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铀成矿机理的统一性探讨

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摘要: 为探讨不同类型铀矿床是否可能本质上都是地幔柱作用的产物, 在“全球热液铀矿成因理论”和“热点铀成矿理论”等前人研究基础之上, 结合岩浆岩锆石铀、钍含量研究初步揭示了: (1) 铀、钍主要富集于外地核; (2) 洋岛玄武岩、板内玄武岩、高分异花岗岩及伟晶岩型铀矿可能为地幔柱产物。对比国内多种类型铀矿床科研成果, 总结发现有一定数量的铀矿床与洋岛玄武岩、板内玄武岩、A 型花岗岩以及高分异花岗岩紧密伴生, 成矿与成岩时空基本耦合。如四川攀枝花大田混合岩型铀矿和松辽盆地钱家店-白兴吐砂岩型铀矿伴生两类玄武岩; 甘肃茂岭钠交代型铀矿和陕西商丹伟晶岩型铀矿伴生两类花岗岩; 粤北诸广-贵东花岗岩型铀矿区、赣南多类型铀矿区和江西相山、新疆白杨河火山岩型铀矿区伴生以上四类岩石类型。分析认为上述岩石类型可能是由地幔柱生成并起着导矿或导矿兼储矿的关键作用, 据此提出铀矿“核源-地幔柱”成因认识, 即: 外地核是铀元素的主要发源地, 地幔柱是铀运移的统一通道, 铀成矿过程可能是外地核中的金属铀呈铀氢氧化物或铀合金氢氧化物等形式沿地幔柱上升迁移, 直至在浅部地质体氧化聚集成固态铀矿物的过程。

关键词: 铀矿; 地核; 地幔柱; 洋岛玄武岩; 板内玄武岩; A 型花岗岩; 高分异花岗岩

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Discuss on the unity of uranium metallogenic mechanism

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Abstract: To investigate whether the different type uranium deposit in essence is a product of mantle plume effect, on the basis of previous studies of “global hydrothermal uranium genesis theory” and “hot spot uranium mineralization theory”, etc, and combined with the content of uranium and thorium in zircon magmatic rocks, it is suggested that uranium and thorium are mainly enriched in outer core and oceanic island basalt, intraplate basalt, highly differentiated granite and pegmatolite type uranium deposits, which may be the products of mantle plume. By comparing the research results of various types of uranium deposits in China, it is concluded that a certain number of uranium deposits are closely associated with oceanic island basalt, intraplate basalt, A-type granite and highly differentiated granite, and that mineralization and diagenesis are spatiotemporal coupling. The two types of basalts can be

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associated with the Datian mixed rock type uranium deposit in Panzhihua, Sichuan Province and the Qianjiadian-Baixingtou sandstone type uranium deposit in Songliao Basin. The two types of granites include the Jiling sodium metasomatic uranium deposit in Gansu Province and the Shangdan pegmatite uranium deposit in Shaanxi Province. And the four types of rock bodies can be associated with the Zhuguang-Guidong granite lithologic uranium deposit area in northern Guangdong, the multi-type uranium deposit area in south of Jiangxi Province, and volcanic rock type uranium deposits in Xiangshan, Jiangxi and Baiyanhe, Xinjiang. Based on the analysis, it is suggested that these plutons may be generated by the mantle plume and play the key role of ore guide or ore guide and deposit. Therefore, it is suggested that the origin of the uranium deposit is “core sources-mantle plume”, that is, the outer core is the main origin of uranium element, and the mantle plume is the unified channel of uranium migration. The uranium mineralization process may be that the metallic uranium in the outer core ascends and migrates along the mantle plume in the form of uranium hydride or uranium alloy hydride, etc, until it oxidizes and aggregates into solid uranium minerals in the shallow geological body.

Key words: uranium ore; the earth's core; mantle plume; oceanic island basalt; intraplate basalt; A-type granite; highly differentiated granite

0 引言

铀矿是特殊的国家战略性资源,在国防与能源安全保障、能源结构转型、生态文明建设等方面具有重要作用。国际原子能机构(IAEA, 2018)以铀矿床的围岩特征作为主要的分类标志,将世界铀矿床划分为侵入岩型、花岗岩相关型、角砾杂岩型、火山岩相关型、交代岩型、变质岩型、不整合面型、塌陷角砾岩管型、砂岩型、古石英卵石砾岩型、表生型、褐煤型、碳酸盐型、磷块岩型和黑色页岩型共 15 个大类。我国铀矿床最大的特点是以花岗岩型、火山岩型、砂岩型和碳硅泥岩型为主,被称为中国“四大类型”的铀矿,占探明资源量的 92.2%(蔡煜琦等, 2015)。绝大多数学者认为不同类型铀矿具有不同的成矿作用过程,如:花岗岩型、火山岩型铀矿主要与热液活动有关,砂岩型铀矿以层间氧化或潜水氧化作用为主,碳硅泥岩型铀矿有沉积成岩、淋积和热液成矿等不同成因(余达淦等, 2005; 李巨初等, 2011; 蔺心全, 2014; 金若时等, 2014; 张万良, 2017; 张金带等, 2018)。

尽管如此,国内极少数学者却认为铀成矿机理可能具统一性,如早在 1981 年,杜乐天就提出华南“四大类型”铀矿是彼此互相联系的一个整体,是共同的成矿时代及共同的断块运动及类似的热液活动把他们串连在一起的热液铀矿床体系(杜乐天, 1981; 杜乐天和王玉明, 1984)。历经 34 年潜心研究,杜老在 83 岁高龄之际首创“全球热液铀矿成因理论”,其核心观点是世界各地铀矿床尽管矿化类型、成矿地质部位、赋矿构造及围岩、蚀变和

矿物组合等各种外在状态彼此极为多样相异,但实质是绝大多数都属于热液型,是共同碱(或 Na, 或 K)交代作用成因(杜乐天, 2015)。李子颖等(1998, 1999)也曾指出华南“四大类型”的铀矿化应是在统一的地幔柱构造作用和影响下的产物。地幔柱构造不仅为铀的活化、迁移和富集提供热动力,还可能提供成矿物质来源,总结提出了“热点铀成矿理论”(李子颖, 2006),并长期将理论应用于国内外大多数铀矿的成矿规律研究和成矿预测(李子颖等, 2010, 2014, 2019, 2020)。此外,胡瑞忠等(2004, 2007)还认为地壳拉张导致幔源 CO₂ 上升是华南花岗岩型、火山岩型和碳硅泥岩型铀矿床成矿统一性的纲。总之,铀成矿机理能否统一、如何统一是学界鲜有探索的极具意义而又充满挑战的前沿课题。

