

西藏珠勒矿化点的发现与勘查 ——来自短波红外蚀变矿物填图的证据

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[摘要] 西藏珠勒地区是班公湖-怒江成矿带西南段陆相火山岩地区新发现的矿化点, 地表发育蚀变岩帽与找矿线索, 存在较大的找矿潜力。本文基于短波红外技术对珠勒地区蚀变岩帽开展精细解剖研究, 在查明区域围岩蚀变类型的基础上厘定蚀变矿物组合, 分析典型蚀变矿物波谱特征, 建立指针矿物光谱勘查标识并预测热液中心位置。研究发现: 珠勒地区地表以强烈的硅化、绢云母化为主, 蚀变矿物组合主要表现为绢云母±伊利石±蒙脱石、绢云母±蒙脱石±黄钾铁矾、绢云母±伊利石±碳酸盐、绢云母±绿泥石、明矾石、叶蜡石±高岭石±地开石±水铝石等 6 个类别。结合蚀变矿物组合及标型矿物短波红外光谱特征机理性认识, 揭示了绢云母高 SWIR-IC (>2.4)、明矾石高 Pos1480 (>1483 nm) 及高 Pos1430 (>1433 nm) 能够作为推测热液中心的光谱依据缩小找矿靶区。本次基于珠勒地区地表蚀变矿物短波红外研究圈定出 1 处热源寻找潜力区, 可为后续深部找矿勘查工作提供理论依据。

[关键词] 短波红外光谱 蚀变矿物 找矿勘查 珠勒 西藏

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0 引言

班公湖-怒江成矿带(以下简称“班怒带”)位于青藏高原中部,是西藏最具特色的多金属成矿带之一(唐菊兴, 2019; Zhou et al., 2020)。班怒带自中生代以来经历了早期中特提斯洋的俯冲与闭合,记录着晚阶段拉萨-羌塘地体的碰撞地质过程(耿全如等, 2011; Li et al., 2012; 宋扬等, 2014)。班怒带西段带状、面状分布大量中生代林子宗群、则弄群火山岩,为一系列矿床的形成与保存奠定了良好的基础,诱导产生了多处斑岩型、矽卡岩型及浅成低温热液型 Cu 多金属矿床(杨志明等, 2012; 唐菊兴, 2019; Lin et al., 2021; Song et al., 2023)。珠勒

矿化点位于广义上的班怒带西部,地处青藏高原冈底斯-腾冲地块与喜马拉雅陆块的衔接部位。地表出露捷嘎组、帕那组、典中组及鱼鳞山组火山岩地层,属碱性-钙碱性火山岩系列,岩性以安山岩、流纹岩、凝灰岩及火山碎屑岩为主(图 1)。目前区域内已开展了部分地物化遥基础研究工作:野外地表主要出露钙碱性火山岩,以富轻稀土元素、大离子亲石元素为特征(刘治博等, 2023);卫星高光谱蚀变信息提取结果表明区域发育绢云母、铁染为主的蚀变异常,局部伴有明矾石、高岭石、地开石发育,为典型的高硫型蚀变矿物特征(刘治博等, 2023; 白龙洋等, 2024);电磁勘探揭示深部发育明显的电磁异常低阻体;1:10,000 土壤及岩石地球化

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学分析显示 Cu-Pb-Zn-Au-Ag 异常分带明显,其中 Cu 异常与物探异常高度吻合,揭示了珠勒区域良

