www.cagsbulletin.com www.地球学报.com

西藏多龙矿集区发现浅成低温热液型铜(金银)矿床

唐菊兴¹⁾, 孙兴国²⁾, 丁 帅³⁾, 王 勤³⁾, 王艺云³⁾, 杨 超¹⁾, 陈红旗⁴⁾, 李彦波⁴⁾, 李玉彬⁴⁾, 卫鲁杰⁴⁾, 张 志³⁾, 宋俊龙³⁾, 杨欢欢³⁾, 段吉琳⁵⁾, 高 轲³⁾, 方 向³⁾, 谭江云⁶⁾

1)中国地质科学院矿产资源研究所,国土资源部成矿作用与资源评价重点实验室,北京 100037;
 2)西藏金龙矿业股份有限公司,西藏拉萨 850000; 3)成都理工大学,四川成都 610059;

4)西藏自治区地质矿产勘查开发局第五地质大队,青海格尔木 816000;

5)中国地质大学(北京),北京 100083; 6)西藏自治区地质矿产勘查开发局第六地质大队,西藏拉萨 851400

摘 要: 根据 2013 年最新勘查成果、详细的地质编录,对西藏多龙铜金矿集区铁格龙南(荣那)铜(金银)矿床 地质特征、矿床类型进行了初步研究,认为该矿床是斑岩-浅成低温热液成矿系统的产物,是典型的高硫型 浅成低温热液矿床。矿床规模巨大,矿石中发育条带状、层纹状、皮壳状、致密块状明矾石、地开石,深部 发育黄铁绢英岩化,黄铁矿的含量为 3%~35%,矿石矿物由铜蓝、蓝辉铜矿、硫砷铜矿、斯硫铜矿、雅硫铜 矿、久辉铜矿、斜方蓝辉铜矿、斑铜矿、黝铜矿、黄铜矿等组成。综合研究表明,推断浅部或外围发育独 立的高硫型浅成低温热液型金矿,深部存在斑岩型铜(金银)矿体。该矿体的发现结束了西藏至今没有发现典 型浅成低温热液矿床的历史,对区域找矿具有极其重要的指导意义。

关键词:浅成低温热液矿床;斑岩型;高硫型;西藏铁格龙南

中图分类号: P618.41; P611.13 文献标志码: A doi: 10.3975/cagsb.2014.01.02

Discovery of the Epithermal Deposit of Cu (Au-Ag) in the Duolong Ore Concentrating Area, Tibet

TANG Ju-xing¹⁾, SUN Xing-guo²⁾, DING Shuai³⁾, WANG Qin³⁾, WANG Yi-yun³⁾, YANG Chao¹⁾, CHEN Hong-qi⁴⁾, LI Yan-bo⁴⁾, LI Yu-bin⁴⁾, WEI Lu-jie⁴⁾, ZHANG Zhi³⁾, SONG Jun-long³⁾, YANG Huan-huan³⁾, DUAN Ji-lin⁵⁾, GAO Ke³⁾, FANG Xiang³⁾, TAN Jiang-yun⁶⁾

MLR Key Laboratory of Metallogeny and Mineral Resource Assessment, Institute of Mineral Resources, Beijing 100037;
 2) Golden Dragon Mining Co., Ltd., Lhasa, Tibet 850000;

3) College of Earth Sciences, Chengdu University of Technology, Chengdu, Sichuan 610059;

4) No. 5 Geological Party, Tibet Bureau of Geology and Mineral Exploration and Development, Golmud, Qinghai 816000;
 5) China University of Geosciences(Beijing), Beijing 100083;

6) No. 6 Geological Party, Tibet Bureau of Geology and Mineral Exploration and Development, Lhasa, Tibet 851400;

