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新疆西天山卡特巴阿苏大型金矿床地质地球化学和成岩成矿年代

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提要: 新疆西天山是“亚洲金腰带”在中国的重要延伸, 成矿找矿潜力大。卡特巴阿苏是该区域新发现的大型金矿床, 金储量87 t, 平均金品位3.84 g/t。矿床形成于中天山北缘靠近那拉提北缘断裂的变形带中, 金矿体主要受二长花岗岩体内沿密集韧性断裂带分布的蚀变带控制, 多呈大型透镜体/似板状体, 中部为含金硫化物不规则细/网脉强硅化岩, 边部对称出现含金硫化物浸染绢云母绿泥石蚀变岩, 黄铁矿和黄铜矿是主要载金矿物, 金在黄铁矿中为晶格金, 在黄铜矿中为裂隙金或粒间金。卡特巴阿苏金成矿地质体主要为二长花岗岩, 锆石U-Pb法测得(346.3 ± 3.3) Ma, 为早石炭世成岩; 矿石中载金黄铁矿Re-Os法测得(310.9 ± 4.2) Ma, 为晚石炭世成矿; 成矿比成岩大约晚35 Ma。金成矿关键控制因素是南天山洋关闭、塔里木板块与中天山陆块碰撞造山过程中的构造-流体作用。金成矿流体中高温(270~390°C)、中低盐度(7%~16% NaCl eq.)、富CO₂, $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{H}_2\text{O}}(\text{V-SMOW})=1.6\text{\textperthousand} \sim 6.4\text{\textperthousand}$, $\delta\text{D}_{\text{H}_2\text{O}}(\text{V-SMOW})=-64\text{\textperthousand} \sim -107\text{\textperthousand}$, 为深部/变质成因流体; 金矿石中黄铁矿($^{187}\text{Os}/^{188}\text{Os}$)平均为 1.449 ± 0.052 , REE配分曲线及铅同位素组成($^{206}\text{Pb}/^{204}\text{Pb}=18.129 \sim 18.773$ 、 $^{207}\text{Pb}/^{204}\text{Pb}=15.459 \sim 15.554$ 、 $^{208}\text{Pb}/^{204}\text{Pb}=37.707 \sim 38.123$)与中天山地壳不同岩石建造单元具有明显相似或关联性, 成矿物质来自中天山地壳; 硫化物 $\delta^{34}\text{S}$ 值($6.92\text{\textperthousand} \sim 12.15\text{\textperthousand}$)指示矿石硫源于古生代海相地层中硫酸盐热化学还原。卡特巴阿苏金成矿受晚石炭世塔里木板块与中天山陆块碰撞构造应力驱动, 金矿床是中天山地壳岩石经受构造-蚀变的综合产物, 属“碰撞造山型”金矿床。研究为在新疆西天山持续实现金矿找矿突破提供了新参考。

关 键 词: 卡特巴阿苏大型金矿; 矿床地质; S-Pb-O-H同位素; 流体包裹体; 成岩成矿时代; 西天山

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Geology, geochemistry and metallogenic epoch of the Katebasu large-sized gold deposit, Western Tianshan Mountains, Xinjiang

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Abstract: The Asian gold belt extends into Western Tianshan Mountains, showing great prospecting foreground and potentiality. The Katebasu gold deposit is a newly-discovered large-sized deposit, with 87t gold reserves and 3.84 g/t average gold grade. The deposit is situated in a deformation band near the north Nalati fracture on the northern margin of the Middle Tianshan Mountains. Gold orebody, lenticular or tabular in form, is controlled by the alteration zone along with the brittle and ductile fracture zone in the monzonite granite. The center of the gold orebody is silicified rock with gold-bearing pyritization, and the edge is sericite chlorite epidote altered rock with gold-bearing pyritization. The pyrite and chalcopyrite are main gold carriers, with ionic gold in pyrite, while embedded-gold and fissure-gold constitute the main forms in chalcopyrite. The geological bodies of the Katebasu large-sized gold deposit consist of monzonite granite, with a (346.3 ± 3.3) Ma zircon U-Pb concordia age, suggesting Early Carboniferous. The isochron age of the ore-bearing pyrite is (310.9 ± 4.2) Ma, implying Late Carboniferous, approximately 35 Ma later than monzonite granite. The key to gold mineralization was the tectonic fluidization caused by the closure of South Tianshan Ocean and the collision of Tarim plate with Middle Tianshan landmass. Ore-forming fluids of gold were mesothermal to hyperthermal ($270\text{--}390^\circ\text{C}$) and low-middle salinity (7%–16% NaCl eq.) ones rich in CO_2 , with the data $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{V-SMOW})}=1.6\text{\textperthousand}{\text{--}}6.4\text{\textperthousand}$ and $\delta\text{D}_{\text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{V-SMOW})}=-64\text{\textperthousand}{\text{--}}107\text{\textperthousand}$, showing characteristics of deep metamorphism fluids. The average $(^{187}\text{Os}/^{188}\text{Os})_i$ of the pyrite in gold ore is 1.449 ± 0.052 , and the REE patterns and Pb isotope ($^{206}\text{Pb}/^{204}\text{Pb}=18.129\text{--}18.773$, $^{207}\text{Pb}/^{204}\text{Pb}=15.459\text{--}15.554$, $^{208}\text{Pb}/^{204}\text{Pb}=37.707\text{--}38.123$) have similarity or relevance to the earth crust of the Middle Tianshan Mountains, suggesting that the metallogenic material was derived from the earth crust. The $\delta^{34}\text{S}$ values of the sulfide are $6.92\text{\textperthousand}{\text{--}}12.15\text{\textperthousand}$, implying that the S of the ore came from Thermochemical Sulfate Reduction (TSR) of the marine strata of Paleozoic. The Katebasu gold deposit was controlled by the shatter tectonic stresses between the Tarim plate and the Middle Tianshan zone in Late Carboniferous epoch, produced by the structure-altered Tianshan rock and belonging to the collision-orogeny gold deposit. The results achieved by the authors provide valuable guide for the continuous prospecting breakthrough in Western Tianshan Mountains of Xinjiang.

Key words: Katebasu large-sized gold deposit; mineral deposit; S-Pb-O-H isotope; fluid inclusion; diagenetic and metallogenic epoch; Western Tianshan Mountains

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1 引言

卡特巴阿苏金矿是最近新疆地质矿产局第一区域地质调查大队在新疆西天山那拉提山一带发现的大型金矿床^[1]。中国新疆哈尔克山—那拉提山—额尔宾山一带是西天山巨型金铜铅锌成矿带的有机构成部分^[2], 是“亚洲金腰带”从乌兹别克斯坦、塔吉克斯坦、吉尔斯斯坦、哈萨克斯坦南部向东在新疆西天山的延伸, 成矿和找矿潜力巨大^[3]。如何实现新疆西天山金矿找矿持续突破? 新疆西天山“亚洲金腰带”成矿受何种关键因素控制? 成矿机理和矿床类型是什么?

新发现的卡特巴阿苏大型金矿床为人们正确认识这些问题提供了新素材。本文以卡特巴阿苏

金矿床为对象, 开展岩相学、矿相学、元素和同位素地球化学、流体包裹体、成岩和成矿年代学等研究, 试图揭示矿床地质特征, 认识成矿关键控制, 理解成矿机制和矿床类型, 为实现新疆西天山“亚洲金腰带”内金矿找矿持续突破提供新参考。

2 区域地质

西天山处在中亚造山带西南部(图 1-a), 从北到南通常划分为北天山、中天山和南天山三大构造单元^[2-7], 卡特巴阿苏大型金矿床即产在中天山内(图 1-b)^[1-3]。中天山北以 Nikolaev—那拉提北缘断裂与北天山为邻, 南以 Turkestan—Atbashi—Inylchek—那拉提南缘断裂与南天山相望(图 1-b)。Nikolaev—那拉提北缘断裂为早古生代 Terskey 洋

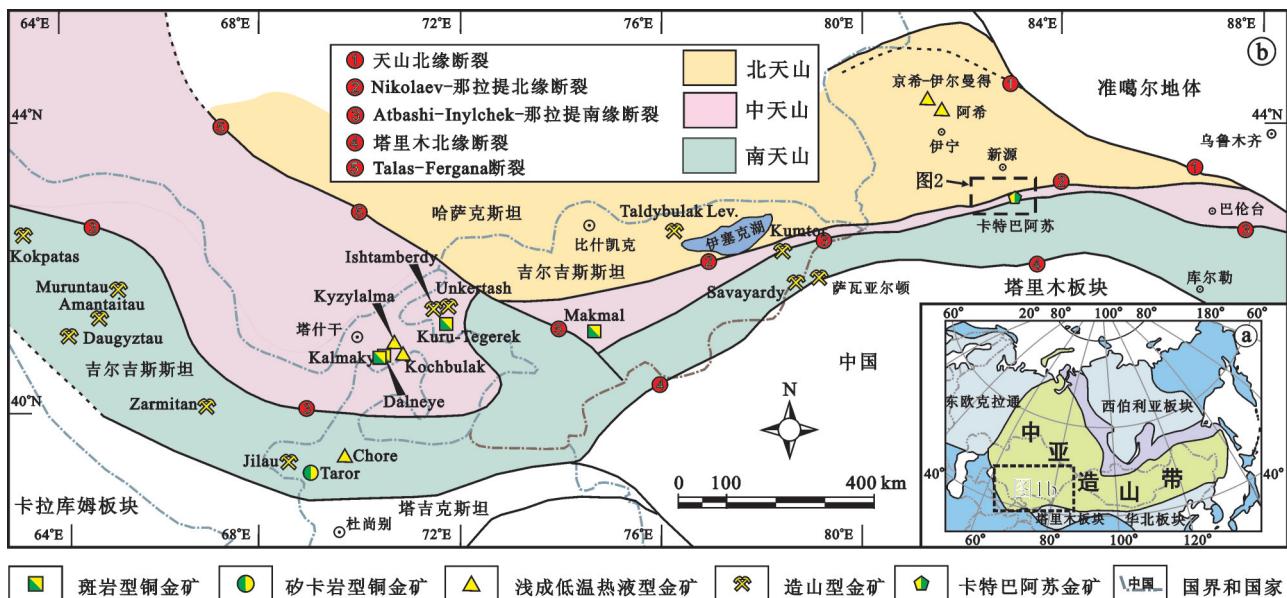


图1 西天山区域地质构造矿产简图(据参考文献[2, 3]修改)

Fig.1 Simplified tectonic and mineral resource map of the Western Tianshan Mountains(modified after reference[2, 3])

缝合带,而Turkestan—Atbashi—Inylchek—那拉提南缘断裂是新元古代—古生代Turkestan—Atbashi—南天山洋缝合带^[2-6]。北天山主体是哈萨克斯坦—伊犁板块及其南北缘古生代活动陆缘,岩浆岩石建造发育;南天山主体是卡拉库姆—塔里木板块北部卷入褶皱冲断构造的被动大陆边缘,多发育强烈变形的复理石建造^[2-3]。

卡特巴阿苏金矿床所在新疆西天山区域,中天山处在那拉提北缘和南缘断裂之间(图2),主体表现为隆起带,广泛出露古元古界那拉提岩群(Pt,N)、中元古界长城系泊伦干布拉克群(Chb)等前寒武纪基底古老变质岩系和古生代深成侵入体(图2);盖层为志留系上统巴音布鲁克组(S₃by)海相玄武岩、玄武安山岩夹中基性凝灰岩和灰岩、碎屑岩建造^[8-9]。那拉提北缘断裂以北的北天山出露哈萨克斯坦—伊犁板块南缘石炭纪火山岩为主的岩浆建造。卡特巴阿苏金矿床即产于中天山北部(图2)。

可能与古生代Terskey洋和南天山洋相向、向中天山之下的俯冲以及古生代晚期闭合、陆陆碰撞和中—新生代构造抬升有关^[2-3],中天山新疆段深成侵入体广泛出露,卡特巴阿苏金矿即产在中天山北部石炭纪侵入体内(图2),受构造变形带控制。锆石U-Pb法已测得区域多个中深成侵入体的时代,如夏特地区闪长岩(470 ± 12) Ma^[10];阿克牙孜河I型黑云母花岗闪长岩(497.0 ± 5.9) Ma,闪长岩(429.2 ± 4.6

Ma)^[11];苏昭南部比开钙碱性花岗岩(478.9 ± 2.3) Ma^[12];巴音布鲁克北部拉尔敦达坂A型钾长花岗岩(457 ± 27) Ma^[13];它们被认为与Terskey洋演化相关^[2, 14]。再如夏特地区角闪花岗闪长岩(437.4 ± 1.1) Ma,花岗闪长岩(247.2 ± 0.9) Ma^[15];阿克牙孜河闪长岩(409.0 ± 1.6) Ma^[15];比开地区花岗闪长岩(419 ± 2) Ma^(413\pm1) Ma,花岗岩(401.1 ± 1.2) Ma^[12, 14];科克苏河地区二长花岗岩(349 ± 6) Ma^[14],黑云母花岗岩(341 ± 6) Ma~(355.0 ± 2) Ma^[14, 16, 17],石英闪长岩(398.3 ± 1.1) Ma~(433 ± 6) Ma^[15, 16, 17];塔木吉尔尕朗地区I型石英闪长岩(344.6 ± 3.0) Ma,花岗闪长岩(371.8 ± 6.8) Ma^[11];那拉提山新源林场东二长花岗岩(436 ± 8) Ma^[18];穹库什台I型片麻状二长花岗岩(336.9 ± 1.1) Ma,花岗闪长岩(313.9 ± 2.5) Ma^[11, 16],二长花岗岩(426.7 ± 9.7) Ma^[16],黑云母花岗闪长岩(313 ± 4) Ma^[17],二长闪长岩(325 ± 5) Ma,黑云母花岗岩(322 ± 5) Ma^[15];那拉提山确鹿特达坂闪长岩(370 ± 7) Ma,花岗岩(366 ± 8) Ma^[18],辉长岩(340.2 ± 1.1) Ma,碱长花岗岩(296.9 ± 2.4) Ma^[11];巴伦台地区糜棱岩化花岗岩 $405\sim416$ Ma^[19],花岗闪长岩(439.5 ± 2.5) Ma,闪长岩(424 ± 3.8) Ma^[14],钾长花岗岩(369.6 ± 2.6) Ma^[20];天格尔地区碱长花岗岩(269.7 ± 0.7) Ma^[21],具有向A型花岗岩过渡的后碰撞富钾花岗岩的特征;它们可能与南天山洋向北俯冲消减和关闭及随后中天山与塔

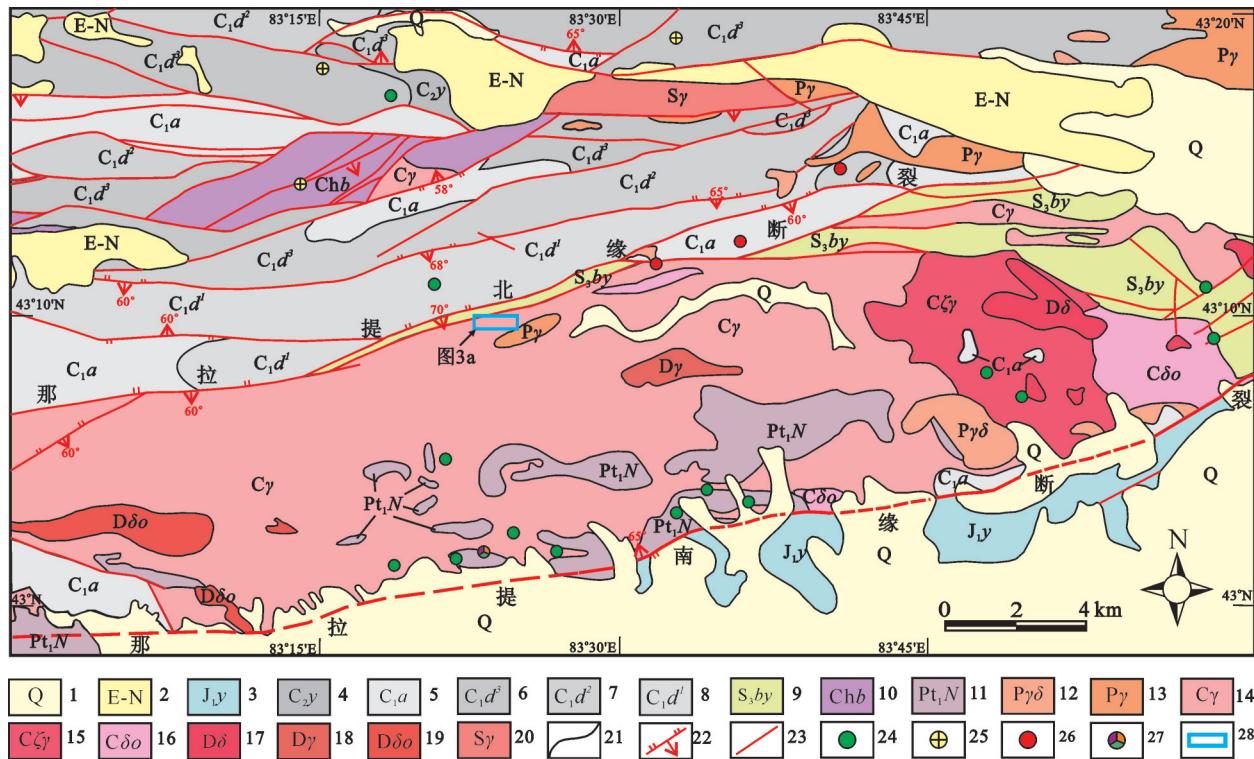


图2 新疆西天山卡特巴阿苏金矿区域地质矿产图(据文献[1]修改)

