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构造-流体耦合有限元模拟：以石英脉型钨矿为例

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摘要: 热液矿床成矿作用动力学过程涉及多时空高度耦合的物理和化学过程。数值模拟是研究这一复杂动力学过程的重要而有效的工具之一, 也可在找矿预测等方面发挥重要作用。以南岭地区石英脉钨矿床为例, 利用计算机求解控制构造-流体的物理和化学方程, 定量揭示成矿热液聚焦流动与“五层楼”成矿的对应关系, 正演高压成矿流体致使围岩发生水力破裂及其成矿效应。模拟结果与石英脉型钨矿床的构造地球化学特征相符。

关键词: 钨矿; 数值模拟; 聚焦流动; 五层楼; 水力破裂; 黑钨矿沉淀; CO₂ 逃逸

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FINITE-ELEMENT SIMULATIONS OF STRUCTURE-FLUID COUPLING: A CASE STUDY IN VEIN-TYPE TUNGSTEN DEPOSITS

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Abstract: The dynamic process of hydrothermal ore-forming involves highly coupled physical and chemical processes at different spatial and temporal scales. Numerical simulation is one of important and effective tools to decipher these complex processes and aids in prospecting. The vein-type tungsten deposits in the Nanling Range are taken examples to show how to solve the physical and chemical equations controlling the coupled structure-fluids using numerical simulation, decipher the relationships between fluid focusing and the tungsten mineralization in the five-floor vertically morphological zonation quantitatively, and reproduce the influences of hydraulic fracturing driven by high-pressure fluids on wolframite precipitation. The numerical results are consistent with the geochemical characteristics constrained by previous studies.

Key words: tungsten deposits; numerical simulation; fluid focusing; five-floor zonation; hydraulic fracturing; wolframite precipitation; CO₂ escaping

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0 引言

矿床是一种复杂系统,矿床成因的基本问题归根结底是成矿作用的动力学问题^[1-2]。热液矿床成矿动力学过程通常包括成矿元素的萃取、运移和沉淀。这一复杂过程涉及多时空多尺度相互作用的热液流动、构造变形和化学反应。数值模拟是研究这一复杂动力学过程的重要而有效的工具之一。利用数值模拟研究成矿动力学的技术手段是针对成矿过程的某个或者某几个子过程(如流体流动、热传输、变形和化学反应等)建立相应的数学物理模型,根据矿地质和地球化学特征设置相适应的初始和边界条件,利用计算机求得相应的数学物理方程的数值解(如达西定律、流体连续性方程、热传输方程、岩石变形的本构方程等),直观地再现成矿系统时空演化细节,从而提高对成矿物理化学过程的认识和找矿预测的能力。由此可知,该领域研究内容涉及矿床学、地球化学、流体力学、岩石力学等多个学科的交叉融合^[3-4]。近年来,数值模拟已在揭示斑岩型铜矿^[5]、热液金矿^[6-7]、矽卡岩型矿床^[8-9]、不整合型铀矿^[10-11]等多种类型矿床的成矿过程和找矿预测发挥了积极作用。

文章介绍近年来在石英脉型钨矿构造-流体耦合成矿过程的研究进展,相关数值模拟实验所用的软件是中国海洋大学邢会林教授开发多年的PANDAS(Parallel Adaptive Nonlinear Deformation Analysis System)。PANDAS是一套基于有限元方法(FEM)和格子 Boltzmann 方法(LBM)开发的一个创新性软件平台,可用于模拟地下含裂隙非均质地层中“应力变形/破坏—流体流动—热传导—化学反应”等多场高度非线性耦合的问题,解决从微孔隙尺度到实验室以及油气田尺度甚至全球等多尺度下的相关地球科学和地质资源工程中的主要科学和工程技术挑战^[12-14]。

1 热液聚焦流动与五层楼成矿

南岭地区石英脉型钨矿床根据矿体与岩体的空间关系可分为外接触带型和内接触带型钨矿。外接触带型钨矿床多为近直立脉体系统,脉体系统在垂向上具有形态分带,自上而下为:线脉带、

细脉带、薄脉带、大脉带和消失带,俗称“五层楼”^[15]。该模式是中国地质工作者提出的经验成矿模式,在钨矿找矿中发挥了重要作用^[16-17]。在某些脉体系统根部(如大吉山钨矿)或岩体接触带也发育的层状或透镜状浸染型钨矿体,有学者称之为“地下室”^[18-20]。从热液流动的角度来看,脉型矿体的流动模式是以节理为通道的渠道化流动,而浸染型矿体的热液流动模式以多孔介质渗流为主。前者热液与围岩接触有限,以充填作用为主,交代作用为辅^[21];后者热液与围岩充分接触,交代作用直接影响热液渗流与成矿^[22]。因而,构造与热液流动的相互作用对于热液充填形成脉型钨矿至关重要。

