

碩 士 學 位 論 文

,

忠南大學校 大學院  
地質學科 應用地質學專攻

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忠南大學校 大學院

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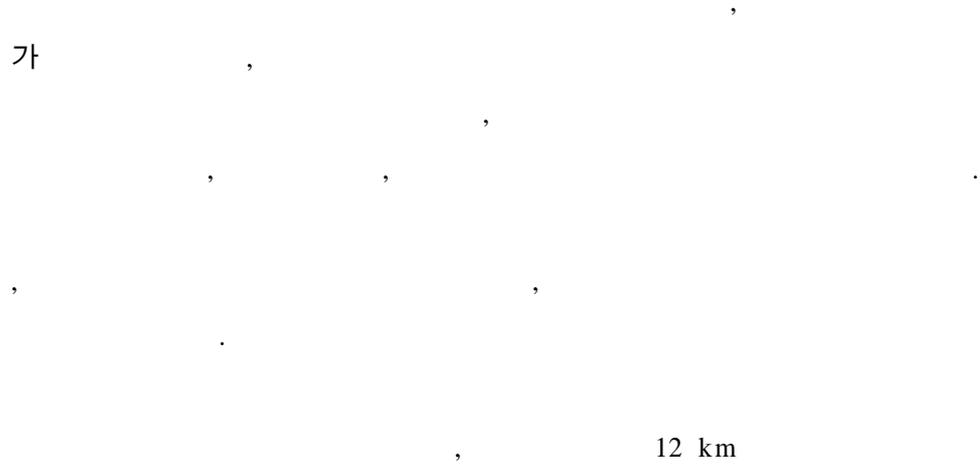
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# 1.

## 1-1.

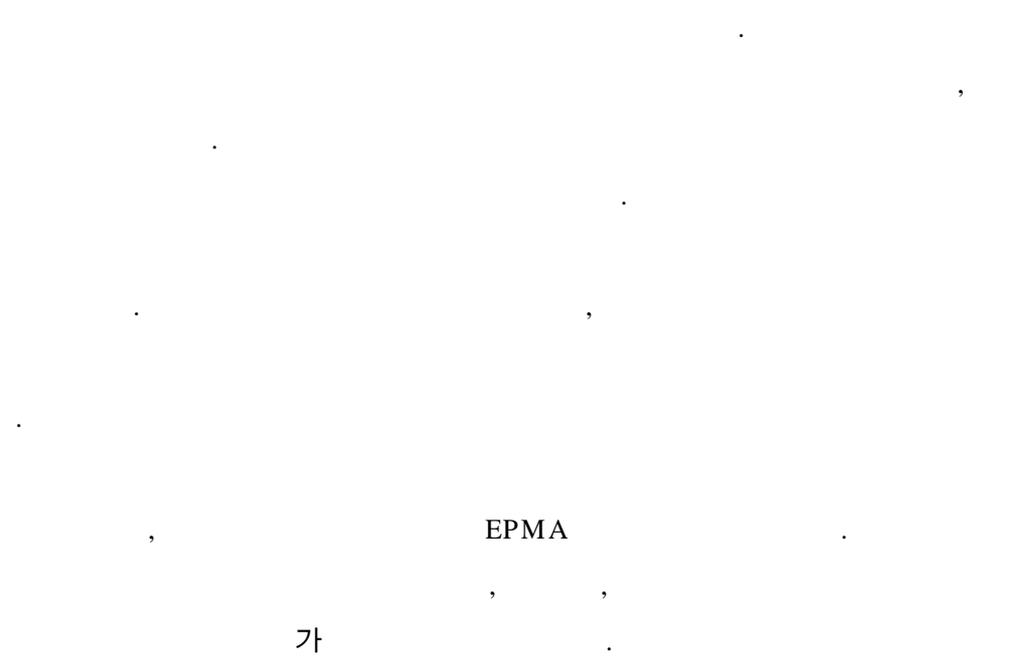
. - 3  
(,1983).  
, , , , , -  
° W N10° 20° E NS N10° 15  
70 °  
(1969), (1972), (1973) 가 ,  
,  
(Koo, 1968; 1969; Lee, 1970; Kim, 1973;  
Hwang, 1974; Jin, 1981; 1982; Park, 1983; 1984; Choi; Min 1969; 1970;  
Kim, 1976; Park, 1985).  
( ; 1982),  
( ; 1974, Sillitoe 1980).  
(1980)  
, ,  
,  
가 ( , 1984; , 1986;  
, 1989).

1-2.



(Fig. 1).

1-3.



