

西藏玉龙铜矿床成矿斑岩的厘定及地质意义

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摘要: 位于青藏高原东缘的玉龙铜矿是我国最大的斑岩铜矿之一, 其形成一致认为与矿区中心产出的二长花岗质复式斑岩体有关, 但成矿与复式岩体的确切关系并不清楚。本文通过详细的野外地质填图, 特别是矿床8号勘探线12个钻孔的重新编录, 在复式岩体中识别出一套花岗斑岩岩枝, 岩枝中不规则状石英-钾长石脉广泛发育, 同时还见有单向固结结构、粗晶及细晶结构, 这些特征表明该岩浆中的流体曾经发生过饱和。同时结合矿床高品位($>0.6\%$, 质量分数)铜矿化紧密围绕花岗斑岩分布、含矿脉体自花岗斑岩向外围逐渐由高温石英-钾长石A脉过渡为中低温石英-硫化物脉、热液蚀变自花岗斑岩向外由高温钾硅酸盐化过渡为中低温石英-绢云母化的规律, 最终确定这套花岗斑岩为玉龙矿床的成矿斑岩。玉龙铜矿成矿斑岩的厘定, 较好地解释了矿床矿化类型及金属的分布规律, 为进一步深入理解矿床形成过程提供了帮助。

关键词: 西藏玉龙; 斑岩铜矿; 成矿作用; 成矿斑岩; 花岗斑岩

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Recognition of the ore-forming porphyry in the Yulong Cu deposit and its geological significance

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Abstract: The Yulong porphyry Cu-Mo deposit in eastern Tibet is one of the largest copper deposits in China. The formation of the deposit has been regarded to be related to a monzogranitic composite intrusion in the center of the deposit, but the genetic relationship between mineralization and the composite intrusion remains poorly constrained. Based on field geological mapping and drill hole logging along No. 8 section, the authors identified a suite of granite porphyry stocks from the composite pluton. The stocks include abundant quartz-feldspar A-type veins, and some quartz shows unidirectional solidification texture and pegmatite/aplite texture. These characteristics indicate that the magma was once water-saturated. Additionally, high-grade ($>0.6\%$) copper mineralization is distributed closely around the granite stocks, with high-temperature A-type veins within the stock, and

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meso-temperature quartz-sulfide D-type veins far away from the stock. Hydrothermal alteration surrounding the deposits is generally characterized by concentric zones from an inner potassic zone outward to phyllitic and argillic alteration zones, and an outer propylitic and skarn zone. The potassic alteration zone well overlaps the granite porphyry stocks. Based on above observation, the authors hold that the granite porphyry stocks are ore-forming intrusions at Yulong.

Key words: Yulong; Tibet; porphyry copper deposit; mineralization process; ore-related porphyry; granitic porphyry

位于青藏高原东缘的玉龙铜矿是我国最大的斑岩铜矿之一,其已探明的铜金属量为624万吨(平均品位为0.62%,质量分数,下同)、钼金属量为41万吨(平均品位为0.04%)、铁金属量为1270万吨(平均品位为41%)^①,为超大型铜矿床。玉龙矿床发现于1966年,距今已有近50年的历史,前人对该矿床开展了大量的研究,截止目前,以玉龙矿床为主要研究内容的文章已近百篇。这些研究涉及玉龙铜矿的各个方面,如成矿地质背景(周宣吉,1980;马鸿文,1989a;唐仁鲤等,1995;Hou et al.,2003)、构造控制(侯增谦等,2004;唐菊兴等,2006)、成岩成矿年代学(马鸿文,1989b;Hou et al.,2006;Liang et al.,2006;郭利果等,2006;梁华英等,2008;唐菊兴等,2009;王成辉等,2009)、含矿斑岩起源演化(丁朝建等,1990;张玉泉等,1998a,1998b,1998c;Hou et al.,2003;姜耀辉等,2006;Jiang et al.,2006;王成辉等,2011)、矿床地质(芮宗瑶等,1984;周宣吉,1985;马鸿文,1990;唐仁鲤等,1995;唐菊兴,2003)、成矿流体演化(李荫清等,1981;谢玉玲等,2005),以及矿床成因机制(陈建平等,1997,2009;黄朋等,2000,2002;Hou et al.,2007)等。然而,纵观这些研究可以发现,人们对玉龙矿床地质的认识,远没有像成岩成矿年龄及含矿斑岩起源演化等领域那样得到更多的重新检查和认识。

众所周知,准确刻画出斑岩矿床成矿斑岩(mineralization-related porphyry;又称致矿斑岩,causative porphyry)的空间分布特征对于理解斑岩矿床的形成过程至关重要(如驱龙,杨志明等,2008a)。然而,目前的资料显示,人们对玉龙铜矿成矿斑岩的认识却是模糊的:长期以来,玉龙矿床的形成被认为与矿区呈梨状产出、出露面积为0.64 km²的二长花岗质复式斑岩体有关(李荫清等,1981;芮宗瑶等,1984;周宣吉,1985;唐仁鲤等,1995;姜耀辉等,2006;

