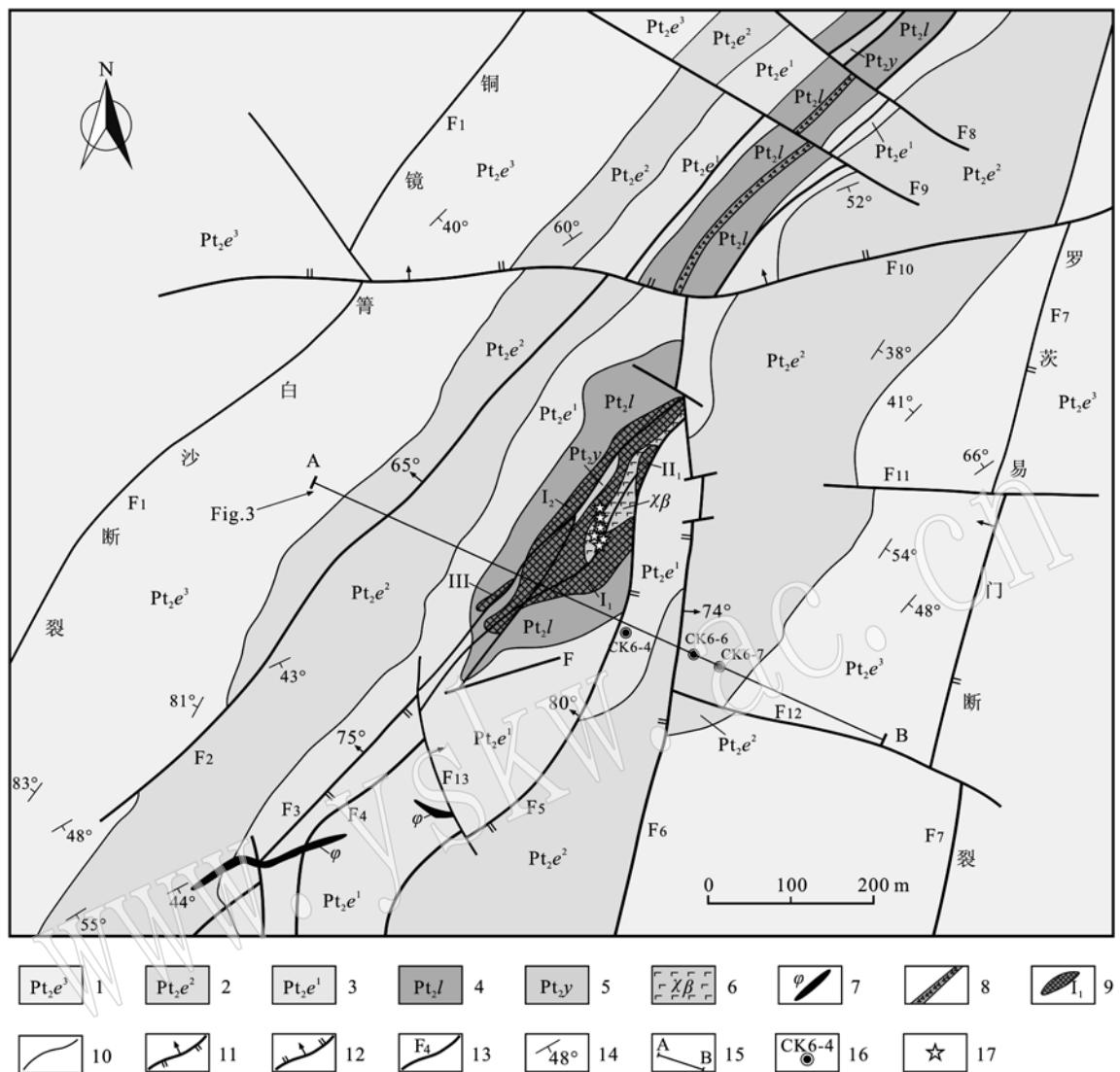


图2 云南禄丰鹅头厂铁铜矿床矿区地质简图(据李志群等, 2004; 王学文等, 2015 修改)

Fig. 2 Simplified geological map of the Etouchang Fe-Cu deposit in Lufeng, central Yunnan Province, showing sampling sites
(modified after Li Zhiqun et al., 2004; Wang Xuewen et al., 2015)

1—中元古界东川群鹅头厂组第3段; 2—中元古界东川群鹅头厂组第2段; 3—中元古界东川群鹅头厂组第1段; 4—中元古界东川群落雪组; 5—中元古界东川群因民组; 6—碱性次火山岩; 7—钠长岩脉; 8—碎裂岩带; 9—铁矿体及编号; 10—地层界线; 11—逆断层; 12—正断层; 13—断层及编号; 14—地层产状; 15—勘探线位置; 16—钻孔及编号; 17—采样位置

1—3rd member of Mesoproterozoic Etouchang Formation, Dongchuan Group; 2—2nd member of Mesoproterozoic Etouchang Formation, Dongchuan Group; 3—1st member of Mesoproterozoic Etouchang Formation, Dongchuan Group; 4—Mesoproterozoic Luoxue Formation, Dongchuan Group; 5—Mesoproterozoic Yinmin Formation, Dongchuan Group; 6—alkaline sub-volcanic rocks; 7—albitite vein; 8—cataclasite zone; 9—iron orebody and its serial number; 10—stratigraphic boundary; 11—reversed fault; 12—normal fault; 13—fault and its serial number; 14—stratigraphic attitude; 15—exploration line; 16—drill hole and its serial number; 17—sampling site

只有1个矿体, 产出于落雪组白云岩的层间剥离带中, 占总储量的0.6%。矿体沿走向延长32~1 950 m, 厚度为2.64~12.25 m, 延深长13~399 m, 变化较大。矿石中平均含铁(TFe)39.05%~52.84%, 最高达68.08%, 属于富铁矿石; 铜含量一般为0.01%

~0.3%, 在矿体上盘白云岩及绿泥黑云母岩中, 局部有单独的铜矿层, 但延伸不稳定, 平均铜品位为0.91% (李志群等, 2004)。

矿体严格受地层及构造控制, 含矿岩系复杂(税哲夫等, 1984), 主要赋存于鹅头厂背斜核部及西翼

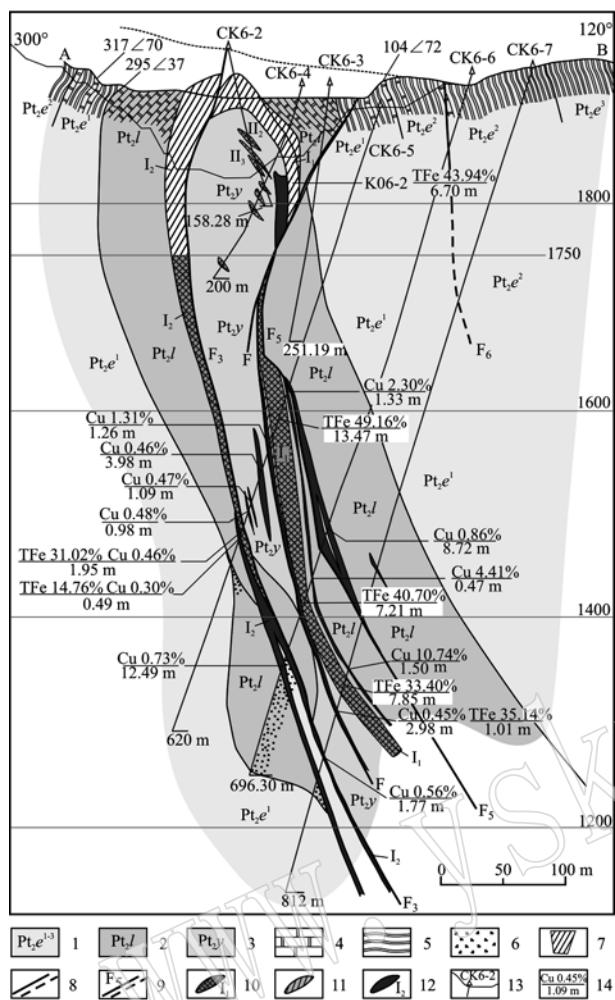


图 3 鹅头厂铁铜矿床 6 号勘探线剖面图(据杜再飞等, 2013 修改)

Fig. 3 Geological section along No. 6 exploration line in the Etouchang Fe-Cu deposit (modified after Du Zaifei et al., 2013)

1—中元古界东川群鹅头厂组第3段、第2段、第1段; 2—中元古界东川群落雪组; 3—中元古界东川群因民组; 4—白云岩; 5—板岩; 6—碎裂岩; 7—采空区位置; 8—实测/推测地层界线; 9—实测/推测断层及编号; 10—富铁矿体及编号; 11—贫铁矿体; 12—铜矿体; 13—钻孔及编号; 14—矿体品位/矿体水平厚度
 1—3rd, 2nd and 1st Member of Mesoproterozoic Etouchang Formation, Dongchuan Group; 2—Mesoproterozoic Luoxue Formation, Dongchuan Group; 3—Mesoproterozoic Yinmin Formation, Dongchuan Group; 4—dolostone; 5—slate; 6—cataclastic rocks; 7—mined-out area; 8—stratigraphic boundary/inferred stratigraphic boundary; 9—fault/inferred fault and its serial number; 10—high-grade iron orebody and its serial number; 11—lean iron orebody; 12—copper orebody; 13—drill hole and its serial number; 14—grade and horizontal thickness of orebody

的因民组顶部变质火山碎屑岩建造与落雪组白云岩的接触带上和层间剥离带中，矿体与围岩呈渐变过

渡关系,其产状与地层产状基本一致(图3),主要沿层理呈层状、似层状、透镜状、马鞍状产出,也具有切割穿层理或矿体的脉状矿体。

2.3 矿石特征

矿石的矿物成分比较简单,主要铁矿物为磁铁矿和赤铁矿,二者相对含量无规律变化,或单一,或共生(李志群等,2004),但上部趋向于以磁铁矿为主,南北两端及下部以赤铁矿占主导,局部还可见菱铁矿和镜铁矿脉。矿石中普遍有星点状或团斑状黄铁矿和黄铜矿,有的地段达工业品位。铜矿物还有辉铜矿、斑铜矿和孔雀石等。脉石矿物有磷灰石、方解石、(铁)白云石、绿泥石、黑云母、钠长石、石英、重晶石、阳起石等。

矿石构造有致密块状构造、条纹条带状构造、浸染状构造、星点状构造、团斑状构造、网脉状构造、脉状构造、角砾状构造、叶片状构造以及揉皱状构造等。矿石结构有粒状结构、粒状变晶结构、交代或交代残余结构等。

2.4 围岩蚀变

矿床中围岩蚀变强烈,主要蚀变类型有绿泥石化、黑云母化、碳酸盐化、镜铁矿化、(钾)钠长石化、绢云母化、黄铜矿化、黄铜矿化、重晶石化、硅化等。

3 样品与分析方法

3.1 样品采集及特征

本次研究的样品采自云南省禄丰县鹅头厂铁铜矿床 I₁ 号矿体(具体采样位置见图 2, 地理坐标为 N25°25. 726', E102°18. 527')。矿石的主要铁矿物为磁铁矿和赤铁矿,普遍含有星点状或团斑状黄铁矿和黄铜矿(图 4a、4b、4c),局部肉眼即可见菱铁矿和镜铁矿脉(图 4d)。脉石矿物有磷灰石、方解石、石英等。矿石化学成分分析表明(ICP-MS 测试, 测试单位: 国家地质实验测试中心), 稀土元素含量在条纹条带状矿石和块状矿石中较矿区其它类型矿石高, 其ΣREE 分别为 259.50×10^{-6} ~ 305.87×10^{-6} (条纹条带状矿石)、 144.17×10^{-6} ~ 296.76×10^{-6} (块状矿石), 很可能存在稀土矿物。因此,本文主要选取条纹条带状含铜磁铁矿矿石(LC2-4-3)和块状磁铁矿矿石(LC2-2-1)进行 AMICS 矿物自动定量分析。

