

· 学术快讯 ·

个旧花岗岩体北缘铟成矿带发现及其意义

叶彬¹, 王加昇¹, 郑晓军², 洪鑫科^{1,3}, 江小均¹, 王蓉¹, 周耘东⁴, 李浩宇¹

(1. 昆明理工大学国土资源与工程学院, 云南 昆明 650093; 2. 云南省有色地质局, 云南 昆明 650051;
3. 云南省核工业二〇九地质大队, 云南 昆明 650106; 4. 昆明理工大学城市学院, 云南 昆明 650051)

摘要: 稀散元素铟(In)属于关键金属,是新兴产业技术和国防安全领域的重要原料。我国是铟资源大国,滇东南地区是我国最重要的铟资源基地。本文对云南个旧花岗岩体北缘普雄铅锌成矿带中的挣财洞和老鹰窝等典型矿床开展了铟分布规律和赋存形式研究,闪锌矿 LA-ICP-MS 原位微量元素测试结果表明,挣财洞矿床闪锌矿中铟的含量在 $37.71 \times 10^{-6} \sim 403.88 \times 10^{-6}$ 之间,均值为 157.44×10^{-6} ,老鹰窝铅锌矿床的闪锌矿中铟含量在 $378.58 \times 10^{-6} \sim 1060.08 \times 10^{-6}$ 之间,均值为 631.46×10^{-6} ,与国内典型富铟矿床闪锌矿中铟的含量属于一个数量级,明显高于国外典型富铟矿床。此外,普雄铅锌成矿带内还分布众多其他铅锌矿床(点),而闪锌矿又是铟的重要载体矿物,据此本文认为该铅锌成矿带也是重要的铟成矿带,有重要的研究和利用价值。

关键词: 滇东南普雄地区; 铅锌矿成矿带; 个旧花岗岩体北缘; 铟; 超常富集

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The discovery and significance of the indium metallogenic belt in the northern margin of Gejiu granite

YE Bin¹, WANG Jia-sheng¹, ZHENG Xiao-jun², HONG Xin-ke^{1,3}, JIANG Xiao-jun¹, WANG Rong¹,
ZHOU Yun-dong⁴ and LI Hao-yu¹

(1. Faculty of Land Resource Engineering, Kunming University of Science and Technology, Kunming 650093, China; 2. Yunnan Province Nonferrous Geological Bureau, Kunming 650051, China; 3. No. 209 Geological Brigade, Geological Bureau of Yunnan Nuclear Industry, Kunming 650106, China; 4. City College, Kunming University of Science and Technology, Kunming 650051, China)

Abstract: Indium (In), a crucial metal, serves as a significant raw material in the domains of emerging industrial technologies as well as national defense and security. China is one of the most important countries of indium resources in the world, and southeast Yunnan plays the same role in our country. In this paper, the distribution and occurrence of indium in typical deposits such as Zhengcaidong and Laoyingwo in the Puxiong Pb-Zn metallogenic belt at the northern margin of Gejiu granite in Yunnan Province have been studied. LA-ICP-MS in situ trace element test of sphalerite shows that the indium content of sphalerite in Zhenngcaidong deposit ranges from 37.71×10^{-6} to 403.88×10^{-6} , with an average of 157.44×10^{-6} . The indium content of sphalerite in Laoyingwo Pb-Zn deposit ranges from 378.58×10^{-6} to 1060.08×10^{-6} , with an average of 631.46×10^{-6} . The indium content in sphalerite

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作者简介: 叶彬(1997-), 男, 硕士研究生, 资源勘查工程与技术专业, E-mail: 18387260794@163.com; 通讯作者: 王加昇(1985-), 男, 教授, 主要从事矿床学、矿床地球化学研究, E-mail: jiashengwang@126.com。

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is an order of magnitude higher than that in indium-rich deposits abroad. In addition, many Pb-Zn deposits (occurrences) occur in the Puxiong Pb-Zn metallogenic belt, and sphalerite is the dominate indium-bearing mineral in this region. Therefore, we suggest that the Puxiong Pb-Zn metallogenic belt is also an important indium metallogenic belt, which has important research and utilization values.

