

文章编号: 0258-7106 (2020) 06-1091-12

Doi: 10.16111/j.0258-7106.2020.06.009

# 西藏多龙矿集区拿顿铜金矿床成矿时代的厘定 及其找矿指示意义<sup>\*</sup>

孙 嘉<sup>1</sup>,毛景文<sup>1</sup>,王佳新<sup>1\*\*</sup>,姚佛军<sup>1</sup>,李玉彬<sup>2</sup>

(1 中国地质科学院矿产资源研究所 自然资源部成矿作用和资源评价重点实验室,北京 100037;

2 西藏自治区地质调查院,拉萨 西藏 85000)

**摘要** 西藏多龙矿集区是中国新发现的具有世界级规模的铜金矿集区。目前,该矿集区的中部和北部已发现多个斑岩型和斑岩-浅成低温热液型矿床,而区内西南部也发现了多个铜金矿床,指示了良好的找矿潜力。拿顿是矿集区内西南部具有代表性的铜金矿床,矿化类型为浅成低温热液型。野外地质调查表明,该矿床成矿作用可分为2个阶段,早阶段矿化主要赋存于角砾岩筒中,并与角砾岩筒同时形成,而晚阶段矿化主要以脉体形式产出,切穿角砾岩筒及早阶段矿化。年代学研究结果显示,角砾岩筒中以角砾形式产出的花岗闪长斑岩锆石U-Pb年龄为(117.5±0.7)Ma,被后期花岗闪长斑岩(116.1±1.3Ma)侵入,由此指示角砾岩筒及早阶段矿化形成于116~117 Ma。此外,明矾石<sup>40</sup>Ar-<sup>39</sup>Ar年代学研究进一步表明,晚阶段石英-明矾石-硫化物脉形成于(111.3±2.5) Ma,这也证实该矿区成矿作用具有多阶段性特征。文章结果指示,拿顿铜金矿可能存在多期与浅成低温热液型矿化有关的成矿岩体,并且多龙矿集区内也可能存在更多形成于111 Ma而未被发现的矿床。

**关键词** 地球化学;锆石U-Pb年龄;明矾石<sup>40</sup>Ar-<sup>39</sup>Ar年龄;浅成低温热液型矿化;多龙矿集区;拿顿铜金矿

中图分类号:P618.41;P618.51

文献标志码:A

## Timing of Cu-Au mineralization in Nadun Cu-Au deposit of Duolong district, Tibet, and its implication for mineral exploration

SUN Jia<sup>1</sup>, MAO JingWen<sup>1</sup>, WANG JiaXin<sup>1</sup>, YAO FuJun<sup>1</sup> and LI YuBin<sup>2</sup>

(1 MNR Key Laboratory of Metallogeny and Mineral Assessment, Institute of Mineral Resources, Chinese Academy of Geological Sciences, Beijing 100037, China; 2 Geological Survey of Tibet, Lhasa 850000, Tibet, China)

### Abstract

The Duolong Cu-Au district, located in central Tibet, is a newly discovered world-class metallogenic district in China. At present, a number of porphyry and porphyry-epithermal deposits have been discovered in the central and northern parts of the district; meanwhile, several Cu-Au deposits have also been discovered in the southwestern part, implying a promising exploration potential in this region. Nadun is a representative epithermal Cu-Au deposit that located in the southwestern part. Based on field investigation, the Cu-Au mineralization could be divided into two stages, the early-stage mineralization, hosted by the breccia pipe, coincided with the formation of breccia pipe, and the late-stage veins cut the breccia pipe and the early-stage mineralization. Zircon U-Pb geo-

\* 本文得到国家重点研发计划项目(编号:2017YFC0601403)、国家自然科学基金青年科学基金项目(编号:41902098)和中国地质调查局地质调查工作项目(编号:1212011120994)联合资助

第一作者简介 孙 嘉,男,1984年生,博士,助理研究员,主要从事矿床学研究。Email:sunjia\_1984@163.com

\* \* 通讯作者 王佳新,男,1988年生,博士,主要从事矿床学研究。Email:jiaxin.wang@cags.ac.cn

收稿日期 2020-06-30;改回日期 2020-09-23。赵海杰编辑。

chorology suggested the granodiorite clast from the breccia pipe formed at  $(117.5\pm0.7)$  Ma, whereas previous studies indicated the breccia pipe was intruded by a granodiorite porphyry dated at  $(116.1\pm1.3)$  Ma, implying the breccia pipe and associated Cu-Au mineralization formed at 116~117 Ma. In addition, alunite  $^{40}\text{Ar}$ - $^{39}\text{Ar}$  geochorology revealed that quartz-alunite-sulfide veins that truncated the breccia pipe formed at  $(111.3\pm2.5)$  Ma, indicating the Nadun deposit was featured by episodic ore-forming events. Our study highlights the possibility of locating multiple causative porphyry intrusions in the Nadun deposit and the Duolong district as well.

**Key words:** geochemical, zircon U-Pb geochorology, alunite  $^{40}\text{Ar}$ - $^{39}\text{Ar}$  geochorology, epithermal mineralization, Nadun Cu-Au deposit, Duolong district

斑岩铜矿系统(Porphyry Copper System, Sillitoe, 2010)是目前世界上最重要的成矿系统之一,该系统铜、钼、金的产量分别占到了全世界的3/4、1/2和1/5,因此,众多国内外矿床学家对其开展了大量的研究工作,并取得了丰硕的成果(芮宗瑶等,1984;曲晓明等,2001;杨志明等,2008;侯增谦等,2012;毛景文等,2014;Gustafson et al., 1975; Ulrich et al., 2002; Seedorff et al., 2005; Richards, 2011; Yang et al., 2019)。近年来,成矿年代学成为了斑岩铜矿系统的研究热点,通过准确厘定成矿年龄和热液演化时限可为查明成矿作用机制、构建矿床成因模型、指导找矿勘查工作提供有效的科学依据(Arribas et al., 1995; Quadt et al., 2011; Chiaradia et al., 2013; Li et al., 2017; Chang et al., 2017)。

多龙是西藏地区继玉龙、驱龙等斑岩矿床之后新发现的具有世界级规模的斑岩铜金矿集区(唐菊兴等,2014;宋扬等,2017)。多龙矿集区位于藏北班公湖-怒江缝合带,这也指示了该缝合带可能成为西藏地区又一个重要的斑岩铜矿带(唐菊兴等,2016)。此外,矿集区内已发现多种矿化类型,例如斑岩型(多不杂,张志等,2014)、浅成低温热液型(拿顿,王松等,2017)以及斑岩和浅成低温热液叠加共生型(铁格隆南,杨超等,2014;李光明等,2015),构成了完整的斑岩铜矿系统(Sillitoe, 2010),为了解斑岩铜矿系统成矿作用机制、建立找矿勘查模型提供了良好的条件。

目前,矿集区内已发现的矿床主要位于矿区中部和北部。近年来,在区内西南部新发现了拿顿浅成低温热液型铜金矿,指示了矿集区仍具有较好的找矿潜力。初步的资源评价工作显示,拿顿铜金矿具有较高的铜金品位(铜品位0.75%,金品位1.45 g/t),估算(333+334)铜金属资源量 $2.16\times10^4$  t;(333+334)金资源量3.98 t(王松等,2017;孙嘉等,2019)。前人研究表明,该矿区发育2期花岗闪长斑

岩,并分别在角砾岩筒形成的前后侵位,通过对上述两期岩体开展锆石U-Pb年代学研究,推测角砾岩筒和铜金矿化可能形成于116~119 Ma(Li et al., 2016)。本次工作在拿顿铜金矿发现了可能存在更晚阶段成矿作用的地质证据,因此,对其开展了年代学研究,以此为准确厘定拿顿成矿时代提供新的证据,同时也为后续找矿勘查工作提供新的思路。

## 1 区域地质

多龙矿集区位于班公湖-怒江缝合带北缘(图1a),该缝合带在中国延伸长达2400 km,横跨青藏高原中部。近年来在该带开展的地质调查和资源评价工作发现,该缝合带两侧发育多个斑岩-矽卡岩型矿床,指示了良好的找矿勘查潜力(曹圣华等,2004;2006;杜德道等,2011;Geng et al., 2016)。同时,岩石学研究工作表明该缝合带的存在代表了已消失的特提斯班公湖-怒江洋盆(Zhu et al., 2016)。

矿集区内出露地层自老到新主要为:下三叠统、下侏罗统、下白垩统、新近系等。此外,断裂构造也极为发育,并具长期性,多期次活动特征,总体有近东西向、北东向、北西向3组。区内岩浆活动十分频繁,基性、中酸性、酸性岩体均有出露,而岩体产出规模一般较小,其分布模式明显受北东向断裂构造控制(图1b)。年代学研究表明,岩浆活动主要集中于早白垩世(120~105 Ma, 李金祥, 2008; Li et al., 2011)。

## 2 矿床地质

拿顿矿区内出露地层为中侏罗统曲色组和下白垩统美日切组(图2)。其中,中侏罗统曲色组为灰色中-薄层状含绢云母石英粉砂岩夹深灰色泥岩,其间可夹浅绿灰色薄层状硅质岩。粉砂岩发育水平层

