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西藏玉龙铜矿床——鼻状构造圈闭控制的特大型矿床*

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摘要 文章研究了背斜圈闭构造控制玉龙斑岩-矽卡岩型铜(钼)矿的形成和矿体的分布。通过对成矿体系中各矿体的产出和形态特征、矿床地球化学原生晕分布特征、圈闭构造的古构造应力场恢复等的研究,认为玉龙铜矿的斑岩型(I号矿体)、矽卡岩型(II、V号似层状原生矿体、V号矿体上层矿体)、矽卡岩-次生氧化富集型(II、V号似层状次生氧化矿体)、角岩型(接触带角岩中硫化物矿体)、隐爆角砾岩型等矿体的分布受甘龙拉背斜的南段倾伏端的构造圈闭控制。因此,超大型玉龙铜(钼)矿床的形成与良好的背斜圈闭构造有关。

关键词 地质学; 玉龙斑岩铜矿; 矿体类型; 次生氧化富集; 构造鼻; 甘龙拉倾伏背斜; 西藏
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Porphyry copper deposit controlled by structural nose trap: Yulong porphyry copper deposit in eastern Tibet

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Abstract

This paper studied the formation of the Yulong porphyry copper deposit controlled by the anticline trap structure and the distribution of the ore bodies. According to such factors as the modes of occurrence of the ore bodies in the metallogenic series, the characteristics of mineralogy and geochemical primary halos, and the principal stress locus of the trap structure, the authors consider that the porphyry type (No. I ore body), skarn type (No. II and No. V primary layered ore bodies, No. V upper layered ore body), skarn-secondary enrichment copper type (No. II and No. V layered secondary oxidized ore body), hornstone type (sulfide ore body in the hornstone of the contact zone) and blind explosive breccia type ore body in the Yulong copper deposit were all controlled by the Ganlongla plunging anticline trap structure. Hence, this deposit is related to the structural nose trap of the plunging anticline.

Key words: geology, Yulong porphyry copper deposit, ore type, secondary enrichment, structural nose, Ganlongla plunging anticline, Tibet

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