Jiang et al., 2006)。不过,张玉泉等(1998a,1998b,1998c)的研究显示,玉龙矿床内的复式斑岩体不同岩性之间多呈侵入接触,可在ZK115中明显观察到正长花岗斑岩切穿石英二长斑岩,表明该复式岩体不同岩性之间具有明显的早晚关系。若此属实,那么该复式岩体的不同岩性的岩体与矿化是何种关系?都是成矿斑岩?还是成矿前、成矿及成矿后斑岩兼而有之?这是一系列非常重要但目前尚未得到回答的问题。

为回答上述问题,笔者最近对玉龙矿床,特别是玉龙复式斑岩体开展了较为系统的岩相、蚀变及矿化填图工作,最终在复式岩体内识别出真正与成矿有关的斑岩体,并在一个横穿复式岩体的典型剖面中勾勒出成矿斑岩的空间分布形态。本文是这项工作的初步成果,结合新识别的成矿斑岩体的空间分布形态及蚀变矿化分布规律,同时探讨了花岗斑岩与成矿的关系,并就矿床矿化特征的一些问题进行了探讨。

1 地质背景简介

1.1 区域地质

玉龙矿床构造上位于“三江”特提斯成矿带中北段的羌塘地体中(图1)。羌塘地体由东羌塘(又称北羌塘)及西羌塘(又称南羌塘)组成,中间被早三叠世的羌塘高压变质带隔开(Li and Zheng, 1993; Yang et al., 2011)。在藏东地区,夹持于双湖及金沙江缝合带之间的东羌塘地体主要由弱出露的元古代和早古生代结晶基底及泥盆纪-侏罗纪盖层组成。研究区内的盖层主要有亲华夏的晚古生代地层、中二叠世-三叠纪弧火山岩、大面积分布的晚三叠世火山碎屑岩,以及侏罗纪盆地中的沉积岩(图1)。尽管羌塘地体边界性质还存在较大争议,但与羌塘地体有关

^① 西藏玉龙铜业股份有限公司. 2009. 西藏自治区江达县玉龙矿区铜矿勘探报告(内部资料).

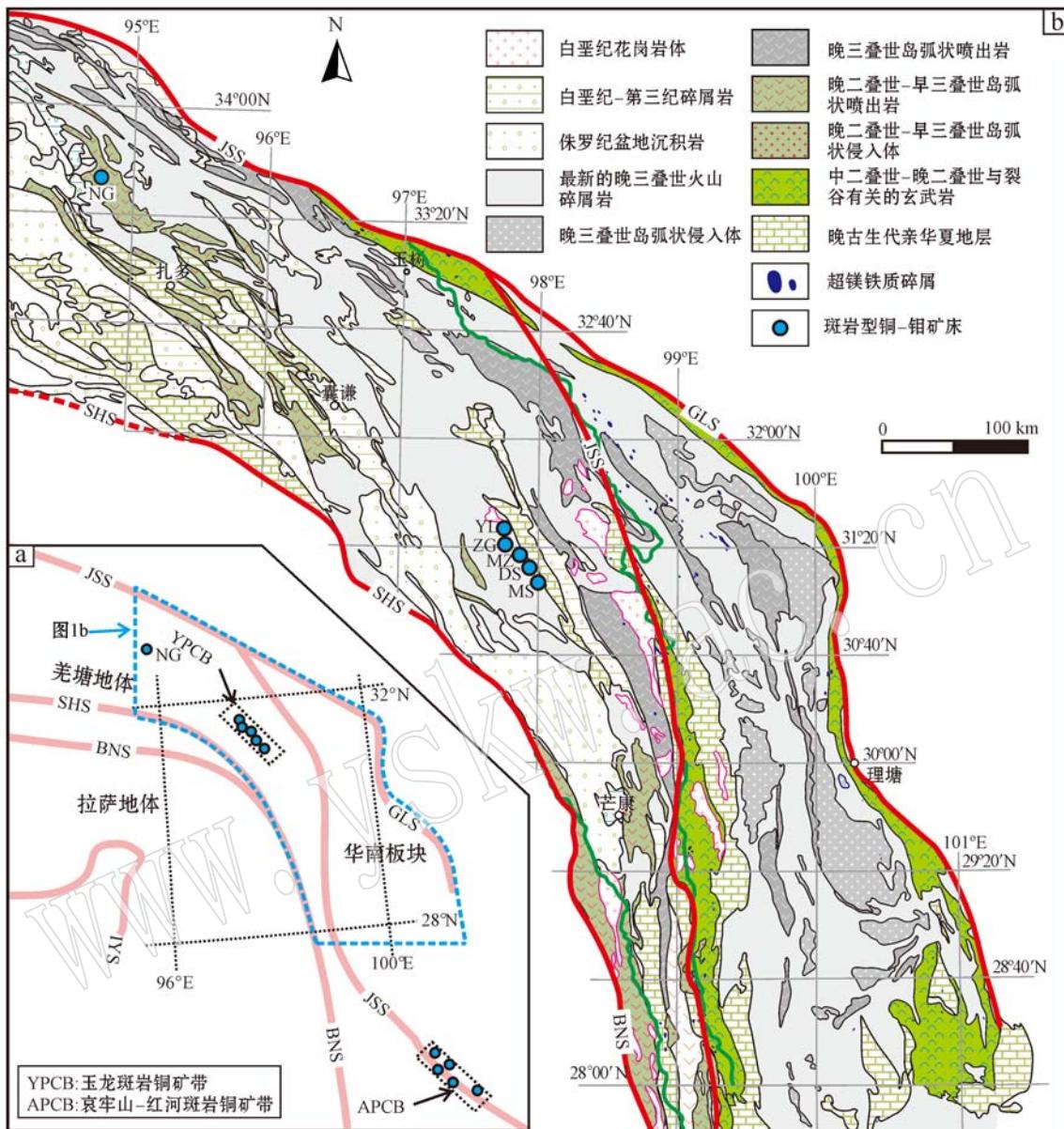


图1 “三江”地区构造格架及新生代主要斑岩铜矿床分布(a)和“三江”中北段地质图[b, 底图据 Yang T N *et al.* (2014); 矿床分布据 Yang Z M *et al.* (2014)]

