

喀喇昆仑林济塘盆地铅锌矿床容矿地层的海相沉积环境： 源于侏罗系灰岩微量元素和石膏硫同位素的约束

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[摘要]近年来,喀喇昆仑地区林济塘中生代沉积盆地内发现了火烧云超大型铅锌矿等众多铅锌矿床,以往对该地区的沉积环境以及其成矿相关性缺乏详细探讨。本文开展了林济塘盆地内侏罗系灰岩微量元素和石膏硫同位素分析,以揭示铅锌矿床容矿地层的沉积环境及其与成矿的相关性。研究发现,盆地内侏罗系灰岩中Ba、V、Ni、Cu、Co、Th、Co、Sr元素及比值特征显示其形成于海相,石膏硫同位素 $\delta^{34}\text{S}$ 值为14.89‰~20.63‰,与同期海水相一致。研究结果表明该盆地内铅锌矿床的容矿地层形成于干热气候条件下的海相沉积氧化环境。

[关键词] 灰岩 石膏 微量元素 硫同位素 海相沉积 林济塘盆地 喀喇昆仑

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0 引言

近年来,喀喇昆仑地区火烧云一带相继发现了多宝山、宝塔山、长山岭、萨盆口、五峰山、火烧云等铅锌矿床。其中,火烧云Pb-Zn矿床资源量超过1700万吨(范廷宾等,2018),达超大型规模。这些矿床均赋存于林济塘盆地之中,对该盆地开展容矿地层沉积环境及其成矿相关性的研究,对区域成矿预测研究具有重要作用。前人多认为该盆地于中生代沉积形成,位于前陆(董连慧等,2015)或弧后(李荣社等,2008;Pan et al., 2012)环境,对海相沉积环境的论证不足。作者通过对林济塘盆地内主要地层单元研究,开展了侏罗系灰岩微量元素和石膏硫同位素分析,为判断林济塘盆地内铅锌矿床容矿地层的沉积环境提供了新证据。

1 地质背景

研究盆地位于青藏高原北缘喀喇昆仑地区(图1),大地构造位置为羌塘-三江造山系甜水海地块之林济塘中生代沉积盆地,塔什库尔干-甜水海地体以南,羌塘地体以西(董连慧等,2010)。乔尔天山断裂呈南东向从盆地穿过,沿乔尔天山-岔路口断裂及两侧次级断裂形成新疆富集程度和规模最大的铅锌矿富集区(杜红星等,2012;徐仕琪等,2013;董连慧等,2015)。

林济塘盆地以北出露有晚三叠世深成岩浆岩,而在林济塘盆地以西、以南均出露有白垩纪岩浆岩,主要由喀喇昆仑地体及羌塘地体的花岗岩和花岗闪长岩侵入体组成。岩浆弧和林济塘盆地与班公-怒江洋盆向北俯冲至喀喇昆仑地体以下有关(潘桂棠等,2004;李荣社等,2008;Pan et al., 2012)。