1—第四系(Q);2—古—新近系(E—N);3—侏罗系下统阳霞组;4—石炭系上统伊什基克组;5—石炭系下统阿克沙克组;6—石炭系下统大哈拉军山组第三岩性段;7—石炭系下统大哈拉军山组第二岩性段;8—石炭系下统大哈拉军山组第一岩性段;9—志留系上统巴音布鲁克组;10—长城系泊伦干布拉克组;11—古元古界那拉提群;12—二叠纪花岗闪长岩($P\gamma\delta$);13—二叠纪花岗岩($P\gamma$);14—石炭纪花岗岩($C\gamma$);15—石炭纪长花岗岩($C\xi\gamma$);16—石炭纪石英闪长岩($C\delta o$);17—泥盆纪闪长岩;18—泥盆纪花岗岩($D\gamma$);19—泥盆纪石英闪长岩($D\delta o$);20—志留纪花岗岩($S\gamma$);21—地质界线;22—逆断层;23—性质不明断层;24—铜矿点;25—金矿点;26—铁矿点;27—多金属矿点;28—卡特巴阿苏金矿区

Fig.2 Regional geological map of the Katebasu gold deposit, Xinjiang, Western Tianshan Mountains (modified after reference [1])
1—Quaternary (Q); 2—Paleogene-Neogene (E—N); 3—Lower Jurassic Yangxia Formation; 4—Upper Carboniferous Yishijke Formation; 5—Lower Carboniferous Akeshake Formation; 6—Lower Carboniferous Dahalajunshan Formation 3rd lithologic member; 7—Lower Carboniferous Dahalajunshan Formation 2nd lithologic member; 8—Lower Carboniferous Dahalajunshan Formation 1st lithologic member; 9—Upper Siluric Bayinbuluke Formation; 10—Changcheng System Bolunganbulake Formation; 11—Lower Proterozoic Nalati Group; 12—Permian granodiorite ($P\gamma\delta$); 13—Permian granite ($P\gamma$); 14—Carboniferous granite ($C\gamma$); 15—Carboniferous alkali-feldspar granite ($C\xi\gamma$); 16—Carboniferous quartz diorite ($C\delta o$); 17—Devonian diorite ($D\delta$); 18—Devonian granite ($D\gamma$); 19—Devonian quartz diorite ($D\delta o$); 20—Silurian granite ($S\gamma$); 21—Geological boundary; 22—Reverse fault; 23—Unknown fault; 24—Copper ore spot; 25—Gold ore spot; 26—Iron ore spot; 27—Polymetallic ore spot; 28—Katebasu gold deposit

里木板块的碰撞过程有关。

那拉提北缘断裂指示早古生代Terskey洋缝合带,那拉提南缘断裂代表古生代南天山洋缝合带^[2,3,6,10,14,15]。受这些主干断裂长期继承性活动影响,卡特巴阿苏金矿床所在区域NE和近EW走向的韧-脆性断裂发育,主干断裂附近常伴随出现多级性质不同并与之近平行的次级断裂,成为金成矿的主要容矿构造^[3]。那拉提北缘和南缘2条深大断裂走向NEE,近平行,倾向相向,均表现出逆断裂性质(图2)^[1-3]。那拉提北缘断裂倾向南,倾角约60°,可观察到断裂带有多级压扭性断面,断层面呈波状弯曲,镜面擦痕

和阶步发育,指示南盘向北逆冲,为压扭性结构面。那拉提南缘断裂倾向北,倾角约65°,发育大型韧性剪切带。那拉提(中天山)南、北缘逆冲推覆构造继承性活动明显,卡特巴阿苏金矿床即产在北缘逆冲构造上盘中天山之中^[1,3]。

3 矿床地质

卡特巴阿苏金矿区因大规模岩浆侵入,地层出露面积有限,主要为上志留统巴音布鲁克组(S_3by),为中酸性凝灰岩夹大理岩和灰岩,分布于矿区南部和西北部(图3)。矿区巴音布鲁克组灰岩多受岩浆

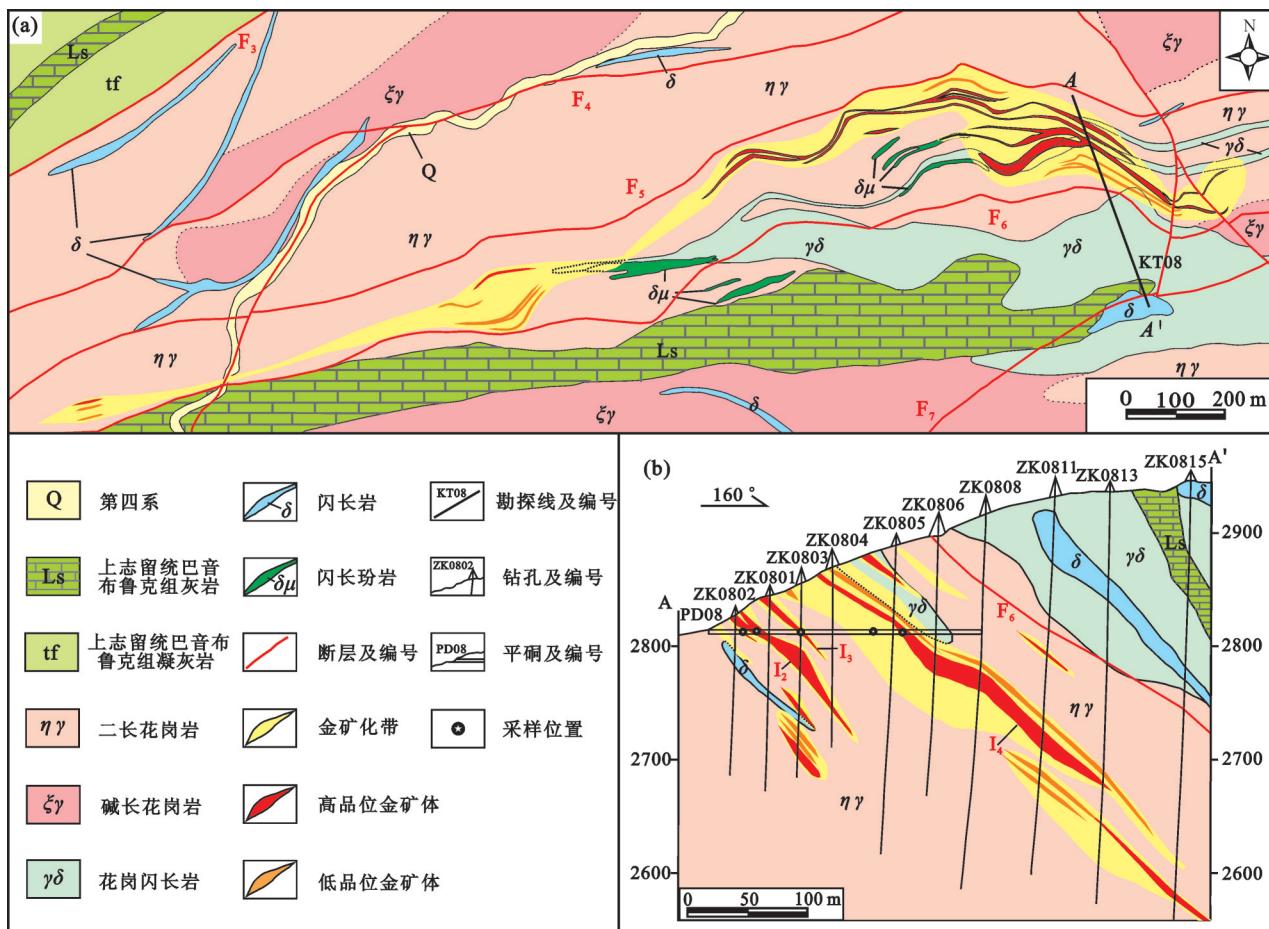


图3 新疆西天山卡特巴阿苏金矿床地质图(a)和08号勘探线剖面图(b)(据参考文献[1, 3]修改)

Fig.3 Geological map of the Katebasu gold deposit (a) and geological section along No. 8 exploration section (b), Western Tianshan Mountains, Xinjiang (modified after references [1, 3])

热变质形成大理岩, 凝灰岩中矿物重结晶现象明显。就目前勘探工作揭露, 巴音布鲁克组地层中尚未发现工业金矿体, 但与岩体接触带可见矽卡岩及相关块状黄铜矿石^[1-3]。

矿区大面积出露石炭纪中深成侵入岩体, 以二长花岗岩最广泛, 呈岩床、岩株状。其次为碱长花岗岩、花岗闪长岩, 呈岩枝、岩脉产出, 也见闪长岩和闪长玢岩岩脉(图3)。地质测量和探矿工程中观察的岩体侵入关系大致指示二长花岗岩与碱长花岗岩侵入时间较早, 两者可能为相变关系^[1, 3], 花岗闪长岩稍晚侵入于二长花岗岩和碱长花岗岩, 闪长岩、闪长玢岩岩脉侵入时间最晚(图3)。矿区碱长花岗岩、闪长岩中目前未发现金矿化, 其余侵入体均发育不同程度金矿化。

矿区二长花岗岩呈淡红色, 块状构造, 粗晶花

岗结构(图4-a), 由斜长石(35%)、钾长石(35%)、石英(25%)及黑云母(5%)组成(图4-a,b), 可见磁铁矿、磷灰石等副矿物, 深成侵入特点明显^[22]。斜长石半自形晶, 大小0.8 mm×0.4 mm~2.6 mm×1.4 mm, 发育聚片双晶, An=20; 钾长石呈他形粒状, 粒径0.8~4.8 mm, 显条纹结构; 石英呈他形粒状, 粒径0.6~4.0 mm, 波状消光显著, 表面干净; 黑云母半自形片状, 一组完全解理, 大小0.3~1.2 mm(图4-b)。矿区二长花岗岩是金成矿主要地质体。

矿区碱长花岗岩呈肉红色, 块状构造, 粗晶花岗结构(图4-c), 主要由斜长石(15%)、钾长石(47%)、石英(35%)及黑云母(3%)组成(图4-d), 见榍石、磷灰石等副矿物。斜长石呈半自形, 粒径1.0 mm×0.6 mm~3.2 mm×1.6 mm, 聚片双晶发育, An=26; 钾长石呈他形板状, 粒径1.6~6.4 mm, 显条纹结构; 石英

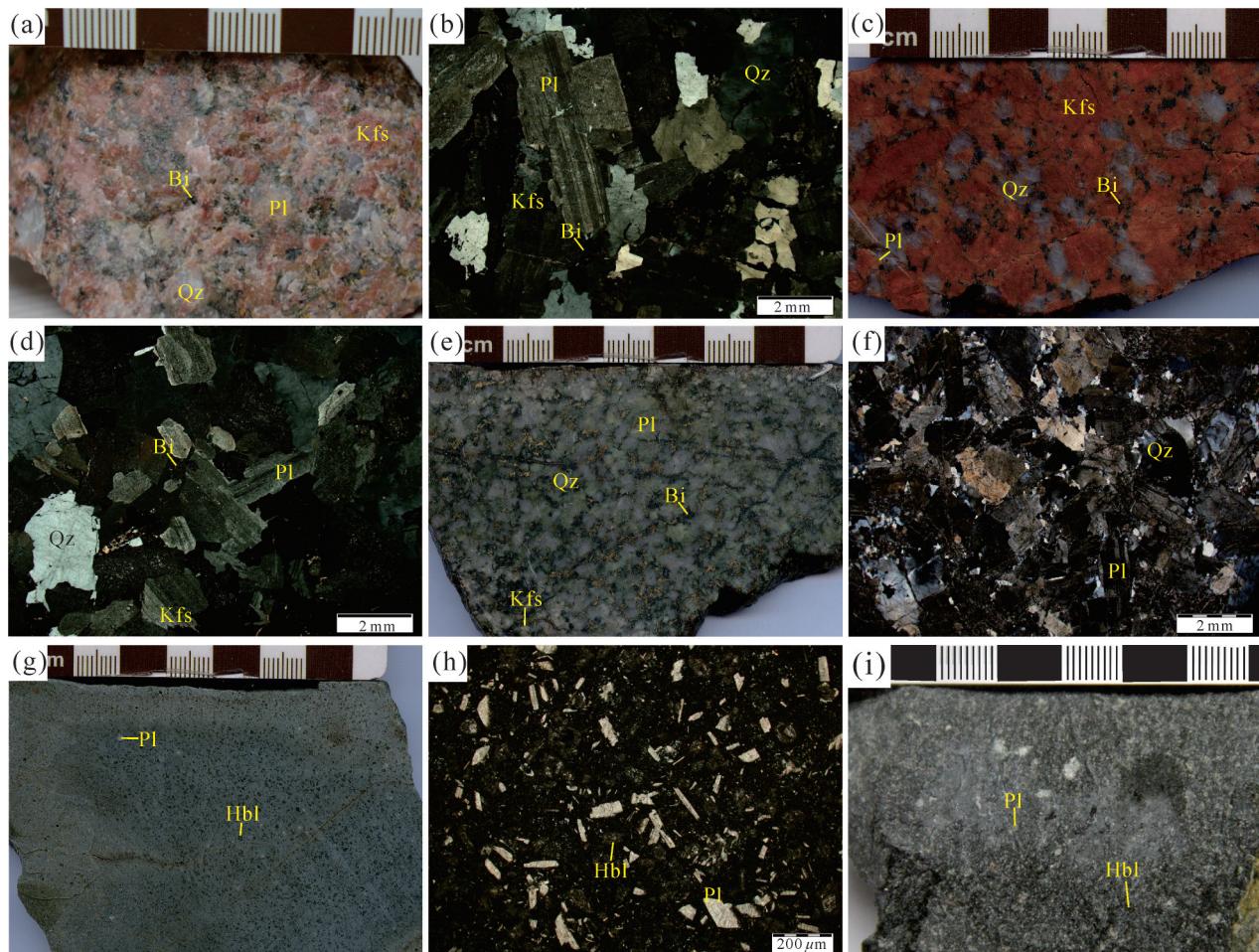


图4 新疆西天山卡特巴阿苏金矿区主要侵入岩及其岩相学照片

a—二长花岗岩(手标本), 呈肤红色, 块状构造, 粗晶花岗结构, 由斜长石(35%)、钾长石(35%)、石英(25%)及黑云母(5%)组成; b—二长花岗岩(显微照片, 正交偏光), 粗晶花岗结构, 由半自形晶斜长石、钾长石、石英、黑云母组成; c—碱长花岗岩(手标本), 肉红色, 块状构造, 粗晶花岗结构, 由斜长石(15%)、钾长石(47%)、石英(35%)及黑云母(3%)组成; d—碱长花岗岩(显微照片, 正交偏光), 粗晶花岗结构, 由半自形晶斜长石、钾长石、石英、黑云母组成; e—花岗闪长岩(手标本), 呈灰色, 块状构造, 中粗粒花岗结构, 由斜长石(50%)、钾长石(20%)、石英(25%)及黑云母(5%)组成; f—花岗闪长岩(显微照片, 正交偏光), 粗晶花岗结构, 由半自形晶斜长石、钾长石、石英、黑云母组成; g—闪长玢岩(手标本), 灰色, 块状构造, 似斑状结构, 斑晶由斜长石(9%)和角闪石(6%)组成; h—闪长玢岩(显微照片, 正交偏光), 斜长石斑晶呈半自形, 角闪石斑晶呈半自形柱状, 基质主要由斜长石(45%)、角闪石(35%)组成; i—闪长岩(手标本), 呈灰色, 块状构造, 半自形中细粒结构, 主要由斜长石(60%)和角闪石(38%)组成

Fig.4 Intrusion rocks and their microfabrics in the Katebasu gold deposit, Xinjiang, Western Tianshan Mountains

a—Monzonitic granite (hand specimen), the skin red, massive structure, coarse granitic texture, made up of plagioclase (35%), potassium feldspar (35%), quartz (25%) and biotite (5%); b—Monzonitic granite (microphotograph, crossed nicols), coarse granitic texture, made up of subhedral plagioclase, potassium feldspar, quartz and biotite; c—Alkali-feldspar granite (hand specimen), the pale red, massive structure, coarse granitic texture, made up of plagioclase (15%), potassium feldspar (47%), quartz (35%) and biotite (3%); d—Alkali-feldspar granite (microphotograph, crossed nicols), coarse granitic texture, made up of subhedral plagioclase, potassium feldspar, quartz and biotite; e—Granodiorite (hand specimen), gray, massive structure, granitic texture, made up of plagioclase (50%), potassium feldspar (20%), quartz (25%) and biotite (5%); f—Granodiorite (microphotograph, crossed nicols), coarse granitic texture, made up of subhedral plagioclase, potassium feldspar, quartz and biotite; g—Dioritic porphyry (hand specimen), gray, massive structure, porphyritoid texture, phenocryst is made up of plagioclase (9%) and hornblende; h—Dioritic porphyry (microphotograph, crossed nicols), plagioclase phenocryst is subhedral, plagioclase phenocryst is subhedral stumpy, the matrix is made up of plagioclase (45%) and hornblende (35%); i—Diorite (hand specimen), gray, massive structure, subhedral granitic texture, mainly made up of plagioclase (60%) and hornblende (38%)

