

# **On the mechanism of uranium ore-formation (new concept)**

AUBAKIROV KH.B.

OJSC "Volkovgeology", Almaty, Republic of Kazakhstan

Ore genesis is considered as a consequence of differentiation (stratification) of magma within following natural processes and sequence of Earth's crust development: 1) deformation of primary crust on orthogonal system (caused by drift under the change of attraction forces and speed of rotation of the Earth) with generation of continental crust — volcano-plutonic nodes of units and zones (volcanic processes, some nuclear and chemical transformations are caused by energy liberated under synthesis "hydrogen → helium"); 2) perisilicic volcanism and sedimentation from eruptions products; intrusive magmatism and hydro-thermal – substitution ore formation (contrast of structure of rocks and ores depends on duration of pauses between cycles of activization); 3) average and main volcanism with formation of gray-colored (at the expense of inorganic carbon), carbonaceous and red-colored of deposits; intrusion of mafite magmas at the end of each cycle accompanied with thermodynamic synthesis of hydrocarbons and pressing of residual fluids with uranium oxides and other compounds in overlapping environment; metamorphism of the poured out and buried bitumens (coal formation).

Uranium - bitumen and uranium - coal types of deposits are the result of uranium oxides sorption from hydrothermal solutions. The deposits in friable platform mantle are formed at the final stage of tectonic-magmatic activation. Besides, the fluids, having taken root on orthogonal system of deep breaks and their tail form mineral-geochemical zones: carbonization, sulphidization, ore, "oxidation", carbonatization and other.

The conception gives answers practically to all arising questions.