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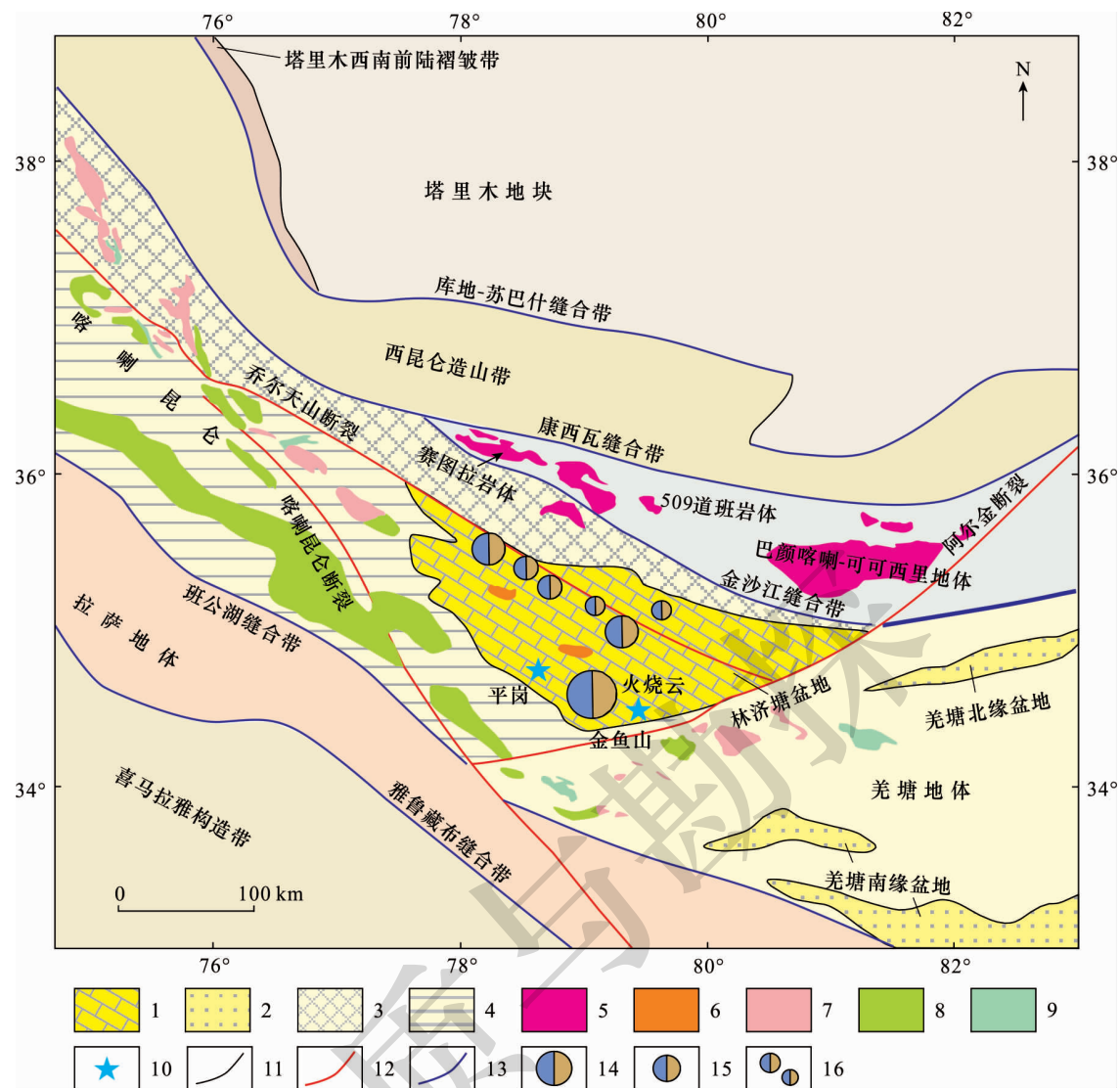


图 1 喀喇昆仑地区构造单元及林济塘盆地铅锌矿分布(构造单元与边界据潘桂棠等,2004;李荣社等,2008)

Fig.1 Map showing tectonic units in the Karakoram area and distribution of Pb-Zn deposits in the Linjitang Basin (tectonic units and boundary after Pan et al. ,2004;Li et al. ,2008)

1 - 林济塘中生代盆地;2 - 羌塘南缘与北缘中生代盆地;3 - 塔什库尔干 - 甜水海地体;4 - 喀拉昆仑地体;5 - 三叠纪花岗岩;6 - 侏罗纪花岗岩;7 - 白垩纪花岗岩;8 - 白垩纪花岗岩闪长岩;9 - 白垩纪闪长岩;10 - 采样位置;11 - 地质界线;12 - 区域大断裂;13 - 缝合带;14 - 超大型铅锌矿;15 - 大型铅锌矿;16 - 中 - 小型铅锌矿

1 - Linjitang Mesozoic basin;2 - Mesozoic basin in the southern and northern margin of Qiangtang;3 - Tashkurgan - Tianshuihai terrane;4 - Karakoram terrane;5 - Triassic granite;6 - Jurassic granite;7 - Cretaceous granite;8 - Cretaceous granodiorite;9 - Cretaceous diorite;10 - sampling location;11 - geological boundary;12 - regional fault;13 - suture zone;14 - superlarge lead - zinc deposit;15 - large lead - zinc deposit;16 - small and medium - sized lead - zinc deposit

林济塘中生代沉积盆地主要地层单元为侏罗系和白垩系,由下向上依次为下侏罗统巴公布兰莎组、中侏罗统龙山组、上侏罗统红其拉甫组及上白垩统铁龙滩组(图2)。侏罗系巴工布兰莎组为火烧云铅锌矿的赋矿地层,地层厚度 369 ~ 2313 m,主要由砂砾岩、灰岩等组成,夹有石膏层。

火烧云地层剖面底部为砾岩、砂岩,往上为鲕状灰岩及砂质灰岩,中部有薄层泥岩,上部为微晶

灰岩和生物碎屑灰岩,顶部出露石膏层,厚 10 余米。

金鱼山地层剖面底部为灰岩,往上为泥质灰岩、泥岩,中部出现多层石膏,厚约 4 ~ 15 m,往上为泥岩和生物碎屑灰岩,顶部为泥岩;石膏呈浅灰 - 白色,粒状结构,块状构造,含少许碳质(图 3b、3d)。灰岩呈浅灰色,微晶 - 泥晶结构,块状构造,岩石由方解石,少许白云石和碳质组成(图 3e、3f)。



