

新疆北部大地构造演化阶段 与斑岩-浅成低温热液矿床的构造环境类型

王玉往 王京彬 龙灵利 邹 涛 王莉娟

(北京矿产地质研究院, 北京 100012)

摘要:本文系统总结了新疆北部斑岩-浅成低温热液矿床的成矿时代,按构造环境将该类矿床归为三大类型:洋-陆俯冲型、碰撞造山型、板内型,其中碰撞造山型又可分为碰撞型和后碰撞型。4类矿床的差别主要在于矿床金属元素组合,以及同期相伴出现的矿床类型不同;俯冲型斑岩矿床以斑岩Cu-Au矿-浅成低温热液Au矿组合为主,以伴有海相火山岩有关的VMS矿床和铁矿为特征;碰撞型和后碰撞型矿床以斑岩Cu-Mo-Au组合为主,伴有构造蚀变岩型复合/叠加的浅成低温热液型Au矿出现;板内型矿床以斑岩型单Mo(或Mo-Re)组合为主。斑岩矿床与浅成低温热液矿床虽为同一成矿系统,但二者基本不共生,且后者成矿时代一般晚于前者10~20 Ma。斑岩-浅成低温热液矿床的含矿岩石和成矿特征并不随构造环境类型不同而出现特征性差别。不同时期的斑岩矿床在分布上具有继承性和“同位成矿”特点,并表现出一定的分带性,从早到晚逐渐由靠近缝合带向外扩展、由线型分布逐渐趋于面型分布。

关 键 词:斑岩铜(钼)矿床;构造环境;成矿时代;矿床组合;新疆北部

中图分类号:P54;P611 **文献标志码:**A **文章编号:**1000-3657(2012)03-0695-22

新疆北部斑岩铜(钼)矿(包括斑岩铜矿、斑岩钼矿、斑岩铜金矿、斑岩铜钼金矿等,下同)发育,是全球三大斑岩铜矿带之一的中亚成矿带的一部分,在近20年来找矿取得了重大突破。前人在矿床的成矿地质特征、成矿年代和成矿类型、成矿背景、成矿机制、含矿斑岩的地质地球化学等诸多方面开展了深入研究,积累了丰富的资料,并在区域成矿规律、成矿特点和成矿动力学背景等方面进行了总结和探讨^[1-13]。然而,由于该区板块构造复杂,(早)古生代以前具明显的多陆块拼贴特点,之后的碰撞-后碰撞构造-岩浆作用发育,并显示出多构造单元(多成矿区带)、多构造阶段、多元素类型的产出特征,使人们对于斑岩矿床构造背景/成矿环境类型的认识存在很大分歧。

世界上早期发现和研究的斑岩铜(钼)矿主要在环太平洋成矿带,因此建立了比较完善和成熟的斑岩铜(钼)矿床成矿模式^[14-18]。然而近年来,中国矿床

学家发现,国内的斑岩铜(钼)矿床主要产于大陆环境,其成矿特征和成矿机制与弧环境下的斑岩铜(钼)矿床有明显的区别^[19-22],并总结出大陆环境的斑岩铜钼矿床可产于四大类型构造环境,即:晚碰撞走滑环境、后碰撞伸展环境、后造山伸展环境和非造山崩塌环境^[23]。新疆北部已发现斑岩矿床时代从晚志留世(如蒙古西铜钼矿辉钼矿 Re-Os 年龄 412 Ma^[23])到中三叠世(如白山铜钼矿辉钼矿 Re-Os 年龄 225-229 Ma^[24-26]),跨越了多个大地构造演化阶段,其成矿地质背景和构造属性有待深入系统的讨论。

由于斑岩铜(钼)矿与浅成低温热液金(银)矿成生关系密切,二者常在同一构造环境相伴产出,本文将其一起讨论。在收集和研究前人资料基础上,笔者在对新疆北部构造演化阶段进行了系统分析,通过对各成矿带、矿化集中区斑岩-浅成低温热液矿床成矿年龄和构造背景的梳理,结合本文补充的部分

地球化学测试数据,重点对 15 个代表性矿床及其有关含矿岩石和成矿物质来源特征进行了整理和对比,对新疆北部斑岩矿床产出的构造环境类型进行划分,以期对深刻认识本区该类矿床的成矿背景、成矿规律和找矿工作有所启示。

1 新疆北部大地构造演化阶段

斑岩矿床的产出特征与大地构造背景密切相关。新疆北部(大致北纬 40°以北),一般指天山(包括东天山和西天山)、准噶尔和阿尔泰地区,属于中亚造山带的一部分。该区地跨西伯利亚、哈萨克斯坦和塔里木三大一级板块构造,其演化历史以弧、增生杂岩、海山和大洋高原的增生为主,并以多块体拼贴碰撞为主要形式,这种复杂的增生过程被认为与古亚洲洋的闭合有关^[27~30]。纵观该区的构造演化历史,特别是与斑岩—浅成低温热液矿床形成有关的地质历史,大致经历了 3 个造山—成矿演化阶段:即石炭纪以前的古洋陆格局演变阶段、石炭纪晚期一二叠纪的碰撞/后碰撞阶段和三叠纪以后的中新生代盆山耦合阶段。从整个早—晚古生代古地磁资料的整理结果^[31]显示:西伯利亚克拉通与塔里木克拉通的古地磁极指示的相向运动,在泥盆纪—石炭纪(400~308 Ma)出现转折,而在二叠纪末—三叠纪初(250~240 Ma)趋于稳定(而与现今古纬度相仿)。这可能暗示了板块拼合作用的起点和终点。

1.1 北疆地区主要缝合带及洋盆闭合时限

由于新疆北部斑岩矿床大部分形成于泥盆纪—石炭纪^[11],该时期正是北疆地区板块构造活动高峰期,也是洋陆格局转变的重要时期。新疆北部晚古生代多块体的拼合并不是同时完成的,各洋盆闭合的时限也因此不同。

额尔齐斯蛇绿混杂岩带(科克森套—乔夏哈拉带),是准噶尔板块和西伯利亚板块之间的缝合带,向西与哈萨克斯坦查尔斯克蛇绿岩带相接,向东经乔夏哈拉、布尔根蛇绿岩与南蒙古蛇绿岩带相接,构成了一条规模巨大的蛇绿混杂岩带。该缝合带所代表的洋盆(斋桑洋),其洋壳俯冲可能从早志留世就已经开始,并可能延续到晚泥盆世。科克森套地区库尔吐班套蛇绿岩(辉长岩中锆石 U-Pb 年龄 364 Ma^[32])和布尔根蛇绿岩(拉斑玄武岩 SHRIMP 锆石年龄 352 Ma^[33])的形成时代在晚泥盆世末—早石炭世初,为该区洋盆打开时间。在吐尔库班套地区,早石炭世纳

林卡拉组(C_{1n})底部的磨拉石建造不整合在同碰撞期片麻状花岗岩之上;在那林卡拉地区,富含珊瑚、菊石的下世炭统那林卡拉组(C_{1n})(相当于维宪阶顶部层位)底部发育厚 170 m 余的花岗质底砾岩,与下伏中泥盆统蕴都喀拉组呈角度不整合接触^[34]。以上证据表明额尔齐斯洋盆关闭的时间在早石炭世。

东准噶尔卡拉麦里蛇绿岩带和西准噶尔的达拉布特蛇绿岩带,其两侧的构造—建造特点基本相似,不具有划分板块构造边界的意义,可能为准噶尔早泥盆世再生洋盆的洋壳残片。在卡拉麦里山见维宪阶南明水组沉积不整合在蛇绿岩套之上^[35],其南麓双井子一带相应层位的松喀尔苏组(C_{1s})为巨厚砂砾岩建造夹煤线,微角度不整合在塔木岗组(D_{3t})之上;西准噶尔,不整合在克拉玛依蛇绿岩带之上的火山磨拉石建造中辉石安山岩的锆石 SHRIMP U-Pb 年龄为 336 Ma^[36];不整合在白碱滩蛇绿岩之上的火山岩 SHRIMP U-Pb 年龄 329 Ma^[37]。因此,准噶尔洋盆闭合时间为早石炭世^[37]。

北天山古洋盆的关闭时间,一直存在较大的争议。北天山蛇绿混杂岩带沿北天山北缘断裂两侧呈 NWW-SEE 向展布,向东可断续延入东天山干沟一带。其中巴音沟蛇绿岩中辉长岩和斜长花岗岩的锆石 U-Pb 年龄为 344 Ma^[38] 和 325 Ma^[39],是北天山洋目前发现的最年轻的蛇绿岩;侵入其中的四棵树花岗岩体具钉合岩体意义,岩体中部花岗闪长岩的锆石 U-Pb 年龄为 316 Ma^[40],表明该洋盆关闭的时间在早晚石炭世之间(316~325 Ma)。

