# 滇东南都龙锡锌铟多金属矿床磁铁矿矿物化学组成 特征及其对成矿作用的约束<sup>。</sup>

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Abstract The Dulong Sn-Zn-In-polymetallic deposit lies in Laojunshan ore-concentrated area of the famous W-Sn polymetallic metallogenic zone in southeastern Yunnan. Mineralization in this deposit is closely related to the large-scale Cretaceous granite magma intrusion. It is a giant skarn (magmatic hydrothermal) mineralization system, whose skarn minerals include garnet, diopside, tremolite, actinolite, magnetite, wolframite, cassiterite, marmatite, molybdenite, chalcopyrite, pyrite, sphalerite and galenite. Based on field observation and study, the magnetite may be classified into two mineralization stages and types, including the early saccular (or banded) magnetite (I-Mag) in the skarn and the later vein magnetite (II-Mag) in the host rocks or early ore bodies. The analytical results show that from I-Mag to II-Mag, the concentrations of Si, Ca, Mn, SREE, Pb, Zn and Ti increase, whereas those of Mg, Sn, W, In, V, Cr and Ga decrease, and REE patterns are changed from slightly flat to right-dipping, with negative Eu anomalies. Magnetite genetic classification diagrams of TiO2 vs. Al2O3 vs. MgO + MnO, Ti + V vs. Ca + Al + Mn, Ni/Cr vs. Ti, Ti + V vs. Ni/(Cr + Mn) reveal that the magnetite is magnetic hydrothermal and skarn genetic type. The concentrations of Ti, V, Zr, Hf, Nb and Ta and the values of Y/Ho, Ni/Co, Ti/V and Hf/Zr show linear correlations. All of them show that the two types of magnetites have the same source with the Laojunshan granite intrusion, and they are products at different stages of the same mineralizing processes. The REE characteristics of II-Mag are similar to the Laojunshan granite intrusion, indicating that magnetite is genetically related to the Laojunshan granite intrusion. Plotting of Cr vs. V, Ti + V vs. Al + Mn, Ga vs. Mg and Ga vs. Sn for two types magnetite indicate that the two types of magnetites are formed in an ore-forming fluid with higher oxygen fugacity and temperature (nearly 300°C), which show increasing temperatures with decreasing oxygen fugacity.

Key words Magnetite; Mineral chemistry; Dulong Sn-Zn-In polymetallic deposit; Southeastern Yunnan

摘 要 都龙锡锌铟多金属矿床位于著名的滇东南钨锡多金属成矿区之老君山矿集区,成矿与白垩纪大规模花岗岩活动 关系密切,沿隐伏花岗岩接触带周边发育石榴子石、透辉-透闪石等矽卡岩蚀变和条带状(似层状)、脉状(囊状)的锡石、闪锌

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矿及磁铁矿、辉钼矿、黄铁黄铜矿等矿化,形成超大规模的岩浆热液-砂卡岩成矿系统。野外观测及研究发现,早期(矽卡岩期)高温阶段形成的磁铁矿可分为I阶段交代型磁铁矿(I-Mag)和II阶段充填型磁铁矿(II-Mag)两类:前者多呈囊状、条带状,与砂卡岩矿物共生;后者为脉状,与金属硫化矿物共生。利用ICP-AES、ICP-MS对两类磁铁矿进行主、微量元素测试,从I-Mag 到 II-Mag,Si、Ca、Mn 及 ∑REE、Pb、Zn、Ti 含量增加,Mg 及 Sn、W、In、V、Cr、Ga 含量减少,REE 配分型式也由平缓向右倾的逐渐变化。TiO<sub>2</sub>-Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>-(MgO + MnO)、(Ti + V)-(Ca + Al + Mn)、Ni/Cr-Ti、(Ti + V)-Ni/(Cr + Mn)成因判别图解表明,磁铁矿属岩 浆热液-砂卡岩成因类型;Ti、V与 Zr、Hf、Nb、Ta,以及 Y/Ho(24 ~ 34.14)、Ni/Co( < 2→>2)、Ti/V( <25→>25)、Hf/Zr(0.03 ~ 0.06→0.04 ~ 0.05)存在着线性关系和规律变化特征,指示两类型磁铁矿具有相同的物质来源,为同一成矿过程不同阶段的 产物。而代表成矿流体 REE 组成的 II-Mag 的 REE 组成继承了老君山花岗岩 REE 配分趋势和 Eu 负异常特征,表明磁铁矿与 白垩纪老君山花岗岩具有一致的物质来源。Cr-V、(Ti + V)-(Al + Mn)、Ga-Mg 及 Ga-Sn 图解显示相同的成因类型和一致的线 性关系,指示磁铁矿主体形成于较高氧逸度和温度(约 300℃)的成矿环境下,并且从 I-Mag 到 II-Mag,存在着氧逸度逐渐升高、温度逐渐降低的演化趋势。