1 – conglomerate; 2 – sandstone; 3 – quartz sandstone; 4 – mudstone; 5 – limestone; 6 – sandy limestone; 7 – bioclastic limestone; 8 – micrite; 9 – argillaceous limestone; 10 – oolitic limestone; 11 – gypsum; 12 – pyrite; 13 – sampling location; 14 – unconformable boundary

硫同位素测试于中科院地质与地球物理研究所稳定同位素地球化学实验室完成,测定使用仪器为 Finnigan DELTA S 气体同位素质谱仪。测定样品硫同位素时,将约 5 mg 粉末样品与 40 mg 五氧化二砷在真空条件下反应,反应温度 940℃,时长 30 min。分析测试结果用 V - CDT 标准表示,测试精度优于 $\pm 0.2\text{‰}$ 。

本次研究样品为侏罗系巴工布兰莎组灰岩和石膏,分别取自平岗(地理坐标:34°52′24.93″N,78°44′51.21″E)和金鱼山(地理坐标:34°34′48.93″N,79°25′39.22″E)两处(图1),共取23件灰岩样品和12件石膏样品,样品采集时避开风化带和断裂带,选取未风化蚀变的新鲜岩石。

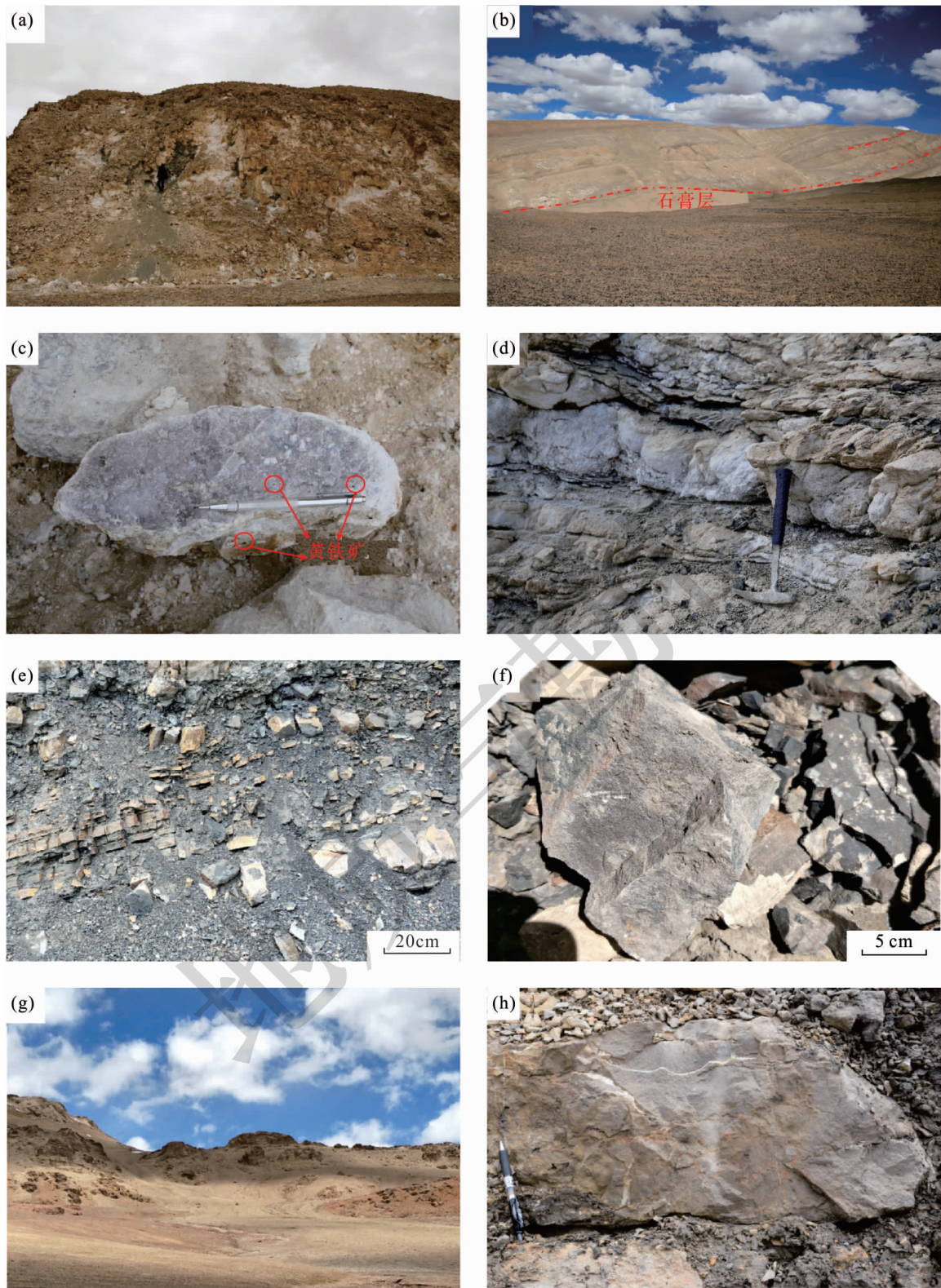


图 3 平岗、金鱼山石膏、灰岩特征

Fig. 3 Characteristics of gypsum and limestone at Pinggang and Jinyushan

a - 平岗石膏层; b - 金鱼山石膏层; c - 平岗石膏中星点状黄铁矿; d - 金鱼山石膏; e, f - 金鱼山灰岩; g, h - 平岗灰岩
a - Pinggang gypsum; b - Jinyushan gypsum; c - stellate pyrite in Pinggang gypsum; d - Jinyushan gypsum; e, f - Jinyushan limestone; g, h - Pinggang limestone

3 测试结果

3.1 微量元素

灰岩微量元素含量见表 1。Ba 含量 $12.9 \times 10^{-6} \sim 334 \times 10^{-6}$, 平均 56.11×10^{-6} ; V 含量 $4.3 \times 10^{-6} \sim 13.3 \times 10^{-6}$, 平均 8.08×10^{-6} ; Ni 含量 $2.5 \times 10^{-6} \sim 5.4 \times 10^{-6}$, 平均 3.51×10^{-6} ;

