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## 张家口朱家洼钼矿床成矿流体特征及对成因指示

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**提要:**张家口朱家洼钼矿床是近年来华北地台北缘中段继内蒙古曹四夭特大型钼矿床之后发现的又一个规模可大型的钼矿床。钼矿床主要呈半隐伏—隐伏状围绕分布于骆驼山岩体周边。本次对矿区2个钻孔中采集的11件富含辉钼矿的石英矿物,进行了包裹体岩相学、显微测温、包裹体气、液相成分及氢氧分析。结果显示:该矿床流体包裹体可分为4种类型:富液相包裹体、富气相包裹体、含子晶包裹体和富CO<sub>2</sub>三相包裹体。其中,富CO<sub>2</sub>三相包裹体分布较少,其余3种类型包裹体常见。含子矿物的包裹体均一温度、盐度分别在400℃和45% NaCl eqv左右;富液相包裹体均一温度平均值为277.43℃,盐度20% NaCl eqv左右;富气包裹体和富CO<sub>2</sub>包裹体均一温度分别为380℃和30℃;盐度较低,分别为6%NaCl eqv和2.04% NaCl eqv左右。气液相成分分析显示流体体系成分以H<sub>2</sub>O、Cl<sup>-</sup>、F<sup>-</sup>、Na<sup>+</sup>、K<sup>+</sup>离子为主,Ca<sup>2+</sup>、SO<sub>4</sub><sup>2-</sup>含量较低,特征离子比值暗示流体来源于岩浆流体。成矿流体总体上属于H<sub>2</sub>O-NaCl体系。氢氧同位素组成显示,成矿流体主要来源于岩浆水。沸腾作用是辉钼矿沉淀的主要机制。

**关 键 词:**流体包裹体; 氢氧同位素; 钼矿床; 华北地台北缘中段; 张家口; 朱家洼

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## Characteristics and genetic indication significance of fluid inclusions in the Zhujiawa molybdenum deposit

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**Abstract:** The Zhujiawa molybdenum deposit is one of the large-size deposits recently discovered in the middle part of northern margin of North China Platform. The research on this deposit is relatively insufficient. The deposit is similar to the Caosiya molybdenum deposit in metallogenetic mechanism in that they are both controlled by hypabyssal-super-hypabyssal acidic rock

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from deep source. The characteristics of ore-forming fluid constitute the key problem in revealing the genesis of ore deposits. In this paper, eleven core samples of molybdenum mineralization were collected from No.ZK2-1 and No.ZK2-2 drill hole. The results show that the fluid inclusions can be divided into four types. They are liquid-rich phase inclusions, daughter-minerals three phase inclusions, gas-rich phase inclusions and CO<sub>2</sub>-bearing three phase inclusions. Among them, CO<sub>2</sub>-bearing three phase inclusions are less distributed, whereas the other three types of inclusions are common. Homogenization temperatures and salinities of daughter mineral-bearing three phase inclusions are the highest, at about 400°C and 45% Na Cleqv respectively. Homogenization temperatures and salinities of liquid-rich phase inclusions are 277.43°C and 20% Na Cleqv respectively. Homogenization temperatures and salinities of gas-rich phase inclusions and CO<sub>2</sub>-bearing three phase inclusions are 380°C and 30°C, 6%NaCleqv and 2.04% NaCleqv respectively. The initial fluid has the characteristics of high temperature, high salinity and rich CO<sub>2</sub>, and the fluid inclusion has the characteristics of the porphyry mineralization system within the continent. The fluid inclusion composition of gas and liquid phase shows that ore-forming fluid mostly contains H<sub>2</sub>O, Cl<sup>-</sup>, F<sup>-</sup>, Na<sup>+</sup>, K<sup>+</sup>, and minor Ca<sup>2+</sup> and SO<sub>4</sub><sup>2-</sup>. Diagnostic ion ratios indicate that ore-forming fluid was derived from magmatic fluid. The ore-forming fluid in general belongs to the H<sub>2</sub>O-NaCl system. Hydrogen and oxygen isotopic composition of the fluid inclusion in quartz indicates that the water in ore-forming fluid was derived from magmatic. Boiling of the ore-forming stage led to the precipitation of molybdenite.

**Key words:** fluid inclusion; hydrogen and oxygen isotope; molybdenum deposit; middle part of north margin of North China Platform; Zhangjiakou; Zhujiaawa

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## 1 引言

长期以来,人们认为华北地台北缘中段不具备大规模成矿作用的条件,并且将其视为寻找大型金属矿床的“禁区”和“盲区”。近年来,在华北地台北缘中段的内蒙古集宁地区相继发现了大苏计大型钼矿床和曹四夭超大型钼矿床(张彤等,2009;李香资等,2012;聂凤军等,2012,2013);承德平泉、兴隆等地相继发现了柴家沟、太平村大型钼矿床(缪广等,2016;孙金龙等,2016;张骥远,2019),2015年河北省地矿局第三地质大队在张家口怀安县朱家洼发现了多层厚大的高品位含钼矿层,初步估算矿床规模已达大型,使得华北地台北缘中段有可能成为华北地台北缘又一个钼多金属矿床的重要富集区。该区域目前发现的以钼为主的多金属矿床,在矿床成因类型划分上存在斑岩型和热液脉型两种矿床成因分歧。国内大部分学者(聂凤军等,2012;李恒友,2012;李香资等,2016;孙金龙等,2016)认为该类型钼矿床属斑岩型;部分学者(张骥远,2019)认为属热液型或斑岩-热液复合型(刘永慧等,2014)。刘永慧等(2014)认为曹四夭超大型钼

矿床具有典型的“二元结构”成因类型,即上部(集宁群变质岩)为热液脉型,下部(燕山期酸性岩体)为斑岩型。已有的资料显示,华北地台北缘中段已发现的钼矿床在矿区范围内或矿体深部,均有与钼矿床成矿时代(辉钼矿 Re-Os 年龄)相接近的酸性岩浆侵位(锆石 U-Pb 年龄)事件发生,表明区内两种成因类型钼矿化的形成与酸性岩体的侵位关系密切。斑岩型和热液脉型矿化仅存在矿化空间赋存部位上的差异。

张家口朱家洼矿床发现时间较短,对与成矿密切相关的成矿流体特征和成矿物质来源等的研究尚处于空白,制约着对该矿床成矿作用和成矿机制的理解,无法与冀北及内蒙古邻区已发现的钼矿进行成因及控矿因素对比研究,影响着区域找矿工作部署。鉴于此,本次在详细野外地质调查的基础上,在朱家洼矿区施工的两个钻孔内采集了钼矿化较强的11件岩心样品,开展了系统的流体包裹体岩相学、显微测温学和包裹体气、液相成分分析,并对主成矿阶段石英进行了氢-氧同位素分析。旨在查明朱家洼钼矿床的成矿流体性质、来源和演化规律,为朱家洼钼矿床成因及区域钼矿床成因对比提供依据。

## 2 成矿地质背景

朱家洼钼矿床位于华北地台北缘中段,与曹四夭矿床同受商都—兴和—蔚县(研究区为马市口—右所堡—松枝口断裂)北西向构造带控制(图1),该北西向构造—岩浆岩带具有良好的成矿地质条件(雷国伟等,2012;宋瑞先等,2013)。

区内地层主要由太古宙变质结晶基底和中—新元古代沉积盖层组成,为典型的华北地台型地层。古生代和中生代地层较少或缺失。其中:古太古界桑干群分布于研究区中北部和南部(图1),岩性以变粒岩和磁铁石英岩为主。中—新元古界主

