



宋明春, 崔书学, 周明岭, 姜洪利, 袁文花, 魏绪峰, 吕古贤. 山东省焦家矿区深部超大型金矿床及其对“焦家式”金矿的启示: 1349-1358

山东省焦家矿区深部超大型金矿床及其对“焦家式”金矿的启示 [点此下载全文](#)

[宋明春](#) [崔书学](#) [周明岭](#) [姜洪利](#) [袁文花](#) [魏绪峰](#) [吕古贤](#)

山东省地质矿产勘查开发局, 山东省第六地质矿产勘查院, 山东省第六地质矿产勘查院, 山东省第六地质矿产勘查院, 山东省第六地质矿产勘查院, 中国地质科学院地质力学研究所

基金项目: 国家自然科学基金项目(面上项目, 重点项目, 重大项目)

DOI:

摘要点击次数: 702

全文下载次数: 333

摘要:

通过三年的地质勘查研究, 发现了山东焦家矿区深部105吨特大型金矿床, 圈定了89个矿体, 归并为4个家断裂主裂面分布。焦家矿区共探获金矿资源储量230多吨, 成为世界级超大规模金矿床。通过焦家深部金矿床新的金矿成矿规律: 浅部金矿床和深部金矿床之间为无矿间隔或弱矿化带; 金矿床矿体厚大部在剖面上产于焦家带金矿床构成了沿“一条构造带、二段矿化富集带、三层矿化蚀变带”产出的矿床模式。通过同位素年龄分析, 位素年龄为131.05~123.53Ma和48.57~41.18Ma, 指示断裂构造的主要形成期与金矿的主成矿期同步; 金矿的年龄, 略早于崂山花岗岩年龄, 位于伟德山花岗岩年龄值高峰段范围内, 说明伟德山花岗岩岩浆活动是导致“焦家式”

关键词: [深部金矿床](#) [“焦家式”金矿](#) [成矿规律](#) [断裂活动时代](#) [伟德山花岗岩](#)

The Deep Oversize Gold Deposit in the Jiaojia Field ,Shandong Province and Its Enlarged gold type [Download Fulltext](#)

[songmingchun](#) [Cui Shuxue](#) [Zhou Mingling](#) [Jiang Hongli](#) [Yuan Wenhua](#) [Wei Xufeng](#) [Lv Guxian](#)

Shandong Provincial Bureau of Geology and Mineral Resources, No.6 Exploration Institute of Geology and Mineral Resources, No.6 Exploration Institute of Geology and Mineral Resources, No.6 Exploration Institute of Geology and Mineral Resources, No.6 Exploration Institute of Geology and Mineral Resources, No.6 Exploration Institute of Geology and Mineral Resources, Academy of Geological Sciences

Fund Project:

Abstract:

A deep oversize gold deposit have been found in the Jiaojia field ,Shandong province by geological year. The deposit consist of 89 ore body and 4 orebody group. Its gold resources are 105t. The No.6 along main fault surface of Jiaojia fracture.The Jiaojia field total gold resources exceeded 230t oversize gold deposit. Some new gold metallogenic law be revealed by comparative study for shallow and deep gold deposit. There is ore-free interval or weak mineralized zone between shallow and deep gold deposit. Thick mineralized zone point on dip angle slowing down from the steep of the Jiaojia fracture. Mineral deposit model of the distribution of the deposits along the “one tectonic belt, two mineralized enrichment zone and tectonic zone”. The K-Ar isotopic ages of fault clay are considered 131.05 ~ 123.53Ma and 48.57 ~ 41.18Ma shows that the main formation age of the fault and gold mineralization are synchronous period. This is consistent with statistical peak value of isotopic ages of the Weideshan granite. This hints that Weideshan granite is the direct factor of mineralization of the “Jiaojia-type” gold .

Keywords:[deep gold deposit](#) [“Jiaojia-type” gold](#) [metallogenic law](#) [age of the fault](#) [Weideshan granite](#)

相关附件: [图形1.cdr](#) [图形2.cdr](#) [图形3.cdr](#) [图形4.cdr](#) [图形5.cdr](#) [图形6.cdr](#) [论文修改说明.doc](#)