

doi: 10.12029/gc20200703001

王建华, 李文昌, 和文言, 米云川. 2023. 金沙江—红河走滑构造与富碱斑岩铜金多金属成矿作用的关系[J]. 中国地质, 50(5): 1542–1556.

Wang Jianhua, Li Wenchang, He Wenyan, Mi Yunchuan. 2023. Relationship between Jinshajiang–Honghe strike–slip fault and Cu–Au polymetallic mineralization of alkaline–rich porphyry [J]. *Geology in China*, 50(5): 1542–1556(in Chinese with English abstract).

# 金沙江—红河走滑构造与富碱斑岩铜金多金属成矿作用的关系

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**摘要:**【研究目的】金沙江—红河富碱斑岩及铜金多金属成矿带展布于青藏高原东南缘, 北部产有玉龙超大型铜钼矿床, 中部发育北衙超大型金多金属矿床, 在南部的金平(铜厂)地区, 铜钼(金)多金属成矿亦显现潜力, 是中国西南地区最重要的铜金矿集区之一, 已成为东特提斯成矿域内的研究热点。【研究方法】本文在该富碱岩浆成矿带内长期工作的基础上, 结合已有的研究, 概述了该带内典型富碱斑岩和矿床特征。【研究结果】富碱斑岩总体上以二长花岗斑岩和石英正长斑岩为主, 显示富集碱质( $K_2O+Na_2O$ 含量高)、铝、轻稀土元素及亏损重稀土元素和高场强元素的特性, 相似的 Sr–Nd 同位素组成显示源区主要为下地壳物质; 同时在野外调查工作的基础上, 讨论了区域走滑构造之次一级构造的发育特征及其对本区成岩成矿的制约, 并进一步总结了东特提斯成矿域内受控于金沙江—红河区域走滑深大断裂及其次级构造活动的“区域构造–富碱岩浆–铜金多金属”成矿作用。【结论】通过上述三地(玉龙、北衙、铜厂)主要矿区内主控岩断裂构造野外特征观察研究, 提出金沙江—红河深大断裂的次一级近北西向构造控制了本区富碱岩浆活动及铜金多金属成矿的认识。

**关键词:**富碱斑岩; 构造–岩浆–成矿耦合; 成矿系统; 金沙江—红河走滑断裂; 矿产勘查工程

**创新点:**系统梳理了东特提斯成矿域金沙江—红河走滑构造带内典型富碱斑岩和矿床特征; 通过野外详实的构造与成岩成矿关系的调查研究, 提出研究区金沙江—红河深大断裂的次一级近北西向(或南北向)构造控制了富碱岩浆活动及铜金多金属成矿的认识。

中图分类号: P618.2 文献标志码: A 文章编号: 1000–3657(2023)05–1542–15

## Relationship between Jinshajiang–Honghe strike–slip fault and Cu–Au polymetallic mineralization of alkaline–rich porphyry

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收稿日期: 2020–07–03; 改回日期: 2020–10–08

基金项目: 云南省基础研究计划青年项目(202001AU070145)、现代古生物学和地层学国家重点实验室(中国科学院南京地质古生物研究所)开放课题(213117)联合资助。

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**Abstract:** This paper is the result of mineral exploration engineering.

**[Objective]** The Jinshajiang–Honghe alkaline–rich porphyry Cu–Au polymetallic metallogenic belt, which produces numbers of large–scale Cu–Au deposits including the Yulong at the north, the Beiya in the middle and the Tongchang at the south, for example, has becoming one of the most productive ore clusters and research focus in the east Tethys domain. **[Methods]** Based on long–term integrated field investigations and published data analysis, we summarized the characteristics of the typical deposits and the alkaline–rich porphyry. **[Results]** The alkaline–rich porphyry mainly consists of monzonitic granite porphyry and quartz syenite porphyry, showing high contents of  $K_2O-Na_2O$ ,  $Al_2O_3$ , LREE and deficit in HREE and HFSE. Similar Sr–Nd isotopic composition indicates that the source area is mainly lower crust material. The development characteristics of regional strike–slip structures and their constraints on diagenesis and mineralization in this area are also discussed, and a "regional structure→alkaline–rich magma→Cu–Au polymetallic" mineralization process controlled by the deep Jinshajiang–Honghe strike–slip fault and its secondary structure activities in the east Tethys metallogenic domain is further summarized. **[Conclusions]** Through field observation and study on the main faults in the three typical areas, we suggest that the alkaline–rich magma and related Cu–Au mineralization were primarily controlled by the secondary northwestward faults of the regional Jinshajiang–Honghe strike–slip fault.

**Key words:** alkaline–rich porphyry; structure–magma–ore forming coupling; metallogeny system; Jinshajiang–Honghe strike–slip fault; mineral exploration engineering

**Highlights:** The characteristics of typical alkaline–rich porphyries and ore deposits in the Jinshajiang–Honghe strike–slip fault belt in the east Tethys metallogenic domain are systematically reviewed. Based on the detailed field investigation of the relationship between structures and diagenesis and mineralization, it is proposed that the secondary NW– (or NS) trending structures of the Jinshajiang–Honghe deep fault in the study area controls the alkaline–rich magma activity and Cu–Au polymetallic mineralization.

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**Fund support:** Supported by Basic Research Special Youth Project of Yunnan Province (No.202001AU070145) and the State Key Laboratory of Palaeobiology and Stratigraphy (Nanjing Institute of Geology and Palaeontology, CAS) (No.213117).

## 1 引言

与富碱岩浆(一般指 $K_2O+Na_2O$ 含量大于8%)相关的多金属矿床是世界铜金产出的主要来源(Richard, 2009; Sillitoe, 2010)。与之相关的成矿带在世界上主要分布于北美加拿大的不列颠哥伦比亚省、西南太平洋、南美的一些地区(Cannell et al., 2005; Bissig and Cooke, 2014)以及中国的西南三江地区(侯增谦, 2010; Deng et al., 2014)。金沙江—红河富碱斑岩带(金沙江—哀牢山岩带; 张玉泉等, 1987)是西南三江区域内该类成矿作用发育的典型代表, 其位于扬子板块西缘与青藏高原结合部位, 沿金沙江—红河走滑深大断裂带及邻区展布, 区域上北起青海玉树, 向南展布于滇西北衙一带, 随后

经金平铜厂、哈播, 沿红河断裂进入越南, 连接南海; 带内不仅岩浆活动频繁, 且成矿作用强烈, 从北向南依次产出纳日贡玛、玉龙、马拉松多、北衙、马长箐、铜厂、哈播等斑岩—矽卡岩铜金多金属矿床, 构成一条展布于青藏高原东南缘南北绵延上千公里的构造—岩浆成矿带(马鸿文, 1989; 曾普胜等, 2002; 侯增谦等, 2004; 梁华英等, 2009; Li et al., 2016; Zhou et al., 2016; 王建华, 2017; Hou et al., 2017; Wu et al., 2017; Meng et al., 2018; 武精凯等, 2019; Tong et al., 2019; 周放等, 2022; 图1), 是中国重要的新生代成矿带, 同时也是西南地区重要的铜金多金属产出基地。然而对于这一区域成矿带内成岩成矿与大型构造活动的细化研究, 资料还较少。此外, 带内富碱斑岩发育呈现出一定的规律

