

Fig. 1. (a) Geological map of the Siberian Craton (1:1,000,000 scale), (b) geological map of the Siberian Craton (1:500,000 scale) (see *et al.* 200).

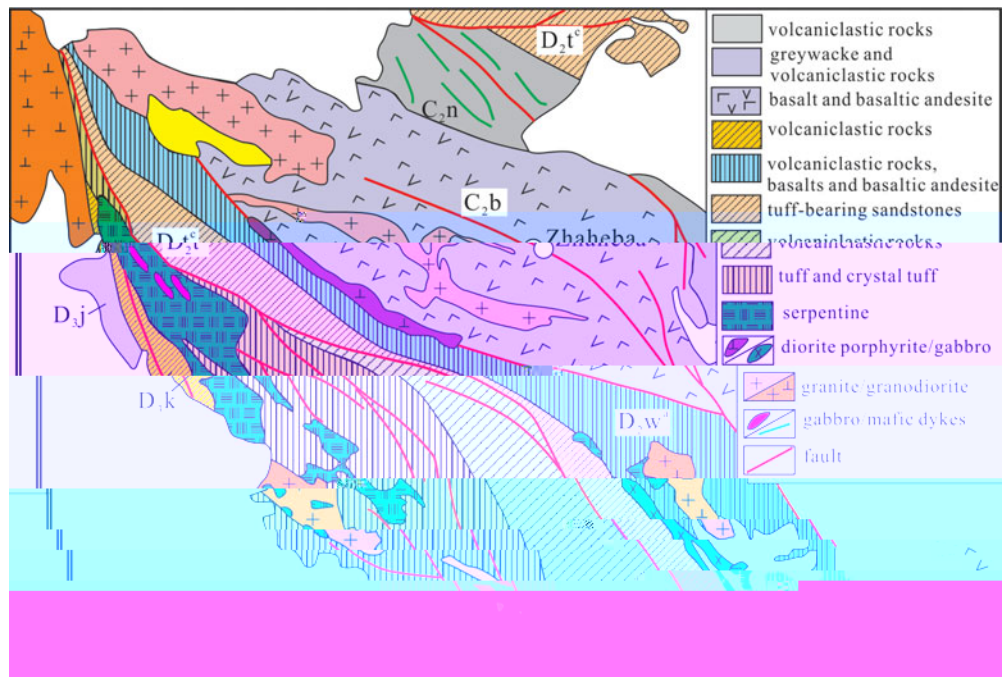
The map shows the distribution of various geological units in the Siberian Craton. The units are characterized by different patterns and colors. The map is divided into several regions, each with its own set of geological units. The units are labeled with numbers and letters, corresponding to the legend. The map shows a complex network of faults and geological units, with a prominent fault system running north-south through the center of the craton.

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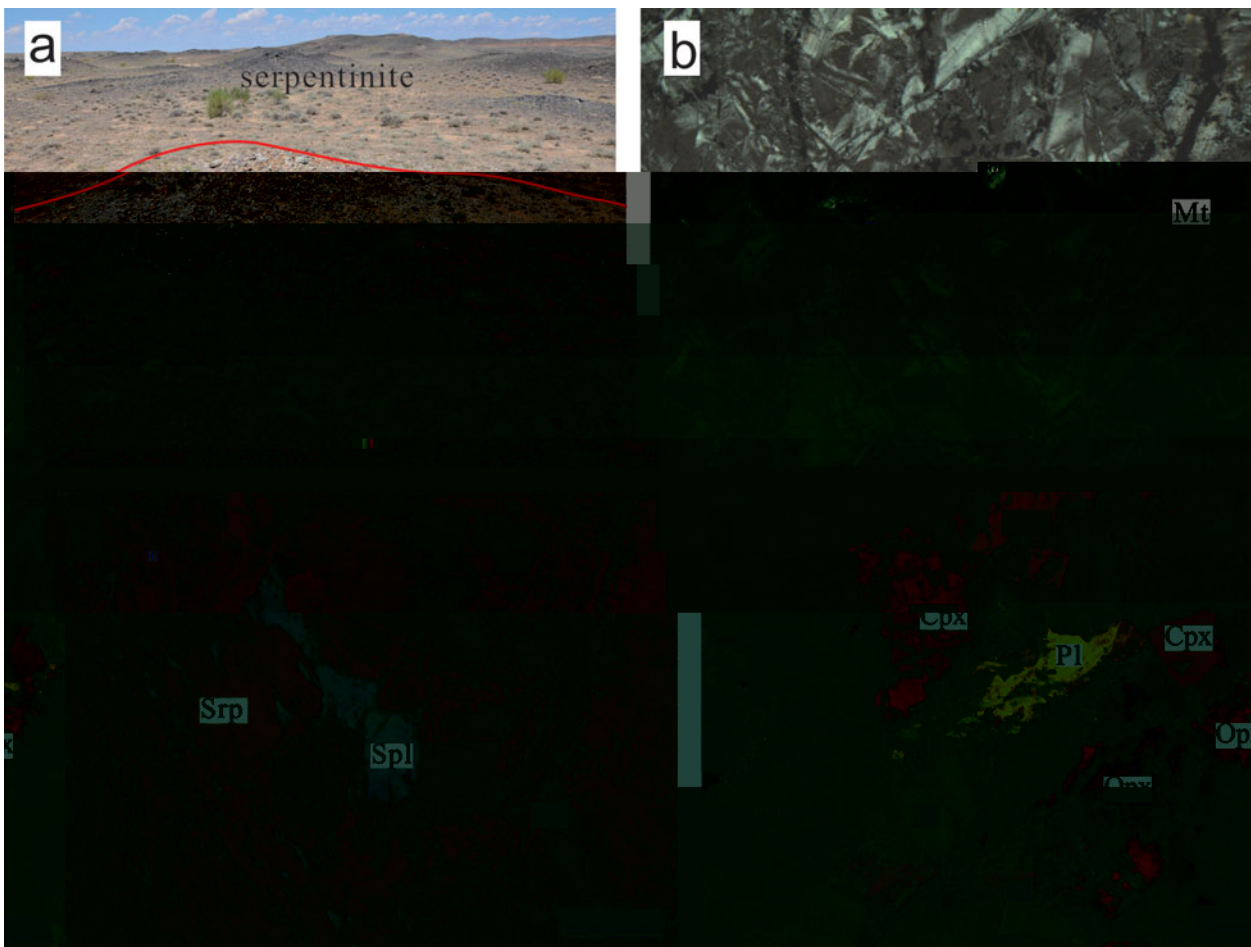
2. Regional geology, field observations and petrography

The regional geology of the Siberian Craton is characterized by a complex network of faults and geological units. The units are labeled with numbers and letters, corresponding to the legend. The map shows a complex network of faults and geological units, with a prominent fault system running north-south through the center of the craton. The units are characterized by different patterns and colors. The map is divided into several regions, each with its own set of geological units. The units are labeled with numbers and letters, corresponding to the legend. The map shows a complex network of faults and geological units, with a prominent fault system running north-south through the center of the craton.

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3. Analytical procedures

3.a. Zircon U-Pb dating and Hf-O isotope analysis

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3.b. Mineral analysis

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3.c. Whole-rock analysis

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4. Analytical results

4.a. Zircon U-Pb ages

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a e l. e c e ca c		e e e		e, c		a e a		a a		e a e a		e c		e							
a	e	2013	01-1	2013	01-3	2013	01-4	2013	01-5	2013	01-6	2013	01-7	2013	01-8	2013	01-1	2013	01-2	2013	01-4
c	e																				
<i>Major elements (%)</i>																					
2		38.70		48.20		3.41		38.62		3.22		3.82		3.05		47.22		46.48		51.27	
2		0.05		0.20		0.05		0.05		0.04		0.05		0.04		0.14		0.12		0.27	
2	3	0.61		1.6		1.04		0.67		0.0		0.74		0.0		18.28		1.64		1.33	
e2	3	8.44		4.68		7.87		.36		7.57		7.16		7.84		3.67		3.24		3.8	
		0.08		0.10		0.11		0.11		0.11		0.0		0.11		0.08		0.07		0.08	
		38.21		24.5		38.82		37.8		3.0		3.31		38.44		10.04		.03		5.8	

