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河南舞阳经山寺铁矿床C-O-Si同位素成矿物质来源示踪

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提要:河南经山寺铁矿位于华北板块南缘,矿体形态为似层状、透镜状,铁建造以条带状铁矿石为主,含有少量的块状矿石,其顶底板围岩及矿体夹层主要为太华群铁山庙组大理岩。为探讨矿床成矿物质来源,对铁矿床进行碳、氧、硅同位素特征进行分析和研究,研究结果表明,矿化样品方解石的碳、氧同位素组成为 $\delta^{13}\text{C}_{\text{V}-\text{PDB}} = -5.2\text{\textperthousand} \sim -1.4\text{\textperthousand}$, $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{V-SMOW}} = 8.5\text{\textperthousand} \sim 16.9\text{\textperthousand}$,围岩大理岩样品方解石的碳、氧同位素组成为 $\delta^{13}\text{C}_{\text{V}-\text{PDB}} = -1.0\text{\textperthousand} \sim 1.6\text{\textperthousand}$, $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{V-SMOW}} = 20.3\text{\textperthousand} \sim 23.4\text{\textperthousand}$,说明在成矿流体与围岩发生了水-岩反应,且流体与围岩发生了同位素交换,碳同位素组成主要由海相沉积碳酸盐岩经溶解作用提供的,且受中低温蚀变作用的影响, $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{H}_2\text{O}}$ 组成值变化范围较大,指示热液体系可能为岩浆水和海水的混合热液。石英辉石磁铁矿矿石中石英的硅同位素组成为 $\delta^{29}\text{Si}_{\text{NBS}-28} = -1.9\text{\textperthousand} \sim -0.4\text{\textperthousand}$,围岩浅粒岩中硅同位素组成为 $\delta^{29}\text{Si}_{\text{NBS}-28} = 0\text{\textperthousand}$,表明条带状铁建造中硅质来源于火山喷气作用,在变质成矿作用过程中硅同位素发生了动力学分馏作用,条带状铁建造中硅质沉淀造成 $\delta^{29}\text{Si}$ 显示负值,综合分析认为,经山寺铁矿应属前寒武纪海底火山-沉积环境中热水化学沉积产物。

关 键 词:条带状铁建造;碳同位素;氧同位素;硅同位素;经山寺铁矿

中图分类号:P595; P618.31 **文献标志码:**A **文章编号:**1000-3657(2015)06-1919-12

Carbon, oxygen and silicon isotope composition tracing for the ore-forming material source of the Jingshansi iron deposit in Wuyang, Henan Province

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Abstract: The Jingshansi iron deposit in Henan Province is located in the southeastern part of the North China Craton. The orebodies occur in nearly bedded and lenticular forms, and the iron ores are predominantly banded, with minor massive ones. Taihua Group Tieshanmiao Formation marbles are developed as main wall rocks and interlayers among the orebodies. Geochemical studies of carbon, oxygen and silicon isotopes of the ore deposit were carried out to investigate the ore-forming fluid nature and its potential sources. The results show that $\delta^{13}\text{C}_{\text{V}-\text{PDB}}$ values of ore-forming calcite range from $-5.2\text{\textperthousand}$ to $-1.4\text{\textperthousand}$, $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{V}-\text{SMOW}}$ values range from $8.5\text{\textperthousand}$ to $16.9\text{\textperthousand}$, $\delta^{13}\text{C}_{\text{V}-\text{PDB}}$ values of carbonate host rocks calcite range from $-1.0\text{\textperthousand}$ to $1.6\text{\textperthousand}$, and $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{V}-\text{SMOW}}$ values range from $20.3\text{\textperthousand}$ to $23.4\text{\textperthousand}$, the C and O isotope evolution indicates that drastic water-rock interaction took place at the ore-forming stage, and isotope exchange took place between ore-forming fluids and carbonate host rocks. The carbon isotope components were mainly provided by the marine carbonate rocks through dissolution, influenced by middle-low temperature alteration. The characteristics of $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{H}_2\text{O}}$ indicate that the hydrothermal solution is the mixture of magmatic water and seawater. The $\delta^{29}\text{Si}_{\text{NBS}-28}$ values of iron ore quartz range from $-1.9\text{\textperthousand}$ to $-0.4\text{\textperthousand}$, and the $\delta^{29}\text{Si}$ value of leptite quartz is 0\textperthousand , which indicates that the silicon isotope were derived from volcanic exhalation. The Si isotope fractionation took place in the ore-forming process. A comprehensive analysis shows that the Jingshansi iron deposit was formed in a submarine volcanic eruptions-sedimentary environment in Precambrian.

Key words: banded iron formation; carbon isotope; oxygen isotope; silicon isotope; Jingshansi iron deposit; Henan Province

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条带状铁建造(banded iron formations, 简称为BIF)是指形成于前寒武纪、主要由硅质和铁质薄层组成的海水化学沉积建造^[1-4]。BIF的研究对于了解前寒武纪古海洋的化学组成和古环境演化具有重要的科学意义。根据矿床形成时代和含矿建造的不同将BIF分为2类: Algoma型和Superior型, Algoma型与火山建造密切相关, 多形成于岛弧、弧后盆地和裂谷海洋环境^[5-6], Superior型产于与沉积作用密切相关的大陆架被动大陆边缘的浅海环境中^[7-9], BIF同时也蕴含着巨大的铁矿资源, 在中国乃至全球铁矿类型中占据主导地位, 其中Algoma型规模相对较小, Superior型规模较大, 与火山作用关系不明显。全球BIF型铁矿主要分布于3.8~1.9 Ga, 以2.7~2.0 Ga最为集中^[10-11], 中国前寒武纪条带状铁建造铁矿集中分布在华北陆块, 主要的成矿时代为3.5~2.4 Ga。条带状铁建造是前寒武纪, 特别是太古宙, 沉积成岩演化过程中所形成的特定地质产物^[12], 在一定程度上反映了当时的地质环境和地壳演化特点。前人对此类矿床的地质特征、成矿物质来源、演化特征等进行了一定程度的探讨, 但对该类矿床的成矿物质来源和与成矿作用密切相关的热液性质及成因存在着不同的观点^[13-26]。