塔里木板块被动陆缘与其以北的联合拼贴体的碰撞发生在晚石炭世晚期。南天山蛇绿岩带是新疆北部一条具板块边界意义的巨型蛇绿岩带,沿蛇绿岩带北缘发育有高压—超高压变质岩,其中西南天山榴辉岩锆石变质边的 U-Pb 年龄为 319 Ma^[41],与高俊等(2006)测得蓝片岩 Rb-Sr 等时线年龄(302~313 Ma)^[42]和西邻吉尔吉斯斯坦阿特巴什榴辉岩 Sm-Nd 等时线年龄(319±4 Ma)^[40],均指示与碰撞相关的变质作用发生在晚石炭世;而该蛇绿岩带最早的钉合岩体为 300 Ma^[40],推测南天山洋的闭合时限应在 319~300 Ma。

可见,新疆北部晚古生代多块体的拼合并不是同时的,洋盆闭合时间似有由北向南逐渐变新之势。总体上在伊犁—中天山微板块以北,洋盆的相继闭合时间在晚泥盆世末到早石炭世末。新疆北部广泛

发育的 D/C 区域性不整合^[43]及区域变形和变质作用等,可能代表了这次相继拼贴事件的产物。由于拼贴碰撞的时间不同,其后碰撞的发生时间各区段也不尽相同。塔里木板块被动陆缘与其以北的联合拼贴体发生在晚石炭世晚期的碰撞,造就了北疆地区统一的新陆壳。

1.2 后碰撞的起始时限

按照 Liegeois(1998)的定义^[44],后碰撞发生在主碰撞之后,通常为陆内环境,但仍有较大的地体位移。值得说明的是,板块构造运动由洋-陆俯冲,到陆-陆碰撞,再转换为后碰撞的过程是一个连续演化过程。关于后碰撞构造阶段的岩浆活动特点,许多学者认为该以发育碱性-过碱性杂岩^[34, 45-46]、典型的“双峰”岩石组合^[46-47]、含有一定量的幔源或壳源的新生组分^[44, 48]为特点。新疆北部早石炭世和早二叠世均发育双峰式火山岩,特别是早二叠世天山—准噶尔等地区裂陷盆地中陆相偏碱性玄武质-碱性长英质火山喷发,以及以喀拉通克和黄山—香山为代表的含铜镍矿的基性-超基性侵入杂岩带的形成,标志着后岩浆碰撞活动强烈的特征。该区碱性岩类(包括碱性花岗岩、富碱花岗岩、A₂型花岗岩)主要形成于晚石炭世和早二叠世:卡拉麦里地区碱性花岗岩类的锆石 U-Pb 年龄在 302~314 Ma^[49-51],哈尔里克小铺地区碱性花岗岩、基性岩墙群时代在 290~270 Ma^[52];西准噶尔大红山富碱花岗岩的 U-Pb 锆石年龄(305 ± 4) Ma^[53];萨吾尔地区恰其海和阔依塔斯 A₂型花岗岩锆石 U-Pb 年龄分别为 291 Ma 和 298 Ma^[53];西天山达巴特 A₂ 型花岗岩锆石 U-Pb 年龄为 289 Ma^[54]。综上所述,新疆北部各地块进入后碰撞构造阶段的时间基本限定在晚石炭世—早二叠世。

当汇聚的大陆板块完全焊接在一起,开始围绕一个统一的旋转轴运动时,就进入了板内构造体制,标志着后碰撞阶段的结束^[44]。新疆北部自三叠纪之后再无大规模的岩浆活动,特别是火山活动基本绝迹;古地磁资料显示^[51]在这一时期之后,西伯利亚和塔里木板块活动基本趋于同步。标志着大致在早三叠世开始,整个新疆北部进入板内阶段。

2 新疆北部斑岩-浅成低温热液矿床的时空分布和构造类型

新疆北部斑岩-浅成低温热液矿床矿集中分布

于以下 8 个成矿带(或矿集区):东准噶尔造山系北缘的卡拉先格尔—索尔库都克斑岩铜钼矿带、东准噶尔造山系东南部的琼河坝铜钼金矿带、东准噶尔卡拉麦里金矿带、西准噶尔地块东缘的包古图铜钼金矿带、西准噶尔北部的萨吾尔金铜矿集区、吐哈地块南缘的东天山铜钼金矿带、伊犁地块北缘的博罗霍洛铜钼金矿带、伊犁地块中部的阿吾拉勒铜金矿带(图 1)。

区内主要斑岩-浅成低温热液矿床的产出时代如表 1,主要有晚志留世、晚泥盆世、早石炭世、晚石炭世、二叠纪和三叠纪等几个时期(表 1)。

2.1 卡拉先格尔—索尔库都克铜钼成矿带

该成矿带可分为东、西 2 个矿化集中区:

东部的卡拉先格尔斑岩铜矿矿集区主要有希勒克特喀腊苏和玉勒肯喀腊苏 2 个中型铜矿,卡拉先格尔、乌伦布拉克小型铜矿,以及喀腊萨依等矿点,成矿组合以单 Cu 为主,玉勒肯喀腊苏伴生 Au、Mo。与斑岩期成矿有关的斑岩体为花岗闪长斑岩、石英闪长斑岩、二长花岗斑岩等,侵入于中泥盆世及其之前的含火山岩地层,成岩成矿为中—晚泥盆世(同位素年龄集中在 374~381 Ma,表 1)。该矿集区夹于布尔根—科克森套蛇绿岩(352~364 Ma^[32, 33])和库尔提蛇绿岩(372 Ma^[99])之间,形成于蛇绿岩之前,紧邻布尔根蛇绿岩(北部)同火山期发育富 Nb 玄武岩^[100]和苦橄岩^[101],应属洋壳俯冲作用形成的大洋岛弧环境。与该成矿带同期相伴的还形成了阿尔泰山南缘的 VMS 型矿床(阿舍勒、可可塔勒、铁木尔特等)和海相火山成因铁矿床(蒙库、阿巴宫、乔夏哈拉等),一起构成同期的沟-弧-盆成矿体系,是额尔齐斯洋向北侧西伯利亚板块俯冲的产物。该成矿带向东可能与蒙古的欧玉陶勒盖—查干苏布尔加斑岩铜矿大型矿集区(365~373 Ma^[102-103])属同期构造成矿带。

西部的索尔库都克—希勒库都克矿集区,以希勒库都克斑岩中型 Mo-Cu 矿床为代表,并产有希 II 区等铜钼矿点。含矿斑岩为英安斑岩、流纹斑岩、花岗斑岩,成岩成矿时代在早石炭世末—晚石炭世初(326~329 Ma,表 1),与该矿集区索尔库都克矽卡岩型 Cu-Mo 矿(323 Ma^①)同时代产出。额尔齐斯缝合带中国境内尚未发现钉合岩体,哈萨克斯坦 Zhilandy 和 Tochka 两个“钉合岩体”的锆石 U-Pb 年龄分别为 307 Ma 和 299 Ma^[40];但库尔吐班套蛇