a e l. e

a e c	2013	01-1	2013	01-3	2013	01-4	2013	01-5	2013	01-6	2013	01-7	2013	01-8	2013	01 1	2013	01 2	2013	01 4	
	0.005		0.064		0.008		0.005		0.00		0.003		0.003		0.051		0.044		0.222		
	0.021		0.347		0.044		0.042		0.072		0.031		0.033		0.310		0.257		1.450		
	0.004		0.047		0.007		0.008		0.011		0.005		0.005		0.04		0.043		0.21		
	0.011		0.232		0.036		0.044		0.012		0.034		0.008		0.123		0.0 0		0. 3		
a	0.0 0		0.036		0.038		0.037		0.068		0.026		0.025		0.046		0.031		0.067		
	0.268		1.710		6.600		1.880		0. 3		0.233		1.150		1.570		0.516		0.1 5		
	0.406		0.0 2		0.127		0.112		0.0		0.1		0.054		0.168		0.1 1		0.6 5		
	0.046		0.034		0.014		0.028		0.050		0.030		0.010		0.050		0.02		0.130		
	0.1 1		0.144		0.203		0.364		0.042		0.0 4		0.07		0.066		0.042		0.073		
a e c	2013	01 5	2013	01 6	2013	01 7	2013	01 8	2013	01	2013	03 2	2013	03 3	2013	03 4	2013	03 5	2013	01 3	
					(1)		(1)		(1)		(1)		(1)		(1)		(1)		(1)		(2)
									<i>Major elements (%)</i>												
2	4 .17		45.87		48.7		53.1		51. 1		50.40		50.54		50.52		51.22		52.37		
2	0.34		0.15		1.40		1.24		1.31		1.70		1.63		1.31		1.17		0.33		
2 3	18.		1 .58		16.5		16.1		15. 3		15.87		16.76		15.55		15.48		1 .61		
e2 3	4.52		3.34		7.88		7.11		7.43		.0		.50		.42		7.82		3.44		
	0.0		0.08		0.11		0.10		0.11		0.13		0.11		0.14		0.12		0.07		
	6.87		7.42		4.80		4.28		4.41		5.8		3.2		6.06		7.14		4.88		
a	11.03		12.61		6.22		5.75		6.3		6.75		4.52		7.4		8.26		8. 0		
a2	4.86		7.38		8.72		8.3		8.00		4.52		7.31		4.80		4.08		7.11		
2	0.13		0.11		0.3		0.31		0.42		2.04		0.33		1.27		2.03		0.17		
2 5	0.04		0.02		0.62		0.62		0.65		0.74		0.6		0.47		0.44		0.04		
	3.72		3.26		4.24		2.54		2. 3		2.27		5.14		2.65		1. 3		2.7		
	.75		.82		.76		.70		.4		.40		.81		.67		.68		.71		
	4. 8		7.4		.11		8.70		8.42		6.56		7.64		6.07		6.11		7.2		
#	75		81		55		54		54		56		41		56		64		74		
									<i>Trace elements (ppm)</i>												
e	.0		4. 5		1.16		1.12		1.47		.08		40.4		5.2		6.82		5.71		
c	0.22		0.135		1.284		1.683		1.316		1. 53		1.034		1.100		0.575		0.62		
	25.0		23.8		18.6		17.5		17.5		7.5		1 .2		25.2		18.		17.0		
	118		83.7		186		166		172		227		22		254		187		75.7		
	34.7		163		60.5		62.6		64.1		116		18.		0.7		203		23.7		
	24.2		21.6		26.		23.6		24.6		27.8		28.5		28.0		28.0		16.4		
	4.7		175		63.6		50.7		51.4		76.8		27.7		57.3		132		71.1		

a e l. e		2013 01 5	2013 01 6	2013 01 7	2013 01 8	2013 01	2013 03 2	2013 03 3	2013 03 4	2013 03 5	2013 01 3
a	e			(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(2)
a	e	3. 7	1.20	3 .60	46.70	47.30	23.40	43.00	25.20	32. 0	6.56

a e l. e		2013	01 11	2013	02 1	2013	02 2	2013	03 1	2013	03 6	2013	01 10	04 06	04 24	04 2	03 17
a e c e		(2)		(2)		(2)		(1)	(1)	(2)		(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	
<i>Trace elements (ppm)</i>																	
		1 .4		36.		42.4		26.0		32.4		17.		/	/	/	/
e		0.3 5		0.153		0.358		1.1 8		0. 47		0.468		/	/	/	/
c		32.5		33.2		34.5		25.1		26.3		32.1		13.4	20.5	17.7	20.3
		1 4		203		217		337		341		1 5		144	184	214	265
		56.5		44.2		47.8		1 .8		22.2		53.8		158	162	214	265
		34.7		37.5		38.3		23.1		24.8		33.8		20.6	30.	28.	20.2
		66.4		84.6		76.4		25.4		27.1		66.6		8 .1	114	75.5	7.02
		6.4		236.4		256.7		205.4		208.		114.20		/	/	/	/
		48.0		44.1		4 .0		4.		103		44.1		/	/	/	/
a		12.0		11.1		11.2		14.7		13.6		12.0		/	/	/	/
		0.58		1.420		1.070		3.130		3.270		0.583		4.	18.1	22.0	17.2
		71		1750		5		270		24		686		71	831	1118	776
		13.0		13.0		13.2		21.1		22.		12.5		13.2	13.2	14.7	20.1
		54.		42.3		41.5		144		154		52.8		243	133	164	151
		1.2		0.847		0.855		11.315		11. 85		1.257		20.2	12.7	21.	12.2
		0.025		0.030		0.027		0.051		0.052		0.028		/	/	/	/
		0.381		0.286		0.328		1.560		1.450		0.360		/	/	/	/
		0.288		1.720		1.030		0.365		0.406		0.336		/	/	/	/
a		117		372		346		825		507		84.3		/	/	/	/
a		10.70		7.840		7.610		26.40		26.80		10.50		30.6	32.2	40.1	26.4
e		23.00		18. 0		18.40		51.50		54.70		22.30		57.8	62.	82.3	52.5
		2.770		2.520		2.510		5.750		6.180		2.670		6. 7	7.84	10.5	6.4
		11.80		11.70		11.60		22.30		24.30		11.60		27.5	31.2	43.1	24.4
		2.540		2.700		2.6 0		4.4 0		4.700		2.370		4.5	5.28	6.8	4.85
		0.8 6		0. 18		0. 70		1.163		1.257		0.883		1.45	1.58	2.07	1.03
		2.480		2.813		2.754		4.14		4.46		2.522		3.56	4.01	5.35	4.23
		0.3 6		0.38		0.3 7		0.612		0.660		0.384		0.4	0.54	0.64	0.63
		2.180		2.150		2.220		3.420		3.680		2.130		2.57	2.77	3.24	3.75
		0.468		0.446		0.444		0.728		0.75		0.468		0.4	0.52	0.5	0.78
		1.350		1.230		1.240		2.120		2.2 0		1.310		1.32	1.37	1.45	2.25
		0.1 0		0.16		0.175		0.304		0.328		0.1 4		0.1	0.2	0.2	0.34
		1.210		1.050		1.120		1. 60		2.110		1.210		1.25	1.23	1.24	2.13
		0.174		0.164		0.165		0.2 1		0.323		0.173		0.20	0.17	0.17	0.34
		1.3 0		0. 41		1.040		3.2 0		3.510		1.460		5.37	3.27	4.16	3.72
a		0.084		0.062		0.051		0.5 7		0.644		0.07		1.35	0.68	1.16	0.68
		0.151		2.0		1.50		2.75		1.88		0.33		/	/	/	/
		0.3 4		0.206		0.200		45.20		35.10		0.417		8.13	8.07	4.18	21.06
		1. 0		0.761		0.717		8.860		.2 0		1. 80		4.50	2.63	3.20	.41
		0.500		0.304		0.302		2.830		3.480		0.501		1.7	0.67	1.46	2.5

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a e	c e	() ()	$^{87} / ^{86}$	$^{87} / ^{86}$ (1σ)	$^{87} / ^{86}$	() ()	$^{147} / ^{144}$	$^{143} / ^{144}$ (1σ)	$^{143} / ^{144}$	$^{143} / ^{144}$	$\epsilon (t)$				
2013 01 3	a a	(2)	0.36	3 2	0.0027	0.704030(2)	0.704015	2.4	10.8	0.13 4	0.51283 (40)	0.512474	6.		
2013 01 10	a a	(2)	0.58	686	0.0024	0.70475 (23)	0.704745	2.37	11.6	0.1235	0.51280 (43)	0.512486	7.1		
2013 03 1	a a	(1)	3.13	270	0.0335	0.706324(20)	0.706133	4.4	22.3	0.1217	0.512533(47)	0.512214	1.8		
2013 03 2	a a	(1)	2.87	1320	0.0063	0.70428 (20)	0.704255	4. 5	28.6	0.1046	0.51271 (51)	0.512445	6.3		
2013 03 3	a a	(1)	8.06	516	0.0452	0.705368(43)	0.705111	5. 7	36.	0.0 78	0.512707(30)	0.512450	6.4		
2013 03 4	a a	(1)	.65	1480	0.018	0.704227(51)	0.704120	4.55	24.5	0.1123	0.512803(53)	0.51250	7.5		