EPMA

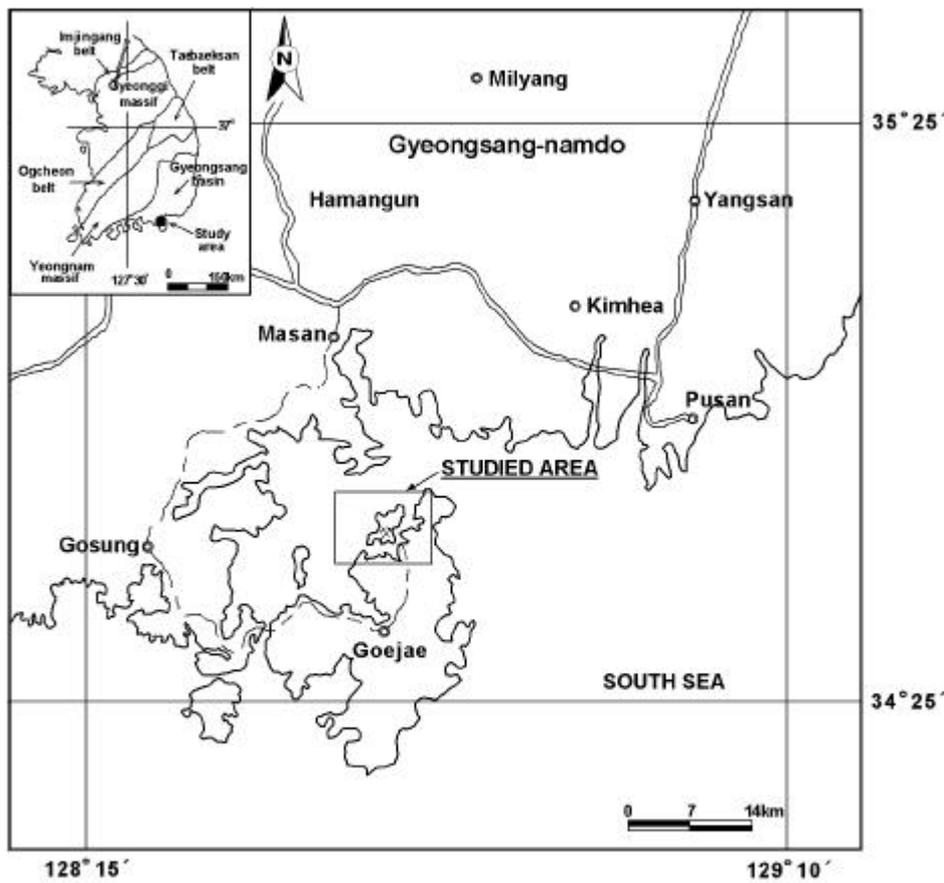


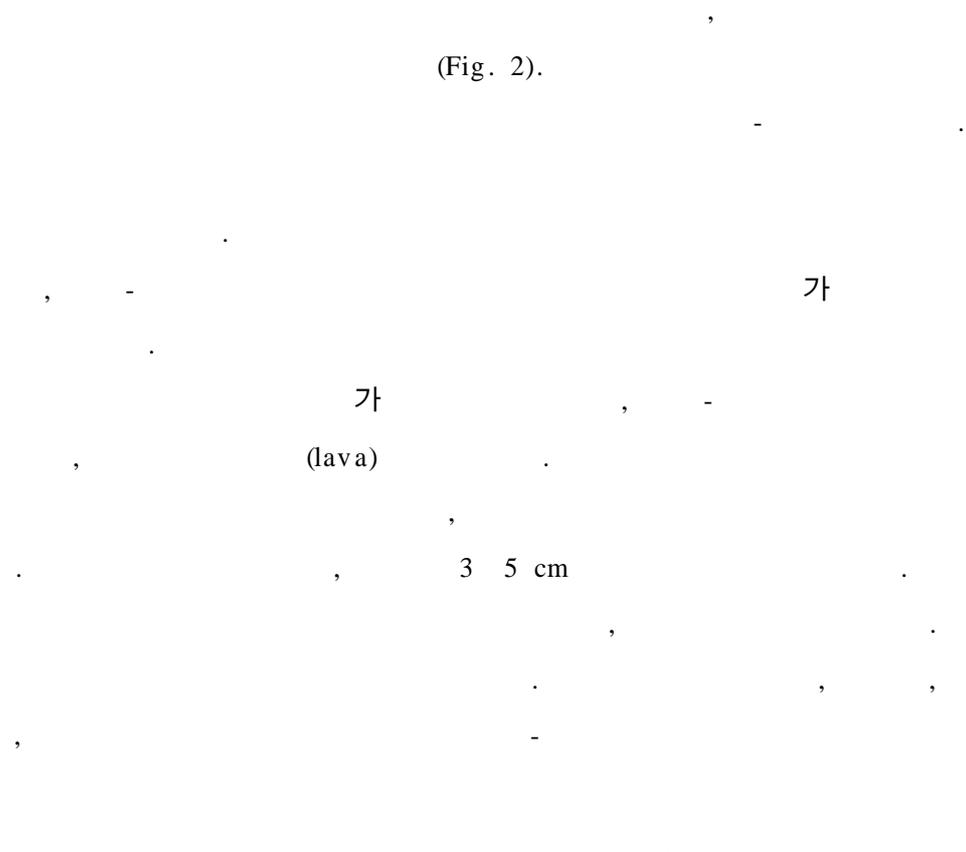
Fig.1. Location map of the studied Jangan Cu mine area.

, ,  
, , ,  
, ,  
K-Ar  
.

## 2.

### 2-1.

(Fig. 2).



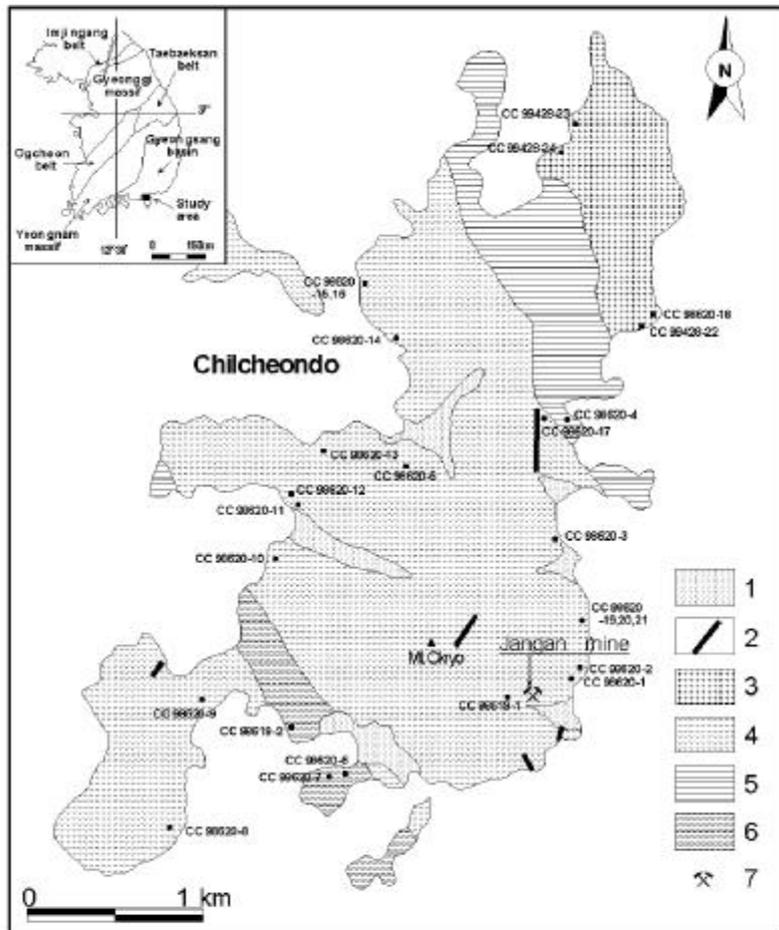


Fig. 2. Geological and sample location map of the Chilcheondo (after Won et al., 1980). 1. Alluvium 2. Basic dike 3. Biotite Granite 4. Andesitic rock 5. Jangmockri Formation 6. Sungpori Formation 7. Jangan Cu mine

2-2.

2-2-1.

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, 가 ,

2 15 cm , N24° W , 35° NE

.

2-2-2.

, , ,

3 10 cm (subangular)  
(subrounded) 가

,

가

N45° W , 42° SW

.

2-2-3.

(alloclastic breccia)

(autoclastic breccia)

2-2-4.

가

2-2-4.

·  
·  
·

Fig. 3. Photographs showing the Chilcheon-do area. A= Sungpori Formation, B= Jangmockri Formation, C= Andesitic rock, D= Biotite Granite.