^①1973 项目“陆缘增生过程与成矿物质富集”课题(2007CB411302)2011 年年度汇报资料。

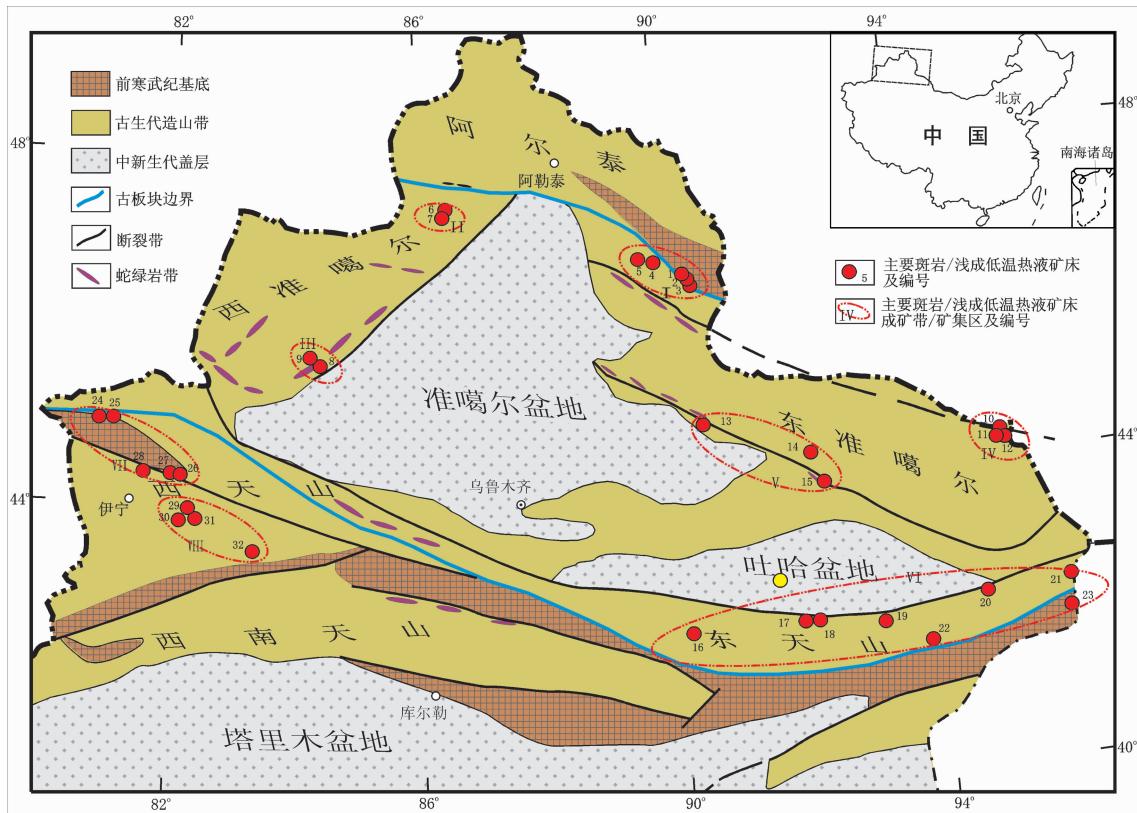


图 1 新疆北部主要斑岩-浅成低温热液矿床分布图

矿床编号:1—玉勒肯哈腊苏 Cu 矿;2—哈拉苏 Cu 矿;3—卡拉先格尔 Cu 矿;4—希勒库都克 Mo-Cu 矿;5—索尔库都克 Cu-Mo 矿;6—布尔克斯岱 Au 矿;7—阔尔真固腊 Au 矿;8—包古图 Cu-Mo(Au)矿;9—阿达依 Cu 矿;10—云英山-蒙西 Cu-Mo 矿;11—北山 Au 矿;12—和尔赛 Cu-Mo 矿;13—金山沟 Au 矿;14—双峰山 Au 矿;15—索尔巴斯套 Au 矿;16—石英滩 Au 矿;17—延东-延西 Cu 矿;18—土屋 Cu 矿;19—赤湖 Cu-Mo 矿;20—三岔口 Cu-Mo 矿;21—白山 Mo 矿;22—东戈壁 Mo 矿;23—马庄山 Au 矿;24—汗吉尕尔 Cu 矿;25—达巴特 Cu-Mo 矿;26—肯登高尔回归线 Mo 矿;27—莱历斯高尔回归线 Mo-Cu 矿;28—阿希 Au-Ag 矿;29—莫斯早特 Cu 矿;30—109Cu-Ag 矿;31—群吉 Cu 矿;32—乔霍特 Cu 矿。成矿带/矿集区编号:I—卡拉先格尔-索尔库都克;II—萨吾尔;III—包古图;IV—琼河坝;V—卡拉麦里;VI—东天山;VII—博罗霍洛;VIII—阿吾拉勒

Fig.1 Distribution of major porphyry - epithermal deposits in northern Xinjiang

Serial number of ore deposit: 1—Elekenkalasu copper deposit; 2—Kalansu copper deposit; 3—Kalaxiangeer copper deposit; 4—Xilekuduke molybdenum-copper deposit; 5—Suerkuduke copper-molybdenum deposit; 6—Buerkesidai gold deposit; 7—Kuoerzhenkuola gold deposit; 8—Baogutu copper-molybdenum deposit; 9—Adayi copper deposit; 10—Yunyinghsan-Mengxi copper-molybdenum deposit; 11—Beishan gold deposit; 12—Heersai copper-molybdenum deposit; 13—Jinshangou gold deposit; 14—Shuangfengshan gold deposit; 15—Suoerbasiato gold deposit; 16—Shiyigong gold deposit; 17—Yandong-Yanxi copper deposit; 18—Tuwu copper deposit; 19—Chihu copper-molybdenum deposit; 20—Sanchakou copper-molybdenum deposit; 21—Baishan molybdenum deposit; 22—Donggebi molybdenum deposit; 23—Mazhuangshan gold deposit; 24—Hanjiga gold deposit; 25—Dabate copper-molybdenum deposit; 26—Kendenggaoer copper-molybdenum deposit; 27—Lailisigaoer molybdenum-copper deposit; 28—Axi gold-silver deposit; 29—Mosizaote copper deposit; 30—109 copper-silver deposit; 32—Qunji copper deposit; 32—Qiaohuote copper deposit. Serial number of metallogenic belt / ore concentration area: I—Xilekuduke-Suerkuduke; II—Sawueq; III—Baogutu; IV—Qiongheba; V—Kalamaili; VI—East Tianshan; VII—Bolohuolo; VIII—Awulale

绿岩混杂岩带片麻状花岗岩的 U-Pb 锆石年龄为 355 Ma^[32], 可能代表蛇绿岩俯冲至消减带就位时的年龄, 推测该洋盆闭合时代可能较早, 据地层角度不整合推断^[34], 可能在早石炭世。因此, 该区斑岩-矽卡岩矿床形成于碰撞-后碰撞环境, 明显晚于卡拉先格尔地区的俯冲型斑岩铜矿(374~381 Ma), 空间位

置也略远离布尔根(—额尔齐斯—科克森套)蛇绿岩带, 为额尔齐斯洋盆闭合后准噶尔陆块与西伯利亚板块碰撞(在准噶尔一侧)的产物。

2.2 东天山斑岩-浅成低温热液型铜钼金矿成矿带

东天山古生代造山带夹于吐哈地块和中天山地块之间, 在空间上可分为北(吐哈盆地南缘)、中(康

表1 新疆北部部分斑岩-浅成低温热液矿床的成岩成矿年代

Table 1 Rock-forming and ore-forming epochs of part of porphyry-epithermal deposits in northern Xinjiang

成矿区带(矿集区)	矿床名称	主要矿种(规模)	成岩年龄/Ma	成矿年龄/Ma
I. 卡拉先格尔—索尔库都克	喀腊苏	Cu(中型), 伴生Au	375.2、381 ^[7,55]	376.9、378.3 ^[7,56]
	卡拉先格尔	Cu(小型)	390.2、393.3 ^[57]	
	玉勒肯喀腊苏	Cu(中型), 伴生Au、Mo	381.6 ^[58]	373.9 ^[13]
	喀腊萨依	Cu(矿点)	376 ^[55]	
	希勒库都克	Mo-Cu(中型)	329.2 ^[59]	327.1 ^[59]
II. 萨吾尔	阔尔真阔腊	Au(中型)	347 ^[60]	332、333 ^[61]
	布尔克斯岱	Au(中型)	347 ^[60]	336、337 ^[61]
	罕哲尕能	Cu-Au(小型)	335、345 ^[62]	
III. 包古图	包古图Cu矿	Cu-Au-Mo(大型), 伴生Ag	311.4 ^[63] , 309.9 ^[64] , 312.3 ^[65]	310、316.0 ^[65,66]
	阿达依	Cu-Mo(矿点)		312 ^[1]
IV. 琼河坝	蒙西	Cu-Mo(中型)	411.7 ^[67] 、412.7 ^[68]	411.6 ^[23]
	和尔赛	Cu-Mo(小型)	404.9、411.1 ^[69]	
	淖毛湖北山	Au(小型)		346 ^[67]
V. 卡拉麦里	双峰山	Au(中型)	C1(火山岩)	274 ^[70]
	金山沟	Au(中型)	C1(火山岩)	267 ^[71]
VI. 东天山	土屋	Cu(特大型), 伴生Au、Ag	333~356 ^[72,73]	322.7~347 ^[73,75]
	延东	Cu(特大型), 伴生Au、Mo、Ag	333、338.3 ^[72,76]	322.7 ^[74]
	延西	Cu-Mo(小型), 伴生Au、Ag		326.2 ^[77]
	赤湖	Cu-Mo(小型)	322 ^[78] , 329.44、330.22 ^[79]	
	三岔口	Cu-Mo(中型)	278 ^[80] , 276 ^[81]	
	马庄山	Au(大型)	301~303 ^[82]	298 ^[82]
	石英滩	Au-(Ag)中型	261~293 ^[83] , 287 ^[84]	244、276、288 ^[83]
	白山	Mo(大型)	239 ^[85]	225~233 ^[24] , 229 ^[85] , 227.8 ^[86]
	东戈壁	Mo(特大型)	228 ^[87]	
VII. 博罗霍洛	莱历斯高尓	Mo-Cu(小型)	362、350±15 ^[88] , 346 ^[89]	359、379.9 ^[88,90]
	3571	Cu(小型), 伴生Ag	354 ^[89]	
	阿希	Au-Ag	363.2 ^[91]	340 ^[83]
	肯登高尓	Cu-Mo(小型)	314 ^[92]	313.9 ^[92]
	科克赛	Cu-Mo(矿点)	317 ^[2]	
VIII. 阿吾拉勒	达巴特	Cu-Mo(小型)	315.9、278.7 ^[83] , 288.9 ^[54]	301±20 ^[94]
	莫斯早特	Cu(小型)	256 ^[95] , 248±12 ^[83]	242.6 ^[83]
	群吉萨依	Cu(小型)	260.8、274.68 ^[83]	255 ^[96]
	圆头山	Cu(矿点)	290 ^[97]	
	松树沟	Cu-Au(矿点)	298 ^[98]	286 ^[98]

古尔塔格)、南(阿齐山-雅满苏)3个构造-地层(岩浆)-成矿带^[106],经历了泥盆纪古大洋形成、早石炭世俯冲造山、晚石炭世—早二叠世碰撞造山、中晚二叠世陆内逆冲变形等构造阶段^[107],而该区零星出现的三叠纪岩浆活动和成矿事件,可能属于印支期克拉通内部调整阶段的产物^[108],由于缺少广泛和大面积地质体(尤其火山岩)出露,本文赞同其隶属板内构造阶段的认识。该区斑岩-浅成低温热液矿床也分别属于上述3个成矿带不同构造演化阶段。

