

西藏斑岩铜矿的前景展望

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摘要: 世界斑岩铜矿主要产于中生代—新生代环太平洋带、古特提斯带和古生代中亚—蒙古带, 因为上述3带为聚合板块集中分布地区。中国西藏集中了金沙江聚合带、雅鲁藏布江聚合带和怒江—班公错聚合带, 为世界上聚合板块最发育地区之一, 具有较长的大洋板块俯冲和陆—陆碰撞的造山历史, 构造—花岗质岩浆十分发育, 其中深源高侵位的花岗质斑岩分布广泛, 对于形成斑岩铜矿和其他相关矿床十分有利, 为找矿评价斑岩铜(金)矿很有前景的地区。笔者借鉴世界和中国评价斑岩铜矿的经验, 同时收集了西藏近年来找寻评价斑岩铜矿有关的地质资料, 对西藏斑岩铜矿的前景进行了展望。

关键词: 斑岩铜矿; 玉龙铜带; 冈底斯铜带; 班公错铜带

中图分类号: P618.41 文献标识码: A 文章编号: 1000-3657 (2003) 03-0302-07

Looking forward to the prospects of porphyry copper deposits in Tibet

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Abstract: Porphyry copper deposits in the world are confined mainly to the Mesozoic-Cenozoic circum-Pacific belt and Paleo-Tethys belt and Paleozoic Central Asia-Mongolian belt, where convergent plates are developed. Tibet is one of the best developed regions of convergent plates in the world, in which the Jinshajiang, Yarlung Zangbo and Nujiang-Bangong Co suture zones lie. These suture zones have a long history of oceanic plate subduction and continent-continent collision with well-developed tectonomagmatic activity marked by widespread plutonic and high-level granite porphyry, which is favorable to the formation of porphyry copper (-gold) deposits and other related deposits. By referring to the experiences in assessment of porphyry copper deposits at home and abroad in recent years, this paper looks forward to the prospects of porphyry copper deposits in Tibet.

Key words: porphyry copper deposit; Yulong copper belt; Gangdise copper belt; Bangong Co copper belt