

青海南部东莫扎抓矿区挤压断层带结构及其对 铅锌成矿的控制*

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摘 要 大量逆断层控矿的实例表明挤压断层带具有较大含矿潜力, 但挤压环境下矿质运移沉淀的过程尚不清楚。文章从断层带结构解剖入手, 以东莫扎抓铅锌矿床为例, 研究挤压断层带对成矿的控制。控矿断层可分为碎裂化带、浑圆角砾带和扁长角砾带 3 部分, 其中碎裂化带内灰岩角砾中含有细脉状矿化, 浑圆角砾带无矿化, 扁长角砾带的角砾内部发育不规则脉状矿化, 角砾间有浸染状、角砾状、团块状矿化。矿脉形态及与围岩接触关系表明成矿受断裂控制, 矿质充填与灰岩破裂基本同时发生。分析认为, 断层带经历了两个阶段的生长过程, 成矿流体在第二次挤压的早期阶段贯入, 挤压过程中的碎裂化和压溶作用为矿质运移和沉淀提供了重要保障。

关键词 地质学; 控矿构造; 挤压断层; 断层带结构; 层控铅锌矿床; 东莫扎抓; 青海

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Internal structure of fault zone and its control on mineralization: A case study of Dongmohazhua Pb-Zn deposit, southern Qinghai Province

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Abstract

Numerous deposits are controlled by compression faults, but the ore-bearing fluid flow and precipitation process in compression setting is not clear. In this paper, the internal structure of the fault zone was studied for the case of compression fault zones affecting lead-zinc mineralization in the Dongmohazhua deposit, which is situated in central Tibet, approximately 100 km southwest of Yushu. Outcrop mapping shows that fault zones are composed of different fault-related breccias. They include predominantly matrix supported by angular and rounded clasts in fault core (fault core I) and clast supported by angular clasts in damage zone. The transition type is developed between the above breccias and consists of lenticular breccias with little fault gouge (fault core II). Matrix in fault core I consists usually of calcite veins and calcareous gouge. Mineralization at Dongmohazhua occurs as veinlets in breccias and disseminations between breccias. The ore vein contains calcite and primary sulfides (sphalerite, galena, pyrite, etc.), and their texture suggests that they are controlled by the fault zone.

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Some veins are asymptotic with and linked into the vein core, creating large rhombic fragments of limestone. These observations suggest that limestone fragments were generated in the vein formation process. A two-stage evolution model of fault zone was built, and ore-bearing hydrothermal fluid was concentrated at the incipient stage during second compression stress. Cataclastic action and pressure solution were important for flow and precipitation of ore-bearing fluid in compression setting.

Key words: geology, ore-control structure, compression fault, internal structure of fault zone, sediment-hosted Pb-Zn deposit, Dongmohazhua, Qinghai

研究断裂对成矿流体运移、沉淀的控制过程,揭示构造变形与成矿之间的成因联系,一直是构造学家和矿床学家共同追求的目标(邓军等,2000;2004;向才富等,2000;陈柏林,2001;吕古贤等,2001;郭涛等,2008)。目前,世界各地已经发现多处受挤压断层带控制的矿床,如欧洲比利牛斯(Gomez-Fernandez et al., 2000; Bradley et al., 2003)、伊朗扎格罗斯(Liaghat et al., 2000)、青藏高原周缘(祝新友等,1999;王书来等,2002;匡文龙等,2002;Swennen et al., 2003;何龙清等,2004;侯增谦等,2008)以及华南(张开均等,1996;刘德利等,2006)、滇东(刘淑文等,2002)等地。现有研究已鉴别出了挤压断层控矿的有利部位,如断面弯曲处(张开均等,1996;陈宣华等,2009)、次级断裂(刘淑文等,2002;何龙清等,2004)、伴生褶皱(陈正乐等,2006)及层间裂隙(刘德利等,2006;侯增谦等,2008)等。但由于缺少合适的切入点,挤压断层带矿质运移和沉淀过程很少有人涉及。

近年来,兴起的断层带解剖为解决这一问题提供了新思路。大量实例解剖及实验模拟表明,断层并不是一个简单的平直断面,而是一条拥有复杂平面内部结构和三维几何形态的变形带(如 Barnhoorn et al., 2010)。无论是正断层还是逆断层(Kim et al., 2004),这一复杂变形带都可细分出断层核(fault core)和碎裂化带(damage zone)两部分(Chester et al., 1986; Caine et al., 1996; Knipe et al., 1998; Scholz, 2002)。断层核由与断层相关的构造岩组成,包括断层泥、碎裂岩、超碎裂岩等(Micarelli et al., 2006),其渗透性较差,经常成为隔挡层阻碍流体通过;碎裂化带一般包含范围较大的破裂区域,含大量小断层、劈理、微裂隙等(Billi et al., 2001; Kim et al., 2004),这些破裂面互相交织,形成密集裂隙网(Caine et al., 1996; Evans et al., 1997),有利于流体流动和成矿物质的沉淀(Sheldon et al., 2007)。作为含矿流体通过并沉淀的载体,断

层带记录了成矿流体流动及成矿物质沉淀的过程。因此,通过对断层带结构的精细解剖,有望查明断层对热液矿床形成的控制情况。

作者在青海东莫扎抓矿区填图时发现,该矿床明显受逆断层的控制,不同断层部位矿石结构有明显差异。本文从断层带的结构入手,详细解剖控矿断层带的物质组成、矿化特征,分析断层带的形成过程,结合矿区变形序列,讨论了断层带对成矿的控制。