好的找矿前景(刘治博等,2023),尽管目前找矿仍未有大的突破。

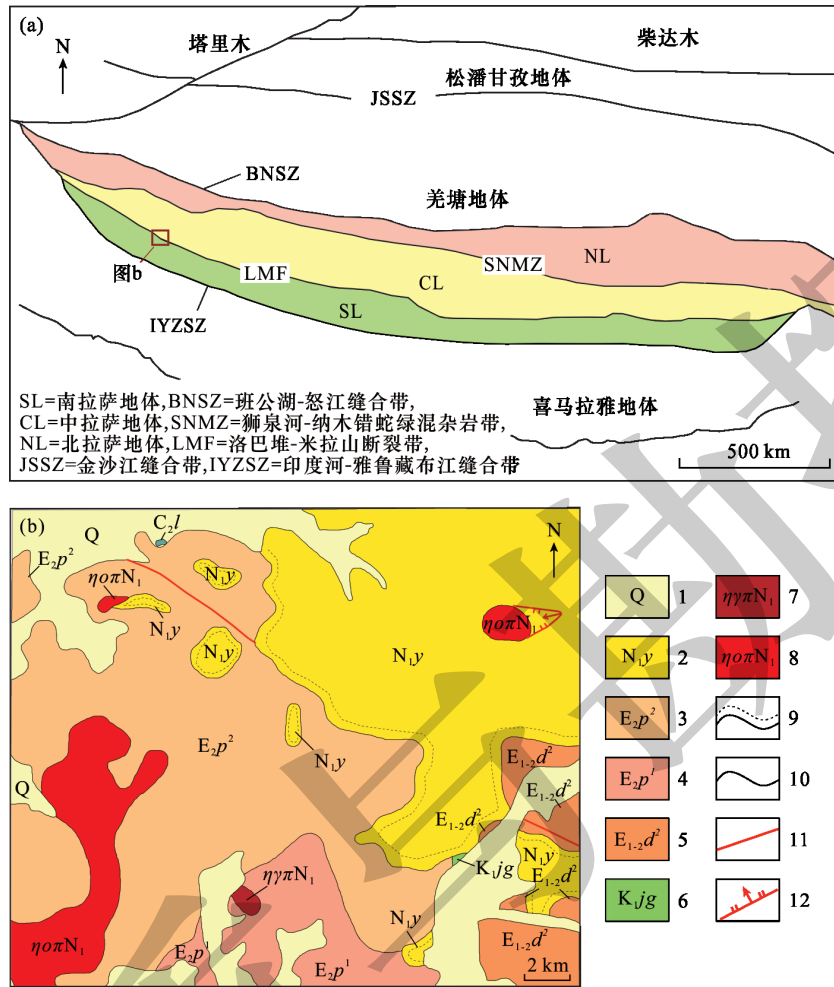


图1 西藏珠勒地区构造位置(a)及地质图(b)

Fig. 1 Map showing tectonic location (a) and geology (b) of the Zhule area in Xizang

1-第四系;2-鱼鳞山组;3-帕那组二段;4-帕那组一段;5-典中组二段;6-捷嘎组;7-二长花岗斑岩;8-石英二长斑岩;9-喷发不整合;10-地质界线;11-区域大断裂;12-次级断层

1-Quaternary; 2-Yulinshan Formation; 3-second member of Pana Formation; 4-first member of Pana Formation; 5-second member of Dianzhong Formation; 6-Jiega Formation; 7-admellite; 8-quartz monzonite; 9-eruption unconformity boundary; 10-stratigraphic boundary; 11-region major faults; 12-secondary faults

短波红外高光谱技术(400~2500 nm)作为一种快速无损、精准探测的技术手段,服务于地质找矿工作已有30余年(代晶晶和王润生,2013;Harraden et al., 2013;郭娜等,2017;陈华勇等,2019;Ren et al., 2024)。作为围岩蚀变矿物研究的重要手段之一,红外光谱技术主要通过探测不同矿物晶体结构内分子振动基频,分析其产生的诊断吸收峰进而判断矿物种类,以达到精细蚀变填图的目的(代晶晶等,2020;吴畅宇等,2023;成嘉伟等,2023;汤立伟等,2024)。该技术所覆盖范围可探测斑岩-浅成低温热液型矿床中蚀变生成的大量铁染、含水及含羟

基硫酸盐、碳酸盐矿物,在精细刻画蚀变分带的基础上反演温度场差异,可以为找矿勘查提供指示依据。同时,短波红外技术善于捕捉蚀变矿物在不同物理化学环境下的变异性特征,主要表现为矿物波谱形态及特征参数的变化,可为指示流体运移方向提供半定量信息(Hauff, 2008;陈华勇等,2019;Tang et al., 2022;Leng et al., 2024)。国内外学者利用这一技术开展了大量斑岩型、矽卡岩型及岩浆热液型矿床的找矿勘查研究,揭示了斑岩型矿床中白云母2200 nm处吸收峰位置(Pos2200)会随周围环境变化发生漂移,一般在靠近热液中心部位多以富Al白

云母为主、Pos2200向短波方向移动(杨志明等, 2012; Uribe-Mogollon and Maher, 2020; Meyer et al., 2022)。绿泥石的化学成分受周围温度、热液流体组分及pH等因素的影响呈现出规律性差异,在多数岩浆热液型矿床中由中心向外围绿泥石2250 nm处吸收峰位置(Pos2250)逐渐向短波方向漂移(Neal et al., 2018; Tang et al., 2022; Wang et al., 2024)。温度影响明矾石晶体内类质同像置换平衡常数,进而在1480 nm吸收峰位置(Pos1480)产生规律性变化,靠近侵入体中心位置向Pos1480逐渐升高(Chang et al., 2011; Dalm et al., 2017; Hedenquist and Arribas, 2022; Li et al., 2024)。

