

包古图斑岩铜矿床的钛矿物特征及其成因意义*

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Abstract On the basis of observing a large number of thin sections, assemblage characteristics and formation mechanism of titanium minerals in Baogutu porphyry deposit were studied. The main titanium minerals are sphene, ilmenite and rutile. Sphene formed during both rock-forming and ore-forming period, but mainly found in the potassium alteration stage of early ore-forming period and coexist with K-feldspar and biotite, while relative low content of sphene also formed in the propylitization and zeolitization stages. Ilmenites developed in every alteration stages of ore-forming period in which most common in the potassium alteration stage, while rare formed in rock-forming period. Rutile is only found in the ore-forming period, in which it coexists with K-feldspar, biotite, and quartz in the early potassium alteration stage and also wrapped in sphene as fine grains. Rutile formed in propylitization stage too and intergrowth with chlorite. These titanium minerals are mostly found within biotite grain or nearby, which may be one characteristics of porphyry deposit. SiO₂ and CaO content of sphene is close to the theoretical value, while TiO₂ content is lower. All the ilmenites contain Mn, with a MnO content of 1.97 to 4.49 percent and manganese ilmenite is appeared (MnO content 18.38 percent). Rutile contains a certain amount of SiO₂ and FeO, with a small amount of Al₂O₃, MgO and P₂O₅ in some grains. Assemblage characteristics of titanium minerals shows that ore-bearing porphyry of Baogutu porphyry deposit belongs to I-type, forming at a high oxygen fugacity and not deep depth.

Key words Baogutu; Porphyry copper deposit; Titanium minerals; Characteristics and genesis significance

摘要 在大量薄片鉴定的基础上, 本文对包古图斑岩铜矿的钛矿物组合特征及其形成机制进行了研究。主要钛矿物为榍石、钛铁矿和金红石。其中榍石在成岩期和成矿期均有形成, 但主要见于成矿期的钾化阶段, 与钾长石、黑云母共生; 在后期的青盘岩化和沸石化阶段也有出现, 但含量相对较少。成岩期的钛铁矿很少见, 成矿期各蚀变阶段均有分布, 但最见于钾化阶段。金红石仅见于成矿期, 钾化阶段早期可与钾长石、黑云母、石英等共生, 还见有被榍石包裹的细粒金红石, 青盘岩化阶段亦有形成, 与绿泥石共生。这些钛矿物最常出现于黑云母颗粒内部或其附近, 这可能是斑岩型矿床的特征之一。榍石 SiO₂ 和 CaO 含量与理论值接近, TiO₂ 偏低; 钛铁矿均含锰, MnO 含量 1.97% ~ 4.49%, 还见有锰钛铁矿; 金红石含有一定量的 SiO₂ 和 FeO^T, 个别颗粒还含有少量 Al₂O₃、MgO 和 P₂O₅。钛矿物组合特征表明包古图含矿斑岩为 I 型, 形成于较高氧逸度环境, 侵位深度不大。

关键词 包古图; 斑岩铜矿; 钛矿物; 特征及成因意义

中图法分类号 P618.41; P578.44

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副矿物特征可以反映成岩成矿的物理化学条件,是岩石和矿床成因类型划分的重要依据之一。有关岩浆岩副矿物的研究文献很多,研究内容主要是岩石成因与成岩物理化学条件(李俊杰,2005;陈鸣和张成江,1991;王德荫等,1990),而矿床中的副矿物研究则很少。近几年来,斑岩铜矿中的副矿物研究受到重视,因为它们从岩浆期一直持续到热液期,因此其多样的矿物组合和成分特征对于示踪岩浆的演化和成矿过程有着更为重要的意义。Imai(2004)和姚春亮等(2007)对斑岩铜矿中的磷灰石进行过研究,认为岩浆期和成矿期的磷灰石在微量元素含量上有差异。Scott(2005)和Scott and Radford(2007)对澳大利亚 Northparkes 斑岩铜金矿床金红石的研究表明其大小和成分能够反映矿化作用强弱,从而可以作为找矿指示矿物。李金祥等(2008)对西藏班公湖带多不杂富金斑岩铜矿床中金红石的研究得出了相近的结论。相比而言,钛矿物组合能够更灵敏地反映成岩成矿的环境变化。在大量薄片鉴定的基础上,我们发现包古图斑岩铜矿含矿斑岩具有较高的钛矿物含量和多样的矿物组合,其矿物学特征对成矿机制和找矿具有一定的指示意义。