1 矿区地质概况

东莫扎抓矿床位于玉树西约 100 km 处,是青海地调院在 2001 年~2005 年对纳日贡玛-众根涌地区铜矿资源评价时发现的,目前其 MI 号矿带 333 + 334 的 Pb + Zn 资源量 95.59 万吨;其中,333 资源量 Zn 为 60.64 万吨, Pb 为 2.98 万吨, 334 资源量 Zn 为 29.10 万吨, Pb 为 2.88 万吨,达到大型铅锌矿床的规模。

东莫扎抓矿床所在的玉树地区经历了印支期古特提斯洋陆转换和中生代及其后的陆内演化两个阶段。洋陆转换阶段主要形成了北美塘地块北缘的一条二叠纪—三叠纪巨型火山岩浆弧(Yang et al., 2011; Zhang et al., 2013);三叠纪末洋盆闭合,区域岩石受强烈挤压作用,形成一系列 NWW 向直立紧闭-等斜褶皱(Yang et al., 2012)。受印-亚大陆碰撞影响,新生代该区主要发育一套陆相红色碎屑岩,变形机制以收缩应变为主。Spurlin 等(2005)在该区识别出囊谦逆冲系统。两期挤压形成大规模叠加构造,区域地层褶皱轴迹弯曲明显,形态有“S”形、“Z”形,甚至“C”形(张洪瑞等,2013)。

矿区出露 4 套地层系统:中-下二叠统九十道班组灰岩、上二叠统那益雄组火山碎屑岩、上三叠统结扎群甲丕拉组紫红色砾岩夹火山碎屑岩、上三叠统结扎群波里拉组纹层状碎屑灰岩(图 1)。二叠系与三叠系之间为角度不整合接触。九十道班组顶部发

育一套薄层灰岩,延伸稳定,被用作填图的构造标志层。地质图上该套灰岩整体呈蛇曲状出露于碎屑岩中(图1),显示了矿区褶皱干涉式为穹隆-新月-蘑菇型的叠加类型(Ramsay et al., 1987)或第三类叠加类型(Ghosh et al., 1992)。叠加褶皱的存在表明矿区经历过多期挤压作用。受挤压作用的影响,矿区发育多条挤压破碎带,最大的一条位于矿区北部,为一近EW向大型逆断层,其西端分叉为2支(图1中的 F_1 、 F_2)。矿区南部厚层灰岩内发育断层破碎带 T_1 ,其向东延伸与二叠系和三叠系之间的逆断层 F_3 相接。

矿体(带)与逆断层具有高度的空间耦合性, F_1 、 F_2 和 T_1 带附近均发育良好矿化,构成矿区的3条矿带。露头尺度上控矿构造主要为断层破碎带、追踪张节理、构造角砾岩带等。矿区主要硫化物为闪锌

矿、方铅矿和少量黄铁矿、黄铜矿;脉石矿物有白云石、方解石、重晶石、石英等。矿石结构以皮壳状、草莓状等胶状结构和他形粒状结构为主,矿石构造为细脉状、浸染状、角砾状和团块状(刘英超等, 2009)。与矿化有关的蚀变有黄铁矿化、白云石化、重晶石化和方解石化等。其中,白云石化、方解石化弥散状遍布矿区,而黄铁矿化、重晶石化大都出现在断裂附近,显示出远离断裂蚀变强度明显减弱的趋势(刘英超等, 2011)。对闪锌矿中流体包裹体的研究显示,成矿流体具有低温($100 \sim 140^\circ\text{C}$)、高盐度($w(\text{NaCl}_{\text{eq}})$ 为21%~28%)的特征,显示盆地流体的来源(刘英超等, 2010; Liu et al., 2011; 宋玉财等, 2011)。田世洪等(2009)应用Rb-Sr和Sm-Nd等时线方法对东莫扎抓矿床的硫化物进行测年,测定成矿时代为35 Ma。