珠勒矿化点位于班怒带西南段陆相火山岩地区,火山岩盖层掩盖区域地球化学印记,难以开展传统的勘查技术研究。因此本文以珠勒蚀变岩帽为研究对象,在前人研究的基础上对蚀变岩帽系统开展精细的蚀变解剖工作,依据填图结果划分蚀变分带,厘定不同矿物组合温度场,对典型蚀变矿物开展波谱特征分析,建立热液中心光谱勘查指示依据,为后续找矿勘查研究工作提供技术支撑。

1 实验部分

1.1 样品采集及测试条件

本次研究在网格化采样的基础上对珠勒地区开展了短波红外光谱蚀变填图研究,累计收集并测试1157件样品。网格化采样间距控制在40~150 m,包含了区域主要的地层单元及基岩样品,具有一定的代表性。

样品波谱测试主要基于美国ASD公司研发的FieldSpec4便携式地物光谱仪完成,该仪器覆盖波长范围380~2500 nm,光谱采样间隔3~8 nm。样品测试期间选取新鲜面进行波谱采集,依据样品蚀变情况控制单件样品波谱采集数量2~3条,共采集2350条光谱数据。

基于澳大利亚联邦科学与工业研究组织研发的矿物光谱分析软件TSG(The Spectral Geologist)开展波谱解译分析,该软件采用TSA算法对矿物光谱进行半定量解译,同时内嵌多种算法便于对波谱特征参数的提取分析,进而为地质找矿领域提供技术服务。本次研究综合软件算法与先验知识对区域蚀变信息进行解译。

1.2 珠勒蚀变矿物短波红外特征

短波红外地物波谱仪测量结果揭示珠勒区域地表蚀变以绢云母、伊利石、蒙脱石、明矾石、高岭石蚀

变为主,局部伴有少量叶蜡石化、绿泥石化及碳酸盐化。区域内多数含水蚀变矿物在短波红外波段均具有良好的诊断吸收特征,便于混合光谱解译与矿物类别的精细刻画(图2)。除1400 nm、1900 nm附近出现H₂O峰外,绢云母、伊利石、蒙脱石、叶蜡石、高岭石、明矾石等含Al-OH矿物在2200 nm附近均产生差异性单/双吸收峰:绢云母、伊利石在2200 nm、2350 nm及2450 nm处均出现吸收特征,且2200 nm处吸收峰位(Pos2200)受矿物内Al、K、Na含量影响会发生漂移,随矿物中Al、Na含量增大逐渐向短波方向移动(代晶晶和王润生,2013;毛星星等,2023);蒙脱石、叶蜡石分别在2200 nm、2167 nm处呈现单一显著的诊断吸收特征;高岭石诊断波谱特征在Al-OH吸收附近以不对称式双吸收峰形式呈现,其次级吸收峰吸收强度通常与结晶度紧密相关,反映了矿物形成时周围环境的变化(陈华勇等,2019);明矾石则以2167 nm处宽缓吸收峰与2210 nm处微弱次级吸收峰为特征。绿泥石同样作为典型的含羟基蚀变矿物,其中所包含的Mg-OH、Fe-OH分别在2250 nm及2350 nm附近产生特征吸收,矿物内Al、Fe、Mg元素置换受成矿环境制约,对应在2250 nm处吸收峰位会发生规律性变化,且通常随Fe/(Fe+Mg)比值增大而向长波漂移(陈华勇等,2019);菱铁矿属碳酸亚铁矿物,因含CO₃²⁻在2330 nm附近具有诊断性吸收特征,多发育在蚀变带外围(图3)。

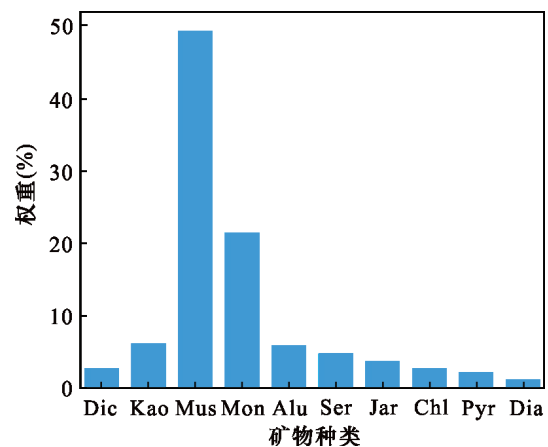


图2 珠勒地区地表蚀变矿物种类及权重

Fig. 2 Types and weights of surface alteration minerals in the Zhule area

Dic-地开石; Kao-高岭石; Mus-绢云母; Mon-蒙脱石; Alu-明矾石; Ser-菱铁矿; Jar-黄钾铁矾; Chl-绿泥石; Pyr-叶蜡石; Dia-水铝石
Dic-dickite; Kao-kaolinite; Mus-muscovite; Mon-montmorillonite; Alu-alunite; Ser-siderite; Jar-jarosite; Chl-chlorite; Pyr-pyrophyllite; Dia-diaspore