呈他形粒状, 粒径 1.0~4.5 mm, 有波状消光; 黑云母呈半自形片状, 大小 0.4~1.2 mm。

矿区花岗闪长岩呈灰色, 块状构造, 中粗粒花

岗结构(图4-e), 由斜长石(50%)、钾长石(20%)、石英(25%)及黑云母(5%)组成(图4-f), 见磁铁矿、磷灰石、榍石等副矿物。斜长石呈半自形, 粒径 1.6 mm×

、榍石等副矿物。斜长石呈半自形, 粒径 1.6 mm×

0.8 mm~4.0 mm×2.0 mm, 发育聚片双晶; 钾长石呈半自形板状, 粒径为1.6~4.0 mm, 显条纹结构; 石英呈他形粒状, 粒径1.5~4.5 mm, 显波状消光, 表面较干净; 黑云母呈他形—半自形片状, 片径为0.4~1.0 mm。矿区花岗闪长岩是金成矿次要地质体。

矿区闪长玢岩呈灰色, 块状构造, 似斑状结构(图4-g), 斑晶由斜长石(9%)和角闪石(6%)组成(图4-h); 斜长石呈半自形, 粒径0.8 mm×0.4 mm~2.0 mm×1.0 mm; 角闪石呈半自形柱状, 粒径0.8~2.0 mm。基质由斜长石(45%)、角闪石(35%)及石英(3%)、磁铁矿(2%)等组成, 斜长石呈半自形, 粒径0.2 mm×0.1 mm~0.6 mm×0.3 mm; 角闪石呈半自形柱状, 粒径0.2~0.5 mm。

矿区闪长岩呈灰色, 块状构造, 半自形中细粒结构(图4-i), 主要由斜长石(60%)和角闪石(38%)组成, 少量石英(2%)和磷灰石等。斜长石呈半自形, 粒径0.4 mm×0.2 mm~1.6 mm×0.8 mm; 角闪石呈半自形柱状, 粒径0.4~2.0 mm; 石英呈他形粒状结构, 粒径0.1~0.2 mm, 显波状消光。

矿区内断裂构造普遍发育, 那拉提北缘深大断裂在矿区北部以NEE向展布, 是一条长期活动构造断裂带, 受其影响矿区内发育多条包括F₅、F₆断裂在内的NEE向韧性断裂, 性质与那拉提北缘断裂相似, 断裂南倾, 倾角约60°。断裂构造使岩体明显破碎, 为成矿流体活动和金矿化-蚀变提供了有利条件(图3)。更晚期发育一组近SN向断裂, 对容矿构造、矿化体有轻微错开迹象(图3)。

金矿化带受F₅、F₆两条断裂之间的次级断裂构造控制明显(图3-a), 分布在二长花岗岩、花岗闪长岩、闪长玢岩等岩体内构造破碎带中, 长约2.7 km, 宽20~250 m, 沿NEE向呈透镜状分布, 走向约70°, 倾向南, 倾角40°~70°(图3-a、b)。矿化带呈现东部矿化蚀变强烈, 范围广, 集中了主要金矿体; 而西部矿化蚀变范围变小, 矿体规模偏小(图3-a)。

金矿化带内主要产有3种工业矿体, 分别为金矿体15条、铜矿体7条及金铜矿体2条^[1], 其中金矿体地表多有出露(图3), 金铜矿体和铜矿体多为隐伏矿体。矿体形态呈透镜状、似板状, 总体走向为NE—NEE, 倾向S—SE向, 倾角40°~60°, 与矿区内主要断裂产状一致, 矿体长度为几米到几百米, 厚度为几米到几十米, 控制延深几百米(图3)。

I₄号矿体为矿区主要金矿体, 矿体呈似板状, 局部膨大呈透镜状, 走向50°~80°, 倾角约50°, 长度约600 m, 厚度为1~14 m(图3-b), 金成矿地质体主要为二长花岗岩和花岗闪长岩岩体, 构造破碎明显, 由矿化中心向外依次出现硅化、绢云母化、绿泥石化、绿帘石化等蚀变类型(图5-a)。含金黄铁矿呈浸染状、细脉状与硅化蚀变关系密切, 多位于矿体中部(图5-b); 矿体边部发育绢云母化、绿泥石化、绿帘石化和黄铁矿化等蚀变(图5-c); 它们在地质剖面中常呈线型展布(图5-a), 受韧性断裂构造控制明显, 与金成矿关系密切。二长花岗岩也见不伴随含金硫化物矿化的钾长石化蚀变(图5-d), 在地质剖面中呈面型分布, 与岩体的自变质作用有关, 可能发生在主成矿期之前。

卡特巴阿苏金矿石表现为蚀变二长花岗岩中的细脉状(图6-a)、网脉状(图6-b)、不规则脉状(图6-d)和浸染状(图6-a)含金硫化物自然类型, 矿石矿物见黄铁矿、黄铜矿(图6)和微量闪锌矿(图6-c)、银金矿(图6-h)、自然银(图6-i)等, 脉石矿物为石英(图6-a、b、e、f)和蚀变二长花岗岩中的钾长石(图6-a)、斜长石(图6-f)、黑云母、石英、绢云母、绿泥石、绿帘石等。矿石中黄铁矿多呈半自形晶, 与石英共生(图6-b、e), 显微镜下未见其中有金或银的独立矿物, 沿其内部裂隙或粒间常见他形黄铜矿(图6-c、g、h)、闪锌矿(图6-c), 反映黄铁矿与黄铜矿应是早晚不同矿化阶段的产物。黄铜矿晶体内部可见包裹的银金矿(图6-h)和粒间的自然银(图6-i)。电子探针(EPMA)分析表明, 金矿石中黄铁矿普遍含金0.004%~0.128%, 黄铜矿含金0.026%~0.099%(表1), 为重要载金矿物。针对采自8号平硐I₄矿体13KT-33号矿石样品中半自形晶黄铁矿(图7-a)的面扫描分析可见, 黄铁矿不显内部成分环带结构(图7-b、c), 晶格内均匀含As(图7-d)、Ag(图7-e)、Au(图7-f), 指示黄铁矿中金为晶格金。

4 样品及观测分析

4.1 REE组成分析

对采自卡特巴阿苏矿区5件金矿石样品经蒸馏水清洗、晾干, 粉碎至40~60目淘洗、低温烘干, 然后在实体显微镜下人工逐粒挑选黄铁矿单矿物样品, 纯度达99%以上, 最后粉碎至200目, 备REE组成分

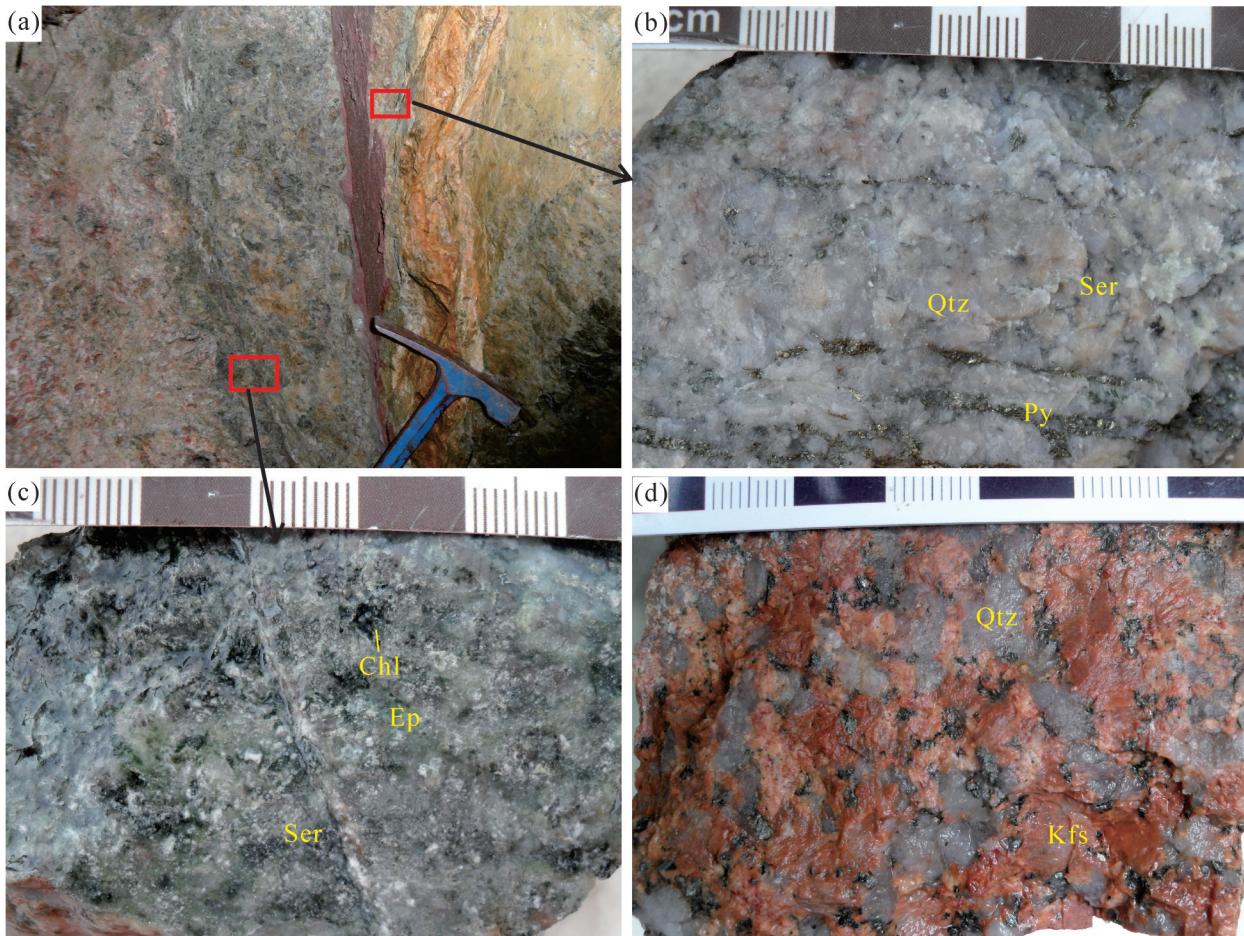


图5 新疆西天山卡特巴阿苏矿区金矿化蚀变现象和标本

a—金矿体坑道照片,展示二长花岗岩体内沿断裂构造发育的金矿化蚀变,矿体中部为含金黄铁矿硅化蚀变岩,边部为含金黄铁矿绢云母绿石绿帘石蚀变岩;b—矿体中部矿石标本,二长花岗岩发生含金黄铁矿硅化蚀变形成的金矿石;c—矿体边部金矿石标本,二长花岗岩发生含金黄铁矿绢云母绿泥石绿帘石化蚀变形成的金矿石;d—二长花岗岩发生钾长石化蚀变,不伴随金和硫化物矿化;

Qtz—石英; Py—黄铁矿; Ser—绢云母; Ep—绿帘石; Kfs—钾长石

Fig. 5 Gold mineralization and alteration in the Katebasu gold district, Xinjiang, western Tianshan Mountains

a—Photograph of gold orebody in exploratory adit, showing the gold mineralization alteration in monzonitic granite along fault structure, the center of gold orebody is silicified rocks with gold-bearing pyritization and the edge is sericite chlorite epidote altered rock with gold-bearing pyritization;

b—The gold ore specimen in the center of gold orebody which is the pyritization and silicification of the Monzonite granite; c—The gold ore specimen at the edge of gold orebody which is the deformed pyritization sericite chlorite epidotization of the monzonite granite; d—Potassically altered monzonite granite without gold and sulfide mineralization;

Qtz—Quartz; Py—Pyrite; Ser—Sericite; Ep—Epidote; Kfs—Potash feldspar

析。对采自矿区及外围没有矿化蚀变的7件二长花岗岩以及矿区外围志留系巴音布鲁克组9件中基性火山岩新鲜样品经蒸馏水清洗、晾干,粉碎至200目,备REE组成分析。金矿石中黄铁矿、二长花岗岩和志留系火山岩的REE分析在中国核工业集团北京地质研究院完成,所用仪器为ELEMENT-XR型等离子体质谱仪,分析精度优于2%,分析结果见表2,球粒陨石标准化REE配分曲线见图8。

金矿石中黄铁矿 $\Sigma\text{REE}=21.608\times10^{-6}\sim272.582\times$

10^{-6} ,轻重稀土分馏中等($\text{LREE/HREE}=5.11\sim15.13$,均值10.05),Eu负异常明显($\delta\text{Eu}=0.51\sim0.64$)。二长花岗岩 $\Sigma\text{REE}=190.44\times10^{-6}\sim212.48\times10^{-6}$,轻重稀土分馏中等($\text{LREE/HREE}=8.17\sim10.71$),Eu负异常明显($\delta\text{Eu}=0.55\sim0.66$)。志留系火山岩 $\Sigma\text{REE}=44.81\times10^{-6}\sim404.01\times10^{-6}$,轻重稀土分馏中等($\text{LREE/HREE}=2.54\sim10.06$),Eu负异常($\delta\text{Eu}=0.63\sim1.19$)。

4.2 流体包裹体观测

在矿区勘探坑道内采集含金硫化物石英脉样

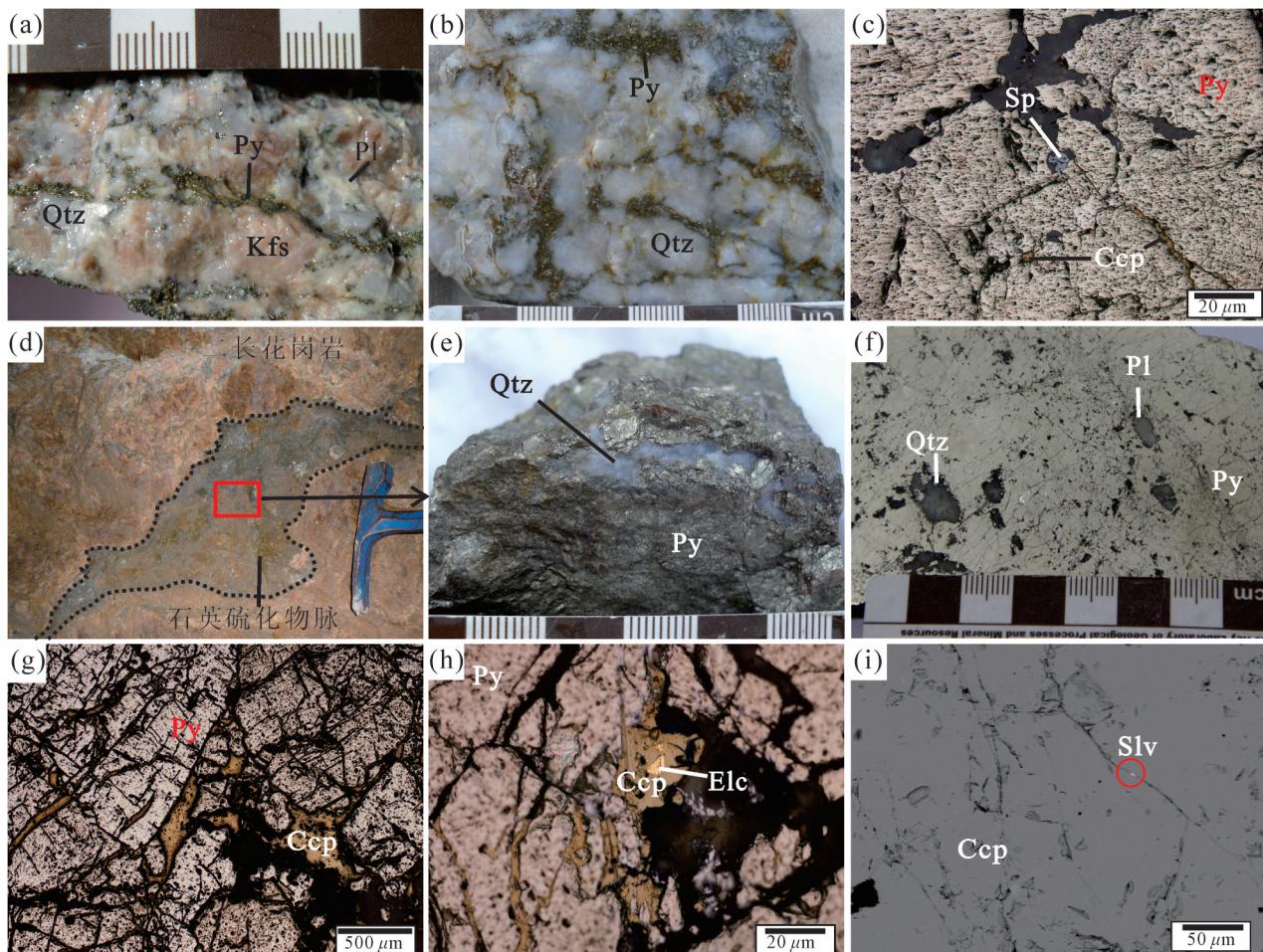


图6 新疆西天山卡特巴阿苏金矿石及其矿物组成与组构

a—金矿石标本, 蚀变二长花岗岩中的浸染状、细脉状含金黄铁矿矿石; b—金矿石标本, 强烈硅化蚀变岩中的网脉状含金黄铁矿矿石; c—金矿石光片显微照片, 反射单偏光, 示矿石矿物主要为黄铁矿和少量黄铜矿、闪锌矿; d—蚀变二长花岗岩中含金的不规则石英硫化物脉, 地点为矿区8号勘探线勘探坑道内; e—采自照片d中的金矿石, 主要由黄铁矿和石英组成; f—金矿石光片反射单偏光显微照片, 示矿石中仅黄铁矿及脉石矿物石英和斜长石; g—金矿石光片反射单偏光显微照片, 他形黄铜矿穿插分布在半自形晶黄铁矿裂隙或粒间, 示黄铁矿与黄铜矿为早晚不同矿化阶段的产物; h—金矿石光片反射单偏光显微照片, 他形黄铜矿穿插分布在半自形晶黄铁矿裂隙或粒间, 示黄铁矿与黄铜矿为早晚不同矿化阶段的产物, 他形黄铜矿中包裹银金矿; i—金矿石电子探针背散射图像, 黄铜矿粒间的自然银;