$\epsilon (t) = 10000((^{143} / ^{144}) (t) / (^{143} / ^{144}) (t-1)) - 1$, $\epsilon (t) a (^{87} / ^{86})$ va e e a a e a e a e a e a e

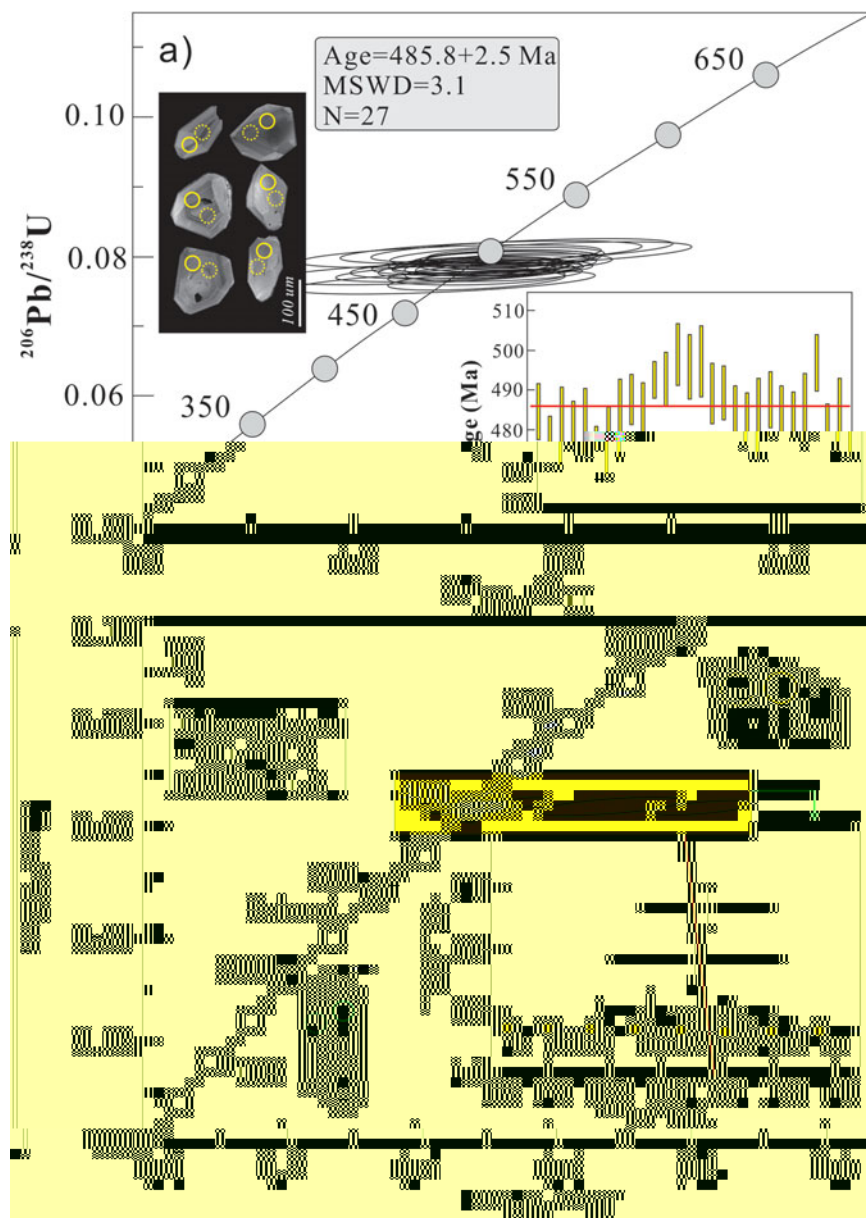


Fig. 4. (a) $^{206}\text{Pb}/^{238}\text{U}$ vs. age (Ma) diagram for zircon grains from the Zhaheba ophiolite. The regression line is defined by the equation $\text{Age} = 485.8 \pm 2.5 \text{ Ma}$, $\text{MSWD} = 3.1$, $N = 27$. The inset shows zircon grains with analysis spots. (b) Concordia diagram showing the distribution of zircon grains. The shaded area represents the data distribution.

(Fig. 4a, $N = 27$, $\text{MSWD} = 3.1$). The regression line is defined by the equation $\text{Age} = 485.8 \pm 2.5 \text{ Ma}$, $\text{MSWD} = 3.1$, $N = 27$. The inset shows zircon grains with analysis spots. The concordia diagram (Fig. 4b) shows the distribution of zircon grains. The shaded area represents the data distribution. The regression line is defined by the equation $\text{Age} = 485.8 \pm 2.5 \text{ Ma}$, $\text{MSWD} = 3.1$, $N = 27$. The inset shows zircon grains with analysis spots. The concordia diagram (Fig. 4b) shows the distribution of zircon grains. The shaded area represents the data distribution.

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4.b. Mineral compositions

4.b.1. Spinel composition

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 e ea ce a ee a e
 a e c a e . (100 / (+))
 a 44 60 a . (100 / (+ e))
 25 61. ec a va a c e
 e e ae a e e / c eac a /
 - a a c ce (et al. 2010). e eve
 ace e e e e ve e ac -
 ca ee eec () a e e
 e e ac e e ee ace e e a e
 e e(a et al. 2013).

4.b.2. Pyroxene compositions

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 ee c (= 84 86). e
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 e (e a 0.5%) a e ce ca c -
 ae a a e (e e-
 e a ae a a e 5ava a ea .// a .
 ca e. / e). ec ee ec -
 ae ave c e ce ca c
 41 4 . , 46 55 . a 1 ▼ .
 (.5a). e -a a e -eae ea e
 acc e 2 3, 2 a 2 c e
 (.5 , c).

4.c. Whole-rock elemental geochemistry

4.c.1. Serpentinites and cumulates

eee e ave ve ()
 (> 12%, c c e e ve e e -
 a) a 2 (e a 40%), 2 3 (e
 a 1.0%), 2 (0.03 0.06%), a₂ (0.04
 0. 2%) a 2 (0.04 0.05%). a e_{2 3} c -

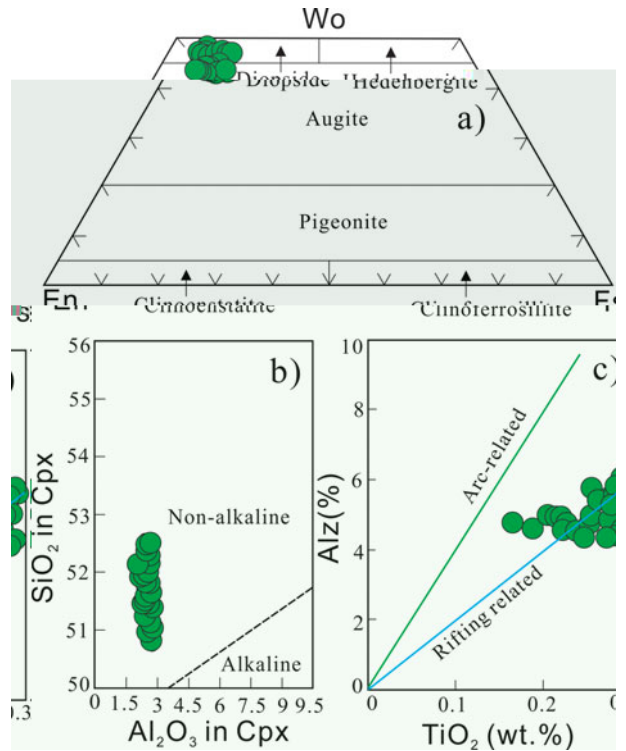


Fig. 5. (a) Ternary diagram of Wo, En, and Fs showing mineral fields for Wo, Augite, Pigeonite, and Ferroferrosilite. (b) Scatter plot of SiO₂ in Cpx vs Al₂O₃ in Cpx showing a non-alkaline trend. (c) Scatter plot of Alz(%) vs TiO₂ (wt.%) showing trends for arc-related and rifting-related magmas.