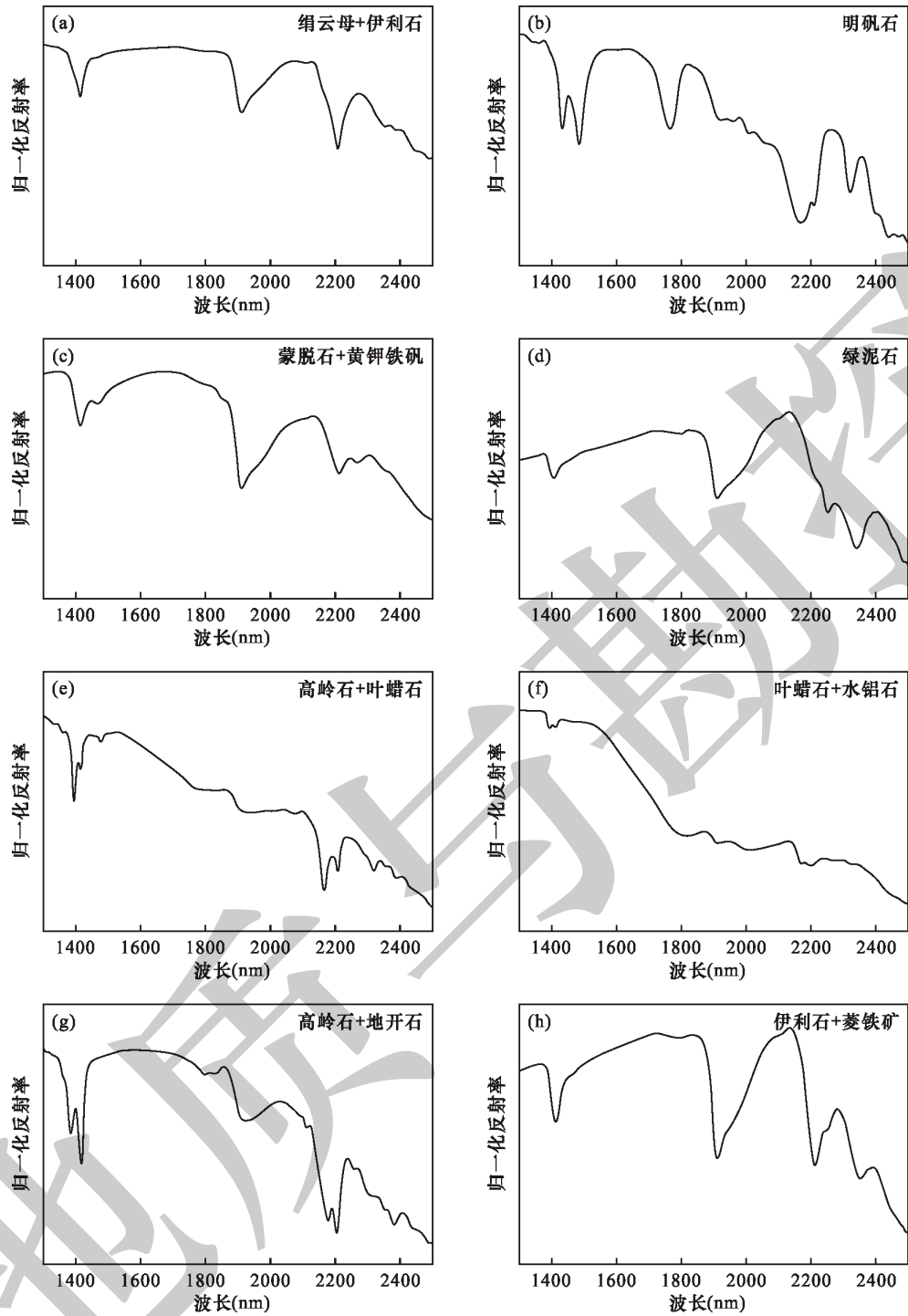


图3 珠勒地区地表蚀变矿物短波红外波谱曲线特征

Fig. 3 Characteristics of short-wave infrared spectral curves of surface altered minerals in the Zhule area