关键词 磁铁矿;矿物化学;都龙锡锌铟多金属矿床;滇东南
 中图法分类号 P578.46;P618.44

石英、方解石、黄铁-黄铜矿、闪锌矿、磁铁矿等矿物化学 组成可以间接反映成矿流体元素组成、性质(酸碱度、氧化还 原性质等)演变特征,进而约束成矿作用过程和限定物质来 源(Whitney and Olmsted, 1998; 范建国等, 2000; 双燕等, 2006; 李闫华等, 2007; 周涛发等, 2010; Ye et al., 2011; 叶霖等, 2016)。在闪锌矿、磁铁矿等热液矿物化学研究中, REE 元素化学特征一般受矿物晶体结构和所处热液体系内 REE 元素络合物的稳定性控制(Morgan and Wandless, 1980; Michard, 1989);除变价元素(Sm<sup>2+</sup>、Eu<sup>2+</sup>、Yb<sup>2+</sup>、Ce<sup>4+</sup>)外, REE 多以 REE<sup>3+</sup>形式存在,其离子半径(1.06~0.848Å)与 电负性(1.1~1.25)与 $Fe^{3+}$ (0.645Å; 1.83)、 $Fe^{2+}$ (0.76Å; 1.83)和Zn<sup>2+</sup>(0.74Å; 1.66)等离子半径和电负性差别较 大,难以通过类质同像的形式进入矿物晶格中;由此,元素络 合物的稳定性也控制着成矿流体元素的化学组成、迁移及沉 淀过程(Terakado and Masuda, 1988; Wood, 1990; Lottermoser, 1992; Haas et al., 1995; 彭建堂等, 2004; Ding et al., 2018),而络合物的稳定性与其关键性控制因素----温度呈负相关关系(Wang et al., 1993;何俊杰等, 2015a, b; Brugger et al., 2016),即高温下络合物稳定性低、不易形 成,对流体组成的影响可降至最低。对磁铁矿(Fe<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>)等高 温矿物来说,成矿流体组成主要决定于矿物内包裹体和晶体 缺陷内流体成分,使利用磁铁矿的 REE 组成来进行成矿流 体示踪研究成为可能。虽 REE3+不易进入磁铁矿晶格内,但 磁铁矿属  $AB_2X_4$  型的复杂氧化物( $Fe_xFe_xO_4$ ),  $Mg^{2+}$ 、 $Zn^{2+}$ 、 Sn<sup>2+/4+</sup>、Cu<sup>1+/2+</sup>、Mn<sup>2+</sup>、Ni<sup>2+</sup>、Al<sup>3+</sup>、Ti<sup>4+</sup>、W<sup>6+</sup>、Cr<sup>3+</sup>等多种离 子可以类质同象代替 A 与 B,形成多种矿物化学标型特征及 其对应的成因类型磁铁矿,从而可利用其标型特征的差异约 束磁铁矿成因及其相关矿床的成矿作用过程(Lindsley, 1976;徐国风和邵洁涟, 1979;林师整, 1982;陈光远等, 1987; Deer et al., 1992; Singoyi et al., 2006; Dupuis and Beaudoin, 2011; Dare et al., 2014, 2015; Nadoll et al., 2014; Knipping et al., 2015; Broughm et al., 2017)

随着锡石 LA-ICPMS 微区原位定年技术的发展(Li et

al., 2016),许多锡矿床的成矿年龄都得到了确定(Zhang et al., 2017a, b; Guo et al., 2018a, b)。都龙锡锌铟多金属矿 床(锡石 U-Pb: 89.4 ± 1.4Ma; Zhao et al., 2018a)位于著名 的滇东南钨锡多金属成矿区之老君山矿集区,与北部泥盆 纪-三叠纪右江裂谷盆地内的个旧铜锡(锡石 U-Pb: 83.5 ± 2.1Ma~85.1±1.0Ma; Guo et al., 2018a)、白牛厂银锡(锡 石 U-Pb: 87.4 ± 3.7Ma 和 88.4 ± 4.3Ma;李开文等, 2013)、 大厂(锡石 U-Pb: 90.3 ± 1.8Ma~95.4 ± 4.9Ma; Guo et al., 2018b)的高丰、高松等锡锌铅多金属矿床同为晚白垩世岩浆 作用产物(Guo et al., 2018a, b; Zhao et al., 2018a)。目前, 该矿床累计探明 333 类以上资源/储量 > 500 万吨锌、> 40 万吨锡、>20万吨铜、>5万吨钨,以及伴生有>7000吨稀贵 金属铟,达超大型规模,且铟规模居全国之首(李廷俊等, 2016)。成因上,与区内白垩纪老君山花岗岩活动关系密切, 成矿成岩存在时间和空间分布上的一致性(刘玉平等, 2007;张斌辉等,2012;王小娟等,2014),但紧邻加里东期 片麻状花岗岩巨型岩体,并存在加里东、印支、燕山多期钨锡 成矿事件(Feng et al., 2013; Du et al., 2015);成矿作用过 程复杂,虽多数学者认为该矿床为岩浆热液成因(宋焕斌, 1989; Xu et al., 2015; 何芳等, 2015; 苏航等 2016; 王金良 等, 2016; 叶霖等, 2016, 2017, 2018; Zhao et al., 2018a; 李丕优等, 2018), 但也有喷流沉积-多期叠加改造(周建平 等, 1998; 贾福聚等, 2013, 2014) 和沉积-变质-热液改造 (刘玉平, 1998; 刘玉平等, 2000, 2007; 王雄军, 2008; 李 忠烜等, 2016)成因之说。

本次工作选取早期高温阶段所形成的磁铁矿为研究对 象,利用磁铁矿矿物化学示踪方法,通过系统的矿物化学 (ICP-AES、ICP-MS)分析,探讨磁铁矿成因,并从物质来源和 成矿流体性质方面进一步约束成矿作用过程。

# 1 地质概况

都龙锡锌铟多金属矿床位于特提斯构造域,是华夏、扬

子、印支板块的结合部位(图1),属前人提出的"越北古陆" 边缘坳陷带(黄汲清,1954)。"越北古陆"以"斋江隆起"为 核心,主体在越南,境内亦称为"南温河(-Song Chay)穹窿" 或"都龙(-Song Chay)穹窿"(Roger et al., 2000; Maluski et al., 2001; Yan et al., 2006;中国地质调查局成都地质调查 中心(后文简称成都地调中心),2011<sup>①</sup>),处于马关、文山-麻栗坡断裂所围限区域。其核部由新元古代猛洞岩群 (Pt<sub>3</sub>M)变形变质杂岩——片岩、片麻岩、变粒岩、硅质岩及斜 长角闪岩(锆石 SHRIMP U-Pb:761 ± 12Ma 和 829 ± 10Ma;刘 玉平等,2006),志留纪S型片麻状花岗岩(锆石 SHRIMP U-Pb:440~420Ma;刘玉平等,2007)和白垩纪老君山S型花岗 岩(锆石 U-Pb:96 ± 2Ma;张斌辉等,2012)组成;盖层为围绕 穹窿分布的一套早古生代浅海台地相碳酸盐岩夹碎屑岩建造(成都地调中心,2011)。两者间多以断层构造接触,并成为区域上重要的成控矿构造(李东旭和许顺山,2000)。

