

内蒙古乌拉山石英-钾长石脉金矿床 铅和硫同位素研究*

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提 要: 内蒙古乌拉山金矿床是近年在我国北方发现的大型金矿床之一。矿床主要由赋存在太古界乌拉山群变质岩地层中一系列石英-钾长石脉和石英脉组成。矿区范围内晚古生代—中生代花岗岩类分布广泛并且同金矿化具密切时、空分布关系。本文对乌拉山金矿床, 大桦背花岗岩体和变质岩地层的硫、铅同位素比值进行了系统测定, 并解释了不同地质体硫、铅同位素变化特征。研究表明: 金成矿作用发生在 240×10^6 a, 成矿物质主要来自大桦背花岗岩体及有关的岩脉, 乌拉山金矿床形成过程中, 亦有部分非岩浆物质混入。

主题词: 内蒙古乌拉山 金矿床 硫铅同位素 矿床成因

乌拉山金矿床位于内蒙古包头市近郊。区内太古界和元古界变质岩以及古生代和中生代花岗岩类分布广泛。金矿区及外围的金、铁和稀土元素的找矿勘探工作始于50年代初期, 迄今为止, 已发现各类金属矿床(点)约数百处。称著于世的白云鄂博 Fe-REE 矿床就位于该区北部约 120 km 处。近年来先后在乌拉山及邻区共找到具有经济价值的金矿床 4 处, 即乌拉山、十八倾壕、老羊壕和赛音乌苏矿床。在这 4 个金矿床中, 乌拉山石英-钾长石脉和石英脉金矿床规模最大。

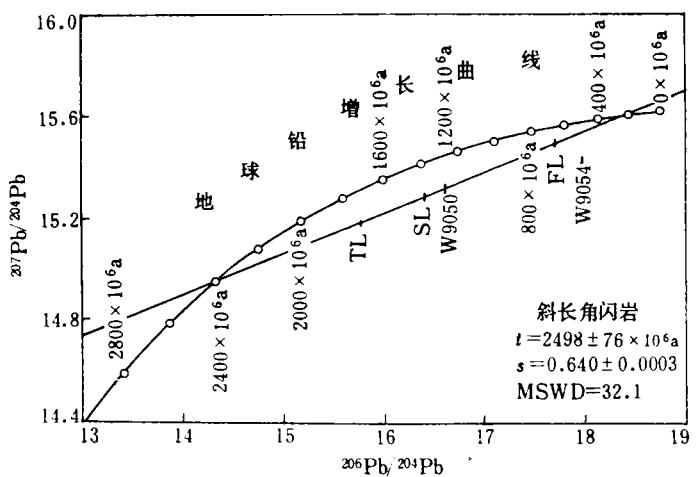
本文试图在详细的矿床地质研究基础上, 利用含金石英-钾长石脉、石英脉(这两类脉以下统称含金脉体)、斜长角闪岩、闪长玢岩、矽线-黑云母片麻岩和大桦背花岗岩体的硫、铅同位素测试数据, 结合岩(矿)石等证据, 详细讨论了乌拉山金矿床的成矿时代、物质来源和演化历史, 目的旨在为确定该区乃至整个包(头)-白(云鄂博)地区金矿床成矿模式和找矿勘探方向提供理论依据。

1 地质背景

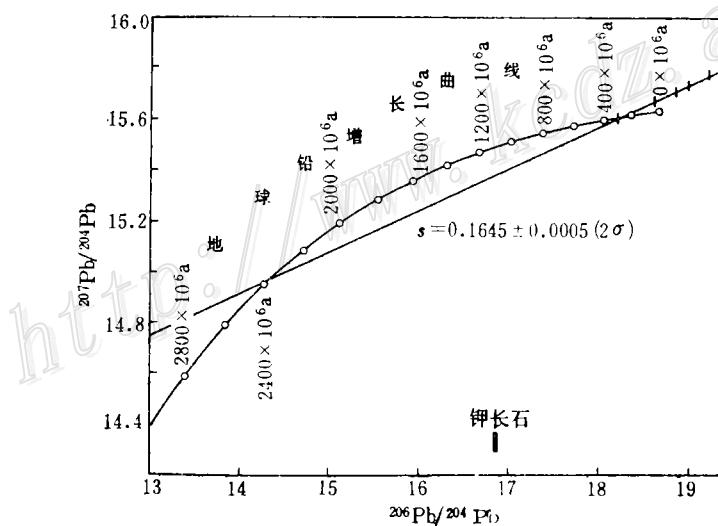
乌拉山地区出露的地层单元主要为太古界集宁群、乌拉山群和色尔腾山群变质岩系以及

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图4 内蒙古乌拉山金矿区斜长角闪岩 $^{207}\text{Pb}/^{204}\text{Pb}$ 对 $^{206}\text{Pb}/^{204}\text{Pb}$ 图