3.2 AMICS 测试

3.2.1 AMICS 简介

近年来，随着现代测试技术和计算机技术的广

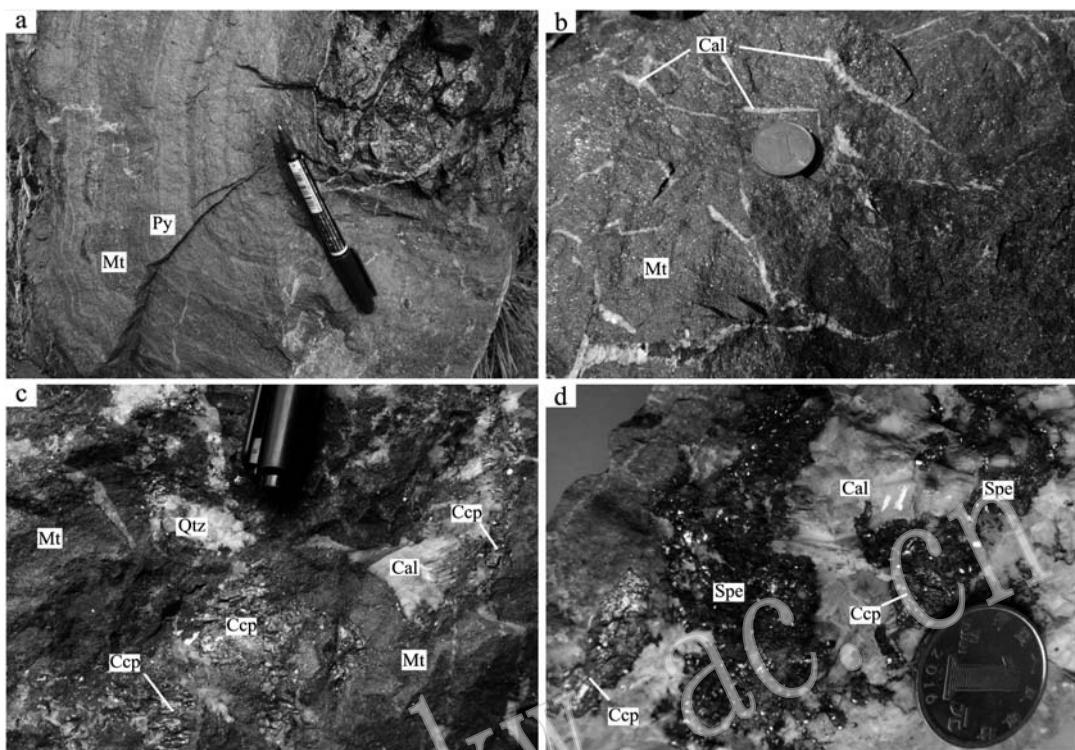


图4 鹅头厂铁铜矿床野外照片

Fig. 4 Field photos of ores from the Etouchang Fe-Cu deposit

a—揉皱的条纹条带状矿石; b—含方解石脉的磁铁矿矿石; c—含团块状黄铜矿的磁铁矿矿石; d—含磁铁矿、黄铜矿的方解石脉;
Mt—磁铁矿; Spe—镜铁矿; Ccp—黄铜矿; Py—黄铁矿; Cal—方解石; Qtz—石英
a—banded ore with wrinkled structure; b—magnetite ore with calcite veins; c—magnetite ore with chalcopyrite lump; d—calcite vein with specularite and chalcopyrite; Mt—magnetite; Spe—specularite; Ccp—chalcopyrite; Py—pyrite; Cal—calcite; Qtz—quartz

泛应用,矿物自动分析技术得到较快的发展,以澳大利亚研制的扫描电镜矿物定量评价系统(quantitative evaluation of minerals by scanning electronic microscopy,简称 QEMSCAN)(Liu *et al.*, 2005; Goodall *et al.*, 2005; Pascoe *et al.*, 2007)和矿物解离分析仪(mineral liberation analyser,简称 MLA)(Gu, 2003; Fandrich *et al.*, 2007; Redwan *et al.*, 2012; 李波等,2012)的应用最为广泛。值得一提的是,北京矿冶科技集团有限公司(原北京矿冶研究总院)矿冶过程自动控制技术国家重点实验室在该领域也取得较大突破,成功研制了国内首个具有自主知识产权的工艺矿物学自动测试系统(BGRIMM process mineralogy analyzing system,简称 BPMA),并展现出良好的应用前景(贾木欣等,2017)。

矿物表征自动定量分析系统(automated mineral identification and characterization system),或称高级矿物识别和鉴定系统(advanced mineral identification and characterization system,简称 AMICS),是继 QEM-

SCAN 和 MLA 之后新一代的矿物自动分析系统(温利刚等,2018a)。其基本硬件由一台扫描电子显微镜(SEM)结合一个或多个 X 射线能谱仪(EDS)组成,并配有一套 AMICS 软件。基本测量原理是通过 AMICS 软件和扫描电镜软件、能谱分析技术的结合,形成自动扫描电镜-能谱分析系统,实现样品自动位移,利用能反映物相成分差别特征的背散射电子(BSE)图像的灰度值来确定矿物颗粒的边界并进行矿物分割,确定能谱点分析位置,自动采集不同物相的能谱数据,利用 X 射线准确鉴定矿物,建立样品矿物标准库,通过实测矿物能谱谱线与矿物标准库进行匹配以识别矿物,结合现代图像分析技术进行计算机自动拟合计算和数据处理,快速、准确地测定矿物种类及含量、粒度、嵌布特征、元素赋存状态等(温利刚等,2018b)。

3.2.2 实验条件

AMICS 测试在国家地质实验测试中心完成。首先将样品磨制成探针片,经表面喷镀碳层以增加样

品导电性之后,直接对探针片进行 AMICS 分析测试。

本次研究所采用的 AMICS 矿物自动分析系统由一台 ZEISS Sigma 500 型场发射扫描电子显微镜(FESEM)、一台 Bruker XFlash 6130 型 X 射线能谱仪(EDS)和一套 AMICS 软件(包括 AMICSTool、Investigator、MineralSTDManager 和 AMICSProcess 等 4 个子程序)组成。实验条件:加速电压 20 kV,工作距离 8.5 mm,背散射电子探测器(HDBSD),物镜光阑 60 μm ,高真空模式。详细实验测试方法及流程可参考温利刚(2018)。

完成 AMICS 测试之后,利用 AMICS 软件驱动扫描电镜到指定位置,通过 SEM-EDS 显微结构原位分析技术分析目标矿物微观形貌特征和化学组成。能谱激发电压选择 20 kV 或 15 kV,工作距离 8.5 mm,能谱点分析采集时间达到指定计数 250 kcps 后自动停止,能量范围 0.25 ~ 15 kV 或 20 kV。

4 结果与讨论

4.1 矿物组成

本文采用 AMICS 技术测定了含黄铜矿的块状磁铁矿矿石(LC2-2-1)和条纹条带状含铜磁铁矿矿石(LC2-4-3)样品中所含的矿物组成及含量,分析结果见图 5、图 6、表 1 和表 2。

含黄铜矿的块状磁铁矿矿石(LC2-2-1)的矿物组成及含量(图 5、表 1,本文矿物含量是指在 AMICS 测试范围内的矿物量,根据各矿物所占面积百分比与相对密度换算得出,下同)由多到少依次为:磁铁矿 38.53%、黄铁矿 22.64%、白云石 20.12%、石英 6.03%、铁白云石 4.11%、磷灰石 3.96%、赤铁矿 1.99%、磁黄铁矿 0.29%、三斜磷钙铁矿 0.26%、绿泥石 0.24%、方解石 0.23%、阳起石 0.11%等,含微量的氟碳钙铈矿(0.02%)等稀土矿物。

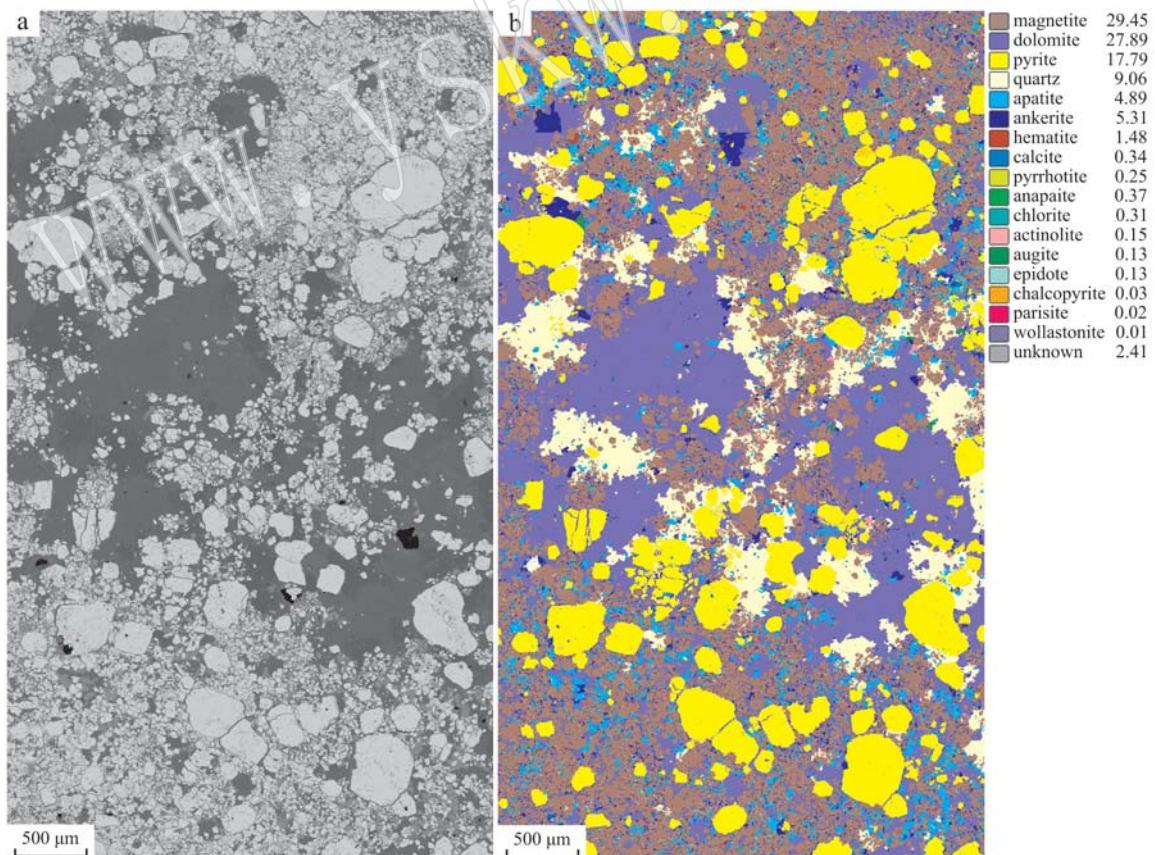


图 5 云南禄丰鹅头厂铁铜矿床含黄铜矿块状矿石(LC2-2-1)BSE 图像和 AMICS 测试结果图

Fig. 5 BSE and classified AMICS images of chalcopyrite-bearing massive ore (LC2-2-1) from the Etouchang Fe-Cu deposit

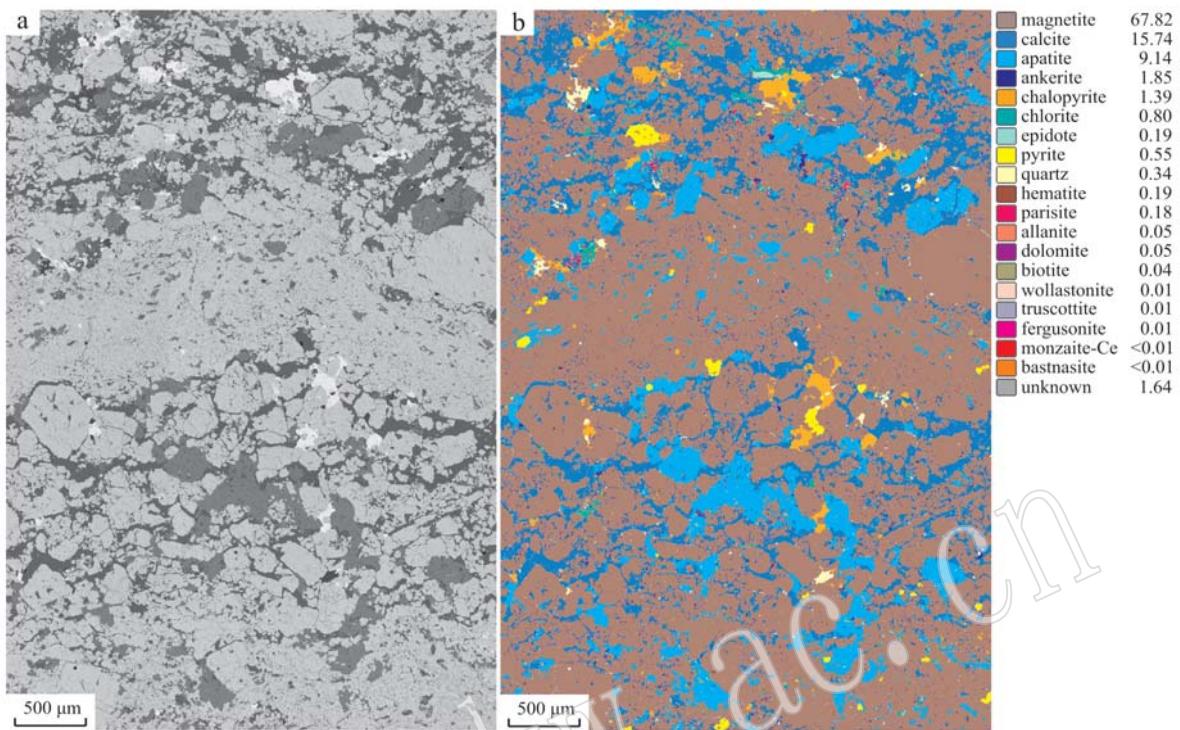


图 6 云南禄丰鹅头厂铁铜矿床条纹带状矿石(LC2-4-3)BSE 图像和 AMICS 测试结果图

Fig. 6 BSE and classified AMICS images of banded ore (LC2-4-3) from the Etouchang Fe-Cu deposit