区内出露地层由西向东有龙哈组( $\epsilon_2 l$ )、田蓬组 ( $\epsilon_2 t$ )、大寨组( $\epsilon_{12} d$ )及浪木桥组( $\mathbf{Z} \epsilon l$ )。其中,龙哈组 ( $\epsilon_2 l$ )为一套中厚至块状白云岩夹碎屑岩薄层。田蓬组 ( $\epsilon_2 t$ )可分2段:一段( $\epsilon_2 t^1$ )为千枚岩、云母片岩夹大理岩、 灰岩,于岩性界面发育矽卡岩化蚀变及锡锌矿化,为主要的 赋矿层位;二段( $\epsilon_2 t^2$ )为灰岩夹千枚岩、云母片岩及少量砂 岩等。大寨组( $\epsilon_{12} d$ )为页岩(千枚岩、片岩)夹少量(变)粉 砂岩。浪木桥组( $\mathbf{Z} \epsilon l$ )零星见于北侧铜街附近,岩性为页岩 夹粉砂岩、大理岩,底部见复成份变质砾岩(图1)。



图 1 滇东南区域大地构造简图及都龙锡锌铟多金属矿床地质简图(据成都地调中心,2011; Lepvrier et al., 2011; 彭松柏 等, 2016; 夏磊等, 2018; 朱光磊等, 2018 修改)

Fig. 1 Sketch tectonic map of the southeastern Yunnan area and simplified geological map of the Dulong Sn-Zn-In polymetal deposit area (modified after Lepvrier *et al.*, 2011; Peng *et al.*, 2016; Xia *et al.*, 2018; Zhu *et al.*, 2018)



图 2 都龙锡锌铟多金属矿床曼家寨矿段 EW 向剖面图(据叶霖等, 2018 修改) Fig. 2 EW vertical and horizontal profiles of the Dulong Sn-Zn-In polymetal deposit (modified after Ye *et al.*, 2018)

与成矿密切相关的白垩纪花岗岩主体产于该矿床北侧, 南北长约 14km,东西宽约 9km,出露面积约 153km<sup>2</sup>,平面上 呈椭圆状,深部向南倾伏呈隐伏岩体(Zhao et al., 2018a)。 依据岩相学特征和同位素年龄,白垩纪老君山花岗岩属于复 式岩体,可划分三个期次(Zhao et al., 2018a):I期(Kηγ<sup>1</sup>)为 主岩体边缘的中粗粒(3~7mm)含斑二云二长花岗岩,II 期 (Kηγ<sup>2</sup>)为岩株状产出的中细-细粒(2~4mm)含斑二云母二 长花岗岩,III 期(Kηγ<sup>3</sup>)多为花岗斑岩岩脉、岩枝。大量勘查 资料表明,老君山地区钨锡矿产多与第二期花岗岩有关。

# 2 蚀变与矿化特征

矿床在平面和剖面上存在大规模的似层状砂卡岩蚀变 带和锡锌铟矿体,主要赋存在中寒武统田蓬组一段( $\epsilon_{,t}^{1}$ ) 内及其两侧的差异岩性层间断裂附近(图1、图2)。其中,顺 主成控矿 F1 断裂,从岩体接触带向外,分带性明显:石榴子 石、透辉石砂卡岩(干砂卡岩),阳起石、透闪石砂卡岩(湿砂 卡岩),硅化、碳酸盐化带,特别是大范围的大理岩、大理岩化 灰岩尤为发育(图2、图3a);矿化方面也大致存在从高温向 低温矿物、由氧化向硫化矿物过渡的分带特征,即依次出现 黑钨矿、磁铁矿(花石头、铜街)→锡石、铁闪锌矿、辉钼矿、磁 黄铁矿、黄铜矿(曼家寨、辣子寨)→闪锌矿、方铅矿等(五口 洞、南当厂)。矿石类型多为交代成因的矽卡岩型磁铁矿、铁 闪锌矿矿石和脉状充填成因的方铅矿、闪锌矿矿石,主要呈 纹层-条带状、块状、稠密浸染状和脉状构造(图 3b-f);其中, 金属矿物主要包括磁铁矿、(铁)闪锌矿、黄铜矿、方铅矿等, 呈多种共生、嵌生结构,特别是(铁)闪锌矿内普遍存在黄铜 矿、磁黄铁矿出溶体,形成出溶结构(图3g,h)。

# 3 样品测试与分析结果

### 3.1 样品测试

本次采集18件花石头和铜街矿段的磁铁矿样品,为地 表新鲜露头样品;从产状和成因上,大致可分为两种类型(图 3):I阶段交代形成的团状、条带状磁铁矿(I-Mag)和 II阶段 充填形成的脉状-网脉状磁铁矿(II-Mag)。其中,前者多与透 辉石、石榴子石等砂卡岩矿物紧密共生,受后期流体作用,砂 卡岩矿物多退变质为黑云母-白云母-方解石-萤石-绿泥石的 矿物组合,相互间呈成鳞片状、粒状变晶结构(图3);后者一 般呈明显的细脉状、网脉状在不同围岩内穿插,部分呈细脉 穿切早期交代形成的砂卡岩及磁铁矿矿石(图3),常有后期 浸染状的硫化物金属矿化叠加。

磁铁矿单矿物分选工作在广州市拓岩检测技术有限公司完成;用常规方法将岩石样品粉碎至 200µm 左右,经淘洗、重选富集,再经磁选和密度分选后,在双目镜下进一步分离和挑选磁铁矿单矿物,纯度达到 99%以上,置于玛瑙研钵内研磨至 200目以上粉末(≥2g)。样品测试在国家地质实验测试中心完成,采用美国 PE(PerkinElmer)公司生产的高分辨全谱直读电感耦合等离子体发射光谱仪(ICP-AES,型号:PerkinElmer Optima 8300)和电感耦合等离子质谱仪(ICP-MS,型号:PerkinElmer NexIon 300Q)分析磁铁矿主、微量元素。其中,主量元素的测定,执行 JY/T015-1996、LY/T 1253-1999(烧失量 LOI)通则,用偏硼酸锂(LiBO<sub>2</sub>)碱熔法溶解样品,选择国家标准物质 GBW07122(岩石)和"川铁2中"监控样品,采用 ICP-AES 系统分析,分析精度优于 1%,除 Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>(检测限 0.1%)与K<sub>2</sub>O、CaO、Na<sub>2</sub>O(检测限 0.05%)外,其余主量元素检测限均为 0.01%。微量元素的测定,执行 DZ/



