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金属矿床地电化学勘查方法研究现状及前景展望 点此下载全文

康明 罗先熔

[1]长安大学地球科学与国土资源学院,西安,710054 [2]桂林工学院资源与环境工程系,541004

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摘要:

地电化学勘查方法是20世纪70年代兴起的找寻隐伏矿床的新方法之一,包括地电提取法和土壤离子电导率测量法。它从20世纪70年代到90年代末这30多年的发展中一直被地学专家列为新的前缘课题来研究,它所提取的成矿信息来自于深部矿体,这一点经国内外科研工作者多年的找矿实践所证实,毋庸质疑。由于前苏联研制的"部分提取金属法"设备笨重、野外工作效率低、成本高而一直未能得到普及应用,随着方法技术的不断改进,其适用范围有所扩展,为地电化学方法找寻隐伏矿床开拓了广阔的道路。

关键词: 金属矿床 地电化学勘查方法 隐伏矿床 地电提取法 土壤离子电导率法

 $\begin{array}{lll} \hbox{The Present and Future of Electrogeochemical Method for Metallic Ore Deposit Prospecting} & \underline{\hbox{Download}} \\ \hbox{Fulltext} & \end{array}$

Kang Ming; Luo Xi anRong

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Abstract:

Electrogeochemical method is a new method for searching concealed ore deposits developed in the 1970s. It includes CHIM and soil ionic conductivity method. It was regarded as a frontier topic all the time from the 1970s to the end of the 1990s. It can extract ore-forming information from ore bodies in depth, which has been confirmed through prospecting concealed ore deposits by global geologists for many years. Because CHIM developed by former Soviet Union geologists comes with heavy equipment, low working efficiency and high cost, it has not been widely used. With gradual improvement of methods and techniques, the application range of electrogeochemical method is widened for searching hidden ore deposits.

Keywords: CHIM soil ionic conductivity method

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