吐哈盆地南缘的土屋—延东斑岩铜矿矿集区:是目前新疆最大的斑岩铜矿矿集区,包括土屋、延东2个超大型铜矿和延西、赤湖、玲珑等小型铜(钼)

矿、矿点,成矿组合以单Cu为主,可伴生Au、Ag、Mo。与斑岩期成矿有关的斑岩体为斜长花岗斑岩、闪长斑岩等,侵入于早石炭世及其以前的地层,成岩成矿时代为早石炭世(同位素年龄集中在325~356 Ma,表1),伴生一套与洋壳俯冲有关的岛弧岩浆岩组合埃达克岩-高镁安山岩-富Nb玄武岩组合^[109]。早石炭世的康古尔洋盆可能存在向北和向南的双向俯冲^[107],土屋—延东斑岩铜矿的形成被认为是康古尔洋向北俯冲的产物^[110],小热泉子矿床的早期VMS矿化(339 Ma^[111])应为与之配套的弧内盆地形成^[112];向南俯冲则可能造成阿齐山—雅满苏地区海相火山沉积-同期(或后期)岩浆热液叠加的铁(铜)矿(如

①1973项目“陆缘增生过程与成矿物质富集”课题(2007CB411302)2011年年度汇报资料。

②国家三〇五项目“大型斑岩型铜(钼、金)矿床预测和靶区评价技术与应用研究”(2006BAB07B01)课题2011年年度总结报告。

雅满苏铁矿、沙泉子铁铜矿等),由于形成于海水较浅的滨海环境,VMS 矿床不发育。

晚石炭世之后,该区抬升为陆相沉积,大面积 I 型花岗岩分布,表明洋盆已经闭合进入碰撞-后碰撞时期^[106,107];该期主要在缝合带南侧形成了一套浅成低温热液型 Au 矿(如石英滩、马庄山等),其成矿作用与早期火山活动之后的次火山岩浆热液活动有关,成矿年龄普遍晚于成岩年龄和同阶段斑岩矿床(可达 10~20 Ma,与国内外该类矿床特点一致),成矿时代在 244~298 Ma(表 1);三岔口小型铜钼矿床也形成于该构造期,其含矿的花岗闪长斑岩同位素年龄在 276~278 Ma(表 1),矿区发育同期的碱长花岗岩;该成矿带北侧吐哈盆地内卡拉塔格地区的红山矿床,为一小型斑岩-(高硫化)浅成低温热液型铜金矿床^[113],也可能是这一时期(或者更晚的板内期)岩浆活动的产物。之后,由于陆内俯冲推覆和走滑剪切构造运动,形成一系列剪切带与浅成低温热液型复合的金矿带(康古尔、红石等剪切带型 Au 矿,时限较宽,主成矿阶段为 261.0~252.5 Ma^[114]),与稍早的浅成低温热液金矿具有时间、空间和物质来源方面的继承性。

该成矿带印支期形成了颇具特色的斑岩钼矿成矿集中区,目前已发现白山、东戈壁 2 处大型、超大型 Mo 矿床,是新疆北部最具找矿潜力的斑岩钼矿成矿带。其成矿元素组合以单钼(或铼钼)为特点,不伴生铜和金,成矿与斑状花岗岩、二长花岗斑岩有关,成岩成矿时代均为早三叠世(225~229 Ma,表 1),属板内构造阶段的产物^[86],空间上出现在阿齐山—雅满苏(即南带)的南部,更加远离缝合带和靠近中天山古陆。

2.3 西天山博罗霍洛斑岩-浅成低温热液型铜-钼-金矿成矿带

该成矿带至少存在 3 期斑岩-浅成低温热液成矿作用:

晚泥盆世末—早石炭世成矿期,已发现的主要有莱历斯高、东图津等小型斑岩铜钼矿床和 3 571 等矿点,并发现有哈勒尕提矽卡岩型铜矿,在吐拉苏盆地则产有新疆最大的阿希—伊尔曼德浅成低温热液型金矿集区。该期成矿元素组合为 Cu-Au-Mo,含矿斑岩为花岗闪长斑岩、花岗斑岩、石英闪长玢岩等,成岩成矿年龄集中在 340~362 Ma(表 1),与巴音沟蛇绿岩中辉长岩(344 Ma^[38])同期或略早,

阿希金矿区还发育有与洋壳俯冲有关的岛弧岩浆岩组合(埃达克岩-高镁安山岩组合)^[109]。矿床的形成应与巴音沟洋向南俯冲有关^[4],矿床出产于缝合带的南侧,即主动大陆边缘一侧。与之相伴产出的阿吾拉勒地区的海相火山沉积-同期(或后期)岩浆热液叠加的铁(铜)矿(如备战、查岗诺尔、智博等铁矿),与东天山地区雅满苏带铁矿形成环境类似,即由于处于海水较浅的滨海环境,VMS 矿床不发育。

晚石炭世成矿期,产有科克赛、肯登高尓等小型铜钼矿床,成矿元素组合为 Cu-Mo,含矿斑岩为花岗闪长斑岩,成岩成矿年龄集中在 314~317 Ma(表 1)。明显晚于巴音沟蛇绿岩,亦略晚于四棵树“钉合岩体”(316 Ma^[40]),应为碰撞-后碰撞期形成。

该矿集区稍晚还产出了达巴特小型斑岩铜钼矿床,含矿的花岗斑岩 U-Pb 同位素年龄为 279 Ma^[93]、289 Ma^[54],成矿时代为(301±20)Ma^[94],与成岩年龄在误差范围内一致,表明成岩成矿时代应为早二叠世。达巴特含矿斑岩为花岗斑岩、流纹斑岩,具有 A₂ 型花岗岩特征^[93],其出现标志着该矿床的形成已进入后碰撞阶段。值得注意的是,在缝合带北侧的阿拉套山地区,产出了一套与 S 型有关的 W-Sn 矿(如喀孜别克、祖鲁洪等),成岩成矿年龄在 260~290 Ma^[115~116],略晚于 A₂ 型岩浆活动之后,属于后碰撞阶段地壳熔融作用的产物。

2.4 西天山阿吾拉勒次火山热液-(准)斑岩型铜成矿带

该成矿带矿床主要分布于西天山地块中部的阿吾拉勒地区,产有群吉、群吉萨依、莫斯早特、穷布拉克、圆头山、松树沟等小型铜矿或矿点,含矿岩体为花岗(闪长)斑岩、石英钠长斑岩、闪长玢岩、辉绿玢岩等,同期碱性玄武岩、碱长花岗岩类发育,矿床属与早期火山作用有关的次火山热液-(准)斑岩型铜矿,成岩成矿时代为二叠纪(同位素年龄在 256~298 Ma,表 1),晚于该区达巴特 A₂ 型花岗岩出现,应属后碰撞构造阶段的产物。

2.5 西准噶尔北部萨吾尔浅成低温热液-浅成岩构造蚀变岩型金(铜)矿集区

该矿集区主要产有阔尔真阔腊、布尔克斯岱等 2 个中型金矿,并发现有罕哲尕能斑岩铜金(钼)小型矿床^[62]。其中阔尔真阔腊为浅成低温热液型 Au 矿^[60~61,144],而相邻的布尔克斯岱 Au 矿,笔者考查研究结果认为属浅成低温热液型与构造蚀变岩型金矿

的复合型。含矿斑岩有花岗斑岩、英安斑岩、石英斑岩、花岗闪长岩、闪长玢岩等,均侵入于中泥盆统萨吾尔山组(D_{2S}),成岩成矿为早石炭世(同位素年龄集中在332~347 Ma,表1)。

该矿集区位于科克森套缝合带南部,其成矿时代晚于吐尔库班套蛇绿岩(355 Ma^[32]),而早于阔依塔斯、恰其海等A型碱长花岗岩(291~298 Ma^[53]),与塔尔哈巴台山—萨吾尔山一系列钙碱性系列的I型花岗岩(347~321 Ma^[40])同期,应为碰撞期构造活动的产物。

2.6 西准噶尔包古图斑岩铜(金钼)矿集区

矿集区产有包古图大型铜矿和阿达依等矿点,以及包古图Au矿等,成矿与闪长斑岩、花岗闪长斑岩有关,成矿元素组合为Cu-Mo-Au,成岩成矿时代为晚石炭世(同位素年龄在310~318 Ma,表1),明显晚于西准噶尔地区最年轻的克拉玛依蛇绿岩(332 Ma^[36]),亦晚于侵入西准噶尔增生杂岩中最新的花岗岩(锆石U-Pb年龄为318 Ma^[40]),说明该区矿床不是产于俯冲环境,而是形成于洋盆闭合之后的碰撞-后碰撞期。该成矿期在西邻哈萨克斯特境内产出有科翁腊德、阿克斗卡(成矿花岗闪长斑岩锆石SHIRMP年龄(327.5 ± 1.9)Ma^[117]、博尔雷(辉钼矿Re-Os年龄(315.6 ± 5.9)Ma^[117]等巨型斑岩铜钼矿床,是中亚造山带最重要的斑岩铜钼矿成矿带之一。

