

东秦岭稀有金属伟晶岩的类型、内部结构、矿化及远景

——兼与阿尔泰地区对比*

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摘要 东秦岭地区和阿尔泰造山带均产出大量稀有金属伟晶岩,是中国重要的稀有金属产地。前者工作程度低,远景尚不明朗;后者规模巨大。开展成矿条件对比研究十分必要。东秦岭地区产出铍矿、锂矿和复杂稀有金属矿,以锂矿化为主,伟晶岩类型复杂,包括绿柱石-铍铁矿型、复杂型锂辉石亚型、复杂型锂云母亚型和钠长石-锂辉石型。阿尔泰稀有金属伟晶岩发育多种稀有金属矿化组合,伟晶岩类型为绿柱石-铍铁矿型、复杂型锂辉石亚型和钠长石-锂辉石型。东秦岭稀有金属伟晶岩的内部结构分带型式包括对称分带结构、均一结构和分层结构,阿尔泰稀有金属伟晶岩以对称分带结构为主,也见均一结构。东秦岭与阿尔泰稀有金属矿石矿物相近,东秦岭产出更多含锂磷酸盐矿物。东秦岭稀有金属伟晶岩分异演化程度相对集中且高,阿尔泰稀有金属伟晶岩分异演化程度跨度大。东秦岭和阿尔泰锂矿的锂矿化主要发生于岩浆就位前,复杂稀有金属矿稀有金属富集作用发生在岩浆就位前和就位后,但阿尔泰复杂稀有金属矿经历了更为复杂和极度的分异演化过程。东秦岭稀有金属伟晶岩可能与同期花岗岩为同一熔融事件的产物,与早期花岗岩来自同一物质来源。阿尔泰稀有金属伟晶岩与花岗岩关系复杂,但大量早期花岗岩的形成提高了地壳成熟度,有利于形成晚期稀有金属伟晶岩。东秦岭稀有金属伟晶岩产于北秦岭单元中,形成于晚造山和造山后阶段,集中于造山后阶段,稀有金属矿化呈多期断续叠加特征。阿尔泰稀有金属伟晶岩主要产于琼库尔-阿巴宫地体和中阿尔泰山地体内,集中于造山后和非造山阶段。伟晶岩岩浆活动受控于物质来源和造山作用。储存稀有金属的岩石在造山作用中熔融,发生多期的大规模花岗质岩浆活动,稀有金属通过长期复杂的分异演化过程在残余熔体中不断富集。这种富挥发分和稀有金属的过铝质硅酸盐岩浆随后上升就位,经后续冷却结晶和不混溶作用进一步富集稀有金属,从而形成稀有金属伟晶岩。东秦岭具有形成含稀有金属高度分异演化岩浆的有利条件,该区具有寻找铍矿和复杂稀有金属矿的潜力。

关键词 地质学;花岗伟晶岩;内部结构带;稀有金属矿化类型;东秦岭;阿尔泰

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Types, internal structural patterns, mineralization and prospects of rare-element pegmatites in East Qinling Mountain in comparison with features of Chinese Altay

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Abstract

The East Qinling and Chinese Altay host lots of rare-element (REL) pegmatite dykes and both are important producing area for rare element. The former has a low level of geological work with uncertain REL prospects, while the latter has a huge REL reserve. Therefore, it is essential to make comparative studies on ore-forming conditions. The East Qinling is dominated by lithium deposits, although there are deposits of beryllium, lithium and multi REL. The pegmatite types are beryl-columbite type, spodumene subtype and lepidolite subtype in complex type and albite-spodumene type. The REL pegmatites in the Chinese Altay show multi REL mineralization types and belong to beryl-columbite type, spodumene subtype in complex type and albite-spodumene type, respectively. The internal structures of the REL pegmatites in the East Qinling are zoned, homogeneous and layered, while those in the Chinese Altay are mainly zoned and occasionally homogeneous. The REL minerals from the East Qinling are similar to those of the Chinese Altay and relatively enriched in lithium-bearing phosphates. The REL pegmatites in the East Qinling are mostly highly evolved on accounts of major lithium deposits, while the degree of evolution for the REL pegmatites in the Chinese Altay is in a wide range due to various REL deposits. In the East Qinling and Chinese Altay, the mineralization processes for the lithium deposits mainly occurred before emplacement and those of the complex REL deposits happen before and after emplacement, but the complex REL deposits in the Chinese Altay experience more complex and extremely high fractional and evolution processes. In the East Qinling, the REL pegmatites and coeval granites might be both of products of the same melting event, while the REL pegmatites and the earlier granites might have the same origin. The relationships of granites and REL pegmatites in the Chinese Altay are more complex and the earlier granites might result in a fertile crust which is beneficial to formation of the REL pegmatites. The REL pegmatites in the East Qinling occurred in the North Qinling unit and formed in late-orogenic and post-orogenic stages, concentrating in post-orogenic stage. The REL pegmatites in the Chinese Altay are mainly limited in the Qiongkuer-Abagong and Middle Altayshan terranes and concentrated in the post-orogenic and anorogenic stages. The pegmatite magma activities are controlled by origin and orogeny. The rocks hosting REL are partial melted during orogeny. Accompanied with forming large-scale granitic intrusions, REL are continuously enriched during these long and complex fractionation and evolution processes. Finally, the peraluminous silicate magma enriched in fluxes and REL is produced and emplaced to form REL pegmatites on the basis of subsequent crystallization and liquid immiscibility. The East Qinling are favorable to form highly evolved silicate magma containing REL and are also potential area for beryllium and complex REL pegmatites.

