

川西里伍式铜矿床早石炭世成矿事件

——以里伍和中咀矿床为例

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摘要: 川西里伍式富铜矿位于扬子地台西缘和松潘-甘孜造山带接合带的江浪穹窿中。矿体大体上呈层状-似层状或透镜状。前期的矿床地质特征调查及矿相学研究结果表明, 里伍铜矿的矿体至少经历了两期富集过程: 早期硫化物构造变形特征明显, 成典型的条带状构造, 而晚期的矿化不具变形特征, 主要呈块状、团块-浸染状及脉状矿构造叠加改造于前者之上。本文对里伍和中咀矿床中早期条带状黄铜矿进行了 Re-Os 同位素定年, 获得一个良好的等时线年龄为 343 ± 11 Ma ($n = 4, 2\sigma$), 初始 $^{187}\text{Os}/^{188}\text{Os}$ 比值为 ~ 2.37 。本文据此认为里伍式富铜矿早期成矿事件始于早石炭世, 明显晚于赋矿围岩——元古界里伍岩群, 该时期的成矿物质主要来源于大陆上地壳。

关键词: 黄铜矿 Re-Os 定年; 成矿事件; 里伍式铜矿; 江浪穹窿; 松潘-甘孜造山带

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Early Cretaceous metallogeny of the Liwu-type copper deposit, western Sichuan Province: Case study of the Liwu and Zhongzui deposits

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Abstract: The Liwu-type copper deposits are located in the Jianglang dome, one of the domes in the southeastern Songpan-Ganzi fold belt. Based on field investigations and detailed observations, the authors identified two metallogenic processes: banded sulfide ores occurred at the early stage, and massive, disseminated and veined ores were undeformed and superimposed on the early mineralizations at the late stage. In this paper, the authors present the first chalcopyrite Re-Os geochronological data for the Liwu and Zhongzui deposits to exactly constrain the formation age and origin of the metallogenic event. The result yielded a good isochrone age of 343 ± 11 Ma ($n = 4, 2\sigma$), with an initial $^{187}\text{Os}/^{188}\text{Os}$ ratio of ~ 2.37 . This study indicates that the early banded (deformed) copper mineralization was initiated in the Early Carboniferous, later than the Meso-proterozoic surrounding rocks of the Liwu Group. The main ore-forming source should have been derived from the upper continental crust.

Key words: chalcopyrite Re-Os dating; metallogenic event; Liwu-type copper deposit; Jianglang dome; Songpan-Ganzi orogen

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在扬子地台西缘和松潘-甘孜造山带接合带江浪穹窿中(图1a),分布着里伍、黑牛洞、中咀、挖金沟、柏香林及筭叶林等一系列呈层状-似层状(或透镜状)的富铜矿床(图1b)。这些矿床环穹窿腰部密集产出,因其矿床地质、控矿构造及蚀变矿化等特征相近,而被统称为里伍式富铜矿床(姚鹏等, 2008; 李建忠等, 2012)。目前对其成矿期次和时代尚不明确(宋铁和等, 1990; 颜丹平等, 1997; Yan *et al.*, 2003a),在成因认识方面还存在同生喷流沉积(姚家栋, 1990)与后成变质/热液争议(傅昭仁等, 1997;

李建忠等, 2012)。

本文通过矿床地质特征调查,结合矿相学研究,发现里伍式富铜矿具有两种不同的主要矿石类型,即条带状矿石及块状-脉状矿石。前者具显著的构造变形特征;而后者则不具变形特征,且叠加改造于前者之上。本文针对早期的变形条带状铜矿石,进行 N-TIMS Re-Os 同位素测年,精确地限定了该期铜矿化事件始于早石炭世(~ 343 Ma),成矿物质主要来源于上地壳。