经山寺矿区位于华北板块南缘河南舞阳铁矿

田, 目前对该铁矿床的地质研究仍很薄弱, 尚未开展成矿物质来源等方面的研究, 矿床的成因尚不明了。本文以经山寺铁矿床为研究对象, 通过碳同位素、氧同位素和硅同位素特征, 对经山寺铁矿成矿物质来源进行示踪, 阐明经山寺铁矿床的成矿物质来源, 探讨其矿床成因, 为该地区进一步找矿提供新的指导和研究线索, 对于探讨成矿过程和建立矿床模型具有一定的指导意义。

1 矿区地质

经山寺铁矿位于河南舞阳地区, 大地构造位置位于华北板块南缘、秦岭造山碰撞带内的刚性推覆体上。矿区分布地层有新太古界太华群铁山庙组区域变质岩系(含铁矿)、中元古界汝阳群海相碎屑沉积建造、第四系疏松层(图1)。

太华群铁山庙组(Ar₃th): 区内分布的主要岩性有: 条带状混合岩段, 主要见于东部的小韩庄矿段, 为浅肉红色与灰黑色条带相间的花岗质混合岩, 脉体为长英质混合花岗岩, 基体为斜长角闪片麻岩, 局部还有角闪片麻岩薄层残存; 角闪片麻岩岩段, 下部以含铁铝榴石角闪片麻岩为主, 局部夹单斜辉石岩、角闪岩、角闪更长片麻岩、石英片麻岩以及混合岩化岩石的薄层为特征; 上大理岩岩段, 以厚层

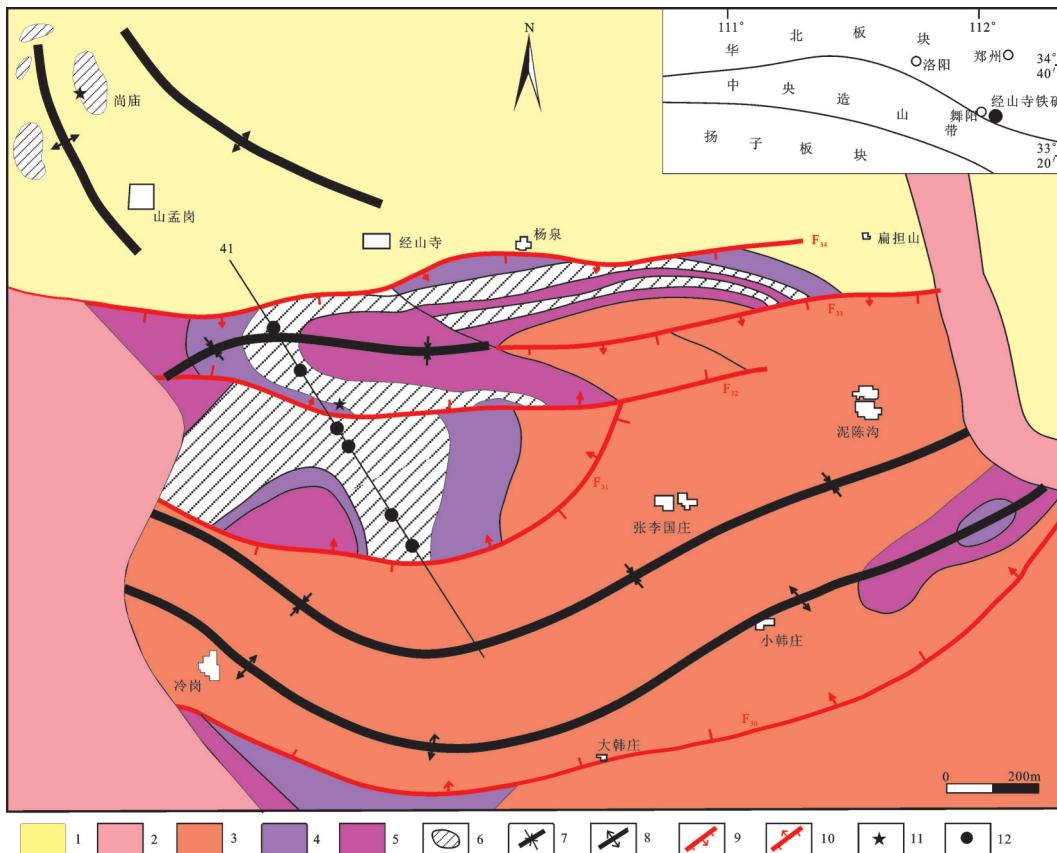


图1 河南经山寺矿区地质简图(据文献[27])

1—第四系; 2—汝阳群; 3—太华群铁山庙组片麻岩段; 4—太华群铁山庙组大理岩段; 5—太华群铁山庙组浅粒岩段; 6—矿体; 7—背斜; 8—向斜; 9—逆断层; 10—正断层; 11—采样位置; 12—钻孔

Fig. 1 Simplified geological map of the Jingshanzi ore deposit in Henan Province (after reference [27])

1—Quaternary; 2—Ruyang Group; 3—Tieshamiao Formation gneiss member of Taihua Group; 4—Tieshanmiao Formation marble member of Taihua Group; 5—Tieshanmiao Formation leptite member of Taihua Group; 6—Orebody; 7—Anticline; 8—Syncline; 9—Reverse fault; 10—Normal fault; 11—Sampling location; 12—Drill hole

状碳酸盐岩为主, 夹各种硅酸盐岩薄层, 为矿段顶板岩系; 石英辉石磁铁矿矿段(C矿段), 以磁铁矿矿层与各种花斑大理岩、含磁铁辉石岩的交互重叠分布为特征; 下大理岩岩段, 岩石组合主要为各种花斑大理岩以及大理岩和辉石岩、磁铁辉石岩、浅粒岩、角闪片麻岩等交互层分布, 为矿段底板岩系。

汝阳群(Pt,r): 分布在矿床西部的老金山、尚庙寨和东部的小梁山等地, 常见岩性以厚层石英岩状砂岩为主, 夹灰红、绿色等杂色页岩, 与下伏地层一般为角度不整合关系。

矿区构造以东西向线性构造为主体, 构造线多弧形弯曲, 向南凸出; 总体褶皱为复式背斜, 主要由“三背三向”褶皱组成, 矿区被F₃₀、F₃₁、F₃₂、F₃₃、F₃₄等5条走向断层切割为条块状, 形成各自不同产状的矿