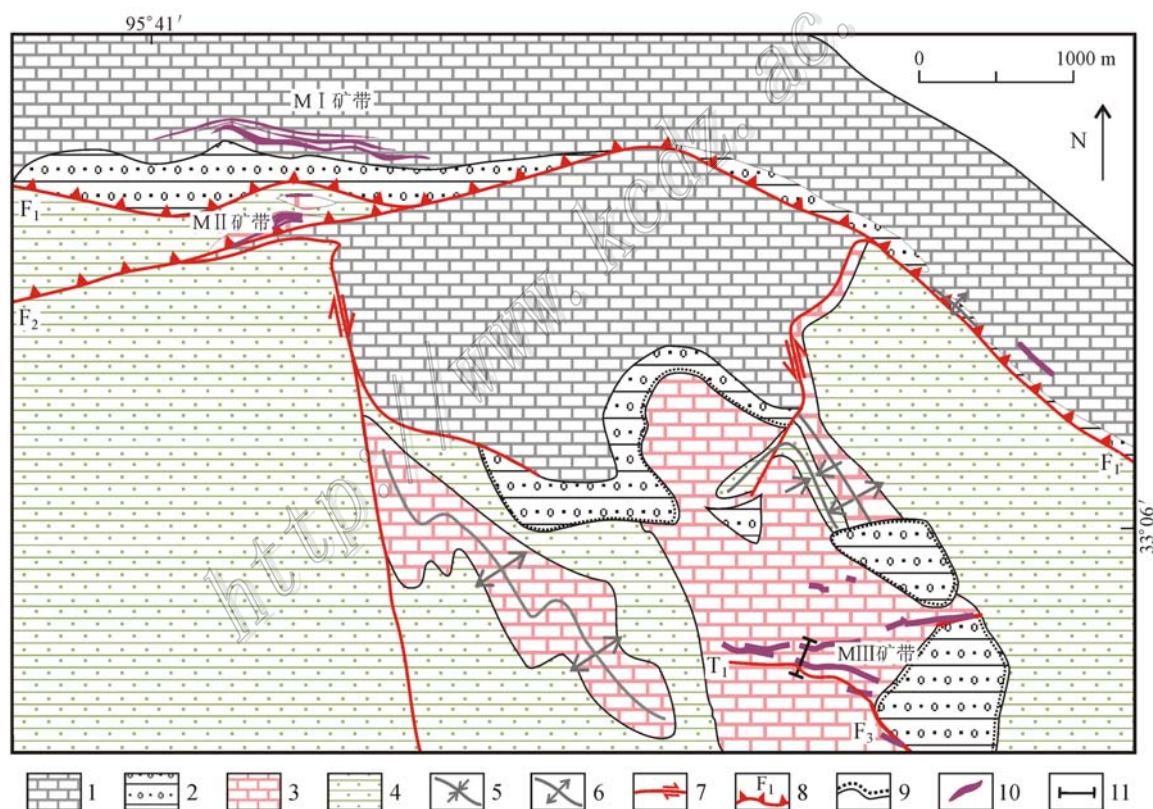


图1 东莫扎抓矿区地质图(据张洪瑞等, 2013)

1—上三叠统结扎群波里拉组; 2—上三叠统结扎群甲丕拉组; 3—上二叠统那益雄组; 4—中-下二叠统九十道班组; 5—向斜; 6—背斜;
7—走滑断层; 8—逆断层; 9—不整合; 10—矿体; 11—解剖的断层带剖面

Fig. 1 Geological map of the Dongmozhaazhuo deposit(after Zhang et al., 2013)

1—Upper Triassic Bolila Formation; 2—Upper Triassic Jiapela Formation; 3—Upper Permian Nayixiong Formation;
4—Lower-middle Permian Jiushidaoban Formation; 5—Syncline; 6—Anticline; 7—Strike slip fault; 8—Reverse fault;
9—Unconformity; 10—Orebody; 11—Section location

图 2 东莫扎抓矿区 T_1 带剖面图

a、c. 碎裂化带; b. 浑圆角砾带和扁长角砾带; 其中浑圆角砾带和扁长角砾带位于中部, 而碎裂化带对称分布在两侧

Fig. 2 Scan line across the T_1 fault in the Dongmohazhuo deposit

a, c. Damage zone; b. Rounded breccias zone and lenticular breccias zone; The damage zone is developed on both sides of the T_1 fault, whereas the rounded breccias zone and lenticular breccias zone appears in the core of the T_1 fault

2 挤压断层带特征

矿区地质概况介绍表明该矿床 3 个矿体就位都是受挤压断层带控制。本文以 T_1 断层带及其控制的 MIII 矿段为例, 对 T_1 进行详细解剖, 分析断层形成过程及其对成矿的控制。

T_1 断层带位于矿区东南, 发育在九十道班组灰岩内部, EW 向延伸, 与 F_3 逆冲断层相接, 东西长约 1.8 km, 单带宽 1~2 m, 附近多为挤压形成的破碎角砾。该带向南陡倾, 倾角可达 80° 以上。以垂直断层走向为原则设置了一条近南北向、长约 50 m 的剖面, 详细解剖发现该带可分为碎裂化带 (damage zone)、浑圆角砾带 (rounded breccias zone, fault core I) 和扁长角砾带 (lenticular breccias zone, fault core II) 3 部分 (图 2)。

碎裂化带主要分布在 T_1 两侧, 由碎裂化灰岩构成, 宽度 >5 m, 向两侧与较完整灰岩呈渐变过渡接触关系。发育多组节理, 可分为北西向、北东向和近南北向 3 组, 交切关系错乱复杂, 部分交汇部位呈辫状 (图 3)。灰岩被节理切割呈菱形破碎, 碎裂角砾大小较均一, 0.2~0.5 m 长, 0.1~0.3 m 宽, 棱角明显。显微观察发现碎裂灰岩角砾内还发育若干裂隙, 较窄的 <0.1 mm, 呈锯齿状, 类似缝合线构造, 铁钙质充填 (图 4a); 较宽者 >5 mm, 呈微细脉状, 方

解石和少量硫化物充填。细脉切穿有孔虫化石及早期不含矿方解石脉体。见含矿方解石细脉脉壁不平整, 并呈枝杈状穿插至灰岩中; 被切割的灰岩角砾长轴平行于脉体走向, 彼此镶嵌状被脉体胶结, 具有可拼合性 (图 4b)。这与澳大利亚 Cracow 金矿床中观察到的现象相类似 (Micklethwaite, 2009), 说明碎裂化带内含矿脉体的充填与灰岩破裂是同时发生的。

浑圆角砾带宽约 2 m, 主要由浑圆灰岩角砾和钙质胶结物组成 (图 5a)。灰岩角砾浑圆状, 没有优选排列方向, 大小不一, 多数直径 <0.1 m, 被灰岩粉末和部分无矿方解石胶结 (图 4d)。该带露头尺度未见明显的构造裂隙, 显微镜下灰岩角砾中发育微裂隙, 宽度 <0.5 mm, 切割形成次一级角砾, 棱角明显, 具有可拼性, 被方解石脉体胶结 (图 4c), 该带内未见硫化物。

