

滇中腊梅铁矿床磁铁矿地球化学特征及其指示意义

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摘要: 滇中腊梅铁矿床位于西南“三江”地区金沙江-哀牢山-红河富碱斑岩带中段, 其矿化类型不明, 成矿机制和资源潜力不清, 制约了该区找矿勘查的深入研究。本次研究工作在详细的地质调查基础上, 根据矿(化)体产出特征, 将磁铁矿划分为正长斑岩内的豆状-星点状磁铁矿(I-Mag)、透辉石角岩内浸染状-团块状磁铁矿(II-Mag)和层间破碎带内脉状及囊状充填型磁铁矿(III-Mag)3种类型。通过LA-ICP-MS原位微区成分对比, 发现3类磁铁矿总体富集Ti、Mn、V、Mg、Zn及Ni, 贫Sn、Ga及Sc等元素, 并且从I-Mag→II-Mag→III-Mag, Mg、V、Zn含量及Ni/Cr值逐渐增加, Cr、Sn及REE含量逐渐降低, 反映3类磁铁矿具有从岩浆成因向热液成因演化的特征。结合Ni/(Cr+Mn)-(Ti+V)、(Al+Mn)-(Ti+V)图解及磁铁矿矿相学特征, 认为该矿床属于接触交代热液型铁矿床, 其成矿物质来源与富碱斑岩密切相关。3类磁铁矿形成温度约300~500°C, I-Mag→II-Mag→III-Mag的氧逸度有逐渐降低的趋势。地球化学特征及成矿温度、氧逸度等信息指示, 腊梅铁矿床深部具斑岩型铜多金属矿床的成矿潜力。

关键词: 磁铁矿; 矿物化学; 岩浆-热液作用; 接触交代型; LA-ICP-MS; 滇中

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Geochemical characteristics of magnetite from Lamei iron deposit in Central Yunnan and its indicative significance

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Abstract: Lamei iron deposit in Central Yunnan is located in the middle section of the Jinshajiang-Ailaoshan-Honghe alkali-rich porphyry belt in the “Sanjiang” area of Southwest China. Its mineralization type is unknown and its metallogenic mechanism and resource potential are unclear, which restricts the in-depth study of prospecting and exploration in this area. On the basis of detailed geological survey, and according to the output characteristics of the ore bodies, magnetite is divided into three types: bean-star point magnetite in syenite porphyry(I-Mag), disseminated-agglomerate magnetite in diopside hornstone(II-Mag) and vein-shaped and sac-like filling magnetite in interlayer fracture zone(III-Mag). Through LA-ICP-MS in-situ micro-area composition comparison, it is found that the three types of magnetites are generally enriched in Ti, Mn, V, Mg, Zn and Ni, poor in Sn, Ga and Sc and other elements. I-Mag→II-Mag→III-Mag, the content of Mg, V, Zn and the ratio of Ni/Cr gradually increase, and the content of Cr, Sn and REE gradually decrease, reflecting the evolution characteristics of the three types of magmatite from magmatic origin to hydrothermal origin. Combined with Ni/(Cr+Mn) -(Ti+V), (Al+Mn)-(Ti+V) diagrams and

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the ore facies characteristics of magnetite, the deposit is considered to be a contact metasomatic hydrothermal iron deposit, and its mineralization material source is closely related to alkali-rich porphyry. The formation temperature of three types of magnetite is about 300~500°C, and the oxygen fugacity of I-Mag→II-Mag→III-Mag tends to decrease gradually. Geochemical characteristics, mineralization temperature, oxygen fugacity and other information indicate that the deep part of Lamei iron deposit has the metallogenetic potential of a porphyry copper polymetallic deposit.

Key words: magnetite; mineral chemistry; magma-hydrothermal interaction; contact metasomatic type; LA-ICP-MS; Central Yunnan

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富铁矿是我国紧缺矿产资源之一(Zhang *et al.*, 2014, 2015; 张招崇等, 2021)。2021年8月, 自然资源部宣布我国将铁矿列为战略矿产之一。扬子板块西南缘的川滇黔地区作为国家级整装勘查区, 瞄准加强铁矿床及其深部资源的勘查。滇中腊梅铁矿床位于扬子板块西南缘、金沙江-哀牢山-红河富碱斑岩带中段, 区内见喜马拉雅期富碱斑岩侵位于中生代陆源碎屑岩, 二者接触带出现透辉石角岩。特别地, 侵位于上白垩统江底河组钙质泥岩、泥灰岩地段时, 呈现出矽卡岩化特征, 这些地段也是铁矿体的主要赋存位置。富碱斑岩与陆相碎屑沉积岩接触带形成铁矿床, 这与典型的矽卡岩型铁矿床有所不同, 在楚雄陆相红层盆地的铁矿床中独具特色。崔银亮等(2002)开展滇中富碱斑岩带找矿预测研究时, 提出腊梅地区存在金铜矿(化)点, 具找矿前景。李光斗(2010)据次生晕调查在矿区圈定出11个铜异常、12个铅异常围绕岩体接触带分布, 反映出隐伏岩体的基本形态, 总结提出腊梅铁矿床具有铁-铜-铅-银(金)多金属成矿潜力。除此之外, 鲜有关于腊梅铁矿床的研究报道, 其成矿与找矿方面的诸多问题有待探索: ①富碱斑岩与陆相碎屑沉积岩接触带形成铁矿床的成矿物质来源、成矿环境和成矿作用不明; ②矿体深部资源潜力不清; ③铁矿床与区内铜、金富集成矿是否存在成因或空间联系。

磁铁矿是大陆地壳中含量最丰富的氧化物之一, 广泛存在于各类岩石以及与岩浆-热液作用、变质作用、沉积作用等相关的矿床中(徐国风等, 1979; 林师整, 1982; 陈光远等, 1987; 李厚民等, 2012; 张招崇等, 2021)。围绕主要金属矿物磁铁矿开展研究, 是探索腊梅铁矿床成因及成矿模式的突

破口, 对总结成矿规律和指导找矿勘查均具有重要意义。热液矿物的元素组成可以间接反映成矿流体的演化过程, 指示成矿物质和流体来源以及成矿作用过程(周涛发等, 2010; 侯林等, 2013; 李壮等, 2016; 骆文娟等, 2019; 牛浩斌等, 2019)。磁铁矿晶格中的Cr、Al、Ti、V、Mn、Mg、Si等系列微量元素组合及其变化规律可以揭示成岩成矿过程(Dupuis and Beaudoin, 2011; Nadoll *et al.*, 2012; Dare *et al.*, 2014; Hu *et al.*, 2015; 赵振华等, 2019; Huang *et al.*, 2019)。随着磁铁矿原位微区测试技术的发展, LA-ICP-MS微量元素地球化学对成矿作用的直接示踪提供了新途径, 成为成矿物质来源与成矿环境研究的重要手段之一(Cooke *et al.*, 2014, 2020; 黄柯等, 2017; 陈应华等, 2018)。本文以磁铁矿为研究对象, 对不同产状的磁铁矿开展原位地球化学特征研究, 为该矿床成矿理论研究与深部找矿预测提供依据。

1 矿床地质特征

腊梅铁矿床位于金沙江-哀牢山-红河富碱斑岩带, 扬子板块西南缘铜铅锌多金属矿集区内(图1)。沿金沙江-哀牢山-红河断裂带发育富碱斑岩以及浅成、超浅成斑岩, 岩浆活动与构造事件具有密切的时空联系, 为铜多金属成矿提供了良好的地质条件(罗建宁等, 1992; 毕献武等, 1996; 杨鑫等, 2010)。