段。矿区褶皱构造主要有经山寺北坡向斜—扁担山倒转向斜、经山南坡背斜、张李国庄向斜、冷岗—小韩庄背斜、尚庙向斜、山孟岗背斜。经山寺北坡向斜—扁担山倒转向斜: 轴向NE80°~90°, 轴线长达2000 m以上, 由西向东倾伏状, 东段南翼向深部急骤倾伏, 两翼倾斜一般20°~45°, 北翼局部呈陡立状, 总体呈西缓东陡, 南缓北陡; 经山南坡背斜: 轴向NE60°~70°, 脊线为F₃₃所截断, 全长1000余米, 背斜轴由西向东倾伏, 南翼为F₃₁断层交割而分布不完全。两翼倾斜20°及17°, 北陡南缓; 张李国庄向斜: 轴线全长达3000 m以上, 由西向东倾伏, 两翼产状大体南陡于北; 冷岗—小韩庄背斜: 脊线途经冷岗、小韩庄2个隐伏矿段的磁异常轴心, 西起冷岗, 东至岗坡李、小梁山, 总长达3700 m, 轴向与张李国庄向

斜近似平行,以大韩庄附近为轴向转折点,以西冷岗矿段为SE110°左右,以东小韩庄矿段为NE70°左右,转折处推断可能有隐伏的南北向断裂构造错动。目前主要控制范围限于脊部偏南翼,为平缓产状,倾角15°左右,南翼迅即为F₃₀断层所截断;尚庙向斜:轴向近南北,轴线由北向南倾伏并变开阔,两翼产状近似对称,倾角61°~71°,上缓下陡,向斜轴线长约1400 m;山孟岗背斜:为推测背斜构造,鉴于南北各存在向斜构造而推测确立该背斜,岩层产状凌乱,局部有零星矿层露头和小磁异常,受断层错动较明显,地处经山寺矿段与尚庙矿段连接带,地质勘查程度较低。

2 矿床地质

矿区划分为扁担山、经山(北坡+南坡)、冷岗、小韩庄、尚庙共5个矿段。其中的扁担山、经山(北坡+南坡)、尚庙3个矿段具备露采条件,冷岗、小韩庄2个矿段为隐伏矿。矿区含矿带在舞阳铁矿综合地层剖面中统一归属为最上部的“C矿段”,总厚23~253 m,平均108 m,矿体由多个单层构成,单层矿层厚1.06~31.68 m,平均5.91 m,工程累计可采厚度4.54~83.22 m,平均25.42 m。矿体产状与岩层产状基本一致(图2),呈似层状、透镜状,其顶底板围岩及矿体夹层主要为大理岩,岩层稳定。

现将规模较大的4个矿段的矿体特征分述如

下:扁担山矿段,矿体沿走向长900 m,宽200 m,矿体形态呈似层状,总体走向80°,倾角50°~65°,矿石量约为2532.8×10⁴ t,平均品位为24.17%;经山北坡矿段,矿体沿走向长1400 m,宽400 m,矿体形态呈似层状,总体走向0°,倾角10°~48°,矿石量约为4463.2×10⁴ t,平均品位为25.25%;经山南坡矿段,矿体沿走向长1500 m,宽500 m,矿体形态呈似层状,总体走向140°,倾角12°~28°,矿石量约为2938.2×10⁴ t,平均品位为26.17%;冷岗矿段,矿体沿走向长1400 m,宽800 m,矿体形态呈似层状,总体走向64°,倾角10°~20°,矿石量约为8497.2×10⁴ t,平均品位为26.40%。

矿石结构主要为中、细粒半自形与自形变晶结构,次为粗粒状变晶结构、纤状变晶结构、不等粒变晶结构以及少数筛状变晶结构和交代穿孔结构等。矿石构造主要为条带状构造和块状构造2种(图3)。条带状为石英辉石磁铁矿矿石、石英二辉磁铁矿及地表露头的石英假象赤铁矿等矿石所特有,该构造矿石品位较稳定。块状构造为辉石磁铁矿矿石和二辉磁铁矿矿石等特有,矿物共生组合以不含石英为特点,硅酸铁较高,品位和矿石分布稳定性次于前者。

3 样品采集和测试方法

所有测试样品均是根据野外产出特征和手标

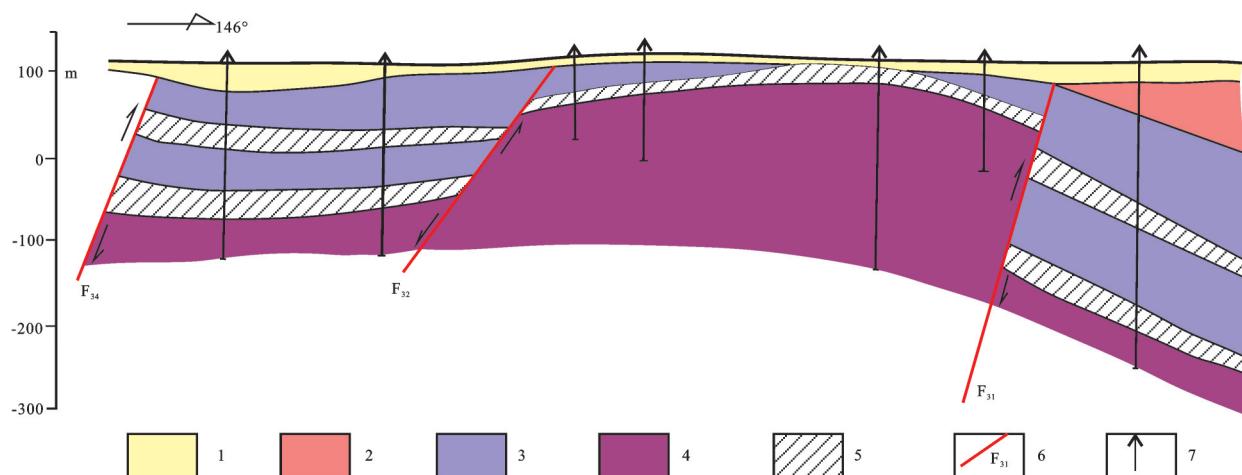


图2 河南经山寺铁矿41线剖面图(据文献[27])

1—第四系;2—太华群铁山庙组片麻岩段;3—太华群铁山庙组大理岩段;4—太华群铁山庙组浅粒岩段;5—矿体;6—断层;7—钻孔

Fig.2 Geological sections along No. 41 line of the Jingshansi ore deposit in Henan Province (after reference [27])

1—Quaternary; 2—Tieshamiao Formation gneiss member of Taihua Group; 3—Tieshanmiao Formation marble member of Taihua Group;