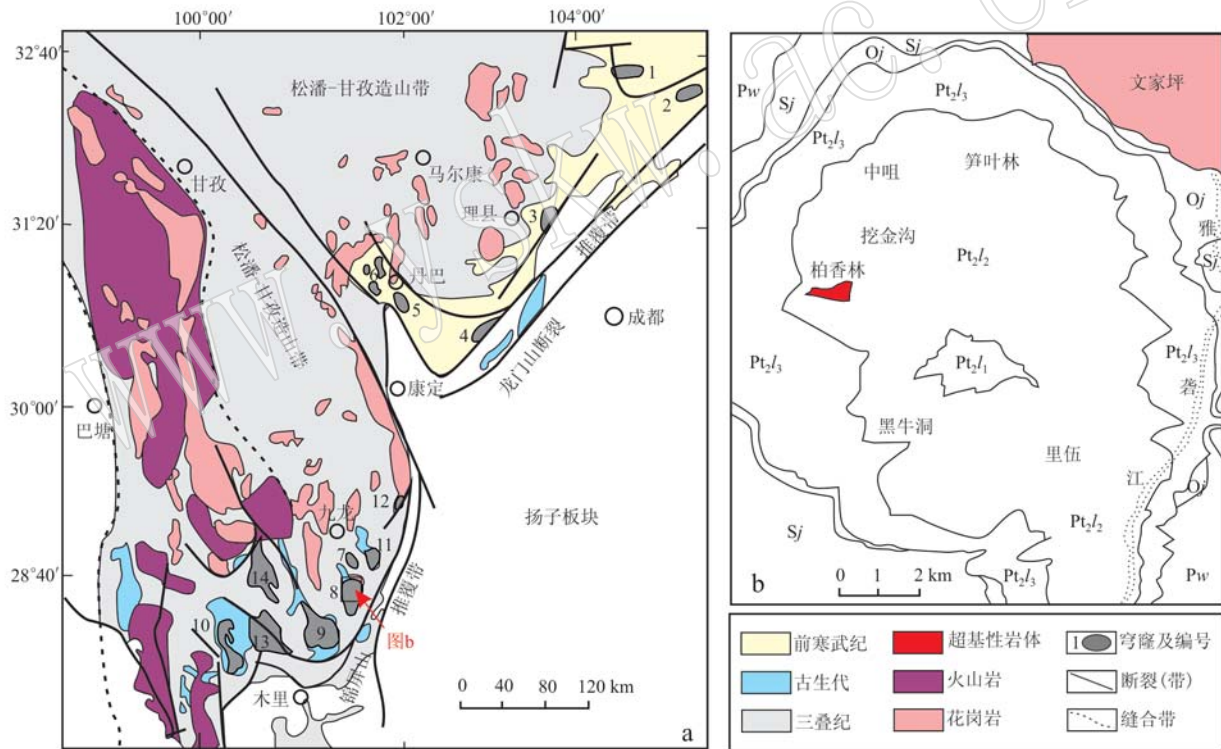


图1 松潘-甘孜造山带东缘区域地质(a)和里伍铜矿床地质简图(b)(据张惠华等,2013 修改)

Fig. 1 Sketch geological map of Songpan-Ganze fold belt (a) and the Liwu copper deposit (b) (modified after Zhang Huihua *et al.*, 2013)

1—摩天岭; 2—轿子顶; 3—雪隆包; 4—雅斯德; 5—格宗; 6—公差; 7—踏卡; 8—江浪; 9—长枪; 10—恰斯; 11—三垭; 12—田湾; 13—瓦厂; 14—唐央; Pt_2l_1 —中元古里伍岩群下岩组; Pt_2l_2 —中元古里伍岩群中岩组; Pt_2l_3 —中元古里伍岩群上岩组; Oj—奥陶系江浪组; Sj—志留系甲坝组; Pw—二叠系乌拉溪组

1—Motianlin; 2—Jiaoziding; 3—Xuelongbao; 4—Yaside; 5—Gezong; 6—Gongcha; 7—Taka; 8—Jianglang; 9—Changqiang; 10—Qiasi; 11—Sanya; 12—Tianwan; 13—Wachang; 14—Tangyang; P_2l_1 、 P_2l_2 、 P_2l_3 —Lower, Middle and Upper Proterozoic, respectively;

Oj—Ordovician Jiang-lang Formation; Sj—Silurian Jiaba Formation; Pw—Permian Wulaxi Formation

1 地质背景及矿床地质特征

1.1 地质背景

江浪穹隆区域构造上处于康滇地轴西侧,松潘—甘孜造山带东南缘,北东向木里—锦屏弧形推覆构造带北西侧后缘(图 1a)。从南西向北东依次分布有恰斯、瓦厂、唐央、长枪、江浪、踏卡、三垭、田湾等一系列穹隆体,核部主要由前震旦系变质岩及浅变质的下古生界地层组成,向外依次出露上古生界和中生界地层(图 1a)。区内广泛发育中酸性花岗岩(图 1a),并伴随着较强的区域成矿作用(张惠华等,2013)。

江浪穹隆的核部主要由里伍群的一套中元古代(傅昭仁等,1997)变质陆源碎屑岩系构成,岩性为石英岩、黑云石英岩、黑云石英片岩、二云石英片岩、二云片岩及黑云片岩;穹隆边部为奥陶系、志留系和二叠系地层,缺失古生代的其它地层;外围则为一套中生代地层(图 1b)。穹隆核部广泛发育顺层韧性剪切带(张惠华等,2013)。

