

东昆仑夏日哈木超大型岩浆镍钴硫化物矿床成矿特征*

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摘要 超大型岩浆镍钴硫化物矿床的形成多与大陆裂谷或地幔柱活动密切相关, 是何种机制促使深部幔源金属元素超常富集于东昆仑造山带而形成超大型岩浆镍钴硫化物矿床呢? 文章通过剖析夏日哈木岩体及矿体基本特征, 发现赋矿岩体整体呈东宽西窄的楔状体, 以富集轻稀土元素、贫重稀土元素以及 Nb、Ta、Zr、Hf 等高场强元素的亏损为特征, 镍钴矿体主要富集于辉石岩和橄辉岩中, 西段矿石富, 东段矿石贫, 矿石品位与橄榄石含量呈正相关关系。精细矿物学研究发现, 寄主矿物“巨型”斜方辉石所包裹的橄榄石 Fo 值及 Ni 含量从核部到边部均增高, 揭示含矿岩相侵入过程中可能存在至少 2 次岩浆活动。由橄榄石和铬尖晶石成分分析, 推测夏日哈木母岩浆为低 Ti、高 Mg 的拉斑玄武质岩浆, 可能起源于软流圈地幔。结合区域构造演化和岩体形成时代, 认为东昆仑夏日哈木镁铁-超镁铁质岩体形成于伸展环境, 深部部分熔融形成的岩浆多次脉冲上涌叠加, 地壳混染对硫化物达到饱和和具有关键作用, 于柴达木盆地南缘东昆仑造山带中构造薄弱部位成岩成矿, 可能是伴随古特提斯洋演化开始大陆裂解岩浆镍钴成矿响应的表现。该认识对丰富造山带中的岩浆镍钴硫化物矿床成矿理论研究、拓宽岩浆镍钴矿床找矿空间与潜力、支撑并指导区域找矿新突破, 具有重要作用。

关键词 地质学; 镁铁-超镁铁质岩; 成矿特征; 超大型; 夏日哈木岩浆镍钴硫化物矿床; 东昆仑造山带
中图分类号: P588.1; P597 **文献标志码**: A

Metallogenic characteristics of Xiarihamu super-large magmatic nickel-cobalt sulfide deposit in eastern Kunlun Orogenic Belt

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Abstract

The giant magmatic nickel-cobalt sulfides are mostly closely related to the continental rifts or mantle plume. What mechanism promotes the extraordinary enrichment of mantle-derived metal elements in the Eastern Kunlun Orogenic Belt to form the giant Xiarihamu magmatic nickel-cobalt sulfide deposit? We found that ore-bearing Xiarihamu intrusion is a wedge-shaped body that is wide in the East and narrow in the West. The intrusion is characterized by the enrichment of LREE (light rare earth elements) and depletion of HREE (heavy rare earth elements) and HFSE (high-field-strength elements) such as Nb, Ta, Zr and Hf. The nickel-cobalt ore bodies are con-

* 本文得到国家自然科学基金面上项目“东昆仑夏日哈木铜镍矿床硫化物不混溶作用研究”(编号:41873053)、第二次青藏高原综合科学考察研究专题“稀贵金属(金、镍、钴、铬铁矿、铂族元素)科学考察与远景评估”(编号:2019QZKK0801)、陕西省创新能力支撑计划-岩浆作用成矿与找矿创新团队(编号:2020TD-030)和中国地质调查局项目“西昆仑大红柳滩-甜水海地区大型矿产资源基地综合调查”(编号:DD20190143)联合资助

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收稿日期 2021-01-06;改回日期 2021-05-08。张绮玲编辑。

centrated mainly in pyroxenite and peridotite. The ore grade in the western section is much richer than that of eastern section. The Ni grade is positively correlated with the olivine content. The Fo value and Ni content of the olivine inclusions within the coarse orthopyroxene increased from both the core and the edge, indicating that at least two magmatic intrusive events occurred. Based on the olivine and chromium-spinel composition, it is speculated that the parent magma of the Xiarihamu is a low Ti and high Mg Tholeiitic magma, which may be derived from the asthenospheric mantle. Combining the regional tectonic evolution and the formation age of the intrusion, it is believed that the Xiarihamu mafic-ultramafic intrusion formed in a post collision extensional environment. The magma formed from mantle partial melting intruded into the crust with multiple pulses and overprint, and the crustal contamination played a critical role during the sulfide saturation process. At last, the giant Ni-Co deposit formed in the weak structural part of the Eastern Kunlun Orogenic Belt on the southern margin of the Qaidam Basin, this may be a response of continental break-up during the opening of the Paleo-Tethys Ocean. This understanding can enrich the theoretical study of magmatic nickel-cobalt sulfide deposits in orogenic belts, broaden the prospecting space and potential of magmatic nickel-cobalt deposits.

Keywords: geology, mafic-ultramafic intrusions, metallogenic characteristics, super-large scale, Xiarihamu magmatic nickel-cobalt sulfide deposit, Eastern Kunlun Orogenic Belt

岩浆硫化物矿床大多赋存于镁铁-超镁铁质岩体内,其岩浆属于铁质系列的基性-超基性岩浆(Mao et al., 2014; 莫宣学, 2019; 李文渊等, 2019; Zhang et al., 2019; 毛景文等, 2019a; 2019b)。该类矿床一般多发育于稳定陆块边缘裂谷系统,或与大火成岩省的岩浆活动密切相关,是深部地幔上涌硫化物不混溶作用的成矿表现(Zhang et al., 2018; 莫宣学, 2019; 王岩等, 2020; 张洪瑞等, 2020; 陈毓川等, 2020)。近几年在东昆仑造山带中新发现的夏日哈木镍钴矿床,探明金属储量: Ni, 118万吨; Cu, 23万吨; Co, 4.03万吨(青海省第五地质矿产勘查院, 2016);已达超大型矿床规模,也是继1996年加拿大沃尔斯基(Voisey's Bay)岩浆硫化物矿床发现二十余年来全球镍矿最重要的发现(张照伟等, 2015; Li et al., 2015; Zhang et al., 2017)。前人从夏日哈木含矿岩体的岩石学、矿物学、地球化学等方面开展了诸多研究,并取得了重要认识(杜玮等, 2014; 姜常义等, 2015; 张照伟等, 2015; 2016; 2020; Li et al., 2015; Song et al., 2016; 丰成友等, 2016; 孔会磊等, 2019; Duan et al., 2019; Chen et al., 2021),但对镍钴金属超常富集机制和形成环境尚未取得一致的认识,主要有岛弧环境(Li et al., 2015; 姜常义等, 2015)、碰撞后伸展环境(李世金等, 2012; 潘彤, 2015; Peng et al., 2016; Yan et al., 2018; Chen J et al., 2019)、裂谷环境(李文渊等, 2020)等成矿认识,限制了造山带中的岩浆镍钴矿床成矿理论突破和找矿实践。本文通过系统总结夏日哈木矿床的岩体特征、矿体特征及成矿

特点,进而了解区域镁铁-超镁铁质岩浆成矿作用过程,为东昆仑造山带中岩浆镍钴硫化物矿床的找矿发现及新突破提供借鉴和思路。

1 区域地质构造背景

夏日哈木矿床所在的东昆仑造山带属于中央造山带西段,整体位于青藏高原的东北部,柴达木盆地南缘(图1)(Song et al., 2006; Zhang et al., 2014; 校培喜等, 2014; 李文渊, 2015)。东昆仑造山带整体区域构造演化先后经历5个阶段,分别是太古宙-古元古代古陆核形成阶段、中-新元古代古大陆裂解与超大陆汇聚阶段、南华纪-早古生代洋陆转换阶段、晚古生代-早新生代洋陆转换阶段以及中生代陆内造山阶段(张玉等, 2017; 李文渊, 2018; 何书跃等, 2018; 李廷栋等, 2019; 张国伟等, 2019; 陈宣华等, 2019; 王兴等, 2019; 侯增谦等, 2020; 曾忠诚等, 2020)。东昆仑造山带依据区域性大断裂划分了几个大的次级构造单元,昆北断裂带、黑山-那陵格勒断裂、昆中断裂带以及昆南断裂带将东昆仑自北而南分为祁漫塔格早古生代岩浆弧、中昆仑微陆块以及昆南增生楔杂岩带(潘桂堂等, 2019; 贺承广等, 2019; 于娟等, 2020)。大量391~410 Ma的花岗岩发育于昆北造山带中,这些花岗岩侵入到前寒武纪变质基底及古生代火山沉积地层中,零星可见三叠纪沉积地层。在昆北造山带的东部,发现有榴辉岩(年龄约428 Ma; 图1; 孟繁聪等, 2017),其他几处蛇绿

混杂岩的年龄变化在467~518 Ma,并且这些蛇绿混杂岩的玄武质岩石表现出了典型的MORB特征(孟繁聪等,2017)。由此推测,昆北造山带地体大约于428 Ma拼贴到柴达木克拉通的南部边缘(宋光永等,2020)。

