



杨泽强, 万守全, 马宏卫, 唐中刚. 河南商城县汤家坪钼矿床地球化学特征与成矿模式[J]. 地质学报, 2008, 82(6): 788-794

河南商城县汤家坪钼矿床地球化学特征与成矿模式 [点此下载全文](#)

[杨泽强](#) [万守全](#) [马宏卫](#) [唐中刚](#)

河南省地质矿产局第三地质调查队, 河南信阳, 464000; 河南省地质调查院, 郑州, 450007; 河南省地质矿产局第三地质调查队, 河南信阳, 464000; 河南省地质调查院, 郑州, 450007; 河南省地质矿产局第三地质调查队, 河南信阳, 464000; 河南省地质调查院, 郑州, 450007; 河南省地质调查院, 郑州, 450007

基金项目: 河南金达矿业有限公司“河南省商城县汤家坪矿区钼矿勘探”项目

DOI:

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摘要:

在研究商城县汤家坪大型钼矿床的赋矿岩体特征、成矿物质来源、成矿流体性质和成矿地球动力学背景的基础上, 建立了矿床成岩成矿模式。研究发现汤家坪钼矿主成矿期石英包裹体, 以CO<sub>2</sub>包裹体和含子矿物的多相包裹体为主, 少量二相气-液包裹体, 主成矿期的成矿温度在260~419℃之间; 包裹体盐度具有典型的双配分模式特征, 其中含盐度介于32.6%~48.54%(NaCl)之间的含子矿物的多相包裹体基本代表含水的“岩浆”。成矿物质来源于元古宙大别片麻杂岩部分熔融而形成的富钼花岗岩浆。成矿流体为高温高盐度的初始岩浆水, 中后期有大气降水加入。由此建立汤家坪钼矿床的成岩成矿模式为: 大别片麻杂岩重熔形成岩浆源—伸展体制下岩浆侵入冷凝阶段—钾化及初始岩浆热液成矿阶段—大气降水加入的中后期成矿阶段。

关键词: [氢氧同位素](#) [成矿物质来源](#) [成矿模式](#) [汤家坪钼矿](#)

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Abstract:

Base on the study of ore hosted dyke, mineralizing material sources, nature of mineralizing fluid and its geodynamic background, the diagenetic and mineralization model of deposit is constructed. This study found that quartz fluid inclusions of the Tangjiaping Mo deposit in major mineralization stage present the characters as following: predominately the CO<sub>2</sub> inclusions and the mineral bearing multi phase inclusions, and a small amount of two phase gas liquid inclusions, the temperature of the main mineralization stage is between 260~419℃, the salinity of fluid inclusion presents typical bimodal distribution pattern, mineral bearing multi phase inclusions with the salinity between 32.6%-48.54% (NaCl) is generally on behalf of water bearing "Magma". The mineralizing material was origin from the Mo rich granite magma which partial melted from Proterozoic Dabie gneissic complex. Mineralizing fluid is high temperature and high salinity of the initial magma water, and meteoric water added into the system during the middle and latter stages. In summary, the diagenetic and metallogenic model of the Tangjiaping Mo deposit presents: magma source original from remelting of the Dabie gneissic complex magma intrusion and condensation stage under the extension system potassic alternation and initial magmatic hydrothermal mineralization stage meteoric water adding into the middle and latter mineralizing stages.

Keywords: [hydrogen and oxygen isotopes](#) [mineralizing material source](#) [metallogenic model](#) [Tangjiaping molybdenum deposit](#)

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