江浪穹隆内部出露的岩浆岩主要为文家坪花岗岩(曾经被称为新火山花岗岩),分布于穹隆北东九

龙河与雅砻江汇合处(图 1b),岩性主要为似斑状黑云母花岗岩,与前寒武系及古生代地层呈显著的侵入接触关系(图 1b)。前人研究表明该岩体形成于 161.52 ± 0.62 Ma(周家云等,2013)。

1.2 矿床地质特征

里伍式铜矿床赋矿地层为穹隆核部的里伍岩群,由于多期变质变形的叠加改造,总体为一套无序的重复叠置的构造岩石地层。岩性以石英岩、片岩为主,夹较多透镜条带状变基性火山岩(岩性以黑云绿泥透闪岩、斜长角闪岩为主)。各矿床如里伍、黑牛洞、中咀等铜矿床均环江浪穹隆腰部排列(图 1b),说明穹隆构造控矿作用明显。

矿区蚀变类型主要为:早期黑云母化、斜长石化;中期电气石化、硅化;晚期绢云母化和绿泥石化。矿体与中—晚期蚀变作用关系密切,是重要的找矿标志。上述蚀变矿物往往切穿或叠加覆盖围岩面理。蚀变作用主要受层间韧性剪切或叠加于其上的后期重力滑脱带控制,从大范围来说其带状分布特征比较明显,其分布也与区内的韧性剪切带分布范围一致。

里伍式铜矿矿体均产于含矿蚀变带内(图 2、图 3),矿体产状与围岩片理基本一致,局部呈小角度

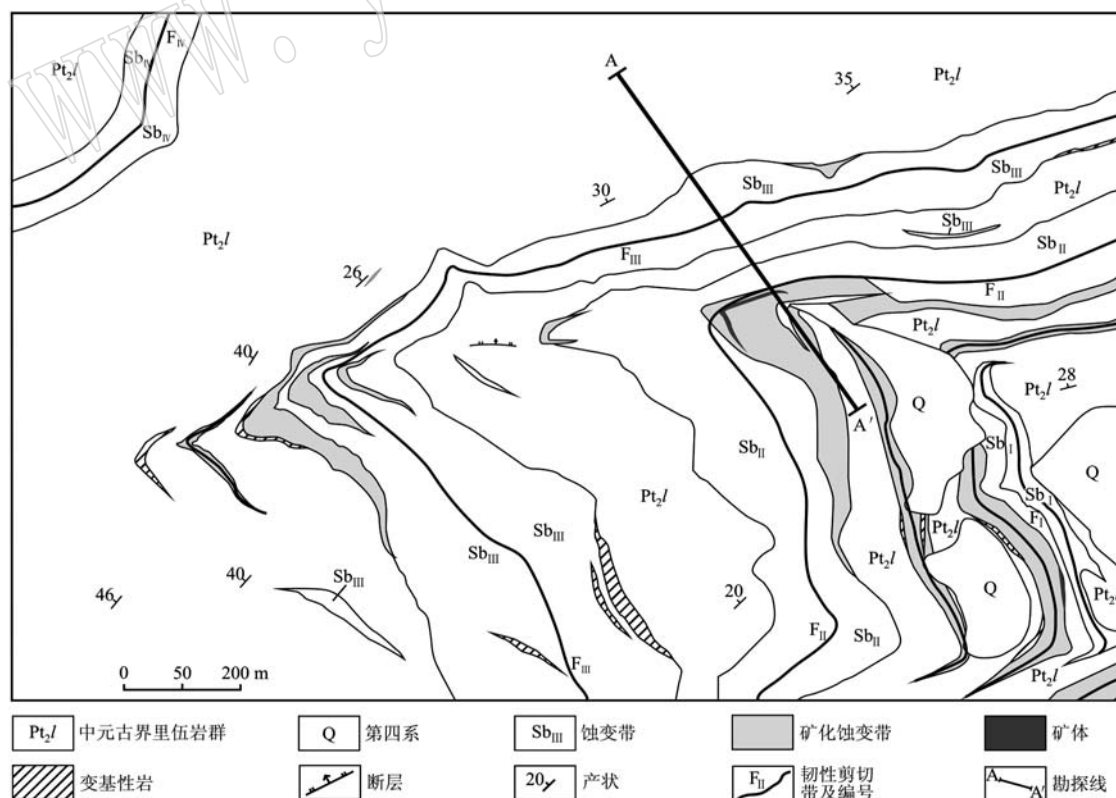


图 2 里伍式铜矿中咀矿区地质简图(矿区位置见图 1b; 据张惠华等, 2013 修改)

Fig. 2 Geological map of the Zhongzui copper deposit (the location shown in Fig. 1b; modified after Zhang Huihua *et al.*, 2013)

斜交,走向和倾斜方向矿体“穿层”现象明显。矿体主要呈似层状、透镜状(图3),其次为叠瓦式形态和分枝复合状、脉状。矿体与赋矿围岩多呈突变接触关系,并普遍见围岩被矿体捕获包裹现象(图4a)。

