

引用格式：曹鹏，杨亚琦，郑朝阳，等，2025. 胶莱盆地东北缘郭城金矿床控矿构造解析和成矿预测[J]. 地质力学学报，31(3): 522–538. DOI: 10.12090/j.issn.1006-6616.2025015

Citation: CAO P, YANG Y Q, ZHENG C Y, et al., 2025. Analysis of ore-controlling structures and mineralization prediction of the Guocheng gold deposit in the northeastern margin of the Jiaolai Basin[J]. Journal of Geomechanics, 31(3): 522–538. DOI: 10.12090/j.issn.1006-6616.2025015

胶莱盆地东北缘郭城金矿床控矿构造解析和成矿预测

曹鹏^{1,2}, 杨亚琦^{1,2,3}, 郑朝阳^{1,2}, 王伟^{1,2}, 陈原林^{1,2}, 刘建中^{1,4}, 赵兴华^{1,2}
CAO Peng^{1,2}, YANG Yaqi^{1,2,3}, ZHENG Chaoyang^{1,2}, WANG Wei^{1,2}, CHEN Yuanlin^{1,2}, LIU Jianzhong^{1,4}, ZHAO Xinghua^{1,2}

1. 贵州大学资源与环境工程学院, 贵州 贵阳 550025;
2. 贵州大学喀斯特地质资源与环境教育部重点实验室, 贵州 贵阳 550025;
3. 贵州省古生物与古环境全省重点实验室, 贵州 贵阳 550025;
4. 贵州省地质矿产勘查开发局, 贵州 贵阳 550004

1. *College of Resources and Environmental Engineering, Guizhou University, Guiyang 550025, Guizhou, China;*
2. *Key Laboratory of Karst Georesources and Environment, Ministry of Education, Guizhou University, Guiyang 550025, Guizhou, China;*
3. *Guizhou Provincial Key Laboratory for Palaeontology and Palaeoenvironment, Guiyang 550025, Guizhou, China;*
4. *Guizhou Bureau of Geology and Mineral Exploration & Development, Guiyang 550004, Guizhou, China*

Analysis of ore-controlling structures and mineralization prediction of the Guocheng gold deposit in the northeastern margin of the Jiaolai Basin

Abstract: [Objective] The Jiaodong Peninsula is the largest gold metallogenic province in China and represents the third-largest gold enrichment region globally. Most gold deposits in this area formed during the Early Cretaceous and are significantly controlled by NNE–NE trending normal faults. Notably, there are more limited gold reserves from the east of the Jiaodong Peninsula compared with those from the northwestern region. The Guocheng gold deposit with a medium size is located in the northeast of the Jiaolai Basin and develops complex fault structures. These gold ore bodies are mainly hosted within faults but show poor distribution regularity. Thus, it is necessary to determine the ore-controlling structures. [Methods] Through detailed surface and underground geological investigations and structural analysis, this study reveals that ore bodies are primarily controlled by a thrust-faulting system and are mainly hosted within marbles of the Jingshan Group and Muniushan granitic pluton. [Results] Precise structural analysis reveals that the study area had undergone at least three-stage tectonic activities. The first stage (D_1) was driven by nearly NW–SE compression and formed NE-trending faults and a series of associated secondary faults. The second stage (D_2) involved the NW–SE extension, which developed numerous NE-trending intermediate-basic dike swarms and resulted in the development of the Tudui faults and extensional reactivation of NE-trending faults. During the third stage (D_3), the nearly NE–SW compression formed some post-ore-formation structures, including new reverse faults and reactivated pre-existing structures. [Conclusion] This study identifies NE-trending faults as principal ore-controlling structures, and proposes the coupling relationships between ore-bearing faults and the Guocheng and Houkuangdong faults. These main ore-bearing structures belong to the tensional-shear secondary faults in the footwalls of the Guocheng and Houkuangdong faults. The conclusion predicts that there are

基金项目：中国黄金集团公司科研项目（WT-DZ2022001）；国家自然科学基金项目（42202244）；贵州省科技计划项目（黔科合平台 ZSYS[2024]002）

This research is financially supported by the project of the China National Gold Group Corporation (Grant No. WT-DZ2022001), the National Natural Science Foundation of China (Grant No. 42202244), and the Guizhou Science and Technology Cooperation Platform (Qian Sci. Plat.) (Grant No. ZSYS[2024]002).

第一作者：曹鹏（1998—），男，在读硕士，主要从事矿床学研究工作。Email: gzucaopeng@163.com

通信作者：杨亚琦（1991—），男，教授，主要从事区域构造与成矿预测研究。Email: yangyq@gzu.edu.cn

收稿日期：2025-02-27；修回日期：2025-05-06；录用日期：2025-05-06；网络出版日期：2025-05-14；责任编辑：王婧

potential ore bodies in the footwall of the Houkuangdong Fault, which is also further confirmed by the drilling project. [Significance] Although the Guocheng gold deposit was also formed in the Early Cretaceous, the ore-controlling structures in this region are obviously different from the northwestern of the Jiaodong Peninsula, suggesting the heterogeneity of extension deformation in the Jiaodong Peninsula during the mineralization stage. Therefore, the thrust-faulting system may be one of the key ore-controlling structures in the east of the Jiaodong Peninsula.

Keywords: Jiaodong Peninsula; Guocheng gold deposit; ore-controlling structure; thrust-faulting system; metallogenic prediction

摘要: 胶东半岛是中国最大的金矿富集区,也是全球第三大金矿富集区。区内绝大部分金矿床形成于早白垩世,受北东—北北东走向正断层控制,然而,该区大型金矿床主要分布于胶西北,胶东东部金矿探明储量相对较少。郭城金矿是位于胶莱盆地东北缘的一个中型金矿床,矿区内构造复杂且以断裂构造为主,矿体主要产于断层内,但分布规律性较差,控矿规律有待深入研究。文章通过详细的地表和井下构造调查发现,矿体受控于逆冲断裂系统,主要赋存于荆山群大理岩和牧牛山花岗岩内。精细构造解析表明,矿区经历了多期次的缩短和伸展变形:第一期北西—南东向挤压作用形成了矿区北东向主断层及一系列次级断层;第二期北西—南东向伸展作用导致北东向中基性岩墙群侵位、以土堆断裂为代表的正断层发育,以及北东向先存断层的伸展活化;第三期为北东—南西向缩短变形,形成了一系列破矿断层和先存断层的再活动。该研究厘定了北东向断层为主要控矿断层,建立了含矿断层与郭城断裂、后乔东断裂间的耦合关系,提出了容矿构造属于北东向主断裂下盘的张剪性次级构造。该结论也预测了后乔东断裂下盘的工程空白区存在潜在矿体,并得到钻探工程的成功验证。结合前期研究成果发现,郭城金矿床尽管也形成于早白垩世,但其控矿构造特征与胶西北金矿床具有明显的差异,指示胶东半岛金成矿期的伸展变形具有明显的不均一性。因此,成矿前北西—南东向挤压作用形成的逆冲断裂系统在胶东东部地区也是一种重要的控矿构造。

关键词: 胶东半岛; 郭城金矿; 控矿构造; 逆冲断裂系统; 成矿预测

中图分类号: P613 **文献标识码:** A **文章编号:** 1006-6616(2025)03-0522-17

DOI: 10.12090/j.issn.1006-6616.2025015

0 引言

胶东半岛是中国最重要的金矿富集区,至今已探明金资源量近 6000 t,位列世界第三。因其巨大的金矿资源潜力,也成为了研究低温热液矿床的热点地区(Goldfarb and Santosh, 2014; 朱日祥等, 2015; Deng et al., 2020a; Groves et al., 2020a; 宋明春等, 2020; 邓军等, 2023)。目前普遍认为:①胶东半岛的金矿床主要形成于早白垩世(~120 Ma; Deng et al., 2020b; Zhang et al., 2020a)且具有相似的成矿源区(毛景文等, 2005; Guo et al., 2017; Li et al., 2022);②这些金矿床受北东—北北东走向断裂及其次级断裂控制(杨立强等, 2019; Yang et al., 2021; 宋明春等, 2022a);③短时间巨量成矿的特征与华北克拉通破坏和古太平洋板块的俯冲回撤关系密切(Guo et al., 2013; 朱日祥等, 2015; Zhu et al., 2017; Groves et al., 2020b; Goldfarb et al., 2021)。此外,胶西北地区目前探明金资源量占胶东半岛 90% 以上(Deng et

al., 2020b),并分布有三山岛、焦家和玲珑 3 个超千吨的世界级金矿田,而胶东东部地区至今未发现超大型金矿田(床),因此,胶西北与胶东东部的金矿资源分布极不均一。然而,对于该问题仍缺乏合理的解释和系统的研究,严重制约了对胶东半岛金成矿过程的理解和下一步的找矿勘查方向。