Qtz—石英; Kfs—钾长石; Pl—斜长石; Py—黄铁矿; Ccp—黄铜矿; Sp—闪锌矿; Elc—银金矿; Slv—自然银

Fig. 6 The Katebasu gold ores and their mineral compositions and fabrics, Xinjiang, western Tianshan Mountains

a—Gold ore specimen, disseminated and fine vein pyrite in the altered monzonite granite; b—Gold ore specimen, mesh-vein gold-bearing pyrite in the heavy silicification altered rock; c—Gold ore optical micrograph, reflection plainlight, showing that ore minerals are mainly made up of pyrite and a little copper pyrites and sphalerite; d—Gold-bearing quartz sulfide vein in the altered monzonite with irregular shape, in the exploratory adit along No. 8 exploration line; e—The gold ore in the specimen of d, made up of pyrite and quartz; f—Gold ore optical micrograph, reflection plainlight, showing that gold ore is made up of pyrite and veined quartz and plagioclase; g—Gold ore optical micrograph, reflection plainlight, showing that pyrite and copper pyrite were formed at different stages with the phenomenon that dependent-structured copper pyrite is distributed in the fracture ore interparticles of the subhedral pyrites; h—Gold ore optical micrograph, reflection plainlight, showing that pyrite and copper pyrite were formed at different stages with the phenomenon that dependent-structured copper pyrite is distributed in the fracture ore interparticles of the subhedral pyrites, dependent-structured copper pyrite includes electrum; i—Electron probe back scattering image of the gold ore, showing the native silver in the copper pyrite particles; Qtz—Quartz; Kfs—Potash feldspar; Pl—Plagioclase; Py—Pyrite; Ccp—Chalcopyrite; Sp—Sphalerite; Elc—Electrum; Slv—Native silver

表1 新疆西天山卡特巴阿苏金矿床矿石矿物电子探针分析结果(%)
Table 1 EPMA analytical results of the ore minerals in the Katebasu gold deposit, Xinjiang, western Tianshan Mountains (%)

| 样品编号 | 矿物名称 | S | Fe | Cu | Au | Ag | As | Pb | Zn | Co | Ni | Se | Bi | Sb | Total |
|-------------|------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|---------|
| 8-2-4 | 黄铁矿 [~] | 53.353 | 47.109 | 0.009 | 0.065 | — | 0.017 | — | — | 0.086 | 0.011 | — | — | — | 100.65 |
| 11-2-3 | 黄铜矿 [~] | 34.24 | 30.472 | 34.561 | — | 0.03 | 0.023 | — | — | 0.032 | — | — | — | 0.005 | 99.363 |
| 11-1-1 | 黄铜矿 [~] | 34.623 | 30.116 | 34.375 | — | 0.011 | — | 0.024 | — | 0.053 | 0.003 | — | — | — | 99.205 |
| 11-5-5 | 黄铁矿 [~] | 53.033 | 46.276 | 0.02 | 0.041 | 0.004 | 0.098 | 0.021 | 0.02 | 0.1 | — | — | — | — | 99.613 |
| 28-1-1 | 黄铁矿 [~] | 52.87 | 46.413 | 0.093 | 0.061 | — | 0.012 | — | 0.028 | 0.061 | — | 0.021 | — | 0.01 | 99.569 |
| 28-1-4 | 自然银 | 16.445 | 4.805 | 9.858 | — | 68.512 | — | 0.028 | 0.015 | 0.037 | — | — | 0.033 | — | 99.733 |
| 28-3-2 | 黄铜矿 [~] | 34.79 | 30.166 | 34.107 | 0.099 | 0.005 | — | — | 0.041 | 0.023 | — | — | — | — | 99.231 |
| 28-3-6 | 自然银 | 17.351 | 7.326 | 10.524 | 0.046 | 65.558 | — | — | 0.055 | — | — | — | — | — | 100.86 |
| 28-3-3 | 黄铁矿 [~] | 53.285 | 46.685 | 0.011 | 0.025 | — | 0.04 | — | 0.006 | 0.081 | — | 0.008 | — | 0.034 | 100.175 |
| 34-1-8 | 黄铁矿 [~] | 52.827 | 45.952 | 0.054 | 0.094 | 0.022 | 0.019 | — | — | 0.096 | — | — | — | — | 99.064 |
| 34-2-1 | 黄铁矿 [~] | 53.353 | 42.485 | 0.008 | — | — | 0.018 | — | — | 0.114 | 3.422 | 0.004 | — | — | 99.404 |
| 34-2-2 | 黄铜矿 [~] | 34.676 | 30.733 | 35.075 | 0.026 | — | — | — | 0.051 | 0.094 | — | 0.024 | — | — | 100.679 |
| 29-1-1-6 | 黄铁矿 [~] | 53.948 | 45.77 | — | 0.126 | 0.006 | — | 0.003 | 0.01 | 0.105 | — | 0.004 | — | — | 99.972 |
| 29-1-1-7 | 黄铁矿 [~] | 53.246 | 46.265 | 0.02 | 0.038 | — | — | — | — | 0.098 | — | — | — | — | 99.667 |
| 29-3-1 | 黄铁矿 [~] | 53.729 | 46.786 | — | 0.004 | 0.004 | 0.018 | — | — | 0.087 | — | — | — | 0.012 | 100.64 |
| 29-3-2 | 黄铜矿 [~] | 34.131 | 30.505 | 34.367 | — | 0.002 | 0.001 | 0.01 | — | 0.067 | — | 0.025 | — | — | 99.108 |
| 13KT-33-1-1 | 金银矿 [~] | 0.107 | 1.258 | 1.936 | 83.564 | 12.574 | — | — | — | 0.038 | — | 0.471 | — | — | 99.948 |
| 13KT-33-2-1 | 金银矿 [~] | 8.216 | 7.956 | 10.032 | 60.765 | 12.649 | — | — | — | 0.01 | 0.004 | 0.018 | 0.263 | — | 99.913 |
| 13KT-33-2-2 | 黄铜矿 [~] | 34.925 | 30.434 | 33.62 | — | — | — | — | 0.028 | 0.042 | — | 0.038 | — | — | 99.087 |
| 13KT-33-3-1 | 黄铁矿 [~] | 52.471 | 46.555 | 0.015 | 0.074 | — | 0.05 | 0.006 | 0.031 | 0.081 | — | 0.024 | — | 0.016 | 99.323 |
| 1-2-3 | 黄铁矿 [~] | 52.961 | 46.383 | 0.053 | 0.033 | — | 0.044 | — | — | 0.086 | — | 0.029 | — | — | 99.589 |
| 1-1-2 | 黄铜矿 [~] | 34.984 | 30.275 | 34.06 | — | — | 0.039 | — | 0.036 | 0.04 | — | — | — | — | 99.434 |
| 1-2-1 | 黄铜矿 [~] | 34.563 | 30.417 | 34.311 | — | 0.032 | — | — | 0.059 | 0.044 | — | — | — | — | 99.426 |

续表1

| 样品编号 | 矿物名称 | S | Fe | Cu | Au | Ag | As | Pb | Zn | Co | Ni | Se | Bi | Sb | Total |
|--------|------------------|--------|--------|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|-------|
| 1-1-4 | 黄铁矿 ^a | 52.943 | 45.84 | 0.012 | 0.077 | — | — | 0.003 | 0.132 | — | — | — | 0.038 | 99.045 | |
| 1-2-2 | 黄铜矿 ^a | 34.533 | 30.179 | 34.14 | — | 0.001 | — | 0.022 | 0.056 | — | — | 0.02 | — | 98.951 | |
| 1-1-1 | 黄铜矿 ^a | 34.165 | 30.605 | 34.554 | — | — | — | 0.016 | 0.054 | — | — | — | — | 99.394 | |
| 1-1-3 | 黄铁矿 ^a | 53.527 | 46.006 | — | 0.128 | 0.002 | 0.139 | — | 0.049 | — | — | — | — | 99.851 | |
| 2-1-2 | 黄铁矿 ^a | 53.334 | 46.296 | 0.097 | 0.046 | 0.051 | 0.019 | — | 0.005 | 0.12 | — | 0.025 | — | 99.995 | |
| 2-1-5 | 黄铜矿 ^a | 35.177 | 30.479 | 34.012 | — | — | — | 0.014 | 0.095 | — | — | — | — | 99.777 | |
| 2-1-6 | 黄铁矿 ^a | 53.557 | 46.078 | 0.085 | 0.015 | 0.002 | 0.079 | — | — | 0.114 | — | 0.008 | — | 99.938 | |
| 2-2-1 | 黄铜矿 ^a | 35.208 | 30.099 | 34.091 | 0.049 | 0.045 | — | — | 0.042 | — | 0.004 | — | — | 99.538 | |
| 2-2-3 | 黄铁矿 ^a | 34.846 | 30.633 | 33.616 | — | 0.016 | 0.056 | 0.1 | 0.002 | 0.072 | — | — | — | 99.341 | |
| 2-2-2 | 黄铁矿 ^a | 53.103 | 46.314 | 0.002 | 0.023 | 0.008 | 0.013 | 0.021 | 0.003 | 0.075 | — | — | 0.003 | 99.565 | |
| K-3 | 黄铁矿 ^a | 52.521 | 47.003 | 0.023 | — | 0.008 | — | — | 0.011 | 0.071 | — | — | — | 99.637 | |
| K-2 | 黄铁矿 ^a | 52.756 | 46.706 | — | — | 0.051 | — | 0.019 | 0.09 | — | — | — | 0.05 | 99.672 | |
| K-1 | 黄铁矿 ^a | 52.661 | 46.952 | — | 0.046 | 0.011 | 0.034 | — | 0.095 | — | — | — | — | 99.799 | |
| 23-1-1 | 黄铁矿 ^a | 53.041 | 45.975 | — | — | 0.027 | 0.057 | — | 0.01 | 0.093 | — | — | 0.002 | 99.205 | |
| 23-2-1 | 黄铁矿 ^a | 53.89 | 45.955 | — | 0.069 | 0.002 | 0.028 | — | 0.087 | — | — | — | 0.006 | 99.336 | |
| 23-2-2 | 黄铁矿 ^a | 53.325 | 45.925 | 0.008 | — | 0.015 | 0.045 | — | — | 0.073 | — | — | — | 99.391 | |
| 23-3-1 | 黄铁矿 ^a | 53.376 | 45.784 | — | 0.073 | — | 0.004 | — | 0.004 | 0.067 | — | — | — | 99.308 | |

注:在中国地质科学院矿产资源研究所电子探针室完成测试,仪器型号JXA-8230,加速电压20 kV,电流20 nA,束斑直径1 μm。

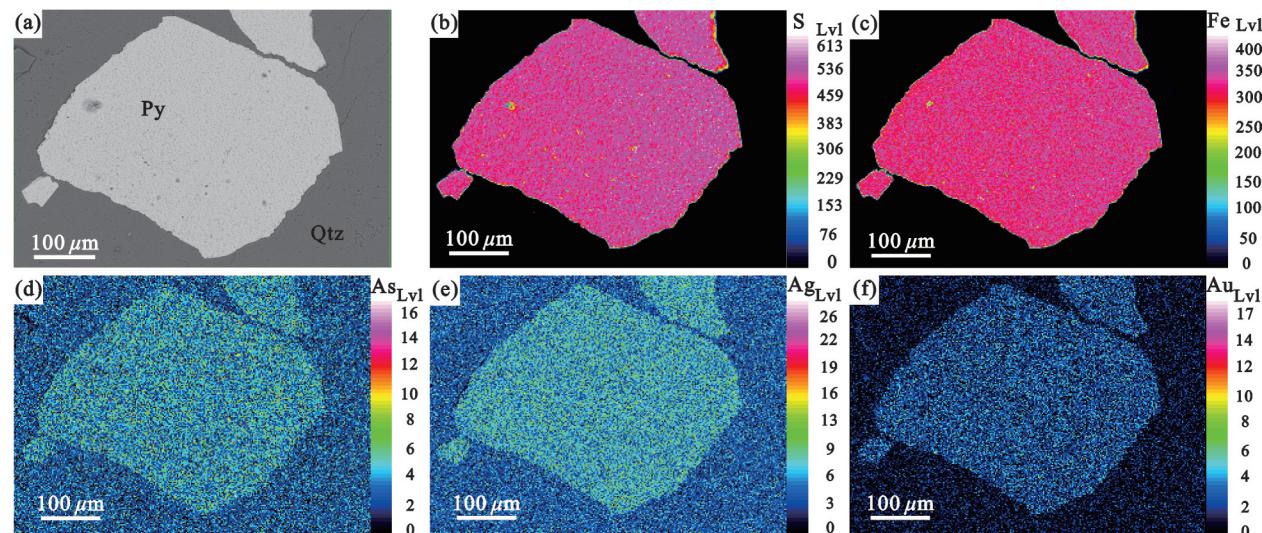


图 7 新疆西天山卡特巴阿苏金矿石中黄铁矿背散射及元素面扫描图像

a—金矿石中半自形黄铁矿背散射图像(Qtz—石英; Py—黄铁矿); b—黄铁矿中硫的面扫描结果, 硫元素在黄铁矿中均匀分布; c—黄铁矿中铁元素的面扫描结果, 铁在黄铁矿中均匀分布; d—黄铁矿中砷元素的面扫描结果, 砷在黄铁矿中均匀分布; e—黄铁矿中银元素的面扫描结果, 银在黄铁矿中均匀分布; f—黄铁矿中金元素的面扫描结果, 金在黄铁矿中均匀分布

Fig. 7 BSE and EMPA surface scan images of pyrite in ores of the Katebasu gold deposit, Xinjiang, western Tianshan Mountains
a—Back scattering image of subhedral pyrite in the gold ore (Qtz—Quartz; Py—Pyrite); b—Area scanning of the sulfur of pyrite, showing the uniformed distribution of sulfur; c—Area scanning of the iron of pyrite, showing the uniformed distribution of iron; d—Area scanning of the arsenic of pyrite, showing the uniformed distribution of arsenic; e—Area scanning of the silver of pyrite, showing the uniformed distribution of silver; f—Area scanning of the gold of pyrite, showing the uniformed distribution of gold

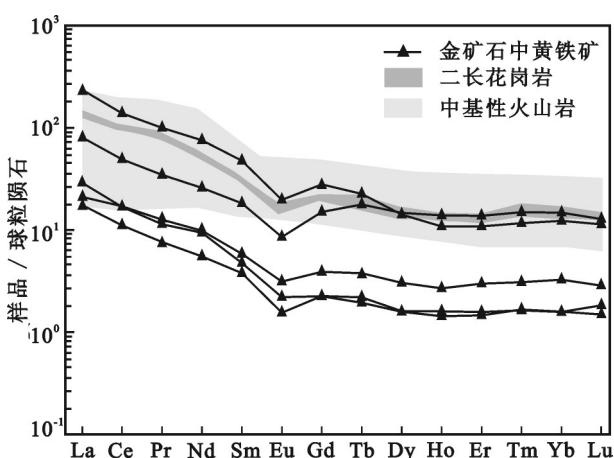


图 8 新疆西天山卡特巴阿苏金矿石中黄铁矿、二长花岗岩和志留系火山岩REE配分曲线

Fig. 8 The REE patterns of the pyrite in the gold ores, monzogranite and Silurian volcanic rock in the Katebasu gold deposit, Xinjiang, western Tianshan Mountains

品, 首先磨制成厚度为 0.25~0.3 mm 的双面抛光流体包裹体片, 进行岩相学观察、显微测温和显微激光拉曼光谱分析; 然后, 粉碎含金硫化物石英脉样

品至 60~70 目清洗、晾干, 实体显微镜下人工逐粒挑选出石英单矿物样品, 纯度 99%以上, 备 H-O 同位素组成分析。流体包裹体显微测温及单个包裹体激光拉曼光谱分析是在中国科学院矿产资源重点实验室完成, 显微测温在 Linkam THMS-600 型冷热台上完成, -120~-70°C 区间的测定精度为 $\pm 0.5^\circ\text{C}$, -70~+100°C 区间为 $\pm 0.2^\circ\text{C}$ 、100~500°C 区间为 $\pm 2^\circ\text{C}$; 激光拉曼光谱分析使用 HORIBA Jobin Yvon 公司生产的 LabRAM HR800 型显微激光拉曼光谱仪, 100~4000 cm⁻¹ 全波段一次取峰, 激光束斑大小 1 μm , 光谱分辨率 2 cm⁻¹。