腊梅铁矿床分布范围北起外太吉, 南至石灰窑, 面积15 km², 分为北部羊溪鲊和南部汞山两个矿段(图2)。区内主要出露白垩系及第四系全新统

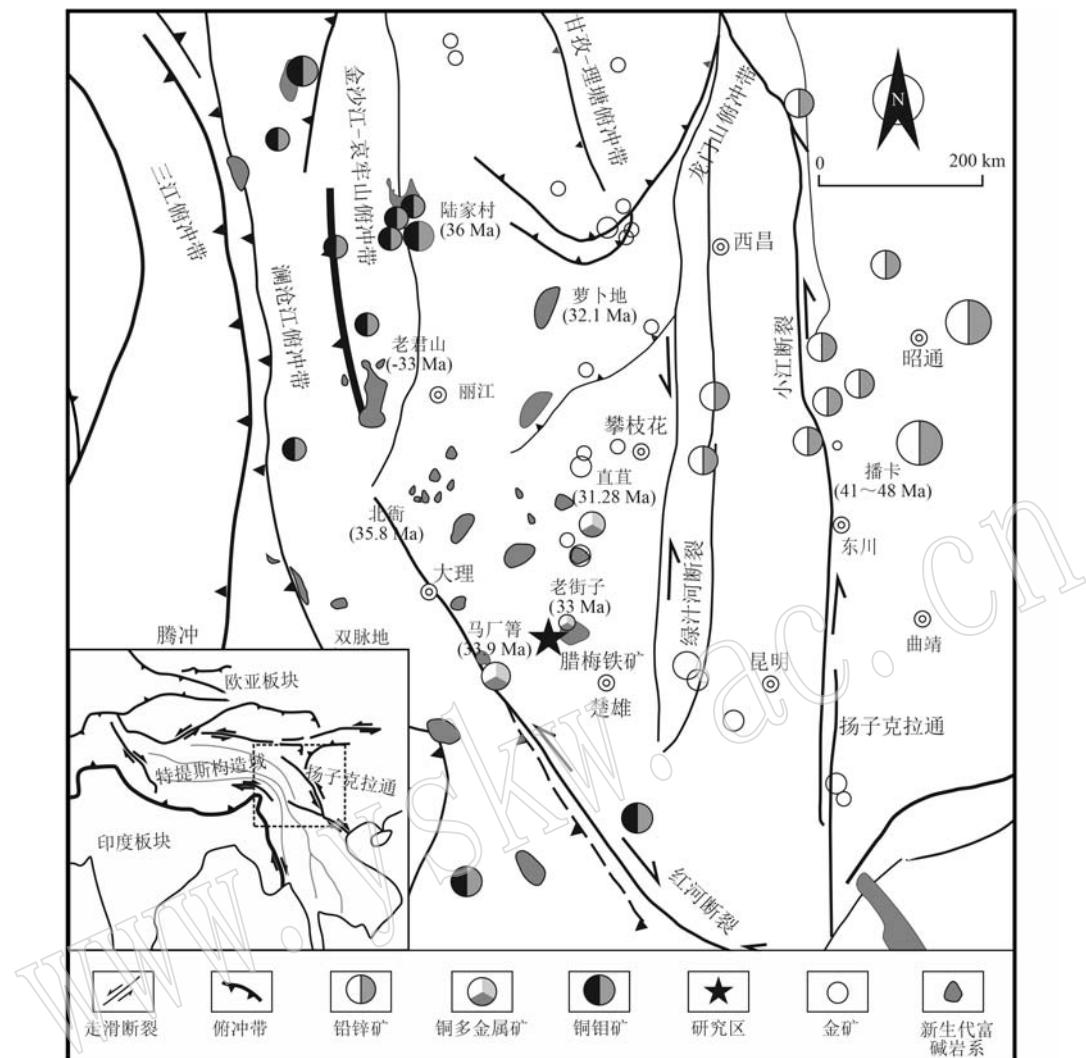


图1 青藏高原东南缘大地构造及新生代富碱岩体分布图[据侯增谦等(2006)、任纪舜等(2013)修改]

Fig. 1 Geotectonics and distribution map of Cenozoic alkali-rich rocks in the southeastern margin of the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau (Based on Hou Zengqian et al., 2006; Ren Jishun et al., 2013)

(Q₄)地层。白垩系主要由杂色泥岩、泥灰岩夹薄层至中层状粉细砂岩组成。第四系全新统由残坡积层、粘土、砂质粘土、碎石等组成。区内喜马拉雅期火山-侵入杂岩带呈南北向展布，出露范围长4 km，宽2~3 km。中部浅成相钙碱性正长斑岩体呈岩株、岩枝、岩墙产出，侵入于江底河组钙质泥岩、泥灰岩及马头山组、普昌河组泥砂岩中。西部为喷出相钙碱性粗面岩，东部为火山凝灰岩、火山角砾岩及集块岩。铁矿体主要赋存于正长斑岩与钙质泥岩、泥灰岩接触带，局部呈层状、似层状赋存于透辉石角岩层间破碎带中。与矿化密切相关的蚀变主要有矽卡岩化、青磐岩化、碳酸岩化、绿泥石化、钾化等。羊溪矿段Ⅱ号矿体呈北北西向展布，厚度约0.7~

8.0 m，平均品位48.94%。汞山矿段Ⅷ号矿体厚度约1.4~6.0 m，平均品位31.48%。

2 样品采集与矿相学特征

2.1 样品采集

在南部汞山矿段Ⅶ-Ⅷ号矿体露头采集铁矿石样品7件、正长斑岩样品13件。通过大比例尺地质调查，根据矿(化)体平、剖面产出特征(图3、4)，将磁铁矿划分为3种类型：① 正长斑岩内豆状、星点状磁铁矿(I-Mag)，伴生赤铁矿；② 透辉石角岩内浸染-团块状磁铁矿(II-Mag)，伴生方铅矿、黄铜矿；③ 层间破碎带内脉状及囊状充填型磁铁矿(III-Mag)，

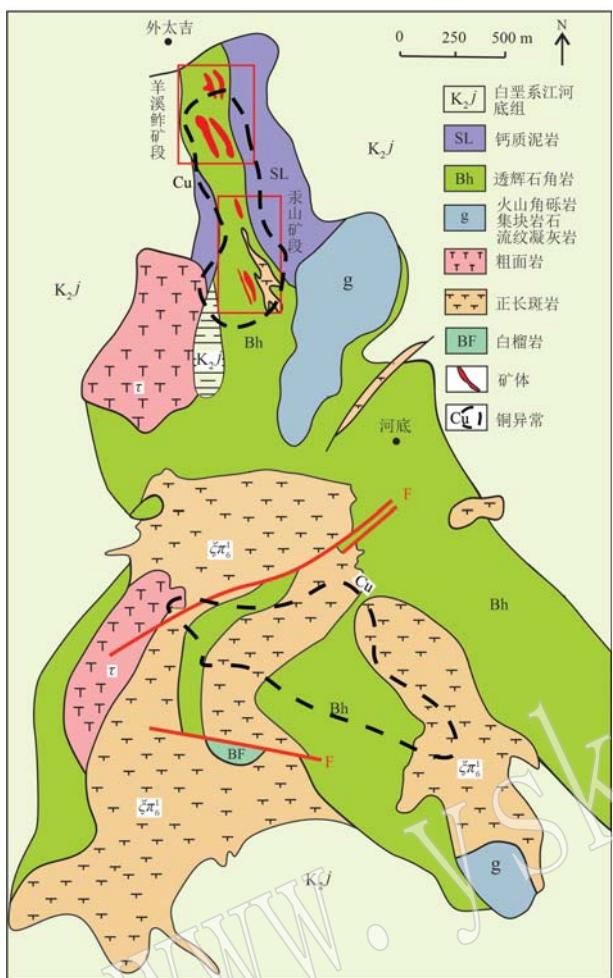


图 2 腊梅铁矿床平面地质图(据李光斗, 2010)

Fig. 2 Plane geological map of Lamei iron deposit
(according to Li Guangdou, 2010)

伴生黄铁矿、黄铜矿。

2.2 矿相学特征

通过手标本及显微镜观测, 总结矿相学特征如下。

I-Mag: 呈自形-半自形豆状和星点状分布(图 5a), 晶径约 1~3 mm, 局部见黑云母转化形成磁铁矿(图 5b、5c)。BSE 图像显示黑云母与磁铁矿紧密共生(图 5d)。正长斑岩矿物组合为磁铁矿、石英、黑云母, 正长石、角闪石, 含少量赤铁矿。黑云母呈片状, 颜色为深褐-红褐色。正长石自形程度高, 晶粒为 1~9 mm。

II-Mag: 磁铁矿多呈半自形粒状结构, 边缘清晰平整(图 5h), 呈稠密浸染状、团块状分布(图 5f), 伴生闪锌矿、黄铜矿(图 5g)。矿物组合为磁铁矿、透辉石、黑云母、斜长石、磷灰石(晶粒大)、锆石、榍

石。透辉石为浅绿色, 呈放射状; 黑云母蚀变强烈, 边缘具有不透明的暗化边(图 5e)。磷灰石呈灰白色, 呈针状发育在晶粒较大的斜长石中。

III-Mag: 围岩为角闪正长斑岩, 矿物组合为角闪石、片状黑云母、绿泥石、磁铁矿、斜长石、石英等(图 5i)。磁铁矿脉穿插于围岩中, 在反射光下磁铁矿呈钢灰色, 具定向排列, 有明显的溶解-再沉淀构造(图 1)。石英、方解石细脉穿插磁铁矿, 方解石具有熔蚀结构(图 5j), 黄铁矿、黄铜矿沿磁铁矿边部充填(图 5k, 5l)。

3 测试方法与结果分析

3.1 测试方法

在廊坊市拓轩岩矿检测服务有限公司完成岩(矿)石薄片、光片切割。腊梅铁矿床矿体围岩(正长斑岩)主量元素、微量元素和稀土元素分析均在西北有色地质研究院测试中心(西安)完成。磁铁矿主量元素、微量元素和稀土元素分析在中国科学院地球化学研究所矿床地球化学国家重点实验室完成。

主量元素的测定采用 X 射线荧光光谱法(XRF), 分析误差优于 5%。微量元素测定采用电感耦合等离子体质谱法(ICP-MS), 分析精度优于 5%。磁铁矿原位微量元素含量利用 LA-ICP-MS 完成, 激光剥蚀系统为 ESI 的 NWR193 nm 激光剥蚀系统, ICP-MS 为 Agilent 7700x 电感耦合等离子质谱仪。激光剥蚀过程中采用氦气作载气, 由一个 T型接头将氦气和氩气混合后进入 ICP-MS 中。每个采集周期包括大约 30 s 的空白信号和 50 s 的样品信号。以 USGS 参考玻璃(如 GSE-1G、BCR-2G、BIR-1G 和 BHVO-2G)为校正标准, 采用多外标-内标法(Dare et al., 2014)对元素含量进行定量计算, 内标选择为铁元素。这些 USGS 玻璃中元素含量的推荐值据 GeoReM 数据库(<http://georem.mpcch-mainz.gwdg.de/>)。对分析数据的离线处理采用软件 ICPMSDataCal(Liu et al., 2008, 2010)完成。