虽然,近年来包括浙江新路、赣南安远、河北沽源的火山岩型等铀矿化(刘蓉蓉等, 2012; 林锦荣等, 2013; 黄志新等, 2014; 王正其和李子颖, 2016),辽东蛇纹石化大理岩中的铀矿化,连山关铀矿床,翁泉沟地区铁-硼-铀矿床的热液铀成矿作用以及湖南衡阳南部柏坊铀铜矿床,水口山铀多金属矿床等越来越多的矿床被认为可能与地幔柱活动有关(郭春影等, 2017; 秦锦华等, 2019);环绕太平洋周边分布的数以百计的超大型、大型和中小型铀矿床可能都与环太平洋极性超级地幔柱有内在联系(童航寿和田建吉, 2017)。但是,与“全球热液铀成矿理论”相比,地幔柱能否同样将不同类型铀矿床串连成一个有机整体仍需进一步讨论。据此,本文首先简要回顾了岩浆岩锆石铀、钍含量统计分析揭示的地球内部铀、钍丰度和地幔柱研究新

进展,继而以地幔柱与铀成矿关系为研究主线,以期通过对比国内多种类型铀矿床科研成果,发掘不同类型铀矿间共同矿化特征和成矿规律,探讨铀矿床是否本质上都是地幔柱作用的产物。

1 岩浆岩锆石铀、钍含量研究进展

地幔柱起源于 Wilson(1963)的热点假说,后经 Morgan(1971)将其作为一种板块移动机制的学说而提出(童航寿, 2009)。如今,诸如大火成岩省及与之相关矿床(张成江等, 2004; 徐义刚等, 2013)、洋岛玄武岩(Safonova, 2009; Safonova et al., 2011)、板内玄武岩(张晓静和肖亚飞, 2014; 胡培元等, 2016)和 A 型花岗岩(Li et al., 2002, 2005, 2008; 钟玉婷和徐义刚, 2009)等已被部分学者支持认可为地幔柱作用的结果。2014 年以来,笔者在滇西腾冲地块持续开展砂岩型铀矿勘查,在多个新生代盆地获得找矿成果(伍皓等, 2016, 2017; 梁薇等, 2021),并以“铀源研究”为科技创新主要目标,依据锆石中的铀、钍含量能指示其结晶时熔体中的铀、钍含量的原理,通过对大量秦岭造山带加里东期岩浆岩锆石 U-Th-Pb 同位素数据中铀、钍含量进行统计分析,揭示出铀、钍元素可能呈零价态富集于外地核中,并可在地幔柱长期富集(伍皓等, 2021),从锆石铀、钍含量的角度初步证实:洋岛玄武岩、板内玄武岩、高分异花岗岩和伟晶岩型铀矿均可能为地幔柱产物。

1.1 洋岛玄武岩(OIB)和板内玄武岩(WPB)

南秦岭陕西紫阳、岚皋地区早古生代地层中出露主要为辉绿岩、辉长辉绿岩和粗面岩的大小脉岩近百余条,它们与东部平利和湖北竹溪地区发育的脉岩及少量浅成基性火山岩一同构成南秦岭一条特有的早古生代岩墙群,地球化学特征指示它们来自于与地幔柱活动密切相关的富集地幔源区(徐学义等, 2001; 张成立等, 2002)。也有学者认为早志留世或之前大巴山地区可能存在一期与俯冲相关的弧后拉张作用导致的下部岩浆上涌侵位,最终完成该区岩浆作用(邹先武等, 2011; 陈虹等, 2014; 许光等, 2018)。笔者研究发现该区域以洋岛玄武岩地球化学特征为主的辉长岩、辉绿岩样品锆石铀、钍含量明显高于南秦岭造山带同期其他岩石类型,指示其结晶时熔体中有较高的铀、钍含量,初步认为地幔局部熔体中高丰度的铀、钍最有可能自深部地核沿地幔柱而来(伍皓等, 2021),

且逐渐有高精度 W 同位素分析结果明确指示一些与地幔柱有关 OIB 源区的确有地核物质的加入(Mundl et al., 2017; Mundl-Petermeier et al., 2020; 李献华, 2021),因此,我们更倾向于洋岛玄武岩的形成与地幔柱有关的观点。此外,南秦岭大巴山地区 1 件基性岩样品(D0212)和 3 件中性岩样品(TTC5、YK1、205)显示出板内玄武岩地球化学特征,虽然其锆石铀、钍含量未见异常,但板内玄武岩与洋岛玄武岩同区域同时代产出(伍皓等, 2021),表明两者的生成可能均与地幔柱活动紧密相关。

1.2 高分异花岗岩和伟晶岩型铀矿

一般认为,花岗岩浆能够发生有效的结晶分异作用,与 W、Sn、Nb、Ta、Li、Be、Rb、Cs 和 REE 等稀有金属成矿作用关系密切,但国内依然偶见学者提出不同意见,如:张旗一直坚持认为岩浆演化的理论只适合玄武质岩浆而不适合花岗质岩浆(张旗等, 2007, 2008, 2021; 张旗, 2012)。杜乐天(1996, 2002)也指出在热液作用中岩浆分异热液是不存在的,热液主要是从幔汁转化来的。岩浆和热液不是父子先后,只不过是兄弟共生,二者都来自幔汁。在岩浆分异与铀、钍富集关系研究方面,毛景文等(1995)和 Mao and Li (1995)发现湖南千里山花岗岩体是富含放射性元素的高热花岗岩体,其铀、钍含量反比于岩石的分异演化程度,认为岩体中大量铀、钍元素可促进岩浆的分异演化和成矿,而非一般认为的岩浆分异致使铀钍富集(李妩巍等, 2011; 吴福元等, 2017);姜耀辉等(2004)依据岩石圈之下存在一个铀、钍富集圈的认识(鲍学昭和张阿利, 1998; 鲍学昭, 1999),提出造山晚期花岗岩中富含热元素铀、钍是富集圈中的铀、钍与挥发份一起在地壳中富集的结果(Jiang and Yang, 2000; Jiang et al., 2002)。

笔者初期研究发现华南诸广山岩体花岗岩具高分异特征的岩脉(小岩体)中锆石中铀含量明显高于同期岩体,将岩脉(小岩体)锆石铀含量富集的原因同样归于岩浆结晶分异作用(伍皓等, 2019, 2020)。后期通过对秦岭造山带加里东期岩浆岩体中锆石铀钍含量特征研究表明,锆石中铀含量并不具有从超基性岩→基性岩→中性岩→酸性岩总体增加的趋势,并非仅在北秦岭商丹地区岩浆演化晚期的高分异花岗岩(伟晶岩)中才可见锆石中铀的富集,南秦岭大巴山地区洋岛型基性侵入岩中锆石铀含量同样较高,从而怀疑锆石铀含量富集的原因