Key Words: geology, granitic pegmatite, internal structural patterns, rare element mineralization, East Qinling, Altay

稀有金属(锂、铍、铌、钽、铷、铯、钫和镭)应用于国防航空航天工业,是新兴能源关键金属,具有重要的战略意义(翟明国等,2019)。花岗伟晶岩是稀有金属的主要赋矿岩石,产出于多种构造环境中,在中国主要分布于阿尔泰、秦岭、华南、青藏和大兴安岭等地区。近年来,在稀有金属成矿理论研究和找矿勘查方面取得了重要进展(李建康等,2017;2019;王核等,2017;王汝成等,2017;王登红,2019;张辉等,2019)。

东秦岭是秦岭造山带的重要组成部分,蕴藏着丰富的金属矿产,包括重要的稀有金属(秦克章等,2017;周起凤等,2019)。东秦岭伟晶岩区位于东秦岭之北秦岭单元内,产出千余条伟晶岩脉,由西北向东南,可划分为4个伟晶岩密集区,分别为峦庄、官坡、龙泉坪和商南(图1)(卢欣祥等,2010),其中以官坡锂矿密集区最为著名,包括南阳山矿区、七里沟-前台矿区和蔡家沟矿区等,但工作

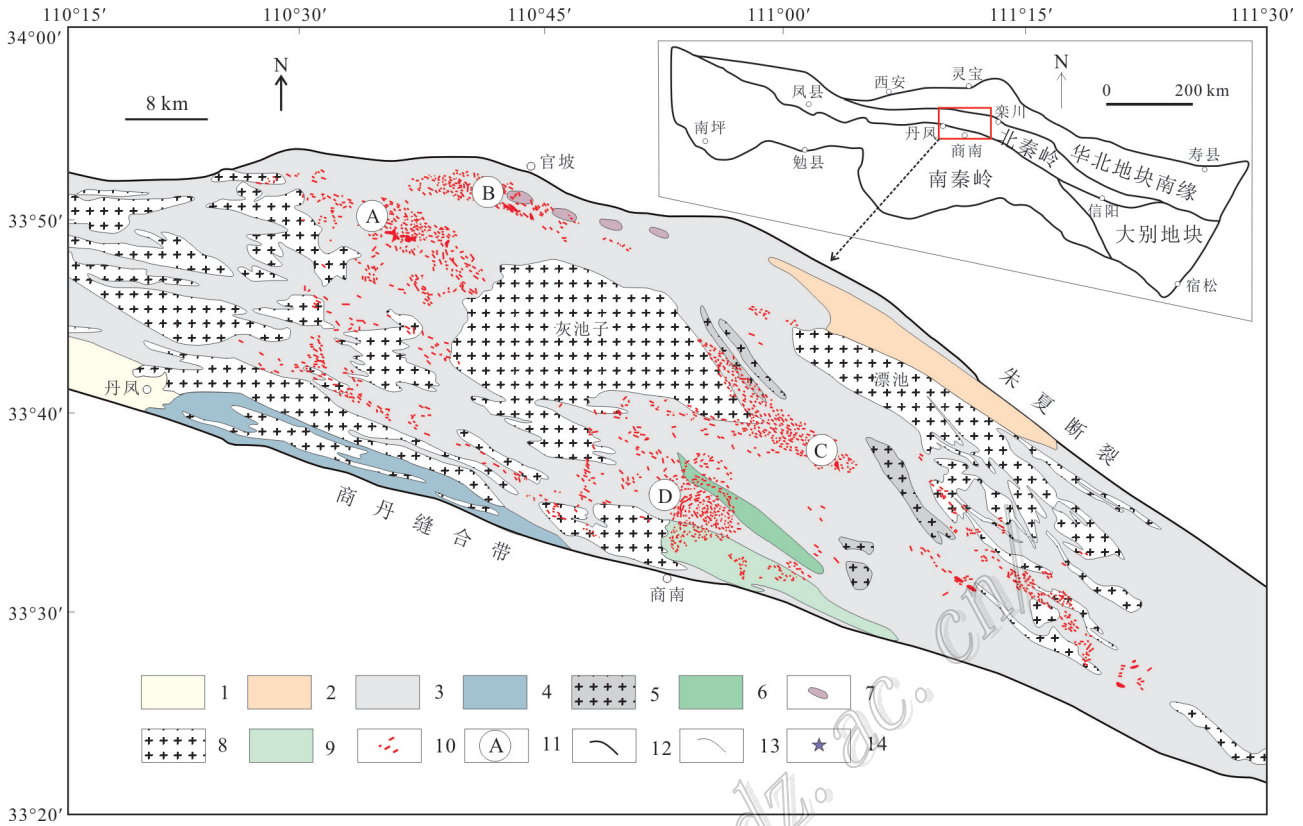


图1 东秦岭花岗伟晶岩分布(据卢欣祥等,2010;张成立等,2013;Qin et al.,2014;2015修改)

1—第四系;2—新近系和古近系;3—北秦岭单元;4—蛇绿混杂岩;5—新元古代花岗岩;6—新元古代橄榄岩;7—新元古代变玄武岩/榴辉岩;
8—古生代花岗岩;9—古生代辉长岩;10—伟晶岩脉;11—伟晶岩密集区;12—断裂;13—地质界线;14—采样位置
A—峦庄伟晶岩密集区;B—官坡伟晶岩密集区;C—龙泉坪伟晶岩密集区;D—商南伟晶岩密集区

Fig.1 The REL pegmatite dykes in the East-Qinling pegmatite district (modified from Lu et al., 2010; Zhang et al., 2013; Qin et al., 2014; 2015)

1—Quaternary; 2—Neogene and Paleogene; 3—North Qinling unit; 4—Ophiolitic melange; 5—Neoproterozoic granite; 6—Neoproterozoic peridotite; 7—Neoproterozoic metabasalt/eclogite; 8—Paleozonic granite; 9—Paleozonic gabbro; 10—Pegmatite dykes; 11—Pegmatite-concentrated area; 12—Fault; 13—Geological boundary; 14—Sample location

A—Luanzhuang pegmatite-concentrated area; B—Guanpo pegmatite-concentrated area; C—Longquanping pegmatite-concentrated area; D—Shangnan pegmatite-concentrated area

程度较低。阿尔泰造山带产出100 000余条伟晶岩脉,集中于中阿尔泰山地和琼库尔-阿巴宫地体,由西北向东南可划分为9个伟晶岩矿集区(图2)(邹天人等,2006;秦克章等,2013),产出世界闻名的可可托海3号脉、重要的柯鲁木特大型锂矿、取得新近进展的库卡拉盖锂矿和别也萨麻斯锂矿,以及阿斯喀尔特花岗岩型-花岗伟晶岩型铍矿。本文基于前人的研究和工作经验,以东秦岭伟晶岩区为主要研究对象,兼与阿尔泰造山带对比,厘清伟晶岩类型、内部结构分带型式和稀有金属矿化特征,分析探讨稀有金属成矿机制、稀有金属伟晶岩与花岗岩成因联系以及造山带演化与稀有金属成矿作