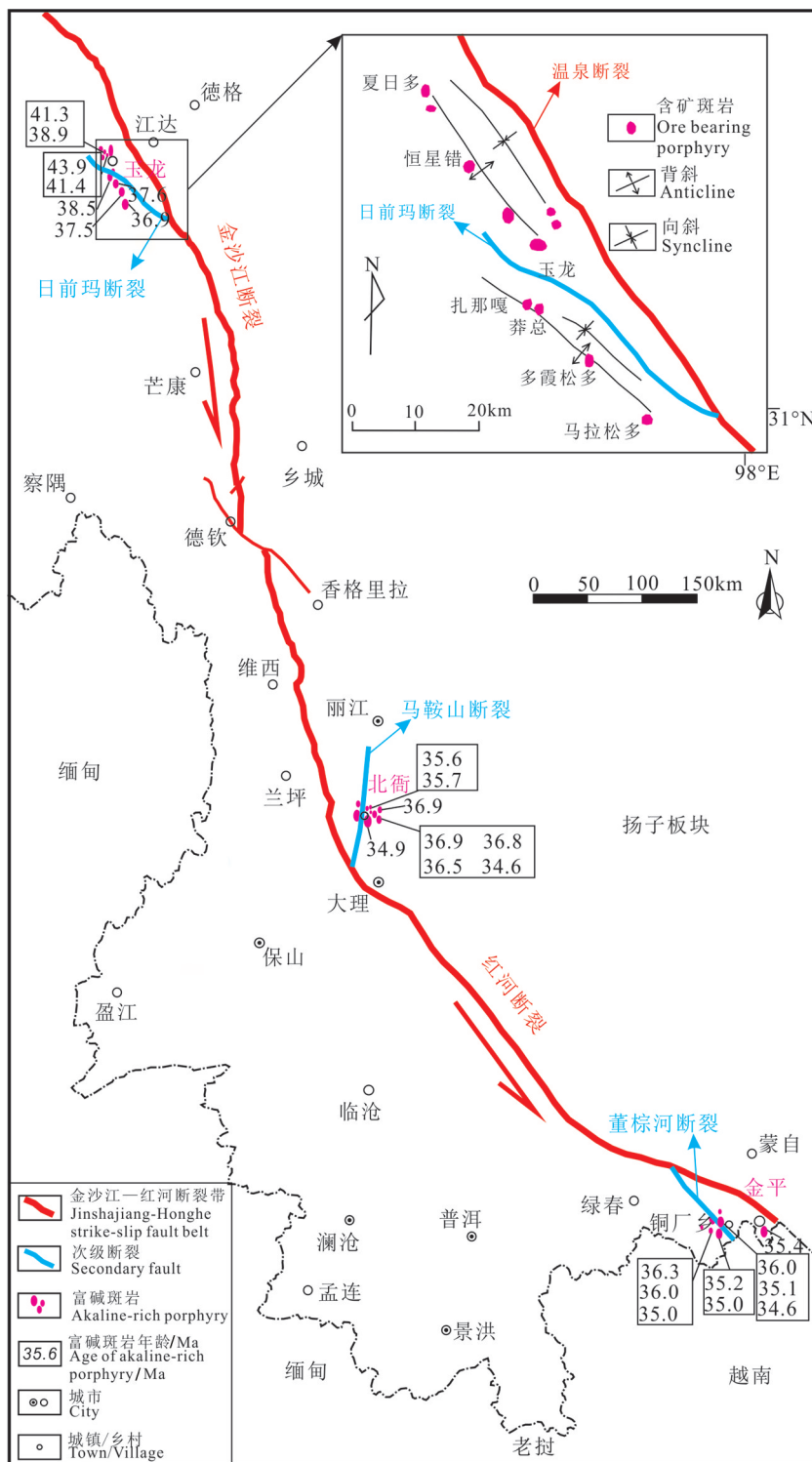


图1 金沙江—红河富碱斑岩铜金多金属成矿带

表示金沙江—红河走滑断裂带的次级构造控制富碱斑岩的分布(数据来源:Hou et al., 2003; Deng et al., 2014; 王建华,2017;武精凯等,2019)

Fig.1 The Jinshajiang-Honghe alkaline-rich porphyry Cu-Au metallogenic belt

Showing the distribution pattern of the alkaline-rich porphyry controlled by the Jinshajiang-Honghe and its secondary faults (Data sources: Hou et al., 2003; Deng et al., 2014; Wang Jianhua, 2017; Wu Jingkai et al., 2019)

性,如玉龙矿集区自北向南富碱斑岩年龄逐渐变新;岩性一般由钙碱性渐变为碱性,成矿方面,总体上北部以铜钼为主,南部则多见金多金属矿床(曾普胜等,2002;Deng et al., 2014; Li et al., 2016; Mao et al., 2017; Xu et al., 2019),这些特征反映了怎样的深部过程,目前积累的研究也是有限的。

本文在以往野外工作积累的基础之上,结合已有的资料,通过概述金沙江—红河富碱斑岩带上三个典型矿床(玉龙、北衙、铜厂)特征,富碱斑岩岩石学等各方面特性及成矿特征,讨论了该带内的富碱岩浆成因及演化过程,认为区域深大走滑断裂及其次级构造控制本区岩浆侵位及相关铜金多金属成矿,以期为本区区域成矿学研究及进一步的铜金多金属矿床勘查工作提供借鉴。

## 2 区域地质背景

侯增谦等(2006a)根据青藏高原不同区域,不同时期的构造—岩浆—成矿事件发育特点,将青藏高原碰撞造山作用分为三个阶段,即主碰撞挤压(65~40 Ma),晚碰撞转换(40~25 Ma)及后碰撞伸展(~25 Ma)。其中,晚碰撞转换成矿作用发生于印度—欧亚大陆的持续汇聚和南北向挤压背景之下,以陆内俯冲、大规模逆冲推覆、走滑断裂系统(如嘉黎—高黎贡断裂、金沙江断裂、巴塘—丽江断裂、哀牢山—红河断裂、扬子板块内的鲜水河—小江断裂等;侯增谦等,2006b)的发育为特征,导致了拼贴地块大幅旋转和区域尺度的地壳缩短(邓军等,2014)、富碱斑岩及邻区火成岩的大规模产出(侯增谦等,2006b)。