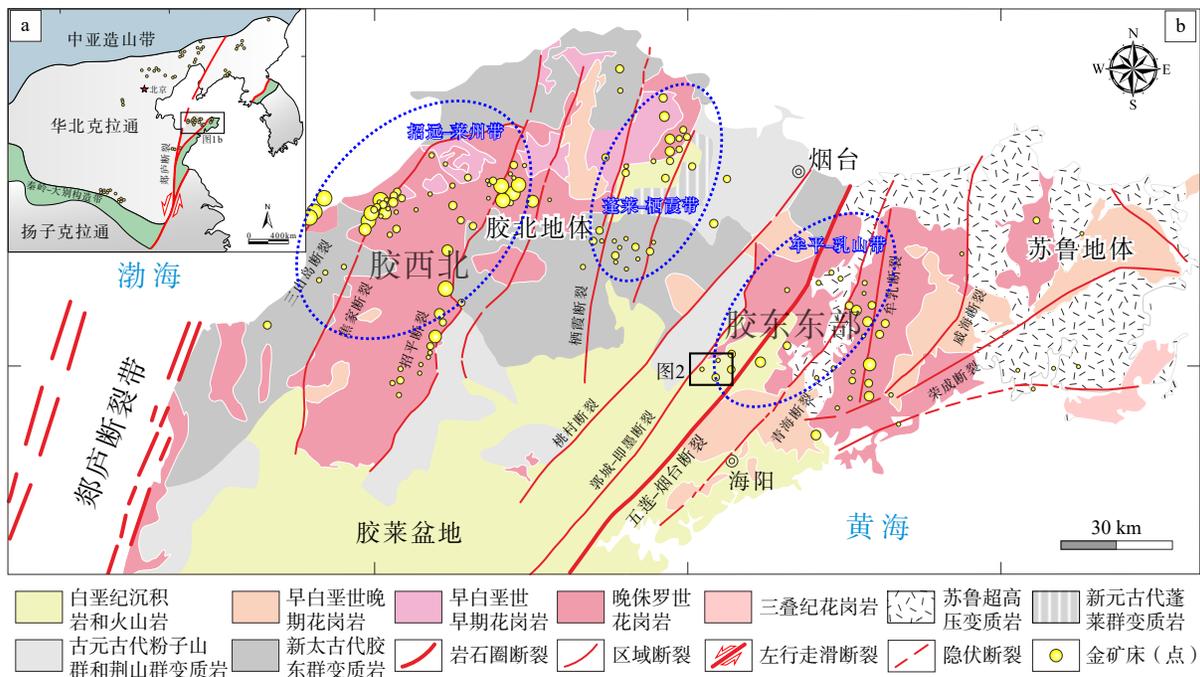
前期研究发现,胶东地区大部分金矿床的成矿时代、物质来源和构造背景均具有极大的相似性(毛景文等, 2005; Guo et al., 2017; Li et al., 2022; 宋明春等, 2022b; 杨立强等, 2024)。文章通过对胶莱盆地东北缘郭城金矿床的研究发现,该矿床内矿体数量多、产状复杂、规模较小,控矿断层具有逆冲走滑的特征,矿体赋存于北东向主断裂下盘的次级断层内,与胶西北金矿床的控矿特征具有明显的差异。结合区域研究成果,郭城金矿床的控矿构造可归结为成矿期地壳不均一伸展变形的结果,成矿前的逆冲断裂系统也是一种重要的容矿构造。这些研究成果对于理解胶东半岛金成矿过程和找矿勘查具有指导意义。

1 地质背景

1.1 区域地质

胶东半岛位于华北克拉通东南缘(图 1a), 东邻大别-苏鲁造山带, 西接郯庐断裂带, 主要由胶北地体和胶莱盆地组成(图 1b)。胶北地体主要由前寒武纪变质岩系构成, 包括: 新太古代胶东群、中元古代粉子山群和荆山群、新元古代蓬莱群等。其中, 胶北地体被大量晚侏罗世—早白垩世花岗质岩体和岩墙侵入, 主要包括晚侏罗世玲珑岩体、早白垩世早期郭家岭岩体、早白垩世晚期伟德山岩体和崂山岩体(于晓卫等, 2023)。胶莱盆地主要发育白垩

纪的陆相火山岩和碎屑岩, 包括: 莱阳群、青山群和王氏群等(张岳桥等, 2008)。胶东半岛中生代断裂构造发育, 主要为北东—北北东走向, 自西向东依次包括三山岛、焦家、招平、栖霞、桃村、郭城—即墨、牟乳等断裂(图 1b), 部分断裂可穿切岩石圈, 如: 五莲—烟台断裂(Wu et al., 2021a)。这些北东—北北东向断裂数量多、密度大, 为岩浆熔体和含矿流体的上升提供了良好通道, 是胶东金矿的主要控矿构造(宋明春等, 2022a; Yang et al., 2024)。胶东金矿床沿主断裂分布可分为 3 个成矿带, 包括胶西北的招远—莱州成矿带和蓬莱—栖霞成矿带以及胶东东部的牟平—乳山成矿带(图 1b)。



a—华北克拉通金矿分布图(据朱日祥等, 2015 修改); b—胶东半岛区域地质简图(据 Deng et al., 2020a 修改)

图 1 胶东半岛构造位置与区域地质图

Fig. 1 Tectonic location and regional geologic maps of the Jiaodong Peninsula

(a) Distribution map of major gold deposits in the North China Craton (modified from Zhu et al., 2015); (b) Regional geologic map of the Jiaodong Peninsula (modified from Deng et al., 2020a)

胶东金矿区在中生代经历了复杂的地质构造演化, 主要包括印支期华北和扬子板块碰撞以及燕山期古太平洋板块的俯冲过程(Guo et al., 2013; 张岳桥和董树文, 2019; Zhang et al., 2020b; Goldfarb et al., 2021)。其中, 古太平洋板块的俯冲、后撤以及俯冲方向调整等过程, 诱发了华北克拉通破坏、岩石圈拆沉、软流圈物质上涌等一系列显著的地质作

用, 形成了大面积的中生代花岗岩、变质核杂岩、基性岩墙群和伸展盆地并伴随含金流体的迁移和沉淀, 同时也导致了多期次的缩短和伸展变形, 发育了大量的逆冲走滑和伸展构造系统(Zhu et al., 2017; Yu et al., 2018; 翟明国, 2019; Zhang et al., 2020c)。目前普遍认为, 金成矿作用主要发生在挤压变形构造向伸展变形构造转换的时空界面(~ 120 Ma;

Zhang et al., 2020a)。

1.2 矿区地质概况

研究区位于胶莱盆地东北缘, 牟平-乳山成矿带西南段(图 1b)。矿区周缘的岩体、沉积地层和矿床主要受控于北东向断裂, 包括桃村断裂、郭城断裂、崖子断裂和海阳断裂及一系列北东向和北西向次级断裂(图 2)。区域内岩浆作用发育, 不仅出露古元古代的花岗岩岩体(牧牛山岩体), 还分布大量的中生代花岗质岩体。已有的研究工作表明: 牧牛山岩体锆石 U-Pb 年龄为 2.12~2.07 Ga, 形成于古元古代时期(Cheng et al., 2017; Wu et al., 2021b); 中生代花岗岩岩体主要形成于晚侏罗世和早白垩世晚期, 包括鹊山岩体(~156 Ma; Chen et al., 2024)、牙

山岩体和海阳岩体等(118~116 Ma; Li et al., 2014; Xie et al., 2022; Chen et al., 2024)。研究区出露地层主要包括古元古代荆山群和中生代莱阳群(图 2), 其中, 中生代莱阳群不整合叠覆在荆山群和牧牛山岩体之上。矿区周缘已探明多个金矿床, 包括郭城、辽上、西涝口、蓬家沟和宋家沟金矿床(图 2), 累计探明金资源量约 200 t(宋明春等, 2022b), 是牟平-乳山成矿带重要的组成部分。这些矿床主要发育在郭城和崖子断裂之间且受断裂控制明显。已有资料通过年代学研究发现, 这些金矿床主要形成于早白垩世(128~116 Ma; 张连昌等, 2002; Li et al., 2006; Tan et al., 2015; 李杰等, 2020), 与胶西北金矿床的成矿时代基本一致。