要分布在区域东部,由常州沟、串岭沟、大红峪组砂质页岩、石英砂岩、页岩和高于庄组、雾迷山组白云岩等岩石组成。另外,古近—新近系、第四系出露广泛,多为半胶结—松散黏土、砂、砾石层等。

研究区历经多次构造运动,太古宙变质岩组成的结晶基底强烈褶皱,构造线近东西向展布;上部中—新元古代沉积盖层多为宽缓褶曲。中生代以来,研究区差异性的升降运动使区内断裂十分发育,岩层多呈断块分布产出。断裂构造以北西向为主,马市口—右所堡—松枝口断裂规模较大,该断裂西北端起自马市口,向东南经右所堡、化稍营至松枝口南,区内长约130 km。断裂走向300°,破碎

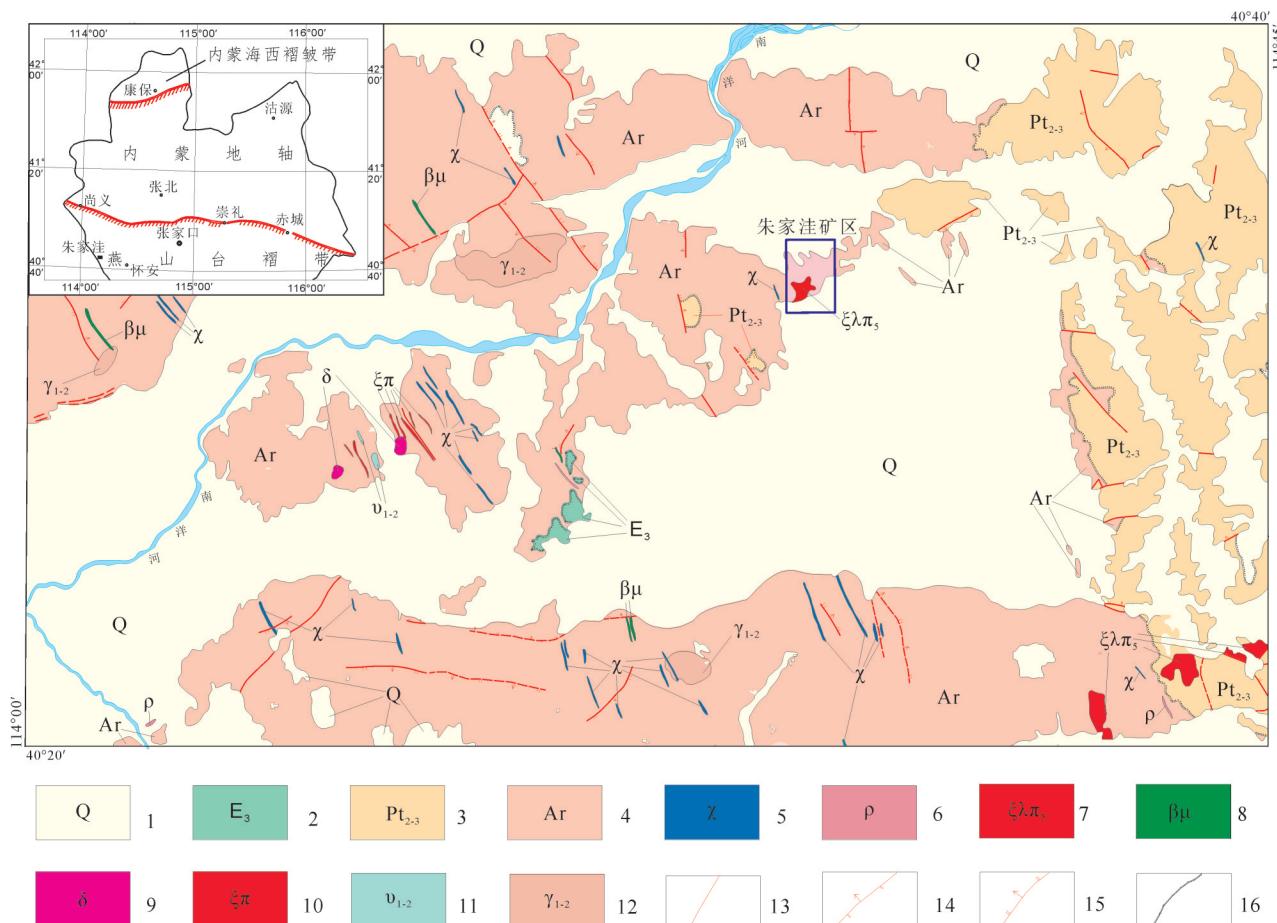


图1 区域地质简图

1—第四系;2—古近—新近系玄武岩;3—中—上元古界沉积盖层;4—太古界桑干群;5—煌斑岩;6—伟晶岩;7—花岗岩;8—辉绿岩脉;9—闪长岩;10—正长斑岩;11—辉长岩;12—长石石英斑岩;13—断层;14—逆断层;15—正断层;16—不整合界线

Fig.1 Simplified regional geological map

1—Quaternary; 2—Neogene basalt; 3—Middle and Upper Proterozoic sedimentary cover; 4—Archaeozoic Sanggan Group; 5—Lamprophyre;

6—Pegmatite; 7—Granite; 8—Doleritic veins; 9—Diorite; 10—Orthopyroxene; 11—Gabbro; 12—Felspathic-quartz porphyry; 13—Fault;

14—Reverse fault; 15—Normal fault; 16—Unconformity

带总体向东陡倾,破碎带宽10~20 m,带内擦面发育,擦痕倾伏角20°~60°。受该断裂构造影响,在区内形成一系列与主构造近于平行的次级断裂构造,并构成北西向构造蚀变带,常被后期各类脉岩充填(图1)。

区域岩浆活动频繁强烈,从太古宙—中生代均有不同程度的岩浆活动,其中燕山期酸性岩浆活动较为强烈。与成矿关系密切的燕山期酸性侵入岩在区内零星分布,规模较小,多以长石石英斑岩、闪长岩的岩枝、岩脉产出。

### 3 矿床地质特征

矿区出露地层主要为古太古界桑干群马市口岩组变质岩。岩性以黑云斜长片麻岩夹紫苏斜长片麻岩,紫苏麻粒岩为主,部分地段夹含磁铁石英岩。矿区围绕燕山期骆驼山石英斑岩体形成一系列的环状、放射状断裂构造及节理破碎带。根据不同岩石类型空间组成和野外产出状态,将骆驼山岩体从中心向外围依次分为3个岩相带:石英斑岩带—隐爆角砾岩带—流纹(斑)岩带(图2)。矿区脉岩