扁长角砾带宽约 1.5 m, 夹于浑圆角砾带和碎裂化带之间, 主要为扁长定向灰岩角砾和其间充填物组成 (图 5b)。角砾棱角不明显, 定向性良好, 大小不一 ($2 \times 5 \sim 10 \times 25$ cm²), 部分应力集中部位角砾发育成挤压透镜体。角砾内无显著脆性变形, 称弱变形域 (Q 域, 图 5c); 角砾间为黄褐色断层泥质充填物, 为强变形域 (P 域, 图 5d), 两者为突变关系。显微镜下强变形域由细小钙质微角砾组成 (图 4e, f), 其中紧靠弱变形域的微角砾定向良好, 长轴平行于透镜体走向, 微角砾间为黄褐色泥质、铁质, 压溶现象明显, 缝合线构造发育 (图 4e), 属于垂直缝合线, 是在应力集中部位, 如颗粒边界, 发生的压力溶蚀。

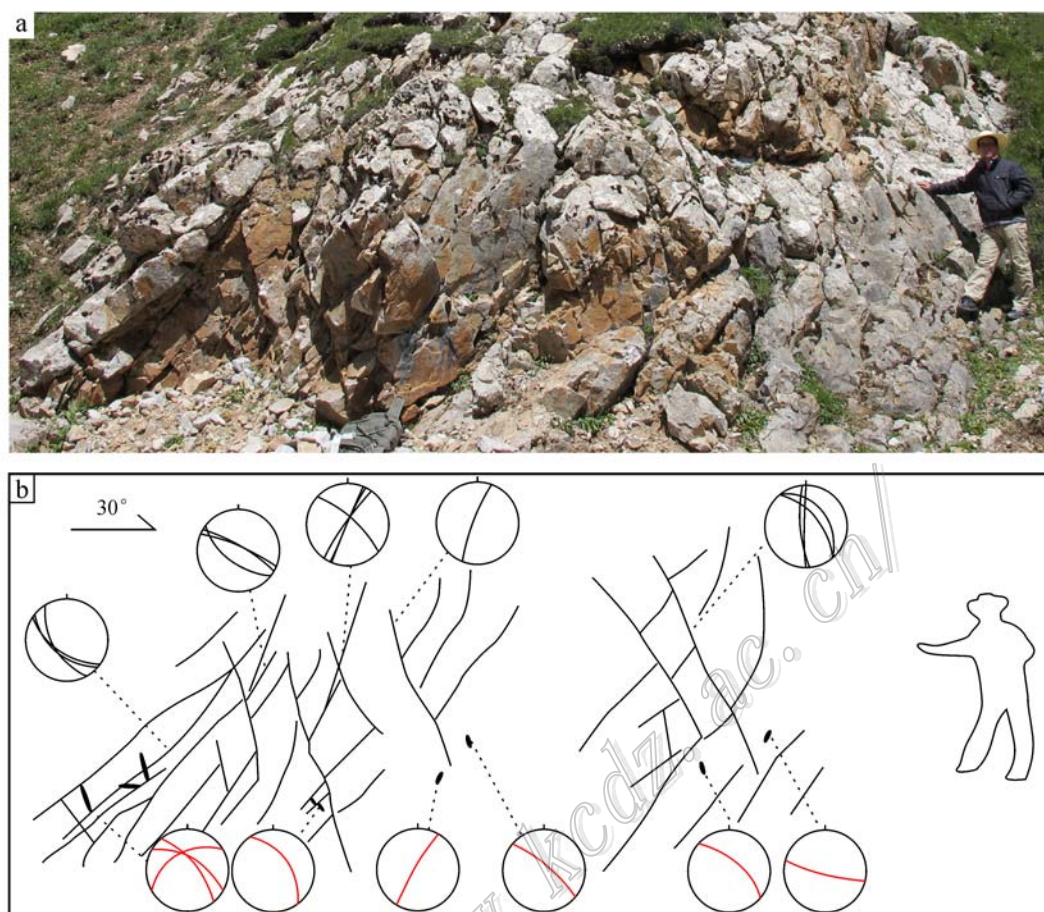


图3 碎裂化带野外露头照片(图a为图2a的放大显示,图b为素描,可见碎裂化带内的裂隙及矿化。赤平投影图中黑线为裂隙面产状,红线为矿脉产状,黑色透镜状为脉状)

Fig. 3 Photograph of the damage zone (The upper image is taken from the northern portion of the T_1 fault, the lower is a sketch of the upper image to show fractures and related mineralization in the damage zone. Black lines are for fractures and red ones for ore veins in stereographic projections. Ore-bearing veins are shown by black lenses)

3 断层带内矿化

T_1 挤压断层带中赋存有大量铅锌矿化,构成矿区的MⅢ矿化带。铅锌矿体延伸不稳定,由若干断续的长条状矿体组成,单个矿化条带长160~1200 m,厚1.5~26.23 m,平均品位:Pb为1.86%~9.25%,Zn为2.39%~7.21%,最高品位Pb为9.25%,Zn为11.08%。

断层带结构不同,其矿化形式亦有明显差异。在碎裂化带内,矿化主要呈细脉的形式出现在灰岩角砾中,形成矿石的细脉状构造(图3)。脉体细小,延伸不稳定,向两侧尖灭,或阶梯状延伸,或局部膨大,这些特征反映了脉体充填的空隙为挤压作用有