Key words: Puxiong district in southeast Yunnan Province; Pb-Zn ore metallogenic belt; north margin of Gejiu granite; indium; supernormal enrichment

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关键金属(critical metals)和关键矿产资源(critical minerals)是最近几年国际上提出的新概念,对战略性新兴产业的发展至关重要,其成矿特点和成矿机制已成为国际矿床学研究的热点之一(毛景文等, 2019; 翟明国等, 2019; 胡瑞忠等, 2020; 蒋少涌等, 2022)。关键金属主要包括稀有金属(Li、Be、Rb、Cs、Nb、Ta、Zr、Hf、W)、稀土金属(La、Ce、Pr、Nd、Sm、Eu、Gd、Tb、Dy、Ho、Er、Tm、Yb、Lu、Sc、Y)、分散金属(Ga、Ge、Se、Cd、In、Te、Re、Tl)和部分稀贵金属(PGE、Cr、Co等)(侯增谦等, 2020)。铟(In)是关键矿产分散金属中的一种,在地核、下地幔、上地幔、地壳、洋壳中的丰度分别为 0.50×10^{-6} 、 0.01×10^{-6} 、 0.06×10^{-6} 、 0.056×10^{-6} 及 0.072×10^{-6} (Rudnick and Gao, 2014; 温汉捷等, 2019)。21世纪以来,铟在高新技术(红外探测、微波通讯、太阳能电池、靶材ITO等)、电子工业以及医疗、国防、新能源等领域的应用日益广泛,尤其是在新兴产业技术和国防安全领域的作用极为重要,对国民经济、国家安全和科技发展具有重要的战略意义,金属铟业已成为支撑我国战略性新兴产业蓬勃发展的重要金属材料之一(徐净等, 2018; 蒋少涌等, 2019; 胡瑞忠等, 2020)。

全球赋铟矿床主要位于太平洋板块西缘俯冲带边缘、南美洲板块东部以及阿尔卑斯造山带(成永生, 2013),太平洋板块西缘分布有日本的Toyoha、Ashio、Ikuno、Akenobe等浅成低温热液型矿床以及韩国的Ulsan矽卡岩型矿床等;南美洲板块东部分布有玻利维亚的Potosi、Bolivar等浅成低温热液型矿床以及秘鲁的Ayawilca等矽卡岩型矿床(李晓峰等, 2007; 徐净等, 2018);阿尔卑斯造山带分布有德国的Tellerhauser、Erzgebirge等矽卡岩型矿床和Rammelsberg等SEDEX型矿床以及葡萄牙的Neves Corvo等块状硫化物型矿床。我国是铟资源大国,资源量占全球铟资源量的18.2%(Werner *et al.*, 2017),主要分布于扬子地块南-西南缘和华北地台北缘(成

永生, 2012),在扬子地块南-西南缘分布有广西大厂、云南都龙和个旧等具有代表性的矽卡岩型富铟矿床(图1a),在华北地台北缘分布有内蒙古孟恩陶勒盖等热液脉型富铟矿床(张乾等, 2004)。其中,矽卡岩型和块状硫化物型矿床(主要分布于俄罗斯、加拿大、澳大利亚)均是铟资源的主要来源,分别占全球铟资源量的29.2%和28%,其次为浅成低温热液型和SEDEX型,分别占全球铟资源量的19.9%和18.0%(Werner *et al.*, 2017; 徐净等, 2018; 李晓峰等, 2020)。

已有的研究表明,铟有在活火山喷气口富集以及赋存于与岩浆有亲缘性矿床中的特点,说明铟可能是岩浆来源的,其成矿作用与岩浆作用密切相关(李晓峰等, 2009; Cook *et al.*, 2011; Ishihara *et al.*, 2011a, 2011b),与岩浆岩相关的富铟矿床可作为铟来自岩浆系统的直接证据,例如我国广西大厂、云南都龙和个旧、芬兰Wiborg batholith矿床、日本Toyoha矿床、法国Charrier矿床、巴西Mangabeira矿床、加拿大Mount Pleasant矿床、瑞典Langban矿床等均与花岗岩有密切关系(徐净等, 2018)。