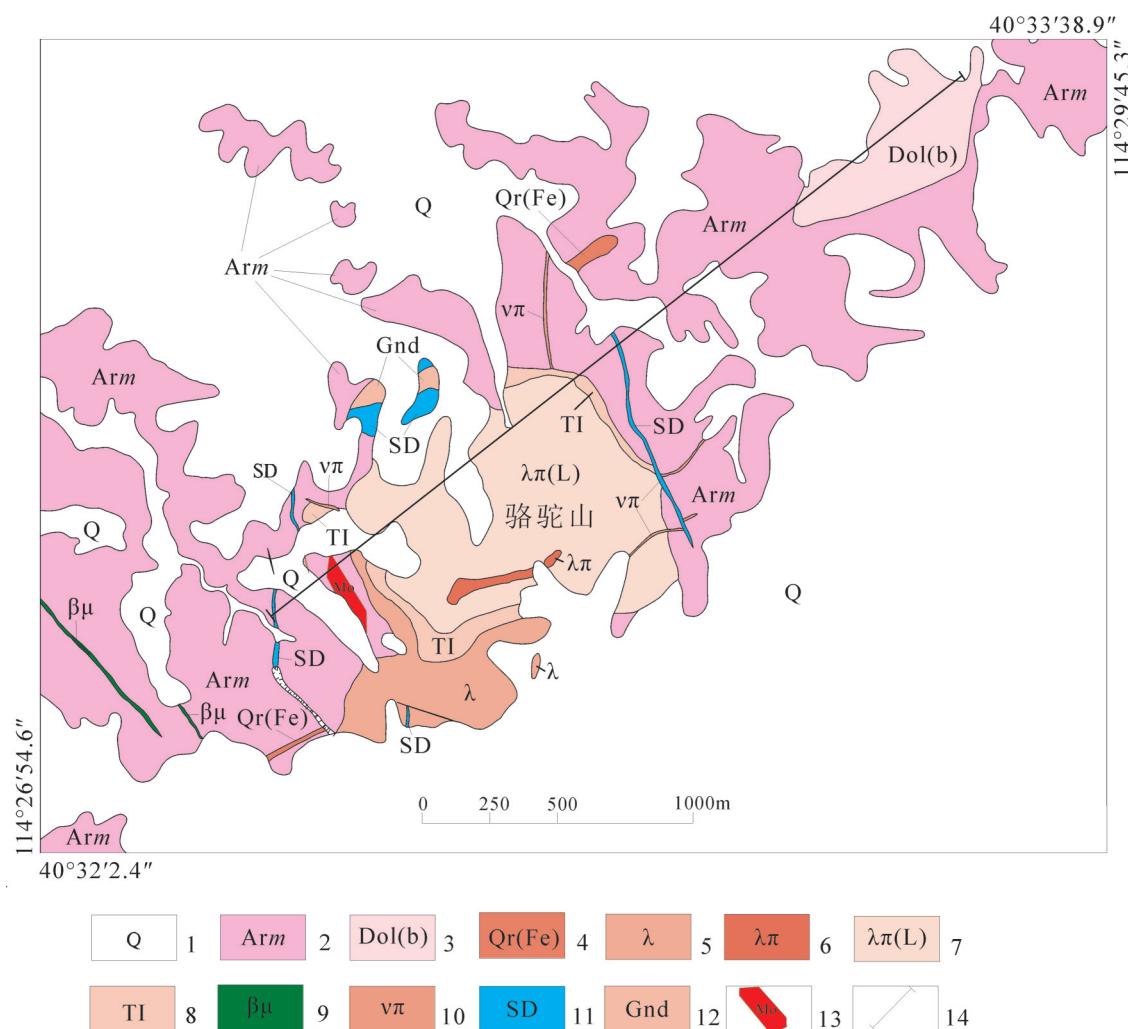


图2 矿床地质简图

1—第四系;2—太古宇角闪斜长变粒岩;3—白云质角砾岩;4—铁质化碱长浅粒岩;5—流纹岩;6—石英斑岩;7—流纹斑岩;8—流纹质凝灰熔岩;9—辉绿玢岩;10—霏细斑岩脉;11—蚀变岩;12—铁帽;13—Mo矿(化)体;14—2号剖面及位置

Fig.2 Simplified geological map of the mineral deposit

1—Quaternary; 2—Amphibole plagioclase leptynite of Archaeozoic; 3—Dolomitized breccia; 4—Ferruginized alkali leptoite; 5—Rhyolite; 6—Quartz porphyry; 7—Rhyolite porphyry; 8—Rhyolitic tuff lava; 9—Sillite; 10—Felsitic porphyry dike; 11—Altered rocks; 12—Iron cap; 13—Molybdenum orebody; 14—Position of No. 2 geological section

较为发育,主要沿北西向次级构造产出,岩性以煌斑岩、辉绿岩、正长斑岩、石英脉为主。钼矿体地表出露较少,主要呈半隐伏-隐伏状赋存于隐伏花岗岩体、岩体接触带马口岩组变质岩或流纹岩中。目前控制矿带走向长约600 m,宽约700 m,倾斜延深740 m。

依据样品分析结果,矿区圈出31条钼矿体,各矿体之间大致平行产出(图3)。产状235°~260°∠85°~88°,单层厚度一般1.34~11.92 m,局部达20~30 m,最大厚度49.30 m,最小厚度0.73 m。Mo元素品位一般在0.05%~1.19%,最高品位4.98%。各矿体间夹层含Mo品位一般在0.005%~0.0024%。矿体赋存标高271~1050 m,埋深2~800 m。矿石矿物主要为辉钼矿、黄铁矿,次有磁黄铁矿、磁铁矿、黄

铜矿、赤铁矿、方铅矿、闪锌矿等(图4)。非金属矿物主要为石英、斜长石、钾长石、绢云母,次有透辉石、黑云母、绢云母、普通角闪石。矿石结构主要为半自形片状、鳞片状结构。构造主要为浸染状、网脉状、角砾状为主。根据矿物共生组合、矿石结构及脉体穿插关系等,将朱家洼钼矿床的热液成矿过程划分为3个阶段:(1)石英-辉钼矿阶段主要矿物组合为石英和辉钼矿,脉体细小,辉钼矿呈鳞片状分布于石英脉边部(图4a,d)。(2)石英-辉钼矿-黄铁矿阶段主要矿物组合为石英、辉钼矿和黄铁矿,少量其他硫化物(方铅矿、闪锌矿等)。脉体较宽,辉钼矿在网脉中呈浸染状产出,或呈薄膜状沿脉壁、裂隙分布(图4b,c,e)。(3)石英-方解石-黄铁矿阶段,矿物组合主要为石英、方解石和黄铁矿(4f)。

围岩蚀变主要有硅化、绢云母、黄铁矿,其次是高岭土化、碳酸岩化等,从岩体至围岩未见明显的蚀变分带现象。

## 4 样品采样与实验方法

### 4.1 显微测温样品采样与测试方法

本次流体包裹体样品采集于矿区ZK2-1、ZK2-2两个钻孔的矿化富集部位。其中用于流体包裹体显微测温11件,样品涵盖了石英-辉钼矿和石英-辉钼矿-黄铁矿两个主成矿阶段的石英。鉴于石英-方解石-黄铁矿阶段中钼矿化较弱和分布局限,本次未采集该阶段样品。结合镜下包裹体岩相学观察结果,本次挑选涵盖石英-辉钼矿和石英-辉钼矿-黄铁矿两个主成矿阶段的5件包裹体进行液相、气相群体成分分析。

流体包裹体显微测温由核工业北京地质研究院分析测试研究中心完成。其中冰点与均一温度测试在Linkam THMS600型显微冷热台上进行,该仪器利用美国FLUID Inc公司提供的人工合成包裹体标样进行温度校正,仪器测定温度范围为-196~600°C,测温精度: 小于0°C时在±0.1°C, 0~30°C时为±0.5°C, 大于30°C时为±1°C。对于水溶液包裹体,根据测得的冰点温度,利用Bodnar(1993)提供的方程,获得流体的盐度;对于H<sub>2</sub>O-CO<sub>2</sub>包裹体,由笼合物熔化温度,应用Collins(1979)所提供的方法,获得水溶液相的盐度;对于含子矿物包裹体,其盐度由子矿物熔化温度,利用Hall et al.(1988)提供的方程