通常含钨脉体系统的中下部位,即“五层楼”分带的大脉带和薄脉带,最具有工业价值^[15]。为什么会存在这一成矿规律呢?钨成矿系统其实发育了大量陡倾节理,如大吉山钨矿^[23],钨矿脉也几乎利用了这些陡倾节理。这些陡倾节理可能与成矿岩体侵位形成的应力场有关(最大主应力在垂直方向)^[24]。钨成矿流体温度在 160 ~ 390 °C^[25-27],压力可达 90 ~ 160 MPa^[28-30],成矿深度约在 4 ~ 8 km^[31-33]。发育大量陡倾节理的围岩拥有较高的渗透率和孔隙度,那么在高压流体从挥发分饱和岩浆释放时,这些高渗透率的节理如何影响热液流动的趋势?有限元数值方法可以再现这一水动力学过程。根据石英脉型钨矿的构造和地球化学特征建立图 1 所示的二维模型^[34]。模型的初始和边界条件根据其他学者约束的物理化学参数设置。所求解的偏微分方程包括达西定量、流体连续性方程和热传输(热对流和热传导)方程。热液自岩浆释放后,首先淋滤裂隙系统深部较大范围的围岩,然后在裂隙内聚焦流动,最后在裂隙系统顶部向围岩分散。热液流量主要集中在垂直裂隙系统的中下部,在其周边围岩较小。垂直裂隙系统整体的几何形态与渗透能力显著影响成矿流体聚焦流动的构造部位和水平^[31]。裂隙系统在垂直剖面上越狭长,渗透率越高,就越有利于成矿流体聚焦于深部,为深部形成大脉和成矿提供必要非充分条件(图 2)。这一结果与脉幅分形统计结果一致^[35-37]。

初始裂隙系统对于脉型矿床的形成至关重要^[38]。上述数值模拟实验表明,这些裂隙系统显著影响热液流动的趋势,因而了解这些初始裂隙

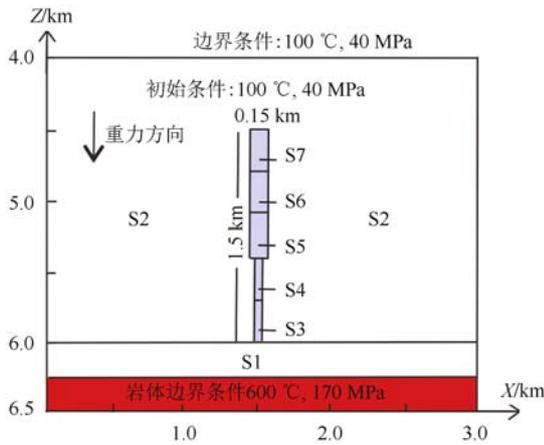


图 1 石英脉型钨矿床成矿流体流动二维模型
Fig. 1 A two-dimensional model of hydrothermal flow at vein-type tungsten deposits

的成因将会有助于理解钨成矿就位机制和深部找矿预测。充足的热液流通量是成矿的必要条件之

一，上述数值模拟实验利用其他学者已获得的成矿地质和地球化学特征参数，着重分析这一必要条件与成矿的关系。虽然该模型与真实的复杂成矿模型尚有较大差距，但从水动力学的角度解释了控制钨成矿有利部位的机制。随着逐步深入地认识钨成矿动力学过程，根据相关科学问题的复杂程度，也需要对模型作相应地改进和完善。

该模型为横切脉体系统的剖面，只截取了 4 ~ 6.5 km 的深度。根据五层楼分带划分了五层裂隙带，自下至上分别为 S3、S4、S5、S6、S7。每一层节理区是 0.3 km 高，上三层 0.015 km 宽，下两层宽 0.06 km。高压热流体由岩浆顶部释放。边界条件包括：顶部的温度和压力分别为 100 °C 和 40 MPa，岩浆的温度和压力分别为 600 °C 和 170 MPa。模型的初始温度和压力分别是 100 °C 和 40 MPa。各个单位的水力学参数见表 1。