Cu 含量 $1.8 \times 10^{-6} \sim 22.3 \times 10^{-6}$, 平均 5.67×10^{-6} ; Cr 含量 $1 \times 10^{-6} \sim 11.9 \times 10^{-6}$, 平均 6.56×10^{-6} ; U 含量 $0.28 \times 10^{-6} \sim 2.2 \times 10^{-6}$, 平均 0.89×10^{-6} ; Th 含量 $0.3 \times 10^{-6} \sim 1.2 \times 10^{-6}$, 平均 0.73×10^{-6} ; Co 含量 $0.31 \times 10^{-6} \sim 2.5 \times 10^{-6}$, 平均 1.03×10^{-6} ; Sr 含量 $194 \times 10^{-6} \sim 454 \times 10^{-6}$, 平均 304.96×10^{-6} 。

表 1 侏罗系巴工布兰莎组灰岩微量元素分析数据

Table 1 Trace - element analysis data of limestone in Jurassic Bagonglulansha Formation

序号	样号	Ba	V	Ni	Cu	Cr	U	Th	Co	Sr
1	100D5	57.4	6.8	4.3	3.6	11.1	0.74	0.92	1.4	403
2	100D13	67.2	4.3	3.1	2	2	0.48	0.79	0.84	341
3	100D14	76.2	9.4	5.1	3.1	15	0.69	1.2	0.79	194
4	100D15	334	10.7	3.1	2	7.3	0.64	1.1	0.75	402
5	100D16	160	13.3	5.4	4.9	11.3	0.76	1.2	2.5	332
6	112B1	15.4	4.6	2.8	3.4	5.4	0.73	0.3	0.8	261
7	112B2	57.5	8.2	3.9	1.8	10	0.87	0.47	0.6	304
8	112B3	21.7	6.2	3.2	2.7	11.9	0.93	0.61	0.7	272
9	112B4	29.5	5.9	4.1	2.6	6.7	1.2	0.48	1.2	354
10	112B6	37.8	5	3.4	2.8	7.9	1.1	0.36	1.1	419
11	112B7	26.8	5.5	4.3	2.3	3	0.9	0.53	1.1	444
12	112B8	21.1	7	3.6	3.6	5.3	2.2	0.6	1.1	381
13	112B9	34.6	7.1	3.8	3.5	6.1	1.3	0.57	1.3	445
14	112B10	40.9	8.1	4.9	5.5	5.5	1.2	0.84	0.81	454
15	021D1	28.9	10.2	2.8	3.5	3.3	0.69	1.1	0.73	218
16	021D2	12.9	10.5	2.5	2.9	1	1.8	0.46	0.31	202
17	022A1	27.7	8.6	2.7	6.4	11.6	0.67	0.7	0.74	211
18	022C1	41	9.6	3	4.1	3.8	0.59	0.69	1.2	224
19	022C2	51.3	8.6	2.8	11.9	1	0.28	0.56	1.1	244
20	022C3	39.4	8.4	3.1	17.3	5.2	0.34	0.91	1.4	239
21	022C4	18	7.8	2.8	6.3	1.7	0.64	0.64	0.97	208
22	022C5	62.8	9.8	3.2	22.3	6.7	0.6	0.88	1.2	224
23	022C6	28.5	10.2	2.8	11.8	8	1.2	0.8	1.1	238