# 图 3 都龙锡锌铟多金属矿床成矿及磁铁矿矿化特征

(a)露天采场内代表性的蚀变与矿化体宏观产出特征;(b)含透闪石阳起石的铁闪锌矿矿石;(c)磁铁矿矿石内透闪石穿插与透辉石交代残 余结构(+);(d)含石榴子石透闪石的磁铁矿矿石;(e)透辉石砂卡岩内磁铁矿脉体穿插特征;(f)锡石与电气石呈粒状矿物为稠密浸染状 的(铁)闪锌矿等硫化矿物所包裹;(g)稠密浸染状-团块状(铁)闪锌矿与磁铁矿、磁黄铁矿、黄铁矿相互包裹穿切,存在磁黄铁矿出溶体; (h)(铁)闪锌矿内的磁黄铁矿、黄铜矿出溶体;(i)透辉石化磁铁矿石内穿插的磁铁矿细脉.矿物代号:Mag-磁铁矿;Cst-锡石;(Fe)Sp-铁闪 锌矿;Sp-闪锌矿;Ccp-黄铜矿; Py-黄铁矿;Po-磁黄铁矿; Grt-石榴子石;Di-透辉石;Tur-电气石;Tr-透闪石;Act-阳起石;Ep-绿帘石;Chl-绿泥 石;Q-石英;Mb-大理岩(化)

Fig. 3 Mineral alteration and magnetite characters of the Dulong Sn-Zn-In polymetal deposit



图 4 磁铁矿主量、微量元素成分特征

Fig. 4 Major and trace elements diagrams of magnetite



图 5 磁铁矿球粒陨石标准化稀土元素配分图(a,标准化值据 Sun and McDonough, 1989)和平均的陆壳上部标准化微量元素蛛网图(b,标准化值和排列据 Rudnick and Gao, 2003; Dare *et al.*, 2014)

富铁榴石、老君山花岗岩配分型式引自王金良等(2016)和 Zhao et al. (2018a)

Fig. 5 Chondrite-normalized REE patterns (a, normalization values after Sun and McDonough, 1989) and average upper continental crust-normalized trace elements spidergrams (b, normalization values and patterns after Rudnick and Gao, 2003; Dare *et al.*, 2014) of magnetite

Patterns of Fe-rich garnet and Laojunshan granite intrusion and marmatites are from Wang et al. (2016); Zhao et al. (2018a)

T0223-2001标准,采用密闭高压酸溶法(HNO3+HF)溶解样 品,HNO,提取待测溶液,选择国家标准物质 GBW07241(稀 有稀散元素)和"川铁2中"监控样品,采用ICP-MS分析微量 元素,分析精度优于5%,检测限为0.05×10-6。其中,微量 元素分析过程中,高W样品(HST21、HST22)采用高压密闭 酸溶法(HNO<sub>3</sub>+HF),不赶 HF,利用耐 HF 的 ICP-AES 测定 W;高 Sn 样品(DTS3-2),采用 NaO2 碱熔法,ICP-MS 测定 Sn。 需要说明的是,ICP-AES、ICP-MS 联合可对少量(几百毫克至 数克)样品进行测试,并获得高质量的主、微量元素数据(李 献华等, 2002);含量≤50%时,所获 ICP-AES 数据的准确度 相当于或精于化学分析,而对于含量 > 50% 的元素,其 ICP-AES 分析数据则稍低于化学分析,百分含量加和质量可控制 在 99.3%~100.7% 之间(李冰等, 2011)。本文 ICP-AES 测 试数据 TFe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> 均达 90% 以上,高于 50%;由于氧化亚铁 (FeO)、氧化铁(Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>)形式质量增加,我们对主量元素扣除 烧失量后重新进行了计算。ICP-MS 测试的微量数据中, DTS3-2、HST-3、HST-18、HST-20、HST-21 多种稀土元素数据 低于检测限值,在分析结果与探讨中未采用。

#### 3.2 分析结果

从 ICP-AES 测试结果看(表1、图4),磁铁矿总体上具有 富 Ca、Al、Si、Mg、Mn,低 Ti、Na、K 特征。其中,II-Mag 的 SiO<sub>2</sub> (中位值 2.59%)、CaO(中位值 0.32%)、MnO(中位值 0.13%)含量总体比 I-Mag 的 SiO<sub>2</sub>(中位值 1.55%)、CaO(中 位值 0.18%)、MnO(中位值 0.05%)含量稍高,而 II-Mag 的 MgO(中位值 1.57%)含量则比 I-Mag 的 MgO(中位值 0.64%)含量低,I-Mag 与 II-Mag 的 Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>(中位值为 0.22% 和 0.19%)、P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>(中位值为 0.05% 和 0.05%)、TiO<sub>2</sub>(中位值 为0.04%和0.06%)含量相近,K<sub>2</sub>O与Na<sub>2</sub>O含量多低于检测限值。

ICP-MS 稀土元素分析结果来看(表1),I-Mag 的  $\Sigma$ REE 值变化于 0.41 × 10<sup>-6</sup> ~ 8.09 × 10<sup>-6</sup>, LREE/HREE 值为 1.04 ~2.60, (La/Yb)<sub>N</sub> = 0.46 ~ 1.97, 总体具较平缓的 REE 配分 曲线(图 5a); Eu 低于检测限值,  $\delta$ Ce = 0.94 ~ 1.05, 未显示明 显 Eu、Ce 异常, (La/Sm)<sub>N</sub> = 0.92 ~ 1.89, (Gd/Yb)<sub>N</sub> = 0.31 ~2.08, (Y/Ho)<sub>N</sub> = 24.93 ~ 27.83 (大多样品 Ho 低于检测限 值), 轻、重稀土分馏程度相似。II-Mag 的  $\Sigma$ REE 值为 12.49 × 10<sup>-6</sup> ~ 37.41 × 10<sup>-6</sup>, LREE/HREE 值为 3.07 ~ 9.43, (La/Yb)<sub>N</sub> 在 2.19 ~ 9.94, 轻稀土强烈富集, 重稀土亏损, REE 配 分型式具明显右倾特征(图 5a);  $\delta$ Eu = 0.45 ~ 4.66, 主体集中 在 0.45 ~ 0.56 之间,  $\delta$ Ce = 0.90 ~ 1.04, 存在强烈 Eu 负异常, 未见明显 Ce 异常, (La/Sm)<sub>N</sub> = 1.35 ~ 5.69, 集中在 2 ~ 2.63 之间, (Gd/Yb)<sub>N</sub> = 1.37 ~ 1.82, (Y/Ho)<sub>N</sub> = 24 ~ 29.5, 轻稀 土较重稀土分馏程度略强。

