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新疆东天山斑岩型铜矿带及其大地构造格局 [点此下载全文](#)

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摘要:

新疆哈密南部发现的土屋、延东大型斑岩铜(钼)矿床, 构成了东天山斑岩铜矿带。其中成矿的斜长花岗斑岩(Sr等时线法和单颗粒锆石U-Pb法), 辉钼矿的同位素年龄为320 Ma(Re-Os等时线法), 蚀变岩的同位素年龄为341~356 Ma(到粗安岩, 可能属于泥盆纪(416Ma, Sm-Nd法); >356 Ma、390 Ma、440 Ma, 单颗粒锆石U-Pb法)。矿床成因归属为岛弧型铜矿带的南部为著名的康古尔塔格金矿带, 再往南为星星峡银矿带。这些造山带矿床组合由北而南构成斑岩型铜(钼)液型金矿带→浅成热液型(构造蚀变带型)钼矿带, 显示了构造岩浆是由北而南下插的, 岩浆侵入时间北老南新, 花北而南加深。反映壳幔演化的东天山构造岩浆作用从370 Ma到240 Ma, 从北部的哈尔里克和康古尔塔格到南部阜康花岗质岩浆演化带, 丝毫看不到深部作用过程由于古生代东天山数度拉张沦为海槽而被中断的迹象。基于以上主要类型铜矿、韧性剪切带型金矿和构造蚀变带型银矿的形成机制及其大地构造格局, 建立了东天山造山带的成矿模型。

关键词: [斑岩铜矿床](#) [俯冲带](#) [构造岩浆演化](#) [天山](#) [新疆](#) [形成机制](#) [找矿方向](#)

The Eastern Tianshan Porphyry Copper Belt in Xinjiang and Its Tectonic Framework

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Abstract:

The Tuwu and Yandong large porphyry copper (molybdenum) deposits were discovered recently in the Eastern Tianshan porphyry copper belt. As shown by the chronological constraints, the age related to mineralization is about 369 ~ 356 Ma (Rb-Sr isochron dating and single-grain zircon U-Pb molybdenite is 320 Ma (Re-Os isochron dating), and the age of altered rocks is about 341-310 Ma. Trachybasalt and trachyandesite probably occurred in the Devonian (Sm-Nb age, 416 Ma; single-grain 390 Ma and 440 Ma). The porphyry copper deposits are the product of island-arc volcanism-plutonism. The porphyry copper belt is the well-known Kanggurtag gold belt, and further south is the Xingxingxia gold belt. From north to south, the assemblage of the orogenic deposits is manifested as the porphyry copper shear and epithermal gold belt-epithermal (tectonic alteration) silver belt. The intrusion ages of those in the south. All the evidence indicates that the partial melting depths of granitic magma increase from north to south, which implies that the tectonomagmatic plane was subducted from north to south. As the reflection of the tectonomagmatism in the Eastern Tianshan persisted from 370 to 240 Ma, which implies that there is a continuous evolution of granitic magma from Haerlike and Kanggurtag in the north to the Central Tianshan. It is found that plutonism has been interrupted by several extension events that occurred in the Early Paleozoic. The authors discuss the mineralization mechanisms and tectonic framework of porphyry copper deposits of ductile shear belt type and silver deposits of tectonic alteration type in the Eastern Tianshan. A mineralization model is proposed, which suggests the new direction in mineral prospecting in the Eastern Tianshan.

Keywords: [porphyry copper](#) [subduction zone](#) [tectonomagmatic evolution](#) [plate](#) [tectonic framework](#)