众所周知,在云南个旧花岗岩体东侧发育有世界级的个旧超大型Sn多金属矿床(毛景文等, 2008),而在岩体的其他方向(北、西、南侧)则相形见绌,鲜有大型矿床出露,仅最近在个旧岩体北东侧碱性岩中发现的离子风化型REE矿达大型规模(李余华等, 2019; 王敏等, 2020)。值得注意的是,在个旧岩体北部及其接触带,云南省建水县普雄乡境内,发育九头山、挣财洞、老鹰窝、象头山、阳朝冲、石缸冲、黑山、普雄等一系列铅锌矿床(点)(图1b),但由于规模不大,受关注程度不高。最近,笔者团队在普雄铅锌成矿带中的九头山铅锌矿床发现了铟的超常富集现象(王加昇等, 2024),认为该成矿带具有重要的铟资源潜力,因此,结合前期研究工作,本文对该区带内另外两个典型矿床(挣财洞、老鹰窝)开

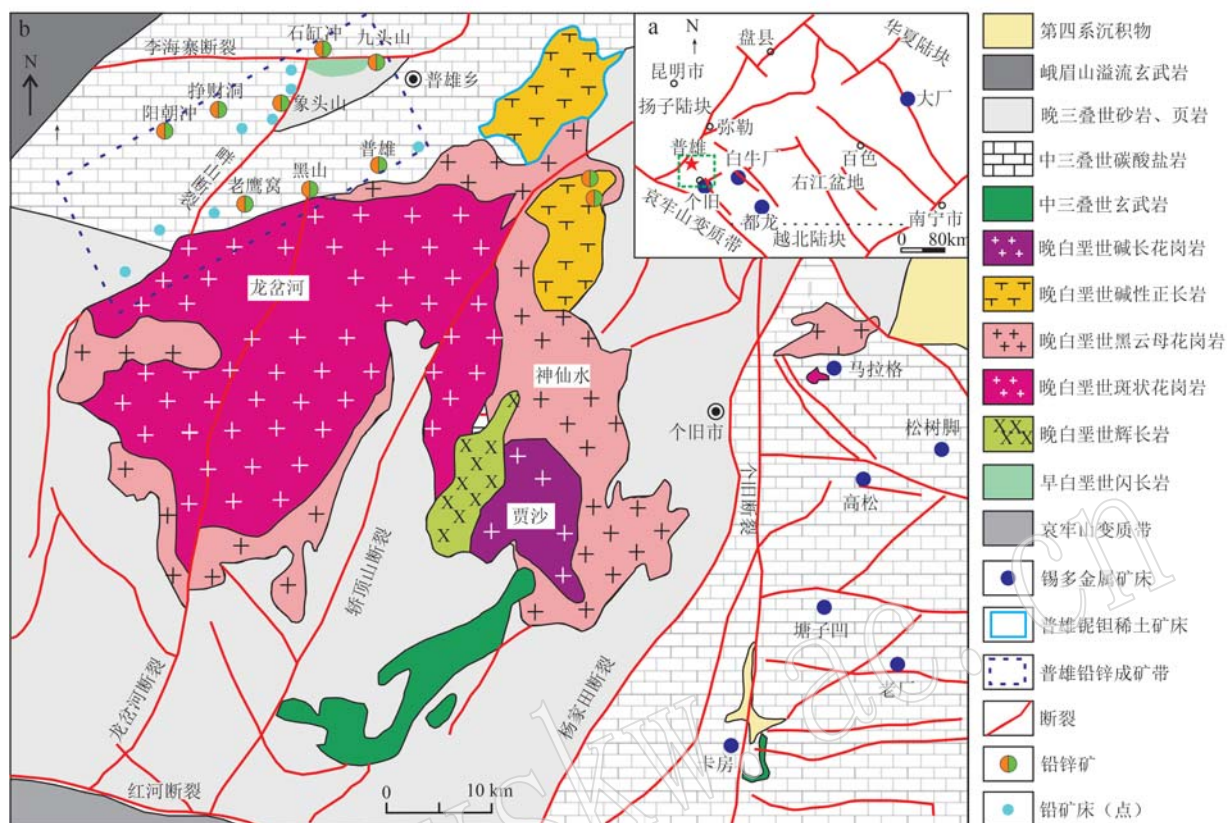


图1 研究区区域地质图(a)和普雄铅锌矿成矿带地质简图(b) (据张银平等, 2022; Zhao *et al.*, 2022 修改)