可能并非此前认为的主要由岩浆结晶分异所致,而可能是外地核中大量铀元素沿大巴山地幔柱或商丹大陆型热点上升致使铀在地幔或地壳局部熔体中长期聚集而不断富集的结果。商丹地区高分异花岗岩及伟晶岩型铀矿很可能是大陆型热点的产物(伍皓等, 2021), 与美国密苏里东南 St. Francois 地区含锡花岗岩中的 U-Th-Nb 矿化(Kisvarsanyi, 1980)、阿拉斯加东南 Bokan 山中生代钠闪石碱性花岗岩中的铀矿(Rogers et al., 1978)和华南贵东“交点型”铀矿的成因一致(李子颖, 2006; 李子颖等, 2010; 王正其等, 2010), 下文将对商丹地区伟晶岩型铀矿进行补充论述。

2 多类型铀矿床间共同矿化特征与控矿规律

杜乐天(2015)通过研究全球不同类型铀矿床矿化特征后指出: 绝大多数铀矿床与玄武岩岩浆活动有成因联系, 基性岩墙贯入是引领幔汁上涌成矿的前提。本文基于铀富集于外地核的初步认识(伍皓等, 2021), 通过对比国内多种类型铀矿床科研成果, 进一步总结发现有一定数量的铀矿床与洋岛玄武岩、板内玄武岩、A 型花岗岩和高分异花岗岩紧密伴生, 成矿与成岩时空基本耦合, 初步分析认为

可能是地幔柱构造活动控制了此类特殊的岩体生成以及不同类型铀矿的产出, 岩体起着导矿或导矿兼储矿的关键作用, 典型矿床实例如下(表 1):

2.1 与洋岛玄武岩(OIB)和板内玄武岩(WPB)伴生矿床

2.1.1 四川攀枝花大田混合岩型铀矿

大田铀矿床为康滇古陆上探明的首例混合岩型铀矿床, 铀成矿和具洋岛玄武岩、板内玄武岩地球化学特征的基性岩成岩时空基本耦合, 岩体起着导矿和储矿的关键作用, 具体表现在: 空间上, 矿区内绝大多数矿体定位于构造蚀变带内辉绿岩脉变质而成的斜长角闪岩中(图 1; 孙泽轩, 2020); 时间上, 辉绿岩脉成岩时代为 780~770 Ma(张航等, 2018; 柏勇等, 2019), 与大田铀矿床 777.6~775.2 Ma 的成矿年龄吻合(表 1; 徐争启等, 2017; 尹明辉等, 2021)。成矿成岩可能与地幔柱活动相关的证据在于: 辉绿岩脉主、微量和稀土含量特征具有洋岛玄武岩相似的地球化学特征; 高场强元素特征表明辉绿岩岩浆来源于富集地幔, 显示板内玄武岩的地球化学特征(张航等, 2018); Li et al. (1999, 2001, 2003)曾提出在 860~750 Ma Rodinia 超级大陆下存在着一个经历了 825 Ma 和 780~750 Ma 两个爆发阶段的超级地幔柱, 大田铀矿床和具洋岛玄武岩、

表 1 地幔柱生成的铀矿床与成矿地质体间年龄和地化特征对比表

Table 1 Comparison of age and geochemical characteristics between uranium deposits and ore-forming geological bodies generated by mantle plumes

矿床名称	类型	成矿年龄/Ma	伴生酸性岩年龄/Ma	地化特征	伴生基性岩年龄/Ma	地化特征
四川大田铀矿	混合岩型	778~775			780~770	WPB/OIB
松辽钱家店—白兴吐铀矿	砂岩型	90~70、50~32、16~3			88~86、71~61、53~46、30、16~6、0.5~0.3	WPB/OIB
甘肃龙首山茂岭铀矿	钠交代型	444~430、410~381、124~99	443	A型花岗岩		
陕西商丹铀矿区	花岗伟晶岩型	406	405	高分异花岗岩		
粤北诸广—贵东铀矿区	花岗岩型	140、120、100、90、70、50	140、125~105、90	高分异花岗岩	140、125~105、90	WPB/OIB
赣南多类型铀矿区	火山岩型/花岗岩型/砂岩型	103~86、66	99~94	A型花岗岩	105	WPB
江西相山铀矿区	火山岩型	135~120、110~90	137~132、130~122	A型花岗岩	134、125~120、85	WPB
新疆白杨河铀矿区	火山岩型	303、238~199、98、30	313~309	A型花岗岩	217~215、203	WPB

板内玄武岩地球化学特征的辉绿岩脉形成期恰与第二阶段相对应。因矿岩时空基本耦合,推测两者可能皆为地幔柱活动的产物。

最近,王凤岗等(2020)在该区域新发现约 821 Ma 形成的雁列式的铀矿化斜长岩透镜体,透镜体中的铀具有罕见的“金红石-钛铀混合物-钛铀矿-晶质铀矿”的矿物组合,特别是在斜长岩中的斜长石晶粒中发现了包裹的铀钛矿物聚集体,证明铀矿物与斜长岩具有同源、同演化的特征,首次提供了铀地幔来源的直接地质证据。因斜长岩年龄与第一阶段地幔柱活动对应,且斜长岩样品定年锆石具有极高的铀含量,其铀含量范围 $4\,296.2\ \mu\text{g/g}$ ~ $14\,826.2\ \mu\text{g/g}$, 平均 $9\,155.6\ \mu\text{g/g}$, 显著高于 191 件秦岭加里东期各类岩浆岩样品和 37 件华南诸广山岩体印支—燕山期花岗岩样品锆石平均铀含量(伍皓等, 2019, 2020, 2021), 指示斜长岩锆石结晶时其熔

体中含极高丰度的铀元素。依据亲石性的铀能在地幔熔体中长期富集的原因在于外地核中铀沿地幔柱的持续供给的认识(伍皓等, 2021), 故认为铀矿化透镜体的形成也可能与地幔柱活动紧密相关。