Fig. 1 Tectonic framework of northeast Tibet showing the location of the Narigongma deposit and the Yulong and Ailaoshan-Red River porphyry Cu belts (a) and geological map of the northern segment of the Sanjiang belt showing the detailed location and host rocks of the Yulong porphyry Cu belt (b, after Yang T N *et al.*, 2014 and Yang Z M *et al.*, 2014)

斑岩矿床: NG—那日贡玛; YL—玉龙; ZG—扎那孜; MZ—莽总; DS—多霞松多; MS—马拉松多;

缝合带: BNS—班公湖-怒江缝合带; JSS—金沙江缝合带; SHS—双湖缝合带; IYS—印度-雅鲁缝合带; GLS—甘孜-理塘缝合带

porphyry deposit: NG—Narigongma; YL—Yulong; ZG—Zhanaga; MZ—Mangzong; DS—Duoxiasongduo; MS—Malasongduo;

sutures: BNS—Bangong Co-Nujiang River suture; JSS—Jinsha River suture; SHS—Shuanghu suture; IYS—Indus-Yalu suture;

GLS—Garze-Litang suture

的主要洋盆已在中白垩世之前闭合(潘桂棠等, 1997; Wang *et al.*, 2000; Kapp *et al.*, 2003; Zhang *et al.*, 2006a, 2006b; Yang *et al.*, 2011)。自古、中特提斯洋闭合之后, 羌塘及相邻地体拼合成一个大的板块, 而羌塘地体位于该板块中南部, 拉萨地体位于

最南部。由雅鲁藏布江缝合带所代表的新特提斯洋, 自早侏罗世至晚白垩世一致向北俯冲(Yin and Harrison, 2000), 形成了拉萨地体南缘大面积展布的冈底斯岩基及林子宗火山岩(Mo *et al.*, 2007), 但在羌塘地体没有对应的岩浆作用。新特提斯洋的

闭合及印度-亚洲大陆的碰撞确信发生在 70~60 Ma 之前(Chung *et al.*, 2005; Mo *et al.*, 2007), 产生了喜马拉雅造山。印度-亚洲大陆碰撞后, 羌塘地体进入后碰撞环境。在藏东的羌塘地体内已陆续识别出近 100 个富钾斑岩(Hou *et al.*, 2003), 而其中的部分斑岩体显示出较好的铜钼矿化, 形成了著名的玉龙斑岩铜矿带(图 1), 包括玉龙、扎那尕、莽总、多霞松多、马拉松多、纳日贡玛等矿床。

1.2 矿区地质

玉龙矿区位于近南北走向的恒星错-甘龙拉背斜南延的倾伏端(图 2)。矿区出露的地层为一套上三叠统波滨海相的沉积序列, 自下向上(由老至新)依次为甲丕拉组紫红色砂岩和粉砂质泥岩、波里拉组灰岩、白云质灰岩夹砂岩、阿堵拉组灰色板岩及页岩。波里拉组地层环绕玉龙复式斑岩体展布, 在矿区分布面积最大, 约占矿区总面积的 50%(图 2)。波里拉组地层按岩性又可细分为上、中、下 3 段: 上段为灰色中厚层灰岩, 中段为互层产出的石英砂岩和砂质灰岩, 下段为灰岩、白云质灰岩夹白云岩透镜体(图 2)。甲丕拉组地层在矿区东部和北部有少量分布, 而阿堵拉组地层仅在矿区东南角有少量出露(图 2)。

矿区出露的岩浆岩主要为始新世的二长花岗斑岩, 主要产于矿区中部及北部。产于矿区中部的二长花岗斑岩即为玉龙复式斑岩体, 平面上为梨形, 出露面积约为 0.64 km²(李荫清等, 1981); 而矿区北部产出的二长花岗斑岩出露面积较小, 呈脉状产出(图 2)。针对玉龙复式斑岩体的大量锆石 U-Pb 定年结果显示, 该套岩石形成于 41 Ma 之前(如郭利果等, 2006; 梁华英等, 2008)。除此之外, 矿区西部还发育有钠长斑岩脉(图 2)。

1.3 蚀变与矿化

已有的研究显示, 矿床热液蚀变围绕玉龙复式斑岩体呈中心式分布(图 2): 复式斑岩体核部为石英-钾长石化带, 向外为黑云母-钾长石化带, 岩体上部晚期叠加石英-绢云母化及粘土化; 岩体与泥砂质围岩的接触带, 早期出现长英质角岩化和黑云母角岩化、晚期叠加石英-绢云母化, 与灰岩及白云岩接触带, 早期形成矽卡岩化, 晚期则叠加粘土化、绿泥石化和绿帘石化(李荫清等, 1981)。