4—Tieshanmiao Formation leptite member of Taihua Group; 5—Orebody; 6—Fault; 7—Drill hole

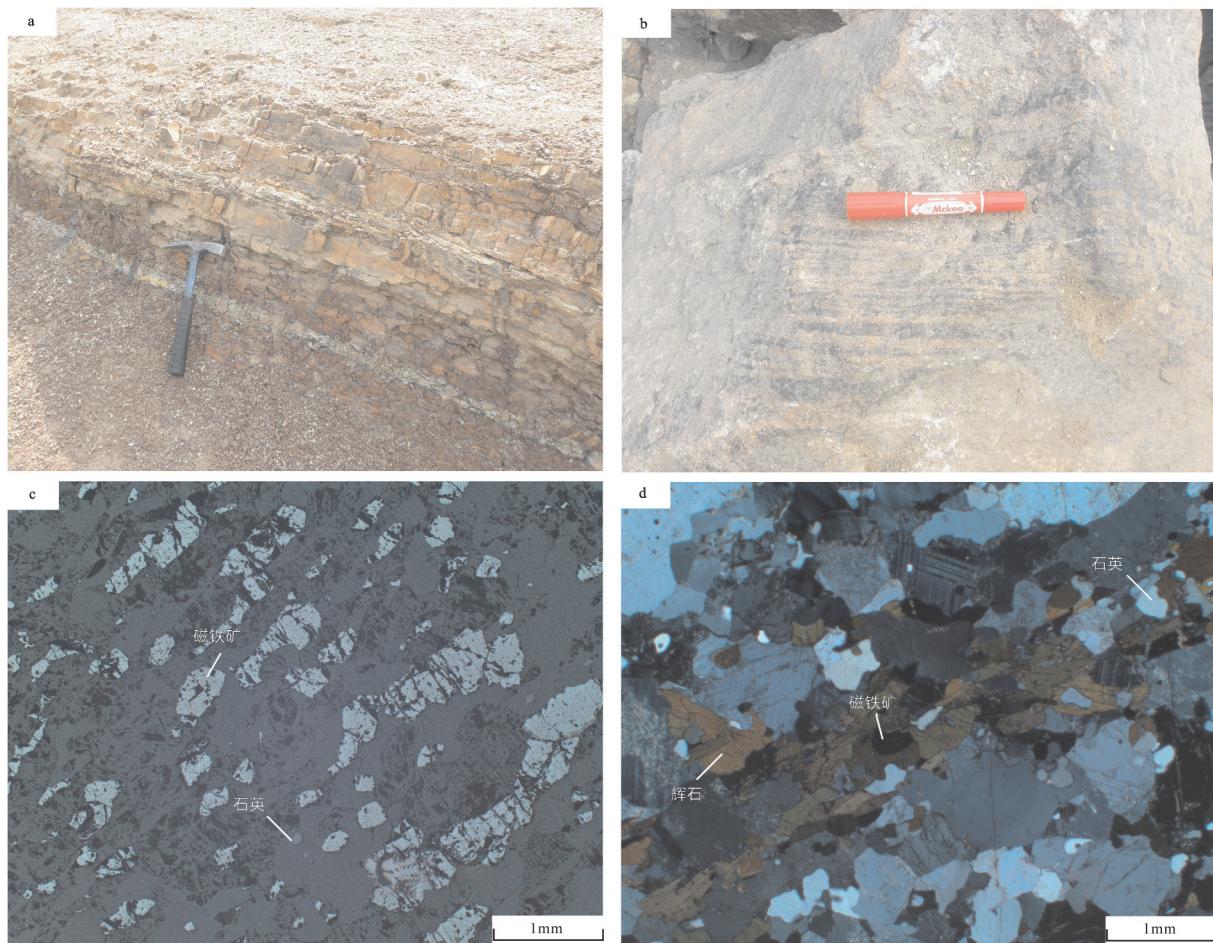


图3 铁矿石野外和镜下特征

a—一条带状铁建造; b—一条带状铁矿石; c—一条带状铁矿石由铁质与硅质组成(反射光); d—一条带状石英辉石磁铁矿(正交偏光)

Fig.3 Field and microscopic characteristics of iron ores in the Jingshansi deposit

a—Banded iron formation; b—Banded iron ores; c—Banded iron ores consisting of iron layer and silicon (catoptric light); d—Banded quartz—pyroxene iron ores (cross—polarized light)

本观察结果,再进行显微镜岩相学观察后,挑选出的具有代表性的样品。样品采自尚庙矿段,方解石分别来自成矿期含磁铁辉石大理岩和围岩辉石大理岩(图4),石英来自石英辉石磁铁矿矿石。碳、氧同位素分析在中国地质科学院矿产资源研究所同位素实验室完成,在真空系统中将样品与100%的磷酸在 $(70\pm0.2)^\circ\text{C}$ 水浴恒温反应24 h,收集释放出的CO₂用于质谱分析,分析仪器为MAT—253EM型质谱仪, $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ 以V—PDB为标准, $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ 分别以V—PDB和V—SMOW为标准,实验精度0.2‰(1σ)。此外, $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{V-PDB}}$ 采用分馏系数1.01066校正^[28—29],而 $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{V-SMOW}}$ 采用公式 $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{V-SMOW}}=1.03086\times\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{V-PDB}}+30.56$ ^[30] 计算。样品的硅同位素分析在中国地质科学院矿产

资源研究所同位素实验室完成,分析方法详见文献^[31],将样品与BrF₅在一定温度下反应,使其中的氧以O₂形式释放出来,硅以SiF₄形式提取出来。O₂在700℃与石墨反应转化为CO₂,以测定其 $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ 值。反应生成物SiF₄经干冰—丙酮冷液多次纯化,最后再经过加热的锌粒管进一步纯化,纯化后的SiF₄气体用MA—253EM质谱测量,结果用相对于NBS—28的 $\delta^{30}\text{Si}$ 值表示,分析精度优于±0.1‰。