2.1.2 松辽盆地钱家店-白兴吐砂岩型铀矿

松辽盆地钱家店-白兴吐砂岩型铀矿作为外生型铀矿之一,其成矿与具洋岛玄武岩和板内玄武岩地球化学特征的基性岩成岩时空基本耦合,岩体主要起着导矿的关键作用,具体表现在:空间上,首先,多期构造活动导致大规模的基性岩浆活动,基性岩浆沿地层或断裂上涌,在矿床内和周边形成大面积的辉绿岩岩体及岩盖,铀矿带与辉绿岩空间上叠合(图 2; 颜新林, 2018);其次,矿区 70%~80% 的钻孔可见到辉绿岩,部分在含矿层姚家组的上部,部分呈岩枝状穿插在姚家组中,辉绿岩既有平行下伏地层以岩盖(岩盘)状分布,也有穿插地层以岩墙状分布,在垂向和侧向上具有较好的隔挡效果。矿体呈团块状、囊状、鸡窝状和透镜状,推测这些矿化受断裂构造控制,与辉绿岩在空间上有关联(聂逢君等, 2017; 颜新林, 2018)。再次,在宝龙山矿区发现了与辉绿岩岩浆活动直接相关的六价铀酰碳酸盐矿物,其形成所需的 CO_3^{2-} 来自辉绿岩岩浆活动产生的大量 CO_2 (丁波等, 2021)。

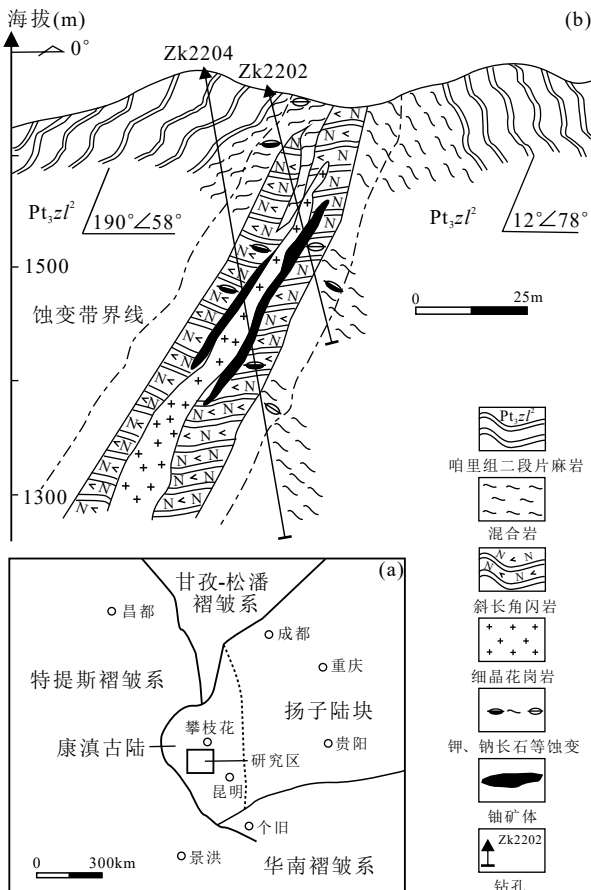


图 1 攀枝花大田铀矿床 1 号铀矿带 22 号勘探剖面示意图(据孙泽轩等, 2020 修改)

Fig. 1 Sketch prospecting profile No. 22 in No. 1 uranium ore belt of the Datian uranium deposit, Panzhihua area (after Sun et al., 2020)

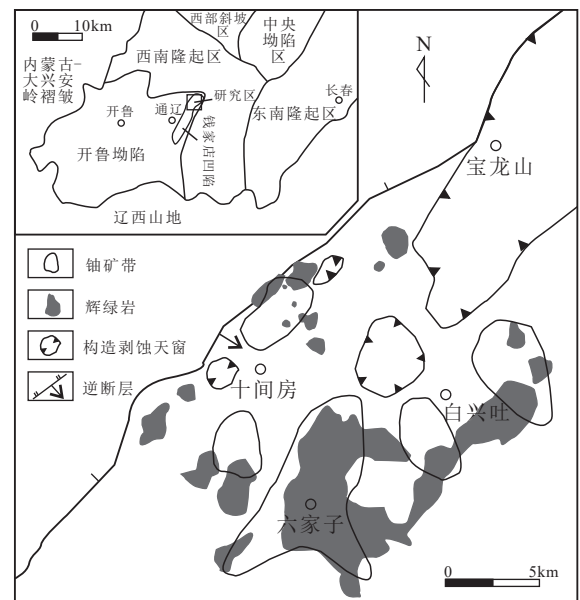


图 2 松辽盆地钱家店地区大地构造位置及铀矿带与辉绿岩叠合示意图(据颜新林, 2018 修改)

Fig. 2 Tectonic zoning and overlap of uranium deposits and diabase from the upper member of Yaojia formation in Qianjiadian area, Songliao basin (after Yan X L, 2018)

时间上,成矿年龄约有6期:约90 Ma、约70 Ma、约50 Ma、约40 Ma、37~32 Ma、16~3 Ma(张明瑜等, 2005; 罗毅等, 2007; 颜新林, 2018; Zhao et al., 2018; 夏毓亮, 2019)。矿区已发现约70 Ma(Cheng et al., 2018; 程银行, 2019)和约50 Ma(马汉峰, 2009; 夏毓亮等, 2010; 颜新林, 2018; 刘汉彬等, 2021)两期辉绿岩,程银行(2019)通过对松辽盆地基性岩浆事件系统研究,厘定出88~86 Ma、71~61 Ma、53~46 Ma、30 Ma、15.6~5.8 Ma和0.46~0.29 Ma晚白垩世以来的6次构造岩浆活动,砂岩型铀矿成矿与基性岩成岩在时间上基本吻合(表1)。

成矿与成岩可能与地幔柱活动相关的证据来自:大庆约90 Ma(王璞珺等, 2009)和钱家店约70 Ma(程银行, 2019)、约50 Ma(刘汉彬等, 2021)的基性岩均具有板内玄武岩地球化学特征,双辽约50 Ma、约40 Ma两期玄武岩显示洋岛玄武岩地球化学特征(Xu et al., 2012; 徐义刚等, 2018)。部分学者认为东北地区地幔柱构造控制中—新生代的成矿成藏作用(肖龙等, 2004; 真允庆等, 2012; 牛树银等, 2019)。由此推测,松辽盆地钱家店—白兴吐砂岩型铀成矿和具洋岛玄武岩、板内玄武岩地球化学特征的基性岩成岩很可能都是地幔柱作用的结果。