用的关系,在此基础上,进行东秦岭稀有金属远景分析,以期东秦岭地区稀有金属伟晶岩深入研究与找矿勘查提供依据。

1 伟晶岩类型

花岗伟晶岩的分类方案复杂多样,如大地构造背景和岩石成因(Černý et al., 2005; Martin et al., 2005),物质来源和岩石成因(Zou et al., 1985; 邹天人等, 2006),以及矿物组合、地球化学特征和形成环境(Černý, 1991a; Černý et al., 2005)、云母和长石矿物类型(邹天人等,1975)以及稀有元素矿化特征(栾

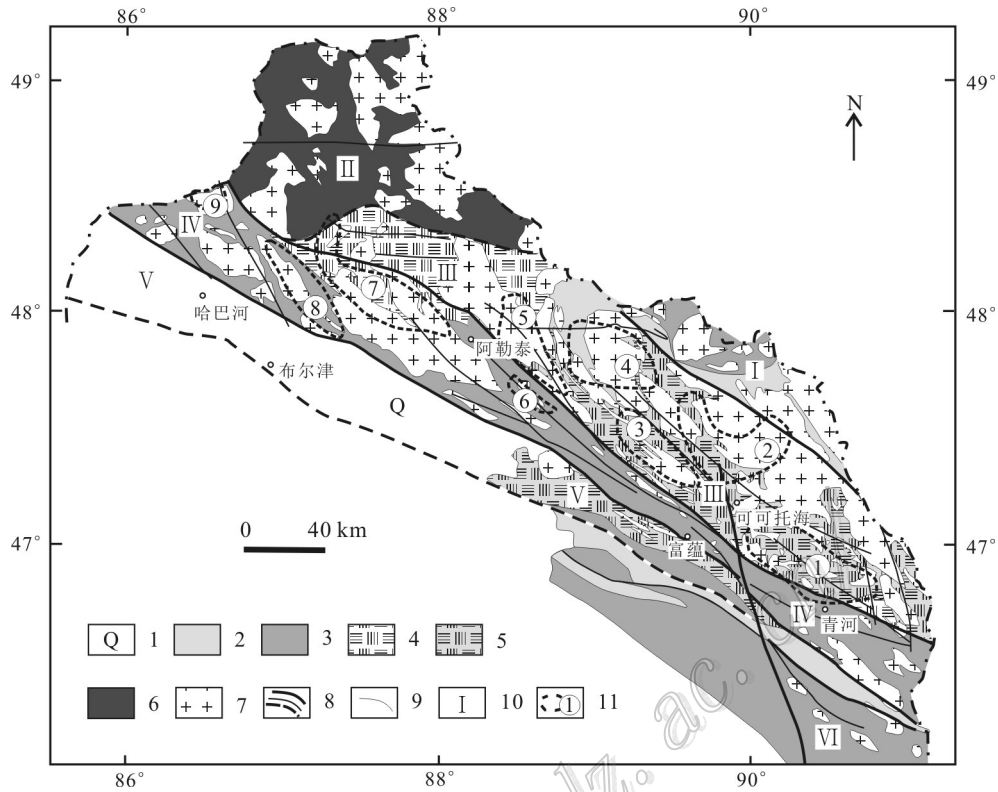


图2 阿尔泰花岗伟晶岩分布(据 Windley et al., 2002; Wang et al., 2006;2007; Cai et al., 2011)

1—第四系;2—下石炭统火山岩;3—中泥盆统沉积岩和火山岩;4—志留系片麻岩;5—元古界?—奥陶系片岩—片麻岩;6—上寒武统—中奥陶统变质沉积火山岩;7—花岗岩;8—断裂;9—地质界线;10—地体编号: I—北阿尔泰山地体; II—北西阿尔泰山地体; III—中阿尔泰山地体; IV—琼库尔-阿巴宫地体; V—额尔齐斯地体; VI—布尔津-二台地体; 11—伟晶岩区及编号: ①—青河矿集区; ②—可可托海矿集区; ③—库威-结别特矿集区; ④—柯鲁木特-吉得克矿集区; ⑤—卡拉额尔齐斯矿集区; ⑥—大喀拉苏-可可西尔矿集区; ⑦—小卡拉苏-切别林矿集区; ⑧—海流滩-也留曼矿集区; ⑨—加曼哈巴矿集区

Fig. 2 Pegmatite areas of the Chinese Altay orogenic belt (after Windley et al., 2002; Wang et al., 2006c; 2007c; Cai et al., 2011)

1—Quaternary systems; 2—Lower Carboniferous volcanics; 3—Middle Devonian sedimentary rocks and volcanics; 4—Silurian gneiss; 5—Proterozoic?—Ordovician schists and gneiss; 6—Upper Cambrian—Middle Ordovician metasediment-volcanics; 7—Granites; 8—Fault; 9—Geological boundary; 10—Terrane number: I—Altayshan terrane; II—NW Altayshan terrane; III—Central Altayshan terrane; IV—Qiongkuer-Abagong terrane; V—Erqis terrane; VI—Perkin-Ertai terrane; 11—Pegmatite district and number: ①—Qinghe pegmatite district; ②—Keketuohai pegmatite district; ③—Kuwei-Jiebielte pegmatite district; ④—Kelumute-Jideke pegmatite district; ⑤—Kalaeerqisi pegmatite district; ⑥—Dakalasu-Kekexier pegmatite district; ⑦—Xiaokalasu-Qiebielin pegmatite district; ⑧—Hailiutan-Yeliuman pegmatite district; ⑨—Jiamanhaba pegmatite district

世伟, 1979; 1985)等。

根据云母和长石矿物类型分类, 东秦岭花岗伟晶岩可划分为7个伟晶岩类型, 包括黑云母-微斜长石型、二云母-微斜长石型、白云母-微斜长石型、白云母-微斜长石-钠长石型、白云母-钠长石型、锂云母-微斜长石-钠长石型和锂云母-钠长石型(卢欣祥等, 2010)。按照不同的分类方案, 对东秦岭稀有金属伟晶岩进行以下分类: 根据岩石成因(Černý et al.,

2005), 其属于LCT(Li-Cs-Ta)型; 根据矿物组合和地球化学特征(Černý et al., 2005), 其属于绿柱石-铌铁矿型、复杂型锂辉石亚型、复杂型锂云母亚型和钠长石-锂辉石型; 根据云母和长石类型(邹天人等, 2006), 其属于白云母-微斜长石型、白云母-微斜长石-钠长石型、锂云母-钠长石型; 根据稀有金属矿化类型, 可划分为铍矿(Be、Be-Nb-Ta)、锂矿(Li、Li-Nb-Ta)和复杂稀有金属矿(Li-Be-Nb-Ta, Li-Be-Nb-

