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冈底斯泽当大型钨铜钼矿Re-Os年龄及陆缘走滑转换成矿作用 [点此下载全文](#)

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摘要:

在前人获取冈底斯成矿带泽当矿田冲木达铜金矿床条带状层状卡岩型矿石浸染状辉钼矿Re-Os法等时线年龄的基础上, 对该矿田内另外两组Re-Os法等时线年龄: 明则隐伏斑岩型钼矿床中辉钼矿Re-Os法等时线年龄为 $30.26 \pm 0.69$  Ma与后期石英闪长玢岩体(E<sub>3</sub>δo)叠加改造成矿有关的斑点状辉钼矿Re-Os法等时线年龄为 $23.62 \pm 0.97$  Ma发点, 总结了冈底斯成矿带陆缘走滑转换成矿作用的类型特征和时空分布: ①斑岩型矿床和层状卡岩矿床是区主要类型; ②早期(68~38Ma)矿床受到“印-亚陆缘”会聚走滑阶段一、二级序左旋走滑转换构造控制, 晚期“陆缘”离散走滑阶段三、四级序左旋走滑转换构造控制; ③斑岩型矿床的矿体形成受控于走滑推闭型转换断裂带受控于走滑拉分型转换断裂构造; ④区域走滑转换成矿构造应力场具逆时针旋转特征, 显示68~13Ma间印度大陆作用, 走滑主应力场被伸展主应力场替代时间以13~8Ma南北向碰撞裂谷的形成-活动为标志。提出“沿边找钨钼金属矿, 主攻斑岩-层状卡岩复合型富-大矿”等今后区域找矿方向。

关键词: [冈底斯](#) [陆缘会聚走滑](#) [转换成矿](#) [泽当矿田](#) [铜多金属矿](#) [Re-Os年龄](#)

Re-Os Ages of Large Tungsten Copper and Molybdenum Deposit in the Zetang Orefield (Strike-slip Transforming Metallogenesis) [Download Fulltext](#)

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Abstract:

Based on the Re-Os isochron age ( $40.35 \pm 0.6$  Ma) of disseminated molybdenite from the Chongmudun in Gangdisê, Tibet, two sets of Re-Os isochron ages for the orefield were obtained. The molybdenite blind porphyry type molybdenum deposit is  $30.26 \pm 0.69$  Ma and spotted molybdenite Re-Os isochron type W-Cu-Mo deposit superimposed by later quartz diorite porphyry is  $23.62 \pm 0.97$  Ma. Starting from the strike-slip marginal metallogenesis, this paper summarizes the characters of marginal strike-slip spatial-temporal distribution of porphyry deposits in the Gangdisê metallogenic belt. ① The porphyry stratiform skarn deposits are the primary types of the known medium and large sized copper polymetallic belt. ② Early (68~38Ma) deposits were controlled by the 1st order and 2nd order left lateral strike-slip structure in the strike-slip convergent stage of the "India-Asian continental margin", while late 3rd order and 4th order left lateral strike-slip transforming structure in the divergent strike-slip Asian continental margin". ③ The formation of ore bodies in porphyry type deposits is subject to strike-slip faults, while the formation of ore bodies of stratiform skarn deposit is subject to strike-slip stress field of regional strike-slip transform ore-forming structure is characterized by anti-clockwise rotation, which indicates that during 68~13Ma, the Indian Continent spliced obliquely towards northern northeast of the Asian Continent, and was replaced by the extensional dominated stress field during the formation of South China Sea at 13~8Ma. At last, this study outlines the orientation for ore exploration: molybdenum and tungsten polymetallic along strike-slip transforming structure belt, with a main target of porphyry type and stratabound skarn type deposits.

Keywords: [Gangdisê](#) [marginal convergent strike-slip](#) [copper and molybdenum minerals](#) [Re-Os age \(Tibet\)](#)