区内出露地层为古元古界金水口群白沙河组、第四系。古元古界金水口岩群白沙河岩组出露面积约占总面积的60%,为一套中深变质岩系。原岩建造为泥砂质沉积碎屑岩-基性火山岩-碳酸盐岩建造,具有海相陆源碎屑岩为主的活动性沉积建造特点,变质程度达角闪岩相(校培喜等,2014)。区内岩浆活动强烈,出露的岩浆岩面积约占总面积的15%~20%,主要为中酸性岩体和镁铁-超镁铁质岩体。正长花岗岩多呈岩株状产出,年龄为(391.1±1.4)Ma,属加里东造山晚期产物,南部闪长岩呈岩株或岩脉状产出,形成年代为(243±1)Ma,属印支早期产物(王冠等,2014)。

夏日哈木岩浆镍钴硫化物矿床全部赋存于夏日哈木I号镁铁-超镁铁质岩体中,整体发育于祁漫塔格早古生代岩浆弧内,临近黑山-那陵格勒断裂(图1)。矿区出露地层主要为古元古界白沙河岩群,岩石类型为黑云斜长片麻岩、眼球状混合片麻岩、大理岩、二云石英片岩等,原岩恢复为碎屑岩-碳酸盐岩-火山岩建造,经历了角闪岩相区域变质作用(张雪亭等,2007;李荣社等,2008;范丽琨等,2009;祁生胜等,2014)。东昆仑造山带地质构造演化复杂,岩浆活动多样,镁铁-超镁铁质岩体发育,自夏日哈木岩

浆铜镍硫化物矿床发现以来,先后发现了冰沟南、石头坑德等镍钴矿床(图1),形成了长达690 km的岩浆镍钴成矿带,显示出优越的成矿条件。

2 夏日哈木矿床岩体特征

2.1 岩体形态

东昆仑夏日哈木矿区已发现5个镁铁-超镁铁质岩体,主要呈岩盆状或岩墙状侵位于古元古界金水口群变质岩系及新元古代花岗片麻岩中(图2)。夏日哈木矿区大比例尺精细填图发现,仅I号岩体是含镍钴岩体,主要由橄榄岩、辉石岩和辉长岩组成外,其余II号、III号、IV号、V号岩体主要为蛇绿岩残块和榴辉岩。夏日哈木I号岩体为主要含矿岩体,不规则状,长1400 m,宽900 m,主体深度300~600 m。岩体西部成隐伏状态,岩体的南边为新生代沉积。根据现有钻孔控制情况,I号岩体顶板北东高、南西低,东段出露地表,厚度较大,向西埋藏加深,厚度变薄,总体形态为向西倾伏的楔形侵入体,倾伏角20°~30°;从近南北向的勘探线剖面来看,岩体呈平缓的岩盆状(图3b、c、d)。岩体的地表出露部分中部为方辉橄榄岩、东部为方辉岩和二辉岩,北部为辉长岩(杜玮等,2014)。氧化矿(铁帽)产在二辉岩中,主要分布在2号勘探线(L2)-3号勘探线(L3)之间(图2)。从钻孔的纵投影图上看,夏日哈木I号岩体呈西宽东窄的梯形,西端隐伏地表且越向西埋藏越深,东端出露地表(图2)(钱兵等,2015;潘彤等,2015;张照伟

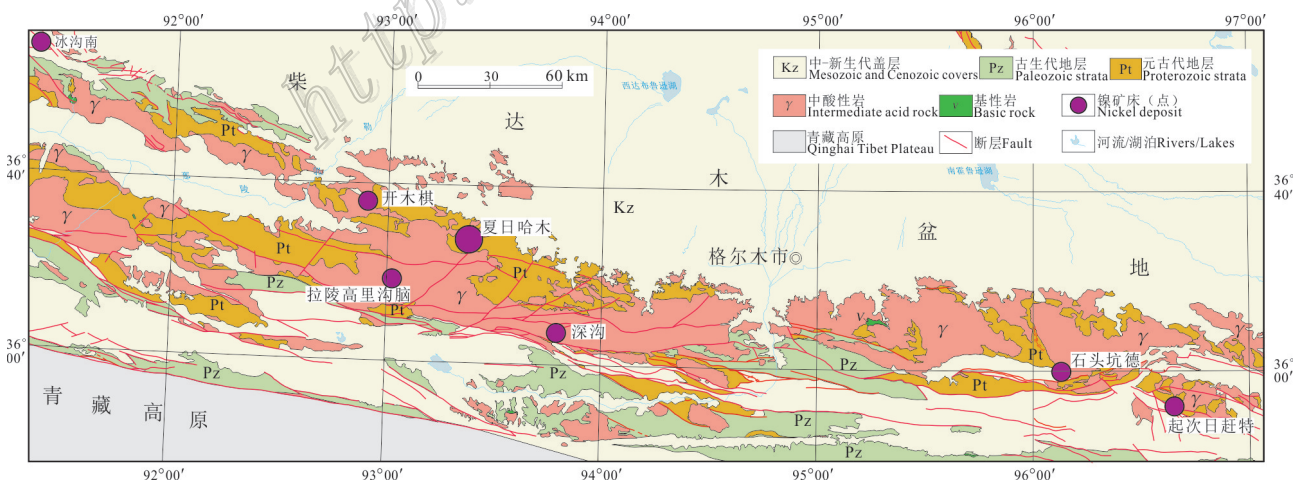


图1 青海东昆仑造山带区域地质及岩浆铜镍硫化物矿床分布略图(据Zhang et al., 2019)

Fig. 1 The sketch regional geological map and magmatic Cu-Ni sulfide deposits in eastern Kunlun orogenic belt (after Zhang et al., 2019)

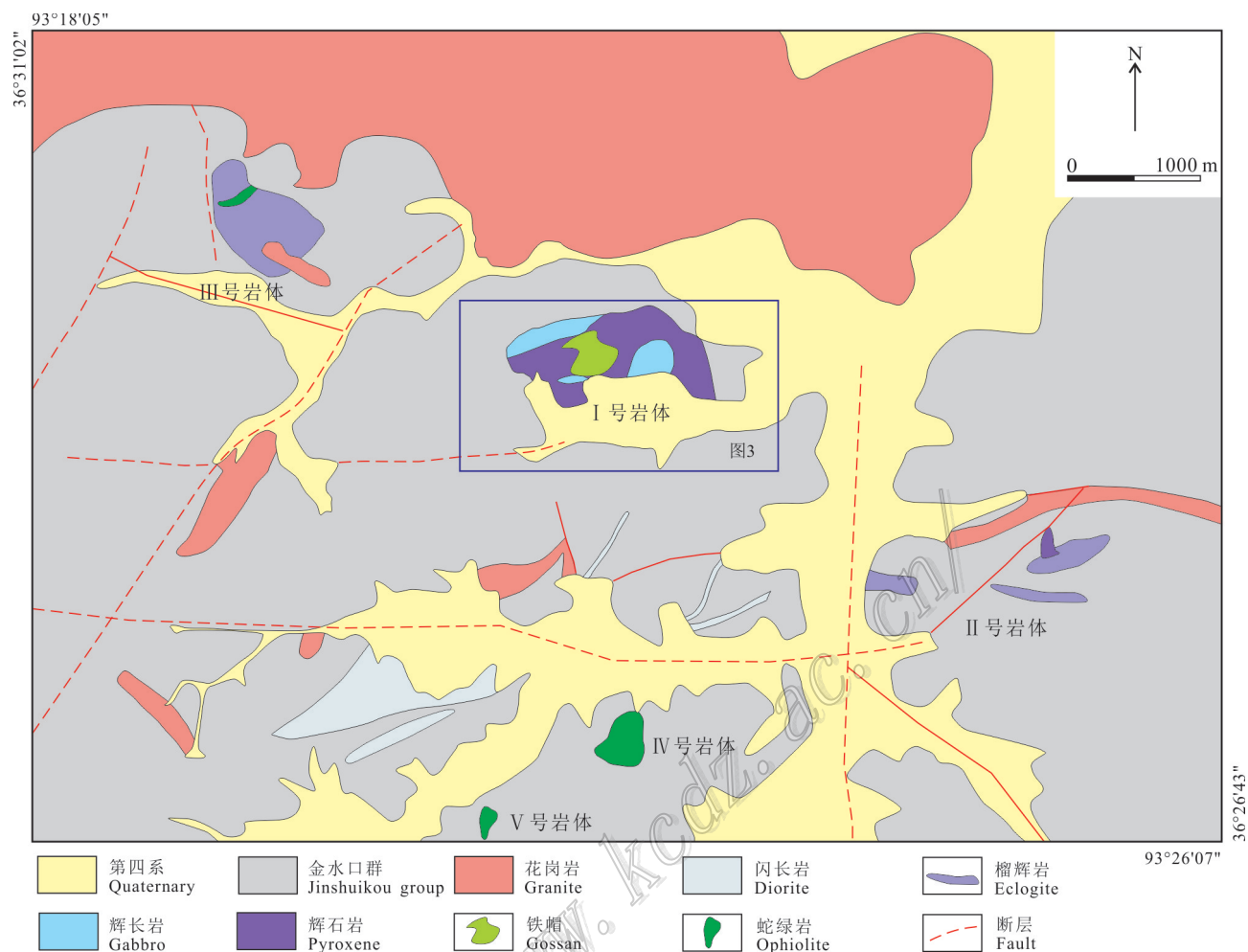


图2 东昆仑夏日哈木镍钴硫化物矿区镁铁-超镁铁质岩体分布略图(据青海省第五地质矿产勘查院, 2016修编)