平面上, 矿床的矿化围绕复式岩体也呈规律性的分布: 复式岩体内部为浸染状、脉状铜钼矿化, 内接触带为块状的铁铜矿化, 外接触带铅锌、银含量增高(李荫清等, 1981)。剖面上, 铜矿化主要位于复式斑岩体内, 特别高品位(>2%)的块状矿化位于复式斑岩体与围岩的接触带内。应当注意的是, 复式斑岩体内高品位(>0.6%)的铜矿体并不位于剖面的中心, 而是围绕一个低品位(0.1%~0.3%)的铜矿化核分布(图 3a)。从剖面上还可以看出, 矿床铜矿体向下仍然有延伸, 但并没有得到工程控制(图 3a)。

2 玉龙复式斑岩体及其内花岗斑岩岩枝

2.1 玉龙复式斑岩体地质

玉龙复式斑岩体地表呈“梨形”(图 2), 空间上构成蘑菇状(图 3b)形态(唐仁鲤等, 1995)。平面上, 该复式岩体长轴为近南北向, 已控制长约 1.6 km, 短轴为近东西向, 宽约 0.9 km(西藏自治区江达县玉龙矿区铜矿勘探报告, 2009^①)。从剖面(图 3b)上可以看出, 斑岩体东侧与围岩接触界线产状总体较陡; 在西侧 +4 600 m 标高以上, 与围岩接触界线产状总体较缓, 向岩体内倾斜, 倾角 30°~60°, 且覆盖于三叠系甲丕拉组和波里拉组地层之上, 形成“蘑菇”的“盖”; +4 600 m 标高以下, 该复式岩体与围岩界线向岩体方向收敛, 接触界线产状变陡, 总体呈筒状, 形成“蘑菇”的“茎”(唐菊兴, 2003; 西藏自治区江达县玉龙矿区铜矿勘探报告, 2009^①)。玉龙复式岩体具有典型的斑状结构(图 4a), 斑晶主要为斜长石、钾长石和石英、黑云母、角闪石, 斑晶的含量一般为 35%~50%(唐仁鲤等, 1995); 斜长石斑晶一般小于 0.5 cm, 常因绢云母化蚀变而变得含糊不清; 钾长石斑晶颗粒较大, 自形较好, 颗粒变化于 0.5~2 cm 不等。基质主要由钾长石和石英组成, 其次为斜长石, 偶见黑云母和角闪石; 钾长石呈他形粒状, 粒度一般在 0.05 mm 左右。石英一般为他形粒状, 粒度小于 0.1 mm。斜长石粒度一般小于 0.1 mm, 常发育聚片双晶。

2.2 花岗斑岩岩枝的分布及特征

尽管前人的研究发现玉龙矿床内的复式斑岩体不同岩性之间呈侵入接触, 且在一些钻孔中观察到

^① 西藏玉龙铜业股份有限公司. 2009. 西藏自治区江达县玉龙矿区铜矿勘探报告(内部资料).