2 结果与讨论

2.1 珠勒地表蚀变矿物组合

短波红外测量结果揭示了珠勒多种蚀变组合特征(图4),以绢云母±伊利石±蒙脱石、绢云母±蒙脱石±黄钾铁矾、绢云母±伊利石±碳酸盐、绢云母±绿泥石、明矾石、叶蜡石±高岭石±地开

石±水铝石分布较为广泛。绢云母、伊利石和蒙脱石最为发育,其次是明矾石和高岭石,高温矿物叶蜡石与明矾石、地开石、水铝石共生,以集群状、零散状分别产于岩帽北侧及中部、南侧。野外可见隐爆角砾岩(图5d),代表了早阶段强烈的火山活动。手标本及镜下鉴定观察到大量泥化蚀变,其中明矾石蚀变呈现出多期次特征,镜下呈板柱状、针

状(图 5a, 5c), 且主要以交代充填方式进入早期酸性淋滤形成的多孔状石英中(图 5e, 5f), 普遍与高岭石、叶蜡石共生。绢云母、高岭石多以细粒集合体形式充填于石英孔隙(图 5b)。不同蚀变类型的发育呈现一定的特征差异性: 高级泥化、泥化、绢云母化、绿泥石化分别发育在标高 5020~6401 m、4952~5403 m、5003~5399 m、5021~5256 m 区间, 其均值标高整体上由高海拔向低海拔过渡。

典型的斑岩-浅成低温热液矿床蚀变分带多以钟罩式呈现, 由深部到浅部、由内而外依次发育钠-钙质硅酸盐、钾化带、绢英岩化带、青磐岩化带及高级泥化带(Sillitoe, 2010; Meyer et al., 2022)。而珠勒地表大量发育绢云母族蚀变矿物, 明矾石、叶蜡石等高级泥化蚀变矿物主要发育在两处山顶, 以绢英岩化相隔。推测区域蚀变受晚期构造影响在水平方向上发生“分离”或多个系统叠加因素造成蚀变分带无明显空间分布规律, 在垂向上则受到地壳隆升剥蚀作用影响而发生一定程度的剥蚀, 造成大面积绢英岩化带的出露。

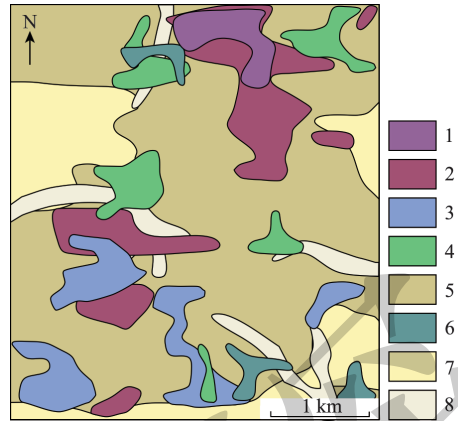


图 4 珠勒地区地表蚀变矿物组合特征

Fig. 4 Characteristics of surface alteration mineral assemblages in the Zhule area

- 1-叶蜡石±硬水铝石; 2-明矾石±高岭石; 3-蒙脱石±伊利石; 4-绿泥石±绢云母±伊利石; 5-绢云母±伊利石±高岭石; 6-菱铁矿;
- 7-坡积物; 8-冲积物
- 1-pyrophyllite±disapore; 2-alunite±kaolinite; 3-montmorillonite±illite; 4-chlorite±muscovite±illite; 5-muscovite±illite±kaolinite; 6-siderite; 7-deluvium; 8-alluvium