Ta-Cs-Hf等)。

与阿尔泰对比,东秦岭和阿尔泰稀有金属伟晶岩均属于LCT型,具有一致的云母和长石类型以及稀有金属矿化类型。在矿物组合和地球化学分类上,东秦岭和阿尔泰的铍矿和复杂稀有金属矿分别属于绿柱石-铌铁矿亚型和复杂型锂辉石亚型,阿尔泰锂矿为复杂型锂辉石亚型和钠长石-锂辉石型,而东秦岭锂矿更为多样,包括复杂型锂辉石亚型、复杂型锂云母亚型和钠长石-锂辉石型(表1)。

2 伟晶岩内部结构分带型式

由于晶体粒度、矿物组成和结构的明显差异,花岗伟晶岩常常表现不均一性,即发育内部结构分带(London, 2018)。伟晶岩内部结构分带型式可划分为均一结构、对称分带结构和分层结构,包括原生单

元、交代单元和填隙单元(Černý, 1991a)。作为伟晶岩的显著特征之一,伟晶岩内部结构分带与伟晶岩岩浆性质和结晶环境密切相关。

东秦岭和阿尔泰不同稀有金属矿化伟晶岩表现不同的内部结构分带型式(表2)。东秦岭铍矿为对称分带结构(图3a),锂矿为对称分带结构、分层结构和均一结构(图3b~d),复杂稀有金属矿主要为对称分带结构。铍矿化伟晶岩,由外向内,依次为边部带,外部带文象伟晶岩带/块体微斜长石带(偶见细粒钠长石带)、中间带石英-白云母带,交代单元叶钠长石带,核部石英-微斜长石(图3a)。锂矿化伟晶岩内部结构分带型式包括均一结构、对称分带结构和分层结构。具有均一结构的锂矿由边部带(钠质细晶岩)和主体(锂辉石-钠长石-石英-微斜长石集合体以及钠长石-石英-锂云母-锂辉石集合体)组成。具有对称分带结构的锂矿,由外向内,产出边部带钠质

表1 东秦岭和阿尔泰稀有金属伟晶岩分类

Table 1 Classification of the REL pegmatites in the East Qinling and Chinese Altay

矿化类型	主要矿石矿物	类型		矿床/矿化点	
		型	亚型	东秦岭	阿尔泰
铍矿	绿柱石、铌铁矿族矿物	绿柱石	绿柱石-铌铁矿	西山沟、瓦窑沟	大喀拉苏、群库尔、虎斯特、苇子沟
锂矿	锂辉石、锂云母、铌铁矿族矿物、磷锂铁矿、磷锂锰矿、磷锂铝石	复杂	锂辉石	南阳山363、366号脉、寺沟、韭菜沟、大西沟	柯鲁木特、别也萨麻斯、小卡拉苏
			锂云母	南阳山364号脉	
		钠长石-锂辉石		前台	库卡拉盖
复杂稀有金属矿	绿柱石、锂辉石、锂云母、锂电气石、磷锂铁矿、磷锂锰矿、磷锂铝石、铌铁矿族矿物、铍榴石	复杂	锂辉石	南阳山703号脉	可可托海3号脉

表2 东秦岭和阿尔泰稀有金属伟晶岩内部结构分带型式

Table 2 The internal structures of the REL pegmatites in the East Qinling and Chinese Altay

分带模式	内部结构分带组成				稀有金属矿化	矿床/矿化点	
	边缘带		主体		类型	东秦岭	阿尔泰
均一结构	Ab-Qz-Ms	Spd-Ab-Qz-(Mc), Ab-Qz-Lpd-Spd			锂矿	前台	库卡拉盖
对称分带结构	边缘带	外部带	中间带	核部			
	Ab-Qz-Ms-(Tur), Qz-Ms	Graphic pegmatite、Blocky Mc	Qz-Ms-Brl	Qz, Mc	铍矿	西山沟、瓦窑沟	大喀拉苏、群库尔、虎斯特、苇子沟
	Ab-Qz-Ms	Blocky Mc	Qz-Ms-(Ab-Spd)	Qz-Spd-(Ab)	锂矿	南阳山363、366号脉、大西沟	柯鲁木特、小卡拉苏、别也萨麻斯
分层结构	边缘带	上盘	下盘				
	Ab-Qz-Ms	Spd-blocky Mc-Qz-Ab	Mc-Qz-Ms		锂辉石亚型锂矿	寺沟、韭菜沟	
	Ab-Qz-Ms-Srl	Ab-Qz-Ms	Ab-Qz-Lpd-Elb		锂云母亚型锂矿	南阳山364号脉	

注:Qz—石英;Ab—钠长石;Ms—白云母;Mc—微斜长石;Kf—钾长石;Brl—绿柱石;Spd—锂辉石;Lpd—锂云母;Srl—铁电气石;Elb—锂电气石;Tur—电气石;Grt—石榴石;Pol—铯榴石;Graphic pegmatite—文象伟晶岩;Blocky Mc—块体微斜长石。