4 结果与讨论

4.1 碳、氧同位素

经山寺铁矿床方解石矿物的碳、氧同位素分析结果见表1,从表1和图5中可以看出,围岩大理岩

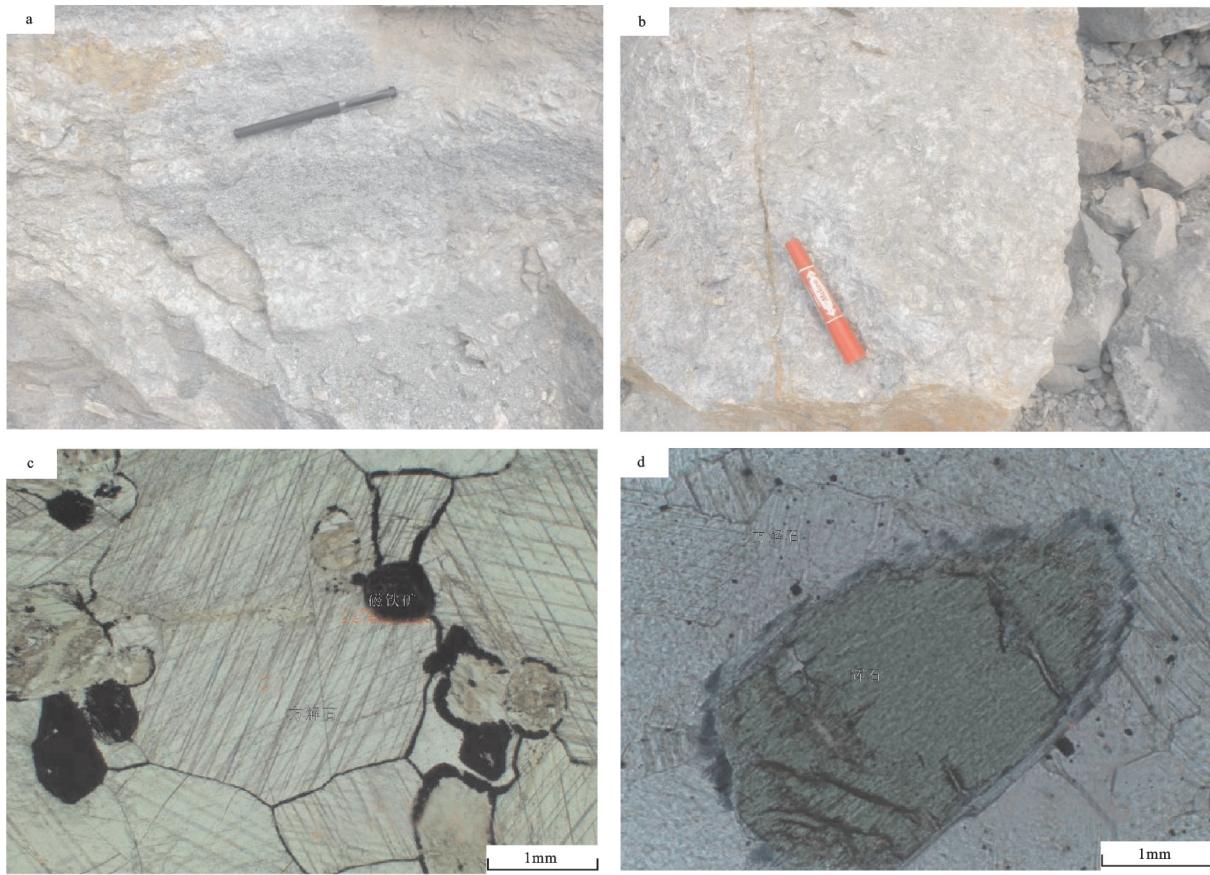


图4 含磁铁辉石大理岩和辉石大理岩样品野外和镜下特征

a—含磁铁辉石大理岩; b—辉石大理岩; c—含磁铁辉石大理岩(单偏光); d—辉石大理岩(单偏光)

Fig.4 Field and microscopic characteristics of magnetite-bearing diopside marble and diopside marble

a—Magnetite-bearing diopside marble; b—Diopside marble; c—Magnetite-bearing diopside marble (plane-polarized light); d—Diopside marble (plane-polarized light)

样品的碳、氧同位素组成为 $\delta^{13}\text{C}_{\text{V-PDB}}=1.0\text{\textperthousand}\sim1.6\text{\textperthousand}$, $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{V-SMOW}}=20.3\text{\textperthousand}\sim23.4\text{\textperthousand}$, 与正常海相灰岩的碳、氧同位素组成($\delta^{13}\text{C}_{\text{V-PDB}}=0\text{\textperthousand}\pm4\text{\textperthousand}$, $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{V-SMOW}}=20\text{\textperthousand}\sim24\text{\textperthousand}$)^[32]相当, 含磁铁矿辉石大理岩的碳、氧同位素组成为 $\delta^{13}\text{C}_{\text{V-PDB}}=-5.2\text{\textperthousand}\sim-1.4\text{\textperthousand}$, $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{V-SMOW}}=8.5\text{\textperthousand}\sim16.9\text{\textperthousand}$, 与围岩大理岩相比, 含磁铁辉石大理岩 $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ 值和 $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ 值都有明显亏损, 辉石大理岩作为铁矿体上下围岩, 而且为主要的赋矿岩石, 结合上述碳、氧同位素特征, 说明成矿流体交代围岩的过程中, 流体不断与围岩发生同位素交换^[33]。国内外早前寒武纪铁建造中的沉积碳酸盐岩 $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ 均有明显亏损, 如南非早前寒武纪含磁铁矿的铁建造中的碳酸盐 $\delta^{13}\text{C}_{\text{V-PDB}}=-9.6\text{\textperthousand}\sim-3.5\text{\textperthousand}$ ^[34], 西澳 Mt Tom Price 矿区北矿床来自赤铁矿-铁白云石-磁铁矿蚀变带的铁白云石的 $\delta^{13}\text{C}_{\text{V-PDB}}=-4.9\text{\textperthousand}\pm2.2\text{\textperthousand}$ ^[35], 以及弓长岭铁

矿床大理岩中方解石的 $\delta^{13}\text{C}_{\text{V-PDB}}=-9.6\text{\textperthousand}\sim-3.5\text{\textperthousand}$ ^[36]。

通常热液中 CO_2 有3种来源^[37]: 沉积碳酸盐岩的分解、地层有机质的降解和地幔。经山寺铁矿床矿化样品中方解石的碳、氧同位素组成为 $\delta^{13}\text{C}_{\text{V-PDB}}=-5.2\text{\textperthousand}\sim-1.4\text{\textperthousand}$, $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{V-SMOW}}=8.5\text{\textperthousand}\sim16.9\text{\textperthousand}$, 其中碳同位素具有碳酸盐特征, 说明热液中的 CO_2 起源于沉积碳酸盐岩的分解, 而氧同位素组成显示了沉积岩的氧同位素组成特征。