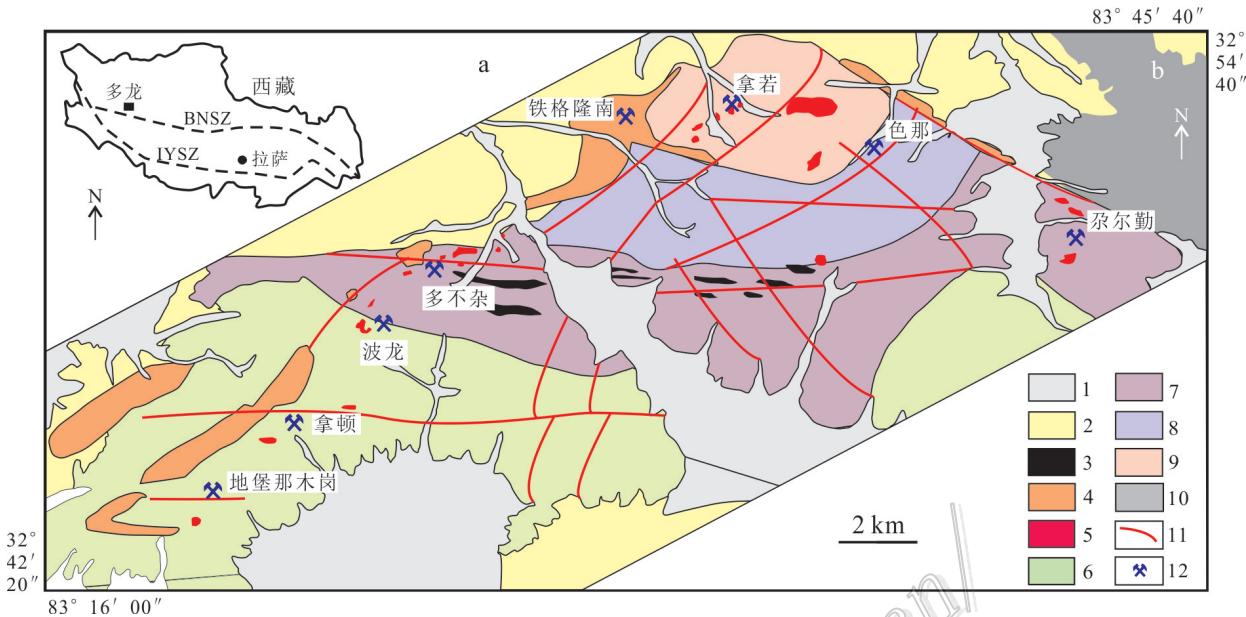


图1 多龙矿集区大地构造位置示意图(a)和地质特征简图(b)(据陈红旗等,2015修改)

1—第四系沉积物;2—新近系康托组;3—早白垩世高Nb玄武岩;4—早白垩世每日切错组火山岩;5—早白垩世中酸性侵入岩;6—侏罗系曲色组一段;7—侏罗系曲色组二段;8—侏罗系色娃组一段;9—侏罗系色娃组二段;10—三叠系日干配错组;11—断层;12—斑岩型和浅成低温热液型矿床  
BNSZ—班公湖-怒江缝合带;IYSZ—雅鲁藏布江缝合带

Fig. 1 Simplified tectonic (a) and geologic (b) maps of the Duolong ore district (modified from Chen et al., 2015)

1—Quaternary; 2—Neogene Kangtuo Formation; 3—Cretaceous basaltic lava; 4—Cretaceous Meiriqiecuo Formation; 5—Cretaceous intermediate intrusions; 6—Jurassic Quse Unit (I); 7—Jurassic Quse Unit (II); 8—Jurassic Sewa Unit (I); 9—Jurassic Sewa Unit (II); 10—Triassic Riganpeicuo Formation; 11—Faults; 12—Porphyry and epithermal deposits  
BNSZ—Banggong-Nujiang suture zone; IYSZ—Indus-Yarlung suture zone

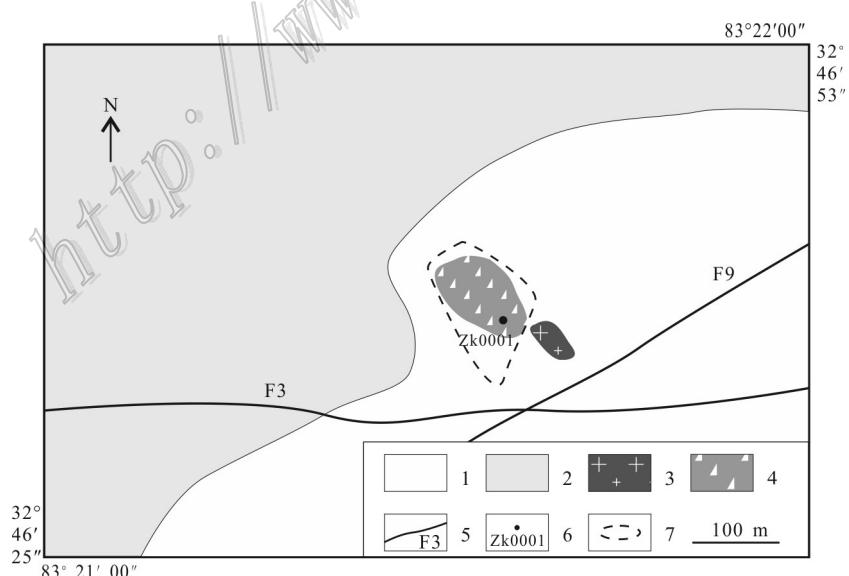


图2 拿顿矿区地质特征简图

1—侏罗系曲色组石英砂岩;2—白垩系每日切错组火山岩;3—早白垩世花岗闪长斑岩;4—角砾岩筒;5—断层;6—钻孔;7—铜金矿体

Fig. 2 Simplified geological map of the Nadun Cu-Au deposit

1—Jurassic Quse Unit, quartz sandstone; 2—Cretaceous Meiriqiecuo Formation; 3—The early Cretaceous granodiorite porphyry; 4—Diatreme breccias; 5—Fault; 6—Drill hole; 7—Cu-Au orebody

理、正粒序层理及槽状交错层理,粉砂岩底界清楚,向上过渡,具向上变细的基本层序。下白垩统美日切组主要为安山岩、安山玢岩、安山质玄武岩。矿区主要发育2组断裂构造,东西向F3逆冲断层从矿区中部通过,北东向F9断层具压扭性断层特点,并从矿区东部通过,拿顿铜金矿化产于2个断层的交汇部位。此

外,矿区地表可见蚀变岩盖(Lithocaps)广泛发育(孙嘉等,2019),指示了强烈的热液活动特征。

钻孔品位分析结果表明,拿顿矿区部分钻孔具有较好的铜金品位(图3a)。该矿区钻孔编录和地表填图表明,区内共发育3期岩浆岩。其中,第一期岩浆岩出露于地表,岩性为花岗闪长斑岩( $(119.1 \pm 1.3)$  Ma,