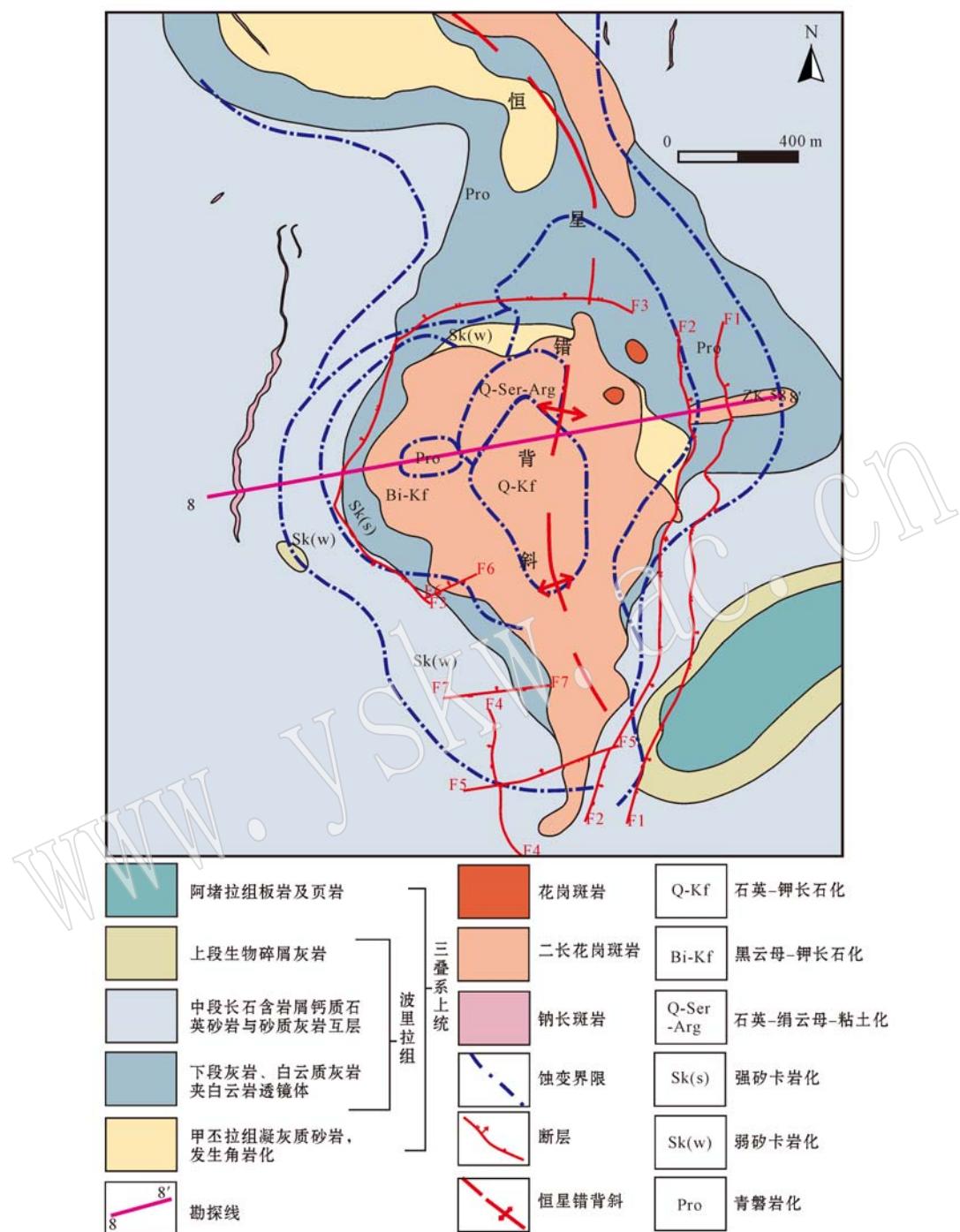


图2 玉龙铜矿平面地质图和蚀变分带(底图据西藏玉龙铜业股份有限公司, 2009^①; 李荫清等, 1981; 刘永刚等, 2013)

Fig. 2 Geological plane map of the Yulong copper deposit and alteration distribution (after Tibet Yulong Copper Co., Ltd., 2009^①; Li Yingqing *et al.*, 1981; Liu Yonggang *et al.*, 2013)

切穿关系(张玉泉等, 1998a, 1998b, 1998c),但复式岩体内的晚期侵入体的特征、空间分布情况及其与矿化的关系一直没有得到约束。本次研究,特别是

针对8号勘探线12个钻孔的详细编录,在8号勘探线中详细勾勒出了一套花岗斑岩。

如图3b所示,花岗斑岩体呈多分枝的岩枝产于

^① 西藏玉龙铜业股份有限公司. 2009. 西藏自治区江达县玉龙矿区铜矿勘探报告(内部资料).

