## Melt and Fluid Inclusions and Their Constraints on Ore-Forming Conditions of Ganshaebo Rare Earth Deposit, Gansu Province, China

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Abstract: Ganshaebo rare earth deposit in Gansu Province, China is hosted by aegirine-augite syenite and aegirine syenite prophyry. The orebodies occur as irregular veins, lenses or layers. The ore-forming processes can be divided into four distinct periods, e.g., magmatic, magmatic-hydrothermal, hydrothermal and supergene. The main period of mineralization is of magmatic-hydrothermal. Inclusions in the deposit can be divided into seven categories, melt inclusions, fluid-melt inclusions, H<sub>2</sub>O inclusions, CO<sub>2</sub> inclusions, CO<sub>2</sub>-H<sub>2</sub>O inclusions, daughter-bearing H<sub>2</sub>O inclusions and daughter-bearing CO<sub>2</sub>-H<sub>2</sub>O inclusions. Variation of inclusion types from melt inclusion to fluid-melt inclusion + fluid inclusion and then to fluid inclusion indicates that the ore-forming medium varies from magma to magma + hydrothermal, and then to hydrothermal solution. The homogenization temperature of melt inclusions in magmatic period is 780 °C. During the magmatic-hydrothermal period, homogenization temperatures vary from 700 °C to 191 °C with salinity varying from 5.25% to 22.14% NaCl<sub>eqv</sub> and ore-forming pressure varying from 68 MPa to 95 MPa that corresponding to a depth ranging from 2.6 km to 3.6 km. Homogenization temperatures of the hydrothermal period vary from 129 °C to 225 °C with salinity varying from 0.35% to 7.73% NaCl..... The temperature gradually mainly occurred during the magmatic - hydrothermal period. The deposit belongs to mesozonal to hypozonal, and medium to high temperature magma-hydrothermal transitional deposit.

**Keywords:** Fluid-melt inclusion; ore-forming physicochemical condition; magma-hydrothermal transitional deposit; Ganshaebo rare earth deposit