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滇西北兰坪铅锌银铜矿田含烃富CO_2成矿流体及其地质意义 点此下载全文

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摘要:

在流体包裹体显微冷热台系统观测基础上,通过显微激光拉曼探针揭示出兰坪中一新生代盆地内金顶及外体含烃富CO_2,成分变化大。流体成分的耦合关系研究,并配合0、C同位素分析认为成矿流体中部分CO_2来自地畅有机质分解成因,H_20和烃主要起源于大气成因盆地卤水和地层有机质。地幔源CO_2对贱金属元素的搬运可能贡意义重大。成矿流体成分具有幔源(富CO_2和金属元素)和壳源(盆地流体富烃类和H_20)两种流体混合的特征,暗矿作用基本方式。

关键词: 流体包裹体 成矿流体 含烃富CO_2 壳幔流体混合 兰坪矿田

The CO_(2)-rich and Hydrocarbon-bearing Ore-forming Fluid and Their Metallogenic Ro. Ag-Cu Orefield, North-western Yunnan <u>Download Fulltext</u>

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Abstract:

The CO2-rich fluid inclusion is often seen in the hypometamorphic mineral. Based on the sysheating stage observation of fluid inclusions yet, we reveal that the primary fluid inclusion of the Jinding and periphery deposits are CO2-rich and hydrocarbon-bearing by laser Ro-manor micropromposition variation is evident. The CO2 vs hydrocarbon and CO2 vs H2O are negative-relation in respectively, and the hydrocarbon vs H2O is positive-relation, and the composition of oxygen-an analyzed. It is suggested that the partial CO2 was from the mantle and the other from the decomposand the organic matter within the strata, and the water and the hydrocarbon in the ore-forming flumeteorological basin brine and the stratum organic matter. The CO2-rich and hydrocarbon-bearing flumate of the mineral in the brine of CO2-hydrocarbon that did not dissolve each other completely. Make a remarkable contribution on the transportation of the ore-forming metal from the mant-le, important role on the metal precipitation. The ore-forming fluid is character-ized by the mixing and metal-rich) and crust source fluid (the basin fluid is rich in hydrocarbon and water), and if of two types of fluids was a basic way of mineral-ization.

Keywords: <u>fluid inclusion</u> <u>ore-forming fluid</u> <u>CO_(2)-rich and hydrocarbon-bearing</u> <u>mixing of mant</u> <u>orefield</u>