1 矿床地质

包古图斑岩铜矿是西准噶尔地区近几年发现的一个中型矿床。许多研究者从不同侧面对矿床进行了研究,包括成矿地质背景、含矿斑岩特征、矿床地质特征和金银赋存状态等(张锐等,2006;成勇和张锐,2006;张连昌等,2006;宋会侠等,2007a, b)。矿区出露地层为下石炭统包古图组(C_1b)和希贝库拉斯组(C_{1x}),是一套海相火山碎屑岩夹少量陆缘碎屑岩,地层时代约为332Ma(刘玉琳等,待刊)。含矿岩体为包古图V号岩体,是一个以闪长岩为主并含有石英闪长岩、花岗闪长岩的复式小岩株,有花岗闪长斑岩、石英闪长斑岩和闪长玢岩岩脉穿插其中(图1),主岩体形成时代约为311Ma(刘玉琳等,待刊)。含矿斑岩具有埃达克岩性质(张连昌等,2006)。花岗闪长岩与石英闪长岩呈渐变关系,似斑状结构,斑晶以中长石和奥长石为主,钾长石、黑云母次之,少量角闪石,基质主要由长石和石英组成。岩石普遍蚀变,大致可以划分出钾长石-黑云母化带、石英-绢云母化带、青盘岩化带和沸石-碳酸盐化带等,蚀变矿物主要有钾长石、黑云母、石英、绢云母、水白云母、绿泥石、绿帘石、沸石和方解石等。该岩体基本为全岩矿化,主要金属矿物有黄铁矿、黄铜矿、辉钼矿、毒砂、磁黄铁矿及闪锌矿,另有少量的斑铜矿、辉铜矿、自然铜、赤铜矿、蓝辉铜矿以及一些碲铋类矿物等(宋会侠等,2007a)。金属矿物常呈浸染状和细脉状分布,成矿元素主要是Cu-Au(-Mo)组合。

2 主要钛矿物产状及矿物组合特征

包古图斑岩铜矿的主要钛矿物为榍石、金红石和钛铁

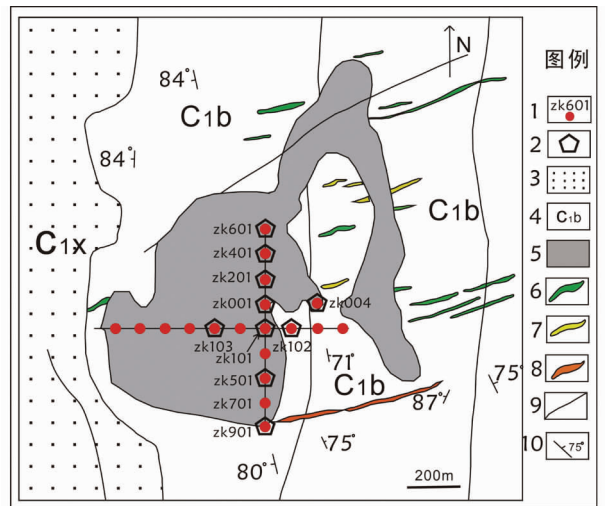


图1 包古图斑岩铜矿矿床地质和采样位置图

Fig.1 Sketch geological map of Baogutu porphyry copper deposit and sampling positions

矿,榍石可见于岩浆期和成矿期的各个热液蚀变阶段。钛铁矿和金红石则主要见于成矿期,并且主要形成于钾化阶段,与钾长石、黑云母等共生;有时为早期矿物如黑云母、榍石、磁铁矿等的蚀变产物。这几种钛矿物的主要特征分述如下。

2.1 榍石

榍石在成岩期和成矿期均有形成,岩浆期榍石多为自形程度较高的信封状,粒径较粗大,一般0.5~1.5 mm,常与磷灰石、磁铁矿等共生,常见组合为:石英+斜长石+黑云母+榍石。成矿期榍石更为常见,一般呈他形粒状或多晶集合体存在,亦有少数呈细小自形晶体。