表 1 云南禄丰鹅头厂铁铜矿床块状矿石(LC2-2-1)样品 AMICS 矿物定量检测结果

Table 1 Quantitative composition of the massive ore (LC2-2-1) by AMICS from the Etouchang Fe-Cu deposit

序号	矿物名称	矿物英文名	w _B /%	面积百分比/%	面积/μm ²	相对误差	矿物标准分子式
1	磁铁矿	magnetite	38.53	29.45	6 070 731.97	0.00	Fe ₂ ³⁺ Fe ²⁺ O ₄
2	白云石	dolomite	20.12	27.89	5 747 921.34	0.01	CaMg(CO ₃) ₂
3	黄铁矿	pyrite	22.64	17.79	3 666 796.26	0.01	FeS ₂
4	石英	quartz	6.03	9.06	1 866 515.43	0.01	SiO ₂
5	铁白云石	ankerite	4.11	5.31	1 093 976.57	0.01	CaFe _{0.6} ²⁺ Mg _{0.3} ²⁺ Mn _{0.1} ²⁺ (CO ₃) ₂
6	磷灰石	apatite	3.96	4.89	1 008 161.66	0.01	Ca ₅ (PO ₄) ₃ F
7	赤铁矿	hematite	1.99	1.48	305 002.63	0.02	Fe ₂ ³⁺ O ₃
8	三斜磷铁矿	anapaitite	0.26	0.37	75 550.47	0.04	Ca ₂ Fe ²⁺ (PO ₄) ₂ • 4(H ₂ O)
9	方解石	calcite	0.23	0.34	69 125.21	0.04	CaCO ₃
10	绿泥石	chlorite	0.24	0.31	64 172.72	0.04	Fe ₃ ²⁺ Mg _{1.5} AlFe _{0.5} ³⁺ Si ₃ AlO ₁₂ (OH) ₆
11	磁黄铁矿	pyrrhotite	0.29	0.25	51 107.52	0.05	Fe _{0.95} S
12	阳起石	actinolite	0.11	0.15	30 019.49	0.09	Ca ₂ Mg _{3.5} Fe _{2.5} ²⁺ (Si ₈ O ₂₂)(OH) ₂
13	辉石	augite	0.12	0.13	27 503.31	0.11	Ca _{0.9} Na _{0.1} Mg _{0.9} Fe _{0.2} ²⁺ Al _{0.4} Ti _{0.1} Si _{1.9} O ₆
14	绿帘石	epidote	0.12	0.13	27 128.87	0.06	Ca ₂ FeFeAl(Si ₂ O ₇)(SiO ₄)O(OH)
15	黄铜矿	chalcopyrite	0.03	0.03	5 746.29	0.20	CuFeS ₂
16	氟碳钙铈矿	parisite	0.02	0.02	3 329.95	0.19	CaCe _{1.1} La _{0.9} (CO ₃) ₃ F ₂
17	硅灰石	wollastonite	<0.01	0.01	1 303.02	0.35	CaSiO ₃
18	其它	unknown	1.19	2.41	497 146.34	0.01	-
19	合计	total	99.99	100.02	-	-	-

条纹带状磁铁矿矿石(LC2-4-3)的矿物组成及含量(图6、表2)由多到少依次为:磁铁矿78.82%、方解石9.63%、磷灰石6.57%、黄铜矿1.32%、铁白云石1.30%、黄铁矿0.62%、绿泥石

表2 云南禄丰鹅头厂铁铜矿床条纹条带状矿石(LC2-4-3)样品AMICS矿物定量检测结果

Table 2 Quantitative composition of the banded ore (LC2-4-3) by AMICS from the Etouchang Fe-Cu deposit

序号	矿物名称	矿物英文名	$w_B/\%$	面积百分比/%	面积/ μm^2	相对误差	矿物标准分子式
1	磁铁矿	magnetite	78.82	67.82	11 982 165.44	0.00	$\text{Fe}_2^{3+}\text{Fe}^{2+}\text{O}_4$
2	方解石	calcite	9.63	15.74	2 781 178.83	0.01	CaCO_3
3	磷灰石	apatite	6.57	9.14	1 615 490.97	0.01	$\text{Ca}_5(\text{PO}_4)_3\text{F}$
4	铁白云石	ankerite	1.30	1.85	326 639.82	0.02	$\text{CaFe}_{0.6}^{2+}\text{Mg}_{0.3}\text{Mn}_{0.1}^{2+}(\text{CO}_3)_2$
5	黄铜矿	chalcopyrite	1.32	1.39	245 852.30	0.03	CuFeS_2
6	绿泥石	chlorite	0.57	0.80	140 661.76	0.03	$\text{Fe}_3^{2+}\text{Mg}_{1.5}\text{AlFe}_{0.5}^{3+}\text{Si}_3\text{AlO}_{12}(\text{OH})_6$
7	黄铁矿	pyrite	0.62	0.55	97 042.89	0.05	FeS_2
8	石英	quartz	0.20	0.34	59 859.26	0.07	SiO_2
9	绿帘石	epidote	0.15	0.19	34 228.11	0.06	$\text{Ca}_2\text{FeFeAl}(\text{Si}_2\text{O}_7)(\text{SiO}_4)\text{O}(\text{OH})$
10	赤铁矿	hematite	0.17	0.19	32 715.40	0.05	$\text{Fe}_2^{3+}\text{O}_3$
11	氟碳钙铈矿	parisite	0.17	0.18	31 387.42	0.05	$\text{CaCe}_{1.1}\text{La}_{0.9}(\text{CO}_3)_3\text{F}_2$
12	褐帘石	allanite	0.04	0.05	8 527.07	0.09	$\text{La}_{0.5}\text{Ce}_{0.5}\text{Ca}_{0.5}\text{Y}_{0.5}\text{Al}_2\text{Fe}(\text{SiO}_4)_3(\text{OH})$
13	白云石	dolomite	0.03	0.05	8 217.54	0.16	$\text{CaMg}(\text{CO}_3)_2$
14	黑云母	biotite	0.03	0.04	7 738.27	0.16	$\text{KMg}_{2.5}\text{Fe}_{0.5}^{2+}\text{AlSi}_3\text{O}_{10}(\text{OH})_{1.75}\text{F}_{0.25}$
15	硅灰石	wollastonite	0.01	0.01	2 156.73	0.33	CaSiO_3
16	白钙镁沸石	truscottite	0.01	0.01	1 597.58	0.33	$\text{K}_1\text{Ca}_{14}(\text{Si}_6\text{O}_{15})_4(\text{OH})_5(\text{H}_2\text{O})_5$
17	褐钇铌矿	fergusonite	0.01	0.01	1 143.27	0.26	$\text{YU}_{0.02}\text{Nb}_{0.4}\text{O}_4$
18	独居石	monazite-Ce	<0.01	<0.01	429.35	0.44	$\text{Ce}_{0.5}\text{La}_{0.25}\text{Nd}_{0.2}\text{Th}_{0.05}(\text{PO}_4)_4$
19	氟碳铈矿	bastnasite	<0.01	<0.01	114.83	0.76	$\text{La}_{0.4}\text{Ce}_{0.6}(\text{CO}_3)_3\text{F}$
20	其它	unknown	0.35	1.64	290 509.60	0.01	—
21	合计	total	100.00	100.00	—	—	—

0.57%、石英0.20%、赤铁矿0.17%、绿帘石0.15%等,含少量的氟碳铈矿(0.17%)、褐帘石(0.04%)、褐钇铌矿(0.01%)等(含)稀土矿物。

本次研究在条纹条带状磁铁矿矿石(LC2-4-3)和块状磁铁矿矿石(LC2-2-1)中均发现有少量的稀土矿物,以氟碳铈矿为主。其中,条纹条带状矿石(LC2-4-3)中除了氟碳铈矿(0.17%)之外,还含有微量的褐帘石(0.04%)、褐钇铌矿(0.01%)、氟碳铈矿、独居石等;块状矿石(LC2-2-1)中发现微量的氟碳铈矿,其矿物量仅为0.02%。

4.2 矿石中主要稀土矿物及其特征

4.2.1 氟碳铈矿

氟碳铈矿分子式为 $(\text{Ce}, \text{La})_2\text{Ca}[\text{CO}_3]_3\text{F}_2$,是氟碳铈矿 $(\text{Ce}, \text{La})[\text{CO}_3]\text{F}$ 与碳酸钙 CaCO_3 按1:1组成的钙系列稀土氟碳酸盐类矿物,是一种重要的轻稀土氟碳酸盐类矿物(池汝安等,2014)。

本文在鹅头厂矿床中发现的氟碳铈矿主要富集在条纹条带状矿石中,含量为0.17%左右,分布极不均匀,局部富集(图6),结晶粒度较细,粒径一般小于30 μm ,主要呈微细粒半自形至它形粒状晶体,多为微细粒的不规则粒状集合体,与磁铁矿间隙中的方解石和绿泥石等脉石矿物紧密共生,呈相嵌接触关系(图7a、7b),显示出氟碳铈矿形成于热液

期晚阶段。矿石中氟碳铈矿很少呈单一均匀晶体存在,普遍含有呈板状或柱状、片状、针状的氟碳铈矿微细晶体骨架(图7c、7d),氟碳铈矿集合体一般呈长条状、柱状及放射状。

本文对条纹条带状矿石中识别出的氟碳铈矿及其中的微细氟碳铈矿进行X射线能谱点分析(图8a、8b),得到氟碳铈矿的平均化学元素组成为C 3.36%、O 10.99%、F 1.41%、Ca 18.89%、La 24.29%、Ce 33.77%、Pr 1.84%、Nd 4.49%、Y 0.96%;微细氟碳铈矿的平均化学元素组成为C 7.55%、O 19.88%、F 6.33%、Ca 3.17%、La 25.91%、Ce 32.00%、Pr 1.34%、Nd 3.41%、Y 0.41%(表3)。矿物中富含轻稀土元素,以Ce、Nd、La为主,一般Ce>La>Nd,含少量Pr、Y,无放射性元素U和Th的替代。

此外,本文在块状磁铁矿矿石中也发现了少量的氟碳铈矿,含量非常稀少,仅为0.02%左右,主要呈星点状分布于磁铁矿矿物间隙中,结晶细小,粒径一般小于10 μm ,主要呈微细粒自形至半自形晶,部分颗粒自形程度很好,呈微细粒长柱状晶体(图7e、7f),与绿泥石关系密切,亦显示出该稀土矿物(氟碳铈矿)形成于热液期晚阶段。

X射线能谱点分析得到块状矿石中氟碳铈矿

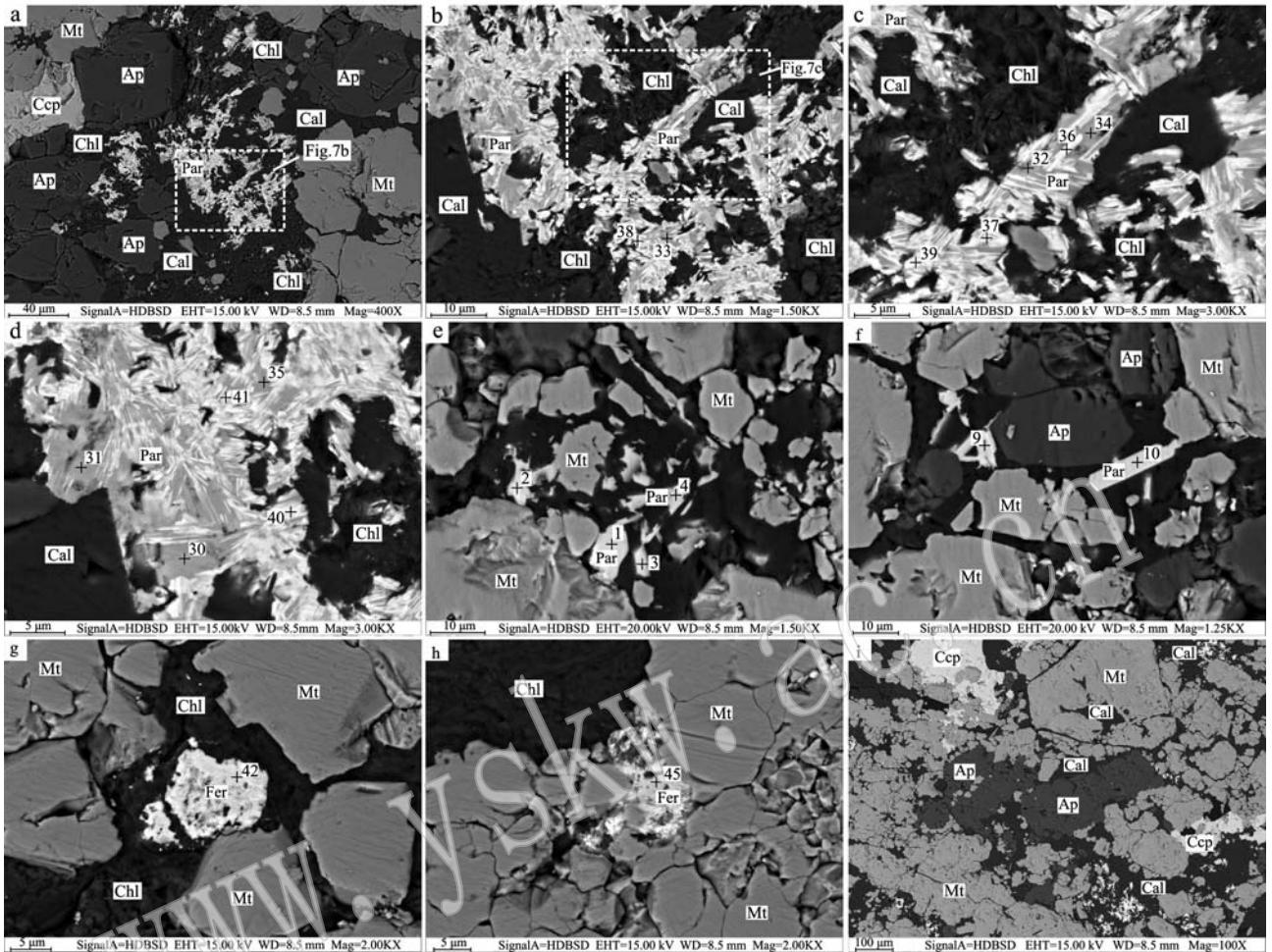


图7 云南禄丰鹅头厂铁铜矿床稀土矿物BSE微观形貌图

Fig. 7 BSE images of the major rare earth minerals of ores from the Etouchang Fe-Cu deposit, showing part of locations of EDS point analysis