2.7 东准噶尔琼河坝铜(钼金)矿集区

该区为近年来找矿发现较多的成矿集中区,目前已发现有蒙西中型铜钼矿,以及和尔赛、铜华岭、琼河坝、桑南等小型斑岩型铜矿或矿点,以及淖毛湖北山等浅成低温热液Au矿、宝山等矽卡岩或海相火山岩型Fe(-Cu)矿。斑岩矿床以Cu-Mo组合为主,含矿斑岩为闪长玢岩、花岗闪长斑岩、英云闪长斑岩、二长花岗斑岩等,成岩成矿时代为早泥盆—晚志

留世(同位素年龄集中在405~412 Ma,表1)。矿床的形成可能与扎河坝蛇绿岩洋盆(形成时间较长,晚期的部分熔融年龄在400~406 Ma^[118])的闭合有关。

2.8 卡拉麦里浅成低温热液(金)成矿带

该矿集区产有双峰山、金山沟2个中型金矿和索尔巴斯套小型金矿,均为低硫化型浅成低温热液金矿,矿化均产于侵入到下石炭统巴塔玛依内山组的次火山流纹斑岩、花岗斑岩中,成矿与早期火山机构有密切空间关系。该类矿床的成矿年龄在267~274 Ma(表1),明显晚于卡姆斯特碱性花岗岩带(302~314 Ma^[49-51])出现,应属板块拼贴完成、后碰撞伸展之后形成,与东天山地区的石英滩(244~288 Ma,表1)、马庄山(298 Ma,表1)等浅成低温热液金矿、西天山阿吾拉勒地区次火山热液-(准)斑岩型Cu矿(243~286 Ma,表1)的时代相仿,表明该期这类与次火山岩有关的矿床具面型分布特征。

综上所述,新疆北部斑岩-浅成低温热液型矿床明显产于4类(或3类)构造环境:俯冲期(Cu-Au型为主,可出现/伴生Mo)、碰撞-后碰撞期(Cu-Mo-Au型)、板内期(单Mo型),其中碰撞-后碰撞期可进一步分为碰撞期和后碰撞期,二者为连续演化、界线不截然清晰。各构造类型矿床主要特点如表2。在某一成矿带或矿集区,从早到晚,有从Cu-Au到Mo的演化趋势;它们均沿早期缝合带分布,但分布上有从早到晚逐渐向其中一侧扩展、由线型分布向面型分布扩展的趋势。

3 四类斑岩-浅成低温热液矿床的对比

3.1 有关岩石特征

新疆北部斑岩-浅成低温热液矿床有关岩石主要为酸性岩类,但也有部分为中(-中酸)性的闪长

表2 新疆北部斑岩-浅成低温热液矿床的构造类型及特点

Table 2 Tectonic type and characteristics of porphyry-epithermal deposits in northern Xinjiang

构造类型 (期)	主要构造/岩浆活动 阶段标志	矿床系列特点	相伴出现的矿床组合	矿床实例
俯冲型	与蛇绿岩同期或略早,早于钉合岩体	斑岩 Cu-(Au-Mo)-浅成低温热液 Au(-Ag)	VMS型(同期或略早)、海相火山喷流沉积-叠加型铁铜(稍晚)	卡拉先格尔、喀腊苏、玉勒肯喀腊苏,土耳其; 阿尔真锢腊克; 阔尔真锢腊
碰撞型	与钉合岩体同期,早于碱性岩	斑岩 Cu-Mo-Au-浅成低温热液 Au	浅成低温热液与脉岩构造蚀变岩复合型 Au矿	包古图、阿达依,希勒库都克、索尔库都克; 阿拉尔
后碰撞型	晚于A ₂ 型花岗岩,早于大面积区域火山活动停止	斑岩 Mo-Cu-次火山热液 Cu-浅成低温热液 Au	碱性岩有关 Sn矿(较早)、S型花岗岩有关 W-Sn矿,剪切带型 Au矿(较晚)	达巴特,三岔口,莫斯早特、群吉; 石英滩、马庄山,金山沟、索尔巴斯套
板内型	晚于火山活动休止	斑岩 Mo	(可伴有造山型 Au矿、与 S型花岗岩有关的 W-Sn矿)	白山、东戈壁

(玢)岩、花岗闪长斑岩,西天山阿吾拉勒地区的次火山热液型铜矿还有辉绿(玢)岩等基性岩类(图 2)。各构造期矿床的岩石演化序列不尽相同:俯冲期常有从酸性向中性、基性岩演化趋势,如蒙西矿区早期为花岗闪长岩,之后为含矿的花岗闪长斑岩(习惯上称为斜长花岗斑岩)、二长花岗斑岩,更后期有辉长岩、闪长岩、闪长玢岩、钾长花岗斑岩等岩株及辉绿岩与闪长玢岩等脉岩^[23]。碰撞和后碰撞期矿床一般具有基性-中性-酸性的变化规律,含矿岩石一般为演化晚期的小岩体,如希勒库都克矿床,矿区发育一系列脉岩,从早到晚有辉绿岩、安山玢岩、闪长岩、英安斑岩、流纹斑岩、正长岩等,矿化与英安-流纹斑岩脉/岩株有关^[119]。板内期斑岩 Mo 矿床的岩性单一,均为酸性的花岗斑岩类,无明显演化特征。

选择新疆北部不同构造阶段的 13 个典型矿床,与蒙古查干苏布尔加晚泥盆世斑岩铜钼矿(辉钼矿 Re-Os 等时线年龄 370 Ma^[104, 105])和阿林诺尔早三叠世斑岩 Mo-Cu 矿床(辉钼矿 Re-Os 等时线年龄 227.7 ± 3.1 Ma^[120],但可能为俯冲期产物^[121])一起,共收集 15 个典型矿床相关岩石地球化学数据,重新用相同标准处理、计算和作图(图 3~5)。

在岩石类型上,区内主要矿床含矿岩石组合多为酸性岩(即花岗岩类,图 3-a),蒙西、包古图、马庄

山的部分样品落入石英闪长岩、闪长岩区,喀腊苏、查干苏布尔加部分样品落入正长岩区;在 $\text{SiO}_2-\text{K}_2\text{O}$ 图上(图 3-b),多数样品为高钾、中钾钙碱性系列,喀腊苏、查干苏布尔、莱历斯高尔、石英滩、马庄山等矿区部分样品可落入钾玄岩区,而土屋、三岔口、白山等可落入拉斑玄武岩系列;绝大多数矿区岩石均表型为准铝质和过铝质的 I 型和 S 型花岗岩类(图 3-c,d),莱历斯高尔、达巴特等地区可出现 A 型花岗岩;在埃达克岩类判别图上(图 3-e,f),土屋、查干苏布尔加的样品落入埃达克岩区,蒙西、包古图、希勒库都克、三岔口、莫斯早特等矿区也有部分样品落入埃达克岩区,而喀腊苏、莱历斯高尔、达巴特、石英滩、马庄山、双峰山等地区则无样品落入埃达克岩区。由此可见,不同构造阶段各斑岩-浅成低温热液矿床的岩石类型、系列等特征并不一致,表现出不同的岩石地球化学特征,但并不随构造阶段演化出现规律性变化。

同样,不同构造阶段矿床的岩石微量元素和稀土元素特征也未表现出明显的差别,如稀土配分曲线(图 4)多为向右缓倾斜,铕异常也不十分明显。较为明显的差别是达巴特、双峰山和东戈壁矿区,表现为稀土配分曲线较平缓、负铕异常较强烈的特征,可能与 A 型花岗岩有一定关系。