e e a 8 1 (a e 1).
 e a e a a , ca c ea e ee
 . e a ee e e ve (.6).
 e ave ea ve (3 103) a
 c e (5 8) (a e 1). e (> 12%)
 a a₂ , 2 a a c e e c -
 a e a a ea c a ee e a
 c e e a ee e (a , a a) a e
 a e a e e e e e () (e . ,
 a a). eve , ce ee a e c e -
 a , 2 3, e_{2 3} a 2 , e
 e a ee a ca e e e e e -
 e e e e a a e a . , ee
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 ee . ee e e ave ve a a e e a
 ee e () a - e - e ee e
 () c e (a e 1). eve , e c -
 e - a e c e - a e a e
 (.▼), a ea e a e
 ec ee (ea ce, 2014, ec e
 a e ve a e va e a e & c -
 , 1 8).
 e a c c ae ave 2 a
 45.8▼% 51.2▼%, a a va a e
 e_{2 3} (3.24 4.68%), 2 3 (18.3 1 .6%, e ce
 a e 2013 01-3), a (.54 15.42%), 2
 (0.12 0.34%), a₂ (2. 1 ▼.38%, e ce a e
 2013 01-3) a 2 (0.11 0.46%) c -
 a ac a a / c a e ec (a e 1).

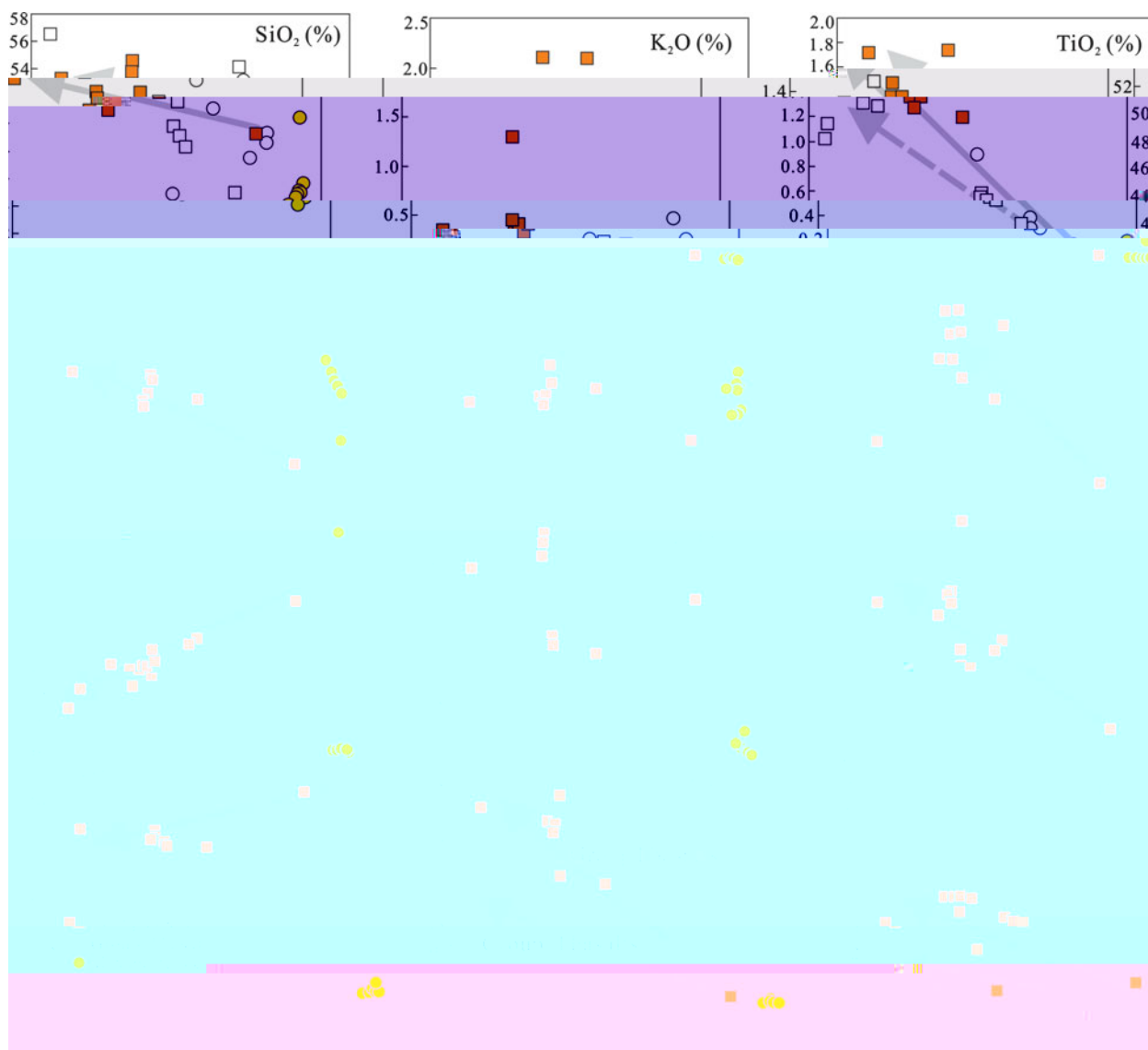


Figure 6. (a) SiO₂ (wt%), (b) K₂O (wt%), and (c) TiO₂ (wt%) concentrations versus sample number. The shaded regions represent different rock types or grades. The dashed line indicates a trend in the data.

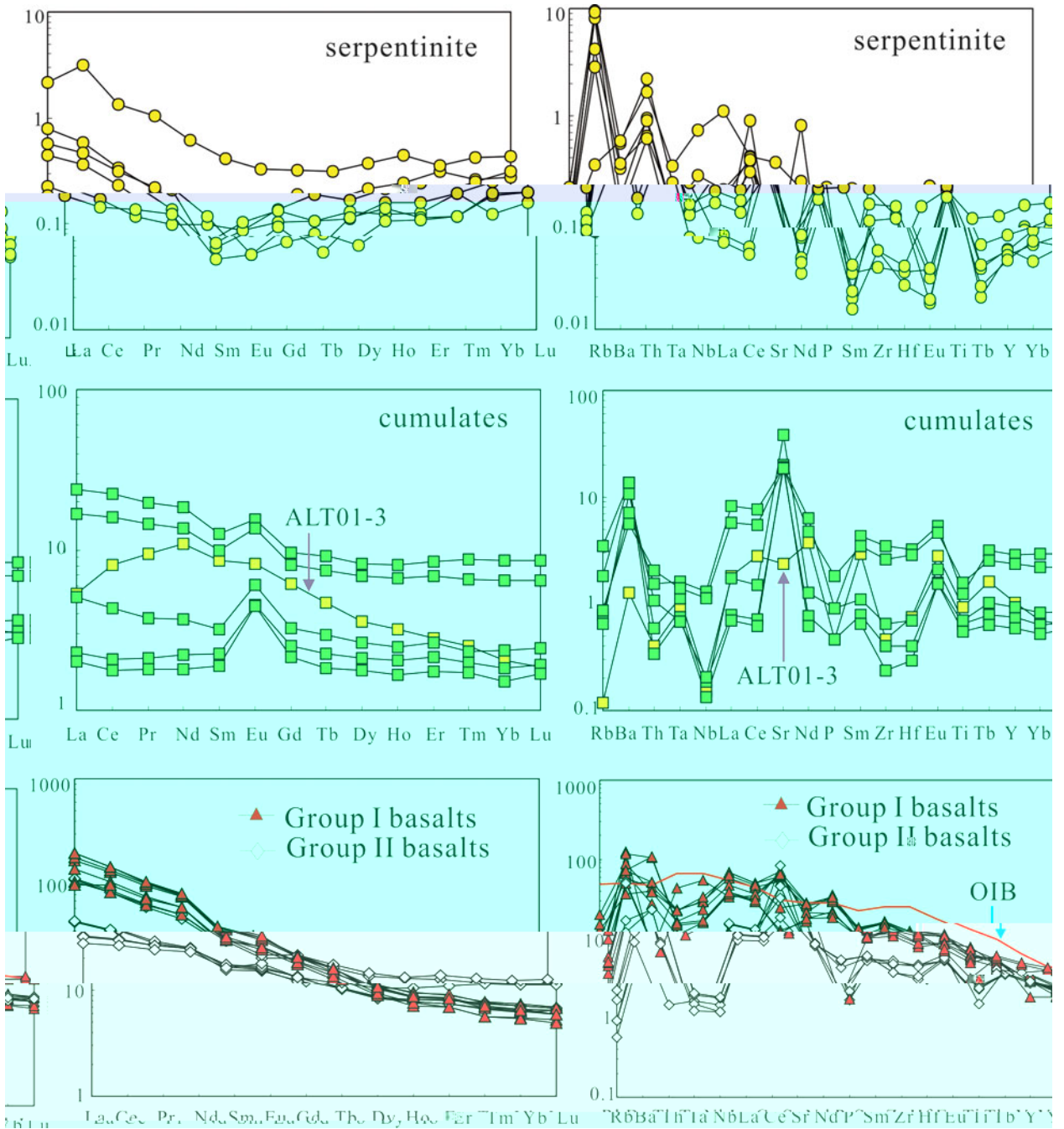
ca c ea e ee . a a-
 ee e a eve e a e a a
 (.6). ec ae ave va a e a c -
 e a 5 41 , a a c -
 e c e- a e a e
 () e c e ((a/) = 1.3 2.8) a
 ce ve a a e (/ = 1.1 2.2).
 a e 2013 01-3 a e a e ,
 e e e ee ec. e e e
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 a e () a e c a e e e a-
 a (.7), a ec ae a e c a a c e e
 ca e a ve a a e (/ a = 0.2 0.4)
 a va a e vea a e a, a .