Par—氟碳钙铈矿; Ap—磷灰石; Mt—磁铁矿; Ccp—黄铜矿; Chl—绿泥石; Cal—方解石; Fer—褐钇铌矿

Par—parisite; Ap—apatite; Mt—magnetite; Ccp—chalcopyrite; Chl—chlorite; Cal—calcite; Fer—fergusonite

的平均化学元素组成为C 7.37%、O 20.13%、F 3.06%、Ca 18.00%、Fe 2.10%、La 17.59%、Ce 24.87%、Pr 1.84%、Nd 4.78%、Y 0.26%（表3）。矿物中富含轻稀土元素，以Ce、Nd、La为主，一般Ce > La > Nd，含少量Pr、Y，无放射性元素U和Th的替代。

4.2.2 褐钇铌矿

褐钇铌矿(YNbO₄)是一种含铌、钽、稀土氧化物的正铌钽酸盐类矿物。本文在鹅头厂矿床中识别出的褐钇铌矿主要存在于条纹条带状矿石中，其含量稀少，仅为0.01%左右，颗粒微细，一般为10 μm左右，多呈不规则粒状，主要分布于铁氧化物边缘缝隙中，与绿泥石等脉石矿物关系密切（图7g、7h）。

本文对褐钇铌矿进行X射线能谱点分析（图8c），得到褐钇铌矿平均化学元素组成为O 29.54%、Si 1.63%、Ca 2.69%、Ti 2.21%、Fe 9.03%、Y 5.62%、Nb 42.31%、Ce 1.76%、Nd 2.68%和U 2.52%（表4）。矿物类质同像替代广泛，化学成分复杂。矿物中主要金属元素为Nb、Fe、Y、Ti、Ce、Nd、Mg、Ca、U等，其中Nb的含量较高，一般在39.15%~45.03%之间，重稀土元素以Y为主，并含少量Ce、Nd等轻稀土元素。

此外，矿石中普遍存在磷灰石（图5、图6），其中条纹条带状矿石中含量高达6.57%。矿石中的磷灰石主要呈半自形或自形晶（图7a、7f、7i），与磁铁矿、方解石、氟碳钙铈矿、黄铜矿、黄铁矿等紧密共生。

表3 云南禄丰鹅头厂铁铜矿床中氟碳钙铈矿与氟碳铈矿能谱分析结果

 $w_B/\%$

Table 3 Analytical data of parisites and bastnaesite from the Etouchang Fe-Cu deposit by EDS point analysis

矿物名称及样号	能谱点编号	C	O	F	Ca	Fe	Y	La	Ce	Pr	Nd	总量
氟碳钙铈矿(LC2-2-1)	1	7.12	19.02	3.02	17.61	2.12	0.49	17.97	25.89	1.97	4.79	100.00
	2	7.82	20.58	3.44	18.77	2.78	0.08	16.87	22.90	2.04	4.72	100.00
	5	8.02	21.53	3.15	16.93	2.02	0.13	17.56	24.25	1.73	4.67	99.99
	6	7.67	21.08	3.26	18.13	2.34	0.29	17.01	23.77	1.86	4.57	99.98
	7	7.50	20.63	2.79	17.62	2.07	0.19	17.68	24.83	1.77	4.91	99.99
	8	7.92	21.47	3.24	17.77	2.18	0.23	16.70	23.99	1.70	4.79	99.99
	9	6.01	17.42	2.56	18.93	1.73	0.26	19.24	27.17	1.85	4.83	100.00
	10	6.92	19.27	2.98	18.24	1.53	0.43	17.70	26.17	1.78	4.98	100.00
	平均值	7.37	20.13	3.06	18.00	2.10	0.26	17.59	24.87	1.84	4.78	100.00
	30	3.64	11.90	1.50	19.89	—	0.36	22.88	33.19	2.16	4.49	100.01
氟碳铈矿(LC2-4-3)	31	3.65	11.86	1.46	20.93	—	0.79	22.54	32.84	1.47	4.47	100.01
	32	2.99	10.62	1.30	20.15	—	1.50	23.35	33.45	2.11	4.55	100.02
	33	2.99	9.21	1.29	14.73	—	0.86	27.77	37.03	1.85	4.26	99.99
	34	3.07	10.48	1.31	21.19	—	1.29	22.91	33.43	1.62	4.70	100.00
	35	3.79	11.89	1.61	16.46	—	0.94	26.30	32.66	1.85	4.48	99.98
	平均值	3.36	10.99	1.41	18.89	—	0.96	24.29	33.77	1.84	4.49	100.00
氟碳铈矿(LC2-4-3)	36	8.82	22.80	7.50	3.67	—	0.27	22.83	29.57	1.24	3.29	99.99
	37	7.88	20.63	6.89	3.38	—	0.46	24.72	31.00	1.54	3.52	100.02
	38	6.95	19.43	5.55	3.00	—	0.29	26.34	33.22	1.59	3.63	100.00
	39	7.19	18.45	5.57	3.20	—	0.68	26.42	34.00	1.19	3.31	100.01
	40	6.96	19.08	6.51	2.74	—	0.39	27.02	32.45	1.36	3.50	100.01
	41	7.49	18.88	5.97	3.05	—	0.36	28.15	31.75	1.15	3.20	100.00
	平均值	7.55	19.88	6.33	3.17	—	0.41	25.91	32.00	1.34	3.41	100.00

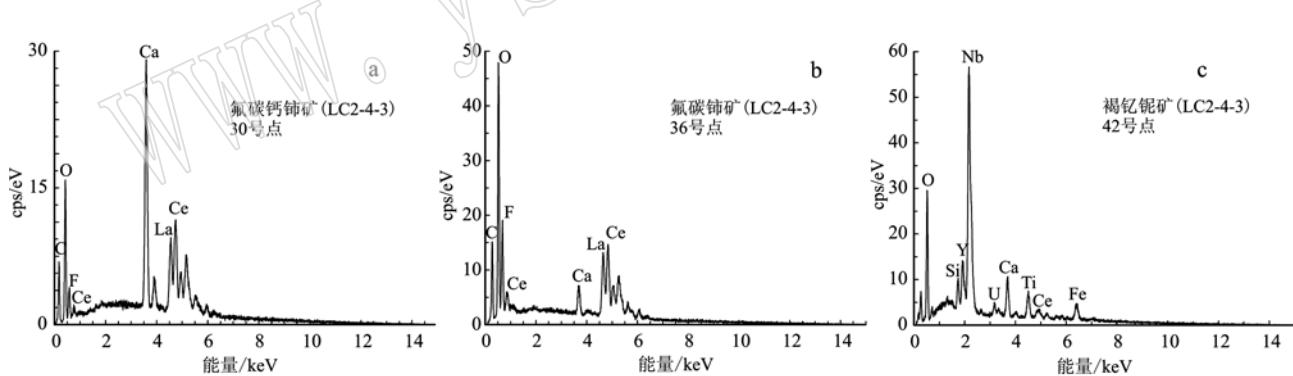


图8 鹅头厂铁铜矿床稀土矿物能谱图

Fig. 8 EDS diagram of the major rare earth minerals of ores from the Etouchang Fe-Cu deposit

本文利用X射线能谱分析在磷灰石中未检测出稀土元素,这可能是由于后期热液叠加,导致成分重组从而稀土元素析出。

4.3 稀土矿化作用初探

鹅头厂矿床中稀土矿物主要为氟碳钙铈矿($\text{Ce}, \text{La}_2\text{Ca}[\text{CO}_3]_3\text{F}_2$)和氟碳铈矿($\text{Ce}, \text{La})[\text{CO}_3]\text{F}$,均属于稀土氟碳酸盐系列矿物,与国内外典型的轻稀土矿床类似(Guo and Liu, 2019),如我国白云鄂博超大型REE-Nb-Fe矿床(肖荣阁等,2012;费红彩等,2012)、四川攀西冕宁-德昌稀土成矿带(牦牛坪超大

型REE矿床、大陆槽大型REE矿床、木落寨中型REE矿床、里庄小型REE矿床等)“牦牛坪式”单一氟碳铈矿轻稀土矿床(侯增谦等,2008; Liu et al., 2018)、湖北庙垭特大型铌稀土矿床(Xu et al., 2014; Ying et al., 2017)、甘肃天祝干沙鄂博稀土矿床(陈耀宇等,2014)、山东微山轻稀土矿床(蓝廷广等,2011;周伟伟等,2013;梁雨薇等,2017)、滇中地区武定迤纳厂Fe-Cu-REE矿床(杨耀民等,2005)、会理拉拉铁氧化物-铜-金-钼-钴-稀土矿床(李泽琴等,2002;肖渊甫等,2010)以及美国加利

福尼亞州芒廷帕司(Mountain Pass)超大型轻稀土矿床(Dewitt *et al.*, 1987; Castor, 2008)、澳大利亚奥林匹克坝(Olympic Dam)超大型 Fe-Cu-U-Au-Ag-

REE 矿床(Johnson and Cross, 1995; Johnson and McCulloch, 1995)等(表 5),其稀土矿物均以氟碳铈矿、氟碳铈矿等稀土氟碳酸盐系列矿物为主。

表 4 云南禄丰鹅头厂铁铜矿床中褐钇铌矿能谱分析结果
Table 4 Analytical data of fergusonites from the Etouchang Fe-Cu deposit by EDS point analysis

w_B/%

矿物名称及样号	能谱点编号	O	Si	Ca	Ti	Fe	Y	Nb	Ce	Nd	U	总量
褐钇铌矿(LC2-4-3)	42	27.56	1.65	2.63	3.47	8.56	6.28	43.11	1.79	2.47	2.49	100.01
	43	28.11	1.92	2.65	3.19	9.40	5.92	41.65	1.87	2.59	2.70	100.00
	44	29.64	1.74	2.52	3.08	8.14	6.11	42.10	2.11	2.25	2.32	100.01
	47	31.93	1.55	2.63	2.18	11.00	5.45	39.15	1.74	2.53	1.83	99.99
	48	30.58	1.24	2.97	0.66	8.82	4.85	42.72	1.57	3.38	3.20	99.99
	49	28.54	1.55	2.90	0.55	8.56	4.83	45.03	1.66	3.10	3.29	100.01
	50	30.44	1.74	2.53	2.37	8.75	5.88	42.44	1.61	2.45	1.80	100.01
	平均值	29.54	1.63	2.69	2.21	9.03	5.62	42.31	1.76	2.68	2.52	99.99

对比研究国内外典型轻稀土矿床(表 5),可以发现,虽然不同矿床在矿床类型、构造背景、成矿规模、成岩成矿时代等方面存在较大的差异,但是可以发现稀土(主要为氟碳铈矿或氟碳钙铈矿等稀土氟碳酸盐系列矿物)的形成与地幔深部岩浆活动和岩浆期后热液交代作用等密切相关(Hou *et al.*, 2015)。关于氟碳(钙)铈矿的成因模式,多数学者认为稀土和氟主要来自深部(幔源),与深部(地幔)岩浆活动有关,并以氟络合物形式随热液运移;钙可以来自碳酸岩浆,也可以淋滤围岩中的钙;成矿液体可以是岩浆热液,也可以是大气水和岩浆热液的混合(费红彩等,2007; Zheng and Liu, 2019)。