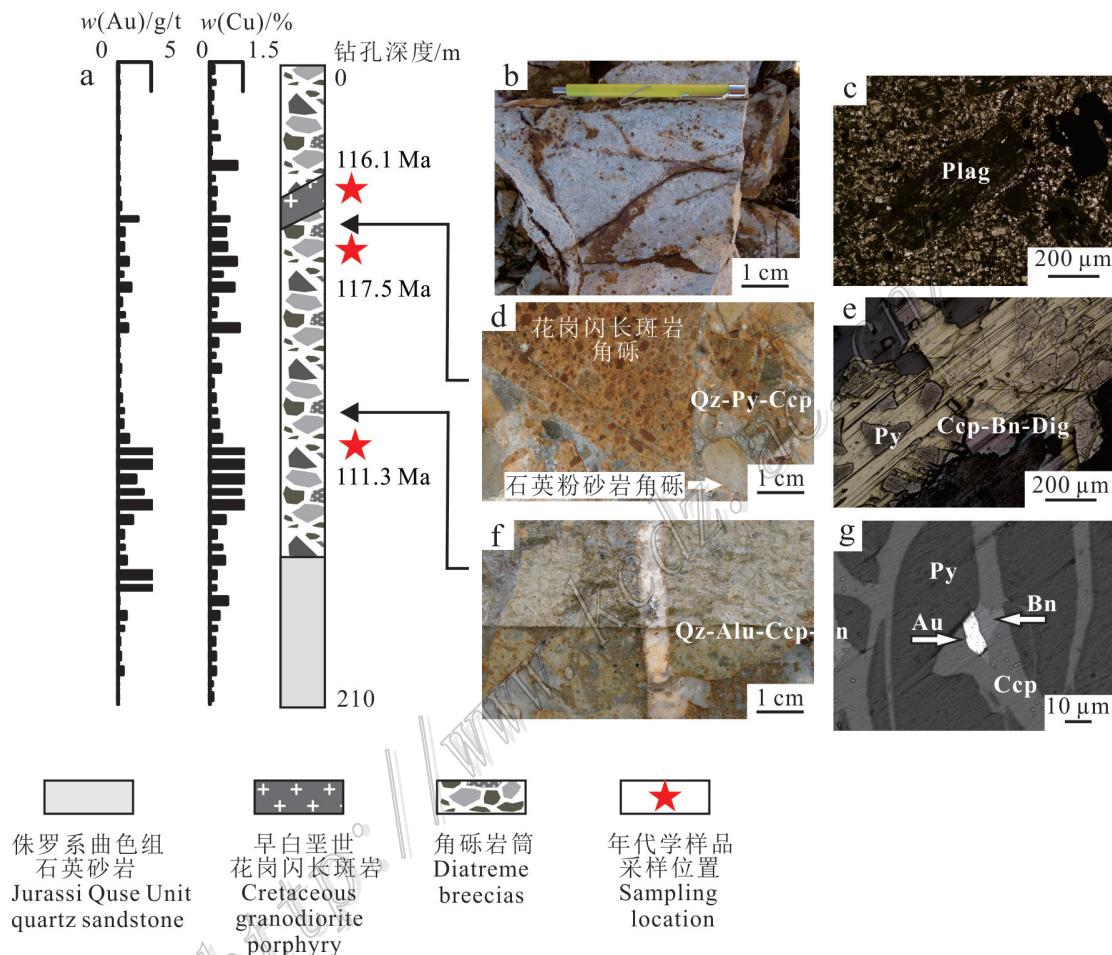


图3 拿顿矿区典型钻孔(zk001)铜金品位变化特征及典型手标本和镜下照片

a. 拿顿矿区典型钻孔铜金品位变化图;b. 拿顿矿区地表产出的第一期花岗闪长斑岩,手标本可见该岩体已发生强烈蚀变;c. 第一期花岗闪长斑岩中斜长石斑晶发生泥化蚀变,正交偏光;d. 第二期花岗闪长斑岩角砾和石英粉砂岩角砾被石英(Qz)-黄铁矿(Py)-黄铜矿(Ccp)等热液矿化和硫化物胶结充填;e. 黄铜矿(Ccp)-斑铜矿(Bn)-蓝辉铜矿(Dig)同生并交代早期黄铁矿(Py);f. 角砾岩筒被石英(Qz)-明矾石(Alu)-黄铜矿(Ccp)-硫砷铜(En)矿脉切穿;g. 自然金(Au)与黄铜矿(Ccp)、斑铜矿(Bn)同生并交代早期黄铁矿(Py);星号代表测年样品采样位置,116.1 Ma为Li等,2016报道的第三期花岗闪长斑岩岩石年龄

Fig. 3 Drill hole logs showing copper and gold grades and representative samples for drill hole (001) from the Nadun prospect  
a. Variation of copper and gold grades of representative drill core at Nadun; b. Outcrops of early-formed granodiorite porphyry, showing intense alteration; c. Plagioclase phenocryst was intensely altered, early-formed granodiorite porphyry, PPL; d. Igneous clasts and sediment clastes cemented by quartz, pyrite, and chalcopyrite; e. Chalcopyrite, bornite, and digenite coexist with each other and replace pyrite, XPL; f. Hydrothermal breccia cut by quartz-alunite-chalcopyrite-enargite vein; g. BSE image shows gold and chalcopyrite occur as disseminates in the quartz in hydrothermal breccia.

Abbreviations: Plag—Plagioclase; Py—Pyrite; Ccp—Chalcopyrite; Bn—Bornite; Dig—Digenite; Au—Gold; En—enargite; Alu—alunite; En—enargite; PPL—plane-polarized light, XPL—cross-polarized light, asterisk represents sampling sites, the 116.1Ma granodiorite porphyry was reported by Li et al., 2016

Li et al., 2016),该岩体已受后期热液改造并发生了强烈泥化蚀变(图3b、c)。第二期岩浆岩主要以角砾形式出现,其岩性为花岗闪长斑岩(图3d),该岩体手标本浅黄色,斑状结构、块状构造,高岭土化、绢云母化蚀变局部发育,斑晶主要为斜长石(约占25%),呈自形-半自形板状,聚片双晶环带构造发育;角闪石(约占10%),呈自形-半自形斑状产出;石英(约占15%),呈他形粒状或浑圆状。基质主要以石英、斜长石、磁铁矿等矿物为主,表现为显微嵌晶结构。此外,Li等(2016)报道第三期花岗闪长斑岩( $(116.1 \pm 1.3)$  Ma)呈岩脉状,切割了角砾岩筒及第二期花岗闪长斑岩。

钻孔测试数据和镜下观察结果显示,拿顿铜金矿体主要赋存于角砾岩筒中(含量>90%),少部分产于曲色组围岩中。矿石矿物以黄铜矿、黄铁矿、斑铜矿、蓝辉铜矿、黝铜矿、砷黝铜矿、硫砷铜矿等为主(图3e),脉石矿物主要为石英、重晶石和硬石膏,蚀变类型以泥化(包含高岭石、地开石等黏土矿物)和绢云母化为主。该矿区角砾岩筒成分复杂,角砾包含石英粉砂岩、泥岩、花岗闪长斑岩等多种岩石组分,而胶结物则主要由石英、黄铁矿等热液矿物和硫化物组成(图3d),这也指示了角砾岩筒的形成与部分铜金矿化同时发生。此外,该角砾岩筒及同期的铜金矿化被部分石英-明矾石脉体切穿,进一步表明该地区成矿作用可划分为2个阶段:①早阶段矿化与角砾岩筒同时形成,表现为石英-斑铜矿-黄铜矿-蓝辉铜矿±黄铁矿±闪锌矿±方铅矿±砷黝铜矿±重晶石±硬石膏等矿物以胶结物的形式充填于角砾岩筒中,并伴有泥化、绢云母化等蚀变产出。金矿化也主要形成于该阶段(图3g);②晚阶段矿化主要以脉体形式产出,表现为石英-明矾石-斑铜矿-黄铜矿-黄铁矿±蓝辉铜矿±硫砷铜矿脉切穿角砾岩筒及早阶段矿化(图3f)。

### 3 样品采集、分析方法和测试结果

本次工作对拿顿矿区以内角砾形式产出的花岗闪长斑岩、代表晚阶段矿化的石英-明矾石-硫化物脉

开展了锆石U-Pb、明矾石 $^{40}\text{Ar}$ - $^{39}\text{Ar}$ 年代学研究。采样位置及样品特征见表1。

野外采集样品首先被送至河北省廊坊市诚信地质服务公司进行粉碎、淘洗、重选,由此将锆石进行分离、富集。然后在双目镜下逐粒挑选待测锆石。随后,将所选锆石送至北京锆年领航公司进行制靶和锆石的阴极发光照射,在此基础上挑选无包体、无裂痕、矿物粒度较大和振荡环带清晰的锆石进行锆石U-Pb分析。

LA-MC-ICP-MS锆石U-Pb定年测试分析在中国地质科学院矿产资源研究所MC-ICP-MS实验室完成。锆石定年分析所用仪器为Finnigan Neptune型MC-ICP-MS,激光剥蚀系统为Newwave UP 213。激光剥蚀所采用斑束直径为 $25\text{ }\mu\text{m}$ ,频率为10Hz,能量密度约为 $2.5\text{ J/cm}^2$ ,载气为He。LA-MC-ICP-MS激光剥蚀采样采用单点剥蚀的方式。数据分析前用锆石GJ-1进行仪器调试,使之达到最优状态,锆石U-Pb定年以锆石GJ-1为外标。测试过程中在每测定5-7个样品前后重复测定两个锆石GJ-1对样品进行校正,并测量1个锆石,观察仪器的状态以保证测试的精确度。数据处理采用ICPMsDataCal程序,锆石年龄谐和图用Isoplot 3.0程序获得。详细的实验测试过程可参见侯可军等(2009)。实验结果请见表2。

明矾石样品首先在河北省廊坊诚信地质服务公司进行手工挑选,然后将样品送至中国科学院地质与地球物理研究所岩石圈演化国家重点实验室进行测试。测试过程首先用纯铝铂纸将样品包装成直径约6 mm的球形,封闭于内径为0.8 cm、长约2.5 cm的石英玻璃瓶中,置于中国原子能科学研究院进行中子照射,照射时间为24 h,中子通量为 $2.2464 \times 10^{18}\text{ ncm}^{-2}$ 。矫正因子为: $(^{36}\text{Ar}/^{37}\text{Ar})_{\text{Ca}}=0.000\ 261 \pm 0.000\ 014$ , $(^{39}\text{Ar}/^{37}\text{Ar})_{\text{Ca}}=0.000\ 724 \pm 0.000\ 028$ , $(^{40}\text{Ar}/^{39}\text{Ar})_{\text{K}}=0.000\ 880 \pm 0.000\ 023$ 。详细的实验流程请参照Wang等(2006)。等时线和坪年龄的计算所用软件为ArArCALC(Koppers, 2002)。本次实验年龄误差置

表1 拿顿矿区年代学样品采样位置与样品特征描述

Table 1 The locations and descriptions of samples for geochronological studies from Nadun ore district

样号	矿点	采样坐标	钻孔编号	深度/m	样品描述	测年方法
ND-70	拿顿	32°47'09"N 83°21'46"E	001	70	花岗闪长斑岩角砾	锆石U-Pb
ND-100	拿顿	32°47'09"N 83°21'46"E	001	100	石英-明矾石-硫化物脉	明矾石 $^{40}\text{Ar}$ - $^{39}\text{Ar}$