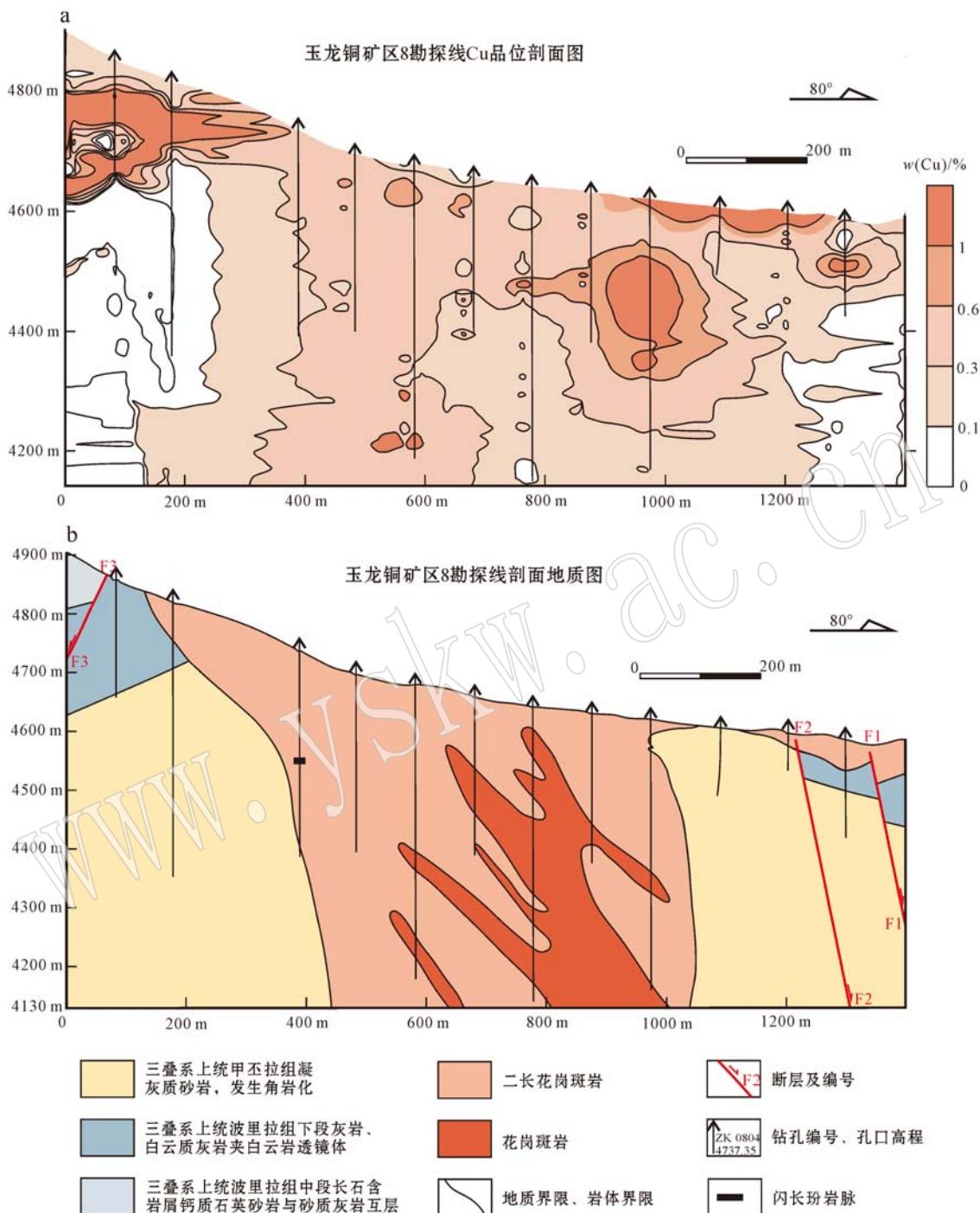


图3 玉龙铜矿床8号勘探线Cu品位剖面图(a)和剖面地质图(b)(品位数据据西藏玉龙铜业股份有限公司, 2009^①)

Fig. 3 Cu ore-grade distribution along No. 8 exploration section (a) and geological sectional map along No. 8 exploration section of the Yulong copper deposit (b) (grade data from Tibet Yulong Copper Co., Ltd., 2009^①)

① 西藏玉龙铜业股份有限公司, 2009. 西藏自治区江达县玉龙矿区铜矿勘探报告(内部资料).

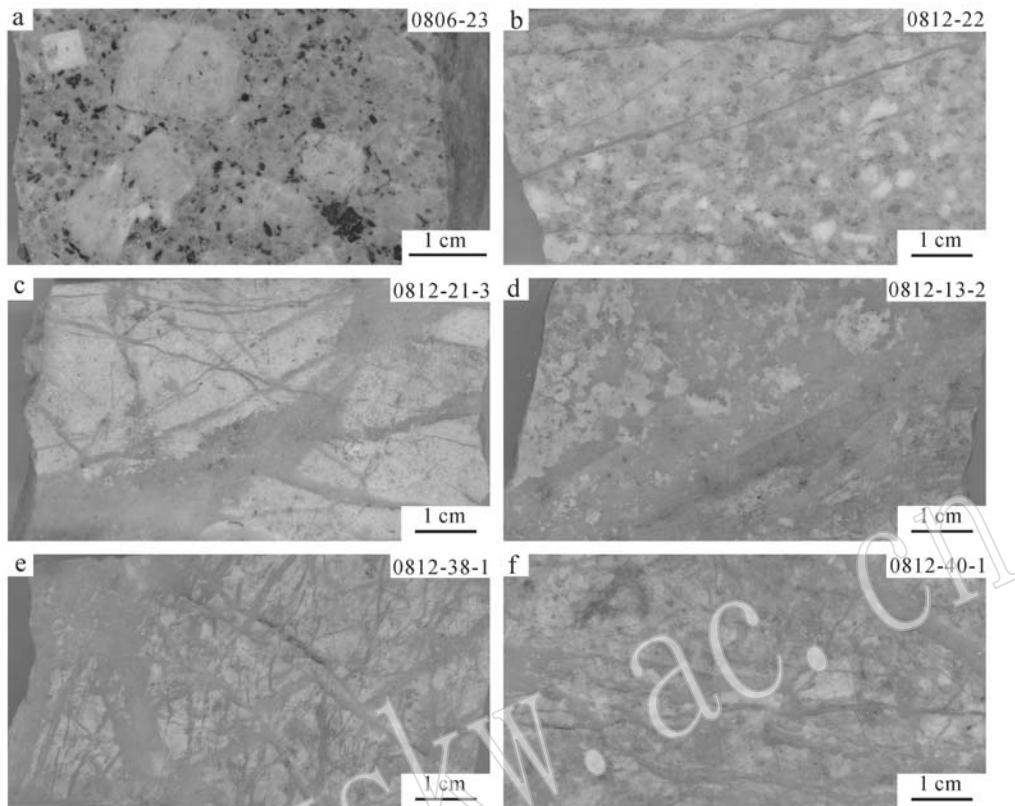


图4 玉龙铜矿复式岩体及其内脉体手标本照片

Fig. 4 Photographs of Yulong complex rock-mass and the veins within it

a—复式岩体边部的二长花岗斑岩，具有典型的斑状结构，以钾长石巨晶的发育为主要特征；b—与成矿有关的花岗斑岩，亦具有斑状结构，但斑晶明显变小，钾长石巨晶不发育；c—花岗斑岩局部呈细晶结构；d—花岗斑岩局部也可呈粗晶结构，石英与长石交互生长；e, f—花岗斑岩中的石英-钾长石脉；脉体较为弯曲，两侧模糊，与围岩界限不明显，钾长石以蚀变晕、弥漫状或不连续中心线的形式分布于脉体中或两侧。a—monzonitic granite-porphyry on the margin of the composite body, showing typical porphyritic texture characterized by K-feldspar megacryst; b—ore-forming granitic porphyry also showing porphyritic texture, but with smaller phenocryst and no K-feldspar megacryst; c—some parts of granitic porphyry showing aplitic texture; d—some parts of granitic porphyry showing coarse-grained texture; quartz and K-feldspar displaying intergrowth; e, f—quartz- K-feldspar vein in granitic porphyry exhibiting winding and blur on both sides. The boundary with the wall rock is not obvious, the K-feldspar is characterized by alteration halo and disseminated/discontinuous center line in the vein or on both sides