关的次级裂隙。脉体由方解石和少量硫化物组成,硫化物有闪锌矿、方铅矿、黄铁矿等,一般出现在脉体与围岩的接触边缘,脉体变窄处等部位(图6a)。浑圆角砾带内,角砾被白色方解石胶结,未发现铅锌矿化(图4d)。在扁长角砾带,透镜体角砾内(Q域)和角砾间的基质(P域)都出现明显矿化。Q域的矿化在手标本上显示为不规则脉状,露头尺度下为细脉状的矿石构造,显微镜下以胶结灰岩次级角砾的形式出现在透镜体次级裂隙中(图6b)。次级角砾棱角明显,大小不一,具有可拼性;硫化物有闪锌矿、方铅矿和少量黄铜矿,晶粒粗大,与少量方解石一起胶结灰岩。P域内的矿化主要为浸染状、角砾状,金属矿物与钙质基质共生,构成矿石的浸染状、角砾状、甚至团块状构造。

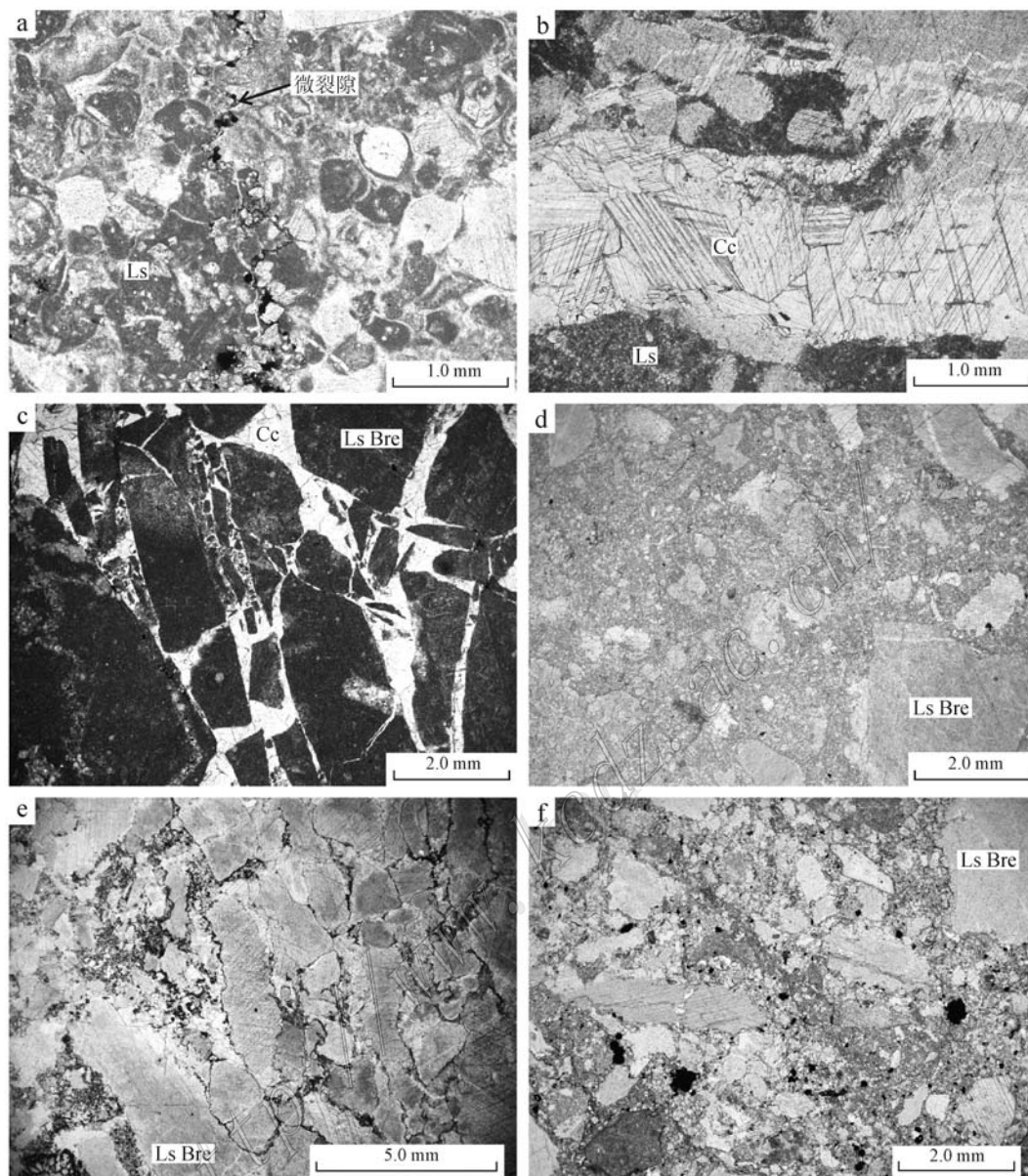


图 4 T_1 断层带不同组成部分显微照片

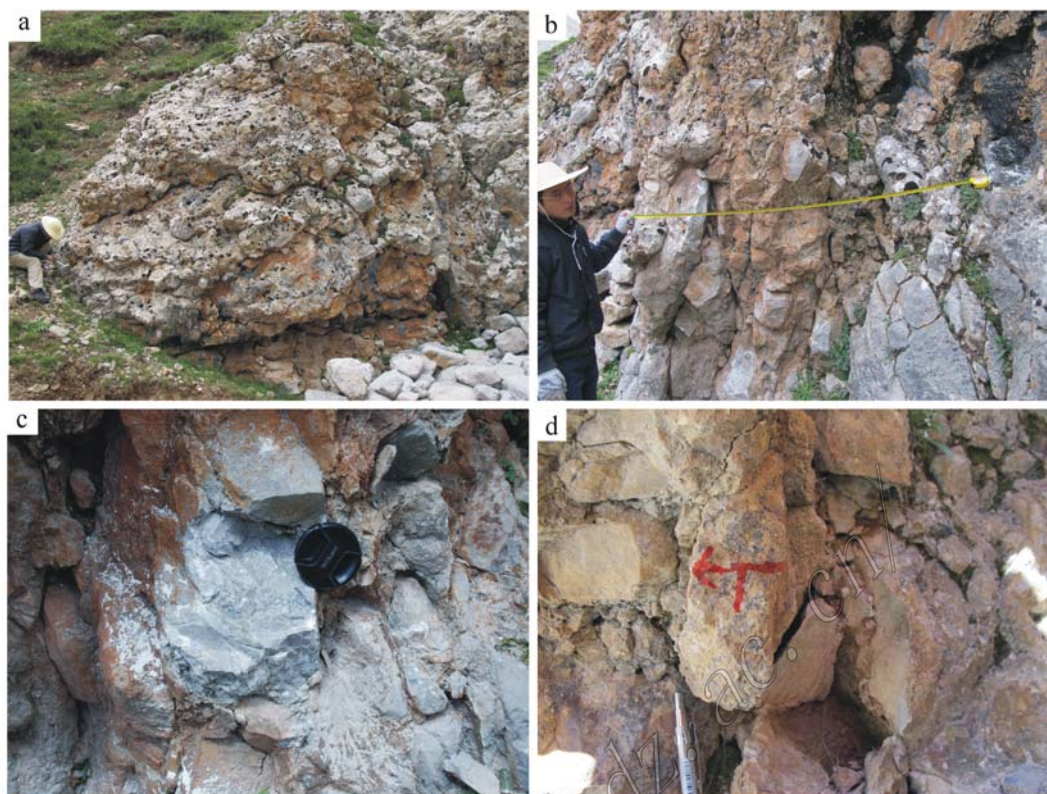
a. 碎裂化带, 围岩为碎裂化灰岩生物角砾(可见角砾内部发育的微裂隙, 被铁泥质充填); b. 碎裂化带, 围岩为灰岩角砾, 被方解石脉体胶结(可见方解石细脉枝状穿插至灰岩中); c. 浑圆角砾带, 该标本在露头尺度下为完整灰岩角砾, 但显微镜下可见角砾内部发育的碎裂, 碎裂岩石具有可拼性, 砾间已被方解石充填; d. 浑圆角砾带, 浑圆角砾之间的基质, 主要由细粒灰岩颗粒及大量钙质粉末组成; e. 扁长角砾带, 该标本在露头尺度下为完整灰岩角砾, 但显微镜下可见灰岩透镜体定向排布, 其间发育缝合线构造; f. 扁长角砾带, 角砾之间的基质, 主要由细粒灰岩颗粒及大量铁钙质粉末组成

Cc—方解石; Ls—灰岩; Ls Bre—灰岩角砾

Fig. 4 Microphotographs of different component parts in T_1 fault zone

a. Micro cracks in limestone breccias, damage zone (note that it has been filled with argillaceous and ferruginous grains); b. Limestone breccias cemented by dendritic calcite vein, damage zone (note that those mosaic breccias with jigsaw puzzle pattern can be pieced together); c. Fractures filled with calcite veins in limestone breccias, fault core I, this sample is unbroken breccias in outcrop view, but micro