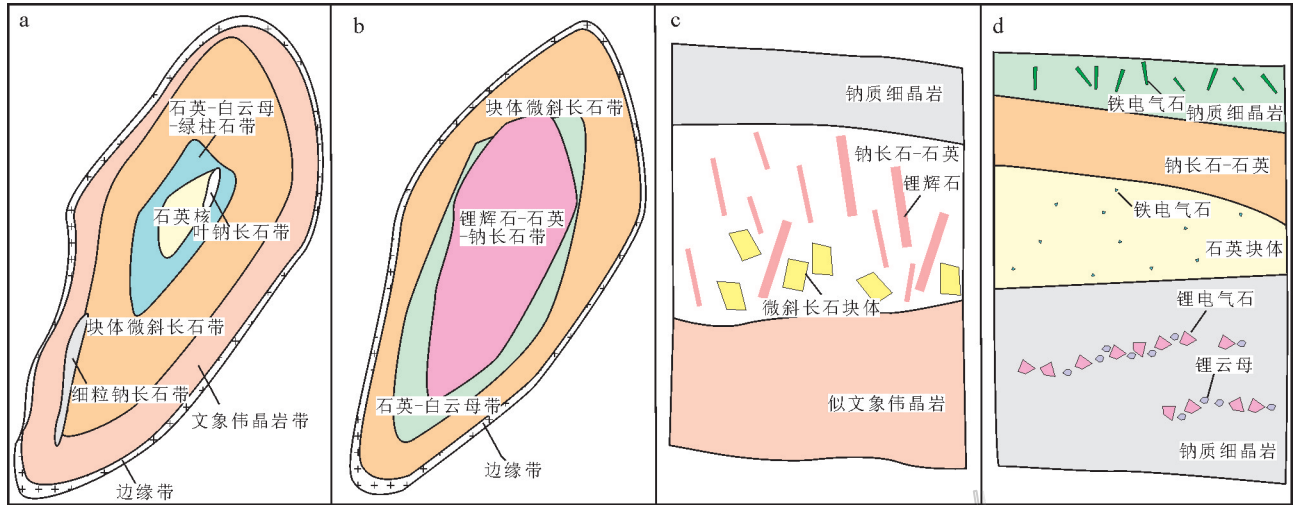


图 3 东秦岭稀有金属伟晶岩内部结构分带型式示意图

a. 铍矿的对称分带结构; b. 锂矿的对称分带结构; c. 锂辉石亚型锂矿的分带结构; d. 锂云母亚型锂矿的分层结构

Fig. 3 The internal structures of the REL pegmatites in the East Qinling

a. Zoned beryllium deposits; b. Symmetrical zoned lithium deposits; c. Asymmetrical zoned lithium deposits; d. Layered lithium deposits

细晶岩/石英-白云母、外部带块体微斜长石带、中间带石英-白云母带和核部锂辉石-石英-钠长石集合体(图 3b)。具有分层结构的锂矿可进一步划分为 2 种类型,分别是锂辉石亚型锂矿,其由下盘似文象伟晶岩、上盘长石-石英-锂辉石-微斜长石块体,和顶部钠质细晶岩带组成(图 3c),以及锂云母亚型锂矿,其由下盘钠质细晶岩-锂电气石-锂云母、上盘石英块体和含铁电气石的钠质细晶岩组成(图 3d)。

阿尔泰与东秦岭的铍矿和复杂稀有金属矿均为对称分带结构,内部结构分带型式相近。与东秦岭相比,阿尔泰复杂稀有金属矿内部结构分带更为复杂,如可可托海 3 号脉发育完美的同心环状 9 个结构带(图 4a、b)。与东秦岭相比,阿尔泰锂矿内部结构分带型式相对简单,主要为均一结构和对称分带结构(表 2)。

3 稀有金属矿化特征

根据稀有金属伟晶岩的规模和数量,阿尔泰稀有金属伟晶岩以铍矿化、锂矿化和复杂稀有金属矿化为主,产出多种稀有金属矿化组合,而东秦岭稀有金属伟晶岩以锂矿化为主。

铍矿石矿物主要为绿柱石。由于绿柱石的沉淀温度范围较大(Evensen et al., 1999; London, 2018),

铍矿化出于铍矿的边部带、外部带、中间带或核部,以及复杂稀有金属矿的边部带、外部带或中间带(少)。含锂矿物为锂辉石、锂云母、锂电气石、锂绿泥石、磷锂锰矿、磷锂铁矿和磷锂铝石。均一结构锂矿为全脉锂矿化,另外,锂矿化出于对称分带结构锂矿的中间带或核部、分层结构锂矿的上盘或下盘以及复杂稀有金属矿的中间带或核部(少)。含铋钽矿物包括铋铁矿族矿物、烧绿石、细晶石、钽金红石和黑稀金矿等。铋钽矿化出于稀有金属伟晶岩各个内部结构分带,由于铋钽端员溶解度不同(Linnen et al., 1997; Linnen, 1998),富铋端员出于外部结构带,富钽端员出于内部结构带。铋矿石矿物为锂云母和钽榴石。铋矿化主要出于复杂稀有金属矿的核部。

阿尔泰与东秦岭的稀有金属矿石矿物及其共生矿物组合接近,但东秦岭产出更多的含锂磷酸盐矿物和细晶石等。

4 分异演化程度与稀有金属成矿机制

稀有金属倾向富集于分异程度高的富挥发分的高碱过铝质硅酸盐岩浆(Černý, 1991a; 1991b; Thomas et al., 2012),稀有金属成矿机制为结晶分异作用和液相不混溶(Jahns et al., 1969; Thomas et al., 2002; 2016; London, 2018)。岩浆分异演化程度与稀有金

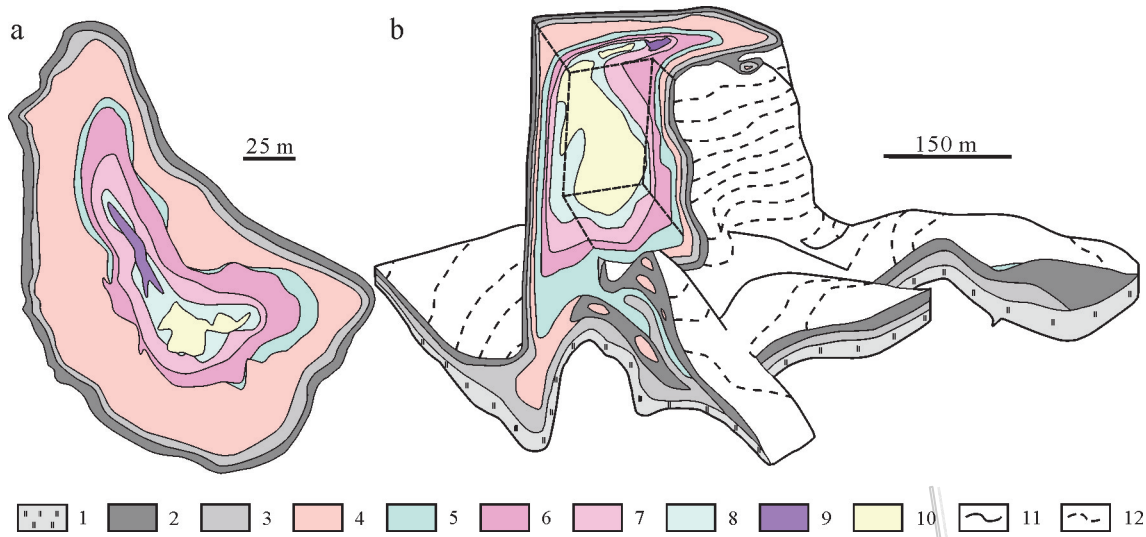


图4 复杂稀有金属矿内部结构分带型式示意图,以可可托海3号脉为例(据邹天人等,1986;2006修改)

a. 3号脉剖面示意图;b. 3号脉立体示意图(纵剖面)