金沙江—红河深大断裂带展布于青藏高原东南缘,区域上西起可可西里,经德钦奔子栏、香格里拉—丽江—宾川以西,向南至哀牢山一带与红河深大断裂带相连(图1);断裂带东西宽数十至数百千米不等,由一组南北向至北西向的深大断裂系构成,在断裂边界部位常发育次一级断裂、褶皱系统及拉分盆地,空间上与金沙江—红河铜金多金属成矿带相伴产出。已有的资料显示(侯增谦2006a;邓军等,2010;和文言,2014;Meng et al., 2018),金沙江—红河断裂带是古特提斯洋闭合后形成的缝合带,同时也是冈瓦纳和劳亚两大特提斯古陆的结合带,具有长期的活动历史,对区内的断裂构造—岩

浆—成矿作用演化影响深远。区域地层方面,三地矿区内发育的围岩地层时代以古生代—中生代为主(陈建平等,2009;周云满等,2014;王建华,2017)。带内岩浆活动以独具特色的富碱岩浆侵入和喷出为代表,年龄显示多为始新世末期约36 Ma(王建华,2017)。

## 3 金沙江—红河富碱斑岩铜金多金属成矿带典型矿床

### 3.1 玉龙铜钼矿床

玉龙斑岩铜矿带呈北东—南西向展布,南北跨度约300 km、宽约15 km,位于金沙江—红河富碱斑岩铜金多金属成矿带的北部(图1),含矿富碱斑岩体主要有玉龙、多霞松多、马拉松多、恒星错、莽总、马牧普等十余个,其中前三个产有大型铜多金属矿床。其中,成矿规模最大的玉龙斑岩体剖面形态为蘑菇状,地表呈“梨形”展布,岩性以二长花岗斑岩为主,出露面积约0.85 km<sup>2</sup>,侵位于三叠系碎屑岩和碳酸盐岩地层内,时代为40.9~38.9 Ma(Hou et al., 2003;谢玉玲等,2005;姜耀辉等,2006;Jiang et al., 2006;陈建平等,2009;Lin et al., 2017),成矿斑岩的时代在43.9~36.9 Ma(Deng et al., 2014)。矿化类型主要有富碱斑岩内部细脉状、浸染状斑岩型铜矿化,富碱斑岩与三叠系碳酸盐岩围岩接触带产出的透镜状矽卡岩型铜金矿化等(陈建平等,2009),自岩体向外,成矿显示出一定的分带特征。

### 3.2 北衙金多金属矿床

北衙(—马厂箐)铜金多金属矿集区位于金沙江—红河富碱斑岩多金属成矿带的中部。其中,最具代表性的北衙超大型金多金属矿床内的主要富碱斑岩体有万碉山、红泥塘及其附近隐伏的大沙地岩体等,其中尤以万碉山斑岩体规模最大;富碱斑岩体大致沿轴向近南北的北衙向斜核部分布,岩性以二长花岗斑岩、正长斑岩为主,主要侵入矿区内的二叠系玄武岩、三叠系碳酸盐岩和碎屑岩之中(Lu et al., 2013;He et al., 2015;Deng et al., 2015;王建华等,2016;Mao et al., 2017;Chen et al., 2017;Zhou et al., 2018; Bao et al., 2018;鲍新尚等,2019)。北衙富碱斑岩的年代学研究已经积累了大量资料,成岩时代限定在始新世末期(38~34 Ma;王建华,2017)。矿化类型以富碱斑岩为中心向外,依



次发育富碱斑岩内的细脉状斑岩型Cu(Mo)-Au矿化,斑岩与三叠系碳酸盐岩围岩接触带产出不规则状、囊状矽卡岩型Au-Cu-Fe矿化,以及外围广泛的围岩地层内发育似层状、脉状热液型Pb-Zn-Ag(Au)矿化,形成分带特征明显的斑岩金多金属成矿系列(Li et al., 2016; 王建华, 2017),成矿分带性明显。

### 3.3 铜厂铜钼多金属矿床

铜厂铜钼(金)多金属矿床位于金沙江—红河富碱斑岩带最南端的金平地区,该区及周边还产出有著名的长安金矿和绿春哈播铜(钼-金)矿。铜厂矿区主要发育三期富碱斑岩,分别为早期的细粒正长岩,发育主要铜钼矿化的中期石英正长斑岩,以及晚阶段的正长斑岩;锆石U-Pb定年显示铜厂富碱斑岩的形成时代为35 Ma(Xu et al., 2014),周边富碱岩浆活动时限为36.3~34.6 Ma(Deng et al., 2014)。在富碱斑岩与中志留统碳酸盐岩及碎屑岩的接触带内发育有块状、浸染状的铜硫化物矿化和块状磁铁矿矿化;矽卡岩带向外的大理岩中可见少量的Pb-Zn矿化(Xu et al., 2014)。

总体看来,从北部的玉龙到中部的北衙,再到南端的铜厂,富碱斑岩形成时代差别不大,且成矿类型基本一致:普遍发育有斑岩体内的斑岩型矿化,斑岩与碳酸盐围岩接触带的矽卡岩型矿化及外围地层中的热液脉型矿化。此外,三地产出主要矿化类型的斑岩体群,区域空间上的分布均严格受控

于金沙江—红河深大断裂带的次一级近南北向、北西向展布断裂(图1,表1),显示出鲜明的区域构造控制富碱岩浆活动-多金属成矿的特征。

## 4 富碱斑岩与成矿

### 4.1 富碱斑岩特征及成因

玉龙矿区富碱斑岩主要为二长花岗斑岩(亦有少量正长花岗斑岩和石英二长斑岩),多为浅灰色、浅肉红色,具斑状结构,块状构造;斑晶含量约40%,主要可见斜长石、角闪石、黑云母、钾长石、石英等;副矿物丰富,为榍石、磷灰石、锆石、金红石、磁铁矿等(Jiang et al., 2006)。在中部的北衙矿区,成矿主要与二长花岗斑岩相关,其次还有正长斑岩、石英正长斑岩、黑云母正长斑岩等(王建华等, 2015)。其中,二长花岗斑岩为灰白色,具斑状结构,块状构造;斑晶由斜长石、钾长石和石英构成,副矿物可见榍石、锆石。铜厂矿区与成矿相关的富碱斑岩主要为石英正长斑岩(胥磊落等, 2011),其次为花岗斑岩(武精凯等, 2019);石英正长斑岩为灰白、肉红色,具斑状结构、块状构造,斑晶以斜长石、钾长石、石英及少量的角闪石为主,副矿物由榍石、磷灰石、锆石等构成(胥磊落等, 2011)。

玉龙富碱斑岩SiO<sub>2</sub>和Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>含量均较高,分别变化于64.8%~73.5%和15.4%~17.0%,呈过铝质特征,而MgO含量较低;此外,岩石富碱,表现为K<sub>2</sub>O含量、K<sub>2</sub>O/Na<sub>2</sub>O比值均较高,后者在1.0~2.7(Jiang et

表1 金沙江—红河富碱斑岩铜金多金属成矿带内典型矿床特征

Table 1 Geological characteristics of the typical deposits in the Jinshajiang-Honghe alkaline-rich porphyry Cu-Au metallogenic belt