cracks are observed under microscope; d. Cements between rounded limestone breccias, fault core I, it is composed of micro limestone grains and calcareous fines; e. Preferred orientation of limestone micro-breccias on the margin of lenticular breccias, fault core II, this sample is unbroken breccias in outcrop view, but micro cracks and microstylolites are observed under microscope scale; f. Cements between lenticular breccias, fault core II, composed of micro limestone grains and ferruginous and calcareous fines

Cc—Calcite; Ls—Limestone; Ls Bre—Limestone breccias

图 5 T_1 断层带不同组成部分露头照片

- a. 浑圆角砾带, 主要由浑圆灰岩角砾和钙质胶结物组成; b. 扁长角砾带, 由扁长定向灰岩角砾和其间充填物组成; c. 扁长角砾带, 颗粒支撑的灰岩角砾, 角砾内有细脉状矿化; d. 扁长角砾带, 角砾间基质, 主要为黄褐色断层泥质充填物, 可见闪锌矿和方铅矿

Fig. 5 Photograph of different component parts in T_1 fault zone

- a. Fault core I, which is composed of rounded limestone breccias and calcareous cement; b. Fault core II, which is composed of mosaic and oriented limestone breccias and calcareous cement; c. Clast supported by angular breccias in fault core II, irregular sphenalerite veins well developed; d. Fault gouge in fault core II, the gouge includes brown argillaceous and calcareous fine matter, and even sphenalerite and galenite grains