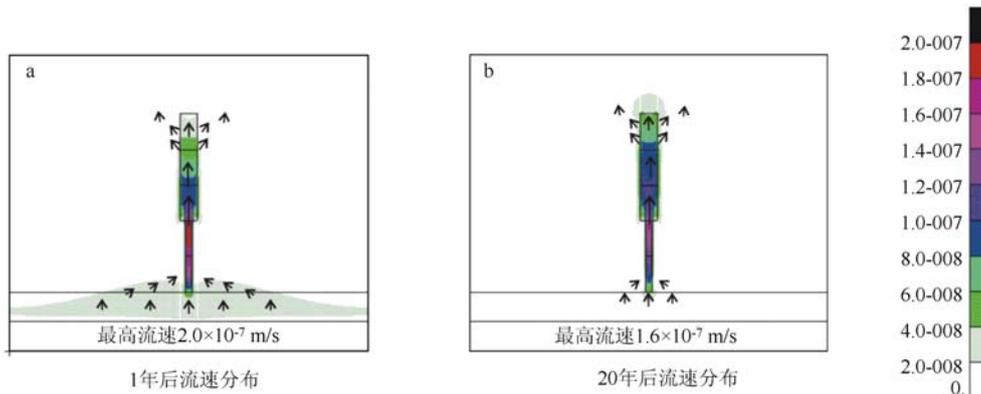


图 2 数值模拟实验 1 的流速场 (m/s)

Fig. 2 The distribution of fluid velocity in the experiment 1 (m/s)

表 1 数值模拟实验 1 各个单元的水力学参数

Table 1 Hydraulic parameters of each unit in the experiment 1

| 参数 | 岩体 | S1 | S2 | S3, S4 | S5, S6, S7 |
|---------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 渗透率 /m ² | 1.0×10^{-18} | 1.0×10^{-16} | 2.0×10^{-16} | 7.0×10^{-14} | 3.0×10^{-15} |
| 孔隙度 | 0.0015 | 0.015 | 0.02 | 0.14 | 0.05 |

箭头代表流体流动的方向，底部数值是最高流速。

2 水力破裂与黑钨矿沉淀

CO₂ 是国内外钨成矿流体重要的挥发分之一^[39-40]。近年来多位学者在黑钨矿、黄玉等矿物发现含 CO₂ 的包裹体，并提出 CO₂ 逃逸触发的流体不混溶是黑钨矿沉淀的重要机制之一^[41-43]。刘

向冲和张德会通过多组分平衡反应热力学模型计算发现，流体从静岩压力将至静水压力的泄压可造成 CO₂ 溶解度显著下降，并促使钨溶解度降低 27% ~ 47%^[44]。然而，岩石破裂并不一定会使流体压力从静岩压力直接降至静水压力，而是处在介于静岩压力（或超静岩压力）与静水压力的周期性震荡状态^[45-47]。钨成矿流体压力较高，与岩石破裂（如水力破裂^[48]）、渗透率升高、流体充填成矿有着密切联系^[49]。那么水力破裂后的流体压力变化能否显著降低 CO₂ 和钨溶解度？根据钨矿的构造地质特征，建立有限元数值模型，模拟高压成矿流体导致的水力破裂过程，定量分析该过程对热液流动和 CO₂ 溶解度的影响^[50-51]。

建立 4 km 深处建立 100 m × 100 m 的二维有限

元模型 (图 3)。横轴 (X 轴) 代表垂直脉体的水平方向, 纵轴 (Y 轴) 为重力方向。模型的运行分为两步。第一步, 固定底部在 Z 方向的位移, 在顶部加载 100 MPa 向下的压力, 在两侧加载指向模型内部的 60 MPa 压力, 这些边界条件形成 4 km 深的初始应力场。第二步, 在模型底部加压力为 200 MPa 和温度为 350 °C 的流体, 模型的初始流体压力为 40 MPa。模型使用的流体是盐度 10% 的 NaCl 水溶液。岩石的抗张强度为 5 MPa。模型使用毛世德提出的 CO_2 溶解度模型^[52]。

释放流体附近的节点在极短的时间内发生破裂 (图 4)。由于温度在这么短时间内不会发生显著变化, 故主要考虑流体压力变化对石英和 CO_2 溶解度的影响。水力破裂发生后, 流体压力在震荡中快速下降, 盐水溶液中 CO_2 的溶解度从 11 mol/kg