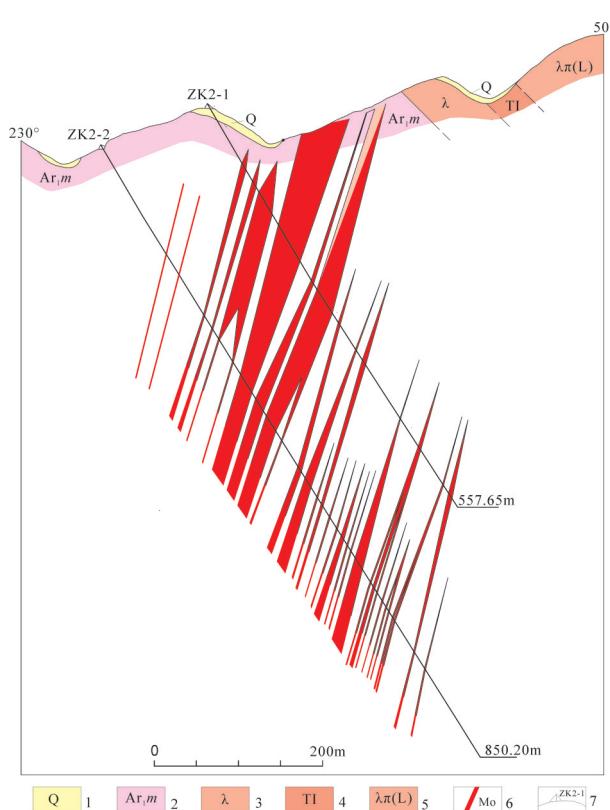


图3 朱家洼矿区2号勘探线剖面图(据河北省地矿局第三地质队资料改编)

1—第四系;2—太古宇角闪斜长变粒岩;3—流纹岩;4—流纹质凝灰岩;5—流纹斑岩;6—钼矿体;7—钻孔位置及编号

Fig.3 Geological section along No. 2 exploration line in the Zhujiawa orefield<sup>①</sup>

1—Quaternary; 2—Amphibole plagioclase leptynite of Archaeozoic; 3—Rhyolite; 4—Rhyolitic tuff lava; 5—Rhyolite porphyry; 6—Mo orebody; 7—Drill hole and its serial number

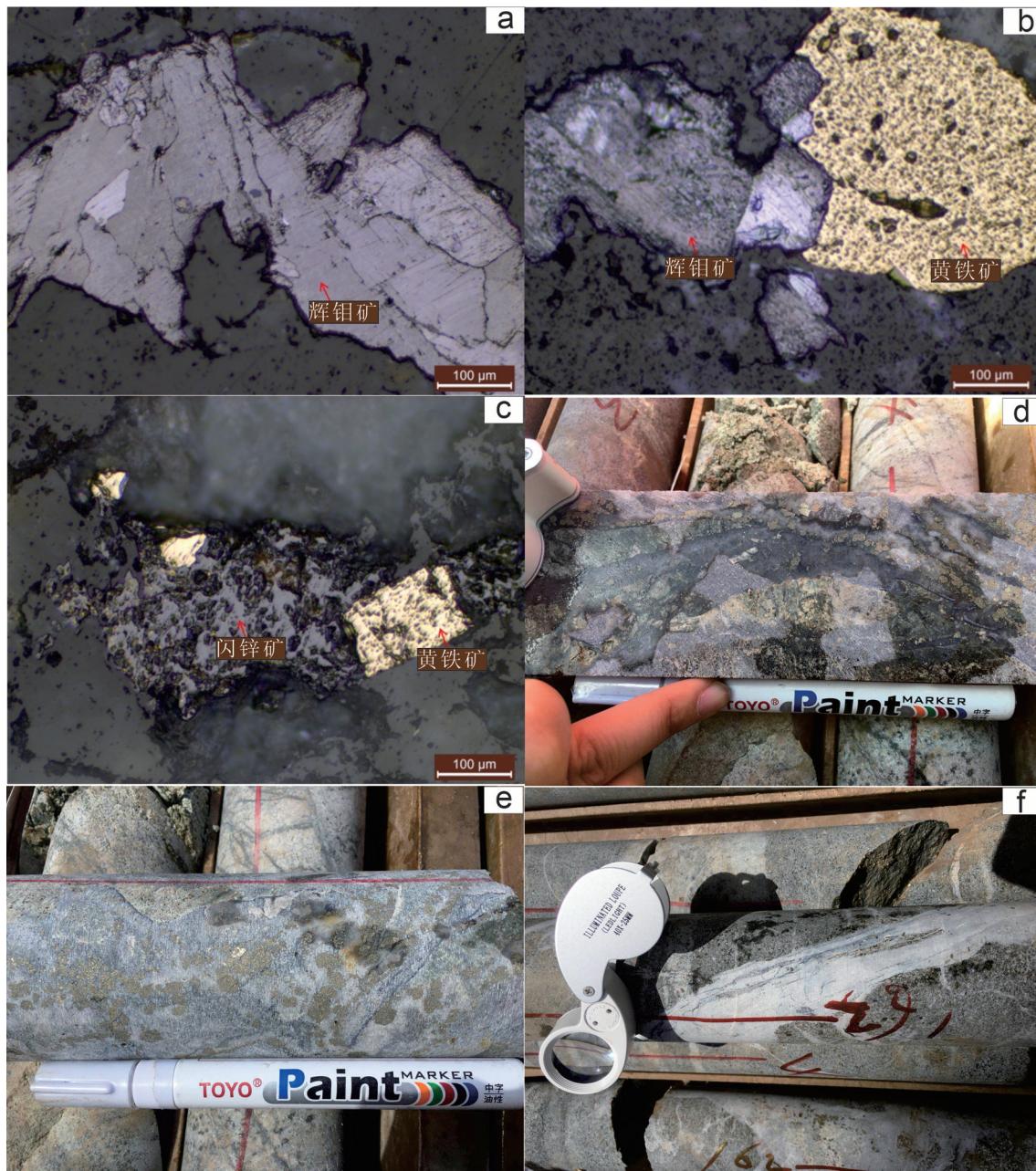


图4 朱家洼钼矿床典型矿石组构特征

a—石英—辉钼矿阶段的鳞片状辉钼矿;b—石英—辉钼矿—黄铁矿阶段的鳞片状辉钼矿,他形粒状黄铁矿被褐铁矿交代,构成交代结构;c—石英—辉钼矿—黄铁矿阶段褐铁矿交代黄铁矿,构成交代结构,微粒状黄铜矿(一般小于0.5 mm)呈小乳滴状分布于闪锌矿中,呈固溶体出溶结构;d—石英—辉钼矿阶段的细脉浸染状钼矿石;e—石英—辉钼矿—黄铁矿阶段的浸染状钼矿石;f—石英—方解石—黄铁矿阶段的方解石脉

Fig.4 Characteristics of ore textures and structures in the Zhujiawa deposit

a—Scaly-like molybdenite of the quartz—molybdenite stage; b—Scaly-like molybdenite of the quartz—molybdenite—pyrite stage, limonite replacing anhedral granular pyrite, developing a metasomatic texture; c—Limonite replacing pyrite of the quartz—molybdenite—pyrite stage, developing a metasomatic texture, chalcopyrite (generally less than 0.5mm) distributed in sphalerite in the form of small emulsion droplets, showing exsolution structure of solid solution; d—Veinlet disseminated Mo ore of the quartz—molybdenite stage; e—Disseminated Mo ore of the quartz—molybdenite—pyrite stage; f—Calcite vein of the quartz—calcite—pyrite stage

获得。利用刘斌等(1987)公式获得气液两相包裹体的流体密度;根据Shepherd et al.(1985)提供的相图获得H<sub>2</sub>O-CO<sub>2</sub>包裹体的密度;按照刘斌(2001)经验公式,计算出含子矿物包裹体的流体密度。