其他微量元素方面(表 1),相对整体陆壳组成(Rudnick and Gao, 2003),亏损 Th、U、Zr、Hf、Nb、Ta、Ti、V 等高场强元 素(HFSE)与 Rb、K、Ba、Sr 等大离子亲石元素(LILE),富集 Sn、W、In、Bi、Zn等(图 5b)。其中,I-Mag 内 Pb、Zn、Ti 含量中 位值分别为 1.81×10<sup>-6</sup>、174×10<sup>-6</sup>、188×10<sup>-6</sup>,Sn、W、In、 V、Cr、Ga 含量中位值分别为 4031×10<sup>-6</sup>、23.1×10<sup>-6</sup>、2× 10<sup>-6</sup>、12×10<sup>-6</sup>、3.69×10<sup>-6</sup>、29.1×10<sup>-6</sup>、372×10<sup>-6</sup>、Sn、 W、In、V、Cr、Ga 含量中位值分别为 503×10<sup>-6</sup>、372×10<sup>-6</sup>,Sn、 W、In、V、Cr、Ga 含量中位值分别为 503×10<sup>-6</sup>、12.2×10<sup>-6</sup>、 0.25×10<sup>-6</sup>、8.71×10<sup>-6</sup>、2.16×10<sup>-6</sup>、5.53×10<sup>-6</sup>。从 I-Mag 到 II-Mag,Pb、Zn、Ti 总体含量增加,Sn、W、In、V、Cr、Ga 含量 则相对减少。

-。)成分4
$\times 10^{-1}$
(、微量(
( wt%
都龙锡锌铟多金属矿床磁铁矿 ICP-AES、ICP-WS 测试主量(

表

Table 1 Major	: ( wt% )	and trace	$( \times 10^{-6})$	) element	s composi	ition of ma	ignetite by	ICP- AE	S and ICF	- MS fron	n the Dule	ong Sn-Zn	-In polym	etallic de <sub>j</sub>	posit			
样品号	DTS3-2	HSTI	HST3	HST12	HST13	HST15	HST18	HST19	HST20	HST21	HST22	DTS3-3	HST5	HST14	HST16	HST17	HST23	HST24
_ 类型						I-Mag									II-Mag			
$SiO_2$	0.27	1.77	0.48	2.38	2.13	1.08	1.55	0.75	0.19	2.17	2.43	1.76	6.19	3. 23	0. 69	2.59	6.00	2. 39
$\mathrm{Al}_2\mathrm{O}_3$	0.18	0.31	0. 22	0.42	0.33	0.17	0.34	0. 20	I	0.16	0.45	I	1. 13	0. 27	I	I	0.26	0.19
CaO	I	0.29	0.18	0.11	0.18	0.61	0.05	I	0. 08	0.06	0.56	0.06	0.44	0.32	0.62	0.13	0.44	0. 24
$\mathrm{Fe_2O_3}^{\mathrm{T}}$	100.0	97.2	98.6	97.5	96.0	97.4	97.5	100	102	94.3	91.0	99.5	90.8	98.2	99.8	98.4	94. 7	98.7
$K_2O$	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	0.35	0. 08	I	I	I	I
MgO	1.48	1.50	2. 22	1.77	2.43	1.57	1. 53	0.84	0.54	2.19	2. 78	0.56	1.36	0. 53	0.64	0. 39	0.98	1.01
MnO	0.10	0.09	0.17	0.09	0.05	0.03	0.05	0.04	0.05	0.15	0.04	0. 08	0. 21	0.13	0.09	0. 21	0.18	0.04
$Na_2O$	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I
$P_2O_5$	0.02	0.08	0.04	0.01	0.04	0.07	0.06	0.05	0.06	0.04	0.05	0. 04	0.06	0.05	0.04	0.08	I	0.05
$TiO_2$	0.01	0.10	0.02	0.04	0.06	0.06	0.04	0.04	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.07	0.08	0.06	0.06	0.05	0.03	0.09
IOI	-2.80	-2.37	-2.06	- 2. 48	-2.16	- 1. 56	- 2. 74	- 2. 94	-5.24	- 2. 32	- 1. 55	- 2. 90	- 1. 54	-2.99	-2.36	-3.12	-2.70	-2.90
MgO + MnO	1.58	1.59	2. 39	1.86	2.48	1.60	1.58	0.88	0.59	2. 34	2.82	0.64	1.57	0.66	0. 73	0.60	1.16	1.05
Ni/(Cr + Mn)	0.79	0.27	3.01	0.57	0. 23	0.39	0.31	0. 30	0.60	2.67	0. 23	5.29	0.74	0. 44	1.00	0. 22	0.92	3.56
Ca + Al + Mn	0.99	1.28	1.58	1.37	1.77	1.47	1. 14	0.61	0.38	1.45	2. 31	0.38	1. 73	0. 69	0. 83	0. 33	1.04	0.88
$T_{i} + V$	0.01	0.06	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.01	0. 02	0.02	0.00	0.01	0.03	0.04	0.05	0.04	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.05
La	I	0.20	0.07	0.35	0.18	0.16	0.13	0.16	0.10	0.12	0. 44	1.07	2.87	1.67	4.46	2. 30	3.98	1. 22
Ce	0.14	0.40	0.18	1.07	0.41	0.35	0. 28	0. 39	0. 24	0.32	1.02	3. 03	6.17	3. 22	11.7	5.69	6.82	3.17
Pr	I	0.05	I	0.17	0.05	I	I	0.06	I	I	0.14	0.46	0.75	0.37	1.64	0. 75	0.73	0.45
Nd	0.10	0.22	0. 11	0.85	0. 22	0.17	0.12	0. 23	0. 11	0.12	0.56	2.04	3. 02	1.56	6. 65	2. 81	2.42	1.89
$\mathbf{Sm}$	I	0.07	I	0.24	0.06	I	I	0.07	I	I	0.19	0.50	0. 73	0.47	1.40	0.55	0.44	0.50
Eu	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	0.14	0.08	0. 23	0.08	0.69	0.08
Gd	I	0.11	I	0.31	0.09	0.05	I	0.10	I	0.07	0.35	0.56	0.80	0. 63	1. 26	0.55	0.46	0.55
đT	I	I	I	0.05	I	I	I	I	I	I	0.08	0.10	0.14	0.12	0. 20	0.09	0.08	0.10
Dy	I	0.15	0.06	0.33	0.12	0.08	0.05	0. 15	I	0.06	0.61	0.61	0.93	0. 72	1.16	0. 53	0.45	0.58
$_{\rm Ho}$	I	I	I	0.06	I	I	I	I	I	I	0.14	0.12	0.18	0.14	0. 21	0.11	0.08	0.12
Er	I	0.14	I	0.16	0. 11	0.07	I	0.10	I	I	0.47	0.37	0.52	0. 39	0.60	0.32	0.26	0.36
$T_{\rm m}$	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	0.07	0.05	0.07	0.06	0.09	I	I	I
Yb	I	0.29	0.06	0.12	0.16	0.07	I	0.10	I	I	0.47	0. 33	0.43	0.34	0.56	0.30	0.27	0.31
Lu	I	0.05	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	0.06	I	0.06	I	0. 08	I	I	I
Υ	0.17	1.33	0.32	1.67	0.82	0.46	0. 33	0. 77	0. 20	0.38	3.49	3. 25	4. 37	3.60	7.17	2.64	2.36	3. 30
ZREE	0.41	3.01	0.80	5.38	2. 22	1.41	0.91	2. 13	0. 65	1.07	8.09	12.5	21.2	13.4	37.4	16.7	19. 0	12.6
LREE/HREE	I	1.27	I	2.60	1.92	2.52	I	2. 02	I	I	1.04	3. 32	4.37	3.07	6. 27	6.41	9.43	3. 62
$\delta Eu$	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	0.56	0.45	0.52	0. 44	4.66	0.46
$\delta \mathrm{Ce}$	I	0.94	I	1.05	1. 02	I	I	0.96	I	I	0.98	1.04	0.99	0.95	1.04	1.04	0.90	1.03
(La/Yb) <sub>N</sub>	ı	0.46	0.79	1.97	0.76	1.54	I	1.08	I	I	0.63	2. 19	4.50	3. 31	5.37	5.17	9.94	2. 65