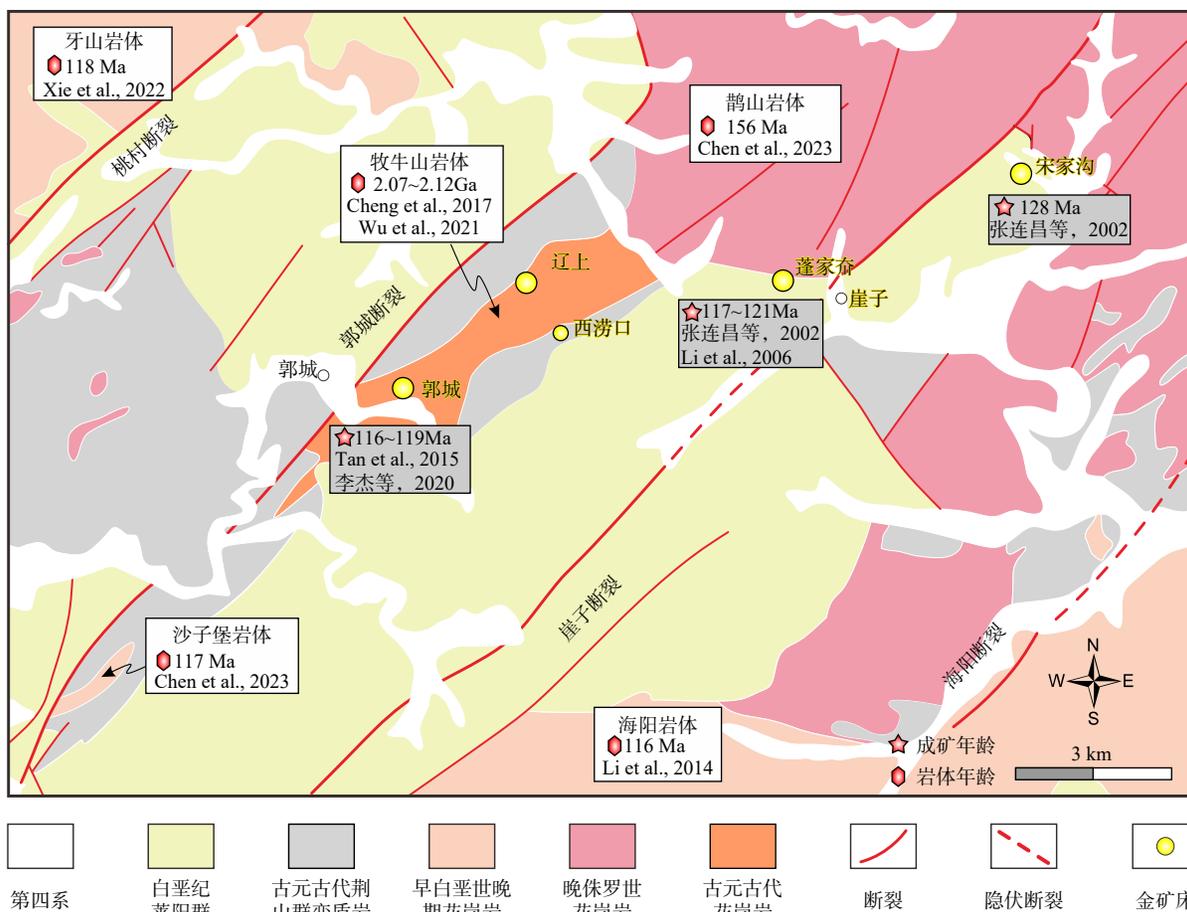


图 2 胶莱盆地东北缘金矿区地质简图 (据 Chen et al., 2024 修改)

Fig. 2 Geological sketch map of the gold mining area in the northeastern margin of the Jiaolai Basin (modified from Chen et al., 2024)

郭城金矿床位于海阳市郭城镇东 5 km, 由土堆、东刘家和龙口 3 个主要矿区组成。目前已探明金资源量约 16 t, 平均金品位 3.0 g/t(Wu et al., 2021b), 属中型规模。区内主要发育北东向的郭城断裂和北西向的土堆断裂, 郭城断裂也是白垩系与古元

古代地层或牧牛山岩体的接触界面。郭城金矿区岩浆作用发育, 主要为古元古代牧牛山片麻状花岗岩, 同时也出露大量北东向的早白垩世中基性岩墙, 包括辉绿岩、闪长玢岩、二长斑岩和花岗斑岩等(116~114 Ma; 谭俊等, 2008)。古元古代荆山群

经历多期区域变质作用,主要由大理岩、透辉变粒岩和斜长角闪岩组成;下白垩统莱阳群曲格庄组和龙旺庄组主要由砾岩、砂岩和少量火山岩组成。矿区矿体主要发育在郭城断裂下盘,以北东走向为主,倾向北西或南东(图3)。目前的工程揭露显示,

金矿体主要产于古元古代地质体内,赋矿围岩包括荆山群变沉积岩和牧牛山花岗岩。矿石矿物主要为黄铁矿,含少量的黄铜矿和闪锌矿等。围岩蚀变包括硅化、碳酸盐化以及绢云母化等(Wu et al., 2021b)。

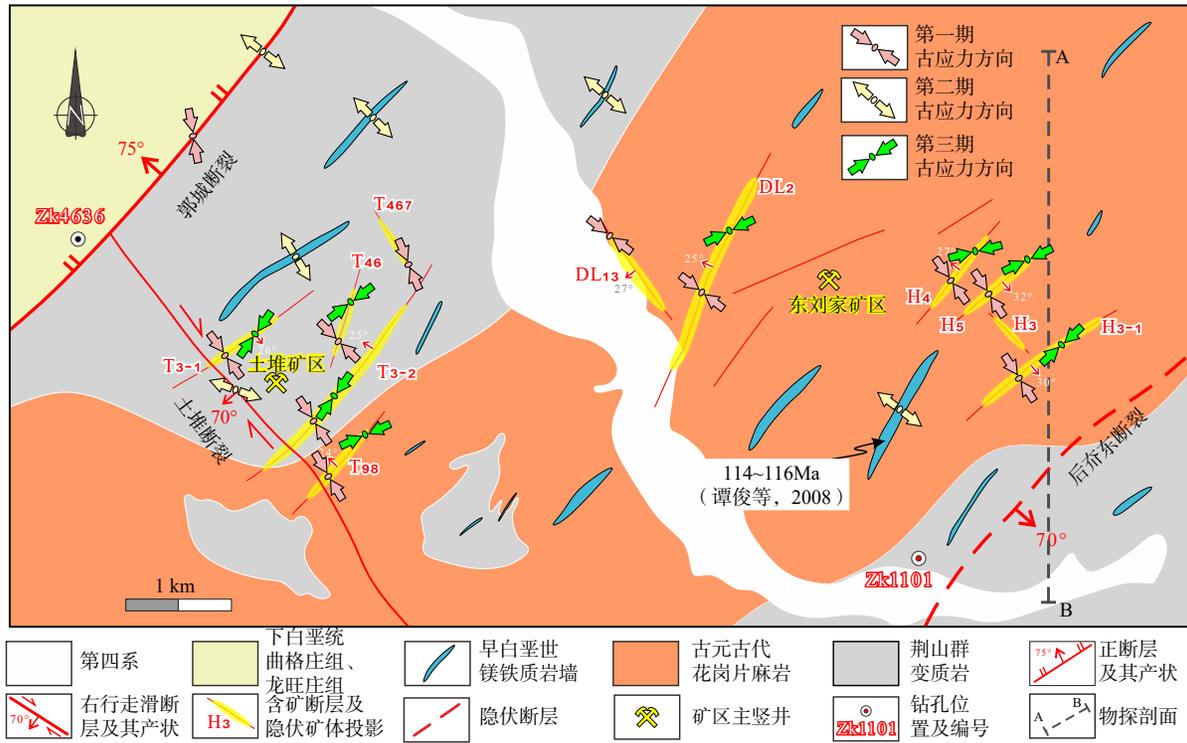


图3 土堆-东刘家金矿区矿床地质简图

Fig. 3 Geological sketch map of the Tudui-Dongliujia gold mining area

2 矿区构造特征

矿区地表植被覆盖较为严重,露头较差,构造现象不明显,但规模较大的郭城断裂和土堆断裂均保存较好,岩性露头零星可见。根据野外露头特征和观测的断层面解结果,指示郭城金矿区经历了多期次的缩短和伸展变形。