注:测试单位:新疆矿产实验研究所;测试时间:2018 年。

3.2 硫同位素

从表 2 中可以看出,平岗 5 件石膏样品硫同位素值在 $19.25\text{‰} \sim 20.63\text{‰}$ 之间,3 件含星点状黄铁

矿石膏样品中黄铁矿硫同位素值在 $11.08\text{‰} \sim 11.40\text{‰}$ 之间;金鱼山 4 件石膏样品硫同位素值在 $14.89\text{‰} \sim 16.84\text{‰}$ 之间。

表 2 侏罗系巴工布兰莎组石膏硫同位素分析数据
Table 2 Analysis data of gypsum sulfur isotope in Jurassic Bagonglulansha Formation

序号	样品编号	岩性	$\delta^{34}\text{S}(\text{‰})$	采样位置	分析矿物
1	16PG08-1-1	含星点状黄铁铁矿石膏	11.28	平岗	黄铁矿
2	16PG08-2-1	含星点状黄铁铁矿石膏	11.08		
3	16PG08-3-1	含星点状黄铁铁矿石膏	11.40		
4	16PG07-1	石膏	19.25		
5	16PG07-3	石膏	20.19		
6	16PG07-5	石膏	20.63		
7	16PG08-3	含星点状黄铁铁矿石膏	20.40		石膏
8	16PG08-5	含星点状黄铁铁矿石膏	19.83		
9	16JYS05-1	石膏	15.22		
10	16JYS05-3	石膏	14.89	金鱼山	石膏
11	16JYS05-5	石膏	15.69		
12	16JYS05-8	石膏	16.84		
13	HSY10-1	石膏	16	火烧云	石膏
14	HSY10-2	石膏	15.1		
15	HSY10-3	石膏	16		
16	HSY10-4	石膏	16.2		
17	HSY10-5	石膏	15.7		

注:火烧云样品据 Li et al. (2019)。

4 讨论

4.1 灰岩微量元素地球化学意义

灰岩其成分特征蕴含着沉积环境、地壳发展演化密切相关的信息,独特的地球化学成分反映了某些物源特征及沉积演化历程(McLennan et al., 1990; Jafarzadeh and Hosseini – Barzi, 2008; Gabo et al., 2009)相关元素及比值特征对古海水的氧化还原环境、古盐度、古气候等特征具较好的指示作用(Taylor and McLennan, 1985; 陈松等, 2011)。

一般认为, Sr/Ba 比值是指示沉积水体盐度的重要标志, 该值大于 1.0 为海相咸水, 0.6 ~ 1 为半咸水相, 小于 0.6 为陆相淡水(王敏芳等, 2005; 倪善芹等, 2010; 钱利军等, 2012; 屈李华等, 2019)。样品的 Sr/Ba 为 1.2 ~ 18.06, 平均值 8.91(表 3), 表明灰岩形成于海相咸水环境。

Sr/Cu 值可用于古气候条件的判别, 常常是气候温湿和干热的重要指标, Sr/Cu 处于 1 ~ 10 指示温湿气候, 大于 10 指示干热气候(刘刚和周东升, 2007; 陈松等, 2013)。样品的 Sr/Cu 值为 10.04 ~ 201, 平均 90.07, 反映干热气候条件。

表 3 侏罗系巴工布兰莎组灰岩微量元素比值
Table 3 Ratios of trace elements in limestone of Jurassic Bagonglulansha Formation