2.2 与A型花岗岩或高分异花岗岩伴生矿床

2.2.1 甘肃龙首山菱岭钠交代型铀矿

菱岭钠交代型铀矿床是我国西北部龙首山铀成矿带重要的中型规模的花岗岩型铀矿,其成矿与A型花岗岩(钠长岩脉)成岩时空基本耦合,岩体主要起着导矿和储矿的关键作用。空间上,矿体主要呈透镜状、长透镜状、不规则状产出于早期(455 Ma)钠交代蚀变似斑状花岗岩之中,在沿裂隙发育的蚀变闪长岩和钠长岩脉中也有部分铀矿体产出。钠长岩脉有较高的U本底值,铀含量多数在 100×10^{-6} 以上,发育铀异常。在马路沟断裂及其次级断裂附近,暗紫红色蚀变似斑状中粗粒花岗岩是最常见的铀矿赋矿岩石,其中无一例外地都有与次级断裂构造产状一致的钠长岩脉侵入。在矿床外围远离构造破碎带时,矿体赋存于钠长岩脉及其两侧围岩中的特点更加明显(赵如意等, 2015, 2020; 赵如意, 2016)。时间上,成矿年龄有3期,为444~430 Ma、410~381 Ma和124~99 Ma(孙圭和赵致和, 1988; 赵如意, 2016),钠长岩脉成岩年龄为 442.9 ± 5.7 Ma(赵如意等, 2015),与初期成矿年龄

一致(表1)。

成矿成岩可能与地幔柱活动相关的证据源于:钠长岩脉球粒陨石标准化稀土元素配分曲线图呈现A型花岗岩特征性的“海鸥”型(赵如意等, 2015, 2018),而矿床所处的祁连造山带自震旦纪以来的构造体制的转化、沉积盆地的变迁、造山作用类型的更替被认为都可能与古地幔柱构造活动有关(冯益民和何世平, 1996; 冯益民, 1997)。因而,不排除菱岭钠交代型铀矿与A型钠长岩脉时空基本耦合源自于地幔柱作用的可能性。

2.2.2 秦岭商丹伟晶岩型铀矿区

我国伟晶岩型铀矿以北秦岭造山带的商丹地区最为发育,其成矿与高分异花岗岩成岩时空基本耦合,岩体主要起着导矿和储矿的关键作用。空间上,铀矿体主要分布在伟晶岩脉中,形态复杂,随伟晶岩脉形态的变化而变化,呈似脉状、透镜状、扁豆状和不规则状。矿体规模一般在几十米至数百米,厚度在1~7 m。当伟晶岩脉出现频率高、厚度膨大,特别是出现黑云母团块和棕红色更长石团块时,往往形成富大矿体(王江波等, 2020)。时间上,大规模伟晶岩脉群形成阶段约在405 Ma,区内同位素年龄定年结果显示成矿期为423~382 Ma,主成矿年龄为406 Ma(刘德成, 1991; 王江波等, 2020),成矿与成岩时间一致(表1)。如上文所述,笔者通过锆石铀、钍含量揭示秦岭加里东期可能存在商丹大陆型热点(伍皓等, 2021),高分异岩体铀的富集可能并非主要由岩浆分异所致,秦岭商丹地区花岗伟晶岩的生成和其间铀矿的产出可能都与地幔柱活动有关。

2.3 与四类岩体伴生的矿床

2.3.1 粤北诸广—贵东花岗岩型铀矿区

粤北地区是我国最为重要的大型花岗岩型铀矿聚集区,铀矿床主要分布于区内诸广与贵东两个印支—燕山期复式花岗岩体内。邓平等(2002)最先提出J₃末至K₂时期的非造山环境下的同熔型花岗岩和幔源型中基性脉岩与铀矿化在时间上耦合;夏宗强等(2016)应用“成矿地质体”理论(叶天竺等, 2014),初步厘定了粤北地区花岗岩型铀矿的成矿地质体为燕山早期晚阶段至燕山晚期补充侵入的花岗岩小岩体和酸性、中基性岩墙(脉),成矿地质体与铀成矿在时间上一致、空间上相伴,并在铀成矿过程中提供热源和矿化剂。伍皓(2020)前期研究发现前人指出的小岩体和酸性岩脉可能都属

于高分异花岗岩,其侵位期与基性岩脉侵位期、铀成矿早期(140~90 Ma)良好对应(表 1)。目前看来,高分异岩体多起导矿作用,表现在矿床多分布于大岩体之中的诸小岩体的内外接触带(杜乐天和王玉明, 1984),例如:塘湾矿床中铀矿产在高分异的细粒二云母花岗岩与塘湾岩体的内外接触带与近 SN 向、NNE 向构造复合部位(阮昆等, 2017);基性岩脉则主要起着导矿和储矿的作用,表现在:岩脉不仅控制了矿床的定位,也控制着具体的矿体,使大多数矿体,尤其是富矿体严格限制在基性岩脉内部或其边缘;下庄矿田小水“交点型”铀矿产于 NNE 向硅化断裂带与 NWW 向辉绿岩脉的交汇部位,矿体主要呈脉状充填于辉绿岩内(图 3, 张良, 2013; 骆金诚等, 2019)。

因该区首次发现了可能自外地核沿地幔柱而来的零价金属铀(Li et al., 2015; 伍皓等, 2021),而且白垩纪基性岩脉在化学成分上以大陆拉斑质玄武岩为主,其地球化学特征总体上与板内玄武岩相似(李献华等, 1997; 陆建军等, 2006),下庄铀矿田

中洞地区角闪辉绿岩物质组成还具有洋岛玄武岩特征(王正其等, 2007a, b)。加之李子颖等(2010)将贵东岩体“交点型”铀矿视为大陆型热点作用的典型实例,所以,我们有理由将时空基本耦合的高分异花岗岩、基性岩脉和铀矿的成因均归于地幔柱活动。

2.3.2 赣南多类型铀矿区

赣南中生代晚期基性和酸性岩脉发育,已发现白面石铀矿田、河草坑铀矿田和隘高铀矿床,无一例外的显示铀矿与岩脉在空间上和时间上的一致性。岩脉主要起着导矿和储矿的关键作用。空间上,白面石矿田铀矿体分布于北西向石英斑岩脉、辉绿岩脉两侧,可赋存于脉岩中,也可赋存于与石英斑岩侵位有关的红色砂岩中(张万良, 2001);河草坑矿田铀矿化产于辉绿岩脉、煌斑岩脉和花岗斑岩脉中;隘高矿床铀矿赋存于辉绿岩脉中,严格受岩脉控制(林锦荣等, 2011)。时间上,赣南铀成矿主成矿期为 103~86 Ma,铀成矿可延续到 66 Ma,酸性岩脉形成年龄为 99~94 Ma(张万良, 2001; 林