### 3.

#### 3-1.

가 1 3 mm 가  
level 가 가  
120 m, 50 m  
4 N10  
° 20° W 75 85° W  
(echelon)  
100 m 10 30 cm 1  
m (Fig. 4).  
(slickenside), (striation)  
(tension fracture)  
가  
(stage)가 - a, -  
b, - c  
- a, - b,  
- c

, , , , , ,  
(nuffieldite), .  
, , .  
가 , ,  
가 .

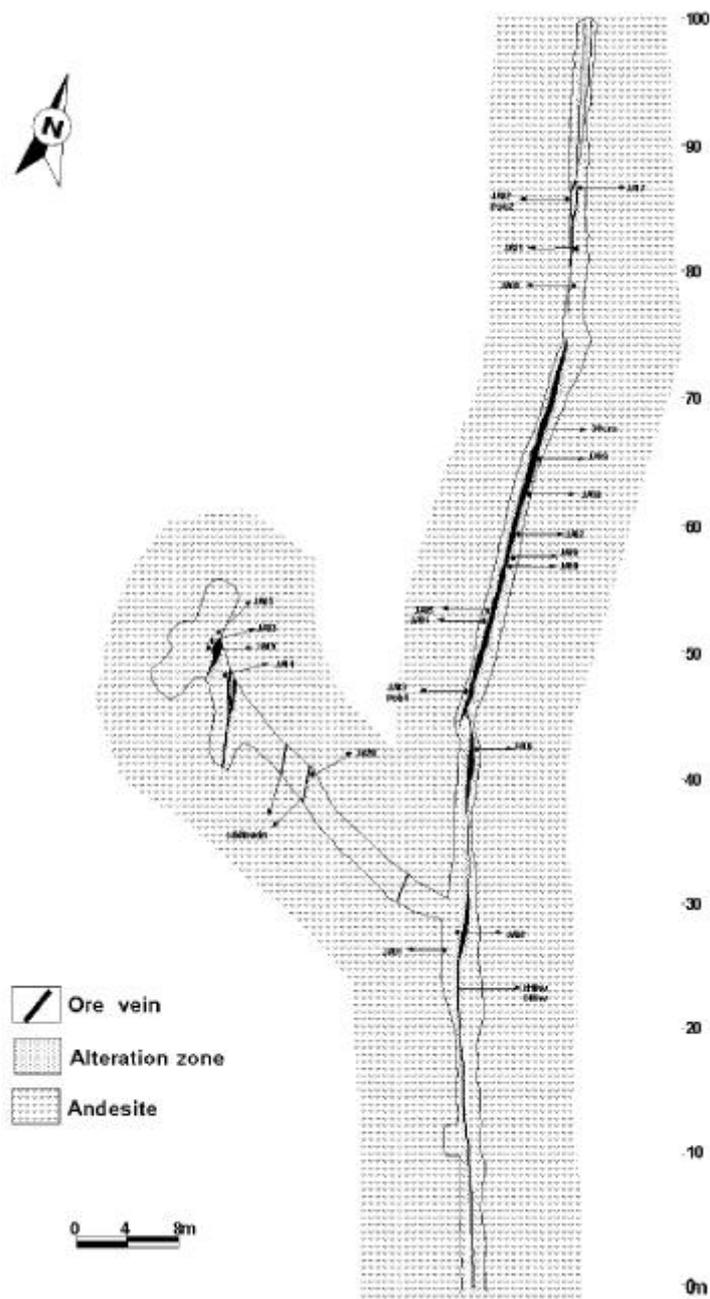


Fig. 4. Underground map of the Jangan mine

Fig. 5. Photographs showing ores from the Jangan deposit. A= Ore bearing quartz vein and wall rock, B= Main ore bearing Milky quartz vein (Stage II-a) and Massive quartz vein (Stage II-b) of the jangan deposit.



Fig. 6. Microphotographs showing alteration minerals from the Jangan deposit (A, B) and granite (C, D). A= Epidote (Epi) and Chlorite (Chl) from the Jangan deposit, B= Epidote (Epi) from the Jangan deposit, C= Epidote (Epi) from the granite, D= Sericite (Se) from the granite. Scale bar is 100  $\mu$  m.

3-3.

3-3-1.

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barren

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(Fig. 9, 10).

hypogene

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. , (Fig. 6).

, ,  
,

3-3-1-1.

(Fig. 9).

Pb-Bi-S

(Fig. 8).

### 3-3-1-2.

가  
가  
가 ,  
(Fig. 10).

(Fig. 8).

### 3-3-1-3.

(Fig. 8).

Table 1

FeS

Table 1  
2.41 3.17 mole%

3-3-1-4.

(Fig. 9).

(Fig. 8).

3-3-1-5.

가

(Fig. 10).

3-3-1-6.

(Nuffieldite)

Pb-Cu-Bi-S

Pb-Cu-Bi-S

(Fig. 10).

Table 1. Electron microprobe analysis data of sphalerite.

Sample		Weight %						mole %
No	Zn	Fe	Cu	Cd	Mn	S	Total	FeS
JA - 23	65.22	1.49	0.76	0.44	0.02	32.88	100.81	2.56
	65.25	1.57	0.93	0.02	0.00	33.82	101.59	2.70
	65.29	1.39	0.35	0.44	0.09	33.43	100.99	2.41
	65.01	1.55	0.22	0.59	0.18	33.22	100.77	2.68
	65.11	1.39	0.24	0.35	0.07	33.31	100.47	2.42
	64.79	1.76	0.70	0.29	0.06	32.63	100.23	3.04
	64.16	1.83	0.85	0.28	0.15	33.19	100.46	3.17
	64.28	1.69	0.35	0.38	0.02	33.53	100.25	2.96

Pb; 39.76 41.45 wt.%, Bi; 38.83 40.95 wt.%,  
 Cu; 1.91 2.46 wt.%, Fe; 0.99 1.26 wt.%, S; 15.93 16.25 wt.%

$Pb_{10.22} Fe_{0.94} Bi_{10.09} Cu_{1.60} S_{27.00}$   
 (10PbS.2Cu<sub>2</sub>S.5Bi<sub>2</sub>S<sub>3</sub>) Pb

Bi Cu ,

Fe가 (Table. 2).

Pb-Bi-S (Fig. 7),

Pb Bi가 , Cu Fe

### 3-3-1-7. Pb-Bi-Cu-S

Pb-Bi-Cu-S

EPMA Table 2 Pb; 16.79 16.99 wt.%,  
 Bi; 61.45 61.85 wt.%, Cu; 9.63 9.92 wt.%, Fe; 0.74 1.23 wt.%, S;  
 10.37 10.68 wt.%

Pb-Bi-S (Fig. 7), Bi Cu가

Pb

### 3-3-1-8.

subangular

(Fig. 10).