降至 7 mol/kg, 降幅 36%。

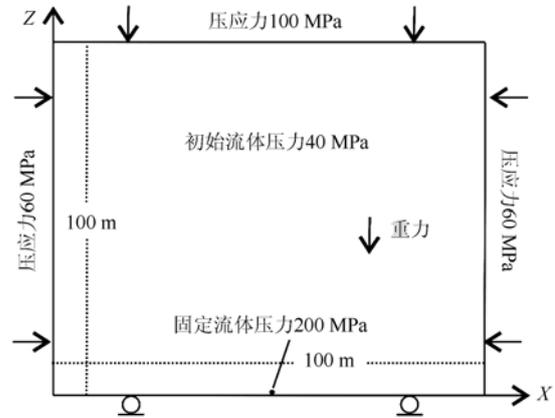


图 3 截取 4 km 深处 100 m × 100 m 的水力破裂二维模型

Fig. 3 A 100 m × 100 m two-dimensional model of hydraulic fracturing at a depth of 4 km

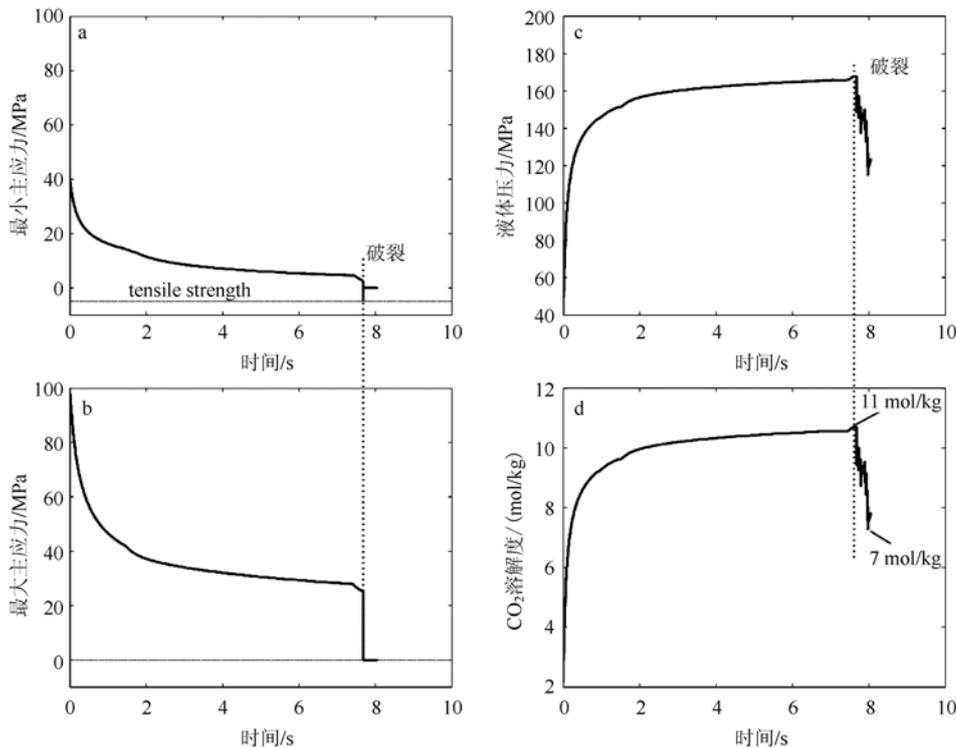


图 4 施加流体附近节点在水力破裂后应力场和流体压力变化

Fig. 4 The change of the stress and fluid pressure after hydraulic fracturing at a reference node closed to the fixed fluid pressure

超压流体在水力破坏后的快速泄压的确可显著降低 CO_2 的溶解度。 CO_2 逸出会使 pH 升高, 故可造成黑钨矿溶解度较低, 发生矿石沉淀。最新研究表明, 水力破裂还受热液的压缩系数、粘度、应力场、初始流体压力等因

素的影响。因而, 上述数值模拟实验证实水力破裂后流体泄压是中国脉型钨矿中黑钨矿沉淀的重要机制之一。此数值模拟结果也有助于理解其他对 pH 敏感的矿石 (如锡石、金等) 沉淀机制。

3 结论

成矿系统具有高度的复杂性且跨越巨大的时空尺度, 现有的物理化学实验模拟手段难以再现成矿系统的演化过程, 表述成矿物理化学过程的微分方程组也未找到解析解, 计算机模拟已成为再现成矿系统时空演化过程的唯一研究手段, 也成为找矿预测的重要工具之一。通过构造-流体耦合模拟实验, 再现了钨成矿过程的流体聚焦流动和水力破裂过程, 模拟结果与石英脉型钨矿床的构造地球化学特征相符。上述工作显示数值模拟在成矿机制研究和找矿预测等方面发挥重要作用。

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