

## **Petrology and Geodynamics of Molybden-copper-porphyric Deposits**

**ABDRAHMANOV K.A.**, Kazakh Institute of Mineral Resources, Almaty, Kazakhstan

Among the porphyres of molibden-copper deposits two types are distinguished. The first corresponds to plumasitic low-calcium granodiorite and granite of moderate alkality, the second - to sienogranodiorites of high general and sodium alkality. The distinguished porphyres are complementary. They are contrast on petrochemical parameters in spite of geology-petrological community.

The porphyres of the plutogenic deposits lies in fanerite gabbro-sienodiorite substratum. Porphyric stocks are developed in andesit-dazite and sedimentary frame in volcanogenic deposits, usually porphyres are located without phaneritic rocks.

Magmatism on the melanosubstratum in liquid phase environment caused the porphyre formation. The original porphyric magma is splitted when it moves across the intermittent crust focuses accompanated with the isolation of the ore fluids, enriched by copper, molibdenum, rhenium and volatiles. Rhenium is a typical additional element of molibdenum- copper- hydrothermal- metasomatal ores.

The necessary condition for large-scale copper-molibdenum ore-formation is the spatial combination of geochemical specialized melanosubstratum, granite forming siliceous-alkaline fluids, metamagmatic porphyre-formation and following contrast splitting of the porphyric system in the intermittent focuses on the various vertical levels.

In the geodynamical sphere molibden-copper deposits gravitated to the inner parts of continental volcano-plutonic zones and areas of granite formation.