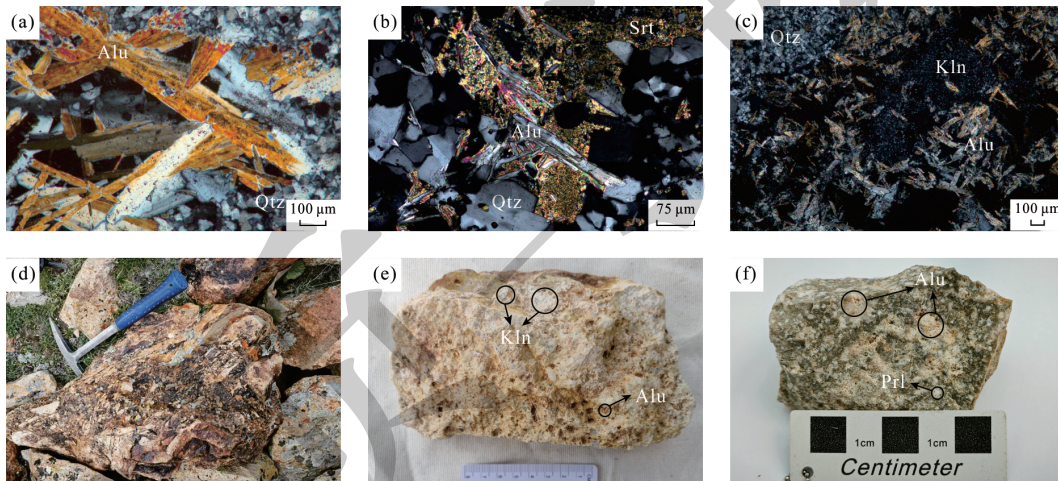


图 5 珠勒地区地表手标本及镜下照片

Fig. 5 Surface hand specimens and microscopic photos in the Zhule area

- a-明矾石镜下照片; b-明矾石、绢云母镜下照片; c-明矾石、高岭石镜下照片; d-隐爆角砾岩; e-手标本明矾石与高岭石共生; f-手标本明矾石与叶蜡石共生
- a-micrograph of alunite; b-micrograph of alunite and sericite; c-micrograph of alunite and kaolinite; d-cryptovolcanic breccia; e-hand specimens showing the coexistence of alunite and kaolinite; f-hand specimens showing the coexistence of alunite and pyrophyllite

2.2 光谱勘查标识及优选异常区

成矿地质环境的差异会影响蚀变矿物成分、类质同像置换及结晶度, 短波红外技术可以快速捕捉这一特征, 主要表现在矿物光谱吸收峰位置及形态对不同环境的敏感性(Hedenquist and Arribas, 2022)。一般而言, 标型蚀变矿物的部分波谱参数的连续性变化能够反映周围物化环境的规律性差异, 进而反演成矿流体运移过程。因此, 选取适当

的指针矿物并建立其有效勘查标识是找矿勘查领域中缩小靶区的关键环节。

基于区域蚀变特征, 选取珠勒地区相对广泛发育的绢云母和明矾石矿物进行光谱特征参数分析(图 6)。绢云母、明矾石是热液蚀变过程中的代表性含水、含 Al-OH 矿物, 不同成矿阶段温度、热液流体及围岩性质存在差异, 对应蚀变产生的矿物成分不同。绢云母形成过程中成矿环境差异主要表现

为矿物内部契尔马克置换($\text{Si}^{iv}(\text{Mg}, \text{Fe})^{vi} \leftrightarrow \text{Al}^{iv}\text{Al}^{vi}$), 该置换是制约 2200 nm 处吸收峰位 (Pos2200) 变化的重要因素。一般而言, 由斑岩矿床近端到远端随着绢云母 Al 含量的降低 Pos2200 逐渐趋向于高值, Dep1900 (1900 nm 处吸收峰深度) 逐渐降低, 绢云母族矿物结晶度 (SWIR-IC=Dep2200/Dep1900) 值逐渐呈升高趋势。而影响绢云母 Pos2200 的外界因素诸多, 如温度、pH、围岩及流体组分等, 因此该指标对矿化热液中心的指示不可一概而论 (Meyer et al., 2022)。成矿环境对明矾石的影响主要表现在类质同像置换过程平衡常数的变化, 进而制约反应的充分程度, 导致不同端元的富集。不同离子半径差是

制约 Al-OH 键长的关键因素, 进而影响 1480 nm 处吸收峰位值 (Pos1480) 发生变化, 基于这一理论示踪找矿勘查有利区在菲律宾远东南矿集区、大矾山矿床等地已得到证实 (Chang et al., 2011; Li et al., 2024)。而前人研究表明, 明矾石在 1400 nm 附近产生的双吸收峰由羟基振动与水共同制约 (Maubec et al., 2012), 因此本文在统计双吸收峰位值的基础上作进一步相关分析, 发现 Pos1430 与 Pos1480 相关性高达 0.93, 插值预测结果基本一致 (图 7), 因此推测珠勒地区明矾石 Pos1430 在勘查应用中同样具备指示意义, 但其应用效果还有待结合实际钻探情况进一步验证。