包裹体液相成分的提取与测试分别在马福炉及液相色谱仪中进行,液相色谱仪为ICS 600离子色谱仪,所用淋洗液是2.5 mM 邻苯二甲酸与2.4 mM 三甲基氨基甲烷,流速为1 mL/min,重复测定精度在5%以内。气相组分的提取与测试在PE Clarus600上进行。工作条件:载气流速:25 mL/min;载气压力:100 kPa;检测器:TCD;柱箱温度:110°C;热导检测器温度:150°C;爆裂温度及时间450°C、5 min;载气:Ar<sub>2</sub>。

#### 4.2 氢-氧同位素样品与测试方法

用于包裹体氢、氧同位素测试的5件样品全部取自ZK2-1钻孔岩心。其中,样品ZK2-1-1、ZK2-1-2、ZK2-1-3分别采自钻孔120.5 m、257.3 m和275 m处,为石英-辉钼矿-黄铁矿阶段的钼矿石;样品ZK2-1-4、ZK2-1-5采自钻孔299.5 m和553.4 m处,为石英-辉钼矿阶段钼矿石。鉴于石英-方解石-黄铁矿阶段中钼矿化较弱,且分布局限,本次未采集该阶段样品进行氢、氧同位素分析。

流体包裹体H、O同位素分析工作在核工业北京地质研究院分析测试研究中心完成。所用仪器为Finnigan MAT 253型质谱仪。石英的O同位素分析采用BrF<sub>5</sub>法;包裹体水的H同位素分析采用爆裂法取水、锌法制氢,爆裂温度为550°C。O同位素分析精度优于±0.2‰,H同位素分析精度优于±2‰。分析结果均以SMOW为标准。石英水中O同位素根据测试的石英中O同位素采用分馏方程1000lnα<sub>石英-水</sub>=3.38×10<sup>6</sup>T<sup>-2</sup>-3.40(Clayton et al.,1972),式中:α是石英与水之间的同位素分馏系数;T是绝对温度,单位为°C。各样品计算时采用的温度为对应成矿阶段的流体包裹体均一温度平均值。

## 5 测试结果

### 5.1 流体包裹体岩相学特征

流体包裹体岩相学研究表明,朱家洼钼矿床中包裹体非常发育。根据流体包裹体室温下相态特征及均一状态,可将两个主成矿期的包裹体分为4种类型(图5):(1)富液相包裹体(L),该类包裹体含

气液两相,气相充填度一般小于50%,液相成分主要为水。包裹体均一至液相,成群分布。包裹体多呈椭圆形、多边形和不规则形,大小在7 μm×5 μm到25 μm×17 μm,多集中在10 μm×10 μm附近。(2)含子矿物相流体包裹体(S),由液相、气相和子矿物相组成,气相成分主要为H<sub>2</sub>O和少量CO<sub>2</sub>;液相成分主要为水,子晶多为方形透明矿物,可能为NaCl。包裹体呈椭圆形或不规则形,大小在6 μm×9 μm到30 μm×12 μm,多集中在13 μm×10 μm附近。(3)富CO<sub>2</sub>三相包裹体(C),由液相的H<sub>2</sub>O、液相的CO<sub>2</sub>以及气相的CO<sub>2</sub>组成,该类包裹体在加温过程中,两相的CO<sub>2</sub>先部分均一,然后CO<sub>2</sub>与H<sub>2</sub>O完全均一。该类包裹体数量很少,多数包裹体呈孤立产出,呈不规则形,大小约15 μm×25 μm,气液比大90%。(4)富气包裹体(G),多为深灰色;气液比较大,显微镜下多见气相占包裹体总体积80%以上的包裹体;包裹体多呈椭圆形或不规则形,大小多在10 μm×15 μm以下,在石英矿物中成群分布。

### 5.2 流体包裹体显微测温分析

由于朱家洼钼矿床中富CO<sub>2</sub>三相包裹体极少,偶尔可见;富气包裹体较小,且仅在局部视域内可见,对这两类包裹体测试样本较少。本次主要对显微镜下常见的含子矿物和富液相两类包裹体进行了统计分析。总体来看,石英-辉钼矿成矿阶段中含子矿物包裹体多见,富液相包裹体相对较少;石英-辉钼矿-黄铁矿阶段则反之,富液相包裹体相对增多,含子矿物包裹体减少。统计结果(图6)显示:富液包裹体(统计样本数83)均一温度平均值277.43°C,盐度均值20% NaCl eqv左右;含子矿物流体包裹体(统计样本数71)均一温度平均值439.78°C,盐度均值42.96% NaCl eqv左右;加热时均一方式不尽相同,大部分为子晶先消失,部分为气泡先消失,最后都均一为液相;富气包裹体(测试样本数为2)均一温度在358~402°C,盐度最低,多在(5.86%~6.03% NaCl eqv);富CO<sub>2</sub>三相包裹体仅对包裹体薄片ZK2-1-2中发现的一个进行了测试,结果显示部分均一温度(气相CO<sub>2</sub>到液相CO<sub>2</sub>)30°C,完全均一温度(液相H<sub>2</sub>O到液相CO<sub>2</sub>)457°C,盐度很低,仅为2.04% NaCl eqv。由于富CO<sub>2</sub>三相和富气包裹体镜下所见数量较少,在图6的统计结果中代表性较差。

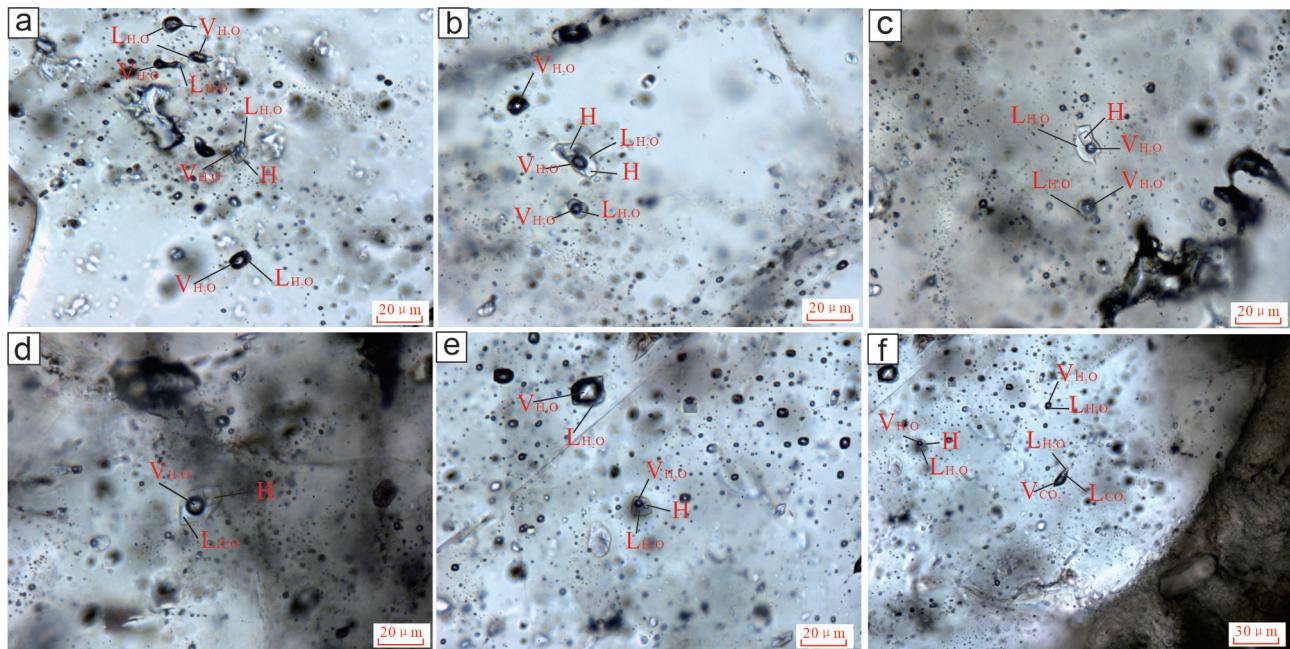


图5 朱家洼钼矿床流体包裹体显微照片

a—同一个视域下富气相流体包裹体与含子晶三相流体包裹体共存;b—同一个视域下含子矿物三相包裹体、气液两相包裹体、纯气相水溶液包裹体共存;c—含子矿物三相包裹体、气液两相包裹体共存;d—含子矿物三相包裹体;e—含子矿物三相包裹体、气液两相包裹体共存;f—含子矿物三相包裹体、气液两相包裹体和含CO<sub>2</sub>三相包裹体;V<sub>H2O</sub>—气相H<sub>2</sub>O;L<sub>H2O</sub>—液相H<sub>2</sub>O;V<sub>CO2</sub>—气相CO<sub>2</sub>;L<sub>CO2</sub>—液相CO<sub>2</sub>;H—石盐子晶