由方解石-水同位素平衡分馏方程 $1000\ln\alpha_{\text{方解石-水}}=4.01\times10^6/T^2-4.66\times10^3/T+1.71$ ^[38]计算 $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{H}_2\text{O}}$ 值, 温度T取包裹体测温结果(另文发表), 计算含磁铁矿辉石大理岩中的方解石取235°C, 计算辉石大理岩中的方解石取150°C。计算出热液流体的 $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{H}_2\text{O}}=0.42\text{\textperthousand}\sim10.30\text{\textperthousand}$, 这种氧同位素组成指示热液体系

表1 经山寺铁矿床碳酸盐岩围岩及成矿期方解石的碳、氧同位素组成

Table 1 Carbon and oxygen isotope values of carbonate host rock and ore-forming calcite from the Jingshansi ore deposit

样号	样品	测试矿物	$\delta^{13}\text{C}_{\text{V}-\text{PDB}}/\text{‰}$	$\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{V}-\text{PDB}}/\text{‰}$	$\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{V}-\text{SMOW}}/\text{‰}$	$\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{H}_2\text{O}}/\text{‰}$
Wg-043	含磁铁矿辉石大理岩	方解石	-2.5	-18.6	11.8	3.72
Wg-044	含磁铁矿辉石大理岩	方解石	-2.0	-13.6	16.9	8.82
Wg-048	含磁铁矿辉石大理岩	方解石	-5.2	-21.8	8.5	0.42
Wg-055	含磁铁矿辉石大理岩	方解石	-1.4	-15.5	15	6.92
Wg-059	辉石大理岩	方解石	-0.3	-9.3	21.3	8.20
Wg-060	辉石大理岩	方解石	-1.0	-10.2	20.3	7.20
Wg-065	辉石大理岩	方解石	0.6	-8.9	21.7	8.60
Wg-066	辉石大理岩	方解石	1.6	-7.3	23.4	10.30

注: 测试单位为中国地质科学院矿产资源研究所同位素实验室。

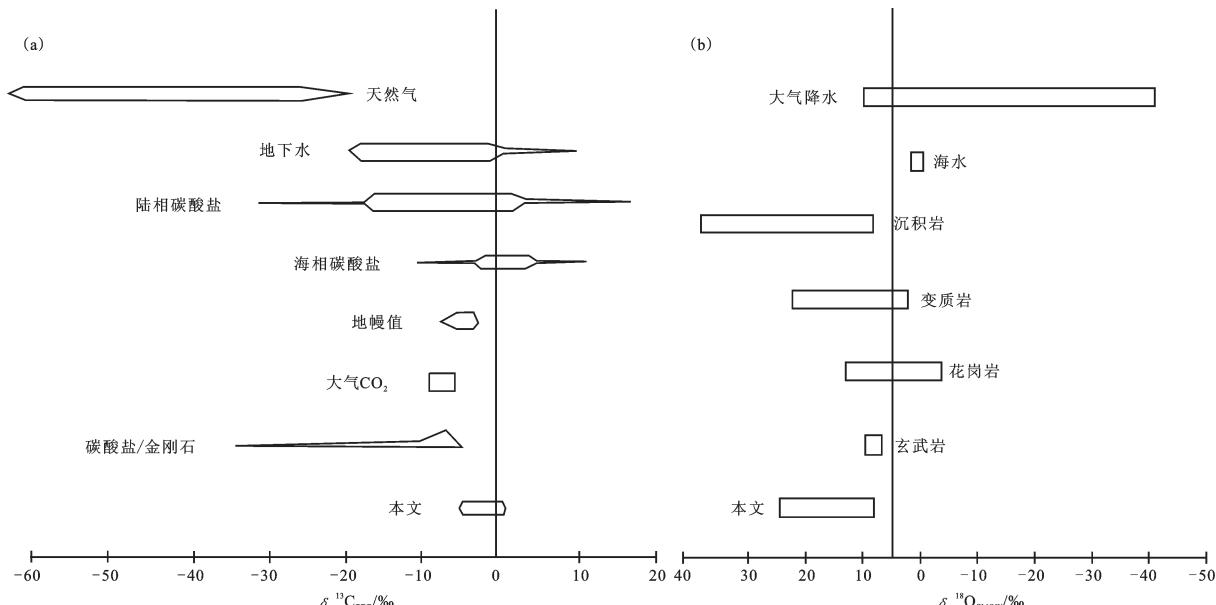


图5 碳同位素(a)(文献[39])和氧同位素(b)(文献[32])重要地质储库特征

Fig.5 Carbon isotope (a) (after reference [39]) and oxygen isotope (b) (after reference [32]) values of important geological reservoirs

可能为岩浆水和海水的混合热液,晚期有变质水的影响。

样品的碳、氧同位素组成在 $\delta^{18}\text{O}-\delta^{13}\text{C}$ 图解中(图6),方解石的 $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ 值变化范围较窄,且大于有机质的碳同位素组成,那么可以排除有机质碳为方解石提供碳的可能性,方解石 $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{V}-\text{SMOW}}$ 变化较大。碳、氧同位素总体呈近水平线展布,这种形式可能有2个原因造成^[40-41],一是 CO_2 的脱气作用,二是贫 ^{18}O 流体与围岩之间的水-岩反应。

Becker and Clayton^[43]认为前寒武纪BIF中碳酸盐岩亏损 ^{13}C 是同沉积形成的,Perry et al.^[34]认为这

种亏损与热液流体作用有关。Denies and Gold^[44]对加拿大蒙特利尔地区碳酸盐岩碳、氧同位素研究显示,从围岩灰岩-接触带大理岩-矿体内方解石的 $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ 值和 $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ 值呈逐步降低的态势,认为这种降低是由热液流体作用和脱挥发份作用造成的,郑永飞等^[45]认为岩浆 CO_2 去气作用能够导致岩石中碳酸盐岩亏损 ^{13}C 。

流体包裹体研究显示(另文发表),镜下观察未发现有流体沸腾的迹象,说明不存在流体沸腾现象,另外,由于热液流体一般是以 H_2O 为主, CO_2 的脱气作用对流体中氧同位素的组成影响并不显著,