Abstract: According to the latest survey results and detailed geological records in 2013, as well as some preliminary study about geological features and deposit type of south Tiegelong (Rongna) copper (gold-silver) deposit which located in Duolong copper (gold) ore concentration area, we believe that it is a porphyry related epithermal deposit. It is a typical high sulfidation epithermal deposit. Rongna is a huge Cu(Au-Ag) deposit. Here exist various attitudes of alunite and dickite, that is, typical banded, layered, crusty or massive ones and etc. Phyllic exists in the deep. The content of pyrite is 3% to 35%. Ore minerals consist of covellite, digenite, enargite, spionkopite, yarrowit, djurleite, anilite, bornite, tetrahedrite, chalcopyrite and other components. Comprehensive

本文由国家自然科学基金项目(编号: 41172077)、国家 973 项目(编号: 2011CB403103)、中国地质调查局青藏高原专项项目(编号: 12120113037400)、中铝资源西藏金龙矿业股份有限公司项目(编号: XZJL-2013-JS03)联合资助。获中国地质科学院 2013 年度十大科 技进展第三名。

收稿日期: 2013-11-12; 改回日期: 2013-12-21。责任编辑: 张改侠。

第一作者简介: 唐菊兴, 男, 1964 年生。博士, 研究员。主要从事矿床学和固体矿产勘查与评价研究工作。通讯地址: 100037, 北京市西 城区百万庄大街 26 号。E-mail: tangjuxing@126.com。

study has shown that there is an inferred high sulfidation epithermal deposit in the superficial or peripheral, and a porphyry copper (gold and silver) orebody in the deep. The discovery of south Tiegelong is brilliant which actually is an epithermal deposit. It has brought us a new chapter to find epithermal deposit in Tibet which is never an imaginable type here ever. This is quite significant for regional prospecting because it can give extremely meaningful implications for surveies.

Key words: epithermal deposit; porphyry type; high sulfur type; south Tiegelong, Tibet

浅成低温热液矿床常与斑岩成矿系统的演化

有关(Gray et al., 1994; Hedenquist et al., 1998; Einaudi et al., 2002; John et al., 2003; Sillitoe et al., 2003; Chouinard et al., 2005; Richards et al., 2006; Wallier et al., 2006; Christie et al., 2007; Charchaflié et al., 2007; Gemmell, 2007; Sillitoe, 2010), Sillitoe 等(2003) 将斑岩铜(金)成矿系统中的浅成低温热液矿床, 划 分为高硫型、中硫型、低硫型三种常见类型,其中 高硫型浅成低温热液矿床主要与安山质和流纹质岩 浆活动有关,以产出明矾石+高岭土蚀变组合(或 APS 组合, 明矾石-磷酸盐-硫酸盐组合), 常见硅帽 (由块状石英和多孔状石英组合),金铜银矿化组合, 主要金属为黄铁矿、硫砷铜矿、锑硫砷铜矿、螺状 硫银矿、辉锑矿、脆硫锑铜矿、铜蓝(Einaudi et al., 2002), 以高含量的硫化物、具高价硫的硫酸盐矿物 为其特征; 低硫型浅成低温热液矿床与碱性和偏碱 性玄武质-流纹质岩浆活动有关,发育条带状、皮壳 状、层纹状的胶状蛋白石、玉髓+冰长石+伊利石组 合的蚀变, 少量黄铜矿、锑黝铜矿-砷黝铜矿、方铅 矿、闪锌矿,或可见少量或微量毒砂-磁黄铁矿,硫 化物含量较少;而中硫型浅成低温热液矿床,常与 钙碱性安山质、英安质岩浆活动有关、其特征介于 高硫和低硫型矿床之间,发育黄铜矿+黝铜矿(砷黝 铜矿+锑黝铜矿系列)组合,不发育毒砂和磁黄铁矿, 除了具条带状、梳状构造的胶状蛋白石、玉髓等蚀 变以外, 主要发育强烈的黄铁绢英岩化, 不常见冰 长石和明矾石, 不发育斑岩铜金矿床中常见的青磐 岩化及黑云母-钾长石为代表的钾化,特征介于高 硫和低硫型之间。