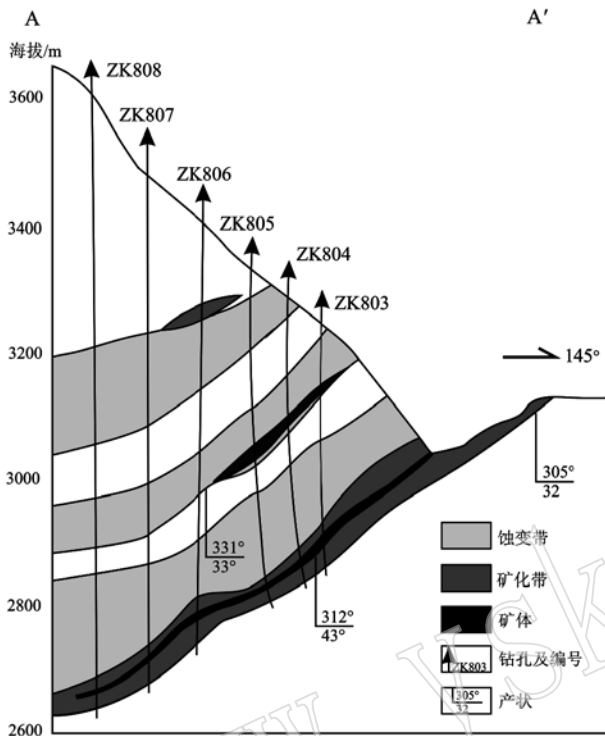


图3 里伍式铜矿中咀矿区8号勘探线剖面图(勘探线位置见图2;据 Zhou Qing *et al.*, 2017 修改)

Fig. 3 Geological map of the Zhongzui copper deposit (the location shown in Fig. 2; modified after Zhou Qing *et al.*, 2017)

矿石构造主要为脉状(图4d、f、图5a)、块状(图4a、e、图5b)、团块-浸染状,并见条带状(图4b、c、图5c、d)。矿石结构主要有自形-他形结构、碎裂结构、共边结构、交代结构、固溶体分离结构等(图5),具有典型的热液充填交代成因的矿石结构特征。通过野外调查及矿相学研究可区分出两个期次的成矿事件:(a)早期矿化变形成条带状,发育大量剪切条带、石英不对称透镜体和石香肠、不协调褶皱等;在平行片理的面上,硫化物呈浸染状、斑点状和薄片状;在垂直片理走向的面上,则呈条纹状、透镜状;该期矿化常见被后期矿化切割、叠加改造(图4b、c)等现象;(b)晚期矿化则不见变形特征,主要呈硫化物脉、块状、团块-浸染状产出(图4d、e),或呈石英-电气石脉-石榴石脉状产出(图4f)。

矿石的金属矿物主要有黄铜矿、磁黄铁矿、黄铁

矿(图5)及少量方铅矿、闪锌矿。在地表氧化带零星分布有孔雀石、铜蓝、褐铁矿。脉石矿物主要有石英、黑云母、绢云母、绿泥石、电气石、石榴石及方解石等(图4)。

上述现象都明显地揭示里伍式铜矿床后期的矿化为热液充填成因,而非同生沉积成因。前人(李建忠等,2012)认为里伍式铜矿床内的变形条带状矿石是韧性剪切作用的产物,与后期未变形矿石的成矿作用、地球物理、地球化学条件不同;但早期的铜矿化成因尚不明确。而该类型矿石则为本文中的重点研究对象。

3 分析方法

本次分析测试的4件条带状黄铜矿样品,其中的Plw2和Plw3采自里伍式铜矿床的里伍矿区平硐中,ZK602及ZK603则采集于中咀矿区的钻孔中;矿物共生组合均为变形的黄铜矿-磁黄铁矿-闪锌矿-石榴石。黄铜矿单矿物破碎至20~40目,经过淘洗及重磁分选后,在双目镜下手工提纯(3~4g)。Re-Os定年在中国地质科学院国家地质实验测试中心Re-Os分析实验室完成。化学分析流程详见文献(杜安道等,2001),并简述如下:样品使用富集的 ^{185}Re 和 ^{190}Os 混合稀释剂。采用卡洛斯管(Carius Tube)溶样(Shirey and Walker, 1995; Smoliar *et al.*, 1996)。Re用萃取和阴离子交换柱分离。Os用蒸馏法分离纯化。分析仪器为负离子热表面电离质谱仪(N-TIMS)。实验室全流程空白Re为 $10.7 \times 10^{-12}\text{g}$,Os为 $0.1 \times 10^{-12}\text{g}$ 。实验室的质量是用国标JDC(GBW04436)控制的。铜镍硫化物标样GBW04477(JCBY)被用于控制测试分析的重现性和仪器的稳定性。