Fig. 1 Regional geological map of the study area(a) and geological sketch map of the Puxiong Pb-Zn deposit metallogenic belt (b) (modified from Zhang Yinping *et al.*, 2022; Zhao *et al.*, 2022)

展了铜赋存规律研究,以期对该区的铜资源潜力进行评价。

普雄铅锌成矿带位于华南褶皱系滇东褶皱带个旧-石屏褶皱束西南部,南西为红河大断裂,与哀牢山变质地块相衔接,北东以弥勒-师宗大断裂相连(图1a)。该成矿带主要受东西向李海寨断裂和个旧岩体所夹持,呈北东-南西向展布,南北宽约15 km,东西长近30 km(图1b)。区内以断裂为主,褶皱不发育,地层整体在断层间呈单斜,其他小褶皱为断层的伴生褶皱,主要出露中三叠统个旧组(T_2g)浅海相碳酸盐岩,分布于矿区西北部,呈北东向展布,该组地层铜明显富集(郭志娟等, 2020);下三叠统飞仙关组(T_1f)陆相泥页岩、砂岩分布于矿区东南部,呈近南北向展布;下三叠统永宁镇组(T_1y)泥岩夹炭质泥岩、泥灰岩分布于矿区中南部。矿区内少见岩浆岩出露,仅在南中部见少量辉绿岩脉侵入,但在矿区外围南部分布有燕山晚期的龙岔河中细粒黑云母花岗岩体,是个旧花岗岩体的西缘部分。已有

的研究表明,该成矿带内铅锌矿化与燕山期岩浆热液活动关系密切,形成沿断层裂隙、断裂空间热液充填型铅锌矿体,次级断裂及小褶皱发育,为区内铅锌矿的形成提供了良好的成矿空间(云南省核工业二〇九地质大队, 2018a, 2018b; 王加昇等, 2024)。

挣财洞铅锌矿床位于该成矿带中北部,为中小型规模,其中铅品位为4.58%,锌品位为7.51%(云南省核工业二〇九地质大队, 2018a)。矿床中主要金属矿物为闪锌矿和方铅矿,黄铁矿次之,含少量黄铜矿,非金属矿物以方解石为主,有少量石英(图2a~2c)。其中闪锌矿存在两种类型,在显微镜下内反射色分别呈淡黄色-黄色和红褐色-棕红色(图2b),并在铜的富集程度上也存在明显差异,深色闪锌矿更富集铜。老鹰窝铅锌矿床位于该成矿带中南部,也为中小型规模,其中铅平均品位为6.96%,锌平均品位为8.14%(云南省核工业二〇九地质大队, 2018b)。矿床中主要的金属矿物为方铅矿与闪锌矿,黄铁矿次之,闪锌矿在镜下多呈不透明状,部分