Fig. 2 The sketch distribution map of mafic-ultramafic intrusions in Xiarihamu magmatic Ni-Co sulfide deposit, eastern Kunlun orogenic belt(after Qinghai No.5 Geological Exploration Institute, 2016)

等, 2015; Li et al., 2015; Zhang et al., 2017)。在夏日哈木 I 号岩体平面图(图3a)中, 出露的辉石岩相在地表表现了东宽西窄, 纵剖面图和横剖面图(图3b~e)中, 显示了岩体东端膨大的特征。

夏日哈木镁铁-超镁铁质岩体不同岩相主要元素氧化物含量变化较大, I 号岩体全岩的 $w(\text{MgO})$ 变化于 7.50%~38.81%, $w(\text{SiO}_2)$ 变化于 34.11%~54.60%, $w(\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3)$ 变化于 0.57%~18.19%(Li et al., 2015; 张照伟等, 2015; 姜常义等, 2015; 汤庆艳等, 2017)。各类岩石主量元素总体显示出低硅、低钛、高镁、贫碱的特征; 在主要元素氧化物与 MgO 含量图解中, $w(\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3)$ 、 $w(\text{CaO})$ 、 $w(\text{TiO}_2)$ 、 $w(\text{Na}_2\text{O})$ 与 $w(\text{MgO})$ 呈明显的负相关, 不同岩石类型主要氧化物与 MgO 含量的系统协变特征表明为岩浆结晶演化的产物, 岩浆

演化过程中发生了橄榄石、单斜辉石、斜方辉石和斜长石结晶分离作用和不同期次岩浆注入(杜玮等, 2014)。

II 号岩体位于矿区东侧, 地表出露 2 个露头, 围岩为金水口群片麻岩。其中东侧 II-1 号岩体呈北东东向展布, 走向约 75°, 长约 550 m, 宽 50~240 m, 出露面积约 0.15 km²。岩体主要由辉长岩组成, 其次含少量辉石岩, 辉长岩中可见二长花岗岩的捕虏体(图2)。地表岩石普遍发育透闪石化、蛇纹石化和碳酸盐化蚀变, 局部可见孔雀石、镍华、褐铁矿、磁黄铁矿、镍黄铁矿、黄铜矿等矿化。西侧 II-2 号岩体呈东西向展布, 走向约为 90°, 长约 400 m, 宽 200~350 m, 出露面积约 0.1 km²。主要由辉长岩组成, 局部见有少量的辉石岩, 辉石岩普遍有碳酸盐化、褐铁

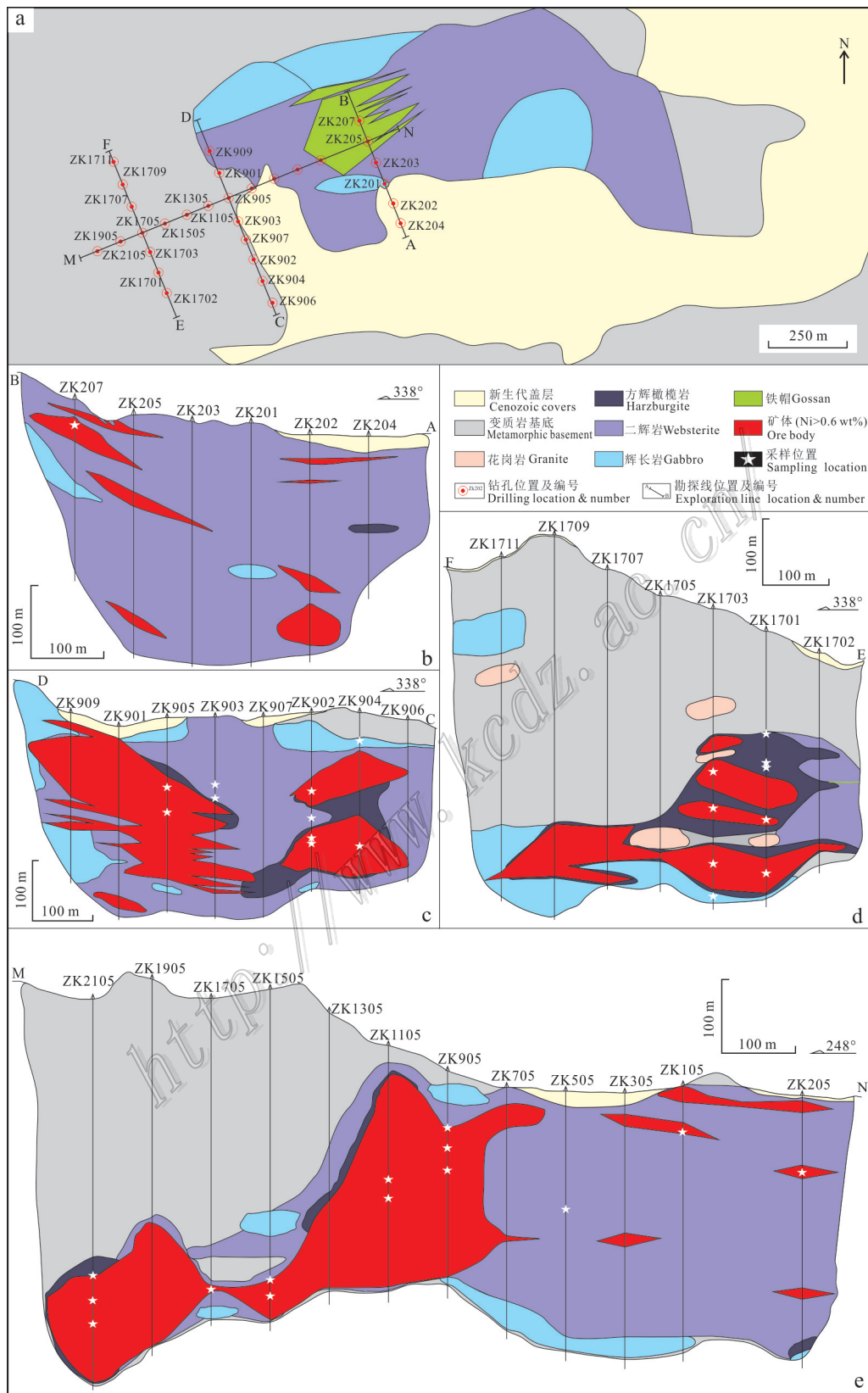


图3 东昆仑夏日哈木 I 号岩体平面(a)及剖面(b,c,d,e)图(据青海省第五地质矿产勘查院, 2016 修编)

Fig. 3 The sketch plan(a) and cross-section(b, c, d, e) map of the Xiarihamu intrusion No. I in eastern Kunlun orogenic belt (modified after Qinghai No.5 Geological Exploration Institute, 2016)

矿化,地表探槽中仅见有少量镍黄铁矿化,镍黄铁矿呈团块状、星点状分布。Ⅲ号岩体位于矿区北西部,岩体形态呈圆形展布,出露面积约0.35 km²,侵位于金水口群变质岩系中。岩体主要由中细粒的蛇纹岩和石榴斜长角闪岩组成,其次含少量辉石岩(图2)。根据地表槽探揭露和少量钻孔验证,蛇纹岩普遍具有弱镍矿化,偶见铜镍矿化的辉石岩转石。Ⅳ号岩体位于矿区中部偏南,围岩为金水口群片麻岩。岩体呈长条状,近东西向展布,长约0.7 km,宽约60~150 m,面积约为0.7 km²,岩体主要由蛇纹岩和辉长岩组成,局部为辉石岩(图2)。在岩体内见有少量分布的金水口群白沙河组岩石和花岗岩体,经初步槽探揭露,岩体中偶见有镍黄铁矿和黄铁矿。Ⅴ号岩体位于矿区最南端,围岩为金水口群片麻岩(图2)。