序号	样号	Sr/Ba	Sr/Cu	V/Cr	Ni/Co	U/Th
1	100D5	7.02	111.94	0.61	3.07	0.8
2	100D13	5.07	170.5	2.15	3.69	0.61
3	100D14	2.55	62.58	0.63	6.46	0.58
4	100D15	1.2	201	1.47	4.13	0.58
5	100D16	2.08	67.76	1.18	2.16	0.63
6	112B1	16.95	76.76	0.85	3.5	2.43
7	112B2	5.29	168.89	0.82	6.5	1.85
8	112B3	12.53	100.74	0.52	4.57	1.52
9	112B4	12	136.15	0.88	3.42	2.5
10	112B6	11.08	149.64	0.63	3.09	3.06
11	112B7	16.57	193.04	1.83	3.91	1.7
12	112B8	18.06	105.83	1.32	3.27	3.67
13	112B9	12.86	127.14	1.16	2.92	2.28
14	112B10	11.1	82.55	1.47	6.05	1.43
15	021D1	7.54	62.29	3.09	3.84	0.63

续表 3

Continued Table 3

序号	样号	Sr/Ba	Sr/Cu	V/Cr	Ni/Co	U/Th
16	021D2	15.66	69.66	10.5	8.06	3.91
17	022A1	7.62	32.97	0.74	3.65	0.96
18	022C1	5.46	54.63	2.53	2.5	0.86
19	022C2	4.76	20.5	8.6	2.55	0.5
20	022C3	6.07	13.82	1.62	2.21	0.37
21	022C4	11.56	33.02	4.59	2.89	1
22	022C5	3.57	10.04	1.46	2.67	0.68
23	022C6	8.35	20.17	1.28	2.55	1.5

氧化还原条件常常可用 V/Cr、Ni/Co、U/Th 值判别。通常认为 V/Cr 小于 2 时指示含氧环境;V/Cr 在 2~4.25 为贫氧环境,大于 4.25 时指示次氧-缺氧环境;Ni/Co 小于 5 时指示氧化环境,5~7 之

间为次还原环境,大于 7 时指示还原环境;一般 U/Th 大于 1.25,代表缺氧环境,介于 0.75~1.25 之间,代表贫氧环境,小于 0.75,代表氧化环境(Dill, 1986;Algeo and Maynard,2004;林治家等 2008;常华进等,2009;王淑芳等,2014)(表 4)。样品的 V/Cr 比值在 0.52~10.5,平均 2.17,其中 17 件样品在 2 以下,反映含氧沉积环境;Ni/Co 比值在 2.21 与 8.06 之间,平均 3.81,总体显示为氧化环境,分别有 2 件和 1 件样品落入次还原环境和还原环境。样品 U/Th 比值在 0.37 与 3.91 之间,平均 1.48,其中小于 0.75 的有 8 件,在 0.75 与 1.25 之间的有 4 件,大于 1.25 的(还原环境)有 11 件(图 4)。三个特征比值判别有一定出入,显示灰岩层形成时氧化还原环境多变,总体形成于氧化环境,部分阶段形成于还原环境。这与上覆于平岗灰岩层的石膏中见有星点状黄铁矿的特征相符。

表 4 微量元素特征比值指示环境参数表

Table 4 Sedimentary environments indicated by characteristic ratios of trace elements

环境指标	元素比值	沉积环境	数据来源
Sr/Ba	>1	海相咸水	王敏芳等,2005;倪善芹等,2010; 钱利军等,2012;屈李华等,2019
	0.6~1	陆相淡水	
	<0.6	半咸水相	
Sr/Cu	1~10	温湿气候	刘刚等,2007;陈松等,2013
	>10	干热气候	
	<2	含氧环境	
V/Cr	2~4.25	贫氧条件	Dill,1986; Algeoand Maynard,2004; 林治家等 2008; 常华进等,2009; 王淑芳等,2014
	>4.25	贫氧到缺氧环境	
	<5	氧化环境	
Ni/Co	5~7	次还原环境	
	>7	还原环境	
	<0.75	氧化环境	
U/Th	0.75~1.25	贫氧环境	
	>1.25	缺氧环境	