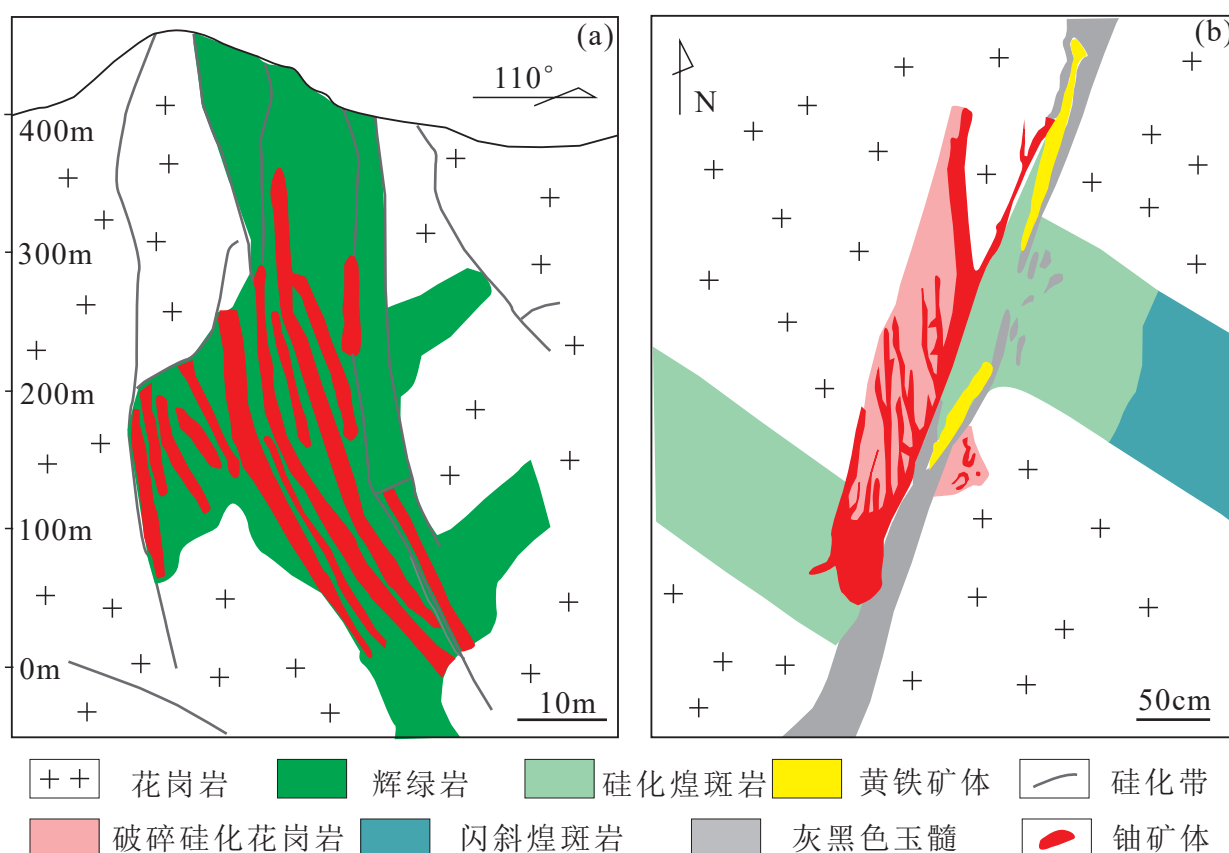


图 3 下庄矿田 336 矿床中铀矿体赋存在辉绿岩中(据骆金诚等, 2019 修改)

Fig. 3 Geological profiles showing the uranium bodies hosted within mafic dykes the No 336 deposit in the Xiazhuang uranium ore field (after Luo et al., 2019)

锦荣等, 2011), 基性岩脉年龄 105 Ma, 岩脉侵位期与成矿早期吻合(表 1)。因中基性脉岩具洋中脊玄武岩和板内玄武岩特征, 酸性脉岩属 A 型花岗岩, 被前人认为形成于热点作用晚期的板内拉张伸展构造环境(胡志华等, 2011)。因成矿与成岩时空基本耦合, 笔者进一步认为铀矿和岩脉可能都是地幔柱(热点)作用的结果。

2.3.3 江西相山火山岩型铀矿区

江西相山铀矿区是中国迄今为止发现的最大的火山岩型铀矿床, 矿床中可见到铀矿体与 A 型花岗岩和板内玄武岩紧密伴生现象, 岩体主要起着导矿和储矿的作用。时间上, 相山铀矿田成矿年龄集中于 135~120 Ma 和 110~90 Ma 2 个时间段(刘军港等, 2017), 碱性铀成矿热事件的锆石裂变径迹峰值年龄为 125.6~119.8 Ma, 酸性铀成矿热事件的锆石裂变径迹峰值年龄为 100~86.7 Ma(林锦荣等, 2019); 第一成矿期报道了早期形成的潜流纹英安斑岩(136±2.6 Ma, 范洪海等, 2005)、花岗斑岩(137~132 Ma, 王利玲等, 2020)和煌斑岩(134 Ma, 刘龙等, 2020); 晚期形成的潜石英二长斑岩(129.5±2.0 Ma, 范洪海等, 2005)、英安斑岩脉

(122.4±0.5 Ma、126.5±1.4 Ma, 王勇剑等, 2021)以及煌斑岩脉(125.1±3.1 Ma, 范洪海等, 2005)、煌斑岩(120~125 Ma, 刘龙等, 2020)。第二成矿期报道了 84.5 Ma、87 Ma 的煌斑岩(王勇剑等, 2015; 刘龙等, 2020)(表 1)。空间上, 137~132 Ma 期间火山塌陷构造及次火山岩小岩体(潜流纹英安斑岩(136±2.6 Ma))是铀矿化的主要控制因素, 该期成矿作用所形成的矿体大都分布在潜火山岩体的内外带、火山塌陷构造的上、下盘以及区域构造与火山塌陷构造或潜火山岩岩墙的夹持区空间上(范洪海等, 2003, 2005), 此外, 花岗斑岩还是相山北部横涧、游坊、沙洲、云际等铀矿床的含矿主岩(王利玲等, 2020)。130~90 Ma 期间“三位一体”是中基性脉岩控矿的主要模式, 即: 切穿盖层的断裂构造、不同岩性(层)的接触界面及中基性脉岩穿插是铀矿化富集的有利部位。相山北部的潜石英二长斑岩脉(129.5±2.0 Ma)也存在类似的控矿作用。在切穿火山岩盖层的断裂构造与不同火山旋回的岩性界面或缓倾的潜火山岩岩墙的夹持区, 中性(偏基性)的潜石英二长斑岩脉对铀具有一定的富集作用, 脉体自身可以构成矿化体(范洪海等, 2003,