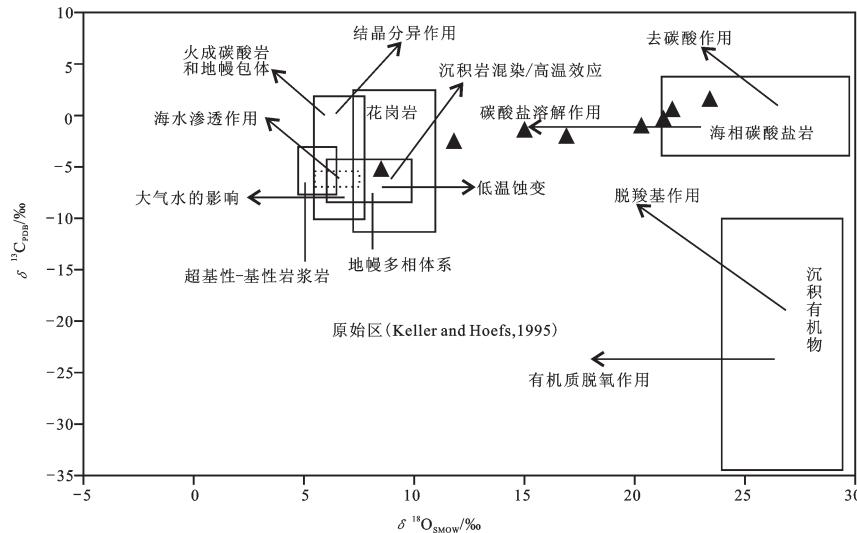


图6 经山寺铁矿床碳氧同位素示踪(据文献[42])
Fig.6 Carbon and oxygen isotopic tracer of the Jingshan iron deposit (after reference [42])

而对碳同位素的组成影响较为明显^[46],由此形成的方解石中碳同位素的组成相应也会变化比较明显,但是经山寺铁矿床方解石δ¹³C值变化范围较窄,所以CO₂的脱气作用可能不是造成δ¹³C值降低的原因。从图4得知,经山寺铁矿床方解石中的碳主要来主要自于海相碳酸盐岩,随着后期贫¹⁸O和¹³C热液流体的作用,即水-岩反应,δ¹³C值和δ¹⁸O值都明显降低。因此认为,经山寺铁矿床中的碳可能主要

由海相沉积碳酸盐岩经溶解作用提供的,且受贫¹⁸O和¹³C热液流体作用的影响。

4.2 硅同位素

经山寺铁矿床石英辉石磁铁矿矿石中石英的硅同位素分析结果见表2,从表2可知,石英辉石磁铁矿矿石中石英的硅同位素组成为δ³⁰Si_{NBS-28}/‰=−1.9‰~−0.4‰,围岩浅粒岩中硅同位素组成为δ³⁰Si_{NBS-28}/‰=0‰。前人^[47-48]对其他BIF铁矿床硅同位素也进行了

表2 经山寺铁矿床矿石石英的硅、氧同位素组成

Table 2 Silicon and oxygen isotope values of host rock and ore quartz from the Jingshansi ore deposit

样号	样品产地	样品	测试矿物	δ ³⁰ Si _{NBS-28} /‰	数据来源
Wg-045	经山寺	石英辉石磁铁矿	石英	-1.2	本文
Wg-046	经山寺	石英辉石磁铁矿	石英	-1.7	本文
Wg-050	经山寺	石英辉石磁铁矿	石英	-1.9	本文
Wg-054	经山寺	石英辉石磁铁矿	石英	-0.4	本文
Wg-058	经山寺	石英辉石磁铁矿	石英	-0.6	本文
Wg-061	经山寺	石英辉石磁铁矿	石英	-1.6	本文
Wg-057	经山寺	浅粒岩	石英	0	本文
Wg-064	经山寺	浅粒岩	石英	0	本文
	弓长岭	磁铁石英岩	石英	-2.2~0.9	[47]
	弓长岭	围岩	全岩	-0.6~0.2	[47]
	迁安	磁铁石英岩	石英	-1.4~0.8	[48]
	迁安	围岩	全岩	-0.4~0.1	[48]
	加拿大苏必利尔	磁铁石英岩	石英	-1.6	[48]
	马里亚那海槽海底黑烟囱	海底热液沉积物		-3.1~0.4	[49]

注:测试单位为中国地质科学院矿产资源研究所同位素实验室。

研究,其中弓长岭铁矿磁铁石英岩中石英的硅同位素组成为 $\delta^{30}\text{Si}_{\text{NBS}-28}\text{\%} = -2.2\text{\%}\sim -0.9\text{\%}$,围岩的硅同位素组成为 $\delta^{30}\text{Si}_{\text{NBS}-28}\text{\%} = -0.6\text{\%}\sim 0.2\text{\%}$,迁安铁矿磁铁石英岩中石英的硅同位素组成为 $\delta^{30}\text{Si}_{\text{NBS}-28}\text{\%} = -0.4\text{\%}\sim -1.4\text{\%}$,围岩的硅同位素组成为 $\delta^{30}\text{Si}_{\text{NBS}-28}\text{\%} = -0.4\text{\%}\sim -0.1\text{\%}$,加拿大苏必利尔磁铁石英岩中石英的硅同位素组成为 $\delta^{30}\text{Si}_{\text{NBS}-28}\text{\%} = -1.6\text{\%}$ 。上述硅同位素特征显示矿石普遍比围岩亏损 ^{30}Si ,显示BIF在沉积成矿作用过程中硅同位素发生了动力学分馏作用。

前人大量的研究已证实,含硅质的热水溶液在喷出时,最先沉淀的硅其 $\delta^{30}\text{Si}$ 值总是小于零,显示较为亏损 ^{30}Si 。因此硅同位素随 SiO_2 的逐步沉淀必然会发生动力分馏作用,一般认为其沉淀速度越慢,动力分馏作用越大,反之分馏作用越小,环境温度也是影响硅同位素分馏的主要因素之一,认为环境温度越低, SiO_2 结晶则越显缓慢,那么其动力分馏作用较大,反之分馏作用较小^[50]。硅同位素动力学分馏作用的分馏系数 α_{Si} 为0.9990~0.9996(图7),2种硅的 $\delta^{30}\text{Si}$ 变化可用瑞利方程来描述^[51]。