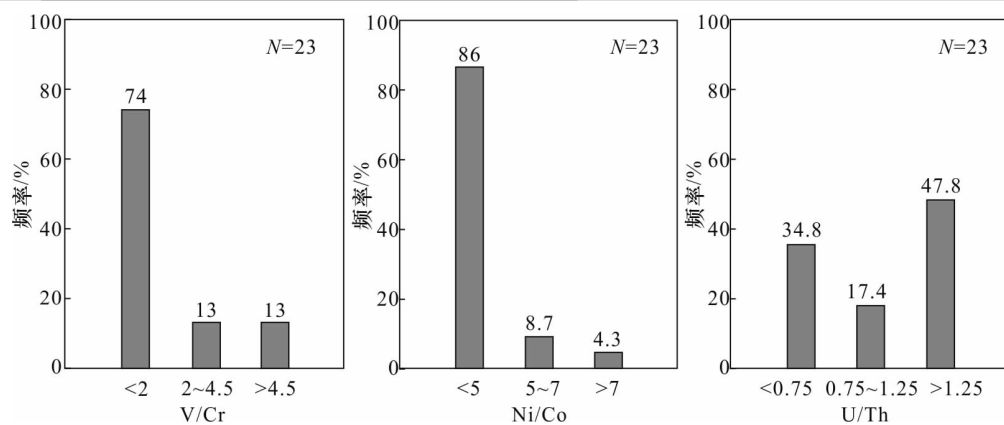


图 4 含氧量指标比值柱状图

Fig.4 Ratio columns of oxygen content index

4.2 硫同位素的示源意义

石膏中硫同位素研究在矿床成因 (Holser and Kaplan, 1966; 黄作良等, 1996; Li et al., 2018)、成矿物质来源 (牛新生等, 2014; 张华等, 2014)、地层划分和对比 (黄建国和刘世万, 1990; 梁汉东和丁梯平, 2004)、沉积环境 (史忠生等, 2004; 王春连等, 2013)、古气候条件和古海洋环境 (张同钢等, 2004) 等方面有较好的应用效果。

一般认为, 同一地质时期海水中硫酸根的硫同位素值相对稳定, 形成的硫酸盐矿物和海水硫酸盐本身具有大致相同的硫同位素组成, 硫同位素值可用作沉积环境及物源判断 (Tabakh et al., 1999; Bottrell and Newton, 2006;)。平岗 5 件石膏样品硫同位素值在 19.25‰ ~ 20.63‰ 之间, 金鱼山 4 件石膏样品硫同位素值在 14.89‰ ~ 16.84‰ 之间, 火烧云 5 件石膏样品硫同位素值在 15.1‰ ~ 16.2‰ 之间 (Li et al., 2019), 与侏罗纪海水硫同位素值范围近一致 (图 5、图 6)。平岗石膏层中可见星点状黄铁矿, 3 件黄铁矿样品硫同位素值在 11.08‰ ~ 11.4‰ 之间, 与盆地内火烧云矿床铅锌热液硫化物 (Li et al., 2019; 吴志旒等, 2019) 和多宝山方铅矿 (杜红星等, 2012) 硫同位素值差别较大, 表现为与平岗石膏层同源的特征。平岗石膏硫同位素值显著高于火烧云

和金鱼山, 应为其蒸发结晶过程中出现了硫同位素分馏, 重硫偏向于富集在石膏中而轻硫则趋向于在黄铁矿中。

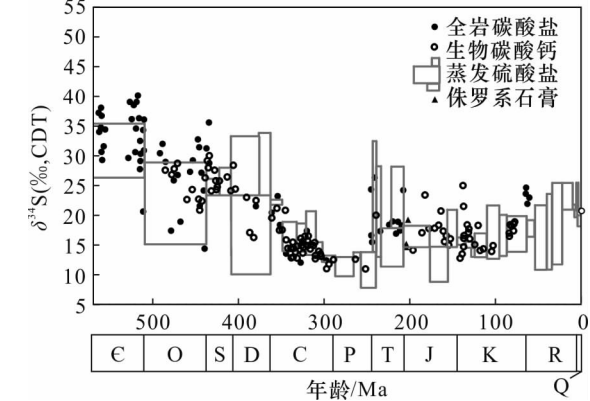


图 5 显生宙以来海相硫酸盐的 $\delta^{34}\text{S}$ 值随年代变化图 (底图据 Kampschulte and Strauss, 2004)

Fig.5 $\delta^{34}\text{S}$ values of marine sulphate since the Phanerozoic varying with ages (base diagram after Kampschulte and Strauss, 2004)

林济塘盆地中铅锌矿床硫化物的硫同位素值差异较大, Li et al. (2019) 认为硫主要来自于岩浆端元, 吴志旒等 (2019) 认为其来源与细菌还原作用有关。数据结论还存在争议, 这些矿床与容矿地层的成因关系还有待进一步论证。