岩体呈漏斗状,北宽南窄,岩体主要由蛇纹岩组成,局部偶见辉石岩,岩体中未见镍黄铁矿化和黄铁矿化。

2.2 岩相分带

夏日哈木 I 号岩体的围岩为新元古代地层花岗片麻岩或大理岩,上部围岩为元古代花岗片麻岩,在西段下部围岩为大理岩,在东段下部为元古代片麻岩(张照伟等,2015;潘彤,2015)。纵剖面上,夏日哈木的岩相主要有纯橄岩(图4a、e、f、l)、方辉橄橄岩(图4b、g)和单辉橄橄岩(图4c)、二辉岩(图4h、i、j)和辉长岩(图4d、k)。纯橄岩主要分布在11线与23线之间,主体位于镁铁-超镁铁质岩体的中上部。岩体西段纯橄岩厚度从ZK1903的156 m降低到ZK2305的36 m,呈现厚度逐渐变小的趋势;纯橄岩

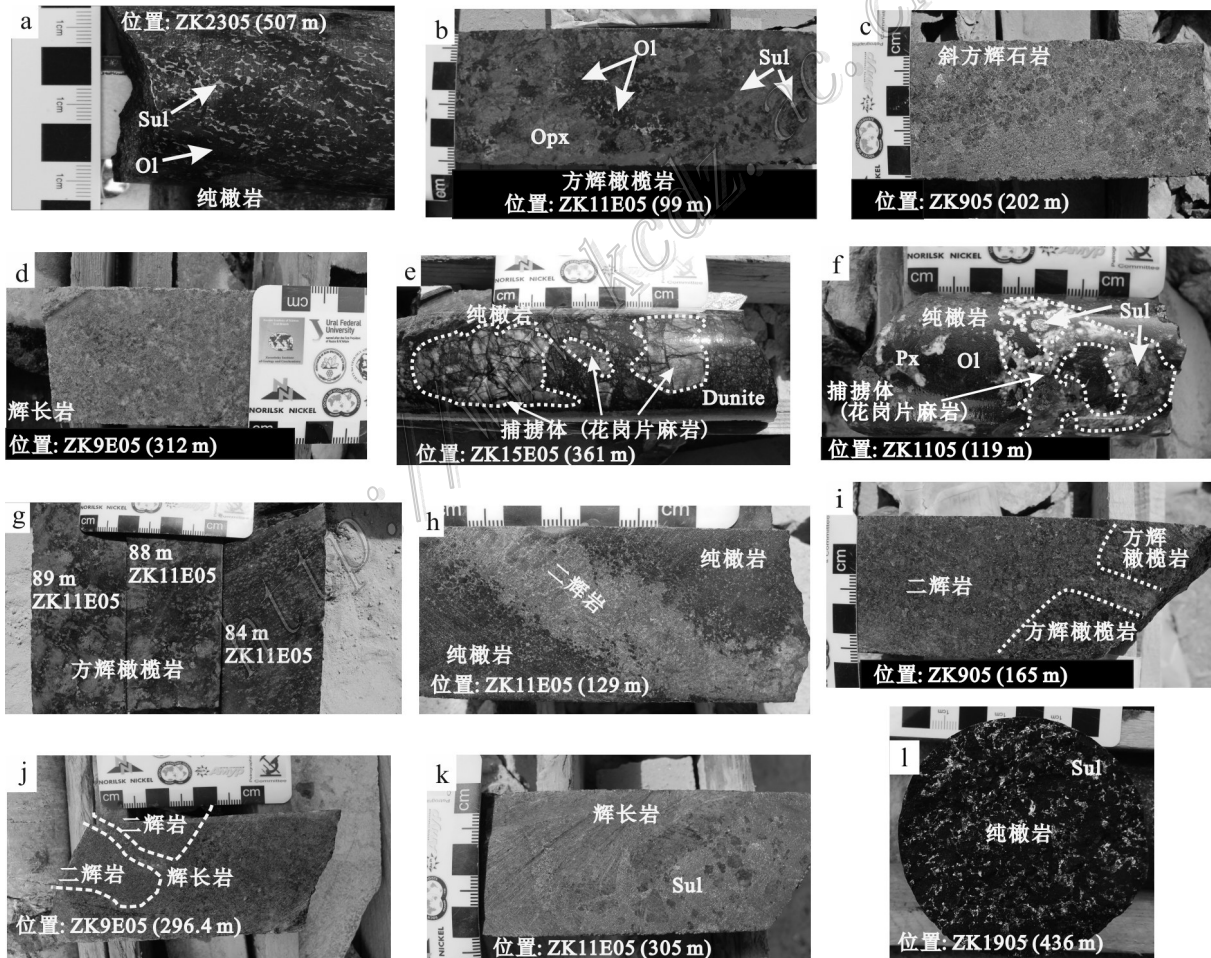


图4 东昆仑夏日哈木 I 号岩体主要岩石类型典型标本(a~l)

Px—辉石; Sul—硫化物; Ol—橄榄石; Opx—斜方辉石

Fig.4 The photograph of representative rocks in Xiarihamu intrusion No. I (a~l)

Px—Pyroxene; Sul—Sulfide; Ol—Olivine; Opx—Orthopyroxene

上部分布有一定厚度的单辉橄榄岩,单辉橄榄岩厚度从ZK1903的80 m逐渐变化至ZK2305的0.5 m(Liu et al., 2018)。岩体东段纯橄岩厚度在ZK1105达到最大的87 m,向钻孔两侧,厚度逐渐减少至ZK1505的5 m和ZK905的3 m(图3e)。岩体东段的辉石橄榄岩为方辉橄榄岩,主要分布在ZK1505、ZK15E05和ZK11E05纯橄岩的上部,与围岩元古代花岗片麻岩直接接触。纯橄岩下部为辉石岩,辉石岩的厚度从ZK1505的50 m逐渐增加到ZK705的265 m(图3d、e)。在ZK11E05、ZK9E05、ZK705的底部及ZK9E05、ZK905的顶部分别有43~80 m、50~80 m厚的辉长岩(图3c、e)。

2.3 主要岩石类型

夏日哈木I号含矿岩体主要有纯橄岩、方辉橄榄岩、二辉橄榄岩、橄橄二辉岩、斜方辉石岩、二辉岩及辉长岩等构成(段雪鹏等,2019)。纯橄岩呈黑色,具自形-半自形粒状结构和堆晶结构,块状构造(图4a、m)。主要由橄榄石(>90%),斜方辉石(约6%),少量单斜辉石(约2%)、尖晶石(约1%)和金属硫化物(约1%)组成。橄榄石以贵橄榄石为主,镁橄榄石次之,多呈自形-半自形粒状或浑圆溶蚀形态以堆晶矿物形式产出,粒径一般1~2 mm,大者可达5~8 mm,裂理十分发育(杜玮等,2014;张照伟等,2015)。矿化类型主要为浸染状,局部有块状硫化物;另外可见金属硫化物分布于橄榄石颗粒间,构成海绵陨铁结构。方辉橄榄岩呈灰黑色,自形-半自形粒状结构-包橄结构、堆晶结构,块状构造(图4b)。方辉橄榄岩主要由橄榄石(55%~65%),斜方辉石(15%~21%),少量单斜辉石(约9%)、角闪石(约3%)、金云母(约3%)、尖晶石(约2%)及金属硫化物(约2%)组成。可见“巨型”斜方辉石(约20 mm)包裹数颗粒度较小橄榄石,常发生蛇纹石化、纤闪石化、伊丁石化和滑石化蚀变。矿化类型为浸染状、稠密浸染状(图5b、c、d)。二辉橄榄岩呈灰黑色,自形-半自形粒状结构,块状构造。主要由橄榄石(60%~70%),斜方辉石(约15%),单斜辉石(约12%)组成,另含有少量金云母、铬尖晶石及金属硫化物(约4%)。橄榄石多为自形-半自形圆粒状,粒径约0.5~2.0 mm,裂理十分发育,蛇纹石化强烈(杜玮等,2014;张照伟等,2017;2018)。

橄橄二辉岩呈深灰色,自形-半自形粒状结构、包橄结构,块状构造。主要由橄榄石(20%~30%)斜方辉石(40%~45%),单斜辉石(15%~20%)组成,另

外含有少量斜长石、角闪石、金云母及金属硫化物(约5%)。橄榄石粒径0.8~1.8 mm,辉石粒径1.2~2.0 mm,其形态和蚀变与二辉橄榄岩中橄榄石类似(张志炳等,2016)。斜方辉石岩呈灰色,中粗粒结构、堆晶结构,块状构造;主要矿物为斜方辉石(65%~80%),其次为单斜辉石(5%~12%),另含少量斜长石、角闪石和金云母(约5%)(图4c)。斜方辉石的粒度以中细粒(粒径0.8~1.5 mm)为主,个别可达2~3 mm,呈自形短柱状构成堆晶相矿物,少量斜长石充填其间,为填隙矿物。二辉岩呈灰色,中粗粒结构,块状构造(图4h、i、j);主要矿物为斜方辉石(20%~60%),单斜辉石(35%~60%),另外含有少量的斜长石、角闪石和金云母等(约5%)。辉石多数蚀变为阳起石、透闪石、纤闪石和黑云母等,但蚀变总体保持原有矿物晶形。多见稀疏浸染状矿化,局部发育稠密浸染状和块状矿化。辉长岩呈浅灰色,中粒自形粒状结构,辉长结构,块状构造(图4d、k);主要矿物为斜长石(40%~45%),斜方辉石(20%~25%),单斜辉石(15%~20%),另含少量透闪石、黑云母(约5%~10%)。斜长石粒径2~2.5 mm,自形板柱状,主要为拉长石和中长石,发育聚片双晶、卡纳联合双晶,蚀变较弱,可见其发生钠黝帘石化蚀变(姜常义等,2015)。辉石粒径1.5~2.5 mm,半自形短柱状,与斜长石相间分布,自形程度相近的辉石和斜长石常构成“辉长结构”,金属硫化物呈星点状分布。根据各岩相矿物之间的包裹关系,确定矿物结晶的顺序为:铬尖晶石→橄榄石→斜方辉石→单斜辉石→斜长石。