- 1—边缘细粒带;2—I带文象伟晶岩带;3—II带细粒钠长石带;4—III带块体微斜长石带;5—IV带白云母—石英带;6—V带叶钠长石—锂辉石带;7—VI带石英—锂辉石带;8—VII带白云母—薄片钠长石带;9—VIII带锂云母—薄片钠长石带;10—IX带石英—块体微斜长石核;
- 11—地质界线;12—等高线

Fig. 4 Internal structural zonation for the complex REL pegmatite, a case of the Koktokay No. 3 pegmatite (modified after Zou et al., 1986; 2006)

a. Sketch map of horizontal section of the Koktokay No. 3 pegmatite; b. Sketch map of three dimensional and vertical section of the Koktokay No. 3 pegmatite

- 1—Border zone; 2—Zone I, graphic pegmatite zone; 3—Zone II, saccharoidal albite zone; 4—Zone III, blocky microcline zone; 5—Zone IV, muscovite—quartz zone; 6—Zone V, cleavelandite—spodumene zone; 7—Zone VI, quartz—spodumene zone; 8—Zone VII, muscovite—thinly bladed albite zone; 9—Zone VIII, lepidolite—thinly bladed albite zone; 10—Zone IX, blocky quartz and microcline core;
- 11—Geological boundary; 12—Contour

属矿化密切相关(Černý et al., 1985),不同稀有金属矿化组合表现不同岩浆分异演化程度。根据伟晶岩脉类型、内部结构分带型式及已有分异演化程度指示标志,东秦岭稀有金属伟晶岩分异演化程度序列为瓦窑沟矿区铍矿化伟晶岩(西山沟和瓦窑沟)<南阳山矿区302号脉铍矿化伟晶岩<蔡家沟矿区锂矿化伟晶岩(大西沟和韭菜沟)<七里沟-前台矿区前台锂矿化伟晶岩<南阳山703号脉复杂稀有金属矿化伟晶岩(周起凤等,2019)。这与阿尔泰可可托海3号脉不同矿化结构带表现的分异演化程度变化趋势一致(Zhou et al., 2015a),即由铍矿化、锂矿化至铷铯矿化,岩浆分异演化程度不断加大。

东秦岭锂矿伟晶岩岩浆就位后,未经历明显的分异演化过程(周起凤等,2019),表明锂矿伟晶岩岩浆在就位时即具有较高的分异演化程度,因此,锂矿伟晶岩岩浆在就位前已经历了多次复杂的稀

有金属富集作用(包括结晶分异和液相不混溶),从而不断富集稀有金属元素,形成富锂岩浆。这与阿尔泰库卡拉盖锂矿的情况一致(王春龙,2017)。东秦岭复杂稀有金属矿经历了复杂的分异演化过程(周起凤等,2019),高度分异演化的岩浆就位后进一步富集稀有金属元素,完成多种稀有金属富集成矿。这与阿尔泰复杂稀有金属矿的情况相近,但与可可托海3号脉相比,目前发现的东秦岭复杂稀有金属矿岩浆就位后未经历如此极致和复杂的分异演化过程。

阿尔泰产出多种稀有金属矿化伟晶岩,包括铍矿、锂矿和复杂稀有金属矿,稀有金属伟晶岩分异演化程度跨度较大,东秦岭伟晶岩区则以锂矿为主,东秦岭稀有金属伟晶岩分异演化程度相对集中且较高。阿尔泰与东秦岭稀有金属富集作用发生在就位前和就位后,其中锂矿化主要发生于就位前,而复杂

稀有金属矿岩浆就位后亦经历了复杂的分异演化过程,但阿尔泰复杂稀有金属矿分异演化程度更高,经历了更为极度的分异演化过程。

5 稀有金属伟晶岩与花岗岩成因联系

空间上,稀有金属伟晶岩以岩脉的形式产出于花岗岩侵入体的外部,或以伟晶岩相或伟晶岩脉的形式产出于花岗岩侵入体的内部。区域上,稀有金属伟晶岩常围绕花岗岩产出,并由内向外,按照不同稀有金属矿化组合展布,形成区域分带(Černý, 1991b)。在化学组成方面,花岗岩是与花岗伟晶岩最相近的岩石,与花岗岩相比,稀有金属伟晶岩延伸了花岗岩的化学演化趋势,相对低FeO、MgO和CaO,高Al₂O₃,具有极低的K/Rb、K/Cs、Nb/Ta、Th/U、Zr/Hf等比值(Černý, 1991b)。瑞利分馏计算显示,白云母花岗岩岩浆结晶98%以上可形成稀有金属伟晶岩(Hulsbusch et al., 2014)。因此,花岗岩与稀有金属伟晶岩具有密切的成因演化联系。阿尔泰与东秦岭稀有金属伟晶岩产区均产出大量花岗岩侵入体(图1,图2),花岗岩与稀有金属伟晶岩的成因联系探讨如下。

东秦岭伟晶岩区中花岗岩与稀有金属伟晶岩的关系:①花岗岩侵入体内的伟晶岩相是花岗岩岩浆演化后期的产物,如东秦岭漂池花岗岩体-贫矿伟晶岩相,但未见稀有金属伟晶岩相;②花岗岩侵入体与产出于其外部的同期伟晶岩脉,如灰池子花岗岩体与稀有金属伟晶岩(未刊资料)(图1),可能为同一熔融事件的产物;③花岗岩体与其外部产出的晚期伟晶岩,如漂池花岗岩体与稀有金属伟晶岩(未刊资料),具有一定的物质继承联系。变质沉积岩是锂矿化伟晶岩的主要物质来源之一(Breaks et al., 1992),北秦岭单元变质沉积岩与东秦岭稀有金属伟晶岩关系密切。由于同时代灰池子岩体(似斑状黑云母花岗岩)为加厚镁铁质下地壳部分熔融形成(Qin et al., 2015),与稀有金属伟晶岩的来源有较大差异,因此,两者可能为区域同一熔融事件的产物。早期漂池花岗岩体(二云母二长花岗岩),属S型花岗岩,为变质沉积岩熔融而成(Qin et al., 2014),因此,漂池花岗岩与稀有金属伟晶岩可能为同一物质来源,漂池花岗岩体的就位使得残余熔体更为富集稀有金属元素,在随后商丹洋板片俯冲诱发的熔融事件中形成东秦岭稀有金属