续表 1

Continued Table 1

注: - 为低于检测限值,计算时不采用;数据标准化据 Sun and McDonough(1989)



图 6 磁铁矿成因判别图解(a,据林师整, 1982; b,据 Dare *et al.*, 2014; c, d,据 Dupuis and Beaudoin, 2011) Fig. 6 Magnetite genetic classification diagrams (a, after Lin, 1982; b, after Dare *et al.*, 2014; c, d, after Dupuis and Beaudoin, 2011)

# 4 讨论

#### 4.1 磁铁矿成因分析

 $Al_2O_3$ 、MnO、CaO、MgO、TiO<sub>2</sub>、Ni、Cr、V、Ga 等元素组成差 异,对不同类型磁铁矿具有重要的指示意义(徐国风和邵洁 涟, 1979; 林师整, 1982; 陈光远等, 1987; Singoyi *et al.*, 2006; Dupuis and Beaudoin, 2011; Dare *et al.*, 2014; Nadoll *et al.*, 2014; Huang and Beaudoin, 2019; Huang *et al.*, 2019a, b)。徐国风和邵洁涟(1979)系统划分岩浆矿床、接 触交代矿床、热液交代矿床、区域变质矿床等磁铁矿床成因 类型,林师整(1982)进一步细分为侵入岩中副矿物型及岩浆 型、火山岩型、接触交代型、砂卡岩型和沉积变质型,并利用 约 3000 组磁铁矿数据绘制了 TiO<sub>2</sub>-Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>-(MgO + MnO)成因 图解(图 6a),陈光远等(1987)也相继提出 TiO<sub>2</sub>-Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>-MgO 成因图解。近年来, Dupuis and Beaudoin (2011)、Nadoll *et al.* (2014)、Dare *et al.* (2014)、Knipping *et al.* (2015)、 Huang and Beaudoin (2019)、Huang et al. (2019a, b)结合最 新测试技术、分析方法及成因类型划分,建立了 (Ti+V)-(Ca + Al + Mn)、Ni/Cr-Ti、(Ti + V)-Ni/(Cr + Mn)、Ti-V 等一 系列更为精细的磁铁矿成因分类图解(图 6b-d)。将本次所 获得数据经 TiO,-Al,O,-(MgO + MnO)、(Ti + V)-(Ca + Al + Mn)、Ni/Cr-Ti、(Ti+V)-Ni/(Cr+Mn)成因判别图解投点后, 大多数样品落入"砂卡岩"、"(岩浆)热液型"区域(图6),这 与所采得矿石样品均共(伴)生有透辉石、石榴子石、透闪石、 阳起石等砂卡岩矿物和金属硫化矿物相一致,主体应为岩浆 热液-砂卡岩成因类型。其中,TiO2含量(0.01%~0.1%)总 体与接触(0.07%~0.4%)、热液(0.107%~0.68%)交代成 因矿床相似,与岩浆型(0.58%~2.97%)、火山岩型(0.92% ~5.02%和3.55%~21.72%)明显不同(徐国风和邵洁涟, 1979); 而 Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> ( < 0.1% ~ 0.45%) 也在热液型磁铁矿 Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>(<1%)含量范围内(Nadoll et al., 2014)。Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub><sup>T</sup>与 SiO<sub>2</sub>、MgO、MnO + CaO + Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> 近似成反比, SiO<sub>2</sub>、MgO 大体 呈 I-Mag 和 II-Mag 两不同端元的变化趋势(图 4);表明成矿 过程中,成矿流体与碳酸盐岩(含 Ca、Mn、Mg 等)、花岗岩 (含 Si、Al 等)围岩之间存在着广泛的水岩反应和物质交换, 并在 II 阶段的成矿流体内富集,特别是大量透辉石、石榴子 石等砂卡岩矿物的生成,造成 II-Mag 比 I-Mag 具有更高的 Si、Ca、Mn(图 4)。