3.2 测试结果

选取新鲜正长斑岩 4 件进行岩石地球化学分析, 其主量元素、微量元素及稀土元素测试结果见表 1。正长斑岩主量元素中 SiO_2 含量(53.39%~65.93%)较高, 全碱($\text{Na}_2\text{O} + \text{K}_2\text{O}$)含量范围为 10.52%~12.99%, 属于富碱岩石($\text{Na}_2\text{O} + \text{K}_2\text{O} > 8.4\%$)。 $\text{A/CNK} = 0.56 \sim 1.01$, 具准铝质特征。 Fe_2O_3^T (3.88%~8.08%)

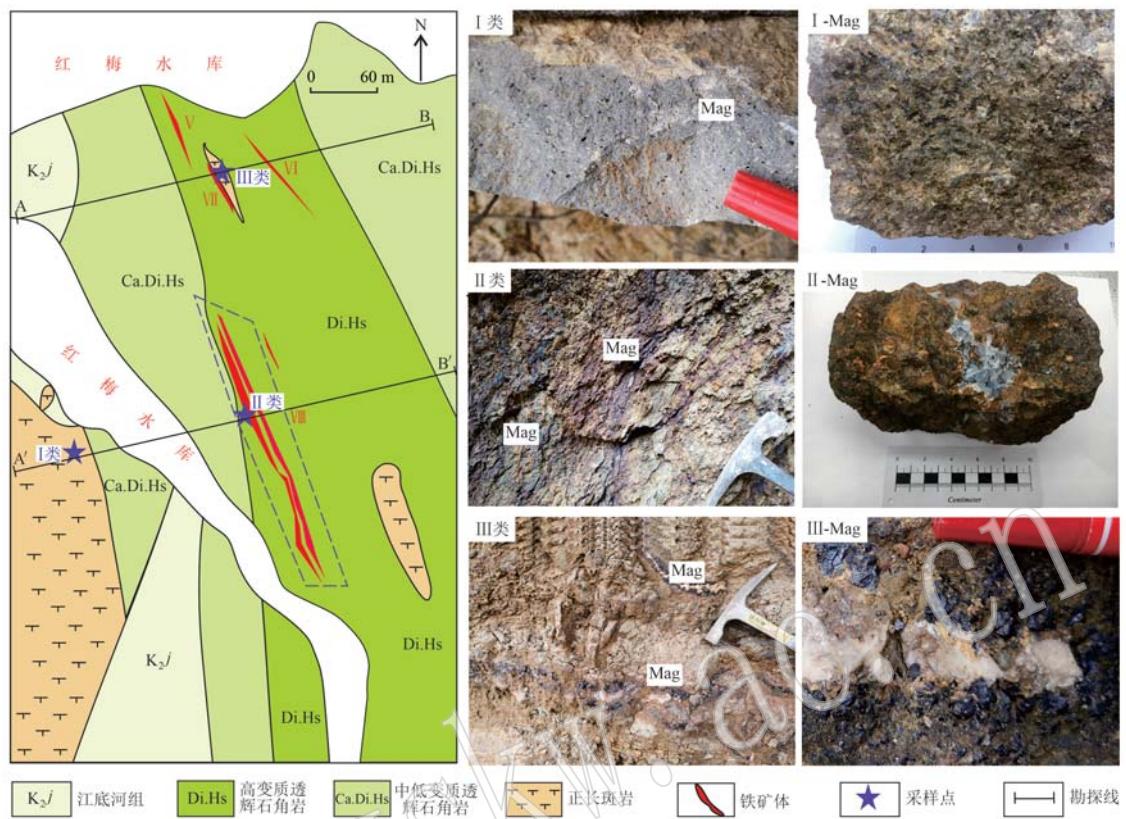


图3 腊梅铁矿床汞山矿段矿体分布及采样位置图

Fig. 3 Map of the distribution and sampling location of the Gongshan section of the Lamei iron deposit

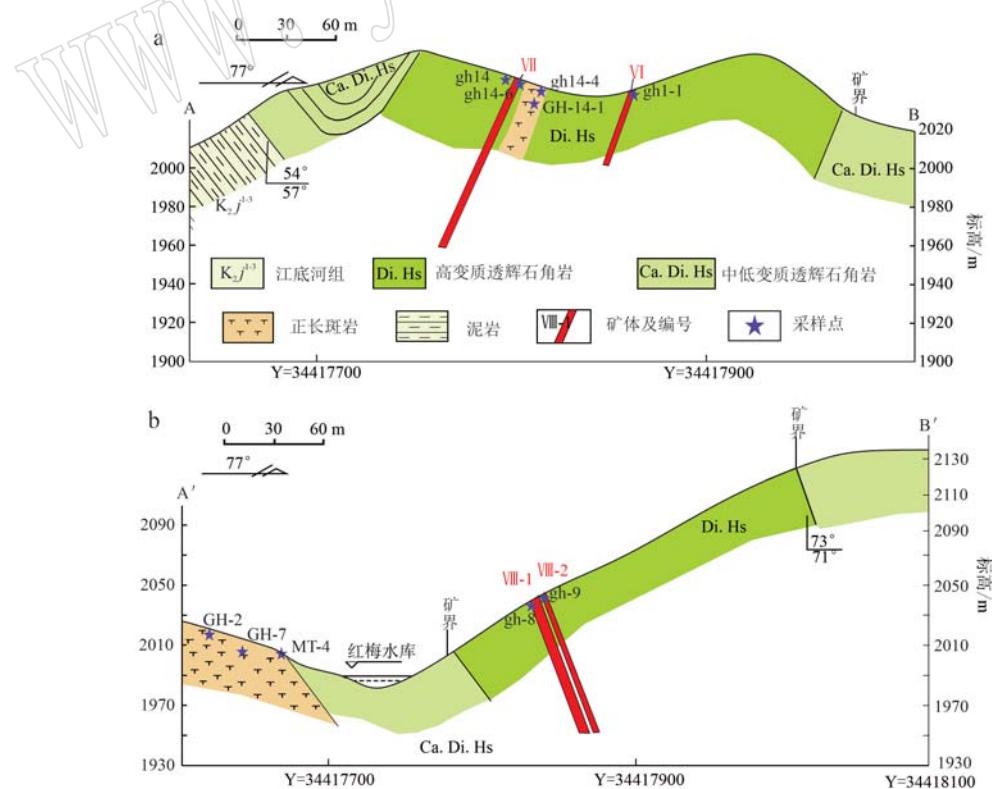


图4 腊梅铁矿床VII、VIII号矿体剖面图

Fig. 4 Profiles of the exploration of the ore body VII and VIII of the Lamei iron deposit

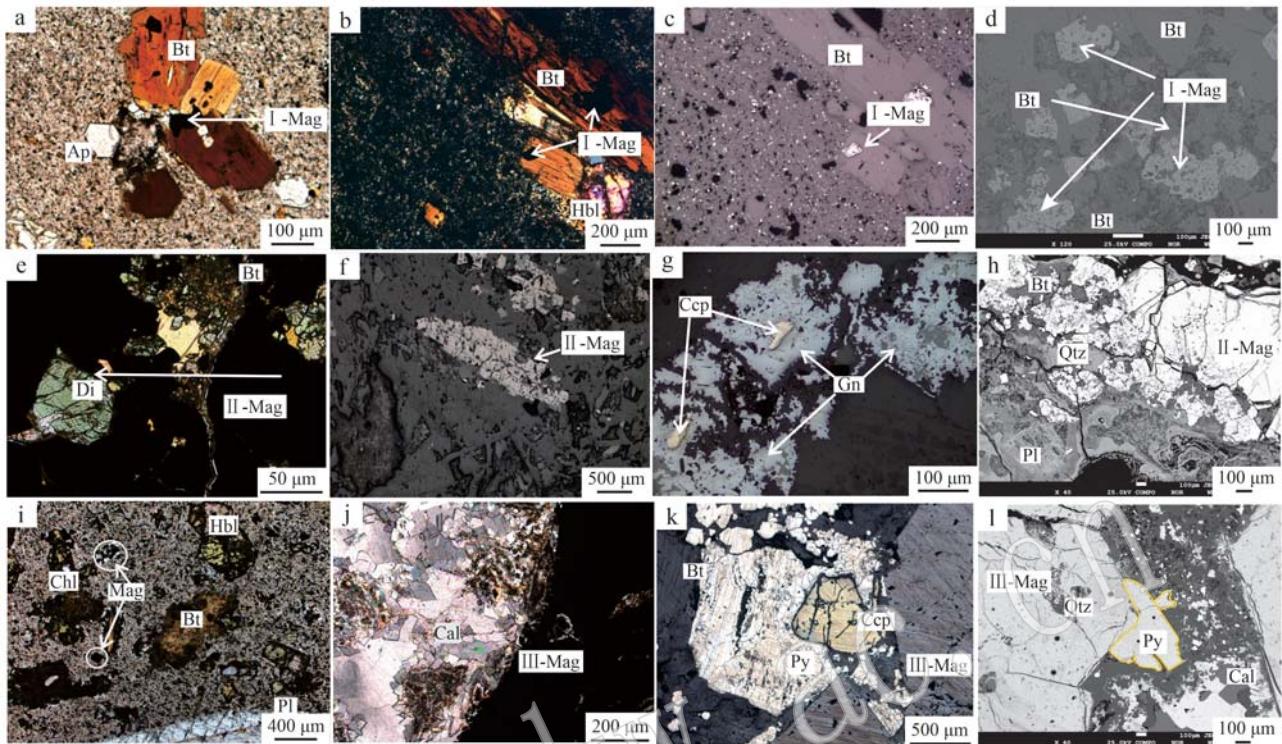


图5 腊梅铁矿床3类磁铁矿典型显微图像

Fig. 5 Typical microscopic images of three types of magnetite in Lamei iron deposit