FL—第一阶段淋滤组分; SL—第二阶段淋滤组分; TL—第三阶段淋滤组分; S—斜率

Fig. 4. $^{207}\text{Pb}/^{204}\text{Pb}$ versus $^{206}\text{Pb}/^{204}\text{Pb}$ diagram of plagioclase amphibolite from the Wulashan gold ore district, Inner Mongolia.FL—Leached components of the first stage; SL—Leached components of the second stage;
TL—Leached components of the third stage; S—Slope.图5 内蒙古乌拉山金矿区大桦背花岗岩体钾长石 $^{207}\text{Pb}/^{204}\text{Pb}$ 对 $^{206}\text{Pb}/^{204}\text{Pb}$ 图Fig. 5. $^{207}\text{Pb}/^{204}\text{Pb}$ versus $^{206}\text{Pb}/^{204}\text{Pb}$ diagram of K-feldspar from Dahuabei granite batholith, Inner Mongolia.

4.3 硫的来源

乌拉山金矿床含金脉体硫化物同太古代中温热液金矿床，在硫同位素组成方面存在明显差异。如美国马瑟洛德金矿床硫化物 $\delta^{34}\text{S}$ 值为 $-0.5\text{\%}_{\text{o}} \sim +3.5\text{\%}_{\text{o}}$ ^[5,11]，而乌拉山含金脉体为 $-2.5\text{\%}_{\text{o}} \sim -13.5\text{\%}_{\text{o}}$ 。金矿床硫同位素研究结果表明：金矿床中 $\delta^{34}\text{S} < -3\text{\%}_{\text{o}}$ 的硫化物大部分伴生有硫酸盐类矿物，因此，具低 $\delta^{34}\text{S}$ 值的硫化物一般是在相对氧化条件下产出的(Phillips

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LEAD AND SULFUR ISOTOPE STUDIES OF THE WULASHAN K-FELDSPAR AND QUARTZ VEIN GOLD DEPOSIT, SOUTHWESTERN INNER MONGOLIA

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Key words: Wulashan of Inner Mongolia, gold deposit, sulfur and lead isotopes, genesis of the ore deposit

Abstract

The newly discovered Wulashan K-feldspar-quartz and quartz vein gold deposit is located within Late Archean metamorphosed volcano-sedimentary sequences of Wulashan Group, and surrounded by a number of Late Paleozoic granitoid dikes and batholiths in southeastern Inner Mongolia. Sulfur isotope analyses of twenty-one sulfide (galena and pyrite) samples from auriferous K-feldspar-quartz and quartz veins, plagioclase amphibolite, gneiss and granitoid intrusions in the Wulashan area reveal that sulfur of the ore-bearing fluids was mainly derived from a mixed source of Late Paleozoic igneous and Archean metamorphosed volcano-sedimentary rocks. Lead isotope data on plagioclase amphibolite define a correlation line with the slope corresponding to an age of 2498 ± 76 Ma. In contrast, K-feldspar of the Dahuabei granitoid batholith is characterized by high content of radiogenic lead. On the plot, lead isotope data points of thirteen separated galena and pyrite samples from the auriferous vein system fall between the area of plagioclase amphibolite and that of Dahuabei granitoid batholith, and constitute a mixing line. The result of lead isotope study also indicates that Late Archean supracrustal rocks were the initial lead source for Dahuabei granitoid batholith, auriferous K-feldspar-quartz veins and quartz veins. Both sulfur and lead isotope data show that lead, gold and other metal elements of the auriferous vein system mainly came from a mixed source of Archean metamorphosed volcano-sedimentary rocks and Late Paleozoic Dahuabei granitoid batholith which was probably derived from homogenized re-melting of previously formed supracrustal rocks during Late Paleozoic tectonic events.