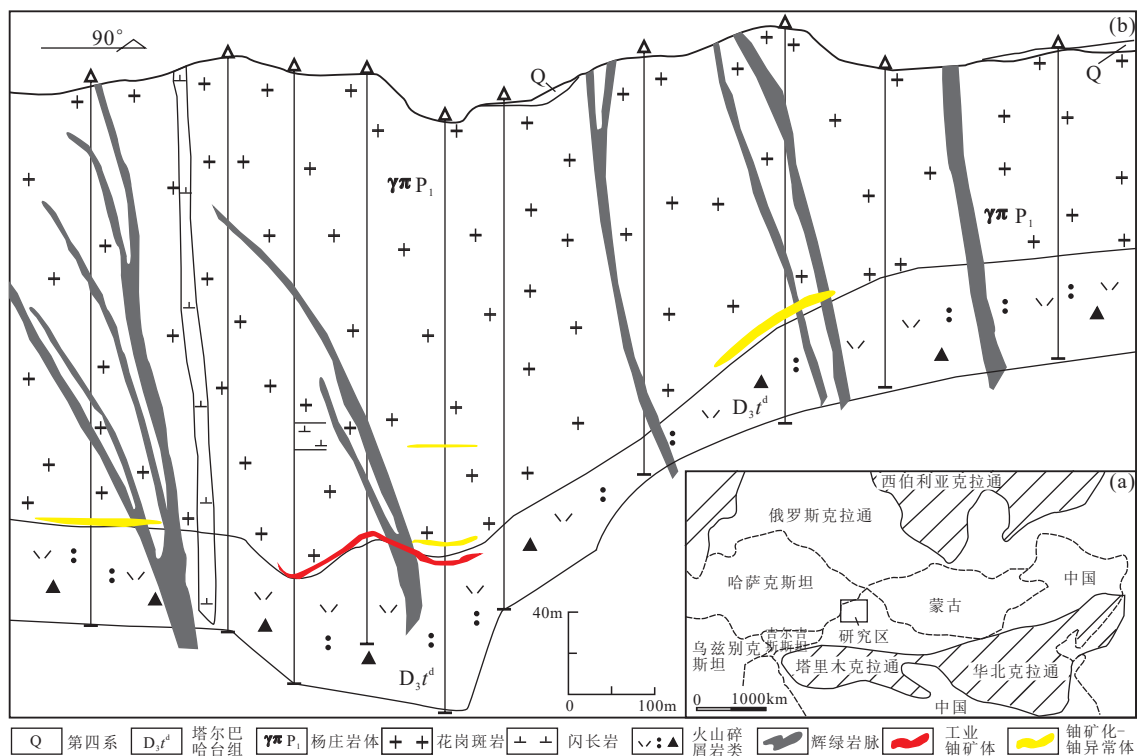


图 4 白杨河矿床区域位置图 (a; 据陈光旭等, 2019 修改) 和钻孔剖面示意图 (b; 据张浩浩等, 2019 修改)

Fig. 4 Region location of the Baiyanghe uranium deposit (a) and Borehole drilling profile of the Baiyanghe uranium deposit (b; modified after Zhang et al., 2019)

2005)。

成矿与成岩与地幔柱活动相关的证据来自:首先,张龙等(2020)研究指出全球范围内与火山岩型铀矿有关的火山岩和次火山岩多数都显示出A型花岗岩特征,赣杭构造带上也被证明存在一条早白垩世(137~122 Ma)的A型花岗岩带(杨水源, 2013),上述相山北部产铀花岗斑岩成因亦属A-S型(王利玲等, 2020); 135~90 Ma的煌斑岩(脉)形成于伸展环境下板内拉张构造环境,未受到古太平洋板块俯冲的影响。源区应为软流圈亏损地幔与岩石圈富集地幔的混合,且主要体现为软流圈亏损地幔特征(刘龙等, 2020)。其次,赣杭构造带内的火山盆地形成于中生代岩石圈伸展作用背景,铀矿的形成可能为大陆热点作用晚期的产物(李子颖, 2014; 刘军港等, 2017)。同样因相山铀矿区成矿与成岩时空基本耦合,笔者进而认为铀矿和A型花岗岩和板内玄武岩可能都是地幔柱(热点)作用的结果。

2.3.4 新疆白杨河火山型铀矿床

西准噶尔地区白杨河矿床是亚洲最大的铀-铍矿床,也可见到铀矿体与A型花岗岩(杨庄岩体)和板内玄武岩紧密伴生现象,岩体主要起着导矿和储矿的作用。空间上,铀矿体主要赋存于杨庄岩体与围岩的接触带附近,多以层状产出;另有少部分矿体在一定程度受控于侵入到岩体中的辉绿岩墙,岩墙的叠加使得接触带上铀矿体品位更富(陈光旭等, 2019)。经对矿区铀矿钻孔样品进行整理发现,192个见矿孔中有157个孔内存在辉绿岩,占全部的82%,且见矿孔内有辉绿岩脉的钻孔相较于没有辉绿岩脉的钻孔矿化情况更好(图4, 张浩浩等, 2019)。时间上,杨庄岩体成岩年龄为313.4~309 Ma^①(Zhang and Zhang, 2014),基性岩脉成岩年龄为217 Ma、216 Ma、215 Ma、203 Ma(宋昊等, 2015; 张浩浩等, 2019)。成矿年龄约有303±1.6 Ma、237.8±3.3~197.8±2.8 Ma、97.8±1.4 Ma和30±0.4 Ma共4期(Li et al., 2015; 衣龙升等, 2016)。杨庄岩体成岩时代与第一期成矿对应,基性岩脉侵位期与第二期成矿吻合(表1)。

成矿与成岩与地幔柱活动相关的证据有:首先,杨庄岩体具典型的A型花岗岩特征(毛伟等, 2013; Zhang and Zhang, 2014);基性岩脉具板内玄武岩特征(方磊等, 2015; 陈奋雄等, 2017; 张浩浩等, 2019)。其次,李文渊等(2012)研究表明新疆北部泥盆—石

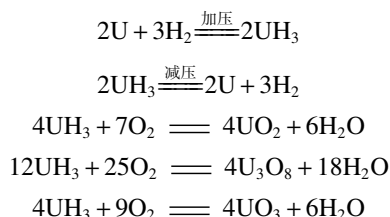
炭纪岩浆与板块构造作用有关,晚石炭世—二叠纪以地幔柱作用为主,二者时间上叠加和空间上并存,导致成矿大爆发;林瑶等(2014)也认为新疆北部二叠纪(290~260 Ma)基性岩墙群可能是地幔柱岩浆作用不同演化过程的产物;夏冬等(2015)指出石炭纪末—早二叠世(340~290 Ma)形成的并活动至今的准噶尔亚幔柱控制了盆地构造演化、岩浆活动与多能源矿产的生成。因此,我们推测该区时空基本耦合的铀矿、A型花岗岩和板内玄武岩都是地幔柱作用的产物。与粤北、赣南和相山铀矿不同的是,目前数据显示新疆白杨河火山型铀矿床中A型花岗岩与板内玄武岩并不同期侵位。