Ni 与 Cr 元素地球化学行为在硅酸盐岩浆显示相互耦合 的,也即高温条件下,Cr 比 Ni 具有更高的溶解度,形成的岩 浆岩型磁铁矿 Ni/Cr≤1;而在(岩浆)热液活动过程中,Ni 与 Cr 元素显示出截然相反的解耦行为,表现为 Ni 的溶解度远 高于 Cr,造成热液成因类型的磁铁矿 Ni/Cr≥1,与 Ti 结合用 以区分岩浆岩型与热液型磁铁矿(Nadoll et al., 2014; Huang et al., 2019a),所有样品均投至热液型磁铁矿范围(图 6b); 不过表1中Ni/Cr变化较大(0.23~5.68),可能是因为流体 中 Cr 同样呈现出较强活动性的缘故 (Broughm et al., 2017),或是流体与岩体内硫化矿物交代作用的结果(Huang et al., 2019a)。Y 与 Ho 具有相似的离子半径(0.90Å/ 0.89Å)和电负性(1.22/1.23),在多种地质成矿过程中具有 一致的地球化学行为, Y/Ho 值基本保持不变(Shannon, 1976),可用于成矿物质与流体示踪研究(Bau and Dulski, 1999; Douville et al., 1999; 毛光周等, 2006); I-Mag 与 II-Mag 的 Y/Ho 值 24~34.14,变化区间较窄(图 4),也指示着 两类磁铁矿具有相同的物质来源,并为同一成矿过程的阶段 性产物。另外,从 I-Mag 到 II-Mag 演化过程中, Zr、Hf、Nb、Ta 与 Ti、V 等 HFSE 元素具有相似的线性变化特征(图4),表现 出一致的物质来源和成因(Nielsen et al., 1994; Nielsen and Beard, 2000; Nadoll, 2011), 且低 Ti、V 则是砂卡岩成因磁铁 矿的典型特征(Nadoll et al., 2015),特别是 Ni/Co( <2→ >2)  $Ti/V(\langle 25 \rightarrow \rangle 25)$   $Hf/Zr(0.03 \sim 0.06 \rightarrow 0.04 \sim 0.05)$ 比值规律变化,也反映了岩浆热液-砂卡岩成矿过程中所存 在的水岩相互作用。

结合宏观露头上所出现的大规模石榴子石、透辉石、透 闪石、阳起石等砂卡岩化蚀变,以及磁铁矿、黑钨矿、铁闪锌 矿(伴生铟)、锡石、辉钼矿、黄铜矿、方铅矿等矿化分带现象。 我们认为,两类磁铁矿具有一致的成矿物质来源,为成矿流 体经交代、充填等成矿阶段和矿质沉淀方式富集成矿,两者 存在发展继承关系,仍属于岩浆热液-矽卡岩成因范畴。

#### 4.2 成矿作用的约束

磁铁矿作为早期高温成矿产物,具有重要的成矿作用研 究意义,本文选取都龙锡锌铟多金属矿床中伴生的磁铁矿为 研究对象,利用矿物化学标型及示踪方法,通过与不同阶段、 期次的金属矿物及花岗岩体的对比,探讨成矿作用过程。

# 4.2.1 成矿物质示踪

从 I-Mag 到 II-Mag, REE 元素含量更高,并具有两种截然 不同的 REE 配分型式(图 5)。这一特征反映了 I-Mag 沉淀 伴随着成矿流体与围岩(碳酸盐岩)间的水岩反应和砂卡岩 化过程,与磁铁矿近同时形成的钙砂卡岩矿物(富铁石榴子 石、透辉石等)势必会改变周围局限流体 REE 的组成,沉淀 的磁铁矿 ΣREE 更低, LREE/HREE 值小, 并存在较为平坦的 REE 配分曲线低 ΣREE、平坦配分曲线; 这与区内石榴子石 ΣREE 总体偏高(8.39×10<sup>-6</sup>~117.97×10<sup>-6</sup>, 王金良等, 2016)形成明显对比(图5), 特别是成矿期的富铁石榴子石 (钙铁榴石)具有与 I-Mag 截然相反的右倾配分模式(王金良 等, 2016), 可能为 I-Mag 低 ΣREE 和 LREE/HREE 值的原 因。而 II-Mag 沉淀时并未形成诸如石榴子石、透辉石等影响 REE 组成的砂卡岩矿物, 对示踪成矿环境和流体(REE)组 成、性质更有意义。

II-Mag与白垩纪老君山花岗岩(贾福聚等,2014;刘艳 宾等,2014;叶霖等,2016;Zhao et al.,2018a;徐容等, 2018)具有相似的 REE 配分趋势,以及明显的负 Eu 异常,表 明两者存在相同的物质源区。从成岩成矿年代学上,已有该 矿床锡石 U-Pb(刘玉平等,2007;王小娟等,2014)和辉钼矿 Re-Os 年龄(王礼兵和艾金彪,2018)主要集中在 82~89Ma 之间,与老君山花岗岩成岩基本同期或稍晚(锆石 U-Pb:92 ±1.9Ma;刘玉平等,2007;张斌辉等,2012)。结合矿石硫 化物单矿物和白垩纪花岗岩长石、志留纪片麻状花岗岩长石 及围岩大理岩、片岩的 Pb 同位素对比研究(何芳等,2015; Zhao et al.,2018a),该矿床 Pb 同位素组成与老君山花岗岩 较为一致,均为壳源或壳幔混合源。这也说明该矿床是深部 岩浆结晶分异出的成矿流体在不同阶段、部位富集沉淀的结 果,与白垩纪老君山花岗岩成岩具有相似的演化过程和物质 来源。

#### 4.2.2 成矿流体指示

磁铁矿的元素组成主要取决于成矿流体的元素组成、同时结晶矿物对元素的"争夺"和元素的分配系数,涉及到氧逸 度及硫逸度、温度、共存晶体相态、硅酸盐及硫化物的活动 性、赋矿围岩性质、再平衡过程、离子半径及电荷平衡等条件 (Dupuis and Beaudoin, 2011; Dare *et al.*, 2014; Nadoll *et al.*, 2014; Broughm *et al.*, 2017);因此,通过对不同阶段、类型的磁铁矿元素组成分析,特别是磁铁矿内与成矿流体氧逸 度、温度关系密切的 Al、Mn、Mg、Ti、V、Cr、Ga、Sn 等元素,可 反推成矿流体性质的演变过程(Toplis and Corgne, 2002; Dupuis and Beaudoin, 2011; Acosta-Góngora *et al.*, 2014; Dare *et al.*, 2014; Nadoll *et al.*, 2014; Chen *et al.*, 2015; Broughm *et al.*, 2017)。