前人对鹅头厂矿床地质特征进行研究,初步探讨了矿床成因(阙梅英,1984;李志群等,2004;赵波等,2012),普遍认为鹅头厂矿床为一个中期次成矿作用叠加的复合成因矿床。近年来,又获得了铁矿石中黄铁矿 Re-Os 等时线年龄为 $1\ 487 \pm 110$ Ma ($\text{MSWD} = 0.47$, Zhao *et al.*, 2013);黄铁矿 Rb-Sr 等时线年龄为 $1\ 453 \pm 28$ Ma ($\text{MSWD} = 1.02$, Zhao *et al.*, 2013);以及含矿岩系(因民组)底部紫红色变凝灰岩 Sm-Nd 等时线年龄 $1\ 448 \pm 5$ Ma 和含矿岩系(因民组)顶部 I₁ 矿体下盘浅灰绿色基性变质岩 Sm-Nd 等时线年龄 $1\ 031 \pm 17$ Ma(潘泽伟等,2017),初步限定了鹅头厂矿床的成岩成矿年龄($1.50 \sim 1.45$ Ga)和热液改造时代(~ 1.0 Ga)。值得注意的是,前者与全球性 Columbia 超级大陆碰撞聚合完全汇聚($1.9 \sim 1.85$ Ga, Rogers and Santosh, 2002; Condie *et al.*, 2002)之后初始裂解($1.84 \sim 1.60$ Ga, Hou *et al.*, 2008)至完全裂解($1.3 \sim 1.2$

Ga, Zhao *et al.*, 2002, 2003, 2004; Hou *et al.*, 2008)的时间基本一致;后者则与全球性 Rodinia 超级大陆的汇聚的时间($1.10 \sim 0.9$ Ga, 全球性格林威尔碰撞造山运动, Watt and Thrane, 2001; Tack *et al.*, 2001; 夏林圻, 2013)基本一致。此外,大量研究表明,扬子地台西南缘普遍存在 $850 \sim 750$ Ma 的大规模板内拉张环境岩浆活动和变质作用(叶霖等,2004; Greentree *et al.*, 2006; Zhang *et al.*, 2007; 杨红等,2012, 2013; Zhou *et al.*, 2014; 金廷福等,2017),从而引起热液成矿作用,区内前寒武纪铁-铜(-稀土)矿床中普遍存在黑云母、绢云母、角闪石、白云母、石英、方解石等脉石矿物就是该期热液成矿作用的证据,该时期与与区域内晋宁运动-澄江运动(李献华等,2001; 崔晓庄等,2015)以及全球性 Rodinia 超级大陆裂谷化($0.85 \sim 0.76$ Ga, Li *et al.*, 2008; Xia *et al.*, 2012)和初始裂解(~ 0.75 Ga, Li *et al.*, 2008)的时间高度一致。

区域上,滇中“昆阳裂谷带”一系列前寒武纪铁-铜(-稀土)矿床中以武定迤纳厂铁-铜-稀土矿床的研究程度相对较深,禄丰鹅头厂铁-铜(-稀土)矿床与武定迤纳厂铁-铜-稀土矿床在区域构造背景、矿床地质特征、主要成矿元素组合、赋矿地层、含矿岩系、成岩成矿时代等方面具有一定的相似性,表明鹅头厂矿床的主矿化期可能与迤纳厂矿床类似,稀土-铁氧化物可能是在 Columbia 超大陆裂解时期($1.50 \sim 1.45$ Ga)深部(地幔)活动从深部带来成矿物质,同时原岩也受到强烈的铁质交代,从而导致稀土-铁氧化物的堆集,并受后期热液(~ 1.0 Ga)的叠加改造作用。

表 5 国内外主要轻稀土矿床地质特征对比

Table 5 A comparison of major geological features of typical rare earth deposits in the world

矿床类型	内蒙古白云鄂博	四川冕宁(牦牛坪)	湖北庙垭	甘肃于沙鄂博	山东微山	中大型富铈轻稀土矿床	中小型 Fe-Cu-REE 矿床	滇中地区(迤纳厂)	美国 Mountain Pass	澳大利亚 Olympic Dam
构造背景	超大型 REE-Nb-Fe 矿床	超大型 REE 矿床	特大型铌稀土矿床	大型稀土矿床	中大型富铈轻稀土矿床	中大型富铈轻稀土矿床	超大型轻稀土矿床	超大型 Cu-U-Au-Ag-REE 矿床	超大型 Cu-U-Au-Ag-REE 矿床	超大型 Cu-U-Au-Ag-REE 矿床
成矿元素	Fe, LREE (La, Ce), Nb, Th, Sc, Ba, Ti, F, P, K 等	REE (La, Ce), Pb, Mo, Bi, Ag, Nb, U, Th, Ba, F 等	REE (La, Ce), Pb, Zn, Mo, U, Th, F 等	REE (La, Ce), Pb, Zn, Mo, U, Th, U, Mo, Pb 等	REE (La, Ce), Pb, Cu, Mo, Co, Au, U, F, P	REE (La, Ce), Pb, Cu, Mo, Co, Au, U, F, P	富集 LREE (Ce, La), Ba, 亏损 Nd, P 等	富集 LREE (Ce, La), Cu, U, Au, Ag, Ba, Co 等	富集 LREE (Ce, La), Cu, U, Au, Ag, Ba, Co 等	富集 LREE (Ce, La), Cu, U, Au, Ag, Ba, Co 等
稀土储量	REE 48 Mt (6% REO)	REE 3.17 Mt (2.95%)	矿石 1.21 Mt (1.72%)	1.39% ~ 1.65% REO	3% ~ 10% REO, 最高可达 37.18%	REE 1.277 4万 t (0.5% REO)	矿石 50 Mt (8.9% REO)	矿石 50 Mt (8.9% REO)	REE 1 000 万 t	REE 1 000 万 t
含矿围岩	中元古代赋存“白云岩”(H8) + 上覆富钠板岩(H9)以及碳酸岩带、富钠岩石等	碳酸岩-正长岩杂岩体	庙垭碳酸岩-正长岩杂岩体	于沙鄂博碱性杂岩体	东川群因民组、落雪组	东川群因民组、落雪组	Sulphide Queen 磷酸岩-碱性杂岩体	Sulphide Queen 磷酸岩-碱性杂岩体	Sulphide Queen 磷酸岩-碱性杂岩体	Sulphide Queen 磷酸岩-碱性杂岩体
控矿构造	乌兰宝力格深大断裂和白云鄂博-白银角拉克大断裂, 矿区同生大断层、宽沟背斜等	稀土矿床(点)空间上与哈哈断裂有关	庙垭杂岩体受梁家院-田鸡垭断裂控制	于沙鄂博碱性杂岩体及环形构造、节理和裂隙	易门同生断裂带中段的沂沐断裂控制	易门同生断裂带中段的沂沐断裂控制	复式背斜和断层	复式背斜和断层	复式背斜和断层	复式背斜和断层
主要稀士矿物	中元古代含矿“白云岩”(H8)与各种碳酸盐岩墙、基性岩墙、碱性岩墙等构成的碱性-碳酸岩杂岩 (~1 300 Ma); 矿区周围分布大面积西期花岗岩	燕山期冕西花岗岩 (~146 Ma), 莺山期碳酸岩 (~29.9 ± 1.7 Ma) 少量的玄武岩和流纹岩	庙垭碳酸岩-正长岩杂岩体, 正长石 442.6 ± 4.0 Ma; 碳酸岩 426.5 ± 8.0 Ma	加里东期毛藏寺复式花岗岩体 (~424 ± 4 Ma); 海西期干沙鄂博碱性岩体 (256.11 ± 12.5 Ma)	新太古代片麻岩; 早白垩世都山碱性杂岩体 (122.4 ± 2.0 Ma ~ 130.1 ± 1.4 Ma)	中元古代东川群变质性(钠质)火成岩-石英角砾岩系、岩浆角砾岩体 (~1 700 Ma) 晋宁期辉长岩、辉绿岩; 燕山期辉绿岩岩墙	火成碳酸岩+碱性辉长岩、正长岩 (1 403 ± 5 Ma)、等色岩 (1 410 ± 5 Ma)	高鄂火山岩墙群 1 760 ~ 1 620 Ma, 奥林匹克弧形杂岩体 1 590 ~ 1 575 Ma 等	高鄂火山岩墙群 1 760 ~ 1 620 Ma, 奥林匹克弧形杂岩体 1 590 ~ 1 575 Ma 等	高鄂火山岩墙群 1 760 ~ 1 620 Ma, 奥林匹克弧形杂岩体 1 590 ~ 1 575 Ma 等
成矿时代	1 300 Ma, 受 500 ~ 400 Ma 热事件的影响, 在 1 300 ~ 400 Ma 间存在一系列后期热扰动	27.47 ± 0.54 Ma & 26.31 ± 0.53 Ma; 30.8 ± 0.4 Ma; 27.6 ± 2.0 Ma; 锰铁矿 232.8 ± 4.5 Ma; 21.3 ± 0.4 Ma	独居石 233.6 ± 1.7 Ma; 22.81 ± 0.31 & 21.3 ± 0.4 Ma	119.5 ± 1.7 Ma	1.7 ~ 1.6 Ga, 受多期后期热事件影响	稀土矿物: 氟碳铈矿 + 氟碳铈矿 + 少量独居石、硫酸锶矿和榍石等	稀土矿物: 氟碳铈矿 + 氟碳铈矿 + 还有菱镁矿 + 钨铁矿 + 铁矿石等	稀土矿物: 主要为氟碳铈矿 + 少量磷铝铈矿、独居石和磷钇矿等	1 597 ± 8 Ma, 花岗岩侵入、角砾岩化、矿化同期	1 597 ± 8 Ma, 花岗岩侵入、角砾岩化、矿化同期
稀土来源	稀土事件在一定程度上造成稀土再分配	富稀土的碱性-碳酸岩浆(幔源)	碳酸岩浆(幔源)	富集地幔部分熔融	富集地幔部分熔融	稀土主要源于富集地幔	碳酸岩浆(幔源)	碳酸岩浆(幔源)	地幔或碱性铁镁质/超镁质岩浆	地幔或碱性铁镁质/超镁质岩浆
成矿方式	火成碳酸岩浆成矿和白云岩沉积变质等	富稀土和挥发分幔源岩浆上侵-热液充填裂隙	碳酸岩浆型矿床	碱性斑岩浆期后热液型多金属稀土矿床	热水沉积和后明改造	典型的与碱性岩有关的轻稀土矿床	火成碳酸岩沿构造薄弱带侵入前寒武纪地层	火成碳酸岩沿构造薄弱带侵入前寒武纪地层	Reeve <i>et al.</i> , 1990; Johnson and Gross, 1995; Johnson and Mc Culloch, 1995	Reeve <i>et al.</i> , 1987; Devitt <i>et al.</i> , 2005; 侯林杨耀民等, 2011; 周伟蓝廷广等, 2013; 梁雨薇等, 2017; Devitt <i>et al.</i> , 2018; 宋文海等, 2018b; 温利刚等, 2018; 温利刚, 2017
资料来源	白鸽等, 1996; 尚荣国等, 2008; 胡文洁等, 2012; 费红彩等, 2012; 朱祥坤等, 2012; 温利刚等, 2018	王登红等, 2005; 侯琳等, 2012; Liu <i>et al.</i> , 2015; Liu and Hou, 2017	晁会霞等, 2016; Xu <i>et al.</i> , 2014; Ying <i>et al.</i> , 2017	陈耀宇等, 2014; 李葆华等, 2017	周伟华等, 2013; 梁雨薇等, 2017	典型的与碱性岩有关的轻稀土矿床	热水沉积和后明改造	火成碳酸岩沿构造薄弱带侵入前寒武纪地层	Reeve <i>et al.</i> , 1990; Johnson and Gross, 1995; Johnson and Mc Culloch, 1995	Reeve <i>et al.</i> , 1987; Devitt <i>et al.</i> , 2005; 侯林杨耀民等, 2011; 周伟蓝廷广等, 2013; 梁雨薇等, 2017

本研究在禄丰鹅头厂铁-铜(-稀土)矿床中发现的氟碳(钙)铈矿、褐钇铌矿等稀土矿物主要存在于磁铁矿的边缘间隙中,与方解石和绿泥石等脉石矿物紧密共生,显示出这些稀土矿物形成在热液期晚阶段。这与笔者在武定迤纳厂铁-铜-稀土矿床穿切条纹带状矿石的脉状矿石中发现的大量与绿泥石、方解石、石英等脉石矿物以及晚期的黄铜矿、黄铁矿等硫化物紧密共生的微细粒针状、长柱状和板状连晶构成的放射状氟碳钙铈矿集合体类似(温利刚等, 2018a, 2018b),表明鹅头厂矿床亦受到后期热液事件的叠加改造,成矿物质的再次沉淀和部分稀土矿物的重结晶可能与 Rodinia 超大陆裂解(850~750 Ma)时深部岩浆分异出的岩浆流体的活化富集作用有关。

综上,云南禄丰鹅头厂矿床稀土-铁氧化物主要形成于 1.50~1.45 Ga,并受到多期次(~1.0 Ga 和 850~750 Ma)后期热液事件的叠加改造,可能分别与 Columbia 超级大陆裂解、Rodinia 超级大陆汇聚(格林威尔碰撞造山运动)以及 Rodinia 超级大陆裂解事件有关。

5 结论

(1) 首次在云南禄丰鹅头厂铁铜矿床中发现了氟碳钙铈矿、氟碳铈矿、褐钇铌矿等独立的稀土矿物。其中,氟碳钙铈矿在矿石中分布极不均匀,局部富集,与方解石和绿泥石等脉石矿物紧密共生,普遍含有呈板状或柱状、片状、针状的氟碳铈矿微细晶体骨架;褐钇铌矿主要分布于铁氧化物边缘缝隙中的绿泥石等脉石矿物中。

(2) 云南禄丰鹅头厂铁铜矿床中独立的稀土矿物的发现,对于研究鹅头厂矿床以及整个滇中“昆阳裂谷带”前寒武纪(中元古代)铁-铜(-稀土)矿床的成因有着一定的指示意义。鹅头厂矿床稀土-铁氧化物的形成可能与 Columbia 超大陆裂解时期(1.50~1.45 Ga)深部(地幔)岩浆活动有关,并受到多期次后期热液事件(~1.0 Ga 和 850~750 Ma)的叠加改造。

(3) 本文通过实例建立了一套新的岩石矿物鉴定技术,为常规岩矿鉴定手段难以识别的矿物(如稀土矿物等)的快速准确鉴定及矿床研究提供了一套操作简单、结果可靠的分析方法。

致谢 野外工作得到云南省地质矿产勘查开发局李华研究员的热情帮助和指导,AMICS 测试得到国家地质实验测试中心赵九江博士的热心帮助和支持,审稿专家对论文提出了宝贵的修改意见,在此一并表示衷心的感谢!