2.1 郭城断裂

郭城断裂位于郭城-即墨一线,大部分地段隐伏于第四系之下,断裂总长度约120 km,宽20~100 m,在郭城金矿区出露形式为一条宽约10~30 m的线性负地形,实测平均产状 $315^{\circ}\angle 72^{\circ}$ 。该断裂为胶莱盆地边界的正断层,上盘为中生代莱阳群曲格庄组的砾岩夹少量砂岩,下盘为古元古代荆山群变质岩,局部为牧牛山花岗岩(图4a、4b)。断裂带内发育构造碎裂岩,可见断层泉出露,进一步指示其为

张性断裂。然而,郭城断裂下盘的牧牛山岩体表面保存了清晰的断层擦痕,产状稳定(图4c),指示郭城断裂发生过左行逆冲活动。古应力反演数据显示,左行逆冲受控于北西-南东向的挤压应力场(图4c)。此外,在郭城断裂上盘布置的钻孔工程Zk4636揭露了该断裂,通过岩芯编录,识别出郭城断裂的顶板断层岩且保存了断层擦痕,通过岩芯方位恢复,也表明郭城断裂发生过左行逆冲活动(图4d)。因此,郭城断裂至少经历2期的构造活动。

2.2 土堆断裂

土堆断裂西起土堆村,东至桂山村一带,全长约3 km,宽度5~30 m,走向 $320^{\circ}\sim 340^{\circ}$,平均产状 $238^{\circ}\angle 69^{\circ}$ 。断裂发育于荆山群变质岩和牧牛山岩体中,北西向延伸与郭城断裂相接。矿区范围内,土堆断裂上盘第四系覆盖较严重,下盘出露较好。断层面观察发现,其发育近水平的擦痕,且具右行走滑的运动学特征。结合地表断层面矢量化数据,



S₀—层理; F—断层面; L—擦痕线理; σ₁—最大主应力; σ₂—中间主应力; σ₃—最小主应力; 红色箭头代表断层剪切方向

a—郭城断裂野外露头; b—郭城断裂剖面示意图; c—郭城断裂断面照片和断层面解示意图; d—郭城断裂断层岩岩芯照片; e—土堆断裂野外露头 and 断层面解图; f—闪长玢岩岩墙侵入荆山群大理岩中; g—闪长玢岩岩墙穿切大理岩中的容矿断层; h—闪长玢岩岩墙穿切花岗岩中的容矿断层; i—破矿断层切割辉绿岩岩墙

图 4 矿区断裂和岩墙照片

Fig. 4 Photographs of faults and dikes in the mining area

(a) Field outcrop of the Guocheng fault; (b) Schematic cross-section diagram of the Guocheng fault; (c) Field photos of the Guocheng fault and fault plane solutions; (d) Core photos of fault rocks from the Guocheng fault (e) Field outcrop and fault plane solutions of the Tudui fault; (f) Diorite porphyry dike intruding into the marble of the Jingshan Group; (g) Diorite porphyry dike cross-cutting the ore-hosting fault in the marble; (h) Diorite porphyry dike cutting through the ore-hosting fault in the granite (i) The ore-breaking fault cutting through the diabase dike

S₀—bedding; F—fault plane; L—slickenside lineation; σ₁—the maximum principal stress; σ₂—the intermediate principal stress; σ₃—the minimum principal stress; The red arrow indicates the shear direction along the fault plane

指示土堆断裂形成于北西西—南东东向的伸展应力场(图4e)。此外,该断裂在井下+80中段出露,且切穿矿体,指示其为破矿断裂。

2.3 其他构造

矿区内广泛发育中基性岩墙,侵入到荆山群大理岩和牧牛山岩体内(图4f—4i)。这些岩墙主要有辉绿岩、闪长玢岩、煌斑岩和花岗斑岩等,厚度0.5~2.0 m。通过大量统计,这些岩墙产状基本一致,走向北东,倾角60°~90°,可能是北西—南东向伸展作用的结果(图4f)。

3 容矿构造特征

矿区内矿体超过200条,且规模差异较大,较大矿体主要分布在土堆和东刘家矿区。其中,最大规模的 T_{3-2} 矿体金资源量超过5 t。所有矿体产状变化较大,但均沿断层产出,具有断层控矿的特征。由于矿体数量较多,此次研究遴选了规模较大且产状具有代表性的矿体进行讨论,如: T_{3-1} 、 T_{3-2} 、 DL_2 、 H_{3-1} 、 H_4 、 H_5 等。

3.1 土堆矿区

土堆矿区金矿体主要赋存于荆山群变质岩中,呈脉状—似层状产出,产状较稳定。矿体总体呈北东走向延伸,少量矿体沿北西向延伸(如: T_{467}),但延伸距离有限,多数在1 km范围内尖灭。另外,矿体总体倾角较平缓(10°~40°),兼有北西和南东倾向(图3)。赋矿围岩包括大理岩、变粒岩和斜长角闪岩,其中以大理岩为围岩的金矿矿石品位一般较高。围岩蚀变不明显,显示弱的黄铁矿化和硅化,局部可见绢云母化。土堆矿区矿体揭露较深,部分矿体在-340 m还有较好出露。通过对不同中段的观测发现: T_{3-1} 矿体,倾向125°~177°,倾角11°~35°,最大走向长度460 m,倾向延深232 m,厚度1~5 m(平均2 m); T_{3-2} 矿体,倾向280°~330°,平均倾角26°,走向延伸约505 m,倾向延深约390 m,厚度1~6 m(平均3 m),赋存标高-190~-340 m,深部未封闭显示延伸潜力。

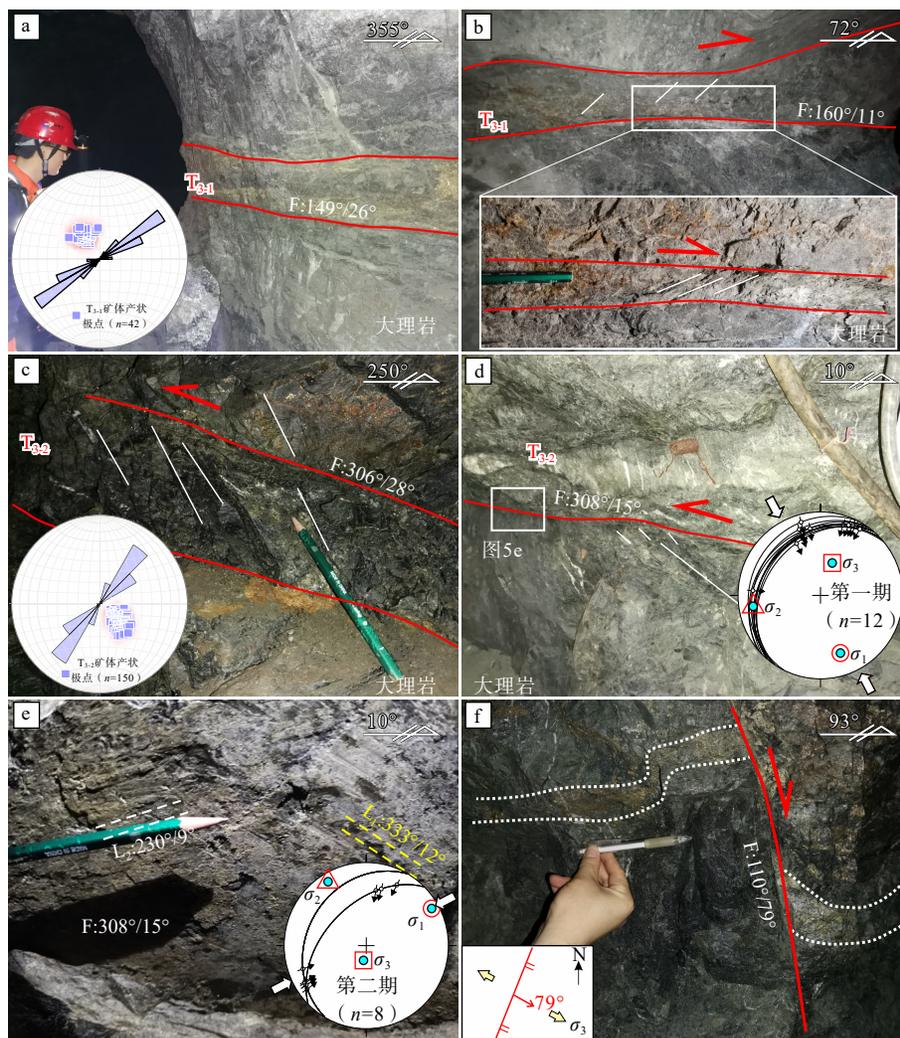
根据对井下矿体的观察发现, T_{3-1} 矿体黄铁矿化明显,尽管倾向上波状变化,但与围岩界限明显(图5a)。另外,控矿断层带发育密集的压剪性破裂(图5b),指示控矿断层属于逆冲性质。 T_{3-2} 矿体围岩蚀变以黄铁矿化和硅化为主,可见后期的绿泥石