表2 拿顿矿区花岗闪长斑岩锆石U-Pb年龄

Table 2 Results of U-Pb dating of Zircons from Nadun granodiorite porphyry

样点	w(B)/%			Th/U	$^{207}\text{Pb}/^{206}\text{Pb}$	1σ	$^{207}\text{Pb}/^{235}\text{U}$	1σ	$^{206}\text{Pb}/^{238}\text{U}$	1σ	年龄/Ma		
	Pb	$^{232}\text{Th}$	$^{238}\text{U}$								$^{207}\text{Pb}/^{206}\text{Pb}$	$^{207}\text{Pb}/^{235}\text{U}$	$^{206}\text{Pb}/^{238}\text{U}$
ND70-1	10.71	44.91	48.60	0.9	0.04834	0.00330	0.12320	0.01052	0.01815	0.00015	122.31	117.97	115.94
ND70-2	22.75	67.91	77.00	0.9	0.04847	0.00348	0.12207	0.00944	0.01816	0.00020	120.46	116.95	116.04
ND70-3	2.76	68.89	75.58	0.9	0.04817	0.00249	0.12009	0.01081	0.01798	0.00079	109.35	115.16	114.88
ND70-4	18.33	43.29	47.82	0.9	0.04846	0.00173	0.12226	0.00430	0.01832	0.00013	120.46	117.12	117.06
ND70-5	57.08	53.31	70.21	0.8	0.04960	0.00540	0.12716	0.01488	0.01854	0.00042	176.01	121.54	118.43
ND70-6	52.39	34.65	63.83	0.5	0.04938	0.01122	0.12765	0.03204	0.01844	0.00074	164.90	121.98	117.78
ND70-7	21.76	65.86	79.05	0.8	0.04876	0.00421	0.12453	0.01197	0.01835	0.00052	200.08	119.17	117.22
ND70-8	53.46	203.09	362.34	0.6	0.04919	0.00074	0.12505	0.00228	0.01842	0.00017	166.75	119.64	117.69
ND70-9	32.01	79.45	87.91	0.9	0.04988	0.00330	0.12744	0.00789	0.01862	0.00027	190.82	121.79	118.96
ND70-10	10.77	38.42	56.97	0.7	0.05020	0.00929	0.12800	0.02340	0.01861	0.00034	211.19	122.30	118.86
ND70-11	105.12	283.53	253.30	1.1	0.04965	0.00116	0.12785	0.00289	0.01871	0.00013	188.97	122.16	119.51
ND70-14	26.09	51.50	70.33	0.7	0.05089	0.01346	0.13095	0.03294	0.01879	0.00045	235.25	124.95	119.99
ND70-15	11.57	42.53	58.87	0.7	0.04942	0.00430	0.12541	0.01124	0.01826	0.00016	168.60	119.96	116.64
ND70-16	16.53	50.32	80.35	0.6	0.04857	0.00446	0.12139	0.01059	0.01821	0.00040	127.87	116.33	116.32
ND70-18	116.61	219.25	242.44	0.9	0.04927	0.00206	0.12128	0.00439	0.01802	0.00028	161.20	116.23	115.14
ND70-19	43.85	50.17	47.72	1.1	0.04941	0.00420	0.12545	0.01093	0.01812	0.00022	168.60	120.00	115.79
ND70-20	42.10	45.26	47.78	0.9	0.04850	0.00260	0.12540	0.00714	0.01871	0.00016	124.16	119.96	119.49

信为 $2\sigma$ ,实验结果见表3。

本次研究结果显示花岗闪长斑岩锆石粒径较大,多分布于100~150 μm之间,晶型为自型-半自型六边形或短柱状,长短轴之比为1:1~3:1,CL图像显示绝大多数锆石发育明显的振荡环带或扇形分带,锆石Th/U介于0.5~1.1,显示出明显的岩浆锆石特征,17个有效结果分析点得到的 $^{208}\text{Pb}/^{235}\text{U}$ 加权平均年龄为( $117.5 \pm 0.7$ ) Ma(图4a、b)。同时,明矾石样品

经过11个阶段分步加热,温度区间为650~1400°C,其中2-8温阶(730~1150°C)所获得的表面年龄值之间差异较小,计算所得坪年龄值为( $111.3 \pm 2.5$ ) Ma(MSWD=0.58),其反等时线年龄为( $110.3 \pm 3.8$ ) Ma(MSWD=0.6),( $^{40}\text{Ar}/^{36}\text{Ar}$ )<sub>i</sub>=( $298.7 \pm 8.5$ )(图4c、d)。拿顿明矾石坪年龄和等时线年龄均在误差范围内重合,并且( $^{40}\text{Ar}/^{36}\text{Ar}$ )<sub>i</sub>值和大气值相似(295.5),说明所测数据可信,测试年龄可代表蚀变矿物形成的年龄。

表3 拿顿矿区明矾石 $^{40}\text{Ar}/^{39}\text{Ar}$ 年龄  
Table 3 Results of  $^{40}\text{Ar}/^{39}\text{Ar}$  dating of Nadun lunie

温度/°C	$^{40}\text{Ar}/^{39}\text{Ar}$	$^{37}\text{Ar}/^{39}\text{Ar}$	$^{36}\text{Ar}/^{39}\text{Ar}$	$^{40}\text{Ar}^*/^{39}\text{Ar}_{\text{k}}$	$^{40}\text{Ar}^*/\%$	$^{39}\text{Ar}_{\text{k}}/\%$	年龄/Ma	误差	备注
J=0.005 331 00±0.000 013 3									
650	62.26	3842.01	0.16	14.46	23.22	9.91	134.24	±13.05	
730	36.70	1276.91	0.08	11.84	32.25	17.78	110.65	±6.62	*
800	16.24	2724.69	0.01	11.95	73.60	11.23	111.69	±3.39	*
870	22.97	2273.21	0.04	11.77	51.23	11.09	110.03	±4.45	*
940	43.35	7048.79	0.10	12.46	28.75	2.74	116.29	±13.54	*
1010	93.50	27454.37	0.26	15.48	16.56	1.01	143.42	±41.79	*
1080	45.37	26464.29	0.12	11.24	24.78	0.94	105.26	±34.84	*
1150	57.59	25507.51	0.15	12.37	21.49	1.18	115.52	±28.89	*
1220	46.66	13815.24	0.10	16.94	36.31	1.78	156.38	±17.26	
1300	20.46	160.57	0.02	15.66	76.53	30.62	144.99	±1.76	
1400	25.78	2284.72	0.03	17.85	69.24	11.70	164.40	±3.97	

注:\*代表计算等时线年龄的温阶范围。

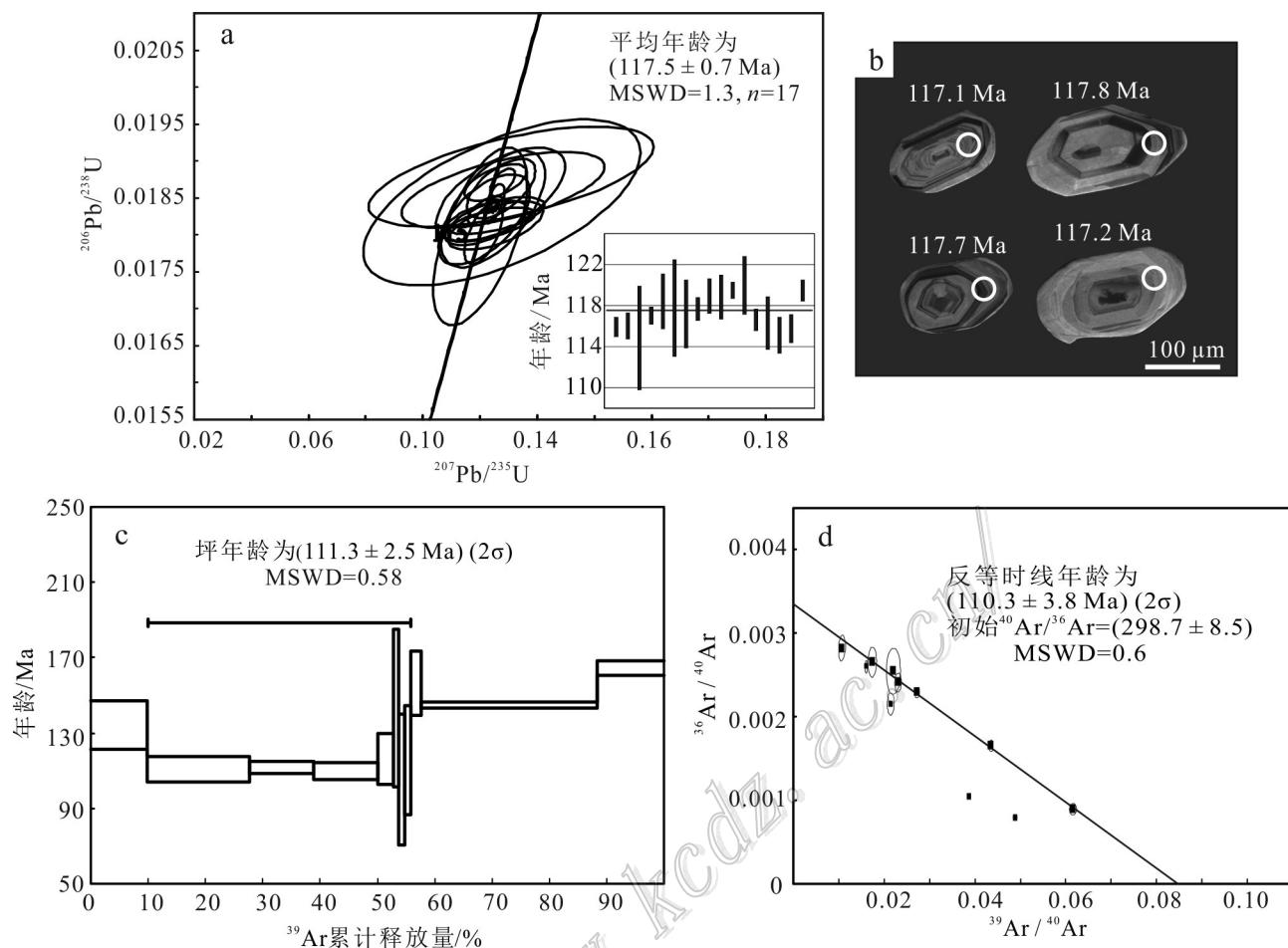


图4 拿顿矿区以角砾形式产出的花岗闪长斑岩锆石U-Pb年龄图谱(a、b)和明矾石<sup>40</sup>Ar-<sup>39</sup>Ar坪年龄和等时线年龄图谱(c、d)