4 分析结果

本次实验获得标样的测试值为: $\text{Re} = 38.65 \times 10^{-9} \pm 0.12$, $\text{Os} = 16.09 \times 10^{-9} \pm 0.05$, $^{187}\text{Os}/^{188}\text{Os} = 0.3361 \pm 0.0017$; 杜安道等(2012)报道的标准值 $\text{Re} = 38.61 \times 10^{-9} \pm 0.54$, $\text{Os} = 16.23 \times 10^{-9} \pm 0.17$, $^{187}\text{Os}/^{188}\text{Os} = 0.3363 \pm 0.0029$ 在误差范围内非常一致,表明分析期间仪器状态非常稳定,获得样品的Re-Os同位素数据十分可靠;详细测试结果见表1。

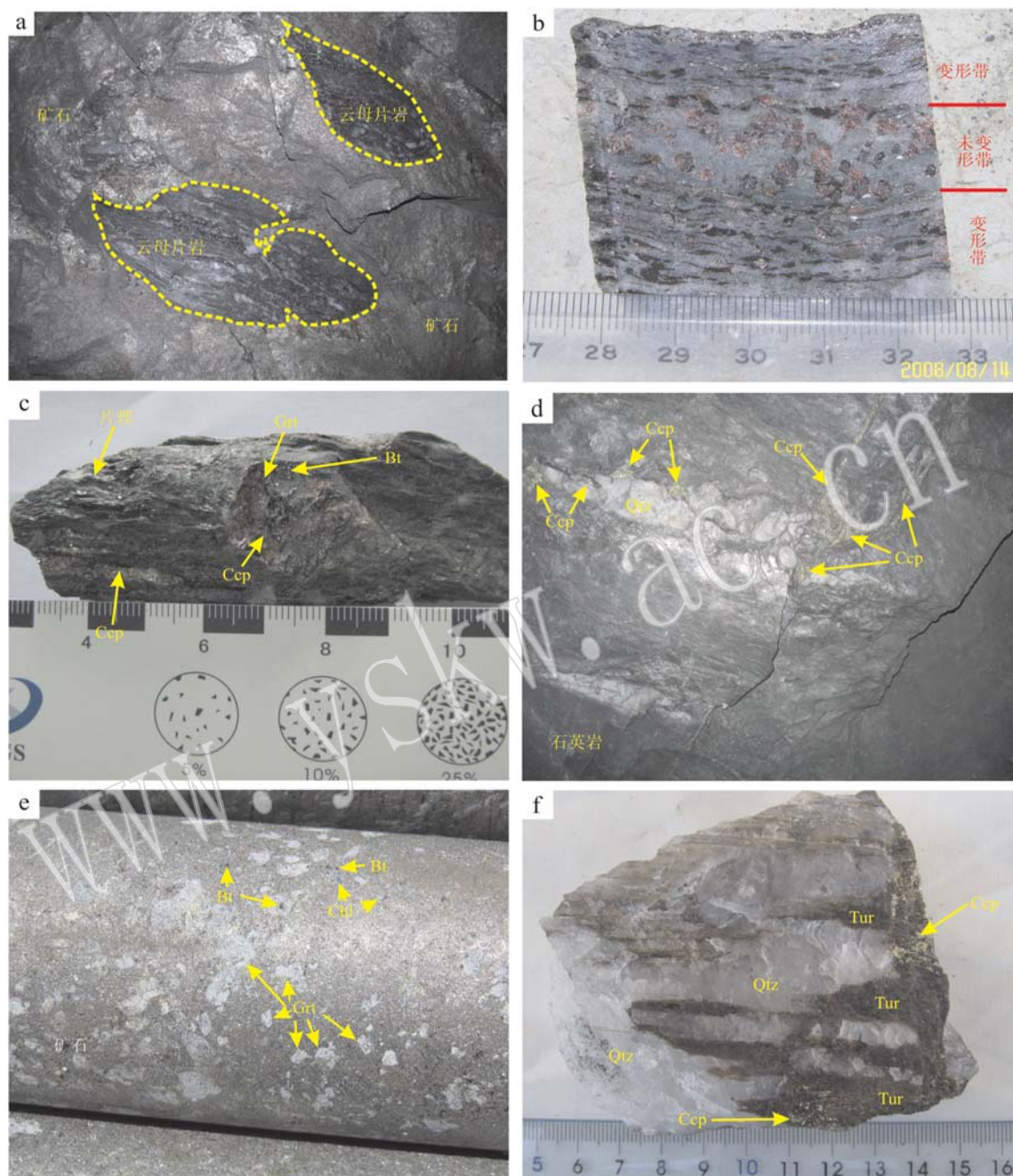


图4 矿石野外及手标本特征

Fig. 4 Representative field and specimen photos of the ores

a—脉状矿中见捕获并包裹的围岩团块; b、c—早期变形的条带状石榴石-铜矿化被后期未变形的石榴石-铜矿化(脉)叠加改造; d—脉状硫化物矿体; e—块状矿石; f—电气石-石英脉状矿石; Ccp—黄铜矿; Po—磁黄铁矿; Py—黄铁矿; Apy—毒砂; Qtz—石英; Tur—电气石; Grt—石榴石; Chl—绿泥石; Bt—黑云母