班公湖—怒江结合带已经成为西藏乃至我国 重要的斑岩铜金矿成矿带。自西藏自治区地质矿产 勘查局第五地质大队发现多不杂铜(金)矿以来,从 2003 年开始,在地质大调查项目、西藏自治区地质 矿产勘查局项目的资助下取得丰硕的找矿成果,已 经引起众多矿业公司和学者的关注。中铝矿产资源 有限公司、四川宏达集团先后介入开展商业性勘查, 在勘查程度提高、商业性勘查示范、成矿理论指导 找矿突破、产学研结合等方面取得成功经验。目前, 已经达到详查程度的大型、超大型矿床有多不杂、 波龙、拿若、拿厅、铁格龙南等,截止 2013 年底控 制的资源量可达到 1200 万吨以上(333 类别以上)。 2013 年真正取得找矿突破是荣那铜(金银)矿床。近 年来,主要研究工作集中在多不杂、波龙等早期发现并勘查的矿床,在矿床成因、勘查模型、地质特征、遥感蚀变信息提取、同位素地球化学、成岩成矿年龄厘定等方面取得重要成果(佘宏全等,2009; 辛洪波等,2009; Li et al.,2011;李玉彬等 2012a, b; 祝向平等,2012; 胡紫豪,2012; 代晶晶等,2012; 吴 德新等,2012; Li et al.,2013)。

但对多龙矿集区斑岩-浅成低温热液矿床成矿 系统、矿床成矿系列、矿床组合的讨论和研究尚缺 理论上的支撑和勘查实践,秦克章等(2006)提出了 班怒带多龙矿集区可能存在浅成低温铜(金)矿的认 识,但在 2006 年至 2012 年的 7 年间,就浅成低温 热液矿床的勘查工作未取得实质性的突破。本文就 2013 年中铝资源西藏金龙矿业股份有限公司取得 的找矿突破,结合多龙矿集区前人研究成果,做了 详尽的地质编录资料,旨在大致确定铁格龙南铜 (金银)矿床类型,完善多龙矿集区斑岩-浅成低温热 液成矿系统,为矿集区找矿突破提供理论指导(中 国地质科学院,2014)。

1 矿床地质特征

铁格龙南铜(金银)矿床是 2013 年中铝矿产资源 有限公司第一个取得重大突破的铜(金银)矿,该矿 床具有浅成低温热液矿床所特有的矿物组合、蚀变 组合和矿化特征,是西藏第一例得到确认的浅成低 温热液矿床,其现已控制的资源规模及推测的资源 潜力远比紫金山铜金矿大(张德全等,1991,2005; 邱小平等,2010;刘羽等,2011)。

矿区位于班公湖—怒江结合带西段,其北部属 南羌塘—三江复合板片的南缘,南部属冈底斯—念 青唐古拉板片北缘,主要出露的地层为早中侏罗统 色哇组(J₁₋₂s)复理石或类复理石沉积,由一套长石 石英粉砂岩深灰色泥岩组成,下白垩统美日切错组 (K₁m)陆相中基性火山岩建造,主要为紫红色安山 岩、英安岩、玄武岩、火山角砾岩等,以及渐新统 康托组(E₃k)河湖相碎屑岩沉积。

铁格龙南矿体总体呈北东向分布,控制矿体北 东延长约 1400 m,南东—北西向约 800 m(图 1),中 部钻孔施工至 1136 m(ZK3205 孔)以上尚未穿透矿 体,矿体总体向北缓倾斜,剖面上为中间厚向外变 薄的趋势,呈一漏斗状(图 2)。走向上、倾向上、垂 向上均未控制住矿体,矿床规模有待进一步确定, 有望实现超大型矿床规模。矿体 Cu 平均品位大于 0.5%,伴生金银,伴生 Au 平均品位在 0.1 g/t 左右, 伴生银平均品位在 2 g/t 左右。

矿石以典型的细脉浸染状为主,局部发育星散 浸染状-稠密浸染状矿石,矿石矿物由铜蓝、蓝辉铜



图 1 西藏铁格龙南矿区地质简图(简测) Fig. 1 Geologic map of south Tiegelong Copper (gold-silver) deposit, Tibet