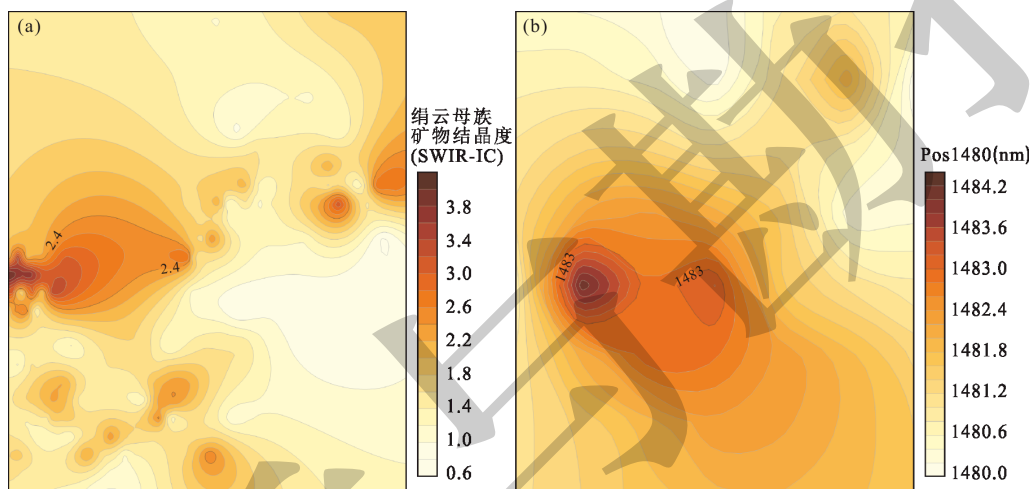


图 6 指针矿物光谱参数插值结果

Fig. 6 Interpolation results of spectral parameters of mineral indicators

a-绢云母族矿物结晶度; b-明矾石 1480 nm 吸收峰位置

a-crystallinity of minerals in the sericite group; b-absorption peak position of alunite at 1480 nm

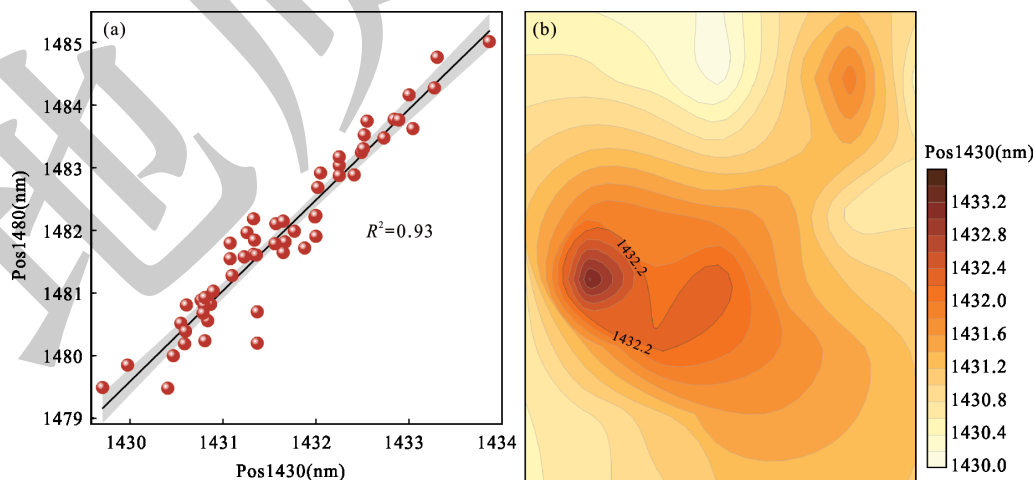


图 7 明矾石波谱特征拟合及插值结果图

Fig. 7 Fitting of wave spectrum characteristics of alunite and interpolation result chart

a-明矾石 1430 nm 与 1480 nm 吸收峰位拟合散点图; b-明矾石 1430 nm 吸收峰位置插值结果

a-scatter plot of 1430 nm and 1480 nm absorption peak position of alunite; b-interpolation result of 1430 nm absorption peak position of alunite

本文对区域绢云母 SWIR-IC 值及明矾石 Pos1480、Pos1430 特征进行提取,结合克里金插值预测得知,绢云母高结晶度 IC 值区域与明矾石光谱异常特征高值区在空间上呈现出局部一致性,部分区域峰位插值结果套合性较差,这可能是由于矿物吸收峰位值参数可能受除温度外的 pH、围岩及流体性质等因素影响较大,同时受不同采样位置解译出蚀变矿物的种类影响,而这一影响因素目前尚未被完全研究。区域北部叶蜡石等高温蚀变矿物组合集群出现,多分布于标高 5000~5200 m 区域,对应区域明矾石、绢云母光谱异常呈现为低值区,推测是地表岩帽剥蚀程度差异引起,不具备较强参考意义。因此将两种矿物光谱异常区域综合叠加分析,整体可指示较高的温度场分布范围,其中南部受大量坡积物影响出现零星伪异常(图8)。在此基础上初步圈定了 1 处热源寻找潜力区,建议与其它物化探及地质资料综合对比验证以指导下一步的找矿研究。

