

华北陆块南缘金矿成矿动力学探讨

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中文摘要:通过对华北陆块南缘小秦岭—熊耳山地区金矿与花岗岩体、控矿构造的时、空关系分析,对金矿成矿动力学过程进行了探讨,认为造山晚期伸展构造环境下的花岗岩浆活动不仅为金矿成矿作用提供了部分成矿物质,更重要的是为金矿成矿作用提供了巨大的热动力,成矿流体的形成、演化伴随着岩浆形成演化、上升侵位的全过程,具有多源性;建立了造山晚期伸展构造环境下岩浆热动力成矿模式。对区内金矿找矿方向的确定具有指导意义。

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A Discussion on Mineralization Dynamics Mechanism of Gold Deposits on the Southern Edge of the North China Plate

Abstract: Unstable isotope analyses show that there is no relationship between gold deposits and granite in Xiaoqinling-Xiongershan area. This paper has studied the age and space relationship between the gold deposits and the granite as well as the formation dynamics of the gold deposits. The authors consider that it was the evolution of the Yanshanian granitic magma that caused the formation of the gold deposits. The ore elements-bearing fluids formed and evolved with the whole process of the granitic magma evolution. In this process, the granitic magma not only offered ore-bearing elements but also huge thermodynamic energy for mineralization. The Yanshanian detachment tectonic belt performed as the main regional ore-controlling and ore-hosting structure. A gold mineralization model, i.e. the Magmatic Thermodynamic Gold Mineralization Dynamics Mechanism is given in this paper, which is of great significance in gold deposit exploration.


keywords: [North China plate](#) [late period of orogeny](#) [granite](#) [gold deposit](#) [thermal hydraulic metallogenic model](#)

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