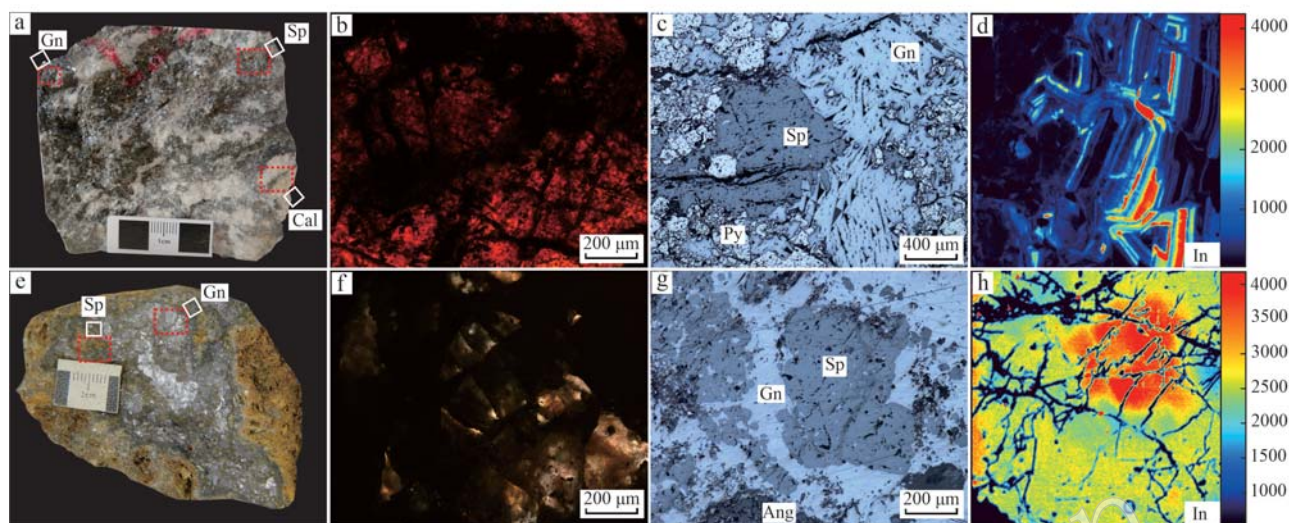


图2 挣财洞铅锌矿与老鹰窝铅锌矿矿石手标本及镜下照片

Fig. 2 The hand specimens and microscopic photographs of ores in Zhengcaidong and Laoyingwo Pb-Zn deposits

a—挣财洞铅锌矿矿石; b—挣财洞闪锌矿,透射光; c—挣财洞铅锌矿矿石,反射光; d—挣财洞矿床闪锌矿,面扫描; e—老鹰窝铅锌矿矿石; f—老鹰窝闪锌矿,透射光; g—老鹰窝铅锌矿矿石,反射光; h—老鹰窝矿床闪锌矿,面扫描; Sp—闪锌矿; Gn—方铅矿; Py—黄铁矿; Ang—铅钒; Cal—方解石

a—Pb-Zn mine ore in Zhengcaidong; b—sphalerite in Zhengcaidong, transmitted light; c—Pb-Zn mine ore in Zhengcaidong, reflected light; d—sphalerite in Zhengcaidong, scanning image; e—Pb-Zn ore in Laoyingwo; f—sphalerite in Laoyingwo, transmitted light; g—Pb-Zn ore in Laoyingwo, reflected light; h—sphalerite in Laoyingwo deposit, scanning image; Sp—sphalerite; Gn—galena; Py—pyrite; Ang—anglesite; Cal—calcite

闪锌矿呈黄褐色—棕黄色(图2e),方铅矿边缘常发育有灰色—暗灰色的铅钒,为方铅矿溶解氧化形成,矿区主要非金属矿物为方解石,含少量石英(图2d~2f)。

本文对挣财洞、老鹰窝两个铅锌矿床不同类型的硫化物矿石进行采集,并对闪锌矿进行了原位LA-ICP-MS微量元素测试和LA-TOF-ICP-MS面扫描分析,其中原位LA-ICP-MS微量元素测试在西安矿谱超净实验室完成,闪锌矿LA-TOF-ICP-MS面扫描在中国上海Chemlab科技公司完成。对比前期九头山铅锌矿床的研究成果发现,九头山铅锌矿床的闪锌矿铟含量为 $36.85 \times 10^{-6} \sim 2712.92 \times 10^{-6}$ (均值为 668.09×10^{-6})(王加昇等, 2024),挣财洞矿床闪锌矿中铟的含量为 $37.71 \times 10^{-6} \sim 403.88 \times 10^{-6}$,均值为 157.44×10^{-6} ,在红褐色—棕红色的闪锌矿中铟含量均大于 100.00×10^{-6} ,在浅黄色—黄色闪锌矿中铟含量相对较低;老鹰窝铅锌矿床的闪锌矿中铟含量为 $378.58 \times 10^{-6} \sim 1060.08 \times 10^{-6}$,均值为 631.46×10^{-6} ,铟含量普遍较高(表1)。从上述铟的分布特征来看,铅锌矿体离岩体越近,其闪锌矿颜色越深,铟的富集程度相对越高。