二长花岗斑岩体中，其产状整体上向东倾伏，倾角60°左右。在该剖面上，花岗斑岩枝最厚处位于钻孔ZK0812，最厚处约为140 m，该斑岩体下部形态由于施工钻孔较浅，没有得到控制。花岗斑岩的斑晶以斜长石和石英为主，钾长石巨晶及暗色矿物斑晶明显减少；花岗斑岩中的斑晶总量一般小于20%（图4: ZK0812-22），比二长花岗斑岩中的斑晶总量（40%~60%）明显减少。花岗斑岩尽管以斑状结构为主，但其岩石结构变化较大，局部呈即使在1 m的钻孔范围内，也可从斑状结构突然变化为细晶（图4c）或粗晶（图4: ZK0812-13-2）结构（图4d）。花岗斑岩内石英-钾长石脉大量发育，这些脉体宽度多变化于1~10 mm之间，脉体延长一般小于20 cm；脉体较为弯

曲，两侧模糊，与围岩界限不明显；脉体中的钾长石呈不连续中心线或呈弥漫状分布于石英中（图4e、4f）。石英-钾长石脉的上述这些特征，与Gustafson等（1975）所定义的A脉特征一致，为斑岩矿床中最早的脉体类型（如杨志明，2008）。除大量石英-钾长石A脉外，花岗斑岩中还可见到一定量的单向固结结构（Unidirectional Solidification Texture, UST；参考Shannon *et al.*, 1982；杨志明, 2008）。与典型的UST石英层相比（如Shannon *et al.*, 1982），花岗斑岩中的UST石英层一般延长较短（<10 cm），且层数少（通常<10层），不同层之间并不严格平行（图5），且单一的UST层中的石英颗粒，其锯齿状的一端也并非总指向一个方向。另外，需要注意的是，

UST石英周围常发育些“囊状”的石英，这些石英颗粒锯齿状一端均指向外部，且锯齿之间被基质充填，其形成明显早于基质。“囊状”及UST层中的石英均呈糖粒状，手标本尺度下即可观察清楚（图5b）。UST及“囊状”石英均被石英-钾长石脉切穿（图5c）；花岗斑岩发生强烈钾硅酸盐化。

野外地质踏勘显示，该套花岗斑岩在矿区的出露面积较小，仅在玉龙复式岩体的东北侧发现两个小规模的岩枝（图2）。与8号线剖面上识别的花岗斑岩类似，这两处花岗斑岩岩枝中石英-钾长石脉亦广泛发育，岩石钾硅酸盐化强烈。不过，UST石英层在这两处岩枝的露头上没有见到。

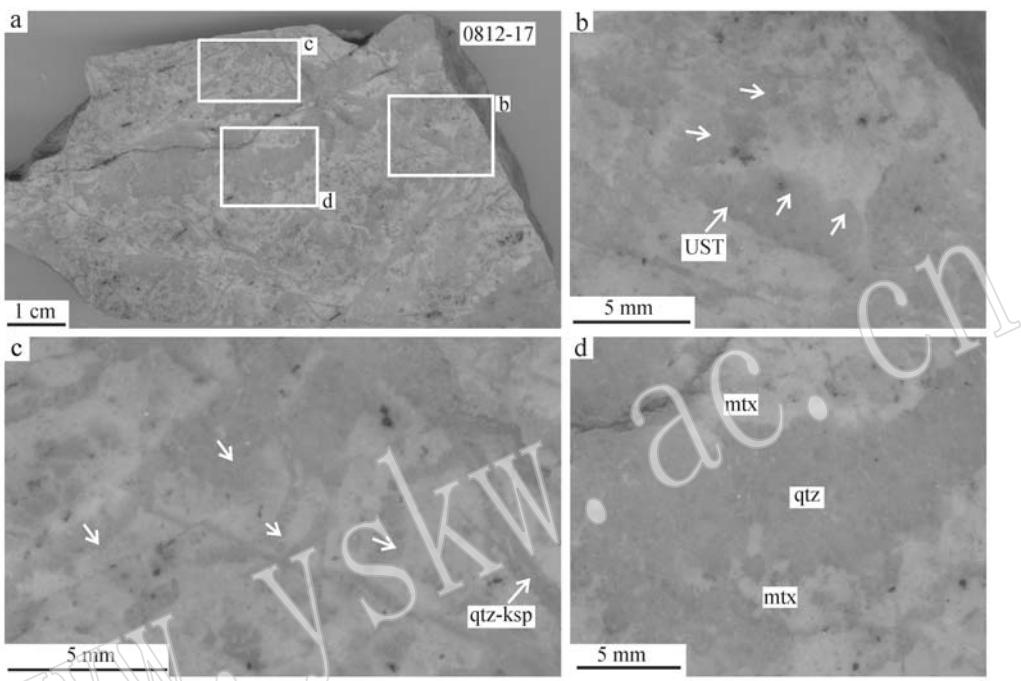


图5 玉龙矿床花岗斑岩中局部发育的单向固结结构(UST)的手标本照片

Fig. 5 Photographs of unidirectional solidification textures of the granite porphyry in the Yulong copper deposit