a—the wall rock of the Liwu Group captured and enwrapped by the large veined orebody; b, c—earlier formed banded garnet-copper mineralizations crosscut and locally replaced by later un-deformed (veined) garnet-copper mineralizations; d—veined sulfide orebodies; e—massive ores; f—tourmaline-quartz veined ores; Ccp—chalcopyrite; Po—pyrrhotite; Py—pyrite; Apy—arsenopyrite; Qtz—quartz; Tur—tourmaline; Grt—garnet; Chl—chlorite; Bt—biotite

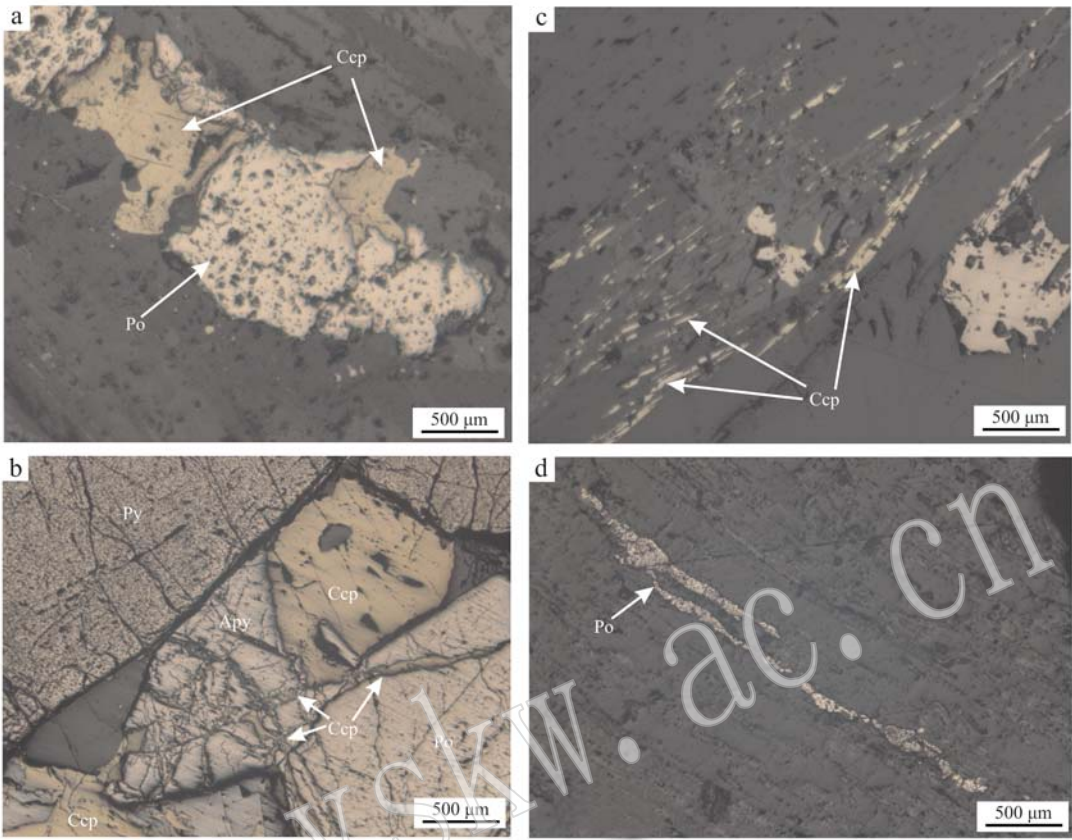


图 5 矿石镜下照片(-)

Fig. 5 Photomicrographs of the ores (-)

a—后期未变形的脉状矿石; b—后期未变形的块状-脉状矿石; c—早期变形的条带状黄铜矿化; d—早期变形的条带状黄铁矿化; 矿物缩写同图 4
a—later un-deformed veined ores; b—later un-deformed massive and veined ores; c—earlier deformed banded chalcopyrites; d—earlier deformed banded pyrrhotines; mineral abbreviations as for Fig. 4