显微镜下观察可见, 矿石中石英流体包裹体主要类型为气液两相水溶液包裹体(I型)和 CO₂-H₂O 多相/两相包裹体(II型)。I型包裹体加热时都能均一到液相, 有时气液比高(图 9-a, Ia型), 大小一般为 3~7 μm , 气相比例 20%~40%; 有时气液比低(图 9-d, Ib型), 大小为 2~8 μm , 气相比例 5%~10%。II型包裹体发育 CO₂-H₂O 三相包裹体(图 9-b、c、e, IIa型)和少量的 CO₂-H₂O 两相包裹体(图 9-d、f, IIb型)2 种, IIa型包裹体普遍发育, 呈孤立状、群状分布, 大

表2 新疆西天山卡特巴阿苏金矿石中黄铁矿、二长花岗岩和志留系火山岩稀土元素组成
Table 2 REE compositions of the pyrite in the Katabasu gold deposit, monzogranite and Silurian volcanic rock, Xinjiang, western Tianshan Mountains

| 样品号 | 样品类型 | $w_{\text{B}}/10^{-6}$ | | | | | | | | | | LREE/HREE | δEu | | | | | | |
|---------|----------------------|------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|-------|------|-------|------|-----------|--------------------|------|------|-------|--------|-------|------|
| | | La | Ce | Pr | Nd | Sm | Eu | Gd | Tb | Dy | Ho | Er | Tm | Yb | Lu | Y | REE | | |
| KT-01 | 金矿石中黄铁矿 ^a | 5.45 | 8.97 | 0.93 | 3.31 | 0.73 | 0.11 | 0.58 | 0.10 | 0.52 | 0.12 | 0.33 | 0.05 | 0.33 | 0.06 | 2.58 | 21.61 | 9.31 | 0.51 |
| KT-12 | | 8.99 | 13.60 | 1.39 | 5.64 | 0.92 | 0.16 | 0.58 | 0.09 | 0.51 | 0.10 | 0.31 | 0.05 | 0.33 | 0.05 | 2.76 | 32.74 | 15.13 | 0.63 |
| KT-16 | | 6.54 | 13.80 | 1.54 | 5.91 | 1.14 | 0.23 | 1.01 | 0.18 | 0.98 | 0.19 | 0.63 | 0.10 | 0.68 | 0.09 | 4.79 | 33.02 | 7.55 | 0.64 |
| KT-43 | | 25.00 | 39.70 | 4.23 | 15.50 | 3.56 | 0.62 | 3.89 | 0.84 | 4.74 | 1.00 | 2.89 | 0.48 | 3.09 | 0.41 | 22.90 | 105.97 | 5.11 | 0.51 |
| PD08-5 | | 73.10 | 112.0 | 12.20 | 45.30 | 9.29 | 1.45 | 7.24 | 1.07 | 4.56 | 0.78 | 2.28 | 0.38 | 2.57 | 0.37 | 17.50 | 272.58 | 13.17 | 0.52 |
| KT-57 | 二长花岗岩 | 47.70 | 87.40 | 11.30 | 35.40 | 6.70 | 1.15 | 5.66 | 1.01 | 4.96 | 0.96 | 2.74 | 0.54 | 3.24 | 0.44 | 25.70 | 209.20 | 9.70 | 0.56 |
| KT-58 | | 44.10 | 79.30 | 10.20 | 31.80 | 6.02 | 1.05 | 5.13 | 0.92 | 4.55 | 0.88 | 2.52 | 0.50 | 3.05 | 0.41 | 23.80 | 190.44 | 9.60 | 0.56 |
| KT-59 | | 41.70 | 77.30 | 9.97 | 31.20 | 5.95 | 1.09 | 5.08 | 0.91 | 4.65 | 0.91 | 2.64 | 0.53 | 3.26 | 0.46 | 25.50 | 185.67 | 9.06 | 0.59 |
| KT-60 | | 40.70 | 78.30 | 10.40 | 33.60 | 6.61 | 1.36 | 5.71 | 1.05 | 5.42 | 1.06 | 3.03 | 0.59 | 3.56 | 0.48 | 29.40 | 191.89 | 8.17 | 0.66 |
| KT-61 | | 47.70 | 89.00 | 11.50 | 36.40 | 6.89 | 1.22 | 5.78 | 1.02 | 4.98 | 0.96 | 2.76 | 0.54 | 3.27 | 0.45 | 26.40 | 212.48 | 9.75 | 0.58 |
| KT-62 | | 43.80 | 81.70 | 9.79 | 32.90 | 6.10 | 1.11 | 5.03 | 0.76 | 4.38 | 0.98 | 2.48 | 0.44 | 2.67 | 0.46 | 23.20 | 192.62 | 10.18 | 0.59 |
| KT-63 | | 48.60 | 82.50 | 9.57 | 32.10 | 6.50 | 1.07 | 5.01 | 0.73 | 4.11 | 0.94 | 2.45 | 0.44 | 2.75 | 0.40 | 24.00 | 197.18 | 10.71 | 0.55 |
| Xxp-3 | 志留系中基性火山岩 | 72.90 | 161.0 | 23.00 | 92.40 | 15.40 | 2.78 | 10.70 | 1.57 | 9.41 | 1.88 | 5.60 | 0.93 | 5.61 | 0.83 | 51.30 | 404.01 | 10.06 | 0.63 |
| Xxp-4 | | 17.00 | 49.80 | 8.00 | 41.70 | 10.90 | 3.69 | 12.70 | 2.04 | 12.30 | 2.54 | 7.24 | 1.14 | 7.06 | 1.04 | 68.40 | 177.15 | 2.85 | 0.96 |
| Xxp2-7 | | 10.30 | 23.40 | 3.34 | 15.60 | 3.58 | 1.36 | 3.32 | 0.49 | 2.68 | 0.52 | 1.43 | 0.23 | 1.44 | 0.20 | 14.90 | 67.89 | 5.58 | 1.19 |
| Xxp2-9 | | 13.20 | 29.10 | 3.77 | 16.30 | 3.53 | 1.00 | 3.57 | 0.58 | 3.42 | 0.74 | 2.08 | 0.33 | 2.15 | 0.32 | 19.50 | 80.09 | 5.07 | 0.85 |
| Xxp2-12 | | 8.40 | 22.60 | 3.41 | 17.90 | 4.88 | 1.51 | 5.61 | 0.91 | 5.62 | 1.14 | 3.25 | 0.51 | 3.23 | 0.48 | 30.80 | 79.45 | 2.83 | 0.88 |
| Xxp2-16 | | 12.30 | 32.60 | 4.95 | 23.90 | 5.85 | 1.90 | 6.77 | 1.07 | 6.47 | 1.34 | 3.80 | 0.60 | 3.76 | 0.56 | 37.10 | 105.87 | 3.34 | 0.92 |
| Xxp2-18 | | 6.76 | 18.80 | 3.05 | 16.10 | 4.74 | 1.47 | 5.39 | 0.88 | 5.48 | 1.09 | 3.16 | 0.52 | 3.11 | 0.45 | 29.90 | 71.00 | 2.54 | 0.89 |
| Xxp2-20 | | 13.00 | 31.20 | 4.49 | 21.60 | 5.63 | 1.57 | 5.94 | 1.00 | 6.08 | 1.25 | 3.58 | 0.54 | 3.36 | 0.51 | 33.20 | 99.75 | 3.48 | 0.82 |
| Xxp2-21 | | 5.41 | 12.60 | 1.91 | 9.95 | 2.63 | 0.94 | 2.95 | 0.48 | 3.04 | 0.64 | 1.89 | 0.29 | 1.81 | 0.27 | 16.40 | 44.81 | 2.94 | 1.03 |

注:在中国核工业集团北京地质矿产研究院完成测试,所用仪器为ELEMENT-XR型等离子体质谱仪。

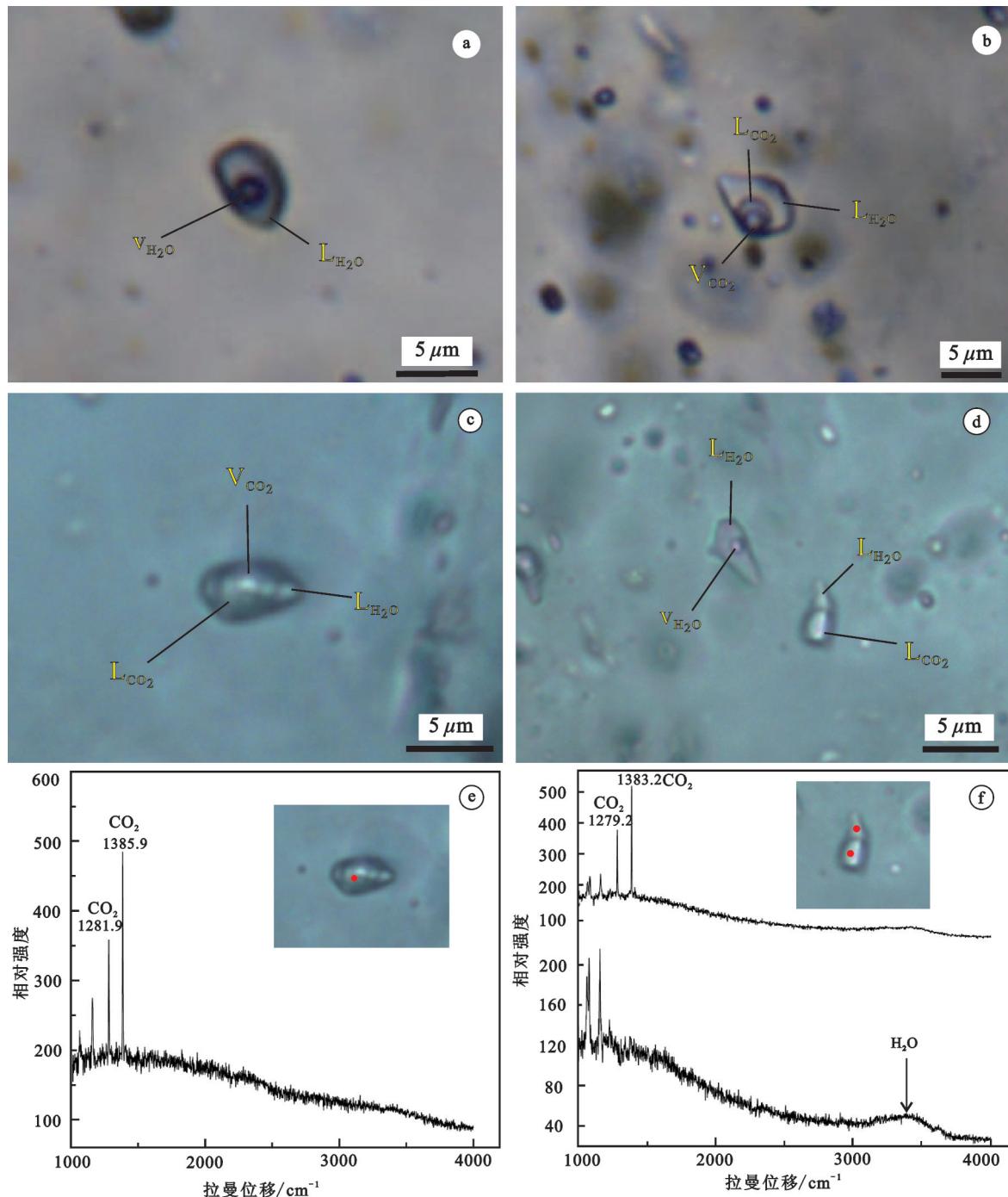


图9 新疆西天山卡特巴阿苏金矿床石英流体包裹体及激光拉曼光谱图

a—气液两相水溶液包裹体(I a型); b— CO_2 — H_2O 三相包裹体(II a型); c— CO_2 — H_2O 三相包裹体(II a型); d—气液两相水溶液包裹体(I b型, 左)和 CO_2 — H_2O 两相包裹体(II b型); e— CO_2 — H_2O 三相包裹体(IIa型)及其机关拉曼光谱; f— CO_2 — H_2O 两相包裹体(II b型)及其激光拉曼光谱

Fig. 9 Fluid inclusions in quartz and their laser Raman spectra, the Katebasu gold deposit, Xinjiang, western Tianshan Mountains
a—Gas—liquid two—phase bearing aqueous inclusions (Ia type); b— CO_2 — H_2O three—phase inclusions (IIa type); c— CO_2 — H_2O three—phase inclusions (IIa type); d—Gas—liquid two—phase bearing aqueous inclusions (Ib type, left) and CO_2 — H_2O three—phase inclusions (IIb type); e— CO_2 — H_2O three—phase inclusions (IIa type) and its Raman spectra; f— CO_2 — H_2O three—phase inclusions (IIb type) and its Raman spectra

小一般为6~12 μm, 室温下包裹体由V_{CO₂}、L_{CO₂}和L_{H₂O}三相组成, CO₂相的体积分数约为70%; IIb型包裹体数量少, CO₂相的体积分数约60%。

对石英样品中51个I型包裹体显微测温表明, 均一温度168~337°C(表3), 峰值分别为172~186°C和272~288°C(图10); 冰点温度-1.8~-12°C, 从冰点推算的成矿流体盐度^[23]为3.06%~15.96% NaCl eq.(表3), 峰值分别在7%~8% NaCl eq. 和12%~14% NaCl eq. (图10)。

对石英样品中21个IIa型CO₂-H₂O三相包裹体的显微测温表明, CO₂初熔温度-56.6°C(表4), 接近CO₂三相点, 显微激光拉曼光谱显示气相成分为CO₂(图9-c,e)。CO₂笼形化合物的熔化温度为2.2~4.1°C, 依据它与盐度关系^[24]求得IIa型包裹体盐度为10.04%~12.94%(图10)。IIa型包裹体部分均一温度为24.5~31.0°C, 主要集中在29°C附近。IIa型包裹体在升温直至完全均一到液相过程中, 多数可见液相CO₂体积不变, 边界逐渐模糊直至消失, 均一温度为281~383°C, 主要集中在281~345°C(图10)。

4.3 S-Pb同位素组成分析

用于S、Pb同位素组成分析的金矿石样品新鲜, 采自卡特巴阿苏金矿区平硐和钻孔。矿石样品经蒸馏水清洗、晾干, 粉碎至40~60目淘洗、烘干, 在实体显微镜下人工逐粒挑选黄铁矿、黄铜矿单矿物样品, 纯度99%以上, 以备S、Pb同位素组成分析。用于Pb同位素组成分析的二长花岗岩样品新鲜, 采自矿区8号平硐, 远离矿体且未发生热液蚀变及金铜矿化, 巴音布鲁克组玄武岩样品采自矿区外围新鲜露头, 全岩样品经蒸馏水清洗、烘干以备Pb同位素组成分析。

S同位素分析时, 将硫化物单矿物样品与氧化铜粉末混合研磨至200目, 真空加热生成二氧化硫; 采用MAT251型气质质谱仪对收集的二氧化硫气体进行硫同位素组成分析。 $\delta^{34}\text{S}$ 以CDT为标准表达, 分析结果见表5。金矿石中黄铁矿和黄铜矿 $\delta^{34}\text{S}$ 值为6.92‰~12.15‰, 平均9.48‰, 极差为5.23‰, 峰值域为9.0‰~10.0‰(图11、表5)。

矿石Pb同位素分析时, 称取50 mg硫化物矿物、二长花岗岩和玄武岩样品粉碎至200目, 于聚四氟乙烯烧杯中, 加入HNO₃溶液分解样品, 待样品全溶后蒸干, 加入HCl(6 mol/L)2~3次赶尽溶样时带进

的其他酸根离子, 最后转化成1:1 HBr和HCl混合酸溶液; 将混合酸液离心, 通过AG-1×8(200~400目)阴离子树脂交换柱, 用5~10 mL、0.1 mol/L的HBr淋洗杂质, 再用5 mL、0.5 mol/L的HCl将树脂转型, 最后用5~10 mL、6 mol/L的HCl解析Pb。Pb同位素比值分析在MAT261型MC-ICP-MS上完成。铅同位素测量采用硅胶发射剂和铼金属带, 分析结果见表6。矿石铅和岩石铅的分布见图12、表6。

卡特巴阿苏金矿石中黄铁矿的 $^{206}\text{Pb}/^{204}\text{Pb}$ =18.129~18.773, $^{207}\text{Pb}/^{204}\text{Pb}$ =15.459~15.554, $^{208}\text{Pb}/^{204}\text{Pb}$ =37.707~38.123; 二长花岗岩 $^{206}\text{Pb}/^{204}\text{Pb}$ =18.564~18.857, $^{207}\text{Pb}/^{204}\text{Pb}$ =15.624~15.650, $^{208}\text{Pb}/^{204}\text{Pb}$ =38.158~38.406; 巴音布鲁克组玄武岩 $^{206}\text{Pb}/^{204}\text{Pb}$ =17.970~18.105, $^{207}\text{Pb}/^{204}\text{Pb}$ =15.569~15.621, $^{208}\text{Pb}/^{204}\text{Pb}$ =37.816~38.038。