Fig. 4 Zircon U-Pb ages of granodiorite porphyry, occurring as clasts in the breccia pipe (a, b) and <sup>40</sup>Ar-<sup>39</sup>Ar spectrum and isochronal age diagrams of alunite from the Nadun prospect (c, d)

## 4 讨 论

### 4.1 拿顿成矿年龄和多龙矿集区年代学架构

Li等(2016)在拿顿矿区开展的年代学工作表明,出露于地表并受热液流体交代影响的第一期花岗闪长斑岩形成于( $119.1 \pm 1.3$ ) Ma,而第三期切割角砾岩筒的花岗闪长斑岩形成于( $116.1 \pm 1.3$ ) Ma,因此,提出与角砾岩筒同时形成的早阶段矿化形成于116~119 Ma。本次工作对角砾岩筒中以角砾形式产出的第二期花岗闪长斑岩开展了年代学研究,结果显示其形成于( $117.5 \pm 0.7$ ) Ma,进一步指示了早成矿阶段矿化形成于116~117 Ma。本次钻孔编录结果表明,角砾岩筒及早阶段矿化被石英-明矾石-硫化物脉切割(图3f),指示矿区内发育两阶段成矿事件。本

文对石英-明矾石-硫化物脉开展了明矾石<sup>40</sup>Ar-<sup>39</sup>Ar年代学研究,结果显示该脉体形成于( $111.3 \pm 2.5$ ) Ma。因此,前人和本次年代学工作表明,拿顿地区存在2阶段成矿作用,早阶段形成于116~117 Ma,而晚阶段形成于111 Ma。

目前,矿集区中部和北部已发现了4个大型-超大型矿床(铁格隆南、拿若、多不杂和波龙)。前人通过锆石U-Pb、辉钼矿Re-Os、钾长石和绢云母Ar-Ar等多种分析测试方法,对上述矿床开展了详细的年代学研究(曲晓明等,2006;李金祥,2008;余宏全等,2009;祝向平等,2011;陈华安等,2013;方向等,2015;李玉彬等,2019;Li et al., 2011; Li et al., 2013; Lin et al., 2017; Ding et al., 2017; Li et al., 2017; Sun et al., 2017; Zhu et al., 2017; Zhang et al., 2018; Yang et al., 2020),所获年龄数据主要集中于116~120 Ma

表4 西藏多龙矿集区含矿岩体和热液矿物年代学数据总结

Table 4 Summary of published age data of mineralized porphyry intrusions and hydrothermal minerals

矿床	岩性和热液脉体	测试矿物	测试方法	年龄/Ma	文献来源
铁格隆南	石英闪长玢岩	锆石	LA-ICPMS	123.1±1.7	Lin et al., 2017 方向等, 2015
	花岗闪长斑岩	锆石	LA-ICPMS	121.5±1.5	
	花岗闪长斑岩	锆石	LA-ICPMS	121.2±1.2	
	黑云母脉	黑云母	Ar-Ar	121.1±0.6	
	花岗闪长斑岩	锆石	LA-ICPMS	120.2±1.0	
	石英-辉钼矿脉	辉钼矿	Re-Os	119.0±1.4	
拿若	花岗闪长斑岩	锆石	CA-ID-TIMS	119.9±0.2	Yang et al., 2020 Zhang et al., 2018 Ding et al., 2017 祝向平等, 2015 Sun et al., 2017
	花岗闪长斑岩	锆石	CA-ID-TIMS	116.2±0.4	
	绢云母-石英脉	绢云母	Ar-Ar	120.9±0.8	
	明矾石脉	明矾石	Ar-Ar	116.3±0.8	
	明矾石脉	明矾石	Ar-Ar	111.7±1.0	
	花岗闪长斑岩	锆石	LA-ICPMS	118.7±0.9	
多不杂	花岗闪长斑岩	锆石	LA-ICPMS	117.1±0.9	曲晓明等, 2006 余宏全等, 2009 Li et al., 2011 Zhu et al., 2017 Sun et al., 2017
	花岗闪长斑岩	锆石	LA-ICPMS	119.6±0.6	
	花岗闪长斑岩	锆石	LA-ICPMS	120.2±1.4	
	花岗闪长斑岩	锆石	LA-ICPMS	120.5±1.2	
	花岗闪长斑岩	锆石	LA-ICPMS	119.8±1.4	
	石英-辉钼矿脉	辉钼矿	Re-Os	119.5±3.2	
波龙	花岗闪长斑岩	锆石	SHRIMP U-Pb	127.8±2.6	Li et al., 2013 Li et al., 2013 陈华安等, 2013 祝向平等, 2011 余宏全等, 2009 Li et al., 2011
	花岗闪长斑岩	锆石	SHRIMP U-Pb	120.9±2.4	
	花岗闪长斑岩	锆石	SHRIMP U-Pb	116.8±1.7	
	花岗闪长斑岩	锆石	LA-ICPMS	119.1±1.7	
	花岗闪长斑岩	锆石	LA-ICPMS	118.5±1.2	
	石英闪长玢岩	锆石	LA-ICPMS	117.5±1.2	
拿顿	石英-辉钼矿脉	辉钼矿	Re-Os	118.0±1.5	Li et al., 2016 祝向平等, 2013 Li et al., 2013
	钾长石-石英脉	钾长石	Ar-Ar	115.2±1.1	
	绢云母-石英脉	绢云母	Ar-Ar	115.2±1.2	
	花岗闪长斑岩	锆石	SHRIMP U-Pb	121.1±1.7	
	花岗闪长斑岩	锆石	SIMS U-Pb	118.0±1.4	
	花岗闪长斑岩	锆石	LA-ICPMS	120.2±2.0	
地堡那木岗	花岗闪长斑岩	锆石	LA-ICPMS	119.5±0.9	乔东海等, 2017 李玉彬等, 2019
	花岗闪长斑岩	锆石	LA-ICPMS	119.3±1.3	
	石英-辉钼矿脉	辉钼矿	Re-Os	119.4±1.3	
	钾长石-石英脉	钾长石	Ar-Ar	118.3±0.6	
	绢云母-石英脉	绢云母	Ar-Ar	121.6±0.6	
	花岗闪长斑岩	锆石	LA-ICPMS	119.1±1.3	
拿厅	花岗闪长斑岩	锆石	LA-ICPMS	116.1±1.3	林彬等, 2016 韦少港等, 2017 乔东海等, 2017
	二长花岗斑岩	锆石	LA-ICPMS	112.6±1.3	
拿厅	花岗闪长斑岩	锆石	LA-ICPMS	111.2±0.4	李玉彬等, 2019
	花岗闪长斑岩	锆石	SIMS U-Pb	118.8±1.1	

之间(表4)。与此同时,矿集区西南部已发现地堡那木岗、拿厅和拿顿3个铜金矿床。年代学研究结果显示,该地区的成矿作用可大致分为2期,第一期成矿作用形成于116~122 Ma,表现为地堡那木岗(122 Ma,林彬等,2016)、拿厅(118 Ma,李玉彬等,2019)、拿顿(116~117 Ma,Li et al., 2016)均有该时限范围内的含矿岩体产出。而第二期成矿作用主要形成于地堡那木岗和拿顿,成矿时限为111~112 Ma(韦少港等,2017;乔东海等,2017)。上述数据表明,多龙矿集区的成岩与成矿作用过程具有长期性、多期次的特征,而该特征可能也是导致多龙矿集区可以成为世界级铜金矿集区的重要因素。

#### 4.2 拿顿成矿年龄的找矿指示意义

前人研究表明,斑岩成矿系统内浅成低温热液型矿化与斑岩型矿化具有直接的成因联系,前者所需的成矿物质与成矿流体均直接来源于后者,因此上述2类型矿化通常结伴产出,并且两者均有可能具备良好的Cu、Au品位(Arribas et al., 1995; Hedenquist et al., 1998; Chang et al., 2011)。