化。矿体较为破碎,其内部节理发育,这些次级破裂仅发育在矿体内部,指示其是控矿断层活动的产物(图5c、5d)。在不同矿体顶底板构造面上,均可见2期擦痕(图5e),指示这些含矿断层发生至少2期构造活动(图3)。依据断层面测量数据和擦痕切割关系,可以判定容矿构造经历了早期北西—南东向缩短变形,和晚期北东—南西向的挤压缩短(图5d、5e)。此外,在矿井下也可见矿体被后期的正断层切割(图5f),断层特征表明成矿后矿区经历了北西—南东向的伸展变形,该期变形导致矿体局部被错断,但断距不大。显然,土堆矿区容矿断层经历了多期的构造活动。

3.2 东刘家矿区

东刘家矿区金矿体主要赋存于牧牛山片麻状花岗岩内,少量发育在荆山群的大理岩中。矿体数量较多,且多呈脉状或网脉状产出。矿体也以北东向为主,少量矿体沿北西向延伸(如: H_3),倾向兼有北西和南东向,倾角较缓。这些矿体产状稳定性较土堆矿体差,延伸距离也较短。矿体埋藏深度较土堆浅,大部分矿体赋存标高在+160~-170 m范围内。矿体表现出明显的黄铁矿化,且在矿体分支矿脉中多见自形黄铁矿颗粒。矿体厚度变化较大,局部常见矿体由多个矿脉构成(图6)。通过对不同中段的观测发现: DL_2 矿体,倾向北西291°,倾角26°,走向延伸约420 m,倾向延深215 m,厚度1~8 m(平均4 m),赋存标高+100~-170 m,为东刘家矿区西段主矿体; H_{3-1} 矿体,倾向南东151°,倾角30°,走向延伸达839 m,倾向延深300 m,厚度0.8~9.0 m(平均2 m),赋存标高+200~-50 m; H_5 矿体,倾向南东117°,倾角32°,走向延伸597 m,倾向延深337 m,厚度0.8~5.0 m(平均2 m),赋存标高+190~-110 m,深部尚未封闭。

通过对不同中段不同矿体的勘查发现,矿体走向较稳定,矿体(脉)与围岩界限清晰,含矿断层面上下盘常派生张性节理,且被含金热液填充(图6a—6d),这些容矿断层也均显示逆冲性质。部分矿体赋存于断层角砾岩内,厚度变化较稳定,断层带内则发育密集的压剪性破裂,也属于逆冲断层(图6e)。此外,在 H_{3-1} 矿体顶底板构造面上,也识别出了2期擦痕(图6d)。依据断层面测量数据和擦痕切割关系,可以判定容矿构造早期经历了北西—南东向缩短变形,晚期还经历了北东—南西向的挤压缩短(图6f)。



F—断层面; L—擦痕线理; σ_1 —最大主应力; σ_2 —中间主应力; σ_3 —最小主应力; 红色箭头代表断层剪切方向
 a— $T_{3.1}$ 矿体容矿构造极点图和走向玫瑰花图; b— $T_{3.1}$ 矿体容矿断层解析图; c— $T_{3.2}$ 矿体照片及构造解析图; d— $T_{3.2}$ 矿体照片和构造解析图; e— $T_{3.2}$ 矿体顶板断层擦痕和断层面解图; f—正断层切割矿体

图 5 土堆矿区不同矿体构造特征

Fig. 5 Structural features of different ore bodies in the Tudui mining area

(a) Pole plot of the $T_{3.1}$ orebody and their rose diagram of the strike; (b) Structural analysis of the $T_{3.1}$ ore-hosting fault (c) Photographs and structural analysis of the $T_{3.2}$ orebody; (d) Photographs and structural analysis of the $T_{3.2}$ orebody; (e) Slickensides and fault plane solutions of the $T_{3.2}$ orebody; (f) Normal fault cutting through the orebody

F—fault plane; L—slickenside lineation; σ_1 —the maximum principal stress; σ_2 —the intermediate principal stress; σ_3 —the minimum principal stress; The red arrow indicates the shear direction along the fault plane

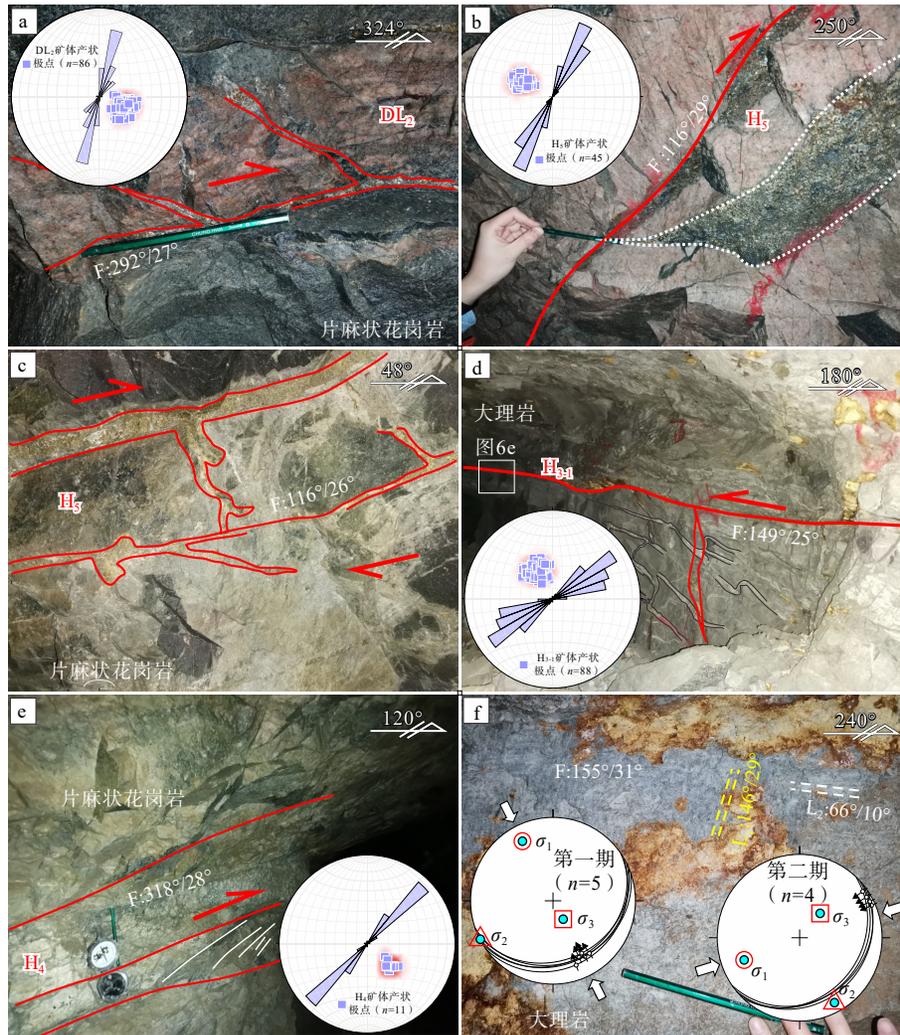
4 讨论

4.1 构造期次和动力学背景

大量的野外工作发现, 郭城金矿区经历了多期次的缩短和伸展变形。结合地表和井下露头勘查, 不同构造期次变形切割关系明显, 如: ① 矿体构造面存在 2 期明显交切的擦痕, 通过对不同矿体构造大量的数据统计, 早期挤压方向为北西—南东, 晚

期方向为北东—南西(图 7); ② 早期含矿逆冲断层被中基性岩墙切割, 晚期破矿逆冲断层切割中基性岩墙。结合区域研究背景, 矿区至少经历了 3 期明显的缩短和伸展变形(表 1)。

D₁ 期构造变形(成矿前构造)在矿区表现最为强烈, 不仅形成了控制矿区的北东向郭城断裂, 而且发育了一系列容矿断裂。该期构造是北西—南东向缩短的结果(图 7), 奠定了矿区早期的构造格



