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西藏驱龙斑岩铜矿铜同位素研究 [点此下载全文](#)

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基金项目: 本文为国家自然科学基金重点项目(编号 40730419)和国家杰出青年科学基金项目(编号 40425013)资助。

DOI:

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摘要:

本文通过Cu的同位素组成示踪斑岩型铜矿床Cu的来源, 探讨岩浆—热液过程中Cu同位素的分馏。选择驱龙早期钾硅酸盐化蚀变同期的样品, 挑选新鲜的黄铜矿, 测定其Cu同位素组成。早期A脉: 为不规则石英—钾长石脉, $\delta^{65}\text{Cu}$ 的范围为 $-0.44\text{\textperthousand} \sim -0.09\text{\textperthousand}$, 集中在 $-0.44\text{\textperthousand} \sim -0.31\text{\textperthousand}$, 平均值 $-0.29\text{\textperthousand}$; B脉, 为石英+绢云母脉和绿帘石—石英脉, $\delta^{65}\text{Cu}$ 的范围为 $-0.42\text{\textperthousand} \sim +0.14\text{\textperthousand}$, 集中在 $-0.25\text{\textperthousand} \sim -0.18\text{\textperthousand}$, 平均值 $-0.18\text{\textperthousand}$; 以及黄铁矿脉, $\delta^{65}\text{Cu}$ 的范围为 $-0.27\text{\textperthousand} \sim +0.47\text{\textperthousand}$, 集中在 $-0.27\text{\textperthousand} \sim -0.05\text{\textperthousand}$, 平均值 $-0.02\text{\textperthousand}$; 早期钾长石脉, $\delta^{65}\text{Cu}$ 的范围为 $-0.47\text{\textperthousand} \sim -0.1\text{\textperthousand}$, 平均值 $-0.29\text{\textperthousand}$ 。矿区铜同位素组成基本同岩浆岩一致(Zhu et al., 2000, 2002; Maréchal et al., 1999, 2002), 表明Cu主要来自斑岩岩浆。不同期次热液的Cu同位素具有明显的分馏, 早期相对富集 ^{63}Cu , 晚期相对富集 ^{65}Cu 。同位素组成的差异可能与岩浆—热液演化过程有关, D脉的同位素组成差异可能是大气降水大量混入的结果。

关键词: [铜同位素](#) [斑岩铜矿](#) [驱龙](#) [西藏](#)

Cu isotope Composition of Qulong porphyry Cu deposit, Tibet [Download Fulltext](#)

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Abstract:

This paper tries to trace the source of Cu using the Cu isotope ratio of copper sulphides. Four types chalcopyrite from early potassic alteration, A vein, B vein and D vein were chosen separately. The A vein included irregular Quartz—K feldspar vein, Quartz—Anhydrite vein and Biotite vein, but the B vein included Quartz—Anhydrite chalcopyrite \pm molybdenite \pm pyrite vein and sericite—chlorite vein, and the D vein included chalcopyrite—pyrite vein and pyrite vein. The range of $\delta^{65}\text{Cu}$ of early potassic alteration is $-0.44\text{\textperthousand} \sim -0.09\text{\textperthousand}$, the average value is $-0.29\text{\textperthousand}$. The $\delta^{65}\text{Cu}$ ratio of A vein is similar to potassic alteration, and cluster from $-0.44\text{\textperthousand}$ to $-0.31\text{\textperthousand}$. The $\delta^{65}\text{Cu}$ of B vein is a little higher than A vein, and cluster from $-0.42\text{\textperthousand}$ to $+0.14\text{\textperthousand}$ and the average value of $-0.18\text{\textperthousand}$, and cluster between $-0.25\text{\textperthousand}$ and $-0.18\text{\textperthousand}$. D vein has a wide range ($-0.27\text{\textperthousand} \sim +0.47\text{\textperthousand}$) and average value ($-0.02\text{\textperthousand}$), cluster $-0.27\text{\textperthousand} \sim -0.05\text{\textperthousand}$. The $\delta^{65}\text{Cu}$ of D vein is similar with that of magmatic rock on a whole (Zhu et al., 2000, 2002; Maréchal et al., 1999, 2002), which mainly come from magma. Various type samples have significant Cu isotope fractionation, compare to the magmatic rock, the A vein is relatively enriched ^{63}Cu , while the B vein is relatively enriched ^{65}Cu . The isotope fractionation between A vein and B vein maybe related to the different fluid, while the distinction of D vein is more probable result from the mixing of rainwater.

Keywords:[Cu isotope](#) [porphyry Cu deposit](#) [Qulong](#) [Tibet](#)