Fig.5 Microphotographs of fluid inclusions in the Zhujiawa molybdenum deposit

a—Gas-rich fluid inclusions and daughter mineral-bearing three-phase fluid inclusions in the same microscopic field of view; b—Daughter mineral-bearing three-phase fluid inclusion, gas-liquid two-phase and gas-rich fluid inclusion in the same microscopic field of view; c—Daughter mineral-bearing three-phase fluid inclusion and gas-rich fluid inclusion; d—Daughter mineral-bearing three-phase fluid inclusion; e—Daughter mineral-bearing three-phase fluid inclusion and gas-rich fluid inclusion; f—Daughter mineral-bearing three-phase fluid inclusion, gas-rich fluid inclusion containing CO<sub>2</sub> three-phase fluid inclusion; V<sub>H2O</sub>—Vapor phase H<sub>2</sub>O; L<sub>H2O</sub>—Liquid phase H<sub>2</sub>O; V<sub>CO2</sub>—Vapor phase CO<sub>2</sub>; L<sub>CO2</sub>—Liquid phase CO<sub>2</sub>; H—Halite crystal

从温度和盐度直方图中可以看出,朱家洼矿区含子矿物的包裹体形成温度较高,大部分在400℃左右,盐度最高,多在45% NaCleqv左右;相较而言,富液包裹体形成温度和盐度较低,均一温度多集中在280℃左右,盐度一般不超过23% NaCleqv;富气包裹体和富CO<sub>2</sub>包裹体显著的特征是盐度极低,一般不超过6% NaCleqv。结合石英-辉钼矿和石英-辉钼矿-黄铁矿两个主成矿阶段包裹体岩相学分布特征,表明石英-辉钼矿成矿阶段,流体温度、盐度明显高于石英-辉钼矿-黄铁矿成矿阶段。

### 5.3 流体包裹体成分分析

本次选取了涵盖两个主成矿阶段的5件包裹体进行了群体成分分析,分析显示朱家洼钼矿床流体包裹体气相成分(表1)主要为H<sub>2</sub>O,极少量的CO<sub>2</sub>、N<sub>2</sub>、H<sub>2</sub>、CO和CH<sub>4</sub>。液相离子成分(表2)中阴离子以F<sup>-</sup>、Cl<sup>-</sup>离子为主,阳离子以Na<sup>+</sup>、K<sup>+</sup>离子为主。(F<sup>-</sup>+

Cl<sup>-</sup>)/SO<sub>4</sub><sup>2-</sup>比值在2.73~26.19。成矿流体总体上属于H<sub>2</sub>O-NaCl体系。

### 5.4 H-O同位素组成

朱家洼钼矿床5件石英样品的氧同位素和对应样品的流体包裹体氢同位素测试结果见表3。

流体包裹体δD<sub>水</sub>值变化范围-80.3‰~ -90.9‰。 $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{石英}}$ 变化范围9‰~13‰。根据石英-水体系中氧同位素分馏公式 $1000\ln\alpha_{\text{石英}-\text{水}} = 3.38 \times 10^6 / T^2 - 3.4$ ,选用对应样品的流体包裹体均一温度平均值,计算得到的流体包裹体 $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{水}}$ 值变化范围为3.05‰~7.7‰。

## 6 讨论

### 6.1 成矿流体特征及演化

流体包裹体岩相学显示朱家洼钼矿床以含子晶包裹体、富液包裹体和富气包裹体为主,局部可见到少量富CO<sub>2</sub>三相包裹体。其中含子晶流体包裹体

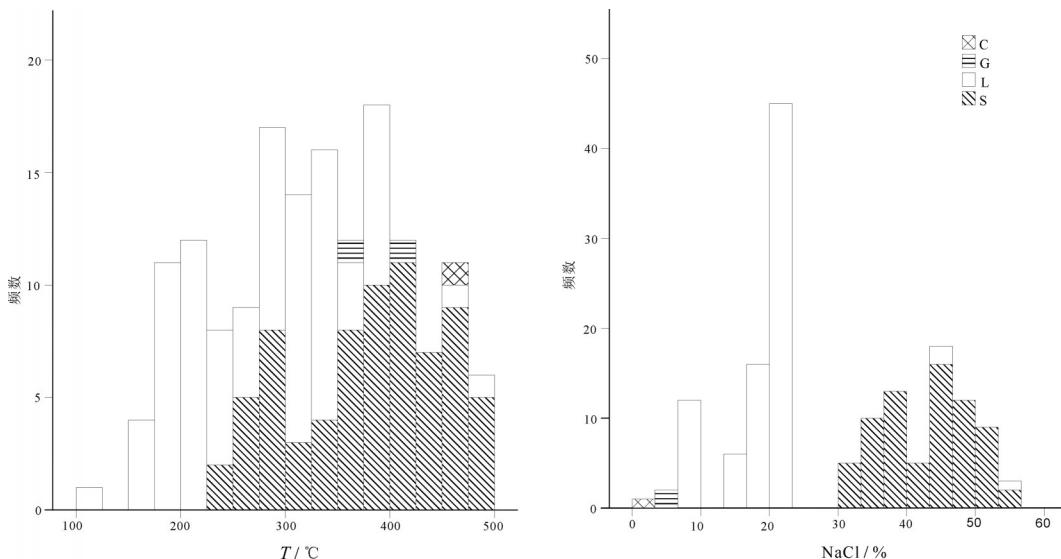


图 6 朱家洼钼矿床流体包裹体均一温度、盐度直方图

C—富CO<sub>2</sub>三相包裹体;G—富气相包裹体;L—富液相包裹体;S—含子矿物相包裹体

Fig. 6 Histograms of homogenization temperature and salinity for fluid inclusions in the Zhujiawa Mo deposit

C—CO<sub>2</sub>-bearing three phase inclusion; G—Gas-rich phase inclusion; L—Liquid-rich phase inclusion; S—Daughter mineral-bearing inclusion

的均一温度、盐度明显不同于盐度较低的变质热液和浅成热液,而与盐度较高、温度较高的岩浆热液相一致(卢焕章等, 2000, 2004; 肖荣阁等, 2001, 2004; 陈衍景等, 2007, 2009)。上述流体包裹体岩相学特征与斑岩型矿床通常具有的高温、高盐度、发育沸腾包裹体群等特征(Roedder, 1984; Beane and Bodnar, 1995; 卢焕章, 2000; Landtwing et al., 2005; Klemm et al., 2007; Heinrich, 2007)相吻合,暗示着朱家洼钼矿床的形成与燕山期酸性岩体的侵入有关,成矿流体来源可能以岩浆热液为主。