Table. 2. Electron microprobe analysis data of Pb-Bi-Cu-S minerals from the Jangan deposit.

Sample No.	Weight %					Total	Structural Formula
	Pb	Bi	Cu	Fe	S		
1	41.45	38.83	2.33	1.26	15.93	99.8	$\text{Pb}_{10.87}\text{Fe}_{1.23}\text{Bi}_{10.09}\text{Cu}_{1.99}\text{S}_{27}$
2	40.85	40.26	2.46	1.12	16.25	100.94	$\text{Pb}_{10.50}\text{Fe}_{1.07}\text{Bi}_{10.26}\text{Cu}_{2.06}\text{S}_{27}$
3	41.37	39.88	2.30	1.17	16.03	100.75	$\text{Pb}_{10.78}\text{Fe}_{1.13}\text{Bi}_{10.30}\text{Cu}_{1.95}\text{S}_{27}$
4	39.76	40.95	2.22	0.99	16.25	100.17	$\text{Pb}_{10.22}\text{Fe}_{0.94}\text{Bi}_{10.43}\text{Cu}_{1.86}\text{S}_{27}$
5	40.45	39.85	1.91	1.04	16.18	99.43	$\text{Pb}_{10.44}\text{Fe}_{0.99}\text{Bi}_{10.20}\text{Cu}_{1.60}\text{S}_{27}$
6	39.87	40.19	2.15	1.03	15.97	99.21	$\text{Pb}_{10.43}\text{Fe}_{0.99}\text{Bi}_{10.42}\text{Cu}_{1.83}\text{S}_{27}$
7	16.99	61.85	9.92	1.23	10.68	100.67	$\text{Pb}_{6.64}\text{Fe}_{1.78}\text{Bi}_{23.99}\text{Cu}_{12.65}\text{S}_{27}$
8	16.79	61.45	9.63	0.74	10.37	98.98	$\text{Pb}_{6.76}\text{Fe}_{1.11}\text{Bi}_{24.54}\text{Cu}_{12.65}\text{S}_{27}$

1 6 : JA-2, 1 6 : nuffieldite, 7 8 : Pb-Bi-Cu-S mineral

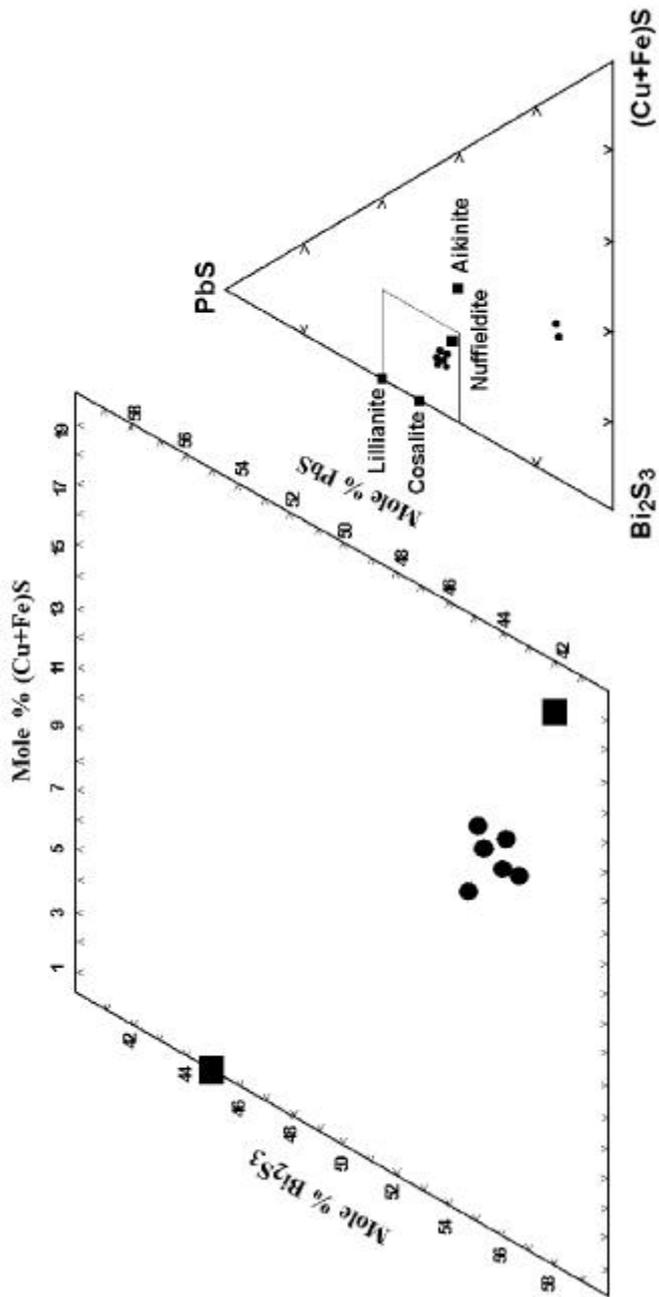


Fig. 7. Enlarged parallelogram of the triangle diagram for the system Pb-Bi-S, showing the chemical composition of the cosalite(●) in the stage II-b. The chemical composition of cosalite, lillianite, nuffieldite and aikinite from ideal chemical formula.

**3-3-1-9.**

(Fig. 9).

(Fig. 8).

**3-3-1-10.**

(Fig. 10).

**3-3-1-11.**

hypogene

**3-3-1-12.**

hypogene

Fig. 8. Microphotographs showing the mineral assemblages of the granite. A= Sphalerite (Sp) showing gradual exsolution texture with chalcopyrite (Cp), B= Coexisting sphalerite, pyrite (Py), galena (Gn) and chalcopyrite, C= Chalcopyrite diseased sphalerite containing galena, D= Coexisting pyrite, galena. Scale bar is 100 $\mu$ m.

Fig. 9. Microphotographs showing the mineral assemblages in the stage - a from the Jangan deposit. A= Coexisting chalcopyrite (Cp) , galena (Gn), pyrite (Py), B= Chalcopyrite containing galena and replaced by goethite (Ge), C= Coexisting pyrite and goethite, D= Chalcopyrite containing galena. Scale bar is 100  $\mu$  m.

Fig. 10. Microphotographs showing the mineral assemblages in the stage II- b, - c from the Jangan deposit. A= Chalcopyrite (Cp) coexisting with bornite (Bn) and hematite (He), B= Chalcopyrite coexisting galena, hematite and replaced by covellite (Cv), C= Chalcopyrite replaced by nuffieldite (Nf), D= Native copper (Cu) coexisting with calcite. Scale bar is 100  $\mu$  m.



