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河南熊耳山蚀变断层岩型金矿床成因的地质及地球化学特征

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摘要：

本文通过太华群，熊耳群和燕山期花岗岩等地质体的含金性评价，认为熊耳山蚀变断层岩型金矿床的的金等成矿元素大多来自太华群，且太华群是主要的矿源层，对矿床的硫，铅，氢，氧和碳同位素的研究表明，硫，铅及碳等成矿物质源于太华群，而成矿流体则主要为大气降水，可能有少量岩浆水的加入。结合晚太古代至元古宙的区域变质作用，燕山期的构造－岩浆热事件和成矿时代，作者认为该类金矿床是一种复杂的改造型矿床，燕山期的构造－岩

关键词：矿源层 稳定同位素 金矿床 成因 地球化学

GEOLOGICAL AND GEOCHEMICAL EVIDENCE FOR THE GENESIS OF ALTERED FAULT ROCK TYPE GOLD DEPOSITS IN THE MOUNT XIONG'''ER AREA, HENAN

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Abstract:

The evaluation of gold potentiality in the Taihua Group, Xiong'er Groupand Yanshanian granites shows that most Au appear to came from the TaihuaGroup which is the dominant ore source bed. Research on sulfur, lead, hydrogen,oxygen and carbon isotopes indicates that the ore substances such as S, Pb and Cwere from the Taihua Group and that ore fluids consist mainly of meteoric waterand partly of magmatic water. On the basis of the above-mentioned features andLate Arthean-Proterozoic regional metamorphism, Yanshanian tectono-magmaticthermal event and metallogenic epoch, the authors propose that the altered faultrock type gold deposits belong to a complex reworked type deposit. Protores mighthave first formed during the regional matemorphic process, and then gold wasprobally remobilized by Yanshanian circulating meteoric water and parts ofmagmatic water, and at last precipitated in crushed fault zones, thus forming thealtered fault rock type gold deposits.

Keywords:ore source bed stable isotopes reworked type gold deposit Henan

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