a—正长斑岩中黑云母出溶形成磁铁矿，磷灰石晶形完整，单偏光；b—正长斑岩中黑云母、角闪石出溶形成磁铁矿，正交偏光；c—黑云母、角闪石出溶形成磁铁矿，反射光；d—磁铁矿与黑云母密切共生，BSE；e—磁铁矿边部透辉石、黑云母，单偏光；f—磁铁矿呈浸染状-团块状，反射光；g—与磁铁矿伴生的方铅矿及黄铜矿，反射光；h—磁铁矿定向排列，见石英细脉，BSE；i—绿泥石，单偏光；j—方解石溶解边，单偏光；k—磁铁矿边部见黄铁矿、黄铜矿，反射光；l—磁铁矿、黄铁矿、方解石细脉，BSE；Mag—磁铁矿；Bt—黑云母；Pl—碱性长石；Qtz—石英；Cal—方解石；Hbl—角闪石；Ap—磷灰石；Di—透辉石；Py—黄铁矿；Ccp—黄铜矿；Chl—绿泥石；Gn—方铅矿

a—biotite in syenite porphyry is dissolved to form magnetite, apatite crystal form is complete, single polarized; b—biotite and hornblende in syenite porphyry are dissolved to form magnetite, crossed polarized; c—biotite and hornblende dissolve to form magnetite, reflecting light; d—magnetite and biotite are closely symbiotic, BSE; e—diopside and biotite at the edge of magnetite, single polarized; f—disseminated-agglomerate magnetite, reflected light; g—galena and chalcopyrite associated with magnetite, reflected light; h—magnetite oriented arrangement, quartz veins are seen, BSE; i—chlorite, single polarized; j—calcite dissolution edge, single polarized; k—pyrite and chalcopyrite on the edge of magnetite, reflected light; l—magnetite, pyrite, calcite veins, BSE; Mag—magnetite; Bt—biotite; Pl—alkaline feldspar; Qtz—quartz; Cal—calcite; Hbl—hornblende; Ap—apatite; Di—diopside; Py—pyrite; Ccp—chalcopyrite; Chl—chlorite; Gn—galena

和 MgO (0.63%~1.83%) 含量较高。微量元素中高场强元素(HFSE)相对亏损, Nb/La 中位值 0.27、 Th/La 中位值 0.48 均小于 1。稀土元素总量范围为 $(446.89 \sim 537.23) \times 10^{-6}$, $LREE/HREE = 15.10 \sim 21.21$, $(La/Yb)_N = 15.94 \sim 32.58$, $\delta Eu = 0.87 \sim 1.15$, $\delta Ce = 0.96 \sim 1.03$ 。

磁铁矿 LA-ICP-MS 原位测试结果见表 2, Ca、P、Na、Cu、As、Rb、Ag、Cd、Sb、Ba、La、Ce、Ho、Er、Hf、W、Th 部分未达到检出限。I-Mag 中主量元素富 Ti, 中位值为 11.270×10^{-6} , 贫 Al、Mn, 中位值分别为 $1.752.35 \times 10^{-6}$ 、 712.68×10^{-6} ; 微量元素中 Co($1.07 \sim 41.44) \times 10^{-6}$ 、V($316.35 \sim 3.354.92) \times 10^{-6}$ 、Zn($74.91 \sim 2.938.69) \times 10^{-6}$ 、Cr($8.47 \sim 5.458.91) \times 10^{-6}$

含量变化范围较大。相较于 I-Mag, II-Mag 中富集 Mn、Zn、V, 中位值分别为 10.450×10^{-6} 、 $2.691.53 \times 10^{-6}$ 、 $2.004.19 \times 10^{-6}$; 贫 Ti、Al、Cr, 中位值分别为 $5.934.44 \times 10^{-6}$ 、 $1.381.77 \times 10^{-6}$ 、 190.60×10^{-6} 。相对于 II-Mag, III-Mag 主、微量元素含量变化范围小, 富集 Ti、Mg、Al、V, 中位值分别为 $13.084.815 \times 10^{-6}$ 、 $4.820.122 \times 10^{-6}$ 、 $4.478.824 \times 10^{-6}$ 、 $2.452.455 \times 10^{-6}$; 贫 Cr、Co、Zn, 中位值分别为 6.723×10^{-6} 、 51.574×10^{-6} 、 $1.712.799 \times 10^{-6}$ 。

相对整体陆壳组成(Rudnick and Gao, 2003), I-Mag 富集 Ti、Zn、Nb 等相容元素, 亏损 Mg、Al、P、Ca; II-Mag 富集 V、Zn、P、Cr, 亏损 Mg、Ta、Al、Y、Nb; III-Mag 富集 V、Mn、Ni 等相容元素, 亏损 Si、Ca、Y、

表1 腊梅铁矿床正长斑岩全岩主量元素($w_B/\%$)和微量元素($w_B/10^{-6}$)分析测试结果

Table 1 Analysis results of main elements ($w_B/\%$) and trace elements ($w_B/10^{-6}$) of syenite porphyry in Lamei iron deposit

样品号	GH-7	MT-4	GH-2*	GH-14-1
SiO ₂	57.095	54.322	65.927	53.389
TiO ₂	0.775	0.691	0.475	0.617
Al ₂ O ₃	14.810	16.869	15.107	14.038
Fe ₂ O ₃	6.957	8.075	3.879	5.554
FeO	2.540	2.380	0.840	1.900
MnO	0.128	0.097	0.071	0.130
MgO	1.829	1.436	0.625	1.292
CaO	2.099	2.589	0.729	6.807
Na ₂ O	0.508	1.078	3.531	1.297
K ₂ O	12.486	9.438	7.371	9.914
P ₂ O ₅	0.482	0.245	0.237	0.505
LOI	1.560	4.530	2.200	5.080
Na ₂ O+K ₂ O	12.994	10.516	10.902	11.211
A/CNK	0.813	1.008	0.998	0.555
A/NK	1.029	1.404	1.094	1.089
Cu	12.516	37.574	24.530	36.876
Zn	111.664	95.376	90.421	91.339
Y	52.012	29.380	23.109	29.309
Nb	35.681	28.034	29.348	25.314
La	85.629	112.837	102.347	117.267
Ce	194.981	234.849	201.633	240.254
Pr	24.256	28.822	24.215	28.712
Nd	96.519	110.882	83.354	106.394
Sm	15.518	16.696	12.154	15.188
Eu	5.167	5.534	3.063	4.462
Gd	11.024	11.934	8.584	10.886
Tb	1.392	1.426	1.025	1.293
Dy	6.487	6.357	4.658	5.840
Ho	1.025	0.942	0.742	0.898
Er	3.052	2.693	2.195	2.598
Tm	0.482	0.377	0.309	0.359
Yb	3.852	2.986	2.253	2.627
Lu	0.635	0.569	0.355	0.449
Pb	61.312	87.536	158.976	149.091
Th/La	0.441	0.462	0.670	0.501
Nb/La	0.417	0.248	0.287	0.216

*表示该样品为弱蚀变正长斑岩。

Pb(图6)。

3类磁铁矿LA-ICP-MS测试数据除去异常值,将11种特征元素的最大值投图,对比Nadol等(2014)岩浆-热液矿床中的元素雷达图数据可见,I-Mag高Ti、Cr低Mn、Co、Ga,II-Mag高Mn、Zn低Mg、Al,III-Mag高Ti、Zn低Cr、Sn(图7)。

4 讨论

4.1 磁铁矿成因

同一矿床不同阶段形成的磁铁矿在成因类型上存在一定程度的区别,磁铁矿本身特征元素如Ti、V、Cr、Al、Mn、Mg、Co、Ni等含量的变化可以反映成矿作用过程(Dupuis and Beaudoin, 2011; Dare et al., 2012, 2014; Huang et al., 2016)。较早时期我国已对磁铁矿矿物标型特征进行过研究(徐国风等,1979;林师整,1982;陈光远等,1987;王顺金,1987),林师整(1982)提出的 $\text{TiO}_2-\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3-(\text{MgO}+\text{MnO})$ 三角图解可用于判定磁铁矿成因类型。近年来,随着LA-ICP-MS技术发展,磁铁矿的特征元素被更细致地应用到其成因及矿床成因判别中。Dare等(2014)通过研究火山作用相关的岩浆成因磁铁矿,建立了 $\text{Ti}-(\text{Ni}/\text{Cr})$ 图解; Dupuis和Beaudoin(2011)对不同地质环境中磁铁矿的微量元素组成进行了综合研究,建立了 $\text{Ni}/(\text{Cr}+\text{Mn})-(\text{Ti}+\text{V})$ 及 $(\text{Al}+\text{Mn})-(\text{Ti}+\text{V})$ 图解以区分磁铁矿矿床类型;此外,在热液背景下,Ni和Cr的行为不具有耦合性,Ni比Cr具有更高的溶解度(Dare et al., 2014),因此 Ni/Cr 值常用于判别磁铁矿成因类型。