目前,拿顿铜金矿找矿勘查工作仍处于起步阶段,矿物学与流体包裹体研究表明该矿床具有浅成低温热液型矿化特征,然而与之相关的斑岩型矿体仍未被发现。野外地质调查和年代学研究表明,拿顿矿区成矿作用可分为早晚2阶段,分别形成于116~117 Ma和111 Ma,因此,后续找矿勘查工作应注意该地区可能存在2期含矿岩体,并有可能在矿体附近不同的位置产出。此外,还需注意的是地堡那木岗矿床已发现形成于111~112 Ma的含矿岩体(韦少港等,2017;乔东海等,2017),同时铁格隆南矿床也新发现存在111 Ma的热液活动(Yang et al., 2020)。本次获得的拿顿含矿热液脉体的明矾石 $^{40}\text{Ar}$ - $^{39}\text{Ar}$ 年龄(111 Ma)进一步证实多龙矿集区存在111 Ma的成矿事件。因此,后续找矿勘查工作应注意多龙矿集区内可能存在更多形成于111 Ma而未被发现的矿床。

## 5 结 论

本次年代学研究表明,拿顿矿区角砾岩筒中以角砾形式产出的花岗闪长斑岩锆石U-Pb年龄为( $117.5\pm0.7$ )Ma,而前人研究表明该角砾岩筒被后期花岗闪长斑岩( $116.1\pm1.3$  Ma)侵入,上述证据指示了该角砾岩筒及与其同期形成的铜金矿化形成于116~

117 Ma。此外,明矾石 $^{40}\text{Ar}$ - $^{39}\text{Ar}$ 年代学测试结果显示,切穿该角砾岩筒的石英-明矾石-硫化物脉形成于( $111.3\pm2.5$ ) Ma,这也表明,拿顿矿区成矿作用具有多阶段性的特征。因此,后续找矿勘查工作中需注意,该矿区可能存在多期与浅成低温热液矿化有关的成矿岩体。

## References

- Arribas A J, Hedenquist J W, Itaya T, Okada T, Concepción R A and Garcia J S. 1995. Contemporaneous formation of adjacent porphyry and epithermal Cu-Au deposits over 300 ka in northern Luzon, Philippines[J]. Geology, 23:337-340.
- Cao S H, Luo X C, Tang F L and Chen L G. 2004. Time-space structure and evolution of the arc-basin system on the southern side of the Bangong Co-Nujiang junction zone[J]. Geology in China, 31 (1): 51-56(in Chinese with English abstract).
- Cao S H, Deng S Q, Xiao Z J and Liao L G. 2006. The archipelagic arc tectonic evolution of the Meso-Tethys in the western part of the Bangong Lake-Nujiang suture zone[J]. Sedimentary Geology and Tethyan Geology, 26 (4):25-32(in Chinese with English abstract).
- Chang J, Li J W, Selby D, Liu J C, Deng X D. 2017. Geological and chronological constraints on the long-lived Eocene Yulong porphyry Cu-Mo deposit, eastern Tibet: Implications for the lifespan of giant porphyry Cu deposits[J]. Econ. Geol., 112: 1719-1746.
- Chang Z, Hedenquist J W, White N C, Cooke D R, Roach M, Deyell C L, Garcia J, Gemmell J B, McKnight S and Cuisin A L. 2011. Exploration tools for linked porphyry and epithermal deposits: Example from the Mankayan intrusion-centered Cu-Au district, Luzon, Philippines[J]. Econ. Geol., 106:1365-1398.
- Chen H A, Zhu X P, Ma D F, Huang H X, Li G M, Li Y B, Li Y C, Wei L J and Liu C Q. 2013. Geochronology and geochemistry of the Bolong porphyry Cu-Au deposit, Tibet and its mineralizing significance[J]. Acta Geologica Sinica, 87(10): 1593-1611(in Chinese with English abstract).
- Chen H Q, Qu X M and Fan S F. 2015. Geological characteristics and metallogenic-prospecting model of Duolong porphyry copper-gold ore concentration area in Gerze County, Tibet[J]. Mineral Deposits, 34(2):321-332(in Chinese with English abstract).
- Chiariadis M, Schaltegger U, Spikings R, Wotzlaw J F and Ovtcharova M. 2013. How accurately can we date the duration of magmatic-hydrothermal events in porphyry systems?[J]. Economic Geology and the Bulletin of the Society of Economic Geologists, 108: 565-584.
- Ding S, Chen Y C, Tang J X, Zheng W B, Lin B and Yang C. 2017. Petrogenesis and tectonics of the Naruo porphyry Cu (Au) deposit related intrusion in the Duolong area, Central Tibet[J]. Acta Geologica Sinica (English edition), 91: 581-601.
- Du D D, Qu X M, Wang G H and Xin H B. 2011. Bidirectional subduc-

- tion of the Middle Tethys oceanic basin in the west segment of Bangonghu-Nujiang suture, Tibet: Evidence from zircon U-Pb LA-ICP-MS dating and petrogeochemistry of arc granites[J]. *Acta Petrologica Sinica*, 27(7):1993-2002(in Chinese with English abstract).
- Fang X, Tang J X, Song Y, Yang C, Ding S, Wang Y Y, Wang Q, Sun X G, Li Y B, Wei L J, Zhang Z, Yang H H, Gao K and Tang P. 2015. Formation epoch of the South Tiegelong superlarge epithermal Cu (Au-Ag) deposit in Tibet and its geological implications[J]. *Acta Geoscientia Sinica*, 36(2): 168-176(in Chinese with English abstract).
- Geng Q R, Zhang Z, Peng Z M, Guan J L, Zhu X P and Mao X C. 2016. Jurassic-Cretaceous granitoids and related tectono-metallogenesis in the Zapug-Duobuza arc, western Tibet[J]. *Ore Geology Reviews*, 77: 163-175.
- Gustafson L B and Hunt J P. 1975. The porphyry copper deposit at El Salvador, Chile[J]. *Econ. Geol.*, 70: 857-912.
- Hedenquist J W, Arribas A and Reynolds T J. 1998. Evolution of an intrusion-centered hydrothermal system: Far southeast-Lepanto porphyry and epithermal Cu-Au deposits, Philippines[J]. *Econ. Geol.*, 93:373-404.
- Hou K J, Li Y H and Tian Y R. 2009. In situ U-Pb zircon dating using laser ablation-multi ion counting-ICP-MS [J]. *Mineral Deposits*, 28(4):481-492.
- Hou Z Q, Zheng Y C, Yang Z M and Yang Z S. 2012. Metallogenesis of continental collision setting: Part I. Gangdese Cenozoic porphyry Cu-Mo systems in Tibet[J]. *Mineral Deposits*, 31(4): 647-670 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- Koppers A A P. 2002. ArArCALC—software for  $^{40}\text{Ar}/^{39}\text{Ar}$  age calculations[J]. *Computers & Geosciences*, 28: 605-619.
- Li G M, Zhang X N, Qin K Z, Sun X G, Zhao J X, Yin X B, Li J X and Yuan H S. 2015. The telescoped porphyry-high sulfidation epithermal Cu(Au) mineralization of Rongna deposit in Duolong ore cluster at the southern margin of Qiangtang Terrane, Central Tibet: Integrated evidence from geology, hydrothermal alteration and sulfide assemblages[J]. *Acta Petrologica Sinica*, 31(8): 2307-2324(in Chinese with English abstract).
- Li J X, Qin K Z, Li G M, Evans N J, Zhao J X, Cao M J and Huang F. 2016. The Nadun Cu-Au mineralization, Central Tibet: Root of a high sulfidation epithermal deposit[J]. *Ore Geology Reviews*, 78: 371-387.
- Li J X, Qin K Z, Li G M, Xiao B, Zhao J X and Chen L. 2011. Magmatic-hydrothermal evolution of the Cretaceous Duolong gold-rich porphyry copper deposit in the Bangongco metallogenic belt, Tibet: Evidence from U-Pb and  $^{40}\text{Ar}/^{39}\text{Ar}$  geochronology[J]. *Journal of Asian Earth Sciences*, 41(6): 525-536.
- Li J X, Qin K Z, Li G M, Xiao B, Zhao J X, Cao M J and Chen L. 2013. Petrogenesis of ore-bearing porphyries from the Duolong porphyry Cu-Au deposit, Central Tibet: Evidence from U-Pb geochronology, petrochemistry and Sr-Nd-Hf-O isotope characteristics[J]. *Lithos*, 160-161: 216-227.
- Li J X. 2008. Geochronology, petrology and metallogenesis of high oxidized magma-hydrothermal fluid of Duobuza gold-rich porphyry copper deposit in Bangonghu belt, Northern Tibet(Ph.D. Dissertation)[D]. Director: Qin K Z. Beijing: Institute of Geology and Geophysics, Chinese Academy of Sciences, 1-224(in Chinese with English abstract).
- Li X K, Li C, Sun Z M and Wang M. 2017. Origin and tectonic setting of the giant Duolong Cu-Au deposit, South Qiangtang Terrane, Tibet: Evidence from geochronology and geochemistry of Early Cretaceous intrusive rocks[J]. *Ore Geology Reviews*, 80:61-78.
- Li Y B, Zhong W T, Guo J C, Qin Z P, Zhang Z, Li J L, Deng S C and Li Y C. 2019. Petrogenesis of igneous rocks and ore-forming material source of the Nating porphyry Cu(Au) deposit in the western section of the Bangong Co-Nujiang metallogenic belt, Tibet[J]. *Acta Petrologica Sinica*, 35(6): 1717-1737(in Chinese with English abstract).
- Lin B, Chen Y C, Tang J X, Song Y, Wang Q, Feng J, Li Y B, Tang X Q, Lin X, Liu Z B, Wang Y Y, Fang X, Yang C, Yang H H, Fei F, Li L and Gao K. 2016. Zircon U-Pb ages and Hf isotopic composition of the ore-bearing porphyry in Dibao Cu(Au) deposit, Duolong ore concentration area, Xizang(Tibet)and its geological significance[J]. *Geological Review*, 62(6): 1565-1578(in Chinese with English abstract).
- Lin B, Chen Y C, Tang J X, Wang Q, Song Y, Yang C, Wang W L, He W and Zhang L J. 2017.  $^{40}\text{Ar}/^{39}\text{Ar}$  and Rb-Sr ages of the Tiegelongnan porphyry Cu-(Au)deposit in the Bangong Co-Nujiang metallogenic belt of Tibet, China: Implication for generation of super-large deposit[J]. *Acta Geoscientia Sinica* (English edition), 91: 602-616.
- Mao J W, Luo M C, Xie G Q, Liu J and Wu S H. 2014. Basic characteristics and new advances in research and exploration on porphyry copper deposits[J]. *Acta Geologica Sinica*, 88(12): 2153-2175(in Chinese with English abstract).
- Qiao D H, ZhaoY Y, Wang A, Li Y B, Guo S, Li X S and Wang S. 2017. Geochronology, fluid inclusions, geochemical characteristics of Dibao Cu(Au) deposit, Duolong ore concentration area, Xizang (Tibet), and its genetic type[J]. *Acta Geologica Sinica*, 91(7): 1542-1564(in Chinese with English abstract).
- Qu X M, Hou Z Q and Huang W. 2001. Is Gangdese porphyry copper belt the second "Yulong" copper belt[J]. *Mineral Deposits*, 20(4): 355-366(in Chinese with English abstract).
- Qu X M and Xin H B. 2006. Ages and tectonic environment of the Bangong Co porphyry copper belt in western Tibet, China[J]. *Geological Bulletin of China*, 25(7): 792-799(in Chinese with English abstract).
- Quadt A, Erni M, Martinek K, Moll M, Peytcheva I and Heinrich C A. 2011. Zircon crystallization and the lifetimes of ore-forming magmatic-hydrothermal systems[J]. *Geology*, 39: 731-734.
- Richards J P. 2011. Magmatic to hydrothermal metal fluxes in convergent and colliding margins[J]. *Ore Geology Reviews*, 40: 1-26.
- Seedorff E, Dilles J H, Proffett J M, Einaudi M T, Zurcher L, Stavast