将普雄铅锌成矿带与扬子地块南—西南缘的大型

—超大型富铟矿床(都龙多金属矿床中闪锌矿铟含量为 $3.30 \times 10^{-6} \sim 3535.00 \times 10^{-6}$,均值为 426.08×10^{-6} ;大厂锡多金属矿田中闪锌矿铟含量为 $92.92 \times 10^{-6} \sim 1421.00 \times 10^{-6}$,平均为 998.00×10^{-6} ;个旧锡多金属矿床中闪锌矿铟含量为 $198.30 \times 10^{-6} \sim 1570.00 \times 10^{-6}$)对比可见,其闪锌矿中的铟含量处于一个数量级(图3)(皮桥辉等, 2015; Li *et al.*, 2015; 叶霖等, 2017);与国外典型铟矿床,如韩国Ulsan矿床(铟含量为 10×10^{-6})、秘鲁Ayawilca矿床(铟含量为 68×10^{-6})、加拿大East Kemptville矿床(铟含量为 15.4×10^{-6})、德国Tellerhauser矿床(铟含量为 71×10^{-6})、美国West Desert矿床(铟含量为 23×10^{-6})等(Schwarz-Schampera and Herzig, 2002; Werner *et al.*, 2017; 徐净等, 2018)相比,普雄铅锌成矿带闪锌矿铟含量明显高于其数十倍,据此本文认为个旧花岗岩体北缘的普雄铅锌成矿带是重要的铟成矿带并有着重要的研究和开采价值。

目前已发现的富铟矿床几乎都与花岗岩体和富锡多金属矿床相伴产出,而且富铟矿床具有成带成片分布的特点,前人据此认为我国下一步富铟矿床的找矿方向应该以隐伏花岗岩体和富锡多金属矿床

表 1 挣财洞、老鹰窝、九头山 Pb-Zn 矿床闪锌矿及其他典型富钨矿床闪锌矿微量元素组成
 Table 1 Trace element composition of sphalerite in Zhengcaidong, Laoyingwo, Jiutoushan Pb-Zn deposits and other typical indium-rich deposits

矿床	统计	$w(\text{Fe})/\%$	Mn	Co	Ni	Cu	Ga	As	Cd	In	Sn	Sb	Pb	Bi	$w_{\text{Bi}}/10^{-6}$	数据来源
挣财洞 ($n=25$)	最小值	0.15	0.004	-	-	43.82	-	-	1 163.03	26.13	5.84	-	0.98	0.003		
	最大值	9.44	629.7	0.24	311.88	6 346.69	3.02	0.09	3 216.23	403.88	36.81	12.95	158.41	0.05		本文
	平均值	3.07	214.02	0.13	44.93	794.97	0.87	0.09	1 980.86	157.44	14.59	3.21	21.44	0.02		
老鹰窝 ($n=16$)	最小值	0.09	-	-	-	219.05	21.03	1.37	1 347.36	378.58	158.49	3.17	12.28	-		
	最大值	0.66	154.67	0.48	7.62	1 487.82	115.03	83.47	1 842.99	1 060.08	1 424.54	294.07	98 328.52	0.02		本文
	平均值	0.25	35.85	0.3	4.08	547.68	55.41	10.89	1 462.28	631.46	432.11	30.71	11 083.08	0.01		
九头山	最小值	9.64	497.82	5.37	-	57.61	0.22	-	1 755.63	36.85	5.62	-	1.13	-		
	最大值	22.59	1 482.09	26.38	478.12	4 139.89	3.12	0.46	3 271.88	2 712.92	77.28	24.75	43.38	0.02		王加昇等, 2024
	平均值	13.89	831.53	15.74	75.54	838.77	1.27	0.23	2 332.82	668.09	17.81	4.09	7.67	0.01		
都龙	最小值	8.97	601	3.26	1.77	65.94	0.7	134.7	1 157	3.3	4.23	4.77	11.77	1.06		
	最大值	12.37	3 434	687.8	34.18	19 310	7.51	24 360	2 276	3 535	105.8	48.36	74 250	329		叶霖等, 2017
	平均值	10.81	1 600.19	122.11	9.17	4 422.29	2.65	2 357.74	1 664.07	426.08	34.12	14.61	5 267.01	107.85		
大厂	最小值	7.06	1 905	0.38	1.35	502	2.51	27.9	3 484	92.92	8.88	38	39.4	0.09		
	最大值	13.02	4 059	172	7.88	8 525	29.6	9 011	4 718	1 421	2 451	12 100	1 2351	97.1		皮桥辉等, 2015
	平均值	10.48	3 175	14.95	3.3	2 392	10.52	1 462.1	4 247.36	903.07	411.13	1 190.44	1 308.9	20.63		
个旧	最小值	21.67	343	-	1.8	703.4	6.3	6	564.7	198.3	4.7	2	3.16	30.9		
	最大值	45.13	3 146	40.9	5.7	3 523	50	6 442	1 627	1 570	432.1	153.2	35 640	1 011		Li <i>et al.</i> , 2015
	平均值	31.2	1 853.2	35.53	3.23	2 243.84	22.16	1 892.21	1 129.87	557.06	137.69	30.93	6 100.65	530.54		