矿区	成矿相关富碱斑岩类型及时代	围岩	矿化类型	受控次级构造	数据来源
玉龙	二长花岗斑岩 40.9~38.9 Ma	三叠系碳酸盐岩 和碎屑岩	富碱斑岩内的细脉状、浸染状斑岩型Cu矿化;富碱斑岩与三叠系碳酸盐岩围岩接触带产出的块状、透镜状矽卡岩型Cu-Au矿化	北西向 日前玛断裂	谢玉玲等, 2005;姜耀辉等, 2006; Jiang et al., 2006; Lin et al., 2017
北衙	二长花岗斑岩 38~34 Ma	二叠系玄武岩、 三叠系碳酸盐岩 和碎屑岩	富碱斑岩内的透镜状、细脉状斑岩型Cu(Mo)-Au矿化;斑岩与三叠系碳酸盐岩围岩接触带产出的不规则状、囊状矽卡岩型Au-Cu-Fe矿化;外围地层内发育的似层状、脉状热液型Pb-Zn-Ag(Au)矿化	近南北 向马鞍山断裂	Li et al., 2016; 王建华, 2017
铜厂	石英正长斑岩 36.3~34.6 Ma	中志留统碳酸盐 岩和碎屑岩	斑岩体内少量的细脉状铜矿化;矽卡岩型块状、浸染状的铜硫化物矿化和块状磁铁矿矿化;矽卡岩带向外的大理岩中少量的Pb-Zn矿化	北西向 董棕河断裂	Deng et al., 2014; Xu et al., 2014

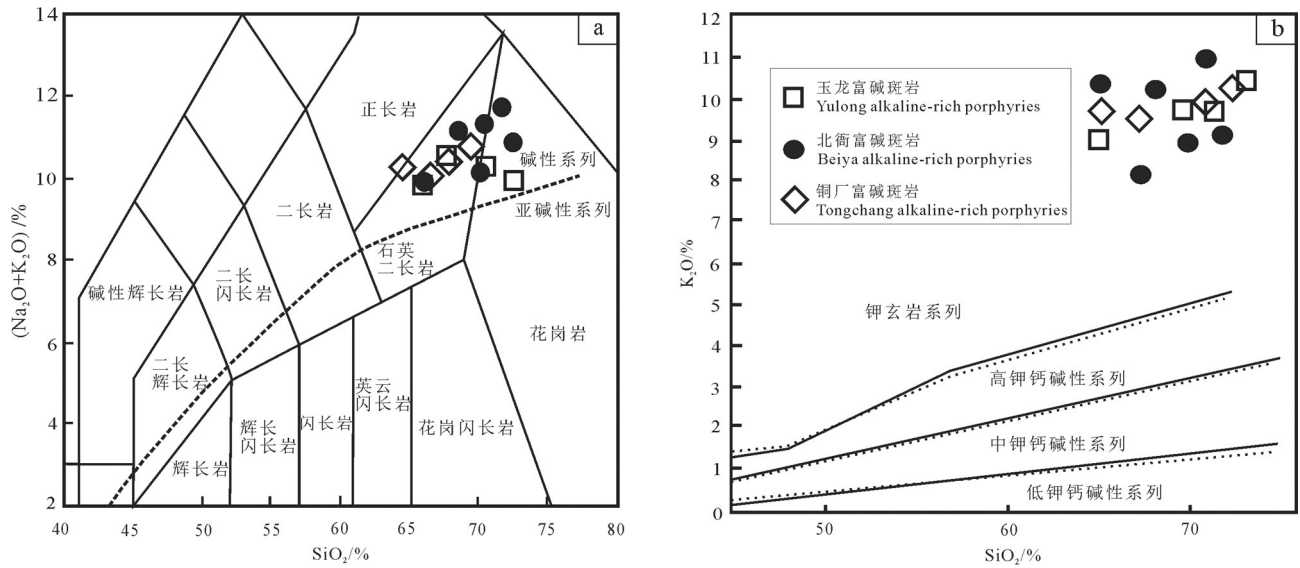


图2 金沙江—红河富碱斑岩岩石分类图解

a-SiO<sub>2</sub>-(K<sub>2</sub>O+Na<sub>2</sub>O)图解(底图据 Irvine and Baragar, 1971); b-SiO<sub>2</sub>-K<sub>2</sub>O图解(底图据 Peccerillo and Taylor, 1976); 数据来源: 玉龙(Jiang et al., 2006); 北衙(Lu et al., 2013; Deng et al., 2015; 王建华, 2017); 铜厂(胥磊落等, 2011)

Fig.2 Variation of the Jinshajiang-Honghe alkaline-rich porphyries

a-(K<sub>2</sub>O+Na<sub>2</sub>O)-SiO<sub>2</sub>(after Irvine and Baragar, 1971); b-K<sub>2</sub>O-SiO<sub>2</sub>(after Peccerillo and Taylor, 1976); Data sources: Yulong (Jiang et al., 2006); Beiya (Lu et al., 2013; Deng et al., 2015; Wang Jianhua, 2017); Tongchang (Xu Leiluo et al., 2011)

al., 2006)。北衙富碱斑岩的 SiO<sub>2</sub> 含量在 65.3%~71.4%, 平均为 68.2%, Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> 含量变化范围为 13.47%~15.17%, K<sub>2</sub>O+Na<sub>2</sub>O 含量较高, 在 9.1%~11.3%, 平均 10.7%, K<sub>2</sub>O/Na<sub>2</sub>O 比也较高, 为 1.5~4.3 (Lu et al., 2013; Deng et al., 2015; 王建华, 2017)。铜厂富碱斑岩的 SiO<sub>2</sub> 含量为 63.22%~68.90%, 全碱总量为 9.68%, K<sub>2</sub>O/Na<sub>2</sub>O 值普遍大于 1, 均值为 1.20 (胥磊落等, 2011)。在 SiO<sub>2</sub>-(K<sub>2</sub>O+Na<sub>2</sub>O) 图解上(图 2a), 三地富碱斑岩呈现出相似性的岩石学分类, 均落入碱性亚类系列, SiO<sub>2</sub>-K<sub>2</sub>O 图解(图 2b) 中则全部落入钾玄岩区域。

微量元素特征方面, 玉龙矿区富碱斑岩的稀土元素(ΣREE)总量为 209.9×10<sup>-6</sup>~400.9×10<sup>-6</sup>, 平均 293.0×10<sup>-6</sup>, 总体上富集轻稀土元素, 具弱 Eu 和 Ce 异常(陈建平等, 2009); 北衙富碱斑岩稀土元素总量相对低, 变化区间为 54.59×10<sup>-6</sup>~113.7×10<sup>-6</sup>, 轻重稀土元素分异较为明显, 表现为高的 LREE/HREE 和 (La/Yb)<sub>N</sub> 比值, 分别为 7.8~12.9 和 4.9~26, 岩石具有弱的负 Eu 异常, δEu=0.46~0.87 (Lu et al., 2013; Deng et al., 2015; 王建华, 2017); 铜厂矿区富碱斑岩则主要表现出轻稀土富集、重稀土亏损, 同样具弱的负 Eu 异常(δEu=0.79~0.88) 特征(胥磊落等,

