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Geochemistry and geochronology of the Banxi Sb deposit: Implications for fluid origin and the evolution of Sb mineralization in central-western Hunan, South China

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Abstract

Central-western Hunan in South China hosts the largest antimony belt in the world with two types of Sb deposits identified: Sb-Au Woxi-type and Sb only Xikuangshan-type. Banxi is the most representative deposit in the region with vein-type Sb mineralization hosted in Neoproterozoic clastic rocks, stibnite developing in ores, and arsenopyrite mainly occurring in altered country rocks.

Trace element contents (including rare earth elements; REE) and isotopic ratios (S, Pb, Sr, Nd, He and Ar) in stibnite and/or arsenopyrite were analyzed to determine

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