-表示数值低于检测限。

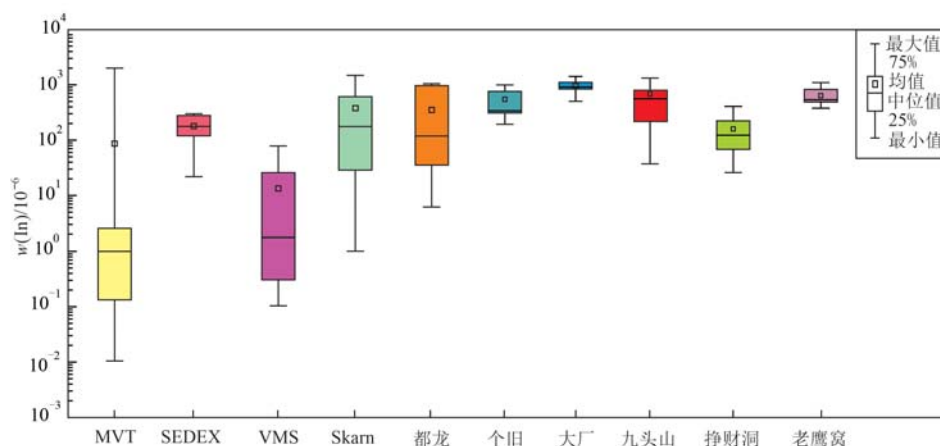


图 3 挣财洞、老鹰窝 Pb-Zn 矿床与不同类型 Pb-Zn 矿床中闪锌矿铟含量 LA-ICP-MS 原位分析对比图
Fig. 3 In situ analysis of LA-ICP-MS indium content of sphalerite in Zhengcaidong and Laoyingwo and different types of Pb-Zn deposits

MVT 型铅锌矿床数据据 Cook 等 (2009)、Ye 等 (2011); SEDEX 型铅锌矿床据 Ye 等 (2011)、张瑞杰 (2020); VMS 型铅锌矿床据 Cook 等 (2009)、张辉善等 (2018); Skarn 型铅锌矿床据 Ye 等 (2011)、皮桥辉等 (2015); 都龙矿床据田静等 (2022); 个旧矿床据 Li 等 (2015); 大厂矿床据皮桥辉等 (2015); 九头山矿床据王加昇等 (2024)

MVT Pb-Zn deposit according to Cook *et al.*, 2009; Ye *et al.*, 2011; SEDEX Pb-Zn deposit according to Ye *et al.*, 2011; Zhang Ruijie, 2020; VMS Pb-Zn deposit according to Cook *et al.*, 2009; Zhang Huishan *et al.*, 2018; Skarn Pb-Zn deposit according to Ye *et al.*, 2011; Pi Qiaohui *et al.*, 2015; Dulong deposit according to Tian Jing *et al.*, 2022; Gejiu deposit according to Li *et al.*, 2015; Dachang deposit according to Pi Qiaohui *et al.*, 2015

为线索进一步寻找大型-超大型富铟矿床 (张乾等, 2019)。由于闪锌矿是铟主要的赋存矿物, 全球 95% 的铟均来自闪锌矿 (温汉捷等, 2019; 李晓峰等, 2019), 因此, 从本文对普雄铅锌矿成矿带中铟超常富集的现象和资源潜力评价来看, 寻找富铟矿床的关键是在花岗岩体与富锡多金属矿床外围寻找与其关系密切的大中型铅锌矿床, 并且离岩体和富锡多金属矿床越近、闪锌矿颜色越深的铅锌矿体是最重要的铟资源找矿靶区。

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