2011; 武精凯等, 2019)。三地富碱斑岩稀土元素特征具相似性。此外, 三地富碱斑岩微量元素总体上均显示富集大离子亲石元素(LILE; Rb, Sr, Ba, Pb), 亏损高场强元素(HFSE; Zr, Hf, Nb, Ta, Ti, P) 的特征(姜耀辉等, 2006; Lu et al., 2013; Deng et al., 2015; 王建华, 2017; 武精凯等, 2019), 反映源区可能经历了早期的交代富集作用。表 2 总结了金沙江—红河带内代表性富碱斑岩的主要特征。

关于富碱斑岩岩浆成因演化的认识, 目前的主要观点有: “裂谷”成因(张玉泉等, 1987); 区域热异常背景下的“减压熔融作用”(Zhang and Schärer, 1999); 印度大陆俯冲相关的“大陆俯冲模型”(Wang et al., 2001); 新特提斯洋壳俯冲于印度大陆板片之下断离的“俯冲断离模型”(Flower et al., 2013) 以及加厚岩石圈地幔“拆沉模型”(Lu et al., 2013)。可见, 对其认识尚不统一。已有的研究表明, 玉龙富碱斑岩的 (<sup>87</sup>Sr/<sup>86</sup>Sr)<sub>i</sub> 比值为 0.7063~0.7077, ε<sub>Nd</sub>(t) 为 -2.0~-3.0, ε<sub>Hf</sub>(t) 为 +3.1~+5.9, 综合指示玉龙富碱斑岩来源于交代岩石圈地幔的部分熔融(Hou et al., 2003; Jiang et al., 2006)。北衙富碱斑岩 (<sup>87</sup>Sr/<sup>86</sup>Sr)<sub>i</sub> 含量变化于 0.70714~0.70852, ε<sub>Nd</sub>(t) 为 -4.19~-8.60, ε<sub>Hf</sub>(t) 为 -4~+4, 锆石 δ<sup>18</sup>O 值为 6.6%~

表2 金沙江—红河带内主要富碱斑岩特征

Table 2 Main characteristics of the Jinshajiang-Honghe alkaline-rich porphyries

富碱斑岩体	矿物组成	常量元素主要特征	微量元素主要特征	数据来源
玉龙二长 花岗斑岩	斑晶:斜长石、角闪石、 黑云母、钾长石、石英; 副矿物:榍石、磷灰石、 锆石、金红石、磁铁矿	SiO <sub>2</sub> :64.8%~73.5%; Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> :15.4%~17.0%; K <sub>2</sub> O/Na <sub>2</sub> O:1.0~2.7	ΣREE:209.9×10 <sup>-6</sup> ~400.9×10 <sup>-6</sup> , 富集LREE;具弱Eu和Ce异常; 富集LILE,亏损HFSE	Jiang et al., 2006; 姜耀辉等,2006; 陈建平等,2009
北衙二长 花岗斑岩	斑晶:斜长石、钾长石、 石英; 副矿物:榍石、锆石	SiO <sub>2</sub> :65.3%~71.4%; Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> :13.47%~15.17%; K <sub>2</sub> O+Na <sub>2</sub> O:9.1%~11.3%; K <sub>2</sub> O/Na <sub>2</sub> O:1.5~4.3	ΣREE:54.59×10 <sup>-6</sup> ~113.7×10 <sup>-6</sup> , LREE/HREE:7.8~12.9,(La/ Yb) <sub>N</sub> :4.9~26;弱负Eu异常, δEu=0.46~0.87; 富集LILE,亏损HFSE	Deng et al., 2015; 王建华,2017
铜厂石英 正长斑岩	斑晶:斜长石、钾长石、 石英、角闪石; 副矿物:榍石、磷灰石、 锆石	SiO <sub>2</sub> :63.22%~68.90%; K <sub>2</sub> O/Na <sub>2</sub> O:普遍大于1,均 值为1.20	富集LREE,亏损HREE; 弱负Eu异常,δEu=0.79~0.88; 富集LILE,亏损HFSE	胥磊落等,2011; Deng et al., 2015; 武精凯等,2019

7.8%,综合显示北衙富碱斑岩来源于富钾的角闪岩相加厚下地壳的部分熔融(Lu et al., 2013; Deng et al., 2015; 王建华, 2017; Mao et al., 2017)。铜厂富碱斑岩的(<sup>87</sup>Sr/<sup>86</sup>Sr)<sub>i</sub>值为0.70709~0.70775, ε<sub>Nd</sub>(t)值为-7.1~-6.8, 锆石 ε<sub>Hf</sub>(t)为-6.4~+2.6, 指示富碱斑岩主要来源于加厚的富钾的铁镁质下地壳(胥磊落等, 2011; Xu et al., 2014; 武精凯等, 2019)。三地富碱斑岩均表现出与代表角闪岩相下地壳物质的滇西地区普遍发育的始新世酸性岩中角闪岩捕虏体相似的Sr-Nd同位素特征(图3), 综合指示斑岩源区可能主要为富碱的下地壳物质, 也印证了上述研究的观点。结合带内斑岩普遍具有的EMII型富集地幔端员(Lu et al., 2013; 和文言, 2014; Deng et al., 2015; Liu et al., 2015)特征, 笔者认为在始新世末期(约36 Ma), 印度—欧亚大陆持续碰撞使经受了早期交代作用的加厚岩石圈地幔底部发生位移扰动, 这一过程可能引发下部热的软流圈物质上涌对流并诱发了角闪岩相下地壳的物质部分熔融, 产生了具富集地幔源区印迹的富碱斑岩岩浆。

4.2 成矿特征

矿床地球化学方面, 玉龙、北衙和铜厂三地已积累的大量研究(下文), 结论一致地指出三地的铜金多金属成矿作用直接相关于富碱斑岩的岩浆演化。

在北部的玉龙矿区, 流体包裹体的研究显示玉龙斑岩铜多金属矿床的成矿作用与二长花岗斑岩的侵位及其成矿流体演化直接相关(李萌清等, 1981); 谢玉玲等(2005)的研究进一步显示, 流体温

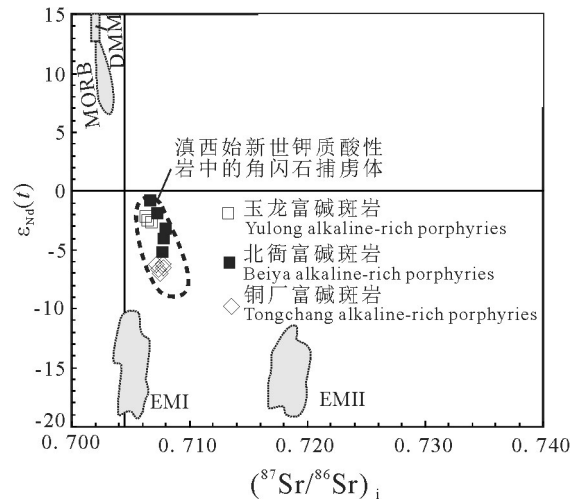


图3 金沙江—红河富碱斑岩的Sr-Nd同位素组成(据Lu et al., 2013 修改)