F—断层面；L—擦痕线理； σ_1 —最大主应力； σ_2 —中间主应力； σ_3 —最小主应力；红色箭头代表断层剪切方向

a—DL₂ 矿体容矿构造产状极点图和走向玫瑰花图；b—H₅ 矿体构造特征和产状统计图；c—H₅ 矿体容矿断层特征；d—H₃₋₁ 矿体容矿构造和产状统计图；e—H₄ 矿体照片和产状统计图；f—H₃₋₁ 矿体构造面擦痕和断层面解图

图 6 东刘家矿区不同矿体构造特征

Fig. 6 Structural features of different ore bodies in the Dongliujia mining area

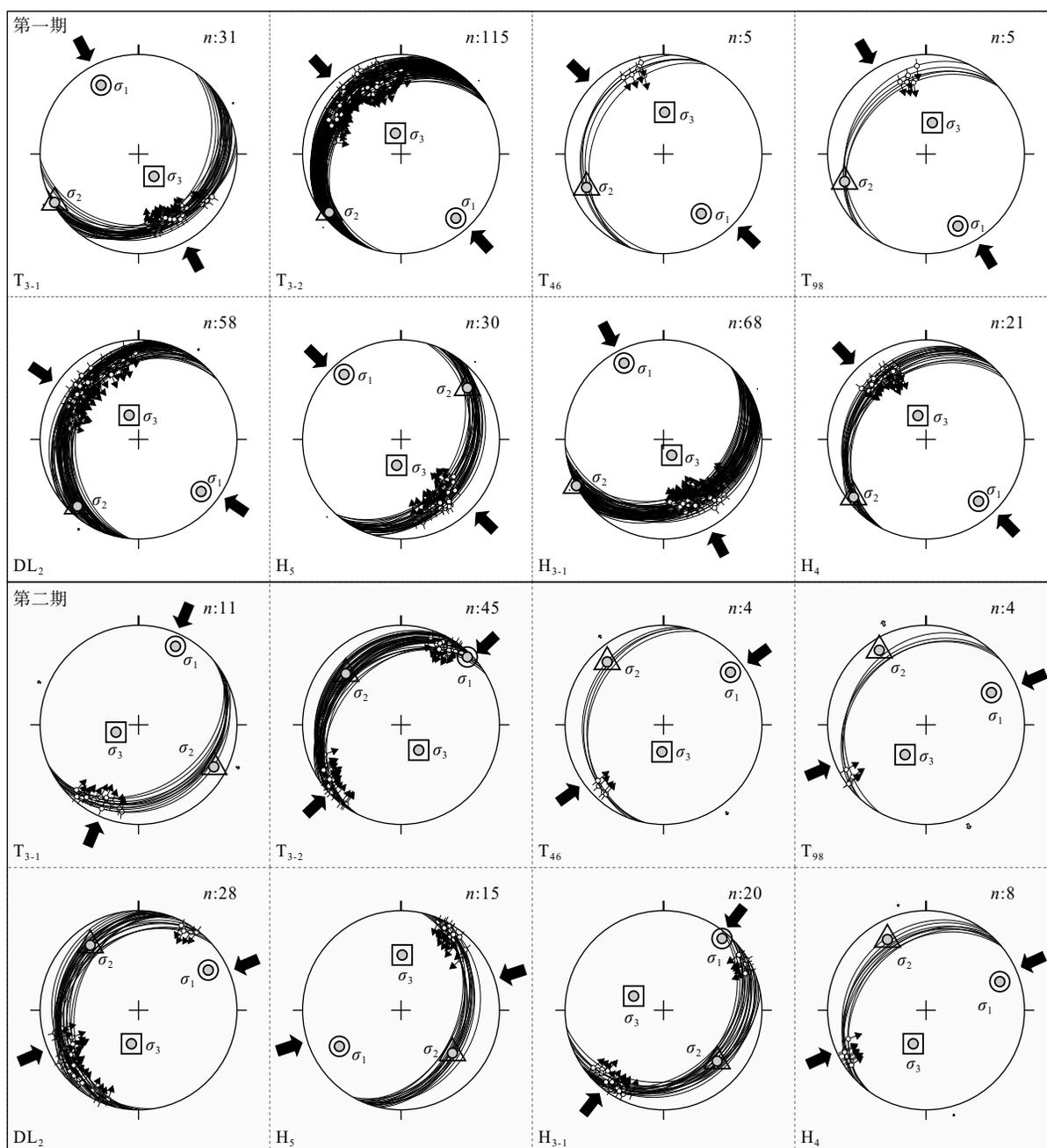
(a) Pole plot of the DL₂ orebody and their rose diagram of the strike; (b) Structural characteristics and attitude statistics of the H₅ orebody; (c) Structural feature of the H₅ orebody; (d) Structure and attitude statistical diagram of the H₃₋₁ orebody; (e) Photographs and statistical attitudes for the H₄ orebody; (f) Slickenlines and fault plane solutions of the H₃₋₁ orebody

F—Fault plane; L—Slickenside lineation; σ_1 —the maximum principal stress; σ_2 —the intermediate principal stress; σ_3 —the minimum principal stress; The red arrow indicates the shear direction along the fault plane

架。区域尺度上，该期构造缩短变形较为明显，诱发了胶东北东—北北东向断层发生了大规模左行逆冲活动，深部则对应莫霍面的逆冲叠置 (Yu et al., 2018)。其中，郯庐断裂在该期构造活动中剥露了大量韧性变形的糜棱岩，云母等矿物 $^{40}\text{Ar}/^{39}\text{Ar}$ 年龄为 150~125 Ma (王勇生等, 2006; Zhu et al., 2010); 另外，张岳桥等 (2007) 通过对玲珑岩体和郭家岭岩体的研究认为五莲—烟台断裂带该期构造活动在

150~135 Ma 之间。因此，郭城金矿区早期逆冲断裂系统是胶东半岛晚侏罗世—早白垩世北西—南东向的缩短变形事件的结果，可能与伊佐奈岐板块北西向低角度俯冲密切相关 (Guo et al., 2013; 朱光等, 2018; Zhang et al., 2020b, 2020d; Goldfarb et al., 2021; 张进等, 2025)。

D₂ 期构造活动以北西—南东向伸展为特征，主要表现为：① 北东向中基性岩墙群侵位；② 郭城断



σ_1 —最大主应力; σ_2 —中间主应力; σ_3 —最小主应力; 根据野外两期擦痕交切关系, 将每个矿体控矿构造数据分成对应的 2 个数据集, 汇总解析得到古应力场

图 7 控矿构造古应力反演汇总图

Fig. 7 Synthesis map of paleostress inversion for ore-controlling structures

σ_1 —the maximum principal stress; σ_2 —the intermediate principal stress; σ_3 —the minimum principal stress; Based on the cross-cutting relationships of two-phase slickensides observed in the field, the ore-controlling structural data of each ore body are categorized into two corresponding datasets. A comprehensive analysis of these datasets is conducted to reconstruct the paleostress field.

裂的正断层活动; ③ 以土堆断裂为代表的破矿正断层发育。同时, 该期构造在区域上还形成了同伸展岩浆侵入体、变质核杂岩和伸展沉积盆地等构造组合(林伟等, 2019)。其中, 变质核杂岩拆离断层带内糜棱岩云母矿物的⁴⁰Ar/³⁹Ar 年龄以及后期侵入的

未变形岩体锆石 U-Pb 定年表明, 玲珑核杂岩(137~108 Ma)、五莲核杂岩(133~122 Ma)和鹊山核杂岩(135~113 Ma)的剥露过程可划分为 2 个阶段: 早阶段(137~123 Ma)表现为中一下地壳韧性流动, 形成糜棱岩化构造; 晚阶段(123~108 Ma)转化

表 1 郭城金矿构造期次与演化一览表

Table 1 List of tectonic periods and evolution of the Guocheng gold deposit

构造期次	变形时代	构造变形	古应力方向	构造背景
D ₁	150~135 Ma	郭城断裂和不同矿体的容矿断层	北西—南东向挤压	伊佐奈岐板块北西向低角度俯冲
D ₂ ¹	128~116 Ma	含金流体迁移和沉淀成矿	北西—南东向缩短向伸展转换	古太平洋板块俯冲方向改变
D ₂ ²	118~114 Ma	土堆断裂等破矿正断层、郭城断裂伸展活动、中基性岩墙群	北西—南东向伸展	古太平洋板块后撤
D ₃	65~55 Ma	容矿断层再活动和切割岩墙的逆冲断层等	北东—南西向挤压	伊佐奈岐和古太平洋板块间的洋脊俯冲