4.4 H-O同位素组成分析

对采自卡特巴阿苏含金硫化物石英脉样品粉碎至40~60目, 蒸馏水清洗后低温烘干, 再在实体显微镜下逐粒挑选出石英单矿物样品, 纯度99%以上。石英样品O同位素及其中流体包裹体H同位素组成分析在中国核工业集团北京地质研究院分析测试研究所用Finnigan MAT-253型质谱仪完成。O同位素组成分析采用BrF₅法制样, SMOW国际标准表达 $\delta^{18}\text{O}$, 分析误差为±0.2‰。H同位素分析采用真空爆裂法获取出包裹体中水, 锌法制氢, SMOW国际标准表达 δD , 分析误差为±2‰。分析结果见表7。流体包裹体 $\delta\text{D}_{\text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{V-SMOW})}=-64\text{‰} \sim -107\text{‰}$, 石英 $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{(\text{V-SMOW})}=8.5\text{‰} \sim 13.3\text{‰}$ 。

基于卡特巴苏金成矿主阶段流体包裹体均一温度300°C的基本事实(图10), 依据石英-水的氧同位素分馏方程 $1000\ln\alpha=3.38\times10^6T^{-2}-3.40$ ^[25]计算得出的成矿流体中水的氧同位素组成也列入表7, $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{V-SMOW})}=1.6\text{‰} \sim 6.4\text{‰}$ 。成矿流体中水的H-O同位素组成见图13、表7。

4.5 成岩时代测定

针对卡巴阿苏金成矿主要地质体、即二长花岗岩成岩时代测定的大样品采自矿区8号平硐, 样品新鲜, 离开矿体几米, 没有发生热液蚀变和金矿化。样品粉碎、筛分和淘洗并经重选和电磁选后, 在实体显微镜下人工逐粒挑选获得锆石单矿物纯样品; 用DEVCON环氧树脂将锆石颗粒逐一固定于靶脱, 研磨至颗粒中部后再抛光; 然后对锆石进行

表3 新疆西天山卡特巴阿苏金矿石中石英气液两相H₂O溶液包裹体显微测温结果

Table 3 Microthermometric results of H₂O-solution inclusions in quartz, the Katebasu gold deposit, Xinjiang, western Tianshan Mountains

| 样品号 | 测样号 | 大小 / μm | 气相比/% | 冰点温度 / °C | 均一温度 / °C | $\omega(\text{NaCl eq.})/\%$ |
|------|-----|---------|-------|-----------|-----------|------------------------------|
| Q-8 | 1 | 3.3 | 10 | -5.2 | 176 | 8.14 |
| | 2 | 3.0 | 20 | - | 273 | - |
| | 3 | 5.7 | 10 | -2.1 | 186 | 3.55 |
| | 4 | 4.8 | 20 | - | 264 | - |
| | 5 | 4.1 | 20 | - | 315 | - |
| | 6 | 4.6 | 10 | -1.8 | 175 | 3.06 |
| | 7 | 8.1 | 10 | -4 | 182 | 6.45 |
| | 8 | 5.6 | 20 | - | 290 | - |
| | 9 | 4.8 | 10 | - | 168 | - |
| Q-11 | 10 | 7.8 | 10 | -3.1 | 172 | 5.11 |
| | 11 | 6.1 | 10 | -2.7 | 178 | 4.49 |
| | 12 | 4.7 | 10 | -5 | 208 | 7.86 |
| | 13 | 3.2 | 15 | - | 235 | - |
| | 14 | 6.8 | 20 | -8 | 258 | 11.70 |
| | 15 | 5.0 | 20 | - | 272 | - |
| | 16 | 4.2 | 10 | - | 176 | - |
| | 17 | 6.4 | 20 | -10 | 261 | 13.94 |
| | 18 | 3.3 | 25 | - | 330 | - |
| | 19 | 8.3 | 20 | -6 | 286 | 9.21 |
| | 20 | 4.0 | 20 | - | 311 | - |
| | 21 | 5.3 | 20 | - | 252 | - |
| | 22 | 3.4 | 20 | - | 272 | - |
| | 23 | 5.8 | 20 | - | 247 | - |
| | 24 | 4.4 | 15 | - | 243 | - |
| | 25 | 6.2 | 20 | -9 | 297 | 12.85 |
| | 26 | 3.1 | 10 | -4.8 | 170 | 7.59 |
| | 27 | 4.6 | 25 | - | 334 | - |
| | 28 | 5.2 | 25 | -10 | 337 | 13.94 |
| | 29 | 7.3 | 20 | - | 310 | - |
| | 30 | 6.3 | 20 | - | 308 | - |
| Q-12 | 31 | 3.5 | 20 | - | 305 | - |
| | 32 | 5.4 | 20 | - | 275 | - |
| | 33 | 3.0 | 20 | - | 285 | - |
| | 34 | 5.0 | 20 | - | 277 | - |
| | 35 | 4.2 | 20 | -12 | 288 | 15.96 |
| | 36 | 5.4 | 20 | - | 314 | - |
| | 37 | 4.7 | 10 | - | 205 | - |
| | 38 | 6.1 | 15 | -8.5 | 257 | 12.28 |
| | 39 | 4.5 | 20 | - | 295 | - |
| | 40 | 4.0 | 20 | - | 317 | - |
| | 41 | 7.3 | 15 | -5.4 | 195 | 8.41 |
| Q-15 | 42 | 8.1 | 20 | -6.8 | 279 | 10.24 |
| | 43 | 4.6 | 25 | - | 335 | - |
| | 44 | 4.1 | 10 | -2.4 | 180 | 4.03 |
| | 45 | 5.3 | 20 | - | 279 | - |
| | 46 | 7.3 | 20 | -5 | 284 | 7.86 |
| | 47 | 4.6 | 20 | - | 265 | - |
| | 48 | 3.3 | 20 | - | 282 | - |
| | 49 | 3.0 | 20 | -9.5 | 302 | 13.40 |
| | 50 | 5.7 | 15 | - | 217 | - |
| | 51 | 4.8 | 25 | - | 322 | - |

注: 在中国科学院矿产资源研究重点实验室完成测定, 仪器为 Linkam THMS 600 型冷热台; 均一相态均为“液相”。

阴极发光照相(图 14)。用美国国家标准技术研究院人工合成硅酸盐玻璃 NIST610 进行仪器优化, 以标准锆石 91500(年龄 1064 Ma)为外标^[27], 在中国科学技术大学壳幔物质与环境重点实验室使用 LA-ICP-MS 完成 U-Pb 法测年, 所用仪器为 Elan6100DRC 型, 激光束斑直径 36 μm, 数据处理使用 CommPbCorr 软件^[28], ²⁰⁶Pb/²³⁸U 加权年龄使用 ISOPLOT 软件处理计算^[29], 测年结果见表 8 和图 15。

金成矿地质体二长花岗岩 U-Pb 谐和年龄为 (346.3±3.3) Ma (图 15-a), ²⁰⁶Pb/²³⁸U 加权平均值为 (345.5±2.6) Ma (n=24, MSWD=1.19) (图 15-b)。

4.6 成矿时代测定

黄铁矿是卡特巴阿苏金矿石中的主要载金矿物, 对矿区平洞和钻孔采集的金矿石样品用蒸馏水清洗、晾干, 粉碎至 40~60 目清洗、烘干, 在实体显微镜下人工逐粒挑选纯净的黄铁矿样品, 纯度 99% 以上, 备 Re-Os 同位素组成分析。载金黄铁矿 Re-Os 测年在国家地质测试实验中心用负离子热表面电离质谱仪(N-TIMS)完成, 具体流程详见文献[30]; 分析过程中用空白和 JCBY 实验室内标进行流程控制, 获得 JCBY 内标样品 Re、Os 含量和 ¹⁸⁷Os/¹⁸⁸Os 比值(分别为 38.569×10^{-9} 、 15.729×10^{-9} 和 0.3355 ± 0.0017)与相应推荐值(分别为 $(38.61 \pm 0.53) \times 10^{-9}$ 、 $(16.23 \pm 0.17) \times 10^{-9}$ 和 0.3363 ± 0.0029)^[30]很接近, 分析方法和结果可靠。

卡特巴阿苏金矿石中载金黄铁矿 Re-Os 法测年结果见表 9。Re 含量 $0.076 \times 10^{-9} \sim 0.504 \times 10^{-9}$, Os 含量 $0.00026 \times 10^{-9} \sim 0.00598 \times 10^{-9}$, ¹⁸⁷Re/¹⁸⁸Os 和 ¹⁸⁷Os/¹⁸⁸Os 实测比值均扣除了全程空白, 利用 ISOPLOT^[31]计算得到等时线年龄为 (310.9±4.2) Ma (MSWD=0.91, n=5), ¹⁸⁷Os/¹⁸⁸Os 初始值为 1.449 ± 0.052 (图 16)。

5 讨 论

5.1 金成矿关键控制

在区域地质构造中, 卡特巴阿苏大型金矿床形成于中天山隆起带北部边缘, 矿区紧邻那拉提北缘断裂(图 2)。那拉提北缘断裂是早古生代 Terskey 洋大致于奥陶纪闭合时, 在哈萨克斯坦—伊犁板块与中天山之间形成的板块缝合带^[2, 3, 5, 6, 10], 主体倾向南, 晚古生代伴随南天山洋演化和天山造山过程而继承性长期活动, 很可能在其南侧的卡特巴阿苏金矿

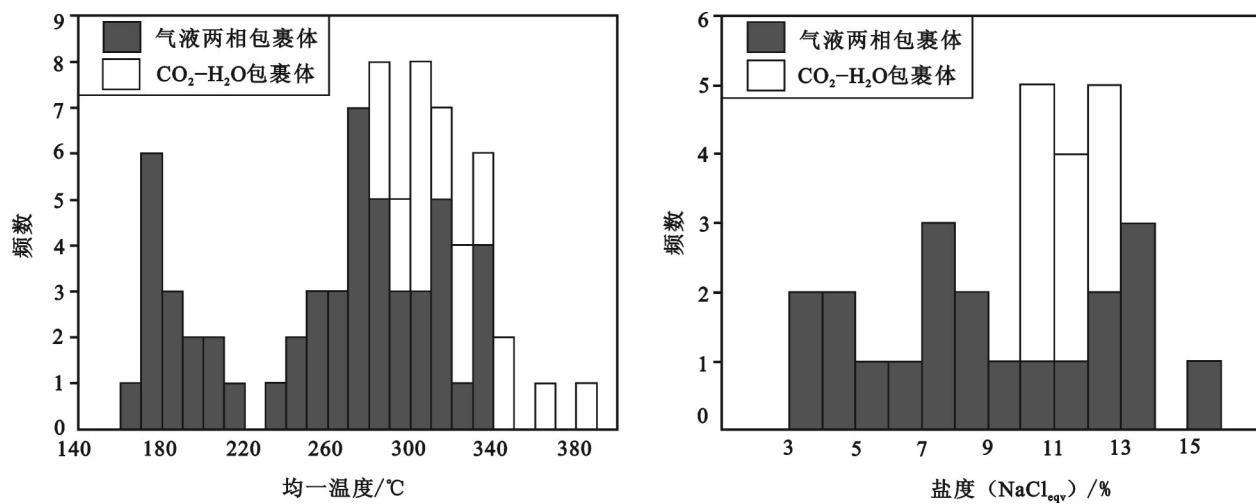


图10 新疆西天山卡特巴阿苏金矿床石英流体包裹体均一温度与盐度直方图

Fig. 10 Histogram of homogenization temperatures and salinity of fluid inclusions in quartz of the Katebasu gold deposit, Xinjiang, western Tianshan Mountains

表4 新疆西天山卡特巴阿苏金矿石中石英CO₂-H₂O流体包裹体显微测温结果Table 4 Microthermometric results of CO₂-H₂O fluid inclusions in quartz, the Katebasu gold deposit, Xinjiang, western Tianshan Mountains

| 样品号 | 测点号 | 大小 / μm | CO ₂ 固相融化温度 /°C | CO ₂ 水合物熔化温度 /°C | CO ₂ 部分均一温度 /°C | 完全均一温度 /°C | $\omega(\text{NaCl eq.})$ /% |
|------|-----|-----------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------|---------------------------------|
| Q-8 | 1 | 5.8 | -56.1 | 4.1 | 29.1 | 305 | 10.33 |
| | 2 | 6 | -56 | 2.4 | 29.2 | 306 | 12.68 |
| | 3 | 7.5 | - | - | 30.9 | 327 | - |
| | 4 | 6.3 | -56.6 | - | 30.7 | 307 | - |
| Q-11 | 5 | 7.3 | -56 | 2.2 | 26.4 | 383 | 12.94 |
| | 6 | 7.1 | - | - | 26.2 | 302 | - |
| | 7 | 11 | -56.4 | 3.1 | 29.9 | 281 | 11.75 |
| | 8 | 8 | - | - | 28 | 330 | - |
| | 9 | 12.5 | -56.6 | 4.3 | 29 | 312 | 10.04 |
| | 10 | 4.6 | - | - | 31 | 335 | - |
| | 11 | 6.3 | - | - | 27.4 | 324 | - |
| | 12 | 9 | -55.8 | 2.7 | 24.5 | 293 | 12.29 |
| Q-12 | 13 | 7 | -56.3 | 3.5 | 27 | 314 | 11.19 |
| | 14 | 5.7 | - | - | 29 | 363 | - |
| | 15 | 8.2 | -55.9 | 3.3 | 27 | 308 | 11.47 |
| | 16 | 7 | - | - | 30.9 | 298 | - |
| Q-15 | 17 | 5.2 | -56.5 | 3.9 | 26 | 322 | 10.62 |
| | 18 | 6.2 | - | - | 30.3 | 345 | - |
| | 19 | 12 | -55.9 | 3.7 | 29.6 | 281 | 10.91 |
| | 20 | 7.8 | -55.6 | - | 27 | 286 | - |
| | 21 | 10 | - | - | 30 | 341 | - |

注: 在中国科学院矿产资源研究重点实验室完成测定, 仪器为Linkam THMS 600型冷热台; 部分均一相态与完全均一相态均为“液相”。

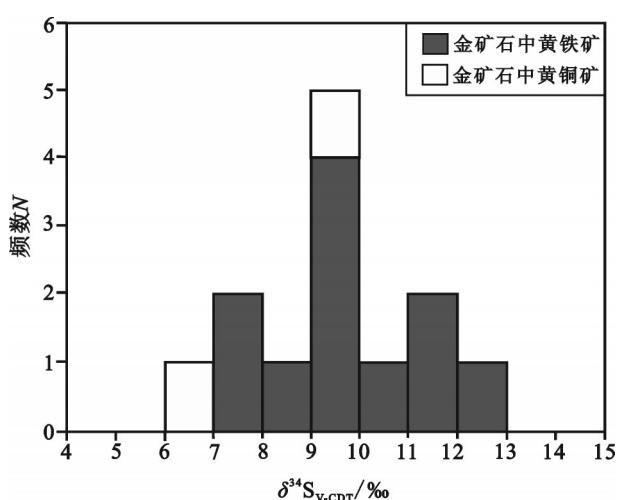


图 11 新疆西天山卡特巴阿苏金矿石中黄铁矿、黄铜矿硫同位素组成直方图

Fig. 11 Histogram of the $\delta^{34}\text{S}$ values of pyrite and chalcopyrite in the Katebasu gold deposit, Xinjiang, western Tianshan Mountains

所在地区派生出强烈的次级构造变形^[1-3]。事实上,在卡特巴阿苏金矿区,产状与那拉提北缘断裂相近,发育一组 NEE 走向、倾向南的压扭性断裂系统(F_3 、 F_4 、 F_5 、 F_6 、 F_7 , 图 3-a)^[1]。卡特巴阿苏金矿化带和金

矿体呈透镜状、板状,主要产在 F_5 、 F_6 两条韧脆性断裂之间的变形带内,并与这些断裂构造的产状一致;可能主要受到这些压扭性断裂带控制,金矿化带和金矿体的走向延伸(几千米)和倾向延深(几百米)均较大(图 3);金成矿地质体主要为二长花岗岩(次为花岗闪长岩)中的构造变形带,金矿石表现为沿韧脆性变形带分布的细脉状、网脉状、不规则脉状和浸染状含金硫化物蚀变二长花岗岩自然类型,黄铁矿和黄铜矿为主要载金矿物;金矿化蚀变的程度与韧脆性断裂构造发育的密集程度成正比,通常在压扭性断裂构造的中心,硅化强烈,向两侧过渡为绢云母、绿泥石、绿帘石等蚀变(图 5-a~c)。显然,那拉提北缘深大断裂带南侧中天山北缘的韧脆性断裂构造及与之相伴的流体活动可能是卡特巴阿苏金成矿的关键控制要素。

卡特巴阿苏金成矿地质体主要为矿区二长花岗岩,成矿是否有可能与该岩浆期后热液的自变质作用有关呢?地质观察和显微岩相学观测表明,二长花岗岩确实发生了明显面型钾长石化蚀变,但不伴随金矿化或含金硫化物的生成(图 5-d);而二长花岗岩体内沿密集断裂构造带分布的线型硅化、绢云母化、绿泥石化等蚀变伴随着明显含金硫化物的生