数据来源: 玉龙(Hou et al., 2003; Jiang et al., 2006); 北衙(Lu et al., 2013; Deng et al., 2015; 王建华, 2017; Mao et al., 2017); 铜厂(胥磊落等, 2011; Xu et al., 2014; 武精凯等, 2019)

Fig.3 Sr-Nd isotope compositions of the Jinshajiang-Honghe alkaline-rich porphyries (modified from Lu et al., 2013)

Data sources: Yulong (Hou et al., 2003; Jiang et al., 2006); Beiya (Lu et al., 2013; Deng et al., 2015; Wang Jianhua, 2017; Mao et al., 2017); Tongchang (Xu Leiluo et al., 2011; Xu et al., 2014; Wu Jingkai et al., 2019)

度压力的降低引起的流体不混溶是造成斑岩型矿化矿质沉淀的主要因素。对流体包裹体的氢氧同位素测定结果显示, 成矿流体来源于混合有部分大气水的岩浆水(陈建平等, 2009)。芮宗瑶(1984)指出玉龙矿区的成矿以岩浆硫为主, 且岩体到接触带向外, 岩浆硫的比例依次减小。



对北衙矿区内主要成矿类型(矽卡岩型矿化)的辉钼矿 Re-Os 测年结果表明其形成时代为  $(36.82 \pm 0.48)$  Ma, 与富碱斑岩活动一致(He et al., 2015);北衙矿区的流体包裹体研究显示,成矿流体主要来自斑岩体结晶分异出的岩浆热液(王建华等, 2015; He et al., 2017; 王璇等, 2018)。成矿晚期阶段混合了高氧逸度的大气水(Hu et al., 2004; 肖晓牛等, 2011; 和文言, 2014; 刘博, 2014; Fu et al., 2016, 2017)。对北衙矿区内三类主要原生矿化中硫化物的硫同位素研究(斑岩型:  $\delta^{34}\text{S}$  值为  $-1.6 \sim 3.6$ ; 刘秉光等, 1994; 徐受民, 2007; 肖晓牛等, 2011; 和文言, 2014。矽卡岩型:  $\delta^{34}\text{S}$  值为  $0.2 \sim 3.7$ ; 和文言, 2014; 王建华, 2017。热液型:  $\delta^{34}\text{S}$  值为  $-2.3 \sim 1.5$ ; 吴松, 2016; 王建华, 2017)显示,其与富碱斑岩的硫同位素组成( $\delta^{34}\text{S}$  值变化于  $+0.1 \sim +3.7\text{‰}$ ; 吕伯西等, 1993)基本一致,均在深源岩浆硫同位素组成范围,与北衙富碱斑岩直接相关;而北衙矿区外围热液型铅锌矿化中闪锌矿的初始铟同位素组成( $0.70892 \sim 0.71077$ ; 王建华, 2017)亦显示出其与富碱斑岩相似的特征。

Xu et al. (2014)通过铜厂铜钼矿中黄铁矿单矿

物流体包裹体的 Ar-He 同位素研究发现,成矿流体主要来自于石英正长斑岩岩浆,也有源于大气和围岩的成分加入,且铜厂矿区热液黄铁矿的  $\delta^{34}\text{S}$  值指示成矿流体中硫的最初来源为岩浆。

## 5 区域构造—富碱岩浆—铜金多金属成矿

### 5.1 三地控岩断裂特征

#### 5.1.1 玉龙矿区日前玛断裂

图4a所示观测点为江达县妥坝乡向东约25 km 青泥洞乡一带的日前玛断裂,表现为上盘的紫红色碎屑岩沿其与下盘碳酸盐岩界面下降的特点,产状倾向  $245^\circ$ , 倾角  $45^\circ$  左右,向碎屑岩红层一侧倾角有变缓的趋势,总体上表现出张性断裂特征;其走向北西—南东延伸,向南东可能在贡觉县以东地区与区域温泉断裂相连。玉龙矿区主要富碱斑岩的分布主要受控于该北西向日前玛—温泉断裂(图1, Hou et al., 2003; 图4a)。

#### 5.1.2 北衙矿区马鞍山断裂

近南北—北西向展布的马鞍山张性断裂是北

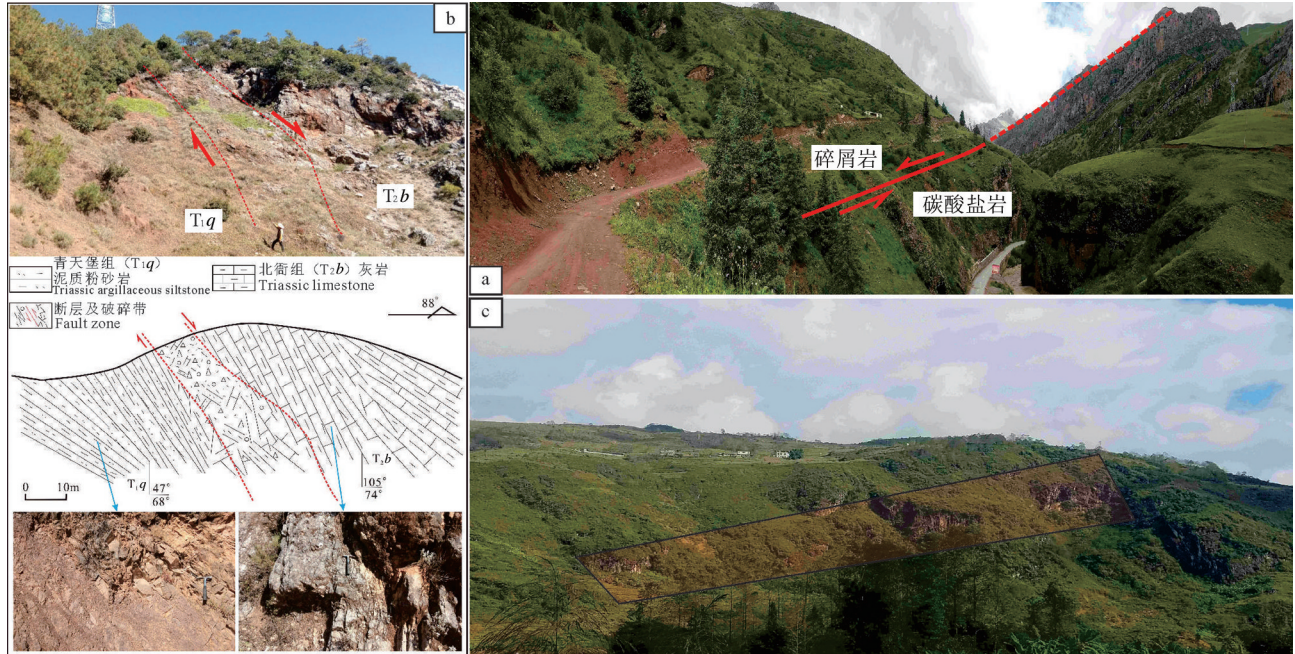


图4 金沙江—红河走滑断裂带的次一级断裂

a—玉龙矿区南部日前玛张性断裂(观察地点:青泥洞乡南西;镜头方向:  $321^\circ$ ); b—北衙矿区马鞍山张性断裂(观察地点:焦石坝;镜头方向:  $55^\circ$ ; 王建华, 2017); c—铜厂乡南东的张性断裂(观察地点:董棕河村;镜头方向:  $238^\circ$ )