a—钻孔照片，显示花岗斑岩中UST的分布；b、c—图a局部放大照片，白色尖头表示UST层中石英颗粒的生长方向，注意该样品中石英颗粒在很小的范围内便指向多个方向；d—UST石英周围常出现囊状的石英团簇，注意这些石英颗粒呈糖粒状，基质充填于石英颗粒之间，显示石英形成早于基质；UST—单向固结结构；qtz—石英；kps—钾长石；mtx—基质

a—drill hole photograph, showing the distribution of the UST in granite porphyry; b, c—partial enlarged photographs of Fig. a, the white arrows point to the growth direction of quartz grains in the UST layers; it is worth noticing that the growth direction of quartz grains points to multiple directions within a small area; d—chambered quartz clusters around the UST, the quartz grains exhibiting sugary form, the quartz grains filled with the matrix, suggesting that the quartz formed earlier than the matrix; UST—unidirectional solidification texture; qtz—quartz; kps—K-feldspar; mtx—matrix

3 花岗斑岩与矿化的关系

成矿斑岩与含矿斑岩是两个相似但又不完全相同的概念。含矿斑岩是指赋矿的斑岩体，该斑岩可以是导致矿化的斑岩体，也可以是成矿前斑岩体；而成矿斑岩则特指导致矿化的斑岩。由于流体中Cu在较高温度条件下溶解度过高，如在400°时高达 $1\,000 \times 10^{-6}$ (Hezarkhani *et al.*, 1999)；直接从斑岩体中出溶的流体由于温度过高(>550°；杨志明，

2008)，Cu等金属很难在成矿斑岩内直接发生饱和进而沉淀，因此，斑岩铜矿中真正的成矿斑岩，其内的矿化品位并不一定很高。因此，用金属品位来判断斑岩体是否为成矿斑岩的方法是不明智的。

本文认为本次从复式斑岩体中识别出的花岗斑岩是玉龙矿床的成矿斑岩，其主要证据如下：①高品位矿化紧密围绕花岗斑岩分布；如图3所示的8号线剖面，花岗斑岩与钻孔ZK0812下方低品位(0.1%~0.3%)的铜矿核分布范围基本重叠，而高品位(>0.6%)的铜矿化则主要分布于花岗斑岩体

周围,特别是其上盘的位置,这表明花岗斑岩与铜矿化可能具有密切的成因联系;②8号线剖面的详细编录结果还显示,花岗斑岩中的脉体主要为早期形成的高温石英-钾长石A脉,向岩体边部及外围逐渐过渡为晚期、中低温石英-硫化物脉体(B脉及D脉;参考Gustafson and Hunt, 1975);蚀变上,花岗斑岩体内部以石英-钾长石为主,向边部及外围逐渐过渡为石英-黑云母化,以及中低温的石英-绢云母化,也显示花岗斑岩所在的位置曾经为热液中心;③具有充足H₂O的来源,是一个斑岩铜矿能够形成的重要前提(Rohrlach *et al.*, 2005; Loucks, 2014; Yang *et al.*, 2015),因为斑岩铜矿的形成伴随热液蚀变过程。因此,岩浆中是否含有足够的H₂O或岩浆是否较早发生了流体饱和,是衡量一个斑岩体能否成为成矿斑岩的重要指标。花岗斑岩中大量不规则石英-钾长石A脉、UST石英层,以及粗晶和细晶结构的大量出现,均表明花岗斑岩岩浆中的H₂O曾经达到过饱和(Harris *et al.*, 2004; 杨志明等,2008b)。基于以上事实,认为本次识别出的花岗斑岩岩枝应为玉龙矿床的成矿斑岩。

4 地质意义

前已述及,准确厘定斑岩矿床成矿斑岩的空间分布特征对于理解一个斑岩矿床的形成过程至关重要。长期以来,人们一直把玉龙复式斑岩整体作为成矿斑岩,这至少在以下两个方面影响了人们对玉龙矿床特征的认识:①如果复式岩体是矿床的成矿斑岩,依据斑岩矿床成因模型(如Burnham, 1979),矿床主要的矿化应位于复式岩体的内外接触带,而非复式岩体内部(图3);②如果复式岩体是矿床的成矿斑岩,其直接接触的围岩大部分是碳酸盐类,依据斑岩矿床成矿模式(如Sillitoe, 2010),矿床主要的矿化式样是矽卡岩型,而非斑岩型。玉龙矿床花岗斑岩的识别及其与成矿关系的认识,无疑为较好解释上述两个疑惑提供了答案:作为成矿斑岩的花岗斑岩,其外围的玉龙复式斑岩体在成矿过程中仅充当围岩而已;该围岩的存在,一方面阻止了从花岗斑岩中出溶的岩浆-热液与碳酸盐直接接触主体形成矽卡岩型矿化;另一方面,作为“屏障”可以充分缓冲高温的岩浆-热液,使其降温至350°以下,这种温度条件下流体中的Cu的溶解度非常低(<10×10⁻⁶; Hezarkhani *et al.*, 1999),大量铜得以沉淀;

这也是高品位铜矿化均发育在复式岩体,而非花岗斑岩岩枝中的主要原因。

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