
[JJ] Evening Poster | S (Solid Earth Sciences) | S-CG Complex & General

[S-CG60] Petrology, Mineralogy and Resource Geology

convener: Koichi Momma (National Museum of Nature and Science), Tatsuo Nozaki (Research and Development Center for Submarine Resources, Japan Agency for Marine-Earth Science and Technology), Satoshi SAITO (愛媛大学大学院理工学研究科, 共同), Nobutaka Tsuchiya (Department of Geology, Faculty of Education, Iwate University)

Wed. May 23, 2018 5:15 PM - 6:30 PM Poster Hall (International Exhibition Hall7, Makuhari Messe)

We widely invite presentations in the fields of petrology, mineralogy and resource geology. Especially description of minerals and rocks, investigation of their origin and evolution by field investigation and/or laboratory experiments, and development of new methods are accepted.

[SCG60-P03] Clay minerals from Akeshi mine, Minamikyushu City, Kagoshima Prefecture, Japan

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Gold deposits in Akeshi mine belong to Nansatsu-type gold deposits in Southern Kyushu, Japan. This mine is operated by Mitsui Kishikino Mining Co., Ltd. The mine was described by mineralogical studies (Nakamura et al., 1994), economic geological studies (Tokunaga, 1954), and minerals such as autogenous, discretionary and limonite have been described. However, no mineralogical study has been carried out on clay minerals found in the alteration zone surrounding the deposits. In this study, we mainly analyzed the clay rich part of the alteration body, which reflects the alteration condition of the mine.

The analyzed boring cores were obtained near the mining areas, and 30 samples from the 70-90 m depth from the H27-2-2 core, and 19 samples from 90-110 m depth from the H29-1-1 core. Collected samples were investigated using the polarization microscopy, X-Ray Diffraction (XRD) analysis, SEM-EDS analysis and TEM-EDS analysis in order to define the composing minerals and clay minerals.

Drilling core samples were classified into 4 groups according to the amount of quartz and constituent minerals. Group 1 and 2 was rich in quartz and contains minor kaolinite. Group 3 is composed of kaolinite and smectite. Group 4 includes chlorite, kaolinite, and interstratified clay mineral of chlorite and smectite, and H29-1-1 core was richer in kaolinite. In the results of chemical analysis by TEM-EDS, the clay minerals in altered andesite from group 4 was Fe-rich chlorite (chamosite), however, in SEM-EDS, the obtained composition was intermediate of clinocllore and chamosite. In TEM-EDS, illite-smectite interstratified clay minerals, $(K_{0.47}(Mg_{0.37}Fe_{0.37}Al_{1.62})_{2.36}(Si_{3.23}Al_{0.77})_4O_{10}(OH)_2$, was observed.