Fig. 2 The No.24 exploration cross-setion of south Tiegelong copper(gold-silver)deposit

矿、斯硫铜矿、雅硫铜矿、久辉铜矿、斜方蓝辉铜 矿、硫砷铜矿、斑铜矿、黝铜矿、黄铜矿组成,从 浅部至深部,铜蓝、蓝辉铜矿、斯硫铜矿、雅硫铜 矿、久辉铜矿、斜方蓝辉铜矿大量发育,交代黄铁 矿、黄铜矿、斑铜矿、硫砷铜矿和黝铜矿。铜矿物 的含量:铜蓝>蓝辉铜矿>硫砷铜矿和黝铜矿。铜矿物 的含量:铜蓝>蓝辉铜矿>硫砷铜矿和黝铜矿。铜矿 的含量:铜蓝>蓝辉铜矿。黄铁矿总体含量在 3%~35% 之间,在矿体中上部发育,上部黄铁矿呈星点状, 浸染状;中下部黄铁矿呈脉状,个别脉体厚达 20 cm 以上,黄铁矿多发育在硅化脉、粘土脉体的 边缘或中心,表面发育溶蚀孔。显微鉴定表明,黄 铁矿形成早于所有铜矿物。主要脉石矿物有明矾石、



 图 3 铁格龙南矿区典型矿石特征
 Fig. 3 The typical characteristics of ores in south Tiegelong copper(gold-silver)deposit
 A-ZK1604-144.43 m, 长石石英砂岩中穿插宽大的明矾石+黄铁 矿脉,脉中发育梳状构造;岩石中还可见地开石团斑及受应力 作用被压碎的板状黄铁矿;

B-ZK1604-173.4 m, 长石石英砂岩中近直立的宽大黄铁矿+明 矾石脉被后期的明矾石+黄铁矿+硫砷铜矿脉穿插, 后者发生多 次张开, 硫砷铜矿常沿裂隙填充矿化; 同时脉中发育梳状构造; C-ZK1604-704.93 m, 铜蓝交代黄铜矿、斑铜矿、黄铁矿; D-ZK1604-704.93 m, 硫砷铜矿交代黄铁矿, 二者又被蓝辉 铜矿交代; Py-黄铁矿; En-硫砷铜矿; Cp-黄铜矿; Cov-铜蓝; Bn-斑铜矿; Di-蓝辉铜矿; Alu-明矾石; Dic-地开石

A-ZK1604-144.43 m, feldspar-quartz sandstone was interspersed with large alunite + pyrite veins, veins developed comb structure; dickite spots and pyrite plates being crushed under stress were also visible; B-ZK1604-173.4 m, feldspar-quartz sandstone, nearly erect large alunite + pyrite vein was cut by the late alunite + pyrite + enargite vein, which occurred many times open, the fissures filled with enargite; in the meanwhile, veins developed comb structure; C-ZK1604-704.93 m, covellite replaced chalcopyrite, bornite and pyrite; D-ZK1604-704.93 m, pyrite was replaced by enargite and both of them were replaced by digenite;

Py-pyrite; En-enargite; Cp-chalcopyrite; Cov-covellite; Bn-bornite; Di-digenite; Alu-alunite; Dic-dickite 地开石、绢云母、石英、硬石膏、粘土矿物等。在 浅部发育条带状、层纹状、皮壳状、不规则状明矾 石、地开石,充填交代浸染状矿石为主(图 3),这在 斑岩成矿系统中高硫型浅成低温热液矿床常可见到 (Hedenquist et al., 1994, 1999; Sillitoe et al., 2003)。