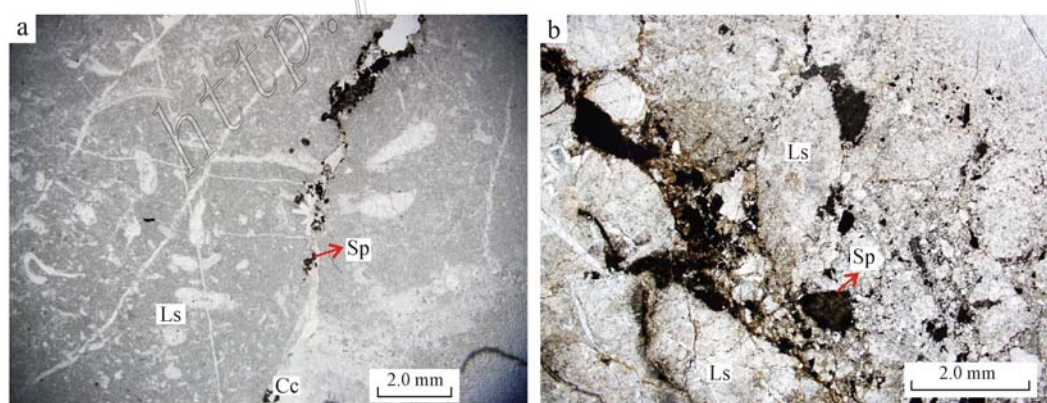


图 6 断层带有关矿化

- a. 碎裂化带内含闪锌矿的方解石脉, 可见闪锌矿出现在脉体与围岩的接触边缘, 尤其是脉体变窄处; b. 扁长角砾带透镜体灰岩角砾内的闪锌矿矿化, 可见矿化以胶结灰岩次级角砾的形式不规则出现在透镜体次级裂隙中

Ls—灰岩; Cc—方解石; Sp—闪锌矿

Fig. 6 Microphotographs of mineralization in fault zone

- a. Calcite and sphenalerite veins in the damage zone, note that sphenalerite occurs on the margin or the narrow part of calcite vein; b. Mineralization in the lenticular breccias zone (fault core II), note that irregular sphenalerite occurs as matrix cemented limestone breccias

Ls—Limestone; Cc—Calcite; Sp—Sphenalerite

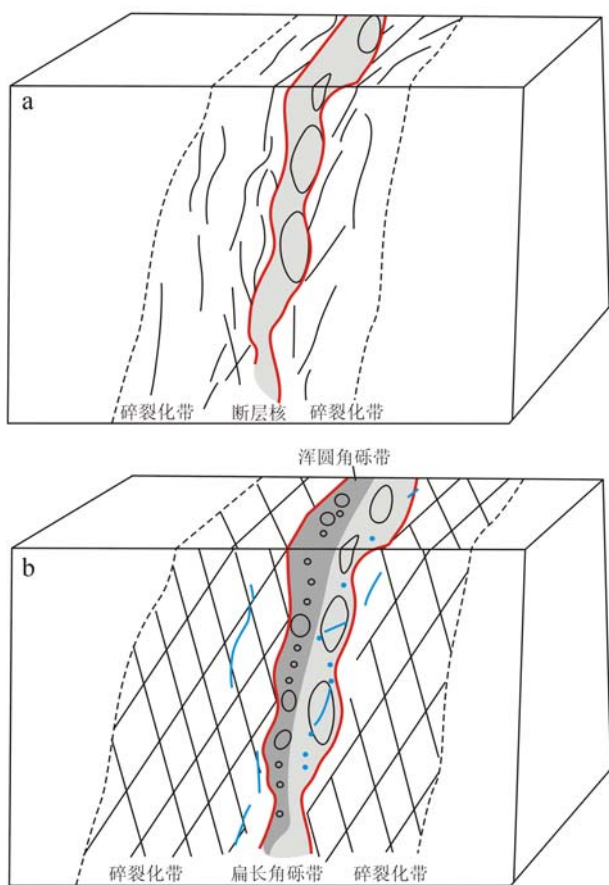


图 7 T_1 断层带形成过程及相关矿化示意图

a. 早期挤压形成断层核及周围碎裂化带; b. 晚期挤压造成早期断层的断层核灰岩研磨成浑圆角砾, 构成晚期断层的浑圆角砾带; 早期断层的碎裂化带灰岩被压扁研磨, 形成扁长角砾, 构成扁长角砾带; 并且, 在扁长角砾带外围发育新的碎裂化带。含矿热液在此阶段稍早期沉淀

Fig. 7 Sketch diagram showing a conceptual model for T_1 fault zone evolution and related mineralization

a. Early damage zone and fault core formed at the first compression stage; b. During the second compression stage, breccia of the earlier fault core became rounded, forming fault core I; breccia in the earlier damage zone became lenticular, forming fault core II; Ore-bearing hydrothermal fluid concentrated during this process

4 讨 论

4.1 断层带结构对断层形成过程的指示

前人研究显示, 断层带都可细分出断层核 (fault core) 和碎裂化带 (damage zone) 两部分 (Chester et al., 1986)。Micarelli 等 (2006) 和 Agosta 等 (2009) 通过对断层结构的详细研究, 重塑了断层形成过程: 当位移量小于 1 m 时, 初始断层形成, 变形主要表现为压溶; 随断层生长 (位移量 1~5 m), 碎裂作用出

现, 形成断层碎裂化带; 位移量大于 5 m 后, 碎裂化带岩石角砾进一步挤压研磨, 断层核开始形成。

本文对东莫扎抓 T_1 断层带的解剖, 发现该断层带可分为碎裂化带 (damage zone)、浑圆角砾带 (fault core I) 和扁长角砾带 (fault core II) 3 部分。这一结构差异暗示了 T_1 带的形成不同于一般断层。浑圆角砾带和扁长角砾带无论是角砾大小、形态和胶结物都有明显差异。其中, 前者角砾较小, 较圆, 被方解石和钙质粉末胶结; 而后者角砾较大, 定向排列, 被钙质粉末胶结。这些特征反映了两者为两阶段的产物。浑圆角砾带有热液胶结, 而扁长角砾带则无, 反映了前者形成较早。从含矿性来讲, 浑圆角砾带不含矿, 属于矿前构造; 扁长角砾带含矿, 属于控矿构造, 也表明扁长角砾带的形成晚于浑圆角砾带。碎裂化带内充填的含矿脉体表明脉体充填与灰岩碎裂近同时, 表明碎裂化带与扁长角砾带近同期形成。