Minerals	Stage I	stage II			Supergene III
		Ila	Ilb	Ilc	
Chlorite	_____				
Epidote	_____				
Sericite	_____				
Magnetite		_____			
Hematite		_____			
Pyrite	_____	_____	_____		
Chalcopyrite		_____	_____	_____	
Galena		_____			
Sphalerite					
Bornite			_____		
Nuffieldite			_____		
Quartz		_____	_____	_____	
Calcite			_____	_____	
Nativecopper				_____	
Chalcocite					_____
Covellite					_____
Geothite					_____
Malachite					_____

Fig. 11. Paragenetic sequence of minerals from the Jangan mine.

## 4.

### 4-1.

가 60 90 % , 가 ,  
CO<sub>2</sub> CO<sub>2</sub> , 가 30  
50 % , 가 , CO<sub>2</sub>  
CO<sub>2</sub> , 가 60 %  
, 가

(Fig. 12).

, 15 40  
 $\mu\text{m}$  , bubble 2 12 $\mu\text{m}$   
가  
가 80 % , 가 ,  
CO<sub>2</sub> CO<sub>2</sub>

(Fig. 12).

(Fig. 12). 8 50  $\mu\text{m}$  ,  
bubble 4 12  $\mu\text{m}$ , 8 12  $\mu\text{m}$   
가 135 ,

---

Fig. 12. Microphotographs showing various types of fluid inclusions from the veinlet in granite and Jangan mine. A, B and C=Type I inclusion, D=Type II inclusion, E=Coexisting Type I and II inclusions, F=Type III inclusion, G=gas, L=liquid, S=halite. Scale bar is 50  $\mu\text{m}$ .

4-2.

Roedder (1962) ,  
 Sterner (1988) .

- a

NaCl 2.5 7.6 wt.% .  
 4.1 5.8 wt.%

가 가 .

- b NaCl 0.7 6.9  
 wt.% , 70 % 1 6.2 wt.%

가 IIa .

2.8 5.5 wt.% 가 .

NaCl 0.4 1.6 wt.% .  
 NaCl

13.3 17.6 wt.% , NaCl  
 54.2 57.9 wt.% .  
 가 .

가

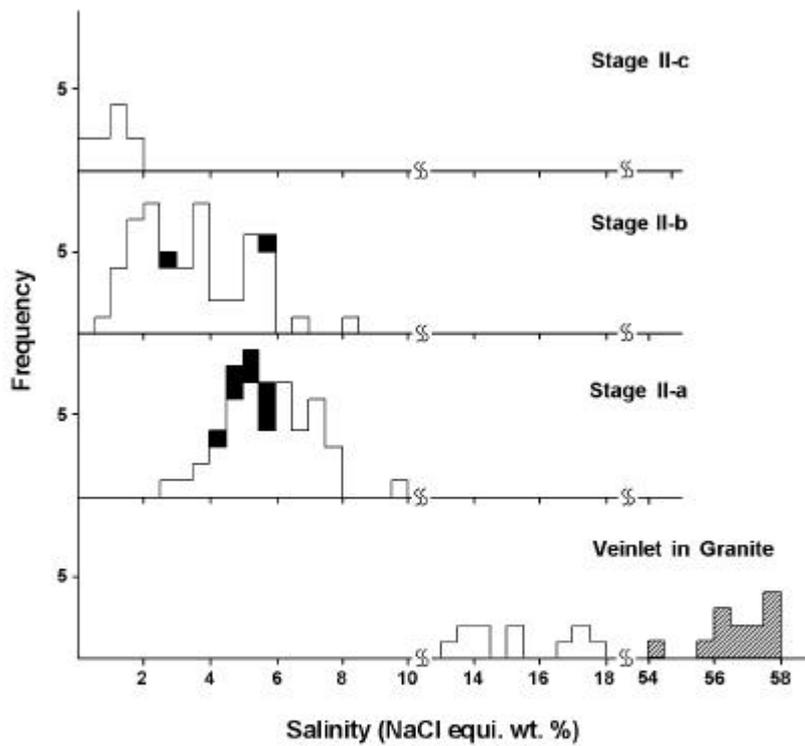
(Fig. 13).

4-3.

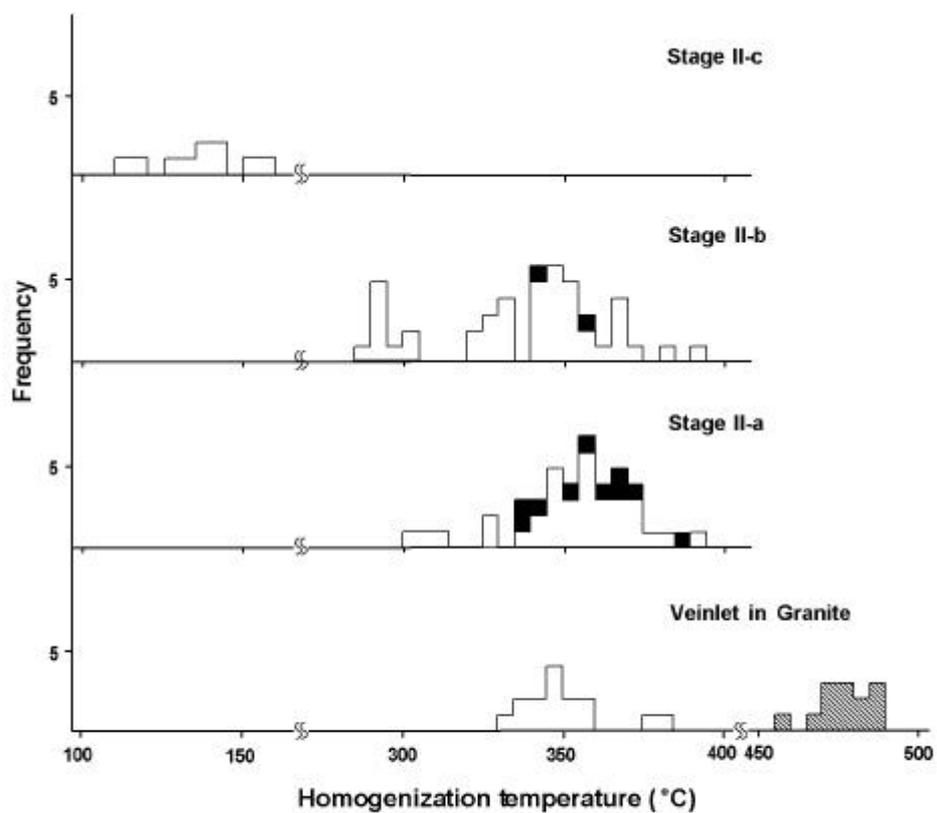
가 - a  
300 394 .  
300 394 , 33  
5 386 . - b 284  
304 325 392 - a

342 360 (Fig. 14).  
113 156 .