4.c.2. Basalts

e a a a a e c a a ave 2 a
 43.15% 57.65% (e a 52%,

a e 1). va a e e a a e a ,
 e c a e e e e ee e
 ca ca . e / v. / 2 a a , e
 aa ca e v e , .e. ea-
 a e 1 (1) a a a e 2 (2).
 e 2 a e , a e a e e
 a e ee aa a a e e a a c a -
 e e (.8a). 1 a 2 e a e c
 e e e / v. 2 a a (.8).
 e a e a a , 2, e2 3 , 2 5, 2 , ,
 a cea e e a a 2 3 ec ea e
 ec ea . e 1 a a . e 2
 aa , 2 5, 2, a cea e ecea
 (.6).

e 1 a a ave e a ve a c -
 e a 124 205 e e 2
 a a ave 50 60 a . 1 a a
 ave e va e (a/) e ee 10 a
 30 (a ve 20) a e a e e a ve



e f. (e) e- a e a e a ve a e- a e c a e ace-eee e -
 ee e a a e e e ea a e a e a ea e ev a aa . e a a va e ae
 & c (1 8).

ve a a e (/ = 0.70 1.14)
 (.7). e 2 a a ave ea ve a a -
 e (a/) a 4 6 a
 ve a a e (/ = 1.02 1.21) (.7).
 e - a e -eee a a , e
 1 a a e a e va a e ea -
 ve a a a e / a a 0.44
 0.87, a e a ve ve a a ec -
 e e a a e . e 2 a a ave
 e c a eee e c e a e e
 1 a a a a ce e a ve aa -
 a e ve / a a (~0.11). ee
 ea e ee e e ca c a a (.7).

4. . Whole-rock Sr-N an z rcon Hf-O isotopes
 a e cc e
 e ee ave a a ae e a e 2. 1 a a
 a 2 a a ave a a e cc -
 . e a a a e 87 /86 a-
 (0.0024 0.0452) a 87 /86 a (0.704030
 0.705368), c e ea ve e e
 a 87 /86 a (0.704015 0.705111, e ce
 2013 03 1). e ave 147 /144 a e ee
 0.0 78 a 0.13 4 a 143 /144 a e ee
 0.512707 a 0.51283 a ea c a ε (f) va -
 e +6.3 +7.5 (e ce 2013 03 1 a
 +1.8).

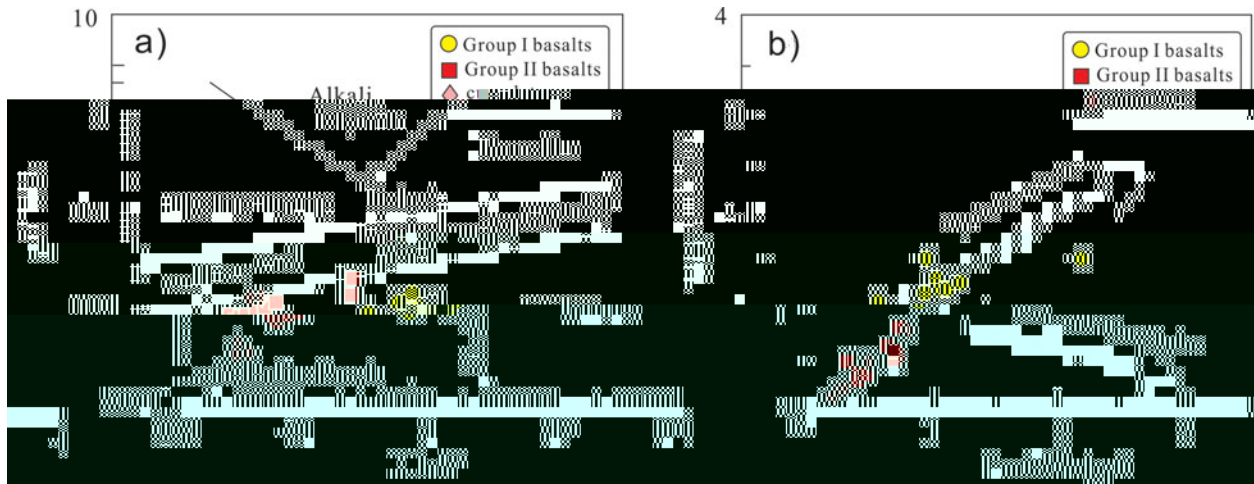


Fig. 8. (a) Distribution of Group I (yellow) and Group II (red) basalts in the Zhaheba ophiolite. (b) Distribution of Group I (yellow) and Group II (red) basalts in the Zhaheba ophiolite. The vertical scale represents the distance from the ophiolite front (0) to the back (10 km in a, 4 km in b). The horizontal scale represents the distance from the ophiolite front (0) to the back (10 km in a, 4 km in b). The legend indicates Group I basalts (yellow) and Group II basalts (red).

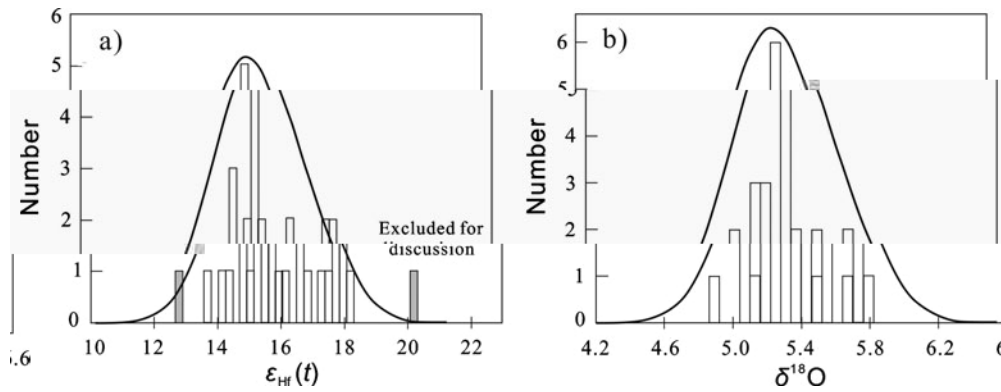


Fig. 9. (a) Histogram of $\epsilon_{Hf}(t)$ values. (b) Histogram of $\delta^{18}O$ values. The shaded area in (a) represents data excluded for discussion.

The $\epsilon_{Hf}(t)$ values (Fig. 9a) range from -1.6 to 22. The distribution is bimodal, with a peak around 15. The shaded area represents data excluded for discussion ($\epsilon_{Hf}(t) > 16$). The $\delta^{18}O$ values (Fig. 9b) range from 4.2 to 6.2, with a peak around 5.3. The distribution is unimodal and centered around 5.3.

5. Discussion

5.a. The numerical members of the Zhaheba ophiolite

The Zhaheba ophiolite consists of two groups of basalts: Group I (yellow) and Group II (red). Group I basalts are characterized by $\epsilon_{Hf}(t)$ values between 10 and 16, and $\delta^{18}O$ values between 4.2 and 5.8. Group II basalts are characterized by $\epsilon_{Hf}(t)$ values between 16 and 22, and $\delta^{18}O$ values between 5.0 and 6.2. The distribution of $\epsilon_{Hf}(t)$ values is bimodal, with a peak around 15. The distribution of $\delta^{18}O$ values is unimodal and centered around 5.3.