表 1 里伍式铜矿中条带状黄铜矿的 Re-Os (NTIMS) 分析结果

Table 1 NTIMS Re-Os isotope data for the banded chalcopyrites from the Liwu type copper deposits

样号	重量/g	Re /10 ⁻⁹	±	^c Os/10 ⁻⁹	±	¹⁸⁷ Os/10 ⁻⁹	±	¹⁸⁷ Re/ ¹⁸⁸ Os	±	¹⁸⁷ Os/ ¹⁸⁸ Os	±
Plw2	0.304	0.618 5	0.019 0	0.014 1	0.000 11	0.006 4	0.000 05	212.5	6.8	3.5	0.1
Plw3	0.703	0.096 6	0.000 4	0.005 9	0.000 15	0.002 2	0.000 02	79.2	2.1	2.9	0.1
ZK602	0.803	0.122 2	0.000 5	0.000 9	0.000 01	0.000 7	0.000 01	643.3	3.7	6.0	0.1
ZK603	0.807	1.1284	0.003 7	0.005 0	0.000 05	0.005 7	0.000 08	1 093.7	11.8	8.7	0.2

注: 不确定度是 2σ, 年龄计算中衰变常数 λ = 1.666 × 10⁻¹¹/a (Smoliar *et al.*, 1996), ^cOs 代表普 Os。

本次测试的 4 件黄铜矿样品的 Re 含量为 0.096 6 × 10⁻⁹ ± 0.000 4 ~ 1.1284 × 10⁻⁹ ± 0.003 7, ¹⁸⁷Os 含量为 0.000 7 × 10⁻⁹ ± 0.000 01 ~ 0.001 564 × 10⁻⁹ ± 0.000 085, ¹⁸⁷Re/¹⁸⁸Os 比值为 79.2 ± 2.1 ~ 1 093.7 ± 11.8, ¹⁸⁷Os/¹⁸⁸Os 比值为 2.9 ± 0.1 ~ 8.7 ± 0.2。并获得良好的 Re-Os 等时线年龄为 343 ± 11 Ma (2σ, MSWD = 2.9), 初始 ¹⁸⁷Os/¹⁸⁸Os 比值为 3.370

± 0.092 (图 6)。

5 讨论

5.1 成矿时代

同位素定年的结果与封闭温度的关系极为密切, 不同的同位素定年方法所对应的封闭温度存在

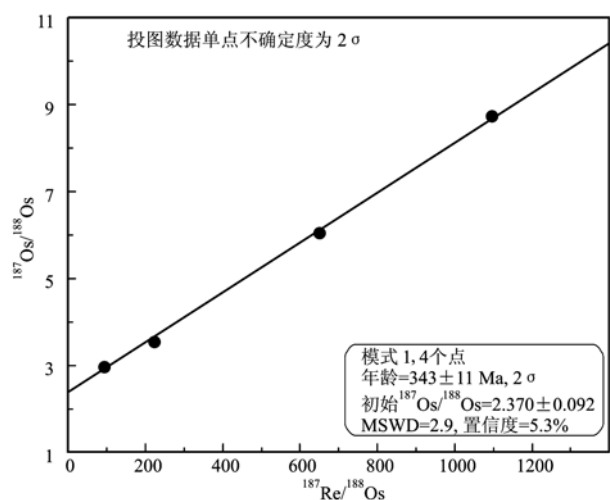


图6 里伍式铜矿中条带状黄铜矿 Re-Os 等时线年龄图

Fig. 6 Re-Os isochron age of chalcopyrite from the Liwu type copper deposits

差异,因而对于同一测定对象,用不同的定年方法所获得的同位素年龄也必然不同。由于构造变形、变质、岩浆或是热液事件能重置某些同位素体系(Lawrie *et al.*, 2007; Zhou *et al.*, 2016),全岩或矿物的 Rb-Sr、K-Ar 体系的封闭温度非常低($< 350^{\circ}\text{C}$, Cliff, 1985),因此,在后期构造及岩浆-热液活动强烈的地区,这些同位素体系很容易被重置。相比之下,硫化物矿石中的 Re-Os 同位素体系的封闭温度较高。先前的研究表明辉钼矿中的 Re-Os 同位素体系封闭温度可达 800°C (Stein and Bingen, 2002; Bingen and Stein, 2003),而辉钼矿和黄铁矿-(黄铜矿)的 Re-Os 体系封闭温度超过 500°C (Suzuki *et al.*, 1996; Brenan *et al.*, 2000)。Stevens 等(2005)进而报道了黄铁矿-黄铜矿-方铅矿-闪锌矿组合的封闭温度可达 730°C 。由此可见,上述硫化物的 Re-Os 同位素体系不易受外界热事件的影响,从而能够被广泛地用来限定各类矿床的形成时代(Stein *et al.*, 1997; Mao *et al.*, 2008; Sun *et al.*, 2008; Feng *et al.*, 2009; Zhou *et al.*, 2012, 2017)。