在磁铁矿成因及矿床成因判别图解中(图8),I-Mag投点绝大多数落入了岩浆成因磁铁矿区间, $\text{Ni}/\text{Cr}\leq 1$,具有岩浆型磁铁矿的特征,反映I-Mag主要由早期岩浆分离结晶作用而形成。

II-Mag投点(图8a)落入岩浆成因与热液成因磁铁矿过渡带,在矿床成因判别图解中(图8b、8c)II-Mag投点落入矽卡岩型区间,总体 $\text{Ni}/\text{Cr}\leq 1$,具有岩浆和热液过渡型磁铁矿的特征。在接触交代型铁矿床中,成矿流体主要来自与之相关的侵入岩,但随着成矿作用的演化,可能有外部流体及组分加入。该阶段干矽卡岩矿物(透辉石)与湿矽卡岩矿物(透闪石)同时出现,反映角岩普遍具有矽卡岩化,具有岩浆-热液过渡的特征,暗示II-Mag成矿流体的主要来源可能为侵入岩浆及其冷凝过程中释放的热液。

III-Mag投点(图8a)落入热液成因磁铁矿区间; $\text{Ni}/\text{Cr}\geq 1$,具有热液型磁铁矿的特征; $\text{Ni}/(\text{Cr}+\text{Mn})-\text{Ti}+\text{V}$ 及 $(\text{Ti}+\text{V})-(\text{Al}+\text{Mn})$ 图解中,投点落入矽卡岩型、岩浆岩型和斑岩型三者过渡带上。结合石英、方解石等热液矿物产出特征,判断III-Mag的形成与晚阶段的热液作用密切相关。

表 2 腊梅铁矿床 3 类磁铁矿的主量元素 ($w_B/\%$) 和微量元素 ($w_B/10^{-6}$) LA-ICP-MS 测试结果

Table 2 LA-ICP-MS compositions of three types of magnetite in Lamei iron deposit

类型	样品号	SiO ₂	TiO ₂	Al ₂ O ₃	MnO	MgO	CaO	Na ₂ O	P ₂ O ₅	Sc	Co	Zn	Ca	V	Cr	Ni	Cu	
	检出限	0.036	2.2×10 ⁻⁴	2.1×10 ⁻⁴	8.1×10 ⁻⁵	4.1×10 ⁻⁴	0.039	2.9×10 ⁻⁴	0.007	0.252	0.065	4.455	0.062	0.076	2.102	0.287	0.410	
GH7-1-1	0.505	1.484	0.372	1.681	0.234	0.120	0.005	0.096	1.330	41.443	2.938, 689	46.235	3.354, 923, 5.458, 913	94.272	1.052			
GH7-1-2	0.229	1.390	0.321	1.787	0.191	0.012	0.004	—	1.575	41.409	2.899, 565	43.026	3.321, 827, 4.555, 047	96.696	0.299			
GH7-1-3	0.245	1.359	0.313	1.644	0.195	0.032	0.003	0.007	1.118	40.895	2.895, 850	43.716	3.176, 533, 4.235, 463	94.368	1.168			
gh11-1-1	0.547	2.388	0.150	0.092	0.028	0.017	0.019	0.007	0.544	2.210	82.874	16.765	431.089	34.438	9.351	0.948		
gh11-1-3	1.609	2.521	0.331	0.057	0.053	0.038	0.024	0.008	0.781	1.754	82.190	15.466	377.441	101.639	11.191	1.280		
gh11-1-5	1.817	2.735	0.441	0.063	0.056	0.022	0.041	0.012	0.955	1.620	88.975	17.113	331.141	597.861	9.098	1.504		
I-Mag	gh11-1-6	2.727	4.737	0.651	0.031	0.102	0.143	0.090	0.136	1.255	1.588	83.620	21.123	316.353	103.269	9.250	1.800	
gh11-1-7	1.278	1.863	0.196	0.058	0.022	0.093	0.034	0.060	0.712	14.411	109.470	15.875	338.443	8.470	12.109	53.063		
gh11-1-8	0.429	2.104	0.159	0.082	0.014	0.018	0.035	0.003	0.333	1.072	74.913	18.775	398.356	10.342	9.511	0.504		
gh11-1-9	3.740	3.288	0.701	0.051	0.090	0.247	0.096	0.057	9.427	1.757	199.466	51.129	375.444	35.023	10.228	5.320		
GH14-4-1	0.158	1.311	0.374	1.378	0.178	—	—	—	0.410	38.098	2.643.078	44.422	2.736.734.1.548.361	59.306	—			
GH14-4-2	0.175	1.298	0.306	1.318	0.170	—	0.001	—	0.456	36.908	2.450.497	43.412	2.525.314.5.384	56.371	0.215			
GH14-4-3	0.145	1.405	0.397	1.405	0.178	—	0.001	—	0.846	36.883	2.911.746	44.200	2.957.996.1.501.688	56.874	0.299			
gh8-1-1	0.300	1.144	0.261	1.417	0.203	0.049	0.041	0.419	1.965	145.674	2.740.384	44.339	2.001.586	114.309	146.102	0.858		
gh8-1-2	0.298	0.956	0.241	1.506	0.151	—	0.039	—	1.181	148.400	2.691.531	42.371	1.993.160	67.078	144.954	1.116		
gh8-1-3	0.250	0.955	0.228	1.418	0.169	0.035	0.032	—	1.586	144.031	2.621.272	41.287	2.013.620	157.358	141.533	0.688		
gh8-1-4	0.528	0.981	0.316	1.349	0.165	0.037	0.045	0.248	1.818	139.887	2.888.556	42.069	2.004.193	204.625	143.316	1.537		
I-Mag	gh8-1-5	1.138	1.004	0.396	1.291	0.196	0.046	0.058	0.458	1.863	141.796	3.057.111	43.997	2.022.917	190.604	150.776	5.675	
gh8-1-6	1.089	1.132	0.390	1.376	0.208	0.121	0.071	2.893	2.549	146.671	3.181.676	45.500	2.037.209	175.447	154.518	11.702		
gh8-1-7	0.892	0.469	0.167	0.924	0.109	0.062	0.030	2.535	2.287	134.840	2.007.993	31.249	1.871.768	690.125	134.005	17.556		
gh8-1-8	1.080	0.479	0.201	1.160	0.115	0.049	0.027	0.407	2.611	131.216	2.448.975	38.778	2.031.889.1.400.659	153.723	33.469			
gh9-1-4	1.072	1.047	0.303	0.657	0.091	0.061	0.031	0.054	11.192	77.837	1.671.411	68.318	1.922.799	356.204	76.398	25.099		
gh1-1-1	0.102	1.996	0.961	0.711	0.943	—	—	0.041	1.294	50.432	1.574.254	41.614	2.503.930	12.885	82.037	7.037		
gh1-1-2	0.099	2.152	0.948	0.767	0.965	0.005	—	—	1.102	52.363	1.581.996	41.266	2.554.077	12.504	93.709	0.707		
gh1-1-3	0.119	1.775	0.925	0.707	0.874	0.003	—	0.017	1.128	51.609	1.499.258	39.173	2.572.586	4.651	85.598	0.757		
gh1-1-4	0.098	1.600	0.872	0.718	0.827	—	—	0.031	1.073	47.647	1.504.148	36.783	2.565.680	7.856	95.354	0.637		