3 铀成矿机理的统一性探讨

“全球热液铀矿成因理论”指出铀源为早期形成的富铀碳硅泥岩系铀库和富铀花岗岩体,成矿流体为幔汁(HACONS流体)。除伟晶岩型铀矿外,铀矿成因链条遵循以下轨迹:软流体上隆→玄武岩事件→暗色(基性)岩墙或斑岩脉灌入→幔汁上涌碱交代长石化(钠化或钾化)→高温绢英岩化(在富Si、Al介质中)或绿英岩化(在富Mg、Fe介质中)晶质铀矿成矿→低温硅化带沥青铀矿成矿,卸载矿质沉淀而成矿(杜乐天, 2015)。“热点铀成矿理论”认为地幔中铀的组成具有不均一性,大陆型热点活动(地幔柱)区的岩石圈地幔通常含有较高的铀丰度。除壳源岩石外,富集地幔也可构成热液铀成矿的重要铀源,铀可能主要与F、Cl等形成络合物的形式由深部往上进行迁移(李子颖等, 1998, 1999)。胡瑞忠等(2007)则提出华南多类型铀矿的成矿物质来自铀含量较高的各类铀源岩石,成矿流体的CO₂等矿化剂组份是受岩石圈伸展事件控制,主要来自地幔,成矿热液中的铀主要以UO₂(CO₃)₂²⁻和UO₂(CO₃)₃⁴⁻形式迁移。

笔者通过前期对秦岭加里东期岩浆锆石铀钍含量特征研究(伍皓等, 2021),以及此次对多类型铀矿床间共同矿化特征与控矿规律的探索,支持“热点铀成矿理论”,但与之不同的是,我们认为亲石性的铀能在地幔柱长期富集源于外地核中铀的持续供给,地核才是铀的最初始来源。关于地球深部铀如何迁移至地表成矿,郑大中(2003)曾实验分析提出铀可呈铀氢化物、铀合金氢化物从地壳深部迁移至地壳浅部,由于环境发生变化,氢逃逸、氧化,上述氢化物被氧化分解、富集成矿,其中,铀

氢化物化学反应式为:



式中形成铀氢化物的首要前提是必须有金属铀和氢气存在,我们了解到在自然条件下,除金属铀外,氢也可能在地核存在富集,因杜乐天自 1987 年提出“幔汁(HACONS)”假说数十年来,他长期认为中下地幔和地核主要含 H^+ 、 H 、 H_2 和氢化物,支持铀可呈 UH_3 (中性气相)迁移(杜乐天, 1987, 2014; 杜乐天等, 1995); 近日, *Nature Geoscience* 上报道了有学者通过第一性原理分子动力学模拟预测了 20~135 GPa 和 2 800—5 000 K 下氢在铁和硅酸盐熔体之间的分配系数,结果表明在高温高压下氢具有明显的亲铁性,即在核幔分异过程中氢更倾向于进入地核,地核很有可能是一个大型的氢储库(Li et al., 2020); 欧光习等^②(2010)也曾在大茶园矿床成矿期紫色萤石流体包裹体中发现了大量的 H_2 。因此,铀、氢同在地核富集并发生反应,铀以铀氢化物迁移是存有可能的。基于此,在前人研究基础之上,笔者尝试提出铀矿“核源—地幔柱”成因认识,即:外地核是铀元素的主要发源地,地幔柱是铀运移的统一通道,铀成矿过程可能是外地核中的金属铀沿地幔柱呈铀氢化物、铀合金氢化物等形式上升迁移,直至在浅部地质体氧化聚集成固态铀矿物的过程。

4 存在问题与展望

一方面,地核富集铀、钍、氢等元素的认识尚需更多可靠证据支撑;另一方面,关于地幔柱的驱动机制、起源深度、形态大小、作用时长、生成产物以及与板块构造之间的关系等研究至今未形成一致的认识,地幔柱学说本身仍需不断发展完善;再者,在川北花台寺、新疆伊犁砂岩型铀矿和川西若尔盖、广西大新碳硅泥岩型铀矿等外生矿床中,目前并未报道上文列举的较典型的成矿与成岩时空基本耦合的现象,此类矿床是否同样与地幔柱活动有关? 尚待求证。尽管在探究铀矿“核源—地幔柱”成因认识的路上“荆棘密布”,但是,随着华南金属铀、康滇大田斜长石晶粒中包裹的铀钍

矿物聚集体和多处基性岩、超基性岩中超高铀含量的锆石等深源证据的不断被发现,尤其是华南诸广地区 1 550 米深度工业铀矿段的探获(核工业北京地质研究院, 2021; 李子颖等, 2021),更加坚定了我们往地球深部探索聚焦的求知方向。

5 结论

以杜乐天、李子颖和胡瑞忠为代表的极少数学者已在铀成矿机理统一性研究方面进行了开创性的探索,并取得了大量前瞻性的成果。本文基于铀可能呈零价富集于外地核的新认识,以地幔柱理论和典型矿床实例为依据,重新围绕“铀成矿机理能否统一? 如何统一?”进行了思考探讨,初步得出以下结论:

(1)铀成矿机理可能具有统一性。因已发现一定数量的不同类型的铀矿床具有与洋岛玄武岩、板内玄武岩、A 型花岗岩和高分异花岗岩紧密伴生,成矿与成岩时空基本耦合这一共同的矿化特征和成矿规律。

(2)地幔柱活动或可促使铀成矿机理形成统一。上述与铀矿伴生岩体可能均由地幔柱生成并起着导矿或导矿兼储矿的关键作用。铀矿床形成或受控于统一的“铀源”(外地核)和“运移通道”(地幔柱),铀成矿过程可能是外地核中的金属铀呈铀氢化物或铀合金氢化物等形式沿地幔柱上升迁移,直至在浅部地质体氧化聚集成固态铀矿物的过程。

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注释:

① 马汉峰,衣龙升,修晓茜,2010. 雪米斯坦地区铀铍资源潜力评价研究 [R]. 北京:核工业北京地质研究院, 1-144.

② 欧光习,张敏,邱林飞,等,2010. 热液型铀矿成矿流体特征和识别标志研究 [R]. 北京:核工业北京地质研究院, 19.

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