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斑岩铜矿床在东特提斯成矿域中的时空分布特征 [点此下载全文](#)

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摘要:

已有的斑岩铜矿床成矿模型多是建立在环太平洋地区矿床资料的基础上, 相对而言, 特提斯成矿域中的斑岩铜矿床成矿模型研究相对薄弱。本文以特提斯构造演化与成矿为主线, 将东特提斯成矿域中的斑岩铜矿床空间上划分为土耳其Pontides、伊朗中喜马拉雅、中国玉龙、中甸、班公湖、冈底斯7条成矿带和中南半岛、土耳其Anatolides地块2个成矿区; 时间上分别划分为白垩纪中期、白垩纪末—古新世初、中始新世、中中新世等6个时段; 构造背景分别为古、新特提斯洋盆俯冲或俯冲—碰撞成矿带的形成背景与玉龙成矿带可对比。

关键词: [斑岩铜矿床](#) [成矿模型](#) [时空分布](#) [东特提斯成矿域](#)

The Temporal and Spatial Distribution of Porphyry Copper Deposits in the Eastern Tethyan Domain: A Review [Download Fulltext](#)

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Abstract:

The porphyry copper deposits in the Tethyan metallogenic domain (TMD) are much more poorly known than those in the circum Pacific area, from which a classical metallogenic model of porphyry copper deposits has been developed. We try to classify spatially the porphyry copper deposits in the eastern TMD into seven belts based on the available data. Besides, two areas were suggested where those deposits without obvious tectonic setting were formed: Pontides in Turkey, Sahand-Bazman in Central Iran, Chagai in Pakistan, Yulong, Zhongdian, Bangongko-Nubia, respectively; and the two areas are SE Asia and Anatolides in Turkey respectively. According to the available data, the porphyry copper deposits can be merged into six main metallogenic epochs: the Early Triassic, Late Cretaceous, Early Paleocene, middle Eocene, and middle Miocene, which were related to the opening of the Tethyan Oceans and subsequent collisions respectively. Of these belts, the Sahand-Bazman belts were quite comparable; both formed in the same late collisional transformation settings.

Keywords: [porphyry copper deposits](#) [metallogenic model](#) [temporal and spatial distribution](#) [the eastern Tethyan domain](#)