成矿期榍石有多种产状,主要形成于钾化阶段,与钾长石、黑云母共生(图2-a, b),而且常包裹于黑云母的晶体内部。黑云母常经受后期蚀变,部分或全部变为绿泥石。常见组合有:石英+钾长石+黄铜矿+榍石(图2-a),石英+黑云母(绿泥石)+榍石(图2-b)。在后期的碳酸盐化阶段和沸石-碳酸盐化阶段仍有榍石形成,常见组合为:绿泥石+方解石+黄铁矿+榍石(图2-c, d),沸石+方解石+榍石(图2-e)。

成矿后期,在热液作用下黑云母蚀变为绿泥石,包裹在其中的榍石有时也遭受蚀变而出现钛铁矿或/和金红石(图2-f)。

2.2 钛铁矿

包古图斑岩铜矿中岩浆期钛铁矿很少见,偶尔有极少量细粒钛铁矿与磁铁矿共生,矿物组合为:石英+斜长石+角闪石+黑云母+磁铁矿+钛铁矿(图2-g)。成矿期钛铁矿主要形成于钾化阶段,常与黑云母、磁铁矿共生,主要组合:黑云母(绿泥石)+磁铁矿+钛铁矿±金红石(图2-h)。直到

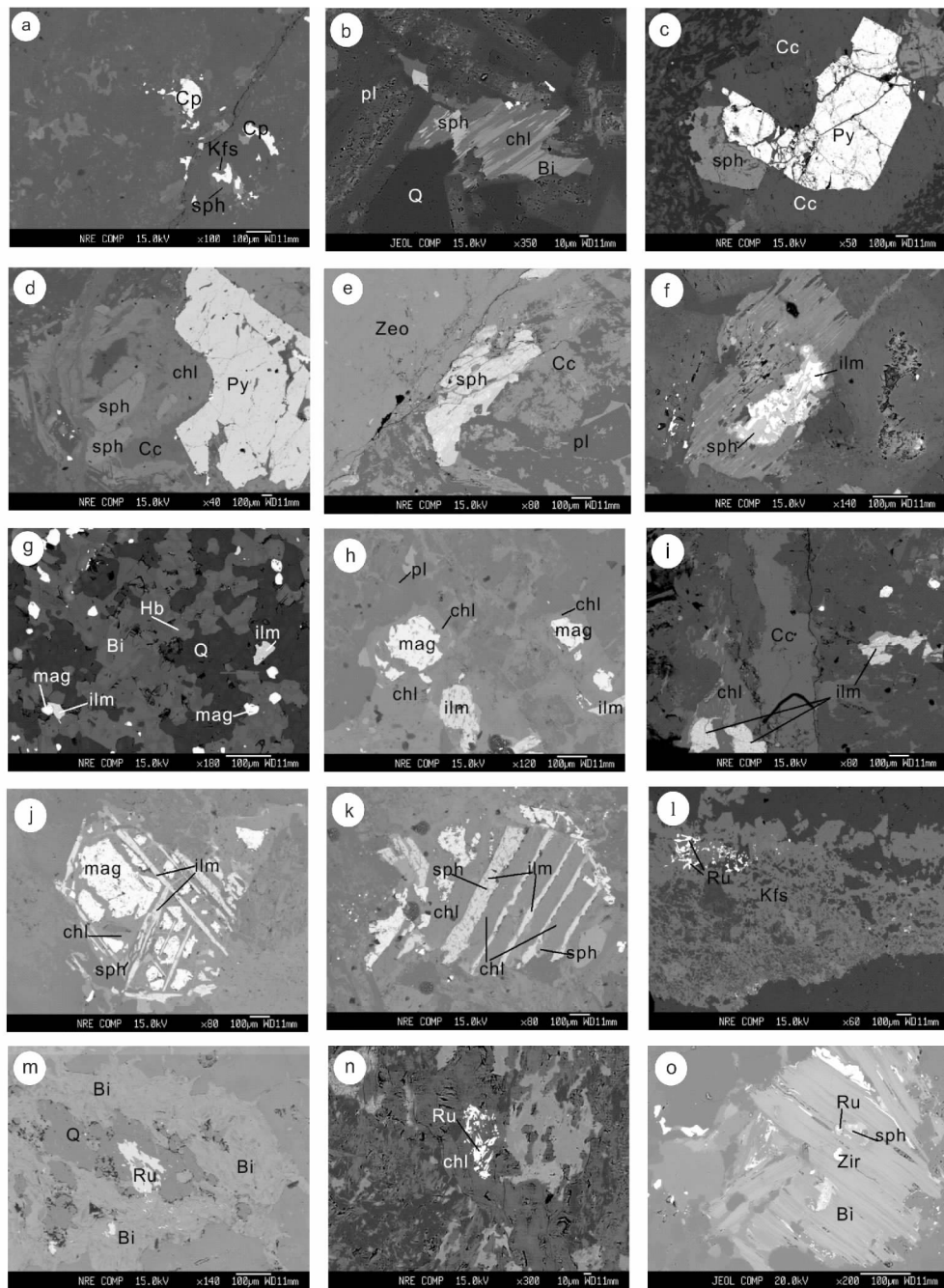


图2 包古图斑岩铜矿中的钛矿物及组合

a-榎石与钾长石、黄铜矿共生; b-榎石与黑云母(绿泥石化)共生; c-榎石与黄铁矿、方解石共生; d-榎石与绿泥石、方解石、黄铁矿共生; e-榎石与斜长石、方解石、沸石共生; f-包含在黑云母中的榎石内部出溶钛铁矿; g-重结晶形成的糖粒结构中, 磁铁矿与钛铁矿共生; h-磁铁矿、钛铁矿与绿泥石共生; i-钛铁矿与绿泥石、方解石共生; j-黑云母绿泥石化并保持假象, 与磁铁矿、榎石共生, 钛铁矿沿原黑云母裂隙充填; k-黑云母绿泥石化并保持假象, 与钛铁矿、榎石共生, 其中钛铁矿沿原黑云母裂隙充填; l-钾长石脉中的细粒针状金红石集合体; m-黑云母集合体附近出现的金红石; n-绿泥石脉中的细粒针状金红石集合体; o-黑云母颗粒中的金红石、榎石和锆石

Fig. 2 Titanium minerals and assemblages in Baogutu porphyry deposit