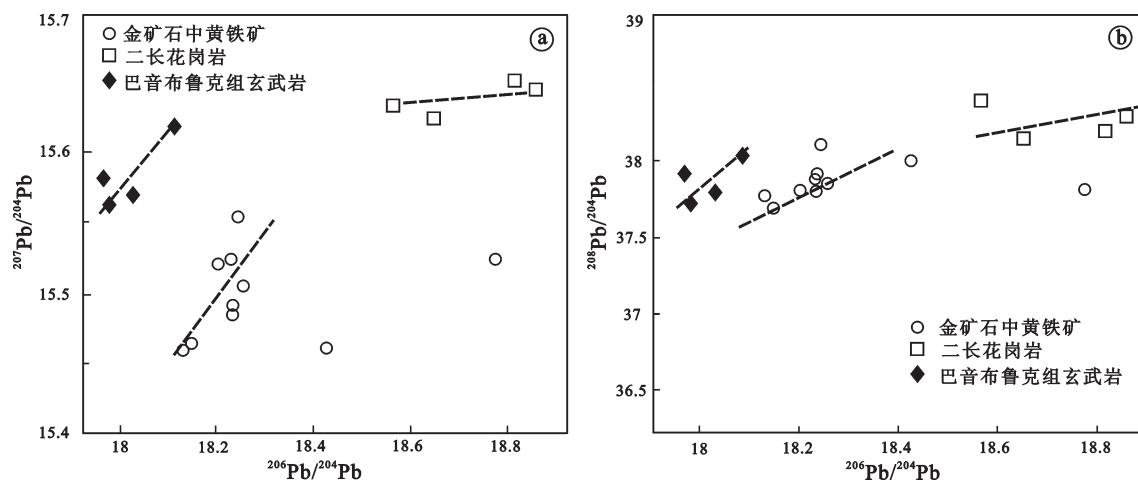


图 12 新疆西天山卡特巴阿苏金矿石中黄铁矿和岩浆岩石铅同位素组成

Fig. 12 Pb isotopic composition diagram of pyrite in the gold ores and magmatic rocks, the Katebasu gold deposit, Xinjiang, western Tianshan Mountains

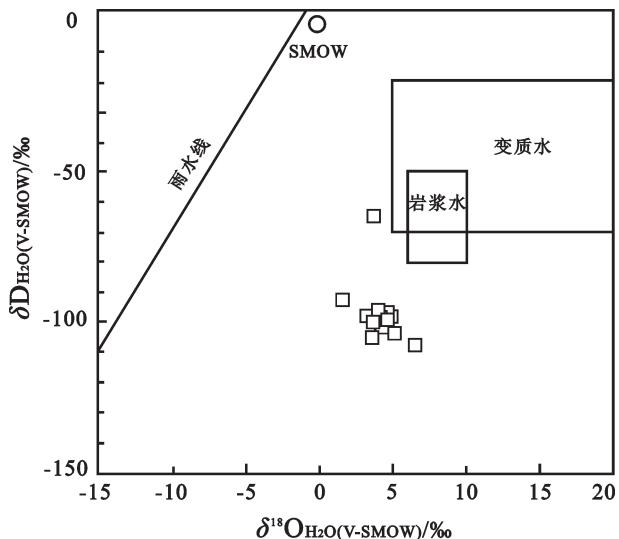


图13 新疆西天山卡特巴阿苏金矿成矿流体H-O同位素组成(底图据文献[26])

Fig. 13 H and O isotopic compositions of ore fluid in the Katebasu gold deposit, Xinjiang, western Tianshan Mountains (modified after reference [26])

成(图5-a~c)。那么,二长花岗岩成岩时代和卡特巴阿苏金成矿时代的测定则有助于对该问题的理解。

5.2 成岩和成矿时代

金成矿地质体二长花岗岩样品中锆石呈柱状,粒径80~230 μm,长宽比2:1~3:1,在透射光和反射光下均为无色、透明—半透明,发育典型振荡环带(图14),岩浆成因特点明显。锆石Th含量为 158.27×10^{-6} ~ 2474.41×10^{-6} ,U含量为 178.88×10^{-6} ~ 2393.49×10^{-6} (表8),Th/U介于0.52~1.03,均大于0.4,应属岩浆成因^[32~34]。金成矿地质体二长花岗岩样品中24粒锆石样品U-Pb法测年结果(表8)显示²⁰⁶Pb/

²³⁸U表面年龄与其对应的²⁰⁷Pb/²³⁵U表面年龄具有很好的谐和性,谐和年龄为(346.3 ± 3.3) Ma(图15-a),加权平均年龄为(345.5 ± 2.6) Ma ($n=24$, MSWD=1.19)(图15-b),为早石炭世,代表卡特巴阿苏金成矿地质体二长花岗岩的成岩时代。

卡特巴阿苏金矿石中的主要载金矿物是黄铁矿和黄铜矿(图6~7),黄铁矿中金主要以晶格金形式存在(图7)。对含金黄铁矿开展的Re-Os法测年表明,等时线年龄为(310.9 ± 4.2) Ma (MSWD=0.91, $n=5$)(图16),为晚石炭世,代表卡特巴阿苏金成矿时代。

对比成岩与成矿时代,不难发现成矿比成岩约晚35 Ma,证明卡特巴阿苏大型金矿床并非二长花岗岩浆期后热液作用产物。矿区二长花岗岩被证明是南天山洋向中天山地块之下俯冲过程中洋壳部分熔融形成的岛弧岩浆侵入体^[22];相近时代和类似性质的深成侵入体还可见于科克苏河东岸黑云母花岗岩(锆石U-Pb年龄(407 ± 12) Ma)、二长花岗岩(锆石U-Pb年龄(352.4 ± 9) Ma)、那拉提地区二长花岗岩(锆石U-Pb年龄(366 ± 11) Ma)^[35]、恰布河北岸花岗闪长岩(锆石U-Pb年龄(349 ± 7) Ma)、穹库什台地区二长花岗岩(锆石U-Pb年龄(336.9 ± 1.1) Ma)^[31]。晚石炭世(310.9 Ma)的成矿时代与南天山洋关闭、塔里木板块与中天山地块的陆-陆碰撞时代^[2, 3, 6, 10, 11, 36]一致,也许正是俯冲-碰撞转换或碰撞造山过程中的构造变形及其相伴的流体活动形成了卡特巴阿苏大型金矿床。

5.3 成矿流体和物质来源

通常变质成因金成矿流体中高温、中低盐度并富含CO₂,岩浆成因(斑岩成矿系统)金成矿流体中高温、富CO₂,但盐度高(多大于20% NaCl eq.),而地壳

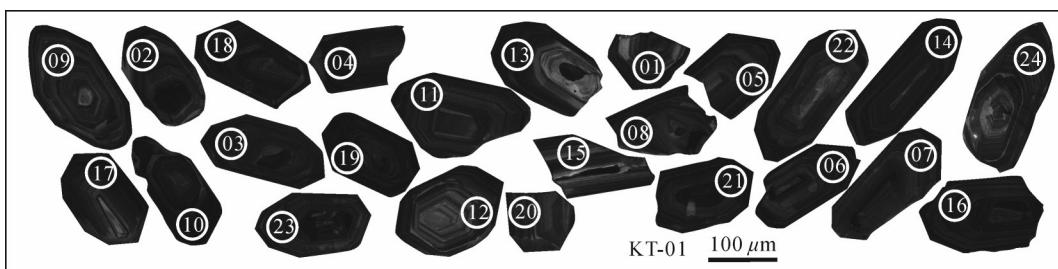


图14 新疆西天山卡特巴阿苏金矿区二长花岗岩中锆石CL图像
Fig.14 CL images age of zircons in monzogranite, the Katebasu gold deposit, Xinjiang, western Tianshan Mountains

表5 新疆西天山卡特巴阿苏金矿石中硫化物硫同位素组成
Table 5 S isotopic compositions of the sulfide in the Katebasu gold deposit, Xinjiang, western Tianshan Mountains

| 样品编号 | 分析对象 | $\delta^{34}\text{S}_{\text{CDT}}/\text{\textperthousand}$ |
|--------|------|--|
| KT-04 | 黄铜矿 | 9.83 |
| KT-10 | 黄铁矿 | 11.67 |
| KT-16 | 黄铁矿 | 8.33 |
| KT-17 | 黄铁矿 | 11.20 |
| KT-23 | 黄铁矿 | 9.88 |
| KT-41 | 黄铁矿 | 9.59 |
| KT-42 | 黄铁矿 | 9.12 |
| KT-43 | 黄铁矿 | 10.41 |
| KT-45 | 黄铁矿 | 12.15 |
| KT-53 | 黄铁矿 | 9.68 |
| PD08-2 | 黄铜矿 | 6.92 |
| PD08-4 | 黄铁矿 | 7.10 |
| PD08-5 | 黄铁矿 | 7.40 |

注: 在中国地质调查局武汉地质调查中心同位素地球化学实验室完成分析, 仪器为MAT251气体质谱仪。

相对浅处大气降水/海水成因金成矿流体低温低盐度且不含 CO_2 ^[37-39]。卡特巴阿苏含金黄铁矿脉石英中发育气液两相水溶液(Ia型和Ib型)和多相 $\text{CO}_2-\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (IIa型和IIb型)两类流体包裹体(图9), 气液比较高的Ia型流体包裹体均一温度主峰范围在270~340°C, 盐度7%~16% NaCl eq.(图10, 表3), 可能代表金矿化主阶段成矿流体的温度和盐度; 而气液比较低的Ib型流体包裹体均一温度主峰范围在170~190°C, 盐度3%~9% NaCl eq.(图10, 表3), 可能是金矿化主阶段之后大气降水溶液的表现, 可能不具成矿学意义。富含 CO_2 的IIa型流体包裹体完全均一温度主峰范围在280~390°C, 盐度10%~13% NaCl eq.(图10、表4), 可能代表金矿化主阶段成矿流体的温度和盐度; IIb型流体包裹体鲜见, 未获得观测数据, 暂不讨论。含金黄铁矿脉石英及其中流体包裹体H、O同位素组成分析表明, 成矿流体中水的 $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{H}_2\text{O} (\text{V-SMOW})}=1.6\text{\textperthousand}\sim6.4\text{\textperthousand}$, $\delta\text{D}_{\text{H}_2\text{O} (\text{V-SMOW})}=-64\text{\textperthousand}\sim-107\text{\textperthousand}$, 与变质成因水的H-O同位素组成接近(图

表6 新疆西天山卡特巴阿苏金矿床矿石铅和火成岩石铅的Pb同位素组成

Table 6 Pb isotopic compositions of ores and magmatic rock in the Katebasu gold deposit, Xinjiang, western Tianshan Mountains

| 样品编号 | 样品名称 | $^{206}\text{Pb}/^{204}\text{Pb}$ | 2σ | $^{207}\text{Pb}/^{204}\text{Pb}$ | 2σ | $^{208}\text{Pb}/^{204}\text{Pb}$ | 2σ |
|-------|------------|-----------------------------------|-----------|-----------------------------------|-----------|-----------------------------------|-----------|
| KT-10 | 金矿石中黄铁矿 | 18.242 | 0.004 | 15.554 | 0.004 | 38.123 | 0.01 |
| KT-16 | 金矿石中黄铁矿 | 18.231 | 0.005 | 15.524 | 0.004 | 37.893 | 0.013 |
| KT-17 | 金矿石中黄铁矿 | 18.129 | 0.005 | 15.459 | 0.004 | 37.779 | 0.012 |
| KT-23 | 金矿石中黄铁矿 | 18.232 | 0.005 | 15.491 | 0.006 | 37.9 | 0.008 |
| KT-41 | 金矿石中黄铁矿 | 18.2 | 0.005 | 15.521 | 0.002 | 37.818 | 0.005 |
| KT-42 | 金矿石中黄铁矿 | 18.255 | 0.004 | 15.505 | 0.003 | 37.861 | 0.005 |
| KT-43 | 金矿石中黄铁矿 | 18.773 | 0.005 | 15.524 | 0.004 | 37.819 | 0.01 |
| KT-45 | 金矿石中黄铁矿 | 18.232 | 0.004 | 15.484 | 0.005 | 37.812 | 0.012 |
| KT-53 | 金矿石中黄铁矿 | 18.147 | 0.008 | 15.464 | 0.006 | 37.707 | 0.017 |
| KT-54 | 金矿石中黄铁矿 | 18.424 | 0.002 | 15.461 | 0.003 | 38.016 | 0.016 |
| KT-57 | 二长花岗岩 | 18.564 | | 15.633 | | 38.406 | |
| KT-59 | 二长花岗岩 | 18.857 | | 15.644 | | 38.300 | |
| KT-60 | 二长花岗岩 | 18.649 | | 15.624 | | 38.158 | |
| KT-61 | 二长花岗岩 | 18.814 | | 15.650 | | 38.207 | |
| QX-9 | 巴音布鲁克组玄武岩岩 | 18.105 | | 15.572 | | 37.910 | |
| QX-14 | 巴音布鲁克组玄武岩岩 | 17.970 | | 15.581 | | 37.931 | |
| QX-15 | 巴音布鲁克组玄武岩岩 | 18.084 | | 15.621 | | 38.038 | |
| QX-18 | 巴音布鲁克组玄武岩岩 | 18.029 | | 15.569 | | 37.816 | |

注: 火成岩Pb同位素组成为经本文测得年龄校正后数据; 在中国地质调查局武汉地质调查中心同位素地球化学实验室完成分析, 仪器为MAT261型MC-ICP-MS。

表7 新疆西天山卡特巴阿苏金矿石英硫化物矿脉中石英和成矿流体H-O同位素组成

Table 7 H and O isotopic compositions of quartz and ore-fluid in the Katebasu gold deposit, Xinjiang, western Tianshan Mountains

| 样品编号 | $\delta D_{H2O-V-SMOW}/\text{‰}$ | $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{V-SMOW}/\text{‰}$ | $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{H2O-V-SMOW}^*/\text{‰}$ |
|----------|----------------------------------|---|---|
| KT-41 | -107 | 13.3 | 6.4 |
| KT-42 | -92 | 8.5 | 1.6 |
| KT-53 | -101 | 11.4 | 4.5 |
| KT-54 | -100 | 11.3 | 4.4 |
| PD51-5-1 | -99 | 11.1 | 4.2 |
| PD51-5-2 | -103 | 11.9 | 5 |
| PD51-5-3 | -105 | 10.4 | 3.5 |
| PD51-6-1 | -100 | 11.0 | 4.1 |
| PD51-6-2 | -97 | 11.5 | 4.6 |
| PD51-6-3 | -99 | 10.9 | 4.0 |
| PD51-7-1 | -100 | 11.1 | 4.2 |
| PD51-8-1 | -101 | 11.2 | 4.3 |
| PD51-8-2 | -98 | 10.2 | 3.3 |
| PD51-8-3 | -64 | 10.3 | 3.4 |

注: 在中国核工业集团北京地质研究院分析测试研究所使用 Finnigan MAT-253 型质谱仪完成测试; *依据石英-水的氧同位素分馏方程 $1000\ln\alpha = 3.38 \times 10^6 T^{-2} - 3.40$ ^[25] 计算获得, T 取卡特巴阿苏金成矿主阶段流体包裹体均一温度 300°C。

13); 若考虑到金成矿之后大气降水会导致 H、O 同位素均向轻同位素方向漂移的因素^[25], 可推测卡特巴阿苏金成矿流体变质水特点会更明显。

地壳相对富集 Re, 地壳物质¹⁸⁷Re 放射成因产生的¹⁸⁷Os 含量增高, 导致相应(¹⁸⁷Os/¹⁸⁸Os)₀ 增大, 从而可通过 Re-Os 等时线年龄和初始(¹⁸⁷Os/¹⁸⁸Os)₀ 扣除达到示踪成矿物质之目的^[40]。卡特巴阿苏载金黄铁矿样品普遍具有高放射性成因的¹⁸⁷Os, (¹⁸⁷Os/¹⁸⁸Os)₀ 加权平均值为 1.449 ± 0.052 (表 9), 指示成矿金属来自于中天山地壳。矿石中载金黄铁矿与矿区及外围志留系巴音布鲁克组中基性火山岩和早石炭世二长花岗岩在ΣREE、LREE/HREE、δEu 等方面(表 2)以及 REE 配分曲线(图 8)呈现明显相似性, 暗示它们三者可能具有密切的成生关联。就三者的时间、空间关系看, 在中—古元古界变质基底之上, 堆积了志留系巴音布鲁克组浅海相中基性火山岩, 其中侵入了早石炭世二长花岗岩, 晚石炭世伴随碰撞造山过程中的构造变形和流体活动, 主要在二长花岗岩(也可能同时在附近基底或下古生界)中形成卡特

巴阿苏金矿石; 志留系巴音布鲁克组中基性火山岩和侵入其中的早石炭世二长花岗岩被证明是南天山洋向北向中天山陆块之下俯冲形成的岛弧火山、侵入岩浆建造^[2, 3, 5, 8, 10-15, 22, 35, 41, 42], 它们连同区域基底地层是中天山地壳的基本构成。所以, 有理由推测中天山基底变质地层、志留系巴音布鲁克组中基性火山岩和早石炭世二长花岗岩均有可能为金成矿提供物质。事实上, 那拉提北缘、南缘深大断裂及其附近次级断裂切割深度较大, 这些中天山地壳单元均可能受到构造-流体作用影响而导致成矿物质活化迁移。

