Week 5 Assignment 1

Due on 2018-02-28, 23:59 IST

1. Why H2O is considered as the universal solvent and how its dielectric constant depends on P & T? [2 points]
2. Why is felsic magma more fertile than basic magma in case of magmatic hydrothermal deposit? [2 points]
3. What do you mean by magmatic-hydrothermal system? Mention different types of magmatic hydrothermal deposits with world-class examples? [2 points]
4. What do you mean by ‘Porphyry’ in ‘porphyry Cu deposit’ and also discuss different stages of its formation? [2 points]
5. What story is revealed by CaSO4 about mineralising fluid in case of Porphyry type Cu deposits? [2 points]
6. Write down the successive possible alteration zones away from the intrusion in the porphyry type Cu deposits and also, mention the zones which show the richest part of mineralisation? [2 points]
7. What are the basic differences between Porphyry Cu, Mo, Sn deposits in terms of their source? [2 points]
8. What kind of mineralization is ‘skarn’ with respect to the attitude of the country rocks? Differentiate Endoskarn&Exoskern. [2 points]
9. Why are skarn deposits polymetallic in nature and state different metal assemblages in different tectonic regimes? [2 points]
10. Why are pegmatites important from an economic point of view? What information about the fluid you get from pegmatite? [2 points]
12. Where do Carlin-type Gold deposits occur? Give a brief idea about the physicochemical environment of its formation? [2 points]
13. Write few lines about IOCG type deposit. Also, mention the type area of such deposit? [2 points]
14. Mention the contrasting characteristics of Low and High Sulfidation epithermal deposits and also, give examples of metals associated with them? [2 points]
15. What are VMS deposits and how do they form? [2 points]
16. Classify VMS deposits into different types with respect to tectonic regime and metal association? [2 points]

Due Date Exceeded.
As per our records you have not submitted this assignment.