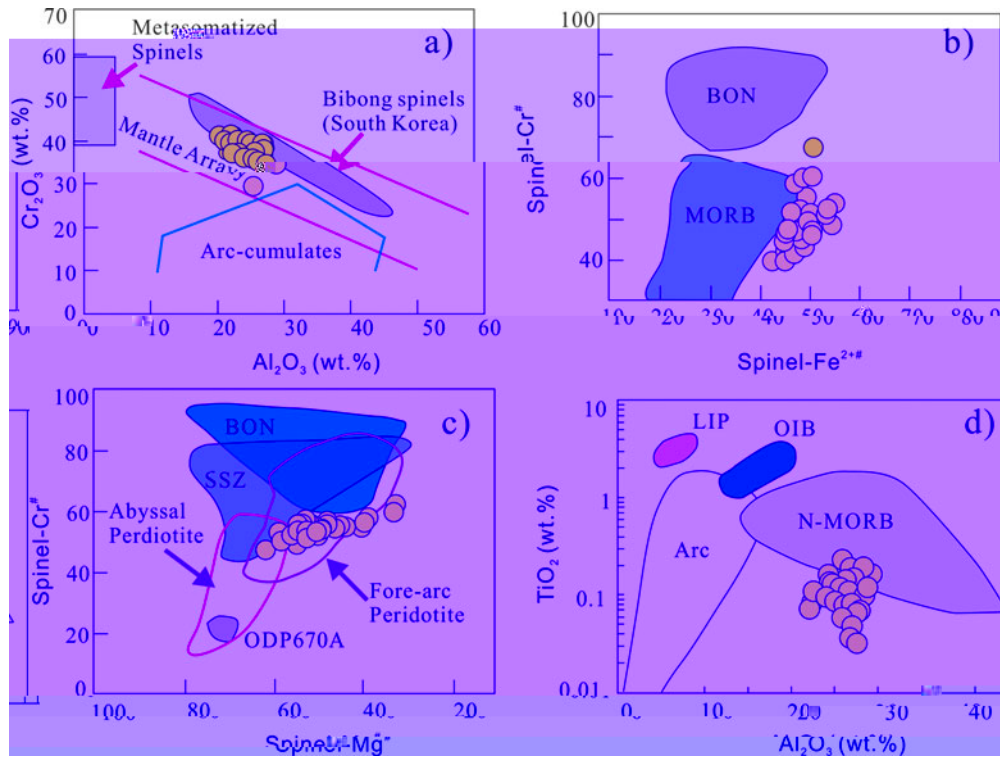


Figure 10. (a) Cr_2O_3 vs Al_2O_3 (wt.%) diagram showing the composition of spinels from various tectonic settings. The diagram includes fields for Metasomatized Spinel, Bibong spinels (South Korea), Mantle Array, and Arc-cumulates. (b) $Spinel-Cr\#$ vs $Spinel-Fe^{2+}\#$ diagram showing the composition of spinels from various tectonic settings. The diagram includes fields for BON and MORB. (c) $Spinel-Cr\#$ vs $Spinel-Mg\#$ diagram showing the composition of spinels from various tectonic settings. The diagram includes fields for BON, SSZ, Abyssal Peridotite, Fore-arc Peridotite, and ODP670A. (d) TiO_2 vs Al_2O_3 (wt.%) diagram showing the composition of spinels from various tectonic settings. The diagram includes fields for LIP, OIB, N-MORB, and Arc.

Figure 10. (a) Cr_2O_3 vs Al_2O_3 (wt.%) diagram showing the composition of spinels from various tectonic settings. The diagram includes fields for Metasomatized Spinel, Bibong spinels (South Korea), Mantle Array, and Arc-cumulates. (b) $Spinel-Cr\#$ vs $Spinel-Fe^{2+}\#$ diagram showing the composition of spinels from various tectonic settings. The diagram includes fields for BON and MORB. (c) $Spinel-Cr\#$ vs $Spinel-Mg\#$ diagram showing the composition of spinels from various tectonic settings. The diagram includes fields for BON, SSZ, Abyssal Peridotite, Fore-arc Peridotite, and ODP670A. (d) TiO_2 vs Al_2O_3 (wt.%) diagram showing the composition of spinels from various tectonic settings. The diagram includes fields for LIP, OIB, N-MORB, and Arc.

5.b. Origin of the serpentine and cumulates

The composition of spinels from various tectonic settings is shown in Figure 10. The diagram includes fields for Metasomatized Spinel, Bibong spinels (South Korea), Mantle Array, and Arc-cumulates. The diagram also includes fields for BON, MORB, SSZ, Abyssal Peridotite, Fore-arc Peridotite, ODP670A, LIP, OIB, N-MORB, and Arc.

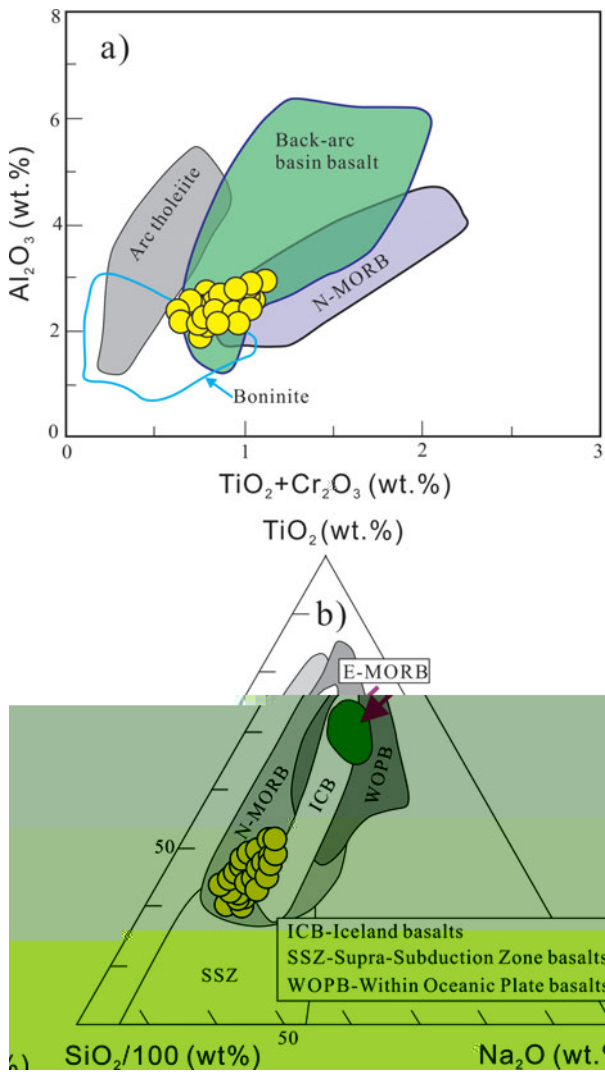


Figure 11. (a) Al_2O_3 vs $TiO_2 + Cr_2O_3$ and TiO_2 diagram. (b) $SiO_2/100$ vs Na_2O diagram. The fields are defined as follows: Arc tholeiite, Back-arc basin basalt, N-MORB, Boninite, E-MORB, ICB, WOPB, ICB-Iceland basalts, SSZ-Supra-Subduction Zone basalts, and WOPB-Within Oceanic Plate basalts.

... eve, ... c ea e ee / a a / a (.12a), c e ca c a c a a . eve, e e- a e e a e a ec a a a e e a . e e a e a e ce e e c -eae ea a . eve, e / a / a a e a a e e e e -eae ea- a e (.12). ee e, e ca a e a ve a a e ec ee a e ece a eae c -eae ea - a . et al. (2002) ave e a e - ca a e a ve a a e e a e e e a eae c e ec a a e ec e ea (c a a e e e e). , e e- ce a e a e ee ac a e a e cea e ee c e c a c a a c -eae ea a .