为中—上地壳脆性伸展,发育脆性断裂系统(Ni et al., 2013, 2024; 夏增明等, 2016; Wu et al., 2020)。矿区尺度上:第一阶段的伸展以成矿作用为特征,郭城金矿矿石中黄铁矿、石英及石英流体包裹体的 Rb-Sr 定年将其成矿时间约束在 119~116 Ma(李红梅等, 2010; Tan et al., 2015; 李杰等, 2020),与矿区周缘金矿成矿时代(116~128 Ma; 图 2)共同限制了该期伸展作用的时间;第二阶段的伸展主要表现为,矿区大规模岩墙群的侵入且穿切容矿断层,其锆石 U-Pb 年龄限定伸展时限为 118~114 Ma(谭俊等, 2008; Wu et al., 2021b; 朱博文等, 2025);郭城断裂由早期左行逆冲性质转为正断层活动,同时发育土堆断裂等破矿正断层。早白垩世中期矿区及周缘的伸展变形可能是俯冲的古太平洋板块后撤的结果(Zhu et al., 2017; Li et al., 2020; 张进等, 2025),而 2 个阶段的伸展被认为与板块俯冲方向变化有关(Zhang et al., 2024; Ji et al., 2025)。

D₃ 期构造(成矿后构造)是北东—南西向缩短的结果(图 7),诱发了控矿断层的再活动,还形成了一期破矿的逆冲断层,同时对早期侵入的中基性岩墙有改造作用。在区域上,北东—南西向的挤压导致北西—南东向的纵弯褶皱广泛发育(万天丰, 1995),同时驱动了郯庐断裂和五莲—烟台断裂的右行走滑活动(Zhang et al., 2003)。这一期构造特征完整地记录在白垩系和基底岩石中,不仅终止了胶莱盆地的沉积过程,还促使盆地整体抬升并遭受剥蚀(张岳桥等, 2007),形成了王氏群与其上覆地层间的角度不整合(60~55 Ma), Zhang et al. (2020c) 提出该期构造事件与伊佐奈岐板块和古太平洋板块之间的洋脊俯冲密切相关。

4.2 构造控矿规律及成矿预测

郭城金矿矿体具有数量多、产状变化大、延伸较差等特征,主要赋存于古元古代荆山群和牧牛山岩体内。根据对不同矿体容矿构造的解析发现,尽

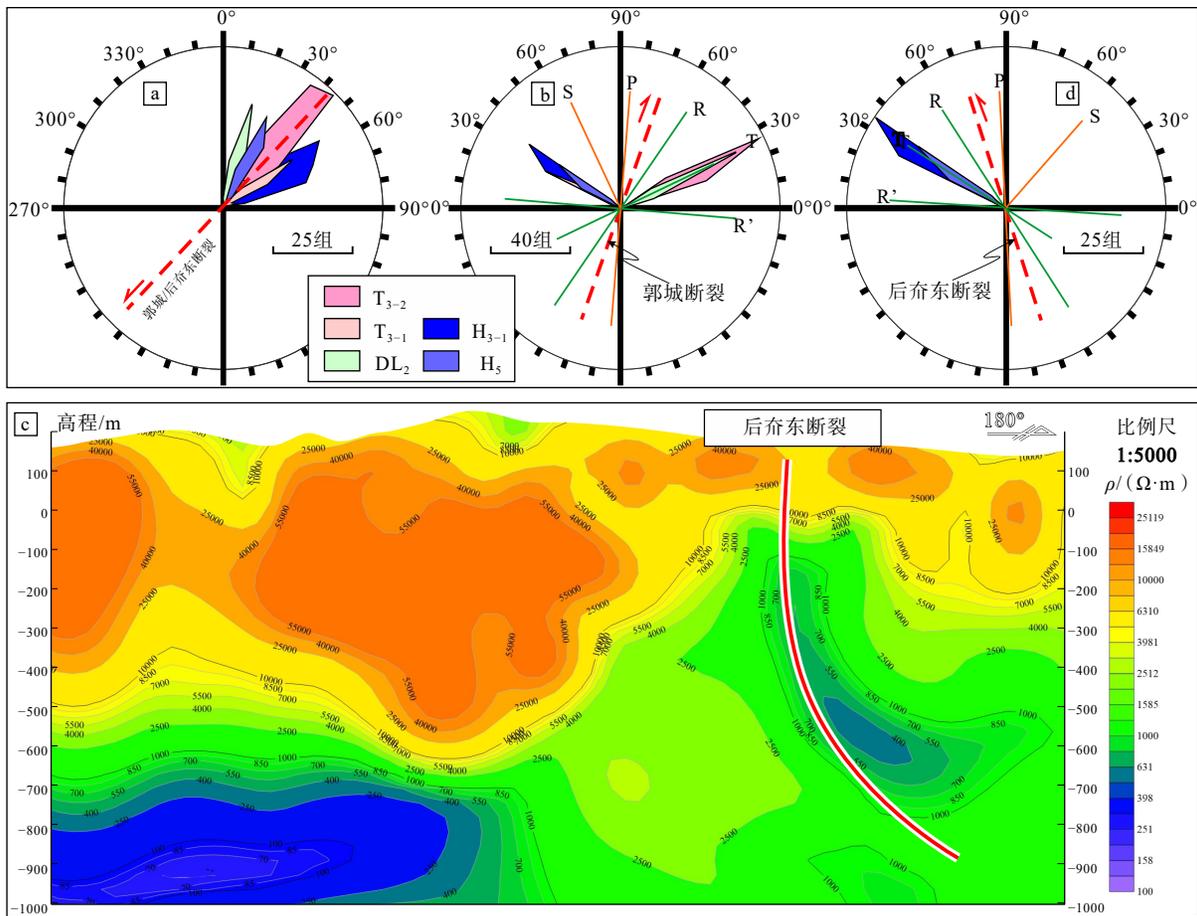
管其走向和倾向变化较大,但主矿体均呈北东走向,兼有北西和南东倾向。此外,容矿断层均表现为低角度逆冲走滑的特征,与北西—南东向的缩短变形有关(图 7)。由于 2 个矿区矿体延伸性较差,控矿构造规模较小,且矿体间构造关联性弱,推测其受更高序次断层控制(陈柏林, 2024)。Roberts (1987) 针对这种低序次构造容矿的特征,通过里德尔剪切破裂理论恢复了次级构造与主剪面的耦合关系,提出了韧性剪切带内含矿破裂系统有 R、R'、T、D 和 P 5 种主要类型;针对胶东地区的金矿床, Lu et al. (2007) 和程南南等(2018) 认为成矿的关键部位与构造应力集中导致的张剪性脆性破裂密切相关(特别是 R、T 和 R' 破裂)。因此,郭城金矿床的容矿断层可能是主断裂低序级的构造,其形成与主断裂的剪切变形密切相关。此外,胶东地区大量的控矿构造研究表明,金矿矿体主要受控于北东向断裂(郭涛和吕古贤, 2007; 杨立强等, 2019; 宋明春等, 2022a),赋存在北东向正断层及其下盘的次级张破裂内,如:三山岛、玲珑、焦家金矿床(张丕建等, 2015; 杨奎锋等, 2017; 程南南等, 2018)。

郭城断裂作为区内规模最大的北东向断裂,早期发生左行逆冲活动,显示与容矿构造同方向缩短变形特征,应是同期变形的结果。此外,目前揭露的所有矿体均发育在郭城断裂的下盘,因此,初步拟定郭城断裂作为矿区内金矿体容矿构造的主控断裂,而容矿断层可能是其下盘派生的张性或张剪性破裂(T、R 和 R')。根据郭城断裂的产状和剪切方向,尝试通过平面和剖面两个尺度对这些断裂构造进行配套。在平面上,郭城断裂走向~43°,表现为左行走滑特征,根据矿区内矿体走向玫瑰花图显示,矿区主矿体展布方向与郭城断裂走向基本一致(图 8a)。在剖面上,郭城断裂倾向北西,倾角~70°,具有逆断层的运动学特征,通过构造拟合发现北西倾向的矿体定位于郭城断裂派生的 T 破裂面上,