续表 2

Continued Table 2

类型	样品号	SiO ₂	TiO ₂	Al ₂ O ₃	MnO	MgO	CaO	Na ₂ O	P ₂ O ₅	Sc	Co	Zn	Ga	V	Cr	Ni	Cu
Ⅲ-Mag	gh1-1-5	0.128	1.671	0.901	0.751	0.856	—	0.021	1.297	48.421	1.530.821	39.865	2.667.498	6.958	100.267	0.785	
Ⅲ-Mag	gh1-1-6	0.110	1.749	0.815	0.831	0.538	0.002	—	—	1.009	49.698	1.524.680	34.952	2.513.721	25.906	101.652	0.429
Ⅲ-Mag	gh1-1-7	0.116	2.079	0.897	0.764	0.759	—	0.013	1.202	53.497	1.530.577	36.811	2.511.509	3.258	105.968	0.416	
Ⅲ-Mag	gh1-1-8	0.100	1.728	0.780	0.899	0.481	0.011	—	0.034	0.967	47.340	1.726.813	34.117	2.465.493	7.301	102.505	0.478
Ⅲ-Mag	gh1-1-9	0.256	1.876	0.795	0.771	0.618	0.037	0.002	0.261	0.994	53.216	1.607.324	35.879	2.536.403	53.960	113.513	15.776
Ⅲ-Mag	gh1-1-10	0.350	1.800	0.829	0.862	0.630	0.038	0.006	0.023	1.011	49.132	1.677.948	34.503	2.439.416	88.211	103.388	4.808
Ⅲ-Mag	gh1-1-11	0.122	1.454	0.846	0.708	0.653	—	—	0.003	0.919	47.089	1.636.817	37.465	2.575.212	0.596	94.685	0.819
Ⅲ-Mag	gh1-1-12	0.108	1.239	0.761	0.685	0.613	—	—	0.003	1.073	45.046	1.560.429	34.355	2.384.874	1.772	96.187	0.254
Ⅲ-Mag	gh14-6-1	0.120	2.740	0.844	0.743	0.859	—	—	—	1.897	64.632	1.766.330	53.164	2.080.930	7.018	215.905	0.713
Ⅲ-Mag	gh14-6-2	0.127	2.746	0.833	0.738	0.853	—	0.001	0.004	1.795	61.132	1.723.948	52.088	2.021.278	15.006	221.884	0.696
Ⅲ-Mag	gh14-6-4	0.213	2.812	0.851	0.745	0.858	0.021	0.001	—	2.006	64.686	1.826.783	53.707	2.188.862	23.281	219.737	0.967
Ⅲ-Mag	gh14-6-5	0.405	2.923	0.891	0.741	0.831	0.003	0.002	—	2.249	61.211	2.038.099	57.658	2.175.811	34.064	228.890	0.919
Ⅲ-Mag	gh14-6-6	0.208	2.517	0.852	0.706	0.733	—	0.001	—	1.441	59.358	1.768.672	50.060	2.524.968	3.017	184.556	3.213
Ⅲ-Mag	gh14-6-7	0.135	2.619	0.889	0.783	0.812	0.013	—	—	1.368	65.662	1.799.341	53.077	2.630.175	16.056	195.926	1.012
Ⅲ-Mag	gh14-6-8	0.129	2.446	0.618	1.095	0.455	0.004	0.003	—	1.858	50.556	2.155.537	48.462	2.481.748	8.136	173.669	1.005
Ⅲ-Mag	gh14-6-9	0.131	2.551	0.869	0.763	0.802	0.022	—	—	1.445	62.776	1.796.572	48.544	2.500.249	3.810	181.115	0.676
Ⅲ-Mag	gh14-1	0.185	2.114	0.637	0.696	0.580	—	—	0.025	1.869	45.164	1.552.787	43.223	2.274.973	2.474	140.562	0.531
Ⅲ-Mag	gh14-2	0.135	2.176	0.665	0.675	0.666	0.001	0.001	—	1.837	44.810	1.575.092	41.333	2.236.855	1.766	139.626	0.555
Ⅲ-Mag	gh14-3	0.113	1.819	0.540	0.882	0.521	—	—	—	1.916	39.775	1.701.649	40.656	2.581.188	1.390	69.443	0.324
Ⅲ-Mag	gh14-4	0.104	1.844	0.553	0.829	0.525	0.005	—	—	1.593	41.752	1.620.001	39.750	2.422.277	6.081	88.359	0.388
Ⅲ-Mag	gh14-5	0.286	2.174	0.742	0.723	0.788	0.031	0.006	—	1.937	48.880	1.895.047	44.706	2.105.791	0.556	161.484	0.601
Ⅲ-Mag	gh14-6	0.124	2.411	0.814	0.751	0.765	0.009	—	—	1.451	51.538	1.821.901	44.797	2.363.314	3.937	137.109	0.640
Ⅲ-Mag	gh14-7	0.142	2.417	0.846	0.707	0.799	—	—	—	1.499	52.251	1.799.212	46.167	2.096.221	0.561	174.534	0.717
Ⅲ-Mag	gh14-8	0.165	2.562	0.914	0.761	0.802	—	—	0.170	1.898	57.110	1.813.839	49.064	2.195.303	9.451	183.391	0.564
Ⅲ-Mag	gh14-9	0.133	2.587	0.911	0.750	0.811	—	0.001	—	1.807	54.583	1.784.864	48.134	2.269.493	5.812	203.172	0.461
Ⅲ-Mag	gh14-10	0.141	2.534	0.907	0.739	0.793	—	—	—	1.640	55.069	1.834.155	46.215	2.189.491	6.488	209.558	0.867

注：—表示低于检出限。

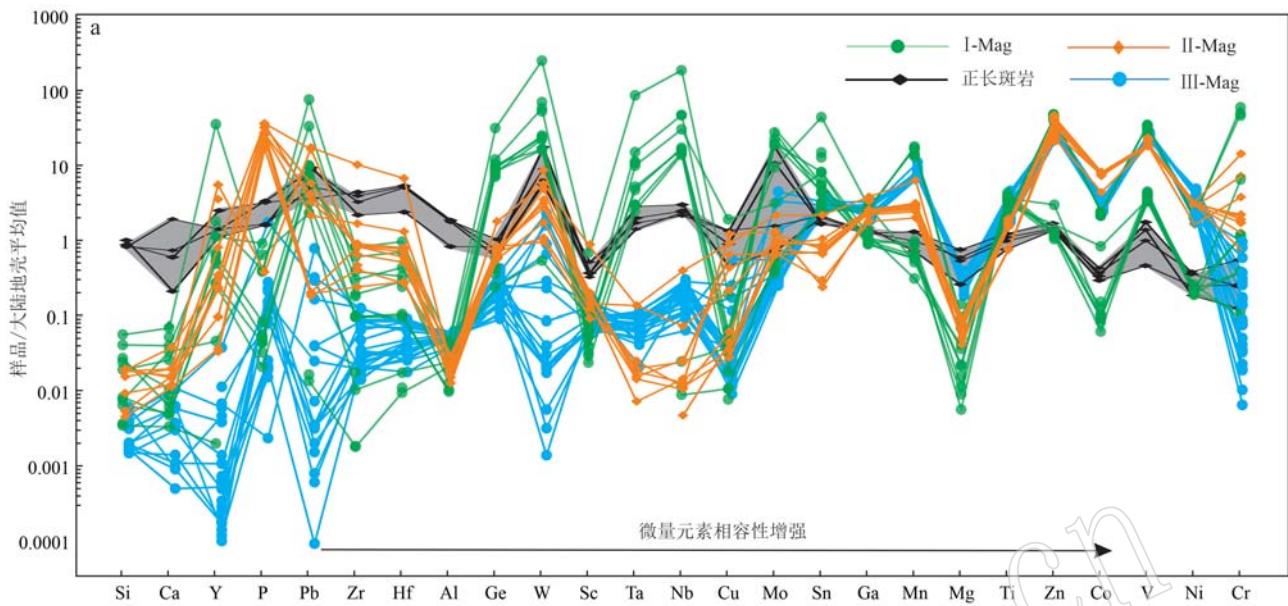


图 6 腊梅铁矿床磁铁矿微量元素的大陆地壳平均值标准化蛛网图(标准化值据 Rudnick and Gao, 2003;

Dare *et al.*, 2014)

Fig. 6 Normalized cobweb map of continental crustal mean value of the trace elements of magnetite from the Lamei iron deposit
(according to Rudnick and Gao, 2003; Dare *et al.*, 2014)

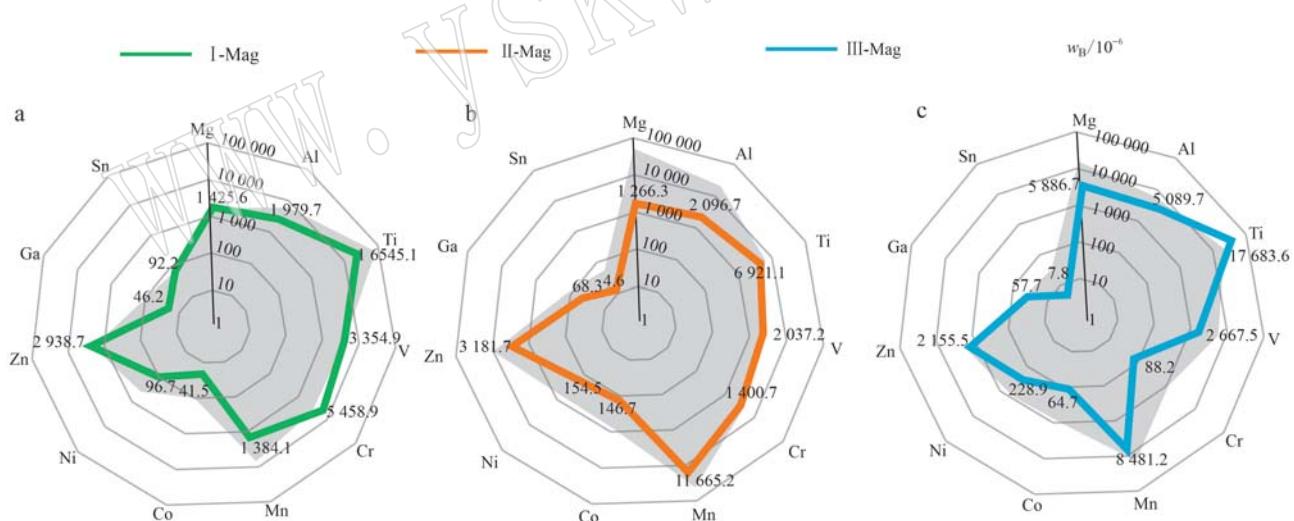


图 7 腊梅铁矿床磁铁矿元素雷达图(据 Nadoll *et al.*, 2014)

Fig. 7 Radar map of elements of magnetite in Lamei iron deposit (Nadoll *et al.*, 2014)

a—底图阴影范围: 斑岩-岩浆型; b—底图阴影范围: 矿卡岩-热液型; c—底图阴影范围: 斑岩-热液型

a—shadow range of the base map: porphyry-magmatic type; b—shadow range of the base map: skarn-hydrothermal type; c—shadow range of the base map: porphyry-hydrothermal type