卡特巴阿苏金矿石中含金黄铁矿与志留系巴音布鲁克组中基性火山岩、早石炭世二长花岗岩的铅同位素组成不同程度具有各自的集中区, 但它们的演化趋势表现出明显的相似性, 尤其²⁰⁶Pb/²⁰⁴Pb 与²⁰⁷Pb/²⁰⁴Pb 呈现几乎一致的演化趋势(图 12)。再次指示志留系巴音布鲁克组中基性火山岩、早石炭世二长花岗岩以及中天山基底地层均有可能为金成矿提供物质。金矿石中黄铁矿、黄铜矿为主要载金矿物, δ³⁴S 变化范围为 6.92‰~12.15‰(表 5, 图 11)。这种矿石硫同位素组成与岩浆成因硫(δ³⁴S 在零附近)明显不同, 最大可能是来自较深部变质流体在上升过程中萃取古生代海相地层中硫酸盐并发生热化学还原形成 H₂S; 古生代海相硫酸盐 δ³⁴S 大约在 20‰, 热化学还原往往能够产生 10‰~15‰ 的硫同位素分馏^[43]。西天山相似地质背景、相近矿石硫同位素组成的其他矿床中的硫也被解释为海相硫酸盐热化学还原成因^[44-46]。

5.4 碰撞过程中金成矿

中天山经历了 Terskey 洋和南天山洋的俯冲消减以及与哈萨克斯坦—伊犁板块和塔里木板块的陆陆碰撞。大体沿那拉提北缘断裂展布的 Terskey 洋于奥陶纪关闭^[2, 3, 14], 南天山洋随之打开, 中天山和伊犁板块南缘大量分布 436~276 Ma 的花岗岩类和火山岩, 可能指示南天山洋自早志留世晚期开始向北俯冲; 多数研究认为南天山洋关闭和碰撞造山的时间在石炭纪末^[14, 36], 西天山榴辉岩峰期变质发生在晚石炭世, 白云母 Ar-Ar 坪年龄和白云母-全岩 Rb-Sr 等时线年龄为 313~302 Ma^[47]; 通过 SIMS 对高压变质岩中金红石进行 U-Pb 法测年得到 318 Ma 变质年龄^[36], 反映塔里木板块与中天山陆块碰撞发

表8 新疆西天山卡特巴阿苏金矿区二长花岗岩锆石U-Pb法测年结果
Table 8 Zircon U-Pb dating results of monzogranite in the Katebasu gold deposit, Xinjiang, western Tianshan Mountains

| 测点号 | U /10 ⁻⁶ | Th /10 ⁻⁶ | Pb /10 ⁻⁶ | Th/U | 普通 Pb 校正同位素比值($\pm 1\sigma$) | | | 普通 Pb 校正同位素年龄/Ma ($\pm 1\sigma$) | | |
|----------|------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|------|--|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| | | | | | ²⁰⁷ Pb*/ ²⁰⁶ Pb* | ²⁰⁶ Pb*/ ²³⁸ U | ²⁰⁷ Pb*/ ²³⁵ U | ²⁰⁷ Pb/ ²⁰⁶ Pb | ²⁰⁷ Pb/ ²³⁵ U | ²⁰⁶ Pb/ ²³⁸ U |
| KT-01-01 | 476.99 | 418.62 | 30.99 | 0.88 | 0.05197 | 0.00172 | 0.39018 | 0.01885 | 0.05439 | 284 |
| KT-01-02 | 841.83 | 715.02 | 53.61 | 0.85 | 0.05578 | 0.00193 | 0.43151 | 0.02218 | 0.05551 | 69 |
| KT-01-03 | 513.85 | 348.00 | 32.65 | 0.68 | 0.05291 | 0.00162 | 0.41939 | 0.01882 | 0.05662 | 325 |
| KT-01-04 | 1036.35 | 523.82 | 59.55 | 0.51 | 0.05355 | 0.00155 | 0.39844 | 0.01708 | 0.05398 | 0.00095 |
| KT-01-05 | 633.77 | 392.40 | 38.59 | 0.62 | 0.05593 | 0.00152 | 0.42585 | 0.01735 | 0.0549 | 352 |
| KT-01-06 | 799.72 | 438.22 | 48.30 | 0.55 | 0.05518 | 0.00143 | 0.42321 | 0.01674 | 0.05532 | 0.0009 |
| KT-01-07 | 565.46 | 355.49 | 34.96 | 0.63 | 0.0546 | 0.00152 | 0.4193 | 0.0174 | 0.05544 | 349 |
| KT-01-08 | 627.73 | 405.85 | 37.48 | 0.65 | 0.05176 | 0.00154 | 0.38379 | 0.01702 | 0.054 | 449 |
| KT-01-09 | 713.82 | 447.33 | 44.11 | 0.63 | 0.05594 | 0.00178 | 0.42973 | 0.01964 | 0.05578 | 449 |
| KT-01-10 | 2393.49 | 2474.41 | 165.58 | 1.03 | 0.05915 | 0.00176 | 0.45423 | 0.02075 | 0.05541 | 500 |
| KT-01-11 | 625.83 | 423.92 | 38.83 | 0.68 | 0.05352 | 0.00152 | 0.40845 | 0.01719 | 0.05499 | 500 |
| KT-01-12 | 284.11 | 206.01 | 17.44 | 0.73 | 0.05115 | 0.00198 | 0.3839 | 0.02079 | 0.05473 | 500 |
| KT-01-13 | 627.63 | 411.24 | 38.71 | 0.66 | 0.05324 | 0.00168 | 0.40133 | 0.01849 | 0.05492 | 500 |
| KT-01-14 | 736.15 | 572.01 | 46.76 | 0.78 | 0.05467 | 0.00158 | 0.41694 | 0.01838 | 0.05525 | 500 |
| KT-01-15 | 357.58 | 338.52 | 22.88 | 0.95 | 0.05087 | 0.00173 | 0.37584 | 0.01794 | 0.05333 | 500 |
| KT-01-16 | 763.61 | 568.96 | 47.70 | 0.75 | 0.04982 | 0.00148 | 0.38278 | 0.01714 | 0.05322 | 500 |
| KT-01-17 | 528.27 | 324.66 | 30.70 | 0.61 | 0.05433 | 0.00204 | 0.39677 | 0.02137 | 0.05249 | 500 |
| KT-01-18 | 1171.25 | 866.00 | 74.78 | 0.74 | 0.05404 | 0.00148 | 0.42012 | 0.01745 | 0.05584 | 500 |
| KT-01-19 | 1093.17 | 664.81 | 66.45 | 0.61 | 0.05528 | 0.00154 | 0.42401 | 0.01795 | 0.05517 | 500 |
| KT-01-20 | 326.73 | 170.04 | 19.21 | 0.52 | 0.05014 | 0.00177 | 0.3835 | 0.01895 | 0.05498 | 500 |
| KT-01-21 | 1152.89 | 797.12 | 73.20 | 0.69 | 0.05329 | 0.00155 | 0.41694 | 0.01823 | 0.05688 | 500 |
| KT-01-22 | 478.78 | 264.13 | 28.32 | 0.55 | 0.05273 | 0.00159 | 0.39623 | 0.01737 | 0.05468 | 500 |
| KT-01-23 | 497.04 | 387.80 | 32.58 | 0.78 | 0.05469 | 0.00184 | 0.42942 | 0.02078 | 0.05701 | 500 |
| KT-01-24 | 178.88 | 158.27 | 11.58 | 0.88 | 0.05554 | 0.00253 | 0.43238 | 0.01963 | 0.05480 | 500 |

注: 在中国科学技术大学壳幔物质与环境重点实验室使用LA-ICP-MS完成U-Pb法测年。*放射成因Pb同位素比值和年龄是通过普通Pb校正的数据, 校正方法据文献[28]。

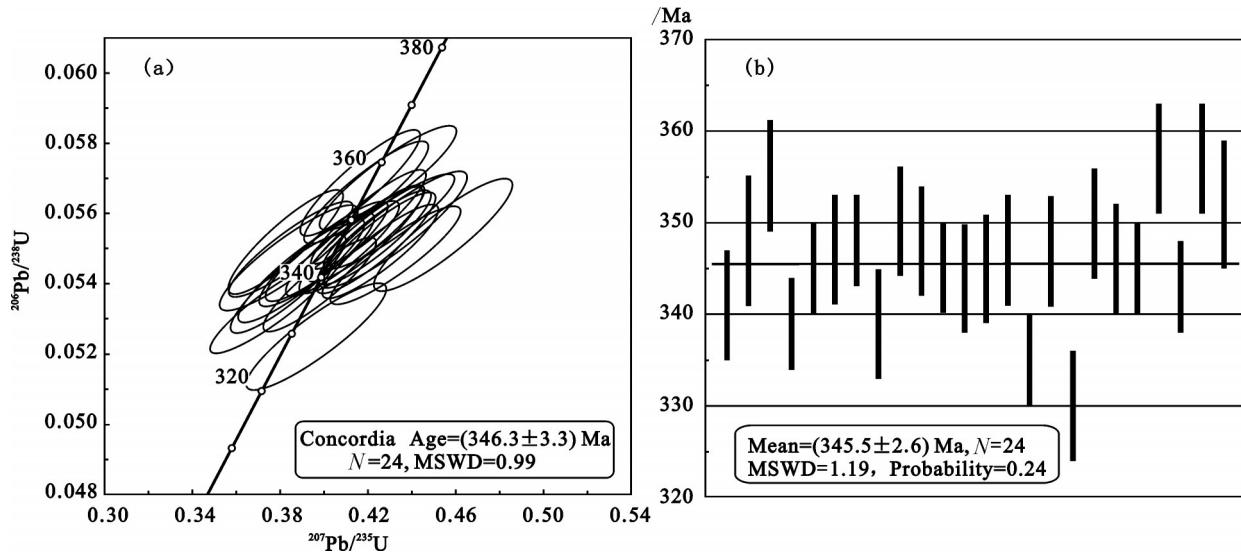


图15 新疆西天山卡特巴阿苏金矿区二长花岗岩锆石U-Pb法谐和年龄(a)和加权平均年龄(b)

Fig. 15 Zircon U-Pb concordia age (a) and weighted average age (b) of monzogranite, the Katebasu gold deposit, Xinjiang, western Tianshan Mountains

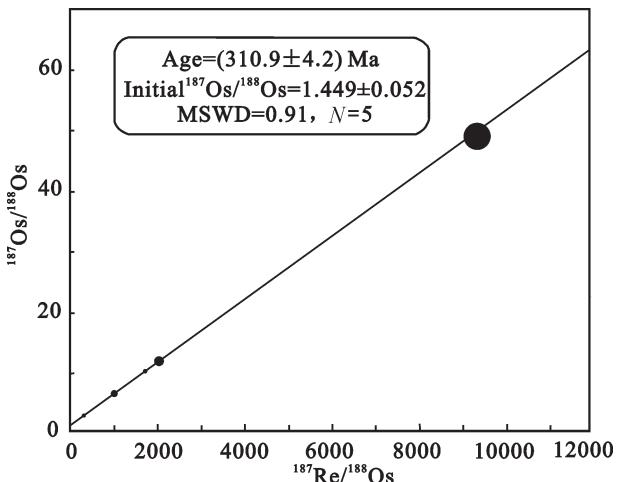


图16 新疆西天山卡特巴阿苏金矿石中黄铁矿Re-Os等时线年龄

Fig. 16 Re-Os isochron age of auriferous pyrite in the Katebasu gold ores, Xinjiang, western Tianshan Mountains

生在晚石炭世。卡特巴阿苏金矿区大面积出露的早石炭世346.3 Ma二长花岗岩为高钾钙碱性、具I型花岗岩特征的岛弧花岗岩,研究认为与南天山洋俯冲消减相关^[22];而卡特巴阿苏金矿形成于晚石炭世310.9 Ma,处在塔里木板块与中天山陆块碰撞期。可以推断,伴随南天山洋关闭,塔里木板块与中天山陆块碰撞相关的逆冲推覆和走滑剪切过程

是卡特巴阿苏金成矿的基本动力学背景。

很可能在陆陆碰撞过程中,地壳中大型变形构造驱动了深部/变质流体;这种流体富CO₂、中高温、中低盐度,从构造-流体经过的中天山地壳(基底地层、下古生界火山岩、晚古生代岩体等地质体)中不断萃取金等成矿物质并向地壳浅处迁移;由于构造转换或温度、压力改变,导致金属物质在中天山地壳压扭性变形带中沉淀富集,形成卡特巴阿苏成群出现的大型透镜状/似板状工业金矿体。虽然金成矿地质体为早石炭世二长花岗岩,但金成矿比成岩晚35 Ma,卡特巴阿苏金矿床不应是与侵入体有关的金矿床^[48-49]。成矿的二长花岗岩岩相学特点明显证明它属深成侵入体,金矿化明显受岩体中韧性断裂构造控制而呈线型分布,所以,卡特巴阿苏金矿床不应是斑岩型^[39]。卡特巴阿苏金矿床中高温富CO₂深成/变质成矿流体性质也不能将其归为浅成低温热液型金矿床。如果这种理解是客观的,那么,卡特巴阿苏金矿床可能属于“碰撞造山型”金矿床,因为在中亚成矿域天山成矿带,人们已经揭示出可能属于“增生造山型”的金矿床,如吉尔吉斯斯坦Taldybulak Levoberezhny超大型金矿床^[50]。

6 结 论

卡特巴阿苏大型金矿床形成于中天山北缘靠

表9 新疆西天山卡特巴阿苏金矿石中黄铁矿Re-Os同位素组成
Table 9 Re-Os isotopic compositions of auriferous pyrite in the Katabasu gold deposit, Xinjiang, western Tianshan Mountains

| 样品编号 | $\omega(\text{Re})/10^{-9}$ | | | $\omega(\text{普 Os})/10^{-9}$ | | | $\omega(\text{普 Os})/10^{-9}$ | | | $^{187}\text{Os}/^{188}\text{Os}$ | |
|--------|-----------------------------|--------|---------|-------------------------------|---------|----------|-------------------------------|---------|--------|-----------------------------------|--|
| | 测定值 | 不确定度 | 测定值 | 不确定度 | 测定值 | 不确定度 | 测定值 | 不确定度 | 测定值 | 不确定度 | |
| KT-01 | 0.173 | 0.001 | 0.00041 | 0.00002 | 0.00063 | 0.00001 | 2051.795 | 103.299 | 11.908 | 0.6090 | |
| KT-04 | 0.373 | 0.0035 | 0.00598 | 0.00005 | 0.00235 | 0.000019 | 300.171 | 3.8333 | 3.006 | 0.0355 | |
| KT-41 | 0.076 | 0.0005 | 0.00037 | 0.00002 | 0.00037 | 0.00002 | 998.275 | 61.239 | 6.662 | 0.4230 | |
| KT-42 | 0.504 | 0.0072 | 0.00026 | 0.00001 | 0.0016 | 0.00001 | 9489.834 | 391.368 | 48.627 | 1.8959 | |
| PD08-5 | 0.325 | 0.0024 | 0.00213 | 0.00002 | 0.0012 | 0.00001 | 1712.545 | 17.839 | 10.363 | 0.0309 | |
| JCBY | 38.569 | 0.1185 | 15.729 | 0.048 | 0.689 | 0.0027 | 11.805 | 0.051 | 0.336 | 0.0017 | |

注:在中国地质科学院国家岩矿测试中心Re-Os实验室完成分析,编号为JCBY的样品为内标监控样品。

近那拉提北缘断裂的变形带中,金矿体主要受二长花岗岩体内沿密集韧性断裂带分布的蚀变带控制,多呈大型透镜体/似板状体,中部为含金硫化物不规则细/网脉强硅化岩,边部对称出现含金硫化物浸染绢云母绿泥石蚀变岩,黄铁矿和黄铜矿是主要载金矿物,金在黄铁矿中为晶格金,在黄铜矿中为裂隙金或粒间金。

卡特巴阿苏金成矿地质体主要为二长花岗岩,锆石U-Pb法测得(346.3 ± 3.3) Ma,为早石炭世成岩;矿石中载金黄铁矿Re-Os法测得(310.9 ± 4.2) Ma,为晚石炭世成矿;成矿比成岩大约晚35 Ma。金成矿关键控制因素是南天山洋关闭、塔里木板块与中天山陆块碰撞造山过程中的构造-流体作用。

金成矿流体中高温(270~390°C)、中低盐度(7%~16% NaCl eq.)、富CO₂, $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} (\text{V-SMOW}) = 1.6\text{\textperthousand} \sim 6.4\text{\textperthousand}$, $\delta\text{D}_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} (\text{V-SMOW}) = -64\text{\textperthousand} \sim -107\text{\textperthousand}$,为深部/变质成因流体;金矿石中黄铁矿($^{187}\text{Os}/^{188}\text{Os}$)平均为 1.449 ± 0.052 ,REE配分曲线及铅同位素组成($^{206}\text{Pb}/^{204}\text{Pb} = 18.129 \sim 18.773$ 、 $^{207}\text{Pb}/^{204}\text{Pb} = 15.459 \sim 15.554$, $^{208}\text{Pb}/^{204}\text{Pb} = 37.707 \sim 38.123$)与中天山地壳不同岩石建造单元具有明显相似或关联性,成矿物质来自中天山地壳;硫化物 $\delta^{34}\text{S}$ 值($6.92\text{\textperthousand} \sim 12.15\text{\textperthousand}$)指示矿石硫源于古生代海相地层中硫酸盐热化学还原。

卡特巴阿苏金成矿受晚石炭世塔里木板块与中天山陆块碰撞构造应力驱动,金矿床是中天山地壳岩石经受构造-蚀变的综合产物,属“碰撞造山型”金矿床。

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