Fig.4 Secondary faults of the Jinshajiang-Honghe strike-slip fault

a-The Riqianma extensional fault in the southern area of the Yunlong deposit near Qingnidong town; b-The Maanshan extensional fault in the Jiaoshidong of the Beiya deposit (after Wang Jianhua, 2017); c-The extensional Dongzonghe fault in the southeast of the Tongchang deposit



衙矿区内的主干断裂,南北露头延伸约20 km,主要斜切北衙向斜西翼,在矿区西部杨家院、绞家院、焦石碛一带通过,断裂总体上表现为南部向西倾,北部则主要向东倾斜,倾角普遍较陡。据笔者野外调查,马鞍山断裂普遍出露于金沙江—红河走滑深大断裂带以东数十千米范围内,为其次一级构造,且可能在大理挖色一带与其贯通,空间上与北衙矿区的主要富碱斑岩相伴产出(图1)。

图4b所示的是马鞍山张性断裂在北衙矿区焦石碛西采石场出露点,断层总体表现为近10 m的断层破碎带,由两侧地层岩石的构造角砾及其间填充的泥砂质组成,断层破碎带两侧地层产状突变较陡。点东(上盘)为中三叠统北衙组灰白色、青灰色泥质灰岩,为泥晶结构,块状构造;由方解石和泥质组成,在靠近断层面附近岩层节理发育,破碎强烈,其间可见褐铁矿染,据构造透镜体排布和岩层错断特点可知其为下降盘。点西(下盘)为下三叠统青天堡组紫红色、砖红色泥质粉砂岩,具泥砂质结构,块状、中厚层状构造;主要成分为长石、石英及泥砂质,岩石同样在断层通过处强烈破碎,节理、劈理发育,将岩石切割成5~15 mm见方的细小碎块。二者为高角度正断层接触。

### 5.1.3 铜厂矿区董棕河断裂

据野外调查,董棕河断裂出露于金平铜厂乡南东约5 km的董棕河村附近,构造形迹主要由断层崖地貌(图4c)显示,野外观察显示上盘下降特征,为高角度张性断裂;产状普遍为倾向240°,倾角75°左右,区域上走向北西延伸,在铜厂北西约30 km的营盘乡一带仍有出露,应为区域性延伸的北西向张性断裂,且推测其在元阳一带与金沙江—红河主走滑断裂带贯通。铜厂一带的富碱斑岩分布主要受控于董棕河断裂的展布(图1)。

综上,产出三地主要矿化类型的富碱斑岩,区域空间上的分布均严格受控于金沙江—红河深大断裂带的次一级近南北向、北西向张性断裂(图1),如上述玉龙矿集区的日前玛断裂,北衙矿集区的马鞍山断裂以及铜厂地区的董棕河断裂,区域构造相伴控制富碱岩浆活动—多金属成矿的特征明显。

## 5.2 走滑断裂带次级断裂控制富碱岩浆上侵

Ebinger and Sleep (1998)认为切穿岩石圈的构造通道(如走滑断裂带)的“减压效应”可产生足够

的压力梯度致使岩石圈底部的熔体运移汇聚。因此,走滑断裂带或区域是深源熔体和流体上升的一种主要通道(Storti et al., 2003)。Deng et al. (1998)指出,陆内强烈的走滑剪切作用会形成一些张性或张剪性的次级斜向断裂,此类不同走向的主—次级断裂的构造有利部位(如次级断裂或断裂交汇部位等)可成为岩浆熔体上侵的通道。Richards (2003)则进一步指出,挤压转换背景下,沿大型走滑构造发育的垂向通道可引导岩浆上侵,并使其在上地壳的次级断裂中侵位,例证如阿根廷的西北部(Chernicoff et al., 2002)及其他地区(Brown and Solar, 1999; Adiyaman et al., 2001)。

上已述及,通过金沙江—红河富碱斑岩带周边详细的野外地质调查,识别出控制三地岩浆侵位的近北西向断裂(玉龙的前日玛,北衙的马鞍山和铜厂的董棕河断裂)为金沙江—红河走滑深大断裂的次一级断裂。金沙江—红河走滑深大断裂普遍被看作青藏高原主碰撞向晚碰撞过渡阶段,挤压转换应力背景下,扬子西缘地体斜向碰撞形成的大型构造产物(侯增谦, 2010; 李文昌等, 2010; 邓军等, 2010)。据此笔者认为,在青藏高原主碰撞向晚碰撞过渡的挤压转换时期(40~26 Ma; 侯增谦等, 2006a),扬子西缘的金沙江—红河一带,由于地块间的斜向碰撞发生广泛而强烈的深切岩石圈的走滑剪切构造,其活动形成的减压带,诱发了带内自北向南富碱岩浆沿着走滑通道的向上运移,并在上地壳次一级的张性断裂带(如上述日前玛、马鞍山和董棕河等)内侵位,最终导致了金沙江—红河富碱斑岩带的形成及随后的铜金多金属成矿作用(图5)。而整个带上表现出的北部以铜钼为主,南部以金多金属为主的成矿特征,可能反映的是区域上不同位置深部岩浆源区的差异性。

## 5.3 成矿作用及富碱斑岩铜金多金属成矿系统

如上所述,已有的研究已揭示金沙江—红河富碱斑岩铜金多金属成矿带内具分带特征的成矿事件直接相关于富碱岩浆演化。基于对北衙金多金属成矿系统的实例(Li et al., 2016; 王建华, 2017; 图6)和其余两地成矿特征的研究(姜耀辉等, 2006; 陈建平, 2009; 周云满等, 2014; 武精凯等, 2019),金沙江—红河富碱斑岩带的“区域构造—富碱岩浆—铜金多金属”成矿作用总体上可概括为:受控于金沙