2.4 岩浆期次

根据岩相间的穿插关系,夏日哈木I号岩体可以划分为2期侵入岩相:第一期为少量辉长岩相侵入,分布于岩体上部,总体呈岩枝状随岩体向西倾伏;第二期为含矿辉石岩相(橄橄二辉岩、方辉辉石岩及二辉岩)-橄橄岩相(纯橄岩、方辉橄榄岩及二辉橄榄岩)-辉长岩相侵入,构成岩体主体,是主含矿岩相。辉长岩相与辉石岩相主要呈侵入接触关系,含矿岩相由北东向南西基性程度增高,西端出现纯橄岩(姜常义等,2015)。

第二期成矿岩浆的侵入相按其先后顺序及接触关系,又可进一步划分为不同阶段。含矿岩体不同岩相野外接触关系表明:纯橄岩与方辉橄榄岩或单辉橄榄岩之间没有穿插关系,说明它们是同一阶段岩浆演化的产物;二辉岩穿插纯橄岩及方辉橄榄岩,

说明辉石岩稍晚于纯橄岩形成。辉长岩细脉插入二辉岩中,说明辉长岩略晚于二辉岩,在ZK11E05底部可见块状硫化物穿插辉长岩,说明辉长岩顶部的硫化物为后期贯入的硫化物。结合锆石测年证实存在一期早于二辉岩20 Ma的辉长岩(Li et al., 2015;张照伟等, 2015),综合认为夏日哈木I号岩体的岩浆侵入期次由早到晚为:早期辉长岩—纯橄岩+方辉橄榄岩+单辉橄榄岩—二辉岩—晚期辉长岩。

3 夏日哈木矿体特征

3.1 矿体形态、产状和规模

夏日哈木镍钴矿体主要赋存于I号岩体的辉石岩与橄橄榄岩内,主矿体位于2号勘探线以西地表以下的空间区域,在9号勘探线、11号勘探线的位置,镍钴矿体达到了最厚(约300 m),随着勘探线号的变大(向西),岩体变薄、埋深增厚、橄橄榄石增多、镍钴矿体品位变富(图3a、b、c、d)(钱兵等, 2015;潘彤, 2015;张照伟等, 2015;Li et al., 2015;Zhang et al., 2017)。从走向上看,矿体中间厚、品位高,两侧趋于尖灭(图3e)。矿体多呈厚大的似层状,一般上部以浸染状、团斑状、稀疏浸染状矿石为主,中下部及底部以稠密浸染状、致密块状、半块状矿石为主。少数矿体呈透镜状、漏斗状位于岩体上部成上悬矿体或呈条带状分布于岩体中。

经详查工作查明,I号岩体已获得Ni金属储量118.30万吨,平均品位0.68%;Cu金属储量23.83万吨,平均品位0.166%;Co金属储量4.29万吨,平均品位0.028%(青海省第五地质矿产勘查院,2016)。

3.2 主矿体特征

M1号矿体为矿区内主矿体,分布于8~23勘探线间,该矿体主要分布地段(2~21勘探线)地表和深部达到了详查工程控制间距(图5),地表由17条探槽,深部由99个钻孔控制,矿体严格受镁铁-超镁铁质岩体的控制,矿体产状与岩体基本一致,呈北东东向展布,走向约70°,倾角在0°~35°;矿体具有明显的分支复合现象(图3、图5)。

矿体形态为似层状、透镜状;矿体走向上从东到西具有向东侧伏的趋势,侧伏角约20°,具有分支明显、厚度变小的趋势;矿体倾向上从北到南,具有分支明显、厚度变小、品位变低的趋势;含矿岩性主要为橄橄榄岩、辉石岩(张照伟等,2015)。矿体顶板岩石主要为辉石岩、辉长岩、黑云母斜长片麻岩、石英片

岩等,底板岩石主要为黑云母斜长片麻岩、花岗质片麻岩、大理岩、石英岩等,蚀变主要为滑石化、绿泥石化、透闪石化,矿化主要为磁黄铁矿化、镍黄铁矿化、黄铜矿化、磁铁矿化、镍华、孔雀石化等(张照伟等, 2019)。

3.3 矿石结构构造

矿石矿物主要有镍黄铁矿、磁黄铁矿、黄铜矿、磁铁矿和黄铁矿等。

矿石构造主要为稀疏浸染状、星点状、团斑状、稠密浸染状、半块状和致密块状(图6a~h)。星点状及浸染状矿石,磁黄铁矿、黄铜矿、磁铁矿等金属矿物及其集合体呈各种大小不一、形状各异、疏密不等的颗粒分布于岩石中(图6d、e、f);稠密浸染状矿石,堆晶相的橄橄榄岩中磁黄铁矿、镍黄铁矿、黄铜矿等金属矿物集合体沿橄橄榄石矿物颗粒间隙充填包围,形成海绵陨铁状结构(图6h);块状矿石,黄铁矿、镍黄铁矿、黄铜矿等金属硫化物集合体成块状,厚度不大,多出现在橄橄榄岩底部或穿插于辉石岩中(图6a、b、c)。

矿石结构主要为半自形-自形粒状结构、堆晶结构(图7a)、海绵陨铁结构(图7c)、交代结构(图7d)和包橄结构(图7b、e)。矿石中有益组分主要是Ni、Co、Cu,铂族元素(PGE)含量较低(姜常义等,2015;张照伟等,2015;刘超等,2020)。

4 夏日哈木矿床矿物学及成矿特征

4.1 橄橄榄石、辉石和铬尖晶石特征

橄橄榄石矿物是镁铁-超镁铁质母岩浆主要的液相线矿物,橄橄榄石中Ni含量不仅反映母岩浆成分的信息,还记录了母岩浆结晶分异、硫化物熔离以及后期物质交换等成矿信息(Li et al., 2013)。夏日哈木矿床中,橄橄榄石作为主要的造岩矿物,其种属以贵橄橄榄石为主,镁橄橄榄石次之,主要分布于纯橄橄榄岩、方辉橄橄榄岩、二辉橄橄榄岩及橄橄榄二辉岩中(张志炳等, 2016)。橄橄榄石多呈自形-半自形圆粒状或短柱状以堆晶形式产出,粒径一般1~2 mm,大者可达5~8 mm,裂理发育,常沿裂理及边缘发生强烈蛇纹石化蚀变,同时析出粉尘状铁质而成网状结构。通过分析橄橄榄石从核部到边部Fo值及Ni含量的系统变化,认为夏日哈木矿床含矿岩相侵入过程中至少存在2次岩浆活动。由夏日哈木岩体中橄橄榄石Fo值计算得到母岩浆中Mg[#]为0.73,由于原生玄武质岩浆中Mg[#]为0.69~0.73,结合Ni/Cu-Pd/Ir图解,可以推测夏