群体包裹体成分分析显示朱家洼钼矿床流体包裹体气相成分基本上以H<sub>2</sub>O为主,CO<sub>2</sub>、N<sub>2</sub>、H<sub>2</sub>、CO和CH<sub>4</sub>等含量极低。肖荣阁等(2001, 2004)将成矿流体划分为高温硅钾卤水、中温碳酸盐卤水及低温硫酸盐卤水3种类型。其中高温硅钾卤水的形成与岩浆作用有关,该成矿流体不仅盐度较高,而且富含Na<sup>+</sup>、K<sup>+</sup>、F<sup>-</sup>、Cl<sup>-</sup>、H<sub>2</sub>S、B(OH)<sub>4</sub><sup>-</sup>等。相较而言,低温硫酸盐卤水则以富含Ba<sup>2+</sup>、Sr<sup>2+</sup>、Ca<sup>2+</sup>的硫酸盐化合物为特征。朱家洼矿床群体包裹体液相成分显示,(F<sup>-</sup>+Cl<sup>-</sup>)/SO<sub>4</sub><sup>2-</sup>比(摩尔比值)在2.73~26.19,Na<sup>+</sup>/K<sup>+</sup>在3.63~4.2。显示流体阴、阳离子组成以高温特征元素组合为主,亦表明矿床成矿流体在来源上与岩浆关系密切。

## 6.2 成矿流体来源

$\delta D-\delta^{18}\text{O}$ 同位素图(图7)显示,代表朱家洼钼矿

床主成矿阶段的5件样品均落在紧邻岩浆水下方附近。其中,石英-辉钼矿成矿阶段的2件样品更接近岩浆水范围,石英-辉钼矿-黄铁矿成矿阶段的3件样品距岩浆水氢氧同位素变化范围相对稍远。显示钼矿化主成矿阶段成矿流体主要来源于岩浆水。成矿流体的氧同位素较为集中,并未发生较大的偏移,说明在主成矿阶段大气降水的参与量有限,成矿流体来源仍以高温、高盐度岩浆热液为主。由于未采集石英-方解石-黄铁矿阶段样品进行分析,成矿晚阶段是否有明显的大气降水注入,不能加以确定,据矿石组构特征和成矿规律推测晚期应有大气降水加入。

上述分析表明,朱家洼钼矿化发生的主成矿阶段主要是岩浆水参与,矿床在成因上与燕山期酸性岩浆侵入活动有关。

## 6.3 成矿物质迁移富集机制及流体成矿过程

成矿流体的温度、pH值、氧逸度及还原硫的含量都是制约Mo沉淀的重要机制(Wood et al., 1987; Selby et al., 2000)。

在热液成矿流体中,成矿元素主要是呈易溶络合物(氯化物或硫化物络合物)形式进行搬运迁移的(Bernard et al., 1990; Shmulovich et al., 1995; Ulrich et al., 2008)。高温、高压、临界-超临界状态流体条件,络合物相对稳定,有利于矿质富集、迁移。温度

**表1 朱家洼钼矿床石英流体包裹体气相成分**  
**Table 1 Gas components of the fluid inclusions in quartz from the Zhujiawa Mo deposit**

序号	样品编号	分析项目/(μl/g)					
		H <sub>2</sub>	N <sub>2</sub>	CO	CH <sub>4</sub>	CO <sub>2</sub>	H <sub>2</sub> O(气相)
1	Zk2-1-6	3.14	27.7	1.5	3.91	35.7	1.21×10 <sup>6</sup>
2	Zk2-1-7	0.262	21.9	6.97	5.79	46.5	8.08×10 <sup>5</sup>
3	Zk2-2-1	2.35	5.59	2.09	0.788	97.9	5.14×10 <sup>5</sup>
4	Zk2-2-2	0.332	10.1	0.791	0.384	8.32	5.19×10 <sup>5</sup>
5	Zk2-2-3	1.33	18.8	1.53	0.719	39.6	1.32×10 <sup>6</sup>

降低和流体的减压沸腾,络合物失稳,有利于金属硫化物沉淀(芮宗瑶等,1984; 李诺等, 2009; 刘军等, 2013; 武广等, 2013; Wu et al., 2014; 张文兵等, 2017; 门兰静等, 2018; 辛存林等, 2019)。因此,流体沸腾作用是引起矿床成矿物质沉淀的最重要的机制之一(张德会, 1997; Cox et al., 2001; Hagemann and Luders, 2003; 陈衍景等, 2007; 张文兵, 2017)。流体沸腾作用主要是早期CO<sub>2</sub>等酸性气体逸失,造成流体pH值的上升,从而引起成矿金属元素的沉淀。

朱家洼流体包裹体镜下特征显示,在成矿阶段存在沸腾包裹体群。其特征为在同一个视域中可见到富气相流体包裹体与含子晶三相流体包裹体共存、含子矿物三相包裹体、气液两相包裹体共存现象,特别是存在同一视域下含子矿物三相包裹体、气液两相包裹体、纯气相水溶液包裹体共存现

象(图5),且存在均一温度接近,盐度相差悬殊,均一方式各不相同的现象(图8)。如编号ZK2-1-1包裹体薄片统计显示,该薄片中富气包裹体均一温度380℃,盐度较低,仅为5.95% NaCleqv;含子晶包裹体均一温度为376℃,盐度44.62% NaCleqv。同一包裹体薄片中,两种不同类型的包裹体均一温度接近,盐度相差悬殊的现象是典型的流体不混溶或沸腾的特征(卢焕章等,2004)。说明朱家洼钼矿床在成矿时发生了流体沸腾作用。

朱家洼钼矿床石英-辉钼矿阶段,矿石中可见磁铁矿和赤铁矿,磁铁矿常被赤铁矿交代,呈残余状。表明成矿早阶段流体的氧逸度较高。石英-辉钼矿-黄铁矿阶段可见黄铁矿和少量闪锌矿、方铅矿和黄铜矿等金属硫化物,磁铁矿含量明显减少,表明随着成矿作用进行,到矿化中期成矿流体则处于相对还原环境。氧逸度的变化使得主要以硫酸盐(SO<sub>4</sub><sup>2-</sup>)形式存在的S转换为钼矿沉淀所需的还原硫(S<sup>2-</sup>),形成辉钼矿、黄铁矿和其他金属硫化物。

野外及镜下鉴定均显示,朱家洼钼矿床石英-辉钼矿阶段虽有磁铁矿形成,但含量相对较少,估计在1%左右,因此推测磁铁矿结晶可能并不是导致氧逸度变化的主要因素。流体沸腾作用仍是该矿床的主要成矿机制。

结合成矿地质条件,推测朱家洼钼矿床流体成矿过程为:在含矿流体演化早期,气水热液处在相

**表2 朱家洼钼矿床石英流体包裹体液相成分**

**Table 2 Aqueous components of the fluid inclusions in quartz from the Zhujiawa Mo deposit**

序号	样品编号	F <sup>-</sup>	Cl <sup>-</sup>	NO <sub>3</sub> <sup>-</sup>	SO <sub>4</sub> <sup>2-</sup>	Na <sup>+</sup>	K <sup>+</sup>	Mg <sup>2+</sup>	Ca <sup>2+</sup>	(F <sup>-</sup> +Cl <sup>-</sup> )/SO <sub>4</sub> <sup>2-</sup>	Na <sup>+</sup> /K <sup>+</sup>
1	Zk2-1-6	5.93	20.6	0.528	31.4	9.68	4.53	0.981	13	2.73	3.63
2	Zk2-1-7	4.04	28.4	0.517	13.6	11.6	4.69	0.92	6.09	7.16	4.20
3	Zk2-2-1	0.11	14.4	0.669	12.8	5.77	2.6	0.476	2.41	3.09	3.77
4	Zk2-2-2	0.104	30.7	0.482	17.3	12.2	5.43	0.35	3.04	4.84	3.82
5	Zk2-2-3	0.1	85.6	0.535	8.87	34.1	15.8	0.606	7.06	26.19	3.67