令人感兴趣的是, 矿石中发育大量铜蓝、蓝辉 铜矿、斯硫铜矿、雅硫铜矿、久辉铜矿、斜方蓝辉铜 矿交代其它硫化物现象, 甚至在深达1100 m 孔深的 矿石中也十分发育, 此种产状的铜蓝和蓝辉铜矿是 传统意义上的硫化物次生富集带的产物, 还是浅成 低温条件下交代作用形成的, 这关乎对传统硫化物 次生富集成矿理论的挑战, 值得深入研究。刘羽等 (2011)在紫金山高硫型浅成低温热液矿床矿石中发 现了久辉铜矿(Cu_{1.97}S)、雅硫铜矿(Cu_{1.25}S)等铜硫二 元组分系列矿物的存在, 并发现了铜蓝被蓝辉铜矿 明显交代的现象, 认为蓝辉铜矿、铜蓝基本同成矿 阶段形成, 提出铜硫系列矿物主要是热液蚀变对早 期原生硫化物进行交代所形成的产物的新认识, 而 非传统意义上的硫化矿体次生富集带的产物。

2 结论及意义

1)铁格龙南铜(金、银)矿矿石组构及矿物组合 具典型高硫型浅成低温热液矿床特征,是斑岩-浅 成低温热液成矿系统的产物。

2)该矿床的发现及取得的重大找矿成果,结束 了西藏至今没有发现典型浅成低温热液矿床的历史, 对区域找矿具有极其重要的指导意义。该矿床与紫 金山铜金矿床地质特征具有高度的相似,是我国大 陆第二个超大型高硫型浅成低温热液铜金矿床,浅 部或矿床外围寻找独立的高硫型浅成低温热液型金 矿前景大。

3)矿体规模巨大, 矿石具典型条带状、层纹状、 皮壳状、致密块状明矾石、地开石, 黄铁矿的含量 在 3%~35%之间, 铜矿物由铜蓝、蓝辉铜矿、硫砷 铜矿、斯硫铜矿、雅硫铜矿、久辉铜矿、斜方蓝辉 铜矿、斑铜矿、黝铜矿、黄铜矿组成, 特别是铜蓝 和蓝辉铜矿在孔深 1100多米处尚大量发育, 从矿物 组合分析, 铜蓝和蓝辉铜矿是低温热液成矿阶段的 产物, 推断深部存在斑岩型铜(金银)矿体。

致谢:感谢中铝矿产资源有限公司王东生总经理、 汪东坡总地质师、王思德副总经理,勘查技术部董 方浏主任;西藏金龙矿业股份有限公司冯道永总经 理,总地质师粟登逵高级工程师,侯俊富副总经理; 西藏自治区地质矿产勘查开发局第五地质大队郑玉 林队长、强巴副队长等在野外和室内研究中的支持 和帮助。在野外和室内期间与西藏自治区国土资源 厅多吉院士,西藏地质矿产勘查局陆彦副总工程师, 中国科学院地质与地球物理研究所秦克章研究员、 李光明副研究员,进行了有益的探讨,受益匪浅, 在此一并表示感谢!

参考文献:

- 代晶晶,曲晓明. 2012. 西藏多龙铜多金属矿集区构造及蚀变遥 感信息提取[J]. 地质与勘探, 48(4): 815-822.
- 胡紫豪. 2012. 西藏多龙斑岩型铜金矿预测工作区多元信息找 矿预测[D]. 成都: 成都理工大学.
- 李玉彬, 钟婉婷, 张天平, 陈华安, 李玉昌, 陈红旗, 范安辉. 2012a. 西藏改则县波龙斑岩型铜金矿床地球化学特征及 成因浅析[J]. 地球学报, 33(4): 579-587.
- 李玉彬, 多吉, 钟婉婷, 李玉昌, 强巴旺堆, 陈红旗, 刘鸿飞, 张金树, 张天平, 徐志忠, 范安辉, 索朗旺钦. 2012b. 西藏 改则县多不杂斑岩型铜金矿床勘查模型[J]. 地质与勘探, 48(2): 274-287.
- 刘羽,刘文元,王少怀. 2011. 紫金山金铜矿二元铜硫化物成分 特点的初步研究[J]. 矿床地质, 30(4): 735-741.
- 秦克章,李光明,张旗,李金祥,缪宇,肖波,张天平,多吉, 李金高,陆彦.2006. 西藏浅成低温金-银的成矿条件与可 能产出区分析——从斑岩—浅成低温铜金成矿系统的角度 [C]//第八届全国矿床会议论文集.北京:地质出版社: 666-670.
- 邱小平, 蓝岳彰, 刘羽. 2010. 紫金山金铜矿床深部成矿作用研 究和找矿前景评价的关键[J]. 地球学报, 31(2): 209-215.
- 佘宏全,李进文,马东方,李光明,张德全,丰成友,屈文俊, 潘桂棠. 2009. 西藏多不杂斑岩铜矿辉钼矿 Re-Os 和 SHRIMP 锆石 U-Pb 测年及其地质意义[J]. 矿床地质, 28(6): 737-746.
- 吴德新,赵元艺,刘朝强,许虹,李玉昌,李玉彬,雷晓光.2012. 西藏多不杂矿集区斑岩铜矿地球化学指标研究[J].地球学报,33(2):185-196.
- 辛洪波,曲晓明,王瑞江,刘鸿飞,赵元艺,黄玮.2009. 藏西班 公湖斑岩铜矿带成矿斑岩地球化学及 Pb、Sr、Nd 同位素特 征[J]. 矿床地质,28(6):785-792.
- 张德全,李大新,赵一鸣,陈景河,李子林,张克尧.1991. 福建 紫金山矿床——我国大陆首例石英-明矾石型浅成低温热 液铜-金矿床[J]. 地质论评,37(6):481-491.
- 张德全,丰成友,李大新,佘宏全,董英君. 2005. 紫金山地区 斑岩-浅成热液成矿系统的成矿流体演化[J]. 地球学报, 26(2): 127-136.
- 中国地质科学院. 2014. 中国地质科学院 2013 年度十大科技进展揭晓[J]. 地球学报, 35(1): 1-5.
- 祝向平,陈华安,马东方,黄瀚霄,李光明,卫鲁杰,刘朝强. 2012. 西藏多不杂斑岩铜金矿床地质与蚀变[J]. 地质与勘 探,48(2):199-206.

References:

- CHARCHAFJIÉ D, TOSDAL R M, MORTENSEN J K. 2007. Geologic Framework of the Veladero High-Sulfidation Epithermal Deposit Area, Cordillera Frontal, Argentina[J]. Economic Geology, 102: 171-192.
- Chinese Academy of Geological Sciences. 2014. Top Ten Scientific and Technological Progress of Chinese Academy of Geological Sciences in the Year 2013 Unveiled[J]. Acta Geoscientica Sinica, 35(1): 1-5(in Chinese with English abstract).
- CHOUINARD A, PAQUETTE J, WILLIAMS JONES A E. 2005. Crystallographic Controls on Trace-Element Incorporation in Auriferous Pyrite From the Pascua Epithermal High-Sulfidation deposit, Chile-Argentina[J]. The Canadian Mineralogist, 43: 951-963

CHRISTIE A B, SIMPSON M P, BRATHWAITE R L, MAUK J L,

SIMMONS S F. 2007. Epithermal Au-Ag and Related Deposits of the Hauraki Goldfield, Coromandel Volcanic Zone, New Zealand[J]. Economic Geology, 102: 785-816.