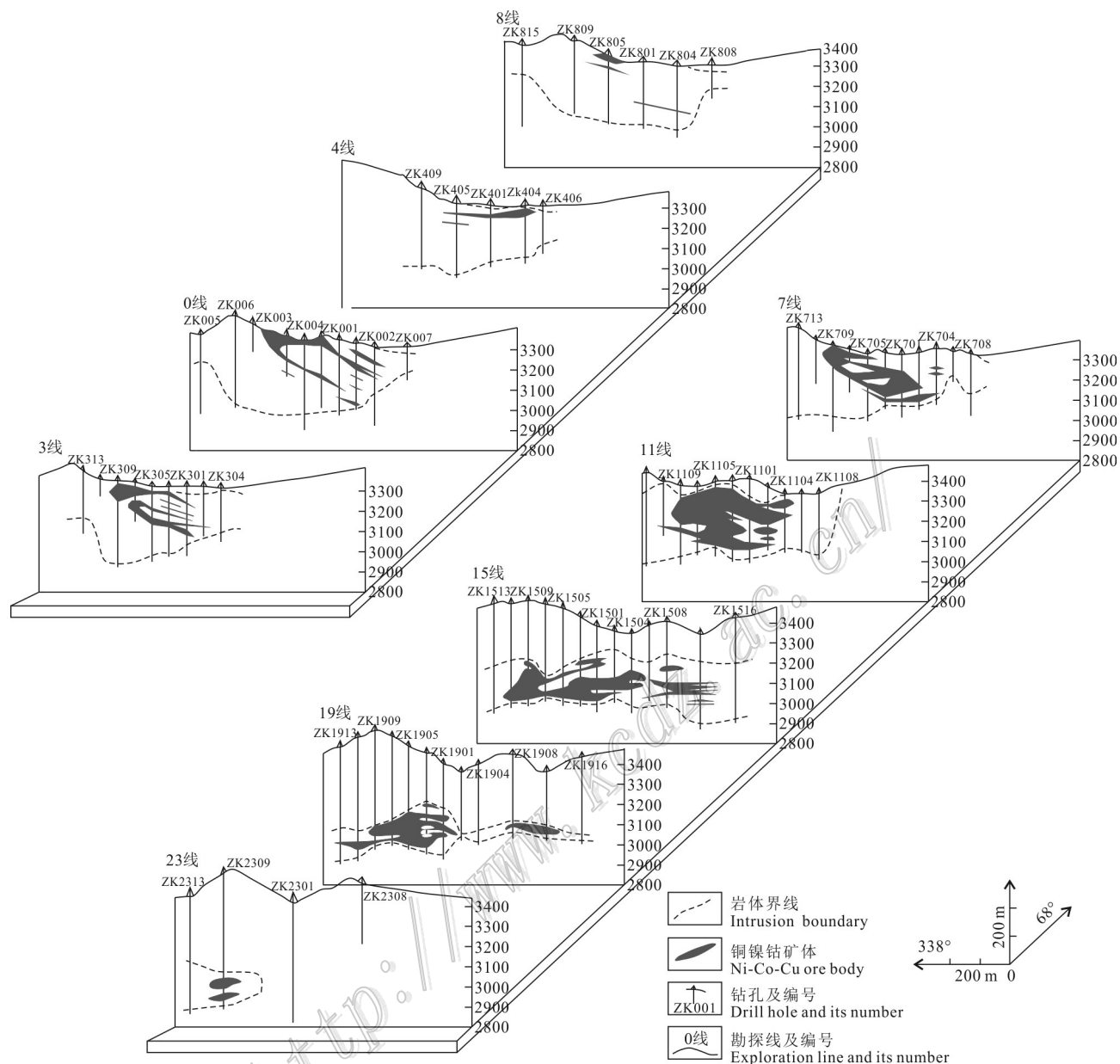


图5 东昆仑夏日哈木镍钴矿体透视简图(据青海省第五地质矿产勘查院, 2016修编)

Fig. 5 The cross sections of the exploration lines through the major ore bodies of the Xiarihamu magmatic Ni-Co sulfide deposit (modified after Qinghai No.5 Geological Exploration Institute, 2016)

日哈木岩体的母岩浆为高Mg玄武质岩浆(张志炳等, 2016; Liu et al., 2016)。

夏日哈木斜方辉石主要赋存于纯橄榄岩、方辉橄榄岩、二辉橄榄岩、二辉岩、方辉辉石岩及辉长苏长岩中, 岩体中的总体含量约占50%(杜玮等, 2014)。斜方辉石多充填于橄榄石晶间或呈自形短柱状, 以堆晶矿物形式产出, 粒径一般3~5 mm, 可见“巨型”斜方辉石“斑晶”(粒度20 mm左右)包裹数颗粒度较小橄榄石。斜方辉石多发生蛇纹石化、滑石

化、伊丁石化和纤闪石化蚀变, 在手标本中可见新鲜的古铜辉石。发生蛇纹石化的斜方辉石具有类似橄榄石蚀变之后的镜下特征, 但保留原有的短柱状晶形。斜方辉石中的 $w(\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3)$ 为0.27%~5.77%, 平均2.82%, 这与地幔橄榄岩中的斜方辉石 $w(\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3)$ 接近(Li et al., 2013)。斜方辉石种属均为古铜辉石, 其En(顽火辉石)分子质量分数介于76%~88%之间, 但不同岩相中En分子质量分数存在较大的差异, 这可能与较长时间的岩浆演化有关(Zhang et al., 2017)。

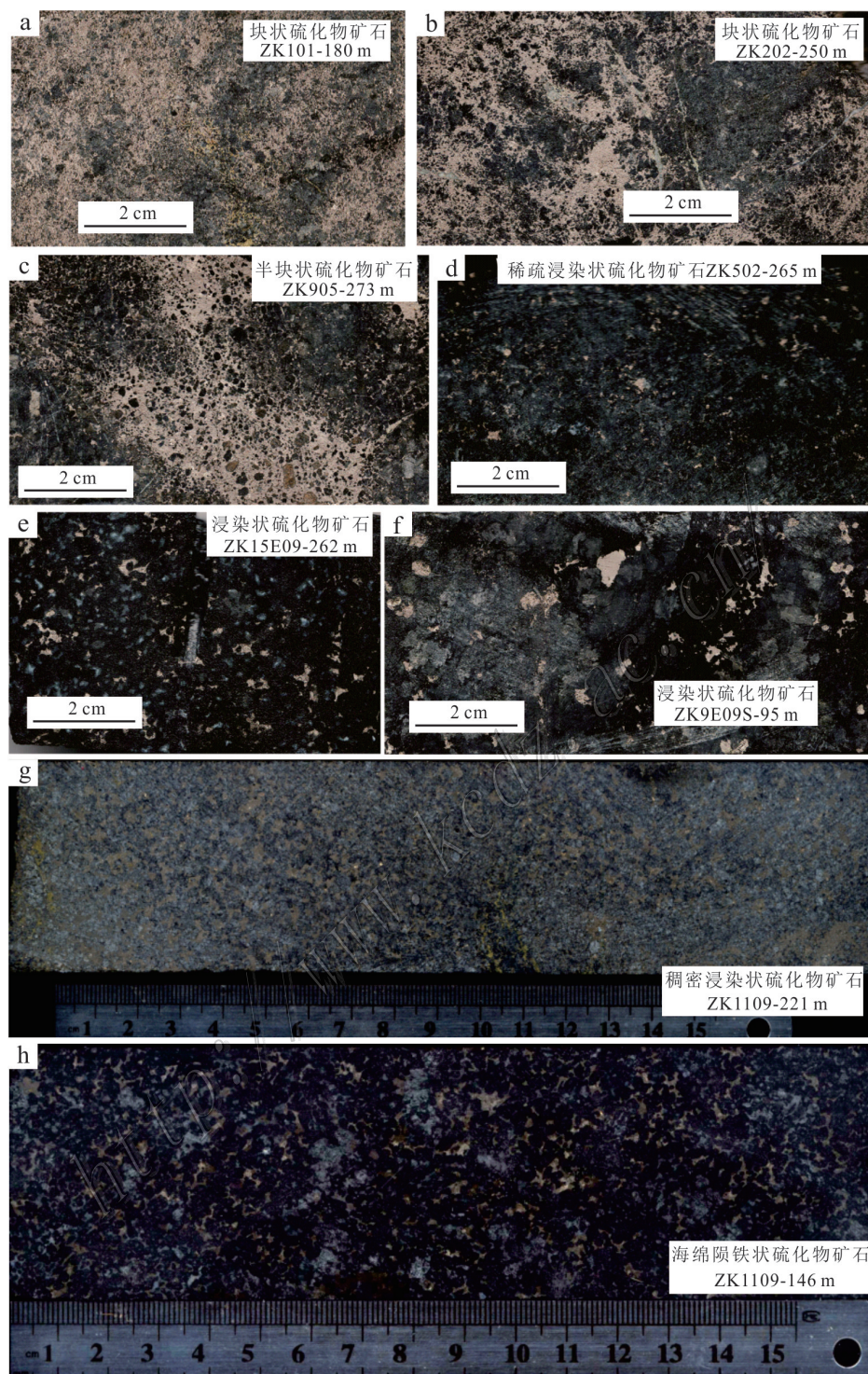


图6 东昆仑夏日哈木矿床主要矿石类型

a. 块状硫化物矿石(ZK101-180 m); b. 块状硫化物矿石(ZK202-250 m); c. 半块状硫化物矿石(ZK905-273 m); d. 稀疏浸染状硫化物矿石(ZK502-265 m); e. 浸染状硫化物矿石(ZK15E09-262 m); f. 浸染状硫化物矿石(ZK9E09S-95 m); g. 稠密浸染状硫化物矿石(ZK1109-221 m); h. 稠密浸染状硫化物矿石(ZK1109-146 m)

Fig. 6 The main types of ores from the Xiarihamu magmatic Ni-Co sulfide deposit

a. Massive sulfide ore(ZK101-180 m); b. Massive sulfide ore(ZK202-250 m); c. Semi massive sulfide ore(ZK905-273 m); d. Sparsely disseminated sulfide ore(ZK502-265 m); e. Disseminated sulfide ore(ZK15E09-262 m); f. Disseminated sulfide ore(ZK9E09S-95m); g. Dense disseminated sulfide ore(ZK1109-221 m); h. Net-texture sulfide ore(ZK1109-146 m)