如: 土堆矿区最大矿体 T_{3-2} 、东刘家西段最大矿体 DL_2 (图 8b); 南东倾向的矿体位于郭城断裂派生的压剪性破裂上而不属于其派生的张性或张剪性破裂(T、R 和 R')。由于东刘家东段矿体距郭城断裂 6 km 以上, 其产状主要倾向南东且埋深较浅, 而土堆主矿体则主要倾向北西且产出深度较大, 据此推断郭城断裂不是东刘家东段矿体的主剪切断层。值得注意的是, 矿区内进行了大量的广域电磁法物探工作, 在东刘家矿区东侧识别出一条较大的隐伏断裂(后乔东断裂), 尽管其在矿区范围内被第四系覆盖, 但在矿区外出露该断层, 呈北东走向延伸。根据物探深部异常特征, 推断其倾向南东, 倾角 ~ 70°(图 8c)。由于该断层走向与郭城断裂走向基本

一致, 也应是早期北西—南东向缩短变形的结果。因此, 剖面上通过拟定后乔东断裂为主剪切断层发现, 东刘家东段主矿体容矿断层属于其下盘的张性破裂, 如: 矿体 H_{3-1} 和 H_5 (图 8d)。此外, 各矿区均存在部分矿体(如 T_{3-1} 、 DL_{13} 和 H_4)偏离主控断层张性破裂区, 推测是主矿体容矿构造派生的次级构造(图 9)。

综合研究表明, 郭城金矿区受控于逆冲断裂系统, 矿体构造主要是郭城断裂和后乔东断裂下盘的张性和张剪性破裂, 而主断裂仍未发现工业矿体。据此建立的构造控矿模型(图 9)成功指导了后乔东断裂下盘工程空白区(钻孔 ZK1101)的找矿实践, 见矿厚度 6.8 m, 平均金品位 4.88 g/t, 证实了模型的有



a—矿体的走向玫瑰花图; b—郭城断裂剖面与矿体在里德尔剪切系统中的配套关系图; c—郭城矿区广域电磁法物探剖面图; d—后乔东断裂剖面与矿体在里德尔剪切系统中的配套关系图

图 8 郭城金矿主控断层解析

Fig. 8 Structural analysis of the major ore-controlling fault in the Guocheng gold deposit

(a) Strike rose diagram of the orebodies; (b) Cross-sectional schematic diagram illustrating the structural association between the Guocheng fault and ore bodies within the Riedel shear system; (c) The geophysical prospecting profile diagram of the wide-area electromagnetic method in the Guocheng mining area.; (d) Cross-sectional schematic diagram illustrating the structural association between the Houjiandong fault and ore bodies within the Riedel shear system

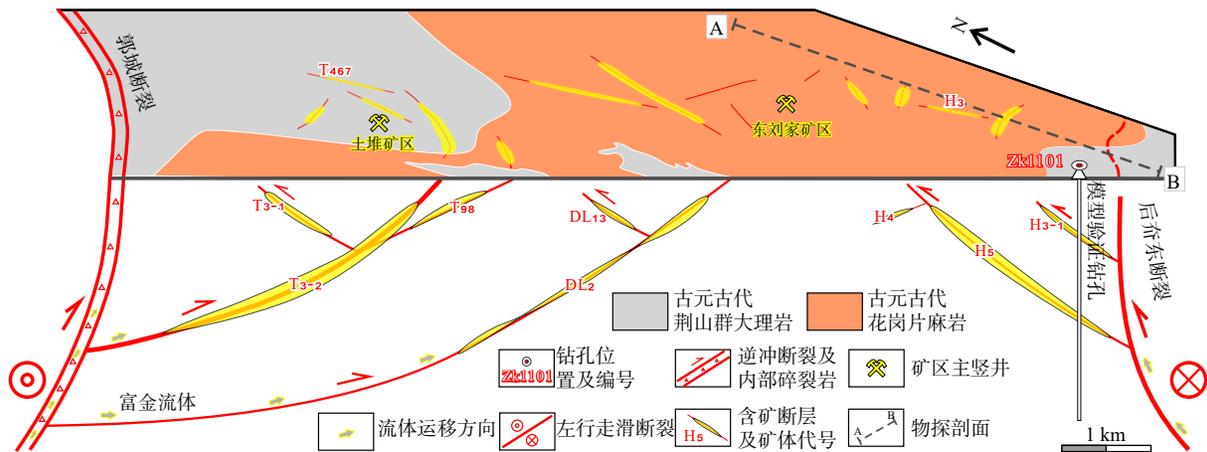


图9 郭城金矿构造控矿模型

Fig. 9 Ore-controlling structural model of the Guocheng gold deposit

效性。

4.3 胶东金矿控矿构造对比

胶东半岛中生代经历了复杂的构造演化过程,包括多期次的俯冲-碰撞过程,同时伴随多期次的缩短和伸展变形(Guo et al., 2013; Deng et al., 2019; Goldfarb et al., 2021; Wu et al., 2024)。其中,早白垩世期间,古太平洋(伊佐奈岐)板块的俯冲回撤和克拉通破坏减薄,不仅诱发了胶东地区由缩短向伸展体制的转变(翟明国等, 2003; 李逸凡等, 2019),同时发生了巨量的金成矿事件(朱日祥等, 2015; 杨立强等, 2024)。因此,由缩短向伸展体制转变的地质响应,包括构造变形、岩浆作用、成矿事件等(翟裕生等, 2002; 朱日祥等, 2012; Deng et al., 2019),可能存在潜在的耦合关系,对于厘定胶东地区金矿成矿过程和找矿勘查具有关键支撑作用。

根据现有对胶东金矿床大量的研究发现,金矿体的容矿断层大部分与北西-南东向的伸展变形有关(杨立强等, 2019; 宋明春等, 2022a)。在胶西北成矿带内,大型的金矿床均受缓倾角正断层控制,如三山岛断裂控制的三山岛、仓上金矿床,焦家断裂控制的焦家金矿床,以及招平断裂控制的台上一水旺庄金矿床(宋明春等, 2022a; 周明岭等, 2024);在胶东东部的牟平-乳山成矿带内,则以中小型金矿床为主,矿体多呈脉状产出,如唐家沟和英格庄金矿床(杨喜安等, 2011; Chen et al., 2022),也明显受北东-北北东向断层控制,且容矿构造与北西-南东向的伸展变形有关(Cheng et al., 2019)。由此可见,胶东地区早白垩世伸展变形对于容矿构造的形成至关重要。然而,此次研究发现,郭城金矿区的矿体均保存在逆冲断层内,而正断层内未发现矿

体,特别是郭城断裂和土堆断裂内均未发现矿体,且土堆断裂在矿井下的工程揭露显示其为典型的破矿断裂。这表明郭城金矿床与胶东地区其他金矿床容矿构造存在明显差异。郭城金矿床成矿受控于早期挤压和晚期伸展的共同作用:早白垩世早期,古太平洋板块的北西向俯冲,形成了矿区北东向的压扭性断层,包括郭城断裂和后舍东断裂,并在断裂的下盘派生了一系列容矿的次级断层(图9)。至早白垩世阿普特阶,俯冲板块回撤和岩石圈拆沉诱发矿区伸展作用,先后发生了含金流体沿早期逆冲断层和派生次级断层沉淀成矿以及中基性岩墙群的侵位。值得注意的是,胶东东部的邓格庄金矿床也表现出北北西-南南东向的缩短变形控矿的特征,宋明春等(2022a)认为其与鹊山变质核杂岩强烈隆升作用有关。显然,胶东东部金矿床成矿期存在明显的不均一伸展变形,导致了郭城、邓格庄等金矿控矿构造样式的形成。

综上,由于胶西北和胶东东部容矿构造和矿体规模具有明显差异,此次研究认为胶西北地区金成矿期经历了更强烈的伸展作用并形成大型-超大型金矿床,而胶东东部地区同期不均一的伸展变形是该区金矿床同时存在伸展和逆冲断裂控矿构造样式的主要原因。

5 结论

(1)郭城金矿区至少发育了3期明显的构造变形, D_1 期为北西-南东向的缩短,发育北东向郭城和后舍东左行逆冲断裂并派生一系列次级张扭性断裂; D_2 期为近北西-南东向的伸展,形成了大量

北东走向的中基性岩墙群和土堆断裂等正断层以及导致了北东向断层的伸展活化;D₃期为北东—南西向缩短,形成一系列的破矿断层。

(2)郭城断裂和后乔东断裂是郭城金矿床的主要控矿构造,容矿断层分别是郭城断裂下盘的次级构造和隐伏的后乔东断裂下盘的次级构造。矿区西南缘后乔东等断裂下盘的工程空白区可作为重要的找矿勘查区。

(3)郭城金矿床控矿构造与胶西北金矿具有明显的差异,可能是胶东半岛早白垩世不均一伸展的结果,而逆冲断裂系统在胶东东部也是一种重要的控矿构造。

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