가  
342 382 , 458 486  
14). (Fig.  
가 .



**Fig. 13. Histogram of NaCl equi. wt. % of salinities for fluid inclusions in quartz from the veinlet in granite and Jangan mine. □; Type I inclusion, ■; Type II inclusion, ▨; Type III inclusion**



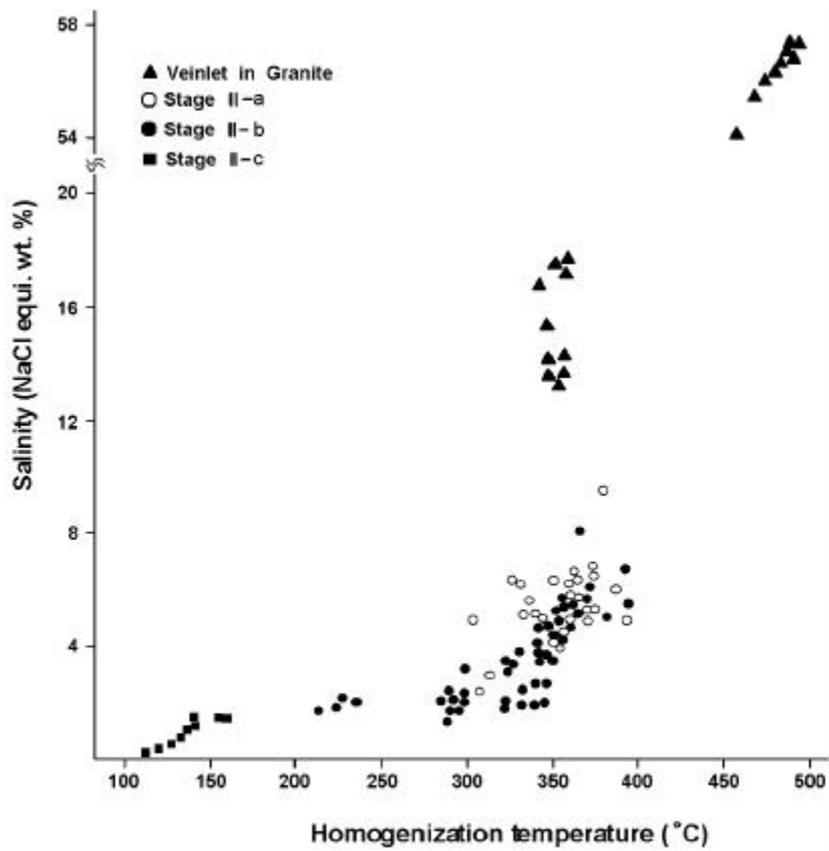
**Fig. 14.** Histogram of homogenization temperature for fluid inclusions in quartz from the veinlet in granite and Jangan mine. □; Type I inclusion, ■; Type II inclusion, ▨; Type III inclusion.

4-4.

- a 300 394  
, 2.5 7.6 wt.% equiv. NaCl  
가  
- a 가  
284 392 0.7 6.9 wt.% equiv. NaCl  
가  
- b

(Fig. 15).

458 486 342 382  
, 13.3 17.6 wt.% 54.2 57.9 wt.% equiv.  
NaCl (Fig. 13, 14).



**Fig. 15. Relationship between salinity and homogenization temperature of fluid inclusions from the veinlet in granite and Jangan mine.**

## 5.

### 5-1.

， ， ，  
， ， 가  
， ，  
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， ， ， ，  
， ， ，  
1 ，  
6  
， ， 4  
2

[ (武韓) ] gas/ isotope ration mass spectrometer

### 5-2.

<sup>34</sup>S 5.54 5.77 ‰

(Table 3).

$^{34}\text{S}$  4.67 ‰  
 $^{34}\text{S}$  5.45 ‰  
 가  $\text{SO}_4^{2-}$ ,  $\text{SO}_3^{2-}$ ,  $\text{SO}_2$ ,  $\text{SCO}_2$ ,  
 $\text{S}$ ,  $\text{H}_2\text{S}$ ,  $\text{HS}^-$ ,  $\text{S}^{2-}$  가  $\text{H}_2\text{S}$ ,  $\text{HS}^-$   
 $\text{H}_2\text{S}$  가 가 (Ohmoto and Rye,  
 1979).  $^{34}\text{S}$   
 $^{34}\text{S}_{\text{H}_2\text{S}}$  Ohmoto and Rye (1979)

$1000 \ln \text{pyrite-H}_2\text{S} = 0.40 (10^6 / \text{T}^2) - 200 - 700$   
 $1000 \ln \text{galena-H}_2\text{S} = -0.63 (10^6 / \text{T}^2) - 50 - 700$   
 $1000 \ln \text{chalcopyrite-H}_2\text{S} = -0.05 (10^6 / \text{T}^2) - 200 - 600$

$^{34}\text{S}$   $^{34}\text{S}_{\text{H}_2\text{S}}$   
 4.70 7.08 ‰, - a 4.54 ‰, - b 5.3 ‰ .  
 $^{34}\text{S}$   $^{34}\text{S}_{\text{H}_2\text{S}}$  0.0 가

Table 3. Sulfur isotope composition (permil) of sulfide minerals from the veinlet in granite and Jangan deposit.

Deposit	Stage	Sample No.	Mineral	$^{34}\text{S}$	T ( )	$^{34}\text{S}_{\text{H}_2\text{S}}$
Veinlet in Granite		JA-22	Pyrite	5.54	420	4.70
		JA-22	Galena	5.77	420	7.08
Jangan	- a	JA-8	Chalcopyrite	4.67	345	4.54
	- b	JA-12	Chalcopyrite	5.45	328	5.3

Calculated sulfur isotopic composition of  $\text{H}_2\text{S}$  in ore fluids, using the isotope fractionation equation of Ohmoto and Rye (1979).

Temperature of average of homogenization temperature from fluid inclusion.

5-3.

$^{18}\text{O}$  8.24 ‰  
 - a  $^{18}\text{O}$  2.28 4.38  
 ‰, - b  $^{18}\text{O}$  3.93 5.81 ‰  
 , - a - b 가 (Table 4).  
 D -72.2 ‰ 가  
 , - a D -48.1  
 -39.1 ‰ - b D -52.6 -29.5 ‰  
 (Table 4).