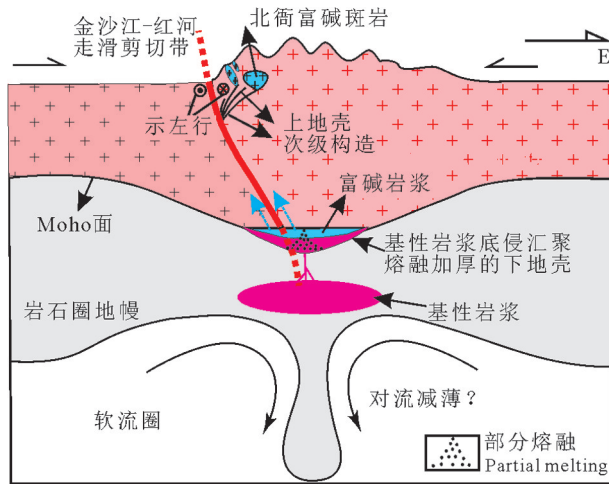


图5 受控于金沙江—红河断裂带及其次级构造的富碱岩浆成因演化过程(据Lu et al., 2013; Deng et al., 2015; 王建华等, 2016)

Fig.5 Formation of the Jinshajiang-Honghe alkaline-rich magma controlled by the regional Jinshajiang-Honghe strike-slip faults and its secondary structures (after Lu et al., 2013; Deng et al., 2015; Wang Jianhua et al., 2016)

江—红河大型走滑断裂带次一级断裂的富碱岩浆的侵位,在其演化的晚期,携带矿质的成矿流体从岩浆中分异,含矿流体的不混溶等物理化学过程导致了成矿流体的沸腾,成矿流体在富碱斑岩与碳酸

盐岩围岩的接触部位形成矽卡岩及矽卡岩型 Au-Cu-Fe 矿体;与此同时,发生了不混溶作用的流体与部分高氧逸度大气水混合,在富碱斑岩体及其接触带广泛的裂隙内沉淀成矿物质,形成斑岩型 Cu(Mo)-Au 矿体和矽卡岩型 Cu(Au)多金属矿体;随着成矿流体向外围地层或构造中的迁移,气水进一步混入及流体与围岩的水-岩反应,导致了成矿流体温度、压力、盐度的逐渐降低,由此在围岩的构造发育部位形成热液型 Pb-Zn-Ag(Au)多金属矿体。从内向外的三类主要矿化类型构成了由区域构造-岩浆-成矿耦合作用所致的铜金多金属成矿系统(Li et al., 2016; 王建华, 2017)。

5.4 值得关注的问题

然而,随着研究工作的深入,一些问题也显现出来。例如,带内富碱斑岩在岩石学上既不同于典型的碱性岩,又异于普通的钙碱性岩石系列,通常表现出比普通钙碱性岩石系列高铝富碱的特征(Deng et al., 1998; 曾普胜等 2002; 和文言, 2014),深部岩浆演化及其成矿专属性的研究有待加强。带内富碱斑岩的形成时代似乎表现出自北向南渐新,产出的矿床在北部以铜钼矿床为主,南部则以金多金属矿床居多,此类差异具体缘于怎样的深部

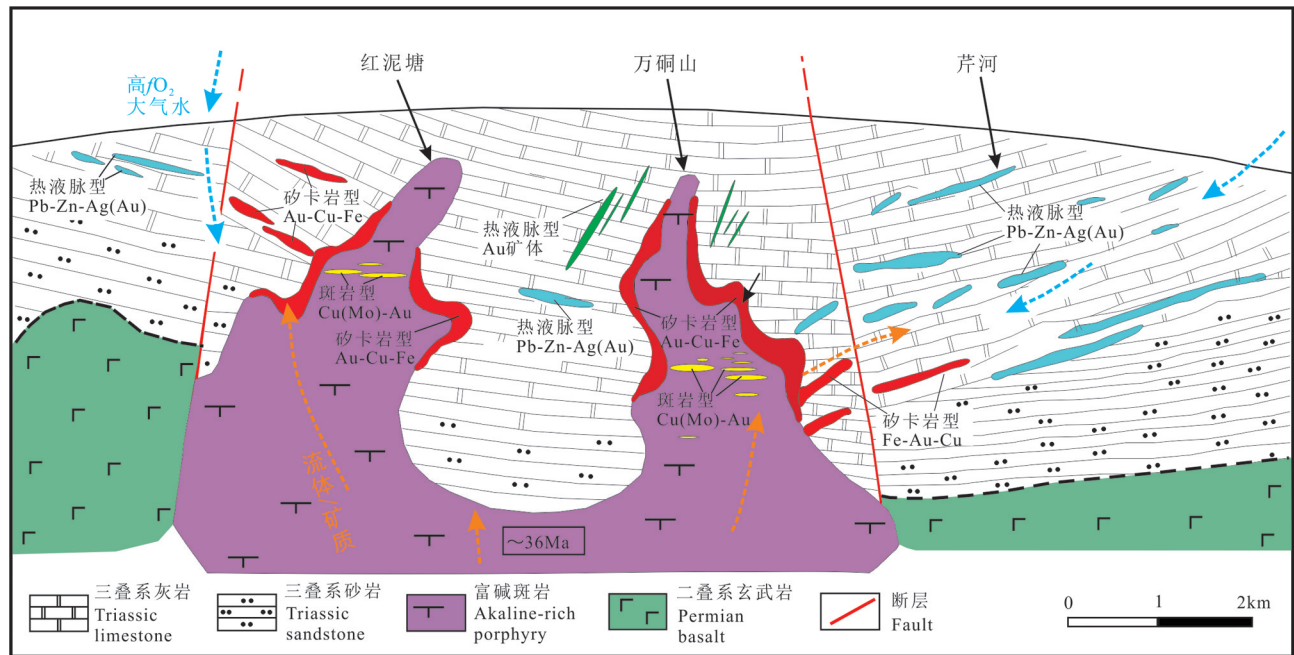


图6 北衙富碱斑岩金多金属成矿系统示意图(据Li et al., 2016; 王建华, 2017)

Fig.6 Sketched map of the ore-forming system in Beiya (after Li et al., 2016; Wang Jianhua, 2017)

岩浆-成矿制约? 虽有如 Xu et al. (2014) 的少量资料(认为三地成矿的差异可能在于幔源物质贡献的多少), 但目前研究还是有限的。而在区域分布上, 富碱斑岩不仅产出于主干金沙江—红河深大断裂带临区, 在其以东扬子板块内的小江断裂带内亦有发育, 这样的分布特征是否受控于统一的区域构造活动也值得关注。

## 6 结 论

(1) 金沙江—红河富碱斑岩铜金多金属成矿带内的典型矿床具有一定的成矿分带性特征。三地富碱斑岩总体上以二长花岗斑岩和石英正长斑岩为主; 岩石显示出富集碱质、铝、轻稀土元素和亏损重稀土元素和高场强元素的特性; 且具有相似的指示下地壳源区的 Sr-Nd 同位素组成。

(2) 带内的富碱岩浆活动及相关的铜金多金属成矿作用受控于青藏高原晚碰撞构造转换时期金沙江—红河深大断裂带次一级近北西(或南北)向张性断裂(如玉龙的日前玛断裂, 北衙的马鞍山断裂和铜厂的董棕河断裂等)的构造活动。

**致谢:** 衷心感谢审稿专家提出的宝贵意见和云南黄金集团及西部矿业玉龙铜矿的同仁们在野外工作中提供的帮助。

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