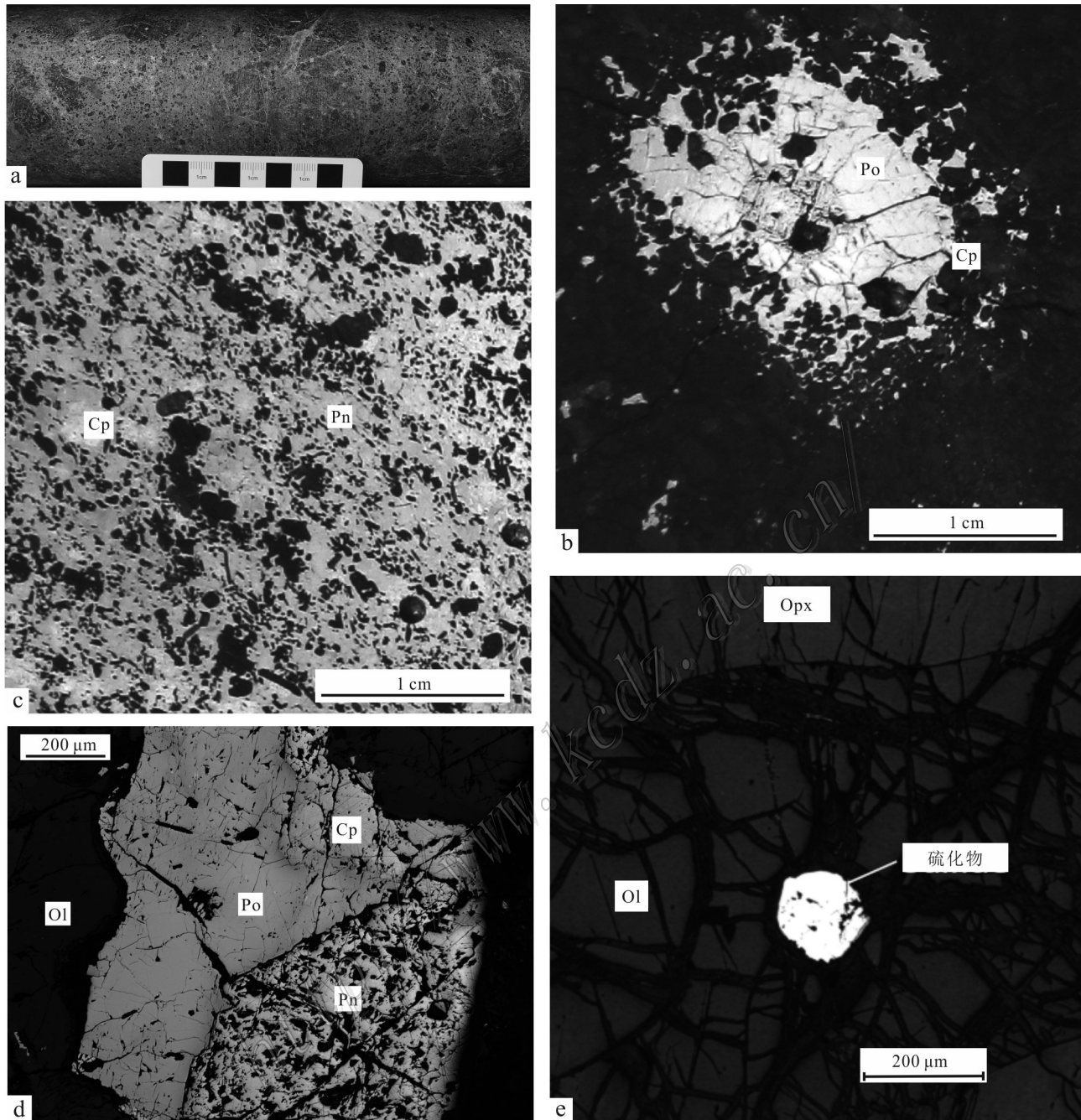


图7 东昆仑夏日哈木矿床矿石显微照片

a. 半块状镍钴硫化物矿石; b. 团块状硫化物; c. 海绵陨铁状硫化物; d. 硫化物矿石显微照片; e. 辉石橄榄岩显微照片
Pn—镍黄铁矿; Po—磁黄铁矿; Cp—黄铜矿; Ol—橄榄石; Opx—斜方辉石

Fig.7 The photomicrographs of ores from the Xiarihamu magmatic Ni-Co sulfide deposit

a. Semi-massive sulfide ore; b. Crumb sulfide; c. Net-texture sulfide; d. Micrograph of sulfide; e. Micrograph of pyroxene peridotite
Pn—Pentlandite; Po—Pyrrhotite; Cp—Chalcopyrite; Ol—Olivine; Opx—Orthopyroxene

张志炳等(2016)通过单斜辉石的矿物学研究,认为夏日哈木母岩浆属于拉斑玄武系列。

铬尖晶石在夏日哈木矿床产出于辉石岩相-橄

榄岩相中(纯橄榄岩、方辉橄榄岩、二辉橄榄岩和橄榄二辉岩)。与橄榄石紧密共生,随岩石中橄榄石含量减少而减少,但也有的含橄榄石的样品中未能见

到铬尖晶石(Li et al., 2015)。铬尖晶石在一定程度上可以反演母岩浆成分,由铬尖晶石成分可推断夏日哈木矿床的母岩浆属于低Ti、高Mg拉斑玄武质岩浆(张志炳等, 2017)。张志炳等(2016)演算得出橄榄石中的铬尖晶石形成温度为1360~1411℃。岩浆源区部分熔融时的温度应大于铬尖晶石的形成温度,即源区温度至少为1400℃,通常认为软流圈地幔的温度为1280~1350℃,由此认为夏日哈木岩体的母岩浆很有可能起源于软流圈地幔(Zhang et al., 2017; Liu et al., 2018)。

4.2 钴的赋存状态

在夏日哈木矿床中,Co作为Ni、Cu金属的伴生元素金属储量已超过4万吨,蕴藏巨大的经济价值(张照伟等, 2020)。Co通常赋存于硫化物和砷化物

中,夏日哈木矿床中砷化物主要为辉砷镍矿、辉砷钴矿、砷镍矿和红砷镍矿等。辉砷钴矿是钴的硫砷化物矿物,是提炼钴的重要矿物原料,属等轴晶系,又称“辉钴矿”(刘超等, 2020)。经对夏日哈木矿床中砷化物的成分分析,发现辉砷钴矿中Co含量最高,为23.76%,砷镍矿中Co含量最低,低于检测限。Ni含量以砷镍矿最高, $w(\text{Ni})$ 为52.27%,在辉砷钴矿中最低, $w(\text{Ni})$ 为8.37%。Fe含量以辉砷钴矿最高, $w(\text{Fe})$ 为3.99%,在红砷镍矿中最低, $w(\text{Fe})$ 为0.43%。S含量以辉砷镍矿和辉砷钴矿较高,在砷镍矿和红砷镍矿中含量较低(刘超等, 2020)。在夏日哈木硫化物中,Co主要赋存在镍黄铁矿中, $w(\text{Co})$ 平均为0.77%,其次为磁黄铁矿和黄铜矿(图8a-1、a-2)。而在磁黄铁矿中,Co主要赋存在陨硫铁和六方磁黄铁