伟晶岩。

关于阿尔泰造山带:①花岗岩侵入体与产出于其内部的同时代稀有金属伟晶岩为同一花岗质岩浆活动的产物,伟晶岩是花岗质岩浆分异演化晚期的产物,如阿尔泰阿斯喀尔特花岗岩-伟晶岩型铍矿。该同时代花岗岩多为高分异花岗岩,如阿斯喀尔特花岗岩为局部铍矿化的白云母花岗岩(邹天人等, 2006;秦克章等, 2013;王春龙等, 2015);②花岗岩侵入体与产出于其外部的同期伟晶岩脉具有密切成因联系。由于花岗岩与伟晶岩的化学亲缘性,两者表现明显的化学演化继承趋势,因此,可能为同一岩浆活动的产物,如吉德克二云母花岗岩与群库尔铍矿、柯鲁木特和库卡拉盖锂矿(王春龙, 2017)。另外,阿尔泰稀有金属伟晶岩附近产出同时代规模较小的白云母花岗岩脉或花岗岩岩株(童英等, 2006a; 2006b),两者可能为同一熔融事件的产物,是否具有演化联系,有待进一步探讨(Zhou et al., 2018);③产出于花岗质侵入体内部(如阿尔泰柯鲁木特锂矿(Lü et al., 2012)和大喀拉苏铍矿(Zhou et al., 2018))或外部(阿尔泰大部分稀有金属伟晶岩, Zhou et al., 2018),但明显晚于花岗岩体侵位的稀有金属伟晶岩,与花岗岩体具有一定的物质联系。阿尔泰造山期花岗岩与造山后/非造山期稀有金属伟晶岩Hf同位素组成显示两者具有相近的物质来源(Lü et al., 2012; 马占龙等, 2015; 王春龙, 2017),因此,早期大规模花岗质岩浆活动可能提高了地壳富集程度,为晚期稀有金属伟晶岩岩浆的形成提供了物质基础。

东秦岭与阿尔泰稀有金属伟晶岩产区均出露较大面积的花岗岩体,早形成的花岗岩侵入体对该地区稀有金属伟晶岩的物质来源具有积极作用,同期花岗岩侵入体与稀有金属伟晶岩可能为同一熔融事件的产物,而以伟晶岩相形式产出的伟晶岩是围岩花岗岩演化晚期的产物。

6 造山带演化与稀有金属成矿作用

花岗伟晶岩产出于不同大地构造环境。东秦岭地区和阿尔泰造山带分别是秦岭造山带和中亚造山带的重要组成部分,产出大量伟晶岩,包括稀有金属伟晶岩。东秦岭稀有金属伟晶岩区位于北秦岭造山带东段的北秦岭单元中(图1),形成于晚造山和造山后阶段,主要集中于造山后阶段,稀有金属矿化

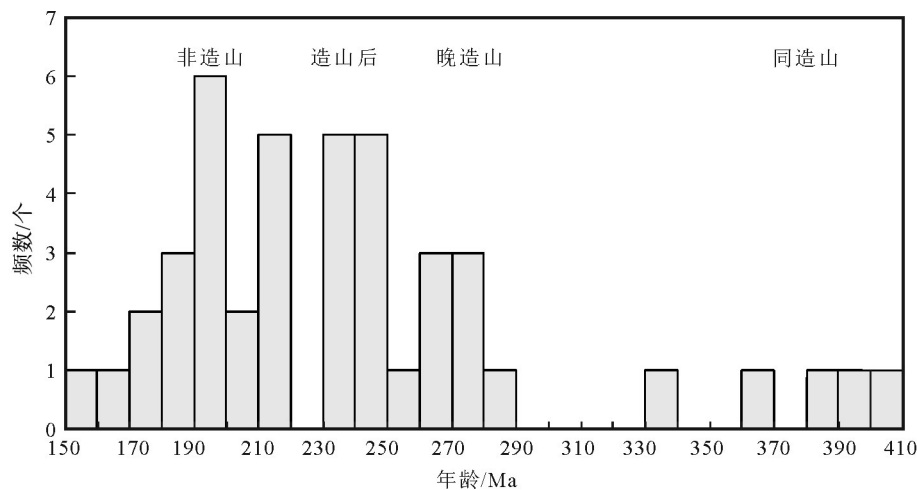


图5 阿尔泰稀有金属伟晶岩形成时代

调查的稀有金属伟晶岩包括加曼哈巴铍矿(任宝琴等, 2011; Lü et al., 2018)、也留曼铍矿(任宝琴等, 2011)、阿克巴斯塔乌铍矿(任宝琴等, 2011)、切别林铍矿(任宝琴等, 2011; Lü et al., 2018)、小卡拉苏锂矿(王登红等, 2003; Zhou et al., 2018)、苇子沟铍矿(Zhou et al., 2018)、大喀拉苏铍矿(王登红等, 2003; 任宝琴等, 2011; Zhou et al., 2018)、胡鲁宫铍矿(任宝琴等, 2011)、阿祖拜铍矿(王登红等, 2000)、虎斯特铍矿(任宝琴等, 2011; Zhou et al., 2018)、群库尔铍矿(任宝琴等, 2011; Zhou et al., 2018)和锂矿(任宝琴等, 2011)、柯鲁木特锂矿(任宝琴等, 2011; Lü et al., 2012)、阿斯喀尔特铍矿(王春龙等, 2015)、可可托海3号脉(邹天人等, 1986; Chen et al., 2000; Wang et al., 2007; Zhou et al., 2015b)、复杂稀有金属矿(任宝琴等, 2011)和铍矿(Wang et al., 2007)、布鲁克特铍矿(任宝琴等, 2011)、塔拉特复杂稀有金属矿(Lü et al., 2018; Zhou et al., 2018)、阿木拉弓复杂稀有金属矿(Lü et al., 2018)、铁木勒特铍矿(Lü et al., 2018) 定年方法分别是锆石U-Pb、铌铁矿族矿物U-Pb、铀微晶石U-Pb、辉钼矿Re-Os和白云母Ar-Ar定年