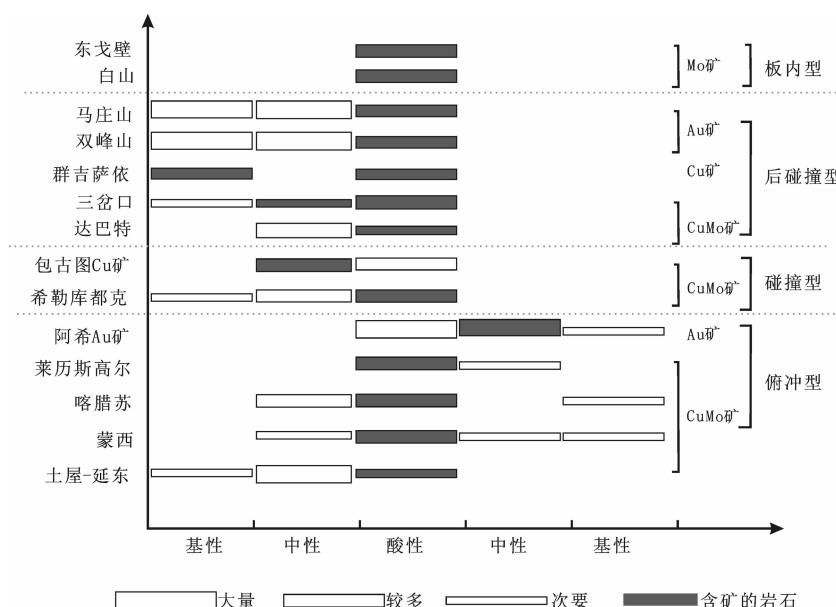
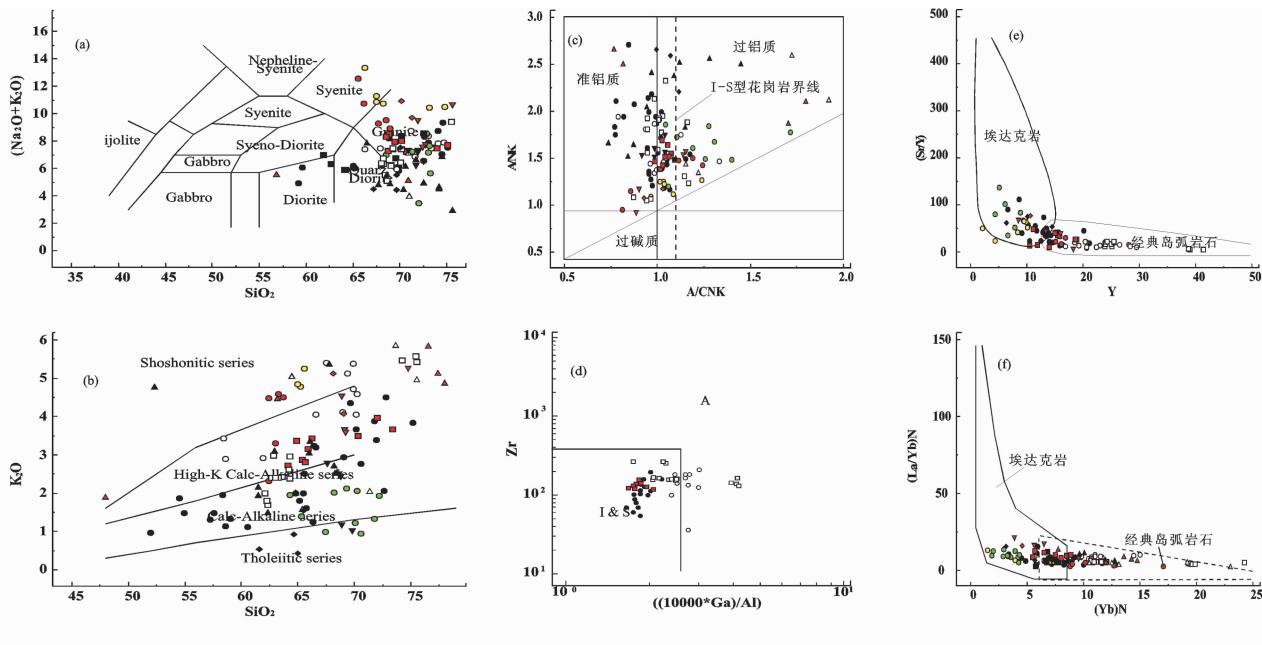


图 2 北疆地区部分斑岩-浅成低温热液矿床含矿岩系组合示意图
Fig.2 Sketch map showing host rock association of part of porphyry-epithermal deposits in northern Xinjiang



•蒙西，●喀腊苏，○莱历斯高爾，●土屋，●查干苏布尔加；■包古图，●希勒库都克；□达巴特，◆三岔口，◆莫斯早特；▲石英滩，△马庄山，△双峰山；▼白山，▼阿林诺尔

图3 新疆北部斑岩-浅成低温热液矿床相关岩石地球化学图解

(底图分别据:a—Middlemost (1994)^[122];b—Rollinson (1993)^[123];c—Maniar and Piccoli (1989)^[124];d—Whalen et al. (1987)^[125];e—Defant and Drummond (1990)^[126];f—Drummond et al., 1996^[127]
各矿床原始数据来自文献[23, 59, 89, 93, 105, 121, 128–136])

Fig.3 Petro-geochemical diagrams of related rocks of porphyry-epithermal deposits in northern Xinjiang
(Base map after: a— Middlemost (1994)^[122]; b— Rollinson (1993)^[123]; c— Maniar and Piccoli (1989)^[124]; d— Whalen et al. (1987)^[125]; e— Defant and Drummond (1990)^[126]; f— Drummond et al., 1996^[127]). Data source of each deposit from references [23, 59, 89, 93, 105, 121, 128–136])

一系列构造环境判别图(图5)显示,除莱历斯高爾、达巴特地区的岩石落入后碰撞花岗岩区外,其余均为“火山弧”花岗岩(图5-b~5-f),显然与实际产出背景不能吻合;在Bechelor(1985)的R₁-R₂图上(图5-a),石英滩等地区样品竟落入“幔源”花岗岩,而三叠纪的白山花岗岩竟落入“碰撞前”花岗岩区。可见,经典的构造环境判别图不宜直接简单应用于新疆北部斑岩-浅成低温热液矿区的岩石。

3.2 成矿物质来源特征

由于矿床的一般地质特征,如矿体、矿石、矿化阶段、矿化分带、围岩蚀变、流体包裹体及成矿物物理化学条件等,与矿床类型、围岩条件、成矿机制,以及成矿深度等因素密切相关^[2,4,6,7,11,13],而与不同构造阶段并无直接关系,本节只讨论有关的成矿物质来源特征。

从可收集到的矿石S、Re同位素资料(图7)来看,主要成矿物质硫和Re的来源仍不随构造阶段演化而变化。各矿床硫同位素的变化范围不大,表明来源单一,但可偏离0值较大范围,说明成矿均存在

地幔以外的硫源加入。辉钼矿Re的含量似乎与不同构造块体有一定关系,西天山地区俯冲期的莱历斯高爾、碰撞期的肯登高爾、后碰撞期的达巴特,均显示出低Re特点(均<100×10⁻⁶,达巴特<10×10⁻⁶),主要为地壳来源,而准噶尔地块周边的其他各构造阶段矿床Re含量多>100×10⁻⁶(部分样品大于1 000×10⁻⁶),应属于壳幔混合来源。

不同构造阶段矿床的矿石铅同位素特征如图7,大多数矿床样品点落在地幔和造山带增长线之间,表明这类斑岩-浅成低温热液矿床矿石铅是地幔铅和地壳铅的混合物,与含矿岩浆来源一致。阿希金矿和三岔口铜钼矿的²⁰⁷Pb/²⁰⁴Pb值变化较大,表明铅混合的均一性较差。矿床铅同位素特征也并不随构造阶段演化而出现相应的变化。

4 相关问题的讨论

(1)由于新疆北部的地质构造以多块体拼贴为特征,不同块体具有不同的构造-岩浆演化路线,各

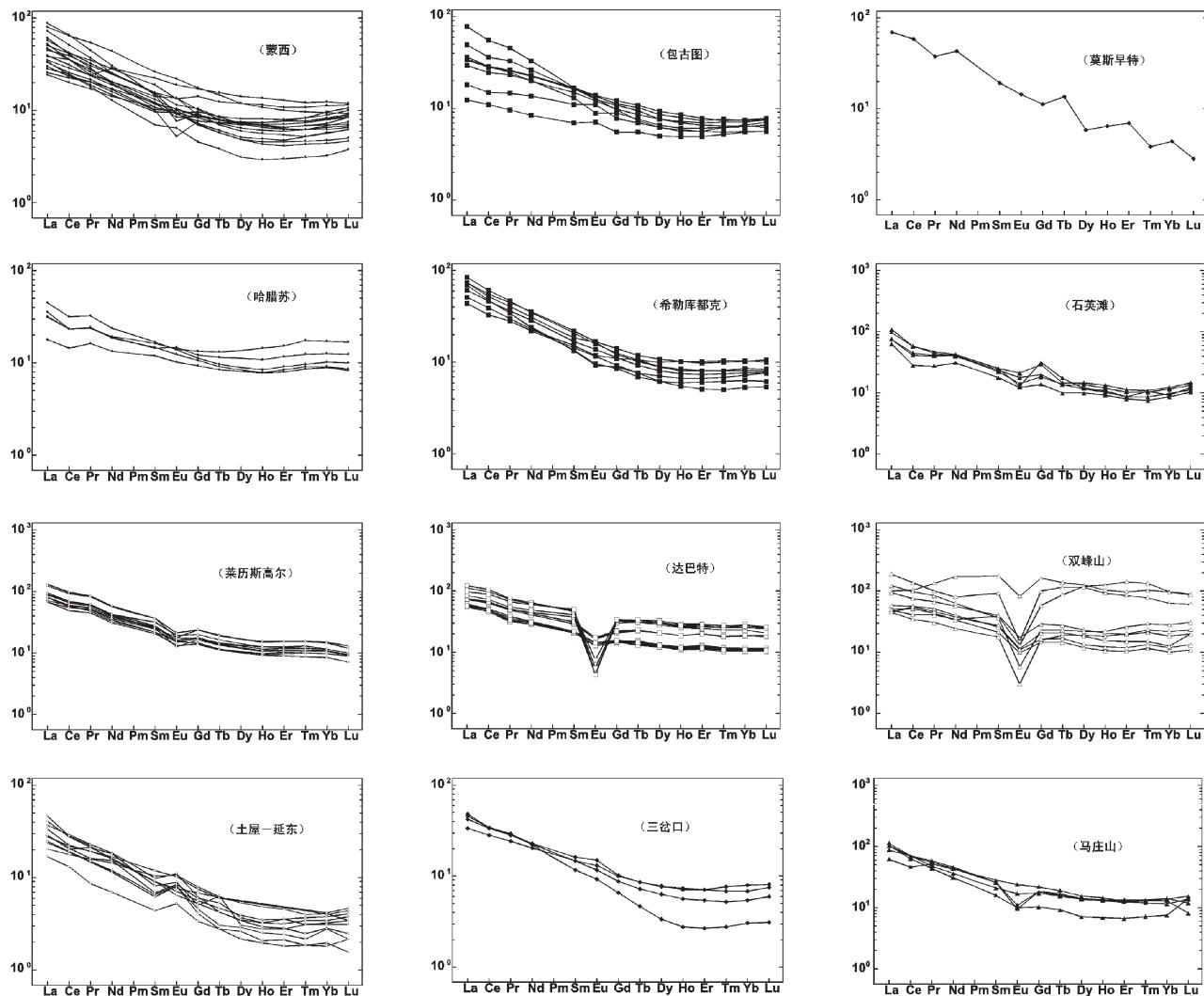


图 4 新疆北部斑岩-浅成低温热液矿床相关岩石稀土配分曲线
(稀土标准化值据 Boynton(1984)^[137]。原始数据来源同图 3)