5.c. Petrogenes s of the Devon an basalts

cc e e ce , e a a a e v e , .e.a a e la e c ca c- a a e 2. 1 a a ave (11 24 , a ve 15), 2 5 (0.4 0.6%) a / a- (11 15, e 60) a va a e (a/) a va e, e e ae -c a a () (ea , ac & , 1 2, - a & e c, 2001) (.13). a e a ve a e ce ave ee e acc e a c ve e ce ca ea e . (1) a a e e ce a ec e cc e a e e e (e. . a , & - a a , 2002), (2) a a e e e c a ea - a e a a e (ea , ac & , 1 2, ea & , 1 3, a a et al. 1 6). eae eca e aea a e e e ee e l a a . ev e e ae a a e e ve a ccc e - ee ce a e (a , & , 2007, a e et al. 2011). eve, e l ave a ⁸⁷ /⁸⁶ va e (0.704120 0.706133) a ε (t) va e (+1.8 +7.5). e ae ee e ce . a , e ave e / (3.44 20.4) a e a/ (1.51 2.54) a a (e. . e & a , 1 86). ee e, ee ca ace- c e a a e ce. e ave , e e a e l ae e ve a a e e e ea a e a a e- e e ve a ce a (a a et al. 1 6, e e, 1 6). a e eeae a a ec . e eee e a - e, eea e eace a ee e eeaea -e ce ce(& e c , 2000). e e e a a a e a ae e e e e ae (ea , ac & , 1 2, a a et al. 1 6). a et al. (2008) e e ev a a a e a e e

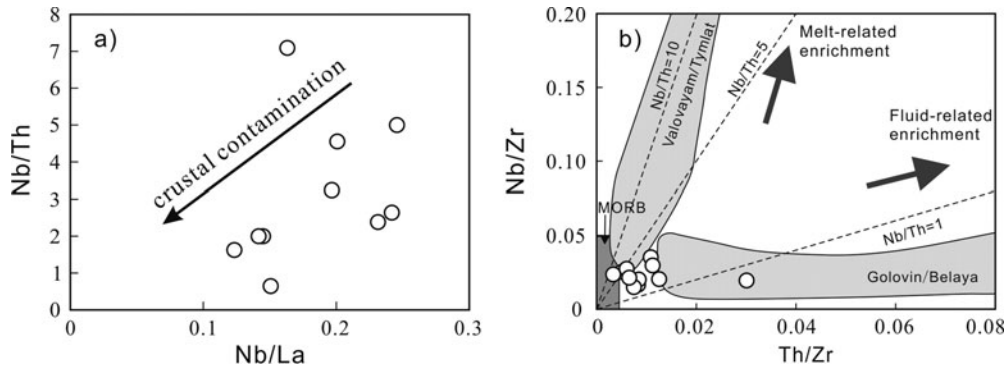


Figure 12. (a) Nb/Th vs Nb/La diagram showing crustal contamination. (b) Nb/Zr vs Th/Zr diagram showing enrichment patterns for MORB, Valovayami/Tymjal, Melt-related enrichment, Fluid-related enrichment, and Golovin/Belaya.

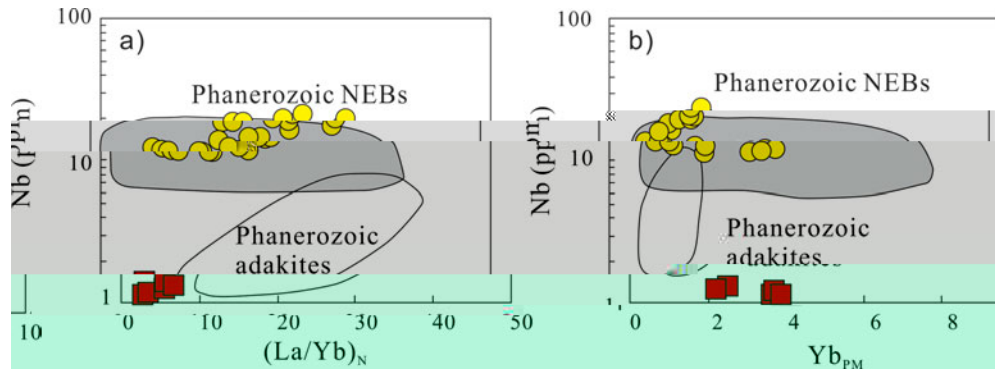


Figure 13. (a) Nb (ppm) vs (La/Yb)_N diagram. (b) Nb (ppm) vs Yb_{PM} diagram. Both plots show fields for Phanerozoic NEBs and Phanerozoic adakites.

$\epsilon(t)$ (1.8–1.5) a ($^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$) (0.704120–0.706133) va e, c cae a e ce a c - a ee ee (a e 2). ee ave $\epsilon(t)$ va e a ($^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$) a cae a e ee a a c a aea . c e ca a e - a e a a . , e l a a e a e a e e e e e ve a a e a a e e e ev ea a e a a c e eea e a ce a . e a e e e ca a a c a aea . e 2 aa ave c e a ea - ve ϵ_2 , a e c e , a / a (< 0.3), / a e / a (.8), e ec e ea a a e ce e a - eea e a / e e ve a a e e ce a (a e , & a e , 1 1, e , 2002). ce a ae ea e ac a a . e e a , e 2 aa ave (/) (0.7–1.0), (a / a) (0.1–0.2) a / (0.6–1.0) a , ca e a e ce e 2 aa a a ea - a e eae cea cc c - (a & c , 1 6). ae e 1 , e 2 aa ave ϵ_2 sc e a / a (/) a (a e 1, .14). e a e e ca a acv ca c c

(.14). , e 2 aa e ve a a e a a e e e ev ea a e eea e a ce a . ee , e la 2 aa ae e e e eac e . e e eva cae a e ae ac - ec ce , c c e e e ee .

5. . Impl cat ons for the Palaeozo c accret on process n eastern Junggar

eeae ee c e eea e a , .e. e ea e e (416 a, et al. 2014, a et al. 2015), aea a a e (503 485 a, a et al. 2003, et al. 2015,) a e e (400 a) (.1). cc e e eace a e ce e - a a a ea e e (et al. 2014), e ee e - cea ea e a c - eae e . e e ce a e e va eeva a e a a ev a v ca c e e a e e ce a e ea e a e ee - ve e ec c e , c a - cea c ac, ea , acc e a e e, - cea ea ee - ea c (et al. 2007, 200 a,b, a et al. 200 a). ev e a e ec ce a a ca e e e a a - cea c a ac (a et al. 200 b). cc eee e a

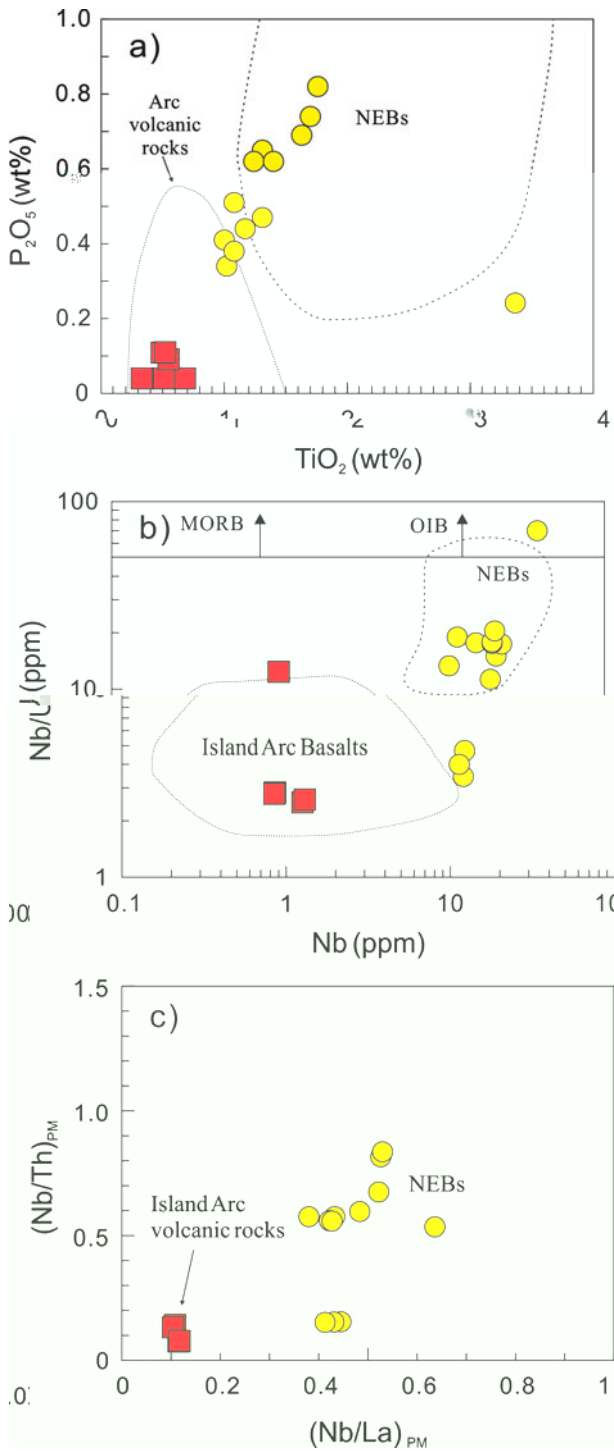


Fig. 14. (a) P₂O₅ vs TiO₂ (wt%), (b) Nb/Li vs Nb (ppm), and (c) (Nb/Th)_{PM} vs (Nb/La)_{PM} for the Zhaheba ophiolite. The red squares represent the arc volcanic rocks and the yellow circles represent the NEBs. The dashed and dotted lines represent the typical ranges for arc volcanic rocks and NEBs, respectively. MORB = mid-ocean ridge basalt; OIB = ocean island basalt. Data are from *et al.* (1995), *et al.* (2005), and *et al.* (2015).