D -50 -85 ‰,  $^{18}\text{O}$   
 5.5 10.0 ‰ (Taylor, 1979).

$$\text{O}; 1000 \ln \frac{\text{Quartz-H}_2\text{O}}{\text{Feldspar-H}_2\text{O}} = 3.34 (10^6/T^2) - 3.31$$

$$\text{O}; 1000 \ln \frac{\text{Quartz-H}_2\text{O}}{\text{Feldspar-H}_2\text{O}} = 2.91 (10^6/T^2) - 3.41 \quad (\text{Matsushisa et al., 1979})$$

$^{18}\text{O}_{\text{H}_2\text{O}}$  Matsushisa et al. (1979)

, D  
 가  $^{18}\text{O}_{\text{H}_2\text{O}}$  5.59  
 ‰, - a 가 -3.51 -1.05 ‰, - b 가 -2.00 -0.12 ‰

D,  $^{18}\text{O}_{\text{H}_2\text{O}}$   
 , D,  
 $^{18}\text{O}_{\text{H}_2\text{O}}$

Table 4. Oxygen and hydrogen isotope data from the altered granite and Jangan deposit.

Deposit	Stage	Sample No.	Mineral	$^{18}\text{O}$ (‰)	$D_{\text{H}_2\text{O}}$ (‰)	T ( °C )	$^{18}\text{O}_{\text{H}_2\text{O}}$ (‰)
Altered Granite		JA-22	Feldspar	8.24	-72.2	420	5.59
		JA-7	Quartz	2.28	-39.1	345	-3.15
Jangan	- a	JA-8	Quartz	3.53	-39.7	345	-1.90
		JA-11	Quartz	3.34	-40.5	345	-2.09
		JA-9	Quartz	4.38	-48.1	345	-1.05
		JA-13	Quartz	3.93	-29.5	328	-2.00
	- b	JA-14	Quartz	5.81	-52.6	328	-0.12

Temperature based on average fluid inclusion temperatures.

$^{18}\text{O}_{\text{H}_2\text{O}}$  (‰) based on oxygen isotope fractionation factors: Matsuhisa et al. (1979).

$D_{\text{H}_2\text{O}}$  (‰) is hydrogen isotope composition of water in fluid inclusion (extracted by crushing).

5-4.

$^{13}\text{C}$  -5.46 ‰  
 , II-c  $^{13}\text{C}$   
 -8.33 ‰ 가 (Table 5).  
 $^{13}\text{C}$  -3 -7 ‰  
 (Deines and Gold, 1973).

$$C; 1000 \ln \text{ Calcite-CO}_2 = 2.998(10^6/T^2) - 7.666(10^3/T) + 2.461$$

(Friedman and O'Neil, 1977)

$C_{\text{CO}_2}$  Friedman and O'Neil (1977)  
 , -6.83 ‰, -9.94 ‰  
 $^{13}\text{C}$  .  $^{13}\text{C}$   
 $C_{\text{CO}_2}$  가 가  
 ,  $^{13}\text{C}$   $C_{\text{CO}_2}$   
 가 .

Table 5. Carbon isotope data from the veinlet in granite and Jangan deposit.

Deposit	Stage	Sample No.	Mineral	<sup>18</sup> O (‰) -SMOW	<sup>13</sup> C (‰) -PDB	T ( )	<sup>13</sup> C <sub>CO<sub>2</sub></sub> (‰)
Veinlet in Granite		JA-22	Calcite	4.21	-5.46	142.6	-6.83
Jangan	- c	JA-13	Calcite	7.23	-8.33	136.5	-9.94

Temperature based on average fluid inclusion temperatures.

$C_{CO_2}$  (‰) based on carbon isotope fractionation factors: Friedman and O'Neil, (1977).

## 6.

### 6-1.

가 .  
가 ,  
가 ,  
K-Ar ,

### 6-2.

K-Ar  
Fig. 2 (CC99428-22) .  
4  
0 K Ar  
, K

2000 ppm Cs buffer  
(Nagao et al., 1984).

2 % . 2 가 2 %

$^{38}\text{Ar}$   
 (Nagao, Itaya, 1986; 1988); K-Ar  $\lambda$   
 $\epsilon=0.581 \times 10^{-10}/\text{y}$ ,  $\lambda_{\beta}=4.962 \times 10^{-10}/\text{y}$   $^{40}\text{K}/\text{K}=0.0001167$  (Steiger and Jager, 1977).

**6-3.**

K-Ar  $81.2 \pm 1.8$  Ma  
 (Table 6).  $(72.9 \pm 1.2$  Ma; Shelton et al., 1990),  
 $(81.8 \pm 1.8$  Ma; Choi, 1994)

Table 6. K-Ar ages for sericite in the Chilcheondo.

Sample No.	Rock name (analyzed mineral)	K (wt.%)	Rad. $^{40}\text{Ar}$ ( $10^{-8}\text{ccSTP/g}$ )	Age (Ma)	Non-Rad. $^{40}\text{Ar}$ (%)
CC-23	Sericite	$7.25 \pm 0.15$	$2337.3 \pm 24.1$	$81.2 \pm 1.8$	3.1

# 7.

## 7-1.

가

NaCl-H<sub>2</sub>O

Nacl 342 486 , 13.3 57.9 wt.%

가 , 가

가

- a NaCl

300 394 , 2.5 7.6 wt.%

가

335 386 , 4.1 5.8 wt.%

Hass (1971)

가 124.5 bar , 1567 m . - b

NaCl 284 392 0.7 6.9 wt.%

- a , 가

342 360 , 2.8 5.5 wt.%

- a

109.3 bar , 1351 m .

- a

가

가

- b

가

(Fig. 15).

- b

- b

- b

$10^{-7.3}$   $10^{-4.1}$  atm

- a

가 - b

- a

- b

(284 351 , 6.1 11.6 wt.%,  $10^{-10}$   $10^{-5}$  atm , 1983), (27

6 350 , 6.2 11.6 wt.%, , 1983), (240 353 , 8.5 13.6

wt.%,  $10^{-11.2}$   $10^{-8}$  atm, , 1983), (154 335 ,

, 1974), (170 400 , 3.8 44 wt.%, , unpublished),

(213 262 , 6.6 10.9 wt.%,  $10^{-12}$  atm , , 1984),

(248 373 , 11.7 44.1 wt.%, , 1984), (107 282 , 1.0 6.1

wt.%,  $10^{-16}$   $10^{-10}$  atm, Shelton et al., 1990)

7-2.

total S  $^{34}\text{S}_{\text{H}_2\text{S}}$

4.54 5.3 ‰

$^{18}\text{O}_{\text{H}_2\text{O}}$  -3.15 -0.12 ‰,

D -52.6 -39.1 ‰  $^{18}\text{O}_{\text{H}_2\text{O}}$  (5.5

10 ‰, Tayler, 1977) D (-50 -85‰, Tayler, 1977)

가 ,

,  $^{13}\text{C}$  -8.33 ‰  $^{13}\text{C}$  (-3 -7 ‰,

Deines and Gold, 1973) 가 .

total S  $^{34}\text{S}_{\text{H}_2\text{S}}$

4.70 7.08 ‰

$^{18}\text{O}_{\text{H}_2\text{O}}$  5.59 ‰, D -72.2

‰  $^{13}\text{C}$  -5.46 ‰

가 , 가

가

가

(Fig. 16). Sakai (1996) 가 0 20 ‰, 가 0 ‰

가 , 가

7-3.