由此作者恢复出 T_1 的形成经历了两期挤压过程 (图 7): 早期形成断层核, 可能伴有周围灰岩破碎的碎裂化带, 随后热液活动充填胶结。晚期挤压造成早期断层核处灰岩角砾研磨成浑圆状, 构成浑圆角砾带 (fault core I); 早期断层核外围的碎裂化灰岩被研磨, 形成扁长角砾, 构成扁长角砾带 (fault core II); 即早期断层的断层核和碎裂化带一起构成了晚期断层的断层核, 而晚期断层外围发育了新的碎裂化带 (damage zone)。

4.2 不同挤压部位的变形机制

浅表层次下岩石的变形机制主要有碎裂化、压溶、沉淀等 (Passchier et al., 2005; 杨天南等, 2008)。碎裂化是在低温或高应变速率条件下岩石发生的破裂。碳酸盐岩内的碎裂化又可细分出粒内伸展碎裂 (intragranular extension fracturing)、碎屑化 (chipping) 和剪切碎裂 (shear fracturing) 3 种机制 (Billi, 2010)。交代-充填作用主要发生在碎屑边缘和围岩裂隙中, 多为含矿方解石脉或纯矿脉, 表现出充填特点, 具有典型的对生结构, 梳状、晶簇状矿物颗粒垂直于脉壁生长。压力溶蚀一般发生在颗粒边界应力集中部位。受挤压影响颗粒接触部位的物质溶解, 沉淀到相邻的空隙内。颗粒可以因局部溶蚀而改变形状, 却无内部变形, 不能溶的物质在边界逐步富集, 常形成暗色长条状缝合线 (seams)。

根据上文对断层带结构的描述, T_1 断层带有关的变形机制主要有碎裂化、充填沉淀和压溶。碎裂化带内存在灰岩碎裂化和脉体充填两种机制。灰岩

角砾大小不一,棱角明显,显示碎裂化处于初步阶段,以粒内伸展碎裂为主。脉体形态不规则、产状不稳定,而且没有发现对壁生长的现象,说明破裂张开的空间有限。浑圆角砾带内发育碎裂化和充填沉淀两种机制,这两种机制在角砾内和角砾间都有表现,碎裂化分在角砾内形成微破裂,在角砾间研磨形成钙质粉末。扁长角砾带发育碎裂化、充填沉淀和压溶3种机制。前两者在透镜体角砾内(Q域)最为显著,而压溶主要出现在角砾间(P域),形成缝合线构造。

4.3 对成矿时代的限定

与 T_1 有关的矿化出现在扁长角砾带和碎裂化带内,碎裂化带含矿细脉与完整灰岩间呈似连还断的现象,说明脉体充填与灰岩破裂同时发生;扁长角砾呈定向排布,这种构造透镜体有关的矿化与透镜体近同时发生(Wang et al., 2004)。这些现象说明矿区成矿与第二次挤压同期。张洪瑞等(2013)识别出矿区第一期挤压发生在三叠纪末,形成早期褶皱;第二期在始新世晚期,形成矿区 F_1 、 F_2 和 T_1 断层,同时造成早期褶皱叠加变形。这些资料限定了矿床形成在始新世晚期,与田世洪等(2009; 2011)的同位素资料(35 Ma)相吻合。

4.4 挤压断层带对成矿的控制

断裂中流体运移、矿质沉淀过程一直是构造地质与成矿学研究的热点(Cox et al., 2001; Micklethwaite et al., 2006; 2010),但挤压条件下成矿的现象仍令人费解(Vajdova et al., 2010)。对于低孔隙度的泥岩等来说,挤压应力虽然造成岩石破裂,但同时形成的断层泥会阻塞破裂空间,因此泥岩会迅速丧失渗透性。对于多孔的碳酸盐岩来说,挤压应力造成岩石破裂,碎裂的碳酸盐岩颗粒之间彼此支撑,形成碎裂流(cataclastic flow),从而使其孔隙度明显增大,为流体通过或沉淀提供了条件。对Solnhofen等地的碳酸盐岩挤压实验研究表明,碳酸盐岩孔隙度可从3%增大至45%(Baud et al., 2000; Vajdova et al., 2004; 2010)。

东莫扎抓的矿石结构、成矿流体特征等资料说明其为浅成低温热液矿床,矿体赋存部位、矿质显微结构等特征显示成矿受挤压断层带的控制。强烈挤压活动在东莫扎抓矿区形成逆冲断层、角砾岩带;同时造成碳酸盐岩发生碎裂化作用(如图4c),形成大量裂隙和微裂隙,为成矿流体的沉淀就位营造了良好空间。在含矿的 T_1 带中,角砾之间发育缝合线构

造。这种压溶成因构造说明扁长角砾带形成之时周围存在足够的流体(Passchier et al., 2005; Evans et al., 2006)。可见碎裂化和压溶作用为矿质运移和沉淀提供了重要保障。

5 结 论

(1) 东莫扎抓控矿断层带可分为碎裂化带、浑圆角砾带和扁长角砾带3部分。

(2) 断层带不同部位含矿性有明显差异。矿脉形态表明成矿受断裂控制,矿质充填与灰岩破裂基本同时。

(3) 断层带经历了两个阶段的生长过程,成矿流体在第二次挤压的早期阶段贯入。

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