前寒武纪条带状铁矿的 $\delta^{30}\text{Si}$ 均与现代海底黑

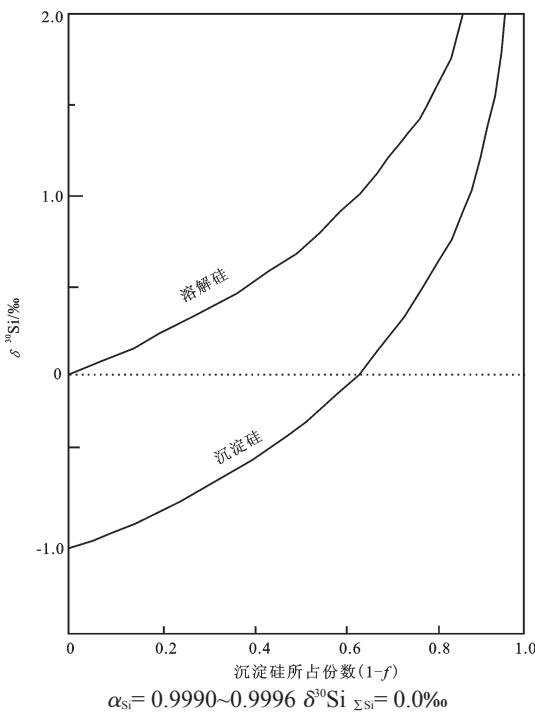


图7 富硅流体中硅沉淀过程的硅同位素动力学分馏曲线
(据文献[51])

Fig.7 Curves of silicon isotope dynamic fractionation in the process of precipitation of silica from the fluid (after reference [51])

烟囱的 $\delta^{30}\text{Si}$ 非常相似(图8),表明磁铁石英岩建造可能是海底喷气作用形成的。太古宙火山喷气活动非常强烈,火山喷气作用携带大量的硅、铁和酸性还原性物质,使海水的温度、酸度增高,大量的硅酸 H_2SiO_4 在海水中溶解,因此火山喷气作用与高温、高酸度的海水形成对流循环系统,同时对流循环的热水溶液对海底火山岩石反复淋滤、萃取,使得热水溶液中更加富集铁质和硅质组分。富含 Fe 和 SiO_2 的热水溶液此时处于相对还原和酸性的条件, SiO_2 达到饱和而沉淀,形成硅质层,由于硅的沉淀速度较慢,沉淀硅所占比例较小,造成硅同位素动力学分馏作用较大,最终使磁铁石英岩的 $\delta^{30}\text{Si}$ 值较低。而在火山喷气作用的间隙期,环境则相对处于比较氧化的条件,同时Eh和pH值也发生改变,在这些综合因素影响下热液中的 Fe^{2+} 被氧化而沉淀下来。这样周期性的海底火山喷气活动造成硅、铁的韵律性沉淀,形成条带状的硅铁建造^[52-55]。

综上所述,认为经山寺铁矿床是由于火山热液喷气作用而形成,其硅质来源于火山热液喷气作用,由于火山热液喷气活动的周期性,海水的Eh和pH值发生周期性变化,溶解于海水中 SiO_2 由于饱和,在酸性且较为还原的环境下首先沉淀,铁质则在火山喷气间歇较为氧化的条件下沉淀,最终形成硅质条带与铁质条带相间的硅铁建造。硅在整个沉淀过程中发生了动力学分馏作用, ^{28}Si 先沉淀,且沉淀的 SiO_2 占整个热水溶液的一小部分。经山寺铁矿床中的石英辉石磁铁矿中的硅质就是先沉淀下来的,造成 $\delta^{30}\text{Si}$ 为负值。因此,该铁矿应属前寒武纪海底火山-沉积环境中热水化学沉积的产物。

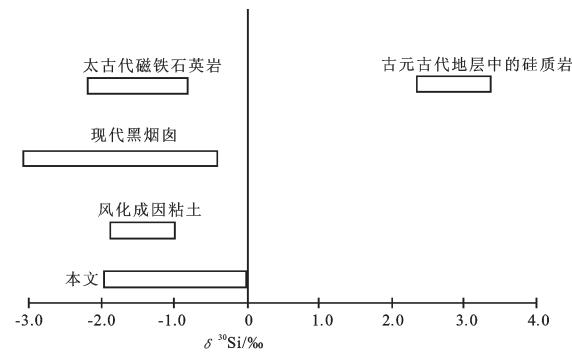


图8 几种矿物岩石的硅同位素分布图(据文献[51])

Fig.8 Silicon isotopic composition of several mineral or rock samples (after reference [51])

5 结 论

(1)经山寺铁矿床含磁铁辉石大理岩中方解石的碳、氧同位素组成为 $\delta^{13}\text{C}_{\text{V-PDB}} = -5.2\text{\textperthousand} \sim -1.4\text{\textperthousand}$, $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{V-SMOW}} = 8.5\text{\textperthousand} \sim 16.9\text{\textperthousand}$, 围岩辉石大理岩样品方解石的碳、氧同位素组成为 $\delta^{13}\text{C}_{\text{V-PDB}} = -1.0\text{\textperthousand} \sim 1.6\text{\textperthousand}$, $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{V-SMOW}} = 20.3\text{\textperthousand} \sim 23.4\text{\textperthousand}$, 碳同位素组成具碳酸盐特征, 表明变质热液中的CO₂起源于沉积碳酸盐岩的分解, 氧同位素组成显示沉积岩的氧同位素组成特征, 表明热变质液体系可能为岩浆水和海水的混合热液。

(2)石英辉石磁铁矿矿石中石英的硅同位素组成为 $\delta^{30}\text{Si}_{\text{NBS-28}} = -1.9\text{\textperthousand} \sim -0.4\text{\textperthousand}$, 围岩浅粒岩中硅同位素组成为 $\delta^{30}\text{Si}_{\text{NBS-28}} = 0\text{\textperthousand}$, 表明硅质来源于火山热液喷气作用, 且硅同位素在初始沉积成矿作用过程中发生了动力学分馏作用, 周期性的海底火山喷气活动造成硅、铁的韵律性沉淀, 形成条带状的硅铁建造。

致谢: 野外工作期间, 得到河南省有色金属地质矿产局第四地质大队和舞钢中加矿业有限公司支持和帮助; 实验测试得到中国地质科学院矿产资源研究所同位素实验室的支持; 匿名审稿专家及责任编辑杨艳老师给论文提出了许多建设性的意见和建议, 在此一并致以诚挚的谢意!

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