References

- Bai Ge, Yuan Zhongxin, Wu Chengyu, et al. 1996. Demonstration on the Geological Features and Genesis of the Bayan Obo Ore Deposit [M]. Beijing: Geological Publishing House, 1~104 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- Castor S B. 2008. The Mountain Pass rare-earth carbonatite and associated ultrapotassic rocks, California[J]. The Canadian Mineralogist, 46 (4): 779~806.
- Chang Xiangyang, Zhu Bingquan, Sun Dazhong, et al. 1997. Isotope geochemistry study of Dongchuan copper deposits in middle Yunnan Province, SW China: I. Stratigraphic chronology and application of geochemical exploration by lead isotopes[J]. Geochimica, 26 (2): 37~43 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- Chao Huixia, Su Shengrui, Yang Xingke, et al. 2016. Research on the geological characteristics of the Miaoya REE deposit, Hubei Province [J]. Earth Science Frontiers, 23 (4): 102~108 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- Chen Wei Terry and Zhou Meifu. 2012. Paragenesis, stable isotopes, and molybdenite Re-Os isotope age of the Lala iron-copper deposit, southwest China[J]. Economic Geology, 107 (3): 459~480.
- Chen Yaoyu, Dai Wenjun, Wei Xueping, et al. 2014. Geology and genesis of the Ganshanbo REE deposit in the Northern Qilian fold belt, Gansu Province[J]. Gansu Geology, 23 (4): 52~62 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- Chi Ru'an and Wang Dianzuo. 2014. Rare Earth Mineral Processing [M]. Beijing: Science Press, 1~505 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- Condie K C. 2002. Breakup of a Paleoproterozoic supercontinent [J]. Gondwana Research, 5 (1): 41~43.
- Cui Xiaozhuang, Jiang Xinsheng, Wang Jian, et al. 2015. New evidence for the formation age of basalts from the lowermost Chengjiang Formation in the western Yangtze block and its geological implications[J]. Acta Petrologica et Mineralogica, 34 (1): 1~13 (in Chinese with English abstract).

- Dewitt E, Kwak L M and Zartman R E. 1987. U-Th-Pb and $^{40}\text{Ar}/^{39}\text{Ar}$ dating of the Mountain Pass carbonatite and alkalic igneous rocks, southeastern California[J]. Geological Society of America Abstracts with Programs, 19(1): 642 ~ 642.
- Du Zaifei, Xu Maohua, Zhao Bo, et al. 2013. The new knowledge of genesis of Etouchang Fe deposit in central Yunnan[J]. Yunnan Geology, 32(4): 393 ~ 396 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- Fandrich R, Gu Ying, Burrows D, et al. 2007. Modern SEM-based mineral liberation analysis[J]. International Journal of Mineral Processing, 84(1 ~ 4): 310 ~ 320.
- Fei Hongcui, Hou Zenqian, Xiao Rongge, et al. 2007. Typical light REE deposits related with alkaline igneous rocks[J]. Geology and Exploration, 43(3): 11 ~ 16 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- Fei Hongcui, Xiao Rongge and Wang Anjian. 2012. A research review of the formation mechanism of the ore-bearing rocks in the Bayan Obo REE-Nb-Fe deposit, Inner Mongolia[J]. Acta Geologica Sinica, 86(5): 757 ~ 766 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- Fu Yu, Wang Shengwei, Sun Xiaoming, et al. 2015. LA-ICP-MS zircon U-Pb age and petrogeochemical features of Huangguayuan granite, Yuanmou, Yunnan Province and its geological implication[J]. Geological Review, 61(2): 376 ~ 392 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- Goodall W R, Scales P J and Butcher A R. 2005. The use of QEMSCAN and diagnostic leaching in the characterisation of visible gold in complex ores[J]. Minerals Engineering, 18(8): 877 ~ 886.
- Greentree M R and Li Zhengxiang. 2008. The oldest known rocks in south-western China: SHRIMP U-Pb magmatic crystallisation age and detrital provenance analysis of the Paleoproterozoic Dahongshan Group[J]. Journal of Asian Earth Sciences, 33(5 ~ 6): 289 ~ 302.
- Greentree M R, Li Zhengxiang, Li Xianhua, et al. 2006. Late Mesoproterozoic to earliest Neoproterozoic basin record of the Sibao orogenesis in western south China and relationship to the assembly of Rodinia[J]. Precambrian Research, 151(1 ~ 2): 79 ~ 100.
- Gu Ying. 2003. Automated scanning electron microscope based Mineral Liberation Analysis an introduction to JKMR/FEI Mineral Liberation Analyser[J]. Journal of Minerals and Materials Characterization and Engineering, 2(1): 33 ~ 41.
- Guan Junlei, Zheng Lailin, Lui Jianhui, et al. 2011. Zircons SHRIMP U-Pb dating of diabase from Hekou, Sichuan Province, China and its geological significance[J]. Acta Geologica Sinica, 85(4): 482 ~ 490 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- Guo Dongxu and Liu Yan. 2019. Occurrence and geochemistry of bastnäsite in carbonatite-related REE deposits, Mianning-Dechang REE belt, Sichuan Province, SW China[J]. Ore Geology Reviews, 107: 266 ~ 282.
- Hou Guiting, Santosh M, Qian Xianglin, et al. 2008. Configuration of the Late Paleoproterozoic supercontinent Columbia: Insights from radiating mafic dyke swarms[J]. Gondwana Research, 14(3): 395 ~ 409.
- Hou Lin, Ding Jun, Deng Jun, et al. 2013. Geochemical characteristics of magnetites from the Yinachang Fe-Cu-Au-REE deposit of Wuding area, central Yunnan Province, and their metallogenetic significance[J]. Acta Petrologica et Mineralogica, 32(2): 154 ~ 166 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- Hou Lin, Ding Jun, Deng Jun, et al. 2015. Geology, geochronology, and geochemistry of the Yinachang Fe-Cu-Au-REE deposit of the Kangdian region of SW China: Evidence for a Paleo-Mesoproterozoic tectono-magmatic event and associated IOCG systems in the western Yangtze block[J]. Journal of Asian Earth Sciences, 103: 129 ~ 149.
- Hou Lin, Peng Huijuan and Ding Jun. 2015. Sources of the ore-forming materials for the Yinachang Fe-Cu-Au-REE deposit, Wuding, Yunnan Province: Constraints from the ore geology and the S, Pb, H, O isotope geochemistry[J]. Acta Petrologica et Mineralogica, 34(2): 205 ~ 218 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- Hou Zengqian, Liu Yan, Tian Shihong, et al. 2015. Formation of carbonatite-related giant rare-earth-element deposits by the recycling of marine sediments[J]. Scientific Reports, 5: 10231. 10. 1038/srep10231.
- Hou Zengqian, Tian Shihong, Xie Yuling, et al. 2008. Mianning-Dechang Himalayan REE belt associated with carbonatite-alkalic complex in eastern Indo-Asian collision zone, southwest China: Geological characteristics of REE deposits and a possible metallogenetic model[J]. Mineral Deposits, 27(2): 145 ~ 176 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- Hu Wenjie, Tian Shihong, Wang Suping, et al. 2012. Sm-Nd isochron age of carbonatite from the Maoniuping REE deposit, Sichuan Province and their geological implications[J]. Mineral Resources and Geology, 26(3): 237 ~ 241 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- Jia Muxin, Zhou Junwu, Ying Ping, et al. 2017. Development and application of BGRIMM process mineralogy analyzing system (BPMA)[J]. Nonferrous Metals Engineering & Research, 38(4): 1 ~ 12 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- Jiang Xiaofang, Wang Shengwei, Liao Zhenwen, et al. 2013. Zircon U-Pb ages from metamorphic basic volcanic rocks of Lugumo Formation and its constraints on the sedimentary time for Julin Group[J]. Journal of Stratigraphy, 37(4): 624 ~ 625 (in Chinese).
- Jin Tingfu, Li Youguo, Fei Guangchun, et al. 2017. Geochronology of

- zircon U-Pb from Hongshan Formation in the Dahongshan Group in the southwest Yangtze block for the redefinitions of the forming age of the protolith and metamorphic age[J]. Geological Review, 63(4): 894 ~ 910.
- Johnson J P and Cross K C. 1995. U-Pb geochronological constraints on the genesis of the Olympic Dam Cu-U-Au-Ag deposit, South Australia [J]. Economic Geology, 90(5): 1 046 ~ 1 063.
- Johnson J P and McCulloch M T. 1995. Sources of mineralising fluids for the Olympic Dam deposit (South Australia): Sm-Nd isotopic constraints[J]. Chemical Geology, 121(1 ~ 4): 177 ~ 199.
- Lan Tingguang, Fan Hongrui, Hu Fangfang, et al. 2011. Genesis of the Weishan REE deposit, Shandong Province: Evidences from Rb-Sr isochron age, LA-MC-ICPMS Nd isotopic compositions and fluid inclusions[J]. Geochimica, 40(5): 428 ~ 442 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- Li Baohua, Chen Chen, Dong Xiaoyan, et al. 2017. Research on evolution process of ore-forming medium in Ganshaebo REE deposit, Gansu, China: Information from inclusions[J]. Journal of Chengdu University of Technology(Science & Technology Edition), 44(5): 579 ~ 588 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- Li Bo, Liang Dongyun and Zhang Lili. 2012. Process mineralogy of an apatite-rich complex rare earth ore[J]. Journal of the Chinese Rare Earth Society, 30(6): 761 ~ 765 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- Li Xianhua, Li Zhengxiang, Ge Wenchun, et al. 2003. Neoproterozoic granitoids in South China: crustal melting above a mantle plume at ca. 825 Ma? [J]. Precambrian Research, 122(1 ~ 4): 45 ~ 83.
- Li Xianhua, Zhou Hanwen, Li Zhengxiang, et al. 2001. Zircon U-Pb age and petrochemical characteristics of the Neoproterozoic bimodal volcanics from western Yangtze block[J]. Geochimica, 30(4): 315 ~ 322 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- Li Zeqin, Hu Ruizhong, Wang Jiangzhen, et al. 2002. Lala Fe-oxide-Cu-Au-U-REE ore deposit, Sichuan China: An example of superimposed mineralization[J]. Bulletin of Mineralogy, Petrology and Geochemistry, 21(4): 258 ~ 260 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- Li Z X, Bogdanova S V, Collins A S, et al. 2008. Assembly, configuration, and break-up history of Rodinia: A synthesis[J]. Precambrian Research, 160(1): 179 ~ 210.
- Li Zhiqun, He Rongan, Chen Yaoguang, et al. 2004. On characters and searching prospect of Etouchang copper bearing iron ore deposit in Yunnan[J]. Mineral Resources and Geology, 18(6): 537 ~ 540 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- Liang Yuwei, Lai Yong, Hu Hong, et al. 2017. Zircon U-Pb ages and geochemical characteristics study of syenite from Weishan REE deposit, Western Shandong[J]. Acta Scientiarum Naturalium Universitatis Pekinensis, 53(4): 652 ~ 666 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- Liu Yan, Chakhmouradian A R, Hou Zengqian, et al. 2018. Development of REE mineralization in the giant Maoniuping deposit (Sichuan, China): Insights from mineralogy, fluid inclusions, and trace-element geochemistry[J]. Mineralium Deposita, doi: org/10.1007/s00126-018-0836-y.
- Liu Yan and Hou Zengqian. 2017. A synthesis of mineralization styles with an integrated genetic model of carbonatite-syenite-hosted REE deposits in the Cenozoic Mianning-Dechang REE metallogenic belt, the eastern Tibetan Plateau, southwestern China[J]. Journal of Asian Earth Sciences, 137: 35 ~ 79.
- Liu Yan, Hou Zengqian, Tian Shihong, et al. 2015. Zircon U-Pb ages of the Mianning-Dechang syenites, Sichuan Province, southwestern China: Constraints on the giant REE mineralization belt and its regional geological setting[J]. Ore Geology Reviews, 64: 554 ~ 568.
- Liu Yinghui, Gupta R, Sharma A, et al. 2005. Mineral matter-organic matter association characterisation by QEMSCAN and applications in coal utilisation[J]. Fuel, 84(10): 1 259 ~ 1 267.
- Pan Zewei, Zhao Bo, Yu Haijun, et al. 2017. Study on the ore-forming formation and chronology of Etouchang iron deposit in central Yunnan [J]. Mineral Exploration, 8(4): 626 ~ 630 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- Pascoe R D, Power M R and Simpson B. 2007. QEMSCAN analysis as a tool for improved understanding of gravity separator performance[J]. Minerals Engineering, 20(5): 487 ~ 495.
- Qiu Huaning, Sun Dazhong, Zhu Bingquan, et al. 1997. Isotope geochemistry study of Dongchuan copper deposits in middle Yunnan Province, SW China: II. Dating the ages of mineralization by Pb-Pb and ⁴⁰Ar-³⁹Ar methods[J]. Geochimica, 26(2): 39 ~ 45 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- Que Meiyng. 1984. The origin of Etouchang iron deposit and the characteristics of its iron minerals[J]. Journal of Mineralogy and Petrology, 2(1): 57 ~ 69 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- Redwan M, Rammlair D and Meima J A. 2012. Application of mineral liberation analysis in studying micro-sedimentological structures within sulfide mine tailings and their effect on Hardpan Formation[J]. Science of the Total Environment, 414: 480 ~ 493.
- Reeve J S, Cross K C, Smith R N, et al. 1990. Olympic dam copper-uranium-gold-silver deposit[A]. Hughes F E. Geology of the Mineral Deposits of Australia and Papua New Guinea[C]. Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy Monograph, 14: 1 009 ~ 1 035.
- Rogers J J W and Santosh M. 2002. Configuration of Columbia, a Meso-