Fig.4 Chondrite-normalized REE patterns of related rocks of porphyry-epithermal deposits in northern Xinjiang
(Chondrite-normalized values after Boynton (1984)^[137]; data from the same sources as in Fig. 3)

块体之间构造事件并不同步。同时,由于构造-岩浆活动易于在早期构造部位继续活动,因而不同构造期的斑岩矿床在分布多表现为继承性和在同一成矿带“同位成矿”特点,即沿板块缝合带两侧分布特征。如东天山地区,沿康吉尔缝合带两侧分别产出了土屋—延东早石炭世岛弧型斑岩铜矿、二叠纪后碰撞斑岩 Cu 矿(三岔口等)和浅成低温热液-造山型 Au 矿(石英滩等)、三叠纪板内型斑岩钼矿;(东)准噶尔北缘,沿额尔齐斯缝合带南侧产出了卡拉先格尔中—晚泥盆世岛弧型斑岩铜矿、希勒库都克石炭纪碰撞型斑岩-矽卡岩 Mo-Cu 矿、二叠纪后碰撞浅成低温热

液-造山型(和/或构造蚀变岩型)Au 矿,等等。

(2) 成矿演化与基底有关,成矿物质来源和岩浆源区能反映出基底的不同。前面对 4 个构造期的 15 个斑岩、浅成低温热液矿床的含矿斑岩进行岩石地球化学整理结果表明,几乎所含矿斑岩都有 Nd、Ta、Ti 亏损,都落入“岛弧花岗岩”区;关于岩石系列,既有钙碱性系列,也有高钾钙碱性系列,少数还表现出钾玄岩系列特征;均可以有埃达克质岩石。对比分析岩石的 Sr、Nd 同位素(图 8)发现,含矿岩石的地球化学特征可能与地壳基底有一定关系。如西天山地区的分别代表俯冲期的莱历斯高尓、碰撞期

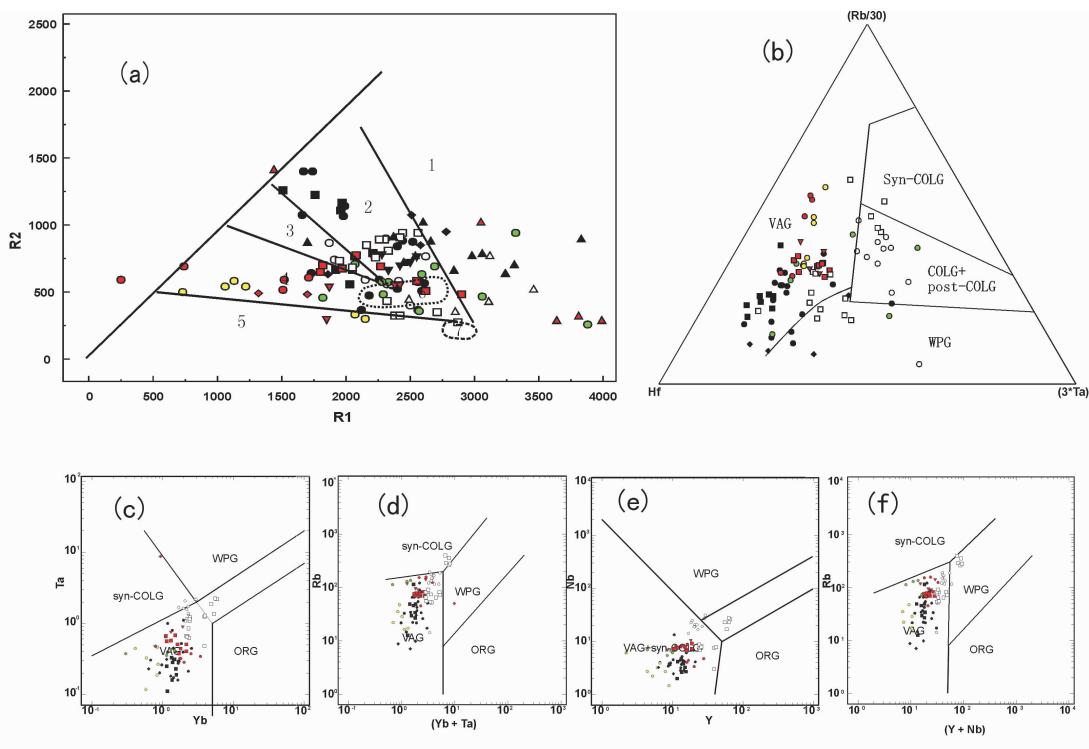


图 5 新疆北部斑岩-浅成低温热液矿床岩石构造环境判别图

底图分别来自:a—Bechelor(1985)^[123];b—Harris et al. (1986)^[138];c, d, e, f—Pearce et al. (1984)^[139]。原始数据来源同图3。图5-a:1—地幔分异,2—碰撞前,3—碰撞后,4—造山晚期,5—非造山,6—同碰撞,7—造山后;

图 b~f:VAG—火山弧花岗岩;COLG—碰撞花岗岩;ORG—洋脊花岗岩;WPG—板内花岗岩

Fig.5 Maps for discriminating tectonic settings of related rocks of porphyry-epithermal deposits in northern Xinjiang

Base maps after: a— Bechelor (1985)^[123]; b— Harris et al. (1986)^[138]; c, d, e and f— Pearce et al. (1984)^[139]; data from the same sources as in Fig. 3. In map 5a: 1—Mantle differentiation, 2—Pre-collision, 3—Post-collision, 4—Late orogen, 5—Orogen, 6—Syn-collision, 7—Post-orogen. In maps 5b to 5f: VAG— Volcanic arc granite, COLG— Collision granite, ORG— Ocean ridge granite, WPG— Intraplate granite

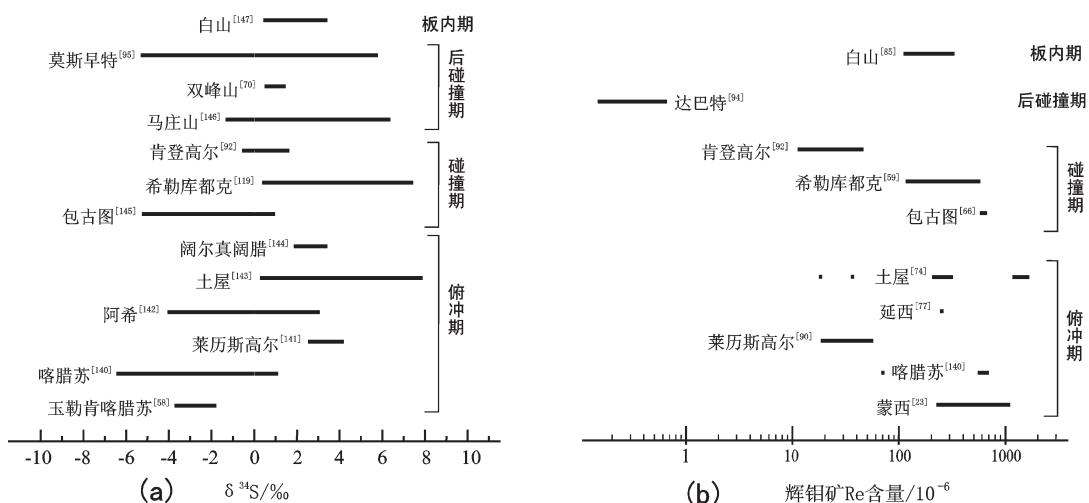
图 6 新疆北部部分斑岩-浅成低温热液矿床的硫同位素(a)和辉钼矿 Re 含量(b)
(矿床名称后的[]为文献来源)

Fig.6 Sulfur isotopic data (a) and Re content of molybdenite (b) from some porphyry-epithermal deposits in northern Xinjiang