a-intergrowth of sphene with K-feldspar and chalcopyrite; b-intergrowth of sphene with biotite (chloritization); c-intergrowth of sphene with pyrite and calcite; d-intergrowth of sphene with chlorite, pyrite and calcite; e-intergrowth of sphene with plagioclase, calcite and zeolite; f-ilmenite exsolved from sphene; g-symbiotic magnetite and ilmenite; h-intergrowth of magnetite, chlorite and ilmenite; i-intergrowth of ilmenite with chlorite and calcite; j-intergrowth of sphene and magnetite in biotite (chloritization); k-fissure filling of ilmenite to biotite (chloritization); l-fine needle-like assemble of rutile in k feldspar vein; m-rutile formed in the vicinity of biotite; n-fine needle-like assemble of rutile in chlorite vein; o-rutile, zircon and sphene in biotite

(李金祥等, 2008)。

5 结论

(1) 包古图斑岩铜矿床含矿斑岩中的主要钛矿物为榍石、钛铁矿和金红石。其中, 榍石在成岩期和成矿期均可形成; 钛铁矿主要见于成矿期, 极少量见于成岩期; 金红石仅见于成矿期。

(2) 所有钛矿物都主要形成于成矿早期的钾化阶段, 与钾长石、黑云母共生, 而且主要出现在黑云母颗粒中及其附近, 这可能是斑岩型矿床等特征之一, 对于勘探找矿具有一定的指示意义。

(3) 包古图含矿斑岩的钛矿物特征可以证明其为 I 型花岗岩, 岩浆结晶时氧逸度较高, 成矿深度不大, 但在钾化阶段的早期由于高温汽水作用曾有短暂的高压状态。

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