

RB/K OF GRANITIDS AS METALLOGENETIC INDICATOR

TITUS MURARIU

The present geochemical data from the literature and those obtained by us reveal the possibility of using the rare alkali metal Rb in metallogenetic potential evaluation. Thus, it is possible to use the Rb content of the granitoids or of the rock-forming minerals and some of the geochemical parameters as metallogenetic indicator. Like other rare alkali elements Rb is typical element of granitoid rocks. Commonly, the behaviour of Rb matches the substitution for K, in K-minerals. For this purpose was used the following geochemical parameter $(Rb/K) \times 10^3$ in granitoids and rock-forming minerals. The high level of $(Rb/K) \times 10^3$ is characteristic for the mineralized granitoids (Sn, W, Mo, Li etc): Altenberg (81.3), Zinnwald (67.5), Pamir (24.8) etc, compared with low values calculated for the barren granitoids: Siberia (2.8), French Central Massif (4.5) etc. The analyzed granitoids from Romania occur in the Apuseni Mts., in the South Carpathians and also in the North Dobrogea Orogen. Commonly, the obtained data show low values of $(Rb/K) \times 10^3$ (below 6.5). Some larger values were, however, determined for the Laramian (Banatitic) magmatic products (granodiorites: Baita, Bozovici etc) and for the Late Kimmerian granitoid massif of Savârsin, which have associated Mo, Bi, W, Cu mineralizations. $(Rb/K) \times 10^3$ in micas (muscovite, biotite) and in K-feldspars of mineralized granitoids is higher compared with the low values calculated for these minerals in barren granitoids. Rb: $(Rb/K) \times 10^3$ diagram for granitoids and for K-minerals illustrated the trends of barren and mineralized granitoids of plotting in two different fields.