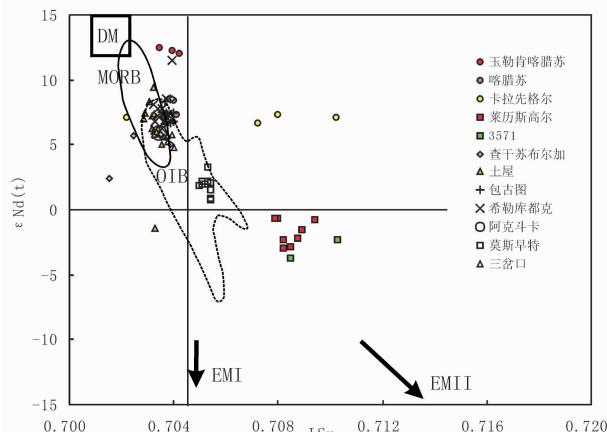


图 7 新疆北部部分斑岩—浅成低温热液矿床的铅同位素组成
(资料来源:喀腊苏^[148],土屋^[149],莱历斯高尓^[92],3571^[140],阿希^[150],北山^[151],
包古图^[152],三岔口^[153],莫斯早特^[95],双峰山^[70],马庄山^[154],白山^[155])

Fig.7 Lead isotopic composition of part of porphyry–epithermal deposits in northern Xinjiang

(Data source: Kalasu^[148], Tuwu^[149], Lailisigaoer^[92], 3571^[140], Axi^[150], Beishan^[51], Baogutu^[152], Sanchakou^[153], Mosizaote^[95], Shuangfengshan^[70],
Mazhuangshan^[154], Baishan^[155])

的达巴特、后碰撞期的莫斯早特,比其他地区同构造期的岩石具有相对较弱的地幔物质添加,如莱历斯高尓含矿斑岩的微量元素表现为“后碰撞”和板内构造环境特征,其 ϵ_{Nd} 值表现为负值,辉钼矿 Re 值低于其他地区 1~5 个数量级。这可能反映出西天山地块的结晶基底与准噶尔、东天山北缘等基底的差异。

(3) 关于找矿潜力。以前认为斑岩铜(钼)矿主要发育于到岛弧(陆缘弧)环境,西藏、秦岭等地区矿床的发现和研究,使人们认识到大陆环境斑岩矿床的重要性。新疆北部不仅俯冲期斑岩铜矿普遍发育,近年来的找矿发现表明,碰撞期和板内期的斑岩矿床同样有巨大找矿潜力,尤其是东天山地区以东戈壁、白山为代表的斑岩 Mo 矿的发现,可能表明阿齐山—雅满苏成矿带南缘为一巨大的印支期 Mo 成矿带。该区目前发现的后碰撞期斑岩铜矿相对较少、规模较小,值得开展“缺位”找矿。另外需要注意的是,该期斑岩成矿作用可能伴有同期的与 S 型花岗岩浆作用有关的 W–Mo–Sn 矿,在该区西邻的哈萨克斯坦境内和东邻的蒙古境内这类矿床较多,如哈萨克斯坦的东科翁腊德矿床(Re–Os 年龄 295 Ma^[117])和阿克沙套矿床(Re–Os 年龄 289 Ma^[117])均为特大型石英脉–云英岩型钨钼矿床,其成矿时代晚于邻近的碰撞型斑岩铜钼矿床(如科翁腊德、博尔雷等);境

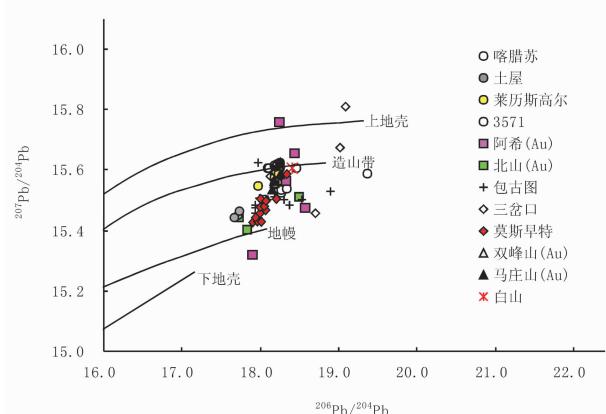


图 8 新疆北部斑岩–浅成低温热液矿床含矿岩石的 Sr–Nd 同位素相关图解

(DM、MORB、OIB、EMI、EMII 引自 Zindler and Hart, 1986^[156];
原始数据来源:玉勒肯腊苏^[88],喀腊苏^[55,58],卡拉先格尔^[128],莱历斯高尓^[89,141],3571^[89,141],查干苏布尔加^[105],土屋^[74],包古图^[130,157],希勒库都克(本文未发表数据),莫斯早特^[95],三岔口^[80])

Fig.8 Sr–Nd isotopic composition of porphyry–epithermal deposits in northern Xinjiang

(DM, MORB, OIB, EMI, EMII after Zindler and Hart, 1986^[156];
Data source: Yulekenkalasu^[58], Kalasu^[55, 58], Kalaxiangeer^[128],
Lailisigaoer^[89,141], 3571^[89,141], Tsagaan Suvarga^[105], Tuwu^[74], Baogutu^[130,157], Xilekuduke (unpublished data of this paper), Mosizaote^[95],
Sanchakou^[80])

内的阿拉套山地区、东天山地区、西准噶尔南部也相继发现有同类小型矿床或矿化,应重视和加强该类型矿床的找矿。

5 结 论

(1) 新疆北部与斑岩矿床形成有关的大地构造演化可分为 4 个阶段,分别以蛇绿岩形成前后、钉合岩体和区域不整合出现,碱性岩或 A_2 型花岗岩出现,区域火山活动绝迹为标志,不同构造区块的演化阶段并不同步,大致为早石炭世以前的洋陆俯冲阶段、晚石炭世的碰撞阶段、二叠纪的后碰撞阶段,以及早三叠世以后的板内阶段。

(2) 该区斑岩–浅成低温热液矿床可产于上述 4 个构造演化阶段,按构造环境类别可分别称为俯冲型、碰撞型、后碰撞型和板内型。4 类矿床的差别主要在于矿床金属元素组合,以及同期相伴出现的矿床类型不同:俯冲型斑岩矿床以 Cu–Au 组合为主,以伴有海相火山岩有关的 VMS 矿床和铁矿为特征;碰撞型和后碰撞型矿床以 Cu–Mo–Au 组合为主,浅成低温热液型 Au 矿常有构造蚀变岩型叠加

或复合;板内型矿床以单Mo(或Mo-Re)组合为主。斑岩矿床与浅成低温热液矿床虽为同一成矿系统,但二者在矿区范围内基本不共生,且区域上后者成矿时代一般晚于前者10~20 Ma。不同时期的斑岩矿床在分布上具有继承性和“同位成矿”特点,并表现出一定的分带性,从早到晚逐渐由靠近缝合带向外扩展、由线型分布逐渐演化为面型分布。

(3)不同斑岩矿床的含矿岩石组合、岩石地球化学特征和成矿物质来源等均存在一定差别,但未表现出随构造环境类型的不同而出现特征性差别。

致谢:作者在研究与成文过程中得以与肖文交、李锦轶、秦克章、高俊、聂风军、武广、莫江平、宋谢炎等专家与同行进行有益的讨论,并得到他们良好的建议与启迪,审稿人秦克章研究员对本文进行了详细审阅,并提出诸多建议性修改意见,在此一并向他们表示衷心感谢!

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Tectonic evolution stages of northern Xinjiang and tectonic types of porphyry-epithermal deposits

WANG Yu-wang, WANG Jing-bin, LONG Ling-li, ZOU Tao, WANG Li-juan

(Beijing Institute of Geology for Mineral Resources, Beijing 100012, China)

Abstract: The metallogenic ages of porphyry –epithermal deposits in northern Xinjiang are systematically summarized in this paper. Based on tectonic setting, the ore deposits can be classified into three types, i.e., ocean–continent subduction, collision orogen composed of collision sub-type and post-collision sub-type, and intra-continent. The main differences of the four type/sub-type deposits lie in metal element assemblages of the ore deposits and the associated deposit types in the same period. Ocean–continent subduction type porphyry deposits are mainly characterized by Cu–Au association, accompanied by VMS deposits as well as iron deposits related to submarine volcanism; collision type deposits and post-collision type deposits are characterized by Cu–Mo–Au association, accompanied by orogenic gold deposits; intra-continent type deposits are characterized by single metal element Mo (or Mo–Re association). Porphyry deposits and epithermal deposits belong to the same metallogenic system, but they do not coexist, and metallogenic age of the latter is later than the former by about 10Ma to 20Ma. The host rocks and metallogenic characteristics of different types of porphyry–epithermal deposits don't show symbolic difference. Porphyry deposits in different metallogenic epochs show genetic and regional “ispatial metallogenesis” characteristics and zoned distribution; from early to late the deposits expanded gradually from the position close to the suture belt outwards, and from linear distribution to planar distribution.

Key words: porphyry copper (molybdeum) deposit; tectonic setting; metallogenic age; ore deposit association; northern Xinjiang

About the first author: WANG Yu-wang, male, born in 1965, professor, engages in the study of mineral deposits and metallogenic prognosis; E-mail: wyw@cnnrcm.com.