Fig. 5 Formation times of the REL pegmatites in the Chinese Altay

The studied REL pegmatites are Jiamanhaba Be pegmatite (Ren et al., 2011; Lü et al., 2018), Yeliuman Be pegmatite (Ren et al., 2011), Akebasitawu Be pegmatite (Ren et al., 2011), Qiebielin Be pegmatite (Ren et al., 2011; Lü et al., 2018), Xiaokalasu Li pegmatite (Wang et al., 2003; Zhou et al., 2018), Weizigou Be pegmatite (Zhou et al., 2018), Dakalasu Be pegmatite (Wang et al., 2003; Ren et al., 2011; Zhou et al., 2018), Hulugong Be pegmatite (Ren et al., 2011), Azubai Be pegmatite (Wang et al., 2000), Husite Be pegmatite (Ren et al., 2011; Zhou et al., 2018), Qunkuer Be pegmatite (Ren et al., 2011; Zhou et al., 2018) and Li pegmatite (Ren et al., 2011), Kelumute Li pegmatite (Ren et al., 2011; Lü et al., 2012), Asikaerte Be pegmatite (Wang et al., 2015), Koktokay No.3 pegmatite (Zou et al., 1986; Chen et al., 2000; Wang et al., 2007; Zhou et al., 2015b), complex REL pegmatite (Ren et al., 2011) and Be pegmatite (Wang et al., 2007), Bulukete Be pegmatite (Ren et al., 2011), Talate complex REL pegmatite (Lü et al., 2018; Zhou et al., 2018), Amulagong complex REL pegmatite (Lü et al., 2018) and Tiemulete Be pegmatite (Lü et al., 2018) The dating methods are zircon U-Pb, columbite-group mineral U-Pb, uranmicrocline U-Pb, molybdenite Re-Os and muscovite Ar-Ar, respectively

呈多期断续叠加特征,由七里沟-前台矿区和蔡家沟矿区,向西北和东南至南阳山矿区和瓦窑沟矿区均有分布,伟晶岩岩浆活动规模和稀有金属矿化范围加大(未刊资料)。阿尔泰稀有金属伟晶岩产于中阿尔泰山地体和琼库尔-阿巴宫地体(图2),形成于同造山(Lü et al., 2018)、晚造山、造山后和非造山阶段(秦克章, 2000; Qin et al., 2005; 任宝琴等, 2011; Zhou et al., 2015b; 2018),主要集中于造山后和非造山阶段(图5),其中,同造山阶段稀有金属伟晶岩产于琼库尔-阿巴宫地体西北端和东南端(Lü et al., 2018),晚造山、造山后和非造山阶段稀有金属伟晶岩岩浆活动始于琼库尔-阿巴宫地

体东南端,向该地体西北部迁移,至中阿尔泰山地体(Zhou et al., 2015b; 2018)。

东秦岭和阿尔泰稀有金属伟晶岩的产区限定在某些地体或地层单元中,形成于同造山、晚造山、造山后和非造山阶段,集中于造山晚期,表明伟晶岩岩浆活动受控于物质来源和造山作用。储存稀有金属的岩石在造山作用中熔融,发生长期/多期的大规模花岗质岩浆活动(早期花岗岩侵入体),稀有金属通过长期复杂的分异演化过程在残余熔体中不断富集。这种富挥发分和稀有金属的过铝质硅酸盐岩浆随后上升就位,可经由后续的冷却结晶和不混溶作用进一步富集稀有金属,进而形成稀有

金属伟晶岩。稀有金属伟晶岩作为高度分异演化的岩石,是造山带演化晚期的产物。稀有金属伟晶岩岩浆活动是造山后或非造山阶段的重要岩浆活动和成矿事件。

7 稀有金属远景分析

东秦岭地区与阿尔泰造山带相似,具有变质沉积岩地层,并产出大面积不同期不同成因类型的花岗岩体,发育不含矿伟晶岩脉,因此,根据稀有金属富集机制的研究以及稀有金属富集与花岗岩成因和造山带演化的关系,该区具备形成含稀有金属高度分异演化岩浆的较为有利的条件。

东秦岭地区的稀有金属矿化类型包括铍矿、锂矿和复杂稀有金属矿,尤其以锂矿为主,岩浆分异演化程度较高,具有产出演化程度相对低的铍矿的潜力。此外,尽管与阿尔泰地区相比,东秦岭地区复杂稀有金属矿的演化程度相对低,但其产出多期多类型锂矿,且岩浆就位前分异演化程度较高,可通过就位后的进一步演化富集形成高度分异演化的复杂稀有金属矿,因此,推测其具有产出高度分异演化的复杂稀有金属矿的潜力。

8 结 论

(1) 东秦岭稀有金属伟晶岩的矿化类型为铍矿、锂矿和复杂稀有金属矿,伟晶岩类型属于绿柱石-铌铁矿亚型、复杂型锂辉石亚型、复杂型锂云母亚型和钠长石-锂辉石型。伟晶岩内部结构分带型式是对称分带结构、分层结构和均一结构。与以多种稀有金属矿化组合为特色,分异演化程度跨度大的阿尔泰稀有金属成矿带相比,东秦岭伟晶岩区以锂矿化为主,产出更为复杂的锂矿类型和内部结构分带型式。

(2) 稀有金属成矿作用为结晶分异和液相不混溶。东秦岭稀有金属伟晶岩分异演化程度相对集中且较高,阿尔泰稀有金属伟晶岩分异演化程度跨度较大。东秦岭和阿尔泰锂矿中锂的富集作用主要发生在岩浆就位前,复杂稀有金属矿的稀有金属富集作用发生在岩浆就位前和就位后,而阿尔泰复杂稀有金属矿(如可可托海3号脉)岩浆就位后,经历了更为复杂和极度的分异演化过程。

(3) 东秦岭稀有金属伟晶岩与同期花岗岩可能

为同一熔融事件的产物,与早期花岗岩可能来自同一物质来源。与东秦岭相比,阿尔泰的稀有金属伟晶岩与花岗岩的成因联系更为复杂多样。

(4) 东秦岭稀有金属伟晶岩形成于晚造山和造山后阶段,具有多期叠加特征,阿尔泰稀有金属伟晶岩形成于同造山、晚造山、造山后和非造山阶段。阿尔泰和东秦岭的稀有金属伟晶岩岩浆活动受控于物质来源和造山作用。造山作用使得含稀有金属的岩石发生熔融,并引起大规模花岗岩岩浆活动(长期复杂的分异演化过程),从而使得残余熔体中稀有金属不断富集,形成富挥发分和稀有金属的过铝质硅酸盐岩浆,其就位后经历进一步的结晶分异和液相不混溶作用,形成稀有金属伟晶岩。

(5) 东秦岭地区具有形成含稀有金属高度分异演化岩浆的有利条件,东秦岭伟晶岩区具有寻找铍矿和复杂稀有金属矿的潜力。

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