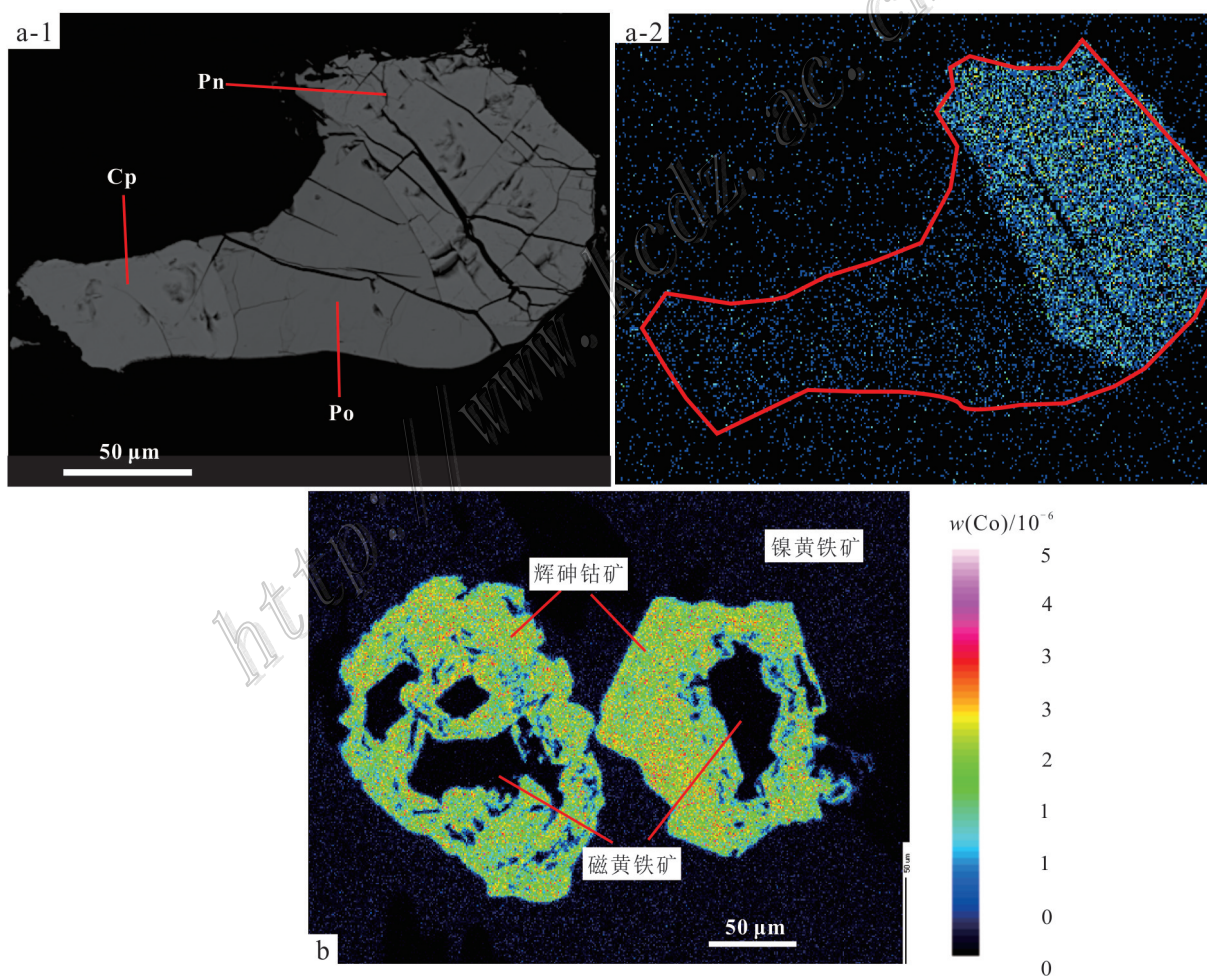


图8 夏日哈木矿石硫化物背散射电子图(a-1)及钴元素分布图(a-2、b)

Pn—镍黄铁矿;Po—磁黄铁矿;Cp—黄铜矿

Fig.8 The backscatter electron image (a-1) and cobalt distribution image of the ores from the Xiarihamu deposit (a-2、b)

Pn—Pentlandite; Po—Pyrrhotite; Cp—Chalcopyrite

矿中;在砷化物中,以辉砷钴矿中钴含量最高, $w(\text{Co})$ 可达23.76%,其次为辉砷镍矿,含量最低为砷镍矿和红砷镍矿。与硫化物相比,钴更倾向于赋存在砷化物中(图8b)。

4.3 成矿过程

东昆仑造山带构造演化复杂,与塔里木、华北及华南克拉通的演化相关(Meng et al., 2013; 2015; 许志琴等, 2016; 任纪舜等, 2017; 莫宣学, 2019; Wang et al., 2019)。早古生代以来,经历了原特提斯、古特提斯的构造演化,以及岩浆成矿作用(Song et al., 2006; Song et al., 2016; 李文渊, 2018)。东昆仑夏日哈木镁铁-超镁铁质岩体的岩浆在上侵过程中发生了硫化物不混溶作用,是多次岩浆脉动上侵成矿的结果,地壳混染在成矿过程中起有重要作用(Li et al., 2009; 2013; Yang et al., 2012; Lightfoot et al., 2015; Salama et al., 2016; Zhang et al., 2017; 崔梦萌等, 2020)。经计算夏日哈木岩体的含矿母岩浆组成, $w(\text{MgO})$ 、 $w(\text{FeO})$ 、 $w(\text{SiO}_2)$ 分别为9.76%、6.54%和59.17%。微量元素比值显示岩浆源区受到俯冲流体交代作用和软流圈物质加入,并发生低程度部分熔融,成矿岩浆发生橄榄石、单斜辉石、斜方辉石、斜长石和尖晶石等矿物结晶分离(Wendlandt, 1982; Naldrett et al., 2004; 2009; 2011; Tao et al., 2008; 宋谢炎等, 2009; Maier et al., 2010; 2011; Liu et al., 2017)。夏日哈木母岩浆在早期阶段硫是不饱和的,橄榄石的分离结晶作用导致母岩浆中S发生了初步富集,随着岩浆房中具有弧岩浆物质的新鲜岩浆的注入以及地壳物质的混染作用,致使硫化物达到过饱和,促使富Ni、Cu、Co等金属元素的硫化物发生大规模熔离作用,最后聚集成岩成矿。陆-陆碰撞过程中,榴辉岩原岩为成矿提供了一定的物质来源;陆壳折返过程中,榴辉岩退化变质产生了富水、富硫的熔/流体,并被注入到含矿岩浆房中,导致含矿岩浆房硫饱和与氧逸度降低,促使硫化物持续熔离,最终形成了夏日哈木超大型铜镍矿床(潘彤等, 2020)。夏日哈木岩体的母岩浆混染了早期的俯冲物质,显现了岛弧的地球化学信息(Li et al., 2015; 姜常义等, 2015),但岛弧地球化学信息并非是岛弧环境,矿物学、岩石学研究表明,是大陆裂谷环境岩浆成矿作用的结果。

从硅酸盐岩浆中熔离出来且富含亲铜元素的硫化物液滴发生聚集、就位,固结形成岩浆铜镍硫化物矿体。深部地幔部分熔融产生的岩浆向上运移的过程中,会经历多个变化,岩浆的性质随之改变,如果

岩浆中的S达到过饱和,硫化物则以小液滴的形式与硅酸盐岩浆发生不混溶作用,进而分离出来。硫化物不混溶作用是镁铁-超镁铁质岩浆成矿的关键,没有硫化物不混溶作用发生,就没有岩浆Cu-Ni-Co硫化物矿床的形成。对夏日哈木矿床研究之初,认为其具有LREE富集和相对亏损Nb、Ta、Ti,橄榄石低Ca等弧岩浆的信息,而传统的区域地质构造认识又将夏日哈木矿床所在的昆北构造带划为古生代的岩浆弧,由此提出了夏日哈木矿床是岛弧环境产物的认识。但矿区大比例尺构造-侵入岩相填图,在主量、微量元素地球化学和同位素示踪研究基础上,细致开展了橄榄石、单斜辉石、斜方辉石和铬尖晶石成因矿物学研究,发现其与岛弧环境的阿拉斯加型岩体有显著的区别。

原特提斯洋闭合陆-陆碰撞造山后,俯冲消减的洋壳(甚至陆壳),由于俯冲板片的后撤深达软流圈的板片断离,发生板片-软流圈橄榄岩交换反应,软流圈水化橄榄岩当遭遇古特提斯构造拉张而岩石圈破裂减压(或地幔柱或地幔上涌升温)时发生大体积部分熔融,形成带有弧岩浆地球化学信息的镁铁质岩浆,上升至浅部,在低氧逸度条件下,并遭受地壳物质的混染,发生大规模硫化物熔体-硅酸盐岩浆不混溶作用,上侵-贯入形成与镁铁-超镁铁岩有关的夏日哈木岩浆Cu-Ni-Co硫化物矿床。可以想象,这种形成Cu-Ni-Co硫化物矿床的镁铁质岩浆作用,是沿着古特提斯裂解呈线形带状展布的,可以是不连续的,可以有多个中心,由于岩浆发育的早晚和成矿条件的变化,矿化强度可能存在差异。因此,与古特提斯裂解有关的大规模岩浆Cu-Ni-Co硫化物矿床,肯定不止一个。

5 结论

(1) 夏日哈木是在东昆仑造山带中发现的超大型岩浆镍钴硫化物矿床,赋矿岩相主要为橄榄岩和辉石岩,含矿岩体呈东宽西窄的楔形向南西方向斜插,矿石品位与橄榄石含量呈线性关系,镍主要赋存于镍黄铁矿和磁黄铁矿中,钴主要赋存于辉砷钴矿中,以富集轻稀土元素、贫重稀土元素以及Nb、Ta、Zr、Hf等高场强元素的亏损为特征。

(2) 夏日哈木母岩浆为起源于软流圈地幔的低Ti、高Mg的拉斑玄武质岩浆,地壳混染对硫化物饱和起关键控制作用,深部部分熔融形成的硫化物岩浆多次脉冲上涌、叠加形成夏日哈木超大型岩浆镍钴硫化物矿床。

致谢 野外地质工作得到青海省地质调查局、青海省第五地质矿产勘查院领导及野外一线工作同志的支持、关心与帮助;审稿专家及编辑部老师给予了很好的建议和具体修改意见;在此一并深表感谢。

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