多价态元素 Fe、Cr、V 在氧化体系内多以 Fe<sup>2+,3+</sup>、 Cr<sup>2+,3+,4+</sup>,以及 V<sup>2+,3+,4+,5+</sup>等阳离子存在(Schreiber *et al.*, 1987; Kress and Carmichael, 1991; Simon *et al.*, 2007; Bordage *et al.*, 2011);已有元素分配系数或含量的实验结果 表明,矿物内多价态元素含量的不同可作为衡量不同阶段成 矿流体氧逸度变化(Mallmann and O'Neill, 2009; Bordage *et al.*, 2011; Chen *et al.*, 2015; Sun *et al.*, 2017; Zhao *et al.*, 2018b)。Cr<sup>3+,4+</sup>是自然界中存在的主要氧化态,且 Cr<sup>3+</sup> (0.69Å)与Fe<sup>3+</sup>(0.645Å)具有相似离子半径,易于类质同象 进入磁铁矿晶格内(Righter *et al.*, 2006),并随氧逸度增加



图 7 磁铁矿 Cr-V (a)、(Ti + V)-(Al + Mn) (b,底图据 Nadoll *et al.*, 2014)、Ga-Mg (c)及 Ga-Sn(d)图解 Fig. 7 Plots of Cr vs. V (a), Ti + V vs. Al + Mn (b, base map after Nadoll *et al.*, 2014), Ga vs. Mg (c) and Ga vs. Sn (d) in magnetites to discriminate their oxygen fugacity and temperature of ore-forming fluids

转变为  $Cr^{4+}$ ,造成进入磁铁矿内 Cr含量减少(Kota's and Stasicka, 2000)。 $V^{2+}$ 仅在相对还原的条件下出现,而磁铁矿 内多以  $V^{3+,4+}$ 存在,且  $V^{3+}$ (0.64Å)与  $Fe^{3+}$ (0.645Å)离子 半径相似,利于发生类质同象替代作用,使得磁铁矿内 V 含量增加,但随氧逸度增加, $V^{3+}$ 转变为  $V^{4+}$ ,伴随磁铁矿内 V 含量降低(Acosta-Góngora *et al.*, 2014)。如图 7a 所示, Cr、V 含量近似表现出线性关系,特别是 V 含量降低特征较为明显,指示着从 I-Mag 到 II-Mag,成矿流体的氧逸度总体增大。结合区内同时或稍早于磁铁矿的富铁榴石形成于氧化环境(王金良等, 2016),判断磁铁矿主体在较高氧逸度流体环境下沉淀的,并且存在着氧逸度由 I 到 II 阶段逐渐升高的演化 趋势。

温度在很大程度上决定着元素的分配系数,温度的升高 有利于元素类质同象进入矿物晶格内,反之则不利于元素在 矿物中富集(Mcintire, 1963)。磁铁矿内 Al、Mn、Mg、V、Ga、 Sn等相容元素含量随着温度的降低而减少,也是岩浆岩型 向热液型磁铁矿变化的重要表征之一(Nadoll *et al.*, 2014)。 (Ti+V)-(Al+Mn)图解中(图 7b),所获得样品数据均落在 岩浆热液型磁铁矿范围,主体成矿温度大约为 300℃,但 I 到 Ⅱ 阶段的温度变化趋势并不明显;原因可能是岩浆热液成因 的磁铁矿常发育有流体或矿物包裹体(Nadoll et al., 2014; Chen et al., 2015; Zhao et al., 2018b), 加之多价态元素 V 在氧逸度渐增(I→II)的趋势下,V含量趋于减少,而Ti在大 规模水岩反应后相对富集于 II 阶段的成矿流体内(陈应华 等, 2018),以致磁铁矿内 Ti 的增加量(中位值 188×10<sup>-6</sup>→ 372×10<sup>-6</sup>) 也远超 V 含的减少量(中位值 12×10<sup>-6</sup>→8.71  $\times 10^{-6}$ )。再者,较高氧逸度下,Ga 多以单价态(Ga<sup>3+</sup>)存在, 其在磁铁矿中的分配系数或含量仅受温度控制,而与氧逸度 无关(Mallmann and O'Neill, 2009)。高 Ga、高 Mg 的磁铁矿 趋向于高温的岩浆岩型, 而低 Ga、低 Mg 的磁铁矿则更趋向 于低温的热液型(Broughm et al., 2017),利用 Ga 与 Sn、Mg 可衡量不同阶段和类型磁铁矿的温度变化趋势(Nadoll et al., 2014)。Ga-Sn、Ga-Mg图解中(图7c, d),存在着较明显 的线性关系,说明从 I-Mag 到 II-Mag 成矿温度逐渐降低,结 合(Ti+V)-(Al+Mn)图解认识,总体温度变化范围在 300℃ 左右。

# 5 结论

在详细的野外观测基础上,选取早期高温阶段所形成的 磁铁矿为研究对象,利用 ICP-AES、ICP-MS 进行 I-Mag、II-Mag 元素组成分析,所得认识如下:

(1)都龙锡锌铟多金属矿床发育早期(砂卡岩期)I阶段的交代型磁铁矿(I-Mag)和 II 阶段的充填型磁铁矿(II-Mag)两类型;前者多呈囊状、条带状,与透辉石、石榴子石等砂卡岩矿物共生,后者为脉状,与(铁)闪锌矿、黄铜矿等硫化矿物共生。

(2) 从 I-Mag 到 II-Mag, 主微量元素表现出规律性变化, 代表成矿流体 REE 组成的 II-Mag 继承了老君山花岗岩 REE 配分趋势和 Eu 负异常特征,指示磁铁矿与白垩纪老君山花 岗岩具有一致的物质来源,为同一成矿过程的阶段性产物, 经交代、充填成矿阶段和作用方式富集成矿,属于岩浆热液-矽卡岩成因范畴。

(3)磁铁矿主体在较高氧逸度和较高温度(约300℃) 流体环境下形成的,且从 I-Mag 到 II-Mag,成矿流体存在着氧 逸度逐渐升高、温度逐渐降低的演化趋势。

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