- DAI Jing-jing, QU Xiao-ming. 2012. Structural Pattern and Alteration Information Derived from Remote Sensing Data and Their Significance for Ore Search in the Duolong Copper-Ore Concentration Area of Tibet[J]. Geology and Exploration, 48(4): 815-822(in Chinese with English abstract).
- EINAUDI M T, HEDENQUIST J W, INAN E E. 2002. Sulfidation state of fluids in active and extinct hydrothermal systems: Transitions from porphyry to epithermal environments[J]. Society of Economic Geologists Special Publication, 10: 285-313.
- GEMMELL J B. 2007. Hydrothermal Alteration Associated with the Gosowong Epithermal Au-Ag Deposit, Halmahera, Indonesia: Mineralogy, Geochemistry, and Exploration Implications[J]. Economic Geology, 102: 893-922.
- GRAY J E, MARK F. 1994.Coolbaugh Geology and Geochemistry of Summitville, Colorado: an epithermal acid sulfate deposit in a volcanic dome[J]. Economic Geology, 89: 1906-1923.
- HEDENQUIST J W, ARRIBAS A, REYNOLDS T J. 1998. Evolution of An Intrusion-Centered Hydrothermal System: Far Southeast-Lepanto Porphyry and Epithermal Cu-Au Deposits, Philippines[J]. Economic Geology, 93: 373-404.
- HEDENQUIST J W, ARRIBAS A. 1999. Epithermal Gold Deposits: I. Hydrothermal Processes in Intrusion-Related Systems II. Characteristics, Examples and Origin of Epithermal Gold Deposits[J]//Epithermal Mineralization of the Western Carpathians Littleton, Colorado. Society of Economic Geologists, 31: 13-63.
- HEDENQUIST J W, MATSUHISA Y, IZAWA E, WHITE N C, GIGGENBACH W F, AOKI M. 1994. Geology, Geochemistry, and Origin of High Sulfidation Cu-Au Mineralization in the Nansatsu District, Japan[J]. Economic Geology, 89(1): 1-30.
- HU Zi-hao. 2012. Multivariate Information Prospecting Prediction Of Duo-Long Porphyry Copper Deposit Forecasting Area In Tibet[D]. Chengdu: Chengdu University of Technology(in Chinese with English abstract).
- JOHN D A, HOFSTRA A H, THEODORE T G. 2003. Part 1. Regional Studies and Epithermal Deposits[J]. Economic Geology, 98: 225-234.
- LI Guang-ming, LI Jin-xing, QIN Ke-zhang, DUO Ji, ZHANG Tian-ping, XIAO Bo, ZHAO Jun-xing. 2011. Geology and Hydrothermal Altermation of the Duobuza Gold-Rich Porphyry Copper Dsitrict in the Bangongco Metallogenetic Belt, Northwest Tibet[J]. Resourse Geology, 62(1): 99-188.
- LI Jin-xiang, QIN Ke-zhang, LI Guang-ming, XIAO Bo, ZHAO Jun-xing, CAO Ming-jian, CHEN Lei. 2013. Petrogenesis of ore-bearing porphyries from the Duolong porphyry Cu-Au deposit, central Tibet: Evidence from U-Pb geochronology, petrochemistry and Sr-Nd-Hf-O isotope characteristics[J]. Lithos, (160-161): 216-227.
- LI Yu-bin, DUO Ji, ZHONG Wan-ting, LI Yu-chang, QIANG Bawangdui, CHEN Hong-qi, LIU Hong-fei, ZHANG Jin-shu, ZHANG Tian-ping, XU Zhi-zhong, FAN An-hui, SUO Langwangqin. 2012a. An Exploration Model of the Duobuza Porphyry Cu-Au Deposit in Gaize Country, Northern Tibet[J]. Geology and Exploration, 48(2): 274-287(in Chinese with English abstract).
- LI Yu-bin, ZHONG Wan-ting, ZHANG Tian-ping, CHEN Hua-an, LI Yu-chang, CHEN Hong-qi, FAN An-hui. 2012b. Geochemical Characteristics and Genesis of the Bolong Porphyry Copper-Gold Deposit in Gerze County, Tibet[J]. Acta Geo-

scientica Sinica, 33(4): 579-587(in Chinese with English abstract).