- W J A, Johnson D A and Barton M D. 2005. Porphyry deposits: Characteristics and origin of hypogene features[J]. *Economic Geology* 100th anniversary volume, 251-298.
- She H Q, Li J W, Ma D F, Li G M, Zhang D Q, Feng C Y, Qu W J and Pan G T. 2009. Molybdenite Re-Os and SHRIMP zircon U-Pb dating of Duobuza porphyry copper deposit in Tibet and its geological implications[J]. *Mineral Deposits*, 28(6): 737-746(in Chinese with English abstract).
- Sillitoe R H. 2010. Porphyry copper systems[J]. *Econ. Geol.*, 106:3-14.
- Song Y, Yang H H, Lin B, Liu Z B, Wang Q, Gao K, Yang C and Fang X. 2017. The preservation system of epithermal deposits in South Qiangtang terrane of Central Tibetan plateau and its significance: A case study of the Tiegelongan superlarge deposit[J]. *Acta Geoscientia Sinica*, 38(5):659-669(in Chinese with English abstract).
- Sun J, Mao J W, Beaudoin G, Duan X Z, Yao F j, Ouyang H G, Wu Y, Li Y B and Meng X Y. 2017. Geochronology and geochemistry of porphyritic intrusions in the Duolong porphyry and epithermal Cu-Au district, central Tibet: Implications for the genesis and exploration of porphyry copper deposits[J]. *Ore Geology Reviews*, 80: 1004-1019.
- Sun J, Mao J W, Lin B, Yao F J, Li Y B, He W and Liu Z Q. 2019. Comparison of ore geology and ore-forming processes of ore deposits (ore spots) in Duolong area, Tibet[J]. *Mineral Deposits*, 38(5): 1159-1184(in Chinese with English abstract).
- Tang J X, Song Y, Wang Q, Lin B, Yang C, Guo N, Fang X, Yang H H, Wang Y Y, Gao K, Ding S, Zhang Z, Duan J L, Chen H H, Su D K, Feng J, Liu Z B, Wei S G, He W, Song J L, Li Y B and Wei L J. 2016. Geological characteristics and exploration model of the Tiegelongan Cu (Au-Ag) deposit: The first ten million tons metal resources of a porphyry-epithermal deposit in Tibet[J]. *Acta Geoscientia Sinica*, 37(6): 663-690(in Chinese with English abstract).
- Tang J X, Sun X G, Ding S, Wang Q, Wang Y Y, Yang C, Chen H Q, Li Y B, Li Y B, Wei L J, Zhang Z, Song J, Yang H H, Duan J L, Gao K, Fang X and Tan J Y. 2014. Discovery of the epithermal deposit of Cu (Au-Ag) in the Duolong ore concentrating area, Tibet[J]. *Acta Geoscientia Sinica*, 35(1):6-10(in Chinese with English abstract).
- Ulrich T, Gunther D and Heinrich C A. 2002. The evolution of a porphyry Cu-Au deposit, based on LA-ICP-MS analysis of fluid inclusions: Bajo de la alumbrera, Argentina[J]. *Econ. Geol.*, 97: 1889-1920.
- Wang F, He H Y, Zhu R X, Sang H Q, Wang Y L and Yang L K. 2006. Intercalibration of international and domestic  $^{40}\text{Ar}/^{39}\text{Ar}$  dating standard[J]. *Science in China: Series D*, 49: 461-470.
- Wang S, Zhao Y Y, Wang A, Li Y B, Li X S and Guo S. 2017. The study of faciesology mineralogy, fluid Inclusions and geochemical characteristics and mineralization in Nadun Cu (Au) deposit, Tibet[J]. *Acta Geologica Sinica*, 91(7):1565-1588(in Chinese with English abstract).
- Wei S G, Tang J X, Song Y, Liu Z B, Wang Q, Lin B, Wang Y Y, Fang X, Yang H H and Feng J. 2017. Zircons LA-MC-ICP-MS U-Pb ages, petrochemical, petrological and its significance of the potassium monzonitic granite porphyry from the Duolong ore concentrated district, Gaize County, Xizang(Tibet)[J]. *Geological Review*, 63(1):189-206.
- Yang C, Tang J X, Wang Y Y, Yang H H, Wang Q, Sun X G, Feng J, Yin X B, Ding S, Fang X, Zhang Z and Li Y B. 2014. Fluid and geological characteristics researches of southern Tiegelong epithermal porphyry Cu-Au deposit in Tibet[J]. *Mineral Deposits*, 33(6): 1287-1305(in Chinese with English abstract).
- Yang C, Tang J X, Beaudoin G, Song Y, Lin B, Wang Q and Fang X. 2020. Geology and geochronology of the Tiegelongan porphyry-epithermal Cu (Au) deposit, Tibet, China: Formation, exhumation and preservation history[J]. *Ore Geology Reviews*, doi. org / 10.1016/j.oregeorev.2020.103575.
- Yang Z M, Hou Z Q, Song Y C, Li Z Q, Xia D X and Pan F C. 2008. Qulong superlarge porphyry Cu deposit in Tibet: Geology, alteration and mineralization[J]. *Mineral Deposits*, 27(3): 279-318(in Chinese with English abstract).
- Yang Z M and Cooke D R. 2019. Porphyry copper deposits in China[J]. *Society of Economic Geologists, Special Publication*, 22:133-187.
- Zhang X N, Li G M, Qin K Z, Lehmann B, Li J X, Zhao J X, Cao M J and Zou X Y. 2018. Petrogenesis and tectonic setting of Early Cretaceous granodioritic porphyry from the giant Rongna porphyry Cu deposit, Central Tibet[J]. *Journal of Asian Earth Sciences*, 161: 74-92.
- Zhang Z, Chen Y C, Li Y B, Gao K, Wang Q, Li Z and Li J L. 2014. Alteration and vein systems of Duobuza gold-rich porphyry copper deposit, Tibet[J]. *Mineral Deposits*, 33(6): 1268-1286(in Chinese with English abstract).
- Zhu D C, Li S M, Cawood P A, Wang Q, Zhao Z D, Liu S A and Wang L Q. 2016. Assembly of the Lhasa and Qiangtang terranes in Central Tibet by divergent double subduction[J]. *Lithos*, 245: 7-17.
- Zhu X P, Chen H A, Ma D F, Huang H X, Li G M, Li Y B and Li Y C. 2011. Re-Os dating for the molybdenite from Bolong porphyry copper-gold deposit in Tibet, China and its geological significance[J]. *Acta Petrologica Sinica*, 27(7): 2159-2164(in Chinese with English abstract).
- Zhu X P, Chen H A, Ma D F, Huang H X, Li G M, Li Y B, Li Y C, Wei L J and Liu C Q. 2013.  $^{40}\text{Ar}/^{39}\text{Ar}$  dating of hydrothermal K-feldspar and hydrothermal sericite from Bolong porphyry Cu-Au deposit in Tibet[J]. *Mineral Deposits*, 32(5): 954-962(in Chinese with English abstract).
- Zhu X P, Chen H A, Liu H F, Ma D F, Li G M, Zhang H, Liu C Q and Wei L J. 2015. Geochronology and geochemistry of porphyries from the Naruo porphyry copper deposit Tibet and their metallogenetic significance[J]. *Acta Geologica Sinica*, 89(1): 109-128(in Chinese with English abstract).
- Zhu X P, Li G M, Chen H A, Ma D F, Zhang H, Zhang H, Liu C Q and Wei L J. 2017. Petrogenesis and metallogenetic setting of porphyries of the Duobuza porphyry Cu-Au deposit, central Tibet, China[J]. *Ore Geology Reviews*, 89: 858-875.