虽然里伍式铜矿普遍遭受较强的构造变形和热液蚀变作用,但如上所述,黄铜矿-黄铁矿组合的 Re-Os 同位素体系封闭温度较高,相对不容易受这些热液蚀变的影响。因而本文直接采用黄铜矿进行 Re-Os 同位素测年。获得条带状矿石中黄铜矿的 Re-Os 等时线年龄($\sim 343\text{ Ma}$),可直接代表黄铜矿的形成时代。在里伍式铜矿中,黄铜矿为主要的铜矿物,因而其年龄可以直接代表该矿床的形成时代:即里伍

式铜矿很可能存在早石炭世时期的铜成矿事件。先前报道了里伍铜矿床含矿石英脉中包裹体 Rb-Sr 等时线的年龄为 191 Ma ,方铅矿的模式年龄为 184 Ma ,黑云母的 K-Ar 年龄为 142.2 Ma 和 80.8 Ma ,以及 Ar-Ar 年龄为 136.4 Ma (马国桃等, 2009; Yan *et al.*, 2003a, 2003b)。最近 Zhou 等(2017)获得里伍铜矿块状-脉状黄铜矿 Re-Os 同位素年龄为 151 Ma 。虽然这些测年结果因采取不同的测试方法而存在一定的差异,但总体上显示在华力西期成矿事件之后,在江浪(穹窿)地区还存在燕山期的另一次铜多金属成矿事件。总而言之,里伍式铜矿应为多期成矿事件下的产物:初始于华力西期,集大成于燕山期。

5.2 成矿物质来源

如上所述,里伍铜矿床中的条带状黄铜矿的形成时代明显晚于赋矿围岩——中元古代的里伍岩群,这排除了同生(喷流)沉积成因的可能性。早期成矿年龄($343.0 \pm 11.0\text{ Ma}$)早于中生代岩浆岩的形成年龄,因而,排除其为这些岩浆-热液事件下的产物。矿石黄铜矿的 Pb 同位素与区内赋矿围岩中元古代里伍岩群变质岩的极为一致(另文待发),暗示这些围岩可能为其主要成矿物质来源。该期黄铜矿含较高的初始 $^{187}\text{Os}/^{188}\text{Os}$ 值(2.37 ± 0.09 , 图 6),置信度 5.3% ,大于 Wendt 等(1991)的推荐值 5% ,表明该值是可靠的。该值远高于大洋地幔的 $0.10812 \sim 0.16469$ (Pearson *et al.*, 1995)和原始上地幔的 $0.1258 \pm 0.0005 \sim 0.1290 \pm 0.0009$ (Meisel *et al.*, 1996),包括中国大陆岩石圈地幔的 0.1156 ± 0.0009 (Gao *et al.*, 2002),同时也高于下地壳的 $0.4 \sim 0.8$ (Saal *et al.*, 1998),暗示这些源区不可能为早期 Cu-Zn 矿化的成矿物质来源区。实际上,该初始 $^{187}\text{Os}/^{188}\text{Os}$ 比值与上地壳的 $1.9 \sim 11$ (Esser and Turekian, 1993; Saal *et al.*, 1998; Pearson *et al.*, 1995)及壳源 Ni-Cu 硫化物矿石的 $^{187}\text{Os}/^{188}\text{Os}$ 比值 ~ 4.64 (Walker *et al.*, 1994)较为一致,表明该期成矿物质主要来源于上地壳,不含或极少有幔源物质的加入。上地壳元古代变质里伍岩群中含有大规模的变基性火山岩,具有较高的铜元素背景值。因此,本文认为里伍式铜矿早期条带状矿化很可能主要萃取于上地壳中的元古代变质里伍岩群。

在晚三叠世时期,古特提斯洋东向俯冲结束,羌塘-昌都地块与扬子板块的直接发生陆-陆碰撞 (Burchfiel *et al.*, 1995; Chang, 2000; Yuan *et al.*, 2010),受该构造事件的影响,松潘-甘孜地区的岩石

圈强烈加厚、变形;同时造成了该期矿化的变形。

6 结论

对里伍式铜矿中的条带状黄铜矿的 Re-Os 同位素地质年代学研究表明,该期矿化的形成时限始于早石炭世(~343 Ma),明显晚于赋矿围岩——元古代里伍岩群,表明其具有后生的热液充填成因。黄铜矿的初始 $^{187}\text{Os}/^{188}\text{Os}$ 值为~3.37,与大陆上地壳的平均值非常接近,表明该期成矿事件的物质来源可能主要与大陆上地壳密切相关。

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