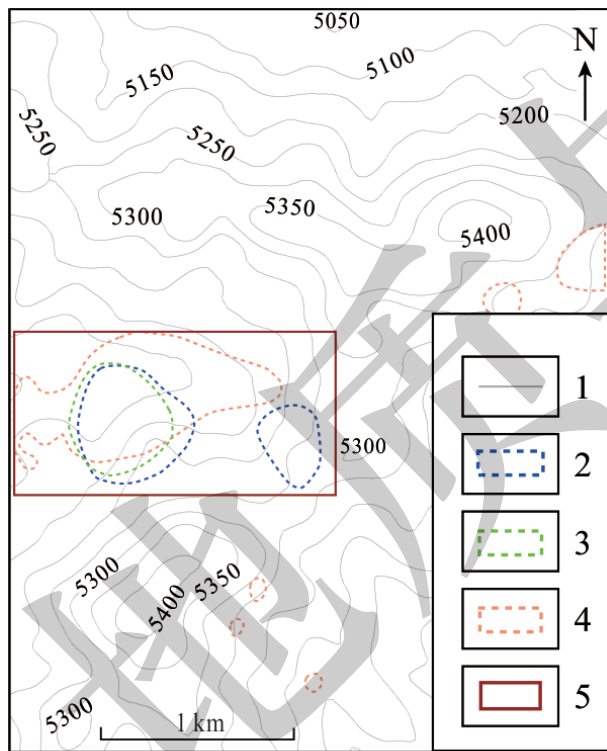


图8 综合异常叠加与潜力区优选

Fig. 8 Comprehensive anomaly superposition and optimal selection of potential areas

- 1-等高线(m); 2-明矾石 Pos1480>1483 nm; 3-明矾石 Pos1430>1433 nm;
4-绢云母族矿物结晶度 SWIR-IC>2.4; 5-推测热源潜力区
1-contour line(m); 2-Pos1480 over 1483 nm; 3-Pos1430 over 1433 nm;
4-crystallinity of minerals in the sericite group SWIR-IC over 2.4;
5-potential targets of hydrothermal center

3 结论

(1)通过短波红外技术对珠勒靶区开展蚀变矿物填图,解译出绢云母、伊利石、蒙脱石、明矾石、叶蜡石等 11 种蚀变矿物,结合区域地质特征划分了区域地表蚀变分带。

(2)对区域标型矿物绢云母、明矾石开展短波红外光谱特征分析,提取波谱特征参数,建立相关勘查标识,结合波谱特征变化机理揭示绢云母族矿物结晶度高 SWIR-IC(>2.4)及明矾石高 Pos1430 (>1433 nm)、Pos1480(>1483 nm)可以为热液中心位置寻找提供光谱指示依据。

(3)针对勘查指标高异常区进行优选叠加,结合蚀变矿物分布情况圈定 2 处热液中心位置寻找潜力区,在区域填图基础上进一步缩小靶区,为后续找矿研究工作提供技术支撑。

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Discovery and Prospecting of the Zhule Mineralization Spot in Xizang: Evidence from Short-Wave Infrared Alteration Mineral Mapping

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Abstract: The Zhule area in Xizang is a newly discovered mineralization spot in the continental volcanic rock area in the southwest section of the Bangongco-Nujiang belt. There are lithocap and mineralization clues on the surface, which reveals a great potential for prospecting. This article conducted a detailed anatomical study on the lithocap in the Zhule area based on short-wave infrared technology. On the basis of identifying the types of alteration in the region, the alteration mineral assemblages were determined, the spectral characteristics of typical alteration minerals were analyzed, and mineral spectral indicators were established to speculate the location of hydrothermal center. The research indicates that the lithocap is characterized by strong silicification and sericitization, and the altered mineral assemblages mainly include six categories: sericite ± illite ± montmorillonite, sericite ± montmorillonite ± jarosite, sericite ± illite ± carbonate, sericite ± chlorite, alunite, pyrophyllite ± kaolinite ± dickite ± diaspore. Based on the analysis of the altered minerals and spectral characteristics theory of typical minerals, the identification of altered minerals that sericite with high SWIR-IC (>2.4), alunite with high Pos1480 (>1483 nm), and high Pos1430 (>1433 nm) can serve as spectral indicators for inferring hydrothermal center and narrowing the exploration target area. Based on the short-wave infrared study of surface altered minerals in the Zhule area, one potential area for hydrothermal center have been delineated, which can provide theoretical basis for subsequent deep mineral exploration.

Key words: short-wave infrared spectrum, altered minerals, prospecting exploration, Zhule, Xizang