

The Beiya Au-base metal deposit in southwest China is characterised by a huge amount of iron associated with gold mineralization. The formation of the Beiya deposit is ...

Thus, further high-resolution geophysical imaging of the shallow structures surrounding the Beiya conductor is needed. The Beiya porphyritic polymetallic deposit is an important gold deposit in the Jinshajiang-Ailaoshan metallogenic belt.

Energy storage provides a cost-efficient solution to boost total energy efficiency by modulating the timing and location of electric energy generation and consumption. The ...

The corresponding pore space required to produce the resistivity of the Beiya conductor ($1-3 \times 10^3 \Omega \cdot m$) is $1-3 \times 10^{-3} \text{vol\%}$ (Figure 6). Possible explanations for the low resistivity of the Beiya conductor are discussed above.

The mineralization at the Beiya deposit shows a zoned pattern that changes from the center of the porphyries to country rocks, that is, from Cu-Mo-Au-porphyry mineralization to skarn Au-Cu-Fe mineralization to epithermal Au-Cu and Pb-Zn-Ag mineralization (W. C. Li et al., 2016).

The cooled Beiya magma chamber could provide radioactive heat for the geothermal observations. Magma chambers in active magmatic events should be highly conductive because of partial melts and high temperature (Cordell et al., 2018).

Battery storage is critical for integrating variable renewable generation, yet how the location, scale, and timing of storage deployment affect system costs and carbon dioxide ...

Previous studies suggested the presence of a magma chamber during the formation of the Beiya deposit, which include: (a) It was demonstrated that the ore-forming fluids of the Beiya deposit was a supercritical fluid exsolved from a magma chamber (He et al., 2017).

The Beiya Au deposit in the Sanjiang metallogenic belt, Southwest China, is one of the largest Au deposits in China. It has proven reserves of more than 370 tons (t) of Au with ...

However, the latest volcanism in the study area was dated as 3.7 Ma (He et al., 2013) and melts are likely no longer present in the crust. Nevertheless, the formation of the Beiya deposit was dominated by a hydrothermal magmatic system.

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