- proterozoic supercontinent[J]. *Gondwana Research*, 5(1): 5~22.
- Shui Zhefu, Shi Bielin and Cai Dekun. 1984. Primary rock recovery of the ore-bearing rock series of Etouchang iron deposit[J]. *Yunnan Geology*, 3(4): 335~351 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- Song Wenlei, Xu Cheng, Wang Linjun, et al. 2013. Review of the met-allogenesis of the endogenous rare earth elements deposits related to carbonatite-alkaline complex[J]. *Acta Scientiarum Naturalium Universitatis Pekinensis*, 49(4): 725~740 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- Sun Jiacong. 1986. Structural control of the Etouchang-type stratabound iron deposit in central Yunnan[J]. *Acta Geologica Sinica*, 60(3): 123~135 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- Sun Zhiming, Yin Fuguang, Guan Junlei, et al. 2009. SHRIMP U-Pb dating and its stratigraphic significance of tuff zircons from Heishan Formation of Kunyang Group, Dongchuan area, Ynnnan Province, China[J]. *Geological Bulletin of China*, 28(7): 896~900 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- Tack L, Wingate M T D, Liégeois J P, et al. 2001. Early Neoproterozoic magmatism (1 000~910 Ma) of the Zadinian and Mayumbian Groups (Bas-Congo): Onset of Rodinia rifting at the western edge of the Congo Craton[J]. *Precambrian Research*, 110(1~4): 277~306.
- Wang Denghong, Chen Yuchuan, Xu Jue, et al. 2005. Cenozoic Mineralization in China[M]. Beijing: Geological Publishing House, 1~853 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- Wang Dongbing, Sun Zhiming, Yin Fuguang, et al. 2012. Geochronology of the Hekou Group on the western margin of the Yangtze block: Evidence from zircon LA-ICP-MS U-Pb dating of volcanic rocks[J]. *Journal of Stratigraphy*, 36(3): 630~635 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- Wang Xuewen, Ding Haihong and Zhang Zhengqing. 2015. The genesis and prospecting potentiality of Etouchang Fe deposit in Lufeng, Yunnan[J]. *Yunnan Geology*, 34(3): 373~377 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- Watt G R and Thrane K. 2001. Early Neoproterozoic events in East Greenland[J]. *Precambrian Research*, 110(1~4): 165~184.
- Wen Ligang. 2018. Modes of Occurrence of Rare Earth Elements and Rare Elements in the Precambrian Fe-Cu-REE Deposits in Central Yunnan Province, Southwest China[D]. Beijing: China University of Geosciences (Beijing), 1~135 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- Wen Ligang, Zeng Pusheng, Dai Yanjuan, et al. 2017. Major bimodal volcanic rocks and associated mineral resources in Yunnan Province, southwest China[J]. *Acta Geologica Sinica*, 91(11): 2 493~2 520 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- Wen Ligang, Zeng Pusheng, Zhan Xiuchun, et al. 2018a. Application of the automated mineral identification and characterization system (AM-ICS) in the identification of rare earth and rare minerals[J]. *Rock and Mineral Analysis*, 37(2): 121~129 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- Wen Ligang, Zeng Pusheng, Zhan Xiuchun, et al. 2018b. The Yin-achang deposit in central Yunnan Province, Southwest China: A “Bayan Obo-type” Fe-Cu-REE deposit[J]. *Earth Science Frontiers*, 25(6): 308~329 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- Wu Kongwen. 2008. A Study on Geochemistry and Ore-forming Mechanism of the Dahongshan Stratiform Copper Deposit in Yunnan Province [D]. Guiyang: Institute of Geochemistry, Chinese Academy of Sciences, 1~95 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- Xia Linqi, Xia Zuchun, Xu Xueyi, et al. 2012. Mid-Late Neoproterozoic rift-related volcanic rocks in China: Geological records of rifting and break-up of Rodinia[J]. *Geoscience Frontiers*, 3(4): 375~399.
- Xia Linqi. 2013. Supercontinent tectonics, mantle dynamics and response of magmatism and metallogeny[J]. *Northwestern Geology*, 46(3): 1~38 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- Xiao Rongge, Fei Hongcai, Wang Anjian, et al. 2012. Formation and geochemistry of the ore-bearing alkaline volcanic rocks in the Bayan Obo REE-Nb-Fe deposit, Inner Mongolia, China[J]. *Acta Geologica Sinica*, 86(5): 735~752 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- Xiao Yuanfu, Sun Yan, Zhao Zhiqiang, et al. 2010. Modes of occurrence of useful associated components in the Lala copper deposit, Sichuan Province[J]. *Geology in China*, 37(2): 463~469 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- Xu Cheng, Chakhmouradian A N, Taylor R X, et al. 2014. Origin of carbonatites in the South Qinling orogen: Implications for crustal recycling and timing of collision between the South and North China Blocks[J]. *Geochimica et Cosmochimica Acta*, 143: 189~206.
- Yang Bin, Wang Weiqing, Dong Guochen, et al. 2015. Geochemistry, geochronology and their significances of Haizi bimodal intrusions in Kangdian fault-uplift zone, southwestern margin of Yangtze platform [J]. *Acta Petrologica Sinica*, 31(5): 1 361~1 373 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- Yang Hong, Liu Fulai, Du Lilin, et al. 2012. Zircon U-Pb dating for metavolcanites in the Laohanghe Formation of the Dahongshan Group in southwestern Yangtze block, and its geological significance[J]. *Acta Petrologica Sinica*, 28(9): 2 994~3 014 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- Yang Hong, Liu Fulai, Liu Pinghua, et al. 2013. ^{40}Ar - ^{39}Ar dating for muscovite in garnet muscovite-felsic schists of the Dahongshan group in south-

- western Yangtze Block and its geological significance[J]. *Acta Petrologica Sinica*, 29(6): 2 161 ~ 2 170 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- Yang Hong, Liu Pinghua, Meng En, et al. 2014. Geochemistry and its tectonic implications of metabasite in the Dahongshan Group in southwestern Yangtze block[J]. *Acta Petrologica Sinica*, 30(10): 3 021 ~ 3 033 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- Yang Yaomin, Tu Guangchi and Hu Ruizhong. 2004. REE geochemistry of Yinachang Fe-Cu-REE deposit in Yunnan Province[J]. *Acta Mineralogica Sinica*, 24(3): 301 ~ 308 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- Yang Yaomin, Tu Guangchi, Hu Ruizhong, et al. 2005. Sm-Nd isotopic geochronology of the Yinachang Fe-Cu-REE deposit at Wuding, Yunnan Province and its geologic significance[J]. *Chinese Science Bulletin*, 50(12): 1 253 ~ 1 258 (in Chinese).
- Ye Lin, Liu Yuping, Li Chaoyang, et al. 2004. Ar-Ar isotopic age Yinachang copper deposit, Wuding, Yunnan Province, China and its implications[J]. *Acta Mineralogica Sinica*, 24(4): 411 ~ 414 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- Ye Xiantao, Zhu Weiguang, Zhong Hong, et al. 2013. Zircon U-Pb and chalcopyrite Re-Os geochronology, REE geochemistry of the Yinachang Fe-Cu-REE deposit in Yunnan Province and its geological significance[J]. *Acta Petrologica Sinica*, 29(4): 1 167 ~ 1 186 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- Ying Yuancai, Chen Wei, Lu Jue, et al. 2017. In situ U-Th-Pb ages of the Miaoya carbonatite complex in the South Qinling orogenic belt, central China[J]. *Lithos*, 290 ~ 291: 159 ~ 171.
- Zhang Chuanheng, Gao Linzhi, Wu Zhenjie, et al. 2007. SHRIMP U-Pb zircon age of tuff from the Kunyang Group in central Yunnan: Evidence for Grenvillian orogeny in south China[J]. *Chinese Science Bulletin*, 52(11): 1 517 ~ 1 525.
- Zhao Bo, Tan Xiaohong and Yu Haijun. 2012. Study on geochemical characteristics and genesis of Etouchang iron deposit in central Yunnan[J]. *Mineral Deposits*, 31(S1): 175 ~ 176 (in Chinese).
- Zhao Guochun, Cawood P A, Wilde S A, et al. 2002. Review of global 2.1 ~ 1.8 Ga orogens: Implications for a pre-Rodinia supercontinent [J]. *Earth-Science Reviews*, 59(1 ~ 4): 125 ~ 162.
- Zhao Guochun, Sun Min, Wilde S A, et al. 2003. Assembly, accretion and breakup of the Paleo-Mesoproterozoic Columbia supercontinent: Records in the North China Craton[J]. *Gondwana Research*, 6(3): 417 ~ 434.
- Zhao Guochun, Sun Min, Wilde S A, et al. 2004. A Paleo-Mesoproterozoic supercontinent: Assembly, growth and breakup[J]. *Earth Science Reviews*, 67(1 ~ 2): 91 ~ 123.
- Zhao Junhong and Zhou Meifu. 2007. Geochemistry of Neoproterozoic mafic intrusions in the Panzhihua district (Sichuan Province, SW China): Implications for subduction-related metasomatism in the upper mantle[J]. *Precambrian Research*, 152(1 ~ 2): 27 ~ 47.
- Zhao Xinfu and Zhou Meifu. 2011. Fe-Cu deposits in the Kangdian region, SW China: A Proterozoic IOCG (iron oxide-copper-gold) metallogenic Province[J]. *Mineralium Deposita*, 46(7): 731 ~ 747.
- Zhao Xinfu, Zhou Meifu, Li Jianwei, et al. 2010. Late Paleoproterozoic to early Mesoproterozoic Dongchuan Group in Yunnan, SW China: Implications for tectonic evolution of the Yangtze block[J]. *Precambrian Research*, 182(1 ~ 2): 57 ~ 69.
- Zhao Xinfu, Zhou Meifu, Li Jianwei, et al. 2013. Sulfide Re-Os and Rb-Sr isotope dating of the Kangdian IOCG metallogenic Province, southwest China: Implications for regional metallogenesis[J]. *Economic Geology*, 108(6): 1 489 ~ 1 498.
- Zhao Xinfu, Zhou Meifu, Su Zhikun, et al. 2017. Geology, geochronology, and geochemistry of the Dahongshan Fe-Cu-(Au-Ag) deposit, southwest China: Implications for the formation of iron oxide copper-gold deposits in intracratonic rift settings[J]. *Economic Geology*, 112(3): 603 ~ 928.
- Zheng Xu and Liu Yan. 2019. Mechanisms of element precipitation in carbonatite-related rare-earth element deposits: Evidence from fluid inclusions in the Maoniuping deposit, Sichuan Province, southwestern China[J]. *Ore Geology Reviews*, 107: 218 ~ 238.
- Zhou Bangguo, Wang Shengwei, Sun Xiaoming, et al. 2012. SHRIMP U-Pb age and its significance of zircons in welded tuff of Wangchang Formation in Dongchuan area, Yunnan Province, SW China[J]. *Geological Review*, 58(2): 359 ~ 368 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- Zhou Jiayun, Mao Jingwen, Liu Feiyan, et al. 2011. SHRIMP U-Pb zircon chronology and geochemistry of albite from the Hekou Group in the western Yangtze block[J]. *Journal of Mineralogy and Petrology*, 31(3): 66 ~ 73 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- Zhou Meifu, Yan Danping, Kennedy A K, et al. 2002. SHRIMP U-Pb zircon geochronological and geochemical evidence for Neoproterozoic arc-magmatism along the western margin of the Yangtze block, south China [J]. *Earth and Planetary Science Letters*, 196(1 ~ 2): 51 ~ 67.
- Zhou Meifu, Zhao Xinfu, Chen Wei Terry, et al. 2014. Proterozoic Fe-Cu metallogeny and supercontinental cycles of the southwestern Yangtze block, southern China and northern Vietnam[J]. *Earth-Science Reviews*, 139(12): 59 ~ 82.
- Zhou Weiwei, Cai Jianhui and Yan Guohan. 2013. The geochemical characteristics and geological significance of alkaline complex in Chis-

- han of Shandong Province[J]. Northwestern Geology, 46(4): 93 ~ 105(in Chinese with English abstract).
- Zhu Huaping, Fan Wenyu, Zhou Bangguo, et al. 2011. Assessing precambrian stratigraphic sequence of Dongchuan area: Evidence from zircon SHRIMP and LA-ICP-MS dating[J]. Geological Journal of China Universities, 17(3): 452 ~ 461(in Chinese with English abstract).
- Zhu Xiangkun and Sun Jian. 2012. Ore-forming epoch and episodes of REE mineralization in the Bayan Obo ore deposit, Inner Mongolia [J]. Acta Geoscientica Sinica, 33(6): 845 ~ 856(in Chinese with English abstract).
- Zhu Zhimin and Sun Yali. 2013. Direct Re-Os dating of chalcopyrite from the Lala IOCG deposit in the Kangdian copper belt, China[J]. Economic Geology, 108(4): 871 ~ 882.
- Zhu Zhimin, Tan Hongqi, Liu Yingdong, et al. 2018. Multiple episodes of mineralization revealed by Re-Os molybdenite geochronology in the Lala Fe-Cu deposit, SW China[J]. Mineralium Deposita, 53(3): 311 ~ 322.