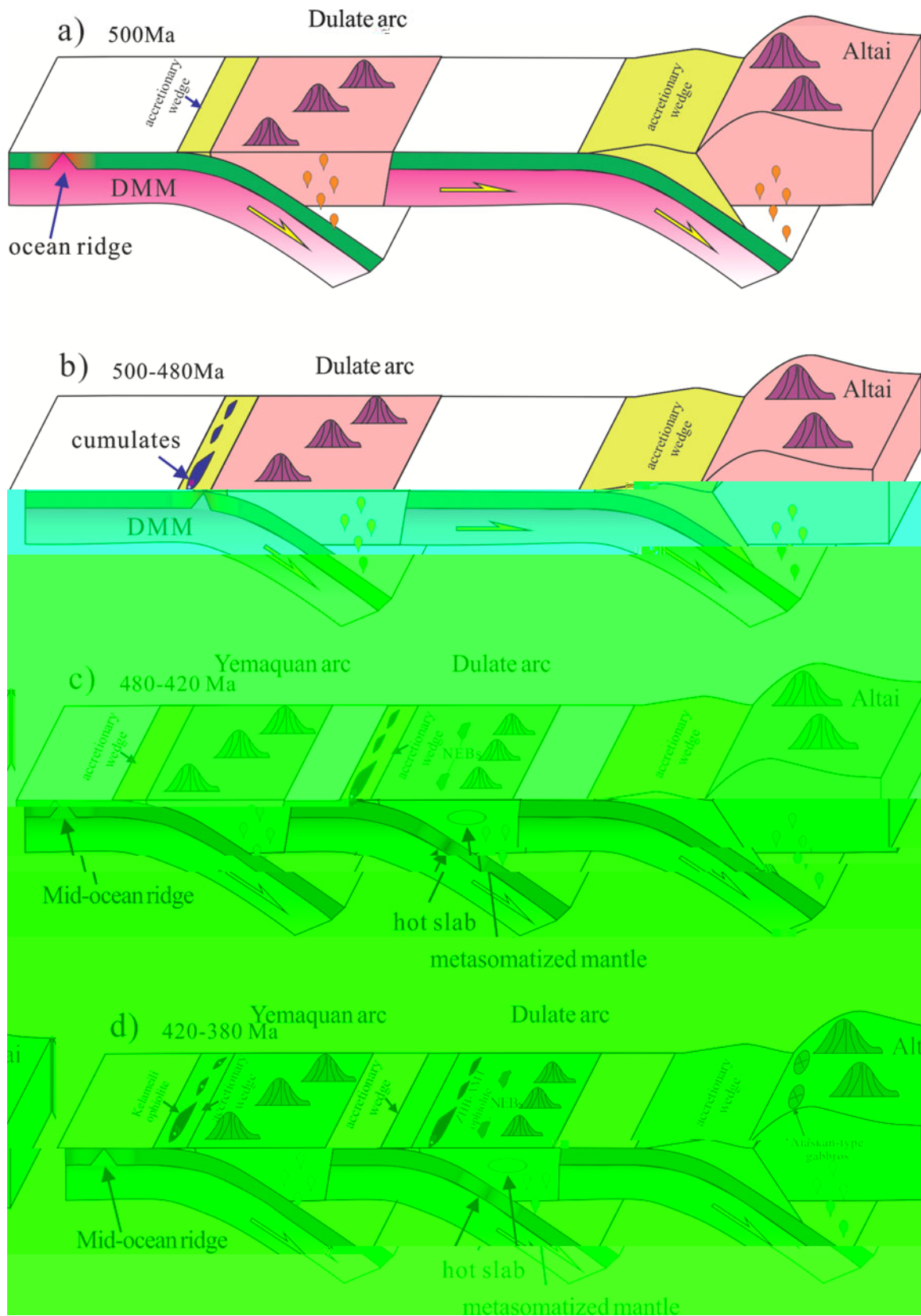
The arc volcanic rocks and NEBs show distinct geochemical characteristics. The arc volcanic rocks are enriched in P₂O₅ and TiO₂, and have low Nb/Li and (Nb/Th)_{PM} values. The NEBs are enriched in TiO₂ and Nb, and have high Nb/Li and (Nb/Th)_{PM} values. These characteristics are consistent with the typical ranges for arc volcanic rocks and NEBs, respectively.

The geochemical data for the Zhaheba ophiolite are consistent with the typical ranges for arc volcanic rocks and NEBs. The arc volcanic rocks are enriched in P₂O₅ and TiO₂, and have low Nb/Li and (Nb/Th)_{PM} values. The NEBs are enriched in TiO₂ and Nb, and have high Nb/Li and (Nb/Th)_{PM} values. These characteristics are consistent with the typical ranges for arc volcanic rocks and NEBs, respectively.

(1) The arc volcanic rocks are enriched in P₂O₅ and TiO₂, and have low Nb/Li and (Nb/Th)_{PM} values. The NEBs are enriched in TiO₂ and Nb, and have high Nb/Li and (Nb/Th)_{PM} values. These characteristics are consistent with the typical ranges for arc volcanic rocks and NEBs, respectively.

(2) The arc volcanic rocks are enriched in P₂O₅ and TiO₂, and have low Nb/Li and (Nb/Th)_{PM} values. The NEBs are enriched in TiO₂ and Nb, and have high Nb/Li and (Nb/Th)_{PM} values. These characteristics are consistent with the typical ranges for arc volcanic rocks and NEBs, respectively.

(3) The arc volcanic rocks are enriched in P₂O₅ and TiO₂, and have low Nb/Li and (Nb/Th)_{PM} values. The NEBs are enriched in TiO₂ and Nb, and have high Nb/Li and (Nb/Th)_{PM} values. These characteristics are consistent with the typical ranges for arc volcanic rocks and NEBs, respectively.



e 15. (e) a a e a e e c e e ea e a a e acc e ce
 e a e a e.

(4) e e a e e e a e - a ev a e (420 380 a) (et al. 2014, a et al. 2015). e e e a- cea c c c e . , e l a a () a 2 a a e e a a e a a e e e ev ea - a e eea e a , c- a a a a c e , e ec ve (.15). e a a- e a c c a - e a e cc e a ac e a a a c a c a e e a- e a e , a a c c- c e a e e ev a ea a e e (400 380 a). e e - a cea e c e e ae a- e e , eca e ea e a , a e a e e a a e e a e , e ae a e e a a a a - ca - e c a ae e ce ca ea e a e e a e e a e e ce a e - c e a ace .

6. Conclus ons

- (1) ec ae e a e a ec a e a ~485 a, e e a a aeae e a c. 400 a. , e a a e e ce a ec ae ae a c a e a a ae a e e e a e a a e. e a a ee e eae a a e a a e e e ea a e eea e a c a a a c e ce a e . (2) ec ae e ve a e ec a ea a e a e e - e a e. e a a ce e e e a e a ee e e a a e ee a e a a - cea e. e ea c e - e a e a e a a e a - e. (3) e a e a a a e acc ee e acc e a e ea e e a e e e e e - ac e c- e . e ea e e a a e e a a- cea c acc e a e e e a cea . e ea e a a - ca a e cacc e a e c e c e , a ea , a- cea c a c a e ee - ea c .

Acknowle gements.

- a e a - a ce e e . e ea a ec ae . a- a a ce c a ea - e a a e . ea eve ae ea a . e a a e ve c c ve eve a - ca ve e a a c . a ca e e a a 305 ec a (2011 06 03-01).

Supplementary mater al

ve e e a ae a a ce, ea e v .// . /10.1017/ 0016756816000042.

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