, , , ( , 1983) , ( , 1983) K-Ar (81.2 ± 1.8 Ma) (81.8 ± 1.8 Ma), (72.9 ± 1.2 Ma)

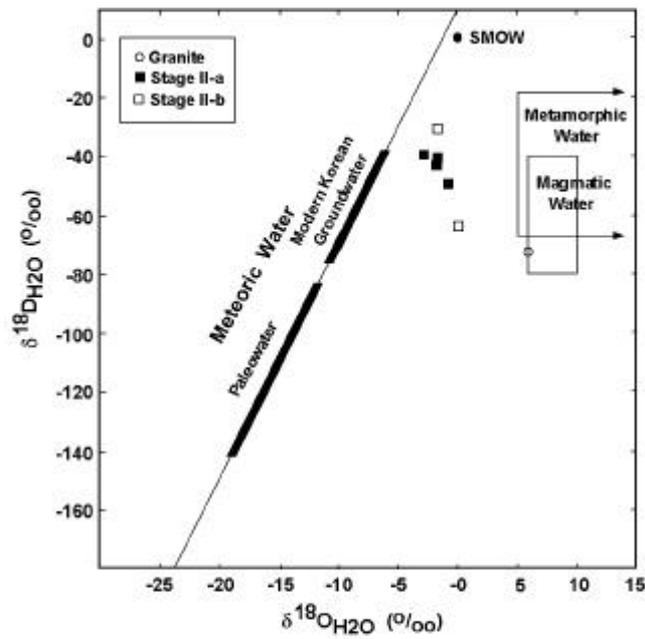


Fig. 16. Hydrogen versus oxygen isotope diagram, displaying stable isotope systematics of hydrothermal fluids from the Jangan mine. The magmatic and meta-morphic water boxes (Taylor, 1974, 1979) and the meteoric water line (Craig, 1961) are also shown. The range of the Korean paleometeoric water composition is from Shelton et al. (1988) and So et al. (1990). The compositional range of modern Korean groundwater is from Kim, Nakai (1988).

## 8.

1. N 10° 20' W, 75° 0' 85" SW

2. , , , Cu-Pb-Bi-S

3. , NaCl  
 (-log fs<sub>2</sub>) II-a 300 394 , 2.5 7.6  
 wt.%, II-b 284 392 , 0.7 6.9 wt.% 7.3 4.1 atm  
 II-a (P<sub>hydrostatic</sub>) 124 bar ,  
 1567 m 342 486 , 13.3 57.9  
 wt.%

4. <sup>34</sup>S<sub>H<sub>2</sub>S</sub> 4.54 5.3 ‰ ,  
 4.70 7.08 ‰ ,

5. , <sup>18</sup>O<sub>H<sub>2</sub>O</sub>  
 D <sup>13</sup>C -3.15 -0.12 ‰, -52 -39 ‰, -8.33 ‰

$^{18}\text{O}_{\text{H}_2\text{O}}$  D ,  $^{13}\text{C}$  5.59 ‰,  
-72.2 ‰, -5.46 ‰ .

6. , ,

- .

(1968) . , 6 , p. 22-27.

, (1969) .  
, 11 , p. 47-60.

(1973) . , 6 ,  
p. 133-170.

, (1989) . , 22 , p.  
103-115.

, (1974) .  
, 7 , p. 157-174.

(1986) . , 19 , Spec. Iss, p.  
103-112.

, , , (1982) . , 15  
, p. 123-154.

(1983) . , 16 , p. 245-251.

, (1984) . ,

17 , p. 245-258.

, (1983)  
, 16 , p. 135-147.

, (1985) -  
, 18 , p. 107-124.

, (1984) , 17  
, p. 153.

(1969) -  
.

, (1980) •  
(1:50,000) , p. 21.

, (1996)  
(1) -  
, 1 , p. 17

(1972) .  
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## ABSTRACT\*

### Mineral, Fluid Inclusion and Stable Isotope studies of the Jangan Cu deposit in the Geojae Area

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The Geology of the Chilcheondo area consists of cretaceous sedimentary rocks, andesitic rocks, granite and acidic or basic dykes. Jangan Cu deposit is hydrothermal vein type deposit which filled fractu-

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res in cretaceous andesitic rock and the strike and dip of the veins are N10 20°W and 75 85°SW. Ore minerals which occurred in the Jangan mine are pyrite, chalcopyrite, galena, bornite, magnetite, hematite, cosalite, native copper and Pb-Cu-Bi-S mineral. In quartz vein in granite around the Jangan Cu deposit, pyrite, chalcopyrite, sphalerite, galena, magnetite are occurred. K-Ar dating of alteration sericite ( $81.2 \pm 1.8$  m.y.) in quartz vein indicates a late cretaceous age for ore mineralization.

The fluid inclusion and mineralogic data indicate that mineralization of the Jangan mine is at temperatures between 284 and 394 from fluid with salinities of 0.7 to 7.6 wt. % equiv. NaCl and with  $-\log f_{S_2}$  values of 8 over, and that mineralization in granite is at temperatures between 342 and 486 from fluids with salinities of 13.3 to 57.9 wt. % equiv. NaCl.

Sulfur isotope compositions of sulfide minerals of the Jangan mine ( $^{34}S_{H_2S}=4.5$  5.3 ‰) and quartz vein in granite ( $^{34}S_{H_2S}=4.7$  7.08 ‰) indicate relatively high  $^{34}S_{H_2S}$  values of ore fluids, likely indicating igneous sources of sulfur largely mixed with isotopically heavier sulfur sources. Oxygen, hydrogen and Carbon isotope compositions of the Jangan mine ( $^{18}O_{H_2O}=-3.15$  -0.12 ‰,  $D=-52$  -39 ‰,  $^{13}C=-8.33$  ‰) and quartz vein in granite ( $^{18}O_{H_2O}=5.59$  ‰,  $D=-72.2$  ‰,  $^{13}C=-5.46$  ‰) support the hypothesis. In conclusion the Jangan mine affected of wall rock and meteoric water, and shows meso hypothermal type characteristics.