注:(F<sup>-</sup>+Cl<sup>-</sup>)/SO<sub>4</sub><sup>2-</sup>及Na<sup>+</sup>/K<sup>+</sup>为mol数比值。

**表3 朱家洼钼矿床石英单矿物中氢、氧稳定同位素分析结果**

**Table 3 δD-δ<sup>18</sup>O isotopic compositions of fluid inclusions in quartz from the Zhujiawa Mo deposit**

样号	成矿阶段	δD/ <sup>18</sup> O	δ <sup>18</sup> O <sub>石英</sub> / <sup>18</sup> O	δ <sup>18</sup> O <sub>水</sub> / <sup>18</sup> O	计算温度/℃
ZK2-1-1	石英-辉钼矿-黄铁矿阶段	-90.9	9.1	3.05	325
ZK2-1-2	石英-辉钼矿-黄铁矿阶段	-87.7	13	7.7	350
ZK2-1-3	石英-辉钼矿-黄铁矿阶段	-90.5	12.3	7	350
ZK2-1-4	石英-辉钼矿阶段	-82.1	9	4.94	400
ZK2-1-5	石英-辉钼矿阶段	-80.3	11.7	5.16	310

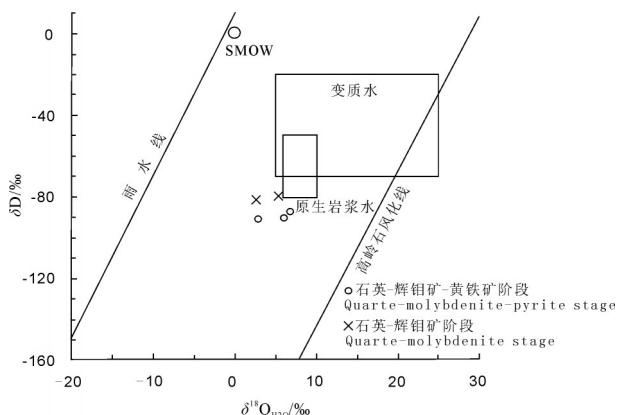
图7 朱家洼钼矿床 $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{H}_2\text{O}}$ - $\delta\text{D}$ 体系图(底图据 Taylor, 1974)

Fig.7  $\delta\text{D}$  versus  $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{H}_2\text{O}}$  diagram of the Zhujiawa Mo deposit  
(Base map after Taylor, 1974)

对封闭的体系中,内部压力不断积聚增大,当流体压力大于上覆岩石的抗破裂强度时,水力压裂使体系由封闭转为开放,压力迅速减小,流体沸腾。沸腾过程中流体 pH 值升高,温度降低,盐度升高。pH 值升高和温度降低有利于金属络合物分解,导致辉钼矿、黄铁矿等金属硫化物沉淀。随后,断裂或水力压裂形成的构造空间逐步被大量沉淀的石英和硫化物充填成脉,开放体系又恢复为封闭体系,沸腾作用停止。随着大量金属硫化物沉淀,流体中的成矿物质基本消耗殆尽,有大气降水参与的晚期阶段仅有少量金属硫化物形成。

#### 6.4 朱家洼—曹四夭钼矿床流体包裹体对比

朱家洼钼矿床与位于北西方向的内蒙古兴和县曹四夭特大型钼矿床相距仅 50 余 km。曹四夭钼矿床目前控制的钼金属量已达 176 万 t, 钼平均品位 0.101% (刘永慧等, 2014)。朱家洼钼矿床即在发现曹四夭特大型钼矿床后,通过对比总结区域成矿条件下发现的又一个规模可达大型的钼矿床。王国瑞等 (2014) 对曹四夭钼矿床流体包裹体的研究显示,曹四夭钼矿床流体包裹体有 4 种类型,分别为富液包裹体、富气包裹体、 $\text{H}_2\text{O}-\text{CO}_2$  包裹体和含子矿物包裹体。镜下可见不同类型的包裹体在同一石英中共存,且这些不同充填度和盐度的包裹体具有相近的均一温度,具典型流体不混溶或沸腾的特征。氢氧同位素测试结果表明成矿热液主要为岩浆水。上述矿床流体包裹体岩相学、温度-盐度等特征和氢氧同位素组成均与张家口朱家洼钼矿床相

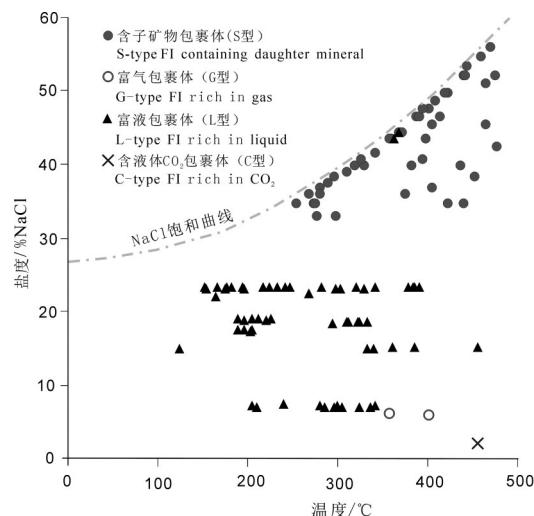


图8 朱家洼钼矿床流体包裹体盐度-均一温度关系图( NaCl 饱和曲线据 Bodnar, 1983)

Fig.8 Diagram of homogenization temperature versus salinity of fluid inclusions in the Zhujiawa Mo deposit (NaCl saturation curve after Bodnar, 1983)

似。综上所述,朱家洼和曹四夭钼矿床在成矿流体特征、来源及演化机制上十分相似。根据矿床流体包裹体特征对比,推测朱家洼钼矿床在成因上与曹四夭类似,均为成因上受燕山期酸性岩体侵入所控制的热液矿床。

## 7 结 论

(1) 朱家洼钼矿床流体包裹体由富液包裹体、含子晶包裹体、富气包裹体和富  $\text{CO}_2$  三相包裹体四种类型组成。其中,富  $\text{CO}_2$  三相包裹体分布较少,其余 3 种包裹体常见。含子矿物包裹体形成温度、盐度最高,分别在 400 °C 和 45% NaCl eqv 左右,富气包裹体和富  $\text{CO}_2$  包裹体显著的特征是盐度最低,一般不超过 6% NaCl eqv。主成矿阶段的包裹体具有高温、高盐度特征,包裹体特征显示成矿流体在来源上与酸性岩体侵入关系密切。

(2) 流体包裹体气、液相成分及氢氧同位素组成显示,成矿流体中气相成分主要为  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ,  $\text{F}^-$ 、 $\text{Cl}^-$  离子含量高,  $(\text{F}^-+\text{Cl}^-)/\text{SO}_4^{2-}$  比值较大, 总体上属于  $\text{H}_2\text{O}-\text{NaCl}$  体系。氢氧同位素图解成矿流体在岩浆水下方附近,主成矿期成矿流体来源以岩浆水为主。

(3) 朱家洼钼矿床在成因上与曹四夭特大型钼矿床类似,均与燕山期酸性岩体侵入有关。

## 注释

①河北省地矿局第三地质大队. 2018. 河北省怀安县朱家洼钼矿床详查地质报告[R].

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