4.2 磁铁矿对成矿作用的约束

4.2.1 成矿物质来源示踪

磁铁矿内稀土元素特征一般受矿物晶体结构和热液内稀土元素络合物的稳定性控制(Morgan *et al.*, 1980), 利用磁铁矿内稀土元素组成可以示踪成矿

热液流体来源(Michard *et al.*, 1983)。根据磁铁矿稀土元素配分模式图(图9)可知: I-Mag→II-Mag→III-Mag, 稀土元素总量逐渐降低, 中位值分别为 49.41×10^{-6} 、 23.28×10^{-6} 、 0.29×10^{-6} , LREE/HREE中位值分别为9.07、4.32、1.79, 无明显Eu、Ce异常。

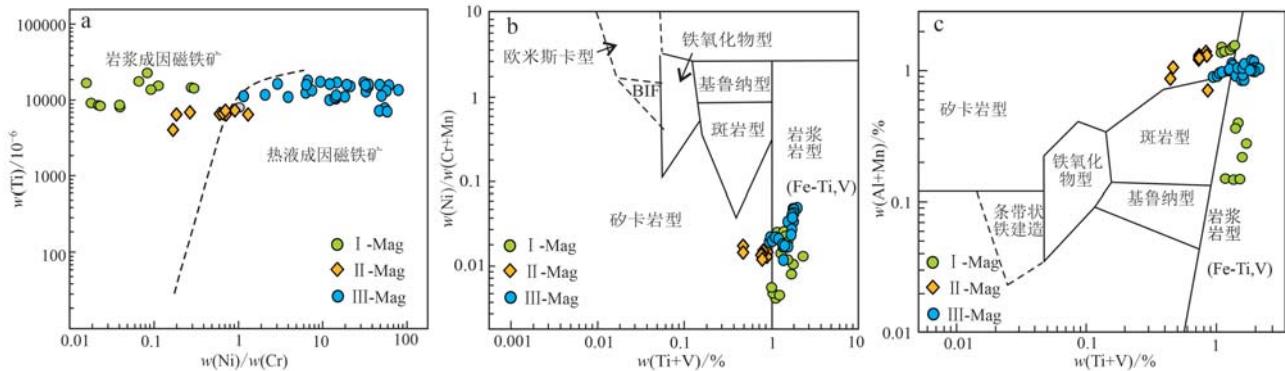


图 8 腊梅铁矿床磁铁矿成因判别图解

Fig. 8 The genetic discrimination diagrams of magnetite of Lamei iron deposit

a—Ti-Ni/Cr 图解(据 Dare et al., 2014); b—Ni/(Cr+Mn)-(Ti+V) 图解(据 Dupuis and Beaudoin., 2011; Nadoll et al., 2014);

c—(Al+Mn)-(Ti+V) 图解(据 Dupuis and Beaudoin., 2011; Nadoll and Koenig, 2011)

a—Ti-Ni/Cr diagram (Dare et al., 2014); b—Ni/(Cr+Mn)-(Ti+V) diagram (Nadoll et al., 2014); c—(Al+Mn)-(Ti+V) diagram (Dupuis et al., 2011; Nadoll and Koenig, 2011)

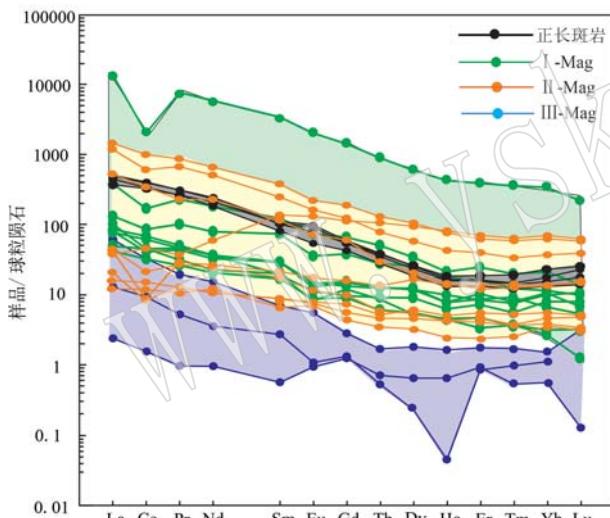


图 9 腊梅铁矿床 3 类磁铁矿球粒陨石标准化稀土元素配分模式图(标准化值据 Sun and McDonough, 1989)

Fig. 9 Chondrite-normalized REE distribution patterns of the three types of magnetite from Lamei iron deposit (standar-dized values according to Sun and McDonough, 1989)

I-Mag 主要形成于岩浆结晶作用及黑云母等含铁镁质矿物转化。II-Mag 与正长斑岩具有相似的配分模式, 均呈轻稀土元素富集、重稀土元素亏损的右倾型, 暗示磁铁矿的成矿物质与正长斑岩具有同源性, 可能与 I-Mag 为同期不同阶段的产物。III-Mag 稀土元素总量显著低于正长斑岩, BSE 图像显示 III-Mag 具有明显的溶解-再沉淀结构, 石英、方解石脉穿插磁铁矿等现象, 均反映 III-Mag 形成与岩浆后

期热液流体的交代作用相关, 且热液活动存在着不连续、间断的演化过程。综上所述, 腊梅铁矿床成矿物质来源与深源岩浆及其形成的岩浆岩密切相关。

4.2.2 成矿环境约束

岩浆-热液作用过程中形成的磁铁矿, 其微量元素组分在岩浆冷凝过程中可能受到来自亚固相的再平衡而发生改变, 可以通过研究微量元素组分的变化来指示成矿流体的演化(Dupuis and Beaudoin, 2011; Hu et al., 2015; Huang et al., 2016, 2019)。I-Mag→II-Mag→III-Mag, Mg、V、Zn 含量及 Ni/Cr 值逐渐增加, Cr、Sn 含量逐渐降低(图 10), 暗示 3 类磁铁矿的成矿流体可能存在动态的演化过程。除受矿物自身结晶因素影响外, 磁铁矿形成还受岩浆或流体中元素浓度、流体-岩石作用程度、温度、冷却速率、氧逸度、硫逸度等因素控制(Nadoll and Koenig, 2011; 黄柯等, 2017)。不同阶段及不同类型的磁铁矿, 其 Al、Mn、Mg、Ti、V、Cr 等元素与成矿流体氧逸度、温度关系密切, 可通过研究元素的特征反推成矿流体的演化(Dupuis and Beaudoin, 2011; Nadoll et al., 2014; Xie et al., 2017, 2019)。

Ti、V 的含量与磁铁矿形成温度具有正相关性(Turnock and Eugster, 1962)。磁铁矿形成温度可通过(Al+Mn)-(Ti+V) 图解判别(Dupuis and Beaudoin et al., 2011), 图 11a 显示, 腊梅铁矿床磁铁矿形成温度区间为 300~500°C, 与 Nadoll 等(2014)统计的斑岩型-矽卡岩型磁铁矿床温度区间部分重合, 暗示矿床的形成与富碱斑岩密切相关。