附中文参考文献

- 白鸽,袁忠信,吴澄宇,等.1996.白云鄂博矿床地质特征和成因讨论[M].北京:地质出版社,1~104.
- 常向阳,朱炳泉,孙大中,等.1997.东川铜矿床同位素地球化学研究:I.地层年代与铅同位素化探应用[J].地球化学,26(2): 37 ~ 43.
- 晁会霞,苏生瑞,杨兴科,等.2016.湖北庙垭稀土矿床地质特征研究[J].地学前缘,23(4): 102 ~ 108.
- 陈耀宇,代文军,魏学平,等.2014.甘肃干沙鄂博稀土矿床地质特征及矿床成因分析[J].甘肃地质,23(4): 52 ~ 62.
- 池汝安,王淀佐.2014.稀土矿物加工[M].北京:科学出版社,1 ~ 505.
- 崔晓庄,江新胜,王剑,等.2015.扬子西缘澄江组底部玄武岩形成时代新证据及其地质意义[J].岩石矿物学杂志,34(1): 1 ~ 13.
- 杜再飞,徐茂华,赵波,等.2013.滇中鹅头厂铁矿地质及成因新知[J].云南地质,32(4): 393 ~ 396.
- 费红彩,侯增谦,肖荣阁,等.2007.与碱性火成岩相关的典型轻稀土矿床研究[J].地质与勘探,43(3): 11 ~ 16.
- 费红彩,肖荣阁,王安建.2012.白云鄂博REE-Nb-Fe稀土矿赋矿岩系建造研究评述[J].地质学报,86(5): 757 ~ 766.
- 付宇,王生伟,孙晓明,等.2015.云南元谋县黄瓜园花岗岩锆石LA-ICP-MS U-Pb定年和岩石地球化学及其地质意义[J].地质论评,61(2): 376 ~ 392.
- 关俊雷,郑来林,刘建辉,等.2011.四川省会理县河口地区辉绿岩体的锆石SHRIMP U-Pb年龄及其地质意义[J].地质学报,85(4): 482 ~ 490.
- 侯林,丁俊,邓军,等.2013.滇中武定迤纳厂铁铜矿床磁铁矿元素地球化学特征及其成矿意义[J].岩石矿物学杂志,32(2): 154 ~ 166.
- 侯林,彭惠娟,丁俊.2015.云南武定迤纳厂铁-铜-金-稀土矿床成矿物质来源——来自矿床地质与S、Pb、H、O同位素的制约[J].岩石矿物学杂志,34(2): 205 ~ 218.
- 侯增谦,田世洪,谢玉玲,等.2008.川西冕宁-德昌喜马拉雅期稀土元素成矿带:矿床地质特征与区域成矿模型[J].矿床地质,27(2): 145 ~ 176.
- 胡文洁,田世洪,王素平,等.2012.四川牦牛坪稀土矿床碳酸岩Sm-Nd等时线年龄及其地质意义[J].矿产与地质,26(3): 237 ~ 241.
- 贾木欣,周俊武,应平,等.2017.工艺矿物学自动测试系统BP-MA的研制及应用[J].有色冶金设计与研究,38(4): 1 ~ 12.
- 蒋小芳,王生伟,廖震文,等.2013.元谋县路古模组变质基性火山岩锆石的U-Pb年龄及其对苴林群沉积时代的制约[J].地层学杂志,37(4): 624 ~ 625.
- 金廷福,李佑国,费光春,等.2017.扬子地台西南缘大红山群红山组的锆石U-Pb年代学研究——对其原岩形成时代和变质时代的再限定[J].地质论评,63(4): 894 ~ 910.
- 蓝廷广,范宏瑞,胡芳芳,等.2011.山东微山稀土矿床成因:来自云母Rb-Sr年龄、激光Nd同位素及流体包裹体的证据[J].地球化学,40(4): 428 ~ 442.
- 李葆华,陈晨,董晓燕,等.2017.甘肃干沙鄂博稀土矿床成矿介质演化过程:来自包裹体的信息[J].成都理工大学学报(自然科学版),44(5): 579 ~ 588.
- 李波,梁冬云,张莉莉.2012.富磷灰石复杂稀土矿石工艺矿物学研究[J].中国稀土学报,30(6): 761 ~ 765.
- 李献华,周汉文,李正祥,等.2001.扬子块体西缘新元古代双峰式火山岩的锆石U-Pb年龄和岩石化学特征[J].地球化学,30(4): 315 ~ 322.
- 李泽琴,胡瑞忠,王奖臻,等.2002.中国首例铁氧化物-铜-金-铀-稀土型矿床的厘定及其成矿演化[J].矿物岩石地球化学通报,21(4): 258 ~ 260.
- 李志群,赫荣安,陈耀光,等.2004.云南省鹅头厂含铜铁矿床的地质特征、成矿作用和找矿前景探讨[J].矿产与地质,18(6): 537 ~ 540.
- 梁雨薇,赖勇,胡弘,等.2017.山东省微山稀土矿正长岩类锆石U-Pb年代学及地球化学特征研究[J].北京大学学报(自然科学版),53(4): 652 ~ 666.

- 潘泽伟, 赵波, 余海军, 等. 2017. 滇中鹅头厂铁矿床含矿岩系及成矿作用年代学研究[J]. 矿产勘查, 8(4): 626~630.
- 邱华宁, 孙大中, 朱炳全, 等. 1997. 东川式矿床同位素地球化学研究: II. Pb-Pb、 ^{40}Ar - ^{39}Ar 法成矿年龄测定[J]. 地球化学, 26(2): 39~45.
- 阙梅英. 1984. 云南罗茨鹅头厂铁矿床主要铁矿物特征及矿床成因探讨[J]. 矿物岩石, 2(1): 57~69.
- 税哲夫, 史别林, 蔡德坤. 1984. 鹅头厂铁矿含矿岩系原岩恢复[J]. 云南地质, 3(4): 335~351.
- 宋文磊, 许成, 王林均, 等. 2013. 与碳酸岩碱性杂岩体相关的内生稀土矿床成矿作用研究进展[J]. 北京大学学报(自然科学版), 49(4): 725~740.
- 孙家骢. 1986. 滇中鹅头厂式层控铁矿的构造控制作用[J]. 地质学报, 60(3): 123~135.
- 孙志明, 尹福光, 关俊雷, 等. 2009. 云南东川地区昆阳群黑山组凝灰岩锆石 SHRIMP U-Pb 年龄及其地层学意义[J]. 地质通报, 28(7): 896~900.
- 王登红, 陈毓川, 徐珏, 等. 2005. 中国新生代成矿作用[M]. 北京: 地质出版社, 1~853.
- 王冬兵, 孙志明, 尹福光, 等. 2012. 扬子地块西缘河口群的时代: 来自火山岩锆石 LA-ICP-MS U-Pb 年龄的证据[J]. 地层学杂志, 36(3): 630~635.
- 王学文, 丁海宏, 张正清. 2015. 云南禄丰县鹅头厂铁矿成因及找矿前景[J]. 云南地质, 34(3): 373~377.
- 温利刚. 2018. 滇中地区前寒武纪铁-铜-稀土矿床稀有稀土元素赋存状态研究[D]. 北京: 中国地质大学(北京), 1~135.
- 温利刚, 曾普胜, 代艳娟, 等. 2017. 云南主要双峰式火山岩及相关矿产资源[J]. 地质学报, 91(11): 2493~2520.
- 温利刚, 曾普胜, 詹秀春, 等. 2018a. 矿物表征自动定量分析系统(AMICS)技术在稀土稀有矿物鉴定中的应用[J]. 岩矿测试, 37(2): 121~129.
- 温利刚, 曾普胜, 詹秀春, 等. 2018b. 迪纳厂矿床: 一个“白云鄂博式”铁铜稀土矿床[J]. 地学前缘, 25(6): 308~329.
- 吴孔文. 2008. 云南大红山层状铜矿床地球化学及成矿机制研究[D]. 贵阳: 中国科学院地球化学研究所, 1~95.
- 夏林圻. 2013. 超大陆构造、地幔动力学和岩浆-成矿响应[J]. 西北地质, 46(3): 1~38.
- 肖荣阁, 费红彩, 王安建, 等. 2012. 白云鄂博含矿碱性火山岩建造及其地球化学[J]. 地质学报, 86(5): 735~752.
- 肖渊甫, 孙燕, 赵志强, 等. 2010. 四川省拉拉铜矿床有用伴生组分赋存状态研究[J]. 中国地质, 37(2): 463~469.
- 杨斌, 王伟清, 董国臣, 等. 2015. 扬子地台西南缘康滇断隆带海孜双峰式侵入岩体年代学、地球化学及其地质意义[J]. 岩石学报, 31(5): 1361~1373.
- 杨红, 刘福来, 杜利林, 等. 2012. 扬子地块西南缘大红山群老厂河组变质火山岩的锆石 U-Pb 定年及其地质意义[J]. 岩石学报, 28(9): 2994~3014.
- 杨红, 刘福来, 刘平华, 等. 2013. 扬子地块西南缘大红山群石榴白云母-长石英片岩的白云母 ^{40}Ar - ^{39}Ar 定年及其地质意义[J]. 岩石学报, 29(6): 2161~2170.
- 杨红, 刘平华, 孟恩, 等. 2014. 扬子地块西南缘大红山群变质基性岩的地球化学研究及构造意义[J]. 岩石学报, 30(10): 3021~3033.
- 杨耀民, 涂光炽, 胡瑞忠, 等. 2005. 武定迤纳厂 Fe-Cu-REE 矿床 Sm-Nd 同位素年代学及其地质意义[J]. 科学通报, 50(12): 1253~1258.
- 杨耀民, 涂光炽, 胡瑞忠. 2004. 迪纳厂稀土铁铜矿床稀土元素地球化学[J]. 矿物学报, 24(3): 301~308.
- 叶霖, 刘玉平, 李朝阳, 等. 2004. 云南武定迤纳厂铜矿含矿石英脉 ^{40}Ar - ^{39}Ar 年龄及其意义[J]. 矿物学报, 24(4): 411~414.
- 叶现韬, 朱维光, 钟宏, 等. 2013. 云南武定迤纳厂 Fe-Cu-REE 矿床的锆石 U-Pb 和黄铜矿 Re-Os 年代学、稀土元素地球化学及其地质意义[J]. 岩石学报, 29(4): 1167~1186.
- 赵波, 谭筱虹, 余海军. 2012. 滇中鹅头厂铁矿床地球化学特征及成因研究[J]. 矿床地质, 31(S1): 175~176.
- 周邦国, 王生伟, 孙晓明, 等. 2012. 云南东川望厂组熔结凝灰岩锆石 SHRIMP U-Pb 年龄及其意义[J]. 地质论评, 58(2): 359~368.
- 周家云, 毛景文, 刘飞燕, 等. 2011. 扬子地台西缘河口群钠长岩锆石 SHRIMP 年龄及岩石地球化学特征[J]. 矿物岩石, 31(3): 66~73.
- 周伟伟, 蔡剑辉, 阎国翰. 2013. 山东郗山碱性杂岩体地球化学特征及其意义[J]. 西北地质, 46(4): 93~105.
- 朱华平, 范文玉, 周邦国, 等. 2011. 论东川地区前震旦系地层层序: 来自锆石 SHRIMP 及 LA-ICP-MS 测年的证据[J]. 高校地质学报, 17(3): 452~461.
- 朱祥坤, 孙剑. 2012. 内蒙古白云鄂博矿床的稀土矿化时代与期次[J]. 地球学报, 33(6): 845~856.