## 附中文参考文献

- 曹圣华, 罗小川, 唐峰林, 陈鲁根. 2004. 班公湖-怒江结合带南侧弧-盆系时空结构与演化特征[J]. 中国地质, 31(1):51-56.
- 曹圣华, 邓世权, 肖志坚, 廖六根. 2006. 班公湖-怒江结合带西段中特提斯多岛弧构造演化[J]. 沉积与特提斯地质, 26 (4):25-32.
- 陈红旗, 曲晓明, 范淑芳. 2015. 西藏改则县多龙矿集区斑岩型铜金矿床的地质特征与成矿-找矿模型[J]. 矿床地质, 34(2): 321-332.
- 陈华安, 祝向平, 马东方, 黄瀚霄, 李光明, 李玉彬, 李玉昌, 卫鲁杰, 刘朝强. 2013. 西藏波龙斑岩铜金矿床成矿年代学、岩石化学特征及其成矿意义[J]. 地质学报, 87(10):1593-1611.
- 杜德道, 曲晓明, 王根厚, 辛洪波, 刘治博. 2011. 西藏班公湖-怒江缝合带西段中特提斯洋盆的双向俯冲:来自岛弧型花岗岩锆石U-Pb年龄和元素地球化学的证据[J]. 岩石学报, 27(7):1993-2002.
- 方向, 唐菊兴, 宋扬, 杨超, 丁帅, 王艺云, 王勤, 孙兴国, 李玉彬, 卫鲁杰, 张志, 杨欢欢, 高轲, 唐攀. 2015. 西藏铁格隆南超大型浅成低温热液铜(金、银)矿床的形成时代及其地质意义[J]. 地球学报, 36(2):168-176.
- 侯可军, 李延河, 田有荣. 2009. LA-MC-ICP-MS 锆石微区原位U-Pb定年技术[J]. 矿床地质, 28(4):481-492.
- 侯增谦, 郑远川, 杨志明, 杨竹森. 2012. 大陆碰撞成矿作用:L. 冈底斯新生代斑岩成矿系统[J]. 矿床地质, 31(4):647-670.
- 李光明, 张夏楠, 秦克章, 孙兴国, 赵俊兴, 印贤波, 李金祥, 袁华山. 2015. 羌塘南缘多龙矿集区荣那斑岩-高硫型浅成低温热液Cu(Au)套合成矿:综合地质、热液蚀变及金属矿物组合证据[J]. 岩石学报, 31(8):2307-2324.
- 李金祥. 2008. 班公湖带多不杂超大型富金斑岩铜矿床的成岩成矿年代学、岩石学及高氧化岩浆-流体-成矿作用(博士学位论文)[D]. 导师:秦克章. 北京:中国科学院地质与地球物理研究所. 1-224.
- 李玉彬, 钟婉婷, 郭建慈, 秦志鹏, 张志, 李建力, 邓时强, 李玉昌. 2019. 西藏班公湖-怒江成矿带西段拿厅斑岩Cu(Au)矿床的火成岩岩石成因与成矿物质来源[J]. 岩石学报, 35(6): 1717-1737.
- 林彬, 陈毓川, 唐菊兴, 宋扬, 王勤, 冯军, 李彦波, 唐晓倩, 林鑫, 刘治博, 王艺云, 方向, 杨超, 杨欢欢, 费凡, 李力, 高轲. 2016. 西藏多龙矿集区地堡Cu(Au)矿床含矿斑岩锆石U-Pb测年、Hf同位素组成及其地质意义[J]. 地质论评, 62(6):1565-1578.
- 毛景文, 罗茂澄, 谢桂青, 刘军, 吴胜华. 2014. 斑岩铜矿床的基本特征和研究勘查新进展[J]. 地质学报, 88(12): 2153-2175.
- 乔东海, 赵元艺, 汪傲, 李玉彬, 郭硕, 李小赛, 王松. 2017. 西藏多龙矿集区地堡铜(金)矿床年代学、流体包裹体、地球化学特征及其成因类型研究[J]. 地质学报, 91(7):1542-1564.
- 曲晓明, 侯增谦, 黄卫. 2001. 冈底斯斑岩铜矿(化)带:西藏第二条“玉龙”铜矿带[J]. 矿床地质, 20(4):355-366.
- 曲晓明, 辛洪波. 2006. 藏西班公湖斑岩铜矿带的形成时代与成矿构造环境[J]. 地质通报, 25(7): 792-799.
- 芮宗瑶, 黄崇珂, 齐国明. 1984. 中国斑岩铜(钼)矿床[M]. 北京:地质出版社. 1-333.
- 余宏全, 李进文, 马东方, 李光明, 张德全, 丰成友, 屈文俊, 潘桂棠. 2009. 西藏多不杂斑岩铜矿床辉钼矿 Re-Os 和锆石 U-Pb SHRIMP 测年及地质意义[J]. 矿床地质, 28(6): 737-746.
- 宋扬, 杨欢欢, 林彬, 刘治博, 王勤, 高轲, 杨超, 方向. 2017. 青藏高原羌塘地体南缘浅成低温热液成矿系统的保存机制及其重要意义——以铁格隆南超大型矿床为例[J]. 地球学报, 38(5):659-669.
- 孙嘉, 毛景文, 林彬, 姚佛军, 李玉彬, 贺文, 刘泽群. 2019. 西藏多龙矿集区典型矿床(点)矿化特征与成矿作用对比研究[J]. 矿床地质, 38(5):1159-1184.
- 唐菊兴, 宋扬, 王勤, 林彬, 杨超, 郭娜, 方向, 杨欢欢, 王艺云, 高轲, 丁帅, 张志, 段吉琳, 陈红旗, 粟登连, 冯军, 刘治博, 韦少港, 贺文, 宋俊龙, 李彦波, 卫鲁杰. 2016. 西藏铁格隆南铜(金银)矿床地质特征及勘查模型——西藏首例千万吨级斑岩-浅成低温热液型矿床[J]. 地球学报, 37(6):663-690.
- 唐菊兴, 孙兴国, 丁帅, 王勤, 王艺云, 杨超, 陈红旗, 李彦波, 李玉彬, 卫鲁杰, 张志, 宋俊龙, 杨欢欢, 段吉琳, 高轲, 方向, 谭江云. 2014. 西藏多龙矿集区发现浅成低温热液型铜(金银)矿床[J]. 地球学报, 35(1):6-10.
- 王松, 赵元艺, 汪傲, 李玉彬, 李小赛, 郭硕. 2017. 西藏拿顿铜(金)矿床岩相学、流体包裹体和地球化学特征与成矿作用研究[J]. 地质学报, 91(7):1565-1588.
- 韦少港, 唐菊兴, 宋扬, 刘治博, 王勤, 林彬, 王艺云, 方向, 杨欢欢, 冯军. 2017. 西藏改则多龙矿集区地堡那木岗矿床钾玄质二长花岗斑岩锆石LA-MC-ICP-MS U-Pb年龄、地球化学特征及其地质意义[J]. 地质论评, 63(1):189-206.
- 杨超, 唐菊兴, 王艺云, 杨欢欢, 王勤, 孙兴国, 冯军, 印贤波, 丁帅, 方向, 张志, 李玉彬. 2014. 西藏铁格隆南浅成低温热液型-斑岩型Cu-Au矿床流体及地质特征研究[J]. 矿床地质, 33(6): 1287-1305.
- 杨志明, 侯增谦, 宋玉财, 李振清, 夏代详, 潘凤雏. 2008. 西藏驱龙超大型斑岩铜矿床: 地质、蚀变与成矿[J]. 矿床地质, 27(3): 279-318.
- 张志, 陈毓川, 唐菊兴, 李玉彬, 高轲, 王勤, 李壮, 李建力. 2014. 西藏多不杂富金斑岩铜矿床蚀变与脉体系统[J]. 矿床地质, 33(6): 1268-1286.
- 祝向平, 陈华安, 马东方, 黄瀚霄, 李光明, 李玉彬, 李玉昌. 2011. 西藏波龙斑岩铜金矿床的Re-Os同位素年龄及其地质意义[J]. 岩石学报, 27(7): 2159-2164.
- 祝向平, 陈华安, 马东方, 黄瀚霄, 李光明, 李玉彬, 李玉昌, 卫鲁杰, 刘朝强. 2013. 西藏波龙斑岩铜金矿床钾长石和绢云母<sup>40</sup>Ar/<sup>39</sup>Ar年龄及其地质意义[J]. 矿床地质, 32(5): 954-962.
- 祝向平, 陈华安, 刘鸿飞, 马东方, 李光明, 张红, 刘朝强, 卫鲁杰. 2015. 西藏拿若斑岩铜金矿床成矿年代学、岩石化学特征及其成矿意义[J]. 地质学报, 89(1):109-128.