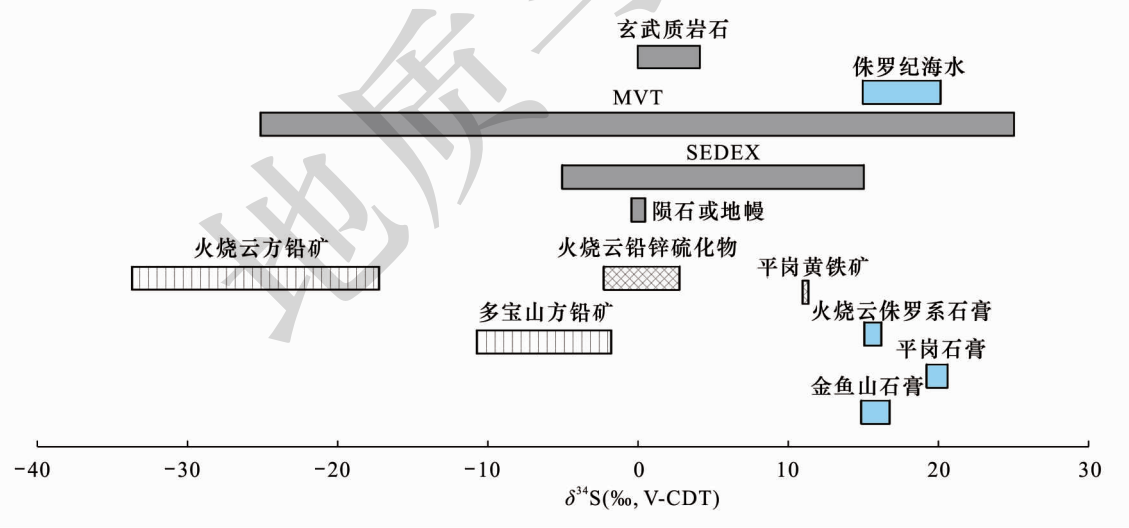


图 6 火烧云、平岗、金鱼山石膏硫同位素组成对比图解 (硫同位素比值范围用矩形框表示, 其中陨石或地幔数据源自 Ohmoto and Goldhaber, 1997; 侏罗纪海水数据源自 Kampschulte and Strauss, 2004; SEDEX 和 MVT 铅锌矿数据源自 Leach et al., 2005; 玄武岩数据源自 Hoefs, 2009; 多宝山方铅矿数据源自杜红星等, 2012; 火烧云铅锌硫化物数据源自 Li et al., 2019; 火烧云方铅矿数据源自吴志旒等, 2019)

Fig.6 Comparison of sulfur isotope compositions of gypsum in the Huoshaoyun, Pinggang and Jinyushan areas (Ranges of $\delta^{34}\text{S}$ values are shown by rectangulars. Meteorite or mantle after Ohmoto and Goldhaber (1997). Jurassic seawater data after Kampschulte and Strauss (2004). A compilation of $\delta^{34}\text{S}$ values for SEDEX and MVT lead – zinc deposits after Leach et al. (2005). Basalt data after Hoefs (2009). Duobaoshan glenite data after Du et al. (2012). Huoshaoyun lead – zinc sulfide data after Li et al. (2019). Huoshaoyun glenite data after Wu et al. (2019))

5 结论

(1) 侏罗系灰岩 Sr/Ba 为 1.2 ~ 18.06, Sr/Cu 值为 10.04 ~ 201, 显示其形成于干热条件下的海相咸水环境。石膏层的硫同位素值在 14.89‰ ~ 20.63‰ 之间, 与同时期海水范围一致, 表明其物质来源主要为海水。

(2) 黄铁矿样品硫同位素值在 11.08‰ ~ 11.4‰ 之间, 与侏罗系石膏层同源而与盆地内铅锌矿床硫化物不同。

(3) 林济塘中生代沉积盆地内铅锌矿床的容矿地层形成于干热气候条件下的氧化海相沉积环境。

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Ore - Bearing Strata of Lead - Zinc Deposits in the Linjitang Basin of Karakorum in a Marine Sedimentary Environment: Constraints from Trace Elements in Limestone and Sulfur Isotope of Gypsum in Jurassic

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Abstract: In recent years, a number of Pb - Zn deposits have been discovered in the Linjitang Mesozoic sedimentary basin of the Karakorum area, including the Huoshaoyun super - large Pb - Zn deposit. So far there is no detailed study on the sedimentary environment and metallogenic relevance for this area. This work analysed trace elements in Jurassic limestone and sulfur isotopes of Jurassic gypsum to clarify the sedimentary environment of the ore - bearing strata and metallogenic relevance. Results suggest that the elements Ba, V, Ni, Cu, Co, Th, Co and Sr and their ratios show that the limestone in this area formed in a marine environment. And the $\delta^{34}\text{S}$ value of the gypsum sulfur isotope is between 14.89‰ and 20.63‰, consistent with that of seawater in the same period. These results indicate that the ore - bearing strata of lead - zinc deposits in the Linjitang Basin of Karakorum formed in a sedimentary environment of oxidized marine facies under dry - hot climate.

Key words: limestone, gypsum, trace element, sulfur isotope, marine sediment, Linjitang Basin, Karakorum