- LIU Yu, LIU Wen-yuan, WANG Shao-huai. 2011. Preliminary compositional investigation of binary Cu sulfides from Zijinshan Au-Cu deposit[J]. Acta Geoscientica Sinica, 31(2): 209-215(in Chinese with English abstract).
- QIN Ke-zhang, LI Gang-ming, ZHANG Qi, LI Jin-xiang, MIAO Yu, XIAO Bo, ZHANG Tian-ping, DUO Ji, LI Jin-gao, LU Yan. 2006. Metallogenic Conditions and Possible Occurrences for Epithermal Gold Mineralizations in Gangdese and Bangonghu Belt, Tibet—In View of Porphyry-Epithermal Cu-Au Metallogenetic Systematics[C]//Proceedings of the Eighth National deposit. Beijing: Geological Publishing House: 666-670(in Chinese).
- QIU Xiao-ping, LAN Yue-zhang. LIU Yu. 2010. Study on Deep Mineralization and the importance of prospecting evaluation at Zi Jinshan Gold-Copper Mineral Deposits[J]. Acta Geoscientica Sinica, 31(2): 209-215(in Chinese with English abstract).
- RICHARDS J P, WILKINSON D, ULLRICH T. 2006. Geology of the Sari Gunay Epithermal Gold Deposit, Northwest Iran[J]. Economic Geology, 101: 1455-1496.
- SHE Hong-quan, LI Jin-wen, MA Dong-fang, LI Guang-ming, ZHANG De-quan, FENG Cheng-you, QU Wen-jun, PAN Gui-tang. 2009. Molybdenite Re-Os and SHRIMP zircon U-Pb dating of Duobuza porphyry copper deposit in Tibet and its geological implications[J]. Mineral Deposits, 28(6): 737-746(in Chinese with English abstract).
- SILLITOE R H, HEDENQUIST J W. 2003. Linkages between Volcanotectonic Settings, Ore-Fluid Compositions, and Epithermal Precious Metal Deposits[J]. Society of Economic Geologists Special Publication, 10: 1-29.
- SILLITOE R H. 2010. Porphyry Copper Systems[J]. Economic Geology, 105: 3-41.
- WALLIER S, REY R, KOUZMANOV K, PETTKE T. 2006. Magmatic Fluids in the Breccia-Hosted Epithermal Au-Ag Depositof Rosia Montana, Romania[J]. Economic Geology, 101: 923-954.
- WU De-xin, ZHAO Yuan-yi, LIU Chao-qiang, XU Hong, LI Yu-chang, LI Yu-bin, LEI Xiao-guang. 2012. Geochemical Indicators of Porphyry Copper Deposits in the Dobzha Ore Concentration Area, Tibet[J]. Acta Geoscientica Sinica, 33(2): 185-196(in Chinese with English abstract).
- XIN Hong-bo, QU Xiao-ming, WANG Rui-jiang, LIU Hong-feng, ZHAO Yuan-yi, HUANG Wei. 2009. Geochemistry and Pb-Sr-Nd isotopic features of ore-bearing porphyries in Bangong Lake porphyry copper belt, western Tibet[J]. Mineral Deposits, 28: 785-792(in Chinese with English abstract).
- ZHANG De-quan, FENG Cheng-you, LI Da-xin, SHE Hong-quan, DONG Ying-jun. 2005. The Evolution of Ore-forming Fluids in the Porphyry-epithermal Metallogenic System of Zijinshan Area[J]. Acta Geoscientica Sinica, 26(2): 127-136(in Chinese with English abstract).
- ZHANG De-quan, LI Da-xing, ZHAO Yi-ming, CHEN Jing-he, LI Zil-in, ZHANG Ke-yao. 1991. The Zi jinshan deposit: the first example of quartz-alunite type epithrmal deposits in the continent of China[J]. Geological Review, 37(6): 481-491(in Chinese with English abstract).
- ZHU Xiang-ping, CHEN Hua-an, MA Dong-fang, HUANG Han-xiao, LI Guang-ming, WEI Lu-jie, LIU Chao-qiang. 2012.
 Geology and Alteration of the Duobuza Porphyry Copper-gold Deposit in Tibet[J]. Geology and Exploration, 48(2): 199-206(in Chinese with English abstract).