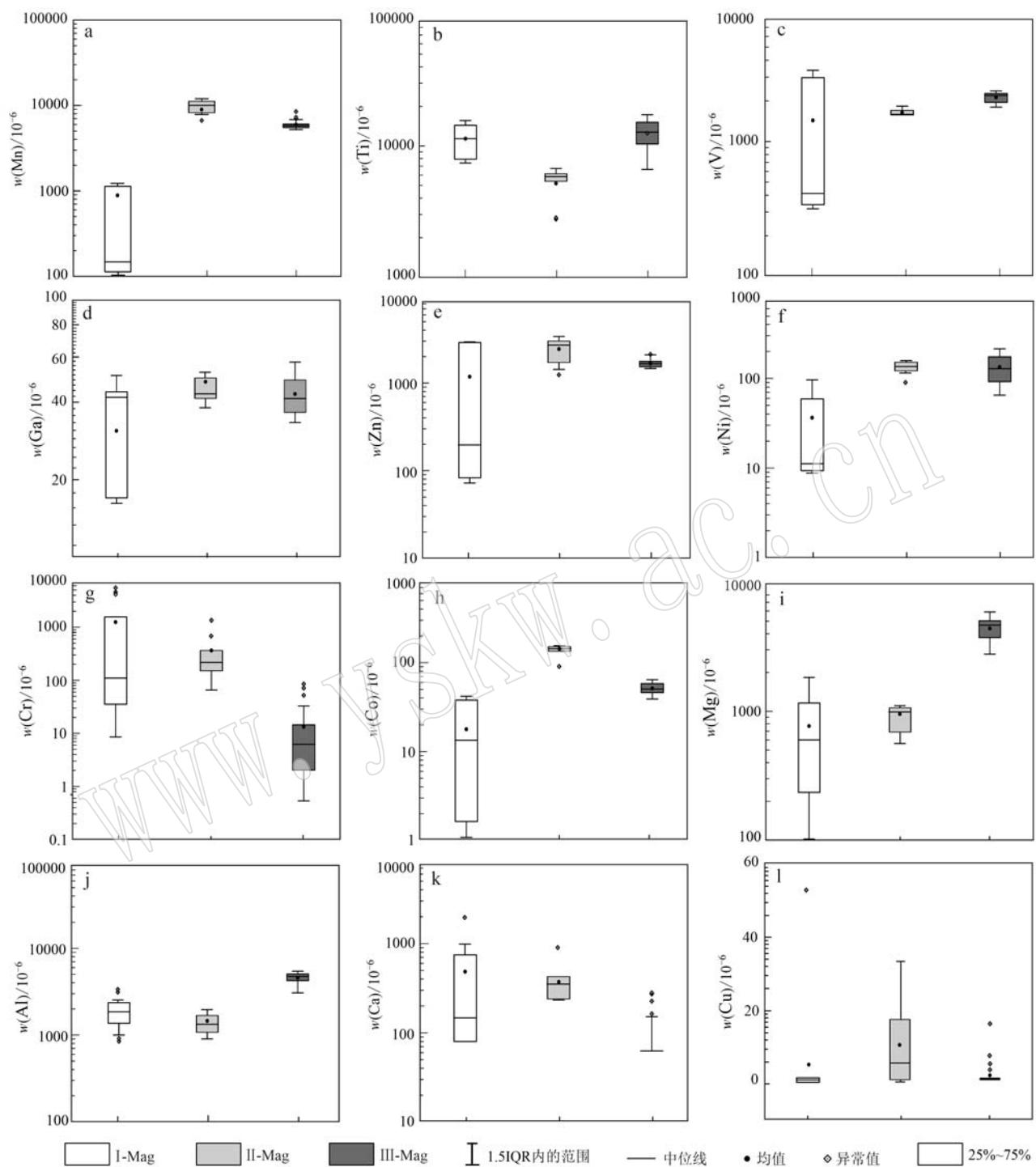


图 10 腊梅铁矿床磁铁矿主要元素箱线图

Fig. 10 Box diagrams of main elements of magnetite in Lamei iron deposit

Ti 在磁铁矿中为相容元素, 其含量受成矿热液交代作用而发生改变, 温度较高时磁铁矿溶解度较大(Nadolli *et al.*, 2014), 在高温环境下, Ti 常会以钛尖晶石-磁铁矿固溶体的形式进入矿物晶格中(Buddington and Lindsley, 1964)。通常研究认为 Ti

在岩浆磁铁矿中的含量大于热液磁铁矿, 但 III-Mag(热液磁铁矿)Ti 含量中位值($13\ 085 \times 10^{-6}$)与 I-Mag(岩浆磁铁矿)中位值($11\ 270 \times 10^{-6}$)(图 10b)均较高。Ti 含量的高低对成矿温度具有一定的指示作用,I-Mag、III-Mag 温度投点范围相近(图 11a), 表明

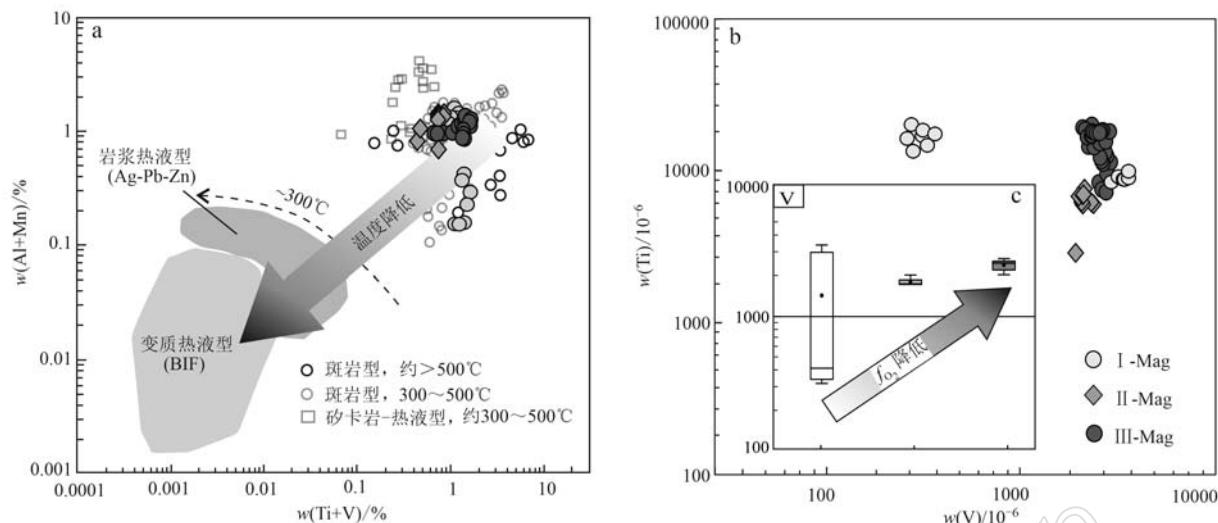


图 11 腊梅铁矿床磁铁矿 $(\text{Al}+\text{Mn}) - (\text{Ti}+\text{V})$ 图解 据(a, Dupuis and Beaudoin *et al.*, 2011; Nadoll *et al.*, 2014) 和 Ti-V 图解(b)

Fig. 11 $(\text{Al}+\text{Mn}) - (\text{Ti}+\text{V})$ diagram (a, Dupuis and Beaudoin *et al.*, 2011; Nadoll *et al.*, 2014) and Ti-V diagram (b) of magnetite from Lamei iron deposit

二者可能为同期形成。此外,热液流体交代作用也可促进 Ti 置换 Fe^{3+} 进入磁铁矿晶格中,使得Ⅲ-Mag(热液磁铁矿)的中 Ti 含量呈现出较高的特征。

V 进入磁铁矿受温度和氧逸度控制,磁铁矿中 V 的分配系数 D (磁铁矿/流体)随氧逸度增加而降低(Balan *et al.*, 2006)。图 11b 中, I-Mag 的 V/Ti 值小于Ⅱ-Mag、Ⅲ-Mag。图 11c 中,由 I-Mag → Ⅱ-Mag → Ⅲ-Mag, V 的中位值逐渐上升,指示在 3 类磁铁矿成矿过程中,氧逸度在逐渐降低。I-Mag 中 V 含量较低,反映正长斑岩体内赋存的磁铁矿在较高的氧逸度下发生熔体结晶。

4.3 找矿指示意义

磁铁矿结晶时,会使得氧化性岩浆中的硫酸根被还原为硫酸氢根,进而将铜、金等元素以硫酸氢根络合物的形式萃取到流体相中,形成成矿热液(孙卫东等, 2015),因此磁铁矿的出现对铜、金斑岩型矿床有一定的指示作用。

金沙江-哀牢山-红河富碱斑岩带典型多金属矿床中,铁矿(化)体与铜、金、铅、锌等矿(化)体的产出存在密切的空间及成因联系,例如:藏东玉龙斑岩铜矿床,其外接触带揭露含铜磁铁矿体,近地表存在铁帽亚带(程敦模等, 1982);北衙金多金属矿床外带及远程带均发现铜-铁矿体(郭晓东等, 2013);马厂箐铜钼金多金属矿床中磁铁矿在成因

上与斑岩型铜钼矿化密切相关(周云满等, 2018);白象厂铜多金属矿床中浅部发育矽卡岩型铁-铜-(金)矿化(体)(罗达等, 2020);姚安老街子铅银矿床深部及外围揭露处镜铁矿(吴鹏等, 2019)等。此外,前人研究发现斑岩多金属矿与高氧逸度岩浆密切相关(Ballard *et al.*, 2002; Silitoe, 2010);姚安正长斑岩与马厂箐花岗斑岩为哀牢山-金沙江富碱侵入岩带内的组成部分,毕献武等(2005)对其研究发现较高的氧逸度环境会促使铜、金矿化。北衙金多金属矿床与富碱斑岩密切,其流体均一温度约 132~550°C,矽卡岩矿物中包裹体的均一温度较高(肖晓牛等, 2009; 王建华等, 2015)。腊梅铁矿床成矿温度、氧逸度所指示的成矿环境与区域斑岩型矿床具有相似性。

腊梅铁矿床磁铁矿共(伴)生方铅矿、黄铜矿及黄铁矿, LA-ICP-MS 测试结果显示,Ⅱ-Mag 中 Cu、Pb、Zn 等矿化元素含量较高, Zn 含量中位值为 2589.879×10^{-6} 。结合李光斗(2010)研究提出该区存在铜异常、铅矿化等现象,认为腊梅铁矿床具备铜等多金属富集成矿的有利环境条件。李光斗(2010)根据探矿工程见矿信息及化探异常,预测腊梅铁矿床远景铁矿石资源量约 1×10^8 吨,平均品位为 26.52%。综上所述,笔者认为矿区铁资源具找矿前景,深部具斑岩型铜多金属矿床的成矿潜力。

5 结论

(1) 本次研究划分出腊梅铁矿床中存在3种类型的磁铁矿：*I*-Mag 主要形成于早期的岩浆结晶分异；*II*-Mag 形成受岩浆-热液作用控制；*III*-Mag 形成与晚阶段的热液作用相关。综合矿床地质特征、岩相学特征及地球化学特征认为该矿床属于接触交代型铁矿床。

(2) $\text{I-Mag} \rightarrow \text{II-Mag} \rightarrow \text{III-Mag}$, Mg、V、Zn 含量及 Ni/Cr 值逐渐增加, Cr、Sn 及 REE 含量逐渐降低, 表现出由岩浆成因到热液成因磁铁矿演化的特征。*II*-Mag 的稀土元素组成特征反映磁铁矿的成矿物质来源与正长斑岩具有同源性。

(3) 3类磁铁矿形成温度约 300~500°C, $\text{I-Mag} \rightarrow \text{II-Mag} \rightarrow \text{III-Mag}$, 氧逸度有逐渐降低的趋势。地球化学特征、成矿温度及氧逸度等信息指示, 腊梅铁矿床深部具斑岩型铜多金属矿床的成矿潜力。

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